THE CENTURY DICTIONARY

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AN ENCYCLOPEDIC LEXICON OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN THE ETYMOLOGIES AND DEFINITIONS.

a., adj. ..... adjective.
abbr. ..... abbreviation.
abl. ..... ablative.
acc. ..... accusative.
accom. ..... accommodated, accommodation.
act. ..... active.
adv. ..... adverb.
AF. ..... Anglo-French.
agri. ..... agriculture.
AL. ..... Anglo-Latin.
alg. ..... algebra.
Amer. ..... American.
anat. ..... anatomy.
anc. ..... ancient.
antiq. ..... antiquity.
aor. ..... aorist.
appar. ..... apparently.
Ar. ..... Arabic.
arch. ..... architecture.
archæol. ..... archæology.
arith. ..... arithmetic.
art. ..... article.
AS. ..... Anglo-Saxon.
astrol. ..... astrology.
astron. ..... astronomy.
attrib. ..... attributive.
aug. ..... augmentative.
Bav. ..... Bavarian.
Beng. ..... Bengali.
biol. ..... biology.
Bohem. ..... Bohemian.
bot. ..... botany.
Braz. ..... Brazilian.
Bret. ..... Breton.
bryol. ..... bryology.
Bulg. ..... Bulgarian.
carp. ..... carpentry.
Cat. ..... Catalan.
Cath. ..... Catholic.
caus. ..... causative.
ceram. ..... ceramics.
cf. ..... L. *confer*, compare.
ch. ..... church.
Chal. ..... Chaldee.
chem. ..... chemical, chemistry.
Chin. ..... Chinese.
chron. ..... chronology.
colloq. ..... colloquial, colloquially.
com. ..... commerce, commercial.
comp. ..... composition, compound.
compar. ..... comparative.
conch. ..... conchology.
conj. ..... conjunction.
contr. ..... contracted, contraction.
Corn. ..... Cornish.
craniol. ..... craniology.
craniom. ..... craniometry.
crystal. ..... crystallography.
D. ..... Dutch.
Dan. ..... Danish.
dat. ..... dative.
def. ..... definite, definition.
deriv. ..... derivative, derivation.
dial. ..... dialect, dialectal.
diff. ..... different.
dim. ..... diminutive.
distrib. ..... distributive.
dram. ..... dramatic.
dynam. ..... dynamics.
E. ..... East.
E. ..... English (*usually meaning* modern English).
eccl., eccles. ..... ecclesiastical.
econ. ..... economy.
e. g. ..... L. *exempli gratia*, for example.
Egypt. ..... Egyptian.
E. Ind. ..... East Indian.
elect. ..... electricity.
embryol. ..... embryology.
Eng. ..... English.
engin. ..... engineering.
entom. ..... entomology.
Epis. ..... Episcopal.
equiv. ..... equivalent.
esp. ..... especially.
Eth. ..... Ethiopic.
ethnog. ..... ethnography.
ethnol. ..... ethnology.
etym. ..... etymology.
Eur. ..... European.
exclam. ..... exclamation.
f., fem. ..... feminine.
F. ..... French (*usually meaning* modern French).
Flem. ..... Flemish.
fort. ..... fortification.
freq. ..... frequentative.
Fries. ..... Friesic.
fut. ..... future.
G. ..... German (*usually meaning* New High German).
Gael. ..... Gaelic.
galv. ..... galvanism.
gen. ..... genitive.
geog. ..... geography.
geol. ..... geology.
geom. ..... geometry.
Goth. ..... Gothic (Mœsogothic).
Gr. ..... Greek.
gram. ..... grammar.
gun. ..... gunnery.
Heb. ..... Hebrew.
her. ..... heraldry.
herpet. ..... herpetology.
Hind. ..... Hindustani.
hist. ..... history.
horol. ..... horology.
hort. ..... horticulture.
Hung. ..... Hungarian.
hydraul. ..... hydraulics.
hydros. ..... hydrostatics.
Icel. ..... Icelandic (*usually meaning* Old Icelandic, *otherwise called* Old Norse).
ichth. ..... ichthyology.
i. e. ..... L. *id est*, that is.
impers. ..... impersonal.
impf. ..... imperfect.
impv. ..... imperative.
improp. ..... improperly.
Ind. ..... Indian.
ind. ..... indicative.
Indo-Eur. ..... Indo-European.
indef. ..... indefinite.
inf. ..... infinitive.
instr. ..... instrumental.
interj. ..... interjection.
intr., intrans. ..... intransitive.
Ir. ..... Irish.
irreg. ..... irregular, irregularly.
It. ..... Italian.
Jap. ..... Japanese.
L. ..... Latin (*usually meaning* classical Latin).
Lett. ..... Lettish.
LG. ..... Low German.
lichenol. ..... lichenology.
lit. ..... literal, literally.
lit. ..... literature.
Lith. ..... Lithuanian.
lithog. ..... lithography.
lithol. ..... lithology.
LL. ..... Late Latin.
m., masc. ..... masculine.
M. ..... Middle.
mach. ..... machinery.
mammal. ..... mammalogy.
manuf. ..... manufacturing.
math. ..... mathematics.
MD. ..... Middle Dutch.
ME. ..... Middle English (*otherwise called* Old English).
mech. ..... mechanics, mechanical.
med. ..... medicine.
mensur. ..... mensuration.
metal. ..... metallurgy.
metaph. ..... metaphysics.
meteor. ..... meteorology.
Mex. ..... Mexican.
MGr. ..... Middle Greek, mediæval Greek.
MHG. ..... Middle High German.
milit. ..... military.
mineral. ..... mineralogy.
ML. ..... Middle Latin, mediæval Latin.
MLG. ..... Middle Low German.
mod. ..... modern.
mycol. ..... mycology.
myth. ..... mythology.
n. ..... noun.
n., neut. ..... neuter.
N. ..... New.
N. ..... North.
N. Amer. ..... North America.
nat. ..... natural.
naut. ..... nautical.
nav. ..... navigation.
NGr. ..... New Greek, modern Greek.
NHG. ..... New High German (*usually simply* G., German).
NL. ..... New Latin, modern Latin.
nom. ..... nominative.
Norm. ..... Norman.
north. ..... northern.
Norw. ..... Norwegian.
numis. ..... numismatics.
O. ..... Old.
obs. ..... obsolete.
obstet. ..... obstetrics.
OBulg. ..... Old Bulgarian (*otherwise called* Church Slavonic, Old Slavic, Old Slavonic).
OCat. ..... Old Catalan.
OD. ..... Old Dutch.
ODan. ..... Old Danish.
odontog. ..... odontography.
odontol. ..... odontology.
OF. ..... Old French.
OFlem. ..... Old Flemish.
OGael. ..... Old Gaelic.
OHG. ..... Old High German.
OIr. ..... Old Irish.
OIt. ..... Old Italian.
OL. ..... Old Latin.
OLG. ..... Old Low German.
ONorth. ..... Old Northumbrian.
OPruss. ..... Old Prussian.
orig. ..... original, originally.
ornith. ..... ornithology.
OS. ..... Old Saxon.
OSp. ..... Old Spanish.
osteol. ..... osteology.
OSw. ..... Old Swedish.
OTeut. ..... Old Teutonic.
p. a. ..... participial adjective.
paleon. ..... paleontology.
part. ..... participle.
pass. ..... passive.
pathol. ..... pathology.
perf. ..... perfect.
Pers. ..... Persian.
pers. ..... person.
persp. ..... perspective.
Peruv. ..... Peruvian.
petrog. ..... petrography.
Pg. ..... Portuguese.
phar. ..... pharmacy.
Phen. ..... Phenician.
philol. ..... philology.
philos. ..... philosophy.
phonog. ..... phonography.
photog. ..... photography.
phren. ..... phrenology.
phys. ..... physical.
physiol. ..... physiology.
pl., plur. ..... plural.
poet. ..... poetical.
polit. ..... political.
Pol. ..... Polish.
poss. ..... possessive.
pp. ..... past participle.
ppr. ..... present participle.
Pr. ..... Provençal (*usually meaning* Old Provençal).
pref. ..... prefix.
prep. ..... preposition.
pres. ..... present.
pret. ..... preterit.
priv. ..... privative.
prob. ..... probably, probable.
pron. ..... pronoun.
pron. ..... pronounced, pronunciation.
prop. ..... properly.
pros. ..... prosody.
Prot. ..... Protestant.
prov. ..... provincial.
psychol. ..... psychology.
q. v. ..... L. *quod* (or pl. *quæ*) *vide*, which see.
refl. ..... reflexive.
reg. ..... regular, regularly.
repr. ..... representing.
rhet. ..... rhetoric.
Rom. ..... Roman.
Rom. ..... Romanic, Romance (languages).
Russ. ..... Russian.
S. ..... South.
S. Amer. ..... South American.
sc. ..... L. *scilicet*, understand, supply.
Sc. ..... Scotch.
Scand. ..... Scandinavian.
Scrip. ..... Scripture.
sculp. ..... sculpture.
Serv. ..... Servian.
sing. ..... singular.
Skt. ..... Sanskrit.
Slav. ..... Slavic, Slavonic.
Sp. ..... Spanish.
subj. ..... subjunctive.
superl. ..... superlative.
surg. ..... surgery.
surv. ..... surveying.
Sw. ..... Swedish.
syn. ..... synonymy.
Syr. ..... Syriac.
technol. ..... technology.
teleg. ..... telegraphy.
teratol. ..... teratology.
term. ..... termination.
Teut. ..... Teutonic.
theat. ..... theatrical.
theol. ..... theology.
therap. ..... therapeutics.
toxicol. ..... toxicology.
tr., trans. ..... transitive.
trigon. ..... trigonometry.
Turk. ..... Turkish.
typog. ..... typography.
ult. ..... ultimate, ultimately.
v. ..... verb.
var. ..... variant.
vet. ..... veterinary.
v. i. ..... intransitive verb.
v. t. ..... transitive verb.
W. ..... Welsh.
Wall. ..... Walloon.
Wallach. ..... Wallachian.
W. Ind. ..... West Indian.
zoögeog. ..... zoögeography.
zoöl. ..... zoölogy.
zoöt. ..... zoötomy.

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION.

a as in fat, man, pang.
ā as in fate, mane, dale.
ä as in far, father, guard.
å as in fall, talk, naught.
à as in ask, fast, ant.
â as in fare, hair, bear.
e as in met, pen, bless.
ē as in mete, meet, meat.
ė as in her, fern, heard.
i as in pin, it, biscuit.
ī as in pine, fight, file.
o as in not, on, frog.
ō as in note, poke, floor.
ö as in move, spoon, room.
ȯ as in nor, song, off.
u as in tub, son, blood.
ū as in mute, acute, few (also new, tube, duty: see Preface, pp. ix, x).
u̇ as in pull, book, could.
ü German ü, French u.
oi as in oil, joint, boy.
ou as in pound, proud, now.

A single dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates its abbreviation and lightening, without absolute loss of its distinctive quality. See Preface, p. xi. Thus:

ạ as in prelate, courage, captain.
ẹ as in ablegate, episcopal.
ọ as in abrogate, eulogy, democrat.
ụ as in singular, education.

A double dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates that, even in the mouths of the best speakers, its sound is variable to, and in ordinary utterance actually becomes, the short *u*-sound (of but, pun, etc.). See Preface, p. xi. Thus:

a̤ as in errant, republican.
e̤ as in prudent, difference.
i̤ as in charity, density.
o̤ as in valor, actor, idiot.
ä̤ as in Persia, peninsula.
ö̤ as in *the* book.
ṳ̈ as in nature, feature.

A mark (⌣) under the consonants *t*, *d*, *s*, *z* indicates that they in like manner are variable to *ch*, *j*, *sh*, *zh*. Thus:

t̆ as in nature, adventure.
d̆ as in arduous, education.
s̆ as in leisure.
z̆ as in seizure.

th as in thin.
TH as in then.
ċh as in German ach, Scotch loch.
ṅ French nasalizing n, as in ton, en.
ly (in French words) French liquid (mouillé) l.
′ denotes a primary, ″ a secondary accent. (A secondary accent is not marked if at its regular interval of two syllables from the primary, or from another secondary.)

SIGNS.

〈 read *from;* i. e., derived from.
〉 read *whence;* i. e., from which is derived.
+ read *and;* i. e., compounded with, *or* with suffix.
= read *cognate with;* i. e., etymologically parallel with.
√ read *root.*
* read *theoretical* or *alleged;* i. e., theoretically assumed, or asserted but unverified, form.
† read *obsolete.*

SPECIAL EXPLANATIONS.

A superior figure placed after a title-word indicates that the word so marked is distinct etymologically from other words, following or preceding it, spelled in the same manner and marked with different numbers. Thus:

back[1] (bak), *n.* The posterior part, etc.
back[1] (bak), *a.* Lying or being behind, etc.
back[1] (bak), *v.* To furnish with a back, etc.
back[1] (bak), *adv.* Behind, etc.
back[2]† (bak), *n.* The earlier form of *bat*[2].
back[3] (bak), *n.* A large flat-bottomed boat, etc.

Various abbreviations have been used in the credits to the quotations, as "No." for *number*, "st." for *stanza*, "p." for *page*, "l." for *line*, ¶ for *paragraph*, "fol." for *folio*. The method used in indicating the subdivisions of books will be understood by reference to the following plan:

Section only	§ 5.
Chapter only	xiv.
Canto only	xiv.
Book only	iii.
Book and chapter	iii. 10.
Part and chapter	iii. 10.
Book and line	iii. 10.
Book and page	iii. 10.
Act and scene	iii. 10.
Chapter and verse	iii. 10.
No. and page	iii. 10.
Volume and page	II. 34.
Volume and chapter	IV. iv.
Part, book, and chapter	II. iv. 12.
Part, canto, and stanza	II. iv. 12.
Chapter and section or ¶	vii. § or ¶ 3.
Volume, part, and section or ¶	I. i. § or ¶ 6.
Book, chapter, and section or ¶	I. i. § or ¶ 6.

Different grammatical phases of the same word are grouped under one head, and distinguished by the Roman numerals I., II., III., etc. This applies to transitive and intransitive uses of the same verb, to adjectives used also as nouns, to nouns used also as adjectives, to adverbs used also as prepositions or conjunctions, etc.

The capitalizing and italicizing of certain or all of the words in a synonym-list indicates that the words so distinguished are discriminated in the text immediately following, or under the title referred to.

The figures by which the synonym-lists are sometimes divided indicate the senses or definitions with which they are connected.

The title-words begin with a small (lower-case) letter, or with a capital, according to usage. When usage differs, in this matter, with the different senses of a word, the abbreviations [*cap.*] for "capital" and [*l. c.*] for "lower-case" are used to indicate this variation.

The difference observed in regard to the capitalizing of the second element in zoölogical and botanical terms is in accordance with the existing usage in the two sciences. Thus, in zoölogy, in a scientific name, consisting of two words the second of which is derived from a proper name, only the first would be capitalized. But a name of similar derivation in botany would have the second element also capitalized.

The names of zoölogical and botanical classes, orders, families, genera, etc., have been uniformly italicized, in accordance with the present usage of scientific writers.

Conocephalus (kō-nō-sef′a-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κῶνος, a cone, + κεφαλή, a head.] **1.** A genus of saltatorial orthopterous insects, of the family *Locustidæ*, having the vertex conical (whence the name), the elytra long and leafy, the legs long and slender, the antennæ filiform, and the ovipositor ensate. There are several species of these green grasshoppers, such as *C. mandibularis* of Europe and the common *C. ensiger* of the United States. **2†.** A generic name variously used for certain crustaceans, beetles, reptiles, and worms.

conocuneus (kō-nō-kū′nē-us), *n.*; pl. *conocunei* (-ī). [NL., < L. *conus*, a cone, + *cuneus*, a wedge: see *cone* and *coin*[1].] **1.** A geometrical solid having one curved and three plane faces, one of which is the quadrant of a circle and has as one edge a line equal and parallel to one of the radii of the circle forming a boundary of the quadrant.—**2.** A surface generated by a right line which constantly crosses a fixed right line at right angles, and also constantly intersects the circumference of a fixed circle.

conodont (kō′nō-dont), *n.* [< Gr. κῶνος, a cone, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] A small glistening fossil organism, discovered by Pander in Silurian and Devonian rocks in Russia, and subsequently observed in other strata in different localities, and variously supposed to be a tooth of a cyclostomous fish, or a spine, hooklet, or denticle of a mollusk or an annelid: so named from its conical tooth-like appearance. These organisms are certainly not teeth of any vertebrates, and are probably the remains of worms.

Conodonts, supposed to belong to the Myxinidæ, are minute palæozoic tooth-like fossils.
Pascoe, Zoöl. Class., p. 178.

conoid[1] (kō′noid), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *conoïde* = Sp. *conóide* = Pg. It. *conoide*, < Gr. κωνοειδής, conical (neut. τὸ κωνοειδές, a conoid), < κῶνος, a cone, + εἶδος, form.] **I.** *a.* Having the form of a cone; conoidal.

II. *n.* **1.** In *geom.*: (*a*) A solid formed by the revolution of a conic section about its axis. If the conic section is a parabola, the resulting solid is a parabolic conoid, or paraboloid; if a hyperbola, the solid is a hyperbolic conoid, or hyperboloid; if an ellipse, an elliptic conoid, a spheroid, or an ellipsoid. But the term *conoid* is often used to include the hyperboloids and paraboloids and to exclude the spheroids. This is the meaning of the Greek word with Archimedes. (*b*) A skew surface which may be generated by a straight line moving in such a manner as to touch a straight line and curve, and continue parallel to a given plane. (*c*) A surface generated by the revolution of an arc of a circle about its sine.—**2.** In *anat.*, the conarium or pineal body.

conoid[2] (kō′noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Conus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* In *conch.*, resembling or having the characters of the *Conidæ*.

II. *n.* A gastropod of the family *Conidæ*.

conoidal (kō-noi′dal), *a.* [< *conoid*[1] + *-al*; = F. *conoïdal*, etc.] **1.** Having the form of a conoid: as, a *conoidal* bullet.—**2.** Approaching to a conical form; nearly but not exactly conical.—**Conoidal ligament**, in *anat.*, a portion of the coracoclavicular ligament, as distinguished from the trapezoid division of the same structure. It is an important defense of the shoulder-joint, besides contributing to hold the distal end of the clavicle in place.

conoidally (kō-noi′dal-i), *adv.* In a conoidal form or manner.

Conoidea (kō-noi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Conus* + *-oidea*.] In *conch.*, same as *Conidæ*. *Latreille*, 1825.

conoidic, conoidical (kō-noi′dik, -di-kal), *a.* [< *conoid*[1] + *-ic*, *-ical*.] Pertaining to a conoid; having the form of a conoid.

Conomedusæ (kō″nō-mē-dū′sē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κῶνος, a cone, + NL. *Medusæ*.] Haeckel's name of an order of *Scyphomedusæ*, formed for the reception of the *Charybdea* and allied jellyfishes. The disk is bell-shaped with quadrangular base, and the parts are arranged in fours. The 4 tentaculicysts are perradial; the lamelliform genitalia are in 4 pairs, attached to 4 interradial septa dividing the enteric cavity into 4 gastric pouches, in which the genitalia hang freely. There are 4 interradial flaps, bearing each a long tentacle, and a broad vascular false velum penetrated by the enteric canals.

conomedusan (kō″nō-mē-dū′sạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Conomedusæ* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Conomedusæ*; charybdean.

II. *n.* One of the *Conomedusæ*; a charybdean.

conominee (kō-nom-i-nē′), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *nominee*.] One named or designated as an associate; a joint nominee.

Cononite (kō′nọn-īt), *n.* [< *Conon* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A member of an unimportant sect of Tritheists which followed Conon, Bishop of Tarsus in Cilicia, and appeared and disappeared in the seventh century. See *Tritheist*.

Conopidæ (kō-nop′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Conops* + *-idæ*.] A family of dichætous brachycerous dipterous insects, typified by the genus *Conops*, having a distinct proboscis, uncovered halteres, and perfect wings with a simple cubital vein. Also *Conopsidæ*.

Black-cheeked Ant-thrush (*Conopophaga melanops*).

Conopophaga (kō-nō-pof′a-gä), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816); also written *Conopophagus*, and contr. *Conophaga*; < Gr. κώνωψ, a gnat (see *Conops*), + φαγεῖν, eat.] A genus of ant-thrushes, or formicarioid passerine birds, of South America, divided into the species *C. aurita*, *C. lineata*, *C. melanops*, etc.

Conops (kō′nops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κώνωψ, a gnat, mosquito, < κῶνος, a cone, + ὤψ, eye, face.] A genus of dipterous insects, formerly of great

Conops tibialis. (Cross shows natural size.)

extent, now restricted as the type of the family *Conopidæ*. *C. flavipes*, the larvæ of which live in the abdomen of hymenopterous insects, is an example.

Conopsariæ (kō-nop-sā′ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758); prop. **Conopariæ*; < *Conops* + *-ariæ*.] In Latreille's classification of insects, the third tribe of *Athericera*, corresponding to the Linnean genus *Conops* and the modern family *Conopidæ*, but including some forms now usually referred to *Muscidæ*.

Conopsidæ (kō-nop′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Conopidæ*.

Conorhinus (kō-nō-rī′nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κῶνος, a cone, wedge, + ῥίς, ῥίν, nose.] A genus of *Hemiptera*, founded by Laporte in 1833. The body is somewhat flattened, and the sides of the abdomen are strongly recurved. The head is long, narrow, and cylindrical, and thickened behind the eyes; the ocelli are

Blood-sucking Cone-nose (*Conorhinus sanguisugus*). Imago and pupa, natural size.

placed on this stouter part. The antennæ are short, the eyes transverse, and the legs short, the hind pair being much longer than the others. *C. sanguisugus*, the blood-sucking cone-nose, is a widely distributed species in the United States, and is known in some localities to infest beds and suck human blood. *Amer. Entomologist*, I. 85.

Conorhynchidæ (kō-nō-ring′ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Conorhynchus* + *-idæ*.] A family of malacopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Conorhynchus*: same as *Albulidæ*.

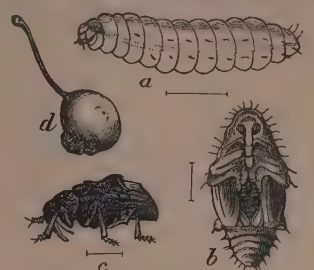
Conorhynchus (kō-nō-ring′kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κῶνος, a cone, wedge, + ῥύγχος, snout.] A genus of malacopterygian fishes, typical of the family *Conorhynchidæ*: same as *Albula*.

conormal (kō-nôr′mal), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *normal*.] In *math.*, having common normals.—**Conormal correspondence** of vicinal surfaces, a correspondence according to which points having the same normal correspond to one another.

conoscente, *n.* See *cognoscente*.

conoscope (kō′nō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. κῶνος, a cone, + σκοπεῖν, view.] A form of polariscope used to observe sections of crystals in converging polarized light.

Conotrachelus (kō″nō-tra-kē′lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κῶνος, a cone, + τράχηλος, the neck, throat.] A notable genus of weevils, of the family *Curculionidæ*. *C. nenuphar* is the plum-weevil or plum-curculio, probably the most injurious of the whole family



Plum-weevil (*Conotrachelus nenuphar*).
a, larva; *b*, pupa; *c*, imago; *d*, plum and curculio, the plum bearing one of the punctures. (Lines show natural sizes.)

in America. The beetle is of small size, and of a dark-brown color spotted with black, yellow, and white. Besides the plum, this weevil attacks the apricot, nectarine, peach, cherry, apple, pear, and quince. *C. crataegi* is the quince-curculio, which infests the quince, pear, and haw. The eggs are laid in June, and the larvæ when full-grown bore out and fall to the ground, where they remain all winter, assuming the pupa form in the spring, and issuing as beetles in May. There are many other species. The elytra are tuberculate, and in some species handsomely variegated with hairy markings.

conourish (kō-nur′ish), *v. t.* [< *co-*[1] + *nourish*.] To nourish together. [Rare.]

If two or more living subjects be *co-nourished* during the period of development, they will tend to "similar proportional development" and "similar series of kinetic actions." *F. Warner*, Physical Expression, p. 286.

conquadrate (kon-kwod′rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *conquadrated*, ppr. *conquadrating*. [< L. *conquadratus*, pp. of *conquadrare*, make square, < *com-* + *quadrare*, square: see *quadrate*.] To bring into a square; square with another. *Ash.* [Rare.]

conquassate† (kon-kwas′āt), *v. t.* [< L. *conquassatus*, pp. of *conquassare* (> It. *conquassare*), shake violently, < *com-*, together, + *quassare*, shake, freq. of *quatere*, pp. *quassus*, shake. Cf. *concuss*.] To shake.

Vomits do violently *conquassate* the lungs. *Harvey*.

conquassation† (kon-kwa-sā′shọn), *n.* [= It. *conquassazione*, < L. *conquassatio(n-)*, < *conquassare*, pp. *conquassatus*, shake violently: see *conquassate*.] Concussion; agitation.

I have had a *conquassation* in my cerebrum ever since the disaster. *Middleton*, Anything for a Quiet Life, iii. 2.

conquer (kong′kėr), *v.* [< ME. *conqueren* (or, without inf. suffix, *conquer*, earlier *conquery*, in the earliest instance *cuncweari*), < OF. *conquerre*, *cunguerre*, *conquerer*, F. *conquérir* = Pr. *conquerre*, *conquerer*, *conquerir* = Sp. *conquerir* = It. *conquidere*, < L. *conquirere* (ML. also in deriv. **conquerere*), pp. *conquisitus* (ML. also *conquistus*) (> Sp. Pg. *conquistar*: see *conquest*, *v.*), seek after, go in quest, seek eagerly, procure, ML. conquer, < *com-* + *quærere*, pp. *quæsitus*, seek, ask: see *quest*, *query*, and cf. *acquire*, *enquire*, *inquire*, *require*, which contain the same radical element. Hence *conquest*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To overcome the resistance of; compel to submit or give way; gain a victory over; subdue by force of arms, or by superior strength or power of any kind: as, to *conquer* the enemy in battle, or an antagonist in a prize-fight; to *conquer* a stubborn will, or one's passions.

Barouns that dide homage as soone as he hadde *conquerid* these xj kynges, ffor thei douted that he sholde be-reve hem of her londes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 171.

If we be *conquer'd*, let men *conquer* us,
And not these bastard Bretagnes.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

We *conquer'd* France, but felt our captive's charms;
Her arts victorious triumph'd o'er our arms.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 263.

The natives [of Hindustan] had learned to look with contempt on the mighty nation which was soon to *conquer* and to rule them. *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

2. To overcome or surmount, as obstacles, difficulties, or anything that obstructs.

How hard a matter it is to *conquer* the prejudices of education. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. viii.

3. To gain or secure by conquest; obtain by effort: as, to *conquer* peace.

By degrees the virtues and charms of Mary *conquered* the first place in her husband's affection.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xx.

It was only after a strenuous opposition from these bodies that ancient literature at last *conquered* its recognition as an element of academical instruction.
Sir W. Hamilton.

=**Syn. 1** and **3**. *Overcome, Vanquish, Conquer, Subdue, Subjugate*, to overpower, overthrow, defeat, beat, rout, worst, discomfit, humble, crush, subject, master, agree in the general idea expressed by *overcome*, namely, that of becoming superior to by an effort. The most conspicuous use of these words is in relation to physical struggles, as in war, wrestling, etc., but they refer also to struggles of mind, as in statesmanship, debate, chess, etc. An important difference among them is the implied duration of the victory, *overcome* and *vanquish* not reaching beyond the present, *conquer* implying a good deal of permanence, and *subdue* and *subjugate* containing permanence as an essential idea. *Overcome* is not so strong as *vanquish*, the former expressing a real victory, but the latter also a complete or great one. *Conquer* is wider and more general than *vanquish*, and may imply a succession of struggles or conflicts, while *vanquish* and *overcome* refer more commonly to a single conflict. Alexander the Great *conquered* Asia in a succession of battles, and *vanquished* Darius in one decisive engagement. In this respect *subdue* and *subjugate* are like *conquer*. *Subdue* may express a slower, quieter process than *conquer*. *Subjugate* is the strongest; it is to bring completely under the yoke. See *defeat*.

Who *overcomes*
By force, hath *overcome* but half his foe.
Milton, P. L., i. 648.

In arguing, too, the parson owned his skill,
For e'en though *vanquished*, he could argue still.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 212.

No creed without pathos will ever justify the great human hope, or *conquer* the great human heart.
N. A. Rev., CXL. 327.

Rome learning arts from Greece whom she *subdued*.
Pope, Prol. to Addison's Cato.

The style of Louis XIV. did what his armies failed to do. It overran and *subjugated* Europe.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 390.

II. *intrans.* To make a conquest; gain the victory.

He hath been us'd
Ever to *conquer*, and to have his worth
Of contradiction. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 3.

Resolv'd to *conquer* or to die.
Waller, Epitaph on Col. C. Cavendish.

conquerable (kong'kėr-a-bl), *a.* [< OF. *conquerable;* as *conquer* + *-able*.] Capable of being conquered; that may be vanquished or subdued.

Revenge, . . . which yet we are sure is *conquerable* under all the strongest temptations to it.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, III. iv.

conquerableness (kong'kėr-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being conquerable.

conqueress (kong'kėr-es), *n.* [< *conquer* + *-ess*.] A female who conquers; a victorious female.

O Truth! thou art a mighty *conqueress*.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, iv. 3.

conqueringly (kong'kėr-ing-li), *adv.* By conquering.

conquerment† (kong'kėr-ment), *n.* [< OF. *conquerement, conquerrement* (cf. ML. *conguerementum*); as *conquer* + *-ment*.] Conquest. [Rare.]

The nuns of new-won Cales his bonnet lent
In lieu of their so kind a *conquerment*.
Bp. Hall, Satires, iii. 7.

conqueror (kong'kėr-ọr), *n.* [< ME. *conquerour, conquerur*, < OF. *conqueror, conquereor, conquereur, cunquerur* (= Sp. *conqueridor*, obs.), < *conquerre*, conquer: see *conquer*. Cf. L. *conquisitor, conquistor, conquæstor*, a recruiting officer, in ML. one who acquires or gains, a conqueror, < *conquirere*, pp. *conquisitus*, seek, ML. conquer.] One who conquers, or gains a victory over, any opposing force; specifically, one who subdues or subjugates a nation or nations by military power.

He may wel be called *conquerour*, and that is Cryst to mene. *Piers Plowman* (B), xix. 58.

This England never did, nor never shall,
Lie at the proud foot of a *conqueror*,
But when it first did help to wound itself.
Shak., K. John, v. 7.

The mighty disturbers of mankind who have been called *Conquerours* shall not then be attended with their great armies, but must stand alone to receive their sentence.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. xi.

The Conqueror, an epithet applied to William I., King of England and Duke of Normandy, on account of his conquest of England in 1066. As originally applied, however (in Old French and Middle Latin), the name was not exactly synonymous with *conqueror* in the modern sense. See extract.

William, we must always remember, did not give himself out as a *conqueror*. The name *conqueror*, conquæstor, though applied with perfect truth in the common sense, must strictly be taken in the legal meaning, of purchaser or acquirer. *E. A. Freeman.*

=**Syn.** See *victor*.

conquest (kong'kwest), *n.* [< ME. *conquest*, < OF. *conquest*, m., *conqueste*, f., F. *conquête*, f. (*conquêt*, m., acquisition), = Pr. *conquist, conquesta* = Sp. Pg. *conquista* = It. *conquisto, conquista*, < ML. *conquisitus, conquistus, conquestus*, m., *conquistum*, neut., *conquista*, f., conquest, acquisition, < L. *conquisitus* (ML. contr. *conquistus*), *-a, -um*, pp. of *conquirere*, seek, procure, ML. conquer: see *conquer*, and cf. *acquest, inquest, request*.] **1.** The act of conquering; the act of overcoming or vanquishing opposition by force of any kind, but especially by force of arms; victory.

Conquest and good husbandry both enlarge the king's dominions: the one by the sword, making the acres more in number; the other by the plough, making the same acres more in value. *Fuller.*

In joys of *conquest* he resigns his breath.
Addison, The Campaign.

2. The act of acquiring or gaining control of by force; acquisition by military or other conflict; subjugation by any means: as, the *conquest* of Persia by Alexander the Great; the *conquest* of a nation's liberties, or of one's passions.

Three years sufficed for the *conquest* of the country.
Prescott.

Specifically—**3.** The act of gaining or captivating the affections or favor of another or others.

Nature did her wrong,
To print continual *conquest* on her cheeks,
And make no man worthy for her to take.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, i. 1.

I confess you have made a perfect *conquest* of me by your late Favours, and I yield myself your Captive.
Howell, Letters, I. ii. 23.

4. That which is conquered; a possession gained by force, physical or moral.

What *conquest* brings he home?
What tributaries follow him to Rome?
Shak., J. C., i. 1.

For much more willingly I mention air,
This our old *conquest*, than remember hell.
Milton, P. R., i. 46.

To resign *conquests* is a task as difficult in a beauty as an hero. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 306.

5. In *feudal law*, acquest; acquisition; the acquiring of property by other means than by inheritance, or the acquisition of property by a number in community or by one for all the others.—**6.** In *Scots law*, heritable property acquired in any other way than by heritage, as by purchase, donation, etc.; or, with reference to a marriage contract, heritable property subsequently acquired.—**The Conquest**, by preëminence, in *Eng. hist.*, the conquest or acquisition of England by William, Duke of Normandy (afterward William I., or William the Conqueror), in 1066.

conquest†, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *conquess* (= OF. *conquester, conquister* = Sp. Pg. *conquistar*); from the noun.] To conquer.

The King was cuming to his cuntrie,
To *conquess* baith his landis and he.
Sang of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 28).

conquestion†, *n.* [< L. *conquestio(n-)*, < *conqueri*, pp. *conquestus*, complain, < *com-*, together, + *queri*, complain: see *querrell, querulous*.] Complaining together. *Coles*, 1717.

conquet (kong-kwet'), *n.* [< F. *conquêt:* see *conquest*.] In *civil law*, synonymous with *acquest*. [Both words are used of property acquired during a marriage under the rule of community of property, as distinguished from *biens propres*. *Acquest* was formerly often used of property coming to one spouse by some mode other than either succession or gift direct from an ancestor, and becoming community property by virtue of the marriage; while *conquet* was, and perhaps by some writers still is, used to designate property that both husband and wife together acquired as community property.]

conquisition† (kong-kwi-zish'ọn), *n.* [< L. *conquisitio(n-)*, a seeking for, < *conquirere*, pp. *conquisitus*, seek for: see *conquer*.] A gathering together; a seeking for the purpose of collection.

The *conquisition* of some costly marbles and cedars.
Bp. Hall, Elisha Raising the Iron.

conquistador (kong-kwis'ta-dōr), *n.* [Sp. Pg., < *conquistar*, conquer, < *conquista*, conquest: see *conquest* and *conquer*.] A conqueror: applied to the conquerors of Spanish America.

The violence and avarice of the *conquistadors*.
Is. Taylor.

consacre†, *v. t.* [= F. *consacrer* = Pr. *consecrar, consegrar* = Sp. Pg. *consagrar* (Sp. obs. *consacrar*) = It. *consacrare, consagrare*, < L. *consacrare*, var. of *consecrare*, devote: see *consecrate*.] To devote; consecrate.

Lo heer these Champions that have (bravely bould)
Withstood proud Tyrants, stoutly *consacring*
Their lives and soules to God in suffering:
Whose names are all in Life's fair Book inroul'd.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, iii. 5.

consanguine (kon-sang'gwin), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *consanguin*, < L. *consanguineus*, of the same blood: see *consanguineous*.] **I.** *a.* Descended from a common ancestor; consanguineous: as, "the *Consanguine* Family," *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 22.

II. *n.* One of the same blood as, or related by birth to, another.

The progress from promiscuity through the marriage of *consanguines*, then upward to the various forms of polyandry and polygyny to monogamy.
Smithsonian Report, 1880, p. 400.

consanguineal (kon-sang-gwin'ē-al), *a.* [As *consanguine* + *-al*.] Consanguineous. *Sir T. Browne.*

consanguinean (kon-sang-gwin'ē-an), *a.* [As *consanguine* + *-an*.] Same as *consanguineous*, 2.

Half-blood is either *consanguinean*, as between children by the same father, or uterine, as between children having the same mother. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 78.

consanguineous (kon-sang-gwin'ē-us), *a.* [=F. *consanguin* = Sp. *consanguíneo* = Pg. It. *consanguineo*, < L. *consanguineus*, related by blood, < *com-*, together, + *sanguis* (*sanguin-*), blood: see *sanguine*.] **1.** Of the same blood; related by birth; descended from the same parent or ancestor.

Am I not *consanguineous?* am I not of her blood?
Shak., T. N., ii. 3.

More specifically—**2.** Of the same father by different wives; characterized by this relation. Also *consanguinean*. *Maine.*—**3.** Pertaining to or affected by the relation of consanguinity.

When the principles of breeding and of inheritance are better understood, we shall not hear ignorant members of our legislature rejecting with scorn a plan for ascertaining by an easy method whether or not *consanguineous* marriages are injurious to man.
Darwin, Descent of Man, II. 385.

consanguinity (kon-sang-gwin'i-ti), *n.* [=F. *consanguinité* = Sp. *consanguinidad* = Pg. *consanguinidade* = It. *consanguinità*, < L. *consanguinita(t-)s*, < *consanguineus*, of the same blood: see *consanguineous*.] Relationship by blood; the relationship or connection of persons descended from the same stock or common ancestor, in distinction from *affinity*, or relationship by marriage.

I know no touch of *consanguinity;*
No kin, no love, no blood, no soul so near me,
As the sweet Troilus. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 2.

To the Court of Rome, to solicit a dispensation for their marriage, rendered necessary by the *consanguinity* of the parties. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 5.

consarcination† (kon-sär-si-nā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *consarcinatus*, pp. of *consarcinare*, sew or patch together, < *com-*, together, + **sarcinare, sarcire*, patch.] The act of patching together. *Bailey.*

conscience (kon'shens), *n.* [< ME. *conscience, concience, conciens*, < OF. *conscience, concience*, F. *conscience* = Pr. *conciencia, cossiencia* = Sp. *consciencia*, now *conciencia* = Pg. *consciencia* = It. *coscienza, coscienza*, < L. *conscientia*, a joint knowledge, cognizance, consciousness, knowledge, conscience, < *conscien(t-)s*, ppr. of *conscire* (little used), be conscious (of wrong), LL. know well, < *com-*, together, + *scire*, know: see *science*.] **1.** Consciousness; knowledge. [Obsolete or rare.]

Let . . . thy former facts
Not fall in mention, but to urge new acts.
Conscience of them provoke thee on to more.
B. Jonson, Catiline, i. 1.

The same passion [for glory] may proceed not from any *conscience* of our own actions, but from fame and trust of others, whereby one may think well of himself, and yet be deceived; and this is false glory.
Hobbes, Works, IV. ix.

The characteristic of the long medieval centuries, the *conscience* that war is justifiable only by law.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 220.

2†. Private or inward thoughts; real sentiments.

By my troth, I will speak my *conscience* of the king: I think he would not wish himself anywhere but where he is. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1.

3. The consciousness that the acts for which a person believes himself to be responsible do or do not conform to his ideal of right; the moral judgment of the individual applied to his own conduct, in distinction from his perception of right and wrong in the abstract, and in the conduct of others. It manifests itself in the feeling of *obligation* or *duty*, the moral imperative "I ought" or "I ought not": hence the phrases the *voice of conscience*, the *dictates of conscience*, etc.

Conscience that es called ynwitt [inwit].
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 5428.

My *conscience* hath a thousand several tongues,
And every tongue brings in a several tale,
And every tale condemns me for a villain.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

No way whatsoever that I shall walk in against the dictates of my *conscience* will ever bring me to the mansions of the blessed. *Locke*, 1st Letter concerning Toleration.

Man, as conscious of his liberty to act, and of the law by which his actions ought to be regulated, recognizes his personal accountability, and calls himself before the internal tribunal which we denominate *conscience*. Here he is either acquitted or condemned. The acquittal is connected with a peculiar feeling of pleasurable exultation, as the condemnation with a peculiar feeling of painful humiliation — remorse. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

4. Moral sense; scrupulosity; conformity to one's own sense of right in conduct, or to that of the community.

Thei han gret *Conscience*, and holden it for a gret Synne, to casten a Knyf in the Fuyr, and for to drawe Flessche out of a Pot with a Knyf. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 249.

He had, against right and *conscience*, by shameful treachery intruded himself into another man's kingdom. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

5†. Tender feeling; pity.

Al was *conscience* and tendre herte:
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 150.

6†. Same as *breastplate*, 4.—**7†.** A bellarmine.

Like a larger jug that some men call
A bellarmine, but we a *conscience*.
W. Cartwright, The Ordinary.

A bad conscience, a reproving conscience.—**A clean** or **clear conscience**, a conscience void of reproach.—**A good conscience**, an approving conscience.—**Case of conscience**, a question as to what ought to be done in a given case or under given circumstances; a problem in casuistry.

A man will pretend to be perplexed with a *case of conscience*, when really he is wishing to make out that some general rule of conduct does not apply to him, because its fulfilment would cause him trouble, or because it conflicts with some passion which he wishes to indulge. *T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 314.

Conscience clause, a clause or article inserted in an act or law involving religious matters, which specially relieves persons who have conscientious scruples against joining or being present in religious services or acts, as in taking judicial oaths, or having their children present at schools during religious service.—**Conscience money**, money paid to relieve the conscience, as money sent to the public treasury in payment of a tax which has previously been evaded, or money paid to atone for some act of dishonesty previously concealed.—**Court of conscience**, a court established for the recovery of small debts in London and other British trading cities and districts.—**In all conscience**, most certainly; in all reason and fairness. [Colloq.]

Half a dozen fools are, *in all conscience*, as many as you should require. *Swift.*

In conscience. (*a*) In justice; in honesty; in truth; in reason.

Dost thou *in conscience* think — tell me, Emilia —
That there be women do abuse their husbands
In such gross kind? *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 3.

What you require cannot, *in conscience*, be deferred. *Milton.*

(*b*) Most certainly; assuredly.

We have but a few days longer to stay here; too little *in conscience* for such a place. *Gray*, Letters, I. 83.

To free one's conscience. See *free*.—**To make a matter of conscience**, to consider from a conscientious point of view; act in regard to as conscience dictates: as, to *make* daily exercise *a matter of conscience*.—**To make conscience†**, to act according to the dictates of conscience; do what is required by one's sense of right and wrong.

Troth I do *make conscience* of vexing thee now in the dog-days. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

There is no *conscience to be made* in the kind or nature of the meat being flesh or fish. *Privy Council* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 302).

Children are travellers newly arrived in a strange country; we should therefore *make conscience* not to deceive them. *Locke.*

conscienced (kon'shenst), *a.* [< *conscience* + *-ed*[2].] Having conscience. [Rare.]

Young *conscienc'd* casuists. *Sir W. Davenant*, Gondibert, ii. 7.

I would be understood, not onely an Allower, but an humble Petitioner, that ignorant and tender *conscienced* Anabaptists may have due time and means of conviction. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 15.

conscienceless (kon'shens-les), *a.* [< *conscience* + *-less*.] Having no conscience; free from or not marked by conscientious scruples.

Conscienceless and wicked patrons, of which sort the swarm are too great in the Church of England. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. § 24 (Ord MS.).

That has never been paralleled in all the history of your *conscienceless* partisanship. *The American*, VIII. 346.

conscience-smitten (kon'shens-smit″n), *a.* Smitten by conscience or remorse.

conscient (kon'shient), *a.* [= F. *conscient*, < L. *conscien(t-)s*, ppr. of *conscire*, know well: see *conscience*.] Conscious. [Rare.]

Conscient to himself that he played his part well. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning.

The most complex *conscient* acts. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 509.

conscientious (kon-gi-en'shus), *a.* [= F. *consciencieux* = Pg. *consciencioso* = It. *coscienzioso*, < ML. *conscientiosus*, < L. *conscientia*, conscience: see *conscience*.] **1†.** Conscious.

The heretick, guilty and *conscientious* to himself of refutability. *Whitlock*, Manners of English People, p. 141.

2. Controlled by conscience; governed by a strict regard to the dictates of conscience, or by the known or supposed rules of right and wrong: as, a *conscientious* judge.

It is the good and *conscientious* man chiefly, that is uneasy and dissatisfied with himself; always ready to condemn his own imperfections, and to suspect his own sincerity, upon the slightest occasions. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xv.

3. Regulated by conscience; according to the dictates of conscience; springing from conscience: as, a *conscientious* scruple.

It was a worldly repentance, not a *conscientious*. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, ii.

Lead a life in so *conscientious* a probity. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

=**Syn. 2** and **3.** Scrupulous, exact, careful, faithful, upright, honest, honorable, righteous.

conscientiously (kon-gi-en'shus-li), *adv.* In a conscientious manner; according to the dictates of conscience; with a strict regard to right and wrong.

If the conscience happens to be deluded, sin does not therefore cease to be sin, because a man committed it *conscientiously*. *South.*

conscientiousness (kon-gi-en'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being conscientious; a scrupulous regard to the decisions of conscience; strict adherence to the principles of right conduct.

There were the high Christian graces, *conscientiousness* such as few kings are able or dare to display on the throne, which never swerved either through ambition or policy from strict rectitude. *Milman*, Latin Christianity, xi. 1.

conscionable (kon'shon-a-bl), *a.* [Irreg. formed (in Elizabeth's reign) from *conscience;* as if for **conscienceable*, < *conscience* + *-able*.] **1†.** Governed by conscience; conscientious.

Gon. See, sir, your mortgage, which I only took
In case you and your son had in the wars
Miscarried: I yield it up again; 'tis yours.
Cas. Are you so *conscionable?*
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, iv. 2.

A knave very voluble; no further *conscionable* than in putting on the mere form of civil and humane seeming. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1.

Let mercers then have *conscionable* thumbs when they measure out that smooth glittering devil, satin. *Middleton*, The Black Book.

2. Conformable to conscience; consonant with right or duty; proper; just. [Most common in the negative. See *unconscionable*.]

I should speak of Pomroy of Northampton . . . who, on the 17th of June, 1775, dismounted and passed Charlestown Neck, on his way to Bunker Hill, on foot, in the midst of a shower of balls, because he did not think it *conscionable* to ride General Ward's horse, which he had borrowed. *Everett*, Orations, I. 394.

conscionableness (kon'shon-a-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being conscionable; rightfulness; equity; fairness. [Rare.]

conscionably† (kon'shon-a-bli), *adv.* Conscientiously; according to conscience.

This duty you both may the more willingly, and ought the more *conscionably* to perform. *John Robinson*, in New England's Memorial, p. 28.

conscionary†, *a.* An erroneous spelling of *concionary*.

conscious (kon'shus), *a.* [= Pg. It. *conscio*, < L. *conscius*, knowing, aware, < *conscire*, be conscious, know: see *conscience*.] **1.** In the state of a waking as distinguished from that of a sleeping person or an inanimate thing; in the act of feeling, or endowed with feeling, in the broadest sense of the word.

When the dread trumpet sounds, the slumbering dust,
Not unattentive to the call, shall wake.
. . . Nor shall the *conscious* soul
Mistake its partner. *Blair*, The Grave, l. 755.

The moment the first trace of *conscious* intelligence is introduced, we have a set of phenomena which materialism can in no wise account for. *J. Fiske*, Evolutionist, p. 282.

2. Attributing, or capable of attributing, one's sensations, cognitions, etc., to one's self; aware of the unity of self in knowledge; aware of one's self; self-conscious.

This self of the "inner state," of which, according to Kant, we are *conscious*, is only known as a phenomenon, and cannot (as indeed nothing can, according to his system) be known as it is in itself. *N. Porter*, Human Intellect, § 80.

3. Having one's feelings directed toward one's self; embarrassed by one's feelings about one's own person, and by the sense of being observed and criticized by others.

The *conscious* water saw its God and blushed. *R. Crashaw*, Epigrams.

A large, handsome man I remember him, a little *conscious* in his bearing, but courteous, hospitable, and open-handed. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, ix.

4. Present to consciousness; known or perceived as existing in one's self; felt: as, *conscious* guilt.

When they list, into the womb
That bred them they return, and howl and gnaw
My bowels, their repast; then, bursting forth
Afresh, with *conscious* terrours vex me round,
That rest or intermission none I find.
Milton, P. L., ii. 801.

The ingratitude of the world can never deprive us of the *conscious* happiness of having acted with humanity ourselves. *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, iii.

The *conscious* thrill of shame. *M. Arnold*, Isolation.

5. Aware of an object; perceiving. (*a*) Aware of an internal object; aware of a thought, feeling, or volition.

Let us retire into ourselves, and become *conscious of* our own nature and *of* its high destination. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 18.

To say that I am *conscious of* a feeling is merely to say that I feel it. To have a feeling is to be conscious, and to be conscious is to have a feeling. To be *conscious of* the prick of a pin is merely to have the sensation. *James Mill*, Human Mind, v.

When he [Augustus Cæsar] died, he desired his friends about him to give him a plaudite, as if he were *conscious to himself that* he had played his part well upon the stage. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

A tenderness which he was *conscious that* he had not merited. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxii.

(*b*) Aware of an external object: a less correct use of the term: followed in either use by *of* or *that*, formerly by *to* or *to one's self that*.

Were not two of the Jesuits who were *conscious of* the Plot [conspiracy] preferred afterwards at Rome? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. ii.

Slowly and *conscious of* the raging eye
That watch'd him . . .
Went Leolin. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

6. Aware of some element of character as belonging to one's self.

Satan, whom now transcendent glory raised
Above his fellows, with monarchal pride,
Conscious of highest worth, unmoved thus spake.
Milton, P. L., ii. 429.

=**Syn.** *To be Sensible* or *Conscious*, etc. (see *feel*). *Aware, Conscious. Aware* refers commonly to objects of perception outside of ourselves; *conscious*, to objects of perception within us: as, to become *aware* of the presence of a stranger; to be quite *aware* of the danger of one's situation; to become *conscious* of a pain in one's eye. *Aware* indicates perception without feeling; *conscious*, generally recognition with some degree of feeling.

consciously (kon'shus-li), *adv.* In a conscious manner; with knowledge or intention.

If these perceptions, with their consciousness, always remained present in the mind, . . . the same thinking thing would be always *consciously* present. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xxvii. 10.

All the advantages to which I have adverted are such as the artist did not *consciously* produce. *Emerson*, Art.

consciousness (kon'shus-nes), *n.* **1.** The state of being conscious; the act or state of mind which distinguishes a waking from a sleeping person; the state of being aware of one's mental acts or states.

Consciousness is the perception of what passes in a man's own mind. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. i. 19.

Consciousness is thus, on the one hand, the recognition by the mind or "ego" of its acts and affections — in other words, the self-affirmation that certain modifications are known by me and that these modifications are mine. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xi.

We can imagine *consciousness* without self-consciousness, still more without introspection, much as we can imagine sight without taste or smell. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 37.

Consciousness is briefly defined as the power by which the soul knows its own acts and states. *N. Porter*, Human Intellect, § 67.

Specifically — **2.** Self-consciousness (which see).

Since *consciousness* always accompanies thinking, and it is that that makes every one to be what he calls "self," and thereby distinguishes himself from all other thinking things; in this alone consists personal identity. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xxvii. 9.

3. Perception; thought; intellectual action in general.

Consciousness is a comprehensive term for the complement of all our cognitive energies. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Though *consciousness* should cease, the physicist would consider the sum total of objects to remain the same; the orange would still be round, yellow, and fragrant as before. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 38.

4. A general phase of thought and feeling: as, the moral *consciousness;* the religious *consciousness*.

I had read of the British tramp, but I had never yet encountered him, and I brought my historic *consciousness* to bear upon the present specimen. *H. James, Jr.* Pass. Pilgrim, p. 31.

In the course of the tenth century . . . a faint *consciousness* of distinct national life was felt in Italy, Germany, France, and England. *C. E. Norton*, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 6.

Unlike the ordinary consciousness, the religious *consciousness* is concerned with that which lies beyond the sphere of sense. *H. Spencer*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIV. 340.

5. An intuitive perception or persuasion; a state of being aware; an inward recognition; a feeling.

They parted; on Miss Tilney's side with some knowledge of her new acquaintance's feelings, and on Catherine's, without the smallest *consciousness* of having explained them. *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, p. 54.

In his will he [Bacon] expressed with singular brevity . . . a mournful *consciousness* that his actions had not been such as to entitle him to the esteem of those under whose observation his life had been passed. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

Data of consciousness. See *datum*.—**Double consciousness**, in *med. psychol.*, a somnambulistic condition in which the patient leads, as it were, two lives, recollecting in each condition what occurred in previous conditions of the same character, but knowing nothing of the occurrences of the other. *Dunglison*.—**Fact of consciousness.** See *fact*.

consciovoluntary (kon-shiō-vol'un-tā-ri), *a.* [< *conscious* (L. *conscius*) + *voluntary*.] Pertaining to consciousness and will.

consciuncle† (kon'shi-ung-kl), *n.* [Irreg. < *conscience* + dim. *-uncle*.] A worthless, trifling conscience: used in contempt. [Rare.]

Their rubrics are filled with punctilios, not for consciences, but for *consciuncles*. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, i. 66.

conscribe† (kon-skrīb'), *v. t.* [= D. *conscriberen* = G. *conscribiren* = Dan. *konskribere* = Sw. *konskribera* = OF. *conscrire* = It. *conscrivere*, < L. *conscribere*, enroll, choose, elect, < *com-*, together, + *scribere*, write: see *scribe*, *conscript*.] To enroll; enlist; levy as by a conscription.

This armie (whiche was not smalle) was *conscribed* and come together to Harflete. *Hall*, Edw. IV., an. 9.

conscript (kon-skript'), *v. t.* [< L. *conscriptus*, pp. of *conscribere*, enroll: see *conscribe*.] To enroll compulsorily for military or naval service; force into service; draft.

Suddenly the levy came—Pierre was *conscripted*. *The Century*, XXXII. 950.

conscript (kon'skript), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *conscrit* = Sp. Pg. *conscripto* = It. *conscritto* = D. *conscrit*, < L. *conscriptus*, enrolled, chosen, elect, pp. of *conscribere*, enroll: see *conscribe*.] **I.** *a.* Registered; enrolled.—**Conscript fathers**, a common English rendering of the Latin phrase *patres conscripti* (fathers [and] conscripts), used in addressing the senate of ancient Rome. Senators were of two classes, *patres*, 'fathers,' or patrician nobles, and *conscripti*, or those 'elected' from the equestrian orders.

Fathers conscript, may this our present meeting
Turn fair and fortunate to the commonwealth!
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iii. 1.

II. *n.* One who is compulsorily enrolled for military or naval service.

The law ordains that the *conscript* shall serve for five years. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 164.

conscription (kon-skrip'shon), *n.* [= F. *conscription* = Sp. *conscripcion* = Pg. *conscripção* = D. *conscriptie* = G. *conscription* = Dan. Sw. *konskription*, < L. *conscriptio(n-)*, a drawing up in writing, LL. a conscription, < *conscribere*, enroll: see *conscribe*.] **1**†. An enrolling or registering.

Conscription of men of war. *Bp. Burnet*, Records, ii. 23.

Specifically—**2.** A compulsory enrolment by lot or selection of suitable men for military or naval service. This was formerly the prevalent method of recruiting on the continent of Europe; but the system of the universal enrolment of properly qualified persons, and compulsory service according to gradation, has been substituted for it in most countries there.

This tribe is in rebellion in Djebel Hauaran, on account of the *conscription*. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 113.

conscriptional (kon-skrip'shon-al), *a.* [< *conscription* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a conscription.

conseasonal (kon-sē'zon-al), *a.* [< *con-* + *season* + *-al*.] Occurring or found at the same season of the year: as, *conseasonal* insects. [Rare.]

consecrate (kon'sē-krāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *consecrated*, ppr. *consecrating*. [< L. *consecratus*, pp. of *consecrare*, dedicate, declare to be sacred, deify (> It. *consecrare*, *consegrare* = Sp. Pg. *consagrar* = Pr. *consecrar*, *consegrar* = F. *consacrer*, consecrate: see *consacre*), < *com-*, together, + *sacrare*, consecrate, < *sacer*, sacred: see *sacred*. Cf. *consacre*.] **1.** To make or declare sacred with certain ceremonies or rites; appropriate to sacred uses or employments; set apart, dedicate, or devote to the service of the Deity: as, to *consecrate* a church; to *consecrate* the eucharistic elements. See *consecration*, 1.

Thou shalt *consecrate* Aaron and his sons. Ex. xxix. 9.

If the *consecrated* bread or wine be spent before all have communicated, the Priest is to *consecrate* more. *Book of Common Prayer*, The Communion.

When a Man has *Consecrated* anything to God, he cannot of himself take it away. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 40.

In a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot *consecrate*—we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have *consecrated* it, far above our poor power to add or detract. *Lincoln*, Speech at Gettysburg Cemetery, Nov. 19, 1863.

2. Specifically, in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, to initiate solemnly into the order of bishops, as a priest. See *consecration*, 2 (*a*).—**3.** To devote or dedicate from profound feeling or a religious motive: as, his life was *consecrated* to the service of the poor.

These to His Memory . . .
I dedicate, I *consecrate* with tears—
These Idylls. *Tennyson*, Ded. of Idylls of the King.

4. To make revered or worshiped, or highly regarded; hallow: as, a custom *consecrated* by time.

He [Christ] clothed himself in their affections, and they admitted him to their sorrows, and his presence *consecrated* their joys. *J. Martineau*.

A kiss can *consecrate* the ground,
Where mated hearts are mutual bound.
Campbell, Hallowed Ground.

5. To place among the gods; apotheosize.—**6.** To enroll among the saints; canonize.—**Syn. 1** and **3**. *Devote*, *Dedicate*, etc. See *devote*.

consecrate (kon'sē-krāt), *a.* [< L. *consecratus*, pp.: see the verb.] Sacred; consecrated; devoted; dedicated. [Obsolete or poetical.]

Also in Cyprys is Paphon, that was a temple *consecrate* to Venus. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 15.

Assembled in that *consecrate* place.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII.

Th' imperial seat; to virtue *consecrate*.
Shak., Tit. And., i. 1.

consecratedness (kon'sē-krā-ted-nes), *n.* The state of being consecrated. *Rev. R. Cecil*. [Rare.]

consecration (kon-sē-krā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *consecracioun* = F. *consécration* = Pr. *consecracion* = Sp. *consagracion*, *consecracion* = Pg. *consagração* = It. *consagrazione*, *consacrazione*, *consecrazione*, < L. *consecratio(n-)*, < *consecrare*, pp. *consecratus*, consecrate: see *consecrate*, *v.*] **1.** The act of consecrating, or separating from a common to a sacred use; the act of devoting or dedicating a person or thing to the service and worship of God by certain rites or solemnities: as, the *consecration* of the priests among the Israelites; the *consecration* of the vessels used in the temple; the *consecration* of the elements in the eucharist; the *consecration* of a church.

The *consecration* of his God is upon his head. Num. vi. 7.

Consecration makes not a place sacred, but only solemnly declares it so. *South*.

Specifically—**2.** *Eccles.*: (*a*) The act of conferring upon a priest the powers and authority of a bishop; the rite or ceremony of elevation to the episcopate. In the Roman Catholic, in the Greek and other Oriental churches, and in the Anglican Church, imposition of hands by a bishop for the purpose of making the candidate a bishop is held to be essential to consecration, and the rule is that at least three bishops shall unite in the act, as directed by the fourth canon of the first Council of Nicæa, A. D. 325.

Only papal authority could loose the tie that bound the bishop to the church of his *consecration*. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 383.

(*b*) The act of giving the sacramental character to the eucharistic elements of bread and wine. According to the Roman Catholic and the Anglican Church the essential act of eucharistic consecration consists in the recital of the words of institution over the elements by a priest. (*c*) The prayer used to consecrate the eucharistic elements. In its fullest form it consists of three parts: (1) the *institution*; (2) the *oblation*, called distinctively the *great oblation*; and (3) the *epiclesis* or *invocation*. (*d*) The act of placing a particle of the consecrated bread or host in the chalice; the commixture (which see).—**3.** Devotion or dedication from deep feeling, especially from a religious motive: as, the *consecration* of one's self to the service of God, or of one's energies to the search for truth.—**4.** In *Rom. hist.*, the ceremony of the apotheosis of an emperor.—**Consecration-cross**, a cross cut or painted upon the walls of a church, the slab of an altar, etc. It has been canonical at different times to make a given number of these crosses, as, for instance, in the middle ages, five upon the altar-slab, one in the middle and one at each of the four corners, and, as stated by some authors, twelve upon the walls of a church when newly built, either within or without. It was customary to consecrate each of these crosses with chrism, and to recite a special prayer, and perhaps to incense each one; in some cases the cross was cut subsequently in a place which the officiant had consecrated in this manner. In the Greek Church three larger crosses are cut upon the altar-slab instead of five, and the pillars supporting the altar also receive crosses. See *altar-board*.

consecrator (kon'sē-krā-tor), *n.* [= F. *consécrateur* = It. *consecratore*, < LL. *consecrator*, < L. *consecrare*, pp. *consecratus*, consecrate: see *consecrate*, *v.*] One who consecrates.

consecratory (kon'sē-krā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *consecrate* + *-ory*; = Pg. *consecratorio*.] Making sacred; consecrating; of the nature of consecration. [Rare.]

Againe, they [sacrifices] were propitiatorie, *consecratorie*, Eucharisticall, and so forth. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 33.

Consecratory words. *Bp. Morton*, Discharge of Imput. (1633), p. 69.

consectaneous (kon-sek-tā'nē-us), *a.* [< LL. *consectaneus*, following after, consequent, < L. *consectari*, follow after, pursue eagerly, freq. of *consequi*, follow after: see *consequent*.] Following as a natural consequence. [Rare.]

consectary† (kon'sek-tā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *consectarius*, that follows logically, < *consectari*, follow after: see *consectaneous*.] **I.** *a.* Following logically; obviously deducible.

From the inconsistent and contrary determinations thereof, *consectary* impieties and conclusions may arise. *Sir T. Browne*.

II. *n.* A corollary; a proposition which follows immediately as a collateral result of another, and thus needs no separate proof.

These propositions are *consectaries*. *Woodward*, Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

consecute† (kon'sē-kūt), *v. t.* [< L. *consecutus*, pp. of *consequi*, follow after: see *consequent*.] **1.** To follow closely after; pursue.

Which his grace accepteth, as touching your merits and acquittal, in no less good and thankful part than if ye, finding the disposition of things in more direct state, had *consecuted* all your pursuits and desires. *Bp. Burnet*, Records, ii. 23.

2. To overtake or gain by pursuit; attain.

Few men hitherto, being here in any auctoritie, hath finally *consecuted* favors and thankes, but rather the contrarie, with povertie for theire farewell. *State Papers*, ii. 389. (*Nares*.)

consecution (kon-sē-kū'shon), *n.* [= F. *consécution* = Pr. *consecutio* = Sp. *consecucion* = Pg. *consecução* = It. *consecuzione*, < L. *consecutio(n-)*, < *consequi*, pp. *consecutus*, follow after: see *consequent*.] **1.** The act of following, or the condition of being in a series; that which is consecutive; succession; sequence. [Rare or obsolete.]

In a quick *consecution* of colours, the impression of every colour remains on the sensorium. *Newton*, Opticks.

2. In *logic*, the relation of consequent to antecedent, or of effect to cause; deduction; consequence.

Consecutions . . . evidently found in the premises. *Sir M. Hale*.

In every [argument concerning religious belief] . . . sooner or later there comes a point where strict logical *consecution* fails, and where the passage is made from premise to conclusion by an appeal to faith and feeling or some other illogical element. *B. P. Bowne*.

The conception of *consecution* itself, the shifting function of the infinitive, the oscillation of the leading particle ὥστε are enough, single or combined, to perplex the student who tries either the analytical or the historical method, or both. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 163.

Consecution month, in *astron.*, the space between one conjunction of the moon with the sun and another; a lunar month.—**Consecution of tenses.** Same as *sequence of tenses*. See *sequence*.—**Reciprocal consecution**, in *logic*, the relation of two facts either of which implies the other.

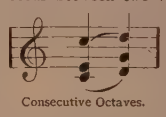
consecutive (kon-sek'ū-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *consécutif* = Sp. Pg. It. *consecutivo*, < L. as if **consecutivus*, < *consecutus*, pp. of *consequi*, follow: see *consequent*, *consecution*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Uninterrupted in course or succession; succeeding one another in a regular order; successive.

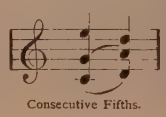
Fifty *consecutive* years of exemption. *Arbuthnot*, Anc. Coins.

2. Following; succeeding: with *to*.

Comprehending only the actions of a man, *consecutive* to volition. *Locke*.

Consecutive combination. See *combination*.—**Consecutive intervals**, in *music*, the similar intervals that occur between two voices or parts that pass from one chord to another in parallel motion. Also called *parallel intervals*. Consecutive thirds and sixths are agreeable; consecutive fourths, disagreeable; while consecutive perfect fifths or octaves (or unisons) are usually forbidden. Consecutive fifths and octaves (or unisons) are covered or hidden when the fifth or octave is reached by similar but not parallel motion; such progressions are rarely objectionable, except when occurring between the outer, most conspicuous voices, and not then if one of


Consecutive Octaves.


Consecutive Fifths.

the voices moves only a semitone.—**Consecutive particle,** in *logic,* a conjunction implying logical consecution: as, *then, so, therefore,* etc.—**Consecutive points** of a curve, coincident points of tangency of coincident tangents. Thus, the tangent to a curve at a node is said to meet the curve in three coincident points, of which two are not only coincident, but (what is more than coincident) consecutive. This means that a right line cutting the curve in three points may by a continuous motion be brought into coincidence with the tangent at the node, the three points in this motion running up into one, and the motion of two of them being, at the limit, entirely along the tangent.—**Consecutive poles,** in *magnetism.* See *magnet.*—**Consecutive symptoms,** in *pathol.,* symptoms that appear on the cessation or during the decline of a disease, but which have no direct or evident connection with the primary ailment.

II. *n. pl.* In *music,* consecutive intervals; usually, the forbidden progression of consecutive or parallel fifths or octaves.—**Covered consecutives,** in *music,* a progression of two voices to a unison, octave, or perfect fifth by similar but not parallel motion, suggesting the forbidden progression of consecutive unisons, octaves, or fifths. Also called *hidden consecutives.* The particular interval is also called *covered* or *hidden:* as, *covered* octaves, *covered* fifths.

consecutively (kon-sek'ū-tiv-li), *adv.* In a consecutive manner; in regular succession; successively.

consecutiveness (kon-sek'ū-tiv-nes), *n.* The character or state of being consecutive, or of following in regular order.

conseil†, *n.* A Middle English form of *counsel* and of *council.*

conseminate† (kon-sem'i-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *com-,* together, + *seminatus,* pp. of *seminare,* sow, < *semen* (*semin-*), seed: see *semen, seminal.*] To sow together, as different sorts of seeds. *Bailey.*

consenescence†, **consenescency**† (kon-sē-nes'-ens, -en-si), *n.* [< L. *consenescen(t-)s,* ppr. of *consenescere,* grow old together, < *com-,* together, + *senescere,* grow old: see *senescent.*] A growing old; the state of becoming old.

The old argument for the world's dissolution, . . . its daily *consenescence* and decay.
Ray, Three Discourses, v. § 1.

consense[1]†, *n.* [Early ME. *kunsence;* < OF. *consence, cunsence,* f. and m., *cunsense, consense,* m., = Pr. *consensa,* f., = Pg. It. *consenso,* m., < ML. *consentia,* f., or *consensus,* m., consent, agreement: see *consensus, consent.*] Consent.

Mid *kunsence* of heorte. *Ancren Riwle.*

consense[2]†, *n.* [< *con-* + *sense.*] A sense or feeling in conjunction or union with another; a mutual feeling. *Cudworth.*

consension (kon-sen'shon), *n.* [< OF. *consencion, consention, consenson,* < L. *consensio(n-),* < *consentire,* pp. *consensus,* agree: see *consent, consensus.*] Agreement in feeling or thought; accord; mutual consent. [Rare.]

One mind and understanding, and a vital *consension* of the whole body. *Bentley,* Sermons, ii.

Most of the able, honest, and learned men in all or most civilized countries . . . have come to an agreement or *consension* that the single metallic standard of value coined in gold is best. *N. A. Rev.,* CXXVI. 161.

consensual (kon-sen'sū-al), *a.* [= F. *consensuel* = Pg. *consensial,* made with consent; < L. *consensus* (*consensu-*), agreement (see *consensus*), + *-al.*] **1.** Formed or existing by mere consent; depending upon consent or acquiescence: as, a *consensual* marriage.

"The Christian council of presbyters" exercised discipline, and "exercised a *consensual* jurisdiction in matters of dispute between Christian and Christian."
N. A. Rev., CXLII. 555.

2. In *physiol.,* of the nature of reflex action involving sensation but not volition.

In this paper he [Dr. Carpenter] also extended the idea of reflex nervous function to the centers of sensation and ideation, and enunciated the fundamental notions of "*consensual*" and of "ideo-motor" action.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 540.

Consensual contract, in *civil law,* a contract which, though made without the formalities of delivery, writing, or entry in account, was enforcible on the ground that in cases of sale, partnership, agency, and hiring proof of the consent of the parties was enough.

The term *Consensual* merely indicates that the Obligation is here annexed at once to the Consensus. The Consensus, or mutual assent of the parties, is the final and crowning ingredient in the Convention; and it is the special characteristic of agreements falling under one of the four heads of Sale, Partnership, Agency, and Hiring, that, as soon as the assent of the parties has supplied this ingredient, there is at once a *Contract.* The Consensus draws with it the Obligation, performing, in transactions of the sort specified, the exact functions which are discharged, in other contracts, by the Res or Thing, by the Verba stipulationis, and by the Literæ or written entry in a ledger. *Consensual* is therefore a term which does not involve the slightest anomaly, but is exactly analogous to Real, Verbal, and Literal. *Maine,* Ancient Law, p. 322.

Consensual motions, in *physiol.,* two or more simultaneous motions, of which the secondary or more remote are independent of the will, such as the contraction of the iris when the eye is opened to admit the light.

consensus (kon-sen'sus), *n.* [< L. *consensus* (ML. also *consentia:* see *consense*[1]), agreement, accordance, unanimity, < *consentire,* pp. *consensus,* agree: see *consent.*] A general agreement or concord: as, a *consensus* of opinion.

Individual taste is sometimes mistaken, or substituted, for cultured *consensus.* *F. Hall,* Mod. Eng., p. 26.

To gather accurately the *consensus* of medical opinion would be impracticable without polling the whole body of physicians and surgeons.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 88.

Consensus Genevensis, a document prepared by Calvin in 1552 to harmonize the Swiss Protestant churches on the doctrine of predestination.

consent (kon-sent'), *v.* [< ME. *consenten,* earlier *kunsenten,* < OF. *consentir, cunsentir,* F. *consentir* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *consentir* = It. *consentire,* < L. *consentire,* pp. *consensus,* agree, accord, consent, lit. feel together, < *com-,* together, + *sentire,* pp. *sensus,* feel: see *sense* and *scent, sent*[2], and cf. *assent, dissent, resent.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1**†. To agree in sentiment; be of the same mind; accord; be at one.

Although they *consent* against Christ, yet doe they much dissent among themselues. *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 306.

Flourishing many years before Wycliffe, and much *consenting* with him in judgment. *Fuller.*

They would acknowledge no error or fault in their writings, and yet would seem sometimes to *consent* with us in the truth. *Winthrop,* Hist. New England, II. 176.

2. To agree; yield credence or accord; give assent, as to a proposition or the terms of an agreement.

I *consent* unto the law that it is good. Rom. vii. 16.

M. and N. have *consented* together in holy wedlock.
Book of Common Prayer, Solemnization of Matrimony.

3. To yield when one has the right, power, or desire to oppose; accede, as to persuasion or entreaty; aid, or at least voluntarily refrain from opposing, the execution of another person's purpose; comply.

My poverty, but not my will, *consents.*
Shak., R. and J., v. 1.

Half loath, and half *consenting* to the ill.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 313.

His manly brow
Consents to death, but conquers agony.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 140.

=**Syn.** See list under *accede. Permit, Consent to,* etc. See *allow*[1].

II.† *trans.* To grant; allow; acknowledge; give assent to.

Interpreters . . . will not *consent* it to be a true story.
Milton.

consent (kon-sent'), *n.* [< ME. *consente,* < OF. *consente;* from the verb.] **1.** Voluntary allowance or acceptance of what is done or proposed to be done by another; a yielding of the mind or will to that which is proposed; acquiescence; concurrence; compliance; permission.

I saie for me with full *concente,*
Thi likyng all will I fulfille. *York Plays,* p. 462.

I give *consent* to go along with you.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 3.

It was his [our Saviour's] own free *consent* that he went to suffer, for he knew certainly before hand the utmost that he was to undergo. *Stillingfleet,* Sermons, I. vi.

2. In *law,* intelligent concurrence in the adoption of a contract or an agreement of such a nature as to bind the party consenting; agreement upon the same thing in the same sense. Consent of parties is implied in all contracts; hence, persons legally incapable of giving consent, as idiots, etc., cannot be parties to a contract. Persons in a state of absolute drunkenness cannot give legal consent, although a lesser degree of intoxication will not afford a sufficient ground for annulling a contract. Consent is null where it proceeds on essential mistake of fact, or where obtained by fraud or by force and fear.

3. Agreement in opinion or sentiment; unity of opinion or inclination.

Nowe renewed, and affermed and confermed, by the assente and *consente* and agrement off all the Bredern.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 187.

They flock together in *consent,* like so many wild geese.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 1.

Hereupon a Parliament is called; and it is by common *Consent* of all agreed, that the King should not go in Person. *Baker,* Chronicles, p. 111.

When the wills of many concur to one and the same action and effect, this concourse of their wills is called *consent.* *Hobbes,* Works, IV. xii.

Yet hold! I'm rich;—with one *consent* they'll say,
"You're welcome, Uncle, as the flowers in May."
Crabbe, Parish Register.

4†. A preconcerted design; concert.

Here was a *consent*
(Knowing aforehand of our merriment)
To dash it like a Christmas comedy.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

5. Agreement; correspondence in parts, qualities, or operation; harmony; concord. [Archaic.]

We . . . do giue the name of ryme onely to our concordes, or tunable *consentes* in the latter end of our verses.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 64.

Certainly there is a *consent* between the body and the soul. *Bacon,* Deformity.

The rich results of the divine *consents*
Of man and earth, of world beloved and lover,
The nectar and ambrosia, are withheld.
Emerson, Blight.

6. In *pathol.,* an agreement or sympathy, by which one affected part of the system affects some distant part. See *sympathy.*—**Age of consent.** See *age, n.,* 3.=**Syn. 1.** *Assent, Consent, Concurrence,* etc. See *assent.*

consentable (kon-sen'ta-bl), *a.* [< *consent* + *-able.*] In *Pennsylvania law,* having consent; agreed upon; noting a boundary established by the express agreement or assent of adjoining owners: as, a *consentable* line.

consentaneity (kon-sen-ta-nē'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *consentaneus,* agreeing (see *consentaneous*), + *-ity.*] Mutual agreement. [Rare.]

The *consentaneity* or even privity of Prussia.
London Times, Jan. 18, 1856.

consentaneous (kon-sen-tā'nē-us), *a.* [= Pg. It. *consentaneo,* < L. *consentaneus,* agreeing, accordant, fit, < *consentire,* agree: see *consent, v.*] Agreeing; accordant; agreeable; consistent; consenting; mutually acquiescent.

A good law and *consentaneous* to reason.
Howell, Letters, iv. 7.

The tendency of Europe in our own day . . . has been singularly *consentaneous* in the return not merely to mediæval art, but to mediæval modes and standards of thought.
Encyc. Brit., II. 333.

The settlement or "compromise" of 1850, made by the *consentaneous* action of the North and South, rested, as on a corner stone, upon the inviolable character of the settlement of 1820, known as the Missouri Compromise.
G. T. Curtis, Buchanan, II. 270.

consentaneously (kon-sen-tā'nē-us-li), *adv.* Agreeably; accordantly; consistently.

Paracelsus did not always write so *consentaneously* to himself. *Boyle.*

consentaneousness (kon-sen-tā'nē-us-nes), *n.* Agreement; accordance; consistency. *W. B. Carpenter.*

consentant†, *a.* [ME., < OF. *consentant,* ppr. of *consentir,* consent: see *consent, v.*] Assenting; consenting. *Chaucer.*

consenter (kon-sen'tėr), *n.* One who consents.

No party nor *consenter* to it [treason].
Sir M. Hale, Hist. Plac. Cor., ii. 28.

consentience (kon-sen'shiens), *n.* [< *consentient:* see *-ence.*] The sum of the psychical activities of an animal whose varied sensations converge to a common psychical center, so that it feels its mental unity without being distinctly conscious of it; imperfect or undeveloped consciousness in general.

Luminous impressions which are the most potent agents in educating animal *consentience.*
Contemporary Rev., LI. 677.

We may, when our mind is entirely directed upon some external object, or when we are almost in a state of somnolent unconsciousness, have but a vague feeling of our existence—a feeling resulting from the unobserved synthesis of our sensations of all orders and degrees. This unintellectual sense of self may be conveniently distinguished from intellectual consciousness as *consentience.*
Mivart, Proc. Zoöl. Soc., London, 1884, p. 463.

consentient (kon-sen'shient), *a.* [= Sp. *consenciente* = Pg. *consensiente* = It. *consenziente,* < L. *consentien(t-)s,* ppr. of *consentire,* agree: see *consent, v.,* and cf. *consentant.*] **1.** Consonant; congruent; agreeing: as, *consentient* testimony.

The *consentient* judgment of the church. *Bp. Pearson.*

2. Endowed with consentience; of the nature of consentience: as, *consentient* animals; *consentient* activities.

consentingly (kon-sen'ting-li), *adv.* In a consenting or acquiescent manner. *Jer. Taylor.*

consentment† (kon-sent'ment), *n.* [ME. *consentement;* < OF. (and F.) *consentement* = Sp. *consentimiento* = Pg. It. *consentimento,* < ML. *consentimentum,* consent, < L. *consentire,* consent: see *consent, v.*] Consent.

consequence (kon'sē-kwens), *n.* [= F. *conséquence* = Sp. *consecuencia* = Pg. *consequencia* = It. *conseguenza, conseguenzia* (obs.), *consequenza* = D. *konsekwentie* = G. *consequenz* = Dan. *konsekvents,* consequence, < L. *consequentia,* < *consequen(t-)s,* ppr., consequent: see *consequent.*] **1**†. Connection of cause and effect, or of antecedent and consequent; consecution.

I must after thee, with this thy son;
Such fatal *consequence* unites us three.
Milton, P. L., x. 364.

2. That which follows from or grows out of any act, cause, proceeding, or series of actions; an event or effect produced by some preceding influence, action, act, or cause; a consequent; a result.

Shun the bitter *consequence:* for know,
The day thou eat'st thereof, my sole command
Transgress'd, inevitably thou shalt die.
Milton, P. L., viii. 328.

The misfortune of speaking with bitterness is a most natural *consequence* of the prejudices I had been encouraging.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, p. 193.

He [Mr. Bentham] says that the atrocities of the Revolution were the natural *consequences* of the absurd principles on which it was commenced.
Macaulay, Sir James Mackintosh.

3. The conclusion of a syllogism.

Can syllogism set things right?
No — majors soon with minors fight;
Or both in friendly consort join'd,
The *consequence* limps false behind.
Prior, Alma, iii.

4. A consequent inference; deduction; specifically, in *logic*, a form of inference or aspect under which any inference may be regarded, having but one premise, the *antecedent*, and one conclusion, the *consequent*, the principle according to which the consequent follows from the antecedent being, like the whole inference, termed the *consequence*.—5. (*a*) Importance; moment; significance: applied to things: as, this is a matter of *consequence*, or of some, little, great, or no *consequence*.

A night is but small breath, and little pause,
To answer matters of this *consequence*.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 4.

To people whose eyes do not wander beyond their ledgers, it seems of no *consequence* how the affairs of mankind go.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 488.

(*b*) Importance; influence; distinction; note: applied to persons: as, a man of *consequence*.

Their people are . . . of as little *consequence* as women and children. *Swift.*

Here, Dangle, I have brought you two pieces, one of which you must exert yourself to make the managers accept, I can tell you that; for 'tis written by a person of *consequence*. *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 1.

6. *pl.* A game in which one player writes down an adjective, the second the name of a man, the third an adjective, the fourth the name of a woman, the fifth what he said, the sixth what she said, the seventh the *consequence*, etc., etc., no one seeing what the others have written. After all have written, the paper is read.

They met for the sake of eating, drinking, and laughing together, playing at cards or *consequences*, or any other game that was sufficiently noisy.
Jane Austen, Sense and Sensibility, xxiii.

In consequence, as a result; consequently.—**In consequence of**, as the effect of; by reason of; through.=**Syn.** 2. *Result*, *Issue*, etc. See *effect*.

consequence† (kon'sē-kwens), *v. i.* [< *consequence*, *n.*] To draw inferences; form deductions.

Moses . . . condescends . . . to such a methodical and school-like way of defining and *consequencing*.
Milton, Tetrachordon.

consequent (kon'sē-kwent), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *consequent*, < OF. *consequent*, F. *conséquent* = Sp. *consecuente* = Pg. *consequente* = It. *consequente* = D. *konsekwent* = G. *consequent* = Dan. *konsekvent*, consequent, < L. *consequen(t-)s*, following, consequent (ML. also as a noun, a consequent, apodosis, tr. Gr. ἑπόμενον), prop. ppr. of *consequi*, follow after, pursue, follow a cause as an effect (> Sp. Pg. *conseguir*, obtain, = It. *conseguire*, obtain, follow), < *com-*, together, + *sequi*, follow: see *sequent*, *second*, and cf. *subsequent*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Following as an effect or result, or as a necessary inference; having a relation of sequence: with *on*, or rarely *to*: as, the war and the *consequent* poverty; the poverty *consequent on* the war.

The right was *consequent to*, and built on, an act perfectly personal. *Locke.*

He had arrived on the eve of a general election, and during the excitement of political changes *consequent upon* the murder of Mr. Percival.
Lady Holland, in Sydney Smith, vi.

2†. Following in time; subsequent.

Thy memory,
After thy life, in brazen characters
Shall monumentally be register'd
To ages *consequent*.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, v. 2.

3. Characterized by correctness of inference or connectedness of reasoning; logical: as, a *consequent* action.

The intensity of her [Dorothea's] religious disposition . . . was but one aspect of a nature altogether ardent, theoretic, and intellectually *consequent*.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 32.

Consequent factor, in *math.*, that factor of a non-commutative product which is written last.—**Consequent poles** of a magnet. See *magnet*.

II. *n.* [< ME. *consequente*, n.; from the adj.] 1. Effect or result; that which proceeds from a cause; outcome. [Rare or obsolete.]

Those envies that I see pursue me
Of all true actions are the natural *consequents*.
Chapman and Shirley, Chabot, Admiral of France, ii.

Death is not a *consequent* to any sin but our own.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 772.

Avarice is the necessary *consequent* of old age.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 10.

A world's lifetime with its incidents and *consequents* is but a progressive cooling. *Winchell*, World-Life, p. 538.

2. In *logic:* (*a*) That member of a hypothetical proposition which contains the conclusion. See *antecedent*. (*b*) The conclusion of a consequence, or necessary inference conceived as consisting of an antecedent (or premise) and a consequent (or conclusion), and as governed by a consequence (or principle of consecution).—3. In *music*, same as *comes*, 3.—**Consequent of a ratio**, in *math.*, the latter of the two terms of a ratio, or that with which the antecedent is compared. Thus, in the ratio $m : n$, or m to n, n is the consequent and m the antecedent.—**Fallacy of the consequent.** See *fallacy*.

consequential (kon-sē-kwen'shal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *consequentia*, consequence (see *consequence*), + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Following as the effect or result; resultant.

We sometimes wrangle when we should debate;
A *consequential* ill which freedom draws;
A bad effect, but from a noble cause. *Prior.*

The expansion of trade and production, and the *consequential* increase of social and national well-being.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIV. 30.

2†. Having the consequence properly connected with the premises; logically correct; conclusive.

Though these arguments may seem obscure, yet, upon a due consideration of them, they are highly *consequential* and concludent to my purpose.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

3. Assuming airs of consequence or great self-importance, or characterized by such affectation; conceited; pompous: applied to persons and their manners.

Goldsmith was sometimes content to be treated with an easy familiarity, but upon occasions would be *consequential* and important. *Boswell*, Johnson (æt. 64).

His stately and *consequential* pace. *Scott.*

Consequential losses or **damages**, in *law*, such losses or damages as arise not immediately from the act complained of, but as a result of it.

II. *n.* An inference; a deduction; a conclusion. [Rare.]

It may be thought superfluous to spend so many words upon our author's precious observations out of the Lord Clarendon's History, and some *consequentials*, as I have done. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 29.

consequentially (kon-sē-kwen'shal-i), *adv.* 1. In a connected series; in the order of cause and effect, or of antecedent and consequent.—2. With correct deduction of consequences; with right connection of ideas; connectedly; coherently.

The faculty of writing *consequentially*.
Addison, Whig Examiner, No. 4.

3. In sequence or course of time; hence, not immediately; eventually.

This relation is so necessary that God himself can not discharge a rational creature from it; although *consequentially* indeed he may do so by the annihilation of such creatures. *South.*

4. Consecutively; in due order and connection.

Were a man a king in his dreams, and a beggar awake, and dreamt *consequentially*, and in continuous unbroken schemes, would he be in reality a king or a beggar?
Addison.

5. With assumed importance; with conceit; pompously; pretentiously.

He adjusts his cravat *consequentially*.
R. R. Peake, Court and City, iv. 1.

[Now rare in all senses but the last.]

consequentialness (kon-sē-kwen'shal-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being consequential or consecutive, as in discourse. [Rare.]—2. Conceit; pompousness; pretentiousness; the assumption of dignity or importance.

consequently (kon'sē-kwent-li), *adv.* 1. By consequence; by the connection of cause and effect or of antecedent and consequent; in consequence of something; therefore.

Man was originally immortal, and it was *consequently* a part of his nature to cherish the hope of an undying life.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 204.

2†. Subsequently.

Hee was visited and saluted: and *consequently* was brought vnto the Kings and Queenes maiesties presence.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 287.

=**Syn.** *Wherefore*, *Accordingly*, etc. See *therefore*.

consequentness (kon'sē-kwent-nes), *n.* Regular connection of propositions; consecutiveness of discourse; logicalness.

The *consequentness* of the whole body of the doctrine.
Sir K. Digby, Ded. of Nature of Man's Soul.

consertion (kon-sėr'shon), *n.* [< LL. *consertio(n-)*, < L. *conserere*, pp. *consertus*, put together, < *com-*, together, + *serere*, bind, join. Cf. *concert*.] Junction; adaptation; conformity. [Rare.]

What order, beauty, motion, distance, size,
Consertion of design, how exquisite!
Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

conservable (kon-sėr'va-bl), *a.* [< LL. *conservabilis*, < L. *conservare*, keep: see *conserve*, *v.*] That may be conserved; able to be kept or preserved from decay or injury.

conservancy (kon-sėr'van-si), *n.* [< ML. *conservantia*, < L. *conservan(t-)s*, ppr.: see *conservant*.] The act of preserving; conservation; preservation: as, the *conservancy* of forests.

Conservancy has been introduced in time to preserve many of the advantages they [forests] are calculated to afford, [and] to make them a considerable source of revenue to the state. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 404.

Court of conservancy, a court held by the Lord Mayor of London for the preservation of the fishery on the Thames.

conservant (kon-sėr'vant), *a.* [< L. *conservan(t-)s*, ppr. of *conservare*, keep: see *conserve*, *v.*] Conserving; having the power or quality of preserving from decay or destruction. In the traditional Aristotelian philosophy, efficient causes are divided into *procreant* and *conservant causes*. The *procreant* cause is that which makes a thing to be which before was not; the *conservant* cause, that which causes an existent thing to endure.

The papacy . . . was either the procreant or *conservant* cause . . . of all the ecclesiastical controversies in the Christian world.
T. Puller, Moderation of Church of Eng., p. 493.

conservation (kon-sėr-vā'shon), *n.* [= F. *conservation* = Pr. *conservatio* = Sp. *conservacion* = Pg. *conservação* = It. *conservazione*, < L. *conservatio(n-)*, < *conservare*, pp. *conservatus*, keep: see *conserve*, *v.*] 1. The act of conserving, guarding, or keeping with care; preservation from loss, decay, injury, or violation; the keeping of a thing in a safe or entire state.

Certayne ordinauncez and ruellez . . . concernyng the said crafte . . . and for the *conseruacion* of the politick gouernance of the same. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 335.

They judged the *conservation*, and, in some degree, the renovation, of natural bodies to be no desperate or impossible thing. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, xi., Expl.

Aristotle distinguishes memory as the faculty of *Conservation* from reminiscence, the faculty of Reproduction.
Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., xxx.

2. Persistence; perdurance; permanence.—**Conservation of energy.** See *energy*.

conservational (kon-sėr-vā'shon-al), *a.* [< *conservation* + *-al*.] Tending to conserve; preservative.

conservatism (kon-sėr'va-tizm), *n.* [For **conservativism*, < *conservative* + *-ism*.] 1. The disposition to maintain and adhere to the established order of things; opposition to innovation and change: as, the *conservatism* of the clergy.

Of all the difficulties that were met in establishing locomotion by steam, the obstruction offered by blind, stolid, unreasoning *conservatism* was not the least.
Josiah Quincy, Figures of the Past, p. 350.

The hard *conservatism* which refuses to see what it has never yet seen, and so never learns anything new.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 89.

2. The political principles and opinions maintained by Conservatives. See *conservative*, *n.*, 3.

I advocate . . . neither *Conservatism* nor Liberalism in the sense in which those slogans of modern party-warfare are commonly understood.
Sir E. Creasy, Eng. Const., p. 11.

conservative (kon-sėr'va-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *conservatif* (> D. *conservatief* = G. *conservativ* = Dan. *konservativ*) = Sp. Pg. It. *conservativo*, < ML. *conservativus*, < L. *conservatus*, pp. of *conservare*, keep, preserve: see *conserve*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Preservative; having power or tendency to preserve in a safe or entire state; protecting from loss, waste, or injury: said of things.

This place of which I telle, . . .
Ys sette amyddys of these three,
Hevene, erthe, and eke the see,
As most *conservatif* the soun.
Chaucer, House of Fame, ii. 339.

I refer to their respective *conservative* principle: that is, the principle by which they are upheld and preserved.
Calhoun, Works, I. 37.

2. Disposed to retain and maintain what is established, as institutions, customs, and the like; opposed to innovation and change; in an extreme and unfavorable sense, opposed to progress: said of persons or their characteristics.

His [Alfred's] character was of that sterling *conservative* kind which bases itself upon old facts, but accepts new facts as a reason for things.
C. H. Pearson, Early and Mid. Ages of Eng., xi.

Specifically — **3.** In *politics:* (*a*) Antagonistic to change in the institutions of the country, civil or ecclesiastical; especially, opposed to change in the direction of democracy.

The slow progress which Sweden has made in introducing needful reforms is owing to the *conservative* spirit of the nobility and the priesthood.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, xviii.

Hence — (*b*) [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Conservatives or their principles. See II., 3.

The result of this struggle was highly favourable to the *Conservative* party. *Macaulay.*

Conservative force. See *force.* — **Conservative system,** in *mech.*, a system which always performs or consumes the same amount of work in passing from one given configuration to another, by whatever path or with whatever velocities it passes from one to the other. The doctrine of the conservation of energy is that the universe is a conservative system. See *energy.*

When the nature of a material system is such that if, after the system has undergone any series of changes, it is brought back in any manner to its original state, [and] the whole work done by external agents on the system is equal to the whole work done by the system in overcoming external forces, the system is called a *Conservative System.*
Clerk Maxwell, Matter and Motion, art. lxxii.

The conservative faculty, in *psychol.*, the power of retaining knowledge in the mind, though out of consciousness; memory.

II. *n.* **1†.** One who aims, or that which tends, to preserve from injury, decay, or loss; a preserver or preservative.

The Holy Spirit is the great *conservative* of the new life.
Jer. Taylor, Confirmation, fol. 32.

2. One who is opposed by nature or on principle to innovation and change; in an unfavorable sense, one who from prejudice or lack of foresight is opposed to true progress. See *radical.*

We see that if M. Dumont had died in 1799, he would have died, to use the new cant word, a decided *conservative.* *Macaulay*, Mirabeau.

3. [*cap.*] In Great Britain, a Tory: a name first adopted by the Tory party about the time of the passing of the first Reform Bill (1832). The professed object of the Conservatives, as a political body, is to maintain and preserve by every constitutional means the existing institutions of the country, both ecclesiastical and civil, and to oppose such measures and changes as they believe have a tendency either to destroy or to impair these institutions.

4. In *U. S. hist.*, one of the group of Democrats who, during Van Buren's administration, voted with the Whigs against the Independent Treasury Bill.

conservatively (kon-sėr′va-tiv-li), *adv.* In a conservative manner, or in the manner of conservatives; as a conservative; with conservativeness.

It is very *conservatively* English to make concession at the eleventh hour and fifty-ninth minute; but the clock is fast in Ireland. *Philadelphia Ledger*, Dec. 30, 1887.

conservativeness (kon-sėr′va-tiv-nes), *n.* Tendency to preserve or maintain; conservatism.

conservatoire (kon-ser-va-twor′), *n.* [F., = Sp. Pg. It. *conservatorio* = G. *conservatorium* (> Dan. *konservatorium*), < ML. *conservatorium:* see *conservatory, n.*] An establishment for special instruction, particularly in music and theatrical declamation and training. See *conservatory,* 3.

conservator (kon′sėr-vā-tor), *n.* [= F. *conservateur* = Sp. Pg. *conservador* = It. *conservatore,* < L. *conservator,* < *conservare,* pp. *conservatus,* keep: see *conserve, v.*] **1.** A preserver; one who or that which preserves from injury, violation, or infraction: as, a *conservator* of the peace. See phrases below.

Of cold and moist *conservatour* flyntstone is.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 49.

Decays of sense and clouds of spirit are excellent *conservators* of humility. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 81.

Specifically — **2.** A person appointed to superintend idiots, lunatics, etc., manage their property, and preserve it from waste. [Connecticut.] — **Apostolic conservator,** or **conservator of the apostolic privileges,** a bishop formerly chosen by the University of Paris to judge causes relating to benefices possessed by members of the university. — **Conservators of the peace,** officers who, by the common law of England, were appointed for the preservation of the public peace, before the institution of justices of the peace. Their powers were far inferior to those of modern justices of the peace.

conservatory (kon-sėr′va-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *conservatoire* = Sp. Pg. *conservatorio,* < ML. **conservatorius* (cf. *conservatorium,* n.: see II.), < L. *conservatus,* pp. of *conservare,* keep: see *conserve, v.*] **I.** *a.* Having the quality of preserving from loss, decay, or injury.

II. *n.*; pl. *conservatories* (-riz). [In the first sense directly from the adj.; in the second and third senses, = F. *conservatoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *conservatorio,* < ML. *conservatorium,* lit. a place for keeping anything, a fish-pond; prop. neut. of **conservatorius,* adj.: see I., and cf. *conservatoire.*] **1†.** A preservative.

A *conservatory* of life. *Bacon.*

In Christ's law non concupisces is . . . the *conservatory* and the last duty of every commandment.
Jer. Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium, i. 414.

2. A place for preserving or carefully keeping anything, as from loss, decay, waste, or injury; specifically, and commonly, a greenhouse for preserving exotics and other tender plants. — **3.** A place of public instruction and training, designed to promote the study of some branch of science or art. Conservatories of music and declamation (to which the French name *conservatoire* is frequently applied, the most celebrated institution of the kind being in Paris) have been maintained at the public expense in Italy, France, Germany, and other European countries for two or three centuries; and the name is given to many private establishments in Great Britain and America.

conservatrix (kon′sėr-vā-triks), *n.* [L.] Feminine of *conservator.*

conserve (kọn-sėrv′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *conserved,* ppr. *conserving.* [< ME. *conserven* = D. *conserveren* = G. *conserviren* = Dan. *konservere,* < OF. *conserver,* F. *conserver* = Sp. Pg. *conservar* = It. *conservare,* < L. *conservare,* keep, retain, preserve, < *com-,* together, + *servare,* hold, keep. Cf. *preserve, reserve,* and see *serve.*] **1.** To keep in a safe or sound state; save; preserve from loss, decay, waste, or injury; defend from violation: as, to *conserve* bodies from perishing; to *conserve* the peace of society.

Whenne yee be sette, your knyf withe alle your wytte
Vnto youre syif bothe clene and sharpe *conserve,*
That honestly yee mowe your own mete kerve.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

I charge upon you my authority, *conserve* the peace.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 3.

When at last in a race, a new principle appears, an idea —that *conserves* it; ideas only save races.
Emerson, Misc., p. 172.

2. To preserve with sugar, etc., as fruits, roots, herbs, etc.; prepare or make up as a sweetmeat.

Variety also of dates, pears, and peaches, curiously *conserved.* *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels, p. 133.

conserve (kon′sėrv), *n.* [< ME. *conserve* = D. *konserf* = G. *conserve* = Dan. *konserver,* pl., = Sw. *konserf,* < OF. (and F.) *conserve* = Sp. Pg. It. *conserva* (ML. *conserva,* a fish-pond); from the verb.] **1.** That which is conserved; a sweetmeat; a confection; especially, in former use, a pharmaceutical confection.

We . . . were invited into the apartments allotted for strangers, where we were entertained with *conserve* of roses, a dram, and coffee, a young Maronite sheik being with us. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 95.

2†. A conservatory.

Set the pots into your *conserve,* and keep them dry.
Evelyn, Calendarium Hortense.

3†. A conserver; that which conserves.

The firste which is the *conserve*
And keeper of the remenaunt.
Gower, Conf. Amant.

conserver (kọn-sėr′vėr), *n.* **1.** One who conserves, or keeps from loss, decay, or injury; one who lays up for preservation.

Priests having been the . . . *conservers* of knowledge and story. *Sir W. Temple.*

2. A preparer of conserves or sweetmeats.

consession† (kọn-sesh′ọn), *n.* [< *con-* + *session.* Cf. L. *consessus,* of same sense.] A sitting together. *Bailey.*

consessor† (kọn-ses′ọr), *n.* [L., < *considere,* pp. *consessus,* sit together, < *com-,* together, + *sidĕre,* seat one's self, akin to *sedēre* = E. *sit.*] One who sits with others. *Bailey.*

consider (kọn-sid′ėr), *v.* [< ME. *consideren,* < OF. *considerer,* F. *considérer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *considerar* = It. *considerare,* < L. *considerare,* look at closely, observe, consider, meditate; orig., it is supposed, an augurial term, observe the stars, < *com-* + *sidus* (*sider-*), a star, a constellation: see *sidereal,* and cf. *desiderate, desire.* For the sense, cf. *contemplate.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To fix the mind upon, with a view to careful examination; ponder; study; meditate upon; think or reflect upon with care.

Know, therefore, this day, and *consider* it in thine heart. Deut. iv. 39.

Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow.
Mat. vi. 28.

Those who would amend evil laws should *consider* rather how much it may be safe to spare, than how much it may be possible to change.
Macaulay, Conversation between Cowley and Milton.

Whoever *considers* the final cause of the world, will discern a multitude of uses that enter as parts into that result. *Emerson*, Nature.

2. To view attentively; observe and examine; scrutinize.

'Tis a beauteous creature;
And to myself I do appear deform'd,
When I *consider* her.
Fletcher, Sea Voyage, iii. 1.

"*Consider* well," the voice replied,
"His face, that two hours since hath died;
Wilt thou find passion, pain, or pride?"
Tennyson, Two Voices.

3. To pay attention to; regard with care; not to be negligent of.

Blessed is he that *considereth* the poor. Ps. xli. 1.

Consider mine affliction, and deliver me. Ps. cxix. 153.

4. To regard with consideration or respect; hold in honor; respect.

England could grow into a posture of being more united at home, and more *considered* abroad.
Sir W. Temple, To the Lord Treasurer, Feb. 21, 1678.

5. To take into view or account; allow for, or have regard to, in examination, or in forming an estimate: as, in adjusting accounts, services, time, and expense ought to be *considered.*

Consider, sir, the chance of war. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5.

It astonish'd us to see what she had read and written, her youth *considered.* *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 17, 1678.

When I draw any faulty Character, I *consider* all those Persons to whom the Malice of the World may possibly apply it. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 262.

Hence — **6.** To requite or reward, particularly for gratuitous services.

You that have worn your eyes almost out in the service, you will be *considered.* *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 2.

7. To regard in a particular light; conceive under a particular aspect; judge to be; esteem; take for: as, I *consider* him a rascal.

We are apt to deceive ourselves, and to *consider* heaven a place like this earth: I mean, a place where every one may choose and take his own pleasure.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 3.

Some may *consider* the human body as the habitation of a soul distinct and separable from it; others may refuse to recognize any such distinction.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 43.

=**Syn. 1.** *Meditate upon, Reflect upon,* etc. (see list under *contemplate*), weigh, revolve. — **4.** To respect, regard.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To think seriously, deliberately, or carefully; reflect; cogitate: sometimes with *of.*

In the day of prosperity be joyful, but in the day of adversity *consider.* Eccl. vii. 14.

Logic *considereth of* many things as they are in notion.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 148.

Let us argue coolly, and *consider* like men.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Pilgrimage, ii. 1.

2†. To hesitate; stand suspended. [Rare.]

The tears that stood *considering* in her eyes.
Dryden, Fables.

=**Syn. 1.** To ponder, deliberate, ruminate, cogitate.

considerability† (kọn-sid″ėr-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *considerable:* see *-ability.*] The quality of being worthy of consideration; capacity of being considered. [Rare.]

There is no *considerability* of any thing within me as from myself, but entirely owes its being from his store, and comes from the Almighty.
Allestree, Sermons, i. 60 (Ord MS.).

considerable (kọn-sid′ėr-a-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *considérable* = Sp. *considerable* = Pg. *consideravel* = It. *considerabile,* < ML. *considerabilis,* < L. *considerare,* observe, attend to, consider: see *consider.*] **I.** *a.* **1†.** That may be considered; that is to be observed, remarked, or attended to.

Times and days cannot have interest, nor be *considerable,* because that which passes by them is eternal, and out of the measure of time. *Donne*, Letters, xxv.

It is *considerable,* that some urns have had inscriptions on them, expressing that the lamps were burning.
Wilkins.

2. Worthy of consideration; worthy of regard or attention. [Archaic or obsolete.]

But I am fallen into this discourse by accident; of which I might say more, but it has proved longer than I intended, and possibly to you may not be *considerable.*
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 143.

St. Denys is *considerable* only for its stately Cathedral, and the dormitory of the French Kings.
Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 12, 1643.

Though the damage he had done them had been one hundred times more than what he sustained from them, that is not *considerable* in point of a just war.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 313.

3. Of distinction; deserving of notice; important.

Some valued themselves as they were mothers, and others as they were the daughters, of some *considerable* persons. *Addison*, Vision of Justice.

Some *considerable* men of their acquaintance determined to emigrate to New England. *Everett*, Orations, II. 6.

4. Of somewhat large amount or extent; of not a little importance from its effects or results; decidedly more than the average: as, a man of *considerable* influence; a *considerable* estate.

We [the English] did nothing by Land that was *considerable*, yet if we had staid but a Day or two longer . . . the whole Fleet of Galeons from Nova Hispania had fallen into our own Mouths. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 17.

Considerable sums of money. *Clarendon.*

A body of a very *considerable* thickness. *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth.

To a regular customer, or one who makes any *considerable* purchase, the shop-keeper generally presents a pipe. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, II. 10.

II. *n.* **1†.** A thing of importance or interest.

He had a rare felicity in speedy reading of books, and as it were but a turning them over would give an exact account of all *considerables* therein. *Fuller*, Holy State, II. x. 7.

2. Much; not a little: as, he has done *considerable* for the community; I found *considerable* to detain me. [Colloq.]

considerableness (kon-sid'ėr-a-bl-nes), *n.* Degree of importance, consequence, or dignity; a degree of value or importance that deserves notice. [Rare.]

We must not always measure the *considerableness* of things by their . . . immediate usefulness. *Boyle.*

considerably (kon-sid'ėr-a-bli), *adv.* In a degree deserving notice; in a degree not trifling or unimportant.

And Europe still *considerably* gains
Both by their good examples and their pains.
Roscommon, On Translated Verse.

considerance† (kon-sid'ėr-ans), *n.* [< ME. *considerance*, < OF. *considerance* = Pr. *consideransa* = It. *consideranza* (obs.), < L. *considerantia*, < *considerant(t-)s*, ppr. of *considerare*, consider: see *consider*.] Consideration; reflection; sober thought.

Considerance is taken atte prudence
What mon we moost enforme.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 1.

considerate (kon-sid'ėr-at), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *considerado* = It. *considerato*, < L. *consideratus*, pp. of *considerare*, consider: see *consider*.] **1.** Given to consideration or sober reflection; thoughtful; hence, circumspect; careful; discreet; prudent; not hasty or rash; not negligent.

Æneas [was] patient, *considerate*, [and] careful of his people. *Dryden*, Preface to Fables.

In that protest which each *considerate* person makes against the superstition of his times, he repeats step for step the part of old reformers. *Emerson*, History.

The perplexities involved in the re-adjustment of the nation's political bases were great enough to task the most *considerate* statesmanship. *G. S. Merriam*, S. Bowles, II. 20.

2. Regardful; mindful.

Though they will do nothing for virtue, yet they may be presumed more *considerate* of praise. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

3. Marked by consideration or reflection; deliberate; thoughtful; heedful: as, to give a proposal a *considerate* examination.

I went the next day secretly . . . to take a *considerate* view. *Sir H. Blount*, Voyage to the Levant, p. 106.

4. Characterized by consideration or regard for another's circumstances or feelings; not heedless or unfeeling; not rigorous or exacting; kind: as, a *considerate* master; *considerate* treatment.

Watchfully *considerate* to all dependent upon her. *W. R. Greg*, Misc. Essays, 1st ser., p. 183.

considerately (kon-sid'ėr-at-li), *adv.* **1.** With due consideration or deliberation; with reason.

I may *considerately* say, I never heard but one Oath sworne, nor never saw one man drunk, nor ever heard of three women Adulteresses, in all this time. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 67.

2. With thoughtful regard, as for the circumstances and feelings of others; kindly: as, he very *considerately* offered me his umbrella.

considerateness (kon-sid'ėr-at-nes), *n.* **1.** Prudence; calm deliberation.—**2.** Thoughtful regard for another's circumstances or feelings.

consideration (kon-sid-e-ra'shon), *n.* [= F. *considération* = Sp. *consideracion* = Pg. *consideração* = It. *considerazione*, < L. *consideratio(n-)*, consideration, contemplation, reflection, < *considerare*, pp. *consideratus*, consider: see *consider*.] **1.** The act of considering; mental view; regard; notice: as, to take into *consideration* the probable consequences.

The *consideration* of the design of it [man's being] will more easily acquaint him with the nature of that duty which is expected from him. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. ii.

2. Careful reflection; serious deliberation.

Let us think with *consideration*. *Sidney.*

Consideration like an angel came,
And whipp'd the offending Adam out of him.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 1.

Twelue intended here a while to haue stayed, but vpon better *consideration*, how meanely we were provided, we left this Island.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 108.

Apothegms are rather subjects for *consideration* than articles for belief. *Selden*, Table-Talk, Int., p. 9.

3. Contemplation; observation; heed: with *of*: as, he was acquitted in *consideration of* his youth.

The love you bear to Mopsa hath brought you to the *consideration of* her virtues. *Sir P. Sidney.*

The sovereign is bound to protect his subjects, in *consideration of* their allegiance to him. *Brougham.*

4. Thoughtful, sympathetic, appreciative, or deserved regard or respect: with *for* before the subject considered: as, *consideration for* the feelings of others is the mark of a gentleman.

The undersigned has the honour to repeat to Mr. Hulseman the assurance of his high *consideration*. *D. Webster.*

The *consideration* with which he [Galileo] was treated. *Whewell.*

Consideration for the poor is a doctrine of the Church. *J. H. Newman*, Development of Christ. Doct., i. 3.

We learn patience, tolerance, respect for conflicting views, equitable *consideration for* conscientious opposition. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 95.

5. Some degree of importance; claim to notice or regard; place in or hold upon regard, attention, or thought.

Lucan is the only author of *consideration* among the Latin poets who was not explained for the use of the Dauphin. *Addison*, Freeholder.

6. That which is or should be considered; a subject of reflection or deliberation; a matter of import or consequence; something taken or to be taken into account: as, the public good should be the controlling *consideration* with a statesman.

He was obliged, antecedent to all other *considerations*, to search an asylum. *Dryden.*

The truth is, some *considerations*, which are necessary to the forming of a correct judgment, seem to have escaped the notice of many writers of the nineteenth century. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

The poor working man with a large family, to whom pence were a serious *consideration*. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, IV. 28.

7. Recompense for trouble, service rendered, or the like; remuneration.

They hoped that I would give them some *consideration* to be carryed in a chaire to the toppe. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 77.

That they had we equally divided, but gaue them copper, and such things as contented them in *consideration*.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 204.

The gentleman shall not have the trouble to put on a fire. . . . I'll put it on myself for a *consideration*. *Scott*, Fortunes of Nigel, xxii.

8. In *law*, that which a contracting party accepts as an equivalent for a service rendered; the sum or thing given, or service rendered, in exchange for something else, or the sum, thing, or service received in exchange for something; the price of a promise or a transfer of property. This may consist either in a benefit to the promisor or a burden assumed by the promisee, or both. A contract must be mutual, and one side is the consideration of the other. A promise made without any such counter compensation or equivalent may be binding in morals, but the law does not recognize it as a contract nor compel its performance. It is not essential that a consideration be an equivalent in a commercial sense, nor even that it have any commercial value. Even exoneration from a moral obligation which could not be enforced at law may be a consideration for an express promise to perform it: thus, where a debtor, after a legal discharge in bankruptcy or by the statute of limitations, without having paid anything, recognizes his moral obligation to pay, and makes an express promise to do so, the moral obligation is deemed a sufficient consideration to make the promise a legal contract.—**Concurrent consideration**, a consideration received contemporaneously with the making of the promise.—**Executed consideration**, a consideration previously received.—**Executory consideration**, a consideration that was to be received subsequently to the making of the promise.—**Failure of consideration**, resulting worthlessness or inadequacy of a consideration originally apparently good: distinguished from *want of consideration* (which see, below).—**Good consideration**, the natural love or affection, or other adequate motive, on account of which a benefit is conferred without a valuable equivalent. Such a consideration is generally sufficient, except as against creditors.—**Valuable consideration**, in *law*, a consideration which may be deemed valuable in a pecuniary sense, as money, goods, services, or the promise of either. Actual marriage may also be a valuable consideration.—**Want of consideration**, original lack of any consideration whatever.= **Syn. 1** and **2.** Attention, reflection.

considerative† (kon-sid'ėr-ā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *considératif* = It. *considerativo*, < L. as if **consideративus*, < *consideratus*, pp. of *considerare*, consider: see *consider*.] Considerate; thoughtful; careful.

I love to be *considerative;* and 'tis true,
I have at my free hours thought upon
Some certain goods unto the state of Venice.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iv. 1.

considerator† (kon-sid'ėr-ā-tor), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *considerador* = It. *considératore*, < L. *consideratorr*, < *considerare*, pp. *consideratus*, consider: see *consider*.] One who considers; a considerer: as, "mystical *considerators*," *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus.

considerer (kon-sid'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who considers or takes heed; an observer. [Rare.]

He requireth a learned Reader, and a right *considerer* of him. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 154.

They are not skilfull *considerers* of human things, who imagine to remove sin by removing the matter of sin. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 26.

consideringly (kon-sid'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* With consideration or deliberation.

consign (kon-sin'), *v.* [= D. *konsigneren* = G. *consigniren* = Dan. *konsignere* = Sw. *konsignera*, < F. *consigner*, consign, present, deliver, OF. seal, attest, = Sp. Pg. *consignar* = It. *consegnare*, < L. *consignare*, seal, sign, attest, register, record, ML. also deliver, < *com-*, together, + *signare*, sign, mark: see *sign*.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To impress, as or as if with a stamp or seal.

The primitive christians, who *consigned* all their affairs, and goods, and writings, with some marks of their Lord, usually writing, . . . "Jesus Christ, the Son of God, our Saviour," made it an abbreviature by writing only the capitals. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 117.

2. To give, send, or commit; relegate; make over; deliver into the possession of another or into a different state, implying subsequent fixedness or permanence: sometimes with *over*: as, at death the body is *consigned* to the grave.

Men, by free gift, *consign over* a place to the divine worship. *South.*

Me to some churl in bargain he'll *consign*,
And make some tyrant of the parish mine.
Crabbe, Parish Register.

Authoritative treatises are *consigned* to oblivion, ancient controversies cease, the whole store of learning hived up in many capacious memories becomes worthless. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 7.

3. To deliver or transfer, as a charge or trust; intrust; appoint.

The four Evangelists *consigned* to writing that history. *Addison.*

She then *consigned* me to Luttrell, asking him to show me the grounds. *Macaulay*, Life and Letters, I. 196.

4. In *com.*, to transmit by carrier, in trust for sale or custody: usually implying agency in the consignee, but also used loosely of the act of transmitting by carrier to another for any purpose: as, the goods were *consigned* to the London agent.—**5.** To put into a certain form or commit for permanent preservation.—**6.** To set apart; appropriate; apply.

The French commander *consigned* it to the use for which it was intended. *Dryden*, Ded. of Fables.

=**Syn.** *Intrust*, *Confide*, etc. See *commit*.

II.† *intrans.* **1.** To submit; surrender one's self; yield.

All lovers young, all lovers must
Consign to thee, and come to dust.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2 (song).

2. To agree, assent, or consent.

A hard condition . . . to *consign* to. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2.

consignatary (kon-sig'na-tā-ri), *n.*; pl. *consignataries* (-riz). [= F. *consignataire* = Sp. Pg. *consignatario* = It. *consegnatario*, < ML. as if **consignatarius*, < *consignare*, pp. *consignatus*, consign: see *consign*.] One to whom any trust or business is consigned.

consignation (kon-sig-nā'shon), *n.* [= D. *konsignatie* = G. *consignation* = Dan. Sw. *konsignation*, < F. *consignation* = Sp. *consignacion* = Pg. *consignação* = It. *consegnazione*, < ML. *consignatio(n-)*, a consigning, L. a written proof, < *consignare*, pp. *consignatus*, consign: see *consign*.] **1†.** The act of confirming, as by signature or stamp; hence, an indication; an evidence; confirmation.

Our obedience . . . is urged to us by the *consignation* of Divine precepts and the loud voice of thunder, even sealed by a signet of God's right hand. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 62.

2†. The act of consigning or relegating; consignment.

Despair is a certain *consignation* to eternal ruin. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. In *Scots law*, the depositing in the hands of a third person of a sum of money about which there is either a dispute or a competition.—4. In *liturgics*, the act of making the sign of the cross with one half of a consecrated oblate or host over the other, the first half having been previously dipped in the chalice. This rite is found in the Greek and Syriac liturgies of St. James, in the Coptic liturgy of St. Basil, in the Nestorian liturgy of the Apostles, etc.

consignatory (kon-sig′na-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *consignatories* (-riz). [< *con-* + *signatory*.] One who signs any document jointly with another or others.

consignature (kon-sig′na-tūr), *n.* [< *con-* + *signature*. Cf. *consign*.] Complete signature; joint signing or stamping.

consigne (kon′sīn), *n.* [F. (= Sp. *consigna* = It. *consegna*), orders, instructions, < *consigner*, consign, deliver: see *consign*.] *Milit.*, special order or instruction given to a sentinel; a watch-word; a countersign.

consigné (F. pron. kôn-sē-nyā′), *n.* [F., prop. pp. of *consigner*, confine, put under orders: see *consign, consigne*.] A person commanded to keep within certain bounds, as an officer in the army or navy ordered to keep his quarters as a punishment.

consignee (kon-sī-nē′), *n.* [< *consign* + *-ee*[1]. Cf. *consigné*.] The person to whom goods or other property sent by carrier are consigned or addressed; specifically, one who has the care or disposal of goods received upon consignment; a factor.

consigner (kon-sī′nėr), *n.* Same as *consignor*.

consignificant (kon-sig-nif′i-kant), *a.* [< *con-* + *significant*.] Having the same signification or meaning.

consignificate (kon-sig-nif′i-kāt), *n.* Something signified in a secondary way, especially the time of a verb.

consignification (kon-sig″ni-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< *con-* + *signification*.] Joint signification; connotation. [Rare.]

> As they [verbs] always express something else in their original meaning, he [John of Salisbury] calls the additional denoting of time by a truly philosophic word, a *consignification*. *Harris*, Philol. Inquiries.

consignificative (kon-sig-nif′i-kā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *con-* + *significative*.] **I.** *a.* Having a like signification; jointly significative.

II. *n.* That which has the same signification or meaning as some other. *Worcester*.

consignify (kon-sig′ni-fī), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *consignified*, ppr. *consignifying*. [< *con-* + *signify*.] To signify secondarily: used in opposition to *connote*, which is to name secondarily. Thus, a relative noun connotes its correlative; a verb *consignifies* its time. [Rare.]

> The cypher . . . has no value of itself, and only serves . . . to connote and *consignify*. *Horne Tooke*, Diversions of Purley, i. 9.

consignment (kon-sīn′ment), *n.* [< *consign* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of consigning; consignation.—2. The act of sending or committing, in trust for sale or custody: usually implying conveyance by a carrier, and agency on the part of the recipient.

> The merchants who act upon *consignments*. *Tatler*, No. 31.

3. That which is consigned; a quantity sent or delivered, especially to an agent or factor for sale: as, A received a large *consignment* of goods from B.

> Aman Niaz Khan had sent to Meshed for a large *consignment* of tea and sugar, and rolls of cloth. *O'Donovan*, Merv, xxv.

4. The writing by which anything is consigned.

consignor (kon-sī′nor or kon-si-nôr′), *n.* [< *consign* + *-or*.] A person who consigns, or makes a consignment, as of goods; one who sends, delivers, or despatches goods, etc., to another for custody or sale. Also written *consigner*.

consiliary (kon-sil′i-ā-ri), *a.* [< L. *consiliarius*, suitable for counsel, counseling, < *consilium*, counsel: see *counsel*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of counsel.

> The presbyters were joined in the ordering church affairs, . . . by way of assistance in acts deliberative and *consiliary*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 179.

consilience (kon-sil′i-ens), *n.* [< *consilient*: see *-ence*.] A coming together; coincidence; concurrence.

> Another character, which is exemplified only in the greatest theories, is the *consilience* of inductions where many and widely different lines of experience spring together in one theory which explains them all. *Quarterly Rev.*, LXVIII. 233.

consilient (kon-sil′i-ent), *a.* [< L. *com-*, together, + *-silien(t-)s*, the form in comp. of *salien(t-)s*, ppr. of *salire*, leap: see *salient*. Cf. E. *jump with*, agree with.] Agreeing; concurring: as, "*consilient* testimony," *Bampton Lectures*, viii.

> The discovery of the provision for the consentient or *consilient* action of different organs of the body by the co-ordinating agency of the great nerve centers. *N. Porter*, Human Intellect, § 41.

consimilar (kon-sim′i-lär), *a.* [< L. *consimilis* (> It. *consimile*), alike (< *com-*, together, + *similis*, like), + *-ar*: see *similar*.] Having common resemblance. [Rare.]

consimilitude (kon-si-mil′i-tūd), *n.* [= F. *consimilitude*, etc.; as *con-* + *similitude*. See *consimilar*.] Resemblance. [Rare.]

consimility (kon-si-mil′i-ti), *n.* [< L. *consimilis*, alike (see *consimilar*), + *-ity*.] Common resemblance; similarity. [Rare.]

> By which means, and their *consimility* of disposition, there was a very conjunct friendship between the two brothers and him. *Aubrey*, in Letters of Eminent Men, II. 511.

consist (kon-sist′), *v. i.* [= F. *consister* = Sp. Pg. *consistir* = It. *consistere*, < L. *consistere*, stand together, stop, become hard or solid, agree with, continue, exist, < *com-*, together, + *sistere*, cause to stand, stand, caus. of *stare* = E. *stand*: see *stand*. Cf. *assist, desist, exist, insist, persist, resist*.] 1. To stand together; be in a fixed or permanent state, as a body composed of parts in union or connection; hence, to be; exist; subsist; be supported and maintained.

> He is before all things, and by him all things *consist*. Col. i. 17.

2†. To remain coherent, stable, or fixed.

> It is against the nature of water . . . to *consist* and stay itself. *Brerewood*, Languages.

> Unstable judgments that cannot *consist* in the narrow point and centre of virtue without a reel or stagger to the circumference. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 3.

3. To abide; rest; be comprised, contained, performed, or expressed: followed by *in*.

> True happiness
> *Consists* not *in* the multitude of friends,
> But in the worth and choice.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

> The whole freedom of Man *consists* either *in* Spiritual or Civil Liberty. *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

> Which Meldritch and Budendorfe, rather like enraged lions, than men, so bravely encountred, as if *in* them only had *consisted* the victory. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 25.

> The perspicuity, the precision, and the simplicity *in* which *consists* the eloquence proper to scientific writing. *Macaulay*, Sadler's Law of Population.

4. To be composed; be made up: followed by *of*.

> Humanity particular *consisteth of* the same parts whereof man *consisteth*. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 183.

> He [Henry I.] made the Court to *consist of* three Parts, the Nobility, the Clergy, and the Common People. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 40.

> The land would *consist of* plains, and valleys, and mountains. *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth.

> Of the whole sum of human life, no small part is that which *consists of* a man's relations to his country, and his feelings concerning it. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 201.

5. To be compatible, consistent, or harmonious; be in accordance; harmonize; accord: now followed by *with*, formerly also used absolutely.

> Either opinion will *consist* well enough *with* religion. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 36.

> It may *consist with* any degree of mortification to pray for the taking away of the cross, upon condition it may *consist with* God's glory and our ghostly profit. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 89.

> Health *consists with* temperance alone. *Pope*, Essay on Man, iv. 81.

> Novelty was not necessarily synonymous with barbarism, and might *consist* even *with* elegance. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 293.

To consist together, to coexist.

> Necessity and election cannot *consist together* in the same act. *Abp. Bramhall*, Against Hobbes.

consistence, consistency (kon-sis′tens, -ten-si), *n.*; pl. *consistences, consistencies* (-tens-sez, -siz). [= F. *consistance* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *consistencia* = It. *consistenza, consistenzia*, < L. as if **consistentia*, < *consisten(t-)s*, ppr. of *consistere*, stand together: see *consist, consistent*.] 1. Literally, a standing together; firm union, as of the parts of a rigid body; hence, the relation of the parts or elements of a body with reference to the firmness of their connection; physical constitution.

> The *consistencies* of bodies are divers; dense, rare, tangible, pneumatical, volatile, &c. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 839.

Hence—2. State or degree of density or viscosity: as, the *consistency* of cream, or of honey.

> Let the expressed juices be boiled into the *consistence* of a syrup. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

> These Burmese wells are sunk to a depth of about sixty feet, and yield an oil of the *consistency* of treacle. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 253.

3. A dense or viscous substance. [Rare.]

> Quench'd in a boggy Syrtis, neither sea,
> Nor good dry land: nigh founder'd on he fares,
> Treading the crude *consistence*. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 941.

4. Nature, constitution, or character. [Rare.]

> His friendship is of a noble make and a lasting *consistency*. *South*, Sermons.

5. Harmonious connection, as of the parts of a system or of conduct, or of related things or principles; agreement or harmony of all parts of a complex thing among themselves, or of the same thing with itself at different times, or of one thing with another or others; congruity; uniformity: as, the *consistency* of laws, regulations, or judicial decisions; *consistency* of religious life; *consistency* of behavior or of character. [Now only in the form *consistency*.]

> It is preposterous to look for *consistency* between absolute moral truth and the defective characters and usages of our existing state! *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 51.

> With *consistency* a great soul has simply nothing to do. . . . Speak what you think now in hard words, and tomorrow speak what to-morrow thinks in hard words again, though it contradict every thing you said to-day. *Emerson*, Self-reliance.

6. Permanence; persistence; stability. [Rare or obsolete.]

> Meditation will confirm resolutions of good, and give them a durable *consistence* in the soul. *Hammond*.

7†. That which stands together as a united whole; a combination.

> The Church of God, as meaning the whole *consistence* of Orders and Members. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

consistent (kon-sis′tent), *a.* [= F. *consistant* = Sp. Pg. It. *consistente*, < L. *consisten(t-)s*, ppr. of *consistere*, stand together: see *consist.*] 1. Fixed; firm; solid: as, the *consistent* parts of a body, distinguished from the fluid.

> The sand, contained within the shell, becoming solid and *consistent*. *Woodward*, Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

2. Standing together or in agreement; compatible; congruous; uniform; not contradictory or opposed: as, two opinions or schemes are *consistent*; a law is *consistent* with justice and humanity.

> On their own axis as the planets run,
> Yet make at once their circle round the sun;
> So two *consistent* motions act the soul;
> And one regards itself, and one the whole.
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, iii. 315.

> We have a firm faith that our interests are mutually *consistent*; that if you prosper, we shall prosper; if you suffer, we shall suffer. *Everett*, Orations, I. 196.

3. Characterized by consistency or harmony; not self-opposed or self-contradictory: as, a *consistent* life.

> Their heroes and villains are as *consistent* in all their sayings and doings as the cardinal virtues and the deadly sins in an allegory. *Macaulay*, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

4†. Composed; made up.

> The consistories of Zurick and Bazil are wholly *consistent* of laymen. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 150.

consistentes (kon-sis-ten′tēz), *n. pl.* [LL. (tr. Gr. *συνιστάμενοι* or *συνεστῶτες*), those standing with (the faithful), pl. of L. *consisten(t-)s*, ppr. of *consistere*, stand together: see *consistent*.] In the penitential system of the early church, especially in the Eastern church during the second half of the third and the whole of the fourth century, penitents occupying the fourth or highest penitential station. They were allowed to remain throughout the eucharistic service and take their station with the faithful above the ambo, but not to offer oblations or be admitted to communion. Also called *bystanders*. See *penitent, n.*

consistently (kon-sis′tent-li), *adv.* In a consistent manner; with consistency or congruency; uniformly: as, to command confidence, a man must act *consistently*.

> There has been but One amongst the sons of men who has said and done *consistently*; who said, "I come to do Thy will, O God," and without delay or hindrance did it. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 175.

consisting† (kon-sis′ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *consist, v.*] 1. Having consistence.

> Flame doth not mingle with flame, as air doth with air, or water with water, but only remaineth contiguous; as it cometh to pass betwixt *consisting* bodies. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 31.

2. Consistent: followed by *with*.

> You could not help bestowing more than is *consisting with* the fortune of a private man, or *with* the will of any but an Alexander. *Dryden*, Ded. of Fables.

consistorial (kon-sis-tō′ri-al), *a.* [= F. *consistorial* = Sp. Pg. *consistorial*; as *consistory* + *-al*.] Pertaining or relating to a consistory, or an ecclesiastical judicatory.

Consistorial laws. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, Pref.

How can the presbytery . . . rule and govern in causes spiritual and *consistorial*?
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 239.

Consistorial court. Same as *commissary-court* (*a*).

His [Boehme's] famous colloquy with the Upper *Consistorial Court* was made the occasion of a flattering but transient ovation on the part of a new circle of admirers.
Encyc. Brit., III. 852.

consistorian (kon-sis-tō′ri-an), *a.* [< LL. *consistorianus*, < *consistorium*, consistory: see *consistory*.] Consistorial.

consistory (kon-sis′tō-ri or kon′sis-tō-ri), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *consistorie* = F. *consistoire* = Pr. *consistori* = Sp. Pg. *consistorio* = It. *consistorio*, *consistoro*, < LL. *consistorium*, a place of assembly, a council, < L. *consistere*, stand with, occupy a place, etc.: see *consist*.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *consistories* (-riz). **1.** A place of meeting; especially, a council-house or place of justice, or the assembly which convenes in it; under the Roman emperors, a privy council.

This false juge . . . sat in his *consistorie*.
Chaucer, Doctor's Tale, l. 162.

To council summons all his mighty peers,
Within thick clouds and dark tenfold involved,
A gloomy *consistory*. *Milton*, P. R., i. 42.

There are . . . the chamber of justice, of twenty-five; the prætorian chamber, of thirteen; . . . the *consistory*, of nine; and the chamber of accounts, of nine.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 340.

What a lesson dost thou read to council, and to *consistory!* *Lamb*, Quakers' Meeting.

Hence — **2.** An ecclesiastical or spiritual court, or the place where such a court is held. Before the Reformation every bishop had his consistory, composed of some of the leading clergy of the diocese, presided over by his chancellor. In the Anglican Church every bishop has still his consistory court, held before his chancellor or commissary in the cathedral church, or some other convenient place, for the trial of ecclesiastical causes.

They confest . . . [their fault] before the whole *consistory* of God's ministers. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vi. 4.

They [the Apostles] surrounded their own central *consistory* with lines impassable to treachery.
De Quincey, Essenes, i.

The archbishops in their prerogative courts, the bishops in their *consistories*, the archdeacons in some cases . . . exercised jurisdiction. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 401.

3. (*a*) In the *Reformed* (*Dutch*) *Ch.*, the lowest ecclesiastical court, having charge of the government of the local church, and corresponding to the session of the Presbyterian Church. (*b*) In the *Reformed* (*French*) *Ch.*, a higher court, corresponding to a presbytery. — **4.** In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, an ecclesiastical senate, consisting of the whole body of cardinals, which deliberates upon the affairs of the church. It is presided over by the pope, or by the dean of the College of Cardinals. The ordinary meetings of the consistory are secret; but public consistories are held from time to time as occasion may require, and are attended by other prelates than the cardinals; the resolutions arrived at in secret session are announced in them.

The Pope himselfe . . . performeth all Ecclesiasticall jurisdiction as in *Consistory* amongst his Cardinals, which were originally but the Parish Priests of Rome.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

In full *consistory*,
When I was made Archbishop, he [the pope] approved me.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, v. 2.

5. In the *Lutheran state churches*, a board of clerical officers, either national or provincial, usually appointed by the sovereign, charged with various matters of ecclesiastical administration.

II. *a.* Belonging to or of the nature of a consistory.

consition†, *n.* [< L. *consitio*(*n-*), a sowing, < *conserere*, pp. *consitus*, sow together, < *com-*, together, + *serere*, sow.] A planting together. *Coles*, 1717.

consociate (kon-sō′shi-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *consociated*, ppr. *consociating*. [< L. *consociatus*, pp. of *consociare*, unite, connect, associate, < *com-*, together, + *sociare*, unite, < *socius*, joined with, etc. (as a noun, a companion): see *social*. Cf. *associate*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To unite; join; associate; connect.

The ship . . . carrieth riches and commodities from place to place, and *consociateth* the most remote regions in participation of their fruits.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 101.

Join pole to pole, *consociate* severed worlds.
Mallett, Amyntor and Theodora.

2. In New England, to bring together in an assembly or convention, as pastors and messengers or delegates of Congregational churches.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To unite; come together; coalesce. *Bentley*. [Rare or obsolete.] — **2.** In New England, to unite or meet in a body forming a consociation of churches. See *consociation*, 2.

consociate† (kon-sō′shi-āt), *n.* [< L. *consociatus*, pp.: see the verb. Cf. *associate*, *n.*] An associate; a partner; a companion; a confederate.

Consociates in the conspiracy of Somerset.
Sir J. Hayward.

I, having a part in the plantation, will receive you as my partners and *consociates*, so may you be free from service.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 136.

consociation (kon-sō-shi-ā′shon), *n.* [< L. *consociatio*(*n-*), < *consociare*, pp. *consociatus*, associate: see *consociate*, *v.*] **1.** Intimate association of persons or things; fellowship; alliance; companionship; union. [Rare or obsolete, having been superseded by *association*.]

There is such a *consociation* of offices between the Prince and whom his favour breeds, that they may help to sustain his power, as he their knowledge.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

Mr. Cleaves and the rest, about thirty persons, wrote to our governour for assistance against Mr. Vines, and tendered themselves to the *consociation* of the United Colonies. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 187.

To fight a duel is . . . a *consociation* of many of the worst acts that a person ordinarily can be guilty of.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 220.

2. In the United States, an ecclesiastical body substituted by some Congregational churches for a council. It is usually composed of the pastors of the Congregational churches of the district represented and one lay delegate from each. It differs from a council in having a permanent organization, and it is also regarded by many as possessing a certain ecclesiastical authority, while the power of councils in the Congregational system is merely advisory.

consociational (kon-sō-shi-ā′shon-al), *a.* [< *consociation* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a consociation.

consolable (kon-sō′la-bl), *a.* [< F. *consolable*, < OF. *consolable* = Sp. *consolable* = Pg. *consolavel*, < L. *consolabilis*, < *consolari*, console: see *console*[1] and *-able*.] Capable of being consoled, or of being mitigated by consolation; capable of receiving consolation; admitting of consolation.

A long, long weeping, not *consolable*.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

consolate† (kon′sō-lāt), *v. t.* [< L. *consolatus*, pp. of *consolari*, console: see *console*[1].] To comfort; console.

To *consolate* thine ear. *Shak.*, All's Well, iii. 2.

Cast-off, my heart, thy deep despairing fears;
That which most grieves mee, most doth *consolate*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, iv. 38.

The entrance we had upon the spirit of the schult [chief governor] a little *consolated* us.
Penn, Travels in Holland, etc.

consolation (kon-sō-lā′shon), *n.* [< F. *consolation* = Sp. *consolacion* = Pg. *consolação* = It. *consolazione*, < L. *consolatio*(*n-*), < *consolari*, pp. *consolatus*, console: see *console*[1].] **1.** Alleviation of misery or distress of mind; mitigation of grief or anxiety; an imparting or receiving of mental relief or comfort; solace: as, to administer *consolation* to the afflicted; to find *consolation* in religion or philosophy, or in selfish indulgence.

We have great joy and *consolation* in thy love. Phile. 7.

He met indeed with cold *consolation* from an "ancient Christian," to whom he opened his case and said he was afraid he had committed the sin against the Holy Ghost; this man, like one of Job's comforters, replied, he thought so too. *Southey*, Life of Bunyan, p. 29.

2. That which consoles, comforts, or cheers the mind; the cause of being consoled.

Waiting for the *consolation* of Israel. Luke ii. 25.

Against such cruelties
With inward *consolations* recompensed.
Milton, P. L., xii. 495.

This is the *consolation* on which we rest in the darkness of the future and the afflictions of to-day, that the government of the world is moral, and does forever destroy what is not. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 288.

Consolation race, match, etc., a race or contest of any kind which can be entered only by those who have failed in the previous races or contests which have taken place within a given period. = **Syn. 1** and **2.** *Solace*, etc. (see *comfort*, *n.*); encouragement, cheer.

Consolato del Mare (kon-sō-lä′tō del mä′re). [It., lit. consulate of the sea: *consolato*, < L. *consulatus*, office of a consul; *del*, gen. of def. art., contr. of *di* (< L. *de*), of, and *il* (< L. *ille*, this), def. art. masc.; *mare*, < L. *mare*, sea: see *consulate* and *marine*.] A code of maritime law, supposed to be a compilation of the law and trading customs of various Italian cities, as Venice, Genoa, Pisa, and Amalfi, together with those of the cities with which they traded, as Barcelona, Marseilles, etc. Its precise date is unknown, but a Spanish edition of it was published at Barcelona at the end of the thirteenth or the beginning of the fourteenth century. It has formed the basis of most of the subsequent compilations of maritime law.

consolator† (kon′sō-lā-tor), *n.* [= F. *consolateur* = Sp. Pg. *consolador* = It. *consolatore*, < L. *consolator*, consoler, < *consolari*, pp. *consolatus*, console: see *console*[1].] One who consoles or comforts.

Officers termed *consolators* of the sick.
Johnson, Note on the Tempest.

consolatory (kon-sol′a-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *consolatorio*, < L. *consolatorius*, < *consolator*, a consoler: see *consolator*.] **I.** *a.* Tending to give consolation; assuaging grief or other mental distress; comforting; cheering; encouraging.

Letters . . . narratory, objurgatory, *consolatory*, monitory, or congratulatory. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 1.

II. *n.*; pl. *consolatories* (-riz). Anything intended to convey consolation; especially, a letter or epistle written for that purpose.

Consolatories writ
With studied argument. *Milton*, S. A., l. 657.

consolatrix (kon′sō-lā-triks), *n.* [= F. *consolatrice* = It. *consolatrice*, < L. as if **consolatrix* (*-tric-*), fem. of *consolator*, a consoler: see *consolator*.] A female consoler.

Love, the *consolatrix*, met him again.
Mrs. Oliphant, Salem Chapel, xxvi.

console[1] (kon-sōl′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *consoled*, ppr. *consoling*. [< F. *consoler* = Sp. Pg. *consolar* = It. *consolare*, < L. *consolari*, dep., also act. *consolare*, console, cheer, comfort, < *com-*, together, + *solari*, console, solace: see *solace*.] To alleviate the grief, despondency, or other mental distress of; comfort; cheer; soothe; solace; encourage.

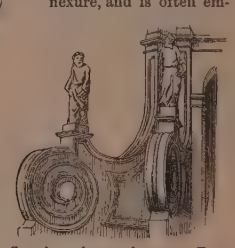
I am much *consoled* by the reflection that the religion of Christ has been attacked in vain by all the wits and philosophers, and its triumph has been complete.
P. Henry.

We *console* our friends when they meet with affliction.
Crabb, Eng. Synonymes, p. 253.

= **Syn.** To cheer, encourage.

console[2] (kon′sōl), *n.* [= D. G. Sw. *console* = Dan. *konsol*, < F. *console*, a bracket; of uncertain origin; perhaps ult. < L. *consolidare*, make solid: see *consolidate*.] **1.** In *arch.*, a bracket or corbel of any kind, especially in the classical and Renaissance styles; an ancon. It is a projecting feature, having for its contour generally a curve of contrary flexure, and is often employed to support a cornice, bust, vase, or the like. It is frequently, however, used merely as an ornament, as on the keystone of an arch.

Console.
Hôtel d'Asserat, Toulouse, France.



Console serving as a buttress.— From the dome of the Church of Sta. Maria della Salute, Venice.

2. A kind of platform or bracket truss hinged on one side of the rear end of the bore of a breech-loading gun, to support the breech-screw when withdrawn preparatory to loading. — **3.** A bracket on a wall, for supporting machinery of any kind, as a hydraulic motor. *E. H. Knight*.

consoler (kon-sō′lėr), *n.* One who consoles, or gives consolation or comfort.

Folding together, with the all-tender might
Of his great love, the dark hands and the white,
Stands the *Consoler*, soothing every pain.
Whittier, On a Prayer-Book.

console-table (kon′sōl-tā′bl), *n.* **1.** A table which, instead of straight or nearly straight legs, has consoles or legs so curved as to resemble them, and is therefore usually set against the wall, from which it appears to project as a sort of bracket. — **2.** More rarely, a table in

which the top projects far beyond the legs, and seems to be supported by small consoles which spring from them.

consolida† (kŏn-sol'i-dă), *n.* [LL. ML., < L. *consolidare*, make solid: see *consolidate*, *v.*, and *consound*.] A name formerly given to the comfrey and other plants. See *consound*.

consolidant (kŏn-sol'i-dant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *consolidant*, < L. *consolidan(t-)s*, ppr. of *consolidare*, consolidate: see *consolidate*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* Tending to consolidate or make firm; specifically, in *med.*, having the property of uniting wounds or forming new flesh. [Rare.]

II. *n.* A medicine given for the purpose of consolidating wounds or strengthening cicatrices.

consolidate (kŏn-sol'i-dāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *consolidated*, ppr. *consolidating*. [< L. *consolidatus*, pp. of *consolidare* (> F. *consolider* (> D. *consolideren* = G. *konsolidiren* = Dan. *konsolidere*), OF. *consoder* = Pr. *consoldar*, *consolidar* = Sp. Pg. *consolidar* = It. *consolidare*), make firm or solid, condense, < *com-*, together, + *solidare*, make solid, < *solidus*, solid: see *solid*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make solid or firm; unite, compress, or pack together and form into a more compact mass, body, or system; make dense or coherent.

He fixed and *consolidated* the earth above the waters.
T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

It's [a cistern's] Wall is of no better a material than Gravel and small Pebles, but *consolidated* with so strong and tenacious a cement, that it seems to be all one entire vessel of Rock. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 51.

2. To bring together and unite firmly into one mass or body; cause to cohere or cleave together: as, to *consolidate* the forces of an army, or materials into a compound body.

A large number of companies were formed, which were subsequently *consolidated* into . . . the Philadelphia Company. *New York Tribune*, March 1, 1888.

Spain thought it not for her interest that the American states should *consolidate* their union.
Bancroft, Hist. Const., I. 74.

Used specifically—(*a*) in *surg.*, of uniting the parts of a broken bone or the lips of a wound by means of applications [now rare]; (*b*) in *legislation*, of combining two or more acts into one; (*c*) in *law*, of combining two or more actions, corporations, or benefices into one; (*d*) in *finance*, of uniting different sources of public revenue into a single fund, or different evidences of public debt into a single class (see *consolidated*). = **Syn.** To combine, compact, condense, compress.

II. *intrans.* To grow firm and compact; coalesce and become solid: as, moist clay *consolidates* by drying.

Hurts and ulcers of the head require it [desiccation] not; but contrariwise dryness maketh them more apt to *consolidate*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 785.

consolidate (kŏn-sol'i-dāt), *a.* [< L. *consolidatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Formed into a solid mass or system. [Poetical.]

All experience past became
Consolidate in mind and frame.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

consolidated (kŏn-sol'i-dā-ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *consolidate*, *v.*] **1.** Made solid, hard, or compact; united.

It was during the wars of the Israelites in David's time, that they passed from the state of separate tribes into the state of a *consolidated* ruling nation.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 451.

2. In *bot.*, same as *adnate*.—**3.** See extract, and *consolidation locomotive*, under *consolidation*.

The locomotive was one of the heaviest kind, known as a *consolidated* engine, having four drive-wheels on a side, and weighing 106,000 pounds. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVI. 3.

Consolidated bonds. See *bond*[1].—**Consolidated funds**, in *Eng. hist.*: (*a*) The revenue or income of Great Britain and Ireland, formerly collected and considered as separate funds, according as they were derived from taxation, crown lands, etc., but by statutes of Parliament, especially one of 1816, united or consolidated into one, and charged first with the interest on the public debt and the civil list, and then with the other expenses of the kingdom. (*b*) Consolidated annuities. See *consols*. (*c*) Consolidated threes. See *consols*.

consolidation (kŏn-sol-i-dā'shŏn), *n.* [= F. *consolidation* = Pr. *consolidacio* = Sp. *consolidacion* = Pg. *consolidação* = It. *consolidazione*, < LL. *consolidatio(n-)*, < L. *consolidare*, pp. *consolidatus*, make firm, consolidate: see *consolidate*, *v.*] **1.** The act of making or the process of becoming solid, firm, or stable; the act of forming into a more firm or compact mass, body, or system.

The *consolidation* of the marble did not fall out at random. *Woodward*, Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

There was a powerful opposition to the adoption of the constitution of the United States. It originated in the apprehension that it would lead to the *consolidation* of all power in the government of the United States;—notwithstanding the defeat of the national party in the convention. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 247.

The lung has been rendered solid . . . by pneumonic *consolidation*. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 933.

2. The act of bringing together and uniting several particulars, details, or parts into one body or whole.

The gradual establishment of law by the *consolidation* of custom is the formation of something fixed in the midst of things that are changing. *H. Spencer*.

3†. The act of confirming or ratifying; confirmation; ratification.

He first offered a league to Henry VII., and for *consolidation* thereof his daughter Margaret.
Lord Herbert, Hen. VIII., p. 11.

4. In *civil law*, the uniting of the possession or profit of land with the property.—**5.** In *Scots feudal law*, the reunion of the property with the superiority, after they have been feudally disjoined.—**6.** In *bot.*, same as *adnation*.—**Consolidation acts**, the name given to acts of the British Parliament which embody such clauses as are common to all the particular acts affecting any class of undertakings, in order to obviate the necessity of repeating these clauses in each individual act. Thus, there are the Railways Clauses *Consolidation Act*, the Lands Clauses *Consolidation Act*, the Companies Clauses *Consolidation Act*, etc.—**Consolidation locomotive**, a type of locomotive for drawing heavy freight-trains: so called from the name of the first one, made in 1866 for the Lehigh Valley railroad. It had cylinders 20″ × 24″, four pairs of 48″ diameter driving-wheels, and its weight was 90,000 pounds, of which all but 10,000 was on the driving-wheels. *E. H. Knight*.—**Consolidation** (or **consolidating**) **of actions**, the merging of two or more actions together by a court or a judge. This is done for economy of time and expense when two or more actions are brought by the same plaintiff, at the same time, against the same defendant, for causes of action which might have been joined in the same action.

consolidationist (kŏn-sol-i-dā'shŏn-ist), *n.* [< *consolidation* + *-ist*.] One who favors consolidation, as of the parts of an empire or a political system.

consolidative (kŏn-sol'i-dā-tiv), *a.* [< *consolidate* + *-ive*.] Tending to consolidate; specifically, in *med.*, tending to heal wounds.

consolidator (kŏn-sol'i-dā-tŏr), *n.* [< LL. *consolidator*, < L. *consolidare*, pp. *consolidatus*, make firm: see *consolidate*, *v.*] **1.** One who or that which consolidates. *Athenæum*.—**2.** Specifically, in *pottery-making*, an assemblage of strainers for straining slip.

consolidature (kŏn-sol'i-dā-tūr), *n.* [< *consolidate* + *-ure*.] Same as *consolidation*. *Bailey*.

consols (kon'solz or kŏn-solz'), *n. pl.* [Contr. of *consolidated annuities*.] Government securities of Great Britain, including a large part of the public debt, the full name of which is "the three per cent. consolidated annuities." The consols originated in the consolidation of a great variety of public securities, chiefly in the form of annuities, into a single stock and at a uniform rate of 3 per cent., under an act of Parliament of 1751, the name being retained for all securities of the same form since issued. The principal is payable only at the pleasure of the government. They are also called "consolidated threes," and other nearly related stocks of smaller amount are known as "reduced threes" and "new threes."

A further economy and actual profit would be effected if the "clearing" were made, as among the Scotch banks, by transfers of *consols*. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIV. 29.

consommé (kon-so-mā'), *n.* [F., lit. consummate, perfect, pp. of *consommer*, < L. *consummare*, make perfect: see *consummate*, *v.* The F. verb is partly confused with *consumer*, < L. *consumere*, consume: see *consume*.] A strong, clear soup, containing the nutritive properties of the meat, extracted by long and slow cooking.

consonance (kon'sō-nans), *n.* [= F. *consonance*, *consonnance*, OF. *consonance*, *consonnance*, also *consonancie*, *consonnancie* (> E. *consonancy*), = Pr. Sp. Pg. *consonancia* = It. *consonanza*, < L. *consonantia*, < *consonan(t-)s*, ppr., agreeing in sound: see *consonant* and *-ance*.] **1.** Accord or agreement of sounds; specifically, in *music*, a simultaneous combination of two tones that is, by itself, both agreeable and final in effect. The perfect consonances are the unison, the octave, the fifth, and the fourth; the imperfect are the major and minor thirds and the major and minor sixths. The effect of consonances is due to the simplicity of the ratio between the vibration-numbers of their constituent tones. Thus, the ratio of the unison is $\frac{1}{1}$; of the octave, $\frac{2}{1}$; of the fifth, $\frac{3}{2}$; of the fourth, $\frac{4}{3}$; of the major sixth, $\frac{5}{3}$; of the major third, $\frac{5}{4}$; of the minor third, $\frac{6}{5}$; of the minor sixth, $\frac{8}{5}$. Also called *concord*.

The two principal *consonances* that most ravish the ear are, by the consent of all nature, the fifth and the octave.
Sir H. Wotton.

The cases . . . where the prime of one compound tone coincides with one of the partials of the other, may be termed absolute *consonances*.
Helmholtz, Sensations of Tone (trans.), II. 284.

2. A state of agreement or accordance; congruity; harmony; consistency: as, the *consonance* of opinions among judges; the *consonance* of a ritual to the Scriptures.

Winds and waters flow'd
In *consonance*. *Thomson*, Spring, l. 271.

3. The sympathetic vibration of a sonorous body, as a piano-string, when another of the same pitch is sounded near it.

consonancy (kon'sō-nan-si), *n.* [< OF. *consonancie*, *consonnancie*, var. of *consonance*, etc.: see *consonance*.] Same as *consonance*.

A girl of fifteen, one bred up i' the court,
That by all *consonancy* of reason is like
To cross your estate.
Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, i. 1.

consonant (kon'sō-nant), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = F. *consonant*, *consonnant*, OF. *consonant*, *consonnant*, *consunant* = Sp. Pg. It. *consonante*, < L. *consonan(t-)s*, sounding together, agreeing. II. *n.* = D. Dan. Sw. *konsonant* = G. *consonant* = Sp. It. *consonante* = Pg. *consoante* (cf. F. *consonne*, < L. *consona*, fem. of *consonus*: see *consonous*), < L. *consonan(t-)s* (sc. *littera*, letter), a consonant, a letter sounding together with a vowel, or heard only in connection with a vowel (an imperfect description); ppr. of *consonare*, pp. *consonatus*, sound together, agree, < *com-*, together, + *sonare*, sound: see *sound*[5], *sonant*, and cf. *assonant*, *dissonant*, *resonant*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Sounding together; agreeing in sound; specifically, in *music*, having an agreeable and complete or final effect: said of a combination of sounds.

In order that a chord produced by three or more notes may be *consonant*, it is necessary that the different notes that compose it bear, in respect of the number per second of their vibrations, simple ratios, not only to the fundamental note but also to each other.
Blaserna, Theory of Sound, p. 101.

2. Having or emitting like sounds. [Rare.]

Our bards . . . hold Agnominations and enforcing of *consonant* Words or Syllables one upon the other to be the greatest Elegance. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 40.

3. Harmonious; agreeing; congruous; consistent: followed generally by *to*, sometimes by *with*: as, this rule is *consonant to* Scripture and reason.

To the nature of the mind of all men it is *consonant* for the affirmative or active to affect more than the negative or privative. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 226.

He was *consonant with* himself to the last.
Goldsmith, Bolingbroke.

Negotiation, however, was more *consonant to* his habitual policy. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.

4. [Attrib. use of noun.] Consisting of or relating to consonants; consonantal.

No Russian whose dissonant *consonant* name
Almost shatters to fragments the trumpet of fame.
Moore, Twopenny Postbag.

Consonant chord or **harmony**, a chord or harmony containing only consonances. Also called *concordant chord* or *harmony*.—**Consonant interval**. See *consonance*, 1.—**Consonant terms**, in *logic*, terms which can be predicated of the same subject.

II. *n.* An alphabetic element other than a vowel; one of the closer, less resonant and continuable, of the sounds making up a spoken alphabet; an articulate utterance which is combined, to form a syllable, with another opener utterance called a vowel. Consonants are the closer, and vowels the opener, of the sounds that make up the alphabetic scale or system of a language. But there is no absolute line of distinction between the two classes; and the openest of the consonants may be and are used as vowels also. Thus, the same *l*-sound is consonant in *apply*, and vowel in *apple*; *n* is consonant in *burned*, but vowel in *burden*; and in some languages, as Sanskrit and Polish, *r* is much used as a vowel. On the other hand, *y* and *w* are hardly, if at all, distinguishable from *ee* and *oo*. Such consonants, as standing near the boundary between consonant and vowel, are often called *semi-vowels* (also *liquids*). According to their degree of closeness, consonants are divided into *mutes* (or *stops*, or *checks*, or *explosives*), as *b* and *p*, which involve a complete cutting off of the passage of the breath; *fricatives* (*spirants* and *sibilants*, etc.), as *th* and *dh* (TH), *f* and *v*, *s* and *z*, in which a rustling or friction of the breath through a nearly closed position of the organs is the conspicuous element; *nasals*, as *n*, *m*, and *ng*, accompanied with admission of the intonated breath to the nose and its resonance there; and *semi-vowel* or *liquid* sounds, as already illustrated. According to the organs used in producing them, they are divided into *labials*, made with the lips, as *p*, *b*, *f*, *v*, *m*; *dentals* or *linguals*, made with the tip of the tongue at or near the teeth, as *t*, *d*, *th*, *dh* (TH), *n*; *palatals* or *gutturals*, made with the back of the tongue, as *k*, *g*, *ng*; and some languages have various other classes. Then, according as they are made with simple breath, or with breath vocalized or made sonant in the larynx, they are divided into *surd* or *breathed*, as *p*, *t*, *f*, *s*, etc., and *sonant* or *voiced* or *vocal*, as *b*, *d*, *v*, *z*, etc. (sometimes wrongly distinguished as *hard* and *soft*, as *strong* and *weak*, as *sharp* and *flat*, and so on). See these various terms, and *syllable*.

consonantal (kon'sō-nan-tal), *a.* [< *consonant* + *-al*.] Relating to or of the nature of a consonant.

Often the ring of his [Browning's] verse is sonorous, and overcomes the jagged *consonantal* diction with stirring lyrical effect. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 302.

consonantic (kon-sō-nan′tik), *a.* [< *consonant* + *-ic.*] Consonantal. [Rare.]

Consonantic bases, or, of the vocalic, those which end in *u* (*v*), a vowel of a decided *consonantic* quality, are most apt to preserve the inflections in their unaltered form.
Chambers's Encyc.

The language [Chilian] evinces some tendency towards nasalization of the *consonantic* elements. *Science*, III. 550.

consonantism (kon′sō-nan-tizm), *n.* [< *consonant* + *-ism.*] The consonantal sounds of a language collectively considered, or their special character; pronunciation or phonology of consonants.

In treating of the vocalism, the pronunciation of the early empire is made the starting-point, the deviations of earlier and later periods being noted. The same is true of *consonantism*. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 247.

consonantly (kon′sō-nant-li), *adv.* Harmoniously; in agreement; consistently.

This as *consonantly* it preacheth, teacheth, and delivereth, as if but one tongue did speak for all. *Hooker.*

consonantness (kon′sō-nant-nes), *n.* Harmoniousness; agreeableness; consistency.

consonating (kon′sō-nā-ting), *a.* [Ppr. of **consonate*, assumed from *consonant*, q. v.] Sounding together with another sounding body; responding sympathetically to the vibrations of another sounding body of the same pitch.—**Consonating cavities**, cavities resounding to certain notes originating outside of them.

consonous (kon′sō-nus), *a.* [< L. *consonus*, sounding together, agreeing, < *com-*, together, + *sonare*, sound, *sonus*, a sound: see *sound*[5].] Agreeing in sound; symphonious. [Rare.]

consopiate† (kon-sō′pi-āt), *v. t.* An improper form of *consopite.*

consopiation† (kon-sō-pi-ā′shon), *n.* [< *consopiate.*] A lulling asleep.

One of his lordship's maxims is that a total abstinence from intemperance . . . is no more philosophy than a total *consopiation* of the senses is repose. *Pope*, To Digby.

consopite†, *v. t.* [< L. *consopitus*, pp. of *consopire*, lull to sleep, < *com-* + *sopire*, sleep, < *sopor*, a deep sleep: see *sopor.*] To compose; lull to sleep.

By the same degree that the higher powers are invigorated, the lower are *consopited* and abated.
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls.

consopite†, *a.* [< L. *consopitus*, pp.: see the verb.] Calm; composed; lulled.

Its clamorous tongue thus being *consopite.*
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, III. iii. 43.

con sordini (kon sôr-dē′nē). [It., with the mutes or dampers: *con*, < L. *cum*, with; *sordini*, pl. of *sordino*, mute, damper, low-sounding pipe, < *sordo*, deaf, < L. *surdus*, deaf: see *com-* and *surd.*] In *music*, a direction to perform a passage, if on the pianoforte, with the soft pedal held down, and if on the violin and brass instruments, with the mute on. It is sometimes abbreviated *C. S.*

consort[1] (kon′sôrt), *n.* [= F. *consort*, m., associate, consort (usually in pl. *consorts*, associates, husband and wife), OF. *consort*, m., *consorte*, f., = Sp. Pg. It. *consorte*, < L. *consors* (*consort-*), a partner, brother or sister, ML. a neighbor, a wife, lit. sharing property with, < *com-*, together, + *sors* (*sort-*), a lot: see *sort.* Cf. *assort*, and see *consort*[2], *consort*[3].] **1.** A companion; a partner; an intimate associate; particularly, a wife or a husband; a spouse.

These were great companions and *consorts* together.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 66.

My worthy *Consort* Mr. Ringrose commends most the Guiaquil Nut. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 60.

Wise, just, moderate, admirably pure of life, the friend of peace and of all peaceful arts, the *consort* of the queen has passed from this troubled sphere to that serene one where justice and peace reign eternal. *Thackeray.*

The snow-white gander, invariably accompanied by his darker *consort.*
Darwin, Voyage Round the World, ix. 200.

2. *Naut.*, a vessel keeping company with another, or one of a number of vessels sailing in conjunction.

We met with many of the Queenes ships, our owne *consort* and divers others.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 105.

Prince consort, a prince who is the husband of a queen regnant, but has himself no royal authority.—**Queen consort**, the wife of a king, as distinguished from a *queen regnant*, who rules in person, and a *queen dowager*, the widow of a king.

consort[1] (kon-sôrt′), *v.* [< *consort*[1], *n.* Cf. *consort*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* To associate; unite in company; keep company; be in harmony: followed by *with.*

Waller does not seem to have *consorted with* any of the poets of his own youth.
E. Gosse, From Shakespeare to Pope, p. 50.

The famous sepulchral church [of Bourg] . . . lies at a fortunate distance from the town, which, though inoffensive, is of too common a stamp to *consort with* such a treasure. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 242.

II. *trans.* **1.** To join; marry; espouse.

He, with his *consorted* Eve,
The story heard attentive. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 50.

2. To unite in company; associate: followed by *with.*

What citizen is that you were *consorted with?*
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 1.

Consort me quickly *with* the dead!
M. Roydon (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 283).

He begins to *consort* himself *with* men.
Locke, Education.

3. To unite in symphony or harmony.

Consort both heart and lute, and twist a song
Pleasant and long. *G. Herbert*, Easter.

4. To accompany.

Sweet health and fair desires *consort* your grace!
Shak., L. L. L., ii. 1.

And they
Consorted other deities, replete with passions.
Chapman, Iliad, viii. 385.

[In all its transitive senses rare or obsolete.]

consort[2]†, *n.* [< OF. *consorte*, f., a company, var. of OF. *consorce*, f., < ML. *consortia*, f.; cf. Sp. Pg. *consorcio* = It. *consorzio*, m., < L. *consortium*, neut., fellowship, society, community of goods, < *consor*(*t-*)*s*, a partner: see *consort*[1] (with which *consort*[2] is partly confused), and cf. *consortium*, *consortion.* See also *consort*[3].] **1.** An assembly or company.

Great . . . boats which divide themselves into divers companies, five or six boats in a *consort.*
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 478.

In one *consort* there sat
Cruell Revenge, and rancorous Despight,
Disloyall Treason, and hart-burning Hate.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 22.

Do you remember me? do you remember
When you and your *consort* travell'd through Hungary?
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, ii. 4.

Specifically—**2.** A company of musicians; an orchestra.

My music! give my lord a taste of his welcome. [A strain played by the *consort.*] *Middleton*, Mad World, ii. 1.

A *consort* of rorarers for music.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, Ind.

3. Concert; concurrence; agreement.

I'll lend you mirth, sir,
If you will be in *consort.*
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 2.

Consort of viols. Same as *chest of viols* (which see, under *chest*[1]).—**To keep consort**†, to keep company.

You, that will *keep consort* with such fiddlers,
Pragmatic flies, fools, publicans, and moths.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, ii. 1.

consort[3]† (kon-sôrt′), *n.* A former spelling of *concert*, by confusion with *consort*[2].

Ay caroling of love and jollity,
That wonder was to heare their trim *consort.*
Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 40.

consortable (kon-sôr′ta-bl), *a.* [< *consort*[1] + *-able.*] Companionable; conformable. [Rare.]

A good conscience and a good courtier are *consortable.*
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, p. 98.

consorter† (kon-sôr′tėr), *n.* One who consorts with another; a companion; an associate. *Bp. Burnet.*

consortial (kon-sôr′shal), *a.* [= F. *consortial*; as *consortium* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a consortium; of the nature of or resulting from an association or union.

The remaining 600,000,000 [lire] to be employed in withdrawing from circulation that amount of the *consortial* or union notes. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 466.

consortion† (kon-sôr′shon), *n.* [< L. *consortio*(*n-*), fellowship, partnership, < *consors* (*consort-*): see *consort*[1], and cf. *consort*[2].] Fellowship; companionship.

Be critical in thy *consortion.*
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., ii. 9.

consortism (kon′sôr-tizm), *n.* [< *consort*[1] + *-ism.*] In *biol.*, the vital association or union for life of two or more different organisms, as a plant and an animal, each being dependent upon the other in its physiological activities; symbiosis. Consortism is a kind of consortion or fellowship more intimate and necessary than that of commensals or inquilines, and differs from parasitism in that each organism needs the other for its well-being. See *symbiosis.*

The fungi which are concerned in the constitution of lichens maintain with the algal components throughout life relations of *consortism.* *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 266.

consortium (kon-sôr′shi-um), *n.* [< L. *consortium*, fellowship: see *consort*[2].] Fellowship; association; union; coalition.

The *consortium* of the banks came to a close on the 30th June 1881, and the "consortial" notes actually current are formed into a direct national debt.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 466.

consortment† (kon-sôrt′ment), *n.* [< *consort*[1] + *-ment.*] A keeping or consorting together; association as consorts.

The rest of the ships shall tacke or take off their sailes in such sort as they may meete and come together, . . . to the intent to keepe the *consortment* exactly in all poynts.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 296.

consortship (kon′sôrt-ship), *n.* [< *consort*[1] + *-ship.*] **1.** The state of being a consort or consorts; partnership; fellowship.

Accordingly articles of *consortship* were drawn between the said captains and masters.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 3.

But to return to our Voyage in hand; when both our Ships were clean, and our Water filled, Captain Davis and Captain Eaton broke off *Consortships.*
Dampier, Voyages, I. 129.

2†. An association; a company.

Morton thinking himself lawless, and hearing what gain the fishermen made of trading of pieces, powder and shot, he, as head of this *consortship*, began the practice of the same in these parts.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 138.

consound (kon′sound), *n.* [A corruption of F. *consoude* = Pr. *consouda*, *cossouda* = Sp. *consólida* = Pg. *consolda* = It. *consolida*, < LL. ML. *consolida*, comfrey (so called from its supposed healing power), < L. *consolidare*, make solid: see *consolidate.*] A name formerly given to several plants, as the comfrey, the daisy (*Bellis perennis*), the bugle (*Ajuga reptans*), and the wild larkspur (*Delphinium Consolida*).

conspecies (kon-spē′shēz), *n.* [NL., < *con-* + *species.*] In *zoöl.*, a subspecies or variety; a climatic or geographical race belonging to the same species as another; a form recognizably different from another, yet not specifically distinct.

Linnæus . . . experienced the inadequacy of his system to deal binomially with those lesser groups than species, commonly called varieties, now better designated as *conspecies* or subspecies. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 79.

conspecific (kon-spē-sif′ik), *a.* [< *conspecies*; as *con-* + *specific.*] Belonging to the same species; more particularly, having the character of a conspecies.

conspectable† (kon-spek′ta-bl), *a.* [< ML. as if **conspectabilis*, < *conspectare*, see, freq. of L. *conspicere*, pp. *conspectus*, look at: see *conspicuous.*] Easy to be seen. *Bailey.*

conspection† (kon-spek′shon), *n.* [< OF. *conspection*, < LL. *conspectio*(*n-*), < L. *conspicere*, pp. *conspectus*, look at: see *conspicuous.* Cf. *inspection.*] A beholding. *Cotgrave.*

conspectuity† (kon-spek-tū′i-ti), *n.* [Irreg. (cf. *conspicuity*) < L. *conspectus*, a view, sight: see *conspectus.*] Sight; view; organ of sight; eye. [Ludicrous.]

What harm can your bisson *conspectuities* glean out of this character? *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1.

conspectus (kon-spek′tus), *n.* [= F. *conspect*, a general view, = It. *conspetto*, look, appearance, < L. *conspectus*, a view, mental view, survey, < *conspicere*, pp. *conspectus*, look at: see *conspicuous*, and cf. *prospectus*, *prospect*, *retrospect.*] **1.** A viewing together; a comprehensive survey.—**2.** A grouping together so as to be readily seen at one time, or the items so grouped; a digest or résumé of a subject: used chiefly of scientific or other technical treatises.

A *conspectus* of the bad spellings which are common is often helpful for the emendation of difficult glosses.
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XV. 126.

There is no book extant in any language which gives a *conspectus* of all those well-marked and widely-varying literary forms which have differentiated themselves in the course of time. *S. Lanier*, The English Novel, p. 2.

=**Syn. 2.** *Compendium*, *Compend*, etc. See *abridgment.*

consperse (kon-spėrs′), *a.* [< L. *conspersus*, pp. of *conspergere*, sprinkle, < *com-*, together, + *spargere*, sprinkle: see *sparse*, and cf. *asperse*, *disperse.*] Sprinkled; spotted. Specifically, in *entom.*: (*a*) Thickly and irregularly strewn, so as to be crowded in some places and scattered in others: as, *conspersе* dots or punctures. (*b*) Thickly and irregularly sprinkled with minute colored dots: said of a surface.

conspersion† (kon-spėr′shon), *n.* [< OF. *conspersion*, *consparsion*, < LL. *conspersio*(*n-*), < L. *conspergere*, sprinkle: see *consperse.*] A sprinkling.

The *conspersion* and washing the door-posts with the blood of a lamb did sacramentally preserve all the first-born of Goshen. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 136.

conspicable†, *a.* [< LL. *conspicabilis*, visible, < L. *conspicari*, see, descry, < *conspicere*, look at, see: see *conspicuous.*] Evident; easy to be seen. *Ash.*

conspicuity (kon-spi-kū′i-ti), *n.* [< L. as if **conspicuita(t-)s*, < *conspicuus*, conspicuous: see *conspicuous*.] 1. Conspicuousness. [Rare.]

How inevitably it [modern religion] depresses all that is sweet, and modest, and unexacting in manners, and forces into *conspicuity* whatsoever is forward, ungenerous, and despotic. *H. James*, Subs. and Shad., p. 24.

2†. Brightness; luminosity.

Midnight may vie in *conspicuity* with noon.
Glanville, Scep. Sci.

conspicuous (kon-spik′ū-us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *conspicuo*, < L. *conspicuus*, open to the view, attracting attention, distinguished, < *conspicere*, look at, see, observe, < *com-*, together, + *specere*, look, see, = OHG. *spehōn*, watch, > ult. E. *spy*: see *species*, *spectacle*, *spy*, etc., and cf. *perspicuous*.] 1. Open to the view; catching the eye; easy to be seen; manifest.

It was a rock
Of alabaster, piled up to the clouds,
Conspicuous far. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 545.

2. Obvious to the mind; readily attracting or forcing itself upon the attention; clearly or extensively known, perceived, or understood; striking.

Even now it remains the most *conspicuous* fact about the Christian Church that the name of the world-state Rome is stamped upon the largest branch of it.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 181.

Hence—3. Eminent; notable; distinguished: as, a man of *conspicuous* talents; a woman of *conspicuous* virtues.

The liberal education of youth passed almost entirely into their [the Jesuits'] hands, and was conducted by them with *conspicuous* ability. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

=Syn. 3. Illustrious, eminent, celebrated, remarkable, marked, notable.

conspicuously (kon-spik′ū-us-li), *adv.* In a conspicuous manner. (*a*) Obviously; prominently; in a manner to catch the eye or the attention.

Among the Teutonic settlers in Britain, . . . Angles, Saxons, and Jutes stand out *conspicuously* above all.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 30.

(*b*) Eminently; remarkably.

conspicuousness (kon-spik′ū-us-nes), *n.* 1. Openness or exposure to the view; a state of being clearly visible.—2. The property of being clearly discernible by the mind; obviousness.—3. Eminence; celebrity; renown.

Their writings attract more readers by the author's *conspicuousness*. *Boyle*, Colours.

conspiracy (kon-spir′ā-si), *n.*; pl. *conspiracies* (-siz). [< ME. *conspiracie*, < OF. *conspiracie*, *conspiratie*, < ML. as if **conspiratia*, < L. *conspirare*, pp. *conspiratus*, conspire: see *conspire*. Cf. *conspiration*.] 1. A combination of persons for an evil purpose; an agreement between two or more persons to commit in concert something reprehensible, injurious, or illegal; particularly, a combination to commit treason, or excite sedition or insurrection; a plot; concerted treason. In legal usage a conspiracy is a combination of two or more persons, by some concerted action, to accomplish some criminal or unlawful purpose, or to accomplish some purpose not in itself criminal or unlawful by criminal or unlawful means. The term was formerly used in English law more specifically to designate an agreement between two or more persons falsely and maliciously to indict, or procure to be indicted, an innocent person of felony.

They were more than forty which had made this *conspiracy* [to kill Paul]. Acts xxiii. 13.

I had forgot that foul *conspiracy*
Of the beast Caliban, and his confederates,
Against my life. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

It is evident that on both sides they began with a league and ended with a *conspiracy*.
Dryden, Post. to Hist. of League.

Hence—2. Any concurrence in action; combination in bringing about a given result.

When the time now came that misery was ripe for him, there was a *conspiracy* in all heavenly and earthly things . . . to lead him into it. *Sir P. Sidney.*

People seem to be in a *conspiracy* to impress us with their individuality. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 18.

=Syn. 1. Intrigue, cabal, machination.

conspirant (kon-spīr′ant), *a.* [< F. *conspirant* = Sp. Pg. It. *conspirante*, < L. *conspiran(t-)s*, ppr. of *conspirare*, conspire: see *conspire*.] Conspiring; plotting; engaging in a conspiracy or plot.

Thou art a traitor . . .
Conspirant 'gainst this high illustrious prince.
Shak, Lear, v. 3.

conspiration (kon-spi-rā′shon), *n.* [< ME. *conspiracion*, *-cioun*, < OF. *conspiracion*, *conspiration*, F. *conspiration* = Pr. *cospiratio* = Sp. *conspiracion* = Pg. *conspiração* = It. *conspirazione*, < L. *conspiratio(n-)*, < *conspirare*, pp. *conspiratus*, conspire: see *conspire*.] 1. Conspiracy. [Rare.]

As soon as it was day certaine Jews made a *conspiracion*.
J. Udall, On Acts xxiii.

2. Concurrence; mutual tendency in action. [Rare.]

Rebellion is to be punished by the *conspiration* of heaven and earth, as it is hateful and contradictory both to God and man. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 63.

In our natural body every part has a necessary sympathy with every other, and all together form, by their harmonious *conspiration*, a healthy whole. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

conspirator (kon-spir′ā-tor), *n.* [= F. *conspirateur* = Sp. Pg. *conspirador* = It. *conspiratore*, < ML. *conspirator*, < L. *conspirare*, pp. *conspiratus*, conspire: see *conspire*.] One who conspires or engages in a conspiracy or is concerned in a plot; a joint plotter; specifically, one who conspires with others to commit treason.

Ahithophel is among the *conspirators* with Absalom.
2 Sam. xv. 31.

Stand back, thou manifest *conspirator*;
Thou that contriv'dst to murder our dead lord.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 3.

conspiratress (kon-spir′ā-tres), *n.* [< *conspirator* + *-ess*; = F. *conspiratrice*, etc.] A female conspirator. *E. D.*

conspire (kon-spīr′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *conspired*, ppr. *conspiring*. [< ME. *conspiren*, < OF. *conspirer*, F. *conspirer* = Sp. Pg. *conspirar* = It. *conspirare*, < L. *conspirare*, blow or breathe together, accord, agree, combine, plot, conspire, < *com-*, together, + *spirare*, blow, breathe: see *spirit*. Cf. *aspire*, *expire*, *inspire*, *perspire*, *respire*, *transpire*.] I. *intrans.* 1. Literally, to breathe together (with); breathe in unison or accord, as in singing. [Rare.] [A modern use imitating the literal Latin sense.]

The angelic choir
In strains of joy before unknown *conspire*.
Byron, Christmas Hymn.

I dilate and *conspire with* the morning wind.
Emerson, Nature.

2. To agree by oath, covenant, or otherwise to commit a reprehensible or illegal act; engage in a conspiracy; plot; especially, hatch treason.

Then, when they were accorded from the fray,
Against that Castles Lord they gan *conspire*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. ix. 17.

The servants of Amon *conspired* against him, and slew the king in his own house. 2 Ki. xxi. 23.

3. Figuratively, to concur to one end; act in unison; contribute jointly to a certain result: as, all things *conspired* to make him prosperous.

All the world,
I think, *conspires* to vex me.
Fletcher (*and another*), Elder Brother, iv. 1.

The very elements, though each be meant
The minister of man, to serve his wants,
Conspire against him. *Cowper*, The Task, ii. 139.

Nature is made to *conspire* with spirit to emancipate us.
Emerson, Nature, p. 61.

=Syn. 2. To intrigue.—3. To combine, concur, unite, cooperate.

II. *trans.* To plot; plan; devise; contrive; scheme for.

I pray you all, tell me what they deserve
That do *conspire* my death with devilish plots
Of damned witchcraft. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 4.

Wicked men *conspire* their hurt.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

conspirer (kon-spīr′ėr), *n.* One who conspires or plots; a conspirator.

conspiringly (kon-spīr′ing-li), *adv.* In the manner of a conspiracy; by conspiracy.

con spirito (kon spē′ri-tō). [It., with spirit: *con*, < L. *cum*, with; *spirito*, < L. *spiritus*, spirit: see *cum-* and *spirit*.] In *music*, with spirit; in a spirited manner.

conspissate† (kon-spis′āt), *v. t.* [< L. *conspissatus*, p. a., pressed together, < *com-*, together, + *spissatus*, pp. of *spissare*, thicken, < *spissus*, thick.] To thicken; make thick or viscous; inspissate.

For that which doth *conspissate* active is.
Dr. H. More, Infinity of Worlds, st. 14.

conspissation† (kon-spi-sā′shon), *n.* [< L. *conspissatio(n-)*, a thickening, < *conspissatus*, thickened: see *conspissate*.] The act of making thick or viscous; inspissation.

conspurcation† (kon-spėr-kā′shon), *n.* [< L. *conspurcare*, pp. *conspurcatus*, defile, < *com-* (intensive) + *spurcare*, defile.] The act of defiling; defilement; pollution. *Bp. Hall.*

constable (kun′sta-bl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cunstable*; < ME. *constable*, *cunstabul*, contr. of *conestable*, *cunestable*, < OF. *conestable*, *cunestable*, *connestable*, F. *connétable* = Pr. *conestable* = Sp. *condestable* = Pg. *condestable*, *condestavel* = It. *conestabile*, *conestabole*, *contestabile*, < ML. *conestabulus*, *constabulus*, *conestabilis*, *constabilis*, *comestabulus*, *comestabilis*, *comistabuli*, a constable (in various uses), orig. *comes stabuli*, lit. 'count of the stable,' master of the horse: L. *comes*, a follower, etc.; *stabuli*, gen. of *stabulum*, a stable: see *count*[2] and *stable*[2].] 1. An officer of high rank in several of the medieval monarchies. The *Lord High Constable of England* was the seventh officer of the crown. He had the care of the common peace in deeds of arms and matters of war, being a judge of the court of chivalry, or court of honor. To this officer, and to the earl marshal, belonged the cognizance of contracts touching deeds of arms without the realm, and combats and blazonry within the realm. His power was so great, and was often used to such improper ends, that it was abridged by the 13th Richard II., and was afterward forfeited in the person of Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, in the reign of Henry VIII. It has never been granted to any person since that time, except on a particular occasion. The office of *Lord High Constable of Scotland* is one of great antiquity and dignity. He had formerly the command of the king's armies while in the field, in the absence of the king. He was likewise judge of all crimes or offenses committed within four miles of the king's person, or within the same distance of the parliament or of the privy council, or of any general convention of the states of the kingdom. The office has been hereditary since 1314 in the family of Hay, earls of Erroll, and is expressly reserved in the treaty of union. The *Constable of France* was the first officer of the kings of France, and ultimately became commander-in-chief of the army and the highest judge in all questions of chivalry and honor. This office was suppressed in 1627. Napoleon reëstablished it during a few years, in favor of his brother Louis Bonaparte. The *constable of a castle* was the keeper or governor of a castle belonging to the king or a great noble. This office was often hereditary; thus, there were constables or hereditary keepers of the Tower, of Normandy, and of the castles of Windsor, Dover, etc.

The *constabill* of gude Dundè,
The vanguard led before them all.
Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII. 185).

The *Constables* of France repeatedly shook or saved the French throne. *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 139.

2. An officer chosen to aid in keeping the peace, and to serve legal process in cases of minor importance. In England *constables of hundreds*, or *high constables* (now in many districts called *chief constables*), are appointed either at quarter-sessions or by the justices of the hundred out of sessions; *petty constables*, or *constables of vills* or *tithings*, are annually sworn into the office at quarter-sessions for each parish, upon presentment of the vestry, and are subordinate to the high or chief constables. In the United States the constable is an official of a town or village, elected with the other local officers, or, as a special constable, acting under a temporary appointment. The constable was formerly of much more consequence both in England and the colonies, being the chief executive officer of the parish or town.

The *constable* was formerly the chief man in the parish, for then the parish was responsible for all robberies committed within its limits if the thieves were not apprehended. . . . But this state of things has long passed away; . . . and although *constables* are in some few instances still appointed, their duties are almost entirely performed by the county police. And it was provided by an Act of 1872 that for the future no parish *constable* should be appointed unless the County Quarter Session or the Vestry should determine it to be necessary.
A. Fonblanque, Jr., How we are Governed, p. 69.

Chief constable, high constable. See above, 2.—**Parish constable**, in England, a petty constable exercising his functions within a given parish.—**Special constable**, a person sworn to aid the constituted authorities, military or civil, in maintaining the public peace on occasions of exigency, as to quell a riot.—**To outrun the constable.** (*a*) To escape from the subject in dispute when one's arguments are exhausted. *S. Butler.* (*b*) To live beyond one's means. In this latter sense also *overrun the constable*. [Colloq.]

"Harkee, my girl, how far have you *overrun the constable?*" I told him that the debt amounted to eleven pounds, besides the expence of the writ.
Smollett, Roderick Random, xxiii.

Poor man! at th' election he threw, t'other day,
All his victuals, and liquor, and money away;
And some people think with such haste he began,
That soon he *the constable* greatly *outran*.
C. Anstey, New Bath Guide, vii.

constablery (kun′sta-bl-ri), *n.*; pl. *constableries* (-riz). [< ME. *constablrie*, < OF. *constablerie*, *conestablerie*, < ML. *constabularia*, the office or jurisdiction of a constable, a company of soldiers, prop. fem. of *constabularius*, pertaining to a constable: see *constabulary*.] 1. The district in charge of a constable; specifically, a ward or division of a castle under the care of a constable. *Rom. of the Rose.*—2. Same as *constabulary*. [Rare in both senses.]

constableship (kun′sta-bl-ship), *n.* [< *constable* + *-ship*.] The office of a constable.

constablesst, *n.* [< OF. *conestablesse*; as *constable* + *-ess*.] A female constable; the wife of a constable. [Rare.]

Dame Hermengild, *constablesse* of that place.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 441.

constablewick (kun′sta-bl-wik), *n.* [< *constable* + *wick* as in *bailiwick*: see *wick*[3].] The district to which a constable's power is limited. [Rare or obsolete.]

If directed to the constable of D., he is not bound to execute the warrant out of the precincts of his *constablewick*.
Sir M. Hale, Pleas of Crown, i.

constablish (kon-stab'lish), *v. t.* [< *con-* + *stablish*.] To establish along with, or with reference to, another or others.—**Constablished harmony**, in *Swedenborgianism*, the harmonious operation of the laws by which the different orders of creation are controlled.

constabulary (kon-stab'ū-lā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *constabularius*, pertaining to a constable (fem. *constabularia*, the office or jurisdiction of a constable, a company of soldiers), < *constabulus*, a constable: see *constable*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to constables; consisting of constables; involving the functions of constables: as, a *constabulary* force.

The police consists of a well organised *constabulary* force.
M'Culloch, Geog. Dict., Ireland.

II. *n.*; pl. *constabularies* (-riz). The body of constables of a district, as a town, city, or county; a body or class of officers performing the functions of constables: as, the *constabulary* of Ireland.

constancet, *n.* [ME.: see *constancy*.] An obsolete form of *constancy*. *Chaucer*.

constancy (kon'stan-si), *n.* [< ME. *constance*, < OF. *constance*, F. *constance* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *constancia* = It. *constanza*, *costanza*, < L. *constantia*, steadiness, firmness, unchangeableness, < *constan(t-)s*, steady, constant: see *constant*.] **1.** Fixedness; a standing firm; hence, immutability; unalterable continuance; a permanent state.

As soon
Seek roses in December, ice in June;
Hope *constancy* in wind, or corn in chaff.
Byron, Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

Every increment of knowledge goes to show that *constancy* is an essential attribute of the Divine rule: an unvaryingness which renders the eclipse of a hundred years hence predicable to a moment!
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 53.

2. Fixedness or firmness of mind; persevering resolution; steady, unshaken determination; particularly, firmness of mind under sufferings, steadfastness in attachments, perseverance in enterprise, or stability in love or friendship.

Obstinacy in a bad cause is but *constancy* in a good.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 25.

Alas! they had been friends in youth;
But whispering tongues can poison truth;
And *constancy* lives in realms above.
Coleridge, Christabel, ii.

3†. Certainty; veracity; reality.

But all the story of the night told over . . .
More witnesseth than fancy's images,
And grows to something of great *constancy*.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1.

=**Syn. 1.** Permanence; uniformity; regularity.—**2.** *Industry*, *Application*, etc. (see *assiduity*); *Faithfulness*, *Fidelity*, etc. (see *firmness*), steadfastness, tenacity.

constant (kon'stant), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *constant* = Sp. Pg. *constante* = It. *constante*, *costante*, < L. *constan(t-)s*, steady, firm, constant, ppr. of *constare*, stand together, stand firm, endure, be established or settled, < *com-*, together, + *stare* = E. *stand*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Fixed; not varying; unchanging; permanent; immutable; invariable.

The world's a scene of changes, and to be
Constant, in nature were inconstancy.
Cowley, Inconstancy.

It is a law of psychological mathematics that the *constant* force of dulness will in the end overcome any varying force resisting it. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 134.

Specifically—**2.** In *nat. hist.*, not subject to variation; not varying in number, form, color, appearance, etc., in the species or group; always present: as, the middle stria is *constant*, though the lateral ones are often absent; the reniform spot is *constant*, but the other markings are subject to variation.—**3.** Continuing for a long or considerable length of time; continual; enduring; lasting in or retaining a state, quality, or attribute; incessant; ceaseless: as, *constant* change.

My *constant* weary pain.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 218.

There is not only a *constant* motion of the ice from the pole outwards, but a *constant* downward motion as layer by layer is successively formed on the surface.
J. Croll, Climate and Cosmology, p. 221.

4. Regularly recurring; continually renewed or reiterated; continual; persistent: as, the *constant* ticking of a clock; the *constant* repetition of a word; *constant* moans or complaints. [Now used only with nouns of action.]

At this time *constant* Rumour was blown abroad from all parts of Europe, that the Spaniards were coming again against England. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 383.

5. Fixed or firm in mind, purpose, or principle; not easily swayed; unshaken; steady; stable; firm or unchanging, as in affection or duty; faithful; true; loyal; trusty.

If I could pray to move, prayers would move me:
But I am *constant* as the northern star
Of whose true-fix'd and resting quality
There is no fellow in the firmament.
Shak., J. C., iii. 1.

The *constant* mind all outward force defied,
By vengeance vainly urged, in vain assail'd by pride.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 185.

And the love
I told beneath the evening influence,
Shall be as *constant* as its gentle star.
N. P. Willis.

6†. Fixed in belief or determination; insistent; positive.

The augurs are all *constant* I am meant.
B. Jonson, Catiline, i. 1.

7†. Fixed; stable; solid: opposed to *fluid*.

You may turn these two fluid liquors into a *constant* body. *Boyle*, Hist. of Firmness.

8†. Strong; steady.

Prithee, do not turn me about; my stomach is not *constant*. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2.

9†. Consistent; logical; reasonable.

I am no more mad than you are; make the trial of it in any *constant* question. *Shak.*, T. N., iv. 2.

10†. Indisputably true; evident.

It is *constant*, without any dispute, that if they had fallen on these provinces in the beginning of this month, Charleroy, Neville, Louvaine, &c., would have cost them neither time nor danger.
Sir W. Temple, Works, ii. 35 (Ord MS.).

=**Syn. 1** and **3.** Steadfast, stable, unchanging, unalterable, invariable, perpetual, continual; resolute, firm, stanch, unshaken, unwavering, determined; persevering, assiduous, unremitting; trusty.

II. *n.* That which is not subject to change; something that is always the same in state or operation, or that continually occurs or recurs.

Human progress, as it is called, is always a mean between the two *constants* of innovation and conservatism, new conceptions of truth and the tried wisdom of experience. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXII. 44.

Specifically—(*a*) In *math.*, a quantity which is assumed to be invariable throughout a given discussion; in the differential calculus, a quantity whose value remains fixed while others vary continuously. Although the constants do not vary by the variation of those quantities that are at first considered as variables, some or all of them may be conceived to vary in a second kind of change, called the *variation of constants*. A quantity which upon one supposition would remain constant becomes variable by the introduction of another supposition. Thus, taking into account the earth's attraction only, the longitude of the moon's node is constant, but by the attraction of the sun and planets its place is slowly changed. In this case one of the constants is said to *vary*. In algebra the unknown quantities are considered as *variables*, the known quantities and coefficients as *constants*. (*b*) In *physics*, a numerical quantity, fixed under uniform conditions, expressing the value of one of the physical properties of a certain substance. Thus, the *physical constants* of ice are the values of its specific gravity, melting-point, coefficient of expansion, index of refraction, electrical conductivity, etc. Similarly, in the case of a physical instrument a *constant* is a fixed value depending upon its dimensions, etc. Thus, the constant of a tangent galvanometer is the radius of its coil divided by the number of coils into 6.28318+.

The strength of a current may be determined in "absolute" units by the aid of the tangent galvanometer if the *constants* of the instrument are known.
S. P. Thompson, Elect. and Mag., p. 166.

Arbitrary constant. See *arbitrary*.—**Circular constant.** See *circular*.—**Constant of aberration**, that one constant by the determination of which the aberration is obtained from its known laws at any given time.—**Constant of integration**, the new unknown constant which has to be introduced into every result of mathematical integration.—**Constants of color.** See *color*, 1.—**Gravitation constant**, the absolute modulus of gravitation, the acceleration per unit of time produced by the gravitating attraction of a unit mass at the unit of distance. The gravitation constant is about 0.0000000658 of a c. g. s. unit.—**Indeterminate constant**, a constant the value of which is unsettled, and which therefore differs from a variable only in not being regarded under that aspect.

Constantia (kon-stan'shiä), *n.* A wine (both red and white) produced in the district around the town of Constantia in Cape Colony, South Africa.

Constantinopolitan (kon-stan"ti-nō-pol'i-tan), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *Constantinopolitanus*, pertaining to *Constantinopolis*, < Gr. Κωνσταντίνου πόλις, Constantinople, the new name given by the Roman emperor Constantine to Byzantium, upon transferring thither the seat of empire: Κωνσταντίνου, gen. of Κωνσταντίνος (< L. *Constantinus*, Constantine); πόλις, city.] **I.** *a.* Relating or belonging to Constantinople, the present capital of Turkey, or to its inhabitants; produced in or derived from Constantinople.

It was natural that the Venetians, whose State lay upon the borders of the Greek Empire, and whose greatest commerce was with the Orient, should be influenced by the *Constantinopolitan* civilization.
Howells, Venetian Life, xxi.

Constantinopolitan Council, one of the several church councils held at Constantinople. The most famous of these are three general or ecumenical councils, namely: the second general council, under Theodosius, in A. D. 381, which condemned Macedonianism, authorized the creed commonly called the Nicene, and gave honorary precedence to the see of Constantinople next after that of Rome; the fifth general council, under Justinian, in 553, which condemned the Nestorian writings known as "the Three Chapters," and the Origenists; and the sixth general council, under Constantine Pogonatus, 680, against Monothelitism, celebrated for its condemnation of Pope Honorius. The Roman Catholics also regard as ecumenical the eighth council, held in 869. The council commonly known as the Quinisext, because regarded as complementary to the fifth and sixth councils, was held at Constantinople under Justinian II. in 691, in the trullus or domed banqueting-hall of the palace, from which it was also called the Trullan Council. Its canons are received by the Greek Church, and were confirmed by the second Nicene Council. A council held at Constantinople under Constantine Copronymus in 754, favoring the Iconoclasts, claimed to be ecumenical, but its decrees were reversed by the second Nicene Council in 787. See *council*, 7.—**Constantinopolitan creed.** See *Nicene*.—**Constantinopolitan liturgy.** See *liturgy*.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Constantinople.

constantly (kon'stant-li), *adv.* In a constant manner. (*a*) Uniformly; invariably. (*b*) Continually. (*c*) Firmly; steadfastly; with constancy.

The City of London sticks *constantly* to the Parliament.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 50.

(*d*) Perseveringly; persistently.

She *constantly* affirmed that it was even so. Acts xii. 15.

constantness (kon'stant-nes), *n.* Constancy.

Constant, madam! I will not say for *constantness*.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

constat (kon'stat), *n.* [L., it appears, it is established; 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *constare*, be established: see *constant*.] In England: (*a*) A certificate given by the auditors of the Exchequer to a person who intends to plead or move for a discharge of anything in that court. The effect of it is to certify what appears upon the record respecting the matter in question. (*b*) An exemplification under the great seal of the enrolment of letters patent.

constate (kon-stāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *constated*, ppr. *constating*. [< F. *constater*, verify, take down, state, < L. *constatus*, pp. of *constare*, stand together, be fixed, be certain: see *constant* and *constat*.] **1.** To verify; prove.—**2.** To establish.

A corporation has all the capacities for engaging in transactions which are expressly given it by the *constating* instruments. *Bryce*, Ultra Vives, p. 41.

constellate (kon-stel'āt or kon'ste-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *constellated*, ppr. *constellating*. [< LL. *constellatus*, starred, studded with stars, < L. *com-*, together, + *stellatus*, pp. of *stellare*, shine, < *stella*, a star: see *star*, *stellate*.] **I.†** *intrans.* To join luster; shine with united radiance or one general light.

The several things which engage our affections . . . shine forth and *constellate* in God. *Boyle*.

II. *trans.* **1†.** To unite (several shining bodies) in one illumination.

A knot of Lights *constellated* into
A radiant Throne. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, i. 3.

There is extant in the Scripture, to them who know how to *constellate* those lights, a very excellent body of moral precepts. *Boyle*, Works, II. 285.

2. To form into or furnish with constellations or stars.

The *constellated* heavens. *J. Barlow*.

3. To place in a constellation or mate with stars.

Thirteen years later, he [Herschel] described our sun and his *constellated* companions as surrounded "by a magnificent collection of innumerable stars."
A. M. Clerke, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 25.

4. To group in or as if in a constellation: as, the *constellated* graces of faith, hope, and charity.

Your Grace's person alone, which I never call to mind but to rank it amongst ye Heroines, and *constellate* with the Graces. *Evelyn*, To the Duchesse of Newcastle.

constellation (kon-ste-lā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *constellacion*, *-ciour*, < OF. *constellacion*, F. *constellation* = Sp. *constelacion* = Pg. *constellação* = It. *costellazione*, < LL. *constellatio(n-)*, a collection of stars, < *constellatus*, set with stars: see *constellate*.] **1.** A group of fixed stars to which a definite name has been given, but which does not form a part of another named group. See *asterism*. Forty-eight constellations are mentioned in the ancient catalogue of Ptolemy, the majority of which appear to date from 2100 B. C. or earlier. They are distributed as follows: (1) North of the zodiac: Ursa Minor (the Little Bear, said to be formed by Thales, probably from the Dragon's wing), Ursa Major (the Great Bear, the Wain, or the Dipper), Draco (the Dragon), Cepheus, Boötes (the

Bear-keeper or Plowman), Corona Borealis (the Northern Crown), Hercules (in the original the Man Kneeling), Lyra (the Harp), Cygnus (the Swan, in the original the Bird), Cassiopeia (the Lady in the Chair), Perseus, Auriga (the Charioteer or Wagoner), Ophiuchus or Serpentarius (the Serpent-bearer), Serpens (the Serpent), Sagitta (the Arrow), Aquila et Antinoüs (the Eagle and Antinoüs), Delphinus (the Dolphin), Equulus or Equuleus (the Colt or the Horse's Head), Pegasus or Equus (the Horse), Andromeda, Triangulum Boreale (the Northern Triangle). (2) In the zodiac: Aries (the Ram), Taurus (the Bull), Gemini (the Twins), Cancer (the Crab), Leo (the Lion), Virgo (the Virgin), Libra (the Balance), Scorpius or Scorpio (the Scorpion), Sagittarius (the Archer), Capricornus (Capricorn, or the Goat), Aquarius (the Water-bearer), Pisces (the Fishes). (3) South of the zodiac: Cetus (the Whale), Orion, Eridanus or Fluvius (the River Po or the River), Lepus (the Hare), Canis Major (the Great Dog), Canis Minor (the Little Dog), Argo Navis (the Ship Argo), Hydra, Crater (the Cup), Corvus (the Crow or Raven), Centaurus (the Centaur), Lupus (the Wolf), Ara (the Altar), Corona Australis (the Southern Crown), Piscis Australis (the Southern Fish). Coma Berenices (the Hair of Berenice) is an ancient asterism, which was not reckoned as a constellation by Ptolemy. Antinoüs, mentioned by Ptolemy as part of the constellation Aquila, is said to have been made a separate constellation by Firmicus in the fourth century. Crux (the Crozier or Southern Cross) appears to be mentioned by Dante. The navigators of the sixteenth century added a number of southern constellations. Twelve of these appear in the important star-atlas of Bayer (A. D. 1603), namely: Apus (the Bird of Paradise), Chameleon, Dorado (the Goldfish; or Xiphias, the Swordfish), Grus (the Crane), Hydrus (the Watersnake), Indus (the Indian Man), Musca or Apis (the Fly or the Bee), Pavo (the Peacock), Phœnix, Triangulum Australe (the Southern Triangle), the Toucan (also called Anser Americanus), and Volans (the Flying-fish). Columba (the Dove of Noah) was made by Petrus Plancius early in the sixteenth century. Bartschius in 1624 added several constellations, of which Camelopardalis (the Camelopard) and Monoceros (the Unicorn) are retained by modern astronomers. Hevelius in 1690 added Canes Venatici (the Greyhounds), Lacerta (the Lizard), Leo Minor (the Small Lion), Lynx (the Lynx), Scutum Sobiescii (the Shield of Sobieski), Sextans (the Sextant), and Vulpecula et Anser (the Fox and the Goose). Finally, Lacaille in 1752 added Antlia Pneumatica (the Air-pump), Cælum (the Graver), Circinus (the Compass), Fornax (the Furnace), Horologium (the Clock), Mons Mensæ (the Table-mountain), Microscopium (the Microscope), Norma (the Quadrant), Octans (the Octant), Equus Pictorius (the Painter's Easel), Reticulum (the Net), Sculptor, and Telescopium (the Telescope). The ancient constellation Argo was broken up by Lacaille into the Stern, the Keel, the Sail, and the Mast. There are, thus, eighty-five constellations now recognized. The names of the constellations are mostly derived from Greek and Roman mythology. The practice of designating by the letters of the Greek alphabet (α, β, γ, etc.) the stars which compose each constellation, in the order of their brilliancy, originated with Bayer.

2. Figuratively, any assemblage of persons or things of a brilliant, distinguished, or exalted character: as, a *constellation* of wits or beauties, or of great authors.

> Such a *constellation* of virtues, in such amiable persons, produced in me the highest veneration.
> *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 10.

> The *constellation* of genius had already begun to show itself . . . which was to shed a glory over the meridian and close of Philip's reign. *Prescott.*

3†. The influence of the heavenly bodies upon the temperament or life.

> Ire, siknesse, or *constellacioun* . . .
> Causeth ful ofte to doon amys or speken.
> *Chaucer*, Franklin's Tale, l. 53.

constellatory (kŏn-stel′ā-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *constellatus* (see *constellate*) + *-ory*.] Pertaining to or resembling a constellation.

> A table or a joint-stool, in his [the actor Munden's] conception, rises into a dignity equivalent to Cassiopeia's chair. It is invested with *constellatory* importance.
> *Lamb*, Elia, p. 249.

conster†, *v. t.* An old form of *construe*.

> Yet all, by his own verdit, must be *consterd* Reason in the King, and depraved temper in the Parlament.
> *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xviii.

consternate (kon′stėr-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *consternatus*, pp. of *consternare*, throw into confusion, terrify, dismay, intensive form of *consternere*, throw down, prostrate, bestrew, < *com-*, together, + *sternere*, strew: see *stratum*.] To throw into confusion; dismay; terrify. [Obsolete or rare.]

> The king of Astopia and the Palatine were strangely *consternated* at this association. *Pagan Prince* (1690).

consternation (kon-stėr-nā′shon), *n.* [= F. *consternation* = Sp. *consternacion* = Pg. *consternação* = It. *costernazione*, < L. *consternatio(n-)*, < *consternare*, pp. *consternatus*, throw into confusion: see *consternate*.] Astonishment combined with terror; amazement that confounds the faculties and incapacitates for deliberate thought and action; extreme surprise, with confusion and panic.

> The ship struck. The shock threw us all into the utmost *consternation*. *Cook*, Voyages, I. ii. 4.

> In the palpable night of their terrors, men under *consternation* suppose, not that it is the danger which by a sure instinct calls out their courage, but that it is the courage which produces the danger.
> *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, i.

=**Syn.** *Apprehension*, *Fright*, etc. See *alarm*.

constipate (kon′sti-pāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *constipated*, ppr. *constipating*. [< L. *constipatus*, pp. of *constipare* (> F. *constiper* = Pr. *costipar* = Sp. Pg. *constipar* = It. *costipare*), press or crowd together, < *com-*, together, + *stipare*, cram, pack, akin to *stipes*, a stem, *stipulus*, firm: see *stipulate*. Cf. *costive*, ult. < L. *constipatus*, pp.] **1.** To crowd or cram into a narrow compass; thicken or condense. [Archaic.]

> Of cold, the property is to condense and *constipate*.
> *Bacon.*

> As to the movements of the *constipated* vapours forming spots, the spectroscope is also competent to supply information. *A. M. Clerke*, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 202.

2. To stop by filling a passage; clog.

> *Constipating* or shutting up the capillary vessels.
> *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

3. To fill or crowd the intestinal canal of with fecal matter; make costive.

constipated (kon′sti-pā-ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *constipate*, *v.*] Costive.

constipation (kon-sti-pā′shon), *n.* [= F. *constipation* = Sp. *constipacion* = Pg. *constipação* = It. *costipazione*, < LL. *constipatio(n-)*, < L. *constipare*, pp. *constipatus*, press together: see *constipate*.] **1†.** The act of crowding anything into a smaller compass; a cramming or stuffing; condensation.

> All the particulars which time and infinite variety of human accidents have been amassing together are now concentred, and are united by way of *constipation*.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 336.

2. In *med.*, a state of the bowels in which, on account of diminished intestinal action or secretion, the evacuations are obstructed or stopped, and the feces are hard and expelled with difficulty; costiveness.

constipulation† (kon-stip-ū-lā′shon), *n.* [< ML. *constipulatio(n-)*, < L. *com-*, together, + *stipulatio(n-)*, agreement: see *stipulation*.] A mutual agreement; a compact.

> Here is lately brought us an extract of a Magna Charta, so called, compiled between the Sub-planters of a West-Indian Island; whereof the first Article of *constipulation* firmely provides free stable-room and litter for all kinde of consciences. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 4.

constituency (kon-stit′ū-en-si), *n.*; pl. *constituencies* (-siz). [< *constituent*: see *-ency*.] **1.** A body of constituents or principals, especially a body of persons voting for an elective officer, particularly for a municipal officer or a member of a legislative body; in a more general sense, the whole body of residents of the district or locality represented by such an officer or legislator. Hence—**2.** Any body of persons who may be conceived to have a common representative; those to whom one is in any way accountable; clientele: as, the *constituency* of a newspaper (that is, its readers); the *constituency* of a hotel (its guests or customers).

constituent (kon-stit′ū-ent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *constituant* = Sp. *constituyente* = Pg. *constituente*, *constituinte* = It. *costituente*, *costituente*, < L. *constituen(t-)s*, ppr. of *constituere*, establish: see *constitute*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Constituting or existing as a necessary component or ingredient; forming or composing as a necessary part; component; elementary: as, oxygen and hydrogen are the *constituent* parts of water.

> Body, soul, and reason are the three *constituent* parts of a man. *Dryden*, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

> For the *constituent* elements of an organism can only be truly and adequately conceived as rendered what they are by the end realised through the organism.
> *T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 79.

> If we could break up a molecule, we [should] sever it into its *constituent* atoms. *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Phys., p. 215.

2. Having the power of constituting or appointing, or of electing to public office: as, a *constituent* body.

> A question of right arises between the *constituent* and representative body. *Junius.*

Constituent Assembly. Same as *National Assembly* (which see, under *assembly*).—**Constituent whole**, in *logic*, a genus considered as the sum of its species, or a species as the sum of its individuals; a potential whole: opposed to *constituted whole* (which see, under *constituted*). In every case the parts as such constitute the whole as such, and not conversely; but the constituent whole is supposed to be constituent of the nature of the parts as substances.

II. *n.* **1†.** One who or that which constitutes or forms, or establishes or determines.

> Their first composure and origination requires a higher and nobler *constituent* than chance.
> *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

2. That which constitutes or composes as a part, or a necessary part; a formative element or ingredient.

> The lymph in those glands is a necessary *constituent* of the aliment. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

> Exactly in proportion to the degree in which the force of sculpture is subdued will be the importance attached to colour as a means of effect or *constituent* of beauty.
> *Ruskin.*

> His humor is distinguished by its *constituent* of feeling.
> *D. J. Hill*, Irving, p. 209.

3. One who constitutes another his agent; one who empowers another to transact business for him, or appoints another to an office in which the person appointed represents him as his agent.—**4.** One who elects or assists in electing another to a public office; more generally, any inhabitant of the district represented by an elective officer, especially by one elected to a legislative body: so called with reference to such officer.

> An artifice sometimes practised by candidates for offices in order to recommend themselves to the good graces of their *constituents*. *W. Melmoth*, tr. of Cicero, xii. 10, note.

> They not only took up the complaints of their *constituents*, but suggested new claims to be made by them.
> *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 525.

Conjugate constituents of a matrix. See *conjugate*.—**Constituent of a determinant**, in *math.*, one of the factors which compose the elements of the determinant. Thus, in the determinant $a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1$, the *constituents* are a_1, a_2, b_1, b_2.—**Constituent of a pencil**, of lines or rays, a ray or plane of the pencil.—**Constituent of a range**, in *math.*, a point of the range.

constituently (kon-stit′ū-ent-li), *adv.* As regards constituents. [Rare.]

> *Constituently*, elementally the same, Man and Woman are organized on different bases.
> *G. D. Boardman*, Creative Week, p. 232.

constitute (kon′sti-tūt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *constituted*, ppr. *constituting*. [< L. *constitutus*, pp. of *constituere* (> F. *constituer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *constituir* = It. *costituire*, *costituire* = D. *konstituëren* = G. *constituiren* = Dan. *konstituere* = Sw. *konstituera*), set up, establish, make, create, constitute, < *com-*, together, + *statuere*, set, place, establish: see *statute*, *statue*, and cf. *institute*, *restitute*.] **1.** To set; fix; establish.

> We must obey laws appointed and *constituted* by lawful authority, not against the law of God.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living.

> This theorem, . . . that the demand for labour is *constituted* by the wages which precede the production, . . . is a proposition which greatly needs all the illustration it can receive. *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., I. v. § 9.

2. To enter into the formation of, as a necessary part; make what it is; form; make.

> Truth and reason *constitute* that intellectual gold that defies destruction. *Johnson.*

> The prevalence of a bad custom cannot *constitute* its apology. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 16.

> How Oliver's parliaments were *constituted* was practically of little moment; for he possessed the means of conducting the administration without their support and in defiance of their opposition. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., i.

3. To appoint, depute, or elect to an office or employment; make and empower: as, a sheriff is *constituted* a conservator of the peace; A has *constituted* B his attorney or agent.

> *Constituting* officers and conditions, to rule ouer them.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 5.

constituted (kon′sti-tū-ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *constitute*, *v.*] Set; fixed; established; made; elected; appointed.

> Beyond . . . the fact . . . that in 1187 there was at Oxford a great school with diverse faculties of doctors, ergo a *constituted* University, we know little or nothing of University life here so early.
> *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 141.

Constituted authorities. See *authority*.—**Constituted whole**, in *logic*, a whole which is actually and not merely potentially made up of its parts; either a definite, a composite, or an integrate whole: opposed to *constituent whole* (which see, under *constituent*).

constituter (kon′sti-tū-tėr), *n.* One who constitutes or appoints.

constitution (kon-sti-tū′shon), *n.* [< ME. *constitucion*, < OF. *constitucion*, *-tion*, F. *constitution* = Sp. *constitucion* = Pg. *constituição* = It. *costituzione*, *costituzione* = D. *konstitutie* = G. *constitution* = Dan. Sw. *konstitution*, < L. *constitutio(n-)*, a constitution, disposition, nature, a regulation, order, arrangement, < *constituere*, pp. *constitutus*, establish: see *constitute*.] **1.** The act of constituting, establishing, or appointing; formation.—**2.** The state of being constituted, composed, made up, or established; the assemblage and union of the essential elements and characteristic parts of a system or body, especially of the human organism; the composition, make-up, or natural condition of anything: as, the physical *constitution* of the sun; the *con-*

stitution of a sanitary system; a weak or irritable *constitution*.

He defended himself with . . . less passion than was expected from his *constitution*. *Lord Clarendon.*

The Chaos, and the Creation; Heaven, Earth, and Hell; enter into the *Constitution* of his Poem.
Addison, Spectator, No. 315.

What is that *constitution* or law of our nature without which government would not exist, and with which its existence is necessary? *Calhoun*, Works, I. 1.

A good *constitution;* such a *constitution* received at birth as will not easily admit disease, or will easily overcome it by its own native soundness.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 228.

3. A system of fundamental principles, maxims, laws, or rules embodied in written documents or established by prescriptive usage, for the government of a nation, state, society, corporation, or association: as, the *Constitution* of the United States; the British *Constitution;* the *Constitution* of the State of New York; the *constitution* of a social club, etc. In American legal usage a constitution is the organic law of a State or of the nation, the adoption of which by the people constitutes the political organization, as distinguished from the statutes made by the political organization acting under the order of things thus constituted.

Without a *constitution*—something to counteract the strong tendency of government to disorder and abuse, and to give stability to political institutions—there can be little progress or permanent improvement.
Calhoun, Works, I. 11.

A federal *constitution* is of the nature of a treaty. It is an agreement by which certain political communities, in themselves independent and sovereign, agree to surrender certain of the attributes of independence and sovereignty to a central authority, while others of these attributes they keep in their own hands.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 190.

4. A particular law, ordinance, or regulation, made by the authority of any superior, civil or ecclesiastical; specifically, in *Rom. law*, what an emperor enacted, either by decree, edict, or letter, and without the interposition of any constitutional assembly: as, the *constitutions* of Justinian.

Constitutions (*constitutiones*), properly speaking, are those Apostolic letters which ordain, in a permanent manner, something for the entire church or part of it.
H. B. Smith, Elem. Eccles. Law (5th ed.), I. 26.

Of the canons and *constitutions* made in these [English ecclesiastical] assemblies, many have come down to our own times. These form a kind of national canon law. . . . They are principally taken up in such matters as peculiarly belonged to the . . . consideration of a national assembly of the clergy.
Reeves, Hist. Eng. Law (Finlason, 1880), II. 340.

5. Any system of fundamental principles of action: as, the New Testament is the moral *constitution* of modern society.—**Apostolic Constitutions.** See *apostolic.*—**British Constitution,** a collective name for the principles of public policy on which the government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is based. It is not formulated in any particular document or set of documents, but is the gradual development of the political intelligence of the English people, as embodied in concessions forced from unwilling sovereigns, in the results of various revolutions, in numerous fundamental enactments of Parliament, and in the established principles of the common law. The character of the government has become increasingly democratic, and the power of the sovereign, great in the time of the Tudors, Stuarts, and earlier, is now much abridged. The controlling force in the movement has been the gradually acquired supremacy of Parliament (now residing almost entirely in the House of Commons) over the executive powers of government, so that the principal function of the sovereign is now that of simple confirmation. The chief muniments of the British Constitution, as a growth of liberal representative government, are the Magna Charta and its successive extensions, the Habeas Corpus Act, and the Bill of Rights, the principles of which have been incorporated in all the written constitutions of the English-speaking race. (See these terms.)—**Constitution coin,** a German coin struck according to the Leipsic rate of coinage, 8 rix-dollars weighing a Cologne mark of silver, 14 loths 4 grains fine, and 13½ florins weighing one mark, 12 loths fine. This rate, adopted by some states in 1690, was established throughout the empire from 1738 to 1763.—**Constitution of the United States,** or **Federal Constitution,** the fundamental or organic law of the United States. It was framed by the Constitutional Convention which met in Philadelphia May 25th, 1787, and adjourned September 17th, 1787, and it went into effect March 4th, 1789 (although Washington, the first president under it, was not inaugurated till April 30th), having been ratified by eleven of the thirteen States, the others, North Carolina and Rhode Island, ratifying it November 21st, 1789, and May 29th, 1790, respectively. It is a document comprised in seven original articles and fifteen amendatory articles, or amendments. Of the original articles, the first deals with the legislative body, prescribing the method of election to the House of Representatives and the Senate, the qualifications of members, the methods in which bills shall be passed, and those subjects on which Congress shall be qualified to act; the second relates to the executive department, prescribing the method of election and the qualifications and duties of the President; the third relates to the judicial department, providing for the supreme court and such inferior courts as Congress may think necessary; the fourth deals with the relations between the general government and the separate States, and provides for the admission of new States; the fifth relates to the power and method of amendment to the Constitution; the sixth, to the national supremacy; and the seventh, to the establishment of the government upon the ratification of the Constitution by nine of the States. The amendments, according to one of the methods provided, were proposed by Congress and ratified by the States. The first twelve were submitted under acts passed in 1789–90, 1793, and 1803; the last three, after the civil war, under acts of 1865, 1868, and 1870. The most important of them are the twelfth, which changed the method of election of President and Vice-president; the thirteenth, which abolished slavery; the fourteenth, which disqualifies any one who has been engaged in rebellion against the government from holding office unless his disqualification be removed by Congress, and prevents the assumption and payment of any debt incurred in aid of rebellion; and the fifteenth, which prohibits the denial to any one of the right to vote because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.—**Constitutions of Clarendon,** in *Eng. hist.*, certain propositions defining the limits of ecclesiastical and civil jurisdiction, drawn up at the Council of Clarendon, near Salisbury, held by Henry II., A. D. 1164.

By the *Constitutions of Clarendon*, he [Henry II.] did his best to limit the powers of the ecclesiastical lawyers in criminal matters and in all points touching secular interests. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 308.

Decree of constitution, in *Scots law*, any decree by which the extent of a debt or an obligation is ascertained: but the term is generally applied to those decrees which are requisite to found a title in the person of the creditor in the event of the death of either the debtor or the original creditor.

constitutional (kon-sti-tū′shon-al), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *constitutionnel* = Sp. Pg. *constitucional* = It. *costituzionale*, < NL. **constitutionalis*, < L. *constitutio*(*n*-), constitution.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or inherent in the constitution (of a person or thing); springing from or due to the constitution or composition: as, a *constitutional* infirmity; *constitutional* ardor or apathy.

Contrast the trial of constitution which child-bearing brings on the civilized woman with the small *constitutional* disturbance it causes to the savage woman.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 28.

2. Beneficial to, or designed to benefit, the physical constitution: as, a *constitutional* walk. —**3.** Forming a part of, authorized by, or consistent with the constitution or fundamental organic law of a nation or state. In English law the question whether an act is constitutional turns on its consistency with the spirit and usages of the national polity, and an innovation departing from that standard is not necessarily void. In the United States the question turns on consistency or conformity with the written constitution, and an act in contravention of that is void.

To improve establishments . . . by *constitutional* means.
Bp. Hurd, Sermon before the House of Lords.

As we cannot, without the risk of evils from which the imagination recoils, employ physical force as a check on misgovernment, it is evidently our wisdom to keep all the *constitutional* checks on misgovernment in the highest state of efficiency. *Macaulay.*

The lord's petty monarchy over the manor, whatever it may have been formerly, is now a strictly *constitutional* one. *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 43.

4. Having the power of, or existing by virtue of and subject to, a constitution or fundamental organic law: as, a *constitutional* government.

It requires the united action of both [rulers and the ruled] to prevent the abuse of power and oppression, and to constitute, really and truly, a *constitutional* government. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 381.

A *constitutional* sovereign, Dom Pedro II., rules in Brazil, and the thriving state of the country is owing to its free institutions. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 68.

5. Relating to, concerned with, or arising from a constitution.

The ancient *constitutional* traditions of the state.
Macaulay.

The history of the three Lancastrian reigns has a double interest; it contains not only the foundation, consolidation, and destruction of a fabric of dynastic power, but, parallel with it, the trial and failure of a great *constitutional* experiment. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 300.

Medieval London still waits for its *constitutional* historian. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 64.

Constitutional convention, in the United States: (*a*) The body of delegates from the several States which framed the federal Constitution, sitting in Philadelphia from May 25th to September 17th, 1787. (*b*) A body of delegates meeting under authority of Congress to frame a constitution of government for a new State; or such a body convened by a State legislature, in the prescribed manner, to revise the existing constitution of the State.—**Constitutional monarchy.** See *monarchy.*—**Constitutional Union party,** in *U. S. hist.*, a party-name assumed in the electoral contest of 1860 by the southern Whigs, who, unwilling to join either the Republican or the Democratic party, ignored the slavery question in their public declarations and professed no other political principles than attachment to the Constitution and the Union.

II. *n.* [Short for *constitutional walk* or *exercise.* See I., 2.] Exercise by walking, for the benefit of health.

Even the mild walks which are dignified with the name of exercise there, how unlike the Cantab's *constitutional* of eight miles in less than two hours.
C. A. Bristed, English University (2d ed.), p. 45.

constitutionalism (kon-sti-tū′shon-al-izm), *n.* [= F. *constitutionnalisme;* as *constitutional* + *-ism.*] **1.** The theory or principle of a constitution or of constitutional government; constitutional rule or authority; constitutional principles.

Louis Philippe became nearly absolute under the forms of *constitutionalism.*
W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 94.

The house of Guelph had no more natural love for *constitutionalism* than any other reigning house.
The Century, XXVII. 69.

2. Adherence to the principles of constitutional government.

constitutionalist (kon-sti-tū′shon-al-ist), *n.* [= F. *constitutionnaliste;* as *constitutional* + *-ist.*] **1.** A supporter of the existing constitution of government.—**2.** An advocate of constitutionalism, as opposed to other forms of government.

The alliance between the Holy See and the Italian *Constitutionalists* was inconsistent with the principles of absolutist rule to which Austria stood pledged.
E. Dicey, Victor Emmanuel, p. 70.

Specifically—**3.** (*a*) A framer or an advocate of the French Constitution of 1791.

The revolutionists and *constitutionalists* of France.
Burke, To a Noble Lord.

(*b*) *pl.* [*cap.*] A name assumed by a party in Pennsylvania, about 1787, which favored the retention of the State Constitution of 1776, and opposed the substitution for it of a stronger form of government.

Meantime the Anti-Federalists of New York and Virginia were pressing the Pennsylvania *Constitutionalists* to rally once more, in the hope of reversing the favorable action of that State.
J. Schouler, Hist. United States, I. 61.

(*c*) [*cap.*] A name assumed by the more moderate faction of the Democratic-Republican party in Pennsylvania during a few years after 1804: opposed to the "Friends of the People" or "Conventionalists."

constitutionality (kon-sti-tū-shon-al′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *constitutionnalité*, etc.; as *constitutional* + *-ity.*] The quality of being constitutional. (*a*) Inherence in the natural frame or organization: as, the *constitutionality* of disease. [Rare.] (*b*) Conformity to the constitution or organic laws and fundamental principles of a constitutional government.

constitutionalize (kon-sti-tū′shon-al-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *constitutionalized*, ppr. *constitutionalizing.* [< *constitutional*, *n.*, + *-ize.*] To take a walk for health and exercise. In the English universities, where this term originated, the usual time for constitutionalizing is between 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.

The most usual mode of exercise is walking—*constitutionalizing* is the Cantab for it.
C. A. Bristed, English University (2d ed.), p. 19.

constitutionally (kon-sti-tū′shon-al-i), *adv.* **1.** In accordance with, by virtue of, or with respect to the natural frame or constitution of mind or body; naturally.

The English were *constitutionally* humane. *Hallam.*

On the whole, the facts now given show that, though habit does something towards acclimatisation, yet that the appearance of *constitutionally* different individuals is a far more effective agent.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 305.

2. With a view to the benefit of one's physical constitution.

Every morning the regular water-drinkers, Mr. Pickwick among the number, met each other in the pump-room, took their quarter of a pint, and walked *constitutionally.* *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxxvi.

3. In accordance with the constitution or frame of government; according to the political constitution.

Even in France, the States-General alone could *constitutionally* impose taxes. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

constitutionary (kon-sti-tū′shon-ā-ri), *a.* [= F. *constitutionnaire*, < LL. *constitutionarius*, prop. adj. (as a noun, one who has to do with the copying of the imperial constitutions), < L. *constitutio*(*n*-), constitution: see *constitution.*] Constitutional. [Rare.]

constitutionist (kon-sti-tū′shon-ist), *n.* [< *constitution* + *-ist.*] One who adheres to or upholds the constitution of the country; a constitutionalist.

Constitutionists and anti-constitutionists.
Lord Bolingbroke, Parties, xix.

constitutive (kon′sti-tū-tiv), *a.* [= F. *constitutif* = Sp. Pg. It. *constitutivo*, < L. as if **constitutivus*, < *constitutus*, pp.: see *constitute.*] **1.** Constituting, forming, or composing; constituent; elemental; essential.

An intelligent and *constitutive* part of every virtue.
Barrow.

Individuality is as much a *constitutive* fact of each human being as is the trait which he shows in common with his fellows. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX. 226.

2. Having power to enact or establish; instituting.—**Constitutive difference.** Same as *completive difference* (which see, under *completive*).—**Constitutive mark,** in *logic*, an essential mark; one of the marks contained in the definition of a thing.—**Constitutive principles.** (*a*) In *logic:* (1) The two premises and three terms of a syllogism: called *material constitutive principles.* (2) The mood and figure of syllogism: called *formal constitutive principles.* In both senses distinguished from *regulative* and *reductive principles* (which see, under the adjectives). (*b*) In the *Kantian philos.*, principles according to which an object of pure intuition can be constructed a priori: opposed to *regulative principles* (which see, under *regulative*).—**Constitutive use of a conception,** in the *Kantian philos.*, the holding of a conception to be true as a matter of fact: opposed to the *regulative use*, which consists in acting as if it were true.

constitutively (kon′sti-tū-tiv-li), *adv.* In a constitutive manner.

constitutor (kon′sti-tū-tor), *n.* [< L. *constitutor*, < *constituere*, pp. *constitutus*, constitute: see *constitute*.] **1.** One who or that which constitutes or makes up; a constituent.

Elocution is only an assistant, but not a *constitutor* of eloquence. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 7.

2. One who promises to pay the debt of another. *Rapalje and Lawrence.*

constrain (kon-strān′), *v. t.* [< ME. *constrainen, constreynen, constreignen,* < OF. *constraindre, constreindre, cunstraindre, costreindre*, F. *contraindre* = Pr. *costraigner* = Sp. *constreñir* = Pg. *constranger, constringir* = It. *constringere, costrignere,* < L. *constringere*, pp. *constrictus* (> E. *constringe* and *constrict*, q. v.), bind together, draw together, fetter, constrict, hold in check, restrain, constrain, < *com-*, together, + *stringere*, pp. *strictus*, draw tight: see *strict, stringent, strain*[2]. Cf. *distrain, restrain.*] **1.** In general, to exert force, physical or moral, upon, either in urging to action or in restraining from it; press; urge; drive; restrain. Hence **—2.** To urge with irresistible power, or with a force sufficient to produce the effect; compel; necessitate; oblige.

The seke men be not *constreyned* to that Fast. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 134.

Me thynketh, syre Reson,
Men sholde *constreyne* no clerke to knauene werkes. *Piers Plowman* (C), vi. 54.

I was *constrained* to appeal unto Cæsar. Acts xxviii. 19.

Cruel need
Constrain'd us, but a better time has come. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

Pardon us, *constrained* to do this deed
By the King's will. *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 145.

3. To confine or hold by force; restrain from escape or action; repress or compress; bind.

How the strait stays the slender waist *constrain.* *Gay.*

He binds in chains
The drowsy prophet, and his limbs *constrains.* *Dryden.*

4. To check; repress; hinder; deter.—**5†.** To force.

Her spotless chastity,
Inhuman traitors, you *constrain'd* and forc'd. *Shak.*, Tit. And., v. 2.

constrainable (kon-strā′na-bl), *a.* [< *constrain* + *-able*; = F. *contraignable.*] That may be constrained, forced, or repressed; subject to constraint or to restraint; subject to compulsion.

Before Novatian's uprising, no man was *constrainable* to confess publicly any sin. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vi. 4.

constrained (kon-strānd′), *p. a.* [Pp. of *constrain, v.*] Produced by constraint, especially in opposition to nature; manifesting constraint, especially internal constraint or repression of emotion: as, a *constrained* voice; a *constrained* manner.

The scars upon your honour . . . he
Does pity, as *constrained* blemishes,
Not as deserv'd. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 11.

constrainedly (kon-strā′ned-li), *adv.* By constraint; by compulsion.

constrainer (kon-strā′nėr), *n.* One who constrains.

constraint (kon-strānt′), *n.* [< ME. *constreint, constreynte, constrent,* < OF. **constrainte, contrainte*, F. *contrainte*, orig. fem. of **constraint, contraint*, pp. of *constraindre*, constrain: see *constrain.*] **1.** Irresistible force, or its effect; any force or power, physical or moral, which compels to act or to forbear action; compulsion; coercion; restraint.

Feed the flock of God, . . . taking the oversight thereof, not by *constraint*, but willingly. 1 Pet. v. 2.

Thro' long imprisonment and hard *constraint.* *Spenser*, F. Q., I. x. 2.

Commands are no *constraints.* If I obey them,
I do it freely. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1372.

Specifically—**2.** Repression of emotion, or of the expression of one's thoughts and feelings; hence, embarrassment: as, he spoke with *constraint.*

The ambassador and Fernandes were received by the Benero with an air of *constraint* and coolness, though with civility. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 315.

3. In *analytical mech.*, the product of the mass of a particle into the square of that velocity which, compounded with the velocity the particle would have if free, would give the actual velocity.—**Degree of constraint,** a one-dimensional geometric condition imposed upon the possible displacement of a body or system of bodies. Thus, if one point of the system be forced to remain on the surface of a given sphere, one *degree of constraint* is introduced; if one point be fixed, three *degrees of constraint* are introduced, etc.—**Kinetic constraint,** the condition that a point of a system shall move in a given way.—**Principle of least constraint,** in *analytical mech.*, the principle that, when there are connections between parts of a system, the motion is such as to make the sum of the constraints a minimum.

The maximum and minimum principles have at last assumed their final form in the *Principle of Least Constraint* established by Gauss. According to him, the movements of a system of masses, however the masses may be connected together, take place at every moment in the utmost possible agreement with their free movement, and therefore under the least constraint. As measure of the constraint, is taken the sum of the products of every mass into the square of its departure from free motion.
Quoted in *Mind*, IX. 458.

=**Syn. 1.** Violence, necessity, coercion. See *force*, *n.*

constraintive† (kon-strān′tiv), *a.* [< *constraint* + *-ive.*] Having power to compel.

Not through any constraining necessity, or *constraintive* vow, but on a voluntary choice. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 127.

constrict (kon-strikt′), *v. t.* [< L. *constrictus*, pp. of *constringere*, draw together: see *constrain, constringe.*] **1.** To draw together in any part or at any point by internal force or action; contract; cause shrinkage or diminution of bulk, volume, or capacity in: as, to *constrict* a canal or a duct.—**2.** To compress in one part by external force; squeeze; bind; cramp.

Such things as *constrict* the fibres. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

constrict (kon-strikt′), *a.* [< L. *constrictus*, pp.: see the verb.] Same as *constricted.*

constricted (kon-strik′ted), *p. a.* [< *constrict* + *-ed*[2].] Drawn together; compressed or contracted; straitened; cramped: as, the middle of an hour-glass is *constricted.* Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.* and *med.*, contracted or tightened so as to be smaller in some parts than in others: as, a *constricted* pod; a *constricted* urethra.

Some among the cells in the microscopic fields are seen to be elongated and *constricted* into an hour-glass shape in the middle. *S. B. Herrick*, Plant Life, p. 32.

(*b*) In *entom.*: (1) Suddenly and disproportionally more slender in any part: as, an abdomen *constricted* in the middle. (2) Much more slender than the neighboring parts: as, a *constricted* joint of the antenna.

constriction (kon-strik′shon), *n.* [= F. *constriction* = Pr. *constriccio* = Sp. *constriccion* = Pg. *constricção* = It. *costrizione,* < LL. *constrictio(n-)*, < L. *constringere*, pp. *constrictus*, constrict: see *constrain, constrict.*] **1.** The act or process of constricting; the state of being constricted. (*a*) A drawing together or into smaller compass by some intrinsic means or action; shrinkage in one or more parts; contraction. (*b*) The operation of compressing by external force; a squeezing or cramping by pressing upon or binding; compression by extraneous means.

2. The result of constricting; a constricted or narrowed part.

Constrictipedes (kon-strik-ti-pē′dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *constrictus*, drawn together, constricted (see *constrict*), + *pes*, pl. *pedes*, = E. *foot.*] In *ornith.*, a subclass of birds, proposed by Hogg in 1846 upon physiological considerations: opposed to his *Inconstrictipedes*, and corresponding approximately with the *Altrices* of Bonaparte and with the *Psilopædes* or *Gymnopædes* of Sundevall. [Not in use.]

constrictive (kon-strik′tiv), *a.* [= F. *constrictif* = Pr. *costrictiu* = Sp. Pg. *constrictivo* = It. *costrettivo,* < LL. *constrictivus,* < L. *constrictus*, pp. of *constringere*, constrict: see *constrain, constrict.*] Tending to constrict, contract, or compress.

constrictor (kon-strik′tor), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *constricteur* = Sp. Pg. *constrictor* = It. *costrittore, costrittore,* < NL. *constrictor,* < L. *constringere*, pp. *constrictus*, constrict: see *constrain, constrict.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** That which constricts, contracts, or draws together; specifically, in *anat.*, a muscle which draws parts together, or closes an opening; a sphincter: as, the *constrictor* of the esophagus.

He supposed the *constrictors* of the eyelids must be strengthened in the supercilious. *Martinus Scriblerus.*

2. A large serpent which envelops and crushes its prey in its folds: as, the boa-*constrictor.* See *boa.*—**3.** The technical specific name of the common black-snake of North America, *Bascanion constrictor.* See cut under *black-snake.*—**Constrictor arcuum,** one of the muscles connecting branchial arches of each side in some of the lower vertebrates, as *Amphibia.*—**Constrictor isthmi faucium,** the palatoglossus: a small muscle of the soft palate and tongue, forming the posterior pillar of the fauces.—**Constrictor pharyngis superior, medius, inferior,** the upper, middle, and lower pharyngeal constrictors, three muscles forming most of the fleshy wall of the human pharynx, having several attachments to the base of the skull, the lower jaw, hyoid bone, larynx, etc.

II. *a.* Acting as a constrictor; constricting: as, a *constrictor* muscle.

Constrictores (kon-strik-tō′rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *constrictor:* see *constrictor.*] In Oppel's system of classification (1811), the constrictors, a family of ophidians; the boas and pythons of the genera *Boa* and *Eryx.* See *Boidæ, Pythonidæ.*

constringe (kon-strinj′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *constringed*, ppr. *constringing.* [< L. *constringere*, draw together: see *constrain, constrict.*] To cause constriction in; constrict or cause to contract or pucker; astringe.

Strong liquors . . . *constringe*, harden the fibres, and coagulate the fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

On tasting it [water from the Dead Sea], my mouth was *constringed* as if it had been a strong allum water. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 36.

constringent (kon-strin′jent), *a.* [= F. *constringent* = Sp. Pg. *constringente* = It. *costringente,* < L. *constringen(t-)s*, ppr. of *constringere*, constrict: see *constrain, constringe.*] Causing constriction; having the quality of constricting, contracting, or puckering; extremely astringent.

construct (kon-strukt′), *v.* [< L. *constructus*, pp. of *construere* (> It. *costruire, costruire* = Sp. Pg. *construir* = Pr. F. *construire* (> D. *konstrueren* = G. *construiren* = Dan. *konstruere* = Sw. *konstruera*); cf. *construe*), heap together, build, make, construct, connect grammatically (see *construe*), < *com-*, together, + *struere*, heap up, pile: see *structure.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To put together the parts of in their proper place and order; erect; build; form: as, to *construct* an edifice or a ship.

Bivalve shells are made to open and shut, but on what a number of patterns is the hinge *constructed*, from the long row of neatly interlocking teeth in a Nucula to the simple ligament of a Mussel! *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 187.

2. To devise and put into orderly arrangement; form by the mind; frame; fabricate; evolve the form of: as, to *construct* a story.

He *constructed* a new system. *Johnson.*

3†. To interpret or understand; construe.—**4.** To draw, as a figure, so as to fulfil given conditions. See *construction*, 4.=**Syn. 1.** To fabricate, erect, raise.—**2.** To invent, originate, frame, make, institute. See *construe.*

II. *intrans.* To engage in or practise construction.

Demolition is undoubtedly a vulgar task; the highest glory of the statesman is to *construct.* *Macaulay*, Mirabeau.

construct (kon′strukt), *a.* [< L. *constructus*, pp.: see the verb.] In *gram.*, constituting or expressing connection as governing substantive with the substantive governed.—**Construct state,** in Hebrew and other Semitic languages, the form of a noun, generally characterized by shortened or changed vowels, used before another noun which in Indo-European languages would be in the genitive case, or preceded by *of.* It may therefore be translated by *of* appended to the governing noun, and the distinctive peculiarity, as compared with the family of languages last named, is that it is the governing and not the governed noun which is altered in form.

Bel's consort was named Belit (for belat III R. 7, col. I 3, on account of the preceding e), *construct state* of beltu, "lady." *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VIII. 269.

constructer (kon-struk′tėr), *n.* Same as *constructor.*

construction (kon-struk′shon), *n.* [= D. *konstruktie* = G. *construction* = Dan. Sw. *konstruktion,* < F. *construction* = Pr. *constructio, costructio* = Sp. *construccion* = Pg. *construcção* = It. *costruzione,* < L. *constructio(n-)*, < *construere*, pp. *constructus*, construct: see *construct, v.*] **1.** The act of building or making; the act of devising and forming; fabrication.

From the raft or canoe . . . to the *construction* of a vessel capable of conveying a numerous crew with safety to a distant coast, the progress in improvement is immense. *Robertson.*

2. The way or form in which a thing is built or made; the manner of putting together the parts, as of a building, a ship, a machine, or a system; structure.

An astrolabe of peculiar *construction*. *Whewell.*

3. That which is constructed; a structure.

The period when these old *constructions* [mounds] were deserted is . . . far back in the past.
J. D. Baldwin, Anc. America, p. 51.

4. In *geom.*, a figure drawn so as to satisfy given conditions; the method of drawing such a figure with given mathematical instruments, especially with rule and compasses.

Propositions in geometry appear in a double form: they express that a certain figure, drawn in a certain way, satisfies certain conditions, or they require a figure to be so constructed that certain conditions are satisfied. The first form is the theorem, the second the problem, of *construction*. *Petersen*, tr. by Haagensen.

Two simple harmonic motions at right angles to one another, and having the same period and phase, may be compounded into a single simple harmonic motion by a *construction* precisely the same as that of the rectangular parallelogram of velocities.
A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 89.

5. In *gram.*, syntax, or the arrangement and connection of words in a sentence according to established usages or the practice of good writers and speakers; syntactical arrangement.

What else there is, he jumbles together in such a lost *construction* as no man, either letter'd or unletter'd, will be able to piece up. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

6. The act of construing; the manner of understanding or construing the arrangement of words, or of explaining facts; attributed sense or meaning; explanation; interpretation.

He shall find the letter; observe his *construction* of it.
Shak., T. N., ii. 3.

Foul wresting, and impossible *construction*.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iii. 1.

Wherein I have heretofore been faulty,
Let your *constructions* mildly pass it over.
Ford, Broken Heart, iv. 2.

Religion . . . produces good will towards men, and puts the mildest *construction* upon every accident that befalls. *Spectator*, No. 483.

Specifically — **7.** In *law*: (*a*) Interpretation; intelligent reading with explanation, such as to define the meaning. (*b*) An altered reading of the text of an instrument, designed to make clear an ambiguity or uncertainty in its actual expression, or to show its application to, or exclusion of, matters which upon its face are not clearly included or excluded. — **8.** *Naut.*, the method of ascertaining a ship's course by means of trigonometrical problems and diagrams. — **9.** In *music*, the composition of a work according to an appreciable plan. — **10.** In the *Kantian philos.*, a synthesis of arbitrarily formed conceptions. — **Construction of equations**, in *alg.*, the construction of a figure representing the equation or equations. — **Pregnant construction.** See *pregnant*.

constructional (kon-struk'shon-al), *a.* [< *construction* + *-al*.] Pertaining to construction, in any sense of that word; specifically, deduced from construction or interpretation.

Symbolical grants and *constructional* conveyances.
Waterland, Charge on the Eucharist, p. 40.

But iron no longer greatly interests us except for interior *constructional* expedients. *The Century*, XXVIII. 511.

constructionally (kon-struk'shon-al-i), *adv.* **1.** In a constructional manner or use; in construction.

The use of wood *constructionally* should be discarded.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 292.

2. With reference to verbal construction; by construing.

constructionist (kon-struk'shon-ist), *n.* [< *construction* + *-ist*.] One who construes or interprets law or the terms of an agreement, etc.: generally with a limiting adjective. — **Strict constructionist**, one who favors exact and rigid construction, as of laws; specifically, in *U. S. hist.*, one who advocates a strict construction of the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, with especial reference to the rights of the individual States. The Anti-Federalist party, the Democratic Republicans who succeeded them, and the Democratic party have in general been strict constructionists; the Federalists, Whigs, and modern Republicans have been chiefly broad or loose constructionists.

construction-way (kon-struk'shon-wā), *n.* A temporary way or road employed for the transportation of the materials used in constructing a railroad.

constructive (kon-struk'tiv), *a.* [= OF. and F. *constructif* = Pr. *constructiu* = Pg. *constructivo*, < L. as if **constructivus*, < *constructus*, pp. of *construere*, construct: see *construct*, *v.*] **1.** Capable of constructing, or of being employed in construction; formative; shaping.

The *constructive* fingers of Watt, Fulton, Arkwright.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 36.

Emerson was not a great philosopher, because he had no *constructive* talent, — he could not build a system of philosophy. *The Century*, XXVII. 925.

2. Relating or pertaining to the act or process of construction; of the nature of construction.

He [Markquard] brought in the received *constructive* form of his day. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 65.

Architectural ornament is of two kinds, *constructive* and decorative. By the former are meant all those contrivances, such as capitals, brackets, vaulting shafts, and the like, which serve to explain or give expression to the construction. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 31.

Statistics are the backbone of *constructive* history.
The Athenæum, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 47.

3. Affirmative; inferring a result from a rule and the subsumption of a case under the rule: applied to arguments. — **4.** Deduced by construction or interpretation; not directly expressed, but inferred; imputed, in contradistinction to *actual*: applied, in *law*, to that which amounts in the eye of the law to an act, irrespective of whether it was really and intentionally performed.

Stipulations, expressed or implied, formal or *constructive*. *Paley.*

The doctrine of *constructive* treason was terribly exemplified in the cases of Burdett, Stacy, and Walker.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 373.

Constructive contempt, delivery, dilemma, escape, eviction, fraud, imprisonment, malice, mileage, notice, trust, etc. See the nouns. — **Constructive total loss**, in *marine insurance*, occurs when the thing insured and damaged is not actually wholly lost, but recovery is highly improbable, or recovery and repairs would cost more than the thing would be worth after being repaired. A right to recover against the insurers for a constructive total loss is secured by notice of abandonment given by the owners to the insurers.

constructively (kon-struk'tiv-li), *adv.* In a constructive manner. Specifically — (*a*) By way of construction or interpretation; by fair inference.

A neutral should have had notice of a blockade, either actually, by a formal notice from the blockading power, or *constructively*, by notice to his government.
Chancellor Kent, Com., I. § 147.

Ceremonials may be immoral in themselves, or *constructively* immoral on account of their known symbolism.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 214.

(*b*) For the purpose of building or construction.

The Babylonians and Assyrians never seem to have used stone *constructively*, except as the revetment of a terrace wall. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 188.

constructiveness (kon-struk'tiv-nes), *n.* In *phren.*, the tendency to construct in general, supposed not to be an independent faculty, but to take its particular direction from other faculties. It is said to be large in painters, sculptors, mechanicians, and architects. See cut under *phrenology*.

constructor (kon-struk'tor), *n.* [= F. *constructeur* (> D. *konstrukteur* = Dan. *konstruktör*) = Sp. Pg. *constructor* = It. *costruttore*, < ML. *constructor*, < L. *construere*, pp. *constructus*, build, construct: see *construct*, *v.*] **1.** One who constructs or makes; specifically, a builder.

A *constructor* of dials. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 103.

Social courage is exactly the virtue in which the *constructors* of a government will always think themselves least able to indulge. *J. Morley*, Burke, p. 140.

At present no question is exciting more attention among our *constructors* than that of the strength of materials.
Science, III. 312.

2†. One who constructs or interprets.

Seeing no power but death can stop the chat of ill tongues, nor imagination of mens minds, lest my owne relations of those hard euents might by some *constructors* bee made doubtfull, I haue thought it best to insert the examinations of those proceedings.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, II. 208.

Sometimes written *constructer*.

Chief constructor, in naval administration, the officer charged with the general supervision of construction for the navy. In the United States he is the head of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs in the Navy Department.

constructure (kon-struk'tūr), *n.* [< OF. *constructure* = It. *costruttura*, < ML. **constructura*, < L. *construere*, construct: see *construct*, and cf. *structure*.] **1†.** Construction; structure; fabric.

They shall the earth's *constructure* closely bind.
Blackmore.

2. In *Scots law*, a mode of industrial accession, whereby, if a house be repaired with the materials of another, the materials accrue to the owner of the house, full reparation, however, being due to the owner of the materials.

construe (kon'strö or kon-strö'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *construed*, ppr. *construing*. [Early mod. E. often *conster*; < ME. *construen*, *constrewen*, construe, interpret, < L. *construere*, construe, construct: see *construct*, *v.*] **1.** To arrange the words of in their natural order; reduce the words of from a transposed to a natural order, so as to demonstrate the sense; hence, interpret, and, when applied to a foreign language, translate: as, to *construe* a sentence; to *construe* Greek, Latin, or French.

Children beeth compelled for to leve hire owne langage, and for to *construe* hir lessouns and here thynges in Frenche. . . . Now [A. D. 1387] . . . in alle the gramere scoles of Engelond, children leveth Frenche, and *construeth* and lerneth an [in] Englische.
Trevisa, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, ii. 159.

He [Virgil] is so very figurative that he requires, I may almost say, a grammar apart to *construe* him.
Dryden, Pref. to Second Misc.

Hence — **2.** To interpret; explain; show or understand the meaning of; render.

If prophetic fire
Have warm'd this old man's bosom, we might *construe*
His words to fatal sense. *Ford*, Broken Heart, iv. 1.

His [Stuyvesant's] haughty refusal to submit to the questioning of the commissioners was *construed* into a consciousness of guilt. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 299.

=**Syn.** *Interpret*, *Render*, etc. (see *translate*). *Construe*, *Construct*. "To *construe* means to interpret, to show the meaning; to *construct* means to build: we may *construe* a sentence, as in translation, or *construct* it, as in composition." *A. S. Hill*, Rhetoric, p. 50.

construprate† (kon'strū-prāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *construprated*, ppr. *construprating*. [< L. *construpratus*, pp. of *construprare*, < *com-* (intensive) + *stuprare*, ravish, < *stuprum*, defilement.] To violate; debauch; deflower. *Burton.*

construpration† (kon-strū-prā'shon), *n.* [= F. *construpration* (obs.), < L. as if **construpratio(n-)*, < *construprare*, pp. *construpratus*, ravish: see *construprate*.] The act of ravishing; violation; defilement. *Bp. Hall.*

consubsist (kon-sub-sist'), *v. i.* [< *con-* + *subsist*.] To subsist together. [Rare.]

Two *consubsisting* wills.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, II. xxvi.

consubstantial (kon-sub-stan'shal), *a.* [= F. *consubstantiel* = Sp. *consustancial* = Pg. *consubstancial* = It. *consustanziale*, < LL. *consubstantialis*, < L. *com-*, together, + *substantia*, substance: see *substance*, *substantial*.] Having the same substance or essence; coessential.

Christ Jesus, . . . coeternal and *consubstantial* with the Father and with the Holie Ghost.
Bradford, in Foxe's Martyrs, p. 1058.

"*Consubstantial* with the Father" is nothing more than "really one with the Father," being adopted to meet the evasion of the Arians.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 138.

consubstantialism (kon-sub-stan'shal-izm), *n.* [< *consubstantial* + *-ism*.] The doctrine of consubstantiality.

consubstantialist (kon-sub-stan'shal-ist), *n.* [< *consubstantial* + *-ist*.] One who believes that the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost exist in consubstantiality.

consubstantiality (kon-sub-stan-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *consubstantialité* = Sp. *consustancialidad* = Pg. *consubstancialidade* = It. *consustanzialità*, < LL. *consubstantialita(t-)s*, < *consubstantialis*, consubstantial: see *consubstantial*.] The quality of being consubstantial; existence in the same substance; participation in the same nature: as, the coeternity and *consubstantiality* of the Son with the Father.

Can the answerer himself unriddle the secrets of the Incarnation, fathom the undivided Trinity, or the *consubstantiality* of the Eternal Son, with all his readings and examinations? *Dryden*, Duchess of York's Paper Defended.

consubstantially (kon-sub-stan'shal-i), *adv.* In a consubstantial manner.

consubstantiate (kon-sub-stan'shi-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *consubstantiated*, ppr. *consubstantiating*. [< NL. *consubstantiatus*, pp. of *consubstantiare*, < L. *com-*, together, + *substantia*, substance: see *substance*, *substantiate*, and cf. *consubstantial*.] **I.** *trans.* To unite in one common substance or nature, or regard as so united. [Rare.]

They are driven to *consubstantiate* and incorporate Christ with elements sacramental, or to transubstantiate and change their substance into his; and so the one to hold him really, but invisibly, moulded up with the substance of these elements — the other to hide him under the only visible shew of bread and wine, the substance whereof, as they imagine, is abolished, and his succeeded in the same room.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. § 67 (Ord MS.).

II. *intrans.* To profess the doctrine of consubstantiation.

The *consubstantiating* Church and priest
Refuse communion to the Calvinist.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, I. 1026.

consubstantiate (kon-sub-stan'shi-āt), *a.* [< NL. *consubstantiatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Same as *consubstantial*. *Feltham.*

consubstantiation (kon-sub-stan-shi-ā'shon), *n.* [= F. *consubstantiation* = Sp. *consustanciacion* = Pg. *consubstanciação* = It. *consustanzi-*

azione, < NL. *consubstantiatio(n-)*, < *consubstantiare*: see *consubstantiate*, *v.*] The doctrine that the body and blood of Christ coexist in and with the elements of the eucharist, although the latter retain their nature as bread and wine: opposed to the Roman Catholic doctrine of *transubstantiation*. The term *consubstantiation* was employed in the doctrinal controversies of the Reformation by non-Lutheran writers, to designate the Lutheran view of the Saviour's presence in the Holy Supper. The Lutheran Church, however, has never used or accepted this term to express her view, but has always and repeatedly rejected it, and the meaning it conveys, in her official declarations.

They [the Lutherans] believe that the real body and blood of our Lord is united in a mysterious manner, through the consecration, with the bread and wine, and are received with and under them in the sacrament of the Lord's supper. This is called *consubstantiation*. *Hooker.*

They, therefore, err, who say that we believe in impanation, or that Christ is in the bread and wine. Nor are those correct who charge us with believing subpanation, that Christ is under the form of bread and wine. And equally groundless is the charge of *consubstantiation*, or the belief that the body and blood of Christ are changed into one substance with the bread and wine. . . . But the Lutheran Church maintains that the Savior fulfils his promise, and is actually present, especially present in the Holy Supper in a manner not comprehensible to us and not defined in the Scriptures. *Mosheim* (trans.).

consuetude (kon'swē-tūd), *n.* [< ME. *consuetude*, < OF. *consuetude*, *consietude* = OSp. *consuetud* = It. *consuetudine*, < L. *consuetudo* (*-tudin-*), custom: see *custom*.] **1.** Custom; usage.

I may notice that habit is formed by the frequent repetition of the same action or passion, and that this repetition is called *consuetude* or custom. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., x.

A series of consistent judgments [in Roman law] of this sort built up was in the strictest sense a law based on *consuetude*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 698.

2. That to which one is accustomed; habitual association; companionship.

Let us suck the sweetness of those affections and *consuetudes* that grow near us. These old shoes are easy to the feet. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 218.

consuetudinal (kon-swē-tū'di-nal), *a.* [< OF. *consuetudinal*, < ML. **consuetudinalis* (in adv. *consuetudinaliter*, according to custom), < L. *consuetudo* (*-tudin-*), custom: see *consuetude*, *custom*.] Customary.

consuetudinary (kon-swē-tū'di-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *consuetudinaire*, F. *coutumier* = Sp. Pg. It. *consuetudinario*, < LL. *consuetudinarius*, < L. *consuetudo* (*-tudin-*), custom: see *consuetude*, *custom*.] **I.** *a.* Customary.—**Consuetudinary** or **customary law** (in contradistinction to *written* or *statutory law*), that law which is derived by immemorial custom from remote antiquity. Such is the common law of Scotland.

These provinces [Navarre and the Basque], until quite recently, rigidly insisted upon compliance with their *consuetudinary law*. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 810.

II. *n.*; pl. *consuetudinaries* (-riz). [< ML. *consuetudinarius* (sc. L. *liber*, a book), a ritual of devotions: see I.] A book containing the ritual and ceremonial regulations of a monastic house or order; an ordinal or directory for religious houses, or for cathedrals and collegiate churches observing monastic discipline. [Rare.]

A *consuetudinary* of the Abbey of St. Edmunds Bury. *Baker*, MS. Catalogue by Masters, Cambridge, p. 61.

Without noticing the title of St. Osmund's book, our chronicler describes its object to be that of regulating the ecclesiastical service; and he ranks it among those writings which, by the usage of the period, were known under one indiscriminating appellation, *Consuetudinary*. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, i. 11.

consul (kon'sul), *n.* [< ME. *consul* = OF. and F. *consul* = Pr. *consol*, *cossol* = Sp. Pg. *consul* = It. *console*, *consolo* = D. *konsul* = G. *consul* = Dan. Sw. *konsul*, < L. *consul*, OL. *consol*, *cosol*, a consul; prob. < *consulere*, deliberate, consult: see *consult*, *counsel*.] **1.** One of the two chief magistrates of the ancient Roman republic, annually chosen in the Campus Martius. In the first ages of Rome they were both elected from patrician or noble families, but about 367 B. C. the people obtained the privilege of electing one of the consuls from among themselves, and sometimes both were plebeians. The office of consul was retained under the empire, but was confined chiefly to judicial functions, the presidency of the senate, and the charge of public games, and was ultimately stripped of all power, though remaining the highest distinction of a subject; it was often assumed by the emperors, and finally disappeared in the sixth century A. D.

2. In *French hist.*, the title given to the three supreme magistrates of the French republic after the dissolution of the Directory in 1799. Napoleon Bonaparte had the title of first consul, and his colleagues were Cambacérès and Lebrun. The first consul was the chief executive; he promulgated laws, named members of council of state, ministers, and ambassadors, etc., the second and third consuls having only a deliberative voice. By popular vote Napoleon was chosen consul for life August 2d, 1802, and by a vote of the senate, May 18th, 1804, consular government was abolished, and he was proclaimed emperor.

3. In *international law*, an agent appointed and commissioned by a sovereign state to reside in a foreign city or town, to protect the interests of its citizens and commerce there, and to collect and forward information on industrial and economic matters. He does not usually represent his government as a diplomatic agent in any sense.

The commercial agents of a government, residing in foreign parts and charged with the duty of promoting the commercial interests of the state, and especially of its individual citizens or subjects, are called *consuls*. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 95.

4†. A senator of Venice.

Many of the *consuls* . . .
Are at the duke's already. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 2.

consulage† (kon'sul-āj), *n.* [< OF. *consulage*, *consulaige*; as *consul* + *-age*.] A consulate.

At Council we debated the buisinesse of the *Consulage* of Leghorne. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 8, 1672.

consular (kon'sū-lär), *a.* and *n.* [(ME. *consuler*, n., a consul) = F. *consulaire* = Sp. Pg. *consular* = It. *consolare*, *consulare*, < L. *consularis*, < *consul*, a consul: see *consul*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the consuls in ancient Rome, or in recent times in France, or to their office; pertaining to or characterized by the office of consul: as, the *consular* power; a *consular* government. See *consul*.—**2.** In *international law*, pertaining to or having the functions of a consul (see *consul*, 3): as, the *consular* service.—**Consular agent**, an officer of a grade subordinate to that of consul, stationed at foreign ports of small commercial importance, and charged with duties similar to those of a consul, or vice-consul.—**Consular fees**, the privileged fees or perquisites charged by a consul for his official certificates.

II. *n.* **1.** In ancient Rome: (*a*) An ex-consul, and also, under the empire, one who had held the insignia of a consul without the office.

Juli Cesar first being *consulor* & eft sone the first emprowr of Rome. *Joye*, Exposicion of Daniel.

(*b*) The governor of an imperial province.—**2†.** A consul.

The pride of the *consulers*. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, ii. prose 6.

consulate (kon'sū-lāt), *n.* [= F. *consulat* = Sp. Pg. *consulado* = It. *consolato* = D. *konsulaat* = G. *consulat* = Dan. Sw. *konsulat*, < L. *consulatus*, office of a consul, < *consul*, a consul: see *consul* and *-ate*[3].] **1.** The office of a consul, in either the political or the legal sense of that word.

After the Alexandrian expedition the Venetians, whose commerce was suffering, prevailed on Peter to treat for a peace with Egypt, which was to establish Cypriot *consulates* and reduce the customs in the ports of the Levant. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 195.

2. In *international law*: (*a*) The office or jurisdiction of a consul.

By this [the law of 1855] the President was ordered to make new appointments to all the *consulates*, which were thereby declared vacant. *Schuyler*, American Diplomacy, p. 45.

(*b*) The premises officially occupied by a consul.—**3.** Government by a consul or consuls; specifically, the government which existed in France from the overthrow of the Directory, November 9th, 1799, to the establishment of the empire, May 18th, 1804. See *consul*, 2.

Would not the world have thought . . . that the courage I exerted in my *consulate* was merely accidental? *W. Melmoth*, tr. of Cicero, VI. i.

consulate-general (kon'sū-lāt-jen'e-ral), *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a consul-general.

The Italian Government has from time immemorial refused to recognize a consul as a diplomatic officer, and even, until Mr. Marsh induced them to relax the rule, to allow the *consulate-general* of any foreign country to be established in the same place as its legation. *The Nation*, Dec. 6, 1883.

consul-general (kon'sul-jen'e-ral), *n.* A diplomatic officer having the supervision of all the consulates of his government in a foreign country; a chief consul. Abbreviated *C. G.*

The salaries of the *consuls-general* vary from $4,000, as at Antwerp, to $10,000, as at Cairo and Calcutta. *Schuyler*, American Diplomacy, p. 94.

consulship (kon'sul-ship), *n.* [< *consul* + *-ship*.] The office or the term of office of a consul, in either the political or the diplomatic sense of the word: as, the *consulship* of Cicero. See *consul*.

consult (kon-sult'), *v.* [< F. *consulter* = Sp. Pg. *consultar* = It. *consultare*, < L. *consultare*, deliberate, consult, freq. of *consulere*, pp. *consultus*, deliberate, consider, reflect upon, consult, ask advice, < *com-*, together, + *-sulere*, of uncertain origin: see *consul* and *counsel*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To ask advice of; seek the opinion of as a guide to one's own judgment; have recourse to for information or instruction: as, to *consult* a friend, a physician, or a book.

They were content to *consult* libraries. *Whewell.*

He gives an account of this episode in his career, which is well worth *consulting*. *A. Dobson*, Int. to Steele, p. xxxv.

2. To have especial reference or respect to, in judging or acting; consider; regard.

We are . . . to *consult* the necessities of life, rather than matters of ornament and delight. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The senate owns its gratitude to Cato,
Who with so great a soul *consults* its safety. *Addison*, Cato, ii. 3.

Ere fancy you *consult*, *consult* your purse. *Franklin*, Way to Wealth.

3†. To plan, devise, or contrive.

Thou hast *consulted* shame to thy house by cutting off many people. Hab. ii. 10.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To seek the opinion or advice of another, for the purpose of regulating one's own action or judgment: followed by *with*.

Rehoboam *consulted with* the old men. 1 Ki. xii. 6.

He who prays, must *consult* first *with* his heart. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xvi.

2. To take counsel together; confer; deliberate in common.

Let us *consult* upon to-morrow's business. *Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 3.

consult† (kon-sult' or kon'sult), *n.* [= F. *consulte* = Sp. Pg. It. *consulta*, < ML. *consultus*, a council, *consulta*, deliberation, L. *consultum*, a consultation, a decree, resolution, masc., fem., and neut., respectively, of L. *consultus*, pp. of *consulere*, consult: see *consult*, *v.*] **1.** A meeting for consultation or deliberation; a council.

But in the latter part of his [Charles II.'s] life . . . his secret thoughts were communicated but to few; and those selected of that sort who were . . . able to advise him in a serious *consult*. *Dryden*, Ded. of King Arthur.

Immediately the two main bodies withdrew, under their several ensigns, to the farther parts of the library, and there entered into cabals and *consults* upon the present emergency. *Swift*, Battle of Books.

2. The act of consulting; the effect of consultation; determination.

All their grave *consults* dissolved in smoke. *Dryden*, Fables.

consultable (kon-sul'ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *consultable*, etc.; as *consult*, *v.*, + *-able*.] Able or ready to be consulted.

consultant (kon-sul'tant), *n.* [< F. *consultant*, orig. pp. of *consulter*, consult: see *consult*, *v.*] A physician who is called in by the attending physician to give counsel in a case.

consultary (kon-sul'ta-ri), *a.* [< *consult* + *-ary*[1].] Relating to consultation.—**Consultary response**, the opinion of a court of law on a special case.

consultation (kon-sul-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *consultation* = Sp. *consultacion* = Pg. *consultação* = It. *consultazione*, < L. *consultatio(n-)*, a consultation, < *consultare*, pp. *consultatus*, consult: see *consult*, *v.*] **1.** The act of consulting; deliberation of two or more persons with a view to some decision; especially, a deliberation in which one party acts as adviser to the other.

He [Henry I.] first instituted the Form of the High Court of Parliament; for before his Time only certain of the Nobility and Prelates of the Realm were called to *consultation* about the most important Affairs of State. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 40.

Thus they their doubtful *consultations* dark
Ended. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 486.

2. A meeting of persons to consult together; specifically, a meeting of experts, as physicians or counsel, to confer about a specific case.

A *consultation* was called, wherein he advised a salivation. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

Writ of consultation, in *Eng. law*, a writ whereby a cause, removed by prohibition from the ecclesiastical court to the king's court, is sent back to the former court: so called because the judges, on *consultation* or deliberation, and comparison of the libel with the suggestion of the party at whose instance the removal is made, find that the suggestion is false, and that the cause has been wrongfully removed.

consultative (kon-sul'ta-tiv), *a.* [= F. *consultatif*, < L. as if **consultativus*, < *consultatus*, pp. of *consultare*, consult: see *consult*, *v.*, and cf. *consultive*.] Pertaining to consultation; having the function of consulting; advisory.

He laid down the nature and power of the synod, as only *consultative*, decisive, and declarative, not coactive. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 331.

Evidence coming from many peoples in all times shows that the *consultative* body is, at the outset, nothing more than a council of war. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 491.

consultatory (kon-sul'ta-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **consultatorius*, < *consultatus*, pp. of *consultare*, consult: see *consult*, *v.*, and *-atory*.] Advisory.

consulter (kọn-sul'tėr), *n.* One who consults, or asks counsel or information: as, a *consulter* with familiar spirits.

consulting (kọn-sul'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *consult, v.*; in comp. the verbal n. of *consult, v.*, used attributively.] Acting in consultation or as an adviser; making a business of giving professional advice: as, a *consulting* barrister; a *consulting* physician; a *consulting* accountant.

consultive (kọn-sul'tiv), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *consultivo;* as *consult* + *-ive.* Cf. *consultative.*] Pertaining to consultation; determined by consultation or reflection; maturely considered.

He that remains in the grace of God sins not by any deliberate, *consultive*, knowing act.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 770.

consultively† (kọn-sul'tiv-li), *adv.* In a consultive manner; deliberately.

consumable (kọn-sū'mạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *consumable*, etc.; as *consume* + *-able.*] Capable of being consumed, dissipated, or destroyed; destructible.

Asbestos doth truly agree in this common quality ascribed unto both, of being incombustible, and not *consumable* by fire. *Bp. Wilkins*, Math. Magick.

consumah, consumar (kon'sum-ä, -är), *n.* [Also written *consummah, consummar*, and *consammar;* repr. Hind. *khānsāmān*, a house-steward or butler, perhaps < *khwān*, a tray, + *samān*, effects.] In the East Indies, a servant having charge of the supplies; especially, a house-steward or butler.

The *kansamah* may be classed with the house-steward and butler, both of which offices appear to unite in this servant. *T. Williamson*, East India Vade Mecum.

consume (kọn-sūm'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *consumed*, ppr. *consuming.* [< ME. *consumen* = D. *konsumeren* = G. *konsumiren* = Dan. *konsumere* = Sw. *konsumera*, < OF. *consumer*, F. *consumer* = Sp. Pg. *consumir* = It. *consumare*, < L. *consumere*, eat, consume, use up, destroy, lit. take together or wholly, < *com-*, together, + *sumere*, take, contr. of **subimere*, < *sub*, under, from under, + *emere*, buy, orig. take: see *emption.* Cf. *assume, desume, presume, resume.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To destroy by separating into parts which cannot be reunited, as by decomposition, burning, or eating; devour; use up; wear out; hence, destroy the substance of; annihilate.

A vulture or eagle stood by him, which in the day-time gnawed and *consumed* his liver.
Bacon, Physical Fables, ii.

Where two raging fires meet together,
They do *consume* the thing that feeds their fury.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

Fear and grief
Convulse us and *consume* us day by day.
Shelley, Adonais, xxxix.

Specifically — 2. To destroy by use; dissipate or wear out (a thing) by applying it to its natural or intended use: as, only a small part of the produce of the West is *consumed* there; in an unfavorable sense, waste; squander: as, to *consume* an estate.

Ye ask, and receive not, because ye ask amiss, that ye may *consume* it upon your lusts. Jas. iv. 3.

Italy with Silkes and Velvets *consumes* our chiefe Commodities. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 128.

It would require greater sumes of money to furnish such a voiage, and to fitt them with necessaries, then their *consumed* estats would amounte too.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 26.

There are numerous products which may be said not to admit of being *consumed* otherwise than nonproductively.
J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., I. iii. § 5.

3. To cause to waste away; make thin.

He became miserably worn and *consumed* with age.
Bacon, Moral Fables, ii.

He was *consumed* to an anatomy, . . . having nothing left but skin to cover his bones.
R. Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 352).

4. To bring to utter ruin; exterminate.

Let me alone, . . . that I may *consume* them.
Ex. xxxii. 10.

I'll be myself again, and meet their furies,
Meet, and *consume* their mischiefs.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iv. 2.

5. To make use of; employ the whole of; fill out; spend: with reference to time.

Thus in soft anguish he *consumes* the day.
Thomson, Spring, l. 1033.

The day was not long enough, but the night, too, must be *consumed* in keen recollections.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 159.

=**Syn.** *Devour*, etc. (see *eat*); swallow up, use up, engulf, absorb, lavish, dissipate, exhaust.

II. *intrans.* 1. To waste (away); become wasted or attenuated.

Their flesh, . . . their eyes, . . . their tongue shall *consume* away. Zech. xiv. 12.

I *consume*
In languishing affections for that trespass.
Ford, Broken Heart, iii. 2

2. To be destroyed as by use, burning, etc.: as, the fire was lighted, and the wood *consumed* away.

What heard they daly? . . . that victells *consumed* apace, but he must & would keepe sufficient for them selves & their returne.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 79.

consumedly (kọn-sū'med-li), *adv.* [Said to be a corruption of *consummately.*] Greatly; hugely; mightily. [Slang.]

I believe they talk'd of me, for they laugh'd *consumedly.*
Farquhar, Beaux Stratagem, iii. 1.

consumeless (kọn-sūm'les), *a.* [< *consume* + *-less.*] Unconsumable. [Rare.]

How the purple waves
Scald their *consumeless* bodies!
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 14

consumer (kọn-sū'mėr), *n.* 1. One who consumes, destroys, wastes, or spends; that which consumes.

Time, the *consumer* of things, causing much time and paines to bee spent in curious search, that wee might produce some light out of darknesse.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 337.

The *consumers* of the energy stored in the fly-wheel of an engine are the machines in the mill.
R. S. Ball, Exper. Mechanics, p. 267.

2. Specifically, in *polit. econ.*, one who destroys the exchangeable value of a commodity by using it: the opposite of *producer.*

No labour tends to the permanent enrichment of society which is employed in producing things for the use of unproductive *consumers.* *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., I. iii. § 5.

consumingly (kọn-sū'ming-li), *adv.* In a consuming manner.

consummah, consummar, *n.* See *consumah.*

consummate (kọn-sum'ạt or kon'sum-ạt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *consummated*, ppr. *consummating.* [< L. *consummatus*, pp. of *consummare* (> It. *consummare* = Pr. Sp. *consumar* = Pg. *consummar* = F. *consommer*), sum up, make up, finish, complete, < *com-*, together, + *summa*, a sum: see *sum*[2], *summation.*] 1. To finish by completing what was intended; perfect; bring or carry to the utmost point or degree; carry or bring to completion; complete; achieve.

During the twenty years which followed the death of Cowper, the revolution in English poetry was fully *consummated.* *Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

Samuel Adams . . . had done more than any one man to *consummate* the ideas of the New England leaders, and to advance the progress of Revolution.
Theodore Parker, Historic Americans, iv.

Specifically — 2. To complete (a marriage) by sexual intercourse.

consummate (kọn-sum'ạt, *a.* [= Sp. *consumado* = Pg. *consummado* = It. *consummato*, < L. *consummatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Complete; perfect; carried to the utmost extent or degree: as, *consummate* felicity; *consummate* hypocrisy.

The bright *consummate* flower. *Milton*, P. L., v. 481.

A Person of an absolute and *consummate* Virtue should never be introduced in Tragedy.
Addison, Spectator, No. 273.

An accomplished hypocrite . . . who had acted with *consummate* skill the character of a good citizen and a good friend. *Macaulay*, History.

By one fatal error of tactics he [Fox] completely wrecked his cause, while the young minister who was opposed to him conducted the conflict with *consummate* judgment as well as indomitable courage.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xv.

consummately (kọn-sum'ạt-li), *adv.* Completely; perfectly.

consummation (kon-su-mā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *consommation* = Sp. *consumacion* = Pg. *consummação* = It. *consumazione*, < L. *consummatio(n-)*, < *consummare*, pp. *consummatus*, finish: see *consummate, v.*] Accomplishment; completion; end; the fulfilment or conclusion of anything: as, the *consummation* of one's wishes, or of an enterprise.

By a sleep, to say we end
The heart-ache, and the thousand natural shocks
That flesh is heir to—'tis a *consummation*
Devoutly to be wish'd. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1.

The just and regular process . . . from its original to its *consummation.* *Addison*, Spectator.

Consummation of marriage, in *law*, its completion by sexual intercourse.—**Consummation of the mass**, in the Gallican liturgies, the last post-communion prayer.

consummative (kọn-sum'ạ-tiv), *a.* [= Sp. *consumativo*, < L. as if **consummativus*, < *consummatus*, pp. of *consummare*, finish: see *consummate, v.*] Pertaining to consummation; consummating; final.

The final, the *consummative* procedure of philosophy.
Sir W. Hamilton.

consummator (kon'sum-ā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *consommateur* = Sp. *consumador* = Pg. *consummador* = It. *consummatore*, < LL. *consummator*, < L. *consummare*, pp. *consummatus*, complete: see *consummate, v.*] One who consummates, completes, or brings to perfection.

consummatory (kọn-sum'ạ-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *consummate* + *-ory.*] Tending or intended to consummate or make perfect. *Donne.* [Rare.]

consumpt†, *a.* [ME., < L. *consumptus*, consumed, pp. of *consumere*, consume: see *consume.*] Consumed.

It is nat geven to knowe hem that ben dede and *consumpt.* *Chaucer*, Boëthius.

Slayn thanne the aduersaries with a great veniaunce, and vnto the deeth almost *consumpt.*
Wyclif, Josh. x. 20 (Oxf.).

consumpt (kọn-sumpt'), *n.* [< ML. as if **consumptus*, consumption (cf. L. *sumptus*, expense), < L. *consumptus*, pp. of *consumere*, consume: see *consume.*] Consumption: as, the produce of grain is scarcely equal to the *consumpt.* [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

consumption (kọn-sump'shọn), *n.* [= F. *consomption* = Pr. *consumpcio* = Sp. *consuncion* = Pg. *consumpção* = It. *consunzione*, < L. *consumptio(n-)*, a consuming, wasting, < *consumere*, pp. *consumptus*, consume: see *consume.*] 1. The act of consuming; destruction as by decomposition, burning, eating, etc.; hence, destruction of substance; annihilation. Specifically — 2. Dissipation or destruction by use; in *polit. econ.*, the use or expenditure of the products of industry, or of anything having an exchangeable value.

Every new advance of the price to the consumer is a new incentive to him to retrench . . . his *consumption*,
Burke, A Regicide Peace, iii.

The distinction of Productive and Unproductive is applicable to *Consumption* as well as to Labour. All the members of the community are not labourers, but all are consumers, and consume either unproductively or productively. *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., I. iii. § 5.

The first proposition of the theory of *consumption* is, that the satisfaction of every lower want in the scale creates a desire of a higher character. *Jevons*, Pol. Econ., p. 46.

3. The state of being wasted or diminished.

The mountains themselves [Etna and Vesuvius] have not suffered any considerable diminution or *consumption.*
Woodward.

4. In *med.*: (*a*) A wasting away of the flesh; a gradual attenuation of the body; progressive emaciation: a word of comprehensive signification. (*b*) More specifically, a disease of the lungs accompanied by fever and emaciation, often but not invariably fatal: called technically *phthisis*, or *phthisis pulmonaris.* See *phthisis* and *tuberculosis.*

Such are Kings-evils, Dropsie, Gout, and Stone,
Blood-boyling Lepry, and *Consumption.*
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

consumptional† (kọn-sump'shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *consumption* + *-al.*] Consumptive. *Fuller.*

consumptionary† (kọn-sump'shọn-ā-ri), *a.* [< *consumption* + *-ary*[1].] Consumptive.

His wife being *consumptionary*, and so likely to die without child. *Bp. Gauden*, Bp. Brownrigg, p. 206.

consumptioner† (kọn-sump'shọn-ėr), *n.* [< *consumption* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who consumes; a consumer. *Davenant.* [Rare.] — 2. A retailer.

These duties, which were in addition to the ordinary customs duties, were to be paid by the *consumptioner*, as the retailer was termed.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 35.

consumptive (kọn-sump'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *consomptif* = Sp. It. *consuntivo* = Pg. *consumptivo*, < L. as if **consumptivus*, < *consumptus*, pp. of *consumere*: see *consume.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Destructive; wasting; exhausting; having the quality of consuming or dissipating.

Consumptive of time.
Jer. Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium, Pref.

A long *consumptive* war is more likely to break this grand alliance than disable France. *Addison*, State of the War.

2. In *med.*, pertaining to or of the nature of consumption, or phthisis pulmonaris. — 3. Affected with a consuming disease; specifically, having or predisposed to consumption: as, a *consumptive* person; a *consumptive* constitution.

The lean *consumptive* wench, with coughs decayed,
Is called a pretty, tight, and slender maid. *Dryden.*

While that [the Body] droops and sinks under the burden, the Soul may be as vigorous and active in such a *consumptive* state of the Body as ever it was before.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. xii.

4. Relating to or designed for consumption or destruction; specifically, in recent use, pertaining to or designed for consumption by use: as, a *consumptive* demand for hops.

They that make *consumptive* oblations to the creatures; as the Collyridians, who offered cakes, and those that burnt incense or candles to the Virgin Mary.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 577.

II. *n.* One who suffers from consumption, or phthisis.—**Consumptive's-weed,** the bear's-weed of California, *Eriodyction glutinosum*, an evergreen resinous shrub, of the natural order *Hydrophyllaceæ*.

consumptively (kọn-sump′tiv-li), *adv.* In a consumptive manner; in a way characteristic of or tending to consumption.

consumptiveness (kọn-sump′tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being consumptive, or a tendency to consumption.

consute (kọn-sūt′), *a.* [< L. *consutus*, pp. of *consuere*, sew together, stitch, < *com-*, together, + *suere* = E. *sew*.] In *entom.*, having one or more regular series of slight and somewhat distant elevations differing in color from the rest of the surface, so as to resemble lines of stitching, as the elytra of certain beetles.

consutile†, *a.* [< L. **consutilis*, sewed together, < *consutus*, pp. of *consuere*, sew together: see *consute*.] Stitched together. *Bailey.*

contabescence (kon-tā-bes′ens), *n.* [= F. *contabescence*; as *contabescent* + *-ce*[3]: see *-ence*.] **1.** In *med.*, a wasting disease; atrophy, marasmus, or consumption.—**2.** In *bot.*, an abnormal condition of flowers, in which the anthers become defective and the pollen becomes inert or wanting.

contabescent (kon-tā-bes′ent), *a.* [= F. *contabescent*, < L. *contabescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *contabescere*, waste away gradually, < *com-* (intensive) + *tabescere*, waste away, < *tabes*, a wasting: see *tabes*.] **1.** Wasting away.—**2.** In *bot.*, characterized by contabescence.

In several plants, . . . many of the anthers were either shrivelled or contained brown and tough or pulpy matter, without any good pollen-grains, and they never shed their contents; they were in the state designated by Gärtner as *contabescent*. *Darwin*, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 193.

contabulate†, *v. t.* [< L. *contabulatus*, pp. of *contabulare*, cover with boards, < *com-*, together, + *tabula*, a board, table: see *table, tabulate*.] To plank or floor with boards. *Bailey.* Also *cotabulate*.

contabulation†, *n.* [< L. *contabulatio(n-)*, < *contabulare*, pp. *contabulatus*, cover with boards: see *contabulate*.] The act of laying with boards, or of flooring; the floor laid. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

contack†, *n.* See *conteck*.

contacour†, *n.* See *conteckour*.

contact (kon′takt), *n.* [= F. *contact* = Sp. Pg. *contacto* = It. *contatto*, < L. *contactus*, a touching, < *contingere*, pp. *contactus*, touch closely, < *com-*, together, + *tangere*, touch: see *tangent, tact*, and cf. *contagion, contiguous, contingent*.] **1.** A touching; touch; the coincidence of one or more points on the surface of each of two bodies without interpenetration of the bodies; apposition of separate bodies or points without sensible intervening space.

When several metals at the same temperature are soldered to each other so as to form a continuous chain, the difference of potentials of the extreme metals is the same as if these two metals are in direct *contact*.
Atkinson, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 177.

2. Specifically, in *math.*, coincidence, as of two curves, in two or more consecutive points; the having a point and the tangent plane at that point in common.—**3.** The act of making one body abut against another; the bringing together so as to touch.—**Angle of contact,** in *math.*, the angle of contingence or curvature; the angle between a curve and its tangent.—**Chords of contact.** See *chord*.—**Contact action,** the action by which a substance causes changes in other substances which are brought into contact with it, apparently without itself taking part in the changes, or at least without being permanently altered by them. Thus, platinum black will cause a combination between oxygen and hydrogen gases when they are brought together with it, but is not itself altered. See *catalysis*, 2, and *catalytic*.—**Contact deposit,** a metalliferous deposit, or aggregation of ore, usually accompanied by more or less veinstone, and occupying a position between or at the junction of two rocks of different lithological character. The copper-mines in Connecticut and New Jersey, the first worked in the United States, were opened on deposits of this kind, which occupied a position between the trappean rock and the sandstone, or between the latter and the underlying crystalline masses.—**Contact goniometer.** See *goniometer*.—**Contact of surfaces,** contact of plane sections of the surfaces; the existence of a double point in the curve of mutual intersection of the surfaces. But if either surface has a double point at the double point of the curve of intersection, it is further requisite that the surface not having the double point shall be capable of being so moved that the intersection should begin to move away from the double point by a motion along that surface. If both surfaces have double points at the double point of the intersection, contact consists in having the same tangent plane and the same point of tangency.—**Contact of the *n*th order,** in *math.*, coincidence of $n + 1$ consecutive points.—**Contact of two curves,** in *math.*, coincidence of two or more of their consecutive points.—**Contact resistance,** in *elect.*, the resistance due to the want of perfect union between two connecting surfaces in the circuit.—**Contact series of the metals.** Same as *electromotive series* (which see, under *electromotive*).—**Contact theory of electricity.** See *electricity*.—**Multiple contact,** contact at many points.—**Stationary contact** of two surfaces, the existence of a stationary point on their curve of intersection.

contact (kon′takt), *v. i.* [< *contact, n.*] To be together or in contact; touch; abut. [Rare.]

To prevent contact with two or more [electrical] plates at the same time, their *contacting* portions are so arranged that no two consecutive plates are in the same vertical line.
Greer, Dict. of Elect., p. 21.

After the drift has passed once through the hole, it should be turned a quarter revolution, and again driven through, and then twice more, so that each side of the drift will have *contacted* with each side of the hole.
J. Rose, Pract. Machinist, p. 328.

contact-breaker (kon′takt-brā″kėr), *n.* In *elect.*, a contrivance for breaking and making an electrical circuit rapidly and automatically, like that used with the induction-coil; an interrupter.

contaction† (kọn-tak′shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **contactio(n-)*, < *contingere*, pp. *contactus*, touch: see *contact, n.*] The act of touching.

That deleterious it may be at some distance, and destructive without corporal *contaction*, there is no high improbability.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

contact-level (kon′takt-lev″el), *n.* An instrument used for determining minute differences in length, and consisting of a very delicate spirit-level, accurately ground to a curve of given radius and pivoted transversely at the middle. See *contact-lever*.

contact-lever (kon′takt-lev″ėr), *n.* A lever which is moved by the abutment of two measuring-bars, and in moving turns a graduated spirit-level, called a *contact-level*, by which the amount of motion can be measured.—**Contact-lever goniometer.** See *goniometer*.

contactual (kọn-tak′tū-al), *a.* [< L. *contactus* (*contactu-*), contact, + *-al*. Cf. *tactual*.] Pertaining to contact; implying contact.

Contagion may be said to be immediate, *contactual*, or remote.
Pop. Encyc.

contadina (kon-tä-dē′nä), *n.*; pl. *contadine* (-ne), *contadinas* (-näz). [It., fem. of *contadino*, q. v.] **1.** In Italy, a peasant woman; a female rustic.

Happiness to dance with the *contadinas* at a village feast.
Hawthorne, Marble Faun, ix.

2. A rustic dance.

contadino (kon-tä-dē′nō), *n.*; pl. *contadini* (-nē). [It., < *contado*, country, county, shire, = E. *county*[1], q. v.] In Italy, a countryman or peasant; a rustic.

The produce of the orchard is divided equally between *contadino* and landlord.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 452, note.

contagia, *n.* Plural of *contagium*.

contagion (kọn-tā′jọn), *n.* [= F. *contagion* = Sp. *contagion* = Pg. *contagião* = It. *contagione*, < L. *contagio(n-)*, also *contagium* (see *contagium*), a touching, contact, particularly contact with something unclean or infectious, contamination, < *contingere* (*contag-*), touch: see *contact, contingent*.] **1.** Infectious contact or communication; specifically and commonly, the communication of a disease from one person or brute to another. A distinction between *contagion* and *infection* is sometimes adopted, the former being limited to the transmission of disease by actual contact of the diseased part with a healthy absorbent or abraded surface, and the latter to transmission through the atmosphere by floating germs or miasmata. There are, however, cases of transmission which do not fall under either of these divisions, and there are some which fall under both. In common use no precise discrimination of the two words is attempted. See *epidemic* and *endemic*.

The miserable prey of the *contagion* of disease, and the worse *contagion* of vice and sin.
Sumner, Prison Discipline.

Hence—**2.** The communication of a state of feeling, particularly of moral feeling, or of ideas, from one person to another; especially, the communication of moral evil; propagation of mischief; infection: as, the *contagion* of enthusiasm; the *contagion* of vice or of evil example.

This Babylonian Idoll—whose *contagion* infected the East with a Catholike Idolatrie.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 66.

The scandal and *contagion* of example.
Bp. Gauden.

3. Contagium.—**4.** Pestilential influence; malarial or poisonous exhalations.

Will he steal out of his wholesome bed,
To dare the vile *contagion* of the night?
Shak., J. C., II. 1.

From the *Contagion* of Mortality,
No Clime is pure, no Air is free.
Congreve, Imit. of Horace, II. xiv. 2.

contagioned (kọn-tā′jọnd), *a.* [< *contagion* + *-ed*[2].] Affected by contagion.

contagionist (kọn-tā′jọn-ist), *n.* [= F. *contagionniste*; as *contagion* + *-ist*.] One who believes in the contagious character of certain diseases, as cholera, typhus, etc.

contagious (kọn-tā′jus), *a.* [= F. *contagieux* = Sp. Pg. It. *contagioso*, < LL. *contagiosus*, contagious, < L. *contagio(n-)*, contagion: see *contagion*.] **1.** Communicable by contagion; that may be imparted by contact or by emanations; catching: as, a *contagious* disease. [In this sense sometimes distinguished from *infectious*. See *contagion*, 1.]

In the two and twentieth Year of his [Edward III.'s] Reign a *contagious* Pestilence arose in the East and South Parts of the World, and spread it self all over Christendom.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 131.

The disease [empusa] is *contagious*, because a healthy fly coming in contact with a diseased one, from which the spore-bearing filaments protrude, is pretty sure to carry off a spore or two. It is "infectious" because the spores become scattered about all sorts of matter in the neighbourhood of the slain flies.
Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 372.

2. Containing or generating contagion; poisonous; pestilential: as, *contagious* air; *contagious* clothing.

Breathe foul, *contagious* darkness in the air.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

3. Propagated by influence or incitement; exciting like feeling or action; spreading or liable to spread from one to another: as, *contagious* example; a *contagious* speculation.

The rout
Of Medes and Cassians carry to the camp
Contagious terror.
Glover, Leonidas.

Too *contagious* grows the mirth, the warmth
Escaping from so many hearts at once.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 65.

4. Arising from or due to contagion, in either sense; brought about by propagation or incitement: as, a *contagious* epidemic. [Rare.]

In the morn and liquid dew of youth
Contagious blastments are most imminent.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3.

contagiously (kọn-tā′jus-li), *adv.* By contagion.

contagiousness (kọn-tā′jus-nes), *n.* The quality of being contagious.

contagium (kọn-tā′ji-um), *n.*; pl. *contagia* (-ä). [= F. *contage* = Sp. Pg. It. *contagio*, < L. *contagium*, a collateral form of *contagio(n-)*, contagion: see *contagion*.] **1.** Same as *contagion*.—**2.** The morbific matter conveyed from the sick to the well in the spread of communicable diseases.

Now *contagia* are living things, which demand certain elements of life just as inexorably as trees, or wheat, or barley.
Tyndall, Int. to Life of Pasteur, p. 35.

But even the most cleanly people would contract cholera, syphilis, or small-pox, if the *contagium* were in their midst.
The Sanitarian, XV. 293.

contain (kọn-tān′), *v.* [< ME. *containen, conteinen, contenen, conteynen, cunteynen*, < OF. *contenir, cuntenir*, F. *contenir* = Pr. *contener, contenir* = Sp. *contener* = Pg. *conter* = It. *contenere*, < L. *continere*, hold or keep together, comprise, contain, < *com-*, together, + *tenere*, hold: see *tenable, tenet, tenure*, etc., and cf. *detain, pertain, retain, sustain*. Hence (from L. *continere*) *continent*[1], *continence, countenance, content*[1], *content*[2], *continue, continuous*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To hold within fixed limits; comprehend; comprise; include; hold.

Behold, the heaven and heaven of heavens cannot *contain* thee.
1 Ki. viii. 27.

For there be many things which of their own nature *contain* no pleasantness; yea, the most part of them much grief and sorrow.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.

What thy stores *contain*, bring forth.
Milton, P. L., v. 314.

I saw an exceeding huge Basiliske, which was so great that it would easily *contayne* the body of a very corpulent man.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 125.

2. To be capable of holding; have, as a vessel, an internal volume equal to: as, this vessel *contains* two gallons.—**3.** To comprise, as a writing; have as contents.

Here's another [sonnet]
Writ in my cousin's hand, stolen from her pocket,
Containing her affection unto Benedick.
Shak., Much Ado, v. 4.

4†. To hold in opinion; regard (with).

Who, for the vain assumings
Of some, quite worthless of her sovereign wreaths,
Contain her worthiest prophets in contempt.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

5†. Reflexively, to conduct or deport (one's self); hence, to act; do.

And Merlyn toke the kynge in counseile, and seide that he sholde *contene hym-self* myrily.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 77.

6†. To put restraint on; restrain; retain; withhold.

That oath would sure *contayne* them greatlye, or the breache of it bring them to shorter vengeaunce.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Others, when the bagpipe sings i' the nose,
Cannot *contain* their urine. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1.

To *contain* the spirit of anger is the worthiest discipline we can put ourselves to. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 438.

I can no longer *contain* the expressions of my gratitude.
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, iii.

7. Reflexively, to keep within bounds; hold in; moderate.

Fear not, my lord; we can *contain ourselves*.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., i.

Indeed I am angry,
But I'll *contain myself*. *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, iv. 3.

We . . . resolve, by God's help, to *contain ourselves* from seeking to vindicate our wrongs.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 201.

8. In *math.*, to be divisible by, without a remainder. One integer is said to *contain* a second with respect to a third when it is the sum of two parts divisible respectively by the second and third. =**Syn.** 1 and 2. To embrace, inclose.

II. *intrans.* 1. To restrain or control desire, action, or emotion.

If they cannot *contain*, let them marry. 1 Cor. vii. 9.

He could *contain* no longer, but hasting home, invaded his territories, and professed open war.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 168.

Yea, I was now taken with the love and mercy of God, that I remember I could not tell how to *contain* till I got home. *Bunyan*, in Southey's Life, p. 23.

2†. To exist; be held or included; be or remain.

The general court being assembled in the 2 of the 9th month, and finding, upon consultation, that two so opposite parties could not *contain* in the same body without apparent hazard of ruin to the whole, agreed to send away some of the principal.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 292.

3†. To conduct one's self; appear in action; behave.

That quen & hire dougter & Meliors the schene
Wayteden out at a windowe wilfulli in-fere,
How that komeli knigt *kunteyned* on his stede.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3301.

containable (kon-tā′na-bl), *a.* [< *contain* + *-able*.] That may be contained or comprised.

containant† (kon-tā′nant), *n.* [< *contain* + *-ant*[1]. Cf. F. *contenant*, ppr. of *contenir*, contain, and see *continent*.] One who or that which contains; a container.

container (kon-tā′nėr), *n.* One who or that which contains.

containment (kon-tān′ment), *n.* [< *contain* + *-ment*.] That which is contained or comprised; extent; contents. [Rare.]

The *containment* of a rich man's estate.
Fuller, Church Hist., IX. iv. 9.

contak†, **contake**†, *n.* See *conteck*.

contakion (kon-tā′ki-on), *n.*; pl. *contakia* (-ą). [MGr. *κοντάκιον*, of uncertain origin; traditionally identified with *κοντάκιον*, a scroll, because, according to the legend, the Theotocos appeared to Romanus and gave him a scroll (*κοντάκιον*) to eat, after which he had power to compose these hymns. Otherwise referred to MGr. *κοντάκιον*, dim. of *κόνταξ*, a shaft, < Gr. *κοντός*, a pole, shaft, or to MGr. *κοντός*, short, or to L. *canticum*, a song.] In the *Gr. Ch.*: (*a*) A short hymn in praise of a saint, introduced into a canon of odes. This class of hymns is said to have been the invention of St. Romanus, about A. D. 500. (*b*) A service-book containing only the liturgies of St. Chrysostom, St. Basil, and the Presanctified, as distinguished from the Euchologion, which adds the forms for other sacraments and offices.

contaminable (kon-tam′i-na-bl), *a.* [=F. *contaminable* = Pg. *contaminavel* = It. *contaminabile*, < LL. *contaminabilis*, < L. *contaminare*, contaminate: see *contaminate*, *v.*] Capable of being contaminated.

contaminate (kon-tam′i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *contaminated*, ppr. *contaminating*. [< L. *contaminatus*, pp. of *contaminare* (> F. *contaminer* = Sp. Pg. *contaminar* = It. *contaminare*), touch together, blend, mingle, corrupt, defile, < *contāmen* (*contāmin-*) (found only in LL.), contact, defilement, contagion, for **contagmen*, < *contingere* (*contag-*), touch: see *contagion*, *contact*.] To render impure by mixture or contact; defile; pollute; sully; tarnish; taint; corrupt: usually in a figurative sense.

Shall we now
Contaminate our fingers with base bribes?
Shak., J. C., iv. 3.

I would neither have simplicity imposed upon, nor virtue *contaminated*. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xv.

There is no practicable process known whereby water, once *contaminated* by infected sewage, can be so purified as to render its domestic use entirely free from risk.
E. Frankland, Exper. in Chem., p. 612.

=**Syn.** To infect, poison, corrupt. See *taint*.

contaminate (kon-tam′i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *contaminatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Contaminated; polluted; defiled; tainted; corrupt. [Archaic.]

And that this body, consecrate to thee,
By ruffian lust should be *contaminate*!
Shak., C. of E., ii. 2.

This filthy rags of speech, this coil
Of statement, comment, query, and response,
Tatters all too *contaminate* for use,
Have no renewing.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 179.

Ten pounds of the most *contaminate* . . . tinned fruits.
Science, III. 338.

contamination (kon-tam-i-nā′shon), *n.* [= F. *contamination* = Sp. *contaminacion* = Pg. *contaminação* = It. *contaminazione*, < LL. *contaminatio(n-)*, < L. *contaminare*, pp. *contaminatus*, defile: see *contaminate*, *v.*] The act of contaminating, or the state of being contaminated; pollution; defilement; taint.

To be kept free from the touch or *contamination* of those who may be felons. *Sumner*, Prison Discipline.

Though chemistry cannot prove any existing infectious property, it can prove, if existing, certain degrees of sewage *contamination*. *E. Frankland*, Exper. in Chem., p. 611.

contaminative (kon-tam′i-nā-tiv), *a.* [< *contaminate* + *-ive*.] Tending to contaminate.

contango (kon-tang′gō), *n.* [Origin obscure.] On the London stock exchange, the charge made by a broker for carrying over a bargain to the next fortnightly settling-day; the consideration paid by the buyer of stock for the privilege of deferring settlement until the next settling-day.

Contango is just the opposite of backwardation, for it is used to denote the rate which is charged if one cannot pay for the stock one has purchased on the settling day, and so postpones the payment until the next account.
N. and Q., 6th ser., XI. 458.

Contango day, the day on which contangos are fixed; the second day before settling-day. Also called *continuation day*.

contankerous (kon-tang′kę-rus), *a.* Same as *cantankerous*.

conteck†, *n.* [ME., also *contek*, *conteke*, *contack*, *contak*, *cuntake*, also *contakt*, < OF. (AF.) *contec*, *contek*, *conteck*, m., also *conteke*, f., contention, quarrel, resistance; cf. *contekier*, *contequier*, *contecquier*, *contechier*, *contichier*, touch, appar. < *con-* + **tek* (as in *tek*, *teke*, *teque*, *teche*, *taiche*, etc., a mark, etc.), with the verbal sense 'fasten upon, touch,' as in the related *attach*, *attack*: see *attach*, *attack*, *tatch*, *tetch*, *tetchy*, *touchy*. The word seems to have been notionally associated with ME. *content*, < OF. *content*, *cuntent*, *contend*, *contant*, etc., dispute, quarreling, contention, < *contendre*, dispute, quarrel, contend: see *contend*, *content*[3]. Hence, prob., *contankerous*, *cantankerous*, q. v.] 1. Contention; dispute; strife; quarreling.

Contek with bloody knyf and scharp manace.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1145.

Of *conteke* and fool-hastifnesse
He hath a right gret besinesse.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 316.

Ne in good nor goodnes taken delight,
But kindle coales of *conteck* and yre.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

2. Ill treatment; contumely; abuse.

Thei . . . token this kyngis seruauntis, and punishiden with *conteke* and killiden hem.
Wyclif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), I. 49.

conteck†, *v. i.* [ME. *contecken*, *conteken*, < *conteck*, *n.*] To contend; strive.

This two schires hem mette,
And *conteckede* for this holy bodi, and faste to gade ere sette.
Life of St. Kenelm (Early Eng. Poems, ed. Furnivall), l. 309.

conteckour†, *n.* [ME., also *contekour*, *contacour* (*contacowre*); < *conteck*, *v.*, + *-our*.] A quarreler; a quarrelsome person; a disturber of the peace.

A Coward, and *Contacowre*, manhod is the mene;
A wrecche, and wastour, mesure is be-twene.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 66.

contection† (kon-tek′shon), *n.* [< L. as if **contectio(n-)*, < *contegere*, pp. *contectus*, cover, < *com-*, together, + *tegere*, cover: see *tegumen*.] A covering.

Fig-leaves . . . aptly formed for . . . *contection* of those parts. *Sir T. Browne*, Miscellaneous Tracts, p. 15.

contek†, *n.* See *conteck*.

contemerate† (kon-tem′e-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *contemeratus*, pp. of *contemerare*, defile, < *com-* (intensive) + *temerare*, treat rashly, violate: see *temerous*, *temerity*.] To violate; pollute. *Bailey*.

contemeration†, *n.* [< *contemerate* + *-ion*.] A violation. *Coles*, 1717.

contemn (kon-tem′), *v. t.* [< L. *contemnere*, pp. *contemptus*, despise, < *com-* (intensive) + *temnere*, despise.] 1. To consider and treat as contemptible and despicable; despise; scorn.

Ha! are we *contemned*?
Is there so little awe of our disdain?
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

It is a brave act of valour to *contemn* death.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 44.

Noble he was, *contemning* all things mean.
Crabbe, Parish Register.

We learn to *contemn* what we do not fear; and we cannot love what we *contemn*.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 304.

2. To slight or disregard; neglect as unworthy of regard; reject with disdain.

Wherefore doth the wicked *contemn* God? Ps. x. 13.

What is there the Soveraigns & Princes of the earth do more justly resent . . . than to have their Laws despised, their Persons affronted, and their Authority *contemned*?
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. ii.

=**Syn.** *Disdain*, *Despise*, etc. (see *scorn*); look down upon, spurn.

contemnedly (kon-tem′ned-li), *adv.* Contemptibly; despicably. *Sylvester*.

contemner (kon-tem′nėr), *n.* One who contemns; a despiser; a scorner.

He was, I heard say, a seditious man, a *contemner* of common prayer. *Latimer*, Misc. Selections.

contemningly (kon-tem′ning-li), *adv.* In a contemptuous manner; slightingly.

contemper† (kon-tem′pėr), *v. t.* [= Sp. *contemperar* = It. *contemperare*, < L. *contemperare*, moderate by mixing, < *com-*, together, + *temperare*, mix, temper: see *temper*, *v.*] To moderate; qualify; temper.

The leaves qualify and *contemper* the heat.
Ray, Works of Creation.

contemperament† (kon-tem′pėr-a-ment), *n.* [= It. *contemperamento*, < L. as if **contemperamentum*, < *contemperare*, contemper; after *temperament*.] Modification or qualification in degree; proportion.

An equal *contemperament* of the warmth of our bodies to that of the hottest part of the atmosphere.
Derham, Physico-Theology, i. 2, note 3.

contemperate† (kon-tem′pėr-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *contemperated*, ppr. *contemperating*. [< L. *contemperatus*, pp. of *contemperare*, contemper: see *contemper*.] To temper; bring to another, especially a lower, degree with respect to any quality, as warmth; moderate.

The mighty Nile and Niger . . . *contemperate* the air.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 10.

contemperation† (kon-tem-pe-rā′shon), *n.* [= F. *contempération*, < LL. *contemperatio(n-)*, < L. *contemperare*, pp. *contemperatus*, moderate: see *contemper*.] 1. The act of moderating or tempering.—2. Proportionate mixture; combination.

I would further know why this *contemporation* of light and shade, that is made, for example, by the skin of a ripe cherry, should exhibit a red and not a green.
Boyle, Works, I. 695.

contemperature† (kon-tem′pėr-ą-tūr), *n.* [< L. *contemperare*, after *temperature*.] The quality of being contempered; proportion; temperature.

The different *contemperature* of the elements.
South, Works, IX. ix.

A mixture
And fair *contemperature* extracted from
All our best faculties.
Chapman and Shirley, Chabot, Admiral of France, iv.

contemplable (kon-tem′pla-bl), *a.* [< LL. *contemplabilis* (found only in sense of 'taking aim'), < L. *contemplari*, look at: see *contemplate*.] Capable of being contemplated or thought about. *Feltham*.

contemplamen (kon-tem-plā′men), *n.* [NL., < L. *contemplari*, look at: see *contemplate*.] An object of contemplation. *Coleridge*.

contemplance†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *contemplance*, < *contempler*, ppr. *contemplant*, contemplate: see *contemplate*.] Contemplation. *Chaucer*.

contemplant (kon-tem′plant), *a.* [< L. *contemplan(t-)s*, ppr. of *contemplari*, contemplate: see *contemplate*.] Contemplating; observant. [Rare.]

Contemplant Spirits! ye that hover o'er
With untired gaze the immeasurable fount
Ebullient with creative Deity.
Coleridge, Religious Musings.

contemplate (kon-tem′plāt or kon′tem-plāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *contemplated*, ppr. *contemplating*. [< L. *contemplatus*, pp. of *contemplari* (> It. *contemplare* = Sp. Pg. *contemplar* = F. *contempler*), look at, view attentively, observe, consider, orig. an augurial term, mark out a *templum*, a space for observation, < *com-* + *templum*, a temple: see *temple*, and cf. *contemple*.]

I. *trans.* **1.** To view, look at, or observe with continued attention.

The territory of Lombardy . . . I *contemplated* round about from this tower. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 118.

2. To consider with continued attention; reflect upon; ponder; study; meditate on.

Troth, I am taken, sir,
Whole with these studies, that *contemplate* nature.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 1.

There is not much difficulty in confining the mind to *contemplate* what we have a great desire to know. *Watts.*

He *contemplated* the past with interest and delight, not because it furnished a contrast to the present, but because it had led to the present. *Macaulay*, History.

3. To consider or have in view, as a future act or event; intend.

There remain some particulars to complete the information *contemplated* by those resolutions.
Hamilton's Report.

If a treaty contains any stipulations which *contemplate* a state of future war, . . . they preserve their force and obligation when the rupture takes place.
Chancellor Kent, Com., I. § 176.

4. To regard; consider.

Between the constituents of a knowledge of succession there can be no succession: so long as certain events are *contemplated* as successive, no one of them is an object to consciousness before or after another.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 56.

=**Syn. 2.** To consider, meditate upon, muse upon, reflect upon, ponder; dwell upon, think about.—**3.** To design, plan, purpose.

II. *intrans.* To think studiously; study; muse; meditate; consider deliberately.

So many hours must I take my rest;
So many hours must I *contemplate*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 5.

When in obscure and dangerous places, we must not *contemplate*, we must act, it may be on the instant.
Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 74.

contemplation (kon-tem-plā′shon), *n.* [< ME. *contemplacion*, < OF. *contemplacion*, F. *contemplation* = Pr. *contemplatio* = Sp. *contemplacion* = Pg. *contemplação* = It. *contemplazione*, < L. *contemplatio(n-)*, < *contemplari*, pp. *contemplatus*, look at, consider: see *contemple*.] **1.** The act of looking attentively or steadfastly at anything.

As to the gentlemen, each of them tranquilly smoked his pipe, and seemed lost in *contemplation* of the blue and white tiles with which the fireplaces were decorated.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 171.

2. The act of holding an idea continuously before the mind; mental vision; the thinking long of anything in a somewhat passive way.

If I could have remembered a gilt counterfeit, thou wouldst not have slipped out of my *contemplation*.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 3.

The next faculty of the mind . . . is that which I call retention, or the keeping of those simple ideas which from sensation or reflection it hath received. This is done in two ways: First, by keeping the idea which is brought into it for some time actually in view, which is called *contemplation*. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. x. § 1.

Were pure *contemplation* the business of life, were it enough to think and feel about things, the logical end of it would be a self-annihilating ecstasy.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 174.

3. Continued or steadfast thinking in general, without reference to a particular object; musing; reverie.

Contemplation makes a rare turkey-cock of him!
Shak., T. N., ii. 5.

And Wisdom's self
Oft seeks to sweet retired solitude;
Where, with her best nurse, *Contemplation*,
She plumes her feathers, and lets grow her wings.
Milton, Comus, l. 377.

The mind . . . diffused itself in long *contemplation*, musing rather than thinking. *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 64.

Falling into a still delight,
And luxury of *contemplation*.
Tennyson, Eleänore.

4. Religious meditation.

And that done euery man yaue hym to prayer, *contemplacyon*, and deuocion.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 38.

When holy and devout religious men
Are at their beads, 'tis much to draw them thence;
So sweet is zealous *contemplation*.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7.

5. The act of intending, purposing, or considering, with a view to carrying into effect; expectation with intention.

In *contemplation* of returning at an early date, he left, leaving his house undismantled. *Reid.*

contemplatist†, *n.* [< *contemplate* + *-ist*.] One who contemplates. *Jer. Taylor.* [Rare.]

contemplative (kon-tem′plā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *contemplatif* = D. *kontemplatief* = Dan. *kontemplativ*, < OF. *contemplatif*, F. *contemplatif* = Pr. *contemplatiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *contemplativo*, < L. *contemplativus*, < *contemplatus*, pp. of *contemplari*, contemplate: see *contemplate*.]

I. *a.* **1.** Given to or characterized by contemplation or continued and absorbed reflection; employed in reflection or study; reflective; meditative; thoughtful: as, a *contemplative* mind.

Contemplatyf lyf or actyf lyf Cryst wolde men wrougte.
Piers Plowman (B), vi. 251.

My life hath been rather *contemplative* than active.
Bacon.

The studious and *contemplative* part of mankind.
Locke, Human Understanding.

In his dark eyes . . . was that placidity which comes from the fullness of *contemplative* thought—the mind not searching, but beholding.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, II. 35.

2. Marked by contemplation; manifesting reflection or a studious habit.

Fix'd and *contemplative* their looks,
Still turning over nature's books.
Sir J. Denham.

3. Relating or pertaining to contemplation or thought, as distinguished from action: as, *contemplative* philosophy; the *contemplative* faculty (that is, the faculty of cognition).

II. *n.* **1.** One given to contemplation or deep thought, especially on religious subjects; a recluse; a hermit.

Among the older religions of the world, the pantheistic character of Buddhism made it the natural home of mysticism, and hence it has produced at all times a host of monks and *contemplatives*.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 359.

2. *Eccles.*, a friar of the order of Mary Magdalene.

contemplatively (kon-tem′plā-tiv-li), *adv.* With contemplation; attentively; thoughtfully; with close attention.

Contemplatively looking into the clouds of his tobacco-pipe. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 12.

contemplativeness (kon-tem′plā-tiv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being contemplative.

Mawkish sentimentalism and rapturous *contemplativeness*, that disdain common duties, find no nourishment or support in rabbinical theology. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 307.

contemplator (kon′tem-plā-tor), *n.* [= F. *contemplateur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *contemplador* = It. *contemplatore*, < L. *contemplator*, < *contemplari*, pp. *contemplatus*, contemplate: see *contemplate*.] **1.** One who engages in contemplation or reflection; one who meditates or studies.—**2.** One who merely observes affairs, without taking part in them. - [Rare.]

Some few others sought after Him, but Aristotle saith, as the geometer doth after a right line only, . . . as a *contemplator* of truth; but not as the knowledge of it is anyway useful or conducible to the ordering or bettering of their lives. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 642.

contemplature†, *n.* [< *contemplate* + *-ure*.] The habit of contemplation; contemplativeness.

Loue desired in the budde, not knowing what the blossome were, may delight the conceiptes of the head, but it will destroye the *contemplature* of the heart.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 270.

contemple† (kon-tem′pl), *v. t.* [< F. *contempler* = Sp. Pg. *contemplar* = It. *contemplare*, < L. *contemplari*, contemplate: see *contemplate*.] To contemplate.

I may at rest *contemple*
The starry arches of thy spacious temple.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Columnes.

contemporal†, *a.* [< LL. *contemporalis*, contemporary, < L. *com-*, together, + *temporalis*, < *tempus* (*tempor-*), time: see *temporal*.] Of the same time; contemporary. *Bailey.*

contemporaneity (kon-tem″pō-rā-nē′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *contemporanéité* = Sp. *contemporaneidad* = Pg. *contemporaneidade*, < L. as if **contemporaneita(t-)s*, < *contemporaneus*, contemporaneous: see *contemporaneous*.] The state of being contemporaneous; contemporariness.

While on the one hand M. Mariette stoutly asserts that they [the monuments of Egypt] show none of Manetho's dynasties to have been contemporary, all other Egyptologers declare that they prove *contemporaneity* in several instances. *G. Rawlinson*, Origin of Nations, p. 28.

contemporaneous (kon-tem-pō-rā′nē-us), *a.* [= F. *contemporain* = Sp. *contemporáneo* = Pg. It. *contemporaneo*, < L. *contemporaneus*, < *com-*, together, + *tempus* (*tempor-*), time: see *temporal*.] Living or existing at the same time; contemporary. Also *cotemporaneous*.

The steps by which Athenian oratory approached to its finished excellence seem to have been almost *contemporaneous* with those by which the Athenian character and the Athenian empire sunk to degradation.
Macaulay, Athenian Orators.

The birds and the reptiles come in together as allied and *contemporaneous* groups.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 116.

=**Syn.** See *coeval*.

contemporaneously (kon-tem-pō-rā′nē-us-li), *adv.* At the same time with some other person, thing, or event.

It is lucky for the peace of great men that the world seldom finds out *contemporaneously* who its great men are. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 49.

contemporaneousness (kon-tem-pō-rā′nē-us-nes), *n.* The state or fact of being contemporaneous.

The three imperfect tenses, then, convey, in addition to standpoint and stage of action, a third idea, that of *contemporaneousness*. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VIII. 66.

contemporariness (kon-tem′pō-rā-ri-nes), *n.* Existence at the same time; contemporaneousness. *Howell.* [Rare.]

Contemporariness with Columbus.
The American, VIII. 252.

contemporary (kon-tem′pō-rā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [Also written *cotemporary*; < L. *con-* or *co-*, together, + *temporarius*, pertaining to time, < *tempus* (*tempor-*), time: see *temporary*, and cf. *contemporaneous*.]

I. *a.* **1.** Living, existing, or occurring at the same time; contemporaneous: said of persons, things, or events.

It is impossible to . . . bring ages past and future together, and make them *contemporary*. *Locke.*

We know from *contemporary* witnesses what were the institutions of not a few Greek cities.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 257.

Specifically—**2.** Living or existing at the same time with one's self.

Let me no longer waste the night over the page of antiquity, or the sallies of *contemporary* genius.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 4.

3. Of the same age; coeval. [Rare.]

A neighbouring wood, born with himself, he sees,
And loves his old *contemporary* trees.
Cowley, Claudian's Old Man of Verona.

[In all senses absolutely or with *with*, formerly *to*.]

II. *n.*; pl. *contemporaries* (-riz). One living at the same time (with another).

From the time of Boccace and of Petrarch the Italian has varied very little; . . . the English of Chaucer, their *contemporary*, is not to be understood without the help of an old dictionary. *Dryden*, Ded. of Troilus and Cressida.

Don Quixote and Sancho, like the men and women of Shakespeare, are the *contemporaries* of every generation, because they are not products of an artificial and transitory society. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 172.

contemporize (kon-tem′pō-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *contemporized*, ppr. *contemporizing*. [= Sp. *contemporizar* = Pg. *contemporisar*; with added suffix, < LL. *contemporare*, be at the same time, < L. *com-*, together, + *tempus* (*tempor-*), time.] To make contemporary; place in, or contemplate as belonging to, the same age or time. *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.]

Mr. Carlyle has this power of *contemporizing* himself with bygone times.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 258.

contempt (kon-tempt′), *n.* [< ME. *contempt*, < OF. *contempt*, < L. *contemptus*, scorn, < *contemnere*, pp. *contemptus*, scorn, despise: see *contemn*.] **1.** The act of despising; the feeling caused by what is considered to be mean, vile, or worthless; disdain; scorn for what is mean.

O, what a deal of scorn looks beautiful
In the *contempt* and anger of his lip!
Shak., T. N., iii. 1.

Those who survey only one half of his [Bacon's] character may speak of him with unmixed admiration, or with unmixed *contempt*. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

2. The state of being despised; shame; disgrace.

Remove from me reproach and *contempt*. Ps. cxix. 22.

3. In *law*, disobedience to, or open disrespect of, the rules, orders, or process of a court or of a legislative assembly, or a disturbance or interruption of its proceedings: called in full, when used in relation to judicial authority, *contempt of court*. Contempts committed out of court are punishable by order to show cause or attachment, on the return of which the offender may be fined or imprisoned; and contempts done before the court or judge, termed contempts in immediate view and presence, may be punished or repressed in a summary way, by immediate commitment to prison or by fine. The power of enforcing their process, and of vindicating their authority against open obstruction or defiance, is incident to all superior courts.

Both strangers and members are now severely punished for *contempts* of the House and its jurisdiction. *Brougham.*

Constructive contempt, in *law*, a contempt not committed in the presence of the court, but tending to obstruct justice; that which amounts in the eye of the law to contempt, irrespective of whether the act was really and intentionally performed as a contempt.—**Criminal contempt,** a wilful disobedience or disorder in defiance of the court, as distinguished from a disobedience merely hindering the remedy of a party.—**Direct contempt,** a contempt committed in the presence of the court, or so near to it as to interrupt the proceedings, in which case punishment may be administered summarily, upon the view and personal knowledge of the judge, without taking evidence.—**In contempt,** in *law*, in the condition of a person who has committed a contempt of court and has not purged himself: such a person is not entitled to proceed in the cause generally, but only to make such application as may be necessary to defend his strict right.=**Syn. 1.** Derision, mockery, contumely, neglect, disregard, slight. See *scorn*, *v.*

contemptful† (kon-tempt'fûl), *a.* [< *contempt* + *-ful*, 1.] Full of contempt; despicable; contemptible; disgraceful.

> The stage and actors are not so *contemptful*
> As every innovating puritan
> Would have the world imagine.
> *Chapman*, Revenge of Bussy d'Ambois, i. 1.

contemptibility (kon-temp-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< LL. *contemptibilita(t-)s*, < *contemptibilis*, contemptible: see *contemptible*.] The quality of being contemptible.

> *Contemptibility* and vanity. *Speed*, Edw. II., ix. 11.

contemptible (kon-temp'ti-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *contemptible*, now *contentible* = Pg. *contemptivel* = It. *contentibile*, < LL. *contemptibilis*, < L. *contemptus*, pp. of *contemnere*, despise: see *contemn*.] **1.** Worthy of contempt; meriting scorn or disdain; despicable; mean: said of persons or things.

> Despised by all, I now begin to grow *contemptible* even to myself. *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, v.
>
> A most idle and *contemptible* controversy had arisen in France touching the comparative merit of the ancient and modern writers. *Macaulay*, Sir Wm. Temple.

2. Not worthy of consideration; inconsiderable; paltry; worthless: generally used with a negative.

> His own part in the enterprise was by no means *contemptible*. *A. Dobson*, Int. to Steele, p. xxx.

3. Held in contempt; despised; neglected.

> Till length of years
> And sedentary numness craze my limbs
> To a *contemptible* old age obscure.
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 572.

4†. Contemptuous: as, to have a *contemptible* opinion of one. [In this sense now avoided.]

> If she should make tender of her love, 'tis very possible he'll scorn it: for the man . . . hath a *contemptible* spirit. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 3.
>
> It contributed a good deal to confirm me in the *contemptible* idea I always entertained of Cellarius. *Gibbon*, Misc., V. 286.

=**Syn. 1.** *Contemptible*, *Despicable*, *Paltry*, *Pitiful*, abject, base, worthless, sorry, low. *Contemptible* is unworthy of notice, deserving of scorn, for littleness or meanness; it is generally not so strong as *despicable*, which always involves the idea of great baseness: as, a *contemptible* trick; *despicable* treachery. *Paltry* and *pitiful* are applied to things which from their insignificance hardly deserve to be considered at all: as, a *paltry* excuse; a sum of money *pitifully* small. In *pitiful*, the pity seems to apply to the one foolish enough to offer, etc., the *pitiful* thing. *Pitiful* is often applied to persons. What is *paltry* is of no consequence; what is *pitiful* is absurdly unequal to what it should be. See *pitiful*.

> All sublunary joys and sorrows, all interests which know a period, fade into the most *contemptible* insignificance. *R. Hall*, Death of Princess Charlotte.
>
> You found the Whig party . . . decent, at least in profession; left it *despicable* in utter shamelessness. *W. Phillips*, Speeches, p. 260.
>
> Turn your forces from this *paltry* siege,
> And stir them up against a mightier task.
> *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1.
>
> The one thing wholly or greatly admirable in this play is the exposition of the somewhat *pitiful* but not unpitiable character of King Richard. *Swinburne*, Shakespeare, p. 38.

contemptibleness (kon-temp'ti-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being contemptible, or of being despised; meanness; vileness.

> If Demosthenes, after all his Philippics, throws away his shield and runs, we feel the *contemptibleness* of the contradiction. *Lowell*, Rousseau.

contemptibly (kon-temp'ti-bli), *adv.* **1.** In a contemptible manner; meanly; in a manner deserving of contempt.—**2**†. Contemptuously. See *contemptible*, 3.

> Anaides . . . stabs any man that speaks more *contemptibly* of the scholar than he. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

=**Syn.** Meanly, basely, abjectly, vilely, despicably. See *contemptible*.

contemptuous (kon-temp'tū-us), *a.* [< L. as if **contemptuosus*, < *contemptus*, contempt: see *contempt*.] **1.** Manifesting or expressing contempt or disdain; scornful: said of actions or feelings: as, *contemptuous* language or manner.

> A proud, *contemptuous* behaviour. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 607.
>
> Rome . . . entertained the most *contemptuous* opinion of the Jews. *Bp. Atterbury.*
>
> The University . . . acknowledged the receipt of the king's letter in a most *contemptuous* way, forwarding their letter of thanks by a bedell. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 5.

2. Apt to despise; contumelious; haughty; insolent: said of persons.

> Some much averse I found, and wondrous harsh,
> *Contemptuous*, proud, set on revenge and spite.
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 1462.

3†. Worthy of contempt; contemptible.

> And, to declare a *contemptuouse* chaunge from religion to superstician againe, the prestes had sodainly set up all the aulters and ymages in the cathedrall churche. *Bp. Bale*, The Vocacion.
>
> Those abject and *contemptuous* wickednesses. *Questions of Profitable and Pleasant Concernings.*

=**Syn.** Disdainful, supercilious, cavalier, contumelious.

contemptuously (kon-temp'tū-us-li), *adv.* In a contemptuous manner; with scorn or disdain; despitefully.

> The apostles and most eminent Christians were poor, and used *contemptuously*. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living.
>
> The surest way to make a man contemptible is to treat him *contemptuously*. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 104.
>
> One of a despised class *contemptuously* termed "the great unwashed." *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 252.

contemptuousness (kon-temp'tū-us-nes), *n.* Disposition to contempt; expression of contempt; insolence; scornfulness; contumeliousness; disdain.

contenance†, *n.* A Middle English form of *countenance*.

contend (kon-tend'), *v.* [= OF. *contendre* = Sp. Pg. *contender* = It. *contendere*, contend, < L. *contendere*, stretch out, extend, strive after, contend, < *com-*, together, + *tendere*, stretch: see *tend*, and cf. *attend*, *extend*, *intend*, *subtend*. Hence *content*[3], *contention*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To strive; struggle in opposition or emulation: used absolutely, or with *against* or *with*.

> Distress not the Moabites, neither *contend with* them in battle. Deut. ii. 9.
>
> For never two such kingdoms did *contend*
> Without much fall of blood. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2.
>
> In ambitious strength I did
> *Contend against* thy valour. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 5.
>
> There may you see the youth of slender frame
> *Contend with* weakness, weariness, and shame.
> *Crabbe*, Village.

2. To endeavor; use earnest efforts, as for the purpose of obtaining, defending, preserving, etc.: usually with *for* before the object striven after.

> Cicero him selfe doth *contend*, in two sondrie places, to expresse one matter with diuerse wordes. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 103.
>
> Beloved, . . . *contend for* the faith which was once delivered unto the saints. Jude 3.
>
> All that I *contend for* is, that I am not obliged to set out with a definition of what love is. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vi. 37.
>
> Two spirits of a diverse love
> *Contend for* loving masterdom.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cii.

3. To dispute earnestly; strive in debate; wrangle: as, the parties *contend* about trifles.

> They that were of the circumcision *contended* with him. Acts xi. 2.
>
> The younger perswaded the souldiers that he was the elder, and both *contended* which should die. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 321.

II. *trans.* **1.** To dispute; contest. [Rare.]

> When Carthage shall *contend* the world with Rome. *Dryden*, Æneid.
>
> And on the green *contend* the wrestler's prize. *Dryden*, Æneid.

2. To assert; affirm; maintain: as, I *contend* that the thing is impossible.

> Edward III. [in urging his claim to the throne of France] . . . admitted that the French princess, who was his mother, could not succeed, but he *contended* that he himself, as her son, was entitled to succeed his maternal grandfather. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 93.

contendent (kon-ten'dent), *n.* [= F. *contendant* = Sp. *contendiente* = Pg. It. *contendente*, < L. *contenden(t-)s*, ppr. of *contendere*, contend: see *contend*.] An antagonist or opposer; a contestant.

contender (kon-ten'dėr), *n.* One who contends; a combatant; a disputer; a wrangler.

> Those who see least into things, are usually the fiercest *contenders* about them. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. vi.

contending (kon-ten'ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *contend*, *v.*] **1.** Striving; struggling in opposition; debating.

> Pale
> With conflict of *contending* hopes and fears.
> *Cowper*, The Task, i. 668.

2. Clashing; opposing; conflicting; rival: as, *contending* claims or interests.

contendress (kon-ten'dres), *n.* [< *contender* + *-ess*.] A female contender. [Rare.]

> A swift *contendress*. *Chapman.*

contenement (kon-ten'ē-ment), *n.* [< *con-* + *tenement*.] In *law*, that which is connected with a tenement or thing holden, as a certain portion of land adjacent to a dwelling necessary to its reputable enjoyment.

content[1] (kon-tent'), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *content*, < OF. *content*, F. *content* = Sp. Pg. It. *contento*, < L. *contentus*, satisfied, content, prop. pp. of *continere*, hold in, contain: see *contain*.] **I.** *a.* Literally, held or contained within limits; hence, having the desires limited to present enjoyments; satisfied; free from tendency to repine or object; willing; contented; resigned.

> Having food and raiment, let us be therewith *content*. 1 Tim. vi. 8.
>
> If ye'll be *content* wi' me,
> I'll do for you what man can dee.
> *Leesome Brand* (Child's Ballads, II. 344).
>
> He is *content* to be Auditor, where he only can speake, and *content* to goe away, and thinke himselfe instructed. *Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Modest Man.
>
> *Content* indeed to sojourn while he must
> Below the skies, but having there his home.
> *Cowper*, The Task, vi. 913.

Content, non-content, or **not content,** words by which assent and dissent are expressed in the British House of Lords, answering to the *aye* and *no* used in the House of Commons.

> Among the Whigs there was some unwillingness to consent to a change. . . . But Devonshire and Portland declared themselves *content*: their authority prevailed; and the alteration was made. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xx.

=**Syn.** *Content*, *Satisfied*. See *contentment*.

II. *n.* One who votes "content"; an assenting or affirmative vote.

> Supposing the number of *contents* and not-*contents* strictly equal in number and consequence, the possession, to avoid disturbance, ought to carry it. *Burke*, Act of Uniformity.

content[1] (kon-tent'), *v. t.* [< OF. *contenter*, F. *contenter* = Sp. Pg. *contentar* = It. *contentare*, < ML. *contentare*, satisfy, < L. *contentus*, satisfied, content: see *content*[1], *a.*] **1.** To give contentment or satisfaction to; satisfy; gratify; appease.

> Beside *contentinge* me, you shall both please and profit verie many others. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 20.
>
> Is the adder better than the eel,
> Because his painted skin *contents* the eye?
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 3.
>
> Truth says, of old the art of making plays
> Was to *content* the people. *B. Jonson*, Prol. to Epicœne.
>
> And no less would *content* some of them [his disciples], than being his highest Favourites and Ministers of State. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. xii.

2. Reflexively, to be satisfied.

> Do not *content yourself* with obscure and confused ideas, when clearer are to be attained. *Watts*, Logic.
>
> The scientific school, as such, *contents itself* with criticism, and makes no affirmation in respect of religion. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 69.

=**Syn. 1.** *Content*, *Satiate*, etc. See *satisfy*.

content[2] (kon-tent'), *n.* [< OF. *contente*, content, contentment, < *contenter*, content: see *content*[1], *v.*] **1.** That state of mind which results from satisfaction with present conditions; that degree of satisfaction which holds the mind in peace, excluding complaint, impatience, or further desire; contentment.

> 'Tis better to be lowly born,
> And range with humble livers in *content*,
> Than to be perk'd up in a glistering grief,
> And wear a golden sorrow.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 3.
>
> In all my life I have not seen
> A man, in whom greater *contents* have been,
> Than thou thyself art.
> *Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, i. 3.
>
> Ask thou this heart for monument,
> And mine shall be a large *content*. *Aird.*
>
> A strange *content* and happiness
> Wrapped him around.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 99.

2. Acquiescence; submission. [Rare.]

> Their praise is still — the style is excellent;
> The sense, they humbly take upon *content*.
> *Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 308.

3. That which is the condition of contentment; desire; wish.

> So will I
> In England work your grace's full *content*.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 3.

4†. Compensation; satisfaction.

> Tell me what this is, I will give you any *content* for your pains. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 42.

Heart's content, full or complete satisfaction.

I wish your ladyship all *heart's content.*
Shak., M. of V., iii. 4.

The first thing we did on boarding Privateer was to get such things as we could to gratifie our Indian Guides, for we were resolved to reward them to their *hearts content.*
Dampier, Voyages, I. 23.

content[2] (kon'tent or kon-tent'), *n.* [< L. *contentus*, pp., in lit. sense, contained: see *content*[1], *a.*] **1.** That which is contained; the thing or things held, included, or comprehended within a limit or limits: usually in the plural: as, the *contents* of a cask or a bale, of a room or a ship, of a book or a document.

I have a letter from her,
Of such *contents* as you will wonder at.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 6.

The finite spirit itself, with all its *content*, becomes one of the contingent unconnected facts of experience.
Adamson, Philos. of Kant, p. 6.

2. In *geom.*, the area or space included within certain limits. [In this and the next sense most frequently singular.]

The geometrical *content* of all the lands of a kingdom.
Graunt, Obs. on Bills of Mortality.

3. In *logic*, the sum of the attributes or notions which constitute the meaning and are expressed in the definition of a given conception: thus, animal, rational, etc., form the *content* of the conception man. The *content of cognition* is the matter of knowledge, that which comes from without the mind.

The basis and *content* of all experience is feeling.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 12.

The attempt [to discriminate the objective from the subjective elements] would only be possible on the ground that we could, at any time and in any way, disengage Thought from its *content.* *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 50.

So, while we are all along preferring a more pleasurable state of consciousness before a less, the *content* of our consciousness is continually changing; the greater pleasure still outweighs the less, but the pleasures to be weighed are either wholly different, or at least are the same for us no more. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 72.

4. The power of containing; capacity; extent within limits.

Baitings of wild beasts, as Elephants, Rhinocerōs, Tigers, Leopards and others, which sights much delighted the common people, and therefore the places required to be large and of great *content.*
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 30.

This island had then fifteen hundred strong ships of great *content.* *Bacon.*

5. In the *customs*, a paper delivered to the searcher by the master of a vessel before she is cleared outward, describing the vessel's designation and detailing the goods shipped, with other particulars. This content has to be compared with the cockets and the indorsements and clearances thereon.—**Linear content** or **contents**, length along a straight, curved, or broken line.—**Solid content** or **contents**, the number of solid units contained in a space, as of cubic inches, feet, yards, etc.; volume.—**Superficial content** or **contents** the measure of a surface in square measure; area.—**Table of contents**, a statement or summary of all the matters treated in a book, arranged in the order of succession, and (generally) prefixed to it.

content[3]†, *n.* [< ME. *content*, < OF. *content, cuntent, contend, contant, contens, contans, contems, contemps, contamps* (= Pr. *conten*), dispute, quarreling, contention, < *contendre*, dispute, quarrel, contend: see *contend.* *Content* is related to *contend* as *extent* to *extend*, *ascent* to *ascend*, etc.] Contention; dispute; strife; quarrel.

Where-apon, the sayde John Brendon stode in a *content* ayenst the sayde Master and Wardonys, to be prevyd perjored. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 323.

contentable† (kon-ten'ta-bl), *a.* [< *content*[1], *v.*, + *-able.*] Able to satisfy; satisfying.

contentation† (kon-ten-tā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *contentacion*, < OF. *contentacion*, < ML. *contentatio(n-)*, < *contentare*, pp. *contentatus*, content: see *content*[1], *v.*] **1.** Content; satisfaction.

Not only *contentation* in minde but quietnesse in conscience. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 138.

Happiness therefore is that estate whereby we attain . . . the full possession of that which simply for itself is to be desired, and containeth in it, after an eminent sort, the *contentation* of our desires.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 11.

He promised to please her mind, and so tooke in hand the setting of her ruffs, which he performed to her great *contentation* and liking.
Stubbes, Anat. of Abuses (ed. 1595), p. 43.

2. Discharge or payment; satisfaction, as of a claim.

And so the hole Somme for full *contentacion* of the said Chapell Waigies for oone hole Yere ys = xxxvl. xvs.
Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. xciv.

And yf they haue non goods ner catelles, sufficiant to the *contentacion* of sommes so forfet, then to haue auctorite and power to make seueralle capias ad satisfaciendam ayenst them. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 404.

contented (kon-ten'ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *content*[1], *v.*] **1.** Possessing or characterized by contentment; satisfied with present conditions; not given to complaining or to a desire for anything further or different; satisfied: as, a *contented* man; a person of a *contented* disposition.

Desiring this man's art, and that man's scope,
With what I most enjoy *contented* least.
Shak., Sonnets, xxix.

2. Fully disposed; not loth; willing; ready; resigned; passive.

This thy family, for which our Lord Jesus Christ was *contented* to be betrayed, . . . and to suffer death upon the cross.
Book of Common Prayer, Collect for Good Friday.

Men are *contented* to be laughed at for their wit, but not for their folly. *Swift*, Thoughts on Various Subjects.

A *contented* acquiescence in the chronic absence of belief is as little creditable to the intellect as to the heart.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 275.

contentedly (kon-ten'ted-li), *adv.* In a contented manner; quietly; without concern.

Passed the hours *contentedly* with chat.
Drayton, Poets and Poesy.

contentedness (kon-ten'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being contented; satisfaction of mind with any condition or event.

Miracles . . . met with a passive willingness, a *contentedness* in the patient to receive and believe them.
Hammond, Works, IV. 622.

contentful† (kon-tent'fūl), *a.* [< *content*[1], *n.*, + *-ful*, 1.] Full of contentment.

Contentful submission to God's disposal of things.
Barrow, Works, III. vi.

contention (kon-ten'shon), *n.* [< ME. *contencion*, < OF. *contencion*, F. *contention* = Sp. *contencion* = Pg. *contenção* = It. *contenzione*, < L. *contentio(n-)*, < *contendere*, pp. *contentus*, contend: see *contend.*] **1.** A violent effort to obtain something, or to resist physical force, whether an assault or bodily opposition; physical contest; struggle; strife.

But when your troubled country called you forth,
Your flaming courage and your matchless worth
To fierce *contention* gave a prosperous end.
Waller, To my Lord Protector.

2. Strife in words or debate; wrangling; angry contest; quarrel; controversy; litigation.

A fool's lips enter into *contention.* Prov. xviii. 6.

Avoid foolish questions, and genealogies, and *contentions*, and strivings about the law. Tit. iii. 9.

3. Strife or endeavor to excel; competition; emulation.

No quarrel, but a slight *contention.*
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 2.

4†. Effort; struggle; vehement endeavor.

This is an end which, at first view, appears worthy our utmost *contention* to obtain. *Rogers.*

5. That which is affirmed or contended for; an argument or a statement in support of a point or proposition; a main point in controversy.

But my *contention* is that knowledge does not take its rise in general conceptions.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iv. § 25.

German history might be quite as remunerative to us as ours is to the Germans. Such has always been my *contention.* *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 62.

I am most anxious that my *contention* in writing as I have done should not be misunderstood.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 450.

Bone of contention. See *bone*[1]. = **Syn. 1** and **2.** Discussion, variance, disagreement, feud, wrangle, altercation. See *strife.*

contentious (kon-ten'shus), *a.* [= F. *contentieux* = Sp. Pg. *contencioso* = It. *contenzioso*, < L. *contentiosus*, quarrelsome, perverse, < *contentio(n-)*, contention.] **1.** Apt to contend; given to angry debate; quarrelsome; perverse; litigious.

A continual dropping in a very rainy day and a *contentious* woman are alike. Prov. xxvii. 15.

[They] had entertained one Hull, an excommunicated person and very *contentious*, for their minister.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 121.

The book ["Refutation of Deism"] may be regarded as the last development of that *contentious*, argumentative side of Shelley's nature which found expression at an earlier time in the letters addressed by him under feigned names to eminent champions of orthodoxy.
E. Dowden, Shelley, I. 398.

2. Relating to or characterized by contention or strife; involving contention or debate.

Not for malice and *contentious* crymes,
But all for prayse, and proofe of manly might,
The martiall brood accustomed to fight.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 13.

When we turn to his opponents, we emerge from the learned obscurity of the black-letter precincts to the more cheerful, though not less *contentious*, regions of political men. *Brougham*, Burke.

To go into questions of gun manufacture here, probably the most *contentious* of all subjects under the sun, is of course impossible. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 270.

3. In *law*, relating to causes between contending parties.

The lord chief justices and judges have a *contentious* jurisdiction; but the lords of the treasury and the commissioners of the customs have none, being merely judges of accounts and transactions. *Chambers.*

In *contentious* suits it is difficult to draw the line between judicial decision and arbitration.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 87.

Contentious argument, an argument which is framed only to deceive or to put down an opponent, not to advance truth. = **Syn. 1** and **2.** Pugnacious, disputatious, captious, wrangling, litigious, factious.

contentiously (kon-ten'shus-li), *adv.* In a contentious manner; quarrelsomely; perversely; with wrangling.

The justices were to apprehend and take all such as did *contentiously* and tumultuously.
Strype, Memorials, Edw. VI., an. 1548.

contentiousness (kon-ten'shus-nes), *n.* A disposition to wrangle or contend; proneness to strife; perverseness; quarrelsomeness.

Contentiousness in a feast of charity is more scandal than any posture. *G. Herbert*, Country Parson, xxii.

contentive† (kon-ten'tiv), *a.* [< *content*[1] + *-ive*; = F. *contentif*, etc.] Producing or giving content.

They shall find it a more *contentive* life than idleness or perpetual joviality.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, 67 (Ord MS.).

contentless[1] (kon-tent'les), *a.* [< *content*[1], *n.*, + *-less.*] Discontented; dissatisfied; uneasy. [Rare.]

Him we wrong with our *contentlesse* choyce.
John Beaumont, Congratulation to the Muses.

contentless[2] (kon'tent-les), *a.* [< *content*[2] + *-less.*] Void of content or meaning.

So far the Idea remains *contentless.* *Mind*, XI. 429.

contently† (kon-tent'li), *adv.* In a contented way.

Come, we'll away unto your country-house,
And there we'll learn to live *contently.*
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, v. 3.

contentment (kon-tent'ment), *n.* [< F. *contentement* = Sp. *contentamiento* = Pg. It. *contentamento*, contentment; as *content*[1], *v.*, + *-ment.*] **1.** That degree of happiness which consists in being satisfied with present conditions; a quiet, uncomplaining, satisfied mind; content.

The noblest mind the best *contentment* has.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 35.

Contentment without external honour is humility.
N. Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.

Contentment is one thing; happiness quite another. The former results from the want of desire; the latter from its gratification. The one arises from the absence of pain; the other from the presence of pleasure.
L. F. Ward, Dynam. Sociol., II. 207.

2. Gratification, or means of gratification; satisfaction.

You shall have no wrong done you, noble Cæsar,
But all *contentment.* *B. Jonson*, Catiline, v. 4.

At Paris the prince spent one whole day, to give his mind some *contentment* in viewing a famous city.
Sir H. Wotton.

= **Syn.** *Contentment*, *Satisfaction.* *Contentment* is passive; *satisfaction* is active. The former is the feeling of one who does not needlessly pine after what is beyond his reach, nor fret at the hardship of his condition; the latter describes the mental condition of one who has all he desires, and feels pleasure in the contemplation of his situation. A needy man may be *contented*, but can hardly be *satisfied.* See *satisfy*, *happiness.*

contents (kon'tents or kon-tents'), *n. pl.* See *content*[2].

conteritionț, *n.* [An erroneous form of *contrition*, q. v.] A rubbing or striking together.
Nares.

He being gone, Francion did light his torch again by the means of a flint, that by *conteritions* sparkled out fire.
Comical Hist. of Francion.

conterminable (kon-tėr'mi-na-bl), *a.* [< *con-* + *terminable.*] **1.** Capable of being limited or terminated by the same bounds.—**2.** Limited or terminated by the same bounds; conterminous. [Rare.]

Love and life are not *conterminable.*
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 477.

conterminal (kon-tėr'mi-nal), *a.* [< *con-* + *terminal.*] **1.** Conterminous.—**2.** In *entom.*, attached end to end: said of the parts of a jointed organ when each has its base attached to the apex of the preceding one so that they form a regular line.

conterminant† (kon-tėr'mi-nant), *a.* [< LL. *conterminan(t-)s*, ppr. of *conterminare*, border on: see *conterminate.*] Having the same limits; conterminous.

Suburban and *conterminant* fabrickes.
Howell, Vocall Forrest.

If haply your dates of life were *conterminant*.
Lamb, Elia.

conterminate (kon-tėr'mi-nāt), *a.* [< LL. *conterminatus*, pp. of *conterminare* (> It. *conterminare*), border on, < L. *com-*, together, + *terminus*, a border: see *terminate*.] Same as *conterminous*.

A strength of empire fixed
Conterminate with heaven.
B. Jonson, Prince Henry's Barriers.

conterminous (kon-tėr'mi-nus), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *conterminо*, < L. *conterminus*, bordering upon, < *com-*, together, + *terminus*, a border: see *terminate, conterminate*.] 1. Having the same limit; bordering; touching at the boundary; contiguous.

This conformed so many of them as were *conterminous* to the colonies and garrisons to the Roman laws.
Sir M. Hale.

Because speculation is *conterminous* at one side with metempirics, it has frequently been carried by its ardor over its own lawful boundaries into that nebulous region where all tests fail.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 47.

Canaan, Egypt, Nubia, and Ethiopia — taken in its widest use — are in a certain sense *conterminous*, and form the southern boundary of the world as known to the Hebrews.
G. Rawlinson, Origin of Nations, p. 197.

2. Having the same borders or limits, and hence of the same extent or size; of equal extension.

Our English alphabet is a member of that great Latin family of alphabets whose geographical extension was originally *conterminous*, or nearly so, with the limits of the Western Empire. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 71.

3. In *zoöl.*, having the same limitation or definition: said of classificatory groups. Thus, a genus which is the only one of a family is *conterminous* with it; the modern group *Ichthyopsida* is *conterminous* with the two classes *Pisces* and *Amphibia*. Also *conterminate*.

As applied by Linnæus, the name cactus is almost *conterminous* with what is now regarded as the natural order Cactaceæ, which embraces several modern genera.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 625.

Also *coterminous*.

conterraneant (kon-te-rā'nē-an), *a.* [As *conterrane-ous* + *-an*.] Conterraneous.

If women were not *conterranean* and mingled with men, angels would descend and dwell among us.
Quoted in *Howell's* Letters, iv. 7.

conterraneous (kon-te-rā'nē-us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *conterraneo*, < L. *conterraneus*, < *com-*, together, + *terra*, earth, country.] Of the same earth or world or country.

contesse, *n.* An obsolete form of *countess*[1].

contesseration (kon-tes-e-rā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *contesseratio(n-)*, contracting of friendship, < *contesserare*, pp. *contesseratus*, contract friendship by means of square tablets, which were divided by the friends in order that in after times they or their descendants might recognize each other, < L. *com-*, together, + *tessera*, a tablet: see *tessera*.] A harmonious assemblage or collection; a friendly union.

The holy symbols of the eucharist were intended to be a *contesseration* and an union of Christian societies to God and with one another. *Jer. Taylor*, Real Presence, § 1.

contest (kon-test'), *v.* [< F. *contester*, contest, dispute, = Sp. Pg. *contestar* = It. *contestare*, notify, refer a cause, < L. *contestari*, call to witness, bring an action (ML. *contestare litem*, contest a case), < *com-*, together, + *testari*, bear witness, < *testis*, a witness: see *test*[3].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make a subject of emulation, contention, or dispute; enter into a competition for; compete or strive for: as, to *contest* a prize; to *contest* an election (see *contested*).

Homer is universally allowed to have had the greatest invention of any writer whatever. The praise of judgment Virgil has justly *contested* with him. *Pope.*

2. To contend or strive for in arms; fight or do battle for; strive to win or hold; struggle to defend: as, the troops *contested* every inch of ground.

The matter was *contested* by single combat.
Bacon, Political Fables, ix.

West-Saxon Ceawlin, like Hebrew Joshua, went on from kingdom to kingdom, from city to city. As he did unto Cirencester and her king, so did he unto Gloucester and her king. But every step was well *contested*.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 128.

3. To argue in opposition to; controvert; litigate; oppose; call in question; challenge; dispute: as, the advocate *contested* every point; his right to the property was *contested* in the courts.

"Cogito ergo sum." Few philosophical aphorisms have been more frequently repeated, few more *contested* than this, and few assuredly have been so little understood by those who have held up its supposed fallacy to the greatest ridicule. *J. D. Morell.*

The originality and power of this [the dramatic literature of the period] as a mirror of life cannot be *contested*.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., II. 13.

≐Syn. 3. To debate, challenge.

II. *intrans.* 1. To strive; contend; dispute: followed by *with*.

The difficulty of an argument adds to the pleasure of *contesting with* it, when there are hopes of victory.
Bp. Burnet.

2. To vie; strive in rivalry.

I . . . do *contest*
As hotly and as nobly *with* thy love,
As ever in ambitious strength I did
Contend against thy valour. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 5.

Man who dares in pomp *with* Jove *contest*.
Pope, Odyssey.

contest (kon'test), *n.* [< *contest*, *v.*] 1. Strife; struggle for victory or superiority, or in defense; a struggle in arms.

What dire offence from amorous causes springs,
What mighty *contests* rise from trivial things!
Pope, R. of the L., i. 1.

The late battle had, in effect, been a *contest* between one usurper and another. *Hallam.*

2. Dispute; debate; controversy; strife in argument; disagreement.

Leave all noisy *contests*, all immodest clamours and brawling language. *Watts.*

Great *contest* follows, and much learned dust
Involves the combatants; each claiming truth,
And truth disclaiming both.
Cowper, The Task, iii. 161.

≐Syn. 1. *Conflict, Combat*, etc. (see *battle*[1]), encounter. See *strife*. — 2. Altercation; dissension; quarrel.

contestable (kon-tes'ta-bl), *a.* [< F. *contestable* (= Sp. *contestable* = Pg. *contestavel*), < *contester*, contest: see *contest* and *-able*.] That may be disputed or debated; disputable; controvertible. [Rare.]

contestableness (kon-tes'ta-bl-nes), *n.* Possibility of being contested. [Rare.]

contestant (kon-tes'tant), *n.* [< F. *contestant* = Pg. It. *contestante*, < L. *contestan(t-)s*, ppr. of *contestari*, call to witness, etc.: see *contest*, *v.*] One who contests; a disputant; a litigant: commonly used of one who contests the result of an election, or the proceeding for probate of a will.

contestation (kon-tes-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *contestation* = Sp. *contestacion* = Pg. *contestação* = It. *contestazione*, < L. *contestatio(n-)*, an earnest entreaty, an attesting, LL. entering of a suit, < *contestari*, pp. *contestatus*, call to witness, etc.: see *contest*, *v.*] 1†. The act of contesting or striving to gain or overcome; contest; emulation, competition, or rivalry.

Never contention rise in either's breast,
But *contestation* whose love shall be best.
Beau. and Fl., Four Plays in One.

There is no act in all the errand of Gods Ministers to man-kind, wherein passes more loverlike *contestation* betweene Christ and the Soule of a regenerate man lapsing, then before, and in, and after the Sentence of Excommunication. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

2†. Strife; dispute.

His domestical Troubles were only by Earl Godwyn and his Sons, who yet after many *Contestations* and Affronts were reconciled, and Godwyn received again into as great Favour as before. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 18.

After years spent in domestic . . . *contestations*, she found means to withdraw. *Clarendon.*

Those . . . that are in perpetual *contestation* and close fightings with sin. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 90.

3†. Joint testimony; proof by witnesses; attestation.

We as well are baptised into the name of the Holy Spirit as of the Father and Son: wherein is signified, and by a solemn *contestation* ratified, on the part of God, that those three joyned and confederated (as it were) are conspiringly propitious and favourable to us. *Barrow*, Works, II. xxxiv.

4. In the *Gallican liturgies*, the Vere Dignum, or clause beginning "It is very meet, right, and our bounden duty," at the beginning of the eucharistic preface; in a wider sense, the whole preface.

contested (kon-tes'ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *contest*, *v.*] 1. Disputed. As applied to elections: (*a*) In Great Britain, involving a contest at the polls, more than one candidate having been nominated.

In four out of the six *contested* wards the Land League candidates were rejected.
London Daily Telegraph, Nov. 26, 1881.

(*b*) In the United States, involving a contest or dispute as regards the result of balloting, on the part of the unsuccessful candidate, before a court or a legislative body: called in Great Britain a *controverted* election.

2. Litigated: as, a *contested* case at law.

contestingly (kon-tes'ting-li), *adv.* In a contending manner.

The more *contestingly* they set their reason to explain them, the more intricate they, perhaps, will find them.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays.

contestless (kon'test-les), *a.* [< *contest* + *-less*.] Not to be disputed; incontrovertible. [Rare.]

Truth *contestless*. *A. Hill.*

context† (kon-teks'), *v. t.* [< L. *contexere*, weave together, < *com-*, together, + *texere*, weave: see *text*. Cf. *context*, *v.*] To weave together.

Either by the plastic principle alone, or that and heat together, or by some other cause capable to *contex* the matter, it is yet possible that the matter may be anew contrived into such bodies. *Boyle*, Works, II. 529.

context† (kon-tekst'), *v. t.* [< L. *contextus*, pp. of *contexere*, join or weave together: see *contex*.] To knit together; connect.

If the subject be history or *contexted* fable, then I hold it better put in prose or blanks. *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 71.

context† (kon-tekst'), *a.* [< L. *contextus*, pp.: see the verb.] Knit or woven together; close; firm.

The coats . . . are *context* and callous.
Derham, Physico-Theology, iv. 3.

context (kon'tekst), *n.* [= F. *contexte* = Sp. Pg. *contexto* = It. *contesto*, < L. *contextus*, a joining together, connection, < *contexere*, pp. *contextus*, join or weave together: see *contex*, *context*, *v.*] 1†. Texture; specifically, the entire text or connected structure of a discourse or writing.

The skillful gloss of her reflection
But paints the *context* of thy coarse complexion.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 6.

Being a point of so high wisdome and worth, how could it be but that we should find it in that book within whose sacred *context* all wisdome is infolded?
Milton, Church-Government, Pref.

We should not forget that we have but stray fragments of talk, separated from the *context* of casual and unrestrained conversations. *Selden*, Table-Talk, Int., p. 9.

2. Less properly, the parts of a writing or discourse which precede or follow, and are directly connected with, some other part referred to or quoted.

Cæsar's object in giving the Crastinus episode seems to have been, judging from the immediate *context*, an illustration of the fiery zeal of his soldiers.
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XV. 46.

contextual (kon-teks'tū-al), *a.* [< L. *contextus*, context (see *context*, *n.*), + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to or dealing with the context.

So as to admit of a *contextual* examination.
The Congregationalist, March 12, 1885.

The argument is not grammatical, but logical, and *contextual*. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLIII. 715.

2. Conforming to or literally agreeing with the text: as, a *contextual* quotation.

contextually (kon-teks'tū-al-i), *adv.* Agreeably to the text; verbatim et literatim: as, an extract *contextually* quoted.

contextural (kon-teks'tū-ral), *a.* [< *contexture* + *-al*.] Pertaining to contexture.

contexture (kon-teks'tūr), *n.* [= F. *contexture* = Sp. Pg. *contextura* = It. *contestura*, < ML. as if **contextura*, < L. *contextus*, pp. of *contexere*, join together: see *context*, *v.* and *n.*, and *texture*.] 1†. A weaving or joining, or the state of being woven or joined together.

A perfect continuance or *contexture* of the thread of the narration. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 126.

2. The manner of interweaving several parts into one body; the disposition and union of the constituent parts of a thing with respect to one another; composition of parts; constitution; complication.

The first doctrine is touching the *contexture* or configuration of things.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 161.

Pray let's now rest ourselves in this sweet shady arbour, which nature herself has woven with her own fine fingers; 'tis such a *contexture* of woodbines, sweetbrier, jasmine, and myrtle. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 207.

View his whole life; 'tis nothing but a cunning *contexture* of dark arts and unequitable subterfuges.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ii. 17.

Sella hung the slippers in the porch
Of that broad rustic lodge, and all who passed
Admired their fair *contexture*. *Bryant*, Sella.

3†. Context.

In a *contexture*, where one part does not always depend upon another, . . . there it is not always very probable to expound Scripture, and take its meaning by its proportion to the neighbouring words.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 330.

4. In *Scots law*, a mode of industrial accession, arising when material, as wool or yarn, belonging to one person is woven into cloth belonging to another, and is carried therewith as ac-

cessory. In principle it is similar to *constructure* (which see).

contextured (kon-teks'tūrd), *a.* [< *contexture* + *-ed*².] Woven; formed into texture. [Rare.]

A garment of Flesh (or of senses) *contextured* in the loom of Heaven. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, i. 10.

conticent (kon'ti-sent), *a.* [< LL. *conticen(t-)s*, ppr. of *conticere*, be silent, < L. *com-* (intensive) + *tacere*, be silent: see *tacit.*] Silent; hushed; quiet. [Rare.]

The servants have left the room, the guests sit *conticent*. *Thackeray*, The Virginians, li.

contignation† (kon-tig-nā'shon), *n.* [= F. *contignation* = Sp. *contignacion*, < L. *contignatio(n-)*, a floor, a story, < *contignare*, pp. *contignatus*, join with beams, < *com-*, together, + *tignum*, a beam.] **1.** A frame of beams; a story; the beams that bind or support a frame or story.

The uppermost *contignation* of their houses. *J. Gregory*, Works, I. 10.

An arch, the worke of Baltazar di Sienna, built with wonderfull ingenuity, so that it is not easy to conceive how it is supported, yet it has some imperceptible *contignations* wch do not betray themselves easily to the eye. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 25, 1644.

2. The act of framing together or uniting beams in a fabric.

Their own buildings . . . were without any party-wall, and linked by *contignation* into the edifice of France. *Burke.*

contiguate† (kon-tig'ū-āt), *a.* [< ML. *contiguatus*, contiguous, ppr. of *contiguari*, be contiguous, < L. *contiguus*, contiguous: see *contiguous.*] Contiguous.

The two extremities are *contiguate*, yea, and continuate. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 817.

contiguity (kon-ti-gū'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *contiguïté* = Sp. *contiguidad* = Pg. *contiguidade* = It. *contiguità*, < ML. *contiguita(t-)s*, < L. *contiguus*, contiguous: see *contiguous.*] **1.** Actual contact; a touching; the state of being in contact, or within touching distance; hence, proximity of situation or place; contiguousness; adjacency.

Regard is justly had to *contiguity*, or adjacency, in private lands and possessions. *Bacon*, Fable of Perseus.

In a community of so great an extent as ours, *contiguity* becomes one of the strongest elements in forming party combinations, and distance one of the strongest elements in repelling them. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 233.

Phœbe's presence, and the *contiguity* of her fresh life to his blighted one, was usually all that he required. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, ix.

Hence — **2.** A series of things in continuous connection; a continuity.

O for a lodge in some vast wilderness,
Some boundless *contiguity* of shade!
Cowper, The Task, ii. 2.

3. In *psychol.*, the coexistence or immediate sequence of two or more impressions or experiences. The *law of contiguity* is that law of mental association according to which an idea which has been accompanied or followed by another is more likely to be accompanied or followed by that other on any occasion of reproduction, and that this tendency is stronger the oftener and the closer the contiguity of the ideas has been. The law also includes the tendency of ideas to recall ideas that have immediately preceded them — if there is such an elementary tendency, which is disputed. Contiguity is the most characteristic of the principles of association. It was stated by Aristotle, and was revived by David Hume, who used the word *contiguity* to translate Aristotle's term τὸ συνεγγυς.

The qualities from which this association arises, and by which the mind is after this manner convey'd from one idea to another, are three, viz.: Resemblance, *Contiguity* in time or place, and Cause and Effect. *Hume*, Treatise of Human Nature (1739), i. § 4.

The *contiguity* in time and place must mean that of the sensations; and so far it is affirmed that the order of the ideas follows that of the sensations. *Contiguity* of two sensations in time means the successive order. *Contiguity* of two sensations in place means the synchronous order. *James Mill*, Analysis of Human Mind, iii.

contiguous (kon-tig'ū-us), *a.* [= F. *contigu* = Sp. Pg. It. *contiguo*, < L. *contiguus*, touching, < *contingere* (*contig-*), touch: see *contingent, contact, contagion.*] **1.** Touching; meeting or joining at the surface or border; hence, close together; neighboring; bordering or adjoining; adjacent: as, two *contiguous* bodies, houses, or estates: usually followed by *to*.

I saw two severall Castles built on a rock, which are so near together that they are even *contiguous*. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 93.

A picturesque house *contiguous to* the churchyard, which in Queen Elizabeth's time was a palace and was visited by that sovereign, . . . has now become a dairy. *W. Winter*, English Rambles, p. 45.

Specifically — **2.** In *entom.*: (*a*) So thickly strewn as to be close together or touch, but without coalescing: as, *contiguous* spots, dots, or punctures. (*b*) Almost or quite touching at the base: as, *contiguous* antennæ. — **Contiguous angles.** See *angle*³, 1. = **Syn.** *Adjoining*, etc. See *adjacent.*

contiguously (kon-tig'ū-us-li), *adv.* In a contiguous manner; by contact; without intervening space.

The next of kin *contiguously* embrace:
And foes are sunder'd by a larger space.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i. 31.

contiguousness (kon-tig'ū-us-nes), *n.* A state of contact; close union of surfaces or borders.

The suspicious houses, as if afraid to be infected with more misery than they have already, by *contiguousness* to others, keep off at a distance, having many waste places betwixt them. *Fuller*, Holy War, p. 276.

continence, continency (kon'ti-nens, -nen-si), *n.* [< ME. *continence*, < OF. *continence*, F. *continence* = Pr. *contenensa* = Sp. Pg. *continencia* = It. *continenza*, < L. *continentia*, holding back, moderation, temperance, < *continen(t-)s*: see *continent.*] **1.** In general, self-restraint with regard to desires and passions; self-command.

A harder lesson to learn *Continence*
In joyous pleasure than in grievous paine.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 1.

He knew . . . when to leave off — a *continence* which is practised by a few writers. *Dryden*, Pref. to Fables.

2. In a special sense, the restraint of the sexual passion within due bounds, whether absolute, as in celibacy, or within lawful limits, as in marriage; chastity.

Chastity is either abstinence or *continence*; abstinence is that of virgins or widows; *continence* that of married persons. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. Capacity for holding or containing: as, a measure which has only one half the *continence* of another. — **4**†. Continuity; uninterrupted course.

Lest the *continence* of the course should be divided. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

continent (kon'ti-nent), *a.* and *n.* [L. *a.* < ME. *continent*, < OF. (and F.) *continent* = Sp. Pg. It. *continente*, < L. *continen(t-)s*, holding back, temperate, moderate, also hanging together, continuous, uninterrupted, ppr. of *continere*, hold back, check, also hold together: see *contain.* II. *n.* In def. II., 3, early mod. E. *continente* = F. *continent* = Sp. Pg. It. *continente* = D. *kontinent* = G. *continent, kontinent* = Dan. *kontinent*, < ML. NL. *continen(t-)s*, a continent, that is, a continuous extent of land, in ML. applied also to a broad continuous field, prop. adj. (sc. L. *terra*, land, or *ager*, field), L. *continen(t-)s*, continuous, unbroken: see above. In defs. 1 and 2 the noun is directly from the adj.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Restrained; moderate; temperate.

I pray you have a *continent* forbearance, till the speed of his rage goes slower. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 2.

2. Moderate or abstinent in the indulgence of the sexual passion; maintaining continence; chaste.

My past life
Hath been as *continent*, as chaste, as true,
As I am now unhappy. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 2.

3†. Restraining; opposing.

My desire
All *continent* impediments would o'erbear,
That did oppose my will. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3.

4†. Containing; being the container: with *of.* — **5**†. Continuous; connected; not interrupted.

Some . . . thinke it was called Anglia of Angulus, which is in English a corner, for that it is but a corner in respect of the mayne and *continent* land of the whole world. *Grafton*, Briteyn, iv.

The north-east part of Asia is, if not *continent* with the west side of America, yet certainly . . . the least disjoined by sea of all that coast. *Brerewood*, Languages.

Continent cause. See *cause*, 1.

II. *n.* **1**†. That which contains or comprises; a container or holder.

Here's the scroll,
The *continent* and summary of my fortune.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2.

2†. That which is contained or comprised; contents; the amount held or that can be held, as by a vessel.

Great vessels into less are emptied never,
There's a redundance past their *continent* ever.
Chapman, Revenge of Bussy d'Ambois, ii. 1.

3. In *phys. geog.*, one of the largest landmasses of the globe. From the most general point of view there are two continental masses, the eastern and the western, the old world and the new world. In breaking these up into lesser divisions, Europe and Asia together naturally constitute one mass, conveniently designated as Eurasia, though each is commonly reckoned a separate continent. Africa, formerly attached to Asia very slightly by the isthmus of Suez, and now artificially severed from it by the Suez canal, forms another continental mass. Australia is regarded by many as a third continental subdivision of the eastern land-mass (or a fourth, reckoning Europe and Asia separately). North and South America form the two great natural subdivisions (also separately called continents) of the western continent, and are hardly more united than were Africa and Asia before the cutting of the Suez canal.

4. [*cap.*] In a special sense, in English literature, the mainland of Europe, as distinguished from the British islands: as, to travel on the *Continent.*

[He] kindly communicated to her, as is the way with the best-bred English on their first arrival "on the *Continent*," all his impressions regarding the sights and persons he had seen. *Thackeray*, Paris Sketch Book, A Caution to Travellers.

5†. Land in a general sense, as distinguished from water; terra firma.

The carcas with the streame was carried downe,
But th' head fell backeward on the *Continent*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 25.

Make mountains level, and the *continent*,
Weary of solid firmness, melt itself
Into the sea! *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

To conduct them through the Red Sea, into the *continent* of the Holy Land. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 159.

6. [*cap.*] Same as *Encratite.* — **Old continent.** See *old.*

continental (kon-ti-nen'tal), *a.* and *n.* [< *continent*, *n.*, + *-al*; = F. *continental*, etc.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Relating or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a continent; entitled to be considered a continent.

Greenland, however insulated it may ultimately prove to be, is in mass strictly *continental*. *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 225.

2. Characteristic of a continent: opposed to *insular*: as, a *continental* climate. See below. — **3.** Specifically, of or belonging to the continent, as distinguished from adjacent islands, and especially to the continent of Europe: as, the *continental* press; the *continental* Sunday. In *Amer. hist.*: (*a*) Pertaining to the government and affairs of the thirteen revolutionary colonies during and immediately after their struggle against England: as, the *Continental* Congress; *continental* money (the paper currency issued by Congress during the revolutionary war).

The army before Boston was designated as the *continental* army, in contradistinction to that under General Gates, which was called the ministerial army. *Irving.*

(*b*†) Inclined to favor a strengthening of the general government and an increase of unity among the colonies. — **Continental climate,** in *phys. geog.*, the climate of a part of a continent, regarded as owing its peculiarities to this fact. Such a climate is subject to great fluctuations of temperature, both diurnal and seasonal. An insular climate, on the other hand, is much more equable. This difference is most marked in the case of a small island remote from all other land, as contrasted with the central portions of a great continental mass like Asia. Places near the sea, but more especially if surrounded by the sea, and in proportion as they are distant from the land, enjoy a more equable or insular climate. At a great distance from the sea, and especially if the land-area is very large, the summer is abnormally hot and the winter proportionally cold, while the difference between the temperatures of night and day is also very marked. The interiors of the continents have in general a smaller rainfall than their edges. — **Continental pronunciation,** or **system of pronunciation,** of Latin and Greek. See *pronunciation.* — **Continental system,** in *modern hist.*, the plan of the emperor Napoleon for excluding the merchandise of England from all parts of the continent of Europe. It was instituted by the decree of Berlin, issued November 21st, 1806, which declared the British islands in a state of blockade, and made prisoners of war all Englishmen found in the territories occupied by France and her allies.

II. *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of a continent, specifically of the continent of Europe.

It appears that Englishmen at all times knew better than *Continentals* how to maintain their right of free and independent action. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. lxxix.

2. In *Amer. hist.*, a soldier of the regular army of the revolted colonies in the war of independence. — **Not worth a continental,** not worth as much as a piece of paper money issued by the Continental Congress in the revolutionary war, and hence, from the depreciation of that money, of little or no value; worthless; good for nothing.

The quaint term "Continental" long ago fell into disuse, except in the slang phrase *not worth a Continental*, which referred to the debased condition of our currency at the close of the Revolutionary War. *J. Fiske*, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 104.

continentaler† (kon-ti-nen'tal-ėr), *n.* Same as *continental*, 2.

continentalist (kon-ti-nen'tal-ist), *n.* [< *continental* + *-ist.*] **1.** A native or an inhabitant of a continent; a continental.

Robinson Crusoe and Peter Wilkins could only have been written by islanders. No *continentalist* could have conceived either tale. *Coleridge*, Table-Talk, p. 309.

2. In *U. S. hist.*, one who, just after the close of the revolutionary war, desired a stronger union of the States.

continently (kon'ti-nent-li), *adv.* In a continent manner; chastely; moderately; temperately; with self-restraint.

When Paul wrote this epistle, it was lykely enough that the man would live *continently*. *T. Martin*, Marriage of Priestes (1554), x. 1.

contingent (kon-tinj′), *v. i.* [< L. *contingere*, touch: see *contingent.*] To touch; reach; happen. *Bailey.*

contingency, contingence (kon-tin′jen-si, -jens), *n.*; pl. *contingencies, contingences* (-siz, -jen-sez). [= F. *contingence* = Sp. Pg. *contingencia* = It. *contingenza*, < ML. *contingentia*, < L. *contingen(t-)s*: see *contingent.*] **1.** The mode of existence of that which is contingent; the possibility that that which happens might not have happened; that mode of existence, or of coming to pass, which does not involve necessity; a happening by chance or free will; the being true of a proposition which would not under all circumstances be true.

Their credulities assent unto any prognosticks which, considering the *contingency* in events, are only in the prescience of God. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

I deny not but, for great causes, some opinions are to be quitted: but . . . how few do forsake any; and when any do, oftentimes they choose the wrong side, and they that take the righter, do it so by *contingency*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), Ded., I. 4.

It is a blind *contingence* of events.
Dryden, Amphitryon.

Aristotle says, we are not . . . to build certain rules upon the *contingency* of human actions.
South, Works, I. i.

The *contingency* of the future is thus really reduced to the necessity of the past. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Reid, note U.

What is *Contingency?* It is the ideal admission that certain factors now present may be on any other occasion absent; and when they are absent the result must be different from what it is now.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 170 a.

2. A casualty; an accident; a fortuitous event, or one which may or may not occur.

Christianity is a Religion which above all others does arm men against all the *contingencies* and miseries of the life of man. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. vi.

The remarkable position of the queen rendering her death a most important *contingency*. *Hallam.*

The superiority of force is often checked by the proverbial *contingencies* of war.
Sumner, True Grandeur of Nations.

If no blow is ever to be struck till we have a cut-and-dried scheme ready to meet every *contingency*, we shall never have any *contingency* to meet.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 444.

3†. A touching; a falling together; contact: as, "the point of *contingency*," *J. Gregory.*—**Angle of contingence,** the infinitesimal angle between two tangents to a curve at consecutive points.

contingent (kon-tin′jent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *contingent* = Sp. Pg. It. *contingente*, < ML. *contingen(t-)s*, adj., possible, contingent (tr. Gr. *ἐνδεχόμενον*), prop. ppr. of L. *contingere*, pp. *contactus*, touch, meet, attain to, happen: see *contact.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Not existing or occurring through necessity; due to chance or to a free agent; accidentally existing or true; hence, without a known or apparent cause or reason, or caused by something which would not in every case act; dependent upon the will of a human being, or other finite free agent.

When any event takes place of which we do not discern the cause, [or] why it should have happened in this manner, or at this moment rather than another, it is called a *contingent* event, or an event without a cause: as, for example, the falling of a leaf on a particular spot, or the turning up of a certain number when dice are thrown.
Is. Taylor, Elements of Thought, p. 69.

Mathematical propositions become inexact or *contingent* whenever they are applied to cases involving conditions not included in the terms.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 60.

Of all regions it [the antarctic] is the one where the physical conditions are most uniform and least under the influence of *contingent* circumstances.
J. Croll, Climate and Cosmology, p. 206.

Things, as objects of scientific cognition, are *contingent*, dependent — not grounds of their own existence.
Adamson, Philos. of Kant, iii.

2. Dependent upon a foreseen possibility; provisionally liable to exist, happen, or take effect in the future; conditional: as, a *contingent* remainder after the payment of debts; a journey *contingent* upon the receipt of advices; a *contingent* promise.

If a *contingent* legacy be left to any one when he attains the age of twenty-one, and he dies before that time, it is a lapsed legacy. *Blackstone*, Com.

She possessed only a *contingent* reversion of the crown.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 3.

Contingent cause, a cause which may or may not act.

It would puzzle the greatest philosopher . . . to give any tolerable account how any knowledge whatsoever can certainly and infallibly foresee an event through uncertain and *contingent causes*. *Tillotson*, Sermons, xlviii.

Contingent line, in *dialing*, the intersection of the plane of the dial with a plane parallel to the equinoctial.—**Contingent matter,** in *logic*, the matter of a proposition which is true, but not necessarily so.

When is a proposition said to consist of *matter contingent?* *Blundeville*, Arte of Logicke (1599), iii. 3.

In *contingent matter*, an Indefinite is understood as a particular. *Whateley*, Logic, II. ii. § 2.

Contingent remainder, truth, etc. See the nouns. =**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Chance, Casual*, etc. See *accidental.*

II. *n.* **1.** An event dependent either upon accident or upon the will of a finite free agent; an event not determinable by any rule.

His understanding could almost pierce into future *contingents*. *South*, Sermons.

All *contingents* have their necessary causes, but are called *contingents* in respect of other events upon which they do not depend. *Hobbes.*

The conviction of this impossibility led men to give up the prescience of God in respect of future *contingents*.
Sir W. Hamilton, Reid, note U.

2. That which falls to one in a division or apportionment among a number; a quota; specifically, the share or proportion of troops to be furnished by one of several contracting powers; the share actually furnished: as, the Turkish *contingent* in the Crimean war.

They sunk considerable sums into their own coffers, and refused to send their *contingent* to the emperor.
Swift, Conduct of Allies.

France has contributed no small *contingent* of those whose purpose was noble, whose lives were healthy, and whose minds, even in their lightest moods, pure.
Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 284.

They were attacked by the rebels of the Gwalior *contingent*. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 276.

Future contingent, something which may or may not be brought about in the future by the voluntary action of a man or men: a phrase used in the discussion of divine prescience.

contingently (kon-tin′jent-li), *adv.* Fortuitously; by possibility; as may happen.

Albeit there are many things which seem unto us to be contingent, yet were they so indeed, there could have been no prophecy, but only predictions, which were *contingently* true or false. *N. Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra, iv. 6.

contingentness (kon-tin′jent-nes), *n.* The state of being contingent; fortuitousness.

continua, *n.* Plural of *continuum.*

continuable (kon-tin′ū-a-bl), *a.* [= OF. *continuable*, continual, = It. *continuabile*; as *continue* + *-able.*] That may be continued. [Rare.]

Their President seems a bad edition of a Polish King. He may be elected from four years to four years, for life. Reason and experience prove to us that a chief magistrate so *continuable* is an officer for life.
Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 266.

continual (kon-tin′ū-al), *a.* [Early mod. E. *continuall*, < ME. *continuel*, < OF. *continuel*, F. *continuel*, < L. *continuus*, continuous: see *continuous* and *-al.*] **1.** Proceeding without interruption or cessation; not intermitting; unceasing; continuous.

He that is of a merry heart hath a *continual* feast.
Prov. xv. 15.

Full of repentance,
Continual meditations, tears, and sorrows.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2.

A sweet attractive kinde of grace,
A full assurance given by lookes,
Continuall comfort in a face.
M. Roydon, Astrophel.

2. Of frequent recurrence; often repeated; very frequent: as, the charitable man has *continual* applications for alms.

Yet because this widow troubleth me, I will avenge her, lest by her *continual* coming she weary me. Luke xviii. 5.

Continual claim. See *claim*[1].—**Continual fever,** or **continued fever,** a fever which, while it may vary somewhat in intensity, neither intermits nor exhibits such decided and regular fluctuations as characterize typical remittent fever.—**Continual proportionals,** the terms of a geometrical progression. =**Syn.** *Incessant, Perpetual*, etc. (see *incessant*), constant, uninterrupted, unintermitted, interminable, endless.

continually (kon-tin′ū-al-i), *adv.* [< ME. *continuely, -elliche*; < *continual* + *-ly*[2].] **1.** Without cessation or intermission; unceasingly.

A country [Persia] where the open air *continually* invites abroad, adorned with almost perpetual verdure, and hemmed in by lofty blue mountains.
N. A. Rev., CXL. 330.

2. Very often; at regular or frequent intervals; from time to time; habitually.

Thou shalt eat bread at my table *continually*.
2 Sam. ix. 7.

He comes *continually* to Piecorner . . . to buy a saddle.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1.

If you are lost in his city (and you are pretty sure to be lost there, *continually*), a Venetian will go with you wherever you wish. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xx.

=**Syn.** Continuously, constantly, incessantly, perpetually.

continualness (kon-tin′ū-al-nes), *n.* The character of being continual.

continuance (kon-tin′ū-ans), *n.* [< ME. *continuance*, < OF. *continuance, continuence* = Sp. (obs.) It. *continuanza*, < L. *continuan(t-)s*, continuing: see *continuant.*] **1.** A holding on, remaining, or abiding in a particular state, or in a course or series; permanence, as of habits, condition, or abode; a state of lasting; continuation; constancy; perseverance; duration.

Patient *continuance* in well-doing. Rom. ii. 7.

They are cloy'd
With long *continuance* in a settled place.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5.

No more now, but desiring a *Continuance* of your Blessing and Prayers, I rest your dutiful Son, J. H.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 32.

Nature . . . is entirely opposed to the *continuance* of paths through her forests. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXI. 221.

2. Uninterrupted succession or continuation; indefinite prolongation; perpetuation.

I make not love to the *continuance* of days, but to the goodness of them. *Bacon*, Death.

They made suite to the Gov[r] to have some portion of land given them for *continuance*, and not by yearly lotte.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 167.

The brute immediately regards his own preservation or the *continuance* of his species. *Addison*, Spectator.

3. Progression of time.

In thy book all my members were written, which in *continuance* were fashioned. Ps. cxxxix. 16.

4. In *law*: (*a*) The deferring of a trial or hearing, or the fixing of a future day for the parties to a suit to appear or to be heard. Specifically—(*b*) In the United States, the deferring of a trial or suit from one stated term of the court to another.

It is on account of the long intervals between terms that *continuances* (which now constitute the chief means of the "postponement swindle") are so eagerly sought.
The Century, XXX. 331.

5†. Continuity; resistance to a separation of parts; a holding together; ductility.

Wool, tow, cotton, and raw silk have, beside the desire of *continuance* in regard to the tenuity of their thread, a greediness of moisture. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 845.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Continuity*, etc. See *continuation.*

continuant (kon-tin′ū-ant), *n.* [< L. *continuan(t-)s*, ppr. of *continuare*, continue: see *continue.*] In *math.*, a determinant all whose constituents vanish, except those in the principal diagonal and the two bordering minor diagonals, while all those of one of these minor diagonals are equal to negative unity: as,

a	1	0	0
−1	*b*	1	0
0	−1	*c*	1
0	0	−1	*d.*

Also *cumulant.*

continuate† (kon-tin′ū-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *continuatus*, pp. of *continuare*, join together, make continuous: see *continue.*] To join closely together. *Abp. Potter.*

continuate† (kon-tin′ū-āt), *a.* [< L. *continuatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **1.** Immediately united; closely joined.

We are of him and in him, even as though our very flesh and bones should be made *continuate* with his.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 56.

A general cause, a *continuate* cause, an inseparable accident, to all men, is discontent, care, misery.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 170.

2. Uninterrupted; unbroken; continuing for an indefinite length of time; continued.

O, 'tis a dangerous and a dreadful thing
To leave a sure pace on *continuate* earth.
Chapman, Byron's Conspiracy, i. 1.

Untirable and *continuate* goodness. *Shak.*, T. of A., i. 1.

continuately† (kon-tin′ū-āt-li), *adv.* Continuously; without interruption.

The water ascends gently and by intermissions, but it falls *continuately*. *Bp. Wilkins*, Archimedes, xv.

continuation (kon-tin-ū-ā′shon), *n.* [= F. *continuation* = Sp. *continuacion* = Pg. *continuação* = It. *continuazione*, < L. *continuatio(n-)*, < *continuare*, pp. *continuatus*, continue: see *continue.*] **1.** The act or fact of continuing or prolonging; extension of existence in a line or series.

These things must needs be the works of Providence for the *continuation* of the species. *Ray.*

Preventing the *continuation* of the royal line.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxiv.

2. Extension or carrying on to a further point; the thing continued: as, the *continuation* of a story.—**3.** Extension in space; a carrying on in length; prolongation: as, the *continuation* of a line in surveying.—**4.** In *math.*, a process in fluxions equivalent to integration by parts.—**5.** *pl.* Trousers. [Slang.]—**Continuation day.** Same as *contango day* (which see, under *contango*).—**Continuation of days.** In *Scots law*, the summons in a civil process formerly authorized the defender to be cited to appear on a certain day, with *continuation of days*, and he might be brought into court either on the day named or later, as the party chose, unless the diet were forced on by protestation. =**Syn.** *Continuation, Continuance, Continuity, Continuousness*, prolongation, protrac-

tion. *Continuation* is used properly of extension in space, *continuance* of time, *continuity* of substance, and *continuousness* of freedom from interruption in space or time. Thus we speak of the *continuation* of a line of railroad (that is, the construction of it beyond a certain point, or the part thus constructed); the *continuance* of suffering; the *continuity* of fibers (that is, their cohesion or preservation of relations). A ferry would break the *continuousness* of a line of railroad. See *continuous*.

The rich country from thence to Portici . . . appearing only a *continuation* of the city. *Brydone.*

There is required a *continuance* of warmth to ripen the best and noblest fruits. *Dryden*, Ded. of Virgil's Georgics.

When a limb, as we say, "goes to sleep," it is because the nerves supplying it have been subjected to pressure sufficient to destroy the nervous *continuity* of the fibres.
Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 320.

continuative (kon-tin′ū-ā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= Pg. It. *continuativo*, < LL. *continuativus*, < L. *continuatus*, pp. of *continuare*, continue: see *continue*.] **I.** *a.* Having the character of continuing, or of causing continuation or prolongation. [Rare.]

II. *n.* 1. An expression noting permanence or duration.

To these may be added *continuatives:* as, Rome remains to this day; which includes at least two propositions, viz. Rome was and Rome is. *Watts*, Logic.

2. In *gram.*, a loose or unemphatic copulative; a connective.

Continuatives . . . consolidate sentences into one continuous whole. *Harris*, Hermes, ii.

continuatively (kon-tin′ū-ā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a continuative manner; in continuation.

continuator (kon-tin′ū-ā-tor), *n.* [= F. *continuateur* = Sp. Pg. *continuador* = It. *continuatore*, < L. as if **continuator*, < *continuare*, pp. *continuatus*, continue: see *continue*.] One who or that which continues or carries forward: as, the *continuator* of an unfinished history.

The purely chronological or annalistic method [of history], though pursued by the learned Baronius and his *continuators*, is now generally abandoned.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 4.

continue (kon-tin′ū), *v.*; pret. and pp. *continued*, ppr. *continuing*. [< ME. *continuen*, *contunen*, < OF. *continuer*, F. *continuer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *continuar* = It. *continuare*, < L. *continuare*, join, unite, make continuous (in space or time), < *continuus*, continuous, unbroken: see *continuous*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To connect or unite; make continuous.

The use of the navel is to *continue* the infant unto the mother. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 5.

2. To extend from one point to another; produce or draw out in length: as, *continue* the line from A to B; let the line be *continued* to the boundary.—3. To protract or carry on; not to cease from or terminate.

Ser, if it please your goodnesse for to hire [hear],
With yow I haue *contynued* my seruice
In pese and rest. *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 577.

O *continue* thy lovingkindness unto them that know thee. Ps. xxxvi. 10.

4. To persevere in; not to cease to do or use: as, to *continue* the same diet.

The seizing Shipwrackt-men has been also a custom at Pegu, but whether still *continued* I know not.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 8.

You know how to make yourself happy, by only *continuing* such a life as you have been long accustomed to lead.
Pope.

5. To carry on from the point of suspension; resume the course of; extend in the same course: as, to *continue* a line of railroad from its present terminus; the story will be *continued* next week.—6. To suffer or cause to remain as before; retain: as, to *continue* judges in their posts.

Disturbances in the celestial regions; though so regulated and moderated by the power of the Sun, prevailing over the heavenly bodies, as to *continue* the world in its state. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, 1., Expl.

Let us pray that God maintain and *continue* our most excellent king here present, true inheritor of this our realm. *Latimer*, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

7†. To keep enduringly; prolong the state or life of.

If a child were *continued* in a grot or cave under the earth until maturity of age, and came suddenly abroad, he would have strange and absurd imaginations.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 228.

But Barnardine must die this afternoon;
And how shall we *continue* Claudio?
Shak., M. for M., iv. 3.

II. *intrans.* 1. To go forward or onward in any course or action; proceed: the opposite of *cease:* as, he *continued* talking for some minutes more.

Also the grett tempest *contynowd* so owtrageowsly, that we war never in such a fer in all our lyff.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 62.

"A good and truly bold spirit," *continued* he, "is ever actuated by reason, and a sense of honour and duty."
Steele, Spectator, No. 350.

2. To persevere; be steadfast or constant in any course.

If ye *continue* in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed. John viii. 31.

3. To remain in a state or place; abide or stay indefinitely.

The multitude . . . *continue* with me now three days, and have nothing to eat. Mat. xv. 32.

These men, . . . to excuse those Gentlemens suspicion of their running to the Salvages, returned to the Fort and there *continued*.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 218.

Hopelessly *continuing* in mistakes, they live and die in their absurdities. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

Those early years which, no matter how long we *continue*, are said to make up the greater portion of our life.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 116.

4. To last; be durable; endure; be permanent.

Thy kingdom shall not *continue*. 1 Sam. xiii. 14.

God is the soule, the life, the strength, and sinnew,
That quickens, moues, and makes this Frame *continue*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

=**Syn.** 3. *Sojourn*, etc. See *abide*1.

continued (kon-tin′ūd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *continue*, *v.*] 1. Drawn out; protracted; produced; extended in length; extended without interruption.

A bridge of wondrous length
From hell *continued*, reaching the utmost orb
Of this frail world. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 1029.

2. Extended in time without intermission; proceeding without cessation; continual: as, a *continued* fever.—**Continued bass.** See *figured bass*, under *bass*3, and *thoroughbass.*—**Continued fever.** See *continual fever*, under *continual.*—**Continued fives.** See *five.*—**Continued fraction,** in *alg.*, an expression of the form (introduced by Lord Brouncker, 1668)

$$a+\cfrac{\alpha}{b+\cfrac{\beta}{c+\cfrac{\gamma}{d+\cfrac{\delta}{e+\text{etc.},}}}}$$

where a, b, c, d, e, etc., and α, β, γ, δ, etc., are usually taken to represent whole numbers. A *proper continued fraction* is one in which $a=\beta=\gamma=\delta=$ etc. $=1$. An *improper continued fraction* is one in which these quantities are all $=1$. The quantities a, b, c, d, e, etc., are termed the *quotients* or *incomplete quotients*. A *terminating continued fraction* is one having a finite number of quotients. A *periodic* or *recurring continued fraction* is one in which the quotients constitute a finite series recurring over and over again without ceasing.—**Continued or continual proportionals,** a series of three or more quantities compared together, so that the ratio is the same between every two adjacent terms, viz., between the first and second, the second and third, the third and fourth, etc.: as, 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, etc., where the terms continually increase in a double ratio. Such quantities are also said to be in *continued proportion*, and a series of continued proportionals is otherwise called a *geometrical progression.*—**Continued voyage,** or **continuous voyage,** a voyage prosecuted to completion. In the law of prizes, a voyage of a vessel carrying contraband of war, or carrying goods intended for a blockaded port, although in fact ended by stopping short of the unlawful destination and making a transhipment in order to evade the law, is treated by some courts as if continued, thus bringing upon the vessel and cargo the same liability as if it had continued the voyage and effected the unlawful purpose.

continuedly (kon-tin′ūd-li), *adv.* Without interruption; without ceasing.

By perseverance, I do not understand a *continuedly* uniform, equal course of obedience, and such as is not interrupted with the least act of sin. *Norris.*

continuer (kon-tin′ū-ėr), *n.* 1. One who continues; one who has the power of perseverance.

I would my horse had the speed of your tongue; and so good a *continuer*. *Shak.*, Much Ado, i. 1.

2. One who carries forward anything that had been begun, or takes up a course that had been pursued, by another or others; a continuator: as, the *continuer* of a history.

Mr. Winthrop is a distinguished *continuer* of the memorable line of occasional orators in which Massachusetts has been . . . so fruitful.
New York Evening Post, Oct. 30, 1886.

continuing (kon-tin′ū-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *continue*, *v.*] Remaining fixed or permanent; abiding; lasting; enduring; persevering.

Here have we no *continuing* city. Heb. xiii. 14.

Continuing guaranty. See *guaranty.*

continuingly (kon-tin′ū-ing-li), *adv.* Without interruption; continuously.

He sayth that the sayd vii slepers were closed in that caue, the first yere of Decius, and so sleped *contynuyngly* to the last time or yeres of Theodocius the younger.
Fabyan, Chron., I. ccxiv.

continuity (kon-ti-nū-i-ti), *n.* [< F. *continuité* = Sp. *continuidad* = Pg. *continuidade* = It. *continuità*, *continuitate*, < L. *continuita(t-)s*, < *continuus*, continuous: see *continuous.*] 1. Uninterrupted connection of parts in space or time; uninterruptedness.

To this habit of *continuity* of attention, tracing the first simple idea to its remoter consequences, the philosophical genius owes many of its discoveries.
I. D'Israeli, Lit. Char., p. 178.

To break the *continuity* of the land, and afford the easier and readier intercourse of water conveyance.
D. Webster, Speech, June 5, 1828.

Fire will live in it [vapor of the grotto del Cani] no longer than in water, because it wraps itself . . . about the flame, and by its *continuity* hinders . . . air and nitre from coming to its succour. *Addison*, Italy.

2. In *math.* and *philos.*, a connection of points (or other elements) as intimate as that of the instants or points of an interval of time: thus, the *continuity* of space consists in this, that a point can move from any one position to any other so that at each instant it shall have a definite and distinct position in space. This statement is not, however, a proper definition of *continuity*, but only an exemplification drawn from time. The old definitions—the fact that adjacent parts have their limits in common (Aristotle), infinite divisibility (Kant), the fact that between any two points there is a third (which is true of the system of rational numbers)—are inadequate. The less unsatisfactory definition is that of G. Cantor, that continuity is the *perfect concatenation* of a system of points—words which must be understood in special senses. Cantor calls a system of points *concatenated* when any two of them being given, and also any finite distance, however small, it is always possible to find a finite number of other points of the system through which by successive steps, each less than the given distance, it would be possible to proceed from one of the given points to the other. He terms a system of points *perfect* when, whatever point not belonging to the system be given, it is possible to find a finite distance so small that there are not an infinite number of points of the system within that distance of the given point. As examples of a concatenated system not perfect, Cantor gives the rational and also the irrational numbers in any interval. As an example of a perfect system not concatenated, he gives all the numbers whose expression in decimals, however far carried out, would contain no figures except 0 and 9.

The simplest of the Concrete Sciences, Astronomy and Geology, yield the idea of *continuity* with great distinctness. I do not mean *continuity* of existence merely; I mean *continuity* of causation: the unceasing production of effect—the never-ending work of every force.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 322.

The motion of a material particle which has continuous existence in time and space is the type and exemplar of every form of *continuity.*
Clerk Maxwell, Matter and Motion, Art. xxv.

3. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, that part of a thing which lies between the two ends, as the shaft of a long bone, or its diaphysis, as distinguished from its condyles or epiphyses, or the middle portion of the bill of a bird, as distinguished from the base and apex. [Chiefly an anatomical term, and especially a surgical one: as, the fracture of a bone in its *continuity.*]—**Continuity of forms,** in the *Kantian philos.*, the doctrine that if A and B are two concepts such that A includes the whole content of B and more, there will always be a third concept C, such that A includes the whole content of C and more, while C includes the whole content of B and more.—**Equation of continuity,** in *hydrodynamics*, the equation which expresses that any change in the quantity of fluid within any closed surface is, in the absence of sources or sinks within the surface, due to the flow of fluid through the surface. In its differential form the equation is

$$\frac{d\rho}{dt}+\frac{d\rho u}{dx}+\frac{d\rho v}{dy}+\frac{d\rho w}{dz}=0,$$

where t is the time, ρ the density, x, y, z the rectangular coördinates, and u, v, w the corresponding components of the velocity.—**Law of continuity,** the doctrine that continuous changes in conditions will be accompanied by continuous changes in the results. This law was first set forth by Leibnitz in 1687, and employed to show that the properties of the parabola may be deduced from those of the ellipse, the laws of rest from those of motion, etc. Later he declared it applicable to such questions as whether there is an uninterrupted series of species from the highest to the lowest. The doctrine has often been understood as implying that there are no abrupt variations in nature.

From the knowledge of the complete state at any instant of a thing whose motion obeys the *law of continuity*, we can calculate where it was at any past time, and where it will be at any future time. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 122.

Solution of continuity, rupture; separation of parts intimately connected. = **Syn.** *Continuance*, etc. See *continuation.*

continuous (kon-tin′ū-us), *a.* [= F. *continu* = Pr. *continu* = Sp. Pg. It. *continuo*, < L. *continuus*, joined, connected, uninterrupted (in space or time), < *continere*, hold together: see *continent* and *contain.*] 1. Characterized by continuity; not affected by disconnection of parts or interruption of sequence; having uninterrupted extent, substance, or existence; unbroken.

By changes in the form of the land and of climate, marine areas now *continuous* must often have existed within recent times in a far less *continuous* and uniform condition than at present. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 169.

It [Carlyle's "History of Frederick the Great"] is a bundle of lively episodes rather than a *continuous* narrative. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 147.

I am more than I was yesterday. This "more" represents the growth which I said was implied in the very conception of personality, of the *continuous* individual.
S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 87.

2. Unintermitted, or constantly renewed; continual.—3. In *bot.*, not deviating from uniformity: the reverse of *interrupted*. Thus, a stem which has no joints is said to be *continuous*.—**Continuous bearings**, chains of timber laid under the rails of a railroad for their support, in place of stone or wooden sleepers fixed at certain intervals. The chains of timber, or longitudinal sleepers, are secured to cross-transoms fixed to piles.—**Continuous brake, girder, impost**, etc. See the nouns.—**Continuous function**, a function whose differential coefficient is nowhere infinite, so that an infinitesimal increment of the variable produces an infinitesimal increment in the value of the function.—**Continuous-service certificate**, a certificate issued to enlisted men in the United States navy who reënlist at the expiration of their term of service.—**Continuous voyage.** See *continued voyage*, under *continued*.=**Syn.** *Continuous, Incessant, Continual*, etc. See *incessant*.

continuously (kon-tin′ū-us-li), *adv.* With continuity or continuation; without interruption; unbrokenly.

Species of animals are supposed to be separated from each other by well-marked lines of difference, and they have not the power of so intermixing with each other as to produce *continuously* fertile progeny.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 134.

continuousness (kon-tin′ū-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being continuous; uninterruptedness.=**Syn.** *Continuity*, etc. See *continuation*.

continuum (kon-tin′ū-um), *n.*; pl. *continua* (-ä). [L., neut. of *continuus*, continuous: see *continuous*.] A continuous spread or extension; a continuity; a continuous quantity. See *continuity*.

The animal world is a *continuum* of smells, sights, touches, tastes, pains, and pleasures.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iii. § 12.

It is interesting to note that all possible sensations of colour, of tone, and of temperature constitute as many groups of qualitative *continua*. By *continuum* is here meant a series of presentations changing gradually in quality, i. e., so that any two differ less the more they approximate in the series. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 51.

cont-line (kont′lin or -lin), *n.* [For **cant-line*, < *cant*[1] + *line*[2].] 1. *Naut.*, the space between the bilges of casks which are stowed alongside of one another.—2. The space between the strands on the outside of a rope, which in worming is filled up, so as to make the rope nearly cylindrical. *E. H. Knight.*

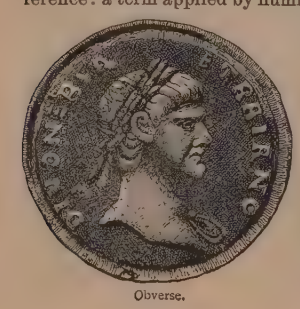
conto (kon′tō), *n.* [Pg., a million, also a story, tale, lit. an account, a count, = E. *count*[1], *n.*] A Portuguese money of account, in which large sums are calculated, equal to 1,000,000 reis, or $1,080. A conto of contos is a million contos. In Brazil, owing to the smaller value of the milreis, the conto is equal to only $546.

Contopus (kon′tō-pus), *n.* [NL., < MGr. *κόντός*, short, + Gr. *ποίς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] A genus of small clamatorial birds, of the family *Tyrannidæ*, characterized, among the little tyrant flycatchers, by their extremely small feet. The common wood-pewee of North America, *C. virens*, is the type. The genus also contains the northern flycatcher (*C. borealis*), Coues's flycatcher (*C. pertinax*), and other species, chiefly of the warmer parts of America.

Wood-pewee (*Contopus virens*).

contorniate (kon-tôr′ni-āt), *a.* and *n.* [Also written *contourniate*, also, as It., *contorniato*; = F. *contorniate*, < It. *contorniato*, contorniate, < *contorno*, circuit, circumference: see *contour*, *n.*] **I.** *a.* Having a furrowed circumference or circular furrow.

II. *n.* A coin or medal having such a circumference: a term applied by numismatists to certain Roman copper pieces, which are characterized by having on each side a circular furrow. They bear on one face a head (of Nero, Trajan, etc.), and on the other a subject generally relating to the games in the circus or amphitheater. They were doubtless issued at Rome in the fourth and fifth centuries A. D., but their ancient appellation is unknown, and the purpose for which they were employed is uncertain. It has been supposed that they were given as tickets or certificates to successful competitors in the games.


Obverse.

Reverse.
Contorniate with head of Trajan.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

contorsion, contorsionist. Old spellings of *contortion, contortionist*.

contort (kon-tôrt′), *v. t.* [< L. *contortus*, pp. of *contorquere* (> It. *contorcere*), twist, < *com-*, together, + *torquere*, twist, turn round: see *tort, torture*.] To twist, draw, bend, or wrench out of shape; make crooked or deformed.

The vertebral arteries are variously *contorted*. *Ray.*

The olive-trees in Provence are . . . neither so tall, so stout, nor so richly *contorted* as . . . beyond the Alps.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 168.

contorted (kon-tôr′ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *contort*, *v.*] Twisted; drawn awry; distorted; twisted on itself: in *bot.*, usually the same as *convolute*, with reference to estivation.

contortion (kon-tôr′shon), *n.* [= F. *contorsion* = Sp. *contorsion* = Pg. *contorsão* = It. *contorsione*, < L. *contortio(n-)*, < *contorquere*, pp. *contortus*, twist: see *contort*.] 1. The act of twisting or wrenching, or the state of being twisted or wrenched; specifically, the act of writhing, especially spasmodically; a twist; wry motion; distortion: as, the *contortion* of the muscles of the face.

When Croft's "Life of Dr. Young" was spoken of as a good imitation of Dr. Johnson's style, "No, no," said he [Burke], "it is not a good imitation of Johnson; it has all his pomp, without his force; it has all the nodosities of the oak, without its strength; it has all the *contortions* of the sibyl, without the inspiration." *Sir J. Prior*, Burke.

His [M. Stahl's] attributing to the hyphæ a faculty of *contortion* or spirally coiling themselves, which from their nature they do not and cannot possess, is calculated to invalidate all that he otherwise observed and depicted.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 555.

2. In *surg.*, a twisting or wresting of a limb or member of the body out of its natural situation; partial dislocation.

contortionist (kon-tôr′shon-ist), *n.* [< *contortion* + *-ist*.] One who practises gymnastic feats requiring great suppleness of the joints and involving contorted or unnatural postures.

contortious (kon-tôr′shus), *a.* [< *contortion* + *-ous*.] Affected by contortions; twisted. [Rare.]

contortive (kon-tôr′tiv), *a.* [< *contort* + *-ive*.] Pertaining or relating to contortion; expressing contortion.

contortuplicate (kon-tôr-tū′pli-kāt), *a.* [< L. *contortuplicatus*, reg. *contortiplicatus*, < *contortus*, twisted (see *contort*), + *plicatus*, pp. of *plicare*, fold: see *plicate*.] 1. In *bot.*, twisted and plaited or folded.—2. In *zoöl.*, crinkled, as the hair of a negro.

contour (kon-tör′ or kon′tör), *n.* [< F. *contour* (= Sp. Pg. It. *contorno*), circuit, circumference, outline, < *contourner* = Sp. *contornar* = Pg. *contornear* = It. *contornare*, < ML. *contornare*, go round, turn round, < L. *com-* (intensive) + *tornare*, turn: see *turn*, and cf. *tour*.] The outline of a figure or body; the line that defines or bounds anything; the periphery considered as distinct from the object: used chiefly in speaking of rounded or sinuous bodies.

The magnetic action of a closed current is equal to that of a magnetic shell of the same *contour*.
Atkinson, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 429.

All her *contours* and all her movements betrayed a fine muscular development.
O. W. Holmes, A Mortal Antipathy, i.

Specifically—(*a*) In the *fine arts*, a line or lines representing the outline of any figure.

In the best polychromy great use is made of outlines or *contours*. *O. N. Rood*, Modern Chromatics, p. 311.

(*b*) In *fort.*, the horizontal outline of works of defense. When the conformation of the ground or works is described by contours or horizontal sections, these sections are taken at some fixed vertical interval from each other suited to the scale of the drawing or the subject in hand; and the distances of the surface, at each interval, above or below some assumed plane of comparison, are given in figures at the most convenient places on the plan. (*c*) In *surv.*, a curve of equal elevation on a map; a contour-line. (*d*) In *math.*, a closed curve considered as inclosing an area.—**Area of a contour.** See *area*.=**Syn.** *Profile*, etc. See *outline*.

contour (kon-tör′), *v. t.* [< *contour*, *n.*] To make a contour or outline of; mark with contours or contour-lines: as, *contoured* maps.

contour-feather (kon-tör′feтн″ėr), *n.* In *ornith.*, one of the feathers which determine the details of contour of a bird; *pl.*, the general plumage which appears upon the surface, as distinguished from hidden down-feathers, etc.

Contour-feathers, pennæ or plumæ proper, have a perfect stem composed of calamus and rhachis, with vanes of pennaceous structure, at least in part, usually plumulaceous toward the base. These form the great bulk of the surface plumage. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 85.

contour-hair (kon-tör′hãr), *n.* One of the hairs of the general superficial pelage of a quadruped, which to some extent determines the contour of the animal: distinguished from the hidden under-fur. The fur of the seal or beaver when dressed for use in garments, etc., is deprived of its contour-hairs.

The various forms of hairs, whether woolly or *contour-hairs*, setæ or spines, are merely modifications of one and the same early condition.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 420.

contouring (kon-tör′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *contour*, *v.*] The act of forming or determining a contour or contour-line. See *contour-line*.

In true *contouring*, regular horizontal lines, at fixed vertical intervals, are traced over a country, and plotted on to the maps. *R. A. Proctor*, Light Science, p. 280.

contour-line (kon-tör′līn), *n.* In *surv.*, a line joining points of equal elevation on a surface; a line or level carried along the surface of a country or district at a uniform height above the sea-level. When laid down or plotted on a map or plan, such lines show the elevations and depressions of the surface of the ground, the degree of accuracy depending on the number of lines or levels taken. In the maps of the Coast and Geodetic Survey of the United States the contour-lines are generally given for every 20 feet of elevation. It is essential to the completeness of a contour-line that it should be carried on till it returns to the point whence it started, thus describing a closed curve. The littoral cordon or outline of the sea forms a natural contour-line. The system of representing the form of the earth's surface by means of horizontal lines at equal vertical distances was probably invented by Philippe Buache in 1744.

Contour-lines, eighty feet apart vertically, were run; and intermediate forty-foot contours were interpolated by means of slope-measurements in the steeper parts, and by running curves in the more level portions.
Science, III. 365.

Contour-line map, a map in which the elevations are indicated by contour-lines, which may be drawn at any distance apart, according to the scale adopted and the accuracy with which the surveys have been made. Where the slope is steep the lines are more crowded together, and vice versa. This is, on the whole, the most advantageous method of representing topography where the scale adopted is large.

contourné (kon-tör-nā′), *a.* [F., pp. of *contourner*, turn round: see *contour*, *n.*] In *her.*, turned toward the sinister: said of an animal used as a bearing.

contourniate (kon-tör′ni-āt), *a.* and *n.* Same as *contorniate*.

contr. An abbreviation of *contracted* and *contraction*.

contra (kon′trą), *adv.* and *prep.* [L. *contra*, < *cum*, OL. *com*, with (see *com-*), + *-trā*, ablative fem. of a compar. suffix *-terus* = E. *-ther* in *o-ther, hi-ther*, etc., *-ter* in *af-ter*, etc. Cf. L. *intrā, ex-trā*, similarly formed. From L. *contra*, through F., comes E. *counter-*, *counter*[2], *encounter*, and *country*, q. v.] A Latin adverb and preposition (and prefix), meaning 'against,' 'over against,' 'opposite,' 'in front of,' orig. 'in comparison with': used in the phrase *per contra*, and, abbreviated, in *pro and con*; also in various legal phrases, as *contra bonos mores*; usually as a prefix in words taken from the Latin or Romance languages, or formed analogously in English. In introducing a legal citation it means 'to the contrary.' See *contra-*.

contra-. [L. *contrā-*, prefix: see *contra*.] A prefix of Latin origin, meaning 'against,' 'over against,' 'opposite'; doublet of *counter-*. See *contra* and *counter-*. Specifically—(*a*) In the compound names of musical instruments, a prefix signifying a large form or variety, yielding tones an octave lower than the typical form: as, *contrabass, contrafagotto*, etc. See *double*. (*b*) In *her.*, contrary.

contra-arithmetical (kon″trą-ar-ith-met′i-kal), *a.* Used only in the following phrase: **Contra-arithmetical proportion**, the relation between the three quantities *a*, *b*, and *c* when $a - b : a - c :: c : b$ — that is, when $a = b + c$. The series of phyllotactic numbers, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, etc., are in continued contra-arithmetical proportion.

contraband (kon′trą-band), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *contrabande* = G. *contraband, contreband* = Dan. *kontraband* = F. *contrabande*, < It. *contrabbando* = Sp. Pg. *contrabando* (ML. *contrabannum*), prop. contrary to proclamation, < L. *contra*, against, + ML. *bandum, bannum*, a proclama-

tion, ban: see *ban*[1], *n.*] **I.** *a.* Prohibited or excluded by proclamation, law, or treaty.

Men who gain subsistence by *contraband* dealing,
And a mode of abstraction strict people call "stealing."
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 308.

To restrain *contraband* intelligence and trade, a system of searches, seizures, permits, and passes had been introduced, I think, by Gen. Fremont.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 404.

Articles by general consent deemed to be *contraband* are such as appertain immediately to the uses of war.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 179.

Contraband goods, such goods as are prohibited to be imported or exported by the laws of a particular kingdom or state, or by the law of nations, or by special treaties. In time of war, arms and munitions of war, and such other articles as may directly aid belligerent operations (called *contraband of war*), are not permitted by one belligerent to be transported by neutrals to the other, but are under the law of nations held to be contraband and liable to capture and condemnation.

Contraband of war perhaps denoted at first that which a belligerent publicly prohibited the exportation of into his enemy's country, and now those kinds of goods which by the law of nations a neutral cannot send into either of the countries at war without wrong to the other, or which by conventional law the states making a treaty agree to put under this rubric.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 178.

In the very first commercial treaty made by the United States, that with France, . . . the definition of *contraband goods* was also laid down as being solely munitions of war.
E. Schuyler, American Diplomacy, p. 368.

II. *n.* **1.** Illegal or prohibited traffic.

Persons most bound . . . to prevent *contraband*.
Burke, State of the Nation, App.

This [the ocean] is a prodigious security against a direct *contraband* with foreign countries; but a circuitous *contraband* to one state, through the medium of another, would be both easy and safe.
A. Hamilton, Federalist, No. 12.

2. Anything by law prohibited to be imported or exported.

At this date the hawker bore a bad character for dealings in *contraband*. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, III. 35.

3. In the United States, during the civil war, a negro slave, especially an escaped or a captured slave: so called from a decision of General B. F. Butler, in 1861, that slaves coming into his lines or captured were contraband of war, and so subject to confiscation.

What I have said of the proportion of free colored persons to the whites in the District [of Columbia] is from the census of 1860, having no reference to persons called *contrabands*. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 326.

Occasional contraband, goods treated as contraband by a belligerent, upon the pretext or justification that, though not ordinarily contraband, they are in effect such by reason of the peculiar circumstances of the occasion; doubtful articles put into the list of contraband by a belligerent merely because they are not the product of the exporting country, or because they are intended for a naval or military port, or for similar reasons.

The doctrine of *occasional contraband*, or contraband according to circumstances, is not sufficiently established to be regarded as a part of the law of nations.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 180.

contraband† (kon'trą-band), *v. t.* [< *contraband*, *a.*] **1.** To declare prohibited; forbid.

The law severely *contrabands*
Our taking business off men's hands.
S. Butler, Hudibras.

2. To import illegally, as prohibited goods; smuggle.

Christian shippes . . . are there also searched for concealed Slaues, and goods *contrabanded*.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 87.

contrabandism (kon'tra-ban-dizm), *n.* [< *contraband* + *-ism*.] Trafficking in contravention of the customs laws; smuggling.

contrabandist (kon'trą-ban-dist), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *contrabandista*; as *contraband* + *-ist*.] One who traffics illegally; a smuggler.

It was proved that one of the *contrabandists* had provided the vessel in which the ruffian O'Brien had carried Scum Goodman over to France. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxiii.

contrabass (kon'trą̈-bās), *a.* and *n.* [See *contrabasso*.] **I.** *a.* In *music*, sounding an octave lower than another instrument of the same class, or furnishing the lowest tones in a family of instruments: as, a *contrabass* trombone, saxhorn, etc.—**Contrabass tuba.** See *tuba*.

II. *n.* The largest instrument of the viol class; the double-bass (which see). Also *contrabasso*.

contrabassist (kon'trą̈-bas-ist), *n.* [< *contrabass* + *-ist*.] A performer on the contrabass or double-bass.

contrabasso (kon-trą̈-bäs'sō), *n.* [It., < *contra* (see *contra-*) + *basso*, bass: see *bass*[3].] Same as *contrabass*.

contra bonos mores (kon'trą̈ bō'nōs mō'rēz). [L.: *contra*, against; *bonos*, acc. pl. masc. of *bonus*, good; *mores*, acc. pl. of *mos* (*mor-*), custom, etc.: see *contra*, *bona*, and *morals*.] Opposed to or inconsistent with good morals; immoral: frequently used in legal discussions: as, if not an infraction of law, it is certainly *contra bonos mores*.

Contracts *contra bonos mores* are void.
Rapalje and Lawrence, Law Dict., I. 279.

contract (kon'trakt'), *v.* [= F. *contracter* = Sp. Pg. *contractar*, *contratar* = It. *contrattare*, < L. *contractus*, pp. of *contrahere*, draw together, collect, occasion, cause, make a bargain, < *com-*, together, + *trahere*, draw: see *tract*. Cf. *attract*, *detract*, *extract*, *protract*, *retract*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To draw together or closer; draw into a smaller compass, either by compression or by the omission of parts; shorten; abridge; condense; narrow; lessen: as, to *contract* a space or an inclosure; to *contract* the period of life; to *contract* a word or an essay.

But I must *contract* my thoughts . . . that I may have room to insist on one plain, useful inference.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. ix.

It is painful to hear that a state which used to be foremost in acts of liberality . . . is *contracting* her ideas, and pointing them to local and independent measures.
Washington, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 422.

A government which *contracts* natural liberty less than others is that which best coincides with the aims attributed to rational creatures. *Brougham*.

2. To draw the parts of together; wrinkle; pucker.

Thou cry'dst, Indeed?
And didst *contract* and purse thy brow together.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3.

3. In *gram.*, to shorten by combination of concurrent vowels into one long vowel or a diphthong.—**4.** To betroth; affiance.

I'll be marry'd to Morrow, I'll be *contracted* to Night.
Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 5.

He has undertaken, should it be necessary, to swear and prove that Charles is at this time *contracted* by vows and honour to your ladyship.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, v. 3.

5. To make, settle, or establish by contract or agreement.

They say there is an Alliance *contracted* already 'twixt Christian V. and the Duke of Sax's Daughter.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 2.

6. To acquire, as by habit, use, or contagion; gain by accretion or variation; bring on; incur: as, to *contract* vicious habits by indulgence; to *contract* debt by extravagance; to *contract* disease.

Each from each *contract* new strength and life. *Pope*.

He had apparently *contracted* a strong and early passion for the stage. *Gifford*, Int. to Ford's Plays, p. xix.

It is a bad thing that men should hate each other; but it is far worse that they should *contract* the habit of cutting one another's throats without hatred.
Macaulay, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

To contract a pair formed of two members of a linear series, in *math.*, to put the prior member one place later in the series and the posterior member one place earlier.—**To contract marriage**, to enter into marriage, as distinguished from making an engagement or precontract of marriage.—**Syn. 1.** To condense, reduce, diminish.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be drawn together; be reduced in compass; become smaller, shorter, or narrower; shrink.

Whatever empties the vessels gives room to the fibres to *contract*. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

Years *contracting* to a moment. *Wordsworth*.

2. To make a bargain; enter into an agreement or engagement; covenant: as, to *contract* for a load of flour; to *contract* to carry the mail.

This Dutchman had *contracted* with the Genoese for all their marble. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 19, 1676.

3. To bind one's self by promise of marriage.

Although the young folks can *contract* against their parents' will, yet they can be hindered from possession.
Jer. Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium, iii. 5.

—**Syn. 1.** *Diminish*, *Dwindle*, etc. See *decrease*.

contract† (kon-trakt'), *a.* [< L. *contractus*, pp.: see the verb.] **1.** Condensed; brief.

I have bene ye larger in these things, . . . (thoug in other things I shal labour to be more *contracte*), that their children may see with what difficulties their fathers wrastled. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 58.

2. Concrete.

Number is first divided as you see,
For number abstract, and number *contract*.
T. Hylle (1600).

3. Contracted; affianced; betrothed.

First was he *contract* to Lady Lucy—
Your mother lives a witness to his vow.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7.

Contract forms, contract conjugation, contract verbs, forms, etc., exhibiting contraction of different vowels into a long vowel or diphthong.

contract (kon'trakt), *n.* [= F. *contrat* = Sp. Pg. *contrato* = It. *contratto* = D. *kontrakt* = G. *contract* = Dan. Sw. *kontrakt*, < L. *contractus*, a drawing together, LL. a contract, agreement, < *contrahere*, pp. *contractus*, draw together, contract: see *contract*, *v.*] **1**†. A drawing together; mutual attraction; attractive force.

For nearer *contracts* than general Christianity, had made us so much towards one, that one part cannot escape the distemper of the other. *Donne*, Letters, vi.

2. An agreement between two or more parties for the doing or the not doing of some definite thing. *Parsons*, Contracts, I. 6. See def. 5.

Every Law is a *Contract* between the King and the People, and therefore to be kept. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 65.

We may probably credit the Church with the comparatively advanced development of another conception which we find here—the conception of a *Contract*.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 56.

A *contract* is one of the highest acts of human free will: it is the will bending itself in regard to the future, and surrendering the right to change a certain expressed intention, so that it becomes morally and jurally a wrong to act otherwise; it is the act of two parties in which each or one of the two conveys power over himself to the other, in consideration of something done or to be done by the other. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 97.

Specifically—**3.** Betrothal.

Glo. Touch'd you the bastardy of Edward's children?
Buck. I did; with his *contract* with Lady Lucy.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7.

4. The writing which contains the agreement of parties, with the terms and conditions, and which serves as evidence of the obligation.

The interpretation of *contracts* is controlled, according to the prevailing opinion, by the law and custom of the place of performance. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 72.

5. Specifically, in *law*, an interchange of legal rights by agreement. (*a*) In the most general sense, any agreement or obligation whereby one party becomes bound to another, whether by record or judgment, or by assent, or even impliedly, to do or to omit to do an act. In this sense it is used in contradistinction to obligations arising out of torts or wrongs. (*b*) The legal obligation resulting from the drawing together of minds until they meet in an agreement for the doing or the not doing of an act. In its narrowest use in this sense it implies an agreement where both parties become bound. Contracts of this sort are sometimes called *bilateral*, to distinguish them from *unilateral* contracts, which bind but one party. (*c*) An agreement in which a party undertakes to do or not to do an act. In this sense it includes *unilateral contracts*, such as promissory notes. (*d*) In the most strict sense, an agreement enforcible by law; an agreement upon sufficient consideration, and in such form, and made under such circumstances, that a breach of it is a good cause of action. In this sense it includes the idea of validity, as distinguished from those contracts which lack some element necessary to constitute a legal obligation. (*e*) In *civil law*, as defined by modern authors, the union of two or more persons resulting in an accordant declaration of the will, with the object of creating a future obligation between them. In the Pandects the generic word was *conventio*, and the word *contractus* was used for those particular conventions which were accompanied by such formalities as to fall within one of the classes recognized by the law as binding; the other conventions, the recognition of which was of later growth, and which were of imperfect effect, were called *pacta*.—**Accessory contract, aleatory contract, bare contract, commutative contract**, etc. See the adjectives.—**Contract of record**, a contract made and entered of record before a judicial tribunal, as a judgment, recognizance, etc.—**Executed contract**, a contract in respect of which the thing agreed has been done; a contract by or under which the possession of and right to the chose or thing are transferred together, as a deed conveying land.—**Executory contract**, a contract in respect of which the thing agreed remains yet to be done, as a contract to convey land at a future day. A mutual contract (which see) may be *executed* as to one party, and remain *executory* as to the other.—**Express contract**, a contract in which the agreement is made in express words or by writing.—**Gambling contract**, a contract to pay at a certain future time an amount equal to any rise in the market price of any article of commerce, in consideration that the other party will pay the amount equal to any fall. *Bisbee and Simonds.*—**Implied contract**, a contract which the law imputes or raises by construction, by reason of some value or service rendered, and because common justice requires the party to be treated as if he had agreed: as, where one person receives the money of another, a *contract* to pay it over may be *implied*.—**Indeterminate contract**, a contract the terms of which cannot be fixed by all the parties acting for their true interests, because the circumstances are such that no agreement (nor acquiescence in a non-agreement) can be reached until other motives act.—**Innominate contracts.** See *nominate contracts*, below.—**Joint contract**, a contract in which the contractors are jointly bound to perform the promise or obligation therein contained, or entitled to receive the benefit of such promise or obligation. *Bouvier.*—**Literal contract**, in *Rom. law*, an agreement the validity of which was recognized by the tribunals provided the agreement was entered in the account-book of one, or it may have been of both, of the parties.—**Maritime contract.** See *maritime*.—**Marriage contract.** See *marriage*.—**Mutual contract**, a contract in which each party assumes his obligation in consideration of the obligation assumed by the other. *Goudsmit.*—**Nominate contracts**, in *Scots law*, are loan, commodate, deposit, pledge, sale, permutation, location, society, and mandate. Contracts not distinguished by special names are termed *innominate*, all of which are obligatory on the contracting parties from their date.—**Open contract**, in *Eng. conveyancing*, a contract for the sale of real property which does not by special conditions restrict the extent to which

the vendor must give evidence of his title.—**Oral contract.** Same as *verbal contract.*—**Parol** or **simple contract,** a contract not by specialty or under seal, whether in writing or by word of mouth. *Stephen.*—**Real contract,** in *Rom. law,* an agreement the validity of which was recognized by the courts because it related to a thing, and the thing had been delivered pursuant to it.—**Social contract** [F. *contrat social*], a supposed expressed or implied agreement regulating the relations of citizens with one another and with the government, and forming the foundation of political society: the phrase used as a title to a treatise on government by J. J. Rousseau, which exercised a great influence in France and elsewhere previous to the revolution.—**Special contract.** (*a*) A sealed contract. (*b*) A written contract specifying in detail what is to be done, as a building-contract with specifications.—**To count on contract.** See *count*[1].—**Verbal contract,** a contract made by word of mouth, in contradistinction to one embodied in writing. Also called *oral contract.*—**Voidable contract,** a contract which is liable to be made void by a party or a third person, but which meanwhile is binding.—**Void contract,** a contract which has no legal efficacy to bind either party.=**Syn. 2.** Obligation, convention.

contractable (kon-trak'ta-bl), *a.* [< *contract, v.,* + *-able.*] Capable of being contracted or acquired: as, *contractable* diseases.

Influences which we call moral, which are usually imitative, and which are *contractable* by imitation.
B. W. Richardson, Prevent. Med., p. 447.

contractant (kon-trak'tant), *n.* [= F. *contractant;* as *contract* + *-ant*[1].] In *law,* a contracting party.

That trading vessels of any of the *contractants,* under convoy, shall lodge with the commander of the convoying vessel their passports and certificates or sea-letters, drawn up according to a certain form.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 191.

contractation† (kon-trak-tā'shon), *n.* A contract; the act of making a contract.

In euery ship euery man's name is taken, and if he haue any marke in the face, or hand, or arme, it is written by a notarie (as well as his name) appertaining to the *contractation* house, appointed for these causes.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 862.

contracted (kon-trak'ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *contract, v.*] **1.** Drawn together or into a smaller or narrower compass; shrunk.

To whom the angel with *contracted* brow.
Milton, P. L., viii. 560.

2. Narrow; mean; selfish: as, a man of a *contracted* soul or mind.

Men may travel far, and return with minds as *contracted* as if they had never stirred from their own market-town.
Macaulay, History.

3. Narrow or restricted in means or opportunities; restricted, as by poverty; scanty; needy.

He passed his youth in *contracted* circumstances.
Lamb, Old Benchers.

4. Arranged for or disposed of by contract; specifically, betrothed.

Here are the articles of *contracted* peace,
Between our sovereign and the French king Charles,
For eighteen months concluded by consent.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 1.

I press me none but good householders, yeomen's sons: inquire me out *contracted* bachelors, such as had been asked twice on the bans. *Shak.,* 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2.

Contracted vein, in *hydraul.,* a phrase denoting the diminution which takes place in the diameter of a stream of water issuing from a vessel at a short distance from the discharging aperture, owing to the momentum of the particles toward the center of the orifice.

contractedly (kon-trak'ted-li), *adv.* In a contracted manner; with contraction.

Pillar is to be pronounced *contractedly,* as of one syllable, or two short ones.
Bp. Newton, Note on Paradise Lost, ii. 302.

contractedness (kon-trak'ted-nes), *n.* **1.** The state of being contracted; conciseness.

Brevity or *contractedness* of speech in prayer.
South, Sermons, II. iv.

2. Narrowness; meanness; extreme selfishness.

Wherever men neglect the improvement of their minds, there is always a narrowness and *contractedness* of spirit.
A. A. Sykes, Sermon at St. Paul's, p. 9 (1724).

contractibility (kon-trak-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *contractible:* see *-bility.*] Capability of being contracted; the property of admitting of contraction: as, the *contractibility* and dilatability of air.

contractible (kon-trak'ti-bl), *a.* [< *contract, v.,* + *-ible.*] Capable of contraction.

Small air-bladders dilatable and *contractible.*
Arbuthnot, Aliments.

Contractible pair, in *alg.,* two not contiguous members of a linear series.

contractibleness (kon-trak'ti-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of suffering contraction; contractibility.

contractile (kon-trak'til), *a.* [< F. *contractile* = Sp. Pg. *contractil* = It. *contrattile,* < L. as if **contractilis,* < *contractus,* pp. of *contrahere,* draw together: see *contract, v.*] **1.** Susceptible of contraction; having the property of contracting or shrinking into a smaller compass or length: as, *contractile* muscles or fibers.—**2.** Producing contraction; capable of shortening or making smaller.

The heart's *contractile* force.
Brooke, Universal Beauty, iv.

Observation of the ascent of water in capillary tubes shows that the *contractile* force of a thin film of water is about sixteen milligrammes weight per millimetre of breadth. *Thomson and Tait,* Nat. Phil., I. ii., App. (F).

Specifically—**3.** In *entom.,* capable of being doubled in close to the lower surface of the thorax, and fitting into grooves so as to be hardly distinguishable from the general surface: said of the legs, etc., of insects. This structure is found in many *Coleoptera* which feign death on being alarmed. The body of an insect is said to be *contractile* when the prothorax and head can be folded down on the trunk, as in certain *Coleoptera* and *Hymenoptera.*—**Contractile vacuole.** See *vacuole.*

contractility (kon-trak-til'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *contractilité;* as *contractile* + *-ity.*] The inherent property or force by which bodies shrink or contract; more specifically, in *physiol.,* the property which belongs to muscles of contracting under appropriate stimuli. The stimulus normally comes through the nerves, and may be accompanied by volition or not; but it may also be applied artificially, either indirectly through the nerves or directly to the muscle itself, as by electricity, mechanical violence, or chemical action.

It is not pure thought which moves a muscle; neither is it the abstraction *contractility,* but the muscle, which moves a limb.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. ii. § 3.

The central cord, to whose *contractility* this action is due, has been described as muscular.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 439.

contracting (kon-trak'ting), *a.* [< *contract* + *-ing*[2].] **1.** Making or having made a contract or treaty; stipulating: as, the *contracting* parties to a league.

The *Contracting* parties came, in short, to an understanding in each case; but if they went no further, they were not obliged to one another.
Maine, Ancient Law, p. 315.

2†. Binding a contract; given in confirmation of a bargain or an agreement.

The promises of immortality and eternal life, of which the present miraculous graces of the Holy Spirit were an earnest, and in the nature of a *contracting* penny.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 265.

contraction (kon-trak'shon), *n.* [= F. *contraction* = Sp. *contraccion* = Pg. *contracção* = It. *contrazione,* < L. *contractio*(*n-*), contraction, < *contrahere,* pp. *contractus,* draw together: see *contract, v.*] **1.** The act of drawing together or shrinking; the condition of becoming smaller in extent or dimensions through the nearer approach to one another of the parts; the state of being contracted; a decrease in volume, bulk, or dimensions, as from loss of heat. All bodies, with very few exceptions, expand by the application of heat, and contract when heat is withdrawn. (See *expansion* and *heat.*) Contraction also takes place when a gas is condensed to a liquid, and in most cases when a liquid is changed to a solid; there are, however, some exceptions, as water, which expands on solidifying.

Contraction of the pupil takes place not only under the stimulus of light, but also in looking at very near objects. The reason of this is, that correction of spherical aberration is thus made more perfect.
Le Conte, Sight, p. 40.

2. The act of making short, of abridging, or of reducing within a narrower compass by any means; the act of lessening or making smaller in amount; the state of being so lessened; reduction; diminution; abridgment: as, a *contraction* of the currency.

He [the farmer] has done his best to become rich; he has mortgaged, and he has repudiated his mortgages; . . . he has tried inflation, and *contraction* too; and yet he cannot make more than seven or eight per cent.
The Nation, July 15, 1875.

Specifically—**3.** A shortening of a word in pronunciation or in writing: as, can't is a *contraction* of cannot. In writing, contraction takes place, as in pronunciation, primarily by the omission of intermediate letters; but also by writing in a smaller character the last letter above the word contracted, by running two or more letters into one character, by using symbols representing syllables or words, and by the use of initial letters: as, *recd.* for *received; q*^{m} for *quam; &* for *et.* Specifically, in *Gr. gram.,* the union of the concurrent vowels of two syllables into one long vowel or diphthong—that is, of οω into ω, of εε into ει, etc. See *abbreviation,* 2.

4. In *anc. pros.,* the use of a single long time or syllable in place of two short times. Thus, in the dactylic hexameter, a spondee (– –) can be substituted in the first four feet for a dactyl (– ⏑ ⏑), one long being metrically equivalent to two shorts; but such a substitution is admissible only in certain kinds of verse and in certain parts of a foot or line, according to special rules. In the dactylic hexameter, for example, the fifth foot must ordinarily be a dactyl, not a spondee. The converse of *contraction* is *resolution.*

5†. The act of making a contract; the state of being under a contract, especially one of marriage.

Such an act
. . . makes marriage vows
As false as dicers' oaths: O, such a deed
As from the body of *contraction* plucks
The very soul. *Shak.,* Hamlet, iii. 4.

6. In *surg.,* an abnormal and permanent alteration in the relative position and forms of parts, arising from various causes, as in ankylosis, distortion, clubfoot, wryneck, etc.—**7.** In *math.,* any device for abridging the mechanical labor of making calculations by diminishing the number of characters written down.—**8.** The act or process of contracting or acquiring: as, the *contraction* of a debt.—**Dupuytren's contraction** [named after *Dupuytren,* a French surgeon, 1777–1835], in *pathol.,* the fixed flexion of one finger or more, due to the contraction of the palmar fascia. It usually affects the little finger first, is more frequent in males than in females, and seems to be favored by the gouty diathesis.—**Hour-glass contraction,** an irregular, local, transverse contraction of the uterus, at the internal os or above, occurring after the delivery of the child, and delaying the delivery of the placenta.=**Syn. 3.** *Abbreviation, Contraction.* See *abbreviation.*

contractional (kon-trak'shon-al), *a.* [< *contraction* + *-al.*] **1.** Of, relating to, or of the nature of contraction.

Mr. Robert Mallett, a zealous supporter of the *contractional* hypothesis, estimated that the diameter of the earth is now about 189 miles less than it was when entirely fluid. *Amer. Jour. Sci.,* 3d ser., XXX. 251.

The *contractional* theory here finds a cause for all the diminution of interior volume demanded by the wrinkling of the crust in mountain ranges. *Science,* V. 388.

2. Causing or caused by contraction.

contractionist (kon-trak'shon-ist), *n.* [< *contraction* + *-ist.*] One who advocates contraction of the currency, especially of the paper currency, of a country: the opposite of *inflationist.*

As regards the Republican party, its own desire is to please everybody—both *contractionist* and inflationist, the solvent and insolvent, the creditor and the debtor.
The Nation, Aug. 19, 1875.

contraction-rule (kon-trak'shon-rōl), *n.* A pattern-makers' rule, longer than the standard rule by an amount equal to that which the metal to be used for a casting contracts in cooling from the molten state. For cast-iron the rule is 24½ inches for a length of two feet.

contractive (kon-trak'tiv), *a.* [< *contract* + *-ive.*] Tending to contract.

The heart, as said, from its *contractive* cave,
On the left side ejects the bounding wave.
Blackmore, Creation.

contractor (kon-trak'tor), *n.* [< LL. *contractor,* one who makes a contract, < L. *contrahere,* pp. *contractus,* contract: see *contract, v.*] **1.** One who contracts; one of the parties to a contract, bargain, or agreement; one who covenants with another to do or to refrain from doing a particular thing.

All matches . . . are dangerous and inconvenient where the *contractors* are not equals. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Specifically—**2.** One who contracts or covenants, either with a government or other public body or with private parties, to furnish supplies, or to construct works or erect buildings, or to perform any work or service, at a certain price or rate: as, a paving-*contractor;* a labor-*contractor.*—**3.** A muscle which contracts or lessens the size of a part; a constrictor.—**Contractor tracheæ,** in *ornith.,* the contractor of the windpipe, a muscle lying along the trachea, whose action shortens the windpipe by drawing the tracheal rings closer together, and also drags the whole structure backward by being attached to the clavicle or sternum. See *sternotrachealis.*—**Independent contractor,** as distinguished from *servant* or *employee,* a person following a regular independent employment, who offers his services to the public to accept orders and execute commissions for all who may employ him in a certain line of duty, using his own means for the purpose, and being accountable only for final performance. *Cooley,* Torts (ed. 1878), p. 549.

contractual (kon-trak'tū-al), *a.* [= F. *contractuel,* < L. *contractus* (*contractu-*), a drawing together, LL. a contract: see *contract, n.,* and *-al.*] Arising from a contract or agreement; consisting in or of the nature of a contract: as, a *contractual* liability.

The recognition of simple consent as creative of a *contractual* bond. *Encyc. Brit.,* XX. 703.

It [the German Salic law] elaborately discusses *contractual* obligations. *Maine,* Early Law and Custom, p. 373.

contracture (kon-trak'tūr), *n.* [= F. *contracture* = It. *contrattura;* as *contract* + *-ure.*] **1.** Contraction, as of muscles; contortion produced by muscular contraction; specifically, a permanent shortening of a muscle.

Massage is of more value in the prevention than in the cure of *contractures*, stiffness, and anchylosis.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, IV. 658.

A strong *contracture* of the foot produced in one of them certainly reappeared in the other.
E. Gurney, Mind, XII. 420.

2†. Taking; catching: as, *contracture* of a fever.

contractured (kon-trak′tūrd), *a.* [< *contracture* + *-ed*².] Suffering from or affected by contracture; constricted.

A preliminary stretching of the *contractured* canal.
Med. News, XLVII. 617.

contra-dance (kon′trä-dăns), *n.* [Modified from F. *contredanse* (= Sp. *contradanza* = Pg. *contradança* = It. *contraddanza*), < *contre*, opposite, + *danse*, dance: see *contra* and *dance*.] A dance by four couples placed opposite each other and making the same steps and figures. See *country-dance*.

contradict (kon-tra-dikt′), *v.* [< L. *contradictus*, pp. of *contradicere* (> F. *contredire* = Pr. *contradire* = Sp. *contradecir* = Pg. *contradizer* = It. *contraddire*), in class. L. two words, *contra dicere*, speak against: *contra*, against; *dicere*, speak: see *contra* and *diction*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To assert the contrary or opposite of; deny directly and categorically: as, his statement was at once *contradicted*.

What I am to say must be but that which *contradicts* my accusation. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 2.

I have more Manners than to *contradict* what a Lady has declar'd. *Congreve*, Love for Love, i. 11.

It has often been said that in no country are land-owners so ignorant of their legal position or so dependent on legal advice as in England; and I believe it cannot be *contradicted*. *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 4.

2. To deny the words or assertion of; address or speak of in contradiction: as, he *contradicted* the previous speaker; I *contradicted* him to his face.

When another asserted something that I thought an error, I deny'd myself the pleasure of *contradicting* him abruptly. *Franklin*, Autobiog., I. 243.

3. To oppose; act or be directly contrary to; be inconsistent with: as, the statement which was made *contradicts* experience.

No truth can *contradict* another truth. *Hooker*.

The impugner of that veracity [of our sensuous faculties] *contradicts* himself, since the veracity of the senses is doubted by him on account of his acceptance of the testimony of his senses. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 113.

4†. To speak or declare against; forbid.

'Tis she is sub-contracted to this lord,
And I, her husband, *contradict* your banns.
Shak., Lear, v. 3.

=**Syn. 1.** To gainsay, impugn, controvert, dispute.—**2.** To contravene.

II. *intrans.* To utter a contrary statement or a contradiction; deny.

The Jews . . . spake against those things which were spoken by Paul, *contradicting* and blaspheming.
Acts xiii. 45.

contradictable (kon-tra-dik′ta-bl), *a.* [< *contradict* + *-able*.] That may be contradicted; deniable; disputable.

contradicter (kon-tra-dik′tėr), *n.* [= F. *contradicteur* = Sp. *contradictor*, *contraditor* = Pg. *contraditor* = It. *contradittore*, < LL. *contradictor*, < L. *contradicere*, pp. *contradictus*, speak against: see *contradict* and *-er*¹.] One who contradicts or denies; an opposer. Also *contradictor*.

If a gentleman happen to be a little more sincere in his representations, . . . he is sure to have a dozen *contradictors*. *Swift*, State of Ireland.

contradiction (kon-tra-dik′shon), *n.* [= F. *contradiction* = Sp. *contradiccion* = Pg. *contradicção* = It. *contraddizione*, < L. *contradictio(n-)*, < *contradicere*, pp. *contradictus*, speak against: see *contradict*. L. *contradictio(n-)* in the strict logical sense was first used by Boëthius to translate Gr. *ἀντίφασις*.] **1.** An assertion of the direct opposite to what has been said or affirmed; denial; contrary declaration.

I make the assertion deliberately, without fear of *contradiction*, that this globe really was created, and that it is composed of land and water.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 50.

2. Opposition, whether by argument or conduct.

Consider him that endured such *contradiction* of sinners against himself. Heb. xii. 3.

That tongue,
Inspir'd with *contradiction*, durst oppose
A third part of the gods. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 155.

3. Direct opposition or repugnancy; absolute inconsistency; specifically, the relation of two propositions which are so opposed that one must be false and one must be true.

If truth be once perceived, we do thereby also perceive whatever is false in *contradiction* to it.
N. Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.

The character of the Italian statesman seems, at first sight, a collection of *contradictions*, a phantom as monstrous as the portress of hell in Milton, half divinity, half snake, majestic and beautiful above, grovelling and poisonous below. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

4. Figuratively, a person who or a thing which is self-contradictory or inconsistent.

Woman's at best a *contradiction* still.
Heaven, when it strives to polish all it can
Its last best work, but forms a softer man.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 270.

Contradiction in terms, a self-contradictory phrase, as "a square circle."—**Principle of contradiction**, the principle that nothing can be both true and false in the same sense and in the same respects. Modern formal logic demonstrates that this principle enters into a large part of our reasoning, but forms the hinge only of a few very simple inferences (not of direct syllogism). Formerly many logicians regarded the law of contradiction as the governing principle of all demonstrative reasoning. Accordingly, it is often referred to as such without regard to its exact signification. The law was enunciated by Aristotle, but its name was perhaps first given to it by Ramus.

The proposition that no subject can have a predicate which contradicts it is called the *principle of contradiction*. It is a general though negative criterion of all truth.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Müller, p. 157.

The highest of all logical laws, in other words the supreme law of thought, is what is called the *principle of contradiction*, or, more correctly, the principle of non-contradiction. It is this: A thing cannot be and not be at the same time. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xxxviii.

contradictional† (kon-tra-dik′shon-al), *a.* [< *contradiction* + *-al*.] Contradictory; inconsistent.

We have tri'd already, and miserably felt . . . what the boisterous and *contradictional* hand of a temporall, earthly, and corporeall Spirituality can availe to the edifying of Christs holy Church.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

contradictious (kon-tra-dik′shus), *a.* [< *contradicti-on* + *-ous*.] **1.** Inclined to contradict; disposed to deny, dispute, or cavil. [Rare.]

Bondet was argumentative, *contradictious*, and irascible.
Bp. of Killala's Narrative, p. 54.

2. Filled with contradictions; self-opposed; inconsistent. [Rare.]

Contradictious inconsistentness.
Dr. H. More, Infinity of Worlds, st. 49.

How, then, is it possible for institutions, admitted to be so utterly repugnant in their nature as to be directly destructive of each other, to be so blended as to form a government partly federal and partly national? What can be more *contradictious*? *Calhoun*, Works, I. 152.

contradictiously (kon-tra-dik′shus-li), *adv.* In a contradictious manner; contrarily. [Rare.]

"No, I sha'n't," said old Featherstone *contradictiously*.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxxii.

contradictiousness (kon-tra-dik′shus-nes), *n.* **1.** Disposition to contradict, dispute, or cavil. —**2.** Contradictoriness; inconsistency; inner contrariety. [Rare in both uses.]

This opinion was, for its absurdity and *contradictiousness*, unworthy of the refined spirit of Plato. *Norris*.

contradictive (kon-tra-dik′tiv), *a.* [< *contradict* + *-ive*.] Containing contradiction; contradictory; inconsistent; opposed. [Rare.]

Though faith be set on a height beyond our human perspicience, I can believe it rather super-elevated than *contradictive* to our reason. *Feltham*, Resolves.

contradictively (kon-tra-dik′tiv-li), *adv.* By contradiction.

contradictor (kon-tra-dik′tor), *n.* Same as *contradicter*.

contradictorily (kon-tra-dik′tō-ri-li), *adv.* **1.** In a contradictory manner; so as to contradict, or be self-conflicting.—**2.** Contentiously; with opposition; specifically, upon contest or litigation in opposition, as distinguished from proceeding by default or consent.

The suit was then revived, and afterwards conducted *contradictorily* with the administratrix.
Chief Justice Waite.

contradictoriness (kon-tra-dik′tō-ri-nes), *n.* Direct opposition; contrariety in assertion or effect.

Confounding himself by the *contradictoriness* of his own ideas. *Whitaker*, Gibbon, lx.

contradictorious† (kon″tra-dik-tō′ri-us), *a.* [< LL. *contradictorius*: see *contradictory*.] Disposed to contradict or deny; contrary.

This is therefore a *contradictorious* humour in you, to decry the parliament in 1649 that you may extoll the parliament in 1641. *State Trials*, Lt.-Col. Lilburne (1649).

contradictoriously† (kon″tra-dik-tō′ri-us-li), *adv.* In a contradictorious manner.

contradictory (kon-tra-dik′tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *contradictoire* = Pr. *contradictori* = Sp. *contradictorio* = Pg. *contraditorio* = It. *contradittorio*, < LL. *contradictorius*, < *contradictor*, one who opposes: see *contradicter*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Denying that something stated or approved is completely true; diametrically opposed. [This is the meaning of the word in logic.]

Contradictorie propositions can neither be true nor false both at once: for if one be true, the other must needs be false, whether the matter be naturall, or contingent; as, Every man is just; Some man is not just.
Blundeville, Arte of Logicke (1599), iii.

2. Inconsistent; logically antagonistic; incapable of being true together (though both may be false).

Schemes . . . absurd, and *contradictory* to common sense.
Addison, Freeholder.

In his present agitation he could decide on nothing; he could only alternate between *contradictory* intentions.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vi. 13.

=**Syn.** *Contrary*, *Inconsistent*, etc. See *contrary*.

II. *n.*; pl. *contradictories* (-riz). A proposition of a pair inconsistent with each other, or each of which precisely denies or falsifies the other.

It is common with princes (saith Tacitus) to will *contradictories*. *Bacon*, Empire.

How shall I, or any man else, say "amen" to their prayers, that preach and pray *contradictories*?
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 285.

No man is certain of a truth, who can endure the thought of the fact of its *contradictory* existing or occurring: and that not from any set purpose or effort to reject it, but, as I have said, by the spontaneous action of the intellect.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 187.

contradistinct (kon″trä-dis-tingkt′), *a.* [< *contra-* + *distinct*.] Distinguished by opposite qualities. [Rare.]

A *contradistinct* term. *Goodwin*, Works, IV. iv. 31.

contradistinction (kon″trä-dis-tingk′shon), *n.* [< *contra-* + *distinction*.] Distinction by opposite qualities; direct contrast: generally preceded by *in* and followed by *to*.

We speak of sins of infirmity, *in contradistinction to* those of presumption. *South*.

It is impossible to give a complete and perfect definition of a plant, *in contradistinction to* what is to be regarded as an animal. *R. Bentley*, Botany, Int., p. 4.

contradistinctive (kon″trä-dis-tingk′tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *contra-* + *distinctive*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the quality of or characterized by contradistinction; opposite in qualities.—**2.** Distinguished by opposites.

This diversity between the *contradistinctive* pronouns and the enclitic is not unknown even to the English tongue. *Harris*, Hermes, i. 5.

II. *n.* A mark of contradistinction. *Harris*.

contradistinguish (kon″trä-dis-ting′gwish), *v. t.* [< *contra-* + *distinguish*.] To distinguish not merely by differential, but by opposite qualities; discriminate by direct contrast.

Our idea of body . . . is [of] an extended solid substance, capable of communicating motion by impulse: and our idea of soul . . . is of a substance that thinks, and has a power of exciting motion in body, by will or thought. These . . . are our complex ideas of soul and body, as *contra-distinguished*.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxiii. 22.

Revelation makes creation, as *contradistinguished* from redemption, a purely objective work of God.
H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 78.

contrafaction† (kon-trą-fak′shon), *n.* A counterfeiting. *Blount*.

contrafagotto (kon′trä-fą-got′tō), *n.* [It., < *contra* (see *contra-*) + *fagotto*.] **1.** A double bassoon.—**2.** An organ reed-stop made to imitate the tones of the double bassoon.

contrafissure (kon′trä-fish-ūr), *n.* [< *contra-* + *fissure*.] In *surg.*, a fissure or fracture in the cranium caused by a blow, but on the side opposite to that which received the blow, or at some distance from it.

contrafocal (kon-trä-fō′kal), *a.* [< *contra-* + *focal*.] In *math.*, having, as two conics or conicoids, the differences of the squared axes of one equal to those of the other.

contrageometric (kon-trä-jē-ō-met′rik), *a.* [< *contra-* + *geometric*.] In *math.*, the distinctive appellation of two kinds of proportion and mean, represented by the formulas

$$b : c = b - c : a - b,$$
$$a : b = b - c : a - b.$$

contragredience (kon-trä-grē′di-ens), *n.* [< *contragredient*: see *-ence*.] In *math.*, the relation of contragredient sets of variables.

contragredient (kon-trä-grē′di-ent), *a.* [< L. *contra*, against, + *gradien(t-)s*, ppr. of *gradi* (in comp. *-gredi*), go: see *gradient*, and cf. *ingredient*.] In *math.*, said of a set of variables subject to undergo linear transformation simultaneously with another set (to which the first is said to be *contragredient*), the two transformations being inverse to one another. Thus, let the

two sets of variables be x, y, z, and ξ, η, ζ; and let the first set be transformed to X, Y, Z by the equations

$$\begin{aligned} x &= aX + bY + cZ, \\ y &= dX + eY + fZ, \\ z &= gX + hY + iZ; \end{aligned}$$

then the contragredience of the two sets will consist in the second set ξ, η, ζ being subject to undergo a simultaneous transformation to E, H, Z, defined by the equations

$$\begin{aligned} E &= a\xi + d\eta + g\zeta, \\ H &= b\xi + e\eta + h\zeta, \\ Z &= c\xi + f\eta + i\zeta. \end{aligned}$$

A system of variables is said to be *contragredient* to another when it is subject to undergo simultaneously with the latter linear transformations of the contrary kind from it. That is to say, the matrix of transformation is turned over about its principal diagonal as an axis.

J. J. Sylvester.

contraharmonical (kon″trä-här-mon′i-kal), *a.* [< *contra-* + *harmonical.*] Opposed to or the opposite of harmonical.—**Contraharmonical mean and proportion,** the mean and proportion determined by the formula $a : c = (b - c) : (a - b)$.

contrahent† (kon′trā-hent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *contrahen(t-)s*, ppr. of *contrahere*, contract: see *contract, v.*] **I.** *a.* Contracting; covenanting; agreeing: common in diplomatic documents of the time of Henry VIII.

The treatise concluded at London, betwixt the king's highness, the emperour, and the French king, as princes *contrahents.* *Strype*, Records, No. 12.

II. *n.* One who enters into a contract, covenant, or agreement.

contraindicant (kon-trä-in′di-kant), *n.* [< *contra-* + *indicant.*] In *med.*, a symptom or indication showing that a particular treatment or course of action which in other respects seems advisable ought not to be adopted.

Throughout it was full of *contraindicants.* *Burke.*

contraindicate (kon-trä-in′di-kāt), *v. t.* [< *contra-* + *indicate.*] In *med.*, to indicate the contrary of—that is, a course of treatment or action different from or opposed to that which is customary or is called for by the other circumstances of the case.

Opiates are *contraindicated* when fatal accumulation of blood in the air-passages is threatened.

Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, III. 467.

contraindication (kon″trä-in-di-kā′shon), *n.* [< *contra-* + *indication.*] In *med.*, an indication from some peculiar symptom or fact that forbids the method of cure which the main symptoms or nature of the disease would otherwise call for. Also *counter-indication.*

I endeavour to give the most simple idea of the distemper, and the proper diet, abstracting from the complications of the first, or the *contraindications* to the second.

Arbuthnot, Aliments.

contrainte par corps (kôn-trant′ pär kōr). [F.: *contrainte*, constraint, arrest; *par* (< L. *per*), by; *corps*, body.] In *civil law*, arrest; attachment of the person; imprisonment for debt.

contraire† (kon-trār′), *a.* and *n.* An obsolete variant of *contrary.*

contraire† (kon-trār′), *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *contrary.*

And first, she past the region of the ayre
And of the fire, whose substance thin and slight
Made no resistance, ne could her *contraire.*

Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 7.

contraire† (kon-trār′), *prep.* [< *contraire, a.* (by omission of *to*).] Against.

Like as I wau them, sae will I keep them,
Contrair a' kingis in Christentie.

Sang of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 35).

contralateral (kon-trä-lat′e-ral), *a.* [< L. *contra*, against, + *latus* (*later-*), side: see *contra* and *lateral.*] Occurring on the opposite side.

contra-lode (kon′trā-lōd), *n.* Same as *counter-lode.*

contralto (kon-tral′tō), *n.* and *a.* [It., < *contra*, counter, + *alto*, alto: see *contra* and *alto.*] **I.** *n.*; pl. *contralti* (-tē). 1. In *modern music*, the voice intermediate in quality and range between soprano and tenor, having a usual compass of about two octaves upward from the F below middle C; the lowest of the varieties of the female voice. In *medieval music*, in which the melody was either in a middle voice or passed from one voice to another, and which utilized only male singers, the upper voice was naturally called *altus.* As music for mixed voices developed, that female voice which was nearest the altus, and thus most contrasted with it, was called *contr' alto.* Also *alto.*

2. A singer with a contralto voice.

II. *a.* Pertaining to, or possessed of the quality of, a contralto: as, a *contralto* voice.

contramure (kon′trā-mūr), *n.* [< L. *contra*, against, + *murus*, wall.] Same as *countermure.*

contranatural (kon-trā-nat′ū-ral), *a.* [< L. *contra*, against, + *natura*, nature, + *-al.*] Opposed to nature. [Rare.]

To be determined and tied up, either by itself, or from abroad, is violent and *contranatural* [for an arbitrary opinion]. *Bp. Rust*, Discourse on Truth, § 6.

contranitence†, **contranitency**† (kon-trā-ni′tens, -ten-si), *n.* [< *contra-* + *nitence, nitency.*] Reaction; resistance to force. *Bailey.*

cŏntra-nuage (kon′trä-nü-äzh′), *a.* [< *contra-* + *nuage.*] In *her.*, same as *escalloped.*

contra-octave (kon′trä-ok′tāv), *n.* [< *contra-* + *octave.*] In *music*, the 16-foot octave of the organ, the notes of which are denoted by CC, DD, etc.; on the piano, the lowest octave beginning with C, the notes of which are denoted by C_1, D_1, etc.; on other instruments, the octave corresponding to these.

contraplex (kon′tra-pleks), *a.* [< L. *contra*, against, + *plexus*, pp., woven: see *plexus.*] An epithet applied to the simultaneous transmission of telegraph messages along the same wire in opposite directions: as, *contraplex* telegraphy.

contrapose (kon-tra-pōz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *contraposed*, ppr. *contraposing.* [< *contra-* + *pose*[3], after L. *contraponere* (> Sp. *contraponer*), pp. *contrapositus*, place opposite, < *contra*, against, + *ponere*, place.] 1†. To set in opposition.

We may manifestly see *contraposed* death and life, justice and injustice, condemnation and justification.

Salkeld, Paradise (1617), p. 235.

2. In *logic*, to transpose, as antecedent and consequent or subject and predicate, with negation of both terms.

contraposita (kon-tra-poz′i-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. neut. pl. of L. *contrapositus*, pp. of *contraponere*, place opposite: see *contrapose.*] In *logic*, two propositions which can be transformed into each other by the inference of contraposition.

contraposition (kon″tra-pō-zish′on), *n.* [= F. *contreposition* = Sp. *contraposicion* = Pg. *contraposição* = It. *contrapposizione*, < LL. *contrapositio(n-)*, < L. *contraponere*, pp. *contrapositus*, place opposite: see *contrapose.*] A placing over against; opposite position; in *logic*, the mode of inference which proceeds by transposing subject and predicate, antecedent and consequent, or premise and conclusion, with negation of the transposed parts. Thus, the proposition, If the ink will make a black spot, you will not spill it, gives by contraposition, If you will spill it, the ink will not make a black spot.

contraprogressist (kon-trä-prog′res-ist), *n.* [< *contra-* + *progress* + *-ist.*] A person opposed to the leading tendencies of the times, or to what is commonly considered to be progress. [Rare.]

contraprovectant (kon″trä-prō-vek′tant), *n.* [< *contra-* + *provectant.*] In *math.*, a covariant considered as generated by the operation of a provector on a covariant.

contraprovector (kon″trä-prō-vek′tor), *n.* [< *contra-* + *provector.*] In *math.*, an operator obtained by replacing ξ, η, etc., in any contravariant by δ_x, δ_y, etc.

contraption (kon-trap′shon), *n.* [< *con-* + *trap*[1] + *-tion*; assuming the guise of a word of L. origin. Cf. *cantrap, cantrip.*] A device; a contrivance: used slightingly. [Colloq., U. S.]

For my part, I can't say as I see what's to be the end of all these new-fangled *contraptions.*

J. C. Neal, Charcoal Sketches.

contrapuntal (kon-trą-pun′tal), *a.* [< It. *contrappunto*, counterpoint (see *counterpoint*[2]), + *-al.*] In *music*, pertaining to counterpoint, or in accordance with its rules; having an independent motion of the voice-parts.

contrapuntally (kon-trą-pun′tal-i), *adv.* In a contrapuntal manner.

contrapuntist (kon-trą-pun′tist), *n.* [= F. *contrapontiste* = Pg. *contrapontista*, < It. *contrappuntista*, < *contrappunto*, counterpoint: see *counterpoint*[2].] One skilled in the rules and practice of counterpoint.

Counterpoint is certainly so much an art, that to be what they call a learned *contrapuntist* is with harmonists a title of no small excellence. *W. Mason*, Church Musick, p. 209.

contr'arco (kon-trär′kō), *n.* [It., lit. against the bow: *contra*, against; *arco*, bow: see *contra* and *arc*[1].] Incorrect or false bowing on the violin, violoncello, etc.

contraregularity (kon″trä-reg-ū-lar′i-ti), *n.* [< *contra-* + *regularity.*] Contrariety to rule or to regularity. [Rare or obsolete.]

It is not only its not promoting, but its opposing, . . . so that it is not so properly an irregularity as a *contra-regularity.* *Norris.*

contrarelated (kon″trä-rē-lā′ted), *a.* [< *contra-* + *related.*] In *analytical mech.*, having as kinematical exponents contrafocal ellipsoids.

contraremonstrant (kon″trä-rē-mon′strant), *n.* [< *contra-* + *remonstrant.*] One who remonstrates in opposition or answer to a remonstrant; specifically (usually with a capital), one of those who issued or supported the counter-remonstrance against the remonstrance of the Arminians prior to the Synod of Dort. See *remonstrant.*

They did the synod wrong to make this distinction of *contra-remonstrants* and remonstrants; for in the synod there was no *contra-remonstrant*, and no man was call'd thither under that name, whereas they in their letters came under the name of remonstrants.

Hales, To Sir D. Carlton (1618).

contrariant (kon-trā′ri-ant), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly, as a noun, also *contrarient*; < F. *contrariant*, < ML. *contrarian(t-)s*, ppr. of *contrariare* (> F. *contrarier*), contradict, run counter: see *contrary, v.*] **I.** *a.* Opposing; opposite; contradictory; inconsistent. [Rare.]

A law *contrariant* or repugnant to the law of nature and the law of God. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 81.

Without one hostile or *contrariant* prepossession.

Southey.

In the time of Henry the Eighth, he [Cranmer] made his manuscript collections of things *contrariant* to the order of the realm. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xix.

II. *n.* A contradicter: in *Eng. hist.*, the name given to Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, and the barons who took part with him against King Edward II., because, on account of their great power, it was not expedient to call them rebels or traitors.

contrariantly (kon-trā′ri-ant-li), *adv.* Contrarily. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

contrariet†, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *contrary.*

contrarient†, *n.* See *contrariant.*

contrariety (kon-trą-rī′e-ti), *n.*; pl. *contrarieties* (-tiz). [< F. *contrariété* = Sp. *contrariedad* = Pg. *contrariedade* = It. *contrarietà*, < LL. *contrarietà(t-)s*, contrariness, < L. *contrarius*, contrary: see *contrary, a.*] 1. The state or quality of being contrary; extreme opposition; the relation of the greatest unlikeness within the same class.

Sedentary and within-door arts . . . have in their nature a *contrariety* to a military disposition.

Bacon, Kingdoms and Estates.

As there is by nature
In everything created *contrariety*,
So likewise is there unity and league
Between them in their kind.

Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 3.

So mayest thou more naturally feel the *contrariety* of vice unto nature. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 35.

There is a *contrariety* between those things that conscience inclines to and those that entertain the senses.

South.

2. Something contrary to or extremely unlike another; a contrary.

How can these *contrarieties* agree?

Shak., 1 Hen VI., ii. 3.

The *contrarieties*, in short, are endless.

Bushnell, Nature and the Supernat., p. 71.

Contrariety of motion, the relation of two changes along the same course but in opposite directions, as heating and cooling. Also called *contrariety of access and recess.*—**Contrariety of position,** the relation of two positions the furthest possible from each other, as of two antipodes on the earth.—**Contrariety of propositions,** the relation of two inconsistent universal propositions having the same terms.—**Contrariety of quality,** the relation of two extremely opposed qualities, as heat and cold, freedom and bondage, straightness and curvature.—**Syn. 1** and **2.** Contradictoriness, antagonism.

contrarily (kon′trā-ri-li), *adv.* [< ME. *contrarili*; < *contrary* + *-ly*[2].] In a contrary manner; in opposition; antagonistically; in opposite ways; on the other hand.

Contrarily, the . . . Spaniards cried out according to their maner, not to God, but to our Lady.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 288.

contrariness (kon′trā-ri-nes), *n.* 1. Contrariety; opposition; antagonism.—2. Perverseness; habitual obstinacy.

I do not recognize any features of his mind—except perhaps his *contrariness.*

C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 34.

contrarious (kon-trā′ri-us), *a.* [< ME. *contrarious, contrarius* = OF. *contrarios, contralios* = Pr. *contrarios* = It. *contrarioso*, < ML. *contrariosus*, an extension of L. *contrarius*, contrary: see *contrary, a.*] Opposing; antagonistic; contrary; rebellious. [Rare.]

The goddes ben *contrarious* to me.

Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1360.

Orlando, what *contrarious* thoughts be these,
That flock with doubtful motions in thy mind?

Greene, Orlando Furioso.

She flew *contrarious* in the face of God
With bat-wings of her vices. *Mrs. Browning.*

The *contrarious* aspect both of nature and man (concordant and discordant with the Divine perfection) has given rise, as the reader well knows, to a great amount of unsatisfactory speculation.
H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 143.

contrariously (kon-trā′ri-us-li), *adv.* Contrarily; oppositely. [Rare.]

Many things, having full reference
To one consent, may work *contrariously*.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2.

contrariwise (kon′trā-ri-wīz), *adv.* [< *contrary* + *-wise*.] On the contrary; oppositely; on the other hand.

Not rendering evil for evil, or railing for railing; but *contrariwise*, blessing. 1 Pet. iii. 9.

The Law lately made, by which the Queen of Scots was condemn'd, was not made (as some maliciously have imagin'd) to ensnare her, but *contrarywise*, to forewarn and deter her from attempting any thing against it.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 370.

contra-rotation† (kon″trā-rō-tā′shon), *n.* [< *contra-* + *rotation*.] Rotation in a contrary direction.

Some have thought that by the Contrariety of the Strophé and Antistrophé, they intended to represent the *Contrarotation* of the Primum Mobile.
Congreve, The Pindarique Ode.

contrarotulator† (kon-trā-rō′tū-lā-tor), *n.* [ML.: see *controller*.] A controller; one whose business it was to observe the money which the collectors had gathered for the use of the king or the people. *Cowell.*

contrary (kon′trā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *contrarie*, also *contraire*, < OF. *contraire*, F. *contraire* = Pr. *contrari* = Sp. Pg. It. *contrario*, < L. *contrarius*, opposite, opposed, contrary, < *contra*, against: see *contra* and *counter*[3].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Opposite; opposed; at the opposite point or in an opposite direction.

Slippers which his nimble haste had falsely thrust upon *contrary* feet. *Swift.*

2. In *bot.*, at right angles to: as, a silique compressed *contrary* to the dissepiment (that is, in a direction at right angles to it, in distinction from a parallel direction).—**3.** Extremely unlike; the most unlike of anything within the same class: thus, *hot* and *cold*, *up* and *down*, *sage* and *fool*, *heaven* and *hell*, are *contrary* terms. In logic two propositions are *contrary* when the one denies every possible case of the other: as, All cows are black; No cows are black. They are *contradictory* when, one being universal, the other denies some only of the things asserted in the first: as, All men are wise; Some men are not wise.

Our critics take a *contrary* extreme;
They judge with fury, but they write with phlegm.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, i. 661.

I discovered that he was most violently attached to the *contrary* opinion. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, ii.

4. Adverse; hostile; opposing; antagonistic; opposite; conflicting.

Blotting out the handwriting of ordinances that was against us, which was *contrary* to us. Col. ii. 14.

That he that is of the *contrary* part may be ashamed. Tit. ii. 8.

5. Given to contradiction; acting in opposition; captious; perverse; intractable; unaccommodating.

Yes, he was always a little *contrary*, I think.
C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 34.

Contrary or **opposite motion**, in *music*, progression of parts in opposite directions, as when one part ascends and another descends. =**Syn. 4.** *Inconsistent*, *Contrary*, *Contradictory*, discordant, counter, antagonistic, conflicting, inimical. In common use *inconsistent* is the weakest of these, and *contradictory* the strongest. *Inconsistent* simply asserts a failure to agree — generally, however, in an irreconcilable way. *Contrary* asserts a general opposition: as, the two statements are quite *contrary* (that is, they point in different directions or lead to opposite beliefs). *Contradictory* is active and emphatic; *contradictory* assertions are absolutely antagonistic and mutually exclusive.

In every department of our nature, save our perishable bodies, we find something which seems to point beyond our three-score years and ten — something *inconsistent* with the hypothesis that those years complete our intended existence. *F. P. Cobbe*, Peak in Darien, p. 281.

But the numbers of poetry and vocal musick are sometimes so *contrary*, that in many places I have been obliged to cramp my verses, and make them rugged to the reader, that they may be harmonious to the hearer.
Dryden, Ded. of King Arthur.

The Duke of Wellington once said that the true way to advance *contradictory* propositions was to affirm both vehemently, not attempting to prove either.
A. Phelps, Eng. Style, p. 130.

5. *Wilful*, *Untoward*, etc. See *wayward*.

II. *n.*; pl. *contraries* (-riz). **1.** One of a pair of objects placed at opposite points or seen in opposite directions; an opposite.

But men seen another Sterre, the *contrarie* to him, that is toward the Southe, that is clept Antartyk.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 180.

2. One of a pair of characters, propositions, statements, or terms, the most different possible within the same general sphere or class. See I., 3.

No *contraries* hold more antipathy
Than I and such a knave. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2.

If conscience be a proof of innate principles, *contraries* may be innate principles, since some men, with the same bent of conscience, prosecute what others avoid.
Locke, Human Understanding, I. iii. § 8.

In the language of logicians, as in that of life, a thing has only one *contrary* — its extreme opposite; the thing farthest removed from it in the same class. Black is the *contrary* of white, but neither of them is the *contrary* of red. Infinitely great is the *contrary* of infinitely small, but is not the *contrary* of finite. *J. S. Mill.*

3. A contradiction; a denial. [Rare.] — **4†.** An adversary.

Whether he or thou
May with his hundred, as I spak of now,
Slen his *contrarye*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1001.

In contrary†, in opposition; to the contrary.

Who so maketh god his aduersarie,
As for to werche any thing *in contrarie*
Of his wil, certes neuer shal he thryue.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale (ed. Skeat), l. 758.

Mediate and **immediate contraries**, in *logic*, such contraries, respectively, as do or do not admit of a third term intermediate between them.

Of *contraries immediate* there is a necessity that one of them should be in a capacious subject. So of necessity every number must be even or odd. Of *mediates*, no necessity for either of them; because the medium itself may occupy the subject: for it is not necessary that a body should be black or white; because it may be red or green.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman.

On the contrary, in precise or extreme opposition to what has been stated.

It must not be supposed, that the repose of the two armies was never broken by the sounds of war. More than one rencontre, *on the contrary*, with various fortune, took place. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 14.

To the contrary, to the opposite or a different effect; in opposition, contradiction, or reversal of something stated.

Have you heard any imputation *to the contrary*?
Shak., M. of V., i. 3.

We wonder
To hear you speak so openly and boldly,
The king's command being publish'd *to the contrary*.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, iii. 2.

contrary (kon′trā-ri), *adv.* [< *contrary*, *a.*] **1.** In a contrary way; with a contrary result.

And if ye walk *contrary* unto me, and will not hearken unto me, I will bring seven times more plagues upon you according to your sins. Lev. xxvi. 21.

Our wills and fates do so *contrary* run,
That our devices still are overthrown.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

2. In *her.*, oppositely; contrariwise: said of two bearings each of which is in some sense the reverse of the other. Thus, *contrary flected* signifies bent or bowed in opposite directions; *contrary invected* or *invecked* means having both sides invected and in opposite senses; and *contrary undé* means undé on both the upper and under sides.

contrary (kon′trā-ri, formerly kon-trā′ri), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *contraried*, ppr. *contrarying*. [Early mod. E. also *contrarie*, *contrarye*, also *contraire*; < ME. *contrarien*, < OF. *contrarier*, *contralier*, F. *contrarier* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *contrariar* = It. *contrariare*, < ML. *contrariare*, oppose, go against, < L. *contrarius*, opposite: see *contrary*, *a.*] To oppose; contradict. [Obsolete or provincial.]

In al the court ne was ther wif ne mayde
Ne wydwe, that *contaried* that he sayde.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 188.

Yf preest-hod were parfit and preyede thus the peuple sholde amende,
That now *contrarien* Cristes lawes and Cristendom despisen. *Piers Plowman* (C), xviii. 251.

Proude wittes, that loue not to be *contraryed*, but haue lust to wrangle or trifle away troth.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 43.

You must *contrary* me! *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 5.

To *contrary*, "to oppose." Still used in the Cumberland Mountains in Tennessee, and elsewhere in East Tennessee perhaps. A typical expression there would be "quit *contraryin'* that child." *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVII. 37.

contrary-minded (kon′trā-ri-mīn″ded), *a.* Of a different or opposite mind or opinion.

contrast (kon-trast′), *v.* [< F. *contraster* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *contrastar* = It. *contrastare*, < ML. *contrastare*, stand opposed to, withstand, < L. *contra*, against, + *stare* = E. *stand*. Cf. *rest*[2], *arrest*, *prest*, where also *-st* represents L. *stare*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To set in opposition, as two or more objects of a like kind, with a view to show their differences; compare by observing differences of character or qualities: used absolutely or followed by *with*: as, to *contrast* two pictures or statues; to *contrast* the style of Dickens *with* that of Thackeray.

To *contrast* the goodness of God *with* our rebellion will tend to make us humble and thankful. *Clark.*

The generosity of one person is most strongly felt when *contrasted with* the meanness of another.
Crabb, English Synonymes, p. 225.

2. In the *fine arts*, to exhibit the differences or dissimilitude of; heighten the effect of, or show to advantage, by opposition of position, attitude, form, or color.

The figures of the groups must not be all on a side, . . . but must *contrast* each other by their several positions.
Quoted in *Dryden's* Parallel of Poetry and Painting.

=**Syn.** *Compare*, *Contrast*, etc. See *compare*[1].

II. *intrans.* To stand in contrast or opposition; exhibit diversity on comparison.

The joints which divide the sandstone *contrast* finely with the divisional planes which separate the basalt into pillars. *Lyell.*

Whether some false sense in her own self
Of my *contrasting* brightness, overbore
Her fancy dwelling in this dusky hall.
Tennyson, Geraint.

contrast (kon′trast), *n.* [< F. *contraste* = Pr. *contrast* = Sp. Pg. *contraste* = It. *contrasto*; from the verb.] **1†.** Opposition; dispute.

He married Matilda the daughter of Baldouin, the fift Earl of Flaunders, but not without *contrast* and trouble.
Daniel, Hist. Eng., p. 26.

In all these *contrasts* the Archbishop prevailed, and broke through mutinies and high threats.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, ii. 209.

2. Opposition in respect of certain qualities; antagonistic difference; direct opposition: as, the *contrasts* and resemblances of the seasons.

The loose political morality of Fox presented a remarkable *contrast* to the ostentatious purity of Pitt.
Macaulay, William Pitt.

Some of his [Emerson's] audience . . . must have felt the *contrast* between his utterances and the formal discourses they had so long listened to. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, v.

3. Comparison by exhibiting the dissimilitude or the contrariety of qualities in the things compared; the placing of opposites together in order to make the antagonism of their qualities more apparent.

All the talents and all the accomplishments which are developed by liberty and civilisation were now displayed, with every advantage that could be derived both from cooperation and from *contrast*. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

4. In the *fine arts*, opposition of varied forms or colors, which by juxtaposition magnify the effect of one another's peculiarities.

contra-stimulant (kon″trā-stim′ū-lant), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Counteracting a stimulant.

II. *n.* In *med.*, a remedy which tends to counteract the effect of a stimulant.

contrastive (kon-trās′tiv), *a.* [< *contrast* + *-ive*.] Of the nature of or arising from contrast; due to contrast.

Their admiration is reflex and unconsciously *contrastive*.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 241.

contrat (F. pron. kôṅ-trä′), *n.* [F.: see *contract*, *n.*] A contract. — **Contrat aléatoire**, in *civil law*, same as *aleatory contract* (which see, under *aleatory*). — **Contrat de vente**, in *civil law*, contract of sale. — **Contrat social**. Same as *social contract* (which see, under *contract*). — **Contrat synallagmatique**, in *civil law*, reciprocal contract.

contrate (kon′trāt), *a.* [< ML. **contratus* (cf. fem. *contrata*, > ult. E. *country*), < L. *contra*, opposite: see *contra*, and cf. *contrary*.] Having cogs or teeth arranged in a manner contrary to the usual one, or projecting parallel to the axis: as, a *contrate* wheel: used chiefly of wheels in clockwork. See *crown-wheel*.

contra-tenor (kon′trä-ten-or), *n.* [Also, as It., *contra-tenore*: see *contra*, *tenor*, and *counter-tenor*. Cf. *contralto*.] **1.** In *music*, a middle part between the tenor and the treble; counter-tenor. — **2.** One who sings this part.

In his [Dr. Croft's] time there was a very fine *contra-tenor* in the Royal Chapel, called Elford.
W. Mason, Church Musick, p. 136.

contravallation (kon″trā-va-lā′shon), *n.* [Also *countervallation*; < F. *contrevallation* = Sp. *contravalacion* = Pg. *contravallação* = It. *contravallazione*, < L. as if **contravallatio(n-)*, < *contra*, against, + *vallum*, a rampart: see *wall*.] In *fort.*, a chain of redoubts and breastworks, either unconnected or united by a parapet, raised by the besiegers about the place invested, to guard against sorties of the garrison.

contravariant (kon-trā-vā′ri-ant), *n.* [< *contra-* + *variant*.] In *math.*, a function which stands in the same relation to the primitive function from which it is derived as any of its linear transforms to an inversely derived transform of its primitive. *J. J. Sylvester.* — **Primitive contravariant**, the contravariant of a primitive form divided by the greatest common divisor of the minor determinants of the matrix which is the discriminant of that form.

contravene (kon-trā-vēn′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *contravened*, ppr. *contravening*. [= F. *contrevenir* = Pr. Sp. *contravenir* = Pg. *contravir* = It. *contravvenire*, < LL. *contravenire*, oppose, ML. break (a law), < L. *contra*, against, + *venire*,

come, = E. *come*, q. v.] 1. To come or be in conflict with; oppose in principle or effect; impede the operation or course of.

Laws that place the subjects in such a state *contravene* the first principles of the compact of authority; they exact obedience and yield no protection.
Johnson, Jour. to Western Isles.

The right of the weak to be governed by the strong, of the blind to be led by those who have eyes, in no way *contravenes* the right of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. *The Century*, XXVI. 537.

The underlying principles upon which its [quarantine's] workings are based are the modes of transmission and the period of incubation of the disease to be *contravened*.
Science, VI. 24.

2. To act so as to combat or violate; transgress: as, to *contravene* the law.

The former [the house of Lancaster] *contravened* the constitution only when it was itself in its decrepitude.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 363.

He [the materialist] knows that, with more knowledge and power, he could overcome them [difficulties], and this without *contravening* natural laws.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 32.

=Syn. To cross, run counter to, militate against, contradict, defeat, nullify, neutralize.

contravener (kon-trā-vē′nėr), *n.* One who contravenes; one who antagonizes or violates.

The measures he was bent on taking against that rash *contravener*. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, ii. 2.

contravention (kon-trą-ven′shọn), *n.* [= F. *contravention* = Sp. *contravencion* = Pg. *contravenção* = It. *contravvenzione*, < ML. as if **contraventio(n-)*, < LL. *contravenire*, contravene: see *contravene*.] 1. The act of opposing, antagonizing, or obstructing; counteraction.

There may be holy contradictions and humble *contraventions*. *Artif. Handsomeness*, p. 57.

2. The act of transgressing or violating; violation: as, the proceedings of the allies were in *contravention* of the treaty.

He was pursued by a couple of hundred Englishmen, taken prisoner, and, in *contravention* of the truce, lodged in the castle of Carlisle.
Int. to Kinmont Willie (Child's Ballads, VI. 58).

In *contravention* of all his marriage speculations.
Motley.

Specifically—3. Violation of a legal condition or obligation by which the contravener is bound: especially applied, in *Scots law*, to an act done by an heir of entail in opposition to the provisions of the deed, or to acts of molestation or outrage committed by a person in violation of law-burrows.

contraversion (kon-trą-vėr′shọn), *n.* [= Pg. *contraversão*, < LL. as if **contraversio(n-)*, < *contraversus*, turned against, < L. *contra*, against, + *versus*, pp. of *vertere*, turn: see *verse*.] A turning to the opposite side; antistrophe. [Rare.]

The second Stanza was call'd the Antistrophé, from the *Contraversion* of the Chorus; the Singers, in performing that, turning from the Left Hand to the Right.
Congreve, The Pindarique Ode.

contraviolino (kon′trä-vē-ọ̄-lē′nọ̄), *n.*; pl. *contraviolini* (-nē). [It., < *contra* (see *contra*) + *violino*.] The double-bass.

contrayerva (kon-trą-yėr′vä), *n.* [NL., also *contrajerva* = F. *contrayerva* = It. *contrajerba*, *-va*, < Sp. *contrayerba* (= Pg. *contraherva*), lit. a counter-herb, antidote, < *contra*, against, + *yerba* (= Pg. *herva*), < L. *herba*, an herb: see *herb*.] An aromatic bitterish root exported from tropical America, and used as a stimulant and tonic. It is the product of *Dorstenia Contrayerva* and *D. Brasiliensis*, plants belonging to the natural order *Urticaceæ*. The name is said to be given in Jamaica to species of *Aristolochia*.

contre[1]†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *counter*[4].

contre[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *country*.

contre-. [ME. *contre-*, OF. and F. *contre-*: see *counter-*.] A form of *counter-*, either obsolete (Middle English) or as modern French (pron. kon′tr, F. kôn′tr), in some words not naturalized in English.

contre-cartelé (kon′tr-kär-tę-lā′), *a.* [F.] Same as *counter-quarterly*.

contre-coup (kon′tr-kö), *n.* [F.: see *counter-* and *coup*[4].] In *surg.*, a fracture or an injury resulting from a blow struck on some other part, as a fracture at the base of the skull from a blow on the vertex.

contrectation† (kon-trek-tā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *contrectatio(n-)*, < *contrectare*, touch, handle, < *com-* + *tractare*, touch, handle: see *treat*.] A mutual touching or handling.

The greatest danger of all is in the *contrectation* and touching of their hands.
Chilmead, tr. of Ferrand's Love and Melancholy (1640), [p. 254.

contre-dance (kon′tr-dȧns), *n.* [F. *contredanse:* see *contra-dance* and *country-dance*.] 1. A French dance, named from the position of the dancers (originally only two), who stand opposite one another. It is a polite and graceful dance, and not to be confounded with *country-dance*, which is a species of English branle, and on being introduced into France was also called *contredanse* from the confusion of sounds. See *country-dance*.

The French *contredanse* made its first appearance in English society, under the name of quadrille, shortly after, or about the time of, the peace of 1815.
N. and Q., 6th ser., IX. 453.

2. A musical composition in duple or sextuple rhythm, and divided into strains of 8 measures each, suitable for such a dance.

contre-ermine (kon′tr-ėr′min), *n.* Same as *ermines*.

contrefacé (kon′tr-fa-sā′), *a.* Same as *counterfaced*.

contrefetet. A Middle English form of *counterfeit*. *Chaucer*.

contrefort (kon′tr-fȯrt), *n.* [F.: see *counterfort*.] In *fort.*, a brickwork revetment for ramparts on the side of the terreplein, or for counterscarps, gorges, and demi-gorges, and for sides or ends of bomb-proof magazines.

contre-lettre (kon-tr-let′r), *n.* [F.: see *counter-* and *letter*.] A deed of defeasance; a counter obligation. It commonly implies a secret qualification of an apparently absolute transfer.

contrepalé (kon-tr-pa-lā′), *a.* Same as *counterpaled*.

contrepointé (kon-tr-pwan-tā′), *a.* Same as *counterpointé*.

contretemps (kon′tr-toṅ), *n.* [F., = Sp. *contratiempo* = Pg. *contratempo* = It. *contrattempo*, < L. *contra*, against, + *tempus*, time: see *contra* and *temporal*.] An unexpected and untoward event; an embarrassing conjuncture; a "hitch."

contre-vair (kon-tr-vãr′), *a.* [F.] Same as *counter-vairy*.

contrevet, *v.* An obsolete form of *contrive*[1].

contribual (kon-trib′ū-al), *a.* [< L. *com-*, together, + *tribus* (*tribu-*), tribe, + *-al*.] Belonging to the same tribe.

contributable (kọn-trib′ū-tą-bl), *a.* [< *contribute* + *-able*. Cf. F. *contribuable*.] Capable of being contributed.

contributary† (kọn-trib′ū-tā-ri), *a.* [= F. *contributaire*, n. and a.; as *contribute* + *-ary*[1]. Cf. *tributary*.] Contributory; tributary.

It was situated on the Ganges, at the place where the river received a *contributary* stream. *D'Anville* (trans.).

contribute (kọn-trib′ūt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *contributed*, ppr. *contributing*. [< L. *contributus*, pp. of *contribuere* (> It. *contribuire* = Sp. Pg. *contribuir* = F. *contribuer*), throw together, unite, contribute, < *com-*, together, + *tribuere*, grant, assign, impart: see *tribute*.] **I.** *trans.* To give or grant in common with others; give to a common stock or for a common purpose; furnish as a share or constituent part of anything: as, to *contribute* money to a charity; to *contribute* articles to a magazine.

England *contributes* much more than any other of the allies. *Addison*, State of the War.

It is for each nation to consider how far its institutions have reached a state in which they can *contribute* their maximum to the store of human happiness and excellence. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 176.

The union of the political and military departments in Greece *contributed* not a little to the splendour of its early history. *Macaulay*, Athenian Orators.

II. *intrans.* To give or do a part; lend a portion of power, aid, or influence; have a share in any act or effect.

There is not a single beauty in the piece to which the invention must not *contribute*. *Pope*, Pref. to Iliad.

Both the poets you mention have equally *contributed* to introduce a false taste into their respective countries.
Goldsmith, Vicar, viii.

contribution (kon-tri-bū′shọn), *n.* [= D. *kontributie* = G. *contribution* = Dan. Sw. *kontribution*, < F. *contribution* = Sp. *contribucion* = Pg. *contribuição* = It. *contribuzione*, < LL. *contributio(n-)*, < L. *contribuere*, pp. *contributus*, contribute: see *contribute*.] 1. The act of giving to a common stock, or in common with others; the act of promoting or affording aid to a common end; the payment by each of his share of some common expense, or the doing by each of his part of a common labor.

So nigh lost in his esteem was the birthright of our Liberties, that to give them back againe upon demand stood at the mercy of his *Contribution*. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, v.

A cheerful *contribution* to those . . . that need our charity. *Abp. Sharp*, Works, I. iii.

2. That which is given to a common stock or done to promote a common end, either by an individual or by many; something furnished as a joint share or constituent part.

Of Aristotle's actual *contributions* to the physical sciences I have spoken in the history of those sciences.
Whewell, Philos. of Discovery.

The inner arcades and the west doorway [of a little duomo] are worthy of real study, as *contributions* to the stock of what is at any rate singular in architecture.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 207.

Specifically—3. A writing furnished as a distinct part of a periodical or other joint literary work.—4. *Milit.*, an imposition paid by a frontier country to secure itself from being plundered by the enemy's army; an imposition upon a country in the power of an enemy, which is levied under various pretenses and for various purposes, usually for the support of the army.

The people 'twixt Philippi and this ground
Do stand but in a forc'd affection;
For they have grudg'd us *contribution*.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3.

5. In *law*, a payment made by each of several, having a common interest, of his share in a loss suffered, or in an amount paid, by one of the number for the common good: as, for instance, a payment levied on each of the several owners of a vessel for equalizing the loss arising from sacrifices made for the common safety in sea voyages, where the ship is in danger of being lost or captured.—**Action or suit for contribution**, in *law*, a suit at law or in equity brought by one of several parties, who has discharged a liability common to all, to compel the others to contribute thereto proportionally.

contributional (kon-tri-bū′shọn-ąl), *a.* [< *contribution* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or making a contribution.

contributive (kọn-trib′ū-tiv), *a.* [= F. *contributif* = Pg. It. *contributivo;* as *contribute* + *-ive*.] Tending to contribute; contributing; having the power or quality of giving a portion of aid or influence; furnishing a joint part or share.

We challenge to ourselves something as *contributive* to handsomeness. *Artif. Handsomeness*, p. 99.

contributor (kọn-trib′ū-tọr), *n.* [= F. *contributeur* = It. *contributore*, < L. as if **contributor*, < *contribuere*, pp. *contributus*, contribute: see *contribute*.] 1. One who contributes; one who gives or pays money or anything else of value to a common stock or fund; one who aids in effecting a common purpose; specifically, one who furnishes literary material to a journal or magazine, or other joint literary work.—2†. One who pays tribute; a tributary.

Himselfe as rich in all his Equipage as any Prince in Christendome, and yet a *Contributor* to the Turke.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 45.

contributory (kọn-trib′ū-tọ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< *contribute* + *-ory*. Cf. *contributary*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Contributing to the same stock or purpose; promoting the same end; bringing assistance to some joint enterprise, or increase to some common stock.

The collecting of a most perfect and general library, wherein whatsoever the wit of man hath heretofore committed to books of worth may be made *contributory* to your wisdom. *Bacon*, in Spedding, I. 335.

I do not pretend that no one was *contributory* to a subsidy who did not possess a vote. *Hallam*.

It should not be a ground of offence to any school of thinkers, that Darwinism, whilst leaving them free scope, cannot be made actually *contributory* to the support of their particular tenets.
E. R. Lankester, Degeneration, p. 69.

2†. Paying contribution; tributary; subject.

Tam. Where are your stout *contributory* Kings?
Tech. We have their crowns — their bodies strew the field.
Marlowe, Tamburlaine the Great, I., iii. 3.

Contributory negligence, negligence on the part of a person injured, which directly conduced to, or formed part of, the immediate cause of the injury.

II. *n.* 1. One who or that which contributes.

Every one of them to be *contributories*, according to their goods and lands, towards the building of the fortresses.
Strype, Memorials.

The principal additional *contributories* had been the articles of general consumption, tea, malt, and spirits.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 364.

2. In *recent Eng. law*, one who, by reason of being or having been a shareholder in a joint-stock company, is bound, on the winding up of the company, to contribute toward the payment of its debts.

contrist† (kọn-trist′), *v. t.* [< F. *contrister* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *contristar* = It. *contristare*, < L. *contristare*, make sad, < *com-*, together, + *tristis*, sad: see *trist*.] To make sorrowful; sadden.

In the condition I am in at present, 'twould be as much as my life was worth to deject and *contrist* myself with so sad and melancholy an account.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iii., Author's Pref.

contristate† (kon-tris'tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *contristatus*, pp. of *contristare*, make sad: see *contrist.*] To make sorrowful; grieve; contrist.

Let me never more *contristate* thy Holy Spirit.
Spiritual Conquest, i. 64.

contristation† (kon-tris-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *contristation* = It. *contristazione*, < LL. *contristatio(n-)*, < L. *contristare*, pp. *contristatus*, make sad: see *contrist.*] The act of making sad, or the state of being sad.

In spacious knowledge there is much *contristation*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 7.

Pangs of fear and *contristation*.
J. Robinson, Eudoxa, p. 41.

contrite (kon'trīt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *contrit* = Sp. Pg. It. *contrito*, < LL. *contritus*, penitent, L. bruised, rubbed, worn out, pp. of *conterere*, bruise, rub, wear out, < *com-*, together, + *terere*, pp. *tritus*, rub: see *trite.*] **I.** *a.* **1**†. Bruised; worn.

Their strengths are no greater than a *contrite* reed or a strained arm. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 911.

Hence—**2.** Broken in spirit by a sense of guilt; conscience-stricken; humbled; penitent: as, a *contrite* sinner.

A broken and a *contrite* heart, O God, thou wilt not despise. Ps. li. 17.

I Richard's body have interred new;
And on it have bestow'd more *contrite* tears
Than from it issued forced drops of blood.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1.

=**Syn. 2.** Repentant, sorrowful. For comparison, see *repentance.*

II. *n.* A contrite person; a penitent. *Hooker.*

contrite† (kon-trīt'), *v. t.* [After *contrite*, *a.*, < L. *contritus*, pp. of *conterere*, bruise: see *contrite*, *a.*] To make humble or penitent.

I awoke in the night, and my meditations, as I lay, were on the goodness and mercy of the Lord, in a sense whereof my heart was *contrited*.
John Woolman, Journal (1757), p. 98.

contritely (kon'trīt-li), *adv.* In a contrite manner; with humble sorrow; with penitence.

Contritely now she brought the case for cure.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 117.

contriteness (kon'trīt-nes), *n.* The state of being contrite; contrition.

contrition (kon-trish'on), *n.* [< ME. *contricion*, *-cioun*, < OF. *contriciun*, F. *contrition* = Pr. *contritio*, *contrizio* = Sp. *contricion* = Pg. *contrição* = It. *contrizione*, < LL. *contritio(n-)*, grief, contrition (not found in L. in lit. sense of bruising or grinding together), < L. *conterere*, pp. *contritus*, bruise, rub, wear out: see *contrite.* Cf. *attrition.*] **1**†. The act of grinding or rubbing to powder; attrition.

Reduceable into powder by *contrition*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

Serpents . . . are curious to preserve their heads from *contrition* or a bruise.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 885.

2. Brokenness of spirit for having given offense; deep sorrow for sin or guilt; pious compunction; sincere penitence.

Fruits of more pleasing savour, from thy seed
Sown with *contrition* in his heart.
Milton, P. L., xi. 27.

Contrition is an holy grief, excited by a lively sense, not only of the punishment due to our guilt (that the schools call attrition), but likewise of the infinite goodness of God, against which we have offended.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. x.

=**Syn. 2.** *Penitence*, *Compunction*, etc. See *repentance.*

contriturate (kon-trit'ū-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *contriturated*, ppr. *contriturating.* [< *con-* + *triturate.* Cf. *contrite*, *v.*] To pulverize together; triturate.

contrivable (kon-trī'va-bl), *a.* [< *contrive*[1] + *-able.*] That may be contrived; capable of being planned, invented, or devised.

Perpetual motion may seem easily *contrivable*.
Bp. Wilkins, Dædalus, xv.

contrival† (kon-trī'val), *n.* [< *contrive*[1] + *-al.*] Contrivance.

Albeit some might have more benefit by so large a volume, yet more may have some benefit by this compendious *contrivall*. *Cleaver*, Proverbs, Epistles, etc. (Ord MS.).

contrivance (kon-trī'vans), *n.* [< *contrive*[1] + *-ance.*] **1.** The act of contriving, inventing, devising, or planning the disposition or combination of things or acts, for a particular purpose.

I look upon the Disposition and *Contrivance* of the Fable to be the Principal Beauty of the Ninth Book.
Addison, Spectator, No. 351.

The machine which we are inspecting demonstrates, by its construction, *contrivance* and design. *Contrivance* must have had a contriver. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., ii.

Plotting covetousness and deliberate *contrivance* in order to compass a selfish end are nowhere abundant but in the world of the dramatist.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 3.

2. The thing contrived, planned, or invented; a device, especially a mechanical one; an artifice; a scheme; a stratagem.

Government is a *contrivance* of human wisdom to provide for human wants. *Burke.*

For every difficulty he [Warren Hastings] had a *contrivance* ready; and, whatever may be thought of the justice and humanity of some of his *contrivances*, it is certain that they seldom failed to serve the purpose for which they were designed. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

Party nicknames, in nine cases out of ten, are simply a *contrivance* for exciting odium or contempt.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 4.

=**Syn. 2.** Plan, invention, design; machination, stratagem; *Device*, *Shift*, etc. See *expedient*, *n.*

contrive[1] (kon-trīv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *contrived*, ppr. *contriving.* [< ME. *contriven*, *contreven*, *controeven*, *controven*, find out, contrive, < OF. *controver*, F. *controuver* (= It. *controvare*), < *con-* + *trover* (= It. *trovare*), find: see *trover*, *trove*, *troubadour.* Cf. *retrieve*, formerly *retrive*, *retreve*, also ult. < OF. *trover.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To invent; devise; plan.

I went to St. Clement's, that pretty built and *contriv'd* church. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 28, 1684.

Our poet has always some beautiful design, which he first establishes, and then *contrives* the means which will naturally conduct him to his end. *Dryden.*

Parasites, external and internal, torture helpless hosts by means of carefully *contrived* implements for securing their hold and aiding their progress.
Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 241.

2. To manage, by a device, stratagem, plan, or scheme: with an infinitive as object: as, he *contrived* to gain his point.

Sheridan, when he concluded, *contrived*, with a knowledge of stage effect which his father might have envied, to sink back, as if exhausted, into the arms of Burke.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

The old town clerks did not spell very correctly, but they *contrived* to make pretty intelligible the will of a free and just community. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 86.

=**Syn. 1.** To design, project, plot, concoct, hatch, form, frame, brew.

II. *intrans.* To form schemes or designs; plan; scheme.

If thou read this, O Cæsar, thou mayst live;
If not, the Fates with traitors do *contrive*.
Shak., J. C., ii. 3.

contrive[2]† (kon-trīv'), *v. t.* [Irreg. made from L. *conterere*, pp. *contritus*, wear away: see *contrite*, *a.* The L. perf. is *contrivi*; but the E. form is prob. due to confusion with *contrive*[1].] To wear away; spend.

That sage Pylian syre, which did survive
Three ages, such as mortall men *contrive*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 48.

Please ye we may *contrive* this afternoon,
And quaff carouses to our mistress' health.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 2.

contrivement† (kon-trīv'ment), *n.* [< *contrive*[1] + *-ment.*] Contrivance; invention; plan; device; scheme.

Royall buildings, which though perhaps they come short of the Italian for *contrivement*, yet not in costly curiousnesse. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 25.

To my *contrivement* leave the welcome care
Of making sure that he, and none but he,
To Potipher's estate do prove the heir.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 189.

The admirable *contrivement* and artifice of this great fabrick of the universe.
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, p. 176.

contriven†. An arbitrary variant of *contrived*, past participle of *contrive*[1].

Reverend Edicts vpon Mount Sina given,
How-much-fould sense is in few words *contriven!*
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

contriver (kon-trī'vėr), *n.* An inventor; one who plans or devises; a schemer.

I, the mistress of your charms,
The close *contriver* of all harms,
Was never call'd to bear my part.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 5.

control (kon-trōl'), *n.* [< ME. *conterrolle* = D. *kontrole* = G. *controlle* = Dan. *kontrol* = Sw. *kontroll*, < OF. *contrerole*, F. *contrôle*, < ML. *contrarotulum*, a counter-roll or -register used to verify accounts, < L. *contra*, against, opposite, counter, + ML. *rotulus*, L. *rotula*, a roll: see *counter-roll*, *counter-*, and *roll.* The later senses (2 and 3) depend partly on the verb.] **1**†. A book-register or account kept to correct or check another account or register; a counter-register. *Johnson.*—**2.** Check; restraint: as, to speak or act without *control*; to keep the passions under *control.*

If the sinner . . . lay no restraint upon his lusts, no *control* upon his appetites, he is certainly too strong for the means of grace. *South*, Sermons.

If angels were to govern men, neither external nor internal *controls* on government would be necessary.
Madison, The Federalist, No. 51.

3. The act or power of keeping under check or in order; power of direction or guidance; authority; regulation; government; command.

Keep it ours, O God, from brute *control*;
O Statesmen, guard us, guard the eye, the soul
Of Europe, keep our noble England whole.
Tennyson, Death of Wellington, vii.

A dominant class arising does not simply become unlike the rest, but assumes *control* over the rest.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 216.

Board of control, a board of six members established in 1784 by Pitt for the government of British India. The president of the board was a chief minister of the crown and a member of the ministry. This board was abolished in 1858, when the government of India was transferred to the crown. =**Syn. 3.** *Influence*, *Ascendancy*, etc. (see *authority*), direction, charge, regulation.

control (kon-trōl'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *controlled*, ppr. *controlling.* [= D. *kontroleren* = G. *controlliren* = Dan. *kontrollere* = Sw. *kontrollera*, < F. *contrôler*, register, control, < *contrôle*, n.: see *control*, *n.*] **1.** To check or ascertain the accuracy of, as by a counter-register or double account, or by experiment.—**2**†. To prove by counter-statements; confute; convict.

The duke of Milan,
And his more braver daughter, could *control* thee.
Shak, Tempest, i. 2.

This account was *controlled* to be false. *Fuller.*

3. To exercise control over; hold in restraint or check; subject to authority; direct; regulate; govern; dominate.

Give me a staff of honour for mine age,
But not a sceptre to *control* the world!
Shak., Tit. And., i. 2.

High degrees of moral sentiment *control* the unfavorable influences of climate. *Emerson*, Civilization.

The *controlling* influence of public sentiment in groups which have little or no organization is best shown in the force with which it acts on those who are bound to avenge murders. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 466.

4. To have superior force or authority over; overpower. [Rare.]

A recital cannot *control* the plain words in the granting part of a deed. *Johnson's Reports.*

Controlling experiment, in *chem.*, a corroborating or confirmatory experiment.

For a *controlling experiment*, the gas may be passed for a short time through the alcoholic ammonia alone.
W. R. Bowditch, Coal Gas, p. 149.

To control the point, in *fencing*, to bear or beat the point down; hence, to have the advantage over.

Prate again, as you like this, you whoreson foist, you! You'll *control the point*, you!
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 5.

=**Syn. 3.** *Rule*, *Regulate*, etc. (see *govern*), curb, restrain, direct.

control-experiment (kon-trōl'eks-per"i-ment), *n.* An experiment made to establish the conditions under which another experiment is made.

controllable (kon-trō'la-bl), *a.* [< *control* + *-able.*] Capable of being controlled, checked, or restrained; subject to regulation or command.

Passion is the drunkenness of the mind, and therefore, in its present workings, not *controllable* by reason. *South.*

controller (kon-trō'lėr), *n.* [Often written, in the second sense, *comptroller*, in accordance with a false etymology from *compt*[1], an old spelling of *count*[1]; < ME. *conterroller*, *countrollour* (only in sense 1), < AF. *countrerouler*, OF. *contreroleur*, F. *contrôleur* (> D. *kontroleur* = G. *controlleur* = Dan. Sw. *kontrollör*), < ML. *contrarotulator*, lit. the keeper of a counter-roll or check-list, < *contrarotulum*, a counter-roll: see *control*, *n.* In the third sense now practically < *control*, *v.*, 3, + *-er*[1].] **1**†. One who has charge of the receipt and expenditure of money.

Ther-fore tho *countrollour* . . .
Wrytes vp tho somme as euery day,
And helpes to count.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 317.

Specifically—**2.** An officer who has certain duties to perform in examining the accounts and managing the financial affairs of a public or private corporation, or of a city, state, or government. Three controllers are employed by the government of the United States. The *first controller* examines and revises all civil accounts except those relating to customs and the postal service, and the latter also on appeal, and countersigns all warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury for receiving and paying money, except those connected with post-office operations. The *second controller* has the same duties with reference to the accounts and warrants of the War and Navy departments. The *controller of the currency* administers the laws relating to the national banks. Some States and cities also have officers styled controllers, with similar duties. [In this sense often spelled *comptroller*, a false form (see etymology).]

3. One who controls or restrains; one who has the power or authority to govern or control; one who governs or regulates.

> The great *controller* of our fate
> Deign'd to be man, and lived in low estate.
> *Dryden*, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 460.

Clerk controller of the king's household. See *clerk*. — **Controller of the household,** in England, an officer at court, ranking next after the treasurer of the household, who investigates the accounts and maintains discipline among the servants of the royal household. His duties, like those of the treasurer and lord steward, are now commonly performed by the master of the household. He is usually a peer, or the son of a peer, and a privy councilor, and bears a white staff as his badge of authority.

> The sewer will not take no men no dishes till they be commanded by the *controller*.
> *Paston Letters* (ed. 1841), I. 144.

> On the 18th of February Gloucester arrived with about eighty horsemen, and was met a mile out of town by the . . . treasurer and . . . the *controller of the* king's *household*, who bade him retire at once to his lodgings.
> *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 343.

controller-general (kon-trō'lėr-jen'e-ral), *n.* An officer charged with the immediate control or direction of some branch of administration. It has been the title of many officers of the French government, chiefly connected with the revenues. The controller-general of the finances was originally subordinate to the superintendent of the finances, but from 1661 to 1791 was himself the head of the treasury. The title was given to the two officers appointed by the French and English governments, under the arrangement of 1879, for the joint supervision of the finances of Egypt.

controllership (kon-trō'lėr-ship), *n.* [< *controller* + *-ship*.] The office of a controller. Also written *comptrollership*.

controlling-nozle (kon-trō'ling-noz'l), *n.* A device for regulating the size of a stream issuing from a nozle. It consists of a rotating sleeve which thrusts forward or retracts a cone-valve, so as to close the opening altogether or in part, or to leave it unobstructed, as may be desired.

controlment (kon-trōl'ment), *n.* [< *control* + *-ment*.] **1.** The power or act of controlling; the state of being restrained; control; restraint.

> Except for the publique behoofe, euery man to be free and out of *controlment*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 426.

> They made war and peace with one another, without *controlment*. *Sir J. Davies*, State of Ireland.

2†. Opposition; resistance; refutation.

> Was it reason that we should suffer the same to pass without *controlment*? *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. § 7.

controve†, controver†. Middle English forms of *contrive*[1], *contriver*.

> It is sinne to *controve*
> Thyng that is for to reprove.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 7545.

controversal† (kon-trō-vėr'sal), *a.* [< L. *controversus*, turned in an opposite direction (see *controverse*, *v.*), + *-al*.] **1.** Turning different ways.

> The Temple of Janus with his two *controversal* faces might now not unsignificantly be set open.
> *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 51.

2. Controversial.

> I may perhaps have taken some pains in studying *controversal* divinity. *Boyle*, Love of God, p. 122 (Ord MS.).

controversary† (kon-trō-vėr'sa-ri), *a.* [< *controverse* + *-ary*[1].] Pertaining to controversy; controversial; disputatious.

> *Controversary* points. *Bp. Hall*, Works, II. 370.

controverse† (kon-trō-vėrs'), *v. t.* [= F. *controverser*, < L. *controversari*, dispute, < *controversus*, turned in an opposite direction, disputed, controverted, < *contro-*, another form (neut. ablative) of *contra*, opposite, + *versus*, pp. of *vertere*, turn: see *verse*.] To controvert; dispute.

> In litigious and *controversed* causes . . . the will of God is to have them [men] to do whatsoever the sentence of judicial and final decision shall determine.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, Pref., vi.

controverse† (kon'trō-vėrs), *n.* [< F. *controverse*, < L. *controversa*, pl., disputed points, orig. neut. pl. of *controversus*, turned against: see *controverse*, *v.*, and cf. *controversy*.] Controversy.

> So fitly now here commeth next in place,
> After the proofe of prowesse ended well,
> The *controverse* of beauties soveraine grace.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. v. 2.

controverser†, controversor† (kon-trō-vėr'sėr, -sor), *n.* One who controverts; a disputant.

> In which place, boulted before to the bran by many *controversers*, mine adversary hath learned . . . to triumph above measure.
> *Bp. Hall*, Honour of Married Clergy, p. 29.

controversial (kon-trō-vėr'shal), *a.* [< L. *controversia*, controversy (see *controversy*), + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to controversy; characterized by or connected with disputation; disputatious: as, a *controversial* discourse.

> No *controversial* weapon, from the gravest reasoning to the coarsest ribaldry, was left unemployed.
> *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

controversialist (kon-trō-vėr'shal-ist), *n.* [< *controversial* + *-ist*.] One who carries on a controversy; a disputant.

> What shall we say to a *controversialist* who attributes to the subject of his attack opinions which are notoriously not his? *Huxley*, Nineteenth Century, XXI. 494.

controversially (kon-trō-vėr'shal-i), *adv.* In a controversial manner.

controversion† (kon-trō-vėr'shon), *n.* [< ML. *controversio(n-)*, < L. *controversus*, disputed: see *controverse*, *v.*] The act of controverting. *Hooker*.

controversious†, *a.* [< *controversy* (L. *controversia*) + *-ous*.] Full of controversy. *Bailey*.

controversor†, *n.* See *controverser*.

controversy (kon'trō-vėr-si), *n.*; pl. *controversies* (-siz). [= Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *controversia*, < L. *controversia*, debate, contention, controversy, < *controversus*, turned in an opposite direction: see *controverse*, *v.*] **1.** Disputation; debate; agitation of contrary opinions; a formal or prolonged debate; dispute.

> Without *controversy*, great is the mystery of godliness.
> 1 Tim. iii. 16.

> In learning, where there is much *controversy* there is many times little inquiry.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 239.

> But this business of Death is a plaine case, and admitts no *controversie*. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxviii.

> Two of his [Pythias's] phrases, by their obscure and archaic diction, have given rise to repeated *controversies*.
> *C. Elton*, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 71.

Specifically — **2.** A suit in law; the contention in a civil action; a case in which opposing parties contend for their respective claims before a tribunal.

> And by their word shall every *controversy* and every stroke be tried. Deut. xxi. 5.

3. A matter in dispute; a question to settle.

> The Lord hath a *controversy* with the nations.
> Jer. xxv. 31.

4†. Antagonism; resistance. [Rare.]

> The torrent roar'd, and we did buffet it
> With lusty sinews, throwing it aside
> And stemming it with hearts of *controversy*.
> *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2.

Adoptian controversy. See *adoptionism*. — **Bangorian controversy.** See *Bangorian*. — **Filioque controversy,** in *eccles. hist.*, the controversy whether the Nicene Creed should declare merely that the Holy Ghost proceeds from the Father (John xv. 26), or should add "and from the Son" (Latin *filioque*). The Western Church adopted and retains the latter, the Greek Church the former. — **Majoristic controversy.** See *Majoristic*. — **Quinquarticular controversy.** See *the Five Articles and the Five Points*, under *article*. = **Syn. 1.** *Controversy*, *Dispute*, contest, disputation, altercation, wrangle, strife, quarrel. A *dispute* is commonly oral; hence it is generally of short continuance, and tends to lose the character of a dignified debate in heated assertions, if not in bickering, so that the word is now used more frequently in this latter sense. (See *argue*.) A *controversy* may be oral, but, as compared with a *dispute*, is generally in writing, and may therefore continue for a long period, with many participants, but not always with coolness or dignity: as, the celebrated Boyle and Bentley *controversy*.

> The *controversies* about the Immaculate Conception are older than the Reformation, but have only just been decided. *Pusey*, Eirenicon, p. 91.

> In all *disputes*, so much as there is of passion, so much there is of nothing to the purpose. *Sir T. Browne*.

controvert (kon-trō-vėrt'), *v. t.* [= Sp. *controvertir* = Pg. *controverter* = It. *controvertere*, < L. as if **controvertere* (assumed from *controversus*: see *controverse*, *v.*), < *contro-*, against, + *vertere*, turn.] To dispute; oppose by argument; contend against in discussion; deny and attempt to disprove or confute: as, to *controvert* opinions or principles; to *controvert* the justness of a conclusion.

> It is an insolent part of reason, to *controvert* the works of God. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 54.

> It is more our business to exhibit the opinions of the learned than to *controvert* them. *Goldsmith*, Criticisms.

> His conclusions, though *controverted* when they were first presented, are now substantially adopted by scholars.
> *Sumner*, John Pickering.

controverter (kon-trō-vėr'tėr), *n.* One who controverts; a controversial writer.

> Some *controverters* in divinity are like swaggerers in the taverne, that catch that which stands next them; the candlesticke, or pots; turne everything into a weapon.
> *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

controvertible (kon-trō-vėr'ti-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *controvertible* = It. *controvertibile*; as *controvert* + *-ible*.] Capable of being disputed; disputable; not too evident to exclude difference of opinion: as, a *controvertible* point of law.

> We find the matter *controvertible*, and with much more reason denied then is as yet affirmed.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

controvertibly (kon-trō-vėr'ti-bli), *adv.* In a controvertible manner.

controvertist (kon-trō-vėr'tist), *n.* [< *controvert* + *-ist*. Cf. F. *controversiste* = Sp. Pg. It. *controversista*.] One who controverts; a disputant; a man versed or engaged in controversy or disputation.

> This mighty man of demonstration, this prince of *controvertists*. *Tillotson*.

contrusion (kon-trö'zhon), *n.* [< L. *contrusus*, pp. of *contrudere*, press together, < *com-*, together, + *trudere*, press. Cf. *extrude*, *intrude*, *obtrude*, *protrude*.] A crowding together. [Rare.]

> Pressure or *contrusion* of the particles of the water.
> *Boyle*, Works, III. 617.

cont-splice (kont'splīs), *n.* [Cf. *cont-line*.] A splice made by cutting a rope in two, laying the end of one part on the standing part of the other, and pushing the ends through between the strands in the same manner as for an eye-splice. This forms a collar or an eye in the bight of the rope. It is used for pennants, jib-guys, upper shrouds, etc. Also called *cut splice* and *bight-splice*.

contubernal†, contubernial† (kon-tū'bėr-nal, kon-tū-bėr'ni-al), *a.* [ME. *contubernial*; < L. *contubernalis*, < *contubernium*, companionship in a tent, < *com-*, together, + *taberna*, a tent: see *tavern*.] Dwelling in the same tent; living as comrades; hence, intimate; familiar.

> And therefore seith Seneca . . . humble folk ben Cristes freendes; they been *contubernyal* with the Lord.
> *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

contumacious (kon-tū-mā'shus), *a.* [With suffix *-ous* (as in *audacious*, *vivacious*, etc.), = F. *contumax* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *contumaz* = It. *contumace*, < L. *contumax* (*contumac-*), stubborn, insolent (found unchanged, *contumax*, in ME.); origin uncertain; perhaps connected with *contemnere*, despise: see *contemn* and *contumely*.] **1.** Headstrong; insolent; hence, resisting legitimate authority, whether civil, ecclesiastical, military, or parental; stubbornly disobedient or rebellious: as, a *contumacious* child.

> Most obstinate *contumacious* sinner.
> *Hammond*, Fundamentals.

> Richard fell before the castle of a *contumacious* vassal.
> *Milman*, Latin Christianity, ix. 5.

> If he were *contumacious*, he might be excommunicated, or, in other words, be deprived of all civil rights and imprisoned for life. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

Specifically — **2.** In *law*, wilfully disobedient to a lawful order of a judicial or legislative body, or showing wilful contempt of its authority. = **Syn. 1.** *Stubborn*, *Refractory*, etc. (see *obstinate*), proud, headstrong, unmanageable, ungovernable, unruly, wilful, perverse.

contumaciously (kon-tū-mā'shus-li), *adv.* Obstinately; stubbornly; perversely; in disobedience of orders.

> This justice hath stocks for the vagrant, ropes for felons, weights for the *contumaciously* silent.
> *Bp. Hall*, Peace-maker (Ord MS.).

contumaciousness (kon-tū-mā'shus-nes), *n.* Perverseness; stubbornness; obstinate disobedience; contumacy.

contumacity (kon-tū-mas'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *contumax* (*contumac-*) + *-ity*. See *contumacious*.] Same as *contumacy*. [Rare.]

> Such a fund of *contumacity*. *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 80.

contumacy (kon'tū-mā-si), *n.* [= F. *contumace* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *contumacia*, < L. *contumacia*, < *contumax* (*contumac-*), contumacious: see *contumacious*.] **1.** Wilful and persistent resistance to legitimate authority of any kind; unyielding disobedience; stubborn perverseness in an illegal or wrong course of action.

> He disobeys God in the way of *contumacy* who refuses his signs, his outward assistances, his ceremonies which are induced by his authority. *Donne*, Sermons, ii.

> Such acts
> Of *contumacy* will provoke the Highest
> To make death in us live. *Milton*, P. L., x. 1027.

> In consequence of his [Archbishop Laud's] famous proclamation setting up certain novelties in the rites of public worship, fifty godly ministers were suspended for *contumacy* in the course of two years and a half.
> *Emerson*, Misc., p. 35.

Specifically — **2.** In *law*, wilful disobedience to a lawful order of a judicial or legislative body, or wilful contempt of its authority; a refusal to appear in court when legally summoned. = **Syn. 1.** Stubbornness, perverseness, wilfulness, intractability. For comparison, see *obstinate*.

contumelious (kon-tū-mē'li-us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *contumelioso*, < L. *contumeliosus*, < *contumelia*, insult: see *contumely*.] **1.** Indicating or expressive of contumely; haughtily offensive; contemptuous; insolent; rude and sarcastic: said of acts or things.

Contumelious language. *Swift.*

Assail him with *contumelious* or discourteous language. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 6.

Curving a *contumelious* lip. *Tennyson*, Maud, xiii.

2. Haughty and contemptuous; disposed to taunt or to insult; insolent; supercilious: said of persons.

There is yet another sort of *contumelious* persons, who are not chargeable with . . . ill employing their wit; for they use none of it. *Government of the Tongue.*

3†. Reproachful; shameful; ignominious.

As it is in the highest degree injurious to them, so is it *contumelious* to him. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

=Syn. **1** and **2**. See list under *abusive*.

contumeliously (kon-tū-mē′li-us-li), *adv.* In a contumelious manner; with arrogance and contempt; insolently.

Fie, lords! that you, being supreme magistrates,
Thus *contumeliously* should break the peace!
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 4.

contumeliousness (kon-tū-mē′li-us-nes), *n.* Insolence; contempt; contumely.

contumely (kon′tū-mē-li), *n.*; pl. *contumelies* (-liz). [< ME. *contumelie*, < OF. *contumelie* = Sp. Pg. It. *contumelia*, < L. *contumelia*, abuse, insult, reproach; origin uncertain; prob. connected with *contumax*: see *contumacious*.] **1.** Insolently offensive or abusive speech; haughtiness and contempt expressed in words; overbearing or reviling language; contemptuousness; insolence.

The oppressor's wrong, the proud man's *contumely*.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1.

I left England twenty years ago under a cloud of disaster and *contumely*. *J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 173.

2. A contumelious statement or act; an exhibition of haughty contempt or insolence.

A good man bears a *contumely* worse
Than he would do an injury.
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, ii. 3.

Here be also some Jews, . . . a people scattered throughout the whole world, . . . subject to all wrongs and *contumelies*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 114.

=Syn. **1**. Abuse, rudeness, scorn.

contumulate† (kon-tū′mū-lāt), *v. t.* [< L. *contumulatus*, pp. of *contumulare*, furnish with a mound, bury, < *com-*, together, + *tumulare*, bury, < *tumulus*, a mound, tomb: see *tumulus*.] To lay or bury in the same tomb or grave.

Contumulate both man and wife.
Old poem, in Theatrum Chemicum, p. 178.

contumulation† (kon-tū-mū-lā′shon), *n.* [< *contumulate*: see *-ation*.] The act of laying or burying in the same tomb or grave.

contund† (kon-tund′), *v. t.* [= F. *contondre* = Sp. Pg. *contundir* = It. *contundere*, < L. *contundere*, bruise, beat together, < *com-*, together, + *tundere*, beat, bruise, = Skt. √ *tud* (for **stud*), strike, sting, = Goth. *stautan*, strike. Cf. *contuse*.] To beat; bruise; pulverize by beating.

All which being finely *contunded*, and mixed in a stone or glass mortar. *Middleton*, Mad World, iii. 2.

His [Don Quixote's] muscles were so extended and *contunded* that he was not corpus mobile.
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, III. 2.

contunet†, *v.* A Middle English form of *continue*.

Love cometh of dame Fortune
That litel while wole *contune*
For it shal chaungen wonder soone.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 5332.

contuse (kon-tūz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *contused*, ppr. *contusing*. [< L. *contusus* (> F. *contus* = Sp. Pg. It. *contuso*, bruised), pp. of *contundere*: see *contund*. Cf. *intuse, obtuse, pertuse, retuse*.] **1†.** To beat; bruise; pound; pulverize by beating.

Roots, barks, and seeds . . . *contused* together.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 574.

2. To injure the flesh of, by impact of a blunt surface, with or without a breach of the integument; bruise by violent contact or pressure. If the injury is accompanied by a breaking of the skin, it is called a *contused wound*; if not, a *contusion*.

The ligature *contuses* the lips in cutting them.
Wiseman, Surgery.

contusion (kon-tū′zhon), *n.* [= F. *contusion* = Sp. *contusion* = Pg. *contusão* = It. *contusione* = G. *contusion* = Dan. Sw. *kontusion*, < L. *contusio(n-)*, < *contundere*, pp. *contusus*, bruise: see *contuse*.] **1.** The act of beating and bruising, or the state of being bruised. — **2.** The act of reducing to powder or fine particles by beating or pounding.

Take a piece of glass and reduce it to powder, it acquiring by *contusion* a multitude of minute surfaces.
Boyle, Colours.

3. In *surg.*, a bruise; a hurt or injury to the flesh or some part of the body without breach of integument or apparent wound, as one inflicted by a blunt instrument or by a fall.

The bones, in sharp colde, wax brittle; and all *contusions*, in hard weather, are more difficult to cure. *Bacon.*

contusive (kon-tū′siv), *a.* [< *contuse* + *-ive*.] Apt to cause contusion; bruising.

Shield from *contusive* rocks her timber limbs,
And guide the sweet Enthusiast [a boat] as she swims!
Poetry of Antijacobin, p. 150.

Conularia (kon-ū-lā′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *conus*, a cone, wedge, + dim. *-ul-* + *-aria*.] A large genus of fossil thecosomatous or shelled pteropods, of the family *Thecidæ*, or typical of a family *Conulariidæ*, extending from the Silurian to the Carboniferous. *C. elongata* and *C. sowerbyi* are examples. Some of these mollusks are nearly two feet long. They have a four-sided shell, whose apex is partitioned by narrow close-set septa resembling a nest of cones or pyramids placed one within another, whence the name of *cone-in-cone*.

conulariid (kon-ū-lā′ri-id), *n.* A pteropod of the family *Conulariidæ*.

Conulariidæ (kon′ū-lā-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Conularia* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil thecosomatous pteropods, typified by the genus *Conularia*.

conundrum (kō-nun′drum), *n.* [Orig. slang, prob. a made word of a pseudo-Latin form, like *panjandrum, hocus-pocus*, etc. Skeat suggests that it may be a corruption of L. *conandum*, a thing to be attempted, neut. ger. of *conari*, attempt: see *conation*.] **1†.** A conceit; a device; a hoax.

I must have my crotchets,
And my *conundrums*! *B. Jonson*, Volpone, v. 7.

2. A riddle in which some odd resemblance is proposed for discovery between things quite unlike, or some odd difference between similar things, the answer often involving a pun.

conure (kon′ūr), *n.* A bird of the genus *Conurus*. *P. L. Sclater.*

Conurus (kō-nū′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κῶνος, a cone, + οὐρά, tail.] **1.** In *ornith.*, a large genus of American parrots or parrakeets, of moderate and small size, chiefly green and yellow coloration, and having the cere feathered: so named from the cuneate form of the tail. The Carolina parrakeet, *Conurus carolinensis*, is a characteristic example. — **2†.** In *entom.*, a genus of rove-beetles. Also called *Conosoma*.

Carolina Parrakeet (*Conurus carolinensis*).

conus (kō′nus), *n.*; pl. *coni* (-nī). [NL., < L. *conus*, a cone: see *cone*.] **1.** In *anat.*, a conical or conoid structure or organ. — **2.** [*cap.*] In *conch.*, the typical genus of the family *Conidæ* (which see), and in some systems conterminous with it: so named from the conical figure of these shells. The cone-shells are numerous and many of them very beautiful; they are found in southern and tropical seas, and include fossil forms going back to the Chalk formation. *Conus gloria-maris* is a magnificent species. *C. marmoreus* is a common and characteristic example. — **Coni vasculosi**, the conical masses formed by the convoluted vasa efferentia of the testis. — **Conus arteriosus**. Same as *arterial cone* (which see, under *arterial*). — **Conus medullaris** (the medullary cone), the tapering part of the spinal cord below the lumbar enlargement.

Cone-shell (*Conus marmoreus*).

conusablet, conusancet, etc. Old forms of *cognizable*, etc.

Conusidæ† (kō-nū′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < *Conus* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Conidæ*. *Fleming*, 1828.

convailt, *v. i.* [< ME. *convalen*, < L. as if **convalere*, < *com-* (intensive) + *valere*, be strong or well. Cf. *convalesce*.] To grow strong; increase in strength.

First as the erth incresith populus,
So *convalit* variance and vicis.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 93.

convalesce (kon-vạ-les′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *convalesced*, ppr. *convalescing*. [= Sp. *convalecer* = Pg. *convalescer*, < L. *convalescere*, begin to grow strong or well, grow stronger, < *com-* (intensive) + *valescere*, inceptive of *valere*, be strong or well: see *valiant* and *avail*[1].] To grow better after sickness; make progress toward the recovery of health.

He found the queen somewhat *convalesced*.
Knox, Hist. Reformation, v., an. 1566.

He had a trifling illness in August, and as he *convalesced*, he grew impatient of the tenacious life which held him to earth. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xiii.

convalescence, convalescency (kon-vạ-les′-ens, -ẹn-si), *n.* [< F. *convalescence* = Pr. *convalescencia* = Sp. *convalecencia* = Pg. *convalescença* = It. *convalescenza* = G. *convalescenz*, < LL. *convalescentia*, < L. *convalescen(t-)s*, ppr.: see *convalescent*.] The gradual recovery of health and strength after sickness; renewal of health and vigor after sickness or weakness.

Emaciated, shadow-like, but quite free from his fever, the deacon resigned himself to the luxury of *convalescence*.
Harper's Mag.

convalescent (kon-vạ-les′ẹnt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *convalescent* = Sp. *convaleciente* = Pg. It. *convalescente*, < L. *convalescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *convalescere*, grow strong or well: see *convalesce*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Recovering health and strength after sickness or debility. — **2.** Pertaining to convalescence; adapted to a state of convalescence.

II. *n.* One who is recovering health or strength after sickness or weakness. — **Convalescent hospital**, a hospital intermediate between the ordinary hospital and the homes of the patients, established with the view of developing convalescence into perfect health by the influences of pure air, gentle exercise, and a nourishing, well-regulated diet.

convalescently (kon-vạ-les′ẹnt-li), *adv.* In a convalescent manner.

convallamarin (kon-va-lam′ạ-rin), *n.* [< NL. *Convall(aria)* + L. *amarus*, bitter, + *-in*[2].] A bitter glucoside ($C_{23}H_{44}O_{12}$) obtained from *Convallaria*.

Convallaria (kon-vạ-lā′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *convallis*, a valley inclosed on all sides, < *com-*, together, + *vallis*, a valley: see *vale, valley*.] A genus of plants, of the natural order *Liliaceæ*. The only species in the genus is *C. majalis*, the lily-of-the-valley, a perennial stemless herb, with a creeping rootstock, two or three leaves, and a many-flowered raceme of white, drooping, bell-shaped, fragrant flowers. It blossoms in May, grows in woods and on heaths throughout Europe and northern Asia, and is also found native in the Alleghanies. It is a favorite in cultivation, and several varieties have been produced.

Lily-of-the-valley (*Convallaria majalis*).

convallarin (kon-val′ạ-rin), *n.* [< NL. *Convallaria* + *-in*[2].] A glucoside ($C_{34}H_{31}O_{11}$) obtained from *Convallaria*. It occurs in rectangular prisms.

convanesce (kon-vạ-nes′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *convanesced*, ppr. *convanescing*. [< L. *con-*, together, + *vanescere*, vanish: see *vanish, evanesce*.] In *math.*, to disappear by the running together of two summits, as of solid angles: said of the edge of a polyhedron. *Kirkman*, 1857.

convanescible (kon-vạ-nes′i-bl), *a.* [< *convanesce* + *-ible*.] Capable of convanescing. — **Convanescible edge**, an edge of a polyhedron that can disappear by the running together of the two summits it joins.

convection (kọn-vek′shon), *n.* [< LL. *convectio(n-)*, < L. *convehere*, pp. *convectus*, carry together, convey, < *com-*, together, + *vehere*, carry: see *vehicle*.] The act of carrying or conveying; specifically, the transference of heat or electricity through the change of position of the heated or electrified body: distinguished from *conduction* (which see). When a portion of a liquid or a gas is heated above the temperature of surrounding portions, it increases in volume, and, thus becoming specifically lighter, rises, while the cooler portions of the fluid rush in from the sides and descend from the upper parts of the vessel. *Convection currents* are thus produced, and the liquid or gas is soon heated throughout. This principle is used in heating a house by a hot-air furnace. The Gulf Stream is a grand *convection current*, carrying the heat of the equator toward the pole. (See *heat*.) Similarly, electricity may be transmitted by convection by the mo-

tion of the electrified body itself, as when the electricity of a conductor is discharged by a point, it being carried off by a stream of electrified air-particles.

The term *convection* is applied to those processes by which the diffusion of heat is rendered more rapid by the motion of the hot substance from one place to another, though the ultimate transfer of heat may still take place by conduction. *Clerk Maxwell*, Heat, p. 10.

When a hot body is placed in air, it sets up a number of *convection* currents. *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 364.

convective (kon-vek'tiv), *a.* [< L. *convectus*, pp. of *convehere*, convey (see *convection*), + *-ive*.] Resulting from or caused by convection: as, a *convective* discharge of electricity. *Faraday.*

The siguificant point is, that *convective* neutralization is a gradual process, requiring time. *Science*, IV. 413.

convectively (kon-vek'tiv-li), *adv.* In a convective manner; by means of convection: as, heat transferred *convectively*.

convellent† (kon-vel'ent), *a.* [< L. *convellen(t-)s*, ppr. of *convellere*, pull up, tear up, wrench away: see *convulse*.] Tending to pull up or extract: as, a *convellent* force. *Todd and Bowman.*

convenable[1]† (kon'vē-na-bl), *a.* [< F. *convenable*, OF. *convenable* (earlier *covenable*, > ME. *covenable*: see *covenable*) (= Pr. *convenable* = Sp. *convenible* (obs.) = Pg. *convinhavel* = It. *convenevole*), agreeable, suitable, < *convenir*, agree, suit, formerly also convene, < L. *convenire*, convene, come together: see *convene* and *convenient*, and cf. *covenable*, the older form of *convenable*.] Suitable; fit; consistent; conformable.

This place that was voyde at the table of Ioseph be-tokeneth the place that Matheu fulfilde; and, sir, thus be these two tables *convenable*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 59.

And with his word his worke is *convenable*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

Another ancient romance says of its hero, "He every day was provyd in dauncyng and in songs that the ladies coulde think were *convenable* for a nobleman to conne."
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 10.

convenable[2] (kon-vē'na-bl), *a.* [< *convene* + *-able*.] Capable of being convened or assembled.

convenably† (kon'vē-na-bli), *adv.* Suitably; conveniently. *Lydgate.*

convene (kon-vēn'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *convened*, ppr. *convening*. [= F. *convenir* = Sp. *convenir* = Pg. *convir* = It. *convenire*, < L. *convenire*, come together, join, fit, suit, < *com-*, together, + *venire* = E. *come*. Cf. *convenient*, and *advene*, *supervene*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To come together; meet; unite: said of things. [Rare.]

The rays [of light] converge and *convene* in the eyes.
Newton, Opticks.

2. To come together; meet in the same place; assemble, as persons, usually for some public purpose or the promotion of some common interest: as, the legislature will *convene* in January; the citizens *convened* in the city hall.

On Wednesday, that fatal day,
The people were *convening*.
Willie's Drowned in Gamery (Child's Ballads, II. 183).

=**Syn. 2.** To congregate, muster, gather.

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to assemble; call together; convoke.

On festivals, at those churches where the Feast of the Patron Saint is solemnized, the masters *convene* their scholars. Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. liv.

And now the almighty father of the gods
Convenes a council in the blest abodes.
Pope, tr. of Statius's Thebaid, i.

Frequent meetings of the whole company might be *convened* for the transaction of ordinary business.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 111.

2. To summon to appear, as before a public (especially a judicial) officer or an official body.

By the papal canon law, clerks . . . cannot be *convened* before any but an ecclesiastical judge. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

Foker, whom the proctor knew very well, . . . was taken, . . . summarily *convened* and sent down from the university. *Thackeray*, Pendennis, xviii.

3. In *civil law*, to sue. *Rapalje and Lawrence.*

convenee (kon-vē-nē'), *n.* [< *convene* + *-ee*[1].] One convened or summoned with others. [Rare.]

convener (kon-vē'nėr), *n.* **1.** One who convenes or meets with others. [Rare.]

I do reverence the *conveners* [at the Synod of Dort] for their . . . worth and learning.
Bp. Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar, p. 70.

2. One who convenes or calls a meeting; in Scotland, one appointed to call together an organized body, as a committee, of which he is generally chairman: as, the *convener* of the Home Mission Committee.

Ye dainty Deacons and ye douce *Conveners*.
Burns, Brigs of Ayr.

convenience (kon-vē'niens), *n.* [= F. *convenance* = Pr. *conveniencia*, *convinensa* = Sp. Pg. *conveniencia* = It. *convenienza*, *convenienzia*, < L. *convenientia*, < *convenien(t-)s*, ppr., suitable, convenient: see *convenient*.] **1**†. A coming together; assemblage; conjunction; joinder.

Of byrth she was hyghest of degre,
To whom alle angelles did obedience,
Of Dauides lyne which sprong out of Iesse,
In whom alle verteu is by iust *conuenience*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 47.

2. The state or character of being convenient; fitness; suitableness; adaptation; propriety.

To debate and question the *convenience* of Divine Ordinations is neither wisdom nor sobriety.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xvii.

3. Freedom from discomfort or trouble; ease in use or action; comfort.

All
That gives society its beauty, strength,
Convenience, and security, and use.
Cowper, The Task, ii.

4. That which gives ease or comfort; that which is suited to wants or necessity; that which is handy; an accommodation.

A man alters his mind as the work proceeds, and will have this or that *convenience* more, of which he had not thought when he began. *Dryden*, Pref. to Fables.

Trade has a strong influence upon all people, who have found the sweet of it, bringing with it so many of the *Conveniences* of Life as it does. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 116.

Excellent! What a *convenience!* They [the negroes] seemed created by Providence to bear the heat and the whipping, and make these fine articles [sugar, coffee, tobacco]. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 154.

5. A convenient appliance, utensil, or other article, as a tool, a vehicle, etc.

What sport would our old Oxford acquaintance make at a man packed up in this leathern *convenience* with a wife and children! *Graves*, Spiritual Quixote, xii. 11.

6†. Agreement; consistency.—**At (one's) convenience**, when it is convenient: as, do not hurry, but do it *at your convenience*.

conveniency (kon-vē'nien-si), *n.* Same as *convenience*. [Formerly common, but now nearly obsolete.]

That imitation wherof poetry is, hath the most *conueniency* to Nature of all other.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

Rather intent upon the end of God's glory than our own *conveniency*. *Jer. Taylor.*

You think you were marry'd for your own Recreation, and not for my *Conveniency*.
Congreve, Way of the World, ii. 7.

convenient (kon-vē'nient), *a.* [< ME. *convenient* = F. *convenant* = Sp. Pg. It. *conveniente*, < L. *convenien(t-)s*, fit, suitable, convenient, ppr. of *convenire*, come together, suit: see *convene*, and cf. *covenant*, ult. a doublet of *convenient*.] **1.** Fit; suitable; proper; becoming: used absolutely or with *to* or *for*.

Thou were as a God of the Sarazines: and it is *conveyent to* a God to ete no Mete that is mortalle.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 230.

At that soper were thei served so well as was *convenient to* so myghty a prince as was the kynge Arthur.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 614.

Feed me with food *convenient for* me. Prov. xxx. 8.

Neither filthiness, nor foolish talking, nor jesting, which are not *convenient*. Eph. v. 4.

2. Affording certain facilities or accommodation; commodious; serviceable; rendering some act or movement easy of performance or freeing it from obstruction: as, a very *convenient* staircase; a *convenient* harbor.

Because the Cells were cut above each other, some higher some lower in the side of the Rock; here were *convenient* Stairs cut for the easier communication betwixt the upper and nether Regions.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 118.

Exchange may be often *convenient*; and, on the other hand, the cash purchase may be often more *convenient*.
D. Webster, Speech on Tariff, April, 1824.

When we speak of faculties of the soul, it is but a *convenient* mode of expression to denote different classes of its acts. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 213.

3. Opportune; favorable: as, a *convenient* hour.

When a *convenient* day was come, . . . Herod on his birthday made a supper. Mark vi. 21.

When I have a *convenient* season, I will call for thee. Acts xxiv. 25.

4. At hand; easily accessible; readily obtained or found when wanted; handy. [Colloq.]

Obstinate heretics used to be brought thither *convenient* for burning hard by. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, iii.

conveniently (kon-vē'nient-li), *adv.* **1.** Fitly; suitably; with adaptation to the desired end or effect: as, the house was not *conveniently* situated for a tradesman.

Courtship, and such fair ostents of love
As shall *conveniently* become you there.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 8.

2. With ease; without trouble or difficulty.

He sought how he might *conveniently* betray him.
Mark xiv. 11.

convent† (kon-vent'), *v.* [< L. *conventus*, pp. of *convenire*, come together: see *convene*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To meet; concur.

All our surgeons
Convent in their behoof.
Beau. and Fl., Two Noble Kinsmen.

2. To serve; agree; be convenient or suitable.

When that is known and golden time *convents*,
A solemn combination shall be made
Of our dear souls. *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1.

II. *trans.* **1.** To call together; convoke; convene.

By secret messengers I did *convent*
The English chiefetaines all.
Mir. for Mags., p. 620.

There were required the whole number of seuentie and one, in determining the going to Warre, in adding to a Citie, or the reuenues of the Temple, or in *conuenting* the ordinarie Iudges of the Tribes.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 112.

2. To call before a judge or tribunal.

What he with his oath,
And all probation, will make up full clear,
Whensoever he's *convented*. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

Even this morning,
Before the common-council, young Malfato,—
Convented for some lands he held, suppos'd
Belong'd to certain orphans. *Ford*, Lady's Trial, ii. 2.

And letters missive were dispatched incontinently, to *convent* Mr. Cotton before the infamous High Commission Court. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., iii. 1.

convent (kon'vent), *n.* [< OF. *convent*, *covent* (> ME. *covent*, q. v.), F. *couvent* = Pr. *covent*, *coven* = Sp. Pg. It. *convento*, < L. *conventus*, a meeting, assembly, union, company, ML. a convent, < *convenire*, pp. *conventus*, meet together: see *convene*.] **1**†. A meeting or an assembly.

These eleven witches beginning to dance (which is an usual ceremony at their *convents* or meetings).
B. Jonson, Masque of Queens.

2. An association or a community of persons devoted to religious life and meditation; a society of monks or nuns. The term is popularly limited to such associations of women.

One of our *convent*, and his [the duke's] confessor.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 3.

3. A house occupied by such a community; an abbey; a monastery or nunnery. The parts of a convent are: (1) the church; (2) the choir, or that portion of the church in which the members say the daily office; (3) the chapter-house, a place of meeting, in which the community business is discussed; (4) the cells; (5) the refectory; (6) the dormitory; (7) the infirmary; (8) the parlor, for the reception of visitors; (9) the library; (10) the treasury; (11) the cloister; (12) the crypt. *Cath. Dict.*

conventical (kon-ven'ti-kal), *a.* [< *convent* + *-ical*.] Of or belonging to a convent.—**Conventical prior**, an abbot.

conventicle (kon-ven'ti-kl), *n.* [< ME. *conventicul* = F. *conventicule* = Sp. *conventículo* = Pg. *conventiculo* = It. *conventicolo*, < L. *conventiculum*, a meeting, place of meeting, ML. esp. a meeting of heretics, dim. of *conventus*, a meeting: see *convent*, *n.*] **1.** An assembly or gathering; especially, a secret or unauthorized gathering for the purpose of religious worship.

I shal not gadere togidere the *conuenticulis* [Latin *conventicula*] of hem of blodes. *Wyclif*, Ps. xv. 4.

The people were assembled togither in those hallowed places dedicate to their gods, because they had yet no large halles or places of *conuenticle*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 24.

It behoveth that the place where God shall be served by the whole Church be a public place, for the avoiding of privy *conventicles*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 12.

They are commanded to abstain from all *conventicles* of men whatsoever. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

Specifically—**2.** In Great Britain, a meeting of dissenters from the established church for religious worship. In this sense it is used by English writers and in English statutes. It was especially applied, as a term of opprobrium, to the secret meetings for religious worship held by the Scottish Covenanters, when they were persecuted for their faith in the reign of Charles II.

An act recently passed, at the instance of James, made it death to preach in any Presbyterian *conventicle* whatever, and even to attend such a *conventicle* in the open air. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

3. A building in which religious meetings or conventicles are held.

In hall,
Court, theatre, *conventicle*, or shop.
Wordsworth, Prelude, vii.

Permission to erect, at their own expense, a church or other religious *conventicle*.
R. Anderson, Hawaiian Islands, p. 173.

4†. Connection; following; party.

The same Theophilus, and other bishops which were of his *conventicle*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 6.

Conventicle Act, an English statute of 1670 (22 Charles II., c. 1), which forbade the assembling of five or more persons over sixteen years of age at any meeting or conventicle for the exercise of religion in any other manner than according to the liturgy and practice of the Church of England.

conventicle (kon-ven'ti-kl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *conventicled*, ppr. *conventicling*. [< *conventicle*, *n.*] To belong to or meet in a conventicle; practise the holding of conventicles for religious worship. [Rare.]

Conventicling schools, . . . set up and taught secretly by fanatics. *South*, Works, V. i.

conventicler (kon-ven'ti-klėr), *n.* One who supports or frequents conventicles; specifically, a Scottish Covenanter.

Having run a mile through such difficult places, he was quite spent, and the *conventiclers* hard at his heels. *Swift*, Memoir of Capt. Creichton.

convention (kon-ven'shon), *n.* [= D. *konventie* = G. *convention* = Dan. *konvention*, < F. *convention* = Sp. *convencion* = Pg. *convenção* = It. *convenzione*, < L. *conventio(n-)*, a meeting, agreement, covenant, < *convenire*, pp. *conventus*, meet, agree: see *convene*.] **1.** The act of coming together; coalition; union.

The *conventions* or associations of several particles of matter into bodies. *Boyle.*

2. A gathering of persons; a meeting; an assembly.

To-morrow morn
We hold a great *convention*.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

Specifically—**3.** A formal, recognized, or statutory meeting or assembly of men for civil or religious purposes; particularly, an assembly of delegates or representatives for consultation on important concerns, civil, political, or religious. (*a*) In the United States, in particular: (1) A body of delegates convened for the formation or revision of a constitution of government, as of a State: called a *constitutional convention* (which see, under *constitutional*). (2) A meeting of delegates of a political party, to nominate candidates for national, State, or local offices, and to formulate its principles of action. State nominating conventions arose about 1825, superseding legislative caucuses. The first national convention to select presidential candidates was held by the Antimasonic party in Baltimore in September, 1831, and all presidential nominations have since been made by such conventions. (3) A meeting of representatives of a national, State, or other general association, or of a number of persons having a common interest, for the promotion of any common object. (4) The triennial assembly of the Protestant Episcopal Church, called the *General Convention*, consisting of the House of Bishops and the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies; also, the annual assembly of each diocese, called a *diocesan convention*. (*b*) [*cap.*] In *French hist.*, the sovereign assembly, called specifically the *National Convention*, which sat from September 21st, 1792, to October 26th, 1795, and governed France after abolishing royalty. (*c*) In Great Britain, an extraordinary assembly of the estates of the realm, held without the king's writ, as the assembly which restored Charles II. to the throne (also known as the *Convention Parliament* or *Free Parliament*) and that which declared the throne to have been abdicated by James II. (*d*†) In the University of Cambridge, England, a clerical court consisting of the master and fellows of a college sitting in the combination room to pass judgment on offenders against the laws of soberness and chastity.

4. An agreement or contract between two parties; specifically, in *diplomacy*, an agreement or arrangement previous to a definitive treaty. A *military convention* is a treaty made between the commanders of two opposing armies concerning the terms on which a temporary cessation of hostilities shall take place between them.

So to the 'Change, and there bought 32*s.* worth of things for Mrs. Knipp, my Valentine, which is pretty to see how my wife is come to *convention* with me that whatever I do give to anybody else, I shall give her as much. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 80.

And first of all, it is worth while to note that properly the word Treaty is applied exclusively to political and commercial objects; while the less pretentious though longer denomination of *Convention* is bestowed on special agreements of all kinds—as, for instance, international arrangements about postage, telegraphs, or literary rights. *Blackwood's Mag.*

The same thing is true of treaties of peace as of all other *conventions*, that they are of no validity where the government exceeds its constitutional powers in making them. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 151.

5. General agreement; tacit understanding; common consent, as the foundation of a custom, an institution, or the like.

A useful *convention* gradually restricted the arbitrary use of these phonograms. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 65.

The poet is by nature a fiery creature, incapable of toning down his spontaneous feelings to the rules of social *convention*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 581.

6. A customary rule, regulation, or requirement, or such rules collectively; something more or less arbitrarily established, or required by common consent or opinion; a conventionality; a precedent.

In order to denote the rates of movement along the height and base of an inclined plane in terms of the rate along the hypothenuse, we must adopt some *convention* which will abbreviate such an account as we have just given. *J. Trowbridge*, New Physics, p. 58.

Yet certain *conventions* are indispensable to art. *Stedman*, Poets of America, p. 467.

7. In *civil law*: (*a*) In general, the agreement of several persons, who by a common act of the will determine their legal relations, for the purpose either of creating an obligation or of extinguishing one. (*b*) In a narrower sense, the agreement of several persons in one and the same act of will resulting in an obligation between them.—**Convention of estates**, the meeting of the estates of the kingdom of Scotland, before the union with England, upon any special occasion or emergency. These conventions consisted of any number of the estates that might be suddenly called together, without the necessity of a formal citation such as was required in summoning a regular parliament.—**Convention of royal burghs**, the yearly meeting held in Edinburgh by commissioners from the royal burghs, to treat of certain matters pertaining to the common good of the burghs. Their deliberations are in general directed to matters of no public importance.—**Convention treaty**, a treaty entered into between different states, under which they severally bind themselves to observe certain stipulations contained in the treaty.—**Joint convention**, in the United States, a meeting in one body of both branches of Congress or of a State legislature.—**National convention, nominating convention**. See above, 3.

conventional (kon-ven'shon-al), *a.* [= D. *konventioneel* = G. *conventionell* = Dan. *konventionel*, < F. *conventionnel* = Pr. *conventional* = Sp. Pg. *convencional* = It. *convenzionale*, < LL. *conventionalis*, pertaining to an agreement, < L. *conventio(n-)*, an agreement: see *convention*.] **1.** Relating or pertaining to a convention, or formal meeting of delegates.

I know that what he has said will be understood as intimating, at least, that this *Conventional* movement of ours was stimulated by South Carolina, and was the result of concert between certain South Carolina [and Mississippi] politicians.

Quoted in *H. von Holst's* John C. Calhoun, p. 324.

2. Stipulated; covenanted; established by agreement.—**3.** Arbitrarily selected, fixed, or determined: as, a *conventional* sign.—**4.** Arising out of custom or usage; sanctioned by general concurrence; depending on usage or tacit agreement; not existing from any natural growth or necessity; generally accepted or observed; formal.

I too easily saw through the varnish of *conventional* refinement. *Marg. Fuller*, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 190.

There is no way of distinguishing those feelings which are natural from those which are *conventional*, except by an appeal to first principles. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 190.

The very earliest dialects are as exclusively *conventional* as the latest; the savage has no keener sense of etymological connection than the man of higher civilization. *Whitney*, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 297.

Specifically—**5.** In the *fine arts*, depending on accepted models or traditions, irrespective of independent study of nature; traditionally or purposely deviating from natural forms, although properly retaining the principles which underlie them: as, the *conventional* forms of birds, beasts, flowers, etc., in heraldry and on coins.—**6.** In *law*, resting in actual contract: as, the *conventional* relation of landlord and tenant, as distinguished from the implied obligation to pay for use and occupation, incurred by occupying another's land without agreement.

Conventional services reserved by tenures upon grants, made out of the crown or knights service. *Sir M. Hale*, Hist. Com. Law of Eng.

Conventional estates, those freeholds, not of inheritance or estates for life, which are created by the express acts of the parties, in contradistinction to those which are legal, and arise from the operation and construction of law.—**Conventional obligations**, obligations resulting from the actual agreement of parties, in contradistinction to natural or legal obligations.

conventionalism (kon-ven'shon-al-izm), *n.* [< *conventional* + *-ism*.] **1.** Adherence or the tendency to adhere to conventional usages, regulations, and precedents; conventionality; formalism.

Nothing endures to the point of *conventionalism* which is not based upon lasting rules. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 182.

Conventionalism, indeed, is the modern name for that which stands here for the opposite of religion; and we can judge from this in what way religion itself was conceived, for the opposite of *conventionalism* is freshness of feeling, enthusiasm. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 123.

2. That which is received or established by convention or agreement; a conventional phrase, form, ceremony, etc.; something depending on conventional rules and precepts.

We must be content with the *conventionalisms* of vile solid knots and lumps of marble, instead of the golden cloud which encircles the fair human face with its waving mystery. *Ruskin.*

conventionalist (kon-ven'shon-al-ist), *n.* [< *conventional* + *-ist*.] **1.** One who adheres to conventional usages; a formalist.—**2.** One who adheres to a convention or treaty.—**3.** [*cap.*] In *U. S. hist.*, a name assumed by the more radical faction of the Democratic-Republican party in Pennsylvania during several years succeeding 1808. They had previously also borne the title of "Friends of the People."

conventionality (kon-ven-shon-al'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *conventionalities* (-tiz). [< *conventional* + *-ity*.] The character of being conventional as opposed to natural; artificiality; a conventional custom, form, term, principle, etc.

It is strong and sturdy writing; and breaks up a whole legion of *conventionalities*. *Lamb*, To Coleridge.

Conventionalities are all very well in their proper place, but they shrivel at the touch of nature like stubble in the fire. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 163.

conventionalization (kon-ven'shon-al-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *conventionalize* + *-ation*.] The act or the result of conventionalizing.

The trim of the doors is also in enameled wood, fluted and carved with the shell ornaments, which is a *conventionalisation* from the honeysuckle of the Greeks. *Art Age*, IV. 45.

conventionalize (kon-ven'shon-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *conventionalized*, ppr. *conventionalizing*. [< *conventional* + *-ize*.] **1.** To render conventional; bring under the influence of conventional rules; render observant of the forms and precedents of society. Specifically—**2.** In the *fine arts*, to render or represent in a conventional manner—that is, either by exact adherence to a rule or in a manner intentionally incomplete and simplified.

The fact is, neither [leaves nor figures] are idealized, but both are *conventionalized* on the same principles, and in the same way. *Ruskin.*

conventionally (kon-ven'shon-al-i), *adv.* In a conventional manner.

I should have replied to this question by something *conventionally* vague and polite. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xiv.

conventionary (kon-ven'shon-ā-ri), *a.* [< *convention* + *-ary*[1].] Acting under contract; settled by covenant or stipulation; conventional: as, *conventionary* tenants.

In the case of the peculiar *conventionary* holdings of the Cornish mining country, where the tenant has an inheritable interest, but must be re-admitted every seven years, something like proof of a Celtic origin is attainable. *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 204, App.

convention-coin (kon-ven'shon-koin), *n.* **1.** A German coin adopted by most of the German states in 1763. A Cologne mark of silver, 13 loths 6 grains fine, was coined in 8⅓ rix-dollars.—**2.** A German coin struck according to a convention of 1857 between Austria, Prussia, and other states. A mint pound or 500 grams of fine silver was coined into 30 thalers or 52½ gulden.

convention-dollar (kon-ven'shon-dol'ėr), *n.* Same as *convention-coin*, 2.

conventionist (kon-ven'shon-ist), *n.* [< *convention* + *-ist*.] One who makes a bargain or contract. [Rare.]

The buyer (if it be but a sorry postchaise) cannot go forth with the seller thereof into the street, . . . but he views his *conventionist* . . . as if he was going along with him to Hyde Park Corner to fight a duel. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey.

conventual (kon-ven'tū-al), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *conventuel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *conventual* = It. *conventuale*, < ML. *conventualis*, < *conventus*, a convent: see *convent*.] **I.** *a.* Belonging to a convent; monastic: as, *conventual* priors.

The Abbot and monkes *conuentuall*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3410.

Conventual regularity. *Thackeray.*

Conventual church, the church attached or belonging to a convent.

In southern Italy . . . even a metropolitan church was not likely to reach, in point of mere size, to the measure of a second-class cathedral or *conventual church* in England, or even in Normandy. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 297.

Conventual mass. See *mass*[1].

II. *n.* **1.** One who lives in a convent; a monk or a nun.

The venerable *conventual*. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 165.

2. [*cap.*] A member of one of the two great branches of the Franciscan order, the other being the Observants. See *Franciscan*. They live in convents, follow a mitigated rule, wear a black habit and cowl, and do not go barefooted.

The Franciscans . . . had so far swerved from the obligations of their institute, which interdicted the possession of property of any description, that they owned large estates. . . . Those who indulged in this latitude were called *conventuals*, while the comparatively small num-

ber who put the strictest construction on the rule of their order were denominated observantes, or brethren of the observance. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 5.

converge (kon-vėrj'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *converged*, ppr. *converging*. [= F. *converger* = Sp. Pg. *converger* = It. *convergere*, < LL. *convergere*, incline together, < L. *com-*, together, + *vergere*, incline, turn, bend: see *verge*, *v.* Cf. *diverge*.] **I.** *intrans.* To tend to meet in a point or line; incline and approach nearer together, as two or more lines in the same plane which are not parallel, or two planes which are not parallel; tend to meet if prolonged or continued; figuratively, to tend or lead to a common result, conclusion, etc.: opposed to *diverge*.

Colours mingle, features join,
And lines *converge*.
Akenside, Pleasures of Imagination, iii.

The mountains *converge* into a single ridge. *Jefferson*.

From whatever side we commence the investigation, our paths alike *converge* toward the principle of which this theory [of equity] is a development.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 499.

As the tree grows, the outer leaves diverge, and get farther from the tree and from each other; and two extremities that have once diverged never *converge* and grow together again. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 89.

II. *trans.* To cause to approach, or meet in a point.

For, on observing what happens when the axes of the two eyes are *converged* on an object, it will be perceived that we become conscious of the space it occupies, and of the closely-environing space, with much more distinctness than we are conscious of any other space.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 119.

To obtain a knowledge of the behaviour of crystalline plates in *converging* polarised light, a polarising apparatus constructed by Dubosq is employed.
Lommel, Light (trans.), p. 325.

convergence, convergency (kon-vėr'jens, -jen-si), *n.*; pl. *convergences*, *convergencies* (-jen-sez, -siz). [< F. *convergence* (= Sp. Pg. *convergencia* = It. *convergenza*), < *convergent*: see *convergent*.] **1.** The character or fact of converging; tendency to one point; the fact of meeting in a point.—**2.** In *math.*: (*a*) The gradual and indefinite approximation of the sum of an infinite series toward a finite value. (*b*) The scalar part of the result of performing upon any vector function the operation

$$i\frac{d}{dx} + j\frac{d}{dy} + k\frac{d}{dz}.$$

It is so called because, if the vector function be considered as representing the velocity and direction of a flowing fluid, the surface integral of this function over a closed surface, or the flow inward through that surface, is equal to the volume integral of the convergence within the surface. See *curl*.—**Circle of convergence**, a circle so drawn in the plane whose points represent all imaginary values of the variable that all the points within it represent values for which a given series is convergent, and all points without it represent points for which the series is divergent. But of points on the circumference of the circle, some are generally of one class and some of the other.—**Magnetic points of convergence.** See *magnetic*.

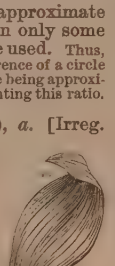
convergent (kon-vėr'jent), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *convergent* = Sp. Pg. It. *convergente*, < LL. *convergen(t-)s*, ppr. of *convergere*: see *converge*.] **I.** *a.* Tending to meet or actually meeting in a point; approaching each other, as two lines; figuratively, tending to a common result, conclusion, etc.: as, *convergent* lines; *convergent* theories.

Artistic beauty and moral beauty are *convergent* lines which run back into a common ideal origin.
S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 273.

Convergent fraction. Same as *convergent*, *n.*—**Convergent-nerved.** Same as *converginerved*.—**Convergent series.** Same as *converging series* (which see, under *converging*).

II. *n.* A fraction expressing the approximate value of a continued fraction, when only some of the first incomplete quotients are used. Thus, the *convergents* to the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter are, $\frac{3}{1}$, $\frac{22}{7}$, $\frac{333}{106}$, $\frac{355}{113}$, etc., these being approximations to the continued fraction representing this ratio. See *continued fraction*, under *continued*.

converginerved (kon-vėr'ji-nėrvd), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *convergere*, converge, + *nervus*, nerve, + *-ed*2.] In *bot.*, having longitudinal nerves convergent at the ends: applied to leaves.


Converginerved Leaf.

converging (kon-vėr'jing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *converge*, *v.*] Tending to meet in a point; in general, approaching each other.—**Converging light**, light transmitted in converging, in distinction from parallel, rays.—**Converging series**, in *math.*, an infinite series the sum of whose terms, beginning with the first, approximates indefinitely toward a limit as more and more of these terms are taken into account. Thus,

$$1 + x + \frac{x^2}{1.2} + \frac{x^3}{1.2.3} + \frac{x^4}{1.2.3.4} + \frac{x^5}{1.2.3.4.5}$$

is a converging series for all values of x. But

$$x + \tfrac{1}{2}x^2 + \tfrac{1}{3}x^3 + \tfrac{1}{4}x^4 + \tfrac{1}{5}x^5, \text{ etc.},$$

is only converging for a value of x whose modulus is less than unity. Also called *convergent series*.

conversable (kon-vėr'sa-bl), *a.* [< F. *conversable* = Sp. *conversable* = Pg. *conversavel* = It. *conversabile*, < ML. *conversabilis*, < L. *conversari*, converse: see *converse*1, *v.*] **1.** Qualified for conversation, or disposed to converse; ready in or inclined to mutual communication of thoughts; sociable; communicative.

The ladys here are very *conversable*, and the religious women not at all reserv'd. *Evelyn*, Diary, May 21, 1645.

Your intervals of time to spend
With so *conversable* a friend.
Swift, Reason for not Building at Drapier's Hill.

Mrs. Bardell let lodgings to many *conversable* single gentlemen, with great profit, but never brought any more actions for breach of promise of marriage.
Dickens, Pickwick, lvii.

2†. Capable of being conversed with; open to conversation.

Kings should not always act the king: that is, should be just, and mix sweetness with greatness, and be *conversible* by good men. *Penn*, No Cross, No Crown, ii.

Also written *conversible*.

conversableness (kon-vėr'sa-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being conversable; disposition or readiness to converse; sociability; affability.

conversably (kon-vėr'sa-bli), *adv.* **1.** In a conversable manner; affably.—**2**†. In conversation; colloquially.

Nor is there any people, either in the Island, or on the Continent, that speaks it [pristine Greek] *conversably*.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 27.

conversance, conversancy (kon'vėr-sans, -san-si), *n.* [< *conversant*: see *-ance*, *-ancy*.] The state of being conversant; familiarity; familiar intercourse or acquaintance. [Rare.]

The greater number of its stories embody such passages in the personal history of the eminent men and women of Europe as the author came to the knowledge of by *conversance* with the circles in which they moved.
N. P. Willis, People I have Met, Pref.

Conversancy with the books that teach,
The arts that help.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 325.

conversant (kon'vėr-sant), *a.* [< F. *conversant* = Sp. Pg. It. *conversante*, < L. *conversan(t-)s*, ppr. of *conversari*, live with, converse: see *converse*1, *v.*] **1.** Having frequent or customary intercourse; intimately associating; familiar by companionship; acquainted: followed by *with*, formerly also by *among*.

Thei seide she was not worthi to be *conuersaunt a-monge* peple. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 422.

The strangers that were *conversant among* them.
Josh. viii. 35.

But the men were very good unto us . . . as long as we were *conversant with* them. 1 Sam. xxv. 15.

Never to be infected with delight,
Nor *conversant with* ease and idleness.
Shak., K. John, iv. 3.

What I pretend by this dedication is an honour which I do myself to posterity, by acquainting them that I have been *conversant with* the first persons of the age in which I lived. *Dryden*, Ded. of King Arthur.

2. Acquainted by familiar use or study; having a thorough or intimate knowledge or proficiency: followed generally by *with*, formerly and still occasionally by *in*.

The learning and skill which he had by being *conversant in* their books. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. § 8.

Among men long *conversant with* books, we too frequently find those misplaced virtues of which I have been now complaining. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 3.

His eye is both microscopic and telescopic; *conversant* at once *with* the animalculæ of society and letters, and the larger objects of human concern.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 14.

3. Having concern or connection; concerned, occupied, or engaged: followed by *with* or *about*.

Education is *conversant about* children.
Sir H. Wotton, Education of Children.

Moral action is *conversant* almost wholly *with* evidence which in itself is only probable.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 93.

=**Syn. 2.** Versed (in), skilled (in), proficient (in).

conversantly (kon'vėr-sant-li), *adv.* In a conversant or familiar manner.

conversation (kon-vėr-sā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *conversacion*, *-cioun* = D. *konversatie* = G. *conversation* = Dan. Sw. *konversation*, < OF. *conversacion*, *-tion*, F. *conversation* = Sp. *conversacion* = Pg. *conversação* = It. *conversazione*, < L. *conversatio(n-)*, conversation, manner of life, < *conversari*, pp. *conversatus*, live with, converse: see *converse*1, *v.*] **1.** General course of actions or habits; manner of life; behavior; deportment, especially with respect to morals. [Obsolescent.]

Noo . . . persoun shalbe admitted unto this Gilde but if a bee founde of goode name and fame, of good *conuersacon*, and honeste in his demeanour, and of goode rule.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 190.

Be ye holy in all manner of *conversation*. 1 Pet. i. 15.

The hunters and hawkers among the clergy [were] recalled to graver *conversation*.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., ii.

2. Familiar intercourse; intimate acquaintance or association; commerce in social life. [Obsolescent.]

It has been my study still to please those women
That fell within my *conversation*.
Shirley, Hyde Park, ii. 3.

Conversation, when they come into the world, soon gives them a becoming assurance. *Locke*, Education.

3†. Familiar acquaintance from using or studying.

Much *conversation* in books. *Bacon*.

4. Informal interchange of thoughts and sentiments by spoken words; informal or familiar talk. [Now the most general use of the word.]

One of the best rules for *conversation* is never to say a thing which any of the company can reasonably wish we had rather left unsaid. *Sterne*.

Wise, cultivated, genial *conversation* is the last flower of civilization, and the best result which life has to offer us — a cup for gods, which has no repentance.
Emerson, Misc., p. 340.

5. A meeting for conversation, especially on literary subjects; a conversazione.

Lady Pomfret has a charming *conversation* once a week.
Walpole, Letters (1740), I. 71.

6. Sexual intercourse: as, criminal *conversation* (which see, under *criminal*).—**Conversation-tube**, a tube for enabling conversation to be carried on easily with deaf people; an ear-trumpet. See *speaking-tube*.

conversational (kon-vėr-sā'shon-al), *a.* [< *conversation* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of conversation: as, *conversational* powers; a *conversational* style.

Richardson's novels deserve special mention, as being a rich store of the *conversational* dialect of their author's age. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 320.

conversationalist (kon-vėr-sā'shon-al-ist), *n.* [< *conversational* + *-ist*.] A talker; especially, an agreeable and interesting talker; a converser; one who excels in conversation.

People who never talked anywhere else were driven to talk in those old coaches; while a ready *conversationalist*, like Judge Story, was stimulated to incessant cerebral discharges. *Josiah Quincy*, Figures of the Past, p. 191.

conversationally (kon-vėr-sā'shon-al-i), *adv.* In a conversational manner.

conversationedt (kon-vėr-sā'shond), *a.* [< *conversation* + *-ed*2.] Having a certain behavior or deportment.

Till she be better *conversation'd*,
. . . I'll keep
As far from her as the gallows.
Beau. and Fl., The Captain, i. 1.

conversationism (kon-vėr-sā'shon-izm), *n.* [< *conversation* + *-ism*.] A word or phrase used in familiar conversation; a colloquialism.

conversationist (kon-vėr-sā'shon-ist), *n.* [< *conversation* + *-ist*.] A talker; a converser; a conversationalist.

I must not quite omit the talking sage,
Kit Cat, the famous *conversationist*.
Byron, Don Juan, xiii. 47.

From a poet of unusual promise, he [Fitz-Greene Halleck] relapsed into a mere *conversationist*.
D. J. Hill, Bryant, p. 64.

conversative (kon-vėr'sa-tiv), *a.* [< *converse*1, *v.*, + *-ative*; = It. *conversativo*.] Relating to mutual intercourse; social: opposed to *contemplative*. [Rare.]

She chose rather to endue him with *conversative* qualities and ornaments of youth. *Sir H. Wotton*, Buckingham.

conversazione (kon-ver-sät-si-ō'ne), *n.*; pl. *conversazioni* (-nē). [It., = E. *conversation*, q. v.] A meeting for conversation, particularly on literary subjects.

These *conversazioni* [at Florence] resemble our card-assemblies. *Drummond*, Travels (1754), p. 41.

converse1 (kon-vėrs'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *conversed*, ppr. *conversing*. [< ME. *conversen* = D. *konverseren* = Dan. *konversere* = Sw. *konversera*, < OF. (and F.) *converser* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *conversar* = It. *conversare*, < L. *conversari*, live, dwell, live with, keep company with, passive (middle) voice of *conversare*, turn round, freq. of *convertere*, pp. *conversus*, turn round: see *convert*, *v.*] **1.** To keep company; associate; hold intercourse: followed by *with*. [Now chiefly poetical.]

God . . . *conversed with* man, in the very first, in such clear, and certain, and perceptible transaction, that a man could as certainly know that God was as that man was.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I., Pref.

God shall be born of a Virgin, and *converse with* Sinners.
Howell, Letters, iv. 43.

For him who lonely loves
To seek the distant hills, and there *converse*
With nature. *Thomson*, Summer, l. 1381.

2. To talk informally with another; have free intercourse in mutual communication of opinions and sentiments by spoken words; interchange thoughts by speech; engage in discourse: followed by *with* before the person addressed, and *on* before the subject. [Now the most general use of the word.]

With thee *conversing*, I forget all time;
All seasons, and their change, all please alike.
Milton, P. L., iv. 639.

Words learn'd by rote a parrot may rehearse,
But talking is not always to *converse*.
Cowper, Conversation.

Many men infinitely less clever *converse* more agreeably than he does, because he is too epigrammatic, and has accustomed himself so much to make brilliant observations that he cannot easily descend to quiet, unlaboured talk.
Greville, Memoirs, Nov. 30, 1818.

In any knot of men *conversing on* any subject, the person who knows most about it will have the ear of the company, if he wishes it, and lead the conversation.
Emerson, Eloquence.

3†. To have sexual commerce. *Guardian.* =**Syn. 2.** To speak, discourse, chat.

converse[1] (kon'vėrs), *n.* [< *converse*[1], *v.*] **1.** Acquaintance by frequent or customary intercourse; familiarity: as, to hold *converse* with persons of different sects, or to hold *converse* with terrestrial things.

The old ascetic Christians found a paradise in a desert, and with little *converse* on earth held a conversation in heaven. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 9.

There studious let me sit,
And hold high *converse* with the mighty dead.
Thomson, Winter, l. 432.

'Tis but to hold
Converse with Nature's charms. *Byron.*

2. Conversation; familiar discourse or talk; free interchange of thoughts or opinions.

Form'd by thy *converse* happily to steer
From grave to gay, from lively to severe.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 379.

Thy *converse* drew us with delight.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cx.

3†. Sexual commerce.

The Souldier corrupted with ease and liberty; drowned in prohibited wine, enfeebled with the continuall *converse* of women. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 39.

converse[2] (kon'vėrs), *a.* and *n.* [=F. *converse* = Pg. It. *converso*, < L. *conversus*, turned round, pp. of *convertere*, turn round: see *convert*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* Turned about; transposed; reciprocal.

The rule is purely negative; no weight at all is given to the *converse* doctrine that whatever was Venetian should be Italian. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 42.

II. *n.* **1.** A part answering or corresponding to another, but differing from it in nature and required to make it complete; a complement; a counterpart: as, the hollows in a mold in which a medal has been cast are the *converse* of the parts of the medal in relief. [*Converse* is often used incorrectly in the sense of *reverse*—that is, the opposite, the contrary.

"John Bruce" was written uncompromisingly in every line of his face, just the *converse* of Forrester, whom old maids of rigid virtue, after seeing him twice, were irresistibly impelled to speak of as "Charley." *Lawrence.*]

2. In *logic*: (*a*) Either of the pair of relations which subsist between two objects, with reference to each other: thus, the relation of child to parent is the *converse* of the relation of parent to child. (*b*) One of a pair of propositions having the same subject and predicate or antecedent and consequent, but in the reversed order. Thus, the proposition that every isosceles triangle has two of its angles equal is the *converse* of the proposition that every triangle having two angles equal is isosceles. See *conversion*, 2.

The given proposition is called the converted or *converse;* the other, into which it is converted, the converting. There is, however, much ambiguity, to say the least of it, in the terms commonly employed by logicians to designate the two propositions—that given, and the product of the logical elaboration. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, xiv.

conversely (kon'vėrs-li), *adv.* In a converse manner; as the converse; by conversion. See *converse*[2], *n.*, and *conversion*.

As whatever of the produce of the country is devoted to production is capital, so, *conversely*, the whole of the capital of the country is devoted to production.
J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., I. iv. § 2.

Colloids take up, by a power that has been called "capillary affinity," a large quantity of water. . . . *Conversely*, with like readiness, they give up this water by evaporation. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 11.

converser (kon-vėr'sėr), *n.* One who converses, or engages in conversation.

In dialogue, she was a good *converser:* her language . . . was well chosen; . . . her information varied and correct.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xii.

conversible[1] (kon-vėr'si-bl), *a.* [=F. *conversible* = Pg. *conversivel*, < LL. *conversibilis* (also *convertibilis:* see *convertible*), changeable, < L. *convertere*, pp. *conversus:* see *convert*, *v.*, *converse*[2].] Capable of being converted, or transformed into the converse.

This *conversible* . . . sorites.
Hammond, Works, IV. 603.

conversible[2] (kon-vėr'si-bl), *a.* [< *converse*[1], *v.*, + *-ible.*] Same as *conversable*.

conversing (kon-vėr'sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *converse*[1], *v.*] Conversation; intercourse; dealing.

It were very reasonable to propound to ourselves, in all our *conversings* with others, that one great design of doing some good to their souls. *Whole Duty of Man*, § 16.

If, however, from too much *conversing* with material objects, the soul was gross, and misplaced its satisfaction in the body, it reaped nothing but sorrow.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 164.

conversion (kon-vėr'shon), *n.* [=F. *conversion* = Pr. *conversiò* = Sp. *conversion* = Pg. *conversão* = It. *conversione*, < L. *conversio*(*n*-), < *convertere*, pp. *conversus*, convert: see *convert*, *v.*] **1.** In general, a turning or changing from one state or form to another; transmutation; transformation: sometimes implying total loss of identity: as, a *conversion* of water into ice, or of food into chyle or blood; the *conversion* of a thing from its original purpose to another; the *conversion* of land into money.

The *conversion* of arable land into pasture, which was the chief agrarian grievance, was much more universal among Catholics than among Protestants.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xvi.

Specifically—**2.** In *logic*, that immediate inference which transforms a proposition into another whose subject-term is the predicate-term, and whose predicate-term the subject-term, of the former. *Simple, proper,* or *direct conversion* is that in which the quantity and quality of the propositions remain unchanged: as, No good man is unhappy; hence (by conversion), No unhappy man is good. *Conversion per accidens* (by accident) is that in which the quality of the first proposition is unchanged while its quantity is changed: as, All cockatrices are non-existent; hence (by conversion), Some non-existent things are cockatrices. *Conversion by contraposition* is where the quantity and quality are preserved, but the terms are infinitated: as, Some Chinamen are not honest; hence, Some not-honest persons are not non-Chinamen. The traditional rules of conversion are embodied in the verses,

Simpliciter *feci*, convertitur *eva* per acci,
Astro per contra, sicut conversio tota,

where the vowels of *feci*, *eva*, *astro*, show the kinds of propositions which can be converted in the three ways. (See *A*1, 2 (*b*).) A *diminute conversion* is a conversion of a proposition such that the consequent asserts less than the antecedent: as, All lawyers are honest, and therefore some honest men are lawyers. An *improper* or *reductive conversion* is a conversion per accidens or by contraposition. A *universal conversion* is an inference by conversion whose conclusion is a universal proposition; a *partial conversion*, one whose conclusion is a particular proposition. [The Latin *conversio* was first used in this sense by Appuleius to translate Aristotle's ἀντιστροφή.]

3. In *theol.*, a radical and complete change, sudden or gradual, in the spirit, purpose, and direction of the life, from one of self-seeking and enmity toward God to one of love toward God and man.

The secund, the sonday after the fest of the *conuersioun* of seynte Poule. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 52.

If we look through all the examples we have of *conversion* in Scripture, the *conversion* of the Apostle Paul and the Corinthians, and all others the apostles write to, how far were they from this gradual way of *conversion* by contracted habits, and by such culture as Turnbull speaks of!
Edwards, Works, II. 548.

4. Change from one religion to another, or from one side or party to another, especially from one that is regarded as false to one that is regarded as true.

They passed through Phenice and Samaria, declaring the *conversion* of the Gentiles. Acts xv. 3.

That *conversion* will be suspected that apparently concurs with interest. *Johnson.*

5. *Milit.*: (*a*) A change of front, as of a body of troops attacked in flank. (*b*) The application of condemned stores to uses other than that originally intended.—**6.** In *ordnance*, the alteration of a smooth-bore gun into a rifled gun by inserting a lining-tube of wrought-iron or steel.—**7.** In *law:* (*a*) An unauthorized assumption and exercise of the right of ownership over personal property belonging to another in hostility to his rights; an act of dominion over the personal property of another inconsistent with his rights; unauthorized appropriation. (*b*) A change from realty into personalty, or vice versa. See *equitable conversion*, under *equitable*.—**8.** *Naut.*, the reduction of a vessel by one deck, so as to convert a line-of-battle ship into a frigate, or a crank three-decker into a good two-decker, or a serviceable vessel into a hulk. [Eng.]—**9.** In *dyeing*. See extract.

Under the name of *conversion* is designated a certain modification of the shade of any colour produced on cloth by means of the intervention of some chemical agent.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 319.

Center of conversion, in *mech.*, the point in a body about which it turns as a center, when a force is applied to any part of it, or unequal forces are applied to its different parts.—**Conversion of equations,** in *alg.*, the reduction of equations by multiplication, or the manner of altering an equation when the quantity sought, or any member of it, is a fraction; the reducing of a fractional equation into an integral one.—**Conversion of proportions,** in *math.*, is when of four proportionals it is inferred that the first is to its excess above the second as the third to its excess above the fourth; and the four terms when thus arranged are said to be proportionals by conversion.—**Conversion of relief,** a pseudoscopic effect by which an alto-rilievo is changed to a basso-rilievo, and conversely: first used by Wheatstone.

By simply crossing the pictures in the stereoscope, so as to bring before each eye the picture taken for the other, a *conversion of relief* is produced in the resulting solid image. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 31.

Conversion of St. Paul, a festival of the Roman Catholic and of the Anglican Church, observed on the 25th of January, in commemoration of the conversion of St. Paul the Apostle, as related in the ninth chapter of Acts.=**Syn. 3.** *Conversion, Regeneration.* *Conversion* is generally employed to express the voluntary act of the individual in turning from sin to seek the pardon and grace of God, while *regeneration* is employed to express the divine act exerted by the Spirit of God on the soul of man. But this distinction is by no means always observed even in theological writings, and the two terms are often used synonymously.

He oft
Frequented their assemblies, whereso met,
Triumphs or festivals; and to them preach'd
Conversion and repentance, as to souls
In prison, under judgments imminent.
Milton, P. L., xi. 724.

Not by works of righteousness which we have done, but according to his mercy he saved us, by the washing of *regeneration* and renewing of the Holy Ghost. Tit. iii. 5.

conversive[1] (kon-vėr'siv), *a.* [< L. *conversus*, pp. of *convertere*, turn round (see *convert*, *v.*), + *-ive.*] Capable of being converted or changed; convertible. [Rare or obsolete.]

conversive[2] (kon-vėr'siv), *a.* [< *converse*[1] + *-ive.*] Conversable; social. [Rare or obsolete.]

To be rude or foolish is the badge of a weak mind, and of one deficient in the *conversive* quality of man.
Feltham, Resolves, ii. 75.

convert (kon-vėrt'), *v.* [< ME. *converten* = F. Pr. Sp. *convertir* = Pg. *converter* = It. *convertire*, < L. *convertere*, pp. *conversus*, turn round, turn toward, change, convert, < *com-*, together, + *vertere*, turn: see *verse*, and cf. *advert*, *avert*, *evert*, *invert*, *pervert*, *revert*.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To cause to turn; turn; turn round.

Convert thy thoughts to somewhat else, I pray thee.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1.

That a kingfisher, hanged by the bill, sheweth in what quarter the wind is, by an occult and secret propriety, *converting* the breast to that point of the Horizon from whence the wind doth blow, is a received opinion, and very strange.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 10.

2. To change or turn, as into another form or substance or, by exchange, into an equivalent thing; transmute; transform: as, to *convert* grain into spirits; to *convert* one kind of property into another; to *convert* bank-notes into gold.

If the whole atmosphere was *converted* into water, it would make no more than eleven or twelve yards water about the earth. *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth, i. 3.

We congratulate you that you have known how to *convert* calamities into powers, exile into a campaign, present defeat into lasting victory. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 362.

It was something different from mere condensation which *converted* Promos and Cassandra into Measure for Measure. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 119.

3. To change from one state or condition to another: as, to *convert* a barren waste into a fruitful field; to *convert* rude savages into civilized men.

That still lessens
The sorrow, and *converts* it nigh to joy.
Milton, S. A., l. 1564.

Emancipation may *convert* the slave from a well-fed animal into a pauperised man. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 21.

4. In *theol.*, to change the purpose, direction, and spirit of the life of (another) from one of self-seeking and enmity toward God to one of love toward God and man; turn from an evil life to a holy one.

Repent ye therefore, and be *converted*, that your sins may be blotted out. Acts iii. 19.

He which *converteth* the sinner from the error of his way shall save a soul from death. Jas. v. 20.

5. To change or turn from one religion to another, or from one party or sect to another, especially from one that is regarded as false to one that is regarded as true.

In *converting* Jews to Christians, you raise the price of pork. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 5.

'Twas much wished by the holy Robinson that some of the poor heathen had been *converted* before any of them had been slaughtered. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., i. 3.

No attempt was made to *convert* the Moslems. *Prescott.*

6. To turn from one use or destination to another; divert from the proper or intended use; specifically, in *law*, of personal property, unlawfully to assume ownership of, or to assert a control over, inconsistent with that of the owner; appropriate without right to one's own use, or intentionally deprive of its use the one having the right thereto.

Which [lands and possessions] are nowe, and have bene of longe tyme, *conuerted* as well to dedes of charyte and to the commen-welth there, as hereafter shall appere. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 248.

When the Monks of Canterbury had displeased him about the election of their Archbishop, he seized upon all their Goods, and *converted* them to his own Use. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 73.

7. In *logic*, to transform by conversion. See *conversion*, 2.—**8†.** To turn into or express in another language; translate.

Which story . . . Catullus more elegantly *converted*. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Queens.

Converted iron, iron which has been made into steel by the process of cementation, or steel which has again been subjected to such a treatment.—**Converted proposition**, in *logic*, a proposition subjected to the operation of conversion; the premise of the immediate inference.—**Converting proposition**, the conclusion of an inference of conversion.

II.† *intrans.* **1.** To turn in course or direction; turn about.

I make hym soone to *converte*. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 1412.

I have spoken sufficiently, at least what I can, of this Nation in generall: now *convert* we to the Person and Court of this Sultan. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 57.

2. To be changed; undergo a change.

The love of wicked friends *converts* to fear;
That fear, to hate. *Shak.*, Rich. II., v. 1.

3. To experience a change of heart; change the current of one's life from worldliness or selfishness to love of God and man.

We preach many long sermons, yet the people will not repent nor *convert*. *Latimer*, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Lest they . . . understand with their heart, and *convert*, and be healed. Isa. vi. 10.

Whenever a man *converts* to God, in the same instant God turns to him. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 423.

convert (kon'vėrt), *n.* [< *convert*, *v.*] **1.** A person who is converted from one opinion or practice to another; one who renounces one creed, religious system, or party, and embraces another: used particularly of those who change their religious opinions, but applicable to any change from one belief or practice to another.

As some one has well said, the utmost that severity can do is to make hypocrites; it can never make *converts*. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 203.

2. In *theol.*, one who has been changed, as to the purpose and direction of his life, from sin to holiness.

Zion shall be redeemed with judgment, and her *converts* with righteousness. Isa. i. 27.

3. In monasteries, a lay friar or brother admitted to the service of the house, without orders, and not allowed to sing in the choir.—**Clinical convert.** See *clinical*.—**Syn. 1.** *Neophyte, Convert, Proselyte, Pervert, Apostate, Renegade.* A *neophyte* is a convert who is still very new to the doctrine or duties of his religion; hence, figuratively, the word stands for a novice in any line; it does not at all suggest the abandonment of any other faith for the present one. A *convert* may or may not be from some other faith; the word expresses a radical change in convictions, feelings, purposes, and actions, and therefore suggests the sincerity of the subject; it is rarely used with a sinister meaning, but it may mean only acquiescence in a new faith proposed for nominal adherence: as, they were offered the choice of death or becoming *converts* to the faith of the conqueror. A *proselyte* is generally from some other faith or alliance, primarily in religion, but also in partizanship of any kind: *proselytism* does not necessarily imply conviction; the tendency is to use only *convert* in the good sense, and apply *proselyte* to one brought over by unworthy motives, and *proselytizer* to one who seeks recruits for his faith without being particular as to their being *converted* to it. *Pervert* as a noun is new, and confined chiefly to England; it is a paronomasia for *convert*, and a controversial word, stigmatizing one who abandons the Church of England, or one of the other Protestant churches, for the Roman Catholic Church. *Apostate* is a strong term for an utter, conspicuous, and presumably base renouncer of the Christian religion, or of any denominational, political, or other faith and affiliation. A *renegade* is one who, presumably without conversion of mind or heart, and from sheer interest, goes over from one faith or party to another; hence, a mere runaway or deserter. The term covers as much abhorrence and reprobation as *apostate*, and more contempt.

St. Paul makes a difference between those he calls *neophytes*—that is, newly grafted into Christianity—and those that are brought up in the faith. *Bacon*, Speech on the Union of Laws.

The pagan coterie who got hold of him [the Emperor Julian] soon discovered the importance of their *convert*. *Smith and Wace*, Dict. Christ. Biog., III. 494.

Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye compass sea and land to make one *proselyte*, and, when he is made, ye make him twofold more the child of hell than yourselves. Mat. xxiii. 15.

This is a creature,
Would she begin a sect, might quench the zeal
Of all professors else; make *proselytes*
Of who she but bid follow. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 1.

That notorious *pervert*, Henry of Navarre and France. *Thackeray*, Roundabout Papers, i.

Hopeful looked after him, and espied on his back a paper with this inscription, "Wanton professor and damnable *apostate*." *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

The ballads themselves laughed at one another for deserting their own proper subjects, and becoming, as it were, *renegades* to nationality and patriotism. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 134.

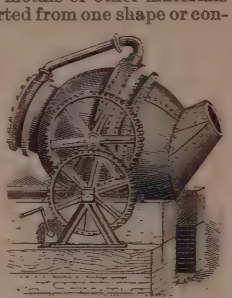
convertend (kon-vėr-tend'), *n.* [= F. *convertente*, < L. *convertendus*, gerundive of *convertere*, convert: see *convert*, *v.*] That which is to be converted; specifically, in *logic*, a proposition which is or is to be transformed by conversion; the premise of the immediate inference of conversion. See *conversion*, 2.

converter (kon-vėr'tėr), *n.* **1.** One who converts; one who makes converts.

The zealous *converters* of souls and labourers in God's vineyard. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. i.

The illustrious *converter* appealed to the Pope. *National Baptist*, XIX. 3.

2. A vessel in which metals or other materials are changed or converted from one shape or condition to another. Specifically, in *metal.*, an oval-shaped vessel or retort, hung on an axis, made of iron and lined with some refractory material, in which molten pig-iron is converted by the Bessemer process into what is generally called steel. See *steel*. Also spelled *convertor*.



Bessemer Converter.

convertibility (kon-vėr-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *convertibilité* = Sp. *convertibilidad*, < ML. *convertibilita(t-)s*, < LL. *convertibilis*, changeable: see *convertible* and *-bility*.] The condition or quality of being convertible. (*a*) The capability of being converted, transmuted, or transformed from one form or state to another, or exchanged for an equivalent: as, the *convertibility* of water into oxygen and hydrogen.

The mutual *convertibility* of land into money and of money into land. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

I hold the immediate *convertibility* of bank notes into specie to be an indispensable security to their retaining their value. *D. Webster*, Speech, Senate, March 18, 1854.

(*b*) Capability of being applied or turned to a new use. (*c*) The quality of being interchangeable: as, the *convertibility* of certain letters. (*d*) In *logic*, capability of being transformed by conversion.

convertible (kon-vėr'ti-bl), *a.* [= F. Pr. Sp. *convertible* = Pg. *convertivel* = It. *convertibile*, < LL. *convertibilis* (also *conversibilis*: see *conversible*), < L. *convertere*, turn, change: see *convert*, *v.*] **1.** Capable of being changed in form, substance, or condition; susceptible of change; transmutable; transformable: as, iron is *convertible* into steel, and wood into charcoal.

Also, by reason of the affinitie which it hath with mylke, it is *conuertible* into bloude and flesh. *Sir T. Elyot*, Castle of Health, ii.

2. Capable of being turned into an equivalent by exchange; transformable by mutual transfer: as, bonds or scrip *convertible* into other securities; *convertible* property.—**3.** Specifically, in *banking* and *com.*, capable of being converted or changed into gold of similar amount at any time: applied to bank-notes and other forms of paper money: as, a *convertible* paper currency.—**4.** Capable of being applied or turned, as to a new use.

He sees a thousand things, which, being ignorant of their uses, he cannot think *convertible* to any valuable purpose. *Goldsmith*, Criticisms.

The labour of the miner, for example, consists of operations for digging out of the earth substances *convertible* by industry into various articles fitted for human use. *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., I. ii. § 3.

5. So constituted as to be interchangeable; equivalent in certain or all respects.

The law and the opinion of the judge are not always *convertible* terms. *Blackstone*, Com., I., Int., § 3.

With the Deity right and expedient are doubtless *convertible* terms. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 11.

But it should be remembered that this line [of eight syllables] is at all times *convertible* with one of seven syllables. *Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. xxxvii.

6. In *logic*, true, or asserted to be true, after conversion or the interchange of subject and predicate. See *conversion*, 2.

He had need be well conducted that should design to make Axioms *convertible*, if he make them not withal circular and non-promovent, or incurring into themselves. *Bacon*, Works (ed. Spedding), III. 407.

Convertible bonds. See *bond*[1].

convertibleness (kon-vėr'ti-bl-nes), *n.* Convertibility.

convertibly (kon-vėr'ti-bli), *adv.* Reciprocally; with interchange of terms; by conversion.

convertite (kon'vėr-tīt), *n.* [< It. *convertito* (= F. *converti*), a convert, prop. pp. of *convertire*, < L. *convertere*, turn round: see *convert*, *v.*] A convert. [Obsolete or rare.]

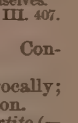
It was my breath that blew this tempest up,
Upon your stubborn usage of the pope;
But, since you are a gentle *convertite*,
My tongue shall hush again this storm of war. *Shak.*, K. John, v. 1.

Pardon him, lady, that is now a *convertite*:
Your beauty, like a saint, hath wrought this wonder. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, iii. 1.

I do not understand these half *convertites*. Jews christianizing—Christians judaizing—puzzle me. *Lamb*, Imperfect Sympathies.

convertor, *n.* See *converter*, 2.

convex (kon'veks), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *konveks* = G. *convex* = Dan. Sw. *konvex*, < F. *convexe* = Sp. Pg. *convexo* = It. *convesso*, < L. *convexus*, vaulted, arched, rounded, convex, concave, prop. pp. (collateral to *convectus*) of *convehere*, bring together: see *convection*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Curved, as a line or surface, in the manner of a circle or sphere when viewed from some point without it; curved away from the point of view; hence, bounded by such a line or surface: as, a *convex* mirror.



Convex or Plano-convex Lens.

A curved line or surface is regarded as convex when it falls between the point of view and a line joining any two of its points. See *concave*.

Half the *convex* world intrudes between. *Goldsmith*, Des. Vil., l. 342.

Specifically—**2.** In *zöol.* and *anat.*, elevated and regularly rounded; forming a segment of a sphere, or nearly so: distinguished from *gibbous*, which is applied to a less regular elevation.—**Convex lens**, in *optics*, a lens having either one or both sides convex. See *lens*.—**Convex mirror**, in *optics*. See *mirror*.

II. *n.* [< L. *convexum*, prop. neut. of *convexus*, adj.: see above.] A convex body or surface.

Through the large *Convex* of the azure Sky . . .
Fierce Meteors shoot their arbitrary Light. *Prior*, Carmen Seculare, st. 40.

Half heaven's *convex* glitters with the flame. *Tickell.*

convexed (kon'vekst), *a.* [< *convex* + *-ed*[2].] Made convex; protuberant in a spherical form.

convexedly (kon-vek'sed-li), *adv.* In a convex form.

convexedness (kon-vek'sed-nes), *n.* Same as *convexity*, 1.

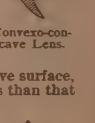
convexity (kon-vek'si-ti), *n.* [= D. *konveksiteit* = Dan. *konvexitet*, < F. *convexité* = Sp. *convexidad* = Pg. *convexidade* = It. *convessità*, < L. *convexita(t-)s*, < *convexus*, convex: see *convex*, *a.*] **1.** The character or state of being convex; roundness; sphericity. Also sometimes *convexness*, *convexedness*.

The very *convexity* of the earth. *Bentley.*

2. The exterior surface or form of a convex body.

convexly (kon'veks-li), *adv.* In a convex form: as, a body *convexly* conical.

convexness (kon'veks-nes), *n.* Same as *convexity*, 1.



Convexo-concave Lens.

convexo-concave (kon-vek'sō-kon'-kāv), *a.* Having a convex opposite to a concave surface; having a hollow or incurvation on one side corresponding to a convexity on the other: said of bodies.—**Convexo-concave lens**, a lens having a convex and a concave surface, the radius of curvature of the former being less than that of the latter. Also called *meniscus*.

Convexo-convex Lens.

convexo-convex (kon-vek'sō-kon'-veks), *a.* Convex on both sides, as a lens: otherwise termed *double-convex*.

convexo-plane (kon-vek'sō-plān), *a.* Same as *plano-convex*.

convey (kon-vā'), *v.* [< ME. *conveyen*, *conveien*, < OF. *conveier*, also

convoier, F. *convoyer* (> north. ME. *convoien*, E. *convoy*, q. v.) = Sp. *convoyar* = Pg. *comboiar* = It. *conviare* (obs.), < ML. *conviare*, accompany on the way, < L. *com-*, together, + *via* = E. *way*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To carry, bear, or transport.

I will *convey* them by sea in floats. 1 Ki. v. 9.

There was one *conveyed* out of my house yesterday in this basket. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 2.

I saw great preparations of conduits of lead, wherein the water shall be *conveighed*. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 36.

2. To transmit; communicate by transmission; carry or pass along, as to a destination.

A divine natural right could not be *conveyed* down, without any plain, natural, or divine rule concerning it. *Locke.*

The blessing, therefore, we commemorate was great; and it was made yet greater by the way in which God was pleased to *convey* it to us. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. vii.

3. In *law*, to transfer; pass the title to by deed, assignment, or otherwise: as, to *convey* lands to a purchaser by bargain and sale.

He preaches to the crowd that power is lent,
But not *convey'd*, to kingly government.
Dryden, The Medal, l. 83.

The land of a child under age, or an idiot, might, with the consent of a general court, be *conveyed* away.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 334.

Men *conveyed* themselves to government for a definite price—fixed accurately in florins and groats, in places and pensions. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, III. 392.

4. To transmit; contain and carry; carry as a medium of transmission: as, air *conveys* sound; words *convey* ideas.

Full well the busy whisper, circling round,
Convey'd the dismal tidings when he frown'd.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 204.

As the development of the mind proceeds, symbols, instead of being employed to *convey* images, are substituted for them. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

An ordinary telegraph wire could *convey* the whole energy of Niagara Falls, and *convey* it to any distance; but the wire would be at so high a potential that sparks would fly from it into the surrounding air.
A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 626.

5. To impart; communicate through some medium of transmission.

Poets alone found the delightful way
Mysterious morals gently to *convey*
In charming numbers.
Dryden, Essay on Satire, l. 8.

To . . . *convey* our thoughts in more ardent and intense phrases. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 405.

So long as an accurate impression of facts is *conveyed*, it does not matter in the least by what words—that is, by what sounds—that impression is *conveyed*. That is, it does not matter as far as the facts are concerned.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 39.

6†. To steal; lift; purloin. [Old slang.]

And take heede who takes it [a spoon] vp, for feare it be *conuayde*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 77.

Convey, the wise it call: Steal! foh; a fico for the phrase. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 3.

7†. To manage; carry on; conduct.

He thought he had *conveyed* the matter so privily and so closely that it should never have been known nor have come to light. *Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

I will . . . *convey* the business as I shall find means.
Shak., Lear, i. 2.

8†. To trace; derive.

The son and grandson of Nicholas, the elder brother, are not inheritable to John the Earl, because, tho' they are both Denizens born, yet Nicholas, their father, through whom they must *convey* their pedigree, was an alien.
Sir M. Hale (1673).

II.† *intrans.* To steal. [Old slang.]

I will *convey*, crossbite, and cheat upon Simplicius.
Marston.

convey†, *n.* [< *convey*, *v.* Cf. *convoy*, *n.*] **1.** A conveyance or transfer.

Though the presumptuous asse . . . make a *convey* of all his lands to the usurer.
Greene, Quip for an Upstart Courtier (Harl. Misc., v. 403).

2. An escort; a convoy.

The day following, we were faine to hire a strong *convey* of about 30 firelocks to guard us through the Cork woods.
Evelyn, Memoirs.

conveyable (kon-vā'a-bl), *a.* [< *convey* + *-able*.] Capable of being conveyed or transferred.

conveyance (kon-vā'ans), *n.* [< *convey* + *-ance*.] **1.** The act of conveying; the act of bearing, carrying, or transporting, as by land or water, or through any medium; transmission; transference; transport; convoy.

The eare is properly but an instrument of *conueyance* for the minde, to apprehend the sence by the sound.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 164.

I shall send you Account by *Conveyance* of Mr. Symns.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 28.

The long journey was to be performed on horseback—the only sure mode of *conveyance*. *Prescott.*

2. In *law*: (*a*) The act of transferring property from one person to another, as by "lease and release," "bargain and sale"; transfer.

Doth not the act of the parent, in any lawfull graunt or *conveyaunce*, bind the heyres for ever thereunto?
Spenser, State of Ireland.

(*b*) The instrument or document by which property is transferred from one person to another; specifically, a written instrument transferring the ownership of real property between living persons; a deed of land. It is sometimes used as including leases, mortgages, etc., and sometimes in contradistinction to them.

The very *conveyances* of his lands will hardly lie in this box. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

3. That by which anything is carried or borne along; any instrument of transportation from one place to another; specifically, a carriage or coach; a vehicle of any kind.

These pipes, and these *conveyances* of our blood.
Shak., Cor., v. 1.

4†. The act of removing; removal.

Tell her thou mad'st away her uncle Clarence,
Her uncle Rivers; ay, and, for her sake,
Mad'st quick *conveyance* with her good aunt Anne.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

5†. A device; an artifice; hence, secret practices; clever or underhand management.

Have this in your minds, when ye devise your secret fetches and *conveyances*.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Since Henry's death, I fear there is *conveyance*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 3.

In one [picture] . . . there is the exquisitest *conveyance* that ever I saw, which is a prety little picture drawen in the forme of an handkerchief . . . and inserted into another. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 186.

Derivative conveyance, in *law*, a secondary deed; an instrument modifying an estate already created, as a release, confirmation, surrender, consignment, or defeasance.—**Fraudulent conveyance**, a conveyance calculated to deprive creditors of their full and just remedies.—**Gratuitous conveyance** or **deed**, one made without any value being given for it.—**Innocent conveyance**, in *old Eng. law*, a conveyance of such form, as lease and release, bargain and sale, and covenant to stand seized, that it did not purport to transfer anything more than the grantor actually had, so that it could not be tortious, as was a feoffment made by a person vested only with a less estate than the fee. See *entail*.—**Mesne conveyance, mesne encumbrance**, a conveyance or encumbrance made or attaching to a title, intermediate to others: as, he derived title from the original patentee through several *mesne conveyances*.—**Ordinary conveyance**, in *law*, a deed of transfer which is entered into between two or more persons without an assurance in a superior court of justice.—**Voluntary conveyance**, a transfer without valuable consideration.

conveyancer (kon-vā'an-sėr), *n.* [< *conveyance* + *-er*[1].] One who is engaged in the business of conveyancing.

conveyancing (kon-vā'an-sing), *n.* [< *conveyance* + *-ing*[1].] **1.** The act or practice of drawing deeds, leases, or other writings for transferring the title to property from one person to another, of investigating titles to property, and of framing the deeds and contracts which govern and define the rights and liabilities of families and individuals.—**2.** The system of law affecting property, under which titles are held and transferred.

conveyer (kon-vā'ėr), *n.* **1.** One who conveys; one who or that which conveys, carries, transports, transmits, or transfers from one person or place to another. Also sometimes *conveyor*.

On the surface of the earth, . . . the dense matter is itself, in great part, the *conveyer* of the undulations in which these agents [light and heat] consist.
W. R. Grove, Corr. of Forces, p. 138.

2. Specifically, a mechanical contrivance for carrying objects. Applied to those adaptations of band-buckets or spirals which convey grain, chaff, flour, bran, etc., in threshers, elevators, or grinding-mills, or materials to upper stories of warehouses or shops, or buildings in course of erection. Also applied to those arrangements of carriages traveling on ropes by which hay lifted by the horse-fork is conveyed to distant parts of a barn or mow, or materials are carried to a building.
E. H. Knight.

3†. An impostor; a cheat; a thief.

Boling. Go, some of you, convey him to the Tower.
K. Rich. O, good! Convey? *Conveyers* are you all,
That rise thus nimbly by a true king's fall.
Shak., Rich. II., iv. 1.

conveyor (kon-vā'or), *n.* See *conveyer*, 1.

conviciate† (kon-vish'i-āt), *v. t.* [Also written *convitiate*; < L. *conviciatus*, *convitiatus*, pp. of *conviciari*, *convitiari*, reproach, rail at, < *convicium*, *convitium*, a loud cry, clamor, abuse; origin uncertain.] To reproach; rail at; abuse.

To *conviciate* instead of accusing. *Laud.*

convicinity† (kon-vi-sin'i-ti), *n.* [= It. *convicinità*; as *con-* + *vicinity*. Cf. ML. *convicinium*, vicinity, < *convicinus* (> Sp. *convecino*), neighboring, < L. *com-*, together, + *vicinus*, neighboring: see *vicinity*.] Neighborhood; vicinity.

The *convicinity* and contiguity of the two parishes.
T. Warton, Hist. Kiddington, p. 18.

convicious† (kon-vish'us), *a.* [Also written *contitious*; < L. *convicium*, *contitium*, abuse (see *conviciate*), + *-ous*.] Reproachful; opprobrious.

The queen's majesty commaundeth all maner her subjects . . . not to use in despite or rebuke of any person these *convicious* words—papist, or papistical, heretike, scismatike, or . . . any such like words of reproche.
Queen Elizabeth, Injunctions, an. 1559.

convict (kon-vikt'), *v. t.* [< ME. *convicten*, < L. *convictus*, pp. of *convincere*, overcome, conquer, convict of error or crime, convince: see *convince*.] **1.** To prove or find guilty of an offense charged; specifically, to determine or adjudge to be guilty after trial before a legal tribunal, as by the verdict of a jury or other legal decision: as, to *convict* the prisoner of felony.

One captain, taken with a cargo of Africans on board his vessel, has been *convicted* of the highest grade of offense under our laws, the punishment of which is death.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 175.

2. To convince of wrong-doing or sin; bring (one) to the belief or consciousness that one has done wrong; awaken the conscience of.

They which heard it, being *convicted* by their own conscience, went out one by one. John viii. 9.

3. To confute; prove or show to be false.

Although not only the reason, but experience, may well *convict* it, yet will it not by divers be rejected.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

4†. To show by proof or evidence.

Imagining that these proofs will *convict* a testament to have that in it which other men can nowhere by reading find. *Hooker.*

convict (as *a.* kon-vikt', as *n.* kon'vikt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *convict* = Sp. Pg. *convicto* = It. *convinto*, convicted, < L. *convictus*, pp.: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Proved or found guilty; convicted. [Obsolete or poetical.]

Of malefactors *convict* by witnesses, and thereupon either adjudged to die or otherwise chastised, their custom was to exact, as Joshua did of Achan, open confession.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vi. 4.

Nor witness hired, nor jury pick'd,
Prevail to bring him in *convict*.
Swift, Death of Dr. Swift.

2†. Overcome; conquered. *Chaucer.*

II. *n.* A person proved or found guilty of an offense alleged against him; especially, one found guilty, after trial before a legal tribunal, by the verdict of a jury or other legal decision; hence, a person undergoing penal servitude; a convicted prisoner.—**Convict-lease system**, a system employed in some of the southern United States of letting out the labor of convicts to contractors for employment in gangs on public works or in other outdoor labor, the contractor taking full charge of them.—**Convict system**, the method in which a state disposes of its convicts or their labor; specifically, the system of transporting convicts to penal settlements, as from Russia to Siberia, and formerly from England to Australia.

conviction (kon-vik'shon), *n.* [= F. *conviction* = Sp. *convicción* = Pg. *convicção* = It. *convinzione*, < LL. *convictio(n-)*, demonstration, proof, < L. *convincere*, pp. *convictus*, convict, convince: see *convict*, *v.*, and *convince*.] **1†.** The act of convincing one of the truth of something; especially, the act of convincing of error; confutation. [Rare.]—**2.** The state of being convinced or fully persuaded; strong belief on the ground of satisfactory reasons or evidence; the conscious assent of the mind; settled persuasion; a fixed or firm belief: as, an opinion amounting to *conviction*; he felt a strong *conviction* of coming deliverance. [As a philosophical term, *conviction* translates the Greek *συγκατάθεσις* of the Stoics.]

It [deliberate assent] is sometimes called a *conviction*, a word which commonly includes in its meaning two acts, both the act of inference, and the act of assent consequent upon the inference.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 173.

Without earnest *convictions*, no great or sound literature is conceivable.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 7.

There is no one of our surest *convictions* which may not be upset, or at any rate modified, by a further accession of knowledge. *Huxley*, On the "Origin of Species," p. 131.

Specifically—**3.** The state of being convinced that one is or has been acting in opposition to conscience; the state of being convicted of wrong-doing or sin; strong admonition of the conscience; religious compunction.

The manner of his *conviction* was designed, not as a peculiar privilege to him, but as a . . . lasting argument for the *conviction* of others. *Bp. Atterbury.*

The awful providence, ye see, had awakened him, and his sin had been set home to his soul; and he was under such *conviction*, that it all had to come out.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 21.

4. The act of proving or finding guilty of an offense charged; especially, the finding by a

jury or other legal tribunal that the person on trial is guilty of the offense charged: sometimes used as implying judgment or sentence. —**5.** The state of being convicted or confuted; condemnation upon proof or reasoning; confutation.

> For all his tedious talk is but vain boast,
> Or subtle shifts *conviction* to evade.
> *Milton*, P. R., iv. 308.

Summary conviction, a conviction had without trial by jury, as in cases of contempt of court, of attempt to corrupt or withhold evidence, of malversation by persons intrusted with the criminal police of the country, of certain offenses against the revenue laws, and in proceedings before sheriffs and justices of the peace for minor offenses. —**Under conviction**, in a state of compunction and repentance for sin, preliminary to conversion: used in Methodist and Baptist "revivals."=**Syn. 2** and **3.** *Belief*, *Faith*, etc. See *persuasion*.

convictism (kon'vik-tizm), *n.* [< *convict*, *n.*, + *-ism*.] The convict system (which see, under *convict*, *n.*).

> The evils of *convictism*. *W. Howitt.*

convictive (kon-vik'tiv), *a.* [< *convict* + *-ive*.] Having the power to convince or convict. [Rare or obsolete.]

> The most close and *convictive* method that may be.
> *Dr. H. More*, Antidote against Idolatry, Pref.

convictively (kon-vik'tiv-li), *adv.* In a convictive or convincing manner.

> The truth of the gospel had clearly shined in the simplicity thereof, and so *convictively* against all the follies and impostures of the former ages.
> *Dr. H. More*, Epistles to the Seven Churches, p. 141.

convictiveness (kon-vik'tiv-nes), *n.* Power of convicting.

convictor (kon-vik'tor), *n.* [= It. *convittore*, < L. *convictor*, one who lives with another, a table-companion, messmate, < *convivere*, live together: see *convive*, *v.*] A member of the University of Oxford who, though not belonging to the foundation of any college or hall, has been a regent, and has constantly kept his name on the books of some college or hall from the time of his admission to that of taking his master's or doctor's degree.

convince (kon-vins'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *convinced*, ppr. *convincing*. [= F. *convaincre*, OF. *convenquer*, *convencer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *convencer* = It. *convincere*, < L. *convincere*, overcome, conquer, convict of error or crime, show clearly, demonstrate, < *com-* (intensive) + *vincere*, conquer: see *victor* and *vanquish*, and cf. *convict*.] **1.** To persuade or satisfy by argument or evidence; cause to believe in the truth of what is alleged; gain the credence of: as, to *convince* a man of his errors, or to *convince* him of the truth.

> For he mightily *convinced* the Jews, . . . shewing by the scriptures that Jesus was Christ. Acts xviii. 28.

> Argument never *convinces* any man against his will.
> *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 18.

2†. To evince; demonstrate; prove.

> And, which *convinceth* excellence in him,
> A principal admirer of yourself.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

> Yet this, sure, methinks, *convinces* a power for the sovereign to raise payments for land forces.
> Quoted by *Hallam*.

3†. To refute; show to be wrong.

> God never wrought miracle to *convince* atheism, because his ordinary works *convince* it. *Bacon*, Atheism.

> Mine eyes have been an evidence of credit
> Too sure to be *convinced*.
> *Ford*, Broken Heart, v. 2.

4†. To overpower; conquer; vanquish.

> His two chamberlains
> Will I with wine and wassel so *convince*,
> That memory, the warder of the brain,
> Shall be a fume. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7.

5†. To convict; prove or find guilty.

> A great number of . . . Historiographers and Cosmographers of later times . . . are by euident arguments *conuinced* of manifold errors.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, To the Reader.

> If ye have respect to persons, ye commit sin, and are *convinced* of [by] the law as trangressors. Jas. ii. 9.

> Drag hence
> This impious judge, piecemeal to tear his limbs
> Before the law *convince* him. *Webster.*

=**Syn. 1.** *Convince*, *Persuade*. To *convince* a person is to satisfy his understanding as to the truth of a certain statement; to *persuade* him is, by derivation, to affect his will by motives; but it has long been used also for *convince*, as in Luke xx. 6, "they be *persuaded* that John was a prophet." There is a marked tendency now to confine *persuade* to its own distinctive meaning.

> When by reading or discourse we find ourselves thoroughly *convinced* of the truth of any article, and of the reasonableness of our belief in it, we should never after suffer ourselves to call it in question.
> *Addison*, Spectator, No. 465.

> We do not wish to force them into the right path, but to *persuade* them.
> *Smith and Wace*, Dict. Christ. Biog., III. 504.

> You begin by believing things on the authority of those around you, then learn to think for yourself without shrinking from the closest, severest scrutiny, which may probably bring you to be *convinced*, not *persuaded*, of the things you first believed. *Caroline Fox*, Journal, p. 119.

convincement (kon-vins'ment), *n.* [< *convince* + *-ment*.] The act, process, or fact of convincing, or of being convinced; conviction.

> They taught compulsion without *convincement*.
> *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

> It was not in vain that he [George Fox] travelled; God, in most places, sealing his commission with the *convincement* of some of all sorts, as well publicans as sober professors of religion. *Penn*, Rise and Progress of Quakers, v.

> His address was much devoted to the *convincement* of his hearers. *The American*, VIII. 341.

convincer (kon-vin'sėr), *n.* One who or that which convinces, manifests, or proves.

> For the divine light was now only a *convincer* of his [Adam's] miscarriages, but administered nothing of the divine love and power.
> *Dr. H. More*, Def. of Moral Cabbala, iii.

convincible (kon-vin'si-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *convencible* = Pg. *convencivel*; as *convince* + *-ible*.] **1.** Capable of being convinced.—**2†.** Capable of being disproved or refuted.

> *Convincible* falsities. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 9.

3†. Capable or worthy of being convicted; culpable.

> Now to determine the day and year of this inevitable time is not only *convincible* and statute-madness, but also manifest impiety. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 46.

convincingly (kon-vin'sing-li), *adv.* In a convincing manner; in a manner to compel assent, or to leave no room for doubt.

convincingness (kon-vin'sing-nes), *n.* The power of convincing.

convitiate†, *v. t.* See *conviciate*.

convitious†, *a.* See *convicious*.

convival† (kon-vī'val), *a.* and *n.* [= Pg. *convival* = It. *convivale*, < L. *convivalis*, pertaining to a feaster or guest, < *conviva*, a feaster, guest: see *convive*, *v.*, and cf. *convivial*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *convivial*.

> The same was a *convival* dish.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 25.

II. *n.* A guest.

> The number of the *conuiuals* at priuate entertainments exceeded not nine, nor were vnder three.
> *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 78.

convive† (kon-vīv'), *v. i.* [= Pg. *conviver*, be sociable, = It. *convivare*, eat together, < L. *convivari*, dep., also act. *convivare*, feast, carouse together, < *conviva*, one who feasts with another, a table-companion, guest, < *convivere*, live together, < *com-*, together, + *vivere*, live: see *vital*, *vivid*, *victual*, and cf. *convivial*.] To feast.

> First, all you peers of Greece, go to my tent;
> There in the full *convive* you. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5.

convive (kon'vēv or -vīv), *n.* [< F. *convive* = Pg. It. *conviva*, < L. *conviva*, a guest, a table-companion: see *convive*, *v.*, and cf. *convival*, *convivial*.] A boon companion; one who is convivial; a guest at table.

> Yet where is the Host?—and his *convives*—where?
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 191.

> It is to be believed that an indifferent tavern dinner in such society [wits and philosophers] was more relished by the *convives* than a much better one in worse company.
> *Emerson*, Clubs.

convivial (kon-viv'i-al), *a.* [= F. *convivial* = It. *conviviale*, < L. *convivialis*, pertaining to a feast, < *convivium*, a feast (cf. *convivalis*, pertaining to a feaster (< *conviva*, a feaster), equiv. to *convivialis*: see *convival*), < *convivere*, live together: see *convive*, *v.*] Relating to or of the nature of a feast or an entertainment; festal; social; jovial.

> Your social and *convivial* spirit is such that it is a happiness to live and converse with you. *Dr. Newton.*

> I was the first who set up festivals; . . .
> Which feasts, *convivial* meetings we did name.
> *Sir J. Denham*, Old Age, iii.

convivialist (kon-viv'i-al-ist), *n.* [< *convivial* + *-ist*.] A person of convivial habits.

> Here met the . . . politician, the filibuster, the *convivialist*. *G. W. Cable*, Creoles of Louisiana, p. 224.

conviviality (kon-viv-i-al'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *convivialité*; as *convivial* + *-ity*.] **1.** A convivial spirit or disposition.—**2.** The good humor or mirth indulged in at an entertainment; good-fellowship.

> These extemporaneous entertainments were often productive of greater *conviviality* than more formal and premeditated invitations. *Malone*, Sir J. Reynolds, p. 51.

convivially (kon-viv'i-al-i), *adv.* In a spirit of conviviality; in a convivial manner; festively: as, *convivially* inclined.

convocant (kon'vō-kant), *n.* [< L. *convocan(t-)s*, ppr. of *convocare*, convoke: see *convoke*, *convocate*.] One who convokes; a convoker. [Rare.]

> This body was uncanonically assembled; owning no higher *convocant* than Tricoupi, Minister of Worship, and Schinas, of Education. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 60.

convocate† (kon'vō-kāt), *v. t.* [< L. *convocatus*, pp. of *convocare*, convoke: see *convoke*.] To convoke; call or summon to meet; assemble by summons.

> Archiepiscopal or metropolitan prerogatives are those mentioned in old imperial constitutions, to *convocate* the holy bishops under them within the compass of their own provinces. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 8.

> St. James . . . was president of that synod which the apostles *convocated* at Jerusalem.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 152.

convocation (kon-vō-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *convocation* = Pr. *convocatio* = Sp. *convocacion* = Pg. *convocação* = It. *convocazione*, < L. *convocatio(n-)*, < *convocare*, pp. *convocatus*, call together: see *convoke*.] **1.** The act of calling together or assembling by summons.

> Diaphantus, making a general *convocation*, spake . . . in this manner. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. An assembly.

> In the first day there shall be an holy *convocation*.
> Ex. xii. 16.

3. [*cap.*] An assembly of the clergy of the Church of England for the settlement of certain ecclesiastical affairs. There are two Convocations, viz., of the provinces of Canterbury and York, summoned by writs from the crown to the archbishops. Each body contains an upper house of bishops with the archbishop as president, and a lower house, composed of deans, archdeacons, and elected proctors. Constitutions for both Convocations were established in the thirteenth century; later an unsuccessful attempt was made to incorporate them with Parliament. In 1533, by the Act of Submission, their legislative powers were restricted, and their acts have since been dependent upon special warrant from the crown. The Convocation of Canterbury was the more important and regular; but after its prorogation in 1717, although its meetings were continued for a time, it received no new royal warrant till 1861. The Convocation of York has generally been less regular in its proceedings than that of Canterbury. Both Convocations now meet at each parliamentary session, and the proctors are renewed at each parliamentary election.

> In England, the Ecclesiastical body called the *Convocation*, which grew up in the reign of King Edward I., gradually attained the position which had been formerly occupied, and executed some of the functions which had formerly been discharged, by Provincial Synods, consisting of Bishops. *Bp. Chr. Wordsworth*, Church of Ireland, p. 204.

> The *convocations* of the two provinces, as the recognised constitutional assemblies of the English clergy, have undergone, except in the removal of the monastic members at the dissolution, no change of organisation from the reign of Edward I. down to the present day.
> *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 388.

4. In the University of Cambridge, England, an assembly of the senate out of term time. A grace is immediately passed to convert such a convocation into a congregation, after which its business proceeds as usual. *Cam. Cal.*—**House of Convocation**, in the University of Oxford, an assembly which enacts and amends laws and statutes, and elects burgesses, many professors, and other officers, etc. It is composed of all members of the university who have at any time been regents, and who, if independent members, have retained their names on the books of their respective colleges. =**Syn. 2.** Meeting, gathering, convention, congress, diet, synod, council.

convocational (kon-vō-kā'shon-al), *a.* [< *convocation* + *-al*.] Relating to a convocation. [Rare.]

convocationist (kon-vō-kā'shon-ist), *n.* [< *Convocation*, 3, + *-ist*.] In the *Ch. of Eng.*, one who supports Convocation; an advocate of Convocation; one who favors the revival of its powers.

convoke (kon-vōk'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *convoked*, ppr. *convoking*. [= F. *convoquer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *convocar* = It. *convocare*, < L. *convocare*, call together, < *com-*, together, + *vocare*, call, < *vox* (*voc-*), voice: see *voice*, *vocal*, and cf. *avoke*, *evoke*, *invoke*, *provoke*, *revoke*.] **1.** To call together; summon to meet; assemble by summons.

> An active partisan, I thus *convoked*
> From every object pleasant circumstance
> To suit my ends. *Wordsworth*, Prelude, xi.

> From March, 1629, to April, 1640, the houses of parliament were not *convoked*. Never in our history had there been an interval of eleven years between parliament and parliament. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., i.

2. To call or draw in by claim or demand; appropriate as a right or power; claim as appertaining.

> The aula regis, consisting of the king and council, sought to *convoke* to itself the judicial business. *Am. Cyc.*, V. 147.

=**Syn. 1.** *Invite*, *Summon*, etc. See *call*[1].

Convoluta (kon-vō-lū′tă), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *convolutus*, rolled together: see *convolute*.] The typical genus of the family *Convolutidæ*. *C. paradoxa*, of the North Sea and the Baltic, is an example.

The genus *Convoluta* . . . comprises small worms which have the thin lateral portions of their bodies curled over on to the ventral side. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 190.

convolute (kon′vō-lūt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *convoluté* = Pg. It. *convoluto*, < L. *convolutus*, pp. of *convolvere*, roll together: see *convolve*.] **I.** *a.* Rolled together, or one part over another. In *bot.*, specifically applied to a leaf in the bud which is rolled up longitudinally in a single coil, one margin being within the coil, the other without, as in the cherry; also, with reference to estivation, to a corolla which is similarly rolled up, the petals successively overlapping one another, with one margin covered and the other exterior, as in the *Malvaceæ*. The epithet *contorted* or *twisted* is frequently used in the same sense, though in most cases no actual twist occurs. Also *convolutive*.—**Convolute shell**, in *conch.*, a shell with an enlarged final whorl embracing most or all of the previously formed ones, such as that of the *Cypræidæ*, nautiliform shells, etc.

Convolute Cotyledons of *Calycanthus*.

II. *n.* That which is convoluted.—**Convolute to a circle**, the curve which would be traced on the plane of a wheel rolling on a rail by a point fixed on, above, or below the rail. *Sylvester.*

convoluted (kon′vō-lū-ted), *a.* [As *convolute* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *convolute*.

Beaks recurved and *convoluted* like a ram's horn. *Pennant*, British Zoöl., Chama.

Convoluted antennæ, in *entom.*, antennæ that are curled inward at the ends, as in many *Pompilidæ*.—**Convoluted bone**, in *anat.*, a scroll-like or turbinated bone; a turbinal. Three such bones are distinguished in man, the ethmoturbinal, maxilloturbinal, and sphenoturbinal. See these words.—**Convoluted wings**, in *entom.*, wings which in repose embrace the body from above downward, inclosing it as in a tube.

Convolutidæ (kon-vō-lū′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Convoluta* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhabdocœlous turbellarians having no alimentary canal, and with the ovaries and yolk-glands not separate: typified by the genus *Convoluta*.

convolution (kon-vō-lū′shon), *n.* [< L. as if **convolutio(n-)*, < *convolvere*, pp. *convolutus*, roll together: see *convolve*.] **1.** The act of rolling or winding together, or of winding one part or thing on another; the motion or process of winding in and out.

O'er the calm sea in *convolution* swift
The feather'd eddy floats.
Thomson, Autumn, l. 839.

2. The state of being rolled upon itself, or rolled or wound together.

Convolved fibres of vessels, . . . their *convolution* being contrived for the better separation of the several parts of the blood. *N. Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra, i. 5.

3. A turn or winding; a fold; a gyration; an anfractuosity; a whorl: as, the *convolutions* of a vine; the *convolutions* of the intestines.

I have seen
A curious child, who dwelt upon a tract
Of inland ground, applying to his ear
The *convolutions* of a smooth-lipped shell.
Wordsworth, Excursion, iv.

4. In *anat.*, specifically, one of the gyri, gyres, or anfractuosities of the brain, especially of the cerebrum. See cuts under *brain* and *corpus*.—**5.** In *math.*, such a connection between the relations of any asyzygetic system that each is applied alternately in the aggregate of the remaining relations.—**Broca's convolution**, the inferior frontal convolution of the brain.—**Convolutions of the brain.** See *brain*, *gyrus*, and *sulcus*.

convolutive (kon′vō-lū-tiv), *a.* [= F. *convolutif*; as *convolute* + *-ive*.] In *bot.*, same as *convolute*.

convolve (kon-volv′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *convolved*, ppr. *convolving*. [= It. *convolgere*, *convolvere*, < L. *convolvere*, pp. *convolutus*, roll together, < *com-*, together, + *volvere*, roll: see *voluble*, *volute*, and cf. *involve*, *evolve*, *revolve*.] To roll or wind together; roll or twist (one part or thing) on another.

Then Satan first knew pain,
And writhed him to and fro *convolved*.
Milton, P. L., vi. 328.

Newly hatched maggots . . . can *convolve* the stubborn leaf. *Derham.*

Ætna thunders dreadful under-ground,
Then pours out smoke in wreathing curls *convolved*.
Addison, Æneid, iii.

convolvent (kon-vol′vent), *a.* [< L. *convolven(t-)s*, ppr. of *convolvere*, roll together: see *convolve*.] Rolling; winding; inwrapping: specifically applied, in *entom.*, to the tegmina of an orthopterous insect when, in repose, the anal areas lie horizontally one over the other on the back of the insect, while the rest of the tegmina are vertical, covering the sides and lower wings, as in the katydid.

Convolvulaceæ (kon-vol-vū-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Convolvulus* + *-aceæ*.] A large natural order of monopetalous exogens, consisting of herbs or shrubs usually twining or trailing, and often with milky juice, exemplified by the genus *Convolvulus*. It is allied to the *Solanaceæ* and *Scrophulariaceæ*, from which it is distinguished by the general habit, the alternate leaves, and the comparatively large solitary or geminate seeds filled with a crumpled embryo. There are about 30 genera and 800 species, of temperate and tropical regions, including the morning-glory (*Ipomœa*), the bindweed (*Convolvulus*), the dodder (*Cuscuta*), etc. Many possess purgative qualities, and some are used in medicine, as jalap and scammony. The principal food-product of the order is the sweet potato, *Ipomœa Batatas*.

convolvulaceous (kon-vol-vū-lā′shius), *a.* [< *Convolvulaceæ*.] In *bot.*, belonging or relating to the natural order *Convolvulaceæ*; resembling the convolvulus.

convolvulic (kon-vol′vū-lik), *a.* [< *Convolvulus* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from plants of the genus *Convolvulus*.—**Convolvulic acid.** Same as *convolvulinic acid*.

convolvulin (kon-vol′vū-lin), *n.* [< *Convolvulus* + *-in*[2].] A glucoside, the active purgative principle of jalap.

convolvulinic (kon-vol-vū-lin′ik), *a.* [< *convolvulin* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from plants of the genus *Convolvulus*.—**Convolvulinic acid**, an acid derived from the resin of jalap, *Convolvulus Jalapa* of Linnæus, now known as *Exogonium Purga*. Also *convolvulic acid*.

Convolvulus (kon-vol′vū-lus), *n.* [= F. *convolve*, *convolvulus* = Sp. *convólvulo* = It. *convolvolo* = Dan. *konvolvolus*, < L. *convolvulus* (dim. form), bindweed (in reference to their twining habit), < *convolvere*, roll together, entwine: see *convolve*.] **1.** [NL.] One of the principal genera of the natural order *Convolvulaceæ*, of about 150 species, natives of temperate and subtropical regions, and especially abundant in the eastern Mediterranean region. They are slender, twining herbs, with showy trumpet-shaped flowers. The more common species of the fields, as *C. sepium* and *C. arvensis*, are popularly known as *bindweed*. *C. Scammonia*, of the Levant, yields the purgative drug scammony.

Bindweed (*Convolvulus sepium*). (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of the genus *Convolvulus*.

The lustre of the long *convolvuluses*
That coil'd around the stately stems, and ran
Ev'n to the limit of the land.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

convoy (kon-voi′), *v. t.* [< ME. (north.) *convoien*, *convoyen*, < OF. *convoier* (F. *convoyer* = Sp. *convoyar* = Pg. *comboiar* = It. *convogliare*), another form of *conveier*, > E. *convey*: see *convey*, which is a doublet of *convoy*.] **1.** To accompany on the way for protection, either by sea or land; escort: as, ships of war *convoyed* the Jamaica fleet; troops *convoyed* the baggage-wagons.

We embarqued in a Dutch Fregat, bound for Flushing, *convoyed* and accompanied by five other stoute vessells. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 21, 1641.

She is a galley of the Gran Duca,
That, through the fear of the Algerines,
Convoys those lazy brigantines.
Longfellow, Golden Legend, v.

2. To accompany for safety or guidance; attend as an escort on a journey.

But hark! a rap comes gently to the door;
Jenny, wha kens the meaning o' the same,
Tells how a neibor lad cam o'er the moor,
To do some errands, and *convoy* her hame.
Burns, Cottar's Saturday Night.

3†. To convey.

Imagination's chariot *convoyed* her
Into a garden where more Beauties smil'd
Than Aphrodisius's Groves false face did wear.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 194.

convoy (kon′voi), *n.* [< *convoy*, *v.* Cf. *convey*, *n.*] **1†.** Conveyance.

Let him depart; his passport shall be made,
And crowns for *convoy* put into his purse.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 3.

2. The act of accompanying and escorting for protection or defense; escort.

Such fellows . . . will learn you by rote where services were done; . . . at such a breach, at such a *convoy*.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 6.

Being safely come to the Marine, in *Convoy* of his Majesty's Jewels. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 39.

3. The protection afforded by an accompanying escort, as of troops, a vessel of war, etc.

A goodly Pinnace, richly laden, and to launch forth under my auspicious *Convoy*. *Congreve*, Old Batchelor, v. 7.

The remainder of the journey was performed under the *convoy* of a numerous and well-armed escort.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 3.

To obtain the *convoy* of a man-of-war. *Macaulay.*

4. An escort or accompanying and protecting force; a convoying vessel, fleet, or troop.

Doubtless they have fitted out a *convoy* worthy the noble temper of the man and the grandeur of his project.
Everett, Orations, I. 157.

To prevent these annoyances [of search at sea], governments have sometimes arranged with one another that the presence of a public vessel, or *convoy*, among a fleet of merchantmen, shall be evidence that the latter are engaged in a lawful trade.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 191.

The next morning [I] proceeded to La Grange with no *convoy* but the few cavalrymen I had with me.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 386.

5. The ship, fleet, party, or thing conducted or escorted and protected; that which is convoyed: as, in the fog the frigate lost sight of her *convoy*. [The most common sense in nautical use.]—**6.** A friction-brake for carriages. *E. H. Knight.*

convulse (kon-vuls′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *convulsed*, ppr. *convulsing*. [= F. *convulser* = Sp. Pg. *convulsar*, < L. *convulsus*, *convolsus*, pp. of *convellere* (> It. *convellere*), pluck up, dislocate, convulse, < *com-*, together, + *vellere*, pluck, pull.] **1.** To draw or contract spasmodically or involuntarily, as the muscular parts of an animal body; affect by irregular spasms: as, his whole frame was *convulsed* with agony.—**2.** To shake; disturb by violent irregular action; cause great or violent agitation in.

Convulsing heaven and earth.
Thomson, Summer, l. 1143.

The two royal houses, whose conflicting claims had long *convulsed* the kingdom, were at length united.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

convulsible (kon-vul′si-bl), *a.* [= F. *convulsible*, < L. *convulsus*, pp. of *convellere*, convulse (see *convulse*), + *-ible*.] Capable of being convulsed; subject to convulsion. *Emerson.*

convulsion (kon-vul′shon), *n.* [= F. *convulsion* = Sp. *convulsion* = Pg. *convulsão* = It. *convulsione* = D. *konvulsie* = G. *convulsion* = Dan. Sw. *konvulsion*, < L. *convulsio(n-)*, *convolsio(n-)*, cramp, convulsion, < *convulsus*, pp. of *convellere*, *convulse*: see *convulse*.] **1.** A violent and involuntary contraction of the muscular parts of an animal body, with alternate relaxation; a fit. Infants are frequently affected with convulsions, the body undergoing violent spasmodic contractions, and feeling and voluntary motion ceasing for the time being.

If my hand be put into motion by a *convulsion*, the indifferency of that operative faculty is taken away. *Locke.*

2. Any violent and irregular motion; turmoil; tumult; commotion.

Whether it be that Providence at certain periods sends great men into the world, . . . or that such at all times latently exist, and are developed into notice by national *convulsions*, . . . the fact is undeniable that the great men who effected the American and French revolutions . . . left behind them no equals. *W. Chambers.*

3. Specifically, in *geol.*, a sudden and violent disturbance and change of position of the strata; a geological event taking place rapidly and at one impulse, instead of slowly and by repeated efforts: nearly the same as *catastrophe* or *cataclysm*.—**4†.** Violent voluntary muscular effort.

Those two massy pillars
With horrible *convulsion* to and fro
He tugg'd. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1649.

Crowing convulsions, a popular name of laryngismus stridulus, or spasm of the larynx; false croup; spasmodic croup.=**Syn. 2.** Disturbance, perturbation, throe.

convulsional (kon-vul′shon-al), *a.* [< *convulsion* + *-al*.] **1.** Relating to or of the nature of convulsions; cataclysmic.—**2.** Subject to convulsions. [Rare in both senses.]

convulsionary (kon-vul′shon-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *convulsionnaire* = It. *convulsionario*, < NL. *convulsionarius*, < L. *convulsio(n-)*, convulsion: see *convulsion*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to convulsion; of the nature of muscular convulsions: as, *convulsionary* struggles.—**2.** Causing or resulting from violent disturbance or agitation.

Whatever was *convulsionary* and destructive in politics, and above all in religion.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 210.

II. *n.*; pl. *convulsionaries* (-riz). One who is subject to convulsions; specifically [*cap.*], one of a class of Jansenists in France who gained notoriety by falling into convulsive spasms and by other extravagant actions, supposed to be accompanied by miraculous cures, in response

to a supposed miraculous influence emanating from the tomb of a pious Jansenist, François de Pâris, in the cemetery of St. Médard near Paris, who died in 1727. They continued to exist for more than fifty years.

convulsionist (kon-vul′shon-ist), *n.* [= F. *convulsionniste* (in sense 1); as *convulsion* + *-ist.*] **1.** A convulsionary.

A change came over him [Conrad Beissel, founder of the order of the Solitary] that brought him into contact with the ranting *convulsionist* Frederick Rock . . . and others of the awakened. *The Century*, XXIII. 216.

2. In *geol.*, a catastrophist.

There were the *convulsionists*, or believers in the paramount efficacy of subterranean movement. *Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, ii. 5.

convulsive (kon-vul′siv), *a.* [= F. *convulsif* = Sp. Pg. It. *convulsivo*, < L. as if **convulsivus*, < *convulsus*, pp. of *convellere*, convulse: see *convulse* and *-ive.*] **1.** Producing or attended by convulsion; tending to convulse: as, "*convulsive* rage," *Dryden*, Aurengzebe.

In Silence weep;
And thy *convulsive* Sorrows inward keep.
Prior, Carmen Seculare, st. 8.

2. Of the nature of or characterized by convulsions or spasms.

In certain cases *convulsive* attacks are congenital. *Quain.*

convulsively (kon-vul′siv-li), *adv.* In a convulsive manner; with convulsion; spasmodically.

As the blood is draining from him [the dying gladiator], he pants and looks wild, and the chest heaves *convulsively*. *F. Warner*, Physical Expression, p. 303.

cony, coney (kō′ni or kun′i), *n.*; pl. *conies, coneys* (kō′niz or kun′iz). [Early mod. E. and later also *conie, conny, conney, connie, cunny, cunnie*, < ME. *cony, conny, conyng, conninge, conig, cunig*, etc. (> W. *cwning*) (the normal type being **conin*, the final consonant being subsequently dropped, or passing into *ng*, as in **coning, conyng*, mod. *cunning*[2] as a fish-name, and in *cunningaire* (see *conyger*) and the surname *Cunningham*, also spelled *Conyngham:* see below), = MD. *cunīn*, later *konijn*, D. *konijn* = Sw. Dan. *kanin* = MLG. *kanīn* = MG. *kanyn* (> G. *kanin*, now dim. *kaninchen;* MHG. *künīclīn*, later *kuniglīn, küntīn, küngele, künele, königle, königleīn*, etc., after L.), < OF. *conin, connin, congnin, coning, counin*, by-form of *conil, connil, cognil, counil*, = Pr. *conil* = Sp. *conejo* = Pg. *coelho* = It. *coniglio* = Gr. *κόνικλος, κόνυκλος*, < L. *cuniculus*, a rabbit; said to be of Hispanic origin. The historical pron. is kun′i; kō′ni is recent and follows the spelling *cony.* The word is very frequent in early mod. E. (and in OF., etc.) in various deflected or allusive senses (see def. 6). The name of the cony enters into a number of local names and surnames, as *Coney, Coneybeare, Coningsby, Conington, Conyngham, Cunningham, Conythorp*, etc.] **1.** A rabbit; a burrowing rodent quadruped of the genus *Lepus*, as *L. cuniculus* of Europe.

Connygez in cretoyne [a sweet sauce] colourede fulle faire.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 197.

Ah sir, be good to hir, she is but a gristle;
Ah sweete lambe and *coney!*
Udall, Roister Doister, i. 4.

2. A daman, or species of the family *Hyracidæ*, order *Hyracoidea.* So used in the English Bible (Lev. xi. 5; Deut. xiv. 7; Ps. civ. 18), where *cony* is used to translate the Hebrew *shaphen*, now identified with the Syrian hyrax or daman (*Hyrax syriacus* or *H. daman*), and applied to other species of the genus. The same animal is also called *ashkoko, ganam*, and *wabber.* See *hyrax* and *daman.*

The *conies* are but a feeble folk, yet make they their houses in the rocks. Prov. xxx. 26.

3. The fur of conies or rabbits, once much used in England.—**4.** The pika, calling-hare, or little chief hare, *Lagomys princeps*, of North America.

The miners and hunters in the West know these oddities as *conies* and "starved rats." *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, V. 81.

5. In *her.*, a rabbit used as a bearing.—**6.** In *ichth.*, the nigger-fish.—**7†.** A simpleton; a gull; a dupe.

The system of cheating, or, as it is now called, swindling, was carried to a great length early in the seventeenth century; . . . a collective society of sharpers was called a warren, and their dupes rabbit-suckers (that is, young rabbits) or *conies.* *Nares.*

cony-burrow, coney-burrow (kō′ni-bur″ō), *n.* [Formerly also *cunnyburrow, -burrough.*] A place where rabbits burrow in the earth; a cony-warren.

conycatch†, coneycatch†, *v.* [< *conycatcher, coneycatcher.*] **I.** *intrans.* To cheat; trick. See *conycatcher.* [Thieves' slang.]

I must *coney-catch*; I must shift.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 3.

II. *trans.* To trick; impose upon; cheat.

I'll *cony-catch* you for this.
Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, iv. 3.

But, wenches, let's be wise, and make rooks of them that I warrant are now setting pursenets to *conycatch* us.
Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, v. 1.

conycatcher†, coneycatcher†, *n.* [< *cony, coney*, 7, + *catcher.*] One who catches or takes in dupes; a cheat; a sharper; a swindler.

We are smoked for being *coney-catchers.*
Massinger, Renegado, iv. 1.

conycatching†, coneycatching†, *n.* and *a.* [Verbal n. of *conycatch, coneycatch, v.*] **I.** *n.* Cheating; swindling.

Master R. G., would it not make you blush if you sold Orlando Furioso to the queenes players for twenty nobles, and, when they were in the country, sold the same play to Lord Admiral's men, for as much more? Was not this plain *coney-catching? Defence of Coneycatching* (1592).

II. *a.* Cheating.

O *coney-catching* Cupid.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, iv. 4.

cony-fish, coney-fish (kō′ni-fish), *n.* A local English name of the burbot. It appears to be derived from the fish's habit of lurking in holes of riverbanks, as a cony or rabbit does on land. *Day.*

cony-garth†, coney-garth†, *n.* [Late ME. *conyngerthe* (written *connynge erthe*, as if 'cony-earth,' in Prompt. Parv., p. 90); < *cony, coney*, + *garth*[1].] An inclosure for conies; a cony-warren.

conyger†, conynger†, *n.* [E. dial. *conigar* (and *Conigree* as a local name); Sc. *cuningar, cunningaire;* early mod. E. *conyger, connynger, counyngar*, also *conigree, conigrea, conniegrea, connigrey*, and even *cunnigreene;* < ME. *conyger, connyngere*, < OF. *conniniere, coninyere* (adapted to *connin*), later also *conilliere*, = It. *conigliera, conegliera*, < ML. *cunicularia*, a rabbit-warren (prop. fem. of adj. **cunicularius*, pertaining to the rabbit; cf. L. *cunicularius*, a miner: see *cunicular*), < *cuniculus*, > OF. *conin, connin*, etc., > ME. *conyng, conig, cony*, etc., a rabbit: see *cony.* The form *conyger, conynger*, with *g* repr. *y*, orig. *i*, seems to have been partly confused with the equiv. *cony-garth*, q. v.] A rabbit-warren; a cony-warren.

With them that perett robbe *conygerys.*
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 174.

Warens and *conygers* and parkis palyydde occupie moche grounde nat inhabitaunt, leporaria sive lagotrophia.
Horman, Vulgaria (ed. Way).

conyng†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cony. Rom. of the Rose.*

conynger†, *n.* See *conyger.*

cony-wool, coney-wool (kō′ni-wůl), *n.* The fur of rabbits, extensively used in the manufacture of hats.

Conyza (kō-nī′zä), *n.* [NL., < L. *conyza*, < Gr. *κόνυζα*, fleabane.] A genus of composite plants of warm regions. The plants known as *fleabane*, which were formerly referred to it, are now placed in the genus *Inula.*

coo (kö), *v.* [Imitative of the sound, which is also variously represented by the equiv. (Sc.) *croo, croodle;* cf. Icel. *kurra* (> Sc. *curr*, coo, purr: see *curr*) = Dan. *kurre* = D. *korren* = MHG. *gurren, gerren*, G. *girren*, coo; Sw. *knurla, kuttra*, coo; F. *roucouler*, coo; Hind. *kuku*, the cooing of a dove; Pers. *hūhū*, a dove. Cf. *cook*[2], *cuckoo.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To utter a low, plaintive, murmuring sound (imitated by the sound of the word) characteristic of pigeons or doves.

The stock-dove only through the forest *cooes*
Mournfully hoarse. *Thomson*, Summer, l. 615.

The dark oakwood where the pigeons *cooed.*
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 219.

Hence—**2.** To converse affectionately, like cooing doves; make love in murmuring endearments: commonly in the phrase *to bill and coo.* See *bill*[1], *v. i.*

What are you doing now,
Oh Thomas Moore?
Sighing or suing now,
Rhyming or wooing now,
Billing or *cooing* now,
Which, Thomas Moore?
Byron, To Thomas Moore.

II. *trans.* **1.** To utter by cooing.

In answer *cooed* the cushat dove
Her notes of peace and rest and love.
Scott, L. of the L., iii. 2.

2. To call. [Prov. Eng.]

coo (kö), *n.* [< *coo, v.*] The characteristic murmuring sound uttered by doves and pigeons.

A rarer visitant is the turtle-dove, whose pleasant *coo* . . . I have sometimes heard.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 19.

coöccupant (kō-ok′ū-pant), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *occupant.*] Jointly occupying.

The republic of Hayti, *coöccupant* with San Domingo of the island, was disposed to look askance at the intrusion upon its shores of so powerful a neighbor.
G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, II. 128.

coochee (kö′chē′), *v. t.* [Imitative; cf. *coo, chuck*[1], *cluck*, etc.] To call (poultry) by an imitation of clucking. [Rare.]

The voice of Mrs. General Likens *coocheeing* the poultry to their morning meal, ordering the servants in their duties. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 92.

cooch-grass†, *n.* See *couch-grass.*

cooer (kö′ėr), *n.* A dove or pigeon; in the plural, the *Gemitores*, the second order of birds in Macgillivray's system: so named from their characteristic note. See *Columbæ.*

cooey, *n.* and *v.* See *cooie.*

coof (kůf), *n.* [Also written *cuif;* origin unknown.] A lout; a coward. [Scotch.]

Ye see yon birkie, ca'd a lord,
Wha struts, an' stares, an' a' that;
Tho' hundreds worship at his word,
He's but a *coof* for a' that.
Burns, For A' That.

cooie, cooey (kö′i), *n.* [Imitative.] The cry or call of the Australian aborigines.

In Australia, as we have seen, loud *cooeys* are made on coming within a mile of an encampment—an act which, while primarily indicating pleasure at the coming reunion, further indicates those friendly intentions which a silent approach would render doubtful.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 346.

cooie, cooey (kö′i), *v. i.* To cry or call like the aborigines of Australia.

cooingly (kö′ing-li), *adv.* In a cooing manner.

O thou! for whose soul-soothing quiet, turtles
Passion their voices *cooingly* 'mong myrtles. *Keats.*

coo-in-new (kö′in-nū′), *n.* [Australian.] A useful verbenaceous timber-tree of Australia, *Gmelina Leichhardtii.* The wood has a fine silvery grain, and is much prized for flooring and for the decks of vessels, as it is reputed never to shrink after a moderate seasoning.

cooja (kö′jä), *n.* A porous earthenware water-vessel with a wide mouth, used in India, especially in Bombay.

cook[1] (kůk), *v.* [< ME. *coken* (cf. AS. *gecōcnian*, cook) = D. *koken* = OHG. *cochōn, chochōn, chohhōn*, MHG. *chochen, kochen*, G. *kochen* = Dan. *koge* = Sw. *koka*, boil, cook (the verb in Teut. being in part from the noun), = F. *cuire* = Pr. *cozer, coire* = Sp. *cocer* (cf. Pg. *cozinhar*) = It. *cuocere*, cook, < L. *coquere*, cook (bake, boil, roast, etc.: see *coct, concoct*), = Gr. *πέπ-τειν*, cook (see *peptic*), = Skt. √ *pach*, cook: see *cook*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make fit for eating by the action of heat, as in boiling, stewing, roasting, baking, etc.; especially, to prepare in an appetizing way, as meats or vegetables, by various combinations of materials and flavoring.

Most of the meats are *cooked* with clarified butter.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 180.

Hence—**2.** In general, to subject to the action of heat.—**3.** To dress up, alter, color, concoct, or falsely invent (a narrative, statement, excuse, etc.), for some special purpose, as that of making a more favorable impression than the facts of the case warrant; falsify: often followed by *up:* as, to *cook up* a story.

The accounts, even if *cooked*, still exercise some check.
J. S. Mill.

He . . . had told all the party a great bouncing lie, he *Cook'd up.* *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 193.

4. To disappoint; punish. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]—**To cook one's goose,** to kill or ruin one; spoil one's plan; do for one. [Slang.]

II. *intrans.* To prepare food for eating; act as cook.

cook[1] (kůk), *n.* [< ME. *cook, coke, cok, coc*, < AS. *cōc* = OS. *kok* = D. *kok* = OHG. *choh*, MHG. G. *koch* = Dan. *kok* = Sw. *kock* = It. *cuoco*, < L. *coquus*, also *cocus*, early L. *coquos*, a cook, < *coquere*, cook: see *cook*[1], *v.*] One whose occupation is the cooking of food.

Stuarde, *coke*, and surueyour,
Assenten in counselle, with-outen skorne,
How tho lorde schalle fare at mete tho morne.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 316.

And the *cook* took up the shoulder . . . and set it before Saul. 1 Sam. ix. 24.

cook[2] (kůk), *v. i.* [= Hind. *kūkna*, cry as a cuckoo; imitative of the sound. Cf. *cuckoo, coo, cock*[1], etc.] To make the noise uttered by the cuckoo. [Rare.]

cook[3] (kůk), *v. i.* [Also written *couk.* Cf. *keek.*] To appear for a moment and then suddenly disappear; appear and disappear by turns: as, he *cookit* round the corner. [Scotch.]

[The brook] whiles glitter'd to the nightly rays,
Wi' bickerin', dancin' dazzle;
Whiles *cookit* underneath the braes,
Below the spreading hazel,
Unseen that night. *Burns*, Halloween.

cook[4] (kůk), *v. t.* Same as *cuck*[4].

cook-book (kůk'bůk), *n.* A book containing recipes and instructions for cooking. [U. S.]

Those minute directions which were so often wanting in *cook-books*. *Parloa*, Cook-Book, Pref.

cook-conner (kůk'kun'ėr), *n.* [< *cook* (application not clear) + *conner*[3]. Cf. *cook-wrasse*.] Same as *cook-wrasse*.

cookee (kůk'ē), *n.* [< *cook*[1] + *-ee*[1], as in *coachee*, etc.] 1. A female cook. [Colloq.]—2. A male assistant to a male cook, as in a lumberers' camp. [Local, U. S.]

cookeite (kůk'īt), *n.* [Named after J. P. *Cooke*, of Harvard College.] A variety of lithium mica, occurring in minute scales on rubellite at Hebron in the State of Maine.

cookery (kůk'e-ri), *n.*; pl. *cookeries* (-riz). [< ME. *cokerie* (= D. *kokerij* = LG. *kokerie*); < *cook*[1] + *-ery*.] 1. The art or practice of cooking and dressing food for the table.

The curate turned up his coat-cuffs, and applied himself to the *cookery* with vigor. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, ii.

2. A place for cooking or preparing meats, etc.; in the quotation, a place for trying out oil.

Formerly the Dutch did try out their train-oyl in Spitzbergen, at Smeerenberg, and about the *Cookery* of Harlingen. Quoted in *C. M. Scammon's* Marine Mammals, p. 200.

3†. A cooked dish; a made dish; a dainty.

His appetite was gone, and *cookeries* were provided in order to tempt his palate.
Roger North, Lord Guilford, II. 205.

4†. Material for cooking.

There are estemed to bee [in Cairo] 15000. Iewes. 10000. Cookes which carry their *Cookerie* and boile it as they goe. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 588.

cookey, *n.* See *cooky*.

cook-house (kůk'hous), *n.* An erection on a ship's deck for containing the caboose or cooking apparatus; the galley.

cookie, *n.* See *cooky*.

cookish (kůk'ish), *a.* [< *cook*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Like a cook.

I cannot abide a man that's too fond over me—so *cookish*. *Middleton and Dekker*, Roaring Girl, iii. 2.

cook-maid (kůk'mād), *n.* A maid or female servant who dresses food; an assistant to a cook.

cook-room (kůk'röm), *n.* A room for cookery; a kitchen; in ships, a galley or caboose.

cook-wrasse (kůk'ras), *n.* [< *cook* (application not clear) + *wrasse*. Cf. *cook-conner*.] An English name of the striped wrasse, *Labrus mixtus*. Also called *cook-conner*.

cooky (kůk'i), *n.*; pl. *cookies* (-iz). [Also written *cookey*, *cookie*; < D. *koekje*, dim. of. *koek*, a cake: see *cake*[1].] A small, flat, sweet cake: also used locally for small cakes of various other forms, with or without sweetening.

He's lost every hoof and hide, I'll bet a *cookey!*
Bret Harte, Luck of Roaring Camp.

cool[1] (köl), *a.* [< ME. *cool*, *cole*, *col*, < AS. *cōl* (= D. *koel* = LG. *kōl* = OHG. *chuoli*, MHG. *kuele*, G. *kühl* = Dan. *køl*), cool, < *calan* (pret. **cōl*, pp. *calen*) = Icel. *kala*, be cold (a strong verb, of which *ceald*, E. *cold*, is an old pp. adj.); akin to L. *gelus*, *gelu*, cold, frost, *gelidus*, cold, *gelare*, freeze (see *cold*, *chill*[1], *gelid*, *gelatin*, *congeal*, *jelly*); OBulg. *golotu*, ice.] 1. Moderately cold; being of a temperature neither warm nor very cold: as, *cool* air; *cool* water.

Sweet day, so *cool*, so calm, so bright,
The bridal of the earth and sky.
G. Herbert, Virtue.

Fresh-wash'd in *coolest* dew. *Tennyson*, Fair Women.

See, as I linger here, the sun grows low;
Cool airs are murmuring that the night is near.
Bryant, Conqueror's Grave.

2. Having a slight or not intense sensation of cold. See *cold*, *a.*, 3.—3. Not producing heat or warmth; permitting or imparting a sensation of coolness; allowing coolness, especially by facilitating radiation of heat or access of cool air, or by intercepting radiated heat: as, a *cool* dress.

Under the *cool* shade of a sycamore. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

The British soldier conquered under the *cool* shade of aristocracy. *Napier*, Peninsular War.

In figurative uses:—4. Not excited or heated by passion of any kind; without ardor or visible emotion; calm; unmoved: as, a *cool* temper; a *cool* lover.

O gentle son,
Upon the heat and flame of thy distemper
Sprinkle *cool* patience. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.

Carry her to her chamber:
Be that her prison, till in *cooler* blood
I shall determine of her.
Massinger, Roman Actor, iv. 2.

While she wept, and I strove to be *cool*,
He fiercely gave me the lie.
Tennyson, Maud, xxiii.

5. Not hasty; deliberate: as, a *cool* purpose.

Lovers and madmen have such seething brains,
Such shaping fantasies, that apprehend
More than *cool* reason ever comprehends.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1.

6. Manifesting coldness, apathy, or dislike; chilling; frigid: as, a *cool* manner.—7. Quietly impudent, defiant, or selfish; deliberately presuming: said of persons and acts. [Colloq.]

That struck me as rather *cool*. *Punch*.

8. Absolute; without qualification; round: used in speaking of a sum of money, generally a large sum, by way of emphasizing the amount. [Colloq.]

I would pit her for a *cool* hundred.
Smollett, Humphrey Clinker, i. 58.

"A *cool* four thousand."... I never discovered from whom Joe derived the conventional temperature of the four thousand pounds, but it appeared to make the sum of money more to him, and he had a manifest relish in insisting on its being *cool*. *Dickens*, Great Expectations, lvii.

A cool hand. See *hand*.—**Cool as a cucumber.** See *cucumber*.—**Syn. 4.** *Composed*, *Collected*, etc. (see *calm*[1]), dispassionate, self-possessed, unruffled, undisturbed.—**6.** Unconcerned, lukewarm, indifferent; cold-blooded, repellent.

cool[1] (köl), *n.* [< *cool*[1], *a.*] A moderate or refreshing state of cold; moderate temperature of the air between hot and cold.

The same euynnynge the wynde began to blowe a ryght good *coole* in oure waye.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 72.

The Lord God walking in the garden in the *cool* of the day. Gen. iii. 8.

One warm gust, full-fed with perfume, blew
Beyond us, as we entered in the *cool*.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

cool[1] (köl), *v.* [< ME. *colen*, become cool, trans. make cool, < AS. *cōlian* (= OS. *kōlon* = D. *koelen* = OHG. **chuoljan*, *chuolan*, MHG. *kuelen*, G. *kühlen* = Dan. *køle* = Sw. *kyla*), become cool, < *cōl*, cool: see *cool*[1], *a.*, and cf. *keel*[2].] I. *trans.* 1. To make cool or cold; reduce the temperature of: as, ice *cools* water.

We talk'd: the stream beneath us ran,
The wine-flask lying couch'd in moss,
Or *cool'd* within the glooming wave.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxix.

2. To allay the warmth or heated feeling of; impart a sensation of coolness to; cause to feel cool.

Send Lazarus, that he may dip the tip of his finger in water, and *cool* my tongue. Luke xvi. 24.

3. To abate the ardor or intensity of; allay, as passion or strong emotion of any kind; calm, as anger; moderate, as desire, zeal, or ardor; render indifferent.

My lord Northumberland will soon be *cool'd*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

Disputing and delay here *cools* the courage.
Fletcher, Bonduca, i. 2.

4†. To mitigate.—**To cool one's coppers.** See *copper*, 3.—**To cool the heels**, to wait in attendance: generally applied to detention at a great man's door.

I looked through the key-hole and saw him knocking at the gate; and I had the conscience to let him *cool his heels* there. *Dryden*, Amphitryon, i. 2.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become cool; become less hot; lose heat.

Come, who is next? our liquor here *cools*.
B. Jonson, Entertainment at Highgate.

2. To lose the heat of excitement, passion, or emotion; become less ardent, angry, zealous, affectionate, etc.; become more moderate.

My humour shall not *cool*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 3.

Great friend and servant of the good,
Let *cool* a while thy heated blood,
And from thy nighty labour cease.
B. Jonson, Pleasure Reconciled to Virtue.

This eccentric friendship was fast *cooling*. Never had there met two persons so exquisitely fitted to plague each other. *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

cool[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cole*[2].

cool-cup (köl'kup), *n.* A cooling beverage.

cooler (kö'lėr), *n.* 1. That which cools; anything that abates heat or excitement.

He told me that his affliction from his wife stirred him up to action abroad, and when success tempted him to pride, the bitterness in his bosom comforts was a *cooler* and a bridle to him.
Quoted in *Winthrop's* Hist. New England, I. 78.

Acid things were used only as *coolers*.
Arbuthnot, Aliments.

2. Any vessel or apparatus for cooling liquids or other things, by the agency of ice, cold water, or cold air. It may be a large double-skinned jar in which iced water is surrounded by a non-conducting material, a tub in which bottles are packed in broken ice, an ice-chamber through which a liquid is caused to pass by a coil of pipe, a pan with a false bottom beneath which is placed ice or a circulation of cold water, a shallow vat in which the heated liquid is exposed to the air, or any kindred device. Such a contrivance, used for cooling wort, beer, wine, milk, or other liquid, is sometimes termed a *liquid-cooler*, and one for cooling water is specifically called a *water-cooler*.

3. A jail. [Thieves' slang.]

cooley, *n.* A corruption of *coulée*.

cool-headed (köl'hed'ed), *a.* Not easily excited or confused; possessing clear and calm judgment; not acting hastily or rashly.

The old, *cool-headed* general law is as good as any deviation dictated by present heat.
Burke, To the Sheriff of Bristol.

coolie, cooly[2] (kö'li), *n.* and *a.* [Anglo-Ind.; also written *coolee*, < Beng., Canarese, Malayalam, Telugu, Tamil, etc., *kūli*, Hind. *qūlī*, a day-laborer; orig. Tamil, where it means also 'daily hire'; cf. *kūliyāl*, a day-laborer. According to Fallon, orig. Turki *qulī*; he derives it, in a variant form, *koli*, from *kol*, send. In another view, originally a member of a hill tribe of Bengal, called *Kolis* or *Kolas*, who were much employed as laborers and in menial services.] I. *n.* A name given by Europeans in India, China, etc., to a native laborer employed as a burden-carrier, porter, stevedore, etc., or in other menial work: as, a chair-*coolie*, a house-*coolie*; hence, in Africa, the West Indies, South America, and other places, an East Indian or Chinese laborer who is employed, under contract, on a plantation or in other work.

Whole regiments of sinewy, hollow-thighed, lanky *coolies* shuffle along under loads of chairs, tables, hampers of beer and wine, bazaar stores, or boxes slung from bamboo poles across their shoulders.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 229.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to coolies or a coolie, especially when under contract for service out of his own country: as, *coolie* labor; the *coolie* trade.

[The gentleman] had purchased large estates between Santos and San Paulo, which he had determined to work with slave instead of *coolie* labour.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. iv.

Coolie orange, the *Citrus aurantium*, or common orange.

cooling (kö'ling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *cool*[1], *v.*] Adapted to cool and refresh: as, a *cooling* drink.

The *cooling* brook. *Goldsmith*, Des. Vil., l. 360.

Cooling card†. See *card*[1].

cooling-cup (kö'ling-kup), *n.* A vessel, consisting of a cylindrical cup into which another conical cup may be plunged, used for reducing the temperature of liquids. The liquid is placed in the outer vessel, and a solution of nitrate of ammonia in the inner. The chemical action of the solution absorbs the heat of the surrounding liquid, and thus lowers its temperature.

cooling-floor (kö'ling-flōr), *n.* A large shallow wooden tank in which wort is cooled. *E. H. Knight*.

coolly (köl'li), *adv.* 1. Without heat; with a moderate degree of cold: as, the wind blew *coolly* through the trees.—2. With a moderate sensation of cold.

They may walke there very *coolely* even at noon, in the very hottest of all the canicular days.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 192.

3. Without haste or passion; calmly; deliberately: as, the design was formed *coolly* and executed with firmness.

When the matter comes to be considered impartially and *coolly*, their faults . . . will admit of much alleviation.
Bp. Hurd, Foreign Travel, Dial. 8.

4. In a cool or indifferent manner; not cordially; carelessly; disrespectfully: as, he was *coolly* received at court.—5. With quiet presumption or impudence; nonchalantly; impudently: as, he *coolly* took the best for himself.

coolness (köl'nes), *n.* 1. A moderate degree of cold; a temperature between cold and heat: as, the *coolness* of the summer's evening.—2. A moderate or refreshing sensation of cold.

We supped on the top of the house for *coolness*, according to their custom.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 69.

Weary to bed, after having my hair of my head cut shorter, even close to my skull, for *coolness*, it being mighty hot weather. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 374.

3. Absence of mental confusion or excitement; clearness of judgment and calmness of action, particularly in an emergency: as, the safety of the party depended on his *coolness*.

A cavalier possessed of the *coolness* and address requisite for diplomatic success. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.

4. Absence of ardor or intensity; want of passion, zeal, cordiality, or affection; indifference.

They parted with . . . *coolness.* *Clarendon.*

5. Quiet and unabashed impudence; nonchalance; effrontery; presumption. [Colloq.]

cool-tankard (kōl'tang″kärd), *n.* An old English beverage of various composition, but usually made of ale with a little wine, or wine and water, with the addition of lemon-juice, spices, and borage, or other savory herbs. Also called *cold-tankard.*

coolweed (kōl'wēd), *n.* The clearweed, *Pilea pumila:* so called from its succulent pellucid stems and its habit of growing in cool places.

coolwort (kōl'wėrt), *n.* In the United States, the popular name of a saxifragaceous plant, *Tiarella cordifolia*, the properties of which are diuretic and tonic. Also called *miterwort.*

cooly[1] (kö'li), *a.* [< *cool*[1] + *-y*[1].] Cool; somewhat cold. [Rare.]

Keeping my sheepe amongst the *cooly* shade.
Spenser, Colin Clout, l. 58.

cooly[2], *n.* See *coolie.*

coom[1] (köm), *n.* [A dial. var. of *culm*[1], q. v.] **1.** Coal-dust; culm. [Scotch.] —**2.** Soot.—**3.** The matter that works out of the naves or boxes of carriage-wheels; dust.—**4.** The dust and scrapings of wood produced in sawing. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]

coom[2] (köm), *n.* An old English dry measure of 4 bushels, or half a quarter (equal to 141 liters), not yet entirely disused. Also spelled *coomb.*

coomb[1] (köm), *n.* Same as *comb*[2].

coomb[2], *n.* Same as *comb*[3].

coomb[3], *n.* Same as *coom*[2].

coomie (kö'mi), *n.* [Native term.] A large present, in place of customs-duty, demanded by the kings and chiefs on the Bonny and other west African rivers from supercargoes of ships, for permission to trade with the natives.

cooms (kömz), *n. pl.* See *come*, 3.

coon (kön), *n.* [Abbr. of *racoon*, q. v.] **1.** The racoon, *Procyon lotor:* a popular abbreviation. —**2.** [*cap.*] In *U. S. hist.*, a nickname for a member of the Whig party in the earlier part of its history.

Fust place, I've ben consid'ble round in barrooms an saloons
A getherin' public sentiment, 'mongst Demmercrats and Coons. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 1st ser.

3. A sly, knowing person: often strengthened by prefixing *old.* [Colloq., U. S.]—**A coon's age,** a long time: as, I haven't seen you for *a coon's age.* [Slang or colloq., U. S.]—**A gone coon,** one who is in a very bad way; one in a hopeless position or condition. [Slang, U. S.]

coon (kön), *v. i.* [< *coon*, *n.*] To creep, as a coon along a branch of a tree; creep, clinging close. [Colloq., U. S.]

Trying to *coon* across Knob Creek on a log, Lincoln fell in. *The Century*, XXXIII. 16, note.

coon-bear (kön'bãr), *n.* The English name of *Æluropus melanoleucus.* See *Æluropus.*

coonda-oil (kön'dä-oil), *n.* Same as *kunda-oil.*

coon-heel (kön'hēl), *n.* A long slender oyster: so called in Connecticut.

coon-oyster (kön'ois″tėr), *n.* A small oyster. Along the southern coast of the United States the name is specifically applied to oysters growing in clusters along the salt marshes. At Cape May, New Jersey, it is restricted to young oysters occurring on the sedges. [U. S.]

coonskin (kön'skin), *n.* The skin of the racoon dressed with the fur on, used chiefly for making caps. [U. S.]

coontah (kön'tä), *n.* Same as *coontie.*

Harold discovered a fine patch of *coontah* or arrowroot, from which a beautiful flour can be manufactured.
F. R. Goulding, Young Marooners, xxvi.

coontee (kön'tē), *n.* [Hind. *khūntī*, a peg, pin, Marathi *khuntī*, a peg, pin, stump of a tree used as a landmark.] In India, a kind of harrow drawn by bullocks, used to follow the coorgee and cover in the seed, and also for weeding.

coontie, coonty (kön'ti), *n.* [Also *coontah;* prob. Amer. Ind.] The *Zamia integrifolia*, or arrowroot-plant of Florida, the only species of the *Cycadaceæ* native in the United States; also, the arrowroot produced from it.

coop (köp), *n.* [< ME. **coop* or **cope*, a box or cask, not found (cf. ME. *cupe*, a basket, < AS. *cȳpa*, a basket, = LG. *küpe*, *kipe*, > G. *kiepe*, a basket (see *kipe*); ME. *coop* for *coppe* = *cuppe*, a cup), = OS. *kōpa* = D. *kuip*, a tub, = OHG. *chuofa*, MHG. *kuofe*, G. *kufe*, a coop, tub, vat, < ML. *cōpa*, by-form of L. *cūpa* (> F. *cuve* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *cuba*), a tub, vat, cask, = Gr. *κύπη*, a hole, hut, = Skt. *kūpa*, a pit, well, hollow. Akin to *cup*, q. v. Cf. W. *cwbiar*, a hen-coop.]

1. A box, usually with grating or bars on one side or more, in which poultry are confined for fattening, transportation, exhibition, etc., or in which a hen with young chicks is shut for shelter and to keep her from straying.—**2.** A pen; an inclosed place for small animals, poultry, etc. Hence—**3.** Any narrow, confining place of abode, as a house or room. [Colloq.]—**4.** A cask; a barrel, keg, tub, pail, or other vessel formed of staves and hoops, for containing liquids.—**5.** A Dutch corn-measure equal to about one tenth of a Winchester peck. —**6.** A tumbrel or close cart. [Scotch.]

coop (köp), *v. t.* [< *coop*, *n.*] **1.** To put into a coop; confine in a coop; cage; hence, to shut up or confine in a narrow compass: often followed by *up:* as, the poor of the city are *cooped up* in crowded tenements.

As Citizens, in some intestine braul,
Long *cooped vp* within their Castle wall.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

A sense of church-yard mould, a sense of being boxed in and *cooped*, made me long to be out again.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, p. 236.

2†. To make or repair (a vessel formed of staves and hoops); hoop (a vessel).

Shaken tubs . . . be new *cooped.* *Holland.*

=**Syn. 1.** To inclose, imprison, hem in, cage.

cooper (kö'pėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *couper*, *cowper* (hence the surnames *Cooper* and *Cowper*); = MD. *kuyper*, D. *kuiper* = MHG. *kuefer*, G. *küfer*, cooper, = Dan. *kyper* = Sw. *kypare*, wine-cooper, cellarman (cf. ML. *cuparius*, cooper); as *coop* (ML. *cupa*, etc.) + *-er*[1].] **1.** One whose occupation is the making of barrels, tubs, and other vessels formed of staves and hoops.—**2.** [So called from the practice at breweries of allowing the coopers a daily portion of stout and porter. Cf. *porter*[3], a malt liquor.] A popular London beverage, consisting half of stout and half of porter.—**Dry cooper,** a cooper who makes casks for holding all kinds of goods not in a liquid state, such as flour, sugar, etc.—**Wet** or **tight cooper,** a cooper who makes casks for liquids.—**White cooper,** a cooper who makes tubs, pails, churns, etc.

cooper (kö'pėr), *v.* [< *cooper*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To do the work of a cooper; make barrels, hogsheads, casks, etc.

II. *trans.* To mend or put in order: as, to *cooper* casks.

cooperage (kö'pėr-āj), *n.* [< *cooper* + *-age.*] **1.** The work or business of a cooper.—**2.** The price paid for coopers' work.—**3.** A place where coopers' work is done.

coöperant (kō-op'e-rant), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *cooperan(t-)s*, ppr. of *cooperari*, work together: see *coöperate.*] **I.** *a.* Operating or working together.

Graces prevenient, subsequent, or *co-operant.*
Bp. Nicholson, Expos. of Catechism, p. 60.

I see in part
That all, as in some piece of art,
Is toil *coöperant* to an end.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxxviii.

II. *n.* That which coöperates.

In gravity the units of mass and distance are the sole *co-operants.*
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. iv. § 58.

coöperate (kō-op'e-rāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *coöperated*, ppr. *coöperating.* [< LL. *cooperatus*, pp. of *cooperari* (> F. *coopérer* = Sp. Pg. *cooperar* = It. *cooperare*), work together, < L. *co-*, together, + *operari*, work: see *co-*[1] and *operate.*] **1.** To act or operate jointly with another or others to the same end; work or endeavor with another or together to promote the same object: as, Russia *coöperated* with Great Britain, Austria, and Prussia in reducing the power of Napoleon.

The works of Milton cannot be comprehended or enjoyed, unless the mind of the reader *co-operate* with that of the writer. *Macaulay*, Milton.

2. To unite in producing the same effect; tend to the same result: as, natural and moral events *coöperate* in illustrating the wisdom of the Creator.

Whate'er *coöperates* to the common mirth.
Crashaw, The Name above every Name.

coöperation (kō-op-e-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *coopération* = Sp. *cooperacion* = Pg. *cooperação* = It. *cooperazione*, < LL. *cooperatio(n-)*, < *cooperari*, pp. *cooperatus*, work together: see *coöperate.*] **1.** The act of working together to one end, or of combining for a certain purpose; joint operation or endeavor; concurrent effort or labor: as, the *coöperation* of several authors; the *co-operation* of the understanding and the will.

I hope we have reached the end of unbelief, have come to a belief that there is a divine Providence in the world, which will not save us but through our own *co-operation.*
Emerson, Fugitive Slave Law, p. 230.

If, instead of using the word *co-operation* in a limited sense, we use it in its widest sense, as signifying the combined activities of citizens under whatever system of regulation; then these two [Liberals and Tories] are definable as the system of compulsory *co-operation* and the system of voluntary *co-operation.*
H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 1.

Specifically—**2.** In *polit. econ.*, a union of persons, especially of a number of laborers or small capitalists, for purposes of production, purchase, or distribution for their joint benefit; the act of uniting in, or the concurrent labor or action of, a coöperative society. See *coöperative.*

Co-operation in industry means the equitable distribution of all gain among those who earn it.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 158.

coöperationist (kō-op-e-rā'shon-ist), *n.* [< *coöperation* + *-ist.*] **1.** A member of a coöperative society.

English *coöperationists* are pledged to "promote the practice of truthfulness, justice, and economy."
The American, VIII. 325.

2. In South Carolina, before the civil war, one who opposed secession unless carried out with the coöperation of other southern States.

And even South Carolina . . . gave a "Coöperation" majority of over 7,000 on the popular vote, electing 114 "*Coöperationists*" to 54 unqualified "Secessionists."
H. Greeley, Amer. Conflict, I. 211.

coöperative (kō-op'e-rā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *coopératif* = Sp. Pg. *cooperativo*, < LL. as if **cooperativus*, < *cooperatus*, pp. of *cooperari*, work together: see *coöperate.*] Operating, laboring, or striving jointly for the attainment of certain ends.—**Coöperative society,** a union of individuals, commonly of laborers or small capitalists, formed for the purpose of obtaining goods, especially the necessaries of life, at rates lower than the market prices, by means of coöperative stores, or for the prosecution in common of a productive enterprise, the profits being shared in accordance with the amount of capital or labor contributed by each member.—**Coöperative store,** a joint-stock store at which the owners and regular buyers obtain their goods at wholesale or nearly wholesale rates, and the profits of which are divided among the shareholders according to the amount held by each. Such stores are not common in the United States, but have become very numerous in Great Britain.

coöperator (kō-op'e-rā-tor), *n.* [= F. *coopérateur* = Sp. Pg. *cooperador* = It. *cooperatore*, < LL. *cooperator*, < *cooperari*, pp. *cooperatus*, work together: see *coöperate.*] One who acts, labors, or strives in conjunction with another or others for the promotion of a common end; specifically, a member of a coöperative society.

The building stands at the head of Toad Lane, the narrow hilly street in which the *coöperators* first opened a store. *R. J. Hinton*, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 255.

And this is the truth which has been firmly grasped by the *coöperators*, who form the other great branch of the industrial movement in England.
The Century, XXVIII. 134.

coöperculum (kō-ō-pėr'kū-lum), *n.*; pl. *coöpercula* (-lä). [ML., < L. *cooperculum*, a cover, < *cooperire*, cover: see *cover*[1], and cf. *covercle*, ult. < L. *cooperculum.*] *Eccles.*, the cover of the pyx or ciborium.

coopering (kö'pėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cooper*, *v.*] **1.** The art of manufacturing or repairing casks, barrels, and other vessels composed of staves and hoops.—**2.** See extract. [Local, Eng.]

"*Coopering,*" as the practice of having smacks fitted out for the sale of spirits and tobacco is called [in Suffolk].
Quarterly Rev., CXXVII. 386.

cooper's-wood (kö'pėrz-wùd), *n.* The wood of *Alphitonia excelsa*, a tall rhamnaceous tree of Australia. It becomes dark with age, and is used for various purposes.

coopery (kö'pėr-i), *n.* [< *cooper* + *-y:* see *-ery.*] **1.** The trade of a cooper; cooperage.—**2.** Vessels made by a cooper, collectively: in the quotation used attributively.

Steep the wheat within certaine *cooperie* vessels made of wood. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xviii. 7.

coöpt (kō-opt'), *v. t.* [= F. *coopter*, < L. *cooptare*, contr. *coptare*, receive or elect into some body, < *co-*, together, + *optare*, choose: see *option*, and cf. *adopt.* See *coöptate.*] To choose conjointly; elect; select by joint choice; specifically, to elect to membership in a committee, board, or society by the choice of its existing members.

The mayor, with the assent of the town meeting, nominated two of the twenty-four, and two of the common council; these four chose four more out of each body; and these eight *co-opted* two more, and the ten two more.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 422.

The board of classical studies, augmented by the new language professors, and certain eminent men *coöpted* for that purpose, would form the acting council or committee. *J. W. Donaldson*, Classical Scholarship, p. 198.

coöptate (kō-op′tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *coöptated*, ppr. *coöptating*. [< L. *cooptatus*, pp. of *cooptare*, coöpt: see *coöpt*.] To choose conjointly; coöpt.

coöptation (kō-op-tā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *cooptation* = Sp. *cooptacion* = Pg. *cooptação*, < L. *cooptatio(n-)*, < *cooptare*, pp. *cooptatus*, coöpt: see *coopt*, *coöptate*.] **1.** Choice; selection in general; mutual choice.

The first election and *co-optation* of a friend.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 19.

Specifically—**2.** Coöperative choice; election; especially, election to membership in a committee, board, or society by its existing members.

I would venture to suggest that the exclusive adoption of the method of *coöptation* for filling the vacancies which must occur in your body appears to me to be somewhat like a tempting of Providence.
Huxley, Amer. Addresses, p. 123.

The bishops elected two earls, the earls two bishops; these four elected two barons; and the six electors added by *co-optation* fifteen others, the whole number being twenty-one. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 251.

Nevertheless they [guilds] continued to choose the magistrates by *co-optation* among themselves.
Encyc. Brit., XV. 33.

coorbasht, coorbatcht, *n.* and *v.* See *koorbash*.

coördain (kō-ôr-dān′), *v. t.* [< *co-*[1] + *ordain*.] To ordain or appoint for some purpose along with another or others.

For the heir is the end of the inheritance, as well as he is the lord of it. And so must Christ be of all the creatures appointed and *coördained* with him.
Goodwin, Works, II. ii. 114.

coördinal (kō-ôr′di-nal), *a.* [< L. *co-*, together, + *ordo* (*ordin-*), order, + *-al*: see *ordinal*.] In *bot.*, belonging to the same natural order.

coördinance (kō-ôr′di-nans), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *ordinance*.] Joint ordinance.

coördinate (kō-ôr′di-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *coördinated*, ppr. *coördinating*. [< ML. *coordinatus*, pp. of *coordinare* (> It. *coordinare* = Sp. *coordinar* = Pg. *coordenar* = F. *coordonner*, for **coordiner*), arrange together, < L. *co-*, together, + *ordinare*, arrange: see *co-*[1], and *ordain*, *ordinate*.] **1.** To place or class in the same order, division, rank, etc.; make coördinate.—**2.** To place, arrange, or set in due order or proper relative position; bring into harmony or proper connection and arrangement.

The different parts of each being must be *co-ordinated* in such a manner as to render the total being possible.
Whewell.

This task of specifying and classifying the concretes of Experience is the purpose of Science; and Metaphysics, accepting the generalized results thus reached in the several departments of research, *coördinates* them into a system. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iv. § 97.

3. Specifically, to combine in consistent and harmonious action, as muscles.

Thinking is an active process; it is one mode of conduct, and therefore its perfection must consist in the harmony with which its various actions are *co-ordinated* to its proper end. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 12.

coördinate (kō-ôr′di-nāt), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *coordinado* = Pg. *coordenado* = It. *coordinato*, < ML. *coordinatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Being of the same order, or of the same rank or degree; not subordinate: as, two courts of *co-ordinate* jurisdiction; *coördinate* clauses.

I can become *coördinate* with that, and not merely subordinate thereto.
Theodore Parker, Ten Sermons on Religion.

Step by step, the houses [Lords and Commons] established their positions as powers *co-ordinate* with one another and with the king.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 369.

2. In *math.*, using or pertaining to systems of coördinates.—**Coördinate geometry**, the method of treating geometry by means of systems of coördinates; analytical geometry.

II. *n.* **1.** Something of the same order, degree, or rank with another or others.

The idea of *coördinates* excludes that of superior and subordinate, and, necessarily, implies that of equality.
Calhoun, Works, I. 242.

2. In *math.*, a magnitude belonging to a system of magnitudes serving to define the positions of points, lines, planes, or other spatial elements, by reference to a fixed figure; hence, also, a magnitude of a system serving to define the elements of a continuum, in general, as geometrical coördinates do positions in space: thus, the latitude, the longitude, and the height above the mean sea-level are the three *coördinates* commonly used to define the position of a meteorological station. See *Cartesian*.

Moreover, our various bodily movements and their combinations constitute a network of *co-ordinates*, qualitatively distinguishable, but geometrically, so to put it, both redundant and incomplete. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 53.

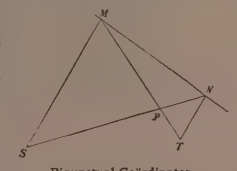
Areal coördinates, a special variety of trilinear coördinates, consisting of the areas of the three triangles having the variable point for a common vertex, and the other vertices two of the three fundamental points. These areas are taken as affected by such algebraical signs as to sum up to the area of the fundamental triangle.—**Axes of coördinates.** See *axis*[1].—**Barycentric coördinates.** See *triangular coördinates*, below.—**Biangular coördinates**, the two angles PAB and PBA, where P is a variable point in a plane, while A and B are fixed points. Sometimes the cotangents of these angles are taken as the coördinates.—**Bicircular coördinates**, two quantities serving to define the position of any point in a plane by reference to two series of circles which cut one another under a constant angle. There are two principal kinds of bicircular coördinates. In the first kind, a point having been assumed whose coördinates are to be infinite, two lines are drawn through it (commonly at right angles), and all the coördinate circles have their centers on these lines and pass through their intersection. One circle of each of these series passes through the variable point. If a is the distance from the point of infinite coördinates at which either of these circles passes through the line of centers of the circles of the same series, the corresponding coördinate is $A+1/a$, where A is a constant belonging to this coördinate. In the second kind two fixed points, A and B, are assumed. Then, every circle of one series passes through both the points A and B, while each of the second series has its center on the line AB, and cuts all of the first series orthogonally. One coördinate is the angle at A between the line AB and the circle of the first series passing through the variable point, while the second coördinate is $P+Q\log(1/s+1/S)$, where s is the distance from A to the point at which the circle of the second series passing through the variable point cuts the line AB, S is the distance AB, and P and Q are arbitrary constants.—**Bilinear coördinates.** (*a*) Same as *vectorial coördinates*. See below. (*b*) Cartesian coördinates, or tangential coördinates based on Cartesian coördinates.—**Binary coördinates**, non-homogeneous coördinates of points or lines in a plane.—**Bipunctual coördinates**, coördinates fixing the positions of points or lines in a plane by reference to two fixed points and a fixed direction of measurement. Bipunctual coördinates are of two kinds, line coördinates and point coördinates. Bipunctual line coördinates are the distances of a variable line from two fixed points measured in a constant direction. Bipunctual point coördinates are, each, the negative of the reciprocal of the distance measured in a fixed direction (the same for both coördinates) from one of two fixed points of the line joining the variable point to the other fixed point. In the figure, S and T being the two fixed points, SM and TN are the coördinates of the line MN; and the negatives of their reciprocals are the coördinates of the point P, the intersection of MT and SN.—**Boothian coördinates** [named after their inventor, the English mathematician James *Booth*], rectangular tangential coördinates. See *tangential coördinates*, below.—**Cartesian coördinates.** See *Cartesian*.—**Curve coördinates**, coördinates defining curves.—**Curvilinear coördinates**, quantities used to define the positions of points on a given curved surface.—**Elliptic coördinates**, a system of coördinates for defining curves upon an ellipsoid by means of the intersections of two systems of confocal hyperboloids.—**Generalized coördinates**, in *analytical mech.*, any system of quantities serving to define the positions of the particles of a system, and treated in a general manner without specifying what they are.—**Homogeneous coördinates**, a system containing one coördinate more than is sufficient for defining the spatial element. One fixed non-homogeneous equation subsists between the coördinates, and every other equation between them is taken as homogeneous.—**Ignoration of coördinates**, the leaving out of account of some of the coördinates of a complicated mechanical system: an omission which is permissible under certain circumstances. Thus, in the kinetical theory of gases the coördinates of the individual molecules are not considered.—**Isothermal coördinates**, any pair of quantities serving to define the positions of points in a plane by means of two series of curves cutting one another at right angles.—**Line coördinates**, a homogeneous system of six coördinates fixing the position of a variable line in space.—**Oblique system of coördinates**, in *analytical geom.*, a system in which the coördinate axes are oblique to each other.—**Origin of coördinates**, a point whose coördinates are equal to zero; the intersection of the axes of coördinates.—**Orthotomic coördinates**, a system of three quantities determining the positions of points in space by reference to three series of surfaces cutting one another orthogonally.—**Point** or **punctual coördinates**, such coördinates as determine the positions of points.—**Polar coördinates in a plane**, a system of coördinates consisting of a radius vector, or the length of a line from the variable point to be defined to a fixed point termed the *origin*, and a vectorial angle, or angle between the radius vector and a fixed line through the origin, called the *initial line*, or polar axis.—**Polar coördinates in space**, a system of coördinates consisting of a radius vector, a plane vectorial angle, and a dihedral angle. A radius vector and three direction-cosines used to determine the position of points in space are also sometimes called polar coördinates.—**Quadriplanar coördinates**, homogeneous point coördinates in space defining a variable point by its distances from four fixed planes, these distances being measured in fixed directions.—**Rectangular coördinates**, a system of quantities serving to determine positions by a reference to two axes in a plane, or three in space, which cut one another at right angles.—**Rodrigues's coördinates**, a certain system of quantities serving to define the position of a rigid body which has one point fixed. Such a body can be brought from any assumed position to any possible position by means of a rotation round an axis through the fixed point. Three of Rodrigues's coördinates are the direction-cosines of this axis, and the fourth is the angle of rotation.—**Spherical coördinates**, quantities analogous to latitude and longitude, used to determine the positions of points on a given sphere.—**Tangential coördinates**, coördinates defining the positions of lines in a plane or of planes in space.—**Tetrahedral coördinates**, or **barycentric coördinates in space**, quadriplanar coördinates whose fixed equation is

$$x+y+z+w=\mathrm{T},$$

x, y, z, w being the coördinates.—**Triangular** or **barycentric coördinates**, trilinear coördinates the fixed equation of which is

$$x+y+z=\mathrm{T},$$

where x, y, z are the coördinates.—**Trilinear coördinates**, a system of homogeneous coördinates defining the positions of points in a plane in which the fixed figure of reference is a triangle, called the fundamental triangle or triangle of reference, and the coördinates are the distances of the variable point from the sides of this triangle measured in three fixed directions.—**Vectorial coördinates**, the distances of a variable point in a plane from two fixed points. Also *bilinear coördinates*.



Bipunctual Coördinates.

coördinately (kō-ôr′di-nāt-li), *adv.* In the same order or rank; in equal degree; without subordination.

coördinateness (kō-ôr′di-nāt-nes), *n.* The state of being coördinate; equality of rank, authority, or degree.

coördination (kō-ôr-di-nā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *coordination* = Sp. *coordinacion* = Pg. *coordenação* = It. *coordinazione*, < ML. as if **coordinatio(n-)*, < *coordinare*, pp. *coordinatus*, arrange together: see *coördinate*, *v.*] The act of rendering or the state or character of being coördinate. (*a*) The act of arranging in the same order, rank, or degree; the relation subsisting among things so arranged. (*b*) The act of arranging in due order or proper relation, or in a system; the state of being so ordered.

In this high court of parliament there is a rare *co-ordination* of power.
Howell, Pre-eminence and Pedigree of Parliaments.

(*c*) In *physiol.*, the normal combination of the functions of muscular or of secretory tissues.

By making *co-ordination* the specific characteristic of vitality, it involves the truths that an arrest of *co-ordination* is death, and that imperfect *co-ordination* is disease.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 24.

coördinative (kō-ôr′di-nā-tiv), *a.* [< *coördinate* + *-ive*.] Expressing or indicating coördination.

coördinatory (kō-ôr′di-nā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *coördinate* + *-ory*.] Relating to or helping coördination; coördinating.

The *coördinatory* system of the lower nervous segments.
Alien. and Neurol., VI. 409.

coorgee (kör′gē), *n.* [E. Ind.] A species of plow used in India, fitted with a drill for planting rice, wheat, etc.

coorong (kö′rong), *n.* [Australian.] The *Frenela robusta*, a coniferous tree of Australia. The wood is used for many purposes, that of the root being much employed for veneers.

coörthogonal (kō-ôr-thog′ō-nal), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *orthogonal*.] Cutting one another at right angles, as four small circles on a sphere may do.

coosint, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete form of *cousin*.

coössification (kō-os″i-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* [< *coössify*: see *-fy* and *-ation*. Cf. *ossification*.] In *anat.*, the bony union of two previously separate parts.

coössify (kō-os′i-fī), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *coössified*, ppr. *coössifying*. [< *co-*[1] + *ossify*.] To unite into one bone: said of two previously or usually separate bones.

The terminal caudal vertebræ are greatly enlarged vertically, and *co-ossified* into a mass.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 197.

coosso, *n.* See *cusso*.

coost (küst). An old English preterit of *cast*[1], still used in Scotch.

They before the beggar wan,
And *coost* them in his way.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 196).

They reel'd, they set, they cross'd, they cleekit,
Till ilka carline swat and reekit,
And *coost* her duddies to the wark,
And linket at it in her sark! *Burns*, Tam o' Shanter.

coot (köt), *n.* [< ME. *coote*, *cote*, a coot; cf. D. *koet*, a coot; prob. Celtic: cf. W. *cwtiar*, a coot, < *cwta*, short, bobtailed, connected with *cwtog*, bobtailed, *cwtiad*, *cwtyn*, a plover: see *cut*, *cutty*.] **1.** A lobiped grallatorial and natatorial bird, of the genus *Fulica* and family *Rallidæ*, having the toes broadly lobate, the culmen of the bill extended on the front as a boss or casque, short wings, a very short, cocked-up tail, or bobtail, and thick and duck-like plumage on the under surface of the body. In the coots the body is

more depressed than in the rails and gallinules, their nearest relatives. They swim with ease, build a large coarse nest of reeds and rank herbage by the water's edge, and lay numerous creamy eggs spotted in dark colors. There

European Coot (*Fulica atra*).

are 12 or more species, of most parts of the world, much resembling one another, all being blackish or slate-colored, and about 15 inches long. The common or bald coot of Europe is *F. atra;* that of America is *F. americana*, sometimes called *shuffler*. The flesh is edible.

2. The foolish guillemot, *Lomvia troile*. [Local, Scotch.]—**3.** A scoter; one of the large black sea-ducks of the genera *Œdemia, Pelionetta,* and *Melanetta*. The black scoter, *Œdemia americana*, is called *black coot*, and the velvet scoter, *Melanetta fusca velvetina*, is the *white-winged coot*. [New Eng.]

4. A simpleton; a silly fellow. [Prov. or colloq.]

cooter (kö′tėr), *n.* **1.** The common box-turtle, *Cistudo carolina*, of the United States: so called in the Southern States.—**2.** A turtle of the family *Clemmyidæ, Pseudemys concinna*, also known as the *Florida cooter*.

cootfoot (köt′fůt), *n.* The red or gray phalarope, *Phalaropus fulicarius:* so called from the fringes of the toes, like those of a coot.

coot-footed (köt′fůt′ed), *a.* Having the toes margined with membrane, like those of a coot: specifically applied to a phalarope, originally called by Edwards the *coot-footed tringa*.

coot-grebe (köt′grēb), *n.* A sun-bird, sun-grebe, or finfoot. See *Heliornithidæ*.

cooth (köth), *n.* [Sc. (Orkney) also *cuth*, a young coalfish.] A local British name of the coalfish.

cootie (kö′ti), *a.* [See *cutikins*.] Rough-legged: an epithet applied to birds whose legs are clad with feathers. [Scotch.]

> Ye *cootie* moorcocks, crousely craw!
> *Burns*, Tam Samson's Elegy.

cop[1] (kop), *n.* [< ME. *cop*, dat. *coppe*, top, esp. of a hill, head (of a person), < AS. *cop* (*copp-*), top, summit (a rare word), = OS. **copp* (in deriv. *coppod*, crested: see *copped*) = MD. *kop*, head, D. *kop*, head, pate, person, man, = MLG. *kop*, LG. *kopp*, head (> G. *koppe, kuppe*, head, top, summit; cf. OF. dim. *copet, coupet*, summit), = MHG. G. *kopf*, head, pate: see the variant *cob*[1]. There appears to have been an early confusion of the forms and senses of *cop*[1] with those of *cup* and *cope*[1] = *cape*[1] = *cap*[1]: see these words.] **1.** The head or top of a thing; especially, the top of a hill. [Old and prov.]

> Tho gan I up the hill to gon,
> And fond upon the *cop* a won [dwelling].
> *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 1166.
>
> For *cop* they [the Britons] use to call
> The tops of many hills.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xxx. 147.

2. A tuft on the head of birds.—**3.** A round piece of wood fixed on the top of a beehive. [Prov. Eng.]—**4.** A mound or bank; a heap of anything. [North. Eng.]—**5.** An inclosure with a ditch around it. [Prov. Eng.]—**6.** A fence. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—**7.** A merlon, or portion of a battlement.—**8.** The conical ball of thread formed on the spindle of a wheel or spinning-frame. Also called *coppin*.—**9.** A tube upon which silk thread is sometimes wound, instead of being made into skeins.—**10.** A measure of peas, 15 sheaves in the field and 16 in the barn. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

cop[2]† (kop), *n.* [< ME. *coppe* (= MD. *koppe, kobbe*), appar. an abbr. of *attercoppe*, < AS. *āttercoppe*, a spider; or else a particular application of *cop*[1], a head: see *attercop*, and *copweb* = *cobweb*.] A spider.

cop[3]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cup*.

cop[4] (kop), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A policeman. [Thieves' slang.]

cop[4] (kop,, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *copped*, ppr. *copping*. [< *cop*[4], *n.*] To capture or arrest as a prisoner: as, he was *copped* for stealing. [Thieves' slang.]

cop[5] (kop), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *copped*, ppr. *cop-ping*. [E. dial.; cf. *coup*[1].] To throw underhand. [Prov. Eng.]

copaiba (kō-pā′bä), *n.* [Also written *copaiva, copayva;* Sp. and Pg. *copaiba* (F. *copahu*) (It. *copiba*, Florio), < Braz. *cupauba*.] The balsam or resinous juice flowing from incisions made in the stem of a plant, *Copaifera officinalis*, and several other species of the genus, growing in Brazil, Peru, and elsewhere. See *Copaifera*. It has a peculiar aromatic odor, and a bitterish, persistently acrid, and nauseous taste. It consists of an acid resin dissolved in a volatile oil which has the composition and general chemical properties of oil of turpentine, but with a higher boiling-point. The balsam is used in medicine, especially in affections of the mucous membranes. It is also employed in the arts, as a medium for vitrifiable colors used in china-painting. Also called *capivi*.

Copaifera (kō-pā′fe-rä), *n.* [NL., < *copai*(*ba*) + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] A genus of leguminous shrubs and trees, natives of tropical America, with the exception of two African species. They have abruptly pinnate coriaceous leaves, whitish apetalous flowers, and one-seeded pods, and are the source of the balsam of copaiba. The principal species from which the balsam is derived are *C. Langsdorffii*, of Brazil; *C. officinalis*, of Venezuela and Central America; and *C. Martii* and *C. Guianensis*, of Guiana and northern Brazil. The wood of *C. Martii*, known as *purpleheart*, is of a beautiful purple color when freshly cut, and has great strength and durability. The African species yield various kinds of copal.

Flowering Branch of *Copaifera officinalis*.

copaiva (kō-pā′vä), *n.* Same as *copaiba*.

copaivic (kō-pā′vik), *a.* [< *copaiva* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from copaiba.—**Copaivic acid**, an acid obtained from the non-volatile part, or oleoresin, of copaiba balsam. It is soluble in alcohol, and forms crystalline salts with the alkalis.

copaiyé-wood (kō-pā′yā-wůd), *n.* [< *copaiyé*, repr. the native name, + *wood*[1].] The wood of *Vochysia Guianensis*, a tree of British Guiana. It is compact, but not durable.

copal (kō′pal), *n.* [= D. F. Sp. Pg. *copal* = G. Dan. *kopal*, < Mex. *copalli*, a generic name of resins.] A hard, transparent, amber-like resin, the product of many different tropical trees, melting at a high temperature, and used in the manufacture of varnishes. Some of the softer kinds are also called *anime*. Copal may be dissolved by digestion in linseed-oil, with a heat a little less than sufficient to boil or decompose the oil. This solution diluted with spirit of turpentine forms a beautiful transparent varnish, which, when properly applied and slowly dried, is exceedingly durable and hard. There are various methods of preparing it. The most highly prized copal is that obtained from Zanzibar and Mozambique, the product of leguminous trees, *Trachilobium Hornemannianum* and *T. Mozambicense*, and often dug from the ground in a semi-fossil state. Several varieties are obtained from the western coast of Africa, all probably furnished by species of *Copaifera*. Manila or Indian copal is obtained from *Vateria Indica*. Kauri copal, from New Zealand and New Caledonia, is found in the soil in large masses, the product of species of *Agathis* (*Dammara*). South American copals are obtained from *Hymenæa Courbaril* and other allied leguminous trees, as well as from some burseraceous species. (See *anime*.) The Mexican copal-trees are species of *Bursera* or other genera of the same order.—**Chacaze copal**. See extract.

> The raw, or true, *copal* is called *chackaze*, corrupted by the Zanzibar merchant to jackass copal.
> *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVI. 340.

Copal balsam. See *balsam*.—**Fossil copal**. Same as *Highgate resin*. See *copalin*.

copalche, copalchi (kō-pal′che, -chi), *n.* **1.** The *Croton niveus*, a euphorbiaceous shrub of Mexico and Central America. Its bark has the color and taste of cascarilla, and probably possesses similar properties.—**2.** A Brazilian tree, *Strychnos Pseudo-Quina*, the bark of which is largely used in Brazil as a febrifuge.

copalin, copaline (kō′pal-in), *n.* [< *copal* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] Highgate resin; a fossil resin found in roundish lumps in the blue clay of Highgate Hill in London, England, resembling copal resin in appearance and some of its characteristics.

copalm (kō′päm), *n.* A name for the sweet-gum tree of North America, *Liquidambar Styraciflua*.

coparcenary (kō-pär′se-nā-ri), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *parcenary*. Cf. *coparcener*.] Partnership in inheritance; joint heirship; joint right of succession, or joint succession, to an estate of inheritance in lands. In English law the term is used only of females, because if there are sons the eldest takes the whole estate. In nearly all the United States the word is superseded by its equivalent *tenancy in common*.

coparcener (kō-pär′se-nėr), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *parcener*.] A coheir; one who has an equal portion of the inheritance in lands of his or her ancestor with others; in *Eng. law*, a female coheir, or a coheiress. See *coparcenary*.

> Where a person seized in fee-simple . . . dies and his next heirs are two or more females, . . . they shall all inherit, . . . and these co-heirs are then called *coparceners;* or, for brevity, parceners only. *Blackstone*, Com., § 187.

coparceny (kō-pär′se-ni), *n.* [< *coparcen-er* + *-y*.] An equal share of an inheritance. See *coparcenary*.

coparth (kō-pärt′), *v.* [< *co-*[1] + *part*.] **I.** *trans.* To share.

> For of all miseries I hold that chief,
> Wretched to be when none *coparts* our grief.
> *Webster and Rowley*, Cure for a Cuckold, v. 1.

II. *intrans.* To take a share; partake.

> How say you, gentlemen, will you *copart* with me in this my dejectednesse? *Heywood*, Royal King.

copartiment† (kō-pär′ti-ment), *n.* [Var. of *compartment*.] A compartment.

> Black *copartiments* show gold more bright.
> *Webster*, Devil's Law-Case, i. 2.

copartment† (kō-pärt′ment), *n.* [Var. of *compartment*.] A compartment.

> In a *copartment* . . . are his initials.
> *Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, iii. 391.

copartner (kō-pärt′nėr), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *partner*. Cf. *coparcener*.] A partner; a sharer; a partaker: rarely used of partners in business.

> So should I have *co-partners* in my pain;
> And fellowship in woe doth woe assuage.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 789.
>
> Thus, as a brother,
> A fellow, and *co-partner* in the empire,
> I do embrace you.
> *Fletcher* (*and another ?*), Prophetess, ii. 3.

copartnership (kō-pärt′nėr-ship), *n.* [< *copartner* + *-ship*.] A partnership in an enterprise, political, commercial, etc.: as, to form a *copartnership* in business.

> This close *copartnership* in government.
> *Burke*, A Regicide Peace.

copartnery (kō-pärt′nėr-i), *n.* [< *copartner* + *-y*.] In *Scots law*, a contract of copartnership.

copastorate (kō-pas′tor-āt), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *pastorate*.] A joint pastorate. [Rare.]

> With us, *copastorates* or assistant ministries do not work well. *National Baptist*, XVII. 740.

copatain† (kop′a-tān), *a.* [< OF. *capitain*, captain, < ML. *capitaneus*, lit. pertaining to the head (see *captain*), the E. form being influenced by *cop*[1], head.] High-crowned; pointed. [Rare.] Also spelled *copotain*.—**Copatain hat**, a hat with a tall and somewhat conical crown, worn in the seventeenth century. It is the form of hat generally identified with wizards and witches.

> O fine villain! A silken doublet! a velvet hose! a scarlet cloak! and a *copatain hat!* *Shak.*, T. of the S., v. 1.

copatriot (kō-pā′tri-ot), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *patriot*. Cf. *compatriot*.] Same as *compatriot*.

copayva (kō-pā′vä), *n.* Same as *copaiba*.

cope[1] (kōp), *n.* [Formerly also *coape;* < ME. *cope*, < AS. **cāp* or **cāpe* (in comp. *cantel-cāpas*, ME. *cantelcape, canturcope*, var. of *cantercæppa*, a priest's robe, a dalmatic), also (in glosses) *cōp* (= Icel. *kāpa* = Sw. *kåpa* = Dan. *kaabe*, a cope), var. forms of *cappe, cœppe*, a cape, all ult. (like ME. *cape*, < OF. *cape*, etc.) < L. *cappa, capa*, a cape, cope: see *cape*[1] and *cap*[1], of which *cope*[1] is a doublet.] **1**†. A large outer garment; a cloak; a mantle.

> I kenne hym noght, but he [Judas] is cladde in a *cope*,
> He cares with a kene face vncomly to kys.
> *York Plays*, p. 228.

The side robe or *cope* of homely and course clothe, soche as the beggerie philosophiers and none els vsen to weare. *Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 47.

2. *Eccles.*, a large mantle of silk or other material worn by priests or bishops over the alb or surplice in processions, at solemn lauds or matins, at benedictions, and on other occasions. It is usually semicircular in shape, and is fastened in front at the height of the shoulders by a clasp called a *morse*. Originally it had a hood, and the piece of embroidery descending from the back of the neck is still called the *hood*. The cope is one of the vestments which vary in color with the festival or season. The straight edge is usually ornamented with a broad orphrey or border of embroidery.

Copes.

A. Probably Dr. Robert Langton, Queen's College, Oxford: 1, 1, 1, collar and ends of amice; 2, cope; 3, clasp; 6, 6, sleeves of the alb, with their apparels. *B*. Figure from Pugin's Glossary: 2, 2, 2, cope; 3, 3, stole; 4, apparel of the alb; 5, collar or apparel of the alb; 6, 6, sleeves of the alb, with their apparels; 7, maniple.

As distinguished from the chasuble, the cope is a processional or choral vestment, while the chasuble is sacrificial or eucharistic. In the Church of England the cope was sometimes used instead of the chasuble, and at the time of the Reformation the chasuble itself was often called a cope. The 24th canon of 1603 (still in force) orders the cope to be worn by the celebrant in all cathedral and collegiate churches. It continued to be worn at the eucharist and at other times till the middle of the eighteenth century, especially in cathedrals, but had fallen gradually more and more into disuse till revived in recent times. A decision of the judicial committee of the Privy Council in 1871 limited its use to that enjoined in the canon of 1603. In England in the middle ages a long open black mantle sewn together in front over the neck and chest was worn by canons, and called the *canon's cope*. See *mandyas* and *pluvial*.

They [the clergymen] walked partly in *coapes* . . . and partly in surplices. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 37.

It had no Rubrick to be sung in an antick *Coape* upon the Stage of a High Altar.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

3. In the University of Cambridge, England, the ermined robe worn by a doctor in the senate-house on Congregation day.—**4.** Anything spread or extended over the head, as the arch or concave of the sky, the roof or covering of a house, or the arch over a door; specifically, in *arch.*, a coping.

Till the dark *cope* of night with kind embrace
Befriends the rout, and covers their disgrace.
Addison, The Campaign.

Over them vast and high extended the *cope* of a cedar, Swinging from its great arms the trumpet-flower and the grape-vine. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, ii. 2.

5. In *founding*, same as *case*[2], 10. See cut under *flask*.

cope[1] (kōp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *coped*, ppr. *coping*. [< ME. *copen* (in def. 2); from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To provide with a cope or cloak; cover with a cloak; cloak.

Thenne com ther a confessour *coped* as a frere.
Piers Plowman (C), iv. 38.

2. To cover as with a cope; furnish with a coping.

A very large bridge, that is all made of wood, and *coped* overhead. *Addison*, Travels in Italy.

II. *intrans.* In *arch.*, to form a cope or coping; bend as an arch or vault. The soffit of any projection is said to *cope over* when it slopes downward from the wall.

Some bending down and *coping* toward the earth.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxv. 13.

I rather fancy the old wooden form [of coffin] was not what is called *coped*, exactly, but a sexagonal straight-slope, the coffin and lid being each of three boards joined, as still used abroad. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., X. 208.

cope[2] (kōp), *v.* [< ME. *copen*, buy, pay for, bargain, < D. *koopen*, buy, = E. *cheap*, *v.*, buy, bargain: see *cheap*, *v.*, *chop*[2], *v.*, and *chap*[4], *v.* Cf. *cope*[3].] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To bargain for; buy.—**2.** To make return for; reward. [Archaic.]

I and my friend
Have, by your wisdom, been this day acquitted
Of grievous penalties; in lieu whereof,
Three thousand ducats, due unto the Jew,
We freely *cope* your courteous pains withal.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

Ye be not all to blame,
Saving that you mistrusted our good King
Would handle scorn, or yield thee, asking, one
Not fit to *cope* your quest.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

II.† *intrans.* To bargain.

For some good Gentleman, that hath the right
Unto his Church for to present a wight,
Will *cope* with thee in reasonable wise;
That if the living yerely doo arise
To fortie pound, that then his yongest sonne
Shall twentie have, and twentie thou hast wonne.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale.

cope[3] (kōp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *coped*, ppr. *coping*. [< late ME. *copen*, prob. a var. of *coupen* (E. *coup*[1]; cf. *cope*[5], the same word in a technical sense), strike, fight, appar. later associated with ME. *copen*, buy, pay for, bargain; the notion of 'strive, contend' easily arising from that of 'bargain, chaffer.' See *coup*[1], *cope*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* To strive or contend on equal terms; meet in combat; oppose: often with a preceding negative or word of negative import, the verb then implying 'oppose with success': followed by *with*.

I challenge . . . all the Persian lords
To *cope with* me in single fight.
M. Arnold, Sohrab and Rustum.

A man who has persuaded himself that we are the creatures of circumstance, or that we are the victims of a necessity *with* which it is impossible for us to *cope*, will give up the battle with Nature and do nothing.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 57.

The small fishing vessels, which were all that the English ports could provide, were unable to *cope with* the large war vessels now used by the Danes.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 386.

Two heads of evill he has to *cope with*, ignorance and malice. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 3.

Host *cop'd with* host, dire was the din of war. *Philips*.

II. *trans.* To meet in contest or contention; oppose; encounter.

I love to *cope* him in these sullen fits.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 1.

Horatio, thou art e'en as just a man
As e'er my conversation *cop'd* withal.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

cope[4] (kōp), *n.* [Origin obscure.] **1.** An ancient tribute due to the king or the lord of the soil out of the lead-mines in Derbyshire, England.

In measuring the ore at the present time (1811), every twenty-fifth dish which is measured is taken or set aside, as the king's lot, *cope*, or duty. *Farey*.

2. See *coper*[3].

cope[5] (kōp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *coped*, ppr. *coping*. [Var. of *coup*[1], q. v.] In *falconry*, to cut, as the beak or talons of a hawk. *Encyc. Brit.*

copeck, kopeck (kō'pek), *n.* [Also written *copeek*; = F. *copeck* = G. *kopeke*, etc., repr. Russ. *kopiéĭka*, also spelled *kopeĭka*, a copeck, < *kopatĭ* (= OBulg. *kopatĭ*, etc.), cut, grave, dig.] A denomination of Russian silver and copper coins.

Obverse. Reverse.

Copeck of Emperor Nicholas, in the British Museum. (Size of the original.)

The coins of this name current since 1855 are: in silver, the 25-copeck piece, and pieces of 20, 15, 10, and 5 copecks; in copper, pieces of 1, 2, and 3 copecks. The copeck, reckoned as the hundredth part of a ruble, is worth 0.582 United States cent.

Copelatæ, Copelata (kō-pē-lā'tē, -tä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *copelata* (or, in form *Copelata*, neut. pl., accom. to *-ata*[2]), < Gr. *κωπηλάτης*, a rower (*κωπηλάτης πολίπους*, the nautilus: see *polyp*), < *κώπη*, a handle, esp. of an oar, also the oar itself (prob. akin to E. *haft*, q. v.), + *ἐλάτης*, a driver, < *ἐλαύνειν* (*ἐλα-*), drive.] A prime division of ascidians or tunicaries, distinguishing the tailed ascidians or *Appendiculariidæ* from the ordinary sea-squirts or *Acopa*.

copelate (kō'pē-lāt), *a.* [< *Copelata*, accom. to adjectives in *-ate*[1].] Of or pertaining to the *Copelatæ*.

copeman† (kōp'man), *n.* [< D. *koopman* = E. *chapman*: see *chapman*, *chap*[4].] A chapman; a dealer.

He would have sold his part of Paradise
For ready money, had he met a *cope-man*.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 5.

copenhagen (kō-pn-hā'gn), *n.* [Named from *Copenhagen* (Dan. *Kjöbenhavn*), the capital of Denmark.] **1.** A hot drink made with spirit, sugar, and beaten eggs.—**2.** A children's game in which the players form a circle with their hands on a rope, and one inside the circle tries to touch the hands of any other player and kiss that one before he or she can get inside the rope.

copepod (kō'pe-pod), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Copepoda*. Also *copepodous*.

Almost every fish has some form of these *Copepod* parasites, either on its skin, its eyes, or its gills.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 664.

II. *n.* One of the *Copepoda*. Also *copepodan*.

Copepoda (kō-pep'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., more correctly *Copopoda*, q. v., < Gr. *κώπη*, an oar, prop. the handle of an oar, any handle, + *ποίς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] An order of minute entomostracous fresh-water and marine *Crustacea*: so named because their five pairs of feet are mostly used for swimming. The body is divided into several rings, the cuirass or carapace covers the head and thorax, and the mouth is furnished with foot-jaws. The females carry their eggs, when they are expelled from the ovarium, in two bags at the base of the tail. The young present a form differing greatly from that of the parents. The limits of the order vary with different authors to some extent, the *Epizoa* (siphonostomous and lernæoid parasitic crustaceans) being, in part or as a whole, often included, and then distinguished as *Parasita* or *Siphonostomata* from the *Gnathostomata* or *Eucopepoda*, or copepods proper; in this case the *Copepoda* may be defined as entomostracous crustaceans with elongated and usually well-segmented body, without shell-forming reduplicature of the skin or abdominal appendages, and with biramous swimming-feet (*Claus*). The order is commonly known as that of the oar-footed crustaceans. Some forms, as *Notodelphys*, are commensal in the branchial sac of ascidians. A species, *Cetochilus septentrionalis*, forms much of the food of whales. Also *Copopoda*.

Side View of a Female Cyclops, a typical Copepod, carrying a pair of ovisacs. (Magnified.)

I', eye; *II'*, antennule; *III'*, antenna; *IV'*, mandible; *V'*, first maxilla; *VI'*, second maxilla; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, thoracic limbs; *R*, rostrum; *lb*, labrum.

copepodan (kō-pep'ō-dan), *a.* and *n.* Same as *copepod*.

copepodous (kō-pep'ō-dus), *a.* [As *copepod* + *-ous*.] Same as *copepod*.

copepod-stage (kō'pe-pod-stāj), *n.* In *zoöl.*, a stage in the development of some of the stalk-eyed crustaceans, as a prawn, when the larva (a zoëa) resembles an adult copepod.

In this stage [of *Peneus*], which answers to the so-called Zoea-form of other Podophthalmia, the principal locomotive organs are the antennæ and antennules, and the resemblance to an adult copepod is so striking that it may be termed the *copepod-stage*. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 301.

Zoëa- or Copepod-stage of a Prawn (*Peneus*), highly magnified.

coper[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *copper*.

coper[2]† (kō'pėr), *n.* [< *cope*[2] + *-er*[1].] A seller; a dealer.

coper[3]†, *n.* [< *cope*[4] + *-er*[1].] A miner: so called from his working at a certain price or cope per ton or load of ore mined. *Farey*. [North. Eng.]

Copernican (kō-pėr'ni-kan), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Copernicus (originally Koppernigk, 1473–1543), a Prussian Pole and a celebrated astronomer, who, in a work published in 1543, promulgated the now received theory that the earth and the planets revolve about the sun; pertaining to or in accord with the astronomical doctrines of Copernicus.—**Copernican system**, the solar system as conceived by Copernicus, with the sun in the center. Copernicus did not conceive the planets to move in ellipses, as they are now known to move, but in epicyclic orbits.

II. *n.* An adherent of the astronomical doctrines of Copernicus.

Copernicia (kō-pėr-nig'i-ä), *n.* [Named in honor of the astronomer *Copernicus* (a Latinized form of *Koppernigk*, a name of Polish origin).] A genus of tall, handsome fan-palms, of tropical America, including eight species. The most important species is the carnauba or wax-palm of Brazil, *C. cerifera*, the young leaves of which are coated with a hard wax. The trunk furnishes a very hard wood used for building, veneering, and other purposes.

coperon†, **coperoun**†, *n.* [ME., also *coperun, coproun, coporne, coporane,* < OF. *couperon,* the summit of a mountain, tree, etc.; ult. < MLG., etc., *kop,* top: see *cop*[1].] The top or peak.

Coporne or *coporour* [var. *coperone, coperun*] of a thynge, capitellum. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 91.

copesmate† (kōps'māt), *n.* [Irreg. < *cope*[3], *v.*, with poss. ending, + *mate*[1].] One who copes with another in friendly offices; a companion or friend.

Ne ever stayd in place, ne spake to wight,
Till that the Foxe, his *copesmate*, he had found.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale.

Misshapen Time, *copesmate* of ugly Night.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 925.

If I should use extremity with her I might hang her, and her *copesmate* my drudge here.
Chapman, All Fools, iv. 1.

copestone (kōp'stōn), *n.* [< *cope*[1], *n.*, 4, + *stone*.] The upper or top stone; a stone forming part of a coping.

Life lies behind us as the quarry from whence we get tiles and *cope-stones* for the masonry of to-day.
Emerson, Misc., p. 84.

cophosis (kō-fō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κώφωσις*, deafness, < *κωφᾶν*, deafen, < *κωφός*, deaf.] In *pathol.*, diminution or loss of hearing; deafness.

cophouse (kop'hous), *n.* [Formerly *coppehouse;* < *cop* (origin unknown) + *house*.] In *manuf.*, a receptacle for tools. *Weale.*

Copht (koft), *n.* Same as *Copt*[2].

Cophyla (kof'i-lă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κωφός*, dumb, dull, deaf, + NL. *Hyla*, q. v.] A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Cophylidæ*.

cophylid (kof'i-lid), *n.* A toad-like amphibian of the family *Cophylidæ*.

Cophylidæ (ko-fil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cophyla* + *-idæ*.] A family of firmisternial salient amphibians, typified by the genus *Cophyla*, with teeth in the upper jaw and dilated sacral diapophyses, and without precoracoids.

copia libelli deliberanda (kō'pi-ă lī-bel'ī dē-lib-ē-ran'dă). [L. (ML.), lit. a copy of the complaint to be delivered: *copia*, copy; *libelli*, gen. of *libellus*, a writ, complaint; *deliberanda*, fem. ger. of *deliberare*, deliver: see *copy*, *libel*, *deliver*.] In *old Eng. law*, the name, adopted from its characteristic words, of a writ commanding an ecclesiastical court to furnish a defendant therein with a copy of the complaint against him.

copiapite (kō'pi-ą-pīt), *n.* [< *Copiapo*, in Chili, + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous iron sulphate, occurring in crystalline scales of a sulphur-yellow color. Also called *yellow copperas* and *misy*.

copia verborum (kō'pi-ą vėr-bō'rum). [L.: *copia*, abundance; *verborum*, gen. pl. of *verbum*, a word: see *copy*, *n.*, and *verb*.] An abundance of words; a rich or full vocabulary.

copiet, *n.* An obsolete form of *copy*.

copier (kop'i-ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *copyer;* < *copy*, *v. t.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. One who copies; one who writes or transcribes from an original or form; a transcriber.

A coin is in no danger of having its characters altered by *copiers* and transcribers. *Addison*, Ancient Medals.

2. An imitator; a plagiarist.

This order has produced great numbers of tolerable *copyers* in painting. *Tatler*, No. 166.

coping (kō'ping), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cope*[1], *v.*] 1. The top or cover of a wall, usually made sloping to shed the water. A *coping over* is a projecting work beveling on its under side. Flat coping is called *parallel coping*, and is used upon inclined surfaces, as on the gables and parapets of houses, and also on the tops of garden and other walls. *Feather-edged coping* has one edge thinner than the other. *Saddle-back coping* is thicker in the middle than at the edges.

Costly stones, according to the measures of hewed stones, sawed with saws, within and without, even from the foundation unto the *coping*. 1 Ki. vii. 9.

2. In *ship-building*, the turning of the ends of iron lodging-knees so as to hook into the beams, and thus ease the strain upon the necks of the bolts when the vessel rolls.

copious (kō'pi-us), *a.* [< ME. *copious, copyous,* < OF. **copios, copieux*, mod. F. *copieux* = Sp. Pg. It. *copioso*, < L. *copiosus*, plentiful, < *copia*, plenty: see *copy*, *n.*] 1. Abundant; plentiful; ample; large in quantity or number: as, *copious* supplies; a *copious* feast; *copious* notes of a lecture; *copious* rain.

So *copious* and diffusive was their knowledge, that what they knew not by experience, they comprehended in thought. *Bacon*, Moral Fables, vii., Expl.

Hail, Son of God! Saviour of men! Thy name
Shall be the *copious* matter of my song.
Milton, P. L., iii. 413.

The tender heart is animated peace,
And . . . pours its *copious* treasures forth
In various converse. *Thomson*, Spring, l. 942.

2. Exhibiting abundance or fullness, as of thoughts or words.

Pitt had refused to be one of the conductors of the impeachment; and his commanding, *copious*, and sonorous eloquence was wanting to that great muster of various talents. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

3. Having an abundant supply; abounding; plenteous; liberal.

He was *copiouse* of langage in his disporte for the iolynesse that was in hym and the myrthe.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 475.

The all bounteous King, who shower'd
With *copious* hand, rejoicing in their joy.
Milton, P. L., v. 641.

=**Syn.** *Ample*, *Copious*, *Plenteous* (see *ample*), rich, full, exuberant, overflowing, profuse.

copiously (kō'pi-us-li), *adv.* 1. Abundantly; plentifully; profusely.

You are so *copiously* fluent, you can weary any one's Ears sooner than your own Tongue. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, iii.

The boy being made to drink *copiously* of tar-water, this prevented or lessened the fever.
Bp. Berkeley, Farther Thoughts on Tar-water.

2. Largely; fully; amply; diffusely.

I have written more *copiously* of Padua than of any other Italian citie whatsoever saving Venice.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 194.

These several remains have been . . . *copiously* described by . . . travellers. *Addison.*

copiousness (kō'pi-us-nes), *n.* 1. Abundance; plenty; great quantity; full supply.

There are many in whom you have not to regret either elegance of diction or *copiousness* of narrative, who have yet united *copiousness* with brevity.
Milton, To Lord H. De Bras, July 15, 1657.

2. Diffuseness of style or manner in writing or speaking, or superabundance of matter.

With what a fluency of invention, and *copiousness* of expression, will they enlarge upon every little slip in the behaviour of another! *Addison*, Lady Orators.

Percival got nothing from Shelley but the fatal *copiousness* which is his vice. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 182.

=**Syn.** 1. Exuberance, richness, profusion.

copist† (kop'ist), *n.* [= D. *kopiïst* = G. *copist* = Dan. *kopist*, < F. *copiste* (= Sp. Pg. It. *copista*), < *copier*, copy: see *copy*, *v.* Cf. *copyist*.] A copier; a copyist.

A *copist* after nature.
Shaftesbury, Advice to an Author, iii. § 3.

coplanar (kō-plā'năr), *a.* [< *co*-[1] + *plane* + *-ar*[2].] Lying in one plane.

coplanation (kō-plā-nā'shọn), *n.* [< *co*-[1] + *plane* + *-ation*.] In *math.*, the process of finding a plane area equal to a given curved surface.

copland (kop'land), *n.* [< *cop*[1] + *land*.] A piece of ground terminating in a cop or acute angle.

coplant† (kō-plant'), *v. t.* [< *co*-[1] + *plant*[1].] To plant together or at the same time.

The Romans quickly diffused and rooted themselves in every part thereof [France], and so *co-planted* their language. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 19.

copolar (kō-pō'lăr), *a.* [< *co*-[1] + *pole*[2] + *-ar*[2].] Having the same pole.—**Copolar triangles**, two or more triangles, ABC, A′B′C′, A″B″C″, such that corresponding vertices, as A, A′, A″, lie in one straight line, and all three such lines, AA′, BB′, CC′, meet in one point. It is a theorem that coplanar triangles are also coaxial.

Coponautæ (kō-pō-nâ'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κώπη*, a handle, esp. of an oar, the oar itself, + L. *nauta*, a sailor.] The pteropods: a synonym of *Pteropoda*.

Copopoda (kō-pop'ō-dă), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Copepoda*.] Same as *Copepoda*.

copopsia (kō-pop'si-ă), *n.* [NL., appar. < Gr. *κόπος*, toil, weariness, + *ὄψις*, sight; otherwise for **cophopsia*, < Gr. *κωφός*, dull, esp. of the senses, deaf, dumb, dim-sighted, + *ὄψις*, sight.] In *pathol.*, weakness or fatigue of sight.

coportion† (kō-pōr'shọn), *n.* [< *co*-[1] + *portion*.] An equal share.

My selfe will beare a part, *coportion* of your packe.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ii. 47.

copos (kop'os), *n.* [NL., < *κόπος*, a striking, beating, toil, weariness, fatigue, < *κόπτειν* (√ **κοπ*), strike.] In *pathol.*, a morbid lassitude.

copotain†, *a.* Same as *copatain*. *Fairholt; Planché.*

co-poursuivant (kō-pōr-swē-voṅ'), *n.* [F., < *co*-, together, + *poursuivant:* see *co*-[1] and *pursuivant*.] In *French law*, a co-plaintiff.

coppe[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cop*[1].

coppe[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *cop*[2].

coppe[3]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cup*.

coppé (ko-pā'), *a.* [AF., appar. pp. of *coper, couper*, cut, appar. assimilated to E., as if < E. *cop* (ME. *coppe*) + *-é;* equiv. to E. *copped*.] In *her.*, having the head raised above its natural position.

copped (kopt), *a.* [Also spelled *copt;* < ME. *copped*, pointed, crested, < AS. *copped*, found only in privative sense, having the top cut off, polled, as a tree, but also prob. crested (= OS. *coppod* (in a gloss), crested), < *cop* (*copp-*), cop, top, + *-ed:* see *cop*[1] and *-ed*[2].] 1. Pointed; crested; rising to a point or head; conical.

With high *copt* hattes and fethers flaunt a flaunt.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 83.

The maine land, being full of *copped* hils.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 327.

Copt Hall, more properly *Copped* Hall, was a name popularly given to houses conspicuous for a high-pitched peaked roof. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 334.

2. Convex. [Prov. Eng.]—3. In *her.*, same as *coppé*.

Also *coppled*.

Cap copped. See *cap*[1].

coppehouse†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cophouse*. *Weale.*

coppel (kop'el), *n.* Same as *cupel*.

coppe-mel†, *adv.* An obsolete form of *cup-meal*.

copper (kop'ėr), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *coper*, < ME. *coper*, < AS. *coper, copor* = D. *koper* = MLG. LG. *kopper* = OHG. *chupfar*, MHG. G. *kupfer* = Icel. *koparr* = Sw. *koppar* = Dan. *kobber* = F. *cuivre* = Sp. Pg. *cobre* (> Ar. *qobros*), < ML. *cuper*, LL. *cuprum*, copper, contr. of L. *cyprium*, copper, usually *Cyprium æs*, i. e., Cyprian brass, < Gr. *Κύπριος*, Cyprian, < *Κύπρος*, Cyprus, an island in the Mediterranean, whence the Romans got their best copper: see *Cyprian*. The It. word is *rame* = Wall. *arame* = Sp. *arambre, alambre* = Pg. *arame* = Pr. *aram* = F. *airain*, prop. yellow copper, brass, < LL. *æramen*, copper, bronze, < L. *æs* (*ær-*), copper, bronze: see *æs*. The Gr. name was *χαλκός*: see *chalcitis*, etc.] I. *n.* 1. Chemical symbol, Cu; atomic weight, 63.3. A metal distinguished from all others by its peculiar red color. Its crystalline form is that of the cube or regular octahedron (isometric). Its specific gravity is nearly nine times that of water (8.838 native copper, 8.958 electrotype copper). Among the metals in common use, it stands next to gold and silver in malleability and ductility, and next to iron and steel in tenacity. Its melting-point is a little below that of gold and considerably above that of silver. Copper is one of the most widely diffused metals, and occurs in the native state, as well as in a great variety of sulphureted and oxidized combinations. Native copper is not unfrequently met with in the superficial portions of cupriferous lodes, but usually only in small amount. In two regions, however, this metal is mined exclusively in the native state: namely, the south shore of Lake Superior, and Corocoro in Bolivia; but of the two the former is by far the more important, and produces about one sixth of the total yield of the world. In the Lake Superior region the copper occurs in regular fissure-veins, and also in a conglomerate of volcanic origin, forming the cement by which the pebbles are held together. In the fissure-veins large masses of native copper have frequently been found, one such mass weighing over three hundred tons. Most of the copper of the world, previous to the opening of this region, was produced from ores consisting of combinations of the metal with certain mineralizers, such as sulphur and oxygen, and especially sulphur. The most abundant ore is the so-called "yellow copper ore" or copper pyrites, the chalcopyrite of the mineralogist, which is composed of copper, iron, and sulphur, and contains, when chemically pure, 34.6 per cent. of copper. The total copper-production of the world for the year 1886 may be estimated at 215,000 tons, of which the United States produced about one third; it had increased rapidly within the preceding twenty-five years. The copper of the United States comes chiefly from Lake Superior, Arizona, and Montana. Spain, Chili, Prussia, and Australia are other large producers of this metal. Copper has been known from the remotest ages, and was mined extensively on Lake Superior before the advent of Europeans. Its uses are manifold. The most important of them was, before the very general use of iron in ship-building, as a sheathing metal, first by itself, and later as a part of the alloy called *yellow metal*, a variety of brass. On account of its electric conductivity, copper is largely used for induction-coils and all kinds of electrical apparatus, and for the cores of telegraph-cables. For these uses very pure copper is required; a slight admixture of iron greatly increases its electrical resistance. For domestic purposes copper is made up in a great variety of forms, either by itself, or tinned in order to prevent corrosion by acid liquids. The electrotyping process depends on the deposition by the galvanic current of pure copper from a solution of one of its salts, the metal deposited forming an exact reproduction in copper of an object suspended for that purpose in the bath. The alloys of copper are of great importance, and one of them, bronze, is of high antiquity. The salts of copper are also numerous, and are invaluable in the arts. Copper sulphate, or blue vitriol, is largely used in calico-printing, in electro-metallurgy, and in the preparation of the copper pigments Scheele's green, Schweinfurt green, and Paris green, the latter being much used as an insecticide, principally for the Colorado potato-beetle. See *brass*, *bronze*, and *yellow metal* (under *metal*).

2. A vessel made of copper, particularly a large boiler; specifically, in the plural, the large kettles or boilers in a ship's galley for boiling food for the ship's company. These boilers were formerly of copper, but are now usually of iron. The boilers used in various manufacturing operations, though frequently of other metals, still often retain the name *copper*.

The resident landlords, for the most part, did their duty well — establishing soup *coppers* and distributing cooked food. *W. S. Gregg*, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 152.

Hence — **3.** *pl.* The mouth, throat, and stomach, as the receptacle and digester of food. See *hot coppers*, below. [Slang.]

A fellow can't enjoy his breakfast after that [devilled bones and mulled port] without something to cool his *coppers*. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Oxford, iii.

4. A copper coin; a penny; a cent; collectively, copper money; small change.

My friends filled my pockets with *coppers*. *Franklin*, Autobiog., I.

If this is to be done out of his salary, he will be a twelvemonth without a *copper* to live on. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 321.

5. In *faro*, a check, small disk like a coin, or other convenient object, used to copper with. See *copper*, *v.*, 2. — **6.** *pl.* Copper butterflies. See *butterfly*. — **7.** A reel used by wire-drawers to wind wire upon. — **Azure copper ore.** Same as *azurite*. 1. — **Black copper.** (*a*) Unrefined copper in which this metal has not been deprived of all its impurities in the process of smelting. (*b*) The native black oxid melaconite. — **Blanched copper.** See *blanched*. — **Blue copper ore.** Same as *azurite*, 1. — **Bungtown copper,** a spurious coin counterfeiting the English copper halfpenny. It never was a legal coin. [New England.]

Wait till the flowers is gone, . . . they [herbs] wouldn't fetch a *bungtown copper*. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 4.

Anti-slavery professions just before an election ain't worth a *Bungtown copper*. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, p. 147.

Chessy copper, a very beautiful crystallized variety of azurite or blue carbonate of copper, found at Chessy, near Lyons, France. Also called *chessylite*. — **Copper mica.** Same as *chalcophyllite*. — **Copper pyrites.** Same as *chalcopyrite*. — **Copper vitriol,** hydrous copper sulphate in blue triclinic crystals. When occurring native, it is the mineral chalcanthite. Also called *cyanose* or *cyanosite*. — **Emerald copper,** the popular name of dioptase. — **Enamelers' copper,** the fine copper used as the basis of enameled dial-plates. — **Gray copper.** See *tetrahedrite*. — **Hot coppers,** a parched condition of the mouth, throat, and stomach resulting from excessive indulgence in strong drink. See *copper*, *n.*, 3. [Slang.] — **Hydrated copper oxid,** $Cu(OH)_2$, a pale-blue oxid precipitated when the solution of a protosalt of copper is mixed with caustic alkali in excess. If this mixture is raised to the boiling-point or beyond, the hydrate is decomposed even in the presence of water, and a black anhydrous copper oxid is formed. The hydrated oxid is used, mixed with glue or size and a little chalk or alumina, as a blue pigment or color for paper-staining. It soon acquires a greenish tinge. Also called *Bremen blue* or *blue verditer*. — **Indigo-copper.** Same as *covellin*. — **Mass copper.** See *barrel-work*. — **Purple or variegated copper.** Same as *bornite*. — **Red copper,** native oxid of copper of various shades of red. See *cuprite*. — **Stannate of copper.** Same as *Gentele's green* (which see, under *green*). — **Velvet copper ore.** See *cyanotrichite*. — **Vitreous copper.** See *chalcocite*. — **White copper.** Same as *packfong*.

II. *a.* Consisting of or resembling copper.

I have heard the prince tell him . . . that that ring was *copper*. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3.

I had as lief Helen's golden tongue had commended Troilus for a *copper* nose. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 2.

All in a hot and *copper* sky
The bloody sun, at noon,
Right up above the mast did stand,
No bigger than the moon.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, ii.

Copper bit or bolt. See *bit*[1]. — **Copper butterflies.** See *butterfly*.

copper (kop'ėr), *v. t.* [< *copper*, *n.*] **1.** To cover or sheathe with sheets of copper: as, to *copper* a ship. — **2.** In *faro*, to place a copper (cent) or other token upon (a card), to indicate that the player wishes to bet against that card; bet against: as, to *copper* a card; to *copper* a bet.

copperah (kop'e-rä), *n.* Same as *copra*.

copperas (kop'e-ras), *n.* [Formerly *copras*, *copres*, *coppresse*, < ME. *coperose*, < OF. *coupe-rose*, F. *couperose* = Sp. *caparrosa*, *capparós*, formerly with the Ar. art., *alcaparrosa*, = Pg. *caparrosa*, *capparosa* = It. *copparosa*, < ML. *coporosa*, *cuperosa*, *cuprosa*, a corruption of **cupri rosa* (> MD. *koper-roose*), lit. rose of copper: *cupri*, gen. of LL. *cuprum*, copper; L. *rosa*, rose (i. e., 'flower' in chem. application): see *copper* and *rose*. Cf. MLG. *kopperrōk* = MHG. G. *kupferrauch* = OSw. *koparröker*, Sw. *kopparrök*, copperas, lit. 'copper-vapor': see *reek*. Cf. Gr. *χάλκανθος*, copperas, lit. 'copper-flower.'] Green vitriol, the sulphate of iron, or ferrous sulphate, $FeSO_4.7H_2O$, a salt of a peculiar astringent taste and of various colors, green, gray, yellowish, or whitish, but more usually green. It is much used in dyeing black, in making ink, in medicine as a tonic, in photography as a developing agent, etc. Dissolved in water, in the proportion of a pound and a half to the gallon, it is also used as a disinfectant for sinks, sewers, etc. The copperas of commerce is usually made by the decomposition of iron pyrites. The term *copperas* was formerly synonymous with *vitriol*, and included the green, blue, and white vitriols, or the sulphates of iron, copper, and zinc. — **Blue copperas.** Same as *blue-stone*, 1. — **Copperas-black.** See *black*. — **White copperas.** See *coquimbite* and *goslarite*. — **Yellow copperas.** Same as *copiapite*.

copperbell (kop'ėr-bel), *n.* Same as *copperhead*, 1.

copperbelly (kop'ėr-bel'i), *n.* The popular name of a common harmless serpent of the United States, the *Coluber* or *Tropidonotus* or *Nerodia erythrogaster*, having a uniformly copper-colored belly. *Baird and Girard*.

copper-bit (kop'ėr-bit), *n.* A soldering-iron having a copper point.

copper-bottomed (kop'ėr-bot'umd), *a.* Having the bottom sheathed with copper, as a wooden ship.

copper-captain (kop'ėr-kap'tān), *n.* One who calls himself a captain without any right to the title.

To this *copper captain* . . . was confided the command of the troops. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 314.

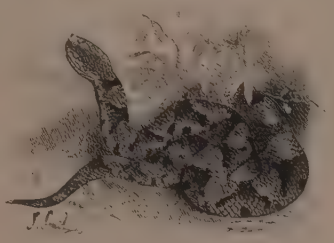
copper-colored (kop'ėr-kul'ord), *a.* Of a copper color: applied especially to the American Indians, from the color of their skin.

copper-faced (kop'ėr-fāst), *a.* Faced with copper. — **Copper-faced type,** a printing-type the face of which is protected by a thin film of copper deposited upon it by means of the galvanic battery, to increase its durability.

copper-fastened (kop'ėr-fās'nd), *a.* Fastened with copper instead of iron or steel bolts, as the planking of a ship.

copper-glance (kop'ėr-glāns), *n.* Same as *chalcocite*.

copperhead (kop'ėr-hed), *n.* [< *copper* + *head*; so called from the bright-reddish color of its head.] **1.** A common venomous serpent of the United States, *Trigonocephalus* or *Ancistrodon contortrix*. It is of rather small size, generally under two feet in length, and of a dull pale-chestnut or hazel color with numerous (15–25) inverted, Y-shaped, dark



Copperhead (*Trigonocephalus contortrix*).

blotches. The ground color is brighter-reddish on the head, the sides of which present a cream-colored streak. It belongs to the same genus as the water-moccasin (*T. piscivorus*), but is not aquatic. Unlike the rattlesnake, the copperhead has the habit of striking without previous movement or warning, whence its name is a synonym of hidden danger or secret hostility. Also called *copperbell* and *red viper*.

Hence — **2.** During the civil war in the United States, a northern sympathizer with the rebellion: so called by the Unionists.

Moreover, the *copperheads* of the North have done everything in their power to render it [the draft] inoperative. *H. W. Halleck*, N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 500.

3†. A term of ridicule or contempt applied to the early Dutch colonists of New York.

The Yankees sneeringly spoke of the round-crowned burghers of the Manhattoes as the *Copperheads*. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 402.

copperheadism (kop'ėr-hed-izm), *n.* [< *copperhead*, 2, + *-ism*.] In the period of the civil war in the United States, northern sympathy with the rebellion.

There is the contest within the party between its best and its worst elements, the representatives of a new era and of a future, and the exponents of the *copperheadism* of the war and the traditions and issues of the past. *S. Bowles*, in Merriam, II. 40.

coppering (kop'ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *copper*, *v.*] **1.** The act of covering or sheathing with copper, as the bottom of a ship. — **2.** The sheathing itself: as, the *coppering* of a ship's bottom. — **3.** In *gambling*, the act of wagering that a certain card will lose.

copperish (kop'ėr-ish), *a.* [< *copper* + *-ish*[1].] Containing copper; like or partaking of copper.

copperization (kop'ėr-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *copperize* + *-ation*.] Impregnation with copper, or with some preparation containing copper.

copperize (kop'ėr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *copperized*, ppr. *copperizing*. [< *copper* + *-ize*.] To impregnate with copper, or with some preparation containing copper. — **Copperized ammonia,** ammonia holding in solution copper hydrate. It is used as a solvent for paper, cotton, and other forms of cellulose. Also called *cupro-ammonium*.

copper-laced (kop'ėr-lāst), *a.* Trimmed or decorated with copper lace, instead of gold lace.

I shall be presented by a sort of *copper-laced* scoundrels of you. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iii. 1.

copper-nickel (kop'ėr-nik'el), *n.* Same as *niccolite*.

coppernose (kop'ėr-nōz), *n.* The copper-nosed sunfish, *Lepomis pallidus*.

copper-nosed (kop'ėr-nōzd), *a.* Having a red or copper-colored nose. — **Copper-nosed bream,** a sunfish, *Lepomis pallidus*. Also called *coppernose*, *blue bream*, and *sunfish*.

copperplate (kop'ėr-plāt), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* **1.** A plate of polished copper on which a writing, picture, or design is made in sunken lines by engraving or etching. From this plate, when charged with suitable ink, impressions of the design may be produced on paper or vellum by pressure. See *engraving*. **2.** A print or an impression from such a plate.

II. *a.* Engraved or etched on copper, or printed from a copperplate: as, a *copperplate* engraving.

copper-powder (kop'ėr-pou'dėr), *n.* A bronzing-powder made by saturating nitrous acid with copper, and precipitating the latter by the addition of iron. The precipitate is then thoroughly washed.

copper-rose (kop'ėr-rōz), *n.* The red field-poppy. Also *coprose*, *cuprose*. [Prov. Eng.]

coppersmith (kop'ėr-smith), *n.* **1.** A worker in copper; one whose occupation is to manufacture copper utensils.

Alexander the *coppersmith* did me much evil. 2 Tim. iv. 14.

2. A book-name of the tambagut.

copper-wall (kop'ėr-wâl), *n.* In *sugar-making*, an obsolete arrangement of boilers or open pans for the evaporation of cane-juice, consisting of five iron boilers called *teaches*, which were walled in one row and heated by a common fire. The juice from the crushing-mill was conducted into the boiler furthest from the fire, and ladled successively from one boiler to another, until in that nearest the fire the evaporation was completed.

copperwing (kop'ėr-wing), *n.* A copper-winged butterfly; a copper butterfly.

copperwork (kop'ėr-wėrk), *n.* Work executed in copper, or the part of any structure wrought in copper.

copper-works (kop'ėr-wėrks), *n. sing.* or *pl.* A place or places where copper is wrought or manufactured.

copper-worm (kop'ėr-wėrm), *n.* **1.** The shipworm, *Teredo navalis*. — **2†.** "A moth that fretteth garments." *Johnson*. [Not identified; apparently some tineid or its larva.] — **3†.** "A worm breeding in one's hand." *Johnson*. [Not identified; apparently the itch-insect or itch-mite, *Sarcoptes scabiei*.]

coppery (kop'ėr-i), *a.* [< *copper* + *-y*[1].] Containing or resembling copper; having any quality of copper: as, a *coppery* solution; a *coppery* taste.

If the eclipse [of the moon] becomes total the whole disk of the moon will nearly always be plainly visible, shining with a red, *coppery* light. *Newcomb and Holden*, Astron., p. 171.

coppi, *n.* Plural of *coppo*.

coppice, copse (kop'is, kops), *n.* [The form *copse* is a contr. of *coppice*; cf. E. dial. *coppy*, not found in ME., taken as a sing. of the supposed plural *coppice* (formerly also *coppies*); < OF. *copeiz* (also *copcau*), wood newly cut, hence prob. underwood, coppice (> ML. *copecia*, *copicia*, underwood, coppice), < *coper*, *copper*, F. *couper*, cut: see *coup*[1].] A wood or thicket formed of trees or bushes of small growth, or consisting of underwood or brushwood; especially, in England, a wood cut at certain times for fuel. The most common trees planted or used there for this purpose are the oak, chestnut, maple, birch, ash, and willow. When copsewood is cut down, new plants shoot up from the roots and form the next crop.

Near yonder *copse* where once the garden smiled. *Goldsmith*, Des. Vil., l. 137.

The sweet myrtle here often attains the height of fifteen or twenty feet, and forms an almost impenetrable *coppice*, burthening the air with its fragrance. *Poe*, Tales, I. 53.

When first the liquid note beloved of men
Comes flying over many a windy wave
To Britain, and in April suddenly
Breaks from a *coppice* gemm'd with green and red.
Tennyson, Geraint.

coppice (kop'is), *v. t.* Same as *copse*.

coppil†, *v. t.* See *cupel*.

coppin (kop'in), *n.* [Prob. for **copping*, verbal n. of **cop*[1], *v.*] Same as *cop*[1], 8.

copping-plate (kop'ing-plāt), *n.* The copping-rail of a throstle-machine. *E. H. Knight*.

copping-rail (kop'ing-rāl), *n.* In *spinning-mach.*, the rail or bar on which the bobbin rests, and by which the roving or yarn is evenly distributed by an up-and-down motion.

Coppinia (ko-pin'i-ạ), *n.* [NL., from a proper name, *Coppin.*] The typical genus of the family *Coppiniidæ*. *C. arcta* is a greenish-yellow species incrusting the stems of other zoöphytes.

Coppiniidæ (kop-i-ni'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coppinia* + *-idæ.*] A family of calyptoblastic or thecophorous hydroid polyps, represented by the genus *Coppinia*.

copple[1]† (kop'l), *n.* [Dim. of *cop*[1].] Anything rising to a point or summit; a hill.

It is a low cape, and upon it is a *copple*, not very high.
Hakluyt's Voyages.

copple[2] (kop'l), *n.* Same as *cupel*.

copple-crown (kop'l-kroun), *n.* [< *copple*[1] + *crown.*] 1. The crested crown or head of a bird.

Like the *copple-crown*
The lapwing has. *Randolph*, Amyntas, ii. 3.

2. A hen with a crest or top-knot. Also *cropple-crown*. [New Eng.]

coppled (kop'ld), *a.* [< *copple*[1] + *-ed*[2]. Cf. *copped.*] Same as *copped*.

copple-dust (kop'l-dust), *n.* Same as *cupel-dust*.

copplestone (kop'l-stōn), *n.* Same as *cobble* or *cobblestone*. See *cobble*[1].

coppo (kop'pō), *n.*; pl. *coppi* (-pi). [It., a pitcher: see *cup.*] 1. In *ceram.*, a large Tuscan earthenware vessel used for holding oil, grain, etc.—2. An Italian oil-measure, equal in Lucca and Modena to 26⅝ United States (old wine) gallons: but in the Lombardo-Venetian system of 1803 the *coppo* or *cappo* was precisely a deciliter.

coppy (kop'i), *n.*; pl. *coppies* (-iz). A dialectal form of *coppice*.

copra (kop'rạ), *n.* [Native name.] The dried kernel of the cocoanut, one of the principal articles of export from the islands of the Pacific to Europe, where the oil is expressed. It is frequently used as an ingredient of curry. Also written *cobra*, *coprah*, and *copperah*.

We saw also . . . *coprah*, or dried cocoa-nut kernels, broken into small pieces in order that they may stow better. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. xiv.

copræmia, copremia (ko-prē'mi-ạ), *n.* [NL. *copræmia*, < Gr. *κόπρος*, dung, ordure, + *αἷμα*, blood.] In *pathol.*, a polluted condition of the blood caused by the absorption of fecal matter in cases of obstruction of the bowels.

The effect of this form of blood-poisoning, to which the term *copræmia* may not improperly be applied, is seen in the sallow, dirty hue of the skin.
Barnes, Dis. of Women, p. 604.

copremesis (ko-prem'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόπρος*, dung, feces, + *ἔμεσις*, vomiting, < *ἐμεῖν*, vomit: see *vomit*, *emetic.*] In *pathol.*, the vomiting of fecal matter; stercoraceous vomiting.

copremic (ko-prē'mik), *a.* [< *copræmia* + *-ic.*] Affected with copræmia.

copresbyter (kō-pres'bi-tėr), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *presbyter.*] A fellow-presbyter; a member of the same presbytery with another or others.

copresence (kō-prez'ens), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *presence.*] The state or condition of being present along with others; associated presence.

The *copresence* of other laws. *Emerson.*

I should be glad to think that the *co-presence* of opposite theologies among men apparently committed to the same was attributable simply to ambiguous and illogical expression of doctrine in the Creeds. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 14.

Copridæ (kop'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Copris* + *-idæ.*] In some systems of classification, a family of lamellicorn dung-beetles, typified by the genus *Copris*, and related to or merged in the *Scarabæidæ*. They have convex bodies, large heads with projecting clypeus, and, in the males, projections also of the thorax.

Coprinæ (ko-prī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Copris* + *-inæ.*] The typical subfamily of *Copridæ*, containing the largest and handsomest species. It is especially an American group, though also represented in the old world. The first two joints of the labial palpi are dilated (except in *Canthidium*); the first is longer than the second, and the third is distinct. The antennæ are 9-jointed, the head is free in repose, and the hind coxæ are obconic; the fore tarsi are present or absent, chiefly as a sexual character, their absence being most frequent with the males.

Coprinus (ko-prī'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόπρος*, dung.] A genus of hymenomycetous fungi, many species of which grow upon dung. The gills after maturity deliquesce and form an inky fluid. *Coprinus comatus* is edible.

Copris (kop'ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόπρος*, dung.] A genus of lamellicorn beetles, of the family *Scarabæidæ*, or made the type of a family *Copridæ*, having the lamellæ of the antennal club alike, an expansive clypeus, a punctate pro-

Female Carolina Tumble-bug (*Copris carolina*), natural size.

thorax, and striate elytra. *C. lunaris* is a black European dung-beetle. *C. carolina*, *C. anaglypticus*, and *C. minutus* are species of the eastern United States.

coprolite (kop'rō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *κόπρος*, dung, + *λίθος*, a stone. Cf. *coprolith.*] A hard roundish stony mass, consisting of the petrified fecal matter of animals, chiefly of extinct reptiles or sauroid fishes. In variety of size and external form the coprolites resemble oblong pebbles or kidney potatoes. They for the most part range from 2 to 4 inches in length, and from 1 to 2 inches in diameter; but some few are much larger, as those of the *Ichthyosauri*, within whose ribs masses have been found in situ. They are found chiefly in the Lias and the coal-measures. They contain in many cases undigested portions of the prey of the animals which have voided them, as fragments of scales, shells, etc. Coprolites thus indicate the nature of the food, and to some extent the intestinal structure, of the animal which voided them. They are found in such quantities in some localities, as parts of South Carolina, that the mining of the phosphatic rock formed by them for manure constitutes an important industry.

coprolith (kop'rō-lith), *n.* [< Gr. *κόπρος*, dung, + *λίθος*, a stone.] 1. A ball of hardened feces or other impacted mass in the bowels; a scybalum.—2. A coprolite.

coprolitic (kop-rō-lit'ik), *a.* [< *coprolite* + *-ic.*] Composed of, resembling, or containing coprolites.

coprophagan (ko-prof'ạ-gạn), *n.* One of the *Coprophagi*.

Coprophagi (ko-prof'ạ-jī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *coprophagus*: see *coprophagous.*] The tumble-bugs, dung-beetles, dung-feeding scarabs, or shard-borne beetles; a section of lamellicorn beetles, typified by the sacred beetle (*Scarabæus*) of the Egyptians, and corresponding to the *Copridæ* (which see).

coprophagist (ko-prof'ạ-jist), *n.* [As *coprophagous* + *-ist.*] An animal that eats dung.

But there are real *coprophagists* or dung-eaters among birds. *W. Marshall*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX. 605.

coprophagous (ko-prof'ạ-gus), *a.* [< NL. *coprophagus*, < Gr. *κοπροφάγος*, dung-eating, < *κόπρος*, dung, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Feeding upon dung or filth: applied to various insects, and specifically to the *Coprophagi*.

Insects are carnivorous, insectivorous, . . . *coprophagous*. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIV. 358.

Coprophilida (kop-rō-fil'i-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL. (Heer, 1839), < *Coprophilus* + *-ida.*] A tribe of beetles, of the family *Staphylinidæ* and subfamily *Oxytelinæ*, typified by the genus *Coprophilus*. They have 11-jointed antennæ, 5-jointed tarsi, filiform last palpal joint, and recurved borders of the abdomen. There are 5 genera, mainly of European species. Also *Coprophilini* (*Erichson*, 1839); *Coprophilina* (*Heer*, 1841); *Coprophilides* (*Lacordaire*, 1854).

coprophilous (ko-prof'i-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *κόπρος*, dung, + *φίλος*, loving.] 1. Growing upon dung: said of many fungi.—2. Fond of dung, as an insect; coprophagous.

Coprophilus (ko-prof'i-lus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1829), < Gr. *κόπρος*, dung, + *φίλος*, loving.] The typical genus of *Coprophilida*, containing 5 species, of Europe, Africa, and South America, as *C. striatulus*, a European species living under stones.

coprose[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *copperas*.

coprose[2] (kop'rōs), *n.* Same as *copper-rose*.

coprostasis (ko-pros'tạ-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *κόπρος*, dung, feces, + *στάσις*, standing: see *static.*] In *pathol.*, costiveness.

copse (kops), *n.* See *coppice*.

copse (kops), *v.*; pret. and pp. *copsed*, ppr. *copsing.* [< *copse*, *n.* See *coppice.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cut or trim, as brushwood, tufts of grass, and the like.

By *copsing* the starvelings in the places where they are new sown, [you may] cause them sometimes to overtake even their untouched contemporaries.
Evelyn, Forest Trees, iii.

2. To plant or preserve, as underwoods.

The neglect of *copsing* wood cut down hath been of very evil consequence. *Swift*, Address to Parliament.

3. To inclose as in a copse.

Nature itself hath *copsed* and bounded us in.
Farindon, Sermons (1657), p. 439.

II. *intrans.* To form a coppice; grow up again from the roots after being cut down, as brushwood. [Rare in all its uses.]

Also *coppice*.

copsewood (kops'wụd), *n.* A low growth of shrubs and bushes; wood treated as coppice and cut down at certain periods. See *coppice*.

The side of every hill where the *copsewood* grew thick.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., iii.

Copsichus (kop'si-kus), *n.* [NL.; also written *Copsichos*, and improp. *Copsychos*; < Gr. *κόψιχος*, another form of *κόσσυφος*, Attic *κόττυφος*, a singing bird, prob. the blackbird, or black ouzel, *Turdus merula.*] 1. A genus of turdoid or dentirostral oscine passerine birds, of uncertain limits and systematic position. It is now commonly referred to the family *Turdidæ*, and restricted to the daysls or magpie-robins of India and the East Indies, such as the Indian *C. saularis*, the Ceylonese *C. ceylonensis*, etc.

Dayal, or Magpie-robin (*Copsichus saularis*).

2. The ring-ouzels of Europe: a synonym of *Merula*. *J. J. Kaup*, 1829.

copstick (kop'stik), *n.* [G. *kopfstück*, < *kopf* (= AS. *cop*, E. *cop*[1]), head, + *stück* (= AS. *stycce*), piece.] An old silver coin used in many parts of Germany, worth 16¾ cents United States money after 1763, and previously nearly 2 cents more. It generally bore the same device as the rix-dollar.

copsy (kop'si), *a.* [< *copse* + *-y*[1].] Having copses; covered with coppice or copses.

The Flood
And trading Bark with low contracted Sail,
Linger among the Reeds and *copsy* Banks.
Dyer, Fleece, i.

copt[1], *ă.* Another spelling of *copped*.

Copt[2] (kopt), *n.* [Also written *Copht* (ML. *Cophti*, pl.); vernacular *Kubt*, *Kubti*, Ar. *Qobt*, *Kibti.* Origin uncertain; variously referred to Gr. *Αἰ-γυπτ-ος*, Egypt; or to Gr. *Κοπτός*, *Κοπτώ*, mod. *Kobt* or *Koft*, an ancient town of Egypt, near Thebes; or to Gr. *Ἰακωβίτης*, Jacobite.] A native Egyptian; an Egyptian Christian, especially one of the sect of Monophysites. The Copts are descendants of the ancient Egyptians, and formerly spoke the Coptic language. After the Council of Chalcedon (A. D. 451) the majority of Egyptian Christians separated from the Orthodox Church, and have ever since had their own succession of patriarchs. Their number is now very small. The Abyssinian or Ethiopic Church is a part of the Coptic communion, and its abuna or metran is always chosen and consecrated by the Coptic patriarch. See *Monophysite*.

The *Copts* begin their reckoning from the era of Diocletian, A. D. 284. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 279.

Coptic (kop'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Copticus*, < ML. *Cophti*, Copts.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the Copts, as distinct from the Arabians and other inhabitants of modern Egypt. See II.

II. *n.* 1. A Copt.—2. The language of the Copts, descended from the ancient Egyptian (of the Hamitic family of languages), and used in Egypt till within the last two centuries, but now superseded as a living language by Arabic. The two chief dialects are the Memphitic and Thebaic. It is still the liturgical language of the Coptic (Egyptian Monophysite) Church, but the lections are read in Arabic as well as Coptic.

coptine (kop'tin), *n.* [< *Coptis* + *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid, crystallizing in colorless crystals, obtained from the plant *Coptis trifolia*.

Coptis (kop'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόπτειν*, cut: in reference to the division of the leaves.] A small genus of plants, natural order *Ranunculaceæ*, natives of the north temperate zone, consisting of low smooth perennials with divided root-leaves and small white flowers on scapes. A decoction of the leaves and stalks of *C. trifolia*, found in Canada and the northern parts of the United States, is used by the Indians for coloring cloth and skins yellow. The yellow, thread-like rhizomes, whence the common name of *goldthread*, are used in medicine as a pure bitter tonic. The root of *C. Teeta*, of China and India, known as Mishmi bitter, has been long in repute in India as a remedy for diseases of the eye, and is still in use as a bitter tonic. The species are found to contain an unusual percentage of berberine.

Coptocycla (kop-tō-sik'lạ), *n.* [NL. (Chevrolat, 1834), < Gr. *κοπτός*, chopped small, pounded

(< *κόπτειν*, cut, chop), + *κύκλος*, circle, a round.] A genus of phytophagous tetramerous beetles, of the family *Cassididæ*. *C. clavata* is a common New

Golden Tortoise-beetle (*Coptocycla aurichalcea*).

a, larva, natural size, covered with its dung, which it carries about on the organ known as the dung-fork; *b*, same enlarged and with the dung taken from the fork; *c*, pupa; *d*, beetle. (Lines show natural sizes.)

England potato-beetle. *C. aurichalcea* is known as the golden tortoise-beetle. Both feed upon the sweet potato, morning-glory, and other convolvulaceous plants.

cop-tube (kop'tūb), *n.* In a spinning-machine, the tube or spindle on which the cop of thread or yarn is formed.

Copturus (kop-tū'rus), *n.* [NL. (Schönherr, 1838), irreg. < Gr. *κόπτειν*, cut, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of curculios, containing numerous species, of North and South America and the West Indies. The rostrum reaches to the fore border of the metasternum, which often presents a depression into which it fits; the prothorax is grooved across the fore border; the elytra are plane, triangular, or oval, usually short, sometimes spiny at the end; and the body is very thick, and rhomboidal in shape.

copula (kop'ū-lă), *n.*; pl. *copulas*, *copulæ* (-lăz, -lē). [< L. *copula*, a band, bond, link, contr. of **co-apula*, dim., < *co-*, together, + *apere*, in pp. *aptus*, join: see *apt*. Hence (from the L.) ult. *couple*, which is thus a doublet of *copula*.] 1. In *gram.* and *logic*, that word or part of a proposition which expresses the relation between the subject and the predicate. Thus, in the proposition "Religion is indispensable to happiness," *is* is the copula joining *religion*, the subject, with *indispensable to happiness*, the predicate, and itself expressing merely the predication or assertion which is the essential element of a sentence. Any other verb is capable of being analyzed into the copula and a predicate: thus, "he *lives*" into "he *is living*," and so on.

2. In an organ, same as *coupler*.—3. In *anat.*, some coupling or connecting part, usually distinguished by a qualifying term; especially, a median bone or cartilage connecting hyoidean and branchial arches, and also uniting opposite halves of these arches respectively, as a basibranchial.

All the branchial arches are united ventrally by azygos pieces — the *copulæ*.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 469.

4. In *law*, sexual intercourse.—**Balanced copula**, in *logic*, a copula which signifies a relation of equiparance between subject and predicate.—**Copula hyoidea**, **copula lingualis**, in *anat.*, the basis of the hyoid bone; the basihyal considered as the piece connecting the opposite halves of the hyoidean gill-arch.—**Copula of inclusion**, in *logic*, a copula which signifies that the objects denoted by the subject are among those denoted by the predicate.

copular (kop'ū-lăr), *a.* [< *copula* + *-ar*[2].] In *gram.* and *logic*, relating to or of the nature of a copula.

copulate (kop'ū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *copulated*, ppr. *copulating*. [< L. *copulatus*, pp. of *copulare* (> It. *copulare* = Sp. Pg. *copular* = F. *copuler*), unite, couple (> ult. *couple*, *v.*), < *copula*, a band, bond: see *copula*, *couple*.] I.† *trans.* To join together. *Bailey.*

II. *intrans.* To unite as a pair; especially, to unite sexually.

Not only the persons so *copulating* are infected, but also their children. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

copulate† (kop'ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *copulatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Joined. *Bacon.*—**Copulate extreme.** See *extreme*.

copulation (kop-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. *copulation* = It. *copulazione*, < L. *copulatio(n-)*, < *copulare*, pp. *copulatus*, unite: see *copulate*, *v.*] 1 The act of coupling; conjunction; union.

His *copulation* of monosyllables supplying the quantity of a trisyllable to his intent.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie.

2. Sexual connection; coition.

Sundry kinds, even of conjugal *copulation*, are prohibited as unhonest. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iv. § 11.

Copulation of parts, in *logic*, such a junction that the end of one part is the beginning of another, as with the parts of time.

copulative (kop'ū-lā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *copulatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *copulativo*, < LL. *copulativus*, < L. *copulare*, pp. *copulatus*, join together: see *copulate*, *v.*] I. *a.* 1. Uniting or coupling; serving to unite or couple.

If Hegel's 'being' were the mere infinitive of the copula 'is,' as Erdmann thought, not only would whatever *copulative* force it might retain still presuppose two terms to be connected, but it is impossible to empty the word of all notion of existence. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 163.

2. Relating or pertaining to copulation.—**Copulative conjunction**, in *gram.*, a conjunction joining together two coördinate clauses, or coördinate members of a clause; the conjunction *and*, and any other, as *also*, having a nearly like office: as, he went *and* she came; riches *and* honors are temptations to pride.—**Copulative proposition.** See *proposition*.

II. *n.* 1. A copulative conjunction.—2†. Connection.

A fourth wife, which makes more than one *copulative* in the rule of marriage.
Rycaut, Greek and Armenian Churches, p. 307.

3. One who copulates. [Rare.]

I press in here, sir, amongst the rest of the country *copulatives*, to swear, and to forswear, according as marriage binds, and blood breaks. *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 4.

copulatively (kop'ū-lā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a copulative manner. *Hammond.*

copulatory (kop'ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *copulate* + *-ory*.] 1. Relating or pertaining to copulation: specifically, in *zoöl.*, applied to the accessory generative organs.—2. Uniting; copulative.—**Copulatory pouch**, in *entom.*, a cavity or sac in the abdomen of a female insect, destined to receive the fertilizing fluid during copulation; a kind of spermatheca.

Copurus (kō-pū'rus), *n.* [NL. (Strickland, 1841), < Gr. *κόπη*, handle, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of South American clamatorial birds, of the family *Tyrannidæ* or tyrant flycatchers: so called from the extraordinary development of the tail. The type is *C. colonus* (or *platurus* or *filicauda*).

copy (kop'i), *n.*; pl. *copies* (-iz). [Early mod. E. also *coppy*, *coppie*, *copie*; < ME. *copy*, *copie*, < OF. *copie*, abundance, plenty, a transcript, copy, F. *copie* (> D. *kopij* = G. *copie* = Dan. Sw. *kopi*), a transcript, copy, = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *copia*, abundance, a transcript, copy, < L. *copia*, abundance, plenty, multitude, facilities, opportunity, hence also, in ML. (from the notion of abundance, plenty), a transcript, copy; prob. contr. from **co-opia*, < *co-*, together, + *opes*, riches (cf. *inopia*, want): see *opulent*.] 1†. Abundance; plenty; copiousness.

This Spayne . . . hath grete *copy* and plente of castell[es], of hors, of metal, and of hony.
Trevisa, Works (ed. Babington), I. 301.

It is the part of every obsequious servant to be sure to have daily about him *copy* and variety of colours.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

Now because they speak all they can (however unfitly), they are thought to have the greater *copy*.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

Food for horse in great *copie*. *Strype*, Records.

2. A duplication, transcription, imitation, or reproduction of something; that which is not an original.

Good captain, will you give me a *copy* of the sonnet you writ to Diana in behalf of the Count Rousillon?
Shak., All's Well, iv. 3.

Corinna frowns awhile,
Hell's torments are but *copies* of his smart.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 5.

A *copy* after Raffaelle is more to be commended than an original of any indifferent painter.
Dryden, Parallel of Poetry and Painting.

Specifically—3. A completed reproduction, or one of a set or number of reproductions or imitations, containing the same matter, or having the same form and appearance, or executed in the same style, as an exemplar; a duplicate; a transcript: as, a *copy* of the Bible.

My *copy* of the book printed neare 60 yeares ago.
Evelyn, Diary, April 24, 1694.

4. The thing copied or to be copied; something set for imitation or reproduction; a pattern, exemplar, or model; specifically, an example of penmanship to be copied by a pupil.

Such a man
Might be a *copy* to these younger times,
Which, follow'd well, would demonstrate them now
But goers backward. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 2.

He was the mark and glass, *copy* and book,
That fashion'd others. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 3.

5. In *printing*, written or printed matter given to the printer to be reproduced in type.

I would not deface your *copy* for the future, and only mark the repetitions. *Pope*, To H. Cromwell, Nov. 29, 1707.

6†. Right to the use of literary manuscript; copyright.

I use the word *copy*, in the technical sense in which that name or term has been used for ages, to signify an incorporeal right to the sole printing and publishing of somewhat intellectual communicated by letters.
Lord Mansfield, quoted in Drone.

It . . . will bring me in three hundred pounds, exclusive of the sale of the *copy*. *Sterne*, Letters, No. 55.

7†. A copyhold tenure; tenure in general.

Macb. Thou know'st that Banquo, and his Fleance, lives.
Lady M. But in them nature's *copy*'s not eterne.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 2.

I finde that Waltham Abbey (for Benedictines at the first) had its *copie* altered by King Henry the Second, and bestowed on Augustinians. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., vi. 1.

8. A size of writing-paper measuring 16 × 20 inches. *E. H. Knight.*—**Blind copy.** See *blind*[1].—**Certified copy.** Same as *office copy* (which see, below).—**Copy of one's countenance**†, a mask; a pretense.

But this [acquiescence], as he afterwards confessed on his death-bed, . . . was only a *copy of his countenance*.
Fielding, Jonathan Wild, iii. 14.

If this application for my advice is not a *copy of your countenance*, a mask, if you are obedient, I may yet set you right. *Foote*, The Author, ii.

Dead copy, in *printing*, copy that has been set up in type.—**Exemplified copy.** See *exemplify*.—**Foul copy**, the first rough draft of any writing, defaced with alterations, corrections, obliterations, etc.: opposed to *fair* or *clean copy*.—**Office copy**, in *law*, a transcript of a proceeding or record in the proper office of a court, authenticated by the officer having custody of the record, and usually under the seal of such office. Also called *certified copy*.—**To cast off copy.** See *cast*[1].—**To change one's copy**†, to alter one's conduct; adopt a different course.

Methinks Euphues chaunging so your colour, vpon the sodeine, you wil soone *chaunge your coppie*.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 80.

To hold copy, to act as a copy-holder, or a proof-reader's assistant. See *copy-holder*[2], 1.—**To set a copy**, to prepare something to serve as a copy or model, as across the top of the page of a writing-book.

We took him *setting* of boys' *copies*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2.

copy (kop'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *copied*, ppr. *copying*. [< ME. *copien* (= D. *kopiëren* = G. *copiren* = Dan. *kopiere* = Sw. *kopiera*), < OF. *copier*, F. *copier* = Sp. Pg. *copiar* = It. *copiare*, < ML. *copiare*, copy (cf. LL. *copiari*, furnish one's self abundantly with something), < *copia*, a copy, L. abundance: see *copy*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To imitate; follow as a model or pattern.

To *copy* her few nymphs aspired,
Her virtues fewer swains admired. *Swift.*

To *copy* beauties forfeits all pretence
To fame;—to *copy* faults is want of sense.
Churchill, Rosciad, l. 457.

My future will not *copy* fair my past
On any leaf but Heaven's.
Mrs. Browning, Sonnet.

2. To make a copy of; duplicate; reproduce; transcribe: sometimes followed by *out*, especially when applied to writing: as, to *copy out* a set of figures.

There can be no doubt but that laws apparently good are (as it were) things *copied* out of the very tables of that high everlasting law. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 16.

These are also proverbs of Solomon, which the men of Hezekiah king of Judah *copied out*. Prov. xxv. 1.

Copying camera. See *camera*.

II. *intrans.* To imitate, or endeavor to be like, something regarded as a model; do something in imitation of an exemplar: sometimes followed by *after*: as, to *copy after* bad precedents.

Some . . . never fail, when they *copy*, to follow the bad as well as the good.
Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

copy-book (kop'i-bůk), *n.* A book in which copies are written or printed for learners to imitate.

Fair as a text B in a *copy-book*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

copyer, *n.* See *copier*.

copyhold (kop'i-hōld), *n.* [< *copy* + *hold*.] 1. In England, a tenure of lands of a manor, according to the custom of the manor, and by copy of court-roll; or a tenure for which the tenant has nothing to show except the rolls made by the steward of the lord's court, which contain entries of the admission of the original or former tenant, his surrender to the use of another, or alienation, or his death, and the claim and admission of the heir or devisee. There are two sorts of copyhold: the first is styled *ancient demesne*, or a customary freehold; and the second a *base tenure*, or mere copyhold. Copyhold property cannot be now created, for the foundation on which it rests is that the property has been possessed time out of mind by copy of court-roll, and that the tenements are with the manor. Copyholds now descend to the heir at law, according to the rules that regulate the descent of all other kinds of estate in land.

Abig. Oh, will you kill me?
Rog. I do not think I can;
You're like a *copyhold*, with nine lives in't.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, iv. 1.

There was even a manor court which took cognizance of their rights, and in which the ancient, though inferior, title of *copyhold*, or a right to land by virtue of a copy of the roll of the manor court, may be said to have been invented. *British Quarterly Rev.*, LXXXIII. 274.

2. Land held in copyhold.

Item, to the thyrde we saye that no coppy-holder that doeth surrender hys *coppyholde* oughte to paye any herryott vpon the surrender of hys *coppyholde* excepte yt be in extremis of deathe. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 441.

Enfranchisement of copyhold lands. See *enfranchisement*.

copyholder[1] (kop'i-hōl″dėr), *n.* [< *copyhold* + *-er*[1].] One who is possessed of land in copyhold.

A *copyholder* is a tenant of a manor who is said to hold his tenement "at the will of the lord according to the custom of the manor." This means that the tenant's rights are nominally dependent on the will of the lord; but the lord is bound to exercise his will according to the custom, so that the tenant is really as safe as if he were an absolute owner. *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 43.

A *copyholder* is not a hirer but an owner of land.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 322.

copy-holder[2] (kop'i-hōl″dėr), *n.* **1.** In *printing*, a proof-reader's assistant, who reads the copy aloud or follows it while the proof is read, for the detection of deviations from it in the proof. —**2.** A device for holding copy in its place, as on a printer's frame or on a type-writer.

copying-ink (kop'i-ing-ink), *n.* **1.** A writing-fluid, containing sugar or some other viscous substance, used for writings intended to be duplicated by a copying-press.—**2.** A printing-ink used in printing blanks, letter-heads, etc., from which letter-press copies may afterward be taken.

copying-machine (kop'i-ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* Same as *copying-press*.

copying-paper (kop'i-ing-pā″pėr), *n.* Thin unsized paper used in duplicating writings by a copying-press.

copying-pencil (kop'i-ing-pen″sil), *n.* A pencil composed of graphite, kaolin or gum arabic, and blue-violet aniline. Marks made with it can be reproduced in the copying-press like those of copying-ink.

copying-press (kop'i-ing-pres), *n.* A machine for copying any piece of writing in facsimile, or for producing duplicates of letters, invoices, and other manuscripts. There are several varieties, but generally the original document is written with a special kind of ink, and a copy is obtained from it on thin paper which has been dampened, by means of pressure. Also called *copying-machine*.

copying-ribbon (kop'i-ing-rib″on), *n.* A ribbon prepared with copying-ink, for use in a type-writer when the copy is to be duplicated.

copyism (kop'i-izm), *n.* [< *copy* + *-ism*.] The practice of copying or imitating; mere imitation. [Rare.]

MM. Gaucherel, Rajon, and Brunet-Debaines have interpreted some of the most difficult amongst the later works of Turner in a manner which recalls them vividly to our recollection, which is far better than heavy, unintelligent *copyism*. *Hamerton*, Graphic Arts, p. 444.

copyist (kop'i-ist), *n.* [< *copy* + *-ist*, after F. *copiste*: see *copist*.] A copier; a transcriber; an imitator; specifically, one whose occupation is to transcribe documents or other manuscripts.

No original writer ever remained so unrivalled by succeeding *copyists* as this Sicilian master [Theocritus]. *J. Warton*, Essay on Pope, i. 9.

copy-money (kop'i-mun″i), *n.* Money paid for copy or copyright; compensation for literary work. *Boswell*.

They [papers on electricity] swelled to a quarto volume, which has had five editions, and cost him [the publisher] nothing for *copy-money*. *Franklin*, Autobiog., I. 345.

copyopia (kop-i-ō'pi-ą), *n.* In *pathol.*, fatigue or weariness of vision; weakness of sight; copopsia.

copyright (kop'i-rīt), *n.* [< *copy* + *right*, *n.*] Exclusive right to multiply and to dispose of copies of an intellectual production (*Drone*); the right which the law affords for protecting the produce of man's intellectual industry from being made use of by others without adequate recompense to him (*Broom and Hadley*). It is a right given by law for a limited number of years, upon certain conditions, to the originator of a book or other writing, painting, sculpture, design, photograph, musical composition, or similar production, or to his assignee. It corresponds to the *patent* of an invention.—**Copyright acts**, English and American statutes vesting the exclusive right of printing books, etc., in their authors or their assigns. The first copyright act was the English statute of 1709 (8 Anne, c. 21, or c. 19 in some editions).—**International copyright**, an international arrangement by which the right of an author residing in one country may be protected by copyright in such other countries as are parties to the arrangement.

copyright (kop'i-rīt), *v. t.* To secure a copyright of, as a book or play, by complying with the requirements of the law; enter for copyright.

copweb (kop'web), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *cobweb*.

coque (kok), *n.* [F., lit. a shell: see *cock*[4], *cockle*[2].] A small bow or loop of ribbon used in decorative trimming.

coquelicot (kok'li-kō), *n.* [Also written *coquelico*; F. *coquelicot*, formerly *coquelicoq*, wild poppy: so called from its resemblance in color to a cock's crest, the word being a variant of *coquelicoq*, *coquelicon*, *coquerico*, an imitation of the cry of a cock, cockadoodle-doo: see *cock*[1].] Wild poppy; corn-rose; hence, the color of wild poppy; a color nearly red, or red mixed with orange.

coquet†, *n.* and *a.* See *cocket*[3] and *coquette*.

coquet (kō-ket'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *coquetted*, ppr. *coquetting*. [= D. *koketteren* = G. *coquettiren* = Dan. *kokettere* = Sw. *kokettera*, < F. *coqueter*, coquet, flirt, orig. swagger or strut like a cock, < *coquet*, a little cock, hence a beau, fem. *coquette*, a coquette, as adj. coquettish: see *cocket*[3], *coquette*.] **I.** *trans.* To attempt, out of vanity, to attract the notice, admiration, or love of; entertain with compliments and amorous flattery; treat with an appearance of amorous tenderness.

You are *coquetting* a maid of honour. *Swift*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To trifle in love; act the lover from vanity; endeavor to gain admirers.

Young ashes pirouetted down,
Coquetting with young beeches.
Tennyson, Amphion.

Hence—**2.** To trifle, in general; act without seriousness or decision.

The French affair had dragged on. Elizabeth had *coquetted* with it as a kitten plays with a ball.
Froude, Hist. Eng., viii.

coquetoon (kok-e-tōn'), *n.* An antelope of western Africa, *Cephalophus rufilatus*. *P. L. Sclater*.

coquetry (kō'ket-ri), *n.*; pl. *coquetries* (-riz). [< F. *coquetterie*, < *coquette*, a coquette.] Effort to attract admiration, notice, or love, from vanity or for amusement; affectation of amorous tenderness; trifling in love.

Women . . . without a dash of *coquetry*.
Addison, Spectator.

Coquetry, with all its pranks and teasings, makes the spice to your dinner—the mulled wine to your supper.
D. G. Mitchell, Reveries of a Bachelor, ii.

=**Syn.** See *flirtation*.

Coquetta bark. See *bark*[2].

coquette (kō-ket'), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *coquet* (originally applied to men as well as to women); < F. *coquette*, a coquette, a flirt, a pert or flippant woman, prop. fem. of *coquet*, a beau, as adj. coquettish, flirting, lit. a little cock: see *cocket*[3], which is the same word in earlier form.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A woman who endeavors to gain the admiration of men; a vain, selfish, trifling woman, who endeavors to attract admiration and advances in love, for the gratification of her vanity; a flirt; a jilt.

A cold, vain and interested *coquette* . . . who could venture to flirt with a succession of admirers in the just confidence that no flame which she might kindle in them would thaw her own ice. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xix.

The slight *coquette*, she cannot love.
Tennyson, Early Sonnets, vii.

2. *pl.* A group of crested humming-birds, of the genus *Lophornis* (which see).

II.† *a.* Coquettish; like a coquette.

Coquet and Coy at once her Air,
Both study'd. *Congreve*, Amoret.

He was last week producing two or three letters which he writ in his youth to a *coquette* lady.
Addison, The Man of the Town.

coquettish (kō-ket'ish), *a.* [< *coquette* + *-ish*.] Like a coquette; of or pertaining to or characterized by or practising coquetry.

A *coquettish* manner.
H. Swinburne, Travels through Spain.

She meant to weave me a snare
Of some *coquettish* deceit.
Tennyson, Maud, vi.

coquettishly (kō-ket'ish-li), *adv.* In a coquettish manner.

coquillage (F. pron. kō-kē-lyäzh'), *n.* [F., a shell-animal, a shell, < *coquille*, a shell: see *coquille*, *cockle*[2].] In *decorative art*, an imitation of shells, or the use of forms borrowed from shells. This motive of decoration was common in the Louis XV. style. See *rococo*.

coquilla-nut (kō-kē'lyą-nut), *n.* The fruit of the palm *Attalea funifera*, one of the cocoanut group, a native of Brazil. The nut is 3 or 4 inches long, oval, of a rich brown color, and consists of a very hard, thick shell with two small kernels in the center. The shell is extensively used in turnery, and especially for making ornamental ends for umbrella-handles. See *piassava*.

coquille (kō-kēl'), *n.* [F., lit. a shell: see *cockle*[2].] A part of the guard of a sword-hilt. See *hilt* and *shell*.

coquillo (kō-kēl'yō), *n.* [Sp., a small shell, a cocoanut, etc.: see *cockle*[2].] The physic-nut, *Jatropha Curcas*.

coquimbite (kō-kim'bīt), *n.* [< *Coquimbo* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous sulphate of iron, of a white or yellowish color, forming beds in a trachytic rock in the province of Coquimbo, Chili. Also called *white copperas*.

coquimbo (kō-kim'bō), *n.* [S. Amer.] The burrowing owl of South America, *Speotyto cunicularia*. See *Speotyto*, and cut under *owl*.

coquina (kō-kē'nä), *n.* [< Sp. *coquina*, shell-fish in general, also cockle, dim. < L. *concha*, a shell: see *conch*, *cockle*[2].] A rock made up of fragments of marine shells, slightly consolidated by pressure and infiltrated calcareous matter. The name is chiefly applied to a rock of this kind occurring on the east coast of Florida, and used to some extent as a building material.

coquito (kō-kē'tō), *n.* [Sp., a small cocoanut, dim. of *coco*, cocoanut.] The *Jubæa spectabilis*, a very beautiful palm of Chili, allied to the cocoanut, and growing to a height of 40 or 50 feet. It bears numerous small edible nuts, and the sap, obtained by felling the trees, is boiled to a sweet syrup, which, under the name of palm-honey (*miel de palma*), is highly esteemed in the domestic economy of the Chilians.

cor[1] (kôr), *n.* [L. *cor* (*cord-*) = Gr. *καρδία* = E. *heart*: see *core*[1] and *heart*.] The heart, in the anatomical sense; the physiologically central organ of the system of blood-vessels.—**Cor Caroli.** [NL.: L. *cor* = E. *heart*; *Caroli*, gen. of ML. *Carolus*, Charles (in sense (*b*) with reference to Charles's Wain): see *heart* and *carl*.] (*a*) A heart made of silver or gold, sometimes set with jewels, symbolizing the heart of King Charles I. of England. It was worn or carried by enthusiastic royalists. (*b*) A yellowish star of the third magnitude, below and behind the tail of the Great Bear, designated by Flamsteed as 12 Canum Venaticorum, but treated as a constellation on the globe of Senex (London, 1740) and by some other English astronomers.—**Cor Hydræ** [L. (NL.), the heart of Hydra: *cor* = E. *heart*; *Hydræ*, gen. of *Hydra*], a star of the second magnitude in the southern constellation Hydra. See cut under *Hydra*.—**Cor Leonis** [L. (NL.), the heart of Leo: *cor* = E. *heart*; *leonis*, gen. of *leo*, a lion: see *lion*], another name for Regulus, a star of the first magnitude in the constellation Leo. See cut under *Leo*.—**Cor Scorpionis** [L., the heart of Scorpio: *cor* = E. *heart*; *scorpionis*, gen. of *scorpio(n-)*, a scorpion, the constellation Scorpio], another name for Antares, a star of the first magnitude in the zodiacal constellation Scorpio.—**Cor villosum** [NL., villous heart], a heart the external surface of which is made rough and shaggy by a pericarditic fibrinous exudation.

cor[2]†, *n.* See *core*[3], *corps*[2].

cor[3]†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A kind of fish.

A salmon, *cor*, or chevin,
Will feed you six or seven.
B. Jonson, The Honour of Wales.

cor[4] (kôr), *n.* [Heb.] A Hebrew and Phenician oil-measure, supposed to be equal to 96 United States (old wine) gallons. The cor (translated *measure*) is mentioned in Luke xvi. 7 as a dry measure. Also *chor*.

Concerning the ordinance of oil, the bath of oil, ye shall offer the tenth part of a bath out of the *cor*, which is an homer of ten baths. Ezek. xlv. 14.

cor-. Assimilated form of *com-*, *con-*, before *r*. See *com-*.

Cor. An abbreviation of *Corinthians*.

cora, *n.* See *corah*.

coracacromial (kor″ak-a-krō'mi-ąl), *a.* Same as *coraco-acromial*.

Coracia (kō-rā'si-ą), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760), < Gr. *κόραξ*, a raven, a crow: see *Corax*.] A genus of corvine birds, including the chough or red-legged crow, *C. graculus*, usually called *Pyrrhocorax* or *Fregilus graculus*. See cut under *chough*.

coracias (kō-rā'si-ąs), *n.* [Gr. *κορακίας*, a kind of raven or crow, < *κόραξ* (*κορακ-*), a raven, a crow: see *Corax*.] **1**†. An Aristotelian name of some bird described as being like a crow and red-billed: either the red-legged chough, *Pyrrhocorax graculus*, or the alpine, *P. alpinus*.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] In *modern ornith.*: (*a*†) Same as *Coracia*. *Vieillot*, 1816. (*b*) The typical genus of the family *Coraciidæ*, containing the true rollers, such as *Coracias garrula* of Europe and Africa, and other species, not related to crows, nor even of the same order of birds. See *roller*.

Common Roller (*Coracias garrula*).

Coraciidæ (kor-ą-sī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Coracias*, 2 (*b*), + *-idæ*.] A family of picarian birds, non-passerine and not related to the crows, belonging to the group of coccygomorphs, and typified by the genus *Coracias*. It contains the forms known as rollers, of the genera *Coracias*, *Eurystomus*, *Leptosomus*, *Brachypteracias*, *Atelornis*, and *Geobiastes*, of Africa, Asia, and Europe. The *Coraciidæ* are fissirostral, and related to the broadbills, todies, and motmots. The term has sometimes been made to cover an assemblage of all these birds together, but is now definitely restricted as above. Also written *Coracidæ*, *Coraciadæ*, *Coraciadidæ*.

Coraciinæ (ko-ras-i-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Coracias*, 2 (*b*), + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of the *Coraciidæ*, distinguishing the rollers proper (of the genera *Coracias* and *Eurystomus*) from the isolated Madagascan forms of the genera *Leptosomus* and *Brachypteracias*, which respectively represent other subfamilies. *G. R. Gray*. Also *Coracinæ*, *Coracianæ*, *Coraciana*, *Coraciadinæ*. See cut under *Coracias*.

Coracina† (kor-ą-sī′nä), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), ⟨ L. *corax* (*corac-*), a raven, crow: see *Corax* and *coracine*.] A genus name under which Vieillot grouped a number of heterogeneous species of birds, including certain fruit-crows of South America with some campophagine forms of the old world. It has been applied by other authors to sundry species of *Gymnoderinæ*, *Campephagidæ*, etc. The type was *Gymnoderus fœtidus*.

Coracinæ[1]† (kor-ą-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ L. *corax* (*corac-*), a raven, crow, + *-inæ*. Cf. *Coracina* and *coracine*.] A term applied by Swainson in 1831 to the South American fruit-crows, of the subfamily *Gymnoderinæ* of the family *Cotingidæ*. Also *Coracininæ*.

Coracinæ[2] (kor-ą-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Coraciinæ*.

coracine[1]†, (kor′ą-sin), *n.* [⟨ L. *coracīnus*, ⟨ Gr. *κορακῖνος*, also *κοράκινος*, a fish like a perch, found in the Nile, so called from its black color (cf. *κορακῖνος*, a young raven), ⟨ *κοράκινος*, adj., like a raven, ⟨ *κόραξ* (*κορακ-*), a raven: see *Corax*.] A fish anciently called *coracinus*, generally identified with the *Chromis chromis*, a species of the family *Pomacentridæ*. By the older authors it was identified with the *Sciæna* or *Corvina umbra* or *nigra* or with the *Umbrina cirrhosa*.

> The golden-headed *coracine* out of Egypt.
> *Middleton*, Game at Chess, v. 3.

coracine[2]†, *a.* [⟨ L. *coracinus*, ⟨ Gr. *κοράκινος*, like a raven, raven-black, ⟨ *κόραξ* (*κορακ-*), a raven: see *Corax*.] Black; raven-black.

Coracininæ† (ko-ras-i-nī′nē), *n. pl.* Same as *Coracinæ*[1]. *Bonaparte*, 1837; *Cabanis*, 1847.

coracioid (ko-ras′i-oid), *a.* [⟨ *Coracias* + *-oid*.] Roller-like; specifically, related to the *Coraciidæ*, or belonging to the *Coracioideæ*.

Coracioideæ (ko-ras-i-oi′dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Coracias* + *-oideæ*.] A superfamily of birds, including the families *Steatornithidæ*, *Podargidæ*, *Caprimulgidæ*, *Coraciidæ*, and *Leptosomatidæ*, or the oil-birds, podargues, goatsuckers, rollers, and kirumbos. See *coracioid*.

Coracirostres (ko-ras-i-ros′trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ L. *corax* (*corac-*), a raven, crow (see *Corax*), + *rostrum*, beak.] A general name of the corvine birds, considered as an order of *Passeres*. *A. E. Brehm*.

Fisherman with Coracle.

coracle (kor′ą-kl), *n.* [⟨ W. *corwgl*, also *cwrwgl*, a coracle, ⟨ *corwg*, *cwrwg*, a frame, carcass, boat, = Ir. *curachan*, a skiff: see *currach*.] A fisherman's boat used in Wales and on many parts of the Irish coast, made by covering a wicker frame with leather or oil-cloth; a kind of bull-boat. Also spelled *corracle*.

> And, as a *Coracle* that braves
> On Vaga's breast the fretful waves,
> This shell upon the deep would swim.
> *Wordsworth*, Blind Highland Boy.

coraco-acromial (kor″ą-kō-a-krō′mi-ąl), *a.* [⟨ *coraco*(*id*) + *acromion* + *-al*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the coracoid and the acromion. Also *coracacromial*.—**Coraco-acromial ligament**, a stout ligament which connects the acromion with the coracoid, and is one of the accessory structures which defend the shoulder-joint.

coracobrachial (kor″ą-kō-brā′ki-ąl), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ NL. *coracobrachialis*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* In *anat.*, pertaining to the coracoid and the brachium or upper arm, or to the humerus: applied to the coracobrachialis.

II. *n.* The coracobrachialis.

coracobrachialis (kor″ą-kō-brak-i-ā′lis), *a.* used as *n.*; pl. *coracobrachiales* (-lēz). [NL., ⟨ *coracoides*, coracoid, + L. *brachium*, arm: see *coracoid* and *brachial*.] A muscle which arises from the coracoid in common with the long head of the biceps, and is inserted into the shaft of the humerus. Its inner border forms for some distance the surgical guide to the brachial artery; its action tends to extend the upper arm. See cut under *muscle*.

coracoclavicular (kor″ą-kō-kla-vik′ū-lär), *a.* [⟨ *coraco*(*id*) + *clavicula* + *-ar*[3].] In *anat.*, pertaining to the coracoid and the clavicle.—**Coracoclavicular ligament**, a strong fibrous band passing between and binding together the clavicle and the coracoid. It is divided into two portions, called from their shape *conoid* and *trapezoid*.

coracocostal (kor″ą-kō-kos′tąl), *a.* Same as *costocoracoid*.

coracohumeral (kor″ą-kō-hū′mę-rąl), *a.* [⟨ *coraco*(*id*) + *humerus* + *-al*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the coracoid and the humerus.—**Coracohumeral ligament**, a fibrous band which forms a part of the capsular ligament of the shoulder-joint.

coracoid (kor′ą-koid), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ NL. *coracoides*, *coracoïdeus*, ⟨ Gr. *κορακοειδής*, like a raven or crow, ⟨ *κόραξ* (*κορακ-*), a raven or crow (see *Corax*), + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* 1. Shaped like a crow's beak.—2. Pertaining to the coracoid; connected with the coracoid: as, the *coracoid* ligament.—**Coracoid bone.** Same as II.—**Coracoid fontanelle**, a space or vacuity between or among several coracoid elements, as in batrachians.—**Coracoid process**, the coracoid of a mammal above a monotreme.

II. *n.* The distal or ventral element of the scapular arch, extending from the scapula to or toward the sternum, of whatever size, shape, or position: so named from the fact that in adult man it somewhat resembles the beak of a crow in size and shape. See cut under *scapula*. In reptiles, birds, and monotrematous mammals the coracoid is a comparatively large, distinct, and independent bone, articulated at one end with the shoulder-blade and at the other with the sternum. (See cuts under *hypocleidium* and *pectoral*.) In all mammals above the monotremes it is much reduced, becoming a mere process of the scapula, firmly ankylosed therewith and having no connection with the sternum, but normally having an independent center of ossification. In amphibians the coracoid varies in condition and relations, but when present conforms to the above definition. In batrachians the coracoid is divided by a large membranous space or fontanel into a coracoid proper, which lies behind this space, a persistently cartilaginous epicoracoid, which bounds the space internally, and a precoracoid in front of it. In fishes the term *coracoid* has been applied to several different parts, on the assumption of their homology with the coracoid of the higher vertebrates (see cut under *scapulocoracoid*): (*a*) by Cuvier and his followers, to the teleotemporal; (*b*) by Owen and others, to the prescapula; (*c*) by Parker and other late writers, to the hypocoracoid; (*d*) by Gill, to the inner cartilage of the scapular arch and the bones into which it is disintegrated in the higher fishes. See these names, and also *ectocoracoid*, *epicoracoid*, *hypercoracoid*, *precoracoid*, *procoracoid*.

coracoidal (kor-ą-koi′dąl), *a.* [⟨ *coracoid* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the coracoid.

coracoideus (kor-ą-koi′dē-us), *a.* used as *n.*; pl. *coracoidei* (-ī). [NL.: see *coracoid*.] The coracobrachial muscle.

coracomandibular (kor″ą-kō-man-dib′ū-lär), *a.* [⟨ *coraco*(*id*) + *mandibula* + *-ar*[3].] In *anat.*, pertaining to the coracoid bone and the mandible or lower jaw-bone: as, a *coracomandibular* muscle.

coracomandibularis (kor″ą-kō-man-dib-ū-lā′ris), *a.* used as *n.*; pl. *coracomandibulares* (-rēz). [NL.: see *coracomandibular*.] A coracomandibular muscle of some animals, as sharks, arising from the pectoral arch, and inserted into the lower jaw.

coracomorph (kor′ą-kō-môrf), *n.* One of the *Coracomorphæ*; a crow form.

Coracomorphæ (kor″ą-kō-môr′fē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Huxley, 1867), ⟨ Gr. *κόραξ* (*κορακ-*), a raven, a crow, + *μορφή*, form.] One of two great groups of birds (*Cypselomorphæ* being the other) into which Huxley divided his *Ægithognathæ*. It corresponds to the Linnean *Passeres* or the Cuvierian *Passerinæ* divested of certain non-conformable types, to the *Volucres* of Sundevall, and to the *Passeres* of most modern authors. It is an immense assemblage, containing a majority of all birds. They exhibit the typical passerine structure, or the "crow form." Their technical characters are: an ægithognathous palate; no basipterygoid processes; a forked manubrium sterni; the sternum single-notched behind and with short costiferous extent (with few exceptions); usually a hypoclidium; an accessory scapulohumeral bone; a mobile insistent hallux directed backward; a normal ratio of digital phalanges (2, 3, 4, 5); one carotid, the left; a syrinx presenting every degree of complexity; a nude oil-gland; and aftershafted plumage. Huxley was inclined to divide this great group primarily into two, one containing *Menura* (to which add *Atrichia*), the other all the rest. See *Passeres*.

coracomorphic (kor″ą-kō-môr′fik), *a.* [⟨ *Coracomorphæ* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Coracomorphæ*.

coracopectoral (kor″ą-kō-pek′tō-rąl), *a.* In *anat.*, connected with or connecting the coracoid and the thorax: as, a *coracopectoral* muscle.

coracopectoralis (kor″ą-kō-pek-tō-rā′lis), *a.* used as *n.*; pl. *coracopectorales* (-lēz). [NL.; as *coraco*(*id*) + *pectoral*.] The lesser pectoral muscle, or pectoralis minor, arising from the front of the chest, and inserted into the coracoid. *Coues*.

coraco-procoracoid (kor″ą-kō-prō-kor′ą-koid), *a.* [⟨ *coraco*(*id*) + *procoracoid*.] Pertaining to the coracoid and the procoracoid: as, a *coraco-procoracoid* symphyseal ligament.

coracoscapular (kor″ą-kō-skap′ū-lär), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ *coraco*(*id*) + *scapular*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the coracoid and the scapula.—2. Consisting of a coracoid and a scapula.

> The pectoral arch [of an osseous fish] always consists of a primarily cartilaginous *coraco-scapular* portion—which usually ossifies in two pieces, a coracoid below, and a scapula above—and of sundry membrane bones.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 137.

Coracoscapular angle, in *ornith.*, the inclination of the axes of the coracoid and of the scapula toward each other. It is normally less than 90°, as in nearly all birds, but in the ratite birds approaches 180°, thus affording one of the strong diagnostic marks of *Ratitæ* as compared with *Carinatæ*.—**Coracoscapular foramen.** See *foramen*.

II. *n.* That which consists of a coracoid and a scapula.

> Cartilages which are placed side by side and articulate with the *coraco-scapular*. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 138.

Also *scapulocoracoid*.

coracosteal (kor-ą-kos′tē-ąl), *a.* [⟨ *coracosteon* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the coracostea: as, a *coracosteal* ossification.

coracosteon (kor-ą-kos′tē-on), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κόραξ* (*κορακ-*), a raven, + *ὀστέον*, bone.] In *ornith.*, a separate ossification of the sternum, or breast-bone, in relation with the coracoid: a term correlated with *lophosteon*, *pleurosteon*, *metosteon*, and *urosteon*. *Parker*.

coracovertebral (kor″ą-kō-vėr′tē-brąl), *a.* [⟨ *coraco*(*id*) + *vertebra* + *-al*.] Belonging to the coracoid bone and the vertebræ: applied to that angle of the scapula which is formed by its coracoid and vertebral borders, in man the postero-superior angle.

coradicate (kō-rad′i-kāt), *a.* [⟨ *co-*[1] + *radicate*, *a.*] In *philol.*, of the same root; of the same ultimate origin. *Skeat*.

corage†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *courage*.

corah, cora (kō′rą), *n.* [⟨ Hind. *korā*, new, plain (as silk undyed).] An India-pattern silk handkerchief.—**Corah silk**, a light washable silk from the East Indies, of creamy-white color.

Corahism† (kō′rą-izm), *n.* [⟨ *Corah*, *Korah* (LL. *Core*), mentioned in Num. xvi. 1, etc., + *-ism*.] A factious, contentious, or rebellious spirit: in allusion to the factious action of Corah and his company as recounted in Numbers xvi. [Rare.]

> There are some, not thoughtless persons, who, in numerating the troublesome and scandalous things that have disturbed us in our New-English wilderness, have complained of a crime which they have distinguished by the name of *corahism*, or that litigious and levelling spirit with which the separation has been leavened.
> *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., vii. 1.

coral (kor′ąl), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *corall*, *corral*, *corrall*, ⟨ ME. *coral*, ⟨ OF. *coral*, F. *coral*, *corail* = Pr. *coralh* = Sp. Pg. *coral* = It. *corallo* = D. *koraal* = G. *koralle* = Dan. *koral* = Sw. *korall* = OBulg. *koralya* = Serv. *kraliyesh*, *kralish* = Pol. *koral* = Russ. *koralĭki*, *korallŭ*, dial. *krali*, = Lith. *koralus*, *karelkis* = Lett. *krele* = Hung. *kolaris*, *klaris*, ⟨ LL. *corallum* (NL. *corallium*), L. *corallius*, prop. *coralium*, *curalium*, ⟨ Gr. *κοράλλιον*, Ionic *κουράλιον*, coral, esp. red coral; ult. origin uncertain.] **I.** *n.* 1. A general term for the hard calcareous skeleton secreted by the marine cœlenterate polyps for their support and habitation (polypidom). The coral-pro-

ducing zoöphytes are usually compound animals, young buds sprouting from the body of the parent polyp and remaining connected with it on the same spot even after it is dead; so that a piece of coral may be regarded as the abode either of one compound animal or of a multitude of individuals. The coralline structure sometimes branches like a shrub, sometimes spreads like a fan, or assumes the appearance of a brain, a flower, a mushroom, etc. (See cut under *brain-coral*.) These structures sometimes, as in the Pacific and southern parts of the Indian ocean, form reefs from 20 yards to several miles in breadth, extending for hundreds of miles along the coasts, and also the peculiar coral islands known as *atolls*. (See *atoll*.) The more abundant reef-builders, at the more

1. Sea-fan Coral (*Gorgonia flabellum*). 2. Madrepore Coral (*Madrepora cervicornis*). 3. Mushroom Coral (*Fungia dentata*).

moderate depths, are the madrepores, astræids, porites, and meandrines, and, at depths of from 15 to 20 fathoms, the millepores and seriatopores—the great field of coral-development thus lying between low water and 20 fathoms. Coral is nearly a pure calcium carbonate, mixed with more or less horny or gelatinous matter. The fine red coral of commerce, much used for ornaments, is a sclerobasic coral, in appearance somewhat resembling a tree deprived of its leaves and twigs. It is found chiefly in the Mediterranean, where several coral fisheries exist, as off the coasts of Provence, Sardinia, etc. See *Coralligena*, *Corallium*, *Octocoralla*, *Sclerobasica*, *Sclerodermata*.

2. A child's toy, consisting of a branch of smooth coral with a ring attached, and usually with the addition of small bells and a whistle.

> I'll be thy nurse, and get a *coral* for thee,
> And a fine ring of bells.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, The Captain, iii. 5.
>
> Her infant grandame's *coral* next it grew,
> The bells she jingled and the whistle blew.
> *Pope*, R. of the L., v. 93.

3. The unimpregnated roe or eggs of the lobster, which when boiled assume the appearance of coral.—**4.** A fleshy-leafed crassulaceous house-plant, *Rochea coccinea*, native of South Africa, bearing bright-scarlet flowers.—**Black coral**, sclerobasic coral of the family *Antipathidæ*.—**Blue coral**, a coral of the family *Helioporidæ*, *Heliopora cærulea*, occurring in many of the coral reefs of the Pacific ocean.—**Cup-coral.** (*a*) A coral of the family *Cyathophyllidæ*. (*b*) Same as *corallite*, 2.—**Eporose, perforate, rugose, tabulate, tubulose coral.** See *Eporosa*, *Perforata*, *Rugosa*, *Tabulata*, *Tubulosa*.—**Millepore coral.** See *Hydrocorallinæ*, *Milleporidæ*.—**Mushroom coral**, coral of the family *Fungiidæ*.—**Organ coral, organ-pipe coral**, tubiporaceous coral; coral of the family *Tubiporidæ*.—**Pink coral**, a pale variety of red coral, used for ornaments.—**Red coral**, *Corallium rubrum*, an important genus of sclerobasic corals belonging to the order *Alcyonaria*, the polyps possessing eight fringed tentacles. Red coral is highly valued for the manufacture of jewelry, and is obtained from the coasts of Sicily, Italy, and other parts of the Mediterranean. See cut under *Coralligena*.—**Star coral**, coral of the family *Astræidæ*.

II. *a.* **1.** Made of coral; consisting of coral; coralline: as, a *coral* ornament; a *coral* reef. —**2.** Making coral; coralligenous: as, a *coral* polyp.—**3.** Containing coral; coraled; coralliferous: as, a *coral* grove.—**4.** Resembling coral; especially, of the color of commercial coral; pinkish-red; red: specifically, in *her.*, used of that color when described in blazoning a nobleman's escutcheon according to the system of precious stones. See *blazon*, n., 2.

> Forth from her *Coral* Lips such Folly broke.
> *Congreve*, Lesbia.

In ancient times the juggler, when he threw off his mantle, appeared in a tight scarlet or *coral* dress. *Brewer.*

Coral bean. See *bean*[1].—**Coral insect**, a coral polyp; one of the individual animals a colony of which makes a coral polypidom: a popular designation, now avoided by careful writers, the animal not being an "insect."—**Coral island**, an island the formation of which is due to the deposition of coral by polyps. See *atoll*.—**Coral lacquer, coral lac**, ornamental work in which the surface is carved in the thickness of a red lacquer, which is applied upon a foundation, usually of wood. See *lacquer*.—**Coral ore**, a curred lamellar variety of hepatic cinnabar from Idria, Carniola.—**Coral reef**, a reef of coral. See L. 1.—**Coral shoemaker**, a fish of the family *Teuthididæ* and genus *Teuthis* or *Acanthurus*, living in the coral reefs of the Seychelles.

coral-berry (kor′al-ber′i), *n.* The *Symphoricarpus vulgaris*, a shrub resembling the snowberry, but having the berries dark-red and clustered in the axils of the leaves.

coraled, coralled (kor′ald), *a.* [< *coral* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with coral; covered with coral.

coral-fish (kor′al-fish), *n.* **1.** A fish of the family *Chætodontidæ*.—**2.** A fish of the family *Pomacentridæ*.

corallaceous (kor-a-lā′shius), *a.* [< *coral* (LL. *corallum*) + *-aceous*.] Belonging to or of the nature of coral.

Corallaria (kor-a-lā′ri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < LL. *corallum*, coral (see *coral*), + *-aria*.] A former name of coral polyps and some other actinozoans: a loose synonym of *Coralligena*, or even of *Actinozoa*.

coralled, *a.* See *coraled*.

coralliferous (kor-a-lif′e-rus), *a.* [< LL. *corallum*, coral (see *coral*), + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]. Cf. *coralligerous*.] Containing or bearing coral; producing coral. Also *coralligerous*.

coralliform (kō-ral′i-fôrm), *a.* [< LL. *corallum*, coral (see *coral*), + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling coral in structure or shape.

Coralligena (kor-a-lij′e-nā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *coralligenus*: see *coralligenous*.] In some systems of classification, one of the primary divisions of the *Actinozoa*, the other being the *Ctenophora*. The mouth always has one or more circlets of tentacles, slender and conical, or short, broad, and fimbriated. The enterocœle is divided into 6, 8, or more intermesenteric chambers communicating with cavities in the tentacles; the mesenteries are thin and membranous, each ending aborally in a free edge, often thickened and folded, looking toward the center of the axial chamber; and the outer wall of the body has no large paddle-like cilia. Most *Coralligena* are fixed and may give

Red Coral of commerce, *Corallium rubrum*: portion of a branch of the sclerobasic polypidom or zoanthodeme, the cœnosarc divided longitudinally and partly removed, with two of the anthozoöids in section. (Magnified.)

A, *A*, cœnosarc or sclerobase, with deep longitudinal canals, *f*, *f*, and superficial irregular reticulated canals, *h*, *h*. *P*, hard axis of the coral, with longitudinal grooves, *g*, answering to the longitudinal vessels. *B*, an anthozoöid or polyp, with expanded tentacles, *d*; *k*, mouth; *m*, gastric sac; *i*, its inferior edge; *j*, mesenteries. *B*′, anthozoöid retracted in its cup, the tentacles, *d*, withdrawn into the intermesenteric chambers; *a*, festooned edges of the cup; *b*, part of the body which forms the projecting tube when the actinozoan is protruded; *c*, orifices of the cavities of the invaginated tentacles; *e*, circumoral cavity.

rise by gemmation to zoanthodemes of various shapes. The great majority have a hard skeleton, composed chiefly of carbonate of lime, in some of its forms known as *coral*, which may be deposited in spicula in the body, or form dense networks or plates of calcareous substance. The chief divisions of the *Coralligena* are the *Hexacoralla* and the *Octocoralla* (or *Alcyonaria*). The *Coralligena* include all the *Actinozoa* which form coral, and many which do not, as the sea-anemones, dead-men's-fingers, etc. Nearly all "corals" of ordinary language are hexacoralline; not, however, the red coral, with which the name is most popularly associated.

The Actinozoa comprehend two groups—the *Coralligena* and the Ctenophora. . . . In the *Coralligena* the outer wall of the body is not provided with bands of large paddle-like cilia. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 138.

coralligenous (kor-a-lij′e-nus), *a.* [< NL. *coralligenus*, < LL. *corallum*, coral (see *coral*), + L. *-genus*, producing: see *-genous*.] **1.** Producing coral: as, *coralligenous* zoöphytes.—**2.** Specifically, of or pertaining to the *Coralligena*; actinozoic.

coralligerous (kor-a-lij′e-rus), *a.* [< LL. *corallum*, coral (see *coral*), + L. *gerere*, bear, carry.] Same as *coralliferous*.

Corallidæ (kor-a-lī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corallium* + *-idæ*.] A family of corals, represented by the genus *Corallium*, containing the well-known red coral of commerce, *C. rubrum*. There is a hard homogeneous sclerobasic axis, on which the value of the coral depends. There are eight pinnately fringed tentacles and other characters separating the family so widely from most corals that it does not belong to the same order, but to the alcyonarian or octocoralline division of the *Coralligena*, many of which are not coralligenous; and its affinities are with the gorgoniaceous polyps, as the sea-fans, etc. See *Corallium*, *Coralligena*.

Corallinæ (kor-a-li-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corallium* + *-inæ*.] The *Corallidæ* regarded as a subfamily of *Gorgoniidæ*. *J. D. Dana*, 1846.

Corallimorphidæ (kor′a-li-môr′fi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corallimorpha* + *-idæ*.] A family of hexamerous *Actiniæ*, with a double corona of tentacles, a corona of marginal principal tentacles and a corona of intermediate accessory tentacles. The septa are slightly differentiated, and are all furnished with reproductive organs. The muscular system is weak in all parts of the body, and there is no circular muscle.

Corallimorphus (kor′a-li-môr′fus), *n.* [NL. (Mosely, 1877); prop. *Coralliomorphus*; < Gr. κοράλλιον, coral (see *coral*), + μορφή, form.] The typical genus of the family *Corallimorphidæ*.

corallin, *n.* See *coralline*, 3.

Corallina (kor-a-lī′nā), *n.* [NL., fem. of LL. *corallinus*: see *coralline*.] A genus of calcareous algæ, with erect filiform articulated fronds and opposite branches. There are over 30 species, mostly tropical, the most common species, *C. officinalis*, ranging far northward. It grows everywhere within tide-mark, and forms an object of great beauty in rock-pools, from its graceful structure and beautiful rose-colored or purple hues.

Corallina officinalis.

1. Portion of a frond, about one-half natural size. 2. Tip of a branch, bearing a receptacle and cut longitudinally, exposing the carpospores.

Corallinaceæ (kor′a-li-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corallina* + *-aceæ*.] Same as *Corallineæ*.

Corallinæt, *n. pl.* The corallines, indiscriminately.

coralline (kor′a-lin), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *corallinus*, coral-red, < *corallum*, coral: see *coral* and *-ine*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Consisting of or containing coral; resembling coral; coral. Specifically—**2.** Having a color somewhat resembling that of red coral; red, pinkish-red, or reddish-yellow.

> A paste of a red *coralline* color, pale when broken, and reddish yellow under the fracture.
> *Birch*, Ancient Pottery, iv. 5.

Coralline deposits. See *deposit*.—**Coralline ware**, pottery made in the south of Italy during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, having a red paste resembling that of the classical Samian ware. The vessels have, in general, fantastic shapes. *H. Syer Cuming*.—**Coralline zone**, a depth of the sea in which corallines abound, in some classifications the third from the shore, extending from 15 or 25 to 35 or 50 fathoms, in the north temperate seas.

II. *n.* **1.** A seaweed with rigid calcareous fronds: so called from its resemblance to coral. See *Corallina*.—**2.** A coral or other zoöphyte or actinozoan: a term extended also to polyzoans or moss-animalcules, and to some of the hydrozoans.—**3.** [In this sense commonly *corallin*.] A dye, prepared commercially by heating together phenol, anhydrous oxalic acid, and oil of vitriol, and producing a very unstable color. It forms a reddish-green mass which yields a yellow powder, consisting of aurin ($C_{19}H_{14}O_3$) with other similar substances. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in hydrochloric acid and alcohol. Its presence in articles of clothing has sometimes caused serious cutaneous eruptions. Red corallin, or peony-red as it is sometimes called, is produced from yellow corallin by the action of ammonia at a high temperature.

Corallineæ (kor-a-lin′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corallina* + *-eæ*.] A suborder of algæ, including nearly all the calcareous *Floridæ*, and classed by the earlier writers with the corals. They are rose-colored or purple, foliaceous or filiform, jointed or inarticulate, with the highly differentiated organs of fructification borne in distinct conceptacles either externally or immersed in the fronds. They are especially abundant in the tropics. Also *Corallinaceæ*.

corallinite (kor′a-lin-īt), *n.* [< *coralline* + *-ite*[2].] A fossil coralline; the fossil polypidom of coral polyps; fossil coral. Also *corallite*.

corallinoid (kor′a-lin-oid), *a.* [< *coralline* + *-oid*.] Same as *coralloid*.

> A broken, granulose or *corallinoid* crust.
> *E. Tuckerman*, N. A. Lichens, i. 127.

Coralliophila (kor′a-li-of′i-lā), *n.* [NL. (Adams, 1858), < Gr. κοράλλιον, coral (see *coral*), + φίλος, loving.] A genus of rhachiglossate pectini-

branchiate gastropodous mollusks, of the family *Coralliophilidæ*.

Coralliophilidæ (kor′a-li-ō-fil′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coralliophila* + *-idæ*.] A family of gastropods, typified by the genus *Coralliophila*.

corallite (kor′a-līt), *n.* [< *coral* (LL. *corallum*) + *-ite*[2].] 1. Same as *corallinite*.—2. The calcareous secretion or hard skeleton of a single individual coral polyp in a composite coral mass, compound coral, or coral polypidom. Also called *cup-coral*.

The skeleton thus formed, freed of its soft parts, is a "cup coral," and receives the name of a *corallite*. . . . The *corallites* may be distinct and connected only by a substance formed by calcification of the cœnosarc, which is termed cœnenchyma; or the thecæ may be imperfectly developed, and the septa of adjacent *corallites* run into one another. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 139.

corallitic (kor-a-lit′ik), *a.* [< *corallite* + *-ic*.] Containing or resembling coral.

The *coralitic* [marble] resembling ivory, from Asia Minor. *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 309.

Corallium (kō-ral′i-um), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1801) (cf. LL. *corallum*, L. *corālium*, *curalium*), < Gr. *κοράλλιον*, Ionic *κουράλιον*, coral, esp. red coral: see *coral*.] The typical genus of corals of the family *Coralliidæ*, containing only one species, *C. rubrum*, the red coral of commerce. See cut under *Coralligena*.

coralloid (kor′a-loid), *a.* and *n.* [< *coral* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling coral in form; branching or otherwise shaped like coral; coralliform. Also *corallinoid*, *coralloidal*.

II. *n.* A polyzoan or moss-animalcule, as some of the corallines, likened to a coral polyp.

coralloidal (kor-a-loi′dal), *a.* [As *coralloid* + *-al*.] Same as *coralloid*. *Sir T. Browne*.

Corallorhiza (kor″a-lō-rī′zä), *n.* [NL., < LL. *corallum* (Gr. *κοράλλιον*), coral (see *coral*), + Gr. *ῥίζα*, a root.] A small genus of plants, natural order *Orchidaceæ*, consisting of brown or yellowish leafless herbs, parasitic on roots, and found in shady woods in the northern hemisphere. The species are popularly known as *coralroot*, from the coral-like rootstocks. *C. innata* is the most common European species, while *C. multiflora* and *C. odontorhiza* are frequent in the United States.

corallum (kō-ral′um), *n.* [LL., red coral: see *coral*.] Coral; a coral; the skeleton of a coral polypidom; the calcified tissue of the coralligenous actinozoans.

coral-mud (kor′al-mud), *n.* Decomposed coral; the sediment or mud formed by the disintegration of coral.

coral-plant (kor′al-plant), *n.* The *Jatropha multifida*, a tall euphorbiaceous plant, frequently cultivated in the gardens of India for its handsome scarlet flowers and deeply cut foliage.

coral-rag (kor′al-rag), *n.* In *geol.*, a provincial term for the highest member of the middle oölitic series, a variety of limestone containing an abundance of petrified corals.

coralroot (kor′al-röt), *n.* A plant of the genus *Corallorhiza*. Also called *coralwort*.

coral-snake (kor′al-snāk), *n.* One of many different serpents, some of which are venomous and others not, which are marked with red zones, suggesting the color of coral. (*a*) The species of the genus *Elaps*, as *E. fulvius*, the harlequin-

Coral-snake (*Elaps corallina*).

snake of the southern United States, beautifully ringed with red, yellow, and black, and especially *E. corallina*. These serpents are poisonous. (*b*) Various innocuous colubrine serpents, as of the genera *Oxyrhopus*, *Ophibolus*, *Erythrolampris*, and *Pliocercus*. (*c*) Some tortricine serpents, as *Tortrix scytale* of South America.

coral-stitch (kor′al-stich), *n.* A stitch used in embroidery, which gives an irregular branched appearance like that of fine coral, the thread being laid upon the surface and held in place by stitches taken at intervals.

coral-tree (kor′al-trē), *n.* A plant of the leguminous genus *Erythrina*. There are several species, natives of Africa, India, and America. They are shrubs or trees with trifoliolate leaves, and scarlet spikes of papilionaceous flowers, followed by long constricted pods inclosing bright-red seeds. The coral-tree of India is *E. Indica*; of the West Indies, *E. Corallodendron*.

coral-wood (kor′al-wůd), *n.* A fine hard cabinet-wood of South American origin, susceptible of a fine polish. When first cut it is yellow, but it soon changes to a beautiful red or coral.

coralwort (kor′al-wėrt), *n.* 1. The popular name of *Dentaria bulbifera*, a cruciferous plant found in woods and coppices in the southeast of England. Also called *toothwort* or *tooth-violet*.—2. Same as *coralroot*.

coral-zone (kor′al-zōn), *n.* The depth of the sea at which corals abound; a sea-zone in which corals flourish.

corami (kō-rä′mi), *n. pl.* [It., pl. of *corame* (> ML. *coramen*), orig. a hide, < L. *corium*, leather: see *corium*.] Wall-hangings of leather. They were in general use in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and also at an earlier period. Such hangings are sometimes decorated with stamped patterns similar to those used for bookbindings, and sometimes are richly embossed with a pattern in relief, colored, gilded, and silvered. The separate pieces of leather are necessarily small, and it is common to secure them at the corners by a boss or nail-head, which holds the corners of four squares at once.

coram judice (kō′ram jö′di-sē). [L.: *coram*, prep., before the eyes, in presence, in sight, perhaps < *c-*, appar. a relic of some prep., 'at' or 'before,' + *os* (*or-*), the mouth, face, or the related *ora*, edge, border (orig. lip, mouth?) (see *oral*); *judice*, abl. of *judex* (*judic-*), a judge: see *judicial*, *judge*, *n.*, etc.] Before a judge having legal jurisdiction of the matter.

coram nobis (kō′ram nō′bis). [L.: *coram*, before; *nobis*, abl. of *nos*, we, pl. of *ego*, I: see *coram judice* and *ego*.] Before us (that is, constructively, the king or queen): a term used in certain writs issued by the English Court of King's or Queen's Bench.

coram non judice (kō′ram non jö′di-sē). [L.: see *coram judice* and *non*.] Before one not the proper judge; before one who has not legal jurisdiction of the matter: a law term.

coram paribus (kō′ram par′i-bus). [L.: *coram*, before; *paribus*, abl. pl. of *par*, equal: see *coram judice*, and *par*, *peer*.] Before equals; before one's peers: formerly used of the attestation of deeds, which could be done in this way only.

coram populo (kō′ram pop′ū-lō). [L.: *coram*, before; *populo*, abl. of *populus*, people: see *coram judice* and *popular*.] Before the people; in sight of spectators.

coran[1]†, *n.* See *currant*[2].

Coran[2], *n.* See *Koran*.

coranach, *n.* See *coronach*.

corance[1]†, *n.* Same as *crants*.

When thou hadst stolen her dainty rose-*corance*.
Chapman (?), Alphonsus, Emperor of Germany, v. 2.

corance[2]†, *n.* See *currant*[2].

corant[1]†, *a.* and *n.* See *courant*[1], *current*[1].

corant[2]†, *n.* See *courant*[2].

corant[3]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *currant*[2].

coranto[1]†, *n.* See *courant*[2].

coranto[2], *n.* See *courant*[3].

Corax (kō′raks), *n.* [NL., < L. *corax*, < Gr. *κόραξ*, a raven or crow, akin to L. *corvus*, a crow: see *Corvus*, *corbie*.] 1. A genus of ravens; the specific name of the common raven, *Corvus corax*, made a generic name by Bonaparte, 1850. See cut under *raven*.—2. A provisional genus name applied to certain minute triangular solid fossil sharks' teeth, chiefly of the Cretaceous age. *Agassiz*, 1843.—3. In *entom.*, same as *Steropus*.

coray, *n.* See *koray*.

corazin†, **corazine**† (kor′a-zin), *n.* [< ML. *corazina*, < It. *corazza* = F. *cuirasse*, cuirass: see *cuirass*.] A defensive garment for the body; the broigne or the gambeson. See these words.

corb[1] (kôrb), *n.* [= D. *korf* = OHG. *corb*, *chorb*, *corp*, *chorp*, MHG. *chorb*, *choreb*, *korp*, G. *korb* = Dan. *kurv* = Sw. *korg*, perhaps < L. *corbis*, a basket.] 1†. A basket; an alms-basket. Specifically—2. In *mining*, a vessel of sheet-iron used in raising coal from the bottom of the shaft; a corf.

corb[2] (kôrb), *n.* [Also *corbe*, abbr. of *corbel*[1], q. v.] In *arch.*, a corbel.

A bridge ybuilt in goodly wize
With curious *Corbes* and pendants graven faire.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 6.

corb[3]† (kôrb), *n.* An abbreviated form of *corban*.

corban (kôr′ban), *n.* [Heb. *korbān*, an offering, sacrifice, < *karab*, approach, bring, offer. Cf. *corbana*.] 1. In *Judaism*, an offering of any sort to God, particularly in fulfilment of a vow. To the rules laid down in Lev. xxvii. and Num. xxx. concerning vows, the rabbins added the rule that a man might interdict himself by vow not only from using for himself any particular object, for example food, but also from giving or receiving it. The thing thus interdicted was considered as corban. A person might thus release himself from any inconvenient obligation under plea of corban—a practice which Christ reprehended, as annulling the spirit of the law.

But ye say, If a man shall say to his father or mother, It is *Corban*, that is to say, a gift, by whatsoever thou mightest be profited by me; he shall be free. Mark vii. 11.

Origen's account of the *corban* system is that children sometimes refused assistance to parents on the ground that they had already contributed to the poor fund, from which they alleged their parents might be relieved.
W. Smith, Bible Dict.

2†. Same as *corbana*.

The ministers of religion, who derive their portion of temporals from his title, who live upon the *corban*, and eat the meat of the altar.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 64.

3. In the Coptic liturgy, the eucharistic oblate or host, divisible into nine parts, the central one of which is called the *spoudicon*. See *despoticon* and *pearl*.

corbana (kôr-bā′nä), *n.* [ML., var. of LL. *corbona*, perhaps < Heb. *korbān*: see *corban*, 2.] In the *early church*, the treasury of the basilica, into which the alms and offerings of the faithful were carried, and whence they were transferred to the bishop's house. *Walcott*.

corbe[1]†, *a.* An obsolete form of *curb*.

corbe[2]†, *n.* See *corb*[2].

corbeil (kôr′bel), *n.* [< F. *corbeille*, OF. *corbeille*, f. (OF. also *corbeil*, m.), < LL. *corbicula*, dim. of L. *corbis*, a basket: see *corb*[1], and cf. *corbel*[1].] 1. In *fort.*, a small basket or gabion, to be filled with earth and set upon a parapet, to shelter men from the fire of besiegers.—2. In *arch.* and *decorative art*, an ornament in the form of a basket containing flowers, fruits, etc.

1

corbeille (kôr′bēl), *n.* [F.] Same as *corbeil*.

corbel[1] (kôr′bel), *n.* [Also *corbell*, *corbil*, *corbill* (cf. *corbeil*), < OF. *corbel*, F. *corbeau*, a corbel, prop. a little basket, = Pg. *corbelha*, f., = It. *corbello*, < ML. **corbellus*, m., *corbella*, f. (also *corbulus*, m.), dim. of L. *corbis*, a basket: see *corb*[1], *corb*[2], *corbeil*. Cf. *corbet*.] 1. In *arch.*, a piece of stone, wood, or iron projecting from the vertical face of a wall to support some superincumbent object. Corbels are of great variety in form, and are ornamented in many ways. They are much used in medieval architecture, forming supports for the beams of floors and of roofs, the machicolations of fortresses, the labels of doors and windows, etc.

2

Corbels.

1, from palace of St. Louis, Paris, 13th century; 2, from church of Saint-Gilles-lez-Arles, France, 12th century.

The *corbells* were carved grotesque and grim.
Scott, L. of L. M., ii. 9.

From the grinning *corbels* that support the balconies hang tufts of gem-bright ferns and glowing clove-pinks.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 199.

2. The vase or drum of the Corinthian column: so called from its resemblance to a basket.—3. In *entom.*, the truncated oval tip of the tibia, when, as in many *Rhynchophora*, the insertion of the tarsus is a little above the tip on the inner side. The corbel is fringed with stiff hairs, and takes various forms, which are important characters in classification. It is said to be *open* when it is broken on the inner

side by the articular cavity of the tarsus; *closed*, when the cavity does not attain it and the oval margin is complete; *cavernose*, when the external margin is produced and curved over the corbel, like a roof.

corbel[1] (kôr′bel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *corbeled* or *corbelled*, ppr. *corbeling* or *corbelling*. [< *corbel*[1], *n.*] 1. To support on corbels.—2. In *arch.*, to expand by extending each member of a series beyond the one below it.

corbel[2]† (kôr′bel), *n.* [< ME. **corbel, corbyal*, < OF. *corbel*, F. *corbeau*, a raven, dim. of *corp, corb, corf*, < L. *corvus*, a raven, a crow: see *Corvus, corbie.*] A raven or crow; a corbie.

corbeling, corbelling (kôr′bel-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *corbel*[1], *v.*] In *building*, an overlapping arrangement of stones, bricks, etc., each course projecting beyond the one below it.

Corbel-steps.—Castle of Schaffhausen, Switzerland.

corbel-piece (kôr′bel-pēs), *n.* A wooden support or bracket; a bolster; a corbel.

corbel-steps (kôr′bel-steps), *n. pl.* Steps into which the sides of gables from the eaves to the apex are sometimes formed. Also called *corbie-steps* and *crow-steps*.

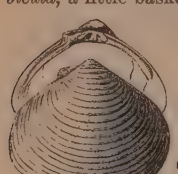
corbel-table (kôr′bel-tā″bl), *n.* A projecting course, a parapet, a tier of windows, an arcade, an entablature, or other architectural arrangement, which rests upon a series of corbels.

Corbel-table.—Cathedral of Chartres, France, 13th century.

corbet†, *n.* [< ME. *corbet*, < OF. *corbete, corbette, courbette*, a sort of ornamental edging, appar. equiv. to *corbel*[1] in arch., but in form as if fem. dim. of *corbe, courbe*, < L. *curvus*, bent, arched: see *corb*[1], *curve, a.*] Same as *corbel*[1].

Corbetz and imageries. *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 1304.

corbicula[1] (kôr-bik′ū-lą), *n.* [NL., < LL. *corbicula*, a little basket, fem. dim. of L. *corbis*, a basket: see *corb*[1].] 1. In *entom.*, same as *corbiculum*.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of siphonate bivalve mollusks, of the family *Cyrenidæ* (or *Cycladidæ* or *Corbiculidæ*). *C. consobrina* is an example.



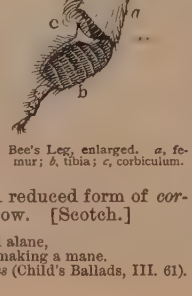
Corbicula consobrina.

corbicula[2], *n.* Plural of *corbiculum*.

corbiculate (kôr-bik′ū-lāt), *a.* [< *corbiculum, corbicula*[1], + *-ate*[1].] In *entom.*, flat, smooth, and fringed with strong incurved hairs, forming a kind of basket in which pollen is carried: applied to the posterior tibia of a bee, as of the hive-bee and bumblebee.

Corbiculidæ (kôr-bi-kū′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corbicula*[1], 2, + *-idæ*.] A family of bivalves, typified by the genus *Corbicula:* same as *Cyrenidæ*.

corbiculum (kôr-bik′ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *corbicula* (-lą). [NL., neut. dim. of L. *corbis*, a basket. Cf. *corbicula*[1].] In *entom.*, a smooth or concave space, fringed with stiff hairs, on the inner side of the tibia or basal joint of the tarsus of a bee. It serves as a receptacle for the pollen which the bee collects and carries to its nest. Also *corbicula*.



Bee's Leg, enlarged. *a*, femur; *b*, tibia; *c*, corbiculum.

corbie, corby (kôr′bi), *n.*; pl. *corbies* (-biz). [A reduced form of *corbin*, q. v.] A raven or crow. [Scotch.]

As I was walking all alane,
I heard twa *corbies* making a mane.
The Twa Corbies (Child's Ballads, III. 61).

Corbie messenger, a messenger who returns either not at all or too late: in allusion to the raven sent out of the ark by Noah, which did not return. [Scotch.]—**Corbie oats**, a species of black oats.

corbie-steps (kôr′bi-steps), *n. pl.* [Altered from *corbel-steps;* also called *crow-steps*, as if steps for *corbies* or *crows* to sit on.] Same as *corbel-steps*. [Scotch.]

corbil (kôr′bil), *n.* See *corbel*[1].

corbin†, *n.* [In mod. use only as Sc. *corbie*, q. v.; ME. *corbin, corbun*, < OF. *corbin*, a raven or crow, dim. (cf. OF. *corbin*, adj., < L. *corvinus:* see *corvine*) of *corp, corb, corf*, < L. *corvus*, a raven or crow: see *Corvus*, and cf. *corbel*[2].] A raven; a crow.

Corbinæ (kôr-bī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corbis* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of lucinoid bivalves, typified by the genus *Corbis*. The shell is generally ovate, the muscular impressions are subequal and broadly ovate, and the ligament is external.

Corbis (kôr′bis), *n.* [NL., < L. *corbis*, a basket: see *corb*[1].] A genus of siphonate bivalve mollusks, of the family *Lucinidæ*, having an oval ventricose sculptured shell with denticulate margin, simple pallial line, and two large and two lateral teeth in each valve.

Corbis elegans.

corbivau (kôr-bi-vō′), *n.* [< F. *corbiveau*, name of the bird in Le Vaillant's "Oiseaux d'Afrique"; < *corbeau*, a raven (see *corbel*[2], *corbie, Corvus*), + *vauteur*, a vulture: see *Corvultur.*] A large corvine bird of Africa, *Corvultur albicollis*.

corbula (kôr′bū-lą), *n.* [NL., < L. *corbula*, a little basket, dim. of *corbis*, a basket: see *corb*[1].] 1. Pl. *corbulæ* (-lē). In *Hydrozoa*, as in the genus *Aglaophenia* of the family *Plumulariidæ*, a common receptacle in which groups of gonangia are inclosed. It is formed by the union of lateral processes from that region of the hydrosoma which bears the gonophores, these processes being in some respects comparable to the hydrophyllia of the *Calycophoridæ*. *Huxley.*

Certain of the branches or pinnæ [in *Plumulariidæ*] are at times replaced by cylindrical structures which are covered with rows of nematophores, and are the cups or baskets in which the generative zoöids are developed; they are termed *corbulæ*, and in some genera are metamorphosed branches, while in others they are modified pinnæ. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 87.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of siphonate bivalve mollusks, of the family *Myidæ*, or type of a family *Corbulidæ*, related to the common cob or clam.

Corbulacea, Corbulaceæ (kôr-bū-lā′sē-ą, -ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corbula*, 2, + *-acea, -aceæ*.] Same as *Corbulidæ*.

Corbulidæ (kôr-bū′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corbula*, 2, + *-idæ*.] A family of bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Corbula*. The animal has the mantle mostly closed and the siphons united, short and fringed; the shell is inequivalve and gapes in front, and its hinge has a recurved tooth in one valve fitting into a gosset in the other. There are numerous species, living in the mud or sand of the sea-shore or estuaries. Also *Corbulacea, Corbulaceæ*.

corbuloid (kôr′bū-loid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Corbula*, 2, + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Characteristic of or relating to the *Corbulidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Corbulidæ*.

corcass (kôr′kas), *n.* [< Ir. and Gael. *corcach*, a marsh, moor, Ir. *corrach, currach*, a marsh, bog. Cf. W. *cors*, a bog, fen.] In Ireland, a salt marsh: applied to the salt marshes which border on the estuary of the Shannon, and on other rivers.

Corchorus (kôr′kō-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόρχορος*, also *κόρκορος*, a wild plant of bitter taste.] 1. A genus of tropical plants, natural order *Tiliaceæ*. They are herbs or small shrubs with serrated leaves and small yellow flowers. There are several species, of which the most remarkable and most widely diffused is *C. olitorius*, which is cultivated in Egypt as a pot-herb. It is sold by the Jews about Aleppo, and hence it is sometimes called *Jews'-mallow*. This and a closely allied species (*C. capsularis*, Chinese hemp) are much cultivated in India and eastern Asia, for the fine, soft, and silky fiber of the inner bark, which is known as jute- or gunny-fiber. It is much used in the manufacture of carpets and gunny-bags, and is the material of which the genuine Algerian curtains, cloths of Smyrna, and tapestries of Teheran and Herat are made. *C. siliquosus* is a common species of the West Indies and Central America. See *jute*.

2. [*l. c.*] An ornamental shrubby plant of Japan, *Kerria Japonica*, of the natural order *Rosaceæ*, with showy, usually double, yellow flowers, frequently cultivated in gardens.

corclet, corculet (kôr′kl, -kūl), *n.* [< L. *corculum*, dim. of *cor* (*cord-*) = E. *heart.*] In *bot.*, an old name for the cor seminis (heart of the seed), or embryo.

corculum† (kôr′kū-lum), *n.*; pl. *corcula* (-lą). [L.: see *corcle.*] Same as *corcle*.

cord[1] (kôrd), *n.* [Also *chord*, now conventionally preferred in certain senses (see *chord*); < ME. *cord, corde*, a string, rope, < OF. *corde*, F. *corde*, a string, cord, chord, cord (of wood), = Pr. Pg. It. *corda* = Sp. *cuerda*, < ML. *corda*, L. *chorda*, a string, < Gr. *χορδή*, the string of a musical instrument; prop. a string of gut, catgut, pl. guts, akin to *χολάδες*, guts, L. *haru-spex*, inspector of entrails, Icel. *görn, garnir*, guts, E. *yarn.*] 1. A string or small rope composed of several strands of thread or vegetable fiber, twisted or woven together.

She [Rahab] let them down by a *cord* through the window. Josh. ii. 15.

Thus, with my *cord*
Of blasted hemp, by moonlight twin'd,
I do thy sleepy body bind.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iii. 1.

2. Something resembling a cord in form or function. Specifically—(*a*) A string of a stringed musical instrument. (*b*) In *anat.*, a part resembling a cord; a chorda: as, the spinal *cord;* the umbilical *cord;* the vocal *cords*. See below.

3. A quantity of firewood or other material, originally measured with a cord or line; a pile containing 128 cubic feet, or a pile 8 feet long, 4 feet high, and 4 feet broad. There have been some local variations in England: thus, in Sussex it was 3 by 3 by 14 feet, coming substantially to the same solid contents; in Derbyshire there were cords of 128, 155, and 162½ cubic feet. Similar measures are in use in other countries. In France, before the adoption of the metric system, it was likewise called a *corde;* there were three kinds, containing respectively 64, 56, and 112 French cubic feet. In Germany the similar measure is called a *klafter;* in Gotha and Brunswick it is 6 by 6 by 3 local feet.

4. A measure of length in several countries. In Spain the *cuerda* is 8½ varas, or equal to 23⅝ English feet. At Botzen, Tyrol, the *corda* is 8 feet 10 inches English measure.

5. A measure of land. In Brittany it was 73.6 English square yards.—6. Figuratively, any influence which binds, restrains, draws, etc.: a frequent use of the term in Scripture: as, the *cords* of the wicked (Ps. cxxix. 4); the *cords* of his sins (Prov. v. 22); *cords* of vanity (Isa. v. 18); the *cords* of a man—that is, the bands or influence of love (Hos. xi. 4).

Lower'd softly with a threefold *cord* of love
Down to a silent grave. *Tennyson*, Fair Women.

7. A strong ribbed fustian; corduroy.

My short, black, closely buttoned tunic and *cord* riding-breeches seemed to fill them with amazement.
O'Donovan, Merv, xvi.

8. In *fancy weaving*, the interval between two vertical lines of the design.—**False vocal cords**, prominent folds of mucous membrane on either side of the larynx, above the true vocal cords, inclosing the superior thyro-arytenoid ligaments, forming the superior boundary of the opening into the ventricles of the larynx, and not directly concerned in the production of vocal sound.—**Genital cord**, in *embryol.*, a structure resulting from the union of a Müllerian and a Wolffian duct in the female, as in most mammals, including the human species.—**Maitland cord**, in *weaving*, a cord extending along the wooden shafts of leaves, to which the heddles are fastened with knots. *E. H. Knight.*—**Spermatic cord**, in *anat.*, the bundle of tissues by which the testicle hangs, consisting essentially of a vas deferens or sperm-duct, the spermatic blood-vessels, nerves derived from the sympathetic, and a cremaster muscle with its vessels and nerves, bundled together with connective tissue.—**Spinal cord.** See *spinal.*—**Umbilical cord**, the navel-string, funis, or funicle, by which a fetus is attached to the placenta and so to the womb, consisting essentially of the umbilical blood-vessels, together with a quantity of gelatinous tissue called the jelly of Wharton, bound up in the amniotic membrane.—**Vocal cords**, the free median borders of two folds of mucous membrane within the larynx, bounding the anterior two thirds of the glottis on either side. Each is formed by the free median edge of an elastic (inferior thyro-arytenoid) ligament running from the angle of the thyroid cartilage to the vocal process of the arytenoid, and covered with thin and closely adherent mucous membrane. When they are approximated and tightened, the air forced through them from the lungs causes them to vibrate and produce vocal sound. Also called *true vocal cords* and *inferior vocal cords*.

cord[1] (kôrd), *v. t.* [< *cord*[1], *n.*] 1. To bind with cord or rope; fasten with cords: as, to *cord* a trunk.—2. To pile up, as wood or other material, for measurement and sale by the cord.—3. In *bookbinding*, to tie (a book) firmly between two boards until it is dry, so as to insure perfect smoothness in the cover.

cord[2]† (kôrd), *v. i.* [ME. *corden*, short for *acorden*, E. *accord*, q. v.] To accord; harmonize; agree.

For if a peyntour wolde peynte a pike
With asses feet, and hedde it as an ape,
It *cordeth* naught. *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1043.

cordactes, *n.* Plural of *cordax*.

cordage (kôr′dāj), *n.* [< F. *cordage* (= Sp. *cordaje* = Pg. *cordagem*), < *corde*, cord, + *-age:* see *cord*[1], *n.*, and *-age*.] Ropes and cords, in a collective sense; especially, the ropes or cords

in the rigging of a ship; hence, something resembling ropes, as twisted roots or vines.

If our sinews were strong as the *cordage* at the foot of an oak. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 531.

A cluster of trees, with tangled *cordage* of grape vines. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, ii. 3.

The *cordage* creaks and rattles in the wind. *Lowell*, Columbus.

cordaicanthus (kôr-dī-kan'thus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < *Corda(ites)* + Gr. *ἄκανθος*, acanthus.] The name proposed by Grand' Eury for fossil flowers of various species of *Cordaites*.

cordaicarpus (kôr-dī-kär'pus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < *Corda(ites)* + Gr. *καρπός*, fruit.] The name given by Grand' Eury to certain seeds found among the remains of *Cordaites*, and now known to be the fruit of that genus. See *Cordaites*.

Cordaites (kôr-dā-ī'tēz), *n.* [NL.; named by Unger from A. J. *Corda*, a German botanist (1809–49).] A genus of fossil plants, widely distributed, very characteristic of the Carboniferous epoch, and especially of the coal-measures of that age. They were arborescent plants, sometimes attaining a great size (120 to 130 feet in altitude and 18 to 20 inches in diameter), irregularly branching, and having ribbon-like leaves. They are now generally admitted to be dicotyledonous gymnosperms, and to belong to the order of the *Cycadeæ*, of which they constitute a distinct family intermediate in character between them and the *Coniferæ*. Some of the coals of central France are said by Grand' Eury to be entirely made up of the remains of species of *Cordaites*.

cordal (kôr'dal), *n.* [< OF. *cordal*, *cordail*, m. (cf. *cordaille*, f.), cord, < *corde*, cord. Cf. *cordelle*.] In *her.*, a string of the mantle or robe of estate, blazoned as of silk and gold threads interwoven like a cord, with tassels at the ends. *Berry*.

cordate (kôr'dāt), *a.* [= F. *cordé*, < NL. *cordatus*, heart-shaped (cf. classical L. *cordatus*, > Sp. Pg. *cordato*, wise, prudent), < L. *cor(d-)* = E. *heart*.] Heart-shaped, with a sharp apex; having a form like that of the heart on playing-cards: applied to surfaces or flat objects: as, a *cordate* leaf.

Cordate Leaf.

cordate-lanceolate (kôr'-dāt-lan'sē-ō-lāt), *a.* Of a heart shape, but gradually tapering toward the extremity, like the head of a lance.

cordately (kôr'dāt-li), *adv.* In a cordate form.

cordate-oblong (kôr'dāt-ob'lông), *a.* Of the general shape of a heart, but somewhat lengthened.

cordate-sagittate (kôr'dāt-saj'i-tāt), *a.* Of the shape of a heart, but with the basal lobes somewhat elongated downward.

cordax (kôr'daks), *n.*; pl. *cordactes* (kôr-dak'tēz). [L., < Gr. *κόρδαξ*.] A dance of wanton character practised in the ancient Greek Bacchanalia.

Silenus as a *cordax*-dancer. *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 386.

cor-de-chasse (kôr'dē-shas'), *n.* [F.: *cor*, < L. *cornu* = E. *horn*; *de*, < L. *de*, of; *chasse*, E. *chase*.] A hunters' horn; specifically, the large horn, bent in a circular curve and overlapping so as to form a spiral of about one turn and a half, which is worn around the body, resting upon the left shoulder; a trompe.

corded (kôr'ded), *p. a.* [Pp. of *cord*[1], *v.*] 1. Bound, girded, or fastened with cords.—2. Piled in a form for measurement by the cord.—3. Made of cords; furnished with cords.

This night, he meaneth with a *corded* ladder
To climb celestial Silvia's chamber-window. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 6.

A Cross Corded.

4. Ribbed or furrowed, as by cords: as, *corded* cloth; a *corded* pattern.—5. In *her.*, represented as bound about, or wound with cords, as the cross in the accompanying figure. Bales, etc., when bandaged or bound with cords, are blazoned *corded*. The cords are often borne of a different tincture from the rest of the bearing.—**Corded fabric, muslin,** etc. See the nouns.

cordel (kôr-dāl'), *n.* [Sp., a cord, line, measure, = Pg. *cordel* = OF. **cordel*, F. *cordeau*, a line, cord, masc. dim. of ML. *corda* (> Sp. *cuerda* = Pg. *corda* = F. *corde*), a cord: see *cord*.] A Spanish long measure. In the Castilian system it was 50 varas; but there was a cordel mesteño of 15 varas. In Cuba it is 24 Cuban varas, or 72 English feet.

Cordelier (kôr-de-lēr'), *n.* [F. *cordelier*, OF. *cordeler* (> ME. *cordilere*), *cordelour* (also *cordelé*) (= It. *cordigliero*), < **cordel*, F. *cordeau*, a cord (see *cord*[1], *n.*); in reference to the girdle worn by the order.] 1. In France, one of the regular Franciscan monks: so called from the girdle of knotted cord worn by that order. See *Franciscan*. Hence—2. *pl.* The name of one of the Parisian political clubs in the time of the revolution, from its holding its sittings in the chapel of an old convent of the Cordeliers. It especially flourished in 1792, and among its most famous members were Danton, Marat, Camille Desmoulins, and Hébert.

cordelière (kôr-de-liãr'), *n.* [< F. *cordelière*, the cord of the Cordelier: see *Cordelier*.] In *her.*, a cord representing the knotted cord of St. Francis of Assisi, sometimes worn surrounding a shield, a cipher, a crest, or the like, and generally considered as peculiar to widows.

cordeling†, **cordelling**† (kôr'del-ing), *a.* [< F. *cordeler*, twist (< OF. **cordel*, dim., a cord: see *cordel*), + *-ing*[2].] Twisting.

cordelle (kôr'del), *n.* [< F. *cordelle*, dim. of *corde*, a cord: see *cord*[1], *n.*, and cf. *cordel*.] 1. A twisted cord; a tassel.—2. In the western United States, a tow-line for a barge or canal-boat, etc. See the verb.

cordelle (kôr'del), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cordelled*, ppr. *cordelling*. [< *cordelle*, *n.* Cf. F. *haler à la cordelle*, tow.] I. *trans.* To tow (a boat) by hand with a cordelle, walking along the bank: a common expression in the western and southwestern United States, derived from the Canadian voyageurs.

To get up this rapid, steamers must be *cordelled*, that is, pulled up by ropes from the shore. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, II. 37.

II. *intrans.* To use a cordelle.

cordelling†, *a.* See *cordeling*.

cordent, *n.* An obsolete form of *cordwain*.

cordenert†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cordwainer*.

corder (kôr'dèr), *n.* [< *cord*[1], *n.*, + *-er*[1].] An attachment to a sewing-machine for placing cords or braids on or between fabrics to be sewed.

cordewanet, *n.* A Middle English form of *cordwain*.

cord-grass (kôrd'gràs), *n.* A common name of grasses of the genus *Spartina*.

Cordia (kôr'di-ą), *n.* [NL., named in honor of E. and V. *Cordus*, German botanists of the 16th century.] A large genus of plants, natural order *Boraginaceæ*, consisting of about 200 species, scattered over the warm regions of the world, especially in tropical America. They are trees or shrubs with alternate simple leaves. The fruit is drupaceous, and that of some species, as sebesten, *C. Myxa*, of India, is eaten. Some species yield a good timber, and the soft wood of *C. Myxa* is said to have been used by the Egyptians for their mummy-cases.

cordial (kôr'dial), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *cordial* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *cordial* = It. *cordiale*, < ML. *cordialis*, of the heart, < L. *cor(d-)* = E. *heart*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the heart. [Rare.]

The effect of the indulgence of this human affection is a certain *cordial* exhilaration. *Emerson*, Friendship.

2. Proceeding from the heart or from kindly and earnest feeling; exhibiting kindly feeling or warmth of heart; hearty; sincere; warmly friendly; affectionate.

With looks of *cordial* love. *Milton*, P. L., v. 12.

That comely face, that cluster'd brow,
That *cordial* hand, that bearing free,
I see them yet. *M. Arnold*, A Southern Night.

He was so genial, so *cordial*, so encouraging, that it seemed as if the clouds . . . broke away as we came into his presence. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 62.

3. Reviving the spirits; cheering; invigorating; imparting strength or cheerfulness.

This *cordial* julep here,
That flames and dances in his crystal bounds.
Milton, Comus, l. 672.

The *cordial* nectar of the bowl
Swelled his old veins, and cheer'd his soul.
Scott, L. of L. M., ii.

=**Syn.** 2. *Sincere*, etc. See *hearty*.

II. *n.* [< ME. *cordial*, < OF. *cordial*, F. *cordial* = Sp. Pg. *cordial* = It. *cordiale*, n.; from the adj.] 1. Something that invigorates, comforts, gladdens, or exhilarates.

Charms to my sight and *cordials* to my mind. *Dryden*.

And staff in hand, set forth to share
The sober *cordial* of sweet air.
Cowper, The Moralizer Corrected.

In good health, the air is a *cordial* of incredible virtue. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 17.

2. A medicine or draught which increases the action of the heart and stimulates the circulation; a warm stomachic; any medicine which increases strength, dispels languor, and promotes cheerfulness.

For gold in phisik is a *cordial*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 443.

3. A sweet and aromatic liquor. Certain cordials are, or were originally, made in great monastic establishments, whence the names are taken, as Benedictine, Chartreuse, Certosa, and the like; others are named from the place, or a former place, of manufacture, as Curaçoa; and others from their flavoring or composition, as maraschino, anisette. See *liqueur*.

Sweet *cordials* and other rich things were prepar'd.
Catskin's Garland (Child's Ballads, VIII. 179).

cordiality (kôr-di-al'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *cordialité* = Sp. *cordialidad* = Pg. *cordialidade* = It. *cordialità*, < ML. *cordialita(t-)s*, < *cordialis*, cordial: see *cordial*.] 1†. Relation to the heart.

Cordiality or reference unto the heart. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 4.

2. Genuinely kind feeling, especially the expression of such feeling; sympathetic geniality; hearty warmth; heartiness.

The old man rose up to meet me, and with a respectful *cordiality* would have me sit down at the table. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 114.

The ill-fated gentlemen had been received with apparent *cordiality*. *Motley*.

cordialize (kôr'dial-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cordialized*, ppr. *cordializing*. [< *cordial* + *-ize*.] I. *trans.* 1. To make cordial; reconcile; render harmonious.—2. To make into a cordial; render like a cordial. [Rare in both senses.]

II. *intrans.* To become cordial; feel or express cordiality; harmonize. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

cordially (kôr'dial-i), *adv.* With cordiality; heartily; earnestly; with real feeling or affection.

In love's mild tone, the only musick she
Could *cordially* relish. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche.

Dennis the critic could not detest and abhor a pun, or the insinuation of a pun, more *cordially* than my father. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 12.

cordialness (kôr'dial-nes), *n.* Cordiality; hearty good will.

Cordiceps, *n.* See *Cordyceps*.

cordierite (kôr'diėr-īt), *n.* [After *Cordier*, a French geologist (1777–1861).] Same as *iolite*.

cordies (kôr'di-ēz), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A kind of felt hat made of wool, or of goat's or camel's hair.

cordiform (kôr'di-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *cordiformis*, < L. *cor(d-)*, = E. *heart*, + *forma*, shape.] Heart-shaped; having nearly the form of the human heart; oviform, but hollowed out at the base, without posterior angles.—**Cordiform foramen,** in *herpet.*, an opening in the pelvis which corresponds to the space between the brim of the pelvis and a line drawn from the marsupial bones, or else from the iliopectineal eminence to the pubic symphysis; the obturator foramen of reptiles.—**Cordiform tendon,** in *anat.*, the central tendon or trefoil of the diaphragm.

Cordilere†, *n.* Same as *Cordelier*, 1. *Rom. of the Rose*.

cordillas (kôr-dil'ąz), *n.* A kind of kersey. *E. H. Knight*.

cordillera (kôr-dil-yā'rą), *n.* [Sp., = Pg. *cordilheira*, a chain or ridge of mountains, formerly also a long, straight, elevated tract of land, < OSp. *cordilla*, *cordiella*, a string or rope (mod. Sp. *cordilla*, guts of sheep), = Pr. It. *cordella* = F. *cordelle*, a string, dim. of Sp. Pg. It. *corda* = F. *corde*, a string: see *cord*[1], *n.*, and *cordelle*, *n.*] A continuous ridge or range of mountains. As a name, it was first applied to the ranges of the Andes ("las Cordilleras de los Andes," the chains of the Andes), then to the continuation of these ranges into Mexico and further north. For convenience, it is now agreed among physical geographers to call the complex of ranges embraced between and including the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada, and their extension north into British Columbia, the *Cordilleras*; those ranges occupying a similar continental position in South America are called simply the Andes. The entire western mountain side of the continent of North America is called the *Cordilleran region*. In its broadest part it has a development of a thousand miles, east and west, and embraces, besides the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra, a large number of subordinate mountain-chains, some of which are little, if at all, inferior to such chains as the Pyrenees in length and elevation.

Cordilleran (kôr-dil-yā'ran), *a.* Pertaining to or situated in the Cordilleras.—**Cordilleran region.** See *cordillera*.

cordinert (kôr'di-nėr), *n.* An obsolete form of *cordwainer*.

cording[1] (kôr'ding), *n.* [< *cord*[1] + *-ing*[1].] 1. The ribbed surface of a corded fabric. See *corded*, 4.

The draught and *cording* of common fustian is very simple, being generally a regular or unbroken tweel [twill] of four or five leaves. *Ure*, Dict., II. 524.

2. In a loom, the arrangement of the treadles so that they move in such clusters and time as may be required for the production of the pattern.

cording[2]†, *adv.* [By apheresis for *according*: see *according* and *cord*[2].] According.

In Janyveer or Feveryere no wronge
Is graffyng hem, but *cordyng* to thaire kynde
If laude be colde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 212.

cord-leaf (kôrd'lēf), *n.* A name applied by Lindley to plants of the natural order *Restiaceæ*.

cord-machine (kôrd'ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine used for making cords, fringes, and trimmings.

cordon (kôr'dọn), *n.* [< F. *cordon* (= Sp. *cordon* = Pg. *cordão* = It. *cordone*), aug. of *corde* = Sp. Pg. It. *corda*, cord: see *cord*[1], *n.*] **1.** In *fort.*: (*a*) A course of stones jutting before the rampart and the base of the parapet, or a course of stones between the wall of a fortress which lies aslope and the parapet which is perpendicular: introduced as an ornament, and used only in fortifications of stonework. (*b*) The projecting coping of a scarp wall, which prevents the top of a revetment from being saturated with water, and forms an obstacle to an enemy's escalading party. — **2.** In *arch.*, a molding of inconsiderable projection, usually horizontal, in the face of a wall: used for ornament, or to indicate on the exterior a division of stones, etc. Compare *band*[2], 2 (*e*). — **3.** *Milit.*, a line or series of military posts or sentinels, inclosing or guarding any particular place, to prevent the passage of persons other than those entitled to pass.

Cordons.—Old State House, Boston, Mass. *c*, *c*, *c*, cordons.

In this way, a *cordon* is drawn along that continent, which the slave trader cannot penetrate.
Everett, Orations, I. 334.

Hence — **4.** Any line (of persons) that incloses or guards a particular place so as to prevent egress or ingress.

As hunters round a hunted creature draw
The *cordon* close and closer toward the death.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

5. Any cord, braid, or lace of fine material forming a part of costume, as around the crown of a hat or hanging down from it, or used to secure a mantle or the like. — **6.** In *her.*, a cord used as a bearing accompanying the shield of an ecclesiastical dignitary, and usually hanging on each side. Cardinals have a cordon gules which is divided, forming lozenge-shaped meshes, and having 15 tufts or tassels in 5 rows; archbishops have one of vert, which bears only 10 tufts in 4 rows; that of bishops is also vert, with 6 tufts in 3 rows. See cut under *cardinal*.

7. A ribbon indicating the position of its wearer in an honorary order. A cordon is usually worn as a scarf over one shoulder and carried to the waist on the opposite side; it is especially the mark of a higher grade of an order.

The grand yellow *cordon* of . . . St. Michael of Pumpernickel. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, II. xxvii.

8. In *hort.*, a plant that is naturally diffusely branched, made by pruning to grow as a single stem, in order to force larger fruit.

Cordons are trees trained to a single shoot, the laterals of which are kept spurred. They are usually trained horizontally, at about 1½ feet from the ground, and may consist of one stem or of two, the stems in the latter case being trained in opposite directions.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 269.

Cordon bleu. (*a*) The watered sky-blue ribbon, in the form of a scarf, worn as a badge by the knights grand cross of the old French order of the Holy Ghost, the highest order of chivalry under the Bourbons. (*b*) By extension, a person wearing or entitled to wear this badge. (*c*) Hence, from this being the highest badge of knightly honor, any person of great eminence in his class or profession: as, the *cordons bleus* of journalism. (*d*) In specific use, a first-class cook. — **Cordon rouge,** the red ribbon or scarf constituting the badge of the old French order of St. Louis, and now of the Legion of Honor; hence, by extension, a person wearing or entitled to wear this badge. — **Grand cordon,** the broad ribbon or scarf distinguishing the highest class of any knightly or honorary order; by extension, a member of the highest class of such an order, equivalent to *grand commander*. — **Knights of the Cordon Jaune.** See *order*. — **Littoral cordon,** in *hydrog.*, the shore-line. — **Sanitary cordon,** a line of troops or military posts on the borders of a district of country infected with disease, to cut off communication, and thus prevent the disease from spreading.

cordonette (kôr-do-net'), *n.* [See *cordonnet*, *n.*] An edging made of a small cord or piping.

cordonnet (kôr-do-nā'), *n.* [F., silk twist, a milled edge, dim. of *cordon*, a string, cord: see *cordon*.] A raised edge or border to the pattern of point-lace. Compare *crescent*.

cordonnier (kôr-do-niā'), *n.* [F., a cobbler: see *cordwainer*.] The cobbler-fish or thread-fish, *Blepharis crinitus*.

cordovan (kôr'dō-vạn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cordevan*; < Sp. *cordovan*, now *cordoban* = Pg. *cordovão*, cordovan leather: see *cordwain*, the earlier form in English.] **1.** Spanish leather. See *cordwain*.

Whilst every shepherd's boy
Puts on his lusty green, with gaudy hook,
And hanging scrip of finest *cordevan*.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, i. 1.

[He] has not two old *cordovan* skins to leave
In leather caps to mourn him in if he die.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iii. 3.

2. Leather made from horse-hide. [Eng.] — **Cordovan embroidery,** a kind of embroidery made by means of an application of the imitation leather known as American cloth upon coarse canvas, the edges being stitched with crewel or other thread.

cord-sling (kôrd'sling), *n.* A sling with long cords or straps, which are grasped directly in the hand: distinguished from *staff-sling*.

cord-stitch (kôrd'stich), *n.* A stitch used in embroidery, consisting of two interlacing lines producing a pattern somewhat like a chain.

corduasoy (kôr-dwạ-soi'), *n.* [Appar. a corruption of a F. **corde de soie* or **corde à soie*, cord of or with silk: *soie*, silk.] A thick silk woven over a coarse cord in the warp.

corduroy (kôr'dụ-roi), *n.* and *a.* [Also spelled *corderoy*; appar. repr. F. **corde du roi*, lit. the king's cord (see *cord*[1], *de*[2], and *roy*); but the term is not found in F. Cf. *duroy*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A thick cotton stuff corded or ribbed on the surface. It is extremely durable, and is especially used for the outer garments of men engaged in rough labor, field-sports, and the like.

2. A corduroy road. See II., 1.

I hed to cross bayous an' criks (wal, it did beat all natur'), Upon a kin' o' *corderoy*, fust log, then alligator.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., p. 13.

II. *a.* **1.** Like corduroy; ribbed like corduroy: as, a *corduroy* road. — **2.** Made of corduroy. — **Corduroy road,** a road constructed with small logs laid together transversely through a swamp or over miry ground. [U. S.]

corduroy (kôr'dụ-roi), *v. t.* [< *corduroy*, *n.*, 2.] To make or construct by means of small logs laid transversely, as a road.

The roads towards Corinth were *corduroyed* and new ones made. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 372.

cordwain (kôrd'wān), *n.* [< ME. *cordwane*, *cordewane*, *cordewan*, *corduane*, *corden* = D. *kordduaan* = G. *corduan* = Dan. Sw. *korduan*, cordwain, < OF. *cordowan*, *corduban*, etc., = Pr. *cordoan* = It. *cordovano* (ML. *cordoanum*), < Sp. *cordoban*, formerly *cordovan* = Pg. *cordovão*, Spanish leather, prop. (as also in OF., etc.) an adj., Cordovan, < *Cordoba*, formerly *Cordova*, L. *Corduba*, ML. *Cordoa*, a town in Spain where this leather is largely manufactured. Cf. *cordovan*.] Cordovan or Spanish leather. It is sometimes goat-skin tanned and dressed, but more frequently split horse-hide; it differs from morocco in being prepared from heavy skins and in retaining its natural grain. During the middle ages the finest leather came from Spain; the shoes of ladies and gentlemen of rank are often said to be of *cordwain*.

His schoon of *cordewane*. *Chaucer*, Sir Thopas, l. 21.

Figges, Reysins, Hony and *Cordoweyne*:
Dates, and Salt, Hides, and such Marchandy.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 189.

Buskins he wore of costliest *cordwayne*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ii. 6.

cordwainer (kôrd'wā-nėr), *n.* [Formerly also *cordiner*, *cordener*; < ME. *cordwaner*, *corduener*, *cordynere*, < OF. *cordouanier*, *cordoanier*, etc., F. *cordonnier* (= Pr. *cordoneir* = It. *cordovaniere*, a cordwainer, = Pg. *cordovaneiro*, a maker of cordwain), < *cordowan*, etc., cordwain: see *cordwain*.] A worker in cordwain or cordovan leather; hence, a worker in leather of any kind; a shoemaker.

The Maister of the crafte of *cordynerez*, of the fraternyte of the blyssed Trinyte, in the Cyte of Exceter, hath diuerse tymez, in vmble wise, sued to the honorable Mayour, bayliffs, and commune counsayle.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 331.

cordwainery (kôrd'wā-nėr-i), *n.* [< *cordwain* + *-ery*.] The occupation of working in leather; specifically, shoemaking.

The task of a daily pair of shoes, coupled even with some prospect of victuals, and an honourable Mastership in *Cordwainery*, . . . was nowise satisfaction enough to such a mind [as that of George Fox]. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus.

cord-wood (kôrd'wụd), *n.* **1.** Cut wood sold by the cord for fuel; specifically, firewood cut in lengths of four feet, so as to be readily measured by the cord when piled.

One strong verse that can hold itself upright (as the French critic Rivarol said of Dante) with the bare help of the substantive and verb, is worth acres of . . . dead *cordwood* piled stick on stick, a boundless continuity of dryness. *Lowell*, N. A. Rev., CXX. 339.

2. Wood conveyed to market on board of vessels, instead of being floated. [Scotch.]

cord-work (kôrd'wėrk), *n.* Fancy-work made with cords of different materials and thicknesses; especially, needlework made with fine bobbin or stout thread, so as to produce a sort of coarse lace.

Cordyceps (kôr'di-seps), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *κορδύλη*, a club, + L. *-ceps*, < *caput*, a head: see *caput*.] A genus of pyrenomycetous fungi, of which a few grow upon other fungi, but by far the greater number are parasitic upon insects or their larvæ. The spores enter the breathing-openings of the larva, and the mycelium grows until it fills the interior and kills the insect. In fructification a stalk rises from the body of the insect, and in the enlarged extremity of this the perithecia are grouped. Twenty-eight species from all parts of the world have been enumerated. A species of *Cordyceps* occurs on wasps in the West Indies; the wasps thus attacked are called *guêpes végétantes*, or *vegetating wasps*. Sometimes spelled *Cordiceps*.

Caterpillar-fungus (*Cordyceps militaris*), enlarged.
a, *a*, mature fruiting bodies, in which are embedded the perithecia, which appear as minute warts on the surface; *b*, *b*, pedicels; *c*, *c*, younger fruiting bodies.

cordyle (kôr'dil), *n.* A book-name of lizards of the genus *Cordylus*.

Cordyline (kôr-di-lī'nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κορδύλη*, a club.] A genus of arborescent palm-like liliaceous plants, of 10 species, native in the East Indies, Australia, and the Pacific islands. The stem is simple, bearing a head of long, narrow, drooping leaves, and ample panicles of small flowers. They are frequently cultivated in greenhouses, under the name of *Dracæna*. The more common species are *C. australis* and *C. indivisa*, from New Zealand. Sometimes called *palm-lilies*.

Cordylophora (kôr-di-lof'ọ-rạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κορδύλη*, a club, a lump, + *-φόρος*, -bearing, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A genus of *Hydropolypinæ*, of the family *Clavidæ*, including fresh-water dioecious forms, as *C. lacustris*, having a branched stock, oval gonophores covered by the perisarc, and stolons growing over external objects.

Cordylura (kôr-di-lū'rạ), *n.* [NL. (Fallen, 1810), < Gr. *κορδύλη*, a club, + *οὐρά*, a tail.] The typical genus of *Cordyluridæ*. The flies are found by brooks, in meadows and on bushes. The metamorphoses are unknown, but the species are probably parasitic.

Cordyluridæ (kôr-di-lū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Macquart, 1835), < *Cordylura* + *-idæ*.] A family of dipterous insects, typified by the genus *Cordylura*. The species are all parasitic, so far as known, like the *Anthomyidæ*, to which they are closely related. They have the head large, with sunken face; the mouth bordered with bristles; the abdomen long, in the males thickened behind and with extended genitalia; the wings moderately short, with the first longitudinal vein doubled, and the hinder basal and anal cells well developed; the antennæ and legs long; and the femora bristled.

core[1] (kōr), *n.* [< ME. *core*, a core, < AF. *core*, OF. *cor*, *coer*, *cuer*, mod. F. *cœur*, heart, = Pr. *cor* = Sp. *cor* (obs.) = Pg. *cor* (in *de cor*, by heart) = It. *cuore*, < L. *cor* (*cord-*) = E. *heart*: see *heart*.] **1.** The heart or innermost part of anything; hence, the nucleus or central or most essential part, literally or figuratively: as, the *core* of a question.

Or ache [parsley] seede, & askes of sarment [vine-cuttings]
Whereof the flaume hath lefte a *core* exile,
The body so, not alle the bones, brent.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 201.

Whose *core*
Stands sound and great within him. *Chapman*.

Give me that man
That is not passion's slave, and I will wear him
In my heart's *core*, ay, in my heart of heart.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

2. Specifically — (*a*) The central part of a fleshy fruit, containing the seeds or kernels: as, the *core* of an apple or a quince.

One is all Pulp, and the other all *Core*.
Congreve, Way of the World, i. 5.

(*b*) In *arch.*, the inner part or filling of a wall or column. (*c*) In *med.*, the fibrous innermost part of a boil. (*d*) In *molding*, the internal mold of a casting, which fills the space intended to be left hollow. Cores are made of molding-sand, mixed

with other ingredients to give strength and porosity, and are usually baked before being used. (*e*) In *teleg.*, the central cord of insulated conducting wires in a submarine or subterranean cable. (*f*) The iron nucleus of an electromagnet. (*g*) In *rope-making*, a central strand around which other strands are twisted, as in a wire rope or a cable. (*h*) In *hydraul. engin.*, an impervious wall or structure, as of concrete, in an embankment or dike of porous material, to prevent the passage of water by percolation. (*i*) The cylindrical piece of rock obtained in boring by means of the diamond drill or any other boring-machine which makes an annular cut. Also called *carrot*. (*j*) The bony central part of the horn of a ruminant; a horn-core, or process of the frontal bone.

The sheathing of the *cores* in the Bovidæ, and nakedness in the Cervidæ, . . . is in curious relation to their habitat and to their habits.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 200.

(*k*) In *prehistoric archæol.*, a piece of flint, obsidian, or similar material, from which knives and other stone implements have been chipped. —**3†.** The center or innermost part of any open space.

In the *core* of the square she raised a tower of a furlong high. *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

4. A disorder in sheep caused by worms in the liver.—**5.** An internal induration in the udder of a cow. [Local, U. S.]

A cow won't kick when she is milked unless she has either *core* in her dugs or chopped tits, and is handled roughly. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 7.

False core, in *brass-founding*, a loose piece of the mold: called by iron-founders a *drawback*.—**Loam-and-sand core**, in *metal-casting*, a core made of sharp dry sand, loam, and horse-manure, the loam being used to render the compound strong and adhesive.—**Resin core**, in *founding*, a dry-sand core containing resin, which is occasionally added to give increased tenacity.

core[1] (kōr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cored*, ppr. *coring*. [< *core*[1], *n.*] **1.** To make, mold, or cast on a core.

This iron [hard iron] cannot be drilled, or chipped, or filed, and the bolt-holes must be *cored*.
Sci. Amer., July 19, 1884.

2. To remove the core of, as of an apple or other fruit.—**3.** To roll in salt and prepare for drying: applied to herrings.

core[2] (kōr), *n.* [A dial. (unassibilated) form of *chore*[1] = *char*[1], a job: see *char*[1], *chore*[1].] In *mining*, the number of hours, generally from six to eight, during which each party of miners works before being relieved. The miner's day is thus usually divided into three or four *cores* or shifts.

core[3]† (kōr), *n.* [Also *cor*; a more phonetic spelling of *corps*[2], < F. *corps*, a body: see *corps*.] **1.** A body.—**2.** A body of persons; a party; a crew; a corps. *Bacon.*

He left the *cor*,
And never fac'd the field.
Battle of Tranent-Muir (Child's Ballads, VII. 172).

There was ae winsome wench and walie,
That night enlisted in the *core*.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

core[4]†, **coren**[1]†, *pp.* [ME.: see *chosen*.] Chosen; directed.

In a blessud tym then was I bore,
When al my loue to the is *core*.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 195.

Corean (kō-rē′an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Corea* or *Korea*, Latinized from *Kao-li* (pron. kou′lē′), the Chinese name of the country.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining or relating to Corea or its inhabitants.—**Corean pottery**, a name given by collectors to a pottery of medium hardness, having a cloudy white surface, coarsely painted with geometrical and conventional patterns in black, dark red, etc. The products of Corea not being perfectly known, many varieties of ceramic ware have been improperly called by this name. The art has greatly deteriorated, the earlier examples showing very characteristic and effective qualities, especially in the treatment of color, and affording models much esteemed by the potters of Japan and China.

II. *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Corea, a peninsular kingdom situated northeast of China, to which it is tributary.—**2.** The language of Corea.

Also *Korean*.

core-barrel (kōr′bar″el), *n.* In *gun-construction*, a long cylindrical tube of cast- or wrought-iron closed at the lower end, used in cooling cast guns from the interior. The exterior is fluted longitudinally for the escape of gas, steam, etc. When prepared for use the exterior is covered with a closely coiled layer of small rope, over which is placed an adherent layer of molding-composition, thoroughly dried. A gas-pipe, inserted through the cap at the top and extending nearly to the bottom, allows the influx of the water for cooling, and a short pipe extending a little distance through the cap furnishes an exit for the heated water. In casting, the axis of the core-barrel is coincident with that of the gun.

core-box (kōr′boks), *n.* The box in which the core, or mass of sand producing any hollow part in a casting, is made; specifically, a hollow metallic model cut symmetrically in halves, employed to give the proper form to the exterior surface of the cores used in the fabrication of hollow projectiles.

coreciprocal (kō-rē-sip′rō-kal), *a.* Reciprocal one to another.—**Coreciprocal screw**, one of a set of six screws such that a wrench about any one tends to produce no twist round any of the others.

coreclisis (kor-ē-klī′sis), *n.* [NL., less prop. *corecleisis*, < Gr. *κόρη*, the pupil of the eye, + *κλεῖσις*, closing, < *κλείειν*, close: see *close*[1], *v.*] In *surg.*, the obliteration of the pupil of the eye. Also *coroclisis*.

corectasis (ko-rek′ta-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόρη*, the pupil of the eye, + *ἔκτασις*, extension: see *ectasis*.] Dilatation of the pupil of the eye. *Dunglison.*

corectome (ko-rek′tōm), *n.* [< Gr. *κόρη*, the pupil, + *ἔκτομος*, verbal adj. of *ἐκτέμνειν*, cut out, < *ἐκ*, out, of, + *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] A surgical instrument used in cutting through the iris to make an artificial pupil; an iridectome.

corectomia (kor-ek-tō′mi-ạ), *n.* [NL., as *corectome*, q. v. Cf. *anatomy*.] In *surg.*, iridectomy.

corectomy (ko-rek′tō-mi), *n.* Same as *corectomia*.

corectopia (kor-ek-tō′pi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόρη*, the pupil, + *ἔκτοπος*, out of place, < *ἐξ*, out, + *τόπος*, place: see *topic*.] An eccentric position of the pupil in the iris.

coredialysis (kor″ē-dī-al′i-sis), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *κόρη*, the pupil, + *διάλυσις*, separation: see *dialysis*.] Separation of the iris from the ciliary body of the eye.

co-regent (kō-rē′jent), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *regent*.] A joint regent or ruler.

The *co-regents* ventured rebuke their haughty partner, and assert their own dignity.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 25.

Ptolemy IX. . . . was *co-regent* with his father B.C. 121–117. *B. V. Head*, Historia Numorum, p. 717.

Coregonidæ (kor-e-gon′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coregonus* + *-idæ*.] The whitefishes, *Coregoninæ*, classed as a family of malacopterygian or isospondylous fishes.

Coregoninæ (kor″e-gō-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coregonus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Salmonidæ*, with the mouth small, jaws toothless or with only small teeth, the scales of the body rather large, and the color plain: commonly called in the United States *whitefish*. In Great Britain species of *Coregoninæ* are called *vendace*, *gwyniad*, *pollan*, and *fresh-water herring*. Nearly all are generally referred to one genus, *Coregonus*. See cut under *whitefish*.

coregonine (ko-reg′ō-nin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Coregoninæ* or whitefish.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Coregoninæ*; a whitefish.

Coregonus (ko-reg′ō-nus), *n.* [NL., of uncertain formation.] The typical and leading genus of the subfamily *Coregoninæ*, characterized by a small mouth, large scales, and very weak dentition, the teeth being reduced to a mere roughness or wanting entirely. The species reach a length of one or two feet or more. They inhabit clear lakes, rarely entering streams except to spawn, and hence are locally restricted to the lake-systems of the various countries they inhabit. Of American species *C. clupeiformis*, the common whitefish, is the largest, and the finest as a food-fish. *C. williamsoni* is the Rocky Mountain whitefish. *C. quadrilateralis*, the Menomonee whitefish, is also called *pilot-fish*, *round-fish*, and *shad-waiter*. *C. labradoricus* is the Musquaw river whitefish or lake-whiting. *C. artedii* and *C. hoyi* are known as ciscoes or lake-herring. (See *cisco*.) *C. nigripinnis* is the *bluefin* of Lake Michigan. *C. tullibee* is the mongrel whitefish. *Otsego bass* is an established misnomer of the common whitefish. See cut under *whitefish*.

Coreidæ (ko-rē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coreus* + *-idæ*.] A family of heteropterous insects, of the group *Geocores* or land-bugs, remarkable for their size and grotesque shapes, and abounding chiefly in tropical regions. Their technical characters are 4-jointed antennæ, a small triangular scutellum, and numerous hemelytral nervures. *Diactor* (*Anisoscelis*) *bilineatus* of Brazil has singular foliaceous appendages of the posterior tibial joints. The species of temperate regions are comparatively small and inconspicuous. The *Coreidæ* are divided into 6 subfamilies, *Anisoscelinæ*, *Coreinæ*, *Discogastrarinæ*, *Alydinæ*, *Leptocorisinæ*, and *Pseudophlœinæ*. Also *Coreoda*, *Coreodes*.

Coreinæ (kor-ē-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coreus* + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of *Coreidæ*, containing such forms as the common squash-bug, *Anasa tristis*. See cut under *squash-bug*.

co-relation (kō-rē-lā′shon), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *relation*. Cf. *correlation*.] Corresponding relation. See *correlation*. [Rare.]

co-relative (kō-rel′a-tiv), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *relative*. Cf. *correlative*.] Having a corresponding relation. See *correlative*. [Rare.]

co-relatively (kō-rel′a-tiv-lī), *adv.* In connection; in simultaneous relation. [Rare.]

What ought to take place *co-relatively* with their [the students'] executive practice, the formation of their taste by the accurate study of the models from which they draw. *Ruskin*, Lectures on Art, § 165.

coreless (kōr′les), *a.* [< *core*[1] + *-less*.] Wanting a core; without pith; hence, poetically, weak; without vigor.

I am gone in years, my liege, am very old,
Coreless and sapless.
Sir H. Taylor, Isaac Comnenus, ii. 1.

core-lifter (kōr′lif″tėr), *n.* A device for raising the core left by a diamond drill in a boring.

coreligionist (kō-rē-lij′on-ist), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *religion* + *-ist*.] One of the same religion as another; one belonging to the same church or the same branch of the church. Also *correligionist*.

In that event the various religious persuasions would strain every effort to secure an election to the council of their *co-religionists*. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

His [Samuel Morley's] *co-religionists* . . . form an important element of the Liberal party.
R. J. Hinton, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 182.

corella (ko-rel′ạ), *n.* [NL., dim. of *cora*, < Gr. *κόρη*, girl, pupil, doll.] A parrot of the genus *Nymphicus*. The Australian corella, *N. novæ-hollandiæ*, is about 12 inches long, with a pointed crest somewhat like a cockatoo's, long-exserted middle tail-feathers, and dark plumage with white wing-coverts, yellow crest, and orange auriculars.

Australian Corella (*Nymphicus novæ-hollandiæ*).

corelysis (ko-rel′i-sis), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *κόρη*, the pupil, + *λύσις*, separation, < *λύειν*, loosen, separate.] In *surg.*, the operation of breaking up adhesions between the edge of the pupil and the capsule of the lens of the eye.

coremorphosis (kor-ē-môr′fō-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόρη*, pupil, + *μόρφωσις*, formation, < *μορφοῦν*, form, < *μορφή*, a form.] In *surg.*, an operation for forming an artificial pupil; iridectomy.

coren[1]†, *pp.* See *core*[4].

coren[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *currant*[2].

corenclisis (kor-en-klī′sis), *n.* [NL., less prop. *corencleisis*, < Gr. *κόρη*, the pupil, + *ἐν*, in, + *κλεῖσις*, closing, < *κλείειν*, close: see *close*[1], *v.*] In *surg.*, an operation for forming an artificial pupil by drawing a portion of the iris through an incision in the cornea and cutting it off.

Coreoda, Coreodes (ko-rē′ō-dạ, -dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Coreidæ*.

coreoid (kor′ē-oid), *a.* Resembling or related to the *Coreidæ*; of or pertaining to the *Coreoidea*.

Coreoidea (kor-ē-oi′dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coreus* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily or series of heteropterous insects, corresponding to the family *Coreidæ* in the widest sense. As used by Stål, Uhler, and other systematists, the term covers the families *Coreidæ*, *Berytidæ*, *Lygæidæ*, *Pyrrhocoridæ*, *Capsidæ*, *Acanthiidæ*, *Tingitidæ*, *Aradidæ*, and *Phymatidæ*, each of which is itself subdivided into several subfamilies.

Coreopsis (kō-rē-op′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόρις* (*κορι-*, *κορε-*), a bedbug, + *ὄψις*, resemblance: in allusion to the form of the seed, which has two little horns at the end, giving it the appearance of an insect.] A genus of plants, of the natural order *Compositæ*. Most of the species are herbaceous perennials, with opposite leaves and yellow or party-colored rays. The fruit is an achene, flat on one side and convex on the other, slightly winged, and usually has two or three awns, but often none. The genus is closely related to *Bidens*, which differs from it in having the achene always awned and the awns barbed. There are over 50 species, mostly of the United States and Mexico, with some in the Andes, South Africa, and the Sandwich islands. Several of the American species are in common cultivation for their showy, handsome flowers.

core-piece (kōr′pēs), *n.* In *rope-making*, a yarn run through the center of a rope to render it solid; a core; a heart.

coreplastic (kor-ē-plas′tik), *a.* [< *coreplasty* + *-ic.*] Of the nature of coreplasty: as, a *coreplastic* operation.

coreplasty (kor′ē-plas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *κόρη*, pupil, + *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form: see *plastic.*] In *surg.*, any operation for forming an artificial pupil.

core-print (kōr′print), *n.* In *molding*, a piece which projects from a pattern to support the extremity of a core.

corer (kōr′ėr), *n.* An instrument for cutting the core out of fruit: as, an apple-*corer*.

coreses (kor′e-sēz), *n. pl.* [NL., appar. an incorrect pl. of Gr. *κόρις* (pl. *κόρεις*), a bedbug: from the resemblance in shape and color.] In *bot.*, dark-red, broad, discoid bodies, found beneath the epicarp of grapes.

co-residual (kō-rē-zid′ū-al), *n.* [< *co-*[2] + *residual.*] In *math.*, a point on a cubic curve so related to any system of four points on the cubic (of which system it is said to be the co-residual) that, if any conic be described through those fixed points, the co-residual lies on a common chord of the cubic and conic.

co-respondent (kō-re-spon′dent), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *respondent.*] In *law*, a joint respondent, or one proceeded against along with another or others in an action; specifically, in *Eng. law*, a man charged with adultery, and made a party together with the wife to the husband's suit for divorce.

coret (kō′ret), *n.* [< NL. *Coretus* (Adanson, 1757).] A kind of pond-snail of the family *Lymnæidæ* and genus *Planorbis* (which see).

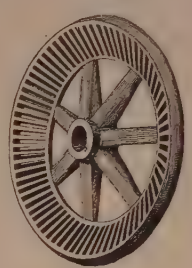
coretomia (kor-e-tō′mi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόρη*, the pupil of the eye, + *τομή*, a cutting, < *τέμνειν*, cut. See *anatomy.*] Same as *coretomy*.

coretomy (ko-ret′ọ-mi), *n.* [< NL. *coretomia*, q. v.] In *surg.*, an operation for forming an artificial pupil, in which the iris is simply cut through without the removal of any part of it.

Coreus (kō′rē-us), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1803), < Gr. *κόρις*, a bedbug: see *Coris* and *Corisa.*] A genus of bugs, typical of the family *Coreidæ*. *C. marginatus* is an example.

core-valve (kōr′valv), *n.* A valve formed by a plug of circular section occupying the same relation to its seat or surrounding casing as the core of a faucet does to the casting itself. The plug has a rotary motion in its seat.

core-wheel (kōr′hwēl), *n.* A wheel having recesses into which the cogs of another wheel may be inserted, or into which cogs may be driven. It is made by placing cores in the mold in which it is cast, which form the openings or recesses.



Core-wheel.

corf (kôrf), *n.* [A var. of *corb*[1], a basket: see *corb*[1].] **1.** In *coal-mining*, a box in which coals are conveyed from the working-place to the shaft. This was formerly done in wicker baskets, whence the name. Also *cauf.* [Eng.] —**2.** A local English measure of coal. In Durham it is 4 bushels, or 3¼ hundredweight; in Derbyshire, 2¼ level bushels, or 2 hundredweight.

Also *corve*.

corf-house (kôrf′hous), *n.* In Scotland, a temporary shed where the nets and other material used in salmon-fishing are stored, and where the fish are cured and packed.

Corfiote, Corfute (kôr′fi-ōt, kôr′fūt), *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Corfu, the most northerly of the Ionian islands in Greece.

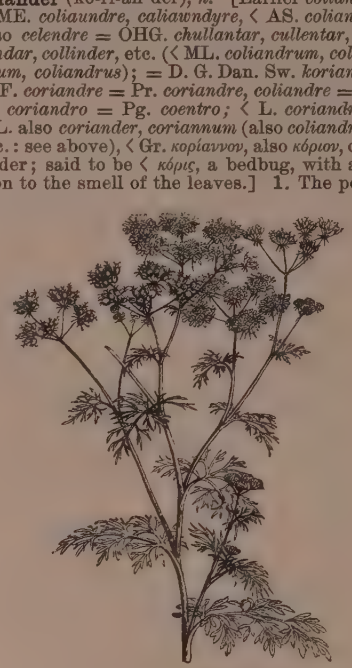
coria, *n.* Plural of *corium*.

Coriacea (kō-ri-ā′sē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of LL. *coriaceus*, of leather: see *coriaceous.*] A division of pupiparous *Diptera*, corresponding to the family *Hippoboscidæ* with the addition of the *Braulidæ*. Also *Coriaceæ*.

coriaceous (kō-ri-ā′shius), *a.* [= F. *coriace*, < LL. *coriaceus* (> also ult. E. *cuirass*), < L. *corium*, leather: see *corium.*] **1.** Consisting of leather.—**2.** Resembling leather in texture, toughness, pliability, or appearance; leathery. Specifically applied—(*a*) in *bot.*, to a leaf, calyx, capsule, etc.; (*b*) in *ornith.*, to the tough-skinned bills and feet of water-birds, in distinction from the usually hard, horny parts of land-birds; (*c*) in *entom.*, to the elytra, etc., of insects; (*d*) in *conch.*, to the marginal tegument of the chitons, into which the plates are inserted.

coriamyrtin (kō″ri-ą-mėr′tin), *n.* [< *Coria*(*ria*) + *myrt*(*ifolia*) + *-in*[2].] A white, crystalline, odorless, very bitter, and very poisonous substance, found in the fruit of *Coriaria myrtifolia*. It is a glucoside.

coriander (kō-ri-an′dėr), *n.* [Earlier *coliander*, < ME. *coliaundre, caliawndyre*, < AS. *coliandre*, also *celendre* = OHG. *chullantar, cullentar, kullandar, collinder*, etc. (< ML. *coliandrum, coleandrum, coliandrus*); = D. G. Dan. Sw. *koriander*, = F. *coriandre* = Pr. *coriandre, coliandre* = Sp. It. *coriandro* = Pg. *coentro*; < L. *coriandrum*, ML. also *coriander, coriannum* (also *coliandrum*, etc.: see above), < Gr. *κορίαννον*, also *κόριον*, coriander; said to be < *κόρις*, a bedbug, with allusion to the smell of the leaves.] **1.** The popu-



Coriander (*Coriandrum sativum*).

lar name of the umbelliferous plant *Coriandrum sativum*. The fruit (popularly called *coriander-seeds*) is globose and nearly smooth, and pleasantly aromatic; it is used for flavoring curries, pastry, etc., and in medicine as a stimulant and carminative.

> *Coriander* last to these succeeds,
> That hangs on slightest threads her trembling seeds.
> *Cowper*, tr. of Virgil, The Salad.

2. The fruit of this plant.

> To represse fumes and propulse vapours from the Brain, it shalbe excellent good after Supper to chaw . . . a few graynes of *Coriander*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 210.

Coriander-seed†, money. *Nares.* [Slang.]

> The spankers, spur-royals, rose-nobles and other *coriander seed* with which she was quilted all over.
> *Ozell*, tr. of Rabelais.

Coriandrum (kō-ri-an′drum), *n.* [NL. use of L. *coriandrum*: see *coriander.*] A genus of plants, natural order *Umbelliferæ*, containing two species. They are slender annual herbs with white flowers, natives of the Mediterranean region. *C. sativum*, the officinal coriander, is cultivated on account of its seeds, or rather fruits. The other species is *C. tordylioides*, of Syria. See *coriander*.

Coriaria (kō-ri-ā′ri-ą), *n.* [NL.] A small genus of polypetalous exogens, the sole representative of the natural order *Coriarieæ*, shrubby natives of the Mediterranean region, India, New Zealand, and Peru. The best-known species is *C. myrtifolia* of southern Europe, the leaves of which are strongly astringent and bitter, and are employed for dyeing black and in tanning; hence its name of *tanners'* or *curriers' sumac*. The leaves contain a poisonous principle, coriamyrtin. The toot-poison of New Zealand is furnished probably by *C. sarmentosa*, the wineberry-shrub of the settlers, which bears a berry-like fruit, the juice of which is made into a wine like that from elderberries.

Corimelæna (kor″i-me-lē′nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόρις*, a bedbug, + *μέλαινα*, fem. of *μέλας*, black.] A genus of heteropterous hemipterous insects, of the family *Scutelleridæ*. *Adam White*, 1839.

Flea-like Negro-bug (*Corimelæna pulicaria*). (Small figure shows natural size.)

Corimelæninæ (kor-i-mel-ē-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corimelæna* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Scutelleridæ*, typified by the genus *Corimelæna*, containing mostly black hemispherical bugs, species of which are common in all parts of the United States.

corindon†, *n.* Same as *corundum*.

corinne (kō-rin′), *n.* [< F. *corinnes*, used in pl. as a quasi-generic name (Lesson, 1832).] One of a group of humming-birds with long lance-like bills and very brilliant coloration. *Lepidolarynx mesoleucus*, of Brazil, is a beautiful species, 4½ inches long, green, with a white line along the under parts, white flank-tufts, a white line under the eye, and the gorget crimson. The bill is straight and twice as long as the head.

corinth†, *n.* A "restored" form of *currant*[2].

> The chief riches of Zante consist in *corinths*.
> *W. Broome*, Notes on the Odyssey.

Corinthiac (kō-rin′thi-ak), *a.* [< L. *Corinthiacus*, < Gr. Κορινθιακός, < Κόρινθος: see *Corinthian.*] Corinthian.

Corinthian (kō-rin′thi-ąn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Corinthius*, < Gr. Κορίνθιος, pertaining to Κόρινθος, L. *Corinthus*, Corinth.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Corinth, a powerful city of ancient Greece, noted for the magnificence of its artistic adornment, and for its luxury and licentiousness. Hence —**2.** Licentious; profligate.

> And raps up, without pity, the sage and rheumatic old prelatess and all her young *Corinthian* laity.
> *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

3. Amateur: as, a *Corinthian* yacht-race (that is, a yacht-race in which only amateurs handle the boats). See II., 3, 4.

Corinthian Helmet.
Bust of Pallas in Glyptothek, Munich.

—**Corinthian brass**, an erroneous expression for *Corinthian bronze*: used colloquially for excessive impudence or assurance. Compare *brass*[1], 8.—**Corinthian bronze**, an alloy produced at Corinth, famous in antiquity, especially among the Romans, for its excellent quality and the artistic character and technical perfection of the utensils and art-objects made of it.—**Corinthian helmet**, a type of Greek helmet the origin of which was attributed to Corinth, though its use was by no means peculiar to that city. It had cheek-pieces continuous with the back, extending beneath the chin, and separated in front by a narrow opening in part closed by a nasal and extending to the eye-holes. The convex upper portion projected beyond the lower portion, and commonly bore the long upright crest of the usual form. When the wearer was not in action the helmet was pushed back on the head for greater comfort, the cheek-pieces resting on the forehead.—**Corinthian order**, in *arch.*, the most ornate of the classical orders, and the most slender in its proportions. The capital is shaped like a bell, adorned with rows of acanthus-leaves, and less commonly with leaves of other plants. The usual form of abacus is concave on each of its sides, the projecting angles being supported by graceful shoots of acanthus, forming volutes which spring from *caules* or stalks originating among the foliage covering the lower part of the capital. These caules also give rise to lesser stalks or *cauliculi*, and to the spirals called *helices*, turned toward the middle, and supporting an anthemion or other ornament in the middle of each side of the abacus. In the best Greek examples the shaft is fluted like the Ionic, and the base called Attic is usual. The entablature also resembles the Ionic. The Corinthian order is of very early origin, though it did not come into favor among the Greeks until comparatively late. The legend of the evolution of the Corinthian capital by Callimachus, in the fifth century B. C., from a calathus (woman's basket) placed on a maiden's tomb and covered with a tile, about which the leaves of a plant of acanthus had grown, is a fable. Among notable Greek examples of the order are the Tholos of Polyclitus at Epidaurus (fifth century B. C.), the choragic monument of Lysicrates at Athens (335–4 B. C.), and the temple of the Olympian Zeus at Athens, finished by Hadrian. The rich character of the order commended it to the Romans, who, as well as their followers of the Renaissance, used it freely, and modified it in accordance with their taste.—**Corinthian pottery**, Corinthian ware. See *Corinthian style.*—**Corinthian style**, in ancient Greek vase-painting, an early style, existing prior to the black-figured style proper, the decoration being taken directly from Oriental embroideries and similar work. It consists of bands of fantastic animals, human-headed birds, winged

Roman Corinthian Order.

Greek Vase, decorated in the Corinthian style.

human figures, rosettes, conventionalized foliage, and the like, painted in black and dull red or violet upon the clay of the vase as a ground.

II. *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Corinth. Hence —**2.** A gay, licentious person; an adventurer; a ruffian; a bully. [Old slang.]

A *Corinthian*, a lad of mettle. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

Who is this gallant, honest Mike?—is he a *Corinthian*—a cutter like thyself? *Scott*, Kenilworth, iii.

3. A member of the aristocracy; specifically, a gentleman who steers his own yacht or rides his own horses. [Eng. slang.] Hence—**4.** An amateur; specifically, an amateur sailor.

It is to canoeists . . . that the yachtsman may look for some of the most valuable additions to the ranks of *Corinthians*, as those who follow canoeing do so from pure love of sport. *Forest and Stream*, XXI.

Epistles to the Corinthians, the two epistles written by the apostle Paul to the church at Corinth. The first epistle to the Corinthians gives a clearer insight than any other portion of the New Testament into the institution, feelings, and opinions of the church of the earlier period of the apostolic age. The second epistle is equally important in relation to the history of the apostle himself. Often abbreviated *Cor.*

Corinthianize (kō-rin′thi-an-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *Corinthianized*, ppr. *Corinthianizing*. [< *Corinthian* + *-ize.*] To live like the Corinthians; hence, to lead a life of licentiousness and debauchery.

The sensuality and licentiousness which had made the word *corinthianize* a synonym for self-indulgence and wantonness became roots of bitterness, strife, and immorality. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 399.

coriourt, *n.* An obsolete form of *currier*.

Coriphilus (ko-rif′i-lus), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1830); more correctly *Coriophilus*, Sundevall, 1873; also *Coryphilus*, Gould, and *Corythophilus*, Agassiz; < Gr. κόρις, a bedbug, + φίλος, fond.] A genus of diminutive parrots, of the subfamily *Lorinæ* or lories, of brilliant coloration. The leading species is *C. taitiensis* of Tahiti in the Society islands; *C. smaragdinis* of the Marquesas islands is another.

Coris (kor′is), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κόρις, a bedbug, also a kind of St. John's-wort, and a kind of fish.] **1.** A genus of plants, natural order *Primulaceæ*. There is only one species, the blue maritime coris, *C. Monspeliensis*, which grows in the Mediterranean region. It is a thyme-like plant with a dense terminal raceme of purplish flowers.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of the genus *Coris*.

Corisa (kor′i-sä), *n.* [NL. (Amyot and Serville, 1843), irreg. < Gr. κόρις, a bedbug.] The typical genus of *Corisidæ*; a large genus of aquatic bugs, including a majority of the family. *C. interrupta* is a common American species, found in pools from New York to Brazil.

Corisa interrupta. (Line shows natural size.)

Corisidæ (ko-ris′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corisa* + *-idæ.*] A family of heteropterous hemipterous insects, the most aberrant group of *Heteroptera*, typified by the genus *Corisa*. The head overlaps the front of the prothorax, the two parts being closely coaptated; the fore tarsi or palæ are blade-like, beset with bristles on the edge, and ending in a slender claw; and the short flat mouth is directed obliquely backward and downward.

corium (kō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *coria* (-ä). [< L. *corium*, a hide, leather. Hence ult. E. *coriaceous*, *cuirass*, *quarry*[3], q. v.] **1.** In *anat.*, the innermost layer of the skin; the cutis vera or true skin, as distinguished from the cuticle or scarfskin; the derma, as distinguished from the epidermis; the enderon, as distinguished from the ectoderon. See cut under *skin*.—**2.** In *entom.*, the basal portion of the hemielytrum of a heteropterous insect, distinguished by its horny texture from the terminal portion or membrane. See cut under *clavus*.

corival (kō-rī′val), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *rival*, *n.* Cf. *corrival*.] A rival or fellow-rival; a competitor; a corrival.

A competitor and *co-rival* with the king. *Bacon*, Charge at Session for the Verge.

Co-rival, though used as synonymous with rival and corrival, is a different word. Two persons or more rivalling another are the only true *co-rivals*. *Latham.*

corivalt, *v. t.* See *corrival*.

corivalryt, **corivalshipt**. See *corrivalry*, *corrivalship*.

cork[1] (kôrk), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *cork* (in comp. *cork-bark*, *cork-tre*) = D. *kork*, *kurk* = G. *kork* = Dan. Sw. *kork*, < Sp. *corcho*, cork, < L. *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark, particularly the bark of the cork-tree (which was called *suber*, > *suber*, cork): see *cortex*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A species of oak, *Quercus Suber*, growing in the south of Europe (especially in Spain and Portugal) and in the north of Africa, having a thick, rough bark, for the sake of which it is often planted. It grows to the height of from 20 to 40 feet, and yields bark every 6 to 10 years for 150 years.—**2.** The outer bark of this oak, which is very light and elastic, and is used for many purposes, especially for stoppers for bottles and casks, for artificial legs, for inner soles of shoes, for floats of nets, etc. It grows to a thickness of one or two inches, and after removal is replaced by a gradual annual growth from the original cork cambium. Burnt cork or Spanish black is used as an artists' pigment, and was formerly employed in medicine. Finely powdered cork has been used as an absorbent, under the name of *suberin*.

3. In *bot.*, a constituent of the bark of most phænogamous plants, especially of dicotyledons. It constitutes the inner growing layer known as cork cambium, cork meristem, or phellogen, the outer dead portion constituting the bulk of the bark. (See *bark*[2].) It may also occur within the stem itself, and is often formed in the repair of wounds in plants.

4. Something made of cork. Specifically—(*a*) A cork heel or sole in a shoe.

When she gaed up the tolbooth stairs,
The *corks* frae her heels did flee.
The Queen's Marie (Child's Ballads, III. 118).

(*b*) A stopper or bung for a bottle, cask, or other vessel, cut out of cork; also, by extension, a stopper made of some other substance: as, a rubber *cork*. (*c*) A small float of cork used by anglers to buoy up their fishing-lines or to indicate when a fish bites or nibbles; by extension, any such float, even when not made of cork.—**Fossil cork.** See *fossil*.—**Mountain cork**, a variety of asbestos.—**Velvet cork**, the best quality of cork-bark. It is of a pale-reddish color and not less than an inch and a half thick.

II. *a.* Made of or with cork; consisting wholly or chiefly of cork.—**Cork carpet.** See *kamptulicon*.—**Cork jacket**, a contrivance in the form of a jacket without sleeves, padded with pieces of cork, designed to buoy up a person in the water.—**Cork lace.** See *lace*.

cork[1] (kôrk), *v. t.* [< *cork*[1], *n.*] **1.** To stop or bung with a piece of cork, as a bottle or cask; confine or make fast with a cork.—**2.** To stop or check as if with a cork, as a person speaking; silence suddenly or effectually: generally with *up*: as, this poser *corked* him *up*; *cork* (yourself) *up*. [Humorous slang.]—**3.** To blacken with burnt cork, as the face, to represent a negro.

cork[2]†, *n.* [Se. *corkie*; < ME. *corke*.] A bristle; in the plural, bristles; beard.

His berde was brothy and blake, that tille his brest rechede,
Grassede as a mereswyne with *corkes* fulle huge.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1091.

cork[3] (kôrk), *n.* A corruption of *calk*[3]. [U. S.]

cork[4] (kôrk), *n.* [Also written *korker*; < Norw. *korkje*; supposed to be a corruption of *orchil*: see *orchil*.] The name given in the Highlands of Scotland to the lichen *Lecanora tartarea*, yielding a crimson or purple dye. See *cudbear*.

corkage (kôr′kāj), *n.* [< *cork*[1] + *-age*.] **1.** The corking or uncorking of bottles; hence, the serving of wine or other bottled beverages in hotels and inns. Specifically—**2.** A charge made by hotel-keepers and others (*a*) for the serving of wine and liquors not furnished by the house, or (*b*) for the corking and re-serving of partly emptied bottles.

cork-bark (kôrk′bärk), *n.* [ME. *corkbarke*; < *cork*[1] + *bark*[2].] Same as *cork*[1], 2.

cork-black (kôrk′blak), *n.* See *black*.

cork-board (kôrk′bōrd), *n.* A kind of strawboard or cardboard in which ground cork is mixed with the paper-pulp. It is light, elastic, and a non-conductor of heat and sound.

corkbrain (kôrk′brān), *n.* A light, empty-headed person. *Nares.*

We are slightly esteem'd by some giddy-headed *corkbrains*. *John Taylor*, Works (1630).

cork-brained (kôrk′brānd), *a.* Light-headed; empty-headed; foolish. *John Taylor.*

cork-cutter (kôrk′kut″ėr), *n.* **1.** One whose trade is the making of corks.—**2.** A tool for cutting cork; specifically, a hard brass tube sharpened at one end for cutting corks from sheet-cork.

corked (kôrkt), *p. a.* [< *cork*[1] + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Stopped with a cork.—**2.** Fitted with cork; having a cork heel or sole.

A *corked* shoe or slipper. *Huloet.*

And tread on *corked* stilts a prisoner's pace.
Bp. Hall, Satires, iv. 6.

3. Having acquired the taste of cork; corky: as, *corked* wine.

A bottle of claret was brought. . . . Philip, tasting his glass, called out, "Faugh! It's *corked!*" "So it is, and very badly *corked*," growls my lord. *Thackeray*, Philip, xviii.

corker (kôr′kėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which corks.—**2.** In *manuf.*, an instrument to stretch women's shoes.—**3.** [Literally, that which *corks* or stops the discussion.] An unanswerable fact or argument; that which makes further discussion or action unnecessary or impossible; a settler. [Slang.]—**4.** A successful examination; a "rush." [College slang, U. S.]

cork-fossil (kôrk′fos″il), *n.* A variety of amphibole or hornblende, resembling vegetable cork. It is the lightest of all minerals.

corkiness (kôr′ki-nes), *n.* [< *corky* + *-ness*.] The quality of being like cork; lightness with elasticity.

corking-pin (kôr′king-pin), *n.* A pin of a large size, said to have been formerly used for fixing a woman's head-dress to a cork mold.

She took a large *corking-pin* out of her sleeve, and with the point directed towards her, pinned the plaits all fast together a little above the hem. *Sterne.*

cork-leather (kôrk′leтн″ėr), *n.* A fabric formed of two sheets of leather with a thin layer of cork between them, the whole being glued and pressed together.

cork-machine (kôrk′ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for making corks.

cork-oak (kôrk′ōk′), *n.* See *cork-tree*.

cork-press, **cork-presser** (kôrk′pres, -pres″ėr), *n.* A device for compressing corks, to cause them to enter the necks of bottles easily.

cork-pull (kôrk′půl), *n.* A device for extracting corks from bottles when they have fallen below the neck.

corkscrew (kôrk′skrö), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A tool consisting of a helicoidal piece or "screw" of steel, with a sharp point and a transverse handle, used to draw corks from bottles.

II. *a.* Having the form of a corkscrew; spiral: as, a *corkscrew* curl.

She came down the *corkscrew* stairs, and found Phœbe in the parlor arranging the tea-things. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxii.

corkscrew (kôrk′skrö), *v. t.* [< *corkscrew*, *n.*] To cause to move like a corkscrew; direct or follow out in a spiral or twisting way.

Catching sight of him, Mr. Bantam *corkscrewed* his way through the crowd, and welcomed him with ecstasy. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxxv.

cork-tree (kôrk′trē), *n.* [< ME. *cork-tre*.] The *Quercus Suber*, the outer bark of which is the substance cork. Also called *cork-oak*.—**Brazilian cork-tree**, a bignoniaceous shrub, *Tabebuia ulriginosa*, the soft wood of which is used as a substitute for cork.—**East Indian cork-tree**, *Millingtonia hortensis*, a large tree of the same order, with large white fragrant flowers, cultivated in avenues and gardens.

corkwood (kôrk′wůd), *n.* One of several West Indian trees with light or porous wood, as the *Anona palustris*, *Ochroma Lagopus*, *Paritium tiliaceum*, and *Pisonia obtusata*.—**Corkwood cotton.** See *cotton*[1].

corky (kôr′ki), *a.* [< *cork*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Of the nature of cork; resembling cork; hence, shriveled; withered.

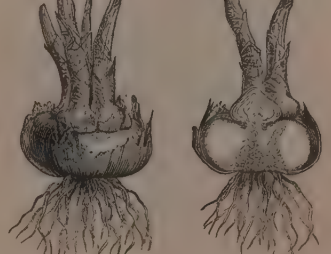
Bind fast his *corky* arms. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 7.

The layers of the bark are rarely well marked, and they generally become soon obliterated by irregular *corky* growths in the substance of the bark itself. *Bessey*, Botany, p. 448.

2. Tasting of cork; corked: usually said of wines: as, a *corky* flavor.

corlew†, *n.* An obsolete form of *curlew*.

corm (kôrm), *n.* [< NL. *cormus*, < Gr. κορμός, the trunk of a tree with the boughs lopped off, < κείρειν (√ *κερ, *κορ), cut, lop, shear: see *shear*.]



Corm of Crocus, entire and cut longitudinally.

1. In *bot.*, a bulb-like, solid, fleshy subterranean stem, producing leaves and buds on the up-

per surface and roots from the lower, as in the cyclamen. Some corms are coated with the sheathing bases of one or two leaves, as in the crocus and gladiolus, and are then often called *solid bulbs*. There are all gradations between the true naked corm and the bulb consisting wholly of coats or scales.

2. In *zoöl.*, a cormus.

corme (kôrm), *n.* [< F. *corme* (= Sp. *corma*), service-apple, sorb-apple, *cormier*, service-tree, sorb-tree; according to Littré repr. L. *cornum*, which means, however, the cornel cherry; Prior says "from an ancient Gaulish name of a cider made from its (the service-tree's) fruit, the κοῦρμι of Dioscorides": Gr. κοῦρμι (Dioscorides), also κόρμα (Athenæus), a kind of beer, an Egyptian, Spanish, and British drink.] The service-tree, *Pyrus domestica*.

cormeille (kôr-mēl′), *n.* Same as *carmele*.

cor. mem. An abbreviation of *corresponding member*.

cormi, *n.* Plural of *cormus*.

cormogen (kôr′mō-jen), *n.* [< *Cormogenæ*.] Same as *cormophyte*.

Cormogenæ (kôr-moj′e-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κορμός, a trunk (see *corm*), + *-γενής* (L. *-gena*), producing: see *-genous*.] Same as *Cormophyta*.

cormogeny (kôr-moj′e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. κορμός, a trunk (see *corm*), + *-γενής*, producing. See *Cormogenæ*.] The history of the development of races or other aggregates of individuals, as communities and families. [Rare.]

cormophyly (kôr-mof′i-li), *n.* [< Gr. κορμός, a trunk (see *corm*), + φύλον, tribe.] Tribal history of races, communities, or other aggregates of individual living organisms. [Rare.]

Cormophyta (kôr-mof′i-tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *cormophytum*: see *cormophyte*.] One of two primary divisions of the vegetable kingdom as arranged by Endlicher, comprising all plants that have a proper axis of growth (stem and root), and including all phænogamous plants as well as the higher vascular cryptogams. The other division was named *Thallophyta*. Also *Cormogenæ*.

cormophyte (kôr′mō-fit), *n.* [< NL. *cormophytum*, < Gr. κορμός, the trunk of a tree (see *corm*), + φυτόν, a plant.] A plant of the division *Cormophyta*; a plant having a true axis of growth. Also *cormogen*.

cormophytic (kôr-mō-fit′ik), *a.* [< *cormophyte* + *-ic*.] Having the characters of a cormophyte or of the *Cormophyta*; having stem or leaves more or less distinctly differentiated.

Cormopoda (kôr-mop′ō-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κορμός, a trunk (see *corm*), + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] 1. A synonym of *Lamellibranchiata*. *Burmeister*, 1843.—2. A synonym of *Arctisca*.

cormorant (kôr′mō-rạnt), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *cormeravnt*, < OF. *cormoran*, *cormorande*, also *corman*, F. *cormoran* = Pr. *corpmari* = Cat. *corbmari* = Sp. *cuervo marino* = Pg. *corvomarinho* = It. *corvo marino*, < ML. *corvus marinus*, lit. sea-crow: see *Corvus* and *marine*. The F. spelling appears to have been modified by Bret. *morvran* (= W. *morfran*), cormorant, lit. sea-crow, < *mor*, sea, + *bran*, crow.] I. *n.* 1. A large totipalmate swimming and diving bird of the family *Phalacrocoracidæ* (which see for technical characters). There are about 25 species, of all parts of the world, much resembling one another, and all usually comprised in the single genus *Phalacrocorax*. They are mostly maritime, but some inhabit fresh waters; they are gregarious, and in the breeding season some species congregate by thousands to breed on rocky ledges over the sea, or in swamps, building a rude bulky nest, and laying from 1 to 3 whole-colored greenish eggs coated with a white chalky substance. Their principal food is fish, and their voracity is proverbial. The common cormorant of America, Europe, and Asia, *Phalacrocorax carbo*, which may be taken as the type of the whole, is about 3 feet long and 5 in extent, with a heavy body, long sinuous neck, a stout hooked bill about as long as the head, a naked gular pouch, stout strong wings, and 14 stiff tail-feathers denuded to the bases. The color is lustrous black, bronzed on the back, where the feathers have black edges; the feet are black; in the breeding season there is a white flank-patch; and on the head are scattered white thready plumes. The same or a similar species is domesticated by the Chinese and Japanese and taught to fish. A smaller species, the crested cormorant, *P. cristatus*, is found in Europe, and is known as the *shag*, a name also used for cormorants at large. The commonest North American species is the double-crested cormorant, *P. dilophus*, having only 12 tail-feathers (the number usual in the genus), the gular sac convex behind, and a crest on each side of the head. The Florida cormorant, which breeds by thousands in the mangrove swamps, is a variety of the last. On the Pacific coast of the United States several other species occur, as the violet-green cormorant (*P. violaceus*), the red-faced (*P. bicristatus*), the tufted (*P. penicillatus*), and others. The Mexican cormorant, *P. mexicanus*, is a small species which extends into the United States. A few species are largely white, and others are spotted.

Common Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*).

Thence up he [Satan] flew; and on the Tree of Life,
The middle tree and highest there that grew,
Sat like a *cormorant*. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 196.

2†. A greedy fellow; a glutton.

Light vanity, insatiate *cormorant*,
Consuming means, soon preys upon itself.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1.

Next, here's a rich devouring *cormorant*
Comes up to town, with his leathern budget stuff'd
Till it crack again, to empty it upon company
Of spruce clerks and squalling lawyers.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, i. 2.

3†. [In this use also sometimes written *corvorant* (as if < *corn*[1] + *vorant*, devouring) and *cornmorant* (as if < *corn*[1] + **morant*, delaying: see *moration*), and associated with *cornmudgin*, *curmudgeon*, q. v.] A very avaricious person; a miser; a curmudgeon.

When the *Cormorants*
And wealthy farmers hoord up all the graine,
He empties all his garners to the poore.
No-body and Some-body (1600), l. 320 (ed. Palmer).

The covetous *cormorants* or *corn-morants* of his time.
W. Smith, The Blacksmith (1606).

II. *a.* Having the qualities of a cormorant; greedy; rapacious; insatiable.

When, spite of *cormorant* devouring time,
Th' endeavour of this present breath may buy
That honour, which shall bate his scythe's keen edge.
Shak., L. L. L., i. 1.

It underwent the process of "annexation" to the *cormorant* republic of ancient times. *Sumner*, White Slavery.

Cormostomata (kôr-mō-stō′mạ-tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κορμός, a trunk (see *corm*), + στόμα, mouth.] One of three suborders into which the *Entomostraca* are divided by Dana. It contains the epizoic or parasitic crustaceans, and is approximately equivalent to the *Siphonostoma*.

cormus (kôr′mus), *n.*; pl. *cormi* (-mī). [NL., < Gr. κορμός, the trunk of a tree with the boughs lopped off: see *corm*.] 1. In *bot.*, same as *corm*.—2. In *zoöl.*, the common stock of a compound animal, as an ascidiarium, a zoanthodeme, and the like, when divided into colonies of zoöids, as may be variously effected by gemmation or other more or less complete division.

corn[1] (kôrn), *n.* [< ME. *corn*, *coren*, *corne*, < AS. *corn*, a grain or seed, grain, corn, = OS. OFries. *korn* = D. *koren*, *koorn* = MLG. *koren*, LG. *koren*, *koorn* = Icel. Dan. Sw. *korn* = OHG. *chorn*, *choron*, *corn*, MHG. G. *korn* = Goth. *kaurn*, grain, a grain, = L. *granum* (> ult. E. *grain*) = OBulg. *zrŭno* = Slov. Serv. Bohem. *zrno* = Pol. *ziarno* = Sorbian *zorno*, *zerno* = Little Russ. and Russ. *zerno* = OPruss. *zyrne* = Lith. *zhirnis* = Lett. *zirnis*, grain. Hence dim. *kernel*, q. v.] 1. A single seed of certain plants, especially of cereal plants, as wheat, rye, barley, and maize; a grain. [In this sense it has a plural, *corns*.]

Except a *corn* of wheat fall into the ground and die, it abideth alone. John xii. 24.

2. The seeds of cereal plants in general, in bulk or quantity; grain: as, *corn* is dear or scarce. In this sense the word comprehends all the kinds of grain used for the food of men or of horses, but in Great Britain it is generally applied to wheat, rye, oats, and barley, and in Scotland generally restricted to oats. In the United States it is by custom appropriated to maize (specifically, *Indian corn*); hence it is usual to say the crop of wheat is good, but that of *corn* is bad; it is a good year for wheat and rye, but bad for *corn*. [In this sense there is no plural.]

3. The plants which produce corn when growing in the field; the stalks and ears, or the stalks, ears, and seeds after reaping and before threshing: as, a field of *corn*; a sheaf or a shock of *corn*; a load of *corn*. The plants or stalks are included in the term *corn* until the seed is separated from the ears.

They brende alle the *cornes* in that lond.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 45.

In one night, ere glimpse of morn,
His shadowy flail hath thresh'd the *corn*
That ten day-labourers could not end.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 108.

Swift Camilla scours the plain,
Flies o'er th' unbending *corn*, and skims along the main.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 373.

4. A small hard particle; a grain. [Now rare.]

Not a *corn* of true salt, not a grain of right mustard, amongst them all. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

Coffee-corn or **guinea-corn**, a variety of *Sorghum vulgare* extensively cultivated in many warm countries for its grain. The name *guinea-corn* is also applied in the West Indies to several grain-bearing species of *Panicum*.—**Indian corn.** See *maize*.—**Popped corn.** See *pop-corn*.—**Round corn**, a trade-name for the grain of a class of yellow maize with small, round, very hard kernels.—**Sweet corn.** See *maize*.—**To acknowledge the corn**, to admit or confess something charged or imputed; especially, to admit that one has been mistaken, beaten, etc. [Slang, U. S.]

The "Evening Mirror" very naïvely comes out and *acknowledges the corn*, admits that a demand was made.
New York Herald, June 27, 1846.

You are beat this time, anyhow, old feller; you just *acknowledge the corn*—hand over your hat!
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 211.

corn[1] (kôrn), *v.* [< *corn*[1], *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To preserve and season with salt in grains; lay down in brine, as meat: as, to *corn* beef or pork.—2. To granulate; form into small grains.

The old firework-makers were obliged to have recourse to trains of *corned* gunpowder.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 481.

3. To feed with oats, as a horse. [Scotch.]

When thou wast *corn't* an' I was mellow,
We took the road aye like a swallow.
Burns, The auld Farmer's Salutation to his auld Mare.

4. To plant with corn. [Rare.]

Those hundreds of thousands of acres of once valuable Southern lands, *corned* to death, and now lying to waste in worthless sage grass.
U. S. Cons. Rep., No. lx. (1886), p. 40.

5. To render intoxicated; make drunk, as with whisky. [Colloq.]

The lads are weel *corned*. *Jamieson.*

Tobias was just clearly on the wrong side of the line which divides drunk from sober; but Hardy was "royally *corned*" (but not falling) when they met, about an hour by sun in the afternoon. *Georgia Scenes*, p. 161.

II. *intrans.* To beg corn of farmers on St. Thomas's day, December 21st. [Eng.]

corn[2] (kôrn), *n.* [< F. *corne* (also *cor*), a horn, a hard or horny swelling on a horse, < L. *cornu*, a horn, a horny excrescence, a wart, etc., = E. *horn*: see *horn*.] 1. A thickening or callosity of the epidermis, usually with a central core or nucleus, caused by undue pressure or friction, as by boots, shoes, or implements of occupation. Corns are most common on the feet.—2†. Any horny excrescence.

Cornes that wol under growe her [their] eye,
That but thou lete hem oute, the sight wol die.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 22.

Cornaceæ (kôr-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cornus* + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of polypetalous exogens, mostly of northern temperate regions, grouped in 12 genera of shrubs or trees, nearly allied to the monopetalous order *Caprifoliaceæ*. The principal genera are *Cornus* and *Nyssa*.

cornaceous (kôr-nā′shius), *a.* [< NL. *cornaceus*: see *Cornaceæ*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the natural order *Cornaceæ*.

Cornacuspongiæ (kôr-nak-ū-spon′ji-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *cornu*, horn, + *acus*, needle, + *Spongia*, sponges.] In Lendenfeld's system of classification, the fourth order of sponges. It contains *Silicea* with soft mesogloea, the supporting skeleton composed of bundles of monaxial, not tylostylar, spicules, and strengthened by spongin, which cements the spicules. The spicules may be entirely wanting when the skeleton consists of spongin; sometimes the skeleton also disappears. The order contains all the *Ceratospongiæ*, together with those monactinellids and *Myxospongiæ* which do not belong to the *Chondrospongiæ*.

cornage (kôr′nāj), *n.* [< AF. *cornage* (ML. *cornagium*), < OF. *corne*, a horn: see *corn*[2], *horn*.] 1. An ancient North English tenure of land, which obliged the tenant to give notice of an invasion of the Scots by blowing a horn. By this tenure many persons held their lands in the district adjoining the Picts' wall. This old service was afterward paid in money, and the sheriffs accounted for it under the title of *cornagium*.

2. In *feudal law*, a tax or tribute on horned cattle. *Seebohm*, Eng. Vil. Community.

cornaline†, *n.* An obsolete form of *carnelian*.

cornall†, *n.* An obsolete form of *coronal*.

cornamute†, *n.* Same as *cornemuse*. *Drayton.*

corn-badger (kôrn′baj″ėr), *n.* A dealer in corn. See *badger*[3].

corn-ball (kôrn′bâl), *n.* A ball made of popped corn, cemented with white of eggs, and sweetened with molasses or sugar. [U. S.]

corn-beetle (kôrn′bē″tl), *n.* The *Cucujus testaceus*, a minute beetle, the larva of which is often very destructive to the stores, particularly of wheat, in granaries. The larva is ocher-colored, with a forked tail; the perfect insect is of a bright tawny color.

corn-bells (kôrn′belz), *n.* The bell-shaped fungus *Cyathus vernicosus*, which sometimes grows in grain-fields.

cornbind (kôrn′bīnd), *n.* A local name of the bindweed (species of *Convolvulus*), and of the climbing buckwheat, *Polygonum Convolvulus*.

cornbottle (kôrn′bot′l), *n.* The bluebottle, *Centaurea Cyanus*.

cornbrash (kôrn′brash), *n.* In *geol.*, the local name of a subdivision of the Jurassic series, belonging in the upper portion of the so-called Great Oölite of the English geologists. The formation consists of clays and calcareous sandstones, and is very persistent, retaining its lithological and paleontological character from the southwest of England nearly as far as the Humber.

corn-bread (kôrn′bred′), *n.* A kind of bread made of the meal of Indian corn. See *corn-dodger*, *johnny-cake*, and *corn-pone*. [U. S.]

corn-cadger, *n.* [Sc.; also *corn-cauger*.] A dealer in corn; a peddler of corn.

> Like gentlemen ye must not seem,
> But look like *corn-caugers* gawn ae road.
> *Jock o' the Side* (Child's Ballads, VI. 83).

corn-cake (kôrn′kāk), *n.* A cake made of Indian-corn meal. [U. S.]

corn-chandler (kôrn′chand″lėr), *n.* A dealer in corn. See *chandler*.

corn-cleaner (kôrn′klē″nėr), *n.* A machine in which the cobs of maize are separated from the shelled corn, and the corn is cleaned, by means of a rolling screen and suction-fan.

corn-cob (kôrn′kob), *n.* The elongated, woody, chaff-covered receptacle which, with the grain embedded in it in longitudinal rows, constitutes the ear of maize. [U. S.]

corn-cockle (kôrn′kok″l), *n.* See *cockle*[1], 2.

corn-cracker (kôrn′krak″ėr), *n.* **1.** A nickname for a Kentuckian. [U. S.]—**2.** A name given to a low class of whites in the southern United States, especially in North Carolina and Georgia. See *cracker*, 7.—**3.** A name of the corncrake, *Crex pratensis*.—**4.** A ray of the family *Myliobatidæ*, *Rhinoptera quadriloba*, with transversely hexagonal pavement-like teeth and a quadrilobate snout. [Southeastern U. S.]

corn-crake (kôrn′krāk), *n.* A common European bird of the rail family (*Rallidæ*), the *Crex pratensis*, or land-rail: so called because it frequents corn-fields. See *crake*[2].

> A *corn-crake*, moving cautiously among the withered water-grasses. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 202.

corn-crib (kôrn′krib), *n.* A structure the side walls of which are formed of slats, with spaces between them for the circulation of air, used to store unshelled Indian corn. The slats are commonly slanted outward from the floor to the roof as a means of preventing rain from beating in, and the structure stands free from the ground on posts, for safety from rats and mice. [U. S.]

corn-cutter[1] (kôrn′kut″ėr), *n.* A machine for reaping corn, or for cutting up stalks of corn for food of cattle.

corn-cutter[2] (kôrn′kut″ėr), *n.* One who cuts corns or indurations of the skin; a chiropodist.

> Soldiers! *corncutters*,
> But not so valiant; they ofttimes draw blood,
> Which you durst never do. *Ford*, Broken Heart, i. 2.

corn-dodger (kôrn′doj″ėr), *n.* A kind of cake made of the meal of Indian corn, and baked very hard. [Southern U. S.]

> He opened a pouch which he wore on his side, and took from thence one or two *corn-dodgers* and half a boiled rabbit. *H. B. Stowe*, Dred, II. 170.

> The universal food of the people of Texas, both rich and poor, seems to be *corn-dodger* and fried bacon.
> *Olmsted*, Texas.

corn-drill (kôrn′dril), *n.* A machine for sowing corn in drills.

cornea (kôr′nē-ą), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *corneus*, horny: see *corneous*.] **1.** The firm, transparent anterior portion of the eyeball. It is of circular outline, concavo-convex, with the convexity forward, bounding the anterior chamber of the eye in front, by its margin continuous with the sclerotic, and having its outer surface, as a rule, covered with a delicate layer of the conjunctiva. In the human eye it forms about one sixth of the entire eyeball. Its convexity is greater than that of the sclerotic, forming a comparatively larger portion of a smaller sphere than the sclerotic. The cornea is so called from its hardness, being likened to horn; it is also known as the *tunica cornea pellucida* or pellucid horny coat of the eye, in distinction from the sclerotic. See cut under *eye*.

2. In *entom.*, the outer surface of an insect's compound eye. It is generally smooth, but may be hairy. The word is also used to designate the outer transparent lens of each facet of a compound eye, and the surface of an ocellus or simple eye. See *cornea-lens*.—**Abscission of the cornea.** See *abscission*.

corneal (kôr′nē-ąl), *a.* [< *cornea* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the cornea: as, *corneal* cells; *corneal* convexity; a *corneal* ulceration.

> The *corneal* surface of the eye is transversely elongated and reniform, and its pigment is black.
> *Huxley*, Crayfish, p. 237.

Bowman's corneal tubes, the tubular passages formed in the fibrous layers of the cornea by forcible injection.

cornea-lens (kôr′nē-ą-lenz), *n.* A facet of the cuticular layer of the compound eye of an arthropod; the superficies of an ocellus; a corneule.

> Faceted cuticular layer, each facet of which forms a *cornea-lens*. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 266.

corn-eater (kôrn′ē″tėr), *n.* A name formerly given to those of the North American Indians who submitted readily to the influences of civilization.

corned (kôrnd), *a.* [< L. *cornu*, = E. *horn*, + *-ed*[2]; equiv. to *cornute*.] In *her.*, horned; provided with horns.

corneitis (kôr-nē-ī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *cornea* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the cornea. Also called *ceratitis*.

cornel (kôr′nel), *n.* [Early mod. E. *cornell*, *cornill*; = D. *kornoelje* = OHG. *cornul* (*cornulboum*), G. *kornelle* = Dan. *kornel*(*-træ*) = Sw. *kornel*(*-bär*), < OF. *cornille*, *cornoille*, *cornoaille*, F. *cornouille* = Sp. *cornejo* (cf. Pg. *corniso*) = It. *corniolo*, < ML. *cornolium*, cornel-tree, *corniola*, cornel-berry, with terminations of dim. form, < L. *cornus*, a cornel-tree (*cornum*, the cornel-fruit) (whence by adaptation AS. *corn-treów*, cornel-tree), < *cornu* = E. *horn*: in reference to the hardness of the wood.] The cornelian cherry or dogwood, a common European species of *Cornus*, *C. mas*, a small tree producing clusters of small yellow flowers in spring before the leaves, followed by numerous red berries. The wild or male cornel is *C. sanguinea*, a shrub with red bark and black berries. The wood is free from grit, and for this reason is used by watch-makers to make instruments for cleaning fine machinery or lenses. In North America the bunchberry, *C. Canadensis*, is sometimes called the *low* or *dwarf cornel*, and *C. Circinata* the *round-leafed cornel*. The name may be applied generally to species of the genus *Cornus*. Also *cornel-tree*, *cornelian tree*.

cornelian[1], *n.* See *carnelian*.

cornelian[2] (kôr-nē′liąn), *a.* [An extension (appar. based on the L. proper name *Cornelius*) of *cornel*.] Pertaining to or resembling cornel.—**Cornelian cherry.** See *cherry*[1].—**Cornelian tree.** See *cornel*.

cornel-tree (kôr′nel-trē), *n.* Same as *cornel*.

cornemuse†, *n.* [Also written, improp., *cornamute*; < ME. *cornemuse*, *cormuse*, < OF. *cornemuse*, F. *cornemuse*, dial. *cormuse*, *cormeuse* (= Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *cornamusa*, > ML. *cornamusa*, *cornemusa*), < OF. *corne* (= Pr. *corna*, etc.), horn (< L. *cornu* = E. *horn*, q. v.), + *muse* (Pr. *musa*), pipe; lit. horn-pipe.] A bagpipe.

> Loude mynstralcies
> In *cornemuse* and in shalmyes.
> *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 1218.

corneocalcareous (kôr″nē-ō-kal-kā′rē-us), *a.* [< L. *corneus*, horny (see *corneous*), + *calcareous*.] **1.** Formed of a mixture of horny and calcareous substances, as some shells, such as *Aplysia*.—**2.** Horny on one side or part and calcareous on the other, as the opercula of some shells, such as *Turbinidæ*.

corneosilicious (kôr″nē-ō-si-lish′us), *a.* [< *corneous* + *silicious*.] Consisting of or containing both horny fibrous and sandy or silicious substances; ceratosilicious or ceratosilicoid, as a sponge.

corneous (kôr′nē-us), *a.* [= Sp. *córneo* = Pg. It. *corneo*, < L. *corneus*, horny, < *cornu* = E. *horn*. Cf. *cornea*.] Horny; like horn; consisting of a horny substance, or a substance resembling horn.—**Corneous lead.** Same as *phosgenite*.—**Corneous mercury.** Same as *calomel*.

corner (kôr′nėr), *n.* [< ME. *corner*, *cornyer*, < OF. *cornier*, *corniere*, *cornere*, *courniere*, corner, angle, F. *cornière*, corner-gutter (> ML. *cornerium*, *corneria*, a corner, neut. and fem. forms of adj. **cornerius*, spelled *corneirus*, pertaining to an angle or corner), < *corne* (> ML. *corna*), a corner, angle, lit. a horn, a projecting point, < L. *cornu*, a horn, a projecting point, end, extremity, etc., = AS. *horn*, E. *horn*. Cf. W. *cornel* = Corn. *cornal*, a corner, < *corn* = E. *horn*; Ir. *cearn*, *cearna*, a corner; AS. *hyrne*, ME. *herne*, *hurne*, *huirne* (= OFries. *herne* = Icel. *hyrna* (cf. *hyrning*) = Dan. *hjörne* = Sw. *hörn*), a corner, < *horn*, horn: see *corn*[2] and *horn*. The L. term was *angulus*: see *angle*[3]. The noun *corner* in the commercial sense (def. 9) is from the verb.] **1.** The intersection of two converging lines or surfaces; an angle, whether internal or external: as, the *corner* of a building; the four *corners* of a square; the *corner* of two streets.

> They [hypocrites] love to pray standing in the . . . *corners* of the streets, that they may be seen of men. Mat. vi. 5.
>
> Upon the *corner* of the moon
> There hangs a vaporous drop, profound.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 5.

2. The space between two converging lines or surfaces; specifically, the space near their intersection: as, the four *corners* of a room. Hence—**3.** A narrow space partly inclosed; a small secret or retired place.

> This thing was not done in a *corner*. Acts xxvi. 26.

4. Indefinitely, any part, even the least and most remote or concealed: used emphatically, involving the inclusion of all parts: as, they searched every *corner* of the forest.

> Might I but through my prison once a day
> Behold this maid: all *corners* else o' the earth
> Let liberty make use of. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.
>
> I turned and try'd each *corner* of my bed,
> To find if sleep were there, but sleep was lost.
> *Dryden*.

5†. The end, extremity, or margin.

> Ye shall not round the *corners* of your heads, neither shalt thou mar the *corners* of thy beard. Lev. xix. 27.
>
> They shall not make baldness upon their head, neither shall they shave off the *corner* of their beard. Lev. xxi. 5.

6. In *bookbinding*: (*a*) A triangular tool used for decorating the corners of a book. Also *corner-piece*. (*b*) The leather or other material used in the corners of a half-bound book. (*c*) One of the metal guards used to protect the corners of heavily bound books.—**7.** A metallic cap or guard used to protect the corners of furniture, trunks, boxes, etc.—**8.** In *surv.*, a mark placed at a corner of a surveyed tract. [U. S.]

> We have frequently heard the old surveyors along the Ohio say that they often met with his [Col. Crawford's] *corners*. Quoted in *S. De Vere's* Americanisms, p. 173.

9. A monopolizing of the marketable supply of a stock or commodity, through purchases for immediate or future delivery, generally by a secretly organized combination, for the purpose of raising the price: as, a *corner* in wheat. [U. S.]—**Four corners.** (*a*) The limits of the contents of a document. The phrases "within the *four corners* of a deed," "to take an instrument by the *four corners*," originated in the use of only one side of a single sheet of parchment for writing a deed, and refer to what may be learned from the face of the instrument itself. (*b*) A place where two main highways intersect each other at right angles: sometimes used in names of places in the United States: as, Chatham *Four Corners* in Columbia county, New York.—**The Corner,** among English sporting men, Tattersall's horse-repository and betting-rooms in London: so called from its situation, which is at Hyde Park *Corner*.

corner (kôr′nėr), *v.* [< *corner*, *n.* Cf. *cornered*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To drive or force into a corner, or into a place whence there is no escape. Hence—**2.** To drive or force into a position of great difficulty; force into a position where failure, defeat, or surrender is inevitable; place in a situation from which escape is impossible: as, to *corner* a person in an argument.—**To corner the market,** to force up the price of a stock or commodity by purchases for immediate or future delivery, until the whole available supply is nearly or quite monopolized. [U. S.]

II. *intrans.* **1.** To meet in a corner or angle; form a corner. [Rare.]

> The spot where N. Carolina, S. Carolina, and Georgia *corner*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXI. 653.

2. To be situated on or at a corner; impinge or be connected at an angle: as, the house *corners* on the main street, or (when standing cornerwise) to the street or road; Sweden *corners* on Russia at the north.

corner-cap† (kôr′nėr-kap), *n.* The academic cap: so called from its square top.

> A little old man in a gowne, a wide cassock, a night-cap, and a *corner-cap*, by his habit seeming to be a Divine.
> *Breton*, A Mad World, p. 8.

> The name of a gallant is more hateful to them than the sight of a *corner-cap*. *Middleton*, Family of Love, iv. 1.

corner-chisel (kôr′nėr-chiz″el), *n.* See *chisel*[2].

corner-cutter (kôr′nėr-kut″ėr), *n.* A cutting-press used in trimming the corners of blank books and cards and shaping the blanks of paper boxes.

corner-drill (kôr′nėr-dril), *n.* Same as *angle-brace* (*b*).

cornered (kôr′nêrd), *a.* [< ME. *cornered;* < *corner, n.,* + *-ed*2.] Having corners or angles; specifically, having three or more angles: chiefly in composition: as, a three-*cornered* hat.

Corsica is *cornered* with many forlonds [forelands] schetynge [shooting, projecting] in to the see.
Trevisa, Works (ed. Babington), I. 305.

Whether this building were square like a castle, or *cornered* like a triangle, or round like a tower.
Austin, Hæc Homo, p. 75.

cornerer (kôr′nêr-ėr), *n.* One who corners or buys up all the available supply of a commodity for the purpose of inflating prices. [U. S.]

cornering-machine (kôr′nêr-ing-ma-shēn′), *n.* A machine used for rounding off the corners of woodwork.

corner-piece (kôr′nêr-pēs), *n.* 1. An L-shaped casting or forging used to strengthen a joint.—2. In *bookbinding,* same as *corner,* 6 (*a*).

corner-plate (kôr′nêr-plāt), *n.* An iron angle-plate or knee on the outer corner of the body of a freight-car, used to strengthen it and protect the sills and sheathing from injury in case of a collision.

corner-stone (kôr′nêr-stōn), *n.* 1. The stone which lies at the corner of two walls, and unites them; specifically, the stone built into one corner of the foundation of an edifice as the actual or nominal starting-point in building. In the case of an important public edifice or monumental structure the laying of the corner-stone is usually accompanied by some formal ceremony, and the stone is commonly hollowed out and made the repository of historical documents, and of objects, as coins and medals, characteristic of the time. Also called *memorial-stone.*

Who laid the *corner-stone* thereof? Job xxxviii. 6.

See you yond' coign o' the Capitol; yond' *corner-stone?*
Shak., Cor., v. 4.

Hence—2. That on which anything is founded; that which is of the greatest or fundamental importance; that which is indispensable.

Jesus Christ himself being the chief *corner-stone.*
Eph. ii. 20.

So it is that educated, trained, enlightened conscience is the *corner-stone* of society.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 201.

corner-tooth (kôr′nêr-tōth), *n.* In *vet. surg.* and *farriery,* the lateral incisor of a horse, above and below; the outermost incisor on each side of either jaw, four in all. They appear when the horse is 4½ years old.

cornerwise (kôr′nêr-wīz), *adv.* [< *corner* + *-wise.*] Diagonally; with the corner in front; not parallel.

cornet1 (kôr′net), *n.* [Under this form are included two different Rom. forms: (1) *Cornet,* a horn, etc. (defs. 1–6), < ME. *cornet,* a horn (bugle), < OF. *cornet,* F. *cornet,* a horn, a bugle, a paper in the form of a horn, an inkhorn, etc., = Pr. *cornet* = Sp. *cornete,* m., a little horn, = It. *cornetto,* a little horn, a bugle, an inkhorn, a cupping-glass, < ML. *cornetum,* a horn (bugle), a kind of hood; mixed with a fem. form, OF. *cornette,* F. *cornette,* a kind of hood, = Sp. Pg. *corneta* = It. *cornetta,* a horn (bugle), < ML. *corneta,* a kind of hood, lit. little horn, dim. of L. *cornu* (> OF. *corne,* etc.), a horn: see *corn*2, *corner,* etc., and cf. *horn.* (2) *Cornet,* a standard or ensign, a troop of horse, an officer (def. 7) (not in ME.), < F. *cornette* = Sp. Pg. *corneta* = It. *cornetta,* a standard or ensign (orig. having two points or horns), hence a troop of horse bearing such a standard, and the officer commanding the troop; orig. same as OF. *cornette,* etc., dim. of *corne,* etc., < L. *cornu,* horn: see above.] 1. In *music:* (*a*) Originally, a musical instrument of the oboe class, of crude construction and harsh tone.

David and all the house of Israel played before the Lord . . . on *cornets.* 2 Sam. vi. 5.

(*b*) Same as *cornet-à-pistons.* (*c*) An organ-stop having from 3 to 5 pipes to each key, and giving loud and somewhat coarse tones: now rarely made. A *mounted cornet* is such a stop with its pipes raised upon a separate sound-board, so as to make its tone more prominent; an *echo cornet* is a similar stop, but of much more delicate quality, usually placed in the swell-organ. Also *cornet-stop.* (*d*†) A pedal reed-stop of 2- or 4-feet tone.—2. A little cap of paper twisted at the end, in which retailers inclose small wares.—3. The square-topped academic cap.—4. (*a*) A woman's head-dress or a part of it, probably named from its angular or pointed shape, as the end or corner of the tippet of the chaperon in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. *J. R. Planché.*

I never sawe my lady laye apart
Her *cornet* blacke, in cold nor yet in heate,
Sith fyrst she knew my grief was growen so greate.
Surrey, Complaint.

(*b*) That part of the head-dress worn in the seventeenth century that hung down beside the cheek; a flap, a pendent strip of lace, or the like. See *pinner.* Also called *bugle-cap.*—5. In *dressmaking,* the shaping of a sleeve near the wrist: so called from its resemblance to what is known as trumpet-shape.—6. Same as *cornette.*—7. *Milit.:* (*a*) A flag or standard. Especially—(1) A flag borne before the king of France, or displayed when he was present with the army. It was either plain white or white embroidered with golden fleurs-de-lis. (2) A flag of a company of cavalry.

The *cornet* white with crosses black. *Macaulay,* Ivry.

(*b*) The officer of lowest commissioned grade in the cavalry, to whose charge this flag was confided: a term equivalent to *ensign* in the infantry. The office of cornet is now abolished in England, and is nearly represented by that of second lieutenant or sub-lieutenant. (*c*) A company of cavalry, named in like manner from the standard carried at its head.

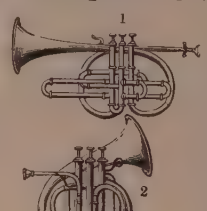
A body of five *cornets* of horse.
Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

Bass cornet, an obsolete large, deep-pitched brass instrument.

cornet2 (kôr′net), *n.* Same as *coronet*1, 6.

cornet2†, *v. t.* [< *cornet*2, *n.,* = *coronet*1, 6.] To let the blood of (a horse).

cornet-à-pistons (kôr′net-a-pis′tonz), *n.*; pl. *cornets-à-pistons.* [F., a cornet with pistons: see *cornet*1 and *piston.*] A musical instrument of the trumpet class, having a cupped mouthpiece and a conical brass tube, the length of which may be increased and the tone chromatically lowered by opening valves into little crooks or bends of tubing (whence the name). The compass is about two octaves, including all the semitones. The fundamental tone or key is usually B♭ or E♭, but other tones are used. The quality of the tone is penetrating and unsympathetic, by no means equal to that of the true trumpet, for which it is commonly substituted. Also *cornet,* and rarely *cornopean.*



Cornets-à-Pistons.
1. Ordinary shape. 2. Circular shape.

cornetcy1 (kôr′net-si), *n.* [< *cornet*1, 7 (*b*), + *-cy.*] The commission or rank of a cornet. See *cornet*1, 7 (*b*).

A *cornetcy* of horse his first and only commission.
Chesterfield.

corneter (kôr′net-ėr), *n.* [< *cornet*1, 1 (*b*), + *-er*1.] One who blows a cornet.

Mr. King could see . . . the *corneters* lift up their horns and get red in the face.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 34.

cornet-stop (kôr′net-stop), *n.* In *music,* same as *cornet*1, 1 (*c*).

cornette (kôr-net′), *n.* [F., fem. dim. of *corne,* a horn: see *horn, cornet*1.] In *metal.,* the little tube of gold left when the alloy of silver and gold taken from the cupel is rolled and boiled in nitric acid to remove the former metal. Also spelled *cornet.*

cornettist (kôr′net-ist), *n.* [< *cornet*1, 1 (*b*), + *-ist.*] A player upon a cornet-à-pistons.

corneule (kôr′nē-ūl), *n.* [= F. *cornéule,* < NL. *corneula,* dim. of *cornea,* q. v.] One of the minute transparent segments which defend the compound eyes of insects; the cornea of an ocellus; a cornea-lens.

corn-exchange (kôrn′eks-chānj′), *n.* A place or mart where grain is sold or bartered, and samples are shown and examined. [Eng.]

corn-factor (kôrn′fak′tor), *n.* One who traffics in grain by wholesale, or as an agent. [Eng.]

corn-field (kôrn′fēld), *n.* In Great Britain, a field in which corn of any kind is growing; a grain-field; in the United States, a field of Indian corn or maize.

corn-flag (kôrn′flag), *n.* The popular name of the plants of the genus *Gladiolus,* bearing red or white flowers, and much cultivated as ornamental plants.

corn-floor (kôrn′flōr), *n.* A floor for corn, or for threshing corn or grain. Isa. xxi. 10.

corn-flower (kôrn′flou′ėr), *n.* A flower or plant growing in grain-fields, as the wild poppy, and especially the bluebottle, *Centaurea Cyanus.*

There be certain *corn-flowers* which come seldom or never in other places, unless they be set, but only amongst corn: as the blue-bottle, a kind of yellow marygold, wild poppy, and fumitory. *Bacon,* Nat. Hist.

corn-fly (kôrn′flī), *n.* An insect of either of the genera *Chlorops* and *Oscinis,* of the family *Muscidæ:* so called from the injury they inflict on growing crops. *Chlorops tæniopus,* the most destructive of British corn-flies, is about 1¼ lines in length, and of a yellow color striped with black. It deposits its eggs between the leaves of wheat- and barley-plants, and its larvæ, by extracting the juices, produce the disease called gout, from the swelling of the joints of the plants.

Corn-fly (*Chlorops tæniopus*). (Cross shows natural size.)

corn-fritter (kôrn′frit′ėr), *n.* A fried batter-cake made of grated green Indian corn, milk, and eggs.

corn-grater (kôrn′grā′tėr), *n.* A roughened surface used for rasping corn (maize) from the cob.

corn-growing (kôrn′grō′ing), *a.* Producing corn: as, a *corn-growing* country.

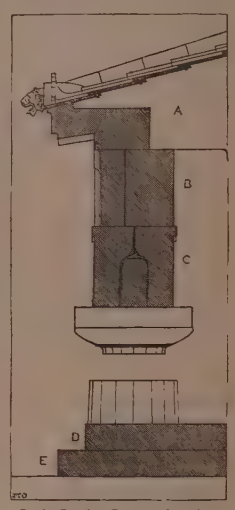
corn-hook (kôrn′hůk), *n.* A blade somewhat resembling a short scythe, and set in a handle at an angle a little greater than a right angle, used to cut standing corn (maize).

corn-husker (kôrn′hus′kėr), *n.* A machine for stripping the husks from ears of maize.

corn-husking (kôrn′hus′king), *n.* A social meeting of friends and neighbors at the house of a farmer to assist him in stripping the husks or shucks from his Indian corn; a husking-bee (which see). Also *corn-shucking.* [U. S.]

cornic (kôr′nik), *a.* [< *Cornus* + *-ic.*] Existing in or derived from the bark of *Cornus florida.*—**Cornic acid.** Same as *cornin.*

cornice (kôr′nis), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cornish;* = D. *kornis* = G. *carniesz* (> Dan. Sw. *karnis,* > Russ. *karnizŭ*), < OF. *cornice,* F. *corniche,* < It. *cornice* (= Sp. *cornisa;* cf. Pg. *cornija*), < ML. *cornix* (*cornic-*), a border, a contr. (appar.) of *coronix,* a square frame (the ML. *cornix, coronix* being simulations of L. *cornix,* a crow), < Gr. κορωνίς, a wreath, garland, a curved line or flourish at the end of a book, the end, completion, prop. adj., curved, < κορωνός, curved; akin to L. *corona,* > ult. E. *crown:* see *corona, crown.*] 1. In *arch.,* any molded projection which crowns or finishes the part to which it is affixed; specifically, the third or uppermost division of an entablature, resting on the frieze. (See *column.*) When the crowning course of a wall is plain, it is usually called a *coping.*



Doric Cornice Construction. Assos. (From Papers of the Archæol. Inst. of America, I., 1882.)
A, cornice; *B,* frieze; *C,* architrave; *D,* stylobate; *E,* stereobate.

The *cornice* is as indispensable a termination of the wall as the capital is of a pillar.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 32.

2. An ornamental molding, usually of plaster, running round the walls of a room just below the ceiling.—3. In *upholstery,* an ornamental band or molding which covers and conceals the rod or hooks from which curtains, etc., are hung.—4. A molding or strip of wood, plain or gilded, fastened to the walls of a room, at the proper height from the floor, to serve as a support for picture-hooks; a picture-cornice.—**Architrave cornice.** See *architrave.*—**Block cornices.** See *block*1.—**Cornice-ring,** the ring in a cannon next behind the muzzle-ring.—**Horizontal cornice,** in *arch.,* the level cornice of a pediment under the two inclined cornices.

corniced (kôr′nist), *a.* [< *cornice* + *-ed*2.] Having a cornice.

The *corniced* shade
Of some arched temple door or dusky colonnade.
Keats, Lamia, i.

cornice-hook (kôr′nis-hůk), *n.* A double hook used in hanging pictures upon a picture-cornice. One part of the hook catches the cornice, and the other forms a support for the picture-cord.

cornice-plane (kôr'nis-plān), *n.* A carpenters' plane properly shaped for working moldings; an ogee-plane.

cornichon (F. pron. kôr-nē-shôṅ'), *n.* [F., a little horn, a deer's horn newly grown, dim. of *corne*, a horn: see *horn*.] In *her.*, a branch, as of the horns of a stag.

cornicle (kôr'ni-kl), *n.* [< L. *corniculum*, dim. of *cornu*, = E. *horn*, q. v.] 1. A little horn; a corniculum. *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare or obsolete.] —2. In *entom.*, a honey-duct; one of the two horn-like tubular organs on the back of an aphid or plant-louse, from which a sweet, honey-like fluid exudes; a nectary or siphuncle.

cornicula[1] (kôr-nik'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *corniculæ* (-lē). [NL., fem. (cf. L. *corniculum*, neut.) dim. of L. *cornu*, a horn: see *cornicle*.] In certain algæ, as *Vaucheria*, the young antheridium, which resembles in shape a small horn.

cornicula[2], *n.* Plural of *corniculum*.

cornicular† (kôr-nik'ū-lär), *n.* [ME. *corniculere*, < L. *cornicularius*, a lieutenant, adjutant, prop. one who had been presented with a *corniculum* and thereby promoted, < *corniculum*, a little horn, a horn-shaped ornament upon the helmet, presented as a reward of bravery: see *cornicle*.] 1. A lieutenant or assistant of a superior officer.—2. The secretary or assistant of a magistrate; a clerk; a registrar.

> Oon Maximus, that was an officere
> Of the Prefectes, and his *corniculere*.
> *Chaucer*, Second Nun's Tale, l. 369.

corniculate (kôr-nik'ū-lāt), *a.* [< LL. *corniculatus*, < L. *corniculum*, a little horn: see *cornicle*.] 1. Horned; having horns. (*a*) In *bot.*, bearing a little horn-like spur or appendage; bearing pods, as the *Cruciferæ*. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, having cornicula; having knobs or other processes like or likened to horns. 2. Figuratively, crescent-shaped; having horns, as the moon.

> Venus moon-like grows *corniculate*.
> *Dr. H. More*, Psychathanasia, III. iii. 62.

corniculeret, *n.* A variant form of *cornicular*.

corniculum (kôr-nik'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *cornicula* (-lä). [L., a little horn: see *cornicle*.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a little horn; a little knob, boss, or spur resembling or likened to a small horn, as that on the upper eyelid of the horned puffin, hence called *Fratercula corniculata*; specifically, the lesser horn of the human hyoid bone, as distinguished from the cornu or greater horn. *Mivart.*—**Cornicula laryngis**, two small cartilaginous nodules articulated to the summits of the arytenoid cartilages. Also called *cartilages of Santorini* and *cornua laryngis*.

corniferous (kôr-nif'e-rus), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *cornu*, = E. *horn*, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] I. *a.* Literally, producing or containing horn: applied, in *geol.*, to a group of rocks belonging to the lower portion of the Devonian series, because they contain seams of hornstone. The corniferous group extends through New York and Canada, and is also an important formation further west and southwest. It is in places very rich in coralline remains.

II. *n.* [*cap.*] The group of rocks so characterized.

cornific (kôr-nif'ik), *a.* [< L. *cornu*, = E. *horn*, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make.] 1. Producing horns. —2. Producing horn or horny substance; causing to become corneous or cornified: as, *cornific* tissue; a *cornific* process.

cornification (kôr"ni-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *cornify*: see *-fy* and *-ation*.] Production of horn; conversion into horn; the process or result of becoming horny or corneous.

> An insufficient *cornification* of the nail-cells.
> *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, V. 103.

corniform (kôr'ni-fôrm), *a.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *corniforme*, < NL. *corniformis*, < L. *cornu*, = E. *horn*, + *forma*, shape.] Shaped like the horn of an ox; long, tapering, and somewhat curved: in *entom.*, applied especially to large processes on the head and thorax, which by their position as well as form resemble horns; in *bot.*, applied to the nectary of plants.

cornify (kôr'ni-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cornified*, ppr. *cornifying*. [< L. *cornu*, = E. *horn*, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *-fy*.] To make or convert into horn; cause to resemble horn.

> When the *cornified* layers [in *Reptilia*] increase in thickness, various kinds of plates, knobs, and scale-like structures are developed.
> *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 418.

> The whalebone . . . consists of nothing more than modified papillæ of the buccal mucous membrane, with an excessive and *cornified* epithelial development.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 394.

cornigerous (kôr-nij'e-rus), *a.* [= F. *cornigère* = Sp. *cornígero* = Pg. It. *cornigero*, < L. *corniger*, < *cornu*, = E. *horn*, + *gerere*, bear.] Horned; bearing horns; corniferous.

> Nature, in other *cornigerous* animals, hath placed the horns higher. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 19.

cornimuset, *n.* See *cornemuse*.

cornin (kôr'nin), *n.* [< *Cornus* + *-in*[2].] A bitter crystalline principle discovered in the bark of *Cornus florida*. Also called *cornic acid*.

corning (kôr'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *corn*[1], *v. t.*] 1. The process of salting and seasoning beef and pork for preservation.—2. The process of granulating gunpowder. *E. H. Knight.*

corning-house (kôr'ning-hous), *n.* A house or place where powder is granulated.

corniplume (kôr'ni-plōm), *n.* [< L. *cornu*, = E. *horn*, + *pluma*, feather.] In *ornith.*, a plumicorn; a tuft of feathers on the head of a bird, erectile or erected like a horn, as those upon the head of "horned" or "eared" owls. [Rare.]

Cornish[1] (kôr'nish), *a.* and *n.* [< *Corn-*, in *Cornwall*, + *-ish*[1]. *Cornwall* is a modification of AS. *Corn-wealas*, Cornwall, prop. the inhabitants of Cornwall, lit. '*Corn-Wales*,' *wealas* (repr. by mod. *Wales*) being prop. pl. of *wealh*, a foreigner, esp. a Celt: see *Welsh* and *walnut*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to Cornwall, a county of England, forming its southwestern extremity, celebrated for its mines, especially of tin and copper.—**Cornish bit.** See *bit*[1].—**Cornish chough.** (*a*) See *chough*. (*b*) In *her.*, same as *aylet*.—**Cornish clay.** Same as *china-stone*, 2.—**Cornish crow, diamonds, hug, moneywort, salmon, steam-boiler, steam-engine**, etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* The ancient language of Cornwall, a dialect of the Cymric or British branch of the Celtic languages. It became extinct as a spoken language about the end of the eighteenth century.

cornish[2] (kôr'nish), *n.* An obsolete or provincial form of *cornice*.

> Ten small pillars adjoyning to the wall, and sustaining the *cornish*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 166.

cornished (kôr'nisht), *a.* [< *cornish*[2] + *-ed*[2].] In *her.*, adorned with a cornice: said of any bearing that is capable of receiving one, as a cross.

Cornishman (kôr'nish-man), *n.*; pl. *Cornishmen* (-men). [< *Cornish*[1] + *man*.] A native or an inhabitant of Cornwall, England; specifically, a man belonging to the original stock of Cornish people.

> I have told you that the *Cornishmen* kept their own Welsh language for many hundred years after this time.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Old Eng. Hist., p. 96.

cornist (kôr'nist), *n.* [< F. *corniste*, < *corne*, a horn, + *-iste*: see *horn* and *-ist*.] A performer on the cornet or horn.

corn-juice (kôrn'jös), *n.* Whisky made from Indian corn; hence, whisky in general. [Slang, U. S.]

corn-knife (kôrn'nīf), *n.* 1. A long-bladed knife, slightly curved and widening to the point, used for cutting standing Indian corn. —2. A small sharp knife with a blunt point, for paring and removing corns.

corn-land (kôrn'land), *n.* Land appropriated or suitable to the production of corn or grain.

corn-law (kôrn'lâ), *n.* A legislative enactment relating to the exportation or importation of grain; specifically, in *Eng. hist.*, one of a series of laws extending from 1436 to 1842, regulating the home and foreign grain-trade of England. Until the repeal of the corn-laws, the grain-trade, both export and import, was the subject of elaborate and varying legislation, which consisted in levying protective or prohibitory duties, or in imposing restrictive conditions, or in granting government bounties for the encouragement of exportation. After a prolonged agitation for the repeal of the corn-laws by the Anti-corn-law League (organized in 1839), Parliament in 1846, under the ministry of Sir Robert Peel, passed an act for a large immediate reduction of the duty on imported grain, and providing for a merely nominal duty after 1849, which was subsequently entirely removed.

cornless (kôrn'les), *a.* [< *corn*[1] + *-less*.] Destitute of corn: as, *cornless* dwelling-places. [Rare.]

corn-lift (kôrn'lift), *n.* A contrivance for raising sacks of grain to the upper floors of a mill or granary.

corn-loft (kôrn'lôft), *n.* A loft for storing corn; a granary.

corn-marigold (kôrn'mar"i-gōld), *n.* See *marigold*.

corn-master† (kôrn'mas"tèr), *n.* One who cultivates corn for sale.

> I knew a nobleman, . . . a great grasier, a great sheepmaster, a great timber-man, a great collier, a great *corn-master*, and a great leadman. *Bacon*, Riches.

corn-meter (kôrn'mē"tèr), *n.* One who measures corn; an official grain-measurer.

corn-mill (kôrn'mil), *n.* 1. A mill for grinding corn. More generally called a *grist-mill*.—2. A small mill with a runner and concave of iron, used for grinding Indian corn on the cob for feeding stock.

corn-mint (kôrn'mint), *n.* See *mint*[3].

corn-moth (kôrn'môth), *n.* A small moth, the *Tinea granella*, exceedingly destructive to grain-sheaves in the field, and to stored grain, among which it lays its eggs. The larva, which from its voracity is called the *wolf*, eats into the grains, and joins them together by a web. Salt, frequent turning, and many other expedients are employed to destroy the eggs.

Corn-moth (*Tinea granella*). (Cross shows natural size.)

cornmudgin† (kôrn'muj"in), *n.* [Also written *corne-mudgin*, appar. for **corn-mudging* (prob. orig. as an adj., sc. *man* or *fellow*, the proper noun form being **corn-mudger* or **corn-mucher*, *-micher*), < *corn*[1] + **mudging*, ppr. of **mudge*, a var. of **much*, *mouch*, *mooch*, also *mich*, *meach*, chiefly a dialectal word, orig. hide, conceal, hoard: see *corn*[1] and *mich*, *mouch*. Hence, by corruption, *curmudgin*, *curmudgeon*, q. v. Cf. *cormorant*, 3.] A corn-merchant who hoards corn to raise its price.

> Being but a riche *corne-mudgin* [Latin *frumentarius*], that with a quart (or measure of corne of two pounds) had bought the freedome of his fellow-citizens.
> *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 150.

corn-muller (kôrn'mul"èr), *n.* [< *corn*[1] + *muller*.] A pestle for grinding corn.

> The stone with a hole in the center, which is called a *corn-muller*, I found about 80 yards from the grand mound.
> *Smithsonian Report*, 1881, p. 612.

cornmuset, *n.* A variant of *cornemuse*.

corno di bassetto (kôr'nō dē bàs-set'tō). [It.: *corno*, < L. *cornu* = E. *horn*; *di*, < L. *de*, of; *bassetto*, counter-tenor, dim. of *basso*, bass: see *horn*, *bass*[3].] Same as *basset-horn*.

cornon (kôr'non), *n.* [< *corn*(*et*) + aug. *-on*, It. *-one*.] 1. A cornet.—2. A brass wind-instrument invented in 1844.

cornopean (kôr-nō'pē-an), *n.* The cornet-à-pistons. [Rare.]

> You might just as well have stopped in the cabin, and played that *cornopean*, and made yourself warm and comfortable. *W. Black*, Princess of Thule, p. 249.

corn-oyster (kôrn'ois"tèr), *n.* A fritter of Indian corn, which has a flavor somewhat like that of an oyster. [U. S.]

> In this secret direction about the mace lay the whole mystery of *corn-oysters*. *H. B. Stowe*, in the Independent.

corn-parsley (kôrn'pärs"li), *n.* See *parsley*.

corn-pipe (kôrn'pīp), *n.* A pipe made by slitting the joint of a green stalk of corn.

> The shrill *corn-pipes*. *Tickell.*

corn-planter (kôrn'plan"tèr), *n.* A machine for planting Indian corn. It opens the ground to receive the seed, drops it in hills, and then throws back the soil and rolls it smooth.

corn-plaster (kôrn'plas"tèr), *n.* A small plaster, having a hole in the center, made of yellow wax, Burgundy pitch, turpentine, and sometimes with the addition of verdigris, applied to a corn on the foot, to promote its softening and removal.

corn-pone (kôrn'pōn), *n.* Indian-corn bread, made with milk and eggs, and baked in a pan. See *pone*. [Southern U. S.]

> He has helped himself to butter and hot *corn-pone*.
> *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 191.

corn-popper (kôrn'pop"èr), *n.* A covered pan of woven wire, with a long handle, in which a particular kind of Indian corn is popped over a fire. See *pop-corn*. [U. S.]

corn-poppy (kôrn'pop"i), *n.* See *poppy*.

corn-rent (kôrn'rent), *n.* In Great Britain, a rent paid in corn instead of money, varying in amount according to the fluctuations of the price of corn.

corn-rig (kôrn'rig), *n.* [< *corn* + *rig*[1], ridge.] A ridge or strip of growing barley or other grain. [Scotch.]

> It was upon a Lammas night,
> When *corn-rigs* are bonnie.
> *Burns*, Rigs o' Barley.

corn-rose (kôrn-rōz), *n.* See *cockle*[1], 2.

corn-salad (kôrn'sal″ad), *n.* The common name of *Fedia* or *Valerianella olitoria*, a plant eaten as a salad, found in grain-fields in Europe and rarely in America.

corn-sawfly (kôrn'sâ″flī), *n.* A terebrant hymenopterous insect of the family *Tenthredinidæ*, *Cephus pygmæus*, which injures corn in Europe. The larva bores into the stalk of the cereal, weakens it, and prevents the filling of the ears. The genus *Cephus* is represented in the United States, but none of its species there have precisely the same habit.

corn-sheller (kôrn'shel″ėr), *n.* A machine for shelling Indian corn—that is, removing the grain from the ear.

corn-shucking (kôrn'shuk″ing), *n.* Same as *corn-husking*. [Southern U. S.]

corn-snake (kôrn'snāk), *n.* A popular name in the United States of the *Scotophis guttatus*, a large harmless serpent. *Baird and Girard.*

corn-starch (kôrn'stärch'), *n.* **1.** Starch made from Indian corn.—**2.** A flour made from the starchy part of Indian corn, used for puddings, etc. [U. S.]

cornstone (kôrn'stōn), *n.* [< *corn*[1] + *stone*.] In *geol.*, a name given in England to a sandstone containing calcareous concretions, very characteristic of some of the older Red Sandstone formations.

corn-thrips (kôrn'thrips), *n.* The popular name in England of *Phlæothrips cerealium*. Its eggs are laid on wheat, oats, and grasses, and the insects are found in the ears as soon as these begin to form. It is undoubtedly injurious, although asserted by some observers to feed on aphides. An insect indistinguishable from this species is found in the United States, but seems there to be confined to oats and wild grasses.

cornu (kôr'nū), *n.*; pl. *cornua* (-ą̈). [L., = E. *horn:* see *corn*[2], *cornel*, *corner*, *cornet*[1], etc., and *horn*.] **1.** Horn; a horn.—**2.** Something resembling or likened to a horn. (*a*) In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a horn-like part, as the incisor tooth of the narwhal, the process on the head of the horned screamer, etc. (*b*) In *Diatomaceæ*, a horn-like projection upon a valve. Cornua are also called *tubuli*. (*c*) A horn of an altar. See phrases below. (*d*) A decorative vessel in the shape of a horn; specifically, a chrismatory or cruet in that shape.—**Cornua laryngis**. Same as *cornicula laryngis* (which see, under *corniculum*).—**Cornu Ammonis**. (*a*) In *anat.*, the hippocampus major (so called from its resemblance to a ram's horn), a curved elongated elevation on the floor of the middle or descending cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain. (*b*) Same as *ammonite*.—**Cornua of the coccyx**, two small processes projecting upward (forward) from the posterior surface of the coccyx to articulate with the sacral cornua.—**Cornua of the hyoid bone**, the horns of the hyoid bone, in man known as the *greater cornu* and *lesser cornu*, the former being the thyrohyal, the latter the ceratohyal. (See cut under *skull*.) A similar relation of the parts is found in other mammals; in birds, however, the parts of the hyoid commonly called *cornua* are the thyrohyals, consisting of at least two bones on each side, the apohyals and ceratohyals of Macgillivray, the hypobranchials and ceratobranchials of Owen, or the ceratobranchials and epibranchials of Parker and Coues.—**Cornua of the sacrum**, or **sacral cornua**, the stunted pair of postzygapophyses of the last sacral vertebra, articulating with the cornua of the coccyx.—**Cornua of the thyroid cartilage**, superior and inferior, processes above and below at the posterior border of the thyroid cartilage on each side.—**Cornua of the ventricles of the brain**, three prolongations, anterior, middle, and posterior, of the general lateral ventricular cavity, observed in well-formed brains, as that of man.—**Cornua uteri**, the horns of the womb. In the human species they are observable chiefly on section, as processes of the cavity leading into each Fallopian tube; but in sundry mammals they are very conspicuous from the outside, as a partial division of the uterus into two, such a uterus being called two-horned or bicornute.—**Cornu epistoli**, the epistle-horn of a Christian altar. See *horn*.—**Cornu evangelii**, the gospel-horn of a Christian altar. See *horn*.—**Cornu of the fascia lata**, a reflection of the iliac portion of the fascia lata from the spine of the pubes downward and outward, forming the outer boundary of the saphenous opening.

cornual (kôr'nū-ąl), *a.* [< *cornu* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the cornua of the gray matter of the spinal cord.—**Anterior cornual myelitis**, in *pathol.*, inflammation of the anterior cornua of the gray matter of the spinal cord. Also called *anterior poliomyelitis*.

cornubianite (kôr-nū'bi-ąn-īt), *n.* [< *Cornubia*, Latinized name of Cornwall (see *Cornish*[1]), + *-ite*[2].] The name given by Boase to a hard dark-bluish and purple rock, sometimes of a uniform color, but occasionally with dark stripes, spots, or patches, on a light-blue base, and composed of the same ingredients as granite. It is a form of contact-metamorphism of gneiss or granite, developed at the junction of those rocks with the slates, and resembling to a certain extent, both in nature and origin, the "capel" of the Cornish miner. See *capel*.

cornucopia (kôr-nū-kō'pi-ą̈), *n.* [A LL. accom., as a single word, of L. *cornu copiæ*, lit. horn of plenty; *cornu* = E. *horn*; *copiæ*, gen. of *copia*, plenty: see *horn* and *copy*.] **1.** In *classical antiq.*, the horn of plenty (which see, under *horn*).

> Achelous in great pain and fright, to redeem his horn, presents Hercules with the *cornu-copiæ*.
> *Bacon*, Political Fables, ix.

Hence—**2.** A horn-shaped or conical vessel or receptacle; especially, such a vessel of paper or other material, filled or to be filled with nuts or sweetmeats.—**3.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of grasses whose spikes resemble the cornucopia in form.

Cornularia (kôr-nū-lā'ri-ą̈), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck), < LL. *cornulum*, dim. of L. *cornu* = E. *horn*, + *-aria*.] The typical genus of the family *Cornulariidæ*. *C. crassa* is an example.

cornularian (kôr-nū-lā'ri-ąn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cornularia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cornulariidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Cornulariidæ*.

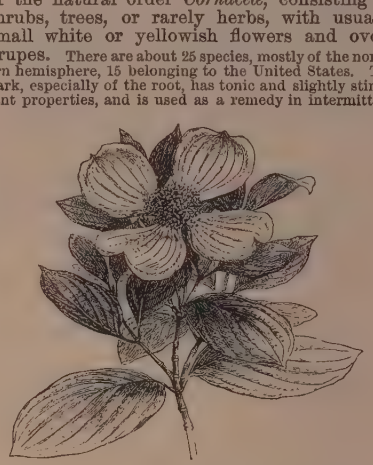
Cornulariidæ (kôr″nū-lā-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cornularia* + *-idæ*.] A family of alcyonarian polyps, of the order *Alcyoniaceæ*, having the ectoderm coriaceous and contractile, without sclerobase, and the individual animals connected by basal buds and root-like processes, instead of forming digitate or lobate masses as in the *Alcyoniidæ*.

cornulite (kôr'nū-līt), *n.* [< *Cornulites*.] A petrifaction of the genus *Cornulites*.

Cornulites (kôr-nū-lī'tēz), *n.* [< NL. (Schlotheim, 1820), < L. *cornu*, = E. *horn*, + Gr. *λίθος*, stone.] A genus of tubicolous annelids, highly characteristic of the Silurian formation. *C. serpularius* is a wide-ranging species.

cornupete (kôr'nū-pēt), *a.* [< LL. *cornupeta*, < L. *cornu* = E. *horn*.] In *archæol.*, goring or pushing with the horns: said of a horned animal, as a bull, represented with its head lowered as if about to attack with the horns.

Cornus (kôr'nus), *n.* [L., the dogwood-tree, < *cornu* = E. *horn*; in reference to the hardness of the wood: see *cornel*.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Cornaceæ*, consisting of shrubs, trees, or rarely herbs, with usually small white or yellowish flowers and ovoid drupes. There are about 25 species, mostly of the northern hemisphere, 15 belonging to the United States. The bark, especially of the root, has tonic and slightly stimulant properties, and is used as a remedy in intermittent



Dogwood (*Cornus florida*).

fevers, etc. The flowering dogwoods, *C. florida* of the Atlantic States and *C. Nuttallii* on the Pacific coast, are small trees and very ornamental, having the small cyme surrounded by a large and conspicuous involucre of four white bracts. The wood is very hard, close-grained, and tough, and is used as a substitute for boxwood for making bobbins and shuttles for weaving, and also in cabinet-work. Some of the species, as *C. Canadensis* (the bunchberry) and *C. Suecica*, are dwarfed and herbaceous, with similar showy flowers followed by clusters of red berries. See *cornel*.

Cornuspira (kôr-nū-spī'rą̈), *n.* [NL., < L. *cornu*, = E. *horn*, + *spira*, spire.] A genus of imperforate foraminifers, of the family *Miliolidæ*. *C. planorbis* is an example.

> If the tendency of growth is to produce a spiral, it results in the beautiful *Cornuspira*, which greatly resembles the mollusc planorbis. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 15.

cornute (kôr-nūt'), *a.* [= Sp. *cornudo* = Pg. *cornudo*, *cornuto* = It. *cornuto*, < L. *cornutus*, < *cornu* = E. *horn*.] **1.** Furnished with horns; horned.—**2.** In *bot.*, furnished with a horn-like process or spur.—**3.** Taking the shape of a horn: as, *cornute* locks (thick locks of hair tapering to a point).

Also *cornuted*.

Cornute larva, a larva having a horn-like appendage over the anal extremity.—**Cornute thorax** or **head**, in *entom.*, a thorax or head bearing horn-like processes.

cornutet (kôr-nūt'), *v. t.* [< *cornute*, *a.*] To put horns upon—that is, to make a cuckold.

> But why does he not name others? . . . As if the horn grew on nobody's head but mine. . . . I hope he cannot say . . . that my being *cornuted* has raised the price of post-horns. *Sir R. L'Estrange*, tr. of Quevedo's Visions.

cornuted (kôr-nū'ted), *a.* Same as *cornute*.

cornuto† (kôr-nū'tō), *n.* [It., < L. *cornutus:* see *cornute*.] A cuckold.

> The peaking *cornuto*, her husband.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 5.

cornutor† (kôr-nū'tọr), *n.* [< *cornute*, *v.*, + *-or*.] A cuckold-maker. *Jordan.*

cornutus (kôr-nū'tus), *n.* [L., having horns: see *cornute*.] An ancient sophism, like the following: What you have not lost, you have; you have not lost horns; therefore you have horns. See etymology of *ceratine*[2], *a.*

corn-van (kôrn'van), *n.* A machine for winnowing corn. *Pope.*

corn-violet (kôrn'vī″ọ̄-let), *n.* See *violet*.

cornwallite (kôrn'wąl-īt), *n.* [< *Cornwall* (see *Cornish*[1]) + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous arseniate of copper resembling malachite in appearance, found in Cornwall, England.

corn-weevil (kôrn'wē″vil), *n.* The *Calandra granaria*, an insect very injurious to grain. See *Calandra*, 2.

corn-worm (kôrn'wėrm), *n.* Same as *boll-worm*.

corny[1] (kôr'ni), *a.* [< *corn*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Of the nature of corn; furnished with grains of corn.

> By constant Journies careful to prepare
> Her [the ant's] Stores; and bringing home the *Corny* Ear.
> *Prior*, Solomon, i.

2. Producing corn; abounding with corn.

> Tares in the mantle of a *corny* ground.
> *Middleton*, Solomon Paraphrased, iv.

3. Containing corn.

> They lodge in habitations not their own,
> By their high crops and *corny* gizzards known.
> *Dryden.*

4. Produced from corn; tasting strongly of corn or malt.

> Now have I dronke a draughte of *corny* ale.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Pardoner's Tale, l. 170.

5. Intoxicated; tipsy; corned. [Colloq. or vulgar.]

[Rare in all uses.]

corny[2] (kôr'ni), *a.* [< L. *corneus*, horny, < *cornu* = E. *horn*. Cf. *corneous*.] Horny; corneous; strong, stiff, or hard, like a horn.

> Upstood the *corny* reed
> Embattl'd in her field. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 321.

coro (kō'rō), *n.* [Brazilian.] A fish of the family *Hæmulonidæ*, *Conodon nobilis*, marked by 8 cross bands, inhabiting the Caribbean sea and Brazilian coast.

coroclisis (kō-rọ̄-klī'sis), *n.* [NL.] Same as *coreclisis*.

corocore (kor'ọ̄-kōr), *n.* [Native name.] A boat of varying form used in the Malay archipelago. That used in Celebes is propelled by oars, and has a curious apparatus projecting beyond the gunwale, and also beyond the stern, on which a second row of rowers is placed. It is often manned with sixty men. Others, as those used in the Moluccas, are masted vessels, broad, with narrow extremities, from 50 to 65 feet long, and covered throughout about four fifths of their length with a sort of roof or shed of matting.

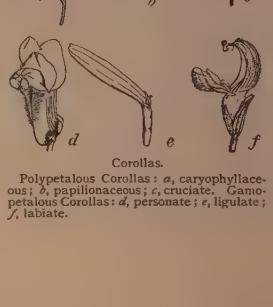
corody (kor'ọ̄-di), *n.*; pl. *corodies* (-diz). [Also written *corrody*; < ML. *corrodium*, *corredium*, *corredum*, *conredium*, *conredum*, corody, provision, furniture, equipment; OF. *conroi*, > ult. E. *curry*[1], q. v.] **1.** Formerly, in England, a right of sustenance, or of receiving certain allotments of victual and provision for one's maintenance, in virtue of the ownership of some corporeal hereditament; specifically, such a right due from an abbey or a monastery to the king or his grantee.

> Most of the houses [religious] had been founded by their forefathers; in most of them they had *corrodies* and other vested interests. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., v.

2. The sustenance or allotment so received.

corol (kor'ọl), *n.* The Anglicized form of *corolla*.

corolla (kọ-rol'ą̈), *n.* [A NL. use of L. *corolla*, a garland, a little crown, dim. of *corona*, a crown: see *corona*, *crown*.] In *bot.*, the envelop of a flower, within the calyx and immediately surrounding the stamens and pistil, usually of delicate texture and of some other color than green, and forming the most conspicuous part of the



Corollas.

Polypetalous Corollas: *a*, caryophyllaceous; *b*, papilionaceous; *c*, cruciate. Gamopetalous Corollas: *d*, personate; *e*, ligulate; *f*, labiate.

flower. It shows an extreme diversity of forms, which are distinguished as either *polypetalous* or *gamopetalous*. A polypetalous corolla (also called *choripetalous*, *dialypetalous*, or *eleutheropetalous*) has its several parts or petals distinct. A gamopetalous (or *monopetalous* or *sympetalous*) corolla has its parts more or less coalescent into a cup or tube. The corolla is often wanting, and when present is not rarely inconspicuous.—**Fugacious corolla**, a corolla that is soon shed.—**Spurred corolla**, a corolla which has at its base a hollow prolongation like a horn, as in the genus *Antirrhinum*.

corollaceous (kor-ǫ-lā′shius), *a.* [< *corolla* + *-aceous*.] Pertaining to or resembling a corolla; inclosing and protecting like a wreath.

A *corollaceous* covering. *Lee.*

corollary (kor′ǫ-lā-ri), *n.*; pl. *corollaries* (-riz). [< ME. *corolarie* = F. *corollaire* = Sp. *corolario* = Pg. It. *corollario*, < LL. *corollarium*, a corollary, additional inference, L. a gift, gratuity, money paid for a garland of flowers, prop. neut. of **corollarius*, pertaining to a garland, < *corolla*: see *corolla*.] **1.** In *math.*, a proposition incidentally proved in proving another; an immediate or easily drawn consequence; hence, any inference similarly drawn.

All the *corollaries* in our editions of Euclid have been inserted by editors; they constitute, in fact, so many new propositions differing from the original ones merely in the fact that the demonstrations have been omitted.
Hirst, in Brande and Cox's Dict.

An archangel could infer the entire inorganic universe as the simplest of *corollaries*. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, iv.

2†. A surplus; something in excess.

Now come, my Ariel: bring a *corollary*
Rather than want a spirit. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

[As used in this sense, some etymologists derive the word immediately from Latin *corollarium*, a garland of flowers, a present, and explain it as meaning something given beyond what is due, and hence something added, or superfluous.]=**Syn. 1.** *Conclusion*, etc. See *inference*.

corollate, corollated (kor′ǫ-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* [< *corolla* + *-ate*[1] (+ *-ed*[2]).] In *bot.*, like a corolla; having corollas.

corollet (kor′ǫ-let), *n.* [< *corolla* (> F. *corolle*) + dim. *-et*.] In *bot.*, one of the partial flowers which make a compound one; the floret in an aggregate flower.

corolliferous (kor-ǫ-lif′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *corolla*, q. v., + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, bearing or producing a corolla; having a corolla.

The most specialized, complex, and therefore highest in rank, are complete, *corolliferous*, irregular flowers, with a definite number of members.
A. Gray, Struct. Botany, ¶ 330, foot-note.

Corollifloræ (kǫ-rol-i-flō′rē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *corolla*, q. v., + L. *flos* (*flor-*), flower.] One of the great subdivisions of exogenous plants in the system of De Candolle, distinguished by the corolla being gamopetalous, inserted below the ovary, and free from the calyx, and by the stamens being inserted on the corolla. The aster, heath, primrose, gentian, verbena, etc., are included in this division. Also known as *Gamopetalæ*.

corolliflorous, corollifloral (kor-ǫ-lif′lǫ-rus, kǫ-rol-i-flō′ral), *a.* [As *Corollifloræ* + *-ous*, *-al*.] Including or belonging to the *Corollifloræ*.

corolliform (kǫ-rol′i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *corolla*, q. v., + L. *forma*, form.] Having the appearance of a corolla.

corolline (kǫ-rol′in), *a.* [< *corolla* + *-ine*[1].] In *bot.*, of or belonging to a corolla.

corollist (kǫ-rol′ist), *n.* [< *corolla* + *-ist*.] One who classifies plants by their corollas. *Rees's Cyc.*

Coromandel wood. See *wood*.

corona (kǫ-rō′nä), *n.*; pl. *coronas*, *coronæ* (-näz, -nē). [< L. *corona*, a crown, a garland: see *crown*.] **1.** A crown. Specifically—**2.** Among the Romans, a crown or garland bestowed as a reward for distinguished military service. The *coronæ* were of various kinds, as the *corona civica*, of oak-leaves, bestowed on one who had saved the life of a citizen; the *corona vallaris* or *castrensis*, of gold, bestowed on him who first mounted the rampart or entered the camp of the enemy; the *corona muralis*, given to one who first scaled the walls of a city; the *corona navalis*, to him who first boarded the ship of an enemy; and the *corona obsidionalis*, given to one who freed an army from a blockade, and made of grass growing on the spot.

3. In *arch.*, a member of a cornice situated between the bed-molding and the cymatium. It consists of a broad vertical face, usually of considerable projection. Its soffit is generally recessed upward to facilitate the fall of rain from its face, thus sheltering the wall below. Among workmen it is called the *drip*; the French call it *larmier*, and this term is often used by English writers. See *column*.

4. [LL.] *Eccles.*, the horizontal stripe running around a miter at the lower edge, surrounding the head of the wearer. See *miter*.—**5.** [NL.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) The crown of the head. (*b*) The crown of a tooth; the body of a tooth beyond the cingulum. (*c*) Some part or organ likened to a crown. (*d*) In echinoderms, the body-wall of an echinus, exclusive of the peristome and of the periproct.

The rest of the body is supported by a continuous wall, made up of distinct more or less pentagonal plates, usually firmly united by their edges, which is called the *corona*.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 485.

(*e*) In *ornith.*, the top of the head; the cap or pileum. *Coues*. (*f*) The trochal disk of a rotifer. (*g*) In sponges, specifically, an irregular spicule, in the form of a ring, bearing rays or spines.—**6.** [NL.] In *bot.*: (*a*) A crown-like appendage on the inner side of a corolla, as in plants of the genus *Silene*, and in the passion-flower, comfrey, and daffodil. (*b*) A crown-like appendage at the summit of an organ, as the pappus on the seed of a dandelion. (*c*) The ray or circle of ligulate florets surrounding the disk in a composite flower.—**7.** A halo; specifically, in *astron.*, a halo or luminous circle around one of the heavenly bodies; especially, the portion of the aureola observed during total eclipses of the sun which lies outside the chromosphere, or region of colored prominences.

In every illuminated manuscript of the Anglo-Saxon period, each figure of a saint we behold with a circle of glory round the head. For such a disk of golden brightness, "nimbus" is the modern, *corona* the olden name.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 147, note.

During a total solar eclipse, when the sun is obscured by the moon's shadow, the dark disc is seen to be surrounded by a "glory," or fringe of radiant light, which is called the *corona*. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 367.

The *corona* as yet has received no explanation which commands universal assent. It is certainly truly solar to some extent, and very possibly may be also to some extent meteoric. *C. A. Young*, The Sun, p. 19.

8. A peculiar phase of the aurora borealis, formed by the concentration or convergence of luminous beams around the point in the heavens indicated by the direction of the dipping needle.—**9.** Same as *corona lucis* (which see, below).

A dazzling ornament of an Anglo-Saxon minster was the *corona*. Often was to be seen suspended, high above this ciborium, a wide-spreading crown of light.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, i. 205.

10. In *music*, an old name for *fermata*.—**Corona Australis**, the Southern Crown, an ancient southern constellation about the knee of Sagittarius, represented by a garland.—**Corona Borealis**, an ancient northern constellation between Hercules and Boötes, represented by a garland with two streamers.—**Corona ciliaris**, the ciliary ligament. See *ciliary*.—**Corona clericalis**, the clerical crown: same as *tonsure*.—**Corona glandis**, the raised rim of the glans penis.—**Corona lucis** (literally, a crown of light), a chandelier or luster having the lights arranged in a circle, or in several circles whose centers come upon the same vertical axis, suspended from the roof or vaulting of a church and lighted on ceremonial occasions. In the larger and richer examples, however, the general disposition only is circular, this form being broken by lobes, cusps, and the like, along which the lights are arranged. The bounding line is usually marked by a broad band of metal, ornamented with repoussé work, enamel, etc., and having sacred texts inscribed upon it; to this band the separate candlesticks are attached. Also called *corona*.—**Corona nuptialis**, a nuptial crown; a crown placed upon the head of a bride or groom at the time of the marriage ceremony. In the marriage rite in Western churches this usage is to be traced only in the wreath worn by the bride; but in the Greek, the Coptic, and other Oriental churches, both bride and groom wear crowns of metal, and among the Armenians each wears a wreath of flowers.

Constellation of Corona Australis. (From Ptolemy's description.) Constellation of Corona Borealis. (From Ptolemy's description.)

Corona Lucis.

—**Corona radiata**, in *anat.*, the radiating mass of white fiber passing upward from the internal capsule to the cerebral cortex. Also called *fibrous cone*.—**Corona veneris**, a scar or mark sometimes left on the forehead after syphilitic necrosis of the bone.

coronach, coranach (kor′ǫ-, kor′a-nak), *n.* [Also written *corrinach*, *coranich*; < Gael. *coranach*, *corranach* (= Ir. *coranach*), a crying, a lamentation for the dead, < Gael. Ir. *comh* (= L. *cum*, *com-*), with, + Gael. *ranaich* (= Ir. *ranach*), a crying, roaring, < *ran*, roar, cry out, = Ir. *ran*, a roaring.] A dirge; a lamentation for the dead. The custom of singing dirges at funerals was formerly prevalent in Scotland and Ireland, especially in the Highlands of Scotland.

He [Pennant] tells us in the same Place "that the *Coranich*, or singing at Funerals, is still in Use in some Places. The Songs are generally in Praise of the Deceased; or a Recital of the valiant Deeds of him or Ancestors."
Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 27, note.

The village maids and matrons round
The dismal *coronach* resound.
Scott, L. of the L., iii. 15.

coronæ, *n.* Plural of *corona*.

coronal (kor′ǫ-nal), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = F. *coronal* = Sp. Pg. *coronal* = It. *coronale*, < LL. *coronalis*, pertaining to a crown (NL. and Rom. chiefly in mod. technical senses), < L. *corona*, a crown: see *corona* and *crown*. II. *n.* < ME. *coronal*, *coronall*, *corounal*, *curonall*, *cornall*, later *coronel*, *cronel* (sometimes also *coronet*, *cronet*: see *coronet*, *cronet*, *cornet*[2]), a crown, wreath, point of a lance, etc.; = F. *coronal* = Sp. Pg. *coronal* = It. *coronale* (NL. *coronalis*, n.), chiefly in mod. technical senses; from the adj.: see above.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a crown; relating to the crown or to coronation. [Rare or obsolete.]

The Law and his *Coronal* Oath require his undeniable assent to what Laws the Parlament agree upon.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, vi.

2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, pertaining to a corona, in any sense of the word; coronary. Specifically—(*a*) Pertaining to the corona or top of the head: as, the *coronal* suture (that is, the frontoparietal suture); *coronal* feathers of a bird. (*b*) Corresponding to the coronal suture (that is, transverse and longitudinal) in direction: said of any plane or section of the body extending from one side to the other through or parallel with the long axis: distinguished from *sagittal*: as, a *coronal* section of the foot.

3. Of or pertaining to a corona, or halo around one of the heavenly bodies; specifically, pertaining to the corona of the sun.

Looking through the sun's *coronal* atmosphere in an eclipse, we pierce seven or eight hundred thousand miles of hydrogen gas. *J. N. Lockyer*, Spect. Anal., p. 139.

Coronal suture. See *coronary suture*, under *coronary*.

II. *n.* **1.** A crown, wreath, or garland.

In that Contree, Wommen that ben unmaryed, thei han Tokenes on hire Hedes, lyche *Coronales*, to ben knowen for unmaryed. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 209.

Now no more shall these smooth brows be begirt
With youthful *coronals*, and lead the dance.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, i. 1.

And let the north-wind strong,
And golden leaves of autumn, be
Thy *coronal* of Victory
And thy triumphal song.
Whittier, To Pennsylvania.

2. (*a*) The head of a tilting-lance of iron, furnished with two, three, or four blunt points, which give a good hold on shield or helmet when striking, but do not penetrate. (*b*) The tilting-lance itself. [In these uses also formerly *coronel*.]—**3.** In *anat.*, the coronal or frontoparietal suture. See cut under *skull*.—**4.** In *biol.*, a coronal or crowning cell; one of the ectoblasts of a segmented ovum in certain stages of its development.

Four *coronals* were present in some specimens, making with the azygos five cells, and in others five and six *coronals* were observed.
A. Hyatt, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XXIII. 72.

coronally (kor′ǫ-nal-i), *adv.* In the shape or outline of a crown; circularly. [Rare.]

As the oil was poured *coronally* or circularly upon the head of kings, so the high-priest was anointed decussatively, or in the form of a ×.
Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus, i.

coronamen (kor-ǫ-nā′men), *n.* [NL., < LL. *coronamen*, a wreathing, crowning, < L. *coronare*, crown: see *crown*, *v.*] In *zoöl.*, the superior margin of a hoof, called in veterinary surgery the *coronet*.

coronard (kor′ǫ-närd), *n.* [F., < L. *corona*, crown, + F. *-ard*: see *crown* and *-ard*.] A name given by Cuvier to the great short-winged crested eagle or harpy of South America, *Thrasyaëtus harpyia*.

coronary (kor′ǫ-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *coronaire* = Pr. *coronari* = Sp. Pg. It. *coronario*, < L. *coronarius*, < *corona*, a crown: see *corona*,

crown.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a crown or to some part likened to a crown; resembling a crown; encircling; wreathing about.

The *coronary* thorns . . . did pierce his tender and sacred temples. *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, iv.

Coronary arteries, the two arteries which supply the muscular substance of the heart. They arise behind two of the semilunar valves of the aorta.—**Coronary bone**, in *vet. surg.*, the small pastern or median phalanx of a horse's foot: so called from its relation to the coronet. See *hoof*. —**Coronary circulation**, the circulation in the substance of the heart.—**Coronary ligament.** (*a*) Of the liver, a reflection of the peritoneum around a somewhat triangular area on the posterior surface of the liver, which is immediately adherent to the diaphragm. It is continuous with the lateral ligaments. (*b*) Of the knee-joint, one of the fibrous bands connecting the semilunar cartilages with the general capsular investment of the joint. (*c*) Of the elbow, the orbicular ligament which encircles the head of the radius.—**Coronary odontomes.** See *odontomes*. —**Coronary sinus**, the venous trunk receiving the veins of the substance of the heart and emptying into the right auricle.—**Coronary** or **coronal suture**, the frontoparietal suture, connecting the frontal bone with both the parietals. See cut under *skull*.—**Coronary valve**, a semilunar fold of the lining membrane of the heart, guarding the orifice of the coronary sinus.—**Coronary veins**, the veins of the substance of the heart, especially the great coronary vein, the largest of these vessels, lying in the auriculoventricular groove.—**Coronary vessels**, the coronary arteries and veins.

II. *n.*; pl. *coronaries* (-riz). **1.** The small pastern of a horse's foot.—**2†.** A plant bearing coronate flowers.

Jonquills, ranunculas, and other of our rare *coronaries*. *Evelyn*, To Mr. Wotton.

coronate, coronated (kor′ō-nāt, -nā-ted), *a.* [< L. *coronatus*, pp. of *coronare*, crown: see *crown*, *v.*, *corona*.] Having or wearing a crown or something like one. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, provided with a corona. (*b*) In *conch.*, applied to spiral shells which have their whorls more or less surmounted by a row of spines or tubercles, as in several volutes, cones, miters, etc. (*c*) In *ornith.*, having the coronal feathers lengthened or otherwise distinguished; crested. (*d*) In *entom.*, having a circle of spines, bristles, or filaments around the apex. —**Coronate eggs**, in *entom.*, eggs having apical rings of filaments whereby they clasp one another in such a manner as to form strings, as those of the water-scorpion (*Nepa*).—**Coronate nervure** or **nervulet**, in *entom.*, a short nervure of the wing ending abruptly in a puncture somewhat broader than the nervure itself, as in many *Chalcididæ*.—**Coronate prolegs**, in *entom.*, prolegs having a complete ring of little hooks or claws around the apex or sole.

coronation (kor-ō-nā′shon), *n.* [< ME. *coronacion* = Pr. *coronatio* = Sp. *coronacion* = Pg. *coronação* = It. *coronazione*, < L. as if **coronatio(n-)*, a crowning, < *coronare*, crown: see *crown*, *v.*, and cf. *crownation*.] **1.** The act or ceremony of investing with a crown, as a sovereign or the consort of a sovereign. The ceremony is generally religious as well as political, and includes the anointing of the sovereign, originally in several parts of the body, and still in a solemn and ceremonious way; the investing with certain garments forming a consecrated dress; the bestowal or assumption of the scepter, sword, and orb; and the placing of the crown upon the head. At different periods in the history of Europe coronation has been essential to entrance upon kingly dignity and power; but where the order of succession is perfectly established, the authority of the new sovereign is considered as beginning with the death of his predecessor, and the coronation is only a ceremonial consecration.

It will be two of the clock ere they come from the *coronation*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 5.

2. The scene or spectacle of a coronation.

In pensive thought recall the fancied scene,
See *coronations* rise on every green.
Pope, Epistle to Miss Blount (after the Coronation), l. 34.

3. In the *Gr. Ch.*, the sacrament of matrimony; especially, that part of the marriage service which constitutes the nuptials, as distinguished from the preliminary office of betrothal. It is so called because the principal ceremony consists in the priest's placing garlands or crowns on the heads of the bridegroom and bride. In Greece garlands of olive-branches, twined with white and purple ribbon, are used for this purpose; in Russia, metal crowns belonging to the church, and preferably of gold or silver. This ceremony is mentioned by St. Chrysostom and other early Christian writers.

4†. [An accommodated form, explained as having reference to the use of carnations in making garlands. Cf. the ML. name *Vettonica coronaria*.] The carnation, *Dianthus Caryophyllus*. See *carnation*[1], 3.

coronation-oath (kor-ō-nā′shon-ōth), *n.* The oath taken by a sovereign at his or her coronation.

coronation-roll (kor-ō-nā′shon-rōl), *n.* In England, a roll of vellum upon which are engrossed the particulars of the ceremony of a royal coronation, with the proceedings of the commissioners appointed to regulate the expenses, etc., and the names of those who did homage, together with the oath taken and subscribed by the king or queen when crowned.

corone[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *crown*.

corone[2] (ko-rō′nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κορώνη*, the chough or sea-crow (L. *cornix*), also (prob.) the carrion-crow, also anything hooked or curved, as the handle on a door, a kind of crown, etc.] **1.** In *zöol.*, a crow; specifically, the common carrion-crow of Europe, *Corvus corone:* made a generic name by Kaup, 1829. See cut under *crow*.—**2.** In *anat.*, the coronoid process of the lower jaw-bone, into which the temporal muscle is inserted: so named from its remote resemblance in shape to a crow's beak.

coronel[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *coronal*, 2.

coronel[2]†, *n.* The earlier form of *colonel*.

Coronella (kor-ō-nel′ä), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *corona*, a crown: see *corona*, *crown*.] A genus of snakes, of the family *Colubridæ*, or giving name to a family *Coronellidæ*. *C. austriaca* is a common European species, and there are many others.

Coronellidæ (kor-ō-nel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coronella* + *-idæ*.] A cosmopolitan family of colubriform serpents, typified by the genus *Coronella*, closely related to *Colubridæ* proper and often merged in that family. They have a body tapering at both ends, a head separated from the body by a constricted neck, and scales generally smooth and in from 13 to 23 rows. The family includes many and various harmless terrestrial snakes of such genera as *Ophibolus*, *Diadophis*, *Heterodon*, etc.

coronelline (kor-ō-nel′in), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Coronellidæ*.

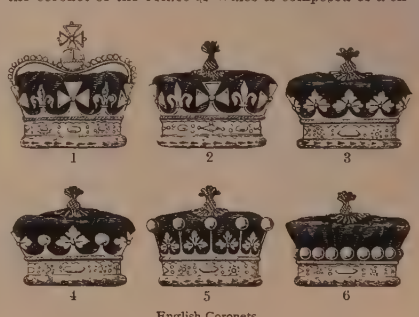
coroner (kor′ō-nėr), *n.* [< ME. *coroner*, < AF. *coroneor* (mod. F. *coroner*, from E.), < ML. (AL.) *coronator*, a coroner, lit. a crowner, one who crowns (< L. *coronare*, crown: see *crown*, *v.*; in later E. also called *crowner:* see *crowner*), but used as equiv. to ML. *coronarius*, prop. adj., a crown officer, < L. *corona*, a crown: see *crown*, *n.*] A county or municipal officer formerly charged with the interests of the private property of the crown, but whose main function in modern times is to hold inquest on the bodies of those who may be supposed to have died violent deaths. His functions are now generally regulated by statute. He is often the substitute of the sheriff in cases where the latter is disqualified to act. See *inquest*, *inquisition*.—**Coroner of the royal household**, in England, an officer having jurisdiction, exclusive of the county coroner, to take inquisitions upon the bodies of all persons slain in the palace or in any house where the sovereign may happen to be.—**Coroner's court**, a tribunal of record, where the coroner holds his inquiries.—**Coroner's inquest**, the inquisition or investigation held by a coroner, usually with the aid of a coroner's jury called and presided over by him. The verdict of the jury as to the cause of death is not conclusive, but may be the foundation of a criminal prosecution against the person charged.

coronet[1] (kor′ō-net), *n.* [Also in some senses contracted *cornet*, *cronet;* < OF. *coronette*, *coronete*, *coronnete*, *couronnete* (= It. *coronetta*), a little crown, dim. of *corone*, a crown: see *crown*, and cf. *corona*, *coronal*, etc.] **1.** A coronal, circlet, or wreath for the head.

She his hairy temples then had rounded
With *coronet* of fresh and fragrant flowers.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

Under a *coronet* his flowing hair
In curls on either cheek play'd; wings he wore.
Milton, P. L., iii. 640.

2. A crown representing a dignity inferior to that of the sovereign. The distinction between the coronets of different ranks of nobility as it now exists throughout Europe is of very modern origin. In England, the coronet of the Prince of Wales is composed of a circle or fillet of gold, on the edge four crosses pattée alternating with as many fleurs-de-lis, and from the two side crosses an arch surmounted with a mound and cross; the coronet of a duke is adorned with strawberry-leaves; that of a marquis has leaves with pearls (that is, silver balls) interposed; that of an earl has the pearls raised above the leaves; that of a viscount is surrounded with pearls only; that of a baron has only six pearls. See *pearl*, and cut under *baron*.



English Coronets.

1, of Prince of Wales; 2, of younger princes and princesses; 3, of a duke; 4, of a marquis; 5, of an earl; 6, of a viscount.

3. In *modern costume*, a decorative piece forming a part of a woman's head-dress, especially a plate or band, as of metal, broad in the middle and half encircling the head in front.—**4†.** Same as *coronal*, 2.—**5.** In *entom.*, a circle of spines, hairs, etc., around the apex of a part, as around the end of the abdomen.—**6.** The lowest part of the pastern of a horse, running about the coffin and distinguished by the hair that joins and covers the upper part of the hoof. Also *cornet*. See cut under *hoof*.

coronet[1] (kor′ō-net), *v. t.* [< *coronet[1]*, *n.*] To adorn as with a coronet.

The simple lily braid
That *coronets* her temples.
Scott, Bridal of Triermain, iii. 5.

coronet[2] (kor′ō-net), *n.* An erroneous form of *cornet[1]*, 7.

Taking two *coronets* and killing forty or fifty men.
Battaile near Newbury in Berkshire, Sept. 20, 1643, p. 2.

coroneted (kor′ō-net-ed), *a.* Wearing or entitled to wear a coronet.

coronicle†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cornice*. *Nares*.

coroniform (kō-rō′ni-fôrm), *a.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *coroniforme*, < L. *corona*, a crown, + *forma*, shape.] Having the form of a crown.

coronilla[1] (kō-rō-nel′yä), *n.* [Sp., the crown of the head, a crown (coin), dim. of *corona*, crown: see *crown*.] A Spanish gold dollar.

Coronilla[2] (kor-ō-nil′ä), *n.* [NL. (appar. with allusion to the umbels), dim. of L. *corona*, a crown: see *corona*, *crown*.] A genus of annual or perennial plants, natural order *Leguminosæ*, with stalked umbels of yellow flowers and jointed pods, natives chiefly of the Mediterranean region. *C. Emerus* (scorpion-senna) is a common plant all over the south of Europe. It has bright-yellow flowers, and its leaves act as a cathartic, like those of senna. The leaves of *C. varia* have a diuretic action on the system, and also purge. The species of this genus are numerous, and all adapted for ornamental cultivation.

coronis (ko-rō′nis), *n.* [< Gr. *κορωνίς*, a curved line or stroke, a final flourish, end, etc., prop. adj., curved: see *cornice* and *crown*.] **1.** In *paleography*, a curve, double curve, or flourish, used to mark the end of a paragraph, a section, or a whole book. Hence—**2†.** The end generally; the conclusion; the summing up.

The *coronis* of this matter is thus: some bad ones in this family were punish'd strictly, all rebuk'd, not all amended. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 38.

3. In *Gr. gram.*, a sign of crasis or contraction (᾽) placed over the contracted vowel or diphthong, as *κἀν* for *και ἐν*.

coronize (kor′ō-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *coronized*, ppr. *coronizing*. [< L. *corona*, a crown (see *crown*), + *-ize*.] To crown; invest with a coronal. Also spelled *coronise*. [Rare.]

To *coronise* high-soar'd gentility.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

coronofacial (ko-rō-nō-fā′shal), *a.* [< NL. *corona* + L. *facies*, face: see *corona*, 3 (*a*), and *face*, *n.*] Relating to the crown or top of the head and to the face.—**Coronofacial angle**, the angle between the facial line of Camper and the plane passing through the coronal suture. See *facial* and *craniometry*.

coronoid (kor′ō-noid), *a.* [= F. *coronoïde*, < Gr. *κορώνη*, a crow (see *corone[2]*), + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling the beak of a crow: specifically, in *anat.*, applied to certain parts of bones.—**Coronoid fossa** of the humerus, the fossa which receives the coronoid process of the ulna in strong flexion of the forearm. See cut under *humerus*.—**Coronoid process.** (*a*) Of the lower jaw, that process which gives insertion to the temporal muscle. See cut under *skull*. (*b*) Of the ulna, that process which gives insertion to the brachialis anticus muscle, and takes part in forming the articular head of the bone. See cut under *forearm*.

Coronula (kō-rō′nū-lä), *n.* [NL. (Oken, 1815). < L. *coronula*, dim. of *corona*, a crown: see *corona*, *crown*.] In *zoöl.*, the typical genus of the family *Coronulidæ*, containing such species as *C. diadema* of the Arctic ocean.

Barnacle (*Coronula diadema*).

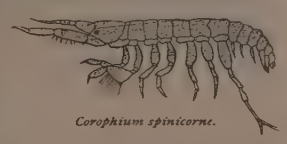
coronule (kor′ō-nūl), *n.* [< L. *coronula:* see *Coronula*.] In *bot.*, a coronet or little crown of a seed; the downy tuft on seeds.

For now sits Expectation in the air,
And hides a sword, from hilts unto the point,
With crowns imperial, crowns and *coronets*,
Promis'd to Harry and his followers.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. (cho.).

Coronulidæ (kor-ō-nū′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Coronula* + *-idæ*.] A family of operculate non-pedunculate thoracic cirripeds, having the scuta and terga freely movable but not articulated with one another, and the two gills each of two folds. *Coronula*, *Tubicinella*, and *Xenobalanus* are genera of this family.

Corophiidæ (kor-ō-fī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Corophium* + *-idæ*.] A family of amphipod crustaceans. Their technical characters are: a body not laterally compressed; the posterior antennæ more or less pediform; and the coxal joints of the legs normally very small. The species move rather by walking than leaping, and often burrow in the ground or live in tubes. Representative genera are *Corophium*, *Cerapus*, and *Podocerus*.

Corophium (ko-rō′fi-um), *n.* [NL. (Latreille).] The typical genus of the family *Corophiidæ*, having the posterior antennæ long and pediform. *Corophium longicorne* is a burrowing species which digs passages in the mud.



Corophium spinicorne.

coroplast (kor′ō-plast), *n.* [⟨ Gr. κοροπλάστης, in classical Gr. κοροπλάθος, a modeler of small figures, ⟨ κόρη, a maiden (hence, the figure of a maiden: a usual subject for these figurines), + πλάσσειν, verbal adj. πλαστός, model, form.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a maker of terra-cotta figurines and the like.

The Myrinæan *coroplasts* or manufacturers of terra-cottas were certainly influenced by the models of their brethren in Tanagra. *The Nation*, Oct. 1, 1885, p. 286.

corounet, *n.* Obsolete forms of *crown*.

coroya (ko-rō′yä), *n.* [S. Amer.?] The name of *Crotophaga major*, one of the anis or tick-eaters.

corozo (ko-rō′zō), *n.* [S. Amer.] **1.** A palm which bears oil-producing nuts, as the *Attalea Cohune*, etc.—**2.** Same as *ivory-nut*.

corphun (kôr′fun), *n.* [E. dial. (Halliwell); origin unknown.] A local English name of the young herring, *Clupea harengus*.

corpora, *n.* Plural of *corpus*.

corporacet, *n.* An obsolete form of *corporal*[1].

corporal[1] (kôr′pō-ral), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *corporel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *corporal* = It. *corporale*, ⟨ L. *corporalis*, bodily, ⟨ *corpus* (*corpor-*), body: see *corpse*, *corps*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining or relating to the body; bodily; physical: as, *corporal* pain; *corporal* punishment.

I would I had that *corporal* soundness now.
Shak., All's Well, i. 2.

2. Material; not spiritual; corporeal. [Rare or obsolete.]

A *corporal* heaven where the stars are. *Latimer.*

Virtue . . . cannot be shewed to the sense by *corporal* shape. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 250.

3. In *zoöl.*, pertaining to the thorax and abdomen, as distinguished from the head, wings, feet, and other appendages: as, *corporal* colors or marks.—**Corporal oath**†, an oath ratified by touching a sacred object, as an altar or corporal-cloth (see II., below), and especially the New Testament, as distinguished from a merely spoken or written oath: thus, an old English coronation-oath, "so helpe me God, and these holy euangelists by me bodily touched vppon this hooly awter."

We firmely command, and streightly charge you, that you doe receiue of euery particular marchant . . . a *corporal oath* vpon Gods holy Euangelists.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 144.

Sir William Fitz-Williams and Doctor Taylor were sent to the Lady Regent, to take her *corporal oath*.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 274.

Spiritual and corporal works of mercy. See *mercy*. =Syn. *Physical*, *Corporeal*, etc. See *bodily*.

II. *n.* [In early mod. E. *corporas*, *corporace*, *corporax*, ⟨ ME. *corporas*, *corporasse*, earlier *corporaus*, *corporeaus*, *corporeals*, pl. (sing. **corporeal*, not in ME.), ⟨ OF. *corporal*, pl. *corporaux*, F. *corporal* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *corporal* = It. *corporale*, ⟨ ML. *corporale* (> mod. E. *corporal*, also written, as ML., *corporale*), prop. neut. (sc. L. *pallium*, pall, cover) of L. *corporalis*, adj., ⟨ *corpus* (*corpor-*), the body: from its being regarded as covering the body of Christ.] *Eccles.*, in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, the fine linen cloth spread on the altar during the celebration of the eucharist. Upon it are placed the chalice and (in front of this) the paten. The right-hand end of the corporal is turned back to cover the paten when on the altar (except during oblation and consecration), the chalice being covered with the pall, or, after communion, with the post-communion veil, sometimes also called a corporal. Also *corporal-cloth*, *corporale*.

Over the purple pall were spread out three or more linen cloths, of which the uppermost was especially called the *corporal*, not small like ours, but as long and twice as wide as the altar itself, so that it could easily be drawn over the chalice and host, and entirely veil them.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, i. 266.

corporal[2] (kôr′pō-ral), *n.* [A corruption by confusion with *corporal*[1] or (as in D. *korporaal* = G. Dan. Sw. *korporal*) with *corps*[2]; cf. F. *caporal* = Rouchi *coporal*, *corporal* = Sp. (obs.) Pg. *caporal*, ⟨ It. *caporale*, a corporal (cf. ML. *caporalis*, a chief, a commander), ⟨ *capo*, the head (cf. *captain* and *chief*, of the same ult. origin), ⟨ L. *caput*, the head: see *cape*[2], *caput*, and *head*.] The lowest non-commissioned officer of a company of infantry, cavalry, or artillery, next below a sergeant. He has charge of a squad, places and relieves sentinels, and has a certain disciplinary control in camp and barracks.

Now my whole charge consists of ancients, *corporals*, lieutenants, gentlemen of companies.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2.

Corporal's guard (*milit.*), a small detachment under arms, such as that usually placed, for various purposes, under the command of a corporal: sometimes used derisively; hence, any very small following, attendance, or party; specifically, in *U. S. hist.*, the small number of senators and congressmen who supported the administration of President John Tyler, 1841–5.—**Ship's corporal**, on board United States men-of-war, a petty officer under the master-at-arms.

corporal-case (kôr′pō-ral-kās), *n.* [Formerly also *corporas-*, *corporace-*, *corporax-case*; ⟨ *corporal*[1], *n.*, + *case*[2].] *Eccles.*: (*a*) A bag or case in which to lay the folded corporal. (*b*) A bag or case put over the corporal-cup for its protection.

corporal-cloth (kôr′pō-ral-klôth), *n.* Same as *corporal*[1].

corporal-cup (kôr′pō-ral-kup), *n.* [Formerly *corporas-*, *corporax-cup*; ⟨ *corporal*[1], *n.*, + *cup*.] A vessel used to contain a portion of the consecrated elements reserved for the communion of the sick. It was sometimes suspended by chains near the altar.

corporale (kôr-pō-rā′lē), *n.*; pl. *corporalia* (-li-ä). [ML.] Same as *corporal*[1].

corporality† (kôr-pō-ral′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *corporalité* = Sp. *corporalidad* = Pg. *corporalidade* = It. *corporalità*, ⟨ LL. *corporalita(t-)s*, ⟨ L. *corporalis*: see *corporal*[1].] **1.** The state of being a body or embodied; the character of being corporal: opposed to *spirituality*.

If this light hath any *corporality*, . . . [it is] most subtle and pure. *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

2†. Corporation; confraternity.

A *corporality* of griffon-like promoters and apparators.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

corporally (kôr′pō-ral-i), *adv.* Bodily; in or with the body: as, to be *corporally* present.

Altho' Christ be not *corporally* in the outward and visible signs, yet he is *corporally* in the persons that duly receive them. *Sharp*, Sermons, VII. xv.

corporalty† (kôr′pō-ral-ti), *n.* [See *corporality*.] A body; a band of persons.

corporas†, *n.* An obsolete form of *corporal*[1].

corporate† (kôr′pō-rāt), *v.* [⟨ L. *corporatus*, pp. of *corporare*, make into a body, ⟨ *corpus* (*corpor-*), body: see *corpse*.] **I.** *trans.* To incorporate; embody.

To be *corporated* in my person.
Stow, Hen. VIII., an. 1545.

II. *intrans.* To become united or be incorporated.

Though she [the soul] *corporate*
With no world yet, by a just Nemesis
Kept off from all.
Dr. H. More, Sleep of the Soul, ii. 19.

corporate (kôr′pō-rāt), *a.* [⟨ L. *corporatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **1.** United in a body in the legal sense, as a number of individuals who are empowered to transact business as an individual; legally incorporated; constituting a corporation: as, a *corporate* assembly or society; a *corporate* town.—**2.** Of or pertaining to a corporation; belonging to an organized community: as, *corporate* rights or possessions.

The grants of land to the burghers and their successors were sufficiently early to prove that there was no recognized bar to the possession of *corporate* property even in the fourteenth century. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist. (2d ed.), § 310.

3. In general, of or relating to any body of persons or individuals united in a company or community; common; collective.

They answer in a joint and *corporate* voice.
Shak., T. of A., ii. 2.

Our national welfare and ever-increasing empire can only be maintained by an adherence to those principles of *corporate* discipline and individual sacrifice which are the pride of our sons and brothers when they go to fight our battles abroad. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 151.

4. Forming or being a body of any kind; embodied; combined as a whole.

Such an organism as a crayfish is only a *corporate* unity, made up of innumerable partially independent individuals.
Huxley, Crayfish, p. 128.

Body corporate. See *body politic*, under *body*.—**Corporate franchise.** See *franchise*.—**County corporate.** See *county*[1].

corporately (kôr′pō-rāt-li), *adv.* **1.** In a corporate capacity.

The tribe, as a whole, is held to be responsible *corporately* for the acts of each of its members, and hence it is necessary that the acts and beliefs of every one of the members should be subject to the approval of the tribe.
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 239.

2. As regards the body; in the body; bodily.

He [King Stephen] founded the Abbey of Feuersham, . . . where he now *corporately* resteth.
Fabyan, Chron., I. ccxxiii.

corporateness (kôr′pō-rāt-nes), *n.* The state of being a body corporate.

corporation (kôr-pō-rā′shon), *n.* [= F. *corporation* = Sp. *corporacion* = Pg. *corporação* = It. *corporazione* = D. *korporatie* = G. *corporation* = Dan. Sw. *korporation*, ⟨ LL. *corporatio(n-)*, assumption of a body (used of the incarnation of Christ), ⟨ L. *corporare*, pp. *corporatus*, form into a body: see *corporate*, *v.*] **1.** An artificial person, created by law, or under authority of law, from a group or succession of natural persons, and having a continuous existence irrespective of that of its members, and powers and liabilities different from those of its members. Corporations have sometimes been treated by the law as fictions, intangible and invisible, existing only in contemplation of law; and sometimes rather as associations of individuals who may act together in the use of powers conferred by law, under responsibilities more limited than if acting as individuals. A *corporation aggregate* is a corporation consisting of several members at the same time, as a railroad company or the governing body of a college or a hospital. Corporations aggregate are formed, in England and her colonies and in the United States, only by express permission of law, either by special charter or upon complying with the forms and regulations prescribed by some general statute; and their rights, duties, and manner of organization and dissolution are generally minutely regulated by statute. A *corporation sole* is a corporation which consists of but one person at a time, as a king, or a bishop and his successors, regarded for some purposes as a single individual.

There was no principle in the [Roman] Imperial policy more stubbornly upheld than the suppression of all *corporations* that might be made the nuclei of revolt.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 433.

The marks of a legal *corporation* . . . are . . . the right of perpetual succession, to sue and be sued by name, to purchase lands, to have a common seal, and to make by-laws. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist. (2d ed.), § 310.

2. The body, generally large, of a man or an animal. [Colloq. and vulgar.]—**Civil corporation**, a term sometimes used in English law to designate a corporation which is neither ecclesiastical nor eleemosynary.—**Close corporation.** See *close*[2].—**Corporation Act**, an English statute of 1661 (13 Car. II., St. 2, c. 1), which required all officers of municipal corporations to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and a special oath against resistance to the king, and to subscribe a declaration against the "Solemn League and Covenant," under penalty of removal; it also made ineligible to such offices all persons who had not partaken of the sacrament of the Lord's supper, as administered by the Church of England, within one year.—**Corporation counsel.** See *counsel*.—**Corporation court**, in several of the United States, a local municipal court having sometimes both civil and criminal jurisdiction.—**Domestic corporation**, a corporation which owes its existence to the law of the state in which its operations are carried on, or legal cognizance is taken of it.—**Ecclesiastical corporation**, a corporation of which the members are spiritual persons, and the object of the institution is also spiritual. *Kent.* In the United States corporations with this object are called *religious corporations*. See below.—**Eleemosynary corporation**, a private charity constituted for the perpetual distribution of the alms and bounty of the founder. *Kent.*—**Foreign corporation**, a corporation which owes its existence to the laws of a state other than that in which it is under consideration.—**Joint-stock corporation**, a corporation the ownership of which is divided into shares, the object usually, if not always, being the division of profits among the members in proportion to the number of shares held by each.—**Lay corporation**, a non-ecclesiastical corporation: it may be either civil or eleemosynary.—**Moneyed corporation**, a corporation having banking powers, or power to make loans on pledges or deposits, or authorized by law to make insurance.—**Municipal corporation**, a corporation formed from the members of a town or other community for purposes of local government; an incorporated city or other similar division of the state; a public corporation.—**Municipal Corporations Act**, an English statute of 1835 (5 and 6 Wm. IV., c. 76) dissolving many of the ancient municipalities, and prescribing a system of organization and government of municipal corporations under the title of mayor, aldermen, and burgesses.—**Private corporation**, any corporation not public.—**Public corporation**, a corporation created for political purposes, as counties, cities, towns, and villages. *Kent.*—**Quasi corporation**, an organization established by law without the franchises of a corporation generally, but having capacity to sue and be sued as an artificial person. In some of the United States towns and counties are only *quasi corporations*.—**Religious corporation**, in *American law*, a private corporation formed by or pursuant to law, to hold and administer the temporalities of a church.

corporation-stop (kôr-pō-rā′shon-stop), *n.* A stop in a gas- or water-main for the use of the gas- or water-company only. [U. S.]

corporative (kôr′pō-rā-tiv), *a.* [As *corporate* + *-ive;* = F. *corporatif.*] Corporate; having the character of a corporation.

No citizen can be taxed except as allowed by this law, by the law regulating the provincial diets, and by the *corporative* guilds. *The Nation*, Dec. 1, 1870, p. 364.

corporator (kôr′pō-rā-tọr), *n.* [< NL. *corporator*, < L. *corporare*, pp. *corporatus*, corporate: see *corporate, v.*] A member of a corporation; specifically, one of the original members named in the act or articles of incorporation.

It [the camp-meeting] is the fruit of a chartered association, with corporate rights and franchises. . . . Of course, the *corporators* are religious men. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXII. 623.

corporature†, *n.* [= Pg. *corporatura*, volume of a body, = It. *corporatura*, corpulence, figure, form, < ML. *corporatura*, bodily exercise, lit. bodily form, < L. *corporare*, pp. *corporatus*, form into a body: see *corporate.*] **1.** The fashion or constitution of the body. *Minsheu*, 1617.

For whose *corporature*, leneaments of body, behaviour of manners, and conditions of mind, she must trust to others. *Strype*, Sir T. Smith, App., iv.

2. In *astrol.*, the physical traits, temperament, etc., of a person, as determined by the planet in the ascendant at his nativity.

Corporature.—He [Jupiter] signifies an upright, straight, and tall stature; . . . in his speech he is sober and of grave discourse. *W. Lilly*, Introd. to Astrology, p. 39.

3. The state of being embodied. *Dr. H. More.*

corporax†, *n.* An obsolete form of *corporal*[1].

corporeal (kôr-pō′rē-ạl), *a.* [< L. *corporeus*, bodily (< *corpus* (*corpor-*), body: see *corpse*), + *-al.* Cf. *corporeous, corporal*[1].] **1.** Of a material or physical nature; having the characteristics of a material body; not mental or spiritual in constitution.

His omnipotence,
That to *corporeal* substances could add
Speed almost spiritual. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 109.

Though the *corporeal* hand was gone, a spiritual member remained. *Hawthorne*, Ethan Brand.

2. Relating to a material body or material things; relating to that which is physical: as, *corporeal* rights.

Temperance is *corporeal* piety. *Theodore Parker*, Ten Sermons.

Corporeal form. See *form.*—**Corporeal hereditaments** or **property**, in *law*, such as may be perceived by the senses, in contradistinction to *incorporeal rights*, which are not so perceivable, as obligations of all kinds. —**Corporeal rights**, rights to corporeal property. = **Syn.** *Physical, Corporal*, etc. See *bodily.*

corporealism (kôr-pō′rē-ạl-izm), *n.* [< *corporeal* + *-ism.*] The principles of a corporealist; materialism. [Rare.]

The Atheists pretend, . . . from the principles of *corporealism* itself, to evince that there can be no corporeal deity, after this manner. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System.

corporealist (kôr-pō′rē-ạl-ist), *n.* [< *corporeal* + *-ist.*] One who denies the existence of spiritual substances; a materialist. [Rare.]

Some *corporealists* and mechanics vainly pretended to make a world without a God. *Bp. Berkeley*, Siris, § 259.

corporeality (kôr-pō-rē-al′i-ti), *n.* [< *corporeal* + *-ity.*] The state of being corporeal.

corporealization (kôr-pō″rē-ạl-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *corporealize* + *-ation.*] Embodiment; incorporation.

corporealize (kôr-pō′rē-ạl-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *corporealized*, ppr. *corporealizing.* [< *corporeal* + *-ize.*] To form into a body; incorporate.

corporeally (kôr-pō′rē-ạl-i), *adv.* **1.** In the body; in a bodily or material form or manner. —**2.** With respect to the body.

It should be remembered that men are mentally no less than *corporeally* gregarious. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 140.

corporealst, *n. pl.* See *corporal*[1].

corporeity (kôr-pō-rē′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *corporéité* = Sp. *corporeidad* = Pg. *corporeidade* = It. *corporeità*, < ML. *corporeita(t-)s*, < L. *corporeus*, corporeal: see *corporeal.*] The character or state of having a body or of being embodied; corporeality; materiality.

The one attributed *corporeity* to God. *Stillingfleet.*

The *corporeity* of angels and devils is distinguished [by Fludd] on the principle of rarum et densum, thin or thick. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 315.

Angels dining with Abraham, or pulling Lot into the house, are described as having complete *corporeity.* *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 93.

Form of corporeity. See *form.*

corporeous†, (kôr-pō′rē-us), *a.* [= Sp. *corpóreo* = Pg. It. *corporeo*, < L. *corporeus*, bodily, < *corpus* (*corpor-*), body: see *corpse, corpus*, and cf. *corporeal.*] Corporeal.

So many *corporeous* shapes. *Hammond*, Conscience.

corporification†, (kôr-por″i-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* [< *corporify* (see *-ation*), after F. *corporification.*] The act of corporifying, or giving body to; specifically, the process by which a soul is supposed to create for itself a body.

corporify†, (kôr-por′i-fī), *v. t.* [= F. *corporifier* = Pg. *corporificar*, < L. *corpus* (*corpor-*), body, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *-fy.*] To embody; form into a body; materialize.

The spirit of the world *corporified.* *Boyle*, Works, I. 495.

corporispiritual (kôr″pō-ri-spir′i-tụ̄-ạl), *a.* [< L. *corpus* (*corpor-*), body, + *spiritus*, spirit: see *corporal, spiritual.*] Of a nature intermediate between matter and spirit. [Rare.]

It has been stated that there is, somewhere or another, a world of souls which communicate with their bodies by wondrous filaments of a nature neither mental nor material, but of a tertium quid fit to be a go-between; as it were a *corporispiritual* copper enclosed in a spiritucorporeal gutta-percha. *De Morgan*, Budget of Paradoxes, p. 377.

corporosity (kôr-pō-ros′i-ti), *n.* [< L. *corpus* (*corpor-*), a body, + *-osity.*] A living body considered as a mass of matter; bodily bulk, especially of a person: as, his huge *corporosity.* [Colloq. and humorous.]

corposant (kôr′pō-zant), *n.* [Also written, corruptly, *corpusance, composant, compasant;* < Pg. *corpo santo* = OSp. *corpo santo*, Sp. *cuerpo santo* = It. *corpo santo*, holy body (cf. ME. *corsaint, -seint, -sant, -saunt*, a saint, his body, esp. as a holy relic, < OF. *cors saint*), < L. *corpus sanctum*, holy body, or *corpus sancti*, body of a saint: see *corpse* and *saint*, and cf. *corsaint*, a doublet of *corposant.*] A ball of light, supposed to be of an electrical nature, sometimes observed in dark tempestuous nights about the decks and rigging of a ship, but particularly at the mastheads and yard-arms; St. Elmo's light or fire. Also called *corpse-light.*

Upon the main top-gallant mast-head was a ball of light, which the sailors call a *corposant* (corpus sancti). . . . Sailors have a notion that if the *corposant* rises in the rigging it is a sign of fair weather, but if it comes lower down there will be a storm. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 405.

Aft there are the helmsman and the officer of the watch to keep you company, with a *composant* burning at the fore-yardarm. *W. C. Russell*, Jack's Courtship, xx.

corps[1]†, (kôrs), *n.* The older spelling of *corpse.*

Forthwith her ghost out of her *corps* did flit.
Spenser (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 258).

What trial can be made to try a prince?
I will oppose this noble *corps* of mine
To any danger that may end the doubt.
Fletcher (and another), Noble Gentleman, v. 1.

corps[2] (kōr), *n.* [When first introduced (late in 17th century), sometimes spelled, after E. analogies, *cor, core* (see *core*[3]); < F. *corps* (pron. kōr), < OF. *corps*, the body, > ME. *corps*, mod. *corpse:* see *corps*[1], *corpse.*] **1.** A body; a visible object: only in the legal phrase *corps certain* (which see, below).—**2.** A body or number of persons conventionally or formally associated or acting together: as, the diplomatic *corps.* See *Corps Législatif*, below, and *esprit de corps*, under *esprit.*—**3.** *Milit.*: (*a*) A part of the army expressly organized according to the Articles of War, and having a head and members, as a regiment or an independent company, or any other military body having such organization: as, the Marine *Corps;* the *Corps* of Topographical Engineers; hospital *corps*, etc. (*b*) More specifically, the tactical unit of a large army next above a division. It is usually composed of several divisions of infantry and cavalry, contingents of artillery and other branches of the service, and is to a large degree complete in itself. France has 20 corps d'armée, 18 in the country, and 2 in Algeria and Tunis, and Germany has an even larger number. The number of men varies from about 18,000 to about 40,000. See *army-corps.*

4. In the German universities, a students' society.

A *corps* has no existence outside of its own university; it has no affiliations, no "chapters." *J. M. Hart*, German Universities, iv.

Corps badges. See *badge*[1].—**Corps certain** [F.], in *French law*, a specific object, in contradistinction to one which is not identified and distinguishable from others of the same nature, and which cannot be replaced, as the subject of an agreement, by any other object: thus, a specified horse or ship, etc., is a *corps certain*, but so many tons of hay or grain are not.—**Corps de ballet** [F.], the corps of dancers who perform ballets.—**Corps de bataille** [F.], the main body of an army drawn up between the wings for battle.—**Corps de garde** [F.], a post occupied by a body of men on guard: also, the body which occupies it.—**Corps de reserve** [F.], a body of troops kept out of action, and held in readiness to be brought forward if their aid should be required.—**Corps diplomatique** [F.], the diplomatic corps (which see, under *diplomatic*).—**Corps Législatif** [F.], in *French hist.*, the representative assembly during the first empire and the years immediately preceding. The term was again used during the second empire, replacing the Chamber of Deputies.—**Corps of cadets**, in the United States Military Academy at West Point, a corps made up of cadets, one being appointed from each congressional district, one from each territory, and one from the District of Columbia, in addition to ten appointments at large made by the President from the District of Columbia, from among the sons of officers of the army and navy, or such others as he may select.—**Corps of engineers**, a part of the United States army forming a separate bureau of the War Department, whose officers and subordinates are controlled by a chief of engineers with the rank of brigadier-general. It has charge of all fortifications, military reconnoissances and surveys, the construction of lighthouses, and the improvement of rivers and harbors, and in time of war supplies miners, sappers, and pontoniers.—**Corps volant** [F.], a flying corps; a body of troops intended for rapid movements.—**Diplomatic corps.** See *diplomatic.*—**Esprit de corps** [F.]. See *esprit.*—**Marine corps**, a body of troops enlisted for service at naval stations and on board men-of-war. The men are drilled as infantry, and when ashore perform the duties of land troops; when on board ship they perform guard duty, and in action serve as sharp-shooters.—**Ordnance Corps**, the Ordnance Department. See *department.*—**Signal Corps**, a corps charged with the general signal service of the United States army, and with the erection, equipment, and management of field-telegraphs used with military forces in the field; with constructing and operating lines of military telegraph; with establishing and maintaining signal stations at lighthouses and at life-saving stations; and with meteorological observations and predictions relating to the weather for the benefit of agriculture and commerce. It consists of a chief signal officer with the rank of brigadier-general, and a certain number of second lieutenants, sergeants, corporals, and privates. The law provides for the annual appointment of second lieutenants from the enlisted men of the Signal Corps. Besides the above, acting signal officers are temporarily detailed from the line of the army for administrative service. The meteorological division of the Signal Corps at Washington is popularly called the Weather Bureau.

corpse (kôrps), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *corps;* < ME. *corps*, also *cors* (> *corse*, q. v.), a body, esp. a dead body, < OF. *corps*, also *cors*, F. *corps* (see *corps*[2]) = OSp. *corpo*, Sp. *cuerpo* = Pg. It. *corpo*, < L. *corpus* (*corpor-*), the body (see *corpus, corporal*[1], *corporeal*, etc.), = AS. *hrif*, the bowels, the womb: see *midriff.*] **1**†. A living body; the physical frame of an animal, especially of a human being.

Therefore where-ever that thou doest behold
A comely *corpse*, with beautie faire endewed,
Know this for certaine, that the same doth hold
A beauteous soule, with faire conditions thewed.
Spenser, In Honour of Beautie.

To stuff this maw, this vast un-hidebound *corpse.*
Milton, P. L., x. 601.

Look, how many plumes are placed
On her huge *corps*, so many waking eyes
Stick underneath. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

Women and maids shall particularly examine themselves about the variety of their apparell, their too much care of their *corps.* *Richcome.*

2. A dead body, especially, and usually, of a human being: originally with the epithet *dead* expressed or implied in the context. [*Dead corpse* is now regarded as tautological.]

Alle the bretherin and sistrin shullen ben at then enteryng of the dede *corps*, and offerin at his messe.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 41.

His [the Duke of Gloucester's] *Corps* the same Day was conveyed to St. Albans, and there buried.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 188.

The dead *corps* of poor calves and sheep.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, ii. 2.

3†. *Eccles.*, the land with which a prebend or other ecclesiastical office in England is endowed.

The prebendaries, over and above their reserved rents, have a *corps.* *Bacon*, Liber Regis, p. 133.

= **Syn. 2.** Remains, corse (poetic).

corpse-candle (kôrps′kan″dl), *n.* **1.** A candle used at ceremonious watchings of a corpse before its interment, as at lich-wakes. Candles are set at the head and feet, and often one is set upon the corpse itself.—**2.** The will-o'-the-wisp, or ignis fatuus, a luminous exhalation which, when seen in a churchyard, is supposed to portend death, and to indicate by its course the direction the corpse-bearers will take. [Local, Eng.]

corpse-gate (kôrps′gāt), *n.* A covered gateway at the entrance to churchyards, erected to afford shelter for the coffin and mourners while they wait for the coming of the officiating clergyman. Also called *lich-gate.*

corpse-light (kôrps′līt), *n.* [< *corpse* + *light.* Cf. *corpse-candle* and *corposant.*] **1.** Same as *corposant.*—**2.** The ignis fatuus or will-o'-the-wisp; a corpse-candle.

The *corpse-lights* dance—they're gone, and now—!
No more is giv'n to gifted eye! *Scott*, Glenfinlas.

corpse-plant (kôrps′plant), *n.* The Indian-pipe, *Monotropa uniflora:* so called from its pale waxy appearance.

corpse-sheet (kôrps′shēt), *n.* A shroud or winding-sheet.

She wears her *corpse-sheet* drawn weel up.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian.

corpulence, corpulency (kôr'pū-lens, -len-si), *n.* [= D. *korpulentie* = G. *korpulenz* = Dan. *korpulents*, < F. *corpulence* = Sp. Pg. *corpulencia* = It. *corpolenza, corpulenza*, < L. *corpulentia*, < *corpulentus*, corpulent: see *corpulent*.] 1. Bulkiness or largeness of body; fullness of form, usually due to great fatness; fleshiness; portliness.

Not all
Minims of nature; some of serpent kind,
Wondrous in length and *corpulence*, involved
Their snaky folds, and added wings.
Milton, P. L., vii. 483.

2†. Density or solidity of matter; body.

The heaviness and *corpulency* of the water requiring a great force to divide it. *Ray*, Works of Creation.

corpulent (kôr'pū-lent), *a.* [= D. *korpulent* = G. *corpulent* = Dan. *korpulent*, < F. *corpulent* = Sp. Pg. It. *corpulento*, < L. *corpulentus*, fleshy, fat, large, in LL. also equiv. to *corporeus*, physical, corporeal, < *corpus*, the body: see *corpus, corpse*.] 1. Fleshy; portly; stout; fat; having a large, fleshy body.

They provided me always of a strong horse, because I was very *corpulent* and heavy. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 112.

"So much motion," continues he (for he was very *corpulent*), "is so much unquietness."
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vii. 13.

2†. Solid; dense; opaque.

The overmuch perspicuity of the stone may seem more *corpulent*. *Holland*.

3†. Relating to the body or to material things; corporeal; of the flesh; material.

How can the minister of the Gospel manage the *corpulent* and secular trial of bill and process in things merely spiritual? *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 3.

To think anything pleasure which is not *corpulent* and carnal. *Hammond*, Works, IV. vii.

corpulently (kôr'pū-lent-li), *adv.* In a corpulent manner.

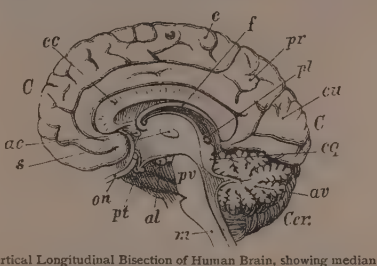
corpus (kôr'pus), *n.*; pl. *corpora* (-pō-rä). [L., the body: see *corpse, corps*[1], *corps*[2], *corse, corporal*[1], *corporate, corposant, corsaint*, etc.] Literally, a body; matter of any kind. (*a*) In *anat.*: (1) The entire physical body of an animal. See *soma*. (2) Some part of the body specified by a qualifying term. See phrases below. (*b*) A collection, especially a complete one, or an account of such a collection.

The best scholars were ready voluntarily to give their labors towards the completion of . . . a *corpus* of Oriental numismatics. *Athenæum*, No. 3068, p. 211.

(*c*) The whole content; the material substance.

The grant by the Legislature of an exclusive right to the water power of a navigable stream does not give title to the *corpus* of the water.
Opinion quoted by *Justice Hoar* (Sanitary Engineer, [Sept., 1887).

Corpora albicantia (whitish bodies), the bulbs of the fornix; two small rounded eminences, white without, gray within, situated at the base of the brain, behind the tuber cinereum, and formed by a folding of the anterior pillars of the fornix. Also *corpora mammillaria*. See cut below, and cut under *brain*.—**Corpora amylacea** (amylaceous bodies), small round bodies, homogeneous or lamellated in structure, sometimes found in the prostate gland, cerebrospinal axis, and elsewhere. They strike a blue color with iodine, or with iodine and sulphuric acid. Though abnormal, they do not necessarily indicate any grave departure from health in the tissues. Also called *corpuscula amylacea* and *amyloid corpuscles*.—**Corpora Arantii** (Aranzi's bodies), fibrocartilaginous nodules situated one in the center of the free edge of each of the segments of the aortic and pulmonary valves. Also called *noduli Arantii* and *corpora sesamoidea*. Named from Aranzi, an Italian anatomist, 1530–89.—**Corpora cavernosa** (cavernous bodies), two cylindroidal bodies of erectile tissue, forming the larger part of the penis. In the body of the penis they lie side by side, but diverge behind to become attached to the rami of the pubes. The clitoris contains similar bodies of smaller size.—**Corpora geniculata** (kneed or knotted bodies), a pair of small flattened oblong protuberances on the outer side of the corpora quadrigemina, in relation with the optic thalami; they are *external* and *internal*.—**Corpora mammillaria** (mammillary bodies). Same as *corpora albicantia*.—**Corpora olivaria** (olive-shaped bodies), a pair of prominent oval ganglia of the medulla oblongata, situated behind the anterior pyramids.—**Corpora pyramidalia** (pyramidal bodies), the anterior pyramids of the medulla oblongata, consisting of the upward prolongation of the direct and crossed pyramidal tracts of the spinal cord.—**Corpora quadrigemina** (fourfold bodies), the optic lobes of the higher vertebrates, when, as in man, they present two pairs of eminences, the *nates* and *testes*. They are primitively bigeminous (right and left), and when not become quadrigeminous by additional development; or not presenting four eminences separated by a cruciform depression, they are the corpora bigemina. See cut below.—**Corpora restiformia** (cord-like bodies), the large pair of bundles of white fibers which pass upward on the dorsal side of the medulla oblongata to form the posterior peduncles of the cerebellum.—**Corpora sesamoidea.** Same as *corpora Arantii*.—**Corpora striata** (striped bodies), large ganglia of the brain, of mixed white and gray substance, situated beneath the anterior horn of each lateral ventricle of the cerebrum.—**Corpus adiposum** (fatty body), in *entom.*, a tissue, composed of adipose cells, which is intimately connected with the functions of digestion and assimilation. It is especially developed toward the end of the larval state, and it disappears, for the most part, during the pupa period, so that only a few traces of it are found in *Insecta* in their perfect state. It is usually of a white or a dirty-yellow color, but is also observed of a green, red, or orange hue.—**Corpus bigeminum** (twofold body), one of the twin bodies of the brain; one of the corpora quadrigemina; one of the pair of optic or postoptic lobes.—**Corpus callosum** (callous body), the great white commissure of the hemispheres of the brain; the commissura magna, or trabs cerebri. This structure is peculiar to the *Mammalia*; it is first found in a rudimentary state in the implacentals,



Vertical Longitudinal Bisection of Human Brain, showing median aspect of right half.

av, arbor vitæ of cut cerebellum, *Cer.*; *C, C*, cerebrum, convoluted, uncut, being that surface of the right hemisphere which is applied against its fellow; *cc*, corpus callosum, its cut surface; *cq*, corpora quadrigemina, cut; *f*, fornix: between the corpus callosum and the fornix is the septum lucidum; *m*, medulla oblongata, cut; *al*, a corpus albicans; *on*, optic nerve; *pl*, pineal body, or conarium; *pt*, pituitary body; *pv*, pons Varolii, cut; *s*, soft or middle commissure connecting the optic thalami; *c*, paracentral lobule; *cu*, cuneus; *pr*, præcuneus; *ac*, anterior commissure.

and increases in size and complexity to the highest mammals, coincidently with a decrease of other special cerebral commissures. Also called *callosum*.—**Corpus candicans** (whitish body). See *corpora albicantia*.—**Corpus Christi** (body of Christ), a festival of the Church of Rome, kept on the next Thursday after Trinity Sunday, in honor of the eucharist.

In deep contrition scourged himself in Lent,
Walked in processions with his head down bent,
At plays of *Corpus Christi* oft was seen,
And on Palm Sunday bore his bough of green.
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Torquemada.

Corpus Christi cloth. Same as *pyx-cloth*.—**Corpus ciliare.** (*a*) The ciliary body of the eye. (*b*) Same as *corpus dentatum* (*b*).—**Corpus delicti** (body of the transgression), in *law*, the substance or essential actual fact of the crime or offense charged. Thus, a man who is proved to have clandestinely buried a dead body, no matter how suspicious the circumstances, cannot thereby be convicted of murder, without proof of the *corpus delicti*—that is, the fact that death was feloniously produced by him.—**Corpus dentatum** (dentate body). (*a*) A plicated capsule of gray matter, open anteriorly, situated within the white substance of each cerebellar hemisphere. Also called *ganglion of the cerebellum* and *nucleus dentatus*. (*b*) A somewhat similar mass of gray matter in each olivary body. Also called *corpus ciliare*.—**Corpus epitheliale,** the epithelial body of the eye of a cephalopod; the ciliary body.—**Corpus fimbriatum** (fringed body), the tænia hippocampi, a narrow band, the lateral edge of the posterior pillars of the fornix, continuous with the inner border of the hippocampus major as this descends into the middle horn of the lateral ventricle of the brain.—**Corpus Highmorianum** (body of Highmore, after Nathaniel Highmore of Oxford, England, 1613–84), the mediastinum testis, an incomplete fibrous septum reflected into the interior of the gland from the tunica albuginea.—**Corpus juris,** a body, or the body, of law. See the following phrases.—**Corpus Juris Canonici,** a collection of canon laws.—**Corpus Juris Civilis, or Corpus Juris,** the collective title of the whole body of Roman law embraced in the Digest (or Pandects), the Institutes, the Code, and the Novellæ of Justinian.—**Corpus luteum** (yellow body), a firm yellow substance formed in a Graafian vesicle after the discharge of an ovum. Two kinds are distinguished: the *corpus luteum* of pregnancy, or *true corpus luteum*, and the *false corpus luteum*.—**Corpus pineale,** the pineal body, or conarium. See *conarium*.—**Corpus pituitarium,** the pituitary body, or hypophysis cerebri. See *hypophysis*.—**Corpus spongiosum** (spongy body), the erectile tissue surrounding the urethra in both sexes, constituting in the male the glans penis and the fibrous trabecular structure in which this tissue is contained.—**Corpus trapezoides,** the trapezoid body. See *trapezium*.

The ventral face of the metencephalon [of the rabbit] presents on each side, behind the posterior margin of the pons Varolii, flattened rectangular areæ, the so-called *corpora trapezoidea*. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 64.

Corpus uteri, the body of the uterus; that portion of the uterus which is between the cervix uteri and the oviducts or Fallopian tubes.—**Corpus vitreum** (glassy body), the vitreous humor of the eye.

corpusance†, *n.* Same as *corposant*.

corpuscle (kôr'pus-l), *n.* [= F. *corpuscule* = Sp. *corpúsculo* = Pg. It. *corpusculo*, < L. *corpusculum*, dim. of *corpus*, a body: see *corpus*.] 1. A minute particle, molecule, or atom of matter.

It will add much to our satisfaction, if these *corpuscles* can be discovered by microscopes. *Newton*, Opticks.

2. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, some small body regarded by itself and characterized by a qualifying term: usually a body of microscopic size; a cell. See phrases below.—3. In *bot.*, specifically, one of several large cells within the endosperm and near the summit of the embryo sac in gymnosperms, from which after fertilization an embryo is developed: so named by R. Brown. They are styled by Sachs *archegonia*, and are considered by him to be of the same nature as the archegonia of the higher cryptogams. They have also been called *secondary embryo-sacs*.

4†. Same as *corposant*.—**Amyloid corpuscles.** See *corpora amylacea*, under *corpus*.—**Blood corpuscle.** See *blood-corpuscle*.—**Corpuscle of Purkinje,** a bone-cell.—**Corpuscles of Vater.** See *Pacinian corpuscles*, below.—**Corpuscles of Zimmermann.** See *blood-plate*.—**Grandry corpuscle,** a kind of taste-bud or nerve-ending in the tongue of a duck. See extract.

The *Grandry corpuscles*, being a description of that special form of corpuscle by which the nerve is terminated in the tongue of the duck, which M. Grandry distinguished in 1869 from the corpuscles of Herbst (or Pacini's with other animals). *Nature*, XXX. 327.

Gustatory corpuscles, corpuscles of taste, taste-buds, or **taste-corpuscles,** little bodies buried in the substance of the circumvallate papillæ and of some of the fungiform papillæ of the tongue, of flask-like shape, with the broad base resting on the corium, and the neck opening by an orifice between the epithelial cells. They are believed to be special organs of taste.—**Lymph corpuscle.** See *lymph-corpuscle*.—**Malpighian corpuscles.** (*a*) Of the spleen, the splenic corpuscles, minute bodies in the substance of the spleen, of somewhat opaque appearance and gelatinous consistency. They are outgrowths of the lymphoid tissue forming the outer coat of the small arteries of the spleen. (*b*) Of the kidney, small globular masses of dark-red color, found in the cortical substance of the organ, consisting of a central glomerulus of blood-vessels (the Malpighian tuft), and of a membranous capsule which is the beginning of a uriniferous tubule.—**Meissner's corpuscles.** Same as *tactile corpuscles*.—**Pacinian corpuscles, corpuscles of Vater,** little bodies attached to and inclosing nerve-endings in various parts of the body, in the human subject chiefly in the subcutaneous tissue of the fingers and toes, and forming little bulbs with the axis-cylinder of the nerve running into them. Between their concentric layers capillary vessels may be traced.—**Palpation-corpuscles.** Same as *tactile corpuscles*.—**Tactile corpuscles,** small oval bodies $\frac{1}{300}$ of an inch long and $\frac{1}{600}$ of an inch thick, composed of connective tissue, and supplied with one or more nerve-fibers which are branched and convoluted within the corpuscle. They are found in certain papillæ of the skin of the hand and foot, and elsewhere. Also called *corpuscula tactus, touch-corpuscles, touch-bodies, palpation-corpuscles, Meissner's corpuscles*, and *Wagner's corpuscles*.—**Taste-corpuscles.** Same as *gustatory corpuscles*.—**Touch-corpuscles.** Same as *tactile corpuscles*.—**Wagner's corpuscles.** Same as *tactile corpuscles*.—**Syn.** *Molecule*, etc. See *particle*.

corpuscula, *n.* Plural of *corpusculum*.

corpuscular (kôr-pus'kū-lär), *a.* [= F. *corpusculaire* = Sp. Pg. *corpuscular* = It. *corpusculare*, < NL. **corpuscularis*, < *corpusculum*, a corpuscle: see *corpuscle*.] Pertaining or relating to corpuscles; consisting of or separable into corpuscles, or minute ultimate particles. Also *corpusculous*.—**Corpuscular force.** See *force*.—**Corpuscular philosophy.** See *philosophy*.—**Corpuscular theory.** See *light*.

corpuscularian (kôr-pus-kū-lā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *corpuscular* + *-i-an*.] I. *a.* Relating to corpuscles, or to the corpuscular philosophy; corpuscular.

I do not expect to see any principles proposed more comprehensive and intelligible than the *corpuscularian* or mechanical. *Boyle*.

II. *n.* One who favors or believes in the corpuscular philosophy.

He [Newton] seems to have made a greater progress than all the sects of *corpuscularians* together had done before him. *Bp. Berkeley*, Siris, § 245.

corpuscularity (kôr-pus-kū-lar'i-ti), *n.* [< *corpuscular* + *-ity*.] The character or state of being corpuscular. [Rare.]

corpusculated (kôr-pus'kū-lā-ted), *a.* [< *corpuscule* + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Provided with corpuscles; containing corpuscles: as, a *corpusculated* fluid.

The fluid [found in the hard shell of *Echinus*] closely resembles sea-water, but is, nevertheless, richly *corpusculated*. *Romanes*, Jelly Fish, etc., p. 266.

corpuscule (kôr-pus'kūl), *n.* [< F. *corpuscule*, < L. *corpusculum*: see *corpuscle*.] Same as *corpuscle*.

corpusculous (kôr-pus'kū-lus), *a.* [< *corpuscule* + *-ous*.] Same as *corpuscular*.

He [M. Pasteur] then varied the mode of infection. He inoculated healthy [silk]worms with the *corpusculous* matter, and watched the consequent growth of the disease. *Tyndall*, Fragments of Science, p. 294.

corpusculum (kôr-pus'kū-lum), *n.*; pl. *corpuscula* (-lä). [L., a little body, usually in ref. to atoms, dim. of *corpus*, body: see *corpuscle, corpuscule*.] Same as *corpuscle*.

corr (kôr), *n.* Same as *carmele*.

corracle, *n.* See *coracle*.

corrade† (ko-rād'), *v. t.* [< L. *corradere, conradere*, scrape or rake together, < *com-*, together, + *radere*, scrape, scratch, rub, graze: see *rase*.] To scrape or rake together; accumulate laboriously.

Wealth *corraded* by corruption.
Dr. R. Clarke, Sermons, p. 480.

corradial (ko-rā'di-al), *a.* [< L. *com-*, together, + *radius*, a ray: see *ray, radius*.] Radiating

from or to the same center or point. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

corradiate (ko-rā′di-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *corradiated*, ppr. *corradiating*. [< L. *com-*, together, + *radiatus*, pp. of *radiare*, beam: see *radiate*.] To converge to one point, as rays of light.

corradiation (ko-rā-di-ā′shon), *n.* [< *corradiate*, after *radiation*.] A conjunction or convergence of rays in one point. *Bacon; Holland.*

corral (ko-ral′), *n.* [< Sp. *corral* = Pg. *curral*, a pen or inclosure for cattle, a fold (whence also perhaps S. African D. *kraal*: see *kraal*), < Sp. Pg. *corro*, a circle or ring, a place to bait bulls, < *correr*, < L. *currere*, run: see *current*.] **1.** A pen or inclosure for horses or cattle. [Common in Spanish America and parts of the United States.]

On the hillsides a round *corral* for herds would occasionally be seen. *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 73.

About a hundred horses were driven into a large *corral*, and several gauchos and peons, some on horseback and some on foot, exhibited their skill with the lasso.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. vi.

2. An inclosure, usually a wide circle, formed of the wagons of an ox- or mule-train by emigrants crossing the plains, for encampment at night, or in case of attack by Indians, the horses and cattle grazing within the circle. See *coral*, *v. t.* [Western U. S.]—**3.** A strong stockade or inclosure for capturing wild elephants in Ceylon.

corral (ko-ral′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *corralled*, ppr. *corralling*. [< *corral*, *n.*] **1.** To drive into a corral; inclose and secure in a corral, as live stock.

Their cultivated farms and *corralled* cattle were appropriated as though the Indian owners had been so many wild beasts. *New Princeton Rev.*, II. 228.

2. To capture; make prisoner of; take possession of; appropriate; scoop: as, they *corralled* the whole outfit—that is, captured them all. [Colloq., western U. S.]

The disposition to *corral* everything, from quicksilver to wheat, from the Comstock lode to the agricultural lands, . . . is a great obstacle to California's healthy development. *S. Bowles*, in Merriam, II. 387.

3. Figuratively, to corner; leave no escape to in discussion; corner in argument. [Colloq., western U. S.]—**4.** To form into a corral; form a corral or inclosure by means of. See extract.

They *corral* the waggons; that is to say, they set them in the form of an ellipse, open only at one end, for safety; each waggon locked against its neighbour, overlapping it by a third of the length, like scales in plate armour; this ellipse being the form of defence against Indian attack which long experience in frontier warfare had proved to the old Mexican traders in these regions to be the most effective shield. When the waggons are *corralled* the oxen are turned loose to graze.
W. Hepworth Dixon, New America, xiii.

corrasive†, *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *corasive*; appar. orig. an error for *corrosive*, but in form < L. *corrasus*, pp. of *corradere*, scrape or rake together (see *corrade*), + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* Corrosive.

II. *n.* A corrosive.

1st M. Come on, Sir, I will lay the law to you.
2d M. O, rather lay a *corrasive*; the law will eat to the bone. *Webster*, Duchess of Malfi, iv. 2.

corrasive†, *v. t.* [< *corrasive*, *n.*] To eat into; corrode; wear away.

Till irksome noise have cloy'd your ears,
And *corrasiv'd* your hearts.
Webster, Duchess of Malfi, iv. 2.

correal (kor′ē-al), *a.* [< ML. **correalis*, < LL. *correus*, *conreus*, a partaker in guilt, an accomplice, < L. *com-*, together, + *reus*, one accused, < *res*, a thing, case, cause: see *real*, *res*.] Having joint obligation or guilt.—**Correal obligations**, in *Rom. law*, obligations where, notwithstanding a plurality of creditors or debtors, there exists but one debt, so that, while each creditor has the right to ask payment of the whole debt and each debtor is bound to pay it, payment to only one discharges the others. They were generally founded by express stipulation, as, in the absence of such stipulation, the general rule was that each party had only to pay or could only ask his proportionate share of the whole debt.

correct (kọ-rekt′), *v. t.* [< ME. *correcten*, *coreecten*, *corretten*, < L. *correctus*, *conrectus*, pp. of *corrigere*, *conrigere* (> It. *correggere* = Sp. *corregir* = Pg. *corregir* = F. *corriger*), make straight, make right, make better, improve, correct, < *com-*, together, + *regere*, make straight, rule: see *regular*, *rector*, *right*.] **1.** To make straight or right; remove error from; bring into accordance with a standard or original; point out errors in.

Retracts his Sentence, and *corrects* his count,
Makes Death go back for fifteen yeers.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

This is a defect in the make of some men's minds which can scarce ever be *corrected* afterwards.
T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth, Pref.

The sense of reality gives new force when it comes in to *correct* the vagueness of our ideals.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 147.

If you would *correct* my false view of facts—hold up to me the same facts in the true order of thought, and I cannot go back from the new conviction.
Emerson, Eloquence.

2. Specifically—(*a*) To note or mark errors or defects in, as a printer's proof, a book, a manuscript, etc., by marginal or interlinear writing. (*b*) To make alterations in, as type set for printing, according to the marking on a proof taken from it; make the changes required by: as, to *correct* a page or a form; to *correct* a proof. [The latter phrase is used both of the marking of the errors in a proof and of making the changes in the type indicated by the marks; but in the first sense printers usually speak of *reading* or *marking* proofs.]

3. To point out and remove, or endeavor to remove, an error or fault in: as, to *correct* an astronomical observation.—**4.** To destroy or frustrate; remove or counteract the operation or effects of, especially of something that is undesirable or injurious; rectify: as, to *correct* abuses; to *correct* the acidity of the stomach by alkaline preparations.

Heaven has *corrected* the boundlessness of his voluptuous desires by stinting his strength. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 211.

There was a time when it was the fashion for public men to say, "Show me a proved abuse, and I will do my best to *correct* it." *Lord Palmerston.*

5. Specifically, in *optics*, to eliminate from (an eyepiece or object-glass) the spherical or chromatic aberration which tends to make the image respectively indistinct or discolored. See *aberration*, 4. With respect to chromatic aberration, the glass is said to be *over-corrected* or *under-corrected*, according as the red rays are brought to a focus beyond or within that of the violet rays.

If we suppose a person to be blind to the extreme blue and the violet rays only of the spectrum, to him an *over-corrected* object-glass would be perfect. *Science*, III. 487.

6. To endeavor to cause moral amendment in; especially, punish for wrong-doing; discipline.

Correct thy son, and he shall give thee rest.
Prov. xxix. 17.

"Speak cleanly, good fellow," said jolly Robin,
"And give better terms to me;
Else He thee *correct* for thy neglect,
And make thee more mannerly."
Robin Hood and the Tanner (Child's Ballads, V. 225).

=**Syn.** *Improve*, *Better*. See *amend*.

correct (kọ-rekt′), *a.* [= D. Dan. Sw. *korrekt* = G. *correct* = F. *correct* = Sp. Pg. *correcto* = It. *corretto* (obs.), < L. *correctus*, *conrectus*, improved, amended, correct, pp. of *corrigere*, *conrigere*: see *correct*, *v.*] In accordance or agreement with a certain standard, model, or original; conformable to truth, rectitude, or propriety; not faulty; free from error or misapprehension; accurate: as, the *correct* time.

Always use the most *correct* editions.
Felton, On Reading the Classics.

Mr. Hunt is, we suspect, quite *correct* in saying that Lord Byron could see little or no merit in Spenser.
Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

If the code were a little altered, Colley Cibber might be a more *correct* poet than Pope. *Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

Correct inference. See *inference*.=**Syn.** *Exact*, *Precise*, etc. (see *accurate*), right, faultless, perfect, proper.

correct† (kọ-rekt′), *n.* [< *correct*, *v.*] Correction.

Past the childish fear, fear of a stripe,
Or school's *correct* with deeper grave impression.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

correctable, correctible (kọ-rek′ta-bl, -ti-bl), *a.* [< *correct*, *v.*, + *-able*, *-ible*.] Capable of being corrected; that may be corrected or counteracted.

The coldnesse and windinesse, easily *correctable* with spice. *Fuller*, Worthies, Gloucestershire.

correctant (kọ-rek′tant), *a.* and *n.* [< *correct* + *-ant*[1].] **I.** *a.* Corrective. [Rare.]

II. *n.* A correcting agent.

It [creasote] is not only a *correctant* of the salicylic acid, but also the best adjuvant we can find.
Med. News, XLIX. 437.

correctible, *a.* See *correctable*.

correctify† (kọ-rek′ti-fī), *v. t.* [< *correct*, *a.*, + *-fy*. Cf. *rectify*.] To make correct; set right.

It is not to be a justice of peace,
To pick natural philosophy out of bawdry,
When your worship's pleas'd to *correctify* a lady.
Fletcher (*and another*), Elder Brother, ii. 1.

correctingly (kọ-rek′ting-li), *adv.* In a correcting manner; by way of correction.

"Matthew Moon, mem," said Henry Fray, *correctingly*.
T. Hardy, Far from the Madding Crowd, x.

correcting-plate (kọ-rek′ting-plāt), *n.* Same as *compensator* (*a*).

correction (kọ-rek′shon), *n.* [< ME. *correccion*, *-ioun*, < OF. *correction*, F. *correction* = Sp. *correccion* = Pg. *correcção* = It. *correzione*, < L. *correctio*(*n-*), *conrectio*(*n-*), amendment, improvement, correction, < *corrigere*, *conrigere*, pp. *correctus*, *conrectus*, amend, correct: see *correct*, *v.*] **1.** The act of correcting, or of bringing into conformity to a standard, model, or original: as, the *correction* of an arithmetical computation; the *correction* of a proof-sheet.

Nowe Marche is doon, and to *correctioun*
His book is goon, as other did afore.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 139.

2. The act of noting and pointing out for removal or amendment, as errors, defects, mistakes, or faults of any kind.

Another poet, in another age, may take the same liberty with my writings; if, at least, they live long enough to deserve *correction*. *Dryden*, Pref. to Fables.

3. The change or amendment indicated or effected; that which is proposed or substituted for what is wrong; an emendation: as, the *corrections* on a proof.

Corrections or improvements should be adjoined, by way of note and commentary, in their proper places. *Watts.*

4†. Correctness. [Rare.]

So certain is it that *correction* is the touchstone of writing. *Johnson*, Greek Comedy.

5. In *math.* and *physics*, a subordinate quantity which has to be taken into account and applied in order to insure accuracy, as in the use of an instrument or the solution of a problem.—**6.** The act of counteracting or removing whatever is undesirable, inconvenient, or injurious: as, the *correction* of abuses in connection with the public service; the *correction* of acidity of the stomach.—**7.** In *optics*, the elimination of spherical or chromatic aberration from an eyepiece or object-glass; also, loosely, the error produced by aberration of the two kinds.

The *correction* of an object-glass may be lessened by separating the lenses. *Science*, III. 487.

8. The rectification of faults, or the attempt to rectify them, as in character or conduct, by the use of restraint or punishment; that which corrects; chastisement; discipline; reproof.

My son, despise not the chastening of the Lord, neither be weary of his *correction*. Prov. iii. 11.

Wilt thou, pupil-like,
Take thy *correction* mildly? kiss the rod?
Shak., Rich. II., v. 1.

Their ordinary *correction* is to beat them with cudgels.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 144.

Commissioners of charities and correction. See *commissioner*.—**Correction of a fluent,** in *math.*, a process in fluxions equivalent to the determination of the constant of integration.—**Correction of the press,** the marking of errors or defects in proof-sheets to be corrected by the printers in the type from which they were taken.—**House of correction,** a place of confinement intended to be reformatory in character, to which persons convicted of minor offenses, and not considered as belonging to the class of professional criminals, are sentenced for short terms.—**Under correction,** as subject to correction; as liable to error.

Biron. Three times thrice is nine.
Cost. Not so, sir; *under correction*, sir; I hope it is not so. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

I speak *under correction*; for I do not pretend to look at the subject as a question of psychology, but simply for the moment as one of education.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 17.

correctional (kọ-rek′shon-al), *a.* [= F. *correctionnel* = Sp. Pg. *correccional*, < ML. *correctionalis*, < L. *correctio*(*n-*), improvement: see *correction*.] Tending to or intended for correction or reformation.

When a state has a number of *correctional* institutions.
The Century, XXXII. 167.

correctioner† (kọ-rek′shon-ėr), *n.* [< *correction* + *-er*[1].] One who is or has been in a house of correction.

You filthy, famished *correctioner!*
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 4.

corrective (kọ-rek′tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *correctif* = Sp. Pg. *correctivo* = It. *correttivo*, < L. as if **correctivus*, < *correctus*, pp. of *corrigere*, correct: see *correct*, *v.*, and *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* Having the power to correct; having the quality of removing or counteracting what is wrong, erroneous, or injurious; tending to rectify: as, *corrective* penalties.

This *corrective* spice, the mixture whereof maketh knowledge so sovereign, is charity.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 9.

Mulberries are pectoral, *corrective* of bilious alkali.
Arbuthnot.

Patiently waiting, with a quiet *corrective* word and gesture here and there. *Jour. of Education*, XVIII. 404.

II. *n.* **1.** That which has the power of correcting or amending; that which has the qual-

ity of removing or counteracting what is wrong or injurious: as, alkalis are *correctives* of acids; penalties are *correctives* of immoral conduct.

He hopes to find no spirit so much diseased,
But will with such fair *correctives* be pleased.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, Prol.

Some *corrective* to its evil . . . the French monarchy must have received. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

2†. Limitation; restriction.

With certain *correctives* and exceptions.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

correctively (kọ-rek'tiv-li), *adv.* In a corrective manner; as a corrective; correctingly.

correctly (kọ-rekt'li), *adv.* In a correct manner; in conformity with truth, justice, rectitude, or propriety; according to a standard, or in conformity with an original or a model; exactly; accurately; without fault or error: as, to behave *correctly;* to write, speak, or think *correctly;* to weigh or measure *correctly;* to judge *correctly.*

Such lays as neither ebb nor flow,
Correctly cold, and regularly low.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 240.

correctness (kọ-rekt'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being correct, or in conformity with truth, morality, propriety, or custom; conformity to any set of rules or with a model; accuracy, exactness, or precision: as, *correctness* of life or of conduct; *correctness* in speech or in writing; *correctness* of taste or of design; the *correctness* of a copy.

If by *correctness* be meant the conforming to rules purely arbitrary, *correctness* may be another name for dulness and absurdity. *Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

Formal correctness, in *logic*, the character of an inference which conforms to logical rules, whether the premises are true or not. =**Syn.** Accuracy, exactness, regularity, precision, propriety, truth.

corrector (kọ-rek'tor), *n.* [= F. *correcteur* = Sp. Pg. *corrector* = It. *correttore*, < L. *corrector*, < *corrigere*, pp. *correctus*, correct: see *correct, v.*] **1.** One who or that which sets right, or renders conformable to a certain standard, usage, or rule, or to an original or a model; one who corrects errors.

He cries up the goodness of the paper, extols the diligence of the *corrector*, and is transported with the beauty of the letter. *Addison*, Tom Folio.

2. One who or that which counteracts or removes whatever is injurious, obnoxious, or defective: as, a *corrector* of abuses; a *corrector* of acidity, etc.—**3.** One who amends or corrects, or seeks to amend or correct, the character or conduct of another, by criticism, reproof, or chastisement.

O great *corrector* of enormous times!
Shaker of o'er-rank states, that healest with blood
The earth when it is sick, and curest the world
O' the plurisy of people.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 1.

Corrector of the press, one whose occupation is to find and mark errors in proof-sheets; a proof-reader. [Now only in literary use.]—**Corrector of the staple†**, an officer or a clerk belonging to the staple, who recorded the bargains of merchants there made. *Minsheu*, 1617.

correctory† (kọ-rek'tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< *correct* + *-ory.*] **I.** *a.* Containing or making correction; corrective.

Things odious and *correctory* are called strictæ in the law, and that which is favourable is called res ampla.
Jer. Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium, ii. 406.

II. *n.* A corrective.

To resist all lustful desires, and extinguish them by their proper *correctories* and remedies.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 197.

corregidor (ko-rej'i-dôr; Sp. pron. kor-rā-hē-dōr'), *n.* [Sp. (= Pg. *corregedor*), a corrector, < *corregir* = Pg. *correger*, < L. *corrigere*, correct: see *correct, v.*] **1.** In Spain, the chief magistrate of a town.

They shall both trot like thieves to the *corregidor*.
Shirley, The Brothers, v. 3.

Since that time the king has had no officer of any kind in the lordship, except his *corregidor*.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 312.

2. In parts of America settled by Spaniards: (*a*) A magistrate having jurisdiction of certain special cases prescribed by law. *H. W. Halleck.* (*b*) The chief officer of a corregimiento. *F. C. Brightley.*

corregimiento (ko-rej'i-mi-en'tō; Sp. pron. kor-rā-hē-mē-ān'tō), *n.* [Sp., < *corregir*, correct: see *correct, v.*] In parts of America settled by Spaniards, a geographical division of a province; the district of a corregidor. *F. C. Brightley.*

correi (kor'i), *n.* See *corrie.*

correlatable (kor-ē-lā'ta-bl), *a.* [< *correlate* + *-able.*] Capable of being correlated.

correlate (kor-ē-lāt'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *correlated*, ppr. *correlating.* [= Pg. *correlatar*, < ML. **correlatus*, pp. adj., < L. *com-*, together, + *relatus*, related, pp. of *referre*, refer, relate: see *refer, relate.*] **I.** *trans.* To place in reciprocal relation; establish a relation of interdependence or interconnection between, as between the parts of a mechanism; bring into intimate or orderly connection.

That singular Materialism of high authority and recent date which makes Consciousness a physical agent, *correlates* it with Light and Nerve force, and so reduces it to an objective phenomenon.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 162.

Another important principle is the law of *correlated* variation. . . . A change in any one letter constantly produces related changes in other letters.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, ii. 364.

Correlated bodies, in *analytical mech.*, bodies whose kinematical exponents are confocal ellipsoids.

II. *intrans.* To be reciprocally related; have a reciprocal relation with regard to structure or use, as the parts of a body.

correlate (kor'ē-lāt), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *correlato*, < ML. **correlatus*, pp. adj.: see *correlate, v.*] **I.** *a.* Reciprocally related in any way; having interdependence, interconnection, or parallelism in use, form, etc.; correlated: as, the *correlate* motions of two bodies.

II. *n.* The second term of a relation; that to which something, termed the *relate*, is related in any given way. Thus, *child* is the correlate, in the relation of *paternity*, to *father* as relate.

Whatever amount of power an organism expends in any shape is the *correlate* and equivalent of a power that was taken into it from without. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 23.

Freedom is consequently the necessary *correlate* of the consciousness of moral law.
Adamson, Philos. of Kant, p. 116.

correlation (kor-ē-lā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *corrélation* = Sp. *correlacion* = Pg. *correlação* = It. *correlazione*, < ML. *correlatio(n-)*, < **correlatus*, reciprocally related: see *correlate, v.*, and *relation.*] **1.** Reciprocal relation; interdependence or interconnection.

The term *correlation*, which I selected as the title of my Lectures in 1843, strictly interpreted, means a necessary mutual or reciprocal dependence of two ideas, inseparable even in mental conception; thus, the idea of height cannot exist without involving the idea of its correlate, depth; the idea of parent cannot exist without involving the idea of offspring. *W. R. Grove*, Corr. of Forces, p. 183.

There is a *correlation* between the creeds of a society and its political and social organization.
Leslie Stephen, Eng. Thought, i. § 13.

2. The act of bringing into orderly connection or reciprocal relation.

If there exists any chief engineer of the universe, who knows all its powers and properties, such a person could work miracles without end, by new *correlations* of forces and matter. *Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 32.

3. In *physiol.*, specifically, the interdependence of organs or functions; the reciprocal relations of organs.

Every movement in a muscle presupposes the existence of a nerve; and both of these organs presuppose the existence of a nutrient system. In this way one function has an intimate connection with other apparently dissimilar functions. This relation . . . is known as *correlation.* *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 57.

Some instances of *correlation* are quite whimsical: thus, cats which are entirely white and have blue eyes are generally deaf. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 26.

It is an ascertained fact, that when one part of an animal is modified, some other parts almost always change, as it were in sympathy with it. Mr. Darwin calls this "*correlation* of growth."
A. R. Wallace, Nat. Select., p. 310.

4. In *geom.*, such a relation between two planes that to each intersection of lines in either there corresponds in the other a line of junction between points corresponding to the intersecting lines in the first plane; also, a relation between two spaces such that to every point in either there corresponds a plane in the other, three planes in either intersecting in a point corresponding to the plane of the three points in the other space to which the three intersecting planes correspond; more generally, a relation between figures, propositions, etc., derivable from one another in an *n*-dimensional space by interchanging points with (*n*—1)-dimensional flats.—**Correlation of energies or forces.** See *energy.*

correlative (kọ-rel'a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *corrélatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *correlativo;* as *correlate* + *-ive;* or < L. *cor-* + *relativus:* see *correlate* and *relative.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Being in correlation; reciprocally related or connected; interdependent; mutually implied.

Man and woman, master and servant, father and son, prince and subject, are *correlative* terms.
Hume, Essays, xi., note 10.

Under any of its forms, this carrying higher of each individuality implies a *correlative* retardation in the establishment of new individualities.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 326.

2. In *gram.*, having a mutual relation; answering to or complementing one another. Thus, *either* and *or*, *where* and *there*, are correlative conjunctions; *the one* and *who* are correlative pronouns; Latin *quantus* and *tantus* are correlative adjectives.—**Correlative figures**, figures derivable from one another by substituting for every point connected with either a plane similarly connected with the other.—**Correlative method**, in *geom.*, the method of deriving projective theorems by substituting in known propositions "plane" for "point," and conversely.—**Correlative propositions**, in *projective geom.*, propositions either of which is converted into the other by substituting throughout "point" for "plane," and "lying in" for "intersecting in," and conversely. Thus, the following propositions are correlative: any two lines which intersect in a point lie in one plane; any two lines which lie in one plane intersect in a point.—**Correlative terms**, a pair of terms implying a relation between the objects they denote, as *parent* and *child.*

II. *n.* Either of two terms or things which are reciprocally related; a correlate. Careful writers distinguish the terms as *correlatives*, the things as *correlates.* In the medieval Latin, which has greatly influenced English terminology, this distinction is constantly maintained.

Difference has its *correlative* in resemblance: neither is possible without reflecting the other.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 14.

The common use of the term influence would seem to imply the existence of its *correlative* effluence.
O. W. Holmes, A Mortal Antipathy, xx.

correlatively (kọ-rel'a-tiv-li), *adv.* In a correlative relation.

correlativeness (kọ-rel'a-tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being correlative.

correlativity (kọ-rel-a-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [< *correlative* + *-ity.*] The character or state of being correlative; correlativeness.

In like manner, the thinker who has fully seen into the *correlativity* of given opposites has reached a new attitude of thought in regard to them. *E. Caird*, Hegel, p. 163.

correligionist (kor-ē-lij'ọn-ist), *n.* [< *cor-* + *religion* + *-ist.*] Same as *coreligionist.*

corrept† (ko-rept'), *a.* [< L. *correptus*, reproached, blamed, pp. of *corripere*, reproach, blame, seize upon, snatch, < *com-*, together, + *rapere*, seize: see *rapine.*] Blameworthy; reprehensible.

If these *corrept* and corrupt extasies or extravagancies be not permitted to such fanatick triflers.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 212.

correption (ko-rep'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *correpcioun* = F. *correption* (in sense 2), < L. *correptio(n-)*, < *corripere*, pp. *correptus*, seize upon, reproach: see *corrept.*] **1†.** Chiding; reproof; reprimand.

If it [reproof] comes afterwards, in case of contumacy, to be declared in public, it passes from fraternal *correption* to ecclesiastical discipline.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 753.

Angry, passionate *correption* being rather apt to provoke than to amend. *Hammond*, Fraternal Admonition, § 15.

2. In *anc. pros.*, the treatment as metrically short of a syllable usually measured as a long: opposed to *protraction.*

correspond (kor-e-spond'), *v. i.* [= D. *korresponderen* = G. *correspondiren* = Dan. *korrespondere* = Sw. *korrespondera*, < F. *correspondre* = Sp. Pg. *corresponder* = It. *corrispondere*, < ML. as if **correspondere*, < L. *com-*, together, mutually, + *respondere*, answer: see *respond.*] **1.** To be in the same or an analogous relation to one set of objects that something else is to another set of objects; to be, as an individual of a collection, related to an individual of another collection by some mode of relation in which the members of the first collection generally are related to those of the second: followed by *to.* Thus, the United States House of Representatives corresponds to the New York Assembly—that is, it has an analogous function in government. More generally—**2.** In *math.*, to be, as an individual of a set, related to an individual of another (or the same) set in a way in which every individual of the first set is related to a definite number of individuals of the second set, and in which a definite number of individuals of the first set is related to each individual of the second set.—**3.** To be in conformity or agreement; have an answering form or nature; be reciprocally adapted or complementary; agree; match; fit: used absolutely or followed by *with* or *to:* as, his words and actions do not *correspond;* the promise and the performance do not *correspond with* each other; his expenditures do not *correspond to* his income.

Words being but empty sounds, any further than they are signs of our ideas, we cannot but assent to them as they *correspond to* those ideas we have, but no farther than that. *Locke.*

4. To communicate by means of letters sent and received; hold intercourse with a person at a distance by sending and receiving letters: absolutely or followed by *with*.

An officer
Rose up and read the statutes, such as these:
Not for three years to *correspond with* home, . . .
Not for three years to speak with any men.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

5†. To hold communion: followed by *with*.

Self-knowing; and from thence
Magnanimous to *correspond with* Heaven.
Milton, P. L., vii. 511.

=**Syn.** (Of *correspond to.*) To suit, answer to, accord with, harmonize with, tally with, comport with.

correspondence (kor-e-spon'dens), *n.* [= D. *korrespondentie* = G. *correspondenz* = Dan. *korrespondents*, < F. *correspondance* = Sp. Pg. *correspondencia* = It. *corrispondenza*, < ML. **correspondentia*, < **corresponden(t-)s*, ppr.: see *correspondent*.] **1.** A relation of parallelism, or similarity in position and relation. See *correspondent*, *a.*, 1, and *correspond*, 1.

A *correspondence* between simultaneous and successive changes in the organism. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 28.

2. A relation of conformableness or congruity; the state of being adapted or reciprocally related in form or character; a condition of agreement or relative fitness.

The very essence of truth or falsehood is the *correspondence* or non-correspondence of thought with objective reality. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 171.

3. In *math.*, a mode of relation by which each individual of one set is related to a definite number of individuals of another (or the same) set, and a definite number of individuals of the first set is related to each individual of the second set. If M is the first number and N the second, the relation is said to be an *N to M correspondence.*—**4.** That which corresponds to something else; one of a pair or series that is complementary to another or others. [Chiefly used in the plural by Swedenborgians. See *doctrine of correspondences*, below.]—**5.** Intercourse between persons at a distance by means of letters sent and answers received.

To facilitate *correspondence* between one part of London and another was not originally one of the objects of the post-office. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., iii.

Hence—**6.** The letters which pass between correspondents: as, the *correspondence* of Goethe and Schiller is published.

The inside of the letter is always the cream of the *correspondence*. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, iv. 1.

7. Friendly intercourse; reciprocal exchange of offices or civilities; social relation.

Let military persons hold good *correspondence* with the other great men in the state.
Bacon, Seditions and Troubles.

To towne to visit ye Holland Ambassr, with whom I had now contracted much friendly *correspondence*.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 22, 1657.

To show the mutual friendship and good *correspondence* that reigns between them.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 39.

Committees of correspondence, in *U. S. hist.*, committees appointed during the revolutionary period, first by the towns of New England, then by the legislatures of the colonies, to prepare and circulate statements of American grievances, and to discuss and concert with one another measures of redress.—**Conormal correspondence.** See *conormal*.—**Cremonian correspondence.** See *Cremonian*.—**Doctrine of correspondences**, in the theology of Swedenborg, the doctrine that everything in nature corresponds with and symbolizes some specific spiritual principle, of which it is an embodiment, and that those books of the Bible which constitute the word of God are written according to such correspondences, or according to the invariable spiritual significance of the words used.

correspondency (kor-e-spon'den-si), *n.* Same as *correspondence*, 1, 2, 3.

correspondent (kor-e-spon'dent), *a.* and *n.* [= D. Dan. Sw. *korrespondent* = G. *correspondent*, < F. *correspondant* = Sp. *correspondiente* = Pg. *correspondente* = It. *corrispondente*, < ML. **correspondent(t-)s*, ppr. of **correspondere*, correspond: see *correspond*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the relation of correspondence. (*a*) Occupying similar positions or having similar relations. See *correspond*, 1. (*b*) Conformable; congruous; suited; similar: as, let behavior be *correspondent* to profession, and both be *correspondent* to good morals.

As they have base fortunes, so have they base minds *correspondent*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 215.

Nor truly do I think the lives of these, or of any other, were ever *correspondent*, or in all points conformable unto their doctrines. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 55.

Things . . . which excite in us the passion of love, or some *correspondent* affection. *Goldsmith*, Criticisms.

2†. Obedient; conformable in behavior.

I will be *correspondent* to command,
And do my spriting gently.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2.

3†. Responsible. [Rare.]

We are not *correspondent* for any but our owne places.
Chapman, Widow's Tears, v.

II. *n.* One who corresponds; one with whom intercourse, as of friendship or of business, is carried on by letters or messages; specifically, one who sends from a distance regular communications in epistolary form to a newspaper.

A negligent *correspondent*.
W. Melmoth, tr. of Cicero, xi. 26.

We are not to wonder, if the prodigious hurry and flow of business, and the immensely valuable transactions they had with each other, had greatly familiarised the Tyrians and Jews with their *correspondents* the Cushites and Shepherds on the coast of Africa.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 472.

I am delighted to hear of your proposed tour, but not so well pleased to be told that you expect to be bad *correspondents* during your stay at Welsh inns.
Macaulay, Life and Letters, I. 234.

Special correspondent, a person employed by a newspaper to record from personal observation, and transmit for publication, items of local news from another place, at home or abroad, as the details of a battle, or circumstances of an expedition, etc.

correspondential (kor″e-spon-den'shal), *a.* [< *correspondence* (ML. **correspondentia*) + *-al*.] Pertaining to correspondence. [Rare.]

The place being the head of a Washington editorial and *correspondential* bureau for the Tribune, and of course one of much responsibility and influence.
S. Bowles, in Merriam, I. 173.

correspondently (kor-e-spon'dent-li), *adv.* In a corresponding manner.

corresponding (kor-e-spon'ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *correspond*, *v.*] **1.** Related by correspondence. (*a*) Similar in position or relation. See *correspond*, 1.

The religion spoken of in art becomes the Higher Paganism. What is the *corresponding* religion which stands related to conduct or morality as this religion is related to art? *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 157.

All the keys in the instrument, whether one or more octaves, have *corresponding* reeds and actuating magnets.
G. B. Prescott, Elect. Invent., p. 154.

(*b*) Conformable; agreeing; accordant.

And they converse on divers themes, to find
If they possess a *corresponding* mind.
Crabbe, Tales of the Hall.

2. Carrying on intercourse by letters.—**Corresponding fluxions.** See *fluxion*.—**Corresponding hemianopsia.** See *hemianopsia*.—**Corresponding member** of a society, a member residing at a distance who corresponds with the society on its special subject, but generally has no deliberative voice in its administration. Abbreviated *cor. mem.*—**Corresponding points**, in *math.*, points of the Hessian of a cubic curve whose tangents meet on the cubic. *Cayley*, 1857.—**Corresponding secretary.** See *secretary*.

correspondingly (kor-e-spon'ding-li), *adv.* In a corresponding manner or degree.

Reflecting that if the tradesmen were knaves, the gentlemen were *correspondingly* fools. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 243.

corresponsion (kor-e-spon'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *corresponsion* (obs.), < ML. as if **corresponsio(n-)*, < **correspondere*, correspond: see *correspond*.] The character of being correspondent, or the state of corresponding; correspondence: as, the *corresponsion* of two correlative particles in a Greek sentence. [Rare.]

The early Latin seems to be poor in expressions of temporal *corresponsion*. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 503.

corresponsive (kor-e-spon'siv), *a.* [< *correspond*, after *responsive*.] Responsive to effort or impulse; answering; corresponding. [Rare.]

Massy staples,
And *corresponsive* and fulfilling bolts.
Shak., T. and C., Prol.

A study by the ear alone of Shakespeare's metrical progress, and a study by light of the knowledge thus obtained of the *corresponsive* progress within.
Swinburne, Shakespeare, p. 25.

corresponsively (kor-ē-spon'siv-li), *adv.* In a corresponsive or corresponding manner. [Rare.]

corri, *n.* See *corrie*.

corridor (kor'i-dôr or -dor), *n.* [= D. *corridor* = Dan. Sw. *korridor*, < F. *corridor*, < It. *corridore*, a corridor, gallery, a runner, a race-horse (= Sp. Pg. *corredor*, a runner, race-horse, corridor), < *correre* = Sp. Pg. *correr* = F. *courir*, < L. *currere*, run: see *current*, and cf. *currour*.] **1.** In *arch.*, a gallery or passage in a building.

Full of long-sounding *corridors* it was,
That over-vaulted grateful gloom.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

2. In *fort.*, a covered way carried round the whole compass of the fortifications of a place. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.—**3.** See the extract.

A high covered carriage-way with a tessellated pavement and green plastered walls . . . (*corridor*, the Creoles always called it) opened into a sunny court surrounded with narrow parterres.
G. W. Cable, The Grandissimes, p. 376.

corrie, corri (kor'i), *n.* [Also written *correi*; < Gael. *corrach*, steep, precipitous, abrupt.] A hollow space or excavation in the side of a hill. See *comb*[3]. [Scotch.]

The graves of the slain are still to be seen in that little *corri*, or bottom, on the opposite side of the burn.
Scott, Waverley, xvi.

Corries are scooped out on the one hand, and naked precipices are left on the other. *Geikie*, Encyc. Brit., X. 374.

A remarkable feature of the granite hills of Arran is the *corries*. . . . They generally present the appearance of a volcanic crater, part of one side of which has disappeared.
A. C. Ramsay, Geology of Arran, v.

Corrigan's button, disease, pulse. See the nouns.

corrigeț, *v. t.* [ME. *corigen*, < OF. *corriger*, < L. *corrigere*, correct: see *correct*.] To correct. *Chaucer*.

corrigendum (kor-i-jen'dum), *n.*; pl. *corrigenda* (-dȧ). [L., ger. of *corrigere*, correct: see *correct*, *v.*] Something, especially a word or phrase in print, that is to be corrected or altered.

corrigent (kor'i-jent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *corrigen(t-)s*, ppr. of *corrigere*, correct: see *correct*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, corrective.

II. *n.* In *med.*, a corrective: specifically applied to an ingredient of a prescription designed to correct some undesirable effect of another ingredient.

corrigibility (kor″i-ji-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *corrigibilité* = Sp. *corregibilidad*; as *corrigible* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] The character or state of being corrigible.

corrigible (kor'i-ji-bl), *a.* [< F. *corrigible* = Sp. *corregible* = Pg. *corrigivel* = It. *corrigibile*, < ML. *corrigibilis*, < L. *corrigere*, correct: see *correct*, *v.*, and *corrigent*.] **1.** Capable of being corrected or amended: as, a *corrigible* defect.

Provided allway, that yf ony of the said articlis be contrary to the liberte of the said cite, or old custumes of the same, thath hit be reformabyll and *corrigabill* by the Mayre, Bailiffs, and the comen counsayle of the citee.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 337.

A Turn of Stile, or Expression more Correct, or at least more *Corrigible*, than in those which I have formerly written. *Congreve*, Way of the World, Ded.

2. Capable of being reformed in character or conduct: as, a *corrigible* sinner.—**3†.** Punishable; that may be chastised for correction.

He was . . . adjudged *corrigible* for such presumptuous language. *Howell*, Vocall Forrest.

4†. Having power to correct; corrective.

The power and *corrigible* authority of this lies in our wills. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

Do I not bear a reasonable *corrigible* hand over him?
B. Jonson, Poetaster, ii. 1.

corrigibleness (kor'i-ji-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being corrigible.

corrival (ko-rī'val), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *corrival*, < L. *corrivalis*, a joint rival, < *com-*, together, + *rivalis*, rival. Cf. *corival*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A rival; a competitor.

The Geraldins and the Butlers, both adversaryes and *corryvalls* one agaynst the other.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

While they [persecutors] practise violence to the souls of men and make their swords of steel *corrivals* with the two-edged spiritual sword of the Son of God, the basis of their highest pillars, the foundation of their glorious palaces are but dross and rottenness.
Roger Williams, quoted in Tyler's Amer. Lit., I. 255.

2†. A companion. [Rare.]

The Prince of Wales, Lord John of Lancaster,
The noble Westmoreland, and warlike Blunt;
And many more *corrivals*, and dear men
Of estimation. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

II. *a.* Having contending claims; emulous.

A power equal and *corrival* with that of God.
Bp. Fleetwood, Miracles.

corrival (ko-rī'val), *v.* [< *corrival*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To rival; pretend to equal.

II. *intrans.* To pretend to be equal; compete.

But with the sunne *corrivalling* in light,
Shines more by day than other stars by night.
Fitz-Geoffrey, Blessed Birthday.

corrivality† (kor-i-val'i-ti), *n.* [< *corrival* + *-ity*.] Rivalry; corrivalry. [Rare.]

Corrivality and opposition to Christ.
Bp. Hall, Works, V. xxi.

corrivalry (ko-rī'val-ri), *n.* [< *corrival* + *-ry*.] Competition; joint rivalry. *Bp. Hall*.

corrivalship† (ko-rī'val-ship), *n.* [< *corrival* + *-ship*.] Rivalry; corrivalry.

Men in kindness are mutually lambs, but in *corrivalship* of love lions. *Ford*, Honour Triumphant, ii.

corrivate† (kor'i-vāt), *v. t.* [< L. *corrivatus*, pp. of *corrivare*, draw (water) into one stream, < *com-*, together, + *rivare*, draw off (water), <

rivus, a brook: see *rival*. Cf. *derive*, *derivate*.] To form a stream of (water) by drawing from several sources.

Rare devices to *corrivate* waters.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 276.

corrivation† (kor-i-vā′shon), *n.* [< *corrivate* + *-ion*.] The running of different streams into one.

Corrivations of water to moisten and refresh barren grounds. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 60.

corroborant (kǫ-rob′ǭ-rant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *corroboran(t-)s*, ppr. of *corroborare*, strengthen: see *corroborate*.] **I.** *a.* Strengthening; having the power or quality of giving strength: as, a *corroborant* medicine.

Refrigerant, *corroborant*, and aperient.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

II. *n.* A medicine that produces strength and vigor; a tonic.

A dislocated wrist, unsuccessfully set, occasioned advice from my surgeon, to try the mineral waters of Aix in Provence as a *corroborant*. *Jefferson*, Autobiog., p. 58.

corroborate (kǫ-rob′ǭ-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *corroborated*, ppr. *corroborating*. [< L. *corroboratus*, pp. of *corroborare*, *conroborare* (> It. *corroborare* = Sp. Pg. *corroborar* = F. *corroborer*), strengthen, < *com-*, together, + *roborare*, strengthen, < *robur* (*robor-*), strength: see *robust*.] **1.** To strengthen; make strong, or impart additional strength to: as, to *corroborate* the judgment, will, or habits. [Obsolescent.]

The nerves are *corroborated* thereby. *Watts*.

2. To confirm; make more certain; give additional assurance of: as, the news is *corroborated* by recent advices.

From these observations, *corroborated* by taste and judgment, he formed an ideal pattern.
Goldsmith, Cultivation of Taste.

He does not see fit to *corroborate* any fact by the testimony of any witness.
D. Webster, Goodridge Case, April, 1817.

When the truth of a person's assertions is called in question, it is fortunate for him . . . if he have respectable friends to *corroborate* his testimony.
Crabb, English Synonymes (ed. 1826).

corroborate† (kǫ-rob′ǭ-rāt), *a.* [< L. *corroboratus*, pp.: see the verb.] Corroborated; strengthened; confirmed.

Except it be *corroborate* by custom.
Bacon, Custom and Education.

corroborater (kǫ-rob′ǭ-rā-tėr), *n.* One who or that which corroborates, strengthens, or confirms.

corroboratic† (kǫ-rob-ǭ-rat′ik), *a.* and *n.* [As *corroborate* + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* Strengthening; corroborant.

II. *n.* That which strengthens.

Get a good warm girdle, and tie round you; tis an excellent *corroboratick* to strengthen the loins.
Tom Brown, Works, II. 186.

corroboration (kǫ-rob-ǭ-rā′shon), *n.* [= F. *corroboration* = Sp. *corroboracion* = Pg. *corroboração* = It. *corroborazione*, < L. as if **corroboratio(n-)*, < *corroborare*, pp. *corroboratus*, strengthen: see *corroborate*, *v.*] **1.** The act of strengthening; addition of strength. [Obsolete or archaic.]

For *corroboration* and comfortation, take such bodies as are of astringent quality, without manifest cold.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 961.

2. The act of confirming; verification; confirmation: as, the *corroboration* of the testimony of a witness by other evidence.

Having considered the evidence given by the plays themselves, . . . let us now enquire what *corroboration* can be gained from other testimony.
Johnson, Shakespeare's Plays.

3. That which corroborates.—**Bond of corroboration.** See *bond*1.

corroborative (kǫ-rob′ǭ-rā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *corroboratif* = Sp. Pg. It. *corroborativo*, < L. as if **corroborativus*, < *corroboratus*, pp. of *corroborare*, strengthen: see *corroborate*, *v.*, and *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the power of giving strength or additional strength.—**2.** Tending to confirm or establish the truth of something; verifying.

If you think there be anything explanatory or *corroborative* of what I say, . . . be so good as to transcribe those passages for me. *Bp. Warburton*, Letter to Bp. Hurd.

II. *n.* That which corroborates. (*a*) A medicine that strengthens; a corroborant.

An apothecaries shop . . . wherein are all remedies, . . . alteratives, *corroboratives*, lenitives, etc.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 280.

(*b*)† Corroborative testimony.

He that says the words of the fathers are not sufficient to determine a nice question, stands not against him who says they are excellent *corroboratives* in a question already determined. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 145.

corroboratory (kǫ-rob′ǭ-rā-tǭ-ri), *a.* [< *corroborate* + *-ory*.] Tending to strengthen; corroborative.

corroboree, corrobory (ko-rob-ǭ-rē′, ko-rob′ǭ-ri), *n.* [Also *corrobery*; native name.] A wardance or dancing-party of the aborigines of Australia and New Zealand.

These men [natives of Tasmania], as well as those of the tribe belonging to King George's Sound, being tempted by the offer of some tubs of rice and sugar, were persuaded to hold a *corrobery*, or great dancing party.
Darwin, Voyage of Beagle, II. 240.

corroboree, corrobory (ko-rob-ǭ-rē′, ko-rob′ǭ-ri), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *corroboreed*, *corroboried*, ppr. *corroboreeing*, *corroborying*. [< *corroboree*, *corrobory*, *n.*] To hold a corroboree; be used for that purpose.

The Menura Alberti scratches for itself shallow holes, or, as they are called by the natives, *corroborying* places, where it is believed both sexes assemble.
Darwin, Descent of Man, II. 102.

corrode (kǫ-rōd′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *corroded*, ppr. *corroding*. [= F. *corroder* = Pr. *corroder* = Sp. Pg. *corroer* = It. *corrodere*, < L. *corrodere*, gnaw, gnaw to pieces, < *com-*, together, + *rodere*, gnaw: see *rodent*. Cf. *erode*.] **I.** *trans.* Literally, to eat or gnaw away gradually; hence, to wear away, diminish, or disintegrate (a body) by gradually separating small particles from (it), especially by the action of a chemical agent: as, nitric acid *corrodes* copper: often used figuratively.

We know that aqua-fortis *corroding* copper . . . is wont to reduce it to a green blue solution. *Boyle*, Colours.

Should jealousy its venom once diffuse,
Corroding every thought, and blasting all
Love's paradise. *Thomson*, Spring, l. 1079.

That melancholy which is excited by objects of pleasure . . . soothes the heart instead of *corroding* it.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xxiv.

In all Catholic countries where ecclesiastical influences have been permitted to develop unmolested, the monastic organizations have proved a deadly canker, *corroding* the prosperity of the nation.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 100.

=**Syn.** To canker, gnaw, waste.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To gnaw; eat or wear away gradually.

Thou shew'st thyself a true *corroding* vermin.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iv. 2.

There have been long intervening periods of comparative rest, during which the sea *corroded* deeply, as it is still *corroding* into the land.
Darwin, Geol. Observations, ii. 218.

2. Figuratively, to become gradually impaired or deteriorated; waste away.

The fiery and impatient spirit of the future illustrious commander was doomed for a time to fret under restraint, and to *corrode* in distasteful repose.
Motley, Dutch Republic, III. 369.

3. To act by or as if by corrosion or canker, or a process of eating or wearing away.

By incautiously suffering this jealousy to *corrode* in her breast, she began to give a loose to passion.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 7.

corrodent (kǫ-rō′dent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *corroden(t-)s*, ppr. of *corrodere*, corrode: see *corrode*.] **I.** *a.* Having the power of corroding; acting by corrosion. [Rare.]

II. *n.* Any substance that corrodes.

The physick of that good Samaritan in the Gospel, wherein there was a *corrodent* and a lenient, compunction and consolation. *Bp. King*, Vitis Palatina, p. 17.

Corrodentia (kor-ǭ-den′shi-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *corroden(t-)s*, ppr. of *corrodere*, gnaw: see *corrodent*, *corrode*.] A group of neuropterous (pseudo-neuropterous) insects. They have the following technical characteristics: the antennæ many-jointed; the wings with few nervures, sometimes quite without transverse venation; the head strongly mandibulate; and the tarsi two- or three-jointed. The limits of the group vary; it contains the *Psocidæ* or book-lice, and the *Embiidæ*, to which some authors add the *Termitidæ* or white ants, by others made type of a group *Isoptera*. (See these words.) The best-known representative of the group is the death-watch, *Atropos* (or *Troctes*) *pulsatorius*, a pest of insect-collections. By some the *Corrodentia* are regarded as an order composed of the *Termitidæ*, *Psocidæ*, and *Mallophaga*.

corrodiate† (ko-rō′di-āt), *v.* An improper and obsolete form of *corrode*.

corrodibility (kǫ-rō-di-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *corrodible*: see *-bility*.] The character or property of being corrodible. Also *corrosibility*.

corrodible (kǫ-rō′di-bl), *a.* [< *corrode* + *-ible*. Cf. *corrosible*.] Capable of being corroded. Also *corrosible*.

Metals . . . *corrodible* by waters.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

corrody, *n.* See *corody*.

corroi (kor′oi), *n.* [< F. *corroi*, a puddle, cement, also currying, OF. *conroi*, *corroi*, apparatus, gear, preparation, etc.: see *curry*1.] A kind of cement applied to the outside of vessels to make them water-tight, or laid at the bottom of reservoirs, etc., to keep the water from percolating downward.

corrosibility (kǫ-rō-si-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *corrosible*: see *-bility*.] Same as *corrodibility*.

corrosible (kǫ-rō′si-bl), *a.* [< L. *corrosus*, pp. of *corrodere*, corrode (see *corrode*), + *-ible*.] Same as *corrodible*.

corrosibleness (kǫ-rō′si-bl-nes), *n.* The character or property of being corrodible.

corrosion (kǫ-rō′zhǫn), *n.* [= F. *corrosion* = Pr. *corrosio*, *corrossio* = Sp. *corrosion* = Pg. *corrosão* = It. *corrosione*, < ML. *corrosio(n-)*, < L. *corrodere*, pp. *corrosus*, gnaw, corrode: see *corrode*.] Literally, the act or process of eating or gnawing away; hence, the process of wearing away, disintegrating, or destroying by the gradual separation of small parts or particles, especially by the action of chemical agents, as acids: often used figuratively of the destructive influence of care, grief, time, etc.

Corrosion is a particular species of dissolution of bodies, either by an acid or a saline menstruum. *Quincy*.

Though it [peevishness] breaks not out in paroxysms of outrage, . . . it wears out happiness by slow *corrosion*.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 74.

They [Grecian art and literature] have carried their own serene and celestial atmosphere into all lands, to protect them against the *corrosion* of time.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 112

corrosive (kǫ-rō′siv, formerly kor′ǭ-siv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *corrosif* = Pr. *corroziu*, *corrossiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *corrosivo*, < ML. as if **corrosivus*, < L. *corrosus*, pp. of *corrodere*, corrode: see *corrode*. Cf. *corsive*.] **I.** *a.* Literally, eating or gnawing; hence, destroying as if by gnawing away; wearing away or disintegrating by separating small parts or particles, especially under chemical action, as of acids: often used figuratively of immaterial agents, as care, time, etc., absolutely or with *of*.

The soft delicious air,
To heal the scar of these *corrosive* fires,
Shall breathe her balm. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 401.

The sacred sons of vengeance, on whose course
Corrosive famine waits. *Thomson*, Spring, l. 126.

I should like, if I could, to give a specimen of their assumptions and the reasonings founded on them, which in my "Apologia" I considered to be *corrosive of* all religion.
J. H. Newman, Contemporary Rev., XLVIII. 461.

Corrosive sublimate, the bichlorid of mercury ($HgCl_2$), prepared by subliming an intimate mixture of equal parts of common salt and mercuric sulphate. It is a white crystalline solid, and is an acrid poison of great virulence. The stomach-pump and emetics are the surest preventives of its deleterious effects when swallowed; white of egg has also been found serviceable in allaying its poisonous influence upon the stomach. It requires 20 parts of cold water, but only 2 of boiling water, for its solution. It is used in surgery as an antiseptic, and in medicine internally in minute doses. It is also used to preserve anatomical preparations. Wood, cordage, canvas, etc., when soaked in a solution of it, are found to be less destructible on exposure.

II. *n.* Anything that corrodes, especially a chemical agent, as an acid; anything that wears away or disintegrates; figuratively, anything that has an analogous influence upon the mind or feelings.

The violence of his disease, Francisco,
Must not be jested with; 'tis grown infectious,
And now strong *corrosives* must cure him.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, iv. 1.

Poverty and want are generally *corrosives* to all kinds of men. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 215.

Corrosives are substances which, when placed in contact with living parts, gradually disorganize them.
Dunglison, Dict. of Med. Science.

corrosive† (kǫ-rō′siv, kor′ǭ-siv), *v.* [< *corrosive*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To corrode.

Thy conscience *corrosiv'd* with grief.
Drayton, Barons' Wars.

II. *intrans.* To act by corrosion.

The peril that arises to the heart from passion is the fixedness of it, when, like a *corrosiving* plaister, it eats into the sore. *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations, iv.

corrosively (kǫ-rō′siv-li), *adv.* **1.** In a corrosive manner; by corrosion.—**2.** Like a corrosive.

At first it tasted somewhat *corrosively*. *Boyle*, Saltpetre.

corrosiveness (kǫ-rō′siv-nes), *n.* **1.** The property of corroding, eating away, or disintegrating; figuratively, an analogous property in some immaterial agent.—**2.** Some property characteristic of a corrosive substance, as its taste. [Rare.]

Saltpetre betrays upon the tongue no *corrosiveness* at all, but coldness. *Boyle*, Saltpetre.

corrosivity (kor-ǭ-siv′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *corrosiveté*; as *corrosive* + *-ity*.] Corrosiveness. [Rare.]

corroval (kor′ō-val), *n.* An arrow-poison of the United States of Colombia, which produces general muscular and cardiac paralysis.

corrovaline (kor′ō-val-in), *n.* [< *corroval* + *-ine*².] An alkaloid derived from corroval, probably identical with curarine.

corrugant (kor′ō-gant), *a.* [< L. *corrugan(t-)s*, ppr. of *corrugare*, wrinkle: see *corrugate*, *v.*] Having the power of corrugating, or contracting into wrinkles or folds. *Johnson.*

corrugate (kor′ō-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *corrugated*, ppr. *corrugating*. [< L. *corrugatus*, pp. of *corrugare*, *conrugare* (> It. *corrugare* = Sp. *corrugar*), wrinkle, < *com-*, together, + *rugare*, wrinkle, < *ruga*, a wrinkle, fold.] To wrinkle; draw or contract into folds; pucker: as, to *corrugate* the skin; to *corrugate* iron plates for use in building.

Cold and dryness do both of them contract and *corrugate*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

corrugate (kor′ō-gāt), *a.* [< L. *corrugatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Wrinkled; contracted; puckered.

Extended views a narrow mind extend;
Push out its *corrugate*, expansive make.
Young, Night Thoughts, ix. 1384.

2. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, having a wrinkled appearance: applied to a surface closely covered with parallel and generally curved or wavy sharp ridges which are separated by deep and often depressed lines.

corrugated (kor′ō-gā-ted), *p. a.* [< *corrugate* + *-ed*².] Wrinkled; bent or drawn into parallel furrows or ridges: as, *corrugated* iron.

Not level and smooth, but *corrugated;* tossed into mountains and reefs of sand, seamed with shallow ravines, and enclosing in the sweep of the sand-hills immense plains.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 34.

Corrugated iron. See *iron.*

corrugation (kor-ō-gā′shon), *n.* [= F. *corrugation*, < L. as if **corrugatio(n-)*, < *corrugare*, wrinkle: see *corrugate.*] A wrinkling; contraction into wrinkles; a wrinkled, furrowed, or puckered state or condition.

corrugator (kor′ō-gā-tor), *n.*; pl. *corrugatores* (kor″ō-gā-tō′rēz). [= F. *corrugateur* = Sp. *corrugador* = It. *corrugatore*, < NL. *corrugator*, < L. *corrugare*, pp. *corrugatus*, wrinkle: see *corrugate*, *v.*] In *anat.*, a muscle the action of which contracts into wrinkles the part it acts upon: as, the *corrugator* supercilii, one of a pair of small muscles situated on each side of the forehead, which contract or knit the brows. —**Corrugator cutis ani**, the wrinkler of the skin of the anus, a thin layer of involuntary muscular fibers radiating from the anus, which by their contraction cause folds of skin radiating from the orifice.

corrugent (kor′ō-jent), *a.* [Improp. for *corrugant.*] In *anat.*, drawing together; contracting. —**Corrugent muscle.** Same as *corrugator.* *Imp. Dict.*

corrumpt† (ko-rump′), *v. t.* and *i.* [ME. *corrumpen*, *corumpen*, *corompen*, < OF. *corrumpre*, *corrompre*, F. *corrompre* = Sp. Pg. *corromper* = It. *corrompere*, < L. *corrumpere*, *conrumpere*, pp. *corruptus*, *conruptus*, corrupt: see *corrupt.*] To corrupt.

The clothred blood, for eny leche-craft,
Corrumpeth. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1888.

It is nat hoot and moist as eir; for eir *corrumpith* a thing a-noon, as it schewith weel by generacioun of flies, and areins [spiders], and siche othere.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 2.

corrumpable† (ko-rum′pa-bl), *a.* [ME. (Halliwell), < OF. *corrumpable*, *corrompable*, F. *corrompable* (= Sp. *corrompible* = It. *corrompevole*), < *corrumpre*, *corrompre*, corrupt: see *corrump.*] Corruptible. *Lydgate.*

corrumption†, *n.* [ME. *corrumpcioun*, an erroneous form of *corruption*, after *corrump.*] Corruption.

The elementes alle sal be clene
Of alle *corrumpcioun* that we here se.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 6352.

corrupt (kọ-rupt′), *v.* [< ME. *corrupten*, *coruptен*, < L. *corruptus*, *conruptus*, pp. of *corrumpere*, *conrumpere*, destroy, ruin, injure, spoil, corrupt, bribe, < *com-*, together, + *rumpere*, break in pieces: see *rupture.* Cf. *corrump.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To injure; mar; spoil; destroy.

Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth, where moth and rust doth *corrupt.* Mat. vi. 19.

2. To vitiate physically; render unsound; taint or contaminate as with disease; decompose: as, to *corrupt* the blood.

Some there were that died presently after they got ashore, it being certainly the quality of the place either to kill, or cure quickly, as the bodies are more or lesse *corrupted.* Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 156.

3. To change from a sound to a putrid or putrescent state; cause the decomposition of (an organic body), as by a natural process, accompanied by a fetid smell; change from a good to a bad physical condition, in any way.—4. To vitiate or deprave, in a moral sense; change from good to bad; infect with evil; pervert; debase.

What force ill companie hath, to *corrupt* good wittes, the wisest men know best. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 52.

Evil communications *corrupt* good manners.
1 Cor. xv. 33.

Thrice is he arm'd that hath his quarrel just;
And he but naked, though lock'd up in steel,
Whose conscience with injustice is *corrupted.*
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

Conversation will not *corrupt* us, if we come to the assembly in our own garb and speech, and with the energy of health to select what is ours and reject what is not.
Emerson, Society and Solitude.

Plenty *corrupts* the melody
That made thee famous once, when young.
Tennyson, The Blackbird.

5. To pervert or vitiate the integrity of; entice from allegiance, or from a good to an evil course of conduct; influence by a bribe or other wrong motive.

Heaven is above all yet; there sits a Judge
That no king can *corrupt.* *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 1.

The guards, *corrupted*, arm themselves against
Their late protected master.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, v. 2.

The money which the King received from France had been largely employed to *corrupt* members of Parliament.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

6. To debase or render impure by alterations or innovations; infect with imperfections or errors; falsify; pervert: as, to *corrupt* language; to *corrupt* a text.

In like manner have they *corrupt* the scripture.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 44.

=**Syn. 2.** Spoil, taint.—**4.** Contaminate, deprave, demoralize. See *taint*, *v. t.*

II. *intrans.* To become putrid; putrefy; rot.

The aptness of air or water to *corrupt* or putrefy.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., Int. to ix.

=**Syn.** *Decay*, *Putrefy*, etc. See *rot.*

corrupt (kọ-rupt′), *a.* [< ME. *corrupt*, *corupt* = Sp. Pg. *corrupto* = It. *corrotto*, < L. *corruptus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Decomposing, or showing signs of decomposition; putrid; spoiled; tainted; vitiated.

My wounds stink and are *corrupt* because of my foolishness. Ps. xxxviii. 5.

Corrupt and pestilent bread. *Knolles.*

2. Debased in character; depraved; perverted; infected with evil.

They are *corrupt;* they have done abominable works.
Ps. xiv. 1.

At what ease
Might *corrupt* minds procure knaves as *corrupt*
To swear against you? *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 1.

The word *corrupt* means broken together, dissolved into mixture and confusion — which is the opposite of purity.
Bushnell, Sermons for New Life, p. 265.

3. Dishonest; without integrity; guilty of dishonesty involving bribery, or a disposition to bribe or be bribed: as, *corrupt* practices; a *corrupt* judge.

If political power must be denied to working men because they are *corrupt*, it must be denied to all classes whatever for the same reason.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 248.

4. Changed for the worse; debased or falsified by admixture, addition, or alteration; erroneous or full of errors: as, a *corrupt* text.

Of the Massacre of Paris (of which only a single early edition exists, in a *corrupt* condition and without date) it is unnecessary to say much.
A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 192.

Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act, a British statute of 1883 (46 and 47 Vict., c. 51) intended to secure the purity of elections to Parliament.

corrupter (kọ-rup′tėr), *n.* One who or that which corrupts. Also written *corruptor.*

They knew them to be the main *corruptors* at the king's elbow. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes.

corruptful (kọ-rupt′fûl), *a.* [< *corrupt* + *-ful*, irreg. suffixed to a verb.] Tending to corrupt; corrupt; corrupting; vitiating. [Rare.]

Boasting of this honourable borough to support its own dignity and independency against all *corruptful* encroachments. *J. Baillie.*

corruptibility (kọ-rup-ti-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< LL. *corruptibilita(t-)s*, < L. *corruptibilis*, corruptible: see *corruptible.*] The capability of being corrupted, in any sense of the word; corruptibleness.

Frequency of elections . . . has a tendency . . . not to lessen *corruptibility.* *Burke*, Independence of Parliament.

corruptible (kọ-rup′ti-bl), *a.* [= F. *corruptible* = Pr. Sp. *corruptible* = Pg. *corruptivel* = It. *corruttevole*, *corruttibile*, < LL. *corruptibilis*, *conruptibilis*, < L. *corruptus*, pp. of *corrumpere*, corrupt: see *corrupt*, *v.*] 1. That may be corrupted; subject to decay, putrefaction, or destruction: as, this *corruptible* body.

This *corruptible* must put on incorruption, and this mortal must put on immortality. 1 Cor. xv. 53.

2. That may be contaminated or vitiated in qualities or principles; susceptible of being depraved, tainted, or changed for the worse: as, manners are *corruptible* by evil example.—3. Open to bribing; susceptible of being bribed: as, *corruptible* voters.

corruptibleness (kọ-rup′ti-bl-nes), *n.* Susceptibility of corruption; corruptibility.

corruptibly (kọ-rup′ti-bli), *adv.* In such a manner as to be corrupted or vitiated.

It is too late: the life of all his blood
Is touch'd *corruptibly.* *Shak.*, K. John, v. 7.

Corrupticolæ (kor-up-tik′ō-lē), *n. pl.* [LL., < L. *corruptus*, corrupt (in reference to the alleged corruptible nature of Christ's body), + *colere*, worship.] The name given by Western writers to the Phthartolatræ, a Christian sect of the sixth century, which held that the body of Christ was necessarily and naturally corruptible, in opposition to another Monophysite sect, the Aphthartodocetæ.

corruption (kọ-rup′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *corrupcion*, *corrupcioun*, *corupcion* = D. *corruptie* = Dan. *korruption*, < OF. *corruption*, *corrupcion*, F. *corruption* = Pr. *corrupcio* = Sp. *corrupcion* = Pg. *corrupção* = It. *corruzione*, < L. *corruptio(n-)*, *conruptio(n-)*, < *corrumpere*, pp. *corruptus*, corrupt: see *corrupt*, *v.*] 1. The act of corrupting, or the state of being corrupt or putrid; the destruction of the natural form of an organic body by decomposition accompanied by putrefaction; physical dissolution.

Lyve thou soleyn, wermis *corupcioun!*
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 614.

Corruption is a proceeding from a being to a not being, as from an oak to chips or ashes. *Blundeville.*

Neither wilt thou suffer thine Holy One to see *corruption.* Ps. xvi. 10.

2. Putrid matter; pus.

For swellings also they vse small peeces of touchwood, in the forme of cloues, which pricking on the griefe they burne close to the flesh, and from thence draw the *corruption* with their mouth.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 137.

3. Depravity; wickedness; perversion or extinction of moral principles; loss of purity or integrity.

Having escaped the *corruption* that is in the world through lust. 2 Pet. i. 4.

4. Debasement or deterioration.

After my death I wish no other herald, . . .
To keep mine honour from *corruption,*
But such an honest chronicler as Griffith.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2.

5. Perversion; vitiation: as, a *corruption* of language.

At this day, by *corruption* of the name, it is called Lombardy. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 109.

The general *corruption* of manners in servants is owing to the conduct of masters. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 107.

His [Shakspere's] works have come down to us in a condition of manifest and admitted *corruption* in some portions, while in others there is an obscurity.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 172.

6. A corrupt or debased form of a word: as, "sparrow-grass" is a *corruption* of "asparagus."—7. A perverting, vitiating, or depraving influence; more specifically, bribery.

Corruption wins not more than honesty.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

Blest paper credit! last and best supply!
That lends *corruption* lighter wings to fly.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 40.

Corruption in elections is the great enemy of freedom.
J. Adams.

Corruption essentially consists . . . in distributing the appointments and favours of the State otherwise than with a sole regard to merit and capacity.
W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 41.

8. In *law*, taint; impurity or defect (of heritable blood) in consequence of an act of attainder of treason or felony, by which a person is disabled from inheriting lands from an ancestor, and can neither retain those in his possession nor transmit them by descent to his heirs. This penalty, along with attainder itself, has been abolished in Great Britain, and never existed in the United States.

It is to be hoped that this *corruption* of blood . . . may, in process of time, be abolished by act of Parliament.
Blackstone, Com., IV. § 389 (Harper, 1852).

No attainder of treason shall work *corruption* of blood.
Const. U. S., iii. 3.

=**Syn. 1.** Putrefaction, putrescence.—**4.** Pollution, defilement, contamination, vitiation, demoralization, foulness, baseness.

corruptionist (kọ-rup′shọn-ist), *n.* [< *corruption* + *-ist.*] 1. A defender of corruption or wickedness. *Sydney Smith.*—2. One who engages in bribery and other corrupt practices.

The invention and rapid diffusion of the word *corruptionists* as a designation for men who take bribes, or support those who take them, is a sign of the times worth noting. *The Nation*, IX. 241 (1869).

These silent men [who submit to party influence] are today the worst enemies of the Republic. They make it safe to defraud. They render it practically impossible to overthrow *corruptionists*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXIII. 327.

corruptive (kọ-rup′tiv), *a.* [= F. *corruptif* = Pr. *corruptiu* = Sp. Pg. *corruptivo* = It. *corrottivo, corruttivo*, < LL. *corruptivus*, < L. *corruptus*, pp. of *corrumpere*, corrupt: see *corrupt, v.*] Having the power of corrupting, tainting, depraving, or vitiating.

It should be endued with . . . some *corruptive* quality. *Ray*, Works of Creation.

corruptless† (kọ-rupt′les), *a.* [< *corrupt* + *-less.*] Not susceptible of corruption or decay.

All around
The borders with *corruptless* myrrh are crowned.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xv.

corruptly (kọ-rupt′li), *adv.* 1. In a corrupt manner; with corruption; viciously; wickedly; dishonorably.

We have dealt very *corruptly* against thee. Neh. i. 7.

O, that estates, degrees, and offices,
Were not deriv'd *corruptly!*
Shak., M. of V., ii. 9.

2. In *law*, with the intent of gaining some advantage inconsistent with official or sworn duty, or the legal rights of others, by bribery or other corrupt means.

corruptness (kọ-rupt′nes), *n.* 1. The state of being corrupt; putrid state; corruption.—2. A state of moral impurity: as, the *corruptness* of a judge.—3. A vitiated state; debasement; impurity: as, the *corruptness* of language.

corruptress (kọ-rupt′res), *n.* [< *corrupter* + *-ess.*] A female who corrupts. [Rare.]

Peace, rude bawd!
Thou studied old *corruptress*, tye thy tongue up.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, iv. 3.

cors1†, *n.* A Middle English form of *curse*1.
cors2†, *n.* A Middle English form of *corse*1.
cors3†, *n.* An obsolete form of *course*1.
corsac, *n.* See *corsak.*

corsage (kôr-säzh′), *n.* [< F. *corsage*, bust, trunk, body, < OF. *cors*, body: see *corse*1, *corset*, *corpse.*] 1† (kôr′sāj). The body.—2. The body or waist of a woman's dress; a bodice: as, a *corsage* of velvet.

A drawing of a *corsage* or bodice in pale green silk.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 285.

corsaint†, *n.* [ME., also *corseint, -sant, -saunt*, < OF. *cors saint*, < L. (ML.) *corpus sanctum*, holy body, or *corpus sancti*, body of a saint: see *corposant.*] A holy body or person; a saint. *Chaucer.*

In especiall of the blessed *corseynt* and holy Virgyne and Martir Seynt Kateryn. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 188.

corsair (kôr′sãr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *corsarie*, after Sp. Pg.; < F. *corsaire*, < Pr. *corsari* = Sp. Pg. *corsario* = It. *corsaro* (> Turk. *qursān*), a corsair, < Pr. *corsa* = Sp. Pg. *corso* = It. *corsa*, a course, cruise, = F. *course*, > E. *course*, q. v. Cf. *courser*1.] 1. One who cruises or scours the ocean with an armed vessel, without a commission from any sovereign or state, seizing and plundering merchant vessels, or making booty on land; a pirate; a freebooter.

He left a *corsair's* name to other times,
Linked with one virtue and a thousand crimes.
Byron, The Corsair, iii. 24.

2. A piratical vessel; sometimes, a privateer.

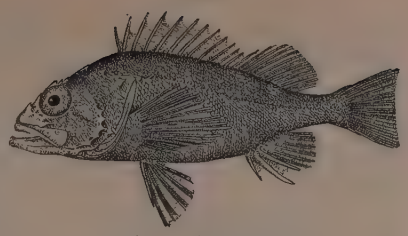
There are many *Corsaries* or Pyrats which goe coursing alongst that coast, robbing and spoiling.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 217.

Barbary *corsairs* infested the coast of the Mediterranean. *Prescott.*

Joining a *corsair's* crew,
O'er the dark sea I flew
With the marauders.
Longfellow, Skeleton in Armor.

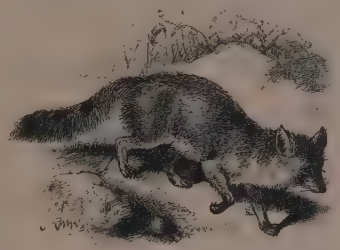
Nearly 800 *corsairs* had sailed, during the war, from Dunkirk to prey upon English and Dutch commerce.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

3. A scorpænoid fish, *Sebastichthys rosaceus*, with smooth cranial ridges, moderate-sized scales, and pale blotches surrounded by purplish shades on the sides. It is about 12 inches long, and one of the most abundant species of the genus, inhabiting rather deep water along the Californian coast. See cut in next column.



Corsair (*Sebastichthys rosaceus*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

corsak, corsac (kôr′sak), *n.* [Native name.] A species of fox of a yellowish color, *Vulpes corsac*, found in Tatary and India. It is gregarious, prowls by day, burrows, and lives on birds and eggs. It



Corsak (*Vulpes corsac*).

resembles and is a near relative of the little kit or swift fox of North America, *Vulpes velox*. Also called *adive*.

corse1 (kôrs), *n.* [< ME. *cors*, a body, esp. a dead body, < OF. *cors* = Pr. *cors;* parallel to the full form, *corpse*, < ME. *corps*, < OF. *corps:* see *corpse.*] 1†. The living body or bodily frame of an animal, especially and usually of a human being; the person.

Be-war, as dere as ye haue youre owne *corse* and youre honoure and also the honour of two kynges, that ye go not oute to bataile agein hem, ffor ye sholde haue to grete losse. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 306.

For he was strong, and of so mightie *corse*,
As ever wielded speare in warlike hand.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 42.

2. A dead body, especially and usually of a human being; a corpse. [Now archaic or poetical.]

The Dene . . . warnyn the brethren and sistren to come to the derige and gon with the *Cors* to the kirke.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 46.

And as the soldiers bore dead bodies by
He call'd them untaught knaves, unmannerly,
To bring a slovenly unhandsome *corse*
Betwixt the wind and his nobility.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

'Twas not those souls that fled in pain
Which to their *corses* came again.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, v.

A melancholy group collected about his *corse*, on the bloody height of Albohacen. *Irving*, Granada, p. 70.

3†. The body or main part, as the hull of a ship or the trunk or stem of a tree or vine.

Ffor, as he saithe, the *cors* [of a vine] I delve in grounde,
The rootes wol abounde and all confounde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 73.

And all they thought none other but that the *cors* of the galye shulde in lykewyse haue fallen to the rok at the next surge of the see, and so haue ben loste.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 76.

4†. Same as *corset*, 1.—5. A plaited or woven silk ribbon used for vestments. *M. E. C. Walcott.*

corse2†, *v.* A Middle English form of *curse*1.
corse3†, *n.* An obsolete form of *course*1.
corse4†, *v. i.* [Early mod. E., also *corce, coce, coase*, < *corser, courser*, a horse-dealer, a trader: see *courser*2.] To trade; traffic. *Hutchinson.*

cor. sec. An abbreviation of *corresponding secretary.*

corseint†, *n.* See *corsaint.*

corselet, corslet (kôrs′let), *n.* [= It. *corsaletto* = Sp. *corselete* = Pg. *corsolete*, < F. *corselet*, a corselet, dim. of OF. *cors*, body: see *corse*1, *corpse*, and cf. *corset.*] 1. Armor for the body, in use after the perfecting of plate-armor; specifically, in the sixteenth century, the breast- and back-pieces taken together.

God guide thy hand, and speed thy weapon so
That thou return triumphant of thy Fo.
Hold, take my *Corslet*, and my Helm, and Launce,
And to the Heav'ns thy happy Prowes aduance.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

The Strings of which [Hearts], in Battles Heat,
Against their very *Corslets* beat. *Prior*, Alma, i.

2. The breastplate taken by itself.

The *corslet* plate that guarded his breast
Was once the wild bee's golden vest.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay, st. 25.

3. The complete armor of a pikeman, musketeer, etc., consisting of breast and back, gauntlets and tassets, with a morion or open headpiece. —4. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) In *entom.*, the thorax of an insect; that part to which the wings and legs are attached. In *Coleoptera* the part usually so called is the prothorax, bearing only the first pair of feet, and greatly surpassing the other two segments of the thorax in extent. (*b*) In *ichth.*, a zone or area of scales, larger than the rest, developed behind the head and about the pectoral fins of certain scombroid fishes, as in the tunnies, albicores, bonitos, and frigate-mackerels. (*c*) In *conch.*, a ridge in the hinge of bivalves with an external ligament, with which the ligament is connected. [Rare.]

Corselet (def. 3), consisting of back and breast, two rows of tassets, *t*, and morion, *m*. The gauntlets are of leather.—Dress of German or Flemish pikeman about 1600, from contemporary engraving.

corselet, corslet (kôrs′let), *v. t.* [< *corselet, corslet, n.*] To encircle with or as with a corselet. [Rare.]

Her arms,
Able to lock Jove from a synod, shall,
By warranting moonlight, *corslet* thee.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 1.

corsement†, *n.* See *cursement.*

corse-present† (kôrs′prez″ẹnt), *n.* A mortuary or recompense formerly paid at the interment of a dead body. It usually consisted of the best beast belonging to the deceased, and was conducted along with the corpse and presented to the priest.

The Payment of Mortuaries is of great Antiquity: It was antiently done by leading or driving a Horse or Cow, &c. before the Corps of the Deceased at his Funeral. It was considered as a Gift left by a Man at his Death, by Way of Recompence for all Failures in the Payment of Tithes and Oblations, and called a *Corse-present.*
Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 25.

corserie†, *n.* [ME., < *corser, courser*, a trader: see *corse*4, *courser*2.] Trading; traffic.

It semeth, that alle doyng in this mater is cursed *corserie* of symonie, gevynge the sygne of holy ordris for temperal drit. *Wyclif*, Select Works (ed. Arnold), III. 283.

corsesque (kôr-sesk′), *n.* [= F. *corsesque*, < It. *corsesca*, < *Corsica* (L. *Corsica*, also *Corsis*, F. *Corse*), because the weapon was used in that island. See *Corsican.*] An old weapon like a spear, having on each side of the central blade another curved one, the two curved blades forming together a crescent with the sharp edge on the concave side. Sometimes, however, these blades had a secondary or outward curve sharpened on both sides.

corset (kôr′set), *n.* [< ME. *corsete, corsette* (def. 1), < OF. *corset* (> It. *corsetto*, ML. *corsetus*), a close-fitting garment (def. 1), F. *corset* (def. 3), dim. of *cors*, body: see *corse*1, *corpse*, and cf. *corselet.* Cf. *bodice*, of similar origin.] 1†. In the middle ages, a close-fitting body-garment. The term seems to have been always applied to a garment having skirts and sleeves, but may have been used for the upper part, or what might be called the bodice of such garments. In this sense also *corse.*

2†. A similar garment stuffed and quilted to form a garment of fence; a piece of armor, similar to the gambeson, worn by crossbowmen and foot-soldiers about 1475.—3. A shaped, close-fitting body or waist, usually made of quilted satin jean, stiffened by strips of steel or whalebone, and so designed as to admit of tightening by lacing, worn chiefly by women to give shape and support to the figure; stays. Often in plural, *corsets.*

corset (kôr′set), *v. t.* [< *corset, n.*] To inclose in a corset.

corsey† (kôr′si), *n.* An obsolete form of *corsive.*

Corsican (kôr′si-kạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Corsica* (L. *Corsica*, also *Corsis*, > It. *Corsica*, F. *Corse*) + *-an.*] I. *a.* Belonging or relating to Corsica, an island of the Mediterranean, north of Sardinia (formerly dependent on different states of Italy, but belonging to France since 1769, and now one of its departments), or to its inhabitants.

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Corsica; specifically, a member of the indigenous race of Corsica, of Italian affinity.—2. The dialect of the Italian language spoken by Corsicans.

corsite (kôr′sīt), *n.* [< F. *Corse*, Corsica, + *-ite*2.] A name given by Zirkel to rocks composed essentially of anorthite and hornblende. The name was taken from a typical occurrence of rocks of this class on the island of Corsica. It has never come into general use.

corsivet (kôr′siv), *a.* and *n.* [A contraction of *corrosive.*] I. *a.* Corrosive.

But now their Madness challengeth a stout
And *corsive* cure; Thy Hand must do the Deed.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iv. 221.

II. *n.* A corrosive.

That same bitter *corsive*, which did eat
Her tender heart. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. ix. 14.

From commonwealths and cities I will descend to families, which have as many *corsives* and molestations, as frequent discontents, as the rest.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 69.

corslet, *n.* and *v.* See *corselet*.

corsned† (kôrs'ned), *n.* [Also *corsnæd;* repr. AS. *corsnēd*, a term used in the laws (see def.); < *cor-*, base of *coren*, pp. of *ceósan*, choose (see *choose*), + *snēd*, a bit, a piece cut off, < *snīdan* (= G. *schneiden*), cut. Equiv. to OFries. *korbita*, < *kor-* (= *cor-*, above) + *bita* = E. *bit*[1].] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, the morsel of choosing or selection, being a piece of bread consecrated by exorcism and caused to be swallowed by a suspected person as a trial of his innocence. If the accused was guilty, it was supposed that the bread would, in accordance with the prayer of the exorcism, produce convulsions and paleness, and find no passage; if he was innocent, it would cause no harm.

corssy (kôr'si), *a.* Corrupt. *Dunglison.*

cortand†, *n.* See *courtant*.

cortège (kôr-tāzh'), *n.* [F., < It. *corteggio*, a train, retinue, < *corte*, a court: see *court*, *n.*] A train of attendants; a company of followers; a procession.

Henry and Isabella, each attended by a brilliant *cortège* of cavaliers and nobles. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 3.

Cortes (kôr'tes), *n. pl.* [Sp. and Pg., pl. of *corte*, court: see *court*, *n.*] 1. The national assembly or legislature of Spain, consisting of a senate and chamber of deputies. The senate is composed of not over 360 members, one half princes of the blood, grandees, and certain ex-officio and nominated members, and one half elected. The chamber of deputies is composed of members in the proportion of one for every 50,000 inhabitants, elected for 5 years.

2. The parliament or legislature of Portugal, consisting of an upper house of hereditary, life, and elective peers, and a lower house of 173 deputies elected by the people for 4 years.

cortex (kôr'teks), *n.*; pl. *cortices* (-ti-sēz). [L.: see *cork*.] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) Bark, as of a tree. See *bark*[2]. (*b*) In *Chara* and some algæ, a covering of tubular or other cells inclosing the axis; in lichens, the cortical layer (which see, under *cortical*).—2. Specifically, in *med.*, Peruvian bark.—3. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, some part or structure likened to bark or rind; cortical substance: as, the *cortex* of the brain. Specifically—(*a*) A thin, fleshy expansion of cœnosarc upon the sclerobase of a polyp. (*b*) The exterior investment of a sponge. See the extract.

In the higher forms of Sycons the radial tubes no longer arise as simple outgrowths of the whole sponge-wall, but rather as outgrowths of the endoderm into the mesoderm, which, together with the ectoderm, exhibits an independent growth of its own; and this results in the formation of a thick investment, known as the *cortex*.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 414.

Cortex of the brain, the layer of gray matter investing most of the surface of the brain and dipping down into the sulci between the gyri. See *brain*.—**Cortex of the kidney**, the outer, investing, or cortical, as distinguished from the medullary substance of the kidney. See cut under *kidney*.

corthal† (kôr'thal), *n.* Same as *courtant*.

Cortian (kôr'ti-an), *a.* Pertaining to or discovered by Buonaventura Corti, an Italian scientist (1729–1813).—**Cortian fibers.** See *fibers of Corti*, under *fiber*.—**Cortian organ.** See *organ*.—**Cortian rods.** See *rods of Corti*, under *rod*.—**Cortian tunnel.** See *tunnel of Corti*, under *tunnel*.

cortical (kôr'ti-kal), *a.* [= F. *cortical* = Sp. Pg. *cortical* = It. *corticale*, < NL. *corticalis*, < L. *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark, rind: see *cortex*, *cork*, and *-al*.] Belonging to or consisting of bark or rind; resembling bark or rind; hence, external; belonging to the external covering: in *anat.*, specifically applied to several enveloping or investing parts, in distinction from *medullary*: as, the *cortical* substance of the brain or kidney. See *cortex*.—**Cortical epilepsy.** See *epilepsy*.—**Cortical layer**, in lichens, a multiple layer of cells forming a false parenchyma at the surface of the thallus, inclosing and protecting the less dense structure within. In horizontal frondose lichens there is an upper and a lower cortical layer. In some fungi a denser and firmer tissue at the surface is so called. The latter is also called the *pellicle* or *cutis*.—**Cortical paralysis**, paralysis due to a lesion of the cortex of the brain.—**Cortical sheath**, in *bot.*, a phrase applied by Nägeli to the whole of the primary bast-bundles. See *bast*[1].—**Cortical substance** of cells and unicellular animals, ectoplasm; outer cell-substance; the thicker, tougher, and less granular protoplasm upon the exterior of a cell, as distinguished from the *medullary substance*. The formation of cortical substance is an advance in the organization of protozoans, giving them more consistency and a more definite or more persistent shape.

Corticata (kôr-ti-kā'tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *corticatus*, covered with bark: see *corticate*.] 1†. A family of corals inhabiting a fixed, branching polypary, whose fleshy substance is spread like the branch of a tree over a central solid, calcareous, or corneous axis; the barked corals. It includes the polyps forming the red coral of commerce, much used for necklaces, etc. The species propagate by buds and eggs. Otherwise called *Alcyonaria* or *sclerobasic Zoantharia*. See cut under *Coralligena*.

2. A higher grade of *Protozoa* in Lankester's classification, as the *Gregarinæ* and *Infusoria*. It is divided into five classes: (1) *Lipostoma* (*Gregarinæ*), (2) *Suctoria* (*Acinetæ*), (3) *Ciliata* (ciliate *Infusoria*), (4) *Flagellata* (flagellate *Infusoria*), and (5) *Proboscidea* (*Noctilucæ*). The term is little used, and the arrangement implied is seldom followed.

3. A division of the *Porifera* or sponges, represented by the genus *Thetya*.

corticate, corticated (kôr'ti-kāt, -kā-ted), *a.* [< L. *corticatus*, pp. adj., covered with bark, < *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark: see *cortex*, *cork*, and *-ate*[1].] 1. Having a cortex; coated with bark or a bark-like covering; having a rind, as an orange.—2. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Corticata*.

By far the most common sponge in the chalk-mud is the pretty little hemispherical *corticate* form, Tisiphonia agariciformis. *Sir C. W. Thomson*, Depths of the Sea, p. 167.

Filaments . . . occasionally *corticated*.
Farlow, Marine Algæ, p. 70.

corticating (kôr'ti-kā-ting), *a.* [As *corticate* + *-ing*[2].] Constituting or serving as a cortex, bark, rind, or outer covering.

cortication (kôr-ti-kā'shọn), *n.* [As *corticate* + *-ion*.] The formation of a cortex.

cortices, *n.* Plural of *cortex*.

corticic (kôr-tis'ik), *a.* [< L. *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark, cork, + *-ic*.] Derived from or relating to cork.

corticifer (kôr-tis'i-fėr), *n.* [= F. *corticifère*, < L. *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] One of the *Corticata;* a barked coral.

corticiferous (kôr-ti-sif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [As *corticifer* + *-ous*.] Producing bark or something analogous to bark.

corticiform (kôr-tis'i-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *corticiforme*, < L. *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark, + *forma*, shape.] Resembling bark.

corticiid (kôr-tis'i-id), *n.* A sponge of the family *Corticiidæ*.

Corticiidæ (kôr-ti-si'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corticium*, 2, + *-idæ*.] A family of sponges, of the order *Chondrospongiæ*, typified by the genus *Corticium*.

corticine (kôr'ti-sin), *n.* [< F. *corticine* = Sp. It. *corticina*, < NL. *corticina*, < L. *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark: see *cortex*, *cork*, and *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid obtained from the bark of the *Populus tremula*.

corticinic (kôr-ti-sin'ik), *a.* [< L. *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark, cork, + *-in*[2] + *-ic*.] Relating to or derived from bark. Also *cortinic*.—**Corticinic acid**, an acid ($C_{12}H_{10}O_6$) existing in cork and extracted from it by alcohol.

Corticium (kôr-tish'i-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark: see *cortex*, *cork*.] 1. A large genus of hymenomycetous fungi, of the family *Auricularini*, having an even, fleshy hymenium, which collapses when dry. The species grow on dead wood.—2. The typical genus of the family *Corticiidæ*, having candelabra, and having the spicules simply scattered through the mesoderm, not forming a continuous skeleton. *C. candelabrum* is an example. *Oscar Schmidt*, 1862.

corticole (kôr'ti-kōl), *a.* [< L. *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark, + *colere*, inhabit.] Growing on bark; corticolous.

With respect to *corticole* lichens, some prefer the rugged bark of old trees (e. g., Ramalina, Parmelia, Stictei) and others the smooth bark of young trees and shrubs (e. g., Graphidei and some Lecideæ). *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 562.

corticoline (kôr-tik'ọ̄-lin), *a.* [As *corticole* + *-ine*[1].] Same as *corticolous*.

corticolous (kôr-tik'ọ̄-lus), *a.* [As *corticole* + *-ous*.] Growing on bark: applied to lichens, fungi, etc.

corticose, corticous (kôr'ti-kōs, -kus), *a.* [< L. *corticosus*, barky, < *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark: see *cortex*, *cork*.] 1. Barky; resembling bark in structure, as the hard pod of *Cassia Fistula*.—2. Having a cortex; corticate or corticiferous.

cortile (kôr-tē'le), *n.* [It., < *corte*, court: see *court*, *n.*, and *curtilage*.] 1. In *arch.*, a small court inclosed by the divisions or appurtenances of a building. The cortile was an important adjunct to early churches or basilicas, and was usually of a square form; in Italy at the present day it is often embellished with columns and statues.

The *cortile*, or hall, is Morisco-Italian.
Thackeray, Book of Snobs, xliii.

The *cortile* in front of the church contains several frescoes. *C. E. Norton*, Travel and Study in Italy, p. 12.

2. Any area, court, or courtyard.

cortina (kôr-tī'nạ̈), *n.*; pl. *cortinæ* (-nē). [NL. use of LL. *cortina*, a curtain: see *curtain*.] In hymenomycetous fungi, a marginal veil ruptured at its connection with the stipe, and hanging from the pileus as a shreddy membrane. Also called *curtain*.

cortinarious (kôr-ti-nā'ri-us), *a.* [< NL. *cortinarius*, < *cortina*, q. v.] Same as *cortinate*.

Cortinarius (kôr-ti-nā'ri-us), *n.* [NL., < *cortina:* see *cortinarious*.] A large genus of terrestrial hymenomycetous fungi, of the family *Agaricini*, characterized by rusty-ocher spores and a universal veil consisting of cobweb-like threads. In general appearance the species resemble those of *Agaricus*, to which they are closely allied.

cortinate (kôr'ti-nāt), *a.* [< NL. *cortinatus*, < *cortina*, q. v.] In *bot.*, provided with or pertaining to a cortina. Also *cortinarious*.

cortine†, *n.* An obsolete form of *curtain*.

cortinic (kôr-tin'ik), *a.* [Contr. of *corticinic*, q. v.] Same as *corticinic*.

Corton (F. pron. kôr-tôṅ'), *n.* A red wine of Burgundy, grown in the immediate neighborhood of Beaune, department of Côte-d'Or.

Cortusa (kôr-tū'sạ̈), *n.* [NL., after *Cortusi*, an Italian botanist of the sixteenth century.] A genus of plants, natural order *Primulaceæ*, containing a single species, *C. Mathioli* (bear's-ear sanicle), found in the alpine districts of the old world. It is a low, flowering, herbaceous perennial, with monopetalous campanulate flowers of a fine red color, resembling the primrose.

cortusal (kôr-tū'sal), *a.* [< *Cortusa* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, relating or pertaining to, or having the characters of, the genus *Cortusa*.

corumt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *quorum*.

corundophilite (kō-run-dof'i-līt), *n.* [< NL. *corundum*, q. v., + Gr. *φίλος*, loving, + *-ite*[2].] A species of chlorite occurring with corundum at Chester in Massachusetts.

corundum (kō-run'dum), *n.* [NL.; formerly also *corindon;* < Hind. *kurand*, corundum.] Alumina, or the oxid of the metal aluminium, as found native in a crystalline state. It crystallizes in the rhombohedral system, often appearing in tapering hexagonal pyramids, and also occurs massive and granular. In hardness it is next to the diamond. Its specific gravity is about 4. In color it is blue, red, yellow, brown-gray, and white. The transparent varieties are prized as gems, the blue being the sapphire, the violet the Oriental amethyst, the red the ruby, and the yellow the Oriental topaz. Common corundum includes the opaque varieties and those of a dull, dark color. When pulverized it is used for grinding and polishing other gems, steel, etc. Emery is granular corundum, more or less impure, generally containing magnetic iron. The best sapphires, rubies, etc., come from Burma, India, China, and Ceylon; common corundum, from China, the Urals, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and North and South Carolina; emery, from Asia Minor, the islands of Naxos and Samos near Ephesus in Asia Minor, and also from Chester in Massachusetts. Also called *adamantine spar*, *diamond-spar*.

corundum-point (kō-run'dum-point), *n.* A dentists' tool, used on the end of a drill-spindle for grinding and abrading with emery.

corundum-tool (kō-run'dum-tōl), *n.* A grinding-tool made of a block composed of emery, or faced with such a block. It is used largely for dressing the surface of millstones.

coruscant (kō-rus'kant), *a.* [< L. *coruscan(t-)s*, ppr. of *coruscare*, flash: see *coruscate*.] Flashing; coruscating; lighting by flashes. [Rare.]

His Praises are like those *coruscant* Beams
Which Phœbus on high Rocks of Crystal streams.
Howell, Letters, iv. 49.

coruscate (kō-rus'kāt or kor'us-kāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *coruscated*, ppr. *coruscating*. [< L. *coruscatus*, pp. of *coruscare*, move quickly, vibrate, flash, glitter.] To emit vivid flashes of light; flash; lighten; gleam.

Flaming fire more . . . *coruscating* . . . than any other matter. *Greenhill*, Art of Embalming, p. 331.

=Syn. *Sparkle*, *Scintillate*, etc. See *glare*.

coruscation (kor-us-kā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *coruscation* = Pr. *coruscacio* = Pg. *coruscação* = It. *coruscazione*, < LL. *coruscatio(n-)*, < L. *coruscare*, pp. *coruscatus*, flash: see *coruscate*, *v.*] 1. A flash or gleam of light; a burst or play of light, as the reflection of lightning by clouds or of moonlight on the sea.

Lightnings and *coruscations*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 115.
Watching the gentle *coruscations* of declining day.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 135.

The smoke, tarnish, and demoniac glare of Vesuvius easily eclipse the pallid *coruscations* of the Aurora Borealis.
De Quincey, Rhetoric.

2. Figuratively, a flash or gleam of intellectual brilliancy.

"Love's Labour Lost" is generally placed at the bottom of the list. There is, indeed, little interest in the fable, but there are beautiful *coruscations* of fancy.
Hallam, Introd. to Lit. of Europe, II. vi. § 38.

=Syn. 1. See *glare*, *v.*

corve (kôrv), *n.* Same as *corf*.

corvée (kôr-vā′), *n.* [F., < OF. *corvee*, *courvee*, *crowee*, *croee*, *croeie*, etc., < ML. *corvata*, *corvada*, *corada* (also *corveia*, etc., after OF.), corvée, orig. *corrogata* (sc. *opera*, work), forced or commanded labor, a field cultivated by such labor, cultivated land, fem. of L. *corrogatus*, pp. of *corrogare*, bring together by entreaty, collect (ML. command?), < *com-*, together, + *rogare*, ask: see *rogation*.] In *feudal law*, an obligation imposed upon the inhabitants of a district to perform certain services, as the repair of roads, etc., for the sovereign or the feudal lord.

One-fourth of the working-days in the year went as *corvees*, due to the king, and in part to the feudal lord.
H. Spencer, Pop. Sci. Mo., XX. 15.

corven†. The Middle English preterit plural and past participle of *carve*[1].

corvesert, corvesor†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *corvisor*, *corvizor*, < ME. *corveser*, *corviser*, < OF. *corveser*, *corvisier*, *corveisier*, *corvoisier*, etc. (ML. *corvesarius*), also *corvesour*, a shoemaker.] A shoemaker.

And that the *corvesers* bye ther lether in the seid yeld halle. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 371.

corvet†, *n.* See *curvet*.

corvette (kôr-vet′), *n.* [= D. Dan. Sw. *korvet* = G. *corvette*, < F. *corvette*, < Sp. *corveta*, *corbeta* = Pg. *corveta* = It. *corvetta* (> Turk. *qurvet*), a corvette, < L. *corbita*, a slow-sailing ship of burden, < *corbis*, a basket: see *corb*[1].] A wooden ship of war, flush-decked, frigate-rigged, and having only one tier of guns. The term was originally applied to vessels of burden, with reference to the *corbita*, or basket, carried at the mastheads of Egyptian grain-ships.

A *corvette*, as he called it, of Calais, which hath been taken by the English. *Sidney*, State Papers, II. 436.

corvetto (kôr-vet′ō), *n.* [It. *corvetta*, fem.: see *curvet*.] Same as *curvet*.

Corvidæ (kôr′vi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corvus* + *-idæ*.] A group of oscine passerine birds, including the common crow, presenting a structure which has been regarded as specially typical of *Passeres*, and indeed as representative of all the higher birds; the crow family. The technical characters are: a stout, moderately long, conical, cultrate beak; the nasal fossæ attypically filled with dense antrorse plumules hiding the nostrils; wings with 10 primaries; tail with 12 feathers; and the tarsus scutellate and laminiplantar, but normally filled in with small plates along the sides. The limits of the family have fluctuated widely, but it is now usually restricted to the corvine birds proper, such as the crows, ravens, rooks, jackdaws, choughs, nutcrackers, magpies, and jays. About 50 genera, with 200 species, have been admitted; they are found in all parts of the world. The leading divisions of the family are the *Corvinæ* and *Garrulinæ*. The relationships of the family are nearest with the old-world sturnoid *Passeres*.

corviform (kôr′vi-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *corviformis*, < L. *corvus*, a raven (a crow), + *forma*, shape.] 1. In form like a crow; having the corvine or crow-like structure.—2. In a wider sense, related to or resembling a crow; of corvine affinities.

Corviformes (kôr-vi-fôr′mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *corviformis*: see *corviform*.] In *ornith.*, in Sundevall's system, a superfamily of corvine birds, equivalent to *Coliomorphæ* and *Ambulatores*.

corvina (kôr-vī′nä), *n.* [< L. *corvinus*: see *corvine*.] A southern Californian sciænoid fish, *Cynoscion parvipinne*, related to the weakfish of the eastern coast of the United States. It has two anal spines, and the color of the body is mostly of a clear steel-blue, but silvery below; the upper fins are dark, the lower yellowish or dusky. It is about 2½ feet in length, and is an excellent food-fish. Also called *bluefish*.

Corvinæ (kôr-vī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corvus* + *-inæ*. Cf. *corvine*.] The typical subfamily of the family *Corvidæ*, containing the crows, ravens, rooks, etc., as distinguished from the jays and pies, or *Garrulinæ*. They normally have the wings long and pointed, much exceeding the tail in length; the feet stout, fitted for walking as well as for perching; the gait ambulatory, not saltatorial; and the plumage as a rule somber or unvariegated. But there is no distinct dividing line between this and other divisions of the family. See cut under *crow*[2].

corvine (kôr′vin), *a.* [< L. *corvinus*, of or pertaining to the raven, < *corvus*, a raven: see *Corvus*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Corvinæ* or the *Corvidæ*; related to or resembling a crow; corviform.

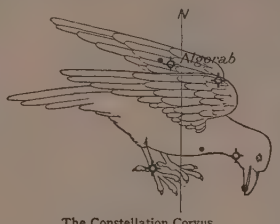
Perhaps a blue jay shrills cah-cah in his *corvine* trebles.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 51.

corviser, corvisor†, *n.* Same as *corveser*.

corvorant†, *n.* An obsolete and erroneous form of *cormorant*, 3.

Corvultur (kôr-vul′tėr), *n.* [NL. (R. P. Lesson, 1831), < L. *cor(vus)*, a raven, + *vultur*, vulture.] A genus of African ravens of somewhat vulture-like character, with an extremely stout bill. *C. albicollis*, the corbivau, is the type. Also *Corvivultur*.

Corvus (kôr′vus), *n.* [L., a raven, akin to *corax*, < Gr. *κόραξ*, a raven, a crow: see *Corax*.] 1. In *astron.*, an ancient southern constellation, the Raven. It presents a characteristic configuration of four stars of the second or third magnitude.



The Constellation Corvus.
(From Ptolemy's description.)

2. [*l. c.*] In *Rom. antiq.*: (*a*) A kind of grapnel used in marine warfare. It consisted of a piece of iron with a spike at the end, which by means of hoisting apparatus was raised to a certain height, projected out from the vessel's side, and then allowed to fall upon the first hostile galley that came within its range, and which was thus either disabled or grappled with. (*b*) A ram, used for demolishing walls, consisting of a beam bearing a pointed iron head with a heavy hook: distinctively called the *corvus demolitor*.—3. [NL.] In *zoöl.*, the central and typical genus of the *Corvinæ* and of the *Corvidæ*. It was formerly of indefinite limits, but is now restricted to such forms as the raven (*C. corax*), the carrion-crow (*C. corone*), the common crow of America (*C. americanus*), the fish-crow of the same locality (*C. ossifragus*), the European rook (*C. frugilegus*), and the daw (*C. monedula*). The species are numerous, and are found in most parts of the world. They much resemble one another, except in size, being as a rule glossy-black, with black bill and feet. See cut under *crow*[2].

corybant (kor′i-bant), *n.*; pl. *corybants*, *corybantes* (-bants, kor-i-ban′tēz). [< L. *Corybantes*, pl. (sing. *Corybas*), < Gr. *Κορύβαντες*, sing. *Κορύβας*.] [*cap.* in the first use.] One of the mysterious spirits or secondary Asian divinities, akin to the Dactyli and the Telchines; or, without clear distinction from the former, a priest of the goddess Cybele, who conducted her mysteries with wild music and dancing; hence, a frantic devotee; a wild, reckless reveler. See *Cybele*. Sometimes written *korybant*.

Ther is a manere of poeple that hihte *coribandes*, that weenen that when the moene is in the eclypse, that it be enchaunted, and therfore for to rescowe the moene they betyn hyr basyns with strokes.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iv. meter 5.

corybantiasm (kor-i-ban′ti-azm), *n.* [< Gr. *κορυβαντιασμός*, corybantic frenzy, < *κορυβαντιᾶν*, celebrate the rites of the Corybants, < *Κορύβας*, a Corybant: see *corybant*.] Same as *corybantism*.

corybantic (kor-i-ban′tik), *a.* [< *corybant* + *-ic*.] 1. Madly agitated; inflamed like the corybants.—2. Affected with or exhibiting corybantism.

corybantism (kor′i-ban-tizm), *n.* [< *corybant* + *-ism*.] In *pathol.*, a sort of frenzy in which the patient has fantastic visions. Also *corybantiasm*.

Corycæidæ (kor-i-sē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corycæus* + *-idæ*.] A family of parasitic siphonostomous copepod crustaceans. The technical characters are: anterior antennæ short, few-jointed, and alike in both sexes; the posterior ones unbranched, hooked, and usually differentiated according to sex; mouth-parts often arranged for piercing; and sometimes lateral eyes in addition to the median one. The representative genera are *Corycæus* and *Sapphirina*.

Corycæus (kor-i-sē′us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κωρυκαῖος*, a spy, lit. one of the inhabitants of Coryeus in Lydia, Asia Minor (L. *Corycus*, < Gr. *Κώρυκος*), who had the reputation of spying out the destination and value of ships' cargoes, and then piratically seizing them.] A genus of *Copepoda* having two large lateral eyes in addition to the median one, somewhat chelate antennæ, and a rudimentary abdomen. It is the typical genus of the family *Corycæidæ*; *C. elongatus* is an example.

Corycæus venustus. (About fifteen times natural size.)

Corycia (ko-ris′i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κώρυκος*, a leathern sack, wallet, or quiver.] A wide-spread genus of geometrid moths, species of which occur in Asia, Europe, and North America, in temperate or mountainous regions. They have the body robust, sericeous, and whole-colored; the proboscis and palpi slender; the legs smooth and slender; and the abdomen ending in a conical point. The wings are entire, rounded, smooth and satiny, and white, with few markings, if any. The hind tibiæ have 4 long spurs. The antennæ of the female are setaceous, and those of the male slightly incrassated.

Corydalidæ† (kor-i-dal′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corydalis* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Neuroptera*, named from the genus *Corydalus*. *Burmeister*, 1839. Also *Corydalida* (Leach, 1817) and *Corydalides*.

corydalina (kor″i-da-lī′nä), *n.* [NL., also called *corydalia*, < *corydalis*: see *Corydalis* and *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] 1. A vegetable base which is found in the root of the plants *Corydalis bulbosa* and *C. fabacea*. Also called *corydaline*.—2†. [*cap.*] A genus of fringilline birds: a synonym of *Calamospiza*. *J. J. Audubon*, 1839.

corydaline[1] (ko-rid′a-lin), *a.* [< *Corydalis* + *-ine*[1].] Resembling the flower of *Corydalis*.

corydaline[2] (ko-rid′a-lin), *n.* [< *Corydalis* + *-ine*[2].] Same as *corydalina*, 1.

Corydalis (ko-rid′a-lis), *n.* [NL. (so called from the resemblance of the spur of the flower to that of a lark), < Gr. *κορυδαλλίς*, one of several extended forms of *κορυδός*, the crested lark (cf. *Corydalus*, *Corydon*), < *κόρυς*, (*κορυθ-*, *κορυδ-*), helmet, crest.] 1. A genus of dicotyledonous plants, natural order *Fumariaceæ*. The species are mostly small, glaucous herbs, with divided leaves and tuberous or fibrous roots. It closely resembles *Dicentra*, except that the smaller flowers have but one spur. About 70 species are known, especially numerous in the Mediterranean region. There are several species in the United States, the golden corydalis, *C. aurea*, being the most common. The tuberous roots of various foreign species contain a peculiar principle (corydalina), and are considered anthelmintic and emmenagogic.

Corydalis.—Inflorescence.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.—3. In *entom.*, same as *Corydalus*, 1.—4†. In *ornith.*: (*a*) A genus of African larks: same as *Certhilauda*. (*b*) A genus of warblers: same as *Locustella*.

Corydalus (ko-rid′a-lus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804), < L. *corydalus*, < Gr. *κορυδαλός*, *κορυδαλλός*, the crested lark: see *Corydalis*.] 1. A genus of planipennine neuropterous insects, of the family *Sialidæ*. Its technical characters are: 3 ocelli, placed in the front, above the antennæ; mandibles very large, protruding far beyond the head in the male; antennæ moniliform; and the fourth tarsal joint small and entire. *C. cornutus* is the common North American species, whose larva is popularly known as the *hellgrammite*. The larvæ are aquatic, and ordinarily live under stones in swift-running streams. It possesses both branchiæ and spiracles, and is much used for bait by anglers, who call it *dobson* and *crawler*. Also *Corydalis*.
2. [*l. c.*] An insect of this genus: as, the horned *corydalus*.

Corydomorphæ (kor″i-dō-môr′fē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κορυδός*, the crested lark, + *μορφή*, form.] A superfamily of normal oscine passerine birds, represented by the lark family *Alaudidæ*, having the feet scutelliplantar. *Coues*, 1888.

Corydon (kor′i-don), *n.* [NL. (cf. L. *Corydon*, Gr. *Κορυδών*, a proper name), < Gr. *κορυδών*, another form of *κορυδός*, the crested lark, < *κόρυς* (*κορυθ-*, *κορυδ-*), helmet, crest.] 1. In *ornith.*: (*a*) A genus of broadbills or *Eurylæmidæ*, containing one species, *C. sumatranus*. *Lesson*, 1828. (*b*) A genus of larks: a synonym of *Melanocorypha*. *Gloger*, 1842. (*c*) A genus of cockatoos: a synonym of *Calyptorhynchus*. *Wagler*, 1830.—2†. In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of buprestid beetles. (*b*) A genus of butterflies, of the family *Papilionidæ*. *Hewitson*, 1869.

Corydonyx (ko-rid′ō-niks), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < Gr. *κορυδός*, the crested lark (cf. *Corydon*), + *ὄνυξ*, nail.] A genus of spur-heeled cuckoos peculiar to Madagascar, as *C. toulou*: in some uses synonymous with *Coua* (which see). Also, incorrectly, *Corydonix*.

Corylaceæ (kor-i-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corylus* + *-aceæ*.] A former occasional name of an order of plants including *Corylus*, *Ostrya*, and one or two other genera, now considered as forming a tribe of the order *Cupuliferæ*.

Corylophidæ (kor-i-lof′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corylophus* + *-idæ*.] A family of clavicorn *Coleoptera*. The dorsal segments of the abdomen are partly membranous; the ventral segments free; the tarsi 4-jointed; the wings fringed with hairs; and the posterior coxæ separate and not laminate.

Corylophus (ko-ril′ō-fus), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1829), < Gr. *κόρυς*, a helmet, + *λόφος*, a crest.] A genus of clavicorn beetles, typical of the family *Corylophidæ*.

Corylus (kor′i-lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *corylus*, also *corulus*, usually referred to an unauthorized

Gr. *κόρυλος, the hazel, and this to *κόρυς*, a helmet (in reference to the shape of the involucre); but the proper L. form is *corulus*, for orig. **cosulus* = AS. *hæsel*, E. *hazel*: see *hazel*.] A genus of shrubs or small trees, natural order *Corylaceæ*, including the common hazel. There are seven species, natives of the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere, one of which is found in the Atlantic States and a second on the Pacific coast of North America. The common hazel of Europe, *C. Avellana*, yields the varieties of hazelnut, filbert, cobnut, etc. Some ornamental forms of this species are frequently cultivated. Turkey filberts, or Constantinople nuts, from Smyrna, etc., are the fruit of *C. Colurna*.

corymb (kor'imb), *n.* [= F. *corymbe*, < L. *corymbus*, < Gr. *κόρυμβος*, the uppermost point, head, cluster of fruit or flowers, < *κόρυς*, a helmet.] In *bot.*: (*a*) Any flat-topped or convex open flower-cluster. (*b*) In a stricter and now the usual sense, a form of indeterminate inflorescence differing from the raceme only in the relatively shorter rachis and longer lower pedicels.

Corymb of *Prunus Mahaleb*.

corymbed (kor'imbd), *a.* Same as *corymbose*.

corymbi, *n.* Plural of *corymbus*.

corymbiate, corymbiated (ko-rim'bi-āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [< LL. *corymbiatus*, < *corymbus*, a cluster: see *corymb*.] In *bot.*, producing clusters of berries or blossoms in the form of corymbs; branched like a corymb; corymbose.

corymbiferous (kor-im-bif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *corymbifer* (> F. *corymbifère*), bearing clusters (an epithet of Bacchus) (< *corymbus*, a cluster (see *corymb*), + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]), + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, producing corymbs; bearing fruit or producing flowers in corymbose clusters.

Corymbites (kor-im-bī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόρυμβος*, top, head, cluster (see *corymb*), + *-ιτης*, E. *-ite*[2].] A genus of click-beetles, of the family *Elateridæ*. The species are numerous, those of the United States being more than 70 in number; *C. resplendens* and *C. cylindriformis* are examples.

corymbose (ko-rim'bōs), *a.* [< *corymb* + *-ose*.] In *bot.*, relating to, having the characters of, or like a corymb. Also *corymbed*.

corymbosely (ko-rim'bōs-li), *adv.* In a corymbose manner; in the shape of a corymb; in corymbs.

corymbous (ko-rim'bus), *a.* [< *corymb* + *-ous*.] Consisting of corymbs.

corymbulose, corymbulous (ko-rim'bū-lōs, -lus), *a.* [< NL. **corymbulus* (dim. of L. *corymbus*, a cluster: see *corymb*) + *-ose*, *-ous*.] Having or consisting of little corymbs.

corymbus (ko-rim'bus), *n.*; pl. *corymbi* (-bī). [L., < Gr. *κόρυμβος*: see *corymb*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a roll, knot, or tuft of hair on the top of the head, a mode practised especially by girls and young women.

Corymorpha (kor-i-môr'fä), *n.* [NL., short for *Corynomorpha*, < Gr. *κορύνη*, a club, a club-like bud, + *μορφή*, form.] The typical genus of the family *Corymorphidæ*. It is sometimes placed with others in the family *Tubulariidæ*.

The dredge frequently brings up delicate pink or flesh-colored hydroids consisting of single stems, each supporting a single hydranth. This hydranth bears two sets of arms, those around the free end of the proboscis being much shorter than those nearer the base. This form was called by Agassiz *Corymorpha pendula*.
Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 81.

Corymorphidæ (kor-i-môr'fi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corymorpha* + *-idæ*.] A family of gymnoblastic tubularian hydroids, typified by the genus *Corymorpha*, in which the stalk of the solitary polyp is clothed with a gelatinous periderm, attaches itself by root-like processes, and contains radial canals which lead into the wide digestive cavity of the polyp-head. The freed medusa is bell-shaped, with one marginal tentacle, and bulbous swellings at the end of the other radial canals.

Coryne (kor'i-nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κορίνη*, a club, a club-like bud or shoot.] A genus of gymnoblastic *Hydromedusæ*, typical of the family *Corynidæ*. *Lamarck*, 1801.

corynid (kor'i-nid), *n.* One of the *Corynidæ* or *Corynida*; a coryniform hydroid.

Corynida (ko-rin'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coryne* + *-ida*.] An order of hydroid hydrozoans, the corynids or coryniform hydroids, otherwise known as the gymnoblastic or tubularian hydroids, or pipe corallines. See *Gymnoblastea*.

Coryne mirabilis.
1. A colony of the polyps on a bit of seaweed, natural size. 2. Free stage (formerly called *Sarsia*), somewhat reduced.

Corynidæ (ko-rin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coryne* + *-idæ*.] A family of gymnoblastic or tubularian hydroids, represented by the genus *Coryne*. Also *Corynaidæ*, *Corynoidæ*.

corynidan (ko-rin'i-dan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Corynida* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Tubularian, as a hydroid; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Corynida*; coryniform, in a broad sense.

II. *n.* A tubularian hydroid, as a member of the *Corynida*.

coryniform (ko-rin'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Coryne*, q. v., + L. *forma*, shape.] Resembling or related to the *Corynidæ*.

Some medusoids, such as Sarsia prolifera and Willsia, . . . which are probably *coryniform*, produce medusoids similar to themselves by budding.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 120.

Corynodes (kor-i-nō'dēz), *n.* [NL. (Hope, 1840), < Gr. *κορυνώδης*, club-like, < *κορύνη*, a club, + *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of beetles, of the family *Chrysomelidæ*, characterized among related forms by the subconvex front with a strong groove at the internal superior border of the eyes, dilated toward the top of the head. It is a large and important group, found in Africa, Asia, the East Indies, and Australia. The most typical species are confined to China and the islands of the Malay archipelago.

corynoid (kor'i-noid), *a.* [< *Coryne* + *-oid*.] Resembling a corynid; coryniform.

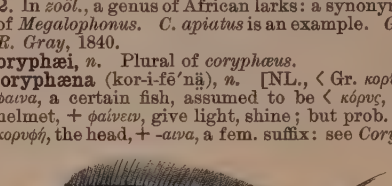
Corypha (kor'i-fä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κορυφή*, the head, top, highest point: see *colophon*.] **1.** A genus of palms with gigantic fan-shaped leaves,

Corypha.

natives of tropical Asia. The principal species are *C. Taliera* of Bengal, and *C. umbraculifera*, the talipot-palm of Ceylon. The leaves of the former are used by the natives to write upon, and of the pith of the latter a sort of bread is made. See *fan-palm*, *talipot-palm*.
2. In *zoöl.*, a genus of African larks: a synonym of *Megalophonus*. *C. apiatus* is an example. *G. R. Gray*, 1840.

coryphæi, *n.* Plural of *coryphæus*.

Coryphæna (kor-i-fē'nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κορύφαινα*, a certain fish, assumed to be < *κόρυς*, a helmet, + *φαίνειν*, give light, shine; but prob. < *κορυφή*, the head, + *-αινα*, a fem. suffix: see *Corypha*.] **1.** A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, including the dolphins, and representing the family *Coryphænidæ*. — **2.** A genus of cetaceans.



Coryphæna equisetis.

coryphænid (kor-i-fē'nid), *n.* A fish of the family *Coryphænidæ*.

Coryphænidæ (kor-i-fē'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coryphæna* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Coryphæna*, of varying limits in different classifications. (*a*) It was originally detached from the *Scombroides* of Cuvier to receive the species with a very long entire dorsal fin. (*b*) In Günther's final system it embraced *Acanthopterygii cotto-scombriformes*, with unarmed cheeks, dorsal fin without a distinct spinous portion, head and body compressed, vertebræ in increased number, and no esophageal teeth. It thus included the typical *Coryphænidæ* as well as the *Bramidæ*, *Lamprididæ*, *Luvaridæ*, and *Menidæ* of other authors. (*c*) In the latest systems it is restricted to the genus *Coryphæna*. The species are large fishes inhabiting the high seas of the warmer regions, swift and active in their movements, and celebrated for their varying hues when taken out of water and dying.

Coryphænina (kor"i-fē-nī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coryphæna* + *-ina*[2].] In Günther's early system, the fifth group of *Scombridæ*, having one long dorsal fin without distinct spinous division and no teeth in the esophagus. Subsequently it was raised by him to the rank of a family.

Coryphæninæ (kor"i-fē-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coryphæna* + *-inæ*.] The coryphænids as a subfamily of *Scombridæ*. See *Coryphænidæ*.

coryphænine (kor-i-fē'nin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Coryphæninæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Coryphæninæ*.

coryphænoid (kor-i-fē'noid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Coryphænidæ*.

II. *n.* A coryphænid.

coryphæus, corypheus (kor-i-fē'us), *n.*; pl. *coryphæi, coryphei* (-ī). [< L. *coryphæus*, < Gr. *κορυφαῖος*, the leader of the chorus in the Attic drama, < *κορυφή*, the head, top.] **1.** The leader of the chorus in the ancient Greek drama; hence, in modern use, the leader of an operatic chorus, or of any band of singers. — **2.** An officer in the University of Oxford, originally intended to assist the choragus. The office is now merely nominal. — **3.** A leader, in general.

That noted *corypheus* [Dr. John Owen] of the Independent faction. *South*, Sermons, v. 49.

coryphée (ko-rē-fā'), *n.* [F., < L. *coryphæus*: see *coryphæus*.] **1.** A ballet-dancer who takes a leading part.

Six tall candles in silver candlesticks, each ornamented by a little petticoat of scarlet silk, which gave them the appearance of diminutive *coryphées* pirouetting on one slender wax leg. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 193.

2. In *ornith.*, an African bush-creeper, a species of *Thamnobia*, *T. coryphæa*.

coryphene (kor'i-fēn), *n.* A book-name of the fish of the genus *Coryphæna*.

corypheus, *n.* See *coryphæus*.

Coryphodon (ko-rif'ō-don), *n.* [< Gr. *κορυφή*, top, point, summit, + *ὀδών*, Ionic for *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), = E. *tooth*.] A genus of fossil Eocene quadrupeds, of the subungulate series, by some referred to the *Amblypoda* (which see). It was originally based by Owen in 1846 upon a jaw found in the London clay, but subsequently represented by many specimens from the Eocene of Europe and the United States, indicating quadrupeds ranging in size from that of the tapir to that of the rhinoceros. The feet were all 5-toed, the teeth 44 in number, the canines large and sharp in both jaws, and the molars obliquely ridged. The genus is typical of a family *Coryphodontidæ*.

coryphodont (ko-rif'ō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< *Coryphodon*(*t-*).] **I.** *a.* Having the cusps of the teeth developed into points, as in the genus *Coryphodon*.

II. *n.* A species or an individual of the genus *Coryphodon*.

Coryphodontidæ (kor"i-fō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coryphodon*(*t-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil mammals, represented by the genus *Coryphodon*: synonymous with *Lophiodontidæ*.

corysteria, *n.* Plural of *corysterium*.

corysterial (kor-is-tē'ri-al), *a.* [< *corysterium* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the corysterium: as, a *corysterial* secretion.

corysterium (kor-is-tē'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *corysteria* (-ä). [NL., appar. < Gr. *κορυστής*, one having a helmet: see *Corystes*.] In *entom.*, an organ analogous to the colleterium, found in the abdomens of certain female insects. It secretes a kind of jelly which serves as a covering and protection for the eggs.

Corystes (ko-ris'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κορυστής*, a helmed man, warrior, < *κόρυς*, helm, helmet.] **1.** A genus of crabs, giving name to the family *Corystidæ*. In the male the chelæ are about twice as long as the body. *Latreille*, 1802. See cut under *Corystidæ*. — **2.** In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of ladybirds, of the family *Coccinellidæ*, containing one species, from Cayenne in French Guiana. *Mulsant*, 1851. (*b*) A genus of the hymenopterous family *Braconidæ*. *Reinhard*, 1865.

Corystes cassivelanus.

Corystidæ (kō-ris'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corystes* + *-idæ.*] A family of brachyurous decapodous crustaceans, typified by the genus *Corystes*, containing the long-armed crabs.

Corystoidea (kor-is-toi'dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corystes* + *-oidea.*] A superfamily group or series of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, resembling the *Maioidea*, but having longer antennæ and a very short epistome.

Corythaix (ko-rith'ạ-iks), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < Gr. *κορυθάϊξ*, helmet-shaking, i. e., with waving plumes, < *κόρυς* (*κορυθ-*), helmet, + *ἀίσσειν*, shake.] A generic name of the touracous, picarian birds of the family *Musophagidæ:* a synonym of *Turacus*, which antedates it in use.

Corythucha (kor-i-thū'kạ), *n.* [NL. (Stål, 1873), also *Corythuca;* < Gr. *κόρυς* (*κορυθ-*), helmet, + *ἔχειν*, have.] A genus of heteropterous insects, of the family *Tingitidæ*, containing small weak bugs which gather in great numbers upon the leaves of plants, as *C. arcuata* on the oak, the white *C. ciliata* on the sycamore, *C. juglandis* on the butternut, and *C. gossypii* on the cotton-plant.

coryza (kō-rī'zạ), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *κόρυζα*, a catarrh, perhaps < *κόρυς*, the head.] In *pathol.*, an acute inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nostrils, eyes, etc.; a cold in the head. See *ozæna.*

cost†, *n.* See *coss*[2].

cos. An abbreviation of *cosine.*

cosa†, *n.* [It.: see *coss*[2].] Same as *coss*[2].

cosalite (kō'sạ-līt), *n.* [< *Cosala* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A native sulphid of bismuth and lead, occurring massive, of a metallic luster and lead-gray color, first found in a silver-mine at Cosala in Mexico. Bjelkite is a variety from Sweden.

Coscinodiscus (kos″i-nō-dis'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόσκινον*, a sieve, + *δίσκος*, a round plate, a disk: see *disk.*] A genus of minute diatomaceous algæ, with simple disk-shaped frustules, remarkable for the extreme beauty of the markings on their surface. About 50 species have been described, chiefly inhabitants of the sea, but some are found in the fossil deposits in Virginia, the Bermudas, and other localities.

coscinomancy (kos'i-nō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *κόσκινον*, a sieve, + *μαντεία*, divination; cf. *κοσκινόμαντις*, a diviner by a sieve.] An old mode of divination, consisting in suspending a sieve, or fixing it to the point of a pair of shears, then repeating a formula of words and the names of persons suspected of some crime or other act. If the sieve moved when a name was repeated, the person named was deemed guilty.

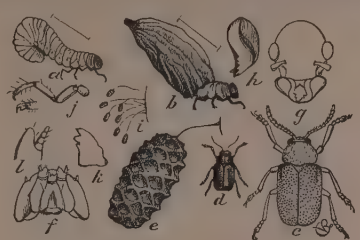
The so-called *coscinomancy*, or, as it is described in Hudibras, "th' oracle of sieve and shears, that turns as certain as the spheres." *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 116.

Coscinopora (kos-i-nop'ō-rạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόσκινον*, a sieve, + *πόρος*, a pore.] The typical genus of the family *Coscinoporidæ. Goldfuss.*

coscinoporid (kos-i-nop'ō-rid), *n.* A sponge of the family *Coscinoporidæ.*

Coscinoporidæ (kos″i-nō-por'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coscinopora* + *-idæ.*] A family of dictyonine hexactinellid silicious sponges, of calyculate or expansive form, whose walls are traversed by straight infundibuliform canals opening alternately on either surface, and covered only by the perforated limiting membrane. It includes the genera *Coscinopora*, *Guettardia*, *Leptophragma*, and *Chonelasma.* The last is a recent form; the others are fossil.

Coscinoptera (kos-i-nop'tẹ-rạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόσκινον*, a sieve, + *πτερόν*, wing.] A genus of *Chrysomelidæ* or leaf-beetles, of the group *Clythrini*, characterized by separate front coxæ, oval and not emarginate eyes, and elytra with punctures not arranged in rows. The species are not numerous, and inhabit the new world. The egg is enveloped in an excrementitious covering, and is fastened to leaves of various plants by means of a short silken thread. The larva is always found in ants' nests, where it feeds upon vegetable debris. The commonest species in the United States, *C. dominicana*, the Dominican case-bearer, is about 5 millimeters long, oblong, black without metallic luster, and sparsely clothed above with whitish



Dominican Case-bearer (*Coscinoptera dominicana*).

a, larva, extracted from case; *b*, larva, with case; *c*, beetle, enlarged, showing punctures; *d*, same, natural size; *e*, egg, enlarged; *f*, head of larva, enlarged, seen from beneath; *g*, head of male beetle, enlarged; *h*, mandible of same, on still larger scale; *i*, eggs, natural size; *j*, leg of larva with the claw-joint, on larger scale; *k*, mandible of larva, enlarged; *l*, maxilla of larva, enlarged. (Lines show natural sizes.)

hair, the pubescence on the under side being much denser and very conspicuous.

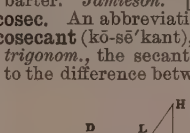
coscorob (kos'kō-rob), *n.* [Trinidad.] A fish of the genus *Cichlasoma* (family *Cichlidæ*): so called in the island of Trinidad. Two species are there known, *C. tæniа* and *C. pulchra.* They somewhat resemble the sunfishes of the United States, and have similar habits.

cose[1], *n.* and *v.* See *coze.*

cose[2] (kōz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cosed*, ppr. *cosing.* [Var. of *corse*[4], q. v.] To exchange or barter. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

cosec. An abbreviation of *cosecant.*

cosecant (kō-sē'kant), *n.* [< *co-*[2] + *secant.*] In *trigonom.*, the secant of an angle or arc equal to the difference between a given angle or arc (whose cosecant it is) and 90°; the secant of the complement of the given angle or arc. See *complement.* It is the ratio to the radius of the distance from the center to the intersection of one side of the angle with the tangent to the circle parallel with the other side; or, if the radius of the circle be taken as unity, it is this distance itself. Like all other trigonometrical functions, the cosecant is generally expressed numerically, in terms of the radius as unity. See *trigonometrical functions*, under *trigonometrical.* Abbreviated *cosec.*



Cosecant.

ACB being the angle, the ratio of LC to DC or AC is the cosecant; or, DC being equal to unity, it is the line LC.

cosectional (kō-sek'shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *sectional.*] In *bot.*, belonging to the same natural section or group.

coseismal (kō-sīs'mạl), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + Gr. *σεισμός*, an earthquake, + *-al:* see *seismic.*] The term used by Mallet to designate the curve or line along which a wave of earthquake-shock "simultaneously [synchronously] reaches the earth's surface"; the crest of a wave of shock. See *homoseismal, isochrone, isoseismal.*

The *coseismal* zone of maximum disturbance. *R. Mallet.*

coseismic (kō-sīs'mik), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *seismic.*] Same as *coseismal.*

Circles called "isoseismic" or "*coseismic*" circles. *J. Milne*, Earthquakes, p. 10.

cosen[1]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *cousin*[1].

cosen[2], *v.* See *cozen*[2].

cosenage, *n.* See *cosinage.*

cosentient (kō-sen'shient), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *sentient.*] Perceiving together.

cosey, *a.* and *n.* See *cozy.*

cosh[1] (kosh), *n.* [E. dial., < ME. *cosh, cosche, cosshe;* origin obscure. Hardly related to *cosh*[2].] A cottage; a hovel. [Prov. Eng.]

Coote, lytylle howse [var. *cosh, cosche, cosshe*]. *Prompt. Parv.*

Cosshe, a sorie house, [F.] cauerne. *Palsgrave.*

cosh[2] (kosh), *a.* [See *cozy.*] Neat; snug; quiet; comfortable. [Scotch.]

cosh[3] (kosh), *n.* The husk of corn. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

co-sheath (kō-shēᵺth'), *v. t.* [< *co-*[1] + *sheath.*] To sheath two or more things together. [Rare.]

cosher[1] (kosh'ėr), *v. t.* [Appar. a freq. form, < *cosh*, comfortable: see *cosh*[2] and *cozy.*] To feed with dainties or delicacies; coddle; hence, to treat kindly and fondly; fondle; pet. [Colloq.]

Thus she *cosheredup* Eleanor with cold fowl and port wine. *Trollope*, Barchester Towers, xxiii.

cosher[2] (kosh'ėr), *v. t.* [< Ir. *cosair*, a feast, a banquet.] To levy exactions upon; extort entertainment from. See *coshering.*

A very fit and proper house, Sir,
For such an idle guest to *cosher.*
The Irish Hudibras (1689).

cosher[3], *a.* See *kosher.*

cosherer (kosh'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who practised coshering. [Irish.]

Commissioners were scattered profusely among idle *cosherers*, who claimed to be descended from good Irish families. *Macaulay.*

coshering (kosh'ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cosher*[2], *v.*] In Ireland, an old feudal custom whereby the lord of the soil was entitled to lodge and feast himself and his followers at a tenant's house. It was the petty abuse of a right of all feudal lords everywhere to be entertained by their vassals when traveling near the vassals' territories. This tribute or exaction was afterward commuted for *quit-rent.*

Cosherings were visitations and progresses made by the lord and his followers among his tenants; wherein he did eat them out of house and home.
Sir J. Davies, State of Ireland.

Sometimes he contrived, in defiance of the law, to live by *coshering*, that is to say, by quartering himself on the old tenants of his family. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

coshery (kosh'ėr-i), *n.* [< *cosher*[2] + *-y*[1].] Same as *coshering.*

cosie†, *a.* See *cozy.*

cosier† (kō'zhėr), *n.* [Also written *cozier;* prob. ult. < ML. *cusire, cosere* (> OF. *cousdre*, F. *coudre* = Pr. *coser, cuzir* = Sp. *coser, cusir* = Pg. *coser* = It. *cucire*), contr. of L. *consuere*, sew together: see *consute.*] A cobbler.

Do you make an alehouse of my lady's house, that ye squeak out your *coziers'* catches without any mitigation or remorse of voice? *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 3.

cosignatary (kō-sig'nạ-tā-ri), *n.* Same as *consignatary.*

cosignatory (kō-sig'nạ-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *signatory.*] **I.** *a.* Uniting with another or others in signing, as a treaty or agreement: as, *cosignatory* powers.

II. *n.*; pl. *cosignatories* (-riz). One who unites with another or others in signing a treaty or agreement.

It was clear to the *cosignatories* of the treaty of 1856 that the only hope of tranquillity for Turkey was non-interference in its internal affairs. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 394.

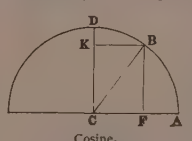
cosignificative (kō-sig-nif'i-kā-tiv), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *significative.*] Having the same signification.

cosily, *adv.* See *cozily.*

cosin†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *cousin*[1].

cosinage, cosenage (kuz'n-āj), *n.* [< ME. *cosinage, cousinage,* < OF. *cosinage, cousinage,* < *cosin, cousin,* cousin, kinsman: see *cousin*[1].] In *law:* (*a*) Collateral relationship or kinship by blood; consanguinity. (*b*†) A writ to recover possession of an estate in lands when a stranger had entered and abated, after the death of the tresail (the grandfather's grandfather) or other collateral relation.

cosine (kō'sīn), *n.* [< *co-*[2] + *sine*[2]. A word invented by the English mathematician Edmund Gunter about 1620.] In *trigonom.*, the sine of the complement of a given angle (whose cosine it is). If from the vertex of the angle as a center a circle is described with any radius, the cosine is the ratio of the distance from the center to the foot of a perpendicular let fall from the point of intersection of one side with the circle upon the other to the radius; or, if the radius is taken as unity, the cosine is that distance itself. The cosine of the arc or angle is the sine of its complement, and vice versa. See *complement.* Abbreviated *cos.*— **Cosine integral,** the integral



Cosine.

ACB being the angle, the ratio of FC to BC, or that of BK to CD, is the cosine; or, CD being equal to unity, it is the line BK.

$$\int_{\infty}^{u} \frac{\cos u}{u}\, du.$$

Hyperbolic cosine. See *hyperbolic.*

cosmete (kos'mēt), *n.* [< Gr. *κοσμήτης*, an arranger, an adorner, < *κοσμεῖν*, order, adorn: see *cosmetic.*] In *Gr. antiq.*, a high officer of state who had supreme direction of the college of ephebes.

cosmetic (koz-met'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *cosmétique* = Sp. *cosmético* = Pg. It. *cosmetico,* < Gr. *κοσμητικός*, skilled in decorating, < *κοσμητός*, verbal adj. of *κοσμεῖν*, adorn, decorate, < *κόσμος*, order, ornament: see *cosmos*[1].] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to beauty; beautifying; improving beauty, particularly the beauty of the complexion. Also *cosmetical.*

And now, unveil'd, the toilet stands display'd,
Each silver vase in mystic order laid.
First, robed in white, the nymph intent adores,
With head uncover'd, the *cosmetic* powers.
Pope, R. of the L., i. 124.

II. *n.* **1.** Any preparation that renders the skin soft, pure, and white, or helps or professes to be able to help to beautify or improve the complexion.

Barber no more — a gay perfumer comes,
On whose soft cheek his own *cosmetic* blooms.
Crabbe.

2†. The art of anointing or decorating the human body, as with toilet preparations, etc.

For *Cosmetic*, it hath parts civil, and parts effeminate; for cleanness of body was ever esteemed to proceed from a due reverence to God, to society, and to ourselves.
Bacon, Works (London, 1857), III. 377.

cosmetical (koz-met′i-kal), *a.* Same as *cosmetic*.

Cosmetidæ (kos-met′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cosmetus* + *-idæ*.] A family of opilionine arachnidans, of the order *Phalangidea*, represented by the genus *Cosmetus*.

cosmetology (koz-mē-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [⟨ Gr. κοσμητός, well-ordered (see *cosmetic*), + *-λογία*, ⟨ λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] A treatise on the dress and cleanliness of the body. *Dunglison.*

Cosmetornis (kos-mē-tôr′nis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. κοσμητός, well-ordered, trim, adorned (see *cosmetic*), + ὄρνις, a bird.] A genus of beautiful caprimulgine birds, the African standard-bearers, having a pair of the inner flight-feathers enormously extended and expanded, as in *C. vexillarius* and *C. burtoni*. *G. R. Gray*, 1840. *Semiophorus* is a synonym.

Cosmetus (kos-mē′tus), *n.* [NL. (Perty, 1830), ⟨ Gr. κοσμητός, well-ordered, trim: see *cosmetic*.] The typical genus of the family *Cosmetidæ*. *C. ornatus* is an example.

Cosmia (kos′mi-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Ochsenheimer, 1816), ⟨ Gr. κόσμιος, well-ordered, regular, ⟨ κόσμος, order, ornament: see *cosmos*[1].] A genus

Cosmia trapezina. (Line shows natural size.)

of noctuid moths, sometimes made the type of a family *Cosmiidæ*. *C. trapezina* is an example. Species are found in all quarters of the globe. The larvæ are naked, with small raised warts, and feed on the leaves of trees.

cosmic, cosmical (koz′mik, -mi-kal), *a.* [= F. *cosmique* = Sp. Pg. It. *cosmico*, ⟨ L. **cosmicus*, *cosmicos*, ⟨ Gr. κοσμικός, ⟨ κόσμος, the universe, order, as of the universe: see *cosmos*[1].] **1.** Of or pertaining to the universe, especially to the universe regarded as subject to a harmonious system of laws. But in the older writers it marks rather an opposite conception of the universe, as governed wholly by mechanics, and not by teleological principles.

I can also understand that (as in Leibnitz's caricature of Newton's views) the Creator might have made the *cosmical* machine, and, after setting it going, have left it to itself till it needed repair.
Huxley, Nineteenth Century, XXI. 490.

By a *cosmic* emotion — the phrase is Mr. Henry Sidgwick's — I mean an emotion which is felt in regard to the universe or sum of things, viewed as a cosmos or order.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 253.

Hence — **2.** Pertaining to universal order; harmonious, as the universe; orderly: the opposite of *chaotic*.

How can Dryasdust interpret such things, the dark, chaotic dullard, who knows the meaning of nothing *cosmic* or noble, nor ever will know? *Carlyle.*

3. Forming a part of the material universe, especially of what lies outside of the solar system.

And if we ask whence came this rapid evolution of heat, we may now fairly surmise that it was due to some previous collision of *cosmical* bodies.
J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 396.

4. In *astron.*, visible for the first time before sunrise: only in the phrase *the cosmical setting of a star*. — **5.** Inconceivably prolonged or protracted, like the periods of time required for the development of great astronomical changes; immeasurably extended in space; universal in extent.

The human understanding, for example — that faculty which Mr. Spencer has turned so skilfully round upon its own antecedents — is itself a result of the play between organism and environment through *cosmic* ranges of time.
Tyndall.

6. Of or pertaining to cosmism: as, the *cosmic* philosophy. — **Cosmical bodies.** See *regular body*, under *body*. — **Cosmic dust,** matter in fine particles falling upon the earth from an extra-terrestrial source, like meteorites. The existence of such dust, in any sensible amount, is in great doubt; but particles of iron, etc., called by this name have been collected at various times, particularly from the snow in high latitudes. Much so-called cosmic dust is only volcanic dust, which has been ejected from a volcano during its eruption; such particles may remain suspended in the upper atmosphere for a long period of time. See *cryoconite*.

The microscopic examination of these Oceanic sediments reveals the presence of extremely minute particles, . . . which there is strong reason for regarding as *cosmic dust*.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 706.

cosmically (koz′mi-kal-i), *adv.* **1.** With reference to or throughout the cosmos or universe; universally.

The theory of Swedenborg, so *cosmically* applied by him, that the man makes his heaven and hell.
Emerson, Literature.

2. With the sun at rising or setting: as, a star is said to rise or set *cosmically* when it rises or sets with the sun.

cosmics (koz′miks), *n.* [Pl. of *cosmic*: see *-ics*.] Cosmology. [Rare.]

Cosmiidæ (kos-mī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cosmia* + *-idæ*.] A family of noctuid moths, typified by the genus *Cosmia*. They have the body moderately stout or rather slender; the proboscis elongate, rarely short; antennæ simple or nearly so; palpi ascending; hind tibiæ with long spurs; fore wings moderately broad, various in color, often acute at the tips, and with the exterior border slightly oblique or undulating. The larvæ have 16 legs; they are elongate, bright-colored, and live wrapped in leaves like tortricids. The pupæ are short, pyriform, acute at the anus, often covered with a bluish efflorescence, and are wrapped in leaves or moss on the ground. Usually written *Cosmidæ*. *Guenée*, 1852. See cut under *Cosmia*.

cosmism (koz′mizm), *n.* [⟨ *cosmos*[1] + *-ism*.] A name applied to the system of philosophy based on the doctrine of evolution as enunciated by Herbert Spencer. See *philosophy of evolution*, under *evolution*.

cosmo-. [NL., etc., *cosmo-*, ⟨ Gr. κόσμο-ς, order, good order, ornament, hence (from the notion of order, arrangement) the world, the universe: see *cosmos*[1].] An element in some words of Greek origin, meaning 'the world' or 'the universe.'

Cosmocoma (kos-mok′ō-mạ), *n.* [NL. (Förster, 1856), ⟨ Gr. κόσμος, order, ornament, + κόμη, hair.] A genus of spiculiferous hymenopterous insects, of the family *Proctotrypidæ*. They have the tarsi 4-jointed; the antennal club not jointed; the abdomen petiolate; and the fore wings widening generally, with the marginal vein in the form of a dot. The species are very minute, and all are parasitic. Several are European, and one is North American.

cosmocrat (koz′mō-krat), *n.* [⟨ Gr. κόσμος, the world, + κρατεῖν, govern; with term. as in *aristocrat, autocrat, democrat*, etc.] Ruler of the world: in the extract applied to the devil. [Rare.]

You will not think, great *Cosmocrat!*
That I spend my time in fooling;
Many irons, my Sire, have we in the fire,
And I must leave none of them cooling.
Southey, The Devil's Walk.

cosmocratic (koz-mō-krat′ik), *a.* [As *cosmocrat* + *-ic*; with term. as in *aristocratic, democratic*, etc.] Of or pertaining to a universal monarch or monarchy: as, *cosmocratic* aspirations or aims.

cosmogonal (koz-mog′ō-nạl), *a.* [As *cosmogony* + *-al*.] Cosmogonic.

The stupendous and *cosmogonal* philosophy of the Bhagvat Geeta.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 318.

cosmogoner (koz-mog′ō-nėr), *n.* [As *cosmogony* + *-er*[1].] Same as *cosmogonist*.

cosmogonic, cosmogonical (koz-mō-gon′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= F. *cosmogonique* = Sp. *cosmogónico* = Pg. It. *cosmogonico*; as *cosmogony* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to cosmogony.

The remarkable *cosmogonical* speculation originally promulgated by Immanuel Kant.
Huxley, Nineteenth Century, XIX. 201.

cosmogonist (koz-mog′ō-nist), *n.* [⟨ *cosmogony* + *-ist*.] One who originates or expounds a cosmogony; one versed in cosmogony; specifically, one who holds that the universe had a beginning in time. Also *cosmogoner*.

Wherefore those Pagan *Cosmogonists* who were theists, being Polytheists and Theogonists also, and asserting, beside the one supreme unmade Deity, other inferior mundane gods, generated together with the world.
Cudworth, Intellectual System (ed. 1837), I. 344.

cosmogony (koz-mog′ō-ni), *n.* [= F. *cosmogonie* = Sp. *cosmogonía* = Pg. It. *cosmogonia*, ⟨ Gr. κοσμογονία, the creation or origin of the world, ⟨ κοσμογόνος, creating the world, ⟨ κόσμος, the world, + *-γονος*, ⟨ √ **γεν*, produce.] **1.** The theory or science of the origin of the universe, or of its present constitution and order; a doctrine or account of the creation; specifically, the doctrine that the universe had a beginning in time.

If we consider the Greek *cosmogony* in its entirety, as conceived and expounded by Hesiod, we shall see that it is diametrically opposed to the astronomy of the Babylonians.
Von Ranke, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 281.

2. The origination of the universe; creation. [Rare.]

The *cosmogony*, or creation of the world, has puzzled the philosophers of all ages.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xiv.

Every theory of *cosmogony* whatever is at bottom an outcome of nature expressing itself through human nature.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 231.

=**Syn.** See *cosmology*.

cosmographer (koz-mog′ra-fėr), *n.* [As F. *cosmographe* = Sp. *cosmógrafo* = Pg. *cosmographo* = It. *cosmografo*, ⟨ LL. *cosmographus*, a cosmographer, ⟨ Gr. κοσμογράφος, describing the world: see *cosmography* and *-er*.] One who investigates the problems of cosmography; one versed in cosmography.

The *cosmographers*, which first discovered and described the roundness of the earth.
Bacon, Filum Labyr., § 7.

cosmographic, cosmographical (koz-mō-graf′-ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= F. *cosmographique* = Sp. *cosmográfico* = Pg. *cosmographico* = It. *cosmografico*; as *cosmography* + *-ic*.] Relating to or dealing with cosmography; descriptive of or concerned with the world or the universe.

An old *cosmographical* poet.
Selden, On Drayton's Polyolbion, Pref.

cosmographically (koz-mō-graf′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a cosmographic manner; with regard to or in accordance with cosmography.

The terella, or spherical magnet, *cosmographically* set out with circles of the globe.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 2.

cosmographist (koz-mog′ra-fist), *n.* [⟨ *cosmography* + *-ist*.] Same as *cosmographer*.

cosmography (koz-mog′ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *cosmographie* = Sp. *cosmografía* = Pg. *cosmographia* = It. *cosmografia*, ⟨ LL. *cosmographia*, ⟨ Gr. κοσμογραφία, description of the world, ⟨ κοσμογράφος, describing the world (> LL. *cosmographus*, a cosmographer), ⟨ κόσμος, the world, + γράφειν, write, describe.] **1.** The science which describes and maps the main features of the heavens and the earth, embracing astronomy, geography, and sometimes geology.

He now is gone to prove *Cosmography*,
That measures coasts and kingdoms of the earth.
Marlowe, Doctor Faustus, iii. 1.

Cosmography
Thou art deeply read in; draw me a map from the Mermaid.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, ii. 4.

Nature contracted, a little *cosmography*, or map of the universe.
South.

2. The science of the general structure and relations of the universe. =**Syn.** See *cosmology*.

cosmolabe (koz′mō-lāb), *n.* [= F. *cosmolabe* = Pg. *cosmolabio*, ⟨ Gr. κόσμος, the world, + *-λαβον*, ⟨ λαμβάνειν, λαβεῖν, take: see *astrolabe*.] An early instrument, essentially the same as the astrolabe, used for measuring the angles between heavenly bodies. Also called *pantacosm*.

cosmolatry (koz-mol′a-tri), *n.* [⟨ Gr. κόσμος, the world, + λατρεία, divine worship.] Worship paid to the world or its parts.

cosmoline (koz′mō-lin), *n.* [⟨ *cosm(etic)* + *-ol* + *-ine*[2].] The trade-name of a residuum obtained after distilling off the lighter portions of petroleum. It is a mixture of hydrocarbons, melts at from 104° to 125° F., and is a smooth unctuous substance, used in ointments, etc.

cosmological (koz-mō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [As F. *cosmologique* = Sp. *cosmológico* = Pg. It. *cosmologico*, ⟨ Gr. κοσμολογικός, pertaining to physical philosophy, ⟨ **κοσμολογία*: see *cosmology* and *-ical*.] Pertaining or relating to cosmology.

A comparison between the probable meaning of the Proem to Genesis and the results of *cosmological* and geological science. *Gladstone*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 618.

cosmologically (koz-mō-loj′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a cosmological manner; from a cosmological point of view.

Not long since, *cosmologically* speaking, Jupiter was shining with cloudless self-luminosity.
Winchell, World-Life, p. 434.

cosmologist (koz-mol′ō-jist), *n.* [⟨ *cosmology* + *-ist*.] One who investigates the problems of cosmology; one versed in cosmology.

Cosmologists have built up their several theories, aqueous or igneous, of the early state of the earth.
Dawson, Origin of World, p. 110.

cosmology (koz-mol′ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *cosmologie* = Sp. *cosmología* = Pg. It. *cosmologia*, ⟨ Gr. as

if *κοσμολογία (cf. adj. κοσμολογικός, pertaining to physical philosophy: see *cosmological*), < κόσμος, the world, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] **1.** The general science or theory of the cosmos or material universe, of its parts, elements, and laws; the general discussion and coördination of the results of the special sciences.

The facts of the External Order, which yield a *cosmology*, are supplemented by the facts of the Internal Order, which yield a psychology, and the facts of the Social Order, which yield a sociology. *G. H. Lewes*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 414.

2. That branch of metaphysics which is concerned with the a priori discussion of the ultimate philosophical problems relating to the world as it exists in time and space, and to the order of nature.—**Rational cosmology**, a philosophy of the material universe founded largely or wholly on a priori or metaphysical principles, and not mainly on observation. = **Syn.** *Cosmogony*, *Cosmology*, *Cosmography*. *Cosmogony* treats of the way in which the world or the universe came to be; *cosmology*, of its general theory, or of its structure and parts, as it is found existing; *cosmography*, of its appearance, or the structure, figure, relations, etc., of its parts. Each of these words may stand for a treatise upon the corresponding subject. *Cosmology* and *cosmography* are not altogether distinct.

cosmometry (koz-mom′e-tri), *n.* [= F. *cosmométrie*, < Gr. κόσμος, the world, + -μετρία, < μέτρον, a measure.] The art of measuring the world, as by degrees and minutes of latitude or longitude.

cosmoplastic (koz-mō-plas′tik), *a.* [< Gr. κοσμοπλάστης, the framer of the world, < κοσμοπλάσσειν, frame the world, < κόσμος, the world, + πλάσσειν, form, frame: see *plastic*.] Pertaining to or concerned with the formation of the universe or world; cosmogonic.

The opinion of Seneca signifies little in this case, he being no better than a *cosmoplastick* atheist; i. e., he made a certain plastick or spermatick nature, devoid of all animality or conscious intellectuality, to be the highest principle in the universe.
Hallywell, Melampronœa (1681), p. 84.

cosmopolicy (koz-mō-pol′i-si), *n.* [< *cosmopolite*, after *policy*[1].] Cosmopolitan or universal character; universal polity; freedom from prejudice. [Rare.]

I have finished the rough sketch of my poem. As I have not abated an iota of the infidelity or *cosmopolicy* of it, sufficient will remain, exclusively of innumerable faults, invisible to partial eyes, to make it very unpopular.
Shelley, in Dowden, I. 341.

cosmopolitan (koz-mō-pol′i-tạn), *a.* and *n.* [As *cosmopolite* + *-an*, after *metropolitan*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Belonging to all parts of the world; limited or restricted to no one part of the social, political, commercial, or intellectual world; limited to no place, country, or group of individuals, but common to all.

Capital is becoming more and more *cosmopolitan*.
J. S. Mill.

We revere in Dante that compressed force of life-long passion which could make a private experience *cosmopolitan* in its reach and everlasting in its significance.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 171.

Hence—**2.** Free from local, provincial, or national ideas, prejudices, or attachments; at home all over the world.—**3.** Characteristic of a cosmopolite: as, *cosmopolitan* manners.—**4.** Widely distributed over the globe: said of plants and animals.

II. *n.* One who has no fixed residence; one who is free from provincial or national prejudices; one who is at home in every place; a citizen of the world; a cosmopolite.

cosmopolitanism (koz-mō-pol′i-tạn-izm), *n.* [< *cosmopolitan* + *-ism*.] The state of being cosmopolitan; universality of extent, distribution, feeling, etc.; especially, the character of a cosmopolite, or citizen of the world. Also called *cosmopolitism*.

He [Comte] preached *cosmopolitanism*, but remained the quintessence of a Frenchman. *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 246.

After the overthrow of the great Napoleonic Empire, a reaction against *cosmopolitanism* and a romantic enthusiasm for nationality spread over Europe like an epidemic.
D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 413.

cosmopolite (koz-mop′ō-līt), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *cosmopolite* = Sp. Pg. It. *cosmopolita*, < Gr. κοσμοπολίτης, a citizen of the world, < κόσμος, the world, + πολίτης, citizen: see *politic*, *polity*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A citizen of the world; one who is cosmopolitan in his ideas or life.

I came tumbling into the world a pure cadet, a true *cosmopolite*; not born to land, lease, house, or office.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 60.

His air was that of a *cosmopolite*
In the wide universe from sphere to sphere.
Lowell, Oriental Apologue.

2. An animal or a plant existing in many or most parts of the world, or having a wide range of existence or migration.

The wild-goose is more of a *cosmopolite* than we; he breaks his fast in Canada, takes a luncheon in the Ohio, and plumes himself for the night in a southern bayou.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 342.

II. *a.* Universal; world-wide; cosmopolitan.

English is emphatically the language of commerce, of civilization, of social and religious freedom, of progressive intelligence, . . . and, therefore, beyond any tongue ever used by man, it is of right the *cosmopolite* speech.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., i.

cosmopolitical (koz″mō-pō-lit′i-kạl), *a.* [< *cosmopolite*, after *political*.] Universal; cosmopolitan.

To finde himselfe Cosmopolites, a citizen and member of the whole and onely one mysticall citie vniuersall, and so consequently to meditate of the *Cosmopoliticall* gouernment thereof. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 6.

Kant says somewhere that, as the records of human transactions accumulate, the memory of man will have room only for those of supreme *cosmopolitical* importance.
Lowell, Harvard Oration, Nov. 8, 1886.

cosmopolitism (koz-mop′ō-lī-tizm), *n.* [< *cosmopolite* + *-ism*.] Same as *cosmopolitanism*.

The *cosmopolitism* of Germany, the contemptuous nationality of the Englishman, and the ostentatious and boastful nationality of the Frenchman. *Coleridge*.

cosmorama (koz-mō-rä′mạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κόσμος, the world, + ὅραμα, a view, < ὁρᾶν, see.] A view or series of views of the world; specifically, an exhibition of a number of drawings, paintings, or photographs of cities, buildings, landscapes, and the like, in different parts of the world, so arranged that they are reflected from mirrors, the reflections being seen through a lens.

The temples, and saloons, and *cosmoramas*, and fountains glittered and sparkled before our eyes.
Dickens, Sketches by Boz, xiv.

cosmoramic (koz-mō-ram′ik), *a.* [< *cosmorama* + *-ic*.] Relating to or like a cosmorama.

cosmos[1] (koz′mos), *n.* [Also *kosmos*; < NL. *cosmos*, *cosmus*, ML. *cosmus*, < Gr. κόσμος, order, good order, form, ornament, and esp. the world or the universe as an orderly system.] **1.** Order; harmony.

Hail, brave Henry: across the Nine dim Centuries, we salute thee, still visible as a valiant Son of *Cosmos* and Son of Heaven, beneficently sent us!
Carlyle, Frederick the Great, ii. 1.

Hence—**2.** The universe as an embodiment of order and harmony; the system of order and law exhibited in the universe.

If we take the highest product of evolution, civilized human society, and ask to what agency all its marvels must be credited, the inevitable answer is—To that Unknown Cause of which the entire *Cosmos* is a manifestation.
H. Spencer, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 471.

3. Any system or circle of facts or things considered as complete in itself.

Each of us is constantly having sensations which do not amount to perceptions [and] make no lodgment in the *cosmos* of our experience.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 145.

4. [*cap.*] [NL.] A small genus of *Compositæ*, related to the dahlia, ranging from Bolivia to Arizona. *C. caudatus* is widely naturalized through the tropics. *C. bipinnatus* and *C. diversifolius* are frequently cultivated.

cosmos[2]†, *n.* [A corrupted form (appar. for **comos*) of Tatar *kumiz*: see *kumiss*.] Fermented mare's milk: same as *kumiss*.

Their drinke called *Cosmos*, which is mares milke, is prepared after this maner. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 97.

They [the Tatars] then cast on the ground new *Cosmos*, and make a great feast. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 414.

cosmoscope (koz′mō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. κόσμος, the universe, + σκοπεῖν, view.] An instrument designed to show the positions, relations, and movements of the sun, earth, and moon; an orrery.

cosmosphere (koz′mō-sfēr), *n.* [< Gr. κόσμος, the world, + σφαῖρα, a sphere.] An apparatus for showing the position of the earth at any given time with respect to the fixed stars. It consists of a hollow glass globe, on which are depicted the stars forming the constellations, and within which is a terrestrial globe.

cosmotheism (koz′mō-thē-izm), *n.* [< Gr. κόσμος, the world, + θεός, God, + *-ism*: see *theism*.] Deification of the cosmos; the system which identifies God with the cosmos; pantheism.

cosmothetic (koz-mō-thet′ik), *a.* [< Gr. κόσμος, the world, + θετικός, < θετός, verbal adj. of τιθέναι, put, assume, = E. *do*: see *thesis*.] Supposing the existence of an external world; affirming the real existence of the external world.

To the class of *cosmothetic* idealists the great majority of modern philosophers are to be referred.
Sir W. Hamilton.

Cosmothetic idealism, idealist. See the nouns.

Cosne (kōn), *n.* A red wine grown in the department of Nièvre in France, similar in flavor to Bordeaux, and improving with age.

cosovereign (kō-sov′ē-rān), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *sovereign*.] A joint sovereign.

Peter being then only a boy, Sophia, Ivan's sister of the whole blood, was joined with them as regent, under the title of *co-sovereign*. *Brougham*.

cospecific (kō-spē-sif′ik), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *specific*.] Of the same species; conspecific.

coss[1]†, *n.* [ME., < AS. *coss*, a kiss: see *kiss*, *n.* and *v.*] A kiss.

The queen thus acorded with the Cros,
Agens hym spak nomore speche;
The lady ȝaf the cros a *cosse*,
The lady of love longe loue gan seche.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 207.

coss[2]† (kos), *n.* [In phrase *rule of coss*, an early name for algebra, a half-translation of It. *regola di cosa*, lit. the rule of the thing: *regola*, < L. *regula*, rule; *di*, < L. *de*, of; *cosa*, a thing (< L. *causa*, a cause, LL. a thing), being the unknown quantity, *x*: see *rule*, *chose*[2], and *x* as an algebraic symbol.] The unknown quantity in an algebraic problem. Also *cos*, *cosa*.—**Rule of coss**, an elementary algebraic method of solving problems; algebra.

coss[3] (kos), *n.* [Also written *kos*, repr. Hind. *kos* = Beng. *kros*, a coss, < Skt. *kroça*, a call, calling-distance (e. g., Hind. *gau-kos*, the distance at which one can hear the lowing of a cow), < √ *kruç*, call, cry out.] In India, a road-measure of variable extent, ranging from 1 to 2 miles (rarely more), being usually about 1¼ miles, especially in Bengal.

I determined to keep to the road and ride round to the next bungalow at Narkunda, . . . which is ten *coss*, or about fifteen miles away.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 164.

Cossack (kos′ak), *n.* [Russ. *Kozakŭ*, *Kazakŭ*, a Cossack; cf. Turk. *kazāk*, a robber; said to be of Tatar origin.] One of a military people inhabiting the steppes of Russia along the lower Don and about the Dnieper, and in lesser numbers in eastern Russia, Caucasia, Siberia, and elsewhere. Their origin is uncertain, but their nucleus is supposed to have consisted of refugees from the ancient limits of Russia forced by hostile invasion to the adoption of a military organization or order, which grew into a more or less free tribal existence. Their independent spirit has led to numerous unsuccessful revolts, ending in their subjection, although they retain various privileges. As light cavalry they form an element in the Russian army very valuable in skirmishing operations and in the protection of the frontiers of the empire.

cossas (kos′az), *n. pl.* [E. Ind.] Plain East Indian muslins, of various qualities and widths.

cossee (kos′ē), *n.* [Of E. Ind. origin.] A bracelet.

cosset (kos′et), *n.* [Cf. Walloon *cosset*, a sucking pig.] **1.** A lamb brought up by hand, or without the aid of the dam; a pet lamb.

Much greater gyfts for guerdon thou shalt gayne
Then Kidde or *Cosset*. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., November.

2. A pet of any kind.

Quar. Well, this dry nurse, I say still, is a delicate man.
Mrs. Lit. And I am for the *cosset* his charge: did you ever see a fellow's face more accuse him for an ass?
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

cosset (kos′et), *v. t.* [< *cosset*, *n.*] To fondle; make a pet of; nurse fondly.

I have been *cosseting* this little beast up, in the hopes you'd accept it as a present.
H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn, xxvi.

Every section of political importance, every interest in the electorate, has to be *cosseted* and propitiated by the humouring of whims, fads, and even more substantial demands. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 145.

cossic†, **cossical**† (kos′ik, -i-kạl), *a.* [= It. *cossico*; as *coss*[2] + *-ic*, *-ical*. The true derivation having been forgotten, it was, later, ignorantly connected with L. *cos*, a whetstone.] Relating to algebra; algebraic.

There were sometimes added to these numbers certain signs or algebraic figures, called *cossical* signings.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 414.

Cossic algorism, an algebraical process of determining the value of an unknown quantity.—**Cossic numbers**, powers and roots.

Cossidæ (kos′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cossus* + *-idæ*.] A family of nocturnal *Lepidoptera* or moths, taking name from the genus *Cossus*: synonymous with *Epialidæ* (which see).

cossist† (kos′ist), *n.* [< *coss*[2] + *-ist*.] An algebraist.

cossoletist, *n.* Same as *cassolette*.

cossum (kos′um), *n.* A malignant ulcer of the nose, often syphilitic. *Dunglison*.

Cossus (kos′us), *n.* [NL., < L. *cossus*, a kind of larva found under the bark of trees.] 1. A genus of moths, of the family *Epialidæ* (or *Cossidæ*); the ghost-moths. *Cossus ligniperda*, one

Goat-moth (*Cossus ligniperda*), reduced about one third.

of the largest of the British moths, is called the *goat-moth*, from the disagreeable hircine odor of the larvæ; it expands 3 to 3½ inches, and is of variegated coloration.

2. [*l. c.*] Same as *acne*.

cossyphene (kos'i-fēn), *n.* [< F. *cossyphène* (Latreille).] A beetle of the genus *Cossyphus*, or of some allied genus.

cossyphore (kos'i-fōr), *n.* Same as *cossyphene*.

Cossyphus (kos'i-fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κόσσυφος, a singing bird, perhaps the black ouzel; also a sea-fish.] **1.** In *entom.*, a genus of atracheliate heteromerous insects, of the family *Tenebrionidæ*. *Fabricius*, 1792.—**2**†. In *ornith.*, a genus of sturnoid passerine birds: same as *Acridotheres*. *Duméril*.—**3.** In *ichth.*, a genus of percoid fishes. *Valenciennes*.

cossyrite (kos'i-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. Κόσσυρος, also Κόσσουρα, an island between Sicily and Africa, now called Pantellaria, + *-ite*2.] A mineral related to amphibole in form and composition, occurring in triclinic crystals in the liparite of the island of Pantellaria.

cost1 (kôst), *n.* [< ME. *cost*, < ONorth. *cost*, < Icel. *kostr*, m., choice, chance, opportunity, condition, state, quality, = AS. *cyst*, f., choice, election, a thing chosen, excellence, virtue, = OS. *kust* = OFries. *kest*, choice, estimation, virtue, = MD. D. *kust* = OHG. *chust*, *cust*, MHG. *kust*, G. *kurst*, f., choice, = Goth. *kustus*, m., *gakusts*, f., test, proof; with formative *-t*, < Goth. *kiusan* = AS. *ceósan* (pp. *coren*), etc., choose: see *choose*.] **1**†. Manner; way and means.

Bi-knowe alle the *costes* of care that he hade.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2495.

2†. Quality; condition; property; value; worth.

Who-so knew the *costes* that knit ar therinne [in the girdle]
He wolde hit prayse at more prys, parauenture.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1849.

Chief men of worth, of mekle *cost*,
To be lamentit sair for ay.
Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII. 188).

At all costs, by all means; at all events. [This phrase was formerly in dative singular, without the preposition:

We ne magen *alre coste* halden Crist bibode.
Old Eng. Homilies, p. 21.

It is now usually associated with *cost*2.]—**Needes cost**†, by all means; necessarily.

The night was schort, and faste by the daye
That *needes cost* he moste himselven hyde.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale (ed. Morris), l. 619.

cost2 (kôst), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cost*, ppr. *costing*. [< ME. *costen*, < OF. *coster*, *couster*, F. *coûter*, cost, = Pr. Sp. *costar* = Pg. *custar* = It. *costare* (= D. *kosten* = OHG. **chostōn*, MHG. *kosten*, G. *kosten* = Dan. *koste* = Sw. Icel. *kosta*, after Rom.), < ML. *costare*, contr. of L. *constare*, stand together, stand at, cost, < *com-*, together, + *stare*, stand: see *constant*.] **1.** To require the expenditure of (something valuable) in exchange, purchase, or payment; be of the price of; be acquired in return for: as, it *cost* five dollars.

Though it had *coste* me catel [wealth].
Piers Plowman (B), Prol., l. 204.

There, there! a diamond gone, *cost* me two thousand ducats in Frankfort! *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 1.

To have made a league of road among such rocks and precipices would have *cost* the state a year's revenue.
Froude, Sketches, p. 78.

2. In general, to require (as a thing or result to be desired) an expenditure of any specified thing, as time or labor; be done or acquired at the expense of, as of pain or loss; occasion or bring on (especially something evil) as a result.

If it should *cost* my life this very night,
I'll gae to the Tolbooth door wi' thee.
Archie of Ca'field (Child's Ballads, VI. 91).

He enticed
Israel in Sittim, on their march from Nile,
To do him wanton rites, which *cost* them woe.
Milton, P. L., i. 414.

Difference in opinions has *cost* many millions of lives.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 5.

The President has paid dear for his White House. It has commonly *cost* him all his peace, and the best of his manly attributes. *Emerson*, Compensation.

To cost dear, to require a great outlay, or involve or entail much trouble, suffering, loss, etc.

Were it known that you mean as you say, surely those wordes might *cost* you *dear*.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref. to ii., note.

'T has often *cost* the boldest Cedar *dear*
To grapple with a storm.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 89.

cost2 (kôst), *n.* [< ME. *cost*, *coust*, F. *coût*, cost, = Pr. *cost*, *costa* = Sp. *costo*, *costa* = Pg. *custa* = It. *costo* = D. *kost* = OHG. *chosta*, MHG. *koste*, G. *kost* = Dan. Sw. *kost* (ML. *costa*), cost, expense; from the verb.] **1.** The equivalent or price given for a thing or service exchanged, purchased, or paid for; the amount paid, or engaged to be paid, for some thing or some service: as, the *cost* of a suit of clothes; the *cost* of building a house. Nothing has any *cost* until it is actually attained or obtained; while *price* is the amount which is asked for a service or thing.

By Flames a House I hir'd was lost
Last Year: and I must pay the *Cost*.
Prior, A Dutch Proverb.

Value is the life-giving power of anything; *cost*, the quantity of labour required to produce it; price, the quantity of labour which its possessor will take in exchange for it. *Ruskin*, Munera Pulveris, § 12.

2. That which is expended; outlay of any kind, as of money, labor, time, or trouble; expense or expenditure in general; specifically, great expense: as, the work was done at public *cost*.

Have we eaten at all of the king's *cost*? 2 Sam. xix. 42.

Let foreign princes vainly boast
The rude effects of pride and *cost*.
Waller, Her Majesty's New Building.

Passing to birds, we find preservation of the race secured at a greatly diminished *cost* to both parents and offspring. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 275.

3. *pl.* In *law*: (*a*) The sums fixed by law or allowed by the court for charges in a suit, awarded usually against the party losing, and in favor of the party prevailing or his attorney.

Nobody but you can rescue her, . . . and you can only do that by paying the *costs* of the suit—both of plaintiff and defendant. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xlvii.

(*b*) The sum which the law allows to the attorney, to be paid by his client.—**At all costs.** See *cost*1.—**Costs of the cause** or **of the action**, in *law*, the aggregate of costs to which the prevailing party is entitled against his adversary on reaching final judgment in the cause.—**Costs of the day**, in *Eng. law*, interlocutory costs imposed on a party in respect to an incidental proceeding at the time it is taken or determined, as, for instance, an adjournment, in contradistinction to *general costs of the cause*.—**Dives costs**, in *Eng. legal parlance*, costs which one allowed to sue without liability to costs voluntarily pays to his attorney, and is therefore, if successful, allowed to tax against his adversary.—**To count the cost.** See *count*1.—**To one's cost**, with inconvenience, suffering, or loss; to one's detriment or sorrow: as, that some one had blundered, he found *to his cost*.

What they had fondly wished, proved afterwards, *to their costs*, over true. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

Oh frail estate of human beings,
And slippery hopes below!
Now *to our cost* your emptiness we know.
Dryden, Threnodia Augustalis, l. 401.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Expense*, *Worth*, etc. See *price*.

cost3 (kost), *n.* [< L. *costa*, a rib, side: see *coast*.] **1**†. A rib or side.

Made like an auger, with which tail she wriggles
Betwixt the *costs* of a ship, and sinks it straight.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, iii. 1.

2. In *her.*, same as *cottise*.

cost4† (kost), *n.* [ME. *cooste*, *costmary*; = Pr. *cost* = Sp. Pg. It. *costo*, < L. *costos*, *costum*, < Gr. κόστος, an aromatic plant, < Ar. *kost*, *kust*, Hind. *kushth*: see *costmary*.] Costmary.

costa (kos'tä), *n.*; pl. *costæ* (-tē). [NL., < L. *costa*, a rib, a side: see *cost*3 and *coast*, *n.*] **1.** In *anat.*: (*a*) [L.] A rib. (*b*) A border or side of something: specifically applied to the three borders or costæ of the human scapula or shoulder-blade—the superior or coracoid, the posterior or vertebral, and the anterior or axillary. (*c*) A ridge on something, giving it a ribbed appearance.—**2.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) In *entom.*: (1) A broad, elevated longitudinal line or ridge on a surface. (2) The anterior border of an insect's wing, extending from the base to the apex or outer angle. Hence—(3) The space on the wing bordering the anterior margin. (4) The costal or anterior vein. (*b*) In *conch.*, the ridge or one of the ridges of a shell. (*c*) In *Actinozoa*, an external vertical ridge marking the site of a septum within. (*d*) In *Crinoidea*, a row of plates succeeding the inferior or basal portion of the cup.—**3.** In *bot.*, a rib or primary vein; a midrib or midnerve of a leaf or frond.

costaget, *n.* [ME., also *coustage*; < OF. *costage*, *coustage* (= Pr. *costatge*; ML. *costagium*), < *coster*, cost: see *cost*2 + *-age*.] Cost; expense.

Thare fore I telle yow schorttely, how a man may goon with lytel *costage* and schortte tyme.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 125.

For more solempne in euery mannes syght
This feste was, and gretter of *costage*,
Than was the reuel of hir mariage.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale (ed. Skeat), l. 1126.

costal (kos'tal), *a.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *costal* = It. *costale*, < NL. *costalis* (ML. **costalis*, in neut. *costale*, the side of a hill), < *costa*, a rib, the side, etc.: see *costa*, *coast*, *n.*] **1.** In *anat.*: (*a*) Pertaining to the ribs or the side of the body: as, *costal* nerves. (*b*) Bearing ribs; costiferous: applied to those vertebræ which bear ribs, and to that part of the sternum to which ribs are attached.—**2.** In *entom.*, pertaining to the costa or anterior edge of an insect's wing; situated on or near the costa.—**3.** In *bot.*, pertaining to the costa or midrib of a leaf or frond.

Veins . . . forming a single *costal* row of long areolæ.
Syn. Fil., p. 523.

Costal angle, in *entom.*, the tip of the wing.—**Costal area**, in *entom.*, a part of the wing or tegminum bordering the anterior margin, and extending to the subcostal vein. In many of the *Orthoptera* it has a different texture and appearance from the rest of the wing.—**Costal cartilage.** See *cartilage*.—**Costal cells**, in *entom.*, the cells nearest the costa, generally numbered from the base of the wing outward. One of them is frequently opaque, and is then called the *pterostigma*. But many authors include in the term *costal* only one or more cells between the pterostigma and the base of the wing.—**Costal margin**, in *entom.*, the costa or anterior margin of the wing.—**Costal plate**, in *Chelonia*, one of a series of expanded dermal plates of bone, ankylosed with a rib, forming a part of the carapace. See cut under *Chelonia*.—**Costal processes**, in *ornith.*: (*a*) The unciform processes given off by many ribs, overlapping succeeding ribs. (*b*) Certain parts of the sternum with which the ribs articulate. They are very prominent in passerine birds. See cut under *carinate*.—**Costal vein**, in *entom.*, a large longitudinal vein or rib nearly parallel to, and frequently touching, the anterior margin, but in the *Odonata* separated from it by the marginal vein.

Wing of Bee, showing costa, or costal vein, *a*, and subcostal vein, *b*. The space inclosed by *a* and *b* is the costal cell.

costally (kos'tal-i), *adv.* In *entom.*: (*a*) Toward the costa or front margin of the wing: as, a band produced *costally*. (*b*) Over the costal vein: as, a line *costally* angulated.

costal-nerved (kos'tal-nėrvd), *a.* In *bot.*, having the secondary nerves of the leaf springing from the costa or midrib. Also *costatovenose*.

costard† (kos'tärd), *n.* [< ME. *costard*, an apple, orig. a 'ribbed' apple, a var. (accom. to *-ard*) of **costate* (first found in later use), < ML. *costatus*, ribbed, < L. *costa*, a rib: see *cost*3, and cf. *costate*. Cf. also *custard*, ult. a var. of *crustate*. See *-ard*. Hence *costard-* or *costermonger* and *coster*.] **1.** An apple.

The wilding, *costard*, then the well-known pom-water.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xviii.

2. The head. [Humorous.]

Take him on the *costard* with the hilts of thy sword, and then throw him into the malmsey-butt, in the next room.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4.

Also *costerd*.

costardmonger† (kos'tärd-mung″gėr), *n.* Same as *costermonger*.

Edg. Have you prepared the *costardmonger*?
Night. Yes, and agreed for his basket of pears.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 1.

costate, costated (kos'tāt, -tā-ted), *a.* [< L. *costatus*, ribbed, < *costa*, rib: see *costa*, *cost*3. Cf. *costard*.] **1.** Having a rib or ribs; ribbed.—**2.** Having a ridge or ridges; ridged, as if ribbed. Specifically—(*a*) In *entom.*, having several broad elevated lines or ridges extending in a longitudinal direction. (*b*) In *bot.*, having one or more primary longitudinal veins or ribs, as a leaf. (*c*) In *conch.*, having ridges crossing the whorls and parallel with the mouth of the shell, as in univalves, for example *Harpidæ*, or radiating, as in bivalves, for example most *Cardiidæ*.—**Costate eggs**, in *entom.*, those eggs which have raised ribs running from end to end.

costatovenose (kos-tā-tō-vē'nōs), *a.* [< L. *costatus*, ribbed (see *costate*), + *venosus*, having veins: see *venous*.] Same as *costal-nerved*.

costay†, *v.* A Middle English form of *coast*.

Dounward ay in my pleiyng,
The ryver syde *costeiyng*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 134.

cost-book (kôst'bůk), *n.* [< *cost* for *costean* + *book*.] In *Cornish mining*, a book containing the names of all the joint adventurers in a mine, with the number of shares each holds. A shareholder who wishes to leave the company can do so by getting his name removed from the cost-book.—**Cost-book system**, in *Cornish mining*, a method of keeping mining accounts and managing a joint-stock company, by which any one of the adventurers can withdraw on due notice, the accounts being kept in such a man-

ner that the exact financial condition of the mine may be at any time easily made out.

costean (kos-tēn′), *v. i.* [< Corn. *cothas*, dropped, + *stean* (LL. *stannum*), tin.] In *mining*, to endeavor to ascertain the position of a lode by sinking pits through the soil to the bed-rock. The general direction of the lode having been, as supposed, approximately ascertained by means of work already done, the object of costeaning is to trace the lode still further through ground where its outcrop is not visible on the surface.

costeaning (kos-tē′ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *costean*, *v.*] In *mining*, the process of sinking pits to discover a lode. [Cornwall.]

costean-pit (kos-tēn′pit), *n.* In *Cornish mining*, a pit sunk to the bed-rock in costeaning. [Cornwall.]

costeiet, *v.* See *costay*, *coast*.

costella, *n.* Plural of *costellum*.

costellate (kos-tel′āt), *a.* [< NL. *costellatus*, < *costellum*, a little rib: see *costellum*.] 1. In *bot.*, finely ribbed or costate.—2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, finely ridged, as if ribbed with costella.

costellum (kos-tel′um), *n.*; pl. *costella* (-ă). [NL., neut. dim. of L. *costa*, a rib: see *costa*, *coast*.] In *anat.*, a small or rudimentary rib.

coster[1] (kos′tėr), *n.* [Abbr. of *costermonger*.] Same as *costermonger*.

"Feyther" had been "a *coster*," and, in Lizbeth's phrase, had "got a breast trouble," which, with other troubles, had sent the poor soul to the church-yard.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 140.

coster[2] (kos′tėr), *n.* [< ME. *coster*, also (with excrescent *-d*) *costerd*, < OF. *costiere* (> ML. *costerium*), a side hanging, prop. adj., < ML. **costarius*, of or at the side, < L. *costa*, side: see *costa*, *coast*.] 1. *Eccles.*, the side hangings of an altar. (*a*) That part of the altar-cloth which hangs down at either end. (*b*) One of the side curtains which serve to inclose the altar and to protect it from drafts.

2†. A piece of tapestry or carpeting used as a small hanging, as the valance of a bed, the hanging border of a tablecloth, and the like.

Also called *costering*.

coster-boy (kos′tėr-boi), *n.* A boy who sells costards, fruit, vegetables, etc., in the streets. *Davies.* [Eng.]

Laying down the law to a group of *coster-boys*, for want of better audience. *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, xxiv.

costerd[1]†, *n.* Same as *costard*.

costerd[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *coster*[2].

costerile†, *n.* Same as *costrel*.

costering (kos′tėr-ing), *n.* [< *coster*[2] + *-ing*.] Same as *coster*[2].

costermonger (kos′tėr-mung″gėr), *n.* and *a.* [For *costerdmonger*, for *costardmonger*, < *costard* + *monger*. Sometimes shortened to *coster*.] I. *n.* A hawker of fruits and vegetables. Also *coster*, and formerly *costardmonger*.

Virtue is of so little regard in these *costermonger's* times, that true valour is turned bearherd.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

And then he'll rail, like a rude *costermonger*,
That school-boys had conzened of his apples.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, iv. 1.

II. *a.* Mercenary; sordid. *Nares.*

costevoust, *a.* Same as *costious*.

cost-free (kôst′frē), *adv.* Free of charge; without expense.

Her duties being to talk French, . . . and her privileges to live *cost-free* and . . . to gather scraps of knowledge.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, ii.

costfult, *a.* [ME. *costeful*; < *cost*[2] + *-ful*.] Costly.

A *costefulle* clothe is tokyn of poverte.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 31.

costicartilage (kos-ti-kär′ti-lāj), *n.* [< L. *costa*, rib, + *cartilage*.] A costal cartilage; a sternal rib, when not ossified. *B. G. Wilder.*

costicartilaginous (kos-ti-kär-ti-laj′i-nus), *a.* [< *costicartilage* (*-gin-*) + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to a costicartilage.

costicervical (kos-ti-sėr′vi-kal), *a.* [< L. *costa*, rib, + *cervix* (*cervic-*), neck, + *-al*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the ribs and neck: as, a *costicervical* muscle: specifically said of the costicervicalis.

costiferous (kos-tif′ė-rus), *a.* [= F. *costifère*; < L. *costa*, rib, + *ferre*, = E. *bear*[1] + *-ous*.] In *anat.*, rib-bearing: applied to those vertebræ, as the dorsal vertebræ of man, which bear free articulated ribs, and to those parts or processes of the sternum of some animals, as birds, to which ribs are jointed.

The sternum has no *costiferous* median backward prolongation, all the ribs being attached to its sides.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 168.

costiform (kos′ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *costa*, rib, + *forma*, shape.] 1. In *anat.*, formed or shaped like a rib.—2. In *entom.*, having the form of a costa or ridge: as, a *costiform* interspace between striæ.

costifoust, *a.* Same as *costious*.

costilet, *n.* [ME., < OF. *coustille*, a short sword, a sort of dagger or poniard: see *coistril*.] A dagger; a poniard.

Gaffray hym smote vppon the hanche so
Wyth a *costile* which in hys sleffe gan hold that his Iesseron failed and breke to.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4334.

costile-iront, *n.* [ME. *costile-yre*: see *costile*.] Same as *costile*.

Thorewly passyng the *costile-yre* cold;
Hastily the blode lepte out and ran tho.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4336.

costioust, *a.* [ME. *costifous*, *costevous*, *costious*, *costyous*, *costuous*, *coustous*, < OF. *costeous*, *cousteus*, F. *coûteux*, costly, < *coste*, cost: see *cost*[2], *n.*, and *-ous*.] Costly.

He that makethe there a Feste, be it nevere so *costifous*, and he have no Neddres, he hathe no thanke for his travylle.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 208.

costispinal (kos-ti-spī′nal), *a.* [< NL. *costispinalis*.] In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the ribs and spinal column; costovertebral. *Coues.*

costive (kos′tiv), *a.* [Early mod. E. *costyfe*; < OF. *costeve*, i. e., *costevé* (mod. F. restored *constipé*), < L. *constipatus*, crammed, stuffed, pp. of *constipare*, press together, > *costever*, *costiver*, *costuver*, cram, constipate: see *constipate*.] 1. Suffering from a morbid retention of fecal matter in the bowels, in a hard and dry state; having the excrements retained, or the motion of the bowels sluggish or suppressed; constipated.—2. Figuratively, slow in action; especially, slow in giving forth ideas or opinions, etc.; uncommunicative; close; unproductive. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Who is,
Indeed, sir, somewhat *costive* of belief
Toward your stone; would not be gulled.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

While faster than his *costive* Brain indites,
Philo's quick Hand in flowing Letters writes.
Prior, On a Person who wrote Ill against Me.

You must be frank, but without indiscretion; and close, without being *costive*. *Lord Chesterfield.*

3†. Hard and dry; caked.

Clay in dry seasons is *costive*. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

4. Producing costiveness. [Rare.]

Blood-boyling Yew, and *costiue* Misseltoe:
With yce-cold Mandrake, and a many mo
Such fatall plants.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

costively (kos′tiv-li), *adv.* With costiveness.

costiveness (kos′tiv-nes), *n.* 1. A morbid retention of fecal matter in the bowels. See *constipation*.

Costiveness has ill effects, and is hard to be dealt with by physick. *Locke*, Education.

2. Figuratively, slowness in action; especially, slowness or difficulty in giving forth or uttering, in a general sense; closeness; reticence. [Obsolete or archaic.]

In the literary and philosophical society at Manchester was once a reverend disputant of the same *costiveness* in publick elocution with myself. *Wakefield*, Memoirs, p. 216.

costless (kôst′les), *a.* [= D. *kosteloos*; < *cost*[2], *n.*, + *-less*.] Costing nothing; not involving expense.

costlewt, *a.* [ME., < *cost*[2] + *-lew*, an adj. term., also in *drunkelew*, q. v.] Costly; sumptuous. *Chaucer.*

And at the west dore of Powles was made a *costlew* pagent, renning wyn, red claret and whit, all the day of the marriage. *Arnold's Chronicle* (1502), p. xli.

costliness (kôst′li-nes), *n.* The character or fact of being costly; expensiveness; richness; great cost or expense; sumptuousness.

Alas, alas that great city, wherein were made rich all that had ships in the sea by reason of her *costliness*!
Rev. xviii. 19.

Though not with curious *costliness*, yet with cleanly sufficiency, it entertained me. *Sir P. Sidney.*

costly (kôst′li), *a.* [< ME. *costily*, for *costely* (= D. *kostelijk* = MHG. *kostelich*, G. *köstlich* = Dan. *kostelig* = Sw. *kostlig* = Norw. *kosteleg* = Icel. *kostligr*, *kostuligr*); < *cost*[2] + *-ly*[1].] 1. Of great price; acquired, done, or practised at much cost, as of money, time, trouble, etc.; expensive; rich; occasioning great expense or expenditure: as, a *costly* habit; *costly* furniture; *costly* vices.

Then took Mary a pound of ointment of spikenard, very *costly*. John xii. 3.

In itself the distinction between the affirmative and the negative is a step perhaps the most *costly* in effort of any that the human mind is summoned to take.
De Quincey, Herodotus.

It is only by the rich that the *costly* plainness which at once satisfies the taste and the imagination is attainable.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 322.

2. Lavish; extravagant. [Rare.]

A dagger, in rich sheath with jewels on it, . . .
At once the *costly* Sahib yielded to her.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

=Syn. 1. *Precious*, etc. See *valuable*.

costly (kôst′li), *adv.* In a costly manner; expensively; richly; gorgeously.

Why dost thou pine within and suffer dearth,
Painting thy outward walls so *costly* gay?
Shak., Sonnets, cxlvi.

costmary (kost′mā-ri), *n.* [In Palsgrave (1530), *cost mary*, translated by F. *coste marine*. Cf. *rosemary*, where *-mary* = *marine*. The second element, however, is usually understood as referring to the Virgin Mary (as if ML. **costus Mariæ*); the orig. form said to be ML. **costus amarus*: L. *costus*, a plant (see *cost*[4]); *amarus*, bitter.] A perennial plant, *Tanacetum Balsamita*, of the natural order *Compositæ*, a native of the south of Europe, long cultivated in gardens for the agreeable fragrance of its leaves.

The purple Hyacinthe, and fresh *Costmarie*.
Spenser, tr. of Virgil's Gnat.

Costmarie is put into ale to steep. *Gerarde.*

costo-. Combining form, in some recent scientific compounds, of Latin (New Latin) *costa*, a rib.

costo-apical (kos-tō-ap′i-kal), *a.* [< NL. *costa*, a rib, + L. *apex* (*apic-*), apex, + *-al*.] In *entom.*, near the outer or apical end of the costal margin of the wing: as, a *costo-apical* spot.

costocentral (kos-tō-sen′tral), *a.* [< L. *costa*, a rib, + *centrum*, center, + *-al*.] Same as *costovertebral*.

costoclavicular (kos″tō-kla-vik′ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *costa*, a rib, + NL. *clavicula*, clavicle.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the first rib and to the clavicle: applied to the rhomboid (costoclavicular) ligament which connects these parts.

costocolic (kos-tō-kol′ik), *a.* [< L. *costa*, a rib, + *colon*, colon: see *colon*[2], *colic*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to ribs and to the colon.—**Costocolic ligament**, a fold of peritoneum forming a kind of mesentery for the spleen, and passing from the left colic flexure to the under surface of the diaphragm, opposite the tenth and eleventh ribs.

costocoracoid (kos-tō-kor′a-koid), *a.* [< L. *costa*, a rib, + NL. *coracoides*, coracoid.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the ribs and to the coracoid process of the scapula: applied to a dense membrane or thick sheet of deep fascia, continuous with that of the arm and breast, attached to the clavicle and coracoid process of the scapula, inclosing the pectoralis minor and subclavius muscle, protecting the axillary vessels and nerves, and pierced by the cephalic vein and other vessels. Also *coracocostal*.

costom†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *custom*.

costomary†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *customary*.

costoret†, *n.* Same as *costrel*. *Solon*, Old Eng. Pottery, p. 16.

costoscapular (kos-tō-skap′ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *costa*, a rib, + *scapula*, scapula, + *-ar*[2].] In *anat.*, pertaining to ribs and to the scapula; connecting these parts, as a muscle: specifically said of the costoscapularis.

costoscapularis (kos-tō-skap-ū-lā′ris), *a.* used as *n.*; pl. *costoscapulares* (-rēz). [NL., < L. *costa*, a rib, + *scapula*, scapula.] A muscle of the thorax arising from many ribs, and inserted into the vertebral border of the scapula. Also called *serratus magnus*. See *serratus*.

costosternal (kos-tō-stėr′nal), *a.* [< L. *costa*, a rib, + NL. *sternum*, breast-bone, + *-al*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to a rib or costal cartilage and to the sternum: applied to ligaments connecting these parts, or to articulations between them.

costotome (kos′tō-tōm), *n.* [< L. *costa*, a rib, + Gr. τομός, cutting, verbal adj. of τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] A knife, chisel, or shears used in dissection for cutting through the costal cartilages and opening the thoracic cavity; a cartilage-knife.

costotransverse (kos″tō-trans-vers′), *a.* [< L. *costa*, a rib, + *transversus*, transverse.] In *anat.*, pertaining to a rib and to the transverse process of a vertebra: applied to the interosseous ligaments connecting these parts.

costovertebral (kos-tō-vėr′tė-bral), *a.* [NL., < L. *costa*, a rib, + *vertebra*, a joint, vertebra, + *-al*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to a rib and to the body of a vertebra: applied to the stellate ligaments connecting these parts. Also *costocentral*.

costoxiphoid (kos-tō-zif′oid), *a.* [< L. *costa*, a rib, + Gr. ξιφοειδής, ensiform: see *xiphoid*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to costal cartilage and to the xiphoid process of the sternum: as, a *costoxiphoid* articulation.

costred†, *n.* Same as *costrel*.

costrel (kos′trel), *n.* [Also *costril*, < ME. *costrel*, *costrelle*, *costril*, also *costret*, *costred*, a drinking-cup or flask (ML. *costrellus*, *costerellum*), < W. *costrel*, a cup, flagon.] A flask, flagon, or bottle; specifically, such a vessel of

Costrels.

1, old form, of leather; 2, old form, of earthenware; 3, modern form (West of England), of earthenware.

leather, wood, or earthenware, often of a flattened form, and generally with ears by which it may be suspended, used by British laborers in harvest-time. Sometimes called *pilgrim's bottle*.

Therwithal a *costrel* taketh he tho,
And seyde, "Hereof a draught or two
Gif hym to drynke."
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2666.

A youth, that, following with a *costrel*, bore
The means of goodly welcome, flesh and wine.
Tennyson, Geraint.

costrell†, **costrelet**, **costril**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *costrel*.

cost-sheet (kôst′shēt), *n.* A statement showing the expense of any undertaking.

costume[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *custom*.

costume[2] (kos-tūm′ or kos′tūm), *n.* [= D. *kostuum* = G. *costüm* = Dan. *kostume*, < F. *costume* (the orig. F. word being *coutume*) = Pr. *costum*, *costuma*, < It. *costuma* = OSp. *costume* = Cat. *costum* = Pg. *costume* (cf. Sp. *costumbre*), < ML. *costuma*, ult. < L. *consuetudo* (*-din-*), custom: see *custom*, which is a doublet of *costume*.] **1.** Custom or usage with respect to place and time, as represented in art or literature; distinctive character or habit in action, appearance, dress, etc.; hence, keeping or congruity in representation. [This is the sense in which the word was first used in English, in the latter part of the eighteenth century.]

Sergius Paulus wears a crown of laurel: this is hardly reconcileable to strict propriety, and to the *costume*, of which Raffaele was in general a good observer.
Sir J. Reynolds, Discourse 12.

The cruzado was not current, as it should seem, at Venice, though it certainly was in England at the time of Shakespeare, who has here indulged his usual practice of departing from national *costume*.
Dyce, Ill. of Shakespeare, II. 270.

2. Mode of dressing; external dress. Specifically —(*a*) An established mode or custom in dress; the style of dress peculiar to a people, tribe, or nation, to a particular period, or to a particular character, profession, or class of people. (*b*) A complete dress assumed for a special occasion, and differing from the dress of every-day life: as, a court *costume* (the dress required to be worn by a person who is presented at court). (*c*) A complete outer dress for a woman, especially one made of the same material throughout: as, a walking-*costume*.

All *costume* off a man is pitiful or grotesque. It is only the serious eye peering from and the sincere life passed within it, which restrain laughter and consecrate the *costume* of any people. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 29.

costume[2] (kos-tūm′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *costumed*, ppr. *costuming*. [< *costume*[2], *n.*; = F. *costumer*, etc.] **1.** To dress; furnish with a costume; provide appropriate dress for: as, to *costume* a play; "*costumed* in black," *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xvii.—**2.** Reflexively, to put an unusual dress on; dress for a special occasion.

Attic maidens in procession, or *costuming themselves* therefor. *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 96.

costumer (kos-tū′mėr), *n.* One who prepares or arranges costumes, as for theaters, fancy balls, etc.; one who deals in costumes.

costumic (kos-tū′mik), *a.* [< *costume*[2] + *-ic*.] Pertaining to costume or dress; in accordance with the prevailing mode of dress. [Rare.]

A noble painting of Charles II. on horseback, in *costumic* armour. Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., I. 457.

costus-root (kos′tus-röt), *n.* [< *Costus*, NL. specific name from native name, + *root*.] The root of *Saussurea Lappa* (*Aucklandia Costus*), a composite plant of Cashmere. It is collected in enormous quantities for the Chinese market, and is used largely as a medicine in India. It has a pungent aromatic taste, and an odor like that of orris-root.

cosubordinate (kō-sub-ôr′di-nāt), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *subordinate*.] Equally subordinate; equivalent as suborders: as, *cosubordinate* groups in zoölogy. *Mivart*.

cosupreme (kō-sū-prēm′), *a.* and *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *supreme*.] **I.** *a.* Equally supreme.

II. *n.* A partaker of supremacy.

The phœnix and the dove,
Co-supremes and stars of love.
Shak., The Phœnix and Turtle, l. 51.

cosurety (kō-shör′ti), *n.*; pl. *cosureties* (-tiz). [< *co-*[1] + *surety*.] One who is surety with an other or others.

cosy, *a.* and *n.* See *cozy*.

cosyn†, *n.* and *a.* Middle English for *cosin*, now *cousin*[1].

cot[1] (kot), *n.* [Intimately connected with *cote*[1], a different form, differently used, but closely related: (1) *Cot*[1], < ME. *cot*, *kot*, a cot, cottage, chamber, cell (*cott* for *cote* once in comp. *schepcott*, a sheep-cote), < AS. *cot*, neut., pl. *cotu*, a cot, cottage, a chamber (used in Mat. xxi. 13 to translate L. *spelunca*, a den, sc. of thieves), = ONorth. *cot*, *cott*, neut., a cot, a chamber, = MD. D. *kot* = MLG. LG. *kot* = MG. *kot* (> G. *kot*, *koth*) = Icel. OSw. ODan. *kot*, a cot, hut. (2) *Cote*[1], formerly sometimes also *coat*, < ME. *cote*, a cot, cottage, a chamber, often in comp., fold, coop, pen, sty (see *dove-cote*, *hen-cote*, *sheep-cote*, *swine-cote*), < AS. *cote*, fem., pl. *cotan*, a cot, cottage, more frequently with umlaut (*o* > *y*), *cyte*, a cot, cottage, chamber, cell, = MD. *kote* = MLG. *kote*, *kotte*, *kate*, LG. *kote*, *kate* = MG. *kote* (> G. *kote*) = Icel. *kyta*, *kytra*, a cot, hut. *Cot*[1] and *cote*[1] are thus respectively neut. and fem. forms of the same word. Hence (from E.) Gael. *cot* = W. *cwt*, a cot; and (from Teut.) ML. *cota*, a cot, *cotagium*, E. *cottage*: OBulg. *kotici*, a cell; also (with change of meaning like that in *cassock* and *chasuble*, both ult. < L. *casa*, a cottage), OF. *cote*, etc., a coat, > ME. *coute*, E. *coat*: see *cote*[2] and *coat*[2]. The sense of 'a small bed' is modern. Hence ult. *cottage*, *cotter*[1], etc.] **1.** A small house; a cottage; a hut; a mean habitation.

No trust in brass, no trust in marble walls;
Poor *cots* are e'en as safe as princes' halls.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 12.

Behold the *cot* where thrives the industrious swain,
Source of his pride, his pleasure, and his gain. *Crabbe*.

2. A small bed or crib for a child to sleep in; also, a portable bed formed of canvas, webbing, or other material fastened to a light frame, often made cross-legged to permit folding up. Also called *cot-bed*.

In the pleasant little trim new nursery . . . is the mother, glaring over the *cot* where the little, soft, round cheeks are pillowed. *Thackeray*, Philip, xxxvi.

3. *Naut.*, a swinging bed or hammock of canvas, stiffened by a wooden frame, and having upright sides of canvas to protect the sleeper. It is slung on lanyards called "clues," and secured to hooks in the carlines or deck-beams. It differs from the hammock in the frame and upright sides, and in not being capable of being rolled up and stowed in the nettings. It is now rarely used except in the sick-bay aboard a man-of-war, but was very common in crowded quarters for officers in the American navy up to 1865.

4. A leather cover for a finger, used to protect the finger when it is injured or sore, or to shield it from injury, as in dissecting; a finger-stall. —**5.** A sheath or sleeve, as the clothing for a drawing-roller in a spinning-frame.

cot[2] (kot), *n.* [E. dial., formerly also *cote*; cf. *cotton*[2]. Hence *cotgare*.] **1.** Refuse wool. *Knight*; *Halliwell*.—**2.** A fleece of wool matted together; a lock of wool or hair clung together. *Wedgwood*.

cot[3] (kot), *n.* [< Ir. *cot*, a small boat.] A little boat. [Irish.]

Cymochles of her questioned
Both what she was, and what that usage ment,
Which in her *cott* she daily practiced?
"Vaine man" (saide she), . . .
My little boat can safely passe this perilous bourne.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 9.

cot[4]† (kot), *n.* [Abbr. from *cotquean*.] An effeminate person.

Some may think it below our hero to stoop to such a mean employment, as the poet has here enjoined him, of holding the candle; and that it looks too much like a citizen, or a *cot*, as the women call it. *Hist. Tom Thumb*.

cot. An abbreviation of *cotangent*.

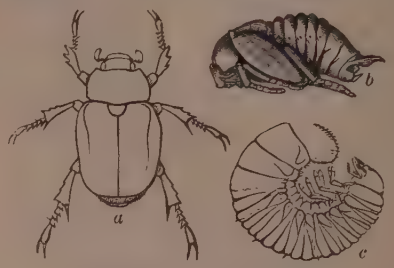
cota (kō′tä), *n.*; pl. *cotæ* (-tē). [ML.: see *cote*[2], *coat*[2].] **1.** A coat.—**2**†. The filibeg.

cotabulate† (kō-tab′ū-lāt), *v. t.* [< *co-*[1] + *tabulate*.] Same as *contabulate*.

cotæ, *n.* Plural of *cota*.

cotage†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cottage*.

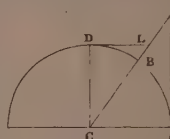
Cotalpa (kō-tal′pä), *n.* [NL.] A genus of lamellicorn beetles, of the family *Scarabæidæ*.



Goldsmith-beetle (*Cotalpa lanigera*).
a, imago; *b*, pupa; *c*, larva. (All natural size.)

Their technical characters are: 10-jointed antennæ; the clypeus sutured from the front; the thorax margined at the base; the elytra not margined; and the tarsal claws unequal. *C. lanigera*, the goldsmith-beetle of the eastern United States, is a light-yellow species nearly an inch long.

cotangent (kō-tan′jent), *n.* [< *co-*[2] + *tangent*. A word coined by the English mathematician Edmund Gunter about 1620.] In *trigonom.*, the tangent of the complement of a given arc or angle. Abbreviated *cot*. See the figure.—**Cotangent at a close-point** of an algebraical surface, the tangent of the simple branch of the curve of intersection of the surface with its tangent plane at the close-point.



Cotangent.

ACB being the angle, the ratio of DL to DC, or that of AC to AH, is the cotangent; or, DC being taken as unity, it is the line DL.

cotarnine (kō-tär′nin), *n.* [Transposed from *narcotine*.] An organic base ($C_{12}H_{13}NO_3 + H_2O$) formed from narcotine by the action of oxidizing agents, as manganese dioxid. It is nonvolatile, and has a bitter taste and faintly alkaline reaction.

cot-bed (kot′bed), *n.* Same as *cot*[1], 2.

cotbetty (kot′bet″i), *n.*; pl. *cotbetties* (-iz). [< *cot* (as in *cotquean*) + *betty*.] A man who meddles with the domestic affairs of women; a betty. [U. S.]

cote[1] (kōt), *n.* [< ME. *cote*, < AS. *cote*: see further under *cot*[1].] **1**†. A hut; a little house; a cottage: same as *cot*[1], 1.

Albeit a *cote* in our language is a little slight-built country habitation.
Verstegan, Rest. of Decayed Intelligence, viii.

2. A sheepfold.

Hezekiah had exceeding much riches and honour: and he made himself . . . stalls for all manner of beasts, and *cotes* for flocks. 2 Chron. xxxii. 28.

The folded flocks penn'd in their wattled *cotes*.
Milton, Comus, l. 344.

[In this sense now used chiefly in composition, as *dove-cote*, *hen-cote*, *sheep-cote*, *swine-cote*, etc.]

cote[2]†, *n.* A former spelling of *coat*[2].

cote[3]† (kōt), *v. t.* [< F. *côtoyer*, go by the side of, < OF. *costoier*, > also E. *coast*: see *coast*, *v.*] To pass on one side of; pass by; pass.

We *coted* them on the way; and hither are they coming.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2.

cote[3]†, *n.* [< *cote*[3], *v.*] The act of passing by; a going by. *Drayton*.

cote[4]† (kōt), *v. t.* [< F. *coter*, < OF. *quoter*, > E. *quote*, q. v.] To quote.

The text is throughout *coted* in the margin. *Udall*, Pref.

Thou art come . . . from *coting* of ye scriptures, to courting with Ladies.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 320.

cote[5]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cot*[2].

cote-a-pye†, *n.* See *courtepy*.

cote-armour†, **cote-armure**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *coat-armor*.

cote-hardie†, *n.* [OF.] A garment worn by both sexes throughout the fourteenth century. That of the men corresponded nearly to the cassock; that of the women was generally cut somewhat low in the neck, fitting the body closely above the waist, but very full and long in the skirt. The sleeves varied greatly in fashion; those worn by the women were at first close-fitting and buttoned; but toward 1380 the sleeves of the cote-hardie for either sex were loose and long.

They [streamers from the elbow] first appear as narrow elongations from the sleeve of the upper-tunic or *cote-hardie*.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 108, note.

côtelaine (kō′te-len), *n.* Same as *côteline.*

côtelé (kō′te-lā), *a.* [F., ribbed, ult. < L. **costellatus:* see *costellate.*] In *decorative art,* bounded by many sides, straight or curved, instead of a continuous curved outline: said of a dish, plaque, or the like.

côtelette (kō-te-let′), *n.* [F.] See *cutlet.*

côteline (kō-te-lēn′), *n.* A kind of white muslin, usually a corded muslin. Also written *côtelaine.*

cotemporan† (kō-tem′pō-ran), *n.* [Cf. *cotemporaneous.*] A contemporary. *North.* [Rare.]

cotemporaneous, cotemporary. Less usual forms of *contemporaneous, contemporary.*

cotenancy (kō-ten′an-si), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *tenancy.*] The state of being a cotenant or cotenants; joint tenancy.

The "Judgments of *Co-Tenancy*" is a Brehon law-tract, still unpublished at the time at which I write, and presenting, in its present state, considerable difficulties of interpretation. *Maine,* Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 112.

cotenant (kō-ten′ant), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *tenant.*] A tenant in common with another or others; a joint tenant.

coterie (kō′te-rē), *n.* [F., a set, circle, coterie, < OF. *coterie, cotterie,* company, society, association of people, cotter tenure, < ML. *coteria,* an association of cotters to hold any tenure, < *cota,* a cottage: see *cot*[1], *cote*[1], *cotter*[1].] A set or circle of persons who are in the habit of meeting for social, scientific, or literary intercourse, or other purposes; especially, a clique.

In the scientific *coteries* of Paris there is just now an American name well known — that of Benjamin Franklin. *D. G. Mitchell,* Bound Together, iv.

The danger, the bloodshed, the patriotism, had been blending *coteries* into communities. *Arch. Forbes,* Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 145.

The House developed a marked tendency to split up into a number of cliques and *coteries,* banded together for the propagation of some crotchet. *Fortnightly Rev.,* N. S., XL. 133.

coterminous (kō-tėr′mi-nus), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *terminous,* after *conterminous.*] Same as *conterminous.*

With the fall of these [Greek] communities, there came in the Stoic conception of the universal city, *coterminous* with mankind. *G. P. Fisher,* Begin. of Christianity, p. 173.

Côte-rôtie (kōt′rō-tē′), *n.* [F.] An excellent red wine produced in the vineyards of the same name on the Rhône near Lyons, France.

Cotesian (kō-tē′zhi-an), *a.* Pertaining to or discovered by the English mathematician Roger Cotes (1682–1716).—**Cotesian theorem.** Same as *Cotes's properties of the circle* (which see, under *circle*).

cotgare (kot′gār), *n.* [< *cot*[2] + **gare,* perhaps for *gear.*] Refuse wool, flax, etc.

coth[1]† (kōth), *n.* [< ME. *coth, cothe,* < AS. *cothu* (pl. *cotha*), *cothe* (pl. *cothan*), disease.] **1.** A disease.

Thise ar so hidus with many a cold *coth.* *Towneley Mysteries,* p. 31.

2. A fainting.

Cothe or swownynge, sincopa. *Prompt. Parv.,* p. 96.

coth[2]†. An obsolete form of *quoth.*

cothe (kōᴛʜ), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cothed,* ppr. *cothing.* [E. dial.; also written *coathe;* < *coth*[1], *n.*] To faint. [Prov. Eng.]

cothish† (kō′thish), *a.* [< *coth*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Sickly; faint. *Sir T. Browne.*

cothon (kō′thon), *n.* [Gr. κώθων, applied to the inner harbor at Carthage, otherwise to a drinking-vessel.] A quay or dock; a wharf. *Worcester.*

cothurn (kō-thėrn′), *n.* [= F. *cothurne* = Sp. It. *coturno* = Pg. *cothurno* = G. *cothurn* = Dan. *kothurne,* < L. *cothurnus,* < Gr. κόθορνος, a buskin.] Same as *cothurnus,* which is more commonly used.

The moment had arrived when it was thought that the mask and the *cothurn* might be assumed with effect. *Motley.*

cothurnal (kō-thėr′nal), *a.* [< *cothurn* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or characteristic of the cothurnus or buskin; hence, relating to the drama; tragic; cothurnate.

The scene wants actors; I'll fetch more, and clothe it
In rich *cothurnal* pomp. *Lust's Dominion,* v. 2.

cothurnate, cothurnated (kō-thėr′nāt, -nā-ted), *a.* [< L. *cothurnatus,* < *cothurnus:* see *cothurn* and *-ate*[1].] **1.** Buskined.—**2.** Tragical; solemn or stilted: applied to style.

Desist, O blest man, thy *cothurnate* style,
And from these forced iambics fail awhile.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 348.

cothurned (kō-thėrnd′), *a.* [< *cothurn* + *-ed*[2].] Buskined. [Rare.]

Peasants in blue, red, yellow, mantled and *cothurned.* *Harper's Mag.,* LXV. 563.

cothurni, *n.* Plural of *cothurnus.*

Cothurnia (kō-thėr′ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *cothurnus,* a buskin: see *cothurn.*] An extensive genus of peritrichous ciliate infusorians, of the family *Vorticellidæ* and subfamily *Vaginicolinæ,* founded by Ehrenberg. The species inhabit fresh and salt water, as *C. imberbis* and *C. maritima.*

cothurnus (kō-thėr′nus), *n.*; pl. *cothurni* (-nī). [L., < Gr. κόθορνος, a buskin: see *cothurn.*] The buskin of the Greeks and Romans. It was held by the Romans to be a characteristic part of the costume of tragic actors, whence *cothurnus* is sometimes figuratively used for *tragedy.* The Greeks, however, called the shoe of tragic actors ἐμβάς or ἐμβατή. It is shown by monuments to have been a closed shoe, like a usual form of the hunting-buskin, but differing from this in having a very thick sole; and, like the hunting-buskin, it was probably laced high on the leg, though this is not certain. Also *cothurn.*

Cothurnus.—Figure of Artemis, from Purification of Orestes on a Greek red-figured vase.

In their tragedies they [Shakspere's contemporaries] become heavy without grandeur, like Jonson, or mistake the stilts for the *cothurnus,* as Chapman and Webster too often do. *Lowell,* Study Windows, p. 317.

cothy (kō′thi), *a.* [< *coth*[1] + *-y*[1].] Sickly; faint. [Prov. Eng.]

coticet (kot′is), *n.* In *her.,* same as *cottise.*

coticé (kot-i-sā′), *a.* In *her.,* bendwise: said especially of small parts.

coticular (kō-tik′ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *coticula,* dim. of *cos* (*cot-*), a whetstone.] Pertaining to whetstones; like or suitable for whetstones.

cotidal (kō-tī′dal), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *tidal.*] Marking an equality of tides.—**Cotidal lines,** imaginary lines on the surface of the ocean, throughout which high water takes place at or about the same time.

cotidiant, cotidien†, *a.* and *n.* Obsolete forms of *quotidian.*

cotignac (ko-tē-nyak′), *n.* [See *codiniac.*] A conserve prepared from quinces not entirely ripe. It is stomachic and astringent. *Dunglison.*

Cotile (kō′ti-lē), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1822); often erroneously *Cotyle;* < Gr. κοτίλη, fem. of κοτίλος, chattering, prattling, babbling; of a swallow, twittering; cf. κοτίλλειν, chatter, prattle.] A genus of swallows, of the family *Hirundinidæ,* having a small tuft of feathers isolated at the bottom of the tarsus, a slightly forked tail, the edge of the outer primary not serrate, and plain mouse-gray and white plumage. The type is the well-known bank-swallow, *C. riparia,* widely distributed in the northern hemisphere. See cut under *bank-swallow.* The proper name of the genus is *Clivicola* (which see).

cotillion (kō-til′yon), *n.* [Also, as F., *cotillon* (E. *-lli-* repr. the (former) sound of F. *-ll-*), a sort of dance, lit. a petticoat, dim. of OF. *cote,* F. *cotte,* a coat: see *coat*[2].] **1.** A lively French dance, originated in the eighteenth century, for two, eight, or even more performers, and consisting of a variety of steps and figures; specifically, an elaborate series of figures, often known in the United States as the *german.* The term is now often used as a generic name for several different kinds of quadrille.—**2.** Music arranged or played for a dance.—**3.** A black-and-white woolen fabric used for women's skirts.

cotinga (kō-ting′gä), *n.* [NL., from S. Amer. native name.] **1.** The native name of several South American manakins: applied to sundry cotingine birds. (*a*) [*cap.*] Applied in 1760 by Brisson to the blue purple-breasted manakin of Edwards, thus becoming in ornithology a genus having this species, *Ampelis cotinga* (Linnæus), or *Cotinga cærulea,* as its type; since made the typical genus of the family *Cotingidæ.* (*b*) [*cap.*] Applied in 1786 by Merrem to a genus of related birds, the cocks-of-the-rock (*Rupicolinæ*), of the genus *Phœnicercus.*

Blue Cotinga (*Cotinga cærulea*).

2. Any bird of the family *Cotingidæ.*

Cotingidæ (kō-tin′ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cotinga* (*a*) + *-idæ.*] A family of South American passerine birds, proposed by Bonaparte in 1849, of uncertain definition and position, containing the cotingas, manakins, cocks-of-the-rock, bell-birds, fruit-crows, etc. The term is used in varying senses by different authors, and is inextricably confused with *Pipridæ, Ampelidæ, Bombycillidæ,* etc. By G. R. Gray (1869) it is made to cover 62 genera and 166 species, divided into 7 subfamilies: *Tityrinæ, Cotinginæ* (the cotingas proper), *Lipauginæ, Gymnoderinæ* (the fruit-crows, as the averanos, arapungas, bell-birds, umbrella-birds, etc.), *Piprinæ* (the manakins proper), *Rupicolinæ* (cocks-of-the-rock), and *Phytotominæ.* The group thus constituted is a highly diversified one, containing many beautiful and interesting forms, characteristic of the South American fauna. In a common usage, *Cotingidæ* are exclusive of the *Pipridæ* and *Phytotomidæ* as separate families.

Cotinginæ (kot-in-jī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cotinga* (*a*) + *-inæ.*] The typical subfamily of the family *Cotingidæ,* represented by such genera as *Cotinga, Phibalura,* and *Ampelion.*

cotingine (kō-tin′jin), *a.* [< *cotinga* + *-ine*[1].] Like or likened to a cotinga; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cotingidæ* or *Cotinginæ;* piprine; ampeline.

cotise, cotised. See *cottise, cottised.*

cotland (kot′land), *n.* [< *cot*[1] + *land.*] Land appendant to a cottage.

cotnar (kot′när), *n.* Same as *catnar.*

coto (kō′tō), *n.* [Sp., a cubit: see *cubit.*] A Spanish measure of length, the eighth part of a vara (which see).

Coto bark (kō′tō bärk). A bark of unknown botanical origin, obtained from Bolivia. It is used in medicine as a remedy in cases of diarrhea.

cotoin (kō′tō-in), *n.* [< *Coto* (*bark*) + *-in*[2].] A substance, crystallizing in yellowish-white prisms, derived from Coto bark.

cotonea (kō-tō-nē-ä), *n.* [NL. ML., var. of L. *cydonia,* quince-tree: see *codiniac, coin*[2], *quince.*] The quince-tree. *Bailey.*

Cotoneaster (kō-tō-nē-as′tėr), *n.* [NL., < NL. *cotonea,* quince (see *quince*), + L. term. *-aster.*] A genus of small trees or trailing shrubs, natural order *Rosaceæ,* resembling the medlar. *C. vulgaris* is a common European species, having rose-colored petals and the margins of the calyx downy. The other species are natives of the south of Europe and the mountains of India and Mexico. They are all adapted for shrubberies.

cotorra (kō-tor′ä), *n.* [Native name.] A name of the agouti.

cotoyé (kō-tō-yā′), *a.* In *her.,* same as *cottised.*

cotqueant (kot′kwēn), *n.* [A word of popular origin, < **cot,* of uncertain origin (conjectured by some to stand for *cock*[1], equiv. to 'male'), + *quean,* a woman. Cf. *cotbetty* and *cuckquean.*] **1.** A man who busies himself with the affairs which properly belong to women.

Cap. Look to the bak'd meats, good Angelica:
Spare not for cost.
Nurse. Go, you *cot-quean,* go,
Get you to bed. *Shak.,* R. and J., iv. 4.

I cannot abide these apron husbands; such *cotqueans.* *Middleton and Dekker,* Roaring Girl, iii. 2.

A stateswoman is as ridiculous a creature as a *cotquean;* each of the sexes should keep within its bounds. *Addison.*

2. A coarse, masculine woman; a bold hussy.

Scold like a *cotquean,* that's your profession. *Ford,* 'Tis Pity, i. 2.

cotqueanity† (kot′kwēn-i-ti), *n.* [< *cotquean* + *-ity.*] The character or conduct of a cotquean.

We tell thee thou angerest us, cotquean; and we will thunder thee in pieces for thy *cotqueanity.* *B. Jonson,* Poetaster, iv. 3.

cotriple (kō-trip′l), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *triple.*] In *math.,* connected with a triple branch of a curve.—**Cotriple tangent,** the tangent, at a close-point of a surface, of the triple branch of the curve of intersection of the surface and its tangent.

cotrustee (kō-trus-tē′), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *trustee.*] A joint trustee.

cotsett, *n.* [ML. *cotsetus, cothsetus,* Latinized forms of AS. **cotsæta* (Somner—not authenticated) (= MLG. *kotsete, kotse, koste* = G. *kothsasse, kossasse,* also *kossäte, kossat, kotse*); AS. also *cotsetla* (spelled *kotsetla, kotesetla*) (ML. *cotsetle*), with term. *-la* equiv. to *-ere,* E. *-er* (as MLG. *kotseter, kotzer, koster*), < *cot* or *cote,* a cottage, + *sæta* (= G. *sasse*), a settler, dweller

(< *sittan*, pret. pl. *sæton*, sit), or *setla*, a settler, dweller, < *setl*, a seat: see *cot*[1], *cote*[1], and *seta*, *settle*, *sit.*] See the extract, and that under *cot-setler*.

That record [Domesday Survey] attests the existence of more than 25,000 servi, who must be understood to be, at the highest estimate of their condition, landless labourers; over 82,000 bordarii; nearly 7,000 cotarii and *cotseti*, whose names seem to denote the possession of land or houses held by service of labour or rent paid in produce; and nearly 110,000 villani. Above these were the liberi homines and sokemanni, who seem to represent the mediæval and modern freeholder. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 132.

cotsetlert, *n.* [An accom. book-form of AS. *cotsetla*: see *cotset.*] Same as *cotset*.

The Kote-Setlan or *cotsetlers* mentioned in Domesday Book are generally described as poor freemen suffered to settle on the lord's estate, but they were more probably freemen who had settled on their share of the common land, of which the lord had legally the dominion, but under the feudal system in many cases claimed to have the fee. *W. K. Sullivan*, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. clvii.

Cotswold (kots'wōld), *n.* [< *cot*[1], *cote*[1], pl. *cots*, *cotes*, + *wold*[1]: see *wold*[1].] Literally, a wold where there are sheep-cotes: the name of a range of hills in Gloucestershire, England.—**Cotswold sheep**, a breed of sheep remarkable for the length of their wool, formerly peculiar to the counties of Gloucester, Hereford, and Worcester, in England.

cott†, *n.* A former spelling of *cot*[1].

cotta (kot'ä), *n.*; pl. *cottas*. [ML. *cotta*, *cota*, > It. *cotta* = F. *cotte*, OF. *cote*, > E. *coat*[2], q. v.] 1. A short surplice, either sleeveless or having half-sleeves.—2. A sort of blanket made of the coarsest wool. *Draper's Dict.*

cottabus (kot'a-bus), *n.* [L., < Gr. κότταβος.] An ancient Greek game, which consisted in throwing portions of wine left in drinking-cups into a vessel or upon a specified object, as a plate of bronze, so as to produce a clear sound and without scattering the fluid. From the successful performance of this feat good fortune, especially in love affairs, was augured.

cottage (kot'āj), *n.* [< ME. *cotage* (ML. *cotagium*), < *cot* (see *cot*[1]) + *-age*. F. *cottage* is from E.] 1. A cot; a humble habitation, as of a farm-laborer or a European peasant.

They were right glad to take some corner of a poor *cottage*. *Hooker.*

A peasant bred up in the obscurities of a *cottage*. *South.*

The new tax, imposed upon every inhabited dwelling-house in England and Wales except *cottages*, i. e. houses not paying to church and poor-rates. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, III. 194.

2. A small country residence or detached suburban house, adapted to a moderate scale of living.

He passed a *cottage* with a double coach-house,
A *cottage* of gentility,
And he owned with a grin
That his favourite sin
Is pride that apes humility. *Southey*, The Devil's Walk.

Books, the oldest and the best, stand naturally and rightfully on the shelves of every *cottage*. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 112.

Hence—3. A temporary residence at a watering-place or a health- or pleasure-resort, often a large and costly structure. [U. S.]—4. In *old Eng. law*, the service to which a cotset or cotter was bound.

They held their land of the Knight by *Cottage*, as the Knight held his of the King by Knight service. *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 38.

Cottage allotments, in Great Britain, portions of ground which are allotted to the dwellings of country laborers for the purpose of being cultivated by them as gardens. See *allotment system*, under *allotment.*—**Cottage cheese**. See *cheese*[1].—**Cottage china**, English pottery of a cheap sort, especially that produced at Bristol. The name is generally given to table utensils decorated with small bouquets and the like. *Prime.*—**Cottage hospital**. See *hospital.*—**Cottage piano**, a small upright piano.—**Cottage right**, in the early history of Massachusetts, an inferior right of commonage granted by certain towns to inhabitants not included in the original body of proprietors.

cottaged (kot'ājd), *a.* [< *cottage* + *-ed*[2].] Set or covered with cottages.

Humble Harting's *cottaged* vale. *Collins*, Ode to a Lady.

cottagely† (kot'āj-li), *a.* Rustic; suitable to a cottage.

They envy others whatever they enjoy of estates, houses, or ornaments of life, beyond their tenuity or *cottagely* obscurity. *Artif. Handsomeness*, p. 172.

cottager (kot'ā-jėr), *n.* [< *cottage* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who lives in a cottage, in any sense of that word.

Resolve me why the *cottager* and king, . . .
Disquieted alike, draw sigh for sigh. *Young*, Night Thoughts, vii.

It has ceased to be fashionable to bathe at Newport. Strangers and servants may do so, but the *cottagers* have withdrawn their support from the ocean. *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 104.

2. In *Eng. law*, one who lives on the common without paying any rent or having land of his own.

If a state run most to noblemen and gentlemen, and that the husbandmen and ploughmen be but as their workfolks and labourers, or else mere *cottagers*, which are but housed beggars, you may have a good cavalry, but never good stable bands of foot. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII. (Bohn ed.), p. 360.

cottah (kot'ä), *n.* [E. Ind.] A measure of land in Bengal, equal to 720 English square feet.

cottar (kot'ăr), *n.* A Scotch spelling of *cotter*[1].

cottar-town (kot'ăr-toun), *n.* Same as *cottown*.

cottell†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cuttle*.

cotter[1] (kot'ėr), *n.* [Also written *cottar* (Sc.), and in technical or historical use also *cottier*; early mod. E. *cottier*, *cottyer*, < ME. *cotyer*, < AF. **cotier*, < ML. *cotarius*, *cottarius*, *coterius* (cf. MLG. *koter*, *koterer*, MG. *koder* (= G. *köther*, *köter*), MLG. also *kotenere*, G. *köthner*, *kötner*), < *cota*, a cot: see *cot*[1], *cote*[1].] A cottager; in Scotland, one who dwells in a cot or cottage dependent upon a farm. Sometimes a piece of land is attached to the cottage.

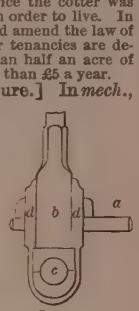
Himself goes patched, like some bare *cottyer*. *Bp. Hall*, Satires, iv. 2.

These peasants proper, who may be roughly described as small farmers or *cottiers*, were distinguished from the free agricultural laborers in two respects: they were possessors of land in property or usufruct, and they were members of a rural Commune. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 460.

Cottars, who seem to have been distinguished from their fellow-villeins simply by their smaller holdings. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 319.

Cottier tenure or system, a tenure of land by which a laborer rents a portion of land directly from the owner, and the conditions of the contract, especially the amount of rent to be paid, are determined not by custom, but by competition. This system was at one time especially characteristic of Ireland, and is not yet entirely extinct there. The tenancy was annual, and the privilege of occupancy was put up at auction, the consequence being excessive competition and exorbitant rents, since the cotter was obliged to get the land at any price in order to live. In an act passed in 1860 to consolidate and amend the law of landlord and tenant in Ireland, cottier tenancies are defined to be cottages with not more than half an acre of land, rented by the month at not more than £5 a year.

cotter[2] (kot'ėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *mech.*, a wedge-shaped piece of wood or iron used as a wedge for fastening or tightening. In the adjoining figure, *a* is a cotter connecting the end of the rod *b* with the pin or stud *c*, by means of a wrought-iron strap *d d*, and adjustable bushes; the tapered cotter *a*, passing through corresponding mortises both in the butt *b* and the strap *d d*, serves at once to attach them together and to adjust the bushes to the proper distance from each other. Also called *cotterel*.



Cotter.

cotter-drill (kot'ėr-dril), *n.* A drill used in forming slots. It first bores a hole, and then by a lateral motion works out the slot.

cottered (kot'ėrd), *a.* [< *cotter*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Keyed together by wedges.

cotterel (kot'ėr-el), *n.* [Formerly also *cotteril*: see *cotter*[2].] 1. In *mech.*, same as *cotter*[2].—2. A small iron bolt for a window. [Prov. Eng.]—3. A trammel to support a pot over a fire. *Brockett.* Also *cottrel.*—4. The horizontal bar in an old English chimney. See *back-bar*.

cotter-file (kot'ėr-fil), *n.* A file used in forming grooves for the keys, cotters, or wedges used in fixing wheels on their shafts. It is narrow and almost flat on the sides and edges, thus presenting nearly the same section at every part of its length.

cotter-plate (kot'ėr-plāt), *n.* In *founding*, a lip or flange of a mold-box. *E. H. Knight.*

cottid (kot'id), *n.* A fish of the family *Cottidæ*.

Cottidæ (kot'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cottus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Cottus*, of varying limits in different classifications. (*a*) In early systems, a family of *Acanthopterygii*, having the head variously mailed and protected, and especially a suborbital bone more or less extended over the cheek and articulated behind with the preoperculum. Thus understood, it embraced all the mail-cheeked fishes, and answered to the "joues cuirassées" of Cuvier. (*b*) In Günther's system, a family of *Acanthopterygii cotto-scombriformes*, having a bony stay for the angle of the preoperculum, which is armed (the bone arising from the infraorbital ring), and the body naked, or covered with ordinary scales, or incompletely cuirassed with a single series of plate-like scales. In this sense it embraces not only the true *Cottidæ*, but also the *Platycephalidæ*, *Hoplichthyidæ*, *Triglidæ*, and *Rhamphocottidæ* of other authors. (*c*) In Gill's system, a family of *Cottoidea* with a well-developed myodome, uninterrupted cranial valleys behind, and the spinous part of the dorsal shorter than the soft part. It includes numerous species of northern fishes, popularly known as sculpins, bullheads, miller's-thumbs, etc. See cut under *sculpin*.

cottier (kot'i-ėr), *n.* See *cotter*[1].

cottierism (kot'i-ėr-izm), *n.* [< *cottier* + *-ism.*] The cottier system of land tenure. See *cottier tenure*, under *cotter*[1].

Long leases are in no way to be relied on for getting rid of *cottierism*. *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., II. x. § 1.

cottiform (kot'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Cottus*, q. v., + L. *forma*, shape.] Having the form of fishes of the genus *Cottus*; of or pertaining to the *Cottoidea*; cottoid.

Cottina (ko-tī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cottus* + *-ina.*] In Günther's early system, the third group of *Triglidæ*. The spinous part of the dorsal fin is less developed than the soft part, or than the anal; the body is naked, or covered with ordinary scales, or incompletely cuirassed with a single series of plate-like scales; and the pyloric appendages are four in number. It was later raised by Günther to the rank of a family. See *Cottidæ*.

Cottinæ (ko-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cottus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Cottidæ*, to which different limits have been assigned. (*a*) Cottids with ventral fins and spinous dorsal well developed, thus embracing almost all the family. (*b*) Cottids having the preceding characters and further limited by the form of the spinous part of the dorsal being oblong and not concentrated and elevated. It includes the ordinary forms of the family.

cottine (kot'in), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or relating to the *Cottinæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Cottinæ*.

cottist, *n.* Same as *cottise*.

cottise (kot'is), *n.* [Formation obscure, but prob. connected with equiv. *cost*[3], F. *côte*, < L. *costa*, a rib.] In *her.*, a diminutive of the bend, being one fourth its width, and half the width of the bendlet. A single one is often called a *cost*, but in the plural *cottises* is always used. Also spelled *cotise*, and formerly *cotice*, *cottis*.

cottised (kot'ist), *a.* In *her.*, accompanied by two or more cottises, as a bend. Also *cotised*, *cotyé*.—**Cottised double**, having two cottises on each side.—**Cottised treble**, having three cottises on each side.

A Bend Cottised, or a bend accompanied by two bendlets.

cottle (kot'l), *n.* [Etym. unknown.] A part of a mold used by pewterers in the formation of their wares. *Imp. Dict.*

cottoid (kot'oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cottus* + *-oid.*] I. *a.* Of or relating to the *Cottoidea*; cottiform.

II. *n.* A cottid.

Cottoidea (ko-toi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cottus* + *-oidea.*] A superfamily of acanthopterygian fishes, to which different limits have been assigned. (*a*) Corresponding to the mail-cheeked fishes of the old authors. (*b*) Restricted to the mail-cheeked fishes with the post-temporals simply articulated with the cranium, one pair of dentigerous epipharyngeals, hypercoracoid and hypocoracoid separated by the intervention of actinosts, and ribs fitting into sockets of the vertebræ. It thus includes the families *Cottidæ* and *Hemitripteridæ*.

cottoidean (ko-toi'dē-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cottoidea*.

II. *n.* A fish of the superfamily *Cottoidea*.

cotton[1] (kot'n), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *cotoun*, *cotune*, *cotin* = MD. *kottoen*, *kattoen*, D. *katoen* (> MHG. *kottun*, G. *kattun* = Sw. Dan. *kattun* = mod. Icel. *kotūn*), < OF. *coton*, F. *coton* = Pr. *coton* = It. *cotone*, formerly *cotono*, < Sp. *coton* = Pg. *cotão*, cotton, printed cotton cloth, Sp. *algodon* = Pg. *algodão*, cotton (> ult. E. *acton*, q. v.), < Ar. *al*, the, + *qūtun*, *qutn*, cotton. Cf. Gael. *cotan* = W. *cotwm*, cotton, from E.] I. *n.* 1. The white fibrous substance clothing the seeds of the cotton-plant (*Gossypium*). See cut under *cotton-plant*. It consists of simple delicate tubular hair-like cells, flattened and somewhat twisted. Its commercial value depends upon the length and tenacity of the fiber. It is the clothing material of a large proportion of the human race, its use dating back to a very early period. In commercial importance cotton exceeds all other staples. Great Britain ranks first in the consumption of the raw material, the United States being second, and then France. Cotton consists of nearly pure cellulose, and when acted upon by nitric acid yields a nitro-compound known as guncotton, which is a powerful explosive, and when dissolved in ether and alcohol forms collodion. Cotton is very extensively used in the manufacture of thread, and for many purposes in the arts. In surgery it is employed for many purposes, and especially as a dressing for burns, scalds, etc. See *cotton-plant*, *Gossypium*.

Theise men ben the beste worcheres of Gold, Sylver, *Cotoun*, Sylk, and of alle suche thinges, of ony other, that be in the World. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 212.

2. Cloth made of cotton. It was originally obtained in Europe from India, always famous for the excellence and fineness of its cotton fabrics, as in the Dacca muslins, and has long been in use throughout the East. In 1700 the importation into England was prohibited, and in 1721 fines were imposed upon the venders and wearers of cotton, because it was thought to interfere with the home manufacture of woolens and linens. Modern inventions facilitating its manufacture by machinery have built up an immense industry in Europe and the United States. See *cotton-gin*, *spinning-jenny*.

3. Thread made of cotton: as, a spool of *cotton* contains 200 yards.—**4†.** The wick of a candle.

Lucignoli, . . . weekes or *cottons* of candles. *Florio.*

5. The cotton-plant; cotton-plants collectively. —**Absorbent cotton**, cotton freed from fatty matters, for use in surgery.—**Corkwood cotton.** See *silk-cotton*, below.—**Cotton famine**, a term used to describe the disastrous depression produced in British manufactures by the American civil war, which hindered the exportation of cotton from the southern United States.—**Cotton States**, in *U. S. hist.*, those States in which cotton is mainly produced, especially South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas: to these North Carolina and Tennessee are often added.—**French cotton**, the silky down of *Calotropis procera*, an asclepiadaceous plant of Africa and southern Asia.—**Gray cotton**, a commercial name for unbleached and undyed cotton cloth. Also called *gray goods*.—**Lavender-cotton**, the popular name of *Santiolina Chamæcyparissus*, a dwarf composite shrub of southern Europe, clothed with a dense hoary pubescence.—**Marine cotton.** Same as *adenos*.—**Mineral cotton**, a fine glossy fiber, commonly called *mineral wool*.—**Philosophic cotton**, flowers of zinc, which resemble cotton.—**Sea-island cotton**, the cotton grown on the islands and sea-coast in the southern United States, especially between Charleston and Savannah.—**Silicate cotton**, furnace-slag changed into a fibrous mass resembling wool by a strong jet of steam turned upon it as it runs from the furnace. Also called *slag-wool*.—**Silk-cotton**, the silky covering of the seeds of *Eriodendron anfractuosum*, of *Bombax Malabaricum*, of *Ochroma Lagopus* (also called *corkwood cotton*), and other bombaceous trees of the tropics. It is used for stuffing cushions and for other similar purposes, but is of no value for textile use.—**Soluble cotton**, guncotton, soluble in ether or ether and alcohol. See *collodion*.—**Upland cotton**, cotton grown on the uplands of the southern United States.

II. *a.* Made of cotton; consisting of cotton: as, *cotton* cloth.

He brought to her a *cotton* gown.
Rob Roy (Child's Ballads, VI. 205).

Cotton batting, a preparation of raw cotton for stuffing or quilting, usually in rolls.—**Cotton damask**, a material, woven in different colors, used for curtains and upholstery.—**Cotton flannel.** Same as *Canton flannel* (which see, under *flannel*).—**Cotton parchment**, a parchment-like material made from cleaned cotton fiber by digesting it in a solution of sulphuric acid, glycerin, and water, and then rolling it into sheets.—**Cotton prints**, cotton cloth printed in various colors and patterns. See *calico*.—**Cotton rep**, a heavy colored cotton cloth used for the lining of curtains, etc.—**Cotton velvet**, a cotton fabric made in imitation of silk velvet, used for dresses, etc., now called *velveteen*.—**Cotton wadding**, a prepared sheet or roll of raw cotton, similar to the batting, only much thinner and inclosed between glazed surfaces, used for interlining and quilting.

cotton[1] (kot'n), *v.* [< *cotton*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To rise with a nap, like cotton.

It *cottons* well; it cannot choose but bear
A pretty nap. *Middleton*, Family of Love, iii. 2.

II. *trans.* To envelop in cotton; hence, to coddle; make much of. [Rare.]

Already in our society, as it exists, the bourgeois is too much *cottoned* about for any zest in living.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 477.

cotton[2] (kot'n), *v. i.* [Common E. dial., also written *cotten*; origin uncertain. Wedgwood connects it with *cot*, a fleece of wool matted together, a lock of wool or hair clung together: see *cot*[2].] **1.** To agree; suit; fit or go well together.

Ud's foot, I must take some pains, I see, or we shall never have this gear *cotten*. *J. Cook*, Green's Tu Quoque.

How now, lads? does our conceit *cotton*?
Middleton, Family of Love, v. 3.

2. To become closely or intimately associated (with); acquire a strong liking (for); take (to): absolutely or with *to*, formerly *with*. [Colloq.]

A quarrel will end in one of you being turned off, in which case it will not be easy to *cotton with* another.
Swift.

For when once Madam Fortune deals out her hard raps,
It's amazing to think
How one *cottons to* Drink!
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 312.

cottonade (kot-n-ād'), *n.* [< *cottom*[1] + *-ade*[1].] A name given to different varieties of cotton cloth, generally to inferior, coarser, and less durable kinds.

He was dressed in a suit of Attakapas *cottonade*.
G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 95.

cottonary† (kot'n-ā-ri), *a.* Pertaining to or made of cotton.

Cottonary and woolly pillows. *Sir T. Browne.*

cotton-blue (kot'n-blö), *n.* A coal-tar color similar to soluble blue, used in dyeing. See *blue*, *n.*

cotton-broker (kot'n-brō″kėr), *n.* A broker who deals in cotton.

cotton-cake (kot'n-kāk), *n.* The cake remaining after the oil has been expressed from the seeds of the cotton-plant. It is used as food for cattle.

cotton-chopper (kot'n-chop″ėr), *n.* An implement for cutting openings in a row of growing cotton-plants, so as to leave them in bunches or hills.

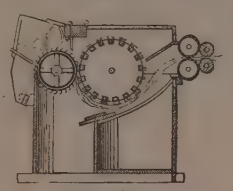
cotton-cleaner (kot'n-klē″nėr), *n.* Same as *cotton-picker*, 2.

cottonee (kot-n-ē'), *n.* [< *cotton*[1] + *-ee*.] A Turkish fabric of cotton and silk satinet.

cotton-elevator (kot'n-el″ē-vā-tọr), *n.* In a cotton-mill, a tube through which cotton is raised to the upper floors by means of an air-blast or by straps armed with spikes.

cotton-floater (kot'n-flō″tėr), *n.* An india-rubber cover in which bales of cotton are placed to be floated down rivers.

cotton-gin (kot'n-jin), *n.* A machine used in separating the seeds from cotton fibers. The earliest cotton-gin was the *saw-gin*, invented by Eli Whitney (1765–1825) in 1792. In this the fiber rests upon or against a grid, into the openings of which project the teeth of a gang of saws mounted upon a revolving mandrel. The teeth of the saws catch the fibers and draw them away from the seeds. The latter, being too large to pass through the openings, roll downward and out of the machine. The fibers, removed from the saws by a revolving brush, pass between rollers, and are delivered from the machine in the form of a lap. Other and similar machines have projecting needles, or hooked or covered wire teeth, instead of saws. In the *roller-gin* the fibers are drawn between rollers guarded by blades which prevent the passage of the seeds. Another form has an intermittent action, the fibers being held between nipping blades and the seeds pushed clear from them, fiber and seed being delivered in different directions.


Cotton-gin.

cotton-grass (kot'n-gràs), *n.* The popular name of plants of the genus *Eriophorum*, natural order *Cyperaceæ*. They are rush-like plants, common in swampy places, with spikes resembling tufts of cotton. The cottony substance has been used for stuffing pillows, making candle-wicks, etc. Also *cotton-rush*, *cotton-sedge*.

Cottonian (ko-tō'ni-an), *a.* Pertaining to or founded by Sir Robert Bruce Cotton (1571–1631).—**Cottonian library**, a famous library in England, founded by Sir Robert Bruce Cotton early in the seventeenth century, increased by his son and grandson, and then handed over to trustees for the benefit of the nation. It is now in the British Museum.

cottonize (kot'n-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cottonized*, ppr. *cottonizing*. [< *cotton*[1] + *-ize*.] To reduce to the condition of cotton, or cause to resemble cotton, as flax, hemp, etc.

cottonizing (kot'n-ī-zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cottonize*, *v.*] A process applied to many fibers, as flax, hemp, etc., reducing them to a short staple which can be worked on cotton-machinery.

cotton-lord (kot'n-lôrd), *n.* A rich cotton-manufacturer; a magnate of the cotton industry.

cotton-machine (kot'n-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for carding or spinning cotton.

cotton-manufactory, cotton-mill (kot'n-man-ū-fak″tọ-ri, -mil), *n.* A building provided with machinery for carding, roving, spinning, and weaving cotton, by the force of water or steam.

cottonmouth (kot'n-mouth), *n.* A venomous serpent of the southern United States, a species of moccasin or *Trigonocephalus*: so called from a white streak along the lips.

cottonocracy (kot-n-ok'ra-si), *n.* [< *cotton*[1] + *-ocracy*, as in *aristocracy*, *democracy*, etc.] Those planters, merchants, and manufacturers, collectively, who control the cotton trade; especially, in *U. S. hist.*, before the civil war, the cotton-planting interest in the slave States. [Cant.]

cotton-opener (kot'n-ō″pn-ėr), *n.* A machine for picking, shaking, and blowing baled cotton, and forming it into a fleecy lap.

cottonous† (kot'n-us), *a.* [< *cotton*[1] + *-ous*.] Same as *cottony*.

There is a Salix near Darking in Surrey, in which the Julus bears a thick *cottonous* substance.
Evelyn, Sylva, xx. § 8.

cotton-picker (kot'n-pik″ėr), *n.* **1.** A machine for picking cotton from the bolls of the plant. —**2.** A machine used to open cotton further and clean it from dirt and other extraneous matter, after it comes from the cotton-opener. It effects this by subjecting the cotton to the action of rapidly revolving beaters and toothed cylinders, and to a blast. The cotton as it passes out is wound into a lap. Also *cotton-cleaner*.

cotton-plant (kot'n-plant), *n.* The popular name of several species of *Gossypium*, natural order *Malvaceæ*, from which the well-known textile substance cotton is obtained. The genus is indigenous to both hemispheres, and the plants are now cultivated all over the world within the limits of 36° north and south of the equator. All the species are perennial and become somewhat shrubby, but in cultivation they are usually treated as annuals. They have alternate stalked and lobed leaves, large yellow flowers, becoming reddish on the second day, and a three- or five-celled capsule, which bursts open when ripe through the middle of the cells, liberating the numerous black seeds covered with the beautiful filamentous cotton. The species yielding the

Branch of Cotton-plant (*Gossypium herbaceum*).
a, opened boll or capsule.

cotton of commerce are: *G. Barbadense*, known as sea-island cotton, with a fine, soft, silky staple nearly two inches long; *G. herbaceum*, yielding the upland or short-staple cotton of the United States; and *G. arboreum*. Many varieties of these species are known. The kidney, Peruvian, Brazil, and Bahia cottons of commerce are all produced by varieties of *G. Barbadense*. Nankin cotton is a naturally colored variety. Cotton-seed, after the removal of the fiber, yields upon pressure a large amount of yellow oil, with a bland, nut-like taste, closely resembling olive-oil, as a substitute or adulterant for which it is largely used. The residue after the extraction of the oil, called *cotton-cake*, is valuable as food for cattle and as a manure. The bark of the root is used in medicine, acting upon the uterine system in the same manner as ergot. Also called *cotton-shrub*.

cotton-planter (kot'n-plan″tėr), *n.* **1.** One who plants or raises cotton.—**2.** A machine for planting cotton.

cotton-powder (kot'n-pou″dėr), *n.* An explosive prepared from guncotton, of greater density than the latter, and safer for dry storage.

cotton-press (kot'n-pres), *n.* A press used for compressing cotton into bales. The forms are numerous, embracing nearly all the devices for obtaining great pressure.

cotton-rat (kot'n-rat), *n.* A common indigenous rodent quadruped, *Sigmodon hispidus*, of the family *Muridæ* and subfamily *Murinæ*, found in the cotton-fields and other lowlands of the southern United States. It superficially resembles the common Norway rat, but is only about two thirds as large. See *Sigmodon*.

cotton-rush (kot'n-rush), *n.* Same as *cotton-grass*.

cotton-scraper (kot'n-skrā″pėr), *n.* A form of cultivator which scrapes the earth around cotton-plants or away from them, as may be required. It is sometimes attached to the stock of the cotton-plow.

cotton-sedge (kot'n-sej), *n.* Same as *cotton-grass*.

cotton-seed (kot'n-sēd), *n.* The seed of the cotton-plant.—**Cotton-seed cleaner.** (*a*) A machine which pulls the fiber from cotton-seed. (*b*) A machine which compresses the fiber upon the seed, so that it can be sown by an ordinary machine.—**Cotton-seed mill**, a mill for grinding cotton-seed.—**Cotton-seed oil**, oil expressed from the seed of the cotton-plant. See *cotton-plant*.

cotton-shrub (kot'n-shrub), *n.* Same as *cotton-plant*.

cotton-stainer (kot'n-stā″nėr), *n.* A familiar heteropterous insect or bug of the family *Pyrrhocoridæ*, *Dysdercus suturellus*: so called from its staining cotton an indelible reddish or yellowish color.

cotton-sweep (kot'n-swēp), *n.* A small plow used in cultivating cotton-plants.

cottontail (kot'n-tāl), *n.* The popular name, especially in the South, for the common rabbit of the United States, *Lepus sylvaticus*: so named from the conspicuous fluffy white fur on the under side of the tail. Also called *molly cottontail*. See cut on following page.

cotton-thistle (kot'n-this″l), *n.* The popular name of *Onopordon Acanthium*, a stout hoary thistle found in the south of England, and naturalized in New England: so called from its cottony white stem and leaves.

cotton-tree (kot'n-trē), *n.* **1.** The *Bombax Malabaricum*, native in India. The silky hairs surrounding the seeds are used for stuffing cushions, etc.—**2.** The cottonwood of America.

Cottontail, or Wood-rabbit (*Lepus sylvaticus*).

cotton-waste (kot'n-wāst), *n.* Refuse cotton yarn used to wipe oil and dust from machinery, and as packing for axle-boxes, etc.

The color in a state of fine powder is dusted on the oiled surface with fine *cotton-waste*.
C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 90.

cottonweed (kot'n-wēd), *n.* A plant of either of the genera *Gnaphalium* and *Filago:* so named from the soft white pubescence that covers it.

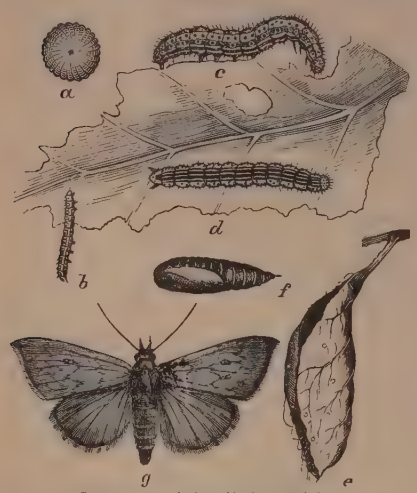
cottonwood (kot'n-wůd), *n.* The name of several species of the genus *Populus* in the United States, from the light cottony tuft at the base of the numerous small seeds. The common eastern species are *P. monilifera* and the swamp- or river-cottonwood, *P. heterophylla*. West of the Rocky Mountains the cottonwoods are *P. angustifolia*, *P. Fremontii*, and *P. trichocarpa*. The wood is very light, soft, and close-grained, liable to warp and difficult to season, but largely used in the manufacture of paper-pulp, and for barrels, packing-cases, woodenware, etc. Cross-sections of the trunk of *P. monilifera* are used as polishing-wheels in glass-grinding.

cotton-wool (kot'n-wůl'), *n.* Raw cotton; cotton fiber either on the boll or prepared for use.

The principall commodity of Smyrna is *Cotten-woolI*, which there groweth in great quantity.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 12.

Among other goods, much *cotton-wool* was brought into the country from the Indies. *Everett*, Orations, II. 80.

cotton-worm (kot'n-wėrm), *n.* The larva of *Aletia xylina* (Say), an insect very destructive to the cotton-crop of the United States and of Central and South America. The parent moth is of a buff color, inclining to olivaceous; the eggs are flattened, and are laid on the under side of the leaves of the cotton-plant. The larva is a semi-looper, and the chrysalis is



Cotton-worm (*Aletia xylina*), natural size.
a, egg, enlarged; *b*, worm, one third grown; *c*, side view of full-grown worm; *d*, top view of worm; *e*, cocoon; *f*, chrysalis; *g*, moth.

formed in a loose cocoon within a folded leaf. It is confined to plants of the genus *Gossypium*, and in some years causes a loss of many millions of dollars to the cotton-growers of the United States. It has been a subject of government investigation, and exhaustive reports have been published upon it.

cottony (kot'n-i), *a.* [< *cotton*[1] + *-y*[1].] Like cotton; downy; nappy. Also formerly *cotton-ous*.

Oaks bear also a knur, full of a *cottony* matter, of which they antiently made wick for their lamps and candles.
Evelyn, Sylva, iii. § 17.

The *cottony* substance seems to the eye to consist of bundles of fine fibers. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 591.

Cotto-scombriformes (kot-ō-skom-bri-fôr'-mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cottus*, q. v., + *Scomber*, q. v., + L. *forma*, form.] In Günther's classification of fishes, the eighth division of *Acanthopterygii*. The technical characters are: spines developed in one of the fins at least; the dorsal fins either continuous or close together; the spinous dorsal fin, if present, always short, sometimes modified into tentacles or into a suctorial disk; the soft dorsal fin always long, if the spinous is absent, both sometimes terminating in finlets; ventral thoracic or jugular fin, if present, never modified into an adhesive apparatus; and no prominent anal papilla.

cot-town (kot'toun), *n.* In Scotland, a small village or hamlet occupied by cotters dependent on a considerable farm. Also called *cottar-town*.

cottrel (kot'rel), *n.* Same as *cotterel*, 3.

Cottus (kot'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόττος*, a fish, perhaps the bullhead or miller's-thumb.] A genus of fishes with an enlarged depressed head, typical of the family *Cottidæ*. The name has been used in different senses at different periods. Formerly it was very comprehensive, including not only all the *Cottidæ*, but various other forms; but by successive restrictions it has been limited by most authors to the sculpins and closely related marine species, and by others to the miller's-thumb, a fresh-water species. See cut under *sculpin*.

cotula, *n.* [< L. *cotula*, a vessel, a measure: see *cotyle*.] Same as *cotyle*, 1.

Of that thei doo
VIII *cotuls* in a steine [amphora] of wynes trie.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 102.

Cotula (kot'ū-lä), *n.* [NL.; more prop. *Cotyla;* < Gr. *κοτύλη*, a hollow, cup, socket: see *cotyle*.] A genus of weedy composites, allied to *Anthemis*, natives of extra-tropical South America, South Africa, and Australia. The *Cotula* of pharmacy is the mayweed, *Anthemis Cotula*, and is used therapeutically like camomile.

cotunnite (ko-tun'it), *n.* [Named after Dr. *Cotugno*, an Italian physician (1736–1822).] Lead chlorid occurring in white acicular crystals, with adamantine luster, first found in the crater of Vesuvius after the eruption of 1822.

Coturnicops (kō-tėr'ni-kops), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1854), < L. *coturnix* (*-nic-*), a quail, + Gr. *ὤψ*, eye, face (appearance).] A genus of small American crakes, of the family *Rallidæ*, containing the little yellow rail, *C. noveboracensis*.

Coturniculus (kot-ėr-nik'ū-lus), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1838), dim. of L. *coturnix*, a quail.] A genus of small American finches, of the family *Fringillidæ;* the grasshopper-sparrows, of which there are several species, as the yellow-winged (*C. passerinus*), Henslow's (*C. henslowi*), and Le Conte's (*C. lecontii*), of diminutive size, with turgid bills, short wings, acute tail-feathers, and a general appearance suggestive of miniature quails, whence the generic name.

Yellow-winged Grasshopper-sparrow (*Coturniculus passerinus*).

coturnix (kō-tėr'niks), *n.* [L., a quail.] 1. An old name of the common migratory quail of Europe; specifically, the *Perdix coturnix*, generically *Coturnix communis, vulgaris*, or *dactylisonans*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of quails, of which *C. communis* is the type.

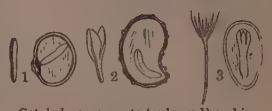
cotutor (kō-tū'tor), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *tutor*.] A joint tutor; one joined with another or others in the education or care of a child. [Rare.]

If every means be ineffectual, a special tutor or *co-tutor* is assigned to watch over the education of the children.
Sir W. Hamilton.

cotyla (kot'i-lä), *n.*; pl. *cotylæ* (-lē). [NL.] Same as *cotyle*, 2.

cotyle (kot'i-lē), *n.*; pl. *cotylæ* or *cotyles* (-lē, -lēz). [Gr. *κοτύλη* (> L. *cotula*, NL. *cotyla*), a vessel, cup, socket, any hollow.] 1. Pl. *cotylæ* (-lē). In *Gr. antiq.*: (*a*) A small drinking- or dipping-vessel, the exact form of which is uncertain. (*b*) An ancient Greek unit of capacity, varying from less than half a pint to a quart, United States (old wine) measure. The Attic cotyle, being the 144th of a metretes, was, according to extant measuring-vessels, 0.269 liter. That of Egypt under the Ptolemies was about the same. The cotyle of Ægina was probably 1.42 of the Attic, or 0.382 liter. The Pergamenian cotyle is said to be ½ of the Attic, or 0.462 liter. The cotyle of Laconia, according to a standard found at Gythium, was 0.954 liter. At least half a dozen different cotylæ were in use in Ptolemaic and Roman Egypt, and there were probably many others throughout the Greek world.
2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a cup-like cavity; an acetabulum. (*a*) The socket of the femur; the acetabulum of the haunch-bone, receiving the head of the thigh-bone. (*b*) One of the suckers or disks on the arms of an acetabuliferous cephalopod. (*c*) One of the suckers, disks, or bothria of the head of various worms, as leeches, cestoids, and trematoids. (*d*) The cotyloid or coxal cavity of an insect.
3. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *ornith.*, an erroneous form of *Cotile*.

cotyledon (kot-i-lē'don), *n.* [NL. (L., a plant, navelwort), < Gr. *κοτυληδών*, any cup-shaped hollow or cavity, a socket, a plant (prob. navelwort), < *κοτύλη*, a hollow: see *cotyle*.] 1. The seed-lobe or rudimentary leaf of the embryo in plants. There may be only one, as in all monocotyledonous or endogenous plants, or two, as in nearly all dicotyledonous or exogenous plants, or several in a whorl, as in most *Coniferæ*. In many cases the cotyledons are large as compared with the rest of the embryo, being a storehouse of nourishment for the young plant in its earliest stage of growth, or they may be small, as in most albuminous seeds, in which the albumen is a supply of food. The arrangement of the cotyledons within the seeds is very various. The more important modifications of position are those of *accumbent* cotyledons, in which the radicle is laid against the back of the cotyledons, and *incumbent*, where it is applied to the edge.



Cotyledons, separate (enlarged) and in their seeds.
1. Monocotyledon (seed of *Arum maculatum*). 2. Dicotyledon (seed of *Papaver Rhœas*). 3. Polycotyledon (seed of *Pinus sylvestris*).

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of plants, natural order *Crassulaceæ*, with very thick fleshy leaves and showy flowers. Many species are in cultivation, especially for bedding purposes, chiefly Mexican species formerly referred to *Echeveria*. The navelwort of Europe is *C. Umbilicus*.
3. In *anat.*, one of the distinct patches in which the villi of a cotyledonary placenta are gathered upon the surface of the chorion.

cotyledonal (kot-i-lē'don-al), *a.* [< *cotyledon* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, of or belonging to the cotyledon; resembling a cotyledon.

cotyledonar (kot-i-lē'don-ăr), *a.* [< *cotyledon* + *-ar*[2].] Same as *cotyledonal*.

cotyledonary (kot-i-lē'don-ā-ri), *a.* [< *cotyledon* + *-ary*[2].] Provided with, or as if with, cotyledons; specifically, in *anat.*, tufted: said of the placenta when the villi are gathered in distinct patches or cotyledons upon the surface of the chorion.

cotyledonoid (kot-i-lē'don-oid), *n.* [< *cotyledon* + *-oid*.] In *bryology*, a filament produced by the germination of a spore: so called on the supposition that it is analogous to a true cotyledon, but more properly called *protonema*.

cotyledonous (kot-i-lē'don-us), *a.* [< *cotyledon* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to cotyledons; having a seed-lobe: as, *cotyledonous* plants.

Cotylidea (kot-i-lid'ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κοτύλη*, a hollow, a cup, a socket, + *-idea*.] A large group of worms, of uncertain extent: so called from the possession of suckers or cotyles. In some usages it is a synonym of the class *Platyelmintha;* in others it unites the leeches (*Hirudinea*) with the trematoids and cestoids.

cotyliform (ko-til'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *cotyla*, a cotyle, + L. *forma*, form.] In *physiol.*, having the form of a cotyle; shaped like a cup, with a tube at the base.

cotyligerous (kot-i-lij'ē-rus), *a.* [< NL. *cotyla*, a cotyle, + L. *gerere*, carry.] 1. Furnished with cotyles.—2. Same as *cotylophorous*.

cotyloid (kot'i-loid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *κοτύλη*, a socket (see *cotyle*), + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* 1. Cupped; cup-like: in *anat.*, specifically applied to the acetabulum or socket of the thigh-bone; acetabular: in *entom.*, applied to the cavity in which the coxa or basal joint of the leg is inserted.—2. Pertaining to or connected with a cotyle.—**Cotyloid bone**, a small bone which in some animals forms the ventral part of the floor of the cotyloid fossa: it has not been found in man.—**Cotyloid cavity** or **fossa**, the acetabulum.—**Cotyloid ligament**, a thick fibrocartilaginous ring around the margin of the acetabulum and bridging the cotyloid notch.—**Cotyloid notch**, the notch in the anterior lower part of the acetabulum, which transmits vessels and nerves.

II. *n.* In *entom.*, one of the coxal cavities or hollows in the lower surface of the thorax in which the coxæ are articulated. Also called *acetabulum*.

cotyloidal (kot-i-loi'dal), *a.* Same as *cotyloid*.

Cotylophora (kot-i-lof'ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cotylophorus:* see *cotylophorous*.] In Huxley's classification, the typical ruminants. The term is coextensive with the suborder *Ruminantia* without the *Tragulidæ* and the *Camelidæ*. It is derived from the gathering of the villi of the fetal placenta into cotyledons, which are received into persistent elevations of the mucous membrane of the uterus.

The *Cotylophora* are represented in all parts of the world excepting the Australian and Novo-Zelanian provinces. They have not yet been traced back farther than the miocene epoch. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 328.

cotylophorous (kot-i-lof′ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *cotylophorus*, < Gr. κοτύλη, a hollow, a cup, a socket (see *cotyle*), + -φόρος, -bearing, < φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] Having a cotyledonary placenta, as a ruminant; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cotylophora*. Also *cotyligerous*.

coua (kō′ä), *n.* [F., from the native S. Amer. name.] 1. An American cuckoo of the genus *Coccyzus* or subfamily *Coccyzinæ*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of Madagascan cuckoos, typical of the subfamily *Couinæ*.

couard†, *n.* An obsolete form of *coward*.

coucal (kö′kal), *n.* [Mentioned prob. for the first time in Le Vaillant's "Oiseaux d'Afrique," beginning about 1796; perhaps native African.] An African or Indian spur-heeled cuckoo: a name first definitely applied by Cuvier in 1817 to the birds of the genus *Centropus* (Illiger).

couch[1] (kouch), *v.* [< ME. *couchen*, lay, place, set, refl. lay one's self down, intr. lie down, < OF. *coucher*, *couchier*, *colcher*, F. *coucher* = Pr. *colcar*, *colgar* = It. *colcare*, *collocare*, lay, place, < L. *collocare*, place together, < *com-*, together, + *locare*, place, < *locus*, a place: see *locus*, *locate*, and cf. *collocate*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To lay down or away; put in a resting-place or in a repository of any kind; place; deposit. [Archaic.]

Sacrifise solemne, besoght at that tyme, . . .
And the carcas full clanly *kowchit* on the auter.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11789.

It is at this day in use, in Gaza, to *couch* potsherds, or vessels of earth, in their walls, to gather the wind from the top, and pass it down in spouts into rooms.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 776.

Can reason *couch* itself within that frame?
Shirley, The Traitor, i. 2.

The waters *couch* themselves, as close as may be, to the centre of this globe in a spherical convexity.
T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

Specifically—2. To cause to recline or lie upon a bed or other place of rest; dispose or place upon, or as upon, a couch or bed.

Where unbruised youth, with unstuff'd brain,
Doth *couch* his limbs, there golden sleep doth reign.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 3.

3. In *brewing*, to spread out upon a floor, as steeped barley, in order to promote germination.—4. In *paper-making*, to take (a sheet of pulp) from the mold or apron on which it has been formed, and place it upon a felt.—5†. To lay together closely.

Worke wel knit and *couched* togither.
Nomenclator (1585).

6†. To cause to hide or seek concealment; cause to lie close or crouch.

A falcon towering in the skies
Coucheth the fowl below with his wings' shade.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 507.

7. To include in the meaning of a word or statement; express; put in words; especially, to imply without distinctly stating; cover or conceal by the manner of stating: often, in the latter sense, with *under:* as, the compliment was *couched* in the most fitting terms; a threat was *couched under* his apparently friendly words.

Speech by meeter is a kind of vtterance, more cleanly *couched* and more delicate to the eare than prose is.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 5.

Ignominious words, though clerkly *couch'd*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

There is scarcely a garden in China which does not contain some fine moral, *couched under* the general design.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xxxi.

To this communication Perth proposed an answer *couched* in the most servile terms. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

8. To lower (a spear) to a horizontal position; place (a spear) under the right armpit and grasp (it) with the right hand, thus presenting the point toward the enemy. The use of the *rest* was of late introduction, and was not essential to the couching of a spear.

His mighty speare he *couched* warily.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 38.

And as I placed in rest my spear
My hand so shook for very fear,
I scarce could *couch* it right.
Scott, Marmion, iv. 20.

Then in the lists were *couched* the pointless spears.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 217.

9. In *surg.*, to remove (a cataract) by inserting a needle through the coats of the eye and pushing the lens downward to the bottom of the vitreous humor, so as to be out of the axis of vision; remove a cataract from in this manner. See *cataract*, 3.

Some artist, whose nice hand
Couches the cataracts, and clears his sight. *Dennis.*

10†. To inlay; trim; adorn.

His coote-armure was of cloth of Tars,
Couched with perles whyte and rounde and grete.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale (ed. Morris), l. 1303.

Couched harp, the spinet.

II. *intrans.* 1. To lie in a place of rest or deposit; rest in a natural bed or stratum. [Archaic.]

Blessed of the Lord be his land, for the . . . dew, and for the deep that *coucheth* beneath. Deut. xxxiii. 13.

2. To lie on a couch, bed, or place of repose; lie down; take a recumbent posture.

Madam, if he had *couched* with the lamb,
He had no doubt been stirring with the lark.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, i. 4.

When Love's fair goddess
Couched with her husband in his golden bed.
Dryden.

3. To lie as in ambush; be hidden or concealed; lie close; crouch.

We'll *couch* i' the castle-ditch, till we see the light of our fairies. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 2.

I saw a bright green snake, . . .
Green as the herbs in which it *couched*,
Close by the dove's its head it crouched.
Coleridge, Christabel, ii.

4. To lie down, crouch, or squat, as an animal.

Fierce tigers *couched* around. *Dryden.*

The chase neglected, and his hound
Couch'd beside him on the ground.
M. Arnold, Tristram and Iseult.

5. To bend or stoop, as under a burden.

An aged Squire . . .
That seemed to *couch* under his shield three-square,
As if that age badd him that burden spare.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 4.

Issachar is a strong ass *couching* down between two burdens. Gen. xlix. 14.

6. In *embroidery*, to lay the thread on the surface of the foundation and secure it by stitches of fine material. See *couching*[1], 5.

couch[1] (kouch), *n.* [< ME. *couche*, *cowche*, lair, < OF. *couche*, *colche*, F. *couche* = Pr. *colga*, a bed, couch; from the verb.] 1. A bed; a place for sleep or rest.

O thou dull god [Sleep], why liest thou with the vile,
In loathsome beds, and leav'st the kingly *couch?*
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

Approach thy grave
Like one who wraps the drapery of his *couch*
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.
Bryant, Thanatopsis.

2. A long seat, commonly upholstered, having an arm at one end, and often a back, upon which one can rest at full length; a lounge.

There they drank in cups of emerald, there at tables of ebony lay,
Rolling on their purple *couches* in their tender effeminacy.
Tennyson, Boädicea.

3. Any place for retirement and repose, as the lair of a wild beast, etc.

The beasts that ronne astraye, seketh their accustomed *couches*. *Bp. Bale*, Pref. to Leland's Journey, sig. D, 2.

Beast and bird,
They to their grassy *couch*, these to their nests,
Were slunk. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 601.

His [the otter's] *couch*, which is generally a hole communicating with the river. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 396.

4. The frame on which barley is spread to be malted.—5. A layer, coating, or stratum. Specifically—(*a*) In *malting*, a heap of steeped barley spread out on a floor to allow germination to take place, and so convert the grain into malt. (*b*) In *painting* and *gilding*, a ground or preliminary coat of color, varnish, or size, covering the canvas, wall, leather, wood, or other surface to be painted or gilded. (*c*) In the *industrial arts*, a bed or layer of any material, as one thickness of leather where several thicknesses are superimposed, as in bookbinding and the like.

couch[2] (kouch), *n.* [Short for *couch-grass*, q. v.] Couch-grass.

couch[2] (kouch), *v. t.* [< *couch*[2], *n.*] In *agri.*, to clear, as land, from couch-grass.

couchancy (kou′chan-si), *n.* [< *couchant.*] The act or state of couching or lying down. [Rare.]

couchant (kou′chant), *a.* [< F. *couchant*, ppr. of *coucher*, lie down: see *couch*[1], *v.*] 1. Lying down; crouching; not erect.

He that like a subtle beast
Lay *couchant*, with his eyes upon the throne,
Ready to spring. *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

And *couchant* under the brows of massive line,
The eyes, like guns beneath a parapet,
Watched, charged with lightnings.
Lowell, On Board the '76.

2. Sleeping in a place; staying.

A Lion Couchant.

The . . . farme of husbandrie where this officer is *couchant* and abiding.
Withals, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 77.

3. In *her.*, lying down with the head raised, which distinguishes the posture of *couchant* from that of *dormant*, or sleeping: applied to a lion or other beast. Some writers confuse *couchant* and *dormant*, and give the term *sejant* to the beast lying down with head raised; but this is rare. Also *harbored* and *lodged*.

His crest was covered with a *couchant* Hownd.
Spenser, F. Q., III. ii. 25.

Levant and couchant, in *law*, rising up and lying down: applied to beasts, and indicating that they have been long enough on land not belonging to their owner to lie down and rise up to feed, or for a day and night at least.

couché (kö-shā′), *a.* [F., pp. of *coucher*, lie down: see *couch*[1], *v.*] In *her.*, partly lying down; not erect: said of a shield used as an escutcheon, as in a seal or the like, when the shield is generally represented hung up by the sinister corner.

couched (koucht), *p. a.* [Pp. of *couch*[1], *v.*] 1. In *her.*, lying on its side, as a chevron represented as issuant from either side of the escutcheon.—2. In *embroidery*. See *couching*[1], 5.

Two Chevrons Couched.

couchee†, **couchée**† (kö-shā′), *n.* [F. *couchée*, prop. fem. of *couché*, pp. of *coucher*, lie down: see *couch*[1], *v.*] Bedtime; hence, a reception of visitors about bedtime: opposed to *levee*.

The duke's levées and *couchées* were so crowded that the antechambers were full.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1684.

None of her sylvan subjects made their court;
Levées and *couchées* pass'd without resort.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, l. 576.

Baby Charles and Steenie, you will remain till our *couchee*. *Scott*, Fortunes of Nigel, xxxiii.

coucher[1] (kou′chėr), *n.* [< ME. *coucheour* (def. 1), *cochoure*, appar. for **couchoure* (def. 2).] 1†. A couch-maker or -coverer.

Carpentours, cotelers, *coucheours* fyn.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1597.

2†. An incubus. [The sense is uncertain.]

He mayketh me to swell, both flesh and veyne,
And kepith me low lyke a *cochoure*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 217.

3†. A setter dog. *E. Phillips*, 1706.—4. In *paper-making*, one who couches the sheets of pulp, or transfers them from the apron to the felt. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 225.—5. One who couches cataracts.

coucher[2]† (kou′chėr), *n.* [Ult. < ML. *collectarius*, a factor, LL. a money-changer, banker, < *collecta*, a collection, tax, etc., < L. *colligere*, pp. *collectus*, collect: see *collect*, *v.* Cf. *coucher*[3].] In old English statutes, a factor; one who resides in a country for traffic.

coucher[3]† (kou′chėr), *n.* [Ult. < ML. *collectarium*, book of collects: see *collectarium*.] *Eccles.*: (*a*) A book of collects or short prayers.

The ancient service books, . . . the Antiphoners, Missals, Grailes, Processionals, Manuals, Legends, Pics, Portuises, Primers, *Couchers*, Journals, Ordinals, and all other books whatsoever, in Latin or English, written or printed. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xvi.

(*b*) A book or register in which the particular acts of a corporation or a religious house were set down.

couch-fellow (kouch′fel″ō), *n.* A bedfellow; a companion in lodging. [Rare.]

couch-grass (kouch′gras), *n.* [Also *cooch-*, *cutch-grass*; a corruption of *quitch-grass:* see *quitch.*] 1. The popular name of *Triticum repens*, a species of grass which infests arable land as a troublesome weed. It is perennial, and propagated both by seed and by its creeping rootstock, which is long and jointed. It spreads over a field with great rapidity, and, because of its tenacity of life, is eradicated with difficulty. The root contains sugar, and has been used as a diuretic.

2. The stoloniferous variety of fiorin, *Agrostis alba*.—**Black couch-grass.** Same as *black bent*, *Alopecurus agrestis*.

couching[1] (kou′ching), *n.* [Verbal n. of *couch*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of stooping or bowing.

These *couchings* and these lowly courtesies.
Shak., J. C., iii. 1.

2. In *surg.*, an operation in cases of cataract, consisting in the removal of the opaque crystalline lens out of the axis of vision by means of a needle: now rarely practised.

Persuaded the king to submit to the then unusual operation of *couching*, and succeeded in restoring sight to one of his eyes. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii.

3. In *malting*, the spreading of malt to dry after steeping. See *couch*[1], *v. t.*, 3.—4. In *paper-making*, the removal of the flake of pulp from the mold on which it is formed to a felt.—5. A kind of embroidery in which silk, gold thread, or the like is laid upon the surface of the foundation instead of being drawn through it. In *plain couching* the threads or cords are simply laid side by side, covering the whole width of the leaf, flower,

or other figure, and fastened down by stitches of finer material. *Raised couching* is made by sewing twine or similar material to the ground, and then laying the embroidery-silk upon it, producing a pattern in relief. *Basket couching* is a raised couching in which the texture of basket-work is imitated. *Diamond couching* and *diagonal couching* are made by laying threads of floss-silk or chenille side by side, and holding them down by threads of different material, in stitches which form a diamond pattern or zigzags; the angles of this pattern are sometimes marked by a spangle or other glittering object. *Shell couching* is similar, the stitches that hold it taking the lines of scallop-shells. In *spider couching* and *wheel couching* the stitches form radiating lines resembling the spokes of a wheel or the radii of a cobweb.

couching[2] (kou′ching), *n.* [Verbal n. of *couch*[2], *v.*] In *agri.*, the operation of clearing land from couch-grass.

couching-needle (kou′ching-nē″dl), *n.* A needle-like surgical instrument used in the operation of couching.

couchless (kouch′les), *a.* [< *couch*[1], *n.*, + *-less.*] Having no couch or bed.

cucumbert, *n.* See *cucumber.*

coud[1]†, **coude**[1]†. [Preterit of *can*[1].] Obsolete forms of *could.*

coud[2]†, **coude**[2]†. [Past participle of *can*[1].] Same as *couth.*

> I sey not that she ne had knowynge
> What harme was, or elles she
> Had *koud* no good, so thenketh me.
> *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 997.

coude[3] (köd), *n.* [F., elbow, = Pr. *code* = Sp. *codo, coto* = Pg. *cubito* = It. *cubito*, < L. *cubitum*, the elbow: see *cubit.*] Same as *coudière.*

coudé (kö-dā′), *a.* [F., pp. of *couder*, bend at right angles, < *coude*, elbow: see *coude*[3].] Bent at right angles: applied to astronomical instruments (usually transits or equatorials) in which the rays are bent at right angles by one or more totally reflecting prisms or mirrors, so as to bring the image to one end of the axis, where the eyepiece is placed.

coudière (kö-di-ãr′), *n.* [F., < *coude*, elbow: see *coude*[3].] The piece of armor which protected the elbow. Specifically—(*a*) A piece of forged iron having the shape of a blunt cone with slightly rounded surface, or of beehive shape, adjusted to the elbow over the sleeve of the hauberk or gambeson, and secured by straps or the like. (*b*) When the brassart had reached tolerably complete development, that part of it which protected the elbow behind and at the sides. The shape of this varied greatly at different times. Also *coude.*

coudou, *n.* See *koodoo. G. Cuvier.*

coué (kö′ā), *n.* [F. *coué*, ult. < L. *cauda*, tail: see *cauda.*] In *her.*, same as *coward*, 2.

cougar (kö′gär), *n.* [Also *couguar, cougouar* (after F.), *cuguar* = F. *couguar* = Sp. *cuguardo* = G. Dan. *kuguar*, etc.; contr. of native South Amer. name *cuguacuara, cuguacuarana.*] A large concolorous feline carnivorous quadruped

Cougar (*Felis concolor*).—From a photograph by Dixon, London.

peculiar to America, *Felis concolor*, belonging to the family *Felidæ* and order *Feræ.* It is about as large as the jaguar, but is longer-limbed, and is not so heavy in body. A not unusual weight is 80 pounds; the length over all is about 80 inches, of which the head and body are 50 inches and the tail 30 inches, the standing height at the shoulders 29 inches, and the girth of the chest 27 inches; the color is uniformly tawny, whitening on the under parts, and the tip of the tail is black. This great cat bears much resemblance to an ungrown lioness. It is noted as having the most extensive latitudinal range of any of the *Felidæ*, its habitat extending from British America to Patagonia. It was formerly common in wooded and especially mountainous parts of the United States, and is still sometimes found in the east, though now most common in the Rocky Mountains and other mountains of the west. Also called *puma, panther* or *"painter," red tiger, mountain lion, American lion,* and *catamount.*

cough[1] (kôf), *v.* [< ME. *coughen, cowghen, coghen, couwen, kowhen*, etc., in AS. with added formative *cohhetan*, cough (cf. *ceahhetan*, laugh), = D. *kugchen*, cough, = MHG. *küchen*, G. *keichen, keuchen*, gasp, pant, G. dial. *kuchen, kögen*, cough; prob. imitative, and related to *kink*[2] = *chink*[2], *chincough*, etc. The final guttural *gh* has produced mod. *f*; cf. *draft, dwarf, quaff.*]

I. *intrans.* To make a more or less violent effort, accompanied with noise, to expel the air from the respiratory organs, and force out any matter that irritates the air-passages, or renders respiration difficult.

> Smoke and smolder smyteth in his eyen,
> Til he be blere-nyed or blynde and hors in the throte,
> *Cougheth*, and curseth. *Piers Plowman* (B), xvii. 325.
>
> Thou hast quarrelled with a man for *coughing* in the street. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 1.

II. *trans.* To expel from the air-passages by a more or less violent effort with noise and usually with expectoration: followed by *up:* as, to *cough up* phlegm.—**To cough down**, to stop, as an unpopular or tedious speaker, by simulated coughing.

cough[1] (kôf), *n.* [< ME. *cough, cowghe, cowe* = D. *kuch*, a cough; from the verb.] An abrupt and more or less violent and noisy expiration, excited by some irritation of the respiratory organs. It is an effort to drive out with the expelled breath secreted or foreign matters accumulated in the air-passages. The violent action of the muscles serving for expiration gives great force to the air, while the contraction of the glottis produces the sound. A cough is partly voluntary and partly involuntary, and, according to its character, is symptomatic of many bronchial, pulmonary, nervous, and other diseases, often of comparatively slight importance.

> Adepts in the speaking trade
> Keep a *cough* by them ready made. *Churchill.*

cough[2]†, *v. t.* [Appar. another spelling and use of *coff*, buy. By some supposed to be developed from *coffer.*] To lay up for; store as in a coffer. [Rare.]

> If every man that hath beguiled the king should make restitution after this sort, it would *cough* the king twenty thousand pounds.
> *Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

cougher (kôf′fėr), *n.* One who coughs.

coughing (kôf′fing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cough*[1], *v.*] A violent and sonorous effort to expel the air from the lungs.

> *Coughing* drowns the parson's saw.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2 (song).

Any wandering of the eyes, or of the mind, a *coughing*, or the like, answering a question, or any action not prescribed to be performed, must be strictly avoided.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 92.

coughwort (kôf′wėrt), *n.* [A translation of the L. name *tussilago* (< *tussis*, cough) and the Gr. name *βήχιον* (< *βῆξ* (*βηχ-*), cough).] A name given to the coltsfoot, *Tussilago Farfara*, from its use in allaying coughs.

cougnar (kög′när), *n.* [Malay.] A three-masted Malay boat, rigged with square sails. It is broad, sits low in the water, may be decked or open, sails well, and carries a large cargo.

cougouar, couguar (kö′gȫ-är), *n.* Same as *cougar.*

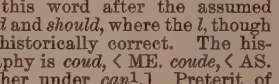
couhage, *n.* See *cowhage.*

Couinæ (kȫ-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coua*, 2, + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of cuckoos, typified by the genus *Coua*, peculiar to Madagascar. Less correctly written *Couanæ. G. R. Gray*, 1870.

coult, *n.* See *cowl*[1], *cowl*[2].

could (kůd). [The *l* has been improperly introduced into this word after the assumed analogy of *would* and *should*, where the *l*, though now silent, is historically correct. The historical orthography is *coud*, < ME. *coude*, < AS. *cūthe:* see further under *can*[1].] Preterit of *can*[1].

coulé (kö-lā′), *n.* [F., a slide, orig. pp. of *couler*, slide: see *colander.*] In *music:* (*a*) A slur. (*b*) An ornament in harpsichord-music; a kind of appoggiatura. Also called *dash.* (*c*) A gliding step in dancing.



coulée (kö-lā′), *n.* [F., orig. pp. fem. of *couler*, flow, filter: see *colander.*] **1.** A dry ravine or gulch; a channel worn by running water in times of excessive rainfall or by the sudden melting of the snow. It is a word frequently heard in Montana, Dakota, and the adjacent regions, and is a relic of the former temporary occupation of that part of the country by the employees of the Hudson's Bay Company. Also *coulee, coulie.*

The deep *coulees* or ravines that, cutting through the rounded spurs of the hills, run down to the edge of the trail. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXI. 192.

2. A flow: used principally, by some geologists, of lava-flows.

couleur (kö-lėr′), *n.* [F., color: see *color, n.*] **1.** In the game of solo, a name for any selected suit of cards, bids in which are of twice as much value as in any other suit.—**2.** In the game of ombre, a suit composed of spades.—**Couleur de rose** [F.: *couleur*, color; *de*, < L. *de*, of; *rose*, a rose: see *color, n.*, and *rose*], literally, rose-color; hence, as an adverbial phrase, in an attractive aspect; in a favorable light: as, to see everything *couleur de rose.*

We are not disposed to draw a picture *couleur de rose* of the condition of our people, any more than we are willing to accept our author's silhouette en noir.
W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 143.

coulisse (kö-lēs′), *n.* [F., a groove, slide, side scene, running-string, etc., < *couler*, glide, slide: see *cullis*[2].] **1.** A piece of channeled or grooved timber, as one of the slides in which the side scenes of a theater run, the upright post of a flood-gate or sluice, etc. See *cullis*[2]. Hence —**2.** One of the side scenes of the stage in a theater, or the space included between the side scenes.

Capable of nothing higher than *coulisses* and cigars, private theatricals and white kid gloves. *Kingsley.*

3. A flute or groove on the blade of a sword.

coullart, *n.* A medieval military engine, apparently an early form of bombard.

couloir (kö-lwor′), *n.* [F., < *couler*, glide, slide, run: see *colander.*] A steeply ascending gorge or gully: applied especially to gorges near the Alpine summits.

Our noble *couloir*, which led straight up into the heart of the mountain for fully one thousand feet. *E. Whymper.*

coulomb (kö-lom′), *n.* [From C. A. de *Coulomb*, a French physicist (1736–1806).] The unit of quantity in measurements of current electricity; the quantity furnished by a current of one ampere in one second. See *ampere.*

The name of *coulomb* is to be given to the unit of quantity, called in these lessons "one weber."
S. P. Thompson, Elect. and Mag., p. 410.

coulomb-meter (kö-lom′mē″tėr), *n.* An instrument for measuring in coulombs the quantity of electricity which passes through a conductor in a given time. One form of the instrument is based upon the amount of electrolytic action, as in depositing metallic copper from copper sulphate, performed by a branch current which is a known fraction of the main current in use.

coulter, *n.* See *colter.*

coulure (kö-lūr′), *n.* [F., a dropping, falling off, running out, < *couler*, flow, run, slide: see *colander.*] Sterility in plants, or failure to produce fruit after blossoming, owing to the washing away of the pollen by excessive rains.

coumaric (kö′ma-rik), *a.* [< *coumar(in)* + *-ic.*] Derived from or pertaining to coumarin.—**Coumaric acid**, $C_9H_8O_3$, an acid derived from coumarin, and intimately related to salicylic acid, being converted into the latter by fusion with potassium hydrate.

coumarilic (kö-ma-ril′ik), *a.* [< *coumar(in)* + *-il* + *-ic.*] Derived from coumarin.—**Coumarilic acid**, $C_9H_6O_3$, a monobasic acid obtained from coumarin. It is moderately soluble in water and extremely soluble in alcohol.

coumarin, coumarine (kö′ma-rin), *n.* [< *coumarou* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A vegetable proximate principle ($C_9H_6O_2$) obtained from the *Dipteryx* (*Coumarouna*) *odorata* or Tonka bean, and also occurring in melilot and some other plants, to which it gives its characteristic odor. It has been used in medicine, and it gives flavor to the Swiss cheese called *schabzieger.* Also spelled *cumarin.*

coumarou (kö′ma-rö), *n.* [The French representation of the native name.] The Tonka-bean tree, *Dipteryx* (*Coumarouna*) *odorata.*

council (koun′sil), *n.* [Early confused in sense and spelling with the different word *counsel* (as also *councilor* with *counselor*), the separation being modern; early mod. E. also *councel, councell*, < ME. *counceil, counceill, counseil, counselle, consail, consayle, concell*, etc., an assembly for consultation, < OF. *concile, concire, cuncilie*, F. *concile* = Pr. *concili* = Sp. Pg. *concilio* = It. *concilio*, formerly also *conciglio*, < L. *concilium*, an assembly, esp. an assembly for consultation, a council, < *com-*, together, + (prob.) *calare*, call: see *calends.* Hence (from L. *concilium*) *conciliate*, etc. Cf. *counsel.*] **1.** Any assembly of persons summoned or convened for consultation, deliberation, or advice: as, a *council* of physicians; a family *council.*

The happiness of a Nation must needs be firmest and certainest in a full and free *Council* of thir own electing, where no single Person, but Reason only, sways.
Milton, Free Commonwealth.

2. A body of men specially designated or selected to advise a sovereign in the administration of the government; a privy council: as, the president of the *council;* in English history, an order in *council*. See *privy council*, below.

The king [Henry IV.] named six bishops, a duke, two earls, six lords, including the treasurer and privy seal, and seven commoners, to be his great and continual *council*.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 367.

3. In many of the British colonies, a body assisting the governor in either an executive or a legislative capacity, or in both.—4. In the Territories of the United States, the upper branch of the legislature. The term was used to denote a kind of upper house during the colonial period, and was retained in this sense for a few years by some of the States.

5. A common council. See below.—6. In the New Testament, the Sanhedrim, a Jewish court or parliament, with functions partly judicial, partly legislative, and partly ecclesiastical. See *Sanhedrim*.

The chief priests . . . and all the *council* sought false witness. Mat. xxvi. 59.

7. In *eccles. hist.*: (*a*) An assembly of prelates and theologians convened for the purpose of regulating matters of doctrine and discipline in the church. Ecclesiastical councils are *diocesan*, *provincial*, *national*, *general*, or *ecumenical*. A diocesan council is composed of the ecclesiastics of a particular diocese, with the bishop at their head; a provincial or metropolitan council, of the bishops of an ecclesiastical province, with the archbishops at their head; and a national or plenary council, of the bishops and archbishops of all the provinces in the nation. *General council* and *ecumenical council* are ordinarily regarded as equivalent terms, but strictly speaking a general council is one called together by an invitation addressed to the church at large, and claiming to speak in the name of the whole church. Such a council is ecumenical only if received by the Catholic Church in general. None of the general councils most widely accepted as ecumenical consisted of even a majority of orthodox bishops present in person or by deputy. The subsequent consent of the church at large marked them as ecumenical, especially their reception by the next general council held after the first violence of controversy had somewhat abated and opposition had become local in character. Both emperors and popes have summoned general councils. According to Roman Catholic teaching, a council to be regarded as ecumenical must have been called together by the pope, or at least with his consent, and its decrees must be confirmed by the pope. There are seven ecumenical councils recognized as such by both the Greek and Latin or Roman Catholic churches, and to some extent also by some Protestant theologians: they are the first Council of Nice, held in 325; the first Council of Constantinople, 381; the Council of Ephesus, 431; the Council of Chalcedon, 451; the second Council of Constantinople, 553; the third Council of Constantinople, 680; and the second Council of Nice, 787. Other important councils regarded by the Roman Catholic, but not by either the Greek or the Protestant communion, as ecumenical are the Council of Trent (1545–63) and the Council of the Vatican (1869–70). The Anglican Church receives the first six councils. (*b*) An advisory assembly of clerical or clerical and lay members in certain Reformed denominations.—8. Any body or group of persons wielding political power.

Henry's ambition, like Wolsey's, was mainly set upon an influential place in the *councils* of Europe.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 253.

9†. Same as *counsel*. See *counsel*.—**Academic council**, in universities, originally, a committee of the faculty or of a nation appointed to prepare and submit a project; now, in some universities, the convocation of the different faculties. See *general council of the university*, below.—**Apostolic council**, the meeting of apostles and elders in Jerusalem described in Acts xv.—**Aulic Council**. See *aulic*.—**Books of Council and Session**, in Scotland, the records belonging to the College of Justice, in which deeds and other writs are inserted.—**Cabinet council**. See *cabinet*.—**Common council**, the local legislature of a city, corporate town, or borough, when it consists of a single body, as a board of aldermen, or sometimes one of two chambers when it is so divided, or the collective title of both chambers. In Philadelphia the Common Council is the second of two city councils, the first being the Select Council; together they are called *the Councils*.—**Congregational council**, a body called by a Congregational church to give advice respecting the settlement or dismissal of a pastor, or other matters of importance, and consisting usually of representatives of neighboring churches. It is an advisory body, without ecclesiastical authority. The Congregationalists of the United States have also in recent years organized a representative body bearing the name *National Council*, which meets every three years for consultation, but without ecclesiastical authority.—**Constantinopolitan Council**. See *Constantinopolitan*.—**Council of administration** (*milit.*), a council of officers, as at a military post, convened by the commanding officer for the transaction of business. At a military post of the United States army such a council is called at least once in two months on muster-days, and is composed of the three regimental or company officers next in rank to the commanding officer. A regimental council consists of three officers on duty at headquarters and next in rank to the commanding officer.—**Council of Ancients**. See *ancient*[1].—**Council of Appointment**. See *appointment*.—**Council of censors**. See *censor*.—**Council of defense**, in France, an advisory military council convened by the commanding officer of a besieged place, and consisting of the officer next in rank and the senior officers of engineers and of artillery.—**Council of Five Hundred**, in *French hist.*, during the government of the Directory (1795–99), an assembly of 500 members, forming the second branch of the Legislative Body, the first branch being the Council of Ancients.—**Council of Revision**, a council existing in the State of New York from 1777 to 1821, consisting of the governor, chancellor, and judges of the Supreme Court, and vested with a limited veto power.—**Council of safety**, in *U. S. hist.*, a council formed for the provisional government of an American State during the war of independence.—**Council of State** [F. *conseil d'état*], in France, an advisory body existing from early times, but developed especially under Philip IV. (1285–1314) and his sons. It was often modified, particularly in 1497, and in 1630 under Richelieu, and played an important part during the first empire. Under the present republican government it comprises the ministers and about ninety other members, part of whom are nominated by the president, and the remainder are elected by the legislative assembly. Its chief duties are to give advice upon various administrative matters and upon legislative measures.—**Council of Ten**, in the ancient republic of Venice, a secret tribunal instituted in 1310, and continuing down to the overthrow of the republic in 1797. It was composed at first of ten and later of seventeen members, and exercised unlimited power in the supervision of internal and external affairs, often with great rigor and oppressiveness.—**Council of war** (*milit.* and *naval*), an assembly of officers called to consult with a commanding officer about matters concerning which he desires their advice. Councils of war are ordinarily called only in serious emergencies. The power of such a council is merely advisory.—**Family council**. See *family*.—**General council of the university**, in Scotch universities, a body consisting of the chancellor, the members of the university court (that is, the rector, principal, and four assessors), the professors, masters of arts, doctors of medicine, etc. The council meets twice a year, and its duties are to deliberate upon any question affecting the university, and make representations regarding it to the university court.—**Governor's council**, in some of the United States, a body of men designated to advise the governor, as in Massachusetts and Maine.—**High Council**, in the Mormon Church, a body of twelve high priests set apart for the purpose of settling important difficulties which may arise. *Mormon Catechism*, p. 17.—**Indian Councils Act**, an English statute of 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., c. 67) reorganizing the Councils of the Governor-General of India.—**Lords of Council and Session**, the name given to the judges or senators of the College of Justice in Edinburgh.—**National Council**. See *Congregational council*, above.—**Orders in council**. See *order*.—**Privy council**, a board or select body of personal councilors of a chief magistrate in the administration of his office; specifically, in England, the principal body of advisers of the sovereign; the name borne since the fifteenth century by the ordinary council, which superseded the ancient curia regis in the reign of Edward I. The privy councilors are nominated at the pleasure of the sovereign, excepting certain persons appointed ex officio, and include at present princes of the blood, principal members of existing and past governments, the archbishops, and many of the nobility—in all, over 200 members. Its administrative functions are exercised chiefly by committees, as the Board of Trade, the Local Government Board, etc. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, composed of the lord president, the lord chancellor, and others, has high appellate jurisdiction. Politically the importance of the Privy Council has been superseded by a committee of ministers belonging to it, called *the Cabinet*. Privy councilors have the title of "right honorable," and rank immediately after knights of the Garter. Similar bodies formerly existed under this name in several of the American colonies and States.=**Syn.** Meeting, congress, convention; board.

council-board (koun'sil-bōrd), *n.* The board or table around which a council holds its sessions; hence, a council in session; an assembled board of councilors.

He hath commanded
To-morrow morning to the *council-board*
He be convented. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 1.

When vile Corruption's brazen face
At *council-board* shall take her place.
Chatterton, Prophecy.

council-book (koun'sil-bůk), *n.* In England, the book in which the names of privy councilors are entered.

Halifax was informed that his services were no longer needed, and his name was struck out of the *council-book*.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

council-chamber (koun'sil-chām″bėr), *n.* An apartment occupied by a council, or appropriated to its deliberations.

The *council chamber* for debate.
Pope, Duke of Marlborough's House.

council-house (koun'sil-hous), *n.* A house in which a council or deliberative body of any kind holds its sessions.

Mine uncle Beaufort and myself,
With all the learned council of the realm,
Studied so long, sat in the *council-house*
Early and late, debating to and fro
How France and Frenchmen might be kept in awe.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 1.

councilist† (koun'sil-ist), *n.* [< *council* + *-ist*.] A member of a council; hence, one who exercises advisory functions.

I will in three months be an expert *councilist*.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

councillor, *n.* See *councilor*.

councilman (koun'sil-man), *n.*; pl. *councilmen* (-men). A member of a municipal council. Also called *common-councilman* when the body is a common council.

councilor, councillor (koun'sil-or), *n.* [< ME. *councelour, counselour, counceller, counseller, counseilor, counseiler, counceyller, conseilere, conseyler, conseiller, counsailour*, etc., earliest form *kunsiler*, being the same as *counselor*, ult. < L. *consiliarius*, a counselor, adviser: see *counselor*. The distinction of form and sense (*councilor*, one of a council, *counselor*, one who counsels) is modern; there is no OF. or L. form corresponding to *councilor* (L. as if **conciliarius*) as distinguished from *counselor* (L. *consiliarius*).] 1. A member of a council; specifically, a member of a common council or of the British Privy Council. See *council*.

The wages of the members should be moderate, especially those of the lords and the spiritual *councillors*.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 365.

2. One who gives counsel or advice.—**Councilor of a burgh**, in Scotland, a member of the governing body of a burgh, not a magistrate. See *town-council*.—**Privy councilor**, a member of the private or personal council of a sovereign or other person in high authority; specifically, a member of the British Privy Council.

council-table (koun'sil-tā″bl), *n.* Same as *council-board*.

He [Edward IV.] also daily frequented the *Council-Table*, which he furnished for the most Part with such as were gracious amongst the Citizens, whom he employs about References and Businesses of private Consequence.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 205.

co-une† (kō-ūn′), *v. t.* [< L. *co-*, together, + *unus* = E. *one*.] To combine or join into one.

Not that man hath three distinct souls: for . . . [they] are in man one and *co-uned* together.
Feltham, Resolves, i. 95.

co-unite† (kō-ū-nīt′), *v. t.* [< *co-*[1] + *unite*.] To unite; join together.

These three are Ahad, Æon, Vranore:
Ahad these three in one doth *co-unite*.
Dr. H. More, Psychozoia, i. 39.

co-unite† (kō-ū-nīt′), *a.* [< *co-unite*, *v.*] Conjoined; combined; united.

Our souls be *co-unite*
With the world's spright and body.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia.

counsel (koun'sel), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *counsell, counsil, council, councel*, etc., < ME. *counseil, consail, conseil, conseyl, cunsail, counceil*, etc., counsel, consultation, purpose (also in sense of *council*, from which *counsel* was not distinguished in ME.), < OF. *conseil, çunseil, consel, consoil, consal*, etc., F. *conseil* = Pr. *conselh* = Sp. *consejo* = Pg. *conselho* = It. *consiglio*, < L. *consilium*, deliberation, consultation, counsel, advice, understanding; in a concrete sense, a body of persons deliberating, a council (whence the confusion in ML., where *consilium*, in this sense, and *concilium*, a council, are often interchanged, and in Rom. and E., of the two words, E. *counsel* and *council*), < *consulere*, consult: see *consult*. Cf. *council*.] 1. Consultation; deliberation; mutual advising or interchange of opinions.

We took sweet *counsel* together. Ps. lv. 14.

2. Advice; opinion or instruction given, as the result of consultation or request; aid or instruction given in directing the judgment or conduct of another.

There is as much difference between the *counsel* that a friend giveth and that a man giveth himself, as there is between the *counsel* of a friend and of a flatterer.
Bacon, Friendship.

Ill *counsel* had misled the girl. *Tennyson*, Princess, vii.

3. Prudence; due consideration; wise and cautious exercise of judgment; examination of consequences.

They all confess that in the working of that first cause. *counsel* is used, reason followed, and a way observed.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. § 2.

O how comely is the wisdom of old men, and understanding and *counsel* to men of honour! Ecclus. xxv. 5.

4. Deliberate purpose; design; intent; scheme; plan.

To shew unto the heirs of promise the immutability of his *counsel*. Heb. vi. 17.

5†. A private or secret opinion or purpose; consultation in secret; concealment.

'Tis but a pastime smil'd at
Amongst yourselves in *counsel*; but beware
Of being overheard. *Ford*, Fancies, i. 3.

Who's your doctor, Phantaste?
Nay, that's *counsel*, Philautia; you shall pardon me.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

6. One who gives counsel, especially in matters of law; a counselor or advocate, or several such, engaged in the direction or the trial

of a cause in court: as, the plaintiff's or defendant's *counsel*. [In this sense the word is either singular or plural.]

This is my plea, on this I rest my cause—
What saith my *counsel*, learned in the laws?
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 142.

The king found his *counsel* as refractory as his judges.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

7†. Same as *council*, but properly a different word, the two being confused. See *council*.—**Corporation counsel**, the title given in some of the United States to the legal counsel of a municipality.—**Evangelical counsels**, the three vows of a monk in the Roman Catholic Church, namely, voluntary poverty, perpetual chastity, and entire obedience to an ecclesiastical superior.—**Queen's** (or **king's**) **counsel**, in England, Ireland, and the British colonies, barristers appointed as counsel to the crown, on the nomination of the lord chancellor, taking precedence over ordinary barristers, and distinguished by having the privilege of wearing a silk gown as their professional robe, that of other barristers being of stuff. There is no salary attached to their office, and they cannot plead against the crown without permission.—**To buy off counsel.** See *buy*.—**To keep one's own counsel**, not to disclose one's opinion; be reticent.

On the ocean so deep
She *her council did keep*.
The Woman Warrior (Child's Ballads, VII. 258).

Clint opened his heart and confided everything to Phil, but Phil *kept his own counsel*.
J. T. Trowbridge, Coupon Bonds, p. 215.

To take counsel, to consult; seek advice; deliberate: as, they *took counsel* together; he *took counsel* of his fears. =**Syn. 2.** Suggestion, recommendation, admonition.

counsel (koun'sel), *v.*; pret. and pp. *counseled* or *counselled*, ppr. *counseling* or *counselling*. [< ME. *counsellen, counseilen, conseilen, concellen*, etc., < OF. *conseiller, conseiler, conseillier, cunseiller*, etc., F. *conseiller* = Pr. *conseilhar, cosselhar* = Sp. *consejar* = Pg. *conselhar* = It. *consigliare*, < L. *consiliari*, take counsel, < *consilium*, counsel: see *counsel, n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To give counsel or advice to; advise; admonish; instruct.

And Crist *counsaileth* thus, and comaundeth bothe
To lerede [learned] and to lewede [unlearned] for to loue oure enemys. *Piers Plowman* (C), xxii. 113.

I *counsel* thee to buy of me gold tried in the fire.
Rev. iii. 18.

I may be *counselled*, and will always follow my friend's advice where I find it reasonable, but will never part with the power of the militia.
Dryden, Pref. to Albion and Albanius.

They that will not be *counselled* cannot be helped.
Franklin.

2. To advise or recommend; urge the adoption of.

Wherefore cease we then?
Say they who *counsel* war;—we are decreed,
Reserved, and destined to eternal woe.
Milton, P. L., ii. 160.

II. *intrans.* To consult; take counsel; deliberate.

Be this was done, some gentillmen
Of noble kin and blood,
To *counsell* with thir lordis begane,
Of matteris to concluide.
Battle of Balrinnes (Child's Ballads, VII. 223).

counselable (koun'sel-a-bl), *a.* [Also written *counsellable*; < F. *conseillable* = Sp. *consejable*: see *counsel* and *-able*.] **1.** Willing to receive counsel; disposed to follow the advice or be guided by the judgment of others. [Rare.]

Very few men of so great parts were . . . more *counsellable* than he [Lord Digby].
Clarendon, Great Rebellion, I. 344.

2. Suitable to be counseled or advised; advisable; wise; expedient. [Rare.]

He did not believe it *counsellable*.
Clarendon, Life, I. 178.

counsel-keeper (koun'sel-kē'pėr), *n.* One who can keep a secret.

counsel-keeping (koun'sel-kē'ping), *a.* Keeping secrets; observing secrecy.

With a happy storm they were surpris'd,
And curtain'd with a *counsel-keeping* cave.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 3.

counselor, counsellor (koun'sel-ọr), *n.* [< ME. *counselour, councelour, counseiler, counseiller, counseller, counceller, counseilor, counsailour*, earliest form *kunsiler* (not distinguished from *councilor*), < OF. *consellier, cunseiller*, F. *conseiller* = Sp. *consejero, consiliario* = Pg. *conselheiro, consiliario* = It. *consigliere*, < L. *consiliarius*, a counselor, adviser, prop. adj., pertaining to counsel, advising, < *consilium*, counsel: see *counsel, n.* Cf. *councilor*, which is now discriminated from *counselor*. The spelling *counsellor* (and so *councillor*) with two *l*'s, as in *chancellor*, is prevalent in England, but the double *l* is not original, as it is in *chancellor*. The proper historical spelling would be *counseler* (with *-er*, < L. *-arius*).] **1.** Any person who gives counsel or advice; an adviser: as, in Great Britain the peers of the realm are hereditary *counselors* of the crown.

Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, a man of great abilities, eloquence, and courage, but of a cruel and imperious nature, was the *counsellor* most trusted in political and military affairs. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., i.

2. A counseling lawyer; a barrister; specifically, in some of the United States, an attorney admitted to practise in all the courts: called distinctively a *counselor at law*.—**3†.** Same as *councilor*, but properly a different word, the two being confused. See *councilor*.

counselorship, counsellorship (koun'sel-or-ship), *n.* [< *counselor, counsellor*, + *-ship*.] The office of counselor.

count[1] (kount), *v.* [< ME. *counten*, < OF. *cunter, conter*, F. *conter* = Pr. *comtar, condar* = Sp. Pg. *contar* = It. *contare*, < L. *computare*, count, compute: see *compute*, which is a doublet of *count*[1]. Cf. *compt*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To number; assign the numerals one, two, three, etc., successively and in order to all the individual objects of (a collection), one to each; enumerate: as, to *count* the years, days, and hours of a man's life; to *count* the stars.

Who can *count* the dust of Jacob? Num. xxiii. 10.

Some tribes of rude nations *count* their years by the coming of certain birds among them at their certain seasons and leaving them at others. *Locke*.

We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths; . . .
We should *count* time by heart-throbs.
P. J. Bailey, Festus, A Country Town.

2. To ascertain the number of by more complex processes of computation; compute; reckon.

This boke sheweth the manner of measuring of all maner of lande . . . and *comptynge* the true nombre of acres of the same. *Sir R. Benese* (about 1530).

3. To reckon to the credit of another; place to an account; ascribe or impute; consider or esteem as belonging.

He [Abraham] believed in the Lord; and he *counted* it to him for righteousness. Gen. xv. 6.

4. To account; esteem; think, judge, deem, or consider.

Neither *count* I my life dear unto myself. Acts xx. 24.

'Tis all one
To be a witch as to be *counted* one.
Ford and Dekker, Witch of Edmonton, ii. 1.

I *count* the gray barbarian lower than the Christian child.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

Henceforth let day be *counted* night,
And midnight called the morn.
T. B. Aldrich, Two Songs from the Persian.

5†. To recount.

Therefore hathe it befallen many tymes of o thing, that I have herd *counted*, whan I was 3ong.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 183.

To count a coup. See *coup*[4].—**To count kin**, to reckon up or trace relationship.

No knight in Cumberland so good,
But William may *count* with him *kin* and blood.
Scott, L. of L. M., iv. 23.

To count one's chickens before they are hatched. See *chicken*[1].—**To count out**, to defeat by a fraudulent miscount of the ballots cast: as, to *count out* a candidate.—**To count out the House**, in the British House of Commons, to bring a sitting to a close by the declaration of the Speaker (after counting) that fewer than 40 members (a quorum), including the Speaker, are present: as, *the House was counted out* last night at nine o'clock.

It might perhaps be worth consideration whether divisions should be taken or *the House counted out* between seven o'clock and nine. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXV. 293.

To count the cost, to consider beforehand the probable expense, trouble, or risk.—**To count the house**, to ascertain the number present, as of spectators at a performance in a theater, of members of a legislative body, etc. =**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Compute, Reckon*, etc. (see *calculate*), enumerate, tell off.—**4.** To regard, deem, hold.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To ascertain the number of objects in a collection by assigning to them in order the numerals one, two, three, etc.; determine the number of objects in a group by a process partly mechanical and partly arithmetical, or in any way whatsoever; number.—**2.** To be able to reckon; be expert in numbers: as, he can read, write, and *count*.—**3.** To take account; enter into consideration: *of* a thing (obsolete), *with* a person.

No man *counts of* her beauty. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 1.

It was clear that the artist was some one who must be *counted with*; . . . but he was reproached with a desire to be singular and extraordinary. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 75.

4. In *music*, to keep time, or mark the rhythm of a piece, by naming the successive pulses, accents, or beats.—**5.** To be of value; be worth reckoning or taking into account; swell the number: as, every vote *counts*.—**6.** To reckon; depend; rely: with *on* or *upon*.

My stay here will be prolonged for a week or two longer, and I *count upon* seeing you again.
J. E. Cooke, Virginia Comedians, I. xxiii.

Virtue, when tried, may *count upon* help, secret refreshings that come in answer to prayer—friends providentially sent, perhaps guardian angels.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 61.

7. In *law*, to plead orally; argue a matter in court; recite the cause of action.—**To count on contract** or **in tort**, to plead a cause of action as arising on an agreement or on a wrong.

count[1] (kount), *n.* [< ME. *counte*, < OF. *cunte, conte*, F. *compte* = Pr. *compte, comte* = Sp. *cuento, cuenta* = Pg. *conta* = It. *conto*, < LL. *computus*, count, reckoning; from the verb.] **1.** Reckoning; the act of numbering: as, this is the number according to my *count*.

By my *count*,
I was your mother much upon these years
That you are now a maid. *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 3.

2. The total number; the number which represents the result of a process of counting; the number signified by the numeral assigned to the last unit of a collection in the operation of counting it; the magnitude of a collection as determined by counting.

Of blessed Saints for to increase the *count*.
Spenser, Epithalamion, l. 423.

His *count* of years is full, his allotted task is wrought.
Bryant, Waiting by the Gate.

3. Account; estimation; value.

They make no *counte* of generall councels.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 82.

Some other, that in hard assaies
Were cowards knowne, and litle *count* did hold.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 18.

In proportion as the years both lessen and shorten, I set more *count* upon their periods. *Lamb*, New Year's Eve.

4. In *law*, an entire or integral charge in an indictment, complaint, or other pleading, setting forth a cause of complaint. There may be different *counts* in the same pleading.

Dressing up the virtues of the past, as a *count* in the indictment against their own contemporaries.
Grote, Hist. Greece, II. 17.

5. In *music*: (*a*) Rhythm; regularity of accent or pace. (*b*) The act of reckoning or naming the pulses of the rhythm: as, to keep strict *count*. (*c*) A particular pulse, accent, or beat: as, the first *count* of a measure.—**Count and reckoning**, the technical name given to a form of process in Scots law, by which one party may compel another to account with him, and to pay the balance which may appear to be due.—**To keep count**, to assign numbers in regular order to all the individual events or objects of a series, one by one, as fast as they occur.

count[2] (kount), *n.* [Not in ME. except in fem. form *countess*, q. v.; < OF. *conte, comte*, F. *comte* = Pr. *coms* = Sp. Pg. *conde* = It. *conte*, < L. *comes* (*comit-*), a companion, later a title of office or honor (cf. *constable*), < *com-*, together, + *ire*, supine *itum*, go, = Gr. *ἰέναι*, go: see *go*.] A title of nobility in France, Italy, Spain, and Portugal (corresponding to *earl* in Great Britain and *graf* in Germany), whence the name *county*, originally applied to the demain appertaining to the holder of such a title. Under the Roman republic a count was a companion or an assistant of a proconsul or propretor in his foreign government; under the empire, an officer of the imperial household, or an attendant upon the emperor in his official duties, the title being ultimately extended to officers of various grades in different parts of the empire. Among early Teutonic races the count or graf was the officer set by a sovereign over a district or gau, charged with the preservation of the king's authority. In France, under Charles the Bald, a system of government by counts as personal agents of the sovereign was developed. Later, with the growth of the feudal system, they became the feudal proprietors of lands and territories, and thus not merely royal officers, but nobles, and, as such, hereditary rulers. At the present time the title, inherited alike by all the sons of a count or conferred by the sovereign, serves merely to indicate nobility. As a title, *count* does not occur in the nomenclature of the English nobility, except as in *count palatine*; but the feminine form *countess* is the recognized feminine equivalent of *earl*.

The prince, the *count*, . . . and all the gallants of the town, are come. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 4.

Shire is a Saxon word signifying a division; but a county, comitatus, is plainly derived from comes, the *count* of the Franks, that is, the earl or alderman (as the Saxons called him) of the shire. *Blackstone*, Com., Int., § 4.

Count palatine. (*a*) Originally, the judge and highest officer of the German kings, afterward of the German emperors and archdukes; at a later date, an officer delegated by the German emperors to exercise certain imperial privileges. (*b*) Formerly, in England, the proprietor of a county, who exercised regal prerogatives within his county, in virtue of which he had his own courts of law, appointed judges and law officers, and could pardon murders, treasons, and felonies. All writs and judicial processes proceeded in his name, while the king's writs were of no avail within the palatinate. The Earl of Chester, the Bishop of Durham, and the Duke of Lancaster were the counts palatine of England. The queen is now Duchess and Countess Palatine of Lancaster. The earldom palatinate of Chester, similarly restricted, is vested

in the eldest son of the monarch, or in the monarch himself when there is no Prince of Wales. Durham became a palatinate in the time of William the Conqueror, and the dignity continued in connection with the bishopric till 1836, when it was vested in the crown. See *palatine*, and *county palatine*, under *county*.

countable[1] (koun'tą-bl), *a.* [< *count*[1], *v.*, + *-able.*] Capable of being counted, numbered, or reckoned.

The evills which you desire to be recounted are very many, and allmost *countable* with those that were hidden in the baskett of Pandora. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

They are *countable* by the thousand and the million, who have suffered cruel wrong. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. ix. 1.

countable[2]† (koun'tą-bl), *a.* [By apheresis from *accountable.*] Accountable.

Such a religious judge as is he to whom I am *countable*. *Hieron*, Works, II. 187.

countant† (koun'tant), *a.* [< OF. *contant*, later *comptant*, ppr. of *conter*, *compter*, count. Cf. *accountant.*] Accountable.

For he usurps my state, and first deposed
My father in my swathed infancy,
For which he shall be *countant*.
Heywood, Works (ed. 1874), V. 167.

count-book† (kount'bůk), *n.* An account-book.

Get thee a cap, a *count-book*, pen and ink,
Papers afore thee. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, v. 1.

countenance (koun'tę-nans), *n.* [< ME. *countenaunce*, *contenance*, *cuntenance*, *-aunce*, < OF. *cuntenance*, *contenance*, F. *contenance*, < ML. *continentia*, countenance, demeanor, gesture, L. moderation, continence: see *continence.*] **1.** The face; the whole form of the face; the features, considered as a whole; the visage.

He is my father, sir; and, sooth to say,
In *countenance* somewhat doth resemble you.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 2.

Then her *countenance* all over
Pale again as death did prove.
Tennyson, Lord of Burleigh.

And peace, like autumn's moonlight, clothed
His tranquil *countenance*.
Whittier, The Exiles.

2. The characteristic appearance or expression of the face; look; aspect; facial appearance.

For a mans *countenaunce* ofte tymes discloseth still his thought. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.

Be not, as the hypocrites, of a sad *countenance*.
Mat. vi. 16.

Whatsoever good or bad accident or fortune befel him, going in or coming out, Socrates still kept the same *countenance*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 382.

3. Aspect or appearance conferred; seeming imparted to anything, as by words or conduct in regard to it: as, to put a good or a bad *countenance* upon anything.

I shewed no sign of it [anxiety] to discourage my Consorts, but made a Vertue of Necessity, and put a good *Countenance* on the Matter. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 495.

4. Appearance of favor or good will; support afforded by friendly action; encouragement; patronage.

Thou hast made him exceeding glad with thy *countenance*. Ps. xxi. 6.

That which would appear offence in us,
His *countenance*, like richest alchymy,
Will change to virtue. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 3.

None got his *countenance*
But those whom actual merit did advance.
Webster, Monumental Column.

I say that this —
Else I withdraw favour and *countenance*
From you and yours forever — shall you do.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

5†. Assumed appearance; seeming; show; pretense.

Frende of effect and frende of *countenance*.
Chaucer, Fortune, l. 34.

The election being done, he made *countenance* of great discontent thereat. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster.

I made a *countenance* as if I would eat him alive.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, i. 2.

6. In *old law*, credit or estimation by reason of one's estate, and with reference to his condition in life.

Thother parte, beinge men of good welthe and *countenance*. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 304.

The *countenance* of a rich and the meanness of a poor estate doth make no odds between bishops.
Quoted in *Hooker's* Eccles. Polity, vii. 5.

Hence — **7**†. Favor resulting from estimation or repute; trust; confidence.

I gave you *countenance*, credit for your coals,
Your stills, your glasses, your materials.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1.

Courtiers that live upon *countenance* must sell their tongues. *Shirley*, Bird in a Cage, v. 1.

8†. Good appearance; presentableness.

Touching the ship that must go, she must observe this order. She must be a ship of *countenance*.
Campion (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 55).

Copy of one's countenance†. See *copy.* — **In countenance.** (*a*) In good face; in a composed aspect; in a state free from shame or confusion.

It puts the learned *in countenance*, and gives them a place among the fashionable part of mankind.
Addison, Freeholder.

(*b*) In favor; in estimation.

If the profession of religion were *in countenance* among men of distinction, it would have a happy effect on society. *N. Webster*, Dict. (ed. 1848).

Out of countenance, with the countenance confused or cast down; disconcerted; abashed; not bold or assured: used with *put*.

You have *put* me *out of countenance*.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

Thou ought'st to be most asham'd thy self, when thou hast *put* another *out of Countenance*.
Congreve, Way of the World, i. 9.

To keep one's countenance, to preserve a calm, composed, or natural look; refrain from expressing sorrow, anger, joy, amusement, or other emotion, by changes of countenance.

Ev'n *kept her count'nance*, when the lid removed
Disclosed the heart unfortunately loved.
Dryden, Sig. and Guis., l. 629.

=**Syn.** See *face*, *n.*

countenance (koun'tę-nans), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *countenanced*, ppr. *countenancing.* [< *countenance*, *n.*] **1.** To appear friendly or favorable to; favor; encourage; aid; support; abet.

Neither shalt thou *countenance* a poor man in his cause.
Ex. xxiii. 3.

Various passages in it [his correspondence] *countenance* the supposition that his tour was partly undertaken for political purposes. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 60.

God forbid I should *countenance* such injustice.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 3.

2†. To make a show of; pretend.

They were two knights of perelesse puissaunce, . . .
Which to these Ladies love did *countenaunce*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ii. 16.

3†. To give effect to; act suitably to; be in keeping with.

Malcolm! Banquo!
As from your graves rise up, and walk like sprites,
To *countenance* this horror! *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 3.

countenancer (koun'tę-nan-sėr), *n.* One who countenances, favors, or encourages.

Are you her Grace's *countenancer*, lady?
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, iv. 1.

Those ingenuous and friendly men who were ever the *countenancers* of vertuous and hopefull wits.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

counter[1] (koun'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *countere*, *countere*, *countour*, a counter, treasurer, also a coin, < OF. *conteor*, *conteur*, *countour*, a counter, computer, also an advocate, later spelled *compteur*, mod. F. *compteur*, meter, indicator (cf. F. *computateur*, computer), = Sp. Pg. *contador* = It. *contatore*, < L. *computator*, one who computes, < *computare*, pp. *computatus*, compute, count: see *count*[1], *v.*, and cf. *computator*. *Counter* is now regarded as *count*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who counts or reckons; a computer; an auditor.

Adam of Arderne was its chef *countour*.
Robert of Gloucester, p. 538.

2. An apparatus for keeping count of revolutions or other movements.

A . . . clock-work mechanism, called a *counter*, has been for a great many years employed in the cotton-factories, and in the pumping-engines of the Cornish and other mines, to indicate the number of revolutions of the main shaft of the mill, or of the strokes of the piston.
Ure, Dict., III. 459.

3. A thing used in counting; that which indicates a number; that which is used to keep an account or reckoning, as in games; specifically, a piece of metal, ivory, wood, or other material, or a spurious or imitation coin, used for this purpose.

What comes the wool to? . . . I cannot do 't without *counters*. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 2.

Vsing men like *Counters* or Figures in numbering and casting accounts. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 84.

Words are wise men's *counters* — they do not reckon by them — but they are the money of fools.
Hobbes, The Leviathan.

Books are the money of Literature, but only the *counters* of Science. *Huxley*, Universities.

4†. A piece of money; a coin; in plural, money.

They brake coffers and took tresours,
Gold and silver and *countours*.
Richard Coer de Lion (Weber, Metr. Rom.), l. 1939.

When Marcus Brutus grows so covetous,
To lock such rascal *counters* from his friends,
Be ready, gods, with all your thunderbolts,
Dash him to pieces! *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3.

5. In *early Eng. law*, an attorney or serjeant at law retained to conduct a cause in court.

Countors are serjeants skilful in the laws of the realm, who serve the common people to declare and defend actions in judgment, for those who have need of them, for their fees.
W. Hughes, tr. of Horne's Mirroir des Justices (1768), p. 65.

counter[2] (koun'tėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *counture*, < ME. *countour*, *cowntwre*, < OF. *contoir*, later *comptoir*, the counting-room, -table, or -bench of a merchant or banker, mod. F. *comptoir*, a shop-counter, bar, bank, < ML. *computatorium*, a counting-room or -bench, < L. *computare*, pp. *computatus*, count, compute: see *count*[1], *compute.* Cf. *counter*[1].] **1**†. A counting-room.

His bookes and bagges many oon,
He hath byforn him on his *counter* bord;
For riche was his tresor and his hord,
For whiche ful fast his *countour* dore he schette.
Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 82.

2. A table or board on which money is counted; a table in a shop on which goods are laid for examination by purchasers.

The smooth-faced, snub-nosed rogue would leap from his *counter* and till. *Tennyson*, Maud, i. 13.

Turning round upon his stool behind the *counter*, Mr. Gills looked out among the instruments in the window.
Dickens, Dombey and Son (1848), p. 26.

3. Formerly, in England, a debtors' prison: used especially as the name of two prisons for debtors in the City of London, and of one in Southwark.

The captains of this insurrection
Have tane themselves to armes, and cam but now
To both the *Counters*, wher they have releast
Sundrie indebted prisoners.
Play of Sir Thomas More (Harl. Misc.).

Five jayles or prisons are in Southwarke placed,
The *Counter* (once St. Margrets church) defaced.
John Taylor (1630).

That word [poet] denoted a creature dressed like a scarecrow, familiar with *compters* and spunging-houses, and perfectly qualified to decide on the comparative merits of the Common Side in the King's Bench prison and of Mount Scoundrel in the Fleet.
Macaulay, Boswell's Johnson.

counter[3] (koun'tėr), *adv.* [Not in ME. except as a prefix (see *counter-*); < F. *contre*, against, < L. *contra*, against: see *contra*, *contra-*.] **1.** Contrary; in opposition; in an opposite direction: used chiefly with *run* or *go*: as, to *run counter* to the rules of virtue; he *went counter* to his own interest.

The practice of men holds not an equal pace; yea, and often *runs counter* to their theory.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 55.

His anger, or rather the duration of it, externally *ran counter* to all conjecture. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, v. 3.

It is a hard matter, and is thought a great and noble act, for men who live in the public world to do what they believe to be their duty to God, in a straight-forward way, should the opinion of society about it happen to *run counter* to them. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 130.

2. In the wrong way; contrary to the right course; in the reverse direction; contrariwise.

Hounds are said to hunt *counter* when they hunt backward the way the chase came.
Halliwell, Dict. of Archaic Words.

3†. Directly in front; in or at the face.

They hit one another with darts, . . . which they never throw *counter*, but at the back of the flyer.
Sandys, Travailes.

To hunt counter. See *hunt.*

counter[3] (koun'tėr), *a.* [< *counter-*, prefix, or *counter*, *adv.*: being the prefix or adverb used separately as an adjective.] Adverse; opposite; contrary; opposing; antagonistic.

Innumerable facts attesting the *counter* principle.
Is. Taylor.

We crost
Between the lakes, and clamber'd half way up
The *counter* side. *Tennyson*, The Golden Year.

counter[3]† (koun'tėr), *prep.* [ME. *counter*, < OF. *contre*, against: see *counter*[3], *adv.*] Against; contrary or antagonistic to.

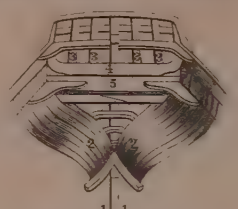
There as the lande is weete in somer season;—
And other wey to wirche is *counter* reason.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 10.

counter[3] (koun'tėr), *n.* [< *counter*[3], *a.*, and *counter-*, prefix.] **1.** That which is counter or antagonistic; an opposite.

[I] have founded my Round Table in the North,
And whatsoever his own knights have sworn
My knights have sworn the *counter* to it.
Tennyson, Last Tournament.

2. In *music*, any voice-part set in contrast to a principal melody or part; specifically, the counter-tenor; the high tenor or alto. Sometimes this part is sung an octave higher than it is written, thus becoming a high soprano. — **3.** That part of a horse's breast which lies between the shoulders and under the neck.—

4. That part of a ship which lies between the water-line and the knuckle of the stern. The *counter-timbers* are short timbers in the stern, used to strengthen the counter.



Frame of Ship inside of Stern.

1, 1, pointers; 2, 2, quarter-timbers; 3, 3, counter-timbers; 4, counter-timber knee; 5, main transom.

Once again, through the darkness, we heard the cry under our *counter*, and again all was silent but the noise of the sea and of the storm. *W. H. Russell*, Diary [in India, I. 20.

5. The stiff leather forming the back part of a shoe or boot surrounding the heel of the wearer. See cut under *boot*.—6. In *fencing*, a parry in which the sword's point makes a complete curve, returning to its original position. The various *counters* are named with reference to the thrust to be parried, as the *counter of carte, of tierce*, etc.

7. Same as *counter-lode*.—**Bass counter.** See *bass*[3].—**Buhl and counter.** See *buhl*.

counter[3] (koun'tėr), *v.* [< *counter*[3], *adv.* and *n.*]

I. *intrans.* In *boxing*, to in boxing, to give a return blow while receiving or parrying the blow of an antagonist.

His left hand *countered* provokingly. *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, xiv.

II. *trans.* 1. In *boxing*, to meet or return by a counter-blow: as, to *counter* a blow.—2. In *shoemaking*, to put a counter upon; furnish with a counter: as, to *counter* a shoe.

counter[4]† (koun'tėr), *v.* [< ME. *counturen, countren, coutren*, encounter; by apheresis for *encounter*, q. v.] I. *trans.* To come against; meet; encounter.

Gaffray cam faste *contring* the Geaunt then,
As moche and as faste as hys courser myght ren.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3030.

II. *intrans.* To come into collision; encounter.

With the erle of Kent thei *countred* at Medeweie. *Langtoft*, Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. 38.

counter[4]† (koun'tėr), *n.* [By apheresis for *encounter*.] A meeting; an encounter.

Kindly *counter* under Mimick shade. *Spenser*, Tears of the Muses, l. 207.

counter-. [< ME. *counter-, countre-*, < OF. *contre-*, < L. *contra-*: see *counter*[3] and *contra-*.] A prefix of Latin origin, being a doublet of *contra-*, and appearing in words of Middle English origin, or in later words formed on the analogy of such. Considered merely as an English prefix, *counter-* is to be referred to *counter*[3], *adv.*, or *counter*[3], *a.* See *counter*[3].

counteract (koun-tėr-akt'), *v. t.* [< *counter-* + *act*.] To act in opposition to; hinder, defeat, or frustrate by contrary agency.

"Alas!" continued my father, "as the greatest evil has befall'n him, I must *counteract* and undo it with the greatest good." *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iv. 8.

What this country longs for is personalities, grand persons, to *counteract* its materialities. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 417.

=Syn. To thwart, check, contravene, cross, neutralize.

counteractant (koun-tėr-ak'tant), *n.* [< *counteract* + *-ant*[1].] A counter-agent; that which counteracts.

He is certainly the sort of a bard and *counteractant* most needed for our materialistic, self-assertive, money-worshipping Anglo-Saxon races. *Walt Whitman*, in Essays from The Critic, p. 42.

counteraction (koun-tėr-ak'shon), *n.* [< *counteract* + *-ion*.] Action in opposition; hindrance; resistance.

A power capable of resisting and conquering the *counteraction* of an animal nature. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

counteractive (koun-tėr-ak'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *counteract* + *-ive*.] I. *a.* Tending to counteract or oppose.

II. *n.* One who or that which counteracts.

counteractively (koun-tėr-ak'tiv-li), *adv.* By counteraction.

counter-agent (koun'tėr-ā-jent), *n.* Anything which counteracts, or acts in opposition; an opposing agent.

The unexpected development of genius has no such *counter-agent* to the admiration which it naturally excites. *Brougham.*

counter-appeal (koun'tėr-ą-pēl'), *n.* In *law*, an appeal in opposition to or in counteraction of an appeal taken by an adversary.

counter-appellant (koun'tėr-ą-pel'ant), *n.* In *law*, one who takes a counter-appeal; one against whom an appeal has been taken by an adversary, and who in turn takes an appeal against the adversary.

Of the *counter-appellants* of 1397, Nottingham and Wiltshire were dead; the rest were waiting with anxious hearts to know whether Henry would sacrifice or save them. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 303.

counter-approach (koun'tėr-ą-prōch'), *n.* In *fort.*, a work consisting of lines and trenches pushed forward from their most advanced works by the besieged in order to attack the works of the besiegers or to hinder their approaches.—**Line of counter-approach**, a trench which the besieged make from their covered way to the right and left of the attacks in order to scour the enemy's works.

counter-arch (koun'tėr-ärch), *n.* In *fort.*, an arch connecting the tops of the counterforts. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.

counter-attired (koun'tėr-ą-tīrd'), *a.* In *her.*, having horns in two opposite directions: said of an animal having double horns, used as a bearing.

counter-attraction (koun'tėr-ą-trak'shon), *n.* Opposite attraction; an attraction opposite and equal, according to the law of action and reaction; attraction of an opposite kind or in an opposite direction.

counter-attractive (koun'tėr-ą-trak'tiv), *a.* Attracting in an opposite direction or by opposite means.

counterbalance (koun-tėr-bal'ans), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *counterbalanced*, ppr. *counterbalancing*. [Formerly also *counterballance*, < F. *contre-balancer* = Sp. *contrabalanzear* = Pg. *contrabalançār* = It. *contrabbilanciare:* see *counter-* and *balance*, *v.*] To weigh against with an equal weight; act against with equal power or effect; countervail; serve as a counterpoise to; offset; make up for.

There was so much air drawn out of the vessel, that the remaining air was not able to *counterbalance* the mercurial cylinder. *Boyle.*

The study of mind is necessary to *counterbalance* and correct the influence of the study of nature. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Isabella, whose dignity and commanding character might *counterbalance* the disadvantages arising from the unsuitableness of her sex. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 3.

counterbalance (koun'tėr-bal-ans), *n.* [Formerly also *counterballance*, < F. *contre-balance:* see the verb.] 1. Equal weight, power, or influence acting in opposition to anything.

Money is the *counter-balance* to all . . . things purchasable. *Locke.*

2. In *mech.*, a weight used to balance the vibrating parts of machinery upon their axis, so as to cause them to turn freely and to require little power to set them in motion; also, a weight by which a lever acted upon by an intermitting force is returned to its position, as in the case of the beam of a single-acting steam-engine; a counterpoise.

counter-battery (koun'tėr-bat-ėr-i), *n.* *Milit.*, a battery raised so as to play against another. The interior crest of the parapet is made nearly parallel with the interior crest of the parapet to be attacked.

Wee made a *counterbattery* against our enemies. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 123.

counter-battled (koun-tėr-bat'ld), *a.* In *her.*, same as *counter-embattled*.

counter-beam (koun'tėr-bēm), *n.* A beam attached to the platen of a printing-machine by rods which communicate to the platen a reciprocating motion.

counterblast (koun'tėr-blāst), *n.* An opposing blast, literally or figuratively.

counter-bond (koun'tėr-bond), *n.* A bond of indemnification given to one who has become security for another.

counterbrace (koun'tėr-brās), *n.* 1. *Naut.*, the lee brace of the foretopsail-yard.—2. In a frame, a brace which transmits a strain in an opposite direction from a main brace.

counterbrace (koun-tėr-brās'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *counterbraced*, ppr. *counterbracing*. *Naut.*, to brace in opposite directions: as, to *counterbrace* the yards (that is, to brace the head-yards one way and the after-yards another, as while under way, for the purpose of checking headway or heaving to).

counter-brand (koun'tėr-brand), *n.* A mark put on branded cattle, effacing the original brand.

counterbuff (koun-tėr-buf'), *v. t.* To strike back; meet by a blow in an opposite direction; drive back; stop by a blow or a sudden check in front.

Whom Cuddye doth *counterbuff* with a byting and bitter proverbe. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., February, Embleme.

counterbuff (koun'tėr-buf), *n.* A blow in an opposite direction; a stroke that stops motion or causes a recoil.

It shall rest
Till I conclude it with a *counterbuff*
Given to these noble rascals. *Chapman*, All Fools, iv. 1.

Where they give the Romanist one buffe, they receive two *counterbuffs*. *Milton*, Prelatical Episcopacy.

counter-camp (koun'tėr-kamp), *a.* In *her.*, same as *counter-compony*.

counter-carte (koun'tėr-kärt), *n.* In *fencing*, a counter-parry in carte. See *counter*[3], *n.*, 6.

counter-cast† (koun'tėr-kāst), *n.* A delusive contrivance; a contrary cast.

He can devize this *counter-cast* of slight,
To give faire colour to that Ladies cause in sight. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. iii. 16.

counter-caster† (koun'tėr-kās'tėr), *n.* A caster of accounts; a reckoner; a bookkeeper: used in contempt.

This *counter-caster*,
He, in good time, must his lieutenant be. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 1.

counterchange (koun-tėr-chānj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *counterchanged*, ppr. *counterchanging*. [= F. *contre-changer*.] To give and receive in exchange; cause to change places; cause to change from one state to its opposite; cause to make alternate changes; alternate.

A sudden splendour from behind
Flush'd all the leaves with rich gold-green,
And, flowing rapidly between
Their interspaces, *counterchanged*
The level lake with diamond-plots
Of dark and bright. *Tennyson*, Arabian Nights.

counterchange (koun'tėr-chānj), *n.* [= F. *contre-change*.] Interchange; reciprocation.

Posthumus anchors upon Imogen;
And she, like harmless lightning, throws her eye
On him, her brothers, me, her master, hitting
Each object with a joy; the *counterchange*
Is severally in all. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5.

counterchanged (koun-tėr-chānjd'), *p. a.* 1. Exchanged.—2. [F. *contre-changé*.] In *her.*, having one tincture carried into another and the second into the first. Thus, in the illustration, that part of the bearing which falls upon the *gules* is *or*, and that part which falls upon the *or* is *gules*. Also *counter-changing, counter-colored*.

Counterchanged.
Per pale gules and or; a boar passant counterchanged.

Counter-changed, in heraldry, is when there is a mutual changing of the Colours of the Field and Charge in an Escutcheon, by reason of one or more Lines of Partition. *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra [ser.), i. 114.

counterchanging (koun-tėr-chān'jing), *p. a.* In *her.*, same as *counterchanged*.

countercharge (koun-tėr-chärj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *countercharged*, ppr. *countercharging*. [< F. *contre-charger*.] To charge in return; make an accusation against (one's accuser).

countercharge (koun'tėr-chärj), *n.* An opposing charge; specifically, a charge made by an accused person against his accuser.

countercharm (koun'tėr-chärm), *n.* That which has the power of opposing or counteracting the effect of a charm; an opposite charm, as of one person in contrast with another.

countercharm (koun-tėr-chärm'), *v. t.* To counteract the effect of a charm or of charms upon; affect by opposing charms.

countercheck (koun-tėr-chek'), *v. t.* To oppose or frustrate by some obstacle; check.

What we most intend is *counter-check'd*
By strange and unexpected accidents. *Middleton*, Family of Love, iv. 4.

countercheck (koun'tėr-chek), *n.* Counteraction of a check; a check matching a check.

If I sent him word again . . . [his beard] was not well cut, he would say, I lie: This is called the "*Countercheck* quarrelsome." *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 4.

Many things perplex,
With motions, checks, and *counterchecks*. *Tennyson*, Two Voices.

counter-cheveronny (koun'tėr-shev-ė-ron'i), *a.* In *her.*, cheveronny and divided palewise, the half chevrons alternating in tinctures: properly, *cheveronny counterchanged:* said of the field. Often used as equivalent to *cheveronny*.

counter-claim (koun'tėr-klām), *n.* A claim in the nature of a cross-action set up by the defendant against the plaintiff in a lawsuit. The term is sometimes used to include *set-off* and *recoupment*, and sometimes only those cross-claims which can be made the subject of an affirmative award in favor of the defendant.

counter-clockwise (koun′tėr-klok-wīz), *a.* Contrary to the direction of rotation of the hands of a clock: frequently used in physics to define the direction of rotation: as, the amperian currents about the north pole of a magnet are *counter-clockwise*.

counter-clockwise (koun′tėr-klok-wīz), *adv.* In a direction contrary to that of the movement of the hands of a clock.

counter-colored (koun-tėr-kul′ȯrd), *a.* In *her.*, same as *counterchanged*, 2.

counter-componé, *a.* In *her.*, same as *counter-compony*.

counter-compony (koun″tėr-kom-pō′ni), *a.* [< F. *contre-componé:* see *counter-* and *componé*.] In *her.*, composed of small squares in two rows and of two tinctures alternating. See *componé*. Also *counter-componé, counter-camp*.

Or, a bend counter-compony.

counter-couchant (koun-tėr-kou′chant), *a.* In *her.*, having the heads in contrary directions: applied to animals borne couchant.

counter-courant (koun-tėr-kö′rānt), *a.* In *her.*, running in contrary directions: applied to animals.

counter-current (koun′tėr-kur-ent), *n.* [< *counter-* + *current*[1]; = F. *contre-courant*. Cf. *counter-courant*.] A current in an opposite direction.

counter-deed (koun′tėr-dēd), *n.* A secret writing, either before a notary or under a private seal, which destroys, invalidates, or alters a public deed; a defeasance.

counter-distinction (koun′tėr-dis-tingk″shọn), *n.* Contradistinction.

counter-drain (koun′tėr-drān), *n.* A drain run alongside of a canal or embanked waterway, to intercept and convey to a culvert or receptacle the water which may soak through.

counterdraw (koun-tėr-drâ′), *v. t.*; pret. *counterdrew*, pp. *counterdrawn*, ppr. *counterdrawing*. In *painting*, to trace, as a design or painting, on fine linen cloth, oiled paper, or other transparent material.

counter-earth (koun′tėr-ėrth), *n.* In the *Pythagorean philos.*, a planet in some sense opposite to the earth, required to make up the sacred number of ten planets. Some commentators suppose the counter-earth to be on the opposite side of the central fire; others that it is on the same side, but facing toward the central fire instead of away from it.

counter-embattled (koun″tėr-em-bat′ld), *a.* In *her.*, embattled on the opposite side also; embattled on both sides. Also *counter-battled* and *battled counter*.

Argent, a fesse counter-embattled gules.

counter-embowed (koun″tėr-em-bōd′), *a.* In *her.*, embowed in opposite directions.

counter-enamel (koun′tėr-e-nam″el), *n.* The enamel applied to the back or reverse side of an enameled plate of metal. Thus, in a plaque of Limoges enamel the back is generally covered with a thin coat of enamel of uniform color. Also called by the French term *contre-émail*.

counter-ermine (koun′tėr-ėr-min), *n.* In *her.*, same as *ermines*.

counter-escalloped (koun″tėr-es-kol′ọpt), *a.* In *her.*, same as *escalloped*.

counter-evidence (koun′tėr-ev-i-dens), *n.* Contrary or rebutting evidence; evidence or testimony which opposes other evidence.

counter-extension (koun′tėr-eks-ten″shọn), *n.* [= F. *contre-extension*.] In *surg.*, the force applied to the part of a limb above a fracture or luxation as a counterpoise to the act of extension. See *extension*.

counterfaced (koun-tėr-fāst′), *a.* In *her.*, divided barwise into several pieces, and again divided palewise, the half bars or half barrulets having their tinctures alternately: said of the field. Same as *barry per pale counterchanged*. Also *counter-fessy, contrefacé*.

counterfaisance†, *n.* See *counterfesance*.

counter-faller (koun′tėr-fâ-lėr), *n.* In a spinning-machine, a wire supported by counterweighted arms, which passes beneath the yarns and serves to keep an even tension upon them when depressed by the faller-wire during the distributing of the yarn upon the cop.

counterfeit (koun′tėr-fit), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. **countrefet, contirfet*, a., *countrefete*, n., < OF. *contrefait*, mod. F. *contrefait* (= Sp. *contrahecho* = Pg. *contrafeito* = It. *contrafatto*), < ML. *contrafactus*, counterfeit, pp. of *contrafacere*, > OF. *contrefaire*, mod. F. *contrefaire* = Pr. *contrafar* = OSp. *contrafacer*, Sp. *contrahacer* = Pg. *contrafazer* = It. *contraffare*, imitate, counterfeit, < L. *contra*, against, + *facere* (> F. *faire*, etc.), make: see *counter-, contra-*, and *fact, feat*. The same radical element *-feit* occurs also in *surfeit, benefit*. Cf. *counterfeit, v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Made in semblance or imitation of an original; imitated; copied; factitious.

> Look here, upon this picture, and on this;
> The *counterfeit* presentment of two brothers.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.

2. Specifically, made in imitation of an original, with a view to defraud by passing the false copy as genuine or original; forged; spurious: as, *counterfeit* coin; a *counterfeit* bond or deed; a *counterfeit* bill of exchange.

> The Iewes, seeking to be reuenged of this *counterfeit* Moses, could no where finde him.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 159.

3. Feigned; simulated; false; hypocritical: as, a *counterfeit* friend.

> Yet can I weep most seriously at a play, and receive with a true passion the *counterfeit* griefs of those known and professed impostures.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 5.

4†. Counterfeiting; dissembling; cheating.

> Why, this is an arrant *counterfeit* rascal; . . . a bawd, a cutpurse. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 6.

5†. Deformed; unnatural.

> And [she] hadde brought be-fore hir on hir sadell a dwerf, the moste *contirfet* and foulest that eny hadde sein. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 635.

Counterfeit Medals Act, an English statute of 1883 (46 and 47 Vict., c. 45) which prohibits the manufacture, possession, and sale of medals resembling coins. =**Syn. 1–3.** *Suppositious*, etc. (see *spurious*), forged, feigned, simulated, fictitious, sham, mock.

II. *n.* **1.** An imitation; a copy; something made in imitation of or strongly resembling another; rarely, a likeness; a portrait; an image.

> Alle tho that ben maryed han a *Countrefete*, made lyche a mannes foot, upon here Hedes.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 218.
>
> What find I here?
> Fair Portia's *counterfeit*?
> *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 2.
>
> They haue no Beards but *counterfeits*, as they did thinke ours also was.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 107.

2. Specifically, an imitation or copy designed to pass as an original. In *law:* (*a*) A spurious imitation of a thing which has legal value, and fashioned or intended to be used in deceit by passing it as genuine, as a coin made of base metal in the likeness of a gold coin. (*b*) Less strictly, any imitation of such a thing and for such a purpose, as a genuine farthing gilded to pass for a sovereign, or a coin clipped at the edges and then milled, to give it the appearance of a fresh coin, or a fraudulent imitation of a bank-note. It has been held that a bank-note printed from a genuine plate, but having false signatures affixed in imitation of genuine ones, is more appropriately called a *forgery;* that such a note having fictitious or inaginary names affixed is more appropriately called *spurious;* and that only a note printed from a false plate is appropriately called a *counterfeit* note. But according to the strictest usage, it would be proper to say, in these several cases, respectively, that the milling was counterfeit, that the false signatures were counterfeit, and that naming the bank falsely with imaginary officers was a counterfeiting; and the better opinion is that a statute prohibiting counterfeiting may be deemed violated if any of the features of the genuine thing is counterfeited so as to serve the false purpose.

> I am no *counterfeit:* to die is to be a *counterfeit;* for he is but the *counterfeit* of a man who hath not the life of a man. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 4.
>
> There would be no *counterfeits* but for the sake of something real. *Tillotson.*

3†. One who feigns or simulates; a counterfeiter; an impostor.

> Now when these *counterfeits* were thus uncased,
> Out of the fore-side of their forgerie,
> And in the sight of all men cleane disgraced.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., V. iii. 39.
>
> They [scorners] evidently saw that some who set up for greater purity, and a demurer shew and face of religion than their neighbours, were really *counterfeits*, and meant nothing, at the bottom, but their own interest.
> *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. v.

counterfeit (koun′tėr-fit), *v.* [< ME. *counterfeten, contrefeten;* from the adj. and noun, after OF. *contrefaire*, pp. *contrefait:* see *counterfeit, a.* and *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make a semblance of; make or be a copy of; copy; imitate; resemble; be like.

> Of alle maner craftus I con *counterfeten* heor tooles,
> Of carpunters and keruers. *Piers Plowman* (A), xi. 133.
>
> Glowing embers through the room
> Teach light to *counterfeit* a gloom.
> *Milton*, Il Penseroso, l. 80.

2. Specifically, to make a copy of without authority or right, and with a view to deceive or defraud by passing the copy as original or genuine; forge: as, to *counterfeit* coin, bank-notes, a seal, a bond, a deed or other instrument in writing, the handwriting or signature of another, etc.—**3.** To feign; make a pretense of; simulate; pretend; put on a semblance of: as, to *counterfeit* piety.

> Full well they laughed, with *counterfeited* glee,
> At all his jokes, for many a joke had he.
> *Goldsmith*, Des. Vil., l. 201.

4†. To make in imitation, or as a counterpart of something else.

> And *countrefeted* was ful subtilly
> Another lettre.
> *Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 643.

5†. To feign or pretend to be (what one is not).

> The deepest policy of a Tyrant hath bin ever to *counterfet* Religious. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, i.

=**Syn.** *Mimic, Ape*, etc. (see *imitate*), forge, simulate, sham, feign.

II. *intrans.* To feign; dissemble; carry on a fiction or deception.

> How ill agrees it with your gravity,
> To *counterfeit* thus grossly with your slave.
> *Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 2.
>
> He who *counterfeiteth*, acts a part.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 20.

counterfeiter (koun′tėr-fit-ėr), *n.* **1.** One who counterfeits; one who copies or imitates; specifically, one who illegally makes copies of current bank-notes or coin.—**2.** One who assumes a false appearance, or who makes false pretenses: as, "*counterfeiters* of devotion," *Sherwood*.

counterfeiting (koun′tėr-fit-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *counterfeit, v.*] In *law*, the crime of making or uttering false or fictitious coins or paper money.

counterfeitly (koun′tėr-fit-li), *adv.* By forgery; falsely; fictitiously; spuriously.

counterfeitness (koun′tėr-fit-nes), *n.* The quality of being counterfeit; spuriousness.

counterfeiture†, *n.* [ME. *contrefaiture:* see *contrefete*, E. *counterfeit*, and *-ure*.] Counterfeiting; hypocrisy.

> Al his *contrefaiture* is colour of sinne and bost.
> *Political Songs* (ed. Wright), p. 336.

counterfesance†, counterfaisance† (koun′tėr-fē-zans, -fā-zans), *n.* **1.** The act of forging; forgery.—**2.** A counterfeiting; dissimulation; artifice.

> For he in *counterfesaunce* did excell,
> And all the wyles of wemens wits knew passing well.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. viii. 8.
>
> The outward expression and *counterfaisance* of all these is the form of godliness.
> *Bp. Hall*, Sermons, The Hypocrite.

counter-fessy (koun-tėr-fes′i), *a.* Same as *counterfaced*.

counter-fissure (koun′tėr-fish-ūr), *n.* In *surg.*, a fracture of the skull situated opposite to the point struck.

counter-fleuré, *a.* In *her.*, same as *counter-flory*.

counter-flory (koun-tėr-flō′ri), *a.* [< *counter-* + *flory*, F. *fleuré*, pp., < *fleur*, flower.] In *her.*, charged with flowers, such as fleurs-de-lis, which are divided and separated by the whole width of the bearing so charged. Thus, in the illustration the tressure is *counter-flory*, having half of each fleur-de-lis within and half without.

A double tressure flory and counter-flory.

counter-flowered (koun-tėr-flou′ėrd), *a.* In *her.*, same as *counter-flory*.

counterfoil (koun′tėr-foil), *n.* [< *counter-* + *foil*[1].] **1.** That part of a tally formerly struck in the English Exchequer which was kept by an officer in that court, the other, called the *stock*, being delivered to the person who had lent the king money on the account. Also called *counterstock*.—**2.** A part of a document, such as a bank-check or draft, which is retained by the person giving the document, and on which is written a memorandum of the main particulars contained in the principal document; a stub.

counterfort (koun′tėr-fȯrt), *n.* [< *counter-* + *fort;* after F. *contre-fort*.] **1.** In *arch.*: (*a*) A portion projecting from the face of a wall; a buttress.

> There is a saving of masonry (though in general but a small one) by the use of *counterforts*. *Rankine.*

(*b*) In *medieval milit. arch.*, a redoubt or an intrenchment thrown up by the besiegers of a place as a defense against sorties or attempts

to relieve the place from without.—2. A spur or projecting part of a mountain.

countergage (koun'tėr-gāj), *n.* In *carp.*, a method used to measure joints by transferring the breadth of the mortise to the place where the tenon is to be made, in order to make them fit each other.

counter-gear (koun'tėr-gēr), *n.* Driving-gear separate from the machine to be driven and connecting with it by a belt.

counter-guard (koun'tėr-gärd), *n.* [< *counter-* + *guard*; after F. *contre-garde*.] 1. In *fort.*, a small rampart or work, properly a work raised before the point of a bastion, consisting of two long faces parallel to the faces of the bastion, and making a salient angle.—2. A certain part of a sword-hilt. (*a*) In general, any part of the hilt, other than the cross-guard, which serves to protect the hand. In this sense the basket-hilt and knuckle-bow are counter-guards. See cut under *hilt*. (*b*) According to some writers, that part which covers the back of the hand, as distinguished from the guard protecting the fingers. See *guard*.

counter-hurter (koun'tėr-hėr-tėr), *n.* [= F. *contre-heurtoir*.] In *gun.*, a piece of iron bolted to the top of the chassis-rails, at the rear end, to check the recoil of the gun-carriage. In some carriages spiral or rubber springs attached to the rear transom answer the same purpose. Similar devices at the front end of the chassis are called *hurters*.

counter-indication (koun'tėr-in-di-kā″shọn), *n.* [= F. *contre-indication* = Sp. *contraindicacion* = Pg. *contraindicação* = It. *contraindicazione*: see *counter-* and *indication*.] Same as *contra-indication*.

counter-influence (koun-tėr-in'flō-ẹns), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *counter-influenced*, ppr. *counter-influencing*. To check or control by opposing influence.

Their wickedness naturally tends to effeminate them; and will certainly do it, if it be not strongly *counter-influenced* by the vigour of their bodily temper.
Scott, Sermon (1680).

counter-irritant (koun'tėr-ir-i-tant), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Producing artificial irritation designed to counteract a morbid condition.

II. *n.* In *med.*, a substance or an appliance employed to produce an irritation in one part of the body, in order to counteract or remove a morbid condition existing in another part. The term is more specifically applied to such irritating substances as, when applied to the skin, redden or blister it, or produce pustules, purulent issues, etc. The commonest counter-irritants are mustard, turpentine, cantharides or Spanish flies, croton-oil, tartar emetic, setons, tincture of iodine, and cautery.

counter-irritate (koun-tėr-ir'i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *counter-irritated*, ppr. *counter-irritating*. In *med.*, to produce an artificial inflammation or congestion in order to relieve a morbid condition existing in another part.

counter-irritation (koun'tėr-ir-i-tā″shọn), *n.* In *med.*, the production of an artificial inflammation or congestion in order to relieve a morbid condition existing in another part. See *counter-irritant*.

counter-jumper (koun'tėr-jum″pėr), *n.* [< *counter*2, 2, + *jumper*.] A salesman in a shop, especially in a draper's or dry-goods shop. [Humorous.]

Clerks and *counter-jumpers* a'n't anything.
O. W. Holmes, Professor, vii.

counter-light (koun'tėr-līt), *n.* A light opposite to any object, and causing it to appear to disadvantage: a term used in painting.

counter-lode (koun'tėr-lōd), *n.* In *mining*, a lode running in a direction not conformable with that of the principal or main lodes of the district, and therefore intersecting them. Also called *contra-lode*, *caunter-lode*, or simply *counter* or *caunter*.

counterly (koun'tėr-li), *adv.* In *her.*, same as *party per pale* (which see, under *party*).

countermand (koun-tėr-mand'), *v. t.* [< F. *contremander* (= Sp. Pg. *contramandar* = It. *contrammandare*), < ML. *contramandare*, countermand, < L. *contra*, against, + *mandare*, command: see *mandate*.] 1. To revoke (a command or an order); order or direct in opposition to (an order before given), thereby annulling it and forbidding its execution.

Domineering, now commanding and then *countermanding*.
Theodore Parker, Historic Americans.

2. To oppose by contrary orders or action; contradict the orders of.

This Garden was made long after Semiramis' time, by a King which herein seemed to lord it ouer the Elements, and *countermand* Nature. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 56.

My heart shall never *countermand* mine eye.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 276.

3†. To prohibit; forbid.

Avicen *countermands* letting blood in choleric cases.
Harvey.

countermand (koun'tėr-mând), *n.* [< F. *contremand* (now usually F. *contre-mandat* = Sp. *contramandato* = Pg. *contramandado* = It. *contrammandato*, < ML. *contramandatum*); from the verb.] A contrary order; a revocation of a former order, command, or notice.

Have you no *countermand* for Claudio yet,
But he must die to-morrow?
Shak., M. for M., iv. 2.

It was by positive constitution pronounced void, and no more; and, therefore, may be rescinded by the *countermand* of an equal power.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 196.

countermandable (koun-tėr-man'da-bl), *a.* [< *countermand* + *-able*.] That may be countermanded.

The best rule of distinction between grants and declarations is, that grants are never *countermandable*; . . . whereas declarations are evermore *countermandable* in their natures. *Bacon*, Law Maxims, xiv.

countermarch (koun-tėr-märch'), *v. i.* [= Sp. Pg. *contramarchar*, < F. *contre-marcher*; as *counter-* + *march*2.] 1. To march back.

We all stood up in an instant, and Sir Harry filed off from the left very discreetly, *counter-marching* behind the chairs towards the door; after him, Sir Giles in the same manner. *Addison*, Country Etiquette.

Lights and shades
That marched and *countermarched* about the hills
In glorious apparition. *Wordsworth*, Prelude, xii.

2. *Milit.*, to execute a countermarch. See *countermarch*, *n.*, 2.

countermarch (koun'tėr-märch), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *contramarcha* = It. *contrammarcia*, < F. *contre-marche*; from the verb.] 1. A marching back; a returning.

How are such an infinite number of things placed with such order in the memory, notwithstanding the tumults, marches, and *countermarches* of the animal spirits?
Jeremy Collier, Thought.

2. *Milit.*, a change of the wings or face of a body of men, so as to bring the right to the left or the front to the rear, and retain the same men in the front rank: or a rear rank may become a front rank by countermarching round the end of the latter, which remains stationary.—3. Figuratively, a complete change or reversal of measures or conduct.

They make him do and undo, go forward and backwards, by such *countermarches* and retractions as we do not willingly impute to wisdom. *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth.

countermark (koun'tėr-märk), *n.* [= F. *contre-marque* = Sp. Pg. *contramarca* = It. *contrammarca*; as *counter-* + *mark*.] 1. A mark or token added to a mark or marks already existing for greater security or more sure identification, as a second or third mark put on a bale of goods belonging to several merchants, that it may be opened only in the presence of all the owners; specifically, the mark of the Goldsmiths' Company of London, added to that of the artificer, to show the metal to be standard.—2. A small device, inscription, or numeral, stamped upon a coin subsequent to its issue from the mint. Such marks are found on coins of all periods, and have generally been added in order to alter the original value of the coin or to give it currency in a foreign country.

3. An artificial cavity made in the teeth of horses that have outgrown their natural mark, to disguise their age.

countermark (koun-tėr-märk'), *v. t.* [< *countermark*, *n.*] To add a countermark to, in any sense of that word.

countermine (koun'tėr-mīn), *n.* [= F. *contremine* = Sp. Pg. *contramina* = It. *contrammina*; as *counter-* + *mine*2.] 1. *Milit.*, a mine driven from defense-works by the besieged, counter to a mine driven toward the defense-works by besiegers, the object being to meet and destroy the works of the latter party. Sometimes the two parties carry their opposing galleries so far as to meet and fight in the subterranean passages.

Hence—2. A secret plan designed to frustrate the plans of an opponent; any antagonistic action or plan.

He, . . . knowing no *countermine* against contempt but terror, began to let nothing pass . . . without sharp punishment. *Sir P. Sidney*.

If he arm, arm; if he strew mines of treason,
Meet him with *countermines*.
Fletcher (*and others*), Bloody Brother, iii. 1.

countermine (koun-tėr-mīn'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *countermined*, ppr. *countermining*. [= F. *contreminer* = Sp. Pg. *contraminar* = It. *contrammінare*; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To mine counter or in opposition to; resist by means of a countermine, as a besieging enemy or his works.

They *countermined* the assailants, and, encountering them in the subterranean passages, drove them back.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 13.

2. To counterwork; frustrate by secret and opposite measures.

When sadness dejects me, either I *countermine* it with another sadness, or I kindle squibs about me again, and fly into sportfulness and company. *Donne*, Letters, xxvii.

Thus infallibly it must be, if God do not miraculously *countermine* us, and do more for us than we can do against ourselves. *Decay of Christian Piety*.

II. *intrans.* To make a countermine; counterplot; work against one secretly.

'Tis hard for man to *countermine* with God. *Chapman*.

The enemy had *countermined*, but did not succeed in reaching our mine. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 549.

counter-motion (koun'tėr-mō-shọn), *n.* An opposite motion; one motion counteracting another.

counter-motive (koun'tėr-mō-tiv), *n.* [= F. *contre-motif*.] An opposite or counteracting motive.

countermove (koun'tėr-mövv), *n.* A countermovement.

This is one of the excellent results of the moves, the *counter-moves*, the manœuvres, which are incident to our curious system of party government.
Westminster Rev., CXXV. 443.

countermove (koun-tėr-mövv'), *v. i.* or *t.*; pret. and pp. *countermoved*, ppr. *countermoving*. [< *counter*3, *adv.*, + *move*.] To move in a contrary direction, or in antagonism to.

counter-movement (koun'tėr-mövv-mẹnt), *n.* A movement in opposition to another.

countermure (koun'tėr-mūr), *n.* [Also *contramure*; < F. *contre-mur* (= Sp. Pg. *contramuro* = It. *contramuro*), < *contre*, against, + *mur*, < L. *murus*, a wall.] In *fort.*: (*a*) A wall raised behind another to supply its place when a breach is made. [Rare.] (*b*) A wall raised in front of another partition wall to strengthen it; a contramure.

The city hath a threefolde wall about it; the innermost very high, the next lower then that, and the third a *countermure*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 308.

countermure (koun-tėr-mūr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *countermured*, ppr. *countermuring*. [< F. *contre-murer*, < *contre-mur*: see *countermure*, *n.*] To fortify (a wall) with another wall.

They are plac'd in those imperial heights,
Where, *countermur'd* with walls of diamond,
I find the place impregnable.
Kyd, Spanish Tragedy.

counter-naiant (koun-tėr-nā'yạnt), *a.* In *her.*, represented as swimming in opposite directions: said of fishes used as bearings.

counter-natural (koun'tėr-naṭ-ū-rạl), *a.* Contrary to nature. [Rare.]

counter-nebulé (koun″tėr-neb'ū-lā), *a.* In *her.*, nebulé on the opposite side also.

counter-negotiation (koun'tėr-nē-gō-shi-ā″shọn), *n.* Negotiation in opposition to other negotiation.

counter-noise (koun'tėr-noiz), *n.* A noise or sound by which another noise or sound is deadened or overpowered.

counter-opening (koun'tėr-ōp-ning), *n.* An aperture or vent on the opposite side, or in a different place; specifically, in *surg.*, an opening made in a second part of an abscess opposite to a first.

counter-pace (koun'tėr-pās), *n.* [= F. *contre-pas* = Sp. *contrapaso* = Pg. *contrapasso* = It. *contrappasso*; as *counter-* + *pace*.] A step or measure in opposition to another; a contrary measure or attempt.

When the least *counterpaces* are made to these resolutions, it will then be time enough for our malecontents.
Swift.

counterpaled (koun-tėr-pāld'), *a.* In *her.*, said of an escutcheon divided into an equal number of pieces palewise, and divided again by a line fessewise, having two tinctures counter-charged. Also *contrepalé*, *counterpaly*.

counterpaly (koun-tėr-pā'li), *a.* In *her.*, same as *counterpaled*.

counterpane1 (koun'tėr-pān), *n.* [A corruption of *counterpoint*1, in allusion to the *panes* or squares of which bed-covers are often composed. Cf. *counterpane*2.] A bed-cover; a coverlet for a bed; a quilt; now, specifically, a coverlet woven of cotton with raised figures, also called *Marseilles quilt*.

Her dear, long, lean, little arms lying out on the *counterpane*. *Tennyson*, In the Children's Hospital.

counterpane[2]† (koun'tėr-pān), *n.* [Also *counterpaine*, < OF. *contrepan* (also *contrepant*), a pledge or pawn, < *contre*, against, + *pan*, a pledge or pawn, ult. the same as *pan*, a pane: see *pawn*[1] and *pane*.] One part of an indenture; a copy or counterpart of the original of an indenture.

Againe, Art should not, like a curtizan,
Change habits, dressing graces every day;
But of her termes one stable *counterpane*
Still keepe, to shun ambiguous allay;
That Youth, in definitions once receiv'd
(As in Kings' standards), might not be deceiv'd.
Fulke Greville, Humane Learning.

Have you not a *counterpane* of your obligation?
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

counter-paradox (koun'tėr-par-ą-doks), *n.* A facetious opinion or puzzling statement contrary to another opinion or statement of the same kind.

counter-parol (koun'tėr-pą-rōl′), *n.* *Milit.*, a word in addition to the password, which is given in any time of alarm as a signal.

counter-parry (koun'tėr-par-i), *n.* In *fencing*, a parry of the kind known as *counter*. See *counter*[3], 6.

counterparry (koun-tėr-par'i), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *counterparried*, ppr. *counterparrying*. In *fencing*, to parry by means of a counter.

counterpart (koun'tėr-pärt), *n.* [= F. *contre-partie* = Sp. Pg. *contraparte* = It. *contraparte*; as *counter-* + *part*.] 1. A correspondent part; a part that answers to another, as the several parts or copies of an indenture corresponding to the original; a copy; a duplicate.—2. The complement, as a certificate of hiring given by a tenant to his landlord on receiving from him a certificate of letting, or a bought note given to the seller on receiving the sold note.—3. A person or thing exactly resembling another or corresponding to another in appearance, character, position, influence, and the like; a representative; a match; a fellow.

Herodotus is the *counterpart* of some ideal Pandora, by the universality of his accomplishments.
De Quincey, Herodotus.

And in . . . its recognized and evident universality Christ's human nature is without a *counterpart*.
Progressive Orthodoxy, p. 20.

4. One of two parts which fit each other, as a cipher and its key, or a seal and its impression; hence, a thing that supplements another thing or completes it, or a person having qualities wanting in another, and such as compensate for the other's deficiencies.

Oh *counterpart*
Of our soft sex; well are you made our lords;
So bold, so great, so god-like are you formed,
How can you love so silly things as women? *Dryden*.

Opinion is but the *counterpart* of condition—merely expresses the degree of civilization to which we have attained. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 196.

5. In *music*, the part to be arranged or used in connection with another: as, the bass is the *counterpart* to the treble.

counter-passant (koun-tėr-pas'ąnt), *a.* [< F. *contre-passant*; as *counter*[2] + *passant*.] In *her.*, passant in contrary directions: said of beasts used as bearings.

counterpedal (koun'ter-ped-ąl), *a.* Opposite or correlative to pedal.—**Counterpedal surface**, in *math.*, the locus of the intersections of the normal to a given surface with the planes through a fixed point parallel to the tangent planes.

counterpeise†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *counterpoise*.

counter-pendent (koun-tėr-pen'dent), *a.* In *her.*, hanging on each side. See *pendent*.

counterpese†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *counterpoise*.

counter-piston (koun'tėr-pis-ton), *n.* A piston on which a pressure is applied opposite in direction to that on a connected main piston.

counter-plea (koun'tėr-plē), *n.* In *law*, a replication to a plea or request.

counterplead (koun-tėr-plēd′), *v. t.* [ME. *countrepleden*, *countrepleten*, < OF. *contrepleder*, *countrepleder*; as *counter-* + *plead*.] To plead the contrary of; contradict; deny.

Countreplede nat conscience ne holy kirke ryghtes.
Piers Plowman (C), ix. 53.

Let be thyn arguynge,
For love ne wol not *countrepleted* be
In ryght ne wrong.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 476.

counterplede†, **counterplete**†, *v. t.* Obsolete forms of *counterplead*.

counterplot (koun-tėr-plot′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *counterplotted*, ppr. *counterplotting*. [< *counter-* + *plot*[2].] To oppose or frustrate by another plot or stratagem.

All plots that Envy's cunning aim'd at Her,
He *counterplotted* with profounder skill.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 66.

Every wile had proved abortive, every plot had been *counterplotted*. *De Quincey*.

counter-plot (koun'tėr-plot), *n.* A plot or artifice advanced in opposition to another.

counterpoint[1]† (koun'tėr-point), *n.* [Now corrupted to *counterpane*[1], q. v.; ME. *counturpynt*, < OF. *contrepointe*, *contrepoinct*, a quilt; corrupted, in simulation of *contrepointer*, work the backstitch (< *contre* + *pointe*, a bodkin), from *coutrepointe*, *coutepoint* (F. *courte-pointe*), < ML. *culcita puncta*, a counterpane, lit. a stitched quilt: L. *culcitra*, ML. *culcita* (> OF. *coutre*, *cotre*, *cuilte*, > E. *quilt*, q. v.); *puncta*, fem. of *punctus*, pricked, stitched: see *point*.] A coverlet; a counterpane.

In ivory coffers I have stuff'd my crowns;
In cypress chests my arras, *counterpoints*,
Costly apparel, tents, and canopies.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

counterpoint[2] (koun'tėr-point), *n.* [< F. *contrepoint* = Sp. *contrapunto* = Pg. *contraponto* = It. *contrappunto* (> D. *contrapunt*; cf. G. *contrapunkt* = Dan. Sw. *kontrapunkt*), < ML. **contrapunctum* (in music, *cantus contrapunctus*; cf. *pricksong*), < L. *contra*, against, + *punctus*, pricked, dotted, *punctum*, point: see *counter-* and *point*. In former times musical sounds were represented by dots or points placed on the lines, and the added part or parts were written by placing the proper points under or against each other—*punctum contra punctum*, point against point.] 1†. An opposite point.—2†. An opposite position or standpoint.

Affecting in themselves and their followers a certain angelical purity, fell suddenly into the very *counterpoint* of justifying bestiality. *Sir E. Sandys*, State of Religion.

3. In *music*: (*a*) The art of musical composition in general. (*b*) The art of polyphonic or concerted composition, in distinction from homophonic or melodic composition. (*c*) Specifically, the art of adding to a given melody, subject, theme, or canto fermo, one or more melodies whose relations to the given melody are fixed by rules. Strict or plain counterpoint, which began to be cultivated in the thirteenth century, and attained great extension and perfection in the fifteenth, is usually divided into several species: (1) *note against note*, in which to each note of the cantus is added one note in the accompanying part or parts; (2) *two against one*, in which to each note of the cantus two notes are added; (3) *four against one*, in which four notes are added; (4) *syncopated*, in which to each note of the cantus one note is added after a constant rhythmic interval; (5) *florid* or *figured*, in which the added part or parts are variously constructed. The melodic and harmonic intervals permitted in each species are minutely fixed by rule. Counterpoint is *two-part* when two voices or parts are used, *three-part* when three are used, etc. It is *single* when the added part uniformly lies above or below the cantus; *double* when the added part is so constructed as to be usable both above and below the cantus by a uniform transposition of an octave, a tenth, or some other interval; and *triple* when three melodies are so fitted as to be mutually usable above and below one another by transposition. Among the forms of counterpoint, the canon and the fugue are the most important. (See these words.) Next to a pure and natural use of melodic intervals, various kinds of imitation between the voices are specially sought, such as augmentation, diminution, inversion, reversion, etc. (See these words.) The practice of counterpoint was specially prominent in the Gallo-Belgic school of musicians from the thirteenth to the sixteenth century, and it has been a part of musical training and accomplishment ever since. It is a necessary basis for all polyphonic composition, although in modern music the strictness of its early rules has been much relaxed. (*d*) A voice-part of independent character polyphonically combined with one or more other parts.—**Strict counterpoint**, counterpoint in which the use of unprepared discords is forbidden.

counterpointé (koun-ter-poin'tā), *a.* [= F. *contrepointé*.] In *her.*, meeting at the points: said of two chevrons, one in the usual position and the other inverted.

Argent, two chevrons counter-pointé gules.

counterpoise (koun'tėr-poiz), *n.* [< ME. *counterpese*, < OF. *contrepois*, F. *contre-poids* = Pr. *contrapes* = Sp. *contrapeso* = Pg. *contrapezo* = It. *contrappeso*, < ML. **contrapensum* (*contrapesium* after Rom.; also in diff. form *contrapondus*), < L. *contra* (> F. *contre*, etc.), against, + *pensum* (> OF. *pois*, F. *poids*), a weight, a portion, a pound: see *counter-* and *poise*. Cf. the verb.] 1. A weight equal to and balancing or counteracting another weight; specifically, a body or mass of the same weight with another opposed to it, as in the opposite scale of a balance.

Fastening that to our exact balance, we put a metalline *counterpoise* into the opposite scale.
Boyle, Spring of the Air.

Hence—2. Any equal power or force acting in opposition; a force sufficient to balance another force.

They [the second nobles] are a *counterpoise* to the higher nobility. *Bacon*, Empire.

He was willing to aid the opposite party in maintaining a sufficient degree of strength to form a *counterpoise* to that of the confederates. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 3.

Activity, and not despondency, is the true *counterpoise* to misfortune. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 311.

3. The state of being in equilibrium with another weight or force.

The pendulous round earth, with balanced air
In *counterpoise*. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 1001.

4. In the *manège*, a position of the rider in which his body is duly balanced in his seat, not inclined more to one side than the other; equilibrium.—**Counterpoise bridge**. See *bridge*[1].

counterpoise (koun-tėr-poiz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *counterpoised*, ppr. *counterpoising*. [Early mod. E. usually *counterpeise*, *counterpese*, < ME. *counterpeisen*, *counterpesen*, < OF. *contrepeser* = Pr. Pg. *contrapezar* = Sp. *contrapesar* = It. *contrappesare*, < ML. **contrapensare*, counterpoise; from the noun.] 1. To act in opposition to, or counteract, as a counterpoise; counterbalance; be equiponderant to; equal in weight.

The force and the distance of weights *counterpoising* one another ought to be reciprocal.
Sir K. Digby, Nature of Man's Soul.

The heaviness of bodies must be *counterpoised* by a plummet fastened about the pulley to the axis.
Bp. Wilkins.

Hence—2. To act against in any manner with equal power or effect; balance; restore the balance to.

The Turk is now *counterpoised* by the Persian.
Raleigh, Hist. World.

So many freeholders of English will be able to beard and to *counterpoise* the rest. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

I hold it not meet, that a few coniectures should *counterpoise* the generall consent of all ages.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 41.

This makes us happy, *counterpoising* our hearts in all miseries. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 598.

counter-poison (koun'tėr-poi-zn), *n.* [= F. *contre-poison*; as *counter-* + *poison*.] A poison that destroys the effect of another; a poison used as an antidote to another; anything administered to counteract a poison; an antidote.

At length we learned an antidote and *counterpoison* against the filthy venomous water.
R. Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 402).

counterponderate (koun-tėr-pon'dė-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *counterponderated*, ppr. *counterponderating*. To counterbalance; weigh against.

counter-potent (koun-tėr-pō'tent), *a.* In *her.*, charged with a pattern composed of tau-shaped figures supposed to represent the tops of tau-staffs. The figures are called in English *potents*. The bearing counter-potent is generally classed among the heraldic furs. See *fur*.

counter-practice (koun'tėr-prak-tis), *n.* Practice in opposition to another.

counter-pressure (koun'tėr-presh-ūr), *n.* Opposing pressure; a force or pressure that acts in antagonism to another and is equal to it.

counter-project (koun'tėr-proj-ekt), *n.* A project, scheme, or proposal of one party advanced in opposition to that of another, as in the negotiation of a treaty.

Wildman then brought forward a *counterproject* prepared by himself. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., ix.

counter-proof (koun'tėr-prōf), *n.* A reversed impression taken from a freshly printed proof of an engraved plate, by laying a sheet of dampened paper upon it and passing it through the press.

counterprove (koun-tėr-prōv′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *counterproved*, ppr. *counterproving*. To take a counter-proof of. See *counter-proof*.

counter-punch (koun'tėr-punch), *n.* 1. A tool held beneath a sheet of metal to resist the blows of a hammer and form a raised boss on the surface of the sheet.—2. In *type-founding*, the steel die or punch which makes the counter or unprinted part of the letter subsequently engraved on the punch. The first process in type-making is making the counter-punch.

counter-quartered (koun-tėr-kwâr'tėrd), *a.* In *her.*, same as *counter-quarterly*.—**Cross counter-quartered**. See *cross*.

counter-quarterly (koun-tėr-qwâr'tėr-li), *a.* In *her.*: (*a*) Having the quarters also quartered. (*b*) More rarely, having the quarters divided in any way, as per pale and the like. Also *contre-cartélé*, *counter-quartered*.

counter-raguled (koun″tėr-rag-ūld′), *a.* In *her.*, raguled on the opposite side also.

counter-rampant (koun-tėr-ram′pant), *a.* [= F. *contre-rampant.*] In *her.*, rampant in opposite directions: said of animals used as bearings. It is more usual to describe two animals counter-rampant as *rampant combattant* or *rampant affronté* when represented face to face, and *rampant indorsed* when back to back.

counter-reflected (koun″tėr-rē-flek′ted), *a.* In *her.*, turned in contrary directions each from the other.

Counter-remonstrant (koun′tėr-rē-mon″strant), *n.* Same as *Antiremonstrant.*

counter-revolution (koun′tėr-rev-ō-lū″shọn), *n.* [= F. *contre-révolution* = Sp. *contra-revolucion* = It. *contra-rivoluzione;* as *counter-* + *revolution.*] A revolution opposed to a preceding one, and seeking to restore a former state of things.

counter-revolutionary (koun″tėr-rev-ō-lū′shọn-ą-ri), *a.* Pertaining to a counter-revolution.

counter-revolutionist (koun″tėr-rev-ō-lū′shọn-ist), *n.* One engaged in or advocating a counter-revolution.

counterroll (koun′tėr-rōl), *n.* [< *counter-* + *roll*, repr. OF. *contrerole:* see *control.*] In *old Eng. law*, a counterpart or copy of the rolls relating to appeals, inquests, etc., kept by an officer as a check upon another officer's roll.

counterrolment† (koun′tėr-rōl-mẹnt), *n.* [Also *contrarolment;* < *counterroll* + *-ment.*] A counter-account.

counter-round (koun′tėr-round), *n.* [= F. *contre-ronde* = Sp. *contrarronda*, Pg. *contraronda;* as *counter-* + *round*[2], *n.*] *Milit.*, a body of officers going the rounds to inspect sentinels.

counter-salient (koun-tėr-sā′li-ẹnt), *a.* In *her.*, salient in opposite directions.

countersay†, *v. t.* [ME. *countreseggen;* < *counter-* + *say*[1] (after L. *contradicere:* see *contradict*).] To contradict.

Ac ich *countresegge* the nat, Cleregie, ne thy connynge, Scripture;
That ho so doth by ȝoure doctrine doth wel, ich leyue.
Piers Plowman (C), xii. 224.

counterscale† (koun′tėr-skāl), *n.* A counterbalance; comparison. [Rare.]

To compare their University to yours, were to cast New-Inn in *counterscale* with Christ-Church College.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 8.

counter-scalloped (koun-tėr-skol′ọpt), *a.* In *her.*, same as *escalloped.*

counterscarf (koun′tėr-skärf), *n.* Same as *counterscarp.*

counterscarp (koun′tėr-skärp), *n.* [= F. *contrescarpe* = Pg. It. *contrascarpa;* as *counter-* + *scarp.*] In *fort.*, the exterior talus or slope of the ditch, or the talus that supports the earth of the covered way. It often signifies the whole covered way, with its parapet and glacis, as when it is said that the enemy have lodged themselves on the *counterscarp.*

Wee placed a great watch in that way, which was couered with a *counterscharfe.* *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 122.

Counterscarp gallery, a framework covered with a sheeting, within the counterscarp at the salients, the entrance being by a narrow door.—**Counterscarp wall**, the revetment of the counterscarp, generally made of stone or brick, but sometimes of timber.

counter-scuffle (koun′tėr-skuf-l), *n.* A scuffle on equal terms; a balanced contest.

A terrible *counter-scuffle* between them and their lusts.
Hewyt, Sermons, p. 97.

counter-sea (koun′tėr-sē), *n.* The disturbed state of the sea after a gale, when, the wind having changed, the sea still runs in its old direction.

counterseal (koun-tėr-sēl′), *v. t.* [= F. *contresceller* = Sp. Pg. *contrasellar;* as *counter-* + *seal*[2], *v.*] To seal mutually or in addition; seal with another or others.

You shall bear
A better witness back than words, which we,
On like conditions, will have *counter-seal'd.*
Shak., Cor., v. 3.

counter-seal (koun′tėr-sēl), *n.* [= F. *contresceel* = It. *contrassigillo*, < ML. *contrasigillum*, < L. *contra*, against, + *sigillum*, seal: see *counter-* and *seal*[2], *n.*] The reverse side of a seal. In the middle ages and later the wax seals appended to documents were solid cakes showing both sides, and each side was impressed, the obverse having the effigy, and the reverse, or counter-seal, usually a coat of arms and motto. See the extract.

The Great Seals have each of them two distinct designs. In one the Sovereign is represented on horseback, and in the other as enthroned. The mounted figures appear always to have been regarded as the obverse, or Seal, and the enthroned as the reverse, or *Counter-seal.*
C. Boutell, Heraldry, p. 394.

countersecure (koun″tėr-sẹ-kūr′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *countersecured*, ppr. *countersecuring.* To give additional security to or for.

What have the regicides promised you in return, . . . whilst you are giving that pledge from the throne, and engaging parliament to *countersecure* it?
Burke, A Regicide Peace.

counter-security (koun′tėr-sẹ-kū″ri-ti), *n.* Security given to one who has entered into bonds or become surety for another.

counter-sense (koun′tėr-sens), *n.* [= F. *contresens;* as *counter-* + *sense.*] An opposite or contrary meaning. [Rare.]

There are some Words now in French which are turned to a *Countersense.* *Howell*, Letters, iv. 19.

counter-shaft (koun′tėr-shȧft), *n.* A shaft driven by a band or gearing running from another opposite and parallel shaft.—**Reversing counter-shaft**, a shaft capable of rotation in either direction, in order to reverse the direction of the motion of the machine which it drives.

countersign (koun-tėr-sīn′), *v. t.* [< OF. *contresigner*, F. *contre-signer* = Sp. *contraseñar* = Pg. *contrasenhar* = It. *contrassegnare;* as *counter-* + *sign.*] 1. To sign opposite to another signature; sign additionally; superadd one's signature to by way of authentication, attestation, or confirmation: as, charters signed by a king are *countersigned* by a secretary.—2. Figuratively, to attest in any way; confirm; corroborate. [Rare.]

What he [Paterculus] remarked, what he founded upon a review of two nations and two literatures—we may now *countersign* by an experience of eight or nine.
De Quincey, Style, iii.

As to dictionaries, the Dean writes of them as if he supposed their contents were *countersigned* beyond the stars.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 153.

countersign (koun′tėr-sīn), *n.* [< OF. *contresign, contresigne* = F. *contre-seing* = Sp. *contraseña* = Pg. *contrasenha* = It. *contrassegno;* from the verb.] 1. A private signal, in the form of a word, phrase, or number, given to soldiers on guard, with orders to let no one pass unless he first gives that sign; a military watchword.

Friendship, not Fame, is the *countersign* here;
Make room by the conqueror crowned in the strife
For the comrade that limps from the battle of life!
O. W. Holmes, My Annual (1866).

2. The signature of a secretary or other subordinate officer to a writing signed by the principal or superior, to attest its authenticity; a counter-signature.=**Syn. 1.** See *parol*, 3.

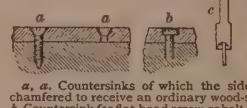
counter-signal (koun′tėr-sig-nąl), *n.* [= F. *contre-signal;* as *counter-* + *signal.*] A signal used as an answer to another.

counter-signature (koun′tėr-sig-nā-tụ̄r), *n.* The name of a secretary or other subordinate officer countersigned to a writing.

Below the Imperial name is commonly a *counter-signature* of one of the cabinet ministers. *Tooke.*

countersink (koun′tėr-singk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *countersunk*, ppr. *countersinking.* 1. To form by drilling or turning, as a cavity in timber or other materials, for the reception of the head of a bolt or screw, a plate of iron, etc., in order that it may be nearly or quite flush with the surface: as, to *countersink* a hole for a screw.—2. To cause to sink in any other body so as to be nearly or quite flush with its surface: as, to *countersink* a screw or bolt by making a depression for its head.—**Countersunk bolt, nail.** See *bolt*[1], *nail.*

countersink (koun′tėr-singk), *n.* 1. A drill or brace-bit for countersinking, variously made, according as it is to be used on wood, iron, brass, etc. Specifically—(*a*) A boring-bit having a conical or spherical cutter, used to make a depression to receive the head of a screw. (*b*) A blacksmiths' punch or a metal-working tool for chamfering a hole punched or drilled in metal. (*c*) A cutting-tool fitted to a drill-stock for chamfering the edge of the hole formed by the drill.



a, *a*. Countersinks of which the sides are chamfered to receive an ordinary wood-screw. *b*. Countersink for flat-head screw, or bolt-head. *c*. Countersink used in watch-making. *d*. Countersink-bit.

2. An enlargement of a hole to receive the head of a screw or bolt. *E. H. Knight.*—3. The recess in the chamber of a gun into which the rim of the cartridge fits.

counter-slope (koun′tėr-slōp), *n.* 1. An overhanging slope: as, a wall with a *counter-slope. Mahan.*—2. In *fort.*, the inclination of the sole of an embrasure upward and outward from the sill: used in contradistinction to the *downward slope* toward the front usually given to the soles in embrasure batteries.

Embrasures for guns firing with great angles of elevation may receive a *counterslope*, giving the sole nearly the same inclination from the sill upwards as the least angle of elevation under which it may be required to aim the piece. *Tidball*, Artillery Manual, p. 396.

counter-stand (koun′tėr-stand), *n.* Something which serves as a ground for opposition or resistance; opposition; resistance.

Your knowledge has no *counterstand* against her.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, vii. 85.

counter-statement (koun′tėr-stāt-mẹnt), *n.* A statement made in opposition to another; a denial; a refutation.

counter-statute (koun′tėr-staṭ-ūt), *n.* A contrary statute or ordinance; a law antagonistic to another.

His own antinomy or *counterstatute.* *Milton*, Divorce.

counter-step (koun′tėr-step), *n.* An opposite step or procedure.

counterstock (koun′tėr-stok), *n.* Same as *counterfoil*, 1.

counter-stroke (koun′tėr-strōk), *n.* A stroke or blow given in return for one received; a return stroke or blow.

He met him with a *counterstroke* so swift,
That quite smit off his arme as he it up did lift.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 7.

counter-subject (koun′tėr-sub-jekt), *n.* In *music*, specifically, in a fugue, a theme introduced as an appendage to the subject, and in counterpoint to the answer, or vice versa. A counter-subject is distinguished from a *second subject* by its dependent position when first used, although it may be subsequently used as an episodal subject.

counter-surety (koun′tėr-shōr-ti), *n.* [< F. *contre-sûreté;* as *counter-* + *surety.*] A counter-bond, or a surety to secure one who has given security.

counter-swallowtail (koun′tėr-swol-ō-tāl), *n.* In *fort.*, an outwork in the form of a single tenaille, wider at the gorge than at the head.

counter-sway (koun′tėr-swā), *n.* Contrary sway; opposing influence.

By a *countersway* of restraint curbing their wild exorbitance almost in the other extreme; as when we bow things the contrary way, to make them come to their natural straightness. *Milton*, Divorce.

counter-tally (koun′tėr-tal-i), *n.* [< ME. *countertale, countretaille*, < OF. *contretaille, contretaille*, F. *contre-taille;* as *counter-* + *tally.*] A tally serving as a check to another.

counter-taste (koun′tėr-tāst), *n.* Opposite or false taste. [Rare.]

There is a kind of *counter-taste*, founded on surprise and curiosity, which maintains a sort of rivalship with the true. *Shenstone.*

counter-tendency (koun′tėr-ten-dẹn-si), *n.* An opposite or opposing tendency.

The Hegelian system recognizes every natural tendency of thought as logical, although it be certain to be abolished by *counter-tendencies.* *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XII. 12.

counter-tenor (koun′tėr-ten-ọr), *n.* [< ME. *counter-tenur*, < OF. *contreteneur*, < It. *contratenore;* as *counter-* + *tenor.*] In *music*, a high tenor or an alto voice; the part sung by such a voice. It is the highest adult male voice, having its easy compass from tenor G to treble C, and music for it is written on the alto or C clef on the middle line of the staff. The lowest voices of females and boys have about the same register, and are sometimes inaccurately called counter-tenor. The correct term is *alto* or *contralto.*

counter-term (koun′tėr-tėrm), *n.* A term opposed or contrary to another term; an antithetical term.

No ill, no good! such *counter-terms*, my son,
Are border-races, holding each its own
By endless war. *Tennyson*, Ancient Sage.

counter-tierce (koun′tėr-tērs), *n.* In *fencing*, a counter-parry in tierce.

counter-timber (koun′tėr-tim-bėr), *n.* See *counter*[3], *n.*, 4.

counter-time (koun′tėr-tīm), *n.* [< *counter-* + *time*, after F. *contre-temps:* see *contretemps.*] 1. In the *manège*, the resistance or hindrance of a horse that interrupts his cadence and the measure of his manège, occasioned by lack of skill in the rider or the bad temper of the horse. Hence—2. Resistance; opposition.

Let cheerfulness on happy fortune wait,
And give not thus the *countertime* to fate.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

counter-traction (koun′tėr-trak-shọn), *n.* Opposite traction.

The treatment [of dislocations] was by traction and *countertraction*, circumduction, and other dexterous manipulation. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 673.

counter-trench (koun′tėr-trench), *n.* In *fort.*, a trench made by the defenders of a place to render ineffectual one made by the besiegers.

counter-trippant (koun-tėr-trip′ant), *a.* In *her.*, trippant in opposite directions: said of animals used as a bearing.

counter-tripping (koun-tėr-trip′ing), *a.* In *her.*, same as *counter-trippant.*

counterturn (koun′tėr-tėrn), *n.* The culmination of the plot of a play. See the extract.

The catastasis called by the Romans status, the height and full growth of the play, we may call properly the *counterturn*, which destroys that expectation. embroils the action in new difficulties, and leaves you far distant from that hope in which it found you.
Dryden, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

counter-type (koun′tėr-tīp), *n.* A corresponding type.

Almost all the vernacular poetry of the middle ages has its Latin *counter-type.* *Milman*, Latin Christianity, xiv. 4.

countervail (koun-tėr-vāl′), *v. t.* [< ME. *countrevailen, contrevailen*, < OF. *contrevaleir, contrevaloir* = Pr. *contravaler*, < L. *contra*, against, + *valere*, be strong, avail: see *counter-, vail, avail.*] 1. To act against or antagonize with equal force or power; act or avail with equivalent effect against; counteract.

Amen, amen! but come what sorrow can,
It cannot *countervail* the exchange of joy
That one short minute gives me in her sight.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 6.

Its velocity is certainly over two hundred miles a second, and is probably much more; and this speed is such as to *countervail* the attractive force of all the stars in the known universe, since it is greater than such attractive force can produce. *The Century*, XXVII. 916.

Hence—2. To be or furnish an equivalent of or a compensation for; make good; offset.

Mine opinion is, that all the goods in the world are not able to *countervail* man's life.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

What he wants in years and discipline
His industry and spirit *countervails.*
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, v. 2.

countervail (koun′tėr-vāl), *n.* [< *countervail, v.*] Counterbalancing power or weight sufficient to obviate or counteract any effect; equal efficacy or value; compensation; requital.

Surely the present pleasure of a sinful act is a poor *countervail* for the bitterness of the review, which begins where the action ends, and lasts for ever.
South, Sermons.

countervailing (koun-tėr-vā′ling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *countervail, v.*] Equalizing; compensatory; requiting.

Pain is the one supreme evil of the existence of the lower animals; an evil which (so far as we can see) has no *countervailing* good.
F. P. Cobbe, Peak in Darien, p. 147.

Countervailing duties, in Great Britain, duties imposed on articles imported from the Isle of Man and other specified places in outlying British territory, to equalize the charges imposed on them with those imposed on articles manufactured at home or imported from abroad. Another such duty is the duty of 17*s.* an ounce on gold plate imported from abroad, and 1*s.* 6*d.* on silver plate, to countervail the charge made by the Goldsmiths' Hall for stamping those metals.

counter-vair (koun′tėr-vār), *a.* In *her.*, same as *counter-vairy.*

counter-vairy (koun-tėr-vār′i), *a.* In *her.*, charged with a pattern differing from *vair* in having each cup or unit of the diaper doubled, pointing down as well as up. This bearing is considered one of the furs. See *fur.* Also *counter-vair, contre-vair.*

Counter-vairy.

countervallation (koun″tėr-va-lā′shon), *n.* Same as *contravallation.*

counterview (koun′tėr-vū), *n.* 1. A contrary or opposing view or opinion.

M. Peisse has ably advocated the *counterview* in his preface and appendix. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2†. Contrast.

I desired that the senate of Rome might appear before me in one large chamber, and a modern representative in *counterview* in another. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 7.

I have drawn some lines of Linger's character, on purpose to place it in *counterview* or contrast with that of the other company. *Swift.*

countervote (koun-tėr-vōt′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *countervoted*, ppr. *countervoting.* To vote in opposition to; outvote; overrule. [Rare.]

The law in our minds being *countervoted* by the law in our members. *J. Scott*, Christian Life, I. iii.

counterwait†, *v. t.* [ME. *counterwayten*; < *counter-* + *wait.*] To watch against; be on one's guard against. *Chaucer.*

counterweigh† (koun-tėr-wā′), *v.* I. *trans.* To weigh against; counterbalance; counterpoise.

II. *intrans.* To have a counterbalancing effect.

If Wrights had ten fellowships of St. John's, it would not *counterweigh* with the loss of this occasion.
Ascham, To Raven.

counterweight (koun′tėr-wāt), *n.* A weight in the opposite scale; a counterpoise.

counterwheel (koun-tėr-hwēl′), *v. i.* or *t.* To wheel, or effect by wheeling, in an opposite direction.

The falcon charges at first view
With her brigade of talons, through
Whose shoots the wary heron beat
With a well *counterwheel'd* retreat.
Lovelace, Lucasta.

counter-wind† (koun′tėr-wind), *n.* A contrary wind.

Like as a ship . . .
Is met of many a *counter winde* and tyde.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. xii. 1.

counterwork (koun-tėr-wėrk′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *counterworked, counterwrought*, ppr. *counterworking.* To work in opposition to; counteract; hinder by contrary operations.

Each individual seeks a several goal;
But Heaven's great view is one, and that the whole,
That *counter-works* each folly and caprice.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 239.

While we hold that like causes will produce like effects. . . . we must remember that one set of causes is often *counterworked* by another set, in which case the results will be different. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 211.

counterwork (koun′tėr-wėrk), *n.* 1. Opposing work or effort; countervailing action; active opposition.—2. Something made or done in opposition to or refutation of something else.

Strauss applied a more formidable solvent to the framework of Christianity in the mythical theory of his Leben Jesu. And this, a few years later, called for the *counterwork* of Neander. *Quarterly Rev.*

countess[1] (koun′tes), *n.* [< ME. *countese, countes, countas, contas, contesse, cuntesse*, etc., < OF. *contesse, cuntesse*, F. *comtesse* = Pr. *contessa* = Sp. *condesa* = Pg. *condessa* = It. *contessa*, < ML. *comitissa, comitessa*, fem. of L. *comes* (*comit-*), count: see *count*[2].] 1. The title, in English, of the wife of any nobleman on the continent of Europe bearing a title equivalent to English *count:* commonly extended also to the daughters of such noblemen as a prefix to their personal names.—2. In the British peerage, the wife or widow of an earl, or a woman possessing an earldom in her own right. The latter case is very rare. A notable instance is that of the Countess of Beaconsfield, invested with the dignity independently of her husband, Benjamin Disraeli, who was made Earl of Beaconsfield after her death.

2*d Gent.* I take it, she that carries up the train
Is that old noble lady, duchess of Norfolk.
1*st Gent.* It is; and all the rest are *countesses.*
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 1.

countess[2] (koun′tes), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A roofing-slate 20 inches long and 10 inches wide.

counting-house (koun′ting-hous), *n.* A building or office appropriated to the bookkeeping, correspondence, business transactions, etc., of a mercantile or manufacturing establishment.

counting-room (koun′ting-rōm), *n.* A room appropriated to the same purpose as a counting-house.

countless (kount′les), *a.* [< *count*[1], *n.*, + *-less.*] Incapable of being counted; without ascertained or ascertainable number; innumerable.

Man's inhumanity to man
Makes *countless* thousands mourn!
Burns, Man was Made to Mourn.

countor†, **countour**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *counter*[1], *counter*[2].

count-out (kount′out), *n.* In the British House of Commons, the act of the Speaker when he counts the number of members present, and, not finding forty, intimates that there is not a quorum. The sitting then stands adjourned.

countre†, *v.* An obsolete form of *counter*[3].

countre-†. See *counter-.*

countrify (kun′tri-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *countrified*, ppr. *countrifying.* [< *country* + *-fy.*] To make like the country, as opposed to the city; impart the characteristics of the country or of rural life to; make rustic, as in aspect or manners.

As being one who had no pride,
And was a deal too *countrified.*
Lloyd, Temple of Favour.

country (kun′tri), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *countrey, countrie, countree, countray*, < ME. *countre, cuntre, cuntrei, contre, contree, contraye, contreye*, etc., < OF. *cuntree, contree, contrie*, F. *contrée* = Pr. OSp. *contrada* = It. *contrada*, OIt. *contrata*, < ML. *contrata, contrada*, country, region, lit. that which is over against or before one, prop. adj. (sc. L. *regio*, region), fem. of **contratus* (> E. *contrate* in a literal sense), with suffix *-atus* (E. *-ate*[1]), < L. *contra*, over against: see *contra*, and cf. *counter*[2], *counter-*, etc. Compare the equiv. G. *gegend*, MHG. *gegende, gegenôte*, also *gegene, gegen, gegin*, country, < *gegen*, against: see *gain-, again.*] I. *n.*; pl. *countries* (-triz). 1. A region; a district of indefinite extent present to the view or thought, being or considered as the locality of residence, travel, exploration, or other action, or of description: as, a new *country;* a wild *country;* a rugged *country;* an unexplored *country;* the *countries* of central Asia.

The shipmen deemed that they drew near to some *country.* Acts xxvii. 27.

They desire a better *country*, that is, an heavenly.
Heb. xi. 16.

Something after death,
The undiscover'd *country*, from whose bourn
No traveller returns. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1.

2. The territory of a nation; an independent state, or a region once independent, and still distinct in name, population, or institutions, as England, Scotland, and Wales in Great Britain, the several states of the Austrian and German empires, etc. Many countries once distinct have been absorbed in larger territories, and have entirely lost their separate character.

And all the *countre* of Troya is the Turkes owne *countre* by inherytance, and that *countre* is properly called nowe Turkey, and none other.
Sir R. Guylford, Pylgrymage, p. 13.

They require to be examined concerning the descriptions of those *countries* of which they would be informed.
Bp. Sprat.

3. The rural parts of a region, as opposed to cities or towns.

I see them hurry from *country* to town, and then from the town back again into the *country.* *Spectator.*

God made the *country*, and man made the town.
Cowper, Task, i. 749.

4. The place of one's nativity or citizenship; one's native soil; the land of one's nationality or allegiance by birth or adoption.

A steady patriot of the world alone,
And friend of every *country* save his own. *Canning.*

5. The inhabitants of a country; the people; the public.

All the *country* wept with a loud voice. 2 Sam. xv. 23.

All the *country*, in a general voice,
Cried hate upon him. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

Specifically—6. In *law*, the public at large, as represented by a jury: as, a trial by the *country;* his plea concluded to the *country* (that is, it ended by requiring the submission of the issue to a jury).—7†. In *law*, any place other than a court: as, a deed in the *country*, as opposed to an alienation by record—that is, in court. *Rapalje and Lawrence.*—8. In *mining*, the rock adjacent to the lode; the formation in which any mineral vein or deposit is inclosed. Sometimes called *country-rock.*—9. *Naut.*, that part of an apartment on board ship used in common by all officers of the same mess: as, the ward-room *country.*—**Black country**, a designation of those parts of the midland district of England which are in a measure blackened and deprived of verdure by the coal and iron industries.—**Conclusion to the country.** See *conclusion.*—**Old country**, a name given in the United States and the colonies to Great Britain and Ireland by emigrants from those countries, and also used of other countries in relation to their colonies.—**Ward-room country, steerage country** (*naut.*), the open space in the middle of a ward-room or steerage of a man-of-war not occupied by berths or state-rooms.

II. *a.* 1†. Pertaining or peculiar to one's own country; national; native.

The fire which they call holy and eternall was caried before vpon siluer Aultars, and the Priestes of their Lawe wente next singinge after their *countrey* manner.
J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, iii.

She . . . spake in her *country* language. 2 Mac. vii. 27.

2. Pertaining or belonging to the country or to the rural parts of a region; being or living in the country; rural; rustic: as, *country* roads; *country* customs; a *country* gentleman; *country* cousins; a *country* life; the *country* party, as opposed to the *city* party.

A little beauty,
Such as a cottage breeds, she brought along with her;
And yet our *country* eyes esteem'd it much too.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, v. 2.

3. Characteristic of the country or rural regions; hence, rustic; rude; unpolished: as, *country* manners.—**Country almonds, cause, mallow**, etc. See the nouns.

country-base (kun′tri-bās), *n.* The game of prison-bars or prison-base.

Lads more like to run
The *country base*, than to commit such slaughter.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 3.

country-bred (kun′tri-bred), *a.* Bred or brought up in the country.

country-dance (kun′tri-dans), *n.* [< *country* + *dance*. Cf. *contre-dance*.] A dance in which the partners are arranged opposite each other in lines, and dance in couples down the lines and back to their original places.

A minuet I could have forgiven — I should not have minded that — I say I should not have regarded a minuet — but *country-dances!* *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

countryman (kun′tri-man), *n.*; pl. *countrymen* (-men). [< ME. *contraiman, cuntreman*; < *country* + *man*.] 1†. An inhabitant or a native of a particular region.

At whose come the *cuntre-men* [Trojans] comford were all, And restoret the stithe fight stuernly agayn. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5884.

Tra. What *countryman*, I pray?
Ped. Of Mantua.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 2.

2. One born in the same country with another.

In journeyings often, in perils of waters, in perils of robbers, in perils by mine own *countrymen*. 2 Cor. xi. 26.

3. One who dwells in the country, as opposed to the town; hence, a rustic; a farmer or husbandman.

A simple *countryman*, that brought her figs. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2.

country-rock (kun′tri-rok), *n.* In *mining*, the rock in which a mineral lode occurs; the country. See *country*, 8.

The great diversity of character exhibited by different sets of fissure veins which cut the same *country rock* seems incompatible with any theory of lateral secretion. Quoted in *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, No. 446.

country-seat (kun′tri-sēt), *n.* A dwelling in the country; a country mansion.

So Merchant has his House in Town,
And *Country-Seat* near Bansted Down.
Prior, Alma, ii.

countryship† (kun′tri-ship), *n.* [< *country* + *-ship*.] Nationality. *Verstegan.*

country-side (kun′tri-sīd), *n.* 1. A section of country; a piece of land; a neighborhood.

Like some great landslip, tree by tree,
The *country-side* descended.
Tennyson, Amphion.

2. The inhabitants or dwellers of a district or section of country; a neighborhood: as, the whole *country-side* was aroused by the news.

countrywoman (kun′tri-wům″an), *n.*; pl. *countrywomen* (-wim″en). 1†. A female inhabitant or native of a particular country or region. — 2. A woman born in the same country with another person. — 3. A woman belonging to the country, as opposed to the town.

countship (kount′ship), *n.* [< *count*^{2} + *-ship*.] The rank or dignity of a count; lordship.

He addressed several remarks to him in a half jesting, half biting tone, saying, among other things, that his *countship* might have spared him the trouble of making this long journey in his old age. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 113.

count-wheel (kount′hwēl), *n.* A wheel with a notched edge which governs the stroke of a clock in sounding the hours.

county^1 (koun′ti), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *countie*, < ME. *countee, counte*, < OF. *counte, contee*, F. *comté* = Pr. *comtat, contat* = Sp. Pg. *condado* = It. *contado*, < ML. *comitatus*, the office or jurisdiction of a count or earl, L. an escort, company, train, retinue (see *comitatus*), < *comes* (*comit-*), a companion, ML. a count: see *count*^{2}.]

I. *n.*; pl. *counties* (-tiz). 1. (*a*) Originally, the domain or territory of a count or earl. (*b*) Now, a definite division of a country or state for political or administrative purposes. In the United States the county is the political unit next below the State (except in Louisiana, which has an analogous division into parishes). Each county has, generally speaking, one or more courts, a sheriff, treasurer, clerk, and various officials engaged in the administration of justice, etc. The number of counties varies greatly in the different States. England has 40 counties (the greater number of which are also called *shires*), Wales 12, Scotland 33, and Ireland 32. An English county has a lord lieutenant, a custos rotulorum or keeper of records, a sheriff, and other officials. Certain larger British cities are counties in themselves, or counties corporate. Abbreviated *Co.* or *co.*

The town and the *county* have shaped the life of the States of the Union. In this respect there are three classes of States; those in which the town is the political unit — the six States of New England; the second, those in which the *county* is the unit — the States of the South; the third, those of the "compromise system," as it has been called — a mixed organization of *county* and township, prevailing in the Middle States and the West. *Austin Scott*, Johns Hopkins Univ. Studies, III.

2. Collectively, the inhabitants of a county. — **County corporate**, in England and Ireland, a city or town possessing the privilege of being governed by its own sheriffs and other magistrates, irrespective of the county or counties in which it is situated, as Bristol, Newcastle, Dublin, etc. — **County palatine**, in England, formerly, a county distinguished by particular privileges: so called because the owner or holder had royal powers, or the same powers in the administration of justice as the king had in his palace (see *palatine*); but all such powers are now vested in the crown. The counties palatine in England are Lancaster, Chester, and Durham, which were no doubt made separate regalities on account of their respective proximity to Wales and to that turbulent Northumbrian province which could be accounted a portion neither of England nor of Scotland.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to a county: as, *county* families; *county* society. — **Board of county commissioners**, an elective board to which, in most counties in the United States, the administration of many important affairs of the county is intrusted. In some States it consists of the supervisors of the townships (or towns) comprised within the county. The duties of the board vary in different localities. — **County clerk**. See *clerk*. — **County court**, a court having jurisdiction for a county, usually over actions for a limited amount, and often having some administrative powers, established to facilitate minor litigation. In early English history the county court was a local parliament, containing, in its full session, the archbishops, bishops, abbots, priors, earls, barons, knights, and freeholders, with representatives from each township and each borough. It sat once a month, but these monthly sessions were attended by none but those who had special business, and by the officers of the townships with their qualified jurymen. The existing county courts of England were established under a statute of 1846, each comprising a defined circuit, and sitting usually once a month in each of certain divisions called *county-court districts*. They have jurisdiction for the recovery of small debts, and also certain powers in equity and bankruptcy, and sometimes in admiralty. In the United States each county has a county court for local jurisdiction. In some of the States it is formed by associating all the justices of the peace of the county, and is charged with the administration of county police. See *police*. — **County rates**, in Great Britain and Ireland, rates which are levied upon the county, and collected by the boards of guardians, for the purpose of defraying the expenses to which counties are liable, as repairing bridges, jails, houses of correction, etc. — **County sessions**, in England, the general quarter sessions of the peace for each county, held four times a year. — **County town**, the chief town of a county; a county-seat.

county^2† (koun′ti), *n.* [An extension of *count*^{2}.] A count; an earl or lord.

The gallant, young, and noble gentleman,
The *county* Paris. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 5.

county-seat (koun′ti-sēt), *n.* The seat of government of a county; the town in which the county and other courts are held, and where the county officers perform their functions.

The original "camp" in many places became a *county-seat*, though still retaining strong evidence in local customs of its growth and previous history. *C. H. Shinn*, Mining Camps, p. 5.

The *county-seat* village of Moscow. *E. Eggleston*, The Century, XXXV. 42.

coup^1 (koup), *v.* [Also written *cowp*; < ME. *coupen, cowpen, caupen, cawpen*, strike, fight, < OF. *couper, coper, colper*, F. *couper*, cut, cleave, slit, carve, hew, etc. (orig. to strike, cut with a blow), = Sp. Pg. *golpear* = It. *colpire*, strike, smite, hit; in Rom. from the noun, but in E. regarded rather as the source of the noun: see *coup*^{1}, *n.* This verb and its variant *cope*^{3} seem to have been confused with forms of *chop* (D. *koppen*, etc.): see *cope*^{3}, and cf. *chop*^{1}.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To cut; slash: in the extracts, with reference to shoes ornamentally slashed.

His squiers habite he had
Withoute *couped* shone [shoon, shoes].
Torrent of Portugal (ed. Halliwell), l. 1191.

As is the kynde of a knyght that cometh to be doubed,
To geten hus gilte spores or galoches *y-couped*.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 12.

2. To upset; overturn; tilt over; turn upside down; dump: as, to *coup* the cart. [Scotch.]

Stooks are *coupet* wi' the blast.
Burns, 3d Epis. to J. Lapraik.

To coup the crans, to be overturned, subverted, overthrown. — **To coup the creels**. (*a*) To tumble head over heels. (*b*) To die.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To give or exchange blows; fight.

He keppit hym kenely, and [thai] *coupid* to-gedur,
That bothe went bakward & on bent lay.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7231.

2. To upset; be overturned; fall or tumble over. [Scotch.]

I drew my scythe in sic a fury,
I near-hand *coupit* wi' my hurry.
Burns, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

The brig brak and the cart *coupit*.
E. Hamilton.

3†. To swoop.

Thane wandyrs the worme [dragon] awaye to hys heghttez,
Comes glydande fro the clowddez, and *cowpez* fulle evene.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 799.

coup^1 (koup), *n.* [In Sc. also written *cowp*; < ME. *coup, caup*, < OF. *coup, caup, cop, colp*, F. *coup* = Pr. *colp, cop* = Sp. Pg. *golpe* = It. *colpo*, < ML. *colpus*, a blow, stroke, a reduced form of L. *colaphus*, a blow with the fist, buffet, cuff, < Gr. κόλαφος, a blow with the fist, buffet, cuff, < κολάπτειν, peck, strike: see *coup*^{1}, *v.*] 1†. A blow; a stroke.

Polydamas the pert preset to Vlixes,
With the *caupe* of a kene swerd kerue on his helme.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10141.

2†. A trick; a snare.

With much pain he [David] could quit himself from the wretched *coup* that the devil had once brought him good luck of. *Bp. Hooper.*

3. The act of upsetting or overturning, or state of being overturned; the act of dumping. — 4. A tumble; a fall. — 5. A fault in a seam of coal. — 6. A cart-load. [Scotch in senses 3, 4, 5, and 6.] — **Free coup**, the liberty of dumping earth or rubbish in a particular place without paying for the privilege.

coup^2 (koup), *v. t.* [< Icel. *kaupa* = Sw. *köpa*, buy, bargain, = E. *cheap, v.*, = D. *koopen*, > E. *cope*^{2}: see *cheap, v.*, and *cope*^{2}.] To barter; buy and sell, as horses or cattle. [Scotch.]

coup^3, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *cup*.

coup^4 (kö), *n.* [F., a stroke, blow: see *coup*^{1}, *n.*] 1. A stroke or blow, especially a sudden stroke, implying promptness and force: a French word used in English in various French phrases, or singly, with conscious reference to its French use. — 2. Specifically, with reference to the northwestern tribes of the Indians of North America, a stroke that captures the weapon or horse of an enemy; hence, victory over an enemy.

Now, when all the presents had been given to the Sun, each warrior in turn counted his *coups* — that is, his successes in war. *Forest and Stream.*

He followed closely on the trail of the savages, bided his time, struck his *coup*, and recovered a pair of packhorses, which was all he required. *Life in the Far West.*

3. A coup d'état; a stroke of policy. See below.

A tyranny . . . which it required the bloodshed and the *coup* of the 9th Thermidor to overthrow. *W. R. Greg*, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 105.

Coup d'archet (kö där-shā′), in *music*, a stroke of a bow. — **Coup de fouet** (kö dė fö-ā′), in *fencing*, the act of lashing the adversary's extended blade by a firm dry beat or jerk, in order to disarm him. *Rolando* (ed. Forsyth). — **Coup de grâce** (kö dė gräs) (literally, a stroke of mercy), the finishing stroke, as in despatching a condemned man with a single blow, or an animal that is mortally wounded, to put it out of its misery; hence, a quietus; anything that thoroughly defeats or silences an opponent. — **Coup de main** (kö dė mañ) (literally, a stroke with the hand), in war, a sudden attack by main force; hence, any sudden, energetic action intended to effect a purpose by surprise. — **Coup de soleil** (kö dė sō-lāy′), a sunstroke. — **Coup d'état** (kö dā-tä′) (literally, a stroke of state), a sudden decisive measure in politics; a stroke of policy; specifically, an important and usually unlooked-for change in the forms and methods of government, by the ruling power or by a party, effected illegally or by forced interpretation of law, or by violence or intrigue, for the benefit of an individual or a cabal. The principal *coups d'état* in French history, distinctively so called, are that of November 9th, 1799 (18th Brumaire, year VIII., in the republican calendar), when Napoleon Bonaparte forcibly suppressed the Directory, and that of December 2d, 1851, when Louis Napoleon as president broke up the National Assembly by force of arms and made himself temporarily dictator, preparatory to becoming emperor as Napoleon III. a year later.

The news of the *coup d'état* took England by surprise. A shock went through the whole country. Never probably was public opinion more unanimous, for the hour at least, than in condemnation of the stroke of policy ventured on by Louis Napoleon, and the savage manner in which it was carried to success. *J. McCarthy*, Hist. Own Times, xxii.

Coup de théâtre (kö dė tā-ä′tr), a theatrical hit; a brilliant or exciting turn or trick in a play; hence, any sudden and showy action having the effect of exciting surprise or admiration by means more or less sensational. — **Coup d'œil** (kö dėy). (*a*) A glance of the eye; general view.

An acacia tree or two on the eastern side, and behind it a wall-like line of mud-houses, finish the *coup d'œil*. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 241.

Specifically — (*b*) *Milit.*, that talent for rapid observation and generalization by which an officer is enabled by a glance to estimate the advantages and disadvantages of a field of battle for attack and defense, and thus to post his troops without delay so as to make the most of it. — **To count a coup**, to be credited with a victory won in battle: said of the northwestern tribes of North American Indians.

Singularly enough, the taking of a scalp does not *count a coup*, neither does the killing of an enemy. To *count a coup*, the person must take a bow or weapon or the horse of an enemy, and must have witnesses present to prove it. He must also bring with him the arms by which he *counts* his *coups*. *Forest and Stream.*

coupable†, *a.* A Middle English variant of *culpable*. *Chaucer.*

coupe^1†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *coup*^{1}.

coupe^2†, *n.* A Middle English form of *coop*.

coupe^3 (köp), *n.* [ME., < OF. *coupe*, F. *coupe*, a cup: see *cup*.] 1†. An obsolete form of *cup*. — 2. [F.] A shallow open cup or bowl of silver, gold, or bronze, used as a mantel ornament. — 3. A dry measure used in parts of Switzerland before the introduction of the metric system. In Geneva it was equal to 2¼ Winchester bushels, and in Basel to 3¾. There was also formerly a coupe in Lyons, otherwise called a *quart*, containing nine tenths of a Winchester peck.

coupe^4†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *coupe*, < L. *culpa*, fault: see *culpe, culprit*.] Fault; guilt.

Now by-gynneth Gloton for to go to shryfte,
And kayres hym to-kirke-ward his *coupe* to shewe.
Piers Plowman (C), vii. 351.

coupé (kö-pā′), *n.* [F., prop. pp. of *couper*, cut: see *coup*[1], *v.*] 1. The front compartment of a French stage-coach or diligence; an end compartment of a European first-class railway-carriage, generally seated for four.—2. A low, short, four-wheeled, close carriage without the front seat, and carrying two inside, with an outside seat for the driver.—3. Same as *coupee*.

couped (köpt), *a.* [E. pp. from F. *couper*, cut. See *coup*[1].] In *her.*: (*a*) Cut off evenly: said of the head or limb of an animal, the trunk of a tree, etc.: in opposition to *erased* (which see). (*b*) Not extending to the edge of the escutcheon: said of an ordinary, as a cross, bend, etc. See *humettee*. Also *coupée*.—**Couped close**, cut short: said of a head when no part of the neck is visible. Also *close-couped*.

A Lion's Head Couped.

coupee (kö-pē′), *n.* [Also, as F., *coupé*; < F. *coupé*, a coupee, prop. pp. of *couper*, cut: see *coupé*.] In *dancing*, a movement which a dancer makes resting on one foot and passing the other forward or backward, making a sort of salutation. Also spelled *coupé*.

coupee (kö-pē′), *v. t.* [< *coupee*, *n.*] To make a sort of bow or salutation in dancing.

You shall swear, I'll sigh; you shall sa! sa! and I'll *coupee*. *Farquhar*, Constant Couple, iv. 1.

coupée (kö-pā′), *a.* [F. *coupé* (masc.): orig. pp. of *couper*, cut: see *coup*[1], *v.*] In *her.*, same as *couped*.

coupe-gorge (köp′gôrzh), *n.* [F., lit. cut-throat; < *couper*, cut, + *gorge*, throat: see *coup*[1], *v.*, and *gorge*.] 1†. A cutthroat. *Coles*, 1717.—2. *Milit.*, a position affording an enemy so many advantages that the troops who occupy it must either surrender or be cut to pieces.

couper[1] (kö′pėr), *n.* [Appar. < *coup*[1], *v.*, cut, overturn, + *-er*[1].] A lever on the upper part of a loom, used to lift the harness.

couper[2] (kö′pėr), *n.* [Also *coper*; < *coup*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who buys and sells; a dealer: as, a horse-*couper*. [Prov. Eng.]

Coupier's blue. See *blue*.

couple (kup′l), *n.* [< ME. *couple, cupple, cowpul*, etc., < OF. *cuple, cople, couple*, F. *couple* = Sp. *cópula* = Pg. *copula* = It. *coppia*, couple (*copula*, copula), = Fries. *keppel* = D. *koppel* = MLG. LG. *koppel* = MHG. *kopel, kuppel*, G. *koppel* = Dan. *kobbel* = Sw. *koppel*, < L. *copula* (ML. also *cupla*, after OF.), a band, bond, ML. a couple: see *copula*.] 1. Two of the same class or kind connected or considered together; a brace: as, a *couple* of oranges; "a *couple* of shepherds," *Sir P. Sidney*.

Make me a *couple* of cakes. 2 Sam. xiii. 6.

Our watch to-night . . . have ta'en a *couple* of as arrant knaves as any in Messina. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 5.

Though by my vow it costs me 12d. a kiss after the first, yet I did adventure upon a *couple*. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 208.

By adding one to one, we have the complex idea of a *couple*. *Locke*.

Specifically—2. (*a*) A man and woman associated together, whether by marriage or by betrothal, or accompanying each other on a given occasion, as at a party: as, a loving *couple*; a young *couple*.

Whan thei were clothed worthli in here wedes,
Alle men vpon mold migt'sen a fair *coupel*
Than was bi-twene william & this worthi mayde.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3203.

Next, with their boy, a decent *couple* came,
And call'd him Robert, 'twas his father's name.
Crabbe, Parish Register.

A *couple*, fair
As ever painter painted.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

(*b*) A pair of forces, equal, parallel, and acting in opposite directions: they tend to make the body acted upon rotate. [A term introduced in French by Poinsot in 1804.]

The three forces, of which one is the resultant of the equal and parallel forces acting at a point, and the other two constitute a *couple* of which the moment is the same as the resulting moment, with reference to the point, fully represent any system of forces in their tendency to produce rotation and translation.
Peirce, Anal. Mechanics (1855), p. 41.

(*c*) In *elect.*, a pair of metallic plates in contact, used as a source of an electrical current, as in one of the cells of a voltaic battery (a voltaic couple), or in a thermo-electric battery (a thermo-electric couple). See *electricity* and *thermo-electricity*.

A *couple* consists of the whole of the bodies which exist between two zincs—that is to say, zinc, copper, water, zinc. It may be supposed that each of the zinc plates is the half of two successive *couples*.
Atkinson, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 252.

(*d*) *pl.* In *carp.*, rafters framed together in pairs by means of a tie at or near their lower ends.

To bye hewed stone, & tymbre for to make *couples* and beames for the houses. 2 Chron. xxxiv. 11 (1551).

3. *pl.* Association by twos; junction of two.

I'll go in *couples* with her. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1.

'Sdeath! you perpetual curs,
Fall to your *couples* again, and cozen kindly,
And heartily, and lovingly, as you should.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1.

It is in some sort with friends as it is with dogs in *couples*: they should be of the same size and humour.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

Couple of rotations, two equal rotations in opposite directions about parallel axes.—**Moment of a couple** (of forces). See *moment*.=**Syn. 1.** *Brace*, etc. See *pair*.

couple (kup′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *coupled*, ppr. *coupling*. [< ME. *couplen, cuplen, cowplen*, < OF. *cupler, copler, coupler*, F. *coupler* = Sp. Pg. *copular* = It. *copulare* = Fries. *kepla* = D. *koppelen* = MLG. *koppelen* = MHG. *kopelen*, G. *koppeln* = Dan. *koble* = Sw. *koppla*, < L. *copulare*, bind, connect, < *copula*, a band, bond: see *couple*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To link or connect, as one thing with another; fasten together, especially in a pair or pairs; unite: as, to *couple* cars.

For alle that comen of that Caym a-cursed thei weren,
And alle that *couplede* hem to that kun [kin] Crist hem hatede dedliche. *Piers Plowman* (A), x. 151.

The five curtains shall be *coupled* together one to another. Ex. xxvi. 3.

They lost no opportunity of *coupling* his name with the names of the most hateful tyrants of whom history makes mention. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

2. To marry; join together as husband and wife; unite in matrimony.

A parson who *couples* all our beggars. *Swift*.

3. In *organ-playing*, to connect by means of a coupler, as two keys or keyboards. See *coupler* (*a*).

II. *intrans.* 1. To embrace, as the sexes; copulate.

Thou with thy lusty crew . . .
Cast wanton eyes on the daughters of men,
And *coupled* with them and begot a race.
Milton, P. R., ii. 181.

Why then let men *couple* at once with wolves.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

2. In *organ-playing*, to be susceptible of connection by means of a coupler, as one key or keyboard with another.

couple-beggar† (kup′l-beg″är), *n.* [< *couple*, *v. t.*, + obj. *beggar*.] One who makes it his business to unite beggars in marriage; a hedge-priest.

No *couple-beggar* in the land
E'er join'd such numbers hand in hand. *Swift*.

In another Dublin newspaper of 1744 [Faulkener's Journal, Oct. 6th and 9th] we read, "This last term a notorious *couple beggar* . . . was excommunicated in the Consistory Court by the Vicar-General of this diocese on account of his persisting in this scandalous trade, which he had taken up to the undoing of many good families. He was so keen at this mischievous sport of marrying all people that came in his way, that he has been known to refuse three times a higher fee not to solemnise a clandestine marriage than he was to receive or did receive for doing it."
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., vii.

Argent, a chevron azure between two couple-closes gules.

couple-close (kup′l-klōs), *n.* 1. In *arch.*, a pair of spars for a roof; couples.—2. In *her.*, the fourth of a chevron, never borne but in pairs unless there is a chevron between them. Also written *couple-closs*.

Coupled Columns, 12th century.—Cathedral of Monreale, Sicily.

coupled (kup′ld), *p. a.* [Pp. of *couple*, *v.*] United, as two things; joined; linked; specifically, in *her.*, same as *conjoined*.—**Coupled columns**, columns united in pairs, the capitals and bases often running together. The device is usual in Romanesque architecture and in later medieval work, particularly in Italy, and is much employed by Renaissance architects. See cut in preceding column.—**Coupled windows**, a pair of windows placed side by side, and so united as to form an architectural whole: a disposition usual in medieval architecture of widely different periods.

Among the canonical buildings on the south side of the church is one . . . with a grand range of Romanesque *coupled windows*, bearing date 1250.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 108.

Coupled Windows. Building on Washington street, Boston.

couplement (kup′l-ment), *n.* [< OF. *couplement*, < *coupler*, couple: see *couple*, *v.*, and *-ment*.] 1. The act of coupling; union.

Joy may you have, and gentle hearts content
Of your loves *couplement*. *Spenser*, Prothalamion.

2. A pair.

Anon two female forms before our view
Came side by side, a beauteous *couplement*.
Southey.

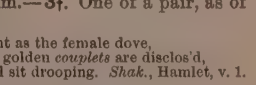
[Rare in both uses.]

coupler (kup′lėr), *n.* One who or that which couples, joins, or unites. Specifically—(*a*) In *organ-building*, a mechanical contrivance by which the keys of one keyboard are so connected with corresponding keys of another that when the former are depressed the latter are also depressed, and thus both can be played by a single motion. *Manual couplers* connect manual keyboards with each other; *pedal couplers* connect the pedal keyboard to a manual. *Unison couplers* connect keys of the same pitch; *octave couplers* (sometimes loosely called *super-octave* or *sub-octave*) connect keys an octave apart. Octave couplers are sometimes arranged between the keys of a single keyboard, so that it may be coupled with itself. Couplers operate in only one direction; that is, the second keyboard may be coupled with the first, but not the reverse. Also *copula*. (*b*) A ring which slides upon the handles of a nipping tool of any kind to maintain its grip upon the work. (*c*) Same as *coupling*, 4 (*b*).

couplet (kup′let), *n.* [< F. *couplet*, a stanza, verse, dim. of *couple*, a couple: see *couple*, *n.*] 1. In *pros.*, two lines in immediate succession, usually but not necessarily of the same length, forming a pair, and generally marked as such by riming with each other. A pair of lines joined by rime is considered a couplet, whether it forms part of a stanza or constitutes a metrical group by itself. See *distich*.

Thoughtless of ill, and to the future blind,
A sudden *couplet* rushes on your mind,
Here you may nameless print your idle rhymes.
Crabbe.

2. In *music*, two equal notes inserted in the midst of triple rhythm to occupy the time of three; a temporary displacement of triple by duple rhythm.—3†. One of a pair, as of twins; a twin.


Couplet.

Anon, as patient as the female dove,
When that her golden *couplets* are disclos'd,
His silence will sit drooping. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

[*Couplets* in this use corresponds to *triplets*.]

coupling (kup′ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *couple*, *v.*] 1. The act of uniting or joining.

Lufe propiriy es a full *cuppillynge* of the lufande and the lufed to-gedyre as Godd and a saule in-to ane.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.

2. The act of marrying.

There's such *coupling* at Pancras, that they stand behind one another, as 'twere in a Country Dance.
Congreve, Way of the World, i. 2.

3. The act of embracing sexually; copulation.—4. That which couples or connects, as rafters in a building.

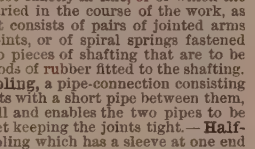
Even to the artificers and builders gave they it, to buy hewn stone, and timber for *couplings*. 2 Chron. xxxiv. 11.

Specifically—(*a*) In *music*: (1) A couplet. (2) A couple. (*b*) The general name for a great variety of mechanical appliances for uniting parts of constructions or parts of machines, for the purpose of adding strength, of transmitting motion from one part to another, or of making a continuous passage, as for a liquid, a gas, or an electric current. A buckle, binding-screw, or fish-plate may illustrate the first; a clevis, a bell-coupling, shaft-coupling, or car-coupling, the second; a pipe-coupling or binding-post, the last. In a narrower sense a coupling is: (1) A device for uniting the ends of shafting, or a coupling-box. (See cut under *coupling-box*.) Such couplings are divided into

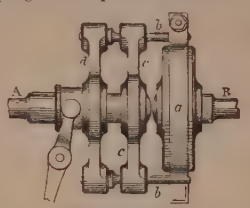
two simple classes, those that are fixed permanently on the shafting and those that are adjustable, connected or not at will, or working automatically under variations of the power. Those operated by hand, whatever the particular application of the power, are called *shifting couplings*. The automatic couplings depend chiefly on friction, the adjustment being such that under a certain load the power is communicated, while a sudden addition to the load may exceed the friction and throw the coupling out of operation. (2) A device for uniting two railroad-cars in a train. The form at one time used almost exclusively in the United States, and still retained for freight-cars, is a single link or shackle fitting into jaws at the ends of the draw-bar and held in position by pins. This has been superseded on passenger-cars by self-acting couplings, consisting usually of hooked jaws, which slide past each other and are self-locking by means of springs or their own weight. Levers are also used to operate the couplings from the car-platform. Also called *coupler*. (*c*) The part which unites the front and rear axles, or the axle-bolster, of a carriage; the perch or reach. In some carriages the bottom of the carriage forms the only coupling. (*d*) The space between the tops of the shoulder-blades and the tops of the hip-joints of a dog.

The term denotes the proportionate length of a dog, which is spoken of as short or long in the *couplings*.
V. Shaw, Book of the Dog.

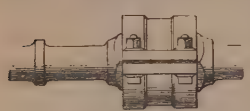
Ball-and-socket coupling. See *ball*[1].— **Differential coupling,** an extensible coupling designed for varying the speed of that part of the machinery which is driven. — **Disk coupling,** a kind of permanent coupling which consists of two disks keyed on the connected ends of the two shafts. In one of the disks there are two recesses, into which two corresponding projections on the other disk are received, and thus the two disks become locked together. This kind of coupling wants rigidity, and must be supported by a journal on each side, but it possesses the double advantage of being easily adjusted and disconnected. — **Dynamometer coupling.** See *dynamometer*.— **Flexible coupling,** a device for joining pieces of shafting which are not exactly in line, or of which the relative direction is varied in the course of the work, as in a dental engine. It consists of pairs of jointed arms united by universal joints, or of spiral springs fastened at each end to the two pieces of shafting that are to be united, or of plugs or rods of rubber fitted to the shafting. — **Flexible pipe-coupling,** a pipe-connection consisting of two bell-shaped joints with a short pipe between them, which fits into each bell and enables the two pipes to be laid out of line while yet keeping the joints tight.— **Half-hose coupling,** a coupling which has a sleeve at one end with an internal thread to receive a pipe, while a hose is bound on a corrugated tube-shaped portion at the opposite end.— **Half-lap coupling,** a kind of permanent coupling in which the boss-ends of the connected shafts are made semi-cylindrical, so that they overlap each other. The coupling-box is a plain cylinder bored to fit, and is kept in its place by a parallel key or feather, as shown in the annexed figure.— **Right-and-left coupling,** a turn-buckle.— **Sleeve coupling,** a tube within which the abutting ends of shafting are coupled together. — **Slip-clutch coupling,** a form of coupling belonging to the class of friction-couplings. It is represented in its best form in the annexed figure. On the shaft B is fixed a pulley, which is embraced by a friction-band *a* as tightly as may be required. This band is provided with projecting ears, with which the prongs *b b* of a fixed cross *d* on the driving-shaft A can be shifted into contact. This cross is free to slide endwise on its shaft, but is connected to it by a sunk feather, so that being thrown forward into gear with the ears of the friction-band, the shaft being in motion, the band slips round on its pulley until the friction becomes equal to the resistance, and the pulley gradually attains the same motion as the clutch. The arms and sockets *c c*, which are keyed fast on the shaft A, are intended to steady and support the prongs, and to remove the strain from the shifting part.— **Square coupling,** in *mill-work*, a kind of permanent coupling of which the coupling-box is made in halves and square,' corresponding to the form of the two connected ends of the shafts. The two halves of the box are bolted together on the opposite sides, as represented in the annexed figure.— **Thimble coupling,** a kind of permanent coupling in which the coupling-box consists of a plain ring of metal, supposed to resemble a tailor's thimble, bored to fit the two connected ends of the shafts. The connection is secured either by pins passed through the ends of the shafts and the thimble, or by a parallel key or feather bedded in the boss-ends of the shafts, and let into a corresponding groove cut in the thimble. This last is now the more common mode of fitting. This kind of coupling is also known under the names of *ring coupling* and *jump-coupling*.


Disk Coupling.

Half-lap Coupling.



Slip-clutch Coupling.


Square Coupling.

Thimble Coupling.

coupling-box (kup'ling-boks), *n.* In *mach.*, the box or ring of metal connecting the contiguous ends of two lengths of shaft. See *coupling*, 4.

Coupling-box.

coupling-link (kup'ling-link), *n.* A link for connecting or attaching together two objects, as railroad-cars, or for rendering a section of a chain detachable. See *connecting-link*.

coupling-pin (kup'ling-pin), *n.* A pin used for coupling or joining railroad-cars and other machinery.

coupling-pole (kup'ling-pōl), *n.* A pole which connects the front and back parts of the gear of a wagon. See cut under *hounds*.

coupling-strap (kup'ling-strap), *n.* A strap passing from the outer bit-ring of one horse of a span through the inner, and attached to the harness of his mate: used in some double harnesses to act as a curb for an unruly horse.

coupling-valve (kup'ling-valv), *n.* A valve in the hose-coupling of an air-brake.

coupon (kō'pon), *n.* [< F. *coupon*, a remnant, a coupon, < *couper*, cut: see *coup*[1], *v.*] A printed certificate or ticket attached to and forming part of an original or principal certificate or ticket, and intended to be detached when used. Specifically—(*a*) An interest certificate printed at the bottom of a bond running for a term of years. There are as many of these certificates as there are payments to be made. At each time of payment one is cut off and presented for payment. In the United States coupons are negotiable instruments on which suits may be brought though detached from the bond. A purchaser of an over-due coupon takes only the title of the seller. Negotiable coupons are entitled to days of grace. (*b*) One of a series of conjoined tickets which bind the issuer to make certain payments, perform some service (as transportation over connecting railroad lines), or give value for certain amounts at different periods, in consideration of money received. At the settlement of each claim a coupon is detached and given up.

I was sent to a steamboat office for car tickets. . . . A fat, easy gentleman gave me several bits of paper, with *coupons* attached, with a warning not to separate them.
L. M. Alcott, Hospital Sketches, p. 14.

Coupon bond, a bond, usually of a state or corporation, and usually payable to the bearer, for the payment of money at a future day, with severable tickets or coupons annexed, each representing an instalment of interest, which may be conveniently cut off for collection as they fall due, without impairing the principal obligation.— **Coupon-killer,** a popular name applied to either of two acts of the State of Virginia, the first of which was passed January 14th, 1882 (Acts of Assembly, 1881–2, c. 7), declaring certain coupons purporting to be from State bonds to be fraudulent, and forbidding their acceptance in payment of taxes; and the second, June 26th, 1882 (Acts of Assembly, 1881–2, c. 41), in effect prohibiting the receipt of coupons from any bonds of the State for taxes. See *Virginia coupon cases*, under *case*[1].— **Coupon ticket,** a ticket of admission to a place of amusement, entitling the holder to a specified seat, and printed in two parts, of which one is torn off and returned to the holder on entering.— **Virginia coupon cases.** See *case*[1].

coupure (kō-pūr'), *n.* [F., < *couper*, cut: see *coup*[1], *v.*] 1. *Milit.*: (*a*) An intrenchment or foss made by the besieged behind a breach, with a view to defense. (*b*) A passage cut through the glacis in the reëntering angle of the covered way, to facilitate sallies of the besieged.— 2. In *math.*, a cutting of a Riemann's surface.

courage (kur'āj), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *corage*, < ME. *corage*, < OF. *corage*, *curage*, *courage*, *coraige*, heart, mind, thought, inclination, desire, feeling, spirit, valor, courage, F. *courage*, spirit, valor, courage, = Pr. *coratge* = Sp. *coraje* = Pg. *coragem* = It. *coraggio* (ML. *coragium* after Rom.), < L. *cor*, = E. *heart*, > OF. *cor*, *cuer*, etc., heart: see *core*[1], *heart*, and *-age*.] 1†. Heart; mind; thought; feeling; inclination; desire.

Swiche a gret *corage*
Hadde this knight to ben a wedded man.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 10.

And ther-fore telle me what wey ye purposeth yow to go, and after I shall telle yow my *corage*, and why I have sente for to speke with yow and my cosins youre bretheren.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 190.

I had such a *courage* to do him good.
Shak., T. of A., iii. 3.

2†. State or frame of mind; disposition; condition.

In this *courage*
Hem [olive-trees] forto graffe is goode, as sayen the sage.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 190.

My lord, cheer up your spirits; our foes are nigh,
And this soft *courage* makes your followers faint.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2.

3. That quality of mind which enables one to encounter danger and difficulties with firmness, or without fear or depression of spirits; valor; boldness; bravery; spirit; daring; resolution: formerly occasionally used in the plural.

In this Battel, the young Prince Henry, tho' wounded in his Face with an Arrow, yet was not wounded in his *Courage*, but continued Fighting still.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 162.

If number English *courages* could quell,
We should at first have shunned not met our foes.
Dryden.

Courage that grows from constitution very often forsakes a man when he has occasion for it; . . . *courage* which arises from the sense of our duty . . . acts always in a uniform manner. *Addison*, Guardian.

Few persons have *courage* enough to appear as good as they really are. *J. C. and A. W. Hare*, Guesses at Truth.

Dutch courage. See *Dutch.*=**Syn.** 3. Fortitude, fearlessness, daring, hardihood, gallantry, spirit, pluck. For comparison, see *brave*.

courage† (kur'āj), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *corage*, < OF. *coragier*, *couragier*, encourage, < *corage*, heart, courage: see *courage*, *n.* In part by apheresis from *encourage*, q. v.] To animate; encourage; cheer.

He lacketh teaching, he lacketh *coraging*.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 36.

He will fetch you up a *couraging* part so in the garret that we are all as feared, I warrant you, that we quake again. *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, Ind.

courageous (ku-rā'jus), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *couragious*; < ME. *corageus*, *coragous*, *corajous*, *korajous*, *curajows*, < OF. *corageus*, F. *courageux* (= Pr. *coratjos*, *coratgos* = Sp. (obs.) Pg. *corajoso* = It. *coraggioso*), < *corage*: see *courage*, *n.*, and *-ous*.] Possessing or characterized by courage; brave; daring; intrepid.

These hem receyved well as noble men and gode knyghtes that weren full bolde and hardy and *coraiouse* in armes.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 398.

Be strong and *courageous*; be not afraid nor dismayed for the king of Assyria. 2 Chron. xxxii. 7.

Horses, although low of stature, yet strong and *courageous*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 13.

=**Syn.** *Gallant*, *Valiant*, etc. See *brave*.

courageously (ku-rā'jus-li), *adv.* With courage; bravely; boldly; intrepidly.

Here standeth Thomas Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, . . .
Courageously, and with a free desire,
Attending but the signal to begin. *Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 3.

courageousness (ku-rā'jus-nes), *n.* The character or quality of being courageous; bravery; valor.

The manliness of them that were with Judas, and the *courageousness* that they had to fight for their country.
2 Mac. xiv. 18.

courant[1] (kö'rant), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *courant*, running (OF. *curant*), ppr. of *courir*, OF. *curre*, *corre*, < L. *currere*, run: see *current*[1], formerly *currant*[1], the same word, but of older introduction.] **I.** *a.* Running: in *her.*, specifically said of a horse, stag, or other beast so represented. See *currant*[1], *current*[1].

Courant.

II.† *n.* [F. *cordeau courant*, a running-string, a gardeners' or carpenters' line.] A running-string.

A whole net, . . . together with the cords and strings called *Courants*, running along the edges to draw it in and let it out. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xix. 1.

courant[2] (kö-rant'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *corant* (and, after It., *coranto*, *couranto*, *corranto*, *curranto*, *caranto*), < F. *courante*, f., a dance, the air to which it is danced (> It. *coranta*, *corranta*), prop. fem. of *courant*, ppr. of *courir*, run: see *courant*[1], *current*[1].] 1. A kind of dance, consisting of a time, a step, a balance, and a coupee.

At a solemn Dancing, first you had the grave Measures, then the *Corrantoes* and the Galliards.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 62.

2. A piece of music taking its rhythm and form from such a dance. Specifically—(*a*) A piece in rather rapid triple rhythm, changing sometimes to sextuple, consisting of two repeated strains abounding in dotted notes and usually of polyphonic structure. (*b*) A piece in triple time and with many runs and passages. The first form was much used as a component of the old-fashioned suite, usually following the allemande, while the second is the commoner Italian form.

courant[3] (kŏ'rant or kŏ-rant'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *corrante*, *corranto*, *coranto*, *curranto*; a particular use of *courant*, running, current; that is, the gazette containing the current news, or the news of the current week or month.] A gazette; a news-letter or newspaper. [Obsolete except as a name for some particular newspaper.]

The weekly *courants* with Paul's seal; and all
Th' admir'd discourses of the prophet Ball.
B. Jonson, Underwoods.

I would set up a press here in Italy, to write all the *corantoes* for Christendom.
Fletcher and another, Fair Maid of the Inn, iv. 2.

I am no footpost,
No pedlar of avisos, no monopolist
Of forg'd *corantos*, monger of gazettes.
Ford, Lady's Trial, i. 1.

courap (kö-rap′), *n.* [E. Ind.] A disease in the East Indies, of a herpetic character, in which there is perpetual irritation of the surface, and eruption, especially on the groin, face, breast, and armpits.

courbach, *n.* See *kourbach*.

courbaril (kör′ba-ril), *n.* [From S. Amer. name.] Same as *anime*, 3.

courbet, *a.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *curb*.

courcheft, *n.* An obsolete form of *kerchief*. *Wright*.

courçon (F. pron. kör-sôn′), *n.* [F., < *court*, < L. *curtus*, short (cf. *short*).] An iron hoop or band employed to strengthen and hold together a cannon-mold during casting.

coure[1]**†,** *v. i.* An obsolete form of *cower*.

coure[2]**†,** *v. t.* [< ME. *coueren*, i. e., *coveren*, cover; an archaism (appar. misread as one syllable) in Spenser.] To cover; protect; cherish.

He *courd* it tenderly, . . .
As chicken newly hatcht.
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 9.

courier (kö′riėr), *n.* [= D. *koerier* = G. *courier* = Dan. *kurer* = Sw. *kurir*, < OF. *courier*, F. *courrier* = It. *corriere* = Sp. *correo* = Pg. *correio*, < ML. **currarius*, *currerius*, a runner, a messenger, < L. *currere*, run: see *current*[1]. The older form was *currour*, q. v.] **1.** A messenger sent express with letters or despatches.

I attend
To hear the tidings of my friend
Which every hour his *couriers* bring.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxxvi.

The establishment of relays of *couriers* to carry despatches between the king and his brother is regarded as the first attempt at a postal system in England.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 359.

2. A traveling servant whose especial duty is the making of all arrangements at hotels and on the journey for a person or party by whom he is employed.

A French *Courier* — best of servants and most beaming of men!
Dickens, Pictures from Italy, Going through France.

Problem of the couriers, in *alg.*, an ancient Indian problem the data of which are that two couriers set out simultaneously from two stations, either in the same or in contrary directions, at given rates of speed: the problem is to find when and where they will meet.

couril (kö′ril), *n.* [Bret.] In Brittany, one of the tiny fairies reputed to frequent druidical remains and to delight in beguiling young girls.

courlan (kör′lạn), *n.* [F. form of S. Amer. name.] The book-name of birds of the genus *Aramus*: as, the scolopaceous *courlan*, *Aramus scolopaceus*, of South America. Also called *carau*, *crying-bird*, and *limpkin*.

courlett (kör′let), *n.* In *her.*, a cuirass or breastplate used as a bearing.

courmi, curmi (kör′mi), *n.* [Gr. κοῦρμι, also κόρμα, a kind of beer; of foreign origin.] A fermented liquor made from barley; a kind of ale or beer. *Dunglison*.

courol (kö′rol), *n.* [F. form of native name.] A Madagascan bird of the genus *Leptosomus* and family *Leptosomatidæ*. *G. Cuvier*.

couronne (kö-ron′), *n.* [F., lit. a crown, < L. *corona*, a crown: see *crown*, *n.*, and *corona*.] A crown: a French word used in English in some special senses. (*a*) In *lace-making*, a decorative loop used as part of an ornamental border, whether of the whole piece of lace or of a leaf or flower in the pattern. A row of couronnes often has the effect of a row of battlements. (*b*) A French coin. (1) The *couronne d'or*, or gold crown, coined about 1340, and worth about $3.50. (2) The *écu à la couronne*, worth about $2.67 when first coined in 1384: but successive issues were lighter, and during the fifteenth century the usual value was $2.20. (3) The *denier à la couronne* and *gros à la couronne*, coins of silver or billon, worth from 2 to 7 United States cents. (*c*) A vegetable tracing-paper, 14 × 19 inches in size. — **Couronne des tasses** [F., lit. a crown or circle of cups: see *crown*, *n.*, *corona*, and *tass*, *tasse*], a simple kind of voltaic battery invented by Volta, long since superseded by more powerful apparatus. It consists of a series of cups arranged in a circle, each containing salt water or dilute sulphuric acid, with a plate of silver or copper and a plate of zinc immersed in it, the silver or copper of each cup being connected with the zinc of the next, and so on. When a wire is led from the silver or copper of the last to the zinc of the first, a current of electricity passes through the circuit. This was the first liquid battery invented. See *battery*, 8.

couronné (kö-ro-nā′), *a.* [F., pp. of *couronner*, < L. *coronare*, crown: see *coronate* and *crown*, *v.*] In *her.*, same as *crowned*.

couroucou (kö′rö-kö), *n.* [F. spelling; in E. *curucui*, q. v.] A trogon; any bird of the family *Trogonidæ*.

courrort, *n.* Same as *curror*.

course[1] (kōrs), *n.* [< ME. *cours*, *course*, < OF. *curs*, *cors*, *cours*, m., *course*, f., F. *cours*, m., *course*, f., = Pr. *cors*, m., *corsa*, f., = Sp. Pg. *curso*, m., = It. *corso*, m., and *corsa*, f., a course, race, way, etc., < L. *cursus*, m., ML. also *cursa*, f., a course, running, < *currere*, pp. *cursus*, run: see *current*[1].] **1.** A running or moving forward or onward; motion forward; a continuous progression or advance.

The somer Castyll Chambers, Dores, wyndows, and all maner of bordys, that the wynde myght have hys *course* att more large. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 62.

Pray . . . that the word of the Lord may have free *course*, and be glorified. 2 Thes. iii. 1.

Then let me go, and hinder not my *course*:
I'll be as patient as a gentle stream,
And make a pastime of each weary step.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 7.

Thither his *course* he bends. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 573.

2. A running in a prescribed direction, or over a prescribed distance; a race; a career.

I have finished my *course*. . . . Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown. 2 Tim. iv. 7.

Stand you directly in Antonius' way,
When he doth run his *course*. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2.

Yet fervent had her longing been, through all
Her *course*, for home at last, and burial
With her own husband. *M. Arnold*.

3. The path, direction, or distance prescribed or laid out for a running or race; the ground or distance walked, run, or sailed over, or to be walked, run, or sailed over, in a race: as, there being no competition, he walked over the *course*.

The same horse has also run the round *course* at Newmarket (which is about 400 yards less than 4 miles) in 6 minutes and 40 seconds.
Pennant, Brit. Zoölogy, The Horse.

The King was at Ascot every day; he generally rode on the *course*, and the ladies came in carriages.
Greville, Memoirs, June 4, 1820.

Hence — **4.** The space of distance or time, or the succession of stages, through which anything passes or has to pass in its continued progress from first to last; the period or path of progression from beginning to end: as, the *course* of a planet, or of a human life.

A man so various that he seemed to be
Not one, but all mankind's epitome;
Stiff in opinions, always in the wrong,
Was everything by turns, and nothing long;
But in the *course* of one revolving moon
Was chymist, fiddler, statesman, and buffoon.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 549.

There are many men in this country who, in the *course* of ten years, have married as many as twenty, thirty, or more wives. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 229.

Through the long *course* of centuries during which time was reckoned in Olympiads, the triumphs of war . . . were forever supplying the motive and the material for new dedications at Olympia, most of which were in the form of statues of Zeus and other deities.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 325.

5. The line or direction of motion; the line in which anything moves: as, the *course* of a projectile through the air; specifically (*naut.*), the direction in which a ship is steered in making her way from point to point during a voyage; the point of the compass on which a ship sails. When referred to the true meridian, it is called the *true course*; when to the position of the magnetic needle by which the ship is steered, it is called the *compass course*.

6. In *surv.*, a line run with a compass or transit. — **7.** The continual or gradual advance or progress of anything; the series of phases of a process; the whole succession of characters which anything progressive assumes: as, the *course* of an argument or a debate; the *course* of a disease.

The *course* of true love never did run smooth.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 1.

Time rolls his ceaseless *course*. *Scott*, L. of the L., iii. 1.

The *course* of this world is anything but even and uniform. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 18.

8. In *tilting*, a charge or career of the contestants in the lists; a bout or round in a tournament; hence, a round at anything, as in a race; a bout or set-to.

And Agrauadain brake his spere on Segramours hauberke at the same *cours*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 569.

The bull is brought to the bailiff's house in Tutbury, and there collared and roped, and so conveyed to the bull-ring in the High-street, where he is baited with dogs; the first *course* allotted for the king, the second for the honour of the town, and the third for the king of the minstrels.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 374.

On the 14th day of May they engage to meet at a place appointed by the king, armed with the "harneis thereunto accustomed, to kepe the fielde, and to run with every commer eight *courses*."
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 458.

9. Order; sequence; rotation; succession of one to another in office, property, dignity, duty, etc.

When and how this custom of singing by *course* came up in the Church it is not certainly known.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 39.

He [Solomon] appointed . . . the *courses* of the priests.
2 Chron. viii. 14.

They . . . wente out with a nett they had bought, to take bass & such like fish, by *course*, every company knowing their turne. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 137.

10. Methodical or regulated motion or procedure; customary or probable sequence of events; recurrence of events according to certain laws.

Day and night,
Seed time and harvest, heat and hoary frost,
Shall hold their *course*. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 900.

The guilt thereof [sin] and punishment to all,
By *course* of nature and of law, doth pass.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, viii.

Or as the man whom she doth now advance,
Upon her gracious mercy-seat to sit,
Doth common things of *course* and circumstance
To the reports of common men commit.
Sir J. Davies, Nosce Teipsum.

11. A round or succession of prescribed acts or procedures intended to bring about a particular result: as, a *course* of medical treatment; a *course* of training.

My Lord continues still in a *Course* of Physic at Dr. Napier's. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 19.

12. A series or succession in a specified or systematized order; in schools and colleges, a prescribed order and succession of lectures or studies, or the lectures or studies themselves; curriculum: as, a *course* of lectures in chemistry, or of study in law.

A *course* of learning and ingenious studies.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 1.

13. A line of procedure; method; way; manner of proceeding; measure: as, it will be necessary to try another *course* with him.

Now see the *cours* howe thai [bees] goo to and froo.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 147.

If she did not consent to send her Son [the Duke of York], he doubted some sharper *Course* would be speedily taken. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 222.

They refuse to doe it [pay], till they see shiping provided, or a *course* taken for it.
John Robinson, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 48.

14. A line of conduct or behavior; way of life; personal behavior or conduct: usually in the plural, implying reprehensible conduct.

I am grieved it should be said he is my brother, and take these *courses*. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

And because it is impossible to defend their [sinners'] extravagant *courses* by Reason, the only way left for them is to make Satyrical Invectives against Reason.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iii.

You held your *course* without remorse.
Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

15. That part of a meal which is served at once and separately, with its accompaniments, whether consisting of one dish or of several: as, a *course* of fish; a *course* of game; a dinner of four *courses*.

They . . . com in to the halle as Kay hadde sette the firste *cours* be-fore the kynge Arthur.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 619.

16. A row, round, or layer. Specifically — (*a*) In *building*, a continuous range of stones or bricks of the same height throughout the face or faces, or any smaller architectural division of a building.

Betweene euery *course* of bricks there lieth a *course* of mattes made of canes. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 269.

The lower *courses* of the grand wall, composed of huge blocks of gray conglomerate limestone, still remain.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 74.

(*b*) In *cutlers' work*, each stage of grinding or polishing on the cutler's lap or wheel. (*c*) In *mining*, a lode or vein.

They [veins of lead] often meet, and frequently form at such points of intersection *courses* of ore.
Ure, Dict., III. 271.

(*d*) Each series of teeth or burs along the whole length of a file. The first cutting forms a series of sharp ridges called the *first course*; the second cutting, across these ridges, forms a series of teeth called the *second course*.

17. In musical instruments, a set of strings tuned in unison. They are so arranged as to be struck one or more at a time, according to the fullness of tone desired. — **18.** *Naut.*, one of the sails bent to a ship's lower yards: as, the mainsail, called the *main course*, the foresail or *fore course*, and the cross-jack or *mizzen course*. See cut under *sail*.

The men on the topsail yards came down the lifts to the yard-arms of the *courses*.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 204.

The fore *course* was given to her, which helped her a little; but . . . she hardly held her own against the sea.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 235.

19. *pl.* The menstrual flux; catamenia. — **20.** In *coursing*, a single chase; the chase of a hare, as by greyhounds.

When it pleaseth the States to hunt for their pleasure, thither they resort, and haue their *courses* with grayhounds. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 150.

We were entertained with a long *course* of an hare for neere 2 miles in sight. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 20, 1654.

A matter of course, something which is to be expected, as pertaining to the regular order of things; a natural sequence or accompaniment.

So accustomed to his freaks and follies that she viewed them all as *matters of course*.
Hawthorne, Twice-Told Tales, I. 176.

Clerk of the course. Same as *cursitor*, 1.—**Course of a plinth,** the continuity of a plinth in the face of a wall. —**Course of crops,** the rotation or succession in which crops follow one another in a prescribed system of planting.—**Course of exchange,** in *com.* See *exchange*.—**Course of nature,** the natural succession of events; the inevitable sequence of natural phenomena, as of the seasons, of birth, growth, and death, etc.—**Course of the face of an arch,** in *arch.*, that face of the arch-stones in which their joints radiate from the center.—**Course of trade.** (*a*) Class of merchandise; article or commodity traded in.

He . . . gave it [£500] to this colony to be laid out in cattle, and other *course of trade*, for the poor.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 90.

(*b*) Line of business or business transactions.

In our letter we also mentioned a *course of trade* our merchants had entered into with La Tour.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 220.

(*c*) The regular succession of events in the conduct of business. (*d*) The tendency or direction of trade or of the markets.—**In course.** (*a*) In due or usual order.

The next meeting was *in course* to be at New Haven in the beginning of September.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 301.

(*b*) Of course. [Colloq. or prov.]—**In course of,** during the progress of; in process of; undergoing.

They [volunteers to serve a sufficient time] will maintain the public interests while a more permanent force shall be *in course of* preparation.
Jefferson, Works, VIII. 69.

Margin of a course. See *margin*.—**Of course,** by consequence; in regular or natural order; in the common manner of proceeding; without special or exceptional direction or provision, and hence, as was expected; naturally; in accordance with the natural or determinate order of procedure or events: as, this effect will follow *of course*.

They both promis'd with many civil expressions and words *of course* upon such occasions.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 15, 1651.

It was *of course* that parties should, upon such an occasion, rally under different banners.
Story, Speech, Salem, Sept. 18, 1828.

Of course, the interest of the audience and of the orator conspire. *Emerson*, Eloquence.

Ring course, in an arch, an outer course of stone or brick. —**Springing-course,** in *arch.*, the horizontal course of stones from which an arch springs or rises.—**To take course**†, to take steps or measures; decide or enter upon a course or a specific line of action or proceedings: as, he *took* the wrong *course* to bring them to terms.

This they had heard of, and were much affected therewith, and all the country in general, and *took course* (the elders agreeing upon it at that meeting) that supply should be sent in from the several towns.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 4.

=**Syn.** 3. Way, road, route, passage.—9. Rotation.—12. Series, succession.—13. Procedure, manner, method, mode.

course[1] (kōrs), *v.*; pret. and pp. *coursed*, ppr. *coursing*. [< *course*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To hunt; pursue; chase.

My men shall hunt you too upon the start,
And *course* you soundly.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, iii. 2.

Adown his pale cheek the fast-falling tears
Are *coursing* each other round and big.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 57.

The strange figures on the tapestry . . . seemed to his bewildered fancy to *course* each other over the walls.
J. H. Shorthouse, John Inglesant, i.

2. To cause to run; force to move with speed.

Course them oft, and tire them in the heat.
May, tr. of Virgil's Georgics.

3. To run through or over: as, the blood *courses* the winding arteries.

The bounding steed *courses* the dusty plain. *Pope*.

Rapid as fire
Coursing a train of gunpowder.
Wordsworth, Eccles. Sonnets, iii. 8.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To run; pass over or through a course; run or move about: as, the blood *courses*.

Swift as quicksilver, it *courses* through
The natural gates and alleys of the body.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5.

It were tedious to *course* through all his writings, which are so full of the like assertions.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

We *coursed* about
The subject most at heart, more near and near.
Tennyson, The Gardener's Daughter.

2. To engage in the sport of coursing. See *coursing*.

Both [acts] contain an exemption in respect of the pursuit and killing of hares by *coursing* with greyhounds, or by hunting with beagles or other hounds.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, III. 277.

He rode out to the downs, to a gentleman who had courteously sent him word that he was *coursing* with greyhounds. *J. H. Shorthouse*, John Inglesant, i.

3†. To dispute in the schools. *Davies*.

course[2]†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *coarse*.

course[3]†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete variant of *curse*[1].

coursé[4]†, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *coresen*, < ME. **coresen*, < *coreser*, mod. *courser*, a groom: see *courser*[2], and cf. *corse*[4], the same word as *course*[4], but in a more literal sense.] To groom.

Here be the best *coresed* hors,
That ever yet sawe I me.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 62).

coursed (kōrst), *a.* Arranged in courses.—**Coursed masonry,** that kind of masonry in which the stones are laid in courses. See *course*, *n.*, 16 (*a*).

courser[1] (kōr'sėr), *n.* [< ME. *courser*, *coursere*, *corsour*, *curser*, *cowrcer*, < OF. *corsier*, *coursier*, F. *coursier* = Pr. *corsier* = Sp. Pg. *corcel* = It. *corsiere*, < ML. *cursarius*, *corserius*, *curserius*, < *cursus*, m., ML. also *cursa*, f., > F. *course*, etc., a course, running: see *course*[1], *n.* Cf. L. *cursor*, a runner, LL. *cursorius*, pertaining to a runner: see *cursory*, *Cursores*.] **1.** A swift horse; a runner; a war-horse: used chiefly in poetry.

And Merlin rode on a grete grey *courser* and bar the baner of kynge Arthur be-fore all the hoste.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 585.

"Take hym a gray *courser*," sayd Robyn,
"And a sadell newe."
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 58).

The impatient *courser* pants in every vein.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 151.

2. One who hunts; one who pursues the sport of coursing.

A leash is a leathern thong by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a *courser* leads his greyhound.
Sir T. Hanmer.

3†. A discourser; a disputant.

He was accounted a noted sophister, and remarkable *courser* . . . in the public schools. *Life of A. Wood*, p. 109.

4. In *ornith.*: (*a*) A bird of the genus *Cursorius*: as, the cream-colored *courser*, *Cursorius isabellinus*. (*b*) *pl.* The birds of the old group *Cursores*; the struthious birds, as the ostrich, etc.

courser[2]†, *n.* [Early mod. E., < ME. *courser*, *corser*, *coresur*, < OF. *coretier*, *coratier*, *couratier*, *couletier*, mod. F. *courtier* = Pr. *corratier* = Sp. *corredor* = Pg. *corretor* = It. *curattiere*, a broker, agent, huckster, < ML. *corratarius*, *curaterius*, *corraterius* (cf. L. *curator*, > E. *curator*), < L. *curare*, pp. *curatus*, take care of: see *cure*, *curate*, *curator*. Hence *course*[4], *corse*[4].] **1.** A broker; an agent; a dealer; especially, a dealer in horses.—**2.** A groom.

Foles [foals] with hande to touche a *corser* weyveth;
Hit hurteth hem to handel or to holde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 135.

coursey†, *n.* [Earlier *coursie*, < F. *coursie* (see extract) (= It. *corsia*), < *cours*, *course*, course: see *course*.] *Naut.*, a space or passage in a galley, about a foot and a half broad, on both sides of which the slaves were placed.

Coursie [F.], part of the hatches of a galley, tearmed the *Coursey*; or, the gallery-like space on both sides whereof the seats of the slaves are placed. *Cotgrave*.

coursie[1]†, *n.* See *coursey*.

coursie[2] (kōr'si), *a.* In *her.*, same as *voided*.

coursing (kōr'sing), *n.* [< *course*[1] + *-ing*[1].] **1.** The sport of pursuing hares or other game with greyhounds, when the game is started in sight of the hounds.

It would be tried also in flying of hawks, or in *coursing* of a deer, or hart, with greyhounds. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

2†. Disputing in the schools. See *courser*[1], 3.

180 bachelors this last Lent, and all things carried on well; but no *coursing*, which is very bad. *Life of A. Wood*.

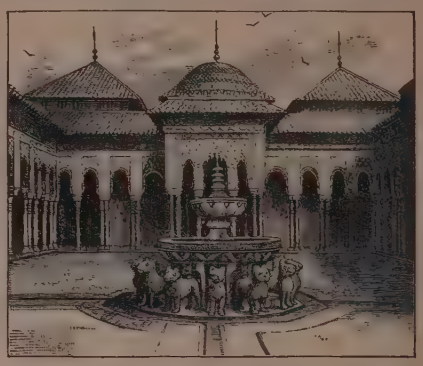
3. In *coal-mining*, regulation of the ventilation of a mine by systematically conducting the air through it by means of various doors, stoppings, and brattices.

coursing-hat (kōr'sing-hat), *n.* In *medieval armor*, a tilting-helmet.

coursing-joint (kōr'sing-joint), *n.* A joint between two courses of masonry.

coursing-trial (kōr'sing-trī'al), *n.* A competitive trial of the speed and hunting qualities of coursing dogs.

court (kōrt), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *court*, *cort*, *curt*, < AF. *court*, OF. *cort*, *curt*, *court*, F. *cour* = Pr. *cort* = Sp. Pg. It. *corte*, < ML. *cortis*, a courtyard, yard, villa, farm, palace, retinue, < L. *cor(t-)s*, contr. of *cohor(t-)s*, a place inclosed (see *cohort*); akin to E. *yard*, *garth*, *garden*, q. v.; hence *courteous*, *courtesy*, *courtier*, *courtezan*, etc.] **I.** *n.* **1.** An inclosed space connected with a building or buildings of any kind, and serving properly for their particular uses or service; a courtyard. It may be surrounded wholly or in part by a wall or fence, or by buildings, and is



Court of Lions, Alhambra, Spain.

sometimes covered over entirely or partially with glass, as is common in the case of the central courts of large French buildings.

A faire quadrangular *Court*, with goodly lodgings about it foure stories high. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 31.

Four *courts* I made, East, West, and South and North,
In each a squared lawn. *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

2. A short arm of a public street, inclosed on three sides by buildings: as, the former Jauncey *court* on Wall street in New York.—**3.** A smooth, level plot of ground or floor, on which tennis, rackets, or hand-ball is played. See *tennis-court*.

Tell him, he hath made a match with such a wrangler,
That all the *courts* of France will be disturb'd
With chaces. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2.

4. A palace; the residence of a sovereign or other high dignitary; used absolutely, the place where a sovereign holds state, surrounded by his official attendants and tokens of his dignity: as, to be presented at *court*.

The same night sothely, sais me the lettur,
The corse caried was to *courtte* of the knight Paris.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10751.

Men so disorder'd, so debosh'd and bold,
That this our *court*, infected with their manners,
Shows like a riotous inn. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4.

The Persian, . . . finding he had given offense, hath made a sort of apology, and said that illness had prevented him from going to *court*. *Greville*, Memoirs, June 25, 1819.

5. All the surroundings of a sovereign in his regal state; specifically, the collective body of persons who compose the retinue or council of a sovereign or other princely dignitary.

Love rules the *court*, the camp, the grove.
Scott, L. of L. M., iii. 2.

Her *court* was pure; her life serene;
God gave her peace; her land reposed;
A thousand claims to reverence closed
In her as Mother, Wife, and Queen.
Tennyson, To the Queen.

6. The hall, chamber, or place where justice is administered.—**7.** In *law*, a tribunal duly constituted, and present at a time and place fixed pursuant to law, for the judicial investigation and determination of controversies. The court is not the judge or judges as individuals, but only when at the proper time and place they exercise judicial powers. Courts are of record (that is, such that their proceedings are enrolled for perpetual memory) or not of record, general or local, of first instance or appellate, etc. The judicial system differs in different States and countries, and is constantly being modified. See phrases below.

8. Any jurisdiction, customary, ecclesiastical, or military, conferring the power of trial for offenses, the redress of wrongs, etc.: as, a manorial *court*; an archbishop's *court*; a *court* martial.—**9.** A session of a court in either of the two last preceding senses.

The archbishop . . .
Held a late *court* at Dunstable.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 1.

10. The meeting of a corporation or the principal members of a corporation: as, the *court* of directors; the *court* of aldermen. [Eng.]—**11.** Attention directed to a person in power; address to make favor; the art of insinuation; the art of pleasing; significant attention or adulation: as, to make *court* (that is, to attempt to please by flattery and address); to pay *court* (to approach with gallantries, to woo).

Him the Prince with gentle *court* did bord.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 2.

Flatter me, make thy *court*. *Dryden*, Aurengzebe.

A court in banc. See *banc*.—**A friend at or in court.** See *friend*.—**Archdeacon's court,** the lowest in the series of English ecclesiastical courts.—**Court Christian,**

a generic term used in the English courts of common law to designate the ecclesiastical courts; specifically, the appropriate ecclesiastical court to which a common-law court might refer a question.

Many issues of fact were referred by the royal tribunals to the *court Christian* to be decided there, and the interlacing, so to speak, of the two jurisdictions was the occasion of many disputes. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 399.

Court leet. See *court-leet*.—**Court martial,** a court consisting of military or naval officers summoned to try cases of desertion, mutiny, breach of orders, etc.—**Court of Arches,** a court of appeal belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and held by the Dean of the Arches, as the official representative of the archbishop.—**Court of assistance,** the governing body in some old English parishes, corresponding to the selectmen in the United States.—**Court of Assistants,** the highest judicial court of Massachusetts in the colonial period up to 1692. It consisted of the governor, deputy-governor, and assistants, and was also called the *Great Quarter Court*.—**Court of Attachments,** a court formerly held in England, before the verderers of the forest, to attach and try offenders against vert and venison.—**Court of Brotherhood,** an assembly of the mayors or other chief officers of the principal towns of the Cinque Ports of England, originally administering the chief powers of those ports: now almost extinct. See *Cinque Ports*, under *cinque*.—**Court of Claims.** (*a*) A United States court, sitting in Washington, for the investigation of claims against the government. (*b*) In some States, a county court charged with the financial business of the county.—**Court of Common Pleas,** originally, in England, a court for the trial of civil actions between subjects. It was one of the three superior courts of common law, but now forms the Common Pleas division of the High Court of Justice. Courts bearing this title exist in several of the United States, having in some cases both civil and criminal jurisdiction over the whole State, while in others the jurisdiction is limited to a county.—**Court of equity.** See *equity*.—**Court of guard.** (*a*) The guard-room of a fort, where soldiers lie.

> Through narrow loop and casement barr'd,
> The sunbeams sought the *Court of Guard*.
> *Scott*, L. of the L., vi. 2.

(*b*) The soldiers composing the guard.

> A *court of guard* about her. *Partheneia Sacra* (1633).

Court of Guestling, or **of Brotherhood and Guestling,** an assembly of the members of the Court of Brotherhood, together with other representatives of the corporate members of the Cinque Ports of England, invited to sit with the mayors of the seven principal towns.—**Court of High Commission,** or **High Commission Court,** an English ecclesiastical court established by Queen Elizabeth and abolished for abuse of power in 1641.

> The abolition of those three hateful *courts*, the Northern Council, the Star Chamber, and the *High Commission*, would alone entitle the Long Parliament to the lasting gratitude of Englishmen. *Macaulay*, Nugent's Hampden.

Court of inquiry, a court established by law for the purpose of examining into the nature of any transaction of, or accusation or imputation against, any officer or soldier of the army. Its proceeding is not a trial, but an investigation, generally preliminary to determining whether the accused shall be brought before a court martial for trial. *Ives*.—**Court of King's** (or **Queen's**) **Bench** (so called because the sovereign used to sit in person), formerly, the supreme court of common law in England, now a division of the High Court of Justice.—**Court of Lodemanage†,** an ancient tribunal of the Cinque Ports of England having jurisdiction over pilots or lodemen.—**Court of oyer and terminer.** See *oyer*.—**Court of Probate Acts.** See *Probate Act*, under *probate*.—**Court of Session,** the supreme civil court of Scotland, consisting of the president and senators of the College of Justice, thirteen in number altogether, eight forming the inner house, which sits in two divisions, and five the outer house.—**Court of the clerk of the market,** a court incident to an English fair or market.—**Court of the Lord High Steward of Great Britain,** a court instituted for the trial, during the recess of Parliament, of peers or peeresses indicted for treason or felony, or for misprision of either. *Stephen*.—**Court of the ordinary,** a court held by an English bishop, exercising immediate jurisdiction as such.—**Court of Trail-baston,** a special commission instituted by Edward I. for administering criminal justice.—**Customary court,** formerly, in England, a court-baron when sitting to deal with the rights of the copyholders, the custom of the manor being the rule of decision. In this form of the court-baron tenants probably sat only as jurors.—**Days in court.** See *day*[1].—**Forest court,** in England, a court for the government of a royal forest.—**Freeholders' court.** See *court-baron*.—**General Court,** the designation given in colonial times, and subsequently by the constitutions of those States, to the legislatures of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. They are so called because the colonial legislature of Massachusetts grew out of the general court or meeting of the Massachusetts Company.—**Inferior court.** See *inferior*.—**Landed Estates Court,** a tribunal created by the Irish Land Act of 1870, to facilitate the acquisition of title to land by the tenantry in Ireland.—**Lord Mayor's Court,** a court of civil jurisdiction held before the lord mayor of London, and dealing with cases in which the whole cause of action arises within the city of London.—**Manorial court.** See *court-baron*.—**Maritime courts,** such courts as have power and jurisdiction to determine maritime causes, or matters arising upon the high seas, whether civil or criminal, and whether arising out of contract or tort. *Minor*.—**Merchants' Court.** See *Strangers' Court*, below.—**Moot court,** a fictitious trial, organized for the purpose of affording practice in the trial or argument of causes to those who are studying law.—**Municipal court,** a court whose territorial limits of jurisdiction are conterminous with those of a municipal corporation, and having civil or criminal jurisdiction, or both.—**Old Court party, New Court party,** two opposing parties in Kentucky politics about 1825. The legislature had abolished the Supreme Court, on account of an obnoxious decision against a law to relieve debtors and help a banking enterprise, and substituted a new court in its place; hence the division.—**Parish court,** in Louisiana, one of a class of local courts having general jurisdiction in probate, guardianship, etc.—**Strangers' or Merchants' Court,** a court of the Massachusetts colony existing until 1692, consisting of the governor, deputy governor, and two magistrates, instituted for the benefit of strangers trading in the colony.—**Superior Court.** (*a*) In England, a general designation of the courts of Chancery, Queen's Bench, and former Common Pleas and Exchequer, which are now, however, divisions of the Supreme Court. In Scotland the superior courts are the Court of Session, Court of Justiciary, and Court of Exchequer. (*b*) A designation frequently prescribed by law, particularly in the United States, for a local court in a particular county or city, superior in jurisdiction to the lower class of inferior courts existing in the counties and towns throughout the State: as, the *Superior Court* of the city of New York; the *Superior Court* of Cincinnati; the *Superior Court* of Cook county (Chicago). In Connecticut and Georgia the highest court of original jurisdiction is termed the Superior Court. In Kentucky the name is given to an intermediate court of appeal.—**Supreme Court,** the designation usually prescribed by law for the highest court of the state or nation which has any original jurisdiction of a general nature. In the United States the name is usually given to the court having a general appellate jurisdiction over inferior courts, and original jurisdiction to supervise the proceedings of inferior courts and of public officers, by the special writs of mandamus, certiorari, prohibition, habeas corpus, quo warranto, and the like. The term has no fixed general meaning apart from the statute conferring it. For instance, in many States the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is purely appellate and supervisory. In England the Supreme Court includes the various divisions, Chancery, Queen's Bench, etc. (formerly called the Superior Courts, which have original and appellate jurisdiction), and the Court of Appeal (which has no original jurisdiction, but reviews the proceedings of the various divisions); and the decisions of the Court of Appeal are in turn reviewed by appeal to the House of Lords. In New York the name is given to the court having general original jurisdiction at law and in equity throughout the State, of all classes of actions, civil and criminal, except such minor, local, and peculiar matters as for reasons of convenience are confined in the first instance to inferior courts; and its final judgments are for the most part subject to review in the Court of Appeals. But it has also appellate jurisdiction over many inferior courts. In New Jersey the Supreme Court has both original and appellate jurisdiction at law, while the equity jurisdiction is vested in the Court of Chancery, and both are subject to review in the Court of Errors and Appeals. In Connecticut the court of general original jurisdiction in law and equity is termed the Superior Court, and the appellate court is termed the Supreme Court of Errors. In Kentucky the term Superior Court is given to an appellate court, whose decisions are in turn reviewed by a Court of Appeals. The Supreme Court of the United States has original jurisdiction in cases affecting ambassadors and other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State is a party. Its principal business is in the exercise of its appellate jurisdiction, which includes (subject to complex restrictions in many classes of causes) civil cases in the courts established by act of Congress; federal questions determined in State courts of last resort adversely to a claim of federal right; and a supervisory jurisdiction over criminal proceedings in United States circuit courts when two judges are disagreed.—**Surrogate's court,** in some of the United States, a probate court.—**The courts of the Lord,** the temple at Jerusalem; hence, a church or public place of worship.

> My soul longeth, yea, even fainteth for *the courts of the Lord*. Ps. lxxxiv. 2.

To fence the court. See *fence*. (For other courts, see the word characterizing the title, as *admiralty, augmentation, circuit, county*, etc.)

court (kōrt), *v.* [< *court*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To pay court to; endeavor to gain the favor of; try to win over by plausible address; seek to ingratiate one's self with, as by flattery or obsequious attentions.

> When the king was thus *courting* his old adversaries, the friends of the church were not less active. *Macaulay*.

2. To seek the love of; pay addresses to; woo; solicit in marriage.

> He [the captain] fell in love with a young Gentlewoman, and *courted* her for his Wife. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 20.
>
> A thousand *court* you, though they *court* in vain. *Pope*.

3. To attempt to gain by address; solicit; seek: as, to *court* commendation or applause.

> It is a certain exception against a man's receiving applause, that he visibly *courts* it. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 202.
>
> What can Cato do
> Against a world, a base, degenerate world,
> That *courts* the yoke, and bows the neck to Cæsar?
> *Addison*, Cato, i. 1.
>
> They might almost seem to have *courted* the crown of martyrdom. *Prescott*.

4. To hold out inducements to; invite.

> On we went; but ere an hour had pass'd,
> We reach'd a meadow slanting to the north;
> Down which a well-worn pathway *courted* us
> To one green wicket in a privet hedge.
> *Tennyson*, The Gardener's Daughter.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To act the courtier; imitate the manners of the court.

> 'Tis certain the French are the most Polite Nation in the World, and can Praise and *Court* with a better Air than the rest of Mankind. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 4.

2. To pay one's addresses; woo.

> What kissing and *courting* was there,
> When these two cousins did greet!
> *Robin Hood and the Stranger* (Child's Ballads, V. 407).

courtage† (kōr'tāj), *n.* Brokerage.

curtal†, *n.* See *curtal*, *n.*, 3.

courtant†, *n.* See *curtal*, *n.*, 3.

court-baron (kōrt'bar'on), *n.* A domestic court in old English manors for redressing misdemeanors, etc., in the manor, and for settling tenants' disputes. It consisted of the freemen or freehold tenants of the manor, presided over by the lord or his steward. It had also some administrative powers, succeeding within its limits to the powers of the former court of the hundred. Also *baron-court, freeholders' court, manorial court*.

court-bred (kōrt'bred), *a.* Bred at court.

court-card (kōrt'kärd'), *n.* A corruption of *coat-card* (which see).

court-chaplain (kōrt'chap'lān), *n.* A chaplain to a king or prince.

> The maids of honour have been fully convinced by a famous *court-chaplain*. *Swift*.

courtcraft (kōrt'kraft), *n.* Conduct adapted to gain favor at court; political artifice.

court-cupboard (kōrt'kub'ärd), *n.* A cabinet or sideboard having a number of shelves for the display of plate, etc. See *cupboard*.

> Away with the joint-stools, remove the *court cupboard*, look to the plate. *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 5.
>
> Here shall stand my *court-cupboard*, with its furniture of plate. *Chapman*, Mons. D'Olive.

court-day (kōrt'dā), *n.* A day on which a court sits or is appointed to sit to administer justice.

court-dress (kōrt'dres'), *n.* The costume, made according to strict regulations, which is worn on state occasions connected with the court of a sovereign, or at ceremonious festivities conducted by the chief of the state. Such costumes are either peculiar to persons having a certain rank or holding a certain office, and are uniforms strictly appertaining to their position, or they are ordered for every person presenting himself or herself, and vary according to the occasion. The rules concerning court-dress differ greatly in character, minuteness, and strictness of enforcement.

court-dresser (kōrt'dres'ėr), *n.* A flatterer; a courtier. [Rare.]

> Such arts of giving colours, appearances, and resemblances, by this *court-dresser*, fancy. *Locke*.

courteous (kėr'tē-us or kōr'tius), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *curteous, curtese*, etc.; < ME. *curteous*, a rare form of the common type *curteis* or *corteis*, also variously spelled *curtais, curtays, curtase, curtese, curteys, curtois*, etc., *cortais*, etc., < OF. *curteis, corteis, cortois*, etc., F. *courtois* = Pr. Sp. *cortes* = Pg. *cortez* = It. *cortese*, < ML. as if **cortensis*, < *cortis*, court: see *court*, *n.*] Having court-like or elegant manners; using or characterized by courtesy; well-bred; polite: as, a *courteous* gentleman; *courteous* words; a *courteous* manner of address.

> I have slain one of the *courteousest* knights
> That ever bestrode a steede.
> *Childe Maurice* (Child's Ballads, II. 318).
>
> Which flue poyntes, whether a scholemaster shall work so[o]ner in a childe, by fearefull beating, or *curtese* handling, you that be wise, iudge.
> *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 42.
>
> Sir, I was *courteous*, every phrase well-oil'd.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, iii.

=**Syn.** *Civil, Urbane*, etc. (see *polite*), obliging, affable, attentive, respectful.

courteously (kėr'tē-us-li or kōr'tius-li), *adv.* [< ME. *curteisly, cortaysly, cortaisliche*, etc.; < *courteous* + *-ly*[2].] In a courteous manner; with obliging civility or condescension; politely.

> Than seide Gawein that thei dide nothinge *curteisely* as worthi men ne that wolde he not suffre.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 489.
>
> The King *courteously* requested him [the Duke of Gloucester] to go and make himself ready, for that he must needs ride with him a little Way, to confer of some Business. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 148.

courteousness (kėr'tē-us-nes or kōr'tius-nes), *n.* The quality of being courteous; complaisance.

> Godly menne . . . muste moue and allure all menne with *courtiousnesse*, ientlenesse and beneficialnesse . . . to loue and to concorde. *J. Udall*, Pref. to Mat., v.

courtepy†, *n.* [ME., also *courtpie, courtby, cowrteby* (early mod. E. also *cote-a-pye*, simulating *cote*[2] = *coat*[2]), prob. < OD. *kort*, short, + *pij* = LG. *pī, pige*, a thick cloth: see *pea-jacket*.] A short cloak of coarse cloth.

> Ful thredbare was his overest *courtepy*.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 290.
>
> And ketten [cut] here copes and *courtpies* hem [them] made. *Piers Plowman* (B), vi. 191.

courter (kōr'tėr), *n.* [< *court*, *v.*, + *-er*[1]. Cf. *courtier*.] 1. One who courts, or endeavors to gain favor; a courtier.

Queen Elizabeth, the greatest *courter* of her people.
An Answer to Baxter, p. 28.

2. One who woos; a wooer.

A *courter* of wenches. *Sherwood.*

From the Isle of Man a *courter* came,
And a false young man was he.
Margaret of Craignargat (Child's Ballads, VIII. 251).

courtesan, courtesanship. See *courtezan, courtezanship.*

courtesy (kėr'tē-si), *n.*; pl. *courtesies* (-siz). [Early mod. E. also *courtesie, curtesy, court'sy, curt'sy, curtsy*, etc., whence, in the sense of 'a movement of civility,' and in some legal senses, the present archaic spelling *curtsy* or *curtesy*, in common use along with *courtesy*; < ME. *curtesie, curteisie, corteysye, cortaysye*, rarely *courtesie*, < OF. *curteisie, cortoisie*, etc., F. *courtoisie* (= Pr. Pg. *cortezia* = Sp. *cortesía*, It. *cortesia*), courtesy, < *curteis*, etc., courteous: see *courteous*.] 1. Courtliness or elegance of manners; politeness; civility; complaisance; especially, politeness springing from kindly feeling.

And [he] brought with hym grete plente of knyghtes, ffor he was full of feire *courtesie* and a feire speker.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 469.

Usefulness comes by labour, wit by ease;
Courtesie grows in courts, news in the citie.
Get a good stock of these.
G. Herbert, The Church Porch.

What a fine natural *courtesy* was his!
His nod was pleasure, and his full bow bliss.
Lowell, Int. to Biglow Papers, 1st ser.

2. An act of civility or respect; an act of kindness, or a favor done with politeness; a gracious attention.

Dame, seth god hath ordeyned yow this honour to haue so feire a companye, some *curtesie* moste I do for the love of hem, and also for the love of youreself.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 483.

Make them know
That outward *courtesies* would fain proclaim
Favours that keep within. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

Hail, ye small sweet *courtesies* of life, for smooth do ye make the road of it! *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 51.

3. A gesture of reverence, respect, or civility: formerly used for both sexes; now, in a restricted sense, a kind of obeisance made by a woman, consisting in a sinking or inclination of the body with bending of the knees: in this sense now usually pronounced and often written *curtsy* (kėrt'si), Scotch also *curchie*.

With capp and knee they *courtesy* make.
Duchess of Suffolk's Calamity (Child's Ballads, VII. 302).

With honourable action,
Such as he hath observ'd in noble ladies, . . .
With soft low tongue and lowly *courtesy*.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., i.

Some country girl scarce to a *court'sy* bred.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, vi.

With blushing cheek and *courtesy* fine
She turned her from Sir Leoline.
Coleridge, Christabel, ii.

4. Favor; indulgence; allowance; common consent; conventional as distinguished from legal right: as, a title by *courtesy*; the *courtesy* of England. See phrases below.

Such other dainty meates as by the *curtesie* & custome euery gest might carry from a common feast home with him to his owne house.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 47.

Courtesy (or **curtesy**) **of England**, the title of a husband to enjoy for life, after his wife's decease, hereditaments of the wife held by her for an estate of inheritance, of which there was seizin during the wife's life, provided they have had lawful issue able to inherit. Such a holding is called *tenancy by the courtesy of England*. It exists in some of the United States. A right of tenancy by the courtesy is said to be *initiate* when by marriage and birth of issue the husband has acquired an inchoate or expectant right; it is *consummate* when by the death of the wife his life-estate in lands of which she was seized has become absolute. The courtesy of Scotland is of a similar kind, and is called *curialitas Scotiæ*.—**Courtesy of the Senate**, in the Senate of the United States, special consideration required by custom to be shown to the wishes of individual members or former members of the Senate on certain occasions. Specifically—(*a*) The custom of yielding to the wishes of senators from a particular State with regard to the confirmation or rejection of appointments to office within that State made by the President. (*b*) The custom of confirming the nomination to an office by the President of a member or former member of the Senate without the usual reference to a committee.—**Courtesy title**, a title to which one has no valid claim, but which is assumed by a person or given by popular consent. Thus, when a British nobleman has several titles, it is usual for one of his inferior titles to be assumed by his eldest son. The eldest son of the Duke of Bedford, for example, is *Marquis* of Tavistock, and the Duke of Buccleuch's eldest son is *Earl* of Dalkeith. The younger sons of dukes and marquises have the courtesy title of *Lord* prefixed to their Christian names: as, *Lord* William Lennox. In Scotland the eldest son of a viscount or baron has the courtesy title of *Master*: as, the *Master* of Lovat, eldest son of Lord Lovat. In these legal uses often written *curtesy*.—**Syn. 1.** Courteousness, urbanity, good breeding. For comparison, see *polite*.

courtesy (kėrt'si), *v.*; pret. and pp. *courtesied*, ppr. *courtesying*. [< *courtesy*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To make a gesture of reverence, respect, or civility; make a courtesy: now said only of women.

The petty traffickers,
That *curt'sy* to them, do them reverence
Shak., M. of V., i. 1.

Lowly louted the boys, and lowly the maidens all *courtesied*.
Longfellow (trans.), Children of the Lord's Supper.

II.† *trans.* To treat with courtesy or civility. [Rare.]

The prince politely *courtesied* him with all favours.
Sir R. Williams, Actions of the Low Countries, p. 5.

courtezan, courtesan (kėr'- or kōr'tē-zan), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *courtesane, courtisane, curtizan*; < ME. *courtezane*, < F. *courtesan, cortisan* (16th century), now *courtisan*, < It. *cortegiano, cortigiano* = Sp. *cortesan* = Pg. *cortezão* (ML. *cortesanus*), masc., a courtier; F. *courtisane* = It. *cortegiana, cortigiana* = Sp. Pg. *cortesana* = Pg. *cortezana*, fem., a court lady, a gentlewoman, hence, orig. in cant use or mock euphemism, in It. and F. (now the only sense in F.), a prostitute; < It. *corteggiare* (= Sp. Pg. *cortejar* = F. *courtiser*, obs.), court, pay court to, < *corte* (= Sp. Pg. *corte*), court: see *court*, *n.*] 1†. A courtier.

The fox was resembled to the prelates, *courtesans*, priests, and the rest of the spiritualty.
Foxe, Book of Martyrs (ed. 1641), I. 511.

2. A prostitute.

I endeavoured to give her [Virtue] as much of the modern ornaments of a fine lady as I could, without danger of being accused to have dressed her like a *courtezan*.
Boyle, Occasional Reflections.

courtezanship, courtesanship (kėr'- or kōr'tē-zan-ship), *n.* [< *courtezan, courtesan*, + *-ship*.] The character or practices of a courtezan.

court-favor (kōrt'fā'vor), *n.* A favor or benefit obtained at court; good standing at court.

We part with the blessings of both worlds for pleasures, *court-favours*, and commissions. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

court-fool (kōrt'fōl'), *n.* A buffoon or jester formerly kept by kings, nobles, etc., for their amusement.

court-frumpt, *n.* A snub of favor, or a rebuff at court.

You must look to be envied, and endure a few *court-frumps* for it. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iv. 1.

court-guide (kōrt'gīd'), *n.* A directory or book containing the addresses of the nobility and gentry. [Eng.]

court-hand (kōrt'hand), *n.* The old so-called "Gothic" or "Saxon" hand, or manner of writing, used in records and judicial proceedings in England.

He can make obligations, and write *court-hand*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2.

By this hand of flesh,
Would it might never write good *court-hand* more,
If I discover. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, i. 1.

court-house (kōrt'hous), *n.* 1. A building in which courts of law are held; a building appropriated to the use of law-courts.—2. In the southern United States, the village or town in which such a building is situated; a county-seat: common in the names of places: as, Culpeper *Court-House*, in Virginia. Abbreviated *C. H.*

courtier (kōr'tiėr), *n.* [< ME. **courtier, courteour* (Gower), < OF. *courtier*, a judge, prob. also a courtier, < ML. **cortarius, *curtarius*, lit. belonging to a court (cf. *curtarius*, n., the possessor of a farm or villa), < *cortis, curtis*, a court, yard, farm, villa, etc.: see *court*. As an E. word *courtier* may be regarded as < *court* + *-i-er* (*-yer*), as in *collier, grazier, lawyer*, etc.] 1. One who attends or frequents the court of a sovereign or other high dignitary.

Chloe. Are we invited to court, sir?
Tib. You are, lady, by the great Princess Julia, who longs to greet you with any favours that may worthily make you an often *courtier*. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iv. 1.

In this and other passages there is something of the tone of a disappointed statesman, perhaps of a disappointed *courtier*. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 363.

2. One who courts or solicits the favor of another; one who possesses the art of gaining favor by address and complaisance.

There was not among all our princes a greater *courtier* of the people than Richard III. *Suckling.*

courtierism (kōr'tiėr-izm), *n.* [< *courtier* + *-ism*.] The arts, practices, or character of a courtier.

Prince Schwartzenberg in particular had a stately aspect, . . . beautifully contrasted with the smirking saloon-activity, the perked-up *courtierism*, and pretentious nullity of many here. *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 196.

courtierly (kōr'tiėr-li), *a.* [< *courtier* + *-ly*[1].] Courtier-like; characterized by courtliness.

His *courtierly* admirers, plying him with questions.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 344.

courtiery† (kōr'tiėr-i), *n.* [< *courtier* + *-y*[3]. Cf. *courtry*.] The manners of a courtier.

In his garb he savours
Little of the nicety,
In the sprucer *courtiery*.
B. Jonson, The Satyr.

courtint, courtinet, *n.* Obsolete forms of *curtain*. *Wright.*

court-lands (kōrt'landz'), *n. pl.* In *Eng. law*, a demain, or land kept in the lord's hands to serve his family; a home farm.

courtledge (kōrt'lej), *n.* A perverted form (as if *court* + *ledge*[1]) of *courtilage*, usually *curtilage*.

A rambling *courtledge* of barns and walls.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, xiv.

court-leet (kōrt'lēt), *n.* An English court of record held in a particular hundred, lordship, or manor, before the steward of the leet, for petty offenses, indictments to higher courts, and some administrative functions. It has now fallen into general disuse.

Where the ancient machinery of *court-leet* and court-baron had worn itself out the want of magisterial experience or authority had been supplied by an elected council.
Stubbs, Const. Hist. (2d ed.), § 810.

courtlesst, *a.* [< *court* + *-less*.] Uncourtly; not elegant.

These answers by silent curtsies from you are too *courtless* and simple. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, ii. 2.

court-like (kōrt'līk), *a.* Courtly; polite; elegant.

'Fore me, you are not modest,
Nor is this *court-like!*
Beau. and Fl., Double Marriage, iv. 2.

courtliness (kōrt'li-nes), *n.* The quality of being courtly; elegance of manners; grace of mien; complaisance with dignity.

courtling† (kōrt'ling), *n.* [< *court* + *-ling*[1].] A courtier; a retainer or frequenter of a court.

Although no bred *courtling*, yet a most particular man.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

courtly (kōrt'li), *a.* [< *court* + *-ly*[1].] 1. Pertaining or relating to a court or to courts.

To promise is most *courtly* and fashionable.
Shak., T. of A., v. 1.

Ellen, I am no *courtly* lord,
But one who lives by lance and sword,
Whose castle is his helm and shield,
His lordship, the embattled field.
Scott, L. of the L., iv. 19.

2. Elegant; polite; refined; courteous: as, "*courtly* accents fine," *Coleridge*, Christabel, ii.—3. Disposed to court the great; somewhat obsequious; flattering. *Macaulay.*

courtly (kōrt'li), *adv.* [< *court* + *-ly*[2].] In the manner of courts; elegantly; in a gracious or flattering manner.

court-mant, *n.* A courtier.

court-marshal (kōrt'mär'shal), *n.* One who acts as marshal at a court.

court-martial (kōrt'mär'shal), *v. t.* To arraign and try by court martial (as an officer of the army or navy) for offenses against the military or naval laws of the country. See *court martial*, under *court*.

court-mourning (kōrt'mōr'ning), *n.* Mourning worn for the death of a prince, or for one of the royal family or their relatives.

courtnallt, *n.* [Appar. a var. of **courtner*, < *court* + *-n-er*, as in *citiner*.] A courtier.

Good fellowe, I drinke to thee,
And to all *courtnalls* that courteous be.
King and Miller of Mansfield (Child's Ballads, VIII. 36).

courtoist, *a.* A Middle English form of *courteous*.

court-passaget, *n.* A game at dice for two players.

I've had a lucky hand these fifteen year
At such *court-passage*, with three dice in a dish.
Middleton, Women Beware Women, ii. 2.

courtpiet, *n.* Same as *courtepy*.

court-plaster (kōrt'plas'tėr), *n.* [So called because originally applied by ladies of the *court* as ornamental patches on the face.] Black, flesh-colored, or transparent silk varnished with a solution of isinglass to which benzoin or glycerin, etc., is sometimes added, used for covering slight wounds.

courtresst, *n.* [< *courter*, *courtier*, + *-ess*.] A court lady.

If plain, stale slut, not a *courtress*.
Greene, Verses against the Gentlewomen of Sicilia.

court-rolls (kōrt′rōlz′), *n. pl.* The records of a court. See *roll.*

courtryt, *n.* [< *court* + *-ry.*] The whole body of courtiers.

There was an Outlaw in Ettricke Foreste,
Counted him nought, nor a' his *courtrie* gay.
Sang of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 23).

court-shift (kōrt′shift′), *n.* A political artifice. *Milton.*

courtship (kōrt′ship), *n.* [< *court* + *-ship.*] **1.** The act of paying court to dignitaries, especially for the purpose of gaining favors; the paying of interested respect and attention; the practices of a courtier. [Obsolete or rare.]

A practice of *courtship* to greatness hath not hitherto, in me, aimed at thy thrift. *Ford,* Fancies, Ded.

The Magistrate whose Charge is to see to our Persons, and Estates, is to bee honour'd with a more elaborate and personall *Courtship,* with large Salaries and Stipends. *Milton,* Reformation in Eng., ii.

He paid his *courtship* with the crowd,
As far as modest pride allow'd. *Swift.*

2. The wooing of a woman; the series of attentions paid by a man to a woman for the purpose of gaining her love and ultimately her hand in marriage, or the mutual interest engendered and avowed between them, antecedent to a declaration of love or an engagement of marriage.

There is something excessively fair and open in this method of *courtship;* by this both sides are prepared for all the matrimonial adventures that are to follow. *Goldsmith.*

Discussing how their *courtship* grew, . . .
And how she look'd, and what he said.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

3†. Courtly behavior; refinement; elegance of manners, speech, etc., such as is becoming at court.

Whiles the young lord of Telemon, her husband,
Was packeted to France to study *courtship.*
Ford, Fancies, i. 1.

Sweet lady, by your leave. I could wish myself more full of *courtship* for your fair sake.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, i. 2.

One Tylo, brought up at the court, cunningly sewing together all the old shreds of his *courtship,* . . . pretended to be Frederick the emperour. *Fuller,* Holy War, p. 205.

4†. Political artifice; court policy; finesse.

[The queen] being composed of *courtship* and Popery, this her unperformed promise was the first court holy water which she sprinkled among the people. *Fuller.*

courtshipment† (kōrt′ship-ment), *n.* Behavior at court; artificial manners.

Girdles her in home spunne bays,
Then makes her conversant in layes
Of birds, and swaines more innocent
That kenne not guile nor *courtshipment.*
Lovelace, Lucasta.

court-sword (kōrt′sōrd′), *n.* A light dress-sword worn as a part of a gentleman's court-dress.

courtyard (kōrt′yärd), *n.* A court or an inclosure about a house or adjacent to it.

A long passage led from the door to a paved *courtyard* about forty feet square, planted with a few flowers and shrubs. *O'Donovan,* Merv, xi.

coury (kou′ri), *n.* [The native name.] A superior kind of catechu made in southern India by evaporating a decoction of the nuts of *Areca Catechu.*

cous-cous (kös′kös), *n.* [Also written *couz-couz, kous-kous;* the native name.] A favorite west African dish, consisting of flour, flesh or fowls, oil, and the leaves of *Adansonia digitata,* or baobab. Also called by the natives *lalo.*

couscous (kös′kös), *n.* [F. spelling, as *coescoes,* the D., and *Cuscus,* the NL., spelling of the native name: see *Cuscus.*] The native name of a kind of phalanger, the spotted phalanger of the Moluccas. Also written *coescoes.* See *Cuscus.*

couscousou (kös′kö-sö), *n.* A dish in vogue in Barbary, similar to the *cous-cous* of west Africa. See *cous-cous.*

couseranite (kö′zę-ran-īt), *n.* A mineral occurring in square prisms, probably an altered form of the species dipyre of the scapolite group, originally obtained from the district of Couserans, department of Ariège, France.

cousin[1] (kuz′n), *n.* and *a.* [Early mód. E. also *cosin, cozin, cosen, cozen, coosin, coosen;* < ME. *cousin, cosin, cosyn,* also *cousine* (which is sometimes used as fem., distinguished from masc. *cousin*), < OF. *cosin, cusin, cousin,* F. *cousin* (> G. *cousin* = Sw. *kusin*) = Pr. *cosin* = It. *cugino,* m. (OF. *cosine, cousine,* F. *cousine* (> G. *cousine* = Dan. *kusine* = Sw. *kusin*) = Pr. *cozina* = It. *cugina,* fem.), < ML. *cosinus* (fem. **cosina*), contr. of L. *consobrinus* (fem. *consobrina*), the child of a mother's sister, a cousin, a relation, < *com-,* together, + *sobrinus,* fem. *sobrina,* a cousin by the mother's side, for **sororinus,* **sosorinus,* < *soror* (for **sosor*), sister, = E. *sister,* q. v. Cf. *cousin*[2], *cozen.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** In general, one collaterally related by blood more remotely than a brother or sister; a relative; a kinsman or kinswoman; hence, a term of address used by a king to a nobleman, particularly to one who is a member of the council, or to a fellow-sovereign. In English royal writs and commissions it is applied to any peer of the degree of an earl—a practice dating from the time of Henry IV., who was related or allied to every earl in the kingdom.

And [she] myȝte kisse the kynge for *cosyn,* an she wolde.
Piers Plowman (B), ii. 132.

Twenty-four of my next *cozens*
Will help to dinge him downe.
Old Robin of Portingale (Child's Ballads, III. 35).

Behold, thy *cousin* Elizabeth ["Elisabeth, thy kinswoman," in the revised version], she hath also conceived a son. Luke i. 36.

We here receive it
A certainty, vouch'd from our *cousin* Austria.
Shak., All's Well, i. 2.

My noble lords and *cousins* all, good morrow.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 4.

Specifically, in modern usage—**2.** The son or daughter of an uncle or an aunt, or one related by descent in a diverging line from a known common ancestor. The children of brothers and sisters are called *cousins, cousins german, first cousins,* or *full cousins;* children of first cousins are called *second cousins,* etc. Often, however, the term *second cousin* is loosely applied to the son or daughter of a *cousin german,* more properly called a *first cousin once removed.*

You are my mother's own sister's son;
What nearer *cousins* then can we be?
Bold Pedlar and Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 251).

Cousin german [< F. *cousin germain:* see *cousin*[1] and *german*[1]], a cousin in the first generation; a first cousin.

It might perhaps seem reasonable unto the Church of God, following the general laws concerning the nature of marriage, to ordain in particular that *cousin-germans* shall not marry. *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity, iii. 9.

Thou art, great lord, my father's sister's son,
A *cousin-german* to great Priam's seed.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 5.

To call cousins†, to claim relationship.

He is half-brother to this Witword by a former wife, who was sister to my Lady Wishfort, my wife's mother; if you marry Millamant, you must *call cousins* too.
Congreve, Way of the World, i. 5.

My new cottage . . . is to have nothing Gothic about it, nor pretend to *call cousins* with the mansion-house.
Walpole, Letters (1752), I. 262.

To have no cousin†, to have no equal.

So heer are pardons half a dozen,
For ghostely riches they *have no cosen.*
Heywood, Four Ps.

II.† *a.* Allied; kindred.

Her former sorrow into suddein wrath,
Both *coosen* passions of distroubled spright
Converting, forth she beates the dusty path.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 12.

cousin[1] (kuz′n), *v. t.* [< *cousin*[1], *n.* Cf. *cousin*[2] = *cozen*[2], cheat, ult. the same word.] To call "cousin"; claim kindred with. See *cousin*[1], *n.*

cousin[2]†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *cozen*[2].

cousinage[1]†, *n.* [ME. *cousinage;* < *cousin*[1] + *-age.* Cf. *cosinage.*] The relationship of cousins; collateral kinship in general. *Chaucer.*

cousinage[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cozenage*[2].

cousinert, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cozener.*

cousinesst (kus′n-es), *n.* [< ME. *cosynes;* < *cousin*[1] + *-ess.*] A female cousin.

Ther-for, curteise *cosynes,* for loue of crist in heuene,
Kithe nouȝ thi kindenes & konseyle me the best.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 625.

cousinhood (kuz′n-hůd), *n.* [< *cousin*[1] + *-hood.*] **1.** Relationship as of cousins.

Promotion proceeds not by merit, but by cash and *cousinhood.* *London Daily News,* May 11, 1857.

2. Cousins, or persons related by blood, collectively.

There were times when the *cousinhood,* as it [the Temple connection] was nicknamed, would of itself have furnished almost all the materials necessary for the construction of an efficient Cabinet. *Macaulay,* Sir William Temple.

cousinly (kuz′n-li), *a.* [< *cousin*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Like or becoming to a cousin.

No one finds any harm, Tom,
In a quiet *cousinly* walk. *Praed.*

She was not motherly, or sisterly, or *cousinly.*
The Century, XXV. 691.

cousinry (kuz′n-ri), *n.* [< *cousin*[1] + *-ry.*] Cousins collectively; relatives; kindred.

Of the numerous and now mostly forgettable *cousinry* we specify farther only the Mashams of Otes in Essex.
Carlyle, Cromwell, i.

cousinship (kuz′n-ship), *n.* [< *cousin*[1] + *-ship.*] The state of being cousins; relationship by blood; cousinhood.

However, this *cousinship* with the duchess came out by chance one day. *George Eliot,* Daniel Deronda, lii.

cousiny (kuz′ni or kuz′n-i), *a.* [< *cousin*[1] + *-y*[1].] Pertaining to cousins or collateral relationship.

As for this paper, with these *cousiny* names,
I—'tis my will—commit it to the flames. *Crabbe.*

cousnert, *n.* An obsolete form of *cozener.*

coussinet (F. pron. kö-sē-nā′), *n.* [F., dim. of *coussin,* a cushion: see *cushion.*] In *arch.,* a member of the Ionic capital between the abacus and the echinus.

cousso, *n.* See *kousso.*

cousu (kö-sü′), *a.* [F. (< L. *consutus*), pp. of *coudre,* sew, < L. *consuere,* sew together: see *consute.*] In *her.,* same as *rempli,* but admitting in some cases of two metals or two colors being carried side by side, contrary to the usual custom: as, a chief argent *cousu* or.

couteau (kö-tō′), *n.*; pl. *couteaux* (-tōz′). [Formerly *coutel;* locally in United States *cuttoe;* F. *couteau,* < OF. *coutel* = Pr. *coltelh, cotelh* = Sp. *cuchillo* = Pg. *cutela* = It. *coltello, coltello,* < L. *cultellus,* dim. of *culter,* a knife: see *colter* and *cutlass.*] A knife or dagger; specifically, a long, straight double-edged weapon carried in the middle ages by persons not of the military class, as on journeys, or by foot-soldiers and attendants on a camp.—**Couteau de Brèche,** a variety of the partizan or halberd, a weapon resembling a short, broad sword-blade fixed on a staff.—**Couteau de chasse,** a hunting-knife, or hunters' knife, especially for breaking or cutting up the quarry.

couth†, couthe† (köth), *pret.* [< ME. *couth, couthe, coude,* < AS. *cūthe,* pret.: see *could, can*[1].] Knew; was able: an obsolete form of *could.*

Alle the sciences vnder sonne and alle the sotyle craftes
I wolde I knewe and *couth* kyndely in myne herte!
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 49.

Well *couth* he tune his pipe and frame his stile.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., January.

couth† (köth), *pp.* and *a.* [< ME. *couth,* < AS. *cūth,* pp. See *can*[1], and cf. *uncouth, kithe.*] Known; well-known; usual; customary: an obsolete past participle of *can*[1].

William thei receyued,
With clipping & kesseng & alle *couthe* dedes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3659.

couthie, couthy (kö′thi), *a.* [An extension of *couth,* known.] Kindly; neighborly; familiar. [Scotch.]

Fu' weel can they ding dool away
Wi' comrades *couthie.*
Fergusson, Rising of the Session.

couthie, couthy (kö′thi), *adv.* [< *couthie, couthy, a.*] In a kindly manner; lovingly. [Scotch.]

I spier'd [asked] for my cousin fu' *couthy* and sweet.
Burns, Last May a Braw Wooer.

coutil (kö′til), *n.* A heavy cotton or linen fabric, much like canvas, used in the manufacture of corsets.

couvade (kö-väd′), *n.* [F., a brooding, sitting, cowering, < *couver,* hatch, brood, sit, cower, < L. *cubare,* lie down: see *cove*[2], *covey*[1].] A custom, prevalent in ancient as well as modern times among some of the primitive races in all parts of the world, in accordance with which, after the birth of a child, the father takes to bed, and receives the delicacies and careful attention usually given among civilized people to the mother. The custom was observed, according to Diodorus, among the Corsicans; and Strabo notices it among the Spanish Basques, by whom, as well as by the Gascons, it is still to some extent practised. Travelers, from Marco Polo downward, have met with a somewhat similar custom among the Siamese, the Dyaks of Borneo, the negroes, the aboriginal tribes of North and South America, etc.

couvert (kö-vār′), *n.* [F., plate, napkin, spoon, knife, and fork, of each guest, also the spoon and fork only, lit. a cover, < *couvrir,* cover: see *cover*[1], *covert.*] See *cover*[1], 6.

couverte (kö-vārt′), *n.* [F. (= Pr. *cuberta* = Sp. *cubierta* = Pg. *coberta, cuberta*), glaze, deck, lit. a cover, orig. pp. fem. of *couvrir,* cover: see *cover*[1], *covert.*] In *ceram.,* same as *glaze.*

couveuse (kö-vęz′), *n.* [F., fem., < *couver,* brood, hatch: see *couvade, cove*[2].] **1.** A brooder.—**2.** An apparatus for the preservation of infants prematurely born. It is designed principally to protect the child from the immediate influence of the atmosphere, preserving a uniform temperature approximating to that of the human body, and to provide for an adequate supply of pure warmed air.

couvre-nuque (kö′vr-nūk), *n.* [F., < *couvrir,* cover (see *cover*[1]) + *nuque,* the nape of the neck.] In *armor,* that part of a helmet which protects the neck. Such appendages were rare in classical antiquity, and were apparently unknown to the Roman legionary. In the early time of the middle ages the neck was protected by the camail, and the fully developed armet, following the form of the person accurately, protected the nape of the neck by a plate of steel, of which the edge fitted a groove in the gorgerin, allowing a free side-

wise movement. (See *armet.*) In the headpieces of the sixteenth century, after the abandonment of the full panoply of steel, the couvre-nuque was a large plate secured to the lower edge of the helmet behind, or more commonly a series of plates, like the tassets, moving one upon another and secured to a lining of leather or some other material by rivets.

couxia (kō′shi-ä), *n.* 1. Same as *couxio.*—2. The *Pithecia satanus,* or black-bearded saki.

couxio (kō′shi-ō), *n.* The red-backed saki, *Pithecia chiropotes,* a South American monkey of the subfamily *Pitheciinæ.*

covado (kō-vä′dō), *n.* [Pg., also *coto,* a cubit, ell Flemish, < L. *cubitum, cubitus,* a cubit: see *cubit.*] A cloth-measure of Portugal; a cubit. It is theoretically 24 Portuguese inches; but in retail trade the *covado avantajado* is employed, which is variously said to be from ¾ to 1¼ inches longer. It has no doubt varied. Taking it at 24¾ inches (the usual statement), it is equal to 26.7 English inches. The same measure was used in Brazil; but both countries have now adopted the metric system.

covariant (kō-vā′ri-ant), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *variant.*] In *math.,* a function which stands in the same relation to the primitive function from which it is derived as any of its linear transforms to a similarly derived transform of its primitive; a function of the coefficients and variables of a given quantic, such that when the quantic is linearly transformed, the same function of the new variables and coefficients is equal to the old function multiplied by some power of the modulus of transformation. Covariants were discovered by Cayley, and so named by Sylvester, 1852.

cove[1] (kōv), *n.* [A word with a wide range of meanings: < ME. **cove* (not recorded), < AS. *cofa,* a chamber, room (applied also to the ark), ONorth. *cofa,* a chamber, also a cave, = Icel. *kofi,* a hut, shed, cell, = Norw. *kove,* a closet, = Sw. dial. *kove,* a hut, = MLG. *kove, kave, kofe,* LG. *kave, kowe,* a pen, a sty, stall, = MHG. *kobe,* G. *koben* (G. also *kofen,* < LG.), a cabin, stall, cage (cf. MHG. *kobel,* a little cottage, and OHG. *chubisi,* a hut); Goth. form not recorded. Perhaps akin to *cub*[3], a stall, *cubby,* a snug, confined place (see *cub*[3], *cubby*[1]), but not to *cavel*[1], *coop, cup,* or *alcove,* with which last word *cove* is often erroneously connected. In the architectural sense, *cove* corresponds to It. *cavetto,* lit. a little hollow.] 1. A small inlet, creek, or bay; a recess or nook in the shore of any considerable body of water.

On both sides every halfe myle gallant *Coues,* to containe in many of them 100 sayle.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 111.

At length I spied a little *cove* on the right shore of the creek, to which with great pain and difficulty I guided my raft. *Defoe,* Robinson Crusoe, p. 39.

Waves that up a quiet *cove*
Rolling slide. *Tennyson,* Eleänore.

Hence—2. A hollow, nook, or recess in a mountain, or among mountains. The word *cove* is used with this meaning in various regions, especially in the Lake district of England, and in parts of the Appalachian range in the United States. The coves of the Blue Ridge in Virginia are oval, almost entirely inclosed, valleys, and are a prominent topographical feature of that part of the Appalachian system.

3. In *arch.,* a concavity; any kind of concave molding; the hollow of a vault. The term is commonly applied to the curve which is sometimes used to connect the ceiling of a room with the walls, and which springs from above the cornice. See *coved ceiling,* under *coved.*

4†. In *ship-building,* a curved or arched molding at the bottom of the taffrail. An elliptical molding above it was called the *arch of the cove.*

cove[1] (kōv), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *coved,* ppr. *coving.* [< *cove*[1], *n.*] To arch over.

The brook ploughed down from the higher barrows, and the *coving* banks were roofed with furze.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xxxvii.

cove[2]† (kōv), *v. t.* [< OF. *cover,* F. *couver* (= It. *covare*), brood, hatch, < L. *cubare,* lie down, in comp. *incubare,* brood, incubate: see *cubation, incubate,* etc., and cf. *couvade* and *covey*[1].] To brood, cover, or sit over.

Not being able to *cove* or sit upon them [eggs], . . . she bestoweth them in the gravel.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 800.

cove[3] (kōv), *n.* [Also *covey,* in old slang written *cofe* (whence *cuffin*), gipsy *cova,* a thing, *covo,* that man, *covi,* that woman.] A man; a person; a fellow: generally preceded by some adjective: as, an *old cove;* a *rum cove;* a *flash cove,* etc. [Slang.]

There's a *gentry cove* here. *Wits' Recreations* (1654).

A *ben cove,* a *brave cove,* a gentry cuffin.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, v. 1.

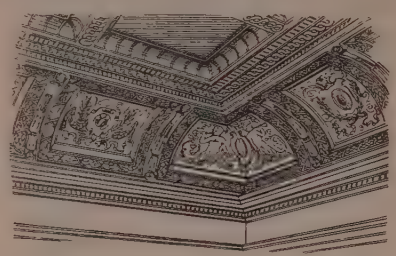
cove-bracketing (kōv′brak″et-ing), *n.* The wooden skeleton forming a cove: applied chiefly to the bracketing for the cove of a ceiling.

coved (kōvd), *p. a.* [< *cove*[1], 3, + *-ed*[2].] Forming an arch; arched; curving; concave.

The mosques and other buildings of the Arabians are rounded into domes and *coved* roofs.
H. Swinburne, Travels through Spain, xliv.

That singular *coved* cornice which seems to have been universal in Roman basilicas, though not found anywhere else that I am aware of. *J. Fergusson,* Hist. Arch., I. 414.

Coved ceiling, a ceiling formed in a coved or arched manner at its junction with the side walls. Such ceilings



Coved Ceiling.—Louvre Palace, Paris.

are frequently elaborately ornamented with panels enriched with moldings or carvings.

covellin, covelline (kov′el-in), *n.* [Perhaps from a proper name, *Covell.*] Native copper sulphid (CuS), usually occurring massive, of an indigo-blue color, hence called *indigo-copper.*

covellite (kov′el-īt), *n.* Same as *covellin.*

coven[1]†, *n.* See *covin*[1].

coven[2]†, *n.* See *covent.*

covenable†, *a.* [< ME. *covenable,* contr. *conable,* and by corruption *comenable,* < OF. *covenable, cuvenable,* also *convenable,* mod. F. *convenable* (> E. *convenable,* q. v.) = Pr. *convenable, covenhable* = Pg. *convinhavel,* < ML. *convenabilis,* irreg. < L. *convenire* (> OF. *covenir, cuvenir, convenir,* F. *convenir*), come together, agree: see *convene, convenient.*] 1. Suitable; fit; proper; due.

Thei [herbs and trees] waxen faste in swiche places as ben *covenable* to them. *Chaucer,* Boëthius, iii. prose 2.

Wherfor and a *couenable* name he putte to the place.
Wyclif, Ex. xv. 23.

Weche foure and twenty sholde, to the *couenable* somaunse [summons] of the forseyde meyre, come.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 349.

2. Accordant; agreeing; consistent.

The witnessingis weren not *couenable.*
Wyclif, Mark xiv. 56.

covenableness†, *n.* [< ME. *covenablenesse;* < *covenable* + *-ness.*] Suitableness; fitness; opportunity.

To alle nede time is and *couenablenesse* [var. *cesoun,* Purv.]. *Wyclif,* Eccl. viii. 6.

covenablety†, *n.* [< ME. *covenablete,* < OF. *covenablete, cuvenablete, convenablete,* < *covenable:* see *covenable* and *-ty.*] Suitableness; fitness; suitable time or opportunity.

Fro that tyme he sougte *couenablete* [var. *oportunyte,* Purv.] for to bitake him. *Wyclif,* Mat. xxvi. 16.

covenably†, *adv.* [< ME. *covenably, covenabli;* < *covenable, a.*] Suitably; conveniently; proportionately.

He sougte how he schulde bitraye him *couenably.*
Wyclif, Mark xiv. 11 (Oxf.).

Thei han grete Leves, of a Fote and an half of lengthe: and thei ben *covenably* large [wide].
Mandeville, Travels, p. 49.

covenant (kuv′e-nant), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *covnant,* < ME. *covenant, covenaunt, covenand,* rarely *convenant,* contr. *covnant, cownand, conant, conand,* and by corruption *comenaunt,* < OF. *covenant, cuvenant, couvenant, convenent, covinent,* also *convenant,* F. *convenant* (= Pr. *convinent, covinent* = It. *convenente*), agreement, < *covenant, cuvenant,* etc., adj., < L. *convenien(t-)s,* agreeing, agreeable, suitable, convenient, ppr. of *convenire* (> OF. *covenir, cuvenir,* etc.), agree: see *covenable,* and cf. *convenient,* of which *covenant* is ult. a doublet. Cf. equiv. *covent.*] 1. A mutual compact or agreement of two or more persons to do or to refrain from doing some act; a contract; a compact.

I made *couenaunt,* true to be,
Firste whanne y baptisid was.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 35.

Love prays. It makes *covenants* with Eternal Power in behalf of this dear mate. *Emerson,* Essays, 1st ser., p. 168.

2. In *law:* (*a*) In general, an agreement under seal; a specialty; any promise made by deed.

Let specialties be therefore drawn between us,
That *covenants* may be kept on either hand.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

Covenants are to be understood according to the plain meaning of the words, and not according to any secret reservation. *Stillingfleet,* Sermons, II. v.

(*b*) More particularly, a subordinate stipulation forming part of the same sealed instrument with the agreement to which it is incidental: as, a *covenant* of warranty of title in a deed.—3. In Biblical usage, the free promise of God, generally, though not always expressly, accompanied by the requirement of the fulfilment of certain conditions on the part of man.

I do set my bow in the cloud, and it shall be for a token of a *covenant* between me and the earth. Gen. ix. 13.

4. *Eccles.,* a solemn agreement between the members of a church, as that they will act together in harmony with the precepts of the gospel. Specifically, in *Scottish hist.,* the bond or engagement subscribed in 1638, and often called the National Covenant, based upon the covenant or oath for the observance of the confession of faith drawn up in 1581 (preceded by a similar one in 1557), which was signed and enjoined upon all his subjects by James VI. (afterward James I. of England), and renewed in 1590 and 1596. Its object was the maintenance of the Presbyterian or Reformed religion against popery, and its particular cause was the attempt of Charles I. to force a liturgy upon Scotland. At the restoration of episcopacy in 1662, both the National Covenant and the Solemn League and Covenant of 1643 (see below) were proscribed, and liberty of conscience was not regained until after the revolution of 1688.

5†. Specifically, an indenture; an article of apprenticeship.

Euery prentes of the sayd craft that is inrolled and trewly seruethe his *cownand,* shall pay a spone of selver.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 316.

At Michalmas next my *cov'nant* comes out,
When every man gathers his fee.
Jolly Pinder [pound-keeper] *of Wakefield* (Child's [Ballads, V. 206).

Action of covenant, or **covenant** merely, the common-law form of action by which a plaintiff claims damages for breach of covenant or contract under seal.—**Breach of covenant.** See *breach.*—**Concurrent covenant.** See *dependent covenant.*—**Covenant against encumbrances.** See *encumbrance.*—**Covenant of redemption,** in *theol.,* a covenant which the Father is thought by certain theologians to have made with the Son, whereby the former agreed to give to the latter the elect, provided the latter would do and suffer all that he afterward did and suffered for their redemption.—**Covenant of works,** in *theol.,* the covenant before the fall, conditioned on obedience: distinguished from the *covenant of grace,* or the covenant after the fall, conditioned on faith.—**Covenant real,** a covenant by which a person covenants for his heirs as well as for himself, as is usually the case in covenants for title, thus binding them to the performance of the covenant if they should inherit assets from him, but not otherwise.—**Covenants which run with the land,** covenants relating to real property, such that either the liability to perform or the right to take advantage passes to the transferee of the estate of either party.—**Covenant to stand seized to uses,** a covenant by which an owner of land covenants, in consideration of blood or marriage, that he will stand seized or possessed of the same to the use of his wife or a near relative. This, under the statute of uses, which declared the ownership to be in the person beneficially interested, operated as a conveyance to the latter.—**Covenant with Christ,** the covenant into which the members of most non-liturgical churches publicly enter on uniting with the church, to live as loyal and faithful followers of Jesus Christ.—**Covenant with the church,** a covenant similar to the preceding, to walk in harmony with the particular church of which the one covenanting desires to become a member, and to labor for its peace and prosperity.—**Dependent** or **concurrent covenant,** a covenant which will not sustain an action in case of breach, without a performance or tender of performance of the covenant on the other side.—**Halfway covenant,** a practice which prevailed for a time in the Puritan churches in New England, in the seventeenth century, according to which persons who had been baptized in their infancy were admitted to the privileges and prerogatives of church-membership, provided they assented to the doctrines of faith, entered into covenant with the church, and did not lead scandalous and immoral lives, although they gave no evidence of conversion and made no profession of Christian experience.—**Independent covenant,** a covenant which must be performed, and the breach of which will sustain an action, irrespective of whether the covenantee has performed the covenants upon his part in the same instrument or agreement.—**National Covenant.** See *covenant,* 4.—**Solemn League and Covenant,** a solemn contract entered into between the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland and commissioners from the English Parliament in 1643, having for its object a uniformity of doctrine, worship, and discipline throughout Scotland, England, and Ireland, according to the Presbyterian standards. It was opposed to both popery and prelacy.—**The Old Covenant, the New Covenant,** the Jewish and Christian dispensations respectively; the designations of the two parts of the Bible, commonly called the Old and the New Testament. See *testament.*—**Syn.** *Engagement,* etc. (see *promise, n.*); *Covenant, Contract,* compact, bargain, convention, mutual pledge. *Covenant,* as now used (apart from its legal meaning), carries with it the idea of solemnity, and is generally used of religious matters, no civil penalty necessarily following the infraction of it, while *contract* has a much wider sense as applied to some agreement between two or more. As law terms, *covenant* generally implies an agreement in writing, signed and sealed, whereas *contract* includes verbal agreements or such as are not signed and sealed.

covenant (kuv′e-nant), *v.* [< *covenant, n.*] I. *intrans.* To enter into a formal agreement; contract; bind one's self by contract; agree formally or solemnly: as, A *covenants* with B

to convey to him a certain estate: with *for* before the thing or price.

They *covenanted* with him *for* thirty pieces of silver.
Mat. xxvi. 15.

I had *covenanted* at Montriul to give him a new hat with silver button and loop. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 96.

II. *trans.* **1.** To agree or subscribe to or promise by covenant; engage by a pledge.

According to the word that I *covenanted* with you.
Hag. ii. 5.

To the Irish hee so farr condiscended, as first to tolerate in privat, then to *covnant* op'nly, the tolerating of Popery.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xiii.

We were asked to *covenant* that we would make no change without the consent of the laity; but neither could they make any change without the consent of the bishops and clergy. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 310.

2†. To demand as a condition or stipulation; stipulate.

Imprimis then, I *covenant* that your Acquaintance be general; that you admit no sworn Confident, or Intimate of your own Sex. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iv. 5.

Covenanted civil service. See *civil.*—**Covenanted mercies,** in *theol.*, divine mercies pledged in some specific divine promise, as to those that have received baptism, for example, in contradistinction to *uncovenanted mercies*—that is, mercies not so specifically promised.

covenant-breaker (kuv'ę-nant-brā″kėr), *n.* One who violates a covenant. *Milton.*

covenanted (kuv'ę-nan-ted), *a.* [< *covenant* + *-ed*[2].] Holding a position, situation, or the like, under a covenant or contract.

We shall be obliged henceforward to have more natives in the service, and the duties of the *covenanted* civilians sent from Europe will be more and more those of supervision and wise guidance. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 27.

covenantee (kuv″ę-nan-tē′), *n.* [< *covenant* + *-ee*[1].] The party to a covenant to whom the performance of its obligation is expressed to be due.

covenanter (kuv'ę-nan-tėr), *n.* [< *covenant* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who makes a covenant; a party to an agreement or contract.

A covenant to do any action at a certain time or place is then dissolved by the *covenanter*.
Hobbes, De Corpore Politico, i. 2.

2. [*cap.*] In *Scottish hist.*, one of those who in the seventeenth century, particularly in 1638 and 1643, bound themselves by solemn covenant to uphold and maintain the Presbyterian doctrine and polity as the religion of the country, to the exclusion of both prelacy and popery. The name continued to be applied to those who dissented from the final settlement in 1688, more definitely called *Cameronians*, and afterward *Reformed Presbyterians*. See *covenant*, *n.*, 4.

I am sorry to hear of new oathes in Scotland between the *covenanters*, who they say will have none but Jesus Christ to reign over them. *Sir H. Wotton*, Letters.

covenanting (kuv'ę-nan-ting), *p. a.* [< *covenant* + *-ing*[2].] **1.** Of or pertaining to the Covenanters: as, the *covenanting* cause.—**2.** Belonging to the extreme party of Presbyterians, known as *Covenanters*, who dissented from the final settlement of the matters at issue between the Scottish church and the king, and afterward formed the Reformed Presbyterian Church: as, a *covenanting* minister.

Strike this day as if the anvil
Lay beneath your blows the while,
Be they *Covenanting* traitors,
Or the brood of false Argyle!
Aytoun, Burial March of Dundee.

covenantor (kuv'ę-nan-tor), *n.* [< *covenant* + *-or*; equiv. to *covenanter*.] In *law*, that party to a covenant, agreement, or contract by whom the obligation expressed in it is to be performed.

covenous† (kuv'ę-nus), *a.* See *covinous.*

covent†, *n.* [Also, rarely, *coven*, *covin*, < ME. *covent*, *covand*, *covaund* (= MLG. *kovent*, *kavent*, convent), < OF. *covent*, *covant*, *couvant*, *chouvent*, *chouvant*, also *convent*, *couvent*, = Pr. *covent*, *coven* = Sp. Pg. It. *convento*, < L. *conventus*, a meeting, assembly, agreement, covenant, ML. also a convent: see *convent*, of which *covent* is a doublet, the older form in E. In the sense of 'covenant,' in part confused with *covenant*. Cf. *covin-tree*.] **1.** A meeting; a gathering; an assembly.

If ther shal entre into goure *couent*, or gederynge togydere, a man. *Wyclif*, Jas. ii. 2 (Oxf.).

Thou hast defendid me fro the *couent* of warieris.
Wyclif, Ps. lxiii. 3 (Oxf.).

2. A convent or monastery; the monks or nuns collectively.

All the *Covente* standing about ye Herse, without the rayles, singing diuerse antems.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 34.

The abbot sayd to his *covent*.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 60).

We were met by two Franciscan Friers, who saluted and conveyed us to their *covent*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 120.

[Hence the name of *Covent* Garden, in London, a garden formerly attached to a convent or monastery, now the site of a celebrated theater of that name; also of the city of *Coventry*.]

3. An agreement; a covenant.

Serve thou thy wife, as thi *covaunde* was.
Reliquiæ Antiquæ, II. 280.

Thyne *covandes* for to fulfille. *MS. in Halliwell.*

Coventry Act, to send to Coventry. See *act*, *send*.

coventry-bell (kuv'ęn-tri-bel), *n.* [The name *Coventry*, ME. *Coventre*, is generally explained from the convent (ME. *covent*) established there by Earl Leofric, 11th century, but the AS. form *Cofentreó*, *Cofantreó* means 'tree of the cove or cave' (gen. of *cofa*, a cove, a chamber (see *cove*[1]), + *treó*, tree), or perhaps 'tree of Cofa' (a proper name).] A name for the canterbury-bell, *Campanula Medium*.

coventry-blue (kuv'ęn-tri-blö), *n.* Blue thread of a superior dye made at Coventry in England, and used for embroidery.

I have lost my thimble and a skein of *Coventry blue*.
B. Jonson, Gipsies Metamorphosed.

coventry-rape (kuv'ęn-tri-rāp), *n.* The *Campanula Rapunculus*, having tuberous turnip-like roots.

cove-plane (kōv'plān), *n.* A molding-plane cutting out a quarter-round or scotia. *E. H. Knight.*

cover[1] (kuv'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *cuveren*, *coveren*, *kuveren*, also *keveren*, *kiveren* (> mod. dial. *kiver*), < OF. *covrir*, *cuvrir*, *couvrir*, F. *couvrir* = Pr. *cobrir*, *cubrir* = Sp. *cubrir* = Pg. *cobrir* = It. *coprire*, < L. *cooperire*, cover, < *co-* (intensive) + *operire*, shut, hide, conceal: see *cöoperculum*, etc., and cf. *aperient*, *apert.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To put something over or upon so as to protect, shut in, or conceal; overlay; overspread or envelop with something; specifically, to put a cover or covering (designed for the purpose) upon: as, to *cover* a dish; to *cover* a chair with plush; to *cover* a table with a cloth; to *cover* the body with clothes.

The locusts . . . shall *cover* the face of the earth.
Ex. x. 5.

The valleys are *covered* over with corn. Ps. lxv. 13.

Go to thy fellows; bid them *cover* the table, serve in the meat, and we will come to dinner. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 5.

2. To hide or screen as by something overspread or intervening, either literally or figuratively; cause to be invisible or unobserved; put out of sight or consideration: as, the top of the mountain was *covered* by a cloud; they sought to *cover* their guilt: often followed by *up*: as, the thieves *covered up* their tracks.

If I say, Surely the darkness shall *cover* me, even the night shall be light about me. Ps. cxxxix. 11.

Charity shall *cover* the multitude of sins. 1 Pet. iv. 8.

No monument,
Though high and big as Pelion, shall be able
To *cover* this base murder.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v. 3.

How come others only to make use of the pretence of vertue to deceive, and of honesty and integrity to *cover* the deepest dissimulation? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iii.

3. To pardon or remit: a scriptural use.

Blessed is he whose transgression is forgiven, whose sin is *covered*. Ps. xxxii. 1.

Thou hast *covered* all their sin. Ps. lxxxv. 2.

The sin or defilement is *covered*, a legal term which is often equivalent to atonement.
Bible Commentary, Ps. xxxii. 1.

4. Reflexively and figuratively, to invest or overspread (one's self or one's reputation with): as, he *covered himself* with glory.

In the whole proceedings of the powers that *covered themselves* with everlasting infamy by the partition of Poland, there is none more marked for selfish profligacy.
Brougham.

5. To shelter; protect; defend: as, a squadron of horse *covered* the retreat.

And the soft wings of peace *cover* him around.
Cowley.

The loss of the Spaniards, *covered* as they were by their defences, was inconsiderable.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 12.

6. To put the usual head-covering on; replace the hat on.

For if the woman be not *covered*, let her also be shorn.
1 Cor. xi. 6.

Nay; pray be *covered*. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 3.

7. To travel or pass over; move through: as, the express *covered* the distance in fifteen minutes.—**8.** To copulate with: said of male animals.—**9.** To be equal to; be of the same extent or amount; be coextensive with; be equivalent to: as, the receipts do not *cover* the expenses.—**10.** To include, embrace, or comprehend: as, an offense not *covered* by any statute; the explanation does not *cover* all the facts of the case.

We cannot say that the vague term "the beginning" *covers* the geological ages, because there is no chaotic condition between these and the human period.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 84.

11. To aim at directly; bring into effective range and aim, as of a rifle or other firearm: as, he *covered* the thief with his pistol; hence, to command, in a military sense; occupy a commanding position with regard to.

The king was encamped in Shoa, *covering* and keeping in awe his Mahometan provinces, Fatigar and Dawaro.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 146.

12. To brood or sit on, as a hen on eggs or chicks.

Where finding life not yet dislodged quight,
He much rejoyst, and *courd* it tenderly,
As chicken newly hatcht, from dreaded destiny.
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 9.

Whilst the hen is *covering* her eggs, the male generally takes his stand upon a neighbouring bough.
Addison, Spectator.

13. To counterbalance; compensate for: as, to *cover* one's loss.—**14.** To contain; comprise.—**Covered battery.** See *battery.*—**Covered consecutives.** See *consecutive.*—**Covered money.** See *money.*—**Covered way.** (*a*) In *fort.*, an open corridor bordering the ditch, and ranging round the outworks, so as to form a continuous line of communication, masked from the enemy by a parapet, which in modern use is regularly formed by an embankment. The covered way is the most indispensable of all the outworks to a besieged garrison, because it affords them a covered position beyond the ditch from which to make a sortie, or to guard the ditch and the communications. If repulsed in a sortie, the covered way affords the garrison a secure point of retreat. (*b*) In *arch.*, a recess left in a brick or stone wall to receive the roofing. *Gwilt.* Also *covert-way.*—**To cover into,** to transfer to: as, to *cover* the balance of an appropriation *into* the Treasury.

There remains a considerable sum (about $2,600) to *cover into* the treasury. *Science*, V. 374.

To cover shorts or **short sales,** on the *stock exchange*, to buy in such stocks as have been sold short, in order to meet one's engagements or for protection against loss. See *short.*—**To cover the buckle,** to execute a peculiar and difficult step in dancing. [Colloq.]

Triplet played like Paganini, or an intoxicated demon. Woffington *covered the buckle* in gallant style; she danced, the children danced. *C. Reade*, Peg Woffington, viii.

To cover the feet. See *foot.*—**Syn. 2.** To disguise, secrete, screen, shield, mask, cloak, veil, shroud.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To envelop or be spread over something so that it is invisible: specifically said of opaque paints (those having "body"), which readily conceal the material upon which they are spread.

The product [white lead] *covers* as well as the best substance made by the Dutch process, and better than that made by the French, being denser and of a finer grain.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 421.

2. To lay a table for a meal; prepare a banquet.

To *cover* courtly for a king. *Greene*, Friar Bacon, p. 169.

Lor. Bid them prepare dinner.
Laun. That is done, too, sir: only, *cover* is the word.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 5.

3. To put one's hat on.

cover[1] (kuv'ėr), *n.* [< *cover*[1], *v.* Cf. *covert.*] **1.** Something which is laid, placed, or spread over or upon another thing to inclose, close, envelop, or protect it: as, the *cover* of a box or a dish; the *cover* of a bed; the *cover* of a book.

The Latins celebrated the mass of the resurrection, and at Gloria in excelsis a *cover* was let down, and the tapestry on the front of the holy sepulchre appeared, representing the resurrection.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 18.

The canvas *cover* of the buggy had been folded away under it. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 125.

2. Something which veils, screens, or shuts from sight; an obstruction to vision or perception; a concealment; a screen; a disguise: as, to address a letter under *cover* to another person; he assumed the disguise of a merchant as a *cover* for his design.

Their bluntness, as it is the seeming effect of sincerity, is the best *cover* to artifice. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 208.

The main body retired under *cover* of the night. *Hay.*

3. Shelter of any kind; defense, as against the weather or an enemy; protection: as, the troops fought under *cover* of the batteries.

By being compelled to lodge in the field, which grew now to be very cold, whilst his army was under *cover*, they might be forced to retire. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

I went under *cover* of this escort to the end of their march. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 386.

4. Shrubbery, woods, thicket, underbrush, etc., which shelter and conceal game: as, to beat a *cover*; to ride to *cover*.

The game was then driven from the *cover*.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 79.

I steal by lawns and grassy plots,
I slide by hazel *covers*.
Tennyson, The Brook.

5. In *roofing*, that part of a slate, tile, or shingle which is covered by the overlap of the course above.—**6.** [Cf. F. *couvert*, with same sense: see *couvert*.] The utensils, such as plate, knives, forks, spoons, napkin, wine-glasses, etc., required at table by one person: so called because originally brought together in a case, or in compact form, for transportation, traveling, or the like: as, the traveling *cover* of King George IV. in the Jones collection at South Kensington; to lay a *cover*.—**7.** The cap-head or end-piece of an upright steam-cylinder.—**To break cover.** See *break*.—**To draw a cover.** See *draw*.—**Syn.** See *covering*.

cover[2], *v.* [< ME. *coveren, cuveren, kuveren, keveren*, < OF. *cobrer, coubrer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *cobrar*, < ML. **cuperare* (cf. deriv. *cuperamentum*) for *recuperare*, recover: see *recover* and *recuperate*.]
I. *trans.* **1.** To gain; win; get; obtain.

I schulde *keuer* the more comfort to karp yow wyth.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1221.

2. To restore; recover; heal; cure.

Quen that comly he *keuered* his wyttes.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1755.

I scholde *covere* agayn my sigght. *Seven Sages*, l. 357.

Here may men fynde a faythfull frende,
That thus has *couered* vs of oure care.
York Plays, p. 199.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To get on; advance.

Thei *keuered* with clene strengthe with him to towne.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3647.

2. To recover; get well.

Than were we *covered* of oure cares colde.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 762.

coverclet†, *n.* [< ME. *coverkyl, covercle*, < OF. *covercle*, F. *couvercle*, < L. *cooperculum*, a cover, < *cooperire*, cover: see *cover*[1], *v.*] A small cover; a lid; an operculum.

A litel roundel as a sercle.
Paraventre brode as a *covercle*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 792.

The *covercle* of a shell-fish.
Sir T. Browne, Misc. Tracts, p. 11.

cover-cloth (kuv'ėr-klôth), *n.* A covering for a lace-maker's pillow. Each pillow has three covercloths. The first is a part of the pillow itself, and the pattern is adjusted upon it; the others are detachable. One is used to protect the lace as it is finished, and the other is fastened under the bobbins, and is thrown over the pillow when not in use, to keep it clean. *Dict. of Needlework.*

coverer (kuv'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who or that which covers or lays a cover.

Constantyn shal be here cook and *couerer* of here churche.
Piers Plowman (C), vi. 176.

cover-glass (kuv'ėr-glȧs), *n.* A slip of thin glass used for covering a microscopical preparation. Also called *cover-slip*.

Pure cultures of Bacterium lactis were found to be present in every one, as was easily ascertained by *cover-glass* preparations. *Med. News*, XLIX. 514.

covering (kuv'ėr-ing), *n.* [< ME. *coveryng, kovering*; verbal n. of *cover*[1], *v.*] **1.** That which covers, as a lid or canopy; a cover; something spread or laid over or wrapped about another, as for concealment, protection, or warmth; specifically, clothing: as, feathers are the natural *covering* of birds.

Noah removed the *covering* of the ark. Gen. viii. 13.

They cause the naked to lodge without clothing, that they have no *covering* in the cold. Job xxiv. 7.

The human mind, fed by constant accessions of knowledge, periodically grows too large for its theoretical *coverings*, and bursts them asunder to appear in new habiliments. *Huxley*, Man's Place in Nature, p. 72.

2. The act or process of placing a cover upon something; specifically, in *bookbinding*, the process of putting covers on a book. In pamphlet-binding covering is done by gluing or pasting the paper cover on the back of the sewed sheets. In leather-work it is effected by drawing the leather over the boards attached to the sides of the book, and turning it in over the edges of the boards and back. The covering of cloth-bound books is technically known as *casing*.

3. In *ceram.*, same as *glaze*.—**Syn.** Screen, veil, disguise, mask, cloak; envelop, wrapper, integument, case, cover, vesture.

covering-board (kuv'ėr-ing-bōrd), *n.* *Naut.*, same as *plank-sheer*.

The deep ship, pressed down pretty nearly to her *covering-board* by the weight of her whole topsails.
W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtship, xxiii.

covering-seed (kuv'ėr-ing-sēd), *n.* An old popular name for comfits. *Nares.*

covering-strap (kuv'ėr-ing-strap), *n.* In *shipbuilding*, a plate put under and riveted to two meeting plates in a strake, to connect them.

coverlet (kuv'ėr-let), *n.* [Accom. form, as if < *cover*[1], *n.*, + dim. suffix *-let*, of ME. *coverlyte*, < OF. *covrelit*, F. *couvre-lit*, a bed-covering, < *covrir, couvrir*, cover, + *lit*, < L. *lectus*, a bed: see *cover*[1], *v.*, and *lectual*. Cf. *coverlid*.] Originally, any covering for a bed; now, specifically, the outer covering.

They have loos'd out Dick o' the Cow's three ky,
And tane three *co'erlets* aff his wife's bed.
Dick o' the Cow (Child's Ballads, VI. 69).

The Heroe's Bed,
Where soft and silken *Coverlets* were spread.
Congreve, Hymn to Venus.

Every man stretches his legs according to the length of his *coverlet*. *Longfellow*, Spanish Student, i. 4.

coverlid (kuv'ėr-lid), *n.* [Accom. form, as if < *cover*[1] + *lid*, of *coverlet*, F. *couvre-lit*: see *coverlet*.] A corruption of *coverlet*.

The silk star-broider'd *coverlid*
Unto her limbs itself doth mould.
Tennyson, Day-Dream, The Sleeping Beauty.

cover-point (kuv'ėr-point), *n.* **1.** A fielder in the game of cricket who stands a little to the right of and behind point, and whose duty it is to stop and return all balls batted toward him. See *cricket*[2].—**2.** In the game of lacrosse, a player who stands just in front of point, and who should prevent the ball from coming near the goal.

co-versed (kō-vėrst'), *a.* [< *co-*[2] + *versed*.] Used only in the phrase *co-versed sine* (which see, under *sine*).

cover-shame† (kuv'ėr-shām), *n.* Anything used to conceal shame or infamy, or prevent disgrace.

Does he put on holy garments for a *cover-shame* of lewdness? *Dryden*, Spanish Friar.

Those dangerous plants called *cover-shame*, alias savin, and other anti-conceptive weeds and poisons.
Reply to Ladies and Bachelors Petition (Harl. Misc., IV. 440).

cover-side (kuv'ėr-sīd), *n.* A country or region having covers in it; a hunting-region.

cover-slip (kuv'ėr-slip), *n.* Same as *cover-glass*.

cover-slut† (kuv'ėr-slut), *n.* [< *cover*[1], *v. t.*, + obj. *slut*.] Something to hide sluttishness. [Rare.]

Rags and *coversluts* of infamy. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace.

covert (kuv'ėrt), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.*: < ME. *covert*, < OF. *covert, cuvert, couvert*, F. *couvert* = Sp. *cubierto* = Pg. *coberto, cuberto* = It. *coperto, coverto*, covered, < L. *coopertus*, pp. of *cooperire* (> OF. *covrir, cuvrir, couvrir*, F. *couvrir*, etc., cover: see *cover*[1], *v.*). II. *n.*: < ME. *covert, coverte*, < OF. *covert, couvert* (F. *covert*), m., *coverte, couverte*, f., cover, covert, F. *couverte*, f., deck, glazing, = Sp. *cubierta* = Pg. *coberta, cuberta* = It. *coperta, coverta*, f., cover; < ML. *coopertum*, a cover, covert (of woods), etc., *cooperta*, a cover, covered place, deck, etc.: neut. and fem. respectively of L. *coopertus*, pp. of *cooperire*, cover: see above. Cf. *couvert, couverte*, and *cover*[1], *n.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Covered; hidden; private; secret; concealed; disguised.

How *covert* matters may be best disclos'd.
Shak., J. C., iv. 1.

By what best way,
Whether of open war or *covert* guile,
We now debate. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 41.

An ugly *covert* smile
Lurked round the captain's mouth.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 306.

2. Sheltered; not open or exposed: as, a *covert* place.

You are, of either side the green, to plant a *covert* alley, upon carpenters' work. *Bacon*, Gardens.

On one side are *covert* branches hung,
'Mong which the nightingales have always sung
In leafy quiet. *Keats*, Epistle to G. F. Mathew.

3. In *law*, under cover, authority, or protection: said of a married woman. See *feme covert*, under *feme*.—**Syn.** *Latent, Occult*, etc. See *secret*.

II. *n.* **1.** A protection; a shelter; a defense; something that covers and shelters.

His cuntre keppit in *couert* & pes
To the last of his lyf, as a lord shuld.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13652.

A tabernacle . . . for a *covert* from storm and from rain.
Isa. iv. 6.

The shepherd drives his fainting flock
Beneath the *covert* of a rock.
Dryden, tr. of Horace, I. xxix.

2. Something that conceals or hides; a screen; a disguise; a pretext; an excuse.

It is the custom of bad men and Hypocrits to take advantage at the least abuse of good things, that under that *covert* they may remove the goodness of those things rather then the abuse. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xvi.

3. A thicket; a shady place or a hiding-place; a cover for game.

She came down by the *covert* of the hill. 1 Sam. xxv. 20.

When they couch in their dens, and abide in the *covert* to lie in wait. Job xxxviii. 40.

Enforst to seeke some *covert* nigh at hand,
A shadie grove not farr away they spide,
That promist ayde the tempest to withstand.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 7.

Together let us beat this ample field,
Try what the open, what the *covert* yield.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 10.

Pensive as a bird
Whose vernal *coverts* Winter hath laid bare.
Wordsworth, Calais, August 7, 1802.

The joyous wolf from *covert* drew.
Scott, L. of the L., iii. 9.

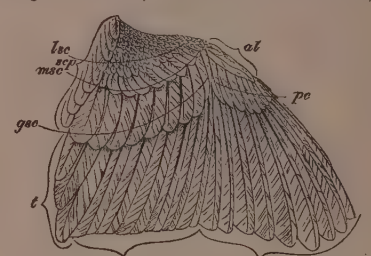
4. Same as *coverture*, 3.

To this the plaintiff only replied, that she was now only under *covert*, and not liable to any debts contracted when she was a single woman.
Addison, Trial of Ladies' Quarrels.

5. In *fowling*, a company; a flock.

A *covert* of cootes. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 97.

6. *pl.* In *ornith.*, feathers covering the bases, or more, of the large feathers of the wing or tail; the tectrices. They are divided into *superior* and *inferior*, or *upper* and *lower*, coverts. The upper wing-coverts are divided into *primary*, which overlie the bases of the primaries, and *secondary*, which overlie the bases of the secondaries. The last-named set are subdivided into the *greater* coverts, a single row projecting furthest upon the secondaries; the *median* coverts, a single row coming next in order; and the *lesser* or *least* coverts, including all the remainder, without distinction of rows. The secondary coverts are also *antebrachial* or *cubital*, being situated upon the forearm; the primary coverts are *manual*, situated upon the manus. The under wing-coverts and the upper and under tail-coverts are not subdivided. Tail-coverts of either set sometimes project far beyond the tail-feathers, forming, for instance, the gorgeous train of the peacock. The extent to which the upper wing-coverts overlie the secondaries is available as a character in classification; it is least in the *Passeres*, the highest birds. See *tectrices*.—**In covert,** in secret; covertly.



Upper Surface of Sparrow's Wing, showing coverts and other feathers. (From Coues's "Key to N. A. Birds.")

al, alula or bastard wing; *p*, nine primaries; *s*, six secondaries; *t*, three inner secondaries, commonly called tertiaries or tertials; *scp*, a row of scapularies; *pc*, the primary coverts, overlying the primaries; *gsc*, greater secondary coverts, furthest overlying the secondaries; *msc*, middle secondary coverts, or median coverts, next overlying the secondaries; *lsc*, lesser secondary coverts, or least coverts, in several indistinguishable rows.

So fit Agents of State are Women sometimes, that can transact a Business *in Covert*, which if Men should attempt, they would soon be discovered. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 208.

To break covert. See *break*.

covert†, *v. t.* [< ME. *coverten*, < *covert*, a cover: see *covert, n.*] To cover.

This is husbondrie
To *covert* hem with sumwhat whille thay drie.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 15.

covert-baron (kuv'ėrt-bar″on), *n.* Same as *feme covert* (which see, under *feme*).

covertical (kō-vėr'ti-kal), *a.* In *geom.*, having common vertices.

covertly (kuv'ėrt-li), *adv.* Secretly; closely; in private; insidiously.

Whan Blase herde Merlin thus *couertly* speke he thought longe on these wordes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 305.

That monarch, with his usual insidious policy, had *covertly* dispatched an envoy to Barcelona.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 2.

covertness (kuv'ėrt-nes), *n.* Secrecy; privacy.

coverture (kuv'ėr-tūr), *n.* [< ME. *coverture, covertoure* (= MLG. *koverture*), < OF. *coverture, couverture*, F. *couverture* = Pr. *cubertura* = Sp. Pg. *cobertura* = It. *copritura*, < ML. *coopertura*, < L. *cooperire*, pp. *coopertus*, cover: see *cover*[1], *v.*] **1**†. A cover or covering.

The *covertoures* of hir veyn aparayles.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iv. meter 2.

Whose dismall brow
Contemnes all roofes or civill *coverture*.
Marston, Sophonisba, iv. 1.

The *couverture* is of quilted work.
J. Hewitt, Ancient Armour, I. 341.

2. A covert or shelter; covering; protection; disguise; pretense. [Obsolete or rare.]

All this is done but for a sotilte,
To hide your falshede vnder a *coverture*,
But he shall dye to morow be ye sure.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1539.

Agaynst his cruell scortching heate,
Where hast thou *coverture*?
Spenser, Shep. Cal., July.

He . . . saw their shame that sought
Vain *covertures*. *Milton*, P. L., x. 337.

3. Specifically, in *law*, the status of a married woman considered as under the cover or power of her husband, and therefore called a *feme covert*. At common law coverture disabled a woman from making contracts to the prejudice of herself or her husband without his allowance or confirmation. Also *covert*.

covert-way (kuv'ėrt-wā), *n.* Same as *covered way* (which see, under *cover*[1], *v. t.*).

covet (kuv'et), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *cuvet*; < ME. *coveten, coveiten, coveyten*, < AF. *cuveiter*, OF. *coveiter, covoiter*, F. *convoiter* (with inserted *n*) = Pr. *cobeitar, cubitar* (cf. Sp. *codiciar* = Pg. *cobiçar, cubiçar*, covet, < Sp. *codicia* = Pg. *cobiça, cubiça*, < ML. *cupiditia*: see *covetise*) = It. *cubitare*, covet, < ML. as if **cupiditare*, desire, covet, < *cupidita(t-)s*, desire (> ult. E. *cupidity*), *cupidus*, desirous, < *cupere*, desire: see *cupidous, Cupid*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To desire or wish for with eagerness; desire earnestly to obtain or possess: in a good sense.

Me liketh it well for that thow *coveytest* prowesse and valour. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 521.

Covet earnestly the best gifts. 1 Cor. xii. 31.

The nature of man doth extremely *covet* to have somewhat in his understanding fixed and immovable.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 222.

They [the salmon] *covet* to swim, by the instinct of nature, about a set time. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 123.

2. To desire inordinately or without due regard to the rights of others; wish to gain possession of in an unlawful way; long for, as that which it is unlawful to obtain or possess.

Thou shalt not *covet* thy neighbour's house. Ex. xx. 17.

O blinde desire: oh high aspiring harts.
The country Squire doth *couet* to be Knight.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 61.

=**Syn.** 1 and 2. To long for, hanker after, aspire to.—2. To lust after.

II. *intrans.* To have or indulge inordinate desire.

The love of money is the root of all evil: which while some *coveted* after, they have erred from the faith.
1 Tim. vi. 10.

I'll rather keep
That which I have, than, *coveting* for more,
Be cast from possibility of all. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 4.

covetable (kuv'e-tạ-bl), *a.* [< *covet* + *-able*.] That may be coveted.

coveter (kuv'e-tėr), *n.* [< ME. *coveytere*; < *covet* + *-er*.] One who covets.

We ben no *coueyteris* of yuelis. *Wyclif*, 1 Cor. x. 6.

covetingly (kuv'e-ting-li), *adv.* With eager desire to possess.

Most *covetingly* ready. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels.

covetise†, *n.* [< ME. *covetise, coveitise*, < AF. **cuveitise*, OF. *coveitise*, F. *convoitise* = Pr. *cubitícia* = OSp. *cobdicia*, Sp. *codicia* = Pg. *cobiça, cubiça* = It. *cupidigia, cupidezza*, < ML. *cupiditia*, equiv. to L. *cupidita(t-)s*, desire, < *cupidus*, desirous: see *cupidity* and *covet*.] Covetousness; avarice; avaricious desire.

Couetise to conne and to knowe sciences
Putte oute of paradys Adam and Eue.
Piers Plowman (C), xvii. 223.

A clergyman must not be covetous, much less for *covetise* must he neglect his cure.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 241.

covetiveness (kuv'e-tiv-nes), *n.* [< **covetive* (< *covet* + *-ive*) + *-ness*.] In *phren.*, same as *acquisitiveness*, 2.

covetous (kuv'e-tus), *a.* [< ME. *coveitous, covaitous, covetous, covetus*, etc., < AF. **cuveitus, coveitus*, OF. *covoitous*, F. *convoiteux* = Pr. *cobeitos, cubitos* (cf. Sp. *codicioso* = Pg. *cobiçoso*) = It. *cubitoso*, < ML. as if **cupiditosus* (cf. *cupidiosus, cupidinosus*), < L. *cupidita(t-)s*, desire: see *covet*.] 1. Very desirous; eager for acquisition: in a good sense: as, *covetous* of wisdom, virtue, or learning.

The bretouns pressed to the bateile as thei that were desirous to luste and *covetouse* to do chiualrie.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 645.

Saba was never
More *covetous* of wisdom, and fair virtue,
Than this pure soul shall be.
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 4.

I must much value the frequent Respects you have shewn me, and am very *covetous* of the Improvement of this Acquaintance. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 47.

2. Specifically, inordinately desirous; excessively eager to obtain and possess, especially in an unlawful or unjust way; carried away by avarice.

A bishop then must be . . . patient, not a brawler, not *covetous*. 1 Tim. iii. 3.

He is so base and *covetous*,
He'll sell his sword for gold.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iv. 2.

covetously (kuv'e-tus-li), *adv.* With a strong or inordinate desire to obtain and possess; eagerly; avariciously.

If he care not for 't, he will supply us easily: If he *covetously* reserve it, how shall 's get it?
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3.

covetousness (kuv'e-tus-nes), *n.* [< *covetous* + *-ness*. The ME. equiv. term was *covetise*, q. v.] 1. Strong desire; eagerness. [Rare or obsolete.]

When workmen strive to do better than well,
They do confound their skill in *covetousness*.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2.

2. The character of being covetous, in an evil sense; a strong or inordinate desire of obtaining and possessing something, without regard to law or justice; overbearing avarice.

Both parties had an inordinate desire to have that they had not, and that is *covetousness*.
Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Out of the heart of men proceed evil thoughts, . . . *covetousness*. Mark vii. 22.

The character of *covetousness* is what a man generally acquires more through some niggardliness or ill grace in little and inconsiderable things than in expenses of any consequence. *Pope*, Thoughts on Various Subjects.

=**Syn.** 2. *Avarice, Cupidity*, etc. (see *avarice*), greediness, hankering.

covetta (kō-vet'ạ), *n.* [See *cove*[1], *coving*.] A carpenters' plane for molding framework; a quarter-round.

covey[1] (kuv'i), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *covie*, < ME. *covey, cove*, < OF. *coveye, covee*, F. *couvée* (= It. *covata*; also *cova, covo*, and aug. *covone*—Florio), a brood, a flock of birds, esp. of partridges, < *cover*, F. *couver* (= It. *covare*), brood, sit on, lurk, or lie hid: see *cove*[2], and cf. *couvade*, a doublet of *covey*[1].] 1. In *hunting*, specifically, a flock of partridges; hence, in general use, a flock of any similar birds.

The Sport and Race no more he minds;
Neglected Tray and Pointer lie;
And *Covies* unmolested fly. *Prior*, Alma, i.

There would be no walking in a shady wood without springing a *covey* of toasts. *Addison*, Guardian.

Mr. Harrison scared up some *coveys* of the frankolin, a large bird resembling the pheasant.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 251.

2. A company; a party; a bevy.

Thou shalt have a monopoly of playing confirmed to thee and thy *covey*, under the emperor's broad seal.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

=**Syn.** *Pack, Brood*, etc. See *flock*.

covey[2] (kō'vi), *n.* [< *cove*[3] + dim. *-ey*[1].] Same as *cove*[3].

co-vibrate (kō-vī'brāt), *v. i.* [< *co-*[1] + *vibrate*.] To vibrate along with another or others. [Rare.]

When the vibrations are so rapid that there are sixteen complete movements back and forth in a second, an entirely different sensation is produced, which we call sound; . . . a special nerve—the auditive—is organized to respond to or *co-vibrate* with them.
Le Conte, Sight, Int., p. 12.

covid (kō'vid), *n.* [< Pg. *covado*, also *coto* = Sp. *codo* = F. *coude*, a cubit, < L. *cubitum*, a cubit: see *covado, cubit*.] A variable measure of length in use in India and neighboring countries. The covids of Batavia, Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta are stated at from 18 to 18.6 inches; those of Mocha and Sumatra at from 15 to 16 inches. The covid of China is the *chih*, equal to 14.1 inches.

covin[1]† (kuv'in), *n.* [Also *covine, coven*, < ME. *covin, covine, covyne, coveyne*, < AF. *covine*, OF. *covine, covaine, couvaine*, later *couvine*, a secret agreement, a plot, < *covenir*, come together, agree: see *covenant*.] 1. A secret agreement; secret fraud; collusion.

Ye shall truely and plainly disclose, open, vtter and reueale, and shew the same vnto this said fellowship, without fraude, colour, *couin*, or delay.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 262.

Specifically—2. In *law*, a collusive agreement between two or more to prejudice a third person; deceitful contrivance.

In 1383 they issued a proclamation forbidding all congregations, *covins*, and conspiracies of workmen in general. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cxlvi.

covin[2]†, *n.* Same as *covent*.

coving (kō'ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cove*[1], *v.*] In *building*, an arch or arched projecture, as when a house is built so as to project over the ground-plot, and the turned projecture is arched with timber, lathed, and plastered.

The *covings* were formerly placed at right angles to the face of the wall, and the chimney was finished in that manner. *Gwilt*, Encyc. of Arch., p. 949.

Covings of a fireplace, the vertical sides which connect the jambs with the breast.

covinous† (kuv'i-nus), *a.* [< *covin* + *-ous*.] Deceitful; collusive; fraudulent. Also spelled *covenous*.

covin-tree†, *n.* [< *covin*[2], *coven*[2], for *covent*, a meeting, + *tree*.] A tree marking a place of appointed or customary meeting; a trysting-tree; specifically, such a tree in front of a mansion or castle, marking the spot where the laird received and took leave of his guest. [Scotch.]

I love not the castle when the *covin-tree* bears such acorns as I see yonder. *Scott*, Quentin Durward, I. 38.

cow[1] (kou), *n.*; pl. *cows* (kouz), old pl. *kine* (kīn). [< ME. *cow, kow, cou, cu, ku*, pl. *ky, kye, kie, kuy* (> mod. Sc. *kye*), also in double pl. form (with suffix *-en* as in *oxen*), *kyn, kin, kyen, kuyn, kiyn, kien, kine* (> modern *kine*), < AS. *cū*, dat. sing. and nom. acc. pl. *cȳ*, a cow, = OS. *kū, kō, kuo* = OFries. *kū* = D. *koe* = MLG. *ko, ku*, LG. *ko* = OHG. *chuo, chua*, MHG. *kuo, ku*, G. *kuh* = Icel. *kȳr* (acc. *kū*) = Sw. Dan. *ko* (Goth. not found), a cow, = OIr. *bō* = Gael. *bō*, a cow, = W. *biw*, cattle, kine, = L. *bos* (*bov-*), m., also f. (the fem. being also more distinctly expressed by *bos femina*, or else by another word, *vacca*, a cow, related to E. *ox*), an ox, a bull or cow (whence ult. E. *beef* (which is thus a doublet of *cow*), *bovine*, etc.), = Gr. *βοῦς* (*βοϝ-*), m. and f., an ox, a bull or cow, = Skt. *go*, a cow, a bull.] 1. The female of the genus *Bos* or ox (the male of which is called a *bull*, or in a restricted sense an *ox*). See *ox*.—2. The female of various other large animals, the male of which is termed a *bull*, as of many ruminants, of eared seals, etc.—3†. A timid person; a coward.

The veriest *cow* in a company brags most.
Cotgrave (under *crier*).

Humble cow. See *humble*.

cow[2] (kou), *v. t.* [< ME. **couen* (?), not found, < Icel. *kúga*, cow, force, tyrannize over, = Sw. *kufva*, check, curb, subdue, = Dan. *kue*, bow, coerce, subdue; further connections unknown.] To depress with fear; cause to shrink or crouch with fear; daunt the spirits or courage of; intimidate; overawe.

Accursed be that tongue that tells me so,
For it hath *cow'd* my better part of man!
Shak., Macbeth, v. 7.

Their [the Indians'] spirits are humiliated and debased by a sense of inferiority, and their native courage *cowed* and daunted by the superior knowledge and power of their enlightened neighbors. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 344.

Cowed into sullen rage.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 349.

=**Syn.** To overawe, intimidate, abash, daunt.

cow[3] (kou), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. In *mining*, a wedge placed behind a crab or gin-start to prevent it from revolving.—2. A kind of self-acting brake formerly employed on inclined planes; a trailer. *E. H. Knight.*

cow[4] (kou), *n.* [A reduced form of *cowl*[1], q. v.] The top of a chimney which is made to move with the wind; a cowl. See *cowl*[1], 3.

cow[5]† (kou), *v. t.* [A var. of *coll*: see *coll*[1].] To cut; clip. [Scotch.]

But we will *cow* our yellow locks,
A little abune our bree.
Wedding of Robin Hood and Little John (Child's Ballads, [V. 184).

cow[5]† (kou), *n.* [< *cow*[5], *v.*] A cut or clip, especially of the hair: as, he has gone to the barber's to get a *cow*. [Scotch.]

cowage, *n.* See *cowhage*.

coward (kou'ärd), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *coward, couard, cueard* (= OFlem. *kuwaerd* = Pr. *coart* = OSp. *couarde, cobarde, cobardo*, Sp. *cobarde* = Pg. *cobarde, covarde* = It. *codardo*, a coward, cowardly; all these being appar. derived from or adapted from the OF.), < AF. *couard, couart, cuard*, OF. *couard* (*coüard*), *coward, couart, cuart, coart*, F. *couard*, a coward, orig. as an epithet of the timid hare (called *la cowarde ou la court cowe*, 'the bobtail'; > OFlem. *kuwaerd*, ME. *Cuwaert, Kywart*, as the name of the hare in "Reynard, the Fox," tr. by Caxton; ML. *cuardus*, a hare), with allusion also perhaps to a cowed dog with its tail between its legs (cf. OF. *lion couard*, in heraldry, a lion with its tail between its legs), orig. an adj., with the depreciative suffix *-ard*, 'having a (short, drooping, or otherwise ridiculous) tail' (cf. OF. *couarde*, f., a tail, *couart*, m., a rump or haunch, as of venison), < OF. *coue, cowe, coe*, F. *queue* = Pr. *coa* = Sp.

Pg. It. *coda*, < L. *cauda*, LL. ML. also *coda*, tail: see *cauda*, *cue*[1], *queue*. The word *coward* has been more or less associated in E. with *cow*[1], the animal ('one afraid of a cow,' or 'having the heart of a cow,' whence the accom. form *cowheart*: see *cow*[1], *n.*, 3), with *cowherd*[1] (assumed to be a timid person; whence the accom. spelling of *cowherd*[2], *cowheard*[2]), with *cow*[2], intimidate, and with *cower*, crouch as with fear.] **I.** *n.* **1.** One who lacks courage to meet danger; one who shrinks from exposure to possible harm of any kind; a timid or pusillanimous person; a poltroon; a craven.

When Merlin saugh that he dide a-bide, he cried lowde, "What, *coward*, wher-fore a-bideste thow? whi doste thow not that thow haste vndirtaken, for it is sene that thow arte a-ferde." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 221.

Cowards die many times before their deaths;
The valiant never taste of death but once.
Shak., J. C., ii. 2.

2. In *her.*, an animal represented with the tail hanging down, or turned up between the legs, as a lion or other beast of prey. Also *coué*.

=**Syn. 1.** *Coward, Poltroon, Craven, Dastard, Pusillanimous* (person) express an ignoble quality of fear, or fear showing itself in dishonorable ways. *Coward* is the general word, covering the others, is most often used, and is least opprobrious. *Poltroon, craven,* and *dastard* are highly energetic words, used only in the effort to make a person's cowardice seem contemptible. The distinction between them is not clearly marked. A *poltroon* has somewhat more of the mean-spirited and contemptible in his character; a *craven* skulks away, accepts any means of escape, however dishonorable, from a dangerous position, duty, etc.; a *dastard* is base, and therefore despicable, in his cowardice. *Dastard* is the strongest of these words. A *pusillanimous* person is, literally, one of little courage; his cowardice is only the most conspicuous part of a general lack of force in mind and character, making him spiritless and contemptible.

I was a *coward* on instinct. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

Nor . . . is the peace principle to be carried into effect by fear. It can never be defended, it can never be executed by *cowards*. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 197.

West. My heart for anger burns, I cannot brook it.
K. Hen. Be patient, gentle Earl of Westmoreland.
Clif. Patience is for *poltroons*, and such as he;
He durst not sit there had your father liv'd.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 1.

Yonder comes a knight.
. . . A *craven;* how he hangs his head.
Tennyson, Geraint.

You are all recreants and *dastards;* and delight to live in slavery to the nobility. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 8.

The *pusillanimous* monarch knew neither when to punish nor when to pardon. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 3.

II. *a.* **1.** Lacking courage; timid; timorous; fearful; craven: as, a *coward* wretch.

O *coward* conscience, how dost thou afflict me!
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

Is there, for honest poverty,
That hangs his head, an' a' that?
The *coward* slave, we pass him by,
We dare be poor for a' that.
Burns, For A' That.

2. Of or pertaining to a coward; proceeding from or expressive of fear or timidity: as, a *coward* cry; *coward* tremors.

Be men of spirit!
Spurn *coward* passion!
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, v. 3.

He had no painful pressure from without,
That made him turn aside from wretchedness,
With *coward* fears. *Wordsworth.*

coward† (kou′ärd), *v. t.* [< ME. *cowarden, couarden*, < OF. *coarder*, F. *couarder;* from the noun.] To make afraid.

Which *cowardeth* a man's heart.
W. Swinderby, Letter in Foxe's Martyrs.

cowardice (kou′är-dis), *n.* [< ME. *cowardis, -ise, -yse*, < OF. *couardise*, F. *couardise* (= It. *codardigia*), cowardice, < *couard*, etc., coward: see *coward*, *n.*] Want of courage to face danger, difficulty, opposition, etc.; dread of exposure to harm or pain of any kind; fear of consequences; pusillanimity; dishonorable fear.

Ye be come hider to hide yow for *cowardise*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 404.

'Tis not his arm
That acts such wonders, but our *cowardice*.
Lust's Dominion, iv. 2.

Full of *cowardice* and guilty shame.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

=**Syn.** Poltroonery, dastardliness, cowardliness.

cowardie†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *couardie, cuardie* (= Pr. *coardia* = Sp. *cobardía* = Pg. *cobardia* = It. *codardia*), cowardice, < *couard*, etc., coward: see *coward*, *n.*] Cowardice. *Chaucer.*

cowardize (kou′är-diz), *v. t.* [< *coward* + *-ize.*] To render cowardly. [Obsolete or rare.]

Wickedness naturally tends to dishearten and *cowardize* men. *J. Scott*, Sermon before the Artillery Company (1680).

cowardlike (kou′ärd-līk), *a.* Like a coward; cowardly; pusillanimous. [Rare.]

If I should *cowardlike* surrender up
The interest. *Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy.

cowardliness (kou′ärd-li-nes), *n.* Want of courage; timidity; cowardice.

I know not whether he more detests *cowardliness* or cruelty. *Bp. Hall*, Characters, The Valiant Man.

cowardly (kou′ärd-li), *a.* [< *coward* + *-ly*[1].] **1.** Wanting courage to face danger, or to incur harm or pain; timid; timorous; fearful; pusillanimous.

Faithless alike to his people and his tools, the King did not scruple to play the part of the *cowardly* approver, who hangs his accomplice. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

2. Proceeding from fear of danger or harm; mean; base; befitting a coward: as, a *cowardly* action.

The policy of reserve has been stigmatized, and sometimes justly, as *cowardly*, but it is usually safe.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 77.

=**Syn.** Dastardly, craven, faint-hearted, chicken-hearted.

cowardly (kou′ärd-li), *adv.* [< *coward* + *-ly*[2].] In the manner of a coward; dishonorably; basely.

He sharply reproved them as men of no courage, who had most *cowardly* turned their backs upon their enemies. *Knolles.*

cowardous† (kou′är-dus), *a.* [< *coward* + *ous.*] Cowardly. *Barret.*

Come, you're as mad now as he's *cowardous*.
Middleton and Rowley, Fair Quarrel, iii. 1.

cowardry† (kou′ärd-ri), *n.* [Early mod. E. *cowardrie, cowardree;* < *coward* + *-ry.*] Cowardice.

Be therefore counselled herein by me,
And shake off this vile harted *cowardree*.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale.

cowardship (kou′ärd-ship), *n.* [< *coward* + *-ship.*] The state or fact of being a coward. [Rare.]

A very dishonest paltry boy, and more a coward than a hare: his dishonesty appears in leaving his friend here in necessity, and denying him; and for his *cowardship*, ask Fabian. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4.

cowbane (kou′bān), *n.* A popular name of the *Cicuta virosa*, or water-hemlock: so named from its supposed injurious effect upon cows. See *Cicuta*.—**Spotted cowbane**, a similar species of the United States, *C. maculata*.

cow-beck (kou′bek), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A preparation of hair and wool used for hats.

cow-bell (kou′bel), *n.* **1.** A bell (usually of a rounded oblong shape and dull, heavy tone) designed to be attached to the neck of a cow to indicate her whereabouts.—**2.** An American name of the bladder-campion, *Silene inflata*.

cowberry (kou′ber″i), *n.*; pl. *cowberries* (-iz). [< *cow*[1] + *berry*[1]. Cf. *bilberry*.] A name of the plant *Vaccinium Vitis-Idæa* or red huckleberry. See *Vaccinium*.

cow-bird (kou′bėrd), *n.* **1.** An oscine passerine bird of America, belonging to the family *Icteridæ* and genus *Molothrus;* especially, *M. ater* or *M. pecoris*, so called from its accompanying cattle. It is polygamous and parasitic, depositing its eggs in the nests of other birds, like the European cuckoo, and leaving them to be hatched by the foster-parents. The male is from 7½ to 8 inches long; glossy black with metallic sheen and a chocolate-brown head; the female is smaller and dull dark-brownish. This species is very abundant in the United States.

Cow-bird (*Molothrus ater*).

The bronzed cow-bird, *M. æneus*, is a larger species, found in Texas and southward; there are several others in the warmer parts of America. Also *cow-blackbird* and *cow-bunting*.

2. A name sometimes given in Great Britain to the rose-colored pastor, *Pastor* (*Thremmaphilus*) *roseus*. *Macgillivray.*

cow-blackbird (kou′blak′bėrd), *n.* Same as *cow-bird*, 1.

cow-blakes (kou′blāks), *n. pl.* Dried cow-dung used as fuel.

cow-boy (kou′boi), *n.* **1.** A boy who takes charge of cows or drives them to and from pasture.—**2.** On the great plains of the western United States, a man employed by a stockman or ranchman in the care of grazing cattle, doing his work on horseback.

Colorado is not a State of homes, and it never will be a populous State. Like Nevada, it is a district of miners' cabins and of *cow-boys'* huts. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 462.

3. One of a band of marauders during the American revolution, chiefly refugees belonging to the British side, who infested the neutral ground between the British and American lines in the neighborhood of New York, and plundered the whigs or revolutionists.

West Chester County . . . was now [1780] almost wholly at the mercy of the revolutionary banditti called the *Cow-boys*. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

cow-bunting (kou′bun″ting), *n.* Same as *cow-bird*, 1.

cow-calf (kou′käf), *n.* A female calf. See *free-martin*.

cow-catcher (kou′kach″ėr), *n.* A strong frame in front of a locomotive, for removing obstructions, such as strayed cattle, from the rails. It is generally made of wrought-iron in the form of a coned wedge, having a flat wedge-shaped bottom bar placed a few inches above, and extending across and a little beyond, the rails. Also called *pilot*.

cow-chervil (kou′chėr″vil), *n.* A popular name of *Chærophyllum sylvestre*, an umbelliferous plant of Europe, found in hedge-banks and woods, and said to be eaten by cattle. Also called *cow-parsley, cow-weed*. See *chervil*.

cow-cress (kou′kres), *n.* A coarse kind of cress, *Lepidium campestre*.

cowcumber (kou′kum-ber), *n.* A form of *cucumber*, once in regular literary use, but now regarded as only provincial.

cowdie-gum (kou′di-gum), *n.* Same as *kauri-gum*.

cow-doctor (kou′dok″tor), *n.* A veterinary physician. Also called *cow-leech*.

cower (kou′ėr), *v. i.* [< ME. *couren*, < Icel. *kūra* = Sw. *kura* = Dan. *kure*, lie quiet, rest, doze; prob. related to Icel. *kyrr*, older form *kvirr*, quiet, = Sw. *quar*, remaining, = Dan. *kvær*, silent, quiet, = Goth. *kwairrus*, gentle, = MHG. *kürre*, G. *kirre*, tame. G. *kauern*, squat in a cage, is from *kaue*, a cage (see *cave*[1], *cage*). W. *cwrian*, cower, is prob. from the E.] To sink by bending the knees; crouch; squat; stoop or sink downward, especially in fear or shame.

To hur [their] God Seraphin the gomes [people] gon all
Koure doune on hur knees [&] karpen these wordes.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 558.

Our dame sits *cowering* o'er a kitchen fire. *Dryden.*

She *cowered* low upon the ground,
With wild eyes turned to meet her fate.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 39.

cow-feeder (kou′fē″dėr), *n.* One who feeds cows; a dairyman; a cowherd.

cow-fish (kou′fish), *n.* A name of various fishes and other marine animals. (*a*) A sea-cow or sirenian. (*b*) A dolphin or porpoise. (1) The *Tursiops gilli*, a porpoise of the family *Delphinidæ*, of the western coast of the United States. (2) The grampus, *Globicephalus melas*. [New England.] (*c*) An ostracionto*id* fish, *Ostracion quadricorne*, with strong antrorse supraocular spines, like horns, common in tropical Atlantic waters, and occasionally found along the southern coast of the United States. Also called *cuckold*. (*d*) A local name in Orkney of sundry oval bivalve shell-fish, as clams.

Cow-fish (*Ostracion quadricorne*).

cow-gate (kou′gāt), *n.* Right of pasture for cattle. See *gate*.

I scarcely ever knew a *cow-gate* given up for want of ability to obtain a cow.
A. Hunter, Georgical Essays, II. 126.

cow-grass (kou′gras), *n.* **1.** A species of clover, *Trifolium medium*, resembling the common red clover, at one time much cultivated in England.—**2.** Same as *knot-grass, Polygonum aviculare*.

cowhage (kou′āj), *n.* [Also written *couhage, cowage*, and *cowitch* (an accom. form, as if < *cow*[1] + *itch*), < Hind. *kawānch, koānch*, cowhage.] **1.** (*a*) The hairs of the pods of a leguminous plant, *Mucuna pruriens*. The pod is covered with a thick coating of short, stiff, brittle brown hairs, which are retrorsely serrate toward the top. They easily penetrate the skin, and produce an intolerable itching. They are employed medicinally as a mechanical vermifuge. (*b*) The entire pods of *M. pruriens*. (*c*) The plant itself.—**2.** In the West Indies, a euphorbiaceous shrub, *Acidoton urens*, bearing capsules covered with stinging hairs. The twining cowhage of the same region is a woody climber of the same order, *Tragia volubilis*, with hispid capsules.—**Cowhage cherry.** See *Barbados cherry*, under *cherry*[1].

cowheard[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cowherd*[1].

cowheard[2]†, *n.* See *cowherd*[2], *coward.*

cowheart (kou′härt), *n.* [An accom. form of *coward*, q. v.] A coward. [Prov. Eng.]

cowhearted (kou′här″ted), *a.* [See *cowheart.*] Timid.

cow-heel (kou′hēl), *n.* The foot of a cow or calf boiled to a gelatinous consistency.

cow-herb (kou′ėrb), *n.* The field-soapwort, *Saponaria Vaccaria.*

cowherd[1] (kou′hėrd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cowheard*; < *cow*[1] + *herd*[1].] One whose occupation is the care of cattle.

And for her sake her cattell fedd awhile,
And for her sake a *cowheard* vile became
The servant of Admetus, *cowheard* vile.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 39.

cowherd[2]†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cowheard*: see *coward*, *n.*] A former false spelling of *coward*, simulating *cowherd*[1]. See *coward.*

cowhide (kou′hīd), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* **1.** The skin of a cow prepared for tanning, or the thick coarse leather made from it.—**2.** In the United States, a stout flexible whip made of braided leather or of rawhide.

II. *a.* Made of the leather called cowhide: as, heavy *cowhide* boots.

cowhide (kou′hīd), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cowhided*, ppr. *cowhiding.* [< *cowhide*, *n.*, 2.] To beat or whip with a cowhide.

He got his skin well beaten — *cow-hided*, as we may say — by Charles XII. *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 356.

cow-hitch (kou′hich), *n.* *Naut.*, a slippery or lubberly hitch or knot.

cow-hocked (kou′hokt), *a.* With the hocks turning inward like those of a cow: said of dogs.

cow-house (kou′hous), *n.* [< ME. *couhous*; < *cow*[1] + *house.*] A house or building in which cows are kept or stabled.

cowish[1] (kou′ish), *a.* [In form < *cow*[1] + *-ish*[1]; the sense imported from *coward.*] Timorous; fearful; cowardly. [Rare.]

It is the *cowish* terror of his spirit,
That dares not undertake. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 2.

cowish[2] (kou′ish), *n.* [Prob. of Amer. Ind. origin.] A plant found in the valley of the Columbia river, probably some species of *Peucedanum.* The root is of the size of a walnut, and resembles in taste the sweet potato.

cowitch (kou′ich), *n.* Same as *cowhage.*

cow-keeper (kou′kē″pėr), *n.* One whose business is to keep cows; a dairyman; a herdsman.

Here's my master, Victorian, yesterday a *cow-keeper*, and to-day a gentleman. *Longfellow*, Spanish Student, i. 2.

cow-killer (kou′kil″ėr), *n.* One who or that which kills cows.—**Cow-killer ant**, a Texan species of hymenopterous insects, of the family *Mutillidæ*: so called from the popular belief that these wasps, which superficially resemble ants, kill cattle by their stinging.

cowl[1] (koul), *n.* [< ME. *cowle*, *coule* (also *covel*, *covele* (written *couel*, *couele*), and *cuvel*, *kuvele* appar. after the Icel. *kufl*), < AS. *cūle*, *cuhle*, *cugle*, *cugele* (the form **cufl* given in some dictionaries is not authenticated) = D. *kovel* = MLG. *kogel*, *koggel*, *kagel*, also *kovel*, LG. *kagel* = OHG. *cugelā*, *cugulā*, MHG. *kugele*, G. *kugel*, *kogel* = Icel. *kufl* (appar. from the Celtic, or from the supposed AS. form **cufl*) = OF. *coule*, *cole* = Pr. *cogula* = Sp. *cogulla* = Pg. *cogula* = It. *cuculla*, *cocolla*, formerly also *cucula*, f., also *cucullo*, formerly *cucuglio*, *cuculio*, m., = W. *cwcwll*, *cwfl* = Ir. *cochal*, < L. *cucullus*, m., LL. also *cuculla*, f., a covering (for the head, for the feet, or for merchandise), a cap or hood fastened to a garment, in ML. esp. a monk's hood. Hence (from L.) *cucullate*, etc.] **1.** A hood attached to a gown or robe, and admitting of being drawn over the head or of being worn hanging on the shoulders: worn chiefly by monks, and characteristic of their dress or profession.

What differ more (you cry) than crown and *cowl!*
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 199.

2. A garment with a hood (*vestis caputiata*), black or gray or brown, varying in length in different ages and according to the usages of different orders, but having these two permanent characteristics, that it covered the head and shoulders, and that it was without sleeves. *Cath. Dict.* Hence—**3.** A monk.

Ere yet, in scorn of Peter's-pence,
And number'd bead, and shrift,
Bluff Harry broke into the spence,
And turn'd the *cowls* adrift.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

4. A covering, originally cowl-shaped, for the top of a chimney or the upper end of a soil-pipe or ventilating shaft, made to turn with the wind, and intended to assist ventilation.—**5.** A wire cap or cage on the top of a locomotive-funnel.

cowl[2] (koul), *n.* [Formerly spelled *coul*; < ME. **couel*, earlier *cuvel* (in comp. *cuvel-staf*, cowl-staff), < OF. *cuvel*, later *cuveau*, a little tub, dim. of *cuve*, a tub, vat, < L. *cupa*, a tub, vat, cask, later a cup: see *cup*, *coop.*] An old name in some parts of England for a tub or large vessel for holding liquids; specifically, a large vessel for water, to be carried on a pole between two persons.

That the comyns haue the *Cowle* to mete ale with.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 371.

cow-lady† (kou′lā″di), *n.* An insect of the family *Coccinellidæ*; a ladybird or a ladybug.

A paire of buskins they did bring
Of the *cow-ladyes* corall wing.
Musarum Deliciæ (1656).

cowled (kould), *a.* [< *cowl*[1] + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Wearing a cowl; hooded.

Yet not for all his faith can see
Would I that *cowled* churchman be.
Emerson, The Problem.

While I stood observing, the measure of enjoyment was filled up by the unbargained spectacle of a white-*cowled* monk trudging up a road which wound into the gate of the town. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 212.

2. Shaped like a cowl; cucullate: as, a *cowled* leaf.

cow-leech (kou′lēch), *n.* Same as *cow-doctor.*

cow-leeching (kou′lē″ching), *n.* The act or art of healing the distempers of cows.

cow-lick (kou′lik), *n.* A tuft of hair which presents the appearance of hair that has been licked by a cow, as on herself or on a calf, out of its proper position and natural direction. Also called *calf-lick.*

cowl-muscle (koul′mus″l), *n.* The trapezius muscle: from its other name *cucullaris* (which see).

cowlstaff† (koul′stȧf), *n.*; pl. *cowlstaves* (-stāvz). [Also written, erroneously, *colestaff*, *coltstaff*, *colstaff*; ME. *cuvelstaf*, < *cuvel*, *coul*, E. *cowl*[2], + *staf*, E. *staff.*] A staff or pole on which a tub or other vessel or weight is supported between two persons.

Go take up these clothes here, quickly; where's the *cowl-staff?* *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 3.

Instead of bills, with *colstaves* come: instead of spears, with spits. *B. Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, iii. 2.

To ride upon a cowlstaff†, to be henpecked, as husbands who allow themselves to be abused by their wives.

I know there are many that wear horns and *ride* daily *upon coltstaves*; but this proceeds not so often from the fault of the females as the silliness of the husband, who knows not how to manage a wife. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 7.

cow-man (kou′man), *n.* A stock-owner; an owner of cattle; a ranchman. [Western U. S.]

A gloomy outlook for the future of the *cow-man.*
New York Evening Post, Jan. 14, 1887.

cow-mass† (kou′mȧs), *n.* A pageant on St. John's day, June 24th, at Dunkirk in French Flanders (formerly held by the English).

Thus ended the *cowmass*, a show scarce exceeded by any in the known world. *Town and Country Magazine*, 1739.

cow-milker (kou′mil″kėr), *n.* One who milks cows; any mechanical device for milking cows.

co-work (kō-wėrk′), *v. i.* [< *co-*[1] + *work.*] To work jointly; coöperate.

co-worker (kō-wėr′kėr), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *worker.*] One who works with another; a coöperator.

Co-workers with God. *South*, Sermons, III. xi.

cowp (koup), *v.* and *n.* See *coup*[1].

cow-paps (kou′paps), *n.* A local English name of an alcyonarian polyp, *Alcyonarium digitatum.* Also called *dead-men's-fingers.*

cow-parsley (kou′pärs″li), *n.* Same as *cow-chervil.*

cow-parsnip (kou′pärs″nip), *n.* A wild umbelliferous plant of the genus *Heracleum* (which see).

cow-path (kou′pȧth), *n.* A path or track made by cows.

Country lasses . . . see nothing uncommon or heroic in following a *cow-path.*
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 194.

cow-pea (kou′pē), *n.* A plant, *Vigna Sinensis.* See *pea.*

cowpen-bird (kou′pen-bėrd), *n.* Same as *cow-bird.*

Cowperian (kou- or kō-pē′ri-an), *a.* Pertaining to or discovered by William Cowper, an English anatomist (1666–1709).—**Cowperian glands**, in various animals, a pair of accessory prostatic or urethral glands of lobulated or follicular structure, which pour a mucous secretion into the urethra. In man they are small, about the size of a pea, lying beneath the membranous portion of the urethra, close behind the bulb, and emptying into the bulbous portion of the tract. Their size, shape, and position vary in different animals, in some of which they are much more highly developed than in man. Also called *Cowper's glands* and *glandulæ Cowperi.*

cow-pilot (kou′pī″lọt), *n.* A fish, *Pomacentrus saxatilis*, of a greenish-olive color, with 5 or 6 vertical blackish bands rather narrower than their interspaces, common in the West Indies, and extending along the southern coast of the United States.

cow-plant (kou′plant), *n.* The *Gymnema lactifera*, an asclepiadaceous woody climber of Ceylon, the milky juice of which is used for food by the Singhalese.

cowpock (kou′pok), *n.* One of the pustules of cowpox.

cow-poison (kou′poi″zn), *n.* The *Delphinium trollifolium* of California, a native larkspur.

cow-pony (kou′pō″ni), *n.* A pony used in herding cattle. [Western U. S.]

I put spurs to the smart little *cow-pony*, and loped briskly down the valley.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 86.

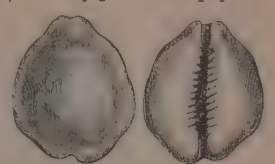
cowpox (kou′poks), *n.* A vaccine disease which appears on the teats of a cow, in the form of vesicles of a blue color, approaching to livid. These vesicles are elevated at the margin and depressed at the center; they are surrounded with inflammation, and contain a limpid fluid or virus which is capable of communicating genuine cowpox to the human subject, and of conferring, in a great majority of instances, a complete and permanent security against smallpox. Also called *vaccinia.* See *vaccination.*

cow-quakes (kou′kwāks), *n.* Same as *quaking-grass.*

cowrie, *n.* See *cowry.*

cowrie-pine (kou′ri-pīn), *n.* See *kauri.*

cowry (kou′ri), *n.*; pl. *cowries* (-riz). [Also written *cowrie*, sometimes *kouree*, repr. Hind. *kaurī*, Beng. *kari*, a cowry.] **1.** The popular name of *Cypræa moneta*, a small yellowish-white shell with a fine gloss, used by various peoples as money. It is abundant in the Indian ocean, and is collected in the Maldive and East Indian islands, in Ceylon, in Siam, and on parts of the African coast. It was used in China as a medium of exchange in primitive times, before the introduction of a metallic currency, and also in Bengal, where, as late as 1854, 5,120 cowries were reckoned as equal to a rupee. It is still so employed in Africa, and in the countries of Further India. In Siam 6,400 cowries are equal to about 1*s.* 6*d.* of English money.


Money Cowry (*Cypræa moneta*), natural size.

The small shells called *cowries* are considered preservatives against the evil eye.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 323.

2. In general, any shell of the genus *Cypræa* or family *Cypræidæ.*

cow-shark (kou′shärk), *n.* A shark of the family *Hexanchidæ* or *Notidanidæ.*

cowslip (kou′slip), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cowslippe*; < ME. *cowslyppe*, *couslyppe*, *cowslowpe*, *cowslope*, *cowslop*, corruptly *cowyslepe* (and *cowslek* (Prompt. Parv.), 'cow's leek'), < AS. *cūslyppe*, also *cūsloppe*, cowslip, in one passage associated with *oxanslyppe*, *oxan slyppe*, i. e. *oxslip*, now written *oxlip*, as *cowslip* is taken as 'cow's lip' ("because the cow licks this flower up with her lips"—Minsheu), < *cū*, cow, + *slyppe*, *sloppe* (in this form only in the above compounds), the sloppy droppings of a cow (ME. *sloppe*, a puddle, E. *slop*[1], q. v.), akin to *slype*, *slipe*, a viscid substance, < *slopen*, pp. of *slūpan*, dissolve: see *slop*[1] and *slip.* The name alludes to the common habitat of the flower, in pastures and along hedges. In ME. it seems to have been applied to several different plants.] **1.** The popular name of several varieties of *Primula veris*, a favorite wild flower found in British pastures and hedge-banks, and cultivated in the United States. It has umbels of small, buff-yellow, scented flowers on short pedicels. Its flowers have been used as an anodyne.

The *cowslips* tall her pensioners be;
In their gold coats spots you see.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1.

2. In the United States, the more common name of the marsh-marigold, *Caltha palustris.*—**American cowslip**, *Dodecatheon Meadia*, a primulaceous plant of the middle and southwestern United States, also known as the *shooting-star.*—**Bugloss** or **Jerusalem cowslip**, the lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis.*—**Cowslip ale**, ale flavored with the blossoms of the cowslip (*Primula veris*), added after the fermentation. Sugar is added before bottling. *Bickerdyke.*—**Cowslip wine**, a wine made by fermenting cowslips with sugar. It is used as a domestic soporific.—**French** or **mountain cowslip**, the yellow auricula of the Alps, *Primula Auricula.*—**Virginian cowslip**, the *Mertensia Virginica*, from its resemblance to the Jerusalem cowslip.

cowslipped (kou′slipt), *a.* [< *cowslip* + *-ed*².] Adorned with cowslips.

From rushes green, and brakes, and *cowslipped* lawns.
Keats.

cow-stone (kou′stōn), *n.* A boulder of the greensand. [Local.]

cowt (kout), *n.* [Also *cowte:* see *colt.*] A colt. [Scotch.]

Yet aft a ragged *cowte*'s been known
To make a noble aiver. *Burns*, A Dream.

cow-tree (kou′trē), *n.* A name of various trees having an abundance of milky juice, especially of a South American tree, *Brosimum galactodendron*, natural order *Urticaceæ*, and allied to the fig-tree. When the trunk is incised, a rich, milky, nutritious juice, in appearance and quality resembling cow's milk, is discharged in such abundance as to render it an important food-product to the natives of the region where it grows. The tree is common in Venezuela, growing to the height of 100 feet. The leaves are leathery, about 1 foot long and 3 or 4 inches broad. The cow-tree of Pará is a sapotaceous tree, *Mimusops elata*, the milk of which resembles cream in consistence, but is too viscid to be a safe article of food. Also called *milk-tree.*

cow-troopial (kou′trō″pi-al), *n.* Same as *cow-bird.* See *troopial.*

cow-weed (kou′wēd), *n.* Same as *cow-chervil.*

cow-wheat (kou′hwēt), *n.* The popular name of plants of the genus *Melampyrum.*

cox† (koks), *n.* [Abbrev. from *coxcomb.*] A coxcomb.

Go; you're a brainless *cox*, a toy, a fop. *Beau. and Fl.*

coxa (kok′sä), *n.*; pl. *coxæ* (-sē). [L.] 1†. The femur or thigh-bone.—2. In *anat.*: (*a*) The hip-bone, os coxæ or os innominatum. (*b*) The hip-joint.—3. In *entom.*, the first or basal joint (sometimes called the hip) of an insect's leg, by which it is articulated to the body. It may be entirely uncovered, as in many flies, or received into a coxal cavity or deep hollow in the lower surface of the thorax, as in most beetles. Coxæ are said to be *contiguous* when those of a pair are close together, *separate* when there is a space between them, *distant* when they are widely separate, *prominent* when they protrude from the coxal cavities, *globose* when they are shaped like a ball, *transverse* when they lie across the body with the succeeding joint of the leg attached to the inner end, etc. These distinctions are of great value in classification. Sometimes the coxa has a small accessory piece called the *trochanter*, which, however, is not a true joint. Some of the older entomologists included the first two joints of the leg in the term *coxa*, the first being distinguished as the *patella* and the second as the *trochanter.*

Leg of Caraboid Beetle, enlarged.
a, coxa; *b*, trochanter; *c*, femur; *d*, tibia; *e*, tarsus.

4. The basal joint of the leg of a spider or a crustacean; a coxopodite (which see).

coxagra (kok-sag′rä), *n.* [NL., < L. *coxa*, the hip, + Gr. ἀγρα, a taking (used as in *chiragra, podagra*, etc.).] In *pathol.*, pain following the sciatic nerve. *Dunglison.*

coxal (kok′sal), *a.* [< *coxa* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the coxa: as, a *coxal* segment; a *coxal* articulation.—**Coxal cavities**, in *entom.*, hollows of the lower surface of the thorax, in which the coxæ are articulated. They are distinguished as *anterior*, *median*, and *posterior*, and are said to be *entire* when they are completely closed behind by the junction of the sternum and epimera, *open* when a space is left protected only by membrane, *separate* when the sternum extends between them, and *confluent* when the sternum is not visible between them. Much use is made of these characters in classification.—**Coxal lines**, in *entom.*, two curved, slightly prominent lines on the first ventral abdominal segment of certain *Coleoptera*, behind the coxæ. They limit a space which is inclined toward the base of the abdomen, passing under the coxæ.

coxalgia (kok-sal′ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < *coxa*, the hip, + Gr. ἄλγος, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain of the hip or haunch.

coxalgic (kok-sal′jik), *a.* [< *coxalgia* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of coxalgia; affected with coxalgia.

coxarthritis (kok-sär-thrī′tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *coxa*, the hip, + Gr. ἄρθρον, joint, + *-itis.*] Same as *coxitis.*

coxcomb (koks′kōm), *n.* [For *cockscomb*, i. e., *cock's comb:* see *cockscomb.*] 1†. The comb of a cock. See *cockscomb*, 1.—2. The comb, resembling that of a cock, which licensed fools formerly wore in their caps; hence, the fool's cap itself.

There, take my *coxcomb.* Why, this fellow has banished two of his daughters, and did the third a blessing against his will; if thou follow him, thou must needs wear my *coxcomb.* *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4.

Here is all
We fools can catch the wise in — to unknot,
By privilege of *coxcombs*, what they plot.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, iii. 3.

3. The top of the head, or the head itself.

We will belabour you a little better,
And beat a little more care into your *coxcombs.*
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 2.

4. A fop; a vain, showy fellow; a conceited and pretentious dunce.

I cannot think I shall become a *coxcomb*,
To ha' my hair curled by an idle finger.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, iii. 1.

As a *coxcomb* is a fool of parts, so is a flatterer a knave of parts. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 208.

Coxcombs and pedants, not absolute simpletons, are his game. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

5†. A kind of silver lace frayed out at the edges. *Davies.*

It was as necessary to trim his light grey frock with a silver edging of *coxcomb*, that he might not appear worse than his fellows. *C. Johnston*, Chrysal, xi.

6. Same as *cockscomb*, 2.=**Syn. 4.** *Coxcomb*, *Fop*, *Dandy*, *Exquisite*, *Beau*, prig, popinjay, jackanapes. The first five are used only of men. The distinguishing characteristic of a *coxcomb* is vanity, which may be displayed in regard to accomplishments, looks, dress, etc., but perhaps most often as to accomplishments. *Fop* is not quite so broad as *coxcomb*, applying chiefly to one who displays vanity in dress and pertness in conversation, with a tendency to impertinence in manner. *Dandy* is applied only to one who gives excessive attention to elegance and perhaps affectation in dress. An *exquisite* is one who prides himself upon his superfine taste in dress, manners, language, etc., when a fair judgment would be that his taste is overwrought, petty, or affected. (See quotation from Bulwer, under *exquisite.*) *Beau* is an old name for one who has too much understanding to be a mere dandy, but still overdoes in the matter of dress, sometimes carrying it to an extreme, as *Beau* Nash, *Beau* Brummel. Beau Brummel might perhaps be called the typical *fop.*

Most *coxcombs* are not of the laughing kind;
More goes to make a *fop* than *fops* can find.
Dryden, Pilgrim, Prol., l. 15.

Gods! shall the ravisher display your hair,
While the *fops* envy and the ladies stare?
Pope, R. of the L., iv. 104.

The all-importance of clothes . . . has sprung up in the intellect of the *dandy* without effort, like an instinct of genius. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, iii. 10.

Such an *exquisite* was but a poor companion for a quiet, plain man like me. *T. Hook*, Gilbert Gurney.

Why round our coaches crowd the white-gloved *beaux?*
Pope, R. of the L., v. 13.

coxcombical, coxcomical (koks-kom′i-kal), *a.* [< *coxcomb* + *-ic-al.*] Like or characteristic of a coxcomb; conceited; foppish.

John Lylly, . . . who wrote that singularly *coxcomical* work called "Euphues and his England," was in the very zenith of his absurdity and reputation.
Scott, Monastery, xiv.

Studded all over in *coxcombical* fashion with little brass nails. *Irving.*

coxcombically, coxcomically (koks-kom′i-kal-i), *adv.* After the manner of a coxcomb; foppishly.

But this *coxcombically* mingling
Of rhymes, unrhyming, interjingling,
For numbers genuinely British,
Is quite too finical and skittish.
Byrom, Remarks.

coxcombity (koks′kō-mi-ti), *n.* [< *coxcomb* + *-ity.*] That which is in keeping with the character of a coxcomb. [Rare.]

Inferior masters paint *coxcombities* that had no relation to universal modes of thought or action.
C. Knight, Once upon a Time, II. 140.

coxcombly† (koks′kōm-li), *a.* Like a coxcomb.

My looks terrify them, you *coxcombly* ass! I'll be judged by all the company whether thou hast not a worse face than I. *Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, i. 2.

You are as troublesome to a poor Widow of Business as a young *coxcombly* rhiming Lover.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, i. 1.

coxcombry (koks′kōm-ri), *n.* [< *coxcomb* + *-ry.*] 1. Coxcombs collectively.—2. The manners of a coxcomb; foppishness.

The extravagances of *coxcombry* in manners and apparel are indeed the legitimate, and often the successful, objects of satire, during the time when they exist.
Scott, Monastery, Int., p. xv.

coxcomical, coxcomically. See *coxcombical, coxcombically.*

coxcomicality (koks-kom-i-kal′i-ti), *n.* [< *coxcomical* + *-ity.*] The character of a coxcomb; coxcombry. *Sir J. Mackintosh.*

coxendix (kok-sen′diks), *n.*; pl. *coxendices* (-di-sēz). [L.] The hip; the haunch-bone.

coxitis (kok-sī′tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *coxa*, the hip, + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the hip-joint. Also *coxarthritis.*

coxocerite (kok-sos′e-rīt), *n.* [< L. *coxa*, the hip, + Gr. κέρας (κερατ-), horn, + *-ite*².] In *Crustacea*, the basal joint of an antenna, considered as answering to the coxopodite of an ambulatory leg.

coxoceritic (kok-sos-e-rit′ik), *a.* [< *coxocerite* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a coxocerite.

coxo-epimeral (kok″sō-e-pim′e-ral), *a.* [< *coxa* + *epimera* + *-al.*] Pertaining to a coxopodite and an epimeron: applied by Huxley to the articular membranes between the coxopodites and epimera of certain somites of the crawfish.

coxofemoral (kok-sō-fem′ō-ral), *a.* [< *coxa* + *femur* (*femor-*) + *-al.*] In *anat.*, pertaining to the os innominatum or coxa and to the femur: as, a *coxofemoral* articulation or ligament.

coxon† (kok′sn), *n.* A contracted form of *cockswain.*

About two o'clock in the morning, letters came from London by our *coxon*, so they waked me.
Pepys, Diary, March 25, 1660.

coxopodite (kok-sop′ō-dīt), *n.* [< L. *coxa*, the hip, + Gr. πούς (ποδ-), = E. *foot*, + *-ite*².] In *Arthropoda*, as a crustacean, the proximal joint of a developed limb by which the limb articulates with its somite or segment of the body. Morphologically it may be a protopodite, or a coxopodite and a basipodite together may represent a protopodite. See extract under *protopodite. Milne-Edwards; Huxley.* See cut under *Podophthalmia.*

coxopoditic (kok-sop-ō-dit′ik), *a.* [< *coxopodite* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a coxopodite: as, *coxopoditic* setæ. *Huxley.*

coxosternal (kok-sō-stėr′nal), *a.* [< *coxa* + *sternum* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the coxa and the sternum of an arthropod.

coxswain, *n.* See *cockswain.*

coy¹ (koi), *a.* [< ME. *coy, koy*, < OF. *coi, quoi, quiet, coy, quoy, coit, quoit*, quiet, still, calm, tranquil, slow (to do a thing), private, secret, mod. F. *coi*, quiet, still, = Pr. *quetz* = Sp. Pg. *quedo, quieto* = It. *cheto, quieto*, < L. *quietus*, quiet, still, calm, whence directly E. *quiet*, which is thus a doublet of *coy:* see *quiet, a.*] 1†. Quiet; still.

He be-heilde his [Merlin's] felowes, that were stille and *koy*, that seiden not o worde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 318.

2. Manifesting modesty; shrinking from familiarity; bashful; shy; retiring.

Coy or sobyr, sobrius, modestus. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 86.

To be in love, where scorn is bought with groans;
Coy looks with heart-sore sighs. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., i. 1.

Nor the *coy* maid, half willing to be pressed,
Shall kiss the cup to pass it to the rest.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 249.

Her air, her manners, all who saw admired;
Courteous though *coy*, and gentle though retired.
Crabbe, Parish Register.

3. Disposed to repel advances; disdainful.

'Twas told me, you were rough, and *coy*, and sullen.
Shak., T. of the S., ii.

=**Syn. 2.** Shrinking, distant, bashful, backward, diffident, demure.

coy¹ (koi), *v.* [< ME. *coyen, coien*, < *coy, a.* Cf. *accoy* (of which *coy, v.*, is prob. in part an abbr.), and see *decoy, v.*, which is peculiarly related to *coy, v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To quiet; soothe.

I *coye*, I styll or apayse, Ie acquoyse. I can nat *coye* hym, je ne le puis pas acquoyser. *Palsgrave.*

Coye hem that they seye noon harme of me.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 801.

2. To caress with the hand; stroke caressingly.

Coyyn, blandior. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 86.

He raught forth his right hand & his [the steed's] rigge [back] frotus [rubs],
And *coies* hym as he kan with his clene hands.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 1175.

Come, sit thee down upon this flowery bed,
While I thy amiable cheeks do *coy.*
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

3. To coax; allure; entice; decoy. See *decoy, v.*

Coynge [read *coyynge*, that is, *coying*] or styrunge to werkyn [var. steryngе to done a werke], instigacio.
Prompt. Parv., p. 86.

Now there are sprung up a wiser generation, . . . who have the art to *coy* the fonder sort into their nets, who have now reduced gaming to a science.
Bp. Rainbow, Sermons, p. 29.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be coy; behave with coyness or bashfulness; shrink from familiarity: with an indefinite *it.*

He comes to woo you, see you do not *coy it.*
Massinger, New Way to Pay Old Debts, iii. 2.

One kiss — nay, damsel! *coy it* not.
Scott, Harold the Dauntless, ii. 9.

2. To make difficulty; be slow or reluctant.

Nay, if he *coy'd*
To hear Cominius speak, I'll keep at home,
Shak., Cor., v. 1.

[Obsolete or rare in both uses.]

coy¹† (koi), *n.* [< ME. *coye;* from the verb.] 1. A stroke or noise made to coy or quiet an animal, as a horse; a soothing sound or utterance.

No man may on that stede ryde
But a bloman [black man], . . .
For he hym maketh with moche pryde
A nyse *coye.*
The *coye* is with hys handys two
Clappynde togedere to and fro.
Octovian, l. 1344 (Weber's Metr. Rom., III.).

2. A decoy. See *decoy*, *n.*

Till the great mallard be catch't in the *coy*.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, ii. 133.

coy[2] (koi), *n.* [E. dial., prob. < MD. *koye*, D. *kooi*, a coop, cage, fold, hive, hammock, berth (cf. *kouw*, a cage), = E. Fries. *koje*, *kooi*, a hammock, berth, also an inclosure, = MLG. LG. *koje*, a cage, stall, berth, > prob. G. *koje*, a berth, = Dan. *koje*, a berth, hammock, = Sw. *koja*, a berth, hammock, also a cage, jail; all ult. < L. *cavea* (ML. *cavia*), a cage, whence also E. *cage*: see *cage*, *cave*[1], *coe*[2].] A cage or pen for lobsters. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

coy-duck† (koi'duk), *n.* A decoy-duck.

His main scope is to show that Grotius . . . hath acted the part of a *coy-duck*, willingly or unwillingly, to lead the Protestants into Popery.
Abp. Bramhall, Works, III. 504.

coyish (koi'ish), *a.* [< *coy*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Somewhat coy or reserved.

This *coyish* paramour. *Drant*, tr. of Horace, ii. 3.

coyly (koi'li), *adv.* [< ME. *coyly*; < *coy*[1] + *-ly*[2].] **1**†. Quietly.

A messengere cam the Brehaignons vnto,
Entred brehaigne without tarying,
Ful *coyly* and preualy within entring.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2184.

2. In a coy manner; shyly; demurely.

As she *coyly* bound it round his neck,
And made him promise silence. *Coleridge.*

coynet†, *n.* See *coigne*[2].

coyness (koi'nes), *n.* The quality of being coy; shyness; modest reserve; bashfulness; unwillingness to become familiar.

When the kind nymph would *coyness* feign,
And hides but to be found again. *Dryden.*

=Syn. *Diffidence*, *Shyness* (see *bashfulness*), reserve, demureness.

coynie, *n.* Same as *coigne*[2].

coynte†, *a.* Same as *quaint*.

coyote (kō-yō'te), *n.* [< Sp. *coyote*, < Mex. *coyotl*.] The Spanish and now the usual name of the common prairie- or barking-wolf of western North America, *Canis latrans*, abundant al-

Coyote (*Canis latrans*).

most everywhere from the great plains to the Pacific. It is about as large as a pointer dog, with full pelage, bushy tail, upright ears, and rather sharp nose, of a grayish color, reddening on some parts and darkened with blackish on the back, and is noted for its monotonous and reiterated howling at night. Also spelled *cajote*, *cayote*, and *kiote*.

coypou, coypu (koi'pō), *n.* The native name of a South American rodent mammal, the *Myopotamus coypus*. Its head is large and depressed, its neck short and stout, its limbs short, its tail long and

Coypou (*Myopotamus coypus*).

round, and it swims with great ease. It is valued for its fur, which was formerly used largely in the manufacture of hats. The length of a full-grown coypou is about 2 feet 6 inches. See *Myopotamus*.

We look to the waters, and we do not find the beaver or musk-rat, but the *coypu* and capybara, rodents of the American type. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, II. 349.

coystrel†, **coystril**†, *n.* Same as *coistril*.

You . . . bragging *coystril*!
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 1.

coz (kuz), *n.* [Abbr. of *cozen*[1], now usually spelled *cousin*.] A familiar or fond contraction of *cousin*[1].

My dearest *coz*,
I pray you, school yourself.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 2.

I'll not detain you, *coz*. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, i. 2.

coze, cose (kōz), *n.* [Formed from *cozy*, *a.*] Anything snug, comfortable, or cozy; specifically, a cozy conversation, or tête-à-tête. [Rare.]

They might have a comfortable *coze*.
Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, xxvi.

coze, cose (kōz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cozed*, *cosed*, ppr. *cozing*, *cosing*. [Like *coze*, *n.*, formed from *cozy*, *a.*] To be snug, comfortable, or cozy; cuddle. [Rare.]

The sailors *cose* round the fire with wife and child.
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, iii.

cozen[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cousin*[1].

cozen[2] (kuz'n), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *cosen*, *cosin*, *coozen*, *coosen*, *coosin*, *couzen*, *cousen*, *cousin*, being orig. identical in form and connected in sense with *cousin*, a relative; < F. *cousiner*, call "cousin," claim kindred for advantage, sponge, < *cousin*, cousin: see *cousin*[1], *n.* and *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cheat; defraud.

A statelier resolution arms my confidence,
To *cozen* thee of honour. *Ford*, Broken Heart, iv. 4.

O lover, art thou grown too full of dread
To look him in the face whom thou feared'st not
To *cozen* of the fair thing he had got?
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 364.

2. To deceive; beguile; entice.

Children may be *cozened* into a knowledge of the letters.
Locke, Education.

II. *intrans.* To practise cheating; act dishonestly or deceitfully.

Some cogging, *cozening* slave. *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 2.

What care I to see a man run after a Sermon, if he *Couzen* and Cheats as soon as he comes home?
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 76.

cozenage[1]†, *n.* See *cousinage*[1].

cozenage[2] (kuz'n-āj), *n.* [< *cozen*[2] + *-age*.] Trickery; fraud; deceit; artifice; the practice of cheating.

All that their whole lives had heap'd together
By *cozenage*, perjury, or sordid thrift.
Massinger, Duke of Milan, iii. 1.

The art of getting, either by violence, *cozenage*, flattery, lying, or by putting on a guise of religion.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

Betray not by the *cozenage* of sense
Thy votaries. *Wordsworth*, Power of Sound, vi.

cozener (kuz'n-ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cosener*, *coosener*, *cousiner*, *cousner*, etc.; < *cozen*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who cozens; one who cheats or defrauds.

Sir, there are *cozeners* abroad; therefore it behoves men to be wary. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

cozening (kuz'n-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cozen*[2], *v.*] Cheating; defrauding.

cozier†, *n.* See *cosier*.

cozily, cosily (kō'zi-li), *adv.* In a cozy manner; snugly; warmly; comfortably.

coziness, cosiness (kō'zi-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being cozy.

cozy, cosy (kō'zi), *a.* and *n.* [Also written *cozey*, *cosey*, *cozie*, *cosie*; orig. Sc., and perhaps related to *cosh*, neat, snug, comfortable, quiet, social: see *cosh*[2].] **I.** *a.* Snug; comfortable; warm; social.

Some are *cozie* i' the neuk,
And formin' assignations.
Burns, Holy Fair.

After Mr. Bob Sawyer had informed him that he meant to be very *cosey*, and that his friend Ben was to be one of the party, they shook hands and separated.
Dickens, Pickwick, xxx.

How *cozy* and pleasant it is here! *Harper's Mag.*

II. *n.* A kind of padded covering or cap put over a teapot to keep in the heat after the tea has been infused.

C. P. An abbreviation of *Common Pleas* and of *Court of Probate*.

C. P. C. An abbreviation of *Clerk of the Privy Council*.

C. P. S. An abbreviation of the Latin *Custos Privati Sigilli*, Keeper of the Privy Seal.

Cr. **1.** A common abbreviation of *credit* and *creditor*.—**2.** In *chem.*, the symbol for *chromium*.

C. R. An abbreviation (*a*) of the Latin *Custos Rotulorum*, Keeper of the Rolls; (*b*) of the Latin *Carolus Rex*, Charles the King, or of *Carolina Regina*, Caroline the Queen.

crab[1] (krab), *n.* [Early mod. E. *crabbe*, < ME. *crabbe*, < AS. *crabba* = D. *krab* = MLG. *krabbe* (> G. *krabbe*, and prob. the earlier G. form *krappe*, = F. *crabe*) = Icel. *krabbi* = Sw. *krabba* = Dan. *krabbe* = (with diff. suffix) OHG. *chrebiz*, *crebiz* (> ult. E. *crawfish*, *crayfish*, q. v.), MHG. *krebez*, *krebeze*, G. *krebs* (> Dan. *krebs*) = D. *kreeft* = Sw. *kräfta*, a crawfish. Perhaps connected with OHG. *chrapfo*, a hook, claw, and thus ult. with E. *cramp*[1]; cf. W. *craf*, claws or talons, *crafu*, scratch, *crafanc*, a crab. The L. *carabus* (see *Carabus*) is not akin.] **1.** A popular name for all the stalk-eyed, ten-footed, and short-tailed or soft-tailed crustaceans constituting the subclass *Podophthalmia*, order *Decapoda*, and suborders *Brachyura* and *Anomura*: distinguished from lobsters, shrimps, prawns, crawfish, and other long-tailed or macrurous crustaceans, by shortness of body, the abdomen or so-called tail being reduced and folded under the thorax and constituting the apron, or otherwise modified. See cut under *Brachyura*. The anterior limbs are not used for progression, being chelate or furnished with pincer-like claws, and constituting chelipeds. The hinge-like joints of the ambulatory limbs are so disposed that the animal can move on land in any direction without turning; but its commonest mode of progression is sidewise, either to the right or the left. The eyes are compound and set on movable eye-stalks or ophthalmites. (See cut under *stalk-eyed*.) The common edible crab of Europe is *Cancer pagurus*. A smaller species

Red Crab (*Cancer productus*).

also eaten is the shore-crab, or green crab, *Carcinus mœnas*. The common blue or edible crab of the United States is *Lupa diacantha*, now called *Callinectes hastatus* or *Neptunus hastatus*; when molting, it is called *soft-shelled crab*. The small crabs found in oysters are species of *Pinnotheridæ*, called *pea-crabs*. Those which have soft tails and live in univalve shells are hermit-crabs, *Paguridæ*. Tree-crabs are of the genus *Birgus*. Land-crabs constitute the family *Gecarcinidæ*. Spider-crabs are of the genus *Maia*, as *M. squinado*, the corwich of Europe; and the name is extended to many other maioid forms, among them the largest of crabs, sometimes from 12 to 18 feet across the outstretched legs. Fiddler-crabs belong to the genus *Gelasimus*, of the family *Ocypodidæ*, which also contains the racer-crabs or horsemen, species of *Ocypoda*, so called from their swiftness. *Rock-crab* is a name of various species of *Cancridæ* proper. Box-crabs belong to the family *Calappidæ*. Porcelain-crabs are small bright-colored species of *Porcellanidæ*. Some handsome species of *Portunidæ* are called *lady-crabs*; and members of this family are also known as *swimming crabs*, *paddle-crabs*, *shuttle-crabs*, etc., the hinder legs being broadened and flattened to serve for swimming, as in our common edible crab. The red crab is *Cancer productus*. Many other crabs are distinguished by qualifying terms. See the compounds and the technical names.

Crabbe is a manere of fissce in there sea.
Old Eng. Homilies, p. 51.

You yourself, sir, should be old as I am, if, like a *crab*, you could go backward. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

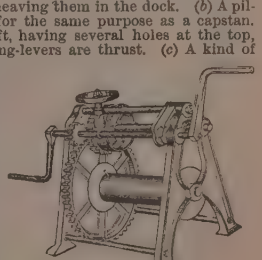
2. Some crustacean likened to or mistaken for a crab: as, the glass-*crabs*; the king-*crabs*. See the compounds.—**3.** A crab-louse.—**4.** [*cap.*] Cancer, a constellation and sign of the zodiac. See *Cancer*, 2.—**5**†. An arch.

This work is isett upon sixe *crabbes* [Latin *cancros*] thewe of hard marbilston.
Trevisa, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, I. 221.

6. *pl.* The lowest cast at hazard.

I . . . threw deuce-ace; upon which the monster in the chair bellowed out "*Crabs*," and made no more ado, but swept away all my stakes. *T. Hook*, Gilbert Gurney, I. vi.

7. A name of various machines and mechanical contrivances. (*a*) An engine with three claws for launching ships and heaving them in the dock. (*b*) A pillar sometimes used for the same purpose as a capstan. It is an upright shaft, having several holes at the top, through which bearing-levers are thrust. (*c*) A kind of portable windlass or machine for raising weights, etc. Crabs are much used in building operations for raising stones or other weights, and in loading and discharging vessels. They are also applied in raising the weights or rammers of pile-driving engines. (*d*) A machine used in rope-walks for stretching the yarn to its fullest extent before it is worked into strands. (*e*) A claw used to temporarily secure a portable machine to the ground. Also called *crab-winch*. (*f*) An iron trivet to set over a fire. [Prov. Eng.]—**Crab's claws**, in *materia medica*, the tips of the claws of the common crab, formerly used



Crab (*c*).

as absorbents.—**Crab's eyes**, in *materia medica*, concretions formed in the stomach of the crawfish, formerly in much repute in a powdered state as antacids.—**To catch a crab.** (*a*) To miss a stroke in rowing and fall backward. (*b*) Among professional oarsmen, to sink the oar-blade so deeply in the water that it cannot be lifted easily, and hence tends to throw the rower out of the boat.

crab[1] (krab), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *crabbed*, ppr. *crabbing*. [< *crab*[1], *n.* Cf. MLG. freq. *krabbeln*, creep about.] **1.** To fish for or catch crabs: as, to go *crabbing*.—**2.** Figuratively, to act like a crab in crawling backward; back out; "crawfish": as, he tried to *crab* out of it. [Colloq., U. S.]

crab[2] (krab), *n.* [< ME. *crabbe*, < Sw. (in comp.) *krabb-äple*, a crab-apple; perhaps < *krabba*, a crab (crustacean), in allusion to the astringent juice. Cf. *crabbed*.] **1.** A small, tart, and somewhat astringent apple, of which there are several varieties, cultivated chiefly for ornament and to be made into preserves, jelly, etc.; the crab-apple.

She's as like this as a *crab*'s like an apple.
Shak., Lear, i. 5.

Go home, ye knaves, and lay *crabbes* in the fyre.
Playe of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 425).

2. The tree producing the fruit. The wild species of northern Europe is the original of the common apple, *Pyrus Malus*. Of the cultivated crabs, the Siberian crab (*P. prunifolia*), the Chinese crab (*P. spectabilis*), and the cherry-crab (*P. baccata*) are all natives of northern Asia. Several species of *Pyrus* in the United States are also known as crab-apples, but are of no value. See *apple*, 1. **3.** A walking-stick or club made of the wood of the crab-apple; a crabstick.

Out bolts her husband upon me with a fine taper *crab* in his hand. *Garrick*, Lying Valet, i. 2.

crab[3] (krab), *v.*; pret. and pp. *crabbed*, ppr. *crabbing*. [E. dial. also *crob*, q. v.; < ME. **crabben*, found only in pp. adj. *crabbed*, q. v.; prob. = MD. D. *krabben* = MLG. LG. *krabben*, scratch, scrape, = Icel. *krabba*, scrawl (freq. MD. *krabbelen*, scratch, scrawl, D. *krabbelen*, scrawl, = MLG. *krabbeln*, crawl about); in a secondary form also MD. *kribben*, scratch, D. *kribben*, quarrel, be peevish or cross (freq. D. *kribbelen*, scrawl, be always quarrelsome, = G. *kribbeln*, tickle, irritate, fret); whence, from the same base, MD. D. *kribbig*, peevish, cross, crabbed, = MLG. *kribbisch* = G. *kreppisch*, peevish, cross, crabbed. In E. the word, most familiar in the form *crabbed*, has long been associated with *crab*[2], a sour apple, *crabbed* being understood as 'sour.'] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To irritate; fret; vex; provoke; make peevish, cross, sour, or bitter, as a person or his disposition; make crabbed.

Whowbeit he was verie hat [hot] in all questiones, yit when it twitched his particular, no man could *crab* him.
J. Melville, Diary, 1578 (Woodrow Soc.), p. 65.

'Tis easier to observe how age or sickness sowers and *crabbes* our nature. *Glanville*, Pre-existence of Souls, iv.

2. To break or bruise. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be peevish or cross.—**2.** In *falconry*, to seize each other when fighting: said of hawks. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 7.

crab[3] (krab), *n.* [< *crab*[3], *a.*; with allusion to *crab*[2], *n.*] A crabbed, sour-tempered, peevish, morose person. *Johnson.* [Rare.]

crab[3]† (krab), *a.* [Partly < *crab*[3], *v.*, and *crabbed*, partly < *crab*[2], *n.*] Sour; rough; harsh to the taste.

She speakes as sharply, and lookes as sowerly, as if she had beene new squeased out of a *crab* orenge.
Marston, The Fawne, iii.

Better gleanings their worn soil can boast
Than the *crab* vintage of the neighb'ring coast.
Dryden.

crab-apple (krab'ap″l), *n.* [< ME. *crabbe appulle* (= Sw. *krabbäple*); as *crab*[2] + *apple*.] Same as *crab*[2].

crabbet, *n.* An obsolete form of *crab*[1], *crab*[2].

crabbed (krab'ed), *a.* [< ME. *crabbed*, *crabbid*; associated with the verb *crab*[3], q. v.] **1.** Sour or harsh to the taste.—**2.** Perverse; cross; peevish; morose; springing from a sour temper or character: as, a *crabbed* man.

I toke ful gode hēde
How thow contraryedest Clergye with *crabbed* wordes.
Piers Plowman (B), xii. 157.

Crabbed age and youth cannot live together.
Shak., Pass. Pilgrim, xii.

Lee-lang nights, wi' *crabbit* leuks,
Pore owre the devil's pictur'd beuks [cards].
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

3. Difficult; perplexing; uninviting: as, a *crabbed* author or subject.

Whate'er the *crabbed'st* author hath,
He understood b' implicit faith.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 129.

How charming is divine philosophy!
Not harsh and *crabbed*, as dull fools suppose;
But musical as is Apollo's lute.
Milton, Comus, l. 477.

To be lord of a manor is to be the lord of a secular ruin, in which he that knows the secret of the *crabbed* spellbook may call up the ghosts of a vanished order of the world. *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 11.

4. Very intricate or irregular; difficult to decipher or understand: as, *crabbed* handwriting; *crabbed* characters.

The document in question had a sinister look, it is true; it was *crabbed* in text, and from a broad red ribbon dangled the great seal of the province.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 215.

crabbedly (krab'ed-li), *adv.* Peevishly; moroselly; perversely; with asperity; with perplexity.

So *crabbedlie* iumbled them both together.
Holinshed, Chron., Ireland, i.

crabbedness (krab'ed-nes), *n.* [< ME. *crabbednesse*; < *crabbed* + *-ness*.] **1.** Perversity; peevishness; asperity; moroseness; bitterness; sourness; harshness of temper or character.

These misfortunes . . . "increased the natural *crabbedness* of his wife's temper." *Everett*, Orations, II. 131.

2. Difficulty; perplexity; unintelligibility.

The mathematics with their *crabbedness*.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 9.

crabber (krab'ėr), *n.* One who catches crabs; a crab-catcher.

crabbery (krab'ė-ri), *n.*; pl. *crabberies* (-riz). [< *crab*[1] + *-ery*.] A resort or breeding-place of crabs.

The wide expanse of water is choked up by numerous great mud-banks, which the inhabitants call Cangrejales, or *crabberies*, from the number of small crabs.
Darwin, Voyage of Beagle, I. 102.

crabbing[1] (krab'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *crab*[1], *v.*] The act or art of fishing for crabs.

crabbing[2] (krab'ing), *n.* [< *crab*[2] + *-ing*[1].] The operation of removing completely all dirt and grease from stuffs by soap and alkalis before they are subjected to dyeing. It is usually performed by passing the fabrics through vats containing detergent liquids, and then squeezing them between rollers.

crabbit (krab'it), *a.* A Scotch form of *crabbed*.

crabby† (krab'i), *a.* [< *crab*[3] + *-y*[1]; an alteration of *crabbed*.] Difficult; perplexing; crabbed; disagreeable.

Persius is *crabby*, because auntient.
Marston, Scourge of Villany, Prol.

crab-catcher (krab'kach″ėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which catches crabs.—**2.** A name of sundry birds: in Jamaica, the small green heron, *Butorides virescens*; in South America, the boat-billed heron, *Cancroma cochlearia*. See *Cancroma*.

crab-eater (krab'ē″tėr), *n.* **1.** The least bittern of Europe, *Ardetta minuta*.—**2.** The cobia or sergeant-fish, *Elacate canada*. *Dr. S. L. Mitchill*. Also called *cubby-yew*.

crabert, *n.* The aquatic vole or water-rat of Europe, *Arvicola amphibia*. *I. Walton*.

crab-faced† (krab'fāst), *a.* Having a sour, disagreeable look: as, "a *crab-faced* mistress," *Beaumont*.

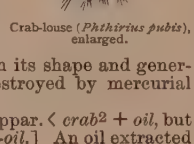
crab-farming (krab'fär″ming), *n.* A system of protecting or preserving crabs by keeping them in pens in salt-water shallows, where they are fattened for market.

crab-grass (krab'gras), *n.* **1.** An annual grass, *Panicum sanguinale*, common in cultivated and waste grounds. It affords good pasture and hay, but, from its rapid growth, is a noxious weed in cultivated fields. Some other species of *Panicum*, as also the *Eleusine Indica*, are known by the same name. **2.** The *Salicornia herbacea*, a low, succulent, chenopodiaceous plant, growing upon the seashore and supposed to be eaten by crabs.

crabite (krab'it), *n.* [< *crab*[1] + *-ite*[2].] A name sometimes given to a fossil crab or crawfish.

crab-lobster (krab'lob″stėr), *n.* An anomurous crustacean of the genus *Porcellana*.

crab-louse (krab'lous), *n.* A kind of louse, *Pediculus* or *Phthirius pubis* or *inguinalis*, found at times in the hair of the pubis and perinæum, and sometimes on other portions of the body, clinging with great tenacity, and difficult to eradicate: so called from its shape and general appearance. It is destroyed by mercurial ointment.



Crab-louse (*Phthirius pubis*), enlarged.

crab-oil (krab'oil), *n.* [Appar. < *crab*[2] + *oil*, but prop. an accom. of *carap-oil*.] An oil extracted from the nuts of *Carapa Guianensis*. See *Carapa*.

crab-pot (krab'pot), *n.* A device for catching crabs, consisting of a frame of wickerwork open at the top.

Crabro (krā'brō), *n.* [NL., < L. *crabro*, a hornet: see *hornet*.] The typical genus of the family *Crabronidæ*, containing large black-and-yellow species, as *C. cephalotes*. A characteristic American form is *C. sexmaculatus*, with six yellow spots on the subpeduncular abdomen. The name of the genus is also the specific name of the common hornet, *Vespa crabro*, of a different family. *C. interrupta* is a common North American species, extending from Canada all through the eastern United States.

Crabro interrupta. (Line shows natural size.)

crab-roller (krab'rō″lėr), *n.* In *printing*, a small roller which distributes printing-ink on the ink-cylinder of the Adams printing-press: so called because its motion is sidewise and apparently diagonal. Also known as the *ductor* or *doctor*.

Crabronidæ (kra-bron'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crabro(n-)* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossorial aculeate hymenopterous insects, related to the *Vespidæ*, or wasps and hornets, and having short antennæ and a large truncate head. The species burrow in the ground, in decayed wood, etc., and the sting of some of them is very painful. The genera are about 20 in number, and the species are very numerous. They are generally known as *sand-wasps* and *wood-wasps*.

crab's-claw (krabz'klâ), *n.* The water-soldier, *Stratiotes aloides*: so called from the shape of its leaves.

crabs'-eyes (krabz'īz), *n. pl.* A name for the seeds of *Abrus precatorius*.

crabsidle (krab'sī″dl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *crabsidled*, ppr. *crabsidling*. [< *crab*[1] + *sidle*.] To move sidewise, like a crab.

Others *crabsidling* along. *Southey*, Letters (1800), I. 105.

crab-spider (krab'spī″dėr), *n.* **1.** A laterigrade spider, as one of the family *Thomisidæ*: so called from its habit of moving sidewise.—**2.** A scorpion.

crabstick (krab'stik), *n.* [< *crab*[2] + *stick*.] A walking-stick or club made of the wood of the crab-tree; hence, such a stick of any wood.

Adams, brandishing his *crabstick*, said he despised death as much as any man. *Fielding*, Joseph Andrews.

crabstock (krab'stok), *n.* A wild apple-tree used as a stock to graft upon.

Let him tell why a graft, taking nourishment from a *crabstock*, shall have a fruit more noble than its nurse and parent. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 435.

crabstone (krab'stōn), *n.* A chalky mass or calcareous concretion developed on either side of the stomach of crustaceans, as the decapods, previous to the casting of the shell, and supposed to be a deposit stored up for the calcification of the new shell.

crab-tree (krab'trē), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *crab-tre*; < *crab*[2] + *tree*.] **I.** *n.* The tree which bears crabs, or crab-apples.

We have some old *crab-trees* here at home that will not
Be grafted to your relish. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1.

II. *a.* Made of the wood of the crab. The wood is used principally by millwrights for the teeth of wheels.

The tinker had a *crab-tree* staff,
Which was both good and strong.
Robin Hood and the Tinker (Child's Ballads, V. 233).

crab-winch (krab'winch), *n.* Same as *crab*[1], 7 (*e*).

crab-wood (krab'wůd), *n.* [Appar. < *crab*[2] + *wood*[1], but prop. an accom. of *carap-wood*.] The wood of *Carapa Guianensis*. See *Carapa*.

crab-yaws (krab'yâz), *n. pl.* The name applied to the tumors of framboesia (yaws) when they appear on the soles of the feet and palms of the hands. In these places the thicker epidermis forms hard, callous lips, and the tumors are painful.

cracche†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *cratch*[1].

Cracidæ (kras'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crax* (*Crac-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of gallinaceous birds peculiar to the warmer parts of America, intermediate between the fowls proper and the pigeons, and forming with the old-world *Megapodiidæ*, or mound-birds, the suborder *Peristeropodes*, or pigeon-toed fowls, so called because the hind toe is insistent as in the pigeons. The family contains the numerous and diversified forms known as curassows, hoccos, guans, etc. It is divided into three subfamilies: *Cracinæ* proper, the curassows and hoccos, with 4 genera and 12 species; *Oreophasinæ*, with a single genus and species; and *Penelopinæ*, the guans, with 7 genera and about 40 species. The chachalaca, *Ortalida vetula maccalli*, is the only representative of the family in the United States. See cuts under *curassow* and *guan*.

Cracinæ (kra-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crax* (*Crac-*) + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of the family *Cracidæ*.

crack (krak), *v.* [Early mod. E. *cracke*, *crakke*, < ME. *crakken*, *craken*, < AS. *cracian* (also transposed, *cearcian*, > ME. *charken*, *cherkin*, E. *chark*[1], q. v.), crack, = D. *kraken*, crack, creak, *krakken*, crack, = MLG. LG. *kraken* (> F. *craquer*) = OHG. *chrahhōn*, MHG. G. *krachen*, crack; cf. Gael. *crac*, crack, break, *crac*, a crack, fissure. Prob. an imitative word: see *chark*[1], a doublet of *crack*, and cf. *creak*[1], *crick*[1], *crake*[1], *clack*, *click*, *cluck*, *knack*, *crash*, etc. Hence *crackle*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To break with a sudden sharp sound; be or become shattered or shivered.

Dear Girdle, help! should'st heav'nly Thou be slack,
Soon would my overstretched heart-strings *crack*.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 227.

Splinter'd spear-shafts *crack* and fly.
Tennyson, Sir Galahad.

2. To burst; split; open in chinks or fissures; be or become fractured on the surface; become chapped or chopped.

My lips gyn *crake*. *Coventry Mysteries*, p. 325.

Had I your tongues and eyes, I'd use them so
That heaven's vault should *crack*. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

3. To fail or be impaired; give way. [Colloq.]

The credit . . . of exchequers *cracks* when little comes in and much goes out. *Dryden.*

4. In *racing slang*, to give out; fail; fall behind: said of a horse.—**5.** To give forth a loud or sharp, abrupt sound; crackle as burning brushwood; snap: as, the whip *cracks*.

I will board her, though she chide as loud
As thunder, when the clouds in autumn *crack*.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 2.

6. To call out loudly; shout; bawl.—**7.** To boast; brag; talk exultingly.

Ethiops of their sweet complexion *crack*.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3.

Galen *cracks* how many several cures he hath performed in this kind by use of baths alone.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 285.

I wonder if yon poor sick chap at Moss Brow would fancy some o' my sausages. They're something to *crack* on, for they are made fra' an old Cumberland receipt.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, viii.

8. To chat; talk freely and familiarly. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

"What, howe, mate! thow stondyst to ny,
Thy felow may nat hale the by";
Thus they begyn to *crake*.
Pilgrims Sea-Voyage (E. E. T. S.), l. 16.

Gae warm ye, and *crack* with our dame.
Ramsay, Poems, ii. 522.

II. *trans.* **1.** To break; sever; sunder.

In cities, mutinies; in countries, discord; in palaces, treason; and the bond *cracked* 'twixt son and father.
Shak., Lear, i. 2.

2. To break in pieces; smash; split.

Thou wilt quarrel with a man for *cracking* nuts.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 1.

3. To break with grief; affect deeply. [Rare or obsolete, *rend* or *break* being now used.]

O madam, my old heart is *crack'd*! *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 1.

4. Specifically, to break or cause to burst into chinks; break partially, or on the surface; break without entire separation of the parts: as, to *crack* glass or ice.

I had lever to *cracke* thy crowne.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 72).

Honour is like that glassy bubble,
That finds philosophers such trouble;
Whose least part *crack'd*, the whole doth fly.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. ii. 387.

Crack'd the helmet through. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

5. To open and drink: as, to *crack* a bottle of wine.

They went to a tavern and there they dined,
And bottles *cracked* most merrilie.
Bold Pedlar and Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 251).

You'll *crack* a quart together. Ha! will you not, master Bardolph? *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 3.

6. To mar; impair; spoil; hence, when applied to the brain, to dement.

Alas, his care will go near to *crack* him.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iii. 1.

He thought none poets till their brains were *crack't*.
Roscommon.

One story disproved *cracks* all the rest.
G. W. Curtis, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 472.

7. To make a snapping sound with; cause to make a sharp, sudden sound: as, to *crack* a whip.

He neither *cracked* his whip, nor blew his horn.
Wordsworth, Hart-Leap Well.

8. To boast or brag in regard to; exult in or about.

For then they glory; then they boast and *crack* that they have played the men indeed, when they have so overcome as no other living creature but only man could: that is to say, by the might and puissance of wit!
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 10.

9†. To use in utterance; talk: as, to "*crack* Latin," *Wyclif*.

Or *crack* out bawdy speeches and unclean.
B. Jonson, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

A nut to crack. See *nut*.—**To crack a crib**, to break into a house; commit burglary. [Thieves' slang.]—**To crack a joke**, to make a jest; say or relate something witty or sportive.—**To crack up**, to cry up; extol; puff. [Colloq.]

"Mexico," the bricklayer said, "is not what it has been *cracked up* to be." *The American*, VII. 334.

crack (krak), *n.* [< ME. *crak*, a loud noise, din, = D. *krak* = LG. *krak* (> F. *crac*) = OHG. *chrac*, MHG. G. *krach*; from the verb.] **1.** A chink or fissure; a narrow fracture; a crevice; a partial separation of the parts of a substance, with or without an opening or displacement: as, a *crack* in a board, in a wall, or in glass.

He restlessly watched the stars through the *cracks* of the boarded roof. *Bret Harte*, Shore and Sedge, p. 31.

Hence—**2.** A moral breach, flaw, or defect: as, there is a decided *crack* in his character or reputation.

I cannot
Believe this *crack* to be in my dread mistress.
Shak., W. T., i. 2.

Her faults
Or *cracks* in duty and obedience.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, i. 1.

3. A sharp or loud sound, more or less sudden, explosive, or startling; the sound of anything suddenly rent or broken: as, a *crack* of thunder; the *crack* of a whip.

He, unconcerned, would hear the mighty *crack*,
And stand secure amidst a falling world.
Addison, tr. of Horace, iii. 3.

4. A sharp, resounding blow: as, he gave him a *crack* on the head.

His steep fall,
By how much it doth give the weightier *crack*,
Will send more wounding terror to the rest.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, ii. 2.

5†. A gun: as, "*crakys* of war," *Barbour*.—**6.** A broken, changing, infirm, or otherwise altered tone of voice, as that of youth verging on manhood, or of old age.

Though now our voices
Have got the mannish *crack*.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2.

7. Mental aberration; mania; crankiness: as, he has a *crack*.

I saw my friend the upholsterer, whose *crack* toward politics I have heretofore mentioned.
Steele, Tatler, No. 178.

8. A crazy person; a crank. [Colloq.]

I cannot get the Parliament to listen to me, who look upon me, forsooth, as a *Crack* and a Projector.
Addison, London Cries.

9†. One who excels; one of superior merit; the best.

1*st Gent.* What dost think, Jockey?
2*d Gent.* The *crack* o' the field['s] against you.
Shirley, Hyde Park, iv. 3.

10. A lie; a fib. [Old slang.]

That's a damned confounded *crack*.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, ii.

11†. A boast.

Great labour hath been about this matter; great *cracks* hath been made, that all should be well.
Latimer, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Out of this fountain proceed all those *cracks* and brags.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 183.

12†. A boaster.—**13†.** A prostitute. *Johnson.*—**14†.** A boy, generally a pert, lively boy.

When he was a *crack*, not thus high.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

Nay, Cupid, leave to speak improperly; since we are turned *cracks*, let's study to be like *cracks*; practise their language and behaviours, and not with a dead imitation.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

15. An instant: as, I'll be with you in a *crack*. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

He turn'd his back, and in a *crack*
Was cleanly out of sight, man.
Battle of Tranent-Muir (Child's Ballads, VII. 170).

Puts spurs to his hack,
Makes a dash through the crowd, and is off in a *crack*!
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 59.

16. Free, familiar conversation; a comfortable chat. [Scotch.]

Good-morrow, nibour Symon; come sit down
And gie's your *cracks*.—What's a' the news in town?
Ramsay, Gentle Shepherd, ii. 1.

She was the wit of the village, and delighted in a *crack* with her master, when she could get it.
Lady Holland, in Sydney Smith, vii.

What is *crack* in English? A chat. The synonym is as perfect as possible; yet the words are subtly distinguished by a whole hemisphere of feeling. A chat, by comparison "wi' a *crack*," is a poor, frivolous, shallow, altogether heartless business. A *crack* is . . . a chat with a good, kindly human heart in it. *P. P. Alexander.*

The crack of doom. See *doom*.

crack (krak), *a.* [< *crack*, *n.* and *v.*, in sense of 'boast.'] Excellent; first-rate; having qualities to be proud of; in definite use, the best or most excellent: as, a *crack* shot; a *crack* regiment; the *crack* player of the band. [Colloq.]

You've seen Mr. Kean,
I mean in that scene
Of Macbeth—by some thought the *crack* one of the piece.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 30.

Cox's, I fancy, is the *crack* hotel of London. Lady Byron boarded there then.
J. T. Trowbridge, Coupon Bonds, p. 69.

crack-brained (krak'brānd), *a.* Having an impaired intellect; more or less demented.

A race of odd *crack-brained* schismaticks do croak in every corner. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 44.

cracked (krakt), *p. a.* [Pp. of *crack*, *v.*] **1.** Burst or split; rent; partially severed: as, a *cracked* pitcher.—**2.** Broken or changing, as the voice of youth verging on manhood, or of old age.

His name was Gama; *crack'd* and small his voice.
Tennyson, Princess, i.

3. Blemished, as an impaired reputation.

The reputation of an intrigue with such a *cracked* pitcher does me no honour at all.
Smollett, Humphrey Clinker.

4. Imperfect, as a doubtful title.

Three things cause jealousy: a mighty state, a rich treasure, a fair wife; or, where there is a *cracked* title, much tyranny and exactions. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 565.

5. Impaired intellectually; crazy.

I was ever of opinion that the philosopher's stone, and an holy war, were but the rendezvous of *cracked* brains.
Bacon, Holy War.

cracker (krak'ėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which cracks or breaks (transitively). Specifically—(*a*) In *flint-manuf.*, a man who breaks the flint stones into flakes, and sorts the fragments according to size. (*b*) In *anthracite mining*, a coal-breaker or -crusher. (*c*) A machine with grooved rollers for crushing and grinding raw rubber. (*d*) A tooth.

2. One who or that which cracks (intransitively). Specifically—(*a*) A small kind of firework filled with powder or combustible matter, which explodes with a smart crack or with a series of sharp noises in quick succession; a fire-cracker. (*b*) A noisy, boasting fellow; a talker. [Rare or obsolete.] Formerly also *craker*.

Great *crakers* were never great fighters.
R. Edwards, Damon and Pythias.

What *cracker* is this same, that deafs our ears
With this abundance of superfluous breath?
Shak., K. John, ii. 1.

3. A boast; a lie. [Colloq.]—**4.** A thin hard or crisp biscuit. [American.]

Students at the necessary duty of eating brown Boston *crackers*. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 14.

I've been sitting for hours among distinguished people, listening to excellent discourse; but I had a *cracker* in my coat pocket, which I wanted to eat and didn't dare.
Quoted in *Merriam's* Life of Bowles, II. 414.

5. A bird, the pintail duck, *Dafila acuta*.—**6.** *pl.* The parrots as an order, *Enucleatores*.—**7.** One of an inferior class of white hill-dwellers in some of the southern United States, especially in Georgia and Florida. The name is said to have been applied because cracked corn is their chief article of diet; it is as old in Georgia and Florida as the times of the revolution. Also called *sand-hiller*.

This being inhabits the Southern States under various names. . . . In Virginia he is known as the "mean white" or "poor white," and among the negroes as "poor white trash." In North Carolina he flourishes under the title of "conch." In South Carolina he is called "low-downer." In Georgia and Florida we salute him with the crisp and significant appellation of *cracker*.
J. S. Bradford, Lippincott's Mag., VI. 457.

"I was amused enough," said Nina, "with Old Hundred's indignation at having got out the carriage and horses to go over to what he called a *Cracker* funeral."
H. B. Stowe, Dred, I. 152.

It would not be easy to convince a Mohammedan of Algiers, a Christian of Rome, or a *cracker* of Mississippi.
N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 485.

crack-hemp† (krak′hemp), *n.* [< *crack*, *v.*, + obj. *hemp*.] One destined to stretch a rope — that is, one who deserves to be hanged; a wretch fated to the gallows. Also called *crack-rope*.

Come hither, *crack-hemp*. . . . Come hither, you rogue.
Shak., T. of the S., v. 1.

cracking (krak′ing), *n.* [< ME. *crakkyng*; verbal n. of *crack*, *v.*] **1.** The act of breaking; a breaking or snapping.

Ther was gret noise and *crakkynge* of speres, and many oon throwe to grounde bothe horse and man, and that dured longe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 248.

2†. A more or less loud sound of breaking or snapping; a resounding noise.

Then the first cors come with *crakkyng* of trumpes.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 116.

crackle (krak′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *crackled*, ppr. *crackling*. [< ME. *crakelen*, crackle, quaver in singing, = MLG. *krakelen*, make a loud cry, cackle; freq. of *crack*, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To make slight cracks, or sudden sharp, explosive noises, rapidly or frequently repeated; crepitate: as, burning thorns *crackle*.

Had I a Wreath of Bays about my Brow,
I should contemn that flourishing Honour now,
Condemn it to the Fire, and joy to hear
It Rage and *Crackle* there.
Cowley, Death of Mr. Wm. Harvey, st. 9.

A thousand villages to ashes turns,
In *crackling* flames a thousand harvests burns.
Addison, The Campaign.

The tempest *crackles* on the leads.
Tennyson, Sir Galahad.

2. To quaver in singing. *Cuckoo and Nightingale*, l. 119. — **3.** In *lute-playing*, to play the tones of a chord in succession instead of simultaneously. See *arpeggio*.

II. *trans.* To cover with a network of minute cracks, as porcelain or glass.

Some of it [Chinese porcelain] is *crackled*, not accidentally, but by a careful process. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 634.

crackle (krak′l), *n.* [< *crackle*, *v.*] **1.** One of a series of small, sharp, quickly repeated noises, such as are made by a burning fire; crackling.

From the same walls Savonarola went forth to his triumphs, short-lived almost as the *crackle* of his martyrdom. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 2.

2. A small crack; specifically, a network of cracks characterizing the surface-glaze of some kinds of porcelain and fine pottery. It penetrates the glaze, and is produced artificially by causing the glaze to shrink more than the body of the ware: as, a fine *crackle* showing purple lines; a coarse *crackle* with black lines, etc. Some of the most delicate crackles are said to be produced by the heat of the sun, to which the newly applied glaze is exposed; dry color is then rubbed over the piece, filling up the cracks, and the piece is afterward fired.

crackle-china (krak′l-chī″nạ̈), *n.* Same as *crackle-porcelain*.

crackled (krak′ld), *a.* [< *crackle* + *-ed*[2].] Covered with a network of small cracks: as, *crackled* porcelain or glass.

The soft creamy-looking *crackled* glaze adds an additional charm. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 590.

Crackled ware, porcelain or faience decorated with crackle.

crackle-glass (krak′l-glȧs), *n.* An ornamented glass made by plunging a mass attached to the end of a blowpipe, while at a glowing red heat, into hot water, and then opening and blowing it out. Its surface is filled with minute cracks, so that it resembles a mass of thawing ice, and is beautifully pellucid. Also called *ice-glass*.

crackle-porcelain (krak′l-pōrs″lạ̈n), *n.* A variety of ceramic ware in which the enamel is covered with fine cracks; crackled ware. See *crackle*, *n.*, 2. In Chinese ware the crackled effect is restricted to certain portions of the glaze, leaving the remaining portions plain, thus producing ornamental effects. Also called *crackle-china*, *crackle-ware*, and *craclin*.

crackless (krak′les), *a.* [< *crack* + *-less*.] Without crack, seam, or opening.

Behind was a solid blackness — a *crackless* bank of it.
S. L. Clemens, Life on Mississippi, p. 571.

crackle-ware (krak′l-wȧr), *n.* Same as *crackle-porcelain*.

cracklin (krak′lin), *n.* [For *crackling*.] Same as *crackle-porcelain*.

crackling (krak′ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *crackle*, *v.* Cf. D. *krakeling* = MLG. *krackelinge*, a cake, cracknel: see *cracknel*.] **1.** The making or emitting of small, abrupt, frequently repeated cracks or reports.

The *crackling* of thorns under a pot. Eccl. vii. 6.

The blaze of papers, the melting of seals, and *crackling* of parchments, made a very odd scene.
Addison, Vision of Justice.

Small, busy flames play through the fresh-laid coals,
And their faint *cracklings* o'er our silence creep.
Keats, To my Brothers.

2. The browned skin of roast pig.

For the first time in his life (in the world's life indeed) he tasted *crackling*. *Lamb*, Roast Pig.

3. *pl.* In the United States, the crisp residue of hogs' fat after the lard has been tried out. *Bartlett.* — **4.** In Great Britain, a kind of cake used for dogs' food, made from the refuse of tallow-melting. — **5.** Three stripes of velvet worn on the sleeve by members of St. John's College, Cambridge, England.

cracknel (krak′nel), *n.* [< ME. *crakenelle*, an alteration of F. *craquelin*, < D. *krakeling* = MLG. *krackelinge*, a cake, cracknel (= E. *crackling*), < *kraken*, crack: see *crack*, *v.*] **1.** A small, brittle fancy biscuit shaped in a dish; a hard, brittle cake or biscuit.

Whan the plate is hote, they cast of the thyn paste thereon, and so make a lytle cake in maner of a *crakenell*, or bysket. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. xvii.

Take with thee ten loaves, and *cracknels*, and a cruse of honey. 1 Ki. xiv. 3.

2. *pl.* Small bits of fat pork fried crisp. — **Cracknel bread**, bread in which pork cracknels are mixed: a luxury among the negroes of the southern United States. Also called *goody-bread*. [U. S.]

crack-rope† (krak′rōp), *n.* [< *crack*, *v.*, + obj. *rope*.] Same as *crack-hemp*.

Away, you *crack-ropes*, are you fighting at the court gate? *R. Edwards*, Damon and Pythias.

Ha! ha! you do not know the mystery; this lady is a boy, a very *crackrope* boy. *Shirley*, Love in a Maze, iv. 3.

crack-skull (krak′skul), *n.* A person whose intellect is disordered; a hare-brained fellow.

cracksman (kraks′mạn), *n.*; pl. *cracksmen* (-men). [< *crack's*, poss. of *crack*, + *man*.] A burglar. [Slang.]

Whom can I herd with? *Cracksmen* and pickpockets.
Bulwer, What will he Do with it? vii. 5.

crack-tryst (krak′trīst), *n.* [< *crack*, *v.*, + obj. *tryst*.] One who fails to keep his engagements or trysts. [Scotch.]

cracky (krak′i), *a.* [Sc., < *crack*, *v.*, + *-y*[1].] **1.** Talkative: often used to express the loquacity of a person in liquor.

Dryster Jock was sitting *cracky*,
Wi' Pate Tamson o' the Hill.
A. Wilson, Poems, p. 3.

2. Affable; agreeable in conversation.

Cracovian (kra-kō′vi-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cracow* + *-ian*, after F. *Cracovien*.] **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to the city of Cracow, capital of Poland for several centuries, now in the province of Galicia. — **Cracovian catechism.** See *catechism*, 2.

II. *n.* A person belonging to Cracow.

Cracovienne (kra-kō-vi-en′), *n.* [F., fem. of *Cracovien*, Cracovian.] **1.** A Polish dance of graceful and fanciful character, somewhat like the mazurka. — **2.** Music written for or in imitation of the movement of such a dance, in duple rhythm with frequent syncopations.

cracow† (krak′ō), *n.* [ME. *cracowes*, *crakowis*; so called from *Cracow* in Poland; G. *Krakau*, Pol. *Krakov*.] A long-toed boot or shoe introduced into England in the reign of Richard II., and named from the city of Cracow. Also called, from the name *Poland*, *pollyns*. For the same form used in armor, see *pollyns* and *solleret*.

Cracows, from the Harleian MSS.

Cracticus (krak′ti-kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κρακτικός, noisy, < κράζειν, croak, scream, shriek. Cf. *crake*[2] and *Crax*.] A genus of shrikes peculiar to the Australian and Papuan islands, having as its type *C. robustus* or *C. personatus*. See *Barita* and *Vanga*. *Vieillot*, 1816.

-cracy. [= F. *-cratie*, < L. *-cratia*, < Gr. *-κρατία* (in comp. *ἀριστο-κρατία*, aristocracy, *δημο-κρατία*, democracy, etc.), with adj. in *-κρατικός* (L. *-craticus*, F. *-cratique*, E. *-cratic*, whence mod. nouns in F. *-crate*, E. *-crat* as in *aristocrat*, *democrat*, etc.), < *κρατεῖν*, rule, < *κρατίς*, strong, hard, = E. *hard*, q. v.] An element in some words of Greek origin, meaning 'government,' 'rule,' as in *aristocracy*, *democracy*, *theocracy*, etc.: also used as an English formative with the preceding vowel *-o-*, as in *mobocracy*, or without it, as in *bureaucracy* (French *bureaucratie*). The accompanying adjective is in *-cratic*, *-cratical*, whence the noun in *-crat*, signifying one who represents or favors the system or government referred to, as *aristocrat*, *democrat*, *bureaucrat*, etc.

cradle (krā′dl), *n.* [< ME. *cradel*, *cradil*, *credel*, < AS. *cradol*, *cradel*, *cradul*, a cradle, < Ir. *craidhal* = Gael. *creathall*, a cradle, a grate (cf. W. *cryd*, a cradle); akin to L. *cratis*, a hurdle (> E. *crate* and ult. *grate*[2] and *grill*[1]), and to E. *hurdle*: see *crate*, *grate*[2], *grill*[1], *hurdle*.] **1.** A little bed or cot for an infant, usually mounted on rockers, or balanced or suspended in such a manner as to admit of a rocking or swinging motion.

A squyer hym [the child] bar in a litill *cradell*, hym before, vpon his horse nekke. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 296.

No sooner was I crept out of my *cradle*
But I was made a king, at nine months old.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 9.

This child is not mine as the first was; . . .
Yet it lies in my little one's *cradle*,
And sits in my little one's chair.
Lowell, The Changeling.

Hence — **2.** The place where any person or thing is nurtured in the earlier stage of existence: as, Asia, the *cradle* of the human race; the *cradle* of liberty, etc. — **3.** A standing bedstead for wounded seamen. — **4.** A name of various mechanical contrivances. (*a*) That part of the stock of a crossbow where the missile is put. (*b*) In *surg.*: (1) A case in which a broken leg is laid after being set. (2) A semicircular case of thin wood, or strips of wood, used for preventing the contact of the bedclothes with the injured part, in cases of wounds, fractures, etc. (*c*) In *ship-building*, a frame placed under the bottom of a ship for launching. It supports the ship, and slides down the timbers or passage called the *ways*. (*d*) A frame placed under the bottom of a ship to support her while being hauled up on a marine railway. (*e*) In *engraving*, a steel tool shaped like a currycomb, with sharp teeth, used in laying mezzotint grounds. Also called *rocker*. (*f*) In *agri.*, a frame of wood with a row of long curved teeth projecting above and parallel to a broad scythe-blade, for cutting oats and other cereals and laying them in a straight swath as they are cut.

A brush sithe [scythe] and grass sithe, with rifle to stand,
A *cradle* for barlie, with rubstone and sand.
Tusser, Husbandrie, p. 37.

(*g*) In *arch.*, a centering of ribs latticed with spars, used for building culverts and other arches. (*h*) A large wooden frame in which a canal-boat or barge may be floated in order to be raised or lowered by pulleys, without the aid of the usual locks. (*i*) In *mining*: (1) In gold-mining, a machine for separating gold from auriferous gravel or

Mining-Cradle.

sand. It resembles in form a child's cradle, and, like it, has rockers; hence also called a *rocker*, and sometimes a *cradle-rocker*. This apparatus for washing gold is next in simplicity to the pan. It was extensively used in California and Australia in the early days of gold-washing, but, except among Chinese miners, it has now almost entirely disappeared, its place having been taken first by the tom, and later by the sluice. (2) A suspended scaffold used in shafts. (*j*) In *carp.*, the rough framework or bracketing which forms ribbing for vaulted ceilings and arches intended to be covered with plaster. (*k*) In life-saving apparatus, a basket or car running on a line, in which persons are transferred from a wreck to the shore. (*l*) A chock used for supporting boats on board ship. (*m*) In *hat-making*, a circular iron frame with pegs projecting inward, on which hats are hung and lowered into the dye-vessel to be colored.

5. An old game played by children: same as *cat's-cradle*. — **Armor-plate cradle.** See *armor-plate*. — **Cone-and-cradle mill.** See *mill*. — **Cradle printing-machine**, a printing-machine in which the cylinder has only a half-revolution, which gives it a rocking or cradle-like motion. [Eng.] Known in America as the *oscillating machine*.

cradle (krā′dl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cradled*, ppr. *cradling*. [< *cradle*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To place

or rock in a cradle; quiet by or as if by rocking.

O little did my mother ken,
That day she *cradled* me,
The lands I was to travel in,
Or the death I was to die!
The Queen's Marie (Child's Ballads, III. 119).

To view the fair earth in its summer sleep,
Silent, and *cradled* by the glimmering deep.
Bryant, To the Apennines.

2. To nurse in infancy.

Cain, . . . *cradled* yet in his fathers houshold.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 34.

3. To cut with a cradle, as grain.

Yet are we, be the moral told,
Alike in one thing — growing old,
Ripened like summer's *cradled* sheaf.
Halleck, The Recorder.

4. To wash in a miners' cradle, as auriferous gravel.

II. *intrans.* To lie in or as if in a cradle.

Wither'd roots, and husks
Wherein the acorn *cradled*. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

cradle-bar (krā'dl-bär), *n.* In *mech. construction*, a bar forming part of a cradle-shaped member or device.

cradle-cap (krā'dl-kap), *n.* A cap worn by a very young child.

cradle-clothes (krā'dl-klōᵺz), *n. pl.* **1.** Clothes worn by a young child in the cradle.

O, that it could be prov'd
That some night-tripping fairy had exchang'd
In *cradle-clothes* our children where they lay!
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 1.

2. Blankets and other coverings for a child while lying in the cradle.

cradle-hole (krā'dl-hōl), *n.* **1.** A rut or slight depression in a road; specifically, such a depression formed in snow which covers a road. —**2.** A spot in a road from which the frost is melting. [U. S. in both senses.]

cradle-rocker (krā'dl-rokʺėr), *n.* See *cradle*, 4 (*i*) (1).

cradle-scythe (krā'dl-sīᵺ), *n.* A broad scythe used in a cradle for cutting grain.

cradle-vault (krā'dl-vâlt), *n.* Same as *barrel-vault*.

cradle-walk† (krā'dl-wâk), *n.* A walk or an avenue arched over with trees.

The garden is just as Sir John Germain brought it from Holland; pyramidal yews, treillages, and square *cradle-walks* with windows clipped in them.
Walpole, Letters (1763), II. 451.

cradling (krā'dling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cradle*, *v.*] **1.** The act of rocking in a cradle; hence, nurture in infancy; the period of infancy.

From his *cradling*
Begin his service's first reckoning.
Otia Sacra (1648), p. 33.

2. In *carp.*: (*a*) Timber framing for sustaining the laths and plaster of a vaulted ceiling. (*b*) The framework to which the entablature of a wooden shop-front is attached.—**3.** In *cooperage*, the cutting of a cask in two lengthwise, so as to enable it to pass through a narrow place, the pieces being afterward united.

craft[1] (kråft), *n.* [< ME. *craft*, *cræft*, *creft*, power, skill, cunning, guile (sense of 'vessel' not found), < AS. *cræft*, power, skill, etc., rarely a vessel, = OS. *kraft* = OFries. *kreft* = D. *kracht* = OHG. *chraft*, MHG. G. *kraft* = Icel. *kraptr*, *kraftr* = Sw. Dan. *kraft*, power, might, great force, skill; root unknown.] **1**†. Strength; power; might.

She . . . made his foomen al his [Samson's] *craft* espien.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 78.

He that conquerid the Crosse be *craftez* of armes,
That Criste was on crucifiede, that kyng es of hevene.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 285.

And many other thinges thei don, be *craft* of hire Enchauntementes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 238.

2. Ability; dexterity; skill; especially, skill in making plans and carrying them into execution; dexterity in managing affairs; adroitness; practical cunning.

Poesy is his [the poet's] skill or *craft* of making.
B. Jonson.

The *craft*
Of a shrewd Counsellor, eager to protect
The Church. *Wordsworth*, Eccles. Sonnets, ii. 16.

3. Specifically, cunning, art, skill, or dexterity applied to bad purposes; artifice; guile; subtlety.

The chief priests and scribes sought how they might take him by *craft*, and put him to death. Mark xiv. 1.

The tradesman, the attorney, comes out of the din and *craft* of the street, and sees the sky and the woods, and is a man again. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 22.

4†. A device; a means; an art; art in general.

The lyf so short, the *craft* so long to lerne.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 1

The playner parte of ffraunce a *crafte* hath fonde
To repe in litel space a worlde of londe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 159.

5. A trade, occupation, or employment requiring the exercise of special skill or dexterity, especially of manual skill; a handicraft.

That no man set vp the *crafte* of bakyng from hensforth, with-yn the said Cite . . . -on-less that he be a franchessid man. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 337.

Ye know that by this *craft* we have our wealth.
Acts xix. 25.

Inglorious implements of *craft* and toil, . . . you would I extol. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, v.

6. The members of a trade, collectively; a guild.

They schalle . . . chese theym iij. of the said *crafte*, of the most abilist persons. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 335.

7. *Naut.*, a vessel; collectively, vessels of any kind.

Right against the bay, where the Dutch fort stands, there is a navigable river for small *craft*.
Dampier, Voyages, an. 1688.

8. See the extract.

The whole outfit of the [whale]boat has two general and rather indefinite names, "boat gear" and "*craft*"; but the word *craft* applies particularly to the weapons immediately used in the capture.
C. M. Scammon, Marine Mammals, p. 226.

The craft, freemasonry. = **Syn. 5.** See *occupation*.

craft[1]† (kråft), *v.* [< ME. *crafien*, play tricks, also attain (as by skill), < *craft*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To play tricks.

You have *crafted* fair. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 6.

II. *trans.* **1.** To use skill upon; manipulate.

And they bene laden, I vnderstand,
With wollen cloth all maner of colours
By dyers *crafted* full diuers, that ben ours.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 193.

2. Specifically, to build.

Let *crafte* it [a cistern] up pleasaunt as it may suffice
Unto thi self, as best is broode and longe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 16.

craft[2] (kråft), *n.* A Scotch form of *croft*.

craft-guild† (kråft'gild), *n.* A guild formed by the members of a craft; a trade-union.

The principal object of the *Craft-Gilds* was to secure their members in the independent, unimpaired, and regular earning of their daily bread by means of their craft.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cxxv.

craftily (kråft'ti-li), *adv.* [< ME. *craftily*, *craftilt*, *-lik*, *-liche*, etc. (also *craftly*, < AS. *cræftlice*), = OS. *kraftiglīko* = MHG. *krefteclīche*; as *crafty* + *-ly*[2].] **1**†. Skilfully.

Cranes and curlues *craftyly* rosted.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 196.

To-morow I muste to Kyrkesley,
Craftely to be leten blode.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 123).

2. With cunning; artfully; cunningly; wilily.

Either you are ignorant,
Or seem so, *craftily*; and that's not good.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 4.

craftiness (kråf'ti-nes), *n.* [< *crafty* + *-ness*.] The quality or character of being crafty; artfulness; dexterity in devising and effecting a purpose; cunning; artifice; stratagem.

He taketh the wise in their own *craftiness*. Job v. 13.

Not walking in *craftiness*, nor handling the word of God deceitfully. 2 Cor. iv. 2.

No one knew better than he [Machiavelli] that it was not by fraudulent diplomacy or astute *craftiness* that Florence had attained her incomparable renown.
S. Amos, Science of Politics, p. 36.

craftless (kråft'les), *a.* [< *craft*[1] + *-less*.] Free from craft or cunning. [Rare.]

Covetousness . . . undoes those who specially belong to God's protection: helpless, *craftless*, and innocent people.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, § 6.

craftsman (kråfts'man), *n.*; pl. *craftsmen* (-men). [< *craft's*, poss. of *craft*[1], + *man*.] A member of a craft; an artificer; a mechanic; one skilled in a manual occupation.

craftsmanship (kråfts'man-ship), *n.* [< *craftsman* + *-ship*.] The skill or vocation of a craftsman; the state of being a craftsman; mechanical workmanship.

One of the ultimate results of such *craftsmanship* might be the production of pictures as brilliant as painted glass, as delicate as the most subtle water-colours, and more permanent than the Pyramids.
Ruskin, Lectures on Art, § 128.

I have rarely seen a more vivid and touching embodiment of the peculiar patience of mediæval *craftsmanship*.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 268.

craftsmaster† (kråfts'mâsʺtėr), *n.* [< *craft's*, poss. of *craft*[1], + *master*.] One skilled in a craft or trade.

It is a signe that such a maker is not copious in his owne language, or (as they are wont to say) not halfe his *crafts maister*. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 67.

Hee is not his *crafts-master*, hee doth not doe it right.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2 (1623).

crafty (kråf'ti), *a.* [< ME. *crafty*, *crafte*, *crafti*, *crefti*, < AS. *cræftig* (= D. *krachtig* = MLG. *krachtich*, *krechtich*, LG. *krachtig* = OHG. *chreftīg*, *kreftig*, MHG. *kreftic*, G. *kräftig* = Icel. *kröptugr* = Sw. Dan. *kraftig*), < *cræft*, strength, craft: see *craft*[1], *n.*] **1.** Possessing or displaying skill, especially manual skill or art: as, "*crafty* work," *Piers Plowman*. [Archaic.]

He was a noble *craftie* man of trees.
Wyclif, Ex. xxxviii. 23.

I found him a judicious, *crafty*, and wise man.
Evelyn, Diary, May 28, 1656.

It [the People's Palace] will fill that lad's mind with thoughts and make those hands deft and *crafty*.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 231.

2. Skilful in devising and executing schemes, especially secret or evil schemes; cunning; artful; wily; sly.

The *crafty* enemy, knowing the habits of the garrison to sleep soundly after they had eaten their dinners and smoked their pipes, stole upon them at the noontide of a sultry summer's day. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 221.

Crafty, yet gifted with the semblance of sincerity, combining the piety of pilgrims with the morals of highwaymen. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 149.

3. Characterized by or springing from craft or deceit: as, *crafty* wiles. = **Syn. 2.** *Artful*, *Sly*, etc. (see *cunning*[1]), insidious, designing, deceitful, plotting, scheming.

crag[1] (krag), *n.* [= Sc. *crag*, *craig*; < ME. *crag*, < W. *craig* = Gael. *creag*, a rock, crag, = Ir. *craig*, a rock (cf. *carrach*, rocky); cf. W. *careg*, a stone, = Gael. *carraig*, a rock, cliff, = Bret. *karrek*, a rock in the sea; from the noun repr. by Gael. *carr*, a rocky shelf, = W. *caer*, a wall, fort. From the same ult. source are *chert* and *cairn*.] **1.** A steep, rugged rock; a rough, broken rock, or projecting part of a rock.

That witty werwolf went ay bi-side,
& kouchid him vnder a *kragge* to kepe this tvo beris.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2240.

Here had fallen a great part of a tower,
Whole, like a *crag* that tumbles from the cliff.
Tennyson, Geraint.

A heap of base and splintery *crags*
Tumbled about by lightning and frost.
Lowell, Appledore.

2. In *geol.*, certain strata of Pliocene age occurring in the southeastern counties of England. They consist of sandy and shelly deposits similar in character to those now forming in the North Sea, and contain numerous fossils. There are three divisions of the crag, the white, red or Suffolk, and Norwich, the latter containing many bones of the elephant, mastodon, hippopotamus, rhinoceros, and other large mammals.—**Crag-and-tail**, in *geol.*, rocks which have a moderate and smooth slope on one side, and a steeper, rougher face on the other. This peculiar arrangement is believed to have been, in most cases at least, caused by moving ice.

crag[2] (krag), *n.* [Sc. also *craig*, neck, throat (> Ir. *craig*, throat, gullet); appar. < MD. *krage*, neck, throat, D. *kraag*, neck, collar, = MLG. *krage*, neck, throat (> Icel. *kragi* = Sw. *krage* = Dan. *krave*, collar, shirt-front, bosom), = MHG. *krage*, G. *kragen*, collar, orig. neck or throat: see *craw*[1], which is ult. identical with *crag*[2] (cf. *draw* and *drag*), and cf. *carcanet*.] **1**†. The neck; the throat; the scrag.

They looken bigge as Bulls that bene bate,
And bearen the *cragge* so stiffe and so state,
As cocke on his dunghill crowing cranck.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

The devil put the rope about her *crag*.
Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, i. 2.

2. The craw. [Prov. Eng.]

cragged (krag'ed), *a.* Full of crags, or broken rocks; rough; rugged; abounding with sharp prominences and inequalities.

These wayes are too rough, *cragged* and thornie for a daintie traueller. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 572.

Must oft into its *cragged* rents descend,
The higher but to mount. *J. Baillie.*

craggedness (krag'ed-nes), *n.* The state of abounding with crags, or broken, pointed rocks.

The *craggedness* or steepness of that mountain maketh many parts of it in a manner inaccessible.
Brerewood, Languages, p. 176.

cragginess (krag'i-nes), *n.* The state or character of being craggy.

The *cragginess* and steepiness of places up and down . . . makes them inaccessible.
Howell, Forreine Travell, p. 132.

About Ben Nevis there is barrenness, *cragginess*, and desolation. *The Century*, XXVII. 112.

craggy (krag'i), *a.* [< ME. *craggy*; < *crag*[1] + *-y*[1].] Full of crags; abounding with broken rocks; rugged with projecting points of rock.

Mountaineers that from Severus came,
And from the *craggy* cliffs of Tetrica. *Dryden.*

From the *craggy* ledge the poppy hangs in sleep.
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters (Choric Song).

cragsman (kragz′man), *n.*; pl. *cragsmen* (-men). [< *crag*[1] + *man*.] One who is dexterous in climbing crags; specifically, one who climbs cliffs overhanging the sea to procure sea-fowls or their eggs. Also *craigsman*.

A bold *cragsman*, scaling the steepest cliffs.
Harper's Mag., LXIV. 889.

craifish†, *n.* An obsolete form of *crawfish*.

craig[1] (krāg), *n.* Same as *crag*[1]. [Scotch.]

Meg was deaf as Ailsa *Craig*. *Burns*, Duncan Gray.

craig[2] (krāg), *n.* Same as *crag*[2].

The knife that nicket Abel's *craig*,
He'll prove you fully,
It was a faulding jocteleg.
Burns, Capt. Grose's Peregrinations.

craiget (krā′get), *a.* [Sc., < *craig*[2] + *-et* = E. *-ed*[2].] Necked: as, a lang-*craiget* heron.

craig-fluke (krāg′flōk), *n.* A local name of the pole, *Glyptocephalus microcephalus*. [Scotch.]

craigie (krā′gi), *n.* [Sc., dim. of *craig*[2].] The neck; the throat: same as *crag*[2].

If e'er ye want, or meet wi' scant,
May I ne'er weet my *craigie*.
Burns, Jolly Beggars.

craigsman (krāgz′man), *n.* Same as *cragsman*.

craik (krāk), *n.* and *v.* Scotch spelling of *crake*[2].

crail (krāl), *n.* Same as *creel*.

crail-capon (krāl′kā″pon), *n.* A haddock dried without being split. [Scotch.]

craisey (krā′zi), *n.* [E. dial.; origin obscure. According to one conjecture it is a corruption of *Christ's eye*, a medieval name of the marigold and transferred to some *Ranunculaceæ*.] A local name in England for the buttercup.

crake[1]†, *v. i.* [An obsolete or archaic form of *crack*, q. v.] Same as *crack*.

All the day long is he facing and *craking*
Of his great actes in fighting and fray-making.
Udall, Roister Doister, i. 1.

Then is she mortall borne, how-so ye *crake*.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 50.

crake[1]†, *n.* [An obsolete or archaic form of *crack*, *n.* See *crake*[2].] A boast.

Leasinges, backbytinges, and vain-glorious *crakes*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 10.

crake[2] (krāk), *n.* [In Sc. spelling *craik*; < ME. *crake*, a crow, < Icel. *krāka* = Sw. *kråka* = Dan. *krage*, a crow; imitative, like the associated verb *croak*, q. v. (see *crake*[1] = *crack*). The crakes (rails) are so called, independently, from their peculiar note; cf. NL. *Crex*, < Gr. *κρέξ*, a sort of land-rail, named from its cry; cf. *Crax*, *Cracidæ*.] **1.** A crow; a raven. Compare *night-crake*. [Prov. Eng.]

Fulfild es now the *crakes* crying
That tald bifore of al this thing.
Seven Sages, l. 3893.

2. A general name for the small rails with short bills shaped somewhat like that of the domestic hen. They are of the family *Rallidæ*, subfamily *Rallinæ*, genera *Crex*, *Porzana*, etc., and are found in most parts of the world. Among the best-known species are the small spotted crake of Europe, *Porzana aquatica*, and the Carolina crake, sora, or soree of North America, *P. carolina*. (See cut under *Porzana*.) Another is the land-rail or corn-crake, *Crex pratensis*, whose singular note, "crek, crek," is heard from fields of rye-grass or corn in the early summer. The cry may be so exactly imitated by drawing the blade of a knife across an indented bone, or the thumb over a small-toothed comb, that by these means the bird may be decoyed within sight. It is pretty, the upper part of the body being mottled with darkish-brown, ashen, and warm chestnut tints. It weighs about 6 ounces, and is 10 inches long. These birds make their appearance in England, Scotland, and Ireland in the month of April, and take their departure for warmer climates before the approach of winter. They are occasionally seen on the eastern coast of the United States.

Mourn, clam'ring *craiks*, at close o' day,
'Mang fields o' flow'ring clover gay.
Burns, On Capt. Matthew Henderson.

crake[2] (krāk), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *craked*, ppr. *craking*. [Ult. identical with *crake*[1], *crack*: see *crake*[2], *n.*] To cry like a crake; utter the harsh cry of the corn-crake.

crakeberry (krāk′ber″i), *n.*; pl. *crakeberries* (-iz). [< *crake*[2], a crow, + *berry*[1]: so called from its black color.] A species of *Empetrum*, or berry-bearing heath; the crowberry, *E. nigrum*.—**Portugal crakeberry**, the *Corema alba*.

crake-herring (krāk′her″ing), *n.* An Irish name for the scad. *Day*.

crakelt, *v.* An obsolete form of *crackle*.

crake-needles (krāk′nē″dlz), *n.* Same as *crow-needles*.

craker†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cracker*, 2 (*b*).

crallt, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *crawl*[1].

cram (kram), *v.*; pret. and pp. *crammed*, ppr. *cramming*. [< ME. *crammen*, *crommen* (also *cremmen*, < Icel. *kremja*), < AS. *crammian*, cram, stuff, = Icel. *kremja*, squeeze, bruise, = Sw. *krama*, squeeze, press, strain, = Dan. *kramme*, crush, crumple (cf. G. *krammen*, claw); in form a secondary verb, < AS. *crimman* (pret. *cramm*, *cram*), press, bruise: see *crim*, and cf. *cramp*[1], *crimp*. Cf. Icel. *kramr*, bruised, melted, half-thawed, = Sw. Norw. *kram*, wet, clogged (applied to snow), from the same ult. source. Cf. *clam*[1], to which *cram* is related as *cramp* to *clamp*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To press or drive, particularly thrust (one thing), into another forcibly; stuff; crowd: as, to *cram* things into a basket or bag.—**2.** To fill with more than can be properly, conveniently, or comfortably contained; fill to repletion; overcrowd: as, to *cram* a room with people.

Cram our ears with wool. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

This ode is . . . *crammed* with effete and monstrous conceits. *E. Gosse*, From Shakespeare to Pope, p. 122.

However full, with something more
We fain the bag would *cram*.
Whittier, The Common Question.

3. To fill with food beyond what is necessary, or to satiety; stuff.

Children would . . . be freer from diseases . . . if they were not *crammed* so much . . . by fond mothers.
Locke, Education, § 13.

4. To endeavor to qualify (a pupil or one's self) for an examination, or other special purpose, in a comparatively short time, by storing the memory with information, not so much with a view to real learning as to passing the examination; coach.

I can imagine some impertinent inspector, having *crammed* the children, . . . to put . . . us old people out to show our grammatical paces. *Blackwood's Mag.*

5. To tell lies to; fill up with false stories. [Slang.]

II. *intrans.* **1.** To eat greedily or to satiety; stuff one's self.

Swinish gluttony . . .
Crams, and blasphemes his feeder.
Milton, Comus, l. 779.

2. To store the memory hastily with facts, for the purpose of passing an examination or for some other immediate use; in general, to acquire knowledge hurriedly by a forced process, without assimilating it: as, to *cram* for a civil-service examination; to *cram* for a lecture.

Knowledge acquired by *cramming* is soon lost.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 109.

The successful expositor of a system of thought is not the man who is always *cramming*, and who perhaps keeps but a few weeks in advance of the particular theme which he is expounding. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 137.

cram (kram), *n.* [< *cram*, *v.*] **1.** In *weaving*, a warp having more than two threads in each dent or split of the reed.—**2.** The act or the result of cramming the memory; information acquired hurriedly and not assimilated.

It is the purpose of education so to exercise the faculties of mind that the infiuitely various experience of after-life may be observed and reasoned upon to the best effect. What is popularly condemned as *cram* is often the best-devised and best-conducted system of training towards this all-important end. *Jevons*, Social Reform, p. 100.

The very same lecture is genuine instruction to one boy and mere *cram* to another. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 253.

3. A lie. [Slang.]—**Cram-paper**, a paper on which are written all the questions likely to be asked at an examination.

cramasiet, *n.* Same as *cramoisie*.

crambambuli (kram-bam′bū-li), *n.* Burnt rum and sugar.

crambe (kram′bē), *n.* [L., < Gr. *κράμβη*, cabbage, cole, kale.] **1**†. Cabbage.

I marvel that you, so fine a feeder, will fall to your *crambe*. *Calfhill*, p. 120.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of cruciferous plants, of which there are several species in Europe and western Asia. The sea-cabbage or sea-kale, *C. maritima*, is a perennial herb with white honey-scented flowers, growing on the sea-coast. It has been in use as a pot-herb from early times, and since the middle of the eighteenth century has come into common cultivation in England. The young shoots and blanched leaves are cooked and served like asparagus, and are esteemed a choice delicacy.

3†. Same as *crambo*.

Crambessa (kram-bes′ä), *n.* [NL.; as *Crambus* + fem. term. *-essa*.] The typical genus of the family *Crambessidæ*. *Haeckel*, 1869.

Crambessidæ (kram-bes′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crambessa* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Discomedusæ*, without central mouth and tentacles, with a single central subgenital porticus, and with dorsal and ventral suctorial cusps and eight mouth-arms.

Crambidæ (kram′bi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crambus* + *-idæ*.] A family of pyralid microlepidopterous insects, taking name from the genus *Crambus*; the grass-moths. The technical characters are: palpi similar in both sexes, long, stretched forward horizontally; maxillary palpi brush-shaped; fore wings with 12, rarely 11, veins, the first not forked; hind wings with an open middle cell, and the hinder middle vein hairy at the base. It is a large and homogeneous family of small moths which fly among grass and are usually found in open fields. The numerous species are widely distributed over the globe; the larvæ feed on various cultivated cereals, as well as other grasses, often doing much damage. Also *Crambidi*, *Crambinæ*, and *Crambites*.

Crambus vulgivagellus, slightly enlarged.

Crambinæ (kram-bī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crambus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of moths, of the family *Crambidæ*.

crambo (kram′bō), *n.* [Origin obscure; said to be made from L. *crambe* (< Gr. *κράμβη*), cabbage, in the proverbial expression *crambe repetita*, 'cabbage warmed over,' for anything repeated: see *crambe*. Otherwise explained as perhaps an abbr. of *carambole* (q. v.), a term in billiards. The technical names of old games are often transferred with altered sense to new ones.] **1.** A game in which one person or side has to find a rime to a word which is given by another, or to form a couplet by matching with a line another line already given, the new line being composed of words not used in the other.

Get the Maids to *Crambo* in an Evening, and learn the knack of Rhiming. *Congreve*, Love for Love, i. 1.

A little superior to these are those who can play at *crambo*, or cap verses. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 504.

2. A word which rimes with another.

And every *crambo* he could get. *Swift*, To Stella.

Dumb crambo, a game in which the players are divided into two sides, one of which must guess a word chosen by the other from a second word which is told them, and which rimes with the first. In guessing, it is not allowable to speak the words, but the guessing party have to act in pantomime one word after another until they find the right one.

crambo (kram′bō), *v. i.* [< *crambo*, *n.*] To rime as in the game of crambo. [Rare.]

Change my name of Miles
To Guiles, Wiles, . . . or the foulest name
You can devise to *crambo* with for ale.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, iv. 1.

crambo-clink (kram′bō-klingk), *n.* Rime; riming. [Scotch.]

A' ye wha live by sowps o' drink,
A' ye wha live by *crambo-clink*, . . .
Come mourn wi' me.
Burns, On a Scotch Bard.

That old metre of Provence, . . . saved by the Scottish poets out of the old mystery-plays to become the *crambo-clink* of Ramsay and his circle, of Fergusson and of Burns. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 603.

crambo-jingle (kram′bō-jing″gl), *n.* Same as *crambo-clink*.

Amaist as soon as I could spell,
I to the *crambo-jingle* fell.
Burns, 1st Epistle to Lapraik.

Crambus (kram′bus), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1798), < Gr. *κράμβος*, dry, parched, shriveled.] A genus of pyralid moths, giving name to a family *Crambidæ* or a subfamily *Crambinæ*, having the wings in repose rolled around the body in tubular form. They are known as *veneers* or *grass-moths*, from their living in the grass. The species are numerous. The vagabond, *C. vulgivagellus*, of North America, is a characteristic example. See cut under *Crambidæ*.

crame (krām), *n.* [Sc., also written *krame*, *cræme*, *craim*, *cream*, a booth or stall, wares, = Icel. *kram*, toys (wares), = Sw. Dan. *kram*, wares (in comp. *kram-bod*, a shop, booth), < D. *kraam*, a booth or stall, wares, = MHG. *krām* (also *krāme*), G. *kram*, a booth, wares, prop. the covering of a booth, awning.] **1.** A merchant's booth; a shop or tent where goods are sold; a stall.

Booths (or as they are here called, *craims*) containing hardware and haberdashery goods are erected in great numbers at the fare [fair].
P. Lessuden, Roxb. Statist. Acc., x. 207.

2. A parcel of goods for sale; a peddler's pack.

Ane pedder is called an marchand, or creamer, qhua bearis ane pack or *creame* vpon his back. *Skene*, Verb. Sig.

3. A warehouse. *Imp. Dict.*

crammer (kram′ėr), *n.* **1.** One who prepares himself or others, as for an examination, by cramming.

The slightest lapse of memory in the bad *crammer*, for instance, the putting of wrong letters in the diagram, will disclose the simulated character of his work.
Jevons, Social Reform, p. 84.

2. A lie. [Slang.]

crammesy†, *a.* and *n.* See *cramoisie.*

cramoisie, cramoisy (kram′oi-zi), *a.* and *n.* [Also written *crammesy*, etc., now *crimson:* see *crimson* and *carmine.*] **I.** *a.* Crimson. [Archaic.]

A splendid seignior, magnificent in *cramoisy* velvet.
Motley.

He gathered for her some velvety *cramoisy* roses that were above her reach. *Mrs. Gaskell*, North and South, iii.

II.† *n.* Crimson cloth.

My love was clad in black velvet,
And I my sell in *cramasie.*
Waly, Waly, but Love be Bonny (Child's Ballads, IV. 134).

Aurora, to mychty Tithone spous,
Ischit of hir safferon bed and euyr hous,
In *crammesy* clede and granit violate.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 399.

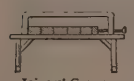
cramp[1] (kramp), *n.* [< ME. **cramp*, *cromp*, a claw, paw (the mechanical senses are not found in ME., and are prob. of D. origin), < AS. **cramp*, **cromp* (only in deriv. adj. *crompeht*, glossed *folialis*, wrinkled) = MD. *krampe* = MLG. LG. *krampe* (> G. *krampe*) = OHG. *chrampha*, *chrampho* (G. **krampfe* displaced by *krampe*) = Dan. *krampe* = Sw. *krampa*, a cramp, cramp-iron, hook, clasp; cf. It. *grampa*, a claw, talon, = OF. *crampe*, deriv. *crampon*, F. *crampon*, ML. *crampo(n-)*, a cramp, cramp-iron: from the Teut.; Gael. *cramb*, a cramp-iron, holdfast, from the E.; cf. *grampel;* ult., like the nearly related *cramp*[2], *n.*, a spasm, and *cramp*[1], *a.*, from the pret. of the verb represented by MD. *krimpen* = MLG. LG. *krimpen* = OHG. *chrimphan*, MHG. *krimpfen*, contract, cramp: see *crimp*, *v.*, and *crimple*, *crump*, *crumple*, etc., and cf. *crim*, *cram*, and cf. *clamp*[1] and *clam*[1] as related to *cramp*[1] and *cram.*] **1**†. A claw; a paw.

Lord, send us thi lomb
Out of the wildernesses ston,
To fende vs from the lyon *cromp.*
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 139.

2. A piece of iron bent at the ends, serving to hold together pieces of timber, stones, etc.; a clamp; a cramp-iron. See *cramp-iron.*

I saw some pieces of grey marble about it [the temple of Apollo], which appeared to have been joined with iron *cramps.* *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 7.

3. A bench-hook or holdfast.—**4.** A portable kind of iron press, having a screw at one end and a movable shoulder at the other, employed by carpenters and joiners for closely compressing the joints of framework.—**5.** A piece of wood having a curve corresponding to that of the upper part of the instep, on which the upper-leather of a boot is stretched to give it the requisite shape.—**6.** That which hinders motion or expansion; restraint; confinement; that which hampers. [Rare.]


Joiners' Cramp.

A narrow fortune is a *cramp* to a great mind.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

Lock-filers' cramp, a pair of leaden or brazen cheeks for a vise. *E. H. Knight.*

cramp[1] (kramp), *a.* [Not found in ME., but prob. existent (cf. OF. *crampe*, *grampe*, bent, contracted, cramped, of Teut. origin: see *crampish*), = OHG. *chramph*, *chramf*, *cramf*, bent, cramped, = Icel. *krappr* (for **krampr*), cramped, strait, narrow: derived, like the associated nouns, *cramp*[1] and *cramp*[2], from the pret. of the verb represented by *crimp:* see *cramp*[1], *n.*, and *cramp*[2], *n.*] **1.** Contracted; strait; cramped.—**2.** Difficult; knotty; hard to decipher, as writing; crabbed.

What's here!—a vile *cramp* hand! I cannot see
Without my spectacles. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, Prol.

cramp[1] (kramp), *v. t.* [Not found in ME. (where it is represented by *crampish*, q. v.); = G. *krampfen*, fasten with a cramp; from the noun. Cf. Icel. *kreppa*, cramp, clench, < *krappr*, cramped: see *cramp*[1], *n.*, and cf. *crimp*, *v.*, of which *cramp*[1], *v.*, may be regarded as in part a secondary form.] **1.** To fasten, confine, or hold with a cramp-iron, fetter, or some similar device.

Thou art to lie in prison, *cramp'd* with irons.
B. Jonson, Volpone, v. 8.

2. To fashion or shape on a cramp: as, to *cramp* boot-legs.—**3.** To confine as if in or with a cramp; hinder from free action or development; restrain; hamper; cripple.

Why should our Faith be *cramp'd* by such incredible Mysteries as these, concerning the Son of God's coming into the World? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. ix.

A lad of spirit is not to be too much *cramped* in his maintenance. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 25.

cramp[2] (kramp), *n.* [< ME. *crampe*, *craumpe*, < OF. *crampe*, F. *crampe* (ML. *crampa*), < MD. *krampe*, D. *kramp* = MLG. *krampe*, LG. *kramp* = MHG. *cramph*, *kramph*, G. *krampf* = Dan. *krampe* = Sw. *kramp*, cramp, spasm; derived, like the nearly related *cramp*[1], *n.*, from the pret. of the verb represented by *crimp:* see *cramp*[1], *n.* and *v.*] An involuntary and painful contraction of a muscle; a variety of tonic spasm. It occurs most frequently in the calves of the legs, but also in the feet, hands, neck, etc., is of short duration, and is occasioned by some slight straining or wrenching movement, by sudden chill, etc. Cramp is often associated with constriction and griping pains of the stomach or intestines. It is commonest at night, and also often attacks swimmers. See *spasm.*

The *crawmpe* of deth. *Chaucer*, Troilus.

Leander . . . went but forth to wash him in the Hellespont, and, being taken with the *cramp*, was drowned.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 1.

Accommodation cramp, spasm of the ciliary muscle of the eye.—**Writers' cramp**, scriveners' cramp. See *scrivener.*

cramp[2] (kramp), *v. t.* [< *cramp*[2], *n.*] To affect with cramps or spasms.

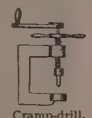
Heart, and I take you railing at my patron, sir,
I'll *cramp* your joints!
Middleton (and others), The Widow, ii. 2.

cramp-bark (kramp′bärk), *n.* In the United States, the popular name of the *Viburnum Oxycoccus*, a medicinal plant having antispasmodic properties.

cramp-bone (kramp′bōn), *n.* The knee-cap of a sheep: so named because it was considered a charm against cramp.

He could turn *cramp-bones* into chessmen.
Dickens, David Copperfield, xvii.

cramp-drill (kramp′dril), *n.* A portable drill having a cutting and a feeding motion. In the figure shown, the feed-screw is in the upper portion of the cramp-frame, and forms a sleeve around the drill-spindle, which rotates within it. *E. H. Knight.*


Cramp-drill.

crampet, crampette†, *n.* See *crampit. Planché.*

cramp-fish (kramp′fish), *n.* The electric ray or torpedo. See *torpedo.* Also called *cramp-ray*, *numb-fish*, and *wrymouth.*

The torpedo or *cramp-fish* also came to land.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 384.

cramp-iron (kramp′ī″ėrn), *n.* An iron clamp; specifically, a piece of metal, usually iron, bent or T-shaped at each end, let into the surfaces, in the same plane, of two adjoining blocks of stone, across the joint between them, to hold them firmly together. Cramp-irons are commonly employed in works requiring great solidity, and in such ordinary structures as stone copings and cornices, and are inserted either in the upper surface of a course or between two courses or beds of stones. Also called *cramp* and *crampit.*

Cramp-irons.

crampish† (kram′pish), *v. t.* [ME. *crampishen*, *craumpishen*, contract, < OF. *crampiss-*, stem of certain parts of *crampir*, be twisted, bend, contract, < *crampe*, twisted, bent, contracted, cramped: see *cramp*, *n.*] To contract; cramp; contort.

She . . . *crampisheth* [var. *craumpyssheth*] her lymes crokedly. *Chaucer*, Anelida and Arcite, l. 171.

crampit (kram′pit), *n.* [Also written *crampet*, and (accom.) *cramp-bit;* appar. < Gael. *crambaid*, *crambait*, *crampaid* in same sense (def. 1); cf. Gael. *cramb*, a cramp-iron; but the Gael. words are prob. of Teut. origin: see *cramp*[1].] **1.** A cap of metal at the end of the scabbard of a sword; a chape.—**2.** (*a*) A cramp-iron. (*b*) A piece of iron with small spikes in it, made to fit the sole of the shoe, for keeping the footing firm on ice or slippery ground. [Scotch.]—**3.** In *her.*, the representation of the chape of a scabbard, used as a bearing.

cramp-joint (kramp′joint), *n.* A joint having its parts bound together by locking bars, used where special strength is required. See *cramp-iron.*

crampon, crampoon (kram′pon, kram-pön′), *n.* [F. *crampon*, a cramp-iron, calk, frost-nail, prop. fulcrum: see *cramp*[1], *n.*] **1.** An iron instrument fastened to the shoes of a storming party, to assist them in climbing a rampart.—**2.** An apparatus used in the raising of heavy weights, as timber or stones, and consisting of two hooked pieces of iron hinged together somewhat like double calipers.

Man with his *crampons* and harping-irons can draw ashore the great Leviathan. *Howell*, Parly of Beasts, p. 7.

3. In *bot.*, an adventitious root which serves as a fulcrum or support, as in the ivy.

cramponee (kram-pō-nē′), *a.* [< F. *cramponné*, pp. of *cramponner*, fasten with a cramp, < *crampon*, a cramp-iron, also a cramponee: see *crampon.*] In *her.*, having a cramp or square piece at each end: applied to a cross.

crampoon, *n.* See *crampon.*

cramp-ray (kramp′rā), *n.* Same as *cramp-fish.*

cramp-ring (kramp′ring), *n.* A ring of gold or silver, which, after being blessed by the sovereign, was formerly believed to cure cramp and falling-sickness. The custom of blessing great numbers on Good Friday continued down to the time of Queen Mary. [Eng.]

The kinge's majestie hath a great helpe in this matter, in hallowing *crampe rynges*, and so given without money or petition. *Borde*, Breviary of Health (ed. 1598), cccxxvii.

cramp-stone (kramp′stōn), *n.* A stone formerly worn upon the person as a supposed preventive of cramp.

crampy (kram′pi), *a.* [< *cramp*[2] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Afflicted with cramp.—**2.** Inducing cramp or abounding in cramp.

This *crampy* country. *Howitt.*

cran (kran), *n.* [< Gael. *crann*, a measure of fresh herrings, as many as fill a barrel.] A local Scotch measure of capacity for fresh herrings, equal to 34 United States (old wine) gallons. Also *crane.*—**To coup the crans.** See *coup*[1].

cranage (krā′nāj), *n.* [< *crane*[2] + *-age.*] **1.** The liberty of using at a wharf a crane for raising wares from a vessel.—**2.** The price paid for the use of a crane.

cranberry (kran′ber″i), *n.*; pl. *cranberries* (-iz). [That is, **craneberry* (= G. *kranbeere* (or *kranichbeere*) = Sw. *tranbär* = Dan. *tranebær*, a cranberry), < *crane*[1] + *berry*[1]. The reason of the name is not obvious.] **1.** The fruit of several species of *Vaccinium.* In Europe it is the fruit of *V. Oxycoccus*, also called *bogwort*, *mossberry*, or *moorberry*, as it grows only in peat-bogs or swampy land, usually among masses of sphagnum. The berry, when ripe, is globose and dark-red, and a little more than a quarter of an inch in diameter. The berries form a sauce of fine flavor, and are much used for tarts. The same species is called in the United States the *small* cranberry, in distinction from the

Cranberry (*Vaccinium macrocarpon*).

much larger fruit of the *V. macrocarpon*, which is extensively cultivated and gathered in large quantities for the market. The cowberry, *Vitis Idæa*, is sometimes called the *mountain cranberry.*

2. The plant which bears this fruit.—**High cranberry**, or **bush cranberry.** See *cranberry-tree.*

cranberry-gatherer (kran′ber-i-ga*th*″ėr-ėr), *n.* An implement, shaped somewhat like a rake, used in picking cranberries.

cranberry-tree (kran′ber-i-trē), *n.* The high or bush cranberry, *Viburnum Opulus*, a shrub of North America and Europe, bearing soft, red, globose, acrid drupes or berries. The cultivated form, with sterile flowers having enlarged corollas, is known as the *snowball* or *guelder-rose.*

crance (krans), *n.* *Naut.*, an old name for any boom-iron, but particularly for an iron cap attached to the outer end of the bowsprit, through which the jib-boom passes.

cranch (kränch), *v. t.* Same as *craunch.*

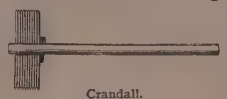
Cranchia (kranch′i-ą), *n.* [NL. (Leach), < *Cranch*, an E. proper name.] The typical genus of the family *Cranchiidæ.*

cranchiid (kranch′i-id), *n.* A cephalopod of the family *Cranchiidæ.*

Cranchiidæ (kranch-ī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cranchia* + *-idæ.*] A family of acetabuliferous

or dibranchiate cephalopods, represented only by the genus *Cranchia*, having a short, rounded body with two posterior fins, a small head with large eyes, the corneæ of which are perforated, and two rows of suckers on the arms and eight rows on the long tentacles.

crandall (kran′dal), *n.* [Prob. from the proper name *Crandall.*] A masons' tool for dressing stone. It is formed of a number of thin plates with sharp edges, or of pointed steel bars, clamped together, somewhat in the shape of a hammer.



Crandall.

crandall (kran′dal), *v. t.* [< *crandall*, *n.*] To treat or dress with a crandall, as stone.—**Crandalled stonework**, an ashlar having on its surface lines made with a crandall. It is said to be *cross-crandalled* when other rows cross the first at right angles.

crane[1] (krān), *n.* [< ME. *crane*, < AS. *cran* = MD. *kraene*, D. *kraan(-vogel)* = MLG. *krān*, *krāne*, LG. *kran* = MHG. *krane;* also with suffix: AS. *cornoch* = OHG. *cranuh*, *chranih*, MHG. *cranich*, *kranech*, G. *kranich* = (with change of *kr* to *tr*) Icel. *trani* = Sw. *trana* = Dan. *trane* = W. *garan* = Corn. Bret. *garan* (the Gael. and Ir. word is different, namely, *corr*) = Gr. *γέρανος* (see *geranium*) = OBulg. *zeravi* = Lith. *gerwe*, a crane. L. *grus* (> It. *grua* = Sp. dim. *grulla* = Pg. *grou* = Pr. *grua* = F. *grue*), a crane, is perhaps related. Root unknown. See *crane*[2].] 1. A large grallatorial bird with very long legs and neck, a long straight bill with pervious nostrils near its middle, the head usually naked, at least in part, the hind toe elevated, and the inner secondaries usually enlarged; any bird of the family *Gruidæ*. There are about 15 closely similar species, found in many parts of the world, most of them included in the genus *Grus*. The common crane of Europe is *G. cinerea;* it is about 4 feet long. (See cut under *Grus*.) The common American or sand-hill crane is *G. canadensis*. A statelier and larger species is the whooping crane, *G. americana*, which is white, with black primaries. The gigantic crane of Asia is *G. leucogeranus*, and a common Indian crane is *G. antigone*. The wattled crane of South Africa is *Grus* (*Bugeranus*) *carunculata*. The crown-crane, or crowned crane, is of the genus *Balearica*. The Numidian crane, or demoiselle, and the Stanley crane are elegant species of the genus *Anthropoides*.

Whooping Crane (*Grus americana*).

Nor Thracian *Cranes* forget, whose silv'ry Plumes
Give Pattern, which employ the mimick Looms.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

2. Popularly and erroneously, one of sundry very large grallatorial birds likened to cranes, as herons and storks. Thus, the great blue heron of North America (*Ardea herodias*) is popularly known as the *blue crane;* and the name *gigantic crane* has been erroneously given to the adjutant-bird.

3. [*cap.*] The constellation Grus (which see).—**4**†. Same as *crinet*, 1.

crane[1] (krān), *v.;* pret. and pp. *craned*, ppr. *craning*. [< *crane*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To be stretched out like the neck of a crane.

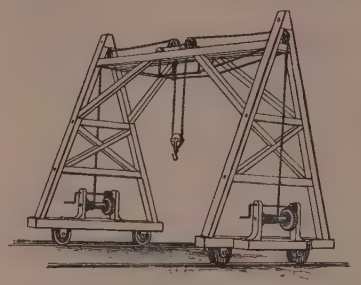
Three runners, with outstretched hands and *craning* necks, are straining toward an invisible goal.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 248.

Hence—2. In *hunting*, to look before one leaps; pull up at a dangerous jump.

But where was he, the hero of our tale? Fencing? *Craning?* Hitting? Missing? Is he over, or is he under? Has he killed, or is he killed? *Disraeli*, Young Duke, ii. 9.

II. *trans.* To stretch or bend (the neck) like a crane: as, he *craned* his neck to see what was on the other side of the pillar.

crane[2] (krān), *n.* [A particular use of *crane*[1], the arm of the contrivance being likened to the neck of a crane. This use is not found in ME. or AS., and is prob. of D. origin: cf. MD. *kraene*, D. *kraan* = LG. *kran* (> also G. *krahn* = Sw. Dan. *kran*) = F. *crône*, a crane (a machine), = Gr. *γέρανος*, a crane (a machine), a particular use of the word for *crane*, a bird. The resemblance of Gael. and Ir. *cramn*, a beam, mast, bar, tree, > *crannachan*, a crane (Ir. also a craner), is prob. accidental.] 1. A machine for moving weights, having two motions, one a direct lift and the other horizontal. The latter may be circular, radial, or universal. The parts of the simple crane are an upright post having a motion on its vertical axis, a jib or swinging arm jointed at its lower end to the post and tied to the post at its outer or upper end, and hoisting tackle connecting the motive power at the foot of the post with the load to be lifted, which is suspended from the end of the jib. Cranes are, however, made in a variety of forms, differing more or less from this type. Thus, a *rotary crane* is a crane in which the jib has simply a rotary motion about the axis of the post, moving with the post; a *traveling crane* is a crane in which the load can be given successively two horizontal motions at right angles with each other. Rotary cranes, again, have several forms, as that in which the load is suspended from the end of the



Traveling Crane.

jib, and the more complex kind, in which the load is suspended from a carriage that travels on a horizontal arm at the top of the jib, and gives the load a movement along the radius of the circle formed by the rotation of the jib. Another minor type is the *derrick-crane*, which employs guys to hold the post in position. *Walking* and *locomotive cranes* are portable forms, which are also called *traveling cranes*. Cranes are operated by any kind of power and with any form of hoisting apparatus suited to the work to be done. See also cut under *abutment-crane*.

Some from the Quarries hew out massie Stone,
Some draw it up with *Cranes*, some breath and grone,
In Order o'er the Anvil. *Cowley*, Davideis, ii.

2. A machine for weighing goods, constructed on the principle of the preceding. Such machines are common in market-towns in Ireland. See *craner*[2].—3. An iron arm or beam attached to the back or side of a fireplace and hinged so as to be movable horizontally, used for supporting pots or kettles over a fire.

Over the fire swings an iron *crane*, with a row of pothooks of all lengths hanging from it.
C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 18.

4. *pl. Naut.*, supports of iron or timber at a vessel's side for stowing boats or spars upon.

In some cases it has been found indispensably necessary to keep a willful and refractory officer's boat "on the *cranes*." . . . A more summary punishment could not be administered to a game whaleman than to be kept on board as an idle spectator of the exciting pursuit and capture. *C. M. Scammon*, Marine Mammals, p. 258.

5. A siphon or bent pipe for drawing liquor out of a cask.—**Hydraulic crane.** See *hydraulic.*—**Overhead crane**, a crane which travels on elevated beams in a workshop, or on high scaffolding above a structure.

crane[2] (krān), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *craned*, ppr. *craning*. [< *crane*[2], *n.*] To cause to rise as by a crane: followed by *up*. [Rare.]

crane[3] (krān), *n.* Same as *cran*.

crane-fly (krān′flī), *n.* A common name of the dipterous insects of the family *Tipulidæ* (which see). In Great Britain it is also called *daddy-long-legs*, a name given in America to certain arachnidans. The common crane-fly or daddy-long-legs of Europe is *Tipula oleracea*.

crane-ladle (krān′lā″dl), *n.* In *founding*, a pot or ladle used for pouring melted metals into molds, supported by a chain from a crane.

crane-line (krān′līn), *n. Naut.*, a line fastening two backstays together.

crane-necked (krān′nekt), *a.* Having a long neck like a crane's. *Carlyle.*

crane-post (krān′pōst), *n.* The upright post on which the arm or jib of a crane works. Also called *crane-shaft* and *crane-stalk*.

cranequin†, *n.* [OF., also *crannequin*, *crenequin*, *crennequin* (see def.), < OD. **kraeneken*, *kraeneke*, an arbalist, prop. dim. of *kraene*, a crane: see *crane*[2].] 1. An implement for bending the stiff bow of the medieval arbalist, consisting of a ratchet working on a small wheel turned by a windlass. Also called a *rolling purchase*. Hence—2. The arbalist itself: as, a hundred men armed with *cranequins*.

cranequinier†, *n.* [OF., < *cranequin*.] A crossbowman who carried the large arbalist worked by means of the cranequin; especially, a mounted man so armed: used about 1475.

craner[1] (krā′nėr), *n.* [< *crane*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. In *hunting*, one who cranes at a fence. See *crane*[1], *v. i.*, 2. Hence—2. One who flinches before difficulty or danger; a coward.

craner[2] (krā′nėr), *n.* [< *crane*[2] + *-er*[1].] An official in charge of a public crane for weighing.

Some country towns of Ireland have in the marketplace a crane for the weighing of goods, produce, etc. An official, popularly the *craner*, has charge of the machine, who gives a certificate of weight to all concerned, a dictum uncontrovertible. This is called the *craner's* note, and when any one makes an assertion of the "long-bow" nature, a sceptic auditor will say, "Very nice; but I should like the *craner's* note for that."
N. and Q., 4th ser., VIII. 123.

crane's-bill, cranesbill (krānz′bil), *n.* 1. The popular name of plants of the genus *Geranium*, from the long, slender beak of their fruit. See *Geranium*.

Is there any blue half so pure, and deep, and tender, as that of the large *crane's-bill*, the Geranium pratense of the botanists? *W. Black*, Phaëton, xx.

2. A pair of long-nosed pincers used by surgeons.—**Stinking crane's-bill.** Same as *herb-robert*.

crane-shaft, crane-stalk (krān′shaft, -stâk), *n.* Same as *crane-post*.

cranet† (krā′net), *n.* Same as *crinet*, 1.

crang, *n.* See *krang*.

Crangon (krang′gon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κραγγών*, a kind of shrimp or prawn.] A genus of macrurous crustaceans, typical of the family *Crangonidæ*. The best-known species is the common shrimp of Europe, *C. vulgaris*.

Crangonidæ (krang-gon′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crangon* + *-idæ*.] The family of shrimps typified by the genus *Crangon:* often merged in some other family.

crania[1], *n.* Plural of *cranium*.

Crania[2] (krā′ni-ą), *n.* [NL. (Retzius, 1781), < ML. *cranium*, skull.] A genus of *Brachiopoda*, typical of the family *Craniidæ*. See cut under *Craniidæ*.

The genus *Crania* appeared for the first time during the Silurian period, and has continued to be represented up to the present time. *Davidson*, Encyc. Brit., IV. 194.

craniacromial (krā″ni-a-krō′mi-ąl), *a.* [< *cranium* + *acromion* + *-al*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the skull and shoulder, or the pectoral arch: specifically applied to a group of muscles represented in man by the sternocleidomastoideus and trapezius.

Craniadæ (krā-nī′a-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Craniidæ*. *J. E. Gray*, 1840.

cranial (krā′ni-ąl), *a.* [< NL. *cranialis*, < *cranium*, the skull: see *cranium*.] 1. Relating in any way to the cranium or skull.

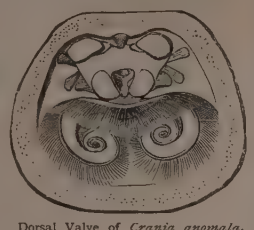
The cartilaginous *cranial* mass contracts in front of the orbits. *Owen*, Anat., vi.

Specifically—2. Pertaining to the cranium proper, or to that part of the skull which incloses the brain, as distinguished from the face: opposed to *facial*.—**Cranial angle.** See *craniometry*.—**Cranial bones**, the bones of the cranium proper, as distinguished from those of the face and jaws. In man they are reckoned as eight in number: the occipital, the two parietals, the two temporals, the frontal, the sphenoid, and the ethmoid; but all these are compound bones, excepting the parietals; even the frontal consists of a pair. See cut under *craniofacial*.—**Cranial nerves**, those nerves which make their exit from the cranial cavity through cranial foramina, whether arising from the brain or the spinal cord. They are regarded as forming from three to twelve pairs. When twelve are enumerated, they are (in the order given) the olfactory, the optic, the motor oculi, the pathetic or trochlear, the trigeminal or trifacial, the abducent, the facial, the auditory, the glossopharyngeal, the pneumogastric, the spinal accessory, and the hypoglossal. The lowest vertebrate (of the genus *Amphioxus*) has the trigeminal, the pneumogastric (with the glossopharyngeal and spinal accessory), and the hypoglossal.—**Cranial segments**, certain divisions of the cranium proper. They are the occipital segment, consisting of the occipital bone alone; the parietal, consisting of parts of the sphenoid and the parietal bones; and the frontal, consisting of parts of the sphenoid and the frontal bones. These correspond with the three cerebral vesicles of the embryo.—**Cranial vertebræ**, certain divisions of the whole skull, theoretically supposed to represent or to be modified vertebræ. In Owen's view they are four in number: the epencephalic or occipital, the mesencephalic or parietal, the prosencephalic or frontal, and the rhinencephalic or nasal. They include the bones of the face and jaws, and even of the fore limbs.

Craniata (krā-ni-ā′tą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *cranium*, q. v., + *-ata*[2].] Same as *Craniota*.

craniid (krā′ni-id), *n.* A brachiopod of the family *Craniidæ*.

Craniidæ (krā-nī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Crania* + *-idæ*.] A family of lyopomatous brachiopods. They are attached by a greater or less extent of the ventral valve, or free; the brachial appendages are soft, spirally curved, and directed toward the bottom of the dorsal valve; the valves are orbicular or limpet-like; and the shell-substance is calcareous and perforated by minute canals. Four genera are known, only one of which (*Crania*) has living representatives. Also *Craniadæ*.



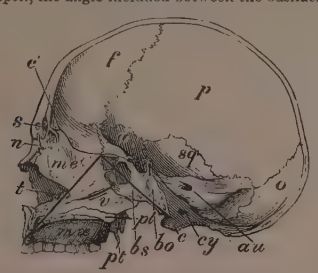
Dorsal Valve of *Crania anomala*, slightly enlarged, with mantle removed to show brachial appendages, etc.

craniocele (krā′ni-ō-sēl), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κρανίον*, the skull, + *κήλη*, tumor.] Encephalocele. *Dunglison.*

cranioclasm (krā′ni-ō-klazm), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κρανίον*, the skull, + **κλασμός*, a breaking, ⟨ *κλᾶν*, break.] The operation of craniotomy. *Dunglison.*

cranioclast (krā′ni-ō-klast), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κρανίον*, the skull, + *κλαστός*, verbal adj. of *κλᾶν*, break.] A powerful forceps employed in the operation of craniotomy for seizing, breaking down, and withdrawing the fetal skull.

craniofacial (krā″ni-o-fā′shial), *a.* [= F. *cranio-facial*, ⟨ ML. *cranium*, q. v., + L. *facies*, the face.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the cranium and the face.—**Craniofacial angle**, in *human anat.* and *anthropol.*, the angle included between the basifacial axis



Longitudinal Vertical Bisection of Human Skull, right side, showing craniofacial angle, in this case about 90°, being the angle between the heavy straight lines, whereof the one descending forward is the basifacial axis, the other the basicranial axis.

a, alisphenoid; *au*, internal auditory meatus in petrous part of temporal bone; *bo*, basioccipital; *bs*, basisphenoid; *c*, occipital condyle; *c′*, cristagalli; *cy*, condyloid foramen; *f*, frontal; *me*, mesethmoid; *mx*, maxillary; *n*, nasal; *o*, supraoccipital; *p*, parietal; *pl*, palatal; *pt*, hamulate process of internal pterygoid; *s*, frontal sinus; *sq*, squamosal; *t*, maxilloturbinal; *v*, vomer.

and the basicranial axis. (See these terms, under *axis*[1] and *craniometry*.) It varies with the extent to which the face lies in front of or below the anterior end of the cranium, from less than 90° to 120°. When it is great, the face is *prognathous*; when it is small, the face is *orthognathous*. *Huxley.*—**Craniofacial notch**, in *anat.*, a defect of parts in the midline between the orbital and nasal cavities.

craniognomic (krā″ni-og-nom′ik), *a.* [⟨ *craniognomy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to craniognomy; phrenological.

craniognomy (krā-ni-og′nō-mi), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κρανίον*, the skull, + *γνώμη*, opinion, judgment.] Cranial physiognomy; the doctrine or practice of considering the form and other characteristics of the skull as indicating the disposition or temperament of the individual: a modification of phrenology.

craniograph (krā′ni-ō-grȧf), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κρανίον*, the skull, + *γράφειν*, write.] In *craniom.*, an instrument for making drawings of the skull, such as projections which shall exhibit the topographical relations of various points.

craniography (krā-ni-og′rȧ-fi), *n.* [= F. *craniographie*; as *craniograph* + *-y*[3].] A description of the skull.

cranioid (krā′ni-oid), *a.* [⟨ *Crania* + *-oid*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the brachiopod family *Craniidæ*.

craniolite (krā′ni-ō-līt), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κρανίον*, the skull (see *Crania*), + *λίθος*, stone.] A fossil brachiopod of the genus *Crania* or some related form.

craniolith (krā′ni-ō-lith), *n.* Same as *craniolite*.

craniological (krā″ni-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [⟨ *craniology* + *-ical*; cf. F. *craniologique*.] Pertaining to craniology.

craniologist (krā-ni-ol′ō-jist), *n.* [= F. *craniologiste*; ⟨ *craniology* + *-ist*.] One versed in craniology.

craniology (krā-ni-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *craniologie* = Sp. *craneología* = Pg. It. *craniologia*, ⟨ NL. *craniologia*, ⟨ Gr. *κρανίον*, the skull, + *-λογία*, ⟨ *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of anatomy which deals with the study of crania or skulls; the sum of human knowledge concerning skulls.

craniometer (krā-ni-om′e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *craniomètre* = It. *craniometro*, ⟨ Gr. *κρανίον*, the skull, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the dimensions of the skull.

craniometric, craniometrical (krā″ni-ō-met′rik, -ri-kal), *a.* [= F. *craniométrique*; as *craniometer* + *-ic*, *-ical*.] Pertaining to craniometry.

craniometry (krā-ni-om′et-ri), *n.* [= F. *craniométrie* = It. *craniometria*; as *craniometer* + *-y*.] The measurement of skulls; the topographical relations ascertained by such measurements. The following are the points of measurement, lines, and angles upon which craniometry is based: the *alveolar point*, the point at the middle of the edge of the upper jaw, between the middle two incisors (*A*); the *asterion*, the point behind the ear where the parietal, temporal, and occipital bones meet (*B*); the *auricular point*, the center of the orifice of the external auditory meatus (*C*); the *basion*, the middle point of the anterior margin of the foramen magnum, corresponding in position to *D*; the *bregma*, the point of meeting of the coronal and sagittal sutures (*E*); the *dacryon*, the point on the side of the nose where the frontal, lacrymal, and superior maxillary bones meet (*F*); the *glabella*, the point in the median line between the superciliary arches, marked by a swelling, sometimes by a depression (*G*); the *gonion*, the point at the angle of the lower jaw (*H*); the *inion*, the external occipital protuberance (*I*); the *jugal point*, the point situated at the angle which the posterior border of the frontal branch of the malar bone makes with the superior border of its zygomatic branch (*J*); the *lambda*, the point of meeting of the sagittal with the lambdoidal suture (*K*); the *malar point*, a point situated on the tubercle on the external surface of the malar bone, or, when this is wanting, the intersection of a line drawn (nearly vertically) from the external extremity of the frontomalar suture to the tubercle at the inferior angle of the malar and a line drawn nearly horizontally from the inferior border of the orbit over the malar to the superior border of the zygomatic arch (*L*); the *maximum occipital point*, or *occipital point*, the posterior extremity of the anteroposterior diameter of the skull measured from the glabella in front to the most distant point behind, in the neighborhood of *O*; the *mental point*, the middle point of the anterior lip of the lower border of the lower jaw (*P*); the *metopic point*, a point in the middle line between the two frontal eminences (*Q*); the *nasion*, or *nasal point*, the middle of the frontonasal suture at the root of the nose (*R*); the *obelion*, the part of the sagittal suture between the two parietal foramina (*S*); the *ophryon*, the middle of the supraorbital line which, drawn across the narrowest part of the forehead, separates the face from the cranium: also called the *supraorbital* and *supranasal* (*T*); the *opisthion*, the middle point of the posterior border of the foramen magnum (*U*); the *pterion*, the place where the frontal, parietal, temporal, and sphenoid bones come together (*V*); the *stephanion*, the point where the coronal suture crosses the temporal ridge (*W*); the *subnasal point*, the middle of the inferior border of the anterior nares at the base of the nasal spine: also called *spinal point* (*X*); and the *supra-auricular point*, the point vertically over the auricular point at the root of the zygomatic process. The following craniometrical lines are distinguished: the *facial line of Camper*, a line tangent to the glabella and to the anterior surface

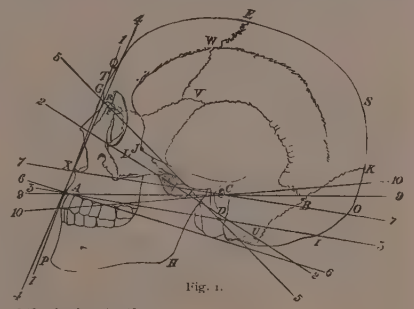


Fig. 1.

of the incisor teeth (1 1); the *line of Daubenton*, a line drawn through the opisthion and the projection (on the median plane of the skull) of the lower border of the orbit (2 2); the *basi-alveolar line*, a line drawn through the basion and alveolar point (3 3); the *minimum frontal line*, the shortest transverse measurement of the forehead (not shown in the figure); the *naso-alveolar line*, the line passing through the nasal and alveolar points (4 4); and the *nasobasilar line*, the line drawn through the basion and nasal point (5 5). An *alveolocondylean plane* is also distinguished: it is the plane passing through the alveolar point, and tangent to the condyles, represented by the line 6 6. The following are the craniometrical angles: the *basilar angle*, that between the nasobasilar and basi-alveolar lines (*RDA*); the *angle of the condyles*, the angle which the

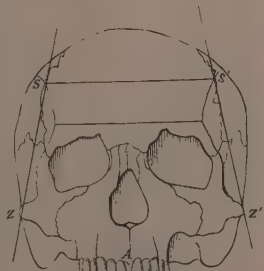


Fig. 2.

Side and Front Views of Skull, illustrating Craniometry.

plane of the occipital foramen forms with the plane of the basilar groove; the *coronofacial angle of Gratiolet*, the angle which the facial line of Camper forms with the plane passing through the coronal suture; the *facial angle of Camper*, the angle between the facial line of Camper (1 1) and the line (7 7) drawn through the auricular and subnasal points; the *facial angle of Cloquet*, the angle between the line drawn through the ophryon and the alveolar point and the auriculo-alveolar line (9 9)—that is, the angle *TAC*; the *facial angle of Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire*, the angle between the facial line of Camper and the line (10 10) drawn through the auricular point and the edge of the incisors; the *facial angle of Jacquart*, the angle between the line drawn through the subnasal point and the glabella and the line (7 7) drawn through the subnasal and auricular points; the *frontal angle*, the angle *TCE*, formed by lines drawn from the auricular point (*C*) (that is, the projection of the auricular points on the median plane) to the ophryon (*T*) and to the bregma (*E*); the *metafacial angle of Serres*, the angle which the pterygoid processes form with the base of the skull; the *nasobasal angle of Welcker*, the angle *RXD*, between the nasobasilar and naso-subnasal lines; the *occipital angle of Broca*, the angle *RUD*, or that between the lines drawn from the opisthion (*U*) to the basion and nasal points; the *occipital angle of Daubenton*, the angle which the line of Daubenton (2 2) makes with the line joining the basion (*D*) and opisthion (*U*); the *parietal angle*, the angle formed by the two lines *ZS* and *Z′S* (fig. 2) drawn through the extremities of the transverse maximum or bizygomatic diameter and the maximum transverse frontal diameter (it is called *positive* when it opens downward, *negative* when the lines meet below the skull and it opens upward); the *angles of Segond*, angles formed between lines drawn from the basion (*D*) to the various other craniometrical points, the *facial angle of Segond* being the angle *PDT*, or that between the line passing through the basion (*D*) and mental point (*P*) and the line passing through the basion (*D*) and ophryon (*T*), and the *cerebral angle of Segond* being the angle *UDT*, or that between the line passing through the basion (*D*) and ophryon (*T*) and the line passing through the basion (*D*) and opisthion (*U*); the *sphenoidal angle*, the angle between lines drawn from the basion and nasion to a point in the median line where the sloping anterior surface of the sella turcica passes over into the horizontal surface of the olivary eminence; the *symphysian angle*, the angle which the profile of the symphysis of the lower jaw makes with the plane of the inferior border of the lower jaw; and the *total cranial angle*, the angle *UCT*, measuring the cranial cavity, between lines drawn from the auricular point to the ophryon and to the opisthion. The following craniometrical diameters are distinguished: the *maximum anteroposterior*, the distance from the glabella to the furthest point of the occipital bone (the *maximum anteroposterior diameter* of Welcker is the *anteroposterior metopic* of Broca, and is the distance from the metopic point to the furthest point behind); the *maximum transverse*, the greatest transverse diameter of the cranium, wherever found; and the *vertical diameter*, ordinarily the distance of the basion from the bregma, or, what is nearly equivalent to it, the distance from the basion to the point where the line through the basion at right angles to the alveolocondylean plane intersects the cranial vault (but sometimes the line is drawn at right angles to the plane of the foramen magnum). The following craniometrical indices are distinguished: the *alveolar* or *basilar index*, the ratio of the surface of that part of the projection of the skull on the median plane which lies in front of the basion to the surface of the whole projection, multiplied by 100; the *cephalic index*, or *index of breadth*, the ratio of the maximum transverse to the maximum anteroposterior diameter of the skull, multiplied by 100; the *cephalo-orbital index*, the ratio of the solid contents of the two orbits to the contents of the cranial cavity, multiplied by 100; the *cephalospinal index*, the ratio of the measure of the foramen magnum in square millimeters to that of the cranial cavity in cubic centimeters, multiplied by 100; the *cerebral index*, the ratio of the greatest transverse to the greatest anteroposterior diameter of the cranial cavity, multiplied by 100; the *facial index*, the ratio of the distance of the ophryon from the alveolar point to the transverse diameter measured from one zygoma to the other, multiplied by 100; the *gnathic* or *alveolar index*, the ratio of the distance between the basion and alveolar point to the distance between the basion and nasal point, multiplied by 100; the *nasal index*, the ratio of the maximum breadth of the anterior orifice of the nose to the distance from the nasal to the subnasal point, multiplied by 100; the *orbital index*, the ratio of the vertical to the transverse diameter of one of the orbits, multiplied by 100; and the *vertical index*, or *index of height*, the ratio of the vertical diameter of the skull to the maximum anteroposterior diameter, multiplied by 100.

craniopagus (krā-ni-op′ȧ-gus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ *cranium* + L. *pangere* (√ **pag*), fasten, fix: see *pact*.] In *teratol.*, a pair of twins whose heads are adherent.

craniopharyngeal (krā″ni-ō-fa-rin′jē-ȧl), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *κρανίον*, the skull, + *φάρυγξ*, throat (pharynx).] In *anat.*, pertaining to the cranium and to the pharynx; connecting the cavity of the skull with that of the mouth, as a canal.

craniophore (krā′ni-ō-fōr), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κρανίον*, the skull, + *-φόρος*, -bearing, ⟨ *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A skull-bearer. Specifically—(*a*) An apparatus for holding and fixing skulls in a given or required position for craniological purposes. (*b*) A mechanical device for taking projections of the skull.

cranioplasty (krā′ni-ō-plas-ti), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κρανίον*, the skull, + *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form: see *plastic*.] In *surg.*, an operation for restoring or supplying the place of deficiencies in the cranial structures.

cranioscopist (krā-ni-os′kō-pist), *n.* One skilled or professing belief in cranioscopy; a phrenologist. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

cranioscopy (krā-ni-os′kō-pi), *n.* [= F. *cranioscopie* = Pg. *cranioscopia*, ⟨ NL. *cranioscopia*, ⟨ Gr. κρανίον, the skull, + σκοπεῖν, view.] The examination of the configuration of the skull; phrenology. [Rare.]

craniospinal (krā″ni-ō-spī′nal), *a.* [⟨ ML. *cranium* + L. *spina* + *-al*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the skull and the backbone: as, the *craniospinal* axis. Also *craniovertebral*.

Craniota (krā-ni-ō′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *cranium*, skull: see *cranium*.] A primary division of the *Vertebrata*, including those which possess a skull and brain, or the whole of the *Vertebrata* excepting the *Leptocardia* or *Acrania*. Also *Craniata*.

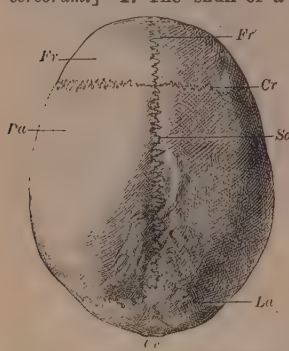
The Skulled Animals or *Craniota* (Man and all other Vertebrates). *Haeckel*, Evol. of Man (trans.), I. 416.

craniotabes (krā″ni-ō-tā′bēz), *n.* [NL., ⟨ ML. *cranium* + L. *tabes*, a wasting, decline.] In *pathol.*, a condition of infants characterized by the thinning and softening of the cranial bones in spots. Some cases seem to be connected with rachitis and some with syphilis.

craniotomy (krā-ni-ot′ō-mi), *n.* [= F. *craniotomie*, ⟨ Gr. κρανίον, the skull, + τομή, a cutting, ⟨ τέμνειν, cut: see *anatomy*.] In *obstet.*, an operation in which the fetal head is opened when it presents an obstacle to delivery.

craniovertebral (krā″ni-ō-vėr′tē-bral), *a.* [⟨ ML. *cranium* + L. *vertebra*, vertebra, + *-al*.] Same as *craniospinal*.

cranium (krā′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *crania* (-ä). [Also formerly *cranion* (after Gr.) and *crany*; ML. NL. *cranium* (⟩ It. *cranio* = F. *crâne*), ML. also *cranea*, *craneum* (⟩ Sp. *cráneo* = Pg. *craneo*); ⟨ Gr. κρανίον, the skull, akin to κάρα, the head, κάρηνον, the head, L. *cerebrum*, the brain: see *cerebrum*.] 1. The skull of a human being, or, as now used, of any animal; the bones of the head, collectively. It is possessed by all vertebrates except the *Acrania* or *Leptocardia*, and by vertebrates only. It is supposed by some anatomists to be a series of modified vertebræ consisting of three or four segments, each a modified vertebra, and therefore serially homologous with the spinal column; by others it is supposed to be a distinct superaddition to the vertebræ, and therefore only analogous to the spinal column. In a broad sense the hyoid and branchial arches are a part of the cranium.



Human Cranium or Calvarium, from above.

Fr, *Pa*, *Oc*, frontal, parietal, and occipital bones; *Fr'*, *Cr*, *Sa*, *La*, frontal, coronal, sagittal, and lambdoid sutures.

2. More exactly, the brain-box; the bony case of the encephalon, as distinguished from those bones of the skull which support the face and jaws. See *cranial*.—3. In *entom.*, the integument of an insect's head excluding the antennæ, eyes, and oral apparatus, and including the epicranium, gula, and occiput.

crank[1] (krangk), *a.* [Not found in ME., except as in the prob. deriv. *crank*[2], *n.*, q. v.; prob. ult. ⟨ AS. *crincan*, pret. *cranc* (also *cringan*, pret. *crang*), fall, yield, succumb, appar. orig. bend, bow; cf. *crank*[1], *v.*, and see *crinch*, *cringe*. The words here given under the form *crank*, though here separated as to sense and historical relations into six groups, are more or less involved in meaning and cross-associations, and appear to be ult. from the same verb-root. On account of the dialectal, colloquial, technical, or slang character of most of the senses, the records in literature are scanty, only one group, that of *crank*[2], appearing in ME. or AS.] 1. Crooked; bent; distorted: as, a *crank* hand; *crank*-handed.—2. Hard; difficult: as, a *crank* word. [Scotch in both senses.]

crank[1] (krangk), *v.* [Not found in ME., but appar. in part orig. a secondary form of **crink* (in *crinkle*), ult. of AS. *crincan*, pret. *cranc*, fall, yield, orig. bend, bow; *crank*, *crankle*, being related to **crink* (*crinch*, *cringe*), *crinkle*, as *cramp*[1], *crumple*, to *crimp*, *crimple*. In part the verb *crank*[1] depends on the noun. See *crank*[1], *a.*, and *crank*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To run in a winding course; bend; wind; turn.

He [the hare] *cranks* and crosses with a thousand doubles.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 682.

See how this river comes me *cranking* in,
And cuts me, from the best of all my land,
A huge half-moon, a monstrous cantle out.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

II. *trans.* To mark crosswise on (bread and butter), to please a child. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

crank[1] (krangk), *n.* [⟨ *crank*[1], *a.*, or *crank*[1], *v.*] 1. A bend; a turn; a twist; a winding; an involution.

I [the belly] send it [food] through the rivers of your blood,
Even to the court, the heart, to the seat o' the brain,
And through the *cranks* and offices of man.
Shak., Cor., i. 1.

Meet you no ruin but the soldier in
The *cranks* and turns of Thebes?
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 2.

2. A twist or turn of speech; a conceit which consists in a grotesque or fantastic change of the form or meaning of a word.

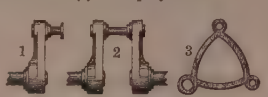
Quips, and *cranks*, and wanton wiles.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 27.

3. [In this sense now associated with *crank*[3], *n.*, 2.] An absurd or unreasonable action caused by a twist of judgment; a caprice; a whim; a crotchet; a vagary.

Violent of temper; subject to sudden *cranks*. *Carlyle.*

4. *pl.* Pains; aches. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

crank[2] (krangk), *n.* [⟨ ME. *cranke*; perhaps ⟨ AS. **cranc*, in comp. **cranc-stæf*, an unauthenticated form in Somner, defined as "some kind of weavers instrument"; appar. ⟨ *crank*[1], *a.*, bent, crooked, which is, however, not recorded in ME. or AS.: see *crank*[1], *a.*] 1. A bent or vertical arm attached to or projecting at an angle from an axis at one end, and with provision for the application of power at the other, used for communicating circular motion, as in a grindstone, or for changing circular into reciprocating motion, as in a saw-mill, or reciprocating into circular motion, as in a steam-engine. The *single crank* (1) can be used only on the end of an axis. The *double crank* (2) is employed when it is necessary that the axis should be extended on both sides of the point at which the reciprocating motion is applied. An exemplification of this arrangement is afforded by the machinery of steam-vessels. The *bell-crank* (3), so called from its ordinary use in bell-hanging, performs a function totally different from that of the others, being used merely to change the direction of a reciprocating motion, as from a horizontal to a vertical line.



Cranks.

He ground the whole matter over and over and over again in his mind, with a hand never off the *crank* of the mill, by day nor by night.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 275.

2. An iron brace for various purposes, such as the braces which support the lanterns on the poop-quarters of vessels.—3. An iron attached to the feet in curling, to prevent slipping. [Scotch.]—4. An instrument of prison discipline, consisting of a small wheel, like the paddle-wheel of a steam-vessel, which, when the prisoner turns a handle outside, revolves in a box partially filled with gravel. The labor of turning it is more or less severe, according to the quantity of gravel.—**Disk crank**, a disk carrying a crank-pin, and substituted for a crank.

crank[2] (krangk), *v. t.* [⟨ *crank*[2], *n.*] 1. To make of the shape of a crank; bend into a crank shape.—2. To provide with a crank; attach a crank to.

Connected with its axle, which was *cranked* for the purpose. *Thurston*, Steam-Engine, p. 166.

3. To shackle; hamshackle (a horse). [Scotch.]

crank[3] (krangk), *a.* and *n.* [Not found in this sense in ME. or AS., the alleged AS. **cranc*, weak, infirm, being unauthenticated, and **crang*, as adj., dead, killed, an error; first in early mod. E., the noun (II., 1) being a cant word, indicating its origin from the D.: ⟨ MD. *kranck*, weak, feeble, infirm, sick, also, of things, weak, poor, insipid, D. *krank*, sick, ill, poor, = OFries. *kronk*, *cronc*, North Fries. *cronc*, sick, = MLG. *krank*, weak, infirm, miserable, bad, sick, LG. *krank*, sick, = OHG. **chranch* (not recorded, but cf. deriv. **chranchalōn*, *krankolōn*, become weak), MHG. *kranc*, weak, thin, slender, poor, bad, small, later esp. weak in body, feeble, sick, G. *krank*, sick (whence, from G. or LG., Icel. *krankr*, also *krangr* = Norw. Sw. Dan. *krank*, ill, sick); the adj. being also used as a noun, MD. *kranck*, etc., or with inflection, MD. *krancke*, D. *kranke* = G. *kranke*, etc., a sick person, a patient; whence the noun used in E., orig. with the epithet *counterfeit*, in ref. to persons who feigned sickness or frenzy (cf. D. *krankhoofdig*, *krankzinnig*, crazy) in order to wring money from the compassion or fears of the beholder; prob. from the pret. of an orig. Teut. verb preserved only in AS. *crincan*, pret. *cranc* (also *cringan*, pret. *crang*), fall, yield, succumb, orig. bend, bow, to which also *crank*[1], *crank*[2], *crank*[4], and *crank*[5] are referred: see *crank*[1], etc., and *crinch*, *cringe*.] **I.**† *a.* Sick; ill; infirm; weak. [North. Eng.]

She lodg'd him neere her bower, whence
He loued not to gad,
But waxed *cranke* for why? no heart
A sweeter layer had.
Warner, Albion's Eng., vii. 36.

II. *n.* 1†. A sick person: first used with the epithet *counterfeit*, designating a person who feigned sickness or frenzy in order to wring money from the compassion or fears of the beholder. See etymology and quotations.

Baser in habit, and more vile in condition, than the Whip-iack, is the *Counterfet cranke*; who in all kind of weather going halfe naked, staring wildly with his eyes, and appearing distracted by his lookes, complayning onely that he is troubled with the falling sicknes.
Dekker, Belman of London (ed. 1608), sig. C 3.

The Groundworke of Cony-catching; the manner of their Pedlers — French, and the meanes to vnderstand the same, with the cunning sleights of the *Counterfeit Cranke*.
Greene, Plays (ed. Dyce), Int., p. cx.

Thou art a *counterfeit crank*, a cheater.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 436.

2. [In this sense derived from the preceding, but appar. also associated with *crank*[1], *n.*, 3, a whim, crotchet, caprice, and also, more or less, with *crank*[1], *a.*, and *crank*[2], *crank*[4], *crank*[5], as if involving the notions of crooked, irregular, giddy, etc.] A person whose mind is ill-balanced or awry; one who lacks mental poise; one who is subject to crotchets, whims, caprices, or absurd or impracticable notions; especially, a person of this sort who takes up some one impracticable notion or project and urges it in season and out of season; a monomaniac. [Colloq., U. S.]

But if he [Guiteau] should be a mere *crank*, and the act [the assassination of Garfield] a mere whim, and the defendant able to control his conduct, then you should find him guilty.
Judge Wylie, Charge to the Jury in the Guiteau trial, 1882.

The person who adopts "any presentiment, any extravagance as most in nature," is not commonly called a Transcendentalist, but is known colloquially as a *crank*.
O. W. Holmes, Emerson, p. 150.

crank[4] (krangk), *a.* and *n.* [Not in early use, but prob. another application of the orig. *crank*[1], bent, ult. ⟨ AS. *crincan*, pret. *cranc*, fall: see *crank*[1] and *crank*[2]. Cf. D. *krengen* = Sw. *kränga* = Dan. *kræng*e, heave down, heel, lurch, as a ship; of the same ult. origin.] **I.** *a.* 1. *Naut.*, liable to lurch or to be capsized, as a ship when she is too narrow or has not sufficient ballast to carry full sail: opposed to *stiff*. Also *crank-sided*.

The ship, besides being ill built and very *crank*, was, to increase the inconveniency thereof, ill laden.
Hubbard, quoted in Winthrop's Hist. New England, [II. 400, note.

Towered the Great Harry, *crank* and tall, . . .
With bows and stern raised high in air.
Longfellow, Building of the Ship.

Hence—2. In a shaky or crazy condition; loose; disjointed.

For the machinery of laughter took some time to get in motion, and seemed *crank* and slack. *Carlyle.*

In the case of the Austrian Empire, the *crank* machinery of the double government would augment all the difficulties and enfeeble every effort of the State.
London Times, Nov. 11, 1876.

II. *n.* A crank vessel; a vessel overmasted or badly ballasted. *Halliwell.*

crank[5] (krangk), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *cranck*; a dial. word, not in early use; prob. a particular use of *crank*[4], liable to be overset, shaky: see *crank*[4], and cf. *crank*[3].] Brisk; lively; jolly; sprightly; giddy; hence, aggressively positive or assured; self-assertive. [Now perhaps only in the last use.]

He who was a little before bedred and caried lyke a dead karkas on fower mannes shoulders, was now *cranke* and lustie. *J. Udall*, On Mark ii.

Thou *crank* and curious damsel!
Turberville, To an old Gentlewoman that Painted her Face.

You knew I was not ready for you, and that made you so *crank*: I am not such a coward as to strike again, I warrant you. *Middleton*, Trick to Catch the Old One, i. 3.

How came they to grow so extremely *crank* and confident? *South*, Sermons, VI. i.

crank[5]† (krangk), *adv.* [⟨ *crank*[5], *a.*] Briskly; cheerfully; in a lively or sprightly manner.

Like Chanticleare he crowed *crank*,
And piped ful merily. *Drayton.*

crank[6] (krangk), *v. i.* [Perhaps in part imitative (cf. *crack*, *creak*), but appar. associated with *crank*[2], with allusion to the creaking of a crank or windlass.] To creak. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

crank[6] (krangk), *n.* [< *crank*[6], *v.*] **1.** A creaking, as of an ungreased wheel.—**2.** Figuratively, something inharmonious.

> When wanting thee, what tuneless *cranks*
> Are my poor verses. *Burns.*

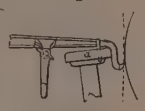
[Scotch in both senses.]

crank-axle (krangk'ak″sl), *n.* **1.** An axle which bends downward between the wheels for the purpose of lowering the bed of a wagon.—**2.** In locomotives with inside cylinders, the driving-axle.

crank-bird (krangk'bėrd), *n.* [< *crank*[1] + *bird*[1].] The European lesser spotted woodpecker, *Picus minor*.

crank-brace (krangk'brās), *n.* The usual form of carpenters' brace, which has a bent shank by which it is rotated. *E. H. Knight.*

cranked (krangkt), *a.* [< *crank*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having a bend or crank: as, a *cranked* axle.—**Cranked tool**, a turners' cutting-tool, the shank of which, near the cutting end, is bent downward, and then again outward toward the work. The rest, *a*, prevents the tool from slipping away from the work.



Cranked Tool.

crank-hatches (krangk'hach″-ez), *n. pl.* Hatches on the deck of a steam-vessel raised to a proper elevation for covering the cranks of the engines.

crank-hook (krangk'hůk), *n.* In a turning-lathe, the rod connecting the treadle and the fly.

crankiness (krang'ki-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being cranky, in any sense of the word.

> There is no better ballast for keeping the mind steady on its keel, and saving it from all risks of *crankiness*, than business. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 235.

crankle[1]† (krang'kl), *v.* [Freq. of *crank*[1], *v.* Cf. *crinkle*.] **I.** *intrans.* To bend, wind, or turn, as a stream.

> *Serpeggiare*, . . . to go winding or *crankling* in and out. *Florio.*
>
> Meander, who is said so intricate to be,
> Hath not so many turns nor *crankling* nooks as she [the river Wye]. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, vii. 198.

II. *trans.* To break into bends, turns, or angles; crinkle.

> Old Vaga's stream,
> Forc'd by the sudden shock, her wonted track
> Forsook, and drew her humid train aslope,
> *Crankling* her banks. *J. Philips*, Cider, i.

crankle[1]† (krang'kl), *n.* [< *crankle*[1], *v.*] A bend or turn; a crinkle; an angular prominence.

crankle[2] (krang'kl), *a.* [Cf. *crank*[3], *a.*, *crank*[4], *a.*, and *cranky*[2].] Weak; shattered. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

crankness (krangk'nes), *n.* The state of being crank, in any of its senses.

crankous (krang'kus), *a.* [< *crank*[1], crooked, distorted (or *crank*[3]), + *-ous*.] Irritated; irritable; cranky. [Scotch.]

crank-pin (krangk'pin), *n.* A pin connecting the ends of a double crank, or projecting from the end of a single crank. In either case it serves for the attachment of a pitman or connecting-rod. *E. H. Knight.*

crank-plane (krangk'plān), *n.* **1.** A plane the bed or tool-stock of which is moved by a crank and pitman. It is used for metals.—**2.** A special machine for planing engine-cranks.

crank-shaft (krangk'shâft), *n.* A shaft turned by a crank.

crank-sided (krangk'sī″ded), *a.* Same as *crank*[4], 1.

crank-wheel (krangk'hwēl), *n.* In *mach.*, a wheel having near the periphery a wrist or pin for the end of a connecting-rod which imparts motion to the wheel, or receives motion from it; a disk-crank.

cranky[1] (krang'ki), *a.* [< *crank*[2], *n.*, + *-y*[1].] **1.** Having cranks or turns; checkered. [North. Eng.]—**2.** [With ref. to *crank*[1], *n.*, 2, 3, and with allusion also to *crank*[3], *n.*, 2.] Full of cranks; full of whims and crotchets; having the characteristics of a crank.

> William then delivered that the law of Patent was a cruel wrong. . . . I said, "William Butcher, are you *cranky*? You are sometimes *cranky*." William said, "No, John, I tell you the truth." *Dickens*, A Poor Man's Tale of a Patent.
>
> I would like some better sort of welcome in the evening than what a *cranky* old brute of a hut-keeper can give me. *H. Kingsley*, Geoffry Hamlyn, xxvii.

cranky[2] (krang'ki), *a.* [< *crank*[3] + *-y*[1]. Cf. *cranky*[1], *cranky*[3], *cranky*[4].] Sickly; ailing. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

cranky[3] (krang'ki), *a.* [< *crank*[4] + *-y*[1].] **1.** *Naut.*, liable to be overset: same as *crank*[4], 1.

> Sitting in the middle of a *cranky* birch-bark canoe, on the Restigouche, with an Indian at the bow and another at the stern. *St. Nicholas*, XIII. 745.

2. In a shaky or loose condition; rickety.

> The machine, being a little *crankier*, rattles more, and the performer is called on for a more visible exertion. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 131.

cranky[4] (krang'ki), *a.* [< *crank*[5] + *-y*[1].] Merry; cheerful: same as *crank*[5].

cranky[5] (krang'ki), *n.*; pl. *crankies* (-kiz). [Origin uncertain.] A pitman. [North. Eng.]

crannied (kran'id), *a.* [< *cranny*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having crevices, chinks, or fissures.

> Flower in the *crannied* wall,
> I pluck you out of the crannies.
> *Tennyson*, Flower in the Crannied Wall.

crannog (kran'og), *n.* [Ir. *crannog* = Gael. *crannag*, a pulpit, crosstrees of a ship, round top of a mast, etc., < Ir. and Gael. *crann*, a tree, a mast: see *crane*[2].] An ancient lake-dwelling in Ireland. Such dwellings were sometimes built entirely of stone or wood, but more usually of a combination of stones and piles. Some, however, were made of basketwork and sod, and some stood on platforms like the Swiss lake-dwellings. They were invariably roundish or irregularly oval in form, and were built in lakes and morasses. In these crannogs are found articles of various kinds, from the rudest flint implements to highly finished ornaments of gold. Also *crannoge*.

crannuibh, *n.* [Ir., < *crann*, a tree.] In *archæol.*, a form of Celtic javelin to which a long thong was attached, that it might be drawn back after being hurled.

cranny[1] (kran'i), *n.*; pl. *crannies* (-iz). [Early mod. E. *crannie*, *cranie*, < ME. *crany*, appar. a dim. of **cran*, < OF. *cran*, *cren*, mod. F. *cran* (Walloon *cren*), m., OF. also *crene*, *crenne*, f., = It. dial. *cran*, m., *crena*, f., a notch (cf. OHG. *chrinna*, MHG. *krinne*, G. dial. *krinne* = LG. *karn*, a notch, groove, crevice, cranny, appar. not an orig. Teut. word); prob. < L. *crena*, a notch, found in classical L. only once, in a doubtful passage in Pliny, but frequent in later glossaries: see *crena*, *crenate*, and cf. *carnel*, *crenel*, *crenelle*, from the same ult. source.] Any small narrow opening, fissure, crevice, or chink, as in a wall, a rock, a tree, etc.

> We neede not seeke some secret *cranie*, we see an open gate. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 28.
>
> In a firm building, the cavities ought to be filled with brick or stone, fitted to the *crannies*. *Dryden.*
>
> He peeped into every *cranny*. *Arbuthnot*, John Bull.
>
> Their old hut was like a rabbit-pen: there was a tow-head to every crack and *cranny*. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 109.
>
> Wall-weed sweet,
> Kissing the *crannies* that are split with heat. *Swinburne*, St. Dorothy.

cranny[1] (kran'i), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *crannied*, ppr. *crannying*. [< *cranny*[1], *n.*] **1.** To become intersected with or penetrated by crannies, clefts, or crevices.

> The ground did *cranny* everywhere,
> And light did pierce the hell. *A. Golding.*

2. To enter by crannies; haunt crannies.

> All tenantless, save by the *crannying* wind. *Byron*, Childe Harold, iii. 47.

cranny[2] (kran'i), *a.* [Appar. a var. of *canny* or *cranky*[4].] Pleasant; brisk; jovial. [Local.]

cranny[3] (kran'i), *n.*; pl. *crannies* (-iz). [Origin uncertain.] A tool for forming the necks of glass bottles. *E. H. Knight.*

cranock (kran'ok), *n.* [Also, as W., *crynog*, < W. *crynog*, an 8-bushel measure.] A Welsh measure for lime, equal to 10 or 12 Winchester bushels.

cranreuch (kran'růch), *n.* [Also written *cranreugh*, *crandruch*, *crainroch*, derived by Jamieson from Gael. **cranntarach*, hoar frost, but the nearest Gael. word for 'hoar frost' appears to be *crith-reodhadh*, < *crith*, tremble, shake, + *reodhadh*, freezing, < *reodh*, freeze.] Hoar frost. [Scotch.]

> And infant frosts begin to bite,
> In hoary *cranreuch* drest. *Burns*, Jolly Beggars.

crantara (kran'ta-rą), *n.* [Repr. Gael. *crantara*, *-taraidh*, also called *croistara*, *-taraidh*, lit. the beam or cross of reproach, < *crann*, a beam, shaft, etc. (see *crane*[2], *crannog*), or *crois*, cross (see *cross*[1]), + *tair*, reproach, disgrace.] The fiery cross which in old times formed the rallying-symbol in the Highlands of Scotland on any sudden emergency: so called because neglect of the symbol implied infamy.

crants† (krants), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *corance*; prob. taken from Scand. or D.: Icel. *kranz* = Sw. *krans* = Dan. *krands* = D. *krants*, *krans*, < G. *kranz*, MHG. OHG. *kranz*, a garland. Various emendations have been proposed by different editors. Cf. *crance*.] A garland carried before the bier of a maiden and hung over her grave.

> But that great command o'ersways the order,
> She should in ground unsanctified have lodg'd
> Till the last trumpet; for charitable prayers,
> Shards, flints, and pebbles should be thrown on her,
> Yet here is she allow'd her virgin *crants*,
> Her maiden strewments, and the bringing home
> Of bell and burial. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1 (Quarto, 1604).

crany (krā'ni), *n.* [< ML. NL. *cranium*: see *cranium*.] The skull; the cranium. *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.]

crany† (krā'ni), *v. t.* [Appar., < *crany*, *n.*] To cause to give a dull, hollow sound.

> The laxness of that membrane [the tympaneum] will certainly dead and *crany* the sound. *Holder*, Elements of Speech.

crap[1] (krap), *n.* [A dial. form of *crop*, in its several senses.] **1.** The highest part or top of anything. [Scotch.]—**2.** The crop or craw of a fowl: used ludicrously for a man's stomach. [Scotch.]

> He has a *crap* for a' corn. *Ramsay's Scotch Proverbs.*

3. A crop of grain. [Scotch and western U. S.]

crap[1] (krap), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *crapped*, ppr. *crapping*. [< *crap*[1], *n.*] To raise a crop. [Western U. S.]

crap[2] (krap), *n.* [< ME. *crappe*, also in pl. *crappes*, *crappys*, *craps*, chaff; in some cases of uncertain meaning, perhaps buckwheat; cf. ML. *crappæ*, pl., also *crapinum*, OF. *crapin*, chaff; perhaps < OD. *krappen*, cut off, pluck off: see *crop*, *v.* and *n.*] **1.** Darnel. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** Buckwheat. [Prov. Eng.]

crapaudine[1] (krap'â-din), *n.* [F. *crapaudine*, an ulcer on the coronet of a horse, a grating, valve, socket, sole, step, also (lit.) a toadstone, < *crapaud*, a toad; origin uncertain.] In *farriery*, an ulcer on the coronet of a horse's hoof.

crapaudine[2] (krap'â-din), *a.* [F. *crapaudine*, a socket, sole, step, etc.: see *crapaudine*[1].] In *arch.*, turning on pivots at the top and bottom: said of doors.

crape (krāp), *n.* [The same word as F. *crêpe*, recently borrowed (in 18th century), but spelled (perhaps first in trade use) after E. analogies, = D. *krep*, *krip* = G. *krepp* = Dan. *krep* = Pg. *crepe*, < F. *crêpe*, formerly *crespe*, crape, a silk tissue curled into minute wrinkles, < OF. *crespe*, curled, frizzled, crisped, < L. *crispus*, crisp: see *crisp*, *a.* and *n.*] **1.** A thin, semi-transparent stuff made of silk, finely crinkled or crisped, either irregularly or in long, nearly parallel ridges. It is made white, black, and also colored. The black has a peculiarly somber appearance, from its rough surface without gloss, and is hence considered especially appropriate for mourning dress. Japanese crape is in general of the character above described, but is often printed in bright colors, and is sometimes used for rich dresses.

> A saint in *crape* is twice a saint in lawn. *Pope*, Moral Essays, i. 136.
>
> When in the darkness over me,
> The four-handed mole shall scrape,
> Plant thou no dusky cypress-tree,
> Nor wreathe thy cap with doleful *crape*.
> *Tennyson*, To ———, iii.

2†. One dressed in mourning; a hired mourner; a mute.

> We cannot contemplate the magnificence of the Cathedral without reflecting on the abject condition of those tattered *crapes* said to ply here for occasional burials or sermons with the same regularity as the happier drudges who salute us with the cry of "coach!" *G. Colman*, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 126.

Australian crape, a French goods made of cotton and wool in imitation of crape. *E. H. Knight.*—**Bird's-eye crape**, a thin material made for East Indian markets.—**Canton crape**, **China crape**, a material manufactured in the same way as common crape, but heavier, much more glossy, and smoother to the touch. The corded threads have a peculiar twisted, knotty appearance, which is said to be produced by twisting two yarns together in the reverse way. It is used especially for shawls, which are often embroidered with the needle.—**Victoria crape**, a cotton crape imitating crape made of silk.

crape (krāp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *craped*, ppr. *craping*. [< F. *créper*, crisp, curl: see *crape*, *n.*, and cf. *crisp*, *v.*] **1.** To curl; form into ringlets; crimp, crinkle, or frizzle: as, to *crape* the hair.

> The hour advanced on the Wednesdays and Saturdays is for curling and *craping* the hair, which it now requires twice a week. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, III. 29.

2. To cover or drape with crape.

crape-cloth (krāp'klôth), *n.* A woolen material, heavier and of greater width than crape, but crimped and crisped in imitation of it, used for mourning garments.

crape-fish (krāp'fish), *n.* [< *crape* (obscure) + *fish*.] Codfish salted and pressed to hardness.

crape-hair (krāp'hâr), *n.* Loose hair used by actors for making false beards, etc.

craplet, *n.* An obsolete variant of *grapple*.

They did the monstrous Scorpion vew
With ugly *craples* crawling in their way.
Spenser, F. Q., V. viii. 40.

crapnel†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *grapnel*.

crappe†, *n.* An obsolete form of *crap*[2].

crappie (krap'i), *n.* [Origin obscure. Cf. F. *crape*, the crabfish.] A sunfish, *Pomoxys annularis*, of the family *Centrarchidæ*, found in the Mississippi. It has a compressed body, incurved profile, and the relative positions of the dorsal and anal fins

Crappie (*Pomoxys annularis*).

are oblique — that is, not directly opposite. There are from 6 to 8 spines in the dorsal and 6 in the anal fin. Its color is a silvery olive with brassy sheen, and mottled with greenish. It is common in the Mississippi valley and the Southern States, and is sometimes esteemed as a food-fish. Also called *campbellite*, *newlight*, and *bachelor*.

crappit-head (krap'it-hed), *n.* [< Sc. *crappit*, pp. of *crap*, stuff, lit. fill the *crap* or crop (see *crap*[1], *crop*), + *head*.] A haddock's head stuffed with the roe, oatmeal, suet, onions, and pepper. [Scotch.]

I expected him sae faithfully, that I gae a look to making the friar's chicken mysell, and the *crappit-heads* too.
Scott, Guy Mannering, xxxii.

craps (kraps), *n. pl.* [ME. *crappes*, *craps*, chaff; prop. pl. of *crap*[2], q. v.] 1. Chaff. [Prov. Eng.] — 2. The seed-pods of wild mustard or charlock. [Scotch.] — 3. The refuse of hogs' lard burned before a fire. [Prov. Eng.]

crapula† (krap'ū-lă), *n.* [L., < Gr. *κραιπάλη*, a drunken sickness, intoxication.] Same as *crapulence*.

The drunkard now supinely snores; . . .
Yet when he wakes, the swine shall find
A *crapula* remains behind.
Cotton, Night, Quatrains.

crapule† (krap'ūl), *n.* [F., < L. *crapula*, drunkenness: see *crapula*.] Same as *crapulence*.

crapulence (krap'ū-lens), *n.* [< *crapulent*: see *-ence*.] Drunkenness; a surfeit, or the sickness following drunkenness.

crapulent (krap'ū-lent), *a.* [< LL. *crapulentus*, drunk, < L. *crapula*, drunkenness: see *crapula*.] Same as *crapulous*.

crapulous (krap'ū-lus), *a.* [= F. *crapuleux*, < LL. *crapulosus*, drunken, < L. *crapula*, drunkenness: see *crapula*.] Drunken; given up to excess in drinking; characterized by intemperance. [Rare.]

I suppose his distresses and his *crapulous* habits will not render him difficult on this head.
Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 434.

Rather than such cockney sentimentality as this, as an education for the taste and sympathies, we prefer the most *crapulous* group of boors that Teniers ever painted.
George Eliot, Essays, p. 142.

crapy (krā'pi), *a.* [< *crape* + *-y*[1].] Like crape; having the appearance of crape — that is, having the surface crimped, crisped, or waved, either irregularly or in little corrugations nearly parallel.

Her . . . delicate head was encircled by a sort of *crapy* cloud of bright hair. *H. B. Stowe*, Chimney Corner, x.

crare† (krâr), *n.* [Also written *crayer* and *cray*; Sc. *crayar*, *crear*; < ME. *crayer*, *krayer* = OSw. *krejare*, a small vessel with one mast, < OF. *craier*, ML. *craiera*, *creyera*, etc.; origin obscure.] A slow unwieldy trading-vessel, formerly used.

Coggez and *crayers*, than crossez thaire mastez,
At the commandment of the kynge, uncoverde at ones.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 738.

A certain *crayer* of one Thomas Motte of Cley, called the Peter (wherein Thomas Smith was master).
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 168.

What coast thy sluggish *crare*
Might easiliest harbour in?
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2.

crase†, *v.* and *n.* See *craze*.

crash[1] (krash), *v.* [Early mod. E. *crasshe*, < ME. *crasshen*, *craschen*, gnash, grate, as teeth, break, shatter, an imitative variation (with change of *s* to *sh*: cf. *clash*, *dash*, *smash*, etc.) of *crasen*, break: see *craze*.] **I.** *intrans.* To make a loud, clattering, complex sound, as of many solid things falling and breaking together; fall down or in pieces with such a noise.

Sinks the full pride her ample walls enclos'd
In one wild havoc *crash'd*, with burst beyond
Heaven's loudest thunder. *Mallet*, Excursion.

Thunder *crashes* from rock
To rock. *M. Arnold*, Rugby Chapel.

II. *trans.* To cause to make a sudden, violent sound, as of breaking or dashing in pieces; dash down or break to pieces violently with a loud noise; dash or shiver with tumult and violence.

He shak't his head and *crasht* his teeth.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, vii. 52.

All within was noise
Of songs, and clapping hands, and boys
That *crash'd* the glass and beat the floor.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxvii.

crash[1] (krash), *n.* [< *crash*[1], *v.*] 1. A loud, harsh, multifarious sound, as of solid or heavy things falling and breaking together: as, the *crash* of a falling tree or a falling house, or any similar sound.

All thro' the *crash* of the near cataract hears
The drumming thunder of the huger fall
At distance. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

2. A falling down or in pieces with a loud noise of breaking parts; hence, figuratively, destruction; breaking up; specifically, the failure of a commercial undertaking; financial ruin. — 3. A basket filled with fragments of pottery or glass, used in a theater to simulate the sound of the breaking of windows, crockery, etc.

crash[2] (krash), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. A strong, coarse linen fabric used for toweling, for packing, and for dancing-cloths to cover carpets. — 2. A piece or covering of this material, as a dancing-cloth.

crasis (krā'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κρᾶσις*, a mingling, < *κεραννύναι*, (√ **κρα*), mix, > also E. *crater*.] 1. In *med.*, the mixture of the constituents of a fluid, as the blood; hence, temperament; constitution.

[He] seemed not to have had one single drop of Danish blood in his whole *crasis*. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, i. 11.

2. In *gram.*, a figure by which two different vowels are contracted into one long vowel or into a diphthong, as *alēthea* into *alēthē*, *teicheos* into *teichous*. It is otherwise called *synæresis*. Specifically, in *Gr. gram.*, the blending or contraction of the final vowel-sound (vowel or diphthong) of one word with the initial vowel-sound of the next, so as to form a long vowel or diphthong. The two words are then written as one, and the sign (᾽) called a coronis, similar in appearance to a smooth breathing, or instead of the coronis the rough breathing of the article or relative pronoun if these stand first, is written over the contracted vowel-sound, as *τἀγαθά* for *τὰ ἀγαθά*, *κἀν* for *καὶ ἐν*, *ἁνήρ* for *ὁ ἀνήρ*.

crask (krask), *a.* [< ME. *crask*, perhaps < OF. *cras*, < L. *crassus*, fat, thick: see *crass*.] Fat; lusty; hearty; in good spirits. [Prov. Eng.]

craspeda, *n.* Plural of *craspedum*.

Craspedacusta (kras″pe-da-kus'tă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κράσπεδον*, edge, border, + *ἀκουστής*, a hearer, < *ἀκουστός*, verbal adj. of *ἀκούειν*, hear: see *acoustic*.] A remarkable genus of fresh-water jelly-fishes, the only one known, characterized by the development of otoliths and velar canals: referred by Lankester to the family *Petasidæ* of *Trachymedusæ*, and by Allman to the *Leptomedusæ*. The only species, *Craspedacusta sowerbii*, also known as *Limnocodium victoria*, was discovered by Sowerby in a warm-water tank in London, in which the plant *Victoria regia* was growing, and was described almost simultaneously by Lankester and Allman, under the two names above given. *Nature*, June 17 and 24, 1880.

Fer-de-lance (*Craspedocephalus lanceolatus*).

Craspedocephalus (kras″pe-dō-sef'a-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κράσπεδον*, edge, border, + *κεφαλή*, head.] A genus of very venomous serpents of the warmer parts of America, of the family *Crotalidæ*. *C. lanceolatus* is a large and much dreaded West Indian species, 5 or 6 feet long, known as the *fer-de-lance*. See cut in preceding column.

Craspedota (kras-pe-dō'tă), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *craspedotus*, < Gr. as if **κρασπεδωτός*, bordered, < *κρασπεδοῦν*, surround with a border, < *κράσπεδον*, edge, border.] The naked-eyed or gymnophthalmous medusæ; the *Hydromedusæ* proper, as distinguished from the *Acraspeda*: so called from their muscular velum.

The term *Craspedota* refers to those [*Medusæ*] in which a well marked velum is found, the Acraspeda where the same is absent. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 94.

craspedote (kras'pe-dōt), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Craspedota*.

The Hydroidea and Siphonophora are *craspedote*, the Discophora are supposed to be destitute of a veil, and are therefore acraspedote. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 94.

II. *n.* One of the *Craspedota*.

craspedototal (kras″pe-dō-tō'tal), *a.* [< Gr. as if **κρασπεδωτός*, bordered (see *Craspedota*), + *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *-al*.] Having velar otoliths, as a medusa.

In both Trachomedusæ and Narcomedusæ the marginal bodies belong to the tentacular system; . . . while in the Leptomedusæ, the only other order of *craspedototal* Medusæ in which marginal vesicles occur, these bodies are genetically derived from the velum.
Gill, Smithsonian Report, 1880, p. 340.

craspedum (kras'pe-dum), *n.*; pl. *craspeda* (-dă). [NL., < Gr. *κράσπεδον*, edge, border.] One of the long convoluted cords attached to and proceeding from the mesenteries of *Actinozoa*, and bearing thread-cells.

Craspemonadina (kras-pe-mon-a-dī'nă), *n. pl.* [NL., for **Craspedomonadina*, < Gr. *κράσπεδον*, edge, border, + *μονάς* (*μοναδ-*), a unit (see *monas*), + *-ina*[2].] In Stein's system (1878), a family of flagellate infusorians, represented by the genera *Codonosiga*, *Codonocladium*, *Codonodesmus*, and *Salpingœca*, and corresponding to some extent with the order later named *Choanoflagellata*.

crass (kras), *a.* [= F. *crasse*, OF. *cras* = Sp. *craso* = Pg. It. *crasso* = Dan. *kras*, < L. *crassus*, thick, dense, fat, solid, perhaps orig. **crattus*, with sense of 'thickly woven,' and akin to *cratis*, a hurdle, and *cartilago*, cartilage: see *crate* and *cartilage*, and cf. *crask*. Connection with *gross* is very doubtful.] 1. Thick; coarse; gross; not thin nor fine: now chiefly used of immaterial things.

Does the fact look *crass* and material, threatening to degrade thy theory of spirit?
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 277.

The most airy subjective idealism and the *crassest* materialism are one and the same. *Adamson*, Fichte, p. 115.

2. Gross; stupid; obtuse: as, *crass* ignorance.

A cloud of folly darkens the soul, and makes it *crass* and material. *Jer. Taylor*, Sermons (1653), p. 208.

There were many *crass* minds in Middlemarch whose reflective scales could only weigh things in the lump.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 171.

Give me the hidalgo with all his crack-brained eccentricities, rather than the *crass* animalism of Sancho Panza.
J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, II. 344.

crassament†(kras'a-ment), *n.* [Improp. *crassiment*; < L. *crassamentum*, thickness, thick sediment, dregs, < *crassare*, make thick, < *crassus*, thick: see *crass*.] Thickness.

Now, as the bones are principally here intended, so also all the other solid parts of the body, that are made of the same *crassiment* of seed, may be here included.
J. Smith, Solomon's Portraiture of Old Age, p. 179.

crassamentum (kras-a-men'tum), *n.*; pl. *crassamenta* (-tă). [L., thickness, thick sediment: see *crassament*.] A clot; a coagulum; specifically, a clot of blood consisting of the fibrinous portion colored red from the blood-corpuscles entangled in it.

crass-headed (kras'hed″ed), *a.* [< *crass* + *head* + *-ed*[2].] Thick-headed; obtuse. [Rare.]

The imminent danger to which *crass-headed* conservatives of our day are exposing the great rule of prescription.
The Nation, Dec. 23, 1869, p. 558.

crassilingual (kras-i-ling'gwal), *a.* [< L. *crassus*, thick, + *lingua*, tongue, + *-al*.] In *herpet.*, having a thick fleshy tongue.

crassiment†, *n.* See *crassament*.

crassiped (kras'i-ped), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* In *conch.*, having a thick fleshy foot.

II. *n.* One of the *Crassipedia*.

Crassipedia (kras-i-pē'di-ă), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1807), < L. *crassus*, thick, heavy, + *pes* (*ped-*), foot.] In *conch.*, a section of dimyarian bivalves having a thick fleshy foot. It was

framed for the *Tubicolæ*, *Pholadaria*, *Solenacea*, and *Myiaria*.

Crassitherium (kras-i-thē′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *crassus*, thick, + Gr. *θηρίον*, a wild beast, < *θήρ*, a wild beast.] A genus of fossil sirenians, founded by Van Beneden upon a part of a skull discovered in Belgium.

crassitude (kras′i-tūd), *n.* [< L. *crassitudo*, < *crassus*, thick: see *crass.*] Coarseness; thickness; denseness. [Rare.]

> The greater *crassitude* and gravity of sea-water.
> *Woodward*, Ess. towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

crassly (kras′li), *adv.* In a crass manner; coarsely; grossly; stupidly; ignorantly.

> Even the workingman instinctively re-acts against the narrowing tendencies of machine-work and special skilled employment, and speculates wildly and *crassly* about political, social, or religious problems.
> *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 302.

crassness (kras′nes), *n.* The quality of being crass; coarseness; thickness; denseness; heaviness; grossness; stupidity.

> The ethereal body contracts *crassness*, . . . as the immaterial faculties abate in their exercise.
> *Glanville*, Pre-existence of Souls, p. 118.

Crassula (kras′ū-lă), *n.* [NL. (so called in reference to their thick, succulent leaves), dim. of L. *crassus*, thick: see *crass.*] A genus of plants, natural order *Crassulaceæ*, consisting of succulent herbs and shrubs, chiefly natives of South Africa. Various species are cultivated for the beauty of their flowers and for bedding purposes.

Crassulaceæ (kras-ū-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crassula* + *-aceæ*.] The houseleek family, a natural order of polypetalous exogens. It consists of succulent plants with herbaceous or shrubby stems and annual or perennial roots, growing in hot, dry, exposed places in the more temperate parts of the world, but chiefly in South Africa. Many species of *Crassula*, *Rochea*, *Sempervivum*, *Sedum*, and *Cotyledon* are cultivated for their showy flowers and especially for bedding effects. The American species belong mostly to the genera *Sedum* and *Cotyledon*, and are especially abundant on the western side of the continent.

crassulaceous (kras-ū-lā′shius), *a.* Belonging to or characteristic of the order *Crassulaceæ*.

crastination† (kras-ti-nā′shon), *n.* [< ML. *crastinatio(n-)*, in sense of 'holiday,' but lit. a putting off till to-morrow, < L. *crastinus*, of to-morrow, < *cras*, to-morrow. Cf. *procrastination.*] Procrastination; delay.

-crat. See *-cracy*.

Cratægus (kra-tē′gus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κράταιγος*, a kind of flowering thorn.] A rosaceous genus of trees and shrubs, of about 30 species, natives of northern temperate regions, and about equally divided between North America and the old world. All are armed with short woody spines, and are hence commonly known as *thorns*. The fruit, called a *haw*, containing several hard, bony cells, is often edible. The wood is heavy, hard, and close-grained. The hawthorn, *C. Oxyacantha* of Europe, is often cultivated for ornament, in several varieties, and is largely used for hedges, etc. Other species are sometimes cultivated. See *thorn*.

Cratæva (kra-tē′vă), *n.* [NL., after Gr. *Κρατεύας*, L. *Cratævas*, name of a Greek herbalist.] A genus of East and West Indian plants, natural order *Capparidaceæ*. The fruit of *C. gynandra* has a peculiar alliaceous odor, whence it has received the name of garlic-pear.

cratch[1]† (krach), *v. t.* [< ME. *cratchen*, *cracchen*, scratch, prob. for **cratsen*, = Sw. *kratsa* = Dan. *kradse*, scratch, scrape, claw, = Icel. *krassa*, scrawl, = MD. *kratsen*, *kretsen*, D. *krassen* = MLG. LG. *kratzen*, *krassen*, scratch, scrape, all prob. (the E. and Scand. through LG.) < OHG. *chrazzōn*, *chrazōn*, *crazōn*, MHG. *kratzen*, *kretzen*, G. *kratzen* (> It. *grattare* = Sp. Pg. *grattar* = F. *gratter*, > E. *grate*: see *grate*[1]), scratch, scrape, = Sw. *kratta* = Dan. *kratte*, scratch, scrape (perhaps also from G., after the Rom. forms); cf. Icel. *krota*, engrave, ornament. The OHG. *chrazzōn* is perhaps orig. Teut., but is derived by some from LL. *charaxare*, ML. *caraxare*, < Gr. *χαράσσειν*, scratch, engrave: see *character*. In mod. E. *cratch*[1] is represented by *scratch*, q. v.] To scratch.

> With that other paw hym was *cracching*
> All hys Armure he to-breke and tere,
> So both on an hepe fill, both knyght and bere.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5892.

cratch[2]† (krach), *n.* [< ME. *cratche*, *cracche*, *crecche*, < OF. *creche*, a crib, manger, F. *crèche*, a crib, manger, rack, = Pr. *crepcha*, *crepia* = It. *greppia*, < OHG. *crippa*, *chripha*, for **chrippja*, MHG. G. *krippe*, a crib, = E. *crib*, of which *cratch*[2] is thus ult. a doublet.] **1.** A grated crib or manger.

> He encradled was
> In simple *cratch*, wrapt in a wad of hay.
> *Spenser*, Hymn of Heavenly Love, l. 226.

> I was laid in the *cratch*, I was wrapped in swathling-cloaths. *Hakewill*, Apology.

2. A rack or open framework.

> In Bengo and Coanza they are forced to set vp, for a time, houses vpon *cratches*, their other houses being taken vp for the Riuers lodgings. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 696.

cratch-cradle (krach′krā″dl), *n.* [< *cratch*[2] + *cradle*; but prob. an accom. of *cat's-cradle*, q. v.] Same as *cat's-cradle*.

cratches (krach′ez), *n. pl.* [Pl. of **cratch*[1], *n.*, < *cratch*[1], *v.*, after G. *krätze*, the itch, cratches, < *kratzen*, scratch: see *cratch*[1].] A swelling on the pastern, under the fetlock, and sometimes under the hoof, of a horse.

crate (krāt), *n.* [< L. *cratis*, wickerwork, a hurdle; akin to *cradle* and *hurdle*, q. v. Doublet *grate*[2].] **1.** A kind of basket or hamper of wickerwork, used for the transportation of china, glass, crockery, and similar wares; hence, any openwork casing, as a box made of slats used for packing or transporting commodities, as peaches.

> A quantity of olives, and two large vessels of wine, which she placed in the *crate*, saying to the porter, Take it up, and follow me. *Arabian Nights* (tr. by Lane), I. 121.

2. The amount held by such a casing.

crater (krā′tėr), *n.* [= F. *cratère* = Sp. *cráter* = Pg. *cratera* = It. *cratere*, *cratera* = D. G. Dan. *krater*, a crater (def. 2), < L. *crater*, a bowl, < Gr. *κρατήρ*, a vessel in which wine was mixed with water, a basin (in a rock), the crater of a volcano, < *κεραννύναι* (√ **κρα*), mix.] **1.** pl. *crateres* (krā-tē′rēz). In *classical antiq.*, a large vessel or vase in which water was mixed with wine according to accepted formulas, and from which it was dipped out and served to the guests in the smaller pouring-vessels (*oinochoe*). The typical form of the crater is open and bell-like, with a foot, and a small handle placed very low on either side. Many beautiful Greek examples are preserved, especially in the red-figured pottery. Also written *krater*. Compare *oxybaphon*.

Crater of Euphronios, Louvre Museum.—Greek red-figured pottery.

> Very interesting is the group of vases, a *crater*, two amphoræ, and numerous bowls.
> *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 301.

> A fine early Corinthian *crater*, found at Cære and now in the Louvre, with black figures representing Heracles feasting with Eurytius. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 610.

2. In *geol.*, the cup-shaped depression or cavity of a volcano, forming the orifice through which the erupted material finds its way to the surface, or has done so in former times if the volcano is at present extinct or dormant. Such a depression is usually surrounded by a pile of ashes and volcanic débris, which forms the cone. Some craters have a very regular form; others are broken down more or less on one side.

3. *Milit.*, a cavity formed by the explosion of a military mine.—**4**†. Any hollow made in the earth by subterranean forces. [Rare.]

> Then the *Craters* or breaches made in the earth by horrible earthquakes, caused by the violent eruptions of Fire, shall be wide enough to swallow up not only Cities but whole Countries. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. xi.

5. [*cap.*] An ancient southern constellation south of Leo and Virgo. It is supposed to represent a vase with two handles and a base.—**6.** In *elect.*, a hollow cavity formed in the positive carbon of an arc-lamp when continuous currents are used.

The Constellation Crater.—From Ptolemy's description.

cratera (kra-tē′rä), *n.*; pl. *crateræ* (-rē). [L., a fem. form of *crater*, a basin: see *crater*.] In *bot.*, the cup-shaped receptacle of certain lichens and fungi.

crateral (krā′tėr-al), *a.* [< *crater* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of the crater of a volcano.

> After a volcano has long been silent and the large crater has been more or less filled, . . . renewal of activity through the old channel may give rise to the formation of a new cone seated within the old *crateral* hollow.
> *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 194.

crateres, *n.* Plural of *crater*, 1.

crateriform (kra-ter′i-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *cratériforme*, < L. *crater*, a crater, + *forma*, shape.] Having the form of a crater; conically hollowed; formed like a wine-glass without the base, or nearly like an inverted truncate cone with an excavated base. As specifically used in entomology, it differs from *calathiform* in implying less dilated sides, and from *infundibuliform* in implying a less deep and regular hollow. In botany it signifies basin- or saucer-shaped.

> This hill [in St. Jago] is conical, 450 feet in height, and retains some traces of having had a *crateriform* structure.
> *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, i. 11.

craterlet (krā′tėr-let), *n.* [< *crater* + *-let*.] A small crater.

> Later a little pit or *craterlet* made its appearance [on the moon], less than a mile in diameter, according to the first observations; still later, towards the end of 1867, it had grown larger and was about two miles in diameter.
> *New Princeton Rev.*, I. 57.

> Ten Mile Hill, half-way between Charleston and Summerville, developed *craterlets* and "crateriform" orifices.
> *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXII. 389.

Crateropodidæ (krā″tę-rō-pod′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crateropus* (*-pod-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of oscine passerine birds of the old world, of which the genus *Crateropus* is the leading one. They include the most typical babblers, notable for their large, clumsy feet and claws, and strong, rounded wings; but in many respects they resemble thrushes, and neither the composition nor the position of the family is settled. These birds, as a rule, are gregarious, and not good songsters.

Crateropus plebeius.

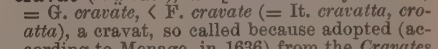
Crateropus (kra-ter′ō-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κρατερός*, strong, stout, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] A genus of chiefly African oscine passerine birds, known as *babblers*, and commonly referred to the family *Pycnonotidæ*, as type of a subfamily *Crateropodinæ*, or giving name to a family *Crateropodidæ*. As at present used, the genus includes 15 species, ranging through Africa beyond the Sahara and in India. The example figured is a dark race of *C. plebeius* from the Zambezi.

craterous (krā′tėr-us), *a.* [< *crater* + *-ous*.] Belonging to or like a crater. *R. Browning*. [Rare.]

-cratic, -cratical. See *-cracy*.

Cratinean (kra-tin′ē-an), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. Κρατίνειος, < Κρατῖνος, L. *Cratinus*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Greek comic poet Cratinus, who lived about 520–423 B. C.: as, *Cratinean* verse or meter.

II. *n.* A logaœdic meter frequent in Greek comedy, composed of a first Glyconic and a trochaic tetrapody catalectic, the first foot of the latter being treated like a basis—that is, having both syllables common: thus,



See *Eupolidean*, *n.*

craumpish†, *v. t.* Same as *crampish*.

craunch (kränch), *v. t.* [Also written *cranch*, and in other forms, due to imitative variation, *crunch*, *scranch*, *scrunch*, q. v.] To crush with the teeth; crunch. See *crunch*.

> She can *cranch*
> A sack of small-coal, eat you lime and hair.
> *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, i. 1.

> She would *craunch* the wings of a lark, bones and all, between her teeth.
> *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, Brobdingnag, iii.

cravant†, *a.* An obsolete form of *craven*.

cravat (krą-vat′), *n.* [Also formerly *crabbat*; = G. *cravate*, < F. *cravate* (= It. *cravatta*, *croatta*), a cravat, so called because adopted (according to Menage, in 1636) from the *Cravates* or Croats in the French military service, < *Cravate*, a Croat: see *Croat*.] A neckcloth; a piece of muslin, silk, or other material worn about the neck, generally outside a linen collar, by men, and less frequently by women. When first introduced, it was commonly of lace, or of linen edged with lace. At the beginning of the seventeenth century it was worn very long, and it is often seen in pictures passed through the buttonhole of the coat or waistcoat.

(See *steinkirk.*) The modern cravat is rather a necktie, passed once round the neck, and tied in front in a bow, or, as about 1840 and earlier (when the cravat consisted of a triangular silk kerchief, usually black), twice round the neck, in imitation of the stock. Formerly, when starched linen cravats were worn, perfection in the art of tying them was one of the great accomplishments of a dandy. The cravat differs properly from the scarf, which, whether tied, or passed through a ring, or held by a pin, hangs down over the shirt-front. In England *neckcloth* is the usual word in this sense.

The handkerchief about his neck,
Canonical *crabat* of Smeck.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii.

"Perhaps, Louisa," said Mr. Dombey, slightly turning his head in his *cravat,* as if it were a socket, "you would have preferred a fire?" *Dickens,* Dombey and Son, v.

cravat (krạ-vat′), *v. i.* or *t.*; pret. and pp. *cravatted,* ppr. *cravatting.* [< *cravat, n.*] To put on or wear a cravat; invest with a cravat.

I redoubled my attention to dress; I coated and *cravatted.* *Bulwer,* Pelham, xxxiii.

To come out washed, *cravatted,* brushed, combed, ready for the breakfast-table.
W. Mathews, Getting on in the World, p. 90.

cravat-goose (krạ-vat′gös), *n.* A name of the common wild goose of America, *Bernicla canadensis,* from the white mark on the throat.

cravat-string† (krạ-vat′string), *n.* A cravat.

And the well-ty'd *cravat-string* wins the dame.
Tom Brown, Works, IV. 223.

crave (krāv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *craved,* ppr. *craving.* [< ME. *craven,* < AS. *crafian* = Icel. *krefja* = Sw. *kräfva* = Dan. *kræve,* crave, ask, demand; cf. Icel. *krafa,* a demand.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To ask with earnestness or importunity; beseech; implore; ask with submission or humility, as a dependant; beg or entreat for.

Joseph . . . went in boldly unto Pilate, and *craved* the body of Jesus. Mark xv. 43.

I *crave* leave to deal plainly with your Lordship.
Howell, Letters, I. iv. 25.

That day Sir Lancelot at the palace *craved*
Audience of Guinevere.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. To long for or eagerly desire, as a means of gratification; require or demand, in order to satisfy appetite or passion.

For e'en in sleep, the body, wrapt in ease,
Supinely lies, as in the peaceful grave;
And, wanting nothing, nothing can it *crave.*
Dryden, tr. of Lucretius, iii. 110.

3. To demand a debt; dun: as, I *craved* him wherever I met him. [Scotch.] = **Syn.** *Ask, Request, Beg,* etc. (see *ask*), to yearn for, desire; to pray for.

II. *intrans.* To ask earnestly; beg; sue; plead: with *for.*

On the lower ground was the agora, where the Epidamnian exiles *craved for* help, and pointed to the tombs of their forefathers. *E. A. Freeman,* Venice, p. 356.

craven (krā′vn), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cravent, cravant;* < ME. *cravant, cravaunde* (for orig. **cravante,* in three syllables, the accented final *-e* being later lost, as in *costive,* q. v.), conquered, overcome, cowardly, < OF. *cravanté, craventé,* pp. of *cravanter, craventer, crevanter, gravanter, carventer,* break, break down, overthrow, overcome, conquer, mod. F. dial. (Norm.) *cravanter, gravater, accravater,* crush with a load, *craventer* (Rouchi), overwhelm, *craventer* (Picard), tire out (*craventé,* tired out), = Sp. Pg. *quebrantar,* break, pound, move to pity, weaken, < ML. as if **crepantare,* freq. (< *crepan(t-)s,* ppr.) of L. *crepare* (> F. *crever* = Pr. *crebar* = Sp. Pg. *quebrar* = It. *crepare*), break: see *crepitate, decrepit,* and cf. *crevice, crevasse,* from the same ult. source. The etym. has been much debated, being usually associated by etymologists, and to some extent in popular apprehension, with (1) *crave,* the form *craven,* ME. *cravant, cravaunde,* being assumed to be the ppr. of this verb (in ME. prop. *cravant, cravend*); or with (2) *creant, recreant,* ME. *creant, creaunt, recreant, recreaunt,* used like *craven* in acknowledging defeat, prop. ppr., yielding, submitting, lit. believing, or accepting a new faith, ult. < L. *creden(t-)s,* believing: see *creant, recreant.* The confusion with these words seems to have existed from the ME. period, and has somewhat affected the meaning of *craven.*] **I.** *a.* 1†. Overcome; conquered; defeated. See *to cry craven,* below.

Al ha cneowen ham *cravant* and ouercumen [they all knew them to be conquered and overcome].
Legend of St. Katharine, p. 132.

2. Cowardly; pusillanimous; mean-spirited.

Haa! *craυaunde* knyghte, a coward the semez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 133.

The poor *craven* bridegroom said never a word.
Scott, Young Lochinvar.

Wherever the forces of the . . . [English and French] nations met, they met with disdainful confidence on one side, and with a *craven* fear on the other.
Macaulay, William Pitt.

To cry craven† [orig. to cry "craven!" i. e. '(I am) conquered!'], to yield in submission; be defeated; fail.

When all human means *cry craven,* then that wound made by the hand of God is cured by the hand of His Vicegerent. *Fuller,* Ch. Hist., II. vi. 33.

II. *n.* A mean or base coward; a pusillanimous fellow; a dastard.

K. Hen. Is it fit this soldier keep his oath?
Flu. He is a *craven* and a villain else.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 7.

Her anger, leaving Pelleas, burn'd
Full on her knights in many an evil name
Of *craven,* weakling, and thrice-beaten hound.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

= **Syn.** *Poltroon, Dastard,* etc. See *coward.*

craven (krā′vn), *v. t.* [< *craven, a.*] To make craven, recreant, weak, or cowardly.

Against self-slaughter
There is a prohibition so divine
That *cravens* my weak hand.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 4.

Sense-conquering faith is now grown blind and cold
And basely *craven'd,* that in times of old
Did conquer Heav'n itself. *Quarles,* Emblems, i. 15.

craver (krā′vėr), *n.* One who craves or begs; a suppliant. [Rare.]

I'll turn *craver* too, and so I shall 'scape whipping.
Shak., Pericles, ii. 1.

craving (krā′ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *crave, v.*] Vehement or urgent desire or longing; appetite; yearning.

While his [Voltaire's] literary fame filled all Europe, he was troubled with a childish *craving* for political distinction. *Macaulay,* Frederic the Great.

Internal tranquillity came, no doubt, in great measure, from the exhaustion of the country, from that *craving* for peace and order which follows on long periods of anarchy.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 417.

cravingly (krā′ving-li), *adv.* In an earnest or craving manner.

cravingness (krā′ving-nes), *n.* The state of craving.

craw[1] (krâ), *n.* [< ME. *crawe* (not in AS., where *crop* was used: see *crop*), prob. < Sw. *kräfva,* dial. *kræ,* = Dan. *kro,* the craw, akin to Sw. *krage* = Dan. *krave,* collar, = D. *kraag,* the neck, collar: see *crag*[2].] 1. The crop or first stomach of a bird, technically called the *ingluvies.*

We have seen some [buzzards] whose breast and belly were brown, and only marked across the *craw* with a large white crescent. *Pennant,* Brit. Zoölogy.

2. Figuratively, the stomach of any animal. [Rare.]

As tigers combat with an empty *craw.*
Byron, Don Juan, viii. 49.

3. The ingluvies or enlarged extremity of the esophagus in certain insects. See cut under *Blattidæ.*

craw[2] (krâ), *v.* and *n.* Scotch form of *crow*[1].

craw[3] (krâ), *n.* Scotch form of *crow*[2].

craw-bone† (krâ′bōn), *n.* The collar-bone.

crawfish, crayfish (krâ′-, krā′fish), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *craifish, crafish, crefish,* accom. forms (simulating *fish*[1]) of *crevis, crevice, crevyssh,* < ME. *crevise, creveys, crevis, creves,* < OF. *crevice, crevisse, escrevisse,* F. *écrevisse,* a crawfish, < OHG. *chrebiz,* MHG. *krebez,* G. *krebs,* a crab: see *crab*[1].] 1. The common name of the small fluviatile long-tailed decapod crustaceans of the genera *Astacus* and *Cambarus;* especially, in Great Britain, the *Astacus fluviatilis;* and by extension, some or any similar fresh-water crustacean. See cuts under *Astacidæ* and *Astacus.* —2. The name in the west of England and among the London fishmongers of the small spiny lobster, *Palinurus vulgaris.* Also called *sea-crawfish.*

crawfish (krâ′fish), *v. i.* To move backward or sidewise like a crawfish; hence, to recede from an opinion or a position; back out or back down. [Colloq., U. S.]

crawl[1] (krâl), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *crall;* not found in ME.; < Icel. *krafla,* paw, scrabble, crawl, = Sw. *krafla,* grope, = Dan. *kravle,* crawl, creep; cf. D. *krabbelen,* scratch, scrawl, = MLG. G. *krabbeln,* crawl (see *crab*[3], *v.*); cf. Sw. *kräla,* crawl, dial. *kråla,* crawl, *kralla,* creep, also Sw. dial. *krylla,* swarm out, as insects, *krilla,* crawl, D. *krielen,* swarm, crowd.] 1. To move slowly by thrusting or drawing the body along the ground, as a worm; creep.

Doctor, I will see the combat, that's the truth on 't;
If I had never a leg, I would *crawl* to see it.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 4.

From shaded chinks of lichen-crusted walls,
In languid curves, the gliding serpent *crawls.*
O. W. Holmes, Spring.

2. To move or walk feebly, slowly, laboriously, or timorously.

He was hardly able to *crawl* about the room.
Arbuthnot.

Sometimes along the wheel-deep sand
A one-horse wagon slowly *crawled.*
Whittier, Tent on the Beach.

A black-gowned pensioner or two *crawling* over the quiet square. *Thackeray,* Newcomes, vii.

3. To advance slowly and secretly or cunningly; hence, to insinuate one's self; gain favor by obsequious conduct.

One
Hath *crawl'd* into the favour of the king.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

4. To have a sensation like that produced by a worm crawling upon the body: as, the flesh *crawls.*—**To crawl into one's hole.** See *hole*[1]. = **Syn.** *Crawl, Creep.* So far as these words are differentiated, *crawl* is used of a more prostrate or slower movement than *creep,* as that of a worm or snake, or a child prone on the ground, in contrast with that of a short-legged reptile, a crouching animal, or a child on its hands and knees. A person is said either to *crawl* or to *creep* in his walk, as from inertness, age, or debility, according to the greater or less degree of slowness or feebleness. Running or climbing plants *creep,* but do not *crawl.* The distinction between the words is more strongly marked in their figurative application to human actions, *crawl* expressing cringing meanness or servility, and *creep* stealthy slyness or malignity. *Creep* alone is used in all senses in the Bible, Shakspere, etc.

The wrinkled sea beneath him *crawls.*
Tennyson, The Eagle.

'Tis sweet to listen as the night-winds *creep*
From leaf to leaf. *Byron,* Don Juan, i. 122.

I did not properly *creep,* knowing that it would not do to raise my back; I rather swam upon the ground.
J. W. De Forest, Harper's Mag., XXXV. 342.

crawl[1] (krâl), *n.* [< *crawl*[1], *v.*] The act of crawling; a slow, crawling motion: as, his walk is almost a *crawl.*

crawl[2] (krâl), *n.* [< D. *kraal,* an inclosure, a cattle-pen: see *kraal,* which is also in E. use in South Africa; prob. ult. identical with *corral,* q. v.] A pen or inclosure of stakes and hurdles on the sea-coast, for containing fish or turtles.

On their return all hands enter the *crawl* and beat out the now-rotted fleshy part of the sponge.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 179.

crawl-a-bottom (krâl′a-bot″um), *n.* The hog-sucker. [Local, U. S.]

crawler (krâ′lėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which crawls; a creeper; a reptile.

Unarm'd of wings and scaly oare,
Unhappy *crawler* on the land.
Lovelace, Lucasta.

2. A dobson or hellgrammite; the larva of a neuropterous insect of the family *Sialidæ,* as of *Corydalus cornutus. Stand. Nat. Hist.,* II. 156. Also called *clipper.*

crawley-root (krâ′li-röt), *n.* [Prob. a corruption of *coralroot.*] The coralroot, *Corallorhiza odontorhiza.*

crawlingly (krâ′ling-li), *adv.* In a crawling manner.

crawly (krâ′li), *a.* [< *crawl*[1] + *-y*[1].] Having a sensation as of the contact of crawling things. [Colloq.]

It made you feel *crawly.* *The Century,* XXIX. 268.

Crax (kraks), *n.* [NL., formed after *Crex,* q. v., < Gr. κράζειν, later κράξειν, croak as a raven: see *crake*[1], *croak.*] The typical genus of birds of the family *Cracidæ.* It was formerly conterminous with the *Cracinæ,* and contained all the curassows and hoccos; but it is now restricted to the former. The head is crested and the base of the bill sheathed. The type is *C. alector.* See cut under *curassow.*

cray[1]†, *n.* Another form of *crare.*

cray[2] (krā), *n.* An elevation or structure extended into a stream to break the force of the water, or to prevent it from encroaching on the shore; a breakwater.

cray[3]† (krā), *n.* [< late ME. *cray,* < OF. *craye,* in *mal de craye,* a disease of hawks, lit. chalk-disease: *craye,* < L. *creta,* chalk: see *crayon.*] A disease of hawks, proceeding from cold and a bad diet.

With mysfedynge she [the hawk] shall haue the Frouse, the Rye, the *Cray,* and many other syknesses that bring theym to the Sowse.
Juliana Berners, Treatyse of Fysshynge wyth an Angle, [fol. 2.

crayer†, *n.* See *crare.*

crayfish, *n.* See *crawfish.*

crayon (krā′on), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *crayon,* < *craie,* chalk, < L. *creta,* chalk: see *cretaceous.*] **I.** *n.* 1. A pencil-shaped piece of colored clay, chalk, or charcoal, used for drawing upon paper. Crayons are made from certain mineral substances in their natural state, such as red or black chalk, but they are more commonly manufactured from a fine paste of chalk or pipe-clay colored with various pigments, and consolidated by means of gum, wax, soap, etc. Crayons vary in hardness.

The soft crayons and the half-hard are used through the medium of a stump, while the hard are used as a lead-pencil. See *pastel*.

Let no day pass over you without . . . giving some strokes of the pencil or the *crayon*.
Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

2. A pencil made of a composition of soap, resin, wax, and lampblack, used for drawing upon lithographic stones.—**3.** One of the carbon-points in an electric lamp.

II. *a.* Drawn with crayons: as, a *crayon* sketch.

crayon (krā′ŏn), *v. t.* [= F. *crayonner*; from the noun.] **1.** To sketch or draw with a crayon. Hence—**2.** To sketch in general; plan; commit to paper one's first thoughts.

He soon afterwards composed that discourse conformably to the plan which he had *crayoned* out.
Malone, Sir J. Reynolds, note.

crayon-drawing (krā′ŏn-drâ″ing), *n.* The act or art of drawing with crayons.

crayonist (krā′ŏn-ist), *n.* [< *crayon* + *-ist*.] One who draws or sketches with crayons.

The charming *crayonists* of the eighteenth century.
Littell's Living Age, CLXI. 73.

Robert Nanteuil (1623–1678), a *crayonist*, and one of the most eminent of French line engravers.
Encyc. Brit., XVII. 173.

craze (krāz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *crazed*, ppr. *crazing*. [Early mod. E. also *crase*, < ME. *crasen*, break, break to pieces, < Sw. *krasa* = Dan. *krase*, crackle, orig. break (cf. Sw. *slå i kras* = Dan. *slaa i kras*, break to pieces); prob. imitative. F. *écraser*, break, shatter, is also of Scand. origin.] **I.** *intrans.* **1†.** To break; burst; break in pieces.

To cablys *crasen* and begynne to ffolde.
Anc. Metrical Tales (ed. Hartshorne), p. 128.

2. To crack or split; open in slight cracks or chinks; crackle; specifically, in *pottery*, to separate or peel off from the body: said of the glaze. See *crazing*, 2.—**3.** To become crazy or insane; become shattered in intellect; break down.

For my tortured brain begins to *craze*,
Be thou my nurse. *Keats*, Endymion, iv.

Leave help to God, as I am forced to do!
There is no other course, or we should *craze*,
Seeing such evil with no human cure.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 41.

II. *trans.* **1†.** To break; break in pieces; crush: as, to *craze* tin.

The wyndowes wel yglased
Ful clere, and nat an hole *ycrased*.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 324.

The fine Christall is sooner *crased* then the hard Marble.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 39.

God looking forth will trouble all his host,
And *craze* their chariot-wheels.
Milton, P. L., xii. 210.

2. To make small cracks in; produce a flaw or flaws in, literally or figuratively.

The glasse once *crased*, will with the least clappe be cracked. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 58.

The title's *craz'd*, the tenure is not good,
That claims by th' evidence of flesh and blood.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 14.

The vawlt of the same tower is so *crayzed* as, for doubt of fallinge thereof, ther is a prop of wod set upe to the same. Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 491.

3. To disorder; confuse; weaken; impair the natural force or energy of. [Obsolete except with reference to mental condition.]

Giue it out that you be *crazed* and not well disposed, by means of your travell at Sea. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 172.

There is no ill
Can *craze* my health that not assails yours first.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, ii. 3.

Till length of years
And sedentary numness *craze* my limbs.
Milton, S. A., l. 571.

4. To derange the intellect of; dement; render insane; make crazy.

Grief hath *craz'd* my wits. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4.

Every sinner does wilder and more extravagant things than any man can do that is *crazed* and out of his wits.
Tillotson.

craze (krāz), *n.* [< *craze*, *v.*] **1.** A crack in the glaze of pottery; a flaw or defect in general.—**2.** Insanity; craziness; any degree of mental derangement.—**3.** An inordinate desire or longing; a passion.

It was quite a *craze* with him [Burns] to have his Jean dressed genteelly.
J. Wilson, Genius and Char. of Burns, p. 200.

4. An unreasoning or capricious liking or affectation of liking, more or less sudden and temporary, and usually shared by a number of persons, especially in society, for something particular, uncommon, peculiar, or curious; a passing whim: as, a *craze* for old furniture, or for rare coins or heraldry.

A quiet *craze* touching everything that pertains to Napoleon the Great and the Napoleonic legend.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 284.

crazed (krāzd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *craze*, *v.*] **1.** Broken down; impaired; decrepit. [Obsolete or poetical.]

O! they had all been saved, but *crazed* eld
Annull'd my vigorous cravings. *Keats.*

2. Cracked in the glaze: said of pottery.—**3.** Insane; demented.

Forms like some bedlam statuary's dream,
The *craz'd* creations of misguided whim.
Burns, Brigs of Ayr.

crazedness (krā′zed-nes), *n.* A broken or impaired state; decrepitude; now, specifically, an impaired state of the intellect.

He returned in perfect health, feeling no *crazednesse* nor infirmity of body. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 66.

People in the *crazedness* of their minds, possessed with dislike and discontentment at things present, . . . imagine that any thing . . . would help them; but that most, which they least have tried. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, Pref.

craze-mill†, crazing-mill† (krāz′-, krā′zing-mil), *n.* A mill for crushing tin ore; a crushing-mill. [Cornwall.]

The tin ore passeth to the *crazing-mill*, which, between two grinding-stones, bruiseth it to a fine sand.
R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall.

crazily (krā′zi-li), *adv.* In a broken or crazy manner.

craziness (krā′zi-nes), *n.* **1†.** The state of being broken or impaired; weakness.

What can you look for
From an old, foolish, peevish, doting man
But *craziness* of age? *Ford*, Broken Heart, v. 3.

There is no *crasinesse* we feel, that is not a record of God's having been offended by our nature.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, II. x. 2.

2. The state of being mentally impaired; weakness or disorder of the intellect; insanity.

It is a curious fact that most of the great reformers in history have been accounted by the men of their time crazy, and perhaps even more curious that their very *craziness* seems to have given them their great force.
Stillé, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 344.

=Syn. *Madness*, *Delirium*, etc. See *insanity*.

crazing (krā′zing), *n.* [< ME. *crasynge*; verbal n. of *craze*, *v.*] **1†.** A cracking; a chink or rift.

The *crasyng* of the wallis was stoppid.
Wyclif, 2 Chron. xxiv. 13 (Purv.).

He schal entre into chynnis [chines] ethir [or] *crasynges* of stoonys. *Wyclif*, Isa. ii. 21 (Purv.).

2. In *pottery*, a separating of the glaze from the body, forming blisters which are easily broken.

This homogeneity [of a hard china body, in porcelain manufacture] prevents any *crazing*, but the process is one of much hazard. *Eng. Encyc.*

crazing-mill†, *n.* See *craze-mill*.

crazy (krā′zi), *a.* [Early mod. E. *crasig*, *crasie*; < *craze* + *-y*[1]; substituted for earlier *crazed*.] **1.** Broken; impaired; dilapidated; weak; feeble: applied to any structure, but especially to a building or to a boat or a coach: as, a *crazy* old house or vessel.

There arriued with this ship diuers Gentlemen of good fashion, with their wiues and families; but many of them *crasie* by the tediousnesse of the voyage.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 156.

We are mortal, made of clay,
Now healthful, now *crasie*, now sick, now well,
Now liue, now dead. *Heywood*, If you Know not Me, ii.

They with difficulty got a *crazy* boat to carry them to the island. *Jeffrey.*

2. Broken, weakened, or disordered in intellect; deranged; insane; demented.

Over moist and *crazy* brains.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. i. 1323.

3. Caused by or arising from mental derangement; marked by or manifesting insanity: as, a *crazy* speech; *crazy* actions.

Whatever *crazy* sorrow saith,
No life that breathes with human breath
Has ever truly long'd for death.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

crazy-bone (krā′zi-bōn), *n.* Same as *funny-bone*.

crazy-quilt (krā′zi-kwilt), *n.* A quilt or cover for a bed, sofa, etc., made of crazy-work.

crazy-weed (krā′zi-wēd), *n.* A name given to various plants growing in the western United States, the eating of which by horses and cattle produces emaciation, nervous derangements, and death: often called *loco-weed* (which see). Among them are species of *Astragalus*, *Oxytropis*, and perhaps some plants of other genera.

crazy-work (krā′zi-wėrk), *n.* A kind of patchwork in which irregular pieces of colored silk and other material are applied upon a foundation, in fantastic patterns, or without any regular pattern, and their edges are stitched and embroidered in various ways.

creable† (krē′a-bl), *a.* [= F. *créable* = Sp. *creable*, < L. *creabilis*, < *creare*, create: see *create*.] That may be created. *Watts.*

creach, creagh (krāch), *n.* [< Gael. *creach*, plunder, pillage.] A Highland foray; a plundering excursion; a raid.

Creadion (krē-ad′i-on), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816); also *Creadium* and erroneously *Creadio*; < Gr. κρεάδιον, a morsel of meat, dim. of κρέας, flesh.] **1.** A genus of sturnoid passerine birds peculiar to New Zealand, having as its type *C. carunculatus*.—**2†.** A genus of meliphagine birds, named by Lesson, 1837: a synonym of *Anthochæra*.

creagh, *n.* See *creach*.

creaght†, *n.* [Appar. < Ir. and Gael. *graigh*, *graidh*, a herd, flock, = L. *grex* (*greg-*), flock: see *gregarious*.] A herd of cattle. *Halliwell.*

creaght†, *v. i.* [< *creaght*, *n.*] To graze on lands. *Davies.*

creak[1] (krēk), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *creek*, also, as still dial., *crick*; < ME. *creken*, make a harsh, grating sound (cf. D. *krieken*, chirp, *kriek*, a cricket); an imitative var. of *crack*: see *crack*, *chark*[1], and *crick*[1], *cricket*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To make a sharp, harsh, grating, or squeaking sound, as by the friction of hard substances: as, the gate *creaks* on its hinges; *creaking* shoes.

Leath. You cannot bear him down with your base noise, sir.
Busy. Nor he me, with his treble *creeking*, though he *creek* like the chariot wheels of Satan.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, v. 3.

No swinging sign-board *creaked* from cottage elm
To stay his steps with faintness overcome.
Wordsworth, Guilt and Sorrow, xvi.

II. *trans.* To cause to make a sharp, harsh, grating, or squeaking sound. [Rare.]

I shall stay here . . .
Creaking my shoes on the plain masonry.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 1.

creak[1] (krēk), *n.* [< *creak*[1], *v.*] A sharp, harsh, grating sound, as that produced by the friction of hard substances.

A wagging leaf, a puff, a crack,
Yea, the least *creak*, shall make thee turn thy back.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe

The loath gate swings with rusty *creak*.
Lowell, Palinode

creak[2] (krāk), *n.* A dialectal variant of *crake*[2].

creaky (krē′ki), *a.* [< *creak*[1] + *-y*[1].] Creaking; apt to creak.

A rusty, crazy, *creaky*, dry-rotted, damp-rotted, dingy, dark, and miserable old dungeon.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, p. 296.

cream[1] (krēm), *n.* [< ME. *creme*, sometimes spelled *crayme*, < OF. *cresme*, prop. *creme*, F. *crème* = Pr. Sp. It. *crema* = Pg. *creme*, < ML. *crema*, *cremum*, cream, another use of LL. *cremum*, equiv. to L. *cremor*, thick juice or broth. Not connected with AS. *reám*, E. *ream*, cream: see *ream*[2].] **1.** The richer and butyraceous part of milk, which, when the milk stands unagitated in a cool place, rises and forms an oily or viscid scum on the surface; hence, in general, any part of a liquor that separates from the rest, rises, and collects on the surface. By agitating the cream of milk, butter is formed.

Blawnche *creme*, with annys [anise] in confete.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 92.

Nor robb'd the farmer of his bowl of *cream*.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

2. Something resembling cream; any liquid or soft paste of the consistency of cream: as, the *cream* of ale; shaving-*cream*.

Pour water to the depth of about three-fourths of an inch, and then sprinkle in . . . enough plaster of Paris to form a thick *cream*. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 24.

3. In *shot-making*, a spongy crust of oxid taken from the surface of the lead, and used to coat over the bottom of the colander, to keep the lead from running too rapidly through the holes.—**4.** The best part of a thing; the choice part; the quintessence: as, the *cream* of a jest or story.

Welcome, O flower and *cream* of knights-errant.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, ii. 31.

But now mark, good people, the *cream* of the jest.
Catskin's Garland (Child's Ballads, VIII. 174).

The *cream* of the day rises with the sun.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 230.

5. A sweetmeat or dish prepared from cream, or of such consistency as to resemble cream: as, an iced *cream*, or ice-*cream*; a chocolate *cream*.

The remnants of a devoured feast—fragments of dissected fowls—ends of well-notched tongues—*creams* half demolished. *Hook*, Gilbert Gurney, I. vii.

6. A name given to certain cordials because of their thick (viscid) consistency, with perhaps some reference to their reputed excellence.

—**Clotted cream, clouted cream.** See *clot*[1].—**Cold cream.** See *cold-cream.*—**Cream of lime,** the scum of lime-water, or that part of lime which, after being dissolved in its caustic state, separates from the water in the mild state of chalk or limestone.—**Cream of tartar,** the scum of a boiling solution of tartar; purified and crystallized potassium bitartrate. Cream of tartar exists in grapes and tamarinds, and in the dregs of wine. Mixed with boracic acid or sodium borate, it is rendered much more soluble, and it is then called *soluble cream of tartar.* It has a pleasant acid taste, and is employed in medicine for its mildly cathartic, refrigerant, and diuretic properties; also as a substitute for yeast in bread-making in combination with sodium bicarbonate, as a mordant in dyeing wool, etc. See *argol*[1].—**Cream-of-tartar tree,** the Australian baobab-tree, or gouty-stem, *Adansonia Gregorii,* so named because the pulp of the fruit has an agreeable acid taste like that of cream of tartar. It is also known as *sour-gourd.* In South Africa the same names are given to *A. digitata.*—**Cream of the cream** [F. *crème de la crème*], the best or most select portion, especially of society.—**Cream of the valley,** a fine kind of English gin.

cream[1] (krēm), *v.* [< *cream*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To take the cream from by skimming; skim: as, to *cream* milk.—**2.** To remove the quintessence or best part of.

Such a man, truly wise, *creams* off nature, leaving the sour and dregs for philosophy and reason to lap up.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, ix.

3. To add cream to, as tea or coffee.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To form a layer of cream upon the surface; become covered with a scum of any kind; froth; mantle.

Some wicked beast unware
That breakes into her Dayr' house, there doth draine
Her *creaming* pannes. *Spenser,* F. Q., VII. vi. 48.

There are a sort of men, whose visages
Do *cream* and mantle, like a standing pond.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1.

Our ordinary good cheer *creamed* like a tankard of beer.
S. Judd, Margaret, iii.

2. To rise like cream. [Rare.]

When the pre-requisite of membership is that a man must have *creamed* to the top by prosperity and success, such eligibility will soon put an end to the clubableness of any gathering. *N. and Q.,* 7th ser., IV. 57.

cream[2] (krēm), *v. t.* A dialectal variant of *crim.*

cream[3]†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *chrism.*

cream[4] (krēm), *n.* Same as *crame.*

cream-cake (krēm′kāk), *n.* A cake filled with a custard made of eggs, cream, etc.

cream-cheese (krēm′chēz′), *n.* A kind of soft rich cheese prepared from curd made with new or unskimmed milk and an added quantity of cream, the curd being placed in a cloth and allowed to drain without pressure; also, any cheese made with an extra proportion of cream. From its cloying richness and delicacy, the term *cream-cheese* has been variously used in ridicule of extreme fastidiousness of taste, overwrought elegance of language or manner, and the like: as, the Rev. Mr. *Creamcheese;* there is more *cream-cheese* than bread in the fare that he sets before his readers. See *cheese*[1].

cream-colored (krēm′kul″ord), *a.* Having or resembling the peculiar pale yellowish-white color of cream.

The State coach, drawn by eight *cream-coloured* horses, conveying the Queen. *First Year of a Silken Reign,* p. 59.

Cream-colored courser, *Cursorius isabellinus,* a plover-like bird, having the head slate-gray or lavender, and the lining of the wings black. It inhabits Africa, breeding in the northern parts of that continent, and sometimes extending its range to Great Britain, Arabia, Persia, Baluchistan, the Panjâb, Sind, and Rajputana.

cream-cups (krēm′kups), *n.* A name given in California to *Platystemon Californicus,* a pretty poppy-like plant with small, cream-colored flowers.

creamer (krē′mėr), *n.* **1.** An apparatus for the artificial separation of cream from milk. It is usually made on the centrifugal principle. —**2.** A small vessel for holding cream at table; a cream-jug. [Colloq.]

creamery (krē′me-ri), *n.*; pl. *creameries* (-riz). [< *cream* + *-ery.*] An establishment, usually a joint-stock concern, in which milk obtained from a number of producers is manufactured into butter and cheese. [U. S.]

Dairymen make a distinction between a butter-factory and a *creamery;* the first is where butter only is made, the skimmed milk going back to patrons as food for domestic animals, or . . . otherwise disposed of than in a manufactured product; the *creamery* is a place where milk is turned into butter and "skim-cheese."
Encyc. Amer., II. 522.

cream-faced (krēm′fāst), *a.* White; pale; having a coward look.

Thou *cream-fac'd* loon!
Where gott'st thou that goose look?
Shak., Macbeth, v. 3.

cream-fruit (krēm′frōt), *n.* An edible, cream-like, juicy fruit, found in Sierra Leone, western Africa, said to be produced by some apocynaceous plant.

creaminess (krē′mi-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being creamy.

creaming-pan (krē′ming-pan), *n.* A dairy vessel for milk to stand in till the cream rises to the top. Also *cream-pan.*

cream-jug (krēm′jug), *n.* A small jug or pitcher for holding cream at table.

cream-laid (krēm′lād), *a.* Of a cream color and laid, or bearing linear water-lines as if laid: applied to paper. See *laid.*

Take . . . a piece of quite smooth, but not shining, note-paper, *cream-laid,* etc. *Ruskin,* Elem. of Drawing, p. 24.

cream-nut (krēm′nut), *n.* The nut of *Bertholletia excelsa,* the Brazil-nut.

creamometer (krē-mom′e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *crémomètre,* < *crème,* E. *cream,* + L. *metrum,* a measure.] An instrument used to measure the quantity of cream present in milk. It consists of a hollow graduated glass tube which accurately registers the amount of cream thrown up from a measured quantity of milk within it.

The cream is determined by means of the *creamometer.*
Sci. Amer., July 19, 1884.

cream-pan (krēm′pan), *n.* Same as *creaming-pan.*

cream-pitcher (krēm′pich″ėr), *n.* Same as *cream-jug.*

cream-pot (krēm′pot), *n.* A vessel for holding cream in quantity.

cream-slice (krēm′slīs), *n.* **1.** A sort of wooden knife with a blade 12 or 14 inches long, used for skimming cream from milk.—**2.** A wooden knife for cutting and serving ice-cream. *E. H. Knight.*

cream-ware (krēm′wār), *n.* Cream-colored china pottery-ware, especially the Wedgwood ware known by that name. See *ware.*

cream-white (krēm′hwīt), *a.* Cream-colored.

In mosses mixt with violet
Her *cream-white* mule his pastern set.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Guinevere.

cream-wove (krēm′wōv), *a.* Woven of a cream color: applied to paper. See *weave.*

creamy (krē′mi), *a.* [< *cream* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Like cream; having the consistence or appearance of cream; cream-colored; viscid; oily.

Your *creamy* words but cozen.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, iii. 1.

To watch the crisping ripples on the beach,
And tender curving lines of *creamy* spray.
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters (Choric Song, v.).

2. Containing cream.

There each trim lass, that skims the milky store,
To the swart tribes their *creamy* bowls allots.
Collins, Pop. Superstitions in the Highlands.

creance† (krē′ans), *n.* [Early mod. E. also written *creaunce,* and, esp. in def. 3, *criance, cryance, criants, crians,* < ME. *creance, creaunce,* < OF. *creance,* faith, confidence (used also as in def. 3), F. *créance* = Pr. *creansa* = Sp. *creencia* = Pg. *crença,* < ML. *credentia,* faith, confidence, credence: see *credence,* and cf. *creant*[1].] **1**†. Faith; belief. *Chaucer.*

Wherfore it semethe wel, that God lovethe hem and is plesed with hire *Creance,* for hire gode Dedes.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 292.

2. Credit; pledge; security.

By *creaunce* of coyne ffor castes of gile.
Richard the Redeless, i. 12.

3. In *falconry,* a fine small line fastened to a hawk's leash when it is first lured.

To the bewits was added the *creance,* or long thread, by which the bird in tutoring was drawn back, after she had been permitted to fly. *Strutt,* Sports and Pastimes, p. 91.

creance† (krē′ans), *v. i.* [ME. *creauncen,* < *creaunce,* belief, credit: see *creance, n.*] To borrow. *Chaucer.*

creant[1]† (krē′ant), *a.* [ME., also *creaunt* (< OF. **creant*), also and appar. orig. *recreant,* < OF. *recreant,* tired, faint-hearted, also appar., as in ME., conquered, yielding, < ML. *recreden(t-)s,* ppr. of *recredere,* refl., to own one's self conquered, lit. believe again, accept another faith: see *recreant,* and cf. *miscreant.* The word *creant* in ME. was used in the same way as, and was appar. confused in form and sense with, the adj. *craven* (ME. *cravant*): see *craven, a.*] Overcome; conquered; yielding.

Yelde the til us also *creant.*
Ywain and Gawain, l. 3173.

The thef that had grace of god on Gode Fryday as thow speke,
Was, for he gelt hym *creaunt* to Cryst on the crosse and knewleched hym gulty. *Piers Plowman* (B), xii. 193.

To cry creant†, to cry "(I am) conquered," "I yield." Compare *to cry craven,* under *craven, a.*

On knees he fel doune and *cryde "creaunte!"*
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 5819.

creant[2] (krē′ant), *a.* [< L. *crean(t-)s,* ppr. of *creare,* create: see *create.*] Formative; creative. [Rare.]

We
Sprang very beauteous from the *creant* word
Which thrilled behind us.
Mrs. Browning, Drama of Exile.

crease[1] (krēs), *n.* [First in early mod. E.; cf. Sc. *creis,* curl; perhaps of Celtic origin; cf. Bret. *kriz,* a crease, a wrinkle, *kriza,* crease, wrinkle, fold; W. *crych,* a wrinkle, *crych,* adj., wrinkled, *crychu,* rumple, ripple, crease. There is prob. no connection with G. *kraus,* curled, crisp, Sw. *krus,* a curl, etc.: see *crouse.*] **1.** A line or long thin mark made by folding or doubling; hence, a similar mark, however produced.

A sharp penknife would go out of the *crease,* and disfigure the paper. *Swift.*

2. Specifically, one of certain lines used in the game of cricket. The *bowling-crease* is a line 6 feet 8 inches in length, drawn upon the ground at each wicket, so that the stumps stand in the center; the *return-crease,* one of two short lines drawn at either end of the bowling-crease, within which the bowler must be standing when he delivers his ball; and the *popping-crease,* a line 4 feet in front of the wicket, and parallel with the bowling-crease, and at least of the same length. (See *cricket*[2].) The space between the popping- and bowling-creases is the batsman's proper ground, passing out of which he risks being put out of the game by a touch of the ball in the hands of one of the opposite side.

3. A split or rent.—**4.** A curved tile.—**5.** The top of a horse's neck. [In the last three senses prov. Eng.]—**Gluteofemoral crease.** See *gluteofemoral.*

crease[1] (krēs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *creased,* ppr. *creasing.* [< *crease*[1], *n.*] **1.** To make a line or long thin mark in, as by folding, doubling, or indenting.—**2.** To indent, as a cartridge-case, for the purpose of confining the charge; crimp. —**3.** In *hunting,* to wound by a shot which flattens the upper vertebræ, or cuts the muscles of the neck, and stuns, but does not kill.

crease[2] (krēs), *v.*; pret. and pp. *creased,* ppr. *creasing.* [< ME. *cresen, crescen,* by apheresis from *encresen,* increase: see *increase,* and cf. *cresce.*] **I.** *intrans.* To increase; grow.

As fatter lande wol *crece* and thrive.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 9.

II. *trans.* To increase; augment. [Now only prov. Eng.]

crease[2]†, *n.* [< ME. *cres,* **crese,* by apheresis from *encrese,* increase: see *increase, n.,* and cf. *crease*[2], *v.*] Increase; profit.

In theyre ocupacion they shoulde have no *cres,*
Knyghthode shoulde nat floure in his estate.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 19.

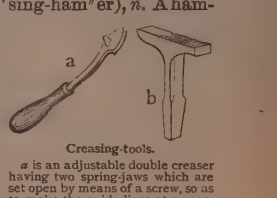
crease[3] (krēs), *n.* A less common spelling of *creese.*

creaser (krē′sėr), *n.* **1.** A tool for creasing or crimping cartridge-cases.—**2.** In *bookbinding,* a tool which creases and sharply defines the width of the bands of books, and fixes the position of lines on the backs and sides, the lines being afterward covered by a blind roll or blind stamp.—**3.** An attachment to a sewing-machine for making a crease to serve as a guide for the next row of stitching.

creasing (krē′sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *crease*[1], *v.*] In *arch.,* same as *tile-creasing.*

creasing-hammer (krē′sing-ham″ėr), *n.* A hammer with a narrow rounded edge, used for making grooves in sheet-metal.

creasing-tool (krē′sing-tōl), *n.* In *metal-working,* a tool used in making tubes and cylindrical moldings. It consists of a stake or small anvil, with grooves of different sizes across its surface. The metal is laid over these, and by means of a wire, or a cylinder of metal corresponding to the inner dimensions of the curve required, is driven into the concavity of the proper groove.



Creasing-tools.
a is an adjustable double creaser having two spring-jaws which are set open by means of a screw, so as to make the guide-lines at any required distance apart. *b* is used by sheet-iron workers for rounding small beads and tubes.

creasol, *n.* See *creosol.*

creasote, *n.* and *v.* See *creosote.*

creast†, **creasted**†. Obsolete spellings of *crest, crested.* *Spenser.*

creasy (krē′si), *a.* [< *crease*[1] + *-y*[1].] Full of creases; marked by creases.

From her lifted hand
Dangled a length of ribbon and a ring
To tempt the babe, who rear'd his *creasy* arms,
Caught at and ever miss'd it. *Tennyson,* Enoch Arden.

creat (krē′at), *n.* [< F. *créat,* < It. *creato,* a creature, pupil, servant, = Sp. Pg. *criado,* a servant, client, < L. *creatus,* pp. of *creare,* make, create:

see *create, v.* Cf. *creole.*] In the *manège*, an usher to a riding-master.

creatable (krē-ā′ta-bl), *a.* [< *create* + *-able.*] That may be created.

create (krē-āt′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *created*, ppr. *creating.* [< L. *creatus*, pp. of *creare* (> It. *creare, criare* = Sp. Pg. *crear, criar* = F. *créer*), make, create, akin to Gr. *κραίνειν*, complete, Skt. √ *kar*, make.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bring into being; cause to exist; specifically, to produce without the prior existence of the material used, or of other things like the thing produced; produce out of nothing.

In the beginning, God *created* the heaven and the earth. Gen. i. 1.

I was all ear,
And took in strains that might *create* a soul
Under the ribs of death. *Milton*, Comus, l. 561.

It is impossible for man to *create* force.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 295.

2. To make or produce from crude or scattered materials; bring into form; embody: as, Peter the Great *created* the city of St. Petersburg; Palladio *created* a new style of architecture.

Untaught, unpractis'd, in a barbarous age,
I found not, but *created* first the stage.
Dryden, Prol. to Troilus and Cressida, l. 8.

As nature *creates* her works.
Sir J. Reynolds, Discourses, xiv.

3. To make or form by investing with a new character or functions; ordain; constitute; appoint: as, to *create* one a peer.

I *create* you
Companions to our person.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5.

On the first of September this Year, the King, being at Windsor, *created* Anne Bullen Marchioness of Pembroke, giving her one thousand Pounds Land a Year.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 281.

4. To be the occasion of; bring about; cause; produce.

Was it tolerable to be supposed a liar for so vulgar an object as that of *creating* a stare by wonder-making?
De Quincey, Herodotus.

It was rumoured that the Company's servants had *created* the famine [in India] by engrossing all the rice of the country. *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

5. To beget; generate; bring forth.

This shall be written for the generation to come: and the people which shall be *created* shall praise the Lord.
Ps. cii. 18.

II. *intrans.* To originate; engage in originative action.

The glory of the farmer is that, in the division of labor, it is his part to *create*. *Emerson*, Farming.

create (krē-āt′), *a.* [< ME. *creat, create;* < L. *creatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Begotten; composed; created. [Poetical.]

With hearts *create* of duty and of zeal.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 2.

creatic (krē-at′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *κρέας* (*κρεατ-*), flesh, + *-ic.*] Relating to flesh or animal food.—**Creatic nausea**, abhorrence of flesh food: a symptom in some diseases.

creatine, kreatine (krē′a-tin), *n.* [= F. *créatine*, < Gr. *κρέας* (*κρεατ-*), flesh, + *-ine*[2].] A neutral crystallizable organic substance ($C_4H_9N_3O_2$) obtained from muscular tissue. See extract under *creatinine*. Also spelled *creatin, kreatin.*

creatinine, creatinin (krē-at′i-nin or -nīn, -nin), *n.* [= F. *créatinine;* < *creatine* + *-ine*[2], *-in*[2].] An alkaline crystallizable substance ($C_4H_7N_3O$) obtained by the action of acids on creatine, and found in urine and muscle extract. Also spelled *kreatinine, kreatinin.*

This substance [*creatinine*], which also forms prismatic crystals, moderately soluble in water, differs considerably from creatine in its chemical relations. . . . The relations of these two substances, both chemical and physiological, pretty clearly indicate that *creatinine* is to be regarded as a derivative from creatine; for whilst the latter predominates in the juice of flesh almost to the exclusion of the former, the former predominates in the urine almost to the exclusion of the latter.
W. B. Carpenter, Prin. of Human Physiol., § 60.

creation (krē-ā′shon), *n.* [< ME. *creation, -cion,* < OF. *creation*, F. *création* = Pr. *creatio, creazo* = Sp. *creacion* = Pg. *criação* = It. *creazione,* < L. *creatio(n-),* < *creare*, pp. *creatus*, create: see *create, v.*] **1.** The act of creating or causing to exist; especially, the act of producing both the material and the form of that which is made; production from nothing; specifically, the original formation of the universe by the Deity.

Chaos heard his voice: him all his train
Follow'd in bright procession to behold
Creation, and the wonders of his might.
Milton, P. L., vii. 223.

2. The act of forming or constituting; a bringing into existence as a unit by combination of means or materials; coördination of parts or elements into a new entity: as, the *creation* of a character in a play.

The *creation* of a compact and solid kingdom out of a number of rival and hostile feudal provinces.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 226.

3. That which is created; that which has been produced or caused to exist; a creature, or creatures collectively; specifically, the world; the universe.

For we know that the whole *creation* groaneth and travaileth in pain together until now. Rom. viii. 22.

As subjects then the whole *creation* came.
Sir J. Denham, Progress of Learning.

4. An act or a product of artistic or mechanical invention; the product of thought or fancy: as, a *creation* of the brain; a dramatic *creation.*

A false *creation*,
Proceeding from the heat-oppressed brain.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 1.

Choice pictures and *creations* of curious art. *Disraeli.*

5. The act of investing a person with a new character or function; appointment: as, the *creation* of peers in England.

So formal a *creation* of honorarie Doctors had seldome ben seene, that a convocation should be call'd on purpose and speeches made by the Orator.
Evelyn, Diary, July 15, 1669.

Whenever a peerage became extinct, he [the king] might make a *creation* to replace it. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., ii.

Creation money, a customary annual allowance or pension from the crown in England, in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, to each newly created peer, the sum varying with the dignity of the rank, commonly at least £40 to a duke, £35 to a marquis, £20 to an earl, and 20 marks to a viscount.

The duke generally received a pension of forty pounds per annum on his promotion, which was known as *creation money.* *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 428.

The days of creation. See *day*[1].—**Theory of special creations**, in *biol.*, the view that the different species, or higher groups, of animals and plants were brought into existence at different times substantially as they now exist: opposed to the *theory of evolution.* = **Syn. 3.** *World*, etc. See *universe.*

creational (krē-ā′shon-al), *a.* [< *creation* + *-al.*] Pertaining to creation.

creationism (krē-ā′shon-izm), *n.* [< *creation* + *-ism.*] **1.** The doctrine that matter and all things were created, substantially as they now exist, by the fiat of an omnipotent Creator, and not gradually evolved or developed: opposed to *evolutionism.*—**2.** The doctrine that God immediately creates out of nothing a new soul for each individual of the human family, while for the human body there was but one creative fiat. See *traducianism.*

creationist (krē-ā′shon-ist), *n.* [< *creation* + *-ist.*] One who holds or favors the doctrine of creationism, in either sense of that word.

creative (krē-ā′tiv), *a.* [= Sp. It. *creativo;* as *create* + *-ive.*] Having the power or function of creating or producing; employed in creating; relating to creation in any sense: as, the *creative* word of God; *creative* power; a *creative* imagination.

Or from the power of a peculiar eye,
Or by *creative* feeling overborne,
Even in their fix'd and steady lineaments
He traced an ebbing and a flowing mind.
Wordsworth.

The rich black loam, precipitated by the *creative* river.
De Quincey, Herodotus.

Without imagination we might have critical power, but not *creative* power in science.
Tyndall, Forms of Water, p. 34.

Creative imagination, plastic imagination; the power of imagining objects different from any that have been known by experience.

creativeness (krē-ā′tiv-nes), *n.* The character or faculty of being creative or productive; originality.

All these nations [French, Spanish, and English] had the same ancient examples before them, had the same reverence for antiquity, yet they involuntarily deviated, more or less happily, into originality, success, and the freedom of a living *creativeness.* *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 219.

creator (krē-ā′tor), *n.* [< ME. *creator, creatour, creatur,* < OF. *creator, creatour*, F. *créateur* = Pr. *creator* = Sp. Pg. *criador* = It. *creatore,* < L. *creator*, a creator, maker, < *creare*, pp. *creatus*, make, create: see *create, v.*] **1.** One who creates, in any sense of that word, or brings something into existence; especially, one who produces something out of nothing; specifically (with a capital letter), God considered as having brought the universe into existence out of nothing.

Remember now thy *Creator* in the days of thy youth.
Eccl. xii. 1.

It is the poets and artists of Greece who are at the same time its prophets, the *creators* of its divinities, and the revealers of its theological beliefs. *J. Caird.*

Such a man, if not actually a *creator*, yet so pre-eminently one who moulded the creations of others into new shapes, might well take to himself a name from the supreme deity of his creed. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 140.

2. Figuratively, that by means of which anything is brought into existence; a creative medium or agency: as, steam is the *creator* of modern industrial progress.

creatorship (krē-ā′tor-ship), *n.* [< *creator* + *-ship.*] The state or condition of being a creator.

creatress (krē-ā′tres), *n.* [< *creator* + *-ess;* after F. *créatrice* = It. *creatrice,* < L. *creatrix* (*creatric-*), fem. of *creator:* see *creator.*] A woman who creates, produces, or constitutes.

Him long she so with shadowes entertain'd,
As her *Creatresse* had in charge to her ordain'd.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 10.

creatrix (krē-ā′triks), *n.* [L.: see *creatress.*] Same as *creatress.*

creatural (krē′tūr-al), *a.* [< *creature* + *-al.*] **1.** Pertaining or relating to creatures or created things.—**2†.** Creative.

Self-moving substance, that be th' definition
Of souls, that 'longs to them in generall:
This well expresseth that common condition
Of every vitall center *creaturall.*
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, I. ii. 25.

Creatural dualism, the doctrine of a distinction between the spirit and the natural soul.

creature (krē′tūr), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *creature,* < OF. *creature*, F. *créature* = Pr. *creatura* = Sp. Pg. *criatura* = It. *creatura,* < LL. *creatura*, a creature, the creation, < L. *creare*, pp. *creatus*, create: see *create, v.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** A created thing; hence, a thing in general, animate or inanimate.

O ȝe *creaturis* vnkynde! thou iren, thou steel, thou scharp thorn!
How durst ȝe slee oure best frend?
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 209.

God's first *creature* was light. *Bacon*, New Atlantis.

As the Lord was pleased to convert Paul as he was in persecuting, etc., so he might manifest himself to him as he was taking the moderate use of the *creature* called tobacco. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 325.

The rest of us were greatly revived and comforted by that good *creature*—fire.
R. L. Stevenson, Silverado Squatters, p. 140.

2. Specifically, and most commonly, a living created being; an animal or animate being.

For so work the honey-bees;
Creatures that by a rule in nature teach
The act of order to a peopled kingdom.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2.

There is not a *creature* bears life shall more faithfully study to do you service in all offices of duty and vows of due respect. *Ford*, Love's Sacrifice, i. 1.

Millions of spiritual *creatures* walk the earth
Unseen, both when we wake and when we sleep.
Milton, P. L., iv. 677.

3. In a limited sense, a human being: used absolutely or with an epithet (*poor, idle, low*, etc., or *good, pretty, sweet*, etc.), in contempt, commiseration, or endearment: as, an *idle creature;* what a *creature!* a *pretty creature;* a *sweet creature.*

The world hath not a sweeter *creature.*
Shak., Othello, iv. 1.

4. Something regarded as created by, springing from, or entirely dependent upon something else.

That this English common law is the *creature* of Christianity has never been questioned.
A. A. Hodge, New Princeton Rev., III. 40.

5. Specifically, a person who owes his rise and fortune to another; one who is subject to the will or influence of another; an instrument; a tool.

Am not I here, whom you have made your *creature?*
That owe my being to you? *B. Jonson*, Volpone, i. 1.

By his subtlety, dexterity, and insinuation, he got now to be principal Secretary; absolutely Lord Arlington's *creature*, and ungratefull enough.
Evelyn, Diary, July 22, 1674.

6. Intoxicating drink, especially whisky. [Humorous, from the passage 1 Tim. iv. 4, "Every *creature* of God is good," used in defense of the use of wine.]

I find my master took too much of the *creature* last night, and now is angling for a Quarrel.
Dryden, Amphitryon, iii.

That you will turn over this measure of the comfortable *creature*, which the carnal denominate brandy.
Scott, Old Mortality, iii.

II. *a.* Of or belonging to the body: as, *creature* comforts.

creatureless† (krē′tūr-les), *a.* [< *creature* + *-less.*] Without creatures.

God was alone
And *creatureless* at first.
Donne, To the Countess of Bedford.

creaturely (krē′tūr-li), *a.* [< *creature* + *-ly*[1].] Of or pertaining to a created or dependent

being; having the character and limitations of a creature. [Rare.]

Some, not keeping to the pure gift, have in *creaturely* cunning and self-exaltation sought out many inventions.
John Woolman, Journal, iv.

Christianity rested on the belief that God made all things very good, and that the evil in the world was due to sin — to the perversity of the *creaturely* will.
Prof. Flint.

creatureship (krē′tūr-ship), *n.* [< *creature* + *-ship.*] The state of being a creature. [Rare.]

The state of elect and non-elect, afore or without the consideration of the fall, is that of *creatureship* simply and absolutely considered. *Goodwin*, Works, II. iv. 134.

creaturize† (krē′tūr-īz), *v. t.* [< *creature* + *-ize.*] To give the character of a created being or creature to; specifically, to animalize.

This sisterly relation and consanguinity . . . would . . . degrade and *creaturize* that mundane soul.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 594.

creaunce†, *n.* and *v.* See *creance.*

creaunt†, *a.* See *creant*[1].

creaze (krēz), *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps for **craze*, < *craze*, *v.*] In *mining*, the work or tin in the middle part of the buddle in dressing tin ore. *Pryce.* [Cornwall.]

crebricostate (krē-bri-kos′tāt), *a.* [< L. *creber*, close, + *costa*, a rib, + *-ate*[1].] In *conch.*, marked with closely set ribs or ridges.

crebrisulcate (krē-bri-sul′kāt), *a.* [< L. *creber*, close, + *sulcus*, a furrow, + *-ate*[1].] In *conch.*, marked with closely set transverse furrows.

crebritude† (kreb′ri-tūd), *n.* [< LL. *crebritudo*, < L. *creber*, close, frequent.] Frequentness; oftenness. *Bailey.*

crebrity (kreb′ri-ti), *n.* [< L. *crebrita(t-)s*, closeness, frequency, < *creber*, close, frequent.] Close succession; frequent occurrence; frequency. [Rare.]

I guess by the *crebrity* and number of the stones remaining. *A. L. Lewis*, Jour. of Anthrop. Inst., XV. 166.

crebrous (krē′brus), *a.* [< L. *creber*, close, frequent, + *-ous.*] Near together; frequent; frequently occurring. [Rare.]

Assisting grace, stirred up by *crebrous* and frequent acts, grows up into an habit or facility of working.
Goodwin, Works, V. i. 175.

crèche (krāsh), *n.* [F., < OF. *creche*, a crib, > E. *cratch*[2], q. v.] 1. A public nursery where the children of women who go out to work are cared for during the day, usually for a small payment.—2. An asylum for foundlings and infants which have been abandoned.

Creciscus (krē-sis′kus), *n.* [NL., < *Crex* (*Crec-*) + dim. *-iscus.*] A genus of very small dark-colored crakes, containing such species as the little black rail of North America, *Creciscus jamaicensis.* *Cabanis*, 1856.

credence (krē′dens), *n.* [< ME. *credence*, < OF. *credence*, *credance* (also *creance*, etc.), faith, = It. *credenza*, faith (also a cupboard, etc.), < ML. *credentia*, faith, < L. *creden(t-)s*, believing: see *credent* and *credit*, *v.* Cf. *creance*, a doublet of *credence.*] 1. Belief; credit; reliance of the mind on evidence of facts derived from other sources than personal knowledge, as from the testimony of others.

I can not sei what he is, but wele he semed a wise man, and therfore I yaf to his counseile *credence.*
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 47.

These fine legends, told with staring eyes,
Met with small *credence* from the old and wise.
O. W. Holmes, The Island Ruin.

Their kings suspect each other, but pretend
Credence of what their lying lips disclose.
R. H. Stoddard, History.

2. That which gives a claim to credit, belief, or confidence; credentials: now used only in the phrase *letter of credence* (a paper intended to commend the bearer to the confidence of a third person).

He left his *credence* to make good the rest. *Tyndale.*

The foresaid Master general which now is hath caused vs his messengers to be sent with *letters of credence* vnto your Maiestie. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 148.

What Sign, what Powers, what *Credence* do you bring?
Cowley, Pindaric Odes, xiv. 3.

3†. Some act or process of testing the nature or character of food before serving it, as a precaution against poison, formerly practised in royal or noble households.

Credence is vsed, & tastynge, for drede of poysenynge.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 196.

Tasting and *credence* (or assaying) belong to no rank under that of an Earl.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 17, note 3.

4†. In medieval times, a side-table or sideboard on which the food was placed to be tasted before serving; hence, in later use, a cupboard or cabinet for the display of plate, etc.—5. *Eccles.*, in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, a small table, slab, or shelf against the wall of the sanctuary or chancel, near the epistle side of the altar (on the right of one facing it). On the credence are placed the cruets, the vessel (canister, pyx, or ciborium) for the altar-breads, the lavabo-basin and napkin, etc. Sometimes a niche in the sanctuary-wall serves the same purpose. At high mass in the Roman Catholic Church, and at all celebrations in the Anglican Church, the elements are taken from the credence at the time of the offertory. In the Greek Church there is no credence, the table in the chapel of prothesis (see *prothesis*) serving instead. Also called *credence-table.* = **Syn. 1.** Confidence, trust, faith.

Credence, 16th century.
From a carving in Amiens Cathedral. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

credence† (krē′dens), *v. t.* [< *credence*, *n.*] To give credence to; believe.

In *credensing* his tales. *Skelton*, Why Come ye not [to Court?

credence-table (krē′dens-tā′bl), *n.* Same as *credence*, 5.

credencive (krē-den′siv), *a.* [< *credence* + *-ive.*] Having a strong impulse to believe and act upon testimony. [Rare.]

credenciveness (krē-den′siv-nes), *n.* A social impulse to conformity or acquiescence; a tendency to believe any testimony. [Rare.]

credend (krē-dend′), *n.* Same as *credendum.*

credendum (krē-den′dum), *n.*; pl. *credenda* (-dȧ). [L., neut. gerundive of *credere*, believe: see *creed.*] In *theol.*, something to be believed; an article of faith; a matter of belief, as distinguished from *agendum*, a matter of practice: usually in the plural.

credent (krē′dent), *a.* [< L. *creden(t-)s*, ppr. of *credere*, believe: see *credit.* Cf. *creant*, a doublet of *credent*, and *grant*, which is closely related.] 1. Believing; inclined to believe or credit; apt to give credence or belief; credulous.

If with too *credent* ear you list his songs.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3.

2. Having credit; not to be questioned.

My authority bears of a *credent* bulk;
That no particular scandal once can touch.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 4.

[Obsolete or archaic in both uses.]

credential (krē-den′shal), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *credencial*, < ML. **credentialis*, < *credentia*, faith, credit: see *credence*, *n.*] **I.** *a.* Giving a title to credit or confidence.

Credential letters on both sides.
Camden, Elizabeth (trans.), an. 1600.

II. *n.* 1. That which gives credit; that which gives a title or claim to confidence. [Rare in the singular.]

For this great dominion here,
Which over other beasts we claim,
Reason our best *credential* doth appear.
Buckinghamshire, Ode on Brutus.

2. *pl.* Evidences of right to credence or authority; specifically, letters of credence; testimonials given to a person as the warrant on which belief, credit, or authority is claimed for him, as the letters of commendation and authorization given by a government to an ambassador or envoy, which procure for him recognition and credit at a foreign court, or the certificate and other papers showing the appointment or election of an officer.

To produce his *credentials* that he is indeed God's ambassador. *Trench.*

He felt that he had shown his *credentials*, and they were not accepted. *G. W. Curtis*, Int. to Cecil Dreeme, p. 2.

Etiquette, however, demands that the audience for presenting *credentials* should take place as early as possible.
E. Schuyler, American Diplomacy, p. 136.

In very many cases the [medieval] letters were little more than *credentials.* The real news was carried by the bearer of the letter.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 128.

credibility (kred-i-bil′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *credibilities* (-tiz). [= OF. *creableté*, *croiableté*, F. *crédibilité* = Sp. *credibilidad* = Pg. *credibilidade* = It. *credibilità*, < L. as if **credibilita(t-)s*, < *credibilis*, credible: see *credible.*] 1. The capability or condition of being credited or believed; that quality in a person or thing which renders him or it worthy of credence; credibleness; just claim to credit: as, the *credibility* of a witness; the *credibility* of a statement or a narrative.

The *credibility* of the Gospels would never have been denied, if it were not for the philosophical and dogmatic skepticism which desires to get rid of the supernatural and miraculous at any price.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 78.

2. That which makes credible; evidence of truth; proof. [Rare.]

We may be as sure that Christ, the first-fruits, is already risen, as all these *credibilities* can make us.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 68.

3. Credence; credit; belief. [Rare and inaccurate.]

Pleasing fantasies, the cobweb visions of those dreaming varlets, the poets, to which I would not have my judicious readers attach any *credibility.*
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 262.

Historical credibility, the validity of testimony, as dependent on the trustworthiness of the witness, or on the probability of the fact testified.

credible (kred′i-bl), *a.* [< ME. *credible*, < OF. *credible* (also *croidible* and *credable*, *creable*, *creaule*, *creavle*, F. *croyable*) = Sp. *creible* = Pg. *crivel* = It. *credibile*, *credevole*, < L. *credibilis*, worthy of belief, < *credere*, believe: see *credit.*] 1. Worthy of credit or belief, because of known or obvious veracity, integrity, or competence: applied to persons.

Aftur they ben duly warned or required by ij. *credible* persones of the seid cite.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 377.

No one can demonstrate to me that there is such an island as Jamaica; yet upon the testimony of *credible* persons I am free from doubt. *Tillotson.*

2. Capable of being credited or believed, because involving no contradiction, absurdity, or impossibility; believable: applied to things.

In Japan . . . ceremony was elaborated in books so far that every transaction, down to an execution, had its various movements prescribed with a scarcely *credible* minuteness. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 429.

The notions of the beginning and end of the world entertained by our forefathers are no longer *credible.*
Huxley, Science and Culture.

Credible witness, in *law*: (*a*) A competent witness: as, a will must be attested by two or more *credible witnesses.* (*b*) A witness not disqualified nor impeached as unworthy of credit: as, the fact was established on the trial by the testimony of several *credible witnesses.*

credibleness (kred′i-bl-nes), *n.* Credibility; worthiness of belief; just claim to credit. [Rare.]

The *credibleness* of . . . these narratives.
Boyle, Works, I. 435.

credibly (kred′i-bli), *adv.* In a manner that deserves belief; upon good authority; by credible persons or witnesses.

And so at the Necquebars, English men have bought, as I have been *credibly* informed, great quantities of very good Ambergriese. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 73.

Philip was seen by one *credibly* informing us, under a strong guard.
Mr. Dudley, in New England's Memorial, p. 436.

A covering of snow, which, by-the-by, is deep enough, so I am *credibly* informed, to drive the big game from the [Yellowstone] park during the winter months.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 677.

credit (kred′it), *v. t.* [< L. *creditus*, pp. of *credere*, believe, trust, confide, = Ir. *cret-im* = Gael. *creid*, believe (perhaps from L.), = Skt. *çrad-dadhāmi*, I believe (pp. *çrad-dadhat*, trusting, *çraddhā*, trust, faith, desire), < *çrad*, meaning perhaps 'heart' (= Gr. *καρδία* = L. *cor(d-)* = E. *heart*), + √ *dhā* (= Gr. *διδόναι* = L. *dare*, give): *çrad* being used only in connection with this verb. In some senses the E. verb, like F. *créditer* (> G. *creditiren* = Dan. *kreditere*), is from the noun. Hence (from L. *credere*) also *credit*, *n.*, *credible*, *credent*, *credence*, *creant*, *creance*, *miscreant*, *recreant*, *creed*, *grant*, etc.] 1. To believe; confide in the truth of; put credence or confidence in: as, to *credit* a report or the person who makes it.

Now I change my mind,
And partly *credit* things that do presage.
Shak., J. C., v. 1.

'Tis an easy and necessary belief, to *credit* what our eye and sense hath examined.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 9.

For politeness' sake, he tried to *credit* the invention, but grew suspicious instead.
G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 239.

2. To reflect credit upon; do credit to; give reputation or honor to.

Gru. Thou, it seems, . . . callest for company to countenance her.
Curt. I call them forth to *credit* her.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1.

May here her monument stand so,
To *credit* this rude age.
Waller, Epitaph on Lady Sedley.

3. To trust; sell or lend in confidence of future payment: as, to *credit* goods or money.—**4.** To enter upon the credit side of an account; give credit for: as, to *credit* the amount paid; to *credit* the interest paid on a bond.=**Syn. 1.** To give faith to, confide in, rely upon.

credit (kred'it), *n.* [= D. *krediet* = G. Dan. Sw. *kredit*, < F. *crédit* = Sp. *crédito* = Pg. It. *credito*, < L. *creditum*, a loan, credit, neut. of *creditus*, pp. of *credere*, trust, believe, confide. The other senses are directly from the verb: see *credit*, *v.* Cf. *creed.*] **1.** Belief; faith; a reliance on or confidence in the truth of something said or done: used both subjectively and objectively.

This faculty of *credit*, and accepting or admitting things weakly authorized or warranted, is of two kinds.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 48.

There is no composition in these news,
That gives them *credit*. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

Mrs. Pindust behaved herself with such an air of innocence that she easily gained *credit* and was acquitted.
Addison, Trial of the Dead in Reason.

What though no *credit* doubting wits may give?
The fair and innocent shall still believe.
Pope, R. of the L., i. 39.

As slaves they would have obtained little *credit*, except when falling in with a previous idea or belief.
De Quincey, Herodotus.

2. Repute as to veracity, integrity, ability, reliableness, etc.; right to confidence or trust; faith due to the action, character, or quality of a person or thing; reputation: as, the *credit* of a historian; a physician in high *credit* with the profession; the *credit* of the securities is at a low ebb.

To-morrow, sir, I wrestle for my *credit;* and he that escapes me without some broken limb shall acquit him well.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 1.

How many wounds have been given, and *credits* slain, for the poor victory of an opinion!
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 3.

3. Good repute; favorable estimation; trustful regard or consideration.

Nothing was judged more necessary by him [our Saviour] than to bring the vanities of this World out of that *credit* and reputation they had gained among foolish men.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. iii.

Yes, while I live, no rich or noble knave
Shall walk the world in *credit* to his grave.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 120.

4. That which procures or is entitled to belief or confidence; authority derived from character or reputation: as, we believe a story on the *credit* of the narrator.

We are content to take this on your *credit*. *Hooker.*

Authors of so good *credit* that we need not to deny them an historical faith. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 41.

Exactly so, upon my *credit*, ma'am.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

5. One who or that which brings or reflects honor or distinction.

Charles may yet be a *credit* to his family.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, ii. 3.

He [Frederic] also served with *credit*, though without any opportunity of acquiring brilliant distinction, under the command of Prince Eugene.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

6. Influence derived from the good opinion or confidence of others; interest; power derived from weight of character, from friendship, service, or other cause: as, the minister has *credit* with the prince; use your *credit* with your friend in my favor.

Whose *credit* with the judge . . .
Could fetch your brother from the manacles
Of the all-binding law. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 4.

Credit with a god was claimed by the Trojan, . . . not on account of rectitude, but on account of oblations made; as is shown by Chryses' prayer to Apollo.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 344.

7. In *com.*: (*a*) Trust; confidence reposed in the ability and intention of a purchaser to make payment at some future time either specified or indefinite: as, to ask or give *credit;* to sell or buy on *credit*. When a merchant gives a credit, he sells his wares on an expressed or implied promise that the purchaser will pay for them at a future time. The seller believes in the solvency or probity of the purchaser, and delivers his goods on that belief or trust; or he delivers them either on the credit or reputation of the purchaser or on the strength of approved security.

The circulation of money was large. This circulation, being of paper, of course rested on *credit;* and this *credit* was founded on banking capital, and bank deposits.
D. Webster, Speech, Senate, March 18, 1834.

Manufactures were rude, *credit* almost unknown; society therefore recovered from the shock of war almost as soon as the actual conflict was over. *Macaulay.*

As it is, he has to buy on a *credit*, an uncertain one at that, all his store things. The merchant, he puts on so much over an' above, because it's a *credit* bargain.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 231.

(*b*) The reputation of solvency and probity which entitles a man to be trusted in buying or borrowing.

Credit supposes specific and permanent funds for the punctual payment of interest, with a moral certainty of the final redemption of the principal.
A. Hamilton, Continentalist, No. iv.

8. In *bookkeeping*, the side of an account on which payment is entered: opposed to *debit:* as, this article is carried to one's *credit* and that to one's debit. Abbreviated *Cr.*—**9.** A note or bill issued by a government, or by a corporation or individual, which circulates on the confidence of men in the ability and disposition of the issuer to redeem it: distinctively called a *bill of credit.*—**10.** The time given for payment for anything sold on trust: as, a long *credit* or a short *credit.*—**11.** A sum of money due to some person; anything valuable standing on the creditor side of an account: as, A has a *credit* on the books of B; the *credits* are more than balanced by the debits.

Credits of warehouse receipts and bills of lading.
The American, VII. 166.

12†. A credible or credited report.

I could not find him at the Elephant:
Yet there he was; and there I found this *credit*,
That he did range the town to seek me out.
Shak., T. N., iv. 3.

Bill of credit. See def. 9, and *bill*[3].—**General credit** of a witness, his credibility, or general character for veracity, irrespective of any particular bias in the case in which he is called.—**Letter of credit,** an order given by bankers or others at one place to enable a person, at his option, to receive money at another place. In legal effect, it is a request that credit to an amount stated be given the person mentioned, coupled with the engagement that, if credit is given, the writer will be responsible for any default on the part of the holder. Letters of credit are of two kinds: *general* when addressed to any and all persons, and *special* when addressed to some particular individual or company.—**Open credit,** in *finance*, a credit given to a client, against which he is at liberty to draw, although he has furnished neither personal guaranties nor a deposit of securities.—**Public credit,** the confidence which men entertain in the ability and disposition of a nation or community to make good its engagements with its creditors; or, the estimation in which individuals hold the public promises of payment, as affecting the security of loans, or the rate of premium or interest on them. The phrase is also used of the general financial reputation of a community or country.—**To open a credit.** See *open.*

creditability (kred'i-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *creditable:* see *-bility.*] The quality of being creditable.

creditable (kred'i-ta-bl), *a.* [< *credit* + *-able.*] **1†.** Worthy of credit or belief; credible.

And there is an instance yet behinde, which is more *creditable* than either, and gives probability to them all.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xxi.

Creditable witnesses. *Ludlow*, Memoirs, III. 74.

2. Reputable; bringing credit, honor, reputation, or esteem; respectable; of good report.

A *creditable* way of living. *Arbuthnot*, John Bull.

creditableness (kred'i-ta-bl-nes), *n.* Reputableness; creditable character, condition, or estimation; the character of being admired or imitated.

Among all these snares, there is none more entangling than the *creditableness* and repute of customary vices.
Decay of Christian Piety.

creditably (kred'i-ta-bli), *adv.* Reputably; with credit; without disgrace.

He who would be *creditably*, and successfully, a villain, let him go whining, praying, and preaching to his work.
South, Sermons, V. 218.

crédit foncier (krā-dē' fôn-syā'). [F., lit. land credit: *crédit*, credit; *foncier*, landed, pertaining to land, < *fonds*, ground, landed property, cash, funds: see *credit*, *n.*, and *fund.*] An association that lends money on the pledge of real estate. Such associations are of two kinds: (*a*) Those in which the association lends money on real estate at a fixed rate of interest, and issues stock based on the property thus pledged, promising to pay a fixed rate of interest thereon. The stock may be bought by any person. The purchaser, in effect, buys the stock on the promise of the borrower coupled with the pledge of his property, and on the further promise of the association. This form is common in Germany. (*b*) Those in which the loan is repaid by instalments or annuities extending over a period of years, generally fifty. Associations of this kind are common in France.

Crédit Mobilier (kred'it mō-bē'liėr; F. pron. krā-dē' mo-bē-lyā'). [F., lit. personal credit: *crédit*, credit; *mobilier*, personal (of property), < *mobile*, movable: see *credit*, *n.*, and *mobile.*] **1.** In *French hist.*, a banking corporation formed in 1852, under the name of the "Société générale du Crédit Mobilier," with a capital of 60,000,000 francs, for the placing of loans, handling the stocks of all other companies, and the transaction of a general banking business. It engaged in very extensive transactions, buying, selling, and loaning in such a manner as to bring into one organized whole all the stocks and credit of France, and was apparently in a most prosperous condition until it proposed to issue bonds to the amount of 240,000,000 francs. This amount of paper currency frightened financiers, and the government forbade its issue. From this time the company rapidly declined, and closed its affairs in 1867, with great loss to all but its proprietors.

2. In *U. S. hist.*, a similar corporation chartered in Pennsylvania in 1863 with a capital of $2,500,000. In 1867, after passing into new hands, and increasing its stock to $3,750,000, it became a company for the building of the Union Pacific railroad. For a few years it paid large dividends, and its stock rose in value. In a trial in Pennsylvania in 1872 as to the ownership of some stock, it was shown that certain congressmen secretly possessed stock, and both houses of the Congress that met in December of that year appointed committees of investigation. The Senate committee recommended the expulsion of one member; but the Senate did nothing. The House committee recommended the expulsion of two of its members; but the House, instead, passed resolutions of censure.

creditor (kred'i-tor), *n.* [= OF. *crediteur, creditour* = Sp. *acreedor* = Pg. *acredor, credor* = It. *creditore* = G. *creditor* = Dan. Sw. *kreditor*, < L. *creditor*, a creditor (def. 2), < *credere*, pp. *creditus*, trust, believe: see *credit*, *n.*] **1†.** One who believes; a believer.

The easy *creditors* of novelties.
Daniel, Civil Wars, iii. 84.

2. One to whom any return is due or payable; specifically, one who gives credit in business transactions; hence, one to whom a sum of money is due for any cause: correlative to *debtor.* Abbreviated *Cr.*

My *creditors* grow cruel, my estate is very low.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2.

Creditors have better memories than debtors.
Franklin, Way to Wealth.

Catholic creditor. See *catholic.*—**Creditor exchanges.** See *clearing-house.*—**Creditor's action,** or **creditor's bill.** (*a*) An action or a bill in equity, by one or more creditors, in many cases in behalf also of all other creditors who shall come in under the judgment or decree, to reach assets such as could not be sold on execution at law, for an account of the assets and a due settlement of the estate: commonly called a *strict creditor's bill.* (*b*) A similar action or bill to set aside a fraudulent transfer of assets which may be sold on execution: commonly called a *bill in the nature of a creditor's bill,* or a *bill in aid of an execution.*—**Executor creditor.** See *executor.*—**Preferred creditor,** a creditor who by law is entitled to an advantage, as in the time or amount of payment, not possessed by other creditors.—**Secondary creditor,** in *Scots law,* an expression used in contradistinction to *catholic creditor.*—**To delay creditors.** See *delay.*

creditress (kred'i-tres), *n.* [< *creditor* + *-ess:* see *creditrix.*] A female creditor.

creditrix (kred'i-triks), *n.* [= It. *creditrice*, < LL. *creditrix* (*creditric-*), fem. of L. *creditor:* see *creditor.* Cf. *creditress.*] A female creditor.

The same was granted to Elizabeth Bludworth, his principal *creditrix*. *I. Walton*, Cotton.

credit-union (kred'it-ū'nyon), *n.* A coöperative banking society, formed for the purpose of lending its credit or money to its members on real or personal property, and of dividing among them any profit that may be made. See *crédit foncier.*

crednerite (kred'nėr-īt), *n.* [After the German geologist H. *Credner* (born 1841).] An oxid of manganese and copper, occurring in foliated masses of an iron-black or steel-gray color.

credo (krē'dō), *n.* [L., I believe: see *creed.*] **1.** The creed in the service of the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches.—**2.** A musical setting of the creed, usually in canon or fugue form. It comes between the Gloria and the Sanctus.

credulity (krē-dū'li-ti), *n.* [< F. *crédulité* = Sp. *credulidad* = Pg. *credulidade* = It. *credulità*, < L. *credulita(t-)s*, < *credulus*, credulous: see *credulous.*] A weak or ignorant disregard of the nature or strength of the evidence upon which a belief is founded; in general, a disposition, arising from weakness or ignorance, to believe too readily, especially impossible or absurd things.

Wearied from doubt to doubt to flee,
We welcome fond *credulity*,
Guide confident, though blind.
Scott, Marmion, iii. 30.

There is often a portion of willing *credulity* and enthusiasm in the veneration which the most discerning men pay to their political idols.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

Credulity, as a mental and moral phenomenon, manifests itself in widely different ways, according as it chances to be the daughter of fancy or terror.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 81.

=Syn. *Fanaticism*, *Bigotry*, etc. See *superstition*.

credulous (kred′ū-lus), *a.* [= F. *crédule* = Sp. *crédulo* = Pg. It. *credulo*, < L. *credulus*, apt to believe, < *credere*, believe: see *creed*.] 1. Characterized by or exhibiting credulity; uncritical with regard to beliefs; easily deceived; gullible.

A *credulous* father, and a brother noble,
Whose nature is so far from doing harms
That he suspects none. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 2.

Children and fools are ever *credulous*,
And I am both, I think, for I believe.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iv. 4.

2†. Believed too readily. [Rare.]

'Twas he possessed me with your *credulous* death.
Beau. and Fl.

credulously (kred′ū-lus-li), *adv.* With credulity.

The Queen, by her Leiger Ambassador, adviseth the King not too *credulously* to entertain those Reports.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 394.

credulousness (kred′ū-lus-nes), *n.* Credulity; readiness to believe without sufficient evidence; gullibility.

Beyond all credulity . . . is the *credulousness* of Atheists, whose belief is so absurdly strong as to believe that chance could make the world, when it cannot build a house.
Clarke, Sermons, I. i.

creed (krēd), *n.* [< ME. *crede* (sometimes, as L., *credo*), < AS. *crēda* = Icel. *kredda* (also, after L., *kredo*) = MHG. *crēde* (cf. Gael. *crē*); in other languages usually in L. form, OF. F. Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *credo*, creed; < L. *credo*, I believe, the first word of the Latin version of the Apostles' and Nicene creeds; 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *credere*, believe, trust, confide: see *credit*, *v.*] 1. A statement of belief on any subject, religious, political, scientific, or other; especially, a formal statement of religious belief; a "form of words, setting forth with authority certain articles of belief which are regarded by the framers as necessary for salvation, or at least for the well-being of the Christian Church" (*Schaff*, The Creeds of Christendom, I. i.). In the Protestant churches the authority of creeds is relative and limited, and always subordinate to the Bible as the only infallible rule of faith and practice. In the Greek and Roman Catholic churches the creed of the church is regarded as of equal authority over the believer with the Bible. The principal historical creeds of Christendom are the following: the *Apostles' Creed* (see *apostle*) and the *Nicene Creed* (see *Nicene*), both originating in the fourth century, and generally accepted by Christian churches, Protestant, Greek, and Roman Catholic; the *Athanasian Creed* (see *Athanasian*), retained by the Church of England, but not by the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, nor by other Protestant communities; the *Decrees of the Council of Trent* (A. D. 1563), the great symbol of Romanism (see *Tridentine*); the *Orthodox Confession of Mogilas* (seventeenth century), and the creed ratified by the Synod of Jerusalem (1672), both recognized by the Greek Church; the *Augsburg Confession* (1530), the symbol of the Lutheran Church; the *Helvetic Confessions* (two confessions, a first and a second Helvetic Confession, 1536, 1566), adopted by Swiss theologians as a statement of the reformed faith of the Swiss churches; the *Westminster Confession of Faith* (1647), the symbol of the Presbyterian Church; the *Canons of the Synod of Dort* (1619), aimed especially at Arminianism, and still regarded as a symbol of doctrine by the Reformed Church of the Netherlands and the Reformed (Dutch) Church in America; the *Thirty-nine Articles* (1563–71) of the Church of England and (revised in 1801) of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States; the *Savoy Confession* (1658), a Congregational symbol, and formerly generally accepted by Congregationalists; and the *Twenty-five Articles of the Methodist Episcopal Church* (1784), of which the first twenty-four were prepared by John Wesley, on the basis of the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England. A number of other special declarations of faith by other Protestant bodies are of less historical significance. The word *creed*, however, in its strict sense applies only to comparatively brief formulas of profession of faith (as the Apostles' Creed), beginning with the words "I believe" or "We believe," and intended to be used at baptism or reception of converts, or in public worship.

Also wher the Postyllys [Apostles] made *Crede* of ower feyth. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 29.

And the *Creed* was commonly then called the Rule of Faith. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. ii.

Men of science do not pledge themselves to *creeds*.
Huxley, Origin of Species, p. 145.

2. What is believed; accepted doctrine; especially, religious doctrine.

Necessity is the argument of tyrants, it is the *creed* of slaves. *W. Pitt*, Speech on the India Bill, Nov., 1783.

Our estimate of the actual *creed* of Lessing, now that all the materials are before us, is very difficult to fix.
Prof. Cairns, Unbelief in the 18th Century, p. 215.

creed† (krēd), *v. t.* [< *creed*, *n.*, or directly < L. *credere*, believe: see *creed*, *n.*, and cf. *credit*, *v.*] To credit; believe.

I marvelled, when as I, in a subject so new to this age, concealed not my name, why this author defending that part which is so *creeded* by the people would conceal his.
Milton, Colasterion.

creedal (krē′dal), *a.* [< *creed* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to creed; founded upon creed: as, *creedal* unity. [Rare.]

Four columns . . . advocate formal or *creedal* unity, and two editorials the opposite.
Church Union, Jan. 11, 1868.

creedless (krēd′les), *a.* [< *creed* + *-less*.] Without creed, or definite formula of belief.

creedsman (krēdz′man), *n.*; pl. *creedsmen* (-men). [< *creed's*, poss. of *creed*, + *man*.] A maker of or believer in a creed or creeds. *The Independent* (New York), May 25, 1871.

creek[1] (krēk), *n.* [In the United States commonly pronounced and sometimes written *crick*; early mod. E. *creek* and *crick*, < ME. *creke* (a doubtful spelling), reg. *crike*, *cryke*, *cryk* (with short vowel), an inlet, cove, like F. *crique*, a creek, of Scand. origin: < Icel. *kriki*, a nook, = Sw. dial. *krik*, a bend, nook, corner, creek, cove, = D. *kreek*, a creek, bay, = AS. **crecca*, a creek, preserved in the proper names *Creccagelād*, now *Cricklade* in Wiltshire, and *Creccanford*, *Creccganford*, now *Crayford* in Kent. See *crick*[2].] 1. A small inlet, bay, or cove; a recess in the shore of the sea or of a river, or of any considerable body of water.

He knew wel alle the havenes, as thei were, . . .
And euery *cryke* [var. *cryk*, 1 MS.; *creke*, Tyrwhitt] in Bretayne and in Spayne.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 409.

And as Almyghty God and theyr good hap wolde, on Tewysdaye in the nyght the rage of the sayd tempest put theym into a lytell *kryke* bytwene .ij. hylles at the shore.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 75.

We crossed the plain near the sea, and came to a very small bay, or *creek*. . . . This *creek* is the old harbour Metallum, or Metalia, now called Matala.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 250.

On the bank of Jordan, by a *creek*,
Where winds with reeds and osiers whispering play.
Milton, P. R., ii. 25.

2. A small stream; a brook; a rivulet. [Common in this sense in the United States and Australia, but now rare in England.] See *crick*[2].

Lesser streams and rivulets are denominated *creeks*.
Goldsmith.

3†. A turn or winding.

The passage of alleys, *creeks*, and narrow lands.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 2.

Hence—4†. A device; an artifice; a trick.

The more queynte *crekes* that they make,
The more wol I stele. *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 131.

5. A small seaboard town of insufficient importance to have a customs-station of its own. [Eng.] *E. D.*

creek[1]† (krēk), *v. i.* [< *creek*[1], *n.*] To twist and wind; form a creek.

The salt water so *creeketh* about it, that it almost insulateth it [a town]. *Holland*, tr. of Camden.

creek[2]†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *creak*[1].

creek-fish (krēk′fish), *n.* A local name in the United States of the chub-sucker.

creeky (krē′ki), *a.* [< *creek*[1] + *-y*[1].] Containing creeks; full of creeks; winding.

A water, whose outgushing flood
Ran bathing all the *creekie* shore aflot.
Spenser, Visions of Bellay, st. 9.

creel (krēl), *n.* [Sc. *creel*, *creil*, *creill*, *crail*, < ME. *crelle*, < Gael. *craidhleag* = Ir. *craidhlag*, a basket, creel, related to Gael. *creathall* = Ir. *craidhal*, a cradle. Less prob. < Gael. and Ir. *criol*, a chest, coffer, Ir. *crilin*, a box, chest, coffer, pyx.] 1. An osier basket or pannier. Specifically—(*a*) A basket for carrying on the back or suspended from the shoulder: as, a fish-wife's *creel*; an angler's *creel*; a miner's *creel*.

We hae three hundre' [herring] left in the *creel*.
C. Reade, Christie Johnstone, ii.

(*b*) A basket or cage for catching lobsters or crabs.

2. In *angling*, fish that are placed in a creel; the catch.—3. In a spinning-machine, a framework for holding bobbins or spools.—4. A kind of frame used for slaughtering sheep upon. [North. Eng.]

Also *crail*.

To be in a creel, or **to have one's wits in a creel**, to labor under some temporary confusion or stupefaction of mind. [Scotch.]—**To coup the creels.** See *coup*[1].

creel (krēl), *v. t.* [< *creel*, *n.*] In *angling*, to put into the creel; hence, to capture: as, he *creeled* fifty trout.

creel-frame (krēl′frām), *n.* In a spinning-machine, a frame for holding the bobbins of rovings which are to be spun.

creem (krēm), *v. t.* See *crim*.

creep (krēp), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *crept*, ppr. *creeping*. [< ME. *crepen* (pret. *crep*, *crap*, *crope*, pl. *crupe*, *cropen*, *crope*, pp. *cropen*, *crope*), < AS. *creópan* (pret. *creáp*, pl. *crupon*, pp. *cropen*), creep, crawl, = OS. *kriopan* = OFries. *kriapa* = D. *kruipen* = MLG. LG. *krupen* = Icel. *krjūpa* = Sw. *krypa* = Dan. *krybe* = (with *ch* from *k* = *p*) OHG. *chriochan*, MHG. G. *kriechen*, creep.] 1. To move with the body near or touching the ground, as a reptile or an insect, a cat stealthily approaching its prey, or an infant on hands and knees.

We wol nouȝt *krepe* of [out of] these skinnes lest vs schathe tidde [harm befall us].
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3084.

The slow-worm *creeps*, and the thin weasel there
Follows the mouse. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

2. In *bot.*: (*a*) To grow prostrate along the ground or other surface. (*b*) To grow below the surface, as rooting shoots. A creeping plant usually fastens itself by roots to the surface upon which it grows.

Oh, a dainty plant is the ivy green,
That *creepeth* o'er ruins old.
Dickens, Pickwick, vi.

3. To move along, or from place to place, slowly, feebly, or timorously; move imperceptibly, as time.

Now age is *cropen* on me ful stille,
And makith me oold & blac of ble,
And y go downeward with the hille.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 84.

The whining schoolboy, with his satchel,
And shining morning face, *creeping* like snail
Unwillingly to school. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7.

Hour after hour *crept* by.
Whittier, Cassandra Southwick.

4. To move secretly; move so as to escape detection or evade suspicion; enter unobserved.

Of this sort are they which *creep* into houses, and lead captive silly women. 2 Tim. iii. 6.

The idea of her life shall sweetly *creep*
Into his study of imagination.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1.

The sophistry which *creeps* into most of the books of argument. *Locke*.

5. To move or behave with extreme servility or humility; move as if affected with a sense of humiliation or terror.

They *creepe* a little perhaps, and sue for grace, till they have gotten new breath and recovered their strength agayne. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

Like a guilty thing I *creep*.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, vii.

6. To have a sensation as of worms or insects creeping on the skin: as, the sight made my flesh *creep*.—7. To move longitudinally: said of the rails of a railroad.

The south track, under an eastward traffic of 4,807,000 tons, *crept* east 414 feet on the approach, and 240 feet on the bridge, in the same time. *Science*, V. 345.

=Syn. *Crawl*, *Creep*. See *crawl*[1].

creep (krēp), *n.* [< *creep*, *v.*] 1. The act of creeping. [Rare.]

A gathering *creep*. *Lowell*.

2. In *coal-mining*, the apparent rising of the floor, or under-clay, of the mine between the pillars, or where the roof is not fully supported, caused by the pressure of the superincumbent strata. If the under-clay is very soft and the pillars are not sufficiently large, a colliery may thus be entirely destroyed.

3. *pl.* A sensation as of something crawling over one; a sensation as of shivering. See *creep*, *v. i.*, 6. Also called *creepers*.

They [locusts] got into one's hair and clothes, and gave one the *creeps* all over.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. vi.

A room with a south light that made even the thought of painting in it send cold *creeps* all down your back.
The Century, XXVIII. 541.

creeper (krē′pėr), *n.* [< ME. *crepere*, a creeper, < AS. *creópere*, a cripple, < *creópan*, creep: see *creep*, *v.*, and *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which creeps.—2†. One who cringes; a sycophant.

A Courtly Gentleman to be loftie and curious in countenaunce, yet sometimes a *creeper*, and a curry fauell with his superiours. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 245.

3. In *bot.*, a plant which grows upon or just beneath the surface of the ground, or upon any other surface, sending out rootlets from the stem, as ivy and couch-grass, the common Virginia creeper (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*), and the trumpet-creeper (*Tecoma radicans*). See cut under *Bignoniaceæ*. The term is also popularly applied to various plants which are more properly called *climbers*, as the Canary creeper (*Tropæolum aduncum*), etc.

Virginia Creeper (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*). *a*, an expanded flower; *b*, diagram of flower.
(From Gray's "Genera of the Plants of the United States.")

Winders or *creepers*, as ivy, briony, and woodbine.
Bacon.

The little cottages embowered in *creepers*.
British Quarterly Rev., LXXXIII. 419.

4. In *ornith.*, a term applied to very many birds, mostly of small size and with slender bill, which creep, climb, or scramble about in trees and bushes. Specifically—(*a*) Any bird of the family *Certhiidæ*, in any sense of the word. The common or brown creeper is *Certhia familiaris*. (*b*) Some bird of the American family *Sylvicolidæ* or *Mniotiltidæ*: as, the black-and-white *creeper*, *Mniotilta varia*; the pine-*creeper*, *Dendrœca pinus*. (*c*) Some bird of the American family *Dacnidæ* or *Cœrebidæ*, commonly called *honey-creepers*. (*d*) Any bird of the South American family *Dendrocolaptidæ* or *Anabatidæ*, commonly called *tree-creepers*.

5. A specimen of a breed of the domestic fowl with legs so short that they walk slowly and with difficulty, and do not scratch like common fowls.—**6.** A name of various mechanical devices and utensils. (*a*) An iron used to slide along the grate in kitchens. (*b*) An instrument of iron with hooks or claws for dragging the bottom of a well, river, or harbor, and bringing up what may be there. [In this sense often used in the plural.] (*c*) An iron bar joining two andirons. (*d*) A spiral within a revolving cylindrical grain-screen, designed to impel the grain toward the discharge end; a conveyer or spiral on the inner surface. *E. H. Knight.* (*e*) In a carding-machine, an endless moving apron, or two aprons placed one over the other, by which fibers are fed to or from the machine. Also called a *creeping-sheet*. (*f*) A small cooking utensil of iron, with short legs. Also called *spider*. (*g*) *pl.* Iron frames, containing spikes, attached to the feet and legs to assist in climbing a tree or a telegraph-pole; climbers. (*h*) An iron attached to the boot-heel to prevent slipping upon ice. (*i*) A low stool. [Prov. Eng.]

7. A low patten worn by women. *Wright.* [Prov. Eng.]—**8.** *pl.* Same as *creep*, 3.

The first unpleasant sensations of chilliness are the so-called *creepers* running down the spine.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIV. 329.

9. Same as *creepie*[1].—**True creepers**, the birds of the subfamily *Certhiinæ*.—**Wall-creeper**, the plant *Tichodroma muraria*.

creep-hole (krēp′hōl), *n.* **1.** A hole into which an animal may creep to escape notice or danger. Hence—**2.** A subterfuge; an excuse.

creepie[1], **creepy**[2] (krē′pi), *n.* [E. dial. and Sc., appar. dim. from *creep*.] A low stool; a cricket. Also called *creeper*, *creepie-stool*, and *creepie-chair*, and in Scotland sometimes denoting the stool of repentance.

When I mount the *creepie-chair*.
Burns, The Rantin' Dog, the Daddie o't.

The three-legged *creepie-stools* . . . were hired out at a penny an hour to such market women as came too late to find room on the steps. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, ii.

creepie[2], **creepy**[3] (krē′pi), *n.* A small speckled fowl. *S. S. Haldeman.* [Local, U. S.]

creeping (krē′ping), *n.* In *submarine work*, the act of dragging with creepers or grapnels to recover a lost object.

creeping-disk (krē′ping-disk), *n.* The sole of the foot of a mollusk, as a slug or a snail.

creeping-jack (krē′ping-jak), *n.* The stonecrop, *Sedum acre*.

creeping-jenny (krē′ping-jen′i), *n.* Moneywort or herb-twopence, *Lysimachia nummularia*.

creepingly (krē′ping-li), *adv.* By creeping; slowly; with the motion of an insect or a reptile.

creeping-sailor (krē′ping-sā″lor), *n.* The beefsteak saxifrage, *Saxifraga sarmentosa*.

creeping-sheet (krē′ping-shēt), *n.* The feeding-apron of a carding-machine. *E. H. Knight.* See *creeper*, 6 (*e*).

creeping-sickness (krē′ping-sik″nes), *n.* The gangrenous form of ergotism. See *ergotism*.

creeple† (krē′pl), *n.* [Dial. form of *cripple*, resting on the mod. form of the orig. verb *creep*: see *cripple*.] **1.** A creeping animal; a reptile; a serpent.

There is one creeping beast, or long *creeple* (as the name is in Devonshire), that hath a rattle at his tail that doth discover his age. *Morton.*

2. A cripple.

Thou knowest how lame a *creeple* the world is.
Donne, Anat. of World, v. 238.

creep-mouse (krēp′mous), *a.* Still; quiet. [Colloq.]

It will not much signify if nobody hears a word you say; you may be as *creep-mouse* as you like, but we must have you to look at. *Jane Austen*, Mansfield Park, xv.

creepy[1] (krē′pi), *a.* [< *creep* + *-y*[1].] Chilled and crawling, as with horror or fear.

One's whole blood grew curdling and *creepy*.
Browning, The Glove.

creepy[2], **creepy**[3]. See *creepie*[1], *creepie*[2].

creese, kris (krēs, kris), *n.* [Also written *crease*, *cris*, *criss*, *kris*, *kriss*, and formerly *creeze*; < Malay *kris*, *kris*, a dagger. Cf. *clich.*] A short sword or heavy dagger in use among the Malays of Java, Sumatra, and the Malay peninsula. It is peculiar in having a waved blade, and a handle which is rarely in the prolongation of the blade, but forms a more or less oblique angle with it.

Their [the Javans'] *Crisses* or Daggers are two foote long, waued Indenture fashion, and poysoned, that few escape. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 542.

By his side he wore a gold-handled *kriss*, and carried in his right hand a be-flagged lance with its tip sheathed—the wedding staff.
H. O. Forbes, Eastern Archipelago, p. 218.

creesh, creish (krēsh), *n.* [Sc.; also written *creisch*; < Gael. *creis*, grease: see *grease*.] Grease; tallow.

creesh, creish (krēsh), *v. t.* [Sc., < *creesh*, *creish*, *n.*] To grease.—**To creesh one's loof**, literally, to grease one's palm; give one a consideration for some benefit conferred or expected; bribe one.

creeshy (krē′shi), *a.* [Sc., < *creesh* + *-y*[1]. Cf. Gael. *creissidh*, greasy.] Greasy.

Kilmarnock wabsters, fidge and claw,
An' pour your *creeshie* nations. . . .
Swith to the Laigh Kirk ane an' a'.
Burns, The Ordination.

crefisht, *n.* An obsolete form of *crawfish*.

creirgist, *n.* [W., < *crair*, a relic (cf. *creirfa*, a place for relics, a reliquary, a museum), + *cist*, a chest: see *cist*[2].] A reliquary: used with reference to reliquaries which exist in Wales and the west of England.

creish, *n.* and *v.* See *creesh*.

creke[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *creek*[1].

creke[2]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *creak*[1].

cremaillere (kre-mal-yār′), *n.* [< F. *crémaillère* (> Sp. *gramallera*), pot-hook, rack, iron plate with holes, < OF. *cremeille*, < ML. *cramaculus*, a pot-hook, dim. of Teut. (D.) *kram*, a hook, cramp-iron: see *cramp*[1].] In *field-fortification*, the inside line of the parapet, so traced as to resemble the teeth of a saw, in order to afford the advantage of bringing a heavier fire to bear upon the defile than if only a simple face were opposed to it.

cremaster (krē-mas′tėr), *n.* and *a.* [NL., < Gr. κρεμαστήρ, a suspender, one of the muscles by which the testicles are suspended, < κρεμαννύναι, κρεμᾶν (= Goth. *hramjan*), suspend, hang.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The muscle of the spermatic cord; the suspensory muscle of the testicle, consisting of a series of fibers derived from the internal oblique muscle of the abdomen, and let down in loops upon the cord.—**2.** In *entom.*, a name given by Kirby to little hook-like processes on the posterior extremity of many lepidopterous pupæ, by which they suspend themselves during pupation; hence, the tip of the abdomen of the pupa of any insect which undergoes complete metamorphosis, serving for the attachment of the pupa. It is the homologue of the anal plate of the larva, and its form is foreshadowed in that of the anal plate.

3†. A hook for hanging a pot or other vessel over a fire.

II. *a.* Suspensory; pertaining to the cremaster: as, the *cremaster* muscle.

cremasteric (krem-as-ter′ik), *a.* [< *cremaster* + *-ic.*] In *anat.*, pertaining to the cremaster: as, a *cremasteric* artery; *cremasteric* fibers.

cremate (krē′māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cremated*, ppr. *cremating*. [< L. *crematus*, pp. of *cremare*, burn, used particularly of burning the dead; perhaps akin to *carbo*, coal (see *carbon*), Skt. √ *çrī*, roast, boil.] To burn up or destroy by heat; specifically, to consume (a dead body) by intense heat, as a substitute for burial.

cremation (krē-mā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *crematio(n-)*, < *cremare*, pp. *crematus*, burn: see *cremate*.] The act or custom of cremating; a burning, as of the dead; incineration; incremation. The burning of the dead was common in antiquity, the corpse being imperfectly consumed on a funeral pyre, and the ashes and bones afterward placed in an urn. (See *cinerary urn*, under *cinerary*.) The revival of the practice in a more efficient manner has been advocated in recent times for sanitary reasons, and to some extent effected. Various methods of cremation have been proposed, the great difficulty being to consume the body without permitting the escape of noxious exhalations, and without defiling the ashes with foreign substances. In W. Siemens's apparatus (a modification of the plan of Sir Henry Thompson) the body is exposed to the combined action of highly heated air and combustible gases, so as to be entirely consumed without foreign admixture, while the furnace is so constructed that no noxious effluvium escapes from it.

The Mexicans practiced *cremation*; and when men killed in battle were missing, they made figures of them, and after honouring these, burnt them and buried the ashes.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 156.

cremationist (krē-mā′shọn-ist), *n.* [< *cremation* + *-ist.*] One who advocates or upholds the practice of cremation of the bodies of the dead as a substitute for burial.

cremator (krē-mā′tọr), *n.* [< LL. *cremator*, a burner, consumer by fire, < L. *cremare*, pp. *crematus*, burn: see *cremate*, and cf. *crematorium*.] A furnace for consuming dead bodies or refuse matter; a crematory.

A company proposes to erect two *cremators*, at an expense of ten thousand dollars, for this purpose [the disposal of garbage], claiming that the running expenses will not exceed $15.50 per diem. *Science*, IX. 309.

crematorium (krē-mā-tō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *crematoria* (-ä). [< NL. *crematorium*: see *crematory*.] A crematory.

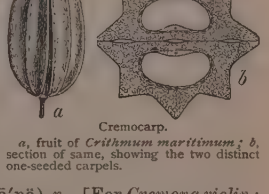
crematory (krē′mā-tọ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. **crematorius* (neut. *crematorium*, n.), < L. *cremare*, pp. *crematus*, burn: see *cremate*.] **I.** *a.* Serving to burn or consume by fire; connected with or employed in cremation: as, a *crematory* furnace.

II. *n.*; pl. *crematories* (-riz). An establishment for burning the bodies of the dead, including the furnace and its adjuncts.

crembalum (krem′ba-lum), *n.*; pl. *crembala* (-lä). [NL., < Gr. κρέμβαλον, a rattling instrument to beat time with in dancing, like a castanet.] An old name for the jew's-harp.

Cremnitz white. See *white*.

cremocarp (krem′ō-kärp), *n.* [< Gr. κρεμαννύναι, κρεμᾶν (see *cremaster*), hang, + καρπός, fruit.] A fruit, as that of the *Umbelliferæ*, consisting of two or more indehiscent, inferior, one-seeded carpels, separating at maturity from each other and from the slender axis. Also called *carpadelium*.



Cremocarp.
a, fruit of *Crithmum maritimum*; *b*, section of same, showing the two distinct one-seeded carpels.

Cremona[1] (krē-mō′nä), *n.* [For *Cremona violin*: see def.] Any violin made at Cremona, Italy, by the Amati family, in the latter part of the sixteenth and in the seventeenth century, and by Stradivarius at the beginning of the eighteenth century. These instruments are considered to excel all others, and are highly prized. The name is often improperly applied to any old Italian violin.

cremona[2] (krē-mō′nä), *n.* [Corruption (in imitation of *Cremona*[1]) of *cromorna*, F. *cromorne*, itself a corruption of G. *krummhorn*: see *krummhorn*.] Same as *cromorna*.

Cremonese (krē-mọ-nēs′ or -nēz′), *a.* and *n.* [< It. *Cremonese*, < *Cremona*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Cremona, a city of northern Italy formerly famous for its violins. See *Cremona*[1].

The term "a Cremona," or "a *Cremonese* violin," is often incorrectly used for an old Italian instrument of any make. *Grove*, Dict. Music, I. 416.

II. *n. sing.* and *pl.* A native or natives of Cremona.

At the beginning of the thirteenth century the Mantuans had repulsed the *Cremonese*.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, Int., p. xxvii.

Cremonian (krē-mō′ni-an), *a.* Pertaining to the Italian geometer Luigi Cremona.—**Cremonian congruency.** See *congruency*.—**Cremonian correspondence**, a one-to-one correspondence of the points in two planes, such that to every straight line in either plane there corresponds a conic in the other. There are three *Cremonian foci* in each plane, where all the conics in that plane corresponding to right lines in the other intersect.

cremor† (krē′môr), *n.* [L. *cremor*, thick juice or broth, ML. cream, etc.: see *cream*[1].] Thick

juice, or a substance resembling it: as, "chyle or *cremor*," *Ray*.

cremosint, cremosinet (krem′ō-zin), *n.* Obsolete forms of *crimson*.

crems, *n.* See *krems*.

crena (krē′nä), *n.*; pl. *crenæ* (-nē). [NL., < L. *crena*, a notch: found only once, in a doubtful passage in Pliny (11, 37, 68, § 180), but frequent in later (LL. ML.) glossaries (and appar. the source of It. dial. *crena*, f., *cran*, m., = OF. *crene, crenne*, f., *cren, cran*, F. *cran* (Walloon *cren*), m., and ult. of E. *cranny*, a crevice: see *cranny*[1]); perhaps orig. **cretna*, a cut (cf. *curtus*, cut short, short: see *curt*), connected with Skt. √ *kart*, cut.] **1.** In *entom.*, a small, linear, raised mark resembling a wrinkle; one of the projections of a crenate surface or margin.—**2.** In *anat.*, one of the small projections by which the bones of the skull fit together in the sutures.

crenate[1] (krē′nāt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *crenatus*, < L. *crena*, a notch: see *crena*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Notched; indented; scalloped. (*a*) In *bot.*, having the margin cut into even and rounded notches or scallops, as a leaf. When the scallops have smaller ones upon them, the leaf is said to be *doubly crenate*.

Crenate and Doubly Crenate Leaves.

The cells are elongated, . . . their margins being straight in the Yucca and Iris, but minutely sinuous or *crenated* in the Indian corn.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 377.

(*b*) In *entom.*, having indentations, not sufficient to be called teeth, the exterior outline of which is rounded: said of a margin.

2. In *fort.*, same as *crenelated*. See also *crenelle*.

Also *crenated*.

II. *n.* A zigzag or tooth-shaped work, or notch, in a wall or line of fortifications; a crenelle. [Rare.]

Many bastions and *crenates*. *H. Coppée*.

crenate[2] (krē′nāt), *n.* [< *cren(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of crenic acid.

crenately (krē′nāt-li), *adv.* In a crenate manner; with crenatures.

crenation (krē-nā′shon), *n.* [< *crenate* + *-ion*.] Same as *crenature*.

From three to five of the *crenations* being usually visible.
H. C. Wood, Fresh-water Algæ, p. 119.

crenature (kren′a-tūr), *n.* [< NL. *crenatura*, < *crenatus*, crenate: see *crenate*[1].] In *bot.*, a tooth of a crenate leaf, or of any other crenate part.

crencle[1]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *crinkle*.

crencle[2] (kreng′kl), *n.* Same as *cringle* (*a*).

crenel (kren′el), *n.* [< OF. *crenel*, a notch, embrasure, F. *créneau* = Pr. *cranel*, < ML. *crenellus*, dim. of (L.) *crena*: see *crena*. Cf. *carnel* and *crenelle*. See also *cranny*[1].] **1**†. The peak at the top of a helmet.—**2.** Same as *crenelle*.—**3.** In *bot.*, a tooth of a crenate leaf; a crenature.

crenelate, crenellate (kren′e-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *crenelated, crenellated*, ppr. *crenelating, crenellating*. [< ML. as if **crenellatus*, pp. of **crenellare* (OF. *creneler*), < *crenellus*, an embrasure: see *crenel, crenelle*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To furnish with battlements or embrasures; render defensible by adding battlements, as a house.—**2.** To cut loopholes through, as a wall.

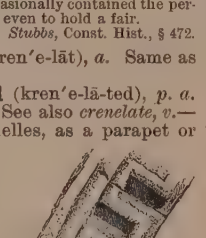
II. *intrans.* To add crenelations; render a place defensible by battlements.

The licence to *crenellate* occasionally contained the permission to enclose a park and even to hold a fair.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 472.

crenelate, crenellate (kren′e-lāt), *a.* Same as *crenulate*.

crenelated, crenellated (kren′e-lā-ted), *p. a.* **1.** Same as *embattled*. See also *crenelate, v.*—**2.** Furnished with crenelles, as a parapet or breastwork: specifically, in *arch.*, applied to a kind of embattled or indented molding of frequent occurrence in Norman work.

The snow still lay in islets on the grass, and in masses on the boughs of the great cedar and the *crenelated* coping of the stone walls.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, [xxxv.



Crenelated Molding. Norman doorway, Kenilworth church, Warwickshire, England.

3. Fluted; channeled; covered with indentations.

The *crenellated* surface of the sea, modelled with rare delicacy and elaboration, adds to the charm of a capital specimen of modern English landscape painting.
Athenæum, No. 3073, p. 377.

Also *crenate, crenated, crenelled*.

crenelation, crenellation (kren-e-lā′shon), *n.* [< *crenelate, crenellate, v.*, + *-ion*.] **1.** The act of rendering a building defensible by the addition of battlements or by the cutting of loopholes. See *crenelate, v.*

The usage of fortifying the manor-houses of the great men . . . went along way towards making every rich man's dwelling-place a castle. The fortification or *crenellation* of these houses or castles could not be taken in hand without the royal licence. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 472.

2. The state or condition of being crenelated.—**3.** A battlement.

The platforms, the bastions, the terraces, the high-perched windows and balconies, the hanging gardens and dizzy *crenellations* of this complicated structure, keep you in perpetual intercourse with an immense horizon.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 46.

4. Any notch or indentation.

crénelé (krā-ne-lā′), *a.* [F., pp. of *créneler*: see *crenelate, v.*] In *her.*, same as *embattled*.

crenelet (kren′e-let), *n.* [Dim. of OF. *crenel*, F. *créneau*, battlement: see *crenelle*.] A small crenelle.

The sloping *crenelets* of the higher towers.
C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, xliii.

crenellate, crenellated, etc. See *crenelate*, etc.

crenelle (kre-nel′), *n.* [< OF. *crenelle*, fem. of *crenel*, < ML. *crenellus*, an embrasure, battlement: see *crenel*.] One of the open spaces of a battlemented parapet which alternate with the merlons or cops. See *battlement*. Also *crenel*.

The Sultan Abd el Hamid, father of Mahmoud, erected a neat structure of cut stone, whose *crenelles* make it look more like a place of defence than of prayer.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 251.

There it stands, big, battlemented, buttressed, marble, with windows like *crenelles*. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, ii.

crenelled (kren′eld), *a.* Same as *crenelated*.

The king was asked to establish by statute that every man throughout England might make fort or fortress, walls, and *crenelled* or embattled towers, at his own free will. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 472.

crengle (kreng′gl), *n.* Same as *cringle* (*a*).

crenic (krē′nik), *a.* [< Gr. *κρήνη*, Doric *κράνα*, a spring; cf. *κρουνός*, a spring.] Of or pertaining to a spring: used only in *crenic acid*, a white, uncrystallizable organic acid existing in vegetable mold and in the ocherous deposits of ferruginous waters. By oxidation it forms apocrenic acid (which see, under *apocrenic*).

Crenilabrus (kren-i-lā′brus), *n.* [NL., < L. *crena*, a notch (see *crena*), + *labrum*, a lip.] A genus of fishes, of the section *Acanthopterygii* and family *Labridæ*, to which the gilthead or goldenmaid and the goldfinny or goldsinny belong. Several species have English names. *C. melops* or *tinca* is the conner, gilthead, or goldenmaid; *C. cornubicus* or *norvegicus* is the goldfinny or goldsinny; *C. rupestris* is Jago's goldsinny; *C. multidentatus* is the corkling, corkwing, or Ball's wrasse; *C. gibbus* is the gibbous wrasse; *C. luscus*, the scale-rayed wrasse; and *C. microstoma*, the small-mouthed wrasse or rock-cock.

crenkle (kreng′kl), *n.* Same as *cringle* (*a*).

Crenuchina (kren-ū-kī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crenuchus* + *-ina*.] In Günther's system of classification of fishes, a group of *Characinidæ*. The technical characters are: an adipose dorsal fin, teeth in both jaws well developed, dorsal fin rather elongate, gill-openings wide (the gill-membrane not being attached to the isthmus), belly rounded, and no canine teeth. Of two known species, one is South American and the other African.

Crenuchus (kren′ū-kus), *n.* [NL. (Günther, 1863).] The typical genus of *Crenuchina*.

crenula (kren′ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *crenulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *crena*, a notch: see *crena*.] In *zoöl.*, a little notch; a little curved wrinkle on a surface; one of the teeth of a crenulate edge.

The rudiments of feet resembling obsolete tubercles or *crenulæ*. *Say*.

crenulate, crenulated (kren′ū-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* [< *crenula* + *-ate*[1] (+ *-ed*[2]).] Notched; marked as with notches.

In most parts it [phonolite] has a conchoidal fracture, and is sonorous, yet it is *crenulated* with minute air-cavities. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, i. 96.

Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, having the edge cut into very small scallops, as some leaves. Also *crenelate, crenellate*. (*b*) In *conch.*, an epithet applied to the indented margin of a shell. The fine saw-like edge of the shell of the cockle, which fits nicely into the opposite shell, is a familiar example. (*c*) In *entom.*, finely crenate or waved: as, a *crenulate* margin.

crenulation (kren-ū-lā′shon), *n.* [< *crenulate* + *-ion*.] **1.** The state of being crenulated; a series of notches; specifically, the crenate marking of the margin of some leaves. See cut under *crenate*.—**2.** Fine striation. [Rare.]

The markings at the sides of the petals [in *Extracrinus*] are much more delicate than in Pentacrinus, having more the character of striæ or *crenulation* than of coarse ridges.
Science, IV. 223.

creodont (krē′ō-dont), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Creodonta*.

II. *n.* One of the *Creodonta*.

Creodonta (krē-ō-don′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κρέας*, flesh, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*; cf. Gr. *κρεοβόρος*, carnivorous.] A group of fossil mammals, considered by Cope a suborder of his *Bunotheria*, containing forms ancestrally related to existing *Carnivora*, and divided by him into the five families *Arctocyonidæ, Miacidæ, Oxyænidæ, Amblyctonidæ*, and *Meronychidæ*.

Creodonta were not such dangerous animals as the carnivora, with some possible exceptions, because, although they were as large, they generally had shorter legs, less acute claws, and smaller and more simple brains.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVII. 610.

creole (krē′ōl), *n.* and *a.* [= D. *kreool* = G. *kreole* = Dan. *kreol*, < F. *créole* = Pg. *crioulo* = It. *creolo*, < Sp. *criollo*, a creole; said to be a negro corruption of Sp.**criadillo*, dim. of *criado*, a servant, follower, client, lit. one bred, brought up, or educated (see *creat*), pp. of *criar*, breed, beget, bring up, educate, lit. create, < L. *creare*, create: see *create*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** In the West Indies and Spanish America: (*a*) Originally, a native descended from European (properly Spanish) ancestors, as distinguished from immigrants of European blood, and from the aborigines, negroes, and natives of mixed (Indian and European, or European and negro) blood. (*b*) Loosely, a person born in the country, but of a race not indigenous to it, irrespective of color.—**2.** In Louisiana: (*a*) Originally, a native descended from French ancestors who had settled there; later, any native of French or Spanish descent by either parent; a person belonging to the French-speaking native portion of the white race.

Many Spaniards of rank cast their lot with the *Creoles* [of Louisiana]. But the *Creoles* never became Spanish; and in society balls where the Creole civilian met the Spanish military official, the cotillon was French or Spanish according as one or the other party was the stronger.
G. W. Cable, Creoles of Louisiana, xvi.

(*b*) A native-born negro, as distinguished from a negro brought from Africa.

II. *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a creole or the creoles: as, *creole* songs; *creole* dialects.

Among the people a transmutation was going on. French fathers were moving aside to make room for *Creole* sons.
G. W. Cable, Creoles of Louisiana, v.

2. Of immediate West Indian growth, but of ultimate European or other foreign origin: as, *creole* chickens; *creole* roses.—**Creole dialect,** the broken English of the creoles of Louisiana and the neighboring region.—**Creole negro,** a negro born in a part of the West Indies or the United States now or originally Spanish or French.—**Creole patois,** the corrupt French spoken by the negroes and creole negroes of Louisiana.

creolean (krē-ō′lē-an), *a.* [< *creole* + *-ean*.] Pertaining to or resembling creoles; creole. [Rare.]

creolian† (krē-ō′li-an), *n.* and *a.* [< *creole* + *-ian*.] **I.** *n.* A creole. *Goldsmith*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or resembling creoles.

You are born a manorial serf or *creolian* negro.
Godwin, On Population, p. 472.

creophagous (krē-of′a-gus), *a.* [< Gr. *κρεοφάγος*, flesh-eating, < *κρέας*, flesh, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Flesh-eating; carnivorous.

It is conceivable that some of these are exceptional *creophagous* Protophytes, parallel at a lower level of structure to the insectivorous Phanerogams.
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 831.

Creophilæ (krē-of′i-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κρέας*, flesh, + *φίλος*, loving.] In Latreille's classification of insects, a subtribe of *Muscides*, having very large alulets, nearly covering the balancers, represented by such genera as *Echinomyia, Ocyptera*, and *Musca*, and including the flesh-flies.

creosol, creasol (krē′ō-, krē′a-sol), *n.* [As *creosote, creas-ote*, + *-ol*.] A colorless oily liquid ($C_8H_{10}O_2$) of an agreeable odor and a burning taste.

creosote, creasote (krē′ō-, krē′a-sōt), *n.* [= F. *créosote* = Sp. *creosota* = It. *creosoto* = D. *kreosoot* = G. Dan. *kreosot*, < NL. *creosota*, < Gr. *κρέας* (combining form prop. *κρεο-*), flesh, + *σωτ-* in *σωτήρ*, preserver, < *σώζειν*, preserve, save.] A substance first prepared from wood-tar, from which it is separated by repeated solution in potash, treatment with acids, and distillation. It is also obtained from crude pyroligneous acid. In a pure state it is oily, heavy, colorless, refracts light powerfully,

and has a sweetish, burning taste, and a strong smell as of peat-smoke or smoked meat. It is so powerful an antiseptic that meat will not putrefy after being plunged into a solution of one per cent. of creosote. Wood treated with it is not subject to dry-rot or other decay. It has been used in surgery and medicine as an antiseptic with great success, but it is now almost superseded by the cheaper and equally efficient carbolic acid. It is often added to whisky, to give it the peat-reek flavor. Also written *kreosote, kreasote.*

creosote, creasote (krē′ō-, krē′a-sōt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *creosoted, creasoted*, ppr. *creosoting, creasoting*. [< *creosote, creasote, n.*] To apply creosote or a solution of creosote to; treat with creosote: as, to *creosote* wood to prevent its decay.

An equally favorable and decisive result was obtained from the pieces of fir *creosoted* at Amsterdam.
Pop. Sci. Mo., III. 555.

creosote-bush (krē′ō-sōt-bush), *n.* The *Laurea Mexicana*, a zygophyllaceous evergreen shrub of northern Mexico and the adjacent region, very resinous, and having a strong, heavy odor. An infusion of the leaves is used by the Mexicans as a remedy for rheumatism and also to give a red color to leather.

creosote-water (krē′ō-sōt-wâ′tėr), *n.* A one per cent. solution of creosote in water: the aqua creosoti of the pharmacopœia.

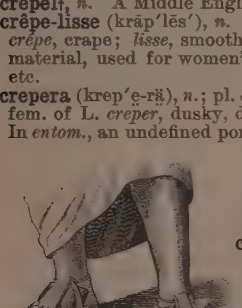
crepance, crepane (krē′pans, -pān), *n.* [< L. *crepare*, ppr. *crepan(t-)s*, break: see *crepitate*, and cf. *craven, crevice*[1].] A wound in a hind leg of a horse caused by striking with the shoe of the other hind foot, in the vice called "interfering."

crêpe (krāp), *n.* [F.: see *crape.*] Crape.

crepelt†, *n.* A Middle English form of *cripple.*

crêpe-lisse (krāp′lēs′), *n.* [F., smooth crape: *crêpe*, crape; *lisse*, smooth.] A fine thin silk material, used for women's ruchings, dresses, etc.

crepera (krep′e-rä), *n.*; pl. *creperæ* (-rē). [NL., fem. of L. *creper*, dusky, dark: see *crepuscle.*] In *entom.*, an undefined portion of surface having a paler color on a dark ground; a pale mark fading at the edges into the ground-color.

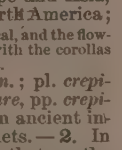


Crepidæ.— From statue of Sophocles, in the Lateran Museum, Rome.

crepida (krep′i-dä), *n.*; pl. *crepidæ* (-dē). [L., < Gr. κρηπίς, acc. κρηπῖδα, a kind of boot or shoe: see def.] In *classical antiq.*, a foot-covering or shoe varying much in type, quality, and use; specifically, a Greek sandal, of which the upper portion, inclosing the foot, was a more or less close network, chiefly of leather thongs.

crepidoma (krē-pi-dō′mä), *n.*; pl. *crepidomata* (-ma-tä). [Gr. κρηπίδωμα, < κρηπίς (κρηπιδ-), a foundation: see *crepida.*] The entire foundation of an ancient temple, including the stereobate and the stylobate.

Crepidula (krē-pid′ū-lä), *n.* [NL., < L. *crepidula*, a small sandal, dim. of *crepida*, a sandal, < Gr. κρηπίς (κρηπιδ-), a half-boot: see *crepida.*] A genus of taenioglossate pectinibranchiate mollusks, of the family *Calyptræidæ* or bonnet-shells; the slipper-limpets. They have an oval, very convex shell, within which is a shelf-like partition. There are many species, of most parts of the world. *C. fornicata* and *C. plana* are two common species of the United States.



Slipper-limpet, *Crepidula fornicata.*

crepil†, *n.* A Middle English form of *cripple. Chaucer.*

crepinet†, *n.* Same as *crespine. Cotgrave.*

Crepis (krē′pis), *n.* [NL., < L. *crepis*, an unknown plant, < Gr. κρηπίς, found only in sense of 'boot, base, foundation,' etc.: see *crepida.*] A genus of plants, natural order *Compositæ*, containing numerous species of herbaceous annuals with milky juice, natives of Europe and Asia, with several species in western North America; the hawk's-beard. The leaves are radical, and the flowers numerous, small, yellow or purplish, with the corollas all ligulate and the pappus white and soft.

crepitaculum (krep-i-tak′ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *crepitacula* (-lä). [L., a rattle, < *crepitare*, pp. *crepitatus*, rattle: see *crepitate.*] 1. An ancient instrument resembling the castanets. — 2. In *zoöl.*, a rattle or rattling-organ, as that on the tail of a rattlesnake. See cut under *rattlesnake.* — 3. A talc-like spot at the base of the upper wings of certain *Locustidæ*. *Pascoe.*

crepitant (krep′i-tant), *a.* [= F. *crépitant* = Sp. Pg. It. *crepitante*, < L. *crepitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *crepitare*: see *crepitate.*] 1. Crackling: specifically applied, in *pathol.*, to the pathognomic sound of the lungs in pneumonia. — 2. In *entom.*, having the power of crepitation.

crepitate (krep′i-tāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *crepitated*, ppr. *crepitating*. [< L. *crepitatus*, pp. of *crepitare* (> F. *crépiter* = Sp. Pg. *crepitar* = It. *crepitare*), creak, rattle, clatter, crackle, etc., freq. of *crepare*, pp. *crepitus*, creak, rattle, etc., burst or break with a noise, crash. Cf. *craven, crevice*[1], from the same ult. source.] 1. To crackle; snap with a sharp, abrupt, and rapidly repeated sound, as salt in fire or during calcination.

Policy and principle . . . would have been *crepitating* always in their declivity.
Bushnell, Sermons on Living Subjects, I. 28.

Specifically — 2. To rattle or crackle; use the crepitaculum, as a rattlesnake. — 3. In *entom.*, to eject suddenly from the anus, with a slight noise, a volatile fluid having somewhat the appearance of smoke and a strong pungent odor, as certain bombardier-beetles of the genus *Brachinus* and its allies.

crepitation (krep-i-tā′shon), *n.* [= F. *crépitation* = Sp. *crepitacion* = Pg. *crepitação*, < L. as if **crepitatio(n-)*, < *crepitare*, pp. *crepitatus*, crackle: see *crepitate.*] 1. A crackling noise, resembling a succession of minute explosions, such as the crackling of some salts in calcination, or the noise made in the friction of fractured bones when moved in certain directions; also, in *pathol.*, the grating sensation felt by the hand when applied to fractured bones under movement; crepitus.

The pent *crepitation* of dozens of India fire-crackers, which the youth of Pierpont were discharging all about the village green. *H. W. Preston*, Year in Eden, x.

Specifically — 2. In *pathol.*, certain sounds detected in the lungs by auscultation; the peculiar crackling sound which characterizes pneumonia; crepitant rales. — 3. The action of a crepitaculum, as of that of a rattlesnake; stridulation. — 4. In *entom.*, the act of ejecting a pungent fluid from the anus, with a slight noise. See *crepitate*, 3.

crepitative (krep′i-tā-tiv), *a.* [< *crepitate* + *-ive.*] Having the power of crepitating; crepitant.

The Indians north of Hudson's Bay designate the aurora Edthin (reindeer cow), because it shares the *crepitative* quality of that animal's hide when it is rubbed, and gives off sparks. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIV. 433.

crepitus (krep′i-tus), *n.*; pl. *crepitus.* [L., a rattling, a crackling noise, < *crepare*, crackle, etc.: see *crepitate.*] 1. A crackling noise; crepitation. Specifically — 2. The sound heard or grating sensation felt when the fractured ends of a broken bone are rubbed against each other.

crepon (krep′on), *n.* [= It. *crepone*, < F. *crépon*, < *crêpe*, crape: see *crape.*] A stuff resembling crape, but not so thin and gauzy, made of wool or silk, or of silk and wool mixed.

creppin†, *n.* Same as *crespine.*

crept (krept). Preterit and past participle of *creep.*

crepult, *n.* A Middle English form of *cripple. Chaucer.*

crepuscle, crepuscule (krē-pus′l, -kūl), *n.* [= F. *crépuscule* = Sp. *crepúsculo* = Pg. It. *crepusculo*, < L. *crepusculum*, twilight, < *creper*, dusky, dark; said to be of Sabine origin.] Twilight; the light of the morning from the first dawn to sunrise, and of the evening from sunset to darkness. [Now rare.]

The sturdy long-lived *Crepuscule* of our southern climes is unborn and unknown here.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 103.

crepuscular (krē-pus′kū-lär), *a.* [= F. *crépusculaire* = Sp. Pg. *crepuscular*, < L. **crepusculāris*, < *crepusculum*, twilight: see *crepuscle.*] 1. Pertaining to or resembling twilight; glimmering.

The tree which has the greatest charm to Northern eyes is the cold, gray-green ilex, whose clear, *crepuscular* shade is a delicious provision against a Southern sun.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 163.

2. In *zoöl.*, flying or appearing in the twilight or evening, or before sunrise: as, the *crepuscular* or nocturnal *Lepidoptera.*

The tree-toad, or Hyla, being *crepuscular* in habits, was found difficult to study. *Science*, III. 66.

Those [flying-squirrels] that I have seen, near home, are so strictly *crepuscular* that only the initial movements of their nocturnal journeys are readily traced.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 640.

Crepuscularia (krē-pus-kū-lā′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. **crepuscularis*: see *crepuscular.*] In *entom.*, in Latreille's system, the second family of *Lepidoptera*; the sphinxes or hawk-moths, corresponding to the Linnean genus *Sphinx*, and divided into four sections, *Hesperisphinges, Sphingides, Sesiasides*, and *Zygænides*, corresponding to the Fabrician genera *Castnia, Sphinx, Sesia*, and *Zygæna*, and nearly to modern families of similar names. They connect the diurnal with the nocturnal *Lepidoptera*, but are now ranged with the *Heterocera* as distinguished from *Rhopalocera.*

crepuscule, *n.* See *crepuscle.*

crepusculine (krē-pus′kū-lin), *a.* [As *crepuscule* + *-ine*[1].] Crepuscular. [Rare.]

High in the rare *crepusculine* ether.
H. P. Spofford, Poems, p. 7.

crepusculous (krē-pus′kū-lus), *a.* [< *crepuscule* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to twilight; glimmering; imperfectly clear or luminous.

The beginnings of philosophy were in a *crepusculous* obscurity, and it is yet scarce past the dawn.
Glanville, Scep. Sci., xix.

crepusculum (krē-pus′kū-lum), *n.* [L., twilight, dusk: see *crepuscle.*] Twilight.

cres., cresc. In *music*, common abbreviations of *crescendo.*

crescet†, *v. i.* [ME. *crescen* (also *cresen*, in part by apheresis from *encresen*, increase: see *crease*[2]) = OF. *crestre, croistre*, F. *croître* = Pr. *crescer, creisser* = Sp. *crecer* = Pg. *crescer* = It. *crescere*, < L. *crescere*, increase, grow, inceptive verb, < *creare*, make, create: see *create.* From L. *crescere* are ult. E. *accrease* = *accrescе, encrease* = *increase, decrease, crescent, increscent, decrescent, excrescent*, etc.] To grow; increase.

crescence†, (kres′ens), *n.* [= OF. *crescence, creissance, croissance*, F. *croissance* = Sp. *crecencia* = Pg. *crescença* = It. *crescenza*, < L. *crescentia*, an increase, < *crescen(t-)s*, ppr.: see *crescent.*] Increase; growth. *E. D.*

crescendo (kre-shen′dō), *a.* and *n.* [It., ppr. of *crescere*, < L. *crescere*, increase: see *cresce.*] I. *a.* In *music*, gradually increasing in force or loudness; swelling. Often abbreviated to *cres.* or *cresc.*, or represented by the character <. — **Crescendo pedal**, in *organ-building.* (*a*) A pedal by which the various stops may be successively drawn until the full power of the instrument is in use. Generally this mechanism does not affect the stop-knobs, so that it may start from any given combination, and by the use of the diminuendo pedal may return to the same. (*b*) The swell pedal.

II. *n.* A passage characterized by increase of force.

crescent (kres′ent), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = OF. *creissant, croissant*, F. *croissant* = Sp. *creciente* = Pg. It. *crescente*, < L. *crescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *crescere*, come forth, grow, increase: see *cresce.* II. *n.* Now spelled to suit the adj. and the orig. L. form; early mod. E. also *cressant*, < ME. *cressent, cressaunt*, < OF. *creissant, croissant*, F. *croissant* = Sp. *creciente* = Pg. It. *crescente*, the new moon, a crescent, < L. *crescen(t-)s*, sc. *luna*, the increasing moon: see the adj.] I. *a.* 1. Increasing; growing: specifically applied to the moon during its first quarter, when its visible portion is increasing in area, in the curved form called a crescent (see II.).

Astarte, queen of heaven, with *crescent* horns.
Milton, P. L., i. 439.

There is many a youth
Now *crescent*, who will come to all I am,
And overcome it. *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

Our sympathy from night to noon
Rose *crescent* with that *crescent* moon.
Locker, Castle in the Air.

2. Shaped like the appearance of the moon during its first quarter. — **Crescent fissure**, a fissure of the brain which indents the dorsomesal margin of the hemisphere near the fore end, so as to appear upon both the dorsal and the mesal aspect, its length in these two aspects being approximately equal, and its dorsal part being at a right angle with the meson; the frontal fissure of Owen; the crucial sulcus of others. It is one of the most constant and well-marked sulci of the brain of the *Carnivora* and the higher mammals generally.

II. *n.* 1. The period of apparent growth or increase of the moon in its first quarter: as, the moon is in its *crescent.* — 2. The increasing part of the moon in its first quarter, or the similarly shaped decreasing part in its last quarter, when it presents a bow of light terminating in points or horns: as, the *crescent* of the moon. Hence — 3. The moon itself in either its first or its last quarter; the new or the old moon. [Poetical.]

Jove in dusky clouds involves the skies,
And the faint *crescent* shoots by fits before their eyes.
Dryden.

4. Something in the shape of the crescent moon; a crescent-shaped object, construction,

device, or symbol. Specifically—(*a*) The Turkish standard, which bears the figure of a crescent, and, figuratively, the Turkish military power itself. The use of the crescent as the Turkish emblem dates from the conquest of Constantinople (1453); it had been considered in a sense an emblem of the city, and was assumed by the Turkish sultans in commemoration of their signal conquest.

> The cross of our faith is replanted,
> The pale, dying *crescent* is daunted.
> *Campbell*, Song of the Greeks.

The *crescent* glittering on the domes which were once consecrated by the venerated symbol of his faith.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

(*b*) In *her.*, a bearing in the form of a young or new moon, usually borne horizontally with the horns uppermost. See *decrescent* and *increscent*.

Heraldic Crescent.

> A second son differences his arms with a *crescent*.
> *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra [ser.), i. 114.

(*c*) In *arch.*, a range of buildings in the form of a crescent or half-moon: as, Lansdowne *Crescent* in London.

5. A Turkish military musical instrument with bells or jingles.—**6.** A defect in a horse's foot, when the coffin-bone falls down. *E. D.*—**7.** In *lace-making*, a cordonnet of considerable projection inclosing part of the pattern of point-lace, giving it relief, and separating it from the ground or from other parts of the pattern. Thus, if a leaf is made of cloth-stitch, it may be surrounded by a crescent one eighth of an inch thick and with half as much projection, and this again by a ring of ornamental loops or couronnes.

8. A small roll of bread of various kinds, made in the form of a crescent.

> At noon I bought two crisp *crescents* . . . at a shop counter. *The Century*, XXXII. 939.

Crescent City, the by-name of the city of New Orleans, from the crescent-shaped bend of the Mississippi river in its front.—**Crescent reversed,** in *her.*, a crescent with the horns turned downward.—**Crescents of Gianuzzi,** in *anat.*, the peculiar crescentiform bodies found lying in the alveoli of salivary glands, between the cells and the membrana propria. Also called *demilunes of Heidenhain.*—**Order of the Crescent,** a Turkish order instituted in 1799, and awarded only for distinguished bravery in the naval or military service. It was abolished in 1851. An order of the crescent was founded by Charles of Anjou in Sicily in 1268, but had a short existence. René of Anjou, count of Provence and titular king of Naples and Sicily, founded another short-lived order of the crescent in the fifteenth century.

crescent (kres′ent), *v. t.* [< *crescent, n.*] **1.** To form into a crescent.—**2.** To surround partly in a semicircular or crescent form. [Rare.]

> A dark wood *crescents* more than half the lawn.
> *Seward*, Letters, vi. 195.

crescentade (kres-en-tād′), *n.* [< *crescent* + *-ade*, formed after *crusade*.] A war or military expedition under the flag of Turkey, for the defense or extension of Mohammedanism. See *crescent*, *n.*, 4 (*a*), and compare *crusade*[1].

crescented (kres′en-ted), *a.* [< *crescent* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Adorned with a crescent; in *her.*, decorated with crescents at the ends: said of any bearing that may receive them, as a cross or saltier.—**2.** Bent like or into a crescent.

> Phœbe bent towards him *crescented*. *Keats.*

Crescentia (kre-sen′shiä), *n.* [NL., after *Crescenti*, an old writer on botany.] A small genus of trees or large shrubs, natural order *Bignoniaceæ*, natives of the tropics. The principal

Branch of Calabash-tree (*Crescentia Cujete*), with flower and fruit.

species is the calabash-tree, *C. Cujete*, of tropical America, bearing a gourd-like fruit, the hard shell of which is applied to many domestic uses, and is often elaborately carved or painted.

crescentic (kre-sen′tik), *a.* [< *crescent, n.*, + *-ic.*] Having the form of a crescent.

> In the shade of a very thick tree-top the sun-flecks are circular like the sun; but during an eclipse they are *crescentic*, or even annular. *Le Conte*, Light, p. 27.
>
> Douglas Bay, with its romantic headlands, *crescentic* shores, etc. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXV. 520.

crescentically (kre-sen′ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a crescentic manner or shape; crescentwise.

crescentiform (kre-sen′ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *crescen(t-)s*, crescent, + *forma*, shape.] Crescentic in form; shaped like a crescent: in *zoöl.*, said specifically of various parts, as joints of the antennæ or palpi of insects.

crescentoid (kres′en-toid), *a.* [< *crescent* + *-oid.*] Crescent-like; crescentiform.

> Neither kind of tubercles *crescentoid*, but united in pairs. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 250.

crescent-shaped (kres′ent-shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a crescent; lunate; crescentiform.

crescentwise (kres′ent-wīz), *adv.* In the shape of a crescent.

crescive (kres′iv), *a.* [< *cresce* + *-ive.*] Increasing; growing; crescent. [Archaic.]

> The prince obscur'd his contemplation
> Under the veil of wildness; which, no doubt,
> Grew like the summer grass, fastest by night,
> Unseen, yet *crescive* in his faculty.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 1.

> The great and *crescive* self, rooted in absolute nature, supplants all relative existence, and ruins the kingdom of mortal friendship and love. *Emerson*, Experience.

creset†, *v.* See *crease*[2].

creshawk (kres′hâk), *n.* [< *cres-* (prob. due ult. to F. *cresserelle, crécerelle*—Cotgrave), a kestrel: see *kestrel* and *hawk*[1].] The kestrel. *Montagu.*

cresmet†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *chrism.*

cresol (krē′sol), *n.* [< *cres-*, for *creosote*, + *-ol.*] A phenol having the formula C_7H_8O, occurring in coal- and wood-tar. When pure it forms a colorless crystalline mass. Also *cresylic acid* and *cressol.*

cresotic (krē-sot′ik), *a.* [For *creosotic*, < *creosote* + *-ic.*] Relating to or containing creosote.—**Cresotic acid,** $C_8H_8O_3$, an acid derived from cresylic alcohol.

crespt†, *v.* An obsolete form of *crisp.*

crespinet†, *n.* [OF., also *crepine*, F. *crépine*, a fringe, caul, kell, < *crespe*, lawn, cyprus, crape: see *crape.*] A net or caul inclosing the hair, used as a head-dress in the early part of the fifteenth century. It is represented as projecting greatly, in bosses or in horn-shaped protuberances, in front of the ears. Also *crisp, crispine, crespinette.*

crespinettet, *n.* [OF., dim. of *crespine*: see *crespine.*] Same as *crespine.*

cress (kres), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *kerse, karse, kars*; < ME. *cresse, cres*, also transposed, *kerse, kers, carse*, < AS. *cresse, cerse, cærse* = D. *kers* = OHG. *cresso, cressa*, MHG. G. *kresse*, cress; the Scand. forms, Sw. *krasse* = Dan. *karse*, are prob. borrowed from LG. or HG., as are also OF. *kerson, creson*, F. *cresson* = Pr. *creissoun* = It. *crescione* = Cat. *crezen*, < ML. *cresso(n-), cresco(n-)*, later also *crisonium* (the Romance forms being popularly referred to L. *crescere*, grow: see *cresce*), and Slov. *kresh, kresha* = Lett. *kresse*, cress. Origin of Teut. word doubtful; possibly from verb repr. by OHG. *chresan*, MHG. *kresen*, creep.] The common name of many species of plants, most of them of the natural order *Cruciferæ*. Water-cress, or *Nasturtium officinale*, is used as a salad, and is valued in medicine for its antiscorbutic qualities. The leaves have a moderately pungent taste. It grows on the brinks of rivulets and in moist grounds. The American water-cress is *Cardamine rotundifolia*; bitter cress is a name of other species of the genus. Common garden-cress, also called pepper-, town-, or golden cress, is *Lepidium sativum*; cow-cress is *L. campestre*; bastard cress or penny-cress, *Thlaspi arvense*; tower-cress, *Arabis Turrita.* Other species are known as rock- or wall-cress; winter, land-, Belleisle, or Normandy cress, *Barbarea vulgaris* or *B. præcox*; tooth-cress, a species of *Dentaria*; Peter's or rock-cress, *Crithmum maritimum*; and swine- or wart-cress, *Senebiera Coronopus.* Among other orders belong the dock-cress or nipplewort, *Lapsana communis*, of the *Compositæ*, and the Indian cress, *Tropæolum majus*, of the *Geraniaceæ*, so named from the pungent, cress-like taste of the leaves.

> Poure folke for fere tho fedde Hunger gerne
> With creym and with croddes, with *carses* and other herbes.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), ix. 322.
>
> I linger by my shingly bars;
> I loiter round my *cresses*.
> *Tennyson*, The Brook.

cressant†, **cressaunt**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *crescent.*

cressed†, *n.* An old form of *cresset.*

cresselle (kre-sel′), *n.* [F. *crécelle*, OF. *crecelle, crecerelle* (Roquefort), a rattle.] A wooden rattle once used in the Roman Catholic Church during Passion week instead of a bell.

cresset (kres′et), *n.* [< ME. *cresset*, < OF. *cresset, craisset, craicet, crasset*, var. *crusset, crucet, croiset, creuset*, F. *creuset*, a cresset; a modification, with other dim. suffix *-et*, of OF. *crassel, croisel, croissel, crucel, cruceau, croissol, croisuel*, a cresset, < OD. *kruysel*, a hanging lamp, dim. of *kruyse*, a pot, cup, cruse, D. *kroes*: see *cruse.*] **1.** A cup of any incombustible material mounted upon a pole or suspended from above, and serving to contain a light often made by the burning of a coil of pitched rope. Compare *beacon.*

Cressets.

> From the arched roof,
> Pendent by subtle magic, many a row
> Of starry lamps and blazing *cressets*, fed
> With naphtha and asphaltus, yielded light.
> *Milton*, P. L., i. 728.

The *cresset* was a large lanthorn fixed at the end of a long pole, and carried upon a man's shoulder. The *cressets* were found partly by the different companies.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 464.

> A *cresset*, in an iron chain,
> Which served to light this drear domain,
> With damp and darkness seemed to strive.
> *Scott*, Marmion, ii. 18.

2. An iron frame used by coopers in heating barrels, to clear the inside and make the staves flexible.—**3.** A kitchen utensil for setting a pot over the fire. [Local.]—**4.** A chafer or small portable furnace upon which a dish can be set to be kept hot.

cresset-light (kres′et-līt), *n.* A lamp or beacon of which a cresset forms the chief part.

cresset-stone (kres′et-stōn), *n.* A large stone in which one or more cup-shaped hollows are made to serve as cressets.

cressol (kres′ol), *n.* See *cresol.*

cress-rocket (kres′rok″et), *n.* The popular name of *Vella pseudocytisus*, a cruciferous plant with yellow flowers, indigenous to Spain and cultivated in English gardens.

cressy (kres′i), *a.* [< *cress* + *-y*[1].] Abounding in cresses.

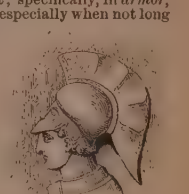
> The *cressy* islets white in flower.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

crest (krest), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *creast*, < ME. *crest, creste*, rarely *creest, crist*, < OF. *creste, creiste*, F. *crête* = Pr. Sp. It. *cresta* = Pg. *crista*, < L. *crista*, a comb or tuft on the head of a bird or serpent, a crest.] **1.** A tuft or other natural process growing upon the top of an animal's head, as the comb of a cock, a swelling on the head of a serpent, etc. See *crista.*

> With stones, and brands, and fire, attack
> His rising *crest*, and drive the serpent back.
> *C. Pitt*, tr. of Vida's Art of Poetry.

Crests proper belong to the top of the head, but may be also held to include such growths on its side. . . . *Crests* may be divided into two kinds: 1, where the feathers are simply lengthened or otherwise enlarged; and 2, where the texture, and sometimes even the structure, is altered. Nearly all birds possess the power of moving and elevating the feathers on the head, simulating a slight *crest* in moments of excitement. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 99.

2. Anything resembling, suggestive of, or occupying the same relative position as a crest. (*a*) An article of dress or ornament; specifically, in *armor*, an upright ornament of a helmet, especially when not long and floating like a plume of feathers or a cointoise, as a ridge of metal, hair, bristles, feathers, or the like. Crests of diverse forms were usual on ancient helmets, and have been more or less closely imitated in the various forms of crest affixed to the helmets of some modern mounted troops, etc. Stiff crests of hair or feathers were often worn by knights in the middle ages. (Compare *aigret.*) The crest in medieval armor was early affected by heraldic considerations (see (*b*)), whether formally, as being the heraldic crest itself, or by the necessity of using a badge or cognizance, whether temporary or permanent: thus, the tilting-helmet was often surmounted by an elaborate structure in cuir-bouilli or even in thin metal, representing an animal or the head of an animal, or a human figure.


Helmet and Crest.—From the frieze of the Parthenon.

> A golden Viper . . . was erected vpon the *crest* of his helmet. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 120.

She stood upon the castle wall, . . .
She watch'd my *crest* among them all, . . .
She saw me fight, she heard me call.
Tennyson, Ballad of Oriana.

(*b*) In *her.*, a part of an achievement borne outside of and above the escutcheon. There are sometimes two crests, which are borne on the sides. When the crest is not specially mentioned as emerging from a coronet, chapeau, or the like, it is assumed to be borne upon a wreath. A crest is not properly borne by a woman, or by a city or other corporate body, as it is always assumed to be the ornament worn upon the helmet.

A lion sejant, affronté (the royal crest of Scotland).

The *crest* is a raised arm, holding, in a threatening attitude, a drawn sabre.
Sumner, True Grandeur of [Nations.

(*c*) The foamy, feather-like top of a wave.

The towering *crest* of the tides
Plunged on the vessel. *Tennyson*, The Wreck.

(*d*) The highest part or summit of a hill or mountain-range. (*e*) In *fort.*, the top line of a slope. (*f*) In *arch.*, any ornamental finishing of stone, terra-cotta, metal, or wood, which surmounts a wall, roof-ridge, screen, canopy, or other similar part of a building — whether a battlement, open carved work, or other enrichment; the coping on the parapet of a medieval building; a cresting (which see). The name is also sometimes given to the finials of gables and pinnacles. (*g*) In *anat.*, specifically, a ridge on a bone: as, the occipital *crest*; the frontal *crest*; the tibial *crest*. See phrases below, and *crista*. (*h*) In *zoöl.*, any elongate elevation occupying the highest part of a surface. Specifically — (1) A longitudinal central elevation, with an irregular or tuberculose summit, on the prothorax of an insect, especially of a grasshopper. (2) A longitudinal elevated tuft of hairs or scales on the head, thorax, or abdominal segments of a lepidopterous insect. (*i*) In *bot.*: (1) An elevated line, ridge, or lamina on the surface or at the summit of an organ, especially if resembling the crest of a helmet. (2) An appendage to the upper surface of the leaves of certain *Hepaticæ*, which in different genera has the form of a wing, a fold, or a pouch.

3. The rising part or the ridge of the neck of a horse or a dog.

Throwing the base thong from his bending *crest*.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 395.

4. Figuratively, pride; high spirit; courage; daring.

This is his uncle's teaching, . . .
Which makes him prune himself, and bristle up
The *crest* of youth against your dignity.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 1.

Auditory crest. See *auditory*.—**Dicrotic wave or crest.** See *dicrotic*.—**Frontal crest.** (*a*) In *anat.*, a median longitudinal grooved ridge on the cerebral surface of the frontal bone, which lodges a part of the superior longitudinal sinus, and whose lips give attachment to the falx cerebri. (*b*) In *ornith.*, a crest of feathers rising from the front or forehead. Such crests are among the most elegant which birds possess. The cedar-bird or Carolina waxwing and the cardinal red-bird exhibit such crests. They are often recurved, as in the plumed quail of the genus *Lophortyx*.—**Iliac crest,** the crest of the ilium. See *crista ilii*, under *crista*.—**Lacrymal crest,** a vertical ridge of bone on the orbital surface of the lacrymal, dividing it into two parts.—**Nasal crest,** a ridge on the nasal bone by which it articulates with its fellow and with the nasal spine of the frontal and perpendicular plate of the ethmoid bone.—**Occipital crest.** (*a*) A vertical median ridge on the outer surface of the occipital bone, from the inion or occipital protuberance to the foramen. A corresponding ridge on the inner surface of the bone is the *internal occipital crest*. (*b*) A transverse ridge on the hinder part of the skull of some animals, separating the occipital portion from the parietal or vertical portion. (*c*) In *ornith.*, a tuft of feathers growing from the hindhead.—**Parietal, interparietal,** or **sagittal crest,** a median lengthwise ridge on the surface of the skull, extending from the occipital crest (*b*) for a varying distance forward. It is often very prominent, as when the temporal fossæ of opposite sides extend to the midline of the skull. Its total absence marks the skull of man and some other animals whose vertex is expansive or inflated.—**Pubic crest,** the crista pubis (which see, under *crista*).—**Tibial crest,** the crista tibiæ (which see, under *crista*).—**Turbinated crest,** a continuous ridge along the nasal surfaces of the supramaxillary and palate bones, for the articulation of the inferior turbinal bone, or maxilloturbinal.

crest (krest), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *creast*; < ME. *creston*; < *crest*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To furnish with a crest; serve as a crest for; surmount as a crest.

His rear'd arm
Crested the world. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2.

Mid groves of clouds that *crest* the mountain's brow.
Wordsworth.

2. To mark with waving lines like the plumes of a helmet; adorn as with a plume or crest.

Like as the shining skie, in summers night, . . .
Is *creasted* all with lines of firie light.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. i. 13.

II. *intrans.* To reach, as a wave, the highest point; culminate.

The wave which carried Kant's philosophy to its greatest height *crested* at his centennial in 1881, and will now fall down to its proper level. *New Princeton Rev.*, I. 27.

crested (kres'ted), *a.* [< *crest* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Wearing or having a crest; adorned with a crest or plume: as, a *crested* helmet.

The *crested* cock, whose clarion sounds
The silent hours. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 443.

The bold outline of the neighboring hills *crested* with Gothic ruins. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, i. 5.

2. In *her.*, wearing a comb, as a cock, or a natural crest of feathers, as any bird having one. —**3.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, cristate; having a central longitudinal elevation: said especially of the prothorax of an insect.—**Chapournet crested.** See *chapournet*.

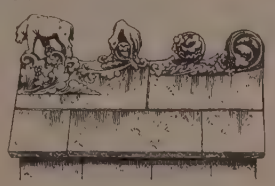
crestfallen (krest'fâ'ln), *a.* [That is, having the crest fallen, as a defeated cock.] **1.** Dejected; bowed; chagrined; dispirited; spiritless.

As *crest-fallen* as a dried pear. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 5.

Being newly come to this Town of Middleburgh, which is much *crest-fallen* since the Staple of English Cloth was removed hence. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 11.

2. In the *manège*, having the upper part of the neck hanging to one side: said of a horse.

cresting (kres'ting), *n.* [< *crest* + *-ing*[1].] In *arch.*, an ornamental finish to a wall or ridge; a crest, as the range of crest-tiles of an edifice.



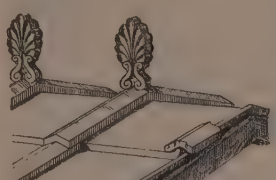
Cresting.—Buttress of Notre Dame, Dijon, 13th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

crestless (krest'-les), *a.* [< *crest*, *n.*, + *-less*.] Without a crest, in any sense of that word; not dignified with coat-armor; not of an eminent family; of low birth.

His grandfather was Lionel, Duke of Clarence. . . .
Spring *crestless* yeomen from so deep a root?
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 4.

crestolatry (kres-tol'a-tri), *n.* [< *crest* + Gr. *λατρεία*, worship; after *idolatry*, etc.] Literally, worship of crests as signs of rank or station; hence, snobbishness; toadyism; tuft-hunting.

crest-tile (krest'tīl), *n.* One of the tiles covering the ridge of a building, sometimes formed with a range of ornaments rising above it.



Crest-tiles.—Temple of Athena, Ægina.

cresyl (krē'sil), *n.* [< *cre(o)s(ote)* + *-yl*.] In *chem.*, a radical (C_7H_7) which cannot be isolated, but which exists in a group of compounds of the aromatic series.

cresylic (krē-sil'ik), *a.* [< *cresyl* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to cresyl.—**Cresylic acid.** Same as *cresol*.—**Cresylic alcohol,** or *hydrate of cresyl*, C_7H_8O, a colorless liquid occurring in coal-tar creosote and in the tar of fir-wood. It is homologous with phenyl hydrate (C_6H_6O).

cretaceal (krē-tā'shē-al), *a.* Cretaceous. [Rare.]

cretaceous (krē-tā'shius), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *cretaceus*, chalky, < *creta*, chalk, > It. *creta* = Sp. Pg. *greda* (Pg. also *cre*) = F. *craie* (> ult. E. *crayon*) = OHG. *krīdā*, MHG. *krīde*, G. *kreide* = D. *krijt* = MLG. *krite*, LG. *krīt* = Icel. *krīt* = Sw. *krita* = Dan. *kridt*, chalk. The L. *creta* is said to signify lit. 'Cretan' (earth), from *Creta*, Crete, Candia; but this is doubtful.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Chalky. (*a*) Having the qualities of chalk; like chalk; resembling chalk in appearance; of the color of chalk. (*b*) Abounding with chalk.

2. Found in chalk; found in strata of the cretaceous group.—**Cretaceous group,** in *geol.*, the group of strata lying between the Jurassic and the Tertiary: so called from the fact that one of its most important members in northwestern Europe is a thick mass of white chalk. (See *chalk*.) This formation is of great importance in both Europe and America, on account of the wide area which it covers and its richness in organic remains.

II. *n.* [*cap.*] In *geol.*, the cretaceous group.

cretaceously (krē-tā'shius-li), *adv.* In the manner of chalk; as chalk.

Cretan (krē'tan), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Cretanus*, usually *Cretensis*, also *Creticus* and *Cretæus*, adj., of *Creta*, Gr. *Κρήτη*, Crete.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the island of Crete or to its inhabitants.—**Cretan carrot.** See *carrot*.—**Cretan lace,** a name given to an old lace made commonly of colored material, whether silk or linen, and sometimes embroidered with the needle after the lace was complete.

II. *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of the island of Crete, south of Greece, pertaining to Turkey since 1669; specifically, a member of the indigenous Grecian population of Crete. In the New Testament the form *Cretians* occurs (Tit. i. 12).—**2.** The name of an ancient sophism. A Cretan is supposed to say that Cretans always lie, which leads to the conclusion that he must be lying when he says so. The accusation being thus refuted, the testimony of Cretans may be accepted, and in particular that of this Cretan. For another variation, see *liar*.

cretated (krē'tā-ted), *a.* [< L. *cretatus*, < *creta*, chalk: see *cretaceous*.] Rubbed with chalk.

crête (krāt), *n.* [F., a crest: see *crest*.] In *fort.*: (*a*) The crest of the glacis or parapet of the covered way. (*b*) The interior crest of a redoubt. See *parapet*.

cretefaction (krē-tē-fak'shọn), *n.* The formation of or conversion into chalk, as tubercles into cretaceous concretions. *Dunglison*.

Cretic (krē'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Creticus* (sc. *pes* = E. *foot*), < Gr. *κρητικός* (sc. *ποίς* = E. *foot*), a Cretan foot: see *Cretan*.] **I.** *a.* Cretan: specifically (without a capital letter) applied to a form of verse. See II.

Trochaic verse . . . had three beats to the measure, dactylic four beats, *cretic* five beats, ionic six beats.
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVI. 79.

II. *n.* [*l. c.*] In *anc. pros.*: (*a*) A foot of three syllables, the first and third of which are long, while the second is short, the ictus or metrical stress resting either on the first or on the last syllable (– ⏑ – or – ⏑ –). The cretic has a magnitude of five times or moræ, each long being equivalent to two shorts. It is accordingly pentasemic. The word *glō'ri-fī* may serve as an English example of a cretic. Also, but less frequently, called an *amphimacer*. (*b*) *pl.* Verses consisting of amphimacers.

Creticism (krē'ti-sizm), *n.* [< *Cretic*, Cretan, + *-ism*.] A falsehood; a Cretism.

cretify (krē'ti-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cretified*, ppr. *cretifying*. [< L. *creta*, chalk, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *cretaceous* and *-fy*.] To become impregnated with salts of lime.

cretin (krē'tin), *n.* [< F. *crétin*, a word of obscure origin, prob. Swiss; by some identified ult. with F. *chrétien* = E. *Christian*, used, like E. *innocent* and *simple*, of a person of feeble mind.] One of a numerous class of deformed idiots found in certain valleys of the Alps and elsewhere; one afflicted with cretinism.

The large deformed head, the low stature, the sickly countenance, the coarse and prominent lips and eyelids, the wrinkled and pendulous skin, the loose and flabby muscles, are the physical characters belonging to the *cretin*. *Cyc. of Practical Medicine*.

cretinism (krē'tin-izm), *n.* [< F. *crétinisme*, < *crétin* + *-isme*.] In *pathol.*, a condition of imperfect mental development or idiocy, with a corresponding lack of physical development, or deformity, arising from endemic causes, found among the inhabitants of the valleys of Switzerland and Savoy, and elsewhere.

cretinogenetic (krē"ti-nō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [As *cretin* + *genetic*.] Giving rise to cretinism. [Rare.]

Cretism (krē'tizm), *n.* [< Gr. *Κρητισμός*, lying, < *Κρητίζειν*, speak like a Cretan, i. e., lie, < *Κρής* (*Κρητ-*), a Cretan.] A falsehood; a lie: from the fact that the inhabitants of Crete were in ancient times reputed to be so much given to mendacity that *Cretan* and *liar* were considered synonymous terms.

cretonne (krē-ton'), *n.* [F., originally a strong white fabric of hempen warp and linen weft: named from the first maker.] A cotton cloth with various textures of surface, printed on one side with patterns, usually in colors, and used for curtains, covering furniture, etc. It is customary to denote by this term stuffs that have an unglazed surface. Compare *chintz*[1].

cretose (krē'tōs), *a.* [< L. *cretosus*, < *creta*, chalk: see *cretaceous*.] Chalky.

creutzer, *n.* See *kreutzer*.

creux (krē), *n.* [F., a hollow (= Pr. *cros*; ML. *crosum*, *crotum*), < *creux*, adj., hollow, = Pr. *crus*, hollow; origin uncertain.] In *sculp.*, the reverse of relief; intaglio. To engrave *en creux* is to cut below the surface.

crevacet, *n.* An old form of *crevice*[1].

crevasse (kre-vas'), *n.* [F.: see *crevice*[1].] **1.** A fissure or crack: a term used by English writers in describing glaciers, to designate a rent or fissure in the ice, which may be of greater or less depth, and from an inch or two to many feet in width.—**2.** In the United States, a breach in the embankment or levee of a river, occasioned by the pressure of water, as in the lower Mississippi.

A *crevasse* is commonly the result of the levee yielding to the pressure of the river's waters, heaped up against it often to the height of ten or fifteen feet above the level of the land. *G. W. Cable*, Creoles of Louisiana, xxxv.

crevassed (kre-vast′), *a.* [< *crevasse* + *-ed*2.] Intersected by crevasses; fissured.

The displacement of the point of maximum motion, through the curvature of the valley, makes the strain upon the eastern ice greater than that upon the western. The eastern side of the glacier is therefore more *crevassed* than the western. *Tyndall*, Forms of Water, p. 111.

crèvecœur (F. pron. krāv′kėr′), *n.* [F. *crève-cœur*, lit. heart-break, < *crever*, break, + *cœur*, heart: see *crevice* and *core*1.] A variety of the domestic fowl, of uniform glossy-black color, with a full crest, and a comb forming two points or horns. It is of French origin, of large size, and valuable both for eggs and for the table.

crevest†, *n.* A Middle English form of *crawfish*.

crevet (krev′et), *n.* [A var. of *cruet*.] **1.** A cruet. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** A melting-pot used by goldsmiths.

Crevettina (krev-e-tī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL.] In some systems, a tribe of amphipods, with small head and eyes and multiarticulate pediform maxillipeds. It is contrasted with *Læmodipoda* (oftener made a higher group) and *Hyperina*. It contains such families as *Corophiidæ*, *Orchestiidæ*, and *Gammaridæ*.

creveys†, *n.* A Middle English form of *crawfish*.

crevice1 (krev′is), *n.* [< ME. *crevice*, *crevisse*, *creresse*, *cravas*, *crevace*, *crevasse*, also *cravas*, *crayres*, < OF. *crevace*, F. *crevasse* (> mod. E. *crevasse*), a chink, crevice, < *crever*, break, burst, < L. *crepare*, break, burst, crack: see *crepitate*, *craven*.] **1.** A crack; a cleft; a fissure; a rent; a narrow opening of some length, as between two parts of a solid surface, or between two adjoining surfaces: as, a *crevice* in a wall, rock, etc.

It gan out crepe at som *crevace*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 2086.

I pry'd me through the *crevice* of a wall.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 1.

The mouse
Behind the mouldering wainscot shriek'd,
Or from the *crevice* peer'd about.
Tennyson, Mariana.

2. Specifically, in *lead-mining*, in the Mississippi valley, a fissure in which the ore of lead occurs.=**Syn. 1.** Chink, interstice, cranny.

crevice1 (krev′is), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *creviced*, ppr. *crevicing*. [< *crevice*1, *n.*] **1.** To make crevices in; crack; flaw.—**2**†. To channel; ornament with crevices. *Nares*.

crevice2†, *n.* An obsolete form of *crawfish*.

creviced (krev′ist), *a.* [< *crevice*1 + *-ed*2.] Having a crevice or crevices; cracked; cleft; fissured.

Some [tendrils of plants] being most excited by contact with fine fibers, others by contact with bristles, others with a flat or *creviced* surface.
Darwin, Insectiv. Plants, p. 365.

crevin (krev′in), *n.* [E. dial.: see *crevice*1.] A crevice; a chink. [Prov. Eng.]

crevist, *n.* An obsolete form of *crawfish*.

crevisse (kre-vēs′), *n.* [OF., a crab, crawfish: see *crawfish*.] In *medieval armor*, any piece which consists of plates of steel sliding one over the other, as in the culets, tassets, and gauntlets. This kind of armor is qualified in French as *à queue d'écrevisse*, and also *à queue d'homard*. See cut under *armor* (fig. 3).

crew1 (krö), *n.* [Formerly also *crue*; < late ME. *crewe*, a clipped form of **acrewe*, *accrewe*, later *accrue*, an accession, a company: see *accrue*, *n.*] **1**†. An accession; a reinforcement; a company of soldiers or others sent as a reinforcement, or on an expedition. See *accrue*, *n.*

The Frensh kynge sent soone after into Scotland a *crewe* of Frenshemen. *Fabyan*, Chron., ii. fol. 98.

2. Any company of people; an assemblage; a crowd: nearly always in a derogatory or a humorous sense.

There a noble *crew*
Of Lords and Ladies stood on every side.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iv. 7.

I see but few like gentlemen
Amang yon frighted *crew*.
Battle of Sheriff-Muir (Child's Ballads, VII. 261).

His words impression left
Of much amazement to the infernal *crew*.
Milton, P. R., i. 107.

Mirth, admit me of thy *crew*.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 38.

3. *Naut.*: (*a*) The company of seamen who man a ship, vessel, or boat; the seamen belonging to a vessel; specifically, the common sailors of a ship's company. In a broad (but not properly nautical) sense the word comprises all the officers and men on board a ship, enrolled on the books. It has received this interpretation in law.

Now mate is blind and captain lame,
And half the *crew* are sick or dead.
Tennyson, The Voyage.

(*b*) The company or gang of a ship's carpenter, gunner, boatswain, etc.—**4.** Any company or gang of laborers engaged upon a particular work, as the company of men (engineer, fireman, conductor, brakemen, etc.) who manage and run a railroad-train.=**Syn. 2.** Band, party, herd, mob, horde, throng.

crew2†. (krö). An archaic preterit of *crow*1.

crewel1 (krö′el), *n.* [Perhaps for **clewel* (= D. *klevel* = G. *knäuel*, a clue), dim. of *clew*, a ball of thread: see *clue*, *clew*.] **1.** A kind of fine worsted or thread of wool, used in embroidery and fancy-work.

Ha, ha: he wears *cruel* [a pun: in some editions, *crewel*] garters! . . . When a man is over-lusty at legs, then he wears wooden nether-stocks. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4.

Here and there a tuft of crimson yarn,
Or scarlet *crewel* in the cushion fix'd.
Cowper, The Task, i. 54.

2†. Formerly, any ornamented woolen cord, thread, tape, or the like. See *caddis*1. *Fairholt*.

[An] old hat
Lined with vellure, and on it, for a band,
A skein of crimson *crewel*.
Fletcher (*and another*), Noble Gentleman.

3. The cowslip. *Dunglison*.—**Crewel lace**, a kind of edging made of crewel or worsted thread, intended as a border or binding for garments.

crewel2†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *cruel*.

crewels (krö′elz), *n. pl.* [< F. *écrouelles*, scrofula: see *scrofula*.] Scrofulous swelling; lymphadenitis of the glands of the neck. Also spelled *cruels*. [Scotch.]

crewel-stitch (krö′el-stich), *n.* A stitch in embroidery by which a band of rope-like or spiral aspect is produced. It is common in crewel-work, whence its name.

crewel-work (krö′el-wėrk), *n.* A kind of embroidery done with crewel usually upon linen, the foundation forming the background.

crewet†, **crewette**†, *n.* Obsolete spellings of *cruet*.

Crex (kreks), *n.* [NL. (Bechstein, 1803), < Gr. κρέξ, a sort of land-rail: see *crake*2.] A genus of small short-billed rails, containing such as the corn-crake, *C. pratensis*. See *crake*2.

criancet, *n.* Same as *creance*, 3.

criandet, *ppr.* A Middle English form of *crying*.

criantst, *n.* Same as *creance*, 3.

crib1 (krib), *n.* [< ME. *crib*, *cribbe*, < AS. *crib*, *cryb* = OS. *kribbia* = MD. *kribbe*, D. *krib* = MLG. LG. *kribbe*, *krubbe* = OHG. *crippea*, *crippa* (> OF. *creche*, > E. *cratch*2, q. v.), also *chripfa*, *krippha*, MHG. *krippe*, *kripfe*, G. *krippe* = Icel. *krubba* = Sw. *krubba* = Dan. *krybbe*, a crib, manger. In senses 14–16, the noun is from the verb.] **1.** The manger or rack of a stable or house for cattle; a feeding-place for cattle; specifically, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a representation of the manger in which Christ was born. See *bambino*.

And a lytel before the sayde hyghe aulter is the *cribbe* of oure Lorde, where our blessyd Lady her dere sone layde byfore the oxe and the asse.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 37.

The steer and lion at one *crib* shall meet.
Pope, Messiah, l. 79.

2. A stall for oxen or other cattle; a pen for cattle.

Where no oxen are, the *crib* is clean. Prov. xiv. 4.

3. A small frame with inclosed sides for a child's bed.—**4**†. A small chamber; a small lodging or habitation.

Why rather, sleep, liest thou in smoky *cribs*, . . .
Than in the perfum'd chambers of the great?
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

5. A situation; a place or position: as, a snug *crib*. [Slang.]—**6.** A house, shop, warehouse, or public house. [Thieves' slang.]

The style of the article, in imitation of the sporting article of that time, proves that prize-fighting had not yet died out, and that the *cribs* (public-houses) kept by the pugilists were still frequented by not a few "Corinthians" and patrons of the Noble Art.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 63.

7. A box or bin for storing grain, salt, etc. See *corn-crib*.—**8.** A lockup. *Halliwell*.—**9.** A solid structure of timber or logs (see *cribwork*) secured under water to serve as a wharf, jetty, dike, or other support or barrier; also, a foundation so made with the superstructure raised upon it, as the crib in Lake Michigan from which water is supplied to Chicago.

The water supply was entirely cut off by ice accumulation in the tunnel between the lake *crib* and the pumping station. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 80.

The platform and *cribs* were put together and secured under the vessels as they rode at anchor, the oxen were attached to the cables, and one after another the largest of the vessels were hauled high and dry upon the shore.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 376.

10. A solidly built floating foundation or support.—**11.** An inner lining of a shaft, consisting of a frame of timbers and a backing of planks, used to keep the earth from caving in, prevent water from trickling through, etc. Also called *cribbing*.—**12.** A reel for winding yarn.—**13.** A division of a raft of staves, containing a thousand staves. [St. Lawrence river.]

These rafts cover acres in extent. . . . Sometimes they are composed of logs, sometimes of rough staves. The latter are bound together in *cribs*.
R. B. Roosevelt, Game-Fish (1884), p. 190.

14. In the game of cribbage, a set of cards made up of two thrown from the hand of each player. See *cribbage*.—**15.** A theft, or the thing stolen; specifically, anything copied from an author without acknowledgment.

Good old gossips waiting to confess
Their *cribs* of barrel-droppings, candle-ends.
Browning, Fra Lippo Lippi.

16. A literal translation of a classic author for the illegitimate use of students. [Colloq.]

When I left Eton . . . I could read Greek fluently, and even translate it through the medium of the Latin version technically called a *crib*. *Bulwer*, Pelham, ii.

17. The bowl or trap of a pound-net.—**To crack a crib.** See *crack*.

crib1 (krib), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cribbed*, ppr. *cribbing*. [= MHG. *krippen*, lay in a crib, G. *krippen*, feed at a crib; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To shut or confine as in a crib; cage; coop.

Now, I am cabin'd, *cribb'd*, confin'd, bound in
To saucy doubts and fears. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4.

2. To line with timbers or planking: said of a shaft or pit.

A race possessing intelligence to sink and afterward *crib* the walls of these primitive oil wells had certainly arrived at a sufficient state of civilization to utilize it.
Cone and Johns, Petrolia, iii.

3. To pilfer; purloin; steal. [Colloq.]

Child, being fond of toys, *cribbed* the necklace.
Dickens, Pickwick, xxxii.

Nor *cribs* at dawn its pittance from a sheep,
Destined ere dewfall to be butcher's meat!
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 243.

There is no class of men who labor under a more perfect delusion than those . . . who think to get the weather-gauge of all mankind by *cribbing* sixpences from the bills they incur, passing shillings for quarters, and never giving dinners.
W. Mathews, Getting on in the World, p. 320.

4. To translate (a passage from a classic) by means of a crib. See *crib*1, *n.*, 16.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be confined in or to a crib.

To make . . . bishops to *crib* to a Presbyterian trundle-bed. *Bp. Gauden*, Anti-Baal-Berith (1661), p. 35.

2. To make use of cribs in translating. See *crib*1, *n.*, 16.

crib2 (krib), *n.* Short for *cribble*.

cribbage (krib′āj), *n.* [< *crib*1, *n.*, 14, + *-age*.] A game of cards played with the full pack, generally by two persons, sometimes by three or four. Each player receives six cards, or in a variety of the game five, two of which he throws out, face downward, to form the crib, which belongs to the dealer. The

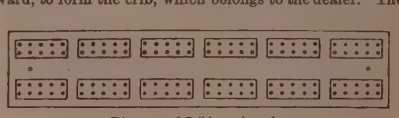


Diagram of Cribbage-board.

cards in counting have a value according to the number of pips or spots on them, the face-cards being counted as ten-spots. Each player strives, with the cards in his hand, with the one turned up from the undealt pack, and with the crib when it is his turn to have it, to secure as many counting combinations as possible, as, for instance, sequences, pairs, cards the spots on which will equal 15, etc. The counting is done by moving a peg forward on the cribbage-board as many holes as the player secures points, that player winning who first advances his peg the length of the board and back to the end hole.

cribbage-board (krib′āj-bōrd), *n.* A board used for marking in the game of cribbage.

cribber (krib′ėr), *n.* One who cribs.

cribbing (krib′ing), *n.* [< *crib*1 + *-ing*1.] **1.** Same as *crib*1, 11.—**2.** Same as *crib-biting*.

crib-biter (krib′bī″tėr), *n.* A horse addicted to crib-biting.

crib-biting (krib′bī″ting), *n.* An injurious habit of horses which are much in the stable, consisting in seizing with the teeth the manger, rack, or other object, and at the same time drawing in the breath with a peculiar noise known as wind-sucking. Also called *cribbing*.

cribble (krib'l), *n.* [Formerly *cribile*; < ME. *cribil*, in comp. *cribil-brede* (see *cribble-bread*), < F. *crible*, a sieve, < LL. *cribellum*, dim. of L. *cribrum*, a sieve, akin to *cernere*, separate: see *certain*. The sense of 'coarse flour' and the appar. adj. sense 'coarse' are due to the use of *cribble*, sieve, in composition.] **1.** A corn-sieve or riddle.—**2.** Coarse meal, a little better than bran. *Bailey.*

cribble (krib'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cribbled*, ppr. *cribbling*. [< *cribble*, *n.*] To sift; cause to pass through a sieve or riddle.

cribble-bread (krib'l-bred), *n.* [Formerly *cribble-bread* (Cotgrave), < ME. *cribilbrede* (Halliwell); < *cribble* + *bread*.] Coarse bread.

We will not eat common *cribble-bread*.
Bullinger's Sermons (trans.), p. 243.

crib-dam (krib'dam), *n.* A dam built of logs, in the manner of the walls of a log house, and backed with earth.

Cribella (kri-bel'ạ), *n.* [NL., < LL. *cribellum*, a small sieve: see *cribble*, *n.*] **1.** A genus of starfishes, of the family *Solastridæ*: same as *Echinaster*. *C. sanguinolenta* is a common New England species. *C. sexradiata* is exceptional in having six arms.—**2.** [*l. c.*] A species of this genus: as, the rosy *cribella*, *Cribella rosea*. *Agassiz.* Also *Cribrella*.

cribellum (kri-bel'um), *n.*; pl. *cribella* (-ạ). [NL. use of LL. *cribellum*, a small sieve: see *cribble*, *n.*] An additional or accessory spinning-organ of certain spiders. Also *cribrellum*.

The Ciniflonidæ . . . have in front of the spinnerets an additional spinning-organ, called the *cribellum*. It is covered with fine tubes, much finer than those of the spinnerets, set close together. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 115.

criblé (krē-blā'), *a.* [F., ult. < *crible*, sieve: see *cribble*, *n.*] Decorated with minute punctures or depressions, as a surface of metal or wood: as, a bronze covered with arabesques in *criblé* work. It usually implies that the outlines of the subject are indicated by dots, and that any shading or filling in is formed also by dots, of a different size, usually smaller.

crib-muzzle (krib'muz'l), *n.* A muzzle to prevent horses from crib-biting.

cribrate† (krib'rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cribrated*, ppr. *cribrating*. [< L. *cribratus*, pp. of *cribrare*, sift, < *cribrum*, a sieve: see *cribble*, *n.*] To sift.

I have *cribrated*, and re-*cribrated*, and post-*cribrated* the sermon. *Donne*, Letters, lxxv.

cribrate (krib'rāt), *a.* [< NL. *cribratus*, adj., < L. *cribrum*, a sieve; cf. *cribrate*, *v.*] Perforated like a sieve; cribrose.

cribrate-punctate (krib'rāt-pungk'tāt), *a.* In *entom.*, marked with very deep, cavernous punctures, giving a sieve-like appearance.

cribration (kri-brā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *cribration*, < L. as if **cribratio*(*n*-), < *cribrare*, pp. *cribratus*, sift: see *cribrate*.] In *phar.*, the act or process of sifting or riddling.

Cribratores (krib-rā-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., lit. sifters, < L. *cribrare*, pp. *cribratus*, sift: see *cribrate*.] In Macgillivray's classification, an order of birds, the sifters, as the geese and ducks: equivalent to the family *Anatidæ*, or the anserine birds: so named from their manner of feeding as it were by sifting or straining edible substances from the water by means of their lamellate bills. [Not in use.]

cribriform (krib'ri-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *cribriforme*, < L. *cribrum*, a sieve (see *cribble*, *n.*), + *forma*, form.] Sieve-like; riddled with small holes. Specifically applied, in *anat.*: (*a*) To the horizontal lamella of the ethmoid bone, which is perforated with many small openings for the passage of the filaments of the olfactory nerve from the cavity of the cranium into that of the nose. See cut under *nasal*. (*b*) To the deep layer of the superficial fascia of the thigh in the site of the saphenous opening, pierced for the passage of small vessels and nerves.—**Cribriform plate.** (*a*) In echinoderms, a finely porous dorsal interradial plate through the orifices of which the genital glands open upon the surface, as in many starfishes. (*b*) The cribriform lamella of the ethmoid, above described.

Cribrilina (krib-ri-lī'nạ), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of *Cribrilinidæ*.

Cribrilinidæ (krib-ri-lin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cribrilina* + *-idæ*.] A family of chilostomatous polyzoans, typified by the genus *Cribrilina*. The zoarium is crustaceous and adnate, of the character called *lepralian*, or erect and unilaminar—that is, *hemescharan*. The zœcia form either transverse or radiating fissures, or rows of punctures. The mouth is simple, suborbicular, sometimes mucronate, and is with or without a median suboral pore.

cribrose (krib'rōs), *a.* [< NL. *cribrosus*, < L. *cribrum*, a sieve: see *cribble*, *n.*] Perforated like a sieve; cribrate; cribriform; ethmoid.—**Cribrose lamina**, in *anat.* See *lamina*.

cribrum (krib'rum), *n.* [L., a sieve: see *cribble*, *n.*] In *math.*, the sieve of Eratosthanes, a device for discovering prime numbers. See *sieve*.

crib-strap (krib'strap), *n.* A strap fastened about the neck of a horse to prevent him from cribbing.

cribwork (krib'wėrk), *n.* A construction of timber made by piling logs or beams horizontally one above another, and spiking or chaining them together, each layer being at right angles to those above and below it. The structure is a usual one for supporting wharves and inclosing submerged lands which are to be reclaimed by filling in, in which uses the cribs are anchored by being filled in with stone, and are further held in place by piles driven down within them and along their faces.

cric (krik), *n.* [F. *cric*, a screw-jack. Cf. *crick*⁴.] In a lamp, an inflecting ring on the burner, curved inward and serving to condense the flame. *E. H. Knight.*

Cricetinæ (kris-ē-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cricetus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of rodents, of the family *Muridæ*, the hamsters, characterized by having cheek-pouches. There are three genera, *Cricetus*, *Saccostomus*, and *Cricetomys*, the species of which are European, Asiatic, and African. See cut under *hamster*.

cricetine (kris'ē-tin), *a.* Resembling or related to the hamster; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cricetinæ*.

Cricetodon (kri-set'ō-don), *n.* [NL., < *Cricetus* + Gr. ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of fossil *Muridæ*, related to the hamsters.

Cricetus (kri-sē'tus), *n.* [NL., origin not ascertained.] The typical genus of *Muridæ*, of the subfamily *Cricetinæ*, containing the hamsters proper, as *C. vulgaris*. They have 16 teeth, ungrooved incisors, cheek-pouches, a stout form, short tail and limbs, and fossorial habits. See *hamster*.

crichtonite (krī'tọn-īt), *n.* [So called from Dr. *Crichton*, physician to the Emperor of Russia.] A variety of titanic iron or menaccanite found in Dauphiny, France. It has a velvet-black color, and crystallizes in small acute rhombohedrons.

crick¹† (krik), *v. i.* [A var. of *creak*¹; < ME. *creken* = MD. *kricken*, creak, crack, D. *krieken*, creak, chirp, > F. *criquer*, creak: see *creak*¹.] To creak.

crick¹† (krik), *n.* [= MD. *krick*, creaking; from the verb: see *crick*¹, *v.* Cf. *creak*¹, *n.*] A creaking, as of a door.

crick² (krik), *n.* [< ME. *cryk*, *cryke*, *crike*, < Icel. *kriki*, a crick, creek, bay: see *creek*¹, the common literary form of the word.] **1.** An inlet of the sea or a river: same as *creek*¹, 1.—**2.** A small stream; a brook: same as *creek*¹, 2, which is the usual spelling, though generally pronounced in the United States as *crick*.—**3.** A crevice; chink; cranny; corner. [Colloq.]

A general shape which allows them admirably to fill up all the *cricks* and corners between other plants.
G. Allen, Colin Clout's Calendar, p. 65.

crick³ (krik), *n.* [< ME. *cricke*, *crykke*, a crick in the neck, appar. orig. a twist or bend, being ult. the same as *crick*², *creek*¹, q. v. Cf. *crick*⁴.] A painful spasmodic affection of some part of the body, as of the neck or back, in the nature of a cramp or transient stiffness, making motion of the part difficult.

Have I not got a *crick* in my back with lifting your old books? *Three Hours after Marriage.*

Fall from me half my age, but for three minutes,
That I may feel no *crick!*
Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley, Old Law, iii. 2.

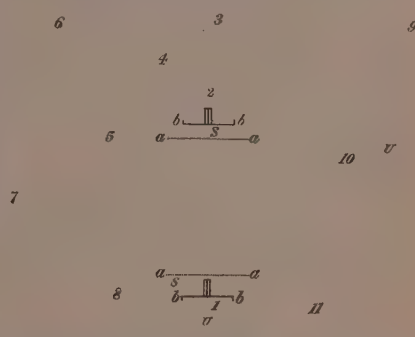
They have gotten such a *crick* in their neck, they cannot look backward on what was behind them. *Fuller.*

crick⁴ (krik), *n.* [Cf. *cric* and *crick*³.] A small jackscrew. *E. H. Knight.*

cricket¹ (krik'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *creket*, < ME. *creket*, *crykett*, *crykette*, < OF. *crequet*, later *cricquet*, F. *criquet* = mod. Pr. *cricot*, a cricket; with dim. term. *-et* (*-ot*), equiv. to MD. D. *krekel* = MLG. *krikel*, *krekel*, > G. *kreckel*, a cricket (cf. W. *cricell*, a cricket): ult. imitative (like F. *cri-cri*, a cricket, F. dial. *crikion*, *crekion*, OF. *crisnon*, *crinon*, *crignon*, *crinçon*, *crinchon*, F. dial. *crignon*, *crinchon*, a cricket or cicada, and MD. *kriecker*, *krieckerken*, a cricket, lit. 'creaker,' 'little creaker'), from the imitative verb, F. *criquer*, creak, E. *crick*¹, *creak*¹: see *crick*¹, *creak*¹.] Any saltatorial orthopterous insect of the family *Gryllidæ* (or *Achetidæ*), or of a group *Achetina*: sometimes extended to certain species of the related family *Locustidæ*. In both these families the antennæ are very long and filamentous, with sometimes upward of 100 joints, and the ovipositor is often very large. It is to the saltatorial forms, as distinguished from the *Acridiidæ* (grasshoppers), that the name *cricket* is usually applied. The best-known species is the common house-cricket, *Acheta* or *Gryllus domestica*. The field-cricket is *Acheta* or *Gryllus campestris*; the mole-cricket, *Gryllotalpa vulgaris*; the grand cricket of New Zealand, *Anostostoma* or *Dinacrida heteracantha*. See also *sand-cricket*.

House-cricket (*Acheta domestica*), natural size.

cricket² (krik'et), *n.* [The game is first mentioned in A. D. 1598; prob. < OF. *criquet*, a stick which serves as a mark in the game of bowls (Roquefort); or perhaps another use of *cricket*³, a low stool (applied to the wickets?). The word is certainly not from AS. *crice*, *cryce*, a staff, crutch, as usually asserted.] An open-air game played with bats, ball, and wickets, long peculiar to England, but now popular throughout the British empire, and somewhat less so in the United States and elsewhere. It is played by two opposite sets or sides of players, numbering 11 players each. Two wickets of 3 stumps 27 inches high, with 2 bails each 4 inches long on top, are placed in the ground 22 yards apart. A line known as the *bowling-crease* is drawn through and parallel to the stumps, 6 feet 8 inches in length, behind which the bowler must stand. Four feet in front of this is another line, known as the *popping-crease*, of at least as great a length as the bowling-crease; between these two the batsman stands. After the rival sides have tossed for the choice of taking the bat or fielding, two men are sent to the wickets, bat in hand. The opposite or fielding side are all simultaneously engaged: one (the bowler) being stationed behind one wicket for the purpose of bowling his ball against the opposite wicket,



Cricket-field.

1, bowler; 2, wicket-keeper; 3, long-stop; 4, slip; 5, point; 6, cover-slip; 7, cover-point; 8, mid-off; 9, long-leg; 10, short-leg; 11, mid-on; *S*, *S*, batsmen; *U*, *U*, umpires; *a*, *a*, popping-creases; *b*, *b*, bowling-creases.

where another player (the wicket-keeper) stands ready to catch the ball should it not be batted; the other fielders are placed in different parts of the field, so as to catch or stop the ball after it has been struck by the batsman or missed by the wicket-keeper. Their positions and names are shown in the diagram. It is the object of the batsman to prevent the ball delivered by the bowler from knocking the bails off his wicket, either by merely stopping the ball with his bat or driving it away to a distant part of the field. Should the ball be driven to any distance, or not stopped by the wicket-keeper, the two batsmen run across and exchange wickets once or more. Each time this is done is counted as a "run," and is marked to the credit of the striker. If the batsman, however, allows the ball to carry away a bail or a stump, either when the ball is bowled or while he is running from wicket to wicket, if he knocks down any part of his own wicket, if any part of his person stops a ball that would otherwise have reached his wicket, or if he strikes a ball so that it is caught by one of the opposite party before it reaches the ground, he is "out"—that is, he gives up his place to one of his own side; and so the game goes on until 10 of the 11 men have played and been put out. This constitutes an "innings." The side in the field then take their turn at the bat. Generally after two innings have been played by both sides the game comes to an end, that side winning which has scored the greater number of runs. A rude form of the game is known to have been played in the thirteenth century.

From the club-ball originated . . . that pleasant and manly exercise, distinguished in modern times by the name of *cricket*. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 175.

cricket² (krik'et), *v. i.* [< *cricket*², *n.*] To engage in the game of cricket; play cricket.

They boated and they *cricketed*; they talk'd
At wine, in clubs, of art, of politics.
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

cricket³ (krik'et), *n.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps a particular use of F. *criquet*, a small horse, also (a different word) a grasshopper. The word *crock*³, a low stool, seems not to be related.] A small, low stool; a footstool.

A barrister is described [Autobiography of Roger North, p. 92] as "putting cases and mooting with the students that sat on and before the *crickets*." This was circa 1680.
N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 224.

cricket-ball (krik'et-bâl), *n.* The ball used in playing cricket.

cricket-bat (krik'et-bat), *n.* A bat used in the game of cricket.

cricket-bird (krik'et-bėrd), *n.* The grasshopper-warbler, *Sylvia locustella* or *Locustella nævia:* so called from the resemblance of its note to that of a cricket.

cricket-club (krik'et-klub), *n.* An association organized for the purpose of playing the game of cricket.

cricketer (krik'et-ėr), *n.* One who plays at cricket.

Most of the professional *cricketers* wore tall hats during a match. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 59.

cricket-frog (krik'et-frog), *n.* A name of sundry small tree-frogs of the genus *Hylodes:* so called from their chirping notes like those of a cricket.

cricketings (krik'et-ingz), *n. pl.* Twilled flannel of good quality, used for cricketing-costumes, etc.

cricket-iron (krik'et-ī″ėrn), *n.* An iron support which upholds the seat of a railroad-car.

crico-arytenoid (krī″kō-ar-i-tē'noid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *crico-arytenoideus*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* In *anat.*, pertaining to or connected with the cricoid and arytenoid cartilages: said of a muscle or ligament.

II. *n.* Same as *crico-arytenoideus.*

crico-arytenoideus (krī″kō-ar″i-tē-noi'dē-us), *n.*; pl. *crico-arytenoidei* (-ī). [NL.; as *crico(id)* + *arytenoideus.*] One of the muscles which in man act upon the vocal cords and glottis. The *crico-arytenoideus lateralis* arises from the upper border of the side of the cricoid cartilage, and is inserted into the outer angle of the base of the arytenoid cartilage. The *crico-arytenoideus posticus* lies behind the foregoing; it arises from the posterior surface of the cricoid cartilage, and its converging fibers are inserted into the outer angle of the base of the arytenoid cartilage. The former of these muscles closes the glottis, while the latter opens it.

cricoid (krī'koid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. κρικοειδής, ring-shaped, < κρίκος, a ring (see *circus*), + εἶδος, form.] **I.** *a.* In *anat.*, ring-like: as, the *cricoid* cartilage. See II.

II. *n.* The more or less modified and specialized first tracheal ring or cartilage, coming next to the thyroid cartilage of the larynx. In man it resembles a signet-ring, being expanded posteriorly. It is connected with the thyroid cartilage by the cricothyroid membrane and other structures.

cricopharyngeal (krī″kō-fa-rin'jē-al), *a.* [< *crico(id)* + *pharyngeal.*] In *anat.*, pertaining to the cricoid cartilage and the pharynx.

cricothyroid (krī-kō-thī'roid), *a.* and *n.* [< *crico(id)* + *thyroid.*] **I.** *a.* In *anat.*, pertaining to or connected with the cricoid and thyroid cartilages: as, a *cricothyroid* artery, membrane, or muscle.

In some of the Balænoidea . . . the cricoid cartilage and the rings of the trachea are incomplete in front, and a large air-sac is developed in the *cricothyroid* space. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 339.

Cricothyroid artery, a small but surgically important branch of the superior thyroid artery, running across the cricothyroid membrane.

II. *n.* A muscle which extends from the cricoid to the thyroid cartilage.

cricothyroidean (krī″kō-thī-roi'dē-an), *a.* Same as *cricothyroid.*

cricothyroideus (krī″kō-thī-roi'dē-us), *n.*; pl. *cricothyroidei* (-ī). [NL.: see *cricothyroid.*] The cricothyroid muscle.

cried (krīd). Preterit and past participle of *cry.*

crier (krī'ėr), *n.* [Also *cryer*; < ME. *cryour, cryar*, < OF. *crieor, crieur*, F. *crieur* (= Pr. *cridador* = Sp. *gritador* = It. *gridatore*), a crier, < *crier*, cry: see *cry.*] One who cries; one who makes an outcry or utters a public proclamation.

The person and office of this *cryer* in the wilderness. *Atterbury*, Sermons, III. xi.

Specifically—(*a*) An officer whose duty is to proclaim the orders or commands of a court, announce the opening or adjournment of the court, preserve order, etc.

The queen sate lord chief justice of the hall,
And bade the *crier* cite the criminal.
Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale.

(*b*) One who makes public proclamation of sales, strays, lost goods, etc.; a town crier; an auctioneer.

Good folk, for gold or hire
But help me to a *cryer*,
For my poor heart is run astray
After two eyes, that pass'd this way.
Drayton, The Cryer.

crim (krim), *v.*; pret. and pp. *crimmed*, ppr. *crimming.* [E. dial., also (in senses 1, 2, 3, more commonly) *cream, creem;* ult. < AS. *crimman* (pret. *cramm, cram*, pl. **crummon*, pp. *crummen*, in comp. *ācrummen*), press, bruise, break into fragments, crumble: see *cram* (of which *crim* is appar. in part (*cream, creem*) a secondary form) and *crumb*[1], *n.* and *v.*, *crumble*, and cf. *crimp* as related to *cramp*[1]. In form *crim* may be compared with OHG. *chrimman*, MHG. *krimmen* (pret. *kramm*), also *grimmen*, G. *krimmen*, *grimmen* (pret. *krimmte*), gripe, seize with the claws. See *cramp*[1], *n.* and *v.*, and *crimp.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To press or squeeze; crumble (bread). —**2.** To press or squeeze out; pour out.—**3.** To convey slyly.—**4.** To froth or curdle.

II. *intrans.* To shiver. [Prov. Eng.]

crim. con. An abbreviation of the legal phrase *criminal conversation.* See *criminal.*

crime (krīm), *n.* [< ME. *crime, cryme*, < OF. *crime, crim*, F. *crime* = Pr. *crim* = Sp. *crimen* = Pg. *crime* = It. *crimine*, a crime, < L. *crimen* (*crimin-*), an accusation, a charge, the thing charged, a fault, crime; prob. at first a question for judicial decision (cf. Gr. κρῖμα, a question for decision, a decision, sentence), < *cernere* (√ **cri*) = Gr. κρίνειν, decide: see *certain* and *critic*, and cf. *discriminate.*] **1.** An act or omission which the law punishes in the name and on behalf of the state, whether because expressly forbidden by statute or because so injurious to the public as to require punishment on grounds of public policy; an offense punishable by law. In its general sense "it includes every offense, from the highest to the lowest in the grade of offenses, and includes what are called misdemeanors as well as treason and felony" (*Taney*). The latter are commonly called *high crimes.* Violations of municipal regulations are not generally spoken of as crimes.

And ȝif the Kyng him self do ony Homycydie or ony *Cryme*, as to sle a man, or ony suche cas, he schalle dye therefore. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 287.

A *crime* is a harm I do to another with malice prepense. Forgery and murder are *crimes.* *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 187.

2. Any great wickedness or wrong-doing; iniquity; wrong.

No *crime* was thine, if 'tis no *crime* to love.
Pope, Ode on St. Cecilia's Day, l. 95.

For there never was a religious persecution in which some odious *crime* was not, justly or unjustly, said to be obviously deducible from the doctrines of the persecuted party. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

Capital crime. See *capital offense*, under *capital*[1].—**Crime against nature**, sodomy.—**Infamous crime.** See *infamous.*—**Occult crimes**, in *Scots law*, crimes committed in secret or in privacy.=**Syn.** *Wrong, Sin, Crime, Vice, Iniquity, Transgression, Trespass, Delinquency.* (See *offense.*) *Wrong* is the opposite of *right;* a *wrong* is an infringement of the rights of another. *Sin* is wrong viewed as infraction of the laws of God. *Crime* is the breaking of the laws of man, specifically of laws forbidding things that are mischievous to individuals or to society, as theft, forgery, murder. *Vice* is a matter of habit in doing that which is low and degrading. *Iniquity* is great wrong. *Transgression* is an act of "stepping across," as *trespass* is an act of "passing across," the boundary of private rights, legal requirements, or general right. *Delinquency* is failure to comply with the demands of the law or of duty. See *criminal.*

To forgive *wrongs* darker than death or night; . . .
This . . . is to be
Good, great, and joyous, beautiful and free.
Shelley, Prometheus, iv.

The very *sin* of the *sin* is that it is against God, and every thing that comes from God.
Bushnell, Nat. and the Supernat., p. 143.

The complexity and range of passion is vastly increased when the offence is at once both *crime* and *sin*, a *wrong* done against order and against conscience at the same time. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 98.

Civilization has on the whole been more successful in repressing *crime* than in repressing *vice.*
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 157.

War in man's eyes shall be
A monster of *iniquity.*
C. Mackay, Good Time Coming.

The brutes cannot call us to account for our *transgressions.* *F. P. Cobbe*, Peak in Darien, p. 143.

In faith, he's penitent,
And yet his *trespass*, in our common reason,
. . . is not almost a fault
To incur a private check. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3.

A tribunal which might investigate, reform, and punish all ecclesiastical *delinquencies.* *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

Crimean (krī-mē'an), *a.* [< *Crimea* (also called the *Krim*) (= F. *Crimée*), < NL. *Crimea* = G. *Krimm* or *Krym*, < Russ. *Kruimŭ* (*Krym*), of Tatar origin: Turk. *Kirim*, Tatar *Krim.*] Of or pertaining to the Crimea, a large peninsula in southern Russia, separating the Black Sea from the sea of Azov, inhabited by Tatars since the thirteenth century.—**Crimean war**, a war between Great Britain, France, Turkey, and Sardinia on the one hand, and Russia on the other, chiefly carried on in the Crimea. It began in the spring of 1854 and lasted to the peace of Paris, March 30th, 1856.

crimeful† (krīm'fûl), *a.* [< *crime* + *-ful*, 1.] Criminal; wicked; contrary to law or right.

Tell me
Why you proceeded not against these feats
So *crimeful.* *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 7.

crimeless† (krīm'les), *a.* [< *crime* + *-less.*] Free from crime; innocent.

criminal (krim'i-nal), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *kriminneel* = G. *criminal* = Dan. *kriminal*, adj., < F. *criminel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *criminal* = It. *criminale*, < LL. *criminalis*, < L. *crimen* (*crimin-*), crime: see *crime.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to crime; relating to crime; having to do with crime or its punishment: as, a *criminal* action or case; a *criminal* sentence; a *criminal* code; *criminal* law; a *criminal* lawyer.

The privileges of that order were forfeited, either in consequence of a *criminal* sentence, or by engaging in some mean trade, and entering into domestic service. *Brougham.*

2. Of the nature of crime; marked by or involving crime; punishable by law, divine or human: as, theft is a *criminal* act.

Foppish and fantastic ornaments are only indications of vice, not *criminal* in themselves. *Addison.*

Doubt was almost universally regarded as *criminal*, and error as damnable; yet the first was the necessary condition, and the second the probable consequence, of enquiry.
Lecky, Rationalism, I. 78.

3. Guilty of crime; connected with or engaged in committing crime.

However *criminal* they may be with regard to society in general, yet with respect to one another . . . they have ever maintained the most unshaken fidelity. *Brydone.*

Unsystematic charity increases pauperism, and unphilosophical leniency towards the *criminal* class increases that class. *N. A. Rev.*, CXL. 293.

Criminal action. See *action*, 8.—**Criminal cases.** (*a*) Prosecutions in the name of the state for violations of the laws of the land. (*b*) Charges of offense against the public law of the state or nation, as distinguished from violations of municipal or local ordinances.—**Criminal contempt.** See *contempt.*—**Criminal conversation**, in *law:* (*a*) Adultery; specifically, illicit intercourse with a married woman. (*b*) The husband's action for damages for adultery. This action has been abolished in England by 20 and 21 Vict., lxxxv. 59, but the husband, in suing for a divorce, may claim damages from the adulterer. The action has not been abolished in the United States. Often abbreviated *crim. con.*—**Criminal information**, a prosecution for crime instituted by the attorney-general, in the name of the crown or the people, without requiring the sanction of a grand jury.—**Criminal law**, the law which relates to crimes and their punishment. Certain matters of a quasi-criminal character, such as indictments for nuisances, repair of roads, bridges, etc., informations, the judicial decisions of questions concerning the poor-laws, bastardy, etc., are also often treated as part of the criminal law.—**Criminal letters**, a form of criminal prosecution in Scotland, corresponding to a criminal information in England, drawn in the form of a summons, and in the supreme court running in the name of the sovereign, in the sheriff-court in that of the sheriff.—**Criminal prosecution**, the proceeding by which a person accused of a crime is brought or attempted to be brought to trial and judgment. Sometimes confined to prosecution by indictment.—**Criminal psychology.** See *psychology.*=**Syn. 2.** *Illegal, Criminal, Felonious, Sinful, Immoral, Wicked, Iniquitous, Depraved, Dissolute, Vicious*, agree in characterizing an act as contrary to law, civil or moral. All except *illegal* and *felonious* are also applicable to persons, thoughts, character, etc. *Illegal* is simply that which is not permitted by human law, or is vitiated by lack of compliance with legal forms: as, an *illegal* election. It suggests penalty only remotely, if at all. *Criminal* applies to transgressions of human law, with especial reference to penalty. *Felonious* applies to that which is deliberately done in the consciousness that it is a crime; its other uses are nearly or quite obsolete. *Sinful* and the words that follow it mark transgression of the divine or moral law. *Sinful* does not admit the idea that there is a moral law separate from the divine will, but is specifically expressive of "any want of conformity unto, or transgression of, the will of God" (*Shorter Catechism*, Q. 14). As such, it applies to thoughts, feelings, desires, character, while human law looks no further back of action than to intent (as, a *criminal* intent), and attempts to deal only with acts. Hence, though all men are *sinful*, all are not *criminal.* *Immoral* stands over against *sinful* in emphasizing the notion of a moral law, apart from the question of the divine will; its most frequent application is to transgressions of the moral code in regard to the indulgence of lust. *Wicked* bears the same relation to moral law that *felonious* bears to civil law; the *wicked* man does wrong wilfully and knowingly, and generally his conduct is very wrong. *Iniquitous* is wicked in relation to others' rights, and grossly unjust: as, a most *iniquitous* proceeding. *Depraved* implies a fall from a better character, not only into wickedness, but into such corruption that the person delights in evil for its own sake. *Dissolute*, literally set loose or released, expresses the character, life, etc., of one who throws off all moral obligation. *Vicious*, starting with the notion of being addicted to vice, has a wide range of meaning, from cross to wicked; it is the only one of these words that may be applied to animals. See *crime, atrocious, nefarious*, and *irreligious.*

A subject may arrest for treason: the King cannot; for, if the arrest be *illegal*, the party has no remedy against the King. Quoted in *Macaulay*, On Hallam's Const. Hist.

But negligence itself is *criminal*, highly *criminal*, where such effects to life and property follow it.
D. Webster, Speech, Senate, May 27, 1834.

O thievish Night,
Why shouldst thou, but for some *felonious* end,
In thy dark lantern thus close up the stars?
Milton, Comus, l. 196.

Sinful as man is, he can never be satisfied with the worship of the sinful. *Faiths of the World*, p. 171.

Considered apart from other effects, it is *immoral* so to treat the body as in any way to diminish the fulness or vigour of its vitality. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 31.

To do an injury openly is, in his estimation, as *wicked* as to do it secretly, and far less profitable.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

He [Strafford] was not to have punishment meted out to him from his own *iniquitous* measure.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

All sin has its root in the perverted dispositions, desires, and affections which constitute the *depraved* state of the will. *A. A. Hodge*, Outlines of Theology, xvi. § 4.

Though licentious and careless of restraint, he could hardly be called extremely *dissolute*.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 276.

He [Wycherley] appears to have led, during a long course of years, that most wretched life, the life of a *vicious* old boy about town. *Macaulay*, Comic Dramatists.

And Guinevere . . . desired his name, and sent
Her maiden to demand it of the dwarf;
Who being *vicious*, old, and irritable, . . .
Made answer sharply that she should not know.
Tennyson, Geraint.

II. *n.* A person who has committed a punishable offense against public law; more particularly, a person convicted of a punishable public offense on proof or confession.

The mawkish sympathy of good and soft-headed women with the most degraded and persistent *criminals* of the male sex is one of the signs of an unhealthy public sentiment. *N. A. Rev.*, CXL. 293.

Habitual criminal, in *law*, one of a class recognized by modern legislation as punishable by reason of criminal past history and continued criminal associations and demoralized life maintained without means of honest subsistence, as distinguished from adequate evidence of any single new specific offense; or, if not punishable solely therefor, liable to arrest on suspicion of criminal intentions. = **Syn.** Culprit, malefactor, evil-doer, transgressor, felon, convict.

criminalist (krim′i-nal-ist), *n.* [= F. *criminaliste* = Sp. Pg. It. *criminalista*; as *criminal* (law) + *-ist*.] An authority in criminal law; one versed in criminal law.

Experienced *criminalists* vowed they had never seen such a shamelessly impudent specimen of humanity.
Lowe, Bismarck, II. 434.

criminality (krim-i-nal′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *criminalité* = Sp. *criminalidad* = Pg. *criminalidade* = It. *criminalità*, < ML. *criminalita(t-)s*, < LL. *criminalis*, criminal: see *criminal* and *-ity*.] The quality or state of being criminal; that which constitutes a crime; guiltiness.

With the single exception of the Jews, no class held that doctrine of the *criminality* of error which has been the parent of most modern persecutions.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 475.

A very great distinction obtains between the conscience of *criminality* and the conscience of sin, between the mere doing of evil and the feeling oneself to be evil.
H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 180.

Not only have artificial punishments failed to produce reformation, but they have in many cases increased the *criminality*. *H. Spencer*, Education, p. 177.

criminally (krim′i-nal-i), *adv.* In a criminal manner or spirit; with violation of public law; with reference to criminal law.

A physician who, after years of study, has gained a competent knowledge of physiology, pathology, and therapeutics, is not held *criminally* responsible if a man dies under his treatment. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 77.

criminalness (krim′i-nal-nes), *n.* Criminality.

criminate (krim′i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *criminated*, ppr. *criminating*. [< L. *criminatus*, pp. of *criminari* (> It. *criminare* = Sp. Pg. *criminar* = OF. *criminer*), accuse of crime, < *crimen* (*crimin-*), crime: see *crime*. Cf. *accriminate*, *incriminate*, *recriminate*.] **1.** To charge with a crime; declare to be guilty of a crime.

To *criminate*, with the heavy and ungrounded charge of disloyalty and disaffection, an incorrupt, independent, and reforming Parliament.
Burke, On the Speech from the Throne.

2. To involve in the commission or the consequences of a crime; incriminate; reflexively, manifest or disclose the commission of crime by.

Our municipal laws do not require the offender to plead guilty or *criminate himself*. *Scott.*

3. To censure or hold up to censure; inveigh against or blame as criminal; impugn. [Rare.]

As the spirit of party, in different degrees, must be expected to infect all political bodies, there will be, no doubt, persons in the national legislature willing enough to arraign the measures and *criminate* the views of the majority *A. Hamilton*, Federalist, No. xxvi.

He [Sir John Eliot] descends to *criminate* the duke's magnificent tastes; he who had something of a congenial nature; for Eliot was a man of fine literature.
I. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit., IV. 379.

To criminate one's self, to furnish evidence of one's own guilt, or of a fact which may be a link in a chain of evidence to that effect: said of an accused person or of a witness.

crimination (krim-i-nā′shon), *n.* [= OF. *crimination* = Sp. *criminacion* (obs.; now *acrimination*) = Pg. *criminação* = It. *criminazione*, < L. *criminatio(n-)*, < *criminari*, pp. *criminatus*, criminate: see *criminate*.] The act of criminating, in any sense of the word; accusation; charge.

The pulpits rung with mutual *criminations*.
Milman, Latin Christianity, xi. 2.

The time of the Privy Council was occupied by the *criminations* and recriminations of the adverse parties.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

criminative (krim′i-nā-tiv), *a.* [< *criminate* + *-ive*.] Relating to or involving crimination or accusation; accusing.

criminator (krim′i-nā-tor), *n.* [= Sp. *acriminador* = Pg. *criminador* = It. *criminatore*, < L. *criminator*, an accuser, < *criminari*, pp. *criminatus*, accuse: see *criminate*.] One who criminates; an accuser; a calumniator.

He may be amiable, but, if he is, my feelings are liars, and I have been so long accustomed to trust to them in these cases that the opinion of the world is not the likeliest *criminator* to impeach their credibility.
Shelley, in Dowden, I. 234.

criminatory (krim′i-nā-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **criminatorius*, < *criminator*, an accuser: see *criminator*.] Involving accusation; criminative.

crimine, crimini (krim′i-ne, -ni), *interj.* [Appar. a mere ejaculation, but perhaps a variation of *gemini*, which is similarly used.] An exclamation of surprise or impatience.

Oh! *crimine!* *Congreve*, Double Dealer, iv. 1.

Crimini, jimini,
Did you ever hear such a nimminy pimminy
Story as Leigh Hunt's Rimini? *Byron.*

criminologist (krim-i-nol′ō-jist), *n.* [< L. *crimen* (*crimin-*), a crime, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, say, discuss: see *crime* and *-ology*.] One who studies crimes with reference to their origin, propagation, prevention, punishment, etc.

The point of view of the two schools of *criminologists* in Italy, the classical or spiritualistic school, and the anthropological school, which differ not only in their theoretical conceptions, but also in their practical conclusions upon the application of punishment. *Science*, IX. 220.

criminous (krim′i-nus), *a.* [= OF. *crimineux* = Sp. Pg. It. *criminoso*, < L. *criminosus*, full of reproaches, accusatory, ML. criminal, < *crimen* (*crimin-*), accusation, crime: see *crime*.] Involving or guilty of crime; criminal; wicked.

More estranged than beforetime through . . . slanders and *criminous* imputations.
Holland, tr. of Suetonius, p. 94.

No marvel then, if being as deeply *criminous* as the Earle himselfe, it stung his conscience to adjudge to death those misdeeds whereof himselfe had bin the chiefe Author.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, ii.

We have seen the importance which the jurisdiction over *criminous* clerks assumed in the first quarrel between Becket and Henry II. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 399.

criminously† (krim′i-nus-li), *adv.* Criminally; wickedly.

criminousness† (krim′i-nus-nes), *n.* Criminality.

crimsin†, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete form of *crimson*.

crimp (krimp), *v.* [< ME. **crimpen* (found only as in freq. *crimple* and other derivatives) = MD. D. *krimpen* = MLG. LG. *krimpen* = OHG. *chrimphan*, *krimfan*, MHG. *krimphen*, *krimpfen* (a strong verb, pret. *kramp*, pp. *krumpen*), bend together, contract, shrink, shrivel, diminish (cf. Sw. *krympa* = Dan. *krympe*, shrink, prob. from LG.): in form the orig. verb of which *cramp*[1], *crump*, *crimple*, *crumple* are secondary or deriv. forms: see *cramp*[1], *v.* and *n.*, and cf. *crim*, *cram*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bend back or inward; draw together; contract or cause to contract or shrink; corrugate. Specifically—**2.** To bend (the uppers of boots) into shape.—**3.** To indent (a cartridge-case), or turn the end inward and back upon the head, in order to confine the charge; crease.—**4.** To cause to contract and pucker so as to become wrinkled, wavy, or crisped, as the hair; form into short curls or ruffles; flute; ruffle.

The comely hostess in a *crimped* cap. *Irving.*

To *crimp* the little frill that bordered his shirt collar.
Dickens.

5. In *cookery*, to crimple or cause to contract or wrinkle, as the flesh of a live fish or of one just killed, by gashing it with a knife, to give it greater firmness and make it more crisp when cooked.

My brother Temple, although he is fond of fish, will never taste anything that has been *crimped* alive.
J. Moore, Edward.

Those who attempted resistance were *crimped* alive, like fishes. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 422.

6. To pinch and hold; seize. [Eng.] Hence —**7.** To kidnap; decoy for the purpose of shipping or enlisting, as into the army or navy. See the extract.

The *crimping* of men is the decoying them into a resort where they can be detained until they are handed over to a shipper or recruiter, like fish kept in a stew till wanted for the table. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., IX. 515.

II. *intrans.* To be very stingy. [Prov. Eng.]

crimp (krimp), *n.* [< *crimp*, *v.*] **1.** That which has been crimped or curled; a curl or a waved lock of hair: generally used in the plural.—**2.** A crimper.—**3.** One who brings persons into a place or condition of restraint, in order to subject them to swindling, forced labor, or the like; especially, one who, for a commission, supplies recruits for the army or sailors for ships by nefarious means or false inducements; a decoy; a kidnapper. Such practices have been suppressed in the army and navy, and made highly penal in connection with merchant ships.

The kidnapping *crimp*
Took the foolish young imp
On board of his cutter so trim and so jimp.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 292.

Great numbers of young men were inveigled or kidnapped by *crimps* in its [the East India Company's] service, confined often for long periods, and with circumstances of the most aggravated cruelty, in secret depôts which existed in the heart of London, and at last, in the dead of night, shipped for Hindostan.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiii.

4†. A certain game at cards.

Laugh and keep company at gleek or *crimp*.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, ii. 1.

crimp† (krimp), *a.* [Related to *crimp*, *v.*, as *cramp*[1], *a.*, to *cramp*[1], *v.*] **1.** Easily crumbled; friable; brittle; crisp.

The fowler . . .
Treads the *crimp* earth.
J. Philips, Cider, ii.

2. Not consistent; contradictory.

The evidence is *crimp*, the witnesses swear backwards and forwards, and contradict themselves.
Arbuthnot, John Bull.

crimpage (krim′pāj), *n.* [< *crimp* + *-age*.] The act of crimping. *Maunder.*

crimper (krim′pėr), *n.* One who or that which crimps or corrugates. Specifically—(*a*) A machine for stretching and forming the uppers of boots and shoes. (*b*) An apparatus for bending leather into various shapes, used in harness-making. (*c*) A double pin or other device for crimping the hair. (*d*) An apparatus consisting of a pair of fluted rolls for ruffling or fluting fabrics. (*e*) A machine for bending wire into corrugations previous to weaving it into wire cloth. (*f*) A stamping-press for forming tinware. (*g*) A machine for swaging the ends of blind-slats. (*h*) A tool for crimping cartridge-cases.

crimping-board (krim′ping-bōrd), *n.* A piece of hard wood used to raise the grain of leather in the process of tanning; a graining-board.

crimping-house (krim′ping-hous), *n.* A low resort to which men are decoyed for the purpose of confining and controlling them, and forcing them to enter the army, navy, or merchant service. See *crimp*, *n.*, 3.

crimping-iron (krim′ping-ī″ėrn), *n.* **1.** An implement for fluting ruffles on garments.—**2.** An implement for crimping the hair.

crimping-machine (krim′ping-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for crimping or fluting.

crimple (krim′pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *crimpled*, ppr. *crimpling*. [< ME. *crimplen* (spelled *crymplyn*), freq. of *crimp*, q. v.] To contract or draw together; cause to shrink or pucker; curl; corrugate.

He passed the cautery through them, and accordingly *crimpled* them up. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

crimplet, *n.* [< ME. *crympylle*; from the verb.] A rumple.

crimp-press (krimp′ pres), *n.* A crimper or crimping-machine.—**Pad crimp-press**, in *harness-making*, a pad-crimp.

crimson (krim′zn), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *crimosin*, *cremosin*, < ME. *crimosin*, with many variants, *cramosin*, *cremosyn*, *crimisine*, etc., < OF. **cramoisin*, *cramoisyne*, crimson, carmine: see further under *carmine*, which is a doublet of *crimson*.] **I.** *n.* A highly chromatic red color somewhat inclining toward purple, like that of an alkaline infusion of cochineal, or of red wine a year or two old; deep red.

A maid yet rosed over with the virgin *crimson* of modesty. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2.

II. *a.* Of a red color inclining to purple; deep-red.

Beauty's ensign yet
Is *crimson* in thy lips and in thy cheeks.
Shak., R. and J., v. 3.

The *crimson* stream distain'd his arms. *Dryden.*

crimson (krim′zn), *v.* [< *crimson*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To dye with crimson; make crimson.

And felt my blood
Glow with the glow that slowly *crimson'd* all
Thy presence. *Tennyson*, Tithonus.

II. *intrans.* To become of a deep-red color; be tinged with red; blush: as, her cheeks *crimsoned*.

Ancient towers . . . beginning to *crimson* with the radiant lustre of a cloudless July morning. *De Quincey.*

crimson-warm (krim′zn-wârm), *a.* Warm to redness.

crinal (krī′nal), *a.* [< L. *crinalis*, < *crinis*, hair: see *crine*.] Belonging to hair.

crinate (krī′nāt), *a.* [Var. of *crinite*[1], with suffix *-ate*[1] for *-ite*[2].] Same as *crinite*[1], 2.

crinated (krī′nā-ted), *a.* [As *crinate* + *-ed*[2].] Having hair; hairy.

crinatory (krin′a-tō-ri), *a.* Same as *crinitory*.

crinch (krinch), *v.* A dialectal form of *cringe*.

crincum†, crincomet†, *n.* [Old slang.] Venereal infection. [Vulgar.]

Get the *crincomes*, go.
Shirley and Chapman, The Ball, iv.

Jealousy is but a kind
Of clap and *crincum* of the mind.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. i. 704.

crinet† (krīn), *n.* [< F. *crin* = Pr. Sp. *crin* = Pg. *crina* = It. *crine*, < L. *crinis*, hair.] Hair. [Rare.]

Priests, whose sacred *crine*
Felt never razor. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas.

crined (krīnd), *a.* [< *crine* + *-ed*[2]; equiv. to *crinite*[1], q. v.] In *her.*, wearing hair, as the head of a man or woman, or wearing a mane, as the head of a horse, unicorn, etc. These additions are often borne of a different tincture from the head, which is then said to be *crined* of such a tincture.

crinel† (krī′nel), *n.* [< OF. **crinel*, dim. of *crin*, < L. *crinis*, hair: see *crine*.] Same as *crinet*, 1. *Booth.*

crinet (krī′net), *n.* [< OF. **crinet*, dim. of *crin*, < L. *crinis*, hair: see *crine*, and cf. *crinel*.] **1†.** A fine, hair-like feather; one of the small, bristly black feathers on a hawk's head. *Halliwell.* Also *crane*, *cranet*, *crinel*.—**2.** Same as *crinière*.

cringe (krinj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cringed*, ppr. *cringing*. [= E. dial. (North.) *crinch*, crouch; < ME. **crinchen*, *crenchen*, *crengen* (?), twist or bend, < AS. *cringan*, sometimes *crincan* (pret. *crang*, **cranc*, pl. *crungon*, **cruncon*, pp. *crungen*, **cruncen*) (cf. *swing*, with the assibilated form *swinge*), fall (in battle), yield, succumb, orig. prob. 'bend, bow' (cf. the orig. sense of equiv. *succumb*). The verb is but scantly recorded in early literature, but it appears to be the ult. source of *crinkle*, *cringle*, as well as of *crank* in all its uses.] **I.** *intrans.* To bend; crouch; especially, to bend or crouch with servility or from fear or cowardice; fawn; cower.

Who more than thou
Once fawn'd and *cringed*, and servilely adored
Heaven's awful Monarch? *Milton*, P. L., iv. 959.

Those who trample on the helpless are disposed to *cringe* to the powerful. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

He *cringes* to every phantom of apprehension, and obeys the impulses of cowardice as though they were the laws of existence. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., II. 117.

=Syn. To stoop, truckle.

II. *trans.* To contract; distort. [Rare.]

Whip him, fellows,
Till, like a boy, you see him *cringe* his face,
And whine aloud for mercy.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 11.

cringe (krinj), *n.* [< *cringe*, *v.*] A servile or fawning obeisance.

My antic knees can turn upon the hinges
Of compliment, and screw a thousand *cringes*.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 3.

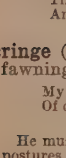
He must be under my usher, who must teach him the postures of his body, how to make legs and *cringes*.
Shirley, Love Tricks, iii. 5.

cringeling (krinj′ling), *n.* [< *cringe* + *-ling*.] One who cringes; a fawner; a sycophant; a shrinking coward. [Rare.]

cringer (krin′jėr), *n.* One who cringes; one characterized by servility or cowardice; a sycophant.

cringingly (krin′jing-li), *adv.* In a cringing manner.

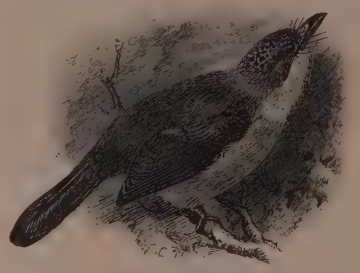
cringle (kring′gl), *n.* [In naut. sense also written *crengle*, *crenkle*, *crencle*; of LG. or Scand. origin: MLG. *kringel*, *kringele*, a ring, circle, a cracknel, = G. *kringel*, a cracknel, dial. a circle, = Icel. *kringla*, a disk, circle, orb; dim. of the simple form, D. *kring* = MLG. *krink*, a ring, circle, = Icel. *kringr*, in pl. *kringar*, pulleys of a drag-net; cf. Icel. *kringr*, adj., easy (orig. round, *kring*, adv., around). Perhaps ult. connected with Icel. *hringr* = AS. *hring*, E. *ring*: see *ring*[1]. Cf. *crinkle*.] A ring or circular bend, as of a rope. Specifically—(*a*) *Naut.*, a strand of rope so worked into the bolt-rope of a sail as to form a ring or eye. Cringles are named according to the purpose for which they are intended: as, *head-cringles*, which are placed at the upper corners of the sail, for lashing them to the yards; *reef-cringles*, on the leeches of the sail, for passing the reef-earings through. (*b*) A withe or rope for fastening a gate. [Eng.]—**Earing-cringle**, the cringle through which an earing is passed.


Cringle.

crinicultural (krin-i-kul′tūr-al), *a.* [< L. *crinis*, hair (see *crine*), + *cultura*, culture, + *-al*.] Relating to the growth of hair. [Rare.]

crinière (krin-iãr′), *n.* [OF., < *crin*, < L. *crinis*, hair: see *crine*.] In *armor*, that part of the bards of a horse which covered the back of the neck. It was generally formed of overlapping plates, like the tassets. It was not introduced until late in the fifteenth century. Also *crinet*. See cut under *bard*.

Criniger (krin′i-jėr), *n.* [NL., < L. *criniger*, hairy: see *crinigerous*.] **1.** A genus of turdoid or dentirostral oscine passerine birds (so called from the hair-like filaments with which some


Criniger phæocephalus.

of the feathers end), containing a large number of chiefly African and Asiatic species: sometimes referred to the family *Pycnonotidæ*. It is also called *Trichas* and *Trichophorus*.—**2.** [*l. c.*] A book-name of the species of the genus *Criniger*: as, the yellow-bellied *criniger*, *C. flaviventris*.

crinigerous (kri-nij′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *criniger* (doubtful), having long hair, < *crinis*, hair (see *crine*), + *gerere*, bear.] Hairy; covered with hair; crinated. [Rare.]

criniparous (kri-nip′a-rus), *a.* [< L. *crinis*, hair (see *crine*), + *parere*, produce.] Producing hair; causing hair to grow. [Rare.]

Bears' grease or fat is also in great request, being supposed to have a *criniparous* or hair-producing quality.
Poetry of Antijacobin, p. 83, note.

crinite[1] (krī′nīt), *a.* [< L. *crinitus*, haired, pp. of *crinire*, provide with hair, < *crinis*, hair: see *crine*.] **1.** Having the appearance of a tuft of hair.

Comate, *crinite*, caudate stars.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, xiv. 44.

2. In *bot.* and *entom.*, having long hairs, or having tufts of long, weak, and often bent hairs, on the surface. Also *crinate*.

crinite[2] (krī′nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *κρίνον*, a lily, + *-ite*[2]. Cf. *encrinite*.] A fossil crinoid; an encrinite or stone-lily.

crinitory (krin′i-tō-ri), *a.* [< *crinite*[1] + *-ory*.] Pertaining to or consisting of hair. Also spelled *crinatory*.

When in the morning he anxiously removed the cap, away came every vestige of its *crinitory* covering.
T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney, II. iii.

crinkle (kring′kl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *crinkled*, ppr. *crinkling*. [< ME. *crenclen* (rare), bend, turn, = D. *krinkelen*, turn, wind; freq. of **crink*, repr. by *cringe*, and, with change of vowel, by *crank* (cf. *crankle*): see *cringe*, *cringle*, and *crank*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To form or mark with short curves, waves, or wrinkles; make with many flexures; mold into corrugations; corrugate.

The flames through all the casements pushing forth,
Like red-hot devils *crinkled* into snakes.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, viii.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To turn or wind; bend; wrinkle; be marked by short waves or ripples; curl; be corrugated or crimped.

The house is *crinkled* to and fro.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2012.

All the rooms
Were full of *crinkling* silks.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, v.

A breath of cheerfulness runs along the slender stream of his [Skelton's] verse, under which it seems to ripple and *crinkle*, catching and casting back the sunshine like a stream blown on by clear western winds.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 132.

2†. To cringe.

He that hath pleased her grace
Thus far, shall not now *crincle* for a little.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iii. 2.

crinkle (kring′kl), *n.* [= D. *krinkel*, curve, flexure; from the verb. Cf. *cringle*, with var. *crenkle*, etc.] A wrinkle; a turn or twist; a ripple; a corrugation.

The *crinkles* in this glass making objects appear double.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, II. xxvi.

crinkleroot (kring′kl-rōt), *n.* The pepperroot, *Dentaria diphylla*.

crinkly (kring′kli), *a.* [< *crinkle* + *-y*[1].] Full of crinkles; wrinkly; crimpy; like a crinkle.

crinkum-crankum (kring′kum-krang′kum), *n.* [A humorous Latin-seeming word, made from *crinkle* or *crank*.] A winding or crooked line or course; a zigzag.

Ay, here's none of your straight lines here—but all taste—zigzag—*crinkum-crankum*—in and out.
Colman and Garrick, The Clandestine Marriage, ii. 2.

crino (krī′nō), *n.* [NL., < L. *crinis*, hair: see *crine*.] **1.** Pl. *crinones* (kri-nō′nēz). A cuticular disease supposed to arise from the insinuation of a hair-worm under the skin of infants.—**2.** [*cap.*] A genus of *Entozoa*, found chiefly in horses and dogs.

crinoid (krī′noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Crinoidea*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Crinoidea*; containing or consisting of crinoids; encrinital.

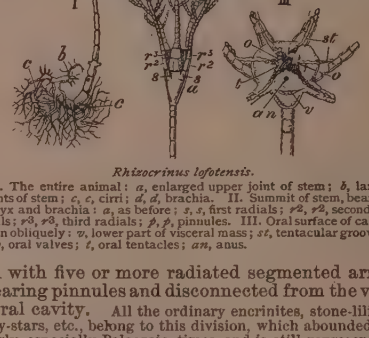
II. *n.* One of the *Crinoidea*; an encrinite; a stone-lily, sea-lily, lily-star, feather-star, or hair-star.

The greater number of *crinoids* belong to the oldest periods of the history of the earth (the Cambrian, Silurian, Devonian and Carboniferous formations). Existing forms live mostly at considerable depths.
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 289.

crinoidal (kri-noi′dal), *a.* [As *crinoid* + *-al*.] Same as *crinoid*.

Crinoidea (kri-noi′dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κρινοειδής*, like a lily, < *κρίνον*, a lily, + *εἶδος*, form.] **1.** A class of *Echinodermata* containing globular or cup-shaped echinoderms, having, normally, jointed arms furnished with pinnules, and stalked and fixed during some or all of their lives: so called from the resemblance of their rayed bodies, borne upon a jointed stem, to a lily or tulip. The body or calyx of the ventral surface is directed upward; the stalk is attached to the aboral, dorsal, or inferior surface, which is provided with plates; and the ambulacral appendages have the form of tentacles situated in the ambulacral grooves of the calyx and of the segmented arms. The class is divided into three orders: the *Blastoidea*, which are without arms; the *Cystoidea*, which are globular, and have arms; and the *Crinoidea*, which are cup-shaped, and provided with arms. All the representatives of the first two orders, and most of the third order, are extinct. The fossil forms are known as *stone-lilies* and *encrinites*. See *stone-lily* and *encrinite*.

2. The typical order of the class *Crinoidea*, having the body cup-shaped or calyx-like, the dorsal or aboral surface furnished with hard calcareous plates, the ventral or oral aspect coriaceous, and the body stalked and rooted, at least for some period if not continuously, and provid-


Rhizocrinus lofotensis.

I. The entire animal: *a*, enlarged upper joint of stem; *b*, larval joints of stem; *c*, *c*, cirri; *d*, *d*, brachia. II. Summit of stem, bearing calyx and brachia: *a*, as before; *r*, *r*, first radials; r^2, r^2, second radials; r^3, r^3, third radials; *p*, *p*, pinnules. III. Oral surface of calyx, seen obliquely: *v*, lower part of visceral mass; *st*, tentacular grooves; *o*, *o*, oral valves; *t*, oral tentacles; *an*, anus.

ed with five or more radiated segmented arms bearing pinnules and disconnected from the visceral cavity. All the ordinary encrinites, stone-lilies, lily-stars, etc., belong to this division, which abounded in early, especially Paleozoic, times, and is still represented by six living genera. These are *Antedon* (or *Comatula*), *Actinometra*, *Comaster*, *Pentacrinus*, *Rhizocrinus*, and *Holopus*. The order *Crinoidea* is by some divided into two suborders, *Articulata* and *Tesselata*, the latter all fossil; by others into the families *Encrinidæ* and *Comatulidæ*, the former containing the ordinary encrinites or stone-lilies, as well as some living sea-lilies, and the latter comprising the feather-stars. Also called *Brachiata*.

crinoidean (kri-noi′dē-an), *n.* [< *Crinoidea* + *-an*.] One of the *Crinoidea*; a crinoid.

crinoline (krin′ō-lin or -līn), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *crinoline*, hair-cloth, crinoline, < L. *crinis*, hair, + *linum*, flax: see *crine*, *line*[1], *linen*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A stiff material originally made wholly or in part of horsehair, whence the name. It was used about 1852 for stiff skirts, and, when this fashion was followed by that of wearing greatly projecting skirts of wire or steel springs, the word continued to be used generally for the latter. Crinoline is still in use for stiff lining and the like, in the manner of buckram.

Hence—**2.** A skirt made of this stuff or of any stiffened or starched material.—**3.** A frame-

work of fine steel or other hoops or springs, used for distending the dress; a hoop-skirt. See *farthingale* and *hoop-skirt*.

"One can move so much more quietly without *crinoline*." . . . A mountain of mohair and scarlet petticoat remained on the floor, upborne by an overgrown steel mouse-trap. *Miss Yonge*, The Trial.

Crinoline-steels, thin and narrow ribbons of steel used for making hoop-skirts.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a crinoline in structure.

The "Monarch," one of the ships experimented upon, . . . was considered to have been made almost impregnable against any attack by a strong *crinoline* framework of booms and spars built up round her. *Ure*, Dict., II. 207.

crinon (krī′non), *n.* [< L. *crinis*, hair: see *crine*.] A criniger; a bird of the genus *Criniger* of Temminck. *G. Cuvier.*

crinones, *n.* Plural of *crino*, 1.

crinose (krī′nōs), *a.* [< L. *crinis*, hair (see *crinē*), + *-ose*. Cf. ML. *criniosus*, hairy.] Hairy. [Rare.]

crinosity (krī-nos′i-ti), *n.* [< *crinose* + *-ity*.] Hairiness. [Rare.]

Crinum (krī′num), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κρίνον*, a lily.] A genus of tall bulbous plants, natural order *Amaryllidaceæ*, of which there are about 60 species, natives of tropical and subtropical regions. They are very beautiful greenhouse-plants, with strap-shaped leaves and a solid scape bearing an

Crinum.

umbel of flowers. The genus differs from the common *Amaryllis* in the long tube of the flowers, which also are sessile in the umbel instead of pedicellate. The Asiatic poison-bulb, *C. Asiaticum*, a native of the East, has a bulb above ground, which is a powerful emetic, and is often used by the natives to produce vomiting after poison has been taken.

criocephalous (krī-ō-sef′a-lus), *a.* [< NL. *criocephalus*, < Gr. *κριός*, a ram, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Having a ram's head: as, a *criocephalous* sphinx.

criocephalus (krī-ō-sef′a-lus), *n.*; pl. *criocephali* (-lī). [NL.: see *criocephalous*.] A ram-headed being or animal. See *criosphinx*.

Hillocks humped and deformed, squatting like the *criocephalus* of the tombs.
L. Hearn, tr. of Gautier's Cleop. Nights, p. 6.

Crioceras (krī-os′e-ras), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κριός*, a ram, + *κέρας*, horn.] A genus of tetrabranchiate cephalopods, of the family *Ammonitidæ*, or made type of a family *Crioceratidæ*, containing discoidal ammonites having the whorls discrete: so called from the resemblance to a ram's horn. The species are numerous. Also *Criocera*, *Crioceratites*, and *Criocerus*.

Crioceras cristatum.

crioceratic (krī-os-e-rat′ik), *a.* Same as *crioceratitic*.

crioceratid (krī-ō-ser′a-tid), *n.* A cephalopod of the family *Crioceratidæ*.

Crioceratidæ (krī″ō-se-rat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crioceras* (*-cerat-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil cephalopods, typified by the genus *Crioceras*; the ram's-horn ammonites or crioceratites.

crioceratite (krī-ō-ser′a-tīt), *n.* [< *Crioceras* (*-cerat-*) + *-ite*[2].] A fossil of the genus *Crioceras*; a ram's-horn ammonite.

crioceratitic (krī-ō-ser-a-tit′ik), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Crioceratidæ*. Also *criocerate*, *crioceran*.

Crioceridæ (krī-ō-ser′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crioceris* + *-idæ*.] A family of phytophagous tetramerous coleopters, taking name from the genus *Crioceris*. They are related to the *Chrysomelidæ*, and are sometimes merged in that family. They have an oblong body, and the posterior femurs are frequently enlarged, whence the term *Eupoda* applied by Latreille. They include many aquatic beetles. Also *Criocerida*, *Criocerides*, *Criocerites*.

Crioceris (krī-os′e-ris), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy, 1764), < Gr. *κριός*, a ram, + *κέρας*, a horn.] The typical genus of the family *Crioceridæ*. The asparagus-beetle, *C. asparagi*, is an example. See cut under *asparagus-beetle*.

criosphinx (krī′ō-sfingks), *n.* [< Gr. *κριός*, a ram, + *σφίγξ*, sphinx.] One of the three varieties of the Egyptian sphinx, characterized by

Criosphinx.

having the head of a ram, as distinguished from the *androsphinx*, with the head of a human being, and the *hieracosphinx*, or hawk-headed sphinx. See *sphinx*.

criousᵗ (krī′us), *a.* [ME. *crious*; < *cry* + *-ous*.] Clamorous.

A fool womman and *crious*. *Wyclif*, Prov. ix. 13 (Oxf.).

cripling, *n.* See *crippling*.

crippawn (kri-pân′), *n.* [Appar. a corruption of an Ir. word.] A disease of cattle. [Local, Ireland.]

crippinᵗ, *n.* Same as *crespine*.

cripple (krip′l), *n.* and *a.* [Cf. dial. *creeple*; < ME. *cripel*, *crepel*, *crepul*, *crypel*, *crupel*, etc., < ONorth. *crypel* (in comp. *eorth-crypel*, a paralytic, lit. a ground-creeper) (= OFries. *kreppel*, North Fries. *krebel*, *krabel* = MLG. *kropel*, *krepel*, LG. *kröpel* = D. *kreppel*, *kropel*, *kreupel* = OHG. *kruppel*, MHG. *kruppel*, MG. *krupel*, *kropel*, G. *krüppel* = Icel. *kryppill* = Dan. *kröbbel* (found only as adj. and in comp.), dim. *kröbling*; cf. Sw. *krympling*, akin to E. *crump*); with suffix *-el*, < AS. *creópan* (pp. *cropen*), creep: see *creep*, and cf. *creeper*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** One who creeps, halts, or limps; one who is partially or wholly deprived of the use of one or more of his limbs; a lame person: also applied to animals.

Thay myȝt not fyȝt mare oloft,
But creped about in the "croft,"
As thay were croked *crepyls*.
Turnament of Tottenham (Percy's Reliques, p. 178).

And there sat a certain man at Lystra, impotent in his feet, being a *cripple* from his mother's womb, who never had walked. Acts xiv. 8.

A good dog must . . . understand how to retrieve his birds judiciously, bringing the *cripples* first.
R. B. Roosevelt, Game Water-Birds (1884), p. 335.

2. A dense thicket in swampy or low land; a patch of low timber-growth. [Local, U. S.]

The Ruffed Grouse often takes refuge from the sportsman amidst the thickest *cripples*, deepest gullies, and densest foliage, where it is impossible to get at them.
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 129.

3. A rocky shallow in a stream: so called by lumbermen. [Local, U. S.]

II. *a.* Lame; decrepit.

Chide the *cripple* tardy-gaited night.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. (cho.).

cripple (krip′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *crippled*, ppr. *crippling*. [< ME. *cripelen* (= LG. G. *kröpeln*), intrans., creep, crawl; prop. freq. of *crepen*, creep, but resting partly on *crepel*, *cripel*, etc., a creeper, cripple: see *cripple*, *n.* As trans., *cripple*, *v.*, is from the noun.] **I.**ᵗ *intrans.* To walk haltingly, like a cripple.

He crepeth *cripelande* forth. *Bestiary*, l. 130.

II. *trans.* **1.** To make (one) a cripple; partly disable by injuring a limb or limbs; deprive of the free use of a limb or limbs, especially of a leg or foot; lame.

Thou cold sciatica,
Cripple our senators, that their limbs may halt
As lamely as their manners! *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 1.

Knots upon his gouty joints appear,
And chalk is in his *crippled* fingers found. *Dryden.*

2. To disable in part; impair the power or efficiency of; weaken by impairment: as, the fleet was *crippled* in the engagement; to *cripple* one's resources by bad debts.

More serious embarrassments of a different description were *crippling* the energy of the settlement in the Bay.
Palfrey.

Debt, which consumes so much time, which so *cripples* and disheartens a great spirit with cares that seem so base.
Emerson, Nature.

=**Syn. 1.** *Maim*, *Disfigure*, etc. See *mutilate*.

crippledom (krip′l-dom), *n.* [< *cripple* + *-dom*.] **1.** The state of being a cripple; crippleness.

I was emerging rapidly from a state of *crippledom* to one of comparative activity. *W. H. Russell*, Ischia.

2. Cripples collectively. [Rare in both uses.]

crippleness (krip′l-nes), *n.* Lameness. [Rare.]

crippler (krip′lėr), *n.* [Prob. for **crimpler*. Cf. *crimping-board*.] Same as *graining-board*.

crippling (krip′ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cripple*, *v.*; likened to a cripple's crutches.] One of a set of spars or timbers set up as supports against the sides of a building. Also spelled *cripling*.

cripsᵗ, *a.* A Middle English transposition of *crisp*.

cris, *n.* See *creese*.

crises, *n.* Plural of *crisis*.

Crisia (kris′i-ą), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1812).] The typical genus of the family *Crisiidæ*. *C. eburnea* is an ivory-white calcareous species found on seaweeds.

Crisidia (kri-sid′i-ą), *n.* [NL., < *Crisia*.] A genus of polyzoans, of the family *Crisiidæ*.

Crisiidæ (kri-sī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crisia* + *-idæ*.] A family of gymnolæmatous ectoproctous polyzoans, representing the articulate or radicate division of *Cyclostomata*. Also written *Crisiadæ*.

crisis (krī′sis), *n.*; pl. *crises* (-sēz). [= F. *crise* = Sp. *crisis* = Pg. *crise* = It. *crise*, *crisi*, < L. *crisis*, < Gr. *κρίσις*, a separating, decision, decisive point, crisis, < *κρίνειν*, separate, decide: see *critic*, *crime*, *certain*.] **1.** A vitally important or decisive state of things; the point of culmination; a turning-point; the point at which a change must come, either for the better or the worse, or from one state of things to another: as, a ministerial *crisis*; a financial *crisis*; a *crisis* in a person's mental condition.

This hour 's the very *crisis* of your fate.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, iv. 2.

Nor is it unlikely that the very occasions on which such defects are shown may be the most important of all — the very times of *crisis* for the fate of the country.
Brougham.

The similarity of the circumstances of two political *crises* may bring out parallels and coincidences.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 86.

2. In *med.*, the change of a disease which indicates the nature of its termination; that change which prognosticates recovery or death. The term is sometimes also used to denote the symptoms accompanying the condition.

In pneumonia the natural termination is by a well-marked *crisis*, which may take place as early as the fifth day, or be deferred to the ninth. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 319.

Cardiac crisis. See *cardiac*. =**Syn.** *Emergency*, etc. See *exigency*.

crisletᵗ, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *crizzle*.

crisp (krisp), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *crisp*, *crips*, *kyrsp*, < AS. *crisp*, **cirps*, *cyrps* = OF. *crespe*, F. *crêpe* (> E. *crape*, q. v.) = Sp. Pg. It. *crespo*, < L. *crispus*, curled, crimped, wavy, uneven, tremulous.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Curled; crimpled; crimped; wrinkled; wavy; especially (of the hair), curling in small stiff or firm curls.

Crispe-herit was the kyng, colouret as gold.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3757.

His hair is *crisp*, and black, and long,
His face is like the tan.
Longfellow, Village Blacksmith.

2. In *bot.*, curled and twisted: applied to a leaf when the border is much more dilated than the disk.—**3**ᵗ. Twisted; twisting; winding.

You nymphs, called Naiads, of the windering brooks, . . .
Leave your *crisp* channels. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

4. Brittle; friable; breaking or crumbling into fragments of somewhat firm consistence.

The cakes at tea ate short and *crisp*.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xvi.

5. Possessing a certain degree of firmness and vigor; fresh; having a fresh appearance.

It [laurel] has been plucked nine months, and yet looks as hale and *crisp* as if it would last ninety years.
Leigh Hunt.

6. Brisk; lively.

The snug small home and the *crisp* fire. *Dickens.*

7. Having a sharp, pleasantly acrid taste.

Your neat *crisp* claret. *Beau. and Fl.*

8. Lively in expression; pithy; terse; sparkling.

The lessons of criticism which he himself [Goethe] has taught me in the *crisp* epigrams of his conversations with Eckermann.
R. H. Hutton, Essays in Literary Criticism, Pref.

9. In *entom.*, same as *crispate*.

II.ᵗ *n.* **1.** A material formerly used for veils, probably similar to crape; a veil.

Upon her head a silver *crisp* she pind,
Loose wauing on her shoulders with the wind.
Hudson, Judith, iv. 51.

2. Same as *crespine*. *Planché.*

crisp (krisp), *v.* [< ME. *crispen*, *crespen* (partly after OF.), < AS. **crispian*, **cirpsian*, *cyrpsian*; cf. OF. *cresper*, mod. F. *créper*, also *crisper* = Sp. *crespar* = Pg. *en-crespar* = It. *crespare*, < L. *crispare*, curl, < *crispus*, curled: see *crisp*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To curl; twist; contract or form into

waves or ringlets, as the hair; wreathe or interweave, as the branches of trees.

> The blue-eyed Gauls,
> And *crisped* Germans. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iii. 1.
> The *crisped* shades and bowers. *Milton*, Comus, l. 984.

2. To wrinkle or curl into little undulations; crimp; ripple; corrugate; pucker: as, to *crisp* cloth.

> From that sapphire fount the *crisped* brooks,
> Rolling on orient pearl and sands of gold, . . .
> Ran nectar, visiting each plant.
> *Milton*, P. L., iv. 237.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To form little curls or undulations; curl.

> The babbling runnel *crispeth*. *Tennyson*, Claribel.
> Dry leaf and snow-rime *crisped* beneath his foremost tread.
> *Whittier*, Bridal of Pennacook, iii.

2. To become friable; crackle.

crispate, crispated (kris'pāt, -pā-ted), *a.* [< L. *crispatus*, pp. of *crispare*, curl: see *crisp*, *v.*] Having a crisped appearance. (*a*) In *bot.*, same as *crisp*, 2. (*b*) In *entom.*, specifically applied to a margin which is disproportionately large for the disk, so that it is uneven, rising and falling in folds which radiate toward the edge. If these folds are curved, the margin is said to be *undulate;* if they are angular, *corrugate.* Also *crisp.*

crispation (kris-pā'shon), *n.* [= F. *crispation;* as *crispate* + *-ion.*] †. The act of curling, or the state of being curled or wrinkled.

> Heat causeth pilosity and *crispation*.
> *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 872.

2. In *surg.*, a slight morbid or natural contraction of any part, as that of the minute arteries of a cut wound when they retract. *Mayne.*— **3.** A minute wave produced on the surface of a liquid by the vibrations of the supporting vessel, as when a moistened finger is moved around the rim of a glass, or when a glass plate covered by a thin layer of water is set in vibration by a bow.

crispature (kris'pā-tūr), *n.* [As *crispate* + *-ure.*] A curling; the state of being curled.

crisper (kris'pėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which crisps, corrugates, or curls. Specifically— **2.** An instrument for crisping the nap of cloth; a crisping-iron or crisping-pin. *E. H. Knight.*

Crispin (kris'pin), *n.* [< L. *Crispinus*, a Roman surname, lit. having curly hair, < *crispus*, curled: see *crisp*, *a.*] **1.** A shoemaker: a familiar name, used in allusion to Crispin or Crispinus, the patron saint of the craft. Specifically— **2.** A member of the shoemakers' trade-union called the Knights of St. Crispin. [U. S.]— **St. Crispin's day**, October 25th.

crispinet†, *n.* Same as *crespine.* *Planché.*

crisping-iron (kris'ping-ī″ėrn), *n.* An iron instrument used to crisp or crimp hair or cloth. Specifically—(*a*) Same as *crisper*, 2. (*b*) A crimping-iron.

> For never powder nor the *crisping-iron*
> Shall touch these dangling locks.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Queen of Corinth.

crisping-pin (kris'ping-pin), *n.* Same as *crisping-iron.*

crispisulcant† (kris-pi-sul'kant), *a.* [< L. *crispisulcan(t-)s*, a ppr. form, < *crispus*, curled, wavy, + *sulcare*, ppr. *sulcan(t-)s*, make a furrow, < *sulcus*, a furrow.] Wavy; undulating; crinkly.

crisple (kris'pl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *crispled*, ppr. *crispling.* [Freq. of *crisp*, *v.* Hence by corruption *crisle, crizzle:* see *crizzle.*] To curl. [Prov. Eng.]

crisple (kris'pl), *n.* [< *crisple*, *v.*] A curl. [Prov. Eng.]

crisply (krisp'li), *adv.* With crispness; in a crisp manner.

crispness (krisp'nes), *n.* The state of being crisp, crimped, curled, or brittle.

crispy (kris'pi), *a.* [< *crisp* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Curled; formed into curls or little waves.

> Turn not thy *crispy* tides, like silver curl,
> Back to thy grass-green banks.
> *Kyd*, tr. of Garnier's Cornelia, ii.

2. Brittle; crisp.

> A black, *crispy* mass of charcoal.
> *J. R. Nichols*, Fireside Science, p. 92.

criss, *n.* Same as *creese.*

crissal (kris'al), *a.* [< *crissum* + *-al.*] In *ornith.*: (*a*) Having the under tail-coverts conspicuous in color: as, the *crissal* thrush. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the crissum: as, the *crissal* region; a *crissal* feather.

crisscross (kris'krôs), *n.* and *a.* [Corrupted from *christ-cross, Christ's cross.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** Same as *christ-cross.*— **2.** A crossing or intersection; a congeries of intersecting lines.

> The town embowered in trees, the country gleaming
> With silvery *crisscross* of canals.
> *C. De Kay*, Vision of Nimrod, vii.

3. A game played on a slate, or on paper, by children, in which two players set down alternately, in a series of squares, the one a cross, the other a cipher. The object of the game is to get three of the same characters in a row. Also called *tit-tat-to.* [U. S.]

II. *a.* Like a cross or a series of crosses; crossed and recrossed; going back and forth.

> The poem is all zigzag, *criss-cross*, at odds and ends.
> *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 304.

crisscross (kris'krôs), *v. i.* [< *crisscross*, *n.*] To form a crisscross; intersect frequently.

> The split sticks are piled up in open-work *crisscrossing*.
> *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 19.
> The sky is cobwebbed with the *criss-crossing* red lines streaming from soaring bombshells.
> *S. L. Clemens*, Life on the Mississippi, p. 376.

crisscross-row (kris'krôs-rō'), *n.* Same as *christ-cross-row.*

crissum (kris'um), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < L. *crissare* or *crisare*, move the haunches.] In *ornith.*, the region between the anus and the tail of a bird; especially, the feathers of this region, the vent-feathers or under tail-coverts, collectively. See cut under *bird.*

> *Crissum* is a word constantly used for some indefinite region immediately about the vent; sometimes meaning the flanks, sometimes the vent-feathers or under tail-coverts proper. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 96.

crista (kris'tă), *n.*; pl. *cristæ* (-tē). [L., a crest: see *crest.*] **1.** In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a crest, in any sense; a ridge, prominence, or process like or likened to a crest or comb.— **2.** In *ornith.*, specifically—(*a*) The crest of feathers on a bird's head. (*b*) The keel of the breast-bone of a carinate bird; the crista sterni.— **Crista acustica**, the acoustic ridge; a ridge in the ampullæ of the ear on which rest the end-organs of audition.— **Crista deltoidea**, the deltoid ridge of the humerus.— **Crista fornicis**, the crest of the fornix, observable in various mammals; a hemispherical or semi-oval elevation of the posterior surface of the fornix just above the recessus aulæ, between the portæ and opposite the fore convexity of the middle commissure of the brain: continuous with the carina fornicis.— **Crista galli**, the cockscomb, a protuberance of the mesethmoid or perpendicular median plate of the ethmoid, above the horizontal or cribriform plate, serving for the attachment of the falx cerebri. See cut under *craniofacial.*— **Crista illi**, the crest of the ilium; in *human anat.*, the long sinuate-curved and arched border of that bone, morphologically its proximal extremity.— **Crista pectoralis**, the pectoral ridge of the humerus.— **Crista pubis**, the crest of the pubis, the portion of the bone included between the spine of the pubis and the symphysis.— **Crista sterni**, the crest, keel, or carina of the breast-bone of a bird.— **Crista tibiæ**, the crest of the tibia; the cnemial crest or ridge of the shin-bone; the sharp anterior border, or shin, of the bone.— **Crista urethræ**, the crest of the urethra; a longitudinal fold of mucous membrane and subjacent tissue on the median line of the floor of the prostatic urethra, about three quarters of an inch in length and one quarter of an inch in height where it is greatest. On the summit open the ejaculatory ducts. Also called *colliculus seminalis, caput gallinaginis*, and *verumontanum.*— **Crista vestibuli**, a ridge of bone on the inner wall of the vestibule of the ear, forming the posterior limit of the fovea hemielliptica.

cristal†, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete spelling of *crystal.*

cristate (kris'tāt), *a.* [< L. *cristatus*, < *crista*, a crest: see *crest.*] **1.** In *bot.*, crested; tufted; having some elevated appendage like a crest or tuft.— **2.** In *zoöl.*, crested; having a crest or tuft, particularly on the head; having a tuft, mane, or ridge on the upper part of the head, body, or tail. *Crested* is more commonly used.— **3.** Carinate or keeled, as the breast-bone of a bird.

cristated (kris'tā-ted), *a.* Same as *cristate.*

Cristatella (kris-ta-tel'ă), *n.* [NL., < L. *cristatus*, crested, + dim. *-ella.*] The typical genus of the family *Cristatellidæ.* *C. mucedo* is a European species about two inches long, somewhat resembling a hairy caterpillar, found creeping sluggishly in fresh water.

Cristatellidæ (kris-ta-tel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cristatella* + *-idæ.*] A family of fresh-water phylactolæmatous polyzoans, represented by the genus *Cristatella.*

Cristellaria (kris-te-lā'ri-ă), *n.* [NL.] A genus of perforate foraminifers, of the family *Nummulinidæ.*

cristellarian (kris-te-lā'ri-an), *a.* [< *Cristellaria* + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to the genus *Cristellaria.*

> Among the "perforate" Lagenida, we find the "nodosarian" and the *cristellarian* types attaining a very high development in the Mediterranean. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 385.

Cristellaridea, Cristellariidæ (kris″te-la-rid'-ē-ă, -rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cristellaria* + *-idea, -idæ.*] A group of perforate foraminifers with a finely porous calcareous test, of nautiloid figure, taking name from the genus *Cristellaria.* See *Nummulinidæ.*

cristen†, *a.* and *n.* The older form of *Christian*[1]. *Chaucer.*

cristendom†, *n.* The older form of *Christendom.*

cristiform (kris'ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *crista*, a crest (see *crest*), + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a crest; shaped like a crest. Also *crestiform.*

cristimanous (kris-tim'a-nus), *a.* [< L. *crista*, a crest (see *crest*), + *manus*, hand.] Having crested claws: specifically said of such crabs as the calappids, formerly put in a section *Cristimani.*

Cristivomer (kris-ti-vō'mėr), *n.* [NL., < L. *crista*, a crest (see *crest*), + *vomer*, a plowshare (NL., the vomer): see *vomer.*] A genus of salmonoid fishes, containing the great lake-trout, *C. namaycush.* *Gill and Jordan*, 1878.

cristobalite (kris-tō-bal'īt), *n.* [< *Cristobal* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A form of silica found in small octahedral crystals in cavities in the andesite of the Cerro San Cristobal, Mexico. It may be pseudomorphous.

criterion (krī-tē'ri-on), *n.*; pl. *criteria* (-ă). [Also less commonly *criterium;* = G. Dan. *kriterium* = F. *criterium* = Sp. Pg. It. *criterio*, < NL. *criterion, criterium*, < Gr. κριτήριον, a test, a means of judging, < κριτής, a judge, < κρίνειν, judge: see *critic.*] A standard of judgment or criticism; a law, rule, or principle regarded as universally valid for the class of cases under consideration, by which matters of fact, propositions, opinions, or conduct can be tested in order to discover their truth or falsehood, or by which a correct judgment may be formed.

> Exact proportion is not always the *criterion* of beauty.
> *Goldsmith*, Criticisms.
> The upper current of society presents no certain *criterion* by which we can judge of the direction in which the under current flows. *Macaulay*, History.
> Nor are the designs of God to be judged altogether by the *criterion* of human advantage as understood by us, any more than from the facts perceptible at one point of view. *Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 36.

Criterion of truth, a general rule by which truth may be distinguished from falsehood. See *Cartesian criterion of truth*, under *Cartesian.*— **External criterion of truth**, the fact that others' minds arrive at the same conclusion as our own.— **Formal criterion of truth**, a rule for distinguishing consistent from inconsistent propositions.— **Material criterion of truth**, a rule for distinguishing a proposition which agrees with fact from one which does not.— **Newtonian criterion**, one of the quantities $b^2 - ac$, $c^2 - bd$, etc., in an equation of the form

$$ax^n + nbx^{n-1} + \frac{n(n-1)}{2}cx^{n-2} + \text{etc.} = 0.$$

Peirce's criterion (after Benjamin Peirce, an American mathematician, 1809–80), a certain rule for preventing observations from being rejected without sufficient reason.— **Syn.** Measure, rule, test, touchstone.

criterional (krī-tē'ri-on-al), *a.* [< *criterion* + *-al.* The proper form would be **criterial.*] Relating to or serving as a criterion. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

criterium (krī-tē'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *criteria* (-ă). [NL.] Same as *criterion.*

crith (krith), *n.* [< Gr. κριθή, barley, a barley-corn, the smallest weight.] The mass of 1,000 cubic centimeters (or the theoretical liter) of hydrogen at standard pressure and temperature. Since the atomic weights of the simple gases express also their densities relatively to hydrogen, and since the densities of compound gases, referred to the same unit, are half of their molecular weights, it is easy to calculate from the weight of the crith the exact weight of any gaseous chemical substance.

crithomancy (krith'ō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. κριθή, barley, + μαντεία, divination; cf. κριθόμαντις, one who divined by barley.] A kind of divination practised among the ancients by means of cakes offered in sacrifice, or of meal spread over the victim.

critic (krit'ik), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly *critick*, *critique;* < F. *critique*, a critic, criticism, adj. critical, critic, = Sp. *crítico*, a critic, adj. critical, critic, *crítica*, criticism, = Pg. It. *critico*, a critic, adj. critical, critic, *critica*, criticism, = D. *kritiek*, criticism, adj. critic, critical, *kritikus*, a critic, = G. Dan. Sw. *kritik*, criticism, G. Dan. *kritiker*, Dan. Sw. *kritikus*, a critic (cf. D. G. *kritisch* = Dan. Sw. *kritisk*, critical, critic), < L. *criticus*, adj., capable of judging, n. a critic, fem. (NL.) *critica*, n., criticism, critique, < Gr. κριτικός, adj., fit for judging, decisive, critical, n. a critic, < κριτής, a judge, < κρίνειν, separate, judge: see *crisis, crime, certain.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** A person skilled in judging of merit in some particular class of things, especially in literary or artistic works; one who is qualified to discern and distinguish excellences and faults, especially in literature and art; one who writes upon the qualities of such works.

Josephus Scaliger, a great *Critick*, and reputed one of the greatest Linguists in the world.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 249.

It will be a question among *critiques* in the ages to come.
Bp. of Lincoln, Sermon at Funeral of James I.

"To-morrow," he said, "the *critics* will commence. You know who the *critics* are? The men who have failed in literature and art." *Disraeli*, Lothair, xxxv.

2. One who judges captiously or with severity; one who censures or finds fault; a carper.

When an author has many beauties consistent with virtue, piety, and truth, let not little *critics* exalt themselves, and shower down their ill-nature.
Watts, Improvement of Mind, v.

3. The art or science of criticism.

If ideas and words were distinctly weighed, and duly considered, they would afford us another sort of logic and *critic*. *Locke*.

Kant had introduced *Critic*, name and thing; it was a branch of analysis, like Logic, but having for its special purpose to determine the adequacy of the Reason to its problems, its power to perform what it spontaneously undertook. *Hodgson*, Philosophy of Reflection, Pref., p. 17.

4†. An act of criticism; a critique.

A severe *critick* is the greatest help to a good wit.
Dryden, Defence of Epilogue, Conquest of Granada, ii.

But you with pleasure own your errors past,
And make each day a *critic* on the last.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 571.

=Syn. **1** and **2**. Judge, censor, connoisseur; censurer.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to critics or criticism.

Alone he stemmed the mighty *critic* flood.
Churchill, Rosciad.

Critic learning flourish'd most in France.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 712.

critict (krit'ik), *v. i.* [= F. *critiquer*, criticize; from the noun.] To criticize; play the critic.

Nay, if you begin to *critick* once, we shall never have done. *A. Brewer* (?), Lingua, v. 9.

They do but trace over the paths that have been beaten by the antients; or comment, *critick*, and flourish upon them. *Sir W. Temple*.

critical (krit'i-kal), *a.* [As *critic* + *-al*.] **1.** Involving judgment as to the truth or merit of something; judicial, especially in respect to literary or artistic works; belonging to the art of a critic; relating to criticism; exercised in criticism.

Critical skill, applied to the investigation of an author's text, was the function of the human mind as unknown in the Greece of Lycurgus as in the Germany of Tacitus, or the Tongataboo of Captain Cook. *De Quincey*, Homer, i.

A *critical* instinct so insatiable that it must turn upon itself, for lack of something else to hew and hack, becomes incapable at last of originating anything but indecision.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 215.

Ancient History exercises the *critical* faculty in a comparatively narrow and exhausted field.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 95.

2. Having the knowledge, ability, or discernment to pass accurate judgment, especially upon literary and artistic matters.

It is submitted to the judgment of more *critical* ears to direct and determine what is graceful and what is not.
Holder.

3. Inclined to make nice distinctions; careful in selection; nicely judicious; exact; fastidious; precise.

Virgil was so *critical* in the rites of religion, that he would never have brought in such prayers as these, if they had not been agreeable to the Roman customs. *Stillingfleet*.

4. Inclined to find fault or to judge with severity; given to censuring.

I am nothing if not *critical*.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1.

5. Of the nature of a crisis in affairs; decisive; important as regards consequences: as, a *critical* juncture.

The sessions day is *critical* to thieves.
Marlowe, Jew of Malta, ii. 2.

Every step you take is decisive — every action you perform is *critical* — every idea you form is likely to become a principle, influencing your future destiny. *Fletcher*.

It is, I think, an observation of St. Augustine, that those periods are *critical* and formidable when the power of putting questions runs greatly in advance of the pains to answer them. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 98.

6. In *med.*, pertaining to the crisis or turning-point of a disease.

A common *critical* phenomenon is a prolonged, sound, and refreshing sleep. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 319.

7. Formed, situated, or tending to determine or decide; important or essential for determining: as, *critical* evidence; a *critical* post.—**8.** Being in a condition of extreme doubt or danger; attended with peril or risk; dangerous; hazardous: as, a *critical* undertaking.

Our circumstances are indeed *critical*; but then they are the *critical* circumstances of a strong and mighty nation. *Burke*, Late State of the Nation.

At all the different periods at which his [the Duke of York's] state was *critical*, it was always made known to him, and he received the intimation with invariable firmness and composure. *Greville*, Memoirs, Jan. 5, 1827.

9. In *math.*, relating to the coalescence of different values.—**10.** Distinguished by minute or obscure differences: as, *critical* species in botany.—**Critical angle.** See *angle*[3] and *reflection*.—**Critical function**, a symmetric function of the differences of the roots of a quantic.—**Critical philosophy**, the philosophical system of Immanuel Kant (1724–1804): so called from the fact that it was based upon a critical examination of the cognitive faculties, with especial reference to the limits of knowledge concerning the objects of metaphysical speculation. Kant's general conclusion was that metaphysics as a dogmatic science is impossible; but that the ideas of God, free will, etc., are valid from a practical (that is, ethical) point of view. His most important doctrines are that space and time are merely a priori forms of sense, and the categories (causality, etc.) a priori forms of the understanding. His principal works are "Criticism of the Pure Reason" (1781), "Criticism of the Practical Reason" (1788), and "Criticism of the Judgment" (1790). See *category*, *a priori*, and *Kantian*.—**Critical point.** (*a*) A point in the plane of imaginary quantity at which two values of a function become equal; a point of ramification. (*b*) In *physics*, the temperature fixed for a given gas, above which it is believed that no amount of pressure can reduce it to the liquid form: thus, for carbon dioxid (CO_2) the critical point is about 31° C. At this point the substance is said to be in a *critical state*.—**Critical suspension of judgment**, a refraining from forming an opinion, with a view to further examination of the evidence: opposed to *skeptical suspension of judgment*, which is accompanied with no intention of ever coming to a conclusion.=Syn. **3.** Nice, accurate, discriminating.—**4.** Captious, faultfinding, carping, caviling, censorious.

criticality (krit-i-kal'i-ti), *n.* [< *critical* + *-ity*.] **1.** The quality of being critical.

Nor does Dr. Bastian's chemical *criticality* seem to be of a more susceptible kind.
Huxley, quoted in New York Independent, Nov. 10, 1870.

2. A critical idea or observation. [Rare.]

I shall leave this place in about a fortnight, and within that time hope to despatch you a packet with my *criticalities* entire. *Gray*, Letters, I. 299.

critically (krit'i-kal-i), *adv.* **1.** In a critical manner; with just discernment of truth or falsehood, propriety or impropriety; with nice scrutiny; accurately; exactly.

For to understand *critically* the delicacies of Horace is a height to which few of our noblemen have arrived.
Dryden, Ded. of Cleomenes.

2. At the crisis; opportunely; in the nick of time.

Coming *critically* the night before the session. *Burnet*.

I have just received my new scarf from London, and you are most *critically* come to give me your Opinion of it.
Cibber, Careless Husband, ii. 1.

3. In a critical situation, place, or condition; so as to command the crisis.

criticalness (krit'i-kal-nes), *n.* **1.** The state of being critical or opportune; incidence at a particular point of time.—**2.** Exactness; accuracy; nicety; minute care in examination.

criticaster (krit'i-kas-tėr), *n.* [= Sp. *criticastro* = D. G. *kritikaster*, < NL. **criticaster*, < L. *criticus*, a critic, + dim. *-aster*.] An inferior or incompetent critic; a petty censurer.

The *criticaster*, having looked for a given expression in his dictionary, but without finding it there, or even without this preliminary toil, conceives it to be novel, unauthorized, contrary to analogy, vulgar, superfluous, or what not. *F. Hall*, False Philol., p. 1.

criticisable, criticise, etc. See *criticizable*, etc.

criticism (krit'i-sizm), *n.* [= F. *criticisme* = Sp. It. *criticismo*; as *critic* + *-ism*. Cf. *criticize*.] **1.** The art of judging of and defining the qualities or merits of a thing, especially of a literary or artistic work: as, the rules of *criticism*.

In the first place, I must take leave to tell them that they wholly mistake the nature of *criticism* who think its business is principally to find fault. *Criticism*, as it was first instituted by Aristotle, was meant a standard of judging well; the chiefest part of which is, to observe those excellencies which should delight a reasonable reader.
Dryden, State of Innocence, Pref.

Fixed principles in *criticism* are useful in helping us to form a judgment of works already produced, but it is questionable whether they are not rather a hindrance than a help to living production.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 341.

2. The act of criticizing; discrimination or discussion of merit, character, or quality; the exercise or application of critical judgment.

Criticism without accurate science of the thing criticised can indeed have no other value than may belong to the genuine record of a spontaneous impression.
Swinburne, Shakespeare, p. 8.

He has to point out that Spinoza omits altogether *criticism* of the notion of mutual determination — that is to say, omits to examine the nature and validity of the notion for our thinking. *Adamson*, Fichte, p. 133.

The habit of unrestrained discussion on one class of subjects begets a similar habit of discussion on others, and hence one indispensable condition of attaining any high excellence in art is satisfied, namely, free *criticism*.
Fowler, Shaftesbury and Hutcheson, p. 133.

3. In a restricted sense, inquiry into the origin, history, authenticity, character, etc., of literary documents. *Higher criticism* concerns writings as a whole; *lower criticism* concerns the integrity or character of particular parts or passages.

One branch of this comprehensive inquiry [the relation of science to the Bible] is *Criticism* — the investigation of the origin, authorship, and meaning of the several books of the Bible, and of the credibility of the history which it contains. *G. P. Fisher*, Begin. of Christianity, p. 392.

4. A critical judgment; especially, a detailed critical examination or disquisition; a critique.

There is not a Greek or Latin critic who has not shewn, even in the style of his *criticisms*, that he was a master . . . of his native tongue. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 291.

5. The critical or Kantian philosophy (which see, under *critical*).—**External criticism**, the examination of particular passages in a writing, with a view to the correction of the text.—**Higher criticism, lower criticism.** See above, 3.

criticist (krit'i-sist), *n.* [< *critic* + *-ist*.] An adherent of the critical philosophy of Kant. See *critical philosophy*, under *critical*.

criticizable, criticisable (krit'i-sī-za-bl), *a.* Capable of being criticized.

criticize, criticise (krit'i-sīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *criticized*, *criticised*, ppr. *criticizing*, *criticising*. [The form *criticise* is more common even in the United States than *criticize*, which is, however, the proper analogical spelling, the word being formed directly < *critic* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To examine or judge critically; utter or write criticisms upon; pass judgment upon with respect to merit or demerit; animadvert upon; discover and weigh the faults and merits of: as, to *criticize* a painting; to *criticize* a poem; to *criticize* conduct.

Happy work!
Which not e'en critics *criticise*.
Cowper, Task, iv. 51.

Specifically — **2.** To censure; judge with severity; point out defects or faults in.

Nor shall I look upon it as any breach of charity to *criticise* the author, so long as I keep clear of the person.
Addison, Spectator, No. 262.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To act as a critic; judge of anything critically; utter or write critical opinions.

Cavil you may, but never *criticise*.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 123.

2. To animadvert; express opinions as to particular points: followed by *on*. [Rare.]

Nor would I have his father look so narrowly into these accounts as to take occasion from thence to *criticise on* his expenses. *Locke*.

criticizer, criticiser (krit'i-sī-zėr), *n.* One who criticizes; a critic. [Rare.]

Others took upon them to be pert *criticisers* and saucy correctors of the original before them.
Blackwall, Sacred Classicks, II. 265.

critickt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *critic*.

critickin (krit'ik-kin), *n.* [< *critic* + dim. *-kin*.] A petty critic; a criticaster. [Rare.]

Critics, *critickins*, and criticasters (for these are of all degrees). *Southey*, The Doctor, Interchapter xix.

criticule (krit'i-kūl), *n.* [< *critic* + dim. *-ule*.] A criticaster; a petty critic. [Rare.]

critique (kri-tēk'), *n.* [< F. *critique* = Sp. *crítica* = Pg. It. *critica*, < NL. *critica*, n., critique, prop. fem. of *criticus*, critical: see *critic*.] **1.** A critical examination or review of the merits of something, especially of a literary or artistic work; a critical examination of any subject: as, Addison's *critique* on "Paradise Lost."—**2.** The art or practice of criticism; the standard or the rules of critical judgment: as, Kant's "*Critique* of the Pure Reason." Also *critic*. [Rare.]—**3†.** An obsolete spelling of *critic*, 1 and 2.

critizet (krit'īz), *v.* To criticize. *Donne*.

Crittenden compromise. See *compromise*.

crizzle (kriz'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *crizzled*, ppr. *crizzling*. [Formerly *crisle*; a corruption of *crisple*, q. v.] To become wrinkled or rough on the surface, as glass, the skin, etc.

I begin
To feel the ice fall from the *crisled* skin.
Ford, Sun's Darling, v. 1.

crizzle (kriz'l), *n.* [< *crizzle*, *v.*] A roughness on the surface of glass which clouds its transparency. Also *crizzel*.

crizzling (kriz'ling), *n.* Same as *crizzle*. Also *crizzeling*.

crot, *n.* [Gael. Ir. *cro*, blood, death.] In *old Scots law*, the satisfaction or compensation for the slaughter of a man, according to his rank.

croak (krōk), *v.* [< ME. **croken*, *crouken* (also as repr. by *crake*[1] and *crake*[2], q. v.), < AS. *crăcettan*, croak (> verbal n. *crăcetung*, croaking, of ravens); prop. *cracettan* (with short *a*), <

OHG. *chrockezan*, MHG. *krochzen* = G. *krächzen*, croak; cf. L. *crŏcītāre* (> It. *crocitare*, *crocidare* = Sp. (obs.) *crocitar* = Pg. *crocitar*), croak, freq. of *crōcīre*, croak, = Gr. *κρώζειν*, croak; F. *croasser*, OF. *croaquer*, croak, = Sp. (obs.) *croajar*, croak. All imitative words, akin to *crack*, *crake*[1], *creak*[1], *crow*[1], *cluck*, etc., q. v. See also *coaxation*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To utter a low, hoarse, dismal cry or sound, as a frog, a raven, or a crow: also used humorously of the hoarse utterance of a person having a heavy cold.

He [the raven] *croukeȝ* for comfort when carayne he fyndeȝ. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 459.

Loud thunder to its bottom shook the bog,
And the hoarse nation *croak'd*.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 330.

2. To speak with a low, hollow voice, or in dismal accents; forebode evil; complain; grumble.

Marat . . . *croaks* with such reasonableness, air of sincerity, that repentant pity smothers anger.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. ii. 1.

3. To die: from the gurgling or rattling sound in the throat of a dying person. [Slang.]

A working man slouches in and says, "The old woman's dead," or, "The young un's *croaked*."
Philadelphia Press, July 11, 1881.

II. *trans.* **1.** To utter in a low, hollow voice; murmur dismally. [Rare.]

Marat will not drown; he speaks and *croaks* explanation.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. ii. 1.

2. To announce or herald by croaking. [Rare.]

The raven himself is hoarse
That *croaks* the fatal entrance of Duncan.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 5.

croak (krōk), *n.* [< *croak*, *v.*] A low, hoarse guttural sound, as that uttered by a frog or a raven.

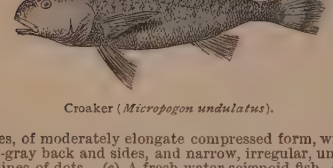
Was that a raven's *croak* or my son's voice? *Lee.*

His sister's voice, too, naturally harsh, had, in the course of her sorrowful lifetime, contracted a kind of *croak*, which, when it once gets into the human throat, is as ineradicable as sin. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, ix.

croaker (krō′kėr), *n.* **1.** A bird or other animal that croaks.—**2.** One who croaks, murmurs, or grumbles; one who complains unreasonably; one who takes a desponding view of everything; an alarmist.

There are *croakers* in every country, always boding its ruin. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 101.

3. A corpse. [Slang.]—**4.** A name of various fishes. (*a*) A fish of the genus *Hæmulon*. Also called *grunter*. [Local, U. S.] (*b*) A salt-water sciænoid fish, *Micropogon undulatus*, common in the southern United



Croaker (*Micropogon undulatus*).

States, of moderately elongate compressed form, with silvery-gray back and sides, and narrow, irregular, undulating lines of dots. (*c*) A fresh-water sciænoid fish, *Haplodinotus grunniens*, inhabiting the United States. Also called *thunder-pumper*. (*d*) A Californian embiotocoid fish, *Ditrema jacksoni*; a kind of surf-fish. See cut under *Ditremidæ*.

croaking (krō′king), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *croak*, *v.*] **1.** Uttering a low, harsh, guttural sound.—**2.** Foreboding evil; grumbling.—**Croaking lizard.** See *lizard*.

croaky (krō′ki), *a.* [< *croak* + *-y*[1].] Having or uttering a croak, or low, harsh, guttural sound; hoarse.

A thin *croaky* voice. *Carlyle*, in Froude, II. 97.

Croat (krō′at), *n.* [< F. *Croate* = G. *Croate*, *Kroat* (NL. *Croata*), etc., G. also *Krabat*, < OBulg. *Khrŭvatinŭ* = Slov. *Khrvat* (> Hung. *Horvát* = Alb. *Hervat*) = Pol. *Karwat* = Russ. *Khrovate*, *Kroate*, Croat.] **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Croatia, a titular kingdom of the Austrian monarchy, lying southwest of Hungary; specifically, a member of the Slavic race which inhabits Croatia, and from which it takes its name.—**2.** In the Thirty Years' War, one of a body of light cavalry in the Imperialist service, recruited from the Croats and other Slavs, and from the Magyars.

Croatian (krō-ā′shian), *a.* and *n.* [< *Croatia* (NL. *Croatia*, Russ. *Kroatsiya*, etc.) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Croats or Croatia.

II. *n.* **1.** A Croat.—**2.** The Slavic dialect of the Croats, closely allied to Servian.

croc (krok), *n.* [OF., a hook: see *crook*.] In *old armament*: (*a*) The hooked rest from which the harquebuse or musket was fired. (*b*) A mace of simple form. (*c*) A cutting weapon with a hook-shaped blade, or with a hook attached to the blade, as in some forms of halberd or partizan which had a sharp hook at the back.

croce†, *n.* A Middle English form of *cross*[1], *cross*[2].

croceous (krō′shius), *a.* [< L. *croceus*, adj., < *crocus*, saffron: see *crocus*.] Saffron-colored; of a deep yellow tinged with red.

crocer†, **croceret**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *crozier*.

crocetin (krō′set-in), *n.* [< *crocus* + *-et* + *-in*[2].] In *chem.*: (*a*) Crocin. (*b*) A doubtful derivative from *crocin*.

croche[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *crutch*[1].

croche[2] (krōch), *n.* [< OF. *croche*, a hook, fem. form of *croc*, a hook: see *crook*. Cf. Gael. *croic*, a deer's horn.] A little knob about the top of a deer's horn.

croche[3]†, *n.* A variant of *cross*[2].

crochet (krō-shā′), *n.* [F., dim. of *croc*, a hook: see *croche*, *crook*.] **1.** A kind of knitting by means of a needle with a hook at one end.—**2**†. An old hagbut or hand-cannon. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.—**3.** In *fort.*, an indentation in the glacis, opposite a traverse, continuing the covered way around the traverse.

crochet (krō-shā′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *crocheted* (krō-shād′), ppr. *crocheting* (krō-shā′ing). [< *crochet*, *n.*, 1.] **I.** *intrans.* To produce a close or open fabric by hooking a thread of worsted, linen, silk, etc., into meshes with a crochet-needle.

II. *trans.* To make in the style of work called crochet: as, to *crochet* a shawl; *crocheted* edging.

crocheteer, *n.* See *crotcheteer*.

crocheteur†, *n.* [F., a porter, < *crocheter*, hang on a hook, < *crochet*, a hook: see *crochet*, *n.*] A porter; a carter.

Rescued! 'slight, I would have hired a *crocheteur* for two cardecues to have done so much with his whip.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, iii. 2.

crochet-needle (krō-shā′nē″dl), *n.* A long needle of any convenient size, with a hooked end, used in crocheting.

crochet-type (krō-shā′tīp), *n.* Printing-type made to represent patterns of crochet-work.

crochet-work (krō-shā′wėrk), *n.* Work done with a crochet-needle. See *crochet*.

crociary (krō′shi-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *crociaries* (-riz). [< ML. **crociarius*: see *crozier*.] *Eccles.*, the official who carries the cross before an archbishop.

crociate†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *crusade*[1].

crocidolite (krō-sid′ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *κροκίς* (*κροκιδ-*), impropr. for *κροκύς* (*κροκυδ-*), the flock or nap of cloth (< *κρόκη*, thread, the thread passed between the threads of the warp, < *κρέκειν*, weave, strike the web with the *κερκίς* or comb, lit. strike with a noise), + *λίθος*, a stone.] A mineral consisting principally of silicate of iron and sodium, occurring in asbestos-like fibers of a delicate blue color, and also massive, in Griqualand, South Africa, and in the Vosges mountains of France and Germany. Also called *blue asbestos*. The name is also given to a silicious mineral (tiger-eye) of beautiful yellow color and fibrous structure, much used for ornament, which has resulted from the natural alteration of the original blue crocidolite of South Africa.

A beautiful series of the . . . so-called *crocidolite* cat's-eyes (also called tiger-eyes), . . . really a combination of *crocidolite* fibers coated with quartz. This incasing renders it harder than unaltered *crocidolite*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 828.

Crocidura (kros-i-dū′rä), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1832); prop. *Crocydura*; < Gr. *κροκύς* (*κροκυδ-*), the flock or nap of woolen cloth, a piece of woolen cloth (see *crocidolite*), + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of terrestrial shrews having 28 to 30 white teeth and a moderately long, scant-haired tail. It contains nearly all the white-toothed shrews of the old world, upward of 60 species in all, divided into sundry subgenera by the systematists. The best-known are *C. aranea* and *C. suaveolens* of Europe; and the large *C. indicus*, commonly known as the muskrat, has been placed in this genus.

Crocidurinæ (kros″i-dū-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crocidura* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of shrews, of the family *Soricidæ*, containing all the terrestrial white-toothed species of the old world, of the genera *Crocidura*, *Diplomesodon*, and *Anurosorex*. The group is not represented in America.

crocin (krō′sin), *n.* [< *crocus* + *-in*[2].] A red powder ($C_{16}H_8O_6$) formed, together with sugar and a volatile oil, when polychroite is decomposed by dilute acids.

Crocin is a red colouring matter, and it is surmised that the red colour of the [saffron] stigmas is due to this reaction taking place in nature. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 146.

crocitation†, (kros-i-tā′shon), *n.* [< L. as if **crocitatio*(*n-*), < *crociture*, pp. *crocitatus*, croak: see *croak*.] A croaking. *Bailey.*

crock[1] (krok), *n.* [(1) < ME. *crocke*, *crokke*, *crokk*, < AS. *crocca*, also *crohha*, rarely *croce*, a crock, = OFries. *krocha* = LG. *kruke* = Icel. *krukka* = Sw. *kruka* = Dan. *krukke*, a crock. There are two other related words, applied to earthen vessels of various shapes; (2) AS. *crōh*, *crōg*, early ME. *croh*, a pot, pitcher, etc., = OHG. *kruag*, *chruag*, *crōg*, MHG. *kruoc*, G. *krug*; (3) AS. *crūce* (pl. *crūcan*), ME. *crouke* = D. *kruik* = MHG. *krūche*, G. dial. *krauche*, a pot, etc. These groups stand in an undetermined relation with (are perhaps ult. derived from) the Celtic forms: Gael. *crog*, a pitcher, jar, *crogan* = Ir. *crogan*, a pitcher, = W. *crochan*, a pot; cf. *crwc*, a bucket, pail. The Celtic forms are prob. related to Corn. *crogen*, a shell, skull, = W. and Bret. *cragen*, a shell. The Romance forms, F. *cruche*, an earthen pot, a pitcher (> ult. *crucible*, q. v.), Gascon *cruga*, Pr. *crugo*, OF. *cruye* (> prob. E. dim. *cruet*), are of Teut. or perhaps of direct Celtic origin. Cf. *cruse*.] **1.** An earthen vessel; a pot or jar (properly earthen, but also sometimes of iron, brass, or other metal) used as a receptacle for meal, butter, milk, etc., or in cooking.

A brasen *krocke* of ij. galons.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 320.

Where there is store of oatmeal, you may put enough in the *crock*. *Ray*, Eng. Proverbs (1678), p. 352.

2. A fragment of earthenware; a potsherd, such as is used to cover the hole in the bottom of a flower-pot.

crock[1] (krok), *v. t.* [< *crock*[1], *n.*] To lay up in a crock: as, to *crock* butter. *Halliwell.*

crock[2] (krok), *n.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps the same as E. dial. *croke*, refuse, ME. *croke*, *crok*, a husk, hull, fig. refuse; cf. LG. *krak*, *krāk*, a thing of no value: see *crock*[5].] Soot, or the black matter collected from combustion on pots and kettles or in a chimney; smut in general, as from coloring matter in cloth. [Colloq.]

The boy grimed with *crock* and dirt, from the hair of his head to the sole of his foot.
Dickens, Great Expectations, vii.

crock[2] (krok), *v.* [< *crock*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To black with soot or other matter collected from combustion; by extension, to soil in any similar way, particularly by contact with imperfectly dyed cloth: as, to *crock* one's hands. [Colloq.]

Blacking and *crocking* myself by the contact.
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xlii.

II. *intrans.* To give off crock, smut, or color: as, stockings warranted not to *crock*.

crock[3] (krok), *n.* [Origin obscure. Cf. *cricket*[3], of same sense.] A low seat; a stool. [Prov. Eng.]

I . . . seated her upon a little *crock* at my left hand.
Tatler, No. 116.

crock[4] (krok), *n.* [A var. of *crook*, q. v. Cf. *crocket*.] **1.** A little curl of hair; in the plural, the under hair on the neck.—**2.** Same as *crook*, 7. [North. Eng.]

Ye *cro*[*c*]*ks* of a house, bijuges.
Levins, Manipulus Vocabulorum.

crock[5] (krok), *v. i.* [E. dial., perhaps a var. of *crack*. Cf. *crock*[2] and *crock*[6].] To decrease; decay. [Prov. Eng.]

crock[6] (krok), *n.* [Sc. and E. dial.; prob. = LG. *krakke*, an old horse, an old decayed house, = OD. *kraecke*, an old decayed house; perhaps ult. a var. of *crack*.] An old ewe.

crocker[1]† (krok′ėr), *n.* [ME. *crockere*, *crokkere*; < *crock*[1] + *-er*[1]. The word survives in the proper name *Crocker*.] A potter.

As a vessel of the *crockere* [in the authorized version, "a potter's vessel"]. *Wyclif*, Ps. ii. 9 (Oxf.).

crocker[2] (krok′ėr), *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *croaker*.] The laughing-gull, *Larus* or *Chroïcocephalus ridibundus*. *Montagu.*

crockery (krok′ę-ri), *n.* [< *crock*[1] + *-ery*.] Earthen vessels collectively; earthenware; specifically, articles for domestic use made of glazed pottery or stoneware.

crocket (krok′et), *n.* [< ME. *croket*, a roll or lock of hair, < OF. *croquet*, another form of *crochet*, a hook (see *crochet*, *crotchet*), dim. of *croc* (ME. *crok*), a lock of hair (OFlem. *kroke*, curled hair, > ML. *crocus*), lit. a hook, crook: see *crook*, *crock*[4]. *Crocket* is thus a doublet of *crotchet*,

and both are ult. dims. of *crook*.] **1†.** A large roll or lock of hair, characteristic of a manner of dressing the hair common in the fourteenth century. It consisted of a stiff roll, probably made over a piece of stuff, like the "rats" worn by women during the nineteenth century.

They kembe her *crokettes* with christall.
Political Poems, I. 312.

2. One of the terminal snags on a stag's horn. —**3.** In *medieval arch.*, a pointed decoration, an ornament most frequently treated as recurved foliage, placed on the angles of the inclined

1. Crockets in detail, from Porte Rouge, Notre Dame, Paris. 2. Crockets applied on a pinnacle. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.") Both examples, 13th century.

sides of pinnacles, canopies, gables, and other members, and on the outer or convex part of the curve of a pastoral staff or other decorative work. Sometimes crockets were carved in the forms of animals.

With *crochetes* on corners with knottes of golde.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 174.

crocketed (krok′e-ted), *a.* [< *crocket* + *-ed*².] Furnished with crockets; ornamented with crockets.

The high-pitched roof [of the castle of Chenonceaux] contains three windows of beautiful design, covered with embroidered caps and flowering into *crocketed* spires.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 54.

crock-saw (krok′sâ), *n.* A long-toothed iron plate like a saw, which hangs at the back of the fireplace to carry the pots and crocks. *Davies*, Supp. Eng. Glossary.

crocky (krok′i), *a.* [< *crock*² + *-y*¹.] Smutty; sooty.

crocodile (krok′ō-dīl), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *crocodil;* altered, to suit the mod. F. and L., from ME. *cocodrill, cokadrill, cokedril*, etc., = Pr. *cocodrilh* = Sp. Pg. *cocodrilo* = It. *coccodrillo* = MHG. *kokodrille* (ML. *cocodrillus, cocadrillus*), etc., corrupted from the normal form, now in part restored, F. *crocodile* = Sp. Pg. It. *crocodilo* = D. *krokodil* = G. *krokodil* = Dan. *krokodille* = Sw. *krokodil*, < L. *crocodilus*, < Gr. κροκόδειλος, a lizard, a crocodile; ulterior origin unknown. Cf. *cockatrice*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** An animal of the order *Crocodilia*, and especially of the family *Crocodilidæ* (see these words). The name, originally signifying some large lizard, was first specifically given to the Nile crocodile, *Crocodilus niloticus* or *vul-*

Crocodile (*Crocodilus niloticus*).

garis, the member of the order which has been longest and best known, and was afterward extended to sundry related species. Thus, the Gangetic crocodile is the gavial, *Gavialis gangeticus*. A true crocodile, *Crocodilus americanus*, occurs in Florida.

Sūme men seyn, that whan thei will gadre the Peper, thei maken Fuyr, and brennen aboute, to make the Serpentes and the *Cokedrilles* to flee.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 169.

2. In *logic*, a sophism of counter-questioning. Thus, in the old example, a crocodile has stolen a child, and promises to restore it to the father if the latter answers correctly his question, Am I going to restore the child? If the father says Yes, the crocodile eats the child and tells the father he is wrong. If the father says No, the reply is that in that case the child cannot be restored, for to do so would violate the agreement, since the father's answer would then be incorrect.

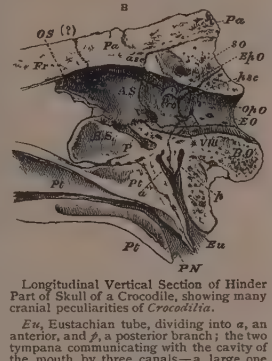
II. *a.* Like a crocodile, or like something pertaining to a crocodile.—**Crocodile tears**, false or simulated tears: in allusion to the fiction of old travelers that crocodiles shed tears over those they devour.

crocodilean, *a.* and *n.* See *crocodilian*.

crocodile-bird (krok′ō-dīl-bėrd), *n.* A name of the Egyptian black-headed plover, *Pluvianus ægyptius*, one of several plovers which have been supposed to answer to the trochilus of Herodotus: so called from its association with the crocodile. See cut under *Pluvianus*.

Crocodili (krok-ō-dī′lī), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Crocodilia*. *Wagler*, 1830.

Crocodilia (krok-ō-dil′i-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *crocodilus*, crocodile.] An order of *Reptilia*, formerly included with *Lacertilia* in *Sauria*, now separated as the highest existing reptiles. They are lizard-like in form, with long tails and four well-developed limbs, the anterior shorter than the posterior and with five complete digits, and the posterior four-toed. With a single exception, the living species have nails on the three radial and tibial digits; the feet are webbed; the nostrils are at the end of a long snout, and can be closed; and the tympanic membranes are exposed, but a cutaneous valve can be shut down over them. The skin is loricate, the dermal armor consisting of bony scutes covered with epidermal scales of corresponding form; the anus is longitudinal, as in the chelonians; the penis is single, and lodged in the cloaca; the teeth are distinctly socketed; the lungs are confined to the thorax; the heart is completely four-chambered, but the aortic arches communicate by the foramen Panizzæ, so that venous and arterial blood commingle outside the heart; the spinal column is well ossified; the vertebræ are mostly procœlous, as in all the existing species, amphicœlous or opisthocœlous in some extinct forms; the sacral vertebræ are reduced to two; the cervical bear free ribs; the ribs are bifurcated at their proximal ends; there is a series of so-called abdominal ribs disconnected from the vertebræ; and the skull is well ossified, with an interorbital septum, large alisphenoids and parotic processes, large fixed quadrates, ectopterygoids, completely bony tympanic cavities, rudimentary orbitosphenoids, if any, and no parietal foramen. The order ranges in time from the Oölitic strata to the present day, and contains all the huge saurians known as crocodiles, alligators, caymans, jacarés, gavials, etc. All the species are more or less aquatic, though none of the living ones is marine. The order has been divided into the five families *Alligatoridæ*, *Crocodilidæ*, *Gavialidæ*, *Teleosauridæ*, and *Belodontidæ*, the last two including only extinct forms. Other names of the order are *Loricata*, *Emydosauria*, and *Hydrosauria*. Other divisions of the order than those above given are: (1) by Owen, into three suborders, *Procœlia*, *Amphicœlia*, and *Opisthocœlia;* and (2) by Huxley, likewise into three suborders, *Parasuchia*, *Mesosuchia*, and *Eusuchia*.



Longitudinal Vertical Section of Hinder Part of Skull of a Crocodile, showing many cranial peculiarities of *Crocodilia*.

Eu, Eustachian tube, dividing into *a*, an anterior, and *p*, a posterior branch; the two tympana communicating with the cavity of the mouth by three canals—a large one opening in the middle line, and two smaller lateral ones on the base of the skull behind the posterior nares; it is this lateral one which subdivides into *a* and *p*. *P*, pituitary fossa; *PN*, posterior nares, opening very far back; *Pt*, pterygoid; *Pa*, parietal; *Fr*, frontal; *OS*, orbtosphenoid (?); *AS*, alisphenoid; *BS*, basisphenoid; *BO*, basioccipital; *EO*, exoccipital; *SO*, supraoccipital; *Pro*, prootic; *EpO*, epiotic; *OpO*, opisthotic, united with *EO*; *asc*, *psc*, anterior and posterior semicircular canals; *V*, *VIII*, exits of fifth and eighth nerves.

crocodilian (krok-ō-dil′i-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *crocodile* + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to or of the nature of the crocodile; hence, in allusion to crocodile tears, hypocritical. See *crocodile, a.*

O, what a *crocodilian* world is this,
Composed of treach'ries and insnaring wiles!
She clothes destruction in a formal kiss,
And lodges death in her deceitful smiles.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 3.

II. *n.* A crocodile; one of the *Crocodilia*. Also, improperly, spelled *crocodilean*.

crocodilid (krok-ō-dil′id), *n.* A reptile of the family *Crocodilidæ*.

Crocodilidæ (krok-ō-dil′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crocodilus* + *-idæ*.] The typical family of the order *Crocodilia*. It is characterized by procœlous vertebræ; pterygoids bounding the posterior nares below; nasal bones composing the narial aperture to some extent; a straight maxillo-premaxillary suture or one convex backward; a mandibular symphysis not extending beyond the eighth tooth and not involving splenial elements; the cervical scutes distinct or not from the tergal ones; the teeth unequal, the first mandibular tooth biting into a fossa, the fourth into a groove; and the head shorter than in *Gavialidæ*, but longer than in *Alligatoridæ*. The family includes two genera: *Crocodilus*, represented by the crocodile of the Nile, *C. niloticus*, and other species; and *Mecistops*. See cuts under *crocodile* and *Crocodilia*.

crocodiline (krok-ō-dil′in), *a.* [< *crocodile* + *-ine*¹.] Like a crocodile.

Crocodilini (krok″ō-di-lī′nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crocodilus* + *-ini*.] A family of squamate saurians: same as the modern order *Crocodilia*. *Oppel*, 1811.

crocodilite† (krok′ō-di-līt), *n.* [< *crocodile* + *-ite*².] A sophism of cross-questioning. See *crocodile*, 2.

The *crocodolite* is when, being deceived by some crafty manner of questioning, we do admit that which our adversary turneth again upon us, to our own hindrance, as in the fable of the crocodile, whereof this name *crocodolite* proceedeth. *Blundeville*, 1590.

crocodility (krok-ō-dil′i-ti), *n.* [< *crocodile*, 2, + *-ity*.] In *logic*, a captious or sophistical mode of arguing. See *crocodile*, 2. [Rare.]

Crocodilurus (krok″ō-di-lū′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κροκόδειλος, crocodile, + οὐρά, tail.] A genus of fissilingual lizards, of the family *Ameividæ*.

Crocodilus (krok-ō-dī′lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *crocodilus*, crocodile.] The typical genus of the family *Crocodilidæ*.

crocoisite (krō-kō′i-sīt), *n.* Same as *crocoite*.

crocoite (krō′kō-īt), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. κροκόεις, saffron-colored (< κρόκος, saffron: see *crocus*), + *-ite*².] A mineral, a native chromate of lead or red-lead ore, found in brilliant red crystals in the Urals and Brazil, and also massive.

croconate (krō′kō-nāt), *n.* [< *crocon(ic)* + *-ate*¹.] A yellow salt formed by the union of croconic acid with a base.

croconic (krō-kon′ik), *a.* [< *crocus* + *-on* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to saffron; saffron-yellow.—**Croconic acid**, $C_5H_2O_5$, an acid obtained as a potassium salt when dry carbonic-acid gas is passed over heated potassium and the resulting potassium carboxid is thrown into water. It forms yellow crystals, and tastes and reacts strongly acid.

crocota (krō-kō′tạ), *n.*; pl. *crocotæ* (-tē). [L. (sc. *vestis*, garment), < Gr. κροκωτός (sc. χιτών, garment), a saffron-colored frock, prop. adj., saffron-dyed, < κρόκος, saffron: see *crocus*.] In *classical antiq.*, a garment, originally of a yellow color, connected with the ceremonial of the cult of Bacchus. It is referred to sometimes as a mantle and sometimes as a tunic, and was probably intermediate between the two garments, and worn in the form of a sleeveless tunic over the ordinary tunic. It was worn by Bacchus himself, by women, and by men considered effeminate.

crocus (krō′kus), *n.* [Cf. AS. *croh*, saffron; D. G. Dan. *krokus* = F. *crocus* = Sp. Pg. It. *croco*, < L. *crocus*, m., also *crocum*, neut., < Gr. κρόκος, crocus, saffron. Perhaps of Eastern origin: cf. Heb. *karkōm* = Ar. *karkam*, *kurkum*, saffron; Skt. *kunkuma*, saffron.] **1.** A plant of the genus *Crocus*.

The spendthrift *crocus*, bursting through the mould,
Naked and shivering with his cup of gold.
O. W. Holmes, Spring.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of beautiful iridaceous plants, consisting of many hardy species, some of which are among the commonest ornaments of gardens. They are dwarf herbs, with fibrous-coated corms, and grass-like leaves appearing after the flowers. Crocuses are found chiefly in the middle and southern parts of Europe and the Levant, and are especially abundant in Greece and Asia Minor. Some of the species are vernal and others autumnal. The varieties in cultivation are very numerous, but mostly of vernal species, as these are the earliest of spring flowers. *C. sativus* yields the saffron of commerce, which consists of the orange stigmas of the flowers.

Crocus sativus.

3. Saffron, obtained from plants of the genus *Crocus*. See *saffron*.—**4.** A polishing-powder prepared from crystals of sulphate of iron, calcined in crucibles. It is the calcined powder taken from the bottom of the crucible, where the heat is most intense. The powder in the upper part is called *rouge*. Crocus is of a purple color, is the harder, and is used for ordinary work. Rouge is of a scarlet color, and is used for polishing gold- and silver-work and specula. See *colcothar*.

crodet, *n.* [< OF. *crot*, a crypt (< Pr. *crota*, *cropta*), same as *grotte*, a grot, cave: see *grot*, *grotto*, and *crypt*, doublets of *crode*.] A crypt.

The Chirche of the holy Sepulcre . . . hath . . . *Crodes* and vowtes, Chapellys hygh and lowe, in grett nowmber, and mervell it ys to see the many Deferens and secrete places with in the sayd temple.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 39.

croft (krôft), *n.* [= Sc. *craft*, *croft*, < ME. *croft*, < AS. *croft*, a small inclosed field, = MD. *kroft*, *krocht*, high and dry land, *krocht*, *crocht*, a field

on the downs, high and dry land, D. *kroft*, a hillock. Perhaps Celtic: cf. Gael. *croit*, a hump, hillock, croft; *cruach*, a pile, heap, stack, hill, verb *cruach*, pile up, heap up; Ir. *croit*, a hump, a small eminence; *cruach*, a pile, a rick, verb *cruachaim*, I pile up; W. *crug*, a hump, hillock.] A small piece of inclosed ground used for pasture, tillage, or other purposes; any small tract of land; a very small farm: applied especially to the small farms on the western coast and islands of Scotland.

Bi this lyflode [livelihood] I mot lyuen til Lammasse tyme; Bi that, ich hope forte haue heruest in my *croft*.
Piers Plowman (A), vii. 277.

Tending my flocks hard by i' the hilly *crofts*,
That brow this bottom-glade. *Milton*, Comus, l. 531.

A little *croft* we owned — a plot of corn,
A garden stored with peas and mint and thyme,
And flowers for posies.
Wordsworth, Guilt and Sorrow, st. 24.

croft (krôft), *v. t.* [< *croft*, *n.*] To bleach (linen) after bucking or soaking in an alkaline dye, by exposing to the sun and air.

Later methods [of bleaching linen] have been introduced in which the time of exposure on the grass, or *crofting*, as it is termed, is much shortened.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 58.

crofter (krôf'tėr), *n.* [< *croft* + *-er*¹.] One who occupies or cultivates a croft; specifically, a small farmer on the western coast and islands of Scotland. The Scotch *crofter* is a small land-tenant, whose holding is not large enough to be called a farm or to support him by tillage. He is the counterpart of the Irish *cottier*.

crognet†, *n.* [A corrupt form of *cronet*, *cornet*².] Same as *coronal*, 2. *Wright*.

crohol (krō'hol), *n.* [Swiss.] The old crown of Bern in Switzerland, equal to about 90 United States cents.

crointer (kroin'tėr), *n.* Same as *croonach*.

croist, *n.* [ME. *crois*, *croys*, *croice*, *croyce*, *croiz*, *croyz*, *creoiz*, < OF. *crois*, *croiz*, *croix*, F. *croix*, a cross: see further under *cross*¹.] **1.** A gibbet: same as *cross*¹, 1.

He toke his deth upon the *crois*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 272.

2. A structure or monument in the form of a cross: same as *cross*¹, 2.

A *croiz* ther stod in the wei.
Life of St. Christopher (Early Eng. Poems, ed. Furnivall), l. 48.

3. A crucifix: same as *cross*¹, 3.—**4.** A mark or sign in the form of a cross: same as *cross*¹, 4.

Heo made the signe of the *crois*.
Seyn Julian (ed. Cockayne), l. 76.

croist, *v. t.* [ME. *croisen*, *croicen*, *croicien*, < OF. *croiser*, *croisier*, *creisier*, F. *croiser*, cross, *se croiser*, take the cross, engage in a crusade; from the noun: see *crois*, *n.*, and cf. *cross*¹, *v.*, of which *crois* is ult. a doublet.] **1.** To mark the sign of the cross upon: same as *cross*¹, 3.

He nolde forȝete noȝt . . .
To *croici* thrie [thrice] his forcheued & his breost also.
St. Edmund the Confessor (Early Eng. Poems, ed. Furnivall), l. 27.

2. To mark or designate with the sign of the cross, as a pilgrim or a crusader.

croisade†, *n.* [Also *croisado*, *croysado* (a false form, after *crusado*), < F. *croisade*, a crusade: see *crusade*.] **1.** A crusade.

A pope of that name [Urban] did first institute the *croisado*.
Bacon, Holy War.

The *croisade* was not appointed by Pope Urban alone, but by the council of Clement. *Jortin*, On Eccles. Hist.

2. A cross.

Like the rich *croisade* on th' imperiall ball,
As much adorning as surmounting all.
Zouch, The Dove (1613, Wright).

croisado†, *n.* See *croisade*.

croisant, *a.* and *n.* See *croissant*.

croisé†, **croisee**†, *n.* [< F. *croisé*, a crusader, prop. pp. of *croiser*, cross, *se croiser*, take the cross, engage in a crusade: see *crois*, *v.*] A soldier or pilgrim engaged in a crusade and wearing a cross; a crusader.

The necessity and weakness of the *croises*.
Burke, Abridg. of Eng. Hist.

When the English *croisees* went into the East in the first Crusade, A. D. 1096, they found St. George . . . a great warrior-saint amongst the Christians of those parts.
Archæologia, V. 19.

croised†, *a.* [< *crois* + *-ed*².] Wearing a cross, as a crusader.

The inhabitants thereof . . . were by the *croised* knights . . . conuerted vnto the Christian faith.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 225.

croisee†, *n.* See *croise*.

croisery†, *n.* [ME. *croiserye*, *croiserie*, *creysery*, *creyserye*, < OF. *croiserie*, a crusade, < *crois*, cross: see *crois* and *cross*¹.] A crusade.

Erles & barons & knigtes thereto
Habbeth bisouȝt the pope *croiserie* biginne
Upe [the] & thine. *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 502.

Crist tauȝte not to his heerde [shepherd] to reise up a *croyserie* and kille his sheep.
Wyclif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), I. 367.

croislet†, *n.* A crucible. See *crosslet*².

croissant, **croisant**, *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *croissant*, F. *croissant*, crescent: see *crescent*.] **I.**† *a.* Crescent.

Croissant or new moone.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 119.

So often as she [the Moone] is seene westward after the sunne is gone downe, . . . she is *croisant*, and in her first quarter. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xviii. 32.

II. *n.* **1**†. A crescent.

In these pavilions were placed fifteen Olympian Knights, upon seats a little embowed near the form of a *croisant*.
Beaumont, Masque of Inner-Temple.

2. [F. pron. krwo-soṅ'.] In *armor*, the gusset of plate when crescent-shaped: a form which was adopted in the early part of the fifteenth century, especially for the defense of the armpit.

crokard†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A name given to base coins imported into England by foreign merchants in the thirteenth century. They were made of alloyed silver, and were meant to imitate the silver pennies then legally current in England.

croker† (krō'kėr), *n.* One who cultivates or deals in saffron (crocus). *Holinshed*.

croket†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *crocket*.

croma (krō'mä), *n.* [< It. *croma*, < L. *chroma*: see *chroma*.] In *music*, an eighth note, or quaver. Also *crome*, and formerly *chroma*.

crombec (krom'bek), *n.* [F.] **1.** A book-name of a small sylviine bird of South Africa of the genus *Sylvietta*, the *S. rufescens*.—**2.** A specific name of the Madagascan courol, *Leptosomus discolor*. It was made by Von Reichenbach (1849) a generic name of this bird, in the form *Crombus*.

crombie (krom'i), *n.* Same as *crummie*.

cromchruach, *n.* [Ir., appar. < *crom*, a god, an idol, + *cruach*, red.] An idol worshiped in Ireland before the conversion of the Irish to Christianity. It is described as a gold or silver image surrounded by twelve little brazen ones.

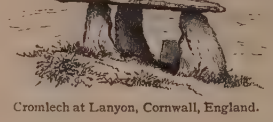
crome¹†, *n.* A Middle English form of *crumb*¹.

crome² (krōm), *n.* [E. dial., also *crombe*, *croom*; < ME. *crome*, *crombe*, *crowmbe*, a hook, crook, < AS. *crumb*, bent: see *crump*¹, of which *crome*² is ult. a doublet.] A hook; a crook; a staff with a hooked end; specifically, a sort of rake with a long handle used in pulling weeds, etc., out of the water. [Prov. Eng.]

As soon as a sufficient quantity [of weeds] are collected on the dam, they are drawn out by *crombes*, forks, &c.
A. Hunter, Georgical Essays, II. 351.

crome³, *n.* Same as *croma*.

cromlech (krom'lek), *n.* [< W. *cromlech* (= Ir. *cromleac* = Gael. *cromleac*, *cromleachd*), < *crom* (= Ir. Gael. *crom*), bent, bowed, + *llech*, = Ir. *leac* = Gael. *leac*, *leachd*, a flat stone.] In *archæol.*, a structure consisting of a large, flat, unhewn stone resting horizontally upon three or more upright stones, of common occurrence in parts of Great Britain, as in Wales, Devonshire, Cornwall, and Ireland, and in Brittany and other parts of Europe. From cromlechs having been found in the heart of burial-mounds or barrows, with their rude chambers abounding with sepulchral remains, as skeletons or urns, they are supposed to have been sepulchral monuments. Also called *dolmen*.


Cromlech at Lanyon, Cornwall, England.

That gray king, whose name, a ghost,
Streams like a cloud, man-shaped, from mountain peak,
And cleaves to cairn and *cromlech* still.
Tennyson, To the Queen.

One mighty relic survives in the monument now called Kit's Coty House, a *cromlech*, which had been linked in old days by an avenue of huge stones to a burial ground some few miles off, near the village of Addington.
J. R. Green, Making of Eng., p. 34.

crommet†, *n.* A Middle English form of *crumb*¹.

cromorna (krō-môr'nä), *n.* [Sometimes corrupted to *cremona* (see *cremona*²); < F. *cromorne*, < G. *krummhorn*, lit. crooked horn: see *krummhorn*.] In *organ-building*, a reed-stop, or set of pipes with reeds, giving a tone like that of a clarinet.

Cromwellian (krom'wel-i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cromwell* + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Oliver Cromwell (1599–1658), who became commander-in-chief of the parliamentary forces in the struggle with Charles I. of England, and in 1653 was chosen lord protector of the commonwealth of England, with sovereign powers.

The most influential [in shaping the multiform character of England] were the men of the Elizabethan and *Cromwellian*, and the intermediate periods.
S. Smiles, Character, p. 35.

II. *n.* An adherent of Oliver Cromwell; a soldier who fought under Cromwell.

cronach (krō'nak), *n.* A variant of *coronach*.

crone (krōn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *croane*, < ME. *crone*, an old woman; cf. OD. *kronie*, an old ewe. Origin unknown; hardly, as some suggest, < Ir. *crion*, dry, withered, old, sage, = Gael. *crion*, dry, withered, mean, etc.; Ir. *crionaim*, I wither, = Gael. *crion*, wither, = W. *crinio*, wither. See *crony*.] **1.** A feeble and withered old woman: used depreciatively, and sometimes applied, with increased contempt, to a man.

This olde sowdanesse, this cursed *crone*,
Hath with her frendes doon this cursed dede.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale (ed. Skeat), l. 432.

A few old battered *crones* of office.
Disraeli, Coningsby, ii. 1.

Withered *crones* abound in the camps, where old men are seldom seen. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 322.

2. An old ewe.

Fresh herrings plenty Michell brings,
With fatted *crones* and such old things.
Tusser, Farmer's Daily Diet.

cronebane, *n.* A copper coin or token in circulation in Ireland toward the close of the eighteenth century. It was of the value of a halfpenny.

cronel (krō'nel), *n.* [Var. of *coronel*¹, *coronal*.] In *her.*, the coronal when used as a bearing.

cronet (krō'net), *n.* [Var. of *coronet*, *cornet*².] **1.** The hair which grows over the top of a horse's hoof.—**2.** In *her.*, same as *cronel*.

cronger (krong'gėr), *n.* [E. dial.; origin obscure.] A local English (Warwickshire) name of the crucian carp.

Cronian (krō'ni-an), *a.* [< L. *Cronius*, neut. *Cronium*, sc. *mare*, Gr. Κρόνιος ὠκεανός, the northern or frozen sea, lit. the Saturnian sea, < *Cronus*, Gr. Κρόνος, Saturn.] An epithet applied to the north polar sea. [Rare.]

As when two polar winds, blowing adverse
Upon the *Cronian* sea, together drive
Mountains of ice. *Milton*, P. L., x. 290.

cronk (krongk), *n.* [Imitative.] The cry of the wild goose. Also *honk* (which see).

cronnog, *n.* Same as *cranock*.

cronstedtite (kron'stet-īt), *n.* [< A. F. *Cronstedt*, a Swedish mineralogist (1722–65), + *-ite*².] A black to dark-green mineral with micaceous cleavage, occurring in tapering hexagonal prisms or fibrous diverging groups; a hydrous silicate of iron and manganese, found at localities in Bohemia and in Cornwall, England.

Cronus, *n.* [L.] See *Kronos*.

crony (krō'ni), *n.*; pl. *cronies* (-niz). [Var. of *crone*.] **1**†. A feeble and withered old woman; a crone.

Marry not an old *crony* or a fool for money. *Burton*.

2. An old familiar friend; an intimate companion; an associate.

To oblige your *crony* Swift,
Bring our dame a New-year's gift.
Swift, To Janus, on New-year's Day.

At his elbow, Souter Johnny,
His ancient, trusty, drouthy *crony*;
Tam lo'ed him like a vera brither.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

croo (krö), *v. i.* [Imitative var. of *coo*: see *coo* and *crood*.] To coo. [North. Eng.]

crood (krōd), *v. i.* [Also written *croud*, *crowde*; cf. *croo*, *coo*; all imitative words.] To coo; croodle. [Scotch.]

Thro' the braes the cushat *croods*
Wi' wailfu' cry.
Burns, To William Simpson.

croodle¹ (krö'dl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *croodled*, ppr. *croodling*. [Also written *croudle*; freq. of *crood*, coo.] To coo like a dove; hence, to coax or fawn. [Scotch.]

croodle² (krö'dl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *croodled*, ppr. *croodling*. [E. dial.; perhaps a freq. of *crowd*, press close together.] **1.** To cower; crouch; brood; cuddle; lie close and snug. [Prov. Eng.]

O whaur hae ye been a' the day,
My little wee *croodlin* doo?
The Croodlin Doo (Child's Ballads, II. 363).

As a dove to fly home to her nest and *croodle* there.
Kingsley.

2. To feel cold. [Prov. Eng.]

crook (krůk), *n.* [< ME. *croke*, *crok*, prob. < AS. **crōc* (not found) = MD. *kroke*, *krooke*, D. *kreuk*,

a bend, fold, wrinkle, = MLG. *kroke*, *krake*, a fold, wrinkle, = Icel. *krōkr* = Sw. *krok* = Dan. *krog*, a crook, hook. The Rom. forms, Pr. *croc* = OF. *croc*, F. *croc*, a hook (ML. *crocus*), and OF. and F. *croche*, a hook (ML. *croca*) (> ult. E. *crochet*, *crotchet*, *crozier*, q. v.), are of D. or Scand. origin. Cf. Gael. *crocan*, a crook, hook, = W. *crwg*, a crook, hook, *crwca*, crooked, = (prob.) L. *crux* (*cruc-*), a gibbet, cross: see *cross*[1], *cross*[2], *crutch*[1], *crutch*[2], *crouch*[1], *crouch*[2]. It is possible that the Teut. forms are of Celtic origin; the Celtic and Latin forms may have lost an initial *s*, in which case they would appear to be cognate with G. *schräg*, MHG. *schrege*, oblique, crosswise, > G. *schragen* = D. *schraag*, a trestle, prob. akin to MHG. *schranc*, a lattice, inclosure, G. *schrank*, a cabinet.] **1.** Any bend, turn, or curve; a curvature; a flexure: as, a *crook* in a river or in a piece of timber.

These sapphire-coloured brooks,
Which, conduit-like, with curious *crooks*,
Sweet islands make. *Sir P. Sidney.*

A *crook* is in his back,
And a melancholy crack
In his laugh.
O. W. Holmes, The Last Leaf.

2. A bending of the knee; a genuflection.

He is now the court god; and well applied
With sacrifice of knees, of *crooks*, and cringes.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, i. 1.

3. A bent or curved part; a curving piece or portion of anything: as, the *crook* of a cane or of an umbrella-handle.—**4.** An instrument or implement having a crook, or distinguished by its curved form. Specifically—(*a*) A shepherd's staff, curving at the end; a pastoral staff.

Alexis . . . lost his *Crook*, he left his Flocks;
And wand'ring thro' the lonely Rocks,
He nourish'd endless Woe.
Prior, Despairing Shepherd.

(*b*) The pastoral staff of a bishop or an abbot, fashioned in the form of a shepherd's staff, as a symbol of his sway over and care for his flock. Such staves are generally gilt, ornamented with jewels, and enriched by carving, etc. Compare *pastoral staff*, under *staff*. (*c*) A hook hung in an open chimney to support a pot or kettle; a pot-hook or trammel. [Scotch.] (*d*) In *music*: (1) A short tube, either curved or straight, that may be inserted into various metal wind-instruments so as to lengthen their tube, and thus lower their fundamental tone or key. (2) The curved metal tube between the mouthpiece and the body of a bassoon. (*e*†) A sickle.

Quen corne is coruen with *crokez* kene.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 40.

5†. A lock or curl of hair. Compare *crocket*.

Thoȝ ȝur crune be ischave, fair beth ȝur *crokes*.
Rel. Antiq., II. 175.

6†. A gibbet.

But Terpine . . .
She caused to be attacht, and forthwith led
Unto the *crooke*, . . .
Where he full shamefully was hanged by the hed.
Spenser, F. Q., V. v. 18.

7†. A support consisting of a post or pile with a cross-beam resting upon it; a bracket or truss consisting of a vertical piece, a horizontal piece, and a strut.

The ancient Free School of Colne was an antique building, supported upon *crooks*.
Baines, Hist. Lancashire, II. 29.

8. An artifice; a trick; a contrivance.

For all your bragges, hookes, and *crookes*, you have such a fall as you shall never be able to stand upright again.
Cranmer, To Bp. Gardiner.

9. A dishonest person; one who is crooked in conduct; a tricky or underhand schemer; a thief; a swindler. [Colloq.]—**By hook or by crook**, by one means or another; by fair means or foul.

In hope her to attaine *by hooke or crooke*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 17.

They will have it, *by hook or by crook*. *Mede.*

This phrase derives its origin from the custom of certain manors where tenants are authorized to take fire-bote *by hook or by crook*; that is, so much of the underwood as may be cut with a crook [a sickle], and so much of the low timber as may be collected from the boughs by means of a hook. *Bartlett*, Fam. Quot., p. 637.

crook (krůk), *v.* [< ME. *croken* = MD. *kroken*, *krooken*, D. *kreuken* = Dan. *kröge*, also *kroge*, bend, *kroget*, crooked, = Sw. *kröka*, bend, crook, *krokna*, become crooked; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bend; cause to assume an angular or a curved form; make a curve or hook in.

There is but little labour of the muscles required, only enough for bowing or *crooking* the tail.
Derham, Physico-Theology, v. 11, note.

2†. To curl (hair). *Ayenbite of Inwit*, p. 176, —**3.** To turn; pervert; misapply.

Whatsoever affairs pass such a man's hands, he *crooketh* them to his own ends. *Bacon*, Wisdom for a Man's Self.

4†. To thwart.—**To crook the elbow**, to drink; become drunk. [Slang.]—**To crook the mouth**, to distort the mouth, as if about to cry, or as indicating anger or displeasure. [Scotch.]

II. *intrans.* **1.** To bend or be bent; be turned from a right line; curve; wind.

Th' other [circle] which (crossing th' Vniuersall Props,
And those where Titans Whirling Chariot sloaps)
Rect-angles forms: and, *crooking*, cuts in two
Heer Capricorn; there burning Cancer too.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Columnes.

The eagle might live much longer, but that her upper beak *crooketh* in time over the lower, and so she faileth not with age but with hunger.
J. Gregory, Posthuma (1650), p. 207.

Specifically—**2.** To bend the knee; crouch.

Sertis, Marie, thou will haue me schamed for ay,
For I can nowthir *croke* nor knele. *York Plays*, p. 168.

crookback (krůk'bak), *n.* One who has a crooked back or round shoulders; a hunchback. Also *crouchback*.

Ay, *crook-back*; here I stand to answer thee.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2.

crook-backed (krůk'bakt), *a.* Having a crooked back; hunchbacked.

A man that is brokenfooted, or brokenhanded, or *crook-backt*, or a dwarf. Lev. xxi. 20.

A dwarf as well may for a giant pass,
As negro for a swan; a *crookback'd* lass
Be call'd Europa.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires.

crooked (as adj., krůk'ed), *p. a.* [Pp. of *crook*, *v.*; = Dan. *kroget*, crooked.] **1.** Bent; having angles or curves; deviating from a straight line; curved; curving; winding.

Other of them may have *crooked* noses; but to owe such straight arms, none. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 1.

He and his brother are like plum-trees that grow *crooked* Over standing pools. *Webster*, Duchess of Malfi, i. 1.

2. Not straight, in a figurative sense, especially as regards rectitude of conduct; not upright or straightforward; not honest; wrong; perverse; cross-grained.

His clannes [cleanness] & his cortaysye *croked* were neuer.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 653.

They are a perverse and *crooked* generation.
Deut. xxxii. 5.

For, though my justice were as white as truth,
My way was *crooked* to it; that condemns me.
Fletcher, Valentinian, v. 3.

Hence—**3.** Made or sold in secret, without the payment of the taxes or submitting to the regulations or inspection required by law: as, *crooked* whisky. [Colloq.]

And another house testified that it manufactured two hundred and twenty-five thousand gallons a month, and that half its entire annual product was *crooked*.
N. A. Rev., CXXIII. 301.

=**Syn. 1.** Bowed, awry, askew, deformed, distorted.—**2.** Deceitful, tricky, dishonorable, knavish. See *irregular*.

crookedly (krůk'ed-li), *adv.* In a crooked, bent, or perverse manner.

crookedness (krůk'ed-nes), *n.* **1.** A winding, bending, or turning; curvature; inflection.

A variety of trout which is naturally deformed, having a strange *crookedness* near the tail. *Pennant*, Brit. Zoöl.

2. Want of rectitude; dishonesty; perverseness; obliquity of conduct.

The very essence of Truth is plainnesse and brightnes; the darknes and *crookednesse* is our own.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

My will hath been used to *crookedness* and peevish morosity in all virtuous employments.
Jer. Taylor, Repentance, v. § 6.

3. Physical deformity.

A severe search to see if there were any *crookedness* or spot, any uncleanliness or deformity, in their sacrifice.
Jer. Taylor, Worthy Communicant.

crooken† (krůk'n), *v. t.* [< *crook* + *-en*[1]. Cf. Sw. *krokna*, become crooked.] To make crooked; pervert.

Images be of more force to *crooken* an unhappy soul than to teach and instruct it.
Homilies Against Idolatry, ii.

crookesite (krůks'īt), *n.* [After W. *Crookes*, an English chemist.] A rare metallic mineral consisting of the selenids of copper, thallium, and silver.

Crookes's cubes. See *vacuum*, and *radiant energy*, under *energy*.

crookneck (krůk'nek), *a.* Having a crooked neck: applied to several varieties of squash having a long recurved neck.

crook-rafter (krůk'rȧf''tėr), *n.* Same as *knee-rafter*.

crool (krōl), *v. i.* [Imitative; cf. *croodle*, *crood*, *croon*, *croo*.] To mutter. *Minsheu*, 1617.

Frogs, from all the waters around, *crooled*, chubbed, and croaked. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 14.

croon (krön), *v.* [Introduced from Sc.; Sc. also written *crune*, *croyn*, *crone*; < ME. *croynen*, hum (sing), = D. *kreunen*, groan, lament. The word in its present form is regarded as imitative. Cf. *croo*, *crood*, *croodle*, *coo*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To utter a low continued murmuring sound resembling moaning or lamenting. Hence—**2.** To sing softly and monotonously to one's self; hum softly and plaintively.

O'er the roof
The doves sat *crooning* half the day.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 103.

Here an old grandmother was *crooning* over a sick child, and rocking it to and fro. *Dickens.*

3. To utter a low muffled roar; bellow monotonously. [Rare.]

"Thou hear'st that lordly Bull of mine,
Neighbour," quoth Brunskill then;
"How loudly to the hills he *crunes*,
That *crune* to him again." *Southey.*

II. *trans.* To sing in a low humming tone; hum; affect by humming.

Whiles *crooning* o'er some auld Scots sonnet.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

The fragment of the childish hymn with which he sung and *crooned* himself asleep. *Dickens.*

They [catbirds] differ greatly in vocal talent, but all have a delightful way of *crooning* over, and as it were rehearsing, their song in an undertone.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 10.

croon (krön), *n.* [< *croon*, *v.*] A low, hollow moan or bellow. [Scotch.]

The deil, or else an outler quey [unhoused heifer],
Gat up an' gae a *croon*. *Burns*, Halloween.

croonach (krō'nak), *n.* [Sc., equiv. to *crooner* and *croonyal*; so called (as ult. *gurnard*) from the grunting sound it makes; < *croon*, *crone*, *croyn*, grunt, hum, purr, croon, etc.: see *croon*, *v.* Another Sc. name (Frith of Forth) is *crointer*, of similar origin.] A Scotch name of the gray gurnard, *Trigla gurnardus*.

crooner (krō'nėr), *n.* [Sc., also written *crowner*: see *croonach*.] Same as *croonach*.

crooning (krō'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *croon*, *v.*] The act of one who croons; a low humming or murmuring sound.

Her dainty ear a fiddle charms,
A bag-pipe's her delight;
But for the *croonings* o' her wheel
She disna' care a mite.
J. Baillie, The Weary Pund o' Tow.

croonyal (krō'niąl), *n.* Same as *croonach*.

crop (krop), *n.* [< ME. *crop*, *croppe*, the top or head of a plant, crop of grain, the craw of a bird, the maw, < AS. *crop*, *cropp*, the top or head of a plant, a sprout, a bunch or cluster of flowers, an ear of corn, the craw of a bird, a kidney, = MD. *krop*, an excrescence, esp. on the neck, struma, the craw, maw, gullet, stomach, D. *krop*, the gullet, craw, maw, stomach, gizzard, = MLG. *krop*, an excrescence, esp. on the neck, struma, the craw, gullet, the trunk of the body, LG. *krop*, an excrescence on the neck, struma, the craw, maw, = OHG. *chroph*, *kropf*, an excrescence, esp. on the neck, the craw, MHG. G. *kropf*, the craw, G. dial. *kropf* also the ear of grain, a thick round head as of lettuce or cabbage, also a thick, short, dumpy person, man or child, etc., and in numerous other senses, = Icel. *kroppr*, a hunch on the body (cf. *kryppa*, a hump, hunch), = Sw. *kropp-*, Dan. *krop-*, craw (in comp. Sw. *kroppdufva*, Dan. *kropdue*, pouter-pigeon, lit. 'crop-dove'), while Sw. *kropp*, Dan. *krop*, an excrescence on the neck, struma, and the same in the sense of 'trunk of the body, body, carcass,' are appar. borrowed from LG. Hence (from LG. or Scand.) OF. *crope*, *croupe*, top of a hill, croup, or cruppe, F. *croupe* (> E. *croup* and *crupper*), the hinder parts of a horse; and (from G.) It. *groppo*, > F. *groupe*, > E. *group*, a knot, cluster, company: see *crope*[2], *croup*[2], *crupper*, *group*. Hence also (from E.) W. *cropa*, craw (but Ir. Gael. *sgroba*, craw, are appar. different). The word has a remarkable variety of special senses, appar. all derived from an orig. meaning 'a rounded projecting mass, a protuberance'; hence (*a*) the rounded head or top of a tree or plant, and sprouting or growing plants in general (including by a later development the idea of plants (grain) to be cropped or cut: defs. 1, 2, 3); (*b*) a physical excrescence on an animal or plant, esp. the craw of a bird, whence the developed senses 'gullet, maw, stomach,' etc. (defs. 4, 5); (*c*) from the noun in the sense of 'top or head of a plant,' the verb *crop*, to take off or pluck the head, hence cut, etc., whence the later secondary noun senses (defs. 6–14).] **1**†. The top or highest part of anything, especially of an herb or a tree.

Grete trees . . . with *croppes* brode.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 424.

The lilie *croppes* one and one . . .
He smote of. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., III. 249.

And in the *crop* of that tre on hight
A litill childe he saw full right,
Lapped all in clathes clene.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 69.

2. Corn and other cultivated plants grown and garnered; the produce of the ground; harvest: as, the *crops* are 10 per cent. larger than last year; in a more restricted sense, that which is cut, gathered, or garnered from a single field, or of a particular kind of grain or fruit, or in a single season: as, the wheat-*crop*; the potato-*crop*.

Croppe of corne yn a yere, annona.
Prompt. Parv., p. 104.

For plenty of *crop* and corne to Ceres.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 23.

3. Corn and other cultivated plants while growing: as, a standing *crop*; the *crop* in the ground; the *crops* are all backward this year.

Enriching shortly, with his springing *Crop*,
The Ground with green, the Husbandman with hope.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

They turned in their stubble to sow another *croppe* of wheate in the same place. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 151.

A full ear'd *crop* and thriving, rank and proud!
Prepost'rous man first sow'd, and then he plough'd.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 2.

But let the good old *crop* adorn
The hills our fathers trod.
Whittier, The Corn-Song.

4. The first stomach of a fowl; the craw; the ingluvies: sometimes used humorously of the human maw or stomach.

In birds there is no mastication . . . of the meat; . . . but . . . it is immediately swallowed into the *crop* or craw.
Ray.

The knave crommeth is *crop*
Er the cok crawe.
Political Songs (ed. Wright), p. 238.

The Cock was of a larger egg
Than modern poultry drop,
Stept forward on a firmer leg,
And cramm'd a plumper *crop*.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

5. In insects, an anterior dilatation of the alimentary canal, succeeded by the proventriculus. See cut under *Blattidæ*.—**6.** Anything gathered when ready or in season: as, the ice-*crop*.

This bush of yellow beard, this length of hair, . . .
Guiltless of steel and from the razor free,
Shall fall a plenteous *crop* reserved for thee.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 354.

7. The act of cutting or clipping off, as hair: as, he has given you a pretty close *crop*.—**8.** An ear-mark.—**9.** The hair of the head when thick and short, forming a sort of cap.

Her hair . . . she wore it in a *crop*—curled in five distinct rows. *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, ix.

10. A wig of rough, short hair.—**11.** In *mining*, the outcrop of a lode. See *outcrop*. [Cordilleran region.]—**12.** In *tanning*, an entire untrimmed hide, struck for sole-leather. Also called *crop-hide*.—**13.** A fixed weight in different localities for sugar, tobacco, and other staples. A *crop hogshead* of tobacco is from 1,000 to 1,300 pounds net.—**14.** A kind of whip used by horsemen in the hunting-field, consisting of a short, stout, and straight staff having a crooked handle, and a loop of leather at the end. It is useful in opening gates, and differs from the common whip in the absence of a lash. Also called *hunting-crop*.

Instead of the gold-and-ivory-handled cutting whip which he had been led to expect, she carried a light but sturdy *crop*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 207.

Away-going crops. See *away-going*.—**Course of crops.** See *course*[1].—**Crop and root**, the whole of anything.

Croppe and rote of gentilesse.
Chaucer, Complaint of Venus, l. 8 (in some MSS.).

Graunte mercy, ihesu, *crop & roote*
Of al frenschip, for thou neuere failis.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 202.

Green crop, a crop that is cut or gathered in its growing or unripe state: often used in contradistinction to *grain-crop*, *root-crop*, or *grass-crop*, and sometimes including turnips, potatoes, etc.—**Neck and crop**, altogether; at once; bag and baggage; in a summary way.

I'd have had you trundled *neck and crop* out of this warehouse long ago if I'd thought you capable of pouching so much as a tobacconist's token. *Sala*, The Ship-Chandler.

White crop, a name given by agriculturists to grain-crops, as wheat, barley, oats, and rye, which whiten or lose their green color as they ripen: in contradistinction to *green crop*, *root-crop*, etc.—**Winter crop**, a crop which will bear the winter, or which may be converted into fodder during the winter.

crop (krop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cropped*, sometimes *cropt*, ppr. *cropping*. [< ME. *croppen*, cut, pluck and eat, as birds do grain (= D. *kroppen*, cram (birds), = LG. *kröppen*, cut, crop, = G. *kröpfen*, crop, = Icel. *kroppa*, cut, crop), lit. take off the *crop* (top, head, ear) of a plant; < *crop*, *n.*, 1. In the third sense, < *crop*, *n.*, 2, 3.]
I. *trans.* **1.** To take off the top or head of (a plant); cut off the ends of; eat off; pull off; pluck; mow; reap: as, to *crop* flowers, trees, or grass; to *crop* fruit from the tree.

Ther [where] it growed *croppe* a plante of peche.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.

The first leaves are *cropped* off to feede the silke wormes withall. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 151.

A fairer rose did never bloom
Than now lies *cropp'd* on Yarrow.
The Dowie Dens of Yarrow (Child's Ballads, III. 68).

And Gascon lasses, from their jetty braids,
Crop half, to buy a ribbon for the rest.
Bryant, Spring in Town.

While force our youth, like fruits, untimely *crops*.
Sir J. Denham, Cato Major of Old Age, iv.

2. To cut off a part of (the ear of an animal) as a mark of identification, or for other reasons.—**3.** To cause to bear a crop; plant or fill with crops; raise crops on: as, to *crop* a field.

Where in the world besides [in Connaught] could there be found a field of not two acres, *cropped* in precise equality with oats and weeds, and a cow, at mid-day, standing in the midst? *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVII. 557.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To sprout; appear in part, and apparently by accident or undesignedly, from beneath the surface or otherwise from concealment; become partly visible or obvious: with *out*, sometimes *up* or *forth*. Specifically—(*a*) In *mining*, to appear at the surface: said of a vein or mass of ore when it shows itself distinctly at the surface of the ground; also, but less frequently, in geology, with regard to stratified rocks in general.

Some of the islets are composed entirely of the sedimentary, others of the trappean rocks—generally, however, with the sandstones *cropping out* on the southern shores.
Darwin, Geol. Observations, ii. 425.

(*b*) To appear incidentally and undesignedly; come to light or to the surface: as, his peculiarities *crop out* in his work; the truth *cropped out* in spite of him.

Any wild trait unexpectedly *cropping out* in any of the domestic animals pleased him [Thoreau] immensely.
J. Burroughs, Essays from The Critic, p. 15.

All such outrages *crop forth*
I' the course of nature.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 56.

2†. To yield harvest. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 2.

crope[1]. An obsolete or dialectal preterit and past participle of *creep*.

Another witness *crope* out against the Lord Stafford.
Roger North, Examen (1740), p. 217.

crope[2]† (krōp), *n.* [< OF. *crope*, *croupe*, the top of a hill, also the rump or croup: see *crop*, *croup*[2].] The top of anything; a finial.

crop-ear (krop'ēr), *n.* **1.** A horse with cropped ears.

What horse? a roan, a *crop-ear*, is it not?
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 3.

I'll lay a thousand pounds upon my *crop-ear*.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, v. 3.

2. A person whose ears have been cropped.

crop-eared (krop'ērd), *a.* Having the ears cropped.

A *crop-ear'd* scrivener this. *B. Jonson*, Masques.

cropen†. Obsolete past participle of *creep*.

croper†, *n.* An obsolete form of *crupper*. *Chaucer*.

crop-fish (krop'fish), *n.* A local English name of fishes of the genus *Lagocephalus*.

cropful, crop-full (krop'fûl), *a.* Having a full crop or belly; satiated.

Then lies him down the lubbar fiend,
And, stretch'd out all the chimney's length,
Basks at the fire his hairy strength;
And *crop-full* out of doors he flings,
Ere the first cock his matin rings.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 113.

crop-hide (krop'hīd), *n.* Same as *crop*, 12.

crop-ore (krop'ōr), *n.* In *mining*, tin ore of the first quality, after it is dressed or cleansed for smelting. *Pryce.* [Cornwall.]

cropped (kropt), *p. a.* [Pp. of *crop*, *v.*] Cut off short, as the hair. Specifically—(*a*) In *bookbinding*, having the margins unnecessarily cut down in binding. When cut into the print, the book is said to *bleed*. (*b*) In *rope-making*, stripped, as hemp, of its short fibers or tow by the smaller heckles, to render it suitable for use in fine work. Also spelled *cropt*.

cropper[1] (krop'ėr), *n.* [< *crop*, *n.*, 4, + *-er*[1].] A breed of pigeons with a large crop. See *pouter*.

There be tame and wild pigeons; and of tame there be *croppers*, carriers, runts. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler.

cropper[2] (krop'ėr), *n.* [< *crop*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] **1.** A machine for facing cloth.—**2.** A powerful hand-tool for cutting off bolts or iron rods.—**3.** A plant which furnishes a crop: qualified by *large* or *small*, *heavy* or *light*, etc.

Tobacco, N. macrophylla pandurata, . . . a *heavy cropper*, and especially adapted for the manufacture of good snuff. *Spon*, Encyc. Manuf., p. 1325.

4. One who raises a crop or crops on shares; one who cultivates land for its owner in consideration of part of the crop.

cropper[3] (krop'ėr), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A fall, as from horseback; especially, a fall in which the rider is thrown neck and crop over the horse's head; hence, failure in an undertaking. [Slang.]

This is the man that charged up to my assistance when I was dismounted among the guns. . . . What a *cropper* I went down, didn't I? *H. Kingsley*, Ravenshoe, lvii.

cropping (krop'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *crop*, *v.*] **1.** The act of cutting off.

It is not a *cropping*, a pilling, a retarding of the growth of the vine that is threatened, but a devouring, though but from little foxes. *Donne*, Sermons, x.

2. The raising or gathering of crops.—**3.** In *geol.*, the rising of rock strata to the surface of the ground. See *outcrop*.

cropple-crown (krop'l-kroun), *n.* Same as *copple-crown*, 2.

croppy (krop'i), *n.*; pl. *croppies* (-iz). [< *crop*, cut, + dim. *-y*[2].] **1.** A person whose ears have been cut off, as formerly for treason. [Eng.]—**2.** One whose hair is cropped, or cut close to the head. Specifically—(*a*) In former use, an Irish rebel. [Eng.]

They sent up the hillside three shouts over the demolition of the *croppy's* dwelling. *Banim.*

Wearing the hair short and without powder was, at this time, considered a mark of French principles. Hair so worn was called a "crop." Hence Lord Melbourne's phrase "crop imitating wig" (Poetry of Antijacobin, p. 41). This is the origin of *croppies* as applied to the Irish rebels of 1798. *Sir G. C. Lewis*, Letters, p. 410.

(*b*) One who has had his hair cropped in prison. [Slang.] (*c*†) A Roundhead.

crop-sick† (krop'sik), *a.* Sick or indisposed from a surcharged stomach; sick from a surfeit in eating or drinking; overgorged.

My merit doth begin to be *crop-sick*
For want of other titles.
Middleton, Game at Chess, iii. 1.

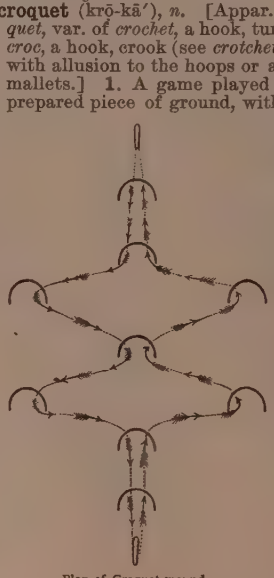
Strange odds! when *crop-sick* drunkards must engage
A hungry foe, and armed with sober rage.
Tate, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xv.

crop-sickness† (krop'sik″nes), *n.* Sickness from repletion of the stomach.

Every visitant is become a physician; one that scarce knew any but *crop-sickness* cryeth, No such apothecary's shop as the sack-shop!
Whitlock, Manners of English People (1656), p. 126.

cropweed (krop'wēd), *n.* The knapweed, *Centaurea nigra*.

croquet (krō-kā'), *n.* [Appar. < F. as if **croquet*, var. of *crochet*, a hook, turn, bend, dim. of *croc*, a hook, crook (see *crotchet*, *crochet*, *crook*), with allusion to the hoops or arches, or to the mallets.] **1.** A game played on a lawn or a prepared piece of ground, with mallets, balls, pegs or posts, and a number of iron hoops or arches arranged in a certain order. The order differs, but that most commonly employed in the United States is shown in the illustration. It can be played by two or more, and, in the case of several playing, they may either be divided into two parties or play each for himself. The object of the players is, starting from one end of the field, to drive the balls belonging to their own side through the hoops to the peg at the opposite end of the field, and then back again to the first peg, or winning-peg. The side doing this first wins the game. In playing, each person in turn strikes his own ball once; if his ball passes through a wicket, or hits the turning-peg, he is allowed another stroke; and if he hits one of the other balls, he may drive that away by placing his own against it and striking his own, after which he has another stroke.


Plan of Croquet-ground.

2. In the game of croquet, the act of a player, upon hitting a second ball with his own, of driving that one away by a stroke on his own, which he holds firmly with his foot, after he has placed the two in contact.

croquet (krō-kā'), *v. t.* [< *croquet*, *n.*] In the game of croquet, to drive off by a croquet, as an adversary's ball. See *croquet*, *n.*, 2.

croquette (krō-ket'), *n.* [F., < *croquet*, a crisp cake, < *croquer*, crunch.] A mass of finely minced and seasoned meat or fish (or rice, po-

tato, etc.) made into a small ball or other regular form, and fried crisp and brown.

croquis (krō-kē′), *n.* [F., < *croquer*, crunch: see *croquette*.] A sketch or first draft; a study.

crore (krōr), *n.* [Also written *krore*, *kror*, repr. Hind. *kror*, *karor* (with peculiar *r* alternating with cerebral *d*); Hind. also *koti* (with cerebral *t*), < Skt. *koti* (with cerebral *t*), ten millions.] In the East Indies, ten millions; one hundred lakhs: as, a *crore* of rupees.

When the old rupees were called in, some time back, the authorities at the mint, knowing that between forty and fifty *crores* had been struck off, were alarmed lest the establishment should be overwhelmed in the first rush.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 86.

crosert, *n.* See *crozier*.

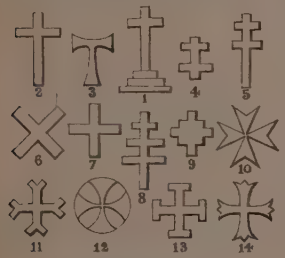
croshabell†, *n.* A prostitute; a strumpet.

From this brilliant height the reckless poet [George Peele] quickly slid down to a much less respectable position, and acquired renown of a different kind by his clever tricks on creditors, tavern keepers, and *croshabells*.
Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 457.

crosier, crosiered. See *crozier, croziered*.

croslet, *n.* See *crosslet*[1], *crosslet*[2].

cross[1] (krôs), *n.* [The word appears in three different forms, all derived, through different channels, from the L. *crux:* (1) E. *cross*, < ME. *cros, crosse*, sometimes *croce*, < Pr. *cros, crotz* (cf. *crusade*, from same source); hence (from E.) Icel. *kross* = Sw. Dan. *kors;* (2) ME. *crois, croys, croice, croyce, croiz* (see *crois*), < OF. *crois, croiz, croix*, earlier *cruiz*, mod. F. *croix* = Pr. *cros, crotz* (cited above) = Sp. Pg. *cruz* = It. *croce;* (3) E. *crouch*[2], < ME. *crouche, cruche*, < AS. *crūc*, dat. *crūce*, acc. (as L.) *crūcem* (rare, the reg. word being *rōd*, rood: see *rood*), = OS. *krūci* = OFries. *kriuce, kriose*, North Fries. *krütz*, East Fries. *krüs*, NFries. *krjues* = MD. *krūce*, D. *kruis* = MLG. *kruze, kruse, kruce*, LG. *krüze, krüz* (> Sw. *krys* = Dan. *kryds*) = OHG. *crūci, chrūci, chrūze*, MHG. *kriuze*, G. *kreuz;* all (and prob. also W. *crog*, a cross, = Gael. *croich* = Ir. *croc*, a cross, gibbet, with verb, W. *crogi* = Gael. *croch* = Ir. *crochaim*, hang, crucify) < L. *crux* (*crūc-*, with short vowel, later also with long, *crūc-*), in classical use a gibbet, a cross on which criminals were hanged, hence (with adj. *mala*, fem. of *malus*, evil: see *malum*), torture, torment; later esp. of the cross of Christ. L. *crux* (*cruc-*) is prob. related to E. *crook:* see further under *crook*. Hence ult. *crusade*[1], *crusade*[2]. Cf. *cross*[2], *crozier*, etc. In some later senses the noun *cross*[1] depends on the verb.]



Forms of Crosses.

1. Cross of Calvary. 2. Latin cross. 3. Tau-cross (so called from being formed like the Greek letter *T*, *tau*), or cross of St. Anthony. 4. Cross of Lorraine. 5. Patriarchal cross. 6. St. Andrew's cross, or crux decussata. 7. Greek cross, or cross of St. George, the national saint of England. 8. Papal cross. 9. Cross nowy quadrant. 10. Maltese cross, the badge of the Knights of Malta. The eight points of this form of cross are said to symbolize the eight beatitudes (Mat. v.). 11. Cross fourchée. 12. Cross formy or patté. 13. Cross potent, or Jerusalem cross. The four conjoined crosses are said to be symbolical of the displacement of the Old Testament by the Cross. 14. Cross flory.

1. A structure consisting essentially of an upright and a crosspiece, anciently used as a gibbet in punishment by crucifixion, now, in various reduced or representative forms, as a symbol of the Christian faith. There are four principal forms of the cross: (1) the *Latin cross*, or *crux immissa* or *capitata* (the form supposed to have been used in the crucifixion of Christ), in which the upright is longer than the transverse beam, and is crossed by it near the top; (2) the *crux decussata* (decussate cross), or *St. Andrew's cross*, made in the form of an X; (3) the *crux commissa*, or *St. Anthony's cross*, made in the form of a T; (4) the *Greek cross*, an upright crossed in the middle at right angles by a beam of the same length. The other forms are, for the most part, inventions for ecclesiastical, hierarchic, or similar ends. See the phrases below, and *crucifixion*.

Also in the same Chapell, vpon the left honde of the seyd hye Auter, in a lyke wyndow, ys the place where longe remayned the holy *Crosse* of ower Sayyor Criste, aftyr that Seynt Elyne fond it, and now ther remayne non of it. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 41.

Those blessed feet
Which fourteen hundred years ago were nail'd,
For our advantage, on the bitter *cross*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 1.

2. A structure or monument in the form of a cross, or with a cross upon it, set up by the wayside, in market-places, etc., in Greek and Roman Catholic countries, to excite devotion. Such crosses are made in various forms, according to the occasion or purpose of their erection. *Preaching-crosses* are generally quadrangular or hexagonal, open on one or both sides, and raised on steps. They were used for the delivery of sermons in the open air. See *preaching-cross*. *Market-crosses* consisted originally of a long shaft raised on a series of steps and surmounted with a cross. Subsequently an arched or vaulted structure supported on pillars was erected round the central shaft. See *market-cross*. *Weeping-crosses* were so called because penances were finished before them. *Crosses of memorial*, or *memorial crosses*, were raised on various occasions, as, for example, in attestation of some miracle said to have been performed on the spot. Another class is the *monumental* or *sepulchral cross*, erected over a grave, or where a corpse was set down on the way to burial, like those erected by King Edward I. at the several places where the corpse of his queen, Eleanor, rested in its progress from Lincolnshire to the place of interment in Westminster. The *palm-cross* was a monumental cross decorated with palm-branches on Palm Sunday. *Boundary crosses* were erected as landmarks.

Monumental Cross, Eyam, Derbyshire, England.

She doth stray about
By holy *crosses*, where she kneels and prays.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1.

Dunedin's *cross*, a pillar'd stone,
Rose on a turret octagon.
Scott, Marmion, v. 25.

Chafferings and chatterings at the *market-cross*.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

3. A small cross with a human figure attached to it, as a representation of Christ crucified; a crucifix.

We take from off thy breast this holy *cross*,
Which thou hast made thy burden, not thy prop.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, v. 2.

From Easter morning till the Ascension, a *Cross* of Crystal, or beril, was carried in all processions; just as the blood-red wooden cross had been borne throughout Lent.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 254.

4. Something resembling a cross, or some device in the form of a cross. Specifically—(*a*) The mark of a cross made, instead of a signature, upon a deed or other document, by one who cannot write. (*b*) In *her.*: (1) An ordinary consisting, when charged, of a fesse and a pale, or, when having no charges upon it, of a bar and a palet, meeting in either case about the fesse-point. (2) A bearing having the shape of a cross, but in many varieties of form and size. Thus, a cross may be aiguisé, anchored, annulate, bottony, humetté, etc. See these words; see also below.

Argent, a Cross Gules.

5. In England, formerly, any coin bearing the representation of a cross. The common reverse type of English silver coins from William I. to James I. was a cross.

For they will have no loss
Of a penny nor of a *cross*.
Skelton, Colin Clout, l. 931.

Mat. You have no money?
Bob. Not a *cross*, by fortune.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 9.

6. The crucifixion of Christ; the sufferings and death of Christ as a necessary part of his mission; the atonement.

For the preaching of the *cross* is to them that perish foolishness; but unto us which are saved it is the power of God. 1 Cor. i. 18.

That he might reconcile both unto God in one body by the *cross*, having slain the enmity thereby. Eph. ii. 16.

7. The Christian religion, or those who accept it; Christianity; Christendom.

A pure and humble religion gently insinuated itself into the minds of men, grew up in silence and obscurity, derived new vigor from opposition, and finally erected the triumphant banner of the *cross* on the ruins of the capitol.
Gibbon, Decline and Fall, xv.

Before the *cross* has waned the crescent's day.
Scott.

8. Any suffering voluntarily borne in Christ's name and for Christ's sake.

He that taketh not his *cross*, and followeth after me, is not worthy of me. Mat. x. 38.

9. Anything that thwarts, obstructs, perplexes, or troubles; hindrance; vexation; misfortune; opposition; trial of patience.

I meet with nothing but *crosses* and vexations.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 2.

It was a permanent *cross* that was fought throughout life between Socrates and his obsequious antagonists.
De Quincey, Style, ii.

I roused the unfortunate army surgeon who had charge of the hospitals, and who was trying to get a little sleep after his fatigues and watchings. He bore this *cross* very creditably. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 37.

10. A mixing of breeds in the production of animals; an animal of a cross-breed.

The breed of Spanish horses, celebrated in ancient times, had been greatly improved by the *cross* with the Arabian.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 26.

11. In *bot.*, a cross-breed in plants, produced by cross-fertilizing individuals of different varieties of the same species.

Mr. Laxton has made numerous *crosses*, and every one has been astonished at the vigour and luxuriance of the new varieties [of plants] which he has thus raised and afterwards fixed by selection.
Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 163.

12. A four-way joint or connection in a wrought- or cast-iron pipe.—**13.** In *elect.*, the accidental contact of two wires or conductors belonging to different circuits, or of two parts of the same circuit, in such a manner that a portion of the current flows from one to the other. When such a cross exists between two lines or circuits, they are said to be *cross-circuited*.—**14.** In *sporting*, a contest decided dishonestly, through one of the parties allowing himself to be beaten, for the sake of gaining money by betting or bribery.—**Adoration of the cross.** See *adoration*.—**Ansate cross.** See *crux ansata*, under *crux*.—**Archbishop's** or **archiepiscopal cross**, the pastoral staff surmounted by a cross. See *crozier* and *pastoral*.—**Bishop's cross.** Same as *pastoral staff* (which see, under *staff*).—**Buddhist cross.** Same as *gammadion*.—**Calvary cross**, a cross mounted on three steps or degrees, which are considered as symbolizing Faith, Hope, and Charity.—**Capital cross**, in *her.*, a cross each extremity of which is finished with a projecting member like an architectural capital or cornice. It is also called a cross capital, a cross corniced at each end, a cross headed after the Tuscan order, and a cross brick-axed, because the ends resemble the brick-axes used by masons.—**Capuchin cross**, a cross each of whose arms is terminated by a disk, ball, or other rounded form: commonly a cross worn as a jewel, made of plain flat bands of gold, the termination of each arm being a blunt cone with a single diamond or other stone set in it.—**Consecration-cross.** See *consecration*.—**Cross and pile**, an old game with money, at which the chance was decided according as the coin fell with that side up which bore the cross, or the other, which was called *pile*, or reverse: equivalent to the *heads and tails* of the present time.

Capital Cross.

Item, paid to Henry, the king's barber, for money which he lent to the king to play at *cross and pile*, five shillings.
Quoted in *Strutt's* Sports and Pastimes, p. 439.

Cross I win, *Pile* you lose.
Shadwell, Epsom Wells (1673), i. 1.

Cross annulate, in *her.* See *annulate*.—**Cross anserated**, in *her.* See *anserated*.—**Cross avellane**, in *her.* See *avellane*.—**Cross baton**, in *her.*, same as *cross potent*.—**Cross bezanty**, in *her.*, a cross composed of bezants touching, but not overlapping, one another.—**Cross bretessé**, in *her.*, same as *cross crossed*.—**Cross cabled**, in *her.*, a cross composed of two pieces of rope, one laid upon the other.—**Cross catoosed**, in *her.*, a cross adorned with scrolls at the extremities.—**Cross commisse.** Same as *tau-cross*.—**Cross counter-quartered**, in *her.*, a cross occupying the center of the escutcheon, which latter is quartered, the tinctures being counterchanged.—**Cross crénelé**, in *her.*, same as *cross crossed*.—**Cross crossed**, in *her.*, the cross as an ordinary, with each arm crossed, differing from a cross crosslet in reaching the edges of the escutcheon and in occupying much more of the field. Also called *cross bretessé, cross crénelé*.—**Cross crossed patté**, in *her.*, a cross whose arms are crossed patté. Also called a *cross crosslet patté*.—**Cross crosslet.** See *crosslet*[1].—**Cross degraded and conjoined**, in *her.*, a plain cross having its extremities placed upon a step or steps joined to the sides of the shield.—**Cross doublé**, in *her.*, a cross whose upper arm consists of a cross tau.—**Cross double-parted**, in *her.*, a cross supposed to be cut into four quarters, separated one from the others. Also called *cross sarcelé*.—**Cross estoilé**, in *her.*, a cross having its four arms sharply pointed, or a star of four points. This may also be blazoned a cross fitché of all four.—**Cross fillet**, in *her.*, a cross composed of the fillet set palewise and barwise, the name denoting merely the width of the arms of the cross.—**Cross fitché.** See *fitché*.—**Cross fleury.** Same as *cross flory*.—**Cross flory**, a cross whose arms have floriated ends. It differs from the cross patonée in having the sides of the arms parallel for a certain distance, and then curving suddenly outward at the floriated end.—**Cross formy**, in *her.*, same as *cross patté* (which see, under *patté*).—**Cross gringolé**, in *her.*, same as *cross anserated*.—**Cross in the hawse** (*naut.*), a phrase expressing the condition arising when a ship moored with two anchors swings the wrong way, so that one cable lies across the other.—**Cross lambeaux**, in *her.*, a cross set upon a label. The particular kind of cross must be named in the blazon.—**Cross masculé.** See *masculé*.—**Cross miller**, in *her.* See *cross moline*.—**Cross moline**, in *her.*, a cross whose ends are divided and curved backward: so named from the resemblance to the moline of a millstone. When the imitation of the moline is very exact, it is sometimes called *cross miller*. Also called *cross nyle*.—**Cross nowy**, in *her.*, a cross having a rounded projection in each angle, forming a disk, from which the arms radiate.—**Cross nowyed**, in *her.*, a cross having projections from the sides of its arms.—**Cross nowy quadrant**, in *her.*, a cross having each angle filled with an angular projection forming a

square, from which the arms radiate.—**Cross nyle,** in *her.*, same as *cross moline.*—**Cross of chains,** in *her.*, a cross composed of four chains fixed to an annulet in the center.—**Cross of four leaves,** in *her.*, same as *cross quatrefoil.*—**Cross of Jerusalem.** (*a*) A cross whose four arms are each capped with a cross-bar: it may be considered as four tau-crosses forming a cross. (*b*) The scarlet lychnis, *Lychnis Chalcedonica,* from the form and color of the flower.—**Cross of Lorraine,** a cross having two horizontal arms, the upper one shorter than the other. See *patriarchal cross.*—**Cross of Malta,** or **Maltese cross,** a cross supposed to be made of four barbed arrow-heads meeting at their points: the sides of the arms are therefore eight lines radiating from a common center, and the ends of the arms form deep reëntrant angles.—**Cross of St. Andrew.** See def. 1.—**Cross of St. Anthony.** See def. 1.—**Cross of St. George,** the Greek cross, as used in the flag of Great Britain. It is red on a white ground, the ground in the present standard being indicated by a mere fimbriation or border of white separating the red cross from a blue ground, made necessary by the combination of the Scottish with the English flag. See *union jack,* under *union.*—**Cross of St. James,** a Latin cross, the longest arm of which represents the blade of a sword, the opposite one the hilt, and the two others the cross-guard, the last three being floriated at their extremities. When used as a badge of the Order of St. James of Compostella, it is red with a narrow gold edge, and has a scallop-shell at the intersection.—**Cross of St. Julian,** a cross like the cross of St. Andrew, with the arms crossed.—**Cross of St. Patrick,** a cross like that of St. Andrew, but red.—**Cross of thunder,** in *her.*, a cross composed of thunderbolts: it is sometimes represented as a kind of star having forked bolts between the flames.—**Cross of Toulouse,** a cross resembling the Maltese cross, except that between the barbs of the arrow-heads there is a third point or projection, as if representing the socket.—**Cross pale,** in *her.*, a cross in the form of a **Y,** used as a bearing.—**Cross patté.** See *patté.*—**Cross portate,** in *her.*, a tau-cross with the upright shown bendwise, as if seen in perspective: supposed to be taken from the appearance of a cross when carried on the shoulder.—**Cross potent,** in *her.*, a cross each of whose arms terminates with a crosshead. Also called *cross-baton* and *baton-cross.*—**Cross quarter-pierced,** in *her.*, a cross of which the center is entirely removed, leaving the four arms touching at the angles.—**Cross quatrefoil,** in *her.*, a cross composed of four leaves, or a four-leafed clover arranged as a cross. Also called *cross of four leaves.*—**Cross saltier,** in *her.*, same as *saltier:* an erroneous blazoning.—**Cross saltier-wise,** in *her.*, any cross other than the ordinary, when borne diagonally on the field.—**Cross sarcelé,** in *her.*, same as *cross double-parted.*—**Cross sarceled, resarceled,** in *her.*, a cross twice parted, consisting therefore of four barrulets or palets to each arm, the field showing between.—**Exaltation of the Cross,** a festival observed in the Roman Catholic Church, the Greek Church, and the Armenian and other Oriental churches, on September 14th, in commemoration of the apparition of the cross in the heavens to Constantine, and the subsequent recovery of the supposed true cross by Heraclius, A. D. 628, from the Persians.—**Fiery cross,** in Scotland, a signal transmitted in early times from place to place, as a summons to arms within a limited time. It consisted of a cross of light wood, the extremities of which were set on fire and then extinguished in the blood of a freshly slain goat.—**Grand cross,** a member of the highest class of an honorary order: so named from the greater size of the badge (usually a cross) denoting this class: equivalent to *grand commander* (which see, under *commander*).—**Greek cross.** See def. 1.—**Holy Cross.** (*a*) The name of several orders in the Roman Catholic Church, as Regular Canons of the Congregation of the Holy Cross, Congregation of the Holy Cross, Sisters of the Holy Cross. (*b*) A society formed by clerical members of the extreme ritualistic section of the English Church.—**Invention of the Cross,** a festival observed in the Roman Catholic Church on May 3d, and assigned to the same date in the calendar of the English prayer-book, instituted in commemoration of the discovery at Jerusalem, A. D. 326, by the empress Helena, of what was believed to be the true cross.—**Latin cross.** See def. 1.—**Order of the Burgundian Cross.** See *Burgundian.*—**Papal cross,** a cross with three transoms.—**Patriarchal cross,** a cross with two transoms or cross-bars.—**Pectoral cross,** the cross worn hanging on the breast by Roman Catholic and Greek bishops as one of the insignia of their rank. See *encolpion.*—**Processional cross,** a cross placed on a long staff of wood or metal, and carried at the head of ecclesiastical processions.—**Red cross,** the cross of St. George, the national saint of England.—**Sign of the cross,** in the Roman Catholic and Eastern churches, an outline of a cross made by motions of the right hand on the forehead, or from the forehead to the breast and from shoulder to shoulder, made by officiating priests as a mode of blessing, and by the laity as a sign of reverence on entering a church, passing the host, and on other occasions.—**Southern Cross,** a constellation. See *crux.*—**Spanish cross,** in *music,* the sign of the double sharp, ×.—**Tau-cross.** Same as *cross of St. Anthony.* See def. 1.—**To bear a cross,** to endure with patience a discomfort or trial.—**To be under one's cross.** See extract.

> In some parts of Wales the phrase *he is under his cross* is a pretty common substitute for "he is dead."
> *Athenæum,* No. 3069, p. 245.

To live or **be on the cross,** to live by stealing: opposed to *to live on the square.* [Thieves' slang.]—**To preach the cross.** See *preach.*—**To take the cross,** in the middle ages, to pledge one's self to become a crusader. This was generally symbolized by a small cross of cloth or other material attached to the shoulder of the cloak or other garment. In the later part of the middle ages, those who went on crusade against the Turks often had a cross branded on the bare shoulder.—**To take up the cross,** to submit to troubles and afflictions from love to Christ.

cross[1] (krôs), *a.* [< *cross*[1], *n.*; in part by apheresis from *across.* There is no distinct line of division between *cross* as an adjective and *cross* as a prefix. As a prefix, it often represents the adv. *cross*[1], or the prep. *cross*[1], *across.*] **1.** Transverse; passing from side to side; falling athwart: as, a *cross* beam (*cross-beam*).

> The *cross* refraction of a second prism. *Newton.*

> The vision is rather dazzled than assisted by the numerous *cross* lights thrown over the path.
> *Prescott,* Ferd. and Isa., ii. 13, note.

2. Passing or referring from one of two objects, parts, groups, etc., to the other; establishing a direct connection of some kind between two things: as, a *cross* cut (*cross-cut*), or a short path between two places; a *cross* reference.

> The closest affinities of this genus are evidently with Cyllene, but there is an equally evident *cross* affinity in the direction of Elaphidion. *J. L. Le Conte.*

3. Adverse; opposed; thwarting; obstructing; untoward: sometimes with *to:* as, an event *cross to* our inclinations.

> It is my fate;
> To these *cross* accidents I was ordain'd,
> And must have patience.
> *Beau. and Fl.,* King and No King, iv. 4.

> A very *cross* accident indeed.
> *Sheridan* (?), The Camp, i. 1.

4. Peevish; fretful; ill-humored; petulant; perverse: applied to persons.

> What other Designs he had I know not, for he was commonly very *Cross.* *Dampier,* Voyages, I. 364.

> I would have thanked you before, my dear Aunt, as I ought to have done, . . . but, to say the truth, I was too *cross* to write. *Jane Austen,* Pride and Prejudice, p. 327.

5. Proceeding from a peevish or bad temper; expressing ill humor: as, a *cross* look; *cross* words.—**6.** Contrary; contradictory; perplexing.

> These *cross* points
> Of varying letters, and opposing consuls.
> *B. Jonson,* Sejanus, iv. 5.

> There was nothing, however *cross* and perplext, brought to him by our artists, which he did not play off at sight with ravishing sweetnesse. *Evelyn,* Diary, March 4, 1656.

7. Proceeding from an adverse party by way of reciprocal contest: as, a *cross* interrogatory. See below.—**8.** Produced by cross-breeding, as an animal or a plant.—**As cross as two sticks,** extremely cross or perverse.

> We got out of bed back'ards, I think, for we're *as cross as two sticks.* *Dickens,* Martin Chuzzlewit, xxix.

Cross bill, in *law,* a bill filed by a defendant against the plaintiff or a co-defendant, or both, in an already pending bill, and seeking affirmative relief touching matters in such pending bill. A cross bill must be limited to matters in the original bill and matters necessary to be determined in order to an adjudication of the matters in that bill.—**Cross interrogatory,** an interrogatory proposed by the party against whom a deposition is sought to be taken by the administration of interrogatories.—**Cross marriages,** marriages made by a brother and sister with two persons who are also sister and brother.

> *Cross marriages* between the king's son and the archduke's daughter, and again between the archduke's son and the king's daughter. *Bacon,* Hist. Hen. VII.

Cross nervure, cross vein, in *entom.,* a transverse nervure connecting two longitudinal nervures of the wing, or dividing a wing-cell; specifically, the nervure connecting the median and submedian veins, and forming the outer boundary of the discal cell in the wings of *Lepidoptera.*—**Cross pile.** See *pile.*—**Cross sea,** a sea which does not set in the direction of the wind; a swell in which the waves run in different directions, owing to a sudden change of wind, or to the crossing of winds and currents.—**Cross vein.** See *cross nervure.*—**Syn. 4.** *Peevish, Fretful,* etc. (see *petulant*), snappish, touchy, ill-natured, morose, sullen, sulky, sour.

cross[1]† (krôs), *adv.* [< *cross*[1], *a.*; in part by apheresis from *across.*] Transversely; contrariwise; adversely; in opposition.

> It standeth *cross* of Cynthia's way.
> *B. Jonson,* Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

> Therefore God hath given us laws, which come *cross* and are restraints to our natural inclinations, that we may part with something in the service of God which we value.
> *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), I. 52.

cross[1] (krôs), *v.* [In early use in three forms according to the noun: (1) E. *cross,* < ME. *crossen* = Icel. *krossa* = Sw. *korsa* = Dan. *korse;* (2) ME. *croisen, croisien, croicien, creoisien, creoicien, creysien,* < OF. *croiser, cruisier,* F. *croiser* = Pr. *crozar* = Sp. Pg. *cruzar* = It. *crociare, cruciare;* (3) E. *crouch*[2], < ME. *crouchen, crowchen, cruchen* = D. *kruisen* (> E. *cruise*) = G. *kreuzen,* cross, = Dan. *krydse* = Sw. *krysa,* cross, cruise; all from the noun. See *cross*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To draw or run a line athwart or across (a figure or surface); lay or pass a thing across (another); put together transversely: as, to *cross* the letter *t;* the two roads *cross* each other.

> Why dost thou *cross* thine arms, and hang thy face
> Down to thy bosom?
> *Fletcher,* Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 4.

2. To erase by marking one or more lines or crosses on or over; cancel: often followed by *off* or *out:* as, to *cross* or *cross off* an account; to *cross out* a wrong word.

> It was their [the crusaders'] very judgment that hereby they did both merit and supererogate, and, by dying for the cross, *cross* the score of their own sins, score up God as their debtor. *Fuller.*

3. To make the sign of the cross upon, as in devotion.

> O for my beads! I *cross* me for a sinner.
> *Shak.,* C. of E., ii. 2.

> They *cross'd* themselves for fear.
> *Tennyson,* Lady of Shalott, iv.

4. To pass from side to side of; pass or move over transversely: as, to *cross* a road; to *cross* a river or the ocean.

> No narrow frith
> He had to *cross.* *Milton,* P. L., ii. 920.

> We had cloudy weather and brisk winds while we were *crossing* the East Indian Ocean.
> *Dampier,* Voyages, II. iii. 4.

> How didst thou *cross* the bridge o'er Giall's stream?
> *M. Arnold,* Balder Dead.

5. To cause to go or pass over; transport across a body of water.

> On the 6th Sherman arrived at Grand Gulf and *crossed* his command that night and the next day.
> *U. S. Grant,* Personal Memoirs, I. 493.

6. To thwart; obstruct; hinder; oppose; contradict; counteract; clash with: as, to be *crossed* in love.

> A man's disposition is never well known till he be *crossed.*
> *Bacon,* Advancement of Learning, ii. 125.

> All my hopes are *crost,*
> Checked and abated. *B. Jonson,* Poetaster, Ind.

> Parthenophil, in vain we strive to *cross*
> The destiny that guides us.
> *Ford,* Lover's Melancholy, iii. 2.

7. To debar or preclude. [Rare or obsolete.]

> 'Would he were wasted, marrow, bones, and all,
> That from his loins no hopeful branch may spring,
> To *cross* me from the golden time I look for!
> *Shak.,* 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

> He in ye end *crost* this petition from taking any further effecte in this kind.
> *Bradford,* Plymouth Plantation, p. 329.

8. To cause to interbreed; mix the breed or strain of, as animals or plants.

> Those who rear up animals take all possible pains to *cross* the strain, in order to improve the breed.
> *Goldsmith,* Citizen of the World, lxxii.

> Species belonging to distinct genera can rarely, and those belonging to distinct families can never, be *crossed.*
> *Darwin,* Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 164.

9. *Naut.,* to hoist from the deck and put in place on the mast, as any of the lighter yards of a square-rigged vessel.

> Toward morning, the wind having become light, we *crossed* our royal and skysail yards, and at daylight we were seen under a cloud of sail, having royals and skysails fore and aft.
> *R. H. Dana, Jr.,* Before the Mast, p. 35.

10. To meet and pass. [Rare.]

> Men shun him at length as they would doe an infection, and he is neuer *crost* in his way, if there be but a lane to escape him. *Bp. Earle,* Micro-cosmographie, A Sharke.

To cross a check, to indorse it. See *crossed check,* under *check*[1].—**To cross books†,** to cancel accounts.

> So the money was produced, releases and discharges drawn, signed and sealed, *books crossed,* and all things confirmed. *Bunyan,* Mr. Badman.

To cross one's hand, to make the sign of the cross on another's hand with a piece of money; hence, to give money.

> I have an honest dairy-maid who *crosses their* [the gipsies'] *hands* with a piece of silver every summer; and never fails being promised the handsomest young fellow in the parish for her pains. *Addison,* Spectator, No. 130.

To cross one's mind, to enter one's mind, as an idea; come into one's thought suddenly, as if in passing athwart it.

> The good old monk was within six paces of us, as the idea of him *cross'd my mind.*
> *Sterne,* Sentimental Journey, p. 21.

To cross one's path, to thwart, obstruct, oppose, or hinder one's interest, purpose, or designs; stand in one's way.

> Yet such was his [Cromwell's] genius and resolution that he was able to overpower and crush everything that *crossed his path.* *Macaulay,* Hist. Eng., i.

To cross swords, to fight with swords in single combat; hence, to engage in controversy.—**To cross the cudgels,** to lay the cudgels down, as in piling arms, in token of defeat; hence, to give in; submit; yield.

> He forced the stubborn'st for the cause
> To *cross the cudgels* to the laws.
> *S. Butler,* Hudibras, III. ii. 39.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To lie or be athwart or across: said of two or more things in their relation to one another: as, the lines *cross;* the roads *cross.*—**2.** To move or pass laterally or from one side toward the other, or transversely from place to place.—**3†.** To be inconsistent.

Men's actions do not always *cross* with reason.
Sir P. Sidney.

4. To interbreed, as cattle; mix breeds.

If two individuals of distinct races *cross*, a third is invariably produced different from either. *Coleridge.*

5†. To happen (upon); come (upon).

In this search I have *crossed* upon another descent, which I am taking great pains to verify.
Walpole, Letters, II. 121.

cross[1] (krôs), *prep.* [By apheresis from *across*.] Athwart; over; from side to side of, so as to intersect: as, to ride *cross* country. [Colloq. or obsolete.]

Passing *cross* the ways over the country
This morning, betwixt this and Hamstead heath,
Was by a crew of clowns robbed, bobbed, and hurt.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, iii. 5.

And *cross* their limits cut a sloping way.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics.

Cross lots, across lots; by a short cut directly across the fields or vacant lots, and not by the public or recognized path or road; in a bee-line. [Colloq.]

The subject unexpectedly goes *cross lots*, by a flash of short-cut, to a conclusion so suddenly revealed that it has the effect of wit. *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 38.

cross[2]† (krôs), *n.* [ME. *crosse*, *cros*, *croce*, also *croche*, = D. *krootse*, < OF. *croce*, *crosse*, *croche*, F. *crosse* = Pr. *crossa* = OSp. *croza*, a bishop's staff, = It. *croccia*, a crutch, < ML. *crocia*, *crocea* (*crochia*, *croca*), a curved stick, a bishop's staff; appar. < ML. *crocus*, *croca*, OF. *croc*, F. *croc*, etc., a crook; but early confused with and perhaps in part due to L. *crux* (*cruc-*), a cross (a cross being the mark of the archbishop's staff, as distinguished from the crook of the ordinary bishop's staff). The ME. and Rom. words for *cross*, *crook*, and *crutch* were much involved in form and senses: see *crook*, *cross*[1], *crutch*[1], *crutch*[2], and cf. *crosse* and *crozier*.] The staff of a bishop; a crozier.

Dobest bere sholde the bisshopes *croce* [var. *crosse*].
Piers Plowman (C), xi. 92.

Crosse for a bishop, [F.] crosse. *Palsgrave.*

cross-action (krôs'ak'shon), *n.* In *law*, an action brought by one who is a defendant in a previous action against the plaintiff therein, or a co-defendant, or both, touching the same transaction.

cross-aisle (krôs'īl), *n.* A transept-aisle of a cruciform church.

The *cross-aisles* of many of our old churches lent themselves admirably to such an object; but when this was not so, the founder had to build his own chantry-chapel.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 110.

Crossarchinæ (kros-ärk-kī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crossarchus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Viverridæ*, including those viverrine quadrupeds, as the mangues and suricates, which have more rounded or ventricose heads, with a more elongate snout, than the ichneumons, and 36 teeth, the false grinders being 3 on each side of each jaw. It is constituted by the genera *Crossarchus* and *Suricata* (or *Rhyzæna*).

Crossarchus (kro-sär'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κροσσοί, a fringe, border, + ἀρχός, the rectum.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Crossarchinæ*, containing the mangue, *C. obscurus*. See cut under *mangue*.

cross-armed (krôs'ärmd), *a.* **1.** Having the arms crossed.

To sit *cross-arm'd* and sigh away the day.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, ii. 3.

2. In *bot.*, having branches in pairs, each of which is at right angles with the next pair above or below.

cross-axle (krôs'ak″sl), *n.* **1.** A shaft, windlass, or roller worked by opposite levers. *E. H. Knight.*—**2.** In a locomotive, a driving-axle on which the cranks are set at an angle of 90° with each other.

cross-banded (krôs'ban″ded), *a.* In *arch.*, said of a hand-railing when a veneer is laid upon its upper side, with the grain of the wood crossing that of the rail, and the extension of the veneer in the direction of its fibers is less than the breadth of the rail.

cross-banister (krôs'ban″is-tėr), *n.* In *her.*, a cross consisting of four balusters, each crowned. Also called *banister-cross*.

cross-bar (krôs'bär), *n.* **1.** A transverse bar; a bar laid or fixed across another; in an anchor, a round bar of iron, straight or bent at one or both ends, inserted in the shank.—**2.** A small bar in the mechanism of a break-joint breech-loading firearm, which presses out the extractor when the barrels are falling.

cross-barred (krôs'bärd), *a.* **1.** Marked by transverse bars, whether of material or color: as, a *cross-barred* pattern; a *cross-barred* grating; *cross-barred* muslin.—**2.** Secured by transverse bars.

Some rich burgher, whose substantial doors,
Cross-barr'd and bolted fast, fear no assault.
Milton, P. L., iv. 190.

3. In *zoöl.*, barred crosswise, or marked by transverse bars of color; fasciate; banded.

crossbar-shot (krôs'bär-shot), *n.* A projectile so constructed as to expand on leaving the gun into the form of a cross with one quarter of the ball at each of its radial points, formerly used in naval actions for cutting the enemy's rigging or doing general execution.

cross-bated (krôs'bā″ted), *a.* Cross-grained. [Prov. Eng.]

In Craven, when the fibers of wood are twisted and crooked, they are said to be *cross-bated*. *Halliwell.*

crossbeak (krôs'bēk), *n.* Same as *crossbill*.

cross-beam (krôs'bēm), *n.* A large beam going from wall to wall, or a girder that holds the sides of a building together; any beam that crosses another, or is laid or secured across supports, as in machinery or a ship.

cross-bearer (krôs'bār″ėr), *n.* **1.** Same as *crociary*.—**2.** The bars which support the grate-bars of a furnace.

cross-bearings (krôs'bār″ingz), *n. pl.* *Naut.*, the bearings of two or more objects taken from the same place, and therefore crossing each other at the position of the observer. They are used for plotting a ship's position on a chart when near a coast.

cross-bedding (krôs'bed″ing), *n.* See *false bedding*, under *false*.

cross-belt (krôs'belt), *n.* *Milit.*, a belt worn over both shoulders and crossing the breast, usually by sergeants.

crossbill (krôs'bil), *n.* A bird in which each mandible of the bill is laterally deflected, so that the tips of the two mandibles cross each other when the beak is closed. The crossbills constitute the genus *Loxia* (or *Curvirostra*) of the family

Red Crossbill (*Loxia curvirostra*).

Fringillidæ, and present a case unique among birds. There are several species, the best-known being the common red crossbill of Europe and America (*Loxia curvirostra*), the parrot-crossbill of Europe (*L. pityopsittaca*), and the white-winged crossbill (*L. leucoptera*). See *Loxia*. Also called *crossbeak*.

cross-billed (krôs'bild), *a.* Having the mandibles crossed; metagnathous, as a bird of the genus *Loxia*. See *crossbill*.

cross-birth (krôs'bėrth), *n.* A birth in which the child lies transversely within the uterus.

cross-bit (krôs'bit), *n.* Same as *crosspiece*, 2 (*b*).

crossbite† (krôs'bīt), *v. t.* To cheat; swindle; gull; trick; entrap.

Perfect state pollecy
Can *crosse-bite* even sence.
Marston, What you Will, iii. 1.

The next day his comerades told him all the plott, and how they *crosse-bitt* him. *Aubrey.*

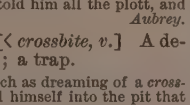
crossbite† (krôs'bīt), *n.* [< *crossbite*, *v.*] A deception; a cheat; a trick; a trap.

The fox, . . . without so much as dreaming of a *crossbite* from so silly an animal, fell himself into the pit that he had digged for another. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

crossbiter† (krôs'bī″tėr), *n.* One who crossbites; a cheat; a trickster.

Coney-catchers, cooseners, and *crosse-biters*.
Greene, The Black Book.

cross-bond (krôs'bond), *n.* In *arch.*, a bond in which a course composed of stretchers, but with a half-stretcher or a header at one or both ends, is covered by a course in which headers and stretchers alternate, and this by a course of stretchers, of which each joint comes over the middle of a stretcher in the first-named course. See *bond*[1], 12.

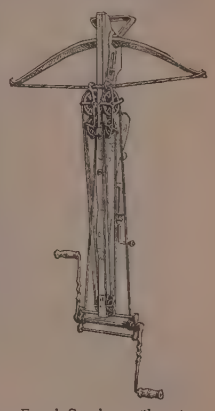


Cross-bond.
A, *A*, headers; *B*, *B*, stretchers.

cross-bone (krôs'bōn), *n.* **1.** In *ornith.*, the os transversale or pessulus of the syrinx. *Coues.* See *pessulus*.—**2.** *pl.* The representation of two bones, generally thigh-bones, crossed like the letter X, and usually accompanied by a skull. See *skull and cross-bones*, under *skull*.

No carved *cross-bones*, the types of Death,
Shall show thee past to Heaven.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

crossbow (krôs'bō), *n.* **1.** A missive weapon formed by a bow fixed athwart a stock in which there is a groove or barrel to direct the missile, a notch or catch to hold the string when the bow is bent, and a trigger to release it; an arbalist. As a weapon of war and the chase, the crossbow was in very general use in Europe during the middle ages. It was unknown as a hand-weapon among the ancients, and rare, though not unknown, among Eastern nations. For a description and cut of the medieval crossbow, see *arbalist*.



French Crossbow, 15th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

The *cross-bow* was used by the English soldiery chiefly at sieges of fortified places, and on ship-board, in battles upon the sea.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, [p. 114.

2. Figuratively, a crossbowman.

The French Army was divided into three Battels; in the first were placed eight thousand Men at Arms, four thousand Archers, and fifteen hundred *Cross-bows*.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 170.

Barreled crossbow, a crossbow which instead of a groove has a barrel like a gun, through which the missile glides. —**Crossbow-belt,** a waist-belt or a baldric for carrying a crossbow and its appurtenances, such as the trousse or quiver in which the quarrels were carried, and the hook or other implement by which the bow was bent.

crossbower (krôs'bō″ėr), *n.* A crossbowman.

crossbowman (krôs'bō″man), *n.*; pl. *crossbowmen* (-men). One who uses a crossbow.

Crossbowmen were considered a very necessary part of a well-organized army. *Hallam*, Middle Ages, ii. 2.

cross-bred (krôs'bred), *a.* Produced by cross-breeding; bred from different species or varieties; hybrid; mongrel.

cross-breed (krôs'brēd), *n.* A class or strain of animals produced by cross-breeding, or of plants resulting from hybridization; a mongrel or hybrid breed.

cross-breeding (krôs'brē″ding), *n.* The crossing of different breeds, stocks, or races of animals; the practice or system of breeding from individuals of different breeds or varieties: the opposite of *pure* or *straight breeding*.

cross-bun (krôs'bun), *n.* A bun indented with a cross, used especially on Good Friday.

cross-buttock (krôs'but″ok), *n.* A peculiar throw practised by wrestlers, especially in Cornwall, England; hence, an unexpected overthrow or repulse.

Many *cross-buttocks* did I sustain.
Smollett, Roderick Random, xxvii.

cross-chock (krôs'chok), *n.* In *ship-building*, a piece of timber laid across the deadwood amidships, to make good the deficiency of the lower heels of the futtock.

cross-cloth (krôs'klôth), *n.* A part of the headdress worn by women with the coif in the seventeenth century. *Fairholt.*

cross-clout (krôs'klout), *n.* Same as *cross-cloth*.

cross-country (krôs'kun″tri), *a.* Lying or directed across fields or open country; not confined to roads or fixed lines: as, a *cross-country* hunt.

A wild *cross-country* game. *Athenæum*, Jan. 28, 1888.

cross-course (krôs'kōrs), *n.* In *mining*, a vein or lode that crosses or intersects the regular lode at various angles, and often heaves or throws the lode out of its regular course.—**Cross-course spar,** in *mining*, radiated quartz.

cross-curve (krôs'kėrv), *n.* In *math.*, the locus of points in a plane (having a correspondence with another plane), which have, each of them, two of their corresponding points in the other plane coincident.

crosscut (krôs'kut), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *crosscut*, ppr. *crosscutting*. To cut across.

cross-cut (krôs'kut), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* **1.** A direct course from one point to another, crosswise or diagonal to another or the usual one; a shortened road or path.—**2.** In *mining:* (*a*) A level driven across the "country," or so as to connect two levels with each other. (*b*) A trench or opening in the surface-detritus or -soil, at right angles to the supposed course of the lode, made for the purpose of ascertaining the exact position and nature of the latter.

II. *a.* **1.** Adapted or used for cutting anything crosswise: as, a *cross-cut* saw or chisel.—**2.** Cut across the grain or on the bias: as, *cross-cut* crape.

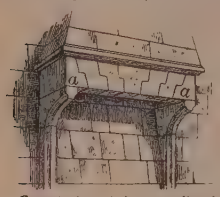
cross-days (krôs'dāz), *n. pl.* The three days preceding the feast of the Ascension.

crosse (kros), *n.* [F., a crozier, a hockey-stick, butt-end of a gun: see *cross*[2].] The implement used in the game of lacrosse. It consists of a wooden shank about 5 feet long, with a shallow net-like arrangement of catgut at the extremity, on which the ball is caught and carried off by the player, or tossed either to one of his own side or toward the goal. Often called a *lacrosse-stick.* See *lacrosse.*

crossed (krôst), *p. a.* [< *cross*[1] + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Made or put in the shape of a cross; bearing a cross. Specifically—(*a*) In *her.*, borne crosswise or in cross, or forming a cross: said of charges. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, cruciate; specifically, in *entom.*, lying one over the other diagonally in repose, as the wings of certain insects.

2. Marked by a line drawn across; canceled; erased: generally with *out.*—**3.** Placed or laid across or crosswise: as, *crossed* arms.—**4.** Thwarted; opposed; obstructed; counteracted.—**Cross crossed.** See *cross*[1].—**Crossed belt, check, dispersion.** See the nouns.—**Crossed friars.** Same as *crutched friars* (which see, under *friar*).—**Crossed nicols.** See *polarization.*—**Crossed out,** said of the web of a clock- or watch-wheel when it consists of four spokes or arms, the rest of it having been sawed or filed away.

crosset, crossette (kros'et, kro-set'), *n.* [< F. *crossette,* crosset, dim. of *crosse,* a crozier, butt-end of a gun, etc.: see *crosse.*] **1.** In *arch.*: (*a*) One of the lateral projections, when present, of the lintel or sill of a rectangular door- or window-opening, beyond the jambs. Also called *ear, elbow, ancon, truss,* and *console.* (*b*) A projection along the upper side of a lateral face of a block of stone, fitting into a corresponding recess in the stone coming next to it. Stones are often so hewn for flat arches of considerable span, and arches and vaults of normal profile are sometimes constructed of such blocks. Such construction eliminates the properties of the true arch or vault, and the result is virtually equivalent, statically, to a lintel or a flat ceiling.



Crossets (*a, a*) in a medieval fireplace. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

2. Same as *crosslet*[1].

cross-examination (krôs'eg-zam-i-nā'shon), *n.* The examination or interrogation of a witness called by one party by the opposite party or his counsel.

His [Erskine's] examination-in-chief was as excellent as his *cross-examination.* *Brougham,* Erskine.

Strict cross-examination, cross-examination confined to the competency and credibility of the witness and the matters touching which he was examined by the party calling him, as distinguished from cross-examination opening new subjects material to the issues.

cross-examine (krôs'eg-zam'in), *v. t.* To examine (a witness of the adverse party), as when the defendant examines a witness called by the plaintiff, and vice versa; hence, to cross-question. See *cross-examination.*

There's guilt appears in Gight's ain face,
Ye'll *cross-examine* Geordie.
Gight's Lady (Child's Ballads, VIII. 289).

The opportunity to *cross-examine* the witnesses has been expressly waived. *Chancellor Kent.*

cross-examiner (krôs'eg-zam'in-ėr), *n.* One who cross-examines.

cross-eye (krôs'ī), *n.* Obliquity of vision; want of concordance in the optic axes; strabismus; squint; specifically, that sort of squint in which both eyes turn toward the nose, so that the rays of light, in passing to the eyes, cross each other; internal strabismus.

cross-eyed (krôs'īd), *a.* Affected with obliquity of vision; squint-eyed.

cross-fertilizable (krôs'fėr'ti-lī-za-bl), *a.* Capable of cross-fertilization.

Blossoms *cross-fertilizable* by insects.
Eclectic Mag., XXXV. 735.

cross-fertilization (krôs'fėr-ti-li-zā'shon), *n.* In *bot.*, the fertilization of the ovules of one flower by the pollen of another, on the same plant or on another plant of the same species. Cross-fertilization is effected by the agency of insects, and of the wind, water, etc. Also called *allogamy* and *cross-pollination.* Crossing between plants of different species is distinguished as *hybridization.*

Cross-fertilisation always means a cross between distinct plants which were raised from seeds and not from cuttings or buds.
Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 10.

cross-fertilize (krôs'fėr'ti-līz), *v. t.* To fertilize, as the ovules of one flower, by the pollen of another flower.

The flowers of Hottonia are *cross-fertilised,* according to Müller, chiefly by Diptera.
Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 51.

cross-file (krôs'fīl), *n.* A file with two convex cutting faces of different curvatures, used in dressing the arms or crosses of small wheels.

cross-fire (krôs'fīr), *n.* *Milit.*, lines of fire from two or more parts of a work which cross one another: often used figuratively: as, to undergo a *cross-fire* of questions.

His picture would hang in cramped back-parlors, between deadly *cross-fires* of lights, sure of the garret or the auction-room ere long. *Lowell,* Fireside Travels, p. 52.

cross-fish (krôs'fish), *n.* A starfish of the genus *Asteracanthion* or *Uraster,* as *A.* or *U. rubens.*

cross-flower (krôs'flou″ėr), *n.* The common milkwort of Europe, *Polygala vulgaris,* so called from its flowering in cross-week.

cross-flucan (krôs'flö'kan), *n.* In *mining,* a crevice or fissure running across the regular lodes of the district, and filled, not with ore, but with flucan, or ferruginous clay. See *flucan.* [Cornwall.]

cross-fox (krôs'foks), *n.* A variety or subspecies of the common fox, having a longitudinal dark dorsal area decussating with a dark area across the shoulders. The pelt is more beautiful than that of the common fox. It represents a step or stage in a series of color-changes to which the foxes both of Europe and of America are subject, ending in the silver-black condition. See *silver-fox.*

Cross-fox, a variety of the common fox (*Vulpes fulvus*).

cross-frog (krôs'frog), *n.* See *frog.*

cross-furrow (krôs'fur″ō), *n.* In *agri.*, a furrow or trench cut across other furrows, to intercept the water which runs along them, in order to convey it off the field.

cross-garnet (krôs'gär″net), *n.* A hinge shaped like the letter T. The longer part is fastened to the leaf or door, the shorter to the frame, the joint being at the meeting of the two. Called in Scotland *cross-tailed hinge.*

cross-gartered (krôs'gär″tėrd), *a.* Wearing garters crossed upon the leg.

He will come . . . *cross-gartered,* a fashion she detests.
Shak., T. N., ii. 5.

Had there appeared some sharp *cross-garter'd* man,
Whom their loud laugh might nickname Puritan.
Holyday.

cross-grained (krôs'grānd), *a.* **1.** Having an irregular gnarled grain or fiber, as timber.

If the stuff proves *cross-grained* in any part of its length, then you must turn your stuff to plane it the contrary way, so far as it runs *cross-grained.* *Moxon.*

Hence—**2.** Perverse; untractable; crabbed; refractory.

With *crosse-grain'd* words they did him thwart.
Robin Hood Rescuing Will Stutly (Child's Ballads, V. 290).

The spirit of contradiction in a *cross-grained* woman is incurable. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

A *cross-grained,* old-fashioned, whimsical fellow, with an ugly face. *Goldsmith,* She Stoops to Conquer, i. 2.

cross-guard (krôs'gärd), *n.* **1.** The guard of a sword when made in the form of a bar at right angles with the blade. The swords of the middle ages commonly had a cross-guard without other defense for the hand, which was protected by the gauntlet. See *hilt* and *cross-hilt;* also *counter-guard.*

2. A similar defense mounted upon the shaft of a spear, usually not far below the head. Hunting-spears were sometimes fitted with such a guard, to prevent the too deep penetration of the spear and admit of its immediate extrication.

cross-hair (krôs'hār), *n.* A very fine strand of spider's web stretched across the focal plane of a telescope or a microscope, so as to form with another a cross: used to define the point to which the readings of the circles or micrometer refer. Also applied to threads inserted for the same purpose, but not forming a cross. Also called *cross-wire* and *fiber-cross.*

cross-hatching (krôs'hach″ing), *n.* In *drawing* and *engraving,* the art of hatching or shading by parallel intersecting lines.

cross-head (krôs'hed), *n.* **1.** A person whose skull is marked with the crossed coronal and sagittal sutures; a skull so marked.

Among whites, the relative abundance of *cross-heads* (having permanently unclosed the longitudinal and transverse suture on the top of the head) is one in seven.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 500.

2. In *mechan.*, a beam or rod stretching across the top of something; specifically, the bar at the end of a piston-rod of a steam-engine, which slides on ways or guides fixed to the bed or frame of the engine, and connects the piston-rod with the connecting-rod, or with a sliding journal-box moving in the cross-head itself.

Cross-head.

On the tops of these columns stands a heavy casting, from which are suspended two side-screws, carrying the top *crosshead,* to which one end of the specimen to be examined may be attached. *Science,* III. 314.

Cross-head guides, in a steam-engine, parallel bars between which the cross-head moves in a right line with the cylinder. Sometimes called *motion-bars.*

cross-hilt (krôs'hilt), *n.* The hilt of a sword when made with a simple cross-guard or pair of quillons, and with no other defense for the hand. In such a case the blade and barrel and the cross-guard or quillons make a complete Latin cross. This was the usual form of swords in Europe in the middle ages. See cut under *claymore.*

crossing (krôs'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cross*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of passing across something: as, the *crossing* of the Atlantic.—**2.** Intersection: as, the *crossing* of bars in latticework.—**3.** The place at which a road, ravine, mountain, river, etc., is or may be crossed or passed over: as, the *crossings* of streets.

Jo sweeps his *crossing* all day long.
Dickens, Bleak House, xvi.

4. In railroads, the necessary arrangement of rails to form a communication from one track-way to the other.—**5.** The act of opposing or thwarting; contradiction.

Cousin, of many men
I do not bear these *crossings.*
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

6. The act of making the sign of the cross: as, with many protestations and *crossings.*—**7.** The act or process of cross-breeding or cross-fertilizing; hybridization.—**Grade crossing,** a place at which a common road crosses a railroad on the same level: usually required by statute to be protected by a flagman or a signal, or by gates in charge of a keeper. Also called a *level crossing.*

cross-jack (krôs'jak, by sailors krô'jek), *n.* A large square sail bent and set to the lower yard on the mizzenmast.—**Cross-jack yard,** the lower yard on the mizzenmast.

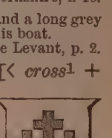
cross-legged (krôs'leg″ed), *a.* Having the legs crossed; characterized by crossing of the legs.

In an arch in the south wall of the church is cut in stone the portraiture of a knight lying *cross-legged,* in armour of mail. *Ashmole,* Berkshire, i. 16.

The pilot was an old man with a turban and a long grey beard, and sat *cross-legged* in the stern of his boat.
R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 2.

crosslet[1], **croslet**[1] (krôs'let), *n.* [< *cross*[1] + dim. *-let.*] A small cross.

Then Una gan to aske, if ought he knew,
Or heard abroad, of that her champion trew,
That in his armour bare a *croslet* red?
Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 36.



Cross Crosslet.

Cross crosslet, in *her.*, a cross having the ends crossed.

crosslet[2]†, **croslet**[2]† (krôs'let), *n.* [ME. *crosselet, croslet,* a modification of OF. *croisel,* a pot, crucible: see *cresset* and *crucible.*] A crucible.

And this chanoun into the *croslet* caste
A poudre, noot I whereof that it was
Ymaad. *Chaucer,* Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 136.

Your *crosslets,* crucibles, and cucurbites.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 3.

cross-lode (krôs'lōd), *n.* In *mining,* a lode or vein which does not follow the regular and ordinary course of the productive lodes of the district, but intersects them at an angle. In some important mining districts there are two sets of veins, each preserving a certain amount of parallelism

among themselves. Of these two sets the less important and productive would be called the *cross-lode*.

cross-loop (krôs'lōp), *n.* In *medieval fort.*, a loophole cut in the form of a cross, so as to give free range both horizontally and vertically to an archer or arbalister.

cross-loophole (krôs'lōp″hōl), *n.* Same as *cross-loop*.

crossly (krôs'li), *adv.* **1.** Athwart; so as to intersect something else.

A piece of joinery, so *crossly* indented and whimsically dovetailed. *Burke*, American Taxation.

2. Adversely; in opposition; contrarily.

Thy friends are fled to wait upon thy foes,
And *crossly* to thy good all fortune goes.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 4.

3. Peevishly; fretfully.

cross-multiplication (krôs'mul-ti-pli-kā'-shon), *n.* See *multiplication*.

crossness (krôs'nes), *n.* **1.** Transverseness; intersection.

Lord Petersham, with his hose and legs twisted to every point of *crossness*. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 211.

2. Peevishness; fretfulness; ill humor; perverseness.

She will die if he woo her, rather than she will 'bate one breath of her accustomed *crossness*.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 3.

Crossopinæ (kros-ō-pī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crossopus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of aquatic shrews, of the family *Soricidæ*, containing the genera *Crossopus*, *Neosorex*, and *Nectogale*. They are known as *water-shrews*, *oared shrews*, and *fringe-footed shrews*. Properly *Crossopodinæ*.

Crossopterygia (kro-sop-te-rij'i-ą), *n. pl.* [NL.] **1.** In Cope's early system of classification, a subclass of fishes. Their technical characters are: a hyomandibular bone articulated with the cranium; the opercular bones well developed; a single ceratohyal; no pelvic elements; and limbs having the derivative radii of the primary series on the extremity of the basal pieces, which are in the pectoral fin the metapterygium, mesopterygium, and propterygium.

2. In Cope's later system (1887), a superorder limited to teleostomous fishes having dorsal, anal, pectoral, and ventral basilar segments for the fins, those of the dorsal and anal numerous and each articulating with a single element, if any, and the actinosts numerous in the pectorals and ventrals. It includes, as orders, the *Cladistia*, *Haplistia*, and *Taxistia*. The polypterids (*Cladistia*) are the only living representatives.

3. [*l. c.*] Plural of *crossopterygium*.

crossopterygian (kro-sop-te-rij'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [As *Crossopterygia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* In *ichth.*, belonging to or of the nature of the *Crossopterygia* or *Crossopterygidæ*; pertaining to the *Crossopterygia*. Also *crossopterygious*.

It is a remarkable circumstance that, while the Dipnoi present . . . a transition between the piscine and the amphibian types of structure, the spinal column and the limbs should be not only piscine, but more nearly related to those of the most ancient *Crossopterygian* Ganoids than to those of any other fishes. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 148.

II. *n.* One of the *Crossopterygia*.

Crossopterygidæ (kro-sop-te-rij'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crossopterygia* + *-idæ*.] A suborder of ganoid fossil and recent fishes, so called from the fin-rays of the paired fins being arranged so as to form a fringe round a central lobe. It includes the greater number of the Old Red Sandstone fishes, while the living genus *Polypterus*, also belonging to it, inhabits the Nile and other African rivers. As thus defined, it embraces dipnoans as well as true crossopterygians. See cut under *Holoptychius*.

Crossopterygii (kro-sop-te-rij'i-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *crossopterygius*: see *crossopterygious*.] Same as *Crossopterygia*.

crossopterygious (kro-sop-te-rij'i-us), *a.* [< NL. *crossopterygius*, < Gr. κροσσοί, tassels, fringe, + πτέρυξ (πτερυγ-) or πτερύγιον, a wing, fin.] Same as *crossopterygian*.

crossopterygium (kro-sop-te-rij'i-um), *n.*; pl. *crossopterygia* (-ą). [NL., neut. of *crossopterygius*: see *crossopterygious*.] A form of pectoral or ventral fins, having a median jointed stem, beset bifariously with series of jointed rays.

Crossopus (kros'ō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1832), < Gr. κροσσοί, tassels, a fringe, + ποῦς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] A genus of old-world fringe-footed aquatic shrews, with the feet not webbed, 30 teeth, and a long tail with a fringe or crest of hairs. The best-known species is *C. fodiens*, the water-shrew or oared shrew of Europe.

crossorhinid (kros-ō-rin'id), *n.* A selachian of the family *Crossorhinidæ*.

Crossorhinidæ (kros-ō-rin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crossorhinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of anarthrous sharks, represented by the genus *Crossorhinus*. The head and front of the body are depressed; the mouth is nearly terminal; the teeth are long and slender; the first dorsal is behind the ventrals, and the anal close to the caudal; the nasal cavities are confluent with the mouth. The species are inhabitants of the western Pacific and especially Australian seas.

Crossorhininæ (kros″ō-ri-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crossorhinus* + *-inæ*.] Same as *Crossorhinidæ*.

Crossorhinus (kros-ō-rī'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κροσσοί, fringe, + ῥίνη, a shark.] A genus of sharks with fringed lips, representing, in some systems of classification, a special family, the *Crossorhinidæ*.

crossover (krôs'ō″vėr), *n.* In *calico-printing*, a superimposed color in the form of stripes, bands, or cross-bars.

Printed as a *crossover*, it darkens the indigo where it falls, but the yellow shade of the colour gives a greenish hue to it. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 327.

crosspatch (krôs'pach), *n.* An ill-natured person. [Colloq.]

Crosspatch, draw the latch,
Sit by the fire and spin. *Nursery rime.*

I'm but a *cross-patch* at best, and now it's like as if I was no good to nobody. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxvi.

cross-pawl, cross-spall (krôs'pâl, -spâl), *n.* In *ship-carp.*, one of the horizontal pieces of timber used to brace the frame of a ship during construction. Also *cross-spale*.

crosspiece (krôs'pēs), *n.* **1.** In general, a piece of material of any kind placed or fastened across anything else.—**2.** *Naut.*: (*a*) A rail of timber extending over the windlass of a ship, furnished with pins with which to fasten the rigging, as occasion requires. (*b*) A piece of timber bolted across two bits, for the purpose of fastening ropes. In this sense also *cross-bit*.—**3.** In *anat.*, the great white transverse commissure of the brain; the corpus callosum, or trabs cerebri. See *corpus*.—**4.** A small cross-guard of a sword or dagger, hardly large enough to protect the hand, as in most Roman swords. *Hewitt.*—**5†.** Same as *crosspatch*.

cross-piled (krôs'pīld), *a.* Piled crosswise, as bars of iron.

cross-pollination (krôs'pol-i-nā'shon), *n.* Same as *cross-fertilization*.

cross-purpose (krôs'pėr'pus), *n.* **1.** An opposing or counter purpose; a conflicting intention or plan; a plan or course of action running counter to the plan or course of action purposed by another: most frequently in the plural: as, they are pursuing *cross-purposes*.

To allow benefit of clergy, and to restrain the press, seems to have something of *cross-purpose* in it. *Shaftesbury.*

2. *pl.* A sort of conversational game; a game of words or phrases used at random.—**At cross-purposes**, pursuing plans or courses of action tending to interfere with each other, though intended for the same end; unintentionally antagonizing each other: said of persons.

cross-quarters (krôs'kwâr″tėrz), *n.* In *arch.*, an ornament of tracery resembling the four petals of a cruciform flower; a quatrefoil.

cross-question (krôs'kwes'chon), *v. t.* To question minutely or repeatedly; put the same questions to in varied forms; cross-examine.

They were so narrowly sifted, so craftily examined, and *cross-questioned* by the Jewish magistrates.
Killingbeck, Sermons, p. 127.

cross-reference (krôs'ref'ėr-ens), *n.* A reference in a book to another title, phrase, or passage in it for further treatment or elucidation of a subject.

cross-road (krôs'rōd), *n.* **1.** A road that crosses from one main road to another; a by-road.—**2.** A road that crosses another, especially a main road, or one of two or more roads that cross each other.—**3.** *pl.* Two or more roads so crossing; the point where they intersect. Cross-roads (or *a cross-roads*, the word in this sense being often used as a singular) often form the nucleus of a village, having a general store, a blacksmith's shop, etc., and being a resort or stopping-place for the rural population. Hence the term is often used in the United States (sometimes attributively) with an implication of provincialism or insignificance.

I refer to your old companions of the *cross-roads* and the race-course. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 176.

cross-row (krôs'rō), *n.* The alphabet. See *christcross-row*.

He hearkens after prophecies and dreams,
And from the *cross-row* plucks the letter G.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 1.

cross-ruff (krôs'ruf'), *n.* In *whist*, a double ruff; a see-saw (which see).

cross-section (krôs'sek″shon), *n.* A section of something made by a plane passed through it at right angles to one of its axes, especially to its longest axis; a piece of some body cut or sliced off in a direction perpendicular to an axis of the body: as, a *cross-section* of a tree cut out to show the grain; a drawing of the *cross-section* of a ship.

Low-water widths are only known where the *cross-section* and range have been determined.
Humphreys and Abbott, Rep. on Miss. River.

cross-set (krôs'set), *a.* Directed across any line or course; running across.

A *cross-set* current bore them from the track. *J. Baillie.*

cross-shed (krôs'shed), *n.* The upper shed of a gauze-loom. *E. H. Knight.*

cross-sill (krôs'sil), *n.* In railroads, a block of stone or wood laid for the support of a sleeper when broken stone is used as filling or ballast.

cross-somer, *n.* See *cross-summer*.

cross-spale (krôs'spāl), *n.* Same as *cross-pawl*.

cross-spall, *n.* See *cross-pawl*.

cross-spider (krôs'spī″dėr), *n.* A name of the common British garden-spider, or diadem-spider, *Epeira diadema*: so called from the colored cross on top of the abdomen.

Cross-spider (*Epeira diadema*), natural size.

cross-spine (krôs'spīn), *n.* A dwarf leguminous shrub of Portugal, *Stauracanthus aphyllus*, with handsome flowers: so called from its thorns, which are branched in the form of a cross.

cross-springer (krôs'spring″ėr), *n.* In groined vaulting, a rib which extends diagonally from one pier to another, across the vault; an arc ogive.

cross-staff (krôs'staf), *n.* **1.** An instrument formerly used to take the altitude of the sun or stars. It was superseded by the quadrant. Also called *fore-staff*.

At noon our captain made observation by the *cross-staff*, and found we were in forty-seven degrees thirty-seven minutes north latitude. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 11.

2. In *surv.*, an instrument consisting of a staff carrying a brass circle divided into four equal parts or quadrants by two lines intersecting each other at the center. At the extremity of each line perpendicular sights are fixed, with holes below each slit for the better discovery of distant objects. It is used for taking offsets.

3. Same as *crozier*, 1.—**Bishop's cross-staff.** See *episcopal staff*, under *staff*.

cross-stitch (krôs'stich), *n.* In *needlework*, a stitch of the form ×. It consists of two stitches of the same length, the one crossing the other in the middle.

cross-stone (krôs'stōn), *n.* **1.** Chiastolite.—**2.** A name of the minerals staurolite and harmotome, both of which often occur in compound or twin crystals having more or less the shape of a cross.

cross-summer (krôs'sum″ėr), *n.* A cross-beam. See *summer*. Also *cross-somer*.

cross-tail (krôs'tāl), *n.* In a back-action steam-engine, the crosspiece which connects the sidebars at the opposite end from the cross-head. The connecting-rod in such engines reaches from the cross-tail to the crank.—**Cross-tail gudgeon, hinge.** See the nouns.

cross-tie (krôs'tī), *n.* In a railroad, a timber or sill placed under opposite rails as a support and to prevent them from spreading; a tie or sleeper.

cross-tining (krôs'tī″ning), *n.* In *agri.*, a mode of harrowing crosswise, or in a direction across the ridges.

crosstree (krôs'trē), *n.* *Naut.*, one of the horizontal pieces of timber or metal, supported by the cheeks and trestletrees, at the upper ends of the lower masts in fore-and-aft rigged vessels, and at the topmast-heads of square-rigged vessels. Their use is to extend the topmast- or topgallant-rigging, and to afford a standing-place for seamen. They are let into the trestletrees, and bolted to them.

A, A, Crosstrees.

cross-valve (krôs′valv), *n.* A valve placed where two pipes intersect, or where a pipe diverges into two rectangular branches.

cross-vaulting (krôs′vâl″ting), *n.* In *arch.*, vaulting formed by the intersection of two or more simple vaults. When the vaults spring at the same level, and rise to the same height, the cross-vaulting is termed a *groin*.

cross-vine (krôs′vīn), *n.* The *Bignonia capreolata* of the southern United States, from the cross-like arrangement of medullary tissue, as shown in a transverse section of the older stems.

cross-way (krôs′wā), *n.* A cross-road.

There are so many *cross-ways*, there's no following her.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iv. 1.

crossways (krôs′wāz), *adv.* Same as *crosswise*, 2, 3. [Rare.]

cross-webbing (krôs′web″ing), *n.* In *saddlery*, webbing drawn over the saddletree to strengthen the foundation of the seat of the saddle.

cross-week (krôs′wēk), *n.* Rogation week; the week beginning with Rogation Sunday: supposed to be so called from the medieval custom of carrying the cross about the parish in procession at that season. See *rogation*.

The parson, vicar, or curate, and church-wardens, shall . . . in the days of the rogations commonly called *Crossweek* or Gang-days, walk the accustomed bounds of every parish. *Abp. Grindal*, Remains (Parker Soc.), p. 141.

cross-wire (krôs′wīr), *n.* A wire placed transversely to another; specifically, same as *crosshair*.

crosswise (krôs′wīz), *adv.* [< *cross*[1] + *-wise*.] 1. In the form of a cross.

The church is built *crosswise*, with a fine spire.
Johnson, To Mrs. Thrale, Aug. 12, 1773.

2. Across; transversely: absolutely or followed by *to* before an object: as, the timbers were laid *crosswise;* the woof runs *crosswise to* the warp.—3. Figuratively, contrary to desire; at cross-purposes; against the grain: as, everything goes *crosswise* to-day. In last two senses also *crossways*.

crosswort (krôs′wèrt), *n.* A name of plants of various genera, particularly *Galium cruciatum* (see *Galium*), *Eupatorium perfoliatum* (more commonly called *boneset*), *Lysimachia quadrifolia*, and plants of the genus *Crucianella*.

crotal (krō′tạl), *n.* [< *crotalum*.] A jingling ornament formerly used in clerical vestments. See *crotalum*.

crotala, *n.* Plural of *crotalum*.

Crotalaria (krō-tạ-lā′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL. (so called because the seeds rattle in the pod if shaken), < Gr. *κρόταλον*, a rattle.] A very extensive genus of plants, of the natural order *Leguminosæ*, containing several hundred known species; rattlewort. The species are all natives of warm climates, but have been long cultivated in hothouses. A kind of hemp is made from the inner bark of *C. juncea*, which is called sunn-hemp, etc. (see *sunn*); other species yield useful fibers. The rattlebox, *C. sagittalis*, is a common species of the eastern United States.

crotalid (krō′tạ-lid), *n.* A snake of the family *Crotalidæ*.

Crotalidæ (krō-tal′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crotalus* + *-idæ*.] A family of venomous serpents, of the group *Solenoglypha* of the order *Ophidia*, having a dilatable mouth with perforated poison-fangs, and poison-glands, and differing from *Viperidæ* chiefly in having a deep pit on each side of the head between the eye and the nostril, whence they are also called *Bothrophera:* the rattlesnake family: so called from the crepitaculum or rattle with which the tail ends in many of the species. The family contains most of the venomous serpents of the warmer parts of Asia and America, such as the rattlesnakes, moccasins, copperheads, bushmasters, etc., of the genera *Crotalus*, *Trigonocephalus*, *Bothrops*, *Cenchris*, *Trimeresurus*, *Craspedocephalus*, etc.

crotaliform (krō-tal′i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Crotalus*, q. v., + L. *forma*, shape.] Resembling or related to the rattlesnake; solenoglyph; viperoid: specifically said of venomous serpents, as of the family *Crotalidæ*, in distinction from *cobriform*. The crotaliform serpents are the *Solenoglypha*, including the families *Causidæ*, *Atractaspididæ*, *Viperidæ*, and *Crotalidæ*.

Crotalinæ (krō-tạ-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crotalus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Crotalidæ*, containing the rattlesnakes, characterized by having the tail ending in a rattle or crepitaculum. See *Crotalidæ* and *rattlesnake*.

crotaline (krō′tạ-lin), *a.* [< *Crotalus* + *-ine*[1].] Having a rattle, as a rattlesnake; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Crotalinæ* or *Crotalidæ*.

The venom of the *crotaline* snakes can be subjected to the temperature of the boiling of water without completely losing its poisonous power.
The American, VI. 173.

Crotalini (krō-tạ-lī′nī), *n. pl.* [NL. (Oppel, 1811), < *Crotalus* + *-ini*.] The pit-vipers or crotaliform snakes of the genera *Crotalus* and *Trigonocephalus*, in a broad sense.

crotalo (krō′tạ-lō), *n.* [< Gr. *κρόταλον*, a rattle, clapper, a sort of castanet, used in the worship of Cybele.] A Turkish musical instrument, corresponding to the ancient cymbalum.

Crotalophorus (krō-tạ-lof′ō-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κρόταλον*, a rattle, clapper, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A genus of rattlesnakes, having the top of the head covered with nine large symmetrical plates, as in ordinary innocuous colubrine snakes. It includes the small rattlesnakes of North America, such as the ground-rattlesnake (*C. miliarius*), the prairie-rattlesnake or massasauga (*C. tergeminus*), the black massasauga (*C. kirtlandi*), etc. Some of these are commonly known as "sidewipers," from their habit of wriggling sidewise. They are comparatively small, but very venomous. See *Crotalus*.

crotalum (krō′tạ-lum), *n.*; pl. *crotala* (-lạ). [L., < Gr. *κρόταλον*, a rattle.] 1. A rattle or clapper, made of wood or bone, anciently used in Egypt and Greece.

Part of one metope [Phigaleia] retains the torso of a mænad with *krotala* in her right hand, as if ready for the dance. *A. S. Murray*, Greek Sculpture, II. 178.

2. A name given to bells of the form of sleigh-bells or grelots. Such bells, when very small, were used for hawks, and, as hawk-bells, often appear in heraldry. Larger ones are occasionally seen, which have been handed down from the middle ages, and are still utilized in certain curious local customs.

Crotalus (krō′tạ-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κρόταλον*, a rattle.] The typical genus of rattlesnakes of the subfamily *Crotalinæ*, having most of the top of the head covered with scales like those of

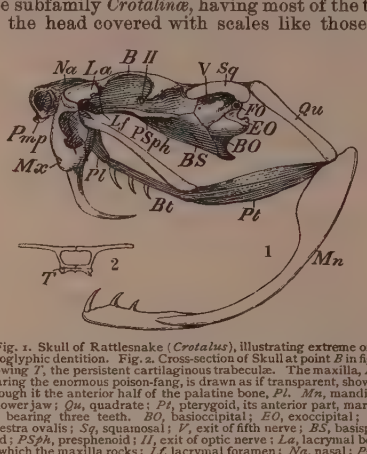


Fig. 1. Skull of Rattlesnake (*Crotalus*), illustrating extreme of solenoglyphic dentition. Fig. 2. Cross-section of Skull at point *B* in fig. 1, showing *T*, the persistent cartilaginous trabeculæ. The maxilla, *Mx*, bearing the enormous poison-fang, is drawn as if transparent, showing through it the anterior half of the palatine bone, *Pl*. *Mn*, mandible, or lower jaw; *Qu*, quadrate; *Pt*, pterygoid, its anterior part, marked *Bt*, bearing three teeth. *BO*, basioccipital; *EO*, exoccipital; *FO*, fenestra ovalis; *Sq*, squamosal; *V*, exit of fifth nerve; *BS*, basisphenoid; *PSph*, presphenoid; *II*, exit of optic nerve; *La*, lacrymal bone, on which the maxilla rocks; *Lf*, lacrymal foramen; *Na*, nasal; *Pmp*, the small toothless premaxilla. The unshaded bone above *Bt* and *Pl* is the transverse bone.

the back, a well-developed rattle, and the scutes under the tail (subcaudal) entire. It contains the largest rattlers, as *C. durissus*, the banded rattlesnake, and *C. adamanteus*, the diamond rattlesnake, two species found in eastern parts of the United States; *C. confluentus*, the commonest and most widely distributed rattler of the western parts of the United States; *C. molossus*, the black rattlesnake; *C. pyrrhus*, the rare red rattlesnake; and others. Also sometimes called *Caudisona;* in this case the name *Crotalus* is transferred to the genus otherwise called *Crotalophorus*. See also cut under *rattlesnake*.

crotaphe (krō′tạ-fē), *n.* [< Gr. *κρόταφος*, the side of the head, pl. the temples.] A painful pulsation or throbbing in the temples.

crotaphic (krō-taf′ik), *a.* [< LGr. *κροταφικός*, < Gr. *κρόταφος*, the side of the head, pl. the temples.] In *anat.*, temporal; crotaphite. [Rare.]

crotaphite (krō′tạ-fīt), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *κροταφίτης*, relating to the temples, < *κρόταφος*, temporal region, pl. the temples, < *κροτεῖν*, strike, cause to rattle.] I. *a.* In *anat.*, relating to the temples; temporal: as, the *crotaphite* depression of the skull, the temporal fossa; the *crotaphite* muscle, the temporalis. [Rare.]

The [rattle]snake "strikes": by the simultaneous contraction of the *crotaphite* muscle, part of which extends over the poison-gland, the poison is injected into the wound. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 207.

II.† *n.* A temporal muscle. *Coles*, 1717.

Crotaphytus (krō-tạ-fī′tus), *n.* [NL., prop. **Crotaphitus*, **Crotaphites*, < Gr. *κροταφίτης*, relating to the temples: see *crotaphite*.] A genus of lizards, of the family *Iguanidæ*, containing large and handsome species, as *C. collaris*, *C. wislizeni*, and *C. reticulatus*. They are abundant and characteristic species of the southwestern portions of the United States, sometimes attaining a length of nearly a foot, having a slender form, long tail, richly variegated coloration, and great activity.

crotch (kroch), *n.* [< ME. *crotche*, *croche*, a shepherd's crook, with var. *croke*, crook; mixed with *croche*, prop. *cruche*, *crucche*, a crutch, and with *croce*, a crozier: see *crook*, *croche*[3], *crutch*[1], *cross*[2], *crozier*, and cf. *crotchet*, ult. a dim. of *crotch*.] 1. A fork or forking; a point or line of divergence or parting, as of two legs or branches: as, the *crotch* of a tree (the point of separation of the main stem into two parts); a piece of timber with a *crotch*.—2†. A shepherd's crook.

Croke [var. *crotche*, *croche*] or scheype hoke, pedum, cambuca, podium. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 104.

3. *Naut.*, same as *crutch*[1].—4. In *billiards*, a space, generally 4½ inches square, at a corner of the table.

crotched (krocht), *a.* [< *crotch* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having a crotch; forked.

Which runneth by Estridinodoch, a *crotched* brooke.
Holinshed, Descrip. of Britain, xiv.

2. Peevish; cross; crotchety. [Local, and pron. kroch′ed.]

crotchet (kroch′et), *n.* [< ME. *crochett*, a little hook, also a crotchet in music, < OF. *crochet*, a little hook, a crotchet in music, dim. of *croc*, a hook: see *crook* and *crotch*.] 1. A little hook; a hook.

Two beddys . . .
That henget shalle be with hole sylour
With *crochettes* and loupys [loops] sett on lyour.
Book of Curtasye, l. 446.

Specifically—2. In *anat.*, the hooked anterior end of the superior occipitotemporal cerebral convolution.—3. In *entom.*, a little hook-like organ or process, generally one of a series; specifically, one of the minute horny hooks on the prolegs of many caterpillars.—4. One of the pair of marks, [ ], used in writing and printing, now more commonly called *brackets*. See *bracket*[1], *n.*, 4.

The passages included within the parentheses, or *crotchets*, as the press styles them.
Boyle, Works, II. 3, The Publisher to the Reader.

5. A curved surgical instrument with a sharp hook, used to extract the fetus in the operation of embryotomy.—6. In *music*, a note equal in length to half a minim or one fourth of a semibreve; a quarter note. See *note*.—7. A piece of wood resembling a fork, used as a support in building.

The *crotchets* of their cot in columns rise.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Baucis and Philemon, l. 160.

8. *Milit.*, a peculiar arrangement of troops, in which they are drawn up in a line nearly perpendicular to the line of battle.—9. In *fort.*, an indentation in the glacis of the covered way at a point where a traverse is placed.—10. A singular opinion, especially one held by a person who has no special competency to form a correct opinion; an unusual and whimsical notion concerning a matter of fact or principle of action; a perverse or odd conceit.

Some *crotchet* has possess'd him,
And he is fix'd to follow 't.
Shirley, Love's Cruelty, i. 2.

Many of the things brought forward would now be called *crotchets*, which is the nearest word we have to the old "paradox." But there is this difference, that by calling a thing a *crotchet* we mean to speak lightly of it.
De Morgan, Budget of Paradoxes, p. 2.

Dr. Kenn, exemplary as he had hitherto appeared, had his *crotchets*—possibly his weaknesses.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vii. 4.

Crotchet-rest, in *music*, a quarter rest.

crotchet†, *v. t.* or *i.* [< *crotchet*, *n.*] To play or sing in quick rhythm.

These cantels and morsels of scripture warbled, quavered, and *crotchetted*, to give pleasure unto the ears.
Harmar, tr. of Beza's Sermons (1587), p. 267.

Drawing his breath as thick and short as can
The nimblest *crotcheting* musician.
Donne, Jealousy.

crotcheted (kroch′et-ed), *a.* [< *crotchet* + *-ed*[2].] Marked or measured by crotchets.

crotcheteer (kroch-et-ēr′), *n.* [< *crotchet* + *-eer*.] A crotchety person; one devoted to some favorite theory, crotchet, or hobby.

Nobody of the slightest pretensions to influence is safe from the solicitous canvassing and silent pressure of social *crotcheteers*. *Fortnightly Rev.*

Till Adam Smith laid the foundations of modern economics, the fiscal policy of the Government was a game of perpetual see-saw between rival *cro[t]cheteers*.
Westminster Rev., CXXVI. 156.

crotchetiness (kroch′et-i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being crotchety; the character of a crotcheteer.

crotchety (kroch'et-i), *a.* [< *crotchet* + *-y*[1].] Characterized by odd fancies or crotchets; fantastic or eccentric in thought; whimsical.

This will please the *crotchety* radicals.
Saturday Rev., Feb. 4, 1865.

If you show yourself eccentric in manners or dress, the world . . . will not listen to you. You will be considered as *crotchety* and impracticable.
H. Spencer, Univ. Prog., p. 98.

crote†, **crott**†, *n.* [< ME. *crote*, *croote*, < OF. *crote*, *crotte*, F. *crotte* (= Pr. *crota*), mud, dirt, dung.] **1.** A clod.

Crote of a turfe, glebicula. *Prompt. Parv.*

2. Dung; excrement.

Croton (krō'ton), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κροτών or κρότων, a tick, also the shrub bearing the castor-berry, which was thought to resemble a tick.] **1.** A genus of euphorbiaceous plants, comprising about 500 species, natives of warm and especially of tropical regions, many of which possess important medicinal properties. *Croton Tiglium*, a native of several parts of the East Indies, possesses

Flowering Branch of *Croton Tiglium*.
a, section of staminate flower; *b*, section of pistillate flower.

most active and dangerous purgative properties; every part—wood, leaves, and fruit—seems to participate equally in the energy. Croton-oil is extracted from the seeds of this species, which are of about the size and shape of field-beans. *C. Eleuteria*, of the Bahamas, yields cascarilla bark. (See *cascarilla*.) *C. niveus* yields a similar aromatic bitter bark, known as copalche bark. Some other species are used on account of their aromatic and balsamic properties, or for their resinous products.

2. [*l. c.*] A foliage-plant of the genus *Codiæum*: so named by florists.—**Croton-chloral hydrate** (so named because formerly believed to be related to crotonic acid), more properly called *butyl-chloral hydrate*. It forms crystalline scales having a pungent odor, little soluble in cold water, easily soluble in alcohol and glycerin. It is somewhat used in medicine for cephalic neuralgia.

crotonate (krō'ton-āt), *n.* [< *croton(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, a salt formed by the union of crotonic acid with a base.

croton-bug (krō'ton-bug), *n.* [< *Croton* (in reference to the Croton aqueduct, from the Croton river in Westchester county, New York, to the city of New York; perhaps because they became abundant in New York about the time that Croton water was introduced (1842), or because they were supposed to have come through the water-pipes) + *bug*[2].] A common name in the United States for various kinds of roaches which live in houses, especially the *Blatta* (*Periplaneta*) *orientalis* and *B. germanica*, both imported species.

Croton-bug (*Blatta germanica*), natural size.

crotone (krō-tō'nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κροτών, a tick.] **1.** A fungous excrescence on trees, caused by an insect. Hence—**2.** In *pathol.*, a small fungous excrescence on the periosteum.

crotonic (krō-ton'ik), *a.* [< *croton* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from plants of the genus *Croton*.—**Crotonic acid**, $C_4H_6O_2$, an acid discovered by Pelletier and Caventou in the seeds of the plant *Croton Tiglium*, and obtainable from croton-oil. It has a pungent and nauseous smell and a burning taste, and is very poisonous. Its salts are termed *crotonates*.

crotonin, crotonine (krō'ton-in), *n.* [< *croton* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A vegeto-alkali found in the seeds of *Croton Tiglium*.

croton-oil (krō'ton-oil'), *n.* A vegetable oil expressed from the seeds of the *Croton Tiglium*. See *Croton*. It is a valuable article of the materia medica, and is so strongly purgative that one drop is a dose. When applied externally it causes irritation and suppuration. It is of great service in cases where other purgatives fail.

crotonylen (krō-ton'i-len), *n.* [< *croton* + *-yl* + *-en*.] A gaseous hydrocarbon (C_4H_6) found in illuminating gas. It can be separated as a solid by cold and compression.

Crotophaga (krō-tof'a-gā), *n.* [NL., short for **Crotonophaga*, < Gr. κροτών or κρότων, a tick, + φαγεῖν, eat.] The typical and only genus of birds of the subfamily *Crotophaginæ*. The leading species are *C. ani* and *C. sulcirostris*, both of which occur in the United States and the warmer parts of America generally. See *ani*.

Crotophaginæ (krō-tof-a-jī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crotophaga* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Cuculidæ*, peculiar to America; the anis or keel-billed cuckoos. They have a long tail of only eight graduated feathers, and an extremely compressed bill. The upper mandible rises into a high, sharp crest or keel with very convex profile, its sides being usually sulcate, and its tip is deflected. The plumage is of a uniform lustrous black. The feathers of the head and neck are lengthened and lanceolate, with distinct scale-like margins; the face is naked. There is but one genus, *Crotophaga*. See *ani*.

crottles[1] (krot'lz), *n. pl.* [< ME. *crotel*; dim. of *crote*, q. v.] **1.** Crumbs. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** Dung; excrement, as of the sheep, goat, or hare.

crottles[2] (krot'lz), *n. pl.* [< Gael. *crotal*, also *crotan*, a general name for lichens, especially those used for dyeing.] A name given in Scotland and in some parts of England to various species of lichens used in dyeing, distinguished as *black*, *brown*, *white*, etc., *crottles*. Under this name are included *Parmelia physodes*, *P. caperata*, *P. saxatilis*, *Sticta pulmonaria*, and *Lecanora vallescens*.

crouch[1] (krouch), *v.* [Also dial. *crooch*; < ME. *crouchen*, *cruchen* (for **crūchen*?), unassibilated *crouken*, crouch, bend; a var. of *croken*, crook, bend, the unusual change of vowel (*ō* to *ū* = *ou*) being due perhaps to the influence of *crouchen*, cross (see *crouch*[2]), or of *crucche*, crutch (see *crutch*[1]). Cf. *crutch*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To bend; stoop low; lie or stoop close to the ground, as an animal in preparing to spring or from fear: as, a dog *crouches* to his master; a lion *crouches* in the thicket.

You know the voice, and now *crouch* like a cur
Ta'en worrying sheep.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure.

There *crouch*, . . .
Lit by the sole lamp suffered for their sake,
Two awe-struck figures.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 46.

2. To bow or stoop servilely; make slavish obeisance; fawn; cringe.

Every one that is left in thine house shall come and *crouch* to him for a piece of silver. 1 Sam. ii. 36.

Other mercenaries, that *crouch* unto him in fear of hell, though they term themselves the servants, are indeed but the slaves of the Almighty.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 52.

On the other side was a great native population, helpless, timid, accustomed to *crouch* under oppression.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

II. *trans.* To bend or cause to bend low, as if for concealment, or in fear or abasement. [Rare.]

She folded her arms across her chest,
And *crouched* her head upon her breast,
And looked askance at Christabel.
Coleridge, Christabel, ii.

crouch[2]† (krouch), *n.* [< ME. *crouche*, *cruche*, a cross: see *cross*[1], *n.*, etym. (3).] A cross; a crucifix; the sign of the cross; the cross on a coin, or the coin itself. See *cross*[1], *n.*

In ye honour of ihesu cryst of heuene, and of his modir seynte marie, and of alle holy halwyn, and specialeke of ye exaltacion of ye holy *crouche*.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

crouch[3]† (krouch), *v. t.* [< ME. *crouchen*, *cruchen*, cross, etc.: see *cross*[1], *v.*, etym. (3).] To sign with the cross; bless.

I *crouche* thee from elves and from wightes.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 293.

crouchback (krouch'bak), *n.* Same as *crookback*.

crouch-clay (krouch'klā), *n.* An old name for the white Derbyshire clay.

crouched† (krouch'ed), *p. a.* [Pp. of *crouch*[2], *v.*] Marked with, bearing, or wearing the sign of the cross.—**Crouched friars.** Same as *crutched friars* (which see, under *friar*).

crouchie (krou'chi), *a.* [Dim. of *crouch*[1].] Having a humpback; hunchbacked. [Scotch.]

Crouchie Merran Humphie. *Burns*, Halloween.

crouchmast†, *n.* [< ME. *crowchemesse*, < *crowche*, *crouche*, cross, + *messe*, mass. Cf. *Christmas*, etc.] Rogation week. See *rogation*.

Ye ferde [fourth meeting] schalben on ye sunday after *crowchemesse* dai. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 119.

crouch-ware (krouch'wār), *n.* **1.** A kind of fine pottery made with an admixture of pipe-clay in Staffordshire. It is well finished, and its paste is very dense. The earliest crouch-ware was of a greenish tint. *Solon*, The Old Eng. Potter, p. 154.—**2.** A name given to the salt-glazed stoneware made at Burslem in Staffordshire from a very early time, this being the earliest ware of that description made in England.

croud[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *crowd*[2]. *Spenser.*

croud[2]†, *n.* [Also written *croude*, *crowde*, < OF. *croute*, *crote*, < L. *crypta*, a crypt: see *crypt*, and cf. *crode* (a var. of *croud*), and *grot*, *grotto*.] The crypt of a church.

crouger (krou'gėr), *n.* A local English (Warwickshire) name of the crucian-carp.

crouket, *n.* [ME.: see *crock*[1], etym. (3).] An earthen vessel; a crock. *Chaucer.*

croup[1] (krōp), *n.* [Introduced from Sc. (by Francis Home, an Edinburgh physician, in a treatise on croup, in 1765); Sc. *croup*, *croop*, < *croup*, *crowp*, *crupe*, *crope*, croak, cry or speak with a hoarse voice; prob. imitative, and in so far related to Sc. *roup*, cry out, cry hoarsely, *roup*, *n.*, hoarseness, also croup. Hence (from E.) F. *croup*. See *roup*[1] and *roop*.] A name applied to a variety of diseases in which there is some interference at the glottis with respiration. *True* or *membranous croup* is inflammation of the larynx (laryngitis) with fibrinous exudation forming a false membrane. Many if not all cases of true croup are diphtheritic in nature. *False croup* is simple or catarrhal laryngitis, not resulting in the formation of a membrane, but inducing at times spasm of the glottis. *Spasmodic croup*, or *laryngismus stridulus*, is a nervous affection characterized by attacks of laryngeal spasm independent of local irritation: popularly called *crowing convulsions*.

croup[2] (krōp), *n.* [Also dial. *crup*, early mod. E. also *croope*, < ME. *croupe*, < OF. *croupe*, F. *croupe*, the croup, rump; of Scand. origin: see *crop*. Hence ult. *crupper*.] **1.** The rump or buttocks of certain animals, especially of a horse; hence, the place behind the saddle.

This cartere thakketh his hors upon the *croupe*.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 261.

So light to the *croupe* the fair lady he swung,
So light to the saddle before her he sprung!
Scott, Young Lochinvar.

2†. A hump or hunch on an animal's body.

croupade (krō-pād'), *n.* [F., < *croupe*, the haunch: see *croup*[2].] In the *manège*, a leap in which the horse draws up his hind legs toward the belly, without showing his shoes.

croupal (krō'pal), *a.* [< *croup*[1] + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of croup; croupous: as, *croupal* dyspnœa.

He thought acute *croupal* cases unsuitable for operation.
Medical News, XLIX. 53.

crouper (krō'pėr), *n.* Same as *crupper*, 2.

croupier (krō'pi-ėr), *n.* [F. *croupier*, a partner or assistant at a gaming-table, < F. *croupe*, the rump or hinder part (the principal taking the croupier, as it were, behind him).] **1.** One who collects the money at a gaming-table.—**2.** One who at a public dinner-party sits at the lower end of the table, as assistant chairman.

Sir James Mackintosh . . . presided; Cranstoun was *croupier*. *Cockburn*, Memorials, vi.

croupière (krö-pi-ār'), *n.* [F.: see *crupper*.] Armor for the croup of a horse. See *bard*[2].

croupiness (krō'pi-nes), *n.* The state of being croupy or having a tendency to croup.

croupous (krō'pus), *a.* [< *croup*[1] + *-ous*.] In *pathol.*, pertaining to, of the nature of, or resembling croup; involving the formation of a false membrane on a mucous surface.—**Croupous inflammation**, inflammation attended with the formation on a mucous surface of a fibrinous membraniform exudation, which can be easily stripped off from the underlying tissues.

Croupous or superficial diphtheritic *inflammation* of the larynx or trachea. *Therapeutic Gazette*, XI. 348.

Croupous pneumonia, lobar pneumonia. See *pneumonia*.

croupy (krō'pi), *a.* [< *croup*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Pertaining to or resembling croup.—**2.** Affected with or predisposed to croup; also, somewhat sick with croup; having false croup: as, a *croupy* child.

crouse (krūs), *a.* [Also written *crous*, *crowse*, *crawse*, < ME. *crous*, *crus*, bold, indignant, prob. = MD. *kruys*, *kroes*, D. *kroes*, cross, lit. crisp, curled, = LG. *krūs* = G. *kraus* = Dan. Sw. *krus* (in comp.), crisp, curled: see *curl*. A similar change of sense from 'curled, crisp,' to 'brisk, lively,' appears in *crisp*.] Brisk; frisky; full of heart; self-satisfied; appearing courageous; saucy. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Yet, for all his cracking *crouse*,
He rewd the raid o' the Reidswire.
Raid o' the Reidswire (Child's Ballads, VI. 133).

Crawing, crawing,
For my *crowse* crawing,
I lost the best feather i' my wing.
Burning of Auchindown (Child's Ballads, VI. 161).

Now, they're *crouse* and cantie baith!
Ha, ha, the wooing o't.
Burns, Duncan Gray.

crously, crously (krûs'li), *adv.* In a crouse manner; self-assertively; saucily; proudly; boldly. [Scotch.]

I wat they bragged right *crousilie*.
Billie Archie (Child's Ballads, VI. 96).

Ye cootie moorcocks, *crously* craw!
Burns, Tam Samson's Elegy.

crow[1] (krō), *v.*; pret. and pp. *crowed*, formerly *crew*, ppr. *crowing*. [= Sc. *craw*, < ME. *crowen*, *crawen* (pret. *crew*, *crewe*, pp. *crowen*, *crowe*), < AS. *crāwan* (strong verb, pret. *créow*, pp. **crāwen*) = (weak verb) D. *kraaijen* = LG. *kreien* = OHG. *chrājan*, MHG. *krœjen*, G. *krähen*, crow, as a cock. Hence AS. **crēd* (= MLG. *krat*), in comp. *hancrēd* = OS. *hanocrād* = OHG. *hanachrāt*, MHG. *hanekrāt*, cock-crow (*hana*, cock). Orig. used in a general sense, including the croaking of the crow (see *crow*[2]), the cry of the crane, etc.; prob. imitative, like *croak*, *crake*[2], etc.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To cry as a cock; utter the characteristic cry of a cock.

In that same place seynt Peter forsoke oure Lord thries, or the Cok *crew*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 91.

My lungs began to *crow* like chanticleer, . . .
And I did laugh sans intermission
An hour by his dial. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7.

2. To boast in triumph; vaunt; vapor; swagger: absolutely, or with *over* or *about*.

Joas at first does bright and glorious show;
In Life's fresh Morn his Fame did early *crow*.
Cowley, Davideis, ii.

Selby is *crowing*, and, though always defeated by his wife, still *crowing* on. *Richardson*, Sir Charles Grandison.

To telegraph home to father and *crow over* him.
Harper's Mag., LXV. 601.

3. To utter a shouting sound expressive of pleasure, as an infant.

The mother of the sweetest little maid
That ever *crow'd* for kisses.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

Crowing convulsions. See *convulsion* and *croup*[1].

II.† *trans.* To announce by crowing.

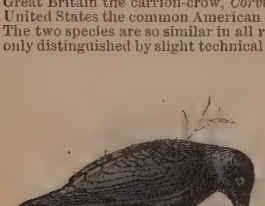
There is no cock to *crowe* day.
Gower, Conf. Amant., II. 102.

May I ne'er *craw* day! *Scotch proverb.* (*Jamieson.*)

crow[1] (krō), *n.* [< *crow*[1], *v.*] The characteristic cry of the cock: sometimes applied to a similar cry of some other bird.

Many a time . . . a moor-fowl arose from the heath, and shot along the moor, uttering his bold *crow* of defiance. *Scott*, Abbot, x.

crow[2] (krō), *n.* [< ME. *crow*, *craw*, *crowe*, *crawe*, < AS. *crāwe* = OS. *krāia* = D. *kraai* = MLG. *krā*, *krāge* = OHG. *chrāja*, *chrāwa*, *chrāa*, *chrā*, MHG. *krā*, *kræje*, G. *krähe*, a crow, a raven; from the verb, AS. *crāwan*, etc., crow (orig. in a general sense). Cf. E. dial. *crake*, a crow, Icel. *krāka*, a crow: see *crake*[2], *croak*, etc.] **1.** A general name including most birds of the genus *Corvus* and of the family *Corvidæ*; especially, one of the *Corvinæ*. See these three words. The larger kinds of crows are called *ravens*, especially those which have the throat-feathers lengthened, lanceolate, and discrete. The term, used absolutely, means in Great Britain the carrion-crow, *Corvus corone*, and in the United States the common American crow, *C. americanus*. The two species are so similar in all respects that they are only distinguished by slight technical characters. The plumage is jet-black, with a purplish and violet gloss or sheen, especially on the back, wings, and tail; the bill and feet are ebony-black; the base of the upper mandible is covered for a long distance with a bundle of antrorse bristly feathers, filling each nasal fossa and hiding the nostrils. The eyes are bright and intelligent, of a hazel-brown color. The feet are stout, with strong curved claws and scaly tarsi and toes. The tail is of moderate length, a little rounded or fan-shaped, of 12 broad plane feathers. The wings are lengthened and pointed, with 10 primaries, and when folded their tips fall nearly opposite the end of the tail. The length of these crows is 18 or 20 inches. Crows are among the most omnivorous of birds, eating almost everything from carrion to fruits. Some species, hence called *fish-crows*, are fond of fish and shell-fish, as mollusks and crustaceans. Crows usually nest in trees, where they build large bulky nests of sticks, and lay greenish eggs heavily spotted with dark colors, generally to the number of 4, 5, or 6. They are noted for their sagacity, and in populous countries become extremely wary and knowing birds, their instinct of self-preservation being developed to the highest degree by the incessant persecution to which they are subjected. Opinions differ as to their being on the whole most beneficial or most injurious to the agriculturist, but they are generally classed as "vermin," and in some places a legal price is set upon their heads. Crows are eminently sociable birds, and however widely they may be dispersed in pairs in the breeding season, they flock at other times; and in winter, in many places in the United States, vast bands numbering hundreds of thousands assemble nightly to roost together, often flying 20 to 40 miles back to these *crow-roosts* at night after foraging over the country for food during the earlier hours of the day. The common American fish-crow is *C. ossifragus* or *C. maritimus*, an undersized species inhabiting southerly parts of the United States, especially coastwise, and feeding much on shell-fish. The northwestern fish-crow is *C. caurinus*, a similar though distinct species. The white-necked crow or raven is *C. cryptoleucus*, of western parts of the United States, in which the plumage of the neck beneath the black surface is snowy-white. A number of small crows resembling the fish-crow inhabit the West Indies, as *C. jamaicensis*. In some of these the face is partially naked, a character which is also conspicuous in the European rook, a kind of crow, *C. frugilegus*. The European daw, *C. monedula*, is another kind of crow. See also phrases below.


Carrion-crow (*Corvus corone*).

The gallant Grahams cam from the west,
Wi' their horses black as ony *craw*.
Battle of Pentland Hills (Child's Ballads, VII. 241).

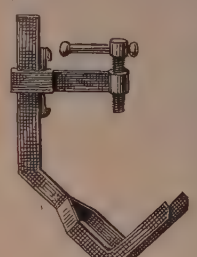
The many-winter'd *crow* that leads the clanging rookery home. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

2. A name of several birds of other families. See the phrases below.—**3.** [*cap.*] The constellation Corvus.—**4.** The mesentery or ruffle of a beast: so called by butchers.—**5.** One who watches or stands guard while another commits a theft; a confederate in a robbery. [Thieves' slang.]—**6.** A crowbar.

Ant. E. Go, borrow me a *crow*.
Dro. E. A *crow* without feather; master, mean you so? . . .
Ant. E. Go, get thee gone, fetch me an iron *crow*.
Shak., C. of E., iii. 1.

Use all your Art, apply your sledges, your levers, and your iron *crows*, to heave and hale your mighty Polyphem of Antiquity to the delusion of Novices.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

7. A device for holding a gas- or water-main in position while it is tapped for a service-pipe.


Crow (def. 7).

—**Alpine crow,** *Pyrrhocorax alpinus*.—**As the crow flies,** in a straight line.—**Blue crow,** an American crow-like jay, *Gymnocitta cyanocephala*. See *Gymnocitta*.—**Bunting-crow,** the hooded crow, *Corvus cornix*: so called from its variegated color.—**Cape crow,** *Corvus* (*Heterocorax*) *capensis*, of South Africa.—**Carrion crow.** See *carrion-crow*.—**Chaplain crow,** *Corvus cornix capellanus*, a variety of the hooded crow found in Persia, Mesopotamia, and parts of India.—**Chattering crow,** the small crow of Jamaica, *Corvus jamaicensis*. Similar species inhabit other West Indian islands, as *C. solitarius* of San Domingo, *C. leucognaphalus* of Porto Rico, and *C. nasicus* of Cuba.—**Clarke's crow,** the American nutcracker, *Picicorvus columbianus*.—**Corbie-crow,** the carrion-crow.—**Cornish crow.** See *red-legged crow*, below.—**Dun-crow,** *Corvus cornix*.—**Fish-crow,** *Corvus ossifragus* or *C. caurinus*, of America.—**Flesh-crow,** the carrion-crow.—**Florida crow,** *Corvus floridanus*, a supposed large-billed variety of the common crow of America, found in Florida.—**Fruit-crows,** the South American birds of the subfamily *Gymnoderinæ*, family *Cotingidæ*.—**Gor-crow,** the carrion-crow.—**Gray crow, gray-backed crow, heedy crow, hooded crow,** *Corvus cornix*, having the body gray and the head, wings, and tail black.—**King-crow,** a name of the *Dicrurus macrocercus*, a kind of drongo-shrike.—**Laughing crow,** a name of the *Garrulax leucolophus*.—**Mexican crow,** *Corvus mexicanus*, a small species with the wing only about 9 inches long, found in Mexico.—**Midden-crow,** a name given in some parts of England to the common crow.—**Piping crows,** the birds of the subfamily *Streperinæ*, family *Corvidæ*.—**Purple crow,** one of several species or conspecies of small lustrous crows of the East Indies and Papua, as *C. enca*, *C. orru*, and *C. violacea*.—**Red-legged** or **Cornish crow,** the Cornish chough, *Pyrrhocorax graculus*.—**Royston crow,** *Corvus cornix*.—**Scapular** or **Senegal crow,** *Corvus scapulatus*, an African species, with the neck, mantle, and breast pure white.—**To eat crow,** to do or accept what one vehemently dislikes and has before defiantly declared he would not do or accept; swallow one's words; submit to some humiliating defeat; be compelled to do or suffer something disagreeable or mortifying. [Slang, U. S.]—**To have a crow to pluck, pull,** or **pick with one,** to have an explanation to demand from one; have some fault to find with one; have a disagreeable matter to settle.

He that hir weddyth *hath a crowe to pull*.
Barclay, Ship of Fools.

If a crow help us in, sirrah, we'll *pluck a crow* together.
Shak., C. of E., iii. 1.

If you dispute, we must even *pluck a crow* about it.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

Tree-crows, the birds of the subfamily *Calleatinæ*, family *Corvidæ*.—**White-breasted crow,** *Corvus dauuricus*, of northern Asia, China, and Japan.

crow-bait (krō'bāt), *n.* An emaciated or decrepit horse, as likely soon to become carrion, and so attractive to crows. [Colloq.]

crowbar (krō'bär), *n.* A bar of iron with a wedge-shaped end, sometimes slightly bent and forked, used as a lever or pry. Also called simply *crow*.

Masons, with wedge and *crowbar*, begin demolition.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. v. 3.

crow-bells (krō'belz), *n.* **1.** The daffodil, *Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus*.—**2.** The bluebell, *Scilla nutans*.

crowberry (krō'ber"i), *n.*; pl. *crowberries* (-iz). The fruit of *Empetrum nigrum*, so called from its black color; the plant itself, a heath-like evergreen shrub common on heaths in Scotland and the north of England, and found in the northern United States and arctic America. Also called *black crowberry* and *heathberry*.—**Broom-crowberry,** of the United States, *Corema Conradii*.

crow-blackbird (krō'blak'bėrd), *n.* A name of the purple grackle, *Quiscalus purpureus*, an American passerine bird of the family *Icteridæ* and subfamily *Quiscalinæ*, common in the eastern United States: so called from its large size and dark color, which give it somewhat the appearance of a crow. The male is about 13 inches long and 17¾ inches in extent of wings. The plumage is richly iridescent, with green, blue, violet, purple, and bronzy tints; the bill and feet are ebony-black; the iris is straw-yellow; the tail is somewhat boat-shaped. The female is blackish and quite lustrous, in this differing from some related species, and also a little smaller than the male. A variety has a perfectly brassy back and steel-blue head; it is sometimes distinguished as the *bronzed* crow-blackbird. The name is extended to the other species of the same genus. *Q. major* is a larger species of the southern United States, known as the *boat-tailed crow-blackbird* or *grackle*, and locally called *jack-daw*. The tail is much carinated, and the disproportion in size of the sexes is very great, the female being only about 13 inches long, while the male is 15½ to 17; the peculiar development of the tail is lacking in the female, and the color is plain grayish-brown, the male being richly iridescent black. A still larger species, the *fan-tailed crow-blackbird*, *Q. macrurus*, also called *Texas grackle*, inhabits the Gulf States and Mexico; the male attains a length of 18 inches, while the female is much smaller. All these birds are gregarious, nest in trees and bushes, sometimes in holes, and lay 5 or 6 greenish eggs, clouded, veined, and scratched with various dark colors.

Crow-blackbird (*Quiscalus purpureus*).

crowchemesset, *n.* See *crouchmas*.

crow-corn (krō'kôrn), *n.* The colic-root, *Aletris farinosa*, the white mealy flowers of which somewhat resemble kernels of grain.

crowd[1] (kroud), *v.* [< ME. *crowden*, *crouden*, *cruden*, push, shove, drive, press forward, < AS. **crūdan*, push, press, drive (usually cited as **creódan*, which, however, could not produce the E. form; neither inf. occurs, but only 3d pers. sing. ind. *crȳdeth* and pret. *credd*, occurring once each; the pret. pl. would be **crudon*, the pp. *croden*, > *croda*, n., and *gecrod*, n., in the poetical compounds *lindcroda*, the shock of shields (battle), *lindgecrod*, the shielded throng (warriors), *hlōthgecrod*, the heaped throng (clouds), etc.), = MD. *kruyden*, contr. *kruyen*, D. *kruijen*, drive, push in a wheelbarrow (cf. def. I., 2). Other connections not found.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To push; force forward; shove; impel.

O firste moevyng cruel firmament,
With thy diurnal sweigh that *crowdest* ay
And hurlest al from Est til Occident.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 198.

2. To push or wheel in a wheelbarrow. [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** To press close, or closely together; push or drive in; squeeze; cram: as, to *crowd* too much freight into a ship; to *crowd* many people into a small room.

The time misorder'd doth, in common sense,
Crowd us and crush us to this monstrous form.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 2.

There was so great a Press of People that Sir John Blackwel, Knight, was *crowded* to Death.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 105.

4. To fill to excess; occupy or pack with an unusual or inordinate number or quantity: as, the audience *crowded* the theater; to *crowd* a ship's hold.

The balconies and verandas were *crowded* with spectators. *Prescott.*

The circular beehive house into which I was shown was instantaneously *crowded* almost to suffocation. *O'Donovan*, Merv, xvi.

5. To throng about; press upon; press as by a multitude: as, we were most uncomfortably *crowded*.

Here the Palaces and Convents have eat up the Peoples Dwellings, and *crouded* them excessively together. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 7.

6. To encumber or annoy by multitudes or excess of numbers.

Why will vain courtiers toil
And *crowd* a vainer monarch for a smile? *Granville.*

I would rather sit on a pumpkin and have it all to myself, than be *crowded* on a velvet cushion. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 41.

7. To urge; press by solicitation; importune; annoy by urging: as, to *crowd* a debtor for immediate payment. [Colloq.]—**To crowd out**, to press or drive out.

According as it [the sea] can make its way into all those subterranean cavities, and *crowd* the air *out* of them. *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth.

To crowd sail, to make an extraordinary spread of sail, with a view to accelerate the speed of a ship, as in chasing or escaping from an enemy; carry a press of sail.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To press in numbers; come together closely; swarm: as, the multitude *crowded* through the gate or into the room.

The whole company *crowded* about the fire. *Addison.*

In his fierce heart, thought *crowded* upon thought. *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 264.

2. To press forward; increase speed; advance pushingly, as against obstacles: as, to *crowd* into a full room, or into company.

That schup bigan to *crude*,
The wind him bleu lude,
Bithinne daies flue
That schup gan ariue.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 1293.

crowd[1] (kroud), *n.* [< *crowd*[1], *v.*; cf. AS. nouns *croda*, *gecrod*, a throng, used in comp.: see *crowd*[1], *v.*] **1.** A collection; a multitude; a large number of things collected or grouped together; a number of things lying near one another.

A *crowd* of hopes,
That sought to sow themselves like winged seeds
Born out of everything I heard and saw,
Flutter'd about my senses and my soul.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

The highest historical value of the book [of the gospels] consists in the *crowds* of signatures scattered through its margin. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 38.

2. A large number of persons congregated together, or gathered into a close body without order; a throng.

Far from the madding *crowd's* ignoble strife,
Their sober wishes never learnt to stray.
Gray, Elegy.

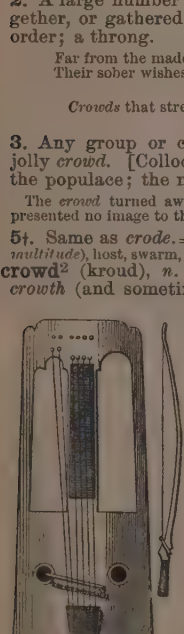
Crowds that stream from yawning doors.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxx.

3. Any group or company of persons: as, a jolly *crowd*. [Colloq.]—**4.** People in general; the populace; the mass; the mob.

The *crowd* turned away in disgust from words which presented no image to their minds. *Macaulay.*

5†. Same as *crode*.—**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Throng*, etc. (see *multitude*), host, swarm, concourse, shoal.

crowd[2] (kroud), *n.* [Also spelled *croud* and *crowth* (and sometimes, as W., *crwth*), < ME. *crowde*, *croude*, also *crouthe*, *crouth*, < W. *crwth*, a crowd, violin, fiddle, = Gael. *cruit*, a violin, harp, cymbal, = OIr. *crot*, > ML. *chrotta*, a crowd: prob. so called from its rounded or protuberant form, being ult. identical with W. *crwth*, a hump, bulge, belly, trunk, *croth*, womb, calf of the leg.] An ancient Welsh and Irish musical instrument, the earliest known specimen of the viol class—that is, of stringed instruments played with a bow. It had a shallow rectangular body with two circular sound-holes, through one of which passed one foot of the bridge. The strings were perhaps only three at first, but in later times were six, of which two were played lutewise, by pinching or twitching. The tuning of the strings is disputed, but the compass of the instrument was probably from two to three octaves upward from about tenor G.



Crowd.
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

The pipe, the tabor, and the trembling *Croud*.
Spenser, Epithalamion.

A lacquey that runs on errands for him and can . . . warble upon a *crowd* a little. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

crowd[2]† (kroud), *v. i.* [< *crowd*[2], *n.*] To play on a crowd or fiddle.

Fiddlers, *crowd* on, *crowd* on; let no man lay a block in your way. *Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley*, Old Law, v. 1.

crowdedly (krou'ded-li), *adv.* In a crowded manner or situation; in a crowd or multitude; closely together.

The only injury they [lichens] can inflict upon them [trees] is by slightly interfering with the functions of respiration, or, when growing very *crowdedly* upon the branches of orchard trees, by checking the development of buds. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 560.

crowder† (krou'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *crowdere*; < *crowd*[2] + *-er*[1].] A player on the crowd; a fiddler.

Yet is it sung but by some blinde *Crouder*, with no rougher voyce then rude stile. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

crowdie, crowdy (krou'di), *n.* [Sc., possibly connected with *grout*, coarse meal.] **1.** Meal and cold water, or sometimes milk, stirred together so as to form a thick gruel; hence, any porridge.

My sister Kate cam' o'er the hill,
Wi' *crowdie* unto me.
Battle of Sheriff-Muir (Child's Ballads, VII. 261).

2. Curds from which the whey has been pressed out, mixed with butter.

crowdie-time (krou'di-tīm), *n.* Breakfast-time. [Scotch.]

Then I gaed hame at *crowdie-time*,
And soon I made me ready.
Quoted in *Jamieson.*

crowdy, *n.* See *crowdie*.

crowfeet, *n.* Plural of *crowfoot*.

crow-flight (krō'flīt), *n.* **1.** A flight of crows. —**2.** A direct journey or course; a bee-line.

We clambered over the hills and spurs in the usual *crow-flight* of the Karens. *Science*, VI. 108.

crow-flower (krō'flou″ėr), *n.* In *bot.*: (*a*) The ragged-robin, *Lynchnis Flos-cuculi*. (*b*) The buttercup or crowfoot.

There with fantastic garlands did she come,
Of *crow-flowers*, nettles, daisies, and long purples.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7.

crowfoot (krō'fůt), *n.*; pl. *crowfeet* (-fēt). **1.** *Naut.*: (*a*) A device consisting of small lines rove through a block of wood, fastened to the backbone of an awning, to keep it from sagging

Awning Furled and Suspended by Crowfoot.

in the middle. A similar arrangement was formerly used to keep the foot-ropes of topsails from chafing against the top-rim. (*b*) In a ship-of-war, an iron stand fixed at one end to a table and hooked at the other to a beam above, on which the mess-kids, etc., are hung. —**2.** In *bot.*, the name of the common species of *Ranunculus* or buttercup, having divided leaves and bright-yellow flowers. See *Ranunculus*.

All the valley, mother, 'ill be fresh and green and still,
And the cowslip and the *crowfoot* are over all the hill.
Tennyson, May Queen, i.

3. A caltrop.—**Crowfoot-halyard.** See *halyard*.

crow-keeper† (krō'kē″pėr), *n.* **1.** A person employed to keep crows from alighting on a field.

That fellow handles his bow like a *crow-keeper*.
Shak., Lear, iv. 6.

Practise thy quiver, and turn *crowkeeper*.
Drayton, To Cupid.

2. A stuffed figure set up as a scarecrow.

Scaring the ladies like a *crow-keeper*.
Shak., R. and J., i. 4.

crowl (kroul), *v. i.* [Cf. *growl*.] To rumble or make a noise in the stomach.

crowling (krou'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *crowl*, *v.*] Rumbling; borborygmus. *Dunglison.*

crown (kroun), *n.* and *a.* [< (*a*) ME. *crowne*, *croune*, earliest form *crune* = MD. *krune*, *krone*, D. *kruin*, *kroon* = OFries. *krōne* = MLG. *krone*, *krune*, LG. *krone* = MHG. *krōne*, *krōn*, G. *krone* (but OHG. *corōna*, *corōne*) = Icel. *krúna*, *krōna* = Norw. *kruna* = OSw. *kruna*, *krona*, Sw. *krona* = Dan. *krone*; (*b*) later ME. in full form, *corown*, *coroun*, *coroune*, *corone*, < OF. *corone*, *coronne*, *curone*, *curune*, F. *couronne* = Pr. Sp. It. *corona* = Pg. *coroa*, a crown; all < L. *cōrōna*, a garland, wreath, crown, = Gr. *κορώνη*, the curved end of a bow; cf. *κορωνίς*, *κορωνός*, curved, bent, = Gael. *cruinn* = W. *crwn*, round, circular, Gael. *crun*, a boss. See *curve*. Hence (from L.) *coronal*, *coronet*, *corolla*, etc.] **I.** *n.* **1.** An ornament for the head; originally, among the ancients, a wreath or garland; hence, any wreath or garland worn on the head; a coronal. Crowns, made at first of grass, flowers, twigs of laurel, oak, olive, etc., but later of gold, were awarded in ancient Rome to the victors in the public games, and to citizens who had done the state some distinguished service. See *corona*, 2.

You nymphs call'd Naiads, of the windering brooks,
With your sedg'd *crowns*. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

Last May we made a *crown* of flowers.
Tennyson, May Queen, ii.

2. An ornament or covering for the head worn as a symbol of sovereignty. Crowns were of very varied forms till heralds devised a regular series to mark the grades of rank, from the imperial crown to the baron's coronet. (See *coronet*[1], 2.) The crown of England is a gold circle, adorned with pearls and precious stones, from which rise alternately four Maltese crosses and four fleurs-de-lis. From the tops of the crosses spring imperial arches, closing under a mound and cross. Within the crown is a crimson velvet cap with an ermine border. The crown of Charlemagne, which is preserved in the imperial treasury of Vienna, is composed of eight plates of gold, four large and four small, connected by hinges. The large plates are studded with precious stones, the front one being surmounted with a cross; the smaller ones, placed alternately with these, are ornamented with enamels representing Solomon, David, Hezekiah, and Isaiah, and Christ seated between two flaming seraphim. The Austrian crown is a sort of cleft tiara, having in the middle a semicircle of gold supporting a mound and cross; the tiara rests on a circle with pendants like those of a miter. The Russian crown is a modified form of the same imperial crown. The royal crown of France is a circle ornamented with eight fleurs-de-lis, from which rise as many quarter-circles closing under a double fleur-de-lis. The triple crown of the popes is more commonly called the *tiara*. (See *diadem*.) In heraldry the crown is used as a bearing in many forms. When a coronet or open crown is used to alter or differentiate a bearing, whether on the escutcheon or as a crest or supporter, it is not blazoned by itself, but the bearing is said to be *crowned*; when it is placed around the neck of an animal, the animal is said to be *gorged*.

Victorian Crown of England.

1. Imperial Crown (Charlemagne's). 2. Austrian Crown. 3. Russian Crown. 4. French Crown.

ȝe come to ȝoure kyngdom er ȝe ȝoure-self knewe,
Crouned with a *croune* that kyng vnder heuene
Miȝte not a better haue bouȝte, as I trowe.
Richard the Redeless, i. 33.

3. Figuratively, regal power; royalty; kingly government.

Thou wert born as near a *crown* as he.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iv. 3.

A very solemn oath of allegiance was then taken by the lords, who swore . . . to do their best to secure the *crown* to the male line of the king's descendants.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 353.

4. The wearer of a crown; the sovereign as head of the state.

From all neighbour *crowns*
Alliance. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

5. Honorary distinction; reward; guerdon.

Look down, you gods,
And on this couple drop a blessed *crown*.
Shak., Tempest, v. 1.

Let merit *crowns*, and justice laurels give,
But let me happy by your pity live.
Dryden, Epistles.

6. A crowning honor or distinction; an exalting attribute or condition.

A virtuous woman is a *crown* to her husband. Prov. xii. 4.

The *crown* and comfort of my life, your favour.
Shak., W. T., iii. 2.

Where the actors of mischief are a nation, there and amongst them to live well is a *crown* of immortal commendation. *Ford*, Line of Life.

7. The top or highest part of something; the uppermost part or eminence, likened to a crown.

One of the shining wingéd powers
Showed me vast cliffs with *crown* of towers.
Tennyson, Stanzas pub. in The Keepsake, 1851.

It [the tower] is the *crown* of the whole mass of buildings rising from the water.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 211.

Specifically — (*a*) The top part of the head; hence, the head itself.

I'll have this *crown* of mine cut from my shoulders.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 2.

Hurled the pine-cones down upon him,
Struck him on his brawny shoulders,
On his *crown* defenceless struck him.
Longfellow, Hiawatha, xviii.

(*b*) The top of a hat or other covering for the head.

The chief officers of Berne, for example, are known by the *crowns* of their hats, which are much deeper than those of an inferior character.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 527.

(*c*) The summit of a mountain or other elevated object.

The steepy *crown*
Of the bare mountains. *Dryden*, Æneid.

(*d*) The end of the shank of an anchor, or the point from which the arms proceed; the part where the arms are joined to the shank. See cut under *anchor*. (*e*) In *lapidaries' work*, the part of a cut gem above the girdle. See cut under *brilliant*. (*f*) In *mech.*, any terminal flat member of a structure. (*g*) In *arch.*, the uppermost member of a cornice; the corona or larmier. (*h*) The face of an anvil. (*i*) The highest or central part of a road, causeway, bridge, etc.

On the *crown* of the bridge he turned his horse.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, p. 326.

(*j*) The crest, as of a bird.

8. Completion; consummation; highest or most perfect state; acme.

Make Cressid's name the very *crown* of falsehood
If ever she leave Troilus! *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 2.

This is truth the poet sings,
That a sorrow's *crown* of sorrow is remembering happier things. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

The natives regarded it [the temple of Claudius] as the *crown* of their slavery, and complained that the country was exhausted in providing cattle for the sacrifices.
C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 308.

9. A little circle shaved on the top of the head as a mark of ecclesiastical office or distinction; the tonsure.

Suche that ben preestes,
That have nother konnynge ne kyn, bote a *corone* one [only]. *Piers Plowman* (C), xiv. 113.

10. That part of a tooth which appears above the gum; especially, that part of a molar tooth which opposes the same part of a tooth of the opposite jaw.

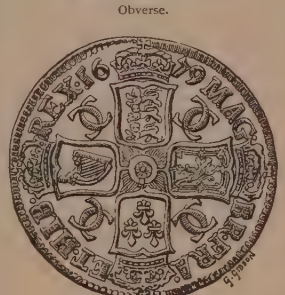
The teeth of reptiles, with few exceptions, present a simple conical form, with the *crown* more or less curved.
Owen, Anat.

11. In *geom.*, the area inclosed between two concentric circles. — **12.** In *bot.*, a circle of appendages on the throat of the corolla, etc. See *corona*, 6. — **13.** A coin generally bearing a crown or a crowned head on the reverse. The English crown is worth 5 shillings or $1.22, and was issued by Edward VI. in 1551, and by his successors. The obverse type of the crowns of Edward VI., James I., and Charles I. is the king on horseback, but from Charles II. to Victoria the obverse type is the head of the king or queen. The rare piece known as the *Oxford crown* was made, under Charles I., by the engraver Rawlins, and bears on the obverse a small view of Oxford, in addition to the ordinary type. The *petition-crown* is a pattern or trial-piece for a crown of Charles II., bearing the petition of its engraver, Thomas Simon, praying the king to compare the coin with the crown of the Dutch engraver John Roettier, by whom Simon had been superseded at the English mint. The *crown of the rose*, *crown of the double rose*, *double crown*, *Britain-crown*, and *thistle-crown* were English gold coins. The crown of the rose was first introduced by Henry VIII. in 1526, and was made current for 4*s.* 6*d.* The crowns of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden are now worth 26.8 cents. The old crown of Denmark was 4 marks of crown money, or $1.23. The crown of Holland was 87 cents; that of Brabant, $1.07; that of France, $1.12 (that is, the *écu* at the beginning of the eighteenth century; but the old *écu de la couronne*, properly so called, varied from $1.50 to $2.20); that of Bern, 90 cents; that of Zurich, 89 cents; that of Basel, 85 cents. The silver crown of Portugal is $1.08. The Austrian gold crown is worth about $5. The name was also often used in English to translate the Italian *scudo*.

Obverse.

Petition-crown of Master Thomas Simon, British Museum. (Size of the original.)

Obverse.


Reverse.

Crown of Charles II., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

Crowns in my purse I have, and goods at home.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 2.

14. (*a*) In Great Britain, a printing-paper of the size 15 × 20 inches: so called from the water-mark of a crown, once given exclusively to this size. (*b*) In the United States, a writing-paper of the size 15 × 19 inches. — **15.** *Naut.*, a kind of knot made with the strands of a rope. See *crown*, *v. t.*, 9. — **Antique crown**, in *her.* See *antique*. — **Archduke's crown**, in *her.*, a circle of gold adorned with eight strawberry-leaves, and closed by two arches of gold set with pearls meeting in a globe crossed, as in an emperor's crown. — **Atef-crown.** See *atef*. — **Cap in crown.** See *cap*[1]. — **Celestial crown.** See *celestial*. — **Civic crown.** See *civic*. — **Clerk of the crown.** See *clerk*. — **Crown Derby porcelain.** See *porcelain*. — **Crown escapement.** See *escapement*. — **Crown of aberration.** See *aberration*. — **Crown of an arch**, in *arch.*, the vertex or highest point. — **Crown of a root**, in *bot.*, the summit of the root from which the stem arises; the collum. — **Crown of cups.** See *couronne des tasses*, under *couronne*. — **Crown problem**, the problem which King Hiero set to Archimedes: namely, to ascertain whether a crown ostensibly made of gold was or was not alloyed with silver, and, if it was, with how much. Archimedes is said to have solved the problem by immersing the crown in water, but whether by observing the rise of the water in the vessel, or, as seems more probable, by ascertaining the loss of weight, is a point of disagreement among the authorities. — **Mural crown.** See *mural*. — **Naval crown**, among the ancient Romans, a crown adorned with figures of prows of ships, and conferred on a naval commander who had gained a signal victory, or on the person who first boarded an enemy's ship. In heraldry the naval crown is formed of the sterns and square sails of ships placed alternately upon the circle or fillet. — **Northern Crown.** See *Corona Borealis*, under *corona*. — **Obsidional crown**, in *Rom. antiq.*, a wreath made of grass, given to him who held out a siege or caused one to be raised. — **Order of the Crown**, the title of several honorary orders founded by sovereigns in the nineteenth century, each including as part of its name that of the country to which it belongs. (*a*) *The Order of the Crown of Bavaria*, founded by King Maximilian Joseph I. in 1808. It is granted to persons who have attained distinction in the civil service of the state. (*b*) *The Imperial Order of the Crown of India*, founded in 1878 for ladies, at the time of the assumption by Queen Victoria of the title Empress of India. It includes a number of Indian women of the highest rank. (*c*) *The Order of the Crown of Italy*, founded by King Victor Emmanuel in 1868. (*d*) *The Order of the Crown of Prussia*, founded by King William I. on his coronation in 1861. (*e*) *The Order of the Crown of Rumania*, founded by King Charles on assuming the royal title in 1881. (*f*) *The Order of the Crown of Saxony*, founded by King Frederick Augustus in 1807, soon after his assumption of the kingly title. It is of but one class, and limited to persons of high rank. (*g*) *The Order of the Crown of Siam*, founded in 1869. (*h*) *The Order of the Crown of Würtemberg*, founded by King William I. in 1818. — **Papal crown.** See *tiara*. — **Pleas of the crown.** See *capital offense*, under *capital*[1]. — **Southern Crown.** See *Corona Australis*, under *corona*. — **To keep the crown of the causey**, to go in the middle of the road or street; hence, to appear openly, with credit and respectability. [Scotch.]

Truth in Scotland shall *keep the crown of the causey* yet.
Rutherford, Letters, II. 24.

To take the crown of the causey, to appear with pride and self-assurance. [Scotch.]

My friends they are proud, an' my mither is saucy,
My oulde auntie *taks* ay *the crown o' the causie*.
Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 93.

II. *a.* Relating to, pertaining to, or connected with the crown or royal possessions and authority: as, the *crown* jewels. — **Crown agent**, in Scotland, the agent or solicitor who, under the lord advocate, takes charge of criminal proceedings. — **Crown bark.** See *bark*[2]. — **Crown cases reserved**, criminal causes reserved on questions of law for the consideration of the judges. [Eng.] — **Crown colony.** See *colony*. — **Crown court**, in *Eng. law*, the court in which the crown or criminal business of an assize is transacted. — **Crown debt**, in England, a debt due to the crown, whose claim ranks before that of all other creditors, and may be enforced by a summary process called an *extent*. — **Crown or demesne lands**, the lands, estate, or other real property belonging to the crown or sovereign. The lands belonging to the British crown are now usually surrendered to the country at the beginning of every sovereign's reign, in return for an allowance fixed at a certain amount for the reign by Parliament. They are placed under commissioners, and the revenue derived from them becomes part of the consolidated fund.

The additional allowances thus granted by Parliament to the Prince and Princess of Wales, and other members of the Royal Family, amount to an annual charge of £156,000; and when it is remembered that the *Crown lands* alone surrendered to Parliament yield an annual income of nearly £380,000, it will be evident that the charge upon the nation for the support of the dignity of Royalty is by no means extravagant, as interested persons would sometimes have us believe.
A. Fonblanque, Jr., How we are Governed, p. 15.

Crown law, that part of the common law of England which is applicable to criminal matters. — **Crown lawyer**, in England, a lawyer in the service of the crown; a lawyer who takes cognizance of criminal cases. — **Crown Office**, in England, a department of the Queen's Bench division of the High Court of Justice. It takes cognizance of criminal causes, from high treason down to trivial misdemeanors and breaches of the peace. The office is commonly called the crown side of the Court of Queen's Bench. — **Crown solicitor**, in Great Britain, in state prosecutions, the solicitor who prepares the prosecution. In England this is done by the solicitor to the treasury. In Ireland a solicitor is attached to each circuit, who gets up every case for the crown in criminal prosecutions.

crown (kroun), *v. t.* [(*a*) < ME. *crownen*, *crounien*, *crunien* (in contr. form) = D. *kroonen* = MLG. LG. *kronen* = MHG. G. *krönen* (but OHG. *chrônôn*, *corônôn*) = Icel. *krúna* = Sw. *krôna* = Dan. *krone*; (*b*) ME., in full form, *corownen*, *coraunen*, *coronen*, < OF. *coroner*, F. *couronner* = Pr. Sp. *coronar* = Pg. *coroar* = It. *coronare*, < L. *coronare*, crown; from the noun, ME. *crowne*, etc., L. *corôna*: see *crown*, *n.*] **1.** To bestow a crown or garland upon; place a garland upon the head of.

Hast thou with myrtle-leaf *crown'd* him, O pleasure?
M. Arnold, A Modern Sappho.

There's a crotchet for you, reader, round and full as any prize turnip ever yet *crowned* with laurels by great agricultural societies! *De Quincey*, Secret Societies, i.

2. To invest with or as if with a regal crown; hence, to invest with regal dignity and power.

If you will elect by my advice,
Crown him, and say, "Long live our emperor!"
Shak., Tit. And., i. 2.

3. To cover as if with a crown.

Sleep, that mortal sense deceives,
Crown thine eyes and ease thy pain.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, v. 2.

4. To confer honor, reward, or dignity upon; recompense; dignify; distinguish; adorn.

Thou . . . hast *crowned* him with glory and honour.
Ps. viii. 5.

Urge your success; deserve a lasting name,
She'll *crown* a grateful and a constant flame.
Roscommon, On Translated Verse.

5. To form the topmost or finishing part of; terminate; complete; fill up, as a bowl with wine; consummate; perfect.

He said no more, but *crown'd* a bowl unbid;
The laughing nectar overlook'd the lid.
Dryden, Iliad, i. 784.

Crown'd
A happy life with a fair death.
Tennyson, Geraint.

To *crown* the whole, came a proposition embodying the three requests. *Motley.*

6. *Milit.*, to effect a lodgment and establish works upon, as the crest of the glacis or the summit of a breach. — **7.** In the game of checkers, to make a king of, or mark as a king: said of placing another piece upon the top of one that has been moved into an opponent's king-row. See *checker*[1], 3. — **8†.** To mark with the tonsure, as a sign of admission to the priesthood.

Should no clerk be *crowned* bote yf he ycome were
Of franklens and free men. *Piers Plowman* (C), vi. 63.

9. *Naut.*, to form into a sort of knot, as a rope, by passing the strands over and under one another.

A Three-stranded Rope Crowned.

a shows the arrangement of the strands before, and *b* after hauling taut.

crown-antler (kroun′ant″lėr), *n.* The topmost branch or antler of the horn of a stag. See *antler*.

crown-arch (kroun′-ärch), *n.* The arched plate which supports the crown-sheet of the fire-box of a boiler.

crownation†, *n.* [A var. of *coronation* (cf. *crowner*[2], var. of *coroner*), as if directly < *crown* + *-ation*.] Coronation.

This book was given the king and I at our *crownation*. Marie R. Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 516.

crown-badge (kroun′baj), *n.* A device or cognizance worn in England by certain officials depending immediately upon the sovereign. It is sometimes an open crown, and sometimes a rose or other royal emblem surmounted or crossed by a crown. The yeomen of the guard (beefeaters) wear such a device embroidered on the breast.

crown-bar (kroun′bär), *n.* One of the bars on which the crown-sheet of a locomotive rests.

crown-beard (kroun′bērd), *n.* A name for species of *Verbesina*, a genus of coarse composites, chiefly Mexican.

crown-crane (kroun′krān), *n.* The demoiselle, *Anthropoides virgo*.

crowned (kround), *p. a.* [Pp. of *crown*, *v.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a sovereign; sovereign; consummate.

Min herte, to pitous and to nice,
Al innocent of his *crouned* malice, . . .
Graunted him love.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 518.

2. In *zoöl.*, coronate; cristate; crested; having the top of the head marked or distinguished in any way, as by color, texture, or size of the hairs, feathers, etc.: as, the ruby-*crowned* wren. —**3.** In *her.*: (*a*) Having a crown or coronet on the head, as an animal used as a bearing: when the kind of crown is not specially mentioned, it is supposed to be a ducal coronet. (*b*) Surmounted or surrounded by a crown: said of bearings other than animals, as a cross, a bend, or the like. Also *couronné*. —**4**†. So hurt or wounded in the knee by a fall or any other accident that the hair falls off and does not grow again: said of a horse. *Bailey*. —**Crowned cup.** (*a*) A cup surmounted by a garland. (*b*) A bumper; a cup so full of liquor that the contents rise above the surface like a crown. *Nares*.

He shall, unpledged, carouze one *crowned* cup
To all these ladies' health. *Chapman*, All Fools.

crow-needles (krō′nē″dlz), *n.* Venus's-comb, *Scandix Pecten*, an umbelliferous plant of Europe: so called from the long beaks of the fruit. Also *crake-needles*.

crowner[1] (krou′nėr), *n.* [< *crown*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who or that which crowns or completes.

O thou mother of delights,
Crowner of all happy nights.
Fletcher, Mad Lover, v. 1.

crowner[2]† (krou′nėr), *n.* [Appar. < *crown* + *-er*[1], but really a modification of *coroner*, ult. < L. (LL.) *coronator*, lit. one who crowns, equiv. to *coronarius*, pertaining to a crown, hence a crown officer: see *coroner*.] A coroner. See *coroner*.

The *crowner* hath sate on her, and finds it Christian burial. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

Crowner's quest, an old variation of *coroner's inquest*, now often used humorously, especially in the phrase *crowner's quest law*, implying irregular procedure, or disregard of the settled forms or principles of law.

crowner[3] (krou′nėr), *n.* Same as *croonach*.

crow-nest, *n.* See *crow's-nest*.

crow-net (krō′net), *n.* A net for catching wild fowl. [Eng.]

crownet† (krou′net), *n.* [A var. of *cronet*, *coronet*, accom. *coronet* to *crown*: see *coronet*, *cornet*[2].] **1.** A coronet.

The High Priest disguised with a great skinne, his head hung round with little skinnes of Weasills and other Vermine, with a *crownet* of Feathers.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 764.

Another might have had
Perhaps the hurdle, or at least the axe,
For what I have this *crownet*, robes, and wax.
B. Jonson, Fall of Mortimer, i. 1.

2. A crowning aim or result; ultimate reward.

Whose bosom was my *crownet*, my chief end.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 10.

crown-face (kroun′fās), *n.* A face of a polyhedron produced by the removal of a summit not in the base. *Kirkman*, 1855.

crown-gate (kroun′gāt), *n.* The head gate of a canal-lock. *E. H. Knight*.

crown-glass (kroun′glâs′), *n.* A good quality of common blown window-glass. It is used in connection with flint-glass for dioptric instruments, in order to destroy the chromatic effect of aberration. Now largely superseded by cylinder-glass. See *glass*.

We embarked on the Main, and went by Lohr belonging to Mentz; near it there is a manufacture of *crown glass*, which they make eight feet long and five wide.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 216.

Crown glass was, in the early part of the present century, the only form of window glass made in Great Britain. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 660.

crown-grafting (kroun′gràf″ting), *n.* See *grafting*, 1.

crown-head (kroun′hed), *n.* In the game of checkers, the first row of squares on either side of the board; the king-row. See *checker*[1], 3.

crown-imperial (kroun′im-pē′ri-al), *n.* A liliaceous garden-plant, *Fritillaria imperialis*, cultivated for its beautiful flowers. Also called *crown-thistle*.

Bold oxlips, and
The *crown-imperial*. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

crowning (krou′ning), *n.* [< ME. *crouninge*, *corouninge*, etc.; verbal n. of *crown*, *v.*] **1.** The act or ceremony of investing with a crown or regal authority and dignity; coronation.

I mean, your voice — for *crowning* of the king.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 4.

The first of all his knights,
Knighted by Arthur at his *crowning*.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

2†. The tonsure of the clergy.

Bisshopes and bachilers bothe maisters and doctors,
That han cure vnder cryst and *crownynge* in tokne.
Piers Plowman (C), i. 86.

3. Something that crowns, terminates, or finishes. (*a*) In *arch.*, that which tops or terminates a member or any ornamental work. (*b*) *Naut.*, the finishing part of a knot or interweaving of the strands. See *crown*, *n.*, 15.

4. Something convex at the top: as, the *crowning* or crown of a causeway; specifically, the bulge or swell in the center of a band-pulley. —**5.** In *fort.*, a position on the crest of the glacis secured by the besiegers by means of the sap or otherwise. It is protected by a parapet, and places the besiegers in a situation to become masters of the covered way.

crowning (krou′ning), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *crown*, *v.*] Completing; perfecting; finishing.

A *crowning* mercy. *Cromwell*.

The *crowning* act of a long career.
Buckle, Civilization, I. i.

crownland (kroun′land), *n.* [< *crown* + *land*; = G. *kronland*.] One of the nineteen great administrative provinces into which the present empire of Austria-Hungary is divided.

crownless (kroun′les), *a.* [< *crown* + *-less*.] Destitute of a crown; without a sovereign head or sovereign power.

The Niobe of nations! there she stands,
Childless and *crownless*, in her voiceless woe.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 79.

crownlet (kroun′let), *n.* [< *crown* + *-let*.] A small crown. *Scott*.

crown-net (kroun′net), *n.* A particular variety of fishing-net.

crown-palm (kroun′päm), *n.* A tall palm of Jamaica and Trinidad, *Maximiliana Caribæa*, with pinnate leaves and drupaceous fruit, allied to the cocoanut-palm.

crown-paper (kroun′pā″pėr), *n.* Same as *crown*, 14.

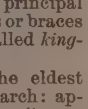
crown-piece (kroun′pēs), *n.* **1.** A British silver coin worth five shillings, or the fourth part of a pound sterling. See *crown*, *n.*, 13. —**2.** A strap in a bridle, head-stall, or halter, which passes over the head of the horse and is secured by buckles to the cheek-straps.

crown-pigeon (kroun′pij″ǫn), *n.* A pigeon of the genus *Goura*, as *G. coronata* of New Guinea.

crown-post (kroun′pōst), *n.* In *building*, a post which stands upright between two principal rafters, and from which proceed struts or braces to the middle of each rafter. Also called *king-post*, *king's-piece*, *joggle-piece*.

crown-prince (kroun′prins′), *n.* The eldest son or other heir apparent of a monarch: applied more especially to German princes (translating German *kronprinz*). [Commonly as two words.]

crown-saw (kroun′sâ), *n.* A circular saw formed by cutting teeth in the edge of a cylinder, as the surgeons' trepan.


Crown-saw.

crown-scab (kroun′skab), *n.* A painful cancerous sore on a horse's hoof.

crown-sheet (kroun′shēt), *n.* The plate which forms the upper part of the fire-box of the furnace of a steam-boiler.

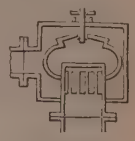
crown-shell (kroun′shel), *n.* A barnacle.

crown-sparrow (kroun′spar″ō), *n.* An American finch of the genus *Zonotrichia*, of which there are several species, of large size among sparrows, having the crown conspicuously colored, whence the name. The best-known are the common white-crowned and white-throated sparrows of eastern North America, *Z. leucophrys* and *Z. albicollis*; the golden-crowned sparrow is *Z. coronata* of the Pacific side of the continent. Harris's or the black-crowned sparrow of the Missouri and other interior regions is *Z. harrisi*.

crown-summit (kroun′sum″it), *n.* A summit of a polyhedron lying only in crown-faces — that is, not on a face collateral or synacral with the base.

crown-thistle (kroun′this″l), *n.* Same as *crown-imperial*.

crown-tile (kroun′tīl), *n.* **1.** A flat tile; a plain tile. —**2.** A large bent or arched tile, usually called a *hip-* or *ridge-tile*. Such tiles are used to finish roofs which are covered with either pan-tiles or flat tiles. Compare *crest-tile*.

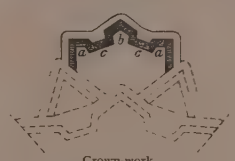

Crown-valve.

crown-valve (kroun′valv), *n.* A dome-shaped valve which is vertically reciprocated over a slotted box.

crown-wheel (kroun′hwēl), *n.* A wheel having cogs or teeth set at right angles with its plane, as, in certain watches, the wheel that is next the crown and drives the balance. It is also called a *contrate wheel* or *face-wheel*.

Crown-wheel of Watch.

crown-work (kroun′wėrk), *n.* In *fort.*, an outwork running into the field, consisting of two demi-bastions (*a a*) at the extremes, and an entire bastion (*b*) in the middle, with curtains (*c c*). It is designed to secure a hill or other advantageous post and cover the other works.


Crown-work.

crow-quill (krō′kwil), *n.* A crow's feather cut into a pen, used where fine writing is required, as in lithography, tracing, etc.; also, a fine metallic pen imitating the quill.

crow-roost (krō′röst), *n.* A place where crows in large numbers come to roost. See *crow*[2].

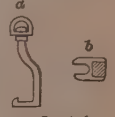
crow's-bill (krōz′bil), *n.* In *surg.*, a form of forceps used in extracting bullets and other foreign substances from wounds.

crow's-foot (krōz′fût), *n.* **1.** A wrinkle appearing with age under and around the outer corner of the eye: generally used in the plural.

So longe mot ye lyve and alle proude,
Til *crowes feet* ben growen under youre eye.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 403.

Whose pious talk, when most his heart was dry,
Made wet the crafty *crowsfoot* round his eye.
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

2. In *mech.*, a device for holding the drill-rod of a tube-well in position while it is fitted to a new section of the drill. —**3.** *Milit.*, a caltrop. —**4.** A three-pointed silk embroidery-stitch, often put on the corners of pockets and elsewhere for ornament. —**Crow's-foot lever.** See *lever*.


a. Crow's-foot. *b*. Section of Crow's-foot.

crow-shrike (krō′shrīk), *n.* A bird of the subfamily *Gymnorhininæ*; a piping crow. *Gymnorhina tibicen* is an example. Other genera are *Strepera* and *Cracticus*.

crow-silk (krō′silk), *n.* A name of various confervaceous algæ, from their fine thread-like filaments.

crow's-nest, crow-nest (krōz′-, krō′nest), *n.* A barrel or box fitted up on the maintopmast-crosstrees or maintopgallant-crosstrees of an arctic or whaling vessel, for the shelter of the lookout man. Also called *bird's-nest*.

Lieutenant Colwell took his post in the *crow's-nest* with the mate. *Schley and Soley*, Rescue of Greely, p. 69.

crow-steps (krō′steps), *n. pl.* [< *crow*[2] + *step*. Cf. *corbie-steps*.] Same as *corbel-steps*. [Rarely in the singular.]

The houses have the old *crow-step* on the gable, a series of narrow stairs whereby the little sweeps in times past were wont to scale the chimneys.
The Century, XXVII. 331.

crowstone (krō′stōn), *n.* **1.** The top stone of the gable-end of a house. —**2.** A hard, smooth, flinty gritstone. [North. Eng.]

crowth (krouth), *n.* Same as *crowd*[2].

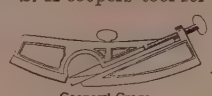
crow-toe (krō′tō), *n.* A plant, the *Lotus corniculatus*, so called from its claw-shaped spreading pods: commonly as a plural, *crow-toes*.

Bring the rathe primrose that forsaken dies,
The tufted *crow-toe*, and pale jessamine.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 143.

croylstone (kroil′stōn), *n.* Crystallized cauk. *Woodward*.

croze (krōz), *n.* [Earlier written *crowes*, *croes*; origin unknown.] **1.** The cross-groove in the

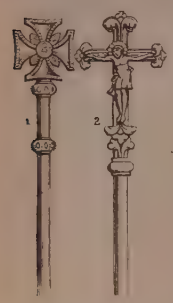
staves of a cask or barrel in which the edge of the head is inserted.—**2.** A coopers' tool for cutting a cross-groove in staves for the head of a cask. It resembles a circular plane.



Coopers' Croze.

croze (krōz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *crozed*, ppr. *crozing*. [< *croze*, *n.*] **1.** To make a croze or groove in, as a barrel.—**2.** In *hat-making*, to refold (a hat-body) so that different surfaces may in turn be presented to the action of the felting-machine.

crozier, crosier (krō′zhėr), *n.* [< ME. *croser*, *crocer*, *croyser*, *croycer*, a bishop's pastoral staff, a crozier, lengthened (with *-er*) from *cros*, *crosse*, *croce*, a bishop's pastoral staff, a crozier: see *cross*[2]. Often referred, erroneously, to *cross*[1], which is only remotely connected.] **1.** A staff about 5 feet long, ending in a hook or curve, or, in the case of an archbishop's crozier, surmounted by an ornamented cross or crucifix, borne by or before a bishop or archbishop on solemn occasions. The staff is hollow, commonly gilt, and highly ornamented. Early croziers were exceedingly simple. The patriarch's staff bears a cross with two transverse bars, that of the pope one with three. See *patriarchal cross*, *processional cross*, *papal cross*, under *cross*[1]. Also called *cross-staff*.



Croziers.

1, from tomb of Archbishop Warham, Canterbury, England; 2, from drawing in British Museum.

His [the Bishop's] Episcopall staffe in his hand, bending round at the toppe, called by us English men a *Croisier*.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 37.

But instead of a parliament, the Lord Deputy summoned an ecclesiastical assembly, in which the rival *croziers* of Armagh and Dublin, of the Primate of all Ireland and the Primate of Ireland, encountered one another in his presence.

R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xix.

2†. One who bears the crozier or the cross; a cross-bearer.

The canon law that admitteth the *crosier* to beare the crosse before his archbishop in another province.

Holinshed, Descrip. of Ireland, an. 1311.

3. [*cap.*] In *astron.*, a constellation, the Southern Cross. See *Crux*, 2.

croziered, crosiered (krō′zhėrd), *a.* [< *crozier*, *crosier*, + *-ed*[2].] Bearing or entitled to bear a crozier: as, *croziered* prelates.

crozzle (kroz′l), *n.* [E. dial. also *crozzil*; cf. *crozzle*, *v.*] A half-burnt coal.

The spear-head bears marks of having been subjected to a hot fire, the point especially having been burnt to a *crozzil*. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 422.

crozzle (kroz′l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *crozzled*, ppr. *crozzling*. [Cf. *crozzle*, *n.*] To burn to a coal; char; coke.

Some of the coal is of a *crozling* or coking nature.

Ure, Dict., I. 823.

cruces, *n.* Latin plural of *crux*.

crucial (krō′shial), *a.* [< F. *crucial*, < L. as if **crucialis*, < *crux* (*cruc-*), a cross: see *cross*.] **1.** Having the form of a cross; transverse; intersecting; decussating: as, a *crucial* incision.—**2.** In *anat.*, specifically applied to two stout decussating ligaments in the interior of the knee-joint, connecting the spine of the tibia with the intercondyloid fossa of the femur.—**3.** Decisive, as between two hypotheses; finally disproving one of two alternative suppositions. This meaning of the word is derived from Bacon's phrase *instantia crucis*, which he explains as a metaphor from a finger-post (*crux*). The supposed reference to a judicial "test of the cross," as well as that to the testing of metals in a crucible, which different writers have thought they found in the expression, are unknown to as learned a lawyer and a chemist as Bacon and Boyle. These supposed derivations have, however, influenced some writers in their use of the word.

It is true that we cannot find an actually *crucial* instance of a pure morality taught as an infallible revelation, and so in time ceasing to be morality for that reason alone. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, II. 227.

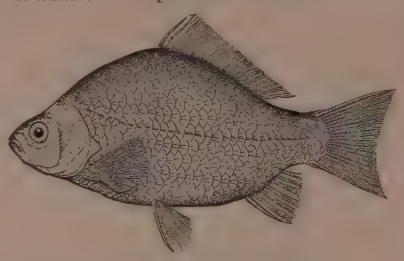
It is these thousand millions that will put to a *crucial* test the absorbing and assimilating powers of Christianity. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXIII. 143.

4. Of or pertaining to a crucible; like a heated crucible as a utensil of chemical analysis.

And from the imagination's *crucial* heat
Catch up their men and women all a-flame
For action. *Mrs. Browning*, Aurora Leigh, v.

5. Pertaining to or like a cross as an instrument of torture for eliciting the truth; excessively strict and severe: said of a proceeding of inquiry. [Rare.]—**Crucial ligaments.** See def. 2.

crucian, crusian (krö′shian), *n.* [An accom. form, with suffix *-ian*, = D. *karuts* (Kilian) = Sw. *karussa*, Dan. *karusse* = G. *karausche*, formerly *karūtsch*, also *karaz*; appar. < F. *carassin* (> also the NL. specific name *carassius*), a crucian, = It. *coracino*, a crucian, < L. *coracinus*, < Gr. κορακῖνος, a fish like a perch (so called from its black color), lit. a young raven, dim. of κόραξ, a raven: see *coracine*, *Corax*.] A short, thick, broad fish, of a deep-yellow color, the *Carassius carassius*, or German carp, of the family *Cyprinidæ*. It differs from the common carp in having no barbels at its mouth. It inhabits lakes, ponds, and sluggish rivers in the north of Europe and Asia, and has been found in the Thames in England. It is an excellent food-fish. Also called *Prussian carp*. A variety is known as *C. gibelio*, a name, however, also applied to the true crucian. See *carp*[2].



Crucian-carp (*Carassius carassius*).

crucian-carp (krö′shian-kärp), *n.* A book-name of the fish *Carassius carassius* or *vulgaris*, the crucian.

Crucianella (krö″si-a-nel′ä), *n.* [NL., dim. < L. *crux* (*cruc-*), a cross: so called from the arrangement of the leaves.] A rubiaceous genus of herbs, natives of the Mediterranean region, with slender funnel-shaped flowers. *C. stylosa* is sometimes cultivated in gardens under the name of *crosswort*.

cruciat†, *n.* An obsolete form of *crusade*[1].

cruciate[1] (krö′shi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cruciated*, ppr. *cruciating*. [< L. (and ML.) *cruciatus*, pp. of *cruciare*, torture (in ML. also to mark with a cross), < *crux* (*cruc-*), a cross, torture: see *cross*[1], *n.* and *v.*, and cf. *cruciate*[2], *crusade*[1], *crusade*[2]. Cf. *excruciate*.] To torture; torment; afflict with extreme pain or distress; excruciate. [Rare or obsolete.]

They vexed, tormented, and *cruciated* the weake consciences of men. *Bp. Bale*, On Revelations, i. 5.

African Panthers, Hyrcan Tigres fierce, . . .
Be not so cruell, as who violates
Sacred Humanity, and *cruciates*
His loyall subiects.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

cruciate[1] (krö′shi-āt), *a.* [< L. *cruciatus*, tormented (ML. also marked with a cross, NL. also cross-shaped, cruciform), pp. of *cruciare*: see the verb.] **1.** Tormented; excruciated. [Rare.]

Immediately I was so *cruciate*, that I desired . . . deth to take me. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, ii. 12.

2. In *bot.*, having the form of a cross with equal arms, as the flowers of mustard, etc.; cruciform: applied also to tetraspores of red marine algæ. See *tetraspore*.—**3.** In *zöol.*, crucial or cruciform; crossed or cross-shaped; specifically, in *entom.*, crossing each other diagonally in repose, as the wings of many hymenopterous insects and the hemelytra of the *Heteroptera*.—**Cruciate anther**, an anther attached to the filament at the middle, and with the free extremities sagittate.—**Cruciate prothorax** or **pronotum**, in *entom.*, a prothorax or pronotum having two strongly elevated lines or crests which approach each other angularly in the middle, forming a figure something like a St. Andrew's cross, as in certain *Orthoptera*.

Cruciate Flower.

cruciate[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *crusade*[1].

cruciate-complicate (krö′shi-āt-kom′pli-kāt), *a.* In *entom.*, folded at the ends and crossed one over the other on the abdomen, as the wings in many *Coleoptera*.

cruciate-incumbent (krö′shi-āt-in-kum′bent), *a.* In *entom.*, laid flat on the back, one over the other, but not folded, as the wings in most heteropterous *Hemiptera*.

cruciately (krö′shi-āt-li), *adv.* In a cruciate manner; so as to resemble a cross: as, "*cruciately* parted," *Farlow*, Marine Algæ, p. 151.

cruciation (krö-shi-ā′shon), *n.* [< LL. *cruciatio(n-)*, < L. *cruciare*, pp. *cruciatus*, torment: see *cruciate*[1], *v.*] **1**†. The act of torturing; torment; excruciation.

We have to do with a God that delights more in the prosperity of his saints than in the *cruciation* and howling of his enemies. *Bp. Hall*, Soul's Farewell to Earth, § 7.

2. The state of being cruciate or cruciform; decussation.

cruciatory† (krö′shi-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [< LL. *cruciatorius*, < *cruciator*, a tormentor, < L. *cruciare*, pp. *cruciatus*, torment: see *cruciate*[1], *v.*] Torturing.

These *cruciatory* passions do operate sometimes with such a violence that they drive him to despair.

Howell, Parly of Beasts, p. 7.

crucible (krö′si-bl), *n.* [Formerly also spelled *crusible*; < ML. *crucibulum*, *crucibolum*, *crucibulus*, *crucibolus*, *crocibulum*, *crocibalum*, *crusibulus*, a melting-pot, also a hanging lamp; an accom. form (as if dim. of L. *crux* (*cruc-*), a cross; hence often associated with *crucial*, with ref. to a crucial test), < OF. *cruche*, an earthen pot, a crock: see *crock*[1], and cf. *cresset*, *cruse*, and *crusoile*.] **1.** A vessel or melting-pot for chemical purposes, made of pure clay or other material, as black-lead, porcelain, platinum, silver, or iron, and so baked or tempered as to endure extreme heat without fusing. It is used for melting ores, metals, etc. Earthen crucibles are shaped upon a potter's wheel with the aid of a templet or molding-blade, or under pressure in a molding-press. Metallic crucibles, especially those of platinum, are chiefly used in chemical analyses and assays.

Crucibles.

Some that deal much in the fusion of metals inform me that the melting of a great part of a *crucible* into glass is no great wonder in their furnaces. *Boyle*, Works, I. 490.

2. A hollow place at the bottom of a chemical furnace, for collecting the molten metal.—**3.** Figuratively, a severe or searching test: as, his probity was tried in the *crucible* of temptation.

O'er the *crucible* of pain
Watches the tender eye of Love.
Whittier, The Shadow and the Light.

Historians tried to place all the mythologies in a *crucible* of criticism, and hoped to extract from them some golden grains of actual fact. *Keary*, Prim. Belief, p. 2.

Crucible steel. Same as *cast-steel*.—**Hessian crucible**, a crucible made of the best fire-clay and coarse sand. It is used in the United States in all experiments where fluxes are needed. *E. H. Knight*.

crucifer (krö′si-fėr), *n.* [< LL. *crucifer*, n.: see *cruciferous*.] **1.** A cross-bearer; specifically, one who carries a large cross in ecclesiastical processions.

At half-past ten the choir entered, preceded by the *crucifer* and followed by the . . . rector.

The Churchman, LIV. 513.

2. In *bot.*, a plant of the order *Cruciferæ*.

Cruciferæ (krö-sif′e-rē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. (sc. L. *plantæ*, plants) of *crucifer*: see *cruciferous*.] A very extensive natural order of dicotyledonous plants, of about 175 genera and 1,500 species, found in all countries, but least abundant in the tropics. They are annual or perennial herbs, with acrid or pungent juice, cruciform flowers, six stamens, of which two are shorter than the others, and mostly two-celled pods, either opening by two valves (rarely indehiscent) or transversely jointed. The order includes many important vegetables and condiments, as the cabbage, turnip, mustard, radish, cress, horseradish, etc. It furnishes also many favorite ornamental and fragrant flowering plants, as the stock and gilliflower, rocket, sweet alyssum, and candytuft. The larger genera are *Arabis*, *Draba*, *Alyssum*, *Brassica*, *Nasturtium*, *Sisymbrium*, *Erysimum*, *Heliophila*, and *Lepidium*. The order is equivalent to the Linnean class *Tetradynamia*.

Cruciferæ.

a, flower-cluster of cabbage; *b*, flower with sepals and petals removed; *c*, pod; *d*, same, dehiscing; *e*, section of seed, showing conduplicate cotyledons.

cruciferous (krö-sif′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. (ML.) *crucifer*, adj., bearing a cross (a later adj. use of

LL. *crucifer*, n., a cross-bearer, < L. *crux* (*cruc-*), a cross, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]), + *-ous*.] 1. Bearing the cross; resembling a cross.—2. In *bot.*, pertaining to or having the characters of the natural order *Cruciferæ*.

crucifier (krö′si-fī-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *crucyfyer*, < *crucifien*, crucify: see *crucify*.] A person who crucifies; one who puts another to death on a cross.

Loue them, and pray for them, as Christ did for his *crucifiers*. *Tyndale*, Works, p. 210.

crucifix (krö′si-fiks), *n.* [< ME. *crucifix*, < OF. *crucefix*, F. *crucifix* = Pr. *crucific* = Sp. *crucifijo* = Pg. *crucifixo* = It. *crucifisso*, *crocifisso* = D. *krucifiks* = G. *crucifix* = Dan. Sw. *krucifix*, < ML. *crucifixum*, a crucifix, prop. neut. of LL. *crucifixus*, pp. of *crucifigere*, crucify: see *crucifix, v.*] 1. A cross, or representation of a cross, with the crucified figure of Christ upon it. Crosses with a representation of the crucified Christ seem not to have been made previous to the ninth century; upon those made for similar purposes before this date is painted or carved at the intersection of the arms of the cross the Lamb with or without the crossed flag, the sacred monogram, or some other emblem. Byzantine crucifixes of bronze exist of as early date as the tenth century, in which the flat surface of the cross is decorated with enamel, having the sun and moon as emblematic of creation witnessing the crucifixion; in these the body of Christ is generally partly clothed with a garment indicated in colored enamel. Crucifixes are used in many ways in the devotions and ceremonies of the Roman Catholic Church, being conspicuously displayed in religious houses and other situations, and worn upon the person by ecclesiastics and others.

Bronze Crucifix.—Romanesque style, decorated with enamels.

The *Crucifix*, before which the barbarian bowed, was the emblem and witness of all-suffering love. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 230.

No *crucifix* has been found in the catacombs; no certain allusion to a *crucifix* is made by any Christian writer of the first four centuries. *Cath. Dict.*

2. The cross of Christ; hence, the religion of Christ. *Jer. Taylor.* [Rare.]—**Jansenist crucifix**, a crucifix in which the arms of the Saviour hang down from the shoulders, instead of being outstretched. *Lee.*

crucifix† (krö′si-fiks), *v. t.* [In E. dependent on the noun; < LL. *crucifixus*, pp. of *crucifigere*, prop. separate, *cruci figere*, fasten to a cross: L. *cruci*, dat. of *crux* (*cruc-*), a cross; *figere*, pp. *fixus*, fasten, fix: see *crux*, *cross*[1], and *fix*. Cf. *crucify*.] To crucify.

Mock'd, beat, banisht, buried, *cruci-fixt*,
For our foule sins.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

crucifixion (krö-si-fik′shọn), *n.* [< ML. **crucifixio(n-)*, < LL. *crucifixus*, pp. of *crucifigere*, crucify: see *crucifix, v., crucify.*] 1. The act of fixing to a cross, or the state of being stretched on a cross: an ancient Oriental mode of inflicting the death-penalty, applied in rare instances by the Greeks and more commonly by the Romans, by both Greeks and Romans considered an infamous form of death, and reserved in general for slaves and highway robbers. Among the Romans, the instrument of death was properly either a cross in the form now familiar, or the cross known as St. Andrew's; sometimes a standing tree was made to serve the purpose. The person executed was attached to the cross either by nails driven through the hands and feet or by cords, and was left to die of exhaustion or received the mercy of a quicker death, according to circumstances.

Specifically—2. The putting to death of Christ upon the cross on the hill of Calvary.

This earthquake, according to the opinion of many learned men, happened at our Saviour's *crucifixion*. *Addison*, Travels in Italy.

Hence—3. Intense suffering or affliction; great mental trial.

Say, have ye sense, or do ye prove
What *crucifixions* are in love?
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 169.

cruciform (krö′si-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *crux* (*cruc-*), cross, + *forma*, shape.] Cross-shaped; cruciate; disposed in the form of a cross: as, in anatomy, the *cruciform* ligament of the atlas.

It [the image] appeared to be secured . . . by . . . pins driven through the feet and palms, the latter of which were extended in a *cruciform* position. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 145.

crucify (krö′si-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *crucified*, ppr. *crucifying*. [< ME. *crucifien*, < OF. *crucifier*, F. *crucifier* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *crucificar*, an adapted form (as if < LL. **crucificare*) of LL. *crucifigere* (> It. *crocifiggere*), prop. separate, *cruci figere*, fasten on a cross: see *crucifix, v.*] 1. To put to death by nailing or otherwise affixing to a cross. See *crucifixion*.

But they cried, saying, *Crucify* him, *crucify* him.
Luke xxiii. 21.

They *crucify* to themselves the Son of God afresh.
Heb. vi. 6.

2. Figuratively, in *Scrip.*, to subdue; mortify; kill; destroy the power or influence of.

They that are Christ's have *crucified* the flesh, with the affections and lusts. Gal. v. 24.

3†. To vex; torment; excruciate.

I would so *crucify* him
With an innocent neglect of what he can do,
A brave strong pious scorn, that I would shake him.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, ii. 1.

The foreknowledge of what shall come to pass, *crucifies* many men. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 221.

4. To put or place in the form of a cross; cross. [Rare.]

I do not despair, gentlemen; you see I do not wear my hat in my eyes, *crucify* my arms. *Shirley*, Bird in a Cage, ii. 1.

crucigerous (krö-sij′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *crux* (*cruc-*), a cross, + *gerere*, carry, + *-ous*.] Bearing a cross.

The *crucigerous* ensigne carried this figure . . . in a decussation, after the form of an Andrian or Burgundian cross which answereth this description. *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus, i.

crucily, crusily (krö′si-li), *a.* [< OF. as if **croissille*, ML. **cruciliatus*, < ML. *crucilia*, OF. *croisille*, a little cross, such as were erected at cross-roads, dim. of L. *crux* (*cruc-*), a cross.] In *her.*, strewed (semé) with small crosses. Also *crusillé, crusuly*.

The phælonion, . . . formerly worn by . . . Bishops, . . . was distinguished from that of a simple Priest by being *crusuly*. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 312.

Crucirostra (krö-si-ros′trạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *crux* (*cruc-*), cross, + *rostrum*, beak.] Same as *Curvirostra*. See *Loxia*. *Cuvier*.

crud (krud), *n.* and *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *curd*[1].

Will ye go to the Highlands, Lizie Lindsay,
And dine on fresh *cruds* and green whey?
Lizie Lindsay (Child's Ballads, IV. 63).

cruddle[1] (krud′l), *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *curdle*.

O how impatience cramps my cracked veins,
And *cruddles* thicke my blood with boiling rage!
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., ii. 1.

cruddle[2] (krud′l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cruddled*, ppr. *cruddling*. [E. dial., = Sc. *crowdle*, freq. of *crowd*[1].] To crowd; huddle. [Prov. Eng.]

cruddy, *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *curdy*.

Whose clawes were newly dipt in *cruddy* blood.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 47.

crude (kröd), *a.* [< ME. *crude* (rare), < OF. *crud, cru*, F. *cru* = Pr. *cru* = Sp. It. *crudo* = Pg. *cru, crudo*, < L. *crudus*, raw, unripe, immature, rough, lit. bloody, for **cruidus*, akin to *cruor*, blood, = W. *crau* = Ir. *cru, cro* = Gael. *cro*, blood (see *cro*), = Lith. *kraujas*, blood: see *raw*. Hence *cruel*, etc.] 1. Being in a raw or unprepared state; not fitted for use by cooking, manufacture, or the like; not altered, refined, or prepared by any artificial process; not wrought: as, *crude* vegetables; the *crude* materials of the earth; *crude* salt; *crude* ore.

Common *crude* salt, barely dissolved in common aqua-fortis, will give it power of working upon gold. *Boyle.*

No fruit, taken *crude*, has the intoxicating quality of wine. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

While the body to be converted and altered is too strong for the efficient that should convert or alter it, whereby it holdeth fast the first form or consistence, it is *crude* and inconcoct. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 333.

2. Unripe; not brought to a mature or perfect state; immature: as, *crude* fruit.

I come to pluck your berries harsh and *crude*.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 3.

Hence—3. Unrefined; unpolished; coarse; rough; gross: as, *crude* manners or speech; a *crude* feast.

A perpetual feast of nectar'd sweets,
Where no *crude* surfeit reigns.
Milton, Comus, l. 479.

His *cruder* vision admired the rose and did not miss the dewdrop. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, vii.

4. Not worked into the proper form; lacking finish, polish, proper arrangement, or completeness; hence, exhibiting lack of knowledge or skill; imperfect: said of things: as, a *crude* painting; a *crude* theory; a *crude* attempt.

Absurd expressions, *crude*, abortive thoughts.
Roscommon, On Translated Verse.

Crude undigested masses of suggestion, furnishing rather raw materials for composition and jotting for the memory, than any formal developments of the ideas, describe the quality of writing which must prevail in journalism. *De Quincey*, Style, i.

5. Characterized by lack of sufficient knowledge or skill; unable to produce what is finished, polished, or complete: said of persons.

Deep versed in books, and shallow in himself;
Crude, or intoxicate, collecting toys.
Milton, P. R., iv. 328.

Let your greatness educate the *crude* and cold companion. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 197.

=**Syn. 1.** *Raw, Crude.* See *raw*.

crudely (krödʻli), *adv.* Without due knowledge or skill; without form or arrangement.

The question *crudely* put, to shun delay,
'Twas carry'd by the major part to stay.
Dryden, Hind and Panther.

crudeness (krödʻnes), *n.* 1. Rawness; unripeness; an unprepared or undigested state: as, the *crudeness* of flesh or plants.

The meate remaininge raw, it corrupteth digestion & maketh *crudenes* in the vaines. *Sir T. Elyot*, Castle of Health, ii.

2. The character or state of being ignorantly, inexactly, or unskilfully made or done; immaturity; imperfection: as, the *crudeness* of a theory.

You must temper the *crudeness* of your assertion. *Chillingworth*, Relig. of Protestants.

crudity (krö′di-ti), *n.*; pl. *crudities* (-tiz). [= F. *crudité* = Pr. *cruditat* = It. *crudità*, < L. *crudita(t-)s*, indigestion, overloading of the stomach, < *crudus*, raw, undigested.] 1. The quality or state of being crude, in any sense of that word.—2†. Indigestion.

For the stomachs *crudity*, proceeding from their usual eating of fruits and drinking of water, is thereby concocted. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 54.

3. That which is crude; something in a rough, unprepared, or undigested state: as, the *crudities* of an untrained imagination.

The Body of a State being more obnoxious to *Crudities* and Ill-humors than the State of a natural Body, it is impossible to continue long without Distempers. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 24.

They are oppressed with . . . learning as a stomach with *crudities*. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 650.

The modestest title I can conceive for such works would be that of a certain author, who called them his *crudities*. *Shaftesbury.*

crudle, *v.* Same as *cruddle*[1].

crudy[1], *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *curdy*.

crudy[2]† (krö′di), *a.* [Extended from *crude*, perhaps through influence of *crudy*[1].] Crude; raw.

Sherris-sack . . . ascends me into the brain; dries me there all the foolish and dull and *crudy* vapours which environ it. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

cruet†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *crew*[1].

crue-herring (krö′her″ing), *n.* The pilchard. [Local, Scotch.]

cruel (krö′el), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *crewel, crewell*; < ME. *cruel, cruwel, crewel*, < OF. *cruel*, F. *cruel* = Pr. *cruzel, cruel* = Sp. Pg. *cruel* = It. *crudele*, < L. *crudelis*, hard, severe, cruel, akin to *crudus*, raw, crude: see *crude*.] 1. Disposed to inflict suffering, physical or mental; indifferent to or taking pleasure in the pain or distress of any sentient being; willing or pleased to torment, vex, or afflict; destitute of pity, compassion, or kindness; hard-hearted; pitiless.

So be-gan the medle [battle] on bothe parteis *crewell* and fellenouse. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 118.

They are *cruel*, and have no mercy. Jer. vi. 23.

Ah, nymph, more *cruel* than of human race!
Thy tigress heart belies thy angel face.
Dryden, tr. of Theocritus, The Despairing Lover, l. 36.

2. Proceeding from or exhibiting indifference to or pleasure in the suffering of others; causing pain, grief, or distress; performed or exerted in tormenting, vexing, or afflicting: as, a *cruel* act; a *cruel* disposition; the *cruel* treatment of animals.

The tender mercies of the wicked are *cruel*. Prov. xii. 10.

This most *cruel* usage of your queen
. . . will ignoble make you,
Yea, scandalous to the world. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 3.

If mankind find delight in weeping at comedy, it would be *cruel* to abridge them in that or any other innocent pleasure. *Goldsmith*, The Theatre.

=**Syn.** Barbarous, savage, ferocious, brutal, merciless, unmerciful, pitiless, unfeeling, fell, ruthless, truculent, bloodthirsty, inexorable, unrelenting.

cruel (krö′el), *adv.* Very; extremely. [Colloq. or prov. Eng.]

I would now aske ye how ye like the play,
But as it is with school boys, can not say.
I'm *cruel* fearful.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, Epil.

Met Captain Brown of the Rosebush: at which he was *cruel* angry. *Pepys*, Diary, July 31, 1662.

cruell†, *n.* An obsolete form of *crewel*[1].

cruelly (krö′el-li), *adv.* [< ME. *crueliche, crewelly*; < *cruel* + *-ly*[2].] **1.** In a cruel manner; with cruelty; inhumanly; mercilessly.

Because he *cruelly* oppressed, . . . he shall die in his iniquity. Ezek. xviii. 18.

2. Painfully; with severe pain or torture.

The Northern Irish-Scotts, . . . whose arrowes . . . enter into an armed man or horse most *cruelly*.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

3. Mischievously; extremely; greatly. [Colloq. or prov. Eng.]

Which shows how *cruelly* the country are led astray in following the town. *Spectator*, No. 129.

cruelness (krö′el-nes), *n.* [< ME. *cruelnesse*; < *cruel* + *-ness.*] Cruelty; inhumanity. [Rare.]

Shames not to be with guiltlesse bloud defylde,
But taketh glory in her *cruelnesse*.
Spenser, Sonnets, xx.

cruels, *n. pl.* See *crewels*.

cruelty (krö′el-ti), *n.*; pl. *cruelties* (-tiz). [< ME. *crueltie, cruelte*, < OF. *cruelte, crualte, cruaute*, F. *cruauté* = Pr. *cruzeltat, crueltat* = Sp. *crueldad* = Pg. *crueldade* = It. *crudeltà, crudelità*, < L. *crudelita(t-)s*, < *crudelis*, cruel: see *cruel, a.*] **1.** The quality of being cruel; the disposition to inflict suffering, physical or mental; indifference to or pleasure in the pain or distress of others; inhumanity.

There is a *cruelty* which springs from callousness and brutality, and there is the *cruelty* of vindictiveness.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 140.

2. A cruel act; a barbarous deed; specifically, in *law*, an act inflicting severe pain and done with wilfulness and malice.

Cruelties worthy of the dungeons of the Inquisition.
Macaulay.

During the wars just before the reformation, especially those of the French invasions of Italy, the *cruelties* of war seemed to revive, and the religious animosities of the century and a half afterwards did not extinguish them.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 128.

3†. Harshness or strength of physical impression; strength as of a smell.

And whenne the moone is downe also thai telle
Hem [them, sc. garlic] if me sowe, and pulle hem uppe also,
Of *cruelte* noo thing wol in hem smelle.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 210.

=**Syn.** Inhumanity, barbarity, savageness, ferocity, brutality.

cruentate† (krö′en-tāt), *a.* [< L. *cruentatus*, pp. of *cruentare*, make bloody, < *cruentus*, bloody: see *cruentous.*] Smeared with blood; bloody.

Passing from the *cruentate* cloth or weapon to the wound, and being incorporated with the particles of the salve.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xxi.

cruentated†, *a.* Same as *cruentate*. *Bailey.*

cruentous† (krö-en′tus), *a.* [< L. *cruentus*, bloody, < *cruor*, blood: see *crude.*] Bloody.

A most cruel and *cruentous* civil war.
A Venice Looking-glass (1648), p. 9.

cruet (krö′et), *n.* [Formerly also *crewet* and *crevet* (see *crevet*); < ME. *cruet, cruette, crewet, crowet*, a small pitcher, water-bottle, prob. dim. of OF. *cruye*, a pitcher: see *crock*[1].] **1.** A vial or small glass bottle, especially one for holding vinegar, oil, etc.; a caster for liquids.

Thys blode in two *cruettes* Ioseph dyd take.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.

He took up a little *cruet* that was filled with a kind of inky juice, and pouring some of it out into the glass of white wine, presented it to me.
Addison, Trial of the Wine-brewers.

Specifically—**2.** *Eccles.*, one of the two vessels holding respectively the wine and the water for the eucharist and for the ablutions of the mass. In the Roman Catholic Church the name *burette*, borrowed from the French, is often used. Older names are *ama* or *amula, ampulla, fiola* or *phiola, gemellia*, and *urceolus* or *urceola.*

cruet-stand (krö′et-stand), *n.* A frame, often of silver, for holding cruets and casters. The frame, cruets, and casters together are commonly called *casters, the casters*, or *a caster.*

cruise[1] (kröz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cruised*, ppr. *cruising.* [< D. *kruisen*, cross, crucify, also cruise, traverse hither and thither (= G. *kreuzen* = Dan. *krydse* = Sw. *kryssa* = F. *croiser* = Sp. Pg. *cruzar*, cruise, lit. cross), < *kruis*, cross: see *cross*[1], *v.* and *n.*] To sail to and fro, or from place to place, with a definite purpose and under orders, open or sealed; specifically, to sail in search of an enemy's ships, or for the protection of commerce, or as a pirate: as, the admiral *cruised* between the Bahama islands and Cuba; a pirate was *cruising* in the gulf of Mexico.

"We *cruise* now for vengeance!
Give way!" cried Estienne.
Whittier, St. John.

cruise[1] (kröz), *n.* [< *cruise*[1], *v.*] A voyage made in various courses, as in search of an enemy's ships, for the protection of commerce, or for pleasure.

In his first *cruise*, 'twere pity he should founder.
Smollett, Reprisals, Epil.

cruise[2] (kröz), *n.* Same as *cruse.*

cruiser (krö′zėr), *n.* [< *cruise*[1] + *-er*[1]; = D. *kruiser*, etc.] A person who or a ship which cruises; specifically, an armed vessel specially commissioned to prey upon an enemy's commerce, to protect the commerce of the state to which it belongs, to pursue an enemy's armed ships, or for other purposes.

The profitable trade . . . having been completely cut off by the Portugeeze *cruisers*.
Sir J. E. Tennent, Ceylon, vi. 1.

Vessels designed for Confederate *cruisers* had been allowed to sail from English ports.
G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, II. 119.

cruisie (krö′si), *n.* [Dim. of *cruise*[2] = *cruse.*] A simple form of lamp, consisting of a shallow metal or earthen vessel, shaped somewhat like a gravy-boat, in which is placed a similarly shaped saucer of oil containing a wick. [Scotch.]

The simple form which was used down to the end of the 18th century, and which as a *cruisie* continued in common use in Scotland till the middle of this century.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 245.

cruisken, cruiskeen (krös′ken, -kēn), *n.* A little cruse or bottle; a measure (especially of whisky) in Scotland and Ireland.

cruive, cruve (krūv), *n.* [Perhaps < Gael. *crō*, gen. *crōtha*, a sheep-cote, a wattled fold, a hut, hovel, cottage.] **1.** A sty; a mean hovel.—**2.** A sort of hedge formed of stakes on a tidal river or the sea-beach, for catching fish. When the tide flows the fish swim over the wattles, and they are left by the ebbing of the tide. [Scotch in both senses.]

cruller, kruller (krul′ėr), *n.* [Of D. or LG. origin (D. **kruller* not found, but cf. MD. *kroller*, one who curls; cf. MLG. *krulle-koken*, a roll or cake, LG. *kroll-koken*, wafer-cakes), lit. 'curler,' < D. *krullen*, MD. *krullen, krollen* = MLG. *krullen*, LG. *krollen*, curl: see *curl.*] A cake cut from rolled dough made of eggs, butter, sugar, flour, etc., fried to crispness in boiling lard.

The crisp and crumbling *cruller*.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 440.

crumb[1] (krum), *n.* [The *b* is excrescent, as in *limb*; < ME. *crumme, cromme, crume, crome* (sometimes with long vowel, *crūme, crowme*), < AS. *cruma*, a crumb (= MD. *kruyme*, D. *kruim*, crumb, pith, = MLG. *krome*, LG. *krome, kraume, kröme, krōm*, also *krume* (> G. *krume*), = Dan. *krumme* = Sw. dial. *krumma*, a crumb), < *crummen*, pp. of *crimman* (pret. *cram*, pl. **crummon*, pp. *crummen*, in comp. *ā-crummen*), break into fragments, crumble: see *crim*, and cf. *crump*[1], *crumple.*] **1.** A morsel; specifically, a minute piece of bread or other friable food broken off, as in crumbling it; hence, a very small fragment or portion of anything.

Desiring to be fed with the *crumbs* which fell from the rich man's table. Luke xvi. 21.

As you seem willing to accept of the *crumbs* of science, . . . it is with pleasure I continue to hand them on to you. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 335.

Some *crumbs* of comfort there shall be for our party friends at the South—collectorships and postmasterships shall be theirs yet a while longer.
G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, II. 305.

2. The soft inner part of a loaf of bread or cake, as distinguished from the crust.

Dust unto dust, what must be, must;
If you can't get *crumb*, you'd best eat crust.
Old song.

Take of manchet about three ounces, the *crumb* only thin cut. *Bacon.*

Under the cover of her shawl she slipped a half crown deep into the *crumb* of the cake.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xliv.

To pick or gather up one's crumbs, to improve physically; recover health and strength.

Thank God I have passed the brunt of it [illness], and am recovering and *picking up my Crumbs* apace.
Howell, Letters, I. ii. 1.

The latter, however, had *picked up his crumbs*, was learning his duty, and getting strength and confidence daily. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 274.

crumb[1] (krum), *v. t.* [< ME. *crummen* = LG. *krömen* = G. *krumen, krümen*; from the noun.] **1.** To break into small pieces with the fingers: as, to *crumb* bread into milk.

If any man eate of your dish, *crom* you therein no Bread. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.

2†. To crumble bread into; prepare or thicken with crumbs of bread.

The next was a dish of milk well *crumbed*.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress.

Mrs. Bibber here took pity on me, and *crumm'd* me a mess of gruel. *Dryden*, Wild Gallant, i. 1.

3. In *cookery*, to cover or dress with bread-crumbs, as meat, etc.; bread.

crumb[2]**†**, *a.* Same as *crump*[1].

crumb-brush (krum′brush), *n.* A brush for sweeping crumbs off the table.

crumb-cloth (krum′klôth), *n.* **1.** A cloth, chiefly of a stout kind of damask, laid under a table to receive falling fragments and keep the carpet or floor clean. It is often made to extend over the greater part of a dining-room floor.—**2.** A stout kind of damask used for stair-coverings.

crumb-knife (krum′nīf), *n.* A knife used instead of a brush for removing crumbs from a table.

crumble (krum′bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *crumbled*, ppr. *crumbling.* [E. dial. also *crimble* (cf. *crimb*); = D. *kruimelen* = G. *krümeln* = LG. *krömeln*, crumble; freq. of *crumb*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To break into small fragments; divide into minute parts or morsels.

He with his bare wand can unthread thy joints,
And *crumble* all thy sinews. *Milton*, Comus, l. 614.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To fall into small pieces; break or part into small fragments; become disintegrated.

Close to the temple was the castle-gate,
Doorless and *crumbling*.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 325.

In the house forever *crumbles*
Some fragment of the frescoed walls.
Browning, De Gustibus.

Dr. King witnessed the *crumbling* process whilst drying some perfect [worm] castings. . . . Mr. Scott also remarks on the *crumbling* of the castings near Calcutta.
Darwin, Vegetable Mould, p. 276.

2. To fall into desuetude; decay; become frittered away; disappear piecemeal.

One hundred and forty thousand pounds had *crumbled* away in the most imperceptible manner.
Disraeli, Young Duke, iv. 9.

One error after another silently *crumbled* into the dust.
Story, Speech, Cambridge, Aug. 31, 1826.

crumble (krum′bl), *n.* [Dim. of *crumb*[1], *n.*] A small crumb; a fragment; a particle; a morsel. [Local, Eng.]

crumbly (krum′bli), *a.* [< *crumble* + *-y*[1].] Apt to crumble; brittle; friable: as, a *crumbly* stone; *crumbly* bread. *Trollope.*

All saw the coffin lowered in; all heard the rattle of the *crumbly* soil upon its lid.
Hawthorne, Blithedale Romance, p. 278.

crumb-of-bread (krum′ov-bred′), *n.* A name given to a sponge, *Halichondria panicea*, which when dried and bleached is as white and light as a crumb of bread.

crumby, *a.* See *crummy.*

crumen (krö′men), *n.* [< L. *crumēna*, also *crumīna*, a purse, bag, perhaps for **scrumēna*, akin to *scrotum*, a bag.] The tear-bag or suborbital lacrymal gland of deer and antelopes.

crumenal† (krö′me-nal), *n.* [< L. *crumēna*, a purse: see *crumen.*] A purse.

The fatte Oxe, that wont ligge in the stal,
Is nowe fast stalled in her [their] *crumenall*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

Thus cram they their wide-gaping *crumenal*.
Dr. H. More, Psychozoia, i. 19.

crummable (krum′a-bl), *a.* [< *crumb*[1], *v.*, + *-able.*] That may be broken into morsels or crumbs.

crummet (krum′et), *a.* [Sc., equiv. to *crumped.*] Having crooked horns, as a cow.

crummie (krum′i), *n.* [Sc., equiv. to **crumpie*, dim. of **crump.*] A cow with crooked horns. Also *crombie, crummock.*

crummock (krum′ok), *n.* [Sc. dim., equiv. to **crumpock*, dim. of *crump*[1]. Cf. *crummie.*] **1.** Same as *crummie.*—**2.** A staff with a crooked head for leaning on. Also called *crummie-stick.*

crummy, crumby (krum′i), *a.* [< *crum, crumb*, + *-y*[1].] **1.** Full of crumbs.—**2.** Soft, as the

crumb of bread is; not crusty: as, a *crummy* loaf.

crump[1]† (krump), *a.* [< ME. **crump, crumb, croume*, crooked, < AS. (only in glosses) *crump, crumb*, crooked (with verbal noun *crymbing*, a bending), = OS. *krumb* = OFries. *krumb* = D. *krom* = OHG. *chrumb*, MHG. *krump* (also OHG. MHG. *krumpf*), G. *krumm* = Dan. *krum*, crooked, = Sw. *krum*, compassing (cf. Icel. *krumma*, a crooked hand, *krummi*, a name for the raven, crookbeak?); in normal form *crumb* (mod. pron. krum), but with accom. termination, as if related to E. *cramp* (= OHG. *chramph*), crooked, and *crimp* (= MHG. *krimpf*), crooked, being appar. from the pp. (as *cramp*[1] from the pret. and *crimp* from the present) of the verb represented by *crimp:* see *crimp*, and cf. also *cramp*, *crumb*[1]. Prob. akin to W. *crom*, *crwm*, bending, concave, = Corn. Ir. Gael. *crom*, crooked, bent. Hence *crome*, a hook: see *crome*[1].] Crooked; bent.

All those steep Mountaines, whose high horned tops
The misty cloak of wandring Clouds enwraps,
Vnder First Waters their *crump* shoulders hid,
And all the Earth as a dull Pond abid.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

Crooked backs and *crump* shoulders.
Artif. Handsomeness, p. 44.

crump[1]† (krump), *n.* [< *crump*[1], *a.*] A deformed or crooked person. *Davies.*

That piece of deformity! that monster! that *crump!*
Vanbrugh, Æsop, ii.

crump[1] (krump), *v. i.* [< ME. **crumpen, crompen*, as in def. 3; otherwise not found in ME., except as in freq. *crumple*, and perhaps *crumpet*, q. v.; < *crump*[1], *a.* Hence freq. *crumple*. Cf. *crimp*, *v.*, and *cramp*[1], *v.*] **1**†. To bend; crook.

But your clarissimo, old round-back, he
Will *crump* you [dative of reference] like a hog-louse, with the touch.
B. Jonson, Volpone, v. 1.

2. To be out of temper. [Prov. Eng.]—**3**†. To become perverted or corrupt.

And the cause was they vsed the unlefulle synne of lecherye, the which stinkithe and *crompithe* vnto heuene, and mistornithe the ordre of nature.
Book of the Knight of La Tour Landry, p. 71.

crump[2] (krump), *n.* [A var. of *cramp*[2], after *crump*[1], *a.* and *v.*] The cramp. [Prov. Eng.]

crump[3] (krump), *v. i.* [Sc., imitative like the equiv. *crunch*. Cf. *clump*[2].] To make a crunching noise, as in eating what is hard and brittle; emit a creaking sound, as snow when crushed under the feet; crunch.

crump[3] (krump), *a.* [E. dial. and Sc. Cf. *crup*[1] and *crumpet*.] Brittle; crusty; dry-baked; crisp.

crumpet (krum'pet), *n.* [Perhaps < ME. *crompid* (i. e., **crumped*), a hard cake, appar. orig. a 'roll,' pp. of **crumpen*, E. *crump*, bend. Otherwise referred to *crump*[3], brittle, crisp. Prob. not connected with W. *crempog*, also *crempogen*, and *cremog*, *cremogen*, a pancake, a fritter; cf. W. *crammwyth*, in same sense.] A sort of tea-cake, less light and spongy than the muffin, and usually toasted for eating.

Muffins and *crumpets* . . . will also bake in a frying-pan, taking care the fire is not too fierce, and turning them when lightly browned.
W. Kitchener, Cook's Oracle, p. 456.

crumple (krum'pl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *crumpled*, ppr. *crumpling*. [< ME. *crumplen, cromplen*, make crooked; freq. from *crump*[1], but mixed in sense with the related *crimple* and *crimp:* see *crump*[1], *crimp*, *crimple*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make crooked; deform; distort into curves. [Obsolete or archaic.]

God had sent on him a wrake,
That in the palsye he gan schake
And was *crompylde* and crokyd therto.
Le Bone Florence (Metr. Rom., ed. Ritson, III. 1977).

This is the cow with the *crumpled* horn.
Nursery rime.

The little *crumpled* boy appeared to be cured of his deformity; he walked erect, the hump had fallen from his back.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 14.

2. To draw or press into irregular folds; rumple; wrinkle.

Plague on him, how he has *crumpled* our bands!
Massinger and Field, Fatal Dowry, iv. 1.

My friend Sir Roger alighted from his horse, and exposing his palm to two or three that stood by him, they *crumpled* it into all shapes, and diligently scanned every wrinkle that could be made in it.
Addison, Spectator, No. 130.

The crust of the earth, *crumpled* and fissured, has been, so to speak, perforated and cemented together by molten matter driven up from below.
Geikie, Geol. Sketches, ii. 36.

II. *intrans.* To contract into wrinkles; shrink; shrivel.

It [aqua-vitæ] keepeth the sinues from shrinking, the veins from *crumpling*.
Holinshed, Ireland, ii.

How much the muslin fluttered and *crumpled* before Eleanor and another nymph were duly seated!
Trollope, The Warden, ix.

crumple (krum'pl), *n.* [< *crumple*, *v.*] That which is crumpled, shriveled, or pressed into wrinkles; an irregular fold or wrinkle.

Crumples or anticlinal rolls, which are so frequently found in extensive basins.
Science, VI. 184.

crumpler (krum'plėr), *n.* A cravat. [Colloq.]

The fit of his *crumpler* and the crease of his breeches.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, iii.

crumpling (krum'pling), *n.* [< *crumple*, shrink, shrivel, + dim. *-ing*.] A degenerate or shriveled apple. *Johnson.*

crumply (krum'pli), *a.* [< *crumple*, *n.*, + *-y*[1].] Full of crumples or wrinkles.

crumpy (krum'pi), *a.* [< *crump*[3] + *-y*[1].] Easily broken; brittle; crisp; crump. [Prov. Eng.]

crunch (krunch), *v.* [Also in var. forms *craunch, cranch, scrunch, scranch:* see these forms, and also *crump*[3]; all appar. orig. imitative.] **I.** *trans.* To crush with the teeth; chew with violence and noise: as, to *crunch* a biscuit; hence, to crush or grind violently and audibly in any other way.

A sound of heavy wheels *crunching* a stony road.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, ii. 14.

Our wheels went *crunching* the gravel
Of the oak-darkened avenue.
Lowell, An Ember Picture.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To chew.—**2.** To act or proceed with a sound of crushing or crackling; produce a noise as from crunching anything.

The ship *crunched* through the ice.
Kane.

crunch (krunch), *n.* [< *crunch*, *v.*] The act of crunching; the act of penetrating, forcing a passage through, or pressing against anything with a crushing noise.

What so frightfully old as we ourselves, who can, if we choose, hold in our memories every syllable of recorded time, from the first *crunch* of Eve's teeth in the apple?
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 13.

crune (krön), *v.* Another spelling of *croon*.

crunk† (krungk), *v. i.* [= Icel. *krūnka*, croak as a raven, < *krūnk*, a croak. Cf. *cronk*, the note of wild geese. Imitative words.] To cry like a crane.

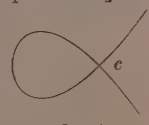
The crane *crunketh*, gruit grus.
Withals, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 20.

crunkle[1] (krung'kl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *crunkled*, ppr. *crunkling*. [Var. of *crinkle*. Cf. *crumple*.] To rumple; crinkle or wrinkle. [Prov. Eng.]

crunkle[2]† (krung'kl), *v. i.* [Freq. of *crunk*.] To cry like a crane.

crunodal (krō'nō-dal), *a.* [< *crunode* + *-al*.] Having a crunode.

crunode (krō'nōd), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *crux* (*cruc-*), cross, + *nodus* = E. *knot:* see *cross* and *node*. Cf. *acnode*.] A point at which a curve crosses itself; a double point on a curve with two real tangents.



c, Crunode.

cruor (krō'ȯr), *n.* [L., blood, gore: see *crude*.] Gore; coagulated blood.

cruorin, cruorine (krō'ȯ-rin), *n.* [< L. *cruor*, blood, + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] The red coloring matter of blood-corpuscles. It exists in distinct particles or globules, and may be obtained in the form of a brick-red powder. Now called *hemoglobin* (which see).

Previous to the introduction of spectrum analysis, red and purple *cruorine* were perfectly unknown.
J. N. Lockyer, Spectroscope, p. 85.

crup[1] (krup), *a.* [E. dial. (south.), prob. = *crump*[3], brittle, with loss of the nasal.] **1.** Short; brittle: as, "*crup* cake," *Todd*.—**2.** Snappish; testy: as, "a *crup* answer," *Todd*. [Prov. Eng. in both uses.]

crup[2] (krup), *n.* [< F. *croupe:* see *croup*[2] and *crupper*.] Same as *croup*[2].

crupper (krup'ėr), *n.* [< F. *croupière*, < *croupe*, the buttocks of a horse: see *croup*[2].] **1.** The buttocks of a horse; the rump.

Both gaue strokes so sound,
As made both horses *cruppers* kisse the ground.
Sir J. Harington, tr. of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso, xlvi. 100.

2. A strap of leather which is buckled at one end to the back of a saddle, or to the saddle of a harness, and at the other passes by a loop under the horse's tail, to prevent the saddle from slipping forward. Also *crouper*. See cut under *harness*.

Holding on for the dear life by the mane and the *crupper*.
Thackeray, Barry Lyndon, xviii.

crupper (krup'ėr), *v. t.* [< *crupper*, *n.*] To put a crupper on: as, to *crupper* a horse.

cruppin (krup'in). A dialectal (Scotch) variant of *cropen*, past participle of *creep*.

crura, *n.* Plural of *crus*.

cruræus (krö-rē'us), *n.* [NL., < L. *crus* (*crur-*), leg.] The principal and middle mass of muscle on the front of the thigh, forming a part of the great extensor of the leg, inseparable from the lateral portions of the same muscle called *vastus internus* and *vastus externus*. These three muscles, or parts of one muscle, arise from most of the front and sides of the femur; and their tendinous parts unite with the tendon of the rectus femoris to embrace the patella or knee-cap, and thence proceed, as the so-called *ligamentum patellæ*, to insertion in the tuberosity of the tibia. The cruræus and the two vasti together compose the muscle called *triceps extensor cruris;* when the rectus is included therewith, the whole is known as the *quadriceps extensor cruris*. The cruræus proper of man is also called *medicruræus*, when the two vasti are known as the *extracruræus* and *intracruræus* respectively, and the rectus as the *recticruræus*. See these words; also *sarticruræus, subcruræus*.

crural (krö'ral), *a.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *crural* = It. *crurale*, < L. *cruralis*, < *crus* (*crur-*), the leg.] **1.** Pertaining to the leg or hind limb: as, a *crural* artery or vein; the anterior *crural* nerves; the *crural* arch, or Poupart's ligament.—**2.** Pertaining to the leg proper, or crus, as distinguished from the thigh; cnemial; tibial.—**3.** Pertaining to the crura or peduncles of the brain.—**4.** Shaped like a leg or root.—**Crural arch,** the ligament of the thigh. Also called *inguinal arch, ligament of Poupart*, etc.—**Crural area.** See *area cruralis*, under *area*.—**Crural artery,** the femoral artery.—**Crural canal,** the passage through which a femoral hernia passes. It lies on the inner side of the iliac vein, between it and the crural sheath, and extends from the crural ring to the upper part of the saphenous opening. It is a quarter to a half inch in length.—**Crural hernia.** Same as *femoral hernia* (which see, under *hernia*).—**Crural nerve,** the largest branch of the lumbar plexus, formed chiefly from the third and fourth lumbar nerves, with a fasciculus from the second, in the substance of the psoas muscle, and dividing into a large leash of nerves which supply all the muscles of the front of the thigh, excepting the tensor vaginæ femoris, and some other muscles, as the iliacus and pectinæus, and also sending cutaneous nerves to the front and inner side of the thigh and to the leg and foot.—**Crural pores,** openings in the integument of the hind limbs of lizards, as in the genus *Sceloporus*, which takes its name therefrom. They are situated in the femoral, not the crural, segment of the limb. Also called *femoral pores*.

In the Saurii, the so-called *crural pores* lead into glands, which look like compound tubes, and which secrete cells which harden and fill up the lumen of the glands.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 420.

Crural ring, the upper opening of the crural canal, leading into the abdominal cavity. It is bounded in front by Poupart's ligament and the deep crural arch, behind by the pubes, internally by the deep crural arch, Gimbernat's ligament, and the conjoined tendon of the transversalis and internal oblique muscles, and externally by the femoral vein.—**Crural septum,** the layer of subperitoneal connective tissue which spans the crural ring in a normal state.—**Crural sheath,** the sheath which incloses the femoral vessels as they leave the abdomen. It is a continuation of the fasciæ lining the abdomen, and becomes closely adherent to the femoral vessels about an inch below the saphenous opening; but above it is larger, and contains some areolar tissue, and frequently a lymphatic gland.—**Crural vein,** the femoral vein.—**Deep crural arch,** a thickened band of fibers arching over the beginning of the crural sheath. It arises from the middle of Poupart's ligament, and is inserted into the iliopectineal line.

crus (krus), *n.*; pl. *crura* (krö'rą). [L., the leg.] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) The lower leg; the part of the hind limb between the knee and the ankle; the second segment of the hind limb, corresponding to the forearm or antebrachium of the fore limb, represented by the length of the tibia or shinbone. (*b*) Some part likened to a leg, as one of a pair of supporting parts; a pillar; a peduncle.

Vacuole about in the centre of each *crus*, filled with moving granules.
H. C. Wood, Fresh-Water Algæ, [p. 107.

Crura cerebelli, the peduncles of the cerebellum.—**Crura cerebelli ad cerebrum,** the superior peduncles of the cerebellum.—**Crura cerebelli ad corpora quadrigemina,** the superior peduncles of the cerebellum.—**Crura cerebelli ad medullam,** the inferior peduncles of the cerebellum.—**Crura cerebelli ad pontem,** the middle peduncles of the cerebellum.—**Crura fornicis,** the posterior pillars of the fornix.—**Crura of the diaphragm,** the right and left tendinous attachments of the diaphragm to the sides of the bodies of lumbar vertebræ, uniting above to inclose the

Front View of Bones of Right Human Crus.

c, crest of tibia; *etu*, external tuberosity of tibia; *im*, internal malleolus; *itu*, internal tuberosity of tibia; *s*, spine, and *t*, tubercle of same; *f*, fibula; *h*, its head; *em*, external malleolus.

aortic opening.—**Crus anterius medullæ oblongatæ**, Same as *crus cerebri*.—**Crus cerebelli superius**, one of the superior peduncles of the cerebellum.—**Crus cerebri**, the peduncle of the brain; the mass of white nerve-tissue forming with its fellow the lower portion of the mesencephalon and in part of the thalamencephalon, and extending from the pons Varolii to the optic tract.—**Crus e cerebello ad medullam**, the postpedunculus, nearly coextensive with the restiform body.—**Crus fornicis anterius**, the columna fornicis, or anterior pillar of the fornix.—**Crus medium**, the middle peduncle of the cerebellum; a mass of white nerve-tissue passing down on each side from the cerebellum to form the pons Varolii.—**Crus olfactorium, crus rhinencephali**, what is improperly called, in human anatomy, the olfactory nerve or tract, being a contracted portion of the brain itself, between the prosencephalon and the rhinencephalon.—**Crus penis**, the posterior fourth of one of the corpora cavernosa, which, diverging from its fellow, is attached to the pubic and ischial rami.

crusade[1] (krō-sād′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *crusado, croisade, croisado, croysado*, earlier *cruciade*, late ME. *cruciate, cruciat* (being variously accom. to the ML., Sp., or F.); = F. *croisade* (after Pr.), OF. *croisée* (also in another form *croiserie*) = Pr. *crosada, crozada* = Sp. Pg. *cruzada* = It. *crociata*, < ML. *cruciata*, a crusade, lit. (sc. *expeditio(n-)*) an expedition of persons marked with or bearing the sign of the cross, prop. fem. pp. of *cruciare*, mark with the cross, < L. *crux* (*cruc-*), cross: see *cross*[1], *n.* and *v.*, and *cruciate*. The earlier ME. word for 'crusade' was *croisery*: see *croisery*.] **1.** A military expedition under the banner of the cross; specifically, one of the medieval expeditions undertaken by the Christians of Europe for the recovery of the Holy Land from the Mohammedans. The crusading spirit was aroused throughout Europe in 1095 by the preaching of the monk Peter the Hermit, who with Walter the Penniless set out in 1096 with an immense rabble, who were nearly all destroyed on the way. The first real crusade, under Godfrey of Bouillon, 1096–9, resulted in the capture of Jerusalem and the establishment of a Christian kingdom in the Holy Land; the second, 1147, preached by St. Bernard, was unsuccessful; the third, 1189–92, led by the princes Frederick Barbarossa of Germany, Richard the Lion-hearted of England, and Philip Augustus of France, failed to recover Jerusalem, which the Mussulmans had taken in 1187; the fourth, 1202–4, ended in the establishment of a Latin empire in Constantinople, under Count Baldwin of Flanders, one of its leaders; the fifth, 1228–9, under the emperor Frederick II., the sixth, 1248–50, under St. Louis (Louis IX. of France), and the seventh and last, 1270–71, also under St. Louis, were all unsuccessful. There were other expeditions called crusades, including one of boys, 1212, "the children's crusade," in which many thousands perished by shipwreck or were enslaved. The cost of the crusades and the loss of life in them were enormous, but they stimulated commerce and the interchange of ideas between the West and the East. The expeditions against the Albigenses under papal auspices, 1207–29, were also called crusades.

For the *crusade* preached through western christendom, A. D. 1188, it was ordained that the English should wear a white cross; the French a red; the Flemish a green one.
Quoted in *Rock's* Church of our Fathers, III. i. 446, note.

The *Crusades*, with all their drawbacks, were the trial feat of a new world, a reconstituted Christendom, striving after a better ideal than that of piracy and fraternal bloodshed. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 222.

2. Any vigorous concerted action for the defense or advancement of an idea or a cause, or in opposition to a public evil: as, a temperance *crusade;* the *crusade* against slavery.

The unwearied, unostentatious, and inglorious *crusade* of England against slavery may probably be regarded as among the three or four perfectly virtuous acts recorded in the history of nations. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 161.

crusade[1] (krō-sād′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *crusaded*, ppr. *crusading*. [< *crusade*[1], *n.*] To engage in a crusade; support or oppose any cause with zeal.

Cease *crusading* against sense. *M. Green*, The Grotto.

crusade[2] (krō-sād′), *n.* Same as *crusado*[2].

crusader (krō-sā′dėr), *n.* [Cf. equiv. *croisee.*] A person engaged in a crusade. The crusaders of the middle ages bore as a badge on the breast or the shoulder a representation of the cross, the assumption of which, called "taking the cross," constituted a binding engagement and released them from all other obligations.

If other pilgrims had their peculiar marks, so too had the *crusader*. For a token of that vow which he had plighted, he always wore a cross sewed to his dress, until he went to, and all the while he stayed in, the Holy Land.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 446.

With all their faults these nobles [of Cyprus] were bona fide *Crusaders;* men who, like the first champions, were ready to cast in their lot in a Promised Land, and not, like the later adventurers, anxious merely to get all they could out of it, to make their fortunes.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 200.

crusading (krō-sā′ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *crusade*[1], *v.*] Of or pertaining to the crusades; engaged in or favoring a crusade or crusades.

In how many kingdoms of the world has the *crusading* sword of this misguided saint-errant spared neither age, or merit, or sex, or condition.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ii. 17.

Some grey *crusading* knight. *M. Arnold.*

As in the East, so in the West, the *crusading* spirit was kept alive and made aggressive by the monks and the knights. *Stillé*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 354.

crusado[1]† (krō-zā′dō), *n.* [Also *cruzado;* a var., after Sp. Pg. *cruzada* (fem.), of *crusade:* see *crusade*[1].] **1.** A crusade.

If you suppose it [the style of architecture] imported into that kingdom by those that returned from the *crusadoes*, we must of course set it down as an eastern invention. *H. Swinburne*, Travels through Spain, xliv.

2. A bull issued by the pope urging a crusade, promising immediate entrance into heaven to those who died in the service, and many indulgences to those who survived.

Pope Sixtus quintus for the setting forth of the foresaid expedition . . . published a *Cruzado*, with most ample indulgences which were printed in great numbers.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 594.

crusado[2], **cruzado** (krō-zā′dō), *n.* [Also *crusade* = D. *krusaet* (Kilian) = G. *crusade*, etc., < Sp. Pg. *cruzado*, a coin, prop. pp. of *cruzar*, mark with a cross, < *cruz*, a cross: see *cross*[1], *n.* and *v.*, and cf. *crusade*[1], *cruciate.*] A money and coin of Portugal. The old crusado, now a mere name, was 400 reis, or 43 United States cents. The new crusado is 480 reis, or 52 cents. The Portuguese settlements of the east coast of Africa reckon with a crusado of only 17 cents. Also *crusade.*

Obverse.

Reverse.

Silver Crusado of John V.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

I had rather have
lost my purse
Full of *cruzadoes.*
Shak., Othello, iii. 4.

I was called from dinner to see some thousands of my Lord's *crusados* weighed, and we find that 3000 come to about 530*l.* or 40 generally.
Pepys, Diary, June 5, [1662.

The King's fifth of the mines yields annually thirteen millions of *crusadoes* or half dollars.
Jefferson, Correspon- [dence, II. 110.

cruse (krös), *n.* [Also written improp. *cruise;* < ME. *cruse, cruce, crouse, crus*, a pot, < Icel. *krūs*, a pot, tankard, = Sw. Dan. *krus* = D. *kroes*, OD. *kruyse*, a cup, pot, crucible, = MHG. *krūse*, G. *krause*, an earthen mug. Perhaps ult. connected with *crock*[1], q. v. Hence, ult., the dim. *cruset* and *cresset.*] An earthen pot or bottle; any small vessel for liquids.

David took the spear and the *cruse* of water from Saul's bolster. 1 Sam. xxvi. 12.

In her right hand a crystal *cruse* filled with wine.
B. Jonson, King James's Coronation Entertainment.

This *cruse* of oil, this skin of wine,
These tamarinds and dates are thine.
T. B. Aldrich, The Sheik's Welcome.

cruset (krö′set), *n.* [< F. *creuset*, OF. *creuset, cruset*, etc.: see *cresset* and *cruse.*] A goldsmiths' crucible or melting-pot.

crush (krush), *v.* [< ME. *cruschen, crousshen*, < OF. *cruisir, croissir* = Pr. *crucir, cruissir, croissir* = Sp. *crujir*, Cat. *croxir* = It. *crosciare* (ML. *cruscire*), crush, break; cf. Sw. *krossa*, bruise, crack, crush, prob. of Romance origin. The Romance words are prob. from a Teut. verb: Goth. *kriustan*, gnash with the teeth, grind the teeth, deriv. **kraustjan* = Icel. *kreista, kreysta* = Sw. *krysta* = Dan. *kryste*, squeeze, press.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To press and bruise between two hard bodies; squeeze out of shape or normal condition.

The ass . . . *crushed* Balaam's foot against the wall.
Num. xxii. 25.

2. To bruise and break into fragments or small particles, either by direct pressure or by grinding or pounding: as, to *crush* quartz.—**3.** To force down and bruise and break, as by a superincumbent weight: as, the man was *crushed* by the fall of a tree.

Vain is the force of man, and heav'n's as vain,
To *crush* the pillars which the pile sustain.
Dryden, Æneid.

4. To put down; overpower; subdue absolutely; conquer beyond resistance: as, to *crush* one's enemies.

Lord, rise, and rouse, and rule, and *crush* their furious pride. *Quarles*, Emblems, i. 15.

These Disorders might have been *crusht*, if Captain Swan had used his Authority to Suppress them.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 371.

Speedily overtaking and *crushing* the rebels. *Scott.*

On April 16, 1746, the battle of Culloden forever *crushed* the prospects of the Stuarts.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.

5. To oppress grievously.

Thou shalt be only oppressed and *crushed* alway.
Deut. xxviii. 33.

6. To crowd or press upon.

When loud winds from diff'rent quarters rush,
Vast clouds encount'ring one another *crush.*
Waller, Instructions to a Painter.

7. To rumple or put out of shape by pressure or by rough handling: as, to *crush* a bonnet or a dress. [Colloq.]—**Angle of crushing.** See *angle*[3].—**To crush a cup** (or **glass**), to drink a cup of wine together; "crack a bottle": probably in allusion to the custom, prevalent in wine-growing countries, of squeezing the juice of the grape into a cup or goblet as required.

If you be not of the house of Montagues, I pray, come and *crush a cup* of wine. *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 2.

Come *crush a glass* with your dear papa.
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 6.

To crush out. (*a*) To force out by pressure.

Bacchus, that first from *out* the purple grape
Crush'd the sweet poison of misused wine.
Milton, Comus, l. 47.

(*b*) To destroy; frustrate: as, to *crush out* rebellion.—**Syn. 1.** *Mash*, etc. See *dash.*—**2.** To break, pound, pulverize, crumble, bray, disintegrate, demolish.—**4.** To overpower, prostrate, conquer, quell.

II. *intrans.* To be pressed out of shape, into a smaller compass, or into pieces, by external force: as, an egg-shell *crushes* readily in the hand.

crush (krush), *n.* [< *crush, v.*] **1.** A violent collision or rushing together; a sudden or violent pressure; a breaking or bruising by pressure or by violent collision or rushing together.

Some hurt, either by bruise, *crush*, or stripe.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxix. 6.

Unhurt amidst the wars of elements,
The wrecks of matter, and the *crush* of worlds.
Addison, Cato, v. 1.

2. Violent pressure caused by a crowd; a mass of objects crowded together; a compacted and obstructing crowd of persons, as at a ball or reception.

Ströve who should be smothered deepest in
Fresh *crush* of leaves. *Keats*, Endymion, iii.

Great the *crush* was, and each base,
To left and right, of those tall columns drown'd
In silken fluctuation and the swarm
Of female whisperers. *Tennyson*, Princess, vi.

crushed (krusht), *p. a.* [Pp. of *crush, v.*] **1.** Broken or bruised by squeezing or pressure: as, *crushed* strawberries.—**2.** Broken or bruised to powder by grinding or pounding; pulverized; comminuted: as, *crushed* sugar; *crushed* quartz.—**3.** Crumpled; rumpled; pressed out of shape, as by crowding: as, a *crushed* hat or bonnet.—**4.** Overwhelmed or subdued by power; pressed or kept down as by a superincumbent weight. Hence—**5.** Oppressed.

crusher (krush′ėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which crushes or demolishes: as, his answer was a *crusher.* [Colloq.]—**2.** A policeman. [Slang.]

crusher-gage (krush′ėr-gāj), *n.* A registering instrument, exposed in the bore of a gun, to measure the pressure developed by the explosion of a charge. *E. H. Knight.*

crush-hat (krush′hat′), *n.* **1.** A hat which can be folded without injury and carried in the pocket.

"No, don't," said Sir Mulberry, folding his *crush-hat* to lay his elbow on. *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby.

2. Colloquially, an opera-hat.

crushing (krush′ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *crush, v.*] Having the power or tending to crush; overwhelming; demolishing.

The blow must be quick and *crushing.*
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xviii.

crushing-machine (krush′ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine constructed to pulverize or crush stone and other hard and brittle materials; a stone-crusher.

crush-room (krush′röm), *n.* A saloon in a theater, opera-house, etc., in which the audience may promenade between the acts or during the intervals of an entertainment; a foyer.

crusian, *n.* See *crucian.*

crusillé, crusily, *a.* See *crucily.*

crusoile†, *n.* [< OF. *crusol, cruzol, croiseul*, a var. of *croisel, cruseau*, a crucible, melting-pot: see *cresset* and *crucible.*] A crucible; a melting-pot.

Thou scumme of his melting-pots, that wert christned in a *crusoile* with Mercuries water.
Marston and Barksted, Insatiate Countess, i.

crust (krust), *n.* [< ME. *crust* = D. *korst* = MLG. *kroste*, LG. *korste*, *koste* = OHG. *krustā*, MHG. G. *kruste* = OF. *crouste*, F. *croûte* = Pr. Pg. It. *crosta* = Sp. *costra*, < L. *crusta*, the hard surface of a body, rind, shell, crust, inlaid work; cf. Gr. *κρύος*, frost: see *crystal*.] **1.** A hard external portion, of comparative thinness, forming a sort of coating over the softer interior part; any hard outer coat or coating: as, the *crust* of frozen snow; the *crust* of a loaf of bread; a thin *crust* of politeness.

I have known an emperor quite hid under a *crust* of dross. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, i.

If the wind be rough, and trouble the *crust* of the water.
W. Lauson (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 194).

Specifically—**2.** In *geol.*: (*a*) The exterior portion of the earth; that part of the earth which is accessible to examination. (*b*) The solid portion of the earth, as opposed to its fused interior, many geologists and physicists believing that the interior of the earth must be in a more or less fluid condition.—**3.** Matter collected or concreted into a solid body; an incrustation; specifically, a deposit from wine, as it ripens, collected on the interior of bottles, etc., and consisting of tartar and coloring matter.

From scalp to sole one slough and *crust* of sin.
Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

4. A piece of an outer coating or incrustation; specifically, an external or a dried and hard piece of bread.

Give me again my hollow tree,
A *crust* of bread, and liberty!
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 221.

5. In *zoöl.*, a shell; a test; the chitinous or other hard covering of various animals, as crustaceans and insects.—**6.** In *anat.* and *physiol.*, a coat or covering harder or denser than that which is covered; a pellicle; a crusta: as, the buffy coat or *crust* of inflammatory blood; the *crust* of a tooth.—**7.** The part of the hoof of a horse to which the shoe is fastened.—**Crust coffee.** See *coffee*.

crust (krust), *v.* [< ME. *crusten*, < *crust*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cover with a crust or hard exterior portion or coating; overspread with anything resembling a crust; incrust.

Their legs, and breasts, and bodies stood *crusted* with bark. *Addison.*

With blackest moss the flower-pots
Were thickly *crusted*, one and all.
Tennyson, Mariana.

The hilt of the sword was covered, and the scabbard was *crusted* with brilliants. *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 232.

2. To coat or line with concretions. See *crust*, *n.*, 3.

Foul and *crusted* bottles.
Swift, Directions to Servants, Butler.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To thicken or contract into a hard covering; concrete or freeze, as superficial matter.

The place that was burned *crusted* and healed.
Sir W. Temple.

The chilly frost, beneath the silver beam,
Crept, gently *crusting*, o'er the glittering stream.
Burns, Brigs of Ayr.

2. To crust-hunt. [American.]

crusta (krus'tä), *n.*; pl. *crustæ* (-tē). [L., a crust: see *crust*, *n.*] **1.** In *decorative art*, something prepared for application or inlaying, as a small chased or sculptured ornament made for the decoration of vessels of silver or other metal.—**2.** In *bot.*, the brittle crustaceous thallus of lichens.—**3.** In *zoöl.*, a crust.—**4.** In *anat.*: (*a*) A crust. (*b*) The smaller and lower of two parts into which each crus cerebri is divisible, the other being called the *tegmentum*. The upper boundary of the substantia nigra is the boundary between the two.—**5.** In *physiol.* and *pathol.*, a crust.—**6.** A cocktail served in a glass lined with the rind of half a lemon and having its rim incrusted with sugar.—**Crusta fibrosa**, the cement of a tooth. See *cement*, *n.*, 4.—**Crusta inflammatoria**, the buffy coat. See *buffy*.—**Crusta lactea**, in *pathol.*, eczema pustulosum, as met with on the face and head of infants at the breast; milk-crust.—**Crusta petrosa**, the stony crust of a tooth; the cement. See *cement*, *n.*, 4.

A mass of true bone, which takes the place of the *crusta petrosa*. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 41.

Crusta phlogistica, the buffy coat. See *buffy*.

Crustacea (krus-tā'shiạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *crustaceus*, having a crust: see *crustaceous*. Cf. L. *crustata*, shell-fish: see *crustate*.] A class of *Arthropoda*; one of the prime divisions of articulated animals with articulated legs, as distinguished from *Insecta*, *Myriapoda*, and *Arachnida* respectively. They are mostly aquatic arthropods with (generally) two pairs of antennæ and numerous thoracic as well as (usually) abdominal articulated appendages, and breathing by means of branchiæ. The body is covered with a hard chitinous test or crust, whence the name. It is segmented into head, thorax, and abdomen, the two former of which are more or less completely united into a cephalothorax, shielded with a continuous carapace; the abdomen is usually segmented and mobile, presenting the appearance of a tail. A typical segment or somite of the body consists, at least theoretically, of a dorsal portion or tergite of two pieces, a ventral portion or sternite, also of two pieces, an epimeron on each side above, and an episternum on each side below. The shell sends inward sundry hard processes or partitions called apodemata. The typical number of segments in the higher *Crustacea* is 21, actually or theoretically. The crustaceans shed their shells (exoskeletons), in some cases with extraordinary frequency, and they possess great reparatory powers in the reproduction of lost parts. Most of them pass through several larval stages, the best-marked of which are those of the forms called the *nauplius*, *zoëa*, and *megalopa*. The crustaceans include all kinds of crabs and lobsters, shrimps, prawns, crawfish, etc., among the higher forms; and among the lower, a great variety of creatures known as sand-hoppers, beach-fleas, wood-lice, fish-lice, barnacles, etc. Leading types, in more technical terms, are the thoracostracan, podophthalmic, or stalk-eyed crustaceans, as crabs and crawfish; the edriophthalmous or sessile-eyed crustaceans, as læmodipods, amphipods, and isopods (all the foregoing being sometimes grouped together as malacostracous crustaceans); the entomostracous crustaceans, as the copepods, ostracodes, cladocerans, phyllopods, etc., the trilobites and their related forms being often brought under this division; the epizoans, ichthyophthirians, or fish-lice; and finally, the cirripeds. Great as is the difference between extremes in any of these forms, they are closely related by connecting forms, and naturalists are by no means agreed upon the formal division of the class. The older divisions which have been made are now mostly superseded, and even the modern ones are seldom exactly conterminous. A series of subclasses sometimes now adopted is: (1) *Cirripedia* or *Pectostraca*, with three or four orders; (2) *Epizoa* or *Ichthyophthiria*; (3) *Entomostraca*, with such orders as *Copepoda*, *Ostracoda*, *Cladocera*, *Phyllopoda*, *Xiphura*, *Trilobita*, *Eurypterida*; (4) *Edriophthalma*, with *Læmodipoda*, *Amphipoda*, and *Isopoda*; (5) *Podophthalma*, with *Stomatopoda* and *Decapoda*; to which some add (6) *Podosomata*, often considered to be arachnidans. The fourth and fifth of these are often united as one subclass, *Malacostraca*. The trilobites with the eurypterygians and king-crabs sometimes constitute one prime division called *Gigantostraca*. Haeckel uses *Carides* as a substitute for *Crustacea*.

crustacean (krus-tā'shiạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Crustacea* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Crustacea*.

II. *n.* One of the *Crustacea*.

crustaceological (krus-tā"shē-ō-loj'i-kạl), *a.* [< *crustaceology* + *-ical*.] Pertaining to crustaceology.

crustaceologist (krus-tā-shē-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *crustaceology* + *-ist*.] One versed in crustaceology; a carcinologist. *J. O. Westwood.*

crustaceology (krus-tā-shē-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< NL. *Crustacea*, q. v., + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of zoölogy which treats of crustaceous animals; carcinology.

crustaceorubrin (krus-tā"shē-ō-rö'brin), *n.* [< NL. *Crustacea*, q. v., + L. *ruber* (*rubr-*), red, + *-in*2.] A red pigment found in certain crustaceans.

crustaceous (krus-tā'shius), *a.* [< NL. *crustaceus*, < L. *crusta*, a crust: see *crust*, *n.*, *crusta*.] **1.** Pertaining to crust; like crust; of the nature of a crust or shell.

That most witty conceit of Anaximander, that the first men and all animals were bred in some warm moisture, inclosed in *crustaceous* skins, as if they were . . . crab-fish and lobsters! *Bentley*, Sermons, iv.

2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Having a crust-like shell; belonging to the *Crustacea*; crustacean. (*b*) In *entom.*, having a somewhat hard and elastic texture, resisting slight pressure, but not rigid: said of parts of the integument.—**3.** In *bot.*: (*a*) Hard, thin, and brittle. (*b*) In *lichenology*, forming a flat crust in or upon the substratum, and adhering to it firmly by the whole under surface, so as not to be separable without injury: applied to the thallus of lichens.

crustaceousness (krus-tā'shius-nes), *n.* The character or quality of having a crust-like jointed shell.

crustacite (krus'tạ-sīt), *n.* [< *crustac*(*eous*) + *-ite*2.] A fossil crustacean.

crustæ, *n.* Plural of *crusta*.

crustal (krus'tạl), *a.* and *n.* [< *crust* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of crust; crustaceous. [Rare.]

The increased rate of thickening [of the crust of the moon] would result both from the increased rate of general cooling and from the addition of *crustal* layers upon the exterior. *Winchell*, World-Life, p. 402.

2. Of or pertaining to a crustal.

II. *n.* One of the superficial particles of any given order which collectively form the crust of a particle of another order: a term used by the translator of Swedenborg's "Principles of Natural Philosophy."

crustalogical (krus-tạ-loj'i-kạl), *a.* [< *crustalogy* + *-ical*.] Same as *crustaceological*.

crustalogist (krus-tal'ō-jist), *n.* [< *crustalogy* + *-ist*.] Same as *crustaceologist*.

crustalogy (krus-tal'ō-ji), *n.* [Irreg. for **crustology*, < L. *crusta*, crust, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] Same as *crustaceology*.

crustate (krus'tāt), *a.* [< L. *crustatus* (neut. pl. *crustata* (sc. *animalia*, animals), shell-fish—Pliny), pp. of *crustare*, crust, < *crusta*, a crust: see *crust*, *n.*, *crusta*, and cf. *custard*.] Covered with a crust: as, *crustate* basalt.

crustated (krus'tā-ted), *a.* [As *crustate* + *-ed*2.] Same as *crustate*.

crustation (krus-tā'shọn), *n.* [As *crustate* + *-ion*.] An adherent crust; an incrustation.

cruster (krus'tėr), *n.* One who crust-hunts for game; a crust-hunter. [American.]

So long as dogs and *crusters* are forbidden, the deer will remain abundant. *Forest and Stream.*

crust-hunt (krust'hunt), *v. i.* To hunt deer, moose, or other large game on the snow, when the crust is strong enough to support the hunter but not the game, which is in consequence easily overtaken and killed. [American.]

crust-hunter (krust'hun"tėr), *n.* One who crust-hunts. [American.]

crust-hunting (krust'hun"ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *crust-hunt*, *v.*] The method of hunting large game, in the winter, on the crust of the snow. [American.]

It was the constant endeavor . . . to make it appear that the opponents of water-killing were staunch advocates of January *crust-hunting* and June floating.
Forest and Stream, XXIV. 425.

crustific (krus-tif'ik), *a.* [< L. *crusta*, a crust, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make: see *-fic*, *-fy*.] Producing a crust or skin. [Rare.]

crustily (krus'ti-li), *adv.* Peevishly; morosely; surlily.

crustiness (krus'ti-nes), *n.* **1.** The quality of being crusty; hardness.—**2.** Peevishness; snappishness; surliness.

crusting (krus'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *crust*, *v. i.*, 2.] The practice of crust-hunting. [American.]

crust-lizard (krust'liz"ärd), *n.* A book-name of the varanoid lizard, *Heloderma horridum*. Also called *Gila monster*.

crustose (krus'tōs), *a.* [< ML. *crustosus*, full of crusts, < L. *crusta*, crust.] Crust-like; crustaceous.

crusty (krus'ti), *a.* [< *crust* + *-y*1.] **1.** Like crust; of the nature of crust; hard: as, a *crusty* surface or substance.

Seekanauk, a kinde of *crusty* shel-fish.
Hakluyt's Voyages.

A *crusty* ice all about the sides of the cup.
Boyle, Works, II. 715.

2. [In this sense supposed by some to have arisen as an accom. of *curst* in a like sense.] Peevish; snappish; surly; harshly curt in manner or speech.

How now, thou core of envy?
Thou *crusty* batch of nature, what's the news?
Shak., T. and C., v. 1.

His associates found him sometimes selfish and sometimes *crusty*. The sweeter and mellower traits needed years and experience for their full ripening.
G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, I. 34.

crusuly, *a.* In *her.*, same as *crucily*.

crut1 (krut), *n.* A dwarf. *Brockett.* [North. Eng.]

crut2 (krut), *n.* [Perhaps < F. *croûte*, crust: see *crust*.] The rough shaggy part of oak-bark.

crut3 (krut), *n.* [Ir.: see *crowd*2.] An ancient Irish musical instrument. See *crowd*2.

One can scarcely resist the conclusion which forces itself on the mind in reading over the references to the *Crut* scattered through Irish manuscripts, that that instrument was a true harp, played upon with the fingers, and without a plectrum.
W. K. Sullivan, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. cxix.

crutch1 (kruch), *n.* [< ME. *crutche*, *crucche*, *cruche*, < AS. *crycc*, less prop. spelled *cricc*, gen. dat. acc. *crycce*, *cricce*, = MD. *krucke*, D. *kruk* = MLG. *krucke*, *krocke*, LG. *krukke*, *krück* = OHG. *chruckjā*, *chruchā*, MHG. *kruche*, *krucke*, G. *krücke* = Dan. *krykke* = Norw. *krykkja* = OSw. *krykkia*, Sw. *krycka*, a crutch. Akin to *crook*, with which in the Romance tongues its derivatives are mingled: ML. *croccia*, *crucia*, *crucca*, etc., > It. *croccia*, also *gruccia*, a crutch; ML. *crocia*, *crochia*, *crocea*, etc., a crozier: see *crook* and *cross*2, *crozier*, and cf. *crotch*.] **1.** A support for the lame

in walking, consisting of a staff of the proper length, with a crosspiece at one end so shaped as to fit easily under the armpit. The upper part of the staff is now commonly divided lengthwise into two parts, separated by an inserted piece used as a handle.

The broken soldier, kindly bade to stay, . . .
Shouldered his *crutch*, and showed how fields were won.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 158.

He [Euripides] substituted *crutches* for stilts, bad sermons for odes. *Macaulay.*

Hence—**2.** Figuratively, old age. [Rare and poetical.]

Beauty doth varnish age, as if new-born,
And gives the *crutch* the cradle's infancy.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3.

3. Any fixture or mechanical device resembling a crutch or the head of a crutch. (*a*) A forked rest for the leg on a woman's saddle. (*b*) The cross-handle of a ladle for molten metal. (*c*) The fork at the arm supporting the anchor-escapement of a clock. (*d*) *Naut.*: (1) A forked support for the main-boom of a sloop, brig, or cutter, etc., and for the spanker-boom of a ship, when their respective sails are stowed. (2) A piece of knee-timber placed inside a ship, for the security of the heels of the cant-timbers abaft. (3) A stanchion of wood or iron in a ship, the upper part of which is forked to receive a rail, spar, mast, yard, etc., when not in use. [In these uses also written *crotch.*] (*e*) In *soap-making*, a perforated piece of wood or iron attached to a pole, used to stir together the ingredients. (*f*) In *milit. mining*, an upright piece of wood having a crosspiece at its upper end, used for holding up the cap-sill of a gallery-case, while excavations for the rest of the frame are made.

The *crutches* [two] are set up, and an excavation made large enough to admit the cap of the next case, which is laid on the projecting ends of the *crutches*, and, being supported by them, prevents the earth over the roof of the gallery from falling while the excavation is continued to admit the remainder of the new case.
Ernst, Manual of Milit. Engineering, p. 362.

(*g*) A rack: as, a bacon-*crutch*.—**Crutch-escapement.** See *escapement*.

crutch[1] (kruch), *v. t.* [< *crutch*[1], *n.*] **1.** To support on crutches; prop or sustain.

Two fools that *crutch* their feeble sense on verse.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., ii. 409.

The genius of Molière, long undiscovered by himself, in its first attempts in a higher walk did not move alone; it was *crutched* by imitation, and it often deigned to plough with another's heifer.
I. D'Israeli, Lit. Char. Men of Genius, p. 409.

2. In *soap-making*, to stir forcibly with a crutch. See *crutch*[1], *n.*, 3 (*e*).

crutch[2]† (kruch), *n.* [A var. of *crouch*[2], < ME. *crouche*, a cross: see *crouch*[2], *cross*[1]. The word in this form is more or less confused with *crutch*[1], q. v.] A cross. See *cross*[1].

crutch-back† (kruch′bak), *n.* A humped or crooked back. *Davies.*

crutched (kruch′ed), *a.* A variant of *crouched*.—**Crutched friars.** See *friar*.

crutchet (kruch′et), *n.* [E. dial. (Warwickshire); origin uncertain.] The common perch.

crutch-handle (kruch′han″dl), *n.* A handle, as of a spade, which has a crosspiece at the end.

crutch-handled (kruch′han″dld), *a.* Having a crutch-handle.

cruve, *n.* See *cruive*.

Cruveilhier's atrophy. See *atrophy*.

crux (kruks), *n.*; pl. *cruxes*, *cruces* (kruk′sez, krō′sēz). [L., a cross: see *cross*[1], *n.*] **1.** A cross. See phrases below. Specifically—**2.** [*cap.*] The Southern Cross, the most celebrated constellation of the southern heavens. It was erected into a constellation by Royer in 1679, but was often spoken of as a cross before; there even seems to be an obscure allusion to it in Dante. It is situated south of the western part of Centaurus, east of the keel of Argus. It is a small constellation of four chief stars, arranged in the form of a cross. Its brightest star, the southernmost, is of about the first magnitude; the eastern, half a magnitude fainter; the northern, of about the second magnitude; and the western, of the third magnitude and faint. The constellation owes its striking effect to its compression, for it subtends only about 6° from north to south and still less from east to west. It looks more like a kite than a cross. All four stars are white except the northernmost, which is of a clear orange-color. It contains a fifth star of the fourth magnitude, which is very red.

3. The cross as an instrument of torture; hence, anything that puzzles or vexes in a high degree; a conundrum.

Dear dean, since in *cruxes* and puns you and I deal,
Pray, why is a woman a sieve and a riddle?
Sheridan, To Swift.

One yet legally unsolved *crux* of ritualism is the proper preaching vestment. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 172.

Crux ansata, a cross with a handle; the tau-cross with an additional member at the top in the form of a loop or stirrup. See *ankh*.—**Crux commissa.** Same as *tau-cross* (which see, under *cross*[1]).—**Crux decussata.** Same as *cross of St. Andrew* or *St. Patrick*; a saltier.—**Crux stellata,** a cross the arms of which end in stars of five or six points.

cruyshage (krō′shāj), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A shark, *Lamna cornubica*.

cruzado, *n.* See *crusado*[2].

crwth (krōth), *n.* The modern Welsh form of *crowd*[2].

cry (krī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cried*, ppr. *crying*. [Early mod. E. also *crye*, *crie*; < ME. *crien* = MHG. *krīen*, < OF. *crier*, F. *crier* = Pr. *cridar* = OSp. *cridar*, Sp. Pg. *gritar* = It. *gridare*, cry, shriek (ML. *cridare*, clamor, cry, also proclaim), prob. < L. *quiritare*, cry, lament, shriek, freq. of *queri*, lament, complain, > also ult. E. *quarrel*[1] and *querulous*, q. v. Cf. W. *crëu*, cry, *cri*, a cry; prob. from E.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To speak earnestly or with a loud voice; call loudly; exclaim or proclaim with vehemence, as in an earnest appeal or prayer, in giving public notice, or to attract attention: with *to* or *unto*, formerly sometimes *on* or *upon*, before the person addressed.

The people *cried to* Pharaoh for bread. Gen. xli. 55.
Go and *cry* in the ears of Jerusalem. Jer. ii. 2.
No longer *on* Saint Dennis will we *cry*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 6.

With longings and breathings in his soul which, he says, are not to be expressed, he *cried on* Christ to call him, being "all on a flame" to be in a converted state.
Southey, Bunyan, p. 22.

2. Specifically, to call for or require redress or remedy; appeal; make a demand.

The voice of thy brother's blood *crieth* unto me from the ground. Gen. iv. 10.

3. To utter a loud, sharp, or vehement inarticulate sound, as a dog or other animal.

In a cowslip's bell I lie:
There I couch when owls do *cry*.
Shak., Tempest, v. 1.

How cheerfully on the false trail they *cry!*
O, this is counter, you false Danish dogs.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5.

And farther on we heard a beast that *cried*.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 26.

4. To call out or exclaim inarticulately; make an inarticulate outcry, as a person under excitement of any kind; especially, to utter a loud sound of lamentation or suffering, such as is usually accompanied by tears.

Whan he com be-fore the town he be-gan to make grete sorow, and *cried* high and cleer that thei with-ynne vpon the walles myght wele it here.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 261.

Esau . . . *cried* with a great and exceeding bitter cry.
Gen. xxvii. 34.

Hence—**5.** To weep; shed tears, whether with or without sound.

The ministers for the purpose hurried thence
Me, and thy *crying* self. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

Her who still weeps with spungy eyes,
And her who is dry cork, and never *cries*. *Donne.*

6†. To bid at an auction.

To our office, where we met all, for the sale of two ships by an inch of candle (the first time that ever I saw any of this kind), where I observed how they do invite one another, and at last how they all do *cry*, and we have much to do to tell who did *cry* last. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 120.

To cry against, to utter reproof or threats against with a loud voice or earnestly; denounce.

Arise, go to Nineveh, . . . and *cry against* it.
Jonah i. 2.

To cry back. (*a*) In *hunting*, to return as on a trail; hark back. (*b*) To revert to an ancestral type. See extract.

The effect of a cross will frequently disappear for several generations, and then appear again in a very marked degree. This principle is known to physicians as Atavism, and amongst breeders of stock such progeny is said to *cry back*—a term derived from a well known hunting expression. *Phin*, Dict. Apiculture, p. 27.

To cry out. (*a*) To exclaim; vociferate; clamor.

And, lo, a spirit taketh him, and he suddenly *crieth out*.
Luke ix. 39.

She was never known to *cry out*, or discover any fear, in a coach or on horseback. *Swift*, Death of Stella.

(*b*) To complain loudly; utter lamentations; expostulate: often with *against*.

When any evil has been upon philosophers, they groan as pitifully, and *cry out* as loud, as other men. *Tillotson.*

(*c*†) To be in childbirth.

K. Hen. What, is she *crying out?*
Lov. So said her woman; and that her sufferance made
Almost each pang a death. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 1.

II. *trans.* **1.** To utter loudly; sound or noise abroad; proclaim; declare loudly or publicly.

Let heaven, and men, and devils, let them all,
All, all, *cry* shame against me, yet I'll speak.
Shak., Othello, v. 2.

Then of their session ended they bid *cry*
With trumpets' regal sound the great result.
Milton, P. L., ii. 514.

These are the men that still *cry* the King, the King, the Lord's Anointed. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii., Con.

2. To give notice regarding; advertise by crying; hawk: as, to *cry* a lost child; to *cry* goods.

I am resolv'd to ask every man I meet; and if I cannot hear of him the sooner, I'll have him *cried*.
Shirley, Love in a Maze, v. 4.

Everything, till now conceal'd, flies abroad in public print, and is *cried* about the streetes.
Evelyn, Diary, December 2, 1688.

You know how to *cry* wine and sell vinegar.
Longfellow, Spanish Student, i. 4.

3. To publish the banns of; advertise the marriage of.

What have I to expect, but, after a deal of flimsy preparation with a bishop's license, and my aunt's blessing, to go simpering up to the altar; or perhaps be *cried* three times in a country-church, and have an unmannerly fat clerk ask the consent of every butcher in the parish to join John Absolute and Lydia Languish, spinster!
Sheridan, The Rivals, v. 1.

4†. To call.

The medes [meadows] clensed tyme is now to make,
And beestes from nowe forth from hem [them] to *crie*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 44.

5†. To demand; call for.

The proud sheryfe of Notyngham
Dyde *crye* a full fayre play.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 93).

The affair *cries* haste. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

This is a new way of begging, and a neat one;
And this *cries* money for reward, good store too.
Fletcher, The Pilgrim, i. 2.

To cry aim. See *aim*, *v. i.*—**To cry cockles.** See *cockle*[2].—**To cry craven**†. See *craven*.—**To cry down.** (*a*) To decry; depreciate by words or in writing; belittle; dispraise; disparage.

Men of dissolute lives *cry down* religion, because they would not be under the restraints of it. *Tillotson.*

Some great decorum, some fetish of a government, some ephemeral trade, or war, or man, is cried up by half mankind and *cried down* by the other half, as if all depended on this particular up or down. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 87.

(*b*) To overbear; put down.

I'll to the king;
And from a mouth of honour quite *cry down*
This Ipswich fellow's insolence.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 1.

To cry halves. See *half*, *n.*—**To cry mew**†. See the extract.

With respect to *crying mew*, it appears to have been an old and approved method of expressing dislike at the first representation of a play. Decker has many allusions to the practice; and, what appears somewhat strange, in his Satiromastix, charges Jonson with mewing at the fate of his own works. "When your plays are misliked at court you shall not *cry mew*, like a puss, and say you are glad you write out of the courtier's element."
Gifford, Note to B. Jonson's Every Man out of his [Humour, Ind.

To cry (one) **mercy,** to beg (one's) pardon.

Forthi I counseile alle Cristene to *crie* Crist *merci*,
And Marie his moder to beo mene bi-twene.
Piers Plowman (A), viii. 182.

I *cry* you *mercy*, madam; was it you?
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3.

Sir, this messenger makes so much haste that I *cry* you *mercy* for spending any time of this letter in other employment than thanking you for yours.
Donne, Letters, xli.

To cry one's eyes out, to weep inordinately.—**To cry up.** (*a*) To praise; applaud; extol: as, to *cry up* a man's talents or patriotism, or a woman's beauty; to *cry up* the administration.

Laughing loud, and *crying up* your own wit, though perhaps borrowed. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

Thus finally it appears that those purer Times were no such as they *cry'd up*, and not to be follow'd without suspicion, doubt, and danger. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

(*b*†) To raise the price of by proclamation: as, to *cry up* certain coins.

cry (krī), *n.*; pl. *cries* (krīz). [< ME. *cry*, *crye*, *crie*, *cri* = MHG. *krie*, *krei*, < OF. *cri*, *cride*, *crie*, F. *cri* = Pr. *crit*, *crida* = Sp. Pg. *grito*, *grita* = It. *grido*, *grida*, a cry (ML. *crida*, clamor, proclamation); from the verb.] **1.** Any loud or passionate utterance; clamor; outcry; a vehement expression of feeling or desire, articulate or inarticulate: as, a *cry* of joy, triumph, surprise, pain, supplication, etc.

And there shall be a great *cry* throughout all the land of Egypt. Ex. xi. 6.

He forgetteth not the *cry* of the humble. Ps. ix. 12.

One *cry* of grief and rage rose from the whole of Protestant Europe. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

2. A loud inarticulate sound uttered by man or beast, as in pain or anger, or to attract attention.

I could have kept a hawk, and well have holloa'd
To a deep *cry* of dogs.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, ii. 4.

One deep *cry*
Of great wild beasts.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

3. Loud lamentation or wailing; hence, the act of weeping; a fit of weeping.

And than a-noon be-gan so grete a noyse and sorowfull *crye*, that all the court was trowbled.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 63.

Oh! would I were dead now,
Or up in my bed now,
To cover my head now,
And have a good *cry!*
Hood, A Table of Errata.

4. Public notice or advertisement by outcry, as hawkers give of their wares; proclamation, as by a town crier.

Also yf ther be ony man that haugith not out a lanterne with a candel brennyng therin acording to the Mayrs *crye*.
Arnold's Chronicle, 1502 (ed. 1811, p. 91).

At midnight there was a *cry* made, Behold, the bridegroom cometh. Mat. xxv. 6.

5. Public or general accusation; evil report or fame.

Because the *cry* of [against] Sodom and Gomorrah is great, . . . I will go down now, and see whether they have done altogether according to the *cry* of it.
Gen. xviii. 20, 21.

6. A pack of dogs.

You common *cry* of curs! *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 3.

A *cry* of hell-hounds never ceasing bark'd.
Milton, P. L., ii. 654.

Hence—**7.** In contempt, a pack or company of persons.

Would not this . . . get me fellowship in a *cry* of players? *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2.

8. A word or phrase used in battle, as a shout to encourage or rally soldiers; a battle-cry or war-cry.

Enter an English Soldier, crying A Talbot! A Talbot! . . .
Sold. The *cry* of Talbot serves me for a sword.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

Ho! friends! and ye that follow, cry my *cry*!
William Morris, Doom of King Acrisius.

9. A party catchword; an object for the attainment of which insistence and iteration are employed for partizan purposes; some topic, event, etc., which is used, or the importance of which is magnified, in a partizan manner.

"And to manage them [a constituency] you must have a good *cry*," said Taper. "All now depends upon a good *cry*." *Disraeli*, Coningsby, ii. 3.

If the project fails in the present Reichstag, it would certainly be a bad *cry* for the government at the next elections. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 290.

10. The peculiar crackling noise made by metallic tin when bent. —**A far cry**, a great distance; a long way.

It's *a far cry* to Lochawe. *Proverb.*

We must not be impatient; it is *a far cry* from the dwellers in caves to even such civilization as we have achieved. *Lowell*, Harvard Anniversary.

Great cry and little wool, much ado about nothing; a great show and pretense with little or no result.—**Hue and cry.** See *hue*[2].—**In full cry**, in full pursuit: said of the dogs in a hunt when all are on the scent and are baying in chorus: often used figuratively.

The dunces hunt *in full cry*, till they have run down a reputation. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xx.

cryal† (krī′al), *n.* [Cf. W. *cregyr*, a heron, a screamer; *crëydd*, *crëyr*, a heron; *crychydd*, a heron, a ruffler.] The heron.

cryance†, *n.* Same as *creance*, 3.

cryer (krī′ėr), *n.* **1.** Same as *crier*.—**2.** The female or young of the goshawk, *Astur palumbarius*, called *falcon-gentle*.

crying (krī′ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *cry*, *v. i.*, in def. 2.] **1.** Demanding attention or remedy; notorious; unendurable.

Those other *crying* sins of ours . . . pull . . . plagues and miseries upon our heads. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 86.

2. Melancholy; lamenting.

Who shall now sing your *crying* elegies,
And strike a sad soul into senseless pictures?
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iii. 2.

crying-bird (krī′ing-bėrd), *n.* The courlan or carau, *Aramus pictus*.

crying-out† (krī′ing-out′), *n.* [See *to cry out* (*c*), under *cry*, *v. i.*] The confinement of a woman; labor.

Aunt Nell, who, by the way, was at the *crying-out*.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, VI. 323.

crymodynia (krī-mō-din′i-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κρυμός*, cold, a cold, a chill, + *ὀδύνη*, pain.] Chronic rheumatism. *Dunglison*.

crynog, *n.* Same as *cranock*.

cryoconite (krī-ok′ō-nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *κρύος*, cold, frost, + *κόνις*, dust, + *-ite*[2].] The name given by Nordenskjöld to a gray powder noticed by him in various places in Greenland on the surface of the inland ice, at a great distance from earth or rock, and which he considered to be of cosmic (meteoric) origin. This view was based in part on the occurrence, in addition to magnetite, of fine particles of metallic iron in the powder. The theory of the cosmic origin of cryoconite does not appear as yet to have been generally admitted.

cryogen (krī′ō-jen), *n.* [< Gr. *κρύος*, cold, frost, + *-γενης*, producing: see *-gen*.] That which produces cold; a freezing-mixture; an appliance or contrivance for reducing temperature below 0° C. *F. Guthrie*.

cryolite, kryolite (krī′ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *κρύος*, cold, frost, + *λίθος*, stone.] A fluorid of sodium and aluminium found in Greenland, where it forms an extensive bed. It occurs in cleavable masses, also in distinct crystals, and has a glistening vitreous luster, and a pale grayish-white, snow-white, or yellowish-brown color. It is important as a source of the metal aluminium, and is also used for making soda and some kinds of glass. Cryolite has also been discovered at Miask in the Ural mountains, and in small quantities in Colorado.—**Cryolite glass**, or *hot-cast porcelain*, a semi-transparent or milky-white glass, made of silica and cryolite with oxid of zinc, melted together. Also called *milk-glass* and *fusible porcelain*.

cryophorus (krī-of′ō-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κρύος*, cold, frost, + *-φόρος*, -bearing, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] An instrument for showing the fall of temperature in water by evaporation. One form consists of two glass globes united by a tube. Water is poured into one globe and boiled to expel the air, and while boiling the apparatus is hermetically sealed. When cool, the pressure of the included vapor is reduced to that due to the temperature of the surrounding atmosphere. The empty globe is then surrounded by a freezing-mixture, the vapor is condensed, and rapid evaporation takes place from the other globe, which is soon frozen by the lowering of its temperature.

cryophyllite (krī-ō-fil′īt), *n.* [< Gr. *κρύος*, cold, frost, + *φύλλον*, leaf, + *-ite*[2].] A kind of mica occurring in the granite of Cape Ann, Massachusetts.

Crypsirhina (krip-si-rī′nä), *n.* [NL., orig. *Crypsirina* (Vieillot, 1816), also, and more correctly, *Crypsirrhina* (on another model, *Cryptorhina*), < Gr. *κρύπτειν*, hide (*κρύψις*, a hiding), + *ῥίς*, *ῥίν*, nose.] A genus of tree-crows, of the subfamily *Callœatinæ*, having as its type *C. varians*, the temia or so-called variable crow of Java. The genus is extended by some authors to include the *Callœatinæ* at large, or birds of the genera *Temnurus*, *Dendrocitta*, and *Vagabunda*.

crypsis (krip′sis), *n.* [Also *krypsis*, < Gr. *κρύψις*, concealment, < *κρύπτειν*, conceal: see *crypt*.] Concealment. See extract.

The Tübingen divines advocated the *krypsis* or concealment, that is, the secret use of all divine attributes.
Schaff.

crypsorchid, crypsorchis (krip-sôr′kid, -kis), *n.* [< Gr. *κρύπτειν* (future *κρύψειν*), hide, + *ὄρχις*, testicle.] Same as *cryptorchis*.

crypt (kript), *n.* [= Dan. *krypte* = F. *crypte* = Pr. *cropta* (also *crota*) = Sp. *cripta* = Pg. *crypta* = It. *critta*, < L. *crypta*, < Gr. *κρύπτη* or *κρυπτή*, a vault, crypt, fem. of *κρυπτός*, hidden, secret, verbal adj. of *κρύπτειν*, hide, keep secret, akin to *καλύπτειν*, cover, hide. See *crode*, *croud*, and *grot*, *grotto*, ult. doublets of *crypt*.] **1.** A hidden or secret recess; a subterranean cell or cave, especially one constructed or used for the interment of bodies, as in the catacombs.

What had been a wondrous and intimate experience of the soul, a flash into the very *crypt* and basis of man's nature from the fire of trial, had become ritual and tradition.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 237.

2. A part of an ecclesiastical building, as a cathedral, church, etc., below the chief floor,

Crypt.—Cathedral of Bourges, France.

commonly set apart for monumental purposes, and sometimes used as a chapel or a shrine.

My knees are bow'd in *crypt* and shrine.
Tennyson, Sir Galahad.

A *crypt*, as a portion of a church, had its origin in the subterranean chapels known as "confessiones," erected around the tomb of a martyr, or the place of his martyrdom. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 667.

3. In *anat.*, a follicle; a small simple tubular or saccular secretory pit; a small glandular cavity: as, a mucous *crypt* (a follicular secretory pit in mucous membrane). See *follicle*. Also *crypta*.—**Crypts of Lieberkühn**, the follicles of Lieberkühn in the intestines.—**Multilocular crypt**, a racemose glandular follicle; a secretory pit with branches or diverticula.

crypta (krip′tą), *n.*; pl. *cryptæ* (-tē). [NL. use of L. *crypta*: see *crypt*.] In *anat.*, same as *crypt*, 3.

Cryptacanthodes (krip″ta-kan-thō′dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden (see *crypt*), + *ἄκανθα*, spine, + *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of blennioid fishes, typical of the family *Cryptacanthodidæ*.

cryptacanthodid (krip-ta-kan′thō-did), *n.* A fish of the family *Cryptacanthodidæ*.

Cryptacanthodidæ (krip″ta-kan-thod′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cryptacanthodes* + *-idæ*.] A family of fishes, typified by the genus *Cryptacanthodes*. They are blennioid fishes with an eel-like aspect, a long dorsal fin sustained by stout spines only, no ventrals, and an oblong cuboid head. Two species inhabit the northwestern Atlantic, and have been called *wrymouths*, and one inhabits the Alaskan seas. Also *Cryptacanthoidæ*.

cryptæ, *n.* Plural of *crypta*.

cryptal (krip′tal), *a.* [< *crypt* + *-al*.] In *anat.* and *physiol.*, pertaining to or derived from a crypt. See *crypt*, 3.

The use of the *cryptal* or follicular secretion is to keep the parts on which it is poured supple and moist, and to preserve them from the action of irritating bodies with which they have to come in contact. *Dunglison*.

crypted (krip′ted), *a.* [< *crypt* + *-ed*[2].] In *arch.*, vaulted. [Rare.]

A *crypted* hall and stair lead to the chapter-house.
A. J. C. Hare, Russia, iii.

cryptic (krip′tik), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *crypticus*, < Gr. *κρυπτικός*, hidden, < *κρυπτός*, hidden: see *crypt*.] **I.** *a.* Hidden; secret; occult.

This *cryptic* and involved method of his providence have I ever admired. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 17.

The subject is the receiver of Godhead, and at every comparison must feel his being enhanced by that *cryptic* might. *Emerson*, Experience.

Cryptic syllogism, a syllogism not in regular form, the premises being transposed, or one of them omitted, or both omitted, and only the middle term indicated. The following is an example of the last kind: "The existence of Joan of Arc proves that true greatness is not confined to the male sex."

II.† *n.* The art of recording any discourse so that the meaning is concealed from ordinary readers.

There be also other diversities of Methods, vulgar and received; as that of Resolution or Analysis, of Constitution or Synstasis, of Concealment or *Cryptic*, etc., which I do allow well of.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning (Original English ed.), [Works, III. 407.

cryptical (krip′ti-kal), *a.* Same as *cryptic*.

cryptically (krip′ti-kal-i), *adv.* Secretly; in an occult manner.

We take the word acid in a familiar sense, without *cryptically* distinguishing it from those sapors that are akin to it. *Boyle*.

Crypticus (krip′ti-kus), *n.* [NL., < LL. *crypticus*, covered, concealed: see *cryptic*.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of atracheliate heteromerous beetles, of the family *Tenebrionidæ*. *C. quisquilius*, a European species, is an example. *Latreille*, 1817. (*b*†) A genus of birds, of the family *Momotidæ*, or sawbills. *Swainson*, 1837.

crypto-, [L., etc., *crypto-*, < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, secret: see *crypt*.] An element in words of Greek origin, meaning 'hidden, concealed, not evident or obvious.' See *calypto-*.

cryptobranch (krip′tō-brangk), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *cryptobranchiate*.

II. *n.* An animal with covered or concealed gills, as a crustacean, mollusk, or reptile.

Cryptobranchiata (krip-tō-brang-ki-ā′tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cryptobranchiatus*, having concealed gills: see *cryptobranchiate*.] A group of animals having concealed gills. Specifically—(*a*) A division of crustaceans, including the decapods. (*b*) A division of gastropods (the typical *Doridida*) having the branchiæ combined in a single retractile crown. (*c*) A subclass of gastropods, containing most of the class: contrasted with *Pulmobranchiata* and *Nudibranchiata*. *J. E. Gray*, 1821. (*d*) The pteropods considered as a suborder of dicecious gastropods. *Deshayes*, 1830. (*e*) A division of urodele amphibians. Also *Cryptobranchia* in all senses.

cryptobranchiate (krip-tō-brang′ki-āt), *a.* [< NL. *cryptobranchiatus*, < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *βράγχια*, gills.] Having hidden gills; having the branchiæ concealed; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cryptobranchiata* in any sense. Also *cryptobranch*.

Cryptobranchidæ (krip-tō-brang′ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cryptobranchus* + *-idæ*.] A family of cryptobranchiate or derotreme urodele amphibians: synonymous with *Menopomidæ* (which see). It contains the genera *Amphiuma*, *Menopoma*, and *Sieboldia* or *Cryptobranchus*.

Cryptobranchus (krip-tō-brang′kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *βράγχος*, in pl. equiv. to *βράγχια*, gills.] The typical genus of the family *Cryptobranchidæ*, containing the gigantic salamander of Japan, *Cryptobranchus maximus*, which sometimes attains a length of 6 feet, and is the largest living amphibian. The genus is better known under the name of *Sieboldia*.

Crypto-Calvinist (krip″tō-kal′vin-ist), *n.* [< Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, secret, + *Calvinist*.] One who is secretly a Calvinist: a term applied in Germany in the sixteenth century by the orthodox Lutherans to the Philippists or Melanchthonians, followers of Philip Melanchthon. They were accused of being secretly Calvinists, because they maintained the Calvinistic view of the eucharist, rejecting Luther's doctrine of consubstantiation (as it was called by them).

Crypto-Calvinistic (krip″tō-kal-vin-is′tik), *a.* [< *Crypto-Calvinist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the Crypto-Calvinists: as, *Crypto-Calvinistic* doctrines; the *Crypto-Calvinistic* controversy (a violent debate carried on during nearly the last fifty years of the sixteenth century).

cryptocarp (krip′tō-kärp), *n.* [< Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *algology*, same as *cystocarp*.

Cryptocarpæ (krip-tō-kär′pē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *καρπός*, fruit.] One of two prime divisions of acalephs, made by Eschscholtz in 1829, containing those with inward or concealed genitalia. They are more fully called *Discophoræ cryptocarpæ*, as distinguished from *Discophoræ phanerocarpæ*, and correspond to the modern group *Hydromedusæ*, though the character implied in the name does not always exist. *Apodes* is a synonym.

cryptocarpic (krip-tō-kär′pik), *a.* [< *cryptocarp* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or effected by means of cryptocarps or cystocarps.

cryptocarpous (krip-tō-kär′pus), *a.* [As *Cryptocarpæ* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cryptocarpæ*; not phanerocarpous.

Cryptocephalidæ (krip″tō-se-fal′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cryptocephalus* + *-idæ*.] A family of phytophagous tetramerous beetles, typified by the genus *Cryptocephalus*. It is related to the *Chrysomelidæ*, in which it is sometimes merged.

cryptocephalous (krip-tō-sef′a-lus), *a.* [As *Cryptocephal-us* + *-ous*.] Having the head concealed.

Cryptocephalus (krip-tō-sef′a-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *κεφαλή*, head.] **1.** A genus of beetles, referred to the family *Chrysomelidæ*, or made the type of a family *Cryptocephalidæ*. *C. sericus* is a small beetle, about a quarter of an inch long, of a brilliant golden-green color, abundant in Great Britain. *C. lineola* is a glossy black species, with red elytra bordered with black.

Cryptocephalus congestus. (Line shows natural size.)

2. [*l. c.*] In *teratol.*, a monster whose head is excessively small and does not appear externally. *Dunglison.*

Cryptocerata (krip-tō-ser′a-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *κέρας*, pl. *κέρατα*, horn.] A division of heteropterous hemipterous insects, including the aquatic families *Notonectidæ*, *Nepidæ*, and *Galgulidæ*: opposed to *Gymnocerata*. Also called *Hydrocorisæ*.

cryptocerous (krip-tos′e-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *κέρας*, horn, + *-ous*.] Having concealed antennæ; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cryptocerata*.

Cryptochirus (krip-tō-kī′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *χείρ*, the hand.] A genus of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, of the series *Ocypodoidea*. The species live on corals, and are provided with a kind of pouch for the eggs and young.

Cryptochirus prefers to make his home in the more solid corals, where the young, settling down in the centre of a young polyp, kills it, while the surrounding polyps continuing to grow soon build a tubular dwelling for the crab. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 64.

Cryptochiton (krip-tok′i-ton), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1847), < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *χιτών*, chiton.] A genus of polyplacophorous mollusks, or chitons. *C. stelleri* is an example.

crypto-Christian (krip″tō-kris′tian), *n.* [< Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, secret, + *Christian*.] One who is secretly a Christian.

Those Jews became Christians in apostolic times who were already what may be called *crypto-Christians*.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 403.

Cryptococchlides (krip-tō-kok′li-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille, 1825), < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *κοχλίς*, shell.] A section of pectinibranchiate gastropods, proposed for the genus *Sigaretus*.

cryptocrystalline (krip-tō-kris′ta-lin), *a.* [< Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, secret, + *crystalline*.] Indistinctly or imperfectly crystalline: used of a mineral whose structure is so fine that its crystalline character is not apparent to the eye, or which is semi-amorphous; also of a rock, or of its base, in which no definite character is discernible in the constituent particles, even with the microscope. See *microcrystalline*.

cryptocrystallization (krip″tō-kris″ta-li-zā′shon), *n.* [< Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *crystallization*.] Crystallization yielding a cryptocrystalline structure.

crypto-deist (krip″tō-dē′ist), *n.* [< Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *deist*.] One who is secretly a deist.

He [Thomas Paine] was already a *crypto-deist*.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 244.

Cryptodibranchia (krip″tō-dī-brang′ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (De Blainville, 1814), < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + NL. *Dibranchia*.] An order of cephalophorous mollusks containing all the cephalopods: later called *Cryptodibranchiata*, and limited in range.

Cryptodibranchiata (krip″tō-dī-brang-ki-ā′tä), *n. pl.* [< Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + NL. *Dibranchiata*, q. v.] In De Blainville's system of classification (1824), an order of cephalopods, containing the dibranchiate forms: same as *Acetabulifera* and *Dibranchiata*.

cryptodibranchiate (krip″tō-dī-brang′ki-āt), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cryptodibranchiata*; dibranchiate or acetabuliferous, as a cephalopod.

cryptodidymus (krip-tō-did′i-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *δίδυμος*, a twin.] In *teratol.*, a monstrosity in which one fetus is found contained in another. *Dunglison.*

cryptodirous (krip-tō-dī′rus), *a.* [< Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *δειρή*, the neck, throat, + *-ous*.] Having a concealed or concealable neck, as a tortoise in which the neck is so completely retractile that the head can be directly withdrawn into the shell: opposed to *pleurodirous*.

Cryptodon (krip′tō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *ὀδούς*, Ionic *ὀδών* (*ὀδοντ-*), = E. *tooth*.] A genus of siphonate bivalve mollusks, of the family *Lucinidæ*, having no hinge-teeth, whence the name.

cryptodont (krip′tō-dont), *a.* [< NL. *cryptodon(t-)*, having concealed (or no) teeth, < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] Having concealed teeth, or not known to have teeth; specifically, pertaining to the *Cryptodonta* or *Cryptodontia*.

Cryptodonta (krip-tō-don′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. (as L.) of *cryptodon(t-)*: see *cryptodont*.] In *conch.*, a section or order of paleozoic bivalve mollusks, having the thin shell cryptodont, two ciboria, and entire pallial line.

Cryptodontia (krip-tō-don′shi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. (as L.) of *cryptodon(t-)*: see *cryptodont*.] In Owen's system of classification, a family of extinct reptiles, of the order *Anomodontia*, having both jaws toothless. It contains the genera *Rhynchosaurus* and *Oudenodon*, thus distinguished from *Dicynodon*.

cryptogam (krip′tō-gam), *n.* [< NL. *cryptogamus*: see *cryptogamous*.] A cryptogamous plant; a plant of the class *Cryptogamia*.

Cryptogamia (krip-tō-gā′mi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **cryptogamius*, equiv. to *cryptogamus*, having an obscure mode of fertilization: see *cryptogamous* and *cryptogamy*.] In *bot.*, in the Linnean system of classification, the second great series and final class, which included all plants in which there were no stamens and pistils, and therefore no proper flowers: thus distinguished from the first series, *Phænogamia*. The name remains in general use, and the group is further characterized by the absence of a seed containing an embryo. The organs and methods of reproduction vary greatly, in some cases being closely analogous to those of phænogamous plants, while in the lowest no sexual character whatever is distinguishable. As improvements in the microscope have made possible a more thorough study of the *Cryptogamia*, their classification has been gradually modified and perfected, but it still remains to some extent unsettled, especially in regard to the lower groups. A division into *higher* and *lower cryptogams* is often made, corresponding to the aëtheogamous and amphigamous classes of De Candolle's arrangement, otherwise known as acrogens and thallogens. The first group are either vascular (including the *Filices*, *Equisetaceæ*, and their allies, also called *Pteridophyta*) or cellular (including the *Hepaticæ* and *Musci*, unitedly called *Bryophyta*). The lower cryptogams are wholly cellular, and are variously subdivided, the usual division being into *Algæ*, *Lichenes*, and *Fungi*. By recent authorities the *Lichenes* are merged with the *Fungi*. The number of known species is very large. In Great Britain the *Fungi* alone are nearly twice as numerous as the phænogams. It is probable that in less explored regions many species are yet undiscovered.

cryptogamian (krip-tō-gā′mi-an), *a.* [< *Cryptogamia* + *-an*.] Same as *cryptogamous*.

cryptogamic (krip-tō-gam′ik), *a.* [As *cryptogam-ous* + *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to the *Cryptogamia*; cryptogamous: as, *cryptogamic* botany.

There is good reason to believe that the first plants which appeared on this earth were *cryptogamic*.
Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 400.

cryptogamist (krip-tog′a-mist), *n.* [< *Cryptogamia* + *-ist*.] One who is skilled in cryptogamic botany.

cryptogamous (krip-tog′a-mus), *a.* [< NL. *cryptogamus*, having an obscure mode of fertilization, < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, obscure, + *γάμος*, marriage.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cryptogamia*. Also *cryptogamian*.

cryptogamy (krip-tog′a-mi), *n.* [< NL. **cryptogamia*, < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *γάμος*, marriage.] Obscure fructification, as in plants of the class *Cryptogamia*. See *Cryptogamia*.

cryptogram (krip′tō-gram), *n.* [< Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *γράμμα*, a writing, < *γράφειν*, write.] A message or writing in secret characters or otherwise occult; a cryptograph.

cryptograph (krip′tō-gráf), *n.* [< Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, secret, + *γράφειν*, write.] **1.** Something written in secret characters or cipher.—**2.** A system of secret writing; a cipher.

cryptographal† (krip-tog′ra-fal), *a.* [As *cryptograph* + *-al*.] Cryptographic. *Boyle.*

crytographer (krip-tog′ra-fėr), *n.* [< *cryptograph* + *-er*[1].] One who writes in secret characters.

cryptographic, cryptographical (krip-tō-graf′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [As *cryptograph* + *-ic*, *-ical*.] **1.** Written in secret characters or in cipher: as, a *cryptographic* despatch.—**2.** Designed or contrived for writing in secret characters: as, a *cryptographic* machine.

cryptography (krip-tog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, secret, + *γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] **1.** The act or art of writing in secret characters.—**2.** A system of secret or occult characters; that which is written in cipher.

The strange *cryptography* of Gaffarel in his Starry Book of Heaven. *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus, iii.

All which relates to the spirits, their names, speeches, shows, noises, clothing, actions, &c., were all *cryptography*: feigned relations, concealing true ones of a very different nature.
Hooke, in I. D'Israeli's Amen. of Lit., II. 311.

Cryptohypnus (krip-tō-hip′nus), *n.* [NL. (Eschscholtz, 1836), irreg. < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *ὕπνος* = L. *somnus*, sleep.] A genus of click-beetles, of the family *Elateridæ*, distinguished principally by the distinctly securiform terminal joint of the palpi, and the very short and oval, almost round, scutellum. It is a very large and wide-spread genus, comprising upward of 100 species, of which 24 are from North America. The smallest species of the family are found in this genus, *C. minutissimus* measuring less than one millimeter in length. The color is usually uniform black or yellowish-brown.

cryptolite (krip′tō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *λίθος*, stone.] A phosphate of cerium, occurring in minute crystals or grains embedded in the apatite of Arendal, Norway.

cryptology (krip-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, secret, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak.] Secret or occult language; cryptography.

Cryptomonadina (krip-tō-mon-a-dī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *μονάς* (*μοναδ-*), a unit, + *-ina*[2].] **1.** In Ehrenberg's system of classification (1836), a family of loricate infusorians of persistent form, undergoing complete fission and lacking an intestine and appendages.—**2.** In Stein's system (1878), a family of flagellate infusorians, represented by the genera *Cryptomonas*, *Chilomonas*, and *Nephroselmis*.

cryptomonadine (krip-tō-mon′a-din), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cryptomonadina*.

cryptomorphite (krip-tō-môr′fīt), *n.* [< Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *μορφή*, form, + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous borate of calcium and sodium, occurring in white kernels with microcrystalline texture.

Cryptonemieæ (krip″tō-nē-mī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *νῆμα*, thread.] A suborder of the *Florideæ* among *Algæ*, including about 150 species, mostly inhabiting warm seas. They are of purplish or rose-red color, with generally a

filiform, gelatinous, or cartilaginous frond, composed wholly or in part of cylindrical cells connected together into filaments. Also *Cryptoneme*æ and *Cryptonemiace*æ.

Cryptoneura (krip-tō-nū′rą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cryptoneurus:* see *cryptoneurous.*] A term applied by Rudolphi to certain low organisms in which nerves were not known to exist: practically synonymous with *Acrita.*

cryptoneurous (krip-tō-nū′rus), *a.* [< NL. *cryptoneurus,* < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, secret, + νεῦρον, nerve.] Having no obvious nervous system, or not known to have any nerves.

Cryptonychinæ (krip″tō-ni-kī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cryptonyx* (*-onych-*) + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of gallinaceous birds, named from the genus *Cryptonyx:* synonymous with *Rollulinæ.* Also *Cryptonyxæ.*

cryptonym (krip′tō-nim), *n.* [< Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, secret, + ὄνυμα, dial. ὄνυμα, = E. *name.*] A private, secret, or hidden name; a name which one bears in some society or brotherhood.

> Mons. E. Aroux . . . gravely assures us that, during the Middle Ages, Tartar was only a *cryptonym* by which heretics knew each other.
>
> *Lowell,* Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 16.

Cryptonyx (krip′tō-niks), *n.* [NL. (C. J. Temminck, 1815, as *Cryptonix*), < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + ὄνυξ (ὀνυχ-), nail, claw.] A genus of gallinaceous birds: a synonym of *Rollulus.*

Cryptonyxæ (krip-tō-nik′sē), *n. pl.* Same as *Cryptonychinæ. Temminck.*

Cryptopentamera (krip″tō-pen-tam′ę-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cryptopentamerus:* see *cryptopentamerous.*] An artificial section of coleopterous insects, now abandoned, including species in which all the tarsi have five joints, of which the fourth is very minute and concealed under the third. Westwood substituted for this the name *Pseudotetramera.*

cryptopentamerous (krip″tō-pen-tam′ę-rus), *a.* [< NL. *cryptopentamerus,* < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + πενταμερής, in five parts, < πέντε, = E. *five,* + μέρος, part.] In *entom.,* having all the tarsi five-jointed, but one of the joints minute or concealed; subpentamerous; pseudotetramerous; specifically, pertaining to the *Cryptopentamera.*

Cryptophagidæ (krip-tō-faj′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cryptophagus* + *-idæ.*] A family of clavicorn *Coleoptera* or beetles. The dorsal segments of the abdomen are partly membranous; the ventral segments are free; the tarsi are five-jointed; the mentum is moderate or small; the palpi approximate at base; the anterior coxæ are rounded or oval and not prominent; the posterior coxæ are not sulcate, and are separated; the ventral segments are subequal; the middle coxal cavities are closed by the sterna; the prosternum is prolonged, meeting the mesosternum; and the anterior coxal cavities open behind.

Cryptophagus (krip-tof′ą-gus), *n.* [NL. (so called from feeding on cryptogams), < *crypto-* (*gamus*), cryptogam, + Gr. φαγεῖν, eat.] The typical genus of the family *Cryptophagidæ,* containing beetles of minute size.

Cryptophagus bidentalis.
(Line shows natural size.)

Cryptophialidæ (krip″tō-fi-al′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cryptophialus* + *-idæ.*] A family of abdominal *Cirripedia,* with no thoracic limbs, three pairs of abdominal appendages, two eyes, an extensile mouth, and the sexes distinct, the male being very different from the female. The species, like other *Cirripedia abdominalia,* burrow in shells. There are but one or two genera of the family. A species of *Cochlorine* is found burrowing in ormers. See *Cryptophialus.*

Cryptophialus (krip-tō-fī′ą-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + φιάλη, a bowl: see *phial, vial.*] The typical genus of the family *Cryptophialidæ.* The only known species, *C. minutus,* is about a tenth of an inch long, and is lodged in a flask-shaped carapace. The two early stages of development are passed through in an egg-like state within the sac of the parent, and in the third the limbless larva moves about by means of its antennæ, before it becomes fixed in its burrow in a shell.

Cryptophialus minutus, enlarged.

1. Female, with outer integument removed: *e,* labrum; *f,* palpi; *g,* outer maxilla; *h,* rudimentary maxilliped; *c, c, c,* wall of sac continued into rim of the aperture *a, b; l, m,* abdominal cirri; *k,* appendages. 2. Male.

Cryptophyceæ (krip-tō-fis′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (so called with reference to their truly cryptogamic character), < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + φῦκος, seaweed: see *Fucus.*] The lowest order of *Algæ,* in which sexual reproduction is not known to occur. They are composed of cells, either isolated, as in *Protococcus,* embedded in mucus, as in *Clathrocystis,* or arranged in filaments, as in *Nostoc.* The only mode of reproduction that has yet been observed is by means of non-sexual spores and hormogonia. The color is bluish-green, or sometimes brown, purple, or pink, caused by the presence of a peculiar coloring matter, phycocyan, which obscures the chlorophyl. Also called *Cyanophyceæ, Phycochromaceæ,* and *Phycochromophyceæ.*

cryptopia (krip-tō′pi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + ὄπιον, opium.] Cryptopine.

cryptopine (krip′tō-pin), *n.* [As *cryptopia* + *-ine*2.] A colorless and odorless alkaloid of opium ($C_{21}H_{23}NO_5$), crystallizing in minute prisms and having strongly alkaline properties.

Cryptoplax (krip′tō-plaks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + πλάξ, anything flat and broad, as the tails of some crustaceans.] One of the leading genera of *Chitonidæ.*

Cryptopoda (krip-top′ō-dą), *n. pl.* [< Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + ποῦς (ποδ-) = E. *foot.*] A group of crabs, having the legs mostly concealed when folded beneath the carapace.

cryptoporticus (krip-tō-pôr′ti-kus), *n.* [L., < Gr. κρυπτή, a crypt, + L. *porticus,* porch: see *porch, portico.*] In *Rom. antiq.*: (*a*) A portico placed before a crypt or an alley between two walls, receiving light and air only by means of arches or windows, as illustrated in the villa of Diomed at Pompeii. (*b*) In the country-houses of the rich, as interpreted from ancient allusions, as in Pliny, a covered gallery of which the side walls were pierced with wide openings, as distinguished from a *crypt,* of which the openings were small and made in one wall only. The cryptoporticus of the second kind was a favorite device for securing cool, fresh air; that of the first kind not only served the same purpose, but was occasionally used for the storage of provisions, etc.

Cryptoprocta (krip-tō-prok′tą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + πρωκτός, the anus, the hinder parts.] The typical and only genus of the family *Cryptoproctidæ,* containing one species, *C. ferox,* peculiar to Madagascar. It is a remarkable animal, resembling a civet-cat in some respects, but more nearly related to the true cats.

Fossa (*Cryptoprocta ferox*).

cryptoproctid (krip-tō-prok′tid), *n.* A carnivorous mammal of the family *Cryptoproctidæ.*

Cryptoproctidæ (krip-tō-prok′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cryptoprocta* + *-idæ.*] A family of feline carnivorous quadrupeds, of the order *Feræ,* related to the family *Felidæ,* but differing from it in having the body elongated and viverriform, the feet plantigrade with the palms and soles bald, and no alisphenoid canal in the skull. It represents a peculiar Madagascan type, formerly referred to the *Viverridæ.* There is but one genus, *Cryptoprocta.* See *Æluroidea.*

Cryptops (krip′tops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + ὤψ (ὠπ-), eye.] A genus of chilopod myriapods, of the family *Geophilidæ,* having 17-jointed antennæ and 21 body-segments, each limb ending in a single-jointed tarsus. The species are blind, whence the name.

cryptorchid (krip-tôr′kid), *n.* Same as *cryptorchis.*

cryptorchidism (krip-tôr′ki-dizm), *n.* [< *cryptorchid* + *-ism.*] Same as *cryptorchism.*

cryptorchis (krip-tôr′kis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + ὄρχις, testicle.] One whose testes have not descended into the scrotum. Also *cryptorchid, crypsorchid, crypsorchis.*

cryptorchism (krip-tôr′kizm), *n.* [< NL. *cryptorchismus,* q. v.] Retention of the testicles in the cavity of the abdomen, owing to the failure of the organs to descend from their primitive position into the scrotum. Also *cryptorchidism, cryptorchismus.*

cryptorchismus (krip-tôr-kiz′mus), *n.* [NL., < *cryptorchis,* q. v.] Same as *cryptorchism.*

Cryptorhynchides (krip-tō-ring′ki-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cryptorhynchus* + *-ides.*] A division of the family *Curculionidæ,* or weevils, the species of which are chiefly distinguished by possessing a groove in which the rostrum may be received. *Schönherr,* 1826. Also *Cryptorhynchidæ.*

Cryptorhynchus (krip-tō-ring′kus), *n.* [< Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + ῥύγχος, snout.] A genus of weevils, of the family *Curculionidæ,* giving name to a group *Cryptorhynchides. Illiger.*

Cryptornis (krip-tôr′nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + ὄρνις, a bird.] A genus of fossil birds, found in the Upper Eocene: so called because its affinities are not evident. It has been supposed to be related to the hornbills.

Cryptostegia (krip-tō-stē′ji-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + στέγος, στέγη, a roof.] In Reuss's classification, a group of perforate foraminifers.

Cryptostemma (krip-tō-stem′ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + στέμμα, a fillet.] The typical genus of the family *Cryptostemmidæ. C. westermanni* inhabits Guinea. *Guérin,* 1838.

Cryptostemmatidæ (krip″tō-ste-mat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cryptostemma*(*t-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of tracheate arachnidans, of the order *Phalangida* or *Opilionina,* typified by the genus *Cryptostemma.* Also written *Cryptostemmidæ* and *Cryptostemmides.*

Cryptostemmidæ (krip-tō-stem′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cryptostemma* + *-idæ.*] Same as *Cryptostemmatidæ.*

cryptostoma (krip-tos′tō-mą), *n.*; pl. *cryptostomata* (krip-tō-stō′ma-tą). [NL., < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + στόμα(τ-), mouth.] In certain algæ, as *Fucus,* a small pit or cavity from which arise groups of hairs.

Cryptotetramera (krip″tō-te-tram′ę-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cryptotetramerus:* see *cryptotetramerous.*] An old section of coleopterous insects, including species with four joints to all the tarsi, the third being concealed. It contains such families as *Coccinellidæ* and *Endomychidæ,* usually grouped under *Trimera,* and called trimerous. It was named *Pseudotrimera* by Westwood.

cryptotetramerous (krip″tō-te-tram′ę-rus), *a.* [< NL. *cryptotetramerus,* < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + τετραμερής, in four parts, < τετρα-, = E. *four,* + μέρος, a part.] In *entom.,* subtetramerous; pseudotrimerous; having all the tarsi four-jointed, but one of the joints minute or concealed.

cryptous (krip′tus), *a.* [< Gr. κρυπτός, hidden: see *crypt.*] Hidden; concealed. *Worcester.* [Rare.]

cryptozygosity (krip″tō-zī-gos′i-ti), *n.* [As *cryptozygous* + *-ity.*] The character of being cryptozygous.

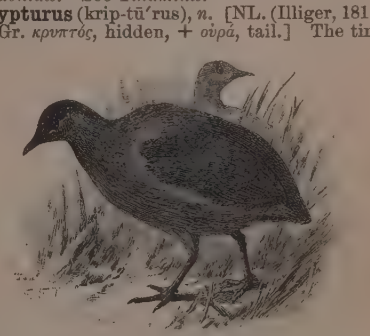
cryptozygous (krip-toz′i-gus), *a.* [< Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + ζυγόν = L. *jugum* = E. *yoke.*] In *craniol.,* so constructed that the zygomatic arches are not seen when the skull is viewed from above.

Crypturi (krip-tū′rī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Crypturus,* q. v.] The tinamous, or the family *Tinamidæ,* considered as a superfamily or prime division of carinate birds, having the palate dromæognathous: synonymous with *Dromæognathæ.*

Crypturidæ (krip-tū′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crypturus* + *-idæ.*] The tinamous as a family of gallinaceous birds: a synonym of *Tinamidæ.*

Crypturinæ (krip-tū-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crypturus* + *-inæ.*] The tinamous as a subfamily of gallinaceous birds of the family *Tetraonidæ.* See *Tinamidæ.*

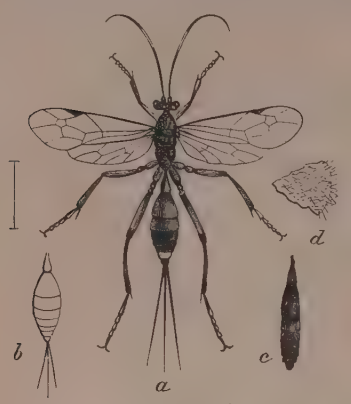
Crypturus (krip-tū′rus), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + οὐρά, tail.] The tinamous as a genus of birds: so called from the extreme shortness of the tail, the rectrices of which are in some species hidden by the coverts.



Pileated Tinamou (*Crypturus pileatus*).

The name is retained as the designation of one of the several genera into which the family *Tinamidæ* is now divided, containing such species as *C. cinereus*, *C. pileatus*, *C. tataupa*, etc. See *Tinamus*.

Cryptus (krip'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden: see *crypt*.] A genus of ichneumon-flies,



Cryptus extrematis.

a, female of *C. extrematis* (line shows natural size); *b*, enlarged abdomen of *C. nuncius*, female; *c*, enlarged abdomen of *C. extrematis*, male; *d*, enlarged portion of wing of same.

of the family *Ichneumonidæ*, typical of the subfamily *Cryptinæ*. *C. extrematis* is a species which infests the American silkworm.

crystal (kris'tal), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly *cristal*, also often erroneously *chrystal*, *christal*, etc., now accom. to L. spelling; < ME. *cristal*, *cristall*, < OF. *cristal*, F. *cristal* = Pr. Sp. *cristal* = Pg. *crystal* = It. *cristallo* = AS. *cristalla* = D. *kristal* = OHG. *christallā*, MHG. *kristalle*, fem., *kristall*, masc., G. *krystall*, *kristall*, masc., = Dan. *krystal* = Sw. *kristall*, < L. *crystallum*, ice, crystal, < Gr. κρύσταλλος, clear ice, ice, also rock-crystal (so called from its resemblance to ice, of which it was supposed to be a modified and permanent form), < κρυσταίνειν, freeze, < κρύος, cold, frost.] **I.** *n.* **1.** In *chem.* and *mineral.*, a body which, by the operation of molecular affinity, has assumed a definite internal structure with the form of a regular solid inclosed by a certain number of plane surfaces arranged according to the laws of symmetry. The internal structure is exhibited in the cleavage, in the behavior of sections in polarized light, etc. The external form is discussed under *crystallography* (which see). Crystals are obtained in the laboratory either by fusing substances by heat and allowing them gradually to cool, or by dissolving them in a fluid and then abstracting the latter by slow evaporation; also by the direct condensation of a vapor produced by sublimation, as in the case of arsenious oxid, in the same way that snow-crystals are formed directly from water-vapor in the upper atmosphere. The name was first applied to the transparent varieties of quartz, specifically called *rock-crystals*.

There was a sea of glass like unto *crystal*. Rev. iv. 6.

The term *crystal* is now applied to all symmetrical solid shapes assumed spontaneously by lifeless matter.
Huxley, Physiography, p. 59.

2. Glass. (*a*) Glass of a high degree of transparency and freedom from color. It is heavier than ordinary glass, because containing much oxid of lead. (*b*) Fine glass used for table-vessels or other table-service, or for ornamental pieces. The term is sometimes used as synonymous with *cut glass*. (*c*) The glass cover of a watch-case.

3. A substance resembling rock-crystal or glass in its properties, especially in transparency and clearness.

Every man in this age has not a soul of *crystal*, for all men to read their actions through.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, i. 1.

4. In *her.*, the color white: said of that color when described in blazoning a nobleman's escutcheon, according to the system of blazoning by precious stones; *pearl*, however, is more commonly used.—**5.** A very fine wide white durant, once used for making nuns' veils.—**Axis of a crystal.** See *axis*1 and *crystallography*.—**Charcot's crystals,** in *pathol.*, colorless octahedral or rhomboidal crystals found in the sputum of asthmatic and bronchitic patients.—**Crystals of Venus,** crystallized neutral acetate of copper. [*Venus* is here used as a symbol of copper (with allusion to Cyprus).]—**Distorted crystal,** a crystal whose form varies more or less from the ideal geometrical solid which its symmetry requires. This is due to the extension of certain faces at the expense of others during the growth of the crystal, but in general without altering the interfacial angles. In fact, all crystals are more or less distorted.—**Embedded crystals,** crystals enveloped within the mass of a rock or other mineral.—**Geniculated crystal,** a twin or compound crystal, consisting of two or more parts bent at an angle to one another, as is common with the mineral rutile.—**Iceland crystal,** a variety of calcite or crystallized calcium carbonate brought from Iceland, remarkable for its transparency.—**Implanted crystals,** crystals which project from the free surface of a rock upon which they have been formed.—**Negative crystal.** (*a*) A cavity in a mineral mass having the form of a crystal, commonly that peculiar to the mineral itself. (*b*) In *optics*. See *refraction*.—**Pink crystals.** Same as *pink salts*. See *salts*.—**Plastic crystal,** a trade-name for a kind of Portland cement composed of silica and alumina and traces of oxid of iron, lime, magnesia, and some alkalis.—**Positive crystal,** in *optics*. See *refraction*.—**Pseudomorphous crystal.** See *pseudomorph*.—**Replaced crystal,** a crystal having one plane or more in the place of each of its edges or angles.—**Rock-crystal,** or **mountain crystal,** a general name for all the transparent crystals of quartz, particularly of limpid or colorless quartz. From their brilliancy such crystals are often popularly called *diamonds*, as *Lake George diamonds*, *Bristol diamonds*, etc.—**Twin crystal.** See *twin*.

II. *a.* Consisting of crystal, or like crystal; clear; transparent; pellucid.

His mistress
Did hold his eyes lock'd in her *crystal* looks.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 4.

By *crystal* streams that murmur through the meads.
Dryden.

In *crystal* currents of clear morning seas.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

Crystal Palace, the large building, composed chiefly of glass and iron, erected in Hyde Park, London, for the universal exhibition of 1851, and subsequently re-erected at Sydenham, near London, as a permanent institution for public instruction and entertainment. The name has since been applied to other structures of like character.—**Crystal violet,** a coal-tar color used in dyeing, resembling ordinary methyl violet in its application.

crystallic (kris-tal'ik), *a.* [< *crystal* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to crystals or crystallization: as, *crystallic* force. *Ashburner.*

crystalliferous (kris-ta-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *crystallum*, crystal, + *ferre*, = E. *bear*1, + *-ous.*] Bearing or containing crystals.

crystalligerous (kris-ta-lij'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *crystallum*, crystal, + *gerere*, bear, + *-ous.*] Bearing crystals: specifically applied to those spores of radiolarians which contain crystals.

In those individuals which produce *crystalligerous* swarm-spores, each spore encloses a small crystal.
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 852.

crystallin (kris'ta-lin), *n.* [< *crystal* + *-in*2.] **1.** An albuminoid substance contained in the crystalline lens of the eye: same as *globulin*.—**2.** In *chem.*, an old name for aniline.

crystalline (kris'ta-lin or -līn), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *cristallin* = Pr. *cristallin* = Sp. *cristalino* = Pg. *crystallino* = It. *cristallino* = D. *kristallijn* = MHG. *kristallīn*, G. *krystallin* (cf. Dan. *krystallinsk*, G. *krystallinisch*; Sw. *kristallisk*), < L. *crystallinus*, < Gr. κρυστάλλινος, < κρύσταλλος, clear ice, crystal: see *crystal*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Consisting of crystal.

Mount, eagle, to my palace *crystalline*.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 4.

2. Relating or pertaining to crystals or crystallization.

Snow being apparently frozen cloud or vapour, aggregated by a confused action of *crystalline* laws. *Whewell.*

3. Formed by crystallization; of the nature of a crystal, especially as regards its internal structure, cleavage, etc.: opposed to *amorphous*.

The most definite of the properties of perfect chemical compounds is their *crystalline* structure.
Whewell, Hist. Scientific Ideas, II. 28.

It [ice] is composed of *crystalline* particles, which, though in contact with one another, are, however, not packed together so as to occupy the least possible space.
J. Croll, Climate and Cosmology, p. 252.

4. Resembling crystal; pure; clear; transparent; pellucid: specifically applied in anatomy to several structures, as the *crystalline* humor, cones, etc. See below.

He on the wings of cherub rode sublime,
On the *crystalline* sky. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 772.

5. In *entom.*, reflecting light like glass: specifically applied to the ocelli or simple eyes when they are apparently colorless, resembling glass.—**Crystalline cones.** See *crystalline rods*.—**Crystalline heavens,** in the Ptolemaic system of astronomy, two spheres imagined between the primum mobile, or outer circle of the heavens, which by its motion was supposed to carry around all within it, and the firmament.—**Crystalline humor** or **lens,** a lentiform pellucid body, composed of a transparent firm substance, inclosed in a membranous capsule, and situated in front of the vitreous body and behind the iris of the eye. It is doubly convex, but the posterior surface is more convex than the anterior. The central part is more dense and firm than the exterior parts, and is made up of concentric lamellæ. It is of high refracting power, and serves to produce that refraction of the rays of light which is necessary to cause them to meet in the retina and form a perfect image there. See cut under *eye*.—**Crystalline rods, crystalline cones,** cells specially modified as refractive bodies, forming the end-organs of the nervous apparatus of vision of the *Arthropoda*.

Each group separates off a transparent highly refractive substance, which forms the so-called *crystalline cone*.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 264.

Crystalline style, a flexible, transparent body of gristly appearance and unknown function, contained in the pharyngeal cæcum of bivalve mollusks, as species of *Mactra*.—**Crystalline ware,** a name given by Josiah Wedgwood to fine pottery of his manufacture veined in imitation of natural semi-precious stones, the veining generally going through the paste. Compare *granite-ware*, *agate-ware*.

II. *n.* A crystallized rock, or one only partially crystallized, as granite.

crystallinity (kris-ta-lin'i-ti), *n.* [< *crystalline* + *-ity.*] The character or state of being crystalline; crystalline structure.

The tendency to *crystallinity* observable in large masses of cast metal. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 355.

crystallisability, crystallisable, etc. See *crystallizability*, etc.

crystallite (kris'ta-līt), *n.* [< Gr. κρύσταλλος, crystal, + *-ite*2.] **1.** Whinstone cooled slowly after fusion.—**2.** The term suggested by Vogelsang as a general name for aggregations of globulites in various forms. See *cumulite*, *margarite*, and *longulite*. These terms are used exclusively in describing various groupings of minute drop-like bodies (globulites), seen under the microscope in thin sections of rocks. See *globulite*.

crystallitis (kris-ta-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κρύσταλλος, crystal (crystalline lens), + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, phacitis. *Dunglison.*

crystallizability (kris″ta-lī-za-bil'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being crystallizable; capability of being crystallized. Also spelled *crystallisability*.

The ready *crystallisability* of alum. *Ure*, Dict., I. 125.

crystallizable (kris'ta-lī-za-bl), *a.* [= F. *cristallisable* = Sp. *cristalizable*; as *crystallize* + *-able.*] Capable of being crystallized or of assuming a crystalline structure. Also spelled *crystallisable*.

crystallization (kris″ta-li-zā'shon), *n.* [= F. *cristallisation* = Sp. *cristalizacion* = Pg. *crystallização* = It. *cristallizzazione* = D. *kristallisatie*; as *crystallize* + *-ation.*] **1.** The process by which the molecules of a substance which is in the state of a liquid (or vapor) unite in regular (crystalline) form when it solidifies by cooling or evaporation. If the process is slow and undisturbed, the molecules assume a regular arrangement, each substance taking a determinate form according to its natural laws; but if the process is rapid or disturbed, the external form may be more or less irregular. An amorphous solid body may also undergo partial crystallization by a molecular rearrangement, giving it a more or less complete crystalline structure, as, for instance, in the iron of a railroad-bridge after long use. See *crystallography*.

2. The mass or body formed by the process of crystallizing.

Also spelled *crystallisation*.

Alternate crystallization, a species of crystallization which takes place when several crystallizable substances having little affinity for one another are present in the same solution. The substance which is largest in quantity and least soluble crystallizes first, in part; the least soluble substance next in quantity then begins to crystallize; and thus different substances, as salts, are often deposited in successive layers from the same solution.—**Water of crystallization,** water which is held by certain salts as a part of their crystalline structure, but is not inherent in the molecule. Thus, common sodium carbonate, when it crystallizes from a solution, contains for each molecule of sodium carbonate ten molecules of water. This is so weakly held that it escapes as vapor in dry air at ordinary temperatures. The crystalline form of the salt often depends on the number of molecules of water which the crystals contain. Water of crystallization differs from combined water in that it does not belong to the molecular structure, but only to the crystalline structure, of the substance.

crystallize (kris'ta-līz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *crystallized*, ppr. *crystallizing.* [= F. *cristalliser* = Sp. *cristalizar* = Pg. *crystallizar* = It. *cristallizzare* = D. *kristalliseren* = G. *krystallisiren* = Dan. *krystallisere* = Sw. *kristallisera*; as *crystal* + *-ize.* Cf. Gr. κρυσταλλίζειν, be clear as crystal.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cause to assume a crystalline structure or shape; form into crystals: often used figuratively.

Bodies which are perfectly *crystallized* exhibit the most complete regularity and symmetry of form.
Whewell, Hist. Scientific Ideas, I. 365.

Around the Academy are *crystallized* several literary enterprises, the fame of which is reflected upon it.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 28.

2. To change to the state of crystal. [Rare.]

When the Winters keener breath began
To *crystallize* the Baltike Ocean,
To glaze the Lakes.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be converted into a crystal; unite, as the separate particles of a substance, and form a regular solid.—**2.** Figuratively—(*a*) To assume a definite form and fixity, as an opinion, view, or idea, at first indeterminate or vague; take substantial and definite shape: as, public opinion on this subject is beginning to *crystallize*.

There is ever a tendency of the most hurtful kind to allow opinions to *crystallize* into creeds.
Jevons, Pol. Econ., p. 298.

(*b*) To assume (as a number of opinions, views, or ideas, at first unsettled or diverse) a definite form, and become concentrated upon or collected round a given subject.

Also spelled *crystallise*.

crystallizer (kris′ta-lī-zėr), *n.* That which causes or assists in crystallization; something employed in a process of crystallization. Also spelled *crystalliser*.

They [boilers] may be emptied at pleasure into lower receivers, called *crystallisers*, by means of leaden syphons and long-necked funnels. *Ure*, Dict., I. 150.

crystallod (kris′ta-lod), *n.* [< *crystal(l)* + *od.*] The od of crystals, or a supposed odic force derived from crystallization. See *od.*

Instead of saying the "od derived from crystallization," we may name this product *crystallod*.
Reichenbach, Dynamics (trans. 1851), p. 224.

crystallo-engraving (kris′ta-lō-en-grā′ving), *n.* A method of ornamenting glass by means of casts of a design which are placed on the inner surface of the metal mold in which the glass vessel is formed, become embedded in the surface of the glass, and are removed with it. When the material forming the cast is separated from the glass vessel, the design is left in intaglio.

crystallogenic, crystallogenical (kris″ta-lō-jen′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *crystallogeny* + *-ic, -ical.*] Relating to crystallogeny; crystal-producing: as, *crystallogenic* attraction.

crystallogeny (kris-ta-loj′e-ni), *n.* [= F. *cristallogénie*, < Gr. *κρύσταλλος*, crystal, + *-γενεια*, < *-γενης*, producing.] In *crystal.*, that department of science which treats of the production of crystals.

crystallographer (kris-ta-log′ra-fėr), *n.* [As *crystallography* + *-er*[1].] One who describes crystals or the manner of their formation.

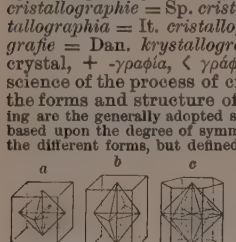
In the present condition of science, minerals, considered as such, and not as geological materials, fall rather within the province of the chemist and *crystallographer*. *E. Forbes*, Literary Papers, p. 165.

crystallographic, crystallographical (kris″-ta-lō-graf′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= F. *cristallographique;* as *crystallography* + *-ic, -ical.*] Of or pertaining to crystallography.

When a beam of light passes . . . through Iceland spar parallel to the *crystallographic* axis, there is no double refraction. *Tyndall*, Light and Elect., p. 103.

crystallographically (kris″ta-lō-graf′i-kal-i), *adv.* With regard to crystallography or its principles; as in crystallography. *Whewell.*

crystallography (kris-ta-log′ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *cristallographie* = Sp. *cristalografía* = Pg. *crystallographia* = It. *cristallografia* = D. *kristallografie* = Dan. *krystallografi*, < Gr. *κρύσταλλος*, crystal, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] 1. The science of the process of crystallization, and of the forms and structure of crystals. The following are the generally adopted systems of crystallization, based upon the degree of symmetry which characterizes the different forms, but defined according to the length and inclination of the assumed axes: (*a*) the *isometric*, characterized by three rectangular axes, all of equal length; (*b*) the *tetragonal*, by three rectangular axes, two of which are of equal length; (*c*) the *hexagonal* (and *rhombohedral*), by four axes, three of equal length, in the same plane, and inclined to one another at an angle of 60°, the fourth of different length, and at right angles to the plane of the other three; (*d*) the *orthorhombic*, by three rectangular axes of unequal length; (*e*) the *monoclinic*, by three axes, two at right angles to each other, and the third perpendicular to one and oblique to the other; and (*f*) the *triclinic*, by three axes, all oblique to one another. (See these names.) Instead of *isometric*, the terms *monometric*, *cubic*, and *regular* are sometimes used; instead of *tetragonal*, *dimetric;* instead of *orthorhombic*, *trimetric* or *rhombic;* instead of *monoclinic*, *monosymmetric* or *oblique;* and instead of *triclinic*, *asymmetric* or *anorthic*. The isometric, tetragonal, and orthorhombic systems are sometimes spoken of collectively as *orthometric*, and the monoclinic and triclinic as *clinometric;* similarly, the tetragonal and hexagonal systems have been called *isodiametric*. The study of crystallography is of great importance to the chemist and mineralogist, as the nature of many substances may be ascertained from an inspection of the forms of their crystals.



Forms illustrating Crystallization.

2. A discourse or treatise on crystals and crystallization.

crystalloid (kris′ta-loid), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *cristalloïde* = It. *cristalloide*, < Gr. *κρυσταλλοειδής*, < *κρύσταλλος*, crystal, + *εἶδος*, shape.] **I.** *a.* Resembling a crystal.

The grouping . . . of a number of smaller *crystalloid* molecules. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 6.

II. *n.* 1. The name given by Professor Graham to a class of bodies which have the power, when in solution, of passing easily through membranes, as parchment-paper, and which he found to be of a crystalline character. Metallic salts and organic bodies, as sugar, morphia, and oxalic acid, are crystalloids. They are the opposite of *colloids*, which have not this permeating power. See *colloid.*

The relatively small-atomed *crystalloids* have immensely greater diffusive power than the relatively large-atomed colloids. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 7.

2. A protein crystal—that is, a granule of protein in the form of a crystal, differing from an organic crystal in the inconstancy of its angles and in its property of swelling when immersed in water. Such crystalloids are of various forms and usually colorless.

crystalloidal (kris-ta-loi′dal), *a.* [< *crystalloid* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to or of the nature of a crystalloid.

The same condition could be produced by nearly all *crystalloidal* substances.
B. W. Richardson, Prevent. Med., p. 90.

crystallology (kris-ta-lol′ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *cristallologie* = Pg. *crystallologia*, < Gr. *κρύσταλλος*, crystal, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The science which considers the structure of bodies in inorganic nature so far as it is the result of cohesive attraction. It embraces crystallography, which treats of the geometrical form of crystals, and crystallogeny, which discusses their origin and method of formation.

crystallomagnetic (kris″ta-lō-mag-net′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *κρύσταλλος*, crystal, + *μάγνης* (*μαγνητ-*), magnet, + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the magnetic properties of crystallized bodies, especially the behavior of a crystal in a magnetic field: as, "*crystallomagnetic* action," *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 377.

crystallomancy (kris′ta-lō-man-si), *n.* [= F. *cristallomancie*, < Gr. *κρύσταλλος*, crystal, + *μαντεία*, divination.] A mode of divining by means of a transparent body, as a precious stone, crystal globe, etc., formerly in high esteem. The operator first muttered over the crystal (a beryl was preferred) certain formulas of prayer, and then gave it into the hands of a young man or a virgin, who thereupon, by oral communication from spirits in the crystal, or by written characters seen in it, was supposed to receive the information desired.

crystallometry (kris-ta-lom′e-tri), *n.* [= F. *cristallométrie*, < Gr. *κρύσταλλος*, crystal, + *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, a measure.] The art or process of measuring the forms of crystals.

Crystallometry was early recognized as an authorized test of the difference of the substances which nearly resembled each other. *Whewell.*

crystallotype (kris′ta-lō-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. *κρύσταλλος*, crystal, + *τύπος*, impression.] In *photog.*, a photographic picture on a translucent material, as glass.

crystallurgy (kris′ta-lėr-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *κρύσταλλος*, crystal, + *ἔργον* = E. *work.*] The process of crystallization.

crystalwort (kris′tal-wėrt), *n.* One of the *Hepaticæ* of the suborder *Ricciaceæ*.

Cs. The chemical symbol of *cæsium.*

C. S. An abbreviation of (*a*) *Court of Session;* (*b*) *Clerk of the Signet;* (*c*) *Custos Sigilli*, Keeper of the Seal; (*d*) *con sordini* (which see).

C. S. A. An abbreviation of (*a*) *Confederate States of America;* (*b*) *Confederate States Army.*

C. S. N. An abbreviation of *Confederate States Navy.*

C-spring (sē′ spring), *n.* A carriage-spring shaped like the letter C.

ct. An abbreviation of (*a*) *cent;* (*b*) *count;* (*c*) *court.*

ctenidia, *n.* Plural of *ctenidium.*

ctenidial (te-nid′i-al), *a.* [< *ctenidium* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or having the characters of a ctenidium: as, *ctenidial* gills or plumes; *ctenidial* respiration.

Ctenidiobranchia (te-nid″i-ō-brang′ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κτενίδιον*, a little comb (see *ctenidium*), + *βράγχια*, gills.] Same as *Ctenidiobranchiata.*

Ctenidiobranchiata (te-nid″i-ō-brang-ki-ā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *ctenidiobranchiatus:* see *ctenidiobranchiate.*] 1. A suborder or superfamily of zygobranchiate gastropods, having paired ctenidia functioning as gills. It contains the *Haliotidæ* and *Fissurellidæ*, or seaears and keyhole-limpets.—2. A suborder of palliate or tectibranchiate opisthobranchiate gastropods, containing those which retain the ctenidia as functional gills, as the *Tornatellidæ*, *Bullidæ*, *Aplysiidæ*, etc.

ctenidiobranchiate (te-nid″i-ō-brang′ki-āt), *a.* [< NL. *ctenidiobranchiatus;* as *Ctenidiobranchia* + *-atus:* see *-ate*[1].] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Ctenidiobranchiata.*

ctenidium (te-nid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *ctenidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *κτενίδιον*, dim. of *κτείς* (*κτεν-*), a comb.] One of the gill-combs, gill-plumes, or primitive branchial organs of mollusks; the respiratory organ of a mollusk in a generalized stage of development. A ctenidium is always a gill, but a gill may not be a ctenidium, since a respiratory function may be assumed by some part of the body which is not ctenidial in a morphological sense.

On either side of the neck there may be seen an oval yellowish body, the rudimentary gills or *ctenidia*.
Trans. Roy. Soc. of Edinburgh, XXXII. 604.

Cteniza (te-nī′zä), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *κτενίζειν*, comb, < *κτείς* (*κτεν-*), a comb.] A genus of spiders, of the family *Mygalidæ*. The species are of large size, and are among those known as trap-door spiders, such as *C. cementaria* of Europe and *C. californica* of the western United States. They are remarkable for forming in the ground a habitation consisting of a long cylindrical tube, protected at the top by a circular door, which is connected to the tube by a hinge. The lid is made of alternate layers of earth and web, and when shut can scarcely be distinguished from the surrounding soil.

ctenobranch (ten′ō-brangk), *a.* and *n.* [< *Ctenobranchia.*] **I.** *a.* Having a pectinate gill; ctenobranchiate.

II. *n.* A ctenobranchiate gastropod; one of the *Ctenobranchiata.*

Are we to accept this view of Lankester and to consider the gill as we find it in most *ctenobranchs* derived from a ctenidium by modification, or shall we regard the common form of ctenobranch gill as the most primitive?
Biol. Lab. of Johns Hopkins, III. 44.

Ctenobranchia (ten-ō-brang′ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κτείς* (*κτεν-*), a comb, + *βράγχια*, gills.] Same as *Ctenobranchiata.*

Ctenobranchiata (ten-ō-brang-ki-ā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *ctenobranchiatus:* see *ctenobranchiate.*] In Van der Hoeven's classification, the tenth family of mollusks, characterized by spiral shells, and by having the branchial cavity (in which there are sometimes three branchiæ, sometimes two, and sometimes only one) composed of numerous leaves like the teeth of a comb, and contained in the last turn of the shell. They have two tentacles and two eyes, the latter often pediculate. The sexes are separate, and the external organs of generation are distinct. There are both fresh- and salt-water species. The whelk is the best-known member of the family. The *Ctenobranchiata* are now regarded as a suborder of prosobranchiate gastropods, containing upward of 20 families. Also called *Pectinibranchiata* (which see).

ctenobranchiate (ten-ō-brang′ki-āt), *a.* [< NL. *ctenobranchiatus;* as *Ctenobranchia* + *-atus:* see *-ate*[1].] Having pectinate gills; specifically, pertaining to the *Ctenobranchiata.*

ctenocyst (ten′ō-sist), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κτείς* (*κτεν-*), comb, + *κύστις*, a bladder (cyst).] The characteristic sense-organ of the ctenophorans, regarded as probably an auditory capsule; a large vesicle situated at the aboral pole, with a clear fluid and vibratile otoliths. See *Ctenophora.*

ctenodactyl, ctenodactyle (ten-ō-dak′til), *n.* An animal of the genus *Ctenodactylus.*

Ctenodactylinæ (ten-ō-dak-ti-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ctenodactylus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of hystricomorphic rodents, of the family *Octodontidæ;* the comb-rats, so called from the comb-like fringing of the toes. They are exceptional among the hystricine animals in not having four back teeth above and below on each side. In *Ctenodactylus* the molars are three in each half jaw above and below, there being no premolars; and in *Pectinator*, the only other genus, these teeth are minute. The *Ctenodactylinæ* have some relationship with the jerboas, though totally different in appearance. They are confined to Africa.

Ctenodactylus (ten-ō-dak′ti-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κτείς* (*κτεν-*), a comb, + *δάκτυλος*, a finger or

Comb-rat (*Ctenodactylus massoni*).

toe.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Ctenodactylinæ*. There is but one species, *C. massoni*, Masson's comb-rat, also called *gundi*, about the size of a large member of the genus *Arvicola*, with very small ears, a mere stump of a tail, and lengthened hind limbs.

Ctenodipteridæ (ten″ō-dip-ter′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., short for **Ctenodontodipteridæ*, < *Ctenodus* (*-dont-*) + *Dipterus* + *-idæ*.] In Günther's system of classification, a family of dipnoöus fishes, including forms with a heterocercal caudal fin, gular plates, cycloid scales, and two pairs of molars, as well as one pair of vomerine teeth. The species are extinct, and, so far as is known, were peculiar to the Devonian age.

ctenodipterine (ten-ō-dip′te-rin), *n.* One of the *Ctenodipterini*.

Ctenodipterini (ten-ō-dip-te-rī′nī), *n. pl.* [NL., short for **Ctenodontodipterini*, < *Ctenodus* (*-dont-*) + *Dipterus* (these two genera composing the group) + *-ini*.] In Huxley's system of classification, a group of crossopterygian fishes, with ctenodont dentition, cycloid scales, and two dorsal fins.

Ctenodiscus (ten-ō-dis′kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κτείς (κτεν-), a comb, + δίσκος, disk.] A genus of starfishes, of the family *Asteriidæ*, or *Astropectinidæ*, having a pentagonal form with very short arms. *C. crispatus* is a North Atlantic species.

ctenodont (ten′ō-dont), *a.* [< Gr. κτείς (κτεν-), comb, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] Possessing ctenoid teeth. *Huxley*.

Ctenodus (ten′ō-dus), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz, 1838), < Gr. κτείς (κτεν-), comb, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] In *ichth.*, a genus of dipnoöus fishes having the transverse crests of the teeth armed with short teeth and thus somewhat resembling a comb. The species lived during the Carboniferous and Permian periods.

ctenoid (ten′oid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. κτενοειδής, comb-shaped, < κτείς (κτεν-), a comb, + εἶδος, form.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Comb-like; pectinate: specifically applied—(*a*) to a form of scales in fishes in which the posterior margin is pectinated, or beset with small spinules (see cut under *scale*); (*b*) to a form of dentition in fishes in which the teeth have comb-like ridges.—**2.** Pertaining to the *Ctenoidei*; having ctenoid scales, as a fish.

II. *n.* A fish with ctenoid scales; one of the *Ctenoidei*.

ctenoidean (te-noi′dē-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Belonging to the order *Ctenoidei*.

II. *n.* A fish of the order *Ctenoidei*.

Also *ctenoidian*.

Ctenoidei (te-noi′dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κτενοειδής: see *ctenoid*.] In L. Agassiz's system of classification, one of four orders of the class fishes, containing those in which the scales are ctenoid or pectinate. It was the third order of Agassiz's early classification, and contrasted with others called *Cycloidei*, *Ganoidei*, and *Placoidei*. It comprised most of the acanthopterygians, but proved to be an entirely artificial group, and is not now in use.

ctenoidian (te-noi′di-an), *a.* and *n.* Same as *ctenoidean*.

Ctenolabridæ (ten-ō-lab′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ctenolabrus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, supposed to be allied to the *Labridæ*, but having ctenoid scales: a synonym of *Pomacentridæ*, and not now in use.

ctenolabroid (ten-ō-lab′roid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Ctenolabrus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Ctenolabridæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Ctenolabridæ*; a pomacentrid. *Sir J. Richardson*.

Ctenolabrus (ten-ō-lā′brus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κτείς (κτεν-), a comb, + *Labrus*.] A genus of fishes, of the family *Labridæ*, closely related to *Labrus*, but having a pectinate preoperculum, whence the name. The common cunner is *C. adspersus*. See cut under *cunner*.

Ctenomys (ten′ō-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κτείς (κτεν-), a comb, + μῦς = E. *mouse*.] A genus of hystricomorphic rodents, of the family *Octodontidæ* and subfamily *Octodontinæ*: so named from the comb-like fringe of bristles on the hind feet. It contains several South American species of grayish or brownish animals, usually from 8 to 10 inches long, with a tail from 2 to 3 inches in length, small eyes, rudimentary ears, and a stout form. They resemble gophers, and are highly fossorial, burrowing like moles, or like the *Geomyidæ*, which they represent in their economy. The best-known species is *C. brasiliensis*, called *tucu-tucu*. Another is *C. magellanicus*.

Tucu-tucu (*Ctenomys brasiliensis*).

ctenophor (ten′ō-fôr), *a.* [< NL. *ctenophorus*, < Gr. κτείς (κτεν-), comb, + -φόρος, -bearing, < φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] Comb-bearing: applied to the type of structure represented by the ctenophorans among cœlenterates.

The *ctenophor* type has fundamentally the form of a sphere, beset with eight meridional rows of vibratile plates, which, working like oars, serve for locomotion.

Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 211.

Ctenophora[1] (te-nof′ō-rạ), *n.* [NL., fem. sing. of *ctenophorus*: see *ctenophor*.] **1.** A genus of crane-flies, of the family *Tipulidæ*, characterized by the lateral processes of the antennal joints of the male, whence the name. There are 9 European and 7 North American species. The larvæ live in dead wood. The genus was founded by Meigen in 1803. **2.** A genus of spiders, of the family *Theridiidæ*, based by Blackwall in 1870 upon a Sicilian species, *C. monticola*.

Ctenophora[2] (te-nof′ō-rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *ctenophorus*: see *ctenophor*.] A class of *Cœlenterata*; formerly, an order of acalephs. They are pellucid gelatinous marine organisms, are radially symmetrical, and swim by means of eight meridional ciliated bands, rows of pectinations or ctenophores, whence the name. In form they are spheroidal or cylindroidal, rarely cestoid. They possess an esophageal tube and a gastrovascular system, and often two lateral retractile tentacles, but no corallum. They are hermaphrodite, reproduction being by ova discharged through the mouth. A localized sense-organ called a ctenocyst is present. True nematocysts are usually wanting, but are represented by organs known as fixing or prehensile cells, the base of which is a spirally coiled thread, while the free extremity is enlarged, projecting, and glutinous. The *Ctenophora* are divided by some into four orders, *Lobatæ*, *Tæniatæ*, *Saccatæ*, and *Eurystomata*; by others directly into a number of families. Such forms as *Eurhamphæa*, *Cestum*, *Cydippe*, and *Beroë* are severally characteristic of the main divisions. Also called *Ciliograda*.

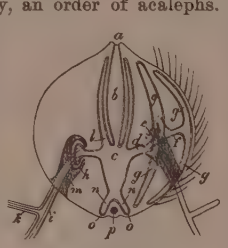


Diagram of *Pleurobrachia*, one of the *Ctenophora*.

a, mouth; *b*, stomach; *c*, infundibulum; *d*, horizontal canal; *e*, one of its branches, dividing at *f* into two branchlets which open into the longitudinal canals *gx*, *gx*, parallel with which the ciliated areas run; *h*, sac of tentacle, *i*, with one of its branches, *k*; *l*, canal parallel with stomach; *m*, tentaculigerous canal; *n*, *n*, canals opening at the aboral apertures, *o*, *o*, on each side of *p*, the ganglion and lithocyst or ctenocyst.

ctenophoral (te-nof′ō-rạl), *a.* [As *ctenophor* + *-al*.] Comb-bearing: applied to the parts or system of organs of the ctenophorans which bear the fringes.

ctenophoran (te-nof′ō-ran), *a.* and *n.* [< *Ctenophora* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Ctenophora*; having the characters of the *Ctenophora*; ctenophorous.

II. *n.* One of the *Ctenophora*.

An Actinia with only eight mesenteries, and these exceedingly thick, whereby the intermesenteric chambers would be reduced to canals; with two aboral pores instead of the one pore which exists in Cereanthus; and with eight bands of cilia corresponding with the reduced intermesenteric chambers, would have all the essential peculiarities of a *Ctenophoran*.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 154.

ctenophore (ten′ō-fōr), *n.* [< NL. *ctenophorus*: see *ctenophor*.] **1.** One of the eight fringed or ciliated comb-bearing locomotive organs peculiar to the *Ctenophora*.—**2.** A member of the class *Ctenophora*; a ctenophoran.

ctenophoric (ten-ō-for′ik), *a.* [As *ctenophor* + *-ic*.] Same as *ctenophorous*.

ctenophorous (te-nof′ō-rus), *a.* [As *ctenophor* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or resembling the *Ctenophora*.

In early life . . . the Alciopids are parasitic in the *ctenophorous* cœlenterates, but later become free.

Smithsonian Report, 1881, p. 423.

Ctenophyllum (ten-ō-fil′um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κτείς (κτεν-), comb, + φύλλον, a leaf.] A genus of fossil plants, named by Schimper in allusion to the comb-like appearance of the leaflets on the frond. It belongs to the cycads, and occurs in rocks of Liassic and Jurassic age in various parts of Europe. The genus *Ctenophyllum* as instituted by Schimper includes various forms previously referred by authors to *Pterophyllum*, *Pterozamites*, and *Zamites*.

Ctenoptychius (ten-op-tik′i-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κτείς (κτεν-), a comb, + πτυχή, a fold.] A genus of fossil selachians of the Devonian and Carboniferous periods, containing sharks now referred to the family *Petalodontidæ*, but formerly to *Cestraciontidæ*.

Ctenostomata (ten-ō-stō′ma-tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κτείς (κτεν-), comb, + στόμα (στοματ-), mouth.] A division of gymnolæmatous polyzoans having the cell-opening closed by marginal setæ, and no vibracula nor avicularia. It is represented by the families *Vesiculariidæ* and *Alcyonidiidæ*.

ctenostomatous (ten-ō-stom′a-tus), *a.* [< *Ctenostomata* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Ctenostomata*: as, a *ctenostomatous* polyzoan. Also *ctenostomous*.

Ctenucha (te-nū′kạ), *n.* [NL. (Kirby, 1837), < Gr. κτείς (κτεν-), a comb, + ἔχειν, have.] A genus of moths, of the family *Lithosiidæ*, having 3-jointed palpi, longer than the head, with the first and second equal and the third shorter. It is distinctively a new-world genus, and the species are found in North and South America.

Cthalamidæ (tha-lam′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cthalamus* + *-idæ*.] A family of thoracic cirripeds.

Cthalamus (thal′a-mus), *n.* [NL., an irreg. form, perhaps a transposition of **chthamalus*, < Gr. χθαμαλός, near the ground, low, akin to χαμαί, on the ground: see *chameleon*, etc.] The typical genus of the family *Cthalamidæ*.

Cu. The chemical symbol of *copper* (Latin *cuprum*).

cuadra (kwä′drä), *n.* [Sp., a square, < L. *quadra*, a square, a bit, piece, prop. fem. of (LL.) *quadrus*, square: see *quadrate*, *square*.] A linear measure of the states of Spanish South America, but unknown in Spain, and consequently to the metrological handbooks. It was originally 400 feet of Castile, afterward 333⅓, and now contains in different states 166, 150, and 80 varas. In the provinces of the Argentine Republic it contains 150 local varas, except in Tucuman, where it has 166. In the United States of Colombia, Uruguay, etc., it contains 100 varas. It is also used as a square measure. The Argentine cuadra contains over 4 English acres, the Uruguayan barely 2.

cuamara (kwa-mä′rạ), *n.* [Native name.] The wood of *Dipteryx odorata*, a leguminous tree of British Guiana, which yields the Tonka bean. It is hard, tough, and very durable, and is used for shafts, mill-wheels, cogs, etc.

cuartas (kwär′täs), *n.* [< Sp. *cuarta*, a fourth part, quarter: see *quart*, *quarter*.] An inferior kind of Cuban tobacco, used as a filling for cigars. Also called *cuartel*.

cuartilla (kwär-tē′lyä), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *cuarto*, fourth: see *quart*, *quarter*.] **1.** A Spanish measure of capacity, especially for liquids: not to be confounded with the *cuartillo*. It corresponds to the Arabian makuk, being $\frac{1}{25}$ of the moyo (Arabian *muid*) of Valladolid. It derives its name from being the fourth part of the cantara. According to the standard of Toledo it contains 1.06 United States (old wine) gallons (previous to 1801, 4.125 liters); but on the basis of the arroba menor, used for oil, it is equivalent to only 0.83 of the same gallon.

2. A Spanish dry measure, one fourth of a fanega, equal in Castile to 13.7 liters, or 1⅝ Winchester pecks. In Buenos Ayres, where it is the chief dry measure, it is 34.32 liters, or 0.97 Winchester bushel. In Entre Rios it is 34.41 liters.

3. A South American measure of land equal to 25,000 square varas.

cuartillo (kwär-tē′lyō), *n.* [Sp., masc. dim. of *cuarto*, fourth. Cf. *cuartilla*.] **1.** A Spanish liquid measure, one fourth of an azumbre: not to be confounded with the *cuartilla*. In the last system of Spanish measures it was equal to 0.5042 liter, or 1.06 United States (old wine) pints (previous to 1801, to 0.516 liter); but milk was sold by a cuartillo one fourth larger. The cuartillo of Alicante was larger, being 0.722 liter, or 1.525 United States pints.

2. A dry measure of Spain, one fourth of a celamine, equal to 1.142 liters, or about one sixth of a Winchester peck.—**3.** A Mexican and South American coin, the fourth part of a real, or about 3¼ cents.

cuarto (kwär′tō), *n.* [Sp., fourth: see *quart*, *quarter*.] **1.** A copper coin struck in Spain for circulation in Manila, current as the 160th part of a dollar.—**2.** A measure of land in Buenos Ayres, since 1870 one fourth of a hectare.

cub[1] (kub), *n.* [Origin obscure; not recorded in ME.; perhaps Celtic, < Ir. *cuib*, a cub, whelp, dog (cf. Gael. *cuain*, a litter of whelps), < Ir. Gael. *cu* = W. *ci*, a dog, = E. *hound*. The native E. word for *cub* is *whelp*, q. v.] **1.** The young of certain quadrupeds, especially of the bear, fox, and wolf, also of the lion and tiger (more commonly *whelp*), and rarely of the dog and some others; a puppy; a whelp.—**2.** A

coarse or uncouth boy or girl: in contempt or reprobation.

O, thou dissembling *cub!* what wilt thou be
When time hath sow'd a grizzle on thy case?
Shak., T. N., v. 1.

Hence—3†. An assistant to a physician or surgeon in a hospital. [London, Eng.]

At St. Thomas's Hospital, anno 1703, the grand committee resolved "that no surgeon should have more than three *Cubbs.*" *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 307.

cub[1] (kub), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cubbed*, ppr. *cubbing*. [< *cub*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To bring forth, as a cub or cubs.

II. *intrans.* Contemptuously, to bring forth young, as a woman.—**To cub it,** to live as or act the part of a cub. [Rare.]

Long before Romulus *cubbed it* with wolves, and Remus scorned earth-works. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, iv.

cub[2] (kub), *n.* [E. dial., prob. a var. (the more orig. form) of *chub* in the general sense of 'roundish lump': see *chub*, and cf. *cob*[2], which is in part a var. of *cub*[2]. Cf. *cub*[3].] A lump; a heap; a confused mass. [Prov. Eng.]

cub[3] (kub), *n.* [To be considered with the dim. *cubby*[3], q. v.; prob. of LG. origin; cf. LG. *kubje* (dim., > E. *cubby*†), *to-kubje*, also *kübbung*, a shed or lean-to for cattle; *bekubbelt*, narrow, contracted, crowded for room; cf. also D. *kub*, *kubbe*, a fish-trap, which suggests a connection with *cubby*[2], a creel. In the sense of 'cupboard,' *cub* may be an abbr. of the old form *cubbord*.] **1.** A stall for cattle; a crib.

I would rather have such in *cub* or kennel than in my closet or at my table. *Landor.*

2. A chest; a bin.

When the ore [in copper-smelting] is sufficiently calcined, it is let down into the *cubs* or vaults beneath.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 348.

3. A cupboard.

The great leidger-book of the statutes is to be placed in archivis among the university charters, and not in any *cub* of the library.
Abp. Laud, Chancellorship at Oxford, p. 132.

[Local or obsolete in all uses.]

cub[3]† (kub), *v. t.* [See *cub*[3], *n.*] To shut up or confine.

To be *cubbed* up on a sudden, how shall he be perplexed, what shall become of him? *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 211.

Art thou of Bethlem's noble college free,
Stark staring mad, that thou wouldst tempt the sea,
Cubb'd in a cabin? *Dryden*, tr. of Persius's Satires, v.

Cuba bast. See *bast*[1], 1.

cubage (kū'bāj), *n.* [< *cube* + *-age.*] **1.** The act or process of determining the cubic contents of something; cubature.

The next chapter on the *cubage* of the cranial cavity.
Nature, XXXIII. 4.

2. The cubic contents measured.

Cuban (kū'ban), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cuba* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Cuba, a large island of the West Indies belonging to Spain.

II. *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Cuba. —**2.** [*l. c.*] Same as *cubanite*.

cubangle (kūb'ang″gl), *n.* [< L. *cubus*, cube, + *angulus*, angle.] The solid angle formed by three lines meeting at right angles to one another, as in a corner of a cube.

cubanite (kū'ban-īt), *n.* [< *Cuban* + *-ite*[2].] A sulphid of copper and iron, of a bronze-yellow color, intermediate between pyrite and chalcopyrite, first found in Cuba. Also called *cuban*.

cubation[1]† (kū-bā'shon), *n.* [< L. *cubatio(n-)*, < *cubare*, lie down.] The act of lying down; a reclining. *Ash.*

cubation[2] (kū-bā'shon), *n.* Same as *cubature*.

cubatory† (kū'bā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. **cubatorius* (neut. *cubatorium*, n., bedstead, bedroom), < LL. *cubator*, one who lies down, < L. *cubare*, lie down.] **I.** *a.* Lying down; reclining; recumbent.

II. *n.* A place for lying down; a bedroom; a dormitory. *Bailey.*

cubature (kū'bā-tūr), *n.* [< NL. as if **cubatura*, < L. *cubus*, cube.] **1.** The act or process of finding the solid or cubic contents of a body; cubage.

Hitherto anthropologists have chiefly employed solid particles, such as shot or seeds, in the *cubature* of skulls.
Science, V. 499.

2. The cubic contents thus found.

cubbord†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cupboard*.

cubbridge-head (kub'rij-hed), *n.* [< *cubbridge*, perhaps for **cubbordage* (< *cubbord* for *cupboard* + *-age*), + *head.*] *Naut.*, a partition made of boards, etc., across the forecastle and half-deck of a ship.

cubby[1] (kub'i), *n.*; pl. *cubbies* (-iz). [Usually in comp. *cubbyhole;* prob. of LG. origin; < LG. *kubje:* see *cub*[3].] A snug, confined place; a cubbyhole. [Rare or obsolete.]

cubby[1] (kub'i), *a.* [Cf. *cubby*[1], *n.*] Snug; close.

cubby[2] (kub'i), *n.*; pl. *cubbies* (-iz). [See *cub*[3].] A creel or basket of straw carried on the back and fastened by a strap across the chest: used in the Orkney and Shetland islands.

cubbyhole (kub'i-hōl), *n.* A small, close apartment, or inclosed space; a closet, or any similar confined place; hence, humorously, a very small house; a cot.

One place, a queer little "*cubby-hole*," has the appearance of having been a Roman Catholic chapel.
O. W. Holmes, Our Hundred Days in Europe, iv.

cubby-house (kub'i-hous), *n.* A little house, as a doll-house, built by children in play.

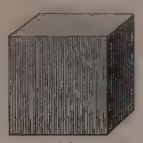
We used to build *cubby-houses* and fix 'em out with broken chiny and posies.
R. T. Cooke, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 6.

cubby-yew (kub'i-ū), *n.* [A corruption of *cobia.*] Same as *crab-eater*, 2.

cub-drawn (kub'drân), *a.* Drawn or sucked by cubs; exhausted by sucking; hence, fiercely hungry. [Rare.]

This night, wherein the *cub-drawn* bear would couch,
The lion and the belly-pinched wolf
Keep their fur dry, unbonneted he runs,
And bids what will take all. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 1.

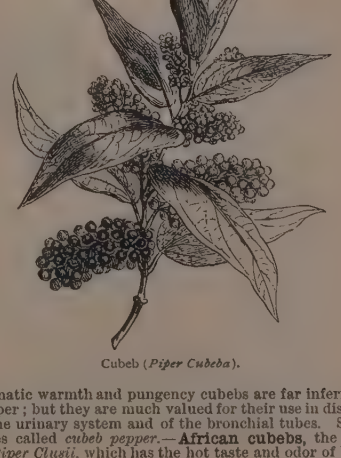
cube (kūb), *n.* [< F. *cube* = Sp. Pg. It. *cubo* = G. Dan. *kubus*, Dan. also *kube* = Sw. *kub*, < L. *cubus*, < Gr. *κύβος*, a die, a cube, a cubic number.] **1.** In *geom.*, a regular body with six square faces; a rectangular parallelopiped, having all its edges equal. The cube is used as the measuring unit of solid content, as the square is of superficial content or area. Cubes of different sides are to one another as the third power of the number of units in one of their sides.


Cube.

2. In *arith.* and *alg.*, the product obtained by multiplying the square of a quantity by the quantity itself; the third power of a quantity: as, $4 \times 4 \times 4 = 64$, the *cube* of 4; a^3 is the *cube* of a.—**Crookes's cube.** See *vacuum*, and *radiant energy*, under *energy.*—**Cube root,** the number or quantity of which a given number or quantity is the cube. The easiest way of extracting a cube root is by Horner's method. See *method.*—**Cyclical cube.** See *cyclical.*—**Duplication of the cube.** See *duplication.*—**Leslie's cube,** a cubical vessel filled with hot water and used, under varying conditions, in measuring the reflecting, radiating, and absorbing powers of different substances.—**Truncated cube,** a tessarescæ-decahedron (or fourteen-sided body), formed by cutting off the faces of the cube parallel to those of the coaxial octahedron far enough to leave them regular octagons, while adding eight triangular faces. It is one of the thirteen Archimedean solids.

cube (kūb), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cubed*, ppr. *cubing.* [< *cube*, *n.*] To raise to the cube or third power. See *cube*, *n.*, 2.

cubeb (kū'beb), *n.* [ME. corruptly *cucube, quibibe;* = F. *cubèbe* = Pr. Sp. *cubeba* = Pg. *cubebas*, *cobebas*, pl., = It. *cubebe*, < ML. *cubeba*, < Ar. Pers. *kabāba*, Hind. *kabāba, kabāb-chīnī.*] The small spicy berry of the *Piper Cubeba*, a climbing shrub of Java and other East Indian islands. It resembles a grain of pepper, but is somewhat longer. In


Cubeb (*Piper Cubeba*).

aromatic warmth and pungency cubebs are far inferior to pepper; but they are much valued for their use in diseases of the urinary system and of the bronchial tubes. Sometimes called *cubeb pepper.*—**African cubebs,** the fruit of *Piper Clusii*, which has the hot taste and odor of black pepper, without the peculiar medicinal properties of East Indian cubebs.

cubebic (kū-beb'ik), *a.* [< *cubeb* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from cubebs.—**Cubebic acid,** $C_{14}H_{10}O_4$, an amorphous yellow substance contained in cubebs, to which the diuretic effect of the drug is said to be due.

cubebin (kū'beb-in), *n.* [< *cubeb* + *-in*[2].] An odorless substance ($C_{10}H_{10}O_3$) crystallizing in small needles or scales, found in cubebs. Physiologically it seems to be inactive.

cube-ore (kūb'ōr), *n.* A mineral crystallizing in cubic crystals of a greenish color; a hydrous arseniate of iron. Also called *pharmacosiderite*.

cube-powder (kūb'pou″dėr), *n.* Gunpowder made in large cubical grains, and burning more slowly than small or irregular grains, used in heavy ordnance. It is made by cutting press-cake in two directions at right angles to each other, so as to produce cubes with edges 0.75 inch in length. There are about 72 grains to the pound. Also called *cubical powder.*

cube-spar (kūb'spär), *n.* Anhydrous sulphate of calcium; anhydrite.

cubhood (kub'hůd), *n.* [< *cub*[1] + *-hood.*] The character or condition of a cub; the state of being a cub.

The shaping of the earth from the nebulous *cubhood* of its youth . . . to its present form.
Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 243.

cubic (kū'bik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *cubique* = Sp. *cúbico* = Pg. It. *cubico*, < L. *cubicus*, < Gr. *κυβικός*, < *κύβος*, a die, cube: see *cube.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the form of a cube.—**2.** Solid; three-dimensional: said of a unit of volume related to a unit of length of the same name as a cube is related to its edge. Thus, a *cubic* yard is the volume or solid contents of a cube whose edges are each a yard long. Abbreviated *c.*

3. In *alg.* and *geom.*, being of the third order, degree, or power.—**Cubic alum.** See *alum.*—**Cubic curve.** See *curve.*—**Cubic or cubical determinant.** See *determinant.*—**Cubic elliptois,** a curve whose equation is $ay^3 = x^2(b - x)$. It is a cuspidal cubic tangent to the line at infinity.—**Cubic equation,** in *alg.*, an equation in which the highest power of the unknown quantity is a cube.—**Cubic number, cubic quantity.** Same as *cube*, 2.—**Cubic surface,** a surface whose point-equation is of the third degree; a surface cut by every line in space in three points, real or imaginary.—**Cubic system,** in *crystal.*, same as *isometric system.* See *crystallography.*—**Plane cubic parabola,** a cubic of the form $a^2x = y^3$. It is a cubic of the third class, having a cusp at infinity and a single point of inflection (which is a center).—**Twisted cubic curve.** See *twisted cubic*, below.

II. *n.* In *math.*, a cubical quantic, equation, or curve.—**Binary, ternary, quaternary cubic,** a homogeneous entire function of the third degree, containing two, three, or four variables.—**Characteristic of a cubic.** See *characteristic.*—**Circular cubic, cuspidal cubic.** See the adjectives.—**Twisted cubic,** a curve in space which is cut by every plane in three points, real or imaginary.

cubica (kū'bi-ka), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A fine kind of shalloon used for linings, ranging in width from 32 to 36 inches. *Dict. of Needlework.*

cubical (kū'bi-kal), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a cube.—**2.** Cubic.—**Cubical coefficient of expansion.** See *coefficient.*—**Cubical ellipse, hyperbola, hyperbolic parabola, parabola,** twisted cubics distinguished by their intersections with the plane at infinity; the ellipse having only one real intersection, the hyperbola three, all distinct, the hyperbolic parabola three, of which two fall together, and the parabola three, all coincident.—**Cubical figure,** a figure in three dimensions.—**Cubical powder.** Same as *cube-powder.*

cubically (kū'bi-kal-i), *adv.* In a cubic manner; by cubing; with reference to the cube or its properties.

Sixty-four, . . . made by multiplying . . . four *cubically.*
Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabbalistica, p. 217.

cubicalness (kū'bi-kal-nes), *n.* The character of being cubical.

cubicite, cubizite (kū'bi-sīt, -zīt), *n.* [< *cubic* + (*zeol*)*ite*, or < *cubi*(*c*) + *z*(*eol*)*ite.*] Cubic zeolite, or analcim.

cubicle† (kū'bi-kl), *n.* [Also *cubicule;* < L. *cubiculum*, a bedroom, < *cubare*, lie down.] A bedroom; a chamber. [Rare.]

Two messengers from the flock of cardinals, invading the sanctity of his [Pole's] nightly *cubicle*, broke his slumbers with the news of his proffered designation.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.

cubicone (kū'bi-kōn), *n.* [< *cubi*(*c*) + *cone.*] A conical surface of the third degree.

cubicontravariant (kū-bi-kon-trā-vā'ri-ant), *n.* [< *cubi*(*c*) + *contravariant.*] A contravariant of the third degree.

cubicovariant (kū'bi-kō-vā'ri-ant), *n.* [< *cubi*(*c*) + *covariant.*] A covariant of the third degree.

cubicriticoid (kū-bi-krit'i-koid), *n.* [< *cubi*(*c*) + *criticoid.*] A criticoid of the third degree.

cubicula, *n.* Plural of *cubiculum*.

cubicular (kū-bik′ū-lăr), *a.* [< L. *cubicularis*, also *cubicularius*: see *cubiculary*.] Belonging to a bedchamber; private.

Tho' there be Rules and Rubrics in our Liturgy sufficient to guide every one in the performance of all holy duties, yet I believe every one hath some mode and model or formulary of his own, especially for his private *cubicular* devotions. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 32.

cubiculary (kū-bik′ū-lā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [ME. *cubicularie*, n.; = OF. *cubiculaire* = Pr. *cubiculari* = Sp. Pg. *cubiculario* = It. *cubicolario*, < L. *cubicularius*, of or pertaining to a bedchamber, as a noun a chamber-servant, valet-de-chambre, < *cubiculum*, a bedchamber: see *cubicle*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a bedchamber. **—2.** Fitted for the posture of lying down. [Rare.]

Custom, by degrees, changed their *cubiculary* beds into discubitory. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 6.

II.† *n.* A chamberlain. *Wyclif.*

cubicule (kū′bi-kūl), *n.* [See *cubicle*.] Same as *cubicle*.

cubiculo† (kū-bik′ū-lō), *n.* [For It. *cubicolo*, < L. *cubiculum*: see *cubicle*.] A bedchamber; a chamber.

Sir And. Where shall I find you?
Sir To. We'll call thee at the *cubiculo*.
Shak., T. N., iii. 2.

cubiculum (kū-bik′ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *cubicula* (-lă). [ML., < L. *cubiculum*, a bedchamber: see *cubicle*.] **1.** In *archæol.*, a burial-chamber having round its walls loculi or compartments for the reception of the dead. See *catacomb*. **—2.** A mortuary chapel attached to a church.

cubiform (kū′bi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *cubus*, cube, + *forma*, shape.] Having the form of a cube; cubic.

The genus Amphitetras . . . is chiefly characterized by the *cubiform* shape of its frustules.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 293.

cubinvariant (kūb-in-vā′ri-ant), *n.* [< *cub(ic)* + *invariant*.] In *math.*, an invariant of the third degree in the coefficients of a quantic.

cubit (kū′bit), *n.* [< ME. *cubit, cubite* = OF. *coude, coute, cute*, F. *coude* = Pr. *coide, code*, elbow, = OSp. *codo*, Sp. *codo*, elbow, a measure, *cúbito*, the ulna, = Pg. *cubito*, the ulna, a measure, *covado*, an ell (cf. *coto*, a small piece), = It. *cubito*, cubit, elbow, angle, = Wall. *cot*, < L. *cubitum*, rarely *cubitus*, the elbow, the distance from the elbow to the end of the middle finger, an ell, earlier in Gr. *κύβιτον*, also *κύβητον*, described as Sicilian (the Attic word being *ὠλέκρανον* or *ὠλένη* = L. *ulna* = E. *ell*), prob. from *OL.*, lit. a bending, < *cubare* (bend), recline, lie, = Gr. *κύπτειν*, bend; cf. Gael. *cubach*, bent.] **1.** In *anat.*: (*a*) The forearm or antebrachium; the arm from the elbow to the wrist.

Putte thou elde clothes . . . vndur the *cubit* of thin hondis [translation of Latin *sub cubito*].
Wyclif, Jer. xxxviii. 12 (Purv.).

(*b*) The inner bone of the forearm; the ulna.— **2.** A linear unit derived from the length of the forearm. The natural cubit used for measuring cloth was probably originally the length from the end of the thumb-nail to the elbow, though no cubit so short is known. The royal Egyptian cubit is, of all units of measure or weight, that one whose use can be traced back in history the furthest; for it was employed in the construction of the pyramids of Gizeh, perhaps 3500 B. C. From a number of Egyptian measuring-sticks found in the tombs, this cubit is ascertained to be equal to 20.64 English inches, or 524 millimeters. It was divided into seven palms, instead of six as the ordinary cubit was; and this was probably owing to measurements along walls with the forearm having been made by placing the hand behind the elbow and leaving it on the wall until the arm was laid down again. The Egyptian and Roman are the only ancient cubits of importance whose lengths are undisputed. The Roman cubit was 1½ Roman feet, or 17.4 English inches. Two cubits are mentioned in the Bible, for Ezekiel speaks of a cubit which is a cubit and a hand-breadth. The shorter of these cubits was probably that which in Deuteronomy is called the cubit of a man; the longer one, that which in Chronicles is called the cubit after the first measure—that is, the most ancient cubit. Julian of Ascalon speaks of two cubits in the ratio of 28 to 25. But we have no accurate knowledge of the lengths of the Hebrew cubits, since the cubit of the temple is estimated variously by high authorities, as from 19 to 26 inches. There are many cubits, ancient and modern, of widely different values.

And zee schulle undirstonde, that the Cros of oure Lord was eyght *Cubytes* long, and the overthwart piece was of lengthe thre *Cubytes* and an half.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 12.

Four *cubits* [was] the breadth of it [Og's iron bedstead], after the *cubit* of a man. Deut. iii. 11.

3. In *entom.*, one of the veins, nerves, or ribs of an insect's wing; a cubital rib, succeeding the radius or sector. See phrases under *cubitus*.

cubital (kū′bi-tal), *a.* [< L. *cubitalis*, < *cubitum*, elbow: see *cubit*.] **1.** In *anat.*, pertaining to the forearm, or to the ulna; antebrachial; ulnar: as, the *cubital* artery, nerve, vein, muscle. **—2.** In *entom.*, pertaining to the cubit or cubitus of an insect's wing: as, *cubital* cells; the *cubital* rib. **—3.** Of the length or measure of a cubit.

Cubital stature. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 11.

4. Growing on the cubit, antebrachium, or forearm, as feathers of a bird's wing: as, the *cubital* coverts. See *covert*, *n.*, 6.

The principal modes of imbrication of the *cubital* coverts, as observed in healthy living birds of all the leading carinate forms. *Nature*, XXXIII. 621.

cubital (kū′bi-tal), *n.* [< L. *cubital*, an elbow, cushion, < *cubitum*, elbow: see *cubit*, and *cubital*, *a.*] **1.** A bolster or cushion to rest the elbow upon, as used by persons reclining at meals in Roman antiquity, and by invalids, etc. **—2.** [< *cubital*, *a.*] The third joint of the pedipalp of a spider. It is generally short.

cubit-bone (kū′bit-bōn), *n.* The cubital bone; the ulna.

cubited (kū′bi-ted), *a.* [< *cubit* + *-ed*².] Having the measure of a cubit: used in composition. [Rare.]

The twelve-*cubited* man. *Sheldon*, Miracles, p. 303.

cubit-fashion (kū′bit-fash″ọn), *adv.* In the mode of measuring with the forearm, on which the cubit is founded.

The olchine was roughly spoken of as equal to the Russian arshine, and measured *cubit-fashion*, from the elbow to the end of the forefinger.
Lansdell, Russian Central Asia, II. 36.

cubiti, *n.* Plural of *cubitus*.

cubitidigital (kū″bi-ti-dij′i-tal), *a.* [< L. *cubitum*, elbow, + *digitus*, finger, + *-al*.] In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the forearm and to the fingers.

cubitière (F. pron. kü-bē-tiăr′), *n.* [F., < L. *cubitum*, elbow: see *cubit*.] In *medieval armor*, a general name for the defense of the elbow when forming a piece separate from the covering of the arm. In the thirteenth century it consisted of a roundel, slightly hollowed in the form of a cup, and held over the hauberk or broigne by a strap passing round the elbow-joint; later it became more conical, and in the fourteenth century another plate was added, covering the side of the elbow-joint. When the complete brassart was introduced, toward the close of the fourteenth century, the cubitière formed a part of this, and was regularly articulated; but the old cup-shaped form or some modification of it was retained by those who could not afford the expense of the brassart of plate. See cuts under *armor*.

cubitocarpal (kū″bi-tō-kär′pal), *a.* [< L. *cubitum*, elbow, + NL. *carpus*, q. v., + *-al*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the cubit or forearm and to the carpus or wrist: as, the *cubitocarpal* articulation. In man this joint is called *radiocarpal*.

cubitus (kū′bi-tus), *n.*; pl. *cubiti* (-tī). [L.: see *cubit*.] Same as *cubit*.—**Cubitus anticus**, in *entom.*, the anterior cubital or discoidal rib.—**Cubitus posticus**, in *entom.*, the posterior cubital or submedian rib. *Claus.*

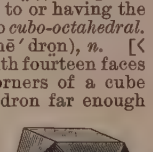
cubizite, *n.* See *cubicite*.

cubla (kub′lă), *n.* [NL., perhaps of South African origin.] A book-name of a South African shrike, the *Dryoscopus cubla*. Also *cubla-shrike*.

cubo-biquadratic (kū″bō-bī-kwod-rat′ik), *a.* In *math.*, of the seventh degree.

cuboctahedral (kūb″ok-ta-hē′dral), *a.* [< *cuboctahedron* + *-al*.] Relating to or having the shape of a cuboctahedron. Also *cubo-octahedral*.

cuboctahedron (kūb″ok-ta-hē′drọn), *n.* [< *cube* + *octahedron*.] A solid with fourteen faces formed by cutting off the corners of a cube parallel to the coaxial octahedron far enough to leave the original faces squares, while adding eight triangular faces at the truncations. The same result is obtained by cutting off the corners of the octahedron far enough to leave the original faces triangles. It is one of the thirteen Archimedean solids. Also *cubo-octahedron*.—**Truncated cuboctahedron**, a solid with twenty-six sides formed by the faces of the coaxial cube, octahedron, and rhombic dodecahedron, in such proportions that the faces belonging to the cube become regular octahedrons, those belonging to the octahedron hexagons, and those belonging to the dodecahedron squares. It is one of the thirteen Archimedean solids.


Cuboctahedron.

cubo-cube (kū′bō-kūb), *n.* [< NL. *cubocubus*, < LGr. *κυβόκυβος*, the product of two cube numbers, < Gr. *κύβος*, cube, + *κύβος*, cube.] In *math.*, the sixth power of a number; the square of the cube: thus, 64 is the *cubo-cube* of 2.

cubocubic (kū-bō-kū′bik), *a.* In *math.*, of the sixth degree.—**Cubocubic root**, a sixth root.

cubo-cubo-cube (kū′bō-kū″bō-kūb), *n.* [< NL. *cubocubo-cubus*, < Gr. *κύβος* + *κύβος* + *κύβος*, cube.] In *math.*, the ninth power of a number; the cube of the cube: thus, 512 is the *cubo-cubo-cube* of 2.

cubo-cuneiform (kū-bō-kū′nē-i-fôrm), *a.* [< *cubo(id)* + *cuneiform*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the cuboid and to the cuneiform bones: as, a *cubo-cuneiform* articulation or ligament.

cubo-dodecahedral (kū″bō-dō″dek-a-hē′dral), *a.* [< L. *cubus*, cube, + *dodecahedral*.] Presenting the two forms, a cube and a dodecahedron.

cuboid (kū′boid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *κυβοειδής*, cube-shaped, < *κύβος*, cube, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Resembling a cube in form.

II. *n.* In *anat.*, the outermost bone of the distal row of tarsal bones, or bones of the instep, supporting the heads of the fourth and fifth metatarsal bones: so called from its cubic form in man. It is regarded as consisting of or as representing the fourth and fifth distal tarsal bones of the typical tarsus. See cut under *foot*.

cuboidal (kū-boi′dal), *a.* [< *cuboid* + *-al*.] Same as *cuboid*.

True cork is destitute of intercellular spaces, its cells being of regular shape (generally *cuboidal*) and fitted closely to each other. *Bessey*, Botany, p. 125.

cuboides (kū-boi′dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κυβοειδής*, cuboid: see *cuboid*.] In *anat.*, the cuboid bone; the cuboid.

cuboite (kū′bō-īt), *n.* [< L. *cubus*, a cube, + *-ite*²: so called because it sometimes occurs in cubic crystals.] Same as *analcite*.

cubomancy (kū′bō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *κύβος*, a cube, die, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by means of dice; dice-throwing.

Cubomedusæ (kū″bō-mē-dū′sē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *cubus*, a cube, + NL. *Medusæ*, q. v.] A family of acraspedal medusans or jelly-fishes, having a somewhat cubical figure in consequence of the arrangement of principal parts in fours. Thus, there are four perradial marginal bodies, containing endodermal otocysts, acoustic clubs, and one or more eyes; four wide square perradial pouches of the gastral cavity; and four pairs of leaf-shaped gonads, developed from the subumbral endoderm of the gastral pouches, fixed by their margins to the four interradial septa and freely projecting into the gastral cavity. Preferably written *Cubomedusidæ*, as a family name.

cubomedusan (kū″bō-mē-dū′sạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having the cuboid character of the *Cubomedusæ*; of or pertaining to these acalephs.

II. *n.* A jelly-fish of the family *Cubomedusæ*.

cubo-octahedral (kū-bō-ok-ta-hē′dral), *a.* [< *cubo-octahedron* + *-al*.] Same as *cuboctahedral*.

cubo-octahedron (kū-bō-ok-ta-hē′drọn), *n.* [< L. *cubus*, cube, + NL. *octahedron*, q. v.] Same as *cuboctahedron*.

Cubostomæ (kū-bos′tō-mē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κύβος*, cube, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A suborder of *Discomedusæ* having the parts in sets of four or eight, and the mouth simple, at the end of a rudimentary manubrium, and without any processes. It is represented by such forms as *Nausithoë*. Preferably written *Cubostomata*.

cubostomous (kū-bos′tō-mus), *a.* [< *Cubostomæ* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cubostomæ*.

cuca (kö′kä), *n.* A variant form of *coca*¹.

The pretious leaf called *cuca*. *De La Vega.*

cucaine (kö′kā-in), *n.* [< *cuca* + *-ine*².] A variant form of *cocaine*.

cuchia (kū′chi-ä), *n.* [NL.; from native name.] A fish, *Amphipnous cuchia*, found lurking in holes in the marshes of Bengal, of a sluggish and torpid nature, and remarkable for tenacity of life. See *Amphipnous*.

cuck¹†, *v. i.* [ME. **cucken, *cukken, *coken*; recorded only in the verbal n. *cucking*, and in comp. *cucking-stool, cuck-stool*, q. v.; prob. < Icel. *kūka*, equiv. to E. *cack*: see *cack*¹.] To ease one's self at stool.

cuck²†, *v. t.* [Inferred from *cucking-stool*, after the assumed analogy of *duck*¹ as related to *ducking-stool*.] To put in the cucking-stool.

Follow the law; and you can *cuck* me, spare not.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, v. 2.

cuck³†, *v. i.* [A var. of *cook*².] To call, as the cuckoo.

Clucking of moor fowls, *cucking* of cuckoos, bumbling of bees. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 13.

cuck⁴ (kuk), *v. t.* [E. dial., also *cook*; origin obscure.] To cast; throw; chuck. [North. Eng.]

Cook me the ball. *Grose.*

cucking-stool (kuk′ing-stōl), *n.* [< ME. *cucking-stol, cukkynge-, cokinge-stole*, etc.; cf. equiv. *cuck-stool*, < ME. *cuckestole, kukstole, cokestole*, etc., orig. in the form of a close-stool (in the earliest mention called *cathedra stercoris*); < *cucking*, verbal n. of *cuck*¹, *v.*, + *stool*.] Formerly, a chair in which an offender, as a common brawler or scold, or a woman of disorderly life,

or a defaulting brewer or baker, was placed, to be hooted at or pelted by the mob. The *cucking-stool* has been frequently confounded with the *ducking-stool*; but the former did not of itself admit of the ducking of its occupant, although in conjunction with the tumbrel it was sometimes used for that purpose.

I had been tyed to silence,
I should have beene worthy the *cucking-stoole* ere this time. *Marston and Barksted*, Insatiate Countess, ii.

These, mounted in a chair-curule,
Which moderns call a *cucking-stool*,
March proudly to the river side.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. ii. 740.

cuckle, *n.* A corrupt dialectal form of *cockle*[1].

cuckold[1] (kuk′ōld), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cockwold*, *cockward*, *cokward*, etc.; < ME. *cokolde*, *cokewold*, *cockewold*, *kukwald*, *kukeweld*, etc., with excrescent *-d*, < OF. *coucuol*, *couquiol*, mod. F. *cocu* = Pr. *cugol*, a cuckold, lit. a cuckoo (so called with opprobrious allusion to the cuckoo's habit of depositing her eggs in the nests of other birds), < L. *cuculus*, a cuckoo: see *cuckoo*.] 1. A man whose wife is false to him; the husband of an adulteress.—2. A book-name of the cow-bird, *Molothrus ater:* so called from its parasitic and polygamous habits. [U. S.]—3. A name of the cow-fish, *Ostracion quadricorne:* apparently so called from its horns. See *cow-fish* (*c*).

cuckold[1] (kuk′ōld), *v. t.* [< *cuckold*[1], *n.*] To dishonor by adultery: said of a wife or her paramour.

If thou canst *cuckold* him, thou dost thyself a pleasure, me a sport. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

But suffer not thy wife abroad to roam,
Nor strut in streets with Amazonian pace;
For that's to *cuckold* thee before thy face.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires.

cuckold[2] (kuk′ōld), *n.* A corrupt form of *cockle*[1].

cuckoldize (kuk′ōl-dīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cuckoldized*, ppr. *cuckoldizing*. [< *cuckold*[1] + *-ize*.] To make a cuckold.

Can dry bones live? or skeletons produce
The vital warmth of *cuckoldizing* juice?
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., ii. 339.

cuckoldly (kuk′ōld-li), *a.* [< *cuckold* + *-ly*[1].] Having the qualities of a cuckold.

Poor *cuckoldly* knave! *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2.

cuckold-maker (kuk′ōld-mā″kėr), *n.* One who commits adultery with another man's wife.

cuckoldom (kuk′ōl-dum), *n.* [< *cuckold*[1] + *-dom*.] The state of being a cuckold; cuckolds collectively.

Thinking of nothing but her dear colonel, and conspiring *cuckoldom* against me. *Dryden*, Spanish Friar, iv. 1.

cuckoldry (kuk′ōld-ri), *n.* [< *cuckold*[1] + *-ry*.] Adultery; adultery as affecting the honor of the husband.

They have got out of Christendom into the land — what shall I call it? — of *cuckoldry* — the Utopia of gallantry, where pleasure is duty, and the manners perfect freedom.
Lamb, Elia, p. 240.

Cuckold's-knot.

cuckold's-knot (kuk′-ōldz-not), *n.* *Naut.*, a loop made in a rope by crossing the two parts and seizing them together.

cuckold's-neck (kuk′ōldz-nek), *n.* Same as *cuckold's-knot*.

cuckoo (kūk′ö), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cuckoe*, *cuckow*; < ME. *cucko*, *cukkow*, *cocow*, *cockou*, *coccou*, in earliest form *cuccu* (partly from OF.), = MD. *kockock*, *kockkock*, *kuyckuck*, *kuyckkuyck*, D. *koekoek* = North Fries. *kukuut* = OLG. *cuccuc*, MLG. *kuckuck*, *kukuk*, LG. *kuckuck*, *kukuk* = MHG. *cukuk*, also *gukuk*, *gukuck*, *gukguk*, *guguk*, G. *kuckuck*, *kuckuk*, *guckguck*, usually *kuckuk*, = Dan. *kukker* = Sw. *kuku* (the Teut. forms being partly conformed to the L. and Rom.); = OF. *coucou*, *cocu*, F. *coucou* = Pr. *cogul* (cf. *cocuc*, the cuckoo's cry) = Sp. *cuco*, also dim. *cuclillo*, = Pg. *cuco* = It. *cucco*, also *cucolo*, *cuculo*, *cucuglio*, *coccolo*, < ML. *cucus*, L. only in dim. form *cuculus*, a cuckoo (cf. L. *cucus*, a daw); = Gr. *κόκκυξ* (see *coccyx*), MGr. *κοῦκος*, NGr. *κοῦκο*; = W. *cwcw*, also *cog*, = Gael. Ir. *cuach*, also *cubhag*; = OBulg. *kukavitsa* = Serv. *kukavitsa*, = Bohem. *kukachka* = Pol. *kukulka* = Russ. *kukushka* = Albanian *kukatvitse* (cf. Russ. *kukovati*, cry as a cuckoo, *kukati*, murmur, = Bohem. Serv. *kukati* = Lith. *kaukti* = Lett. *kaukt*, howl); = Skt. *kokila* (> Hind. *kokila*, *kokla*), a cuckoo; cf. Hind. *kūk*, the cry of a cuckoo or peacock, *kuku*, the cooing of a dove, *koko*, a crow; also found in older Teut. form (OHG. MHG. *gouch*, G. *gauch* = AS. *géac* = Icel. *gaukr*, > E. *gowk*, a cuckoo: see *gowk*) and in many other tongues, in various forms of the type *kuku*, being a direct imitation of the characteristic cry of the bird. A similar imitation occurs also in *coo*, *cook*[2], *cock*[1], *caw*, etc. (see these words). The forms, being imitative, do not conform closely to the rules of historical development. In early superstitions the cuckoo was regarded as of evil omen, and enters into various imprecations and proverbs as an embodiment of the devil. It was also a term of reproach or contempt equivalent to *fool* (cf. *gowk*, in similar use), and with reference to its habit of laying its eggs in other birds' nests is the subject of endless allusion in early literature: see *cuckold*[1].] 1. A bird of the family *Cuculidæ*, and especially of the subfamily *Cuculinæ* or genus *Cuculus:* so called from its characteristic note. The common cuckoo of Europe is *Cuculus canorus*, about 14 inches long, with zygodactyl feet, broad rounded tail, curved

Common Cuckoo (*Cuculus canorus*).

bill, and ashy plumage varied with black and white. It is notorious for its parasitism, having the habit common to many birds of the family of depositing its eggs in the nests of other birds, chiefly smaller than itself, and causing its young to be reared by the foster-parents—a condition generally entailing the destruction of their own progeny. The remarkable cries which have given the bird imitative names in many languages are the love-notes, uttered only during the mating season. The species of cuckoos are very numerous, and are found in most parts of the world; they are not all parasitic. There are several subfamilies of *Cuculidæ*, and many genera. (See *Cuculidæ*.) The American or tree-cuckoos are arboricole, not parasitic, and are confined to America; they are also called hook-billed cuckoos, a term not of special pertinence. The ground-cuckoos are American birds of terrestrial habits. The crested cuckoos are old-world forms, as are also the coucals, lark-heeled or spur-heeled cuckoos, also called pheasant-cuckoos.

The *cuckoo* builds not for himself. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 6.

2. A simpleton; a fool: used in jest or contempt, like the ultimately related *gowk*.

Prince. Why, what a rascal art thou, then, to praise him so for running!
Falstaff. A' horseback, ye *cuckoo!* but afoot, he will not budge a foot. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

Hornbill cuckoo. Same as *channelbill*.

cuckoo-ale (kūk′ö-āl), *n.* A provision of ale or strong beer formerly drunk in the spring of the year. The signal for broaching it seems to have been the first cry of the cuckoo.

cuckoo-bee (kūk′-ö-bē), *n.* A bee of the family *Apidæ*, and of a group variously called *Cuculinæ* or *Nomadæ*, represented by the genus *Nomada*. The cuckoo-bees are richly colored, and make no nest, depositing their eggs in the nests of other bees, whence their name. The larvæ on emerging devour the food destined for the proper occupants of the nest, which often starve to death.

Cuckoo-bee (*Caliœxys texana*). (Cross shows natural size.)

cuckoo-bud† (kūk′ö-bud), *n.* Probably a bud of the cowslip or the buttercup: only in Shakspere.

Cuckoo-buds of yellow hue. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2 (song).

cuckoo-dove (kūk′ö-duv), *n.* A dove of the genus *Macropygia* (which see).

cuckoo-fish (kūk′ö-fish), *n.* 1. A Cornish name of the striped wrasse.—2. An English name of the boar-fish.

cuckoo-flower (kūk′ö-flou″ėr), *n.* 1. In old works, the ragged-robin, *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*. Harlocks, hemlock, nettles, *cuckoo-flowers*.
Shak., Lear, iv. 4.

2. Now, more generally, the lady's-smock, *Cardamine pratensis*.

By the meadow-trenches blow the faint sweet *cuckoo-flowers*.
Tennyson, May Queen.

cuckoo-fly (kūk′ö-flī), *n.* 1. A name of sundry parasitic hymenopterous insects, as the *Chrysis ignita*, of the family *Chrysididæ*.—2. *pl.* A general name of the pupivorous ichneumon-flies, the females of which deposit their eggs in the larvæ or pupæ of other insects.

cuckoo-grass (kūk′ö-gras), *n.* A grass-like rush, *Luzula campestris*, flowering at the time of the cuckoo's song.

cuckoo-gurnard (kūk′ö-gėr″närd), *n.* An English name of the *Trigla cuculus*.

cuckoo-pint (kūk′ö-pint), *n.* [< ME. *cokkupyntel*, *coke-pintel* (also *gauk-*, *gokko-*, *gek-pintel*), < *cokku*, etc. (or *gek*, etc., < AS. *géac:* see *gowk*), cuckoo (in allusion to the fact that the cuckoo and the plant appear in spring together), + *pintel*, a coarse word, descriptive of the spadix.] The wake-robin, *Arum maculatum*.

The root of the *cuckoo-pint* was frequently scratched out of the dry banks of hedges [by birds], and eaten in severe snowy weather. *Gilbert White*, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, xv.

cuckoo's-bread (kūk′öz-bred), *n.* [ML. *panis cuculi*; F. *pain de coucou:* so called from its blossoming at the season when the cuckoo's cry is heard.] The wood-sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella*. Also called *cuckoo's-meat*.

cuckoo-shell (kūk′ö-shel), *n.* A local name at Youghal, Ireland, of the whelk, *Buccinum undatum*.

cuckoo-shrike (kūk′ö-shrīk), *n.* A bird of the family *Campophagidæ*. Also called *caterpillar-catcher*.

cuckoo's-maid (kūk′öz-mād), *n.* Same as *cuckoo's-mate*.

cuckoo's-mate (kūk′öz-māt), *n.* A local English name of the wryneck, *Yunx torquilla*, from its appearing in spring about the same time as the cuckoo.

cuckoo's-meat (kūk′öz-mēt), *n.* Same as *cuckoo's-bread*.

cuckoo-spit, cuckoo-spittle (kūk′ö-spit, -spit″l), *n.* 1. A froth or spume secreted by sundry homopterous insects, as the common frog-hopper, *Aphrophora* or *Ptyelus spumarius*. Also called *froth-spit*.

In the middle of May you will see, in the joints of rosemary, thistles, and almost all the larger weeds, a white fermented froth, which the country-people call *Cuckrow's Spit;* in these the eggs of the grasshopper are deposited.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 73, note.

2. An insect which secretes a froth or spume, as a frog-hopper: called in full *cuckoo-spit frog-hopper*.

cuckquean† (kuk′kwēn), *n.* [Also written *cucquean*, *cuckqueane*; < *cuck*(*old*) + *quean;* prob. as a modification of *cotquean*.] A woman whose husband is false to her: correlative to *cuckold*.

Celia shall be no *cuckqueane*, my heire no begger.
Marston, What you Will, iii. 1.

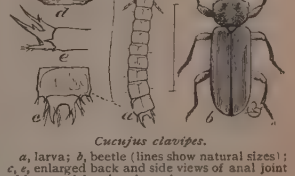
Cucquean Juno's fury. *Quarles*, Emblems, i. 5.

cuck-stool† (kuk′stōl), *n.* [< ME. *cuckestoole*, *kukstole*, etc.: see *cucking-stool*.] Same as *cucking-stool*.

cucquean†, *n.* See *cuckquean*.

cucujid (kū′kū-jid), *n.* A beetle of the family *Cucujidæ*.

Cucujidæ (kū-kū′ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cucujus* + *-idæ*.] A family of clavicorn *Coleoptera* or beetles. The dorsal segments of the abdomen are partly membranous; the ventral segments are free; the tarsi are 5-jointed; the mentum is moderate or small; the palpi are approximate at the base; the anterior coxæ are rounded or oval, and not prominent; the posterior coxæ are not sulcate and are separated; the ventral segments are subequal; and the middle coxal cavities open externally. The *Cucujidæ* are mostly small, dark-colored beetles, living under bark or in decaying wood; some, however, infest food-stuffs, especially those of a farinaceous character. The family has been divided into *Passandrinæ*, *Cucujinæ*, *Hemipeplinæ*, *Brontitinæ*, and *Sylvaninæ*.


Cucujus clavipes.
a, larva; *b*, beetle (lines show natural sizes); *c*, *c*, enlarged back and side views of anal joint of larva; *d*, head, enlarged.

Cucujus (kū′kū-jus), *n.* [NL.; of S. Amer. origin.] The typical genus of the family *Cucujidæ*, having the first tarsal joints very short.

C. clavipes is a characteristic example. It is scarlet above with finely punctured surface; the eyes and antennæ are black.

Cuculi (kū′kū-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *cuculus*, a cuckoo: see *cuckoo* and *Cuculus*.] A superfamily of coccygomorphic birds, of the conventional order *Picariæ*, including several families related to the *Cuculidæ*.

Cuculidæ (kū-kū′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Cuculus* + *-idæ*.] A family of yoke-toed picarian birds, typical of the group *Coccygomorphæ* or *Cuculiformes;* the cuckoos. The feet are permanently zygodactyl by reversion of the fourth toe, yet the birds are not of scansorial habits. The bill is moderate, generally curved, with a deflected tip and no cere; the palate is desmognathous; the legs are homalogonatous; the carotids are two in number; the oil-gland is nude; and cæca are present. It is a large and important family, with about 200 species, showing various minor modifications of structure corresponding in a measure with faunal areas; it is consequently divided into a number of subfamilies. The *Couinæ* are a peculiar Madagascan type. The *Phœnicophæninæ* are confined to the old world, as are the *Centropodinæ* or spur-heeled cuckoos, and the *Cuculinæ* or typical cuckoos. (See cut under *cuckoo*.) America has three types, those of the *Coccyzinæ* or tree-cuckoos, the *Saurotherinæ* or ground-cuckoos, and the *Crotophaginæ* or gregarious cuckoos. (See cuts under *ani*, *Coccyzus*, and *chaparral-cock*.) The birds of the genus *Indicator*, sometimes included in the family, are now usually elevated to the rank of a distinct family. In their economy the *Cuculidæ* are noted for their parasitism, which runs through many, though not all, of the genera composing the family.

cuculiform (kū′kū-li-fôrm), *a.* [‹ NL. *cuculiformis*, ‹ L. *cuculus*, a cuckoo, + *forma*, shape.] Cuculine; cuckoo-like in form or structure; coccygomorphic.

Cuculiformes (kū′kū-li-fôr′mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *cuculiformis:* see *cuculiform*.] A superfamily of cuculiform picarian birds, approximately equivalent to *Coccygomorphæ*, separating the cuculine or cuckoo-like birds on the one hand from the *Cypseliformes*, and on the other from the *Piciformes*. It contains the whole of the conventional order *Picariæ*, excepting the goatsuckers, swifts, and humming-birds, and the woodpeckers and wrynecks.

Cuculinæ (kū-kū-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Cuculus* + *-inæ*.] 1. In *ornith.*: (*a*) A subfamily of *Cuculidæ*, including the typical cuckoos, such as the *Cuculus canorus* of Europe. See cut under *cuckoo*. (*b*) In Nitzsch's system of classification, a major and miscellaneous group of picarian or cuculiform birds of no fixed limits, including, besides cuckoos, the trogons, goatsuckers, and sundry others. [Not in use in this sense.]—2. In *entom.*, a well-marked group of naked, sometimes wasp-like, parasitic bees, having no pulliniferous brushes or plates; the cuckoo-bees. See *cuckoo-bee*.

cuculine (kū′kū-lin), *a.* [‹ NL. *cuculinus*, ‹ L. *cuculus*, a cuckoo: see *cuckoo*, and cf. *Cuculinæ*.] Cuckoo-like; cuculiform; coccygomorphic; pertaining or related to the cuckoos.

Cucullæa (kū-ku-lē′ä), *n.* [NL., ‹ L. *cucullus*, a cap, hood: see *cowl*[1].] A genus of asiphonate bivalves, of the family *Arcidæ*, or ark-shells, having a somewhat square gibbous shell with hinge-teeth oblique at the middle and parallel with the hinge at the ends. The species are chiefly fossil.

cucullaris (kū-ku-lā′ris), *n.*; pl. *cucullares* (-rēz). [NL., ‹ L. *cucullus*, a cap, hood: see *cowl*[1].] The cowl-muscle or trapezius of man: so called because, taken with its fellow of the opposite side, it has been likened to a monk's hood or cowl. See *trapezius*.

cucullate, cucullated (kū-kul′āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [‹ LL. *cucullatus*, ‹ L. *cucullus*, a cap, hood: see *cowl*[1].] 1. Hooded; cowled; covered as with a hood.—2. In *bot.*, having the shape or semblance of a hood; wide at the top and drawn to a point below, in the shape of a cornet of paper; like or likened to a hood: as, a *cucullate* leaf or nectary. In mosses it is specifically applied to a conical calyptra cleft at one side.—3. In *zoöl.*, hooded; having the head shaped, marked, or colored as if hooded or cowled: specifically applied, in *entom.*, to the prothorax of an insect when it is elevated or otherwise shaped into a kind of hood or cowl for the head.

They [the cicada and the grasshopper] are differently *cucullated* or capuched upon the head and back.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 3.

cucullately (kū-kul′āt-li), *adv.* In a cucullate manner; in the shape or with the appearance of a hood.

cuculliform (kū-kul′i-fôrm), *a.* [‹ L. *cucullus*, a cap, hood (see *cowl*[1]), + *forma*, shape.] Resembling a hood or cowl in form or appearance; cucullate.

cucullite† (kū-kul′īt), *n.* [‹ NL. *cucullites* (Schröter, 1764, in form *cuculites*), ‹ L. *cucullus*, a cowl: see *cucullus*.] A name formerly given to fossil species of cones or cone-like shells.

cucullus (kū-kul′us), *n.* [L., a cowl: see *cowl*[1].] 1. A cowl or monk's hood: as in the proverb *Cucullus non facit monachum* (the cowl does not make the monk). See *hood*.—2. [NL.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a formation or coloration of the head like or likened to a hood.

Cuculoideæ (kū-kū-loi′dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Cuculus* + *-oideæ*.] The *Cuculidæ* and *Musophagidæ*, or cuckoos and touracous, combined to constitute a superfamily.

Cuculoides (kū-kū-loi′dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ L. *cuculus*, cuckoo, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] In Blyth's system (1849), a superfamily of his *Zygodactyli*, in which the *Leptosomatidæ* and *Bucconidæ* are united with the *Cuculidæ* proper.

Cuculus (kū′kū-lus), *n.* [NL., ‹ L. *cuculus*, a cuckoo: see *cuckoo*.] The typical genus of the family *Cuculidæ*, formerly more comprehensive than the family as at present constituted, but now restricted to forms congeneric with *Cuculus canorus*, the type of the genus. See cut under *cuckoo*.

cucumber (kū′kum-bėr), *n.* [E. dial. *cowcumber*, formerly in good literary use, being the proper mod. representative of the ME. form (*cucumber*, being a reversion to the L. form); ‹ ME. *cucumber, cucumer, cocumber* = OF. *cocombre*, F. *concombre* = Pr. *cogombre* = Sp. *cohombro* = It. *cocomero*, ‹ ML. *cucumer*, L. *cucumis* (*cucumer-*), a cucumber.] 1. A common running garden-plant, *Cucumis sativus*. It is a native of southern Asia, but has been cultivated from the earliest times in all civilized countries. See *Cucumis*.

Thi seedes with *cocumber* rootes grounde
Lete stepe, and save of evry mysse [mishap] thai are.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 36.

2. The long, fleshy fruit of this plant, eaten as a cooling salad when green, and also used for pickling. (See *gherkin*). The stem-end is usually very bitter, as is the whole fruit in some uncultivated varieties.

We remember the fish which we did eat in Egypt freely; the *cucumbers*, and the melons. Num. xi. 5.

3. A common name of various plants of other genera.—**Bitter cucumber**, the colocynth, *Citrullus Colocynthis*.—**Cool as a cucumber**, very cool; figuratively, collected; entirely self-possessed.

When the wife of the great Socrates threw a . . . teapot at his erudite head he was as *cool as a cucumber*.
Colman the Younger, Heir-at-Law.

Creeping cucumber, *Melothria pendula*, a delicate low cucurbitaceous climber of the southern United States, bearing oval green berries.—**Cucumber-oil**, a drying-oil obtained from the seeds of the pumpkin, squash, melon, etc.—**Indian cucumber.** See *cucumber-root*.—**One-seeded** or **star cucumber**, the common name in the United States of the *Sicyos angulatus*, a climbing cucurbitaceous annual, bearing clusters of dry, ovate, prickly, one-seeded fruits.—**Serpent-cucumber**, a variety of the common muskmelon with very long fruit.—**Snake-cucumber**, the *Trichosanthes Anguina*, a tall cucurbitaceous climber of the East Indies, with ornamental fimbriate-petaled flowers and a snake-like fruit, 3 or 4 feet long, turning red when ripe.—**Squirting** or **wild cucumber**, the *Ecballium Elaterium*. See *Ecballium*. (See also *sea-cucumber*.)

cucumber-root (kū′kum-bėr-röt), *n.* A liliaceous plant of the United States, *Medeola Virginica*, allied to *Trillium*, having two whorls of leaves on the slender stem, and an umbel of recurved flowers. The tuberous rootstock has the taste of the cucumber, whence the common name of *Indian cucumber*. It has been used as a remedy for dropsy.

cucumber-tree (kū′kum-bėr-trē), *n.* 1. The common name in the United States for several species of *Magnolia*, especially *M. acuminata* and *M. cordata*, from the shape and size of the fruit. The long-leafed cucumber-tree is *M. Fraseri;* the large-leafed, *M. macrophylla*.—2. The bilimbi, *Averrhoa Bilimbi*, of the East Indies. See *Averrhoa*.

cucumiform (kū′kū-mi-fôrm), *a.* [‹ L. *cucumis*, a cucumber, + *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a cucumber; cylindrical and tapering toward the ends, and either straight or curved.

Cucumis (kū′kū-mis), *n.* [NL., ‹ L. *cucumis*, a cucumber: see *cucumber*.] A genus of plants, natural order *Cucurbitaceæ*, containing about 25 species, natives of warm regions. They are annual or perennial herbs, with hairy stems and leaves, running over the ground or climbing. They have yellow flowers, and a round or roundish, cylindrical, or angular fleshy fruit. The most widely known species are *C. sativus*, the cucumber, and *C. Melo*, which yields all the different varieties of the muskmelon. The fruits of some of the species have a very bitter taste and are reputed to be purgative.

cucupha (kū′kū-fä), *n.* A sort of coif or cap, with a double bottom inclosing a mixture of aromatic powders, having cotton for an excipient. It was formerly used as a powerful cephalic. *Dunglison*.

cucurbit[1], **cucurbite** (kū-kėr′bit), *n.* [‹ F. *cucurbite*, ‹ L. *cucurbita*, a gourd: see *gourd*.] 1. A chemical vessel originally shaped like a gourd, but sometimes shallow, with a wide mouth, used in distillation. It may be made of copper, glass, tin, or stoneware. With its head or cover it constitutes the alembic. See *alembic*.

I have . . . distilled quicksilver in a *cucurbite*, fitted with a capacious glass-head. *Boyle*, Colours.

2. A gourd-shaped vessel for holding liquids. Oriental water-jars are often of this form, and porcelain and earthenware vases of China and Japan are frequently so shaped.

3. A cupping-glass.

cucurbit[2] (kū-kėr′bit), *n.* A plant of the natural order *Cucurbitaceæ*.

Cucurbita (kū-kėr′bi-tä), *n.* [NL., ‹ L. *cucurbita*, a gourd, whence ult. E. *gourd:* see *gourd*.] A genus of plants, natural order *Cucurbitaceæ*. There are about a dozen species, annuals or perennials, inhabiting the warmer regions of the world. They are creeping herbs, with lobed and cordate leaves, large yellow flowers, and fleshy, generally very large, fruits. Nearly all the perennial species are natives of Mexico and the adjacent regions on the north, and have usually large tuberous or fusiform roots. The three annual species

Flowering Branch of *Cucurbita Pepo*.

originated probably in southern Asia, have long been in cultivation, and have developed many very different forms. It is nearly certain that these species were also extensively cultivated in America long before its discovery by Columbus. *C. Pepo* and its varieties yield the pumpkin, the warty, long-neck, and crookneck squashes and vegetable marrow, and the egg- or orange-gourd. *C. maxima* yields the various varieties of winter squash, often of great size, the turban-squash, etc. *C. moschata* is the source of the musky, China, or Barbary squash.

Cucurbitaceæ (kū-kėr-bi-tā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Cucurbita* + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of polypetalous dicotyledonous plants, with the petals more or less united into a monopetalous corolla, and containing climbing or trailing species with unisexual flowers, scabrous stems and leaves, and a more or less pulpy fruit. An acrid principle pervades the order; when this principle is greatly diffused the fruits are edible, often delicious, but when concentrated, as in the colocynth and bryony, they are dangerous or actively poisonous. The order includes 80 genera and about 600 species, the most useful genera being *Cucumis* (the cucumber), *Cucurbita* (the pumpkin and squash), *Citrullus* (the watermelon and colocynth), and *Lagenaria* (the gourd). Species of various other genera yield edible fruits or possess medicinal properties.

cucurbitaceous (kū-kėr-bi-tā′shius), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cucurbitaceæ*.

cucurbital (kū-kėr′bi-tal), *a.* [‹ *Cucurbita* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Cucurbita* or the order *Cucurbitaceæ:* as, the *cucurbital* alliance of Lindley.

cucurbite, *n.* See *cucurbit*[1].

Cucurbiteæ (kū-kėr-bit′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Cucurbita* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of *Cucurbitaceæ*.

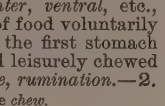
cucurbitin (kū-kėr′bi-tin), *n.* [‹ *Cucurbita* + *-in*[2].] A doubtful alkaloid from the seeds of *Cucurbita Pepo*.

cucurbitinus (kū-kėr-bi-tī′nus), *n.*; pl. *cucurbitini* (-nī). [NL., ‹ L. *cucurbitinus*, a., like a gourd, ‹ *cucurbita*, a gourd: see *gourd*.] A joint or link of a tapeworm; a cestoid zoöid; a proglottis.

cucurbitive (kū-kėr′bi-tiv), *a.* [‹ L. *cucurbita*, a gourd, + *-ive*.] Shaped like the seeds of a gourd: said specifically of certain worms. *Imp. Dict.*

cud (kud), *n.* [< ME. *cudde, cude, code,* var. *quide, quede* (> E. *quid,* q. v.), < AS. *cudu, cwidu,* cud (def. 1), also in *hwit cudu* (also *hwit cwudu, cwidu, cweodo,* gen. *cwidues, cweodowes*), mastic, lit. 'white cud'; usually derived, as 'that which is chewed,' from *ceówan,* E. *chew;* but the orig. form of the word is *cwidu* (whence the mod. form *quid,* q. v.), and neither *cudu* nor *cwidu* can be formed from *ceówan,* Teut. √ **ku,* **kiu,* by any regular process. The word agrees more nearly (though the connection is doubtful) with AS. *cwith* = OHG. *quhiti* = Icel. *kvidhr* = Goth. *kwithus,* stomach, belly, womb (in AS. only in last sense), prob. = L. *venter* = Gr. γαστήρ = Skt. *jathara,* belly: see *venter, ventral,* etc., *gastric,* etc.] **1.** A portion of food voluntarily forced into the mouth from the first stomach by a ruminating animal, and leisurely chewed a second time. See *ruminate, rumination.*—**2.** A quid.—**To chew the cud.** See *chew.*

cudbear (kud'bãr), *n.* [After Dr. *Cuthbert* Gordon, who first brought it into notice.] **1.** A purple or violet powder, used in dyeing violet, purple, and crimson, prepared from various species of lichens, especially from *Lecanora tartarea,* which grows on rocks in northern Europe. It is partially soluble in boiling water, and is red with acids and violet-blue with alkalis. It is prepared nearly in the same way as archil, and is applied to silks and woolens, having no affinity for cotton. The color obtained from cudbear is somewhat fugitive, and it is used chiefly to give strength and brilliancy to blues dyed with indigo.



Cudbear-plant (*Lecanora tartarea*).

2. The plant *Lecanora tartarea.* Also called *cudweed.*

cudden[1]† (kud'n), *n.* [Cf. *cuddy*[1].] A clown; a dolt; an idiot.

The slavering *cudden,* propp'd upon his staff,
Stood ready gaping with a grinning laugh.
Dryden, Cym. and Iph., l. 179.

cudden[2] (kud'n), *n.* [Sc., also written *cuddin,* and equiv. to *cuddie* = *cuddy*[3] and *cuth:* see *cuddy*[3]. Cf. *cudding.*] A local English name of the coalfish.

cuddie, *n.* See *cuddy*[3].

cudding (kud'ing), *n.* [Cf. *cudden*[2].] The char (a fish). [Scotch.]

cuddle (kud'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cuddled,* ppr. *cuddling.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps freq. of ME. **cudden* for *cuththen* (only once, in pret. *kuththed*), otherwise *keththen,* embrace (rare in this form and sense), another spelling or a secondary form of reg. ME. *cuthen, kuthen,* later *kithen* (pret. *cudde, kidde, kedde*), make known, manifest (hence, be familiar), < *cuth, couth,* known: see *couth* and *kithe.* Cf. E. dial. *cuttle,* talk, *cutter,* fondle, etc., Sc. *cuitle,* wheedle (see *cuttle*[3], *cutter*[2], *cuitle*); OD. *kudden,* come together, flock together, D. *kudde,* a flock.] **I.** *trans.* To hug; fondle; embrace so as to keep warm.

He'll mak' mickle o' you, and dandle and *cuddle* you like ane of his ain dawties. *Tennant,* Cardinal Beaton, p. 26.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To join in a hug; embrace. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—**2.** To lie close or snug; nestle.

She [a partridge] *cuddles* low behind the Brake:
Nor would she stay: nor dares she fly.
Prior, The Dove.

By the social fires
Sit many, *cuddling* round their toddy-sap.
Tennant, Anster Fair, ii. 70.

It [Cortona] is a pretty little village, *cuddled* down among the hills. *Lowell,* Fireside Travels, p. 275.

cuddle (kud'l), *n.* [< *cuddle, v.*] A hug; an embrace.

cuddle-me-to-you (kud'l-mē-tō'ū), *n.* Same as *call-me-to-you.*

cuddy[1] (kud'i), *n.*; pl. *cuddies* (-iz). [E. dial. and Sc. (Sc. also *cuddie,* comp. *cuddy-ass*), prob. a particular use of *Cuddy,* a proper name, familiar abbr. of *Cuthbert.* Cf. *neddy* and *jack*[1].] **1.** An ass; a donkey.

Just simple *Cuddy* an' her foal!
Duff, Poems, p. 96. (*Jamieson.*)

While studying the pons asinorum in Euclid, he suffered every *cuddie* upon the common to trespass upon a large field belonging to the Laird.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, ix.

2. A stupid or silly fellow; a clown.

It costs more tricks and troubles by half,
Than it takes to exhibit a six-legged calf
To a boothful of country *cuddies.*
Hood, Miss Kilmansegg.

3. A lever mounted on a tripod for lifting stones, leveling up railroad-ties, etc.; a lever-jack. *E. H. Knight.*

cuddy[2] (kud'i), *n.*; pl. *cuddies* (-iz). [Origin obscure. Cf. *cubby*[1].] **1.** *Naut.,* a room or cabin abaft and under the poop-deck, in which the officers and cabin-passengers take their meals; also, a sort of cabin or cook-room in lighters, barges, etc.; in small boats, a locker. [Obsolescent.]

He threw himself in at the door of the *cuddy.*
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 40.

Hence—**2.** Any small cupboard or storehouse for odds and ends.

cuddy[3] (kud'i), *n.*; pl. *cuddies* (-iz). [E. dial. (North.) and Sc. *cuddie;* also written *cudden, cuddin, cuth,* and *cooth,* the coalfish; cf. Gael. *cudaig, cudainn,* Ir. *cudainn,* a small fish, supposed to be the young of the coalfish.] A name of the coalfish.

cuddy[4] (kud'i), *n.*; pl. *cuddies* (-iz). [E. dial., prob., like *cuddy*[1], a familiar use of the homely proper name *Cuddy,* abbr. of *Cuthbert.* Cf. E. dial. (Devon.) *cuddian,* a wren.] The gallinule, *Gallinula chloropus. Montagu.* [Local, British.]

cuddy-legs (kud'i-legz), *n.* A local English name of a large herring.

cudgel (kuj'el), *n.* [< ME. *kuggel,* of Celtic origin; W. *cogyl,* a cudgel, club; orig. perhaps 'distaff'; cf. W. *cogail,* a truncheon, distaff, = Gael. *cuaille,* a club, cudgel, bludgeon, *cuigeal,* a distaff, = Ir. *cuaill,* a pole, stake, staff, *cuigeal, coigeal,* a distaff; cf. Ir. *cuach,* a bottom of yarn, *cuachog,* a skein of thread. So E. *distaff* is named from the bunch of flax on the end.] A short thick stick used as a weapon; a club; specifically, a staff used in cudgel-play.

Mid te holie rode steaue, thet him is lothest *kuggel,* leie on the deouel dogge. [With the staff of the holy rood, which is to him the hatefulest cudgel, lay on the devil dog.]
Ancren Riwle, p. 292.

Some have been beaten till they know
What wood a *cudgel's* of by the blow.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. i. 222.

To cross the cudgels. See *cross*[1].—**To take up the cudgels,** to engage in a contest or controversy (in self-defense or in behalf of another); accept the gage.

The girl had been reading the "Life of Carlyle," and she *took up the cudgels* for the old curmudgeon, as King called him. *C. D. Warner,* Their Pilgrimage, p. 96.

cudgel (kuj'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cudgeled* or *cudgelled,* ppr. *cudgeling* or *cudgelling.* [< *cudgel, n.*] To strike with a cudgel or club; beat, in general.

If he were here, I would *cudgel* him like a dog.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3.

At length in a rage the forester grew,
And *cudgell'd* bold Robin so sore.
Robin Hood and the Ranger (Child's Ballads, V. 209).

To cudgel one's brains. See *brain.*

cudgeler, cudgeller (kuj'el-ėr), *n.* One who strikes with a cudgel.

They were often lyable to a night-walking *cudgeller.*
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

cudgeling, cudgelling (kuj'el-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cudgel, v.*] A beating with a cudgel.

He must fight singly to-morrow with Hector; and is so prophetically proud of an heroical *cudgelling* that he raves in saying nothing. *Shak.,* T. and C., iii. 3.

cudgel-play (kuj'el-plā), *n.* **1.** A contest with cudgels.

Near the dying of the day
There will be a *cudgel-play,*
Where a coxcomb will be broke,
Ere a good word can be spoke.
Wits' Recreations, 1654. (*Nares.*)

2. The science or art of combat with cudgels. It includes the use of the quarter-staff, back-sword, shillalah, single-stick, and other similar weapons. See these words.

cudgel-proof (kuj'el-prōf), *a.* Able to resist the blow of a cudgel; insensible to beating or not to be hurt by it.

His doublet was of sturdy buff,
And though not sword, yet *cudgel proof.*
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 306.

cudweed (kud'wēd), *n.* **1.** The popular name of the common species of *Gnaphalium.* Also called *chafeweed.*

There is a plant, which our herbalists call "herbam impiam," or wicked *cudweed,* whose younger branches still yield flowers to overtop the elder.
Bp. Hall, Remains, Profaneness, ii. § 9.

2. Same as *cudbear,* 2.—**Childing cudweed,** *Gnaphalium Germanicum:* so called from its throwing out a circle of shoots at the base, likened to a family of children.—**Golden cudweed,** of Jamaica, the *Pterocaulon virgatum,* a white tomentose herb resembling plants of the genus *Gnaphalium.* (See also *sea-cudweed.*)

cue[1] (kū), *n.* [Formerly also *kue,* and (in def. 3) *qu;* also often as F., *queue;* < F. *queue,* < OF. *coue, coe* = Pr. *coa* = Sp. *coda,* now *cola* = Pg. *cauda, coda* = It. *coda,* < L. *coda, cauda,* a tail: see *cauda, caudal.* Cf. *coward,* from the same ult. source.] **1.** The tail; something hanging down like a tail, as the long curl of a wig or a long roll or plait of hair. In this sense also *queue.* See *pigtail.*

Each of those *cues* or locks is somewhat thicker than common whip-cord, and they look like a parcel of small strings hanging down from the crown of their heads.
Cook, Voyages, IV. iii. 6.

2. A number of persons ranged in a line, awaiting their turn to be served, as at a bank or a ticket-office. In this sense also *queue.*—**3.** (*a*) *Theat.,* words which when spoken at the end of a speech in the course of a play are the signal for an answering speech, or for the entrance of another actor, etc.

You speak all your part at once, *cues* and all.—Pyramus, enter; your *cue* is past; it is "never tire."
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 1.

When my *cue* comes, call me, and I will answer.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

(*b*) In *music,* a fragment of some other part printed in small notes, at the end of a long rest or silence occurring in the part of a voice or an instrument, to assist the singer or player in beginning promptly and correctly. Hence—**4.** A hint; an intimation; a guiding suggestion.

"The Whig papers are very subdued," continued Mr. Rigby. "Ah! they have not the *cue* yet," said Lord Eskdale. *Disraeli,* Coningsby, i. 5.

Such is the *cue* to which all Rome responds.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 319.

5. The part which one is to play; a course of action prescribed, or made necessary by circumstances.

Were it my *cue* to fight, I should have known it
Without a prompter. *Shak.,* Othello, i. 2.

The flexible conclave, finding they had mistaken their *cue,* promptly answered in the negative. *Prescott.*

6. Humor; turn or temper of mind.

When they work one to a proper *cue,*
What they forbid one takes delight to do. *Crabbe.*

Was ever before such a grinding out of jigs and waltzes, where nobody was in the *cue* to dance?
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xix.

My uncle [was] in thoroughly good *cue.*
Dickens, Pickwick, xlix.

7. A straight tapering rod tipped with a small soft pad, used to strike the balls in billiards, bagatelle, and similar games.—**8.** A support for a lance; a lance-rest.

cue[1]† (kū), *v. t.* [< *cue*[1], *n.*] To tie into a cue or tail.

They separate it into small locks which they woold or *cue* round with the rind of a slender plant, . . . and as the hair grows the woolding is continued.
Cook, Voyages, IV. iii. 6.

cue[2] (kū), *n.* [Formerly also *qu;* < ME. *cue, cu,* or simply *q.* standing for L. *quadrans,* a farthing, though the cue seems to have been used for half a farthing. See extract from Minsheu.] **1.** The name of the letter *Q, q.*—**2**†. (*a*) A farthing; a half-farthing.

A *cue,* i. [i. e.] halfe a farthing, so called because they set down in the Battling or Butterie bookes in Oxford and Cambridge the letter *q.* for halfe a farthing, and in Oxford when they make that *cue* or *q.* a farthing, they say, Cap. my *q.* and make it a farthing, thus, ♃. But in Cambridge they use this letter, a little s, . . . for a farthing. *Minsheu,* 1617.

(*b*) A farthing's worth; the quantity bought with a farthing, as a small quantity of bread or beer.

With rumps and kidneys, and *cues* of single beer.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at several Weapons, ii. 2.

Cry at the buttery-hatch, Ho, Launcelot, a *cue* of bread, and a *cue* of beer! *Middleton,* The Black Book.

cue-ball[1] (ku'bâl), *n.* In *billiards* and similar games, the ball struck by the cue, as distinguished from the other balls on the table.

cue-ball[2] (kū'bâl), *a.* A corruption of *skewbald.* [Prov. Eng.]

A gentleman on a *cue-ball* horse.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xxxix.

cue-rack (kū'rak), *n.* A rack or stand for holding billiard-cues.

cuerda (kwer'dä), *n.* [Sp., a measure of length (see def.), lit. a cord, = E. *cord:* see *cord*[1].] **1.** The name of several different Spanish units of length. The cuerda of Castile was variously 8¼ and 8½ varas, or 22 feet 11.2 inches and 23 feet 7.4 inches. The cuerda of Valencia was equal to 122 English feet. The cuerda of Buenos Ayres is 151 varas of Castile, or 140 yards 1 inch, English measure.

2. In the province of La Mancha in Spain, a measure of land, one half of the seed-ground for a fanega of corn.

cuerpo (kwer'pō), *n.* [Sp., < L. *corpus,* body: see *corpse.*] The body.

Host. Cuerpo! what's that?
Tip. Light-skipping hose and doublet,
The horse-boy's garb! *B. Jonson,* New Inn, ii. 2.

In (or en) cuerpo, without a cloak or upper garment, or without the formalities of a full dress, so that the shape of the body is exposed; hence, figuratively, naked or unprotected.

So they unmantled him of a new Plush Cloke, and my Secretary was content to go home quietly, and *en cuerpo*.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 17.

cuff[1] (kuf), *v.* [Appar. < Sw. *kuffa*, thrust, push, said to be freq. of *kufva*, subdue, suppress, cow: see *cow*[2].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To strike with or as with the open hand.

Cuff him soundly, but never draw thy sword.
Shak., T. N., iii. 4.

2. To buffet in any way.

The budded peaks of the wood are bow'd,
Caught and *cuff'd* by the gale. *Tennyson*, Maud, vi.

II.† *intrans.* To fight; scuffle.

The peers *cuff* to make the rabble sport. *Dryden.*

cuff[1] (kuf), *n.* [< *cuff*[1], *v.*] **1.** A blow with the open hand; a box; any stroke with the hand or fist.

This mad-brain'd bridegroom took him such a *cuff*,
That down fell priest and book.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2.

2†. A blow or stroke from or with anything.

With wounding *cuff* of cannon's fiery ball.
Mir. for Mags., p. 834.

cuff[2] (kuf), *n.* [Early mod. E. *cuffe*, < ME. *cuffe*, *coffe*, a glove or mitten, prob. < AS. *cuffie*, found once in sense of 'hood' or 'cap,' < ML. *cofia*, *cofea*, *cuffa*, *cuphia*, > also It. *cuffia* = F. *coiffe*, etc., a cap, coif: see *coif*.] **1**†. A glove; a mitten.

He caste on his clothes i-clouted and i-hole,
His cokeres and his *coffus* for colde of his nayles.
Piers Plowman (A), vii. 56.

Cuffe, glove or metyne [var. mitten], mitta, ciroteca.
Prompt. Parv., p. 106.

2. (*a*) A distinct terminal part of a sleeve at the wrist, intended for embellishment. The cuff was made originally by turning back the sleeve itself and showing either the same material as that of the sleeve or a different material used as a lining. In the fifteenth century a prominent part of the dress was the large cuff, which could be turned down so as to cover the hand to the finger-tips, and when turned back reached nearly to the elbow. In modern times the coat-sleeve has been sometimes made with a cuff which can be turned down over the hand, though not intended to be so used, and sometimes with a semblance of a cuff, indicated by braid and buttons, or by a facing of velvet or other material, or merely by a line or lines of stitching around the sleeve. (*b*) A band of linen, lace, or the like, taking the place of, and covering a part of the sleeve in the same manner as, the turned-up cuff. In the seventeenth century such cuffs, worn by ladies, were often extremely rich, of expensive lace, and reached nearly to the elbow. Plain linen cuffs were also worn about 1640, and were especially affected by the Puritans in England. When the plain linen wristband worn attached to the shirt by men first came into use, in the early part of the nineteenth century, it was commonly turned back over the sleeve, and was a true cuff. (*c*) In recent times, a separate band of linen or other material worn about the wrist and appearing below the end of the sleeve. As worn by men, it is buttoned to the wristband of the shirt.—**3.** That part of a long glove which covers the wrist and forearm, especially when stiff and exhibiting a cylindrical or conical form.

The *cuffs* of the gauntlets.
J. Hewitt, Ancient Armour, II. p. vii.

cuff[3] (kuf), *n.* [Sc., cited by Jamieson from Galt; perhaps for *scruff*, confused with *cuff*[2].] The scruff of the neck; the nape.

cuff-frame (kuf'frām), *n.* A special form of knitting-machine for making the cuffs of knitted garments.

Cufic, Kufic (kū'fik), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cufa* + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Cufa, or Kufa, an old city south of Babylon, the capital of the califs before the building of Bagdad, which contained the most expert and numerous copyists of the Koran: specifically applied to the characters of the Arabic alphabet used in the time of Mohammed, and in which the Koran was written.

II. *n.* The Cufic characters collectively.

He . . . made notes of all that I told him in the quaint character used by the Mughrebbins or Arabs of the West, which has considerable resemblance to the ancient *Cufic*.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 23.

Sometimes written *Cuphic*.

cuguar (kō'gär), *n.* Same as *cougar*.

cui bono (kī bō'nō). [L. *cui est bono?* to whom is it (for) a benefit? *cui*, dat. of *quis*, who; *est*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *esse*, be; *bono*, dat. of *bonum*, a good: see *who*, *be*[1], and *bona*.] For whose benefit? popularly, but incorrectly, for what use or end?

The point on which our irreconcilability was greatest, respected the *cui bono* of this alleged conspiracy.
De Quincey, Secret Societies, i.

cuif (köf), *n.* Same as *coof*.

cuilleron (kwē'lye-ron), *n.* [F., bowl of a spoon (= It. *cucchiajone*, a large spoon, a ladle), aug. of *cuiller* (= It. *cucchiajo*), m., also F. *cuillère* (= Sp. *cuchara* = It. *cucchiaja*), f., a spoon, < L. *cocleare*, *cochleare*, a spoon: see *cochleare*, etc.] Same as *alula*, 2 (*b*).

cuinage (kwin'āj), *n.* [An old form of *coinage*.] In *Eng. mining*, the making up of tin into pigs, etc., for carriage.

cuirass (kwē-rȧs' or kwē'ras), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cuirasse*, *curace*; = MD. *kuris*, *kurisse*, D. *kuras* = MLG. *kuresser*, *korisser*, *koritz* = LG. *kurrutz* = MHG. *kürisz*, G. *küris*, *kürass* = ODan. *körritz*, *kyrritz*, < Dan. *kyrads* = Sw. *kyrass* (the mod. Teut. forms after F.), < F. *cuirasse*, OF. *cuirasse*, *cuirace* = Pr. *coirassa*, *cuirassa* = Sp. *coraza* = Pg. *couraça*, *coiraça* = It. *corazza*, < ML. *coratia*, *coratium* (also *curatia*, *curacia* more like OF.), a breastplate, orig. of leather, < L. *coriaceus*, of leather, < *corium* (> OF. and F. *cuir*, leather), skin, hide, leather (for **scorium*, cf. *scortum*, a hide, skin), = Gr. *χόριον* (for **σκόριον*), a membrane, = OBulg. *skora*, a hide, = Lith. *skurà*, skin, hide, leather; prob. from the root of E. *shear*, q. v. From L. also *coriaceous* (a doublet of *cuirass*), and *quarry*[2], game.] **1.** A piece of defensive armor covering the body from the neck to the girdle, and combining a breastplate and a backpiece. Such a protection was used among the ancients in various forms, but under different names (see *breastplate*, *thorax*), and is still worn by the heavy cavalry specifically called *cuirassiers* in the French and other European armies. The cuirass seems to have been first adopted in England in the reign of Charles I., when the light cavalry were armed with buff coats, having the breast and back covered with steel plates. Subsequently this piece of armor fell into disuse, and was resumed by the English only after the battle of Waterloo, where the charges of the French cuirassiers were very effective.

Ancient Greek Cuirasses.—Cup of Sosias, 5th century B.C., in Berlin Museum.

2. Any similar covering, as the protective armor of a ship; specifically, in *zoöl.*, some hard shell or other covering forming an indurated defensive shield, as the carapace of a beetle or an armadillo, the bony plates of a mailed fish, etc.—**Double cuirass,** the usual form of cuirass of the first half of the fifteenth century, consisting of a plastron and a pansière moving freely one over the other.

cuirassed (kwē-rȧst' or kwē'rast), *a.* [< *cuirass* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with a cuirass or other protective covering: as, *cuirassed* ships; *cuirassed* fishes.

The *cuirassed* sentry walked his sleepless round.
O. W. Holmes, On Poetry, ii.

To make the steel plates necessary for *cuirassed* vessels.
New York Weekly Post, April 8, 1868.

cuirassier (kwē-ra-sēr'), *n.* [< F. *cuirassier*, < *cuirasse*, cuirass.] A mounted soldier armed with the cuirass. The cavalry of the time of the English civil wars was commonly so armed. The word was introduced in the seventeenth century to replace *pistolier* (which see). In modern European armies there are generally one or two regiments of cuirassiers. See *cuirass*.

Cuirassiers, all in steel for standing fight.
Milton, P. R., iii. 328.

I conducted him with a guard of honour, consisting of a squadron of the first *Cuirassier* regiment, to Bellevue.
Quoted in *Lowe's* Bismarck, I. 561.

cuirassine, *n.* [OF., dim. of *cuirasse*, cuirass.] In *armor*, an additional thickness put upon the breastpiece of a corselet, or a plate of steel secured to the brigandine to give additional defense. Compare *mammelière*, 2, *plastron*, *placate*, *pectoral*.

cuir-bouilli, cuir-bouilly (kwēr-bö'lyi), *n.* [F. *cuir bouilli* (> ME. *curbouly*, *quirboily*, etc.), lit. boiled leather: see *cuirass* and *boil*[2].] Leather prepared by boiling and pressing, so that it becomes extremely hard and capable of preserving permanently the shape and surface-decoration given it, and can afford considerable resistance to sword-cuts and other violence. It has been much used from the middle ages to the present day for armor, crests, helmets, and ornamental utensils of many kinds. For elaborate work it is now prepared by boiling and then pressed in molds; for common work it is merely soaked in hot water before pressing.

His jambeux were of *quirboily*. *Chaucer*, Sir Thopas.

cuirtan (kwēr'tan), *n.* White twilled cloth made in Scotland from fine wool, for undergarments and hose. *Planché.*

cuishes (kwish'ez), *n. pl.* [Also *cuisses*; < ME. *quischens* (for **quisches*) (Wright), *cushies* (Halliwell), < OF. *cuissaux* (Cotgrave), pl. of *cuissel* (= It. *cosciale*), also *cuissere* and *cuissart* (> mod. F. *cuissard*), also *cuissots*, pl., armor for the thighs (mod. F. *cuissot*, a haunch of venison) (= Sp. *quijote*, formerly *quixote* (whence the name of the famous *Don Quixote*: see *quixotic*) = Pg. *coxote*, armor for the thighs; ML. *cuissellus*, *cuisserius*, *cuissetus*, after the OF. forms), < *cuisse*, F. *cuisse* = Pr. *coissa*, *cuyssa* = Pg. *coxa* = It. *coscia* (ML. *cuissia*), the thigh, < L. *coxa*, the hip: see *coxa*.] Armor for the thighs; specifically, plate-armor worn over the chausses of mail or other material, whether in a single forging or in plates lapping over one another. In the fully developed plate-armor of the fifteenth century the cuishes became barrels of steel, each in two parts, divided vertically, hinged on one side, and fastening on the other with hooks, turn-buckles, or the like. See second cut under *armor*.

I saw young Harry, with his beaver on,
His *cuisses* on his thighs, gallantly arm'd,
Rise from the ground like feather'd Mercury.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

And how came the *cuishes* to be worse tempered than the rest of his armour, which was all wrought by Vulcan and his journeyman? *Dryden*, Epic Poetry.

All his greaves and *cuisses* dash'd with drops
Of onset. *Tennyson*, Morte d'Arthur.

Cuishes to cuishes†, in close order in the march of cavalry. *Grose.*

cuisine (kwē-zēn'), *n.* [F., = Pr. *cozina* = Sp. *cocina* = Pg. *cozinha* = It. *cucina*, < ML. *cocina*, L. *coquina*, a kitchen (> also AS. *cycene*, E. *kitchen*), orig. fem. of *coquinus*, of or pertaining to cooking, < *coquere*, cook: see *cook*[1], and *kitchen*, which is a doublet of *cuisine*.] **1.** A kitchen. —**2.** The culinary department of a house, hotel, etc., including the cooks.—**3.** The manner or style of cooking; cookery.

cuissarts†, *n. pl.* Same as *cuishes*.

cuisses, *n. pl.* See *cuishes*.

cuisshen†, *n.* A Middle English form of *cushion*.

cuitikins, *n. pl.* See *cutikins*.

cuitle (kūt'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cuitled*, ppr. *cuitling*. [Sc.; also written *cuittle*, *cutle*; prob. = E. *kittle*, tickle: see *kittle*, *v.*] **1.** To tickle.

And mony a weary cast I made,
To *cuittle* the moor-fowl's tail.
Scott, Waverley, xi.

2. To wheedle; cajole; coax.

Sir William might just stitch your auld barony to her gown sleeve, and he wad sune *cuittle* another out o' somebody else. *Scott*, Bride of Lammermoor, xiv.

-cula. See *-culus*.

culch (kulch), *n.* [E. dial. Cf. *cultch*.] Rubbish; lumber; stuff. *Grose.*

culdet. An obsolete spelling of *could*, preterit of *can*[1].

Culdean (kul'dē-an), *a.* [< *Culdee* + *-an.*] Pertaining or belonging to the Culdees: as, the *Culdean* doctrines. *Stormonth.*

Culdee (kul'dē), *n.* [< ML. *Culdei*, pl., also in accom. form *Colidei*, as if 'worshipers of God' (< L. *colere*, worship, + *deus*, a god); also, more exactly, *Keldei*, *Keledei*, < Ir. *ceiledе* (= Gael. *cuilteach*), a Culdee, appar. < *ceile*, servant, + *Dē*, of God, gen. of *Dia*, God.] A member of a fraternity of priests, constituting an irregular monastic order, existing in Scotland, and in smaller numbers in Ireland and Wales, from the ninth or tenth to the fourteenth or fifteenth century.

cul-de-four (kül'dē-för'), *n.*; pl. *culs-de-four*. [F., lit. bottom of an oven: *cul*, bottom, < L. *culus*, the posterior, bottom; *de*, < L. *de*, of; *four* = Pr. *forn* = Sp. *horno* = Pg. It. *forno*, < L. *fornus*, *furnus*, hearth, oven: see *furnace*.] In *arch.*, a vault in the form of a quarter sphere, often used to cover a semidome or to terminate a barrel-vault, especially in Roman, Byzantine, and Romanesque architecture.

cul-de-lampe (kül'dē-lomp'), *n.*; pl. *culs-de-lampe*. [F., a pendant, bucket, tailpiece, lit. bottom of a lamp: *cul de* (see *cul-de-four*); *lampe* = E. *lamp*, q. v.] **1.** In *book-decoration*, an ornamental piece or pattern often inserted at the foot of a page when the letterpress stops

short of the bottom, as at the end of a chapter. The name is derived from the most common form, which is a series of scrolls broad above and terminating in a point below, suggestive of an ancient lamp.

Hence — **2.** In other decorative work, an arabesque of a similar form.

cul-de-sac (kül′dē-sak′), *n.*; pl. *culs-de-sac.* [F., lit. the bottom of a bag: *cul de* (see *cul-de-four*); *sac,* < L. *saccus,* sack, bag: see *sack.*] **1.** A street or alley which has no outlet at one end; a blind alley; a way or passage that leads nowhere.

It [El-Medinah] contains between fifty and sixty streets, including the alleys and *culs-de-sac.*
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 239.

The north of the Pacific ocean is very much more of a *cul-de-sac* than that of the Atlantic.
J. J. Rein, Hist. Japan (trans.), p. 24.

Specifically — **2.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.,* a diverticulum ending blindly; a cæcum or blind gut; some tubular, saccular, or pouch-like part open only at one end. — **3.** An inconclusive argument. — **4.** *Milit.,* the situation in which an army finds itself when it is hemmed in and has no exit but by the front. — **Lesser cul-de-sac.** Same as *antrum pylori* (which see, under *antrum*).

-cule. [F. and E. *-cule,* < L. *culus:* see *-cle* and *-culus.*] A diminutive termination of Latin origin, as in *animalcule, reticule,* etc. See *-cle* and *-culus.*

culei, *n.* Plural of *culeus.*

culerage†, *n.* An obsolete form of *culrage.*

culet (kū′let), *n.* [OF., < *cul,* < L. *culus,* the posteriors.] **1.** In *armor,* that part which protects the body behind, from the waist down. The word was not used in this sense until the fifteenth century, and implies generally a system of sliding plates riveted to a lining or to straps underneath, and corresponding to the cuissart in front. See *Almain-rivet* and *tasset.* **2.** In *jewelry,* the small flat surface at the back or bottom of a brilliant. Also called *cullet, collet,* and *lower table.* See cut under *brilliant.*

culette (kū-let′), *n.* Same as *culet.*

culeus (kū′lē-us), *n.*; pl. *culei* (-ī). [L., also *culleus,* a leather bag.] **1.** In *Rom. antiq.*: (*a*) A leather wine-skin. (*b*) A measure of capacity equal to 20 amphoræ. (*c*) The "sack": a punishment appointed for parricides, who, after being flogged and undergoing other indignities, were sewed up in a leather bag and cast into the sea. Under the empire a dog, a monkey, a cock, and a viper were placed in the sack with the criminal. **2.** The scrotum. *Dunglison.*

Culex (kū′leks), *n.* [NL., < L. *culex,* a gnat.] The typical genus of the family *Culicidæ,* or gnats. A common species is *C. pipiens.* See *gnat, mosquito.*

culexifuge (kū-lek′si-fūj), *n.* Same as *culicifuge.*

culgee (kul′gē), *n.* [E. Ind.] In India, a plume with a jeweled fastening; an aigret.

culi, *n.* Same as *kjuli.*

Culicidæ (kū-lis′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Culex* (*Culic-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of nemocerous dipterous insects, containing the gnats, midges, mosquitos, etc. They have a long slender proboscis of seven pieces, filiform or plumose antennæ, contiguous eyes without ocelli, and wings with few cells. The eggs are laid on substances in the water, in which the larvæ live. The latter are provided with respiratory organs at the hinder end of the body, and consequently swim head downward. There are about 150 species of the family. See cuts under *gnat, midge,* and *mosquito.*

culiciform (kū-lis′i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *culiciformis,* < L. *culex* (*culic-*), a gnat or flea, + *forma,* shape.] Resembling a gnat; having the characters of the *Culicidæ* or *Culiciformes.*

Culiciformes (kū-lis-i-fôr′mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *culiciformis:* see *culiciform.*] A group of gnat-like insects, including such genera as *Chironomus* and *Corethra,* equivalent to a family *Chironomidæ,* coming next to the *Culicidæ.*

culicifuge (kū-lis′i-fūj), *n.* [< L. *culex* (*culic-*), a gnat, + *fugare,* drive away.] An antidote against gnats and mosquitos. Also *culexifuge.*

Culicivora (kū-li-siv′ō-rä), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1827), < L. *culex* (*culic-*), a gnat, + *vorare,* eat, devour: see *voracious.*] **1.** A genus of South American clamatorial flycatchers, of the family *Tyrannidæ.* The type is *C. stenura,* a Brazilian species. — **2.** A genus of American oscine passerine birds; the gnatcatchers: a synonym of *Polioptila. Swainson,* 1837.

Culilawan bark. See *bark*[2].

culinarily (kū′li-nā-ri-li), *adv.* In the manner of a kitchen or of cookery; in connection with, or in relation to, a kitchen or cookery.

culinary (kū′li-nā-ri), *a.* [= F. *culinaire* = Sp. Pg. *culinario,* < L. *culinarius,* < *cŭlina,* OL. *cōlina,* a kitchen; origin uncertain. Hence (from L. *culina*) E. *kiln,* q. v.] Pertaining or relating to the kitchen, or to the art of cookery; used in kitchens or in cooking: as, a *culinary* vessel; *culinary* herbs.

She was . . . mistress of all *culinary* secrets that Northern kitchens are most proud of.
O. W. Holmes, A Mortal Antipathy, i.

culisst, *n.* See *cullis*[1].

cull[1] (kul), *v. t.* [< ME. *cullen,* gather, pick, < OF. *cuillir, cuellir, coillir* (> E. *coil*[1]), cull, collect, < L. *colligere,* collect, pp. *collectus,* > E. *collect:* see *collect,* and *coil*[1], which is a doublet of *cull*[1].] **1.** To gather; pick; collect.

And much of wild and wonderful,
In these rude isles, might Fancy *cull.*
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 22.

No cup had we:
In mine own lady palms I *cull'd* the spring
That gather'd trickling dropwise from the cleft.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

2. To pick out; select or separate one or more of from others: often with *out.*

Come knights from east to west,
And *cull* their flower, Ajax shall cope the best.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 3.

Go to my wardrobe,
And of the richest things I wear *cull out*
What thou think'st fit.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, iii. 1.

Steel, through opposing plates, the magnet draws,
And steely atoms *culls* from dust and straws.
Crabbe, Parish Register.

The eye to see, the hand to *cull*
Of common things the beautiful.
Whittier, To A. K.

3. To inspect and measure, as timber. [Canada.]

cull[1] (kul), *n.* [< *cull*[1], *v.*] Something picked or culled out; specifically, an object selected from among a collection or aggregate, and placed on one side, or rejected, because of inferior quality: usually in the plural: as — (*a*) In *live-stock breeding,* inferior specimens, unfit to breed from. (*b*) In *lumbering,* inferior or defective pieces, boards, planks, etc.

cull[2]**†,** *v. t.* A Middle English form of *kill*[1].

cull[3]**†,** *v. t.* A variant of *coll*[2].

Cull, kiss, and cry "sweetheart," and stroke the head
Which they have branch'd, and all is well again!
Ford, Broken Heart, ii. 1.

cull[4] (kul), *n.* [Contr. of *cully,* q. v.] A fool; a dupe. [Slang.]

cull[5] (kul), *n.* [E. dial. (Gloucestershire), perhaps a particular use of *cull*[4], a fool, dolt.] A local English (Gloucestershire) name for the fish miller's-thumb.

cullender, *n.* See *colander.*

cullengey, *n.* A weight of the Carnatic, equal to 81¼ grains troy.

culleock, *n.* See *cullyock.*

culler (kul′ėr), *n.* **1.** One who picks, selects, or chooses from many. — **2.** An inspector; in Massachusetts, in colonial times, a government officer appointed for the inspection of imports of fish; also, one appointed to inspect exports of staves. — **3.** One who culls timber; an inspector and measurer of timber.

cullet[1] (kul′et), *n.* [Perhaps ult. < F. *couler,* flow, run; cf. *cullis*[1], *cullis*[2]. Cf. *cull*[1].] In *glass-manuf.,* refuse and broken glass, especially crown-glass, collected for remelting.

cullet[2] (kul′et), *n.* Same as *culet,* 2. *Grose.*

culleus, *n.* See *culeus.*

cullibility† (kul-i-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *cully* + *-bility,* after *gullibility.*] Credulity; readiness to be duped; gullibility.

Providence never designed him [Gay] to be above two and twenty, by his thoughtlessness and *cullibility.*
Swift, To Pope.

If there is not a fund of honest *cullibility* in a man, so much the worse. *Sterne,* Sentimental Journey, p. 94.

cullible† (kul′i-bl), *a.* [< *cull*[3], after *gullible.*] Gullible; easily cheated or duped.

culling (kul′ing), *n.* Anything selected or separated from a mass, as being of a poorer quality or inferior size: generally in the plural.

Those that are big'st of bone I still reserve for breed,
My *cullings* I put off, or for the chapman feed.
Drayton, Nymphidia. vi. 1496.

cullion (kul′yun), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cullyon, coillen,* < F. *couillon* = Pr. *coillon* = Sp. *cojon* = It. *coglione,* testicle (hence It. *coglione,* dial. *cojon* (> Sp. *collon* = F. *coïon,* > ME. *coujoun, cugioun, conioun,* etc.: see *conjoun*), a mean wretch), < L. *coleus,* scrotum, same as *culeus, culleus,* a bag. Cf. *cully.*] **1†.** A testicle. *Cotgrave.* — **2.** A round or bulbous root; an orchis; specifically, in plural form (*cullions*), the standerwort, *Orchis mascula.* — **3†.** A mean wretch; a low or despicable fellow.

Away, base *cullions!* *Shak.,* 2 Hen. VI., i. 3.

Perish all such *cullions!*
Massinger, The Guardian, ii. 4.

cullionly† (kul′yun-li), *a.* [< *cullion* + *-ly*[1].] Like a cullion; mean; base.

I'll make a sop o' the moonshine of you, you whoreson *cullionly* barber-monger. Draw. *Shak.,* Lear, ii. 2.

cullis[1]**†** (kul′is), *n.* [Also *cullies, culiss;* early mod. E. also *colless, coleis,* ME. *culice, coleis,* < OF. and F. *coulis, cullis,* < *couler,* run, strain: see *colander.*] Broth of boiled meat strained.

Gold and themselves [usurers] to be beaten together, to make a most cordial *cullis* for the devil.
Webster, White Devil, v. 1.

I counsel you to a warm breakfast upon a *cullis,* which shall restore the tone of the stomach.
Scott, Kenilworth, iii.

cullis[2] (kul′is), *n.* [< F. *coulisse,* a groove (see *coulisse*), < *couler,* run, glide: see *colander,* and cf. *cullis*[1] and *portcullis.*] In *arch.*: (*a*) A gutter in a roof. (*b*) Any channel or groove in which an accessory, as a side scene in a theater, is to run.

cullisen†, cullison†, cullizan† (kul′i-sen, -son, -zan), *n.* Corruptions of *cognizance,* 3 (*a*).

But what badge shall we give, what *cullison?*
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, iv. 4.

A blue coat without a *cullizan* will be like habberdine without mustard. *Owles Almanack,* 1618.

cull-me-to-you (kul′mē-tō′ū), *n.* Same as *call-me-to-you.*

cullock (kul′ok), *n.* See *cullyock.*

cullumbinet, *n.* An obsolete form of *columbine*[2]. *Spenser.*

cully (kul′i), *n.*; pl. *cullies* (-iz). [Old slang, an abbr. of *cullion,* 3, with sense modified appar. by association with *gull.* According to Leland, of gipsy origin — "Sp. Gypsy *chulai,* a man, Turk. Gypsy *khulai,* a gentleman."] A fellow; a "cove"; especially, a verdant fellow who is easily deceived, tricked, or imposed on, as by a sharper, jilt, or strumpet; a mean dupe. [Slang.]

Thus, when by rooks a lord is plied,
Some *cully* often wins a bet
By venturing on the cheating side.
Swift, South Sea Project.

I have learned that this fine lady does not live far from Covent Garden, and that I am not the first *cully* whom she has passed upon for a countess. *Addison.*

cully (kul′i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cullied,* ppr. *cullying.* [< *cully, n.*] To deceive; trick, cheat, or impose upon; jilt; gull. [Slang.]

Tricks to *cully* fools.
Pomfret, Divine Attributes, Goodness.

cullyism (kul′i-izm), *n.* [< *cully* + *-ism.*] The state of being a cully. [Slang.]

Without dwelling upon these less frequent instances of eminent *cullyism,* what is there so common as to hear a fellow curse his fate that he cannot get rid of a passion to a jilt! *Addison,* Spectator, No. 486.

cullyock (kul′i-ok), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A bivalve mollusk, *Tapes pullastra,* better known as *pullet.* Also *culleock, cullock.* [Shetland.]

culm[1] (kulm), *n.* [Also dial. *coom;* appar. < ME. *culme, colm,* soot, smoke, > *culmy, colmy.*] **1.** Coal-dust; slack; refuse of coal. [Pennsylvania.] — **2.** In *mining,* a soft or slaty and inferior kind of anthracite, especially that occurring in Devonshire, England. — **3.** The name given by some geologists to a series of rocks which occupy the position of the Carboniferous limestone (see *carboniferous*), but which, instead of being developed in the form of massive calcareous beds, are made up of slates, sandstones, and conglomerates, and occasional beds of coal, usually of inferior quality. The fauna of the culm is in general much less abundant than that usually found in the Carboniferous limestone proper; its flora is, however, in some regions exceptionally rich. The rocks designated as culm occur extensively along the borders of Russia, Poland, and Austria; and similar ones, in the same geological position, are found developed on a considerable scale in Scotland, and also in Ireland. In the last-named country they are locally known as *calp.* See *calp.*

culm[2] (kulm), *n.* [< L. *culmus,* a stalk; cf. *calamus,* a stalk (see *calamus*), = E. *haulm,* q. v.] In *bot.,* the jointed and usually hollow stem of grasses. It is in most cases herbaceous, but is woody in the bamboo and some other stout species. The term is also sometimes applied to the solid jointless stems of sedges.

culm-bar (kulm′bär), *n.* A peculiar bar used in grates designed for burning culm or slack coal.

culmen (kul′men), *n.* [L.: see *culminate.*] **1.** Top; summit.

At the *culmen* or top was a chapel.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 227.

2. [NL.] Specifically, in *ornith.,* the median lengthwise ridge of the upper mandible. See first cut under *bill.*

The *culmen* is to the upper mandible what the ridge is to the roof of a house; it is the upper profile of the bill — the highest middle lengthwise line of the bill. . . . In a

great many birds, especially those with depressed bill, as all the ducks, there is really no *culmen;* but then the median lengthwise line of the surface of the upper mandible takes the place and name of *culmen.*
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 104.

3. [NL.] In *anat.*, the upper and anterior portion of the monticulus of the vermis superior of the cerebellum. Also called *cacumen.*

culmicolous (kul-mik'ō-lus), *a.* [< L. *culmus,* a stalk, culm (see *culm*[2]), + *colere,* inhabit.] Growing upon culms of grasses: said of some fungi.

culmiferous[1] (kul-mif'e-rus), *a.* [< E. *culm*[1] + L. *ferre,* = E. *bear*[1], + *-ous.*] Containing culm. See *culm*[1].

culmiferous[2] (kul-mif'e-rus), *a.* [= F. *culmifère* = Sp. *culmífero* = Pg. It. *culmifero,* < L. *culmus,* a stalk (see *culm*[2]), + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing culms, as grasses. See *culm*[2].

culminal (kul'mi-nal), *a.* [< L. *culmen* (*culmin-*) + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the culmen or summit; uppermost; apical.

culminant (kul'mi-nant), *a.* [< ML. *culminan(t-)s,* ppr. of *culminare:* see *culminate, v.*] Culminating; reaching the highest point.

I did spy
Sun, moon, and stars, by th' painter's art appear,
At once all *culm'nant* in one hemisphere.
A. Brome, To his Mistress.

culminate (kul'mi-nāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *culminated,* ppr. *culminating.* [< ML. *culminatus,* pp. of *culminare* (> It. *culminare* = Sp. Pg. *culminar* = F. *culminer,* > D. *kulmineren* = G. *culminiren* = Dan. *kulminere*), < L. *culmen* (*culmin-*) (> It. *culmine* = Sp. *culmen* = Pg. *culme*), the highest point, older form *columen,* > ult. E. *column,* q. v.] **1.** To come to or be on the meridian; be in the highest point of altitude, as a star, or, according to the usage of astronomers, reach either the highest or the lowest altitude.

As when his beams at noon
Culminate from the equator.
Milton, P. L., iii. 617.

The regal star, then *culminating,* was the sun.
Dryden, Vind. of Duke of Guise.

The star of Guise, brilliant with the conquest of Calais, now *culminated* to the zenith.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 190.

2. To reach the highest point, apex, or summit, literally or figuratively.

The mountains forming this cape *culminate* in a grand conical peak. *B. Taylor,* Lands of the Saracen, p. 189.

Both records [the biblical and the scientific] give us a grand procession of dynasties of life, beginning from the lower forms and *culminating* in man.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 119.

culminate (kul'mi-nāt), *a.* [< ML. *culminatus,* pp.: see the verb.] Growing upward, as distinguished from a lateral growth: applied to the growth of corals. *Dana.*

culminating (kul'mi-nā-ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *culminate, v.*] **1.** Being at or crossing the meridian; being at its highest elevation, as a planet.—**2.** Being at its highest point, as of rank, power, magnitude, numbers, or quality.

This Madonna, with the sculpture round her, represents the *culminating* power of Gothic art in the thirteenth century. *Ruskin.*

Beauty is, even in the beautiful, occasional—or, as one has said, *culminating* and perfect only a single moment, before which it is unripe, and after which it is on the wane.
Emerson, Domestic Life.

Culminating cycle. See *cycle.*

culmination (kul-mi-nā'shon), *n.* [= F. *culmination* (> D. *kulminatie* = G. *culmination* = Dan. *kulmination*) = Sp. *culminacion* = Pg. *culminação* = It. *culminazione,* < ML. **culminatio(n-),* < *culminare,* pp. *culminatus:* see *culminate, v.*] **1.** The position of a heavenly body when it is on the meridian; the attainment by a star of its highest or lowest altitude on any day.—**2.** The highest point or summit; the top; the act or fact of reaching the highest point: used especially in figurative senses.

We . . . wonder how that which in its putting forth was a flower should in its growth and *culmination* become a thistle. *Farindon,* Sermons, p. 429.

Lower or upper culmination, the attainment by a star of its lowest or highest altitude on any day.

culminicorn (kul-min'i-kôrn), *n.* [< L. *culmen* (*culmin-*), top, + *cornu* = E. *horn.* *Coues,* 1866.] In *ornith.*, the superior one of the horny pieces into which the sheath of the bill of some birds, as albatrosses, is divided; the piece which incases the culmen of the bill.

The *culminicorn* is transversely broad and rounded.
Coues, Proc. Phila. Acad., 1866, p. 175.

culmy (kul'mi), *a.* and *n.* Same as *colmy.*

culot (kū'lō), *n.* [F., < *cul,* < L. *culus,* posteriors, bottom.] **1.** An iron cup inserted in the conical opening of the Minié and other early projectiles. *Farrow,* Mil. Encyc.—**2.** In *decorative art,* a rounded form, like a calyx or the sheaf of a bud, from which issue scrolls or the like.

culottic (kū-lot'ik), *a.* [< F. *culotte,* breeches, + *-ic.* Cf. *sansculottic.*] Having or wearing breeches; hence, pertaining to the respectable classes of society: opposed to *sansculottic.* [Rare.]

Young Patriotism, *Culottic* and Sansculottic, rushes forward. *Carlyle,* French Rev., II. vi. 3.

culottism (kū-lot'izm), *n.* [As *culott-ic* + *-ism.*] The principles or influence of the more respectable classes of society. See *sansculottism.*

He who in these epochs of our Europe founds on garnitures, formulas, *culottisms* of what sort soever, is founding on old cloth and sheepskin, and cannot endure.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. vii. 1.

culpability (kul-pa-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *culpabilité* = Sp. *culpabilidad* = Pg. *culpabilidade,* < L. as if **culpabilita(t-)s,* < *culpabilis:* see *culpable.*] The state of being culpable or censurable; blamableness.

culpable (kul'pa-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *culpable, coulpable, coupable,* < OF. *culpable, colpable, coupable,* F. *coupable* = Pr. *colpable* = Sp. *culpable* = Pg. *culpavel* = It. *colpabile,* < L. *culpabilis,* blameworthy, < *culpare,* blame, condemn, < *culpa,* fault, crime, mistake. See *culpe.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Deserving censure; blamable; blameworthy: said of persons or their conduct.

That he had given way to most *culpable* indulgences, I had before heard hinted.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 181.

A permission voluntarily given for a bad act is *culpable,* as well as its actual performance.
Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 243.

2†. Guilty.

These being perhaps *culpable* of this crime.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

The Mayor of London sat in Judgment upon Offenders, where many were found *culpable,* and lost their Heads.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 139.

Culpable homicide. See *homicide.*—**Syn. 1.** Censurable, reprehensible, wrong, sinful.

II.† *n.* A culprit. *North.*

culpableness (kul'pa-bl-nes), *n.* Blamableness; culpability.

culpably (kul'pa-bli), *adv.* Blamably; in a manner to merit censure; reprehensibly.

culpatory (kul'pa-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *culpatus,* pp. of *culpare,* blame (see *culpable*), + *-ory.*] Inculpatory; censuring; reprehensory.

Adjectives . . . commonly used by Latin authors in a *culpatory* sense.
Walpole, Catalogue of Engravers, Postscript.

culpe†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *culpe, colpe, coupe,* F. *coulpe* = Pr. It. *colpa* = Sp. Pg. *culpa,* < L. *culpa,* fault, error, crime, etc.: see *culpable.*] A fault; guilt. *Chaucer.*

To deprive a man, beyng banished out of the realme without deserte, without *culpe,* and without cause, of his inheritance and patrimony. *Hall,* Hen. IV., fol. 4.

culpon†, *n.* [< ME. *culpe,* a fragment, chip, also *culpown, culpen,* < OF. **colpon, coupon* (F. *coupon,* > mod. E. *coupon,* q. v.), < *couper,* cut: see *coup*[1].] **1.** Something cut off; a piece; shred; clipping.

Ful thinne it [hair] lay, by *culpons* on and oon.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 679.

2. Something split off; a splinter.

To hakke and hewe
The okes olde, and leye hem on a rewe
In *culpons* wel arrayed for to brenne.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 2009.

culpon†, *v. t.* [< *culpon, n.*] To cut up; split.

culprit (kul'prit), *n.* [Prob. (with intrusive *r*) for **culpat,* < L. *culpatus* (law Lat. for 'the accused'), pp. of *culpare,* blame, censure, reprove: see *culpable.*] **1.** A person arraigned for a crime or offense.

An author is in the condition of a *culprit;* the publick are his judges. *Prior,* Solomon, Pref.

Neither the *culprit* nor his advocates attracted so much notice as the accusers. *Macaulay.*

2. A criminal; a malefactor; an offender.

The *culprit* by escape grown bold
Pilfers alike from young and old. *Moore.*

culrage (kul'rāj), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *culerage, killridge;* < ME. *culrage, culraige, culrayge, culrache, culratche,* < OF. *culrage, curage,* F. *curage,* < *cul* (< L. *culus*), the posteriors, + *rage,* < L. *rabies,* madness, rage; equiv. to the E. name *arse-smart.*] The water-pepper or smartweed, *Polygonum Hydropiper.*

cult (kult), *n.* [< F. *culte* = Sp. Pg. It. *culto,* < L. *cultus,* cultivation, worship, < *colere,* pp. *cultus,* till, cultivate, worship. Cf. *cultivate, culture,* etc., *colony,* etc.] **1.** Homage; worship; by extension, devoted attention to or veneration for a particular person or thing: as, the Shaksperian *cult.*

Every man is convinced of the reality of a better self, and of the *cult* or homage which is due to it.
Shaftesbury, Advice to an Author, iii. § 1.

2. A system of religious belief and worship; especially, the rites and ceremonies employed in worship. Also *cultus.*

Cult is a term which, as we value exactness, we can ill do without, seeing how completely religion has lost its original signification. *F. Hall,* Mod. Eng., p. 172.

3. A subject of devoted attention or study; that in which one is earnestly or absorbingly interested.

cultch (kulch), *n.* [Cf. *culch.*] The materials used to form a spawning-bed for oysters; also, the spawn of the oyster.

cultel† (kul'tel), *n.* [OF. *cultel,* < L. *cultellus,* dim. of *culter,* a knife: see *colter* and *cutlas.*] A long knife carried by a knight's attendant.

cultellarius (kul-te-lā'ri-us), *n.*; pl. *cultellarii* (-ī). [ML., < L. *cultellus,* a knife: see *cultel.*] **1.** In the middle ages, an irregular soldier whose principal weapon was a heavy knife or short sword. Cultellarii were often attendants upon a knight, and followed him to battle. See *couteau.* Also formerly *custrel.*

2. A bandit or outlaw.

cultellation (kul-te-lā'shon), *n.* [< L. *cultellus,* a knife, + *-ation.*] The determination of the exact point on the ground vertically beneath a point at some height above it, by letting fall a knife or other pointed object; also, the use of this method in measuring land on a hillside so as to obtain the measures projected upon a horizontal plane.

cultellus (kul-tel'us), *n.*; pl. *cultelli* (-ī). [L., a knife: see *cultel.*] In *entom.*, one of the lancet-like mandibles of a mosquito or predatory fly.

culter (kul'tėr), *n.* Same as *colter.*

cultirostral (kul-ti-ros'tral), *a.* An erroneous form of *cultrirostral.*

Cultirostres (kul-ti-ros'trēz), *n. pl.* An erroneous form of *Cultrirostres.*

cultism (kul'tizm), *n.* [< *cult* + *-ism.*] The pedantic style of composition affected by the cultists.

The *cultism* of Góngora, the artifice of which lies solely in the choice and arrangement of words.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 360.

cultist (kul'tist), *n.* [< *cult* + *-ist;* equiv. to Sp. *cultero, culterano,* an affected purist.] One of a school of Spanish poets who imitated the pedantic affectation and labored elegance of Góngora y Argote, a Spanish writer (1561–1627).

A century earlier the school of the *cultists* had established a dominion, ephemeral, as it soon appeared, but absolute while it lasted. *Lowell,* Study Windows, p. 391.

cultivable (kul'ti-va-bl), *a.* [= F. *cultivable* = Sp. *cultivable* = Pg. *cultivavel* = It. *coltivabile,* < ML. as if **cultivabilis,* < *cultivare,* till: see *cultivate.*] Capable of being tilled or cultivated; capable of improvement or refinement.

The soils of *cultivable* lands hold in a greater or less proportion all that is essential to the growth of plants.
J. R. Nichols, Fireside Science, p. 131.

The descendant of a cultivated race has an enhanced aptitude for the reception of cultivation; he is more *cultivable.* *Whitney,* Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 766.

cultivatable (kul'ti-vā-ta-bl), *a.* [< *cultivate* + *-able.*] Cultivable.

Large tracts of rich *cultivatable* soil.
British and Foreign Rev., No. ii., p. 265.

cultivate (kul'ti-vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cultivated,* ppr. *cultivating.* [< ML. *cultivatus,* pp. of *cultivare* (> It. *cultivare, coltivare* = Sp. Pg. *cultivar* = OF. *cultiver, coltiver, coutiver, curtiver,* etc., F. *cultiver*), till, work, as land, < *cultivus,* tilled, under tillage, < L. *cultus,* pp. of *colere,* till: see *cult.*] **1.** To till; prepare for crops; manure, plow, dress, sow, and reap; manage and improve in husbandry: as, to *cultivate* land; to *cultivate* a farm.

I have had a large, a fair, and a pleasant field; so fertile that, without my *cultivating,* it has given me two harvests in a summer. *Dryden,* To Sir R. Howard.

2. To raise or produce by tillage: as, to *cultivate* corn or grass.—**3.** To use a cultivator upon; run a cultivator through: as, to *cultivate* a field of standing corn. See *cultivator* (*c*). [U. S.]—**4.** To improve and strengthen by labor or study; promote the development or increase of; cherish; foster: as, to *cultivate* talents; to *cultivate* a taste for poetry.

As your commissioners our poets go,
To *cultivate* the virtue which you sow.
Dryden, University of Oxford, Prol., l. 13.

5. To direct special attention to; devote study, labor, or care to; study to understand, derive advantage from, etc.: as, to *cultivate* literature; to *cultivate* an acquaintance.

The ancient philosophers did not neglect natural science, but they did not *cultivate* it for the purpose of increasing the power . . . of man. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

He who *cultivates* only one precept of the Gospel, to the exclusion of the rest, in reality attends to no part at all. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 309.

The study of History is, . . . as Coleridge said of Poetry, its own great reward, a thing to be loved and *cultivated* for its own sake. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 24.

6. To improve; meliorate; correct; civilize.

To *cultivate* the wild licentious savage. *Addison*, Cato, i. 4.

cultivated (kul′ti-vā-ted), *p. a.* Produced by or subjected to cultivation; specifically, cultured; refined; educated.

My researches into *cultivated* plants show that certain species are extinct, or becoming extinct, since the historical epoch. *De Candolle*, Orig. of Cultivated Plants (trans.), p. 459.

In proportion as there are more thoroughly *cultivated* persons in a community will the finer uses of prosperity be taught and the vulgar uses of it become disreputable. *Lowell*, Oration, Harvard, Nov. 8, 1886.

cultivating (kul′ti-vā-ting), *p. a.* Engaged in the processes of cultivation; agricultural. [Rare.]

The Russian Village Communities were seen to be the Indian Village Communities, if anything in a more archaic condition than the eastern *cultivating* group. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 240.

cultivation (kul-ti-vā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *cultivation*, OF. *coutiveisun*, *coutivoison*, *cultivoison*, etc., = Sp. *cultivacion* = Pg. *cultivação* = It. *cultivazione*, < ML. **cultivatio(n-)*, < *cultivare*, cultivate: see *cultivate*.] **1.** The act or practice of tilling land and preparing it for crops; the agricultural management of land; husbandry in general.

Such is the nature of Spain; wild and stern the moment it escapes from *cultivation;* the desert and the garden are ever side by side. *Irving*, Alhambra, p. 278.

2. Land in a cultivated state; tilled land with its crops. [Rare.]

It is curious to observe how defined the line is between the rich green *cultivation* and the barren yellow desert. *E. Sartorius*, In the Soudan, p. 12.

3. The act or process of producing by tillage: as, the *cultivation* of corn or grass.—**4.** The use of a cultivator upon growing crops.—**5.** The process of developing; promotion of growth or strength, physical or mental: as, the *cultivation* of the oyster; the *cultivation* of organic germs, or of animal virus; the *cultivation* of the mind, or of virtue, piety, etc.

No capital is better provided [than Madrid] with sundry of the higher means to *cultivation*, as its Royal Armory, its Archæological Museum, and its glorious Picture Gallery . . . remind one. *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 25.

6. The state of being cultivated; specifically, a state of moral or mental advancement; culture; refinement; the union of learning and taste.

You cannot have people of *cultivation*, of pure character, . . . professing to be in communication with the spirit world and keeping up constant intercourse with it, without its gradually reacting on the whole conception of that other life. *O. W. Holmes*, The Professor, i.

Fractional cultivation. See the extract.

Fractional cultivation consists in the attempt to isolate by successive cultivations the different organisms that have been growing previously in the same culture. *E. Klein*, Micro-Organisms and Disease, p. 26.

=**Syn.** 5. *Training*, *Discipline*, *Education*, etc. See *instruction*.—5 and 6. *Refinement*, etc. See *culture*.

cultivator (kul′ti-vā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *cultivateur*, OF. *cultiveor*, *coutiveor*, etc., = Sp. Pg. *cultivador* = It. *coltivatore*, < ML. as if **cultivator*, < *cultivare*, cultivate: see *cultivate*.] One who or that which cultivates. (*a*) One who tills or prepares land for crops, or carries on the operations of husbandry in general; a farmer; a husbandman; an agriculturist. (*b*) A producer by cultivation; a grower of any kind of products: as, a *cultivator* of oysters.

It has been lately complained of, by some *cultivators* of clover-grass, that from a great quantity of the seed not any grass springs up. *Boyle.*

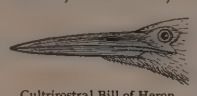
(*c*) An agricultural implement used to loosen the earth and uproot the weeds about growing crops which are planted in rows or hills. It consists of points or shares attached to a framework, usually adjustable in width, and having draft-wheels which govern the depth to which the ground is broken up. It is drawn between the rows of plants by a horse. There are also light forms which are operated by hand. (*d*) One who devotes special attention, care, or study to some person or pursuit.

The most successful *cultivators* of physical science. *Buckle*, Civilization, I. i.

cultrate, cultrated (kul′trāt, -trā-ted), *a.* [< L. *cultratus*, knife-shaped, < *culter*, a knife: see *colter*, *cultel*.] Sharp-edged and pointed; colter-shaped, or shaped like a pruning-knife, as a body that is thick on one edge and acute on the other: as, a *cultrate* leaf; the beak of a bird is convex and *cultrate*.

cultriform (kul′tri-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *cultriforme*, < L. *culter*, a knife, + *forma*, shape.] Cultrate: specifically applied, in *zoöl.*, to a tapering or elongate part or organ when it is bounded by three sides meeting in angles, one of the sides being shorter than the other two, so that the section everywhere is an acute-angled triangle.

cultrirostral (kul-tri-ros′tral), *a.* [< NL. *cultrirostris*, < L. *culter*, a knife, + *rostrum*, a beak, + *-al*.] **1.** Having a cultrate bill; having a bill shaped somewhat like the colter of a plow, or adapted for cutting like a knife: as, *cultrirostral* oscine birds.—**2.** Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cultrirostres*.



Cultrirostral Bill of Heron.

Also, erroneously, *cultirostral*.

Cultrirostres (kul-tri-ros′trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *cultrirostris*: see *cultrirostral*.] **1.** In Cuvier's system of classification, a family of *Grallæ*, including the cranes, courlans, herons, storks, and sundry other large waders, as distinguished from the *Pressirostres* or plover group, and the *Longirostres* or snipe group. [Not in use.]—**2.** In some later systems, a group of laminiplantar oscine passerine birds, as the crows and corvine birds generally.

Also, erroneously, *Cultirostres*.

cultrivorous (kul-triv′ọ-rus), *a.* [= Sp. *cultrívoro*, < L. *culter*, a knife, + *vorare*, swallow, devour.] Swallowing or seeming to swallow knives. *Dunglison.* [Rare.]

culturable (kul′tụr-a-bl), *a.* [< *culture* + *-able*.] **1.** Adapted to culture; cultivable: as, a *culturable* area.

Recent explorers affirm that there is no reason why these canals should not be again filled from those rivers, when the intervening country . . . would become *culturable.* *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 43.

2. Capable of becoming cultured or refined. [Rare in both uses.]

cultural (kul′tụr-al), *a.* [= F. *cultural*; < *culture* + *-al*.] Pertaining to culture; specifically, pertaining to mental culture or discipline; educational; promoting refinement or education.

In every variety of *cultural* condition. *Whitney*, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 172.

In its *cultural* development, China stands wholly for itself. *Science*, IV. 21.

culturate†, *v. t.* [< ML. *culturatus*, pp. of *culturare*, cultivate, < L. *cultura*, cultivation, culture: see *culture*, *n.*] To cultivate. *Capt. John Smith.*

culture (kul′tụr), *n.* [< F. *culture* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *cultura* = It. *cultura*, *coltura* = G. Dan. *kultur*, < L. *cultura*, cultivation, tillage, care, culture, < *cultus*, pp. of *colere*, till, cultivate: see *cult*.] **1.** The act of tilling and preparing the earth for crops; tillage; cultivation.

So that these three last were slower than the ordinary wheat of itself; and this *culture* did rather retard their advance. *Bacon*, Sylva Sylvarum, § 402.

In vain our toil,
We ought to blame the *culture*, not the soil.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 14.

2. The act of promoting growth in animals or plants, but especially in the latter; specifically, the process of raising plants with a view to the production of improved varieties.

One might wear any passion out of a family by *culture*, as skillful gardeners blot a colour out of a tulip that hurts its beauty. *Tatler.*

These bud variations . . . occur rarely under nature, but they are far from rare under *culture*. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, i.

Hence—**3.** In *bacteriology:* (*a*) The propagation of bacteria or other microscopic organisms by the introduction of the germs into suitably prepared fluids or other media, or of parasitic fungi upon living plants. Also called *cultivation*.

The only thing to be done now was to take advantage of what had previously been learned as to the attenuation of virus, and endeavor, through successive *cultures*, to progressively lessen the harmfulness of the rabid poison. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 8692.

(*b*) The product of such culture.

This bacillus [of typhoid fever] is difficult to stain in tissues, while pure *cultures* stain readily with the usual dyes. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, IV. 765.

4. The systematic improvement and refinement of the mind, especially of one's own.

[Not common before the nineteenth century, except with strong consciousness of the metaphor involved, though used in Latin by Cicero.]

Rather to the pomp and ostentacion of their wit, then to the *culture* and profit of theyr mindes. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 14.

The *culture* and manurance of minds in youth hath such a forcible (though unseen) operation as hardly any length of time or contention of labour can countervail it afterwards. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning (Original [English ed.), Works, III. 415.

O Lord, if thou suffer not thy servant, that we may pray before thee, and thou give us seed unto our heart, and *culture* to our understanding, that there may come fruit of it, how shall each man live that is corrupt, who beareth the place of a man? 2 Esd. viii. 6.

Culture, the acquainting ourselves with the best that has been known and said in the world, and thus with the history of the human spirit. *M. Arnold*, Literature and Dogma, Pref.

5. The result of mental cultivation, or the state of being cultivated; refinement or enlightenment; learning and taste; in a broad sense, civilization: as, a man of *culture*.

Culture or Civilization, taken in its wide ethnographic sense, is that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, i. 1.

Culture in its widest sense is, I take it, thorough acquaintance with all the old and new results of intellectual activity in all departments of knowledge, so far as they conduce to welfare, to correct living, and to rational conduct. *W. K. Brooks*, Law of Heredity, p. 272.

6. The training of the human body.

Amongst whom [the Spartans] also both in other things, and especially in the *culture* of their bodies, the nobility observed the most equality with the commons. *Hobbes*, tr. of Thucydides, i.

7. The pursuit of any art or science with a view to its improvement.

Our national resources are developed by an earnest *culture* of the arts of peace. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. Int.

8†. Cultivated ground.

Proceeds the caravan
Through lively spreading *cultures*, pastures green,
And yellow tillages in opening woods.
Dyer, The Fleece.

Gelatin culture, a growth of bacteria in a medium made of the consistence of jelly by means of gelatin.—**Pure culture**, in *bacteriology*, a growth of one kind of bacteria free from admixture of other varieties.—**Solid culture**, a culture of bacteria, etc., for which the medium is a solid at ordinary temperatures, usually gelatin or a preparation, such as agar-agar, made from algæ.—**Test-tube culture**, a growth of bacteria in a test-tube.=**Syn. 4–6.** *Refinement*, *Cultivation*, *Culture*. Each of these words may represent a process or the result of that process. Only *refinement* can, when unqualified, represent a process or result carried too far. *Refinement* is properly most negative, representing a freeing from what is gross, coarse, rude, and the like, or a bringing of one out of a similar condition in which he is supposed to have been at the start. *Cultivation* and *culture* represent the person or the better part of him as made to grow by long-continued and thorough work. *Refinement* and *cultivation*, as thus representing the more negative and the more positive aspects of the improvement of man, were much more common until within thirty years; since then *culture* has largely supplanted *cultivation:* this change, coming when great attention was concentrating about the subject of the development of all the departments of the nature of man, produced a great enlargement of the definition of *culture*, for a time the improvement and gratification of taste being magnified in undue proportion by some, and by others the mere acquisition of knowledge. The word is now applied to the improvement of the whole man, bodily, mentally, and spiritually, although bodily training is not prominent unless specially mentioned; the moral and the spiritual are jealously included. *Culture* may be used of the state of society as well as of the man; *refinement* and *cultivation* refer primarily to the state of the individual. As referring to either, *culture* in its broadest sense may be called the highest phase of civilization.

What do we mean by this fine word *Culture*, so much in vogue at present? What the Greeks naturally expressed by their παιδεία, the Romans by humanitas, we less happily try to express by the more artificial word *Culture*. . . . When applied to the human being, it means, I suppose, the "educing or drawing forth [of] all that is potentially in a man," the training [of] all the energies and capacities of his being to the highest pitch, and directing them to their true ends. *Shairp*, Culture and Religion, i.

culture (kul′tụr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cultured*, ppr. *culturing*. [< *culture*, *n.* Cf. ML. *culturare:* see *culturate*.] To cultivate: as, "*cultured* vales," *Shenstone*, Elegies, xxv.

culture-bulb (kul′tụr-bulb), *n.* A bulb-shaped culture-tube. *Dolley*, Bacteria Investigation, p. 76.

culture-cell (kul′tụr-sel), *n.* A small moist chamber for the microscopic observation of the culture of organic germs. It is usually made by fixing to a microscopic slide a short glass cylinder; upon the latter a cover-glass is placed, and the culture is made in a drop of fluid on the lower surface of the cover-glass, thus being available for microscopic examination at all times without disturbance. The culture is kept moist by water in the bottom of the cell.

cultured (kul′tūrd), *a.* Having culture; refined.

The sense of beauty in nature, even among *cultured* people, is less often met with than other mental endowments.
Is. Taylor.

culture-fluid (kul′tūr-flō″id), *n.* A fluid culture-medium.

Diluting the *culture-fluid* containing the various species to a very large extent with some sterile indifferent fluid.
E. Klein, Micro-Organisms and Disease, p. 27.

cultureless (kul′tūr-les), *a.* Without culture; uncultured.

culture-medium (kul′tūr-mē″di-um), *n.* A substance, solid or fluid, in which bacteria or other microscopic organisms are cultivated. Among the frequently used culture-media are meat-broths, decoctions of dung, hay, and various vegetable substances, sugar-solution, orange-juice, boiled potatoes, gelatin, and gelatin-like preparations of algæ, as agar-agar.

culture-oven (kul′tūr-uv″n), *n.* A small warmed chamber, kept at a uniform temperature, in which certain bacterial cultures are made. See *culture*, 3 (*a*).

culture-tube (kul′tūr-tūb), *n.* A tube in which bacteria, etc., are cultivated.

culturist (kul′tūr-ist), *n.* [< *culture* + *-ist.*] **1.** A cultivator; one who produces anything by cultivation.

The oyster industry is rapidly passing from the hands of the fisherman into those of the oyster *culturist*.
Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 108.

2. An advocate of the spread of culture or the education of the intellectual and esthetic powers; especially, one who regards culture in this sense rather than religion as the central element in civilization.

The *Culturists* . . . say that, since every man must have his ideal — material and selfish, or unselfish and spiritual — it lies mainly with culture to determine whether men shall rest content with grosser aims or raise their thoughts to the higher ideals. *Shairp*, Culture and Religion, i.

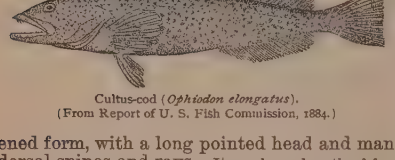
cultus (kul′tus), *n.* [= G. *kultus*, etc., < L. *cultus*, care, culture, refinement: see *cult.*] **1.** A system of religious belief and worship: same as *cult*, 2.

Buddhism, a missionary religion rather than an ancestral *cultus*, eagerly availed itself of the art of writing for the propagation of its doctrines.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 343.

Pure ethics is not now formulated and concreted into a *cultus*, a fraternity with assemblings and holy-days, with song and book, with brick and stone.
Emerson, N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 417.

2. The moral or esthetic state or condition of a particular time or place.

cultus-cod (kul′tus-kod), *n.* [Said to be < Chinook *cultus*, worthless, of little value, + E. *cod*[2].] A chiroid fish, *Ophiodon elongatus*, of a length-



Cultus-cod (*Ophiodon elongatus*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

ened form, with a long pointed head and many dorsal spines and rays. It reaches a length of from 3 to 4 feet and a weight of from 30 to 40 pounds. It abounds along the Pacific coast of the United States, and is one of the most important food-fishes of that region. Also called *green-cod*, and by many other names.

culur†, *n.* A Middle English form of *color*.

-culus, -cula, -culum. [L., m., f., neut., respectively, of *-culus*, a compound dim. term., consisting of *-c*, an adj. term. used as dim. (see *-ic*), + *-ul-us*, a dim. term.: see *-ule*, *-el*, *-le*, etc.] A diminutive termination in Latin words, some of which have entered English without change, as *fasciculus*, *curriculum*, *operculum*, *opusculum*, *tenaculum*, *vinculum*, etc., but which have usually taken the form *-cule*, as in *animalcule*, *reticule*, etc., or more frequently *-cle*, as in *article*, *auricle*, *particle*, *conventicle*, *versicle*, *ventricle*, etc. See *-cule*, *-cle*.

culver[1] (kul′vėr), *n.* [< ME. *culver*, *colver*, *colvere*, *colfre*, *culfre*, < AS. *culfre*, *culufre*, a dove, prob. a corruption of L. *columba*, a dove: see *Columba*[1].] A dove; a pigeon. [Now only local.]

Crye to Crist that he wolde hus *coluere* sende,
The whiche is the holy gost that out of heuene descendede.
Piers Plowman (C), xviii. 246.

Lyke as the *Culver*, on the bared bough,
Sits mourning for the absence of her mate.
Spenser, Sonnets, lxxxviii.

culver[2] (kul′vėr), *n.* [Short for *culverin*, perhaps with reference to *culver*[1], a dove, as guns were sometimes called by the names of birds; e. g., *falcon* and *saker*.] Same as *culverin*.

Falcon and *culver*, on each tower,
Stood prompt their deadly hail to shower.
Scott, L. of L. M., iv. 17.

culver-dung (kul′vėr-dung), *n.* The droppings of pigeons.

culverfoot (kul′vėr-fůt), *n.* [< *culver*[1] + *foot.*] A species of crane's-bill, *Geranium columbinum*, the leaves of which are cleft like a bird's foot.

culver-house† (kul′vėr-hous), *n.* [< ME. *culver-, colver-hous*; < *culver*[1] + *house.*] A dove-cote.

Under thi *colver hous* in alle the brede
Make mewes tweyne.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

culverin (kul′vėr-in), *n.* [< OF. *couleuvrine*, *colouvrine*, F. *couleuvrine*, < ML. *colubrina*, a culverin, dim. of *colubra* (> OF. *couleuvre*), a culverin, lit. a serpent, < L. *colubra*, fem. of *coluber*, a serpent: see *Coluber*.] An early name of the cannon. (*a*) Loosely, any small gun: especially so used in the earliest days of artillery. (*b*) In the sixteenth century, the heaviest gun in ordinary use, as on shipboard or the like, corresponding nearly to the long 18-pounders of later times. It is also mentioned as throwing a shot of 15 pounds' weight. In the seventeenth century the name was retained for this piece, though much heavier guns were in use. Also called *culver* and *whole culverin*. See *demi-culverin*. Sometimes spelled *culverine*.

Hurrah! the foes are moving! Hark to the mingled din
Of fife, and steed, and trump, and drum, and roaring *culverin*.
Macaulay, Ivry.

The Constable advanced with four pieces of heavy artillery, four *culverines*, and four lighter pieces.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 177.

Bastard culverin, in the sixteenth century, a cannon smaller than the culverin, firing a projectile usually from 5 to 8 pounds in weight.

culverineer (kul″vėr-in-ēr′), *n.* [< *culverin* + *-eer.*] One who had charge of the loading and firing of a culverin.

Even as late as the 15th century a guild was founded at Ghent, composed of the *culverineers*, arquebusiers, and gunners, in order to teach the burgesses the use of fire-arms. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 260.

culverkey (kul′vėr-kē), *n.* [Appar. < *culver*[1], a dove, + *key*, the husk containing the seed of an ash (or maple: see *ash-key* and *maple-key*); but the connection of *culver*[1], a dove, with the ash-tree is not obvious. *Columbine* and *culver*[1], however, are (prob.) etymologically related (ult. < L. *columbus*, a dove): see *culver*[1].] **1.** A bunch of the pods of the ash-tree. — **2**†. A meadow-flower, probably the bluebell, *Scilla nutans*.

Looking down the meadows, [I] could see, here a boy gathering lilies and lady-smocks, and there a girl cropping *culverkeys* and cowslips. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, xi.

Purple narcissus like the morning rays,
Pale gander-grass, and azure *culverkeyes*.
J. Davors, quoted in I. Walton's Complete Angler, i.

Culver's-physic (kul′vėrz-fiz′ik), *n.* [After a Dr. *Culver*, who used it in his practice.] The popular name of *Veronica* (*Leptandra*) *Virginica*. The thick, blackish root has a nauseous, bitter taste, acting as a violent emeto-cathartic, and has long been in use in medicine.

Culver's-root (kul′vėrz-rōt), *n.* Same as *Culver's-physic*.

culvert[1] (kul′vėrt), *n.* [Appar. an accom., in imitation of *covert*, a covered place, of F. *coulouëre*, a channel, gutter, also a colander, < *couler*, run, drain: see *cullis*[2], *colander*.] An arched or flat-covered drain of brickwork or masonry carried under a road, railroad, canal, etc., for the passage of water.

culvert[2]†, *a.* [ME., also *culvart*, *culvard*, < OF. *culvert*, *cuilvert*, *cuivert*, *cuvert*, *couvert*, *colvert*, also *collibert*, *colibert* (ML. *collibertus*, also, after F., *culverta*), low, servile, as noun a serf, vassal: see *collibert.*] False; villainous.

The porter is *culuert* and felun.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 60.

The king hede a stiward
That was fel ant *culvard*.
Chron. of Eng. (Ritson's Metr. Rom., II.), l. 787.

culvertage (kul′vėr-tāj), *n.* [< OF. *culvertage*, *cuvertage*, *couvertage* (ML. *culvertagium*), < *culvert*, serf, vassal: see *culvert*[2].] In *early Eng. law*, the forfeiture by tenant or vassal of his holding and his position as a freeman, resulting in a condition of servitude.

Vnder paine of *Culuertage* and perpetuall servitude.
Daniel, Hist. Eng., p. 116.

In early times attendance at the posse comitatus was enforced by the penalty of *culvertage*, or turntail, viz., forfeiture of property and perpetual servitude.
Encyc. Brit., VIII. 446.

culvertail (kul′vėr-tāl), *n.* [< *culver*[1] + *tail*[1]. Cf. *dovetail.*] In *joinery* and *carp.*, a dovetail joint, as the fastening of a ship's carlings into the beam.

culvertailed (kul′vėr-tāld), *a.* United or fastened, as pieces of timber, by a dovetail joint; dovetailed: used by shipwrights.

culvertship†, *n.* [ME. *kulvertschipe*; < *culvert*[2] + *-ship.*] Falsehood; wickedness.

Efter the ilke time thet ure Louerd thermide brouhte so to grunde his [the devil's] kointe *kulvertschipe* & his prude strencthe. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 294.

culverwort (kul′vėr-wėrt), *n.* [< *culver*[1] + *wort*[1].] The columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris*: so named from the resemblance of its flowers to the heads of little pigeons around a dish. See cut under *columbine*.

culy, *n.* See *kuli*.

cum†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *come*.

Cuma (kū′mă), *n.* [NL., appar. for **Cyma* (see *cyma*, in other senses), < Gr. *κῦμα*, a wave, a waved molding, etc.: see *cyma*, *cyme*.] **1.** In *conch.*, a genus of rhachiglossate pectinibranchiate gastropods, of the family *Muricidæ*. *Humphreys*, 1795. — **2.** A genus of crustaceans, of the family *Cumidæ*, also giving name to a group *Cumacea*. Also *Cyma*.

Cumacea (kū-mā′sē-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cuma* + *-acea.*] A group of thoracostracous crustaceans, of which the type is the genus *Cuma*. The *Cumacea* resemble the arthrostracous *Crustacea* in having eyes without a movable stalk; but they closely resemble the *Schizopoda* in the form of the body, thus corresponding with the lower developmental stages of the decapodous crustaceans.

The *Cumacea* . . . are very remarkable forms allied to the Schizopoda and Nebalia on the one hand, and on the other to the Edriophthalmia and Copepoda; while they appear, in many respects, to represent persistent larvæ of the higher Crustacea. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 308.

cumacean (kū-mā′sē-ăn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Cumacea*. Also *cumaceous*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Cumacea*.

cumaceous (kū-mā′shius), *a.* Same as *cumacean*.

Cumæan (kū-mē′ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Cumæ, an ancient city on the coast of Campania, reputed the earliest of the Greek settlements in Italy. — **Cumæan sibyl**, one of the legendary prophetic women whose authority in matters of divination was acknowledged by the Romans. See *sibyl*.

cumarin (kū′ma-rin), *n.* Same as *coumarin*.

cumbent (kum′bent), *a.* [< L. **cumben(t-)s*, ppr. of **cumbere* (only in comp. *concumbere*, *incumbere*, etc.), nasalized form of *cubare*, lie down: see *cubit*, and cf. *accumbent*, *incumbent*, *procumbent*, *recumbent*.] Lying down; reclining; recumbent. [Rare.]

At the fountaines are as many *cumbent* figures of marble under very large niches of stone.
Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 12, 1644.

A handsome monument of Caen stone, being a *cumbent* effigy on an altar-tomb, was placed on the north side of the chancel [in Whalley church] in 1842.
Baines, Hist. Lancashire, II. 7, note.

cumber (kum′bėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *cumbren*, *combren*, < OF. *combrer*, hinder, obstruct, commonly in comp. *encombrer*, F. *encombrer* = Pr. *encombrar* = It. *ingombrare*, < ML. *incumbrare*, hinder, obstruct, encumber, < L. *in-* + ML. **cumbrus*, *combrus*, obstruction, etc., < L. *cumulus*, a heap: see *cumber*, *n.*, and cf. *encumber*, of which *cumber*, *v.*, is in part an abbreviated form.] **1.** To burden or obstruct with or as with a load or weight, or any impediment; load excessively or uselessly; press upon; choke up; clog.

Behold, these three years I come seeking fruit on this fig tree, and find none: cut it down; why *cumbereth* it the ground? Luke xiii. 7.

A variety of frivolous arguments *cumbers* the memory to no purpose. *Locke*.

The fallen images
Cumber the weedy courts.
Bryant, Hymn to Death.

The whole slope is *cumbered* by masses of rock.
Tyndall, Forms of Water, p. 44.

2. To be a clog to; hinder by obstruction; hamper in movement.

Why asks he what avails him not in fight,
And would but *cumber* and retard his flight?
Dryden.

3. To trouble; perplex; embarrass; distract.

For gif thou comest agein Concience thou *cumbrest* thi-seluen,
And so witnesseth godes word and holiwrit bothe.
Piers Plowman (A), x. 91.

Domestic fury, and fierce civil strife,
Shall *cumber* all the parts of Italy.
Shak., J. C., iii. 1.

cumber (kum′bėr), *n.* [This noun, though later than the verb in E., and derived from it, is in the other tongues the orig. of the verb. Formerly also written *comber*; OF. *combre*, an obstruction of stakes, etc., in a river to catch

fish (but comp. *encombre* = Pr. *encombre* = It. *ingombro*, hindrance, embarrassment, distress, verbal n. (cf. *décombres*, rubbish), < *encombrer*, etc.: see *encumber*), same as OF. *comble*, a heap, top, summit (see *cumble*), = Pg. *combro*, *comoro*, a heap of earth, = Pr. *comol*, heap; ML. (< OF., etc.) *combra*, *cumbra*, an obstruction in a river to catch fish, *combri*, pl. of *combrus*, a heap of felled trees obstructing a road, *comblus*, a heap; hence (< ML. **cumbrus*, *combrus*) MHG. *kumber*, rubbish, burden, oppression, trouble, need, G. Dan. *kummer*, trouble, grief, G. dial. rubbish, = D. *kommer*, trouble, grief, dung of a hare; all ult. < L. *cumulus*, a heap: see *cumulus*. For the change of *m* to *mb*, cf. *number*, *chamber*, etc.; for the change of *l* to *r*, cf. *chapter*.] 1†. That which cumbers; a burden; a hindrance; an obstruction.

Thus fade thy helps, and thus thy *cumbers* spring.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, ii. 73.

The stooles & other *comber* are remov'd when ye assembly rises. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 1, 1644.

2. Embarrassment; disturbance; distress; trouble. [Archaic.]

Fleet foot on the correi,
Sage counsel in *cumber*,
Red hand in the foray,
How sound is thy slumber!
Scott, L. of the L., iii. 16.

cumberground (kum'bėr-ground), *n.* [< *cumber*, *v.*, + obj. *ground*[1].] Anything worthless. *Mackay.*

cumberless (kum'bėr-les), *a.* [< *cumber*, *n.*, + *-less*.] Free from care, distress, or encumbrance. [Rare.]

Bird of the wilderness,
Blithesome and *cumberless*.
Hogg, The Skylark.

cumberment†, *n.* [< ME. *comberment*, *comburment*; < *cumber* + *-ment*. Cf. *encumberment*.] Same as *cumber*.

Who-so wole haue heuen to his hire,
Kepe he him from the deuelis *combirment*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 56.

cumbersome (kum'bėr-sum), *a.* [< *cumber* + *-some*.] 1. Burdensome; troublesome; embarrassing; vexatious: as, "*cumbersome* obedience," *Sir P. Sidney*.

God guard us all, and guide us to our last Home thro' the Briars of this *cumbersome* Life. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 53.

2. Inconvenient; awkward; unwieldy; unmanageable; not easily borne or managed: as, a *cumbersome* load; a *cumbersome* machine.

The weapons of natural reason . . . are as the armour of Saul, rather *cumbersome* about the soldier of Christ than needfull. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 8.

cumbersomely (kum'bėr-sum-li), *adv.* In a cumbersome manner.

Humane [human] art acts upon the matter from without *cumbersomely* and moliminously, with tumult and hurliburly. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 179.

cumbersomeness (kum'bėr-sum-nes), *n.* The quality of being cumbersome or troublesome.

cumber-world† (kum'bėr-wėrld), *n.* [< ME. *combre-world*; < *cumber*, *v.*, + obj. *world*.] Anything or any person that encumbers the world without being useful.

A *cumber-world*, yet in the world am left,
A fruitless plot with brambles overgrown.
Drayton, Eclogues, ii.

cumbi (kùm'bi), *n.* [S. Amer.] A superior kind of cloth made in Peru and Bolivia from the wool of the alpaca.

cumble†, *n.* [< OF. *comble*, a heap, top, summit, F. *comble*, top, summit, < L. *cumulus*, a heap: see *cumber*, *n.*, and *cumulus*.] Top; summit; culmination.

But this word Souverain, clean contrary, hath raised itself to that *cumble* of greatness, that it is now applied only to the king. *Howell*, Epist. Ded. to Cotgrave's Dict.

cumbly (kum'bli), *n.* In India, a coarse woolen wrap or blanket worn as a cloak in wet weather. Also spelled *combly* and *cumly*.

The Natives quivering and quaking after Sunset, wrapping themselves in a *Combly* or Hair-cloth.
Fryer, New Account of East India and Persia, p. 54.

cumbrance† (kum'brans), *n.* [< ME. *cumbranse*, *combranse*, *combraunse*, *combraunce*, by apheresis from *encumbrance*, q. v.] 1. That which cumbers or encumbers; an encumbrance; a hindrance; an embarrassment.

By due proportion measuring ev'ry pace,
T' avoid the *cumbrance* of each hindering doubt.
Drayton, Barons' Wars.

The two kings, for the *combrance* of their traines, were constrained to disseuer themselues for time of their iourney. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 21.

2. The state of being cumbered, overburdened, obstructed, hindered, or perplexed; cumber; trouble.

Colde care and *cumbraunce* is come to ous alle.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 278.

Hir robe that she was in clad was so grete that for *combraunce* she myght not a-rise. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 298.

Cumbrian (kum'bri-an), *a.* [< *Cumbria*, Latinized name of *Cumberland*.] Of or pertaining to the early medieval British principality or kingdom of Cumbria or Strathclyde, or to Cumberland, a northern county of England, which constituted a part of it.

cumbrous (kum'brus), *a.* [< ME. *combrous*, *comberous*, *comerous*; < *cumber*, *n.*, + *-ous*.] 1. Burdensome; hindering or obstructing; rendering action difficult or toilsome; clogging; cumbersome.

The lane was full thikke and *comberouse* to come vp or down for the rokkes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 464.

Swift to their several quarters hasted then
The *cumbrous* elements, earth, flood, air, fire.
Milton, P. L., iii. 715.

The processes by which that evolution [of organized beings] takes place are long, *cumbrous*, and wasteful processes of natural selection and hereditary descent.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 213.

2. Causing trouble or annoyance; troublesome; vexatious.

A cloud of *cumbrous* gnattes doe him molest.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 23.

3. Difficult to use; characterized by unwieldiness or clumsiness; ungainly; clumsy.

The *cumbrous* and unwieldy style which disfigures English composition so extensively. *De Quincey*, Style.

It [a ship] had a ruined dignity, a *cumbrous* grandeur, although its masts were shattered, and its sails rent.
G. W. Curtis, Prue and I, p. 90.

cumbrously (kum'brus-li), *adv.* In a cumbrous manner.

Capitals to every substantive are *cumbrously* intrusive upon the eye. *Seward*, Letters, i. 164.

cumbrousness (kum'brus-nes), *n.* The character or quality of being cumbrous.

cumene (kum'ēn), *n.* [< L. *cum*(*inum*), cumin, + *-ene*.] Same as *cumol*.

cumfort†, *v.* and *n.* A former spelling of *comfort*.

cumfortable†, *a.* A former spelling of *comfortable*.

cumfrey, *n.* See *comfrey*.

cum grano salis (kum grā'nō sā'lis). [L., lit. with a grain of salt: *cum*, with; *grano*, abl. of *granum*, grain (= E. *corn*); *salis*, gen. of *sal*, salt: see *com-*, *grain*, *sal*, *salt*[1].] With a slight qualification; with some allowance; not as literally true: as, to accept a statement *cum grano salis*.

cumic (kum'ik), *a.* [< *cum*(*in*) + *-ic*.] Derived from or pertaining to cumin.—**Cumic acid**, $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$, an acid prepared from the oil of cumin, forming colorless tabular crystals, which may be sublimed without decomposition.

cumin, cummin (kum'in), *n.* [Early mod. E. reg. *cummin*, < ME. *cummin*, *comin*, < AS. *cumin*, *cymen*, *cymin* = D. *komijn* = MLG. *komen*, *kamen*, *komīn*, *kamin*, *kämen* = OHG. *chumin*, *cumin*, also *chumil*, MHG. *kümel*, G. *kümmel* (OHG. also *chumi*, *cumi*, also *chumich*, *cumich*, MHG. *kumich*, *kümich*, G. dial. *kümmich*) = Sw. *kummin* = Dan. *kummen*, cumin, caraway, = OF. *comin*, *cumin*, F. *cumin* = Sp. Pg. *comino* = It. *comino*, *cumino* = ORuss. *kjuminŭ*, Russ. *kiminŭ*, *kminŭ*, *tminŭ* = Serv. *komin* = Bohem. Pol. *kmin* = Lith. *kminai* = Albanian *kjimino* = Hung. *kömeny*, < L. *cuminum*, *cyminum*, < Gr. *κύμινον*, < Heb. *kammōn*, Ar. *kammūn*, cumin, cumin-seed.] 1. A fennel-like umbelliferous plant, *Cuminum Cyminum*. It is an annual, found wild in Egypt and Syria, and cultivated time out of mind for the sake of its fruit. See def. 2.

Nowe *comyn* and aneyse is fatte ysowe
In dounged lande and weeded wel to growe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 86.

2. The fruit of this plant, commonly called *cumin-seed*. This fruit is agreeably aromatic, and, like that of caraway, dill, anise, etc., possesses well-marked stimulating and carminative properties. It is used in India as a condiment and as a constituent of curry-powder.

Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye pay tithe of mint and anise and *cummin*, and have omitted the weightier matters of the law, judgment, mercy, and faith. Mat. xxiii. 23.

3. A name of several plants of other genera.—**Black cumin**, the pungent seeds of *Nigella sativa*.—**Essence of cumin**, a substance obtained from cumin-seeds. It contains cuminol and cymene, a hydrocarbon ($C_{10}H_{14}$) and a terpene ($C_{10}H_{16}$).—**Oil of cumin**, an oxygenated essential oil obtained from the seeds of cumin. See *cuminol*.—**Sweet cumin**, the anise, *Pimpinella Anisum*.—**Wild cumin**, the *Lagœcia cuminoides*, a low umbelliferous plant of southeastern Europe.

cuminol (kum'i-nol), *n.* [< *cumin* + *-ol*, < L. *oleum*.] A colorless oil ($C_{10}H_{12}O$), cumin (or cumyl) aldehyde, obtained from the seeds of cumin. It has an agreeable odor and a burning taste, is lighter than water, and boils at a temperature of 430° F.

cumling†, *n.* Same as *comeling*.

cumly[1]†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *comely*.

cumly[2], *n.* See *cumbly*.

cummer (kum'ėr), *n.* [Sc., also *kimmer*: see *kimmer* and *commere*.] 1. A gossip; a friend or an acquaintance.

A canty quean was Kate, and a special *cummer* of my ain may be twenty years syne. *Scott*, Monastery, viii.

2. Any woman; specifically, a girl or young woman.—3. A midwife.—4. A witch.

cummerbund, kamarband (kum'ėr-bund), *n.* [Anglo-Ind. *cummerbund*, Hind. prop. *kamarband*, < *kamar*, the loins, + *band*, also *bandh*, a band, tie, < Skt. √ *bandh*, tie, = E. *bind*[1], q. v.] A shawl, or large and loose sash, worn as a belt. Such a waist-band is a common part of East Indian costume, and, besides serving as a girdle, is useful as a protection to the abdomen.

White-turbaned natives, with scarlet and gold ropes fastened round the waist, glided about in the halls; and some of the more important added to the dignity of their appearance by wearing large daggers in their *cummerbunds*.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 113.

cummin, *n.* See *cumin*.

cumming (kum'ing), *n.* [Cf. *comb*[2] = *coomb*[1], a measure, E. dial. *comb*, a brewing-vat.] A vessel for holding wort. *E. H. Knight.*

cummingtonite (kum'ing-ton-īt), *n.* [< *Cummington* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] 1. A variety of rhodonite or manganese silicate, occurring at Cummington, Massachusetts.—2. An iron-magnesia variety of amphibole from the same locality.

cumnaunt†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *covenant*.

cumol (kum'ol), *n.* [< L. *cum*(*inum*), cumin, + *-ol*.] A coal-tar product, $C_6H_5C_3H_7$. A mixture of hydrocarbons prepared from coal-tar is used in the arts under this name as a solvent for gums, etc. Also called *cumene*.

cumpany†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *company*.

cumpanyable†, *a.* See *companiable*.

cumpas†, **cumpasse**†, *n.* and *v.* Obsolete spellings of *compass*.

cumplinet†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *complin*.

cumquat, kumquat (kum'kwot), *n.* [The Cantonese pronunciation of Chinese *kin keu*, golden orange, the native name of the fruit.] A very small orange of about the size of a pigeon's egg, the fruit of the *Citrus Aurantium*, var. *Japonica*, very abundant in China and Japan, with a sweet rind and sharp acid pulp. It is used chiefly in preserves. Also spelled *cumquot*.

cumshaw, kumshaw (kum'shâ), *n.* [Chinese pigeon-English: said to be a corruption of E. *commission*, an allowance or consideration; but, according to Giles, the Amoy pronunciation of Chinese *kan seay*, grateful thanks.] A present of any kind; a gift or douceur; bakshish.

cumulant (kū'mū-lant), *n.* [< L. *cumulan*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *cumulare*, heap up: see *cumulate*.] The denominator of the simple algebraical fraction which expresses the value of a simple continued fraction. Same as *continuant*.

cumulate (kū'mū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cumulated*, ppr. *cumulating*. [< L. *cumulatus*, pp. of *cumulare*, heap up, < *cumulus*, a heap: see *cumulus*. Cf. *accumulate*.] 1. To gather or throw into a heap or mass; bring together; accumulate. [Now rare.]

A man that beholds the mighty shoals of shells bedded and *cumulated* heap upon heap among earth will scarcely conceive which way these could ever live. *Woodward.*

All the extremes of worth and beauty that were *cumulated* in Camilla. *Shelton*, tr. of Don Quixote, iv. 6.

2. In *Louisiana law*, to combine in a single action: applied to actions or causes of action.

cumulation (kū-mū-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. *cumulation* = Sp. *cumulacion* = Pg. *cumulação* = It. *cumulazione*, < L. as if **cumulatio*(*n-*), < *cumulare*, heap up: see *cumulate*.] 1. The act of heaping together or piling up; accumulation.—2. That which is cumulated or heaped together; a heap.—3. In *civil law*, and thence in *Scots* and *Louisiana law*, combination of causes of action or defenses in a single proceeding; joinder, so that all must be tried together. The right to have several defenses proponed and discussed severally and without cumulation is the right to put in one at a time and have it disposed of, and then if necessary to put in another, and so on.

cumulatist (kū'mū-lā-tist), *n.* [< *cumulate* + *-ist*.] One who accumulates or collects. [Rare.]

cumulative (kū'mū-lā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *cumulatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *cumulativo*; as *cumulate* + *-ive*.] 1. Adding to; increasing the mass, weight, num-

ber, extent, amount, or force of (things of the same kind): as, *cumulative* materials; *cumulative* arguments or testimony. See below.—**2.** Increasing by successive additions: as, the *cumulative* action of a force.

I cannot help thinking that the indefinable something which we call character is *cumulative*—that the influence of the same climate, scenery, and associations for several generations is necessary to its gathering head, and that the process is disturbed by continual change of place.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 96.

No modern writer save De Quincey has sustained himself so easily and with such *cumulative* force through passages which strain the reader's mental power.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 401.

3†. Composed of aggregated parts; composite; brought together by degrees.

As for knowledge which man receiveth by teaching, it is *cumulative* and not original.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 147.

Cumulative action, in *med.*, the property of producing considerable, and more or less sudden, effect after a large number of apparently ineffective doses, as of a drug or poison.—**Cumulative argument,** an argumentation whose force lies in the concurrence of different probable arguments tending to one conclusion.—**Cumulative evidence,** evidence of which the parts reinforce one another, producing an effect stronger than any part taken by itself.—**Cumulative legacies,** several legacies in the same will to the same person which, though expressed in the same or similar language, are such as to be deemed additional to one another, and not merely a repeated expression of one intention already expressed.—**Cumulative offense,** in *law*, an offense committed by a repetition of acts of the same kind, on the same day or on different days. *Heard.*—**Cumulative sentence,** in *law*, a sentence in which several fines or several terms of imprisonment are added together, on account of conviction of several similar offenses.—**Cumulative system of voting,** in elections, that system by which each voter has the same number, or within one of the same number, of votes as there are persons to be elected to a given office, and can give them all to one candidate or distribute them, as he pleases. This variety of proportional or minority representation is practised in elections to the Illinois House of Representatives, and to some extent in British elections.

cumulatively (kū′mū-lā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a cumulative manner; increasingly; by successive additions.

As time goes on and our knowledge of the planetary motions becomes more minutely precise, this method [of determining the parallax of the sun] will become continually and *cumulatively* more exact. *C. A. Young*, The Sun, p. 41.

cumuli, *n.* Plural of *cumulus*.

cumuliform (kū′mū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *cumulus*, a heap, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of cumuli; cumulous; cumulose: applied to clouds. [Rare.]

cumulite (kū′mū-līt), *n.* [< L. *cumulus*, a heap, + *-ite*.] An aggregation of globulites (see *globulite*) with more or less spherical, ovoid, or flattened rounded forms: a term introduced into microscopical lithology by Vogelsang.

cumulo-cirro-stratus (kū″mū-lō-sir″ō-strā′tus), *n.* [NL., < *cumulus* + *cirrus* + *stratus*.] A form of cloud. See *cloud*[1], 1.

cumulose (kū′mū-lōs), *a.* [< L. as if **cumulosus*, < *cumulus*, a heap: see *cumulus*.] Full of heaps, or of cumuli.

cumulo-stratus (kū″mū-lō-strā′tus), *n.* [NL., < *cumulus* + *stratus*.] A form of cloud. See *cloud*[1], 1.

cumulous (kū′mū-lus), *a.* [< L. as if **cumulosus*: see *cumulose*.] Resembling cumuli; cumuliform; cumulose: applied to clouds.

A series of white *cumulous* clouds, such as are frequently seen piled up near the horizon on a summer's day.
Newcomb and Holden, Astron., p. 345.

cumulus (kū′mū-lus), *n.*; pl. *cumuli* (-lī). [< L. *cumulus*, a heap, whence ult. *cumble*, *cumber*, *n.*, and *cumulate*, *accumulate*, etc.] **1.** The kind of cloud which appears in the form of rounded heaps or hills, snowy-white at top with a darker horizontal base, characteristic of mild, calm weather, especially in summer; the summer-day cloud. See cut under *cloud*[1], 1.

The vapours rolled away, studding the mountains with small flocks of white wool-like *cumuli*.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 106.

2. In *anat.*, a heap of cells surrounding a ripe ovum in the Graafian follicle, and constituting the discus proligerus.

cumyl (kum′il), *n.* [< L. *cum(inum)*, cumin, + *-yl*, < Gr. *ὕλη*, matter.] The hypothetical radical ($C_{10}H_{11}O$) of a series of compounds procured from cumin-seed.

cumylic (ku-mil′ik), *a.* [< *cumyl* + *-ic*.] Derived from or pertaining to cumyl.—**Cumylic acid,** $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$, a monobasic acid which crystallizes in brilliant prisms, insoluble in water.

cun[1] (kun), *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *con*[1], *can*[1].

cun[2] (kun), *v. t.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *con*[2].

cun[3] (kun), *v. t.* A variant of *con*[3].

cunabula (kū-nab′ū-lạ), *n.* [L., neut. pl., dim. of *cunæ*, f. pl., a cradle.] A cradle; hence, birthplace or early abode. [Rare.]

Leipzig is in a peculiar sense the *cunabula* of German socialism and spiritualism.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 74.

cunabular (kū-nab′ū-lạr), *a.* [< L. *cunabula*, a cradle, + *-ar*.] Of or pertaining to the cradle or to childhood.

Cunantha (kū-nan′thä), *n.* [NL. (Haeckel, 1879), < L. *cunæ*, a cradle, nest, + Gr. *ἄνθος*, a flower.] The typical genus of *Cunanthinæ*.

Cunanthinæ (kū-nan-thī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cunantha* + *-inæ*.] A group of *Trachymedusinæ* with broad pouch-shaped radial canals, and with otoporpa, typified by the genus *Cunantha*.

cunctation† (kungk-tā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *cunctatio(n-)*, *contatio(n-)*, delay, < *cunctari*, *contari*, delay action, hesitate.] Delay; cautious slowness; deliberateness.

Such a kind of *Cunctation*, Advisedness, and Procrastination, is allowable also in all Councils of State and War.
Howell, Letters, ii. 17.

Festina lente, . . . celerity should always be contempered with *cunctation*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 2.

cunctative (kungk′tā-tiv), *a.* Cautiously slow; delaying; deliberate. [Rare.]

cunctator (kungk-tā′tọr), *n.* [= F. *cunctateur*, < L. *cunctator*, a delayer, lingerer (famous as a surname of the dictator Quintus Fabius Maximus), < *cunctari*, delay: see *cunctation*.] One who delays or lingers: as, Fabius *Cunctator* (the delayer). [Rare.]

Unwilling to discourage such *cunctators*.
Hammond, Works, I. 494.

cunctipotent (kungk-tip′ō-tent), *a.* [< LL. *cunctipoten(t-)s*, all-powerful, < L. *cunctus*, all, all together (contr. of **cojunctus*, *conjunctus*, joined together: see *conjunct*, *conjoint*), + *potens(t-)s*, powerful.] All-powerful; omnipotent. [Rare.]

O true, peculiar vision
Of God *cunctipotent!*
J. M. Neale, tr. of Horæ Novissimæ.

cunctitenent†, *a.* [< L. *cunctus*, all, + *tenen(t-)s*, ppr. of *tenere*, hold: see *tenant*.] Possessing all things.

cund†, *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *con*[3].

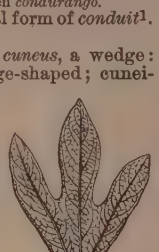
cundit†, cunditht, *n.* Obsolete forms of *conduit*[1].

cundurango (kun-du-rang′gō), *n.* [The Peruv. name, said to mean 'eagle-vine.'] An asclepiadaceous woody climber of Peru, the bark of which had a brief reputation as a cure for cancer. It is a simple aromatic bitter. The plant is usually referred to *Marsdenia cundurango*, but specimens under cultivation have been identified as belonging to the genus *Macroscepis*. It is probable that the drug is obtained from more than one species. Also written *condurango*.

cundy (kun′di), *n.* A dialectal form of *conduit*[1]. *Brockett.*

cuneal (kū′nē-al), *a.* [< L. *cuneus*, a wedge: see *cuneus* and *cone*.] Wedge-shaped; cuneiform; specifically, having the character of a cuneus.

cuneate, cuneated (kū′nē-āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [< L. *cuneatus*, pp. of *cuneare*, wedge, make wedge-shaped, < *cuneus*, a wedge: see *cuneus*.] Wedge-shaped; truncate at one end and tapering to a point at the other: properly applied only to flat bodies, surfaces, or marks: as, a *cuneate* leaf.


Cuneate Leaf.

cuneately (kū′nē-āt-li), *adv.* In the form of a wedge.

At each end suddenly *cuneately* sharpened.
H. C. Wood, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 108.

cuneatic (kū-nē-at′ik), *a.* [< *cuneate* + *-ic*.] Same as *cuneate*. [Rare.]

cuneator (kū′nē-ā-tọr), *n.* [ML., < *cuneare*, coin, L. make wedge-shaped, wedge, < *cuneus*, a wedge: see *cuneus*.] An official formerly intrusted with the regulation of the dies used in the mints in England. The office was abolished with the abolition of the provincial mints.

The office of *cuneator* was one of great importance at a time when there existed a multiplicity of mints.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 480.

cunei, *n.* Plural of *cuneus*.

cuneiform (kū′nē- or kū-nē′i-fôrm), *a.* and *n.* [Also improp. *cuniform*; < NL. *cuneiformis*, < L. *cuneus*, a wedge, + *forma*, shape.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the shape or form of a wedge; cuneate. Specifically—(*a*) Applied to the wedge-shaped or arrow-headed characters, or to the inscriptions in such characters, of the ancient Mesopotamians and Persians. See *arrow-headed*.

The *cuneiform* inscriptions of this period [Nebuchadnezzar's] are not of historical import, like the Assyrian, but have reference only to the building works of the king.
Von Ranke, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 88.

(*b*) In *entom.*, said of parts or joints which are attached by a thin but broad base, and thicken gradually to a suddenly truncated apex. (*c*) In *anat.*, applied to certain wedge-shaped carpal and tarsal bones. See phrases below.

2. Occupied with or versed in the wedge-shaped characters, or the inscriptions written in them: as, "a *cuneiform* scholar," *Sir H. Rawlinson.*—**Cuneiform bone,** in *anat.*: (*a*) A carpal bone at the ulnar side of the proximal row. Also called the *triquetrum* and *pyramidale*, from its shape in the human subject. See cut under *hand*. (*b*) One of three bones of the foot, of the distal row of tarsal bones, on the inner or tibial side, in relation with the first three metatarsal bones. The cuneiform bones are distinguished from one another as the *inner*, *middle*, and *outer*, or the *entocuneiform*, *mesocuneiform*, and *ectocuneiform*; also as the *entosphenoid*, *mesosphenoid*, and *ectosphenoid*. In the human foot they are wedged in between the scaphoid, the cuboid, and the heads of three metatarsals, and fitted to one another like the stones of an arch. These bones contribute much to the elasticity of the arch of the instep. See cut under *foot*.—**Cuneiform cartilage.** See *cartilage*.—**Cuneiform columns,** Burdach's columns (which see, under *column*).—**Cuneiform deformation of the skull.** See *deformation*.—**Cuneiform palpi,** those palpi in which the last joint is cuneiform.—**Cuneiform tubercles,** the cartilages of Wrisberg.

II. *n.* A cuneiform bone: as, the three *cuneiforms* of the foot.

cuneiforme (kū″nē-i-fôr′mē), *n.*; pl. *cuneiformia* (-mi-ạ). [NL., neut. (sc. *os*, bone) of *cuneiformis*: see *cuneiform*.] One of the cuneiform bones of the wrist or of the instep: more fully called *os cuneiforme*, plural *ossa cuneiformia*. The three tarsal cuneiform bones are distinguished as *cuneiforme internum*, *medium*, and *externum*.

Cuneirostres† (kū″nē-i-ros′trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *cuneus*, a wedge, + *rostrum*, beak.] In Blyth's system of classification (1849), a series or superfamily of his *Picoides*, consisting of the woodpeckers, honey-guides, and barbets: opposed to *Levirostres*.

cuneocuboid (kū″nē-ō-kū′boid), *a.* [< *cuneiform* + *cuboid*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the cuneiform bones and the cuboides.

cuneoscaphoid (kū″nē-ō-skaf′oid), *a.* [< *cuneiform* + *scaphoid*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the cuneiform bones and the scaphoid.

cunette (kū-net′), *n.* [F., appar. dim. formed from L. *cuneus*, a wedge.] In *fort.*: (*a*) A deep trench sunk along the middle of a dry moat, to make the passage more difficult. (*b*) A small drain dug along the middle of the main ditch, to receive the surface-water and keep the ditch dry.

cuneus (kū′nē-us), *n.*; pl. *cunei* (-ī). [NL., < L. *cuneus*, a wedge, ML. also a corner, angle, a stamp, die, > OF. *coin*, > E. *coin*: see *coin*[1]. Hence *cuneate*, *cuneiform*, etc.] **1.** In *anat.*, the triangular lobule on the median surface of the cerebrum, bounded by the parieto-occipital and calcarine fissures. See *cerebrum*.—**2.** In *entom.*, a triangular part of the hemielytrum found in certain heteropterous insects, inserted like a wedge on the outer side between the corium and the membrane. It is generally of a more or less coriaceous consistence, and is separated from the corium by a flexible suture. Also called *appendix*.

cuniculate (kū-nik′ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *cuniculus*, a passage underground, a cavity, < *cuniculus*, a rabbit: see *cuniculus*.] In *bot.*, traversed by a long passage open at one end, as the peduncle of *Tropæolum*.

cuniculi, *n.* Plural of *cuniculus*.

cuniculous (kū-nik′ū-lus), *a.* [< L. *cuniculus*, a rabbit, cony: see *cuniculus*.] Relating to rabbits. [Rare.]

cuniculus (kū-nik′ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *cuniculi* (-lī). [L., also *cuniculum*, a canal, cavity, hole, pit, mine, an underground passage, lit. a (rabbit-) burrow, < *cuniculus*, a rabbit, cony, whence ult. E. *cony*, q. v.] **1.** In *archæol.*, a small underground passage; specifically, one of the underground drains which formed a close network throughout the Roman Campagna and certain other districts of Italy. They were constructed by a race that was dominant before the age of Roman supremacy, and are now known to have remedied the malarious character of those regions, which has returned since they were choked up.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of lemmings, of the family *Muridæ* and subfamily *Arvicolinæ*: so called because the animals somewhat resemble small rabbits. The cranial and dental characters are diagnostic: there are no obvious external ears, the feet and tail are short and densely furred, the pollex is rudimentary, and the two middle fore claws are prodigiously enlarged, and often duplicated by a secondary deciduous growth of horny substance. *C. hudsonius* (or *torquatus*) is the Hudson's Bay lemming or hare-tailed rat of arctic America, Greenland, or corresponding latitudes in the old

world, 4 to 6 inches long, the tail, with its pencil of hairs, 1 inch; in summer the pelage is dappled with chestnut-red, black, gray, and yellowish; in winter it is pure white. The genus was founded by Wagler in 1830.

3. In *med.*, a burrow of an itch-insect in the skin.

cuniform (kū'ni-fôrm), *a.* An improper form of *cuneiform*.

Cunila (kū-nī'lä), *n.* [L. *cunīla, conīla*, a plant, a species of *Origanum*.] A labiate genus of the eastern United States, of a single species, *C. Mariana*, distinguished by the very hairy throat of the calyx, the small bilabiate corolla with spreading lobes, two divergent stamens, and smooth nutlets. It is a gently stimulant aromatic. It is commonly known as *dittany*.

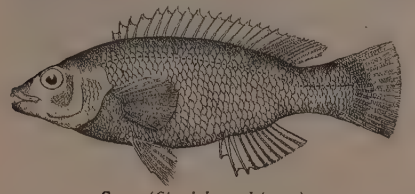
cuningar†, *n.* Same as *conyger*.

cunn (kun), *n.* A local Irish name of the pollan, *Coregonus pollan*.

cunne[1]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *can*[1].

cunne[2]†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *con*[2].

cunner (kun'ėr), *n.* [Also *conner*: see *conner*[3].] The blue-perch, *Ctenolabrus adspersus*. It attains a length sometimes of 12 inches; it has about 18 dorsal



Cunner (*Ctenolabrus adspersus*).

spines, conical teeth in several rows, serrate preoperculum, and scaly cheeks and opercles. It is found most abundantly about rocks in salt water. Also called *bergall, chogset, nipper, sea-perch*, etc. [New England.]

It was one of the days when, in spite of twitching the line and using all the tricks we could think of, the *cunners* would either eat our bait or keep away altogether.
S. O. Jewett, Deephaven, p. 151.

cunnie† (kun'i), *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cony*.

cunniegreat, *n.* Same as *conyger*.

cunning[1] (kun'ing), *n.* [< ME. *cunning, cunnyng, connyng, kunnyng, coning, conyng*, etc., in form and use the verbal noun (not found in AS.) of *cunnen*, pres. ind. *can*, know (cf. Icel. *kunnandi*, knowledge, < *kunna*, know), but in form and partly in sense as if < AS. *cunnung*, trial, test, < *cunnian*, try, test, > E. *cun*[2], *con*[2]. *Cunning*[1], while thus the verbal noun, associated with *cunning*[1], the ppr., of *can*, know, also includes historically the verbal noun of *cun*[2], *con*[2], which is now separated, as *conning*, in mod. sense, the act of studying.] **1**†. Knowledge; learning; special knowledge: sometimes implying occult or magical knowledge.

A tree of *kunnyng* of good and yuel. *Wyclif*, Gen. ii. 9.

That alle the folke that ys alyve
Ne han the *kunnynge* to discryve
The thinges that I herde there.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 2056.

I believe that all these three persons [in the Godhead] are even in power, and in *cunning*, and in might, full of grace and of all goodness.
Thrope, Confession, in Foxe's Book of Martyrs.

2. Practical knowledge or experience; skill; dexterity.

If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her *cunning*. Ps. cxxxvii. 5.

3. Practical skill employed in a secret or crafty manner; craft; artifice; skilful deceit.

The continual habit of dissimulation is but a weak and sluggish *cunning*, and not greatly politic.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 343.

Nor did I use an engine to entrap
His life, out of a slavish fear to combat
Youth, strength, or *cunning*.
Ford, The Broken Heart, v. 3.

This is a trap, isn't it? a nice stroke of *cunning*, hey?
Sheridan, The Duenna, ii. 1.

4. Disposition to employ one's skill in an artful manner; craftiness; guile; artifice.

We take *cunning* for a sinister and crooked wisdom; and certainly there is great difference between a cunning man and a wise man, not only in point of honesty, but in point of ability. *Bacon*, Cunning.

5. The natural wit or instincts of an animal: as, the *cunning* of the fox or hare. =**Syn. 3** and **4**. Craft, craftiness, shrewdness, subtlety, finesse, duplicity, intrigue, guile.

cunning[1] (kun'ing), *a.* [< ME. *cunning, cunnyng, connyng, conyng, kunning, konnyng, konyng*, etc., also in earlier (North.) form *cunnand* (after Icel., no AS. form **cunnande* being found) (= MHG. *kunnend, künnent*, G. *könnend* (as adj. chiefly dial.) = Icel. *kunnandi*, knowing, learning, cunning); prop. ppr. of AS. *cunnan*, ME. *cunnen* (= OHG. *kunnan*, MHG. *kunnen, künnen, können*, G. *können* = Icel. *kunna*), pres. ind. *can*, know, mod. E. *can*, be able: see *can*[1]. *Cunning*[1], *a.*, is thus the orig. ppr. of *can*[1] (obs. forms *cun, con*) in its orig. sense 'know.' Cf. *cunning*[1], *n.*] **1**†. Knowing; having knowledge; learned; having or concerned with special or strange knowledge, and hence sometimes with an implication of magical or supernatural knowledge. See *cunning-man, cunning-woman*.

He wil . . . that they be *cunnand* in his seruiss.
Metr. Homilies, p. 93.

Though I be nought all *cunning*
Upon the forme of this writing.
Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 83.

She did impart,
Upon a certain day,
To him her *cunning* magic art.
The Seven Champions of Christendom (Child's Ballads, I. 85).

2. Having knowledge acquired by experience or practice; having technical knowledge and manual skill; skilful; dexterous. [Now chiefly literary and somewhat archaic.]

Esau was a *cunning* hunter. Gen. xxv. 27.

Aholiab, . . . an engraver, and a *cunning* workman, and an embroiderer in blue, and in purple, and in scarlet, and fine linen. Ex. xxxviii. 23.

We do not wonder at man because he is *cunning* in procuring food, but we are amazed with the variety, the superfluity, the immensity of human talents.
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, iii.

3. Exhibiting or wrought with ingenuity; skilful; curious; ingenious.

Apollo was god of shooting, and Author of *cunning* playing vpon Instrumentes. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 64.

All the more do I admire
Joints of *cunning* workmanship.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin, iv.

4. Characterized by or exercising crafty ingenuity; artfully subtle or shrewd; knowing in guile; guileful; tricky.

Oh you're a *cunning* boy, and taught to lie
For your lord's credit!
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, ii. 3.

Hinder them [children], as much as may be, from being *cunning*; which, being the ape of wisdom, is the most distant from it that can be. *Locke*, Education, § 140.

5. Marked by crafty ingenuity; showing shrewdness or guile; expressive of subtlety: as, a *cunning* deception; *cunning* looks.

Accounting his integrity to be but a *cunning* face of falsehood. *Sir P. Sidney*.

O'er his face there spread a *cunning* grin.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 316.

6. Curiously or quaintly attractive; subtly interesting; piquant: commonly used of something small or young: as, the *cunning* ways of a child or a pet animal. [U. S.]

As a child she had been called *cunning*, in the popular American use of the word when applied to children; that is to say, piquantly interesting.
E. Eggleston, The Graysons, i.

=**Syn. 4.** *Cunning, Artful, Sly, Subtle, Shrewd, Tricky, Adroit, Wily, Crafty, Intriguing*, sharp, foxy. All these words suggest something underhand or deceptive. *Cunning*, literally knowing, and especially knowing how, now implies a disposition to compass one's ends by concealment; hence we speak of a fox-like *cunning*. *Artful* indicates greater ingenuity and ability, the latter, however, being of a low kind. *Sly* is the same as *cunning*, except that it is more vulgar and implies less ability. ("A col-fox, ful of *sleigh* iniquité." *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 395.) ("Envy works in a *sly*, imperceptible manner." *Watts*.) *Subtle* implies concealment, like *cunning*, but also a marked ability and the power to work out one's plans without being suspected; hence, while *cunning* is applicable to brutes, *subtle* is too high a word for that, except by figurative use. The rabbit is *cunning* enough to hide from the dog; Mephistopheles is *subtle*. (For the favorable meanings of *subtle*, see *astute*. For the good senses of *shrewd*, see *acute*.) In its unfavorable aspects *shrewd* implies a penetration and judgment that are somewhat narrow and worldly-wise, too much so to deserve the name of sagacity or wisdom. (See *astute*.) *Tricky* is especially a word of action; it expresses the character and conduct of one who gets the confidence of others only to abuse it by acts of selfishness, especially cheating. *Adroit*, in a bad sense, expresses a ready and skilful use of trickery, or facility in performing and escaping detection of reprehensible acts. (See *adroit*.) *Wily* is appropriate where a person is viewed as an opponent in real or figurative warfare, against whom wiles or stratagems are employed: a *wily* adversary is one who is full of such devices; a *wily* politician is one who is notably given to advancing party interests by leading the opposite side to commit blunders, etc. A *crafty* man has less ability than a *subtle* man, and works more by deception or knavery than the *shrewd* man; he is more active than the *cunning* man, and more steadily active than the *sly* man; he is on the moral level of the *trickish* man. *Intriguing* is applied where the plots are secret arrangements made with others, perhaps against a third party, and especially of a complicated character.

cunning[2] (kun'ing), *n.* [< ME. *connyng, coning, conyng*, var. of *cony, conig*, etc., whence mod. E. *cony, coney*, q. v. The form *cunning* remains in mod. use only as applied to the lamprey, and in the proper names *Cunningham, Conyngham, Conington*, etc. See *cony*.] **1**†. A variant of *cony*.—**2.** The river-lamprey. [Local, Eng.]

cunningaire†, *n.* Same as *conyger*.

Cunninghamia (kun-ing-ham'i-ạ), *n.* [In honor of *Cunningham*, an English explorer in Australia.] A genus of coniferous trees of China and Japan, of two species, resembling in their stiff, pungent, linear-lanceolate leaves the *Araucaria*, but more nearly allied to the *Sequoia* of California. The wood of the Chinese species, *C. Sinensis*, is used especially for tea-chests and coffins.

cunninghead†, *n.* [ME. *connynghede*; < *cunning*[1], *a.*, + *-head*.] Cunning; knowledge; understanding.

Barayne is my soul, fauting [lacking] *connynghede*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), Int., l. 5.

cunningly (kun'ing-li), *adv.* **1.** Skilfully; cleverly; artistically.

A stately Pallace built of squared bricke,
Which *cunningly* was without morter laid.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iv. 4.

And there is the best armour made in all the East, of Iron and steele, *cunningly* tempered with the luice of certaine herbes. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 385.

We have a privilege of nature to shiver before a painted flame, how *cunningly* soever the colors be laid on.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 369.

2†. Shrewdly; wisely.

Where euer this barne has bene
That carpys thus *conandly*. *York Plays*, p. 162.

3. Artfully; craftily; with subtlety; with fraudulent contrivance.

We have not followed *cunningly* devised fables.
2 Pet. i. 16.

4. Prettily; attractively; piquantly. [U. S.]

cunning-man†, (kun'ing-man), *n.* A man who is reputed or pretends to have special or occult knowledge or skill; especially, one who pretends to tell fortunes, or teach how to recover stolen or lost goods.

Do ye not think me a *cunning Man*, that of an old Bishop can make a young Earl? *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 62.

The *cunning-men* in Cow-lane . . . have told her her fortune. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

The lady . . . paid me much above the usual fee, as a *cunning-man*, to find her stolen goods.
Steele, Tatler, No. 245.

cunningness (kun'ing-nes), *n.* The character of being cunning.

cunning-woman†, (kun'ing-wụm″an), *n.* A female fortune-teller. See *cunning-man*.

Dancer. I am buying of an office, sir, and to that purpose I would fain learn to dissemble cunningly.
For. Do you come to me for that? you should rather have gone to a *cunning woman*.
Fletcher (*and another*), Fair Maid of the Inn, iv. 2.

And then her going in disguise to that conjurer, and this *cunning woman!* *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, ii. 1.

cunny†, *n.* See *cony*.

cunnycatch†, **cunnycatcher**†, etc. See *conycatch*, etc.

Cunonia (kū-nō'ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., named in honor of J. C. *Cuno*, a German botanist of the 18th century.] A small genus of plants, natural

Cunonia Capensis.

order *Saxifragaceæ*. One species is found in South Africa, and there are five in New Caledonia. They are small trees or shrubs, with compound leaves and dense racemes of small white flowers. The bark is used for tanning.

cuntak†, *n.* See *conteck*.

cunt-line (kunt'līn or -lin), *n.* Same as *cont-line*.

cuntrye†, **cuntre**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *country*.

Cuon (kū'on), *n.* A less proper form of *Cyon*[2].

cup (kup), *n.* [< ME. *cup, cuppe*, also *coppe*, < AS. *cuppe* (not **cuppa*), ONorth. *copp*, a cup, = D. *kop* = MLG. *kop, koppe*, LG. *kop* = OHG. *choph, chuph*, MHG. *koph, kopf*, a cup, = Icel. *koppr* = Sw. *kopp* = Dan. *kop* = OF. *cupe, cope, coupe*, F. *coupe* (> ME. also *coupe, cowpe*:

see *coup*[3], *coupe*[3]) = Pr. Sp. Pg. *copa* = It. *coppa*, *coppo*, a cup, < ML. *copa*, *coppa*, *cupa*, *cuppa*, a cup, drinking-vessel, L. *cupa*, a tub, cask, tun, vat, etc., = OBulg. *cupa*, a cup; cf. Gr. *κύπελλον*, a cup, *κύπη* (a hollow), a kind of ship, *γύπη*, a hole, Skt. *kūpa*, a pit, well, hollow. The forms have been to some extent confused with those of *cop*[1], the head, top (= D. *kop* = G. *kopf*, etc.): see *cop*[1].] **1.** A small vessel used to contain liquids generally; a drinking-vessel; a chalice. The name is commonly given specifically to a drinking-vessel smaller at the base than at the top, without a stem and foot, and with or without a handle or handles. See *glass*, *goblet*, *mug*.

Also ther be viij grett *Copys* of fyne gold garnyshed over with precius stonys.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 11.

Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth his colour in the *cup*. Prov. xxiii. 31.

Specifically—**2.** That part of a drinking-cup or similar vessel which contains the liquid, as distinguished from the stem and foot when these are present.—**3.** *Eccles.*, the chalice from which the wine is dispensed in the sacrament of the Lord's supper.—**4.** A cup-shaped or other vessel of precious metal, or by extension any elaborately wrought piece of plate, offered as a prize to be contended for in yacht- and horse-racing and other sports.

The King has bought seven horses successively, for which he has given 11,300 guineas, principally to win the *cup* at Ascot, which he has never accomplished.
Greville, Memoirs, June 24, 1829.

5. [*cap.*] The constellation Crater.—**6.** Something formed like a cup: as, the *cup* of an acorn, of a flower, etc.

The cowslip's golden *cup* no more I see.
Shenstone, Elegies, viii.

Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*: (1) The concave fruiting body of angiocarpous lichens and discomycetous fungi: same as *discocarp* and *apothecium*. (2) The peridium of a cluster-cup fungus, *Æcidium*. (*b*) In *golfing*, a small cavity or hole in the course, probably made by the stroke of a previous player. *Jamieson*.

7. In steam-boilers, one of a series of depressions or domes used to increase the amount of heating surface.—**8.** A cupping-glass.

For the flux, there is no better medicine than the *cup* used two or three times.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 474.

9. A small vessel of determinate size for receiving the blood during venesection. It has usually contained about four ounces. A bleeding of two cups is consequently one of eight ounces. *Dunglison*.

10. The quantity contained in a cup; the contents of a cup: as, a *cup* of tea.

Every inordinate *cup* is unblessed, and the ingredient is a devil. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3.

And now let's go to an honest alehouse, where we may have a *cup* of good barley wine.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 60.

'Tis a little thing
To give a *cup* of water. *Talfourd*, Ion, i. 2.

11. Suffering to be endured; evil which falls to one's lot; portion: from the idea of a bitter or poisonous draught from a cup.

O my Father, if it be possible, let this *cup* pass from me. Mat. xxvi. 39.

Welcome the sour *cup* of prosperity! Affliction may one day smile again. *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 1.

12. A drink made of wine, generally iced, sweetened, and flavored according to many different receipts, and sometimes containing many ingredients. The different varieties are named from the chief ingredient, as *claret-cup*, *champagne-cup*, etc.—**13.** *pl.* The drinking of intoxicating liquors; a drinking-bout; intoxication.

Another sort sitteth upon their ale benches, and there among their *cups* they give judgment of the wits of writers. *Sir T. More*, Utopia, Ded. to Peter Giles, p. 14.

Inspir'd with full deep *cups*, who cannot prophesy?
A tinker, out of ale, will give predictions.
Fletcher (*and another*?), Prophetess, i. 3.

Thence from *cups* to civil broils. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 718.

Circe's cup, the enchanted draught of the sorceress Circe; hence, anything that produces a delirious or transforming effect.

I think you all have drunk of *Circe's cup*.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

Class cup. See *class*.—**Coin-cup.** See *coin*[1].—**Crowned cup.** See *crowned*.—**Crown of cups.** See *couronne des tasses*, under *couronne*.—**Cup and ball,** a toy of very early origin, consisting of a cup at the extremity of a handle, to which a ball is attached by a cord. The player tosses the ball up, and seeks to catch it in the cup.—**Cup-and-ball joint.** Same as *ball-and-socket joint* (which see, under *ball*[1]).—**Cup and can,** familiar companions: the can being the large vessel out of which the cup is filled, and thus the two being constantly associated.

You boasting tell us where you din'd,
And how his lordship was so kind;
Swear he's a most facetious man,
That you and he are *cup and can*. *Swift*.

Cup of assay. See *assay*.—**Cup o' sneeze,** a pinch of snuff. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]—**In his cups,** intoxicated; tipsy.

As Alexander killed his friend Clytus, being *in* his ales and *his cups*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 7.

Standing cup, a large and usually ornamental drinking-vessel (see *hanap*) made especially for the decoration of a dresser or cupboard.—**To crush a cup.** See *crush*.—**To drain the cup to the bottom,** or **to the dregs.** (*a*) To endure misfortune to the last extremity; experience the utmost force of a calamity. (*b*) To pursue sensual pleasures recklessly; sound the depths of vice, or of a particular form of indulgence.—**To present the cup to one's lips.** (*a*) To try to force one into a desperate action or painful position. (*b*) To allure one into dissipation or sensual indulgence.

cup (kup), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cupped*, ppr. *cupping*. [< *cup*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To supply with cups, as of liquor.

Plumpy Bacchus, . . .
Cup us, till the world go round.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 7 (song).

2†. To make drunk.

At night with one that had bin shrieve I sup'd,
Well entertain'd I was, and halfe well *cup'd*.
John Taylor, Works (1650).

3. To bleed by means of cupping-glasses; perform the operation of cupping upon.

Him, the damn'd doctors and his friends immur'd;
They bled, they *cupp'd*, they purged; in short they cur'd.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 193.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To drink.

The former is not more thirsty after his *cupping* than the latter is hungry after his devouring.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 484.

2. To perform the operation of cupping: as, to *cup* for inflammation.—**3.** In *golfing*, to hit or break the ground with the club when striking the ball. *Jamieson*.

cup-and-cone (kup′and-kōn′), *n.* In *metal.*, an arrangement at the mouth of a blast-furnace by which ore, flux, or fuel can be added, without allowing any sensible escape of the furnace-gases, when these, as is usually the case, are taken off for heating purposes.

cup-and-saucer (kup′and-sâ′sėr), *a.* Shaped like a cup and its saucer taken together.—**Cup-and-saucer limpet,** a shell of the genus *Calyptræa*: so named because the limpet-like shell has a cup-like process in the interior.

Cup-and-saucer Limpet (*Calyptræa equestris*).

cup-anvil (kup′an″vil), *n.* In a metallic cartridge, a cup-shaped piece placed on the inner side of the head to strengthen it.

cup-bearer (kup′bâr″ėr), *n.* **1.** An attendant at a feast who conveys wine or other liquors to the guests.—**2.** Formerly, an officer of the household of a prince or noble, who tasted the wine before handing it to his master.

For I was the king's *cupbearer*. Neh. i. 11.

cupboard (kub′ėrd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cupboord*, *cupbord*, often spelled *cubbord*, sometimes *coberd*, to suit the pron.; ME. *cupbord*, *copebord*, < *cup*, *cuppe*, cup, + *bord*, board.] **1.** Originally, a table on which cups and other vessels, of gold or silver, or of earthenware, for household use or ornament, were kept or displayed; later, a table with shelves, a sideboard, buffet, or cabinet, open or closed, used for such purpose; in modern use, generally, a series of shelves, inclosed or placed in a closet, for keeping cups, dishes, and other table-ware. A cupboard of large size and lavish ornament, in the second form, was called a *court-cupboard*, and was especially intended for the display of plate, etc. This form is represented by the modern sideboard, with open shelves above and a closet below.

The kyngez *cope-borde* was closed in silver.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 206.

2. A similar sideboard, cabinet, or closet of shelves for the keeping of provisions about to be used. Such a cupboard was formerly called specifically a *livery-cupboard*, and in it was placed the ration, called livery, allowed to each member of the household.

Going to a corner *cupboard*, high up in the wall, he pulled a key out of his pocket, and unlocked his little store of wine, and cake, and spirits.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, iii.

Hence—**3.** The set or collection of silver or gold plate, fine glass, decorated ceramic ware, etc., usually kept in a cupboard. Compare *credence*, 4.

There was also a *Cupbord* of plate, most sumptuous and rich. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 313.

Cupboard love, interested attachment.

A *cupboard love* is seldom true,
A love sincere is found in few. *Poor Robin*.

cupboard† (kub′ėrd), *v. t.* [< *cupboard*, *n.*] To gather as into a cupboard; hoard up.

Only like a gulf it [the belly] did remain
I' the midst o' the body, idle and unactive,
Still *cupboarding* the viand. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 1.

cupboardy (kub′ėr-di), *a.* [< *cupboard* + *-y*[1].] Like a cupboard. *Miss Braddon*.

cup-coral (kup′kor″al), *n.* **1.** A corallite.—**2.** A coral polypidom of which the whole mass is cup-shaped, as in the family *Cyathophyllidæ*.

cupee (kū-pē′), *n.* A head-dress of lace, gauze, etc., having lappets hanging down beside the face. It was worn at the beginning of the eighteenth century, and preceded the tall commode.

cupel (kū′pel or kup′el), *n.* [Also written *cuppel*, *cupple*, and *coppel*, *copple* (now commonly *cupel*, based directly upon the ML. form); < F. *coupelle* = Sp. *copela* = Pg. *copella*, *copelha* = It. *coppella*, < ML. *cupella*, a little cup, a little tun, dim. of *cupa*, cup, L. *cupa*, a tun (> *cupella*, a small cask): see *cup*.] In *metal.*, a small vessel made of pulverized bone-earth, in the form of a frustum of a cone, with a cavity in the larger end, in which lead containing gold and silver is cupeled. See *cupellation*. In assaying with the cupel the lead is absorbed by the porous bone-ash into which it sinks.

The stuff whereof *cuppels* are made, which they put into furnaces, upon which fire worketh not.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

cupel (kū′pel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cupeled*, *cupelled*, ppr. *cupeling*, *cupelling*. [< *cupel*, *n.*] To perform the process of cupellation upon.

These [silver and alloyed gold] are wrapped together in a piece of sheet lead, and *cupelled* or melted in a porous crucible called a cupel.
Wheatley and Delamotte, Art Work in Gold and Silver, p. 8.

cupel-dust (kū′pel-dust), *n.* Powder used in purifying metals. Also *copple-dust*.

cupellate (kū′pe-lāt), *v. t.* [< *cupel* + *-ate*[2].] To cupel. [Rare.]

cupellation (kū-pe-lā′shọn), *n.* [< *cupellate* + *-ion*.] Separation of gold and silver from lead by treatment in a cupeling-furnace or in a cupel. The process depends upon the property possessed by lead of becoming oxidized when strongly heated, while the precious metals are not so affected. The lead, becoming oxidized, forms litharge, which collects on the surface and flows toward the edges of the metallic mass, whence it is removed, the silver remaining in the form of a metallic disk if the operation is on a large scale, as in the process of working argentiferous lead in the cupellation-furnace, or in that of a small rounded globule or button if the cupel is used (see *cupel*), as is commonly done in assaying silver ore which contains gold.

Cupes (kū′pēz), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1801), < (?) L. *cūpes*, *cuppes*, fond of delicacies, dainty, connected with *cūpedo*, *cuppedo*, a tidbit, delicacy, orig. = *cupido*, desire: see *Cupid*.] The typical genus of the family *Cupesidæ*. *C. lobiceps* is a North American species.

Cupesidæ (kū-pes′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cupes* + *-idæ*.] A family of serricorn *Coleoptera* or beetles. The ventral segments are free; the tarsi are five-jointed; the first ventral segment is not elongated; the hind coxæ are sulcate for the reception of the thighs; the front coxa is transverse; the onychium is small or wanting; the head is constricted behind; and the eyes are smooth. The family comprises only the three genera *Cupes*, *Priacma*, and *Omma*, and the few species known are somber-colored beetles of medium size, which probably breed in decaying wood.

cupful (kup′fůl), *n.* [< *cup* + *-ful*, 2.] The quantity that a cup holds; the contents of a cup.

Thane cho wente to the welle by the wode enis,
That alle wellyde of wyne, and wonderliche rynnes;
Kaughte up a *coppe-fulle*, and coverde it faire.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3379.

cup-gall (kup′gâl), *n.* A singular kind of gall found on the leaves of the oak and some other trees, of the figure of a cup, or a drinking-glass without its foot, adhering by its point or apex to the leaf, and containing the larva of a small fly. The insect which makes cup-galls is *Cecidomyia poculum*.

cup-guard (kup′gärd), *n.* A sword-guard in which the hand is protected by a hollow metal cup opening toward the hand. It usually surrounds the blade beyond and outside of the cross-guard. See *hilt*.

Flowering Branch of *Cuphea lanceolata*.

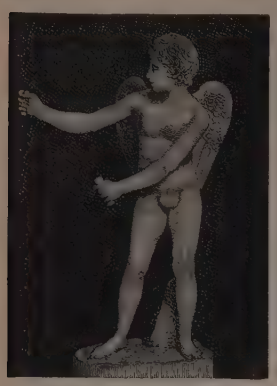
Cuphea (kū′fē-ạ), *n.* [NL., with reference to the gibbous base of the calyx, < Gr. *κύφος*, a hump.] A genus of *Lythraceæ*, herbs or undershrubs, natives of tropical America and Mexico, of which three species occur in the United States. Many have bright-colored flowers, and

one, *C. platycentra*, is common in greenhouses under the name of *cigar-plant*.

Cuphic, *a.* and *n.* See *Cufic*.

cup-hilted (kup′hil″ted), *a.* Furnished with a cup-guard, as a sword. See *cup-guard*.

Cupid (kū′pid), *n.* [< L. *Cupido*, personification of *cupido* (*cupidin-*), desire, passion, < *cupere*, desire: see *covet*.] In *Rom. myth.*, the god of love, identified with the Greek Eros, the son of Hermes (Mercury) and Aphrodite (Venus). He is generally represented as a beautiful boy with wings, carrying a bow and quiver of arrows, and is often spoken of as blind or blindfolded. The name is often given in art to figures of children, with or without wings, introduced, sometimes in considerable number, as a motive of decoration, and with little or no mythological allusion.



Cupid.—Vatican Museum, Rome.

> The seal was *Cupid* bent above a scroll,
> And o'er his head Uranian Venus hung,
> And raised the blinding bandage from his eyes.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, I.

To look for Cupids in the eyes. Same as *to look babies*, etc. (which see, under *baby*, *n.*, 3).

> The Naiads, sitting near upon the aged rocks,
> Are busied with their combs, to braid his verdant locks,
> While *in their* crystal *eyes* he doth *for Cupids look*.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, ii. 862.

cupidity (kū-pid′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *cupidité* = Pr. *cupiditat* = It. *cupidità*, < L. *cupidita(t-)s*, desire, covetousness, < *cupidus*, desirous, < *cupere*, desire: see *covet*.] 1. An eager desire to possess something; inordinate desire; immoderate craving, especially for wealth or power; greed.

> No property is secure when it becomes large enough to tempt the *cupidity* of indigent power. *Burke*.
>
> Many articles that might have aroused the *cupidity* of unambitious thieves. *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 193.

2. Specifically, sexual love. [Rare.]

> Love, as it is called by boys and girls, shall ever be the subject of my ridicule, . . . villainous *cupidity!*
> *Richardson*, Sir Charles Grandison, VI. 105.

=Syn. 1. *Covetousness*, *Cupidity*, etc. (see *avarice*), craving, hankering, grasping, lust for wealth, etc.

cupidone (kū′pi-dōn), *n.* [F., < *Cupidon*, < L. *Cupido*, Cupid: see *Cupid*.] A flowering plant of gardens, *Catananche cærulea*.

Cupidonia (kū-pi-dō′ni-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1853), extended from *cupido*, the specific name of the bird, < L. *Cupido*, Cupid.] A genus of gallinaceous birds of the grouse family, *Tetraonidæ;* the pinnated grouse. They have alulets or little wing-like tufts of feathers on the sides of the

Prairie-hen (*Cupidonia cupido*).

neck, which may have been fancifully likened to Cupid's wings; a short tail with broad feathers; the head somewhat crested; the tarsi partly feathered; and the plumage barred crosswise on the under parts. The genus is based upon the common prairie-hen of the United States, *Cupidonia cupido*. A second smaller kind is *C. pallidicincta*. Also called *Tympanuchus*.

cupidous†, *a.* [< L. *cupidus*, desiring, desirous, longing, < *cupere*, desire, long for: see *covet*.] Full of cupidity. *Coles*, 1717.

Cupid's-wing (kū′pidz-wing), *n.* A piece of leather at the top of the check in a pianoforte-action. Sometimes called *fly*.

cupiscent (kū′pi-sent), *a.* [< LL. *cupiscen(t-)s*, ppr. of *cupiscere*, wish, < L. *cupere*, desire: see *Cupid*, *covet*.] Same as *concupiscent*.

cup-land (kup′land), *n.* In British India, the depressed land along the rivers; the riverbanks.

cup-leather (kup′leтн″ėr), *n.* A piece of leather fastened around the plunger or bucket of a pump. For a bucket it is sleeve-shaped, and for a plunger it is made with a solid bottom. *E. H. Knight*.

cup-lichen (kup′lī″ken), *n.* A lichen having a goblet-shaped podetium, as *Cladonia pyxidata*, or a cup-shaped or saucer-shaped apothecium, as *Lecanora tartarea*. Also called *cup-moss*. See cut under *cudbear*.

cupman (kup′man), *n.*; pl. *cupmen* (-men). [< *cup* + *man*.] A boon companion; a fellow-reveler. [Rare.]

> "Oh, a friend of mine! a brother *cupman*," . . . said Burbo, carelessly. *Bulwer*, Last Days of Pompeii, ii. 1.

cupmealt, *adv.* [< ME. *cupmel*, *cuppemele;* < *cup* + *meal*.] A cupful at a time; cup by cup.

> A galoun [of ale] for a grote god wote, no lesse;
> And ȝit it cam in *cupmel*. *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 225.

cup-moss (kup′môs), *n.* [< *cup* + *moss*1.] Same as *cup-lichen*.

cup-mushroom (kup′mush″röm), *n.* See *mushroom*.

cupola (kū′pō-lạ), *n.* [= F. *coupole* = Sp. *cúpula* = Pg. *cupula*, *cupola* = D. *koepel* = G. Dan. *kuppel* = Sw. *kupol*, < It. *cupola*, a dome, < LL. *cupula*, dim. of L. *cupa*, a tub, cask, ML. *cupa*, It. *coppa*, etc., a cup: see *cup*.] 1. In *arch.*, a vault, either hemispherical or produced by the revolution about its axis of two curves intersecting at the apex, or by a semi-ellipse covering a circular or polygonal area, and supported either upon four arches or upon solid walls. The Italian word signifies a hemispherical roof which covers a circular building, like the Pantheon at Rome or the temple of Vesta at Tivoli. Most modern cupolas are semi-elliptical, cut through their shortest diameter; but the greater number of ancient cupolas were hemispherical. In colloquial use, the cupola is often considered as a diminutive dome, or the name is specifically applied to a small structure rising above a roof and often having the character of a tower or lantern, and in no sense that of a dome.

2. The round top of any structure, as of a furnace; the structure itself. See *cupola-furnace*. Specifically —3. *Milit.*, a revolving shot-proof turret, formed of strong timbers, and armored with massive iron plates. In some systems of cupolas the tower is erected on a base which is made to turn on its center by means of steam-power. Within the turret heavy ordnance is placed, and fired through openings in the sides. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.

4. In *anat.*: (*a*) The summit of the cochlea. (*b*) The summit of an intestinal gland. *Frey.* —5. In *conch.*, the so-called dorsal or visceral hump, made by the heap of viscera.

cupolaed† (kū′pō-lạd), *a.* [< *cupola* + *-ed*2.] Having a cupola.

> Here is also another rich ebony cabinet *cupola'd* with a tortoise-shell. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 22, 1644.
>
> Now hast thou chang'd thee, saint; and made
> Thyself a fane that's *cupola'd*. *Lovelace*, Lucasta.

cupola-furnace (kū′pō-lạ-fėr″nās), *n.* In *metal.*, a shaft-furnace built more slightly than the ordinary blast-furnace, and usually of fire-brick, hooped or cased with iron. It is chiefly used for remelting cast-iron for foundry purposes.

cupolated† (kū′pō-lā-ted), *a.* [< *cupola* + *-ate*2 + *-ed*2.] Having a cupola.

> They shew'd us Virgil's sepulchre erected on a steepe rock, in forme of a small rotunda or *cupolated* columne. *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 7, 1645.

cuppa (kup′ạ), *n.* [ML., a cup: see *cup*.] A cup; specifically, *eccles.*, the bowl or cup of a chalice or of a ciborium.

cupped (kupt), *a.* [< *cup* + *-ed*2.] Depressed at the center like a cup; dished; cup-shaped.

> In the original machine [type-writer] the keys were of bone, slightly *cupped*, with letters in relief, so that the blind could use it. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVI. 276.

cupper (kup′ėr), *n.* 1†. One who carries a cup; a cup-bearer.—2. One who applies a cupping-glass.

cupping (kup′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cup*, *v.*] 1. In *surg.*, the application of the cupping-glass. There are two modes of cupping: one in which the part is scarified and some blood taken away to relieve congestion or inflammation of internal parts, called *wet cupping*, or more generally simply *cupping;* and a second, termed *dry cupping*, in which there is no scarification and no blood is abstracted.

2. A concavity in the end of a cylindrical casting, produced by the shrinkage of the metal.—3. A shallow countersink.

cupping-glass (kup′ing-glȧs), *n.* A glass vessel like a cup applied to the skin in the operation of cupping. The air within is rarefied by heat or otherwise, so that when applied to the skin a partial vacuum is produced, and the part to which it is applied swells up into the glass. Where the object is blood-letting there is inside the cupping-glass an apparatus called a scarificator, furnished with fine lancets operated by a spring or trigger, by which the skin is cut, or the skin is cut by a similar instrument before the cupping-glass is used. Various forms of cupping-instruments are used.

> Still at their books, they will not be pull'd off;
> They stick like *cupping-glasses*.
> *Fletcher* (*and others*), Bloody Brother, iv. 2.

cupping-housе† (kup′ing-hous), *n.* [< *cupping*, verbal n. (with reference to the *cup* that inebriates), + *house*.] A tavern.

> How many of these madmen . . . lavish out their short times in . . . playing, dicing, drinking, feasting, beasting; a *cupping-house*, a vaulting-house, a gaming-house, share their means, lives, souls. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 277.

cupping-machine (kup′ing-mạ-shēn″), *n.* The first machine used in the process of making metallic cartridge-cases. It consists of two stamps or dies, one working within the other. The outer one cuts the copper blank and the next pulls it into the shape of a cup, preparing it for drawing in other machines. *E. H. Knight*.

cupping-tool (kup′ing-tōl), *n.* A cup-shaped blacksmiths' swage.

cup-plant (kup′plant), *n.* The *Silphium perfoliatum*, a tall, stout composite of the United States, with a square stem and large opposite leaves, the upper pairs connate at the base and forming a cup-like cavity. The flowers are large and yellow.

cuppules (kup′ūlz), *n. pl.* In *her.*, barsgemel. See *gemel*.

Cupping-tools.

cup-purse (kup′pėrs), *n.* A long netted purse one or both ends of which are wrought upon a cup-formed mold to give it shape.

cuppy (kup′i), *n.* [Appar. < F. *coupé*, cut: see *coupé*.] In *her.*, one of the furs composed of patches like potent, but arranged so that each is set against a patch of the same tincture, instead of alternated. It is always argent and azure unless otherwise blazoned. Also called *potent counter-potent*.

cuprate (kū′prāt), *n.* [< *cupr(ic)* + *-ate*1.] A salt of cupric acid.

cuprea-bark (kū′prē-ạ-bärk), *n.* [< LL. *cupreus*, coppery (< *cuprum*, copper), + *bark*2.] The bark of *Remijia Purdieana* and *R. pedunculata*, trees of tropical South America, allied to *Cinchona*. It is of a copper-red color, and yields quinine and allied alkaloids.

cupreine (kū′prē-in), *n.* [< *cuprea(-bark)* + *-ine*2.] An alkaloid obtained from the double alkaloid homoquinine, found in a variety of cuprea-bark, the product of *Remijia pedunculata*.

cupreous (kū′prē-us), *a.* [< LL. *cupreus*, of copper, < *cuprum*, copper: see *copper*.] 1. Consisting of or containing copper; having the properties of copper.—2. Copper-colored; reddish-brown with a metallic luster.

> I got a rare mess of golden and silver and bright *cupreous* fishes, which looked like a string of jewels.
> *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 338.

Cupreous luster. See *luster*.

Cupressineæ (kū-pre-sin′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cupressus* + *-in-* + *-eæ*.] A suborder of *Coniferæ*, of which the genus *Cupressus* is the type, with opposite or ternate, mostly scale-like, and adnate leaves. It includes also the genera *Juniperus*, *Chamæcyparis*, *Thuya*, *Libocedrus*, *Taxodium*, and others of the old world.

Cupressites (kū-pre-sī′tēz), *n.* [NL., < *Cupressus*, q. v.] A genus of fossil plants considered to be closely allied to, if not identical with, the recent genus *Cupressus* (which see). This genus is one of those found in connection with amber, and in various later geological formations, especially the lignitic group of northern Germany. The forms found in the Permian, and so characteristic of a part of that group, and which were formerly referred to *Cupressites*, are now put in the genus *Ullmannia*.

Cupressocrinidæ (kū-pres-ō-krin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cupressocrinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil crinoids or encrinites, named from the genus *Cupressocrinus*, having a cup-shaped calyx, ranging from the Devonian to the Carboniferous formation.

cupressocrinite (kū-pre-sok′ri-nīt), *n.* [As *Cupressocrinus* + *-ite*2.] An encrinite of the genus *Cupressocrinus*.

Cupressocrinus (kū-pre-sok′ri-nus), *n.* [NL., < L. *cupressus*, cypress, + Gr. *κρίνον*, lily.] A genus of encrinites.

Cupressus (kū-pres′us), *n.* [NL., < L. *cupressus*, rarely *cyparissus*, in LL. *cypressus:* see *cypress*.] A genus of coniferous trees having small, scale-like, appressed or spreading acute leaves, as in the junipers, and cones formed of a small number of peltate woody scales, with

several small angular seeds to each scale; the cypress. The common cypress of the old world is *C. sempervirens*, a native of the East. The tree with erect appressed branches, having a slender pyramidal form, frequently planted in Mohammedan and other burying-grounds, is a variety of this species, besides which there are three or four others in the Mediterranean region and central Asia. In North America there are seven or eight species, in Mexico, Arizona, and California. The wood is fragrant, compact, and durable.

Cone of Cypress (*Cupressus*).

cupric (kū′prik), *a.* [< LL. *cuprum*, copper, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of copper; derived from copper: as, *cupric* acid. Also *cuprous*.—**Cupric compound**, a compound into which the atom of copper enters with equivalence of two: for example, CuO, cupric oxid. In a cuprous compound two atoms of copper enter, forming a bivalent group: for example, Cu_2O, cuprous oxid.

cupriferous (kū-prif′e-rus), *a.* [< LL. *cuprum*, copper, + L. *ferre*, = E. *bear*[1], + *-ous*.] Producing or containing copper; copper-bearing: as, *cupriferous* ore, or silver.

cuprite (kū′prīt), *n.* [< LL. *cuprum*, copper, + *-ite*[2].] The red oxid of copper; red copper ore; a common ore of copper, of a bright-red color, occurring in isometric crystals (cubes, octahedrons, etc.), and also massive. It is sometimes found in capillary forms, as in the variety chalcotrichite.

cupro-ammonium (kū″prō-a-mō′ni-um), *n.* Same as *copperized ammonia* (which see, under *copperize*).

cuproid (kū′proid), *n.* [< LL. *cuprum*, copper, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] In *crystal.*, a solid related to a tetrahedron, and contained under twelve equal triangles. It is the hemihedral form of the tetragonal trisoctahedron or trapezohedron.

cupromagnesite (kū-prō-mag′ne-sīt), *n.* [< LL. *cuprum*, copper, + NL. *magnesium*, q. v., + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous sulphate of copper and magnesium.

cuproscheelite (kū-prō-shē′līt), *n.* [< LL. *cuprum*, copper, + *scheelite*.] A variety of scheelite containing several per cent. of copper oxid.

cuprose (kup′rōz), *n.* [Also *coprose*; < *cop*[1] or *cup* + *rose*[2].] Same as *copper-rose*.

cuprous (kū′prus), *a.* [< LL. *cuprum*, copper, + *-ous*.] Same as *cupric*.

cupseed (kup′sēd), *n.* A tall, climbing, menispermaceous vine of the southern United States, *Calycocarpum Lyoni*, with large lobed, cordate leaves and small greenish-white flowers. The fruit is a large drupe containing a bony seed hollowed out on one side like a cup.

cup-shaped (kup′shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a cup.—**Cup-shaped organs**, specifically, in some *Hirudinea*, bundles of tactile setæ embedded in depressions of the integument of the head and body.

cup-shrimp (kup′shrimp), *n.* A shrimp, *Palæmon vulgaris*, when so small as to be sold by measure, not by counting. [Local, British.]

cup-sponge (kup′spunj), *n.* A kind of commercial sponge. The Turkey cup-sponge is *Spongia adriatica*, also called *Levant toilet-sponge*.

cupula (kū′pū-lạ), *n.*; pl. *cupulæ* (-lē). [NL., a little cup, etc., dim. of ML. *cupa*, a cup: see *cupola* and *cup*.] Same as *cupule*.

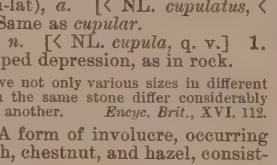
cupular (kū′pū-lạr), *a.* [< *cupula* + *-ar*[2].] Cup-shaped; resembling a small cup.

cupulate (kū′pū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *cupulatus*, < *cupula*, q. v.] Same as *cupular*.

cupule (kū′pūl), *n.* [< NL. *cupula*, q. v.] **1.** A small cup-shaped depression, as in rock.

These *cupules* have not only various sizes in different stones, but even in the same stone differ considerably from one surface to another. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 112.

2. In *bot.*: (*a*) A form of involucre, occurring in the oak, beech, chestnut, and hazel, consisting of bracts which in fruit cohere into a kind of cup. (*b*) In fungi, a receptacle shaped like the cup of an acorn, as in *Peziza*.—**3.** In *entom.*, a little cup-shaped organ; specifically, one of the sucking-disks on the lower surface of the tarsi of certain aquatic beetles.



Cupules.
a, cupule of acorn; *b*, cupule of fungus (*Peziza*).

Also *cupula*.

Cupuliferæ (kū-pū-lif′e-rē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. (sc. L. *plantæ*, plants) of *cupuliferus*: see *cupuliferous*.] An important order of apetalous exogenous trees, including the oak, chestnut, beech, birch, etc. It is characterized by monœcious flowers, of which the staminate are in aments and the pistillate have an inferior or naked 2- to 6-celled ovary, the cells having one or two ovules. The order is divided into three tribes, each of which has been ranked as a distinct order: viz., *Quercineæ* (the *Cupuliferæ* of many authors), which have the fruit surrounded or inclosed in a scaly or spiny involucre or cup, as in the oak, chestnut, and beech; *Coryleæ*, with the bracts of the involucre foliaceous and more or less united, as in the hazel and hornbeam; and *Betuleæ*, which have the scale-like bracts imbricate in a spike and the nutlets small and flattened, as in the birch and alder. The 10 genera include about 400 species, distributed over the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere.

cupuliferous (kū-pū-lif′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *cupuliferus*, < *cupula*, q. v., + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, bearing cupules.

cupuliform (kū′pū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *cupula*, q. v., + L. *forma*, shape.] Shaped like or resembling a cupule; cupular.

cup-valve (kup′valv), *n.* **1.** A cup-shaped or conical valve which is guided by a stem to and from its flaring seat.—**2.** A valve placed like an inverted cup over an opening.—**3.** A form of balance-valve which opens simultaneously at the sides and top. *E. H. Knight.*

Cup-valve (def. 1).

cur (kėr), *n.* [< ME. *kur*, *curre*; of LG. or Scand. origin: = MD. *korre*, a house-dog, watch-dog, = Sw. dial. *kurre*, a dog. Prob. so called from his growling; cf. MD. **korren*, in comp. *korrepot*, equiv. to D. *knorrepot* (= Dan. *knurrepotte*), a grumbler, snarler (cf. MD. D. *knorren* = G. *knurren* = Dan. *knurre*, grumble, snarl), = Icel. *kurra*, grumble, murmur, = Sw. *kurra*, croak, rumble, = Dan. *kurre*, coo, whirr; cf. E. dial. *curr*, cry as an owl, Sc. *curr*, coo as a dove, purr as a cat, *curdoo*, *curdow*, *curroo*, coo as a dove, *currie-wirrie*, expressive of a noisy habitual growl. An imitative word: see *curr*, and cf. *chirr*, *churr*, *hurr*, *whirr*.] **1.** A dog: usually in depreciation, a snarling, worthless, or outcast dog; a dog of low or degenerate breed.

They, . . . like to village *curs*,
Bark when their fellows do.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4.

Hang, hair, like hemp, or like the Isling *cur's*.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, iv. 1.

Both mongrel, puppy, whelp, and hound,
And *curs* of low degree.
Goldsmith, Elegy on the Death of a Mad Dog.

2. Figuratively, a surly, ill-bred man; a low, despicable, ill-natured fellow: used in contempt.

What would you have, you *curs*,
That like nor peace nor war? *Shak.*, Cor., i. 1.

curability (kūr-ạ-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *curabilité* = It. *curabilità*, < LL. as if **curabilita(t-)s*, < *curabilis*: see *curable*.] The character of being curable; the fact of admitting of cure.

curable (kūr′ạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *curable* = Pr. Sp. *curable* = Pg. *curavel* = It. *curabile*, < LL. *curabilis*, < L. *curare*, cure: see *cure*, *v.*] **1.** Capable of being healed or cured; admitting a remedy: as, a *curable* disease or patient; a *curable* evil.

There be some Distempers of the Mind that proceed from those of the Body, and so are *curable* by Drugs and Diets. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 58.

2†. Capable of curing.

A *curable* vertue against all diseases.
Sandys, Travailes, III. 174.

curableness (kūr′ạ-bl-nes), *n.* Capability of being cured, healed, or remedied; curability.

The arguments which Helmont and others draw from the providence of God, for the *curableness* of all diseases. *Boyle*, Works, II. 110.

curaçao (kö-ra-sō′), *n.* [So named from the island of *Curaçao*, north of Venezuela. See *curassow*.] A cordial made of spirit sweetened and flavored with the peel of the bitter orange. Commonly written *curaçoa*.

curaçao-bird (kö-ra-sō′bėrd), *n.* An old name of the Guianan curassow or mituporanga, *Crax alector*; the crested curassow. *Browne*; *Brisson*, 1760.

curaçoa, *n.* Incorrect spelling of *curaçao*.

curacy (kū′ra-si), *n.*; pl. *curacies* (-siz). [< *curate*[1] + *-cy*; as if < NL. **curatia*.] **1.** The office or employment of a curate.

They get into orders as soon as they can, and if they be very fortunate, arrive in time to a *curacy* here in town. *Swift.*

2†. The condition or office of a guardian; guardianship.

By way of *curacy* and protectorship.
Roger North, Examen, p. 260.

Perpetual curacy. See *perpetual curate*, under *curate*.

curari, curara (kö-rä′ri, -rä), *n.* [S. Amer., also written *curare*, and in many variant forms, *ourari*, *urari*, *woorara*, *woorali*, *wourali*, *wooraly*, *wouri*, *wourara*, etc.] A brown-black, shining, brittle, resinous substance, consisting of the aqueous extract of *Strychnos toxifera*, and various other species of the same genus, used by South American Indians for poisoning their arrows, especially the small arrows shot from the blow-gun. Curari may, except in very large doses, be introduced with impunity into the alimentary canal; but if introduced into a puncture of the skin so as to mix with the blood, the effect is instantly fatal. Its principal effect is paralysis of the terminations of the motor nerves, and it causes death by paralysis of the muscles of the chest, producing suffocation. The chief use of curari by the Indians is for the chase, animals killed by it being quite wholesome. It is largely used in physiological experiments, and to a small extent therapeutically in spasmodic affections, as tetanus, rabies, etc.

curarine (kö-rä′rin), *n.* [< *curari* + *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid extracted from curari, forming colorless prisms more poisonous than the curari which yields it. One hundredth of a gram introduced into the skin of a rabbit produces death in a short time.

curarization (kö-rä-ri-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *curarize* + *-ation*.] The act or operation of curarizing; the state of being curarized.

curarize (kö-rä′rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *curarized*, ppr. *curarizing*. [< *curari* + *-ize*.] To administer curari to; destroy the motor without destroying the sensory function of the nervous system by the use of curari, as in vivisection, when the animal is rendered motionless and voiceless, but not insensible to pain.

curassow (kū-ras′ō), *n.* [< *curaçao(-bird)*: see *curaçao*.] **1.** One of the large gallinaceous South American birds of the genera *Crax* and *Pauxi*, and the subfamily *Cracinæ*. There are in all upward of 12 species. The best-known, and that to which the name was first applied, is the curaçao-bird or crested curassow, *Crax alector*, of a greenish-black color with a white crest, inhabiting northerly parts of South America. The red curassow is *Crax rubra*; the galeated curassow or

Globose Curassow (*Crax globicera*).

cushew-bird is *Pauxi galeata*; the red-knobbed curassow is *Crax* (*Crossolaryngus*) *carunculata* or *yarrelli*. The globose curassow, *C. globicera*, is notable as the northernmost species, and the only one found north of Panama; it ranges into Mexico. Several species of curassows are domesticated in their native country, and resemble the turkey in size and general character.

2. *pl.* The family *Cracidæ*.

Also spelled *carasow*, *carassow*, and also called *hocco*, *mituporanga*, and by other names.

curat[1]†, *n.* See *curate*[1].

curat[2]†, *n.* [Also *curate*, *curiet*, appar. based on ML. *curatia*, a cuirass: see *cuirass*, and cf. OF. *cuiret*, undressed leather, from same ult. source.] A cuirass.

Enchasing on their *curats* with my blade,
That none so fair as fair Angelica.
Greene, Orlando Furioso.

The mastiffs fierce that hunt the bristled boar
Are harnessed with *curats* light and strong.
John Dennys (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 173).

curate[1] (kū′rāt), *n.* [< ME. *curat* = OFries. *kurit*, < ML. *curatus* (> It. *curato* = F. *curé*), a priest, curate, prop. adj., having to do with the cure of souls, < L. *cura*, cure, care: see *cure*, *n.*] **1.** According to former use, one who has the cure of souls; a priest; a minister.

When thou shalt be shriven of thy *curat*, tell him eke all the sinnes that thou hast don sith thou were laste shriven. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

Send down upon our Bishops, and *Curates*, and all Congregations committed to their charge, the healthful Spirit of thy grace.
Book of Common Prayer [Eng.], Prayer for Clergy and [People.

The various kinds of beneficed parochial clergy, such as rectors, vicars, and all other persons who are now styled in common parlance incumbents, and who in old times were generally known as *curates*, from their having cure of souls. *J. C. Jeaffreson*, Book about the Clergy, I. 43.

2. In the Church of England, and in the Irish Roman Catholic Church, a clergyman employed under the incumbent (whether rector or vicar), either as assistant in the same church or in a chapel within the parish and connected with the church. The curate is the officer of lowest degree in the Church of England; he must be licensed by the bishop or ordinary. The term is not in use in the United States.

3†. A guardian; a protector.—**Perpetual curate,** in *Eng. eccles. law*, formerly, a curate of a parish in which there was neither rector nor vicar, and the benefice of which was in possession and control of a layman. Perpetual curacies have since 1868 been abolished, every incumbent of a church (not a rector) who is entitled to perform marriages, etc., and to appropriate the fees, being now deemed a vicar and his benefice a vicarage.—**Stipendiary curate,** in the *Church of England*, a curate who is hired by the rector or vicar to serve for him, and may be removed at pleasure.

curate²†, *n.* See *curat*².

curatelle (kū-rā-tel′), *n.* [F., < ML. *curatus*, care, < L. *curare*, care: see *cure, v.*] In *French law*, guardianship; committeeship; tutorship.

curateship (kū′rāt-ship), *n.* Same as *curacy*, 1.

curatess (kū′rāt-ės), *n.* [< *curate* + *-ess.*] The wife of a curate. [Rare.]

A very lowly curate I might perhaps essay to rule; but a *curatess* would be sure to get the better of me.
Trollope, Barchester Towers, xxi.

curation†, *n.* [= F. *curation* = Sp. *curacion* = Pg. *curação* = It. *curazione*, < L. *curatio(n-)*, cure, healing, < *curare*, pp. *curatus*, take care, cure: see *cure, v.*] Cure; healing.

But I may not endure that thou dwelle
In so unskilful an opynyon,
That of thy wo is no *curacion*.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 791.

The method of *curation* lately delivered by David Buckharns was approved by the profession of Leyden.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

curative (kū′rā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *curatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *curativo*, < L. as if **curativus*, < *curare*, pp. *curatus*, cure: see *cure, v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Relating to the cure of diseases.—**2.** Promoting cure; having the power or a tendency to cure.

II. *n.* That which cures or serves to cure; a remedy.

curatively (kū′rā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a curative manner; as a curative.

curator (kū-rā′tọr), *n.* [= F. *curateur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *curador* = It. *curatore*, < L. *curator*, one who has care of a thing, a manager, guardian, trustee, < *curare*, pp. *curatus*, take care of: see *cure, v.*] **1.** In *Rom. law*, one appointed to manage the affairs of a person past the age of puberty when from any cause he has become unfit to manage them himself.—**2.** In *civil law*, a guardian; specifically, one who has the care of the estate of a minor or other incompetent person.—**3.** One who has the care and superintendence of something, as of a public museum, fine-art collection, or the like.

Seeing the above-mentioned strangers are like to continue here yet awhile, at the least some of them, the society shall much stand in need of a *curator* of experiments.
Boyle, Works, VI. 147.

curatorship (kū-rā′tọr-ship), *n.* [< *curator* + *-ship.*] The office of a curator.

curatory (kū′rā-tō-ri), *n.* [< ML. *curatoria*, < L. *curator*, a curator.] In *Rom. law*, the office of a curator; curatorship; tutelage.

The *curatory* of minors above pupilarity was of much later date than the Tables. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 689.

curatrix (kū-rā′triks), *n.* [LL., fem. of L. *curator*: see *curator.*] **1.** A woman, or anything regarded as feminine, that cures or heals. [Rare.]

That "nature" of Hippocrates that is the *curatrix* of diseases. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 167.

2. A female superintendent or guardian. *Richardson.*

curb (kėrb), *a.* and *n.*¹ [I. *a.*: < ME. *courbe*, adj., < OF. *courbe, corbe*, mod. F. *courbe* = Pr. *corb* = Sp. Pg. It. *curvo*, < L. *curvus*, bent, crooked, curved: see *curve, a.*, of which *curb* is a doublet. II. *n.*: < F. *courbe* (= Sp. Pg. It. *curva*), a curve, bend, curb on a horse's leg; prop. fem. of the adj.] **I.**† *a.* Bent; curved; arched.

His sholdres high and *courbe*, and a grete bonche on his bakke be-hinde and a-nother be-fore a-gein the breste.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 635.

II. *n.*¹ A hard and callous swelling on various parts of a horse's leg, as the hinder part of the hock, the inside of the hoof, beneath the elbow of the hoof, etc.

curb (kėrb), *v.* [< ME. *courben, kerben*, bend, bow, crouch, < OF. *courber, corber, curber*, F. *courber* = Pr. *corbar, curvar* = OSp. *corvar* (now *encorvar*) = Pg. *curvar* = It. *curvare*, < L. *curvare*, bend, curve, < *curvus*, bent, curved: see *curve, a.*, and *curve, v.*, of which *curb* is a doublet.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To bend; curve.

Do bondes softe and esy forto were
Theron, lest bondes harde it [the vine] *kerbe* or tere.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 72.

Crooked and *curbed* lines.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 678.

2. To bend to one's will; check; restrain; hold in check; control; keep in subjection: as, to *curb* the passions.

Monarchies need not fear any *curbing* of their absoluteness by mighty subjects, as long as by wisdom they keep the hearts of the people.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 145.

So is the will of a living daughter *curbed* by the will of a dead father. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 2.

The haughty nobility of Castile winced more than once at finding themselves *curbed* so tightly by their new masters. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 6.

He guides the force he gave; his hand restrains
And *curbs* it to the circle it must trace.
Bryant, Order of Nature (trans.).

3. To restrain or control with a curb; guide and manage with the reins.

Part *curb* their fiery steeds. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 531.

4. To strengthen or defend by a curb: as, to *curb* a well or a bank of earth.

II.† *intrans.* To bend; crouch.

Thanne I *courbed* on my knees and cryed hir of grace.
Piers Plowman (B), i. 79.

Virtue itself of vice must pardon beg,
Yea, *curb* and woo, for leave to do him good.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4.

curb (kėrb), *n.*² [In some senses formerly also *kerb*; < *curb, v.*] **1.** That which checks, restrains, or holds back; restraint; check; control.

This is a defence to the adjoyning countrey; a safeguard and a *curb* to the city. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 198.

Wild natures need wise *curbs*. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

Specifically—**2.** A chain or strap attached to the upper ends of the branches of the bit of a bridle, and passing under the horse's lower jaw, used chiefly in controlling an unruly or high-spirited horse. The curb-rein is attached to the lower ends of the fauces, and when it is pulled the curb is pressed forward against the horse's jaw with a tendency to break it if the pressure is great. See cut under *harness*.

He that before ran in the pastures wild
Felt the stiff *curb* control his angry jaws.
Drayton, Eclogues, iv.

To stop the mouthes of our adversaries, and to bridle them with their own *curb*. *Milton*, Prelatical Episcopacy.

3. A line of joined stones set upright at the outer edge of a walk, or at one of the edges of a street or road, forming the inner side of a gutter; a row of curbstones. [In this and related uses formerly also spelled *kerb.*]—**4.** In *mech.*: (*a*) A breast-wall or retaining-wall erected to support a bank of earth. (*b*) A casing of stone, wood, brick, or iron, built inside a well that is being sunk, or the framework above and around a well. (*c*) A boarded structure used to contain concrete until it hardens into a pier or foundation. (*d*) The outer casing of a turbine-wheel. (*e*) A curved shrouding which confines the water against the floats or buckets of a scoop-wheel or breast-wheel. (*f*) The wall-plate at the springing of a dome. (*g*) The wall-plate on the top of the permanent part of a windmill, on which the cap rotates as the wind veers. (*h*) An inclined circular plate placed round the edge of a kettle to prevent the contents from boiling over.

curba (kėr′bạ), *n.* An African measure of capacity, ranging at different places from 7½ to 18 gallons, used by the negroes in the sale of palm-oil, grain, pulse, etc. It may be a tub, a basket, or an earthen pot.

curbable (kėr′ba-bl), *a.* [= F. *courbable*; as *curb* + *-able.*] Capable of being curbed or restrained. [Rare.]

curb-bit (kėrb′bit), *n.* A form of bit for the bridle of a horse, which, by the exertion of slight effort, can be made to produce great pressure on the mouth, and thus control the animal. See *curb*, *n.*², 2.

curb-chain (kėrb′chān), *n.* A chain used as a check upon the motion of any moving piece of apparatus.

curb-key (kėrb′kē), *n.* In *teleg.*, a peculiar key used in operating submarine cables, designed to prevent the prolongation and confusion of signals growing out of induction.

curbless (kėrb′les), *a.* [< *curb* + *-less.*] Having no curb or restraint.

curboulyt, *n.* Same as *cuir-bouilli*. *Grose*, Military Antiquities.

curb-pin (kėrb′pin), *n.* One of the pins on the lever of the regulator of a watch which embrace the hair-spring of the balance and regulate its vibrations. *E. H. Knight.*

curb-plate (kėrb′plāt), *n.* **1.** In *arch.*: (*a*) The wall-plate of a circular or elliptical dome or roof. *E. H. Knight.* (*b*) In a curb-roof, the plate which receives the feet of the upper rafters. (*c*) The plate of a skylight.—**2.** The cylindrical frame of a well; a well-curb. See *curb*, *n.*², 4 (*b*).

curb-roof (kėrb′rōf), *n.* In *arch.*, a roof in which the rafters, instead of continuing straight

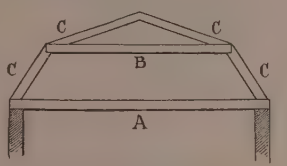
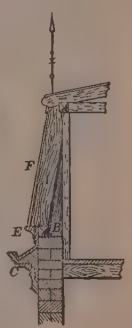


Diagram of Curb-roof.
A, tie-beam; *B*, collar-beam; *C*, *C*, rafters.

down from the ridge to the walls, are received at a given height on plates, which in their turn are supported by rafters less inclined to the horizon, whose bearing is directly on the walls. The roof thus presents a bent appearance, whence its name. The Mansard roof is a form of curb-roof in which the slope of the lower section usually approaches the perpendicular, while that of the upper section approaches the horizontal, the angle between the two sections thus being strongly marked.



Section of Curb-roof.
A, rafter, the foot of which projects over the plate *B*; *C*, cornice; *E*, bed-mold; *F*, slates or shingles.

curb-sender (kėrb′sen″dėr), *n.* An automatic signaling apparatus invented by Sir W. Thomson of Glasgow and Prof. Fleeming Jenkin of Edinburgh, used in submarine telegraphy. The message is punched on a paper ribbon, which is then passed through the transmitting apparatus by clockwork. The name is due to the fact that when a current of one kind of electricity is sent by the instrument, another of the opposite kind is sent immediately after to curb the first, the effect of the second transmission being to make the indication produced by the first sharp and distinct, instead of slow and uncertain.

curbstone (kėrb′stōn), *n.* **1.** A stone placed against earth or brick- or stonework to prevent it from falling out or spreading.—**2.** Specifically, one of the stones set together on edge at the outer side of a sidewalk, forming a curb.

Formerly also spelled *kerbstone, kirbstone.*

Curbstone broker. See *street broker*, under *broker*.

curch (kurch), *n.* [Sc., also *courche*, etc., another form of *kerch*, ME. *kerche*, short for *kerchef, kerchif, curcheff*, E. *kerchief*: see *kerch, kerchief.*] A kerchief; a covering for the head worn by women; an inner linen cap.

O is my basnet a widow's *curch?*
Kinmont Willie (Child's Ballads, VI. 60).

She snatched from her head the *curch* or cap, which had been disordered during her hysterical agony.
Scott, Abbot, xxi.

curcheft, *n.* An obsolete form of *kerchief.*

curchie (kur′chi), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *curtsy, courtesy.*

Wi' a *curchie* low did stoop. *Burns*, Holy Fair.

Curculio (kėr-kū′li-ō), *n.* [NL., < L. *curculio*, also *gurgulio*, a corn-worm, a weevil.] **1.** A Linnean genus of weevils or snout-beetles, formerly conterminous with the *Curculionidæ*, now greatly restricted or disused.—**2.** [*l. c.*] A weevil; particularly, one of the common fruit-weevils which work great destruction among plums, and which receive the colloquial name "little Turk," from the crescent-shaped mark left by their sting. See cut under *Conotrachelus*.

curculionid (kėr-kū-li-on′id), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Curculionidæ*.

The American agriculturist may have to encounter still another enemy of his labors—a *curculionid* beetle—the Phytonomus punctatus. *Smithsonian Report*, 1881, p. 449.

II. *n.* A weevil or snout-beetle of the family *Curculionidæ*.

Curculionidæ (kėr-kū-li-on′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Curculio(n-)* + *-idæ.*] A family of rhynchophorous *Coleoptera* or beetles; the weevils or snout-beetles, one of the most extensive groups of

coleopterous insects. They have a strong fold on the inner face of each of the elytra, the pygidium divided in the males, the tarsi generally dilated, brush-like beneath, and no accessory mandibular piece. There are over 1,500 genera, all found on plants. About 10,000 species are described, in all of which the head is prolonged into a beak or snout, and furnished at the tip with a minute pair of sharp horizontal jaws which are used by the insect in depositing its eggs, generally in the kernel of some fruit. See cuts under *Anthonomus*, *bean-weevil*, and *Conotrachelus*.

curcuma (kėr′kū-mä), *n.* [= It. and F. *curcuma* (NL. *curcuma*), < Ar. *kurkum*, saffron. See *crocus*.] 1. A plant of the genus *Curcuma*.— 2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of plants, natural order *Scitamineæ*. They have perennial tuberous roots and annual stems, and the flowers are in spikes with concave bracts. Some with bright-colored reddish or yellow flowers are found in hothouses. *C. Zedoaria* furnishes the zedoary of the shops. The colorless roots of *C. angustifolia* and *C. leucorrhiza* furnish a kind of starch sometimes called East Indian arrowroot. The root of *C. Amada* (mango-ginger), a native of Bengal, is used in the same way as ginger. *C. longa* yields turmeric, a mildly aromatic substance, employed medicinally in India, and forming an ingredient in the composition of curry-powder.

curcuma-paper (kėr′kū-mä-pā′pėr), *n.* Paper stained with a decoction of turmeric acid and used by chemists as a test of free alkali, by the action of which it is stained brown.

curcumin, curcumine (kėr′kū-min), *n.* [< *curcuma* + *-in*², *-ine*².] The coloring matter of turmeric.

curd¹ (kėrd), *n.* [Sc. and E. dial. *crud*, < ME. *curd*, oftener *crud*, *crod*, usually in pl. *cruddes*, *croddes*, < Ir. *cruth*, also spelled *gruth*, *groth*, = Gael. *gruth*, curds; cf. Ir. *cruthaim*, I milk.] 1. The coagulated or thickened part of milk, which is formed into cheese, or eaten as food: often used in the plural.

Curds and cream, the flower of country fare.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., viii. 96.

2. The coagulated part of any liquid.

It [the brass] is next dipped into a much stronger acid solution, where it remains until the *curd* appears.
Spon, Encyc. Manuf., p. 322.

curd¹ (kėrd), *v.* [Sc. and E. dial. *crud*, < ME. *crudden*, curd, coagulate; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* To cause to coagulate; turn to curd; curdle; congeal; clot.

Alle fresshe the mylk is *crodded* now to chese.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 154.

Chaste as the icicle
That's *curded* by the frost from purest snow,
And hangs on Dian's temple. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 3.

God's mercy, maiden! does it *curd* thy blood
To say, I am thy mother? *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 3.

II. *intrans.* To become curdled or coagulated; become curd.

Being put into milke, it [mint] will not suffer it to turn or soure, it keepeth it from quailing & *curding*.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xx. 14.

Curd², *n.* See *Kurd*.

curd-cake† (kėrd′kāk), *n.* A small fried cake, made of curds, eggs, and a very little flour, sweetened, and spiced with nutmeg.

curd-cutter (kėrd′kut″ėr), *n.* An apparatus for cutting up cheese-curd to facilitate the separation of the whey.

curdiness (kėr′di-nes), *n.* The state of being curdy.

curdle (kėr′dl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *curdled*, ppr. *curdling*. [Sc. and E. dial. *cruddle*, *crudle*; freq. of *curd*, *crud*: see *curd*¹, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To change into curd; cause to thicken or coagulate.

There is in the spirit of wine some acidity, by which brandy *curdles* milk. *Floyer*.

II. *intrans.* To coagulate or thicken; become curd.

curd-mill (kėrd′mil), *n.* A curd-cutter.

cur-dog (kėr′dog), *n.* [< ME. *cur-dog*, *curre-dogge*; < *cur* + *dog*.] A cur; a worthless dog.

curdy (kėr′di), *a.* [Also dial. *cruddy*; < *curd*¹, *crud*, + *-y*¹.] Like curd; full of or containing curd.

It differs from a vegetable emulsion by coagulating into a *curdy* mass with acids. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

cure (kūr), *n.* [< ME. *cure* (also *cury*, q. v.), < OF. *cure*, F. *cure* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *cura* = MD. *kure*, D. *kuur* = G. Dan. Sw. *kur*, < L. *cūra*, OL. **coera*, **coira*, care, heed, attention, anxiety, grief, prob. connected with *cavere*, pay heed, be cautious: see *caution*. Not related in any way to E. *care*. The medical senses are due in part to the verb.] 1. Care; concern; oversight; charge. [Obsolete or rare except in the specific sense, def. 2.]

Of studie took he most *cure* and most heede.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 303.

Nowe, faire lady, thynk, sithe it first began,
That love had sette myn herte vndir your *cure*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 70.

Cranmer had declared, in emphatic terms, that God had immediately committed to Christian princes the whole *cure* of all their subjects, as well concerning the administration of God's word for the cure of souls as concerning the administration of things political. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., i.

Specifically — 2. Spiritual charge; the employment or office of a curate or parish priest; curacy: as, the *cure* of souls (see below): ordinarily confined in use to the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches.

Other men that wer oonly contemplatiffe and were free from alle *cures* and prelaci, thei had fulle cherite to God and to hir evyne cristen.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

A small *cure* of fifteen pounds a year was offered me in a distant neighbourhood. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iii.

3. The successful remedial treatment of a disease; the restoration of a sick person to health: as, to effect a *cure*.

I cast out devils, and I do *cures*. Luke xiii. 32.

She had done extraordinary *cures* since she was last in town. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 248.

4. A method or course of remedial treatment for disease, whether successful or not: as, the water-*cure*.

Horace advises the Romans to seek a seat in some remote part, by way of a *cure* for the corruption of manners. *Swift*.

Like some sick man declined,
And trusted any *cure*. *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

5. A remedy for disease; a means of curing disease; that which heals: as, a *cure* for toothache.— **Cure of souls**, the spiritual oversight of parishioners, or of others holding a similar relation, by a priest or clergyman; specifically, in prelatical churches, an ecclesiastical charge in which parochial duties and the administration of sacraments are included, primarily vested in the bishop of the diocese, the clergy of each parish acting as his deputies.

A *cure of souls* is that portion of responsibility for the provision of sacraments to and the adequate instruction of the Catholic faithful which devolves upon the parish priest of a particular district, in regard to the souls of all persons dwelling within the limits of that district. *Cath. Dict.*

To do no cure†, to take no care. *Chaucer*. (See also *grape-cure*, *movement-cure*, *water-cure*, etc.)

cure (kūr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cured*, ppr. *curing*. [< ME. *curen*, < OF. *curer*, care for, etc., mod. F. *curer*, cleanse, = Sp. Pg. *curar* = It. *curare*, cure, = G. *curiren* = Dan. *kurere* = Sw. *kurera*, < L. *curare*, OL. *coerare*, *coirare*, take care of, attend to, care for as a physician, cure, < *cura*, care, etc.: see *cure*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To take care of; care for.

Men dredeful *curiden* or buriden Stheuene.
Wyclif, Deeds (Acts) viii. 2.

2. To restore to health or to a sound state; heal or make well: as, he was *cured* of a wound, or of a fever.

The child was *cured* from that very hour. Mat. xvii. 18.

I strive in vain to *cure* my wounded soul.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

3. To remove or put an end to by remedial means; heal, as a disease; remedy, as an evil of any kind; remove, as something objectionable.

Then he called his twelve disciples together and gave them power . . . to *cure* diseases. Luke ix. 1.

This way of setting off, by the by, was not likely to *cure* my uncle Toby's suspicions.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, v. 3.

The only way to *cure* mistrust is by showing that trust, if given, would not be misplaced, would not be betrayed.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 269.

4. To prepare for preservation by drying, salting, etc.: as, to *cure* hay; to *cure* fish or beef.

Who has not seen a salt fish thoroughly *cured* for this world, so that nothing can spoil it, and putting the perseverance of the saints to the blush?
Thoreau, Walden, p. 131.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To care; take care; be careful.

In hilles is to *cure*
To set hem on the Southe if thai shall ure [burn].
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 91.

2. To effect a cure.

Whose smile and frown, like to Achilles' spear,
Is able with the change to kill and *cure*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1.

3†. To become well; be cured.

One desperate grief *cures* with another's languish.
Shak., R. and J., i. 2.

curé (kū-rā′), *n.* [F.: see *curate*¹.] A Roman Catholic parish priest in France or in a French country.

cure-all (kūr′âl), *n.* [< *cure*, *v.*, + obj. *all*; equiv. to *panacea*.] A remedy for all kinds of diseases; a panacea.

To exalt their nostrum to the rank of a *cure-all*.
The American, VII. 294.

cureless (kūr′les), *a.* [< *cure* + *-less*.] Without cure; incurable; not admitting of a remedy: as, a *curcless* disorder.

Whose *cureless* wounds, even now, most freshly bleed.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 527).

In bitter mockery of hate,
His *cureless* woes to aggravate.
Scott, Rokeby, iv. 27.

curer (kūr′ėr), *n.* 1. A physician; one who heals.— 2. One who preserves provisions, as beef, fish, and the like, from putrefaction, by means of salt or in any other manner.

curettage (kū-ret′āj), *n.* [< *curette* + *-age*.] The application of the curette; the scraping away of granulations and the like with a curette.

curette (kū-ret′), *n.* [F., a scoop, scraper, < *curer*, clean, cleanse, prune, < L. *curare*, take care of: see *cure*, *v.*] A small surgical instrument for scooping or scraping away, or otherwise removing, substances which require removal, as earwax, a cataractous lens, stones in lithotomy, cysts, granulations, small polypi, and the like from the cavity of the uterus, or granulations and dried mucus from the throat. The curette may be spoon-, scoop-, or loop-shaped, with blunt or sharp edges, according to its special purpose. The name is also applied to a tubular suction-instrument used in the removal of soft cataracts.

curette (kū-ret′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *curetted*, ppr. *curetting*. [< *curette*, *n.*] To scrape with a curette.

curfew (kėr′fū), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *curfeu*, *courefewe*, and corruptly *curfle*; < ME. *curfewe*, *courfew*, *courfewe*, *courefeu*, *curfu*, *corfu*, sometimes with final *r*, *curfur*, *corfour* (Sc. *curfure*), < OF. *courfeu*, *corfeu*, and more corruptly *carrefeu*, *cerrefeu*, *carfou* (F. dial. *carfou*), contr. from *cuevrefu*, *coevrefeu*, *covrefeu*, later *couvrefeu*, curfew, lit. 'cover-fire' (cf. the equiv. ML. *ignitegium* or *pyritegium*, < L. *ignis* or Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + L. *tegere*, cover), < OF. *covrir*, F. *couvrir*, cover, + *feu*, fire, < L. *focus*, a hearth: see *cover* and *focus*, *fuel*.] 1. The ringing of a bell at an early hour (originally 8 o'clock) in the evening, as a signal to the inhabitants of a town or village to extinguish their fires and lights; the time of ringing the bell; the bell so rung, or its sound. This was a very common police regulation during the middle ages, as a protection against fires as well as against nocturnal disorders in the unlighted streets. The practice is commonly said to have been introduced into England from the continent by William the Conqueror, but it probably existed there before his time. The curfew-bell is still rung at 9 o'clock in some places, though it is several centuries since it was required by law.

Aboute *corfew* tyme or litel more.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 459.

He begins at *curfew*, and walks till the first cock.
Shak., Lear, iii. 4.

I hear the far-off *curfeu* sound,
Over some wide-water'd shore,
Swinging slow with sullen roar.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 74.

The *curfew* tolls the knell of parting day. *Gray*, Elegy.

2. A cover, ornamented or plain, for a fire; a fire-plate; a blower.

Pots, pans, *curfews*, counters, and the like. *Bacon*.

curfew-bell (kėr′fū-bel), *n.* The bell with which the curfew is rung.

The *curfew bell* hath rung; 'tis three o'clock.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 4.

Life's *curfew-bell*.
Longfellow.

Curfew for Fire. (From Demmin's "Encyclopédie des Beaux-Arts.")

curfish (kėr′fish), *n.* One of the scyllioid sharks; a dogfish. [Local, Eng.]

curfle†, **curfu**†, *n.* See *curfew*.

curfuffle (kėr-fuf′l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *curfuffled*, ppr. *curfuffling*. [Origin obscure.] To disorder; ruffle; dishevel. Also *carfuffle*, *fuffle*. [Scotch.]

Dick *curfuffled* a' her hair. *A. Ross*, Helenore, p. 81.

curfuffle (kėr-fuf′l), *n.* [< *curfuffle*, *v.*] The state of being disordered or ruffled; agitation; perturbation. [Scotch.]

My lord maun be turned feel outright, . . . an' he puts himsel' into sic a *curfuffle* for onything ye could bring him, Edie. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxix.

curfur†, *n.* See *curfew*.

curia (kū′ri-ạ), *n.*; pl. *curiæ* (-ē). [L.; senses 2 and 3 first in ML.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*: (*a*) One of the divisions of the citizens of Rome, with reference to locality. The number of the curiæ is given as thirty, but the original number was smaller.

The *Curia* was a political and not a Gentile arrangement. . . . For the special relation of the *Curia* to the Civitas, a hint is found in the statement that Romulus gave each *Curia* one allotment.
W. E. Hearn, Aryan Household, p. 334.

(*b*) The building in which a curia met for worship or public deliberation. (*c*) The building in which the senate held its deliberations. (*d*) A title given to the senate of any one of the Italian cities, as distinguished from the Roman senate.—**2.** In *medieval legal use*, a court, either judicial, administrative, or legislative; a court of justice. In the Norman period of English history the *Curia Regis* was an assembly which the king was bound to consult on important state matters, and whose consent was necessary for the enactment of laws, the imposition of extraordinary taxes, etc. It consisted nominally of the tenants in chief, but practically it was much more limited. Originally the Curia Regis and the Exchequer were composed of the same persons. From the Curia Regis there developed later the Ordinary Council or Privy Council, and the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas. Also *Aula Regia* or *Regis*.

The council, as it existed in the Norman period under the name of *curia regis*, . . . exercised judicial, legislative, and administrative functions.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 765.

3. [*cap.*] Specifically, in modern use, the court of the papal see.

The collusion, so to call it, between the crown and the papacy, as to the observance of the statute of provisors, extended also to the other dealings with the *Curia*.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 403.

Curia advisari vult, the court wishes to deliberate. It implies a postponement of decision after argument, and hence an adjournment or continuance of a cause pending consideration of what judgment should be resolved on. Abbreviated *cur. adv. vult.*—**Curia claudenda**, in *early Eng. law*, a writ requiring the making of a boundary-wall or -fence.

curial (kū′ri-al), *a.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *curial* = It. *curiale*, < L. *curialis*, of the curia, ML. of a court, < *curia*, curia, ML. a court: see *curia*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the Roman curia: as, "*curial* festivals," *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 732.—**2.** Pertaining or relating to the Papal Curia.

curialism (kū′ri-al-izm), *n.* [< *curial* + *-ism*.] The political system or policy of the Papal Curia or court.

The ancient principles of popular election and control . . . have by the constant aggressions of *Curialism* been in the main effaced.
Gladstone, Vaticanism, Harper's Weekly, Supp., XIX. 251.

curialistic (kū″ri-a-lis′tik), *a.* [As *curial-ism* + *-istic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of curialism.

curiality† (kū-ri-al′i-ti), *n.* [< ML. *curialita(t-)s*, in sense of 'courtesy,' < *curialis*, of a court: see *curial*.] The privileges, prerogatives, or retinue of a court.

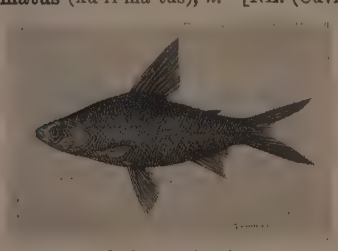
The court and *curiality*. *Bacon*, Advice to Villiers.

curiate (kū′ri-āt), *a.* [< L. *curiatus*, < *curia*: see *curia*.] Of or relating to the Roman curia; curial: as, "*curiate* assemblies," *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 732.

curiet†, *n.* Same as *curat*[2].

Curimatina (kū″ri-mā-tī′nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Curimatus* + *-ina*[2].] In Günther's system of classification, a group of *Characinidæ*, having an adipose fin, imperfect dentition, and a short dorsal fin. They are numerous in South America.

Curimatus (kū-ri-mā′tus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier).]



Curimatus mivarti.

The typical genus of *Curimatina*. *C. mivarti* is an example.

curing-house (kūr′ing-hous), *n.* A building in which anything is cured; specifically, in the West Indies, a house wherein sugar is drained and dried.

curio (kū′ri-ō), *n.* [Appar. short for *curiosity*.] Originally, an object of virtu or article of bric-à-brac, such as a bronze, a piece of porcelain or lacquer-ware, etc., brought from China or the far East; now, any bronze, or piece of old china or of bric-à-brac in general, especially such as is rare or curious: as, a collection of *curios*.

curiologic†, *a.* See *cyriologic*.

curiosi, *n.* Plural of *curioso*.

curiosity (kū-ri-os′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *curiosities* (-tiz). [Early mod. E. *curiositie*, < ME. *curiosite, curiouste*, curiosity, care, < OF. *curiosete, curiosite*, F. *curiosité* = Pr. *curiositat, curiozetat* = Sp. *curiosidad* = Pg. *curiosidade* = It. *curiosità*, < L. *curiosita(t-)s*, curiosity, < *curiosus*, curious: see *curious*.] **1**†. Carefulness; nicety; delicacy; fastidiousness; scrupulous care.

When thou wast in thy gilt and thy perfume, they mocked thee for too much *curiosity*. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

God oftentimes takes from us that which with so much *curiosity* we would preserve.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 690.

2. Accuracy; exactness; nice performance. [Rare.]

Hang
Curiosity in music; leave those crotchets
To men that get their living with a song.
Shirley, Hyde Park, iv. 3.

The *curiosity* of the workmanship of nature. *Ray*.

3†. Curious arrangement; singular or artful performance.

To folowen word by word the *curyosite*
Of Graunson.
Chaucer, Complaint of Venus, l. 81.

There hath been practised . . . a *curiosity*, to set a tree upon the north side of a wall, and, at a little height, to draw it through the wall, &c. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

4†. Extravagantly minute investigation.

I intend not to proceed any further in this *curiositie* then to shew some small subtilitie that any other hath not yet done. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 91.

5. Fancifulness; extravagance; a curious or fanciful subject.

The exercise of right instructing was chang'd into the *curiosity* of impertinent fabling.
Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy.

6. The desire to see or learn something that is new, strange, or unknown; inquisitiveness.

Yet not so content, they mounted higher, and because their wordes serued well thereto, they made feete of sixe times: but this proceeded more of *curiositie* then otherwise. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 56.

This feeling, according to circumstances, is denominated surprise, astonishment, admiration, wonder, and, when blended with the intellectual tendencies we have considered, it obtains the name of *curiosity*.
Sir W. Hamilton, Metaphysics, iii.

We speak of the monkey as marked by incessant *curiosity*. That is to say, he makes constant mental excursions beyond the range of his hereditary habits.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 333.

7. An object of interest or inquisitiveness; that which excites a desire of seeing or deserves to be seen, as novel or extraordinary; something rare or strange.

I met with a French Gentleman, who, amongst other *Curiosities* which he pleased to shew me up and down Paris, brought me to that Place where the late King was slain. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 18.

We took a ramble together to see the *curiosities* of this great town. *Addison*, Freeholder.

=**Syn. 7.** Phenomenon, marvel, wonder, sight, rarity.

curiosity-shop (kū-ri-os′i-ti-shop), *n.* A place where curiosities are sold or kept.

curioso (kū-ri-ō′sō), *n.*; pl. *curiosi* (-si). [It., = E. *curious*, q. v.] A person curious in art; a virtuoso.

Dr. J. Wilkins, warden of Wadham College, the greatest *curioso* of his time, invited him and some of the musicians to his lodgings, purposely to have a consort.
Life of A. Wood, p. 112.

curious (kū′ri-us), *a.* [< ME. *curious, corious*, < OF. *curious, curios*, F. *curieux* = Sp. Pg. It. *curioso*, < L. *curiosus*, careful, diligent, thoughtful, inquisitive, curious, < *cura*, care, etc.: see *cure*.] **1**†. Careful; nice; accurate; fastidious; precise; exacting; minute.

It was therefore of necessitie that a more *curious* and particular description should bee made of euery manner of speech. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 130.

Men were not *curious* what syllables and particles they used. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

For *curious* I cannot be with you,
Signior Baptista, of whom I hear so well.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 4.

Your courtier is more *curious*
To set himself forth richly than his lady.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iii. 2.

2. Wrought with or requiring care and art; neat; elaborate; finished: as, a *curious* work.

The *curious* girdle of the ephod. Ex. xxviii. 8.

Then Robin Hood gave him a mantle of green,
Broad arrows, and *curious* long bow.
Robin Hood and the Ranger (Child's Ballads, V. 211).

These *curious* locks so aptly twin'd,
Whose every hair a soul doth bind.
Carew, To A. L.

3. Exciting curiosity or surprise; awakening inquisitive interest; rare; singular; odd: as, a *curious* fact.

There was a king, an' a *curious* king,
An' a king o' royal fame.
Ladye Diamond (Child's Ballads, II. 382).

There are things in him [Diodorus] very *curious*, got out of better authorities now lost. *Gray*, Works, III. 53.

Man has the *curious* power of deceiving himself, when he cannot deceive others. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 94.

4. Inquisitive; desirous of seeing or knowing; eager to learn; addicted to research or inquiry; sometimes, in a disparaging sense, prying: as, a man of a *curious* mind: followed by *after*, *of*, *in*, or *about*, or an infinitive.

Adrian . . . was the most *curious* man that lived, and the most universal inquirer.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 77.

There are some who have been *curious in* the comparison of Tongues, who believe that the Irish is but a Dialect of the antient British. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 55.

Curious after things . . . elegant and beautiful.
Woodward.

Curious of antiquities. *Dryden*, Fables.

Reader, if any *curious* stay
To ask my hated name,
Tell them the grave that hides my clay
Conceals me from my shame. *Wesley*.

He was very *curious* to obtain information about America. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 23.

Curious arts†, magical arts.

Many of them [the Ephesians] also which used *curious arts* brought their books together, and burned them before all men. Acts xix. 19.

=**Syn. 3.** *Strange, Surprising*, etc. See *wonderful*.—**4.** *Curious, Inquisitive, Prying.* *Curious* and *inquisitive* may be used in a good or a bad sense, but *inquisitive* is more often, and *prying* is only, found in the latter. *Curious* expresses only the desire to know; *inquisitive*, the effort to find out by inquiry; *prying*, the effort to find out secrets by looking and watching in improper ways.

curiout (kū′ri-us), *v. t.* To work curiously; elaborate. *Davies*.

curiously (kū′ri-us-li), *adv.* [< ME. *curiosli, curiouseliche*; < *curious* + *-ly*[2].] **1.** Carefully; attentively; with nice inspection.

At first I thought there had been no light reflected from the water in that place; but observing it more *curiously*, I saw within it several smaller round spots, which appeared much blacker and darker than the rest.
Newton, Opticks.

The King's man saw that he was wroth,
And watched him *curiously*, till he had read
The letter thrice, but nought to him he said.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 146.

2. With nice care and art; exactly; neatly; elegantly.

There is without the Towne a faire Maill *curiously* planted. *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 28, 1641.

A meadow, *curiously* beautified with lilies.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 171.

Take thou my churl, and tend him *curiously*,
Like a king's heir, till all his hurts be whole.
Tennyson, The Last Tournament.

3. In a singular manner; fantastically; oddly.

With its high-pitched roofs and its clusters of *curiously* twisted chimneys it [the Manor House] has served as a model for the architecture of the village.
Froude, Sketches, p. 233.

4. With curiosity; inquisitively.

We know we eat His Body and Blood; but it is our wisdom not *curiously* to ask how or whence.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 277.

curiousness (kū′ri-us-nes), *n.* [< ME. *curiousnesse, coriousnesse*; < *curious* + *-ness*.] **1**†. Carefulness; painstaking; nicety; singular exactitude in any respect.

This, 'tis rumour'd,
Little agrees with the *curiousness* of honour.
Massinger, Parliament of Love, i. 4.

To the excellence of the metal, he may also add the *curiousness* of the figure. *South*, Sermons, VIII. xi.

2. Singularity of appearance, action, contrivance, etc.—**3.** Curiosity; inquisitiveness.

Ah! *curiousness*, first cause of all our ill,
And yet the plague which most torments us still.
Sir W. Alexander, Hours, i. 62.

4†. Cleverness; remarkableness.

Ya, sir, and of the *coriousneesse* of that karle ther is carping. *York Plays*, p. 255.

curl (kėrl), *n.* [First in ME. as adj., *crull, crulle, crolle*, < MD. *krul, krol* = Fries. *krull, kroll*, East Fries. *krul* = MHG. *krol*, G. dial. *kroll*, curled; the noun *curl* first in mod. E.; D. *krul* = G. dial. *kroll, kröll, krolle* = Dan. *krölle* = Sw. dial. *krulla* = Norw. *krull* and *kurle*, a curl (> D., etc., *krullig*, curly); prob. from a Teut. type **krusilo-*; cf. MHG. *krūs*, G. *kraus* = D. *kroes*, etc., crisp, curled: see *crouse*.] **1.** A ringlet of hair.

Shakes his ambrosial *curls*, and gives the nod;
The stamp of fate, and sanction of the god.
Pope, Iliad, i. 624.

From the flaxen *curl* to the gray lock.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

Hence—**2.** Something having a similar spiral form; any undulation, sinuosity, or flexure.

Waves or *curls* [in glass] which usually arise from the sand-holes. *Newton*, Opticks.

3. Specifically, a winding or circling in the grain of wood.—**4.** A disease of peach-trees which causes great distortion of the leaves. It is caused by an ascomycetous fungus, *Taphrina deformans*. See *Taphrina*.—**5.** In *math.*, the vector part of the quaternion resulting from the performance of the operation $i.d/dx + j.d/dy + k.d/dz$ on any vector function $iX + jY + kZ$.

Curl of the lip, a slight sneering grimace of the lip.

curl (kėrl), *v.* [E. dial. *crule;* < ME. **crullen* = MD. *krollen*, D. *krullen* = East Fries. *krullen* = G. *krollen* = Dan. *krölle* = Sw. dial. *krulla*, curl; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To turn, bend, or form into ringlets, as the hair.

These mortal lullabies of pain
May bind a book, may line a box,
May serve to *curl* a maiden's locks.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxvii.

2. To dress or adorn with or as with curls; make up the hair of into curls.

So opposite to marriage, that she shunn'd
The wealthy *curled* darlings of our nation.
Shak., Othello, i. 2.

The snaky locks
That *curl'd* Megæra. *Milton*, P. L., x. 560.

3. To bring or form into the spiral shape of a ringlet or curl; in general, to make curves, turns, or undulations in or on.

I sooner will find out the beds of snakes,
Letting them *curl* themselves about my limbs.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy.

Seas would be pools, without the brushing air
To *curl* the waves. *Dryden*, Flower and Leaf, l. 31.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To take the form of curls or ringlets, as hair.

Sir And. Would that have mended my hair?
Sir To. Past question; for thou seest it will not *curl* by nature. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 3.

Ridley, a little of the stuffing. It'll make your hair *curl*. *Thackeray*, Philip, xvi.

Hence—**2.** To assume any similar spiral shape; in general, to become curved, bent, or undulated: often with *up*.

Then round her slender waist he *curl'd*.
Dryden, Alexander's Feast.

Curling smokes from village-tops are seen.
Pope, Autumn, l. 63.

Gayly *curl* the waves before each dashing prow.
Byron.

The smoke of the incense *curling* lazily *up* past the baldachino to the frescoed dome.
T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 30.

3†. To turn and twist about; writhe; squirm.

The very thinking it
Would make a citizen start: some politic tradesman
Curl with the caution of a constable.
B. Jonson, Fall of Mortimer, i. 1.

4. To play at curling. See *curling*. [Scotch.]

To *curle* on the ice does greatly please,
Being a manly Scottish exercise.
Pennecuik, Poems (ed. 1715), p. 59.

To curl down, to shrink; crouch; take a coiled recumbent posture: as, he *curled down* into a corner.

curl-cloud (kėrl'kloud), *n.* Same as *cirrus*, 3.

curledness (kėr'led-nes), *n.* The state of being curled. [Rare.]

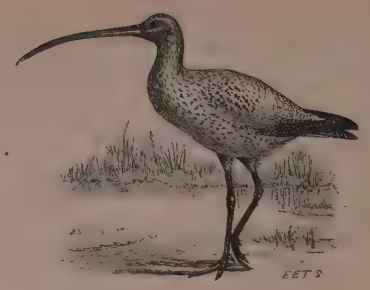
curled-pate (kėrld'pāt), *a.* Having curled hair; curly-pated. [Rare.]

Make *curl'd-pate* ruffians bald. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

curler (kėr'lėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which curls.—**2.** One who engages in the amusement of curling. See *curling*.

When to the lochs the *curlers* flock
Wi' gleesome speed.
Burns, Tam Samson's Elegy.

curlew (kėr'lū), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *curlue;* < ME. *curlewe, curlue, corlow, corolewe, corolu, kirlewe*, etc., < OF. *corlieu*, also *corlis, courlis*, F. *courlieu* and *courlis*, dial. *corlu, corleru, querlu, kerlu*, etc., = It. *chiurlo* = Sp. dim. *chorlito*, a curlew. The word agrees in form in OF. with OF. *corlieu, courlieu, corliu, curliu*, etc., a messenger, but is prob. orig. imitative of the bird's cry (hence the free variation of form). Cf. It. *chiurlare*, howl like the horned owl; Sw. *kurra*, coo, murmur: see *curr, coo.*] **1.** A bird of the genus *Numenius*. The name was originally applied to the common European species, *N. arquatus*, formerly called *numenius, arquata*, and *corlinus*. There are upward of 12 species, of all parts of the world, having a long, very slender curved bill, with the upper mandible knobbed at the tip, and in other respects closely resembling the godwits and other species of the totanine division of the great family *Scolopacidæ*. The plumage is much variegated. The total length varies from about 12 to about 24 inches; and the length of the bill from about 2 to 9 inches. The common curlew is also called the *whaup*. The lesser curlew or whimbrel of Europe is *N. phæopus*. There are several species in the United States, as the long-billed curlew (*N. longirostris*), the Hudsonian or jack-curlew (*N. hudsonicus*), and the Eskimo curlew or dough-bird (*N. borealis*).



Long-billed Curlew (*Numenius longirostris*).

Ye *curlews* callin' thro' a clud.
Burns, On Capt. Matthew Henderson.

2. A name of several grallatorial birds with slender decurved bill, not of the genus *Numenius*.—**Pygmy curlew**, or **curlew-sandpiper**, *Tringa subarquata*, a small species resembling a curlew in the form of the bill and to some extent in coloration.—**Spanish curlew**, a local name in the United States of the white ibis (*Eudocimus albus*), a bird of a different order.

curlewberry (kėr'lū-ber"i), *n.*; pl. *curlewberries* (-iz). The black crowberry, *Empetrum nigrum:* so called in Labrador.

curlew-jack (kėr'lū-jak), *n.* The jack-curlew or lesser curlew of Europe; the whimbrel, *Numenius phæopus*.

curlew-knot (kėr'lū-not), *n.* [< *curlew* + *knot*2, q. v.] Same as *curlew-jack*.

curlicue (kėr'li-kū), *n.* [Sometimes written *curlique*, but better *curlicue*, i. e., *curly cue, curly Q*, in allusion to the curled or spiral forms of this letter (Q, Q, etc.): see *curly* and *cue*2.] Something fantastically curled or twisted: as, to make a *curlicue* with the pen; to cut *curlicues* in skating. [Colloq.]

Curves, making *curly-cues*. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 145.

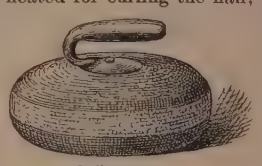
curliewurlie (kur'li-wur-li), *n.* [A loose compound of *curl* and *whirl*.] A fantastic circular ornament; a curlicue. [Scotch.]

Ah! it's a brave kirk—nane o' yer whig-maleeries and *curliewurlies* and open-steek hems about it.
Scott, Rob Roy, xix.

curliness (kėr'li-nes), *n.* The state of being curly.

curling (kėr'ling), *n.* [Origin obscure; appar. the verbal n. of *curl*, *v.*, with ref. to the twisting, turning, or rolling of the stones.] A popular Scottish amusement on the ice, in which contending parties slide large smooth stones of a circular form from one mark to another, called the *tee*. The chief object of the player is to hurl his stone along the ice toward the tee with proper strength and precision; and on the skill displayed by the players in putting their own stones in favorable positions, or in driving rival stones out of favorable positions, depends the chief interest of the game.

curling-iron (kėr'ling-ī"ėrn), *n.* A rod of iron to be used when heated for curling the hair, which is twined around it: sometimes made hollow for the insertion of heating materials.



Curling-stone.

curling-stone (kėr'ling-stōn), *n.* The stone used in the game of curling. In shape it resembles a small convex cheese with a handle in the upper side.

The *curling-stane*
Slides murmuring o'er the icy plain.
Ramsay, Poems, II. 383.

Burnt curling-stone. See *burnt*.

curling-tongs (kėr'ling-tongz), *n. pl.* An instrument for curling the hair, not unlike a crimping-iron, heated before being used. Also *curling-irons*.

curl-pate (kėrl'pāt), *n.* Same as *curly-pate*.

curly (kėr'li), *a.* [< *curl* + *-y*1; = D. *krullig* = Sw. *krullig*. See *curl*.] Having curls; tending to curl; full of curves, twists, or ripples.

The general colours of it [certain hair] are black and brown, growing to a tolerable length, and very crisp and *curly*. *Cook*, Voyages, IV. iii. 6.

curly-headed (kėr'li-hed"ed), *a.* Having curly hair. Also *curly-pated*.

curly-pate (kėr'li-pāt), *n.* One who has curly hair; a curly-headed person.

What, to-day we're eight?
Seven and one's eight, I hope, old *curly-pate!*
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 64.

curly-pated (kėr'li-pā"ted), *a.* Same as *curly-headed*.

curmi, *n.* See *courmi*.

curmudgeon (kėr-muj'ọn), *n.* [First in this sense in the latter part of the 16th century, also spelled *curmudgin;* prob. a corruption (by assimilation of adjacent syllables) of *cornmudgin, cornemudgin*, popularly supposed to be a corruption of *corn-merchant*, but prop. (it seems) **cornmudging*, which means 'corn-hoarding': see *cornmudgin*. The word thus meant orig. 'one who withholds corn,' popularly regarded as the type of churlish avarice.] An avaricious, churlish fellow; a miser; a niggard; a churl.

A clownish *curmudgeon*.
Stanihurst, Description of Ireland, p. 103.

A penurious *curmudgeon*. *Locke.*

curmudgeonly (kėr-muj'ọn-li), *a.* [< *curmudgeon* + *-ly*1.] Like a curmudgeon; avaricious; niggardly; churlish.

My *curmudgeonly* Mother won't allow me wherewithal to be Man of myself with. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, iii. 1.

These *curmudgeonly* cits regard no ties.
Foote, The Bankrupt, i.

curmurring (kėr-mur'ing), *n.* [Imitative. Cf. *cur, chirr*, and *murmur*.] A low, rumbling sound; hence, the motion in the bowels produced by flatulence, attended by such a sound; borborygmus. [Scotch.]

A glass of brandy to three glasses of wine prevents the *curmurring* in the stomach. *Scott*, Old Mortality, viii.

curn1 (kėrn), *n.* [Sc., also written *kurn;* a var. of *corn:* see *corn*1.] **1.** A grain; a corn.—**2.** A small quantity; an indefinite number.

Ane's nane, twa's some, three's a *curn*, and four's a pun.
Scotch nursery rime.

A drap mair lemon or a *curn* less sugar than just suits you. *Scott*, Redgauntlet, ch. xiii.

curn2†, *n.* and *v.* Same as *quern*.

curnberry (kėrn'ber"i), *n.*; pl. *curnberries* (-iz). A currant. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]

curnelt, *n.* An obsolete variant of *kernel*.

curnook (kėr'nůk), *n.* Same as *cranock*.

curpin (kėr'pin), *n.* [Also written *curpon*, transposed from F. *croupion*, rump of a bird, etc., < *croupe*, rump, croupe: see *croup*2 and *crupper*.] The rump of a fowl: often applied in a ludicrous sense to the buttocks of man; a crupper. [Scotch.]

curple (kėr'pl), *n.* [Transposition of *crupper*, < F. *croupière:* see *crupper*.] The crupper; the buttocks. [Scotch.]

My hap [wrap, covering],
Douce hingin' owre my *curple*.
Burns, To the Guidwife of Wauchope House.

curr (kėr), *v. i.* [< Sw. *kurra* = Dan. *kurre*, coo, = MD. **korren*, growl, etc.; an imitative word: see *coo*, and cf. *cur*.] To cry as an owl, coo as a dove, or purr as a cat. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

The owlets hoot, the owlets *curr*.
Wordsworth, The Idiot Boy.

currach, curragh (kur'aċh), *n.* [Sc., also written *currack, curroh;* < Gael. *curach*, a boat. See *coracle*.] **1.** A coracle, or small skiff; a boat of wickerwork covered with hides or canvas.

A *curragh* or canoe costs little, consisting of tarred canvas stretched on a slender framework of wood.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 424.

What little commerce they [southern Britons] undertook was carried on in the frail *curraghs*, in which they were bold enough to cross the Irish Sea.
C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 237.

2. A small cart made of twigs.

The fuel was carried in creels, and the corns in *curracks*.
Statistical Account of Scotland.

currajong (kur'a-jong), *n.* [Australian.] The native name of *Plagianthus sidoides*, a malvaceous shrub or tree of Australia and Tasmania. Its strong fibrous bark is used to make cordage.

currant1†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *current*1 and *courant*1.

currant2 (kur'ant), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *current* (also, rarely, *corint, corinth*), also *curran, coran, coren*, usually in pl. *currans, corans, corauns*, earlier, as in late ME., *raisins* (*raysyns, raysons*, etc.) *of corans* (*corauns, corraunce, corons*, etc.), after F. *raisins de Corinthe* (Pg. *passas de Corintho*), raisins of Corinth: so called from the place of their origin, the Zante currants being still regularly exported. Cf. D. *korentken*, LG. *carentken*, G. *korinthe*, Dan. *korender*, It. *corinthi*, pl., currant; of same origin.] **1.** A very small kind of raisin or dried

grape imported from the Levant, chiefly from Zante and Cephalonia, and used in cookery.

We found there rype smalle raysons that we calle *reysons of Corans*, and they growe chefly in Corythy, called now Corona, in Morea, to whom Seynt Poule wrote sundry epystolles. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 11.

Since we traded to Zante . . . the plant that beareth the *Coren* is also brought into this realme from thence. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 165.

The impost on tobacco from the royal colony of Virginia encountered no serious opposition, but another impost, upon *currants, currans, corinths*, or grapes of Corinth, had not such an uninterrupted course. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, I. 215.

2. The small round fruit (a berry) of several species of *Ribes*, natural order *Saxifragaceæ*; the plant producing this fruit: so called because the berries resemble in size the small grapes from the Levant. The red currant is *R. rubrum*, of which the white currant is a variety; the wild black currant, *R. floridum*; the buffalo or Missouri currant, *R. aureum*; the flowering currant, *R. sanguineum*, the berries of which are insipid, but not, as popularly supposed, poisonous. The red currant is sharply but pleasantly acid, and is much used in the form of jelly and jam. The white variety is milder and less common. The black currant is slightly musky and bitter, but makes an agreeable jam.

The barberry and *currant* must escape,
Though her small clusters imitate the grape.
Tate, Cowley.

3. In Australia and Tasmania, a species of *Leucopogon*, especially *L. Richei*.—**4.** A name for various melastomaceous species of tropical America, bearing edible berries, especially of the genera *Miconia* and *Clidemia*.—**Indian currant**, the coral-berry, *Symphoricarpus vulgaris*.

currant-borer (kur′ant-bōr″ėr), *n.* Same as *currant-clearwing*. [U. S.]

currant-clearwing (kur′ant-klēr″wing), *n.* The popular name in England of a clear-winged moth, *Ægeria tipuliformis*, the larva of which bores in currant-stems. It has been introduced into New Zealand and the United States, in which latter it is known as the *currant-borer*.

currant-gall (kur′ant-gâl), *n.* A small round gall formed by the cynipid insect *Spathegaster baccarum* in the male flowers and upon the leaves of the oak: so called from the resemblance to an unripe currant. The insect occurs all over Europe, and the galls receive this name in Great Britain; but it is not found in North America, where there is no gall called by this name.

currant-moth (kur′ant-môth), *n.* **1.** In Great Britain, *Abraxas grossulariata*. See *Abraxas*, 3. —**2.** In America, *Eufitchia ribearia*. See *Eufitchia*.

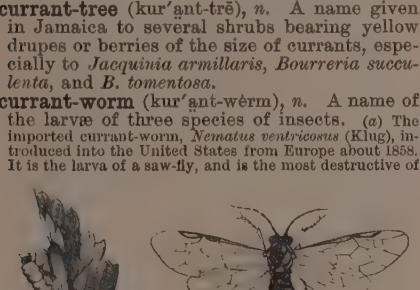
curranto[1]†, *n.* See *courant*[2].

curranto[2]†, *n.* See *courant*[3].

New books every day, pamphlets, *currantoes*, stories, whole catalogues of volumes of all sorts. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 17.

currant-tree (kur′ant-trē), *n.* A name given in Jamaica to several shrubs bearing yellow drupes or berries of the size of currants, especially to *Jacquinia armillaris, Bourreria succulenta*, and *B. tomentosa*.

currant-worm (kur′ant-wėrm), *n.* A name of the larvæ of three species of insects. (*a*) The imported currant-worm, *Nematus ventricosus* (Klug), introduced into the United States from Europe about 1858. It is the larva of a saw-fly, and is the most destructive of



Native Currant-worm (*Pristiphora grossulariæ*).
a, larva; *b*, female fly (cross shows natural size).

the currant-worms. (*b*) The native currant-worm, *Pristiphora grossulariæ* (Walsh), also the larva of a saw-fly, and less common than the preceding. (*c*) The currant spanworm, the larva of a geometrid moth, *Eufitchia ribearia* (Fitch). The first two may be destroyed with powdered hellebore.

currency (kur′en-si), *n.* [< ML. *currentia*, a current (of a stream), lit. a running, < L. *curren(t-)s*, running: see *current*[1].] **1.** A flowing, running, or passing; a continued or uninterrupted course, like that of a stream. [Rare.]

The *currency* of time. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

The seventh year of whose [Mary's] captivity in England was now in doleful *currency*. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xvii.

2. A continued course in public knowledge, opinion, or belief; the state or fact of being communicated in speech or writing from person to person, or from age to age: as, a startling rumor gained *currency*.

It cannot . . . be too often repeated, line upon line, precept upon precept, until it comes into the *currency* of a proverb — To innovate is not to reform. *Burke*, To a Noble Lord.

Unluckily, or luckily, it is as hard to create a new symbol as to obtain *currency* for a new word. *Leslie Stephen*, English Thought, i. § 16.

3. A continual passing from hand to hand; circulation: as, the *currency* of coins or of bank-notes.

The *currency* of those half-pence would, in the universal opinion of our people, be utterly destructive to this kingdom. *Swift*.

4. Fluency; readiness of utterance. [Rare or obsolete.]—**5.** General estimation; the rate at which anything is generally valued.

He . . . takes greatness of kingdoms according to their bulk and *currency*, and not after intrinsic value. *Bacon*.

6. That which is current as a medium of exchange; that which is in general use as money or as a representative of value: as, the *currency* of a country.

It thus appears, that a depreciation of the *currency* does not affect the foreign trade of the country: this is carried on precisely as if the *currency* maintained its value. *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., III. xxii. § 3.

Controller of the Currency. See *controller*, 2.—**Decimal currency**, a system of money the divisions or denominations of which proceed from its lowest unit of reckoning by ten or its multiples, or aliquot parts thereof, as the cent, dime, dollar, quarter-dollar, etc., of the United States and Canada.—**Fractional currency**, coins or paper money of a smaller denomination than the monetary unit; in the United States, half-dollars, quarters, dimes, and 5-cent, 3-cent, 2-cent, and 1-cent pieces. Fractional currency in paper has been largely used in several European countries, and is a part of the monetary system of Japan. Fractional notes have been used at different times in the United States, especially during the financial panic of 1837–38, and during and after the civil war of 1861–65, when specie was withdrawn from circulation. The former received the name of *shinplasters*. (See *shinplaster*.) On March 17th, 1862, Congress authorized an issue of circulating notes called *postage currency*, imitating in style the stamps that had previously been used at great inconvenience, in denominations of 5, 10, 25, and 50 cents. These were superseded by the fractional currency authorized March 3d, 1863, in denominations of 3, 5, 15, 25, and 50 cents. The issue of fractional notes was suspended by act of April 17th, 1876; but its renewal has since been proposed for convenience in remittance of small sums.—**Metallic currency**, the gold, silver, and copper in circulation as money.—**National Currency Acts**, statutes of the United States of 1863, 1864, and 1865, providing for a general and uniform bank-note currency guaranteed by the United States and secured by national bonds deposited in the Treasury.—**Paper currency**, notes issued by a government or by banks as a substitute for money, or as a representative of money. The paper currency of the United States is of three kinds: (1) notes issued by the government and called *demand treasury notes*, or more generally *legal-tenders*; (2) notes issued by national banks; and (3) certificates issued by the government upon either gold or silver. The smallest denomination of the first is $20, and of the last $1.—**Postage currency**. See *fractional currency*, above.—**The currency principle**, a phrase first employed in English banking to express the mode of issuing notes by the Bank of England. An amount fixed by law is issued, based on an equal amount of securities, mostly government obligations; and all notes issued in excess of that amount, which is called "the fixed issue," are based on an equal amount of specie.

current[1] (kur′ent), *a.* and *n.* [Now spelled to suit the Latin; early mod. E. also *currant, curraunt, courrant*, < ME. *current, coraunt*, < OF. *curant, courant*, F. *courant* = Sp. *corriente* = Pg. It. *corrente*, < L. *curren(t-)s*, ppr. of *currere* (> It. *correre* = Sp. Pg. *correr* = F. *courir*), run, flow, hasten, fly; cf. Skt. √ *char*, move. Hence (from L. *currere*) ult. E. *course*[1] (and prob. *course*[2] = *coarse*), *cursive, concur, incur, recur*, etc., *concourse, discourse, excursion, excursus*, etc.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Running; moving; flowing; passing. [Archaic.]

Ffountayne *coraunt* that neuer is full of no springes, holde thy pees. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 427.

Still eyes the *current* stream. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 67.

Here we met, some ten or twelve of us,
To chase a creature that was *current* then
In these wild woods, the hart with golden horns.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

Hence—**2.** Passing from one to another; especially, widely circulated; publicly known, believed, or reported; common; general; prevalent: as, the *current* ideas of the day.

The news is *current* now, they mean to leave you,
Leave their allegiance. *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, v. 1.

As soon as an emperor had done anything remarkable, it was immediately stamped on a coin, and became *current* through his whole dominions. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, iii.

When belief in the spirits of the dead becomes *current*, the medicine-man, professing ability to control them, and inspiring faith in his pretensions, is regarded with a fear which prompts obedience. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 474.

3. Passing from hand to hand; circulating: as, *current* coin.

He ordained that the Money of his Father, though counted base by the People, should be *current*. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 113.

4. Established by common estimation or consent; generally received: as, the *current* value of coin.—**5.** Entitled to credit or recognition; fitted for general acceptance or circulation; authentic; genuine.

Thou canst make
No excuse *current*, but to hang thyself.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2.

6. Now passing; present in its course: as, the *current* month or year. [In such expressions as 6th *current* (or *curt.*), *current* is really an adjective, the expression being short for 6th day of the *current* month.] —**Account current.** See *account*.—**Current coin.** See *coin*[1].—**Current electricity.** See *electricity*.—**To go current**†, **to go for current**†, to be or become generally known or believed.

A great while it *went for current* that it was a pleasant region. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 18.

To pass current, to have currency or recognition; be accepted as genuine, credible, or of full value: as, worn coins do not *pass current* at banks.

His manner would scarce have *passed current* in our day. *Lamb*, Artificial Comedy.

If a man is base metal, he may *pass current* with the old counterfeits like himself; children will not touch him. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, iv.

II. *n.* **1.** A flowing; a flow; a stream; a passing by a continuous flux: used of fluids, as water, air, etc., or of supposed fluids, as electricity.

The Pontick sea,
Whose icy *current* and compulsive course
Ne'er keeps retiring ebb. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3.

Other sweet rivers & delectable *currents* of water doe flow within the Citadell. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 124.

It is not the tears of our own eyes only, but of our friends also, that do exhaust the *current* of our sorrows. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 5.

2. Specifically, a portion of a large body of water or of air moving in a certain direction: as, ocean-*currents*. The *set of a current* is that point of the compass toward which the waters run; the *drift of a current* is the rate at which it runs. The principal ocean-currents are the Gulf Stream, the equatorial currents of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian oceans, and the Japanese, Peruvian, Brazilian, Labrador, Antarctic, and Australian currents.

3. Course in general; progressive movement or passage; connected series: as, the *current* of time.

Forbear me, sir,
And trouble not the *current* of my duty.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, v. 3.

4. General or main course; general tendency: as, the *current* of opinion.

Till we unite and join in the same common *Current*, we have little Cause to hope for State of Peace and Tranquillity. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. x.

5. The amount of depression given to a roof to cause the water which falls upon it to flow in a given direction.—**A make-and-break current**, an intermittent electric current in a circuit which is rapidly made and broken, as by the vibrations of a sonorous disk.—**Amperian currents.** See *amperian*.—**Atmospheric currents**, movements of the air constituting winds, caused by regular or fortuitous disturbances of the atmosphere. —**Cable-current**, when a submarine cable is broken, a steady current through it, produced by the exposed copper wire forming a battery with the iron sheathing.—**Current-sailing.** See *sailing*.—**Currents of action**, the electrical currents developed in a nerve or muscle by stimulation.—**Currents of rest**, the electrical currents which pass on connecting different points of an unstimulated piece of nerve or muscle.—**Earth-current**, a current flowing through a wire the extremities of which are grounded at points on the earth differing in electric potential. The earth-current is due to this difference, which is generally temporary and often large. If the earth-plates of a circuit are of different metals, as copper and zinc, an *earth-battery current* is set up which is feeble and tolerably constant.—**Electric current**, the passage of electricity through a conductor, as from one pole of a voltaic battery to the other—for example, in the telegraph. (See *electricity*.) A current is said to be *intermittent* when repeatedly interrupted, as by the breaking and making of the circuit, *pulsatory* when characterized by sudden changes of intensity, and *undulatory* when the intensity varies according to the same law as that governing the velocity of the air-particles in a sound-wave.—**Faradaic current.** See *faradaic*.—**Galvanic current**, an electric current generated in a primary battery, as distinguished from an induced current, or a current from a secondary or storage battery.—**Induced current.** See *induction*.—**Interrupted current**, an electric current the flow of which is completely arrested at frequently recurring intervals. It is generally produced by means of a rapidly vibrating armature, a rotating disk, or a similar device.—**Inverse current**, the current induced in the secondary coil of an induction apparatus when the circuit of the primary is closed. It is contrary to the primary current in direction. —**Muscle-current**, the electrical current which passes on connecting different points of a muscle.—**Primary current**, the electric current which passes through the primary coil of an induction apparatus, in the secondary

coil of which the secondary or induced current is produced. — **Reverse current**†, an electric current opposite in direction to the normal current. = **Syn. 1** and **2**. *Eddy*, etc. See *stream*.

current[1]† (kur′ẹnt), *v. t.* [< *current*[1], *a.*] To make current or common; establish in common estimation; render acceptable.

The uneven scale, that *currants* all thinges by the outwarde stamp of opinion.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, Ind., p. 2.

current[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *currant*[2].

current-breaker (kur′ẹnt-brā″kėr), *n.* Any device for breaking or interrupting the continuity of a circuit through which a current of electricity is passing.

currente calamo (ku-ren′tē kal′a-mō). [L., lit. with the pen running: *currente*, abl. of *curren(t-)s*, ppr., running; *calamo*, abl. of *calamus*, a reed, a pen: see *current*[1] and *calamus*.] Offhand; rapidly; with no stop; with a ready pen: used of writing or composition.

currently (kur′ẹnt-li), *adv.* In a current manner. (*a*) Flowingly; with even or flowing movement. (*b*) With currency; commonly; generally; with general acceptance.

Direct equilibration is that process *currently* known as adaptation. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 160.

current-meter (kur′ẹnt-mē″tėr), *n.* **1.** An instrument or apparatus used for measuring the flow of liquids. In general, the flow is directed through channels of a given sectional area, and its velocity measured; from these two elements the quantity can be determined.

2. An instrument for measuring the strength of an electrical current, as an ammeter.

current-mill (kur′ẹnt-mil), *n.* A mill of any kind employing a current-wheel as a motor.

currentness (kur′ẹnt-nes), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *currantness*; < *current*[1] + *-ness*.] **1.** Flowingness; flowing quality; rhythm.

For wanting the *currantnesse* of the Greeke and Latin feete, in stead thereof we make in th' ends of our verses a certaine tunable sound: which anon after with another verse reasonably distant we accord together in the last fall or cadence. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 90.

2. Current or circulating quality; general acceptance or valuation, as of coin or paper money; currency.

Nummariam rem constituere, Cicero. Introduire ordonnance de la monnoye. To establish and set down an order for the valuation and *currantness* of monie.
Nomenclator, quoted in Nares's Glossary.

current-regulator (kur′ẹnt-reg″ū-lā-tọr), *n.* **1.** An arrangement for regulating the current of electricity given by a dynamo-electric machine.—**2.** In *teleg.*, a device for determining the intensity of the current allowed to pass a given point.

current-wheel (kur′ẹnt-hwēl), *n.* A wheel driven by means of a natural current of water, as one attached to a moored boat and driven by the current of the stream.

curricle (kur′i-kl), *n.* [= It. *curricolo*, < L. *curriculum*, a running, a race, a course, a racing chariot (in last sense dim. of *currus*, a chariot), < *currere*, run: see *current*[1].] **1.** A chaise or carriage with two wheels, drawn by two horses abreast.

A very short trial convinced her that a *curricle* was the prettiest equipage in the world.
Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, p. 124.

The splendid carriage of the wealthier guest,
The ready chaise and driver smartly dress'd;
Whiskeys and gigs and *curricles* are there,
And high-fed prancers, many a raw-boned pair.
Crabbe.

2†. A short course.

Upon a *curricle* in this world depends a long course in the next, and upon a narrow scene here an endless expansion hereafter. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 23.

curricle (kur′i-kl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *curricled*, ppr. *curricling*. [< *curricle*, *n.*] To drive in a curricle. *Carlyle.*

curriculum (ku-rik′ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *curricula* (-lą). [< L. *curriculum*, a running, a course: see *curricle*, *n.*] A course; specifically, a fixed course of study in a university, college, or school: as, the *curriculum* of arts; the medical *curriculum*.

currie[1], **currie**[2], *n.* See *curry*[1], *curry*[2].

currier[1] (kur′i-ėr), *n.* [(1) = Sc. *corier*, < ME. *coriour*, *curiour*, *coryowre*, < OF. *corier*, *corrier*, < ML. *coriarius*, a worker in leather, L. a tanner, currier, orig. adj., of or belonging to leather, < *corium*, a hide, skin, leather: see *cuirass*, *coriaceous*, *quarry*[3]. This word has been confused in F. and E. with two other words of different origin: (2) OF. *courroier* (= It. *coreggiajo*; ML. *corrigiarius*), a maker of straps, girdles, or purses, < *courroie*, *corroie*, a strap, girdle, purse, F. *courroie*, a strap, = Pr. *correja* = Sp. *correa* = Pg. *correa*, *correia* = Wall. *curea* = It. *correggia*, < L. *corrigia*, a rein, shoe-tie, ML. also a strap, girdle, purse, < L. *corrigere*, make straight: see *correct*, *corrigible*. (3) OF. *corroier*, *conroiour*, *conrour*, *conreeur*, *conreur*, F. *corroyeur*, a leather-dresser, < OF. *conroier*, *conreier*, *cunreer*, etc., F. *corroyer*, dress leather, curry (> E. *curry*[1]), orig. prepare, get ready; a word of quite different origin from the two preceding. *Currier* is now regarded as the agent-noun of *curry*[1], q. v.] **1.** One who dresses and colors leather after it is tanned.

Cokes, condlers, *coriours* of ledur.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1596.

Useless to the *currier* were their hides.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iii.

2†. A very small musketoon with a swivel mounting. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.—**Curriers' beam.** See *beam*.—**Curriers' sumac.** See *Coriaria*.

currier[2]†, *n.* [A var. of *quarrier*[2], *quarier*, q. v.] A wax candle; a light used in catching birds. See *quarrier*[2].

The *currier* and the lime-rod are the death of the fowle.
Breton, Fantastics, January.

curriery (kur′i-ėr-i), *n.* [< *currier* + *-y*.] **1.** The trade of a currier.—**2.** The place in which currying is carried on.

currish (kėr′ish), *a.* [< *cur* + *-ish*[1].] Like a cur; having the qualities of a cur; snappish; snarling; churlish; quarrelsome.

Yet would he not perswaded be for ought,
Ne from his *currish* will a whit reclame.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iii. 43.

Let them not be so . . . *currish* to their loyal louers.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 55.

This *currish* Jew. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1.

Thy *currish* spirit govern'd a wolf. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1.

currishly (kėr′ish-li), *adv.* In a currish manner; like a cur.

Boner being restored againe, . . . *currishly*, without all order of law or honesty, . . . wrasted from them all the livings they had. *Foxe*, Book of Martyrs (Ridley).

currishness (kėr′ish-nes), *n.* Currish or snarling character or disposition; snappishness; churlishness.

Diogenes, though he had wit, by his *currishness* got him the name of dog. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 69.

currort, **currourt**, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *courror*; < ME. *currour*, *corrour*, < OF. *coureor*, *coureur*, F. *coureur* = Sp. Pg. *corredor* = It. *corridore*, *corritore*, < ML. **curritor*, a runner (cf. *curritor*, a courtier), equiv. to *cursitor* and L. *cursor*, a runner, < L. *currere*, pp. *cursus*, run: see *current*[1]. Cf. *courier* and *corridor*.] A runner; a messenger; a courier.

And thus anon hathe he hasty tydynges of ony thing, that berethe charge, be his *Corrours*, that rennen so hastyly, thorghe out alle the Contree.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 243.

The golden-headed staffe as lightning flew,
And like the swiftest *curror* makes repayre
Whither 'twas sent. *Heywood*, Troia Britannica.

curruca (ku-rō′kă), *n.*; pl. *currucæ* (-sē). [NL.; origin obscure. ML. *curruca* occurs as a var. of *carruca*, a vehicle, carriage.] An old name of some small European bird of the family *Sylviidæ*, or more probably of several species of warblers indiscriminately, like *beccafico* or *ficedula*. In ornithology the name has been used in many different connections, both generic and specific: first formally made a genus of warblers by Brisson, 1760; applied to the nightingales by Bechstein, 1802; applied by Koch, 1816, to a group of warblers of which the blackcap, *Sylvia atricapilla*, is the type. [Now little used.]

curry[1] (kur′i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *curried*, ppr. *currying*. [Early mod. E. also *currie*, *curray*, *cory*, etc.; < ME. *curreyen*, *currayen*, *corayen*, *coryen*, rub down a horse, dress leather, < OF. *correier*, *coreer*, earlier *conreer*, *cunreer*, *conraier*, *conrer*, put in order, prepare, make ready, treat, curry, later *courroyer*, F. *corroyer*, dress leather (= Pr. *conrear* = It. *corredare*), < *corroi*, *coroi*, *conroi*, *conroy*, *conroit*, *conrei*, *cunroi*, *cunrei*, etc., order, arrangement, apparatus, equipage, apparel, provisions, etc. (> ME. *curreye*, n.) (cf. ML. *corredium*, *conredium*, apparatus, etc.; also *corrodium*, > *corody*, q. v.), < *con-* + *roi*, array, order, = It. *-redo* in *arredo*, array, < ML. *-redum*, *-redium* (in *arredium*, array, and *conredium*), of Teut. origin: cf. Sw. *reda* = Dan. *rede*, order, = Icel. *reiðhi*, tackle, equipment, akin to E. *ready*, q. v.: see *array*. For the relation of *curry* to *currier*, see *currier*[1]. Cf. G. *gerben*, curry, lit. prepare.] **1.** To rub and clean (a horse) with a comb; groom: sometimes used in contempt, with reference to a person.

Thou art that fine foolish curious sawcie Alexander, that tendest to nothing but to combe and *cury* thy haire, to pare thy nailes, to pick thy teeth and to perfume thy selfe with sweet oyles, that no man may abide the sent of thee. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie (ed. Arber), p. 273.

Your short horse is soon *curried*.
Fletcher, Valentinian, ii. 2.

Hence—**2.** To stroke as if to soothe; flatter.

Christ wot the sothe
Whou thei *curry* [var. *currey*, *curreth*] kynges and her bak claweth. *Piers Plowman's Crede*, l. 726.

3. To dress or prepare (tanned hides) for use by soaking, skiving, shaving, scouring, coloring, graining, etc.—**4.** Figuratively, to beat; drub; thrash: as, to *curry* one's hide.

But one that never fought yet has so *curried*,
So bastinado'd them with manly carriage,
They stand like things Gorgon had turn'd to stone.
Fletcher (*and another*), Elder Brother, iv. 3.

By setting brother against brother,
To claw and *curry* one another.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 746.

To curry favel†. [< ME. *curray favell*, *cory favel*, *core favelle*, a half translation of the OF. *estriller fauvel* (later *fauveau*) (the OF. phrase exactly corresponding to the ME., namely, *correier* (*conreer*) *fauvel*, is not found), flatter, lit. (like the equiv. G. *den falben streichen*, or *den falben hengst streichen*, flatter, translated from the OF.) curry the chestnut horse: OF. *estriller*, equiv. to *correier*, *conreer*, curry; *fauvel*, *favel*, later *fauveau*, a chestnut or dun horse, prop. adj., yellowish, dun, fallow, dim. of *fauve*, yellow, fallow, < OHG. *falo* (*falaw-*) = AS. *fealu*, E. *fallow*: see *favel*[2], *fallow*. The word *fauvel* was also often used, apart from *estriller*, with an implication of falsehood or hypocrisy: so also *fauvain*, *fauvin*, deceit; *estriller* (curry) or *chavauchier* (ride) *fauvain* (equiv. to *estriller fauvel*), use deceit; being connected in popular etymology with *faus*, *faux*, false. The notion of 'flattery' may have been due in part to association with ME. *favel*, < OF. *favele*, flattery, falsehood, < *faveler*, talk, tell a story, speak falsehood, < L. *fabulari*, talk, < *fabula*, fable: see *favel*[1] and *fable*.] To flatter; seek favor by officious show of kindness or courtesy, flattery, etc.: later corrupted to *to curry favor* (which see, below). Compare *curry-favel*, *n.*

Sche was a schrewe, as have y hele
There sche *currayed favell* well.
How a Merchant did his Wyfe Betray (ed. Palmer), l. 203.

He that will in court dwell, must needes *currie fabel*. . . . Ye shall understand that fabel is an olde Englishe worde, and signified as much as favour doth now a dayes.
Taverner, Proverbes or Adagies (ed. Palmer), fol. 44.

To curry favor [a corruption of *to curry favel*, simulating *favor* (*curry* being apparently understood much as *claw*, *v.*, flatter: compare def. 2, above), this form of the phrase appearing first in the end of the 16th century], to flatter; seek or gain favor by officious show of kindness or courtesy, flattery, etc. See *to curry favel*, above. Compare *curry-favor*, *n.*

Darius, to *curry favour* with the Egyptians, offered an hundred talents to him that could find out a succeeding Apis. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 575.

To *curry* a temporary *favour* he incurreth everlasting hatred. *Rev. T. Adams*, Sermons, I. 284.

This humour succeeded so with the puppy, that an ass would go the same way to work to *curry favour* for himself. *Sir R. L'Estrange*, Fables.

A well timed shrug, an admiring attitude, . . . are sufficient qualifications for men of low circumstances to *curry favour*. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xxxiv.

[*Curry* has been used in this sense without *favor*.

If I had a suit to master Shallow, I would humour his men; . . . if to his men, I would *curry* with master Shallow. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 1.]

curry[2] (kur′i), *n.*; pl. *curries* (-iz). [Anglo-Ind., also written *currie*, repr. Canarese *kari* or *kadi* (cerebral *d*), Malayālam *kari* (*a* pron. nearly as E. *u*), boiled sour milk used with rice, a mixed dish; also bite, bit, morsel, chip, etc.] A kind of sauce or relish, made of meat, fish, fowl, fruit, eggs, or vegetables, cooked with bruised spices, such as cayenne-pepper, coriander-seed, ginger, garlic, etc., with turmeric, much used in India and elsewhere as a relish or flavoring for boiled rice. The article of food prepared with this sauce is said to be *curried*: as, *curried* rice, *curried* fowl, etc.

The unrivalled excellence of the Singhalese in the preparation of their innumerable *curries*, each tempered by the delicate creamy juice expressed from the flesh of the coco-nut. *Sir J. E. Tennent*, Ceylon, i. 2.

curry[2] (kur′i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *curried*, ppr. *currying*. [< *curry*[2], *n.*] To flavor or prepare with curry.

curry-card (kur′i-kärd), *n.* A piece of leather or wood in which are inserted teeth like those of wool-cards. It is used for the same purposes as a currycomb.

currycomb (kur′i-kōm), *n.* **1.** A comb used in grooming horses. It consists generally of several short-toothed metal combs placed parallel to one another, and secured perpendicularly to a metal plate, to which a short handle is fastened. A piece of leather armed with wire teeth is sometimes substituted for the metal combs.

2. In *entom.*, a name sometimes given to the strigilis, or organ on the front leg of a bee, used to clean the antennæ. See *strigilis*.

curry-favel† (kur'i-fā'vel), *n.* [< *curry favel*: see this phrase, under *curry*[1].] **1.** One who solicits favor by officious show of kindness or courtesy; a flatterer.

Curryfauell, a flatterer, estrille. *Palsgrave.*

Wherby all the *curryfavel* that be next of the deputye is secrete counsayll dare not be so bolde to shew hym the greate jupardye and perell of his soule.
State Papers, ii. 15.

2. An idle, lazy fellow. See the extract.

Cory fauell is he that wyl lie in his bed, and cory the bed bordes in which he lyeth in steed [stead] of his horse. This slouthful knaue wyll buskill and scratch when he is called in the morning for any hast.
The XXV. Orders of Knaues, 1575 (ed. Palmer).

3. A certain figure of rhetoric. See the extract.

If such moderation of words tend to flattery, or soothing, or excusing, it is by the figure Paradiastole, which therfore nothing improperly we call the *Curry-fauell*, as when we make the best of a bad thing, or turne a signification to the more plausible sence.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 154.

curry-favor† (kur'i-fā'vor), *n.* [< *curry favor*: see this phrase, under *curry*[1]. Cf. *curry-favel*.] One who gains or tries to gain favor by flattery; a flatterer. See *curry-favel*.

currying (kur'i-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *curry*[1], *v.*] **1.** The art or operation of dressing tanned hides so as to fit them for use as leather, by giving them the necessary suppleness, smoothness, color, or luster.—**2.** The act of rubbing down a horse with a currycomb or other similar appliance.

We see that the very *currying* of horses doth make them fat and in good liking. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 58.

currying-glove (kur'i-ing-gluv), *n.* A glove made of a fabric woven in part with coir, and having therefore a rough surface, used for currying animals.

curry-leaf (kur'i-lēf), *n.* The aromatic leaf of a rutaceous tree, *Murraya Kœnigii*, of India, used for flavoring curries.

curry-powder (kur'i-pou'dėr), *n.* The condiment used for making curry-sauce, composed of turmeric, coriander-seed, ginger, and cayenne-pepper, to which salt, cloves, cardamoms, pounded cinnamon, onions, garlic, scraped cocoanut, etc., may be added. See *curry*[2].

curse[1] (kėrs), *n.* [< ME. *curs*, rarely *cors*, < AS. *curs* (**cors*, in Benson and Lye, not authenticated), a curse; cf. *curse*[1], *v.* The AS. word is comparatively rare and late, and seems to be Northern. Origin unknown, possibly Scand. It has been supposed to be due to a particular use of an early form of the verb *cross*, make the sign of the cross, as in exorcism; but this verb appears much later than the AS. term.] **1.** The expression of a wish of evil to another; an imprecation of evil; a malediction.

Shimei, . . . which cursed me with a grievous *curse*.
1 Ki. ii. 8.

They . . . entered into a *curse*, and into an oath.
Neh. x. 29.

2. Evil which has been solemnly invoked upon one.

The priest shall write these *curses* in a book. Num. v. 23.

Promising great Blessings to their Nation upon obedience, and horrible *Curses*, such as would make ones ears tingle to hear them, upon their refractoriness and disobedience. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iv.

3. That which brings or causes evil or severe affliction or trouble; a great evil; a bane; a scourge: the opposite of *blessing*: as, strong drink is a *curse* to millions.

I . . . will make this city a *curse* to all the nations of the earth. Jer. xxvi. 6.

The common *curse* of mankind, folly and ignorance.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 3.

And the *curse* of unpaid toil . . .
Like a fire shall burn and spoil.
Whittier, Texas.

Pessimists and optimists both start with the postulate that life is a blessing or a *curse*, according as the average consciousness accompanying it is pleasurable or painful.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 15.

4. Condemnation; sentence of evil or punishment. [Archaic.]

Christ hath redeemed us from the *curse* of the law.
Gal. iii. 13.

O, my offence is rank, it smells to heaven;
It hath the primal eldest *curse* upon 't,
A brother's murder. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 3.

Curse of Canaan, negro slavery; hence, in a satirical use, negro slaves collectively: in allusion to the curse pronounced by Noah upon Canaan, the son (or the descendants) of Ham (Gen. ix. 25, 26), negroes being formerly regarded by many as the descendants of Canaan, and their slavery being justified as an accomplishment of the curse.

Her thirds wuz part in cotton lands, part in the *cuss of Canaan*. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers.

Curse of Scotland, the nine of diamonds in playing-cards: so called probably from the resemblance of that card to the heraldic bearings of the Earls of Stair, one of whom was detested in Scotland as the principal author (while Master of Stair) of the massacre of Glencoe (1692). Other explanations have been proposed.—**The curse,** in *theol.*, the sentence pronounced upon Adam and Eve, and through them upon the human race (Gen. iii. 16–19), in consequence of the sin of Adam, and its fulfilment in the history of mankind.=**Syn. 1.** *Execration, Anathema*, etc. See *malediction*.—**3.** Scourge, plague, affliction, ruin.

curse[1] (kėrs), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cursed* (sometimes *curst*), ppr. *cursing*. [< ME. *cursien, cursen, corsen*, curse (intr., utter oaths; trans., imprecate evil upon, put under ecclesiastical ban), < late AS. *cursian* (**corsian*, in Benson and Lye, not authenticated), also in comp. *forcursian* (in pp. *forcursed*: see *cursed*), curse; cf. *curs*, a curse: see *curse, n.* Cf. *accurse.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To wish evil to; imprecate or invoke evil upon; call down calamity, injury, or destruction upon; execrate in speech.

Thou shalt not . . . *curse* the ruler of thy people.
Ex. xxii. 28.

Curse me this people, for they are too mighty for me.
Num. xxii. 6.

Couldst thou not *curse* him? I command thee *curse* him;
Curse till the gods hear, and deliver him
To thy just wishes. *Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, iv. 1.

Your fair land shall be rent and torn,
Your people be of all forlorn,
And all men *curse* you for this thing.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 367.

Hence—**2.** To put under ecclesiastical ban or anathema; excommunicate; condemn or sentence to the disabilities of excommunication.

About this Time, at the Suit of the Lady Katharine Dowager, a Bull was sent from the Pope, which *cursed* both the King and the Realm. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 282.

3. To bring or place a curse upon; blight or blast with a curse or malignant evils; vex, harass, or afflict with great calamities.

On impious realms and barbarous kings impose
Thy plagues, and *curse* 'em with such sons as those.
Pope.

Sure some fell fiend has *cursed* our line,
That coward should e'er be son of mine!
Scott, L. of L. M., iv. 11.

II. *intrans.* To utter imprecations; affirm or deny with imprecations of divine vengeance; use blasphemous or profane language; swear.

Then began he to *curse* and to swear. Mat. xxvi. 74.

curse[2] (kėrs), *n.* [The same word, with sense, as now popularly understood, imported from *curse*[1] (and taken as equiv. to *damn* in similar uses), as ME. *kerse, kers, carse, cresse*, cress (the plant), often used as a symbol of valuelessness, 'not worth a *kerse* (cress),' 'care not a *kerse*,' like mod. colloq. 'not worth a straw,' etc.] Literally, a cress: in popular use identified with *curse*[1], an imprecation, and used only as a symbol of utter worthlessness in certain negative expressions: as, "not worth a *curse*," "to care not a *curse*," etc.

Wysdom and wit now is nat worth a *carse*
Bote hit be carded with couetyse as clothers kemben wolle.
Piers Plowman (C), xii. 15.

To hasten is nought worth a *kerse*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 334.

For anger gayneg the not a *cresse*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 343.

I counte hym nat at a *cres*.
Sir Degrevant (Thornton Rom., ed. Halliwell), l. 191.

cursed (kėr'sed), *p. a.* [< ME. *cursed*, < AS. **cursed* (in comp. *forcursed*), pp. of *cursian*, curse: see *curse*[1], *v.* Cf. *curst.*] **1.** Being under a curse; blasted by a curse; afflicted; vexed; tormented.

Let us fly this *cursed* place. *Milton*, Comus, l. 939.

2. Deserving a curse; execrable; hateful; detestable; abominable; wicked.

In that Contree there is a *cursed* Custom: for thei eten more gladly mannes Flesche, than ony other Flesche.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 179.

Merciful powers!
Restrain in me the *cursed* thoughts that nature
Gives way to in repose! *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 1.

3. Execrable; wretched: used as a hyperbolical expletive.

This *cursed* quarrel. *Dryden.*

Wounding thorns and *cursed* thistles.
Prior, Solomon, iii.

'Tis a *cursed* thing to be in debt.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ix. 17.

Sincerely I begin to wish I had never made such a point of gaining so very good a character, for it has led me into so many *cursed* rogueries that I doubt I shall be exposed at last. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 2.

cursedly (kėr'sed-li), *adv.* **1.** As one under a curse; miserably.

O, let him die as he hath liv'd, dishonourably,
Basely and *cursedly*!
Middleton and Rowley, Spanish Gypsy, iii. 3.

2. Detestably; abominably; execrably: used in malediction.

This is a nation that is *cursedly* afraid of being overrun with too much politeness. *Pope.*

cursedness (kėr'sed-nes), *n.* [< ME. *cursednesse, corsednesse*; < *cursed* + *-ness.*] **1.** The state of being under a curse, or of being doomed to execration or to evil.—**2**†. Blasphemous, profane, or evil speech; cursing.

His mouth is full of *cursedness*,
Of fraud, deceit, and guile.
Old metrical version of Psalms.

3†. Shrewishness; maliciousness; contrariness.

My wyves *cursednesse*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Merchant's Tale, l. 27.

cursement†, *n.* [ME. *corsement*, < *corsen, cursen*, curse, + *-ment.*] Cursing.

Enuye with heuy herte asked after shrifte,
And criede "mea culpa," corsynge alle hus enemys.
Hus clothes were of *corsement* and of kene wordes.
Piers Plowman (C), vii. 65.

cursent, *v. t.* Another spelling of *kersen*, variant of *christen*. See *christen*.

Nan. Do they speak as we do?
Madge. No, they never speak.
Nan. Are they *cursened*?
Madge. No, they call them infidels; I know not what they are. *Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, iv. 3.

curser (kėr'sėr), *n.* One who curses or utters a curse.

Thy *Cursers*, Jacob, shall twice cursed be;
And he shall bless himself that blesses thee.
Cowley, Davideis, i.

cursitor (kėr'si-tor), *n.* [< ML. *cursitor*, equiv. to L. *cursor*, a runner, < *currere*, run: see *cursor.*] **1.** Formerly, in England, one of twenty-four officers or clerks in the Court of Chancery, also called *clerks of the course*, whose business it was to make out original writs, each for the county to which he was assigned.

Then is the recognition and value . . . carried by the *cursitor* in Chancery for that shire where those lands do lie. *Bacon.*

2†. A courier or runner.

Cursitors to and fro.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus.

Cursitor baron, an officer who administered oaths to sheriffs, bailiffs, functionaries of the customs, etc.

Cursitores† (kėr-si-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of ML. *cursitor*, a runner: see *cursitor.*] In Macgillivray's system of classification, an order of birds, the runners, exemplified by the plovers.

cursive (kėr'siv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *cursif* = Sp. Pg. *cursivo* = It. *corsivo*, < ML. *cursivus*, running (of writing), < L. *cursus*, a running, a course, < *currere*, run: see *current*[1].] **I.** *a.* Running; flowing, as writing or manuscript in which the letters are joined one to another, and are formed rapidly without raising the pen, pencil, or stylus; specifically, in *paleography*, modified from the capital or uncial form, so as to assume a form analogous to that used in modern running hand: as, the *cursive* style; *cursive* letters; *cursive* manuscripts. Greek cursive writing is found in papyri dating back to about 160 B.C., at first very similar to the lapidary and uncial characters of the same period, but gradually becoming more rounded in form and negligent in style. The epithet *cursive* is, however, most frequently applied to the later cursive or minuscule writing from the ninth century on. (See *minuscule.*) The beginning of a Latin cursive character is seen in some waxed tablets discovered in 1875 in the house of L. Cæcilius Jucundus at Pompeii. Forms similar to these also occur in the dipinti and graffiti (characters painted on or incised in walls, earthenware, etc.) of the same place or period. The ancient Latin cursive character known to us in manuscripts from the fourth century on is, however, considerably different from this. In medieval manuscripts the cursive hand was employed from the Merovingian epoch, often in combination with the other contemporary styles; but from the ninth century it was replaced for all careful work by the so-called Caroline and Gothic characters, and continued in use up to the invention of printing only in degenerated form and for writings of small importance or hasty execution. (See *manuscript.*)

In the earliest examples of *cursive* writing we find the uncial character in use, and, as has been already remarked, many of the specimens fluctuate between the more formal or set book-hand and the *cursive*.
Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 149.

II. *n.* **1.** A cursive letter or character: as, a manuscript written in *cursives*.

The old Roman *cursive*, the existence and nature of which is thus established, is, as we shall presently see, of immense historical importance in explaining the origin of modern scripts, several of our own minuscule letters being actually traceable to the Pompeian forms.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 169.

2. A manuscript written in cursive characters.

After a brief description of the Septuagint manuscripts which contain Ezekiel—four uncials, with a fragment of a fifth, and twenty-five *cursives*.
G. F. Moore, Andover Rev., VII. 96.

cursively (kėr'siv-li), *adv.* In a running or flowing manner; in a cursive handwriting; in cursive characters.

Facsimiles of the *cursively* written papyri are found scattered in different works, some dealing specially with the subject. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 149.

cursor (kėr'sọr), *n.* [NL. and ML. use of L. *cursor*, a runner, < *currere*, pp. *cursus*, run: see *current*[1].] 1. Any part of a mathematical instrument that slides backward and forward upon another part, as the piece in an equinoctial ring-dial that slides to the day of the month, or the point that slides along a beam-compass, etc.—2. In medieval universities, a bachelor of theology appointed to assist a master by reading to the class the text of the sentences, with explanations of the meaning, sentence by sentence. See *bachelor*, 2.—3. [*cap.*] Same as *Cursorius*.

cursorary† (kėr'sọ-rā-ri), *a.* [Extended form, capricious or mistaken, of *cursory;* only in Shakspere as cited, with var. *cursenary*, *curselary*.] Cursory; hasty.

I have but with a *cursorary* eye
O'er-glanc'd the articles. [A doubtful reading.]
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2.

Cursores (kėr-sō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *cursor*, a runner: see *cursor*.] 1. In *ornith.*: (*a*†) An order of birds, the struthious or ratite birds, corresponding to the *Ratitæ* of Merrem (1813), or the *Brevipennes* of Cuvier (1817): so called from the swift-footedness of most of these flightless birds. (*b*) In Sundevall's system of classification, the fourth cohort of *Grallatores*, composed of the plovers, bustards, cranes, rails, and all other wading birds not included in his *Limicolæ*, *Pelargi*, or *Herodii*. *Brevirostres* is a synonym. (*c*†) In Illiger's system (1811), the fifth order of birds, uniting the struthious with the charadriomorphic birds: divided into *Proceri* (the struthious birds), *Campestres* (the bustards alone), and *Littorales* (the plovers and plover-like birds).—2†. In *entom.*, a group of spiders, such as the wolf-spiders (*Lycosidæ*), which make no webs, but capture their prey by swift pursuit. See *Citigrada*.

Cursoria (kėr-sō'ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of LL. *cursorius*, pertaining to running: see *cursory*. Cf. *Cursores*.] 1. In Latreille's classification of insects, one of two prime divisions of *Orthoptera* (the other being *Saltatoria*), distinguished by their mode of progression, and by having tubular instead of vesicular tracheæ. The division comprised the three leading types of *Forficula*, *Blatta*, and *Mantis*, being therefore equivalent to the modern *Cursoria* plus the *Gressoria* and *Euplexoptera*.

2. A suborder of *Orthoptera*, containing only the *Blattidæ* or cockroaches; the *Dictyoptera* of Leach. In this restricted use of *Cursoria*, introduced by Westwood, the remainder of Latreille's *Cursoria* are called *Ambulatoria* (the *Phasmidæ*) and *Raptoria* (the *Mantidæ*).

cursorial (kėr-sō'ri-ąl), *a.* [< LL. *cursorius*, pertaining to running (see *cursory*), + *-al*.] 1. Fitted for running: as, the *cursorial* legs of a dog.—2. Having limbs adapted for walking or running, as distinguished from other modes of progression: as, a *cursorial* isopod; a *cursorial* orthopteran.—3. Habitually progressing by walking or running, as distinguished from hopping, leaping, etc.; gradient; gressorial; ambulatory. Specifically—4. Of or pertaining to the *Cursoria*, *Cursores*, or *Cursitores*.

Cursoriinæ (kėr-sō-ri-i'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cursorius* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of plover-like birds, the coursers, exemplified by the genus *Cursorius*. Also *Cursorinæ*. *G. R. Gray*, 1840.

cursorily (kėr'sọ-ri-li), *adv.* In a running or hasty manner; slightly; hastily; without close attention or thoroughness: as, I read the paper *cursorily*.

cursoriness (kėr'sọ-ri-nes), *n.* The quality of being cursory; slightness or hastiness of view or examination.

cursorious (kėr-sō'ri-us), *a.* [< LL. *cursorius*, of or pertaining to running, < L. *cursor*, a runner: see *cursor*, *cursory*.] In *entom.*, adapted for running.—**Cursorious legs**, legs of an insect in which the tarsal joints are somewhat elongate, and generally devoid of spongy cushions or soles. The phrase is mainly limited to coleopterous insects, as the *Carabidæ*.

Cursorius (kėr-sō'ri-us), *n.* [NL. (Latham, 1790), < LL. *cursorius*, pertaining to running: see *cursorious*.] The typical genus of plover-like birds of the subfamily *Cursoriinæ*, the type of which is the cream-colored courser, *C. gallicus* or *isabellinus*, of Africa and Europe; the coursers proper. There are several other species, chiefly African, as the black-bellied courser (*C. senegalensis*), the brazen-winged courser (*C. chalcopterus*), and the double-collared courser (*C. bicinctus*). Two Indian species are *C. coromandelicus* and *C. bitorquatus*. The tail is nearly even; the tarsi are scutellate; there is no hind toe; and the nostrils are in a short fossa, not a long groove. The coursers are desert-birds, feed chiefly on insects, and lay rounded rather than pyriform eggs. The genus is also called *Cursor*, *Tachydromus*, *Hyas*, *Macrotarsius*, *Rhinoptilus*, and *Hemerodromus*.

Double-collared Courser (*Cursorius bicinctus*).

cursory (kėr'sọ-ri), *a.* [< LL. *cursorius*, of or pertaining to running or to a race-course, < L. *cursor*, a runner, racer: see *cursor*.] 1†. Running about; not stationary.

Their *cursorie* men.
Proceedings against Garnet, sig. F (1606).

2. In *entom.*, adapted for running, as the feet of many terrestrial beetles; cursorial. [Rare.]—3. Hasty; slight; superficial; careless; not exercising or receiving close attention: as, a *cursory* reader; a *cursory* view.

It is an advantage to all narrow wisdom and narrow morals, that their maxims have a plausible air, and, on a *cursory* view, appear equal to first principles. They are light and portable. *Burke*, Present Discontents.

Truth or reality is not that which lies on the surface of things and can be perceived by every *cursory* observer. *J. Caird.*

Cursory bachelor, in medieval universities, a bachelor who was appointed to give cursory lectures. See *bachelor*, 2 (*b*).—**Cursory lectures**, in medieval universities, lectures which could be given by a bachelor. They consisted either in the reading of the text of the book forming the subject of the ordinary lectures of a given master, with explanations of the meaning, sentence by sentence, or in lectures upon subjects not included in the ordinary lectures, but authorized by the nation or superior faculty.

=Syn. 3. Desultory, inattentive, passing.

curst (kėrst), *p. a.* [Same as *cursed* (pron. as *curst*), pp. of *curse*[1], *v.*: used familiarly with sinking of its literal sense: see *cursed*. Cf. *wicked* and *damned* (in its colloquial profane use), which show a similar development of meaning.] 1. Shrewish; waspish; vixenish; ill-tempered: applied to women.

What is most trouble to man
Of all thinges that be lyuing?
A *curst* wyfe shorteth his lyfe.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 86.

She's a *curst* quean, tell him, and plays the scold behind his back. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iv. 3.

Her only fault (and that is faults enough)
Is, that she is intolerable *curst*,
And shrewd, and froward. *Shak.*, T. of the S., i. 2.

2. Ill-tempered; crabbed; cantankerous; peevish; snarling: applied to men.

Alas, what kind of grief can thy years know?
Hadst thou a *curst* master when thou went'st to school?
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, ii. 3.

Though his mind
Be ne'er so *curst*, his tongue is kind. *Crashaw.*

3. Vicious; fierce; dangerous.

They [bears] are never *curst* but when they are hungry. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 3.

4. Detestable; execrable: used as an expletive.

What a *curst* hot-headed bully it is!
Sheridan, The Duenna, iii. 2.

[Obsolete or archaic in all uses.]

curstable (kėrs'tą-bl), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] In *arch.*, a course of stones with moldings cut on them, forming a string-course. *J. H. Parker*, Glossary.

curstful† (kėrst'fûl), *a.* [Irreg. < *curst* + *-ful*.] Petulant; ill-natured; waspish.

curstfully† (kėrst'fûl-i), *adv.* Cursedly; infernally.

Was not thou most *curstfully* madd to sever thy selfe from such an unequalde rarity? *Marston*, The Fawne, iv.

curstly† (kėrst'li), *adv.* Execrably; maliciously.

With hate the wise, with scorne the saints,
Evermore are *curstly* crost.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas.

curstness† (kėrst'nes), *n.* Ill temper; crabbedness; cantankerousness; snappishness.

The *curstness* of a shrew. *Dryden.*

cursus (kėr'sus), *n.* [ML. use of L. *cursus*, a course: see *course*[1].] *Eccles.*, the stated service of daily prayer; the choir-offices or hours collectively; the divine office. See *office*.

curt (kėrt), *a.* [< ME. **kurt*, *kyrt* = OS. *kurt* = OFries. *kort* = MD. D. *kort* = MLG. LG. *kort* = OHG. *churz*, MHG. G. *kurz* = Icel. *kortr* = Sw. Dan. *kort* = OF. *cort*, *court*, F. *court* = Pr. *cort* = Sp. *corto* = Pg. *curto* = It. *corto*, short, curt, < L. *curtus*, docked, clipped, broken, mutilated, shortened; perhaps akin to E. *short*, whose place it has taken in the other Teut. languages: see *short*.] 1. Short; concise; compressed.

In Homer we find not a few of these sagacious *curt* sentences, into which men unaccustomed with books are fond of compressing their experience of human life. *Prof. Blackie.*

2. Short and dry; tartly abrupt; brusk.

"I know what you are going to say," observed the gentleman in a *curt*, gruffish voice. *Disraeli*, Young Duke, v. 7.

"Do you want anything, neighbor?"
"Yes—to be let alone," was the *curt* reply, with a savage frown. *L. M. Alcott*, Hospital Sketches, p. 297.

curt. A contraction of *current*[1]: common in *acct. curt.*, account current.

curtail†, *a.* and *n.* A corruption of *curtal*. Compare *curtail*, *v.*

curtail (kėr-tāl'), *v. t.* [Cf. *curtail*, *a.* and *n.*; orig. *curtal*, the form *curtail* being a corruption due to association with E. *tail* (see *tail*[1]) or F. *tailler*, cut: see *tail*[2]. The accent was orig. on the first syllable.] 1. To cut short; cut off the end or a part of; dock; diminish in extent or quantity: as, to *curtail* words.

Then why should we ourselves abridge,
And *curtail* our own privilege?
S. Butler, Hudibras.

The debts were paid, habits reformed,
Expense *curtailed*, the dowry set to grow.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 160.

2. To deprive by excision or removal; abate by deprivation or negation: as, to *curtail* one of part of his allowance, or of his proper title.

I, that am *curtail'd* of this fair proportion, . . .
Deform'd, unfinish'd. *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 1.

But which of us knows among the men he meets whom time will dignify by *curtailing* him of the "Mr.," and reducing him to a bare patronymic, as being a kind by himself? *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 253.

curtailedly (kėr-tā'led-li), *adv.* In a curtailed manner. *Latham.*

curtailer (kėr-tā'lėr), *n.* One who curtails; one who cuts off or shortens anything.

To shew that the Latins had not been interpolators of the [Athanasian] creed, but that the Greeks had been *curtailers*. *Waterland*, Works, IV. 290.

curtailment (kėr-tāl'mẹnt), *n.* [< *curtail* + *-ment*.] The act of cutting off or down; a shortening; decrease or diminution: as, the *curtailment* of expenses was demanded.

Know ye not that in the *curtailment* of time by indolence and sleep there is very great trouble?
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 102.

curtail-step (kėr'tāl-step), *n.* [For *curtal-step*, < *curtal*, *a.*, + *step*.] The first or bottom step of a stair, when it is finished in a curved line at its outer end, or the end furthest from the wall.

curtain (kėr'tąn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *curtine*, *courtin*, *courtain*, *cortine*, *cortaine*; < ME. *curteyn*, *corteyn*, more correctly *curtyn*, *cortyn*, < OF. *curtine*, *cortine* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *cortina*, a curtain, < ML. *cortina*, a small court, croft, curtain of a castle, a cloth screen, dim. of *cortis*, a court: see *court*, *n.*] 1. A hanging screen of a textile fabric (or rarely of leather) used to close an opening, as a doorway or an alcove, to shut out the light from a window, and for similar purposes. See *blind*, *shade*, *portière*, *lambrequin*; also *altar-curtain* and *hanging*. Specifically—(*a*) The large sheet of stuff used to inclose and conceal the stage in a theater. It is usually attached to a roller by its loose extremity, and is withdrawn by rolling it up from below. (*b*) Hangings of stuff used at the windows of inhabited rooms: sometimes fixed at top, and capable of being looped up below; sometimes secured at top to rings which run on a rod, and therefore capable of being withdrawn toward the sides.

But I look'd, and round, all round the house I beheld
The death-white *curtain* drawn; . . .
Knew that the death-white *curtain* meant but sleep,
Yet I shudder'd and thought like a fool of the sleep of death. *Tennyson*, Maud, xiv. 4.

(*c*) Hangings used to shut in or screen a bedstead.

Ther beddyng watz nolde,
Of *cortynes* of clene sylk, wyth cler golde hemmez.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 854.

Even such a man, so faint, so spiritless, . . .
Drew Priam's *curtain* in the dead of night,
And would have told him half his Troy was burn'd.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1.

Hence—2. Whatever covers or conceals like a curtain or hangings.

When day, expiring in the west,
The *curtain* draws o' nature's rest.
Burns, Dainty Davie.

3. One of the movable pieces of canvas or other material forming a tent.

Thou shalt make the tabernacle with ten *curtains* of fine twined linen. . . . And thou shalt make *curtains* of goats' hair to be a covering upon the tabernacle.
Ex. xxvi. 1, 7.

I saw the tents of Cushan in affliction: and the *curtains* of the land of Midian did tremble. Hab. iii. 7.

4. In *fort.*, that part of a rampart which is between the flanks of two bastions or between two towers or gates, and bordered with a parapet, behind which the soldiers stand to fire on the covered way and into the moat. See cuts under *bastion* and *crown-work*.

A rowling Towr against the Town doth rear,
And on the top (or highest stage) of it
A flying Bridge, to reach the *Courtin* fit,
With pullies, poles.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

5†. An ensign or flag.

Their ragged *curtains* poorly are let loose,
And our air shakes them passing scornfully.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 2.

6. In *mycology*, same as *cortina*.—**7.** A plate in a lock designed to fall over the keyhole as a mask to prevent tampering with the lock.—**8.** The leaden plate which divides into compartments the large leaden chamber in which sulphuric acid is produced by the oxidation of sulphurous compounds in the ordinary process of manufacture.—**Behind the curtain**, in concealment; in secret.—**Complement of the curtain.** See *complement*.—**The curtain falls**, the scene closes; the play comes to an end.

Truly and beautifully has Scott said of Swift, "the stage darkened ere *the curtain fell*." *Chambers's Encyc. of Lit.*

The curtain rises, the play or scene opens.—**To draw the curtain**, to close it by drawing its parts together; hence, to conceal an object; refrain from exhibiting, describing, or descanting on something: as, we *draw the curtain* over his failings.—**To drop the curtain**, to close the scene; end.—**To raise the curtain**, to open the play or scene; disclose something.

curtain (kėr′tān), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *cortine*, *corten*; < ME. *cortinen*, *cortynen*, curtain; from the noun.] To inclose with or as with curtains; furnish or provide with curtains.

On the Frenche kynge's right hand was another traucrse . . . *cortened* all of white satten.
Hall, Hen. VIII., an. 24.

Nature seems dead, and wicked dreams abuse
The *curtain'd* sleep. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 1.

Whose eye-lids *curtained* up their jewels dim.
Keats, Endymion, i.

As the smile of the sun breaks through
Chill gray clouds that *curtain* the blue.
Bryant, Song Sparrow.

curtain-angle (kėr′tān-ang″gl), *n.* The angle included between the flank and the curtain of a fortification. See cut under *bastion*.

curtain-lecture (kėr′tān-lek″tūr), *n.* A private admonition or chiding; a lecture or scolding, such as might be given behind the curtains or in bed by a wife to her husband.

What endless brawls by wives are bred!
The *curtain-lecture* makes a mournful bed.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires.

She ought, in such cases, to exert the authority of the *curtain lecture*, and if she finds him of a rebellious disposition, to tame him. *Addison*, The Ladies' Association.

curtainless (kėr′tān-les), *a.* [< *curtain* + *-less*.] Without curtain or curtains: as, a *curtainless* bed.

curtain-of-mail (kėr′tān-ov-māl′), *n.* **1.** The camail.—**2.** The piece of chain-mail which hangs from the edge of a helmet of the Arabic type, used by Mussulmans throughout the middle ages, and down to a very recent date. See *helmet*.

curtain-wall (kėr′tān-wâl), *n.* In *fort.*, a curtain; the wall of a curtain.

Tamworth retains part of the *curtain-wall* remarkable for its herring-bone masonry.
G. T. Clark, Military Architecture, I. vi.

curtal† (kėr′tal), *a.* and *n.* [Also written *curtall*, *curtol*, *curtoll*, *curtald*, *curtold*, also *courtault* (as F.); < OF. *courtault*, later *courtaut*, adj., short, as n. a curtal, a horse with docked tail (also a horse of a particular size), F. *courtaud*, short, thickset, dumpy, docked, crop-eared (= It. *cortaldo*, m., a curtal, a horse with a docked tail, *cortalda*, f., a short bombard or pot-gun), < *court* (= It. *corto*), short (see *curt*), + *-ault*, *-alt*, It. *-aldo*, E. *-ald*. By popular etymology, the adj. and noun (now obsolete) as well as the verb have been changed to *curtail*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* Short; cut short; abridged; brief; scant.

A *curtolde* slipper. *Gascoigne*.

Why hast thou marr'd my sword?
The pummel's well, the blade is *curtal* short.
Greene, Orlando Furioso.

In fruit-time, we had some soure cherries, . . . halfe a pound of figges, and now and then a whole pound, according to the number of those that sate at table, but in that minced and *curtall* manner that there was none of us so nimble-finger'd that wee could come to vye it the second time. *Mabbe*, The Rogue (ed. 1623), ii. 274.

Matters of this moment, as they were not to be decided there by those Divines, so neither are they to be determin'd heer by Essays and *curtal* Aphorisma, but by solid proofs of Scripture. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xiiii.

Curtal dog (also written by corruption *curtail dog*), a dog whose tail was cut off, according to the old English forest-laws, to signify that its owner was hindered from coursing; in later usage, a common dog not meant for sport; a dog that has missed his game.

My *curtal dog*, that wont to have play'd,
Plays not at all, but seems afraid.
Shak., Passionate Pilgrim, xviii. 29.

The *curtall dogs*, so taught they were,
They kept the arrows in their mouth.
Robin Hood and the Curtall Fryer (Child's Ballads, V. 277).

Curtal friar, apparently, a friar wearing a short gown or habit.

Robin Hood lighted off his horse,
And tyed him to a thorne;
Carry me over the water, thou *curtall fryer*,
Or else thy life's forlorn.
Robin Hood and the Curtall Fryer (Child's Ballads, V. 273).

Who hath seen our chaplain? Where is our *curtal-friar*?
Scott, Ivanhoe, xxxii.

II. *n.* **1.** A horse or dog with a docked tail: hence applied to a person mutilated in any way.

I am made a *curtail*; for the pillory hath eaten off both my ears. *Greene*.

I'd give bay *Curtal*, and his furniture,
My mouth no more were broken than these boys'.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 3.

And because I feared he would lay claim to my sorrel *curtoll* in my stable, I ran to the smith to have him set on his mane again and his tail presently, that the commission-man might not think him a *curtoll*.
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, i. 1.

2. A short cannon.—**3.** A musical instrument of the bassoon kind. Also written *courtal*, *courtel*, *corthal*, *cortand*, *courtant*.

I knew him by his hoarse voice, which sounded like the lowest note of a double *courtel*.
Tom Brown, Works (ed. 1760), II. 182.

curtal† (kėr′tal), *v. t.* [< *curtal*, *a.* Now *curtail*, q. v.] To cut short; curtail.

curtal-ax†, curtle-ax†, *n.* [Also written *curtlax*, also *curtelace*, *courtelas*, *curtelas*, etc., corrupt forms, simulating *curtal*, short, and *ax* (appar. by association with *battle-ax*), of *cutlas*, *cutlace*: see *cutlas*.] A cutlas (which see).

But speare and *curtaxe* both usd Priamond in field.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 42.

A gallant *curtle-axe* upon my thigh.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 3.

There springs the Shrub three foot aboue the grass,
Which fears the keen edge of the *Curtelace*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

curtald†, curtall†, *a.* and *n.* See *curtal*.

curtana, *n.* See *curtein*.

curtasy†, *n.* An obsolete form of *courtesy*.

curtate (kėr′tāt), *a.* [< L. *curtatus*, pp. of *curtare*, shorten, < *curtus*, shortened: see *curt*.] Shortened; reduced.—**Curtate cycloid.** See *cycloid*, 1.—**Curtate distance** of a planet, in *astron.*, the distance between the sun or earth and that point where a perpendicular let fall from the planet meets the plane of the ecliptic.

curtation (kėr-tā′shon), *n.* [< NL. **curtatio(n-)*, < L. *curtare*, pp. *curtatus*, shorten: see *curtate*.] In *astron.*, the difference between a planet's true distance from the sun and its curtate distance.

curtein, curtana (kėr-tān′, -tā′nạ), *n.* [AF. *curtein*, OF. *cortain*, *courtain*, ML. *curtana*, < L. *curtus*, broken, shortened: see *curt*. The name was orig. applied to the sword of Roland, of which, according to the tradition, the point was broken off in testing it.] The pointless sword carried before the kings of England at their coronation, and emblematically considered as the sword of mercy. It is also called the sword of Edward the Confessor.

Homage denied, to censures you proceed;
But when *Curtana* will not do the deed,
You lay that pointless clergy-weapon by,
And to the laws, your sword of justice, fly.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, ii. 419.

curteis†, *a.* A Middle English form of *courteous*.

curtel†, *n.* Same as *kirtle*.

curtelast, curtelasse†, *n.* Same as *curtal-ax* for *cutlas*.

curtesy, *n.* See *courtesy*.

curtilage (kėr′ti-lāj), *n.* [< OF. *cortillage*, *curtillage*, *curtilage*, *courtillage*, < *courtil*, *cortil*, *curtil*, a courtyard, < L. *cors* (*cort-*), ML. also *cortis*, a court: see *court*, *n.*] In *law*, the area of land occupied by a dwelling and its yard and outbuildings, and inclosed, or deemed as if inclosed, for their better use and enjoyment. At common law, breaking into an outbuilding is not technically housebreaking unless it is within the curtilage.

curtinet†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *curtain*.

curtlax†, curtle-ax†, *n.* See *curtal-ax*.

curtly (kėrt′li), *adv.* In a curt manner. (*a*) Briefly; shortly.

Here Mr. Licentiat shew'd his art; and hath so *curtly*, succinctly, and concisely epitomiz'd the long story of the captive. *Gayton*, Notes on Don Quixote, iv. 15.

(*b*) In a short and dry utterance; abruptly.

curtness (kėrt′nes), *n.* Shortness; conciseness; tart abruptness, as of manner.

The sense must be curtailed and broken into parts, to make it square with the *curtness* of the melody.
Kames, Elem. of Criticism.

curtol†, curtold†, curtoll†, *a.* and *n.* See *curtal*.

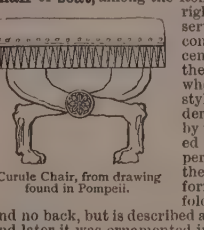
curtsy (kėrt′si), *n.* [Also written *curtesy*, *curtsey*; another form of *courtesy*.] Same as *courtesy*, 3.

curtsy (kėrt′si), *v.*; pret. and pp. *curtsied*, ppr. *curtsying*. Same as *courtesy*.

curuba (kö′rö-bạ), *n.* [Corruption of native *culupa*.] The sweet calabash of the Antilles, the fruit of *Passiflora multiformis*.

curucui (kö′rö-kwi), *n.* [Braz.; prob. imitative.] The Brazilian name of a bird, the *Trogon curucui* (Linnæus). In the form *Curucujus* it was made by Bonaparte in 1854 the generic name of the group of trogons to which the curucui pertains.

curule (kū′röl), *a.* [= F. *curule* = Sp. Pg. *curul* = It. *curule*, < L. *curulis*, prob. for *currulis* (sometimes so written), of or pertaining to a chariot (or to the *sella curulis*, the curule chair), < *currus* (*curru-*), a chariot, < *currere*, run, race: see *current*[1], *curricle*.] **1.** Pertaining or belonging to a chariot.—**2.** Privileged to sit in a curule chair: as, the *curule* magistrates.—**Curule chair or seat**, among the Romans, the chair of state, the right to sit in which was reserved, under the republic, to consuls, pretors, curule ediles, censors, the flamen dialis, and the dictator and his deputies, when in office—all, hence, styled *curule magistrates*. Under the empire it was assumed by the emperor, and was granted to the priests of the imperial house, and perhaps to the prefect of the city. In form it long resembled a plain folding seat with carved legs and no back, but is described as incrusted with ivory, etc.; and later it was ornamented in accordance with the prevalent taste for luxury.


Curule Chair, from drawing found in Pompeii.

There are remains at Lucca of an amphitheatre; . . . and in the town-house there is a fine relief of a *curule chair*. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 208.

cururlet†, *n.* [Appar. a mistake for *curwillet*.] A sort of plover. *Crabb*.

curval (kėr′vạl), *a.* [< *curve* + *-al*.] In *her.*, same as *curvant*.

curvant (kėr′vạnt), *a.* [< *curve* + *-ant*[1].] In *her.*, curved or bowed.

curvate, curvated (kėr′vāt, -vā-ted), *a.* [< L. *curvatus*, pp. of *curvare*, make crooked or curved, < *curvus*, curved: see *curve*, *a.*] Curved; bent in a regular form.

curvation (kėr-vā′shon), *n.* [< L. *curvatio(n-)*, < *curvare*, pp. *curvatus*, bend, curve: see *curve*, *v.*] The act of bending or curving.

curvative (kėr′vạ-tiv), *a.* [< L. *curvatus*, pp., curved (see *curvate*), + *-ive*.] In *bot.*, having the leaves slightly curved. [Rare.]

curvature (kėr′vạ-tūr), *n.* [= Sp. It. *curvatura* = Pg. *curvadura*, < L. *curvatura*, < *curvare*, pp. *curvatus*, bend, curve: see *curvate*, *curve*, *v.*] **1.** Continuous bending; the essential character of a curve: applied primarily to lines, but also to surfaces. See phrases below.

In a curve, the *curvature* is the angle through which the tangent sweeps round per unit of length of the curve.
A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 74.

2. Any curving or bending; a flexure.—**3.** Something which is curved or bent.—**Aberrancy of curvature.** See *aberrancy*.—**Absolute curvature** of a twisted curve, in *geom.*, the reciprocal of the radius of the osculating circle.—**Angle of curvature.** See *angle*[3].—**Angular curvature of the spine**, in *pathol.*, abnormal and excessive curvature of the spine projecting backward, produced by caries of the bodies of the vertebræ, or Pott's disease. Also called *Pott's curvature*.—**Anticlastic curvature**, in *geom.*, that kind of curvature which belongs to a surface cutting its tangent-plane in four real directions, as the inside part of an anchor-ring. Anticlastic curvature is also called *hyperbolic curvature*, because a surface so curved has a hyperbola for its indicatrix.—**Average curvature**, the whole curvature divid-

ed by the length of the curve or the area of the surface. —**Center of curvature, of principal curvature, of spherical curvature.** See *center*[1].—**Chord of curvature.** See *chord*.—**Circle of curvature.** See *circle*.—**Curvature of concussion,** in *bot.*, curvature in a growing internode which follows upon a sharp blow, the curvature being concave on the side which receives the stroke: a phrase derived from Sachs.—**Curve of curvature.** See *curve*.—**Curve of double curvature.** See *curve*.—**Darwinian curvature,** the curvature observed by Darwin as occurring in roots in response to stimulation. It is peculiar in being convex on the side to which the stimulus is applied.—**Double curvature,** a term applied to the curvature of a line which twists, so that all the parts of it do not lie in the same plane, as the rhumb-line or loxodromic curve.—**Geodesic curvature,** the ratio of the angle between two successive geodesic tangents to a curve drawn upon a curved surface to the length of the infinitesimal arc between those tangents.—**Hyperbolic curvature.** See *anticlastic curvature*.—**Indeterminate curvature,** the curvature of a curve or surface at a node, where the usual expression for the curvature becomes indeterminate. —**Integral curvature.** See *whole curvature*.—**Lateral curvature of the spine,** in *pathol.*, abnormal curvature of the spinal column in a lateral direction, caused by a relaxation of the ligaments and muscles which normally keep the spine erect. Also called *scoliosis*.—**Line of curvature,** in *geom.*, a curve traced upon a surface so as to lie constantly in the plane of the section of maximum or of minimum curvature of the surface at the point.—**Measure of curvature,** at any point of a curve or surface, the average curvature in the immediate neighborhood of that point. Also simply *curvature*.—**Pott's curvature.** Same as *angular curvature of the spine*.—**Radius of curvature,** the radius of the circle of curvature.—**Second curvature,** torsion; the rate of rotation of the osculating plane of a curve, relatively to the increment of the arc.—**Spherical curvature** of a twisted curve. (*a*) The reciprocal of the radius of the osculating sphere. (*b*) Plane curvature existing in any part of a twisted curve; that kind of curvature which exists at any part of a surface where the osculating quadric surface reduces to a sphere.—**Synclastic curvature,** that kind of curvature which belongs to a surface not cutting its tangent-plane in a real locus. —**Whole, total, or integral curvature,** the angle between the normals at the extremities of an arc of a plane curve; as applied to a portion of a surface, the area on the surface of a unit-sphere described by a radius which moves parallel to the normal to the contour of the portion of surface whose curvature is spoken of; as applied to an arc of a twisted curve, the length of the curve described on the surface of a unit-sphere by a radius moving parallel to the normal to the curve.

curve (kėrv), *a.* and *n.* [In earlier use *curb*, < ME. *courbe*, < OF. *courbe*, *corbe* (see *curb*), F. *courbe* = Pr. *corb* = Sp. Pg. It. *curvo*, < L. *curvus*, bent, curved, = OBulg. *krivŭ*, bent, = Lith. *kreivas*, crooked, akin to Gr. *κυρτός*, bent, and prob. to *κρίκος*, *κίρκος*, L. *circus*, a ring, circle: see *circle*.] **I.** *a.* Bending; crooked; curved.

A *curve* line is that which is neither a straight line nor composed of straight lines. *Ogilvie.*

II. *n.* **1.** A continuous bending; a flexure without angles; usually, as a concrete noun, a one-way geometrical locus which may be generated by the continuous turning of a line and motion of a point along the line. All the positions of the point, taken together, make the curve, which is also the envelop of all the positions of the line. Geometers understand a curve as something capable of being defined by an equation or equations, or otherwise described in general terms. It may thus have nodes, cusps, and other singularities, but must not be broken in a way which cannot be precisely defined without the use of special numbers. Curves are often employed in physics and statistics to represent graphically the changes in value of certain physical or statistical quantities: as, the energy *curve* of the solar spectrum; the isothermal line or *curve*; the *curve* of population.

Nor pastoral rivulet that swerves
To left and right thro' meadowy *curves*.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, c.

2. Anything continuously bent.—**3.** A draftsman's instrument for forming curved figures. —**4.** In *base-ball*, the course of a ball so pitched that it does not pass in a straight line from the pitcher to the catcher, but makes a deflection in the air other than the ordinary one caused by the force of gravity: as, it was difficult to gage the *curves* of the pitcher. An *in curve* is one that deflects from the straight line toward the batter; an *out curve*, away from the batter. A *drop* deflects downward, and a *rise* or *up curve* upward.—**Adiabatic curve.** See *adiabatic*.—**Algebraic curve,** a curve whose equations in linear coördinates contain only algebraic functions of the coördinates.—**Anaclastic curves, anallagmatic curves.** See the adjectives.—**Anticlinal** and **synclinal curves,** in *geol.*, terms applied to the elevations and depressions of undulating surfaces of strata. See *anticlinal* and *synclinal*.—**Asymptotical curves.** See *asymptotical*.—**Axis of a curve.** See *axis*[1].—**Bicursal curve,** a curve which cannot be described by the continuous motion of one point, even if it passes through infinity, but can be so described by two points.—**Bipartite curve, bitangential curve.** See the adjectives.—**Cartesian curve.** Same as *Cartesian*, *n.*, 2.—**Catenary** or **catenarian curve.** See *catenary*.—**Caustic curve.** Same as *caustic*, *n.*, 3.—**Center of a curve.** See *center*[1].—**Characteristic angle of a curve.** See *characteristic*.—**Class of a curve.** See *class*, 6.—**Closed curve.** See *close*[1], *v.*—**Contact of two curves.** See *contact*.—**Cubic curve,** a curve of the third order, cutting every plane (or else every line in the plane) in three points. A cubic curve in a plane is one which is cut by every line in the plane in three points, real or imaginary. Such curves are of three genera: nodal cubics, which have either a crunode or an acnode; cuspidal cubics, which have a cusp; and non-singular cubics, which are bicursal, though one branch may be imaginary.—**Curve coördinates.** See *coördinate*.—**Curve of beauty,** a gentle curve of double or contrary flexure, in which it has been sought to trace the foundation of all beauty of form. Also called *line of beauty*.—**Curve of curvature,** a curve drawn upon a surface in such a manner that at every point normals to the surface at consecutive points of the curve intersect one another.—**Curve of double curvature,** a curve not contained in one plane.—**Curve of elastic resistance,** in *gun.*, a curve whose ordinates give the elastic resistance of a built-up gun at the different points along the bore.—**Curve of equal** or **equable approach.** See *approach*.—**Curve of probability,** a curve whose equation is

$$y = \frac{a}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-a^2x^2},$$

representing the probabilities of different numbers of recurrences of an event.—**Curve of pursuit,** the curve described by a point representing a dog which runs with constant velocity toward another point representing a hare, this second point also moving, generally in a straight line, with constant velocity. After the dog passes the hare, he runs away from it according to the same law.—**Curve of sines, cosines, tangents, secants,** etc., curves in which the abscissa is proportional to the angle, and the ordinate to a trigonometric function of the angle. —**Cuspidal curve,** a curve on a surface along which the surface so touches itself that on cutting the surface by an arbitrary plane at every intersection of this plane with the cuspidal curve the intersection of the plane with the surface has a cusp.—**Deficiency of an algebraical curve,** the number by which the number of its double points—nodes and cusps—falls short of the highest number which a curve of the same order can have.—**Dianodal curve.** See *dianodal*.—**Distribution of a curve,** in *geom.*, twice the number of double points increased by three times the number of cusps.—**Elastic curve,** the figure assumed by a thin elastic plate acted upon by a force and a couple.—**Equation to a curve.** See *equation*.—**Equitangential curve,** a curve upon whose tangents a fixed line (called the *directrix*) intercepts equal distances from the points of tangency.—**Exponential curve.** See *exponential*.—**Family of curves,** a singly infinite series of curves differing from one another only by the different values assumed by one constant.—**Flexure of a curve,** in *math.*, the bending of the curve toward or from a straight line.—**Focal curve,** the locus of foci of a surface.—**Foliate curve,** Newton's 41st species of cubic curves, a plane cubic having a crunode and a point of inflection at infinity, the inflectional tangent being an ordinary line. It is supposed to resemble a leaf. For a figure, see *cissoid*.—**Geodesic curve.** See *geodesic*.—**Geometric curve.** See *geometric*.—**Harmonic curve,** a curve whose ordinates are a simple harmonic function of the abscissas; a curve of sines.—**Lemniscatic curve,** a plane curve whose polar equation is of the form $r^n = A \sin n\theta$.—**Lissajous curves** (so named from the French physicist Jules Antoine Lissajous, who observed them first in 1855), figures produced by the composition of two simple harmonic motions, as the curve formed on a screen by a ray of light reflected first from a mirror attached to one vibrating tuning-fork, and then from a mirror on another fork which is placed, for example, at right angles to the first. The form of the curve traced out by the point of light depends upon the difference of pitch between the two forks, and also upon the difference of phase.—**Loxodromic curve.** See *loxodromic*.—**Magnetic curves.** See *magnetic*.—**Mechanical curve,** a curve of such a nature that the relation between the abscissa and the ordinate cannot be expressed by an algebraic equation. Such curves are now generally called *transcendental curves*: opposed to *algebraic curve*.—**Order of an algebraic curve,** the number of points, real or imaginary, in which it cuts every plane (or every line in that plane).—**Organic description of curves,** in *geom.*, the description of curves on a plane by means of instruments.—**Periodic curve,** a curve which represents a periodic function.—**Plane curve,** a curve lying in a plane.—**Quartic curve,** a curve of the fourth order.—**Radical curve,** a spiral having several branches through the origin.—**Range curve,** a curve employed to determine the approximate ranges for different angles of elevation of a projectile fired from a given piece with a given charge of powder. It is constructed by tracing a line through the points of intersection of the ordinates and abscissas representing respectively the angles of elevation given and the corresponding ranges obtained from practice. It gives a rapid method for interpolating intermediate ranges. The tabulation of these elevations with their corresponding ranges taken from the curve constitutes a range table.—**Rank of a curve.** See *rank*.—**Sextic curve,** a curve of the sixth order.—**Skew, twisted,** or **tortuous curve,** a curve not lying in a plane.—**Transcendental curve,** a curve whose equation contains transcendental functions of one or more of the coördinates.—**Twisted cubic curve.** Same as *twisted cubic* (which see, under *cubic*, *n.*).

curve (kėrv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *curved*, ppr. *curving*. [In earlier use *curb* (now with deflected senses: see *curb*, *v.*), < OF. *curber*, *corber*, *courber*, F. *courber* = Pr. *corbar* = OSp. *corvar* (Sp. *encorvar*) = Pg. *curvar* = It. *curvare*, *corvare*, < L. *curvare*, bend, curve, < *curvus*, bent, curved: see *curve*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To bend; cause to take the shape of a curve; crook; inflect.

And lissome Vivien . . .
. . . *curved* an arm about his neck.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

Brunelleschi *curved* the dome which Michel Angelo hung in air on St. Peter's.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 2.

II. *intrans.* To have or assume a curved or flexed form: as, to *curve* inward.

Out again I *curve* and flow. *Tennyson*, The Brook.

Through the dewy meadow's breast, fringed with shade, but touched on one side with the sun-smile, ran the crystal river, *curving* in its brightness, like diverted hope.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xxxiii.

curvedness (kėr'ved-nes), *n.* The state of being curved. [Rare.]

curvet (kėr'vet or kėr-vet'), *n.* [Formerly *corvet*, < It. *corvetta* (= F. *courbette*), a curvet, leap, bound, < *corvare*, *curvare*, bow, bend, stoop, < L. *curvare*, bend, curve: see *curve*, *v.*] **1.** In the *manège*, a leap of a horse in which both the fore legs are raised at once and equally advanced, the haunches lowered, and the hind legs brought forward, the horse springing as the fore legs are falling, so that all his legs are in the air at once.

The bound and high *curvet*
Of Mars's fiery steed. *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 3.

2. Figuratively, a prank; a frolic. *Johnson.*

curvet (kėr'vet or kėr-vet'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *curveted* or *curvetted*, ppr. *curveting* or *curvetting*. [Formerly *corvet*; = It. *corvettare* = F. *courbetter*; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To leap in a curvet; prance.

Anon he rears upright, *curvets* and leaps.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 279.

He ruled his eager courser's gait;
Forced him, with chastened fire, to prance,
And, high *curvetting*, slow advance.
Scott, L. of L. M., iv. 18.

The huge steed . . . plunged and *curveted*, with redoubled fury, down the long avenue. *Poe*, Tales, I. 480.

2. To leap and frisk.

Cry, holla! to the tongue, I prithee; it *curvets* unseasonably. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2.

A gang of merry roistering devils, frisking and *curveting* on a flat rock. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 348.

II. *trans.* To cause to make a curvet; cause to make an upward spring.

The upright leaden spout *curvetting* its liquid filament into it. *Landor.*

curvicaudate (kėr-vi-kâ'dāt), *a.* [< L. *curvus*, curved, + *cauda*, tail: see *caudate*.] Having a curved or crooked tail.

curvicostate (kėr-vi-kos'tāt), *a.* [< L. *curvus*, curved, + *costa*, a rib: see *costate*.] Having small curved ribs.

curvidentate (kėr-vi-den'tāt), *a.* [< L. *curvus*, curved, + *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*: see *dentate*.] Having curved teeth.

curvifoliate (kėr-vi-fō'li-āt), *a.* [< L. *curvus*, curved, + *folium*, a leaf: see *foliate*.] Having curved leaves.

curviform (kėr'vi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *curvus*, curved, + *forma*, shape.] Having a curved form.

curvilinead (kėr-vi-lin'ē-ad), *n.* [As *curvilineal-ar* + *-ad*[1].] An instrument for delineating curves.

curvilinear (kėr-vi-lin'ē-ėr), *a.* [Also *curvilineal* (after *linear*, *lineal*); cf. F. *curviligne* = Sp. Pg. It. *curvilineo*; < L. *curvus*, bent, + *linea*, line: see *line*[2].] Having a curved line; consisting of or bounded by curved lines: as, a *curvilinear* figure.—**Curvilinear angle.** See *angle*[3], 1. —**Curvilinear coördinates.** See *coördinate*.

curvilinearity (kėr-vi-lin-ē-ar'i-ti), *n.* [< *curvilinear* + *-ity*.] The state of being curvilinear, or of consisting in curved lines.

curvilinearly (kėr-vi-lin'ē-ėr-li), *adv.* In a curvilinear manner.

curvinervate (kėr-vi-nėr'vāt), *a.* [< L. *curvus*, curved, + *nervus*, nerve: see *nervate*.] Having the veins or nervures curved.

curvinerved (kėr'vi-nėrvd), *a.* Same as *curvinervate*.

Curvirostra (kėr-vi-ros'trą), *n.* [NL., < L. *curvus*, curved, + *rostrum*, beak.] A genus of birds; the crossbills: synonymous with *Loxia* (which see). *Scopoli*, 1777. Also called *Crucirostra*.

curvirostral (kėr-vi-ros'tral), *a.* [< L. *curvus*, bent, + *rostrum*, a beak, + *-al*.] **1.** In general, having a decurved bill, as a curlew or creeper.—**2.** Specifically, having a crooked, cruciate bill, as the crossbills; metagnathous. See cut under *crossbill*.

Curvirostres (kėr-vi-ros'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *curvus*, curved, + *rostrum*, a beak.] In *ornith.*, a group of laminiplantar oscine *Passeres*, nearly the same as the *Certhiomorphæ* of Sundevall. *Sclater*, 1880.

curviserial (kėr-vi-sē'ri-al), *a.* [< L. *curvus*, curved, + *series*, series, + *-al*.] Arranged in curved or spiral ranks: in *bot.*, applied by Bravais to a theoretical form of leaf-arrangement in which the angle of divergence is incommensurable with the circumference, and conse-

quently no leaf can be exactly above any preceding one. The ordinary forms of phyllotaxy indicated by the fractions ½, ⅓, ⅔, etc., approximate more and more closely to this, and the deviation in the ⅕ and ⅖ arrangements is inappreciable. Such forms, therefore, are sometimes so designated.

curvital (kėr'vi-tal), *a.* [< *curve* + *-it-* + *-al.*] Pertaining to curves in general.—**Curvital function**, a function expressing the length of the perpendicular from a fixed point of a curve upon a normal at a variable point, the length of the arc from the fixed to the variable point being the independent variable of the function.

curvity (kėr'vi-ti), *n.* [= F. *curvité* = Pr. *curvitat* = Sp. *curvidad* = Pg. *curvidade* = It. *curvità*, < LL. *curvita(t-)s*, < L. *curvus*, curved: see *curve*, *a.*] The state of being curved; curvature.

curvograph (kėr'vō-grȧf), *n.* [< L. *curvus*, curved, + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] An arcograph.

curvous† (kėr'vus), *a.* [< L. *curvus*, curved: see *curve*, *a.*] Bent; crooked; curved. *Coles*, 1717.

curvulate (kėr'vū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **curvulus*, dim. of L. *curvus*, curved, + *-ate*[1].] Slightly curved.

curwillet† (kėr-wil'et), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The sanderling, *Calidris arenaria*. *Montagu*.

curyt, *n.* [ME. *cury*, var. of *cure*, < L. *cura*, care: see *cure*, *n.*] Art; device; invention.

Cookes with theire new conceytes . . .
Many new *curies* alle day they are contryvynge and fyndynge. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 149.

Cusco bark. See *bark*[2].

Cusco china. Same as *Cusco bark* (which see, under *bark*[2]).

cusco-cinchonin (kus″kō-sin'kǫ-nin), *n.* Same as *cusconine*.

cusconidin (kus-kon'i-din), *n.* [< *Cusco(n-)* (*bark*) + *-id*[1] + *-in*[2].] An alkaloid of cinchona.

cusconine (kus'kō-nin), *n.* [< *Cusco(n-)* (*bark*) + *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid ($C_{23}H_{26}N_2O_4 + 2H_2O$) of cinchona. Also *cusco-cinchonin*.

Cuscus[1] (kus'kus), *n.* [NL., of native origin.] A genus of marsupial quadrupeds of the Australian and Papuan islands, including opossum-like prehensile-tailed phalangers, covered with dense woolly fur, having a small head and

Cuscus maculatus.

large eyes, living in trees, and characterized by slow movements. Their average size is about that of a domestic cat. There are several species, as *C. ursinus*, *C. maculatus*, and *C. vestitus*, the last inhabiting New Guinea.

cuscus[2] (kus'kus), *n.* [< E. Ind. *khuskhus.*] The commercial name for the long fibrous aromatic root of cuscus-grass, which is used for making tatties or screens, ornamental baskets, etc.

cuscus-grass (kus'kus-gras), *n.* An aromatic grass of India, *Andropogon muricatus*. See *Andropogon* and *tattie*.

Dodder (*Cuscuta*).

Cuscuta (kus-kū'tȧ), *n.* [NL., from the Ar. name.] A genus of parasitic plants, natural order *Convolvulaceæ*; the dodders. They are slender, leafless, yellow or orange-colored twining plants, drawing their nourishment wholly from the herbaceous plants to which they fasten. The flowers are white and the embryo is without cotyledons. There are about 80 species, widely distributed, some of them noxious weeds, as *C. Epilinum* and *C. Trifolii*, which are very injurious in fields of flax and clover. See *dodder*[1].

cush (kush), *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] The commercial name in India for sorghum.

cushat (kush'at), *n.* [E. dial. also *cushot*, *cow-shot*, *cowshut*, *cooscot*, Sc. also *kowschot*, also *cushie* (*cushie-dow*); < ME. *cowscot*, *couscot*, < AS. *cūscote*, *cūsceote*, *cūscute*, a ring-dove, perhaps for **cuc-scote*, lit. quick-shooting, swift-flying, < *cucu*, contr. of *cwicu*, *cwic*, quick, + *-scote*, < *sceótan*, shoot: see *shoot*, *shot.*] The ring-dove or wood-pigeon, *Columba palumbus*.

Far ben thy dark green planting's shade
The *cushat* croodles am'rously. *Tannahill.*

In this country the ringdove or wood-pigeon is also called the *cushat* and the queest. *Yarrell*, British Birds.

cushew-bird (kush'ǭ-bėrd), *n.* [< *cushew*, prob. imitative, + *bird*[1].] A name of the galeated curassow. See *curassow*, 2.

cushie-doo (kush'i-dö), *n.* [Sc.; also written *cushie-dow*; < *cushie*, = *cushat*, q. v., + *doo*, *dow*, E. *dove.*] A Scotch name of the ring-dove or cushat, *Columba palumbus*. *Macgillivray.*

cushiest, *n. pl.* See *cuishes.*

cushint, *n.* See *cushion.*

cushinet†, *n.* See *cushionet.*

cushion (kush'un), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cushin*, *quishon*; < ME. *cuschone*, *cuysshen*, *quysshen*, *cuyschun*, < OF. *cuissin*, *coessin*, *coissin*, *coussin*, F. *coussin* = Pr. *coisin*, *coissi* = Sp. *coxin*, now *cojin* = Pg. *coxim* = It. *cuscino*, *coscino* = OHG. *chussin*, MHG. *küssin*, G. *küssen*, *kissen* = MLG. D. *kussen* (cf. Sw. *kudde*), < ML. *cussinus*, cushion, modified, under Rom. influence, from **culcitinum*, dim. of L. *culcita*, a cushion, pillow, feather bed, quilt: see *counterpoint*[1] and *quilt.*] **1.** A bag-like case of cloth or leather, usually of moderate size, filled with feathers, wool, or other soft material, used to support or ease some part of the body in sitting or reclining, as on a chair or lounge. See *pillow.*

Upon which tyme of sitting, the servitorys moste diligently a-wayte to serve them of *qussyons*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 369.

In a shadowy saloon,
On silken *cushions* half reclined.
Tennyson, Eleänore.

2. Something resembling a cushion in structure, softness, elasticity, use, or appearance; especially, something used to counteract a sudden shock, jar, or jolt, as in a piece of mechanism. Specifically—(*a*) An elastic pad of calfskin stuffed with wool, on which gold-leaf is placed and cut with a palette-knife into the forms or sizes needed by the finisher for the gilding of books. Also called *gold-cushion*. (*b*) A pillow used in lace-making. See *pillow*. (*c*) A pincushion (which see). (*d*) In *hair-dressing*, a pad used for supporting the hair and increasing its apparent mass.

The hair was arranged [in 1789] over a *cushion* formed of wool, and covered with silk.
Fairholt, Costume, II. 211.

(*e*) The rubber of an electrical machine. See *rubber*. (*f*) The padded side or rim of a billiard-table. (*g*) The head of a bit-stock. See *brace*[1], 14. (*h*) In *mach.*, a body of air or steam which serves, under pressure, as an elastic check or buffer; specifically, steam left in the cylinder of an engine to serve as an elastic check for the piston. The cushion is made by closing the exhaust-outlet an instant before the end of the stroke, or by opening the inlet for live steam before the stroke is finished. (*i*) In *zoöl.*, a pulvillus. (*j*) In *bot.*, the enlargement at or beneath the insertion of many leaves, a special mobile organ. Also called *pulvinus*. (*k*) In *arch.*, the echinus of a capital.

3. The woolsack.

[Chief Justice Hale] became the *cushion* exceedingly well. *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, I. 144.

Cushion style, in *embroidery*, formerly, the simplest stitch, like modern Berlin work or worsted work: so called because much used for cushions to kneel upon in church, etc.—**To be beside the cushion**†, to miss the mark (literally or figuratively). *Nares.*—**To hit** or **miss the cushion**†, to succeed or fail in an attempt; hit or miss a mark. *Nares.*

cushion (kush'un), *v.* [< *cushion*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To seat on or as on a cushion or cushions.

Many, who are *cushioned* upon thrones, would have remained in obscurity. *Bolingbroke*, Parties.

2. To cover or conceal with or as with a cushion; furnish with a cushion or cushions, in any sense of that word: as, to *cushion* a seat; to *cushion* a carriage.

Further gain was also made by *cushioning* the bearings of the diaphragm on both sides with rings of paper.
G. B. Prescott, Elect. Invent., p. 24.

3†. To put aside or suppress.

The apothecary trotted into town, now in full possession of the vicar's motives for desiring to *cushion* his son's oratory. *M. W. Savage*, R. Medlicott, ii. 10.

II. *intrans.* In *billiards*, to make the cue-ball hit the cushion, either before it touches any other ball or after contact with the object-ball.

cushion-capital (kush'un-kap″i-tal), *n.* In *arch.*, a capital of such form as to appear like a cushion pressed upon by the weight of the entablature. It is of common occurrence in Indian buildings; and the name is specifically given to a form of Norman capital, consisting of a cube rounded off at its lower angles.

Cushion-capital (Norman).

cushion-carom (kush'un-kar″ǫm), *n.* In *billiards*, a carom in which the cue-ball hits the cushion before striking the second object-ball.

cushion-dance (kush'un-dȧns), *n.* An English and Scotch dance, especially popular among country people and at weddings. It is a sort of circular gallopade in single file, in which, at a certain regularly recurring stage in the music, each dancer in turn drops a cushion before one of the other sex; the two having knelt and kissed each other, the promenade is resumed. In Scotland it is called *bab at the bowster*, or *bob at the bolster*.

cushionet (kush'un-et), *n.* [Formerly also *cushinet* (= It. *cuscinetto*); as *cushion* + dim. *-et.*] A little cushion.

cushioning (kush'un-ing), *n.* [< *cushion* + *-ing*[1].] The act of providing with a cushion; a provision of cushions; in *mach.*, the effect produced by a cushion; a cushion or buffer.

If the small quantity [of air] necessary to supply the motor be confined, it will also be ample to provide all the *cushioning* that is desirable. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 8682.

Preadmission, that is to say, admission before the end of the back stroke, which, together with the compression of steam left in the cylinder when the exhaust port closes, produces the mechanical effect of *cushioning*.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 501.

cushion-rafter (kush'un-raf″tėr), *n.* An auxiliary rafter placed beneath a principal one, to relieve an unusual strain.

cushion-scale (kush'un-skāl), *n.* A very common scale-insect, *Icerya purchasi*, injurious to the orange and other fruits cultivated in California: so called from the large cushion-like, waxy, fluted ovisac attached to the bodies of the females. It is very active and hardy, is capable of being transported from one continent to another, infests many different cultivated trees and plants, and is a great pest. The female bug has three molts and the male two. Also called *cottony cushion-scale*, and also *white scale*, *fluted scale*, and *Australian bug*.

cushion-star (kush'un-stär), *n.* A kind of starfish of the genus *Goniaster* and family *Asterinidæ*. *G. equestris*, the knotty cushion-star, is a British species.

cushion-stitch (kush'un-stich), *n.* In *embroidery*, a stitch by which the ground is covered with straight short lines formed by repeated short stitches. This stitch was much used to form the background of elaborate embroidery in the fifteenth and later centuries, sometimes imitating painting, the colors being mingled with great ingenuity so as to represent clouds, distant foliage, etc.

cushiony (kush'un-i), *a.* [< *cushion* + *-y*[1].] Like a cushion; soft and yielding or elastic.

A bow-legged character with a flat and *cushiony* nose.
Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller, x.

It was this turfy and grassy character of these mountains—I am tempted to say their *cushiony* character—that no reading or picture-viewing of mine had prepared me for. *The Century*, XXVII. 110.

Cushite (kush'īt), *n.* and *a.* [< *Cush*, the son of Ham, + *-ite*[2].] **I.** *n.* A descendent of Cush, the son of Ham; a member of a division of the Hamite family named from Cush, anciently occupying Ethiopia and perhaps parts of Arabia and Babylonia.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Cushites or their language.

cusk (kusk), *n.* A local name in Great Britain of the torsk, a fish of the genus *Brosmius*, and in the United States of the burbot, *Lota maculosa*.

Telemachus caught a laker of thirteen pounds and a half, and I an overgrown *cusk*, which we threw away.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 151.

cuskin†, *n.* A kind of drinking-cup.

A cup, a *cuskin*. *Nomenclator*, p. 232. (*Halliwell.*)

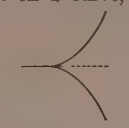
cusp (kusp), *n.* [< L. *cuspis*, a point, spear, javelin, lance, string, etc.] **1.** In *astron.*, the point or horn of a crescent, specifically of the crescent moon.—**2.** In *astrol.*, the beginning or first entrance of any house in the calculation of nativities.

No other planet hath so many dignities,
Either by himself, or in regard of the *cusps*.
Fletcher (and others), Bloody Brother, iv. 2.

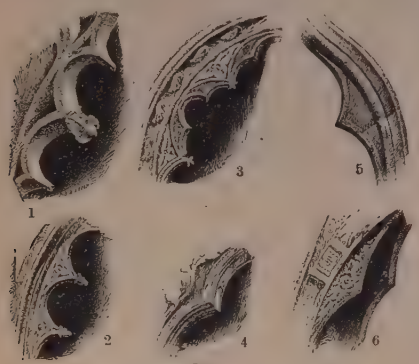
The *Cusp* or very entrance of any house, or first beginning, is upon the line where you see the figures placed.
Lilly, Christian Astrology, etc. (ed. 1659), p. 33.

3. In *geom.*, a stationary point on a curve, where a point describing the curve has its motion precisely reversed.— **4.** In *arch.*, an intersecting point of the small arcs or foliations decorating the internal curves of the trefoils, cinquefoils, etc., of medieval tracery; also, the figure formed by the intersection of such arcs. —**5.** In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) Any special prominence or protuberance of the crown of a tooth. A blunt conical cusp is called a *tubercle;* a sharp sectorial cusp is a *blade;* a low or lateral cusp is a *heel.* Teeth are sometimes named from the number of their cusps, as *bicuspid*, *tricuspid*. A canine tooth, the crown of which consists of a single cusp, is *cuspidate*. (*b*) A sharp tooth-like process on a margin or part. —**6.** In *bot.*, a sharp and rigid point, as of a leaf.— **Cusp of the second kind,** in *geom.*, a ramphoid cusp. See first figure, def. 3.— **Deciduous cusps.** See *deciduous*.

A Ramphoid Cusp with its Tangent: being a combination of a simple cusp and an inflection, involving also a double tangent and a node.



A Simple or Ceratoid Cusp, with the tangent at the stationary point.



Cusps.

1. St. Ouen, Rouen, 15th century. 2. Tomb of Can Signorio della Scala, Verona, 14th century. 3. Notre Dame du Folgoat, Brittany, 16th century. 4. Cathedral of Reims, 13th century. 5. Ducal Palace, Venice. 6. Tomb of Can Mastino della Scala, Verona.

Cusparia bark. See *bark*[2].

cusparin (kus′pa-rin), *n.* [< *Cusparia* (see def.) + *-in*[2].] A non-azotized crystallizable substance obtained from the bark of the true angostura, *Galipea Cusparia*. It is soluble in alcohol, and slightly so in water.

cuspated (kus′pā-ted), *a.* [< *cusp* + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2]. Cf. *cuspidate*.] Ending in a cusp or point; pointed; cuspidated.

cusped (kuspt), *a.* [< *cusp* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with a cusp; cusp-shaped.

cuspidal (kus′pi-dal), *a.* [< L. *cuspis* (*cuspid-*), a point, + *-al*.] **1.** Ending in a point.—**2.** In *geom.*, having a cusp; relating to a cusp.— **Cuspidal cubic,** a plane cubic curve having a cusp. Such curves are of the third class, and have only one point of inflection and no node. — **Cuspidal curve.** See *curve*. — **Cuspidal edge,** of a developable surface, the locus of points where successive generators of the surface intersect. Also called *edge of regression*.— **Cuspidal locus,** the locus of cusps of a family of curves.

Cuspidaria (kus-pi-dā′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *cuspis* (*cuspid-*), a point, + *-aria*.] A genus of bivalves, typical of the family *Cuspidariidæ*. Also called *Neæra*.

Cuspidariidæ (kus″pi-da-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cuspidaria* + *-idæ*.] A family of bivalves with single branchiæ on each side very little developed or wanting, palpi also wanting, and with an inequivalve shell having a calcareous osselet in each valve and posterior lateral teeth. They are of small size, and inhabit almost all seas, generally at considerable depths. Also called *Neæridæ*.

cuspidate (kus′pi-dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cuspidated*, ppr. *cuspidating*. [< L. *cuspidatus*, pp. of *cuspidare*, make pointed, < *cuspis* (*cuspid-*), a point, a spear: see *cusp*.] To make cuspidate or pointed; sharpen.

cuspidate, cuspidated (kus′pi-dāt, -dā-ted), *a.* [< L. *cuspidatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **1.** Furnished with or ending in a cusp or cuspis: mucronate: as, *cuspidate* leaves (leaves tipped with a sharp rigid point or spine, as in thistles).—**2.** Specifically, having a single cusp, as a canine tooth.

cuspides, *n.* Plural of *cuspis*.

cuspidine (kus′pi-din), *n.* [< L. *cuspis* (*cuspid-*), a spear, + *-ine*[2].] A mineral occurring on Mt. Vesuvius in pale rose-red, spear-shaped crystals. It is probably a fluosilicate of calcium.

cuspidor, cuspidore (kus′pi-dôr, -dōr), *n.* [< Pg. *cuspidor*, a spitter, a spittoon, < *cuspir*, *cospir*, spit, < L. *conspuere*, spit upon, < *con-* (intensive) + *spuere*, spit, = E. *spew*, q. v.] A spittoon.

cuspis (kus′pis), *n.*; pl. *cuspides* (-pi-dēz). [L. *cuspis* (*cuspid-*), a point, spear, etc.: see *cusp*.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a cusp; a point, tip, or mucro.

cuss[1] (kus), *n.* [A vulgar pron. of *curse:* see *curse*[1], *curse*[2].] **1.** A curse: used both in the proper sense, as an imprecation, and (as equivalent to *curse*[2]) as a symbol of worthlessness: see *curse*[1], *curse*[2].—**2.** [A particular use of the preceding, but perhaps in part associated with *customer*, somewhat similarly used.] A fellow; a perverse or refractory person: a general term of contempt or reproach (sometimes very slight or jocose): usually with an epithet: as, a hard *cuss;* a mean *cuss;* a little *cuss*. [Low or humorous, U. S.]

The concern is run by a lot of *cusses* who have failed in various branches of literature themselves.
The Century, XXVI. 285.

cuss[1] (kus), *v.* [A vulgar pron. of *curse:* see *curse*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To curse; swear at. [Low, U. S.]

II. *intrans.* To curse; swear; use profane language. [Low, U. S.]

cuss[2]†, *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *kiss*. *Chaucer*.

cussedness (kus′ed-nes), *n.* [A vulgar pron. of *cursedness;* used with some ref. also to *cuss*[1], *n.*, 2, a perverse or refractory person.] Cursedness; perverseness; cantankerousness. [Low or humorous, U. S.]

cusser (kus′èr), *n.* [Also *cooser*, *couser*, assimilated forms of *cursour*, a stallion, steed, < ME. *corsour*, *courser*, a courser, a steed: see *courser*[1].] A stallion. [Scotch.]

Then he rampauged and drew his sword — for ye ken a fie man and a *cusser* fears na the deil.
Scott, Guy Mannering, xi.

cussest†, *n. pl.* See *cuishes*.

cusso (kùs′ō), *n.* [Abyssinian.] The pistillate inflorescence of *Brayera anthelmintica*, a rosaceous tree of Abyssinia. It contains a bitter, acrid resin, and is an efficient tænifuge. Also written *kooso*.

cuss-word (kus′wėrd), *n.* An imprecation; a profane expletive; an oath. [Low, U. S.]

custard (kus′tärd), *n.* [A corruption of ME. *custade*, prop. and usually *crustade*, a pie, tart, < OF. *croustade*, F. *croustade*, a pie, tart, = Pr. *crustado* (Roquefort) = It. *crostata*, a pie, tart, also the crust of a pie, < L. *crustatus*, crusted, pp. of *crustare*, crust, < *crusta*, a crust: see *crust*, *crustate*.] A compound of eggs and milk, sweetened, and baked or boiled.

custard-apple (kus′tärd-ap′l), *n.* The fruit of *Anona reticulata*, a native of the West Indies, but cultivated in all tropical countries. It is a large, dark-brown, roundish fruit, sometimes called *bullock's-heart* from its size and appearance.

custard-coffin† (kus′tärd-kof″in), *n.* A piece of raised pastry, or the upper crust, which covers a custard.

It is a paltry cap,
A *custard-coffin*, a bauble, a silken pie.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 3.

custard-cups (kus′tärd-kups), *n.* The willow-herb, *Epilobium hirsutum*.

custil†, **custel**†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *coustille*, f., a two-edged sword, a poniard, *coustel*, *coutel*, later *cousteau*, *couteau*, a knife, < L. *cultellus*, dim. of *culter*, a knife: see *cutler* and *colter*.] A poniard; a dagger.

No maner of persone or persones go nor walke within this town of Bristowe, with no Glaythes, speerys, longe swerdys, longe daggers, *custils*, nother Basgelardes, by nyght nor by day, whereby the kinges peace in any maner wyse may be trobbelid, broken, or offendid.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 427.

custock (kus′tok), *n.* [Also written *custoc*, *castock*, *castack*, prob. a corruption of **cole-stock*, *kail-stock* or *-stalk*, cabbage-stalk.] The pith or core of a cabbage or colewort; a cabbage-stalk. [Scotch.]

An' gif the *custoc's* sweet or sour,
Wi' joctelegs they taste them.
Burns, Halloween.

custode (kus′tōd), *n.* [< F. *custode* = Pr. *custodi* = Sp. Pg. *custodio* = It. *custode*, *custodio* (as if < L. **custodius*), < L. *custos* (*custōd-*), a guardian, keeper.] **1.** In *law*, one who has the custody or guardianship of anything; a custodian.—**2.** Same as *custodia*. *S. K. Inventory*, 1860, Nos. 182, 296.

custodee (kus-tō-dē′), *n.* [As *custode* + *-ee*[1].] A custodian.

custodes, *n.* Plural of *custos*.

custodia (kus-tō′di-ạ), *n.*; pl. *custodiæ* (-ē). [ML. in these senses; L. *custodia*, keeping, watch, guard, a prison: see *custody*.] *Eccles.*, any vessel or receptacle used to contain sacred objects. Specifically—(*a*) A shrine in which the sacrament was exposed to the people or carried in procession. See *monstrance* and *ostensoir*. (*b*) A reliquary. Also *custode*, *custodial*.

custodial[1] (kus-tō′di-ạl), *a.* [< *custody* + *-al*.] Relating to or of the nature of custody or guardianship.

custodial[2] (kus-tō′di-ạl), *n.* [< *custodia* + *-al*.] Same as *custodia*. *C. Reade*.

custodiam (kus-tō′di-am), *n.* [L. *custodiam* (acc. of *custodia*, custody: see *custody*), occurring in the L. form of the lease.] A lease from the crown under the seal of the Exchequer, by which the custody of lands, etc., seized into the king's hands, is demised or committed to some person as custodee or lessee thereof. *Tomlin*. Also called *custodiam lease*. [Eng.]

custodian (kus-tō′di-ạn), *n.* [< ML. **custodianus*, implied in *custodianatus*, the office of a custodian, < L. *custodia*, custody: see *custody*.] One who has the care or custody of anything, as of a library, a public building, a lunatic, etc.; a keeper or guardian.

custodianship (kus-tō′di-ạn-ship), *n.* [< *custodian* + *-ship*.] The office or duty of a custodian.

custodier (kus-tō′di-ėr), *n.* [< OF. **custodier*, < LL. *custodiarius*, a keeper, jailer, < L. *custodia*, keeping: see *custody*.] A keeper; a guardian; a custodian. [Archaic.]

But now he had become, he knew not why or wherefore, or to what extent, the *custodier*, as the Scottish phrase went, of some important state secret.
Scott, Abbot, xix.

custody (kus′tọ-di), *n.* [= F. *custode*, a curtain, a pyx, a monstrance, = Sp. Pg. It. *custodia*, < L. *custodia*, a keeping, watch, guard, prison, < *custos* (*custod-*), a keeper, watchman, guard, akin to Gr. *κεύθειν*, hide, and prob. to E. *hide:* see *hide*[1].] **1.** A keeping; a guarding; care, watch, inspection, or detention, for preservation or security: as, the prisoner was committed to the *custody* of the sheriff. It is often used to imply the power and duty of control and safe keeping of a thing, as distinguished from the legal possession, which is deemed to be in another person: thus, the goods of the master may be in his legal possession though in the *custody* of his servant.

Under the *custody* and charge of the sons of Merari shall be the boards of the tabernacle. Num. iii. 36.

I have all her Plate and Houshold stuff in my *Custody*, and unless I had gone as I did, much had been embezzled.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 23.

2. Restraint of liberty; confinement; imprisonment; incarceration.

He shall be apprehended . . . and committed to safe *custody* til he hath paid some fee for his ransome.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 5.

What peace will be given
To us enslaved, but *custody* severe,
And stripes, and arbitrary punishment?
Milton, P. L., ii. 333.

3. Safe-keeping against a foe; guarding; security. [Rare or obsolete.]

There was prepared a fleet of thirty ships for the *custody* of the narrow seas. *Bacon*.

custom (kus′tum), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *custom*, *custome*, *custum*, *custume*, *costume*, *costome*, < OF. *costume*, *custume*, *custome*, *coustume*, F. *coutume* = Pr. *costuma* = Sp. *costumbre* = Pg. *costume* = It. *costuma* (> F. also *costume*, > E. *costume*[2], q. v.), custom, etc., < ML. *custuma*, *costuma*, custom, etc., a contraction and modification (as if through a form **consuetumen*, pl. *-tumina*) of L. *consuetudo* (*consuetudin-*), custom, habit (see *consuetude*), < *consuescere*, pp. *consuetus*, accustom, inchoative form of *consuere*, be accustomed, < *con-* (intensive) + *suere*, be accustomed, perhaps < *suus*, one's own, his own: see *consuetude*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The common use or practice, either of an individual or of a community, but especially of the latter; habitual repetition of the same act or procedure; established manner or way.

And we do not as *custome* is,
We are worth to be blamyd, i-wysse,
I wolde we dyd nothing amys
As God me speyd.
York Plays, p. 440.

The country *custome* maketh things decent in vse, as in Asia for all men to weare long gownes both a foot and horsebacke. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 239.

I know this *Custom* in you yet is but a light Disposition; it is no Habit, I hope. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 11.

I may notice that habit is formed by the frequent repetition of the same action or passion, and that this repetition is called consuetude, or *custom*. The latter terms, which properly signify the cause, are not unfrequently abusively employed for habit, their effect.
Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., x.

We are all living according to *custom;* we do as other people do, and shrink from an act of our own.
Emerson, Fortune of the Republic.

2. In *law*, collectively, the settled habitudes of a community, such as are and have been for an indefinite time past generally recognized in it as the standards of what is just and right; ancient and general usage having the force of law. Some writers use the word without qualification, as meaning only *general customs*—that is, such as are prevalent throughout the nation; and some as meaning only *local* or *particular customs*, such as obtain only in a particular class, vocation, or place. In modern use, *custom* is more appropriate to immemorial habitudes, either general or characteristic of a particular district and having legal force, and *usage* to the habitudes of a particular vocation or trade. In the history of France the term *custom* is applied specifically to numerous systems of ancient usage which were judicially recognized as binding upon their respective communities before the revolution of 1789, or until the promulgation of the Code Napoléon: as, the *custom* of Normandy, of Brittany, of Orleans, etc. There were 60 general customs (each extending over a whole province) and 165 particular customs (those of cities, bishoprics, etc.) reduced to writing. The custom of Paris was established by the French as the law of Canada, and many of its provisions were embodied in the Code Napoléon.

The new tenant may not challenge any by *costome*, but [only] by sufferance of the ould tenants.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 437.

The fraunchisez and free *custumes* whiche beth gode in the saide toune I shall meyntene,
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 416.

Customs within each country existed before statutes, and so observances come imperceptibly and control the conduct of a circle of nations.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 28.

3. The buying of goods or supplying of one's current needs; the practice of having recourse to some particular place, shop, manufactory, house of entertainment, etc., for the purpose of purchasing or giving orders.

It is much to be doubted, there will neither come *custome* nor any thing from thence to England within these few yeares. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, II. 80.

Let him have your *custom*, but not your votes. *Addison.*

4. Toll, tax, or duty; in the plural, specifically, the duties imposed by law on merchandise imported or exported. In the United States customs are by the Constitution confined to duties on imports (on which alone they are now levied in European countries generally), and are imposed by act of Congress. They have constituted more than half the receipts of the national government. Their management is intrusted to an officer of the Treasury Department called the Commissioner of Customs. See *tariff*.

Render therefore to all their dues: tribute to whom tribute is due; *custom* to whom *custom;* fear to whom fear. Rom. xiii. 7.

The *customs* and subsidy of wool, so fruitful of revenue in former times, were indeed abolished, in consequence of the prohibition, in 1647, of the exportation of wool.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 6.

Commissioner of Customs. See *commissioner.*—**Custom of merchants,** or *lex mercatoria*, the unwritten law relating to bills of exchange, mercantile contracts, sale, purchase, and barter of goods, freight, insurance, etc.—**Custom of war,** the unwritten military law derived from military usage; the common law of courts martial.—**General custom.** (*a*) In *Eng. law*, a custom which, though it may not be universal, prevails throughout the kingdom at large, as distinguished from one which is merely local. (*b*) In *old French law*, a system of customary law common to a whole province.—**Guardian by custom.** See *guardian.*—**Heir by custom.** See *heir.*—**Heriot custom.** See *heriot.*—**Syn. 1.** *Custom, Habit, Usage, Manner, Practice, Fashion*, rule, wont. *Custom* implies continued volition, the choice to keep doing what one has done; as compared with *manner* and *fashion*, it implies a good deal of permanence. *Habit* is a custom continued so steadily as to develop a tendency or inclination, physical or moral, to keep it up: as, the *habit* of early rising; the *habit* of smoking. *Habit* and *practice* apply more often to the acts of an individual; *fashion* and *usage* more often to many; the others indifferently to one or more. *Manner* ranges in meaning from *custom* to *habit:* as, it was the *manner* of the country. *Practice* is nearly equivalent to *custom*, but is somewhat more emphatically an act. *Fashion* is applied to those customs which go by caprice or fancy, with little basis in reason; it especially applies to trifling things, and those things which have little permanence: as, it is the *fashion* of the time; hence its application to the constantly changing styles of dress.

Ill *customs* by degrees to *habits* rise,
Ill *habits* soon become exalted vice.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Pythag. Phil., l. 682.

In some royal houses of Europe it was once a *custom* that every son, if not every daughter, should learn a trade.
De Quincey, Secret Societies, i.

Right thinking in any matter depends very much on the *habit* of thought; and the *habit* of thought, partly natural, depends in part on the artificial influences to which the mind has been subjected.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 314.

Usages, no matter of what kind, which circumstances have established . . . become sanctified.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 522.

To my mind, though I am native here,
And to the *manner* born, it is a *custom*
More honour'd in the breach than the observance.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 4.

It was once the *practice* of nations to slaughter prisoners of war; but even the Spirit of War recoils now from this bloody sacrifice. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 50.

In words, as *fashions*, the same rule will hold,
Alike fantastic if too new or old.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 333.

4. *Duty, Impost*, etc. See *tax, n.*

II. *a.* **1.** Done or made for individual customers, or to order: as, *custom* work; *custom* shoes.—**2.** Engaged in doing custom work: as, a *custom* tailor.

custom† (kus'tum), *v.* [< ME. *customen*, < OF. *costumer, coustumer, custumer*, accustom, < *costume, custume*, custom: see *custom, n.*, and cf. *accustom*, of which *custom, v.*, is in part an abbreviated form.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make familiar; accustom.

And yat menn of craftes and all othir menn yat fyndes torches, yat yai come furth in array and in ye manere as it has been vsed and *customed* before yis time, noght haueyng wapen, careynge tapers of ye pagentz.
Proclamation by Mayor of York, 1394, quoted in [York Plays, Int., p. xxxiv.

2. To give custom to; supply with customers.

If a shoemaker should have no shoes in his shop, but only work as he is bespoken, he should be weakly *customed.*
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 219.

3. To pay duty for at the custom-house.

He hath more or lesse stolen from him that day they *custome* the goods. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 237.

II. *intrans.* To be accustomed; be wont.

For on a Bridge he *custometh* to fight.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 7.

customable (kus'tum-a-bl), *a.* [< ME. *custumable*, < OF. *costumable, coustumable, custumable*, < *costumer, custumer*, custom: see *custom, v.*, and *-able.*] **1**†. Common; habitual; customary.

Their trials and recoueries are . . . vpon *customable* law, which consisteth vppon laudable customes.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 438.

They use the *customable* adornings of the country.
Artif. Handsomeness, p. 39.

2. Subject to the payment of the duties called customs; dutiable. [Rare.]

customableness (kus'tum-a-bl-nes), *n.* General use or practice; conformity to custom. [Rare.]

customably (kus'tum-a-bli), *adv.* According to custom; in a customary manner; habitually. [Obsolete or rare.]

Some sortes will *customably* lye, but from such flye thou must. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 101.

True and lively zeale is *customably* dispareg'd with the terme of indiscretion, bitternesse, and choler.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

customal† (kus'tum-al), *n.* [< *custom* + *-al.*] A customary. Also spelled *custumal.*

A Latine *Custumall* of the towne of Hyde.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 19.

A close re-examination of the *Custumals* or manuals of feudal rules, plentiful in French legal literature, led . . . to some highly interesting results.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 6.

customarily (kus'tum-ā-ri-li), *adv.* In a customary manner; commonly; habitually.

He underwent those previous pains which *customarily* antecede that suffering. *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, iv.

customariness (kus'tum-ā-ri-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being customary or usual; habitual use or practice.

A vice which for its guilt may justify the sharpest, and for its *customariness* the frequentest invectives which can be made against it. *Government of the Tongue.*

customary (kus'tum-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *customere, custommere*, < OF. *costumier, coustumier*, F. *coutumier*, < ML. *custumarius*, subject to tax (lit. pertaining to custom), < *custuma*, custom, etc.: see *custom, n.*, and *-ary*2. Cf. *customer.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** According to custom, or to established or common usage; wonted; usual: as, a *customary* dress; *customary* compliments.

'Tis not alone my inky cloak, good mother,
Nor *customary* suits of solemn black.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2.

It is *customary* to cover the hands in the presence of a person of high rank. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 34.

2. Consisting in or established on custom.

Take Hereford's rights away, and take from Time
His charters and his *customary* rights.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1.

3. Habitual; in common practice: as, *customary* vices.

We should avoid the profane and irreverent use of God's name, by cursing or *customary* swearing. *Tillotson.*

4. In *Eng. law:* (*a*) Holding by the custom of the manor: as, *customary* tenants, who are copyholders. (*b*) Held by the custom of the manor: as, a *customary* freehold.—**Customary court.** See *court.*—**Customary freehold,** a superior kind of copyhold, the tenant (who is called a *customary tenant*) holding, as it is expressed, by copy of court-roll, but not at the will of the lord.—**Customary law.** See *consuetudinary.*—**Syn. 1–3.** *Usual, Common*, etc. (see *habitual*); accustomed, ordinary, conventional.

II. *n.*; pl. *customaries* (-riz). [ML. *custumarius:* see above.] A book or document containing a statement or account of the legal customs and rights of a province, city, manor, etc.: as, the *customary* of Normandy. Formerly also written *custumary, costomary.*

A trew coppy of the *Costomary* of the mannor of Tettenhall Regis, coppied out of one taken out of the Originall, the 22d of July 1604. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 432.

It was drawn from the old Germanic or Gothick *custumary*, from feudal institutions which must be considered as an emanation from that *custumary.*
Burke, A Regicide Peace, i.

customed (kus'tumd), *a.* [< *custom* + *-ed*2. Cf. *accustomed.*] Customary; usual; common; accustomed. See *accustomed.* [Rare.]

No common wind, no *customed* event.
Shak., K. John, iii. 4.

One morn I missed him on the *customed* hill.
Gray, Elegy.

customer (kus'tum-ėr), *n.* and *a.* [< OF. *costumier, coustumier*, F. *coutumier*, < ML. *custumarius*, a toll-gatherer, tax-collector, lit. pertaining to custom or customs, < *custuma*, custom, tax, etc.: see *custom.* Cf. *customary*, which is a doublet of *customer.*] **I.** *n.* **1**†. A collector of customs; a toll-gatherer; a tax-gatherer.

The said marchants doe alleage that the *customers* & bailifs of the town of Southhampton do compel them to pay for every last of herrings . . . more than the kings custome. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 173.

The *customer* received the duties; the comptroller (contrarotulator) enrolled the payments at the custom house, and thus raised a charge against the *customer;* while the searcher received from the *customer* and the comptroller the document authorising the landing of goods, which was termed the warrant, and, for exportation, the document authorising the shipment of goods, which was termed the cocket; and thereupon allowed the goods mentioned in the document he received to be landed or shipped.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, I. 138.

2. One who purchases goods or a supply for any current need from another; a purchaser; a buyer; a patron, as of a house of entertainment.

If you love yourselves, be you *customers* at this shop of heaven; buy the truth. *Bp. Hall*, Best Bargain.

3†. A prostitute.

I marry!—what? a *customer!* *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 1.

4†. One who has special customs, as of the country or city.

And such a country *customer* I did meet with once.
Heylin, Cosmographie, Pref.

5. Any one with whom a person has to deal; especially, one with whom dealing is difficult or disagreeable; hence, a fellow: as, a queer *customer;* a rough *customer.* [Colloq.]

Customer for you; rum *customer*, too.
Bulwer, Eugene Aram, i. 2.

He must have been a hard hitter if he boxed as he preached—what "The Fancy" would call "an ugly *customer.*" *Dr. J. Brown*, Rab, p. 6.

II. *a.* **1.** Being a customer or customers; purchasing; buying.

Such must be her relation with the *customer* country in respect to the demand for each other's products. *J. S. Mill.*

2. Made to the order of or for a customer; specially ordered by a customer and made for him: opposed to *ready-made*, or made for the market generally: as, *customer* work. [Used chiefly in Scotland.]

custom-house (kus'tum-hous), *n.* **1.** A governmental office located at a point of exportation and importation, as a seaport, for the collection of customs, the clearance of vessels, etc. Abbreviated *C. H.*

This is the building which acted at once in the characters of mint and *custom-house*, the second character being set forth by its name wrought in nails on the great door.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 252.

2. The whole governmental establishment by means of which the customs revenue is collected and its regulations are enforced.—**Custom-house broker,** a person who acts for importers and shipowners in transacting their business at the custom-house.

customs-duty (kus′tumz-dū″ti), *n.* The tax levied on merchandise imported from or (in some countries) exported to a foreign country. See *custom*, *n.*, 4.

customs-union (kus′tumz-ū″nyon), *n.* A union of independent states or nations for the purpose of effecting common or similar arrangements for the collection of duties on imports, etc.; specifically, the Zollverein (which see).

Austria perceived that, after all, it would be impossible for her to create a *Customs-Union* that did not include Prussia. *Lowe*, Bismarck, I. 195.

custos (kus′tos), *n.*; pl. *custodes* (kus-tō′dēz). [L., a keeper: see *custody*, *custode*.] **1.** A keeper; a custodian.

On the 21st [of April] Gloucester was appointed lieutenant and *custos* of the kingdom. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 336.

2. In *music*, the sign ∾ or ∿, at the end of a line or page, to show the position of the first note of the next.—**Custos brevium,** formerly, the principal clerk of the English Common Pleas.—**Custos Messium,** a constellation proposed by Lalande in 1775. It embraced parts of Cepheus, Cassiopeia, and Camelopardalis, and had a star of the fourth magnitude stolen from each of the last two constellations.—**Custos Rotulorum,** in England, the keeper of the rolls or records (of the session); the chief civil officer of a county. Abbreviated *C. R.*—**Custos Sigilli,** the keeper of the seal. Abbreviated *C. S.*

custrel[1]† (kus′trel), *n.* [< OF. *coustillier*, a soldier armed with a poniard, < *coustille*, a poniard, ult. < L. *cultellus*, a knife: see *custil* and *coistril*.] A buckler-bearer or servant to a man-at-arms. See *cultellarius*.

Every one had an archer, a demi-lance, and a *custrel*, . . . or servant pertaining to him.
Lord Herbert, Hist. Hen. VIII., p. 9.

custrel[2]†, **custril**†, *n.* Same as *costrel*.

custumt, *n.* An obsolete form of *custom*.

custumal†, **custumary**†. See *customal*, *customary*.

cut (kut), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cut*, formerly sometimes *cutted*, ppr. *cutting*. [Early mod. E. also *cutte* (Sc. *kit*); < ME. *cutten*, *kutten*, also *kitten*, and rarely *ketten* (pret. *cutte*, *kutte*, *kitte*, *cut*, *kit*, pp. *cut*, also pret. *kittede*, pp. *cutted*, *kitted*), cut, a word of great frequency, first appearing about A. D. 1200, in pret. *cutte*, and taking the place as a more exact term of the more general words having this sense (*carve*, *hew*, *slay*, *snithe*); of Celtic origin: cf. W. *cwtau*, Gael. *cutaich*, shorten, dock, curtail; W. *cwta*, Corn. *cut*, Gael. Ir. *cutach*, short, docked; W. *cwt* = Gael. Ir. *cut*, a tail, a bobtail; Gael. *cut*, Ir. *cot*, a piece, part.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make, with an edged tool or instrument, an incision in; wound with something having a sharp edge; incise: as, to *cut* one's finger.

I think there is no nation under heaven
That *cut* their enemies' throats with compliment,
And such fine tricks, as we do.
Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, i. 2.

2. To penetrate or cleave, as a sharp or edged instrument does.

The pleasantest angling is to see the fish
Cut with her golden oars the silver stream.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1.

Far on its rocky knoll descried,
Saint Michael's chapel *cuts* the sky.
M. Arnold, Stanzas composed at Carnac.

No bird is safe that *cuts* the air
From their rifle or their snare.
Emerson, Monadnoc.

3. To wound the sensibilities of; affect deeply.

The man was *cut* to the heart with these consolations.
Addison.

4. To make incision in for the purpose of dividing or separating into two or more parts; sever or divide with a sharp instrument: used with *into* (sometimes *in*) before the parts or divisions, and sometimes with an intensive *up*: as, to *cut* a rope *in* two (that is, *into* two pieces or parts); to *cut* bread *into* slices; to *cut up* an ox *into* portions suitable for the market.

Thoghe gee *kutte* hem *in* never so many Gobettes or parties, overthwart or end longes, everemore gee schulle fynden in the myddes the figure of the Holy Cros of oure Lord Jesu. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 49.

Hence—**5.** In *card-playing*, to divide or separate (a pack of cards) at random into two or more parts for the purpose of determining the deal, trumps, etc., or for the prevention of cheating in dealing, etc.

We sure in vain the Cards condemn:
Ourselves both *cut* and shuffled them.
Prior, Alma, ii.

6. To sever by the application of a sharp or edged instrument, such as an ax, a saw, a sickle, etc., in order to facilitate removal. Specifically—(*a*) To hew or saw down; fell: as, to *cut* timber.

Thy servants can skill to *cut* timber in Lebanon.
2 Chron. ii. 8.

(*b*) To reap; mow; harvest: as, to *cut* grain or hay.

The first wheat that I saw *cut* this yeare was at that postehouse. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 141.

Hence—**7.** To remove or separate entirely and effectually by or as by a cutting instrument; sever completely. (*a*) To take away.

Cut from a man his hope in Christ for hereafter, and then the epicure's counsel will seem good, Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I., Pref. to xi.

(*b*) With *away*: to sever, detach, or clear away, for the purpose of disencumbering or relieving: as, to *cut away* wreckage on a ship. (*c*) With *off*: (1) To separate from the other parts; remove by amputation or excision: as, to *cut off* a man's head, or one's finger.

An Australian *cuts off* the right thumb of a slain enemy, that the ghost may be unable to throw a spear.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 108.

Hence—(2) To extirpate or destroy; make an end of.

Jezebel *cut off* the prophets of the Lord. 1 Ki. xviii. 4.

Th' incurable *cut off*, the rest reform.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

(3) To interrupt; stop; bring to an end: as, to *cut off* all communication.

This aqueduct could be of no service to Jerusalem in time of war, as the enemy would always *cut off* the communication. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 43.

The junction of the Hanoverians *cut off*, and that of the Saxons put off. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 22.

(4) To bring to an end suddenly or by untimely means: as, *cut off* by pestilence.

Gallant men, who are *cut off* by the sword, move rather our veneration than our pity. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 181.

(5) To debar from access or intercourse, as by the interposition of distance or insurmountable obstacles: as, *cut off* from one's country or friends; *cut off* from all succor.

The Abyssinians . . . were *cut off* from the rest of the world by seas and deserts almost inaccessible.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 3.

(6) To intercept; deprive of means of return, as by the removal of a bridge, or by the intervention of a barrier or an opposing force: as, the troops were *cut off* from the ships.

8. To intersect; cross: as, one line *cuts* another at right angles; the ecliptic *cuts* the equator.

The Fosse *cut* the Watling Street at a place called High Cross in Leicestershire, the site of the Roman Venonæ.
C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 340.

9. To castrate: as, to *cut* a horse.—**10.** To trim by clipping, shearing, paring, or pruning: as, to *cut* the hair or the nails.

To *kytte* a vyne is thinges iij to attende.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

The Walls were well covered with Fruit Trees; he had not *cut* his Peaches; when I askt him the reason, he told me it was his way not to *cut* them till after flowring, which he found by Experience to improve the Fruit.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 187.

Religion in their garments, and their hair
Cut shorter than their eyebrows!
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Ind.

11. To make or fashion by cutting. (*a*) To excavate; dig: as, to *cut* a drain or trench.

A canal having been *cut* across it [a neck of land] by the British troops. *The Century*, XXIV. 587.

(*b*) To form the parts of by cutting into shape: as, to *cut* a garment; to *cut* one's coat according to one's cloth.

A blue jacket *cut* and trimmed in what is known as "man-o'-war" style. *The Century*, XXIV. 587.

(*c*) To shape or model by superficial cutting; sculpture or carve.

Why should a man whose blood is warm within
Sit like his grandsire *cut* in alabaster?
Shak., M. of V., i. 1.

There are four very stately pillers of white free-stone, most curiously *cut* with sundry faire workes.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 33.

I, tired out
With *cutting* eights that day upon the pond.
Tennyson, The Epic.

(*d*) To polish by grinding, etc.; finish or ornament by cutting facets on: as, to *cut* glass or precious stones.

12. To abridge or shorten by omitting a part: as, to *cut* a speech or a play.—**13.** To lower; reduce; diminish: as, to *cut* rates.

It certainly cannot be that those who make these faster times are as a body physically stronger than the first exponents of the art, for it is only during the present generation that the bicycle has been brought into use, and yet we find that "records" are week by week being *cut*.
Nineteenth Century, XXI. 518.

14. To reduce the tone or intensity of (a color).

It [nitric acid] is used for a few colors in calico printing, and sometimes to *cut* madder pinks, that is, to reduce the red to a softer shade.
O'Neill, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 359.

15. To dissolve or make miscible: as, to *cut* shellac with alcohol, or lampblack with vinegar.—**16.** To sever connection or relation with; have nothing to do with; give up; abandon; stay away from when one should attend: as, to *cut* acquaintance with a person; to *cut* a connection; to *cut* a recitation.

He swore that he would *cut* the service. *Marryat.*

I *cut* the Algebra and Trigonometry papers dead my first year, and came out seventh.
Bristed, English University, p. 51.

The weather was bad, and I could not go over to Brooklyn without too great fatigue, and so I *cut* that and some other calls I had intended to make.
S. Bowles, in Merriam, I. 340.

17. To meet or pass deliberately without recognition; avoid or turn away from intentionally; affect not to be acquainted with: as, to *cut* an acquaintance.

That he had *cut* me ever since my marriage, I had seen without surprise or resentment.
Jane Austen, Sense and Sensibility, xliv.

18. In *cricket*, to strike and send off (a ball) in front of the batsman, and parallel to the wicket.—**19.** To carry forward (a heavy object) without rolling, by moving the ends alternately in the required direction: used by laborers, mechanics, etc., in relation to moving beams or the like.—**To cut a caper** or **capers,** to leap or dance in a frolicsome manner; frisk about.

In his ordinary gesture he discovers he can dance, though he does not *cut capers*. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 4.

My bosom underwent a glorious glow,
And my internal spirit *cut a caper*.
Byron, Don Juan, x. 3.

To cut a dash, to make a display.

I knew that he thought he was *cutting a dash*,
As his steed went thundering by.
O. W. Holmes, Reflections of a Proud Pedestrian.

Lived on his means, *cut* no great *dash*,
And paid his debts in honest cash.
Lowell, Int. to Biglow Papers, 1st ser.

To cut a feather (*naut.*), to move so fast as to make the water foam under the bow: said of a ship.—**To cut a figure,** to make a striking appearance, or be conspicuous in any way, as in dress or manners, public position, influence, etc.

A tall gaunt creature . . . *cutting a* most ridiculous *figure*. *Marryat*, Snarleyyow, III. viii.

To cut a joke, to make a joke; crack a jest.

The King [George IV.] was in good looks and good spirits, and after dinner *cut* his *jokes* with all the coarse merriment which is his characteristic.
Greville, Memoirs, Dec. 18, 1821.

And *jokes* will be *cut* in the House of Lords,
And throats in the County Kerry.
Praed, Twenty-Eight and Twenty-Nine.

To cut and carve, to hack at indiscriminately; change or modify.

Take away the Act which secures the use of the Liturgy as it is, and you set the clergy free to *cut and carve* it as they please. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 23.

To cut down. (*a*) To fell; cause to fall by lopping or hewing.

Ye shall . . . *cut down* their groves. Ex. xxxiv. 13.

(*b*) To slay; kill; disable, as by the sword.

Some of the soldiery were killed while sleeping, others were *cut down* almost without resistance.
Irving, Granada, p. 31.

(*c*) To surpass; put to shame.

So great is his natural eloquence that he *cuts down* the finest orator. *Addison*, Count Tariff.

(*d*) To retrench; curtail: as, to *cut down* expenses.

The Chancellor of Exchequer, who selected the moment for *cutting down* the estimates for our naval and military defences when all Europe is bristling with arms.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXV. 270.

(*e*) *Naut.*, to razee; reduce by cutting away a deck from, as a line-of-battle ship to convert it into a frigate, etc. (*f*) In *racing slang*: (1) To strike into the legs of a competing horse so as to injure him. (2) To take the lead decisively from an inferior animal that has previously been indulged with it. *Krik's Guide.*—**To cut in,** in *whale-fishing*, to cut up in pieces suitable for trying.

From the time a whale is discovered until the capture is made, and the animal *cut in*, the scene is one of laborious excitement. *C. M. Scammon*, Marine Mammals, p. 230.

To cut it too fat, to overdo a thing. [Low or vulgar, U. S.]

It's bad enough to be uncomfortable in your own house without knowing why; but to have a philosopher of the Sennaar school show you why you are so, is *cutting it* rather *too fat*. *G. W. Curtis*, Potiphar Papers, p. 131.

To cut off with a shilling, to disinherit by bequeathing a shilling: a practice adopted by a testator dissatisfied with his heir, as a proof that the disinheritance was designed and not the result of neglect, and also from the notion that it was necessary to leave the heir at least a shilling to make a will valid.—**To cut one's eye-teeth,** or **to have one's eye-teeth cut,** to be old enough to understand things; be cunning or shrewd, and not easily imposed upon: because the eye-teeth are usually the last of the exposed teeth to appear. [Slang.]—**To cut one's stick,** to move off; be off at once. [Slang.]

Cut your stick, sir—come, mizzle!—be off with you!—go! *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 199.

To cut out. (*a*) To remove as by cutting or carving.

You know, sir, you gave them leave to *cut out* or omit whatever they found heavy or unnecessary to the plot.
Sheridan, The Critic, ii. 1.

(*b*) To shape or form by or as by cutting; fashion; adapt: as, to *cut out* a garment; to *cut out* a pattern; he is not *cut out* for an author.

As if she [Nature] haply had sat down,
And *cut out* Cloaths for all the Town.
Prior, Alma, i.

A large forest *cut out* into walks. *Addison.*

I was in some grottos *cut out* of the rock, in long narrow galleries running parallel to one another, and some also crossing them at right angles.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 9.

Hence—(*c*) To contrive; prepare: as, to *cut out* work for another day.

Sufficient work . . . was *cut out* for the armies of England.
Goldsmith, Seven Years' War, ii.

(*d*†) To debar.

I am *cut out* from anything but common acknowledgments, or common discourse. *Pope.*

(*e*) To take the preference or precedence of: as, to *cut out* a rival in love.

Doing his best
To perform the polite, and to *cut out* the rest.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 53.

(*f*) *Naut.*, to capture and carry off, as a vessel from a harbor or from under the guns of the enemy. (*g*) To separate, as a beast from the herd; drive apart from the drove: a term used on western ranches. [U. S.]

The headlong dash with which one [of the cowboys] will *cut out* a cow marked with his own brand from a herd of several hundred others. *T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 9.

To cut short. (*a*) To interrupt; bring to an abrupt or sudden pause.

Achilles *cut* him *short*. *Dryden*, Æneid.

(*b*) To shorten; abridge: as, to *cut* the matter *short*.

And lest I should be weary'd, Madam,
To *cut* things *short*, come down to Adam.
Prior, Alma, ii.

(*c*) To withhold from a person part of what is due.

The soldiers were *cut short* of their pay. *Johnson.*

To cut the gold, in *archery*, to appear to drop across the gold or inner circle of the target, when falling short of the mark: said of the arrow.—**To cut the Gordian knot.** See *Gordian.*—**To cut the** (or **a**) **knot,** to take short measures with any difficulty; effect an object by the most direct and summary means. See *Gordian knot*, under *Gordian.*

Decision by a majority is a mode of *cutting a knot* that cannot be untied.
Sir G. C. Lewis, Authority in Matters of Opinion.

To cut the mark, in *archery*, to fly straight toward the mark, but fall below it: said of an arrow.—**To cut the sail**†, to unfurl it and let it fall down.—**To cut the teeth,** to have the teeth grow through the gums, as an infant.—**To cut the volt,** or **the round.** See the nouns.—**To cut to pieces,** to cut, hew, or hack into fragments; disintegrate by cutting or slashing; specifically, in war, to destroy, or scatter with much slaughter, as a body of troops, by any mode of attack.

The Abyssinian horse, breaking through the covert, came swiftly upon them [the Moors], unable either to fight or to fly, and the whole body of them was *cut to pieces* without one man escaping.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 28.

To cut up. (*a*) To cut in pieces: as, to *cut up* beef. (*b*) To break or destroy the continuity, unity, or uniformity of: as, a wall space *cut up* with windows.

Making the great portal a semidome, and . . . *cutting* it *up* with ornaments and details.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 386.

(*c*) To eradicate: as, to *cut up* shrubs.

This doctrine *cuts up* all government by the roots. *Locke.*

(*d*) To criticize severely or incisively; censure: as, the work was terribly *cut up* by the reviewer.

A poem which was *cut up* by Mr. Rigby, with his usual urbanity. *Thackeray*, Mrs. Perkins's Ball.

(*e*) To wound the feelings acutely; affect deeply: as, his wife's death *cut* him *up* terribly.

Poor fellow, he seems dreadfully *cut up*.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, xxxii.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To make an incision: as, he *cuts* too deep.—**2.** To possess the incising, severing, or gashing properties of an edged tool or instrument, or perform its functions: as, the knife *cuts* well.—**3.** To admit of being incised, sliced, severed, or divided with a cutting instrument: as, stale bread *cuts* better than fresh.—**4.** To turn out (well or ill) in course of being fashioned by cutting: as, the cloth is too narrow to *cut* well (that is, with advantage, or without waste).—**5.** To grow or appear through the gums: said of the teeth.

When the teeth are ready to *cut*, the upper part is rubbed with hard substances. *Arbuthnot.*

6. To strike the inner and lower part of the fetlock with the other foot; interfere: said of a horse.—**7.** To divide a pack of cards, for determining the deal, or for any other purpose.—**8.** To move off with directness and rapidity; make off: sometimes with an impersonal *it*. [Colloq. or slang.]

A ship appeared in sight with a flag aloft; which we *cut* after, and by eleven at night came up with her, and took her.
Retaking of the Island of Sainta Helena (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 62).

Cut and come again, take as much as you please and come back for more: used generally to denote abundance, profusion, or no lack.

Cut and come again was the order of the evening, . . . and I had no time to ask questions, but help meat and ladle gravy. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xxix.

To cut across, to pass over or through in the most direct way: as, he *cut across* the common.—**To cut and run** (*naut.*), to cut the cable and set sail immediately, as in a case of emergency; hence, to make off suddenly; be off; be gone; hurry away.

I might easily *cut and run*. *Carlyle*, in Froude, I. 116.

To cut in. (*a*) To divide the pack and turn a card, for determining who are to play. (*b*) To join in suddenly and unceremoniously.

"You think, then," said Lord Eskdale, *cutting in* before Rigby, "that the Reform Bill has done us no harm?"
Disraeli, Coningsby, iv. 11.

To cut loose. (*a*) To run away; escape from custody. (*b*) To separate one's self from anything; sever connection or relation: as, the army *cut loose* from all communications.

By moving against Jackson, I uncovered my own communication. So I finally decided to have none—to *cut loose* altogether from my base and move my whole force eastward. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 499.

(*c*) In *shooting*, to discharge a firearm.—**To cut on,** to make haste forward; move on with speed and directness.—**To cut up.** (*a*) To turn out (well or ill) when divided into pieces or parts, as a carcass in the shambles: a butchers' phrase, figuratively used of the division or segregation of the parts of anything, and colloquially of a person as representing his estate: as, the sheep *cuts up* to advantage; how does the old gentleman *cut up?*

The only question of their Legendre, or some other of their legislative butchers, will be, how he *cuts up*. *Burke.*

(*b*) To be jolly, noisy, or riotous; behave badly. [Slang.]

Now, say, what's the use
Of all this abuse,
Of *cutting up*, and thus behaving riotously,
And acting with such awful impropriety?
C. G. Leland, Meister Karl's Sketch-Book, p. 265.

To cut up rough, to become quarrelsome or obstreperous; become dangerous. [Slang.]

cut (kut), *p. a.* [Pp. of *cut*, *v.*] **1.** Gashed or wounded as with a sharp instrument: as, a *cut* finger.—**2.** In *bot.*, incised; cleft.—**3.** Hewn; chiseled; squared and dressed: as, *cut* stone.—**4.** Manufactured by being cut by machinery from a rolled plate; not wrought or made by hand: as, *cut* nails.—**5.** Having the surface shaped or ornamented by grinding or polishing; polished or faceted: as, *cut* glass; gems *cut* and *uncut*.—**6.** Severed or separated from the root or plant: as, *cut* flowers: said (*a*) distinctively of flowers severed from the plant, as opposed to flowering plants growing in the ground or in pots; (*b*) of flowers not made up into bouquets or ornamental pieces—more properly, loose flowers, as distinguished from made-up flowers.—**7.** Castrated; gelded.—**8.** Tipsy; intoxicated; drunk. [Slang.]—**Cut and dry**†, **cut and dried,** prepared for use by cutting and seasoning, as hewn timber; hence, fixed or settled in advance; ready for use or operation at a moment's notice: as, their plans were all *cut and dried* for the occasion.

Can ready compliments supply,
On all occasions *cut and dry*. *Swift.*

The uniformity and simplicity of the *cut-and-dried* Intermediate examination was too tempting a trap for him to avoid. *The Athenæum*, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 52.

Cut and long tail†, people of all kinds or ranks; literally, dogs with cut tails and dogs with long tails.

Shallow. He will maintain you like a gentlewoman.
Slender. Ay, that I will, come *cut and long-tail*, under the degree of a 'squire. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 4.

Cut and mitered string. See *string.*—**Cut cavendish.** See *cavendish.*—**Cut glass.** See *glass.*—**Cut-in notes,** in *printing*, side-notes to a page coming within the lines of the space usually occupied by the text.—**Cut splice.** Same as *cont-splice.*—**Cut-under buggy.** See *buggy*2.

cut (kut), *n.* [< ME. *cut*, *cutt*, 'a lot' (the other senses being modern); from the verb.] **1.** The opening made by an edged instrument, distinguished by its length from that made by perforation with a pointed instrument; a gash; a slash; a notch; a wound. Hence—**2.** A sharp stroke or gash as with an edged instrument or with a whip: as, a smart *cut*; a clean *cut*.

This was the most unkindest *cut* of all.
Shak., J. C., iii. 2.

The General gives his near horse a *cut* with his whip, and the wagon passes them.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 70.

3. Anything that wounds one's feelings deeply, as a sarcasm, criticism, or act of ingratitude or discourtesy.—**4.** A slashing movement; specifically, in *saber-exercise*, a slashing stroke of the weapon, more forcible than a thrust, but less decisive in result: distinguished as *front cut*, *right cut*, etc., according to the direction of the movement.—**5.** In *cricket*, a stroke given by the batsman to the ball, by which the ball is sent out in front of the striker and parallel to his wickets.—**6.** In *lawn-tennis*, such a blow with the racket that the ball is made to whirl rapidly, and on striking the ground to bound off at an irregular angle; a ball thus struck.—**7.** A step in fancy dancing.—**8.** A channel, trench, or groove made by cutting or digging, as a ditch, a canal, or an excavation through rising ground for a railroad-bed or a road; a cutting.

This great *cut* or ditch Sesostris . . . purposed to have made a great deal wider and deeper.
Knolles, Hist. Turks.

9. In a pontoon bridge, the space or waterway between two pontoons.—**10.** A passage by which an angle is cut off: as, a short *cut*.

The remaining distance . . . might be considerably reduced by a short *cut* across fields.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, ii.

11. A part cut off from the rest; a slice or division: as, a good *cut*; a *cut* of timber.

They wanted only the best *cuts*. He did not know what to do with the lower qualities of meat.
The Century, XXXV. 577.

12. Two hanks of yarn.—**13.** The block or stamp on which a picture is engraved or cut, and by which it is impressed; an engraving, especially an engraving upon wood; also, the impression from such a block. See *woodcut.*—**14.** A tally; one of several lots made by cutting sticks, pieces of paper or straw, etc., to different lengths: as, to draw *cuts*.

Wherfore I rede that *cut* among vs alle
Be drawe, and lat see wher the *cut* wol falle.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 331.

2*d Child.* Which *cut* shall speak it?
3*d Child.* The shortest.
1*st Child.* Agreed: draw.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, Ind.

15†. A gelding.

All the sound horses, whole horses, sore horses, coursers, curtals, jades, *cuts*, hacknies, and mares.
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

He's buy me a white *cut*, forth for to ride.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 4.

16. A reduction: as, a *cut* in prices; a great *cut* in railroad-rates: often used as an adjective: as, *cut* rates; a *cut*-rate office.—**17.** The surface left by a cut: as, a smooth or clear *cut*.—**18.** The manner in which a thing is cut; form; shape; fashion: as, the *cut* of a garment.

The justice . . .
With eyes severe, and beard of formal *cut*.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7.

Pursew the *cut*, the fashion of the age.
Marston, What you Will, ii. 1.

There is the new *cut* of your doublet or slash, the fashion of your apparel, a quaint *cut*.
Shirley, Witty Fair One, ii. 1.

A sailor has a peculiar *cut* to his clothes, and a way of wearing them which a green hand can never get.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 2.

19. Specifically, in *lapidary work*, the number and arrangement of the facets on a precious stone which has been polished or cut: as, the double-brilliant *cut*; the Lisbon *cut*; dental *cut.*—**20.** The act of deliberately passing an acquaintance without appearing to recognize him, or of avoiding him so as not to be accosted by him.

We met and gave each other the *cut* direct that night.
Thackeray, Book of Snobs, ii.

21. Absence when one should be present; a staying away, or a refusal to attend: as, a *cut* from recitation.—**Brilliant cut, half-brilliant cut, double-brilliant cut, Lisbon cut, Portuguese cut, single cut.** See *brilliant*, *n.*—**Cut over point,** in *fencing*, a passing of the point of the weapon over that of the adversary in thrusting upon him. *Rolando* (ed. Forsyth).—**Degree cut.** Same as *trap cut.*—**Dental cut,** in *gem-cutting*, a style of ornamentation consisting of two rows of facets on the top of the stone.—**Rose cut,** in *gem-cutting*, a form of ornamentation in which the upper part of the stone has 24 triangular facets, and the back of the stone is flat. When the base is a duplicate of the upper side, the stone becomes a *double rose*. Rose-cut diamonds are usually set with foil at the back. See *brilliant*, fig. 7.—**Star cut,** in *diamond-cutting*, a form of brilliant-cutting in which the facets on the top and back are so arranged that they resemble a star.—**Step cut.** Same as *trap cut.*—**Table cut,** in *diamond-cutting*, a form of ornamentation in which the stone is usually flat, and is cut with long (technically called *table*) facets with beveled edges, or a border of small facets.—**The cut of one's jib,** the shape or general appearance of a person: as, I knew him by *the cut of his jib*. [Originally a sailors' phrase with reference to the characteristic form of a ship's jib.]

The young ladies liked to appear in nautical and lawn-tennis toilet, carried so far that one might refer to *the cut of their jib*. *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 178.

To draw cuts, to draw lots, as of little sticks, straws, papers, etc., cut of unequal lengths.

I think it is best to *draw cuts* and avoid contention.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 86.

Trap cut, in *gem-cutting*, a form of ornamentation in which one row or more of long step-like facets is arranged on the top or crown of the stone, around the table, and three, six, or more rows of similar steps or degree facets on the back or pavilion; or the top may be *brilliant cut*, and only the back *trap cut*, or vice versa. This form of cut intensifies or darkens the color of a stone, and hence is used for the sapphire, emerald, ruby, etc. Also called *step cut* and *degree cut.*

cut-against (kut'ą-genst″), *n.* In *bookbinding:* (*a*) The cut made by a bookbinders' knife on

a book lying on or against a board, in contradistinction to a cut made on a book in the middle of a pile of other books. (*b*) The piece of wood which receives the edge of the knife.

cut-and-thrust (kut′and-thrust′), *a.* Designed for cutting and thrusting: as, a *cut-and-thrust* sword.

> The word sword comprehended all descriptions, whether backsword or basket-hilt, *cut-and-thrust* or rapier, falchion or scymitar. *Scott*, Abbot, iv.

cutaneal (kū-tā′nē-al), *a.* [As *cutane-ous* + *-al.*] Same as *cutaneous*. *Dunglison.*

cutaneous (kū-tā′nē-us), *a.* [= F. *cutané* = Sp. *cutáneo* = Pg. It. *cutaneo*, < NL. **cutaneus*, < L. *cutis*, skin: see *cutis*, *cuticle*.] **1.** Pertaining to the skin; of the nature of or resembling skin; tegumentary: as, a *cutaneous* envelop.—**2.** Affecting the skin: as, a *cutaneous* eruption; a *cutaneous* disease.

> Some sorts of *cutaneous* eruptions are occasioned by feeding much on acid unripe fruits. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

3. Attached to, acting upon, or situated immediately below the skin; subcutaneous: as, a *cutaneous* muscle.—**Cutaneous absorption.** See *absorption*.

cutaneously (kū-tā′nē-us-li), *adv.* By or through the skin: as, absorbed *cutaneously*.

cutaway (kut′a-wā), *a.* and *n.* [< *cut*, pp. of *cut*, *v.*, + *away*.] **I.** *a.* Cut back from the waist: as, a *cutaway* coat.

II. *n.* A single-breasted coat with the skirt cut back from the waist in a long slope or curve. See *coat*[2].

> A green *cut-away* with brass buttons.
> *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 6.

cutch[1] (kuch), *n.* [Also *couch-*, *cooch-(grass)*; var. of *quitch*, q. v.] Same as *quitch-grass*, *Triticum repens*.

cutch[2] (kuch), *n.* [A technical name, perhaps ult. due to F. *couche*, a couch, bed, layer, stratum: see *couch*[1].] A block of paper or vellum, between the leaves of which gold-leaf is placed to be beaten.

cutch[3] (kuch), *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Catechu.

cutch[4] (kuch), *n.* [Origin unknown.] Same as *cultch*.

cutcha, kutcha (kuch′ä), *a.* and *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Hind. *kachchā* = Beng. *kāncha*, etc., raw, unripe, immature, crude (lit. or fig.). A *kachchā* house is one built of unbaked bricks or mud.] **I.** *a.* In British India, temporary, makeshift, inferior, etc.: opposed to *pucka* (Hind. *pakkā*, *pukka*, ripe, cooked, mature), which implies stability or superiority: as, a *cutcha* roof; a *cutcha* seam in a coat.

> In America, where they cannot get a pucka railway, they take a *kutcha* one instead. *Lord Elgin*, Letters.

II. *n.* A weak kind of lime used in inferior buildings.

cutcher (kuch′ėr), *n.* [Cf. *cutch*[2].] In a paper-machine, a cylinder about which an endless felt moves.

cutchery (kuch′e-ri), *n.* [Also written *cutcherry*, *kachchari*, *kachahri*, < Hind. *kachahrī*, a court, a court-house.] In British India, a court of justice or a collector's or any public office.

> Constant dinners . . . [and] the labours of *cutcherry* . . . had their effect upon Waterloo Sedley.
> *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, lvii.

cut-chundoo (kut′chun″dö), *n.* A measure of capacity in Ceylon, equal to about half a pint.

cut-drop (kut′drop), *n.* A drop-scene in a theater which is cut away more or less to allow the scenery behind it to be seen through the opening.

cute (kūt), *a.* [An abbr. of *acute*.] Acute; clever; sharp; smart. [Colloq.]

> What became of the particularly '*cute* Yankee child who left his home and native parish at the age of fifteen months, because he was given to understand that his parents intended to call him Caleb? *Hawthorne.*

> Cap'n Tucker he was . . . so '*cute* at dodgin' in and out all them little bays and creeks and places all 'long shore.
> *Mrs. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 100.

cutely (kūt′li), *adv.* [Short for *acutely*.] Acutely; smartly. [Colloq.]

cuteness (kūt′nes), *n.* [Short for *acuteness*: see *cute*.] The quality of being cute; sharpness; smartness; cleverness; acuteness. [Colloq.]

> Who could have thought so innocent a face could cover so much *cuteness*? *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, ii. 1.

> With the '*cuteness* characteristic of their nation, the neighbours of the Massachusetts farmer imagined it would be an excellent thing if all his sheep were imbued with the stay-at-home tendencies enforced by Nature upon the newly arrived [Ancon] ram. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 267.

Cuterebra (kū-te-reb′rą), *n.* Same as *Cutiterebra*.

cut-grass (kut′gràs), *n.* A kind of grass having very rough blades, which when drawn quickly through the hand inflict a cut.—**Rice cut-grass**, in the United States, the wild rice, *Leersia oryzoides*.

cuth†, *a.* A Middle English form of *couth*.

cuth- (kuth). An element in some proper names of Anglo-Saxon origin, being the same (with vowel shortened before two consonants) as *couth*, known (see *couth*): as, *Cuthbert*, Anglo-Saxon *Cūth-berht*, *-briht* (famous as a warrior); *Cuthred*, Anglo-Saxon *Cūthrēd* (famous in counsel); *Cuthwin*, Anglo-Saxon *Cūthwine* (famous friend or fighter).

cuthbert† (kuth′bėrt), *n.* [Formerly *St. Cuthbert's duck* (*Anas cuthberti*); cf. *cuddy*[4], prob. of same ult. origin.] The eider-duck, *Somateria mollissima*. *Montagu.*

cut-heal (kut′hēl), *n.* [Appar. < *cut* + *heal*; from supposed curative properties.] The valerian, *Valeriana officinalis*.

cuticle (kū′ti-kl), *n.* [= F. *cuticule* = Sp. *cutícula* = Pg. *cuticula* = It. *cuticola*, < L. *cuticula*, dim. of *cutis*, the skin: see *cutis*.] **1.** In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) The scarf-skin or epidermis; the outermost layer of the skin, forming the general superficial integument or covering of the body (see cut under *skin*); by extension, any kind of epidermal or cuticular growths, as nails, claws, hoofs, horns, hair, feathers, etc.

> Veins and skin, and *cuticle* and nail.
> *Bentley*, Sermons, iii.

(*b*) The outermost and very superficial integument in general, without reference to its exact nature; a pellicle; a skin, rind, or other investing structure. (*c*) Some thick, tough membrane lining an internal organ: as, the *cuticle* of a fowl's gizzard. (*d*) In infusorians, specifically, the cell-wall.—**2.** In *bot.*, a continuous hyaline film covering the surface of a plant and formed of the cutinized outer surfaces of the epidermal cells. Sometimes used as equivalent to *epidermis*.—**3.** A thin skin formed on the surface of liquor; a film or pellicle.

> When any saline liquor is evaporated to *cuticle*, the salt concretes in regular figures. *Newton*, Opticks.

cuticula (kū-tik′ū-lą), *n.*; pl. *cuticulæ* (-lē). [L., dim. of *cutis*, the skin: see *cutis*.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) The cuticle proper; the epidermis; the ectoderm; the exoskeleton; the superficial investment of the body, in so far as this is formed by or derived from the epiblastic cells or epiblast of the embryo, whatever its ulterior modification. (*b*) In infusorians, a comparatively dense envelop to which the outer wall of the body gives rise. Also *cuticulum*. (*c*) In annelids, as the earthworm, a thin and transparent though tough membrane, forming the outermost envelop of the body, and perforated by extremely minute vertical canals.

cuticular (kū-tik′ū-lär), *a.* [= F. *cuticulaire* = Sp. *cuticular* = It. *cuticolare*; as *cuticula* + *-ar*[2].] Pertaining to or consisting of cuticle, in a broad sense; epidermal.

> The oral and gastric regions are armed with *cuticular* teeth in many Invertebrata. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 56.

cuticularization (kū-tik″ū-lär-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *cuticularize* + *-ation*.] Same as *cutinization*. Also spelled *cuticularisation*.

cuticularize (kū-tik′ū-lär-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cuticularized*, ppr. *cuticularizing*. [< *cuticular* + *-ize*.] To render cuticular; give the character, nature, or composition of the cuticle to. Also *cuticularise*, *cutinize*.

> The rest of the epidermal cells of the tentacles have their exterior walls excessively *cuticularised* and resistant. *W. Gardiner*, Proc. Royal Soc., XXXIX. 229.

> A *cuticularized* cell-wall is almost impermeable to water. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 44.

cuticulum (kū-tik′ū-lum), *n.* [NL., neut. dim. of L. *cutis*, skin: see *cutis*, *cuticle*.] Same as *cuticula* (*b*).

cutification (kū″ti-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* [< *cutify*: see *-fy* and *-ation*.] Formation of epidermis or of skin.

cutify (kū′ti-fī), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cutified*, ppr. *cutifying*. [< L. *cutis*, skin, + *-ficare*, make: see *cutis* and *-fy*.] To form skin.

cutikins (kö′ti-kinz), *n. pl.* Spatterdashes. Also written *cuitikins*. [Scotch.]

cutin (kū′tin), *n.* [< L. *cutis*, the skin, + *-in*[2].] According to Frémy, a peculiar modification of cellulose contained in the epidermis of leaves, petals, and fruits, together with ordinary cellulose, and forming the cuticle or cuticular layers. Cutin exhibits under the microscope the aspect of an amorphous perforated film.

cutinization (kū″ti-ni-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *cutinize* + *-ation*.] In *bot.*, a modification of cell-walls by which they become impermeable to water through the presence of cutin. Also called *cuticularization*.

cutinize (kū′ti-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cutinized*, ppr. *cutinizing*. [< *cutin* + *-ize*.] Same as *cuticularize*.

cutipunctor (kū-ti-pungk′tọr), *n.* [< L. *cutis*, skin (see *cutis*), + NL. *punctor*, < L. *pungere*, pp. *punctus*, puncture: see *puncture*, *point*.] A surgical instrument for puncturing the skin. *E. H. Knight.*

cutis (kū′tis), *n.* [L., the skin, = E. *hide*[2], q. v.] **1.** The skin in general; a skin.—**2.** The true skin, corium, or derma underlying the cuticle or scarf-skin. See cut under *skin*.—**3.** A firmer tissue of some fungi, forming an outer covering.—**Cutis anserina**, literally, goose-skin; gooseflesh; horripilation; a contracted, roughened state of the skin arising from cold, fright, etc. See *anserine*.—**Cutis vera**, the true skin, corium, or derma.

cutisector (kū-ti-sek′tọr), *n.* [< L. *cutis*, skin (see *cutis*), + *sector*, a cutter: see *sector*.] A knife, consisting of a pair of parallel adjustable blades, used for making thin sections in microscopy. *E. H. Knight.*

Cutiterebra (kū″ti-te-reb′rą), *n.* [NL. (Clark, 1815), also contr. *Cuterebra*, < L. *cutis*, skin, + *terebra*, a borer, < *terere*, bore.] A genus of botflies, of the family *Œstridæ*, the species of which

Larva of *Cutiterebra cunicula*.
a, side view, natural size; *b*, anal end, enlarged; *c*, head end, enlarged.

infest the male genitals of squirrels, rabbits, and other animals. *C. emasculator* is an example, so called from the effect it produces.

cutitis (kū-tī′tis), *n.* [< L. *cutis*, skin, + *-itis*.] Cytitis. *Dunglison.*

cutlace†, *n.* See *cutlas*.

cutlas, cutlass (kut′las), *n.* [Formerly also *cuttelas*, *cutlace*, *cutless* (also *courtelas*, *curtle-ax*, and *curtal-ax*, in simulation of *curtal* and *ax*[1], perhaps with some thought of a battle-ax), E. dial. also *cutlash*; < F. *coutelas* (= It. *coltellaccio*, dial. *cortelazo*), < OF. *coutel*, *cultel*, F. *couteau* (> E. *cutto*) = It. *coltello*, a knife, dagger, < L. *cultellus*, a knife, dim. of *culter*, a knife, > AS. *culter*, E. *colter*, *coulter*, the knife of a plow, and (through *cultellus*) E. *cutler*, q. v. Not connected with *cut*.] A short sword or large knife, especially one used for cutting rather than thrusting; specifically, a curved basket-hilted sword of strong and simple make, used at sea, especially when boarding or repelling boarders.

cutlas-fish (kut′las-fish), *n.* **1.** The thread-fish, *Trichiurus lepturus*. See *hairtail*.—**2.** A fish of the family *Gymnotidæ*, *Carapus fasciatus*.

cutlash (kut′lash), *n.* See *cutlas*.

cutlass, *n.* See *cutlas*.

cutler (kut′lėr), *n.* [< ME. *coteler*, < AF. *cotelier*, OF. *cotelier*, mod. F. *coutelier*, < ML. *cultellarius*, a maker of knives, a soldier armed with a knife, prop. adj., < L. *cultellus*, a knife, dim. of *culter*, a knife: see *cutlas*. Not connected with *cut*.] **1.** One whose occupation is the making of knives and other cutting instruments.

> Like *cutler's* poetry
> Upon a knife, "Love me, and leave me not."
> *Shak.*, M. of V., v. 1.

> Their *cutlers* that make hilts are more exquisite in that art then any that I ever saw. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 122.

2. One who sharpens or repairs cutlery; a knife-grinder.—**Cutlers' greenstone.** See *greenstone*.

Cutleria (kut-lē′ri-ą), *n.* [NL., named after M. *Cutler*, an American botanist (1742–1823).] The representative genus of *Cutleriaceæ*. The frond is broad and flat, cut at the margin into narrow segments, as if composed of filaments lying side by side and in some places over one another. Antheridia and archegonia are borne on different fronds, both in groups, form-

ing plurilocular sporangia. Each antheridium produces two small reproductive bodies, and each archegonium one larger one; both escape as zoöspores, but the female cells soon come to rest, and each assumes the form of an oösphere. *C. multifida* is a British species.

Cutleriaceæ (kut-lē-ri-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cutleria* + *-aceæ*.] A small family of olive-colored algæ forming a transition between *Phæosporeæ* and *Fucaceæ*. The genera are *Cutleria* and *Zanardinia*.

cutlery (kut′lėr-i), *n.* [< *cutler* + *-y*.] **1.** The business of a cutler.—**2.** Edged or cutting instruments collectively.

As absurd to make laws fixing the price of money as to make laws fixing the price of *cutlery* or of broadcloth. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxi.

cutlet (kut′let), *n.* [Mod. E., modified in simulation of *cut* (cf. *chop*[1], *n.*, in a similar sense); = D. Dan. *kotelet* = G. *cotelette* = Sw. *kotelett*, < F. *côtelette*, OF. *costellette* = Pg. *costelleta*, a cutlet, lit. a little rib, dim. of *côte*, OF. *coste*, etc., < L. *costa*, a rib: see *coast*, *costa*.] A piece of meat, especially veal or mutton, cut horizontally from the upper part of the leg, for broiling or frying.

Mutton *cutlets*, prime of meat. *Swift.*

cutlingt (kut′ling), *n.* [Verbal n. from **cutle*, assumed from *cutler*, appar. regarded as *cutl-er*. Cf. *peddle* from *peddler*. Cf. also *cuttle*[2].] The art of cutlery. *Milton.*

cutlins (kut′linz), *n. pl.* [For **cutlings*, < *cut* + *-ling*[1].] In *milling*, half-ground fragments of grain.

cut-lips (kut′lips), *n.* **1.** A cyprinoid fish of the subfamily *Exoglossinæ*, *Exoglossum maxillingua;* a stone-toter.—**2.** The hare-lipped sucker. [Mississippi valley.] See *sucker*.

cut-lugged (kut′lugd), *a.* [Sc., < *cut* + *lug*, the ear, + *-ed*[2].] Crop-eared.

cut-mark (kut′märk), *n.* A mark put upon a set of warp-threads before they are placed on the warp-beam of a loom, to mark off a certain definite length. The mark shows in the woven fabric, and serves as a measure for cutting.

cutni (kut′ni), *n.* [Turk. *qutnī* (*kutnī*), < Ar. *qutn*, cotton: see *cotton*[1].] A grade of silk and cotton made in the neighborhood of Brusa and elsewhere in Asiatic Turkey, and also in Egypt.

cut-off (kut′ôf), *n.* **1.** That which cuts off or shortens, as a short path or cross-cut. Specifically—**2.** In steam-engines, a contrivance for cutting off the passage of steam from the steam-chest to the cylinder, when the piston has made a part of its stroke, leaving the rest of the stroke to be accomplished by the expansive force of the steam already in the cylinder. It economizes steam, and thus saves fuel. See *governor*. —**3.** A new and shorter channel formed for a river by the waters cutting off or across an angle or bend in its course. Cut-offs, sometimes of great extent, are continually forming in the Mississippi and other western rivers. [U. S.]

A second class [of lakes], large in numbers but small in area, is the result of *cut-offs* and other changes of channel in the Mississippi. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 20.

It occasionally happens that by this constant caving two bends approach each other, until the river cuts the narrow neck of land between them and forms a *cut-off*, which suddenly and materially reduces its length.
Gov. Report on Mississippi River, 1861 (rep. 1876), p. 96.

4. A slide in a delivery-spout in grain-elevators, etc., for shutting off the flow.—**5.** An arm on a reaper designed to support the falling grain while the platform is being cleared.—**6.** In *plumbing*, a connecting pipe.—**Adjustable cut-off,** a cut-off which can be adjusted to cut off steam at different positions of the piston in the stroke.—**Automatic cut-off,** a cut-off usually connected with and controlled by the governor of a steam-engine, to cut off steam at any point which will supply the requirements of the engine with reference to its varying duty.—**Slider cut-off,** a form of cut-off for a steam-valve, consisting of an independent plate sliding upon a back.

cutose (kū′tōs), *n.* [< L. *cutis*, skin (see *cutis*), + *-ose*.] In *bot.*, a name applied by Frémy to the material composing the hyaline film or cuticle covering the aërial organs of plants.

cut-out (kut′out), *n.* A kind of switch employed to connect the electric wires passing through a telegraph-instrument, an electric light, etc., and cut out the instrument or the light from the circuit. In the telegraph it is generally a lever pivoted between the wires attached to the instrument, and connecting the wires when it is turned in the proper direction.

cut-pile (kut′pīl), *a.* Having a pile or nap composed of fibers or threads standing erect, produced by shaving the surface so as to cut the loops of thread: said of a textile fabric. The heavier Indian and Levantine rugs, Wilton and Axminster carpets, ordinary velvet, and velveteen are cut-pile goods.

cutpurse (kut′pėrs), *n.* [ME. *cuttpurs*, *cutpurs;* < *cut*, *v.*, + obj. *purse*.] One who cuts purses for the sake of stealing their contents (a practice said to have been common when men wore purses at their girdles); hence, a pickpocket.

A *cutpurse* of the empire and the rule;
That from a shelf the precious diadem stole,
And put it in his pocket! *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.

cutra (kut′rä), *n.* A Turkish weight for indigo, equal to 138 pounds 15 ounces avoirdupois.

cutted (kut′ed), *p. a.* Obsolete or dialectal past participle of *cut*. Specifically—(*a*) Short in speech; curt; laconic.

Be your words made, good Sir! of Indian ware,
That you allow me them by so small rate?
Or do you *cutted* Spartans imitate?
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 549).

(*b*) Sharp in speech; tart; peevish; querulous.

She's grown so *cutted*, there's no speaking to her.
Middleton, Women Beware Women, iii. 1.

cuttelast, *n.* See *cutlas*.

cutter[1] (kut′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *cuttere*, a barber; < *cut* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who cuts or hews; one who shapes or forms anything by cutting.

A skilful *cutter* of diamonds and polisher of gems.
Boyle, Works, V. 36.

Specifically—(*a*) Formerly, an officer in the English exchequer whose office it was to provide wood for the tallies, and to cut on them the sums paid. See *tally*. (*b*) In *tailoring*, one who measures and cuts out cloth for garments, or cuts it according to measurements made by another. (*c*†) A bully; a bravo; a swaggering fellow; a sharper; a robber. Also *cuttle*.

He's out of cash, and thou know'st by *cutter's* law we are bound to relieve one another. *Rowley*, Match at Midnight.

He with a crew went forth
Of lusty *cutters* stout and bold,
And robbed in the North.
True Tale of Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 356).

Because thou art a misproud bird, and despisest thine own natural lineage, and rufflest in unpaid silks and velvets, and keepest company with gallants and *cutters*, must we lose our memory for that? *Scott*, Monastery, xxxvii.

2. That which cuts; an instrument or tool, or a part of one, that cuts: as, a straw-*cutter;* the *cutters* of a boring-machine.

Stewpans and saucepans, *cutters* and moulds, without which a cook of spirit . . . declares it utterly impossible that he can give you anything to eat.
Bulwer, Last Days of Pompeii, iv. 2.

Specifically—(*a*) The broad chisel-edge of a center-bit, lying between the nicker, or outer knife-edge, and the center, or pin. (*b*) A knife or an indenting-tool used in testing the explosive pressure of powder in large guns. See *pressure-gage*. (*c*) In *diamond-cutting*, a wooden hand-tool in which that one of two diamonds undergoing cutting which is least advanced is cemented. The other stone is cemented in the setter, and the two are then rubbed together. (*d*) A wad-punch. *E. H. Knight.* (*e*) An upright chisel on an anvil; a hack-iron. *E. H. Knight.* (*f*) A file-chisel. *E. H. Knight.* (*g*) In *agri.*, a colter. (*h*) A fore tooth that cuts, as distinguished from a grinder; an incisor.

The other teeth (the *cutters* and dog teeth) have usually but one root. *Boyle*, Works, V. 36.

3. *Naut.*: (*a*) A double-banked boat used by ships of war.

I hoisted out the *cutter*, and manned her with an officer and seven men. *Cook*, Voyages, III. ii. 9.

(*b*) A small vessel with a single mast, a mainsail, a forestaysail, and a jib set to bowsprit end. Cutter-yachts are sloop-rigged vessels, and the name is now generally applied to

Cutter-yacht.

sloops of considerable draft and comparatively small beam.—**4.** A small light sleigh, with a single seat for one or two persons, usually drawn by one horse. [U. S.]

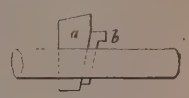
Sleighs are swarming up and down the street, of all sorts and sizes, from the huge omnibus with its thirty passengers to the light, gayly painted *cutters*, with their solitary, fur-capped tenants. *The Upper Ten Thousand*, p. 4.

5. In *mining:* (*a*) A joint or crack, generally one which intersects or crosses a better-defined system of cracks or joints in the same rock. (*b*) In *coal-mining*, the system of joint-planes in the coal which is of secondary importance, being not so well developed as another set called the *back*, *face*, or *cleat* of the coal: generally used in the plural: as, backs and *cutters*.—**6.** In *mineral.*, a crack in the substance of a crystal, which destroys or greatly lessens its value as a lapidaries' stone.—**7.** A soft yellow malm-brick, used for face-work, from the facility with which it can be cut or rubbed down.—**8.** In a weavers' loom, the box which contains the quills.—**Backs and cutters.** See *back*[1].—**Drunken cutter,** an elliptical or oblong cutter-head, so placed on the shaft that it rotates in a circular path; a wabbler. *E. H. Knight.*—**Eccentric cutter.** (*a*) A small instrument used by workers in ivory. It is formed like a drill-stock, and is moved by a bow. The cutting-point can be fixed at different distances from the center by means of a groove and screw. It can also be used on the mandrel of a lathe for ornamenting surfaces. (*b*) A cutting-tool for a lathe having an independent motion of its own on the slide-rest. It produces eccentric figures, but by a method that is the reverse of that of the *eccentric chuck* (which see, under *chuck*[4]).—**Hanging cutter,** in some plows, a colter which depends from the plow-beam.—**Mill-board cutter.** See *mill-board*.—**Revenue cutter,** a light-armed government vessel commissioned for the prevention of smuggling and the enforcement of the customs regulations. Formerly the vessels for the protection of the United States revenue were cutter-rigged, but now the name is applied indiscriminately, although almost all the revenue vessels are steamers, and the few remaining sailing vessels are schooner-rigged.—**Rigging-cutter,** an apparatus for cutting the rigging of sunken vessels, to remove the masts, etc., lest they should interfere with navigation.

cutter[2] (kut′ėr), *v.* [E. dial., appar. a var. of *quitter*, equiv. to *whitter*, speak low, murmur: see *quitter*[2], *whitter*.] **I.** *intrans.* To speak low; whisper; murmur, as a dove.

II. *trans.* To fondle. [Prov. Eng.]

cutter-bar (kut′ėr-bär), *n.* In *mech.*: (*a*) The bar of a boring-machine which carries the cutter *a* in a slot formed diametrically through the bar, the cutter being fixed by a key *b*, as shown in the figure. In the special form of boring-machine called *boring-mill*, two or more cutters are arranged around a traversing boring-block carried by the bar (in this instance called *boring-bar*), the block being moved by a screw parallel with the bar. (*b*) The reciprocating bar of a mowing-machine or harvester, carrying the knives or cutters.



Cutter-bar.

cutter-grinder (kut′ėr-grīn″dėr), *n.* A tool or machine adapted for grinding cutters of any kind, as the knives of mowing-machines, or the rotary cutters used in milling, gear-cutting, etc. It consists of a grindstone or emery-wheel, or a combination of such stones or wheels mounted on spindles, and driven by appropriate mechanism.

cutter-head (kut′ėr-hed), *n.* A rotating head or stock, either shaped and ground to form a cutter, or so devised that bits or blades can be attached to it, used with planing-, grooving-, and molding-machines, etc.

cutter-stock (kut′ėr-stok), *n.* A head or holder in which a cutting-tool is secured, as in a lathe.

cutthroat (kut′thrōt), *n.* and *a.* [< *cut*, *v.*, + obj. *throat*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A murderer; an assassin; a ruffian.

The wretched city was made a prey to robbers and *cut-throats*. *Froude*, Cæsar, p. 74.

2. The mustang grape of Texas, *Vitis candicans:* so called from its acrid taste. *Sportsman's Gazetteer.*—**3.** A dark lantern in which there is generally horn instead of glass, and so constructed that the light may be completely obscured. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]—**4**†. A piece of ordnance. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

II. *a.* Murderous; cruel; barbarous.

You call me misbeliever, *cut-throat* dog,
And spet upon my Jewish gaberdine,
And all for use of that which is mine own.
Shak., M. of V., i. 3.

Thou art a slave,
A *cut-throat* slave, a bloody, treacherous slave!
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.

cutthroat (kut′thrōt), *v. t.* [< *cutthroat*, *n.*] To cut the throat of. [Rare.]

Money, Arcanes,
Is now a god on earth: . . .
Bribes justice, *cut-throats* honour, does what not?
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, iv. 2.

cutting (kut′ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *cut*, *v.*] **1.** Penetrating or dividing by a cut, as of an edged

tool; serving to penetrate or divide; sharp.—2. Wounding or deeply affecting the feelings, as with pain, shame, etc.; satirical; severe: applied to persons or things: as, he was very *cutting;* a *cutting* remark.

But he always smiled; and audacious, cool, and *cutting*, and very easy, he thoroughly despised mankind.
Disraeli, Henrietta Temple, ii. 15.

He [Sedley] was reprimanded by the court of King's Bench in the most *cutting* terms.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

The collision duly took place. . . . An insulting sneer, a contemptuous taunt, met by a nonchalant but most *cutting* reply, were the signals.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxxiii.

3†. Thieving; swaggering; bullying.

Wherefore have I such a companie of *cutting* knaves to waite upon me? *Greene*, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

Y. Love. He's turn'd gallant.
E. Love. Gallant!
Y. Love. Ay, gallant, and is now call'd *Cutting* Morecraft.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, v. 4.

Cutting-down line, in *ship-building*, a curve in the sheer-draft corresponding to the upper surface of the throats of the floors amidships, and to the under side of the keelson.

cutting (kut'ing), *n.* [ME. *cuttynge, kitting;* verbal n. of *cut, v.*] 1. A piece cut off; a slip; a slice; a clipping. Specifically—(*a*) A small shoot or branch cut from a plant and placed in the earth, or in sand, etc., to root and form a new plant.

Propagation by *cuttings* has been long known, and is abundantly simple when applied to such free-growing hardy shrubs as the willow and the gooseberry.
Loudon, Encyc. of Gardening, p. 657.

(*b*) A section; a thin slice used for microscopical purposes. (*c*) A slip cut from a newspaper or other print containing a paragraph or an article which one wishes to use or preserve.

2. An excavation made through a hill or rising ground, in constructing a road, railway, canal, etc.: the opposite of a filling.—3. The action of a horse when he strikes the inner and lower part of the fetlock-joint with the opposite hoof while traveling.—4†. A caper; a curvet.

Changes, *cuttings*, turnings, and agitations of the body.
Florio, tr. of Montaigne's Essays, p. 228.

5. In *coal-mining*, work done in mining or getting coal so that it may be broken down. The holing or undercutting is parallel with the stratification and at the bottom of the mass; the cutting is at right angles to this, and the effect of the two operations is to isolate a certain quantity of coal, which is afterward broken down by powder or wedges. Sometimes called *carving*.

6. *pl.* The refuse obtained from the sieve of a hutch.—7. *pl.* Bruised groats, or oats prepared for gruel, porridge, etc.—8. See the extract.

When the goods show a bright orange colour they are lifted and winced in water. This process, the reduction of the reds and pinks to the depth of shade they are to have when finished, is called *cutting*.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 576.

cutting-board (kut'ing-bōrd), *n.* A board used on a bench or on the lap in cutting leather or cloth.

cutting-box (kut'ing-boks), *n.* 1. A machine in which hay, straw, corn-stalks, etc., are cut into short pieces as feed for cattle.—2. In *diamond-cutting*, a box into which the diamond-dust falls when the diamonds which are cemented into the cutter and setter are rubbed against each other.

cutting-compass (kut'ing-kum″pas), *n.* A compass one of the legs of which carries a cutter, used for making washers, wads, disks, etc. *E. H. Knight.*

cutting-engine (kut'ing-en″jin), *n.* In *silk-manuf.*, a machine for cutting refuse or floss silk, after it has been disentangled and straightened, into short lengths that may be worked upon cotton-machinery.

cutting-file (kut'ing-fīl), *n.* The toothed cutter of a gear-cutting engine. *E. H. Knight.*

cutting-gage (kut'ing-gāj), *n.* A tool having a lancet-shaped knife, for cutting veneers and thin wood.

cutting-line (kut'ing-līn), *n.* In *bookbinding*, a sketch-line drawn on a folded sheet of book-paper, showing where the cutting-knife will trim the margin.

cutting-lipper (kut'ing-lip″ėr), *n.* A cyprinoid fish of the tribe *Chondrostomi* or subfamily *Chondrostominæ*, having trenchant jaws.

cuttingly (kut'ing-li), *adv.* In a cutting manner.

cutting-nippers (kut'ing-nip″ėrz), *n. pl.* A pair of nippers with sharp jaws especially adapted for cutting. The cutters may be placed either parallel to the axis or at various angles with it. Also *cutting-pliers.*

cutting-plane (kut'ing-plān), *n.* A carpenters' smoothing-plane. *E. H. Knight.*

cutting-pliers (kut'ing-plī″ėrz), *n. pl.* Same as *cutting-nippers.*

cutting-press (kut'ing-pres), *n.* 1. A screw-press or a fly-press used in cutting shapes or planchets from strips of metal.—2. In *bookbinding*, a wooden screw-press of small size to which is attached a knife sliding in grooved bearings, used for trimming single books. Also called *plow-press* or *plow and press.*

cutting-punch (kut'ing-punch), *n.* A punch with a circular face for cutting grommet-holes in sails, disks or wads from leather, cloth, metal, etc., tongue-holes in leather straps, and for various similar uses.

cutting-shoe (kut'ing-shö), *n.* A horseshoe having nails on one side only; a feather-edge shoe: used for horses that cut or interfere. *E. H. Knight.*

cutting-spade (kut'ing-spād), *n.* A sharp flat implement, resembling a broad thin chisel, fixed to a pole ten feet or more in length, used to cut the blubber from a whale. *C. M. Scammon*, Marine Mammals.

cutting-thrust (kut'ing-thrust), *n.* A tool for making grooves in the sides of boxes, etc.

cuttle[1] (kut'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cuttel;* < ME. *cotul, cotull, codull, codulle,* < AS. *cudele,* the cuttlefish (L. *sepia*); also called *wāse-scite,* lit. ooze-discharger, with reference to its discharge of sepia. The change to *cuttle* may have been due to association with *cuttle*[2], a knife, or with *cut,* with reference to the shape of the cuttlebone. Cf. W. *mōrgyllell,* the cuttlefish, lit. sea-knife (< *mor,* sea, + *cyllell,* knife); F. dial. *cousteau* (F. *couteau*) *de mer,* cuttlefish, lit. sea-knife.] 1. A cuttlefish.

It is somewhat strange, that . . . only the blood of the *cuttle* should be as black as ink. *Bacon.*

Shel-fish they eat, and the *cutle*, whose bloud, if I may so term it, is like inke: a delicate food, and in great request. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 64.

2. Cuttlebone.

cuttle[2]† (kut'l), *n.* [< OF. *coutel, cultel,* a knife: see *cultel, cutler, cutlas.* Cf. *cutling.*] 1. A knife, especially one used by cutpurses or pickpockets.

Dismembering himself with a sharp *cuttle*.
Bp. Bale, English Votaries, ii. 2.

2. Same as *cutter*[1], 1 (*c*).

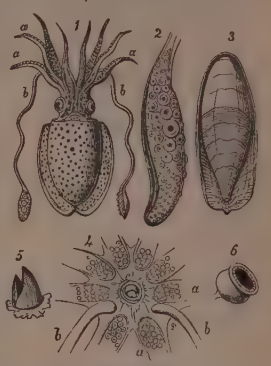
I'll thrust my knife in your mouldy chaps, if you play the saucy *cuttle* with me. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

cuttle[3]† (kut'l), *v. i.* [Var. of *cutter*[2], q. v.] To talk; chat.

I have been to town on purpose to wait on him, . . . recollecting how you used to *cuttle* over a bit of politics with the old Marquis. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 55.

cuttlebone (kut'l-bōn), *n.* The internal plate of *Sepia officinalis,* consisting of a friable calcareous substance, formerly much used in medicine as an absorbent, but now chiefly for polishing wood, paint, varnish, etc., and for pounce and tooth-powder. A cuttlebone is often hung in the cage of canaries, its slightly saline taste being relished by the birds and acting as a gentle stimulus to their appetite, and its substance affording lime for the shells of their eggs. Also called *sepiost.* See cut under *Dibranchiata.*

cuttlefish (kut'l-fish), *n.* [< *cuttle*[1] + *fish*[1]; cf. D. *kuttelvisch* (Kilian; now *inktvisch,* inkfish), G. *kuttelfisch,* both prob. of E. origin.] A cephalopod; specifically, a cephalopod of the genus *Sepia* and family *Sepiidæ;* a dibranchiate cephalopodous mollusk, with a depressed body, inclosed in a sac. The shorter arms or feet, eight in number, covered with four rows of raised disks or suckers, are arranged around the mouth, and from the midst of them extend two long tentacles, also furnished with disks. These members the animal uses in walking, for attaching itself to objects, and for seizing its prey. A tube or funnel exists below the head and leads from the gills, through which the water admitted to these organs is expelled; and the creature, by ejecting the water with force, can dart backward with amazing velocity. In a sac on the back of the mantle there is a light, porous, calcareous shell formed of thin plates; this is the cuttlebone or sepiost, corresponding to the calamary or pen of the squids. (See *calamary.*) The cuttlefish has the power of ejecting a black, ink-like fluid, the sepia of artists (see *sepia*), from a bag or sac, so as to darken the water and conceal itself from pursuit. From this usage the term *cuttlefish* is extended not only to all the forms of *Sepiidæ* and related decapod cephalopods, but also to the octopod members of the same class. When the octopods are called cuttlefishes, the decapods are commonly distinguished as *squids.* The two figures illustrate the two principal types. See *Decapoda, Octopoda,* and *Cephalopoda,* and cuts under *Dibranchiata, ink-bag,* and *Sepia.*



1. Cuttlefish of the Decapod Type (*Sepia officinalis*): *a, a,* arms with suckers; *b, b,* tentacles with suckers on the ends. 2. End of one of the tentacles, showing the suckers. 3. Cuttlebone (the interior shell). 4. Upper view of central part of animal, showing the mouth (*c*), arms (*a, a*), and tentacles (*b, b*). 5. The beak or mouth. 6. One of the suckers.

Cuttlefish of the Octopod Type (*Octopus tuberculatus*).

cuttlefish-bone (kut'l-fish-bōn), *n.* Same as *cuttlebone.*

cutto, cuttoe (kut'ō), *n.* [< F. *couteau,* a knife: see *cutlas.*] A large knife formerly used in New England. *Bartlett.*

There were no suits of knives and forks, and the family helped themselves on wooden plates, with *cuttoes.*
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 2.

cuttoo-plate (kut'ō-plāt), *n.* [< **cuttoo,* of unknown origin, + *plate.*] In a vehicle, a hood secured to the axle or bolster, and extending over the nave or hub, to protect the axle from mud.

cut-toothed (cut'tötht), *a.* In *bot.*, toothed with deep incisions.

cutty (kut'i), *a.* and *n.* [Sc., also *cuttie,* etc., dim. from *cut.*] I. *a.* 1. Cut short; short: as, a *cutty* spoon.

Her *cutty* sark o' Paisley harn. *Burns*, Tam o' Shanter.

That was the only smoke permitted during the entertainment, George Warrington himself not being allowed to use his *cutty* pipe. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xxiii.

2. Testy; hasty.

II. *n.*; pl. *cutties* (-iz). 1. A short spoon.

It is better to sup with a *cutty* than want a spoon.
Scotch proverb.

2. A short-stemmed tobacco-pipe.

I'm no sae scant o' clean pipes as to blaw wi' a brunt *cutty.* *Scotch proverb.*

3. A popgun. Also called *cutty-gun.*—4. The common hare, *Lepus timidus.*—5. A short, thick-set girl.—6. A slut; a worthless girl or woman; a wanton. Also *cutty-quean.*

cutty-gun (kut'i-gun), *n.* [Sc.] Same as *cutty,* 3.

cutty-quean (kut'i-kwēn), *n.* 1. Same as *cutty,* 6.—2. The cutty-wren. *Montagu.*

cutty-stool (kut'i-stōl), *n.* 1. A low stool.—2. A seat in old Scottish churches in which acknowledged female offenders against chastity were placed during three Sundays, and publicly rebuked by their minister.

cutty-wren (kut'i-ren), *n.* The wren. *Montagu.*

cutwal (kut'wal), *n.* [< Hind. and Per. *kotwāl,* the chief officer of police, Mahratta *kotwār,* the village watchman and messenger.] In the East Indies, the chief police officer of a city.

cutwater (kut'wâ″tėr), *n.* [< *cut, v.,* + obj. *water.*] 1. The fore part of a ship's prow, which cuts the water. Also called *false stem.*

It [a shot] struck against the head of a bolt in the *cutwater* of the Dartmouth ship, and went no further.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 239.

2. The lower portion of the pier of a bridge, formed with an angle or edge directed up the stream, so as more effectually to resist the action of the water, ice, etc.—3. The razorbill, or black skimmer, *Rhynchops nigra.*

cutweed (kut′wēd), *n.* A name applied to various coarse marine algæ, such as *Fucus vesiculosus*, *F. serratus*, and *Laminaria digitata*.

cut-work (kut′wėrk), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* **1.** In *embroidery*, appliqué work: so called because the pattern is cut out and sewed upon the ground.—**2.** The earliest form of lace; fine needlework upon linen or silk from which a part of the background was cut away, leaving the design pierced. See *lace*.

> This comes of wearing
> Scarlet, gold lace, and *cutworks!*
> *B. Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, iii. 1.

II. *a.* Made of cut-work.

> It grazed on my shoulder, takes me away six purls of an Italian *cut-work* band I wore.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.

cutworm (kut′wėrm), *n.* A name given to a large number of lepidopterous larvæ belonging to the family *Noctuidæ*. They hide during the day under some shelter or beneath the surface of the

Cutworms.
a, larva of *Agrotis messoria*; *b*, *c*, moth and larva of *Agrotis scandens*. (All natural size.)

ground, and come forth at night to cut off, just above or just below the surface, all sorts of tender plants, but particularly maize, cabbage, and melons. Some, like *Agrotis scandens*, climb on vines and young trees and eat out the buds. *Agrotis messoria* is one of the commonest.

cuvet†, **cuvat**†, *v.* Obsolete spellings of *covet*.

cuvette (kū-vet′), *n.* [F., dim. of *cuve*, < L. *cupa*, a tub, ML. a cup, etc.: see *cup*.] **1.** In *decorative art*, a portable basin of ornamental form in pottery or porcelain, etc., especially one of the flat-bottomed vessels commonly sold with an aiguière or water-pot: frequent in faience of the eighteenth century.—**2.** In *glass-manuf.*, a basin for receiving the melted glass after refining, and decanting it on the table to be rolled into a plate. In casting, the cuvette is lifted by means of gripping-tongs, chains, and a crane, and the contents are poured upon the casting-table. *E. H. Knight.*

Cuvette (def. 2).

3. In *fort.*, a trench dug in the middle of a large dry ditch; a cunette.

Cuvieria (kū-vi-ē′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Georges *Cuvier*, the celebrated French naturalist.] **1.** A genus of holothurians, having scales on the dorsal integument.—**2.** A genus of thecosomatous pteropods, resembling *Styliola*, but having the hinder part of the shell partitioned, the fore part swollen and subcylindric. *C. columella* is an example. Synonymous with *Cleodora*. Also *Cuviera*. *Rang*, 1827.—**3.** A genus of acalephs. *Péron and Lesueur*, 1807.—**4.** A genus of crustaceans. *Desmarest*, 1825.

Cuvierian (kū-vi-ē′ri-ạn), *a.* [< *Cuvier* + *-ian*.] In *nat. hist.*, relating or pertaining to or named after Georges Cuvier (1769–1832), or his system of classification.

> The three *Cuvierian* subkingdoms of the Radiata, Articulata, and Mollusca. *Dawson*, Origin of World, p. 213.

Cuvierian organs, in echinoderms, certain appendages of the cloaca, simple or branched, containing a viscid or solid substance. Their function is uncertain.

Cuvieridæ (kū-vi-er′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cuvieria* + *-idæ*.] **1.** A family of echinoderms.—**2.** A family of thecosomatous pteropods, typified by the genus *Cuvieria*: generally referred to the family *Hyalæidæ* or *Cavolinidæ*.

cuvy (kū′vi), *n.*; pl. *cuvies* (-viz). A kind of seaweed, the devil's-apron, *Laminaria digitata*. [Orkney.]

> The Orkney kelp-men have assigned peculiar names to each, calling the ordinary Laminaria digitata *cuvy*.
> *Harvey*, Phycologia Britannica.

Cuzco bark, Cuzco china. Same as *Cusco bark* (which see, under *bark*[2]).

Cwmry, *n. pl.* Same as *Cymry*.

cwt. An abbreviation compounded of *c.* for Latin *centum*, hundred, and *wt.* for English *weight*, used for *hundredweight*.

Cy. The chemical symbol of *cyanogen*.

-cy. [(1) Of ult. L. origin: formerly also *-cie*, ME. *-cie*, OF. *-cie*, F. *-cie*, *-ce*, etc.; often an extension of *-ce*[3] (q. v.), resting more directly upon the orig. L. *-tia* or *-cia*; as *innocence*, *innocency*, *convenience*, *conveniency*, etc. (see *-ancy*, *-ency*); so *fallacy*, ME. *fallace*, < F. *fallace*, < L. *fallacia*, etc.; ult. or directly < L. *-tia*, or *-cia*, a termination of abstract nouns, < *-t-* (as *-tus*, pp. suffix, or *-n-(t-)s*, ppr. suffix), or *-c-*, + *-ia*, a fem. formative. From meaning 'condition,' the termination has now come to signify, in many newly formed words, 'office'; as in *captaincy*, *curacy*, *lieutenancy* (the final *t* is merged in *-cy* = *-tia*), *chaplaincy*, *cornetcy*, etc. (2) Of ult. Gr. origin: < F. *-sie*, etc., L. *-sia*, < Gr. *-σία*; as in *fancy*, Gr. *φαντασία*; < F. *-tie* (pron. *-sie*), < Gr. *-τία*, as in *aristocracy*, *democracy*; < F. *-cie*, < Gr. *-τεία*, as in *necromancy*; < Gr. *-τεία*, as in *piracy*; etc.] A termination of nouns, chiefly abstract, of various origin, often associated with or derived from adjectives in *-ant*[1], *-ent*, or *-ate*[1]. See the etymology.

cyamid (sī′ạ-mid), *n.* A crustacean of the family *Cyamidæ*.

Cyamidæ (sī-am′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyamus* + *-idæ*.] A family of læmodipodous, edriophthalmous crustaceans, formed for the reception of the genus *Cyamus*, the species of which are parasitic chiefly on whales, and are known as *whale-lice*.

Whale-louse (*Cyamus ceti*). (Line shows natural size.)

Cyamus (sī′ạ-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύαμος*, a bean.] The typical and only genus of læmodipodous crustaceans of the family *Cyamidæ*; the whale-lice. *Cyamus ceti* has a broad flat body with a rudimentary abdomen.

cyan (sī′an), *n.* Same as *cyanogen*.

Cyanæa, *n.* [NL.] See *Cyanea*.

cyanamide (sī-an′ạ-mid or -mīd), *n.* [< *cyan(ogen)* + *amide*.] A white crystalline body ($CN.NH_2$) prepared by the action of ammonia on cyanogen chlorid.

cyanate (sī′ạ-nāt), *n.* [< *cyan(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of cyanic acid.

cyan-blue (sī′an-blö), *n.* [< Gr. *κύανος*, dark-blue, + E. *blue*.] A greenish-blue color; the color of the spectrum from .505 to .487 micron, or of such light mixed with white.

Cyanea (sī-ā′nē-ạ), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *cyaneus*, dark-blue: see *cyaneous*.] The typical genus of the family *Cyaneidæ*. The tentacles are bundled beneath the thick lobed disk; and there are 8 radial and as many intermediate gastric pouches, breaking up into small ramifications near the ends of the marginal lobes. *C. arctica* is the common large red jellyfish of the coast of the United States, attaining a diameter of a foot or more. It is capable of stinging severely. Also *Cyanœa*.

Cyanea arctica.

cyanean (sī-ā′nē-ạn), *a.* [< L. *cyaneus*, dark-blue (see *cyaneous*), + *-an*.] Of an azure color; cerulean. *Pennant*.

Cyanecula (sī-ạ-nek′ū-lạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κυάνεος*, dark-blue, + L. dim. *-cula*.] A genus of sylviine birds related to the redstarts (*Erythacus*), containing the bluethroats, as *C. suecica* of Europe, Asia, and North America. *C. L. Brehm*, 1828. See cut under *bluethroat*.

cyaneid (sī-ā′nē-id), *n.* A jellyfish of the family *Cyaneidæ*.

Cyaneidæ (sī-ạ-nē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyanea* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Discomedusæ*, typified by the genus *Cyanea*, with a simple cross-shaped mouth, surrounded by four adradial folded mouth-arms. The gastral cavity has 16 or 32 broad radial pouches and branched cæcal flap-canals, with no ring-canal; there are 8 or 16 marginal bodies, and 8 or more long hollow tentacles. Also *Cyanidæ*.

cyaneous (sī-ā′nē-us), *a.* [< L. *cyaneus*, < Gr. *κύανεος*, dark-blue, < *κύανος*, a dark-blue substance (supposed to be blue steel), lapis-lazuli, the blue corn-flower, sea-water, etc., as adj. dark-blue.] Azure-blue; cerulean.

cyanhidrosis (sī″an-hī-drō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύανος*, dark-blue, + *ἱδρός*, sweat.] In *pathol.*, blue sweat. *Dunglison*.

cyanhydric (sī-an-hī′drik), *a.* [< *cyan(ic)* + *hydr(ogen)* + *-ic*.] In *chem.*, hydrocyanic; prussic.

cyanic (sī-an′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *κύανος*, dark-blue, + *-ic*. In second sense with ref. to *cyanogen*.] **1.** Blue: in *bot.*, applied to a series of colors in flowers, including all shades of blue, and passing through violet and purple to red. The *xanthic* series, on the other hand, passes from yellow through orange to red. The variations in color of any flower are in general confined to one of these series.

2. Pertaining to or containing cyanogen.—**Cyanic acid**, a compound of cyanogen and oxygen (CNHO), which is a strong acid, but unstable except at low temperatures.

Cyanidæ (sī-an′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Cyaneidæ*.

cyanide (sī′ạ-nid or -nīd), *n.* [< *cyan(ogen)* + *-ide*[1].] In *chem.*, a combination of cyanogen with a metallic base: as, the *cyanide* of silver, of copper, etc. *Potassium cyanide* is commercially the most important. It is a crystalline solid, permanent in dry air, but decomposed in moist air, giving off an odor of prussic or hydrocyanic acid. It has a bitter taste, and is extremely poisonous. It is extensively used in photography, electro-metallurgy, and as a laboratory reagent.—**Cyanide powder**, a salt of potassium, much used in electroplating.

cyanine (sī′ạ-nin), *n.* [< Gr. *κύανος*, dark-blue, + *-ine*[2].] The blue coloring matter of certain flowers, as the corn-flower, violet, and species of iris.—**Cyanine blue.** See *blue*.

cyanite (sī′ạ-nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *κύανος*, dark-blue, + *-ite*[2].] A silicate of aluminium, occurring in bladed to fibrous crystalline aggregates and in triclinic crystals. Its prevailing color is blue, whence its name, but varying from a fine Prussian blue to sky-blue or bluish-white; also green or gray. It has the same composition as andalusite and fibrolite. Also *kyanite* and *disthene*. See cut under *bladed*.

Cyanocephalus (sī″ạ-nō-sef′ạ-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύανος*, dark-blue, + *κεφαλή*, head.] A notable genus of corvine birds of America, having a short square tail, long pointed wings, a peculiarly shaped bill, and naked nostrils. It contains but one species, the blue crow of North America, *C. wiedi*, better known as *Gymnocitta cyanocephala*, or *Cyanocorax cassini*; also called *blue-headed jay* and *piñon jay*. It represents a type intermediate between crows and jays. The bird is abundant in the mountainous regions of the West, especially where the piñon pine grows.

cyanochroia (sī″ạ-nō-krō′yạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύανος*, dark-blue, + *χροιά*, color.] In *pathol.*, a blue or livid color: same as *cyanosis*.

cyanochroic (sī″ạ-nō-krō′ik), *a.* [< *cyanochroia* + *-ic*.] Of a bluish color; affected with cyanochroia; cyanosed.

cyanochrous (sī-ạ-nok′rus), *a.* [< *cyanochroia* + *-ous*.] Same as *cyanochroic*.

Cyanocitta (sī″ạ-nō-sit′ạ), *n.* [NL. (Strickland, 1845), < Gr. *κύανος*, dark-blue, + *κίττα*, Attic form of *κίσσα*, a chattering bird, the jay, or, according to others, the magpie.] A genus of American jays, of which blue is the chief color.

Blue Jay (*Cyanocitta cristata*).

The term is used with great latitude by different writers, sometimes covering all the American blue jays, and sometimes restricted to one or another group of the same, exchanging places with *Cyanocorax*, *Cyanogarrulus*, *Cyanolyca*, *Cyanurus*, etc. Its type is the common crested blue jay of the United States, *C. cristata*. *C. stelleri* is Steller's jay of western North America, which runs into several local races.

Cyanocorax (sī-ạ-nok′ō-raks), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1826), ⟨ Gr. *κύανος*, dark-blue, + *κόραξ*, raven, crow.] A genus of American blue jays. See *Cyanocitta*.

cyanoderma (sī″ạ-nō-dėr′mă), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κύανος*, dark-blue, + *δέρμα*, skin.] In *pathol.*, same as *cyanosis*.

Cyanogarrulus (sī″ạ-nō-gar′ō-lus), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1850), ⟨ Gr. *κύανος*, dark-blue, + L. *garrulus*, chattering.] A genus of American blue jays. See *Cyanocitta*.

cyanogen (sī-an′ō-jen), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κύανος*, dark-blue, + *-γενης*, producing: see *-gen*.] Chemical symbol Cy. A compound radical, CN, composed of one atom of nitrogen and one of carbon. This radical cannot exist free, but the double radical (C_2N_2) exists as a gas called *dicyanogen*. It is a gas of a strong and peculiar odor, resembling that of crushed peach-leaves, and burning with a rich purple flame. Under a pressure of between three and four atmospheres it becomes a limpid liquid; and it is highly poisonous and irrespirable. It is obtained by heating dry mercury cyanide. It unites with oxygen, hydrogen, and most other non-metallic elements, and also with the metals, forming cyanides. In combination with sulphate of iron it forms pigments of a dark-blue color, variously called Prussian blue, Chinese blue, Berlin blue, and Turnbull's blue. Also *cyan*.

cyanometer (sī-ạ-nom′e-tėr), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κύανος*, dark-blue, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] A meteorological instrument contrived by Saussure for estimating or measuring degrees of blueness, as in the sky. It consists of a band of pasteboard divided into fifty-one numbered compartments, each of which is painted of a different shade of blue, beginning at one end with the deepest shade, formed by a mixture of black, and ending with the faintest, formed by a mixture of white. The hue of the object is measured by its correspondence with one of these shades.

cyanometry (sī-ạ-nom′e-tri), *n.* [As *cyanometer* + *-y*.] The measurement of intensity of blue light, especially of the blue of the sky: as, "*cyanometry* and polarization of sky-light," *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 481.

cyanopathy (sī-ạ-nop′ạ-thi), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κύανος*, dark-blue, + *πάθος*, suffering.] Same as *cyanosis*.

Cyanophyceæ (sī″ạ-nō-fis′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κύανος*, dark-blue, + *φύκος*, seaweed: see *Fucus*.] A name frequently used for *Cryptophyceæ*.

cyanophyl, cyanophyll (sī-an′ō-fil), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κύανος*, dark-blue, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, leaf. Cf. *chlorophyl*.] A name given by Frémy to a supposed blue constituent of chlorophyl, which has been proved not to exist.

cyanose (sī′ạ-nōs), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κύανος*, dark-blue.] Same as *cyanosite*.

cyanosed (sī′ạ-nōzd), *a.* [⟨ *cyanosis* + *-ed*[2].] In *pathol.*, exhibiting cyanosis; of a bluish color from defect of circulation.

cyanosis (sī-ạ-nō′sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κύανος*, dark-blue, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, a blue or more or less livid color of the surface of the body, due to imperfect circulation and oxygenation of the blood; the blue jaundice of the ancients. In its worst form it is due to a congenital malformation of the heart, in which the foramen between the right and left auricles remains open after birth instead of closing up. Also *cyanopathy*, *cyanoderma*, *cyanochroia*, *blue-disease*.

cyanosite (sī-an′ō-sīt), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κύανος*, dark-blue, + *-ite*[2].] Sulphate of copper, or blue vitriol. Also called *cyanose*, *chalcanthite*.

Cyanospiza (sī″ạ-nō-spī′zạ), *n.* [NL. (S. F. Baird, 1858), ⟨ Gr. *κύανος*, dark-blue, + *σπίζα*, a bird of the finch kind, perhaps the chaffinch.] A genus of American finches, of small size, with moderate bill, and blue or richly variegated coloration: now usually called *Passerina*. It contains the common indigo-bird of the United States (*C. cyanea*), the lazuli finch (*C. amæna*), the nonpareil, incomparable, or pape (*C. ciris*), etc. See cut under *indigo-bird*.

cyanotic (sī-ạ-not′ik), *a.* [⟨ *cyanosis*: see *-otic*.] Pertaining to, or resembling cyanosis; affected with cyanosis.

Cyanotis (sī-ạ-nō′tis), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837), ⟨ Gr. *κύανος*, dark-blue, + *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*) = E. *ear*.] A genus of South American clamatorial flycatchers, of the family *Tyrannidæ*, the only species of which is *C. rubrigastra*, of Chili.

cyanotrichite (sī-ạ-not′ri-kīt), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κύανος*, dark-blue, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous sulphate of copper and aluminium, occurring in velvety druses of a bright-blue color. Also called *lettsomite*.

cyanotype (sī-an′ō-tīp), *n.* [⟨ *cyan(ide)* + *type*.] A photographic picture obtained by the use of a cyanide.

cyanurate (sī-ạ-nū′rāt), *n.* [⟨ *cyanur(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of cyanuric acid.

cyanuret (sī-an′ū-ret), *n.* [⟨ *cyan(ogen)* + *-uret*.] A basic compound of cyanogen and some other element or compound; a cyanide.

cyanuric (sī-ạ-nū′rik), *a.* [⟨ *cyan(ogen)* + *uric*.] In *chem.*, used only of an acid ($C_3H_3N_3O_3$), the product of the decomposition of the solid cyanogen chlorid by water, of the soluble cyanates by dilute acids, of urea by heat, of uric acid by destructive distillation, etc. It is colorless, inodorous, and has a slight taste. It is a tribasic acid, and its salts are termed cyanurates.

Cyanurus (sī-ạ-nū′rus), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1831), ⟨ Gr. *κύανος*, dark-blue, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of American blue jays. The common crested blue jay is often called *C. cristatus*. See *Cyanocitta*. Also *Cyanura*.

cyar (sī′ăr), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κύαρ*, a hole.] The orifice of the internal ear.

Cyathaxonia (sī″ạ-thak-sō′ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κύαθος*, a cup, + *ἄξων*, an axle, axis.] The typical genus of fossil stone-corals of the family *Cyathaxoniidæ*. *Michelin*, 1846.

Cyathaxoniidæ (sī-ạ-thak-sō-nī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cyathaxonia* + *-idæ*.] A family of rugose tetracoralline stone-corals, having a simple corallum, well-developed septa, and open interseptal spaces. It ranges from the Paleozoic to the present age. The corallum is simple, with a deep calice, exhibiting the tetramerous arrangement in the well-developed septa with open loculi lacking dissepiments or tabulæ. They resemble the *Turbinolidæ*, and comprise the only extant rugose corals.

Cyathea (sī-ath′ē-ạ), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κύαθος*, a cup, ⟨ *κυέειν*, *κύειν*, contain.] A genus of arborescent ferns, order *Polypodiaceæ*. It is characterized by having the spores, which are borne on the back of the frond, inclosed in a cup-shaped indusium. There are many species scattered over the tropical regions of the world. Some have short stems, but in others they reach a height of 40 or 50 feet. The stems are crowned with a beautiful head of large fronds. *C. medullaris*, a fine bipinnated or tripinnated species of New Zealand and the Pacific islands, and known in gardens as a noble tree-fern of comparatively hardy character, furnishes in its native country a common article of food. The part eaten is the soft, pulpy, medullary substance which occupies the center of the trunk, and which has some resemblance to sago. Several species are cultivated in greenhouses for decorative purposes.

cyatheaceous (sī-ath-ē-ā′shius), *a.* [⟨ *Cyathea* + *-aceous*.] Resembling or pertaining to ferns of the genus *Cyathea*.

cyathi, *n.* Plural of *cyathus*.

cyathia, *n.* Plural of *cyathium*.

cyathiform (sī′ạ-thi-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *cyathiforme*, ⟨ L. *cyathus* (see *cyathus*), a ladle, a cup, + *forma*, shape.] In the form of a cup or drinking-glass a little widened at the top. In *bot.*, applied to cup-shaped organs, as to the circular crown of the flower of *Narcissus*; also to cup-shaped organs in lower cryptogams. In *entom.*, applied to joints of the antennæ, etc., when they are more or less obconical, and hollowed at the ends.

Flower of *Narcissus*, with cyathiform crown.

cyathium (sī-ath′i-um), *n.*; pl. *cyathia* (-ạ). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κυάθος*, a cup.] In *bot.*, a name occasionally given to the peculiar monœcious inflorescence of *Euphorbia*, consisting of a cup-like involucre inclosing several naked male flowers, each consisting of a single stamen, and a single naked pistillate flower.

Cyathocrinidæ (sī″ạ-thō-krin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cyathocrinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of crinoids, exemplified by the genus *Cyathocrinus*. It embraces fistulatous crinoids with a dicyclic base, globose calyx, radials with horseshoe-like lateral facets, supporting at least two brachials, but frequently several more, and the arms have no true pinnules, but branches in regular succession to their tips. The species lived in the Paleozoic seas.

cyathocrinite (sī-ạ-thok′ri-nīt), *n.* [⟨ NL. *cyathocrinites*, ⟨ Gr. *κύαθος*, a cup, + *κρίνον*, a lily, + *-ites*.] A crinoid of the family *Cyathocrinidæ*.

Cyathocrinus (sī-ạ-thok′ri-nus), *n.* [NL., originally *Cyathocrinites*: see *cyathocrinite*.] A genus of fossil crinoids or encrinites, ranging from the Silurian to the Permian, sometimes made type of a family *Cyathocrinidæ*.

cyathoid (sī′ạ-thoid), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *κύαθος*, a cup, + *εἶδος*, form.] Cup-shaped; cyathiform.

cyatholith (sī-ath′ō-lith), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κύαθος*, a cup, + *λίθος*, stone.] A form of coccolith.

When viewed sideways or obliquely, however, the *cyatholiths* are found to have a form somewhat resembling that of a shirt-stud. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 409.

Cyathophyllidæ (sī″ạ-thō-fil′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cyathophyllum* + *-idæ*.] A family of Paleozoic stone-corals, of the group *Rugosa* or *Tetracoralla*, having symmetrically arranged septa in groups of multiples of four. The species are known as *cup-corals*, and constitute the largest and most important family of the rugose corals. The corallum is simple or compound, with more or less interrupted septa which do not form complete laminæ from top to bottom of the visceral chamber, and the loculi are more or less interrupted by dissepiments. Tabulæ are always present. The genera are numerous, and all Paleozoic. The family is divided by Edwards and Haime into two subfamilies, *Cyathophyllinæ* and *Zaphrentinæ*.

Cyathophyllinæ (sī″ạ-thō-fi-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cyathophyllum* + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of cup-corals of the family *Cyathophyllidæ*.

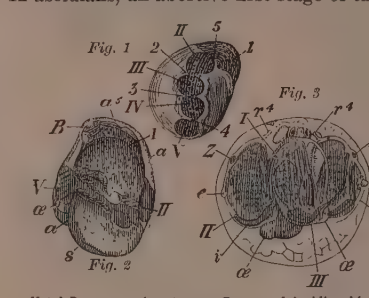
cyathophylline (sī″ạ-thō-fil′in), *a.* Of or relating to the *Cyathophyllinæ* or *Cyathophyllidæ*.

cyathophylloid (sī″ạ-thō-fil′oid), *a.* [⟨ *Cyathophyllum* + *-oid*.] Resembling the *Cyathophyllidæ*.

Corals (*cyathophylloid* forms, with Favosites, Syringopora, &c.), abound, especially in the Corniferous Limestone. *Geikie*, Encyc. Brit., X. 345.

Cyathophyllum (sī″ạ-thō-fil′um), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κύαθος*, a cup, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, a leaf.] The typical genus of fossil cup-corals, of the family *Cyathophyllidæ*. *Goldfuss*.

cyathozoöid (sī″ạ-thō-zō′oid), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κύαθος*, a cup, + *ζῳοειδής*, like an animal: see *zoöid*.] In ascidians, an abortive first stage of the embryo of certain compound ascidians, as of those of the genus *Pyrosoma*, serving only to found a colony by gemmation. See the extract.

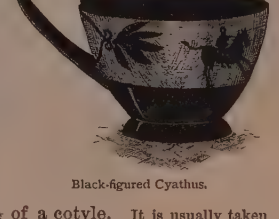


Fetal *Pyrosoma giganteum*, a Compound Ascidian, highly magnified.

Fig. 1. The blastoderm divided into five segments, *I*, *II*, *III*, *IV*, *V*, of which the cyathozoöid, *I*, is the largest: *2*, *3*, *4*, *5*, constrictions separating the other ascidiozoöids. Fig. *2*. Fetus with the ascidiozoöids *II*, *V* half encircling the base of the cyathozoöid, *I*; *B*, mouth of the cyathozoöid. Fig. *3*. Fetus more advanced, the remains of the cyathozoöid, *I*, and ovisac hidden by the circle of ascidiozoöids *II*, *III*, *IV*. In figs. 2 and 3: *a*, test: *a5*, cells of the embryonic test; *e*, oral apertures; *i*, endostyle; *œ*, œleoblast; *r*[4], stolons; *x*, ovisac; *z*, a ganglion.

The result [of the process of yelk-division] is the formation of an elongated flattened blastoderm, which occupies one pole of the egg, and is converted into what I termed the *cyathozoöid*, which is . . . a sort of rudimentary ascidian. From this, a prolongation or stolon is given off, which becomes divided by lateral constrictions into four portions, each of which gives rise to a complete ascidiozoöid. As these increase in size, they coil themselves round the *cyathozoöid*, with their oral openings outwards and their cloacal openings inwards, and thus lay the foundation of a new ascidiarium. The *cyathozoöid* eventually disappears, and its place is occupied by the central cloacal cavity. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 528.

cyathus (sī′ạ-thus), *n.*; pl. *cyathi* (-thī). [L., a cup or ladle, ⟨ Gr. *κύαθος*, a cup or ladle: see def.] **1.** In *Gr. antiq.*, a form of vase with a long handle, used especially for dipping, as for taking wine from the crater to pour into the oinochoë or directly into the cup. It was often made in the form of a ladle. —**2.** An ancient liquid measure, equivalent to $\frac{1}{12}$ of a xestes, or $\frac{1}{8}$ of a cotyle. It is usually taken as 4.56 cubic centimeters. As a weight, it was 1½ ounces, but is often taken loosely as 1 ounce.



Black-figured Cyathus.

3. In *bot.*, a name sometimes given to a small conical or cup-shaped organ or cavity, as one of the receptacles on the frond of *Marchantia*. **4.** [*cap.*] A genus of fungi belonging to the *Nidulariacei*. The peridium is at first closed by a veil, then widely open, like an inverted bell. It contains from 10 to 18 disk-shaped conceptacles, which are attached beneath to the walls of the peridium by peduncles.

Cyathus striatus.

Cybele (sib′e-lē), *n.* [L., < Gr. Κυβέλη, also written Κυβήβη, L. *Cybēbe.*] **1.** In *classical myth.*, an earth-goddess, of Phrygian and Cretan origin, but identified by the Greeks with Rhea, daughter of Uranus and Ge, or Heaven and

Cybele and Attis.— Roman relief, 3d century A. D.

Earth, wife of Cronus or Saturn, and mother of Zeus or Jupiter—hence called the Mother of the Gods, or the Great Mother. In art, Cybele usually wears the mural crown and a veil, and is seated on a throne with her sacred lions at her feet. **2.** [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of trilobites. *Lovén*, 1845.

Cybium (sib′i-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *cybium*, a tunny-fish, a dish made of tunny-fish salted in pieces, < Gr. *κύβιον*, the flesh of the tunny salted in (square) pieces (< *κύβος*, a cube, a piece of salt fish); cf. *κυβείας*, a kind of tunny.] A genus of fishes, of the family *Scombridæ*. A number of species are natives of the seas of the East Indies, and some are much esteemed for the table. One species, *C. commersoni*, is used in a dried as well as in a fresh state.

cycad (sī′kad), *n.* One of the *Cycadaceæ*.

Cycadaceæ (sik-ạ-dā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [< *Cycas* (*Cycad-*) + *-aceæ*.] A very peculiar natural order of gymnospermous plants, in many particulars having affinities with the ferns, though some of the genera resemble palms in their general appearance. They are long-lived and of slow growth. The stem is rarely branched, is elongated by a terminal bud, and bears a crown of large pinnate leaves, which are circinate in vernation. The flowers are diœcious, the male flowers in terminal cones formed of scales bearing numerous one-celled anthers on the dorsal surface. The seeds are borne on the margins of altered leaves in the genus *Cycas*, and on the inner surface of the peltate scales of a cone in the other genera. The wood is without resin,

Cycadaceæ.

a. Encephalartos. b. Macrozamia. c. Inflorescence of *Cycas.*

and the pith large. The plants of this order inhabit India, Australia, the Cape of Good Hope, and tropical America. There are about 60 species, in 9 genera, of which the chief are *Cycas*, *Zamia*, *Macrozamia*, *Encephalartos*, and *Dion*. The farinaceous pith of various species is used for food, and they are frequently cultivated in hothouses for ornament or because of their curious habit. The *Cycadaceæ* are found in the various geological formations, beginning with the Permian. They are exceedingly abundant in the Mesozoic, and especially in the earlier stages of that series. (See *Mesozoic.*) On this account the Mesozoic formations are sometimes classed together as representing the "age of cycads." See *Pterophyllum*, *Zamites*, *Otozamites*, *Pterozamites*, *Podozamites*.

cycadaceous (sik-ạ-dā′shius), *a.* In *bot.*, belonging to or resembling the natural order *Cycadaceæ*.

cycadiform (si-kad′i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Cycas* (*Cycad-*) + L. *forma*, shape.] Resembling in form the cycads.

Cycas (sī′kas), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κίκας*, orig. applied to the African cocoa-palm.] **1.** A genus of plants, natural order *Cycadaceæ*, natives of Asia, Polynesia, and Australia. They are trees with simple stems, bearing a crown of crowded pinnate leaves with numerous narrow leaflets. The pollen is contained in valvate anthers on the under surface of scales, which are united into large cones. The seeds are borne on the edges of greatly altered leaves, produced in the regular series of the ordinary leaves. The seeds of several species are made into flour for bread, and the pith of the trunk yields a coarse sago, whence the com-

Cycas circinalis.
(From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

mon but incorrect name of *sago-palm*. The species frequently cultivated in hothouses are *C. revoluta*, from China and Japan, and *C. circinalis*, of the East Indies. The seeds of the latter are known as madu-nuts. **2.** [*l. c.*] A plant of the genus *Cycas*.

Cychla, cychlid, etc. See *Cichla*, etc.

Cycladidæ (si-klad′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyclas* (*Cyclad-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of siphonate bivalve mollusks, taking name from the genus *Cyclas:* now called *Sphæriidæ* (which see).

Cyclamen (sik′lạ-men), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κυκλάμινος*, also *κυκλαμίς*, cyclamen, appar. < *κίκλος*, a circle, referring, it is said, to the corm or bulb-like root.] **1.** A small genus of bulbous primulaceous plants, natives of southern Europe and western Asia. They are low herbs with very handsome flowers, and are favorite greenhouse-plants. The fleshy tubers, though acrid, are greedily sought after by swine; hence the vulgar name *sowbread*. **2.** [*l. c.*] A plant of the genus *Cyclamen*.

Those wayside shrines of sunny Italy where . . . gilly-flower and *cyclamen* are renewed with every morning.
H. B. Stowe, Agnes of Sorrento, i.

cyclamin (sik′lạ-min), *n.* [< *Cyclam(en)* + *-in*2.] A vegetable principle found in the root of species of *Cyclamen*. It is white, amorphous, or in minute crystals, and has a bitter, acrid taste.

cyclamon (sik′lạ-mon), *n.* [< *Cyclam(en)* + *-on*.] In *ceram.*, a purplish-red tint of modern introduction.

Cyclanthus (sik-lan′thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *ἄνθος*, a flower.] A small genus of palm-like plants, type of the natural order *Cyclanthaceæ*, which is allied to the *Pandanaceæ* and includes one other genus, *Carludovica*. The species inhabit tropical America. They have fan-shaped leaves, and unisexual flowers arranged in spiral bands around the spadix.

Inflorescence and Leaf of *Cyclanthus bipartitus.*

Cyclarhis (sik′lạ-ris), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1824); also written *Cyclaris*, *Cychlaris*, more correctly *Cyclorhis*, and strictly *Cyclorrhis;* < Gr. *κίκλος*, a circle, + *ῥίς*, nose.] A genus of American oscine passerine birds, of the family *Vireonidæ*, or greenlets, with rounded nostrils. *C. guianensis* is an example. There are some 10 species, ranging from Mexico to Paraguay.

cyclarthrodial (sik-lär-thrō′di-ạl), *a.* [< Gr. *κίκλος*, a circle, + *ἀρθρωδία*, a particular kind of articulation, < *ἀρθρώδης*, articulated: see *arthrodia*.] Having the character of a rotatory diarthrosis or lateral ginglymus; of or pertaining to a cyclarthrosis: as, *cyclarthrodial* articulation; *cyclarthrodial* movement.

cyclarthrosis (sik-lär-thrō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κίκλος*, a circle, + *ἄρθρωσις*, articulation.] In *anat.*, a circular or rotatory articulation, as that by means of which the head of the radius turns on the ulna, and the atlas rolls on the pivot of the axis. In the former case a circle represented by the head of the bone turns through nearly 180° upon its own center, a segment of its circumference gliding in the lesser sigmoid cavity of the ulna. In the atlo-axoid cyclarthrosis a ring swings back and forth upon a pivot at one point inside the circumference. Also called *rotatory diarthrosis* and *lateral ginglymus*.

cyclas (sik′las), *n.* [L., < Gr. *κυκλάς*, prop. adj., round (sc. *ἐσθής*, garment), < *κίκλος*, round. Cf. *ciclaton*.] **1.** An upper tunic of ornamental character worn by women under the Roman empire, and assumed by some emperors considered effeminate, as Caligula. It was made of fine material, and had its name from the border embroidered in purple and gold which surrounded it at the bottom. **2.** An outer garment similar to the surcoat, apparently circular in form, worn in the fourteenth century, especially by women. When worn by knights over their armor, it was longer behind than before, and not very close-fitting; in this use it preceded the jupon.

This . . . *cyclas* was in fashion . . . only in the early half of the fourteenth century, and the effigies . . . with it are far from numerous.
Bloxam, Archæol. Jour., XXXV. 250.

3. [*cap.*] [NL.] The typical genus of mollusks of the family *Cycladidæ*, or *Sphæriidæ*, having the shell equivalve, thin, ventricose, with external ligament and thick horny epidermis. The species are numerous in fresh water. Also called *Sphœrium*.

cycle[1] (sī′kl), *n.* [= F. *cycle* = Sp. It. *ciclo* = Pg. *cyclo*, < LL. *cyclus*, < Gr. *κίκλος*, a ring, circle, wheel, disk, orb, orbit, revolution, period of time, collection of poems, etc., prob. contr. from **κFεκλος* = AS. *hweogl*, contr. *hweól* (> E. *wheel*, q. v.), = Skt. *chakra*, a wheel, disk, circle; prob. redupl. from a root **kar*, **kal* seen in Gr. *κυλίειν*, roll (> ult. E. *cylinder*, q. v.).] **1.** An imaginary circle or orbit in the heavens.

The sphere
With centric and eccentric scribbled o'er,
Cycle and epicycle, orb in orb.
Milton, P. L., viii. 84.

2. A round of years or a recurring period of time used as a larger unit in reckoning time; especially, a period in which certain astronomical phenomena go through a series of changes which recur in the corresponding parts of the next period.—**3.** Any long period of years; an age.

The *cycle* of a change sublime
Still sweeping through.
Whittier, The Reformer.

Things exist just so long as conditions exist, whether that be a moment or a *cycle*.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, 1st ser., VI. ii. § 10.

4. Any round of operations or events; a series which returns upon itself; specifically, in *physics*, a series of operations by which a substance is finally brought back to the initial state.—**5.** In *literature*, the aggregate of legendary or traditional matter accumulated round some mythical or heroic event or character, as the siege of Troy and the Argonautic expedition of antiquity, or the Round Table, the Cid, and the Nibelungs of medieval times, and embodied in epic or narrative poetry or in romantic prose narrative.

Their superstition has more of interior belief and less of ornamental machinery than those to which Amadis de Gaul and other heroes of the later *cycles* of romance furnished a model. *Hallam*, Introd. Lit. of Europe, I. ii. § 57.

It is a well-known fact that many of the most popular traditional ballads, such as those of the Arthurian *cycle*, "Hynd Horn," and others, were simply abridgments of older metrical romances. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 421.

6. In *bot.*: (*a*) In the theory of spiral leaf-arrangement, a complete turn of the spire which is assumed to exist. (*b*) A closed circle or whorl of leaves.—**7.** In corals, a set of septa of equal length. See *septum*.

The *cycles* are numbered according to the lengths of the septa, the longest being counted as the first. In the young, six equal septa constitute the first *cycle*.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 147.

8. As used by the old medical sect of Methodists, an aggregate of curative means continued during a certain number of days, usually nine. *Dunglison.*—**9.** [Partly as an inclusive abbreviation of *bicycle* and *tricycle*, but with ref. also to the orig. Gr. *κίκλος*, a wheel.] A bicycle or tricycle; a "wheel." [Recent.]

All the many wagons and carriages and *cycles* we saw above us on the modern road were being led, not driven.
J. and E. R. Pennell, Canterbury Pilgrimage.

Carnot's cycle, the succession of operations undergone by the substance in the interior of Carnot's imaginary engine: namely, the piston is first forced down without the escape of any heat by conduction; next, heat is communicated to the contents of the cylinder, but pressure is

removed from the piston, so that there is no change of temperature; third, the conduction of heat being stopped, further pressure is removed, so that the piston rises still further; finally, heat is removed from the contents of the cylinder, but pressure is put on to the piston so as to preserve the temperature unchanged until the body in the cylinder is brought back to its original condition; or all these operations are reversed.—**Chinese cycle.** See *sexagenary cycle.*—**Cycle of indiction,** an arbitrary period of 15 years used in Roman and ecclesiastical history. The year A. D. 313 is taken as the first year of the first cycle. See *indiction.*—**Cycle of the saros,** or **Chaldean cycle,** a period of 6,585⅓ days, in which eclipses recur nearly in the same way.—**Hebdomadal** or **heptal cycle,** a period of seven days or years, which was supposed, either in its multiple or submultiple, to govern many phenomena of animal life. *Dunglison.*—**Metonic cycle,** the lunar-solar cycle, established by the Greek astronomer Meton, the first year of the first cycle beginning 432 B. C., June 27. It contained 19 years, of which 12 consisted of 12 lunations, and the other 7—that is to say, the 3d, 6th, 8th, 11th, 14th, 16th, and 19th—consisted of 13 lunations. At the end of the cycle the sun was in about the same position as at the beginning; in fact, 19 tropical years are 6,939.60 days, while 235 lunations are 6,939.69 days, so that there is a difference of only about 2 hours between the two. This cycle is used in ecclesiastical computations in determining the date of Easter. See *golden number,* under *golden.*—**Paschal cycle,** a period of 532 years, after which Easter falls on the same day of the year.—**Sexagenary cycle,** a cycle of 60 (years, days, hours, etc.) in use throughout the Chinese empire and the countries receiving their literature and civilization from China. It is said to have been contrived by the Emperor Hwang-te, 2637 B. C. Frequently called the *Chinese cycle.*—**Solar cycle,** or **cycle of Sundays,** a period of 28 years, after which the days of the week, according to the old style or Julian calendar, recur on the same days of the month.—**Sothiac cycle** or **period,** the canicular year, *annus magnus,* or *annus vagus,* a period of 1,461 years, used in ancient Egypt.—**The epic cycle,** in *ancient Greek literature,* a series of epics collected and arranged by grammarians of the Alexandrine period, so as to present a continuous mythic history from the marriage of the first divine pair, Uranus and Ge (Heaven and Earth), to the death of Odysseus (Ulysses). With the exception of the Iliad and the Odyssey, only a few short passages from the poems included in this cycle have come down to us.

cycle[1] (sī′kl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cycled,* ppr. *cycling.* [< *cycle*[1], *n.*] 1. To occur or recur in cycles.

> It may be that no life is found,
> Which only to one engine bound
> Falls off, but *cycles* always round.
> *Tennyson,* Two Voices.

2. [See *cycle*[1], *n.*, 9.] To ride or take exercise on a bicycle or tricycle. [Recent.]

> It was a mistake to suppose that *cycling* was only suitable for the young and active; people of all ages and conditions might enjoy the benefits of the wheel.
> *Nature,* XXXIII. 180.

> The *cycling* excursion may be of too extended a nature.
> *Pop. Sci. Mo.,* XXVIII. 858.

cycle[2]†, *n.* A false spelling of *sickle. Fuller.*

Cycleptinæ (sik-lep-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cycleptus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of catostomoid fishes, typified by the genus *Cycleptus,* with a long dorsal fin, elongated body, and no interparietal fontanel.

Cycleptus (si-klep′tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύκλος,* a circle, + *λεπτός,* thin, fine.] The typical and only known genus of *Cycleptinæ.* There is but one

Black-horse (*Cycleptus elongatus*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

species, *C. elongatus,* growing to a length of 2½ feet, common in the Mississippi valley, and popularly known as the *black-horse, suckerel, gourd-mouth, gourdseed-sucker, sucker,* and *Missouri sucker.*

cycler (sī′klėr), *n.* Same as *cyclist,* 2.

cycli, *n.* Plural of *cyclus,* 1.

cyclian (sik′li-an), *a.* [< L. *cyclus,* a cycle, + *-ian.*] Same as *cyclic.*

> The *Cyclian* poets, who formed the introduction and continuation to the Iliad, were therein as much drawn upon as Homer himself.
> *C. O. Müller,* Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 415.

cyclic (sik′lik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *cyclique* = Sp. *cíclico* = Pg. *cyclico* = It. *ciclico,* < L. *cyclicus,* < Gr. *κυκλικός,* < *κύκλος,* a circle: see *cycle.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to or moving in a cycle or circle; specifically, governed by a regular law of variation, according to which the final and initial terms of the series of changes or states are identical.

> All the *cyclic* heavens around me spun.
> *Mrs. Browning,* Drama of Exile.

2. Connected with a literary cycle: specifically applied to certain ancient Greek poets (sometimes inclusive of Homer) who wrote on the Trojan war and the adventures of the heroes connected with it. See *cycle,* 5.

> The *cyclic* aspect of a nation's literary history has been so frequently observed that any reference to it involves a truism. *Stedman,* Vict. Poets, p. 288.

3. In *anc. metrics,* delivered more rapidly than usual, so as to occupy only three times or more instead of four: used to note certain dactyls and anapests. Thus, a *cyclic dactyl* is equivalent in time to a trochee, and a *cyclic anapest* to an iambus.—**Cyclic axis of a cone of the second order,** a line through the vertex perpendicular to the circular section of the cone. *Booth,* 1852.—**Cyclic chorus.** See *chorus.*—**Cyclic dyadic.** See *dyadic.*—**Cyclic flower,** a flower in which the parts are arranged in distinct whorls.—**Cyclic planes of a cone of the second order,** the two planes through one of the axes which are parallel to the planes of the circular section of the cone.—**Cyclic region,** in *geom.,* a region within which a closed line can be drawn in such a manner that it cannot shrink indefinitely without passing out of the region.

II. *n.* A cyclic poem.

> The whole multitudinous people, divine and human, of the whole Greek *cyclics,* seem to me as if sculptured in a half relief upon the black marble wall of their fate.
> *S. Lanier,* The English Novel, p. 88.

Cyclica (sik′li-kạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *cyclicus,* < Gr. *κυκλικός,* circular: see *cyclic.*] In Latreille's system of classification, the sixth family of tetramerous *Coleoptera;* a group of phytophagous terrestrial beetles with mostly rounded bodies, whence the name, belonging to the modern group *Phytophaga,* and to such families as *Cassididæ, Hispidæ, Chrysomelidæ,* etc. The *Cyclica* were divided into three tribes, *Cassidariæ, Chrysomelinæ,* and *Galerucitæ.*

cyclical (sik′li-kal), *a.* [< *cyclic* + *-al.*] 1. Pertaining to a cycle; cyclic.

> Time, *cyclical* time, was their abstraction of the Deity.
> *Coleridge.*

2. In *bot.*: (*a*) Rolled up circularly, as many embryos. (*b*) Arranged in cycles or whorls; verticillate.—3. In *zoöl.,* recurrent in successive circles; serially circular; spiral; whorled.

> We find in the nautiloid spire a tendency to pass into the *cyclical* mode of growth.
> *W. B. Carpenter,* Micros., § 457.

Cyclical relation, in *logic,* a relation such that, in passing from a term to its correlate, and again to the correlate of that correlate, and so on, the original term is again reached.—**Cyclical square** or **cube,** in *alg.,* a square or cube which is congruent to its base, especially with a modulus of ten.

Cyclidæ (sik′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyclus,* 2, + *-idæ.*] A family of xiphosurous merostomatous crustaceans, represented by the genus *Cyclus.* The body is discoid and orbicular; the abdomen has three segments scarcely differentiated from the cephalic shield; and the cephalic limbs are nearly as in the larval stage of species of *Limulus.* It is of Carboniferous age.

cyclide (sī′klid), *n.* [< F. *cyclide,* < Gr. *κύκλος,* a circle: see *cycle*[1], *n.*] In *geom.,* the envelop of a sphere touching three fixed spheres.

Cyclidinia (sik-li-din′i-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., as *Cyclidium* + *-in-ia.*] In Ehrenberg's system (1836), a family of illoricate, ciliated, enterodelous infusorians. See *Cyclodinea.*

Cyclidium (si-klid′i-um), *n.* [NL. (Müller, 1786), < Gr. *κύκλος,* a circle, + dim. *-ίδιον.*] A genus of holotrichous infusorians, now referred to the *Pleuronemidæ,* inhabiting both fresh and salt water, as *C. glaucoma.* This is one of the first animalcules to appear in hay-infusions, in which it often swarms in countless numbers. They are extremely minute, requiring the higher powers of the compound microscope for their examination.

Cyclifera (si-klif′e-rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κύκλος,* circle, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] An order of fishes comprising ganoids with subcircular or cycloid scales: same as *Cycloganoidei.*

cyclifying (sik′li-fī-ing), *a.* [Ppr. of **cyclify,* < LL. *cyclus,* a circle, + *-fy.*] In *geom.,* reducing to a circular form.—**Cyclifying line,** the generator of a cyclifying surface.—**Cyclifying plane,** a tangent plane to a cyclifying surface.—**Cyclifying surface,** a developable surface in which a twisted curve lies, and which, being developed into a plane, transforms the curve into a circle.

Cyclinea (si-klin′ē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL. (Dana, 1852), < Gr. *κύκλος,* circle, + *-inea.*] A primary division or "legion" of cyclometopous crabs, proposed for the genus *Acanthocyclus.*

cyclist (sī′klist), *n.* [< *cycle*[1], *n.*, + *-ist.*] 1. One who reckons by cycles, or believes in the cyclic recurrence of certain classes of events; specifically, one who believes in the cyclic character of meteorologic phenomena, and of political and commercial crises, and endeavors to connect them with the cyclic changes of the sun's spots.—2. [Partly as an inclusive abbreviation of *bicyclist* and *tricyclist:* see *cycle*[1], *n.*, 9.] One who rides a bicycle or a tricycle. Also *cycler.*

cyclitis (si-klī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύκλος,* a circle, any circular body, + *-itis.*] In *pathol.,* inflammation of the ciliary body.

cyclo-. [NL., etc., *cyclo-,* < Gr. *κύκλος,* circle, ring: see *cycle.*] An element in words of Greek origin, meaning 'circle.'

Cyclobranchia (sī-klō-brang′ki-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κύκλος,* a circle, + *βράγχια,* gills.] Same as *Cyclobranchiata.*

cyclobranchian (sī-klō-brang′ki-an), *n.* [< *Cyclobranchia* + *-an.*] One of the *Cyclobranchiata.*

Cyclobranchiata (sī-klō-brang-ki-ā′tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cyclobranchiatus:* see *cyclobranchiate.*] 1†. In De Blainville's system of classification, an order of gastropodous mollusks, characterized by the circular disposition of the gills, represented by the chitons and limpets. The group as thus constituted is not now generally adopted.—2. A suborder of prosobranchiate gastropods, modified from the original group by the exclusion of the chitons or polyplacophorous mollusks, and consisting only of the limpets or docoglossate gastropods. They are prosobranchiate gastropods with flat, lamellar, foliaceous gills circularly disposed around the foot, under the edge of the mantle; a lingual armature consisting of horny toothed plates (whence the name *Docoglossa,* applied by Troschel); two kidneys; no external copulatory organs; the foot large and strong, and usually flat and broad; and sometimes a dextral cervical gill. The functional gills are not modified ctenidia, the true ctenidia of limpets being reduced to mere papillæ. See *Docoglossa, Patellidæ.*

Also *Cyclobranchia.*

cyclobranchiate (sī-klō-brang′ki-āt), *a.* [< NL. *cyclobranchiatus,* < Gr. *κύκλος,* a circle, + *βράγχια,* gills.] Having a circlet of plaited gills, as a limpet; specifically, having the characters of the *Cyclobranchiata.*

cyclocephali, *n.* Plural of *cyclocephalus.*

cyclocephalic (sī″klō-se-fal′ik or -sef′ạ-lik), *a.* [< *cyclocephalus* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or resembling a cyclocephalus.

cyclocephalus (sī-klō-sef′ạ-lus), *n.*; pl. *cyclocephali* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. *κύκλος,* a circle, + *κεφαλή,* head.] 1. In *teratol.,* a monster whose eyes are in contact or united in one.—2. The head of one suffering from hydrocephalus. *Dunglison.*

Cycloclypeina (sī-klō-klip-ē-ī′nạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cycloclypeus* + *-ina*[2].] A group of foraminifers, typified by the genus *Cycloclypeus.* The test is complanate or lenticular, having a disk of chamberlets disposed in concentric rings or acervuline layers (with more or less lateral thickening), double septa, and a system of interseptal canals.

Cycloclypeinæ (sī-klō-klip-ē-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cycloclypeus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Nummulinidæ.* See *Cycloclypeina.*

Cycloclypeus (sī-klō-klip′ē-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύκλος,* a circle, + L. *clypeus, clupeus,* a shield.] The typical genus of *Cycloclypeina.*

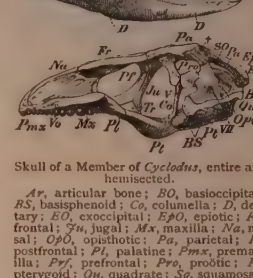
cyclocœlic (sī-klō-sē′lik), *a.* [< Gr. *κύκλος,* a circle, + *κοιλία,* the belly, the intestines, + *-ic.*] Arranged in coils; coiled: applied to the intestines of birds when thus disposed, in distinction from *orthocœlic.*

cyclode (sī′klōd), *n.* [< Gr. *κύκλος,* a circle, + *ὁδός,* way, path. Invented by Silvester, 1868.] In *geom.,* the *n*th involute of a circle.

Cyclodinea (sī-klō-din′ē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κυκλώδης,* circular (see *cycloid*), + *-inea.*] In Stein's system of classification (1878), a family of peritrichous infusorians, represented by the genera *Mesodinium, Didinium,* and *Urocentrum.*

cyclodinean (sī-klō-din′ē-an), *a.* [< *Cyclodinea* + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to the *Cyclodinea.*

Cyclodus (sī-klō′dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύκλος,* a circle, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] A genus of skinks or sand-lizards, of the family *Scincidæ,* having four short 5-toed limbs, thick circular scales, a round tail, and scaly eyelids. It is named from the broad spheroidal crowns of the teeth, well adapted for crushing, as shown in the side view of the skull herewith presented. The genus belongs, like most existing lacertilians, to the division *Cionocrania* or column-skulls, having a well-develop-



Skull of a Member of *Cyclodus,* entire and hemisected.

Ar, articular bone; *BO,* basioccipital; *BS,* basisphenoid; *Co,* columella; *D,* dentary; *EO,* exoccipital; *EpO,* epiotic; *Fr,* frontal; *Ju,* jugal; *Mx,* maxilla; *Na,* nasal; *OpO,* opisthotic; *Pa,* parietal; *Pf,* postfrontal; *Pl,* palatine; *Pmx,* premaxilla; *Prf,* prefrontal; *Pro,* proötic; *Pt,* pterygoid; *Qu,* quadrate; *Sq,* squamosal; *SO,* supraoccipital; *Tr,* transverse bone; *Vo,* vomer; *V, VII,* exits of trigeminus and facial nerves.

ed columella cranii, as shown in the figure. *C. gigas* is a large Australian species. See *skink*.

cycloganoid (sī-klō-gan′oid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Cycloganoidei*.

II. *n.* A fish of the order *Cycloganoidei*.

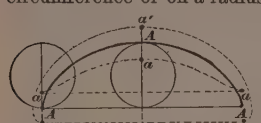
Cycloganoidei (sī″klō-ga-noi′dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + NL. *Ganoidei*, q. v.] An order of osseous ganoid fishes, with well-developed branchiostegal rays, the bones of the head nearly as in the teleosts, and the scales thin and generally rounded or cycloid. The species are mostly extinct, but one family, *Amiidæ*, still survives in the fresh waters of North America. See cut under *Amiidæ*.

cyclogen (sī′klō-jen), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, ring, + *-γενης*, producing: see *-gen*.] A dicotyledonous plant with concentric woody circles; an exogen.

cyclograph (sī′klō-grȧf), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κυκλογραφεῖν*, describe a circle, ⟨ *κύκλος*, a circle, + *γράφειν*, describe, write.] An instrument for describing arcs of circles. It consists of two wheels of unequal diameter adjustable upon a common rod, to which the describing pencil is attached. A greater or less curvature is given by moving the small wheel from or toward the larger.

cycloid (sī′kloid), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *cycloïde* = Sp. *cicloide* = Pg. *cycloide* = It. *cicloide*, ⟨ Gr. *κυκλοειδής*, contr. *κυκλώδης*, like a circle, ⟨ *κύκλος*, a circle, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Resembling a circle; having a circular form. Specifically— **2.** In *ichth.*: (*a*) More or less circular, with concentric striations: applied to the scales of certain fishes. See cut under *scale*. (*b*) Having somewhat circular scales, as a fish; specifically, pertaining to the *Cycloidei*.

II. *n.* **1.** A curve generated by a point in the circumference or on a radius of a circle when the circle is rolled along a straight line and kept always in the same plane. When the point is in the circumference of the generating circle the curve generated is the common cycloid; when it is within the circle the curve is a *prolate cycloid*; and when it is on a radius produced beyond the circle the curve is a *curtate cycloid*. The cycloid is of great importance in relation to the theory of wave-motion.



Cycloids.

The rolling wheel carries three pencils: that at *A* generates the cycloid proper, that at *a* the prolate, and that at *a′* the curtate cycloid.

2. In *ichth.*, a cycloid fish; a fish with cycloid scales, or one of the *Cycloidei*.—**Companion to the cycloid,** a curve described by the intersection of a vertical line from the point of contact of a wheel rolling on a horizontal rail with a horizontal line from a fixed point on the circumference of the wheel.

cycloidal (sī-kloi′dal), *a.* [⟨ *cycloid* + *-al*.] **1.** Same as *cycloid*.—**2.** Of or pertaining to a cycloid; of the nature of a cycloid: as, the *cycloidal* space (that is, the space contained between the cycloid and its base).

It is doubtful whether, at three years old, La Place could count much beyond ten; and if, at six, he was acquainted with any other *cycloidal* curves than those generated by the trundling of his hoop, he was a prodigy indeed. *Everett*, Orations, I. 418.

Cycloidal engine, paddle-wheel, pendulum. See the nouns.

cycloidean (sī-kloi′dē-an), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ *Cycloidei* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cycloidei*.

II. *n.* One of the *Cycloidei*.

Cycloidei† (sī-kloi′dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κυκλοειδής*, circular: see *cycloid*.] In L. Agassiz's system of classification, the fourth order of fishes, including those with cycloid scales—that is, scales of the usual type, marked with concentric rings and not enameled or pectinated. It was contrasted with the orders *Ctenoidei*, *Ganoidei*, and *Placoidei*. It has proved to be an artificial assemblage of forms, embracing most of the malacopterygian fishes of Cuvier, but also many of his acanthopterygians, and is not now in use.

cycloimber (sī-kloim′bėr), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κύκλος*, circle; 2d element not obvious.] In *geom.*, a curve drawn on the surface of a right cylinder so that when the cylinder is developed the curve becomes a circle.

Cyclolabridæ (sī-klō-lab′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κύκλος*, circle (component of *Cycloidei*, q. v.), + NL. *Labridæ*, q. v.] The family *Labridæ*, distinguished by having cycloid scales, and thus contrasted with the *Ctenolabridæ* or *Pomacentridæ*, long supposed to be closely related to them.

Cyclolites (sī-klō-lī′tēz), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *λίθος*, a stone.] A genus of fossil corals, of the family *Fungidæ*. *Lamarck*, 1801.

cyclometer (sī-klom′e-tėr), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κύκλος*, circle, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] **1.** An instrument for recording the revolutions of a wheel or the distance traversed by a vehicle; an odometer.—**2.** A circle-squarer.

Cyclometopa (sī″klō-me-tō′pȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *μέτωπον*, front, face.] A superfamily group of brachyurous decapod crustaceans. Its technical characters are: a short, broad carapace, rounded anteriorly and laterally produced, without a projecting rostrum; 9 pairs of gills; and the male genital opening on the basal joint of the last pair of thoracic legs. It contains such genera as *Cancer*, *Carcinus*, *Portunus*, *Xantho*, etc., and corresponds to the more modern group *Cancroidea*. In De Blainville's system of classification the *Cyclometopa* were characterized as having the carapace very large, arched in front, and narrowed behind; the legs moderately long; and the epistoma very short and transverse. It included the families *Cancridæ*, *Portunidæ*, and *Pilumnidæ* of Leach. It has also been called *Cancroidea*, and divided into the "legions" *Cancrinea*, *Cyclinea*, *Corystoidea*, and *Thelphusinea*. It includes the principal edible crabs of the northern seas.

Cyclometopita (sī″klō-me-top′i-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Cyclometopa*. *Imp. Dict.*

cyclometopous (sī″klō-me-tō′pus), *a.* [⟨ *Cyclometopa* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cyclometopa*.

cyclometric (sī-klō-met′rik), *a.* [= F. *cyclométrique*; as *cyclometry* + *-ic*.] In *geom.*, relating to the division of a circumference into equal parts.

cyclometry (sī-klom′e-tri), *n.* [= F. *cyclométrie* = Sp. *ciclometría*, ⟨ Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *-μετρία*, ⟨ *μέτρον*, a measure.] **1.** The art of measuring circles; specifically, the attempt to square the circle.

I must tell you, that Sir H. Savile has confuted Joseph Scaliger's *cyclometry*. *Wallis*, Due Correction of Hobbes, p. 116.

2. The theory of circular functions.

Cyclomyaria (sī″klō-mī-ā′ri-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *μῦς*, muscle, lit. a mouse, = E. *mouse*. Cf. *muscle*.] In Claus's classification, an order of free-swimming tunicates or *Thaliacea*, containing only the family *Doliolidæ*. Their technical characters are: a cask-shaped body, the mouth and atrial opening surrounded by lobes, the mantle delicate, the muscles arranged in closed rings, the dorsal wall of the pharyngeal cavity formed by a branchial lamella pierced with numerous slits, the digestive canal not compressed into a nucleus, the testes and ovaries maturing simultaneously, and development accomplished by a complicated alternation of generations. In the first asexual generation there is a large auditory vesicle on the left side. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), II. 109.

cyclomyarian (sī″klō-mī-ā′ri-an), *a.* [⟨ *Cyclomyaria* + *-an*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cyclomyaria*.

cyclonal (sī′klō-nal), *a.* [= F. *cyclonal*; as *cyclone* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a cyclone; cyclonic.

The *cyclonal* curvature of the wind orbit is accompanied by a stronger gradient and greater angular deviation than is the anti-cyclonal curvature. *Smithsonian Report*, 1881, p. 295.

cyclone (sī′klōn), *n.* [= F. *cyclone* = Sp. *ciclon*, ⟨ Gr. *κυκλῶν*, whirling round, ppr. of *κυκλοῦν*, *κυκλόειν*, go round, whirl round, as wind or water, move in a circle, surround, ⟨ *κύκλος*, a circle: see *cycle*.] **1.** A circular or rotatory storm of great force, of diameter varying from 100 to 500 miles, revolving round a calm center, which advances at a rate varying from 2 to 40 miles an hour. Cyclones occur most frequently in those parts of the world subject to monsoons and in the region of the trade-winds, and seem to be eddies formed by the meeting of opposing currents of air, which accounts for the fact that they revolve in opposite directions on the opposite sides of the equator—in the southern hemisphere with, and in the northern against, the direction in which the hands of a watch move; in consequence of which, and the progression of the center, the strength of the storm in the northern hemisphere is greater on the south of the line of progression and weaker on the north than it would be if the center were stationary, the case being reversed in the southern hemisphere. Cyclones are preceded by a singular calm and a great fall of the barometer. See *anticyclone*.

Cyclones occur at all hours of the day and night, whereas whirlwinds and tornadoes show a diurnal period as distinctly marked as any in meteorology. Finally, *cyclones* take place under conditions which involve unequal atmospheric pressures or densities at the same heights of the atmosphere, due to inequalities in the geographical distribution of temperature and humidity; but whirlwinds occur where for the time the air is unusually warm or moist, and where, consequently, temperature and humidity diminish with height at an abnormally rapid rate. *Cyclones* are thus phenomena resulting from a disturbance of the equilibrium of the atmosphere considered horizontally, but whirlwinds and tornadoes have their origin in a vertical disturbance of atmospheric equilibrium. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 129.

2. A severe and very destructive storm of brief duration following a narrow path, often only 100 feet wide or less, and characterized by a rotary motion about the center of low barometer; a tornado. See *tornado*, *waterspout*, and *whirlwind*. [U. S.]=**Syn.** *Tornado*, etc. See *wind*[2].

cyclone-pit (sī′klōn-pit), *n.* On the prairies and plains of the western United States, a pit or underground room made for refuge from a tornado or cyclone.

Cycloneura (sī-klō-nū′rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κύκλος*, circle, + *νεῦρον*, nerve.] A division of *Hydrozoa*, corresponding to *Hydromedusæ*: opposed to *Toponeura*. *Eimer*.

cycloneural (sī-klō-nū′ral), *a.* [⟨ *Cycloneura* + *-al*.] Having a complete nerve-ring, as a hydromedusan; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cycloneura*; not toponeural.

cyclonic (sī-klon′ik), *a.* [⟨ *cyclone* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to or of the nature of a cyclone: as, a *cyclonic* area; *cyclonic* action; "the *cyclonic* motion in sun-spots," *Young*.

cyclonically (sī-klon′i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of a cyclone; like a cyclone.

Towards and around this [barometric] depression the winds blow *cyclonically* (i. e. against the direction of the clock-hands). *Nature*, XXX. 305.

Cyclopacea (sī-klō-pā′sē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cyclops*, 2, + *-acea*.] A superfamily group of entomostracous crustaceans, taking name from the genus *Cyclops*: an inexact synonym of *Copepoda*.

cyclopædia, cyclopædic, etc. See *cyclopedia*, etc.

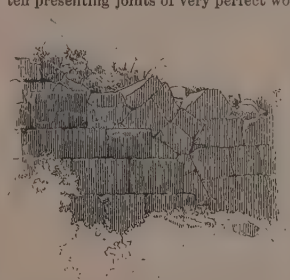
cyclope (sī′klōp), *a.* [⟨ L. *Cyclopeus*: see *cyclopean*.] Having or using a single eye; cyclopean. [Poetical.]

Even as the patient watchers of the night,—
The *cyclope* gleaners of the fruitful skies,—
Show the wide misty way where heaven is white
All paved with suns that daze our wondering eyes.
O. W. Holmes, To Christian Gottfried Ehrenberg.

cyclopean (sī-klō-pē′an), *a.* [= F. *cyclopéen*, ⟨ L. *Cyclopēus*, ⟨ Gr. *Κυκλώπειος*, Cyclopean (architecture), ⟨ *Κύκλωψ*, Cyclops.] Of or pertaining to, or exhibiting the characteristics of, any of the legendary Cyclopes. [Commonly with a capital when used with direct reference to these beings: as, *Cyclopean* architecture. See below.] Specifically—(*a*) Having a single eye in the middle of the forehead; in *zoöl.*, having a median and apparently or actually single eye. This state may be normal and permanent, as in some of the crustaceans; or normal and marking a stage of development; or monstrous, from defect of growth in the parts concerned, whereby the eyes are not separated. It occurs, for example, occasionally in the pig. (*b*) Single and situated in the middle of the forehead, as an eye.

A true, mean, *cyclopean* eye would be slightly to the right of the median line. *Mind*, IX. 93.

(*c*) Vast; gigantic: applied to an early style of masonry, sometimes imitated in later ages, constructed of stones either unhewn or more or less irregularly shaped and fitted together, usually polygonal, but in some more recent examples approaching regular horizontal courses, and often presenting joints of very perfect workmanship. Such masonry was fabled to be the work of the Cyclopes. It is remarkable for the immense size of the stones commonly employed, and was most frequently used for the walls of cities and fortresses. The walls of Tiryns, near Nauplia, in Greece, mentioned by Homer, are a good specimen of Cyclopean masonry. The remains of these walls consist of three courses, of which the stones, measuring from 6 to 9 feet long, from 3 to 4 feet wide, and from 2 to 3 feet deep, are rudely shaped, irregular masses piled on one another. Examples of Cyclopean work occur in Greece, Italy, Asia Minor, and elsewhere. The more primitive Cyclopean masonry in Greece, roughly built of stones entirely unhewn, the spaces between the larger stones being filled with smaller ones, is often termed *Pelasgic*.



Cyclopean Masonry.—Walls of Assos, in the Troad. (From papers of the Archæol. Inst. of America.)

cyclopedet† (sī′klō-pēd), *n.* [⟨ *cyclopedia*.] A cyclopedia.

Peter Lombard's scholastic *cyclopede* of divinity. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, II. 450.

cyclopedia, cyclopædia (sī-klō-pē′di-ȧ), *n.* [Short form of *encyclopedia*, *encyclopædia*, q. v.] **1.** A book containing accounts of the principal subjects in one branch of science, art, or learning in general: as, a *cyclopedia* of botany; a *cyclopedia* of mechanics.—**2.** In a broader sense, a book comprising accounts of all branches of learning; an encyclopedia. See *encyclopedia*.

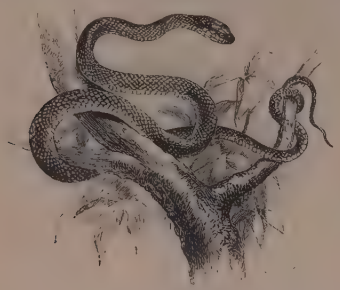
cyclopedic, cyclopædic (sī-klō-pē′dik or -ped′ik), *a.* [⟨ *cyclopedia*, *cyclopædia*, + *-ic*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a cyclopedia.—**2.** Resembling

a cyclopedia in character or contents; exhaustive: as, *cyclopedic* treatment of a subject.

cyclopedical, cyclopædical (sī-klō-pē′di-ka̤l or -ped′i-ka̤l), *a.* Same as *cyclopedic*.

Cyclopes, *n.* Plural of *Cyclops*, 1.

Cyclophis (sī′klō-fis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *ὄφις*, a serpent.] A genus of serpents,

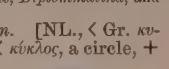


Green-snake (*Cyclophis vernalis*).

of the family *Colubridæ*, containing the familiar and beautiful green-snake of the United States, *C. vernalis*. See *green-snake*.

Cyclophoridæ (sī-klō-for′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cyclophorus* + *-idæ*.] A family of operculate gastropodous mollusks, typified by the genus *Cyclophorus*, related to and often merged in *Cyclostomidæ*. They have a depressed shell with circular aperture and a plurispiral operculum. Leading genera are *Cyclophorus*, *Cyclotus*, *Pomatius*, *Diplommatina*, and *Pupina*. Also called *Cyclotidæ*.

Cyclophorus (sī-klof′ō-rus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κυκλοφόρος*, moving in a circle, ⟨ *κύκλος*, a circle, + *-φόρος*, ⟨ *φέρειν* = E. *bear*1.] A genus of gastropodous mollusks, typical of the family *Cyclophoridæ*, or referred to the family *Cyclostomidæ*.



Cyclophorus involvulus.

cyclopia (sī-klō′pi-ä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *Cyclops*, ⟨ Gr. *Κύκλωψ*, Cyclops: see *Cyclops*.] In *teratol.*, a malformation in which the orbits form a single continuous cavity. Also called *synophthalmia*.

cyclopic (sī-klop′ik), *a.* [⟨ *Cyclops* + *-ic*.] [*Cap.* or *l. c.*, according to use.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling the Cyclopes; cyclopean. Specifically—(*a*) One-eyed; cyclopean (which see). Hence—(*b*) Seeing only one part of a subject; one-sided. (*c*) Gigantic.

> Sending a bill of defiance to all physicians, chirurgeons, and apothecaries, as so many bold giants, or *cyclopick* monsters, who daily seek to fight against Heaven by their rebellious drugs and doses! *Artif. Handsomeness.*

cyclopid (sī′klō-pid), *n.* A member of the *Cyclopidæ*.

Cyclopidæ (sī-klop′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cyclops*, 2, + *-idæ*.] A family of minute entomostracous crustaceans, of the gnathostomatous section of *Copepoda:* so called from their simple single eye. They are mostly fresh-water forms, without any heart, the second pair of antennæ 4-jointed and not biramous, the anterior antennæ of the male prehensile, and the fifth pair of feet rudimentary. They are extremely prolific, and it is estimated that in one summer a female may become the progenitrix of more than four million descendants. They undergo many transformations before attaining maturity. See cut under *Cyclops*.

cyclopin (sī′klō-pin), *n.* [⟨ NL. *Cyclopia*, a genus of plants (⟨ Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *ποίς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*), + *-in*2.] An alkaloid obtained from plants of the genus *Cyclopia*.

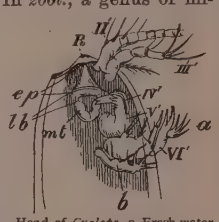
cyclopite (sī′klō-pīt), *n.* [⟨ *Cyclopean* + *-ite*2.] A crystallized variety of anorthite, occurring in geodes in the dolerite of the Cyclopean isles or rocks on the coast of Sicily, opposite Acireale.

cycloplegia (sī-klō-plē′ji-ä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *πλῆγή*, a stroke.] Paralysis of the ciliary muscle of the eye.

Cyclops (sī′klops), *n.* [= F. *Cyclope* = Sp. *Cíclope* = It. *Ciclope* = Pg. *Cyclope* = D. G. *Cyclope* = Dan. Sw. *Cyclop*, ⟨ L. *Cyclops*, pl. *Cyclopes*, ⟨ Gr. *Κύκλωψ*, pl. *Κύκλωπες*, Cyclops, lit. round-eyed, ⟨ *κύκλος*, a circle, + *ὤψ*, eye.] **1.** Pl. *Cyclopes* (sī-klō′pēz) or *Cyclops*. In *Gr. myth.* and *legend:* (*a*) A giant with but one eye, which was circular and in the middle of the forehead. According to the Hesiodic legend, there were three Cyclopes of the race of Titans, sons of Uranus and Ge, who forged the thunderbolts of Zeus, Pluto's helmet, and Poseidon's trident, and were considered the primeval patrons of all smiths. Their workshops were afterward said to be under Mount Etna.

> The *Cyclops* here, which labour at the Trade,
> Are Jealousie, Fear, Sadness, and Despair.
> *Cowley*, The Mistress, Monopoly.

(*b*) In the Odyssey, one of a race of gigantic, lawless cannibal shepherds in Sicily, under the one-eyed chief Polyphemus. (*c*) One of a Thracian tribe of giants, named from a king Cyclops, who, expelled from their country, were fabled to have built in their wanderings the great prehistoric walls and fortresses of Greece. See *cyclopean*.—**2.** [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of minute fresh-water copepods, typical of the family *Cyclopidæ*, having a greatly enlarged pair of antennules (the appendages of the second somite of the head), by the vigorous strokes of which they dart through the water as if propelled by oars. In the front of the head there is a beady black median eye, really double, but appearing single, whence the name of the genus. *Cyclops quadricornis* is a common water-flea of fresh-water ponds and ditches. See *Copepoda*.



Head of *Cyclops*, a Fresh-water Copepod, under view, highly magnified.

mt, metastoma; *ep*, epistoma; *lb*, labrum; *R*, rostrum; *II′*, antennule; *III′*, antenna; *IV′*, mandible; *V′*, first maxilla; *VI′*, second maxilla, bearing *a*, outer division or exopodite, and *b*, inner division or endopodite.

3. [*l. c.*] A copepod of the genus *Cyclops*.

cyclopterid (sī-klop′te̤-rid), *n.* A fish of the family *Cyclopteridæ*.

Cyclopteridæ (sī-klop-ter′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cyclopterus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fishes, represented by the genus *Cyclopterus*, and adopted by various authors with different limits. See cut under *Cyclopterus*. (*a*) In the old systems it embraced the true *Cyclopteridæ* as well as *Liparididæ* and *Gobiesocidæ*. (*b*) In Günther's system it includes the true *Cyclopteridæ* and also *Liparididæ*. (*c*) By Gill and American writers generally it is restricted to *Cyclopteroidea* of a short ventricose form, with short posterior and opposite dorsal and anal fins and a distinct spinous dorsal. The species inhabit the cold seas of the northern hemisphere.

Cyclopterina (sī-klop-te̤-rī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cyclopterus* + *-ina*2.] In Günther's system of classification, the first group of his family *Discoboli*, having two separate dorsal fins, and 12 abdominal and 16 caudal vertebræ.

cyclopterine (sī-klop′te̤-rin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Cyclopterina* or restricted *Cyclopteridæ*.

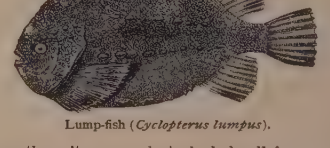
II. *n.* One of the *Cyclopterina*.

cyclopteroid (sī-klop′te̤-roid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Cyclopteridæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Cyclopteridæ* or superfamily *Cyclopteroidea*.

Cyclopteroidea (sī-klop-te̤-roi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cyclopterus* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of acanthopterygian fishes, distinguished by the development of a suctorial disk resulting from the union of the ventral fins and the fixture of their rays to the pelvic bones. It includes the families *Cyclopteridæ* and *Liparididæ*.

Cyclopterus (sī-klop′te̤-rus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κυκλος*, a circle, + *πτερόν*, wing.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Cyclopteridæ*. By the



Lump-fish (*Cyclopterus lumpus*).

older authors it was made to include all forms with an imperfectly ossified skeleton and the ventral fins united in a broad suctorial disk; by later authors it is restricted to the lump-fish (*C. lumpus*) and closely related species.

cyclorama (sī-klō-rä′mä), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *ὅραμα*, a view, ⟨ *ὁρᾶν*, see.] A representation of a landscape, battle, or other scene, arranged on the walls of a room of cylindrical shape, and so executed as to appear in natural perspective, the spectators occupying a position in the center; a circular panorama.

> It is only within a generation that *cycloramas* have been painted and constructed with a satisfactory degree of mechanical perfection. *Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*, 1886, p. 278.

cycloramic (sī-klō-ram′ik), *a.* [⟨ *cyclorama* + *-ic*.] Relating to or of the nature of a cyclorama.

> The laws of *cycloramic* perspective have been understood for two or three centuries.
> *Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*, 1886, p. 278.

Cyclorhapha (sī-klor′a-fä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cyclorhaphus:* see *cyclorhaphous*.] A prime division of dipterous insects, containing those in which the pupa-case opens curvilinearly: opposed to *Orthorhapha*, in which the case splits straight. *Brauer.*

cyclorhaphous (sī-klor′a-fus), *a.* [⟨ NL. *cyclorhaphus*, ⟨ Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *ῥαφή*, a seam, a suture, ⟨ *ῥάπτειν*, sew.] Having the pupa-case opening curvilinearly; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cyclorhapha*.

Cyclosaura (sī-klō-sâ′rä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] A division of lacertilians or lizards. They have a short thick tongue, scarcely extensible; a round pupil; a long tail with the anus not terminal; 2 or 4 short feet, or none; the body either lacertiform or serpentiform; the back with large scales; and the belly with scales not overlapping and arranged in cross-bands. The division contains the *Chalcidæ*, *Zonuridæ*, and *Eeyleopodidæ* (to which some add the monitors, etc.). The group is by some made a family, *Ptychopleuræ*, of a suborder *Brevilinguia*.

cyclosaurian (sī-klō-sâ′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ *Cyclosaura* + *-i-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cyclosaura*.

II. *n.* One of the *Cyclosaura*.

cycloscope (sī′klō-skōp), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An apparatus invented by McLeod and Clarke for measuring velocities of revolution at a given instant. It consists essentially of a revolving ruled cylinder that may be examined through an opening partially closed by a tuning-fork vibrating at a known rate. The observation depends on the persistence of vision, and when the intermittent appearance of the ruled lines, seen past the vibrating fork, becomes continuous, an index shows upon a scale the rate of the revolution of the cylinder.

cyclosis (sī-klō′sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κύκλωσις*, a surrounding, ⟨ *κυκλοῦν*, surround, move around, ⟨ *κύκλος*, a circle: see *cycle*, *n.*] In *zoöl.*, *physiol.*, and *bot.*, circulation, as of blood or other fluid: in zoölogy, especially applied to the currents in which circulate the finely granular protoplasmic substances in *Protozoa*, *Infusoria*, etc., as within the body of members of the genus *Paramecium*, and the pseudopods of foraminifers; in botany, originally, to the movement occasionally observable in the latex of plants, now to the streaming movement of protoplasm within the cell.

> It is by the contractility of the protoplasmic layer that the curious *cyclosis* . . . is carried on within the Plant-cell. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 224.

cyclospermous (sī-klō-spėr′mus), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *σπέρμα*, seed, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having the embryo coiled about the central albumen, as the seeds of *Caryophyllaceæ*.

Cyclostoma (sī-klos′tō-mä), *n.* [NL., fem. sing. (in sense 2 neut. pl.) of *cyclostomus:* see *cyclostomous*.] **1.** The typical genus of the family *Cyclostomidæ:* so called from the circular aperture of the shell. Very different limits have been given to it, the old writers including not only all the true *Cyclostomidæ*, but also the *Cyclophoridæ* and *Pomatiidæ*, while by most modern writers it is limited to those with a calcareous paucispiral operculum flattened and having an eccentric nucleus. The species are numerous; they live in damp places. *C. elegans* is an example. See cut under *Cyclostomidæ*. Also *Cyclostomus*.

2. [Used as a plural.] The cyclostomatous vertebrates, or myzonts.

Cyclostomata (sī-klō-stō′ma̤-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cyclostomatus:* see *cyclostomatous*.] **1.** A division of gymnolæmatous polyzoans having tubular cells, partially free or entirely connate, a terminal opening with a movable lip, and no avicularia nor vibracula: opposed to *Chilostomata* and *Ctenostomata*. It is subdivided into *Articulata* or *Radicata* (family *Crisiidæ*), and *Inarticulata* or *Incrustata*, containing the rest of the families. **2.** In Günther's system of classification, a subclass of fishes having the following technical characters: the skeleton cartilaginous and notochordal, without ribs and without real jaws; skull not separate from the vertebral column; no limbs; gills in the form of fixed sacs without branchial arches, 6 or 7 in number on each side; one nasal aperture only; mouth circular or sucker-like; and heart without bulbus arteriosus. Also called *Cyclostomi*, *Cyclostomia*, *Marsipobranchii*, and *Monorhina*.

cyclostomate (sī-klos′tō-māt), *a.* [⟨ NL. *cyclostomatus:* see *cyclostomatous*.] Same as *cyclostomous*.

> Of the thirty-three *cyclostomate* forms, thirteen had previously been known in a fossil state. *Science*, IX. 350.

cyclostomatous (sī-klō-stom′a̤-tus), *a.* [⟨ NL. *cyclostomatus*, ⟨ Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *στόμα*(*τ-*), mouth.] Having a circular oral aperture, or round mouth. Specifically—(*a*) Pertaining to the polyzoan *Cyclostomata*. (*b*) Pertaining to the round-mouthed fishes, the lampreys and hags. The usual form in ichthyology is *cyclostomous*.

cyclostome (sī′klō-stōm), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ NL. *cyclostomus:* see *cyclostomous*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *cyclostomous*.

> The *cyclostome* Fishes, possessed of cerebral ganglia that are tolerably manifest, lead us to the ordinary fishes, in which these ganglia, individually much larger, form a cluster of masses, or rudimentary brain.
> *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 8.

II. *n.* **1.** A fish of the order *Cyclostomi;* a marsipobranch; a monorhine; a lamprey or hag.—**2.** A gastropod of the family *Cyclostomidæ.*

Cyclostomi (sī-klos′tō-mī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *cyclostomus:* see *cyclostomous.*] In Cuvier's system of classification, the second family of his second order, *Chondropterygii branchiis fixis,* with the mouth formed into a sucker, containing the lampreys and hags, or the cyclostomous, monorhine, or marsipobranchiate fishes: a synonym of *Marsipobranchii.*

cyclostomid (sī-klos′tō-mid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Cyclostomidæ.*

Cyclostomidæ (sī-klō-stom′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cyclostoma* + *-idæ.*] A family of tæniioglossate gastropods to which different limits have been assigned. (*a*) By the old writers it was extended to all the operculate land-shells. (*b*) Later it was limited to those with a circular aperture to the shell. (*c*) By most modern conchologists it is restricted to forms with comparatively narrow lateral teeth bearing several cusps, broad marginal teeth having serrated or pectiniform crowns, a spiral shell with a subcircular aperture, and a paucispiral operculum. The species are numerous in tropical and subtropical countries, and a few, as *Cyclostoma elegans,* extend into temperate regions. They are chiefly found in forests and damp places. The under surface of the foot is impressed by a longitudinal groove, and the sides are alternately moved in progression, while the long rostrum is used for pulling forward.

Cyclostoma elegans.

Cyclostominæ (sī″klō-stō-mī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cyclostoma* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Cyclostomidæ,* containing the typical species, and contrasting with the subfamilies *Cistulinæ, Licineinæ,* and *Realiinæ.*

cyclostomous (sī-klos′tō-mus), *a.* [⟨ NL. *cyclostomus,* ⟨ Gr. *κύκλος,* a circle, + *στόμα,* mouth.] Having a round mouth, as a lamprey, or a round aperture of the shell, as a cyclostomid; specifically, in *ichth.,* pertaining to the *Cyclostomi.* Also *cyclostomate, cyclostome.*

Cyclostomus (sī-klos′tō-mus), *n.* [NL.: see *cyclostomous.*] Same as *Cyclostoma,* 1.

Cyclostrema (sī-klō-strē′mă), *n.* [NL., improp. for **Cyclotrema,* ⟨ Gr. *κύκλος,* circle, + *τρῆμα,* hole.] A genus of gastropods, typical of the family *Cyclostremidæ.*

Cyclostremidæ (sī-klō-strem′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cyclostrema* + *-idæ.*] A family of rhipidoglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Cyclostrema.* They have ciliated filiform tentacles, lateral cirrous appendages, a wide median tooth and four narrow teeth on each side, and marginal teeth with denticulated borders; the shell is depressed, umbilicated, nonnacreous, and white. The species are of small size and found in almost all seas.

cyclostylar (sī-klō-stī′lär), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *κύκλος,* a circle, + *στῦλος,* a pillar, style, + *-ar*2.] In *arch.,* consisting of a circular range of columns; monopteral.

cyclostyle (sī′klō-stīl), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κύκλος,* a circle, + *στῦλος,* a pen.] An apparatus for making duplicate copies of letters, circulars, etc., written on sensitized paper with a pen of peculiar make, or with a typewriter. The first copy is used as an impression-plate, and inked with an inking-roller to produce subsequent copies.

cyclosystem (sī-klō-sis′tem), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κύκλος,* a circle, + *σύστημα,* system.] The circular arrangement of the pores of certain hydrocoralline acalephs (the stylasterids), simulating the calicular systems of anthozoan corals in appearance. *Moseley,* 1881.

cyclothure (sī′klō-thūr), *n.* An animal of the genus *Cyclothurus;* a two-toed ant-eater.

Two-toed Ant-eater (*Cyclothurus didactylus*).

Cyclothurinæ (sī″klō-thū-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cyclothurus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of South American arboricole ant-eaters, of the family *Myrmecophagidæ;* the two-toed ant-eaters of the single genus *Cyclothurus.* The first, fourth, and fifth digits of the fore paws are so reduced that only two are visible externally, and the inner digit of the hind foot is likewise rudimentary. These ant-eaters live in trees and resemble sloths.

cyclothurine (sī-klō-thū′rin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the subfamily *Cyclothurinæ.*

II. *n.* One of the *Cyclothurinæ;* a cyclothure. Also written *cycloturine.*

Cyclothurus (sī-klō-thū′rus), *n.* [NL., for *Cycloturus,* ⟨ Gr. *κυκλωτός,* round (see *Cyclotus*), + *οὐρά,* a tail.] The typical and only genus of the subfamily *Cyclothurinæ,* containing the little two-toed ant-eater of Brazil, *C. didactylus,* and a species of Costa Rica, *C. dorsalis.* See *Cyclothurinæ.*

cyclotid (sī-klot′id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Cyclotidæ.*

Cyclotidæ (sī-klot′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cyclotus* + *-idæ.*] A family of phaneropneumonous tæniioglossate gastropods. The eyes are situated at the outer bases of the tentacles; the outer lateral teeth of the radula are little differentiated from the others; there are 10 jaws; and the shell is spiral with a circular aperture, closable by a multispiral operculum. Same as *Cyclophoridæ.*

cyclotomic (sī-klō-tom′ik), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *κύκλος,* circle, + *τομή,* a cutting, + *-ic.*] In *geom.,* pertaining to the theory of the division of the circumference of a circle into aliquot parts.—**Cyclotomic divisor.** See *divisor.*

cycloturine, Cycloturus. See *cyclothurine, Cyclothurus.*

Cyclotus (sī-klō′tus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κυκλωτός,* rounded, ⟨ *κυκλοῦν,* make round, ⟨ *κύκλος,* a circle.] A genus of gastropodous mollusks, of the family *Cyclophoridæ,* or giving the name *Cyclotidæ* to the same group.

Cyclura (sī-klō′ră), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κύκλος,* a circle, + *οὐρά,* tail.] A genus of lizards, of the family *Iguanidæ. C. lophoma* is the great iguana of Jamaica, with a long serrate dorsal crest. *C. acanthura* is the spine-tailed lizard of Lower California. *C. teres,* of the same region, is the smooth-backed lizard.

Spine-tailed Lizard (*Cyclura acanthura*).

cyclus (sī′klus), *n.* [LL., ⟨ Gr. *κύκλος,* a circle: see *cycle.*] **1.** Pl. *cycli* (sī′klī). Same as *cycle,* 5.

> Gonzalo de Córdova, "the Great Captain," . . . produced an impression on the Spanish nation hardly equalled since the earlier days of that great Moorish contest, the *cyclus* of whose heroes Gonzalo seems appropriately to close up. *Ticknor,* Span. Lit., I. 181.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of fossil crustaceans of uncertain character.

cydariform (si-dar′i-fôrm), *a.* [⟨ L. *cydarum* (⟨ Gr. *κύδαρος*), a kind of ship, + *forma,* shape.] In *entom.,* approaching the form of a globe, but truncated on two opposite ends: applied to joints of the palpi, etc.

cyder†, *n.* See *cider.*

Cydippe (sī-dip′ē), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *Cydippe,* ⟨ Gr. *Κυδίππη,* in myth. a fem. name, a Nereid, etc.; appar. ⟨ *κῦδος,* glory, renown, + *ἵππος,* fem. *ἵππη,* horse.] **1.** In *zoöl.,* the typical genus of ctenophorans of the family *Cydippidæ,* having retractile filiform fringed tentacles, and a transparent colorless gelatinous body, divided radially into eight parts by the ctenophores. One member of the genus, *C. pileus,* is a very beautiful object, and is common in the seas around Great Britain. The body is globular in shape, and adorned with eight bands of cilia, serving as its means of locomotion and presenting brilliant rainbow hues. From the body are pendent two long filaments, to which are attached numerous shorter threads, and which can be protruded and retracted at will. Also called *Pleurobrachia,* and formerly referred to a family *Callianiridæ.* See cut under *Ctenophora.*

2. A genus of spiders. *Rev. O. P. Cambridge,* 1840.—**3.** In *entom.,* a genus of beetles.

cydippid (sī-dip′id), *n.* A ctenophoran of the family *Cydippidæ.*

Cydippidæ (sī-dip′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cydippe,* 1, + *-idæ.*] A family of saccate ctenophorans, typified by the genus *Cydippe.*

Cydonia (sī-dō′ni-ą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *cydonia,* a quince (> ult. E. *coin*2, *quince,* q. v.), prop. pl. (sc. *mala,* apples) of *Cydonius,* adj.; ⟨ Gr. *κυδώνιον* (sc. *μῆλον,* apple), a quince, *κυδωνία,* a quince-tree, neut. and fem. of *Κυδώνιος,* adj., pertaining to *Κυδωνία,* L. *Cydonia,* a town of Crete, now Canea.] **1.** A rosaceous genus of plants, including the quince, etc., now referred to *Pyrus.*—**2.** In *entom.,* a genus of ladybirds, family *Coccinellidæ. Mulsant.*

cydonin (sī′dō-nin), *n.* [⟨ *Cydonia,* 1, + *-in*2.] The mucilage of quince-seeds.

cydonium (sī-dō′ni-um), *n.* [See *Cydonia.*] Quince-seed.

cyesiognosis (sī-ē″si-og-nō′sis), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κύησις,* pregnancy, + *γνῶσις,* knowledge.] Diagnosis of pregnancy. *Dunglison.*

cyesiology (sī-ē-si-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κύησις,* pregnancy (see *cyesis*), + *-λογία,* ⟨ *λέγειν,* say: see *-ology.*] In *physiol.,* the science which treats of gestation or pregnancy.

cyesis (sī-ē′sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κύησις,* pregnancy, ⟨ *κυεῖν,* be pregnant.] Pregnancy; conception. *Dunglison.*

cygneous (sig′nē-us), *a.* [⟨ L. *cygnus, cycnus,* a swan: see *cygnet.*] In *bryology,* curved like a swan's neck. *Braithwaite.*

cygnet (sig′net), *n.* [Formerly *cignet,* ⟨ OF. **cignet,* equiv. to **cignel, cigneau,* dim. of *cigne,* F. *cygne* = Pr. *cigne* = It. *cigno,* a swan (cf. OF. *cisne* = Sp. Pg. *cisne,* OPg. *cirne* = Olt. *cecino,* It. *cecero,* a swan, ⟨ ML. *cecinus, cicinus,* a corruption of L. *cycnus*), ⟨ L. *cycnus,* often written *cygnus,* ⟨ Gr. *κύκνος,* a swan, prob. redupl. from √ **κυν,* **καν,* sound, = L. *canere,* sing. From the same root come L. *ciconia,* a stork, and E. *hen.* See *cant*2, *chant, hen.*] A young swan; specifically, in *her.,* a small swan. Swans, when more than one are borne, are commonly called cygnets, though the representation is exactly the same as that of the swan so called.

> So doth the swan her downy *cygnets* save,
> Keeping them prisoner underneath her wings.
> *Shak.,* 1 Hen. VI., v. 3.

Cygnet royal, in *her.,* a term for a bearing more properly blazoned *swan argent, ducally gorged and chained or*—that is, having a duke's coronet around its neck and a chain attached thereto. *Hugh Clark.*

Cygninæ (sig-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cygnus,* 1, + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of lamellirostral natatorial birds, of the duck family, *Anatidæ;* the swans. They have the longest neck of any birds of this family, the vertebræ being very numerous (up to 26); the tail is short and many-feathered; the tarsus is reticulate; the lores are naked; the bill is high at the base, and sometimes tuberculate, with median nostrils; the feet are large; the middle toe and claw are longer than the tarsus; and the hallux is simple. The legs are set far back, so that the gait is constrained, but in the water the swans are proverbially elegant and graceful. There are 8 or 10 species, of various countries, chiefly of the genus *Cygnus.* See *swan.*

cygnine (sig′nin), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cygninæ.*

Cygnopsis (sig-nop′sis), *n.* [NL. (Brandt, 1836), ⟨ L. *cygnus,* a swan, + Gr. *ὄψις,* view, appearance.] A genus of geese, of the subfamily *Anserinæ* and family *Anatidæ:* so called from their swan-like appearance. The type and only species is the Chinese goose, *C. cygnoides,* common in domestication.

Chinese Goose (*Cygnopsis cygnoides*).

Cygnus (sig′nus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *cygnus,* prop. *cycnus,* a swan: see *cygnet.*] **1.** The typical genus of the subfamily *Cygninæ,* formerly conterminous with it, but now including all the white swans, or even restricted to those which

have a tubercle on the bill, as the mute swan of Europe, *Cygnus olor*. *C. musicus* is the European whooping swan, or hooper. It belongs to the subgenus *Olor*, as do the two American swans, the whistler, *Cygnus (Olor) columbianus*, and the trumpeter, *Cygnus (Olor) buccinator*. See *swan*.

2. An ancient northern constellation representing a bird called a swan by Ovid and others, and now always so considered.

The Constellation Cygnus.—From Ptolemy's description.

Cylichna (si-lik′nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κυλίχνη, a small cup, < κύλιξ (κυλικ-), a cup.] A genus of tectibranchiate opisthobranchiate gastropods, of the family *Tornatellidæ* or *Bullidæ*, or made type of a family *Cylichnidæ*, having a strong cylindrical shell, with narrow aperture. There are numerous species.

Cylichna cylindracea.

cylichnid (si-lik′nid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Cylichnidæ*.

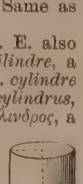
Cylichnidæ (si-lik′ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cylichna* + *-idæ*.] A family of gastropods, of which the genus *Cylichna* is typical. The radula has multiserial teeth, of which the central are small, the lateral large and uniciform, and the marginal small and uniciform.

Cylicomastiges (sil′i-kō-mas′ti-jēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κύλιξ (κυλικ-), a cup, + μάστιξ, pl. μάστιγες, a whip, scourge.] A group of choanoflagellate infusorians or collar-bearing monads, with a well-marked collar around the base of the flagellum, including such genera as *Salpingœca* and *Codonosiga*. *Bütschli*.

cylicotomy (sil-i-kot′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. κύλιξ (κυλικ-), a cup, + τομή, cutting, < τέμνειν, cut.] In *surg.*, division of the ciliary muscle, as in glaucoma. *Dunglison*.

Cylicozoa (sil″i-kō-zō′ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κύλιξ (κυλικ-), a cup, + ζῷον, animal.] Same as *Calycozoa*.

cylinder (sil′in-dėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cilinder*, *cilindre*; in ME. in form *chilindre*, a cylindrical sun-dial; < OF. *cilindre*, F. *cylindre* = Sp. It. *cilindro* = Pg. *cylindro*, < L. *cylindrus*, a cylinder, a roller, a leveler, < Gr. κύλινδρος, a cylinder, a roller, roll, < κυλίνδειν, roll, κυλίειν, roll: see *cycle*. Doublet of *calender*[1], q. v.] I. In *geom.*: (*a*) A solid which may be conceived as generated by the revolution of a rectangle about one of its sides: specifically called a *right cylinder*. The side of the generating rectangle forms the axis of the cylinder, and the adjacent sides generate circles which form the bases of the cylinder. (*b*) By extension, any surface generated by a right line moving parallel to itself.


Right Cylinder.

A cylindrical surface is a curved surface generated by a moving straight line which continually touches a given curve, and in all of its positions is parallel to a given fixed straight line not in the plane of the curve. A solid bounded by a cylindrical surface and two parallel planes is called a *cylinder*. *Chauvenet*.

2. In *mech.*: (*a*) That chamber of a steam-engine in which the force of steam is exerted on the piston. See *steam-engine*. (*b*) The barrel of an air-pump. (*c*) A hollow metallic roller forming part of certain printing-machines. In cylinder-presses the cylinder is used only for giving the impression. See *cylinder-press*. In type-revolving presses there are type-cylinders and impression-cylinders; the former, on which the forms of type or stereotype plates are secured, revolve against the latter in the opposite direction. (*d*) The bore of a gun. (*e*) That part of a revolver which contains the chambers for the cartridges. (*f*) The central well around which a winding staircase is carried. (*g*) The body of a pump. (*h*) In a loom, a revolving part which receives the cards. In the Jacquard loom it is a square prism revolving on a horizontal axis. (*i*) In a carding-machine, a clothed barrel larger than an urchin or a doffer. See cut under *carding-machine*. (*j*) In an electrical machine, a barrel of glass. (*k*) In *ordnance*, a wooden bucket in which a cartridge is carried from the magazine to the gun. *E. H. Knight*. (*l*) A garden- or field-roller. *E. H. Knight*.—3. In *antiq.*, a cylindrical or somewhat barrel-shaped stone, bearing a cuneiform inscription or a carved design, worn by the Babylonians, Assyrians, and kindred peoples as a seal and amulet. Great numbers of such cylinders have been found, and also of Phenician imitations of them.—4†. An old portable timepiece of the class of sun-dials.

> By my *chilindre* it is prime of deye.
> *Chaucer*, Shipman's Tale, l. 206.

5†. [*cap.*] In *conch.*, a genus of gastropods: same as *Oliva*. *Fabricius*, 1823.—**Charge-cylinder**, the part of the bore of a cannon occupied by the charge.—**Double-acting cylinder**, an engine-cylinder in which the stroke of the piston is effective in each direction, instead of only in one direction, as in the *single-action cylinder*.—**Forming-cylinder**, in a paper-making machine, the cylinder on which the pulp is collected and formed into a soft web preparatory to drying and hardening.—**Oblique cylinder**. See *oblique*.—**Oscillating cylinder**, an engine-cylinder which rocks on trunnions, and the piston-rod of which connects directly to the crank.—**Vacant cylinder**, the portion of the bore of a cannon left free in front of the charge.

cylinder-bit (sil′in-dėr-bit), *n.* See *half-round bit*, under *bit*[1].

cylinder-bore (sil′in-dėr-bōr), *n.* A gun the bore of which is of a uniform diameter throughout.

cylinder-bore (sil′in-dėr-bōr), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *cylinder-bored*, ppr. *cylinder-boring*. To bore, as a gun-barrel, in such a manner that the diameter of the bore is uniform throughout.

cylinder-car (sil′in-dėr-kär), *n.* A hollow cylinder for carrying freight, with wheel-ends adapted to run on a railroad-track. The cylinder rolls with its load, thus doing away with the use of axles. *E. H. Knight*.

cylinder-cock (sil′in-dėr-kok), *n.* A cock at the end of a steam-cylinder, through which water of condensation may be blown out, or through which steam may be blown in for warming up the cylinder. For the first purpose it is sometimes made automatic, and often called a *safety cylinder-cock*.

cylinder-cover (sil′in-dėr-kuv″ėr), *n.* 1. A jacket or bagging placed about a steam-cylinder, to prevent radiation of heat.—2. In steam-engines, the cover secured by bolts to a flange round the top of a cylinder, so as to make it steam-tight.

cylinder-desk (sil′in-dėr-desk), *n.* A writing-desk with a top somewhat cylindrical in shape, which can be pushed back to allow the desk to be used, or brought forward and locked. Also called a *roll-top desk*.

cylinder-engine (sil′in-dėr-en″jin), *n.* In *paper-making*, a machine in which the pulp is formed in a sheet upon a cylinder and delivered as a web to the dryers.

cylinder-escapement (sil′in-dėr-es-kāp″ment), *n.* An escapement for watches invented by Graham, corresponding to the dead-beat escapement in clocks.

cylinder-face (sil′in-dėr-fās), *n.* In *engin.*, the flat part of a steam-cylinder on which a slide-valve moves.

cylinder-gage (sil′in-dėr-gāj), *n.* A cast-iron hollow cylinder, from 3 to 5 calibers in length, accurately turned on the exterior, and used to verify the accuracy of the finished bore of a gun.

cylinder-glass (sil′in-dėr-glȧs), *n.* Glass blown into the form of a cylinder, then split, and flattened into a sheet. The quality is superior to that of crown-glass. See *broad glass*, under *broad*.

cylinder-grinder (sil′in-dėr-grīn″dėr), *n.* A machine-tool with automatic traverse-feed for finishing cylindrical gages, such as those of gun-bores. *E. H. Knight*.

cylinder-mill (sil′in-dėr-mil), *n.* A grinding-mill in which the action of rollers is substituted for that of face-stones. *E. H. Knight*.

cylinder-milling (sil′in-dėr-mil′ing), *n.* See *milling*.

cylinder-port (sil′in-dėr-pōrt), *n.* One of the openings through which steam passes into the cylinder of a steam-engine.

cylinder-powder (sil′in-dėr-pou″dėr), *n.* Gunpowder the charcoal for which is prepared by distillation in cylindrical iron retorts.

cylinder-press (sil′in-dėr-pres), *n.* A printing-machine in which impression is made by a cylinder rotating over a sliding flat bed-plate which contains the form of types or plates. In the *drum-cylinder press* there is one cylinder of large size, making but one revolution to the forward and backward movement of the bed-plate; in other forms the cylinder makes two or more revolutions for each impression. In the *stop-cylinder press* the cylinder stops its rotation soon after the impression is taken. The *double-cylinder press* has two cylinders, and prints an impression on the backward as well as the forward movement of the bed-plate. The name *cylinder-press* is technically applied only to presses or machines in which the impression-cylinder prints upon a flat surface. Printing-machines that are constructed to print from plates or types fastened on a cylinder are known distinctively as *type-revolving presses*, and specifically as *rotary*, *web*, or *sun-and-planet presses*.

cylinder-snail (sil′in-dėr-snāl), *n.* A snail of the genus *Cylindrella*; a cylindrellid.

cylinder-snake (sil′in-dėr-snāk), *n.* An ophidian of the family *Cylindrophidæ* or *Uropeltidæ*.

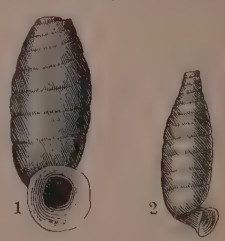
cylinder-staff (sil′in-dėr-stȧf), *n.* An instrument used in the inspection of ordnance to measure the length of the bore. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.

cylinder-tape (sil′in-dėr-tāp), *n.* In a cylinder printing-press, a tape running on the impression-cylinder, beneath the edge of the paper, to remove the sheet from the cylinder after impression. *E. H. Knight*.

cylinder-wrench (sil′in-dėr-rench), *n.* A form of wrench adapted to grasp cylindrical rods or tubes; a pipe-wrench. *E. H. Knight*.

cylindraceous (sil-in-drā′shius), *a.* [= F. *cylindracé*; as *cylinder* + *-aceous*.] Somewhat or nearly cylindrical.

Cylindrella (sil-in-drel′ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *cylindrus*, cylinder, + dim. *-ella*.] A genus of gephilous gastropods, of the family *Cylindrellidæ*, called cylinder-snails from the cylindrical shape of the shell. There are many species, of the warmer parts of America. *Pfeiffer*, 1840.


1. *Cylindrella brevis*. 2. *Cylindrella elegans*. (About twice natural size.)

cylindrellid (sil-in-drel′id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Cylindrellidæ*.

Cylindrellidæ (sil-in-drel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cylindrella* + *-idæ*.] An American family of pulmonate gastropods, typified by the genus *Cylindrella*; the cylinder-snails. The shell is cylindric and many-whorled, the last whorl usually detached from the rest and having a circular mouth. The animal has a thin jaw with oblique folds, and the teeth of the radula are peculiar, the central being very narrow, the lateral having the internal and median cusps confluent, and the marginal resembling the lateral in miniature, or rudimentary. Over 200 species are known, most of which are inhabitants of the West Indian islands.

cylindrenchyma (sil-in-dreng′ki-mȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύλινδρος, a cylinder, + ἔγχυμα, an infusion, < ἐγχεῖν, infuse, < ἐν, in, + χεῖν, pour.] In *bot.*, tissue composed of cylindrical cells, such as that of plants of the genus *Conferva*, and of many hairs, etc.

cylindric, cylindrical (si-lin′drik, -dri-kal), *a.* [= F. *cylindrique* = Sp. *cilíndrico* = Pg. *cylindrico* = It. *cilindrico*, < NL. **cylindricus*, < Gr. κυλινδρικός, cylindrical, < κύλινδρος, cylinder.] Having the form of a cylinder, or partaking of its properties.—**Cylindrical boiler**, a steam-boiler made in the shape of a cylinder, simple in construction, and admitting of greater resistance to the lateral action of the causes of displacement than most others, although more expensive in the matter of fuel.—**Cylindrical bone**, in *anat.*, a long bone, as a thigh-bone or humerus, with a more or less cylindrical hollow shaft of compact tissue, inclosing a medullary cavity, and having cancellous tissue at each end.—**Cylindrical lens** or **mirror**, a lens or mirror having one or two cylindrical surfaces. Cylindrical lenses are used in spectacles for the correction of astigmatism.—**Cylindrical saw**, a saw in the form of a cylinder, with the edge of the open end cut in saw-teeth; a crown-saw: used for cutting staves, fellies, etc., and in surgery. Also called *barrel-saw*, *drum-saw*, *tub-saw*. See cut under *crown-saw*.—**Cylindrical surface**, a surface generated by a right line moving parallel to itself.—**Cylindrical valve**, a valve of cylindrical form on an oscillating axis, serving to open and close ports in the cylindrical case which forms its seat. *E. H. Knight*.—**Cylindrical vaulting** (properly *semi-cylindrical vaulting*), in *arch.*, the most ancient mode of true vaulting. Also called a *wagon-*, *barrel-*, *tunnel-*, or *cradle-vault*. It is a plain half-cylinder, without either groins or ribs, or divided into bays by arcs doubleaux, which are usually of square or semicircular section.

cylindrically (si-lin′dri-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner or shape of a cylinder.

cylindricity (si-lin-dris′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *cylindricité*; as *cylindric* + *-ity*.] The character or state of being cylindrical; cylindrical form: as, imperfect *cylindricity*.

cylindricule (si-lin′dri-kūl), *n.* [< NL. as if **cylindriculus*, dim. of L. *cylindrus*, a cylinder: see *cylinder*.] A small cylinder. *Owen.*

cylindriform (si-lin′dri-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *cylindriforme*; < L. *cylindrus*, a cylinder, + *forma*, shape.] Having the form of a cylinder; shaped like a cylinder.

Cylindrirostres† (si-lin-dri-ros′trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *cylindrus*, a cylinder, + *rostrum*, beak.] In Blyth's system of classification (1849), a superfamily of his *Halcyoides*, constituted by the kingfishers, rollers, and bee-eaters, or the families *Alcyonidæ* (or *Alcedinidæ*), *Coraciidæ*, and *Meropidæ*.

cylindrocephalic (si-lin″drō-se-fal′ik or si-lin-drō-sef′ạ-lik), *a.* [< *cylindrocephaly* + *-ic*.] Exhibiting or pertaining to cylindrocephaly.

cylindrocephaly (si-lin-drō-sef′ạ-li), *n.* [< Gr. *κύλινδρος*, cylinder, + *κεφαλή*, head.] A long cylindrical configuration of the skull.

cylindroconic, cylindroconical (si-lin-drō-kon′ik, -i-kạl), *a.* [< *cylindric* + *conic*, *-al*.] Shaped like a cylinder terminated by a cone.

cylindroconoidal (si-lin″drō-kō-noi′dạl), *a.* [< *cylindric* + *conoidal*.] Shaped like a cylinder having a conoidal termination.

cylindrocylindrical (si-lin″drō-si-lin′dri-kạl), *a.* [< *cylindric* + *cylindrical*.] In *arch.*, formed by the intersection of one cylindrical vault with another of greater span and height, springing from the same level: said of an arch. See *cross-vaulting*.

cylindroid (sil′in-droid), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *cylindroïde* = Pg. *cylindroide*, < Gr. *κυλινδροειδής*, < *κύλινδρος*, a cylinder, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A solid body bounded by a cylindrical surface cut orthogonally by elliptical bases.—**2.** A conoidal cubic surface whose equation is $z(x^2 + y^2) - 2\,axy = 0$. [So named by Cayley and Ball, 1871.]

II. *a.* Having the form of a cylinder with equal and parallel elliptical bases.

cylindroidal (sil-in-droi′dạl), *a.* [< *cylindroid* + *-al*.] Resembling a cylinder; cylindroid.

During the embryonic condition of all vertebrates, the centre of the partition [between the cerebrospinal and visceral tubes] is occupied by an elongated, cellular, *cylindroidal* mass—the notochord, or chorda dorsalis. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 8.

cylindroma (sil-in-drō′mạ), *n.*; pl. *cylindromata* (-mạ-tạ). [NL., < Gr. *κύλινδρος*, a cylinder, + *-oma*.] In *pathol.*, a name given to several kinds of tumors. (*a*) Sarcoma myxomatodes, a sarcoma in which the sarcoma-cells have undergone in greater or less part mucous degeneration. (*b*) Angiosarcoma myxomatodes, a sarcoma in which the mucous degeneration affects the walls of the vessels and the tissue immediately about them. (*c*) Myxosarcoma, a simple combination of myxomatous and sarcomatous tissue. (*d*) Cylindroma carcinomatodes, a very rare carcinoma, characterized by the presence of homogeneous hyaline spherules in the cell-nests. See *carcinoma*, *myxoma*, *sarcoma*.

cylindromatous (sil-in-drom′ạ-tus), *a.* [< *cylindroma(t-)* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a cylindroma.

cylindrometric (si-lin-drō-met′rik), *a.* [< Gr. *κύλινδρος*, a cylinder, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] Pertaining to a scale used in measuring cylinders.

cylindro-ogival (si-lin″drō-ō-jī′vạl), *a.* [= F. *cylindro-ogival*; as *cylindric* + *ogival*.] Having the form of a cylindrical body with an ogival head.

Cylindrophidæ (sil-in-drof′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., short for **Cylindrophididæ*, < *Cylindrophis* (*-drophid-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of harmless ophidians or reptiles, typified by the genus *Cylindrophis*, without poison-fangs, with a very small head, the mouth not distensible, and the tail short and conical. They have a rudimentary pelvis, and a pair of anal spurs formed by the condensed epidermis of the rudimentary hind limbs; the teeth are small, and there are palatine teeth; the quadrate bone is fixed, and there is no distinct mastoid. Besides *Cylindrophis*, the family contains the genus *Ilysia* or *Tortrix*, whence it is sometimes named *Tortricidæ*. With the family *Uropeltidæ* it constitutes a suborder *Angiostomata*, or is brought under *Opoterodontia* with *Typhlopidæ*.

Cylindrophis (si-lin′drō-fis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύλινδρος*, cylinder, + *ὄφις*, serpent.] A genus of serpents, giving name to the family *Cylindrophidæ*. *C. rufa* is a Japanese species.

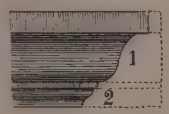
cylix, *n.* See *kylix*.

Cyllecoraria (sil″e-kō-rā′ri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL.] One of the many divisions of the heteropterous family *Phytocoridæ*, containing such genera as *Hyaliodes*.

Cyllene (si-lē′nē), *n.* [NL., < L. *Cyllene*, < Gr. *Κυλλήνη*, the name of a mountain in Arcadia, Greece.] A genus of longicorn beetles, of the family *Cerambycidæ*, which in the form of the body and the style of the markings have some resemblance to the wasps. The species are superficially recognized by the long antennæ and by the transverse excavations in the sides of the pronotum near the base. Two closely similar North American species, *C. pictus* (Drury) and *C. robiniæ* (Forst.), have a black body, banded with narrow transverse or oblique yellow lines, and red legs. The former lives in the hickory and appears in spring, while the latter infests the locust-tree and appears in autumn. Both species are, in the larval state, very destructive to the trees they inhabit. *Harris*, Ins. Inj. to Veg., p. 103.

a. Cyllene pictus. b. Cyllene robiniæ. (Natural size.)

cyma (sī′mạ), *n.*; pl. *cymæ* (-mē). [NL. (cf. L. *cyma*, *cuma*, a sprout, a hollow sphere), < Gr. *κῦμα*, a wave, a swell, billow, a waved ogee or molding, < *κυεῖν*, be pregnant, lit. contain. See *cyme*.] **1.** In *arch.*, a member or molding of the cornice, of which the profile is an ogee, or curve of contrary flexure. Of this molding there are two kinds: *cyma recta*, or *Doric cyma* (sometimes called *beak-molding*), which is concave at the top and convex at the bottom; and *cyma reversa*, or *Lesbian cyma*, which is convex at the top and concave at the bottom. Both kinds of the cyma are also called *ogee*. Also written *cyme*, *cima*.



1, Cyma recta; 2, Cyma reversa.

2. In *bot.*, same as *cyme*.—**3.** [*cap.*] [NL.] Same as *Cuma*, 2.

cymagraph (sī′mạ-grȧf), *n.* [< Gr. *κῦμα*, a waved molding, + *γράφειν*, write.] A form of sculpture-copier or pantograph for tracing the outlines of objects in relief, particularly adapted for taking profiles of architectural moldings.

cymaphen (sī′mạ-fen), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *κῦμα*, a wave, + *φαίνειν*, show.] An apparatus in a telephone for receiving transmitted electric waves.

cymar, *n.* See *simar*.

cymatium (sī-mā′shi-um), *n.*; pl. *cymatia* (-ạ). [L., < Gr. *κυμάτιον*, a waved molding, < *κῦμα*(*τ-*), a wave, etc.: see *cyma*.] In *arch.*, a cyma; a molding composed of the cyma.

Most of the capitals here are of the Corinthian order; and I took notice of the capitals of some pilasters, consisting of a *cymatium*, two lists, and flutes about a foot long, and under them a quarter round, adorned with eggs and darts. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 88.

Cymatogaster (sī″mā-tō-gas′tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κῦμα*(*τ-*), fetus, + *γαστήρ*, belly.] A genus of surf-fishes, of the family *Embiotocidæ*. *C. aggregatus* is an abundant fish of the Pacific coast of the United States, known as the *shiner*, *minny*, and *sparada*.

cymatolite (sī-mat′ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *κῦμα*(*τ-*), wave, + *λίθος*, stone.] A mineral substance produced by the alteration of spodumene, appearing in white masses with a delicate wavy, fibrous structure. It is an intimate mixture of muscovite and albite.

cymba (sim′bạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *cymba*, < Gr. *κύμβη*, a boat: see *cymbal*, *Cymbium*.] **1.** Pl. *cymbæ* (-bē). In the nomenclature of sponge-spicules, a boat-shaped microsclere or flesh-spicule. The cymba resembles in profile the letter C. The back or curve is called the *keel* or *tropis*; the points are the *prows* or *proræ*. The proræ when lobed or alate are termed *pteres*. Two varieties of the cymba are known as the *pterocymba* and *oöcymba*. See these words.

2. [*cap.*] In *conch.*, same as *Cymbium*, 1.

cymbæform (sim′bē-fôrm), *a.* Same as *cymbiform*.

cymbal (sim′bạl), *n.* [< ME. *cimbale*, *cymbale*, < OF. *cimbale*, F. *cymbale* = Sp. *címbalo* = Pg. *cymbalo* = It. *cimbalo*, *cembalo* = D. *cimbaal* = G. Dan. *cymbel* = Sw. *cymbal*, < L. *cymbalum*, < Gr. *κύμβαλον*, a cymbal, < *κύμβος*, *κύμβη*, the hollow of a vessel, bowl, basin, cup, boat, knapsack, etc., = Skt. *kumbhā*, *kumbhi*, a pot, jar: see *comb*[2]. Cf. *chime*[1].] **1.** One of a pair of concave plates of brass or bronze which, when struck together, produce a sharp, ringing sound: usually in the plural. Their size varies from little metallic castanets or finger-cymbals to large orchestral cymbals made to be used with the large or long drum. Instruments of the cymbal family are known from the earliest historic times. They are specially useful for rhythmic effect, though some experiments have been made with plates so shaped and used as to give tones of definite pitch.

I am become as sounding brass, or a tinkling *cymbal*. 1 Cor. xiii. 1.

In vain with *cymbals'* ring
They call the grisly king,
In dismal dance about the furnace blue.
Milton, Nativity, l. 208.

2. In *organ-building*, a mixture-stop of very high pitch.—**3.** A musical instrument made of a piece of steel wire, in a triangular form, on which are passed several rings, which are touched and shifted along the triangle with an iron rod held in the right hand, while the cymbal is supported in the left by a cord. Also spelled *symbal*. *Imp. Dict.*

cymbal-doctor (sim′bal-dok″tọr), *n.* A teacher whose instruction is like the tinkling of a cymbal. Compare 1 Cor. xiii. 1. [Rare.]

These petty glosses, . . . so like the quibbles of a court sermon that we may safely reckon . . . that the hand of some household priest foisted them in, lest the world should forget how much he was a disciple of those *cymbal-doctors*. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, viii.

cymbaled, cymballed (sim′bạld), *a.* [< *cymbal* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with cymbals. [Rare.]

And highest among the statues, statue-like,
Between a *cymbal'd* Miriam and a Jael,
With Psyche's babe, was Ida watching us.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

cymbaler, cymballer (sim′bạl-ėr), *n.* [< *cymbal* + *-er*[1].] One who performs on a cymbal; a cymbalist. *Fallows*.

cymbalist (sim′bạl-ist), *n.* [< *cymbal* + *-ist*.] One who plays the cymbals.

cymballed, cymballer. See *cymbaled*, *cymbaler*.

cymbate (sim′bāt), *a.* [< L. *cymba*, a boat (see *cymba*), + *-ate*[1].] Boat-shaped, as that form of sponge-spicule called a cymba. *Sollas*.

cymbecephalic (sim″bē-se-fal′ik or sim-bē-sef′ạ-lik), *a.* [< Gr. *κύμβη*, a hollow, + *κεφαλή*, head, + *-ic*.] Same as *cymbocephalic*. *Dunglison*.

Cymbidium (sim-bid′i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύμβος*, *κύμβη*, a hollow, a cup, boat (see *cymbal*), + dim. *-ίδιον*.] A genus of tropical terrestrial orchids, often having spikes of beautiful flowers, on which account several of them are favorites in the greenhouse. There are about 30 species, natives of eastern Asia, Australia, and Africa.

cymbiform (sim′bi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *cymba*, a boat, + *forma*, shape.] Boat-shaped; longer than broad, convex, and keeled like the bottom of a boat: applied to the elytra and other parts of insects, to seeds and leaves of plants, diatoms, and spores of fungi, and also to a bone of the foot usually called the scaphoid bone. See *scaphoid*. Also *cymbæform*.

Cymbirhynchus (sim-bi-ring′kus), *n.* [NL. (N. A. Vigors, 1831), also written *Cymbyrhynchus*, and more correctly *Cymborhynchus*; < Gr. *κύμβη*, *κύμβος*, a cup, + *ῥύγχος*, snout, beak.] A notable genus of coccygomorphic birds, of the family *Eurylæmidæ*: so called from the size and shape of the bill. The type is *C. macrorhynchus*, the blue-billed gaper, of Borneo, Sumatra, Java, etc.

Cymbium (sim′bi-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *cymba*, also *cumba*, a boat or skiff, < Gr. *κύμβη*, the hollow of a vessel, a boat, a knapsack: see *cymbal* and *comb*[2].] **1.** A genus of gastropods, of the family *Volutidæ*. The shell is obovate, tumid, ventricose, and covered with a strong epidermis, and the pillar four-plaited. They are found on the African coast, and known as boat-shells. *C. æthopica* and *C. proboscidale* are examples. Also *Cymba*.

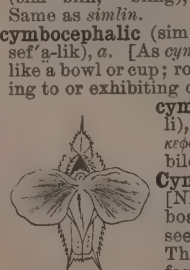
Boat-shell (*Cymbium proboscidale*).

2. In *entom.*, a genus of beetles, of the family *Trogositidæ*. *Seidlitz*, 1873.—**3.** [*l. c.*] In *Gr. antiq.*, a form of vase of deep and upright shape, without foot or handles; a bowl.

cymblin, cymbling (sim′blin, -bling), *n.* Same as *simlin*.

cymbocephalic (sim″bō-se-fal′ik or sim-bō-sef′ạ-lik), *a.* [As *cymbocephaly* + *-ic*.] Shaped like a bowl or cup; round; specifically, pertaining to or exhibiting cymbocephaly.

cymbocephaly (sim-bō-sef′ạ-li), *n.* [< Gr. *κύμβη*, bowl, + *κεφαλή*, head.] In *craniol.*, a bilobed form of the skull.



Cymbulia proboscidea, slightly enlarged.

Cymbulia (sim-bū′li-ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *cymbula*, a small boat, dim. of *cymba*, boat: see *cymbal*, and cf. *cymba*.] The typical genus of the family *Cymbuliidæ*, having a slipper-shaped shell pointed

in front and square behind. *C. proboscidea* is an example.

Cymbuliidæ (sim-bū-lī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cymbulia* + *-idæ*.] A family of thecosomatous pteropods. The animal is oval and has very large rounded fins, and there are three radular teeth in each transverse row, the median very wide and the lateral moderately wide and unicuspid; the shell has the form of a sandal, and is cartilaginous and mostly internal. Genera of this family are *Cymbulia*, *Tiedemannia*, and *Halopsyche*.

The *Cymbuliidæ* are noticeable for their comparatively large size and the very peculiar shell which they secrete. In early life . . . they have a small, spiral, horny shell; but this becomes lost, and in its place the animal secretes a cartilaginous slipper-shaped shell, apparently possessing no more consistency than ordinary gelatine jelly. In this thick, transparent, flexible shell sits the mollusc, like the old woman in her shoe, paddling about by the large oval wings. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 358.

cyme (sīm), *n.* [Also, as NL., *cyma*; < Gr. *κῦμα* (> L. *cyma*), a young sprout, etc., same as *κῦμα* a wave, swell, etc.: see *cyma*.] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) An inflorescence of the definite or determinate class; any form of inflorescence in which the primary axis bears a single terminal flower which develops first, the inflorescence being continued by secondary, tertiary, and other axes. The secondary and other axes may be given off on both sides of the primary axis (a dichotomous or biparous cyme or dichasium), or in such a way as to cause the inflorescence to assume a helicoid or scorpioid form (as in the forget-me-not). The term is applied especially to a broad and flattened compound form. (*b*) A panicle, the elongation of all the ramifications of which is arrested so that it has the appearance of an umbel.—2. In *arch.*, same as *cyma*.

a, Cyme of houseleek; *b*, of forget-me-not. (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

Also *cima*.

cymelet (sīm'let), *n.* [< *cyme* + *-let*.] Same as *cymule*.

cymene (sī'mēn), *n.* [< *cym(inum)* + *-ene*.] A hydrocarbon ($C_{10}H_{14}$) occurring in the volatile oil of Roman cumin, in camphor, in the oil of thyme, etc., and prepared by treating oil of turpentine with oil of vitriol. It is a colorless, strongly refracting liquid, and has a pleasant odor of lemons. Also *cymol* and *camphogen*.

cymic (sī'mik), *a.* [< *cym(inum)* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from cyminum or cumin.—**Cymic acid**, $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$, a monobasic acid forming prismatic crystals insoluble in water.

cymiferous (sī-mif'ē-rus), *a.* [< NL. *cyma*, a cyme, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, producing cymes.

Cymindis (si-min'dis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύμινδις*, an unidentified bird, described by Aristotle as haunting the mountains, black, of the size of a small hawk, long and slender in form.] 1. In *entom.*, a genus of adephagous beetles, of the family *Carabidæ*. *Latreille*, 1806.—2. In *ornith.*, a genus of American hawks of small size, related to the kites. The tarsus is bare below; the nostrils are linear and oblique; the lores are bare; the bill

Cayenne Hawk (*Cymindis cayennensis*).

is slender and much hooked at the end; the tail is rounded; and the wings are short. The genus was based by Cuvier, 1817, on the Cayenne hawk, *C. cayennensis*.

cyminum (si-mī'num), *n.* [L., also *cuminum*, > *cumin*, q. v.] Same as *cumin*.

cymlin, *n.* See *simlin*.

cymobotryose (sī-mō-bot'ri-ōs), *a.* [As *cymobotrys* + *-ose*.] In *bot.*, same as *thyrsoid*.

cymobotrys (sī-mō-bot'ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κῦμα*, a young sprout (see *cyma*), + *βότρυς*, a cluster of grapes.] In *bot.*, same as *thyrse*.

cymogene (sī'mō-jēn), *n.* [< Gr. *κύμ(ινον)*, cumin, + *-γενης*, producing: see *cumin* and *-gen*.] A mixture of very volatile hydrocarbons found in crude petroleum. When the crude petroleum is distilled, cymogene passes off as a gas at the usual temperature of the condenser, but by low temperature and compression it is reduced to a very volatile liquid having a specific gravity of .603–.578. It is used as a freezing-mixture.

cymoid (sī'moid), *a.* [< *cyme* + *-oid*.] Having the form of a cyme.

cymol (sī'mol), *n.* [< L. *cym(inum)* + *-ol*.] Same as *cymene*.

cymophane (sī'mō-fān), *n.* [< F. *cymophane*, < Gr. *κῦμα*, a wave, + *-φανής*, < *φαίνειν*, show.] Chrysoberyl.

Her white arm, that wore a twisted chain
Clasped with an opal-sheeny *cymophane*.
O. W. Holmes, The Mysterious Illness.

cymophanous (sī-mof'a-nus), *a.* [As *cymophane* + *-ous*.] Having a wavy floating light; opalescent; chatoyant.

cymose, cymous (sī'mōs, sī'mus), *a.* [< L. *cymosus*, full of shoots, < *cyma*, a shoot, sprout: see *cyme*.] Bearing a cyme; composed of cymes; pertaining to or resembling a cyme.

cymosely (sī'mōs-li), *adv.* In a cymose manner: as, "branching *cymosely*," *Farlow*, Marine Algæ, p. 103.

Cymothoa (sī-moth'ō-ä), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1798), < Gr. *κῦμα*, anything swollen, a wave, etc., + *θοός*, quick, also pointed.] The typical genus of the family *Cymothoidæ*. *C. œstrum* is a common kind of fish-louse, parasitic upon many fishes, to which it clings tightly by means of its hooked legs.

Cymothoa ovalis, upper and under views. (Line shows natural size.)

Cymothoidæ (sī-mō-thō'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cymothoa* + *-idæ*.] A family of isopod crustaceans, of the group *Euisopoda*, typified by the genus *Cymothoa*, mostly parasitic on fish. The technical characters are a broad abdomen, with short segments and a scutate caudal plate, the posterior maxillipeds operculate, and the mouth-parts formed for biting or sucking. There are several genera besides *Cymothoa*, as *Serolis*, *Ægæ*, *Eurydice*, *Cirolana*, and *Ceratothoa*. Also written *Cymothoadæ*.

cymous, *a.* See *cymose*.

Cymri, *n. pl.* See *Cymry*.

Cymric, Kymric (kim'rik), *a.* and *n.* [With accom. term. *-ic*, < W. *Cymraeg*, Welsh, *Cymreig*, the Welsh language, < *Cymro*, pl. *Cymry*, a Welshman, *Cymru*, Wales: see *Cymry*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Cymry and their kindred, the Cornishmen and Bretons.

He [Monsieur Edwards] . . . finds abundant traces of the physical type which he has established as the *Cymric* still subsisting in our population, and having descended from the old British possessors of our soil before the Saxon conquest. *M. Arnold*, Study of Celtic Literature, iii.

II. *n.* The language of the Cymry, or of the Cymric division of the Celtic race of Britain.

Cymry, Kymry (kim'ri), *n. pl.* [W. *Cymry*, pl. of *Cymro*, a Welshman; cf. *Cymru*, ML. *Cambria*, Wales. The origin of the name is unknown; some connect it with W. *cymmer*, a confluence of waters; cf. *aber*, *inver-*.] The name given to themselves by the Welsh. In its wider application the term is often applied to that division of the Celtic race which is more nearly akin with the Welsh, including also the Cornishmen and the Bretons or Armoricans, as distinguished from the Gadhelic division. Also written *Cymri*, *Cwmry*.

Physical marks, such as the square head of the German, the round head of the Gael, the oval head of the *Cymri*, which determine the type of a people.
M. Arnold, Study of Celtic Literature, iii.

cymule (sī'mūl), *n.* [< NL. *cymula* (cf. L. *cymula*, a tender sprout), dim. of *cyma*: see *cyma*, *cyme*.] In *bot.*, a simple or diminutive cyme, by itself or forming part of a compound cyme. Also *cymelet*.

cymulose (sī'mū-lōs), *a.* [< *cymule* + *-ose*.] Bearing or composed of cymules; pertaining to or resembling a cymule.

Cynælurinæ (sī"nē-lū-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cynælurus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Felidæ*, represented by the genus *Cynælurus*: a synonym of *Guepardinæ* (which see). Also written *Cynailurinæ*.

Cynælurus (sī-nē-lū'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + *αἴλουρος*, a cat.] A genus of dog-like cats, containing the chetah or hunting leopard of India, *C. jubata*: a synonym of *Guepardа* (which see). Also written *Cynailurus*. *Wagler*, 1830.

cynanche (si-nang'kē), *n.* [LL. (> ult. E. *squinancy*, *quinsy*, q. v.), < Gr. *κυνάγχη*, dog-quinsy, a kind of sore throat, also a dog-collar, < *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog (= E. *hound* = L. *canis*, a dog), + *ἄγχειν*, choke, suffocate.] A name of various diseases of the throat or windpipe, attended with inflammation, swelling, and difficulty of breathing and swallowing, as *cynanche parotidæa*, *tonsillaris*, *trachealis*, etc.—**Cynanche maligna**. Same as *angina maligna* (which see, under *angina*).

Cynanchum (si-nang'kum), *n.* [NL., < LL. *cynanche*, in reference to its poisonous qualities: see *cynanche*.] An asclepiadaceous genus of climbing plants, of the Mediterranean region and Australia, of about 20 species. The root of the European *C. Vincetoxicum* is emetic and purgative, and has been used in France as a substitute for scammony.

cynanthropy (si-nan'thrō-pi), *n.* [= F. *cynanthropie*, < Gr. **κυνανθρωπία*, < *κυνάνθρωπος*, of a dog-man, < *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + *ἄνθρωπος*, man. Cf. *lycanthropy*.] A kind of madness in which the afflicted person imagines himself to be a dog, and imitates its voice and actions.

Cynara (sin'a-rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κυνάρα*, a plant not determined, supposed to be either the dog-thorn (< *κυών* (*κυν-*), a dog) or *κίναρα*, the artichoke.] A small genus of composites, of the Mediterranean region, in many respects like the thistle, but having an involucre composed of thick, fleshy, spiny scales, and a remarkably thick, fleshy receptacle covered with numerous bristles. The two best-known species are the artichoke (*C. Scolymus*) and the cardoon (*C. Cardunculus*), cultivated as vegetables. The other species are troublesome weeds, now widely naturalized upon the plains of extratropical South America. See cut under *artichoke*.

Cynaraceæ (sin-a-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cynara* + *-aceæ*.] Same as *Cynaroideæ*.

cynaraceous (sin-a-rā'shius), *a.* [< *Cynara* + *-aceous*.] Belonging to or resembling the *Cynaraceæ* or *Cynaroideæ*.

cynarctomachy (sin-ärk-tom'a-ki), *n.* [< Gr. *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + *ἄρκτος*, a bear, + *μάχη*, a fight.] Bear-baiting with a dog: a humorous word invented by Butler.

Some occult design doth lie
In bloody *cynarctomachy*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 752.

cynareous (si-nā'rē-us), *a.* [< *Cynara* + *-eous*.] Cynaraceous.

cynaroid (sin'a-roid), *a.* [< *Cynara* + *-oid*.] Same as *cynaraceous*.

Cynaroideæ (sin-a-roi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cynara* + *-oideæ*.] A tribe of the natural order *Compositæ*, of which the genus *Cynara* is the type, distinguished by having the anthers conspicuously caudate, the flowers all hermaphrodite with tubular corollas and setose pappus, and the leaves usually prickly. The largest genera are *Cnicus* and *Centaurea*. Also *Cynaraceæ*. See *Cynara*.

cynebot (A.-S. pron. kü'ne-bōt), *n.* [AS., < *cyne* (in comp.), king, + *bōt*, fine, boot: see *king* and *boot*[1].] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, that part of the fine imposed on the murderer of a king which was paid to the community, as distinguished from the wergild paid to the king's kin.

By the Mercian law it [wergild payable to the king's kin on his violent death] was 7200 shillings. . . . A fine of equal amount, the *cynebot*, was at the same time due to his people. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 59.

cynegetic (sin-ē-jet'ik), *a.* [= F. *cynégétique* = Sp. *cinegético*, < Gr. *κυνηγετικός*, pertaining to hunting, < *κυνηγέτης*, a hunter, < *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + *ἡγεῖσθαι*, lead.] Concerning or having to do with hunting or cynegetics. [Rare.]

Jacques du Fouilloux, the celebrated veneur and *cynegetic* writer of the sixteenth century.
N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 65.

cynegetics (sin-ē-jet'iks), *n.* [< L. *cynegetica*, < Gr. *κυνηγετικά*, neut. pl. of *κυνηγετικός*, pertaining to hunting: see *cynegetic* and *-ics*.] The art of hunting with dogs. [Rare.]

There are extant . . . in Greek four books on *cynegetics*, or venation. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 8.

cynhyena (sin-hī-ē′nä), *n.* [< NL. *cynhyæna*, < Gr. *κύων* (*κυν-*), dog, + *ὕαινα*, hyena.] A book-name of the painted hyena or hyena-dog of Africa, *Lycaon pictus*, translating one of its generic names, *Cynhyæna*, which is not in use. See *Lycaon*.

cynic (sin′ik), *a.* and *n.* [Earlier also *cynick*; = D. *ciniek* = F. *cynique* = Sp. *cínico* = Pg. *cynico* = It. *cinico* (cf. G. *cynisch* = Dan. *cynisk*, adj., G. Dan. *cyniker*, D. *ciniker*, *n.*), chiefly in the philosophical sense, < L. *cynicus*, cynic, a Cynic (also lit. in *spasmus cynicus*, cynic spasm), < Gr. *κυνικός*, dog-like, also cynic, a Cynic, so called, as popularly understood, in allusion to the coarse mode of life or the surly disposition of these philosophers, but perhaps orig., without this implication, in ref. to the Cynosarges, Κυνόσαργες, a gymnasium outside of Athens, where Antisthenes, the founder of the sect, taught. The literal sense 'dog-like' is thought of in E., apart from the bookish use in *cynic spasm* and *cynic year*, only as an etymological explanation of the philosophical term.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a dog; dog-like: as, *cynic* spasm.—**2.** Of or pertaining to the dog-star: as, the *cynic* year.—**3.** Belonging to the sect of philosophers called Cynics; resembling the doctrines of the Cynics.

> O foolishness of men! that lend their ears
> To those budge doctors of the Stoick fur,
> And fetch their precepts from the *Cynick* tub,
> Praising the lean and sallow abstinence!
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 708.

4. Having the character or qualities of a cynic; cynical.—**Cynic spasm**, a kind of convulsive spasm of the muscles of one side of the face, distorting the mouth, nose, etc., into the appearance of a grin.—**Cynic year**, the Sothic year, or canicular year. See *Sothic*.

II. *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] One of a sect of Greek philosophers founded by Antisthenes of Athens (born about 444 B. C.), who sought to develop the ethical teachings of Socrates, whose pupil he was. The chief doctrines of the Cynics were that virtue is the only good, that the essence of virtue is self-control, and that pleasure is an evil if sought for its own sake. They were accordingly characterized by an ostentatious contempt of riches, arts, science, and amusements. The most famous Cynic was Diogenes of Sinope, a pupil of Antisthenes, who carried the doctrines of the school to an extreme and ridiculous asceticism, and is improbably said to have slept in a tub which he carried about with him.

2. A person of a cynical temper; a sneering faultfinder.

> A *cynic* might suggest as the motto of modern life this simple legend — "Just as good as the real."
> *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 4.

cynical (sin′i-kal), *a.* [< *cynic* + *-al*.] **1.** Same as *cynic*, 3.

> Whether the bulk of our Irish natives are not kept from thriving, by that *cynical* content in dirt and beggary, which they possess to a degree beyond any other people.
> *Bp. Berkeley*, Querist.

2. Having or showing a disposition to disbelieve in or doubt the sincerity or value of social usages or of personal character, motives, or doings, and to express or intimate the disbelief or doubt by sarcasm, satire, sneers, or other indirection; captious; carping; sarcastic; satirical: as, a *cynical* remark; a *cynical* smile.

> I hope it is no very *cynical* asperity not to confess obligations, where no benefit has been received.
> *Johnson*, To Chesterfield.

=**Syn.** *Pessimistic*, etc. (see *misanthropic*), morose, sarcastic, satirical, carping, censorious, snappish, waspish.

cynically (sin′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a cynical, sarcastic, or sneering manner.

> Rather in a satire and *cynically*, than seriously and wisely.
> *Bacon*, Works, I. 176 (Ord MS.).

cynicalness (sin′i-kal-nes), *n.* The quality of being cynical; a cynical disposition or character; tendency to despise or disregard the common amenities of life.

cynicism (sin′i-sizm), *n.* [< *cynic* + *-ism*. Cf. LL. *cynismus*, < Gr. *κυνισμός*, cynicism, < *κυνίζειν*, be a cynic, < *κυνικός*, a cynic: see *cynic*.] **1.** The body of doctrine inculcated and practised by the Cynics; indifference to pleasure; stoicism pushed to austerity, asceticism, or acerbity.—**2.** The character or state of being cynical; cynicalness.

> This *cynicism* is for the most part affected, and serves only as an excuse for some caustic remarks on human nature in general.
> *Hallam*, Introd. Lit. of Europe.

> A charitable and good-tempered world it is, notwithstanding its reputation for *cynicism* and detraction.
> *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 54.

Cynictidinæ (si-nik-ti-dī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cynictis* (*-tid-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of carnivorous quadrupeds, of the family *Viverridæ*, belonging to the cynopodous or dog-footed division of that family. The technical characters are: lengthened, blunt, non-retractile claws; a short ventricous head; a flat, bald, and grooved nose; a flattened bushy tail; and 38 teeth. There is but one genus, *Cynictis*.

Cynictis (si-nik′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + *ἶκτις*, a kind of weasel, the yellow-breasted marten.] A genus of carnivorous

African Meerkat (*Cynictis penicillata*).

quadrupeds, constituting the subfamily *Cynictidinæ*. *C. penicillata*, of South Africa, is an example. *Ogilby*.

cynipid (sin′i-pid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* An insect of the family *Cynipidæ*.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the family *Cynipidæ*.

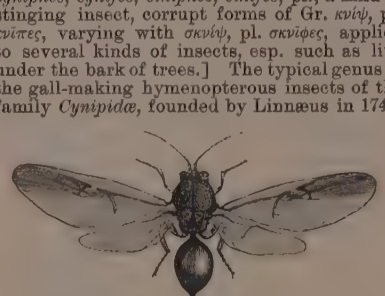
Cynipidæ (si-nip′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cynips* + *-idæ*.] A family of hymenopterous insects; the gall-flies. By means of their ovipositors they puncture plants, depositing their eggs along, it is believed, with some irritant fluid which produces tumors commonly called galls or nut-galls. Besides the true gall-flies, the *Cynipidæ* include certain inquilinous and parasitic forms. The anterior wings lack a complete costal nervure and stigma (except in *Ibalia*); the abdomen is generally compressed-ovate or ovate, rarely cultriform; and the ovipositor is subspiral. Nearly 400 European cynipids have been described, and about 200 from North America, many of which latter are known only by their galls. The family is divided into five subfamilies, *Cynipinæ*, *Ibalinæ*, *Inquilinæ*, *Allotriinæ*, and *Figitinæ*. It was called by Leach *Diplolepidæ*. The name of the family is also written *Cynipides*, *Cynipites*, *Cyniphidæ*, and *Cynipseæ*. The terms *Cynipsera* of Latreille and *Cynipsidæ* or *Cynipsides* of Leach are synonyms of *Chalcididæ*, not of the present family. See *gall*[3].

cynipideous (sin-i-pid′ē-us), *a.* Same as *cynipidous*.

> The galls of Cynips and its allies are inhabited by members of other *cynipideous* genera, as Synergus, Amblynotus, and Synophrus.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 46.

cynipidous (si-nip′i-dus), *a.* [< *Cynips* (*Cynipidæ*) + *-ous*.] **1.** Pertaining to or resembling the *Cynipidæ* or gall-flies.—**2.** Produced or affected by gall-flies: as, *cynipidous* galls. *Osten-Sacken*.

Cynips (sī′nips), *n.* [NL., altered from LL. *cyniphes*, *cynifes*, *ciniphes*, *cinifes*, pl., a kind of stinging insect, corrupt forms of Gr. *κνίψ*, pl. *κνίπες*, varying with *σκνίψ*, pl. *σκνῖφες*, applied to several kinds of insects, esp. such as live under the bark of trees.] The typical genus of the gall-making hymenopterous insects of the family *Cynipidæ*, founded by Linnæus in 1748.



Cynips quercus-pruinus. (Cross shows natural size.)

It was formerly a genus of large extent, but has been recently much subdivided. Its species in the main form galls on oak, in which their larvæ develop.

cynocephalic (sī″nō-se-fal′ik or sī-nō-sef′a-lik), *a.* [As *cynocephalus* + *-ic*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a cynocephalus.—**2.** In *myth.*, etc., having a dog's head, or a head like that of a dog.

> Hermes (Thoth) in temple holding caduceus and purse or caduceus and *cynocephalic* ape.
> *B. V. Head*, Historia Numorum, p. 723.

cynocephalous (sī-nō-sef′a-lus), *a.* [< L. *cynocephalus*, adj.: see *Cynocephalus*.] Dog-headed, as a baboon; cynocephalic.

Cynocephalus (sī-nō-sef′a-lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *cynocephalus*, < Gr. *κυνοκέφαλος*, dog-headed, the dog-faced baboon, < *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + *κεφαλή*, head, akin to E. *head*.] **1.** A genus of baboons, of the family *Cynopithecidæ*. It formerly included all those baboons to which the term "dog-faced" was applied, from the extremely prognathous jaws, giving a canine physiognomy; but it is now restricted to exclude the drill, mandrill, etc. The common baboon is *C. babuin*, inhabiting northerly parts of Africa, where it lives in troops in rocky places. In this species the tail is about one third the whole length. Closely related are the chacma, *C. porcarius*, of South Africa, and the sphinx baboon, *C. sphinx*, of West Africa. The hebe or hamadryad, *C. hamadryas*, of Abyssinia, differs in having long hair on the head and shoulders, and a shorter tail, only about one fourth of the total length. *Cynocephalus* is nearly a synonym of *Papio*, of prior date.

2. [*l. c.*] A dog-faced baboon.

Cynodia (si-nō′di-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κυνώδης*, contr. of *κυνοειδής*, dog-like, < *κύων* (*κυν-*), dog, + *εἶδος*, form.] In Blyth's classification of mammals, a term proposed instead of *Carnivora*, and covering the *Feræ* of modern naturalists, or the *Carnivora* proper as distinguished from the *Insectivora* and from those *Marsupialia* which are also carnivorous. It was divided by Blyth into *Digitigrada*, *Subplantigrada*, *Plantigrada*, and *Pinnigrada*. The last of these subdivisions corresponds to the *Feræ pinnipedia* of modern naturalists, the other three to the *Feræ fissipedia*.

Cynodon (sī′nō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κυνόδων*, *κυνόδους*, the canine tooth, < *κύων* (*κυν-*), dog, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*. Cf. F. *chiendent*, quitch-grass.] **1.** A small genus of grasses, low creeping perennials, with digitate, one-sided spikes: so named from its sharp-pointed underground shoots. The chief species is *C. Dactylon*, the well-known and widely distributed Bermuda grass.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, a genus of apparently canine fossil mammals, of uncertain position.

Cynodonta (sī-nō-don′tä), *n.* [NL. (Schumacher, 1817), < Gr. *κυνόδων* (*-οδοντ-*): see *Cynodon*.] The typical genus of *Cynodontinæ*.

Cynodontinæ (sī″nō-don-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cynodonta* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of turbinelloid gastropods with an obconic shell and several transverse ridges about the middle of the columella. The species are inhabitants of tropical seas. Also called *Vasinæ* and *Vasina*.

Cynogale (si-nog′a-lē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύων* (*κυν-*), dog, + *γαλῆ*, *γαλέη*, a weasel.] A genus

Mampalon (*Cynogale bennetti*).

of *Viverridæ*, typical of the subfamily *Cynogalinæ*, containing a species, *Cynogale bennetti*, found in Borneo, Malacca, and Sumatra, called in Borneo *mampalon*. It is the most aquatic representative of the family, being partly web-footed, with soft, thick fur like an otter's. It inhabits damp places along the banks of rivers.

Cynogalinæ (sī″nō-ga-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cynogale* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of carnivorous quadrupeds, of the family *Viverridæ*, belonging to the viverrine or æluropodous division of that family, and represented only by the genus *Cynogale*. The nose is hairy and ungrooved; the sectorial tooth has a large tubercular ledge; the claws are retractile to some extent; and the toes are partially webbed.

Cynoglossum (sī-nō-glos′um), *n.* [NL. (L. *cynoglossus*, Pliny), < Gr. *κυνόγλωσσον*, hound's-tongue, neut. of *κυνόγλωσσος*, dog-tongued, < *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] A genus of plants, natural order *Boraginaceæ*, consisting of about 60 herbaceous species, of temperate regions and the mountains of the tropics. There are 6 species in North America. The hound's-tongue, *C. officinale*, is a weed of the old world, naturalized in the United States, with a disagreeable smell like that of mice. It was at one time used as a remedy for scrofula.

cynography (si-nog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A history of the dog; a treatise on the dog. [Rare.]

cynoid (sī′noid), *a.* [< Gr. *κυνοειδής*, also contr. *κυνώδης*, dog-like, < *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + *εἶδος*, form.] Dog-like; canine; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cynoidea*.

Cynoidea (si-noi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κυνοειδής*, dog-like: see *cynoid*, and cf. *Cynodia*.] One of three divisions of the fissiped or terrestrial carnivorous mammals, consisting of the canine as distinguished from the feline and ursine members of the *Feræ fissipedia*, the other cor-

responding divisions being *Æluroidea* and *Arctoidea*. The *Cynoidea* agree most nearly with the *Æluroidea*, but have a well-developed carotid canal opening into the foramen lacerum posterius, a distinct condyloid foramen, an open glenoid foramen, undeveloped Cowper's glands, and a large os penis. There is but one family, the *Canidæ*, including the dogs, wolves, foxes, etc. See *Canidæ*.

The Dogs (including the Wolves, Jackals, and Foxes under this head) form the most central group of the Carnivora, which may be termed the *Cynoidea*.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 358.

cynolyssa (sī-nō-lis′ä), *n.* [NL., < NGr. *κυνόλυσσα*, canine madness (cf. Gr. *κυνόλυσσος*, mad from the bite of a dog), < Gr. *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + *λύσσα*, madness.] Canine madness. See *rabies*.

Cynomorium (sī-nō-mō′ri-um), *n.* [NL. (L. *cynomorion*, Pliny), < Gr. *κυνομόριον*, a name of the *ὀροβάγχη* (prob. broom-rape, orobanche), < *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + *μόριον*, a part, prop. dim. of *μόρος* (a part), lot, destiny; cf. *μέρος*, a part.] A genus of plants belonging to the natural order *Balanophoraceæ*. The only species, *C. coccineum*, is a red, fleshy, herbaceous plant, covered with scales instead of leaves, and is a native of northern Africa, Malta, and the Levant. It was known to the old herbalists as *fungus Melitensis*, and was valued as an astringent and styptic in cases of dysentery and hemorrhage; it was held in such esteem by the Knights of Malta that it was carefully deposited in stores, from which the grand master sent it in presents to sovereigns, hospitals, etc.

Cynomorium coccineum.
a, cluster of male and female flowers; *b*, section of fruit.

Cynomorpha, Cynomorphæ (sī-nō-môr′fä, -fē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + *μορφή*, form.] A division of catarrhine monkeys, including the baboons and other lower monkeys, as distinguished from the anthropoid apes, or *Anthropomorpha*.

cynomorphic (sī-nō-môr′fik), *a.* [< *Cynomorpha* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the *Cynomorpha*; cynopithecoid.

Cynomyonax (sī-nō-mī′ō-naks), *n.* [NL. (Coues, 1877), < *Cynomys* + Gr. *ἄναξ*, king.] A genus of ferrets, of the family *Mustelidæ* and subfamily *Mustelinæ*, related to *Putorius*. The

Black-footed Ferret (*Cynomyonax nigripes*).

type is the black-footed ferret of North America, *C. nigripes*, found in the towns of the prairie-dog (*Cynomys*), whence the name.

Cynomys (sī′nō-mis), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1817), < Gr. *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + *μῦς* = E. *mouse*.] A genus of rodent quadrupeds, of the spermophile division of the family *Sciuridæ*, approaching the marmots proper (*Arctomys*) in the stout, thick-set body and short, bushy tail. The pelage is close and harsh; the nail of the thumb is well marked; the outer ears are rudimentary; the cheek-pouches are small; the skull is massive, short, and broad, with wide zygomatic arches and large postorbital processes; and the dentition is very strong and heavy. The genus contains the well-known prairie-dogs or barking squirrels of western North America, which live in extensive underground burrows, in colonies often of immense extent, in the sterile regions of the West. There are two species, *C. ludovicianus*, the common prairie-dog, whose range in general is from the plains to the Rocky Mountains, and *C. columbianus*, extending thence westward. See cut under *prairie-dog*.

Cynonycteris (sī-nō-nik′tę-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + *νυκτερίς*, a bat: see *Nycteris*.] A genus of fruit-bats, of the family *Pteropodidæ*, differing from *Pteropus* in having a tail, though a short one, and the fur of the neck not woolly. There are about 8 species, extending from the Malay peninsula into Africa. *C. ægyptiaca* haunts the chambers of the pyramids, and is probably the species often represented in Egyptian paintings and sculptures. *C. collaris* is the collared fruit-bat of Africa.

cynophrenology (sī″nō-frē-nol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + *phrenology*.] The phrenology of the dog's brain. *Wilder*.

Cynopithecidæ (sī″nō-pi-thē′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cynopithecus* + *-idæ*.] The lower one of the two great families into which the catarrhine quadrumanous quadrupeds are divided, containing all excepting the anthropoid apes of the family *Simiidæ*. It is divided into two subfamilies: (1) *Semnopithecinæ*, with complex stomach and no cheek-pouches, containing the genera *Nasalis*, *Semnopithecus*, *Colobus*, etc.; and (2) *Cynopithecinæ*, with simple stomach and cheek-pouches. The characters of the family are chiefly comparative or negative, being those in which the general structure recedes from the man-like type presented by the higher simians. The gradation from the highest semnopithecoid to the lowest cynocephalus is a gentle one, though the difference between these extremes is great.

Cynopithecinæ (sī-nō-pith-ē-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cynopithecus* + *-inæ*.] The lower one of the two subfamilies into which the *Cynopithecidæ* are divisible, including all kinds of cynopithecoid apes, monkeys, and baboons which have a simple stomach and cheek-pouches. The leading forms are *Cercopithecus*, or ordinary long-tailed monkeys; *Macacus*, the macaques; and some short-tailed forms closely related to the latter, as *Inuus* and *Cynopithecus*, commonly called apes, with *Papio* or *Cynocephalus* and *Mandrilla* or *Mormon*, the dog-faced and pig-faced baboons. See *Cynopithecus*.

cynopithecoid (sī″nō-pi-thē′koid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cynopithecus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the lower series of catarrhine monkeys; not simian or anthropoid; cynomorphic: specifically applied to the *Cynopithecidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Cynopithecidæ*; a cynopithecoid ape, monkey, or baboon.

Cynopithecus (sī″nō-pi-thē′kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + *πίθηκος*, an ape.] A genus of catarrhine monkeys, of the family *Cynopithecidæ*, and giving name to the subfamily *Cynopithecinæ*. The type and only species is *C. niger*, of Borneo. It is a large, black, tailless monkey, commonly called an ape on account of its general aspect. It is an isolated and peculiar form, not well representing the subfamily to which it gives name except in standing midway in the general series, and connecting the cercopithecoids and macaques with the baboons.

Black Ape of Celebes (*Cynopithecus niger*).

Cynopoda (sī-nop′ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cynopodus*: see *cynopodous*.] In *zoöl.*, a name given by J. E. Gray to the herpestine or ichneumon division of the family *Viverridæ*, the species of this division being cynopodous. The term is contrasted with *Æluropoda*.

cynopodous (sī-nop′ō-dus), *a.* [< NL. *cynopodus*, < Gr. *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] Dog-footed; having feet like a dog's, or with blunt, non-retractile claws: opposed to *æluropodous*, or cat-footed; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cynopoda*.

Cynopterus (sī-nop′te-rus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier), < Gr. *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + *πτερόν* = E. *wing*.] A genus of Oriental fruit-bats, of the family *Pteropodidæ*, externally resembling *Cynonycteris*. *C. marginatus*, a common Indian species, is very destructive to fruit; an individual of the species has been known to devour two ounces of banana in three hours, yet to weigh but one ounce when killed next morning. Its dental formula is: i., $\frac{2}{2}$ or $\frac{4}{4}$; c., $\frac{1}{1}$; pm., $\frac{3}{3}$; m., $\frac{3}{3}$.

cynorexia (sī-nō-rek′sī-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + *ὄρεξις*, appetite, desire, < *ὀρέγειν*, reach after, grasp at, desire.] In *pathol.*, an insatiable, voracious appetite, like that of a dog; bulimia.

cynorrhodon, cynorrhodium (sī-nor′ō-don, sī-no-rō′di-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *cynorrhodon*, the dogrose, < Gr. *κυνόροδον*, the dogrose, < *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + *ῥόδον*, a rose.] In *bot.*, a fruit like that of the rose, fleshy and hollow, inclosing the achenes.

Common Weakfish or Squeteague (*Cynoscion regalis*).

Cynoscion (sī-nos′i-on), *n.* [NL. (Gill, 1861), < Gr. *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + (?) *σκίαινα*, a sea-fish: see *Sciæna*.] A genus of sciænoid fishes, of which there are several well-known and important species. *C. regalis* is the common weakfish or squeteague; *C. maculatus* is the spotted weakfish; two Californian species are *C. parvipinnis* and *C. nobilis*. See *weakfish*.

cynosura†, *n.* See *cynosure*.

cynosural (sī′nō- or sin′ō-ṣūr-al), *a.* [< *cynosure* + *-al*.] Relating to or of the nature of a cynosure; attracting attention, as a cynosure.

Had either, Madam, of that *cynosural* triad [Raleigh, Sidney, and Spenser] been within call of my most humble importunities, your ears had been delectate with far nobler melody. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, p. 35.

cynosure (sī′nō- or sin′ō-ṣūr), *n.* [At first in L. form *cynosura*; = F. *cynosura* = Pg. *cynosura* = Sp. It. *cinosura*, < L. *Cynosura*, < Gr. *Κυνόσουρα*, the constellation of the Little Bear, containing the star which is now but was not then the pole-star (which forms the tip of the tail), and thus often the object to which the eyes of mariners were directed, lit. the dog's tail, < *κυνός*, dog's (gen. of *κύων*, dog), + *οὐρά*, tail.] Something that strongly attracts attention; a center of attraction.

Where perhaps some beauty lies,
The *Cynosure* of neighbouring eyes.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 80.

Let the fundamentals of faith be your *cynosura*, your great light to walk by. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 124.

The Chevalier Bayard, the *cynosure* of Chivalry.
Sumner, True Grandeur of Nations.

Cynosurus (sī-nō-sū′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κυνόσουρα*, dog's tail: see *cynosure*.] A genus of grasses with the flower-spikelets forming a unilateral spike. There are but three or four species, of the Mediterranean region, of which *C. cristatus* is considered a good pasture-grass.

Cynthia (sin′thi-ä), *n.* [L. (sc. *dea*), Diana (Artemis), the Cynthian (goddess), fem. of *Cynthius*, adj. of *Cynthus*, < Gr. *Κύνθος*, a mountain in Delos, birthplace of Apollo and Artemis (Diana).] **1.** In *myth.*, one of the names given to Artemis (Diana), from her reputed birthplace, Mount Cynthus in the island of Delos. Hence —**2.** In poetry, a name of the moon, the emblem of Diana.

Yon gray is not the morning's eye,
'Tis but the pale reflex of *Cynthia's* brow.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 5.

3. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of nymphalid butterflies, containing such as the painted-lady, *C. cardui*. *Fabricius*, 1808. (*b*) A genus of simple sessile tunicaries, of the family *Ascidiidæ*, with coriaceous body-wall and four-lobed oral and atrial orifices. *Savigny*, 1827. (*c*) A genus of crustaceans. *Thompson*, 1829. (*d*) A genus of *Coleoptera*. *Latreille*, 1829. (*e*) A genus of *Diptera*. *Desvoidy*, 1863.

cyon[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *scion*.

Cyon[2] (sī′on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύων* (*κυν-*) = L. *canis* = E. *hound*, a dog: see *Canis* and *hound*.] A genus of wild dogs of southeastern Asia, differing from *Canis* in lacking the small last lower molar. It contains such forms as *C. primævus*, the buansuah, regarded by some as a primitive type of the domestic dog; *C. dukhunensis*, the buansuah, dhole, or wild dog of the Deccan, India; and *C. sumatrensis*, of Sumatra. The genus was established by Hodgson. Also written *Cuon* and *Kuon*. See cut under *buansuah*.

cyophoria (sī-ō-fō′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κυοφορία*, pregnancy, < *κυοφόρος*, pregnant, < *κύος*, fetus, + *-φόρος*, -bearing, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] In *med.*, the time of gestation, or of carrying the fetus; the period of pregnancy.

Cyperaceæ (sī-pę-rā′sę-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyperus* + *-aceæ*.] The sedge family, a natural order of monocotyledonous plants nearly allied to the grasses, including 60 genera and between 2,000 and 3,000 species. The plants of this order are grassy or rush-like and generally perennial herbs, with solid and often triangular stems, and leaves with closed sheaths. The small flowers are borne in spikelets and are solitary in the axils of the glumaceous bracts. The fruit is a small coriaceous achene. The plants are found in all climates, and are often abundant, but are little eaten by cattle. Some club-rushes are used for making mats, chair-bottoms, etc. The papyrus of Egypt was made from the stems of *Cyperus Papyrus*. The principal genera are *Carex*, *Cyperus*, *Fimbristylis*, *Scirpus*, *Rhynchospora*, and *Scleria*.

cyperaceous (sī-pę-rā′shius), *a.* Belonging to or resembling plants of the family *Cyperaceæ*—that is, sedges and their congeners.

cyperographer (sī-pę-rog′ra-fėr), *n.* [< NL. *Cyperus*, q. v., + Gr. *γράφειν*, write, + *-er*[1].] A writer on the *Cyperaceæ*. *Bentham*, Notes on Cyperaceæ, p. 361.

cyperologist (sī-pę-rol′ō-jist), *n.* [< NL. *Cyperus*, q. v., + Gr. *-λογία* (see *-ology*) + *-ist*.]

In *bot.*, a writer or an authority upon the genus *Cyperus*.

Cyperus (sī-pē′rus), *n.* [NL. (L. *cyperos, cyperum*), < Gr. *κύπερος* (Herodotus), an aromatic plant used in embalming, prob. same word as *κύπειρος*, name of a sweet-smelling marsh-plant, also sedge, gladiolus. The L. name appears in F. as *cypère*, and in E. as *cypres* (Gerard), *cypresse* (Cotgrave): see *cypress*[3].] A genus of plants, natural order *Cyperaceæ*, of about 700 species, very widely distributed, but especially abundant in tropical and subtropical regions. There are about 50 species in the United States. They are annuals or perennials, with triangular naked culms usually bearing an irregular umbel of flattened spikelets. A few of the species, as *C. esculentus* and *C. bulbosus*, have tuberous roots which are used for food. *C. rotundus*, known as nutgrass, and *C. phymatodes* multiply rapidly by slender tuberiferous rootstocks, and become pests in cultivated fields. The tubers of the former yield an oil, which is much used in upper India as a perfume.

cyphel (sī′fel), *n.* Same as *cyphella*, 1.

cyphella (sī-fel′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύφελλα*, the hollow of the ear, akin to *κύπελλον*, a drinking-vessel, < *κύμβη*, the hollow of a vessel: see *cymbal*.] **1.** Pl. *cyphellæ* (-ē). A cup-like pit or depression on the under surface of the thallus in certain lichens. The color is usually white or yellow. Also *cyphel*. —**2.** [*cap.*] A genus of hymenomycetous fungi, belonging to the family *Auricularini*. The hymenium is inferior and confluent with the pileus, and the latter is somewhat cup-shaped and frequently pendulous.

cyphellæform (sī-fel′ē-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *cyphella*, q. v., + L. *forma*, shape.] Cup-shaped.

cyphellate (sī-fel′āt), *a.* [< *cyphella* + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, provided with cyphellæ.

cypher, *n.* and *v.* See *cipher*.

cyphi, *n.* Plural of *cyphus*[2].

Cyphomandra (sī-fō-man′drä), *n.* [NL. (so called from the thickened and curved connective), < Gr. *κύφωμα*, hump, + *ἀνήρ*, man (mod. bot. stamen).] A solanaceous genus, of South America, closely allied to *Solanum*, comprising about 20 species of small trees or shrubs. *C. betacea*, the tree-tomato of Peru, is cultivated in subtropical countries for its large pear-shaped, orange-colored fruit, which is used in the same way as the tomato.

Fruiting Branch of *Cyphomandra betacea*.

Cyphon (sī′fon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύφων*, a crooked piece of wood, < *κυφός*, bent, stooping: see *Cyphus*[1].] A genus of beetles, of the family *Dascillidæ*, or giving name to a family *Cyphonidæ*. *Paykull*, 1798.

cyphonautes (sī-fō-nâ′tēz), *n.*; pl. *cyphonautes*. [NL., < Gr. *κυφός*, bent, stooping, + *ναύτης*, sailor.] The larva of a gymnolæmatous polyzoan of the genus *Membranipora*: formerly mistaken for a distinct organism, and referred to a special genus of rotifers by Ehrenberg.

Other larval forms [of *Polyzoa*], which are apparently of a very different structure, . . . e. g., *Cyphonautes*, a larva which is found in all seas, and is, according to Schneider, the larva of Membranipora pilosa.
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), II. 76.

Cyphonidæ (sī-fon′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyphon* + *-idæ*.] A family of serricorn malacodermatous *Coleoptera* or beetles, related to the *Cebrionidæ*. They are of small size, with rather soft, depressed, hemispherical or ovate bodies, and furcate labial palps. They are beetles of dull colors, found on plants in damp situations, flying and running with agility. The family is also called *Dascillidæ*.

cyphonism (sī′fō-nizm), *n.* [< Gr. *κυφωνισμός*, < *κυφωνίζειν*, < *κύφων*, a pillory in which slaves and criminals were fastened by the neck.] A form of punishment practised in antiquity, supposed by some to have consisted in besmearing the criminal with honey, and then exposing him to insects, and by others to have been identical with the Chinese cangue. See *cangue*.

Cyphophthalmidæ (sī-fof-thal′mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyphophthalmus* + *-idæ*.] A family of tracheate arachnidans, named from the genus *Cyphophthalmus*, having stalked eyes: synonymous with *Sironidæ* (which see).

Cyphophthalmus (sī-fof-thal′mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κυφός*, bent, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye.] A genus of harvest-spiders: a synonym of *Siro*.

cyphosis (sī-fō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κίφωσις*, a being humpbacked, < *κυφοῦσθαι*, be humpbacked, < *κυφός*, humpbacked, bent forward, < *κύπτειν*, bend.] In *pathol.*, a curvature of the spine, convex backward. Usually written *kyphosis*.

Cyphus[1] (sī′fus), *n.* [NL., appar. < Gr. *κυφός*, bent, curved, < *κύπτειν*, bend.] **1.** A genus of weevils, of the family *Curculionidæ*. *Schönherr*, 1826. —**2.** A genus of South American barbets. The type is *C. macrodactylus*. Also *Cyphos*. *Spix*, 1824.

cyphus[2], *n.* See *scyphus*.

Cypræa (si-prē′ä), *n.* [NL., with allusion to *Cypria*, Venus: see *Cyprian*.] A genus of gastropods, type of the family *Cypræidæ*; the cowries. *Cypræa moneta* is the money-cowry, used in many parts of the world as a circulating medium. *C. annulus* is used by the Pacific islanders for barter, ornament, and other purposes. *C. tigris* is a handsome species, a frequent mantel-ornament. See *cowry*. Also *Cypræa*.

Cypræa tigris.

cypræid (si-prē′id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Cypræidæ*.

Cypræidæ (si-prē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cypræa* + *-idæ*.] A family of gastropodous mollusks, the cowries. They have a ventricous, convoluted, enameled shell, with concealed spire and a long and narrow aperture with crenulated lips, canaliculate at each end; no operculum; a broad foot; and a lobate mantle. The leading genera are *Cypræa* (to which the family is now often restricted), *Ovulum* (or *Ovula*), and *Pedicularia*. Also *Cypræadæ*, *Cypreadæ*, *Cypreidæ*, *Cypridæ*.

cypræiform (si-prē′i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Cypræa*, q. v., + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form or characters of *Cypræa*.

cypræoid (si-prē′oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cypræa* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Cypræidæ*.

II. *n.* A cypræid.

cy-pres (sē-prā′). [OF., so near, as near: *cy, ci* (see *ci-devant*); *pres*, mod. F. *près* = It. *presso*, near, < L. *pressus*, pressed (close): see *press*[1].] In *law*, as near as practicable.—**Doctrine of cy-pres**, an equitable doctrine (applicable only to cases of trusts or charities) which, in place of an illegal or impossible condition, limitation, or object, allows the nearest practicable one to be substituted. Thus, in some of the United States, when a charity necessarily ceases through the lapse of its object—as, for instance, one for the emancipation of slaves—the courts turn the property over to a similar charity rather than that it should revert to the heirs.

cypress[1] (sī′pres), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *cypresse, cipresse*; < ME. *cipres, cipresse, cypresse, cupresse*, < OF. *cypres*, F. *cyprès* = Pr. *cypres* = Sp. *ciprés* = Pg. *cypreste* = It. *cipresso* = D. *cipres* = G. *cypresse* = Dan. *cypres* = Sw. *cypress*, < LL. *cypressus*, classical L. *cupressus*, rarely *cyparissus*, < Gr. *κυπάρισσος*, Attic *κυπάριττος*, the cypress-tree, common in Greece. A different word and tree from *cypress*[1], a tree of Cyprus, though formerly confused with it; ME. *cypyr-tre*, later *cyprus* (Cotgrave), cypress, in form < L. *cyprus*: see *cypress*[1].] **I.** *n.* **1.** In *bot.*: (*a*) The popular name of coniferous trees of the genus *Cupressus*. The common cypress of southern Europe is *C. sempervirens*, of which there are two forms, one with upright appressed branches like a Lombardy poplar, the other a flat-topped tree with horizontal branches. The wood is much used in carpentry. *C. macrocarpa*, the Monterey cypress of California, is a fine ornamental tree, and is frequently cultivated.

Cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens*, var. *fastigiata*).

He heweth him down cedars, and taketh the *cypress* and the oak. Isa. xliv. 14.

(*b*) A name given to other coniferous trees nearly allied to the true cypresses. Such are Lawson's cypress, *Chamæcyparis Lawsoniana*, and the yellow or Sitka cypress, *C. Nutkaensis*, of the Pacific coast of North America, both valuable timber-trees and largely cultivated for ornament; the bald, deciduous, black, swamp-, red, or white cypress, of the Atlantic States, *Taxodium distichum*, a large timber-tree of which the wood varies much in color; the desert-cypress of Australia, *Frenela robusta*; and the golden cypress, *Biota orientalis*, of Japan, with yellow foliage. (*c*) One of various plants so named from a fancied resemblance to the true cypress, as the stauding cypress, *Gilia coronopifolia*, a tall, slender, polemoniaceous herb, with divided leaves and scarlet flowers, and the Belvedere, broom-, or summer cypress, a tall chenopodiaceous plant, *Kochia scoparia*, sometimes cultivated.—**2.** An emblem of mourning for the dead, cypress-branches having been anciently used at funerals.

Bind you my brows with mourning *cyparisse*.
Bp. Hall, Elegy on Dr. Whitaker.

Instead of Bays, Crown with sad *Cypress* me;
Cypress which Tombs does Beautifie.
Cowley, Death of Mr. Wm. Harvey.

Had success attended the Americans, the death of Warren would have been sufficient to damp the joys of victory, and the *cypress* would have been united with the laurel.
Eliot's Biography.

II. *a.* Belonging to or made of cypress.

In ivory coffers I have stuff'd my crowns;
In *cypress* chests my arras. *Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1.

Within the navel of this hideous wood,
Immur'd in *cypress* shades, a sorcerer dwells.
Milton, Comus, l. 521.

cypress[2] (sī′pres), *n.* and *a.* [First in Shakspere's time, spelled *cypress, cypresse, cipresse, cipres, cyprus*; origin unknown; possibly (since it is a book-word) from some misreading of OF. *crespe*, cypress, crape: see *crape* and *crisp*.] **I.**† *n.* A thin transparent black or white stuff; a kind of crape.

Shadow their glory, as a milliner's wife does her wrought stomacher, with a smoaky lawn, or a black *cyprus*!
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 2.

A beauty, artificially covered with a thin cloud of *Cyprus*, transmits its excellency to the eye, made more greedy and apprehensive by that imperfect and weak restraint.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 21.

II. *a.* Made of or resembling cypress.—**Cypress cat**, a tabby cat.

While discussing the merits of a new kitten recently with a lady from Norwich, she described its colour as *Cyprus*—dark grey, with black stripes and markings. I took an opportunity of asking a gentleman who had lived in Norfolk as to the colour of the kitten, and his reply was, "In Norfolk we should call it *Cyprus*."
N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 289.

Cypress damask†, a rich silk cloth made in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries with cypress gold.—**Cypress gold**, gold thread so made that the surface of the metal is brilliant like metal wire. See *cypress damask*, and *gold thread*, under *thread*. *Rock*, Textile Fabrics.—**Cypress lawn**†. Same as I.

Sable stole of *Cyprus lawn*
Over thy decent shoulders drawn.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 35.

cypress[3] (sī′pres), *n.* [Also spelled *cypresse, cypres*, altered, by confusion with *cypress*[1], from L. *cyperos*, galingale: see *Cyperus*.] The English galingale, *Cyperus longus*: called *sweet cypress* from its aromatic roots. Also *cypress-root*.

cypress-knee (sī′pres-nē), *n.* One of the large, hollow, conical excrescences which rise from the roots of the swamp-cypress, *Taxodium distichum*. The cause or reason of their growth is unknown. They are frequently used as beehives by the negroes.

cypress-moss (sī′pres-môs), *n.* The club-moss, *Lycopodium alpinum*.

cypress-root (sī′pres-rōt), *n.* Same as *cypress*[3].

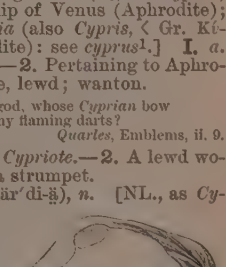
cypress-vine (sī′pres-vīn), *n.* A Mexican convolvulaceous climber, *Ipomœa Quamoclit*, with finely parted leaves and bright-scarlet or white flowers. It is frequently cultivated.

Cyprian (sip′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Cyprius*, < Gr. *Κύπριος*, pertaining to *Κύπρος*, L. *Cyprus*, famous for its worship of Venus (Aphrodite); hence fem., L. *Cypria* (also *Cypris*, < Gr. *Κύπρις*), Venus (Aphrodite): see *cyprus*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Same as *Cypriote*.—**2.** Pertaining to Aphrodite or Venus; hence, lewd; wanton.

Is this that jolly god, whose *Cyprian* bow
Has shot so many flaming darts?
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 9.

II. *n.* **1.** Same as *Cypriote*.—**2.** A lewd woman; a courtezan; a strumpet.

Cypricardia (sip-ri-kär′di-ä), *n.* [NL., as *Cyprina*, q. v., + Gr. *καρδία* = E. *heart*.] A genus of conchiferous or lamellibranch mollusks, of the family *Cyprinidæ*, having an oblong shell, with two cardinal teeth and a lateral tooth on each side of the hinge.



Cypricardia obesa.

Cypridacea (sip-ri-dā′sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cypris* (*Cyprid-*) + *-acea*.] A group of ostracoid crustaceans: synonymous with *Ostracoda* (which see).

Cypridæ[1] (sip'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] A less correct form of *Cyprididæ*.

Cypridæ[2] (sip'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] A less correct form of *Cypræidæ*.

Cyprididæ (si-prid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cypris* (*Cyprid-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of ostracoid entomostracous crustaceans, of the order *Ostracoda*. The technical characters are: a double median eye; no heart; a pair of light, strong valves or shells, not indented for the passage of the antennæ; the anterior antennæ usually 7-jointed and beset with long setæ; the posterior antennæ usually 6-jointed, simple, and pediform; two pairs of legs; and the abdomen furcate, with hooked setæ. The second pair of antennæ serve as locomotory and prehensile organs. There are several genera, chiefly fresh-water forms, as *Cypris*, *Notodromus*, *Bairdia*, etc.

Cypridina (sip-ri-dī'nä), *n.* [NL., < *Cypris* (*Cyprid-*) + *-ina*[1].] The typical genus of ostracoid crustaceans of the family *Cypridinidæ*. *C. mediterranea* is an example.

Cypridinidæ (sip-ri-din'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cypridina* + *-idæ*.] A family of ostracoid entomostracous crustaceans, of the order *Ostracoda*. The technical characters are: a heart with dorsal aspect; large paired, lateral, compound, stalked eyes; the shells or valves beaked, and deeply indented for the passage of the antennæ; the anterior antennæ bent and setose; the posterior antennæ biramous, serving as swimming-organs; the manducatory apparatus abortive; the palp long, pediform, and 5-jointed; and the abdomen ending in a lamella armed with spines and hooks. They are exclusively marine organisms. *Cypridina* and *Asterops* are the principal genera.

Cyprina (si-prī'nä), *n.* [NL. Cf. *Cyprinus*.] A genus of siphonate bivalve mollusks, of the family *Isocardiidæ*, or typical of a family *Cyprinidæ*, having two cardinal teeth and a lateral tooth on each valve. *C. islandica* is a large species of the North Atlantic. Also *Cyprine*.

Cyprina islandica.

Cyprinacea (sip-ri-nā'sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyprina* + *-acea*.] A superfamily of mollusks, represented by the *Cyprinidæ* and related families. See *Cyprinidæ*[2].

cyprinacean (sip-ri-nā'sē-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cyprinacea*, + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Cyprinacea*.

II. *n.* One of the *Cyprinacea*.

cyprine[1] (sip'rin), *a.* [< *Cyprinus*.] In *ichth.*, cyprinoid; carp-like; pertaining to fishes of the genus *Cyprinus* or family *Cyprinidæ*.

cyprine[2] (sip'rin), *a.* [Short for **cypressine*, < LL. *cypressinus*, L. *cupressinus*, < Gr. κυπαρίσσινος, of the cypress, < κυπάρισσος, cypress: see *cypress*[1].] Of or belonging to the cypress.

cyprine[3] (sip'rin), *n.* [< LL. *cyprinus*, *cuprinus*, of copper, < *cuprum*, copper: see *copper*.] A variety of vesuvianite or idocrase, of a blue tint, which is supposed to be due to the presence of copper.

cyprinid[1] (sip'ri-nid), *n.* [< *Cyprinidæ*[1].] A fish of the family *Cyprinidæ*.

cyprinid[2] (sip'ri-nid), *n.* [< *Cyprinidæ*[2].] A mollusk of the family *Cyprinidæ*.

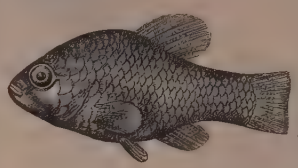
Cyprinidæ[1] (si-prin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyprinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fresh-water fishes, typified by the genus *Cyprinus* (the carp), of varying limits with different authors. (*a*) In Cuvier's system, the first family of *Malacopterygii abdominales*, having a slightly cleft mouth with weak and generally toothless jaws, the border of the mouth being formed by the intermaxillaries, and the trifling armature of the jaws consisting of the deeply indented pharyngeals; a small number of branchial rays; the body scaly; and no adipose dorsal fin. (*b*) In Günther's system, a family of physostomous fishes, with body generally covered with scales; head naked; margin of upper jaw formed by the intermaxillaries; mouth toothless; lower pharyngeal bones well developed, falciform and parallel with the branchial arches, and provided with teeth in two or three series; air-bladder large, divided into an anterior and a posterior portion by a constriction, or into a right and a left portion inclosed in an osseous capsule (absent in *Homaloptera*); and ovarian sacs closed. (*c*) In Gill's system, a family of eventognathous fishes, with the margin of the upper jaw formed by the intermaxillaries alone, the pharyngeal teeth few, and three basal branchihyals. Even with its narrowest limits, it is the largest family of fishes, containing nearly 1,000 species, which by some are referred to more than 200 genera, but by others to much fewer. Very numerous representatives occur in the fresh waters of North America, Europe, and Asia, and fewer in those of Africa, where they have apparently found their way in later Tertiary times. They are absent from the streams of South America, Australia, and all the islands of the Pacific ocean except those of the East Indian archipelago. About 250 species have been found in the United States, most of which are very small. In Europe and Asia species contribute largely to the food-supply of the people, but in America very few are of any economical importance. The most valuable is the true carp, *Cyprinus carpio*, which has been introduced and is now largely cultivated in the United States. Another species widely dispersed is the ornamental goldfish, *Carassius* (or *Cyprinus*) *auratus*. *Dace*, *roach*, *chub*, *shiner*, and *minnow* are names applied to various species. See cuts under *carp*[2] and *goldfish*.

Cyprinidæ[2] (si-prin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyprina* + *-idæ*.] In *conch.*, a family of siphonate bivalve mollusks, taking name from the genus *Cyprina*. The technical characters are: a regular, equivalve, oval shell, with thick, strong epidermis; 1–3 principal cardinal teeth; a simple pallial line; and the edges of the mantle fused to form two siphonal openings. Also called *Isocardiidæ*. See cut under *Cyprina*.

cypriniform (si-prin'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Cyprinus*, q. v., + L. *forma*, shape.] In form resembling a cyprinoid fish; carp-like.

Cyprinina (sip-ri-nī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyprinus* + *-ina*[2].] In Günther's system, the second group of *Cyprinidæ*. The technical characters are: an air-bladder divided into an anterior and a posterior portion (not inclosed in an osseous capsule); pharyngeal teeth in single, double, or triple series, and few in number, the outer series not containing more than 7; the anal fin very short, with 5 or 6, exceptionally 7, branched rays; a lateral line running along the middle of the tail; and the dorsal fin opposite to the ventrals.

Cyprinodon (sī-prin'ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κυπρῖνος, a carp, + ὀδών, Ionic form of ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] The typical genus of the family *Cyprinodontidæ*. *Lacépède*, 1803.



Cyprinodon variegatus.

cyprinodont (sī-prin'ō-dont), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cyprinodontidæ*.

II. *n.* Same as *cyprinodontid*.

cyprinodontid (si-prin-ō-don'tid), *n.* A fish of the family *Cyprinodontidæ*.

Cyprinodontidæ (si-prin-ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyprinodon*(*t-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of haplomous fishes, typified by the genus *Cyprinodon*. The head and body are covered with scales; the margin of the upper jaws is formed by the intermaxillaries only; there are teeth in both jaws; the upper and lower pharyngeals have cardiform teeth; the dorsal fin is situated on the hinder half of the body; the stomach is without a blind sac; and the pyloric appendages are absent. Many of them are known as *killifishes*, *mummychogs*, etc.—**Cyprinodontidæ carnivoræ**, in Günther's classification of fishes, the first group of *Cyprinodontidæ*, characterized by the bones of each mandibulary being firmly united, and the intestinal tract short or but little convoluted.—**Cyprinodontidæ limnophagæ**, in Günther's classification of fishes, a group of *Cyprinodontidæ*, characterized by the bones of each mandibulary not being united (the dentary being movable), and the intestinal canal with numerous convolutions. The sexes are differentiated.

Cyprinodontina (si-prin''ō-don-tī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyprinodon*(*t-*) + *-ina*[2].] In Günther's classification of fishes, a subgroup of *Cyprinodontidæ carnivoræ*, in which the anal fin of the male is not modified into an intromittent organ, and the teeth are incisor-like and notched.

cyprinodontoid (si-prin-ō-don'toid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cyprinodon*(*t-*) + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *cyprinodont*.

II. *n.* Same as *cyprinodontid*.

cyprinoid (sip'ri-noid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Carp-like; cyprine; pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cyprinoidea*.

II. *n.* A carp or carp-like fish; a fish of cyprinoid character; one of the *Cyprinoidea*.

Cyprinoidea (sip-ri-noi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyprinus* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of plectospondylous fishes, embracing the families *Cyprinidæ* (carps, etc.), *Homalopteridæ* (East Indian fishes), *Catostomidæ* (suckers), and *Cobitidæ* (loaches).

cyprinoidean (sip-ri-noi'dē-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cyprinoidea* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of cyprinoid character; cyprinoid.

II. *n.* One of the *Cyprinoidea*.

Cyprinus (si-prī'nus), *n.* [NL., < L. *cyprinus*, < Gr. κυπρῖνος, a carp.] The typical genus of the family *Cyprinidæ*; the carps proper. The genus has varied within wide limits. By Linnæus and the old authors all the eventognathous fishes, as cyprinids, catostomids, and cobitids, with some others, were included. It gradually underwent delimitation by many zoölogists, and is now generally restricted to the carp. The common cultivated carp is *C. carpio*, of which there are many varieties. *C. auratus* is the common goldfish, but it belongs properly to a very distinct genus, *Carassius*. See *carp*[2].

Cypriot (sip'ri-ot), *n.* See *Cypriote*.

Cypriote (sip'ri-ōt), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *Cypriot*, *Chypriot* = It. *Cipriotto*, < L. *Cyprius*, Cyprian, < *Cyprus*, Cyprus.] **I.** *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Cyprus, a large island lying in the eastern part of the Mediterranean, and forming part of the Turkish empire, though occupied and administered by Great Britain since 1878; specifically, one of the primitive race of inhabitants, Greek in language and affinity.—**2.** The Greek dialect of Cyprus.

II. *a.* Of or belonging to the island of Cyprus.—**Cypriote alphabet**, a syllabic character, of disputed origin, used anciently for writing the Cypriote Greek dialect.—**Cypriote pottery**, a class of pottery found in the island of Cyprus; specifically, the ancient vessels, of a somewhat coarse baked clay, found generally in tombs,

Cypriote Pottery.

and showing in their form and in their decoration, whether geometric or derived from animal or vegetable types, etc., a close affiliation to important series of pottery made on the mainland of Greece and Asia, and in other islands, as Rhodes and Thera. This pottery is important for the tracing of connecting-links between the art of Greece and that of other lands, as, for instance, in its exhibition of the gradual modification and Hellenization of the Egyptian lotus as a decorative motive.

Also *Cyprian*.

cypripedin (sip-ri-pē'din), *n.* [< *Cypripedium* + *-in*[2].] The precipitate formed when water is added to a strong tincture prepared from the roots of plants of the genus *Cypripedium*.

Cypripedium (sip-ri-pē'di-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Κύπρις, Aphrodite (see *Cyprian*), + πεδίον, a plain, < πέδον, the ground, akin to πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] A genus of orchids, remarkable for having the two lateral anthers perfect, while the third forms a dilated fleshy appendage above the stigma. The lip is large and saccate or somewhat slipper-shaped, whence the common names *lady's-slipper* and (in the United States) *moccasin-flower*. There are

Cypripedium Veitchii.

about 40 species, ranging from the tropics to the colder temperate regions of the northern hemisphere. A single species, *C. Calceolus*, is rarely found in Great Britain; 10 species occur in the United States; but the larger number belong to the tropics of America. The tropical species generally have thick, veinless leaves; and several of them are in frequent cultivation in greenhouses, where their forms have been largely increased in number by hybridization.

Cypris (sī'pris), *n.* [NL., < L. *Cypris*, < Gr. Κύπρις, Venus (Aphrodite): see *Cyprian*.] The typical genus of ostracodes, of the family *Cyprididæ*. The species are among the numerous and varied forms of minute fresh-water crustaceans known as water-fleas, swarming in ditches, pools, and other stagnant waters. Their shells abound in a fossil state, in fresh-water strata, from the Carboniferous formation upward.

A Species of *Cypris*, highly magnified.

A, *I*, *II*, antennules and antennæ; *M*, *I*, *II*, *III*, mandibles and maxillæ; *B*, maxillary appendage; *P*, *I*, *II*, thoracic members; *b*, mandibular palp; *c*, caudal end; *o*, eye.

cyprus[1]† (sī'prus), *n.* [L., < Gr. κύπρος, a tree growing in Cyprus, supposed to be the same as the Heb. *gopher*, < Κύπρος, Cyprus. A different word and tree from *cypress*[1] (L. *cupressus*), with which in E. it has been confused: see *cypress*[1].] The Latin name of a tree, *Lawsonia alba*, the common henna, growing in Cyprus and Egypt, yielding a fragrant oil.

cyprus[2]† (sī'prus), *n.* Same as *cypress*[2].

cyprus-bird (sī'prus-bėrd), *n.* The blackcap, or European black-capped warbler, *Sylvia* or *Curruca atricapilla*.

cyprusite (sī'prus-īt), *n.* [Irreg. < *Cyprus* + *-ite*2.] An iron sulphate occurring in yellow incrustations in western Cyprus.

Cyprus turpentine. See *Chian turpentine*, under *Chian*.

cypsela (sip'se-lą), *n.*; pl. *cypselæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *κυψέλη*, any hollow vessel, the hollow of the ear (cf. *cyphella*), prob. akin to *κύπελλον*, a cup: see *cup*.] In *bot.*, an achene with an adnate calyx, as in the *Compositæ*.

Cypseli (sip'se-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *cypselus*, a swift: see *Cypselus*.] A superfamily group of picarian birds, approximately equal to the *Macrochires* of Nitzsch, and now usually consisting of the three families *Cypselidæ*, *Trochilidæ*, and *Caprimulgidæ*: same as *Cypseloides*, *Cypseliformes*, or *Cypselomorphæ*.

Cypselidæ (sip-sel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cypselus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fissirostral macrochiran non-passerine birds; the swifts. The technical characters are: a very small, deeply cleft, unbristled bill, with exposed nostrils; extremely long pointed wings, with graduated primaries and short secondaries; small weak feet, unfitted for progression, frequently with an abnormal ratio of the phalanges; enormously developed salivary glands; the sternum entire behind; the furculum U-shaped; no cæca; the leg-muscles anomalogonatous; and several narrowly oval, white eggs. The swifts are a well-marked family of from 6 to 8 genera and about 50 species, resembling swallows, and often so miscalled. They are divided into two subfamilies, *Cypselinæ* and *Chæturinæ*. See cuts under *Chætura* and *Cypselus*.

cypseliform (sip'se-li-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *cypseliformis*, < L. *cypselus*, a swift, + *forma*, shape.] Having the form or structure of a swift; resembling the *Cypselidæ*. Also *cypselomorphic*.

Cypseliformes (sip#se-li-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *cypseliformis*: see *cypseliform*.] A superfamily of macrochiran non-passerine birds, containing the swifts, goatsuckers, and humming-birds; the long-handed series of picarian birds: nearly the same as the *Macrochires*, and the same as the *Cypseloides* of Blyth and *Cypselomorphæ* of Huxley. The syrinx has not more than one pair of intrinsic muscles; the palate is ægithognathous; the oil-gland is nude; the legs are anomalogonatous; the sternum is broad, deeply keeled, entire or notched behind; the tail has 10 rectrices; the distal segments of the wing are greatly elongated in comparison with the proximal one, and the pinion bears 10 rapidly graduated flight-feathers, producing a long, pointed wing; the feet are small, scarcely serviceable for progression, with variously modified digits, sometimes of abnormal ratio of phalanges, but neither syndactyl nor zygodactyl; and the hind toe is elevated or reversed in some forms, in which also the front toes may be semi-palmate. The bill shows two diverse types, being tenuirostral in the humming-birds and fissirostral in the swifts and goatsuckers. The group is contrasted among picarian birds with the *Cuculiformes* and the *Piciformes*.

Cypselinæ (sip-se-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cypselus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Cypselidæ*; the typical swifts. The ratio of the phalanges is abnormal, all the front toes being 3-jointed, with very short basal phalanges; the hallux is reversed or lateral; and the feet are more or less completely feathered. It contains about 25 species, chiefly of the genus *Cypselus*, and mostly of the old world. *Panyptila* is the leading American form. See cut under *Cypselus*.

cypseline (sip'se-lin), *a.* [< *Cypselus* + *-ine*1.] Swift-like; having the characters of a swift; pertaining to the family *Cypselidæ* or genus *Cypselus*.

cypseloid (sip'se-loid), *a.* [< NL. *cypseloides*, < Gr. *κύψελος*, a swift, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling a swift; cypseliform; specifically, pertaining to the superfamily *Cypseloides*.

Cypseloides (sip-se-loi'dēz), *n.* [NL.: see *cypseloid*.] 1. A genus of swifts, of the family *Cypselidæ* and subfamily *Chæturinæ*, having the phalanges of the toes normal, the tarsi naked, and the tail forked, its feathers not mucronate. —2. [Used as a plural.] In Blyth's classification of birds (1849), a series or superfamily of his *Strepitores heterodactyli*, consisting of the podargues and moth-hunters, or *Podargidæ* and *Caprimulgidæ*, grouped together under the name *Parvirostres*, and of the swifts and hummingbirds, *Cypselidæ* and *Trochilidæ*, grouped together under the name *Tenuirostres*.

cypselomorph (sip'se-lō-môrf), *n.* One of the *Cypselomorphæ*.

Cypselomorphæ (sip#se-lō-môr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κύψελος*, a swift, + *μορφή*, form.] In Huxley's system of classification (1867), a group of ægithognathous birds, the same as *Cypseli*, *Cypseloides*, or *Cypseliformes*, considered as connecting the *Coracomorphæ* and the *Coccygomorphæ*. The technical characters are: a broad, deeply carinate sternum, entire or singly or doubly notched behind, without a furcate manubrium; a rudimentary hypoclidium or none; no expanded scapular end of the clavicle; and not more than one pair of intrinsic syringeal muscles.

cypselomorphic (sip#se-lō-môr'fik), *a.* [As *Cypselomorphæ* + *-ic*.] Same as *cypseliform*.

Cypselus (sip'se-lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *cypselus*, < Gr. *κύψελος*, the swift.] The typical genus of swifts, of the family *Cypselidæ* and subfamily

Common European Swift (*Cypselus apus*).

Cypselinæ, having the hind toe versatile and the tarsi feathered. There are numerous species, chiefly of the old world. *C. apus* is the common swift of Europe.

Cyrena (sī-rē'nä), *n.* [NL., < L. *Cyrene*, Gr. *Κυρήνη*, a name of several nymphs.] The typical genus of mollusks of the family *Cyrenidæ*. *Lamarck*, 1806.

Cyrenaic (sī-rē-nā'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Cyrenaicus*, < Gr. *Κυρηναϊκός*, < *Κυρήνη*, L. *Cyrene*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to Cyrene, an ancient Greek city, capital of Cyrenaica, on the north coast of Africa.—2. Pertaining or belonging to the Greek school of hedonistic philosophy established by Aristippus of Cyrene, a disciple of Socrates. According to Aristippus, pleasure is the only rational aim, and the relative values of different pleasures are to be determined by their relative intensities and durations. He maintained also that cognition is limited to sensation.

There is not that sect of Philosophers among the heathen so dissolute, no, not Epicurus, nor Aristippus, with all his *Cyrenaick* rout, but would shut his school dores against such greasy sophisters.

Milton, Church-Government, ii., Concl.

Also *Cyrenian*.

II. *n.* One of the Cyrenaic school of philosophers. See I., 2.

Cyrenaicism (sī-rē-nā'i-sizm), *n.* [< *Cyrenaic* + *-ism*.] The doctrines of the Cyrenaic philosophers. See *Cyrenaic*, *a.*, 2.

Cyrenian (sī-rē'ni-ąn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cyrena* + *-ian*; L. *Cyrenæus*, *Cyrenaicus*, etc.: see *Cyrenaic*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *Cyrenaic*.

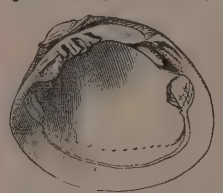
II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Cyrene. See *Cyrenaic*.

They laid hold upon one Simon, a *Cyrenian*, coming out of the country, and on him they laid the cross.

Luke xxiii. 26.

cyrenid (sī-ren'id), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Cyrenidæ*.

Cyrenidæ (sī-ren'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyrena* + *-idæ*.] A family of siphonate lamellibranchiate mollusks, typified by the genus *Cyrena*. They have a subcircular shell, an external ligament, and several hinge-teeth. The animal has separate short siphons, a large compressed foot, and triangular palpi; the shell has 2 or 3 cardinal teeth and anterior as well as posterior ones, and an external upraised ligament. The species are inhabitants of fresh or brackish waters. By many conchologists the species are associated in one family with the *Cycladidæ* or *Sphæriidæ*. Also *Corbiculidæ*.



Right Valve of *Cyrena cyprinoides*.

In fresh waters the world over occurs a group of usually small bivalve shells, covered with an amber or brown epidermis, while in the brackish waters of warmer countries occur some larger forms. The family under which these are assembled is variously known as Cycladidæ or *Cyrenidæ*, the latter name being preferable.

Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 275.

Cyrillaceæ (sir-i-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyrilla*, the typical genus (prob. < *Cyrillus*, Cyril), + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of small evergreen dicotyledonous trees or shrubs, of uncertain relationship, but now placed among the polypetalous orders, near the *Ilicineæ*. There are about 6 known species, constituting 4 genera, all natives of North or tropical America. *Cyrilla*, *Cliftonia*, and *Elliottia*, each of a single species, are found in the southern United States, with fragrant white flowers in racemes, and heavy and compact wood, whence the common name of *ironwood*.

Cyrillic (si-ril'ik), *a.* [< LL. *Cyrillus*, < Gr. *Κύριλλος*, a proper name, Cyril.] Of or pertaining to St. Cyril; specifically, noting an alphabet adopted by the Slavic peoples belonging to the Eastern Church, invented by Cyril and Methodius, the apostles of the Slavs, in the ninth century. It is believed to have superseded the Glagolitic as being easier both for the copyist to write and for the foreigner to acquire. Some of its signs are modified from the Glagolitic, but those which Greek and Slavic have in common are taken from the Greek. It was brought into general use by St. Cyril's pupil, Clement, first bishop of Bulgaria. The Russian alphabet is a slight modification of it.

cyriologic† (sir#i-ō-loj'ik), *a.* [Also formerly *curiologic*; < Gr. *κυριολογικός*, speaking literally (applied to hieroglyphics which consist of simple pictures, not symbols, of the things meant), < *κύριος*, authorized, legitimate, proper, vernacular, lit. having power (see *church*), + *-λογικός*, < *λέγειν*, speak.] 1. Relating to hieroglyphics of a certain sort (see etymology).—2. Relating or pertaining to capital letters.

Cyrtellaria (sėr-te-lā'ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κυρτός*, curved, arched, + dim. *-ella* + *-aria*.] A family or an order of nassellarian radiolarians, having a complete lattice-shell enveloping the central capsule. It is divided into the suborders *Spyroidea*, *Botryodea*, and *Cyrtoidea*.

Cyrtida (sėr'ti-dą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κυρτός*, curved, arched, + *-ida*.] A family of monopylæan radiolarians, having a silicious skeleton in the form of a monaxonic or triradiate test. See *Eucyrtidiidæ*. *Haeckel*.

cyrtoceran (sėr-tos'ę-ran), *a.* [Irreg. < *Cyrtoceras* + *-an*.] Same as *cyrtoceratitic*.

Cyrtoceras (sėr-tos'ę-ras), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κυρτός*, curved, arched, + *κέρας*, horn.] A genus of fossil cephalopods having the shell bent or bowed. Also *Curtocera*, *Cyrtocera*, *Cyrtocerus*, *Cyrthoceras*, and *Cyrtoceratites*.

cyrtoceratid (sėr-tō-ser'ą-tid), *n.* A cephalopod of the family *Cyrtoceratidæ*.

Cyrtoceratidæ (sėr#tō-se-rat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyrtoceras* (*-cerat-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of nautiloid cephalopods, typified by the genus *Cyrtoceras*. The shell is arched, the siphon small and subcentral or submarginal, and the aperture simple. Numerous species inhabited the Paleozoic seas. Generally aggregated with the *Nautilidæ*.

cyrtoceratite (sėr-tō-ser'ą-tīt), *n.* [< *Cyrtoceras* (*-cerat-*) + *-ite*2.] A fossil cephalopod of the genus *Cyrtoceras*.

cyrtoceratitic (sėr-tō-ser-ą-tit'ik), *a.* [< *cyrtoceratite* + *-ic*.] Having the character of a cyrtoceratite; bent or bowed, as certain fossil cephalopods: opposed to *orthoceratitic*. Also *cyrtoceran*.

cyrtolite (sėr'tō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *κυρτός*, curved, + *λίθος*, stone.] A mineral related to zircon in form and composition, but hydrous, and perhaps resulting from its alteration. The faces of the crystals are commonly convex, whence the name.

cyrtometer (sėr-tom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *κυρτός*, curved, bent, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the size and shape of the chest.

The *cyrtometer* is used for delineating the external contour of the chest and for exact comparison of one side with the other. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 193.

Cyrtonyx (sėr'tō-niks), *n.* [NL. (J. Gould, 1845), < Gr. *κυρτός*, curved, arched, + *ὄνυξ*, nail.]

Massena Quail or Partridge (*Cyrtonyx massena*).

A genus of American partridges or quails, the harlequin quails, of the family *Tetraonidæ* and subfamily *Odontophorinæ* or *Ortyginæ:* so called from the large curved claws. The bill is very stout; the head crested; the tail so short that the rectrices are almost hidden by the coverts; and the wing-coverts and inner secondaries elongated, covering the primaries when the wing is closed. The type is the Massena quail or partridge of the southwestern United States and Mexico, *C. massena*, a handsome species, the male of which has the face curiously striped with black and white, the under parts being velvety-black and mahogany-brown, crowded with circular white spots.

Cyrtophyllum (sėr-tō-fil′um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κυρτός*, curved, arched, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] A genus of orthopterous insects, of the family *Locustidæ*, of large size, green color, broad foliaceous wings, and arboreal habits; the katydids. There are a dozen species in the United States. *C. concavus* is the common katydid. Also *Cyrtophyllus*. *Burmeister*, 1838. See cut under *katydid*.

cyst (sist), *n.* [< NL. *cystis*, < Gr. *κύστις*, the bladder, a bag, pouch, < *κύειν*, conceive, be pregnant, orig. hold, contain. Cf. *cyma*.] **1.** In *anat.*, a bladder; a large vesicle. —**2.** In *pathol.*, a bladder-like bag or vesicle in animal bodies which includes morbid matter.

The larval form of tape-worm which is commonly developed in *cysts* of the liver of the mouse and the rat.
Owen, Anat., v.

3. In *zoöl.*, a hydatid; a cystic worm, or encysted state of a tapeworm. —**4.** In *cryptogamic bot.*, a cell or cavity, usually inclosing other cells or reproductive bodies, as an envelop inclosing a group of diatoms or desmids, or a cell containing an antherozoid; in certain algæ, a sporecase. See *coniocyst*.

Sometimes, improperly, *cist*.

Dermoid cyst. See *dermoid*.— **Ovarian cyst.** See *ovarian*.

cystadenoma (sis″ta-de-nō′mä), *n.*; pl. *cystadenomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < *cystis*, cyst, + *adenoma*.] An adenoma in which cysts are formed.

cystalgia (sis-tal′ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain in the urinary bladder: especially applied to pain coming in paroxysms.

cystatrophia (sis-ta-trō′fi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *ἀτροφία*, atrophy.] In *pathol.*, atrophy of the bladder. *Dunglison*.

cystectasy (sis-tek′ta-si), *n.* [< Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *ἔκτασις*, extension, < *ἐκτείνειν*, extend: see *extend*.] **1.** Dilatation of the bladder. —**2.** In *surg.*, a form of lithotomy in which a dilator is introduced through an incision in the membranous portion of the urethra, and forcibly dilates the prostatic portion to an extent sufficient to allow of the extraction of the stone. Also called *lithectasy*.

cysted (sis′ted), *a.* [< *cyst* + *-ed*[2].] Inclosed in a cyst; encysted.

cystelminth (sis′tel-minth), *n.* [< Gr. *κύστις*, a bladder (see *cyst*), + *ἕλμινς* (*ἕλμινθ-*), a worm.] A cystic worm.

cystenchyma, cystenchyme (sis-teng′ki-mä, -kim), *n.* [NL. *cystenchyma*, < Gr. *κύστις*, a bladder (see *cyst*), + *ἔγχυμα*, an infusion.] A kind of connective tissue occurring in some sponges, in some respects resembling certain kinds of vegetable parenchyma, consisting of closely adjacent oval cells of large size with thin walls and fluid contents.

Cystenchyme very commonly forms a layer just below the skin of some Geodinidæ; . . . and as, on teasing the cortex, . . . a large number of refringent fluid globules immiscible with water are set free, it is just possible it is sometimes a fatty tissue. *Sollas*, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 419.

cystenchymatous (sis-teng-kim′a-tus), *a.* [< *cystenchyma*(*t-*) + *-ous*.] Having the character or quality of cystenchyma; containing or consisting of cystenchyma.

cystenchyme, *n.* See *cystenchyma*.

Cysteoidæ (sis-tē-oi′dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Cystoidea*.

cystic[1] (sis′tik), *a.* [= F. *cystique* = Sp. *cístico* = Pg. *cystico* = It. *cistico*, < NL. *cysticus*, < *cystis*, a cyst: see *cyst*.] **1.** In *anat.*, pertaining to a cyst, in any sense. Specifically — (*a*) Pertaining to the hepatic cyst or gall-bladder: as, the *cystic* duct (conveying gall into the gall-bladder); the *cystic* artery (a branch of the hepatic artery going to the gall-bladder); the *cystic* plexus of nerves; a *cystic* concretion; a *cystic* remedy. (*b*) Pertaining to the urinary bladder. **2.** Resembling a cyst; cystoid; vesicular; bladdery. —**3.** Having a cyst or cysts; full of cysts; cystose: as, a *cystic* tumor. —**4.** In *zoöl.*, encysted; cysticercoid; hydatid: specifically applied to the encysted or hydatid state of any tapeworm (*Tænia*): opposed to *cestoid* (which see).

Also, improperly, *cistic*.

Cystic worm, or *bladder-worm*, a hydatid or scolex of a tapeworm, which may be a cysticercus with one tænia-head, or a cœnure or echinococcus with several such heads. See these words, and cut under *tænia*.

cystic[2] (sis′tik), *a.* [< *cyst(in)* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from cystin. —**Cystic oxid,** $C_3H_5NO_2S$, a substance occurring in rare cases in urinary calculi which have a crystalline structure and are insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether: same as *cystin*.

Cysticat (sis′ti-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cysticus:* see *cystic*[1].] An old name of cystic worms, hydatids, or cysticerci, collectively, given when these were supposed to be a natural group of mature organisms. *Rudolphi*.

cysticercoid (sis-ti-sėr′koid), *a.* and *n.* [< *cysticercus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a cysticercus or other larva of a tapeworm; hydatid.

II. *n.* The hydatid or encysted state of the larva of any tapeworm.

The dog devours the louse, and the *cysticercoid* becomes a Tænia cucumerina in his intestine.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 187.

cysticercus (sis-ti-sėr′kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύστις*, bladder (see *cyst*), + *κέρκος*, tail.] A cystic worm or bladder-worm; a hydatid; an encysted scolex or tænia-head; the encysted state of the larva of a tapeworm. The name was originally given as a generic term, under the impression that the so-called *Cysticercus cellulosæ* was a distinct genus and species of a parasite. It is the larva of the *Tænia solium*, found in measly pork, and developing in man into the tapeworm. It has but one tænia-head in the cyst, and the term *cysticercus* is retained as a convenient designation of such larvæ. Thus, the cysticercus of the ox becomes in man *Tænia mediocanellata;* the *Cysticercus pisiformis* of the rabbit becomes *Tænia serrata* of the dog, wolf, or fox; the *Cysticercus fasciolaris* of the rat and mouse develops in the cat as *Tænia crassicollis*. The cystic worm of *Tænia cœnurus* of the dog has many heads, and is known as a cœnure; and the *Cœnurus cerebralis* is found in the brain of sheep. Another form of many-headed cystic worm, complicated by proliferation, is the larva of *Tænia echinococcus* of the dog, known as an echinococcus, *Echinococcus veterinorum* being found in the liver of man as well as of various domestic animals. See *tænia, cœnure, echinococcus*, and *scolex*.

cysticle (sis′ti-kl), *n.* [< NL. **cysticula*, dim. of *cystis*, a cyst: see *cyst*.] A small cyst.

In some Acalephæ the *cysticles* are not complicated with pigment cells. *Owen*, Anat., ix.

cystid (sis′tid), *n.* [< Gr. *κύστις*, a bladder (a sac, cyst): see *cyst*.] In *Polyzoa:* (*a*) The sacular, planuliform, ciliated embryo, from one end of which one or more polypids are developed from thickenings of the wall of the sac.

The *cystid* is comparable to a vesicular morula.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 396.

(*b*) The cell in which the body of the mature individual is contained, as distinguished from the polypid itself.

The body and tentacular apparatus has been incorrectly regarded as a kind of individual, and opposed to the cell or *cystid* in which it is placed, as the polypid.
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), II. 73.

cystide (sis′tid or -tīd), *n.* [< *cystidium*.] **1.** Same as *cystidium*. —**2.** In fungi of the family *Uredineæ*, same as *paraphysis*.

Cystidea, Cystideæ (sis-tid′ē-ä, -ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] An order of fossil crinoids: synonymous with *Cystoidea* (which see).

cystidean (sis-tid′ē-an), *n.* [< *Cystidea* + *-an*.] A cystic crinoid; an encrinite of the order *Cystidea*.

cystides, *n.* Plural of *cystis*.

cystidia, *n.* Plural of *cystidium*.

cystidicolous (sis-ti-dik′ō-lus), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *κύστις* (*κυστε-, κυστι-*), a bladder (see *cyst*), + L. *colere*, inhabit.] Inhabiting a cyst, as a cystic worm.

cystidium (sis-tid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *cystidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + dim. *-ιδιον*.] In hymenomycetous fungi, a large spherical or ovoid cell which originates among the basidia and paraphyses, and projects beyond them. It is considered to be a sterile basidium. Also *cystide*.

cystidoparalysis (sis″ti-dō-pa-ral′i-sis), *n.* [NL.] See *cystoparalysis*.

cystidoplegia (sis″ti-dō-plē′ji-ä), *n.* [NL.] See *cystoplegia*.

cystifelleotomy (sis-ti-fel-ē-ot′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + L. *fel* (*fell-*) (= Gr. *χολή*), gall, + Gr. *τομή*, a cutting: see *anatomy*.] Same as *cholecystotomy*.

cystiferous (sis-tif′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *cystis*, bladder (see *cyst*), + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Having or producing cysts; cystogenous.

cystiform (sis′ti-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *cystis*, bladder (see *cyst*), + L. *forma*, shape.] **1.** Having the form or character of a cyst; cystic in form. —**2.** Encysted; hydatid; cysticercoid: as, a *cystiform* worm.

cystignathid (sis-tig′nā-thid), *n.* A toad-like amphibian of the family *Cystignathidæ*.

Cystignathidæ (sis-tig-nath′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cystignathus* + *-idæ*.] A family of arciferous salient amphibians, typified by the genus *Cystignathus*, with toothed upper jaw and subcylindric or little dilated sacral diapophyses. It is

Cystignathus ocellatus.

one of the largest families of the order, with 26 genera and 160 species, representing great diversity in mode of life, some being terrestrial or arboreal and others aquatic. It is represented only in the Australian and Neotropical regions.

Cystignathus (sis-tig′nā-thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύστις*, bladder (see *cyst*), + *γνάθος*, jaw.] The typical genus of toads of the family *Cystignathidæ*. *C. ocellatus* is an example. Also *Cysteognathus*. *Wagler*, 1830.

cystin (sis′tin), *n.* [< Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *-in*[2].] A substance ($C_3H_5NO_2S$) crystallizing in colorless six-sided plates, and constituting a rare kind of urinary calculus.

Cystiphyllidæ (sis-ti-fil′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cystiphyllum* + *-idæ*.] A family of Paleozoic rugose stone-corals, of the order *Sclerodermata* and group *Rugosa*. The corallum is simple, rarely compound; the septa are very rudimentary; and the visceral chamber is filled with little vesicles formed by combined tabulæ and dissepiments. *Edwards and Haime*, 1850.

Cystiphyllum (sis-ti-fil′um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] The typical genus of fossil stone-corals of the family *Cystiphyllidæ*. *Murchison*, 1839. Also *Cystiophyllum*. *Dana*, 1846.

cystirrhagia (sis-ti-rā′ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *-ραγία*, < *ῥηγνύναι*, break.] In *pathol.*: (*a*) Hemorrhage from the bladder. (*b*) Cystirrhea.

cystirrhea, cystirrhœa (sis-ti-rē′ä), *n.* [NL. *cystirrhœa*, < Gr. *κύστις*, the bladder, + *ῥοία*, a flowing, < *ῥεῖν*, flow.] In *pathol.*, a discharge of mucus from the bladder; vesical catarrh. Also *cystorrhea, cystorrhœa*.

cystis (sis′tis), *n.*; pl. *cystides* (-ti-dēz). [NL.: see *cyst*.] Same as *cyst*.

Cystiscidæ (sis-tis′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cystiscus* + *-idæ*.] A family of pectinibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Cystiscus*. The shell is undistinguishable from that of a marginellid, but the teeth of the radula are peculiar, being in one row, transverse, multicuspid, and with three cusps longer than the others. The species are of small size and inhabitants of various seas.

Cystiscus (sis-tis′kus), *n.* [NL. (Stimpson, 1865), dim. of Gr. *κύστις*, bladder: see *cyst*.] The typical genus of *Cystiscidæ*.

cystitis (sis-tī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύστις*, the bladder, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the bladder.

cystitome (sis′ti-tōm), *n.* [< NL. *cystis*, Gr. *κύστις*, cyst (with reference to the *cystis* or capsule of the crystalline lens), + *τομός*, cutting. Cf. *cystotome*.] In *surg.*, an instrument for opening the capsule of the crystalline lens.

cystobubonocele (sis″tō-bū-bō′nō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *βουβών*, the groin, + *κήλη*, tumor.] In *surg.*, a rare kind of hernia, in which the urinary bladder protrudes through the inguinal opening.

cystocarp (sis′tō-kärp), *n.* [< Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *καρπός*, fruit.] The sexual fruit of algæ of the order *Florideæ*, consisting of spores either without a special membranous envelop or contained within a conceptacle or pericarp. Also *cryptocarp, sporocarp*.

cystocarpic (sis-tō-kär′pik), *a.* [< *cystocarp* + *-ic*.] Consisting of cystocarps; having the character of a cystocarp.

In Nemalion the *cystocarpic* fruit is a globular mass of spores. *Farlow*, Marine Algæ, p. 20.

Cystocarpic spore, a carpospore.

cystocele (sis′tō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *κήλη*, tumor.] A hernia or rupture formed by the protrusion of the urinary bladder.

cystococcoid (sis-tō-kok′oid), *a.* [< *Cystococcus* + *-oid*.] Resembling algæ of the genus *Cystococcus*.

Cystococcus (sis-tō-kok'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *κόκκος*, berry.] A genus of the lowest chlorophyl-green fresh-water algæ, consisting of spherical cells, single or united in small families. They are common on damp earth, bark of trees, etc., and are thought to constitute the gonidia of some lichens.

cystocyte (sis'tō-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *κύστις*, a bladder (see *cyst*), + *κύτος*, a hollow, a cavity (cell).] In sponges, one of the large cyst-like cells of cystenchyma, filled with fluid, and containing a nucleus with its included nucleolus supported in the fluid contents by fine protoplasmic threads which extend to the inner surface of the cell-wall and there spread out in a film.

cystodynia (sis-tō-din'i-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *ὀδύνη*, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain in the bladder.

cystofibroma (sis''tō-fi-brō'mă), *n.*; pl. *cystofibromata* (-ma-tă). [NL., < *cystis* + *fibroma*.] A fibroma containing cysts.

cystogenesis (sis-tō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *κύστις*, bladder (see *cyst*), + *γένεσις*, origin.] Same as *cytogenesis*.

cystogenous (sis-toj'e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *κύστις*, bladder (see *cyst*), + *-γενης*, producing: see *-genous*.] Producing or bearing cells; cystiferous.

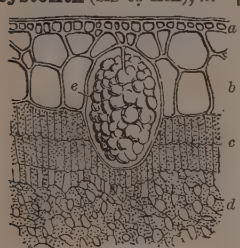
cystoid (sis'toid), *a.* [< *cyst* + *-oid*.] 1. Presenting the appearance of a cyst; cystiform.—2. Pertaining to the *Cystoidea*; cystoidean.

Cystoidea (sis-toi'dē-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *εἶδος*, form.] An order of fossil crinoids, encrinites or stone-lilies, having a rounded body inclosed in many pentagonal sutured plates, a jointed stalk, and a lateral orifice closed by a pyramid of jointed plates. The order is correlated with *Blastoidea* and *Crinoidea*. See *Crinoidea*, 2. Also *Cysteoidæ*, *Cystidea*, *Cystideæ*.

cystoidean (sis-toi'dē-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having the character of a cystoid crinoid; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cystoidea*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Cystoidea*.

cystolith (sis'tō-lith), *n.* [< Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *λίθος*, stone.] A peculiar concretion formed within the cells of certain plants, composed chiefly of crystals and attached to the wall of the cell by a short pedicel. It occurs frequently in the orders *Urticaceæ* and *Acanthaceæ*, in the cells of the epidermis or subjacent tissue, but is rarely found in other orders.



Section of Leaf of *Ficus elastica*, highly magnified.

a, epidermis; *b*, hypoderma; *c*, palisade cells; *d*, spongy parenchyma; *e*, cystolith.

In the epidermal cells of species of Ficus . . . prolongations inward of the cell-wall occur, at the extremity of which small crystals of carbonate of lime are deposited; to these the name *cystoliths* has been applied. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 89.

cystolithiasis (sis''tō-li-thī'a-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *λίθος*, stone, + *-iasis*.] In *pathol.*, the presence of a stone in the urinary bladder.

cystolithic (sis-tō-lith'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *κύστις*, a bladder, + *λίθος*, a stone (see *cystolith* and *cystolithiasis*), + *-ic*.] In *med.*, relating to stone in the bladder.

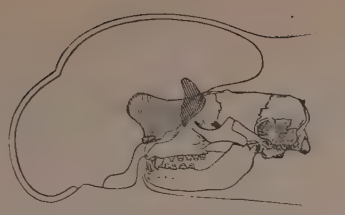
cystoma (sis-tō'mă), *n.*; pl. *cystomata* (-ma-tă). [NL., < *cystis*, a cyst, + *-oma*.] A tumor containing cysts.

cystomorphous (sis-tō-môr'fus), *a.* [< Gr. *κύστις*, bladder (see *cyst*), + *μορφή*, form, + *-ous*.] Cyst-like; cystiform; cystoid.

cystoparalysis (sis''tō-pa-ral'i-sis), *n.* [NL., also less prop. *cystidoparalysis*; < Gr. *κύστις* (*κυστι-*, *κυστε-*, not **κυστιδ-*), bladder, + *παράλυσις*, paralysis.] In *pathol.*, paralysis of the bladder.

Cystophora (sis-tof'ō-ră), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] The typical genus of the subfamily *Cystophorinæ*, containing only the hooded or bladder-nosed seal of the northern seas, *Cystophora cristata*.

Cystophorinæ (sis''tō-fō-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cystophora* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Phocidæ*, or ordinary earless seals, containing the bottle-nosed, bladder-nosed, and elephant seals. They have an inflatable proboscis-like cyst on the snout, accompanied by modifications of the nasal and intermaxillary bones, and 4 incisors in each half of the upper and 2 in each half of the lower jaw. The group consists of the genera *Cystophora* and *Macrorhinus*, containing respectively the arctic bladder-nosed and the antarctic bottle-nosed seals. See also cut under *seal*.


Hood of Hooded Seal (*Cystophora cristata*), showing relation of the inflatable proboscis to the skull. (From "Science.")

cystoplast (sis'tō-plast), *n.* A nucleated cell having an envelop.

cystoplastic (sis-tō-plas'tik), *a.* [< *cystoplasty* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of cystoplasty.

cystoplasty (sis'tō-plas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form.] A surgical operation for repair of the bladder, as the operation for vesico-vaginal fistula.

cystoplegia (sis-tō-plē'ji-ă), *n.* [NL., also improp. *cystidoplegia*; < Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *πληγή*, a blow, stroke, < *πλήσσειν*, strike. Cf. *cystoparalysis*.] In *pathol.*, paralysis of the bladder.

cystoplegic (sis-tō-plē'jik), *a.* [< *cystoplegia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or resembling cystoplegia.

cystoplexia (sis-tō-plek'si-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *πλῆξις*, a blow, stroke, < *πλήσσειν*, strike.] Same as *cystoplegia*.

Cystopteris (sis-top'tē-ris), *n.* [NL. (so called from its bladder-like indusium), < Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *πτερίς*, a fern.] A genus of delicate flaccid polypodiaceous ferns having the sori borne on the back of the leaf on the middle of a vein and covered with a membranaceous indusium attached only by the base; the bladder-ferns. They are found in cool, damp localities. There are 5 species, of which *C. fragilis* (the brittle fern) is found from within the arctic circle to Chili, South Africa, and Tasmania. See also cut under *bladder-fern*.

Segment of a Frond of *Cystopteris*, bearing a sorus on the back of a vein; partly reflexed indusium attached to the side of the sorus toward the base of the segment. (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

cystoptosis (sis-top-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *πτῶσις*, a falling, < *πίπτειν*, fall.] In *pathol.*, prolapse of the mucous membrane of the bladder into the urethra.

Cystopus (sis-tō'pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *ὤψ* (*ὠπ-*), face, appearance.] A genus of parasitic fungi, belonging to the family *Peronosporeæ*, and characterized by conidia produced in chains on very short conidiophores, forming compact sori upon the supporting leaf. *C. candidus* is injurious to the cabbage, radish, and other cruciferous plants.

cystorrhea, cystorrhœa (sis-tō-rē'ă), *n.* [NL.] Same as *cystirrhea*.

cystose (sis'tōs), *a.* [< *cyst* + *-ose*.] Containing cysts; full of cysts; cystic; bladdery; vesicular.

cystospastic (sis-tō-spas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *σπαστικός*, < **σπαστός*, verbal adj. of *σπᾶν*, draw back, > *σπασμός*, spasm: see *spasm*.] In *pathol.*, pertaining to spasm of the bladder.

cystotænia (sis-tō-tē'ni-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *ταινία*, a tapeworm: see *tænia*.] 1. A tapeworm: so called from the formation of the cysts characteristic of its larval state.—2. [*cap.*] Same as *Tænia*.

cystotome (sis'tō-tōm), *n.* [= F. *cystotome* = Sp. *cistotomía* = Pg. *cystotomo*, < Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *τομός*, cutting, < *τέμνειν*, cut. Cf. *cystitome*.] A surgical instrument for cutting the bladder. Sometimes improperly called a *lithotome*.

cystotomy (sis-tot'ō-mi), *n.* [= F. *cystotomie* = Sp. *cistotomía* = Pg. *cystotomia* = It. *cistotomia*, < NL. *cystotomia*, < Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *τομή*, cutting, < *τέμνειν*, cut. Cf. *cystotome*.] In *surg.*, the operation of opening encysted tumors for the discharge of morbid matter; specifically, the operation of cutting into the urinary bladder for the extraction of a stone or for any other purpose.

cystous (sis'tus), *a.* [< *cyst* + *-ous*.] Cystic. *Dunglison*.

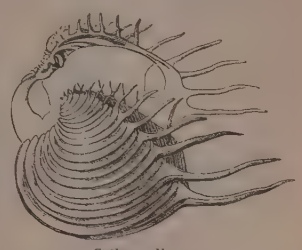
cystula (sis'tū-lă), *n.*; pl. *cystulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of *cystis*, a cyst: see *cyst*.] In *bot.*, a round closed apothecium in lichens. The term is also applied to the little open cups on the upper surface of the fronds in plants of the genus *Marchantia*.

cyte (sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow, a cavity, as the hold of a vessel, < *κύειν*, conceive, orig. contain; cf. *cyst*, *cyme*.] In *biol.*, a cell; a cytode; especially, a nucleated cell, of whatever character, regarded as the fundamental formelement of all tissues. The word alone is rare, but common in composition, as *leucocyte*, and regularly in the histology of sponges, as *choanocyte*, *collencyte*, *desmacyte*, *myocyte*, etc.

cyternet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cithern*.

Cythere (si-thē'rē), *n.* [NL., < L. *Cythere*, *Cytherea*, < Gr. *Κυθέρεια*, Aphrodite (Venus): see *Cytherean*.] The typical genus of marine ostracodes of the family *Cythereidæ*. *Müller*, 1785.

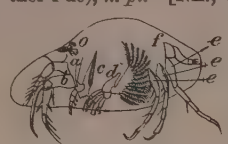
Cytherea (sith-e-rē'ă), *n.* [NL., after L. *Cytherea*, a name of Venus: see *Cytherean*.] A genus of siphonate bivalve mollusks, of the family *Veneridæ*, founded by Lamarck in 1806. It is distinguished from *Venus* by an anterior left lateral tooth. There are numerous species, mostly of the warmer seas.


Cytherea dione.

Cytherean (sith-e-rē'an), *a.* [< L. *Cytherēus*, pertaining to *Cytherēa*, Venus, < Gr. *Κυθέρεια*, Aphrodite: so named from *Κύθηρα*, L. *Cythera*, now *Cerigo*, an island south of Greece, near the coast of which Aphrodite was fabled to have risen from the sea, and where she was specially worshiped.] 1. In *myth.*, pertaining to the goddess Aphrodite (Venus).—2. In *astron.*, pertaining to the planet Venus.

Not only is the apparent movement of Venus across the sun extremely slow, . . . but three distinct atmospheres—the solar, terrestrial, and *cytherean*—combine to deform outlines and mask the geometrical relations which it is desired to connect with a strict count of time.
A. M. Clerke, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 284.

Cythereidæ, Cytheridæ (sith-e-rē'i-dē, si-ther'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cythere* + *-idæ*.] A family of marine ostracoid entomostracous crustaceans, typified by the genus *Cythere*. They are characterized by the absence of a heart; by having the anterior antennæ setose and bent at the base, and the posterior antennæ largely developed and hooked; by legs in three pairs; by a furcate abdomen; and by small and lobate forks. There are several genera besides *Cythere*.



A Species of *Cythere*.

a, antennule; *b*, antenna; *c*, mandible; *d*, first maxilla; *e*, *e*, *e*, second maxilla and two thoracic members; *f*, caudal end; *g*, eye.

cytheromania (sith-e-rō-mā'ni-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Κυθέρεια*, Aphrodite (see *Cytherean*), + *μανία*, madness.] Nymphomania. *Dunglison*.

Cytinaceæ (sit-i-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cytinus* + *-aceæ*.] A small natural order of apetalous, parasitic, fleshy, leafless or scaly plants, allied to the *Aristolochiaceæ* and to *Nepenthes*. It includes the East Indian genus *Rafflesia*, remarkable for its gigantic flowers.

Cytinus (sit'i-nus), *n.* [NL. (from the form and color of the plant), < Gr. *κύτινος*, the calyx of the pomegranate, < *κύτος*, a hollow.] A small genus of parasitic plants, the type of the *Cytinaceæ*. *C. Hypocystis*, of the Mediterranean region, is of a rich yellow or orange-red color, and has been used as an astringent. The other species belong to South Africa and Mexico.

Cytinus Hypocystis.

cytioblast (sit'i-ō-blast), *n.* [< Gr. **κυτίον*, assumed dim. of *κύτος*, a hollow (cell), + *βλαστός*, a germ.] The protoplasmic nucleus of a cell: used with reference to certain fresh-water algæ. Also *cytoblast*.

A central *cytioblast* wrapped up in generally radiating protoplasm. *H. C. Wood*, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 159.

cytioderm (sit'i-ō-dėrm), *n.* [< Gr. **κυτίον*, assumed dim. of *κύτος*, a hollow (cell), + *δέρμα*, skin.] In *bot.*, a cell-wall: used chiefly with reference to diatoms and desmids.

cytioplasm (sit'i-ō-plazm), *n.* [< Gr. **κυτίον*, assumed dim. of *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *πλάσμα*, anything formed or molded.] In *biol.*, same as *protoplasm*: used chiefly with reference to diatoms and desmids. Also *cytoplasm*.

cytisin (sit'i-sin), *n.* [< *Cytisus* + *-in*[2].] A bitter principle detected in the seeds of the *Laburnum vulgare* (*Cytisus Laburnum*) and other

plants. It is of a nauseous taste, emetic, and poisonous.

Cytisus (sit'i-sus), *n.* [NL., < L. *cytisus*, a shrubby kind of clover, prob. *Medicago arborea* (Linnæus).] A genus of hardy leguminous papilionaceous shrubs, natives almost exclusively of the countries bordering on the Mediterranean. The leaves are usually composed of three leaflets, but some species are leafless. The large flowers are yellow, purple, or white. One species, *C. scoparius* (broom), is an extremely common shrub on uncultivated grounds, heaths, etc., of most parts of Great Britain. Some exotic species are common garden- and shrubbery-plants, as *C. purpureus*, an elegant procumbent shrub used in rockwork, *C. alpinus*, etc. See *broom*1.

Broom (*Cytisus scoparius*).
a, flowering branch; *b*, flowers, natural size. (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

cytitis (si-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύτος*, skin (see *cutis*), + *-itis*.] Same as *dermatitis*.

cytoblast (sī'tō-blast), *n.* [< Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow, a cavity (a cell), + *βλαστός*, a sprout, germ.] **1.** Same as *cytioblast*.—**2.** One of the amœbiform cells or cell-elements of the cytoblastema of sponges; a cytode of a sponge.

cytoblastema (sī'tō-blas-tē'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *βλάστημα*, a sprout, germ.] **1.** The protoplasm or viscid fluid in which animal and vegetable cells are produced. Hence—**2.** The blastema or germinal or formative material of a cytode; protoplasmic cell-substance: specifically used of the common gelatinous matrix of protozoans, as sponges.

cytoblastematous, cytoblastemic (sī'tō-blas-tem'a-tus, -ik), *a.* Same as *cytoblastemous*.

cytoblastemous (sī'tō-blas-tē'mus), *a.* [< *cytoblastema* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to cytoblastema.

cytococcus (sī-tō-kok'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *κόκκος*, a berry.] The kernel of a parent cell; the nucleus of a cytula. A cytococcus differs from the nucleus of an ordinary cell in that it is supposed to include in itself some of the substance of the spermatozoa by which the female ovum is fecundated and made to become a cytula. Also *cytulococcus*. *Haeckel*.

cytode (sī'tōd), *n.* [< Gr. as if **κυτώδης*, contr. of **κυτοειδής*, like a hollow, < *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *εἶδος*, form, shape.] In *biol.*: (*a*) A term applied by Haeckel to a unicellular organism or element which has the value of a simple cell, but possesses no distinct nucleus.

It is, nevertheless, a deeply significant fact, that the building stones of the bodies of higher animals are never represented by *cytodes*, but always by cells.
Frey, Histol. and Histochem. (trans.), p. 64.

(*b*) A cell in general.

I shall, therefore, assume provisionally that the primary form of every animal is a nucleated protoplasmic body, *cytode*, or cell, in the most general acceptation of the latter term. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 583.

cytogenesis (sī-tō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *γένεσις*, generation.] Cell-formation; the genesis or development of cells in animal and vegetable organisms: originally used in vegetable physiology. Also *cystogenesis*, *cytogeny*.

cytogenetic (sī'tō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [< *cytogenesis*, after *genetic*.] Generating or developing cells; cytogenous; relating to cytogenesis.

cytogenous (sī-toj'e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *-γενης*, producing: see *-genous*.] Producing cells; cytogenetic: specifically applied by Kölliker to retiform, reticular, areolar, or ordinary cellular tissue, but properly predicable only of cells themselves, as all other organic structures arise from cells.

cytogeny (sī-toj'e-ni), *n.* Same as *cytogenesis*.

cytoid (sī'toid), *a.* [< *cyte* + *-oid*.] Cell-like: a term applied by Henle to corpuscles, as of lymph, chyle, etc., which seem to resemble each other essentially in their chemical and microscopical characters. *Dunglison*.

Cytophora (sī-tof'ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*1.] A class of protozoans: same as *Radiolaria*.

cytoplasm (sī'tō-plazm), *n.* [< Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *πλάσμα*, anything formed. Cf. *cytioplasm*.] Same as *protoplasm*.

If "[protoplasm] has also received from Beale, Kölliker, and Dujardin respectively, the names bioplasm, *cytoplasm*, and sarcode. *Frey*, Histol. and Histochem. (trans.), p. 66.

cytoplasmic (sī-tō-plaz'mik), *a.* [< *cytoplasm* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to cytoplasm.

Strasburger refers these phenomena to the necessity of securing for the differentiating reproductive nucleus a definite *cytoplasmic* medium. *Micros. Science*, XXVI. 601.

cytopyge (sī-tō-pī'jē), *n.*; pl. *cytopygæ*. [NL., < Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *πυγή*, the rump.] The so-called excretory or anal aperture of unicellular animals. *Haeckel*.

cytostome (sī'tō-stōm), *n.* [< Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *στόμα*, mouth.] The mouth of a single-celled animal; the oral aperture or orifice of ingestion of unicellular organisms.

cytostomous (sī-tos'tō-mus), *a.* [< *cytostome* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to a cytostome.

cytotheca (sī-tō-thē'kä), *n.*; pl. *cytothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow (thorax), + *θήκη*, case.] Same as *thoracotheca*.

Cytozoa (sī-tō-zō'ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *ζῷον*, animal.] Same as *Sporozoa* or *Gregarinida*. See the extract.

With few (if any) exceptions, the falciform young [gregarine or sporozoon] . . . penetrates a cell of some tissue of its host and there undergoes the first stages of its growth (hence called *Cytozoa*). *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 852.

cyttid (sit'id), *n.* A fish of the family *Cyttidæ*.

Cyttidæ (sit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyttus* + *-idæ*.] In Günther's classification of fishes, a family of *Acanthopterygii cotto-scombriformes*, with no bony stay for the preoperculum, an elevated body, two indistinct divisions of the dorsal fin, and an increased number of vertebræ: synonymous with *Zenidæ*.

Cyttina (si-tī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyttus* + *-ina*2.] In Günther's classification of fishes, the third group of *Scombridæ*. It is characterized by a distinct division of the dorsal fin into two, the spinous being less developed than the soft part, an elevated body, and very small or rudimentary scales. The group was later raised to the rank of a family, *Cyttidæ*.

cyttoid (sit'oid), *n.* [< *Cyttus* + *-oid*.] A fish of the family *Cyttidæ*.

Cyttus (sit'us), *n.* [NL. (Günther, 1860), < Gr. *κυττός*, an unknown fish referred to by Athenæus in the Deipnosophistæ.] A genus of scombroid fishes, giving name to the family *Cyttidæ*.

cytula (sit'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *cytulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow, a cavity (a cell).] In *biol.*, a fertilized egg-cell; an impregnated ovum; the parent cell of any organism. It is the ovum of the female, which is fecundated by becoming united with the substance of one spermatozoön, or more, of the male.

The parent-cell (*cytula*), which was formerly regarded as merely the fertilized egg-cell, differs very essentially, therefore, both in point of form (morphologically), and in point of composition (chemically), and lastly also in point of vital qualities (physiologically). Its origin is partly paternal, partly maternal; and we need not, therefore, be surprised when we see that the child which developes from this parent-cell inherits individual qualities from both parents. *Haeckel*, Evol. of Man (trans.), I. 182.

cytulococcus (sit'ū-lō-kok'us), *n.* [NL., < *cytula*, q. v., + Gr. *κόκκος*, berry. Cf. *cytococcus*.] Same as *cytococcus*. *Haeckel*.

cytuloplasm (sit'ū-lō-plazm), *n.* [< NL. *cytula*, q. v., + Gr. *πλάσμα*, anything formed, < *πλάσσειν*, form, mold.] The protoplasmic substance of a cytula or fecundated ovule, resulting from the mingling of spermoplasm with ovoplasm.

cyvar (kē'vär), *n.* [W. *cyfar*, lit. joint plowing, < *cyf*, *cy*, together (= L. *com-*, *co-*), + *aru*, plow; cf. *ar*, plowed land.] A Welsh measure of land, from one half to two thirds of an acre.

cyvelin (kē've-lin), *n.* [W. *cyfelin*, a cubit, half a yard, < *cyf*, *cy*, together, + *elin*, elbow: see *ell*, *elbow*.] A Welsh measure of cloth, equal to 9 feet.

Cyzicene (siz'i-sēn), *a.* [< L. *Cyzicenus*, < *Cyzicus*, *Cyzicum*, < Gr. *Κύζικος*.] Pertaining to the ancient Greek city of Cyzicus in Mysia, Asia Minor.

czar, tsar (zär, tsär), *n.* [Also written sometimes *tzar*; prop., according to the Russ. form, *tsar*, but in E. first and still more usually *czar*; = D. *czaar* = Dan. Sw. *czar* = Sp. *czar*, *zar* = Pg. *czar*, *tzar* = It. *czar*, after F. *czar*, also *tsar*, *tzar*, through G. *tzar*, also *zar*, through OPol. *czar*, < Russ. *tsar*, more exactly *tsarĭ* or *tsare* (the first letter being *tse*, the 23d letter of the Russ. alphabet, pron. ts, and the last being *erĭ* (mute final *i* or *e*), the 29th), = Pol. *car* (pron. tsar), formerly spelled *czar*, = Bohem. Serv. Bulg. *car* (*tsar*), the name and title of the Emperor of Russia, also applied to the Sultan of Turkey; in fuller form Russ. *tsĭsarĭ*, *tsesarĭ* = Pol. *cesarz* = Bohem. *cisarzh* = Serv. *cesar* = Croatian *cesar* = Slov. *césar* = OBulg. *tsésarĭ*, emperor, Cæsar; derived, prob. through the OHG. *keisar* (MHG. *keiser*, G. *kaiser*: see *kaiser*, *Cæsar*), from L. *Cæsar*, emperor, orig. the cognomen of Caius Julius Cæsar: see *Cæsar*, and cf. *kaiser*, with which *czar*, *tsar* is ult. identical.] **1.** An emperor; a king; specifically, the common title of the Emperor of Russia. In old Russian annals the Mongol princes of Russia from the twelfth century are called czars; the first independent Russian prince to assume the title was Ivan IV., the Terrible, who in 1547 was crowned Czar of Moscow. The title *czar*, though historically equivalent, like its original *Cæsar*, to *emperor*, was not recognized as involving imperial rank at the time of its assumption by Ivan; and Peter the Great's assumption of such rank under the title of *imperator*, in addition to that of *czar*, was long contested by other powers.

2. An article of dress, apparently a cravat, in use in the early part of the eighteenth century: probably named in compliment to Peter the Great, who visited England in 1698.

czardas (zär'das; Hung. pron. chär'dosh), *n.* [Hung.] A Hungarian national dance.

czarevitch, tsarevitch (zär'-, tsär'e-vich), *n.* [= F. *czarowitz*, *tsarévitch* = G. *tzarewitsch*, < Russ. *tsarevichŭ* (the last two letters being *che* (*ch*), the 24th, and *erŭ* (silent *e*) the 27th, of the Russ. alphabet), prince, < *tsarĭ*, emperor: see *czar*, *tsar*. Another Russ. form is *tsesarevichŭ*, > G. *Cäsarewitsch*, F. *Césarévitch*, E. *Cesarevitch* or *Cesarewitch*.] A Russian prince (imperial): formerly applied to any son of the Emperor of Russia, now specifically to the eldest son. Also *czarewitch*, *tsarewitch*, *czarowitch*, *czarowitz*, and (in another form) *cesarevitch*, *cesarewitch*.

czarevna, tsarevna (zä-, tsä-rev'nä), *n.* [Russ. *tsarevna*, princess (imperial), < *tsarĭ*, emperor: see *czar*, *tsar*. Another Russ. form is *tsesarevna*, > G. *Cäsarewna*, F. *Césarevna*, E. *Cesarevna*.] A Russian princess (imperial): formerly applied to any daughter of the czar, now only to the wife of the czarevitch.

czarina, tsarina (zä-, tsä-rē'nä), *n.* [= F. *czarine*, *tzarine* = Sp. *czarina*, *zarina* = Pg. *czarina*, *tzarina* = It. *czarina* = G. *czarin*, *zarin*; < *czar*, *tsar*, + fem. term., F. *-ine*, etc., G. *-in*. The Russ. term is *tsaritsa*: see *czaritza*.] An empress of Russia; the wife of the Czar of Russia, or a Russian empress regnant. Also *czaritza*, *tsaritsa*, *tzaritsa*.

czarish† (zä'rish), *a.* [< *czar* + *-ish*1.] Pertaining to the Czar of Russia.

His *czarish* majesty despatched an express to General Goltz with an account of these particulars. *Tatler*, No. 55

czaritza, tsaritsa (zä-, tsä-rit'zä), *n.* [Also *tzaritza*, < Russ. *tsaritsa*, empress, < *tsarĭ*, emperor: see *czar*, *tsar*.] Same as *czarina*.

czarowitch, czarowitz, *n.* See *czarevitch*.

Czech (chek; more accurately, cheċh), *n.* [Also written *Csech*, *Tsech*, *Tschech* (prop., according to the orig., **Chekh*), < Bohem. (Czech) *Chekh* (the first letter being *ch* (also written *č*), pron. ch, and the last *kh*, pron. ċh) = Russ. *Chekhŭ* = Slov. *Cheh* = Upper Sorbian *Chekh*, Lower Sorbian *Tsekh* (> Hung. *Csech*), a Czech.] **1.** A member of the most westerly branch of the great Slavic family of races, the term including the Bohemians, or Czechs proper, the Moravians, and the Slovaks. They number nearly 7,000,000, and live chiefly in Bohemia, Moravia, and northern Hungary.—**2.** The language of the Czechs, usually called *Bohemian*. It is closely allied to the Polish. See *Bohemian*, *n.*, 5.

Czechic (chek'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *Czech* + *-ic*.]

I. *a.* Of or belonging to the Czechs.

To reunite . . . Bohemia, Moravia, and Austrian Silesia into one *Czechic* realm. *The Nation*, XXXVI. 546.

II. *n.* Same as *Czech*, 2.

D

1. The fourth letter and third consonant in the English alphabet: the corresponding character has the same position and the same value also in the Latin, Greek, and Phenician alphabets, from which it comes to us. (See *A.*) The scheme of corresponding characters (compare the preceding letters) is as follows:

The sound which the character has from the beginning been used to represent is the sonant or voiced mute (or check, stop, contact sound) corresponding to *t* as surd or breathed, and to *n* as nasal. (See the terms used and the letters referred to.) It is generally called a "dental," but with only a conventional propriety, since the teeth bear no part in its production. It involves a closure of the tip of the tongue against the roof of the mouth at a point near to, or even touching, the upper front teeth (while an intonated or voiced current of air is driven during the closure into the cavity of the mouth, as in the case of the other sonant mutes); it is, then, rather a tongue-tip sound, or a front lingual. Sounds closely akin to it are made with different parts of the front tongue against different parts of the forward palate; hence the *d* is somewhat variously colored in various languages, and in some there are two diverse *d*'s, or even more than two. The *d*, as belonging to the fundamental or Germanic part of our language, has taken the place of a more original aspirate, namely, Sanskrit *dh*, Greek *θ*, Latin oftenest *f:* thus, English *door* = Sanskrit *dhura* = Greek *θύρα* = Latin *fores*. Its regular correspondent in German is *t:* thus, *tor* (usually written *thor*) = English *door;* but, under special conditions, also a *d:* thus, German *ende* = English *end;* German *gold* = English *gold*. The German *d* regularly corresponds to English *th*. (See *th*.) Our *d* has no variety of values; it is, however, not seldom made surd, or pronounced as *t*, as in *picked, tipped, kissed*, and the like, being in older words of this kind a substitute, for mechanical uniformity of spelling, for earlier *t; missed* being formerly *mist, miste*, Anglo-Saxon *miste; kissed*, formerly *kist, kiste*, Anglo-Saxon *cyste*, etc. See *-d*[1] = *-ed*[1], *-d*[2] = *-ed*[2].

2. As a numeral, in the Roman system, D stands for 500; when a dash or stroke is placed over it, as D̄, it stands for 5,000.—**3.** As a symbol: (*a*) In *music:* (1) The second tone, or *re*, of the scale of C. The ratio between the vibration-numbers of these two tones, when in the relation of *do* and *re*, is ⅘. The tone above bass C is represented by D, the octave above by d, etc. See *C*, 3. (2) A note which represents this tone. On the treble staff D stands on the first added space below, or on the fourth line (*a*); and on the bass staff it stands on the third line, or on the second added space above (*b*). When other clefs are used, the position of D is different. See *clef*. (3) The key-note of the key of two sharps (*c*). (4) On the keyboard of the organ or pianoforte, the white key or digital included in each group of two black keys. (5) The string in a stringed instrument that is tuned to the tone D, as the third string of the violin, etc. (*b*) In *chem.*, D is the symbol of *didymium*. (*c*) In *math.*, d is the sign of differentiation, ∂ of partial differentiation, δ of variation, D of derivation (commonly in the sense of taking the differential coefficient), Δ of differencing, and ∇ of the Hamiltonian operator. Many analysts avoid the use of the letter in other senses than these. A letter subjoined to any of these signs of operation shows what is taken as the independent variable, and exponents show the number of times the operations are to be performed. Differentiation (especially when relative to the time) was formerly indicated in England by a dot over the sign of the quantity to be differentiated, this being the notation of Newton's fluxional calculus. (*d*) In the mnemonic words of logic, the sign of reduction to darii.—**4.** As an abbreviation: (*a*) In *Eng. reckoning* (*d.* or d.), an abbreviation of *denarius*, the original name for the English penny: as, £ *s. d.*, pounds, shillings, and pence; 2*s.* 1*d.*, two shillings and one penny. (*b*) Before a date (*d.*), an abbreviation of *died*. (*c*) In dental formulas, an abbreviation of *deciduous*, prefixed without a period to the letters *i*, *c*, and *m:* thus, *di.*, deciduous incisor; *dc.*, deciduous canine; *dm.*, deciduous molar: all being teeth of the milk-dentition of a diphyodont mammal. Thus, the milk- or deciduous dentition of a child is expressed by the formula

$$di.\ \frac{2-2}{2-2},\ dc.\ \frac{1-1}{1-1},\ dm.\ \frac{2-2}{2-2} = \frac{10}{10} = 20;$$

or, more simply, taking one half of each jaw only, *di.* ⅔, *dc.* ⅓, *dm.* ⅔ × 2 = 20. In either case the numbers above the line are those of the upper teeth, and those below the line of the under teeth. See *dental*. (*d*) In *anat.* and *ichth.* (*d.* or *D.*), an abbreviation of *dorsal* (vertebra or fin, respectively). (*e*) In a ship's log-book (*d.*), an abbreviation of *drizzling*.

-d[1], **-d**[2]. [(1) ME. *-d, -de, -ed, -ede*, etc.: see *-ed*[1]. (2) ME. *-d, -ed:* see *-ed*[2].] A form of *-ed*[1], *-ed*[2], in certain words. See *-ed*[1], *-ed*[2].

da†, *n.* A Middle English form of *doe*[1].

daalder (däl′dėr), *n.* [D.: see *dollar*.] A former Dutch silver coin and money of account; a dollar.

dab[1] (dab), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dabbed*, ppr. *dabbing*. [< ME. *dabben*, strike, = MD. *dabben*, pinch, knead, fumble, dabble, = G. *tappen*, fumble, grope; connected with the noun, ME. *dabbe*, a stroke, blow, = MHG. **tappe, täpe*, a paw, an awkward man, G. dial. *tappe, tapp*, a paw, fist, a blow, kick. From G. *tappen* comes F. *taper*, whence E. *tap*[2], strike lightly. Hence freq. *dabble*, q. v. The sense of striking with a soft or moist substance is prob. due to confusion with *daub*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To strike.

The Flemmisshe hem *dabbeth* o the het bare.
Flemish Insurrection (Child's Ballads, VI. 272).

2. To strike gently with the hand; slap softly; pat.—**3.** To pat or tap gently with some soft or moist substance; specifically, in *etching, china-painting*, etc., to pat or rub gently with a dabber, so as to diffuse or spread evenly a ground-work of color, etc.; smear.

A sore should never be wiped by drawing a piece of tow or rag over it, but only by *dabbing* it with fine lint.
Sharpe, Surgery.

4. To strike with a pointed or sharp weapon; prick; stab.

There was given hym the aungell of Sathan, the pricke of the flesh, to *dabbe* him in the necke.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 551.

5. To dibble. [Prov. Eng.]—**6**†. To deceive.

Til like the parish bull he serves them still.
And *dabbes* their husbandes clean against their will.
The Time's Whistle (E. E. T. S.), l. 2402.

7. In *stone-working*, to pick holes in with a pointed tool; fret.—**To dab nebs**†, to kiss.

Dab nebs with her now and then.
The Coalman's Courtship, p. 6.

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To prick.

The thorn that *dabs* I'll cut it down,
Though fair the rose may be.
R. Jamieson's Pop. Ballads, I. 87.

2. To peck, as birds. [Scotch.]

Weel *daubit*, Robin! there's some mair,
Beath groats an' barley, dinna spare.
Rev. J. Nicol, Poems, I. 43.

3. To use a dabber.—**4**†. To fall down loosely.

Encombrid in my clothes that *dabbing* down from me did droppe.
Phaer, Æneid, vi.

dab[1] (dab), *n.* [< ME. *dabbe*, a stroke, blow: see the verb.] **1.** A quick or sudden blow.

As he was recovering, I gave him a *dab* in the mouth with my broken sword.
Swift, Mem. of Capt. Creichton, p. 82.

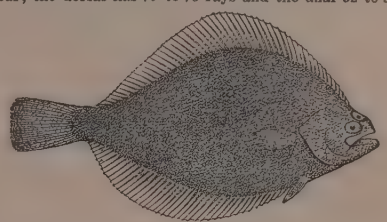
2. A gentle blow or pat with the hand or some soft substance.—**3.** A dig; a peck, as from the beak of a bird.—**4.** A first or imperfect impression on the metal in making a die.—**5.** A small lump or mass of something soft or moist; a small quantity: as, a *dab* of mortar; a *dab* of butter.—**6**†. A trifle; a slight, insignificant thing or person: in contempt.

Cutting the leaves of a new *dab* called Anecdotes of Polite Literature.
Walpole, Letters, II. 337.

7. *pl.* Refuse foots of sugar. *Simmonds.*—**8.** A pinafore.

Reckon with my washerwoman, making her allow for old shirts, socks, *dabbs* and markees, which she bought of me.
Hue and Cry after Dr. Swift (2d ed.), p. 9.

dab[2] (dab), *n.* [Perhaps a particular use of *dab*[1], *n.*, 5.] The salt-water flounder or fluke, *Limanda limanda*. The teeth are compressed and truncated, and the lateral line is simple and arched above the pectoral; the dorsal has 70 to 76 rays and the anal 52 to 57;



Dab (*Limanda limanda*).

the color is brownish, sometimes relieved by yellowish spots. The dab is a common fish on the sandy parts of the British coast, living in deeper water than the true flounder, and not entering the mouths of rivers. It seldom exceeds 12 inches in length, and is preferred to the flounder for the table.

Almost immediately he had a basket of *dabs* and whiting.
Froude, Sketches, p. 75.

dab[3] (dab), *n.* and *a.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps connected with *dab*[1] and *dabble*. Usually supposed to be a 'corruption' of *adept*.] **I.** *n.* An expert; a knowing or skilful man; a dabster. [Colloq.]

I am no *dab* at your fine sayings.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iv. 15.

One writer . . . excels at . . . a title-page, another works away at the body of the book, and a third is a *dab* at an index.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 1.

II. *a.* Clever; skilled: as, a *dab* hand at a thing. [Colloq.]

da ballo (dä bäl′lō). [It.: *da*, < L. *de*, of, from; *ballo*, ball: see *ball*[2].] In *music*, in the style of a dance; in a light and spirited manner.

dabber[1] (dab′ėr), *n.* One who or that which dabs. Specifically—(*a*) In *printing*, same as *ball*[1], 9. (*b*) An instrument consisting of a mass of cotton-wool sewed or tied in silk or leather and with or without a wooden handle, used by etchers to spread and unite grounds laid on metal plates; by copperplate- and wood-engravers to ink the surface of wood blocks and engraved plates, in order to take impressions from them; and by painters on china to produce smooth backgrounds in color.

Etchers' Dabber.

An agate burnisher, and a *dabber*, which are used for taking proof-impressions of the wood-cut.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., [p. 149.

(*c*) In *stereotyping*, a hard hair brush used in the papier-maché process for dabbing the back of the damp paper, and so driving it into the interstices of the type. (*d*) A camel-hair brush used for cleaning picture-frames and for various purposes in photography.

dabber[2] (dab′ėr), *v.* [Sc.; cf. *jabber*.] **I.** *trans.* To confound or stupefy by rapid talking.

II. *intrans.* To jar; wrangle.

dabbing (dab′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *dab*[1], *v.*] **1.** In *stone-working*, the process of covering the surface of a stone, after it has been made uniform, with small indentations, by means of a pick-shaped tool, or a hammer indented so as to form a series of points. Also called *daubing* and *picking*.—**2.** See the extract.

This way of fishing we call daping, *dabbing*, or dibbing; wherein you are always to have your line flying before you up or down the river, as the wind serves, and to angle as near as you can to the bank of the same side whereon you stand.
Cotton, in I. Walton's Complete Angler, ii. 241.

dabbing-machine (dab′ing-ma-shēn′), *n.* In *type-founding*, a machine for casting large metal types.

dabble (dab′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dabbled*, ppr. *dabbling*. [Early mod. E. also *dable;* = MD. *dabbelen*, pinch, knead, fumble, dabble, = Icel. *dafla*, dabble; freq. and dim. of *dab*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To dip a little and often; hence, to wet; moisten; spatter; sprinkle.

Then came wandering by
A shadow like an angel, with bright hair
Dabbled in blood. *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 4.

The lively Liquor-God
With *dabbled* heels hath swelling clusters trod.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To play in water, as with the hands; splash or play, as in water.

The good housewives of those days were a kind of amphibious animal, delighting exceedingly to be *dabbling* in water. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 167.

Where the duck *dabbles* 'mid the rustling sedge.
Wordsworth, Evening Walk.

2. To do anything in a slight or superficial manner; touch or try here and there; dip into anything: with *in:* as, to *dabble in* railway shares; to *dabble in* literature.

On the old frame remain these lines, probably written by the painter [Lucas de Heere] himself, who, we have seen, *dabbled in* poetry! *Walpole*, Anecdotes of Painting, I. vii.

I had *dabbled* a little *in* the Universal History.
Lamb, My First Play.

3. To tamper; meddle.

You, I think, have been *dabbling* . . . with the text.
Bp. Atterbury, To Pope.

dabbler (dab′lėr), *n.* **1.** One who dabbles or plays in water, or as in water.—**2.** One who dabbles in or dips slightly into some pursuit, business, or study; a superficial worker or thinker.

In matters of science he [Jefferson] was rather a *dabbler* than a philosopher.
Theodore Parker, Historic Americans, p. 283.

dabblingly (dab′ling-li), *adv.* In a dabbling manner; as a dabbler.

dabby (dab′i), *a.* [< *dab*[1] + *-y*[1].] Moist; soft; adhesive. [Local.]

dabchick (dab′chik), *n.* [A var. of *dobchick*, *dopchick*.] **1.** A newly hatched or unfledged chick.

As when a *dab-chick* waddles through the copse
On feet and wings, and flies, and wades, and hops.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 63.

Hence—**2†.** A delectable morsel; a childish, tender, delicate person.

She is a delicate *dabchick!* I must have her.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 1.

3. A small grebe; a water-bird of the family *Podicipedidæ:* especially applied in Europe to the *Podiceps minor*, the little grebe, and in the United States to the *Podilymbus podiceps*, the Carolina or pied-billed grebe. Also *dop-chicken*.

daberlack (dab′ėr-lak), *n.* [Sc.] **1.** The seaweed *Alaria esculenta:* same as *badderlocks*.—**2.** Any wet, dirty strip of cloth or leather.—**3.** The hair of the head hanging in lank, tangled, and separate locks.

dabitis (dab′i-tis), *n.* The mnemonic name given by Petrus Hispanus to that indirect mood of the first figure of syllogism in which the major premise is universal and affirmative, and the minor premise and conclusion are particular and affirmative. These distinctions of quantity and quality are indicated by the three vowels of the word, *a*, *i*, *i*. The letter *s* at the end shows that the mood is reduced to direct reasoning by simply converting the conclusion, while the letter *d* at the beginning shows that the mood to which this reduction leads is *darii*.

daboya (da-boi′ä), *n.* [E. Ind.] A venomous

Daboia russelli.

Indian serpent of the genus *Daboia*, especially *D. russelli*.

dabster (dab′stėr), *n.* [< *dab*[3] + *-ster.*] **1.** One who is skilled; one who is expert; a master of his business; a dab. [Colloq.]—**2.** A dabbler; a bungler. [Colloq. and rare.]

The work of some hired *dabster* in all the misinformation that can be extorted from the statistics of national wealth and progress. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 160.

dabuh†, *n.* [Appar. repr. Ar. *dhab'*, a hyena.] An old name of the mandrill, *Papio maimon*.

The second kinde of hyena, called papio or *dabuh*.
Topsel (1658).

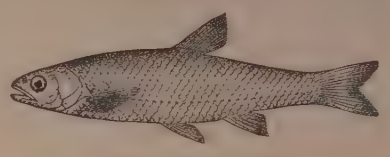
dab-wash (dab′wosh), *n.* A small wash, done after the regular family wash. [Prov. Eng.]

That great room itself was sure to have clothes hanging to dry at the fire, whatever day of the week it was; some one of the large irregular family having had what was called in the district a *dab-wash* of a few articles forgotten on the regular day. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, vi.

da capella (dä kä-pel′lä). [It.: *da*, < L. *de*, of, from; *capella*, a chapel: see *chapel*, *n.*] In *music*, a direction to play a piece or passage in church style—that is, with solemnity; in a stately manner.

da capo (dä kä′pō). [It., from the beginning: *da*, < L. *de*, of, from; *capo*, < L. *caput* = E. *head:* see *cape*[2].] In *music*, a direction to repeat from the beginning: usually abbreviated to *D. C.* The end of the repeat is generally indicated by the word *fine*.—**Da capo al fine**, a direction to repeat from the beginning to the sign *fine*.—**Da capo al segno**, a direction to repeat from the beginning to the sign 𝄋.

dace (dās), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *darce*, *darse;* < ME. *darce*, *darse*, < OF. *dars*, a dace, same as *dart*, *darz*, a dart (ML. nom. *dardus*); F. *dard*, a dace, ML. acc. *dardum*, whence also E. *dar*, *dare*[3], a dace; so called from its swiftness: see *dart*[2]. For the changes, cf. *bass*[1], formerly *barse*, *bace*.] **1.** A small fresh-water cyprinoid fish of Europe, *Leuciscus vulgaris* or *Squa-*



Dace (*Leuciscus vulgaris*).

lius leuciscus, resembling and closely related to the roach and chub. It has a stout fusiform shape, pharyngeal teeth in two rows, and a complete lateral line. It chiefly inhabits the deep and clear waters of quiet streams in Italy, France, Germany, etc., and some of the rivers of England. It is gregarious and swims in shoals. It seldom exceeds a pound in weight, but from its activity affords the angler good sport. Also called *dar*, *dare*, and *dart*.

Let me live harmlessly, and near the brink
Of Trent or Avon have a dwelling-place,
Where I may see my quill or cork down sink,
With eager bite of perch, or bleak, or *dace*.
J. Davors, quoted in I. Walton's Complete Angler, i. 1.

2. A name of sundry similar or related fishes. (*a*) In some parts of the United States, a cyprinoid fish of the genus *Rhinichthys*, distinguished by the projection and blackish color of the prenasal region. (*b*) The redfin, *Minnilus cornutus*.

Dacelo (da-sē′lō), *n.* [NL. (W. E. Leach, 1816), a transposition of L. *alcedo*, a kingfisher: see *Alcedo*.] The typical genus of birds of the sub-

Laughing Kingfisher (*Dacelo gigas*).

family *Daceloninæ*. *D. gigas* is the large Australian species known as the *laughing-jackass*.

Daceloninæ (da-sē-lō-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dacelo*(*n-*) + *-inæ*.] One of the two subfamilies of *Alcedinidæ*, having the bill more or less depressed, with smooth, rounded, or sulcate culmen; the insectivorous, as distinguished from the piscivorous, kingfishers. There are about 14 genera and upward of 80 species, which feed for the most part upon insects, reptiles, and land-mollusks, instead of fish. All are old-world birds; some are African and Asiatic, but most inhabit the Australian, Papuan, and Oceanic regions. Leading genera are *Dacelo*, *Halcyon*, *Tanysiptera*, and *Ceyx*.

dacey (dā′si), *n.* The usual name in Bengal, and in sericicultural works, of a race of silkworms of which there are eight annual generations.

The silkworm yielding eight crops is found in Bengal, and is there called *dacey*.
L. P. Brockett, Silk-weaving, p. 13.

da chiesa (dä kiā′sä). [It.: *da*, < L. *de*, of, from; *chiesa*, < L. *ecclesia*, < Gr. *ἐκκλησία*, church: see *ecclesia*.] In *music*, for the church; in church style.

dachshund (G. pron. däks′hönt), *n.* [G., < *dachs*, badger, + *hund* = E. *hound*.] The German badger-dog; a breed of short-legged, long-bodied dogs used to draw or bait badgers.

Dacian (dā′shian), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Dacia*, the province so called, < *Daci* = Gr. *Δακοί*. The L. adj. was *Dacus* or *Dacicus*, rarely *Dacius*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining or belonging to the Daci, an ancient barbarian people, or to their country, Dacia, made a Roman province after their conquest by Trajan (A. D. 104), comprising part of Hungary, Transylvania, nearly all of Rumania, and some adjacent districts.

There were his young barbarians all at play,
There was their *Dacian* mother; he, their sire,
Butchered to make a Roman holiday!
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 141.

II. *n.* One of the Daci; a native of Dacia.

In the time of Trajan were executed the reliefs which represent his victory over the *Dacians*.
C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 202.

dacite (dā′sīt), *n.* [< *Dacia* (see *Dacian*) + *-ite*[2].] A name first used by Fr. Von Hauer and Stache, in 1863, in describing the geology of Transylvania, to include the varieties of greenstone-trachyte which contain quartz. Dacite consists essentially of plagioclase and quartz, together with one or more minerals belonging to the biotite, hornblende, and pyroxene families. The ground-mass is very variable in structure and character. Dacite rarely occurs except in a more or less altered form, and is especially interesting as being one of the rocks associated with occurrences of the precious metals and their ores in Transylvania and the Cordilleran regions of North and South America. It is a rock the composition and classification of which has been the cause of much discussion among geologists. See *rhyolite*.

dacity† (das′i-ti), *n.* A contraction of *audacity*.

I have plaid a major in my time with as good *dacity* as ere a hobby-horse on 'em all. *Sampson*, Vow Breaker.

dacker, daker[1] (dak′ėr, dā′kėr), *v.* [E. dial. and Sc. (Sc. usually spelled *daiker*), also *docker*, *dooker;* origin obscure; cf. OFlem. *daeckeren*, move quickly, move to and fro, vibrate.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To go about in a careless, aimless, or feeble manner; loiter; saunter.

I e'en *daiker* on wi' the family frae year's end to year's end. *Scott*, Rob Roy, vi.

I'll pay your thousan' pund Scots . . . gin ye'll . . . just *daiker* up the gate wi' this Sassenach.
Scott, Rob Roy, xxiii.

2. To labor after the regular hours.—**3.** To traffic; truck.—**4.** To engage; grapple.

I *dacker'd* wi' him by mysel'.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 7.

5. To search, as for stolen or smuggled goods.

The Sevitians will but doubt be here,
To *dacker* for her as for robbed gear.
A. Ross, Helenore, p. 91.

II. *trans.* To search; examine; search for (stolen or smuggled goods): as, to *dacker* a house.

dacker, daker[1] (dak′ėr, dā′kėr), *n.* [< *dacker*, *daker*[1], *v.*] A dispute; a struggle.

Dacne (dak′nē), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *δάκνειν*, bite, sting.] **1.** A genus of clavicorn beetles. In its original application it was nearly the same as the modern family *Cryptophagidæ;* in a restricted sense it includes those *Cryptophagidæ* which have the antennæ ending in a large orbicular or ovoid and compressed mass. **2.** A genus of tetramerous beetles, of the family *Erotylidæ:* same as *Engis*.

Dacnididæ (dak-nid′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dacnis* (*-nid-*), 1, + *-idæ*.] A family of birds, typified by the genus *Dacnis:* synonymous with *Cœrebidæ*. *Cabanis*, 1850.

Dacnidinæ (dak-ni-dī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dacnis* (*-nid-*), 1, + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Cœrebidæ*, typified by the genus *Dacnis*, containing pitpits with a straight and acute bill and mandibles of equal length. It contains the genera *Dacnis*, *Certhidea*, *Hemidacnis*, *Xenodacnis*, *Conirostrum*, and *Oreomanes*.

dacnidine (dak′ni-din), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dacnidinæ*.

Dacnis (dak'nis), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), irreg. < Gr. *δάκνειν*, bite, sting.] **1.** A genus of birds conterminous in Cuvier's classification with the modern family *Dacnididæ* or *Cærebidæ;* the pitpits or honey-creepers. It is now restricted to a section of that family having as typical species *Certhia cayana* and *C. spiza* of Linnæus, containing upward of 15 species, of which blue is the prevailing color, all inhabiting tropical continental America.

2. A genus of North American worm-eating warblers, of the family *Mniotiltidæ*. *Bonaparte*, 1828.

dacoit, dacoitage, etc. See *dakoit*, etc.

dacret, *n.* See *dicker*[2].

dacryd (dak'rid), *n.* A tree of the genus *Dacrydium*.

Dacrydium (dak-rid'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δακρύδιον* (dim. of *δάκρυ* = E. *tear*[2]), applied to a kind of scammony; in NL. use referring to the resinous drops exuded by the plants.] A genus of evergreen gymnospermous trees, belonging to the natural order *Taxaceæ*. There are about 10 species, natives of the Malay archipelago, Tasmania, and New Zealand, some of which are valuable timber-trees, as *D. Franklinii*, the Huon pine of Tasmania, and *D. cupressinum*, the rimu or red pine of New Zealand. *D. taxifolium* of New Zealand is also a large tree.

dacrygelosis (dak″ri-je-lō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάκρυ* (> *δακρύειν*, weep), = E. *tear*[2], + *γέλως*, laughter, < *γελᾶν*, laugh.] In *pathol.*, alternate laughing and weeping.

dacryo-adenitis (dak″ri-ō-ad-e-nī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάκρυον*, = E. *tear*[2], + *ἀδήν*, gland, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of a lacrymal gland.

dacryocystitis (dak″ri-ō-sis-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάκρυον*, = E. *tear*[2], + *κύστις*, vessel (cyst), + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the lacrymal sac.

dacryolite, dacryolith (dak'ri-ō-līt, -lith), *n.* [< Gr. *δάκρυον*, = E. *tear*[2], + *λίθος*, a stone.] A lacrymal calculus; a concretion in the lacrymal canal or tear-duct.

dacryolithiasis (dak″ri-ō-li-thī'a-sis), *n.* [NL., < *dacryolith* + *-iasis*.] In *pathol.*, the morbid condition in which dacryoliths are produced.

dacryoma (dak-ri-ō'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάκρυ*, = E. *tear*[2], + *-oma*.] In *pathol.*, the stoppage or obstruction in one or both of the puncta lacrymalia (tear-passages), by which the tears are prevented from passing into the nose, and in consequence run down over the lower eyelid.

dacryon (dak'ri-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δακρύων*, ppr. of *δακρύειν*, weep, < *δάκρυον*, *δάκρυ*, a tear (cf. *δάκρυμα* = L. *lacruma*, *lacrima*, a tear), = E. *tear*[2], q. v.] The point where the frontal, lacrymal, and superior maxillary bones of the human skull meet. See *craniometry*.

dacryops (dak'ri-ops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάκρυ*, = E. *tear*[2], + *ὄψ*, eye, face.] In *pathol.*: (*a*) A cystiform dilatation of one of the ducts of the lacrymal gland. (*b*) A watery eye.

dactyl, dactyle (dak'til), *n.* [< L. *dactylus*, < Gr. *δάκτυλος*, a finger, a dactyl, a date (whence ult. E. *date*[3], q. v.), akin to L. *digitus*, a finger (see *digit*), and E. *toe*, q. v. The dactyl appears to have been so called because, like a finger, it consists of one long and two short members.] **1.** A unit of linear measure; a finger-breadth; a digit: used in reference to Greek, Egyptian, and Babylonian measures. The Egyptian dactyl was precisely one fourth of a palm, and was equal to 0.74 inch, or 18.7 millimeters. The Babylonian and Assyrian dactyls are by some authors considered as the fifth part, by others as the sixth part, of the corresponding palms. The ordinary Greek dactyl was one fourth of a palm, and its value in Athens is variously calculated to be from 1.85 to 1.93 centimeters.

2. In *pros.*, a foot of three syllables, the first long, the second and third short. The dactyl of modern or accentual versification is simply an accented syllable followed by two which are unaccented, and is accounted a dactyl without regard to the relative time taken in pronouncing the several syllables. Thus, the words *cheerily*, *verily*, *violate*, and *edify*, which on the principles of ancient metrics would be called respectively a dactyl (– ⏑ ⏑), a tribrach (⏑ ⏑ ⏑), a Cretic (– ⏑ –), and an anapest (⏑ ⏑ –), are all alike regarded as dactyls. The quantitative dactyl of Greek and Latin poetry is tetrasemic — that is, has a magnitude of four moræ (see *mora*); and as two of these constitute the thesis (in the Greek sense) and two the arsis, the dactyl, like its inverse, the anapest (⏑ ⏑ –), belongs to the equal (isorrhythmic) class of feet. The true or normal dactyl has the ictus or metrical stress on the first syllable (–́ ⏑ ⏑). Its most frequent equivalent or substitute is the dactylic spondee (–́ –), in which the two short times are contracted into one long. Resolution of the long syllable (–́ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑) is rare.

If ye vse too many *dactils* together ye make your musike too light and of no solemne grauitie, such as the amorous Elegies in court naturally require.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 106.

From long to long in solemn sort
Slōw spōndēē stālks; strōng fōōt! yet ill able
Ēvĕr tō cōme ŭp with *Dăctўl* trisўllablĕ.
Coleridge, Metrical Feet.

3. In *anat.*: (*a*) A digit, whether of the hand or foot; a finger or a toe. (*b*) A toe or digit of the hind foot only, when the word *digit* is restricted to a finger.—**4.** In *zoöl.*, a dactylus.—**5.** The piddock, *Pholas dactylus*. See *dactylus* (*c*).—**Æolic dactyls**, a series of cyclic dactyls with a trochee in the first place. See *logaœdic*.—**Anapestic dactyl**, a dactyl substituted for an anapest, and consequently taking the ictus on its second syllable (– ⏑ –́ for ⏑ ⏑ –́).—**Cyclic dactyl**. See *cyclic*, 3.

dactyl† (dak'til), *v. i.* [< *dactyl*, *n.*; in allusion to the rapid movement of dactylic verse.] To move nimbly; leap; bound. *B. Jonson*.

dactylar (dak'ti-lär), *a.* [< *dactyl* + *-ar*[2].] Pertaining to a dactyl; dactylic.

dactyle, *n.* See *dactyl*.

dactylet† (dak'ti-let), *n.* [< *dactyl* + dim. *-et*.] A little or false dactyl.

How handsomely besets
Dull spondees with the English *dactylets!*
Bp. Hall, Satires, I. vi. 14.

Dactylethra (dak-ti-lē'thrä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δακτυλήθρα* (also *δακτύληθρον*), a finger-sheath, a thumb-screw, < *δάκτυλος*, a finger: see *dactyl*, *n.*] A genus of tailless amphibians, constituting the family *Dactylethridæ*. *D. capensis* inhabits South Africa.

Dactylethridæ (dak-ti-leth'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dactylethra* + *-idæ*.] A family of aglossal, anurous, salient amphibians, represented by the single genus *Dactylethra*. It contains African frogs without a tongue, with a concealed tympanic membrane, maxillary and premaxillary teeth, webbed hind feet, and claws on the three inner toes, from which latter character the name of the genus is derived. The sacral diapophyses are dilated, and the coracoids and precoracoids are subequal, strongly divergent, and connected by a broad, double, not overlapping cartilage. Also called *Xenopodidæ*.

Dactyli[1] (dak'ti-lī), *n. pl.* [L., < Gr. *Δάκτυλοι* (*Ἰδαῖοι*, of Ida, in Crete): see def. Cf. *dactyl*, *n.*] In *classical antiq.*, a class of mythical beings, guardians of the infant Zeus, inhabiting Mount Ida in Phrygia or in Crete, to whom the discovery of iron and the art of working it were ascribed. They were servants or priests of Cybele, and are sometimes confounded with the Curetes, the Cabiri, and the Corybantes. The traditions about them and their place of abode vary.

dactyli[2], *n.* Plural of *dactylus*.

dactylic (dak-til'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *dactylicus*, < Gr. *δακτυλικός*, < *δάκτυλος*, a dactyl: see *dactyl*.] **I.** *a.* In *pros.*, constituting or equivalent to a dactyl; pertaining to or characteristic of a dactyl or dactyls; consisting of dactyls: as, a *dactylic* foot; a *dactylic* spondee; *dactylic* rhythm or meter; *dactylic* verses. The dactylic rhythm in classical poetry was regarded as especially majestic and dignified; a continuous sequence of dactyls, however, produced a relatively lighter and more animated effect, an admixture of spondees giving a more or less heavy or retarded movement to the verse. The most frequent dactylic meter is the hexameter. Other dactylic meters were used in Greek lyric poetry, and in the drama, especially in the earlier period, or in passages expressing lamentation (monodies and commatia). See *hexameter* and *elegiac*.

This at least was the power of the spondaic and *dactylick* harmony. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 94.

Inspired by the *dactylic* beat of the horses' hoofs, I essayed to repeat the opening lines of Evangeline.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 105.

Dactylic class (of feet), **dactylic foot.** See *isorrhythmic*.—**Dactylic flute**, a flute characterized by unequal intervals.—**Dactylic spondee.** See *dactyl*, 2.

II. *n.* **1.** A line consisting chiefly or wholly of dactyls.—**2.** *pl.* Meters which consist of a repetition of dactyls or of equivalent feet.

Dactyliobranchia, Dactyliobranchiata (dak-til″i-ō-brang'ki-ä, -brang-ki-ā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δακτύλιος*, a finger-ring, + *βράγχια*, gills.] An order of tunicates with a branchial sac of two gills girt anteriorly by a membranous ring and open posteriorly. It is represented by the *Pyrosomatidæ*, or fire-bodies. Also, erroneously, *Dactylobranchia*.

dactylioglyph (dak-til'i-ō-glif), *n.* [< Gr. *δακτυλιογλύφος*, an engraver of gems, < *δακτύλιος*, a finger-ring (< *δάκτυλος*, finger: see *dactyl*), + *γλύφειν*, cut, engrave.] An engraver of finger-rings, or of fine stones such as those used for rings. Also *dactylioglyphist*.

dactylioglyphic (dak-til″i-ō-glif'ik), *a.* [< *dactylioglyphy* + *-ic*.] Having relation to or of the nature of dactylioglyphy. Also *dactylioglyptic*.

dactylioglyphist (dak-til-i-og'li-fist), *n.* [< *dactylioglyphy* + *-ist*.] Same as *dactylioglyph*.

dactylioglyphy (dak-til-i-og'li-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *δακτυλιογλυφία*, < *δακτυλιογλύφος*: see *dactylioglyph*.] The art of engraving rings, and hence of engraving fine stones like those used for finger-rings. See *dactylioglyph*.

dactylioglyptic (dak-til″i-ō-glip'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *δακτύλιος*, a finger-ring, + *γλυπτός*, verbal adj. of *γλύφειν*, cast, carve, + *-ic*.] Same as *dactylioglyphic*.

dactyliographer (dak-til-i-og'ra-fėr), *n.* [< Gr. *δακτύλιος*, a finger-ring, + *γράφειν*, write, + *-er*[1].] One who studies or describes finger-rings; hence, by extension, one who describes engraved stones.

dactyliographic (dak-til″i-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *dactyliography* + *-ic*.] Relating to or of the nature of dactyliography.

dactyliography (dak-til-i-og'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *δακτύλιος*, a finger-ring, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The science or study of finger-rings; a description of or an essay upon finger-rings, or, by extension, upon engraved gems.

dactyliology (dak-til-i-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *δακτύλιος*, a finger-ring, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] Same as *dactyliography*.

dactyliomancy (dak-til'i-ō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *δακτύλιος*, a finger-ring, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by means of a finger-ring. There are many modes, some in use in parts of Europe to this day; in all either a magic ring is used, or an ordinary finger-ring, in which some part of the spirit of the wearer is supposed to linger, and the movements of which are supposed to indicate his feelings or future actions.

The classical *dactyliomancy*, of which so curious an account is given in the trial of the conspirators Patricius and Hilarius, who worked it to find out who was to supplant the emperor Valens. A round table was marked at the edge with the letters of the alphabet, and with prayers and mystic ceremonies a ring was held suspended over it by a thread, and by swinging or stopping towards certain letters gave the responsive words of the oracle.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, I. 115.

dactylion (dak-til'i-ọn), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δακτύλιον*, neut. of *δακτύλιος*, prop. adj. (n., a finger-ring), < *δάκτυλος*, finger: see *dactyl*.] **1.** In *surg.*, cohesion between two fingers, either congenital or as a consequence of burning, ulceration, etc. —**2.** A chiroplast or finger-gymnasium invented in 1835 by Henri Herz, for the use of pianoforte-players.

dactyliotheca (dak-til″i-ō-thē'kä), *n.*; pl. *dactyliothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *δακτυλιοθήκη*, a collection of gems, < *δακτύλιος*, a finger-ring, + *θήκη*, case, repository.] A collection of finger-rings, kept for their interest or rarity, or of engraved gems similar to those of rings, especially of Greek and Roman origin.

Dactylis (dak'ti-lis), *n.* [NL., < L. *dactylis* (also *dactylus*), a sort of grape (cf. *dactylus*, a sort of grass), < Gr. *δακτυλίς*, a sort of grape (cf. *δακτυλίτης*, a kind of plant), < *δάκτυλος*, finger: see *dactyl*.] A genus of grasses, of about a dozen species, growing in the cooler temperate regions of the old world. *D. glomerata* is a valuable meadow-grass of Europe and the United States, known as *orchard-grass* from its growing well in the shade, and as *cocksfoot-grass* from the one-sided arrangement of its dense spikelets. It is a tall and rather stout perennial, with a tendency to form tussocks, yielding excellent hay, and making fine pasturage when grown with other grasses.

dactylist (dak'ti-list), *n.* [< *dactyl* + *-ist*.] One who writes dactylic verse.

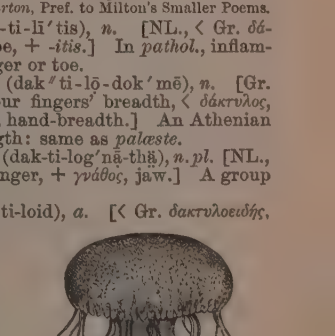
May is certainly a sonorous *dactylist*.
T. Warton, Pref. to Milton's Smaller Poems.

dactylitis (dak-ti-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάκτυλος*, finger, toe, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of a finger or toe.

dactylodochme (dak″ti-lō-dok'mē), *n.* [Gr. *δακτυλοδόχμη*, four fingers' breadth, < *δάκτυλος*, finger, + *δόχμη*, hand-breadth.] An Athenian measure of length: same as *palæste*.

Dactylognatha (dak-ti-log'nā-thä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δάκτυλος*, finger, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] A group of arachnidans.

dactyloid (dak'ti-loid), *a.* [< Gr. *δακτυλοειδής*, like a finger, < *δάκτυλος*, finger, + *εἶδος*, form.] In *bot.*, finger-like in form or arrangement. Also *dactylose*.


Dactylometra quinquecirra.

dactylology (dak-ti-lol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *δάκτυλος*, finger, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The art of communicating ideas or conversing by the fingers; the

language of the deaf and dumb. See *deaf-mute*.

Dactylometra (dak″ti-lō-met′rạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάκτυλος*, a finger, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] A genus of jellyfishes, of the family *Pelagiidæ* and order *Discophora*, related to *Pelagia*, but with more numerous tentacles. See cut on preceding page.

Dactylomys (dak-til′ō-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάκτυλος*, finger, + *μῦς*, mouse.] A genus of hystricomorphic rodents, of the family *Octo-*

Hedgehog-rat (*Dactylomys typus*).

dontidæ and subfamily *Echinomyinæ*, peculiar to South America. *D. typus*, the leading species, has a long scaly tail, and lacks the spines in the pelage which most of this group of hedgehog-rats possess.

dactylonomy (dak-ti-lon′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *δάκτυλος*, finger, + *-νομία*, < *νέμειν*, rule; cf. *νόμος*, law: see *nome*.] The art of counting or numbering on the fingers.

dactylopodite (dak-ti-lop′ō-dīt), *n.* [< Gr. *δάκτυλος*, a finger or toe, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*), = E. *foot*, + *-ite*2.] In crustaceans, the seventh and last (distal) segment of a limb; a dactylus. It is the last segment of a developed endopodite, succeeding the propodite, forming in a chelate limb, as of the lobster, with a process of the propodite, the nippers or pincers of the claw. See cut under *endopodite*.

Dactylopora (dak-ti-lop′ō-rạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάκτυλος*, finger, + *πόρος*, passage.] The typical genus of the family *Dactyloporidæ*.

dactylopore (dak′ti-lō-pōr), *n.* [< Gr. *δάκτυλος*, finger, + *πόρος*, passage, pore.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The pore or opening of a dactylozoöid in the hydrocoralline hydrozoans, as millepore coral. *Moseley*, 1881. (*b*) A foraminifer of the family *Dactyloporidæ*.

dactyloporic (dak″ti-lō-por′ik), *a.* [< *dactylopore* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a dactylopore.

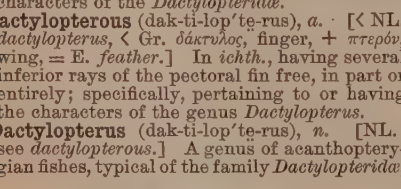
Dactyloporidæ (dak″ti-lō-por′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dactylopora* + *-idæ*.] A family of imperforate milioline foraminifers.

Dactylopteridæ (dak″ti-lop-ter′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dactylopterus* + *-idæ*.] A family of mail-cheeked fishes, typified by the genus *Dactylopterus*. They have a distinct short spinous dorsal and a short soft dorsal and anal; and the pectorals are divided into a small upper and very long major portion, and are expansible in a horizontal direction. The species are capable of long flying leaps from the water. *Cephalacanthidæ* is a synonym.

dactylopteroid (dak-ti-lop′tẹ-roid), *a.* [< *Dactylopterus* + *-oid*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dactylopteridæ*.

dactylopterous (dak-ti-lop′tẹ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *dactylopterus*, < Gr. *δάκτυλος*, finger, + *πτερόν*, wing, = E. *feather*.] In *ichth.*, having several inferior rays of the pectoral fin free, in part or entirely; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the genus *Dactylopterus*.

Dactylopterus (dak-ti-lop′tẹ-rus), *n.* [NL.: see *dactylopterous*.] A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, typical of the family *Dactylopteridæ*,



Flying Gurnard (*Dactylopterus volitans*).

having the pectoral fins enormously enlarged and wing-like, and divided into two portions. *D. volitans* is the flying gurnard, also called *flying-fish*, a name shared by the members of another family, *Exocœtidæ*. *Cephalacanthus* is a synonym.

dactylorhiza (dak″ti-lō-rī′zạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάκτυλος*, finger, + *ῥίζα*, root.] Finger-and-toe, a disease of the roots of turnips, causing them to divide and become hard and useless. It is believed to be due to the nature of the soil, and is distinct from anbury, which is caused by the attacks of insects.

Dactyloscopidæ (dak″ti-los-kop′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dactyloscopus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fishes, represented by the genus *Dactyloscopus*. They have an elongated antrorsiform body, cuboid or subconic head, fringed opercles, very wide branchial apertures, a long single dorsal with its anterior portion spinigerous, and approximated ventrals with a spine and 3 rays each. The species are of small size, and inhabitants of the warm American seas.

Dactyloscopus (dak-ti-los′kō-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάκτυλος*, finger, + *σκοπεῖν*, view; cf. *Uranoscopus*.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Dactyloscopidæ*, and distinguished by finger-like or inarticulate ventral rays.

dactylose (dak′ti-lōs), *a.* [< NL. *dactylosus*, < Gr. *δάκτυλος*, finger: see *dactyl*.] In *bot.*, same as *dactyloid*.

dactylotheca (dak″ti-lō-thē′kạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάκτυλος*, finger, + *θήκη*, a case: see *theca*.] In *ornith.*, the integument of the toes of a bird; the horny, leathery, or feathered covering of the toes. [Little used.]

dactylous (dak′ti-lus), *a.* [As *dactylose*.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, of or pertaining to a dactyl.

dactylozoöid (dak″ti-lō-zō′oid), *n.* [< Gr. *δάκτυλος*, finger, + *zoöid*.] In *zoöl.*, an occasional elongated appendage of hydrozoans, devoid of a mouth and gastric cavity, and having a simple tentacular function: so called from its shape.

Besides the constant nutritive polyps and medusoid gonophores, there are inconstant modified polypoids or medusoids. These are the mouthless worm-like *dactylozoöids* which . . . are provided with a tentacle, which . . . has no lateral branches or aggregations of nematocysts.
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 246.

dactylus (dak′ti-lus), *n.*; pl. *dactyli* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. *δάκτυλος*, finger, toe: see *dactyl*.] **1.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) In *Crustacea*, the last segment of the normally 7-jointed leg; a dactylopodite. It is the movable claw of the two that make the nipper or chelate claw. (*b*) In *entom.*, one or all of the tarsal joints which follow the first one in any insect, when, as in a bee, for example, the first joint is much larger than the rest and known as the *metatarsus* or *planta*. In bees this first joint is different in structure as well as size from the rest, and is specifically called the *scopula*. When the large first joint is called the *planta*, the dactylus is known as *digitus*, as in Kirby and Spence's nomenclature. The use of *dactylus* in this sense is by Burmeister and his followers. (*c*) In *conch.*, a piddock, *Pholas dactylus*.

It is the property of the *dactylus* (a fish so called from its strong resemblance to the human nail) to shine brightly in the dark. *Pliny*, Nat. Hist. (trans.), ix. 87.

2. In *anat.* See *digitus*, 1.

Dacus (dā′kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάκος*, an animal of which the bite is dangerous, < *δάκνειν*, bite.] A genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Muscidæ*, or flies. *D. oleæ* is a species injurious to the olive.

dad1 (dad), *n.* [Not in literary use except in delineations of rustic speech; early mod. E. also *dadde* (and *dadda*; cf. dim. *daddy*); < late ME. *dadd*, *dadde*; perhaps of Celtic origin: < Ir. *daid* = Gael. *daidein* = W. *tad* = Corn. *tat* = Bret. *tad*, *tat*, father; appar. imitative of childish speech, the word being found in various other languages; cf. L. *tata*, dim. *tatula*, father, papa, = Gr. *τάτα*, *τέττα*, father (used by youths to their elders), = Skt. *tata*, father, *tāta*, friend, = Hind. *dada*, Gypsy *dad*, *dada*, = Bohem. *tata* = Lapp. *dadda*, father. Cf. *papa*, similarly imitative. Hence dim. *daddy*.] A father; papa. [Rustic or childish.]

Zounds! I was never so bethump'd with words,
Since I first called my brother's father *dad*.
Shak., K. John, ii. 2.

dad2 (dad), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dadded*, ppr. *dadding*. [E. dial., = Sc. *daud*; origin obscure.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To dash; throw; scatter.

Nervous system all *dadded* about by coach travel.
Carlyle, in Froude, II. 9.

2. In *coal-mining*, to mix (fire-damp) with atmospheric air to such an extent that it becomes incapable of exploding. [North. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To fall forcibly.

dad2 (dad), *n.* [< *dad*2, *v.*] A lump; a large piece: as, a *dad* of bread. [Prov. Eng.]

dadda (dad′ạ), *n.* Same as *dad*1 and *daddy*.

daddie, *n.* See *daddy*.

daddle1 (dad′l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *daddled*, ppr. *daddling*. [Sc., also *daidle*; freq. of *dade*, q. v.] To walk with tottering steps, like a child or an old man; waddle. [Rare.]

daddle1 (dad′l), *n.* [Sc., also written *daidle*, and dim. *daddlie*, *daidlie*, < *daddle*, *daidle*, *v.*] A large bib or pinafore.

daddle2 (dad′l), *n.* The hand. [Slang and prov. Eng.]

Werry unexpected pleasure; tip us your *daddle*.
Kingsley, Alton Locke, xxi.

daddock (dad′ọk), *n.* [Origin unknown.] The heart or body of a tree thoroughly rotten. [Rare.]

The great red *daddocks* lay in the green pastures where they had lain year after year, crumbling away, and sending forth innumerable new and pleasant forms.
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 1.

daddocky (dad′ọk-i), *a.* [< *daddock* + *-y*1.] Rotten, like a decayed tree. [Prov. Eng.]

daddy, daddie (dad′i), *n.*; pl. *daddies* (-iz). [Formerly also *dadda*; dim. of *dad*1, q. v.] A father; papa: diminutive of *dad*1.

I'll follow you through frost and snaw,
I'll stay no langer wi' my *daddie*.
Glasgow Peggy (Child's Ballads, IV. 77).

daddy-long-legs (dad′i-lông′legz), *n.* **1.** In Great Britain, a name of tipularian dipterous insects, or crane-flies, of the family *Tipulidæ*. Also called *father-long-legs* and *Harry-long-legs*. —**2.** In America, a popular name of the opilionine or phalangidean arachnids or harvestmen, spider-like creatures with small rounded bodies and extremely long, slender legs. Also called *grandfather-long-legs* and *granddaddy-long-legs*. See *Phalangium*.

daddy-sculpin (dad′i-skul′pin), *n.* A cottoid fish, *Cottus grœnlandicus*. See *sculpin*.

dade (dād), *v.*; pret. and pp. *daded*, ppr. *dading*. [Origin obscure; cf. the freq. *daddle*1. Hardly connected with *toddle*.] **I.** *intrans.* To walk slowly and hesitatingly, like a child in leading-strings; hence, to flow gently. [Rare.]

No sooner taught to *dade*, but from their mother trip,
And, in their speedy course, strive others to outstrip.
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 295.

But eas'ly from her source as Isis gently *dades*.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xiv. 289.

II. *trans.* To hold up by leading-strings. [Rare.]

The little children when they learn to go,
By painful mothers *daded* to and fro.
Drayton, Earl of Surrey to Lady Geraldine.

dadge (daj), *v.* A dialectal variant of *dodge*.

dadian (dā′di-ạn), *n.* [Mingrelian.] The title borne by the governor or prince of Mingrelia. See *Mingrelian*.

dado (dā′dō), *n.* [< It. Sp. Pg. *dado*, a die, a cube, = E. *die*: see *die*3.] In *arch.*: (*a*) That part of a pedestal between the base and the cornice; the die. (*b*) The finishing of the lower part of the walls in the interior of a house, made somewhat to represent the dado of a pedestal, and consisting frequently of a skirting of wood about 3 feet high. The dado is also sometimes represented by wall-paper, India matting, or some textile fabric, or by painting.

Pedestal.
a, surbase or cornice; *b*, dado or die; *c*, base.

The walls of the drawing-room are covered with a tapestry of yellow and white, the figure being scrolls of yellow on a cream-white ground. A *dado* forty inches high is of velvet, chocolate brown in color. *Art Age*, V. 48.

dado (dā′dō), *v. t.* [< *dado*, *n.*] **1.** To groove. —**2.** To insert in a groove, as the end of a shelf into its upright.

dado-plane (dā′dō-plān), *n.* A plane with projecting blade used for cutting grooves.

Dadoxylon (da-dok′si-lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δᾴς* (*δᾳδ-*), Attic contr. of *δαΐς* (*δαϊδ-*), a torch (< *δαίειν*, kindle), + *ξύλον*, wood.] The generic name given by Endlicher to certain fossil trees not uncommon in the coal-measures of Great Britain and of other countries. The wood of this tree is generally recognized as being similar in some respects to that of many recent conifers. Grand 'Eury, however, considers *Dadoxylon* as belonging to the cycadaceous genus *Cordaites*, while Kraus allies it with the araucarias, and puts it as a subdivision of the genus *Araucaroxylon*.

dædal, *a.* See *dedal*.

Dædalea (dē-dā′lē-ạ), *n.* [NL. (with ref. to their labyrinthiform pores), < Gr. *Δαίδαλος*, the builder of the labyrinth of Crete, < *δαίδαλος*, skilfully wrought: see *dedal*.] A genus of hymenomycetous fungi, belonging to the family *Polyporei*, having the pores firm and, when mature, sinuous and labyrinthiform. The species are indurated in texture, and grow on dead wood. There are 13 species known in Europe, and over 20 are said to occur in North America, some being common to both continents.

dædalenchyma (ded-ạ-leng′ki-mạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δαίδαλος*, skilfully wrought, + *ἔγχυμα*, in-

fusion.] In *bot.*, a name of entangled cells, as in some fungi. [Not now in use.]

dædalian, *a.* See *dedalian.*

dædaloid (ded'ạ-loid), *a.* [< *Dædalea* + *-oid.*] Resembling *Dædalea;* labyrinthiform.

dædalous, *a.* See *dedalous.*

dæmon, dæmonic, etc. See *demon,* etc.

dæsman, *n.* See *desman.*

daff[1]† (dåf), *n.* [< ME. *daf, daffe,* appar. < Icel. *daufr* = Sw. *döf* = Dan. *døv,* deaf, stupid, = E. *deaf:* see *deaf.*] A fool; an idiot; a blockhead.

I sal ben holde a *daf,* a cokenay.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 288.

"Thow doted *daffe,*" quod she, "dulle arne thi wittes; To litel latyn thow lernedest lede, in thi youthe."
Piers Plowman (B), i. 138.

daff[1] (dåf), *v. i.* [< *daff*[1], *n.*] To be foolish; make sport; play; toy. [Scotch.]

We'll hauld our court 'mid the roaring lins,
And *daff* in the lashan' tide.
Mermaiden of Clyde, Edinburgh Mag., May, 1820.

Come yont the green an' *daff* wi' me,
My charming dainty Davy.
Picken, Poems, I. 175.

daff[2]† (dåf), *v. t.* [A var. of *doff,* q. v.] 1. To toss aside; put off; doff.

The nimble-footed madcap, Prince of Wales,
And his comrades, that *daff'd* the world aside
And bid it pass. *Shak.,* 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

There my white stole of chastity I *daff'd.*
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 297.

2. To turn (one) aside.

And *daff'd* me to a cabin hang'd with care,
To descant on the doubts of my decay.
Shak., Pass. Pilgrim, xiv.

daffadilly, daffadowndilly, *n.* See *daffodil.*

daffing (dåf'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *daff*[1], *v.*] 1. Thoughtless gaiety; foolery. [Scotch.]

Until wi' *daffin'* weary grown,
Upon a knowe they sat them down.
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

2. Insanity.

Going to France, there he falls into a phrenzie and *daffine* which keeped him to his death. *Melville,* MS., p. 58.

daffish (dåf'ish), *a.* [< *daff*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Shy; foolish; bashful. [Scotch.]

daffle (daf'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *daffled,* ppr. *daffling.* [Freq. of *daff*[1], *v.*] To become foolish, or feeble in memory, as by reason of age. [Prov. Eng.]

daffler (daf'lėr), *n.* An old foolish person. [Prov. Eng.]

daffock (daf'ọk), *n.* [Appar. < *daff*[1], *n.*, + *-ock.*] A dirty slattern. [Prov. Eng.]

daffodil (daf'ọ̄-dil), *n.* [There are many fanciful variations of this name: *daffodilly, daffadilly, daffodowndilly, daffadowndilly, daffydowndilly, daffy,* formerly also *affodilly,* etc., the last-mentioned pointing to the earlier form *affodil, affodill,* < ME. *affodylle, affadyll* (the prosthetic *d,* like the other variations, being prob. due to caprice), < ML. *affodillus* (> OF. *affrodille, aphrodille*), < L. *asphodilus* (> OF. *asphodile*), prop. *asphodelus,* < Gr. ἀσφοδελός, > E. *asphodel:* see *asphodel.* The name has been transferred in Eng. to the narcissus.] The popular name of the *Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus,* natural order *Amaryllidaceæ,* of which there are many varieties in cultivation. The solitary nodding flowers, upon a flattened scape, are of a bright primrose-yellow color, with a cylindrical crown longer than the funnel-shaped tube. The hoop-petticoat daffodil, *N. Bulbocodium,* has solitary erect yellow flowers. The rush daffodil is another species, *N. triandrus,* having a short crown and a slender drooping tube.

Flower of Daffodil (*Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus*).

O wondrous skill! and sweet wit of the man
That her in *daffadillies* sleeping made.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 32.

Daffodills,
That come before the swallow dares, and take
The winds of March with beauty. *Shak.,* W. T., iv. 3.

A rosy blonde, and in a college gown,
That clad her like an April *daffodilly.*
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

Checkered daffodil, the fritillary, *Fritillaria Meleagris.* — **Peruvian daffodil,** an amaryllidaceous plant, *Ismene Amancaes,* resembling a pancratium. (See also *sea-daffodil.*)

daffodilly, daffodowndilly, *n.* See *daffodil.*

daffy (daf'i), *n.* A short form for *daffodil.*

Dafila (daf'i-lạ), *n.* [NL. (W. E. Leach, 1824); a nonsense word.] A genus of fresh-water or river ducks, of the subfamily *Anatinæ.* They have a trim and elegant form, with a long slim neck; and the adult male has a narrow cuneate tail, the two middle feathers of which are long-exserted, linear-acute, and

Pintail (*Dafila acuta*).

nearly as long as the wing from the carpal joint to the end of the first primary. The type of the genus is the well-known pintail or sprigtail duck, *Dafila acuta,* widely distributed in Europe, Asia, and America. There are 5 other species, all American. The genus is also called *Trachelonetta, Pœcilonetta,* and *Phasianurus.*

daft (dåft), *a.* [Sc. and E. dial., < ME. *daft,* var. of *deft,* stupid, foolish, mild, simple: see *deft.*] 1. Simple; stupid; foolish; weak-minded; silly: applied to persons or things.

You are the *daftest* donnet I ever saw on two legs.
Cornhill Mag.

That his honour, Monkbarns, would hae dune sic a *daft*-like thing, as to gie grund weel worth fifty shillings an acre for a mailing that would be dear o' a pund Scots.
Scott, Antiquary, iv.

Let us think no more of this *daft* business. *Scott.*

2. Insane.—3. Playful; frolicsome.—**Daft days,** the Christmas holidays: so called from the merriment indulged in at that season.—**To go daft,** or **clean daft,** to lose one's wits or common sense; become foolish or insane; act as if crazy.

daftly (dåft'li), *adv.* In a daft manner; foolishly; insanely.

daftness (dåft'nes), *n.* The quality of being daft. [Scotch.]

Can you tell us of any instance of his *daftness?*
Galt, The Entail, II. 175.

dag[1] (dag), *n.* [< Sw. *dagg* = Icel. *dögg* (*dagg-*) = Dan. *dug* = E. *dew*[1], q. v.] In parts of Scotland, a thin or gentle rain, a thick fog or mist, or a heavy shower. *Jamieson.*

dag[1] (dag), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dagged,* ppr. *dagging.* [< Sw. *dagga* (= Icel. *döggva*), bedew, < *dagg* = Icel. *dögg,* dew: see *dag*[1], *n.* Cf. *dew*[1], *v.* Hence the freq. *daggle,* q. v.] **I.** *trans.* To bedew; daggle.

II. *intrans.* 1. To rain gently; drizzle: as, it *dags.*—2. To run thick. [Prov. Eng.]

dag[2]† (dag), *n.* [Also written *dagge;* = MD. D. *dagge* = MLG. *dagge,* < OF. *dague,* F. *dague* = Sp. *daga* = Pg. *daga, adaga* = It. *daga;* of Celtic origin: cf. OGael. *daga,* a dagger, a pistol, = Bret. *dag,* a dagger. See further under *dagger*[1] and *dag*[3].] 1. A dagger (which see). *Johnson.*

Dags and Pistols!
To bite his thumb at me!
Randolph, Muses Looking-glass.

2. A pistol; a long, heavy pistol, with the handle only slightly curved, formerly in use. Also called, especially in Scotland, *tack. Planché.*

He killed one of the theeues horses with his caliuer, and shot a Turke thorow both cheeks with a *dag.*
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 424.

3. [From the verb.] A stab or thrust with a dagger. *Minsheu,* 1617.

dag[2]† (dag), *v. t.* [< ME. *daggen* (= MD. *daggen,* pierce, stab), < OF. *daguer,* stab with a dagger; from the noun.] 1. To pierce or stab with a dagger.

Dartes the Duche-mene daltene azaynes,
With derfe dynttez of dede, *dagges* thurghe scheldez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2102.

I am told it was one Ross of Lancaster . . . half drew a dagger he wore instead of a sword, and swore any man who uttered such sentiments ought to be *dagged.*
Gallatin, in Stevens, p. 95.

2. To cut into slips.—3. To cut out a pattern on (the edge of a garment).—4. To cut off the skirts of, as the fleece of sheep. *Kersey.*

dag[3]† (dag), *n.* [< ME. *dagge,* an ornamental point or slit on the edge of garments, a latchet; a particular use of *dag*[2], a dagger, not found in that sense in ME.] A loose pendent end; a pointed strip or extremity. Specifically—(*a*) A leather strap; a shoe-latchet, or the like.

Highe shoos knopped with *dagges.*
Rom. of the Rose, l. 7258.

(*b*) An ornamental pointed form, one of many into which the edge of a garment was cut, producing an effect something like a fringe: used especially in the second half of the fourteenth century. Also spelled *dagge.*

Wolde they blame the burnes that brouȝte newe gysis,
And dryue out the *dagges* and all the Duche cotis.
Richard the Redeless, iii. 193.

Sleeveless Dalmatic (about 1400) ornamented with dags. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

daggar (dag'ạr), *n.* [Cf. *dagger*[1].] A local English name of one of the scyllioid sharks.

dagget, *v.* and *n.* Same as *dag*[2], *dag*[3].

dagged (dag'ed), *p. a.* [Pp. of *dag*[2], *v.*] Pointed.

They schot speiris and *daggit* arrowes quhair the cumpaneis war thickest. *Knox,* Hist. Reformation, p. 80.

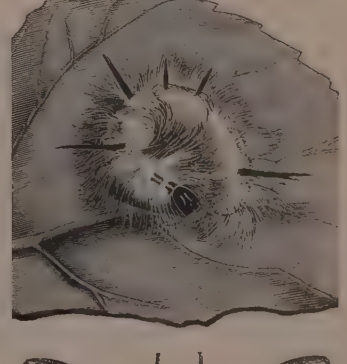
dagger[1] (dag'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *dagger* = Icel. *daggardr* = Dan. *daggert;* of Celtic origin: < W. *dagr* = Ir. *daigear* = Bret. *dager,* a dagger; cf. Bret. *dag* = OGael. *daga,* a dagger: see *dag*[2], *n.*] 1. An edged and pointed weapon for thrusting, shorter than a sword, and used, commonly in connection with the rapier, by swordsmen in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, held in the left hand to parry the thrust of an adversary's rapier. The dagger was also the common weapon of private combat. For the dagger of the middle ages, see *misericorde.*

Daggers.

Thou must wear thy sword by thy side,
And thy *dagger* handsomely at thy back.
The longer thou livest the more fool, etc. (1570).

Is this a *dagger* which I see before me,
The handle toward my hand?
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 1.

2. Any straight stabbing-weapon, as the dirk, poniard, stiletto, etc.—3. In *printing,* an obe-



Caterpillar and Moth of Poplar- or Cottonwood-dagger (*Acronycta populi*), natural size.

lisk; a mark of reference in the form of a dagger, thus: †. It is the second mark of reference used when a page has more than one, following the asterisk or star (*). See *obelisk*.

4. In *entom.*, the popular name of several noctuid moths of the genus *Acronycta:* so called from a black dagger-like mark near the inner angle of the fore wings. The poplar-dagger, *A. populi*, feeds in the larval state on cottonwood-leaves. The caterpillar is closely covered with long yellow hairs, and carries five long black tufts. See cut on preceding page. The smeared dagger, *A. oblinita*, feeds in the larval

Caterpillar of Smeared Dagger (*Acronycta oblinita*), natural size.

state on many plants, as asparagus, cotton, and smartweed; it is black, with a bright-yellow band at the side and a cross-row of crimson warts and stiff yellowish or rust-red bristles across each joint.

5. In Sollas's nomenclature of sponge-spicules, a form of the sexradiate spicule resulting from reduction of the distal ray and great development of the proximal ray.—**6.** *pl.* In *bot.*: (*a*) The sword-grass, *Phalaris arundinacea*, or perhaps *Poa aquatica*. (*b*) The yellow flag, *Iris Pseudacorus*.—**At daggers drawn**, with daggers ready to strike; hence, in a state of hostility; mutually antagonistic.

They have been *at daggers drawn* ever since, and Sefton has revenged himself by a thousand jokes at the King's expense. *Greville*, Memoirs, June 24, 1829.

Dagger of lath, the weapon given to the Vice in the old plays called moralities: often used figuratively of any weak or insufficient means of attack or defense.

Like to the old Vice, . . .
Who with *dagger of lath*,
In his rage and his wrath,
Cries, Ah, ha! to the devil.
Shak., T. N., iv. 2 (song).

If I do not beat thee out of thy kingdom with a *dagger of lath*, and drive all thy subjects afore thee like a flock of wild geese, I'll never wear hair on my face more.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

Double dagger, in *printing*, a reference-mark (‡) used next in order after the dagger. Also called *diesis*.—**Spanish dagger.** See *dagger-plant*.—**To look** or **speak daggers**, to look or speak fiercely or savagely.

I will *speak daggers* to her, but use none.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

As you have *spoke daggers* to him, you may justly dread the use of them against your own breast.
Junius, Letters, xxvi.

dagger[1] (dag′ėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *daggeren* (in def. 2); < *dagger*[1], *n.*] **1.** To pierce with a dagger; stab.

How many gallants have drank healths to me
Out of their *dagger'd* arms? *Dekker*, Honest Whore.

2†. To provide with a dagger.

Thei knowen not how to ben clothed; now long, now schort, . . . now swerded, now *daggered*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 137.

To dagger arms†. See *arm*[1].

dagger[2] (dag′ėr), *n.* [Supposed to be a corruption of *diagonal*.] In *ship-building*, any timber lying diagonally.

dagger-ale†, *n.* A kind of ale much spoken of in the sixteenth and early part of the seventeenth century, sold at the Dagger, a celebrated public house in Holborn. *Nares*.

But we must have March beere, dooble dooble beere, *dagger-ale*, Rhenish.
Gascoigne, Delicate Diet for Droonkardes.

dagger-cheap† (dag′ėr-chēp), *a.* [< *dagger*[1] (said to allude also to the name of a public house in Holborn: see *dagger-ale*) + *cheap*.] Dirt-cheap.

We set our wares at a very easy price; he [the devil] may buy us even *dagger-cheap*, as we say.
Bp. Andrews, Sermons, V. 346.

dagger-fiber (dag′ėr-fī″bėr), *n.* The fiber of the dagger-plant.

dagger-knee (dag′ėr-nē), *n.* [< *dagger*[2] + *knee*.] In *ship-building*, a knee that is inclined from the perpendicular.

dagger-knife (dag′ėr-nīf), *n.* A dirk-knife. *Scott*.

dagger-money† (dag′ėr-mun″i), *n.* A sum of money formerly paid in England to the justices of assize on the northern circuit to provide arms against marauders.

dagger-plant (dag′ėr-plant), *n.* A name of several cultivated species of yucca. The fiber of this plant is known as *dagger-fiber*. Also called *Spanish dagger*. See *yucca*.

daggers-drawing† (dag′ėrz-drâ″ing), *n.* Readiness to fight, or a state of contest, as or as if with daggers.

They are at *daggers-drawing* among themselves.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus (1609).

They always are at *daggers-drawing*,
And one another clapperclawing.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. ii. 79.

daggesweyne†, *n.* See *dagswain*.

daggett (dag′et), *n.* A dark red-brown tar obtained by the dry distillation of the wood and bark of species of birch. It has a strong and persistent odor, like that of Russia leather.

daggle (dag′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *daggled*, ppr. *daggling*. [Freq. of *dag*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To draggle; trail through mud or water, as a garment. [Obsolete or rare.]

Prithee go see if in that
Croud of *daggled* Gowns there, thou canst find her.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, iii.

The warrior's very plume, I say,
Was *daggled* by the dashing spray.
Scott, L. of L. M., i. 29.

II.† *intrans.* **1.** To run through mud and water.

Nor, like a puppy, *daggled* through the town,
To fetch and carry sing-song up and down.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 225.

2. To run about like a child; toddle. *Grose*.

Like a dutiful son you may *daggle* about with your mother and sell paint. *Vanbrugh*, Confederacy, i.

daggletail† (dag′l-tāl), *n.* and *a.* [< *daggle* + obj. *tail*[1].] **I.** *n.* One whose garments trail on the wet ground; a slattern; a draggletail.

II. *a.* Having the lower ends or skirts of one's garments defiled with mud. Also *dagtailed*.

The gentlemen of wit and pleasure are apt to be choaked at the sight of so many *daggle-tail* parsons that happen to fall in their way. *Swift*.

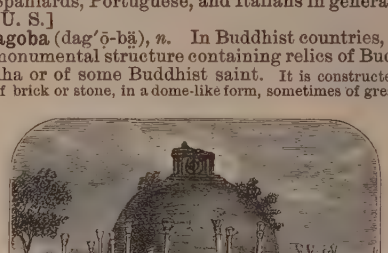
daggly (dag′li), *a.* [< *daggle* + *-y*[1].] Wet; showery. [Prov. Eng.]

daghesh (dag′esh), *n.* [Also written *dagesh*, repr. Heb. *dāghesh*.] In *Heb. gram.*, a point placed in the bosom of a letter, to indicate its degree of hardness. *Daghesh lene* (Latin *lene*, soft), when used with the consonants *bh*, *gh*, *dh*, *kh*, *ph*, and *th*, removes the *h*-sound, thus: ב, *bh*, ב, *b*; *daghesh forte* (Latin *forte*, hard) doubles the letter in which it is placed. The latter is always preceded by a vowel; the former never.

dag-lock (dag′lok), *n.* [< *dag*[1] + *lock*[2]. Cf. *dew-lap*.] A lock of wool on a sheep that hangs and drags in the wet. [Scotch.]

Dago (dā′gō), *n.* [Said to be a corruption by American and English sailors of the frequent Sp. name *Diego* (= E. *Jack*, *James*, ult. < LL. *Jacobus*): applied from its frequency to the whole class of Spaniards.] Originally, one born of Spanish parents, especially in Louisiana: used as a proper name, and now extended to Spaniards, Portuguese, and Italians in general. [U. S.]

dagoba (dag′ō-bä), *n.* In Buddhist countries, a monumental structure containing relics of Buddha or of some Buddhist saint. It is constructed of brick or stone, in a dome-like form, sometimes of great



Ceylonese Dagoba.

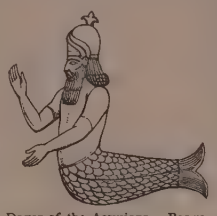
height, and is erected on a natural or artificial mound. The dagoba is included under the generic term *tope*, and is sometimes confounded with the *stupa*. See *stupa* and *tope*.

All kinds and forms are to be found, . . . the bell-shaped pyramid of dead brickwork in all its varieties, . . . the bluff knob-like dome of the Ceylon *Dagobas*.
Yule, Mission to Ava.

dagon[1]†, *n.* [ME., also *dagoun*, an extension of *dagge:* see *dag*[3].] A slip or piece.

Yeve us . . .
A *dagon* of your blanket, leeve dame.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 43.

Dagon[2] (dā′gon), *n.* [L. *Dagon*, Gr. Δαγών, < Heb. *dag*, a fish.] The national god of the Philistines, represented as formed of the upper part of a man and the lower part of a fish. His most famous temples were at Gaza and Ashdod. He had a female correlative among the Syrians, called Atargatis or Derceto. In Babylonian or Assyrian mythology, the name Dagon is given to a fish-like being who rose from the waters of the Red Sea as one of the great benefactors of men.



Dagon of the Assyrians.—Bas-relief from Khorsabad.

Dagon his name; sea-monster, upward man
And downward fish. *Milton*, P. L., i. 462.

Dagonal (dā′gon-al), *n.* [< *Dagon*[2] + *-al*, as in *Lupercal*.] A feast in honor of Dagon. [Rare.]

A banquet worse than Job's children's, or the *Dagonals* of the Philistines (like the Bacchanals of the Mænades), when for the shutting up of their stomachs the house fell down and broke their necks. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 160.

dagswain† (dag′swān), *n.* [< ME. *daggysweyne*, *dagswayne;* of obscure origin, but prob. connected with *dag*[3], q. v.] A kind of carpet; a rough or coarse covering for a bed.

Payntede clothys,
Iche a pece by pece prykkyde tylle other,
Dubbyde with *dagswaynnes* dowblede they seme.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3610.

Under coverlets made of *dagswain*.
Harrison, Descrip. of Britain (Holinshed's Chron.).

dag-tailed† (dag′tāld), *a.* Same as *daggletail*.

Would it not vex thee, where thy sires did keep,
To see the dunged folds of *dag-tayl'd* sheep?
Bp. Hall, Satires, V. i. 116.

dague (dāg), *n.* [F.: see *dag*[2].] **1†.** A dagger. —**2.** A spike-horn, or unbranched antler.

Its deer, which are few, include those which never produce more than the *dague*, or the first horn of the northern Cervus. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 115.

Dague à roelle†, a dagger which has a disk-shaped guard and pommel.

Daguerrean (da-ger′ē-an), *a.* Pertaining to Daguerre, or to his invention of the daguerreotype.

daguerreotype (da-ger′ō-tīp), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *daguerréotype;* < *Daguerre* + *-type*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** One of the earliest processes of photography, the invention of L. J. M. Daguerre of Paris, first published in 1839, by which the lights and shadows of a landscape or a figure are fixed on a prepared metallic plate by the action of actinic light-rays. A plate of copper, thinly coated with silver, is subjected in a close box in a dark room to the action of the vapor of iodine; and when it has assumed a yellow color it is placed in the chamber of a camera obscura, and an image of the object to be reproduced is projected upon it by means of a lens. The plate is then withdrawn and exposed to vapor of mercury to bring out the impression distinctly; after which it is plunged into a solution of sodium hyposulphite, and lastly washed in distilled water. See *photography*.

2. A picture produced by the above process.

II. *a.* Relating to or produced by daguerreotype.

daguerreotype (da-ger′ō-tīp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *daguerreotyped*, ppr. *daguerreotyping*. [< *daguerreotype*, *n.*] To produce by the daguerreotype process, as a picture.

daguerreotyper, daguerreotypist (da-ger′ō-tī-pėr, -pist), *n.* One who takes daguerreotype pictures.

daguerreotypic, daguerreotypical (da-ger-ō-tip′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *daguerreotype* + *-ic*, *-ical*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a daguerreotype.

daguerreotypy (da-ger′ō-tī-pi), *n.* [As *daguerreotype* + *-y*.] The art of producing photographic pictures by the method introduced by Daguerre.

dahabiyeh, dahabieh (dä-hä-bē′e), *n.* [Also *dahabeeyah*, repr. Ar. *dahabiya*, *dahebiya*.] A kind of boat used on the Nile. It is of considerable breadth at the stern, which is rounded, but narrows toward the prow, which terminates in a sharp, gracefully curving cutwater. It has one or two masts, each furnished with a yard supporting a triangular or lateen sail. Dahabiyehs are of various sizes, and afford good accommodation for passengers. There is a deck fore and aft, on the center of which are seats for rowers when oars are needed to propel the boat. On the fore part of the deck is the kitchen, and on the after part there is a large raised cabin, which contains a sitting-room and sleeping-apart-

Dahabiyeh.

ment. The top of this cabin affords an open-air promenade, and is often shaded by an awning.

A little later we find every one inditing rhapsodies about, and descriptions of, his or her *dahabiyeh* (barge) on the canal. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 41.

dahil, *n.* Same as *dayal*.

Dahila (dā'hi-lä), *n.* [NL., < *dahil*.] Same as *Copsichus*. *Hodgson*.

Dahlgren gun. See *gun*.

Dahlia (dā'liä), *n.* [NL., < *Dahl*, a Swedish botanist.] **1.** A genus of plants, natural order *Compositæ*, of which several species are known, all natives of Mexico and Central America. It is nearly allied to the northern genus *Bidens*. *D. variabilis* was introduced into Europe from Mexico early in this century. In its native state the flowers are single, with a yellow disk and dull scarlet rays. Under cultivation there have been developed a multitude of forms, varying in height, in foliage, and especially in the beautiful colors and forms of the flowers. The plant is unable to endure frost, and is perpetuated by its tuberous roots, which are taken up for the winter. Two or three other species are sometimes cultivated.

Flower of *Dahlia variabilis*.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of the genus *Dahlia*.

Thousands of bouquets, principally of *dahlias*, then [1837] a fashionable and costly flower, were used in the decoration of the balconies of the houses. *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 57.

3. [*l. c.*] In *dyeing*, a violet coal-tar color consisting of the ethyl and methyl derivatives of rosaniline. It is often called *Hofmann's violet*, and *primula*. Its application is limited, as it fades when exposed to light.

dahlin (dä'lin), *n.* [< *Dahlia* + *-in*².] Same as *inulin*.

dahoon (da-hön'), *n.* A small evergreen tree, *Ilex Dahoon*, of the southern United States, allied to the holly, and sometimes called the *dahoon holly*. The wood is white and soft, but close-grained.

dait, *n.* An obsolete form of *day*.

daichy (dā'ċhi), *a.* A Scotch form of *doughy*.

daidle¹ (dā'dl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *daidled*, ppr. *daidling*. [Sc., appar. a form of *daddle*: see *daddle*¹, *dawdle*.] To be slow in motion or action; dawdle.

daidle² (dā'dl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *daidled*, ppr. *daidling*. [Sc., a form of **daddle*, a variation of *daggle*.] To draggle; bemire.

daidlie (dā'dli), *n.* Same as *daddle*¹.

daidling (dā'dling), *p. a.* [Sc.] Feeble; mean-spirited; pusillanimous.

He's but a coward body, after a'; he's but a *daidling* coward body. *Scott*, Old Mortality, iv.

daigh (dāċh), *n.* A Scotch form of *dough*.

daighiness (dā'ċhi-nes), *n.* A Scotch form of *doughiness*.

daighy (dā'ċhi), *a.* A Scotch form of *doughy*.

daiker¹ (dā'kėr), *v.* See *dacker*.

daiker² (dā'kėr), *v. t.* [Origin obscure; perhaps another use of *daiker*¹ = *dacker*, *daker*, q. v. Otherwise referred to F. *décorer*, decorate: see *decorate*.] To arrange in an orderly manner: with *out*.

If she binna as dink and as lady-like a corse as ye ever looked upon, say Madge Mackittrick's skill has failed her in *daikering out* a dead dame's flesh. *Blackwood's Mag.*, Sept., 1820, p. 652.

daiker³ (dā'kėr), *n.* Same as *dicker*¹.

dailiness (dā'li-nes), *n.* [< *daily* + *-ness*.] The character of being daily or of happening every day; daily occurrence. [Rare.]

daily (dā'li), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *dailie*, *dayly*, *daylie*, < ME. *dayly*, < AS. *dæglīc* (= D. *dagelijk-sch* = MLG. *dagelik*, *degelīk*, *deilīk*, *delīk* = OHG. *tagalīh*, *tagelīh*, MHG. *tagelīch*, *tegelīch*, G. *täglich* = Icel. *dagligr* = Sw. Dan. *daglig*), daily, < *dæg*, day, + *-līc*: see *day* and *-ly*¹.] **I.** *a.* Happening or being every day; pertaining to each successive day; diurnal: as, *daily* labor; a *daily* allowance; a *daily* newspaper.

Give us this day our *daily* bread. Mat. vi. 11.

Swiftly his *daily* Journey he goes,
And treads his annual with a statelier Pace.
Cowley, The Mistress, Love and Life.

II. *n.*; pl. *dailies* (-liz). A newspaper or other periodical published each day, or each day except Sunday: in distinction from one published semi-weekly, weekly, or at longer intervals. See *journal*, *semi-weekly*, *weekly*, *monthly*, *quarterly*, *annual*, as nouns.

Publishers of country weeklies used to fish with considerable anxiety in a shallow sea for matter sufficient to fill their sheets, while *dailies* only dreamed of an existence in the larger cities. *S. Bowles*, in Merriam, I. 98.

daily (dā'li), *adv.* [= D. *dagelijks* = MLG. *dagelikes*, *dageliken* = OHG. *tagalīhhin*, MHG. *tegelīchen*, G. *täglich* = Icel. *dagliga* = Sw. *dagligen* = Dan. *daglig*, adv.; from the adj.] Every day; day by day.

He continued to offer his advice *daily*, and had the mortification to find it *daily* rejected. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

daimen (dā'men), *a.* Rare; occasional. [Scotch.]

A *daimen* icker [ear of grain] in a thrave
'S a sma' request. *Burns*, To a Mouse.

daimio (dī'myō), *n.* [Chino-Jap., < *dai*, great, + *mio*, name.] The title of the chief feudal barons or territorial nobles of Japan, vassals of the mikado: distinguished from the *shomio* ('little name'), the title given to the hatamoto, or vassals of the shogun. See *shogun*. Though exercising independent authority in their own domains, the daimios acknowledged the mikado as the legitimate ruler of the whole country. During the Tokugawa shogunate (1603–1868) the daimios gradually became subject to the shoguns, who compelled them to live in Yedo, with their families and a certain number of their retainers, for six months of every year, and on their departure for their own provinces to leave their families as hostages. The number of daimios differed at different times, according to the fortunes of war and the caprice of the shoguns. Just before the abolition of the shogunate there were 255, arranged in five classes, with incomes ranging from 10,000 to 1,027,000 koku of rice per annum. In 1871 the daimios surrendered their lands and privileges to the mikado, who granted pensions proportioned to their respective revenues, and relieved them of the support of the samurai, their military retainers. These pensions have since been commuted into active bonds, redeemable by government within thirty years from date of issue. The title has been abolished, and that of *kuwazoku* bestowed upon court and territorial nobles alike. See *kuwazoku*.

daimon (dī'mon), *n.* [A direct transliteration of Gr. *δαίμων*: see *dæmon*, *demon*.] Same as *demon*.

daimonian, daimonography, etc. Same as *demonian*, etc.

dain¹†, *v. t.* [See *deign*, and cf. *dain*², *disdain*, *dainty*.] An obsolete spelling of *deign*.

dain²†, *v. t.* [By apheresis from *disdain*, q. v.] To disdain.

dain²†, *n.* [By apheresis from *disdain*, q. v.] **1.** Disdain.—**2.** Noisome effluvia; stink. [Prov. Eng.]

From dainty beds of downe to bed of strawe ful fayne;
From bowres of heavenly hewe to dennes of *daine*.
Mir. for Mags.

dain³†, *v. t.* [By apheresis from *ordain*.] To ordain.

The mighty gods did *daine*
For Philomele, that thoughe hir tong were cutte,
Yet should she sing a pleasant note sometimes.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 53.

dain⁴, *n.* An itinerary unit of Burma, equal to 2.43 statute miles.

dainous†, *a.* [ME., also *dcignous*, *deynous*, etc., by apheresis from *disdainous*, q. v.] Disdainful: same as *disdainous*.

His name was hoote *deynous* Simekin.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 21.

daint† (dānt), *n.* and *a.* [Short for *dainty*, q. v.] **I.** *n.* A dainty.

Excess or *daints* my lowly roof maintains not.
P. Fletcher, Piscatory Eclogues, vii. 37.

II. *a.* Dainty.

To cherish him with diets *daint*. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. x. 2.

dainteous† (dān'tē-us), *a.* An obsolete form of *dainty*.

daintification (dān"ti-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *daintify*: see *-fy* and *-ation*.] The state of being dainty or nice; affectation; dandyism. [Rare.]

He seems a mighty delicate gentleman; looks to be painted, and is all *daintification* in manner, speech and dress. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, I. 327.

daintiful†, *a.* [ME. *deinteful*, < *deinte*, dainty, + *-ful*.] Dainty; costly.

There is no lust so *deinteful*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 28.

daintify (dān'ti-fī), *v. t.* [< *dainty* + *-fy*.] To make dainty; weaken by over-refinement. [Rare.]

My father charges me to give you his kindest love, and not to *daintify* his affection into respects or compliments. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, I. 414.

daintihood (dān'ti-hụd), *n.* [< *dainty* + *-hood*.] Daintiness. [Rare.]

daintily (dān'ti-li), *adv.* [< *dainty* + *-ly*². Cf. *daintly*.] In a dainty manner. (*a*) Nicely; elegantly; with delicate or exquisite taste: as, a pattern *daintily* designed.

From head to foot clad *daintily*.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 75.

(*b*) Fastidiously; delicately; with nice regard to what is pleasing, especially to the palate: as, to eat *daintily*. (*c*) Ceremoniously; with nice or weak caution; weakly.

I do not wish to treat friendships *daintily*, but with roughest courage. *Emerson*, Friendship.

daintiness (dān'ti-nes), *n.* [< *dainty*, *a.*, + *-ness*.] The character or quality of being dainty. (*a*) Elegance; neatness; the exhibition or possession of delicate beauty or of exquisite taste or skill.

The duke exceeded in the *daintiness* of his leg and foot. *Sir H. Wotton*.

There is to me
A *daintiness* about these early flowers,
That touches me like poetry. *N. P. Willis*.

(*b*) Deliciousness; delicacy as regards taste: applied to food.

More notorious for the *daintiness* of the provision . . . than for the massiveness of the dish. *Hakewill*, Apology.

He [the trout] may justly contend with all fresh-water fish, as the Mullet may with all sea fish, for precedency and *daintiness* of taste. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 7.

(*c*) Nicety as regards matters of behavior and decorum; ceremoniousness; fastidiousness in conduct; hence, sensitiveness; softness; effeminacy; weakness of character.

The *daintinesse* and nicenesse of our captaines. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 250.

The people, saith Malmsbury, learnt of the outlandish Saxons rudeness, of the Flemish *daintiness* and softness. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

daintith (dān'tith), *n.* A Scotch and obsolete English form of *dainty*.

The board . . . bedight with *daintiths*.
Fergusson, Poems, II. 97.

daintly† (dānt'li), *adv.* [< *daint*, *a.*, + *-ly*². Cf. *daintily*.] Daintily.

As on the which full *daintly* would he fare.
Sackville, Ind. to Mir. for Mags.

daintrel† (dān'trel), *n.* [Also *daintrell*; < ME. *deintrelle*, appar., with additional dim. term. *-el*, *-elle*, < OF. *daintier*, *dentier*, a choice bit, a dainty, < *daintie*, a dainty: see *dainty*.] A dainty.

Long after *deintrelles* hard to be come by.
Bullinger, Sermons, p. 249.

dainty (dān'ti), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *daintie*, and abbr. *daint* (q. v.); < ME. *daynte*, *deynte*, *deyntee*, *deintie* (also *dayntethe*, *deintithe*, whence Sc. *daintith*, *dainteth*), etc., honor, worth, a thing valued, pleasure, < OF. *daintie*, *deintie*, *daintiet*, *daintie*, *deintiet* = Pr. *dentat*, *dintat*, pleasure, agreeableness, < L. *dignita(t-)s*, worth, dignity: see *dignity*, of which *dainty* is thus a doublet. Cf. *dis-dain*, and *dain*¹, old spelling of *deign*, from the same ult. source.] **I.** *n.* **1**†. Worth; value; excellence.—**2**†. A matter of joy or gratification; special regard or pleasure.

Every wight hath *deyntee* to chaffare
With hem, and eek to sellen hem her ware.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 41.

3. Pl. *dainties* (dān'tiz). Something delicate to the taste; something delicious; a delicacy.

Derly at that day with *deynteyes* were thei serued.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1421.

Be not desirous of his *dainties*: for they are deceitful meat. Prov. xxiii. 3.

That precious nectar may renew the taste
Of Eden's *dainties*, by our parents lost.
Sir J. Beaumont, Spiritual Comfort.

4†. Darling: a term of fondness. [Rare.]

There's a fortune coming
Towards you, *dainty*. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, ii. 1.

=**Syn. 3.** *Tidbit*, etc. See *delicacy*.

II. *a.* **1**†. Valuable; costly.

Ful many a *deynte* hors hadde he in stable.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 168.

2. Exhibiting or possessing delicate beauty, or exquisite taste or skill; elegant; beautiful; neat; trim.

No *daintie* flowre or herbe that growes on grownd.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 12.

I would be the girdle
About her *dainty dainty* waist.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

3. Pleasing to the palate; toothsome; delicious: as, *dainty* food.

His life abhorreth bread, and his soul *dainty* meat.
Job xxxiii. 20.

4. Of acute sensibility or nice discrimination; sensitive.

The hand of little employment hath the *daintier* sense.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1.

Especially—**5.** Of nice discrimination as regards taste; nice or over-nice in selecting what is preferred in any class of things, as food, clothing, etc.; hence, squeamish: as, a *dainty* taste or palate; *dainty* people.

And never found . . .
A *daintier* lip for syrup. *Praed.*

It was time for them . . . to take the best they could get; for when men were starving they could not afford to be *dainty*. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, III. 521.

6. Nice as regards behavior, decorum, intercourse, etc.; fastidious; hence, affectedly fine; effeminate; weak.

Let us not be *dainty* of leave-taking,
But shift away. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 3.

Your *dainty* speakers have the curse
To plead bad causes down to worse.
Prior, Alma, ii.

I am somewhat *dainty* in making a Resolution.
Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 15.

To make dainty†, to affect to be dainty or delicate; scruple.

Ah ha, my mistresses! which of you all
Will now deny to dance? she that *makes dainty*, she,
I'll swear, hath corns. *Shak.*, R. and J., i. v.

=**Syn. 2.** Pretty.—**3.** Savory, luscious, toothsome.—**5** and **6.** *Nice, Fastidious*, etc. See *nice*.

daire, *n.* [Turk. *da'ire*, a circle, a tambourine, = Pers. *dāīrah*, a circle, orbit, < Ar. *dāyira*, a circle, < *dūr*, go round, *daur*, circuit.] A kind of tambourine or cymbal.

dairedt, *n.* See *dayred*.

dairi (dī'rē), *n.* [Chino-Jap., < *dai*, great, + *ri*, within.] The palace of the mikado of Japan; the court: a respectful term used by the Japanese in speaking of the mikado or emperor, who was considered too august and sacred to be spoken of by his own name.

dairi-sama (dī'rē-sä'mä), *n.* [Chino-Jap., < *dairi*, the palace, + *sama*, lord: see *dairi*.] The mikado or emperor: one of many metonymic phrases used by the Japanese in speaking of their sovereign.

dairous, *a.* [< *dair*, for *dare*[1], + *-ous*.] Bold. [Prov. Eng.]

dairt, *n.* [Ir., a calf, heifer.] A yearling calf.

What has the law laid down as the fine of a pledged needle? Answer—it is a *dairt* (or yearling calf) that is paid as the fine for it. *O'Curry*, Anc. Irish, II. xxiv.

dairy (dā'ri), *n.*; pl. *dairies* (-riz). [Early mod. E. also *dairie*; < ME. *deyery, deyrye* (> ML. *dayeria, daeria*), < *deye, deie, daie* (Sc. *dey*), a female servant, esp. a dairymaid: see *dey* and *-ry*.] **1.** That branch of farming which is concerned with the production of milk, and its conversion into butter and cheese.

Grounds were turned much in England either to feeding or *dairy*; and this advanced the trade of English butter. *Temple.*

2. A house or room where milk and cream are kept and made into butter and cheese.

The coarse and country fairy
That doth haunt the hearth or *dairy*. *B. Jonson.*

3. A shop where milk, butter, etc., are sold.—**4.** A dairy-farm. [Rare.]

dairy-farm (dā'ri-färm), *n.* A farm the principal business of which is the production of milk and the manufacture of butter or cheese.

dairying (dā'ri-ing), *n.* [< *dairy* + *-ing*[1].] The occupation or business of a dairy-farmer or dairyman: also attributively: as, a rich *dairying* country.

Grain-raising and *dairying* combined, however, work to the best advantage, not only financially, but also in the production of manure. *Encyc. Amer.*, I. 99.

dairymaid (dā'ri-mād), *n.* A female servant whose business is to milk cows and work in the dairy.

Come up quickly, or we shall conclude that thou art in love with one of Sir Roger's *dairymaids*.
Addison, Spectator.

dairyman (dā'ri-man), *n.*; pl. *dairymen* (-men). One who keeps cows for the production of milk and butter, and sometimes cheese, or one who attends to the sale of dairy produce.

dais (dā'is), *n.* [< ME. *deis, deys, des, dees*, in oblique cases *dese, dece*, etc., < OF. *deis*, also *dois*, later *dais, daiz*, a high table in a hall, F. *dais*, a canopy, < ML. *discus*, a table, in L. a plate, platter, quoit, discus, whence also E. *dish, disk*, and *desk*: see these words.] **1.** A platform or raised floor at one end or one side of a reception-room or hall, upon which seats

Dais.—Throne-room, Windsor Castle, England.

for distinguished persons are placed; especially, such a platform covered with a canopy: formerly often called specifically *high dais*.

Wel semede eth of hem a fair burgeys,
To sitten in a yeldehalle on a *deys*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 370.

Arn peres with the apostles this pardoun Piers sheweth,
And at the day of dome atte *heigh deyse* to sytte.
Piers Plowman (B), vii. 17.

I sall saye, syttande at the *dasse*,
I tuke thi speche byyonde the see.
Thomas of Ersseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 105).

With choice paintings of wise men I hung
The royal *dais* round. *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

Hence—**2.** Any similar raised portion of the floor of an apartment, used as the place at which the most distinguished guests at a feast are seated, as a platform for a lecturer, etc.

As a lecturer he was not brilliant; he appeared shy and nervous when on the *dais*. *Nature*, XXXVII. 299.

3. A canopy or covering.—**4.** (*a*) A long board, seat, or settle erected against a wall, and sometimes so constructed as to serve for both a settee and a table; also, a seat on the outer side of a country-house or cottage, frequently formed of turf. (*b*) A pew in a church. [Scotch.]

Whan she came to Mary-kirk,
And sat down in the *deas*,
The light that came frae fair Annie
Enlighten'd a' the place.
Sweet Willie and Fair Annie (Child's Ballads, II. 136).

daise, *v.* See *daze*.

daisied (dā'zid), *a.* [< *daisy* + *-ed*[2].] Full of daisies; set or adorned with daisies.

Let us
Find out the prettiest *daisied* plot we can.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 4.

daising (dā'zing), *n.* [Sc. (= E. as if **dazing*), verbal n. of *daise, daze*, stupefy, make or become numb, wither, = E. *daze*, q. v.] A disease of sheep; the rot.

daisterret, *n.* An obsolete form of *day-star*.

daisy (dā'zi), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *daisie, daysie*, etc.; < ME. *daysie, daysy, daysey, dayesye, daiseie, daieseyghe*, etc., < AS. *dæges ēage*, that is, 'day's eye,' so called in allusion to the form of the flower: see *day* and *eye*[1].] **I.** *n.*; pl. *daisies* (-ziz). **1.** A common plant, *Bellis perennis*, natural order *Compositæ*, one of the most familiar wild plants of Europe, found in all pastures and meadows, and growing at a considerable height on mountains. The daisy is a great favorite, and several varieties are cultivated in gardens. In Scotland the field-daisy is called *gowan*. See *gowan*.

The *dayesye* or elles the eye of day,
The emperice and flour of floures alle.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 184.

Daisies pied and violets blue. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2 (song).

2. One of various plants of other genera to which the name is popularly applied. The wild plant generally known in the United States as the daisy is the *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*. (See *oxeye daisy*, below.) In Australia the name *daisy* is given to several *Compositæ*, especially to species of *Vitadenia* and to *Brachycome iberidifolia* of the Swan River region, which is occasionally cultivated; in New Zealand, to species of *Lagenophora*. See phrases below.

3. Something pretty, fine, charming, or nice: as, she is a *daisy*. [Colloq. or slang.]—**African daisy**, *Lonas inodora*, of northern Africa, formerly cultivated for ornament.—**Blue or globe daisy**, the *Globularia vulgaris*.—**Butter-daisy**, a name of species of *Ranunculus*.—**Cabbage-daisy**, the globe-flower, *Trollius Europæus*.—**Christmas daisy**, in England, a name of several cultivated species of aster: other species are called *Michaelmas daisies*.—**French daisy**, the *Chrysanthemum frutescens*.—**Hen-and-chickens daisy**, a proliferous variety of *Bellis perennis*, in which the flower-head branches and forms several smaller ones.—**Michaelmas daisy**, a name applied in England to various species of aster, commonly cultivated in flower-borders and blooming about Michaelmas.—**Oxeye daisy**, the *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*. Also called *bull-, devil's, dog-, golden, great, midsummer, moon-*, and *horse-daisy*, and *whiteweed*, but in the United States most commonly *daisy* alone. (See also *sea-daisy*.)

II. *a.* Pretty; fine; charming; nice. [Colloq. or slang.]

Cap. I am to request, and you are to command.
Mrs. Cad. Oh, *daisy!* that's charming.
Foote, The Author, ii. (1757).

daisy-bush (dā'zi-bůsh), *n.* A New Zealand name for several species of the genus *Olearia*, shrubby composites nearly allied to the aster, but with terete achenes and the anther-cells more shortly caudate.

daisy-cutter (dā'zi-kut″ėr), *n.* **1.** A trotting horse; specifically, in recent use, a horse that in trotting lifts its feet only a little way from the ground.

The trot is the true pace for a hackney; and, were we near a town, I should like to try that *daisy-cutter* of yours upon a piece of level road. *Scott*, Rob Roy, iii.

2. In *base-ball* and *cricket*, a ball batted so that it skims or bounds along the ground.

dajaksch (dī'aksh), *n.* The arrow-poison of Borneo, of unknown origin, but thought to be distinct from the Java arrow-poison. *U. S. Dispensatory.*

dak, dawk[2] (dâk), *n.* [Also written *dauk*; < Hind. *dāk*, post, post-office, a relay of men.] In the East Indies, the post; a relay of men, as for carrying letters, despatches, etc., or travelers in palanquins. The route is divided into stages, and each bearer or set of bearers serves only for a single stage. In some places there are horse-daks, or mounted runners.—**Dak-bungalow, dawk-bungalow.** See *bungalow*.—**To lay a dak**, to station a relay of men, or men and horses.—**To travel dak**, to journey in palanquins carried by relays of men or by government post-wagons.

daker[1], *v.* See *dacker*.

daker[2] (dā'kėr), *n.* Same as *dicker*[1].

daker-hen (dā'kėr-hen), *n.* The corn-crake or land-rail, *Crex pratensis*. See *crake*[2], *Crex*.

dakoit, dacoit (da-koit'), *n.* [Also written *decoit*; < Hind. *dākāīt*, a robber, one of a gang of robbers, < *dākā*, an attack by robbers, esp. armed and in a gang.] One of a class of robbers in India and Burma who plunder in bands. The term was also applied to the pirates who infested the rivers between Calcutta and Burhampore, but who are now suppressed.

The country [India] was then full of freebooters, thugs, or professional murderers, and *dacoits*, or professional robbers, whose trade was to live by plunder.
Contemporary Rev., XLIX. 810.

dakoitage, dacoitage (da-koi'tāj), *n.* [< *dakoit, dacoit*, -*age*.] Same as *dakoity*.

We may expect soon to hear that *Dacoitage* has begun with as much vigor as ever, and our missionary stations will again be compelled to defend themselves with the rifle. *New York Examiner*, May 12, 1887.

dakoitee, dacoitee (da-koi-tē'), *n.* [< *dakoit, dacoit*, + *-ee*[1].] One who is robbed by a dakoit. [Rare.]

It may be a pleasanter game to play the dacoit than the *dacoitee*, to go out . . . and harry your neighbours than to stay at home and run the chance of being robbed and murdered yourself. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXV. 499.

dakoity, dacoity (da-koi'ti), *n.* [Also written *decoity*; < Hind. Beng., etc., *dākāītī*, or *dākāīti*, gang-robbery, < *dākāīt*, dakoit: see *dakoit*.] The system of robbing in bands practised by the dakoits.

Dacoity, in the language of the Indian Penal Code, is robbery committed or attempted by five or more persons conjointly. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXV. 498.

Dakosaurus (dak-ō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., for **Dacosaurus*, < Gr. *δάκος*, an animal whose bite is dangerous (see *Dacus*), + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] A genus of extinct Mesozoic crocodiles with amphicœlous vertebræ.

Dakotan (da-kō'tan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Dakota* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Belonging or relating to the Dakotas or Sioux, an Indian people of the northwestern United States.—**2.** Of or pertaining to Dakota, a former Territory in the northern part of the United States, or to North Dakota or South Dakota, into which it was divided by act of February 22d, 1889. The same act provided for the admission of these two parts as States into the Union.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Dakota, or of North or South Dakota.

Dakruma (dak′rō-mä), *n.* [NL. (Grote, 1878).] A genus of small moths, of the family *Phycidæ*. The larva of *D. convolutella* is the gooseberry fruit-worm.

Cocoon and Moth of *Dakruma convolutella*, natural size.

dal (dal), *n.* [Also written *dol* and *dhal*, prop. *dāl*, repr. Hind. *dāl*, a kind of pulse (*Phaseolus Mungo*, but applied also to other kinds).] A sort of vetch, *Cytisus Cajan*, extensively cultivated in the East Indies.

dalag (dä′lag), *n.* A walking-fish, *Ophiocephalus vagus*, highly esteemed for food in the East Indies. See *Ophiocephalus*.

dalai (da-lī′), *n.* Same as *dalai-lama*.

dalai-lama (da-lī′lä′mä), *n.* [Tibetan, lit. the 'ocean-priest,' or priest as wide as the ocean: see *lama*.] One of the two lama-popes of Tibet and Mongolia (his fellow-pope being the tesho-lama), each supreme in his own district. Although nominally coequal in rank and authority, the dalai, from possessing a much larger territory, is in reality the more powerful. When he dies he is succeeded by a boy, generally four or five years old, into whom the soul of the deceased dalai is supposed to have entered. The dalai resides at Potala, near Lhassa, in Tibet.

Dalbergia (dal-bėr′ji-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after Nicholas *Dalberg*, a Swedish botanist.] A large genus of fine tropical forest-trees and climbing shrubs, natural order *Leguminosæ*, some species of which yield most excellent timber. *D. latifolia*, the blackwood, or East Indian rosewood, is a magnificent tree, furnishing one of the most valuable furniture-woods, and is largely used for carving and ornamental work. *D. Sissoo*, which is much planted as an avenue-tree throughout India, gives a hard durable wood, called sissoo or sissum, which, besides its use in house-building, is much employed in India for railway-sleepers and as crooked timbers and knees in ship-building. The best rosewoods of Brazil and Central America are afforded by species of this genus, which, however, are very imperfectly known.

Dalby's carminative. See *carminative*.

dale[1] (dāl), *n.* [< ME. *dale*, < AS. *dæl*, pl. *dalu*, = OS. *dal* = OFries. *del*, *deil* = D. *dal* = MLG. LG. *dal* = OHG. MHG. *tal*, G. *thal* = Icel. *dalr* = Sw. Dan. *dal* = Goth. *dal*, a dale, a valley; = OBulg. *dolŭ*, Bulg. *dol* = Bohem. *dul* = Pol. *dol* (barred *l*), pit, hole, bottom, ground, = Little Russ. *dōl* (barred *l*), bottom, ground, = Russ. *dolŭ*, dale, valley. Hence derivs. *dell*[1] (which is nearly the same word) and *dalk*[2], q. v.] 1. A vale; specifically, a space of level or gently sloping or undulating ground between hills of no great height, with a stream flowing through it.

> The children gede to Tune,
> Bi *dales* and bi dune.
> *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), l. 154.
>
> High over hills, and lowe adowne the *dale*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. vii. 28.

2. *Naut.*, a trough or spout to carry off water, usually named from the office it has to perform: as, a *pump-dale*, etc.—3†. A hole.

> Ther thay stonde a *dale*
> Do make, and drenche hem therin.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 204.

= Syn. 1. *Vale*, *Glen*, etc. See *valley*.

dale[2] (dāl), *n.* A dialectal variant (and earlier form) of *dole*[1].

Dalea (dā′lē-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after Samuel *Dale*, an English physician (died 1739).] A large leguminous genus of glandular-punctate herbs or small shrubs, allied to *Psoralea*. There are over 100 species, chiefly Mexican, but many are found in the drier western portions of the United States.

Dalecarlian (dal-e-kär′li-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Dalecarlia*, a foreign (ML. NL.) name for the Swedish province called in Sw. *Dalen* or *Dalarne*, 'the valley' or 'the valleys,' < *dal-karl*, an inhabitant of this province, i. e., 'valley-man,' lit. 'dale-carl,' < *dal*, = E. *dale*, + *karl* = E. *carl*: see *dale*[1] and *carl*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Dalecarlia.—**Dalecarlian lace**, a lace made by the peasants of Dalecarlia for their own use. Its patterns are ancient and traditional. *Dict. of Needlework.*

II. *n.* An inhabitant of the old Swedish province of Dalecarlia or Dalarne, whose people were famous for bravery and patriotism.

dale-land (dāl′land), *n.* [= Icel. *dalland*.] Low-lying land.

dale-lander (dāl′lan″dėr), *n.* A dalesman. [Scotch.]

dalesman (dālz′man), *n.*; pl. *dalesmen* (-men). [< *dale's*, poss. of *dale*[1], + *man*.] One living in a dale or valley; specifically, a dweller in the dales of the English and Scottish borders.

> Even after the accession of George the Third, the path over the fells from Borrowdale to Ravenglas was still a secret carefully kept by the *dalesmen*.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., iii.

The *dalesmen* were a primitive and hardy race who kept alive the traditions and often the habits of a more picturesque time. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 205.

dalf†. An obsolete strong preterit of *delve*.

dali (dä′li), *n.* [Also *dari*; native name.] A large tree, *Myristica sebifera*, growing in Demerara, British Guiana. The wood is light, splits freely, and is used for staves and heads of casks. Candles are made of a kind of wax obtained from the seeds.

dalliancet, *n.* An obsolete form of *dalliance*.

daliet, *v.* An obsolete form of *dally*.

dalk[1]†, *n.* [ME. *dalk*, *dalke*, < AS. *dalc*, *dolc* (= Icel. *dālkr*), a pin, brooch, clasp.] A pin; brooch; clasp.

> A *dalke* (or a tache), firmaculum, firmatorium, monile.
> *Cath. Anglicum*, p. 89.

dalk[2]†, *n.* [E. dial. *delk*; ME. *dalk*, appar., with dim. suffix *-k* (cf. *stale*, a handle, with *stalk*), < *dal*, *dale*, a hollow, dale: see *dale*[1].] A hollow; a hole; a depression.

> Brason scrapes oute of everie *dalke*
> Hem scrape.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 125.
>
> A *dalk* in the nekke [tr. OF. *au cool triveret la fosset*].
> *AS. and O. E. Vocab.* (ed. Wright), p. 146.
>
> *Dalke*, vallis [supra in *dale*]. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 112.

dalle (dal), *n.* [F., a flagstone, slab, slice; origin uncertain.] 1. A slab or large tile of stone, marble, baked clay, or the like; specifically, in *decorative art*, a tile of which the surface is incised or otherwise ornamented, such as the medieval sepulchral slabs set in the pavement and walls of churches.—2. *pl.* [*cap.*] The name originally given by the French employees of the Hudson's Bay Company, and still current, to certain localities in the valley of the Mississippi and west as far as the Columbia, where the rivers flow with a rapid fall over broad, flat rock-surfaces. The best-known Dalles are those of the Columbia river, and this name is not only that of the locality, but also of the town (The Dalles) near which they are situated.

Dallia (dal′i-ạ), *n.* [NL., after W. H. *Dall*, an American naturalist.] The typical and only

Alaskan Blackfish (*Dallia pectoralis*).

genus of the family *Dalliidæ*, containing one species, *D. pectoralis*, the blackfish of Alaska and Siberia, where it is an important food-fish.

dalliance (dal′i-ans), *n.* [< ME. *daliance*, *daliaunce*, *daliauns*, < *dalien*, dally, + *-ance*.] 1†. Familiar and easy conversation; idle talk; chat; gossip.

> In *daliaunce* they riden forth hir weye.
> *Chaucer*, Friar's Tale, l. 106.
>
> Of honest myrth latt be thy *daliaunce*.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

2. A trifling away of time; delay; idle loitering.

> My business cannot brook this *dalliance*.
> *Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 1.

3. Play; sport; frolic; toying, as in the exchange of caresses; wantonness.

> Like a puff'd and reckless libertine,
> Himself the primrose path of *dalliance* treads.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 3.
>
> And my fair son here, . . . the dear pledge
> Of *dalliance* had with thee in heaven.
> *Milton*, P. L., ii. 819.
>
> The child, in his earliest *dalliance* on a parent's knee.
> *Sumner*, Fame and Glory.
>
> O my life
> In Egypt! O the *dalliance* and the wit,
> The flattery and the strife!
> *Tennyson*, Fair Women.

4†. The act of trifling, as with something tempting.

> By this sly *dalliance* of the crafty bait
> Hoping what she could not subdue, to cheat.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, i. 157.

dallier (dal′i-ėr), *n.* One who dallies; one who trifles; a trifler.

> The daylie *dalliers* with such pleasant wordes, with such smiling and sweet countenances.
> *Ascham*, The Scholemaster.

Dalliidæ (da-lī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dallia* + *-idæ*.] The only family of fishes of the suborder *Xenomi*, typified by the genus *Dallia*, and characterized by the structure of the pectoral limbs. The body is fusiform, and covered with small embedded cycloid scales; the head flattish; the dorsal fin short and behind the middle; and the anal fin opposite the dorsal. The pectoral fins have very numerous (30–36) rays, and the ventrals few (3). Only one species is known, named *blackfish* and *dogfish*; it reaches a length of about 8 inches, and inhabits fresh-water ponds and mud-holes in the arctic region in Siberia and Alaska. See cut under *Dallia*.

dallop, dollop (dal′-, dol′op), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] 1. A tuft, bunch, or small patch of grass, grain, or weeds.—2. A patch of ground among corn that has escaped the plow. [Prov. Eng.]

dally (dal′i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dallied*, ppr. *dallying*. [Early mod. E. also *dallie*; < ME. *dalyen*, play, talk idly (cf. E. dial. *dwallee*, talk incoherently), prob. < AS. *dwalian*, *dwolian*, commonly *dwelian*, *dweligan*, ONorth. *duoliga*, *dwoliga*, err, be foolish, = D. *dwalen*, err, wander, be mistaken, = Icel. *dvala*, delay; connected with *dwell* and *dull*, q. v. The supposed connection with OHG. *dahlen*, *dallen*, *dalen*, G. dial. *tallen*, trifle, toy, speak childishly, has not been made out.] I. *intrans.* 1†. To talk idly or foolishly; pass the time in idle or frivolous chat.

> *Dalyyn* or talkyn, . . . fabulor, confabulor, colloquor.
> *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 112.
>
> They dronken and *dayleden*, . . . thise lordes and ladyes.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight*, l. 1114.

2. To trifle away time in any manner, as in vague employment or in mere idleness; linger; loiter; delay.

> For he was not the man to *dally* about anything.
> *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, p. 544.
>
> Mr. Lincoln *dallied* with his decision [on emancipation] perhaps longer than seemed needful to those on whom its awful responsibility was not to rest.
> *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 168.

3. To play, sport, frolic, toy, as in exchanging caresses; wanton.

> Our aiery buildeth in the cedar's top,
> And *dallies* with the wind.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 3.
>
> *Dallying* with a brace of courtezans.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 7.
>
> The Poets do faine that Jupiter *dallied* with Europa under this kinde of tree. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 183.
>
> The small waves that *dallied* with the sedge.
> *Bryant*, Rhode Island Coal.

II. *trans.* To delay; defer; put off. [Rare.]

> Not by the hazard of one set battle, but by *dallying* off the time with often skirmishes. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

dallyingly (dal′i-ing-li), *adv.* In a trifling or dallying manner.

> Wher as he doth but *dalliengly* perswade, they may enforce & compel. *Bp. Bale*, Image of the Two Churches, ii.

dalmahoy (dal′ma-hoi), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A kind of bushy bob-wig worn by tradesmen in the eighteenth century, especially by chemists.

Dalmatian (dal-mā′shian), *a.* and *n.* [< *Dalmatia* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Dalmatia, a crownland of the Austrian empire, on the eastern coast of the Adriatic sea.—**Dalmatian cap**, an old name for the tulip.—**Dalmatian dog.** See *dog*.—**Dalmatian pelican**, the great tufted pelican, *Pelecanus crispus*: so called from having been first brought to notice through a specimen killed in Dalmatia in 1828. *A. E. Brehm.*—**Dalmatian regulus**, the yellow-browed warbler of Europe, *Regulus*, *Reguloides*, or *Phylloscopus superciliosus*.

II. *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Dalmatia; specifically, a member of the primitive Slavic race of Dalmatia (including the Morlaks of the coast), akin to the Servians, and constituting most of the population.—2. A Dalmatian dog (which see, under *dog*).

dalmatic (dal-mat′ik), *n.* [Also *dalmatica* and, as F., *dalmatique*; = F. *dalmatique* = Sp. *dalmática* = Pg. It. *dalmatica*, < ML. *dalmatica* (sc. L. *vestis*, garment), fem. of L. *Dalmaticus*, adj., < *Dalmatia*: see def.] A loose-fitting ecclesiastical vestment with wide sleeves, provided with an opening for the passage of the head, divided or left partly open at the sides, and reaching to or below the knee. It is worn in the Western Church by the deacon at the celebration of the mass or holy communion and on some other occasions, and is put on over the alb. Bishops also use the dalmatic, wearing it over the tunicle and under the chasuble. The earliest records of the dalmatic as a secular garment seem to date from the latter part of the second century, at which time it is also alluded to as the "sleeved tunic of the Dalmatians (chiridota Dalmatarum)." It afterward came to be especially worn by senators and other persons of high station. The first mention of its use by a bishop is in the case of St. Cyprian, martyred A. D. 258.

> But one or two . . . bent their knee to Sister Magdalen, by which name they saluted her—kissed her hand, or even the hem of her *dalmatique*. *Scott*, Abbot, xiii.

dalripa (dal′ri-pä), *n.* [< Norw. *dalrjupa* (= Dan. *dalrype*; cf. equiv. Sw. *snöripa*: *snö* = E. *snow*[1]), a kind of ptarmigan, < *dal* (= Sw. Dan. *dal* = E. *dale*[1]), a valley, + *rjupa* = Icel. *rjūpa* = Dan. *rype*, a ptarmigan.] The Norwegian ptarmigan.

dal segno (dȧl sā′nyō). [It., from the sign: *dal* for *da il*, from the (*da*, < L. *de*, from; *il*, < L. *ille*, this); *segno*, < L. *signum*, sign: see *sign*.] In *music*, a direction to go back to the sign 𝄋, and repeat thence to the close, or to a point indicated by the word *fine*. Abbreviated *D. S.*

dalt[1] (dȧlt), *n.* [Sc., < Gael. *dalta* = Ir. *dalta*, *daltan*, a foster-child, a pet, disciple, ward.] A foster-child.

It is false of thy father's child; false of thy mother's son; falsest of my *dalt*. *Scott*, Fair Maid of Perth, xxix.

dalt[2]†. An obsolete preterit of *deal*[1].

Daltonian (dȧl-tō′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Dalton* (see *daltonism*) + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to or discovered by John Dalton, a noted English chemist (1766–1844).—**Daltonian atomic theory**, the theory, first enunciated by John Dalton, that, while the atoms of the different elements have not the same weights, the combining weights of these elements express the relation between their atomic weights. His theory regarded chemical combination as a union of different atoms in definite quantitative proportions.

II. *n.* [*cap.* or *l. c.*] One affected by color-blindness. See *daltonism*.

They have since experimented with four *Daltonians*, or color-blind persons. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XX. 143.

daltonism (dȧl′ton-izm), *n.* [From John *Dalton*, the chemist, who suffered from this defect.] Color-blindness.

In those persons who are troubled with *Daltonism*, or colour-blindness, luminous undulations so different as those of red and green awaken feelings that are identical. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 17.

Dalton's law. See *law*.

daly†, *n.* 1. A die. Dalies were not precisely like modern dice, but in some examples had letters on the six sides.—2. *pl.* A game played with such dice.

dam[1] (dam), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *damme;* < ME. *dam*, *damme*, a dam, a body of water hemmed in, < AS. **damm* (not recorded, but no doubt existent, as the source of the verb, q. v.) = OFries. *dam*, *dom* = D. *dam* = MLG. LG. *dam* = MHG. *tam*, G. *damm* (after D.), a dike, = Icel. *dammr* = Sw. *dam* = Dan. *dam* = Goth. **damms*, a dam, inferred from the verb *faur-dammjan:* see *dam*[1], *v.*] 1. A mole, bank, or mound of earth, or a wall, or a frame of wood, constructed across a stream of water to obstruct its flow and thus raise its level, in order to make it available as a motive power, as for driving a mill-wheel; such an obstruction built for any purpose, as to form a reservoir, to protect a tract of land from overflow, etc.; in *law*, an artificial boundary or means of confinement of running water, or of water which would otherwise flow away.

No more *dams* I'll make for fish. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2.

The sleepy pool above the *dam*,
The pool beneath it never still.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

2. In *mining*, any underground wall or stopping, constructed of masonry, clay, or timber, for the purpose of holding back water, air, or gas.—3. In *dentistry*, a guard of soft rubber placed round a tooth to keep it free from saliva while being prepared for filling.—4†. The body of water confined by a dam.

Hoc stagnum, a *dame*.
AS. and O. E. Vocab. (2d ed. Wright), col. 736, l. 29.

Floating dam, a caisson forming a gate to a dry dock.—**Movable dam.** Same as *barrage*. (See also *crib-dam*.)

dam[1] (dam), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dammed*, ppr. *damming*. [Early mod. E. also *damme;* < ME. **dammen* (found only with change of vowel, *demmen*, used passively, be hemmed in, < AS. **demman*, only in once-occurring comp. *for-demman* = Goth. *faur-dammjan*, stop up) = MD. D. *dammen* = MLG. *dammen* = G. *dämmen* = Icel. *demma* = Sw. *dämma* = Dan. *dæmme*, dam; all from the noun.] 1. To obstruct or restrain the flow of by a dam; confine or raise the level of by constructing a dam, as a stream of water: often with *in*, *up*.

When you *dam up* a stream of water, as soon as the dam is full as much water must run over the dam-head as if there was no dam at all.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, iv. 5.

2. To confine or restrain as if with a dam; stop or shut up or in; obstruct: with *up*.

You that would *dam up* your ears and harden your heart as iron against the unresistible cries of supplicants calling upon you for mercy, . . . should first imagine yourself in their case. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 61.

Dam up your mouths,
And no words of it.
Massinger, Virgin-Martyr, ii. 3.

To dam out, to prevent from entering, as water, by means of a dam.

dam[2] (dam), *n.* [< ME. *damme*, usually *dame*, the mother of a beast; merely a particular use of *dame*, a woman: see *dame*[1]. Cf. a like use of *sire*.] A female parent: used of beasts, particularly of quadrupeds, and sometimes (now usually in a slighting sense) of women.

Faithless! forsworn! ne goddess was thy *dam!*
Surrey, Æneid, iv. 477.

What, all my pretty chickens, and their *dam*,
At one fell swoop? *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3.

This brat is none of mine; . . .
Hence with it, and, together with the *dam*,
Commit them to the fire. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 3.

The lost lamb at her feet
Sent out a bitter bleating for its *dam*.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

dam[3] (dam), *n.* [See *dams*.] A crowned man in the game of draughts or checkers. [Local, Eng.]

Dama (dā′mą), *n.* [NL., < L. *dāma*, *damma*, a fallow-deer.] A genus or subgenus of deer;

Fallow-deer (*Dama platyceros*).

the fallow-deer. The common European species is *Cervus dama*, also known as *Dama platyceros*.

damage (dam′āj), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dammage;* < ME. *damage*, < OF. *damage*, *domage*, F. *dommage*, harm, = Pr. *damnatje*, *dampnatje*, *damnatge* = It. *dannaggio*, < ML. **damnaticum*, harm (cf. adj. *damnaticus*, condemned to the mines), < L. *damnum*, loss, injury: see *damn*.] 1†. Harm; mischance; injury in general.

Therfore yef ye do wisely sendeth after hem, ffor but yef thei be departed ther shull some be deed, and that were grete *damage* and pite. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 568.

2. Hurt or loss to person, character, or estate; injury to a person or thing by violence or wrongful treatment, or by adverse natural forces; deterioration of value or reputation.

Galashin . . . hadde gode corage, and gode will to be a-venged of his *damage* yef he myght come in place. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 397.

To the utmost of our ability we ought to repair any *damage* we have done. *Beattie*, Moral Science, iii. 1.

No human being can arbitrarily dominate over another without grievous *damage* to his own nature.
Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 21.

3. *pl.* In *law*, the value in money of what is lost or withheld; the estimated money equivalent for detriment or injury sustained; that which is given or adjudged to repair a loss.—4. Cost; expense. [Colloq.]

Many thanks, but I must pay the *damage*, and will thank you to tell me the amount of the engraving. *Byron.*

Amenity damages. See *amenity*.—**Civil damage act.** See *civil*.—**Compensatory damages, consequential damages.** See the adjectives.—**Damage feasant**, in *law*, doing injury; inflicting damage; trespassing, as cattle: applied to a stranger's beasts found in another person's ground without his leave or license, and there doing damage, by feeding or otherwise, to the grass, corn, wood, etc.—**Exemplary, punitive**, or **vindictive damages**, such damages as are fixed upon, not as a mere reimbursement of pecuniary loss, but as a good round compensation and an adequate recompense for the entire injury sustained, and as may serve for a wholesome example to others in like cases. See *compensatory damages*, under *compensatory*.—**Farthing damages**, in *Eng. law*, nominal as opposed to substantial damages.—**Liquidated** or **stipulated damages**, damages which are fixed in amount by the nature or terms of a contract.—**Nominal damages**, a trifling sum, such as six cents, awarded to vindicate a plaintiff's right, when no serious injury has been suffered, in contradistinction to substantial damages.—**Special damages**, damages which would not necessarily follow the commission of the alleged breach of contract or wrong, and therefore need to be specially alleged in the complaint or declaration.—**Unliquidated damages**, damages which require determination by the estimate of a jury or court.—**Syn.** *Detriment*, *Harm*, etc. (See *injury*.) *Waste*, etc. See *loss*.

damage (dam′āj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *damaged*, ppr. *damaging*. [Early mod. E. also *dammage;* < OF. *damagier*, *domagier*, damage, harm; from the noun: see *damage*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To cause damage to; hurt; harm; injure; lessen the value or injure the interests or reputation of.

When bothe the armyes were approachyng to the other, the audinaunce shot so terribly and with suche a violence that it sore *dammaged* and encombred bothe the parties. *Hall*, Hen. VII., an. 3.

It stands me much upon
To stop all hopes whose growth may *damage* me.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 2.

II. *intrans.* To receive damage or injury; be injured or impaired in soundness or value: as, a freshly cut crop will *damage* in a mow or stack.

damageable (dam′āj-a-bl), *a.* [< OF. *damageable*, *domageable*, F. *dommageable*, < *damagier*, damage: see *damage*, *v.*, and *-able*.] 1. Hurtful; pernicious; damaging. [Rare.]

The other denied it, because it would be *damageable* and prejudicial to the Spaniard.
Camden, Elizabeth, an. 1588.

2. That may be injured or impaired; susceptible of damage: as, *damageable* goods.

damage-cleer†, *n.* [ML. *damna clericorum*, damages of the clerks: see *damnum* and *cleric*, *clerk*.] In *Eng. law*, a fee formerly paid in the Courts of Common Pleas, King's Bench, and Exchequer, in certain cases where damages were recovered in those courts.

damagement† (dam′āj-ment), *n.* [< *damage* + *-ment*.] Damage; injury.

And the more base and brutish pleasures bee, . . .
The more's the soule and bodie's *damagement*.
Davies, Microcosmos, p. 44.

damageous†, *a.* [< OF. *damagious*, *damajos*, *damageus*, *domageus*, *dommageus*, etc., < *damage*, damage: see *damage* and *-ous*.] Hurtful; damaging. *Minsheu*, 1617.

damajavag, *n.* A trade-name for the extract of the wood and bark of the chestnut-tree, used in place of gall-nuts for dyeing black and for tanning. *O'Neill*, Dict. of Dyeing, p. 130.

Damalichthys (dam-a-lik′this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δάμαλις, a young cow, heifer, + ἰχθύς, a fish.]

Damalichthys vacca.

A genus of surf-fishes, of the family *Holconotidæ*. *D. vacca* is a species of the Pacific coast of the United States, locally known as *porgy* and *perch;* it is a food-fish, attaining a weight of from 2 to 3 pounds.

Damalis (dam′a-lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δάμαλις, a young cow, a heifer, prob. < δαμ-άζειν, tame, = L. *dom-are* = E. *tame*.] 1. A genus of dipterous insects. *Fabricius*, 1805.—2. A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Hübner*, 1816.—3. A genus of antilopine ruminant quadrupeds, containing a number of African antelopes related to those of the genus *Alcelaphus*, in which they are sometimes included. Species of the genus are the sassaby or bastard hartbeest (*D. lunata*), the korrigum (*D. senegalensis*), the bontebok (*D. pygarga*), and the blesbok (*D. albifrons*). They are large animals with subcylindrical divergent horns, small naked muffle, and, in the females, two teats; they belong to the group of bubaline antelopes. *H. Smith*, 1827. See cut under *blesbok*.
4. A genus of bivalve mollusks. *J. E. Gray*, 1847.

daman (dam′an), *n.* [Syrian.] The Syrian hyrax, *Hyrax syriacus;* the cony of the Bible. See *cony* and *Hyrax*. Also written *damon*.

damar (dam′ăr), *n.* Same as *dammar-resin*.

Damara (dam′a-rą), *n.* Same as *Dammara*, 1.

damareteion (dam″a-re-tī′on), *n.*; pl. *damareteia* (-ą). [Gr. δαμαρέτειον (sc. *νόμισμα*, coin), neut. of Δαμαρέτειος, of Damarete or Demarete, < Δαμαρέτη, Δημαρέτη, the wife of Gelon. The coin was first struck in commemoration of the gold crown

Obverse.

Reverse.
Damareteion, British Museum. (Size of the original.)

sent by the Carthaginians to Demarete, the wife of the tyrant Gelon, in acknowledgment of her services in the negotiation for peace, 480 B. C.] A handsome silver coin of Syracuse, weighing 10 Attic drachmæ, according to ancient statements, though in fact the coins fall short of that standard, and weigh about 43 grams. Also *demareteion*.

damar-resin, *n.* See *dammar-resin*.

Damascene (dam'a-sēn), *a.* and *n.* [ME. *Damascene*, def. II., 2; = F. *damascène* = Sp. Pg. It. *damasceno* = G. *damascener*, < L. *Damascenus*, < Gr. Δαμασκηνός, of Damascus, < Δαμασκός, L. *Damascus*, Damascus: see *damask*. From the same adj., in its OF. form *damaisin*, comes E. *dämson*, q. v. Cf. *damaskeen*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the city of Damascus, anciently and still the capital of Syria, and under the Ommiad califs capital of the Mohammedan empire, long celebrated for its works in steel. See *damascus*.—**2.** [*l. c.*] Of or pertaining to the art of damaskeening, or to something made by that process.

Damascene workers, chiefly for ornamenting arms.
G. C. M. Birdwood, Indian Arts, I. 141.

Damascene lace, an imitation of Honiton lace, sometimes made by uniting sprigs of real Honiton lace with brides or other filling of needlework.—**Damascene work.** (*a*) Same as *damaskeening*, 1. (*b*) The style of work displayed in the artistic watered-steel blades for which the city of Damascus is celebrated. The variegated color of these blades is due to the crystallization of cast-steel highly charged with carbon, an effect produced by a careful process of cooling. The phrase is also applied to ornaments slightly etched on a steel surface, and also to other surfaces of similar appearance, as, for example, to an etched surface of metallic iron.

II. *n.* **1.** An inhabitant or a native of the city of Damascus.

In Damascus the governor under Aretas the king kept the city of the *Damascenes* with a garrison. 2 Cor. xi. 32.

2†. [L. *Damascena*, < Gr. Δαμασκηνή, the region about Damascus, prop. fem. of the adj.] The district in which Damascus is situated.

Lo, Adam, in the felde of *Damascene*,
With Goddes owen finger wrought was he.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 17.

3. [*l. c.*] Same as *damson*.

damascene (dam'a-sēn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *damascened*, ppr. *damascening*. [< *damascene*, *a.*; var. of *damaskeen*.] Same as *damaskeen*.

Sumptuous Greek furniture, during the last two centuries B. C., was made of bronze, *damascened* with gold and silver. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 848.

damascening (dam'a-sē-ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *damascene*, *v.*] Same as *damaskeening*.

damascus (da-mâs'kus), *n.* [L. *Damascus*, < Gr. Δαμασκός, < Heb. *Dameseq*, Ar. *Dameshq*, Damascus. This city gave name to several fabrics of steel and iron, and of silk, and to a plum: see below, and see *damask*, *damascene*, *damson*.] Steel or iron resembling that of a Damascus blade.—**Damascus blade,** a sword or similar presenting upon its surface a variegated appearance of watering, as white, silvery, or black veins, in fine lines or fillets, fibrous, crossed, interlaced, or parallel, etc., formerly brought from the East, being fabricated chiefly at Damascus in Syria. (See *damascene work* (*b*), under *Damascene*, *a.*) The excellent quality of Damascus blades has become proverbial.—**Damascus iron,** a combination of iron and steel, so called because of its resemblance to Damascus steel. Scrap-iron and scrap-steel are cut into small pieces and welded together, and then rolled out. The surface presents a beautiful variegated appearance.—**Damascus steel.** See *damascene work* (*b*), under *Damascene*, *a.*—**Damascus twist,** a gun-barrel made by drawing Damascus iron into a ribbon about half an inch wide, twisting it round a mandrel, and welding it.—**Stub damascus,** a rod of Damascus iron, twisted and flattened into a ribbon, for making a gun-barrel.

damasee†, damasin†, *n.* Obsolete variants of *damson*.

Pers and appill, bothe rype thay were,
The date, and als the *damasee*.
Thomas of Ersseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 103).

damask (dam'ask), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *damaske* = MD. *damasck*, *damast*, D. *damast* = MLG. *damask* = late MHG. *damasch*, *dammas*, G. *dammast*, now *damast* = Sw. Dan. *damask*, Dan. also *damast* (the form *damast*, in D., G., etc., being from the It. *damasto*) = OF. F. *damas* = Sp. Pg. *damasco* = It. *damasco*, also *damasto*, < ML. *damascus* (also *damacius* and *damasticus*; sc. L. *pannus*), damask, so called from the city of Damascus, where the fabric was orig. made: see *damascus*, and cf. *damaskeen*, *damascene*. As an adj., def. 3, directly < *Damascus*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A textile fabric woven in elaborate patterns. (*a*) A rich fabric of coarse silk threads woven in figures of many colors: a manufacture which has been long established in Syria, and has frequently been imitated in Europe. (*b*) A modern material, used chiefly for furniture-covering, made of silk and wool or silk and cotton, and usually in elaborate designs. (*c*) An inferior quality of the preceding, made of worsted only, employed also for furniture. (*d*) A fine twilled linen fabric, used especially for table-linen. It is generally ornamented with a pattern shown by opposite reflections of light from the surface without contrast of color. (*e*) A cotton fabric made for curtains, table-covers, etc., usually in different shades of red.

2. A pink color like that of the damask rose; a highly luminous crimson red reduced in chroma, and not appearing to incline to either orange or purple.

Just the difference
Betwixt the constant red and mingled *damask*.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 5.

3. Same as *damaskeening*, 2.—**4.** Wavy lines shown on metal, formed by damaskeening,—**Capha damask,** a material mentioned in the sixteenth century, perhaps named from the seaport of Caffa or Kaffa, anciently called Theodosia, on the southern coast of the Crimea.—**Cotton damask.** See *cotton*[1], *a.*—**Cypress damask†.** See *cypress*[2].

II. *a.* **1.** Woven with figures, like damask: used of textile fabrics, usually linen: as, *damask* table-cloths. See I., 1.

A *damask* napkin wrought with horse and hound.
Tennyson, Audley Court.

2. Of a pink color like that of the damask rose.

She never told her love,
But let concealment, like a worm i' the bud,
Feed on her *damask* cheek. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 4.

While, dreaming on your *damask* cheek,
The dewy sister-eyelids lay.
Tennyson, Day-Dream, Prol.

3. Of, pertaining to, or originating in Damascus: as, the *damask* plum, rose, steel, violet: see below.—**Damask plum,** a small plum, the damson.—**Damask rose,** a species of pink rose, *Rosa damascena*, a native of Damascus.

Gloves, as sweet as *damask roses*.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3 (song).

Damask roses have not been known in England above one hundred years, and now are so common. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

Damask steel, Damascus steel. See *Damascus blade*, under *damascus*.—**Damask stitch,** a stitch in embroidery by which a soft, unbroken surface is produced, consisting of threads laid parallel and close together.—**Damask violet.** Same as *dame's-violet*.

damask (dam'ask), *v. t.* [= MLG. *damasken* = G. *damasten* = F. *damasser* = Sp. Pg. *damascar* (in pp. *damascado*) = It. *damascare*, damask; from the noun. Cf. *damaskeen*.] **1.** To ornament (a metal) with flowers or patterns on the surface, especially by the application of another metal. See *damaskeen*.

Mingled metal *damask'd* o'er with gold.
Dryden, Æneid, xi. 736.

2. To variegate; diversify.

If you could pick out more of these play-particles, and, as occasion shall salute you, embroider or *damask* your discourse with them.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 3.

On the soft downy bank *damask'd* with flowers.
Milton, P. L., iv. 334.

damasked (dam'askt), *p. a.* [Pp. of *damask*, *v.*] **1.** Having a running figure covering the surface, as in damask or damaskeened metal.

This place [Damascus] is likewise famous for cutlery ware, which . . . is made of the old iron that is found in antient buildings; . . . the blades made of it appear *damasked* or watered.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 125.

Bréant, of Paris, employed cast steel and carburetted steel, and he got a *damasked* blade after acidulated washing. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XI. 352.

2. In *her.*, decorated with an ornamental pattern, as the field or an ordinary. [Rare.]

damaskeen (dam-as-kēn'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *damaskin*; = MD. *damaskeneren*, < F. *damasquiner*, damask, flourish, carve, engrave or otherwise ornament damaskwise, < *damasquin*, of damask (= Sp. Pg. *damasquino* = It. *damaschino*, *dammaschino*, of damask, formerly also as a noun, damask, damask-work), < *damas* (= It. *damasco*, etc., < ML. *damascus*), damask. *Damaskeen* (not used as an adj. in E.) thus ult. represents F. *damasquin*, formed anew as an adj. from *damas* (in E. as if < *damask* + *-ine*[1]) and meaning 'relating to damask.' It has been confused in part with *damascene*, which is of much older origin and means 'relating to Damascus.'] To ornament (metal, as steel), by inlaying or otherwise, in such a way as to produce an effect compared (originally) with that of damask; ornament with flowers or patterns on the surface; damask.

Cuppes of fine Corinthian lattin, guilded and *damaskined*.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 307.

damaskeening (dam-as-kē'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *damaskeen*, *v.*] **1.** The art of ornamenting a surface of one metal by inlaying with another. A surface of iron, steel, or bronze is first engraved with lines and figures, the incisions being more or less undercut—that is, broader at the bottom than at the surface. The metal used for the ornamental pattern is then usually inlaid in the form of a narrow ribbon or strip, which is driven into its place by blows of a mallet; the whole surface is then polished. Also called *damascene work*.

2. An effect produced by repeatedly welding, drawing out, and doubling up a bar composed of a mixture of iron and steel, the surface of which is afterward treated with an acid. The surface of the iron under this treatment retains its metallic luster, while that of the steel is left with a black, firmly adhesive coating of carbon. *Roscoe and Schorlemmer*. Also *damask*, *damasking*.

damaskint, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *damaskeen*.

damaskint, *n.* [Var. of *damascene*, after *damaskin*, *v.*] A Damascus blade; a damaskeened blade.

No old Toledo blades or *damaskins*.
Howell, Poem to Charles I., Jan., 1641.

damasking (dam'as-king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *damask*, *v.*] **1.** Same as *damaskeening*.—**2.** Adornment with figures.

An opinion that no clothing so adorned them as their painting and *damasking* of their bodies.
Speed, Ancient Britaines, V. vii. 7.

3. Wavy lines formed on metal by damaskeening, or lines similar in appearance.

But above all conspicuous for these workes and *damaskings* is the maple. *Evelyn*, To Dr. Wilkins.

damasqueenery† (dam-as-kē'ne-ri), *n.* [< *damaskeen* + *-ery*, after F. *damasquinerie*.] The art of damaskeening; steel-work damaskeened. *Ash*.

damassé (da-ma-sā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *damasser*, damask: see *damask*, *n.* and *v.*] **1.** Woven with a rich pattern, as of flowers: said of certain silks used for women's wear.—**2.** In *ceram.*, applied to a decoration white on white—that is, painted in white enamel on a white ground, so that the pattern is relieved by only very slight differences of tint, and chiefly by the contrast of surfaces.

damassin (dam'a-sin), *n.* [< F. *damasser*, damask: see *damask*, *v.*] **1.** A kind of damask with gold and silver flowers woven in the warp and woof.—**2.** An ornamental woven or textile fabric of which the surface is wholly, or almost wholly, gold or silver, or a combination of both. The fabric is submitted to heavy pressure to make the surface uniform and brilliantly metallic.

damboard (dam'bōrd), *n.* [Sc.] Same as *dambrod*.

dambonite (dam'bon-īt), *n.* [< *n'dambo*, native name for the tree, + *-ite*[2].] A white crystalline substance existing to the extent of 0.5 per cent. in caoutchouc, obtained from an unknown tree growing near the Gaboon in western Africa. It is very readily soluble in water and in aqueous, but not in absolute, alcohol.

dambose (dam'bōs), *n.* Same as *dambonite*.

dambrod (dam'brod), *n.* [Sc., also (accom. to E. *board*) *damboard*; < Sw. *dambräde* (= Dan. *dambræt*), checker-board, < *dam* (= Dan. *dam*), checkers (see *dams*), + *bräde* = Dan. *bræt*, board: see *board*.] A chess- or checker-board.—**Dambrod pattern,** a large pattern, resembling the squares on a checker-board.

dame (dām), *n.* [< ME. *dame*, often *dam*, a lady, a woman, a dam (see *dam*[2]), = D. G. Dan. *dame* = Sw. *dam*, < OF. *dame*, F. *dame* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *dama* (see also *donna*, *doña*), < L. *domina*, a lady, fem. of *dominus*, lord: see *dominus*, *domino*, *don*[2]. See also *damsel*, *madam*, etc.] **1†.** A mother.

I folwed ay my *dames* lore.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 583.

Sovran of creatures, universal *dame!*
Milton, P. L., ix. 612.

2†. A dam: said of beasts.

As any kyd or calf folwynge his *dame*.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 74.

3. A woman of rank, high social position, or culture; a lady; specifically, in Great Britain, the legal title of the wife or widow of a knight or baronet.

Not all these lords do vex me half so much
As that proud *dame*, the lord protector's wife.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3.

4. A woman in general; particularly, a woman of mature years, a married woman, or the mistress of a household: formerly often used (like the modern *Mrs.*) as a title, before either the surname or the Christian name.

Where shall we find leash or band,
For *dame* that loves to rove?
Scott, Marmion, i. 17.

One old *dame*
Came suddenly on the Queen with the sharp news.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

5. The mistress of an elementary school.

He bewailed his sinful course of life, his disobedience to his parents, his slighting and despising their instructions and the instructions of his *dame*, and other means of grace God had offered him.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 60.

Like many others born in villages, he [Robert Hall] received his first regular instruction at a *dame's* school — that of *Dame* Scotton. *O. Gregory.*

6. In Eton, England, a woman with whom the boys board, and who has a certain care over them; sometimes, also, a man who occupies the same position.

Eton is less symmetrical than the other two, in so far as she retains *Dames'* houses, cheaper than tutors' houses. About one hundred and thirty boys board with *Dames*.
Sydney Smith, in C. A. Bristed's English University, p. 338.

Dame Joan ground. See *ground*[1].

dameisel†, *n.* An obsolete form of *damsel*[1].

damenization (dā-mē-ni-zā′shon), *n.* [Also written *damenisation*; < *da* + *me* + *ni* + (*-i*)*ze* + *-ation*.] In *music*, the use of the syllables *da, me, ni, po, tu, la, be*, to indicate the successive tones of the scale, or the singing of a melody by the help of these syllables: advocated by the composer Graun about 1750. See *solmization, bobization*, etc.

damer (dā′mėr), *n.* A darning-needle. [Obsolete or provincial.]

dame-school (dām′sköl), *n.* An elementary private school taught by a woman.

His [Mr. Odger's] boyish education was limited to the rustic *dame-school* of his native hamlet.
R. J. Hinton, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 330.

dame's-violet (dāmz′vī″ō-let), *n.* An English popular name of the plant *Hesperis matronalis*. Also called *damask violet*. See *rocket*.

damiana (dam-i-an′ä), *n.* A drug consisting of the leaves of certain Mexican plants, species of *Turnera*, chiefly *T. microphylla* and *T. diffusa*, and *Bigelovia veneta*, supposed to have tonic and stimulant properties.

Damianist (dā′mi-an-ist), *n.* [< *Damian* + *-ist*.] Same as *Damianite*.

Damianite (dā′mi-an-īt), *n.* [< *Damian* + *-ite*[2].] *Eccles.*, a follower of Damianus, a Monophysite patriarch of Alexandria in the sixth century, who denied the separate Godhead of the persons of the Trinity, teaching that Father, Son, and Holy Spirit are God only when united.

damier, *n.* The Cape pigeon, *Daption capense*.

dammar (dam′är), *n.* [Also *damar*; < Hind. *dāmar*, resin, pitch: see *dammar-resin*.] Same as *dammar-resin*.

Dammara (dam′a-rä), *n.* [NL., also *Damara*; < *dammar*, q. v.] **1.** A genus of large dicœcious coniferous trees to which the earlier name *Agathis* has been restored. They are natives of the East Indian islands, New Guinea, and New Zealand, have large lanceolate leathery leaves, and bear ovate or globular cones with a single laterally winged seed under each scale. There are 8 or 10 species. *D. orientalis* is a tall tree, attaining on the mountains of Amboyna a height of from 80 to 100 feet. Its light timber is of little value, but it yields the well-known dammar-resin. Another species is *D. australis*, the kauri-pine of New Zealand, which is sometimes 200 feet high, and affords a very strong and durable wood, highly esteemed for masts and the planking of vessels and for house-building, and often richly mottled. It yields a large quantity of resin, which is also found buried in large masses on sites where the tree no longer grows. Other useful species are *D. obtusa* of the New Hebrides, *D. Moorii* of New Caledonia, etc.

2. [*l. c.*] Same as *dammar-resin*.

dammarel†, *n.* [Appar. a var. of **dameret*, < OF. *dameret*, a lady's man, a carpet-knight, < *dame*, lady: see *dame*.] An effeminate person; a lady's man.

The lawyer here may learn divinity,
The divine, lawes or faire astrology,
The *dammarel* respectively to fight,
The duellist to court a mistress right.
Beloe's Anecdotes of Literature, VI. 51.

dammar-gum (dam′är-gum), *n.* Same as *dammar-resin*.

dammaric (dam′a-rik), *a.* [< *Dammara* + *-ic*.] Relating to or derived from trees of the genus *Dammara*.—**Dammaric acid**, the part of dammar-resin which is soluble in alcohol and has acid properties.

dammarin (dam′a-rin), *n.* [< *dammar* + *-in*[2].] Same as *dammar-resin*.

dammar-pitch (dam′är-pich), *n.* White dammar-resin.

dammar-resin (dam′är-rez″in), *n.* A gum or resin resembling copal, produced by various species of *Dammara*. The East Indian or cat's-eye resin is obtained from *D. orientalis*, and when mixed with powdered bamboo-bark and a little chalk is used for calking ships. Another variety, the kauri-gum, is obtained from *D. australis* of New Zealand; it is colorless or pale-yellow, hard and brittle, and has a faint odor and resinous taste. Both gums are used for colorless varnish, for which purpose they are dissolved in turpentine. Also *damar-resin, dammar-gum, dammara, dammarin, dammar, damar, dammer*.—**Black dammar-resin**, of southern India, a product of *Canarium strictum*, of the natural order *Burseraceæ*.—**White dammar-resin**, a product of *Vateria Indica*, used in varnish on the Malabar coast in India. Also called *Indian copal* or *piny resin*.

damme (dam′e), *interj.* A coalesced form of *damn me*, used as an oath.

Come, now; shall I begin with an oath? Do, Sir Lucius, let me begin with a *damme*. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iii. 4.

dammer[1] (dam′ėr), *n.* One who dams up water, or who builds dams.

dammer[2] (dam′ėr), *n.* Same as *dammar-resin*.

damn (dam), *v.* [< ME. *damnen*, usually *dampnen*, < OF. *damner, danner, daner, demner*, often *dampner, dempner*, F. *damner* = Pr. *dampnar* = OSp. *damnar, dañar* = Pg. *damnar* = It. *dannare*, condemn, damn (cf. OHG. *firdamnōn*, MHG. *verdamnen*, G. *verdammen*, damn), < L. *damnare*, condemn, fine, < *damnum*, loss, harm, fine, penalty: see *damage*, and cf. *condemn*.]
I. *trans.* **1**†. To condemn; affirm to be guilty, or worthy of punishment; sentence judicially.

He that doubteth is *damned* if he eat. Rom. xiv. 23.

Lifting the Good up to high Honours seat,
And the Evill *damning* evermore to dy.
Spenser, To G. Harvey.

In some part of the land these serving-men (for so be these *damned* persons called) do no common work; but as every private man needeth labours, so he cometh into the market-place, and there hireth some of them for meat and drink. *Sir T. More*, Utopia, tr. by Robinson, i.

2†. To assign to a certain fate; doom.

Dampnyd was he to deye in that prison.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 425.

The yongest dame to forrests fled,
And there is *dampnde* to dwell.
Gascoigne, Philomene (ed. Arber), p. 110.

Specifically—**3.** In *theol.*, to doom to punishment in a future state; condemn to hell. [For this word, as used in this sense in the authorized version of the Bible, the word *condemn* has been substituted in the revised version. See *damnation*.]

He that believeth not shall be *damned*. Mark xvi. 16.

That which he continues ignorant of, having done the utmost lying in his power that he might not be ignorant of it, shall not *damn* him. *South*, Sermons.

Hence—**4.** In the imperative, used profanely in emphatic objurgation or contempt of the object, and more vulgarly in certain arbitrary phrases (as *damn your* or *his eyes!*) in general reprehension or defiance of a person.

Ay, ay, it's all very true; but, hark'ee, Rowley, while I have, by heaven I'll give; so *damn* your economy.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

5. To address with the objurgation "damn!"; swear at.

He scarcely spoke to me during the whole of the brief drive, only opening his lips at intervals to *damn* his horse.
Charlotte Brontë, The Professor, ii.

6. To adjudge or pronounce to be bad; condemn as a failure; hence, to ruin by expressed disapproval: as, to *damn* a play. [Chiefly in literary use.]

For the great dons of wit,
Phœbus gives them full privilege alone
To *damn* all others, and cry up their own.
Dryden, Indian Emperor.

Damn with faint praise, assent with civil leer,
And without sneering teach the rest to sneer.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 201.

To damn a bond or **a deed**†, to cancel it.

II. *intrans.* To use the objurgation "damn!"; swear.

damn (dam), *n.* The verb *damn* used as a profane word; a curse; an oath.

Ay, ay, the best terms will grow obsolete. *Damns* have had their day. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

Not to care a damn, to be totally indifferent. [Slang. Cf. *curse*[2].]—**Tinker's damn, trooper's damn,** something absolutely worthless. [Slang. Cf. *curse*[2].]

damna, *n.* Plural of *damnum*.

damnability (dam-na-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< ML. *damnabilita(t-)s*, < LL. *damnabilis*: see *damnable*.] The state or quality of deserving damnation; damnableness.

The deadlynesse, or, as men might say, . . . the *damnabilitie* belonging to the mortall offence.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 438.

damnable (dam′na-bl), *a.* [< ME. *dampnable*, < OF. *damnable*, F. *damnable* = Pr. *dampnable* = OSp. *damnable, dañable* = It. *dannabile*, < LL. *damnabilis*, worthy of condemnation, < L. *damnare*, condemn: see *damn*.] **1**†. To be condemned; worthy of condemnation; productive of harm, loss, or injury.

And yf thi wey be foule, it is *dampnable*,
And neither plesaunt, neither profitable.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

2. Worthy of damnation.

O thou *damnable* fellow! did not I pluck thee by the nose for thy speeches? *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

A creature unprepar'd, unmeet for death;
And to transport him in the mind he is
Were *damnable*. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 3.

Doctrines which once were *damnable* are now fashionable, and heresies are appropriated as aids to faith.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 1.

3. Entailing damnation; damning.

The mercy of God, if it be rightly applyed, there is nothing more comfortable; if it be abused, as an occasion to the flesh, there is nothing more *damnable*.
Hieron, Works (ed. 1624), I. 185.

4. Odious; detestable; abominable; outrageous. [Regarded as profane.]

Now shall we have *damnable* ballads out against us,
Most wicked madrigals.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 2.

damnableness (dam′na-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being damnable, or of deserving condemnation.

The question being of the *damnableness* of error.
Chillingworth, Religion of Protestants.

damnably (dam′na-bli), *adv.* **1.** In a manner to incur severe censure, condemnation, or damnation.

They do cursedly and *damnably* ayenst Crist.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

2. Odiously; detestably; abominably. [Regarded as profane.]

I'll let thee plainly know, I am cheated *damnably*.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, v. 2.

damnation (dam-nā′shon), *n.* [< ME. *damnacion, -oun, dampnacion*, < OF. *damnation, damnacion, damnaison*, etc., F. *damnation* = Pr. *dampnatio* = OSp. *damnacion, dañacion* = Pg. *damnação* = It. *dannazione*, < L. *damnatio(n-)*, condemnation, < *damnare*, pp. *damnatus*, condemn, damn: see *damn*, and cf. *condemnation*.]
1. Condemnation; adverse judgment; judicial sentence; doom.

Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye devour widows' houses, and for a pretence make long prayer: therefore ye shall receive the greater *damnation*.
Mat. xxiii. 14.

And shall come forth: they that have done good, unto the resurrection of life; and they that have done evil, unto the resurrection of *damnation*. John v. 29.

In the commonly misunderstood sentence in the Communion Office, taken from 1 Cor. xi. 29, eat and drink our own *damnation*, the latter word is used in its simple sense of judgment. *Bible Word Book.*

[This is the sense in which the word is used in the authorized version of the New Testament: in the revised version, in some passages *condemnation* (Mat. xxiii. 14; Mark xii. 40), in others *judgment* (Mat. xxiii. 33; John v. 29; 1 Cor. xi. 29), is substituted for it.]

Specifically—**2.** In *theol.*, condemnation to punishment in the future state; sentence to eternal punishment.

He that hath been affrighted with the fears of hell, or remembers how often he hath been spared from an horrible *damnation*, will not be ready to strangle his brother for a trifle. *Jer. Taylor*, Worthy Communicant.

3. Something meriting eternal punishment.

Besides, this Duncan
Hath borne his faculties so meek, hath been
So clear in his great office, that his virtues
Will plead like angels, trumpet-tongued, against
The deep *damnation* of his taking-off.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 7.

4. The act of censuring or condemning by open disapproval, as by hissing or other expression of disapprobation.

Don't lay the *damnation* of your play to my account.
Fielding, Joseph Andrews.

5. Used as a profane expletive. [Low.]

damnatory (dam′nā-tō-ri), *a.* [< ML. **damnatorius*, < L. *damnatus*, pp. of *damnare*, damn: see *damn*.] Containing a sentence of condemnation; assigning to damnation; condemnatory; damning: as, the *damnatory* clauses of the Athanasian creed.

Boniface was in the power of a prince who made light of his *damnatory* invectives. *Hallam*, Middle Ages, vii. 2.

damned (damd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *damn*, *v.*] **1.** Condemned; judicially sentenced; specifically, (reputed to be) sentenced to punishment in a future state; consigned to perdition.

But although all *damn'd* persons at the great day will be confounded and ashamed, yet none will be more ridiculously miserable than such who go to Hell for fashion-sake. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. xii.

2. Hateful; detestable; abominable: a profane objurgation, also used adverbially to express more or less intense dislike: as an adverb also simply intensive, equivalent to 'very,' 'exceedingly,' employed to strengthen an adjective used in either reprobation or approbation,

and in sound often shortened to *dam*. In literary use often printed *d—d*.

What a *damned* Epicurean rascal is this!
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2.

damnific (dam-nif'ik), *a.* [= OF. *damnifique*, < L. *damnificus*, < *damnum*, harm, loss, damage, + *facere*, do, make. Cf. *damnify*.] Procuring or causing loss or injury; mischievous.

damnificable (dam-nif'i-ka-bl), *a.* [< *damnify* (cf. *damnific*) + *-able*.] Same as *damnific*.

God and nature gave men and beasts these naturall instincts or inclinations to provide for themselves all those things that are profitable and to avoyde all those things which are *damnificable*.
T. Wright, Passions of the Mind, ii. 5.

damnification (dam″ni-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *damnify*: see *-fy* and *-ation*.] Damage inflicted; that which causes damage or loss.

damnify (dam'ni-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *damnified*, ppr. *damnifying*. [< OF. *damnifier*, *damnefier* = It. *dannificare*, < LL. *damnificare*, injure, harm, < L. *damnificus*, doing injury: see *damnific*.] To cause loss or damage to; hurt in person, estate, or interest; injure; endamage; impair. [Now rare except in legal use.]

This citie hath beene very much *damnified* at two severall times; first by Attila, . . . who destroyed it; secondly by Egilolphus. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 139.

If such an one be not our neighbor, then we have no relation to him by any command of the second table, for that requires us to love our neighbor only, and then we may deceive, beat, and otherwise *damnify* him, and not sin. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 136.

They acknowledge the power of the Englishman's God . . . because they could never yet have power . . . to *damnify* the English either in body or goods.
Boyle, Works, III. 320.

damning (dam'ning), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *damn*, *v.*] That condemns or exposes to condemnation or damnation: as, *damning* proof; *damning* criticism.

damningness (dam'ning-nes), *n.* Tendency to bring damnation.

He may vow never to return to those sins which he hath had such experience of, for the emptyness and *damningness* of them, and so think himself a complete penitent.
Hammond, Works, I. 20.

damnose† (dam'nōs), *a.* [< L. *damnosus*, full of injury, injurious, also passively, injured, < *damnum*, injury.] Hurtful; harmful. *Bailey*, 1727.

damnosity† (dam-nos'i-ti), *n.* [< *damnose* + *-ity*.] Hurtfulness. *Bailey*, 1727.

damnum (dam'num), *n.*; pl. *damna* (-nä). [L.: see *damage*.] In *law*, a loss, damage, or harm, irrespective of whether the cause is a legal wrong or not.—**Damnum absque injuria**, damage without wrong, as the harm caused by an accident for which no one is legally responsible.

Damoclean (dam-ō-klē'an), *a.* Relating to Damocles, a flatterer, who, having extolled the happiness of Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse, was placed by the latter at a magnificent banquet, with a sword suspended over his head by a single hair, to show him the perilous nature of that happiness: hence applied to any condition, especially one of eminence, threatened with extreme danger.

damoiselle†, *n.* See *damsel*[1].

damon, *n.* Same as *daman*.

damonico† (dä-mō-nē'kō), *n.* A pigment consisting of a compound of burnt sienna and Roman ocher. It is more russet in color than Mars orange, is quite transparent, and is durable. Also called *monicon*. *Weale*.

damosel, *n.* See *damsel*[1].

damouch (da-möch'), *n.* The Arab name for *Nitraria tridentata*, believed by some to be the lotus-tree of the ancients.

damourite (da-mör'īt), *n.* [After a French chemist, *Damour*.] A variety of muscovite or potash mica, containing considerable combined water, which is given off upon ignition. See *mica*.

damozel, *n.* See *damsel*[1].

damp (damp), *n.* [< ME. **damp* (inferred from the verb) = D. *damp* = MLG. LG. *damp*, vapor, smoke, steam, = MHG. *tampf*, *dampf*, vapor, smoke, G. *dampf*, vapor, steam, = Dan. *damp*, vapor, = Sw. dial. *damp-en*, damp, Sw. *dam* (for **damp*), dust (Icel. *dampr*, *danpr*, steam, is mod. and borrowed); akin to Icel. *dumba* = Norw. *demba*, mist, fog, = Sw. *dimma*, formerly *dimba*, mist, haze; also to G. *dumpf*, damp, dull, (of sound) low, heavy, muffled, D. *dompig*, damp, hazy, misty; all from the verb repr. by MHG. *dimpfen* (pret. *dampf*), reek, smoke, = Sw. dial. *dimba*, reek, steam. Cf. Gr. *τύφειν*, smoke, *τῦφος*, smoke, vapor, *τυφών*, a storm, Skt. *dhūpa*, incense.] **1.** Moist air; humidity; moisture.

It is euident that a *dampe* being but a breath or vapour, and not to be discerned by the eye, ought not to haue this epithete (darke). *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 214.

Night . . . with black air
Accompanied; with *damps* and dreadful gloom.
Milton, P. L., x. 848.

2. A poisonous vapor; specifically, in *mining*, a stifling or poisonous gas. See *black-damp*, *fire-damp*.

Look not upon me, as ye love your honours!
I am so cold a coward, my infection
Will choke your virtues like a *damp* else.
Fletcher, Bonduca, iv. 3.

3. A fog.

And, when a *damp*
Fell round the path of Milton, in his hand
The Thing became a trumpet; whence he blew
Soul-animating strains—alas! too few.
Wordsworth, Misc. Sonnets, ii. 1.

4. A check; a discouragement.

This made a *dampe* in ye busines, and caused some distraction. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 29.

To have owned any fixed scheme of religious principles, would have been a mighty *damp* to their [scorners'] imaginations. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. v.

5. Depression of spirits; dejection.

The disappointments which naturally attend the great promises we make ourselves in expected enjoyments strike no *damp* upon such men. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 211.

The damps, dampness.

My Lady Yarmouth is forced to keep a constant fire in her room against *the damps*. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 177.

damp (damp), *a.* [< *damp*, *n.*; cf. G. *dumpf*, D. *dompig*, damp, under the noun.] **1.** Moist; humid; moderately wet: as, a *damp* cloth; *damp* air.

Wide anarchy of Chaos *damp* and dark.
Milton, P. L., x. 283.

In some of the *dampest* ravines tree-ferns flourished in an extraordinary manner. *Darwin*, Voyage of Beagle, II. 238.

The air is *damp*, and hush'd, and close. *Tennyson*, Song.

2. Clammy.

She said no more: the trembling Trojans hear,
O'erspread with a *damp* sweat and holy fear.
Dryden, Æneid, vi. 85.

3. Dejected; depressed. [Rare.]

All these and more came flocking, but with looks
Downcast and *damp*. *Milton*, P. L., i. 523.

=**Syn. 1.** *Humid*, *Dank*, etc. See *moist*.

damp (damp), *v.* [(*a*) In more lit. sense 'moisten' first in mod. E. (= D. *dampen* = G. *dampfen* = Dan. *dampe*, reek, smoke); from the noun. (*b*) < ME. *dampen*, extinguish (= D. *dempen* = MLG. *dampen*, *dempen* = MHG. *dempfen*, G. *dämpfen* = Dan. *dæmpe* = Sw. *dämpa*, extinguish, smother, deaden), a secondary verb, causal of the orig. verb whence the noun *damp* is derived: see *damp*, *n.* Cf. *dampen*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To moisten; make humid or moderately wet; dampen.

In vain the Clouds combine to *damp* the sky,
If thou thy Face's sunshine dost display.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 180.

He died, the sword in his mailed hand,
On the holiest spot of the Blessed Land,
Where the cross was *damped* with his dying breath.
Halleck, Alnwick Castle.

2. To extinguish; smother; suffocate.

Al watȝ *dampped* & don, & drowned by thenne.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 989.

3. To suffocate with damp or foul air in a mine. [Eng.]—**4.** To check or retard the force or action of: as, to *damp* a fire by covering it with ashes; especially, to diminish the range or amplitude of vibrations in, as a piano-string, by causing a resistance to the motions of the vibrating body. Both the vibrations and the vibrating body are said to be damped. Usually applied to acoustic vibrations, but also to slower oscillations.

5. To make dull or weak and indistinct, as a sound or a light; obscure; deaden.

Another Nymph with fatal Pow'r may rise,
To *damp* the sinking Beams of Celia's Eyes.
Prior, Celia to Damon.

6. To depress; deject; discourage; deaden; check; weaken.

Those of yours who are now full of courage and forwardnes would be much *damped*, and so less able to undergoe so great a burden.
Winthrop, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, [p. 354.

I do not mean to wake the gloomy form
Of superstition dressed in wisdom's garb
To *damp* your tender hopes. *Akenside*.

Shall I own to you that my joy at hearing of your health and arrival here, by your neighbour Acres, was somewhat *damped* by his dwelling much on the high spirits you had enjoyed in Devonshire. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iii. 2.

The want of confidence in the public councils *damps* every useful undertaking, the success and profit of which may depend on a continuance of existing arrangements.
A. Hamilton, Federalist, No. 62.

Specifically—**7.** To diminish or destroy the oscillation of (a metallic body in motion in a magnetic field). When a conductor is moved in a magnetic field, or when a magnet is moved in the vicinity of a conductor, there will be, in general, an induced current generated which will oppose the motion to which it is due. The moving body will act as if immersed in a viscous liquid, and will more quickly come to rest. Advantage is taken of this fact in stilling the vibrations of a magnetic needle in a galvanometer or a compass by placing masses of conducting metal near the vibrating body. Damping is also accomplished by attaching to the needle a disk, cylinder, or vane, which swings in a liquid or in air.

[*Dampen* is now more common in the literal sense, and is sometimes used in the derived senses.]

=**Syn. 6.** To moderate, allay, dispirit.

II. *intrans.* In *hort.*, to rot or waste away, as the stems and leaves of seedlings and other tender plants, when the soil and atmosphere in which they are vegetating are too wet or cold: with *off*: as, flower-seedlings in hotbeds are especially liable to *damp off*.

dampen (dam'pn), *v.* [< *damp* + *-en*[1]. Cf. *damp*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make damp or humid; apply moisture to; wet slightly; damp: as, the grass was *dampened* by a slight shower; to *dampen* clothes for ironing.—**2.** To put a check or damper upon; make weak or dull; dim; deaden. See *damp*.

In midst himself *dampens* the smiling day.
P. Fletcher, Purple Island, vii.

II. *intrans.* To become damp.

dampener (damp'nėr), *n.* One who or that which dampens; a damper.

The copper block acts as a *dampener*.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII. 290.

damper (dam'pėr), *n.* [< *damp* + *-er*[1]; = D. *demper*, etc.] **1.** One who or that which damps. (*a*) A mechanical device for checking action in something with which it is connected. (1) A metal plate pivoted at the center or sliding in guides in the flue of a stove, range, or furnace of any kind, and used to control combustion by regulating the draft. Some forms of dampers are designed to be controlled by automatic regulators, which are operated either by the heat of the fire directly (by contraction or expansion of a metal) or, when connected with a steam-boiler, by the pressure of the steam. (2) In the pianoforte, a small piece of wood or wire thickly covered with felt, which rests upon the strings belonging to each key of the keyboard. When the key is struck the damper is drawn away from the strings, but the instant the key is released the damper returns and checks the vibrations of the strings. The dampers of all the keys can be raised by pressing the damper-pedal (which see), so that the vibration of the strings can be prolonged after the finger has left the key. (3) The mute of a brass instrument, as a horn. (4) An arrangement for arresting the vibrations of a magnetic needle. See *damp*, *v. t.*, 7. (*b*) One who or that which depresses, dejects, discourages, or checks. [Colloq.]

Sussex is a great *damper* of curiosity.
Walpole, Letters, II. 179.

This . . . was rather a *damper* to my ardour in his behalf. *T. Hook*, Gilbert Gurney, I. i.

2. A kind of unfermented bread, made of flour and water, and generally baked on a stone. [Australian.]

The table upon which their meal of mutton and *damper* is partaken is also formed of bark.
Colonial and Indian Exhibition (1886), p. 61.

damper-pedal (dam'pėr-ped″al), *n.* In the pianoforte, the pedal which raises all the dampers from the strings, so that the vibration of the strings can be prolonged after the finger has left the key, and so that other strings besides those struck may be drawn into sympathetic vibration. Sometimes called *loud pedal*.

damping (dam'ping), *n.* [Verbal n. of *damp*, *v.*] **1.** In *bleaching*, a process by which a certain amount of moisture is added to a fabric after starching, to prepare it for finishing. *Spon*, Encyc. Manuf., p. 497.—**2.** The process or method of retarding or stopping the action of a vibrating or oscillating body, as a magnetic needle. See *damp*, *v. t.*, 7.—**Damping-roller**, in *lithog.*, a roller covered with felt and cotton cloth, used to dampen the stone in lithographic printing.

dampishness (dam'pish-nes), *n.* A moderate degree of dampness or moistness; slight humidity.

dam-plate (dam'plāt), *n.* In a blast-furnace, the cast-iron plate which supports the dam or dam-stone in front.

damply (damp'li), *adv.* In a damp manner; with dampness.

dampne†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *damn*.

dampness (damp'nes), *n.* Moisture; moistness; moderate humidity: as, the *dampness* of a fog, of the ground, or of a cloth.

dampy (dam'pi), *a.* [< *damp*, *n.*, + *-y*[1].] **1**†. Somewhat damp; moist: as, "*dampy* shade," *Drayton*.—**2**†. Dejected; sorrowful: as, "*dampy* thoughts," *Sir J. Hayward*.—**3.** In *coal-mining*, said of air when it is mixed with choke-damp to such an extent that candles will no longer burn in it. [Eng.]

dams (damz), *n. pl.* [Also written *dames*, pl. (in sing. *dam*, a crowned piece: see *dam*[3]), < Sw. and Dan. *dam* (also Sw. *damspel* = Dan. *damspil*; Sw. *spel* = Dan. *spil*, play) = D. *dam* (*damspel*) = G. *dame* (*damspiel*, *damenspiel*) = F. (*jeu de*) *dames* = Sp. (*juego de*) *damas* = Pg. (*jogo do xadrez e das*) *damas* = It. *dama*, lit. game of ladies: see *dame*.] A Scotch name for the game of checkers or draughts.

damsel[1] (dam'zel), *n.* [Also, more or less archaically, *damosel*, *damozel*, *damozell*, etc.; < ME. *damesele*, *damisele*, *damezele*, *damoisel*, *-elle*, etc., < OF. *dameisele*, *damoisele*, *damoiselle*, etc., F. *demoiselle* = Pr. Sp. *damisela* = It. *damigella*; OF. also *dansele*, *danzele*, *dancele*, *doncelle* = Pr. *donzella* = Sp. *doncella* = Pg. *donzella* = It. *donzella*; < ML. *domicella*, a young lady, a girl, contr. of **dominicella*, dim. of L. *domina*, a lady, dame: see *dame*. Cf. *damsel*[2].] **1.** A young unmarried woman; especially, in former use, a maiden of gentle birth.

> And streight did enterpris
> Th' adventure of the Errant *damozell*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. i. 19.
>
> Then Boaz said, Whose *damsel* is this? Ruth ii. 5.
>
> A *damsel* with a dulcimer
> In a vision once I saw.
> *Coleridge*, Kubla Khan.
>
> The blessed *damozel* leaned out
> From the gold bar of heaven.
> *D. G. Rossetti*, The Blessed Damozel.

2†. A contrivance put into a bed to warm the feet of old or sick persons. *Bailey.*—**3.** A projection on a millstone-spindle for shaking the shoe. *E. H. Knight.*

damsel[2]† (dam'zel), *n.* [Not found in ME., being used only as in OF. titles; < OF. *damoisel*, *damaisel*, *damaseal*, etc., F. *damoiseau*, OF. also *dansel*, *danzel*, *dancel*, *donsel*, *donzel*, *doncel*, etc., = Pr. *donzel* = Sp. *doncel* = Pg. *donzel* = It. *donzello* = E. *donzel* (q. v.), < ML. *domicellus*, a young gentleman, a page, contr. of *dominicellus*, dim. of *dominus*, master, lord: see *dan*[1], *don*[2], *dominus*. Cf. *damsel*[1], the corresponding feminine.] A titular designation of a young gentleman; a young man of gentle or noble birth: as, *damsel* Pepin; *damsel* Richard, Prince of Wales.

damsel-fly (dam'zel-fli), *n.* A dragon-fly or devil's darning-needle: so called after the French name of these insects, *demoiselle*.

> The beautiful blue *damsel-flies*.
> *Moore*, Paradise and the Peri.

damson (dam'zn), *n.* [Earlier *damisin*, *dammasin*, < ME. *damasyn*, *damyssyn*, < OF. *damaisine*, f., damson, prop. fem. of *damaisin*, < L. *Damascenus*, of Damascus, neut. *Damascenum* (sc. *prunum*, plum), a Damascus plum, < *Damascus*, Damascus: see *damascene*, *n.*, and *damask*.] The fruit of *Prunus communis*, variety *damascena*, a small black, dark-bluish, or purple plum. The finest variety of this plum is the Shropshire damson, which is extensively used for preserves. Formerly also *damascene*.

> In his chapter of prunes and *Damysens*, Andrew Borde says, Syxe or seuen *Damysens* eaten before dyner be good to prouoke a maunes appetyde.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 207.

The *damascens* are much commended if they be sweete and ripe, and they are called *damascens* of the citie of Damascus of Soria. *Benvenuto*, Passengers' Dialogues (1612).

Bitter or **mountain damson**, the *Simaruba amara* of Guiana and the West Indies.—**Damson cheese**, a conserve of fresh damsons, pressed into the shape of a cheese.

dam-stone (dam'stōn), *n.* The wall of fire-brick or stone closing the front of the hearth in a blast-furnace.

dan[1] (dan), *n.* [ME. *dan*, *daun*, *danz*, < OF. *dan*, *dam*, *dom*, *dant*, *damp*, *domp* (nom. *dan*, *dans*) = Pr. Sp. *don* = Pg. *dom*, < L. *dominus*, master: see *dominus*, *don*[2], and cf. *dame* = *dam*[2], *damsel*[1], *damsel*[2].] A title of honor equivalent to *master*, *don*, or *sir*, formerly common, now only archaic.

> "Ha! *dan* Abbot," toke hym to say an hy,
> "Abbot, for why haue ye made folyly
> My brother a monke in thys said Abbay?"
> *Rom. of Partenay*, l. 3259.
>
> *Dan* Chaucer, well of English undefyled,
> On Fame's eternall beadroll worthie to be filed.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. ii. 32.
>
> This wimpled, whining, purblind, wayward boy;
> This senior-junior, giant-dwarf, *Dan* Cupid.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., iii. 1.

dan[2] (dan), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *mining*: (*a*) A small box for carrying coal or attle in a mine. (*b*) In the midland counties of England, a tub or barrel in which water is carried to the pump or raised to the surface. It may or may not be mounted on wheels.

danaid (dā'na-id), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Danaides* or *Danais*.

danaide (dā'na-īd), *n.* [See *Danaïdean*.] A tub-wheel. See *water-wheel*.

Danaïdean (dā-na-id'ē-an), *a.* [< L. *Danaides*, < Gr. Δαναΐδες, in Gr. myth. the fifty daughters of Δαναός, Danaüs, king of Argos. See def. 1.] **1.** Relating or pertaining to the fifty Danaïdes, daughters of Danaüs, king of Argos, who married the fifty sons of his twin brother Ægyptus, king of Arabia and Egypt, and all but one of whom killed their husbands by command of their father on their wedding-night. They were condemned in Hades to pour water everlastingly into sieves, or into a vessel without a bottom. Hence—**2.** Ineffective; laborious and useless; unending.

> The water [in a leaky ship] is pumped back to its source, and the crew are worn out with their *Danaidean* task.
> *The Century*, XXVII. 704.

Danaides, *n. pl.* [F.] Same as *Danainæ*. *Boisduval*, 1832.

Danainæ (dā-na-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Danais*, *Danaus*, 1, + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of nymphalid butterflies, typified by the genus *Danais*, and including also *Euplœa*. They have the head broad, with distant palpi, the discal cell of the fore wing open, that of the hind wing closed. The larvæ are cylindrical and have two fleshy dorsal appendages near the anus.

Danais, Danaus (dā'na-is, -us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Δαναΐς, sing. of Δαναΐδες, the daughters of Danaüs.] **1.** The typical genus of *Danainæ*. These butterflies are large stout species of a reddish-brown or brown color, with a strong bad odor. There are about 20 species, mostly tropical. *D. archippus* is very common, and cosmopolitan; in the United States its larva feeds on milkweed (*Asclepias*). Its flight is powerful, and it often migrates in flocks. Specimens have occasionally been captured at sea several hundred miles from land. *Latreille*, 1819.

2. [*l. c.*] A nymphalid butterfly of the genus *Danais*.

> The coppery *danais* flitted at ease about the shrubs.
> *P. Robinson*, Under the Sun, p. 94.

danaite (dā'na-īt), *n.* [After J. F. *Dana*, an American chemist (1793–1827).] A variety of the mineral arsenopyrite or mispickel (arsenical pyrites), peculiar in containing 6 per cent. of cobalt. It is found at Franconia, New Hampshire.

danalite (dā'na-līt), *n.* [After J. D. *Dana*, an American mineralogist and geologist (born 1813).] A rare mineral, a silicate of iron, zinc, manganese, and glucinum, containing about 6 per cent. of sulphur, found in eastern Massachusetts, in grains and isometric crystals in granite.

Danaus, *n.* See *Danais*.

danburite (dan'bėr-īt), *n.* [< *Danbury* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A borosilicate of calcium, of a white to yellowish color, occurring in indistinct embedded crystals at Danbury in Connecticut; also in fine crystals resembling topaz at Russell in St. Lawrence county, New York, and in Switzerland.

dance (dȧns), *v.*; pret. and pp. *danced*, ppr. *dancing*. [Early mod. E. also *daunce*; < ME. *dauncen*, *daunsen* (= D. *dansen* = MLG. LG. *danzen* = Dan. *dandse* = Sw. *dansa* = Icel. *danza*, mod. *dansa*; also, of earlier date, MHG. and G. *tanzen*), < OF. *dancer*, *danser*, F. *danser* = Pr. *dansar* = Sp. *danzar* = Pg. *dançar* = It. *danzare*, < ML. *dansare*, dance, prob. < OHG. *dansōn*, MHG. *dansen*, draw, draw along, trail, a secondary verb, prob. < OHG. *dinsan*, MHG. *dinsen* = OS. *thinsan* = Goth. **thinsan*, in comp. *athinsan*, draw, drag, akin to *uf-thanjan*, stretch after, etc.: see *thin*. Older Teut. terms for *dance* were: AS. *tumbian* (> ult. E. *tumble*: see *tumble*, *tumbler*); *hoppian* (> E. *hop*: see *hop*[1]); *sealtian* = OHG. *salzōn*, < L. *saltare* (see *saltation*); OS. OHG. *spilōn* (= G. *spielen*, play: see *spell*[2]); Goth. *laikan*, lit. play (see *lark*[2]); Goth. *plinsjan*, < OBulg. *plensati*, dance.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To leap or spring with regular or irregular steps, as an expression of some emotion; move or act quiveringly from excitement: as, he *danced* with joy.

> I have tremor cordis on me: my heart *dances*;
> But not for joy. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2.
>
> All my blood *danced* in me, and I knew
> That I should light upon the Holy Grail.
> *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

2. To move nimbly or quickly with an irregular leaping motion; bound up and down: as, the blow he gave the table made the dishes *dance*; the mote *dancing* in the sunbeam.

> He made the bishop to *dance* in his boots,
> And glad he could so get away.
> *Robin Hood and the Bishop of Hereford* (Child's Ballads, [V. 297).
>
> One red leaf, the last of its clan,
> That *dances* as often as *dance* it can,
> Hanging so light and hanging so high,
> On the topmost twig that looks up at the sky.
> *Coleridge*, Christabel, i.
>
> Bobbins sometimes *dance* and cause bad winding, and consequently strain roving.
> *F. Wilson*, Cotton Carder's Companion, p. 107.

3. To move the body or the feet rhythmically to music, either by one's self or with a partner or in a set; perform the series of cadenced steps and rhythmic movements which constitute a dance; engage or take part in a dance.

> Pray, good shepherd, what fair swain is this
> Which *dances* with your daughter?
> *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.
>
> Still unaccomplish'd may the Maid be thought,
> Who gracefully to *Dance* was never taught.
> *Congreve*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

II. *trans.* **1.** To give a dancing motion to; cause to move up and down with a jerky, irregular motion; dandle.

> Thy grandsire lov'd thee well;
> Many a time he *danc'd* thee on his knee.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., v. 3.

2. To perform or take part in as a dancer; execute, or take part in executing, the cadenced steps or regulated movements which constitute (some particular dance): as, to *dance* a quadrille or a hornpipe.

> Is there nae ane amang you a'
> Will *dance* this daunce for me?
> *Sweet Willie and Fair Maisry* (Child's Ballads, II. 336).

3. To lead or conduct with a tripping, dancing movement.

> Let the torrent *dance* thee down
> To find him in the valley.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, vii.

To dance a bear†, to exhibit a performing bear; hence, to play the showman.

> What though I am obligated to *dance a bear*, a man may be a gentleman for all that.
> *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, i. 2.

To dance attendance, to wait with obsequiousness; strive to please and gain favor by assiduous attentions and officious civilities.

> A man of his place, and so near our favour,
> To *dance attendance* on their lordships' pleasures.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 2.

Hee will waite vpon your Staires a whole Afternoone, and *dance attendance* with more patience then a Gentleman-Vsher.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Vniuersitie Dunne.

To dance the hay. See *hay*[2].

dance (dȧns), *n.* [Early mod. E. *daunce*; < ME. *daunce*, *dawnce* (= D. *dans* = MLG. *danz*, *dans*, LG. *danz* = Dan. *dands* = Sw. *dans* = Icel. *danz*, mod. *dans*; also, of earlier date, MHG. and G. *tanz*), < OF. *dance*, *danse*, F. *danse* = Pr. *dansa* = Sp. It. *danza* = Pg. *dança*; from the verb.] **1.** A succession of more or less regularly ordered steps and movements of the body, commonly guided by the rhythmical intervals of a musical accompaniment; any leaping or gliding movement with more or less regular steps and turnings, expressive of or designed to awaken some emotion. The dance is perhaps the earliest and most spontaneous mode of expressing emotion and dramatic feeling; it exists in a great variety of forms, and is among some people connected with religious belief and practice, as among the Mohammedans and Hindus. Modern dances include the jig, hornpipe, etc., step-dances executed by one person; the waltz, polka, schottische, etc., danced by pairs, and usually called round dances; the reel, quadrille, etc., usually called square dances, danced by an even number of pairs; the country-dance, in which any number of pairs may take part; and the cotillion or german, consisting of many intricate figures, in the execution of which the waltz-movement predominates.

> Ffor thei fonde a medowe that was closed a-boute with wode, and fonde with-ynne the feirest *daunses* of the worlde of ladies, and of maydenes, and knyghtes, the feireste that euer hadde thei seyn in her lyve.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 361.
>
> Meanwhile welcome joy and feast, . . .
> Tipsy *dance* and jollity. *Milton*, Comus, l. 104.
>
> On with the *dance!* let joy be unconfined.
> *Byron*, Childe Harold, iii. 22.

2. A tune by which dancing is regulated, as the minuet, the waltz, the cotillion, etc.—**3.** A dancing-party; a ball; a "hop."

> It was not till the evening of the *dance* at Netherfield that I had any apprehension of his feeling a serious attachment. *Jane Austen*, Pride and Prejudice, p. 169.
>
> A dinner and then a *dance*
> For the maids and marriage-makers.
> *Tennyson*, Maud, xx.

4. Figuratively, progressive or strenuous movement of any kind; a striving or struggling motion: often used by old writers in a sarcastic sense, especially in the phrases *the new daunce*, *the old daunce*.

> He may gon in the *daunce*
> Of hem that Love list febely for to avaunce.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 517.

Dance of death, in *allegorical painting* and *sculp.*, a subject illustrative of the universal power of death, in which a skeleton or a figure representing death is a prominent feature, very frequently met with in ancient buildings, stained glass, and decorations of manuscripts.—**Dance upon nothing,** a euphemism for being hanged.

> Just as the felon, condemned to die, . . .
> From his gloomy cell in a vision elopes,
> To caper on sunny greens and slopes,
> Instead of the *dance upon nothing*.
> *Hood*, Miss Kilmansegg.

St. Vitus's dance, chorea.—**To lead one a dance,** figuratively, to lead one hither and thither in a perplexing way and with final disappointment; delude, as with false hopes; put one to much trouble.

> You know very well my passion for Mrs. Martha, and what *a dance* she has *led me*. *Addison*, Demurrers in Love.

To lead the dance, to take the lead.

> In feele [many] myscheues sche makith to falle,
> Of al sorowe sche dooth *the daunce leede*.
> *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 93.

dance-music (dâns′mū″zik), *n.* **1.** Music rhythmically fitted and specially intended as an accompaniment for dancing.—**2.** Music rhythmically suitable for dancing, but not set to any particular kind of dance, as the mazurkas of Chopin.

dancer (dân′sėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *dauncer*, < ME. *dauncere* (= D. *danser* = MHG. *tanzer*, *tenzer*, G. *tänzer* = Dan. *danser* = Sw. *dansare*); < *dance*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who dances, or takes part in a dance; specifically, one who practises dancing as a profession, as on the stage.

> And aftyr that ther cam *Dauncers* and some of them Disgysyd in women clothes that Daunsyd a gret while.
> *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 13.

2. [*cap.*] *Eccles.*, one of a sect of enthusiasts who appeared in Europe on the lower Rhine in 1374, first at Aix-la-Chapelle, and indulged in wild dances in honor of St. John, but professed no definite tenets. The sect disappeared almost entirely within twenty-five years.—**3.** *pl.* Stairs. [Thieves' slang.]

> Come, my Hebe, track the *dancers*, that is, go up the stairs. *Bulwer*, What will he do with it? iii. 16.

Merry dancers, a name given in northern countries to the aurora.

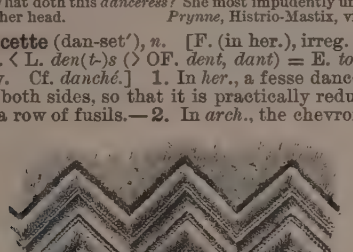
> In Shetland, where they [auroras] are very frequent, and in the north of Scotland, they are known as the *merry dancers* (perhaps the ancient capræ saltantes).
> *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 90.

> Some of our [auroral] displays were grand and magnificent in the extreme, but in general they were lances of white light, having perhaps a faint tinge of golden or citron color, which appeared as moving shafts or spears under the formation known as *merry dancers*.
> *A. W. Greely*, Arctic Service, p. 158.

danceress (dân′sėr-es), *n.* [< ME. *daunceresse* (= D. *danseres*); < *dancer* + *-ess*.] A female dancer. [Rare.]

> What doth this *danceress?* She most impudently uncovers her head. *Prynne*, Histrio-Mastix, vi. 12.

dancette (dan-set′), *n.* [F. (in her.), irreg. and ult. < L. *den(t-)s* (> OF. *dent*, *dant*) = E. *tooth*, q. v. Cf. *danché*.] **1.** In *her.*, a fesse dancetté on both sides, so that it is practically reduced to a row of fusils.—**2.** In *arch.*, the chevron or



Dancette.—West door, Cathedral of Lincoln, England.

zigzag molding frequent in medieval buildings, particularly in the Romanesque style.

dancetté (dan-set-ā′), *a.* [As *dancette* + *-é*. Cf. *danché*.] In *her.*, having the edge or outline broken into large and wide zigzags: same as *indented*, except that the notches are deeper and wider. Thus, a fesse *dancetté* has each of its edges broken into three or four large teeth or zigzags.—**Dancetté couped,** in *her.*, dancetté and cut off at each end, so as not to reach the sides of the field: said of an ordinary. Thus, a fesse *dancetté couped* is like a W.

Fesse Dancetté.

dancetty (dan-set′i), *a.* Same as *dancetté*.

danché (dan-shā′), *a.* [F., more commonly *denché*, indented, < ML. as if **denticalus*, < L. *den(t-)s* (> OF. *dent*, *dant*) = E. *tooth*.] In *her.*: (*a*) Same as *dancetté*. (*b*) Same as *indented*. It is, however, asserted by some heralds that it denotes a smaller toothing or notching even than *indented*.

dancing-disease (dân′sing-di-zēz′), *n.* Same as *tarantismus*.

dancing-girl (dân′sing-gėrl), *n.* **1.** A female professional dancer. See *alma*, *ghawazee*, *nautch-girl*, etc.—**2.** *pl.* [Used as a singular.] The *Mantisia saltatoria*, a greenhouse-plant of the natural order *Zingiberaceæ*, a native of the East Indies. Its singular purple and yellow flowers have some resemblance to a ballet-dancer.

dancing-master (dân′sing-mâs′tėr), *n.* A teacher of dancing.

> The legs of a *dancing-master*, and the fingers of a musician, fall, as it were, naturally, without thought or pains, into regular and admirable motions.
> *Locke*, Human Understanding, § 4.

dancing-pipe† (dân′sing-pīp), *n.* A musical instrument, probably a flute, on which accompaniments to a dance were played.

> *Dawncynge-pype*, Carola. *Prompt. Parv.*

dancing-room (dân′sing-röm), *n.* A room for dancing; a ball-room; specifically, in Great Britain, a public room licensed for music and dancing.

dancy (dan′si), *a.* Same as *danché*. *Cotgrave.*

danda (dan′dä), *n.* [Skt. *danda*, a rod.] An East Indian long measure, equal to the English fathom, or 6 feet.

dandelion (dan′dē-lī-un), *n.* [Formerly *dent-de-lyon*, < F. *dent de lion* (= Sp. *diente de leon* = Pg. *dente de leão* = It. *dente di leone*), lit. lion's tooth (with allusion to the form of the leaves): *dent*, < L. *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*; *de*, < L. *de*, of; *lion*, < L. *leo(n-)*, a lion: see *lion*. Cf. equiv. D. *leeuwentand* = G. *löwenzahn* = Dan. *løvetand* = Sw. *lejontand*; and see *lion's-tooth* and *Leontodon*.] A well-known plant, *Taraxacum officinale*, natural order *Compositæ*, having a naked fistulous scape with one large bright-yellow flower, and a tapering, milky, perennial root. It is found under several forms over the whole of Europe, central and northern Asia, and North America. The root has been used as a substitute for coffee. It acts as an aperient and tonic, and is esteemed in affections of the liver. The seed of the plant is furnished with a white pappus, and is transported far and wide by the wind. The flowers open in the morning between 5 and 6 o'clock, and close between 8 and 9 in the evening; hence this was one of the plants chosen by Linnæus for his floral clock.—**Dwarf dandelion,** of the United States, *Krigia Virginica*.—**Fall dandelion,** the *Leontodon autumnale*.—**False dandelion,** a branching composite of the southern United States, *Pyrrhopappus Carolinianus*, with dandelion-like heads.

dander[1] (dan′dėr), *v. i.* [Sc. and E. dial.; also *daunder* and *dauner*; connected with *dandle*, q. v.] **1.** To wander about aimlessly; saunter.

> Ailane throw flow'ry hows I *dander*.
> *Ramsay*, Poems, II. 263.

2. To talk incoherently; maunder; hence, to make a loud buzzing or reverberating sound.

> The armies met, the trumpet sounds,
> The *dandring* drums alloud did touk.
> *Battle of Harlaw* (Child's Ballads, VII. 186).

dander[2] (dan′dėr), *n.* [Corrupted from *dandruff*, q. v.] **1.** Dandruff; scurf.—**2.** Anger; passion. [Vulgar.]

> When his *dander* is up. *Quarterly Rev.*

To get one's dander up, or **to have one's dander raised,** to get into a passion. [Vulgar.]

> What will *get your dander riz?*
> *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, I. 10.

dander[3] (dan′dėr), *n.* [Sc.; origin obscure.] A cinder; specifically, in the plural, the refuse of a furnace.

dandering (dan′dėr-ing), *p. a.* [Sc., also written *daundering*, *daunering*, etc., ppr. of *dander*[1], *daunder*, etc.] Sauntering; loitering; going about aimlessly.

dandiacal (dan′di-a-kal), *a.* [Improp. < *dandy* + *-ac* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a dandy or dandies; dandified. [Humorous.]

> To my own surmise, it appears as if this *Dandiacal* Sect were but a new modification, adapted to the new time, of that primeval superstition, self-worship.
> *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 191.

dandify (dan′di-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dandified*, ppr. *dandifying*. [< *dandy* + *-fy*.] To make or form like a dandy; give the character or style of a dandy to.

> Clive, whose prosperity offended them, and whose *dandified* manners . . . gave umbrage to these elderly apprentices. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xviii.

> Eccentricity and *dandified* bearing.
> *The American*, VI. 313.

> What if, after all, Tolstoi's power came from his conscience, which made it as impossible for him to caricature or *dandify* any feature of life as to lie or cheat?
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 480.

dandily (dan′di-li), *adv.* In the manner or style of a dandy; as a dandy; foppishly; daintily. [Rare.]

dandiprat, dandyprat (dan′di-prat), *n.* [First in 16th century; formerly also *dandieprat*, *dandeprat*; origin obscure. Cf. *dandy*[1].] **1.** A little fellow; an urchin; a dwarf: a word of fondness or contempt.

> The smug *dandiprat* smells us out.
> *Massinger*, Virgin-Martyr, ii. 1.

> "It is even so, my little *dandie-prat* — but who the devil could teach it thee?"
> "Do not thou care about that," said Flibbertigibbet.
> *Scott*, Kenilworth, xxvi.

2. A small silver coin formerly current in England, equal to three halfpence.

> 3 halfe-pence maketh 1 *Dandiprate*.
> *T. Hills*, Arithmeticke (1600), i. 13.

> Shall I make a Frenchman cry O! before the fall of the leaf? not I, by the cross of this *Dandyprat*.
> *Middleton*, Blurt, Master-Constable, ii. 1.

> *Dandiprat* or dodkin, so called because it is as little among other money as a dandiprat or dwarfe among other men. *Minsheu*, 1617.

> King Henry [VII.] is also said to have stamped a small coin called *Dandy-Prats*, but what sort of money this was we are not informed.
> *Leake*, Account of English Money (1793), p. 181.

dandle (dan′dl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dandled*, ppr. *dandling*. [Cf. Sc. *dandill*, go about idly; Sc. and E. dial. *dander*, *daunder*, *dauner* (see *dander*[1]), wander about, talk incoherently, etc. Cf. G. *tändeln*, toy, trifle, play; MD. *dantinnen*, trifle (whence prob. F. *dandiner*, swing, waddle). These appear to be freq. verbs, from a base seen in MD. *danten*, do foolish things, trifle, MHG. *tant*, G. *tand* (> Dan. *tant*), a trifle, toy, empty prattle. Cf. OIt. *dandolare*, *dondolare*, dandle, play, *dandola*, *dondola*, a doll, a kind of ball-play; mod. *dondolare*, swing, toss, loiter, *dondolo*, a swing, jest, sport; prob. of Teut. origin.] **1.** To shake or move up and down in the arms or on the knee, as a nurse tosses or trots an infant; amuse by play.

> Then shall ye . . . be *dandled* upon her knees.
> Isa. lxvi. 12.

> I have *dandled* you, and kiss'd you, and play'd with you,
> A hundred and a hundred times, and danc'd you,
> And swung you in my bell-ropes.
> *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, ii. 1.

> Sporting the lion ramp'd, and in his paw
> *Dandled* the kid. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 344.

> Now, when the winds were gathered home, when the deep was *dandling* itself back into its summer slumber, . . . the voice of these tide-breakers was still raised for havoc. *R. L. Stevenson*, The Merry Men.

Hence—2†. To fondle or make much of; treat as a child; pet; amuse.

> Like English Gallants, that in Youth doo go
> To visit Rhine, Sein, Ister, Arn, and Po;
> Where though their Sense be *dandled*, Dayes and Nights,
> In sweetest choice of changeable Delights,
> They never can forget their Mother-Soyl.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

> They have put me in a silk gown and gaudy fool's cap; I am ashamed to be *dandled* thus. *Addison.*

3†. To play or trifle with; put off with cajolery or trifling excuses; wheedle; cajole.

> King Henries ambassadors, . . . hauing beene *dandled* by the French during these delusive practises, returned without other fruite of their labours.
> *Speed*, Hen. VII., IX. xx. § 28.

4†. To defer or protract by trifles.

> They doe soe *dandle* theyr doinges, and dallye in the service to them committed, as yf they would not have the Enemye subdued. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

dandler (dan′dlėr), *n.* One who dandles or fondles.

dandraffet, *n.* See *dandruff*.

dandruff, dandriff (dan′druf, -drif), *n.* [Formerly also *dandraffe* (dial. *dander:* see *dander*[2]); spelled *danruffe* in Levins (A. D. 1570); hardly found earlier. Origin unknown.] A scurf which forms on the scalp or skin of the head, and comes off in small scales or dust. It is the cuticle or scarfskin of the scalp, quite like that which desquamates from other parts of the body, but caught and held in the hair instead of being continually rubbed away by the friction of the clothes.

> The *dandruffe* or unseemly skales within the haire of the head or beard. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xx. 8.

dandy[1] (dan′di), *n.* and *a.* [Perhaps a popular accommodation of F. *dandin*, a ninny, booby, connected with *dandiner*, look foolish, gape ill-favoredly (Cotgrave), mod. swing, sway, jog: see *dandle*. Cf. *dandiprat*.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *dandies* (-diz). **1.** A man who attracts attention by the unusual finery of his dress and a corresponding fastidiousness or display of manner; a man of excessive neatness and primness in his attire and action; an exquisite; a fop.

> Your men of fashion, your "Muscadins" of Paris, and your *dandies* of London. *Disraeli.*

> The introduction of the modern slang word *dandy* as applied, half in admiration and half in derision, to a fop

dates from 1816. After 1825 its meaning gradually changed; it ceased to mean a man ridiculous and contemptible by his effeminate eccentricities, and came to be applied to those who were trim, neat, and careful in dressing according to the fashion of the day.
E. Solly, N. and Q., 6th ser., IX. 35.

Skobeleff, although himself a *dandy* who went into action scented like a popinjay, did not believe in "fancy" soldiers for his subordinates.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 29.

2. Something very neat or dainty. [Slang.]—**3.** An accessory and diminutive appendix or attachment to a machine.

A chamber or *dandy* in which the pig-iron is first placed for preliminary heating.
W. H. Greenwood, Steel and Iron, p. 276.

4. In *tin-plate manuf.*, a running-out fire for melting pig-iron, the stack being built upon an open framework of iron, so that the melter has access to his fire from all sides. =**Syn. 1.** *Fop, Beau*, etc. See *coxcomb*.

II. *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a dandy or fop; foppish: as, *dandy* manners. —**2.** Neat; dainty; trim; gay. [Slang.]

He had not been seated there very long, before he felt an arm thrust under his, and a *dandy* little hand in a kid glove squeezing his arm. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair.

White muslin covers for dressing-tables, with *dandy* pink trimmings. *The Century*, XXVII. 919.

dandy[2] (dan′di), *n.*; pl. *dandies* (-diz). A small glass: as, a *dandy* of punch. [Irish.]

dandy[3] (dan′di), *n.*; pl. *dandies* (-diz). [< Hind. *dāndi*, a boatman, a rower, < *dānd, dand, danda*, an oar, a staff, stick, < Skt. *danda*, a staff, stick, rod; cf. Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree.] **1.** A boatman of the Ganges. [Anglo-Indian.] Also spelled *dandie* and *dandee*.—**2.** A conveyance used in India, consisting of a strong cloth slung like a hammock to a bamboo staff, and carried by two or more men. The traveler can either sit sidewise or lie on his back. *Yule and Burnell*.

The Ranee came out to meet us on a *dandy* or ray, with his vakeel and a small following.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 201.

dandy[4] (dan′di), *n.*; pl. *dandies* (-diz). [Origin obscure.] *Naut.*, a vessel rigged as a sloop, and having also a jigger-mast.

dandy[5] (dan′di), *n.*; pl. *dandies* (-diz). [Origin obscure.] Same as *dandy-roller*.

dandy[6], *n.* See *dengue*.

dandy-brush (dan′di-brush), *n.* A hard whalebone-bristle brush. *E. H. Knight*.

dandy-cock (dan′di-kok), *n.* A bantam cock. [Local, Eng.]

dandy-fever (dan′di-fē′vėr), *n.* Same as *dengue*.

dandy-hen (dan′di-hen), *n.* A bantam hen. [Local, Eng.]

dandy-horse (dan′di-hôrs), *n.* [< *dandy*[1] + *horse*.] A velocipede. *E. H. Knight*.

dandyish (dan′di-ish), *a.* [< *dandy*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Like a dandy; of dandy appearance.

A smart *dandyish* landlord. *Carlyle*.

dandyism (dan′di-izm), *n.* [< *dandy*[1] + *-ism*; hence F. *dandysme*.] The manners and dress of a dandy; foppishness.

I had a touch of *dandyism* in my minority.
Byron, Diary, 1821.

Dandyism as yet affects to look down on Drudgism; but perhaps the hour of trial, when it will be practically seen which ought to look down, and which up, is not so distant. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 198.

dandyize (dan′di-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dandyized*, ppr. *dandyizing*. [< *dandy*[1] + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To form like a dandy; dandify.

II. *intrans.* To be or become a dandy; act like a dandy. [Rare in both uses.]

dandyling (dan′di-ling), *n.* [< *dandy*[1] + dim. *-ling*.] A little dandy; a ridiculous fop.

dandy-note (dan′di-nōt), *n.* [< *dandy* (uncertain) + *note*.] A document issued by the customs authorities of Great Britain, authorizing the removal of goods from the warehouse; a delivery-note.

dandyprat, *n.* See *dandiprat*.

dandy-roller (dan′di-rō′lėr), *n.* In *paper-manuf.*, a cylinder of wire gauze beneath which the web of paper-pulp is passed, in order to compact it and drain it partially of water. The wires of the roller may be so disposed as to form any desired pattern or water-mark in the paper. *E. H. Knight*. Also called *dandy*.

Dane (dān), *n.* [< ME. *Dane* (after ML. *Dani*, etc.), *Dene*, < AS. *Dene*, pl., = D. *Deen* = G. *Däne*, etc., = Icel. *Danir*, pl., = Dan. *Dane*, pl. *Daner*, also *Dan-sk* = Sw. *Dan-sk*; first in LL. *Dani*, pl.; ult. origin unknown.] A native or an inhabitant of Denmark, a kingdom of northern Europe.

I am more an antique Roman than a *Dane*.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

Danebrog (dan′e-brog), *n.* [Dan. *Danebrog*, the Danish national flag, a Danish order of knighthood, < *Dane*, Dane, + ODan. *brog*, cloth.] The second in importance of the Danish orders of knighthood, originally instituted in 1219, revived in 1671, regulated by royal statutes in 1693 and 1808, and several times modified since. It now consists of four classes, besides a fifth class wearing the silver cross of the order without being regular members of it, the silver cross being awarded for some meritorious act or distinguished service. The order may be bestowed on foreigners. Also *Dannebrog*.

dane-flower (dān′ flou′ėr), *n.* The pasque-flower, *Anemone Pulsatilla*.

Danegeld (dān′geld), *n.* [ME. *Danegeld, Dangild, Danegilt* (ML. *Danigeldum, Danegeldum*), < AS. **Denegild, -geld* (cf. Dan. *danegjæld*), < *Dene*, Danes, + *gild, geld*, a payment, < *gildan*, pay, yield: see *yield*.] In *Eng. hist.*, an annual tax first imposed in 991 on the decree of the witan in order to obtain funds for the maintenance of forces to oppose the Danes, or for furnishing tribute to procure peace. It was continued under the Danish kings (1017–42) and later for other purposes. The tax was abolished by Edward the Confessor, revived by William the Conqueror, and increased in 1084 from two shillings for every hide of land to six; it finally disappeared in name in the twelfth century. Also *Danegelt*.

The ship-levy and the *Danegeld* were the first beginnings of a national taxation.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 389.

Danelage†, *n.* Same as *Danelaw*.

Danelaw (dān′lâ), *n.* [Also *Danelagh, Danelage*, etc., after ME. or ML. transcriptions of the AS.; AS. *Dena lagu*, law of the Danes: *Dena*, gen. of *Dene*, the Danes; *lagu*, law.] **1.** The body of laws in force in that part of England which was settled in the ninth century by the Danes, at first as an independent body.—**2.** The fifteen counties of England, extending from the Tees to the Thames, and from Watling street to the German ocean, formerly occupied by the Danes, and in which Danish law was enforced.

Lincolnshire passed permanently into the hands of the Danes about 877, and was included within the boundary of the *Danelage* of Danish jurisdiction as settled by the treaty of 878. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 656.

daneq (dä′nek), *n.* [Ar.] An Arabian weight, one sixth of a derham. In the second century of the hejira the monetary daneq was 7½ grains troy, and the ponderal daneq was nine tenths of that. See *derham*.

danesblood (dānz′blud), *n.* A name applied in England to three very different plants, in connection with the legend that they sprang originally from the blood of Danes slain in battle. They are the dwarf elder, *Sambucus Ebulus*; the pasque-flower, *Anemone Pulsatilla*; and the *Campanula glomerata*.

daneweed (dān′wēd), *n.* **1.** Same as *danewort*. —**2.** The plant *Eryngium campestre*.

danewort (dān′wėrt), *n.* The popular name of *Sambucus Ebulus*, the dwarf elder of Europe. See *danesblood*.

The juice of the root of *danewort* doth make the hair blacke. *Gerarde*, Herball, p. 1426.

dang[1] (dang). Preterit of *ding*. [Scotch.]

dang[1]† (dang), *v. t.* [Var. of *ding*.] To beat; throw; dash; force.

Till she, o'ercome with anguish, shame, and rage,
Danged down to hell her loathsome carriage.
Marlowe (and Chapman), Hero and Leander.

dang[2] (dang), *v. t.* A minced form of *damn* in its profane use. Also *ding*. See *dinged*.

Dang thy bits! Here, Sylvie! Sylvie!
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, v.

danger (dān′jėr), *n.* [< ME. *daunger, daungere*, < OF. *danger, dangier, dengier, dongier, doingier*, absolute power, irresponsible authority, mod. F. *danger*, danger, = Pr. *dangier*, prob. < ML. **dominiarium*, an extension of *dominium*, absolute power (in feudal sense), < L. *dominium*, right of ownership, paramount ownership, eminent domain (> E. *domain*, q. v.), < L. *dominus*, lord, master: see *domain, dominion, demesne, don*[2], *dominie, domino*. Similar phonetic changes have taken place in *dungeon* (= *donjon*, q. v.), from the same source.] **1.** Power; jurisdiction; domain; hence, ability to mulct or injure: as, to come within his *danger*. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Narcisus was a bachelere
That Love had caught in his *daungere*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1470.

Ye cannot dispute except ye have a man in your own *danger*, to do him bodily harm.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 186.

You stand within his *danger*, do you not?
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

Some debt or other delinquency by which the writer had placed himself within the *danger* of the editors of the Monthly Review. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 123.

2. Peril; risk; hazard; exposure to injury, loss, pain, or other evil: as, there is no *danger*.

Our craft is in *danger* to be set at nought. Acts xix. 27.

I take my part
Of *danger* on the roaring sea.
Tennyson, Sailor-Boy.

3†. Reserve; doubt; hesitation; difficulty; resistance.

So lat youre *daunger* sucred ben alyte,
That of his deth ye be nought for to wyte.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 384.

4†. Chariness; sparingness; stint.

With *daunger* oute we al oure chaffare;
Greet prees at market maketh deere ware.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 521.

5†. Injury; harm; damage.

We put a sting in him,
That at his will he may do *danger* with.
Shak., J. C., ii. 1.

6†. In *old forest-law*, a duty paid by a tenant to a lord for leave to plow and sow in the time of pannage or mast-feeding. Also *leave-silver*.—**In danger of**, liable to; exposed to.

Whosoever is angry with his brother without a cause shall be *in danger of* the judgment. Mat. v. 22.

He that is but half a philosopher is *in danger of* being an atheist. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. v.

To make danger of†, to be afraid of; hesitate about.

I *made danger of* it awhile at first.
Maitland, Reformation, p. 17.

=**Syn. 2.** *Danger, Peril, Jeopardy*, insecurity. *Danger* is the generic word, and is freely used for exposure of all degrees of seriousness: as, to be in *danger* of catching cold or of being killed. *Peril* represents a serious matter, a great and imminent danger. *Jeopardy* is less common; it has essentially the same meaning as *peril*. See *risk*, *n.*

The *danger* now is, not that men may believe too much, but that they may believe too little. *N. A. Rev.*, XL. 317.

We gat our bread with the *peril* of our lives because of the sword of the wilderness. Lam. v. 9.

A man may be buoyed up by the affiation of his wild desires to brave any imaginable *peril*.
G. H. Lewes, Spanish Drama, ii.

Why stand we in *jeopardy* every hour? 1 Cor. xv. 30.

We are not to wait till great public mischiefs come, till the Government is overthrown, or liberty itself put in *jeopardy*. *D. Webster*, Speech, Senate, May 7th, 1834.

danger† (dān′jėr), *v. t.* [< *danger*, *n.*] To put in hazard; expose to loss or injury; endanger.

Who, high in name and power,
Higher than both in blood and life, stands up
For the main soldier; whose quality, going on,
The sides o' the world may *danger*.
Shak., A. and C., i. 2.

If you refuse these graces, you may pull
Perils on him you seem to tender so,
And *danger* your own safety.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, ii. 2.

dangerful (dān′jėr-fûl), *a.* [< *danger* + *-ful*, 1.] Full of danger; dangerous; perilous. [Rare.]

Lion, Scorpion, Bear, and Bull,
And other things less *dangerful*.
T. Ward, England's Reformation, p. 172.

dangerfully (dān′jėr-fûl-i), *adv.* In a manner to expose to danger; dangerously. [Rare.]

There were certain Jewes present standing by, whose solles ye spirite of Satan did more *daungierfully* possesse then that same vncleane spirite had possessed the body of this man. *J. Udall*, On Luke xi.

dangerless (dān′jėr-les), *a.* [< *danger* + *-less*.] Without danger or risk. [Rare.]

His vertue is excellent in the *dangerlesse* Academie of Plato, but nine sheweth foorth her honourable face, in the battailes of Marathon, Pharsalia, Poitiers, and Agincourt.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

dangerous (dān′jėr-us), *a.* [< ME. *daungerous, dangerus*, < OF. *dangeros, dangerous, dongerous, dangereus, donjereus*, F. *dangereux*, < *danger*, danger, + *-eux*, E. *-ous*.] **1.** Involving or exposing to danger; perilous; hazardous; unsafe; full of risk: as, a *dangerous* voyage; a *dangerous* experiment; in a *dangerous* condition.

To drive infection from the *dangerous* year!
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 508.

It is *dangerous* to assert a negative. *Macaulay*.

2. Liable to inflict injury or harm; baneful in disposition or tendency: as, a *dangerous* man; a *dangerous* illness.

What's my offence? what have these years committed,
That may be *dangerous* to the Duke or state?
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, v. 5.

You are not safe whilst I live; I am *dangerous*,
Troubled extremely, even to mischief, Junius.
An enemy to all good men. *Fletcher*, Bonduca, v. 4.

3. In danger, as from illness; in a perilous condition: as, he is not *dangerous*. [Colloq., and now only vulgar.]

Reg. Sure,
His mind is *dangerous.*
Dru. The good gods cure it!
Fletcher, Bonduca, iv. 3.

4†. Reserved; difficult; disdainful; haughty.

He was to sinful men not dispitous,
Ne of his speche *dangerous.*
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 517.

I wol yow telle a litel thing in prose,
That oughte lyken you, as I suppose,
Or elles, certes ye ben to *daungerous.*
Chaucer, Prol. to Tale of Melibeus, l. 21.

If she be rechelesse, I will be redy;
If she be *dawngerouse*, I will hyr pray.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 155.

Dangerous space. See *space.* = **Syn. 1.** Insecure, risky.

dangerously (dān′jėr-us-li), *adv.* With danger; with risk of harm; with exposure to injury or ruin; hazardously; perilously: as, to be *dangerously* sick; *dangerously* situated.

A Satyr [satire] as it was borne out of a Tragedy, so ought to resemble his parentage, to strike high, and adventure *dangerously* at the most eminent vices among the greatest persons. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

dangerousness (dān′jėr-us-nes), *n.* Danger; hazard; peril; the state of being exposed to harm: as, the *dangerousness* of a situation or a disease.

Judging of the *dangerousness* of diseases by the nobleness of the part affected. *Boyle.*

danger-signal (dān′jėr-sig″nal), *n.* A signal used to indicate some danger to be avoided. On railroads danger is commonly indicated by certain positions and colors of the movable arms of a semaphore, or by a red flag during the day and a red light at night.

When he gives up the profitable application of his time, it is then that, in railway language, "the *danger-signal* is turned on." *Gladstone.*

dangle (dang′gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dangled*, ppr. *dangling.* [< Dan. *dangle*, dangle, bob, = Sw. dial. *dangla*, swing, = North Fries. *dangeln;* a secondary verb, from Dan. *dingle* = Sw. *dingla* = Icel. *dingla*, dangle, swing about; cf. Sw. *danka*, saunter about; perhaps freq. of *ding*[1], q. v.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To hang loosely; be suspended so as to be swayed by the wind or any slight force.

He'd rather on a gibbet *dangle.* *S. Butler*, Hudibras.

Caterpillars, *dangling* under trees
By slender threads, and swinging in the breeze.
Cowper, Tirocinium.

They [peasant women] wear broad straw hats, and *dangling* ear-rings of yellow gold. *Howells*, Venetian Life, vi.

Hence—**2.** To dance attendance; hover longingly or importunately, as for notice or favors: used of persons, with *about* or *after:* as, to *dangle about* a woman; to *dangle after* a great man.

The Presbyterians, and other fanatics that *dangle after* them, are well inclined to pull down the present establishment. *Swift.*

II. *trans.* To carry suspended so as to swing; hold up with a swaying motion.

Maud with her sweet purse-mouth when my father *dangled* the grapes. *Tennyson*, Maud, i. 18.

The fate of Vanini was *dangled* before his [Descartes's] eyes. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 343.

dangleberry (dang′gl-ber″i), *n.*; pl. *dangleberries* (-iz). [< *dangle* + *berry*[1].] Same as *bluetangle.*

danglement (dang′gl-ment), *n.* [< *dangle* + *-ment.*] The state of dangling or of being dangled.

The very suspension and *danglement* of any puddings whatsoever right over his ingle-nook. *Bulwer*, Caxtons, vii. 1.

dangler (dang′glėr), *n.* One who or that which dangles or hangs; one who dangles about another.

Danglers at toilets. *Burke*, To a Member of National Assembly.

He was no *dangler*, in the common acceptation of the word, after women. *Lamb*, Modern Gallantry.

Danicism (dā′ni-sizm), *n.* [< **Danic* (LL. *Danicus*), Danish, + *-ism.*] An idiom or peculiarity of or derived from the Danish language.

The intercourse [of Iceland] with Denmark began to leave its mark in loan-words and *Danicisms.* *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 628.

Danielite (dan′iel-īt), *n.* Same as *Khlistie.*

Daniella (dan-i-el′ạ), *n.* [NL., named from a Dr. *Daniell*, by whom the species was first collected.] A leguminous genus of tropical Africa, of a single species, *D. thurifera.* In Sierra Leone it is known as the bungo-tree, and yields a fragrant gum which is used as frankincense.

Daniell battery, cell. See *cell*, 8.

Daniell hygrometer. See *hygrometer.*

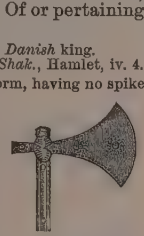
Danio (dan′i-ō), *n.* [NL.; from a native E. Ind. name.] A genus of cyprinoid fishes, typical of the group *Danionina*, inhabiting India.

Danionina (dan-i-ọ-nī′nạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Danio*(*n-*) + *-ina*[2].] In Günther's classification of fishes, the tenth group of *Cyprinidæ.* It is characterized by an anal fin of moderate length or elongate, with not fewer than 8 branched rays, and generally more; a lateral line running along the lower half of the tail; abdomen not trenchant; and pharyngeal teeth in a triple or double series. It embraces about 50 species, inhabiting the fresh waters of southern Asia and eastern Africa.

Danish (dā′nish), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *Danish, Denish,* < AS. *Denisc* (= D. *Deensch* = G. *Dänisch* = Dan. *Dansk* = Sw. *Dansk* = Icel. *Danskr*, etc.); as *Dane* + *-ish*[1].] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Denmark or the Danes.

Go, captain, from me greet the *Danish* king.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 4.

Danish ax, a battle-ax of peculiar form, having no spike or beak on the opposite side, but an extremely elongated blade.



Danish Ax. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

Then the *Danish ax* burst in his hand first,
That a sur weapon he thought shold be.
Ballad of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 239).

Danish balance. See *balance.*—**Danish dog.** Same as *Dalmatian dog* (which see, under *dog*).—**Danish embroidery.** (*a*) A name given to the embroidery commonly put upon borders of pocket-handkerchiefs, etc., white on white, and in patterns more or less imitating lace. (*b*) A kind of coarse needlework used to fill up open spaces in crochet-work, the threads being twisted and plaited together in crosses, wheels, etc.

II. *n.* The language of the Danes: a Scandinavian dialect, akin to Norwegian, Icelandic, and Swedish.

Danisk† (dā′nisk), *a.* [A variant of *Danish*, after Dan. *Dansk.*] Danish.

Strange was her tyre; for on her head a crowne
She wore, much like unto a *Danisk* hood.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 31.

Danism[1] (dā′nizm), *n.* [< *Dane* + *-ism.*] An idiom or peculiarity of the Danish language; a Danicism.

We find a decided tendency to exterminate *Danisms* [in early Modern Swedish texts] and reintroduce native and partially antiquated forms. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 372.

danism[2]† (dā′nizm), *n.* [< Gr. *δάνεισμα*, a loan, < *δανείζειν*, lend, < *δάνος*, a gift, loan.] The lending of money upon usury. *Wharton.*

Danite (dan′īt), *n.* [< *Dan*, one of the sons of Jacob and head of one of the tribes of Israel: in allusion to Gen. xlix. 16, "Dan shall judge his people, as one of the tribes of Israel," or to the next verse, "Dan shall be a serpent by the way, an adder in the path."] A member of an alleged secret order of Mormons, supposed to have arisen in the early history of that sect, and to have been guilty of various atrocious crimes. The Mormons themselves deny the existence of this order.

If the enemies of the Mormons are to be trusted, they have a secret battalion of *Danites*, serpents in the path, destroying angels, who are banded for any deed of daring and assassination. *N. A. Rev.*, July, 1862.

dank (dangk), *a.* and *n.* [E. dial. var. *donk;* < ME. *dank*, adj. and n.; prob. < Sw. dial. *dank*, a moist place in a field, a marshy piece of ground, = Icel. *dökk* (for **danku*), a pit, pool. The Scand. word is by some supposed to be a nasalized form of Sw. *dagg* = Icel. *dögg* (> E. dial. *dag*[1]), dew; but the relation is improbable, and the usual occurrence of the ME. word in connection with *dew* is prob. due to alliteration: see *dag*[1], *dew*[1]. The Icel. *dökkr*, dark, is of another root. There appears to be no connection with *damp.*] **I.** *a.* Damp; moist; saturated with cold moisture.

No more dowte [fear] the dynte of theire derfe wapyns,
Than the dewe that es *dannke*, whene that it doune falles.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 311.

My lips were wet, my throat was cold,
My garments all were *dank.*
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner.

Let him hie him away through the *dank* river fog.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, i.

= **Syn.** *Damp, Humid*, etc. See *moist.*

II. *n.* **1.** Cold moisture; unpleasant humidity.

The rawish *dank* of . . . winter.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, Prol.

2. Water, in general. [Rare or obsolete in both uses.]

Yet oft they quit
The *dank*, and, rising on stiff pennons, tower
The mid aereal sky. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 441.

dank† (dangk), *v. t.* [< ME. *danken, donken;* < *dank, a.*] To make dank; moisten.

Achilles was angret angardly sore;
Wrathet at his wordes, warmyt in yre;
Chaunget his chere, chauffit with hete,
That the droupes, as a dew, *dankit* his fas.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7996.

dankish (dang′kish), *a.* [< *dank* + *-ish*[1].] Somewhat dank; moist.

A dark and *dankish* vault. *Shak.*, C. of E., v. 1.

dankness (dangk′nes), *n.* Dampness; humidity.

The roof supported with four massie pillars of white marble, which were ever moist through the *dankneese* of the place. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 131.

danks (dangks), *n.* In *coal-mining*, black carbonaceous shale.

Dannebrog, *n.* See *Danebrog.*

dannemorite (dan′e-mō-rīt), *n.* [< *Dannemora*, a parish in Sweden, + *-ite*[2].] A variety of amphibole.

danse (dans), *n.* In *her.*, same as *dancette*, 1.

danseuse (don-sėz′), *n.* [F., fem. of *danseur*, a dancer, < *danser*, dance.] A female dancer; specifically, a ballet-dancer.

Dansker (dans′kėr), *n.* [< Dan. *Dansker*, a Dane, < *Dansk*, Danish.] A Dane.

Inquire me first what *Danskers* are in Paris.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 1.

Danskerman (dans′kėr-man), *n.*; pl. *Danskermen* (-men). A Dansker or Dane.

Kings and jarls of the Norse or *Dansker-men* had sailed up the Seine, and spread the terror of their plunderings and slaughters through France.
Sir E. Creasy, Eng. Const., p. 57.

dant (dant), *v. t.* [E. dial., var. of *daunt*, q. v.] **1.** To tame; daunt (which see).—**2.** To reduce metals to a lower temper. [Prov. Eng.]

dant (dant), *n.* [< *dant, v.*] **1.** In *coal-mining*, coal which is so much disintegrated as to be of no value. [North. Eng.]—**2.** A heavy metal weight, of from 30 to 40 pounds, used to press down layers of provisions that are being packed in casks.

Dantean (dan′tē-ạn), *a.* [< *Dante* + *-an.*] Same as *Dantesque.*

dantellé (dan-tel-ā′), *a.* [< F. *dentelé*, toothed, < *dent*, < L. *den*(*t-*)*s* = E. *tooth.*] In *her.*, same as *dancetté.*

Dantescan (dan-tes′kạn), *a.* [As *Dantesque* + *-an.*] Same as *Dantesque.* [Rare.]

Dantescan commentators and scholars.
Encyc. Brit., V. 291.

Dantesque (dan-tesk′), *a.* [= F. *dantesque*, < It. *dantesco*, < *Dante.*] Having the characteristics of the poet Dante or his works; resembling Dante or his style; more especially, characterized by a lofty and impressive sublimity, with profound sadness. Also *Dantean.*

To him [Dante], longing with an intensity which only the word *Dantesque* will express to realize an ideal upon earth, and continually baffled and misunderstood, the far greater part of his mature life must have been labor and sorrow. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 19.

Dantist (dan′tist), *n.* [= It. *dantista;* as *Dante* + *-ist.*] A person especially interested or versed in the works of Dante and the literature concerning him.

danton (dan′ton), *v. t.* [Sc., a form of E. *daunt.*] **1.** To subdue.

To *danton* rebels and conspirators against him.
Pitscottie, Chron. of Scotland, p. 87.

2. To tame or break in (a horse).

It becometh a prince best of any man to be a faire and good horseman: use, therefore, to ride and *danton* great and courageous horses.
Quoted in *Strutt's* Sports and Pastimes, p. 17.

3. To intimidate; daunt.

Mischanter fa' me
If aught of thee, or of thy mammy,
Shall ever *danton* me, or awe me. *Burns.*

Dantonian (dan-tō′ni-ạn), *a.* [< *Danton* + *-ian.*] Of or pertaining to G. J. Danton. See *Dantonist.*

Dantonist (dan′ton-ist), *n.* [< *Danton* + *-ist.*] An adherent of Georges Jacques Danton (1759–94), one of the principal leaders in the French revolution.

Dantophilist (dan-tof′i-list), *n.* [< *Dante* + Gr. *φιλεῖν*, love, + *-ist.*] A lover of Dante or of his writings.

The veneration of *Dantophilists* for their master is that of disciples for their saint.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 26.

Dantzic beer, water, etc. See the nouns.

Danubian (da-nū′bi-ạn), *a.* [< LL. *Danubius*, L. *Danuvius*, Gr. *Δανούβιος* (G. *Donau*, etc.), the Danube.] Pertaining to or bordering on the Danube, a large river of Europe flowing into the Black Sea.—**Danubian principalities,** a former designation of the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, on the lower Danube, forming part of the Turkish empire, now united to form the kingdom of Rumania.

dap (dap), *v. i.* [Also *dape;* a form of *dab*[1] or *dop.*] In *angling*, to drop or let fall the bait gently into the water.

With these — and a short line I shewed to angle for chub — you may *dape* or *dap*.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, i. 5.

dapatical† (da-pat'i-kal), *a.* [< LL. *dapaticus* (rare), sumptuous, < L. *daps*, a feast.] Sumptuous in cheer. *Bailey.*

dape† (dāp), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *daped*, ppr. *daping*. Same as *dap*.

daphnad (daf'nad), *n.* One of the *Thymeleaceæ*. *Lindley.*

daphnal (daf'nal), *a.* [< *Daphne* + *-al.*] In *bot.*, of, pertaining to, or related to the daphnads: as, the *daphnal* alliance (the daphnads and the laurels). See *Daphne.*

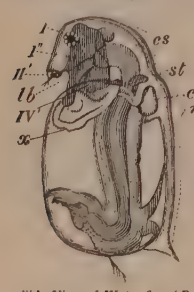
Daphne (daf'nē), *n.* [NL., < L. *daphne*, < Gr. *δάφνη*, the laurel, or rather the bay-tree (in myth. a nymph beloved of Apollo and metamorphosed into a laurel), also, later, *δάφνος*, dial. *λάφνη*, also *δαύχνη*, *δανχνός*, prob. orig. **δαϝνη* = (with var. term.) L. *laurus*, laurel: see *Laurus, laurel.*] **1.** In *bot.*, a genus of small erect or trailing shrubs of the natural order *Thymeleaceæ*, including about 40 species of the temperate regions of Europe and Asia. Some of the species are cultivated in gardens for their beauty or fragrance, others are of medicinal importance, and a few are employed in the manufacture of hemp and paper from the tough stringy bark. The most generally known species are the daphne- or spurge-laurel, *D. Laureola*, with evergreen leaves and green axillary flowers; the mezereon, *D. Mezereum*, with very fragrant flowers; the spurge-flax, *D. Gnidium*; and *D. Cneorum*, a trailing shrub with a profusion of bright rose-colored and exquisitely fragrant flowers. The bark and the fruit of the mezereon and some other species have strongly acrid properties, and have been used for various purposes in medicine.

Flowering Branch of Mezereon (*Daphne Mezereum*).

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

daphnetin (daf'net-in), *n.* [< *Daphne* + *-et-* + *-in*².] A crystalline substance derived from daphnin, having the formula $C_9H_6O_4 + H_2O$.

Daphnia (daf'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάφνη*: see *Daphne.*] A genus of minute fresh-water cladocerous entomostracous crustaceans, the type of the family *Daphniidæ*, and representative of the whole order *Daphniacea* or *Cladocera*. The species are among the many small crustaceans known as *water-fleas*. The best-known species is *D. pulex*, the "branch-horned" water-flea, which is a favorite microscopic object. The head is prolonged into a snout, and is provided with a single central compound eye; it is also furnished with antennæ which act as oars, propelling it through the water by a series of short springs or jerks. These animals are very abundant in many ponds and ditches; and as they assume a red color in summer, the swarms which abound in stagnant water impart to it the appearance of blood.



Side View of Water-flea (*Daphnia*), one of the cladocerous *Branchiopoda*, highly magnified: the appendages not figured excepting *II*, antennule; *II'*, mandible; *I*, compound eye; *I''*, simple eye; *x*, shell-gland; *cs*, cephalostegite, separated at *st*, cervical depression, from *ms*, omostegite; *Ib*, labrum; *c*, heart.

Daphniacea (daf-ni-ā'sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Daphnia* + *-acea.*] The water-fleas as a superfamily: same as *Cladocera.*

daphniaceous (daf-ni-ā'shius), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Daphniacea.*

daphniad (daf'ni-ad), *n.* [< *Daphnia* + *-ad*¹.] One of the *Daphniidæ* or *Daphniacea*; a cladocerous crustacean; a water-flea.

daphniid (daf'ni-id), *n.* [< *Daphnia* + *-id*².] Same as *daphniad.*

Daphniidæ (daf-ni'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Daphnia* + *-idæ.*] The family of water-fleas, typified by the genus *Daphnia*. It is sometimes conterminous with the order *Cladocera*, and is then identical with *Daphniacea*; but it is usually much restricted, as one of about six families into which the daphniads are divided. Also *Daphniadæ*, *Daphnidea*, *Daphnidæ*, *Daphnides*, *Daphnoides.*

daphnin (daf'nin), *n.* [< *Daphne* + *-in*².] A glucoside found in the bark and flowers of plants of the genus *Daphne*. It forms prismatic transparent crystals, having a bitter taste. It has received the formula $C_{15}H_{16}O_9 + 2H_2O$.

daphnioid (daf'ni-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Daphnia* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Resembling or pertaining to the *Daphniacea*; cladocerous, as a water-flea.

II. *n.* A cladocerous crustacean.

daphnoid (daf'noid), *a.* Same as *daphnioid. Encyc. Brit.*

daphnomancy (daf'nō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *δάφνη*, the laurel-tree, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Soothsaying by means of the laurel.

dapifer† (dap'i-fėr), *n.* [L., < *daps*, a feast, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] A court official corresponding to the steward of an ordinary household. Sometimes called *discthegn.*

dapper (dap'ėr), *a.* [< ME. *daper*, pretty, neat, < D. *dapper*, brave, valiant, = MLG. LG. *dapper*, heavy, weighty, strong, brave, = OHG. *tapfar*, heavy, weighty, MHG. *tapfer*, *dapfer*, *tapfel*, heavy, firm, brave, G. *tapfer*, brave (cf. Dan. and Sw. *tapper*, brave, prob. of D. or G. origin).] **1.** Pretty; elegant; neat; trim.

The *dapper* ditties that I wont devise
To feede youthes fancie, and the flocking fry,
Delighten much. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., October.

A spirit of *dapper* intellectual dandyism, of which elegant verbiage and a dainty and debilitating spiritualism are the outward shows and covering, infects too much of the popular verse. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 47.

2. Small and active; nimble; brisk; lively.

A little *dapper* man. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

On the tawny sands and shelves,
Trip the pert faeries and the *dapper* elves.
Milton, Comus, l. 118.

We [mankind] are *dapper* little busybodies, and run this way and that way superserviceably.
Emerson, Civilization.

[Now only sarcastic or contemptuous in both senses.]

dapperling (dap'ėr-ling), *n.* [< *dapper* + dim. *-ling*¹.] A dwarf; a little fellow.

dapperpy (dap'ėr-pi), *a.* Of diapered and variegated woolen cloth. [Scotch.]

O he has pou'd aff his *dapperpy* coat,
The silver buttons glanced bonny.
Annan Water (Child's Ballads, II. 189).

dapple (dap'l), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. **dappel*, **dappul* (in comp. *dappul-gray*: see *dapple-gray*), a spot, < Icel. *depill* (for **dapill*), a spot, a dot (hence *depill*, a dog with spots over his eyes) (= Norw. *depel*, a pool, a splash of water or other liquid, a puddle, mud), < *dapi* = Norw. *dape* = Sw. dial. *depp*, a pool; cf. Dan. dial. *duppe*, a hole where water collects; MD. *dobbe*, a pit, pool, = E. dial. *dub*, a pool: see *dub*².] **I.** *n.* **1.** A spot; a dot; one of a number of various spots, as on an animal's skin or coat.

He had . . . as many eyes on his body as my gray mare hath *dapples*. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii. 271.

2. A dappled horse.

II. *a.* Marked with spots; spotted; variegated with spots of different colors or shades of color: as, a *dapple* horse.

Some *dapple* mists still floated along the peaks of the hills. *Scott.*

dapple (dap'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dappled*, ppr. *dappling*. [< *dapple*, *n.*] To spot; variegate with spots.

The gentle day . . .
Dapples the drowsy east with spots of gray.
Shak., Much Ado, v. 3.

A surface *dappled* o'er with shadows flung
From many a brooding cloud. *Wordsworth.*

It is summer, and the flickering shadows of forest-leaves *dapple* the roof of the little porch.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 240.

dapple-bay (dap'l-bā'), *a.* [< *dapple* + *bay*⁶: see *dapple-gray.*] Of a bay color variegated by dapples, or spots of a different color or shade.

dappled (dap'ld), *a.* [< *dapple*, *n.*, + *-ed*².] Spotted; variegated with spots of different colors or shades.

Dappled Flanders mares.
Pope, Epistle to Miss Blount, l. 50.

The sky-lark shakes his *dappled* wing.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay, p. 62.

dapple-gray (dap'l-grā'), *a.* [< ME. *dapple-*, *dappul-gray*, < **dappel*, **dappul*, a spot (see *dapple*), + *gray.*] Of a gray color variegated by spots of a different color or shade.

His steede was al *dappel-gray*.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 173.

Daption (dap'ti-on), *n.* [NL. (Stephens, 1825); also written *Daptium*, and *Daptes*; < Gr. *δάπτης*, an eater, < *δάπτειν*, devour.] A notable genus of petrels, of the family *Procellariidæ* and section *Œstrelateæ*. They have the bill comparatively dilated, with a wide and partly naked interramal space, oblique sulci on the edge of the upper mandible, a small weak unguis, and long nasal tubes; a short, rounded tail; and plumage spotted on the upper parts with black and white. They are birds of moderate size. The type and only species is *D. capense*, the damier, Cape pigeon, or pintado petrel. *Calopetes* (Sundevall, 1873) is a synonym. See cut in next column.

Cape Pigeon (*Daption capense*).

Daptrius (dap'tri-us), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < Gr. *δάπτρια*, fem. to *δάπτης*, an eater: see *Daption.*] A genus of South American hawks, the type of which is *D. ater.* They have circular nostrils with a central tubercle; the plumage of the adult

South American Hawk (*Daptrius ater*).

is black with a white basal bar on the tail; the produced cere and naked sides of the head are reddish. The length of the adult is about 16½ inches.

dar¹†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *dare*¹.

dar² (där), *n.* Same as *dace*, 1.

darapti (da-rap'tī), *n.* The mnemonic name given by Petrus Hispanus to that mood of the third figure of syllogism in which the two premises are universal and affirmative and the conclusion is particular and affirmative. These distinctions of quantity and quality are indicated by the three vowels of the word, *a-a-i*. The letter *p* indicates that the reduction to direct reasoning is to be performed by converting by accident the minor premise, and the initial *d* shows that the direct mood so reached is darii. The following is an example of a syllogism in darapti: All griffins breathe fire; but all griffins are animals; therefore, some animals breathe fire. Some logicians deny the validity of this mood.

darbar, *n.* See *durbar.*

darbha (där'bä), *n.* [Skt. *darbha.*] A coarse grass, the *Poa cynosuroides*, much venerated by the Hindus, and employed by the Brahmans in their religious ceremonies.

darby (där'bi), *n.*; pl. *darbies* (-biz). [Appar. from the personal name *Darby* or *Derby.* The phrase "father Derbies bands" for handcuffs occurs in Gascoigne's "Steele Glas" (1576).] **1.** *pl.* Handcuffs. [Slang.]

Hark ye! Jem Clink will fetch you the *darbies*.
Scott, Peveril of the Peak, xxxiii.

2. A plasterers' tool consisting of a thin strip of wood about 3 or 3½ feet long and 7 inches broad, with two handles at the back, used for floating a ceiling.

Darbyites (där'bi-īts), *n. pl.* See *Plymouth Brethren*, under *brother.*

darce† (därs), *n.* [Also *darse*; < ME. *darce*, *darse*: see *dace.*] An earlier form of *dace.*

Rooche, *darce*, Makerelle.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 156.

Dardan (där'dan), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Dardanus*, adj., < *Dardanus*, Gr. *Δάρδανος*: see def.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining or relating to Dardanus or Dardania, an ancient city near the later Troy in Asia Minor, or to its people, the Dardani, named from a mythical founder, Dardanus, ancestor of Priam, king of Troy; hence, in poetical use, Trojan.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Dardanus or Dardania; poetically, a Trojan.

Dardanian (där-dā'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Dardanius* = *Dardanus*: see *Dardan.*] Same as *Dardan.*

dardanium† (där-dā′ni-um), *n.* [Neut. of L. *Dardanius:* see *Dardanian.*] A bracelet.

A golden ring that shines upon thy thumb,
About thy wrist the rich *Dardanium.*
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 28.

dardy-line (där′di-līn), *n.* [< **dardy* (< F. *darder*, dart, shoot, harpoon, spear, < *dard*, E. *dart*[1], q. v.) + *line.*] A kind of rigging of lines used to catch herrings. A piece of lead about 1½ pounds in weight is attached to a line, which carries at short intervals transverse pieces of whalebone or cane having unbaited hooks at either end. *Day*, British Fishes. [Local, Eng.]

dare[1] (dār), *v. t.*; pret. *dared* or *durst*, pp. *dared*, ppr. *daring.* [A form orig. indicative, < ME. 1st (and 3d) pers. sing. *dar*, *der*, *dear*, < AS. *dear*, *dearr* (for **dears*) = OS. *gi-dar* = OFries. *dor*, *dur*, also by confusion *thor*, *thur*, = MLG. *dar* = OHG. *gi-tar*, MHG. *tar*, *gi-tar* = Dan. *tör* = Sw. *tör* = Goth. *ga-dars*, I dare, an old preterit present, with new inf., ME. *durren*, *durn* (also by conformation *daren*, *darn*), < AS. *durran* = OS. *gi-durran* = OFries. **dura*, **dora*, also by confusion **thura*, **thora*, = MLG. *doren* = OHG. *gi-turran* = Icel. *thora* = Sw. *töra* = Dan. *turde* = Goth. *ga-daursan* (with new weak preterit, E. *durst*, < ME. *durste*, *dorste* (two syllables), < AS. *dorste* (for **dors-de*) = OS. *gi-dorsta* = OFries. *dorste*, *thorste* = MLG. *dorste* = OHG. **gi-torsta*, MHG. *torste* = Icel. *thordhi* = Sw. *torde* = Dan. *turde* = Goth. *ga-daursta*), dare, = Gr. *θαρσεῖν*, *θαρρεῖν*, be bold, dare (*θαρσύς*, *θρασύς*, bold), = OBulg. *drŭzati*, dare, = Skt. √ *dharsh*, dare. In some forms, as the ME., Fries., and Scand., there is confusion with a different preterit verb, ME. *tharf*, also *darf*, < AS. *thearf*, inf. *thurfan*, = OFries. *thurf*, inf. **thurva*, = OHG. *durfan* = Icel. *thurfa* = Goth. *thaurban*, have need, which in D. *durven* = G. *dürfen*, dare, has completely displaced the form corresponding to E. *dare:* see *darf*, *tharf.*] **1.** To be bold enough (to do something); have courage, strength of mind, or hardihood (to undertake some action or project); not to be afraid; venture: followed by an infinitive (with or without *to*) as object, or sometimes, by ellipsis, used absolutely.

I *dare* do all that may become a man;
Who *dares* do more, is none.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 7.

And what they *dare* to dream of *dare* to do.
Lowell, Comm. Ode.

[Originally and still often used in the third person of the present tense without a personal termination, and in such case always followed by the infinitive without *to:* as, he *dare* not do it.

Lo, Conscience dooth chide!
For losse of catel he *dar* not figt.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

One *dares* not light a large candle, except company's coming in. *Steele*, Lying Lover, iv.]

2. To venture on; attempt boldly to perform.

But this thing *dare* not. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 2.

3. To challenge; provoke to action, especially by asserting or implying that one lacks courage to accept the challenge; defy: as, to *dare* a man to fight.

I taught him how to manage arms, to *dare*
An enemy, to court both death and dangers.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, v. 1.

I whipt him for robbing an orchard once when he was but a child —
"The farmer *dared* me to do it," he said; he was always so wild. *Tennyson*, Rizpah.

4. To arouse; rouse. [Prov. Eng.] — **I dare say,** I suppose or believe; I presume; I think likely: a weak affirmation, generally implying some degree of indifference in assertion or assent.

Joseph S. O, yes, I find great use in that screen.
Sir Peter T. I dare say you must, certainly.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

dare[1] (dār), *n.* [< *dare*[1], *v.*] **1**†. The quality of being daring; venturesomeness; boldness; dash; spirit.

It lends a lustre, and more great opinion,
A larger *dare* to your great enterprise.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

2. A challenge; defiance.

Sextus Pompeius
Hath given the *dare* to Cæsar.
Shak., A. and C., i. 2.

To take a dare, to receive a challenge without accepting it. [Colloq.]

It was not consonant with the honor of such a man as Bob to *take a dare;* so against first one and then another aspiring hero he had fought, until at length there was none that ventured any more to "give a dare" to the victor of so many battles. *E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, x.

dare[2]† (dār), *v.* [< ME. *daren*, *darien*, *dayren*, be or lie in fear, terrify; cf. Sw. *darra*, tremble, shiver, = Dan. *dirre*, tremble, quiver, vibrate, = LG. *bedaren*, become still, = D. *bedaren*, abate, become calm, compose. Perhaps ult. a secondary form of ME. *dasen*, be stupefied, tr. stupefy, daze: see *daze.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To be in fear; tremble with fear; be stupefied or dazed with fear. Specifically — **2.** To lie still in fear; lurk in dread; especially, lie or squat close to the ground, like a frightened bird or hare; look anxiously around, as such a lurking creature.

These weddid men that lye and *dare*,
As in a forme lith a wery hare.
Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 103.

3. To droop; languish.

II. *trans.* **1.** To strike with fear; terrify; daunt; dismay.

Now me bus, as a beggar, my bread for to thigge
At doris vpon dayes, that *dayres* me full sore:
Till I come to my kyth, can I non othir.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13550.

For I have done those follies, those mad mischiefs,
Would *dare* a woman.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 1.

2. To terrify and catch (larks), as by means of a mirror or a piece of red cloth, or by walking round with a hawk on the fist where they are crouching, and then throwing a net over them.

Enclos'd the bush about, and there him tooke,
Like *darred* Larke. *Spenser*, F. Q., VII. vi. 47.

If we live thus tamely,
To be thus jaded by a piece of scarlet,
Farewell nobility; let his grace go forward,
And *dare* us with his cap, like larks.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

dare[2]† (dār), *n.* [< *dare*[2], *v.*] A mirror for daring larks.

The *dare* for larks, or mirror surrounded by smaller ones, over the mantel-piece, which exercised many commentators on the print, appears in the picture.
The Athenæum, Jan. 28, 1888, p. 122.

dare[3] (dār), *n.* [Also written *dar* (ME.), < F. *dard* (pron. dār), and in older form *dart* (and in another form *darse*, *darce*, > E. *dace*); all ult. identical with *dart*, a missile: see *dace* and *dart*[1].] Same as *dace*, 1. [Local, Eng.]

dare[4]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *deer.*

daredevil (dār′dev″l), *n.* and *a.* [< *dare*, *v.*, + obj. *devil.*] **I.** *n.* One who fears nothing and will attempt anything; a reckless fellow; a desperado.

A humorous *dare-devil* — the very man to suit my purpose. *Bulwer.*

II. *a.* Characteristic of or appropriate to a daredevil; reckless; inconsiderately rash and venturesome.

I doubt if Rebecca, whom we have seen piously praying for consols, would have exchanged her poverty and the *dare-devil* excitement and chances of her life for Osborne's money and the humdrum gloom which enveloped him.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xlii.

daredevilism (dār′dev″l-izm), *n.* [< *daredevil* + *-ism.*] Same as *daredeviltry.*

daredeviltry (dār′dev″l-tri), *n.* [< *daredevil* + *-try*, for *-ry*, as in *deviltry.*] The character or conduct of a daredevil; recklessness; venturesomeness.

His rude guardian addressed himself to the modification of this facial expression; it had not enough of modesty in it, for instance, or of *dare-deviltry.*
G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 8.

dare-doing†, **der-doing**†, *a.* [Found only in the second spelling, used by Spenser, as if ppr. of *dare do* taken as a single verb in the passage from Chaucer cited under *daring-do.* See *daring-do.*] Daring; bold.

Me ill besits, that in *der-doing* armes
And honours suit my vowed daies do spend.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 10.

dareful† (dār′fûl), *a.* [< *dare*[1] + *-ful.*] Full of defiance.

We might have met them *dareful*, beard to beard,
And beat them backward home. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 5.

darer (dār′ėr), *n.* One who dares or defies; a challenger.

Don Michael, Leon; another *darer* come.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iii. 1.

darf†, *v.* See *tharf.*

darg (därg), *n.* [Sc., sometimes spelled *dargue*, formerly *dark*, a contr. of *dawerk*, *daywerk*, *daywark* = *day-work:* see *day-work.*] **1.** A day's work; a task for a day. It is sometimes redundantly called *day's darg.*

I can do as gude a *day's darg* as ever I did in my life.
Scott, Monastery, iii.

They [the tenants] are subject also to a *darg* (or day's work) for every acre. *Statist. Acc. of Scot.*, VIII. 602.

Hence — **2.** A certain task of work, whether more or less than the measure of a day.

He never wrought a good *dark*, that went grumbling about. *Kelly*, Scotch Proverbs, p. 143.

darg (därg), *v. i.* [Sc., < *darg*, *n.*] To be employed at day-work.

Glad to fa' to wark that's killing,
To common *darguing.*
R. Galloway, Poems, p. 119.

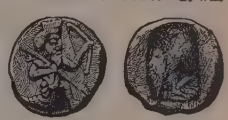
darger (där′gėr), *n.* [As *darg* + *-er*[1]; ult. a contr. of *day-worker.*] A day-worker. [Scotch.]

The croonin' kie the byre drew nigh,
The *darger* left his thrift.
Border Minstrelsy, III. 357.

dargie (där′gi), *n.* [E. dial.; origin obscure. Cf. *dargs.*] A local English name of the coal-fish.

dargs (därgz), *n.* [Cf. *dargie.*] A local Scotch name of the whiting.

daric (dar′ik), *n.* [< NL. *daricus*, < Gr. δαρεικός (sc. στατήρ, stater), said to have been first coined by Darius I., king of Persia, and hence derived < Δαρεῖος, OPers. *Daryavush*, Darius, but prob. of other origin, perhaps < *dariku*, a Babylonian word, said to mean 'a weight' or 'measure.'] A gold coin current in antiquity throughout the Persian empire, and also in Greece. It was of very pure gold, was of small diameter but very thick, and weighed rather more than an English sovereign. It has no inscription; the obverse type is the king of Persia represented as an archer or bearing a spear; the reverse, usually an irregular oblong incuse. Double darics were issued after the conquest of Persia by Alexander the Great, with Greek letters, most of the known specimens of which have been found in the Panjâb. — **Silver daric,** the principal silver coin of ancient Persia, closely resembling the gold daric, and specifically called the *siglos*, but also known by the name *daric* in ancient as well as modern times.



Obverse. Reverse.

Daric, in the British Museum. (Size of the original.)

darii (dā′ri-ī), *n.* The mnemonic name given by Petrus Hispanus to that direct mood of the first figure of syllogism in which the major premise is universal and affirmative, and the minor premise and conclusion are particular and affirmative. These distinctions of quantity and quality are indicated by the three vowels of the word, *a-i-i.* The following is an example of a syllogism in darii: All virtues are laudable; but some habits are virtues; therefore, some habits are laudable.

daring (dār′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *dare*[1], *v.*] Adventurous courage; intrepidity; boldness; adventurousness.

daring (dār′ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *dare*[1], *v.*] **1.** Possessing or springing from adventurous courage; bold; fearless; adventurous; reckless.

He knew thee absolute, and full in soldier,
Daring beyond all dangers. *Fletcher*, Bonduca, v. 4.

To this day we may discern in many parts of our financial and commercial system the marks of that vigorous intellect and *daring* spirit. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xx.

2. Audacious; impudent.

Is there none
Will tell the King I love him tho' so late?
Now — ere he goes to the great Battle? none:
Myself must tell him in that purer life,
But now it were too *daring.* *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

=**Syn. 1.** Dauntless, undaunted, heroic.

daring-do†, **derring-do**†, *n.* [The word was adopted by Spenser in the erroneous spelling *derring-do*, which through him and his imitators has become familiar in literature from Chaucer; ME. *dorryng don*, *duryng do*, etc., a peculiar isolated compound, < *dorryng*, *duryng*, etc., mod. *daring*, ppr. of *dorren*, *durren*, mod. *dare*[1], + inf. *don*, *do.* The associated phrase *to dorre do*, in the last line of the first quot., consists of the inf. *do* depending on the inf. *dorre*, *durre*, dare, and is not, as some think, a compound verb. See *dare-doing.*] Daring deeds; daring action.

And certaynly in storye it is founde
That Troilus was nevere unto no wight,
As in his tyme, in no degre secounde,
In *dorryng-don* [var. *duryng do*, *dorynge to do*, 16th cent. ed. *daring do*] that longeth to a Knyght;
Al myghte a geaunt passen hym of myght,
His herte ay with the firste and with the beste
Stod paregal, to dorre don [var. durre to do, dore don, 16th cent. ed. dare don] that hym leste.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 837.

For ever, who in *derring-doe* were dreade,
The loftie verse of hem was loved aye.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., October.

daring-doer†, **derring-doer**†, *n.* [See *daring-do.*] A daring and bold doer.

All mightie men and dreadfull *derring-dooers.*
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 38.

daring-glass† (dār′ing-glȧs), *n.* A mirror used for daring larks. *Bp. Gauden.*

daring-hardy† (dār′ing-här″di), *a.* Foolhardy; audacious.

On pain of death, no person be so bold
Or *daring-hardy* as to touch the lists.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

daringly (dãr'ing-li), *adv.* 1. With boldness or audacity; boldly; courageously; fearlessly.

Your brother, fired with success,
Too *daringly* upon the foe did press.
Lord Halifax, On Prince of Denmark's Marriage.

2. Defiantly.

Some of the great principles of religion are every day openly and *daringly* attacked from the press.
Bp. Atterbury.

daringness (dãr'ing-nes), *n.* Boldness; courageousness; audaciousness.

The greatness and *daringness* of our crimes.
Bp. Atterbury, Works, IV. iv.

dark[1] (därk), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *dark, derk, deork*, a. and n., < AS. *deorc*, a., dark. Connections uncertain.] **I.** *a.* 1. Without light; marked by the absence of light; unilluminated; shadowy: as, a *dark* night; a *dark* room.

And aftre thei maken the nyght so *derk* that no man may see no thing. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 237.

2. Not radiating or reflecting light; wholly or partially black or gray in appearance; having the quality opposite to light or white: as, a *dark* object; a *dark* color.

The sun to me is *dark*,
And silent as the moon.
Milton, S. A., l. 86.

Lovely in your strength, as is the light
Of a *dark* eye in woman!
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 92.

A dusky barge,
Dark as a funeral scarf from stem to stern.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

3. Not fair: applied to the complexion: as, the *dark*-skinned races.

And round about the keel with faces pale,
Dark faces pale against that rosy flame,
The mild-eyed melancholy Lotos-eaters came.
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters.

Differing only as sisters may differ, as when one is of lighter and another of *darker* complexion.
Gladstone, quoted in S. Dowell's Taxes in England, II. 343.

4. Lacking in light or brightness; shaded; obscure: as, a *dark* day; the *dark* recesses of a forest. Hence—5. Characterized by or producing gloom; dreary; cheerless: as, a *dark* time in the affairs of the country.

So *dark* a mind within me dwells.
Tennyson, Maud, xv.

There is, in every true woman's heart, a spark of heavenly fire, which . . . beams and blazes in the *dark* hour of adversity. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 39.

Alone, in that *dark* sorrow, hour after hour crept by.
Whittier, Cassandra Southwick.

6. Threatening; frowning; gloomy; morose: as, a *dark* scowl.

All men of *dark* tempers, according to their degree of melancholy or enthusiasm, may find convents fitted to their humours. *Addison*, Travels in Italy.

So all in wrath he got to horse and went;
While Arthur to the banquet, *dark* in mood,
Past, thinking "Is it Lancelot who hath come?"
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

7. Obscure; not easily perceived or understood; difficult to interpret or explain: as, a *dark* saying; a *dark* passage in an author.

What may seem *dark* at the first will afterward be found more plain. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 1.

What's your *dark* meaning, mouse, of this light word?
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

Wise philosophers hold all writings to be fruitful in the proportion they are *dark*. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, x.

Hence—8. Concealed; secret; mysterious; inscrutable: as, keep it *dark*.

Day, mark'd as with some hideous crime,
When the *dark* hand struck down thro' time,
And cancell'd nature's best.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxii.

Precisely what is to be the manner and measure of our knowledge, in this fuller and more glorious revelation of the future, is not clear to us now, for that is one of the *dark* things, or mysteries, of our present state.
Bushnell, Sermons for New Life, p. 159.

9†. Blind; sightless.

I, *dark* in light, exposed
To daily fraud, contempt, abuse, and wrong.
Milton, S. A., l. 75.

Dr. Heylin (author of ye Geography) preach'd at ye Abbey. . . . He was, I think, at this time quite *darke*, and so had ben for some yeares. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 29, 1661.

Thou wretched daughter of a *dark* old man,
Conduct my weary steps. *Dryden and Lee*, Œdipus.

10. Unenlightened, either mentally or spiritually; characterized by backwardness in learning, art, science, or religion; destitute of knowledge or culture; ignorant; uninstructed; rude; uncivilized: as, the *dark* places of the earth; the *dark* ages.

How many waste places are left as *darke* as Galile of the Gentiles, sitting in the region and shadow of death; without preaching Minister, without light!
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

The age wherein he [Homer] liv'd was *dark*; but he
Could not want sight who taught the world to see.
Sir J. Denham, Progress of Learning.

There are *dark* regions of the earth where we do not expect to find a righteous man.
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLIII. 430.

11. Morally black; atrocious; wicked; sinister.

Fit vessel, fittest imp of fraud, in whom
To enter, and his *dark* suggestions hide.
Milton, P. L., ix. 90.

Shame from our hearts
Unworthy arts,
The fraud designed, the purpose *dark*.
Whittier, Eve of Election.

Dark ages. See *age*.—**Dark days**, specifically, days on which the sun is so completely obscured by clouds or dry mists that artificial lights have to be used for one or more days continuously, and day seems literally turned into night. Such a day was May 19th, 1780, in New England; and others of less extent were August 9th, 1732, and October 21st, 1816. The most remarkable case on record is the dry fog of 1783, when the sun was obscured by a bluish haze for many days in the summer, throughout Europe, northern Africa, and to some extent in Asia and North America.—**Dark heat**, the heat due to the invisible ultra-red heat-rays of the spectrum. See *spectrum*.—**Dark horse.** See *horse*.—**Dark moon.** See *moon*.—**Dark room**, in *photog.*, a room from which all actinic rays of light have been excluded, used in the processes connected with the sensitizing of plates for exposure, for placing the plates in and taking them from the plate-holders or dark slides in which they are transported and exposed in the camera, and for the development of the picture after exposure.

It is most essential in all photographic processes to employ what is termed a *dark room*. . . . This *dark room* is not without light, but its light is of a quality such as in no way affects the plate. *Spon*, Encyc. Manuf., p. 1536.

To keep dark, to be quiet, silent, or secret concerning a matter.

II. *n.* 1. The absence of light; darkness.

Till the *derke* was don, & the day sprange,
And the sun in his sercle set vppo lofte.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6062.

I believe that men are generally still a little afraid of the *dark*. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 142.

Morn broaden'd on the borders of the *dark*.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

2. A dark place.

So I wilt in the wod and the wilde holtis,
ffer fro my feres, and no freike herde,
Till I drogh to a *derke*, and the dere lost.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2361.

It is not the shallow mystery of those small *darks* which are enclosed by caves and crumbling dungeons; it is the unfathomable mystery of the sunlight and the sun.
S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 47.

3. A dark hue; a dark spot or part.

Some *darks* had been discovered. *Shirley.*

With the small touches, efface the edges, reinforce the *darks*, and work the whole delicately together.
Ruskin, Elements of Drawing, p. 61.

4. A state of concealment; secrecy: as, things done in the *dark*.

I am in the *dark* to all the world, and my nearest friends behold me but in a cloud.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 4.

5. An obscured or unenlightened state or condition; obscurity; a state of ignorance: as, I am still in the *dark* regarding his intentions.

While men are in the *dark* they will be always quarrelling. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. iii.

As to its [the city of Quinam's] distance from the Sea, its bigness, strength, riches, &c., I am yet in the *dark*.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 7.

We are . . . in the *dark* respecting the office of the large viscus called the spleen.
Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 156.

Dark of the moon. See *moon*.

dark[1] (därk), *adv.* [< *dark*[1], *a.*] In the dark; without light.

I see no more in you
Than without candle may go *dark* to bed.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 5.

dark[1]† (därk), *v.* [< ME. *darken, derken*, < AS. **deorcian*, in comp. **ā-deorcian* (Somner), make dark, < *deorc*, dark: see *dark*[1], *a.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To grow or become dark; darken.

The sonne *darked* & withdrewe his lyght.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 40.

2. To remain in the dark; lurk; lie hidden or concealed.

And ther she syt and *darketh* wonder stille.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 816.

All day the bestes *darked* in here den stille.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2723.

II. *trans.* To make dark; darken; obscure.

Fair when that cloud of pride, which oft doth *dark*
Her goodly light, with smiles she drives away. *Spenser.*

Pagan Poets that audaciously
Haue sought to *dark* the ever Memory
Of Gods greeat works.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

Dark thy clear glass with old Falernian wine.
B. Jonson, tr. of Martial's Epigrams, viii. 77.

dark[2]† (därk), *n.* [The more orig. form of *darg*, ult. a contr. of *day-work*: see *darg*.] An obsolete form of *darg*.

dark-apostrophe (därk'a-pos″trō-fē), *n.* See *apostrophe*[1], 2.

dark-arches (därk'ärʺ chez), *n.* A British noctuid moth, *Hadena monoglypha*.

darkemon, *n.* Same as *adarkon*.

darken (där'kn), *v.* [< *dark*[1] + *-en*[1]. Cf. *dark*[1], *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To grow dark or darker.

Some little of this marvel he too saw,
Returning o'er the plain that then began
To *darken* under Camelot. *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

The autumnal evening *darkens* round.
M. Arnold, The Grande Chartreuse.

2. To grow less white or clear; assume a darker hue or appearance: as, white paper *darkens* with age.

II. *trans.* 1. To deprive of light; make dark or darker: as, to *darken* a room by closing the shutters.

They [the locusts] covered the face of the whole earth, so that the land was *darkened*. Ex. x. 15.

Whether the *darken'd* room to muse invite,
Or whiten'd wall provoke the skewer to write.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 97.

Returned to London, she [Mrs. Browning] began the life which she continued for so many years, confined to one large and commodious, but *darkened* chamber.
Pen Portraits of Literary Women, II. 101.

2. To obscure or shut out the light of.

It blows also sometimes very hard from the south west; and when these winds are high, it raises the sand in such a manner that it *darkens* the sun, and one cannot see the distance of a quarter of a mile.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 195.

Mr. Bucket came out again, exhorting the others to be vigilant, *darkened* his lantern, and once more took his seat.
Dickens, Bleak House, lvii.

3. To render less white or clear; impart a darker hue to: as, exposure to the sun *darkens* the complexion.

A picture of his little cousin, truthfully painted, her face, *darkened* by the sun, contrasting strongly with the clear white of her dress, veil, and garland.
St. Nicholas, XV. 10.

4. To obscure or cloud the meaning or intelligence of; perplex; render vague or uncertain.

Who is this that *darkeneth* counsel by words without knowledge? Job xxxviii. 2.

Love is the tyrant of the heart; it *darkens* Reason, confounds discretion. *Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, iii. 3.

Such was his wisdom, that his confidence did seldom *darken* his foresight, especially in things near hand.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII.

5. To render gloomy; sadden.

All joy is *darkened*, the mirth of the land is gone.
Isa. xxiv. 11.

Calvin, whose life was *darkened* by disease, had a morbid and gloomy element in his theology.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 54.

6. To deprive of vision; strike with blindness.

Let their eyes be *darkened*, that they may not see.
Rom. xi. 10.

Hence—7. To deprive of intellectual or spiritual light; sink in darkness or ignorance.

Their foolish heart was *darkened*. Rom. i. 21.

8. To sully; make foul; make less bright or lustrous.

I must not think there are
Evils enow to *darken* all his goodness.
Shak., A. and C., i. 4.

You are *darken'd* in this action, sir,
Even by your own. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 7.

9. To hide; conceal.

The veil that *darkened* from our sidelong glance
The inexorable face. *Lowell*, Agassiz, i. 1.

To darken one's door, to enter one's house or room as a visitor: generally or always with an implication that the visit is unwelcome.

Oh, pity me then, when, day by day,
The stout fiend *darkens my* parlor *door*.
Whittier, Demon of the Study.

darkener (där'kn-ėr), *n.* One who or that which darkens.

He [Sumner] was no *darkener* of counsel by words without knowledge. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 23.

darkey, *n.* See *darky*.

darkful† (därk'fûl), *a.* [ME. *derkful*; < *dark*[1], *n.*, + *-ful*, 1.] Full of darkness.

All thy body shall be *darkful*. *Wyclif*, Luke xi. 34.

darkhead†, *n.* [ME. *deorkhede, derkhede, durehede*; < *dark*[1] + *-head*.] Darkness.

Al o tide of the dai we were in *durchede*.
St. Brandan, p. 2.

dark-house†, *n.* A mad-house.

Love is merely a madness, and, I tell you, deserves as well a *dark house* and a whip as madmen do.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2.

darkle (där'kl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *darkled*, ppr. *darkling*. [Assumed from *darkling, adv.*, regarded as a ppr.] 1. To appear dark; show indistinctly.

To the right towers Arthur's lofty seat; . . . to the left *darkles* the castle. *Blackwood's Mag.*

2. To become dark or gloomy.

His honest brows *darkling* as he looked towards me. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, lxvi.

darkling (därk'ling), *adv.* [= Sc. *darklins;* < *dark*[1] + dim. *-ling*[2].] **1.** In the dark.

As the wakeful bird
Sings *darkling*, and in shadiest covert hid,
Tunes her nocturnal note. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 39.

That though I wrestle *darkling* with the fiend,
I shall o'ercome it. *J. Baillie.*

Hence—**2.** Blindly; uncertainly.

Do nations float *darkling* down the stream of the ages, . . . swaying with every wind, and ignorant whither they are drifting? *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 3.

darkling (därk'ling), *a.* [Ppr. of *darkle*, *v.*] **1.** Dark; obscure; gloomy.

And down the *darkling* precipice
Are dash'd into the deep abyss.
Moore, Fire Worshippers.

What storms our *darkling* pathway swept!
Whittier, Pæan.

2. Blinded.

The falconer started up, and *darkling* as he was — for his eyes watered too fast to permit his seeing anything — he would soon have been at close grips with his insolent adversary. *Scott*, Abbot, xix.

3. Rendering dark; obscuring.

As many poets with their rhymes
Oblivion's *darkling* dust o'erwhelms.
Lowell, To Holmes.

darkling-beetle (därk'ling-bē″tl), *n.* A name of the *Blaps mortisaga*, a black beetle of the family *Tenebrionidæ*. It is about an inch long, and is found in cellars, caverns, and other dark places. See cut under *Blaps*.

darklings (därk'lingz), *adv.* [Sc. *darklins;* < E. *darkling* + adverbial suffix *-s*.] In the dark.

Thou wouldest fain persuade me to do like some idle wanton servants, who play and talk out their candle-light, and then go *darklings* to bed. *Bp. Hall*, Works, VII. 344.

She through the yard the nearest tak's
An' to the kiln she goes then,
An' *darklins* graipit [groped] for the bauks,
An' in the blue-clue throws then.
Burns, Halloween.

darkly (därk'li), *adv.* [< ME. *derkly, derkliche,* < AS. *deorclīce,* < *deorc*, E. *dark*[1], + *-līce*, E. *-ly*[2].] **1.** In a dark manner; so as to appear dark; as a dark object or spot.

Vainly the fowler's eye
Might mark thy distant flight to do thee wrong,
As, *darkly* seen against the crimson sky,
Thy figure floats along.
Bryant, To a Waterfowl.

What forms were those which *darkly* stood
Just on the margin of the wood?
Whittier, Pentucket.

2†. Blindly; as one deprived of sight; with uncertainty.

The spere lete don, ren the hed, be-forn lete goo;
After my fewed, *derkly*, as man blynd.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4476.

3. Dimly; obscurely; faintly; imperfectly.

For now we see through a glass, *darkly;* but then face to face. 1 Cor. xiii. 12.

In other great disputes it answers dubiously and *darkly* to the common reader. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 19.

4. Mysteriously; with sinister vagueness: as, it was *darkly* hinted that murder had been committed.

How *darkly*, and how deadly, dost thou speak!
Your eyes do menace me. *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 4.

darkness (därk'nes), *n.* [< ME. *derknesse*, darkness; < *dark*[1] + *-ness*.] **1.** The absolute or comparative absence of light, or the modification of visual sensation produced by such absence; gloom. It may be due either (*a*) to a deficient illumination, or (*b*) to a low degree of luminosity or transparency in the dark object.

Darkness was upon the face of the deep. Gen. i. 2.

A Provynce of the Contree, that hathe wel in circuyt 3 iorneyes, that men clepen Hanyson, is alle covered with *Derknesse*, with outen ony brightnesse or light; so that no man may see ne here, ne no man dar entren in to hem. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 260.

Darkness might then be defined as ether at rest; light as ether in motion. But in reality the ether is never at rest, for in the absence of light-waves we have heat-waves always speeding through it. *Tyndall*, Radiation, § 2.

2. Secrecy; concealment; privacy.

What I tell you in *darkness*, that speak ye in light. Mat. x. 27.

Though lately we intended
To keep in *darkness* what occasion now
Reveals. *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1.

3. The state of being blind physically; blindness.

His eyes, before they had their will,
Were shrivell'd into *darkness* in his head.
Tennyson, Godiva.

Hence—4. Mental or spiritual blindness; lack of knowledge or enlightenment, especially in religion and morality: as, heathen *darkness*.

Men loved *darkness* rather than light, because their deeds were evil. John iii. 19.

The Barbary States, after the decline of the Arabian power, were enveloped in *darkness*, rendered more palpable by the increasing light among the Christian nations. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 219.

Ring out the *darkness* of the land,
Ring in the Christ that is to be.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cvi.

5. The kingdom of the evil one; hell: as, the powers of *darkness*.

Descend to *darkness* and the burning lake:
False fiend, avoid! *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 4.

6†. The gloom and obscurity of the grave; death.

If I must die,
I will encounter *darkness* as a bride,
And hug it in mine arms.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1.

7. Obscurity of meaning; lack of clearness or intelligibility.

The vse of old wordes is not the greatest cause of Salustes roughnes and *darknesse*.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 156.

Let others therefore dread and shun the Scriptures for their *darknesse*, I shall wish I may deserve to be reckon'd among those who admire and dwell upon them for their clearnesse. *Milton*, Church-Government, Pref.

The prince of darkness, the devil; Satan. = **Syn.** *Darkness, Obscurity, Dimness, Gloom. Darkness* is the opposite of light, physical or mental, and indicates the complete, or approximately complete, absence of it. *Obscurity* is the state of being overclouded or concealed through the intervention of something which obstructs or shuts out the light, causing objects to be imperfectly illuminated: as, the *obscurity* of a landscape; the style of this author is full of *obscurity*. *Dimness* is indistinctness caused by the intervention of an imperfectly transparent medium, or by imperfection in the eye of the person looking; it is specifically applied to the sight itself: as, *dimness* of vision. *Gloom* is deep shade, approaching absolute darkness, but is now much less often used in that sense, or in the sense of a corresponding darkness of mind, than to express a state of feeling akin to darkness; the lack of ability to see light ahead; deep despondency; lack of hope or joy: as, he lived in constant *gloom*.

Yet from those flames
No light, but rather *darkness* visible.
Milton, P. L., i. 62.

Obscurity of expression generally springs from confusion of ideas. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

The stores had a twilight of *dimness;* the air was spicy with mingled odors. *G. W. Curtis*, Prue and I, p. 68.

A change comes over me like that which befalls the traveller when clouds overspread the sky, . . . and *gloom* settles down upon his uncertain way, till he is lost. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 94.

darksome (därk'sum), *a.* [< *dark*[1] + *-some*.] Somewhat dark; gloomy; shadowy: as, a *darksome* house; a *darksome* cloud. [Poetical.]

A *darkesome* way, which no man could descry,
That deep descended through the hollow ground.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 20.

The *darksome* pines that o'er yon rocks reclin'd.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 155.

They crouched them close in the *darksome* shade,
They quaked all o'er with awe and fear.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay, p. 45.

darky (där'ki), *n.*; pl. *darkies* (-kiz). [Also written, less prop., *darkey;* < *dark*[1] + dim. *-y*.] **1.** A negro; a colored person. [Colloq.]

The manners of a cornfield *darky*.
The Century, XXVII. 132.

2. A policeman's lantern; a bull's-eye. *Dickens.* [Slang.]

darling (där'ling), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *derling* and *dearling;* < ME. *derling, durling, deorling,* < AS. *deórling*, a favorite, < *deór*, dear, + dim. *-ling*.] **I.** *n.* One who is very dear; one much beloved; a special favorite.

The *dearlings* of delight. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. viii. 43.

And can do nought but wail her *darling's* loss.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

Any man who puts his life in peril in a cause which is esteemed becomes the *darling* of all men.
Emerson, Courage.

II. *a.* Very dear; peculiarly beloved; favorite; regarded with great affection and tenderness; lovingly cherished: as, a *darling* child.

Some *darling* science. *Watts*, Improvement of Mind.

The love of their country is still, I hope, one of their *darling* virtues. *Goldsmith*, Essays, Asem.

darlingness (där'ling-nes), *n.* Dearness. *Browning.* [Rare.]

Darlingtonia (där-ling-tō'ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after Dr. William *Darlington*, a botanist of Philadelphia (1782–1863).] A remarkable genus of American pitcher-plants, natural order *Sarraceniaceæ*. A single species is known, *D. Californica*, from the mountain swamps of northern California. The leaves are trumpet-shaped, sometimes 3 feet long, with a vaulted, dilated hood, which terminates in a large forked appendage above the contracted orifice. The under side of the leaf is winged, and a sweet secretion is found along this wing and about the orifice. The tube within is beset with rigid hairs directed downward, and the bottom is filled with a liquid which has a digestive effect upon the numerous insects that are entrapped.

Darlingtonia Californica.

darn[1] (därn), *v. t.* [Prob. of Celtic origin: < W. *darnio*, piece, also break in pieces, tear (= Bret. *darnaoui*, divide into pieces), < *darn*, a piece, fragment, patch, = Corn. and Bret. *darn*, a fragment, piece, whence prob. F. *darne*, a slice (of some fishes).] To mend by filling in a rent or hole with yarn or thread (usually like that of the fabric) by means of a needle; repair by interweaving with yarn or thread.

He spent every day ten hours in his closet, in *darning* his stockings, which he perform'd to admiration. *Swift.*

To darn up, to patch up; repair.

To *darn up* the rents of schism by calling a council. *Milton.*

darn[1] (därn), *n.* [< *darn*[1], *v.*] A darned patch.

darn[2] (därn), *v. t.* [A minced form of *damn.*] To damn (when used as a colloquial oath): commonly used as an exclamation. [Low.]

"My boy," said another, "was lost in a typhoon in the China sea; *darn* they lousy typhoons."
H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe, vi.

darn[3]† (därn), *a.* and *v.* Same as *dern*[1].

darnation (där-nā'shọn), *interj.* A minced form of *damnation*, used as an exclamation. [Low.]

darnel (där'nel), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *darnel, dernel* (taking the place of the earlier *cockle*[1]), < F. dial. (Rouchi) *darnelle*, darnel, prob. so named from its (supposed) stupefying or intoxicating qualities; cf. OF. *darne*, stupefied; Sw. *dår-repe*, also simply *repe*, darnel, the first syllable repr. *dåra*, infatuate, cf. *dåre* = Dan. *daare*, a fool.] **I.** *n.* The popular name of *Lolium temulentum*, one of the few reputed deleterious grasses. It is sometimes frequent in the wheat-fields of Europe, and the grains when ground with the wheat have been believed to produce narcotic and stupefying effects upon the system. Recent investigations tend to prove this belief to be erroneous. The name was used by the early herbalists to include all kinds of corn-field weeds.

Darnel (*Lolium temulentum*).

He [the devil] every day laboureth to sow cockle and *darnel*. *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

Darnel, and all the idle weeds that grow
In our sustaining corn. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 4.

II. *a.* Like darnel. [Poetical.]

No *darnel* fancy
Might choke one useful blade in Puritan fields.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

Darnell's case. See *case*[1].

darner (där'nėr), *n.* **1.** One who mends by darning.—**2.** A darning-needle. *Dict. of Needlework.*

darnext, darnict, *n.* Same as *dornick.*

With a fair *darnex* carpet of my own.
Fletcher (and another), Noble Gentleman, v. 1.

darning (där'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *darn*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of mending by imitation of texture.

Supposing those stockings of Sir John's endued with some degree of consciousness at every particular *darning.*
Martinus Scriblerus.

2. Articles to be darned: as, the week's *darning* lay on the table.

darning-ball (där'ning-bâl), *n.* A spherical or egg-shaped piece of wood, ivory, glass, or other hard substance, over which an article to be darned is drawn smooth.

darning-needle (där'ning-nē″dl), *n.* **1.** A long needle with a large eye, used in darning.—**2.**

The dragon-fly; the devil's darning-needle. See *dragon-fly*. [U. S.]

darning-stitch (där'ning-stich), *n.* A stitch used in darning, imitating more or less closely the texture of the fabric darned. It is used both in mending and in decorative work.

Darnis (där'nis), *n.* [NL.] 1. A genus of homopterous hemipterous insects, of the family *Membracidæ*, or referred to the family *Cercopidæ*.—2. A genus of butterflies, of the family *Erycinidæ*.

darnix†, *n.* Same as *dornick*.

daroo-tree (da-rō'trē), *n.* The *Ficus Sycomorus*, or Egyptian sycamore.

darra (dar'ä), *n.* Same as *durra*.

darraign†, **darrain**†, *v. t.* Same as *deraign*[1].

darrein (dar'ān), *a.* [< OF. *darrain, derrain, dererain*, F. dial. (Rouchi) *darrain* = Pr. *dereiran*, last, < ML. as if **deretranus* (cf. F. *dernier*, < ML. as if **deretranarius*), < L. *de*, from, + *retro*, back: see *retro-* and *dernier*.] In *old law*, last: as, *darrein* continuance; *darrein* presentment.

The great charter of John likewise retains the three recognitions of Novel disseisin, Mort d'ancester, and *Darrein* presentment, to be heard in the quarterly county courts by the justices and four chosen knights.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 164.

darriba (dar'i-bä), *n.* A modern dry measure of Egypt, equal to about 16 Winchester bushels.

darsis† (där'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάρσις*, excoriation, < *δέρειν*, skin, flay, = AS. *teran*, E. *tear*[1], q. v. Cf. *derma*, etc.] The removal of the skin from the subjacent tissues; an abrasion of the skin.

dart[1] (därt), *n.* [< ME. *dart*, < OF. *dart*, also *dard, dar*, F. *dard* = Pr. *dart* = Sp. Pg. It. *dardo* = Wall. *darde* = Hung. *darda*, < ML. *dardus, dartus*, a dart; of Teut. origin: AS. *daroth, darath, dareth* = OHG. *tart*, a dart, javelin, = Icel. *darradhr*, a dart, javelin, peg (also in simpler form *darr*, pl. *dörr*, neut., mod. *dör*, m., a dart), = Sw. *dart*, a dagger.] 1. A pointed missile weapon thrown or thrust by the hand; a small and light spear or javelin, sometimes hurled by the aid of a strap or thong.

And he [Joab] took three *darts* in his hand, and thrust them through the heart of Absalom. 2 Sam. xviii. 14.

Death! ere thou hast slain another,
Learn'd, and fair, and good as she,
Time shall throw a *dart* at thee.
B. Jonson, Epitaph on the Countess of Pembroke.

2. A kind of eel-spear. [Eng.]

The *dart* is made of a cross-piece with barbed spikes set in like the teeth of a rake.
Day, Fishes of Great Britain and Ireland, II. 246.

3†. A spear set up as a prize for victory in running or other athletic contests.

The *dart* is set up of virginitee,
Cacche whoso may, who renneth best, let se.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 75.

4. Anything like a dart in shape, use, or effect. Specifically—(*a*) The missile or arrow of a blow-gun when made with a point. (*b*) In *entom.*, the sting of an aculeate hymenopterous insect; in a more restricted sense, the spicula or lancet-like instrument forming the central part of the sting.

Until recently the latter [*Zonites nitidus*] was supposed to be the sole member of its genus which possessed a *dart*; now the former [*Z. excavatus*] keeps it company.
Science, III. 342.

(*c*) In *conch.*, a love-dart, or spiculum amoris. (*d*) One of various moths, so called by British collectors. (*e*) A seam uniting two edges of stuff from between which a gore has been cut away: designed to shape a garment to the figure. (*f*) Figuratively, a piercing look or utterance.

If there be such a *dart* in princes' frowns,
How durst thy tongue move anger to our face?
Shak., Pericles, i. 2.

It is certain that a good many fallacies and prejudices are limping about with one of his light *darts* sticking to them. *H. James, Jr.*, Matthew Arnold.

5. A sudden swift movement.—**Egg and dart.** See *egg*[1].

dart[1] (därt), *v.* [< ME. *darten;* from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To throw with a sudden thrust, as a pointed instrument.

Th' invaders *dart* their jav'lins from afar.
Dryden, Æneid.

2. To throw or thrust suddenly or rapidly; emit; shoot: as, the sun *darts* forth his beams.

With Skill her Eyes *dart* ev'ry Glance.
Congreve, Amoret.

The moon was *darting* through the lattices
Its yellow light warm as the beams of day.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, iv. 3.

3†. To pierce; spear; transfix.

The wylde bole bigynneth sprynge
Now here, now there, *idarted* to the herte.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 240.

But they of Accawmacke vse staues like vnto Iauelins headed with bone. With these they *dart* fish swimming in the water. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 133.

A black lion rampant, sore that bled
With a field arrow *darted* through the head.
Drayton, Agincourt.

II. *intrans.* 1. To have the piercing movement or effect of a dart; move swiftly, like a dart.

Right thro' his manful breast *darted* the pang.
Tennyson, Geraint.

And watch the airy swallows as they *darted* round the eaves. *T. B. Aldrich*, Kathie Morris.

2. To spring or start suddenly and run swiftly: as, the deer *darted* from the thicket.

In the evening of the seventeenth of June, Rupert *darted* out of Oxford with his cavalry on a predatory expedition. *Macaulay*, Nugent's Hampden.

dart[2] (därt), *n.* [Same as *dare, dar*, and *dace*, all ult. identical with *dart*[1]; so called from its swift movements.] Same as *dace*, 1.

dartars (där'tärz), *n. pl.* [< F. *dartre*, tetter.] A scab or ulceration under the skin of a lamb. Also called *chin-scab*.

darter (där'tėr), *n.* 1. One who throws a dart.

They of Rhene and Leuce, cunning *darters*,
And Sequana that well could manage steeds.
Marlowe, tr. of Lucan, i.

2. One who or that which springs or darts forward.

Oft from out it leaps
The finny *darter* with the glittering scales. *Byron*.

3. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) In *ichth.*: (1) The archer-fish, *Toxotes jaculator*. (2) One of the fresh-

Darter (*Etheostoma flabellare*).

water fishes of the United States constituting the subfamily *Etheostominæ* of the family *Percidæ*. All are of small size, and in general resemble the common yellow perch. The name is due to the fact that when disturbed they dart from their retreats, where they usually remain quiescent, on or near the bottom of streams. (3) A fresh-water fish of the genus *Uranidea* and family *Cottidæ*. [Local, U. S.] (*b*) In *ornith.*: (1) A bird of the genus *Plotus* and family *Plotidæ*. *P. anhinga* is the black-bellied darter, snake-bird, or water-turkey: so called from the way it darts upon its prey on the wing. See *snake-bird, Plotus*, and cut under *anhinga*. (2) *pl.* The *Plotidæ* or snake-birds.

darter-fish (där'tėr-fish), *n.* Same as *archer-fish*.

Dartford warbler. See *warbler*.

dartingly (där'ting-li), *adv.* Rapidly; like a dart.

dartle (där'tl), *v. t.* or *i.*; pret. and pp. *dartled*, ppr. *dartling*. [Freq. of *dart*[1], *v.*] To dart; shoot out. [Rare.]

My star that *dartles* the red and the blue.
Browning, My Star.

dart-moth (därt'môth), *n.* A noctuid moth of the genus *Agrotis* (which see). The larvæ are among those known as cutworms.

Dartmouth College case. See *case*[1].

dartoid (där'toid), *a.* and *n.* [< *dartos* + *-oid.*] I. *a.* In *anat.*, pertaining to, resembling, or consisting of dartos; having slow involuntary contractility excitable by cold or mechanical stimulus, as the dartos.—**Dartoid tissue**, in *anat.*, tissue resembling that of the dartos.

II. *n.* The dartoid tissue or tunic; the dartos.

dartos (där'tos), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δαρτός*, verbal adj. of *δέρειν*, skin, flay: see *darsis*.] A layer of connective tissue containing unstriped muscular fiber, situated immediately beneath the skin of the scrotum.

dartre (där'tr), *n.* [F.: see *dartars*.] Herpes: used to designate almost all cutaneous diseases.

dartrous (där'trus), *a.* [< F. *dartreux*, < *dartre:* see *dartre* and *-ous*.] Relating or subject to dartre; herpetic.

dart-sac (därt'sak), *n.* In pulmonate gastropods, the sac which secretes and contains the love-dart, or spiculum amoris; a thick-walled eversible appendage of the generative apparatus of the snail, in which the love-darts are molded as calcareous concretions, and from which they are ejected.

Close to them [the digitate accessory glands] is the remarkable *dart-sac*, a thick-walled sac, in the lumen of which a crystalline four-fluted rod or dart consisting of carbonate of lime is found.
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 661.

dart-snake (därt'snāk), *n.* A book-name of the serpent-like lizards of the genus *Acontias*,

Dart-snake (*Acontias meleagris*).

translating the generic term: so called from the manner in which it darts upon its prey. See *Acontiidæ*.

darweesh (där'wēsh), *n.* Same as *dervish*.

Darwinella (där-wi-nel'ä), *n.* [NL., named after Charles *Darwin*, + dim. *-ella*.] A genus of ceratose sponges, typical of the family *Darwinellidæ*.

darwinellid (där-wi-nel'id), *n.* A sponge of the family *Darwinellidæ*.

Darwinellidæ (där-wi-nel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Darwinella* + *-idæ*.] A family of ceratose sponges. They have large pouch-shaped flagellated chambers, communicating by means of numerous pores in their walls with inhalent cavities, and by means of one wide mouth with exhalent cavities. The ground-mass is without granules and transparent, and the axis of the fibers is thick.

Darwinian (där-win'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Darwin* + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Charles Darwin, the celebrated English naturalist, or to the theory of development propounded by him. See *Darwinism*.

Our artists are so generally convinced of the truth of the *Darwinian* theory that they do not always think it necessary to show any difference between the foliage of an elm and an oak. *Ruskin*, Lectures on Art, p. 106.

That struggle for existence against adverse external conditions, which . . . has been harped upon too exclusively by the *Darwinian* school. *Dawson*, Origin of World, p. 228.

Darwinian curvature. See *curvature*.

II. *n.* One who favors or accepts the theory of development or evolution propounded by Darwin. See *evolution*.

Darwinianism (där-win'i-an-izm), *n.* [< *Darwinian* + *-ism*.] Same as *Darwinism*.

Darwinical (där-win'i-kal), *a.* [< *Darwin* + *-ic-al*.] Same as *Darwinian*. [Rare.]

Darwinically (där-win'i-kal-i), *adv.* After the manner of Darwin; as a Darwinian; in accordance with the Darwinian doctrine of development. [Rare.]

It is one thing to say, *Darwinically*, that every detail observed in an animal's structure is of use to it, or has been of use to its ancestors; and quite another to affirm, teleologically, that every detail of an animal's structure has been created for its benefit. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 304.

Darwinism (där'win-izm), *n.* [< *Darwin* (see def.) + *-ism*.] 1. The body of biological doctrine propounded and defended by the English naturalist Charles (Charles Robert) Darwin (1809–1882), especially in his works "The Origin of Species" (1859) and "The Descent of Man" (1871), respecting the origin of species. It is, in general, the theory that all forms of living organisms, including man, have been derived or evolved by descent, with modification or variation, from a few primitive forms of life or from one, during the struggle for existence of individual organisms, which results, through natural selection, in the survival of those least exposed, by reason of their organization or situation, to destruction. It is not to be confounded with the general views of the development or evolution of the visible order of nature which have been entertained by philosophers from the earliest times. (See *evolution*.) That which is specially and properly Darwinian in the general theory of evolution relates to the manner, or methods, or means by which living organisms are developed or evolved from one another: namely, the inherent susceptibility and tendency to variation according to conditions of environment; the preservation and perfection of organs best suited to the needs of the individual in its struggle for existence; the perpetuation of the more favorably organized beings, and the destruction of those less fitted to survive; the operation of natural selection, in which sexual selection is an important factor; and the general proposition that at any given time any given organism represents the result of the foregoing factors, acting in opposition to the hereditary tendency to adhere to the type, or "breed true." See *selection* and *survival*.

2. Belief in and support of Darwin's theory. Also *Darwinianism*.

Darwinist (där'win-ist), *n.* [< *Darwin* + *-ist*.] A believer in Darwinism; a Darwinian.

Darwinistic (där-wi-nis'tik), *a.* [< *Darwinist* + *-ic*.] Same as *Darwinian*.

Darwinize (där'win-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *Darwinized*, ppr. *Darwinizing*. [< *Darwin* + *-ize*.] To accept the biological theories of Charles Darwin.

The last word of the scientific theory of evolution is that very terrifying word, anarchy, so eloquently anathematized "ex cathedra" by *Darwinizing* sociologists and so many others. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 435.

darwish, *n.* See *dervish*.

Dascillidæ (da-sil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dascillus* + *-idæ*.] A family of serricorn pentamerous beetles, typified by the genus *Dascillus*. They have the ventral segments free, the first of which is not elongate; the head not constricted behind; the eyes granulated; the mesothoracic epimera reaching the coxæ, of which the front pair is transverse and the hind pair sulcate for reception of the femora; and the tarsi 5-jointed. Same as *Cyphonidæ*.

Dascillus (da-sil'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δάσκιλλος, the name of a fish; cf. δάσκιος, thick-shaded, bushy, < δα-, an intensive prefix, + σκιά, shade, shadow.] 1. The typical genus of beetles of the family *Dascillidæ*. *D. cervinus* is an example. Also *Dascylus*. *Latreille*, 1796.—2. In *ichth.*, a genus of pomacentroid fishes. Also *Dascyllus*. *Cuvier*, 1829. Also called *Tetradrachmum*.

Dascillus cervinus. (Line shows natural size.)

daset, dasewet, *v.* See *daze*.

dash (dash), *v.* [< ME. *dasch-en, dassen*, rush with violence, strike with violence, < Dan. *daske* = Sw. *daska*, slap, strike, beat. Cf. *dush*.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To strike suddenly and violently; give a sudden blow to.

With that she *dash'd* her on the lips,
So dyèd double red.
Hard was the heart that gave that blow,
Soft were the lips that bled.
Warner, Queen Eleanor and Fair Rosamond.

2. To cause to strike suddenly and with violence; throw or thrust violently or suddenly: as, to *dash* one stone against another; to *dash* water on the face.

They shall bear thee up, lest at any time thou *dash* thy foot against a stone. Mat. iv. 6.

A foot more light, a step more true,
Ne'er from the heath-flower *dashed* the dew.
Scott, L. of the L., i. 18.

3. To break by collision or by strokes; shatter.

Ffor er he departed his sheilde was all to *daisht* that the thridde part ne left not hooll, and his hauberke dismayled and his helme perced. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 443.

A brave vessel . . .
Dash'd all to pieces. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

4. To scatter or sprinkle something over; bespatter; sprinkle; splash; suffuse.

Vast basins of marble *dashed* with perpetual cascades.
Walpole, Modern Gardening.

And all his greaves and cuisses *dash'd* with drops
Of onset. *Tennyson*, Morte d'Arthur.

Dashed with blushes for her slighted love.
Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph.

5. To place, make, mark, sketch, etc., in a hasty manner.

Then came a postscript *dash'd* across the rest.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

6. To throw something into so as to produce a mixture; mingle; mix; adulterate: as, to *dash* wine with water; the story is *dashed* with fables; to *dash* fire-damp with pure air (said in coal-mining: see *dad*[2]).

Learn to know the great desire that hypocrites have to find one craft or other to *dash* the truth with.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 282.

He had sent up wine so heavily *dash'd* that those poor men of the city who were not so much accustomed to drink as those of his retinue were extremely intoxicated.
Comical Hist. of Francion.

Notable virtues are sometimes *dashed* with notorious vices. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 28.

His cheerfulness [is] *dashed* with apprehension.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 1.

7. To cast down; thrust out or aside; impede; frustrate; abate; lower.

I see, this hath a little *dash'd* your spirits.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3.

What luck is this, that our revels are *dashed!*
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

Could make the worse appear
The better reason, to perplex and *dash*
Maturest counsels. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 114.

8. To confound; confuse; put to shame; abash: as, he was *dashed* at the appearance of the judge.

Dash the proud gamester in his gilded car.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 107.

To dash in, to paint or write rapidly: as, to *dash in* the color or the details.—**To dash off**, to form or sketch out hastily; write with great rapidity: as, to *dash off* an article for a newspaper.—**To dash out**. (*a*) To knock out by dashing against something: as, to *dash out* one's brains against a wall. (*b*) To erase at a stroke; strike out; blot out or obliterate: as, to *dash out* a line or a word. (*c*) To strike out or form at a blow; produce suddenly.

Never was *dash'd out*, at one lucky hit,
A fool so just a copy of a wit;
So like, that critics said, and courtiers swore,
A wit it was, and called the phantom More.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 47.

=**Syn.** *Dash*, *Smash*, *Shatter*, *Shiver*, *Crush*, *Mash*. That which is *dashed* does not necessarily go to pieces: if it is broken, the fact is commonly expressed. That which is *smashed*, *shattered*, or *shivered* is dashed to pieces suddenly, with violence, at a blow or in a collision. *Smashing* is the roughest and most violent of the three acts; the word expresses the most complete disruption or ruin: as, the drunken soldier *smashed* (*shattered*, *shivered*) the mirror with the butt of his musket. The use of *smash* or *mash* for *crush* (as, his head was *smashed*, I *mashed* my finger) is colloquial. *Shatter* and *shiver* differ in that *shatter* suggests rather the flying of the parts, and *shiver* the breaking of the substance; and the pieces are more numerous or smaller with *shiver*. That which is *crushed* or *mashed* is broken down under pressure; that which is *mashed* becomes a shapeless mass: sugar and rock are *crushed* into powder, small particles, or bits; apples are *crushed* or *mashed* into pulp in making cider; boiled potatoes are *mashed*, not *crushed*, in preparing them for the table.

They that stand high have many blasts to shake them;
And, if they fall, they *dash* themselves to pieces.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3.

A voice cried aloud, "Ay, ay, divil, all's raight! We've *smashed* 'em" [machines]. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, ii.

You may break, you may *shatter* the vase if you will,
But the scent of the roses will hang round it still.
Moore, Farewell! but whenever, etc.

All the ground
With *shiver'd* armour strown.
Milton, P. L., vi. 389.

The ostrich . . . leaveth her eggs in the earth . . . and forgetteth that the foot may *crush* them. Job xxxix. 13–15.

To break the claw of a crab or a lobster, clap it between the sides of the dining-room door; . . . thus you can do it gradually without *mashing* the meat.
Swift, Advice to Servants, The Footman.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To rush with violence; move rapidly and vehemently.

All the long-pent stream of life
Dash'd downward in a cataract.
Tennyson, Day-Dream, The Revival.

On the 4th his [Johnston's] cavalry *dashed* down and captured a small picket-guard of six or seven men.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 333.

2. To use rapidity in performance, so as to display force seemingly without care, as in painting or writing.

With just, bold lines he *dashes* here and there,
Showing great mastery with little care.
Rochester, Allusion to Horace.

dash (dash), *n.* [< *dash*, *v.*] **1.** A violent striking together of two bodies; collision.

The *dash* of clouds. *Thomson*, Summer, l. 1114.

2. A sudden check; frustration; abashment: as, his hopes met with a *dash*.

Though it were Knox himself, the Reformer of a Kingdom, that spake it, they will not pardon him their *dash*.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 32.

3. An impetuous movement; a quick stroke or blow; a sudden onset: as, to make a *dash* upon the enemy.

This jumping upon things at first *dash* will destroy all.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 23.

The *dash* of the brook from the alder-glen.
Bryant, Two Graves.

I feared it was possible that [the enemy] might make a rapid *dash* upon Crump's and destroy our transports and stores. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 334.

4. A small infusion or admixture; something mingled with something else, especially to qualify or adulterate it: as, the wine has a *dash* of water.

Innocence when it has in it a *dash* of folly.
Addison, Spectator, No. 245.

A morose ruffian with a *dash* of the pirate in him.
Emerson, Compensation.

5. The capacity for unhesitating, prompt action, as against an enemy; vigor in attack: as, the corps was distinguished for *dash*.

The hunting of Taher Sherrif and his brothers was superlatively beautiful: with an immense amount of *dash* there was a cool, sportsman-like manner in their mode of attack. *Sir S. W. Baker*, Heart of Africa, p. 137.

Their troops outnumbered ours more than two to one, and fought with considerable *dash*.
N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 46.

6. A flourish; an ostentatious parade.

She was a first-rate ship, the old Victor was, though I suppose she wouldn't cut much of a *dash* now longside of some of the new clippers. *S. O. Jewett*, Deephaven, p. 154.

7. (*a*) In *writing* and *printing*, a horizontal stroke or line of varying length, used as a mark of punctuation and for other purposes; specifically, in *printing*, a type the face of which consists of such a line. The dashes regularly furnished in a font of type are called respectively the *em dash* (—, a square of the size of the font), the *en dash* (–, half a square), the *two-em dash* (⸺, two squares), and the *three-em dash* (⸻, three squares). In punctuation, the em dash is used to note a sudden transition or break of continuity in a sentence, more marked than that indicated by a comma, and also at the beginning and end of a parenthetical clause—properly of one more directly related to the general sense than a true parenthesis. (See *parenthesis*.) The em or the en dash is often used to indicate the omission of the intermediate terms of a series which are to be supplied in reading, being thus often equivalent to "to . . . , inclusive": thus, Mark iv. 3—20, or 3–20 (that is, verses 3 to 20, inclusive); the years 1880–88 (that is, 1880 to 1888). As a mark of hiatus or suppression, the dash—usually one of the longer ones—stands for something omitted, as a name or part of a name, the concluding words of an unfinished sentence, or the connecting words of a series of broken sentences. Various other more or less arbitrary uses are made of dashes, as in place of *do.* (*ditto*) to indicate repetition of names in a catalogue or the like, as a dividing line between sections, articles, or other portions of matter, etc.

Observe well the *dash* too, at the end of this Name.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, v. 1.

(*b*) In *printing*, also, a line (variously modified in form) used for the separation of distinct portions of matter, as the parallel dash (═══), the double dash (⸗), the diamond or swell dash (—◆—), etc. (*c*) Any short mark or line. —**8.** In *music:* (*a*) The short stroke placed over or under a note by which a staccato effect is indicated. See *staccato*. (*b*) The line or stroke drawn through a figure in thorough-bass which indicates that the tone signified by the figure is to be chromatically raised a semitone. (*c*) In harpsichord-music, a coulé (which see).—**9.** In *zoöl.*, a longitudinal mark, generally rounded and clearly defined at one end, and tapering or gradually becoming indistinct at the other, as if produced by a drop of colored liquid dashed obliquely against the surface, or by the rough stroke of a pen. Such marks are very common on the wings of the *Lepidoptera*.—**10.** A present made by a trader to a chief on the western coast of Africa to secure permission to traffic with the natives.—**11.** Same as *dash-board*.—**12.** In *sporting*, a short race decided in one attempt, not in heats: as, a hundred-yard *dash*.—**To cut a dash.** See *cut*, *v.*

dash-board (dash'bōrd), *n.* **1.** A board or leathern apron placed on the fore part of a chaise, gig, or other vehicle, to prevent water, mud, etc., from being thrown upon those in the vehicle by the heels of the horses.—**2.** The float of a paddle-wheel.—**3.** A screen placed at the bow of a steam-launch to throw off the spray; a spray-board.

dashed (dasht), *a.* [< *dash* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Composed of, inclosed by, or abounding with dashes: as, a *dashed* line; a *dashed* clause; a *dashed* poem.—**2.** Abashed; confused. See *dash*, *v.*, 8.

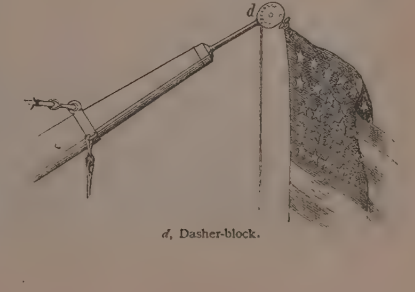
Before her you looked *dashed*, and kept bowing to the ground, and talked, for all the world, as if you were before a justice of peace. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, iii.

3. A euphemism for *damned*, from the form *d—d*, often used to represent that word.

dasher (dash'er), *n.* **1.** One who or that which dashes or agitates, as the float of a paddle-wheel, the plunger of a churn, and the like.—**2.** A dash-board.—**3.** One who makes an ostentatious parade; a bold, showy, ostentatious man or woman. [Colloq.]

She was astonished to find in high life a degree of vulgarity of which her country companions would have been ashamed; but all such things in high life go under the general term dashing. These young ladies were *dashers*. Alas! perhaps foreigners and future generations may not know the meaning of the term.
Miss Edgeworth, Almeria, p. 292.

Dashers! who once a month assemble,
Make creditors and coachmen tremble,
And dress'd in colours vastly fine,
Drive to some public-house to dine.
W. Combe, Dr. Syntax's Tours, i. 18.



d, Dasher-block.

dasher-block (dash'ėr-blok), *n.* *Naut.*, a small block at the extremity of the spanker-gaff, for reeving the ensign-halyards. See cut on preceding page.

dash-guard (dash'gärd), *n.* A metal plate which protects the platform of a street-car from the mud or snow which might be thrown upon it by the horses.

dashing (dash'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *dash*, *v.*] **1.** Performed with or at a dash; impetuous; spirited: as, a *dashing* charge.

On the 4th Van Dorn made a *dashing* attack, hoping, no doubt, to capture Rosecrans before his reinforcements could come up. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 416.

2. Showy; brilliant: as, a *dashing* fellow.

"But the society is very good still, is it not?" "Oh, very genteel," said the man, "but not so *dashing* as it used to be." *Bulwer*, Pelham.

3. Ostentatious; bold; dashy.

dashingly (dash'ing-li), *adv.* In a dashing manner; with dash.

dashism (dash'izm), *n.* [< *dash* + *-ism.*] The character or state of being dashing; the state of being a dasher. [Rare.]

He must fight a duel before his claims to . . . *dashism* can be universally allowed. *V. Knox*, Winter Evenings, xxviii.

dash-lamp (dash'lamp), *n.* A small lantern with a reflector, designed to be hung upon the dash-board of a carriage.

dash-pot (dash'pot), *n.* **1.** A cylinder containing a loosely fitted piston, and partly filled with fluid, designed to check sudden movements in a piece of mechanism to which it is attached.—**2.** A device sometimes used for controlling the motion of an arc-lamp, and in other electrical instruments. It generally consists of a closed chamber filled with a viscous liquid, in which a piston moves. The resistance offered by the liquid prevents a sudden movement of the part to which the piston is attached.

dash-rule (dash'röl), *n.* In *printing*, a metallic rule having on it a line or lines shorter than the width of the column in a newspaper or the page in a book, used to separate one subject from another. See *rule*.

dash-wheel (dash'hwēl), *n.* In *cotton-manuf.*, a wheel with compartments, partly submerged in a cistern, in which it revolves. It serves by its rotation to wash and rinse calico in the piece, by alternately dipping it in the water and dashing it from side to side of the compartment. *E. H. Knight.*

dashy (dash'i), *a.* [< *dash* + *-y*[1].] Calculated to attract attention; showy; stylish; dashing.

It was a *dashy* barouche, drawn by a glossy-black span. *J. T. Trowbridge*, Coupon Bonds, p. 66.

I saw his *dashy* wife arranging a row of Johannisberg bottles. *National Baptist*, XIX. 15.

dasiberd†, **dasyberd**†, *n.* [ME., also *daysyberd*, *dosebeirde*, *dossiberde*, *doscibeirde*; appar. < **dasy* or **dosy* (< Icel. *dasinn*, lazy, *dasi*, a lazy fellow; cf. Sw. *dasig*, idle, Dan. *dösig* (= LG. *dösig*), drowsy: see *daze*, *doze*) + *berd*, beard. Cf. *dastard*.] A dullard; a simpleton; a fool.

Duribuccus, that neuer openeth his mouth, a *dasiberde*. *Medulla*, in Prompt. Parv., p. 114, note.

Ther is a *dossiberd* I woulde dere,
That walkes abrode wilde were.
Chester Plays, i. 201.

Dasmia (das'mi-ą), *n.* [NL.; also and prop. *Desmia*; < Gr. δέσμιος, bound, < δεσμός, a band, bond.] The typical genus of corals of the family *Dasmiidæ*.

Dasmiidæ (das-mī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dasmia* + *-idæ*.] A family of aporose corals. See *Pseudoturbinolidæ*.

Dasornis (da-sôr'nis), *n.* [NL. for **Dasyornis*, < Gr. δασύς, thick, dense, hairy (= L. *densus*, dense), + ὄρνις, a bird.] A genus of fossil Eocene birds of large size combining dinornithic and struthious characters, based by R. Owen upon a fragmentary skull from the island of Sheppey in England.

dass[1] (das), *n.* See *dess*.

dass[2] (das), *n.* [A var. of *dais*.] A small landing-place. [Scotch.]

They soon reached a little *dass* in the middle of . . . a small landing place. *Hogg*, Brownie, ii. 61.

dassy (das'i), *n.*; pl. *dassies* (-iz). [Native name.] The southern hyrax or rock-rabbit of the Cape of Good Hope, *Hyrax capensis*.

dastard (das'tärd), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *dastard*, a dullard, prob. formed, with suffix *-ard*, from a Scand. base repr. by Icel. *dœstr*, exhausted, breathless (= Sw. dial. *däst*, weary), pp. of *dœsa*, groan, lose breath from exhaustion; Icel. *dasadhr*, exhausted, pp. of *dasask*, become exhausted, reflexive of **dasa* = Sw. *dasa*, lie idle, whence E. *daze*, q. v. Cf. OD. *dasaert*, *daasaardt*, a fool, prob. of same origin. See also *dasiberd*.] **I.** *n.* **1**†. A dullard; a simpleton.

Daffe, or *dastard*, or he that spekythe not yn tyme, oridurus. . . . *Dastard*, or dullarde, duribuctius. *Prompt. Parv.*

Dastarde, [F.] estourdy, butarin. *Palsgrave.*

2. A base coward; a poltroon; one who meanly shrinks from danger, or who performs malicious actions in a cowardly, sneaking manner.

This *dastard*, at the battle of Patay, . . .
Before we met, or that a stroke was given,
Like to a trusty squire did run away.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

But ill the *dastard* kept his oath,
Whose cowardice hath undone us both.
Scott, Marmion, ii. 92.

=**Syn. 2.** *Poltroon*, *Craven*, etc. See *coward*.

II. *a.* Characterized by base cowardice; meanly shrinking from danger, or from the consequences of malicious acts.

Curse on their *dastard* souls! *Addison.*

At this paltry price did the *dastard* prince consent to stay his arm at the only moment when it could be used effectively for his country. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 13.

dastard (das'tärd), *v. t.* [< *dastard*, *n.*] **1.** To make dastard; intimidate; dispirit.

There is another man within me, that's angry with me, rebukes, commands, and *dastards* me. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 7.

Dastards manly souls with hope and fear. *Dryden*, Indian Emperor, ii. 2.

2. To call one dastard or coward. [Rare in both uses.]

dastardice† (das'tär-dis), *n.* [< *dastard* + *-ice*, after *cowardice*.] Cowardice; dastardliness.

I was upbraided with ingratitude, *dastardice*, and all my difficulties with my angel charged upon myself, for want of following my blows. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, vi. 49.

dastardize (das'tär-dīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dastardized*, ppr. *dastardizing*. [< *dastard* + *-ize*.] To make dastard; cow. [Rare.]

I believe it is not in the Power of Plowden to *dastardize* or cow your Spirits until you have overcome him. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 9.

For if he liv'd, and we were conquerors,
He had such things to urge against our marriage
As, now declar'd, would blunt my sword in battle,
And *dastardize* my courage.
Dryden, Don Sebastian, ii. 2.

dastardliness (das'tärd-li-nes), *n.* Cowardliness.

dastardly (das'tärd-li), *a.* Characterized by gross cowardice; meanly timid; base; sneaking.

Brawl and clamour is so arrant a mark of a *dastardly* wretch that he does as good as call himself so that uses it. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

If Dryden is never *dastardly*, as Pope often was, so also he never wrote anything so maliciously depreciatory as Pope's unprovoked attack on Addison. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 70.

dastardness (das'tärd-nes), *n.* The character of a dastard; base timidity. [Rare.]

dastardy (das'tär-di), *n.* [< *dastard* + *-y*.] Dastardliness; base cowardice. [Rare.]

dasturi (dus-tö'ri), *n.* [< Hind. *dastūrī*, perquisites, commission, < *dastūr*, custom, usage, customary fee, < Pers. *dastūr*, a custom.] The commission, gratuity, or bribe surreptitiously paid by native dealers and others in India to agents, servants, and employees, in order to secure the custom of their masters. Also spelled *dustoori*.

No doubt presents were received from native contractors, and *dustoori* or commission from native dealers and manufacturers. *J. T. Wheeler*, Short Hist. India, p. 327.

daswe†, *v.* See *daze*.

Dasya (das'i-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δασύς, thick, dense, shaggy, hairy, rough, = L. *densus*, thick: see *dense*.] A genus of marine algæ, belonging to the order *Florideæ*. The fronds are bright-red, filiform or compressed, branching, and polysiphonous. The genus is especially characterized by the monosiphonous filaments which clothe the frond or its upper parts, and in which the tetraspores are borne in regular rows. There are about 70 species, mostly tropical, many occurring on the coast of Australia. *Dasya elegans* is a beautiful species, common in the United States, from Cape Cod southward, and in the Adriatic sea; it is called *chenille*.

dasyberd†, *n.* See *dasiberd*.

Dasygastræ (das-i-gas'trē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. δασύς, shaggy, hairy, + γαστήρ, belly.] In Latreille's system of classification, a group of *Apiariæ* or bees, having the under side of the abdomen of the female hairy, as in the genera *Megachile*, *Anthidium*, etc. The mason-bees and leaf-cutter bees belong to this group. Also written *Dasygastreæ*, *Dasygastriæ*.

Dasylirion (das-i-lir'i-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δασύς, thick, dense, + λείριον, a lily. The plants are lily-like, with numerous crowded leaves.] A liliaceous genus of Mexico and adjacent parts of the United States, allied to *Yucca*, with a dense rosette of rigid, linear, often spinosely toothed leaves, and a tall stem bearing a panicle of small white flowers. There are nearly 20 species, some of which are occasionally cultivated for ornament.

dasymeter (da-sim'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. δασύς, thick, dense, + μέτρον, measure.] An instrument designed for testing the density of gases. See *manometer*.

Dasyornis (das-i-ôr'nis), *n.* [NL. (Vigors and Horsfield, 1826), < Gr. δασύς, shaggy, hairy, + ὄρνις, a bird.] A genus of dentirostral oscine passerine birds of the malurine group, inhabiting Australia, New Zealand, Africa, etc. The species composing the genus as originally proposed are now distributed in the genera *Sphenura* and *Megalurus* (or *Sphenœacus*).

Dasypædes (das-i-pē'dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δασύς, rough, hairy, + παῖς, pl. παῖδες, child. Coined by Sundevall in 1873 as an alternative to *Ptilopædes*, this being liable to confusion with *Psilopædes*.] Same as *Ptilopædes*.

dasypædic (das-i-pē'dik), *a.* [As *Dasypædes* + *-ic*.] Same as *ptilopædic*.

Dasypeltidæ (das-i-pel'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dasypeltis* + *-idæ*.] The *Dasypeltinæ* regarded as a separate family: same as *Rhachiodontidæ*.

Dasypeltinæ (das″i-pel-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dasypeltis* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Colubridæ*, typified by the genus *Dasypeltis*, having the body slender, the maxillary teeth few and rudimental, and the hypapophyses of several vertebræ piercing the throat and capped with enamel, thus forming a series of esophageal teeth. From this remarkable structure the group is also called *Rhachiodontidæ*, after the genus *Rhachiodon*, one of the several synonyms of *Dasypeltis*. Besides *Dasypeltis*, the subfamily includes the genus *Elachistodon*.

Dasypeltis (das-i-pel'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δασύς, thick, dense, + πέλτη, a light shield.] The typical genus of the family *Dasypeltidæ*. *D. scabra* is an African species. Also *Anodon*, *Diodon*, and *Rhachiodon* (which see).

dasyphyllous (das-i-fil'us), *a.* [< Gr. δασύς, hairy, + φύλλον = L. *folium*, leaf.] In *bot.*, having woolly or hairy leaves.

Dasypidæ (da-sip'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Dasypodidæ*.

dasypode (das'i-pōd), *n.* [< *Dasypus* (*Dasypod-*): see *Dasypus*.] An animal of the family *Dasypodidæ*; an armadillo. Also *dasypide*.

dasypodid (da-sip'ō-did), *n.* An edentate of the family *Dasypodidæ*.

Dasypodidæ (das-i-pod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dasypus* (*-pod-*) + *-idæ*.] A South American family of loricate edentate quadrupeds; the armadillos. It was formerly conterminous with the suborder *Loricata* of *Edentata*; it is now, by the exclusion of *Tatusiidæ* and *Chlamydophoridæ*, restricted to the typical armadillos, having the fore toes variously modified and disproportionate in length to one another, the second being the longest, the third, fourth, and fifth variously shortened; the head broad behind; and the ears far apart. There are four subfamilies: *Dasypodinæ* (the encoubert), *Xenurinæ* (the kabassous), *Prionodontinæ* (the kabalassous), and *Tolypeutinæ* (the apars). Also *Dasypidæ*.

Dasypodinæ (das″i-pō-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dasypus* (*-pod-*) + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of the *Dasypodidæ*, containing the encoubert, peludo, etc. They have the anterior and posterior divisions of the carapace well marked; the tail with a zonular sheath; the teeth moderate in number (9 or 10 on each side above and below); and the first to the third metacarpal regularly graduated in length, the third being the longest, and the fourth and fifth much shortened. The genera are *Dasypus* and *Euphractus*. See cuts under *apar* and *armadillo*.

dasypodine (da-sip'ō-din), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dasypodinæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Dasypodinæ*, as the peludo, *Dasypus villosus*.

Dasyprocta (das-i-prok'tą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δασύπρωκτος, with hairy buttocks, < δασύς, hairy, + πρωκτός, the buttocks.] The typical genus of the family *Dasyproctidæ*. It includes the whole of the family except the pacas, and is characterized by having only 3 developed toes on the hind feet. It comprehends all the agoutis and the acouchy, as the yellow-rumped agouti (*D. agouti*), Azara's agouti (*D. azaræ*), and the acouchy (*D. acouchy*). *D. acouchy* inhabits some of the West Indies as well as South America; the other species of the genus are confined to South America. See cuts under *acouchy* and *agouti*.

dasyproctid (das-i-prok'tid), *n.* A rodent of the family *Dasyproctidæ*.

Dasyproctidæ (das-i-prok'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dasyprocta* + *-idæ*.] A family of simplicident rodents, of the hystricine series, consisting of the two genera *Cœlogenys* and *Dasyprocta*,

the former of which contains the paca alone (*C. paca*), the latter the agoutis. The nails of the feet are hoof-like; the fore feet are 5-toed; the hind feet have also 5 toes (paca), or only 3 (agoutis); the tail is rudimentary or very short; the ears are low; and the upper lip is not cleft. Contrary to the rule in the hystricine series of rodents, the clavicles are rudimentary; and the molar teeth are semi-rooted, and the incisors long. The *Dasyproctidæ* are related to the cavies and chinchillas (see *cavy* and *chinchilla*); they are confined to the Neotropical region, inhabiting parts of Mexico, some of the West Indies, and the greater part of South America, especially wooded and watered localities. See cuts under *agouti* and *Cœlogenys*.

Dasypus (das'i-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δασύπους, hairy- or rough-footed; used only as a noun, a hare, rabbit; < δασύς, hairy, rough, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] A genus of armadillos, formerly conterminous with the family *Dasypodidæ*, now restricted to certain species of the subfamily *Dasypodinæ* (which see). See also cut under *armadillo*.

Dasyrhamphus (das-i-ram'fus), *n.* [NL. (Hombron and Jacquinot, 1846), < Gr. δασύς, shaggy, hairy, + ῥάμφος, beak, snout.] A genus of penguins, of the family *Spheniscidæ*: so called from having the bill extensively feathered. The only species is *D. adeliæ*, of the antarctic seas.

dasytes (das'i-tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δασύτης, hairiness, roughness, < δασύς, hairy, rough: see *Dasya*.] **1.** In *zoöl.*, hairiness; hirsuteness; a growth of hair on some part not usually hairy. —**2.** [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of beetles, of the family *Cleridæ*.

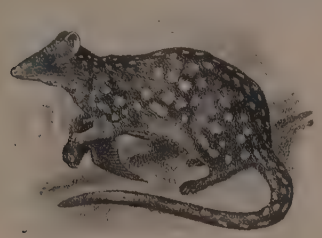
dasyure (das'i-ūr), *n.* [< *Dasyurus*.] An animal of the subfamily *Dasyurinæ*.—**Thylacine dasyure.** See *Thylacinus* and *thylacine*, *n.*—**Ursine dasyure,** the Tasmanian devil. See *Sarcophilus*.

Dasyuridæ (das-i-ū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dasyurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of polyprotodont marsupial mammals. They have 4 incisors in each half of the upper and 3 in each half of the lower jaw; the canines well developed; the hind feet with the clawless hallux small and rudimentary, rarely apposable; the limbs of proportionate length; the stomach simple; and no cæcum. They are predatory carnivorous or insectivorous marsupials of Australia, Tasmania, New Guinea, and some other islands. They are divided into the two subfamilies *Dasyurinæ* and *Myrmecobiinæ*. These animals are sometimes known indiscriminately as brush-tailed opossums.

Dasyurinæ (das'i-ū-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dasyurus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Dasyuridæ*; the dasyures. The tongue is not specially extensile, and the premolars and molars are not more than 7 in number; in these respects the subfamily is contrasted with *Myrmecobiinæ* (which see). The leading genera are *Dasyurus*, *Sarcophilus*, and *Thylacinus*, or the true, the ursine, and the thylacine dasyures, and *Phascogale*; the last is properly made the type of a different subfamily, *Phascogalinæ*.

dasyurine (das-i-ū'rin), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dasyurinæ* or *Dasyuridæ*.

Dasyurus (das-i-ū'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δασύς, hairy, rough, + οὐρά, tail.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Dasyurinæ*, formerly coextensive with the subfamily, now restricted by the exclusion of *Thylacinus* and *Sarcophilus*. The true dasyures of the restricted genus mostly inhabit Australia and Tasmania, where they replace the smaller predatory carnivorous quadrupeds of other countries, such as cats and mustelines and viverrines. There are several species. The dental formula is: 4 incisors in each half of the upper and 3 in each half of the lower jaw; 1 canine, 2 premolars, and 4 molars in each half jaw. The vertebral formula is: cervical, 1; dorsal, 13; lumbar, 6; sacral, 2; caudal, 18 or more. The fore feet are 5-toed, but the hallux is absent from the hind feet.



Spotted Dasyure (*Dasyurus maculatus*).

dat. An abbreviation of *dative*.

data, *n.* Plural of *datum*.

datable (dā'ta-bl), *a.* [< *date*[1], *v.*, + *-able*.] Capable of being dated. Also spelled *dateable*.

> The earliest *dateable* coins are from Sicily, the varying fortunes of the Sicilian wars making possible certain chronological inferences.
> *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 228.

dataler (dā'ta-lėr), *n.* [E. dial., also written *dataller*: see *daytaler*.] Same as *daytaler*.

datary[1] (dā'ta-ri), *n.*; pl. *dataries* (-riz). [= F. *dataire* = Sp. Pg. It. *datario*, < ML. *datarius*, a datary (see def.), lit. a dater (so called because he dates and despatches official documents), prop. adj., relating to dates, < *data*, *datum*, a date: see *date*[1], *n.*] An officer of the chancery at Rome, who directly represents the pope in all matters relating to grants, dispensations, etc. All petitions pass through his hands; he has the right of granting benefices not exceeding an annual value of 24 ducats; and with him solely rests the duty of registering and dating all bulls and other documents issued from the Vatican. He is generally a bishop, and is assisted by a subdatary, who is also in holy orders. When a cardinal is elected to the office of datary he bears the title of *prodatary*. See *datary*[2].

datary[2] (dā'ta-ri), *n.* [= F. *daterie* = Sp. *datería* = Pg. *dataria* = It. *dataria*, *dateria*, < ML. *dataria*, the office or business of a datary, prop. fem. of adj. *datarius*: see *datary*[1].] The office or duty of dating and despatching papal documents; specifically, a branch of the Curia at Rome, established about the end of the thirteenth century by Pope Boniface VIII., for the purpose of dating, registering, and despatching all bulls and documents issued by the pope, examining and reporting upon petitions, etc., and granting favors and dispensations under certain conditions and limitations. See *datary*[1].

> For riches, besides the temporal dominions, he [Pius V.] hath in all the countries before-named the *datary* or dispatching of Bulls. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 38.

date[1] (dāt), *n.* [< ME. *date*, < OF. *date*, F. *date* = Sp. Pg. It. *data*, < ML. *data*, f., also *datum*, neut. (> D. G. Dan. Sw. *datum*), date, note of time and place, so called from L. *datum*, given, the first word of the customary note in letters or documents giving the place and time of writing or issue, as *datum Romæ*, given at Rome (on such a day); fem. or neut. of L. *datus*, given (= Gr. δοτός), pp. of *dare* = Gr. διδόναι, 2d aor. δοῦναι (δίδωμι, I give) = OBulg. *dati* = Slov. Serv. *dati* = Pol. *dać* = Russ. *dati*, *davatĭ* = Lith. *duti* = Lett. *dōt* = Skt. √ *dā*, give (*dadāmi*, I give). From L. *dare*, pp. *datus*, come also E. *date*[2], *datum*, *dado*, and *die*[3] (doublets of *date*[1]), *datary*, *dation*, *dative*, and from the same root (from L. *donare*) *donate*, *donative*, *condone*, etc.] **1.** That part of a writing or an inscription which purports to specify the time when, and usually the place where, it was executed. A full date includes the place, day, month, and year; but in some cases the date may consist of only one or two of these particulars, as the year on a coin. In letters the date is inserted to indicate the time when they are written or sent; in deeds, contracts, wills, and other papers, to indicate the time of execution, and usually the time from which they are to take effect on the rights of the parties; but the written date does not exclude evidence of the real time of execution or delivery, and consequent taking effect. In documents the date is usually placed at the end, but may be at the beginning, as it is now generally in letters.

> This Deed may bear an elder *Date* than what you have obtain'd from your Lady.
> *Congreve*, Way of the World, v. 13.

2. The time, with more or less particularity, when some event has happened or is to happen: as, the *date* of a battle; the *dates* of birth and death on a monument; the *date* of Easter varies from year to year, or is variable.—**3.** Point or period of time in general: as, at that early *date*.—**4.** A season or allotted period of time.

> Then ever shall, while *dates* of times remain,
> The heavens thy soul, the earth thy fame contain.
> *Ford*, Fame's Memorial.
>
> Your *Date* of Deliberation, Madam, is expir'd.
> *Congreve*, Way of the World, v. 10.
>
> When your *date* is over,
> Peacefully ye fade.
> *R. T. Cooke*, Daisies.

5. Age; number of years.

> When his *date*
> Doubled her own, for want of playmates, he . . .
> Had tost his ball, and flown his kite, and roll'd
> His hoop to pleasure Edith.
> *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

6. Duration; continuance.

> Ages of endless *date*. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 549.
>
> We say that Learning's endless, and blame Fate
> For not allowing Life a longer *Date*.
> *Cowley*, Death of Sir Henry Wootton.

7. End; conclusion. [Rare.]

> "Why stande ge ydel" he sayde to thos,
> Ne knawe ze of this day no *date*?
> *Alliterative Poems* (E. E. T. S.), i. 515.
>
> Yet hath the longest day his *date*.
> *Taming of a Shrew* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 185).
>
> What time would spare, from steel receives its *date*.
> *Pope*, R. of the L., iii. 171.

8†. A day-book, journal, or diary. *Minsheu.*—**Date certaine,** in *French law*, the date fixed when the instrument has been subjected to the formality of registration, after which the parties to the deed cannot by mutual consent change the date.—**Down to date, up to date,** to the present time.

> So of Solomon in reference to Rehoboam, and of every father in reference to every son, *up to date*.
> *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 136.

Out of date, no longer in use or in vogue; obsolete; out of season; old-fashioned.

> In Parliament his [Burke's] eloquence was *out of date*. A young generation, which knew him not, had filled the House. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.
>
> No flower-girls in the market,
> For flowers are *out of date*.
> *R. H. Stoddard*, Persian Songs.

To bear date. See *bear*[1].—**To make dates,** to make appointments. (*a*) For the performances of a theatrical company. (*b*) For secret meetings, especially for an immoral purpose; make assignations.

date[1] (dāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dated*, ppr. *dating*. [= F. *dater* = Sp. Pg. *datar* = It. *datare*, < ML. *datare*, note the date, < *data*, *datum*, date: see *date*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To mark with a date, as a letter or other writing. See *date*[1], *n.*, 1.

> They say that women and music should never be *dated*.
> *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, iii.
>
> A letter was received from him, . . . *dated* at a small Dutch village on the banks of the Hudson.
> *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 22.

2. To note or fix the time of, as of an event or transaction; assign a date or time of occurrence to: as, to *date* an event in ancient history.

> I *date* from this era the corrupt method of education among us. *Swift*, Modern Education.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To have a date: as, the letter *dates* from Rome. See I., 1.—**2.** To have beginning; derive origin.

> The Batavian republic *dates* from the successes of the French arms. *E. Everett.*

3. To use a date in reckoning; reckon from some point in time.

> We . . . *date* from the late æra of about six thousand years. *Bentley.*

date[2]† (dāt), *n.* [< ME. *date*, *dat* = Sp. *dado*, m., = Pg. *dada*, f., = It. *dato*, m., < L. *datum* (= Gr. δοτόν), neut., usually in pl., also *data*, fem., a grant, allowance, gift, tribute, lit. a thing given, neut. and fem. of L. *datus*, given: see *date*[1], and *datum*, of which *date*[2] is a doublet.] A grant; concession; gift.

> Hys fadres sepulture for to prouyde;
> Entered in Abbay of the Monte-serrat,
> That place augmented passingly that *dat*,
> And rentid gretly to the house encresse.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5299.

date[3] (dāt), *n.* [< ME. *date*, < OF. *date*, also *datil*, *datille*, F. *datte* = Pr. *datil*, *dactil* = Sp. *dátil* = Pg. *datile* = It. *dattilo*, *dattero* (cf. D. *dadel* = G. *dattel* = Dan. *daddel* = Sw. *dadel*, from OF. or It.) = Pol. Bohem. *daktyl*, < L. *dactylus* (NL. also, after Rom., *datalus*), < Gr. δάκτυλος, a date, so called from its shape, lit. a finger, also a dactyl: see *dactyl*, a doublet of *date*[3].] The fruit of the date-palm, *Phœnix dactylifera*, used extensively as an article of food by the natives of northern Africa and of some countries of Asia. It is an oblong drupe, which contains a single seed, consisting of a hard horny albumen deeply grooved on one side. See *date-palm*.

> *Dates* capt with mynced gynger, . . . they ben agreable.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 280.
>
> They call for *dates* and quinces in the pastry.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 4.

dateable, *a.* See *datable*.

da teatro (dä tā-ä'trō). [It.: *da*, < L. *de*, of; *teatro*, < L. *theatrum*, theater.] In *music*, a direction signifying that a piece is to be played or performed in a theatrical style.

dateless (dāt'les), *a.* [< *date*[1] + *-less*.] **1.** Having no date; bearing nothing to indicate its date.—**2.** Not distinguishable or divisible by dates; without incident; eventless.

> Then can I drown an eye, unused to flow,
> For precious friends hid in death's *dateless* night.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, xxx.
>
> To divide our otherwise *dateless*, monotonous, stale life into refreshing changes of chapters, paragraphs, verses, and clauses. *Boardman*, Creative Week, p. 149.

3. So old or far distant in time as to be undatable; of indefinitely long duration.

> In the primeval age a *dateless* while
> The vacant shepherd wander'd with his flock.
> *Coleridge*, Religious Musings.
>
> The *dateless* hills, which it needed earthquakes to lift and deluges to mould. *Ruskin.*

date-line (dāt'līn), *n.* The boundary-line between neighboring regions where the calendar day is different. This line runs through the Pacific ocean, and is supposed to coincide with the meridian of 12 hours or 180° from Greenwich; but it practically follows a somewhat devious course, and is sometimes confused. Thus the Sundays of the Russian and of the American settlers in Alaska formerly fell upon different days. On the east of the date-line the nominal date is one day earlier than on the west of it; so that the American Sunday in Alaska coincides with the former Russian Monday.

date-mark (dāt′märk), *n.* A special mark stamped on an article of gold or silver to indicate the year of manufacture. Thus, in the London Goldsmiths' Company, during the twenty years from 1856 to 1875 this mark was a letter of the alphabet in small Old English character; for the next twenty years, beginning in 1876 and ending in 1895, Roman capitals were adopted.

date-palm (dāt′päm′), *n.* The common name of *Phœnix dactylifera*, the palm-tree of Scripture: also called *date-tree*. Next to the cocoanut-tree, the date is unquestionably the most interesting and useful of the palm tribe. As with the cocoanut-tree, nearly every part is applied to some useful purpose, and the fruit not only affords the principal food of the inhabitants of various countries, but is a source of a large part of their traffic. It is cultivated in immense numbers all over the northern part of Africa as well as in southwestern Asia, and is found through southern Europe, though rarely productive there. Its stem shoots up to the height of from 60 to 80 feet, without branch or division, and is of nearly the same thickness throughout its length. From the summit it throws out a magnificent crown of large feather-shaped leaves, and a number of spadices, each of which in the female plant bears a bunch of from 180 to 200 dates, each bunch weighing from 20 to 25 pounds. The fruit is eaten fresh or dried. The best dates of commerce are obtained from the coasts of the Persian gulf, where the tree is cultivated with great care, and where over 100 varieties are known. The date-palm was probably originally derived from the wild date-palm, *P. sylvestris*, which is found throughout India, and is planted very extensively in Bengal, chiefly for the production of toddy and sugar. See *Phœnix*.

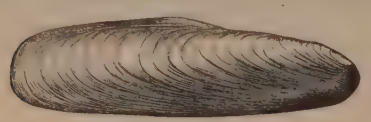
Date-palm (*Phœnix dactylifera*).

date-plum (dāt′plum), *n.* A name for the edible fruit of several species of the genus *Diospyros*, and also for the trees. See *Diospyros*.

dater (dā′tėr), *n.* 1. One who dates.—2†. A datary. See *datary*[1].

Dataire (F.), a *dater* of writings; and (more particularly) the *dater* or despatcher of the Pope's bulls. *Cotgrave.*

date-shell (dāt′shel), *n.* [< *date*[3] + *shell*.] A mussel-shell of the stone-boring genus *Lithodomus* (or *Lithophagus*), of the family *Mytilidæ*,



Date-shell (*Lithodomus lithophagus*).

as the Mediterranean *L. dactylus*, abounding in the subaqueous columns of the temple of Serapis at Pozzuoli, near Naples: so called from its shape or appearance. See *Lithodomus*.

date-sugar (dāt′shug″ăr), *n.* Sugar produced from the sap of the date-palm, and from some other species of the same genus.

date-tree (dāt′trē), *n.* The date-palm.

The *date-trees* of El-Medinah merit their celebrity. Their stately columnar stems here seem higher than in other lands, and their lower fronds are allowed to tremble in the breeze without mutilation.

R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 245.

date-wine (dāt′wīn), *n.* The fermented sap of the date-palm. See *sindag*.

datholite (dath′ō-līt), *n.* See *datolite*.

dation (dā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *datio(n-)*, < *dare*, pp. *datus*, give: see *date*[1], *date*[2].] In *civil law*, the act of giving: as, the *dation* of an office: distinguished from *donation* or *gift* in that it does not imply beneficence or liberality in the giver.

da tirarsi (dä tē-rär′si). [It., to be drawn out: *da*, < L. *de*, of (to); *tirar*, < F. *tirer*, draw; *si*, < L. *se*, refl. pron., itself, themselves: see *tear*[1] and *se*.] In *music*, when following the name of instruments, a term denoting that they are furnished with slides: as, *trombi da tirarsi*, *corni da tirarsi*, trumpets or horns with slides.

Datisca (da-tis′kä), *n.* [NL.] A genus of exogenous herbs, type of the order *Datiscaceæ*. It includes two species, one of which is found in southern California, and the other, *D. cannabina*, an herbaceous diœcious perennial, is a native of the southern parts of Europe, where it is used as a substitute for Peruvian bark, as a yellow dye, and in the manufacture of cordage.

Datiscaceæ (dat-is-kā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Datisca* + *-aceæ*.] A small natural order of plants, with apetalous flowers, but having closer affinities with the *Cucurbitaceæ* and *Begoniaceæ* than with any of the apetalous orders, and united by Baillon with the *Saxifragaceæ*. There are only three genera, of which *Datisca* is the best-known.

datiscin (da-tis′in), *n.* [< *Datisca* + *-in*[2].] A substance ($C_{21}H_{22}O_{12}$) having the appearance of grape-sugar, first extracted by Braconnot from the leaves of *Datisca cannabina*. It has been used as a yellow dye.

datisi (da-tī′sī), *n.* The mnemonic name given by Petrus Hispanus to that mood of the third figure of syllogism in which the major premise is universal and affirmative, and the minor premise and conclusion are particular and affirmative. These distinctions of quantity and quality are indicated by the vowels of the word, *a-i-i*. The letter *s* after the second vowel shows that the mood is reduced to direct reasoning by the simple conversion of the minor, and the initial *d* shows that the resulting mood is darii. The following is an example of a syllogism in datisi: All men irrationally prejudiced have weak minds; but some men irrationally prejudiced are learned; hence, some learned men have weak minds.

dative (dā′tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *datif* = Pr. *datiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *dativo* = D. *datief* = G. Dan. Sw. *dativ*, < L. *dativus*, of or belonging to giving (in lit. sense, apart from grammar, first in LL.); *casus dativus* (tr. Gr. πτῶσις δοτική), or simply *dativus*, the dative case; < *datus*, pp. of *dare*, give: see *date*[1], *date*[2].] **I.** *a.* 1. In *gram.*, noting one of the cases of nouns and pronouns and adjectives in Indo-European languages, and in some others, used most commonly to denote the indirect or remoter object of the action of a verb, that *to* or *for* which anything is done. This case is found in all the ancient languages of our family, and is widely preserved even among the later. Though nowhere distinguished in form from the accusative or objective in modern English, it is really present in such expressions as, give *him* his due; show this *man* the way; and *him*, *whom*, *them*, and (in part) *her* are historically datives, retaining a dative termination. The precise value of the original Indo-European dative is a matter of doubt and dispute. Abbreviated *dat.*

2. In *law*: (*a*) Noting that which may be given or disposed of at pleasure; being in one's gift. (*b*) Removable, in distinction from *perpetual*: said of an officer. (*c*) Given or appointed by a magistrate or a court of justice, in distinction from what is given by law or by a testator: as, an executor *dative* in Scots law (equivalent to an administrator).—**Decree dative, executor dative.** See *decree*, *executor*.

II. *n.* The dative case. See I., 1.—**Ethical dative.** See *ethical*.

datively (dā′tiv-li), *adv.* In the manner of the dative case; as a dative.

The pronoun of the first or second person, used *datively*.

The Century, XXXII. 898.

datolite (dat′ō-līt), *n.* [So called from its tendency to divide into granular portions; < Gr. δατεῖσθαι, divide, + λίθος, stone.] A borosilicate of calcium, occurring most commonly in brilliant glassy crystals, which are colorless or of a pale-green tint, white, grayish, or red; also in a white, opaque, massive form, looking like porcelain, and in radiated columnar form with botryoidal surface (the variety *botryolite*). It is found in Norway, the Tyrol, and Italy, and in fine crystals in New Jersey, Connecticut, and the Lake Superior mining-region. Haytorite is a pseudomorph of chalcedony after datolite. Also *datholite*, *humboldtite*.

dattock (dat′ọk), *n.* The wood of a leguminous tree of western Africa, *Detarium Senegalense*. It is hard and dense, and resembles mahogany in color.

datum (dā′tum), *n.*; pl. *data* (-tä). [< L. *datum*, a gift, present, ML. also an allowance, concession, tribute (also in fem. *data*), prop. neut. of *datus*, pp. of *dare*, give: see *date*[1], *date*[2].] 1. A fact given; originally, one of the quantities stated, or one of the geometrical figures supposed constructed, in a mathematical problem, and from which the required magnitude or figure is to be determined. But Euclid uses the corresponding Greek term (δεδόμενον) in a second sense, as meaning any magnitude or figure which we know how to determine.

2. A fact either indubitably known or treated as such for the purposes of a particular discussion; a premise.—3. A position of reference, by which other positions are defined.

As a general *datum*, in philosophical chronology, Cumberland came about a century after Bacon, and about ninety years before Adam Smith.

Bibliotheca Sacra, XLIII. 528.

Data of consciousness, the original convictions of the mind; propositions that must be believed but cannot be proved.

Many philosophers have attempted to establish on the principles of common sense propositions which are not original *data of consciousness;* while the original *data of consciousness*, from which their propositions were derived, and to which they owed their whole necessity and truth—these data the same philosophers were (strange to say) not disposed to admit. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Datum-line, in *engin.* and *surveying*, the base-line of a section, from which all the heights and depths are measured in the plans of a railway, etc.

datum-plane (dā′tum-plān), *n.* In *craniom.*, a given horizontal plane from which measurements of skulls proceed, or to which the dimensions of skulls are referred.

The horizontal *datum-plane* adopted by German craniologists. *Science*, V. 499.

Datura (dā-tū′rä), *n.* [NL., < Hind. *dhatūrā*, a plant (*Datura fastuosa*).] A genus of solanaceous plants, with angular-toothed leaves, large funnel-shaped flowers, and prickly, globular, 4-valved pods. There are several species, all of them possessing poisonous properties and a disagreeable odor. *D. Stramonium* is the thorn-apple, all parts of which have strong narcotic properties. It is sometimes employed as a remedy for neuralgia, convulsions, etc., and the leaves and root are smoked for asthma. The plant is supposed to be a native of western Asia, but is now found as a weed of cultivation in almost all the temperate and warmer regions of the globe. In some parts of the United States it is called the *jimson* (which see). *D. fastuosa* and *D. Metel* of India possess qualities similar to *D. Stramonium*. *D. arborea*, also known as *Brugmansia suaveolens*, a native of South America, is a shrubby plant with very large fragrant white blossoms, and is sometimes found in greenhouses.

Thorn-apple (*Datura Stramonium*), with cross-section of seed-vessel.

daturine (dā-tū′rin), *n.* [< *Datura* + *-ine*[2].] A poisonous alkaloid found in the thorn-apple. See *Datura*. Same as *atropin*.

daub (dâb), *v. t.* [Also formerly *dawb*, < ME. *dauben*, *dawben*, < OF. *dauber*, whiten, whitewash, also, in deflected senses, furnish, also (with var. *dober*) beat, swinge, plaster, < L. *dealbare*, whiten, whitewash, plaster, parget, LL. also purify (see *dealbate*), < *de* (intensive) + *albare*, whiten, < *albus*, white; cf. *aube* = *alb*[1], < L. *alba*. The resemblance to Celtic forms seems to be accidental: W. *dwb* = Ir. *dob* = Gael. *dob*, plaster; W. *dwbio* = Ir. *dobaim* = Gael. **dob*, v., plaster. Cf. *adobe*.] 1. To smear with soft adhesive matter; plaster; cover or coat with mud, slime, or other soft substance.

She took for him an ark of bulrushes, and *daubed* it with slime and with pitch. Ex. ii. 3.

So will I break down the wall that ye have *daubed* with untempered morter. Ezek. xiii. 14.

2. To soil; defile; besmear.

Multitudes of horses and other cattle that are always *dawbing* the streets.

B. Mandeville, Fable of the Bees, Pref.

He's honest, though *daubed* with the dust of the mill.

A. Cunningham, The Miller.

Hence—3. To paint ignorantly, coarsely, or badly.

If a picture is *daubed* with many bright colours, the vulgar admire it. *Watts.*

4. To give a specious appearance to; patch up; disguise; conceal.

So smooth he *daub'd* his vice with show of virtue.

Shak., Rich. III., iii. 5.

Faith is necessary to the susception of baptism; and themselves confess it, by striving to find out new kinds of faith to *daub* the matter up.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 394.

She is all Truth, and hates the lying, masking, *daubing* World, as I do. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, i. 1.

5. To dress or adorn without taste; deck vulgarly or ostentatiously; load as with finery.

Yet since princes will have such things, it is better they should be graced with elegancy than *daubed* with cost.

Bacon, Essays.

Let him be *daub'd* with lace.

Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires.

daub (dâb), *n.* [< *daub*, *v.*] 1. A cheap kind of mortar; plaster made of mud.

A square house of wattle and *daub*.

D. Livingstone, Missionary Travels (ed. 1858), p. 409.

2. A viscous, adhesive application; a smear.—3. A daubing or smearing stroke. [Scotch.]

Many a time have I gotten a wipe with a towel; but never a *daub* with a dishclout before. *Scotch proverb.*

4. A coarse, inartistic painting.

Did you step in to take a look at the grand picture on your way back?—'Tis a melancholy *daub*, my lord!
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iii. 12.

Daubentonia (dâ-ben-tō′ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after the distinguished French naturalist L. J. *Daubenton* (1716–1800), noted as a collaborator of Buffon.] The proper name of the genus more commonly called *Chiromys* (which see), containing the aye-aye, *D. madagascariensis*, and having priority over the others. See cut under *aye-aye*.

Daubentoniidæ (dâ″ben-tō-ni′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Daubentonia* + *-idæ*.] A family of prosimians, typified by the genus *Daubentonia:* generally called *Chiromyidæ* (which see).

Daubentonioidea (dâ-ben-tō-ni-oi′dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Daubentonia* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of lemuroids or prosimians, distinguished by the gliriform incisors and want of canines in the adult; the *Daubentoniidæ* considered as a suborder. *Gill*, 1872.

dauber (dâ′bėr), *n.* One who or that which daubs. Specifically—(*a*) One who builds walls with clay or mud mixed with straw.

I am a younger brother, . . . of mean parentage, & durt *dauber's* sonne; am I therefore to be blamed?
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 320.

(*b*) A coarse, ignorant painter.

But how should any sign-post *dauber* know
The worth of Titian or of Angelo?
Dryden, Epistle iv., To Mr. Lee.

(*c*) A low and gross flatterer. (*d*) A copperplate-printers' pad, consisting of rags firmly tied together and covered over with a piece of canvas, for inking plates. (*e*) A mud-wasp: from the way in which it daubs mud in building its nest. (*f*) The brush used to spread blacking upon shoes, as distinguished from the polisher, or brush used for polishing; they are sometimes combined in one.

daubery (dâ′bėr-i), *n.* [Also formerly *daubry, dawbry;* < *daub* + *-ery*.] 1. A daubing.—2†. A crudely artful device.

She works by charms, by spells, by the figure, and such *daubery* as this is. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 2.

daubing (dâ′bing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *daub, v.*] 1. Something which is applied by daubing, especially plaster or mortar; specifically, in recent use, a rough coat of mortar applied to a wall to give it the appearance of stone. See *chinking*, 1.

Lo, when the wall is fallen, shall it not be said unto you, Where is the *daubing* wherewith ye have daubed it?
Ezek. xiii. 12.

2. The process of forming walls by means of hardened earth: extensively employed in the sixteenth century.—3. A mixture of tallow and oil used to soften leather and render it more or less water-proof.—4. Coarse, inartistic painting.

She is still most splendidly, gallantly ugly, and looks like an ill Piece of *Daubing* in a rich Frame.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, ii. 1.

5. Gross flattery. *Bp. Burnet.*

My Lord, if you examine it over again, it is far from being a gross piece of *daubing*, as some dedications are.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, i. 9.

daubreelite (dâ-brē′līt), *n.* [See *daubreite.*] Native chromium sesquisulphid, a rare mineral known to occur only in certain meteoric irons. It has a black color, metallic luster, and is associated with troilite.

daubreite (dâ-brē′it), *n.* [After the French mineralogist G. A. *Daubrée* (born 1814).] Native bismuth oxichlorid, occurring in compact or earthy masses of a yellowish color in Chili.

daubry†, *n.* An obsolete form of *daubery*.

dauby (dâ′bi), *a.* [< *daub* + *-y*[1].] 1. Viscous; glutinous; slimy; adhesive.

And therefore not in vain th' industrious kind
With *dauby* wax and flow'rs the chinks have lin'd.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv. 54.

2. Made by daubing; appearing like a daub: as, a *dauby* picture.

Daucus (dâ′kus), *n.* [NL., < L. *daucus, daucum*, < Gr. *δαῦκος*, also neut. *δαῦκον*, a plant of the carrot kind, growing in Crete. See *dauke.*] A genus of umbelliferous plants, roughly hispid, with finely divided leaves and small ovate or oblong fruit covered with barbed prickles. There are about 30 species belonging to the northern temperate regions of the old world, and one indigenous in America. The only important species is the cultivated carrot, *D. Carota*, which is also widely naturalized as a noxious weed. See *carrot*. See cut in next column.

daud (dâd), *v. t.* [Sc., a var. of *dad*[2].] To knock or thump; pelt with something soft and heavy.

He'll clap a shangan on her tail,
And set the bairns to *daud* her
Wi' dirt this day.
Burns, The Ordination.

Carrot (*Daucus Carota*). *a*, flowering branch; *b*, fruit.

daud (dâd), *n.* [Sc.; a vâr. of *dad*[2].] A large piece, as of bread, cheese, etc. Also spelled *dawd*.

An' cheese an' bread, frae women's laps,
Was dealt about in hunches
An' *dawds* that day. *Burns*, Holy Fair.

daugh[1] (dâch), *n.* [Sc., = E. *dough*, q. v.] In *coal-mining*, under-clay, or the soft material which is removed in holing.

daugh[2] (dâch), *n.* [Sc., contr. of earlier *dawache, davoch, davach*, said to be < Gael. *damh*, pl. *daimh*, ox, + *achadh* (not **ach*), a field.] An old Scotch division of land, capable of producing 48 bolls. It occasionally forms and enters into the names of farms in Scotland: as, the Great and Little *Daugh* of Ruthven; Edin-*daugh*. Also written *davach*.

daughter (dâ′tėr, formerly sometimes dâf′tėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *doughter;* < ME. *doughter, douhter, doghter, douter, dohter*, etc., < AS. *dohtor*, pl. *dohtor, dohtra, dohtru*, = OS. *dohtar* = OFries. *dochter* = OD. D. *dochter* = MLG. LG. *dochter* = OHG. *tohtar*, MHG. *tohter*, G. *tochter* = Icel. *dóttir* = OSw. *doktir, dottir*, Sw. *dotter* = Dan. *datter* = Gr. *θυγάτηρ* (not in L., where *filia*, daughter, fem. of *filius*, son: see *filial*) = OBulg. *dŭshti* (gen. *dŭshtere*), Bulg. *dŭshterya* = Serv. *shći, kći, ćer* = Bohem. *dci, cera* = Pol. *cora* = Little Russ. *dochka* = Russ. *dshcherĭ, dochĭ* = Lith. *duktē* = Ir. *dear*, etc., = Skt. *duhitar* = Zend *dughdar*, daughter. Ulterior origin unknown; appar. 'milker,' or 'suckler,' < √ **dhugh*, Skt. √ *duh*, milk.] 1. A female child, considered with reference to her parents.

The first time at the looking-glass
The mother sets her *daughter*,
The image strikes the smiling lass
With self-love ever after.
Gay, Beggar's Opera.

2. A female descendant, in any degree.

Ought not this woman, being a *daughter* of Abraham, . . . be loosed from this bond on the sabbath day?
Luke xiii. 16.

3. A woman viewed as standing in an analogous relationship, as to the parents of her husband (daughter-in-law), to her native country, the church, a guardian or elderly adviser, etc.

Dinah . . . went out to see the *daughters* of the land.
Gen. xxxiv. 1.

And Naomi said unto her two *daughters*-in-law, . . . Turn again, my *daughters*.
Ruth i. 8, 11.

But Jesus turned him about, and when he saw her, he said, *Daughter*, be of good comfort; thy faith hath made thee whole.
Mat. ix. 22.

Jul. Are you at leisure, holy father, now;
Or shall I come to you at evening mass?
Fri. My leisure serves me, pensive *daughter*, now.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 1.

4. Anything (regarded as of the feminine gender) considered with respect to its source, origin, or function: as, the Romance tongues are the *daughters* of the Latin language.

Stern *daughter* of the Voice of God,
O Duty! if that name thou love.
Wordsworth, Duty.

In this country, at this time, other interests than religion and patriotism are predominant, and the arts, the *daughters* of enthusiasm, do not flourish. *Emerson*, Art.

Duke of Exeter's daughter†. See *brake*[3], 12.—**Eve's daughters**, women.—**Scavenger's daughter.** See *scavenger*.

daughter-cell (dâ′tėr-sel), *n.* See *cell*.

daughter-in-law (dâ′tėr-in-lâ″), *n.* A son's wife: correlative to *mother-in-law* and *father-in-law*.

I am come to set . . . the *daughter-in-law* against her mother-in-law.
Mat. x. 35.

daughterless (dâ′tėr-les), *a.* [< ME. *doughterles;* < *daughter* + *-less*.] Without daughters.

Ye shull for me be *doughterles*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 305.

daughterliness (dâ′tėr-li-nes), *n.* Conduct becoming a daughter; dutifulness. *Dr. H. More.*

daughterling (dâ′tėr-ling), *n.* [< *daughter* + dim. *-ling*.] A little daughter. [Rare.]

What am I to do with this daughter or *daughterling* of mine? She neither grows in wisdom nor in stature.
Charlotte Brontë, Villette, xxv.

daughterly (dâ′tėr-li), *a.* [< *daughter* + *-ly*[1].] Becoming a daughter; filial; dutiful.

For Christian charitie, and naturall loue, & youre very *daughterlye* dealing . . . both bynde me and straine me thereto.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 1449.

dauk, *n.* See *dak*.

dauke (dâk), *n.* [< L. *daucum, daucon, daucus*, < Gr. *δαῦκον*, a parsnip or carrot: see *Daucus*.] The wild variety of the common carrot, *Daucus Carota*.

daukin†, *n.* See *dawkin*.

Daulias (dâ′li-as), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Δαυλιάς*, epithet of Philomela, in Greek legend, who was changed into a nightingale, lit. a woman of *Δαυλίς*, L. *Daulis*, a city of Phocis.] A genus of birds which contains only the two kinds of nightingales, *D. philomela* and *D. luscinia*. See *nightingale*.

daunt†, *n.* An obsolete form of *dan*[1].

daunder (dân′dėr), *v. i.* [Sc.] See *dander*[1].

daundering (dân′dėr-ing), *p. a.* [Sc.] See *dandering*.

dauner (dâ′nėr), *v. i.* [Sc.] See *dander*[1].

daunering (dâ′nėr-ing), *p. a.* [Sc.] See *dandering*.

daunt (dänt or dânt), *v. t.* [E. dial. also *dant* (and *daunton, danton*, q. v.); < ME. *daunten, dawnten*, < OF. *danter, donter, dompter*, F. *dompter* = It. *domitare*, daunt, subdue, tame, < L. *domitare*, tame, freq. of *domare*, pp. *domitus*, tame, = E. *tame:* see *tame, v.*] 1†. To tame.

In-to Surre he sougte and thorw his sotil wittes
Daunted a dowue [dove] and day and nyȝte hir feede.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 393.

2†. To subdue; conquer; overcome.

Elde *daunteth* daunger atte laste.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 399.

3. To subdue the courage of; cause to quail; check by fear of danger; intimidate; discourage.

The Nightingale, whose happy noble hart
No dole can *daunt*, nor feareful force affright.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 49.

What *daunts* thee now?—what shakes thee so?
Whittier, My Soul and I.

4. To cast down through fear or apprehension; cow down.

Rest on my word, and let not discontent
Daunt all your hopes. *Shak.*, Tit. And., i. 2.

I find not anything therein able to *daunt* the courage of a man, much less a well resolved Christian.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 38.

daunt†, *n.* [ME. *daunt;* from the verb.] A fright; a check.

Til the crosses dunt [dint] ȝaf him a *daunt*.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 145.

daunter (dän′- or dân′tėr), *n.* One who daunts.

dauntingness† (dän′- or dân′ting-nes), *n.* The quality of being terrifying.

As one who well knew . . . how the first euents are those which incusse a *dauntingnesse* or daring, [Scapula] imployed all means to make his expeditions sodaine, and his executions cruell. *Daniel*, Hist. Eng., p. 4.

dauntless (dänt′- or dânt′les), *a.* [< *daunt* + *-less*.] Incapable of being daunted; bold; fearless; intrepid.

The *dauntless* spirit of resolution.
Shak., K. John, v. 1.

Dauntless he rose and to the fight returned.
Dryden, Æneid.

If yet some desperate action rests behind,
That asks high conduct and a *dauntless* mind.
Dryden, Ajax and Ulysses, l. 582.

She visited every part of the works in person, cheering her defenders by her presence and *dauntless* resolution.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 2.

dauntlessly (dänt′- or dânt′les-li), *adv.* In a bold, fearless manner.

dauntlessness (dänt′- or dânt′les-nes), *n.* Fearlessness; intrepidity.

daunton (dän'tọn), *v. t.* [Sc., also dial. *danton;* an extension of *daunt*, q. v.] 1. To daunt; intimidate; subdue.

To *danton* rebels and conspirators against him.
Pitscottie, Chron. of Scotland, p. 87.

2. To dare; seek to daunt.

It's for the like o' them, an' maybe no even sae muckle worth, folk *daunton* God to His face and burn in muckle hell. *R. L. Stevenson*, The Merry Men.

3†. To break in or tame (a horse).

A tame and *dantoned* horse. *Quon. Attach.*, xlviii. § 11.

dauphin (dâ'fin), *n.* [Formerly *daulphin* and *dolphin;* < OF.**dalphin, dauphin*, later *daulphin*, mod. F. *dauphin* = Pr. *dalfin;* orig. the surname of the lords of the province hence called *Dauphiné*, Dauphiny, who bore on their crest three dolphins, in allusion to the origin of their name, < OF. **dalphin, dauphin, doffin*, F. *dauphin* (E. *dolphin*), Pr. *dalfin*, < L. *delphinus*, a dolphin; hence ML. *Delphinus*, dauphin: see *delphin*[1], *dolphin*.] The distinctive title (originally Dauphin of Viennois) of the eldest son of the king of France, from 1349 till the revolution of 1830. When the reigning king had no son or lineal male descendant, the title was in abeyance, as no other heir to the throne could hold it. The title had been borne since the eleventh or twelfth century by the counts of Viennois as lords of the domain hence called le Dauphiné (the Dauphinate, or Dauphiny), the last of whom ceded his lordship to the king, on condition that the title should be always maintained. The lords of Auvergne also used the title dauphin.

The *dauphin* Charles is crowned king in Rheims.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 1.

The *Dolphin* was expected at the masse.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 45.

dauphine (dâ'fēn), *n.* [F., fem. of *dauphin.*] The wife of a dauphin.

dauphiness (dâ'fin-es), *n.* [< *dauphin* + *-ess.*] Same as *dauphine.*

It is now sixteen or seventeen years since I saw the Queen of France, then the *dauphiness*, at Versailles; and surely never lighted on this orb, which she hardly seemed to touch, a more delightful vision. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

daur (dâr), *v. t.* A Scotch form of *dare*[1].

daut, *v. t.* See *dawt.*

dauw (dâ), *n.* [South African D. form of the native name.] The native name of Burchell's zebra, *Equus burchelli*, a very beautiful animal,

Dauw (*Equus burchelli*).

resembling the quagga in some respects, but having the coloring of a zebra. Also called *bonte-quagga.*

Davallia (da-val'i-ä), *n.* [NL., named after Edmond *Davall*, a Swiss botanist.] A genus of polypodiaceous ferns, having scaly creeping rhizomes, whence the name hare's-foot fern applied to *D. Canariensis.* The fronds are sometimes pinnate, but more frequently pinnately decompound, being elegantly cut into numerous small divisions. The sori are borne close to the margin. The indusium which covers each is attached by its base to the end of a vein, and is free at the opposite side. The number of species slightly exceeds 100, and they are most numerous in the tropics of the old world. Some of the species are among the most elegant ferns in cultivation.

davenport (dav'n-pōrt), *n.* [Also *devonport;* from the surname *Davenport*, ult. from the town of *Devonport* in England.] A kind of small writing-desk.

davidt, *n.* An obsolete form of *davit.*

Davidic, Davidical (dā-vid'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *David* + *-ic, -ical.*] Of, pertaining to, or derived from David, king of Israel.

We cannot well stop short of the admission that the Psalter must contain *Davidic* psalms, some of which at least may be identified by judicious criticism.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 841.

Davidist (dā'vid-ist), *n.* [< *David* (see defs.) + *-ist.*] 1. One of the followers of David of Dinant in Belgium (hence called Dinanto), who taught extreme pantheistic doctrines. His treatise "Quaternuli" was burned by a synod at Paris in 1209, and the sect was stamped out by persecution.

2. One of a fanatical sect which existed for more than a century after the death in 1556 of its founder, a Dutch Anabaptist, David George, or Joris. His followers were also called *Davidians, David-Georgians*, and *Familists.* See *Familist.*

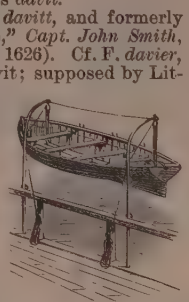
davidsonite (dā'vid-son-īt), *n.* [From the discoverer, Dr. *Davidson.*] A variety of beryl discovered in the granite quarry of Rubislaw, near Aberdeen, Scotland. See *beryl.*

David's-root (dā'vidz-rōt), *n.* The cahinca-root.

David's staff. See *staff.*

davie† (dā'vi), *n.* Same as *davit.*

davit (dav'it), *n.* [Also *davitt*, and formerly *david* ("the *Davids* ende," *Capt. John Smith*, Treat. on Eng. Sea Terms, 1626). Cf. F. *davier*, forceps, a cramp-iron, davit; supposed by Littré to stand for **daviet*, a dim. of *David*, it being customary to give proper names to implements (e. g., E. *betty, billy, jack*, etc.).] *Naut.*, one of a pair of projecting pieces of wood or iron on the side or stern of a vessel, used for suspending or lowering and hoisting a boat, by means of sheaves and pulleys. They are set so as to admit of being shipped and unshipped at pleasure, and commonly turn on their axes, so that the boat can be swung in on deck, or vice versa.



Davits.

davite (dā'vīt), *n.* [After the English chemist Sir Humphry *Davy* (1778–1829).] A sulphate of aluminium found in a warm spring near Bogotá in the United States of Colombia. It occurs massive, is of a fine fibrous structure, white color and silky luster, and is very soluble.

davreuxite (da-vrē'zīt), *n.* [After the Belgian chemist Charles *Davreux.*] A silicate of aluminium occurring in fibrous crystalline aggregates resembling asbestos.

davy[1] (dā'vi), *n.*; pl. *davies* (-viz). [After Sir H. *Davy.*] The safety-lamp invented for the protection of coal-miners by Sir H. Davy. It consists of a metallic cistern for the oil, and a cylinder of wire gauze about 1¼ inches in diameter and 8 inches in height. Fire cannot be communicated through the gauze to gas outside the cylinder.

davy[2] (dā'vi), *n.*; pl. *davies* (-viz). [A corruption of *affidavit.*] An affidavit. [Slang.]

Davy Jones (dā'vi jōnz). [A humorous name, at the origin of which many guesses have been made.] *Naut.*, the spirit of the sea; a sea-devil.

This same *Davy Jones*, according to the mythology of sailors, is the fiend that presides over all the evil spirits of the deep, and is seen in various shapes warning the devoted wretch of death and woe. *Smollett.*

Davy Jones's locker, the ocean; specifically, the ocean regarded as the grave of all who perish at sea.

Davy lamp, Davy's lamp. See *davy*[1].

davyne (dā'vin), *n.* [Better *davine*, < NL. *davina.*] A Vesuvian mineral related to cancrinite: in part, perhaps, identical with microsommite.

davyum (dā'vi-um), *n.* [NL., better **davium;* so called after Sir H. *Davy:* see *davite.*] A metal of the platinum group, whose discovery was announced in 1877 by Kern of St. Petersburg. He found it associated with the metals rhodium and iridium in some platinum ores, and described it as a hard silvery metal, slightly ductile, extremely infusible, and having a density of 9.385 at 25° C. Its existence as an element has not been established.

daw[1]† (dâ), *v. i.* [< ME. *dawen, dazen* (also *daien, dayen:* see *day*[1], *v.*) = AS. *dagian* (= D. *dagen* = MLG. LG. *dagen* = G. *tagen* = Icel. *daga* = Sw. *dagas* = Dan. *dages*), become day, < *dæg*, day: see *day*[1], and cf. *dawn.*] To become day; dawn.

Tyl the day *dawede* these damseles daunsede,
That men rang to the resurreccioun; and with that ich awakede. *Piers Plowman* (C), xxi. 471.

The cock doth craw, the day doth *daw.*
The Wife of Usher's Well (Child's Ballads, I. 216).

daw[2] (dâ), *n.* [< ME. *dawe* = OHG. *tāha*, MHG. *tāhe*, with dim. *tāhele, tāle, talle*, also *tul, tole, dole*, G. *dohle*, a daw; cf. ML. *tacula*, It. *taccola*, a daw, from MHG. The same word appears as the second element of *caddow*, q. v.] 1. A jackdaw. See *dawcock.*

The windy clamour of the *daws.* *Tennyson*, Geraint.

2. A foolish, empty fellow. [Prov. Eng.]

At thi tabull nether crache ne claw,
Than men wylle sey thou arte a *daw.*
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 25.

To hear the pratling of any such Jack Straw,
For when hee hath all done, I compte him but a very *daw.*
R. Edwards, Damon and Pythias.

3. A sluggard; a slattern. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

I will not be ane *daw*, I wyl not sleip.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 452.

But I see that but [without] spinning I'll never be braw,
But gae by the name of a dilp or a *da.*
A. Ross, Helenore, p. 135.

daw[3] (dâ), *v.* [Sc. and E. dial.; a var. of *dow, do*[2], q. v.] I. *intrans.* To thrive; prosper; recover health or spirits.

II. *trans.* To cause to recover one's spirits; hearten; encourage; cheer.

Tyll with good rapps
And heuy clappes
He *dawde* him up again.
Sir T. More, Four Things.

Daw thou her up, and I will fetch thee forth
Potions of comfort, to repress her pain.
Greene, James IV., v.

daw[4]† (dâ), *v. t.* [See *adaw*[2].] To daunt; frighten.

She thought to *daw* her now as she had done of old.
Romeus and Juliet, Malone's Suppl. to Shak., I. 333.

dawbt, *v.* and *n.* See *daub.*

dawcock† (dâ'kok), *n.* A male daw; a jackdaw; hence, figuratively, an empty, chattering fellow.

The dosnel *dawcock* comes dropping among the doctors.
Withals, Dict., p. 558.

dawd, *n.* See *daud.*

dawdle (dâ'dl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dawdled*, ppr. *dawdling.* [A colloq. word, appar. a var. of *daddle.*] I. *intrans.* To idle; waste time; trifle; loiter.

Mrs. Bennet, having *dawdled* about in the vestibule to watch for the end of the conference, . . . entered the breakfast-room. *Jane Austen*, Pride and Prejudice, p. 95.

Next to the youth who has no calling, he is most to be pitied who toils without heart, and is therefore forever *dawdling*—loitering and lingering, instead of striking with all his might.
W. Mathews, Getting on in the World, p. 165.

II. *trans.* To waste by trifling: with *away:* as, to *dawdle away* a whole forenoon.

dawdle (dâ'dl), *n.* [< *dawdle, v.*] A trifler; a dawdler. [Rare.]

Where is this *dawdle* of a housekeeper?
Colman and Garrick, Clandestine Marriage, i. 2.

dawdler (dâ'dlėr), *n.* One who dawdles; a trifler; an idler.

dawdling (dâ'dling), *p. a.* Sauntering; idling.

There is the man whose rapid strides indicate his excitement, and the slow and *dawdling* walk indicative of purposeless aim. *F. Warner*, Physical Expression, p. 56.

daw-dressing (dâ'dres'ing), *n.* The assumption of qualities one is not entitled to; the assumption of the achievements or claims of another as one's own: in allusion to the fable of the daw that dressed itself with peacock's feathers. [Rare.]

They would deem themselves disgraced had they been guilty, even in thought, of a simulation similar to this—howbeit not in danger of being ignominiously plucked for so contemptible a *daw-dressing.* *Sir W. Hamilton.*

dawdy (dâ'di), *n.* and *a.* Same as *dowdy.*

dawe†, *n.* A Middle English form (in oblique cases) of *day*[1].—**Of dawe†, of dawes†, of life-dawe†,** out of life: with *do* or *bring.* See *adaw*[2], etymology.

Alle that nolde turne to God he *brought* hem sone *of dawe.* *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 53.

daw-fish (dâ'fish), *n.* [Appar. a corruption of *dog-fish.*] The lesser dog-fish, one of the scyllioid sharks. [Orkneys.]

dawing (dâ'ing), *n.* [< ME. *dawyng, dawinge, dawunge*, < AS. *dagung*, dawn, verbal n. of *dagian*, become day, dawn: see *daw*[1], and cf. *dawning.*] The first appearance of day; dawn; dawning. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

And ek the sonne, Titan, gan he chide,
And seyde, "O fol, wel may men the despise,
That hast the *Dawyng* al nyght by thi side."
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1466.

Late at e'en, drinking the wine,
And ere they paid the lawing
They set a combat them between,
To fight it in the *dawing.* *Old ballad.*

dawish (dâ'ish), *a.* [< *daw*[2] + *-ish*[1].] Like a daw.

dawk[1] (dâk), *n.* [E. dial.; a var. of *dalk*[2], q. v.] A hollow or an incision, as in timber.

Observe if any hollow or *dawks* be in the length.
J. Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.

dawk[1] (dâk), *v. t.* [Also written *dauk;* < *dawk*[1], *n.*] To cut or mark with an incision.

Should they apply that side of the tool the edge lies on, the swift coming about of the work would . . . jobb the edge into the stuff, and so *dawk* it.
J. Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.

dawk[2], *n.* See *dak.*

dawkin†, *n.* [Also *daukin*; < ME. *Dawkin* (also, as in mod. E., *Dawkin* and *Dawkins*, as surnames), a dim. of *Daw*, *Dawe*, a reduced form of *David*.] A fool; a simpleton.

dawm (dâm), *n.* [Also written *daum*, repr. Hind. *dām*.] An East Indian copper coin of the value of one fortieth of a rupee.

dawn (dân), *v. i.* [< ME. *dawnen* (late and rare), substituted, through influence of earlier noun *dawninge* (see *dawning*), for reg. *dawen*, *dagen*, *daien*, *dayen*, dawn: see *daw*[1], *day*[1].] 1. To become day; begin to grow light in the morning; grow light: as, the morning *dawns*.

It began to *dawn* toward the first day of the week.
Mat. xxviii. 1.

2. To begin to open or expand; begin to show intellectual light or power: as, his genius *dawned*.

Whether thy hand strike out some free design,
Where life awakes and *dawns* at ev'ry line.
Pope, To Mr. Jervas.

3. To begin to become visible in consequence of an increase of light or enlightenment, literally or figuratively; begin to open or appear: as, the truth *dawns* upon him.

Brightest and best of the sons of the morning!
Dawn on our darkness and lend us thine aid.
Bp. Heber, Hymn.

I waited underneath the *dawning* hills.
Tennyson, Œnone.

There has been gradually *dawning* upon those who think the conviction that a state-church is not so much a religious as a political institution.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 338.

dawn (dân), *n.* [< *dawn*, *v.* The older nouns are *dawing* and *dawning*.] 1. The first appearance of daylight in the morning.

Fairest of stars, last in the train of night,
If better thou belong not to the *dawn*.
Milton, P. L., v. 167.

Full oft they met, as *dawn* and twilight meet
In northern clime.
Lowell, Legend of Brittany, ii. 5.

2. First opening or expansion; beginning; rise; first appearance: as, the *dawn* of intellect; the *dawn* of a new era.

Such as creation's *dawn* beheld, thou rollest now.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 182.

But no cloud could overcast the *dawn* of so much genius and so much ambition. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

High dawn, the first indications of daylight seen above a bank of clouds. *Qualtrough*, Boat Sailer's Manual, p. 224. — **Low dawn**, daybreak on or near the horizon, the first streaks of light being low down. *Qualtrough*, Boat Sailer's Manual, p. 224.

dawnering (dâ'nėr-ing), *p. a.* Same as *dandering*.

I lead a strange *dawnering* life at present; in general not a little relieved and quieted.
Carlyle, in Froude, I. 108.

dawning (dâ'ning), *n.* [< ME. *dawninge*, *dawenynge*, *daigening*, *daiening*, *daining*, etc., an alteration, through the influence of Sw. Dan. *dagning*, dawn, Icel. *dagan*, *dögun*, dawn, = D. *dagende* (cf. Icel. *dægn*, *dögn* = Sw. *dygn* = Dan. *døgn*, day and night, 24 hours), of the reg. ME. *dawinge*, *dawunge*, < AS. *dagung*, dawn, < *dagian*, dawn, become day: see *dawn* and *daw*[1].] 1. The first appearance of light in the morning; daybreak; dawn.

On the morowe, in the *dawenynge*, the tidinges com in to the town that the Duke was dede.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 77.

Alas poor Harry of England, he longs not for the *dawning* as we do. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 7.

2. First advent or appearance; beginning.

Moreover always in my mind I hear
A cry from out the *dawning* of my life.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

dawpate (dâ'pāt), *n.* [< *daw*[2] + *pate*.] A simpleton.

dawsonite (dâ'son-īt), *n.* [After J. W. *Dawson* of Montreal (born 1820).] A hydrous carbonate of sodium and aluminium, occurring in white-bladed crystals at Montreal, and in the province of Siena in Italy.

dawt, daut (dât), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dawted* or *dawtit*, ppr. *dawting*. [Sc.; hardly the same as *dote*[1], q. v.] To regard or treat with affection; pet; caress; fondle.

I'll set thee on a chair of gold,
And *daut* thee kindly on my knee.
Lord Jamie Douglas (Child's Ballads, IV. 139).

Much *dawted* by the gods is he,
Wha' to the Indian plain
Successfu' ploughs the wally sea,
And safe returns again.
Ramsay, The Poet's Wish.

dawtie, dawty (dâ'ti), *n.* [Sc., dim. from *dawt*.] A beloved child; a darling; a child much fondled through affection: frequently used as a term of endearment.

It's ten to ane ye're nae their *dawty*.
Shirref, Poems, p. 333.

day[1] (dā), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *daye*, *daie*; < ME. *day*, *dai*, *dei*, *dage*, *dawe*, *dæge*, etc., < AS. *dæg*, pl. *dagas*, = OS. *dag* = OFries. *dei*, *dī* = MLG. *dach*, LG. *dag* = D. *dag* = OHG. *tac*, MHG. *tac*, G. *tag* = Icel. *dagr* = Sw. Dan. *dag* = Goth. *dags*, day; akin to AS. (poet.) *dōgor* = Icel. *dögr*, day. Possibly ult. < Ind.-Eur. √ **dhagh*, Skt. √ *dah*, burn. Not connected with L. *dies*, day (see *dial*). Hence *daw*[1] and *dawn*.] 1. The period during which the sun is above the horizon, or shines continuously on any given portion of the earth's surface; the interval of light, in contradistinction to that of darkness, or to night; the period between the rising and the setting of the sun, of varying length, and called by astronomers the *artificial day*.

And God called the light *Day*, and the darkness he called Night. Gen. i. 5.

And always, night and *day*, he was in the mountains.
Mark v. 5.

It was the middle of the *day*.
Ever the weary wind went on.
Tennyson, Dying Swan.

Hence — 2. Light; sunshine.

Let us walk honestly, as in the *day*. Rom. xiii. 13.

It is directly in your way, we have *day* enough to perform our journey, and, as you like your entertainment, you may there repose yourself a day or two.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 225.

While the *day*,
Descending, struck athwart the hall, and shot
A flying splendour out of brass and steel.
Tennyson, Princess, vi.

3. The whole time or period of one revolution of the earth on its axis, or the space of twenty-four hours; specifically, the interval of time which elapses between two consecutive returns of the same terrestrial meridian to the sun. In this latter specific sense it is called the *natural*, *solar*, or *astronomical day*. Since the length of this day is continually varying, owing to the eccentricity of the earth's orbit and the obliquity of the ecliptic, a *mean solar day* (the *civil day*) is employed, which is the average period of one revolution of the earth on its axis relative to the sun's position considered as fixed. The day of twenty-four hours may be reckoned from noon to noon, as in the *astronomical* or *nautical day*, or from midnight to midnight, as in the *civil day* recognized in the United States, throughout the British empire, and in most of the countries of Europe. The Babylonians reckoned the civil day from sunrise to sunrise; the Umbrians, from noon to noon; the Athenians and Hebrews, from sunset to sunset; and the Romans, from midnight to midnight.

And the evening and the morning were the first *day*.
Gen. i. 5.

My lord, I cannot be so soon provided;
Please you, deliberate a *day* or two.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 3.

4. A particular or regularly recurring period of twenty-four hours, assigned to the doing of some specified thing, or connected with some event or observance: as, settling-*day*; bill-*day*.

Knipp's maid comes to me, to tell me that the women's *day* at the playhouse is to-day, and that therefore I must be there, to encrease their profit. *Pepys*, Diary, IV. 29.

Specifically — (*a*) An anniversary; the particular day on which some event is commemorated: as, St. Bartholomew's *day*; a *birthday*; New Year's *day*. (*b*) The regularly recurring period in each week set apart for some particular purpose, as for receiving calls, etc.

Mr. Gayman, your servant; you'll be at my Aunt Susan's this Afternoon; 'tis her *Day*, you know.
Southern, Maid's Last Prayer, i.

You have been at my Lady Whifler's upon her *Day*, Madam? *Congreve*, Double-Dealer, iii. 9.

Ladies, however, have their *days*, and afternoon tea is as much an institution in Australia as at home.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 75.

5. Time. (*a*†) Specified interval or space of time: as, three years' *day* to do something; he was absent for a year's *day*. (*b*†) Time to pay; credit. [*Time* is now used in this sense.]

Faith, then, I'll pray you, 'cause he is my neighbour,
To take a hundred pound, and give him *day*.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, iv. 1.

(*c*) Period of time.

At twenty-one, in a *day* of gloom and terror, he was placed at the head of the administration.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

(*d*) Appointed time; set period; appointment.

After long waiting, & large expences, though he kepte not *day* with them, yet he came at length & tooke them in, in ye night. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 12.

If my debtors do not keep their *day*. *Dryden*.

(*e*) Definite time of existence, activity, or influence; allotted or actual term of life, usefulness, or glory: as, his *day* is over.

The cat will mew, and dog will have his *day*.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1.

Lady Sneer. Why, truly, Mrs. Clackitt has a very pretty talent, and a great deal of industry.
Snake. True, madam, and has been tolerably successful in her *day*. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 1.

Our little systems have their *day*;
They have their *day* and cease to be.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Prol.

(*f*) A time or period, as distinguished from other times or periods; age: commonly used in the plural: as, bygone *days*; the *days* of our fathers.

Much cruelty did the Patavines suffer in this mans *daies*.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 158.

In *days* of old there liv'd, of mighty fame,
A valiant prince, and Theseus was his name.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., i. 1.

6. A distance which may be accomplished in a day; a day's journey. See phrase below.

"Sire Dowel dwelleth," quod Wit, "not a *day* hennes."
Piers Plowman (A), x. 1.

Beyond this Ile is the maine land and the great riuer Occam, on which standeth a Towne called Pomeiock, and six *dayes* higher, their City Skicoak.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 84.

7. The contest of a day; a battle or combat with reference to its issue or results: as, to carry the *day*.

The trumpets sound retreat, the *day* is ours.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 4.

His name struck fear, his conduct won the *day*.
Roscommon, To the Duke of York.

All Fools' day, All Saints' day, All Souls' day. See *fool*, *saint*, *soul*. — **Ancient of days.** See *ancient*. — **Anniversary day.** See *anniversary*. — **Arbor day.** See *arbor-day*. — **Ascension day.** See *ascension*. — **A year and a day.** (*a*) A full year and an extra day of grace: an old law term denoting the period beyond which certain rights ceased. See *year*. (*b*) A long while; time of uncertain length. [Humorous.] — **Banian day.** See *banian*[1]. — **Barnaby day,** the day of St. Barnabas. See *Barnaby-bright*.

That man that is blind, or that will wink, shall see no more sun upon *St. Barnabie's day* than upon St. Lucie's; no more in the summer than in the winter solstice.
Donne, Sermons, vii.

Bartholomew day, the 24th day of August, on which is held a festival in honor of St. Bartholomew, one of the twelve apostles, and which is noted in history as — (1) the day in 1572 on which the great massacre of French Protestants (called the St. Bartholomew massacre) was begun in Paris by order of the king, which order was executed in other towns on its receipt, last in Bordeaux on October 3d; (2) the day in 1662 on which the penalties of the English Act of Uniformity came into force; (3) the day on which a great fair (called Bartholomew fair) was held annually at Smithfield in London, from 1133 to 1855, whence the name Bartholomew attached to the names of many articles sold there, as Bartholomew baby, Bartholomew pig, Bartholomew ware, etc. — **Bill day,** in the United States House of Representatives, a day (usually Monday of each week) set apart for the introduction of bills by members. — **Black-letter day.** See *black-letter*. — **Break of day.** See *break*. — **Canicular days.** See *canicular*. — **Childermas day.** See *Childermas*. — **Civil day,** the mean solar day as recognized by the state in civil or legal and business transactions. See definition 3, above. — **Cleansing days, clear days.** See the adjectives. — **Commemoration day, commencement day, commission day, contango day.** See the qualifying words. — **Continuation of days.** See *continuation*. — **Costs of the day.** See *cost*[2]. — **Daft days.** See *daft*. — **Dark days.** See *dark*[1]. — **Day about.** (*a*) On alternate days; every other day. (*b*) A day in turn; a fixed recurrent day.

"Husband," quoth scho, "content am I
To tak the pluche my *day about*."
Wyf of Auchtirmuchty (Child's Ballads, VIII. 117).

Day by day, daily; every day; each day in succession; continually; without intermission of a day.

Day by day the 3ere gon passe,
The pope for-3ate neuer his masse.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 88.

Withynne his brest he kept it *day be day*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 228.

Day by day we magnify thee.
Book of Common Prayer, Te Deum.

Eating the Lotos *day by day*. *Tennyson*, Lotos-Eaters.

Day of abstinence. See *abstinence*. — **Day of Brahma,** in *Hindu myth.*, 1,000 mahāyugas or great ages, each equal to 4,320,000 years. — **Day of doom,** the judgment-day. — **Day of grace.** See *grace*. — **Day of trew**†, a diet or meeting to treat of a truce or to settle disputes.

With lettres to diuers personis on the Bordouris, for the *day of trew* to be haldin eftir the diete of Anwic.
Accounts of Lord High Treasurer (1473).

Days in banc, in *Eng. law*, days set apart by statute or by order of the court when writs are to be returned, or when the party shall appear upon the writ served. — **Days in court,** opportunity for appearance to contest a case. — **Day's journey,** a somewhat loose mode of measuring distance, especially in the East. The day's journey of a man on foot may be estimated at about 20 to 24 English miles, but if the journey is for many days, at about 17½. A day's journey on horseback may be taken at about 26 to 30 miles. In a caravan journey with camels the day's journey is about 30 miles for a short distance, but on an extended line somewhat less. The mean rate of the daily march of an army is about 14 miles in a line of from eight to ten marches; but for a single march, or even two or three, the distance may be a mile or two longer, or for a forced march twice

as long or more. The ancient Assyrian day's journey (yum) was 6 parasangs; the marhala of Arabia, 8 parasangs. In many other countries the day's journey is a recognized unit.—**Day's work.** (*a*) The work of one day. (*b*) *Naut.*, the account or reckoning of a ship's course for twenty-four hours, from noon to noon.—**Decoration day, Derby day, Dominion day, Easter day.** See the qualifying words.—**Eating days,** days on which the eating of meat was allowed in the Anglican Church before the Reformation.

Upon *eatynge dayes* at dynner by eleven of the clocke, a first dynner in the tyme of high masse for carvers.
Rules of the House of Princess Cecill (Edw. III.).

Enneatical days. See *enneatical.*—**Evacuation day.** See *evacuation.*—**Fast day.** See *fast-day.*—**For ever and a day.** See *ever.*—**Good day.** See *good.*—**Grand days,** in *old Eng. law,* holidays in the terms of court, solemnly kept in the inns of court and chancery: viz., Candlemas day, Ascension day, St. John Baptist's day, and All Saints' day. Also called *dies non juridici.*—**Ground-hog day.** See *woodchuck day,* under *woodchuck.*—**Halcyon days.** See *halcyon.*—**High day.** See *high.*—**Holy-Cross day,** a festival observed in the Greek and Roman Catholic churches on September 14th, in commemoration of the exaltation of the alleged cross of Christ after its recovery from the Persians, A. D. 628. Also called *Holyrood day.* See *Exaltation of the Cross,* under *cross*[1].—**Holy days,** days set apart by the church in especial commemoration of certain sacred persons or events.—**Inauguration day,** March 4th, the day when the President elect of the United States takes the oath of office. [U. S.]—**Independence day,** the day on which the Congress of the North American colonies of Great Britain (afterward the United States) passed the Declaration of Independence (July 4th, 1776). Its anniversary is observed as a national holiday. [U. S.]—**Innocents' day.** See *innocent.*—**In one's born days.** See *born*[1].—**Intercalary day.** See *bissextus.*—**Lawful day,** a day on which any legal act may be performed; a week-day, as distinguished from Sunday or a legal holiday.—**May day.** See *May.*—**Memorial day.** Same as *Decoration day* (which see, under *decoration*).—**Midsummer day, name day.** See the qualifying words.—**New Year's day,** the first day of a new year.

And also *Newyers Day,* sumtyme bakward, sumtyme forward, both Day and nyght, in gret fer be the coste of Turkey. *Torkington,* Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 59.

Nine days' wonder. See *wonder.*—**Offering day.** See *offering.*—**Officer of the day.** See *officer.*—**One day.** (*a*) On a certain or particular day, referring to time past.

One day when Phœbe fair
With all her band was following the chase.
Spenser.

(*b*) At an indefinite future time; on some day in the future.

I hope to see you *one day* fitted with a husband.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1.

Heaven waxeth old, and all the spheres above
Shall *one day* faint. *Sir J. Davies.*

One of these days, on some day not far distant; within a short time: as, I will attend to it *one of these days.*—**Order of the day.** See *order.*—**Rainy day.** See *rainy.*—**Red-letter day.** See *red-letter.*—**St. Andrew's day,** a festival observed on November 30th in honor of St. Andrew, the patron saint of Scotland.—**St. Crispin's day.** See *Crispin.*—**St. David's day,** a festival observed by the Welsh on March 1st in honor of their patron saint, St. David, bishop of St. David's in Pembrokeshire, who flourished in the fifth and sixth centuries, and is said to have lived to the age of 110.—**St. George's day,** April 23d, the day observed in honor of St. George, the patron saint of England.—**St. Nicholas's day,** December 6th, the day observed in honor of St. Nicholas, the patron saint of sailors, merchants, travelers, and captives, and of several countries, especially in medieval times, and reverenced especially by the Dutch (under the name of Santa Claus, made familiar in America by the Dutch settlers) as the guardian of children.—**St. Patrick's day,** March 17th, the day observed by the Irish in honor of St. Patrick, the apostle and patron saint of Ireland, who is supposed to have died about 460.—**St. Swithin's day,** July 15th, a festival in honor of St. Swithin, bishop of Winchester, 852–862. When he was canonized within the next century, the monks desired to transfer his remains from the churchyard at Winchester, where he had at his own request been buried, to the cathedral, and selected July 15th as the date. Heavy rains lasting for forty days delayed the transfer: hence the popular saying that, if rain falls on St. Swithin's day, it is sure to rain continuously for forty days.—**St. Valentine's day,** February 14th. See *valentine.*—**Sidereal day,** the interval between two successive transits of a given star. It is uniformly equal to 23 hours, 56 minutes, 4.099 seconds, or 3 minutes, 55.901 seconds less than the mean solar day.—**Still days,** a name given by the Anglo-Saxons to Maundy Thursday, Good Friday, and Holy Saturday.—**Thanksgiving day.** See *thanksgiving.*—**The day.** (*a*) The period or time spoken of; time then (or now) present.

Looks freshest in the fashion of *the day.*
Tennyson, The Epic.

(*b*) To-day: as, how are ye *the day?* [Scotch.]

But we maun a' live *the day,* and have our dinner.
Scott, Waverley, xlii.

The day before (or **after**) **the fair,** too early (or too late).—**The days of creation,** the periods of creative energy into which the first chapter of Genesis divides the creation or formation of the world. The nature of these days cannot be determined from the language of the chapter, the literal meaning of which is, there was evening (the close of a period of light), and there was morning (the close of a period of darkness), one day.—**The Great Day of Expiation.** See *expiation.*—**The other day,** lately; recently; not long ago.

Celia and I, *the other Day,*
Walk'd o'er the Sand-Hills to the Sea.
Prior, Lady's Looking-Glass.

The time of day, a greeting: as, to pass *the time of day.*

Not worth *the time of day.* *Shak.,* Pericles, iv. 4.

Hence—**To give one the time of day,** to salute or greet in passing.—**This day week** or **month,** the day of next week or next month which corresponds to this day.

Ere *this-day-month* come and gang,
My wedded wife ye'se be.
Blanchefleur and Jellyflorice (Child's Ballads, IV. 298).

To carry the day. See *carry.*—**To have seen the day,** to have lived in or witnessed the time when such and such a thing or circumstance was different from what it is now.

An old woman is one that *hath seene the day,* and is commonly ten yeares younger or ten yeares older by her owne confession than the people know she is.
J. Stephens, Essays (1615).

Oh Tibbie, I *ha'e seen the day*
Ye wad na been sae shy.
Burns, Tibbie, I ha'e seen the day.

To name the day, to fix the date of a marriage.—**Without day,** for an indefinite or undetermined time; without naming any particular day; sine die: as, the committee adjourned *without day.*—**Woodchuck day.** See *woodchuck.*

day[1]† (dā), *v.* [< ME. *dayen, daien,* var. of *dawen, dazen,* < AS. *dagian,* become day, < *dæg,* day: see *daw*[1], *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* To become day; dawn: same as *daw*[1].

II. *trans.* To put off from day to day; adjourn. See *daying.*

day[2] (dā), *n.* [Supposed to be a corruption of *bay*[2].] One of the compartments of a mullioned window.

day[3]†, *n.* Same as *dey*[1].

Dayak, Dayakker, *n.* Same as *Dyak.*

dayal (dā′yal), *n.* [Native name; also written *dahil,* q. v.] A magpie-robin; a bird of the genus *Copsichus* (which see).

day-bed† (dā′bed), *n.* A bed used for rest during the day; a lounge or sofa.

Having come from a *day-bed,* where I have left Olivia sleeping. *Shak.,* T. N., ii. 5.

Marg. Is the great couch up the Duke of Medina sent?
Altea. 'Tis up and ready.
Marg. And *day-beds* in all chambers?
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iii. 1.

dayberry (dā′ber″i), *n.*; pl. *dayberries* (-iz). [Also dial. *deberry;* < *day* (*day*[1] †) + *berry*[1].] An English name for the wild gooseberry.

day-blindness (dā′blīnd″nes), *n.* The common name for the visual defect by which objects are seen distinctly only by a dim light: the opposite of *daysight.* Also called *night-sight, nocturnal sight,* and by medical writers either *hemeralopia* or *nyctalopia,* according to their definition of these words.

day-book (dā′bůk), *n.* [= D. *dagboek* = G. *tagebuch* = Dan. *dagbog* = Sw. *dagbok,* a diary.] **1**†. A diary or chronicle.

Diarium [L.]. . . . *Registre journel* [F.]. . . . A *daie booke,* conteining such acts, deeds, and matters as are dailie done. *Nomenclator.*

The many rarities, riches and monuments of that sacred building, the deceased benefactors whereof our *day-bookes* make mention. *Lansdowne MS.* (1634), 213.

2†. *Naut.,* a log-book.—**3.** In *bookkeeping,* a book in which the transactions of the day are entered in the order of their occurrence; a book of original entries, or first record of sales and purchases, receipts, disbursements, etc.

Primary records, or *day-books,* for each distinct branch of business. *Waterston,* Cyc. of Commerce.

daybreak (dā′brāk), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *dagbrœkning* = Sw. *dagbräckning.*] The dawn or first appearance of light in the morning.

I watch'd the early glories of her eyes,
As men for *daybreak* watch the eastern skies.
Dryden.

day-coal (dā′kōl), *n.* A name given by miners to the upper stratum of coal, as being nearest the light or surface.

day-dream (dā′drēm), *n.* A reverie; a castle in the air; a visionary fancy, especially of wishes gratified or hopes fulfilled, indulged in when awake; an extravagant conceit of the fancy or imagination.

The vain and unprincipled Belle-Isle, whose whole life was one wild *day-dream* of conquest and spoliation.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

day-dreamer (dā′drē″mėr), *n.* One who indulges in day-dreams; a fanciful, sanguine schemer; one given to indulging in reveries or to building castles in the air.

day-dreaming (dā′drē″ming), *n.* Indulgence in reveries or in fanciful and sanguine schemes.

To one given to *day-dreaming,* and fond of losing himself in reveries, a sea voyage is full of subjects for meditation. *Irving,* Sketch-Book, p. 18.

day-dreamy (dā′drē″mi), *a.* Relating to or abounding in day-dreams; given to building castles in the air. [Rare.]

day-feeder (dā′fē″dėr), *n.* An animal that feeds by day. *W. H. Flower.*

day-fever† (dā′fē″vėr), *n.* The sweating-sickness. *Davies.*

day-flier (dā′flī″ėr), *n.* An animal that flies by day.

day-flower (dā′flou″ėr), *n.* The popular name of plants of the genus *Commelina.*

day-fly (dā′flī), *n.* [= D. *dagvliegje* = Dan. *dögnflue* = Sw. *dagfluga;* cf. G. *eintagsfliege,* 'one-day's-fly.'] A May-fly: a popular name of the neuropterous insects of the family *Ephemeridæ:* so called because, however long they may live in the larval state, in their perfect form they exist only from a few hours to a few days, taking no food, but only propagating and then dying. See *Ephemeridæ.*

Day-fly (*Ephemera* (*Potamanthus*) *marginatus*), natural size.

day-hole (dā′hōl), *n.* In *coal-mining,* any heading or level communicating with the surface.

day-house (dā′hous), *n.* In *astrol.,* the house ruled by a planet by day. Thus, Aries is the day-house of Mars, Gemini of Mercury, Libra of Venus, Sagittarius of Jupiter, and Aquarius of Saturn.

dayhouse (dā′hous), *n.* See *deyhouse.*

daying† (dā′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *day*[1], *v.*] A putting off from day to day; procrastination.

I will intreate him for his daughter to my sonne in marriage; and if I doe obtaine her, why should I make any more *daying* for the matter, but marrie them out of the way? *Terence in English* (1614).

day-labor (dā′lā″bọr), *n.* Labor hired or performed by the day; stated or fixed labor.

Doth God exact *day-labour,* light denied?
Milton, Sonnets, xiv.

day-laborer (dā′lā″bọr-ėr), *n.* One who works by the day.

In one night, ere glimpse of morn,
His shadowy flail hath thresh'd the corn,
That ten *day-labourers* could not end.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 109.

daylight (dā′līt), *n.* [< ME. *daylyht, dailiht,* etc.; < *day*[1] + *light*[1].] **1.** The light of day; the direct light of the sun, as distinguished from night and twilight, or from artificial light.

Or make that morn, from his cold crown
And crystal silence creeping down,
Flood with full *daylight* glebe and town?
Tennyson, Two Voices.

2. Daytime as opposed to night-time; the time when the light of day appears; early morning.

Vysytynge the holy place aforesayd, seying and heryng masses vnto tyme it was *day light.*
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 38.

3. The space left in a wine-glass between the liquor and the brim, and not allowed when bumpers are drunk, the toast-master calling out, "No *daylights!*" [Slang.]—**4.** *pl.* The eyes. [Slang.]

If the lady says such another word to me, d—n me, I will darken her *daylights.* *Fielding,* Amelia, i. 10.

5. A name of the American spotted turbot, *Lophopsetta maculata,* a fish so thin as to be almost transparent, whence the name. Also called *window-pane.*—**To burn daylight.** See *burn*[1].

daylighted (dā′lī″ted), *a.* [< *daylight* + *-ed*[2].] Light; open. [Rare.]

He who had chosen the broad, *daylighted* unencumbered paths of universal skepticism, found himself still the bondslave of honor.
R. L. Stevenson, The Dynamiter, p. 215.

day-lily (dā′lil″i), *n.* A familiar garden-plant of the genus *Hemerocallis:* so called because the beauty of its flowers rarely lasts over one day.

day-long (dā′lông), *a.* [< ME. **daylong,* < AS. *dæglang,* < *dæg,* day, + *lang,* long.] Lasting all day.

All about the fields you caught
His weary *daylong* chirping.
Tennyson, The Brook.

dayly†, *a.* An obsolete form of *daily*.

daymaid†, **deymaid**† (dā′mād), *n.* [< *day*, = *dey*[1], + *maid*.] A dairymaid.

dayman (dā′man), *n.*; pl. *daymen* (-men). A day-laborer; one hired by the day.

daymare (dā′mãr), *n.* [< *day*[1] + *mare*[2]; cf. *nightmare*.] A feeling resembling that experienced in nightmare, but felt while awake.

The *daymare*, Spleen, by whose false pleas
Men prove mere suicides of ease.
Green, The Spleen.

A monstrous load that I was obliged to bear, a *daymare* that there was no possibility of breaking in, a weight that brooded on my wits, and blunted them!
Dickens, David Copperfield, viii.

day-net† (dā′net), *n.* A net for catching small birds, as larks, martins, etc. *Davies*.

As larks come down to a *day-net*, many vain readers will tarry and stand gazing like silly passengers at an antic picture in a painter's shop.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 18.

day-nurse (dā′nėrs), *n.* A woman or girl who takes care of children during the day.

day-nursery (dā′nėr′se-ri), *n.* A place where poor women may leave their children to be taken care of during the day, while the mothers are at work.

The *day-nurseries* which benevolence has established for the care of these little ones are truly a blessing to the poor mothers. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 686.

day-owl (dā′oul), *n.* An owl that flies abroad by day; specifically, the hawk-owl, *Surnia ulula*, one of the least nocturnal of its tribe.

day-peep (dā′pēp), *n.* The dawn of day; dawn.

The honest Gardener, that ever since the *day-peepe*, till now the Sunne was growne somewhat ranke, had wrought painfully about his bankes and seed-plots.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

day-rawe†, *n.* [ME., also *dayrewe*, < *day* + *rawe*, *rewe*, row, in ref. to the line of the horizon at dawn: see *day*[1] and *row*[2].] The dawn.

The engles in the *daye-rewe* bloweth heore beme [trumpets]. *Old Eng. Miscellany* (ed. Morris), p. 163.

Qwen the *day-rawe* rase, he rysis belyfe.
King Alisaunder, p. 14.

day-room (dā′röm), *n.* A ward of a prison in which the prisoners are kept during the day.

day-rule, day-writ (dā′röl, -rit), *n.* In *Eng. law*, formerly, a rule or order of court permitting a prisoner in the King's Bench prison, etc., to go without the bounds of the prison for one day.

day-scholar (dā′skol′ãr), *n.* 1. A scholar or pupil attending a day-school.—2. A scholar who attends a boarding-school, but who boards at home.

day-school (dā′sköl), *n.* 1. A school the sessions of which are held during the day: opposed to *night-school*.—2. A school in which the pupils are not boarded: distinguished from *boarding-school*.

dayshine (dā′shīn), *n.* Daylight. [Rare.]

Wherefore waits the madman there
Naked in open *dayshine*?
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

daysight (dā′sīt), *n.* Same as *night-blindness*.

daysman (dāz′man), *n.*; pl. *daysmen* (-men). [< *day's*, poss. of *day*[1], + *man*; that is, one who appoints a day for hearing a cause.] 1. An umpire or arbiter; a mediator.

If neighbours were at variance, they ran not streight to law, *Daiesmen* took up the matter, and cost them not a straw.
New Custome, i. 260.

Neither is there any *daysman* betwixt us. Job ix. 33.

2†. A day-laborer; a dayman.

He is a good *day's-man*, or journeyman, or tasker.
S. Ward, Sermons, p. 105.

dayspring (dā′spring), *n.* The dawn; the beginning of the day, or first appearance of light.

The *dayspring* from on high hath visited us. Luke i. 78.

So all ere *dayspring*, under conscious night,
Secret they finish'd. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 521.

day-star (dā′stär), *n.* [< ME. *daysterre*, *daisterre* (also *daistern*, *daystarne*, after Scand.), < AS. *dægsteorra*, the morning star, < *dæg*, day, + *steorra*, star.] 1. The morning star. See *star*.

I meant the *daystar* should not brighter rise.
B. Jonson.

2. The sun, as the orb of day.

So sinks the *day-star* in the ocean bed.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 168.

day-tale (dā′tāl), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* The amount of work done during the day; work done by a day-laborer. See *daytaler*.

II. *a.* Hired by the day. *Sterne*.—**Day-tale pace**, a slow pace. [Prov. Eng.]

daytaleman (dā′tāl′man), *n.* Same as *daytaler*.

daytaler (dā′tā″lėr), *n.* [E. dial. also *dataler*, *daitler*; < *daytale* + *-er*.] A day-laborer; a laborer, not one of the regular hands, who works by the day. [Prov. Eng.]

daytime (dā′tīm), *n.* That part of the day during which the sun is above the horizon; the time from the first appearance to the total disappearance of the sun.

In the *daytime* she [Fame] sitteth in a watch-tower, and flieth most by night.
Bacon, Fragment of an Essay on Fame.

daywoman (dā′wùm″an), *n.*; pl. *daywomen* (-wim″en). [< *day*, = *dey*[1], + *woman*.] A dairymaid. [Rare.]

For this damsel, I must keep her at the park: she is allowed for the *day-woman*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 2.

day-work (dā′wėrk), *n.* [= Sc. *darg*, *dark* (see *darg*), < ME. **daiwerk*, < AS. *dægweorc*, < *dæg*, day, + *weorc*, work.] 1. Work by the day; day-labor.

True labourer in the vineyard of thy lord,
Ere prime thou hast th' imposed *day-work* done.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso.

2. Work done during the day, as distinguished from that done during the night.—3†. An old superficial measure of land, equal to four perches.

day-writ, *n.* See *day-rule*.

daze (dāz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dazed*, ppr. *dazing*. [Early mod. E. also *dase*, Sc. also spelled *daise*, *daize*; < ME. *dasen*, stupefy, intr. be stupefied (different from, but appar. in part confused with, *daswen*, *dasewen*, become dark or dim), < Icel. **dasa*, reflex. *dasask*, become weary or exhausted, lit. daze one's self, = Dan. *dase* = Sw. *dasa*, lie idle. Connection with *doze* doubtful: see *doze*. See also *dare*[2]. Hence freq. *dazzle*. Cf. *dasiberd*, *dastard*.] I. *trans.* 1. To stun or stupefy, as with a blow or strong drink; blind, as by excess of light; confuse or bewilder, as by a shock.

For he was *dased* of the dint and half dede him semyd.
King Alisaunder, p. 136.

Some extasye
Assotted had his sence, or *dazed* was his eye.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 22.

Some flush'd and others *dazed*, as one who wakes
Half-blinded at the coming of a light.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

2. To spoil, as bread or meat when badly baked or roasted. [Prov. Eng.]

II.† *intrans.* 1. To be stunned or stupefied; look confused.

Thin eyen *dasen*. *Chaucer*, Prol. to Manciple's Tale, l. 31.

2. To be blinded or confused, as by excess of light.

Whose more than eagle-eyes
Can view the glorious flames of gold, and gaze
On glittering beams of honor, and not *daze*.
Quarles, Emblems, iii., Entertainment.

3. To wither; become rotten.

daze (dāz), *n.* 1. The state of being stunned, stupefied, or confused.

As Mrs. Gaylord continued to look from her to Bartley in her *daze*, Marcia added, simply, "We're engaged, mother." *Howells*, Modern Instance, iv.

2. In *mining*, a glittering stone.

dazed (dāzd), *p. a.* 1. Stunned; stupefied.

"Let us go," said the one, with a sullen *dazed* gloom in his face. *Miss De la Ramée* (Ouida).

2. Dull; sickly.—3. Spoiled, as ill-roasted meat.—4. Raw and cold.—5. Cold; benumbed with cold.—6. Of a dun color. [In the last five senses prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

dazedly (dā′zed-li), *adv.* In a dazed, bewildered, or stupid manner.

dazedness (dā′zed-nes), *n.* The state of being dazed, stunned, or confused.

dazeg (dā′zeg), *n.* A dialectal form of *daisy*.

daziet, daziedt. Obsolete spellings of *daisy*, *daisied*.

dazy (dā′zi), *a.* [Sc. also *daisy*, *daisie*, etc.; < *daze* + *-y*.] Cold; raw: as, a *dazy* day. [Scotch.]

dazzle (daz′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dazzled*, ppr. *dazzling*. [Freq. of *daze*.] I. *trans.* 1. To overpower with light; hinder distinct vision of by intense light; dim, as the sight, by excess of light.

Dark with excessive bright thy skirts appear,
Yet *dazzle* heaven; that brightest seraphim
Approach not, but with both wings veil their eyes.
Milton, P. L., iii. 381.

Then did the glorious light of the Gospel shine forth, and *dazzle* the eyes even of those who were thought to see best and furthest. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. iii.

2. Figuratively, to overpower or confound by splendor or brilliancy, or with show or display of any kind.

His sparkling eyes, replete with wrathful fire,
More *dazzled* and drove back his enemies
Than mid-day sun, fierce bent against their faces.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 1.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To be stupefied; be mentally confused.

Sure, I *dazzle*:
There cannot be a faith in that foul woman,
That knows no god more mighty than her mischiefs.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 1.

2. To be overpowered by light; become unsteady or waver, as the sight.

I dare not trust these eyes;
They dance in mists, and *dazzle* with surprise.
Dryden.

3. To be overpoweringly or blindingly bright.—4. Figuratively, to excite admiration by brilliancy or showy qualities which overbear criticism.

Ah, friend! to *dazzle* let the vain design.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 249.

dazzle (daz′l), *n.* [< *dazzle*, *v.*] 1. Brightness; splendor; excess of light.

The arena swam in a *dazzle* of light.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 359.

2. Meretricious display; brilliancy. *Moore*.

dazzlement (daz′l-ment), *n.* [< *dazzle* + *-ment*.] 1. The act or power of dazzling; dazzling effect.

It beat back the sight with a *dazzlement*.
Donne, Hist. Septuagint, p. 55.

2. That which dazzles.

Many holes, drilled in the conical turret-roof of this vagabond Pharos [a hand-lanthorn], let up spouts of *dazzlement* into the bearer's eyes . . . as he paced forth in the ghostly darkness.
R. L. Stevenson, A Plea for Gas Lamps.

dazzler (daz′lėr), *n.* One who or that which dazzles; specifically, one who produces an effect by gaudy or meretricious display. [Chiefly colloq.]

Mr. Lumbey shook his head with great solemnity, as though to imply that he supposed she must have been rather a *dazzler*. *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, xxxvi.

dazzlingly (daz′ling-li), *adv.* In a dazzling or blinding manner; confusingly; astonishingly.

Pompey's success had been *dazzlingly* rapid.
Froude, Cæsar, p. 131.

dbk. In *com.*, a common contraction for *drawback*.

D-block (dē′blok), *n.* [< D (from the shape) + *block*[1].] A block formerly bolted to a ship's side in the channels, and through which the lifts were rove.

D. C. In *music*, an abbreviation of *da capo*.

D. C. L. An abbreviation of Latin *doctor civilis legis*, Doctor of Civil Law.

D. D. An abbreviation of Latin (ML.) *divinitatis doctor*, Doctor of Divinity.

d/d. An abbreviation of *days' date* (days after date) used in commercial writings: as, to make out a bill payable 30 *d/d* (30 days after date).

D. D. S. An abbreviation of *Doctor of Dental Surgery*, a degree conferred upon the graduates of a dental college.

de[1] (dē), *n.* [Also written *dee*, < ME. *de*, < AS. *de*, < L. *de*, the name of the fourth letter, < *d*, its proper sound, + *-e*, a vowel used with consonants to assist their utterance.] The fourth letter of the Latin and English alphabets. It is rarely spelled out, being usually represented by the simple character. See *D*, 1.

de[2], *prep.* [(1) ME. *de*, < OF. *de*, F. *de* = Sp. Pg. *de* = It. *di*, < L. *de*, from, of, etc.: see *de-*. (2) < L. *de*: see *de*[1].] 1. A French preposition, found in English only in some French phrases, as *couleur de rose*, or in proper names, as in *Simon de Montfort*, *Cœur de Lion*, *De Vere*, etc., either of Middle English origin, or modern and mere French. Its use in such names, following the name proper, and preceding what was originally, in most cases, the name of an estate, led to its acceptance as evidence of noble or gentle descent, corresponding in this to the German *von* and the Dutch *van*. But as the particle in proper names often originated without any such implication, and has also been often assumed without authority, it is in itself of no value as such evidence.

2. A Latin preposition, meaning 'from' or 'of,' occurring in certain phrases often used in English: as, *de novo*, anew; *de facto*, of fact; *de jure*, of right.

de-. [(1) ME. *de-*, < OF. *de-*, often written *des-*, *def-*, F. *de-*, *dé-* = Sp. Pg. *de-* = It. *de-*, *di-*, < L. *de-*, prefix, *de*, prep., from, away from, down from, out of, of, etc. (2) ME. *dé-*, *def-*, < OF. *def-*, *des-*, *de-*, mod. F. *dé-*, < L. *dif-*, *dis-*: see

dis-, dif-.] 1. A verb-prefix of Latin origin, expressing in Latin, and hence with modifications in modern speech, various phases of the original meaning 'from, away from, down from.' (1) Separative, denoting departure or removal—'off, from off, away, down, out,' or cessation or removal of the fundamental idea: *de-* privative, equivalent to *un-* or *dis-* privative. (2) Completive—'through, out, to the end,' etc. (3) Intensive: a force often lost in English. (See examples following.) In some words the separative or privative force of this prefix is felt in English, as in *decompose, demote*, being in such meaning often used as an English prefix (*de-* privative), as in *decentralize, de-Saxonize, derail*, etc. It is less distinctly felt in words like *depress, detract*, etc.; and in many words, where it has in Latin the completive or intensive force, its force is not felt in English, as in *deride, denote*, etc.

2. In some words a reduced form of the original Latin prefix *dis-*, Latin *de-* and *dis-* being in Old French and Middle English more or less merged in form and meaning (see *dis-*). See *defer*[2], *deface, defame, decry*, etc.

-de. A form of *-d*[1], *-d*[2], or *-ed*[1], *-ed*[2] in older English, as in *solde, tolde, fledde*, etc., now extant only in *made*, the (contracted) preterit and past participle of *make*. See *-ed*[1], *-ed*[2].

deab, *n.* A kind of dog, the ekia (which see).

deacidification (dē″a-sid″i-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< *de-* priv. + *acidification.*] The removal or neutralization of an acid or of acidity.

deacon (dē′kn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *deken*; < ME. *deken, dekyn, decon, deacon, diacne, deakne*, < AS. *deácon, diácon* = D. *deken, diaken* = MLG. *diaken* = G. *diakon, diaconus* = Icel. *djākn, djākni*, a deacon, = Dan. *degn*, a parish clerk, = Sw. *djekne*, a scholar (Dan. Sw. *diakonus*, deacon), = OF. *diacne, diacre*, F. *diacre* = Pr. *diacre, diague* = Sp. *diácono* = Pg. It. *diacono*, < LL. *diaconus* = Goth. *diakaunus*, a deacon, < Gr. διάκονος, a servant, waitingman, messenger, eccles. a deacon; of uncertain origin; perhaps related to διώκειν, pursue, cause to run. The Teut. forms appear to have been in part confused with the forms belonging to L. *decanus*, a dean (see *dean*[2]), and with those belonging with G. *degen*, etc., AS. *thegn*, E. *thane* (see *thane*).] 1. *Eccles.*, one of a body of men, either forming an order of the ministry or serving merely as elected officers of individual churches, whose chief duty is to assist a presbyter, priest, or other clergyman, especially in administering the eucharist and in the care of the poor. (*a*) In the apostolic church, one of an order of ministers or church-officers, inferior to apostles and presbyters, whose duty it was to serve at the Lord's Supper, or agape, and to minister alms to the poor. It is generally believed that the institution of this office is recorded in Acts vi. 1–6, where, although the word *deacon* (διάκονος, minister) is not used of the seven persons appointed, the corresponding words "to minister or serve" (διακονεῖν) and "ministration" (διακονία) are employed. By an analogy with the Mosaic hierarchy, St. Clement of Rome in the apostolic age called the deacons *Levites*, and this use of the word Levite long remained frequent. (*b*) In the early Christian church, one of the third order of the ministry, of lower rank than bishops and presbyters. The deacons applied complete unction to men in preparation for baptism, but anointed women on the forehead only, assisted the celebrant at the eucharist, read the gospel and made proclamations during the liturgy, maintained order in the congregation, and cared for the poor and sick. Those attached to episcopal sees acted as the bishop's adjutants, messengers, and representatives, and when belonging to a great patriarchal or metropolitan see possessed much influence. Hence—(*c*) In the Greek Church, one of the third order of the ministry, similar in rank and duties to the officer of the same name in the early church. (*d*) In the Roman Catholic Church, a member of the third order of the ministry. He assists the priest throughout the celebration of the eucharist or mass, and reads the gospel. The principal assistant to the celebrant at a solemn celebration is called the *deacon*, and vested accordingly, whether in deacon's, priest's, or bishop's orders. (*e*) In the Anglican Church, a member of the third order of the ministry. His duties are to assist the priest in divine service, especially at the holy communion, help in distributing the elements to the people, read the Scriptures, especially the eucharistic gospel, catechize, baptize infants in the absence of the priest, preach if licensed by the bishop, and seek out the sick and poor and make their wants known to the curate. Deacons cannot consecrate the eucharist, pronounce absolution, or give benediction. The bishop, priest, or deacon who acts as principal assistant at the holy communion is called the *deacon* or *gospeler*. (*f*) In the Methodist Episcopal Church, a member of an order of the ministry next below that of elder. The deacons are elected by the annual conference, are ordained by the bishop, and are authorized to assist in the administration of the eucharist, to administer the rites of baptism and marriage, and to perform the duties of a traveling preacher. (*g*) In the Baptist and Congregational churches, one of two or more officers elected by each church to distribute the elements in the communion after they have been consecrated by the minister, and to act as the advisers of the pastor and as the almoners of the charities of the church. (*h*) In the Presbyterian Church, one of a number of officers elected by a congregation and ordained by the minister to assist the session in the care of the poor and in the general management of the secular affairs of the church. Deacons are not always appointed, their place being sometimes supplied by the elders. (*i*) In the Lutheran Church in the United States, one of a number of laymen chosen to attend to the charities and temporalities of a congregation. With an equal number of elders and the pastor, the deacons constitute the council of each church to manage its temporal and spiritual affairs. (*j*) In the Mormon Church, a subordinate official who acts as an assistant to the teacher, but has no authority to baptize or administer the sacrament. *Mormon Catechism*, xvii.

2. In Scotland, the president of an incorporated trade, who is the chairman of its meetings and signs its records. Before the passing of the Burgh Reform Act the deacons of the crafts or incorporated trades in royal burghs formed a constituent part of the town council, and were understood to represent the trades, as distinguished from the merchants and guild brethren. The deacon-convener of the trades in Edinburgh and Glasgow still continues to be a constituent member of the town council.

3. [Allusion not clear.] A green salted hide or skin weighing less than 8 pounds.—**Cardinal deacon.** See *cardinal.*—**Deacons' seat,** in New England, a pew formerly made in the front of the pulpit for deacons to occupy.—**Regionary deacon,** in the *early church*, a deacon attached to one of the seven ecclesiastical regions into which Rome was divided from very early times. There was one deacon for each region.

deacon (dē′kn), *v. t.* [< *deacon, n.*] 1. To make or ordain deacon.—2. To read out, as a line of a psalm or hymn, before singing it: sometimes with *off:* from an ancient custom of reading the hymn one or two lines at a time, the congregation singing the lines as read. This office was frequently performed by a deacon. The custom is nearly as old as the Reformation, and was made necessary by the lack of hymn-books when congregational singing was introduced. See *line, v. t.*

A prayer was made, and the chorister *deaconed* the first two lines. *Goodrich*, Reminiscences, I. 77.

3. To arrange so as to present a specious and attractive appearance; present the best and largest specimens (of fruit or vegetables) to view and conceal the defective ones: as, to *deacon* strawberries or apples. [Slang, U. S.] [This sense contains a humorous allusion to the thrifty habits ascribed to the rural New England deacons.] Hence—4. To sophisticate; adulterate; "doctor": as, to *deacon* wine or other liquor. [Slang.]—**Deaconed veal,** veal unfit for use, as when killed too young. [Connecticut.]

deaconess (dē′kn-es), *n.* [Formerly also *deaconisse*; = D. *diakones* = G. *diakoniss-in* = Dan. *diakonisse* = F. *diaconesse, diaconisse* = Sp. Pg. *diaconisa* = It. *diaconessa*, < ML. *diaconissa*, fem. of *diaconus*, deacon: see *deacon* and *-ess.*] 1. One of an ecclesiastical order of women in the early church, who discharged for members of their own sex those parts of the diaconal office which could not conveniently or fitly be performed by men. They acted as doorkeepers and kept order on the women's side of the congregation, assisted at the baptism of women and administered the unction before baptism except the anointing of the forehead, instructed female catechumens, took charge of sick and poor women, and were present at interviews of the clergy with women. Such an order was especially needed in those Christian countries where Oriental seclusion of women prevailed. Deaconesses were required to remain unmarried, and were generally selected from the consecrated virgins or from the order of widows. In the Eastern Church the order continued into the middle ages, but it is not certain when it became extinct. In the Western Church it was abolished by successive decrees of councils during the fifth and succeeding centuries, and became finally extinct about the tenth. Abbesses were sometimes called deaconesses after the order became obsolete.

And Rom. xvi., I commende vnto you Phebe, the *deaconisse* of the church of Cenchris. *Tyndale*, Works, p. 250.

So Epiphanius: There is an order of *deaconesses* in the church, but not to meddle, or to attempt any of the holy offices. *Jer. Taylor*, Office Ministerial.

2. A member of an order of women more or less fully established in recent times in several Protestant churches, with duties similar to the preceding; also, a member of the Institution of Deaconesses first established by Pastor Fliedner, of the United Evangelical Church of Prussia, at Kaiserswerth in 1836. The latter are wholly devoted, by engagements for fixed periods, to charitable work, as the nursing of the sick, etc. They reside in special houses, which have been established in many parts of the world.

deaconhood (dē′kn-hůd), *n.* [< *deacon* + *-hood.*] 1. The office or ministry of a deacon; deaconship.—2. A body of deacons taken collectively.

deaconry (dē′kn-ri), *n.* [< *deacon* + *-ry.*] Deaconship.

The deacons of all those churches should make up a common *deaconry*, and be deacons in common unto all those churches in an ordinary way, as the other elders. *Goodwin*, Works, IV. iv. 188.

deacon-seat (dē′kn-sēt), *n.* A long settee used by lumbermen in camp. It is hewn from a single log, is usually a foot wide and five or six inches thick, and is raised about eighteen inches from the floor. [U. S. and Canada.]

deaconship (dē′kn-ship), *n.* [< *deacon* + *-ship.*] The office, dignity, or ministry of a deacon or deaconess.

Even the apostolate itself [was] called a *deaconship.* *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 31.

dead (ded), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ded*; < ME. *ded, deed, dead, dyad*, < AS. *deád* = OS. *dōd* = OFries. *dād, dāth* = MD. D. *dood* = MLG. *dōt, dōd*, LG. *dod* = OHG. MHG. *tōt*, G. *tot, todt* = Dan. *död* = Sw. *död* = Icel. *daudhr* = Goth. *dauths*, dead; orig. a pp. (with suffix *-d, -th*, etc.: see *-ed*[2] and *-d*[2]) of the strong verb represented by Goth. **diwan* (pret. **dau*, pp. *diwans*) = Icel. *deyja* (pret. *dō*, pp. *dāinn*), die: see *die*[1]. *Dead* is thus nearly equiv. to *died*, pp. of *die.* Cf. *death.*] I. *a.* 1. Having ceased to live; being deprived of life, as an animal or vegetable organism; in that state in which all the functions of life or vital powers have ceased to act; lifeless.

The men are *dead* which sought thy life. Ex. iv. 19.

Old Lord Dartmouth is *dead* of age. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 234.

Hence—2. Having ceased from action or activity; deprived of animating or moving force; brought to a stop or cessation, final or temporary: as, *dead* machinery; *dead* affections.

All hopes of Virginia thus abandoned, it lay *dead* and obscured from 1590. till this yeare 1602. that Captaine Gosnoll, with 32. and himselfe in a small Barke, set sayle from Dartmouth vpon the 26. of March. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 105.

The crackling embers on the hearth are *dead.* *H. Coleridge*, Night.

The winds were *dead* for heat. *Tennyson*, Tiresias.

3. Not endowed with life; destitute of life; inanimate: as, *dead* matter.—4. Void of sensation or perception; insensible; numb: as, he was *dead* with sleep; *dead* to all sense of shame.

The messenger of so unhappie newes
Would faine haue dyde: *dead* was his hart within.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 21.

Everything,
Yea, even pain, was *dead* a little space.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 357.

That white dome of St. Mark's had uttered in the *dead* ear of Venice "Know thou that for all these God will bring thee into judgment." *Ruskin.*

5†. Having the appearance of being lifeless, as in a swoon.

Sir J. Minnes fell sick at Church, and going down the gallery stairs, fell down *dead*, but came to himself again, and is pretty well. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 166.

I presently fell *dead* on the floor, and it was with great difficulty I was brought back to life. *Fielding*, Amelia, i. 9.

6. Resembling death; still; motionless; deep: as, a *dead* sleep; a *dead* calm.

But in the *dead* time of the night,
They set the field on fire.
The Boyne Water (Child's Ballads, VII. 256).

In the *dead* waste and middle of the night.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2.

Her hand shook, and we heard
In the *dead* hush the papers that she held
Rustle. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

Slowly down the narrow canal, in that *dead* stillness which reigns in Venice, swept the sombre flotilla, bearing its unconscious burden to the Campo Santo. *T. B. Aldrich*, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 30.

7. Utter; entire; complete; full: as, a *dead* stop.

I was at a *dead* Stand in the Course of my Fortunes, when it pleased God to provide me lately an Employment to Spain, whence I hope there may arise both Repute and Profit. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 6.

8. Unvarying; unbroken by projections or irregularities.

For every *dead* wall is covered with their names, their abilities, their amazing cures, and places of abode. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lxviii.

The long *dead* level of the marsh between
A coloring of unreal beauty wore.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook, v.

9. Unemployed; useless; unprofitable: as, *dead* capital or stock (such as produces no profit).

Our people, having plied their business hard, had almost knit themselves out of work; and now caps were become a very *dead* commodity, which were the chief stay they had heretofore to trust to. *R. Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 390).

10. Dull; inactive: as, a *dead* market.

All trades
Have their *dead* time, we see.
Middleton (and others), The Widow, iv. 2.

They came away, and brought all their substance in tobacco, which came at so *dead* a market as they could not get above two pence the pound. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 10.

11. Producing no reverberation; without resonance; dull; heavy: as, a *dead* sound.

The bell seemed to sound more *dead* than it did when, just before, it sounded in the open air. *Boyle.*

12. Tasteless; vapid; spiritless; flat: said of liquors.—**13.** Without spiritual life: as, *dead* works; *dead* faith.

And you hath he quickened, who were *dead* in trespasses and sins. Eph. ii. 1.

14. Fixed; sure; unerring: as, a *dead* certainty.

The author . . . has . . . been out with thousands of sportsmen, but he never yet saw a *dead* shot—one who can kill every time.
R. B. Roosevelt, Game Water-Birds, p. 401.

15. Being in the state of civil death; cut off from the rights of a citizen; deprived of the power of enjoying the rights of property, as one sentenced to imprisonment for life for crime, or, formerly, one who was banished or became a monk.—**16.** Not communicating motion or power: as, *dead* steam; the *dead* spindle of a lathe.—**17.** Not glossy or brilliant: said of a color or a surface.—**18.** Out of the game; out of play: said of a ball or a player: as, a *dead* ball; he is *dead*.—**Absolution for the dead.** See *absolution*.—**Baptism for the dead.** See *baptism*.—**Dead-alive,** or **dead-and-alive,** dull; inactive; moping. [Colloq.]

If a man is alive, there is always danger that he may die, though the danger must be allowed to be less in proportion as he is *dead-and-alive* to begin with.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 168.

Dead angle, in *fort.* See *angle*[3].—**Dead as a doornail,** utterly, completely dead.

He bar him to the erthe,
As *ded as dornayl* te deme the sothe.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3396.

Dead axle, beat, block, calm, copy, escapement, file, force, gold, etc. See the nouns.—**Dead cotton,** unripe cotton fibers which will not take dye.—**Dead floor,** a floor so constructed as to absorb or prevent the passage of sounds.—**Dead freight,** in *maritime law*, the amount paid by agreement, by a charterer, for that part of a vessel which he does not occupy.—**Dead ground.** Same as *dead angle*.—**Dead heat.** See *heat*.—**Dead hedge,** a hedge made with the prunings of trees, or with the tops of old hedges which have been cut down.—**Dead holes.** See *hole*[1].—**Dead language, lift, matter.** See the nouns.—**Dead letter.** (*a*) A letter which lies unclaimed for a certain time at a post-office, or which for any reason, as defect of address, cannot be delivered, and is sent to the dead-letter office. (*b*) A law, ordinance, or legal instrument which, through long-continued and uninterrupted disuse or disregard, has lost its actual although not its formal authority.—**Dead-letter office,** a department of a general post-office where dead letters are examined and returned to the writers when an address is found within, or, if the address is not given, destroyed after a fixed time. In the United States this department is called the Division of Dead Letters, and is under the supervision of the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.—**Dead men.** (*a*) Bottles emptied at a banquet, carouse, etc. [Slang.]

Lord Sm. Come, John, bring us a fresh bottle.
Col. Ay, my lord, and pray let him carry off the *dead men*, as we say in the army (meaning the empty bottles).
Swift, Polite Conversation, ii.

(*b*) *Naut.*, an old name for the reef- or gasket-ends carelessly left dangling under the yard when the sail is furled, instead of being tucked in. [Rare.]—**Dead men's shoes,** a situation or possession formerly held by a person who has died.

'Tis tedious waiting *dead mens shoes*.
Fletcher, Poems, p. 256.

And ye're e'en come back to Libberton to wait for *dead men's shoon*. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, v.

Dead on end (*naut.*), said of the wind when it blows in direct opposition to a ship's course.—**Dead pallet,** in *clock-* and *watch-making*. See *dead beat* (*b*), under *beat*[1], *n.*—**Dead pull.** See *pull*.—**Dead space.** Same as *dead angle*.—**Dead weight.** See *weight*.—**Dead wire,** in *teleg.*, a wire or line to which there is no instrument attached and which is not in use.—**Dead wools.** See *fleece*, 1.—**Mass for the dead.** See *mass*[1].—**To be dead**† [with reference to the act, *be* being equivalent to *become*; cf. L. *mortuus est*, he died, lit. he is dead], to die.

Dampned was this Knyght for to *be deed*.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 35.

If righteousness come by the law, then Christ *is dead* in vain. Gal. ii. 21.

The gracious Duncan
Was pitied of Macbeth:—marry, he *was dead*.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 6.

To flog a dead horse, to pay for a dead horse, to pull the dead horse. See *horse*.

II. *n.* **1.** The culminating point, as of the cold of winter, or of the darkness or stillness of the night.

What saucy groom knocks at this *dead* of night?
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, ii. 4.

2. *pl.* Material thrown out in digging; specifically, in *mining*, worthless rock; attle: same as *gob* in coal-mining. Also (dialectal) *deeds*.—**3**†. [Prop. a var. of *death*; cf. *deadly* = *deathly*, *dead-day* = *death-day*, etc.] Death.

The date a thousand right a hundreth & fifty,
That Steuen to *dede* was dight. *Robert of Brunne*.

Although he were my ae brither,
An ill *dead* sall he die.
Bonny Baby Livingston (Child's Ballads, IV. 42).

4. A complete failure in recitation. [School slang.]

dead (ded), *v.* [< ME. *deden*, < AS. *dȳdan*, also in comp. *ādȳdan*, kill (cf. *ādeádian*, become dead, mortify) (= D. *dooden* = MLG. *doden* = OHG. *toden*, MHG. *töten*, G. *töten*, *tödten* = Dan. *döde* = Sw. *döda* = Goth. *dauthjan*, kill), < *deád*, dead: see *dead*, *a.* Cf. *deaden*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1**†. To become dead; lose life or force.

Al my felynge gan to *dede*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 552.

So iron, as soon as it is out of the fire, *deadeth* straightway. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 774.

2. To make a complete failure in recitation. [School slang.]

II. *trans.* **1**†. To make dead; deprive of life, consciousness, force, or vigor; dull; deaden.

When Calidore these ruefull newes had raught,
His hart quite *deaded* was with anguish great.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. xi. 33.

A sad course I liue now; heauen's sterne decree
With many an ill hath numbed and *deaded* me.
Chapman, Odyssey, xviii.

Why lose you not your powers, and become
Dulled, if not *deaded*, with this spectacle?
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

2. To cause to fail in recitation: said of a teacher who puzzles a scholar. [School slang.]

dead (ded), *adv.* [< *dead*, *a.*] **1.** In a dead or dull manner.—**2.** To a degree approaching death; deathly; to the last degree: as, to be *dead* sleepy; he was *dead* drunk.

Their weeping mothers,
Following the *dead*-cold ashes of their sons,
Shall never curse my cruelty.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, iv. 2.

3. Entirely; completely: as, he was *dead* sure that he was right. [Colloq.]

I aim
At a most rich success strikes all *dead* sure.
Middleton, Changeling, v. 1.

4. Directly; exactly; diametrically: as, the wind was *dead* ahead.—**Dead beat.** See *beat*[1], *pp.*—**To be dead set against,** to be wholly and resolutely opposed to. [Colloq.]—**To be dead up to,** to know or understand thoroughly; be expert in. [Thieves' slang.]

dead-beat (ded'bēt'), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Making successive movements with intervals of rest and no recoil; free from oscillatory movement.—**Dead-beat escapement, galvanometer.** See the nouns.

II. *n.* **1.** A dead-beat escapement.—**2.** See *dead beat* (*a*), under *beat*[1], *n.*

dead-bell (ded'bel), *n.* Same as *death-bell*.

And every jow that the *dead-bell* geid,
It cry'd, Woe to Barbara Allan!
Herd's Collection, I. 20.

dead-born (ded'bôrn), *a.* [AS. *deádboren*.] Still-born.

All, all but truth, drops *dead-born* from the press,
Like the last gazette, or the last address.
Pope, Epil. to Satires, ii. 226.

dead-center (ded'sen″tėr), *n.* In *mech.*, that position of the arms of a link-motion in which they coincide with the line of centers—that is, when the links are in the same straight line. Thus, when the crank and connecting-rod of a steam-engine are in a straight line, the situation is expressed by saying that the engine is on its (upper or lower) *dead-center*, or that the crank is at its (long or short) *dead-point*.

dead-clothes (ded'klōᵺz), *n. pl.* Clothes in which to bury the dead.

Once in the woods the men set themselves to dig out actual catacombs, while the women made *dead-clothes*.
Contemporary Rev., LIII. 409.

dead-coloring (ded'kul″or-ing), *n.* In *painting*, the first broad outlines of a picture. See extract.

Dead colouring is the first, or preparatory painting: it is so called because the colours are laid on in a dead or cold manner—to form as it were the ground for the subsequent processes—resembling in some degree the work known amongst house-painters as "priming," the future effects being rather indicated and provided for than really attained.
Field's Grammar of Colouring (ed. Davidson), p. 170.

dead-day†, *n.* See *death-day*.

dead-dipping (ded'dip″ing), *n.* The process of giving, by the action of an acid, a dead pale-yellow color to brass. *Weale*.

dead-doing† (ded'dō″ing), *a.* Causing or inflicting death; deadly.

Hold, O deare Lord! hold your *dead-doing* hand.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 8.

Stay thy *dead-doing* hand; he must not die yet.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, ii. 2.

dead-door (ded'dōr), *n.* In *ship-building*, a door fitted to the outside of the quarter of a ship, to keep out the sea in case the quarter-gallery should be carried away.

deaden (ded'n), *v. t.* [< *dead* + *-en*[1]. Cf. *dead*, *v.*] **1.** To make dead (in a figurative sense); render less sensitive, active, energetic, or forcible; impair the sensitiveness or the strength of; dull; weaken: as, to *deaden* sound; to *deaden* the force of a ball; to *deaden* the sensibilities.

There is a vital energy in the human soul, which vice, however it may *deaden*, cannot destroy.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 75.

2. To retard; hinder; lessen the velocity or momentum of: as, to *deaden* a ship's way (that is, to retard her progress).—**3.** To make impervious to sound, as a floor.—**4.** To make insipid, flat, or stale: said of wine or beer.—**5.** To deprive of gloss or brilliancy: as, to *deaden* gilding by a coat of size.

The sunbeams sought the Court of Guard,
And, struggling with the smoky air,
Deadened the torches' yellow glare.
Scott, L. of the L., vi. 2.

Oily marrow *deadens* the whiteness of the tissue.
Owen, Anat., ii.

6. To kill; especially, to kill (trees) by girdling. [Western U. S.]

deadener (ded'n-ėr), *n.* A person or thing that deadens, dulls, checks, or represses.

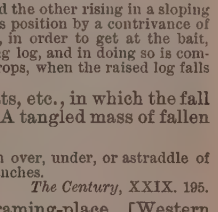
Incumbrances and *deadeners* of the harmony. *Landor*.

deadening (ded'n-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *deaden*, *v.* Cf. D. *doodening*.] **1.** A device or material employed to deaden or render dull. Specifically—(*a*) A device preventing the transmission of sound, as from one part of a building to another. (*b*) A thin wash of glue spread over gilding to reduce the specular reflection, or any roughening of a decorative surface to destroy the reflection of light.

When the *deadening* is laid on the glass, the figures must be engraved or etched with a pointed instrument made of wood, bone, or ivory.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 57.

2. A tract of land on which the trees have been killed by girdling. [Western U. S.]

deadeye (ded'ī), *n.* *Naut.*, a round, laterally flattened wooden block, encircled by a rope or an iron band, and pierced with three holes to receive the lanyard, used to extend the shrouds and stays, and for other purposes.


Front and Side Views of Deadeye.

deadfall (ded'fâl), *n.* **1.** A trap in which a weight is arranged to fall upon and crush the prey, used for large game. It is commonly formed of two heavy logs, one lying on the ground, and the other rising in a sloping direction, and upheld in this position by a contrivance of insecure props. The game, in order to get at the bait, has to pass under the sloping log, and in doing so is compelled to knock away the props, when the raised log falls and secures it.

2. A smaller trap for rats, etc., in which the fall is a loaded board.—**3.** A tangled mass of fallen trees and underbrush.

Deadfalls of trees thrown over, under, or astraddle of each other by gales or avalanches.
The Century, XXIX. 195.

4. A low drinking- or gaming-place. [Western U. S.]

dead-file (ded'fil), *n.* A file in which the cuts are so close and fine that its action is practically noiseless.

dead-flat (ded'flat), *n.* In *ship-building*, the greatest transverse section of a ship. Also called *midship bend*.

dead-ground (ded'ground), *n.* In *mining*, unproductive ground; country-rock; any rock adjacent to a metalliferous deposit or vein, through which work has to be carried to develop a mine, but which itself contains no ore.

dead-hand (ded'hand), *n.* [Trans. of *mortmain*, q. v.] Same as *mortmain*.

Forty thousand serfs in the gorges of the Jura . . . were held in *dead-hand* by the Bishop of St. Claude.
J. Morley, Burke, p. 160.

dead-head (ded'hed), *n.* **1.** In *founding:* (*a*) The extra length of metal given to a cast gun. It serves to receive the dross, which rises to the surface of the liquid metal, and would be, were it not for the dead-head, at the muzzle of the gun. When cooled and solidified, the dead-head is cut off. Also called *sinking-head* or *sprue*. (*b*) That piece on a casting which fills the ingate at which the metal enters the mold. *E. H. Knight.*—**2.** The tailstock of a lathe. It contains the dead-spindle and back-center, while the live-head or headstock contains the live-spindle.—**3.** *Naut.*, a rough block of wood used as an anchor-buoy.

deadhead (ded'hed), *n.* [Cf. ODan. *dödthoved*, a fool.] One who is allowed to ride in a public conveyance, to attend a theater or other place of

entertainment, or to obtain any privilege having its public price, without payment. [U. S.]

deadhead (ded'hed), *v.* **I.** *trans.* To provide free passage, admission, etc., for; pass or admit without payment, as on a railroad or into a theater: as, to *deadhead* a passenger, or a guest at a hotel.

II. *intrans.* To travel on a train, steamboat, etc., or gain admission to a theater or similar place, without payment.

deadheadism (ded'hed'izm), *n.* [< *deadhead* + *-ism.*] The practice of traveling, etc., as a deadhead.

dead-house (ded'hous), *n.* An apartment in a hospital or other institution, or a separate building, where dead bodies are kept for a time; a morgue.

deading (ded'ing), *n.* [< *dead* + *-ing.*] In a steam-engine, a jacket inclosing the pipes or cylinder of a steam-boiler, to prevent radiation of the heat. Also called *cleading* and *lagging.*

dead-latch (ded'lach), *n.* A latch which is held in its place by a catch, or of which the bolt may be so locked by a detent that it cannot be raised by the latch-key from the outside, nor by the handle from within. *E. H. Knight.*

dead-light (ded'līt), *n.* **1.** *Naut.*, a strong wooden or iron shutter fastened over a cabin-window or port-hole in rough weather to prevent water from entering.—**2.** A luminous appearance sometimes observed over putrescent animal bodies. [Scotch.]

At length it was suggested to the old man that there were always *dead lights* hovering over a corpse by night, if the body was left exposed to the air.
Blackwood's Mag., March, 1823, p. 318.

deadlihood† (ded'li-hūd), *n.* [< *deadly* + *-hood.*] The state of the dead.

Christ, after expiration, was in the state or condition of the dead, in *deadlyhood.* *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, v.

dead-line (ded'līn), *n.* A line drawn around the inside or outside of a military prison, which no prisoner can cross without incurring the penalty of being immediately shot down: used during the American civil war especially with reference to open-air inclosures or stockades for prisoners.

Should he some day escape alive across the *dead-line* of Winchesters, he will be hunted with bloodhounds.
Contemporary Rev., LIII. 449.

deadliness (ded'li-nes), *n.* [< ME. *dedlinesse, dedelynesse,* < AS. *deádlīcnys,* mortality, < *deádlīc,* mortal, deadly: see *deadly, a.*] The quality of being deadly; the character of being extremely destructive of life.

As for my relapses, I . . . know their danger and . . . their *deadliness.*
Bp. Hall, Satan's Fiery Darts Quenched, ii.

dead-lock (ded'lok), *n.* **1.** A lock worked on one side by a handle and on the other side by a key. *E. H. Knight.*—**2.** A complete stoppage, stand-still, or entanglement; a state of affairs in which further progress or a decision is for the time impossible, as if from an inextricable locking up: as, a *dead-lock* in a legislature where parties are evenly balanced. [Often written *deadlock.*]

There's situation for you! there's an heroic group!—You see the ladies can't stab Whiskerandos—he durst not strike them, for fear of their uncles—the uncles durst not kill him, because of their nieces—I have them all at a *dead lock!*—for every one of them is afraid to let go first. *Sheridan*, The Critic, iii. 1.

The opposition were not convinced, and the parties came to a *dead-lock.* *N. A. Rev.*, CXXIII. 127.

deadly (ded'li), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *dedly,* < ME. *dedly, dedli, dedely, -lich,* fatal, dead, mortal, < AS. *deádlīc* (= OFries. *dādlīk, dādelīk* = D. *doodelijk* = MHG. *tōtlīch,* G. *tödtlich* = Icel. *dauðhligr* = Dan. *dödelig* = Sw. *dödlig*), fatal, mortal, < *deád,* dead, + *-līc,* E. *-ly*[1]. Cf. *deathly.*]

1†. Mortal; liable to death; being in danger of death.

The image of a *deadly* man. *Wyclif*, Rom. i. 23.

Hip. How does the patient?
Clod. You may inquire
Of more than one; for two are sick and *deadly.*
Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, v. 4.

2. Occasioning or capable of causing death, physical or spiritual; mortal; fatal; destructive: as, a *deadly* blow or wound.

The ankers brak, and the topmasts lap,
It was sic a *deadly* storm.
Sir Patrick Spens (Child's Ballads, III. 154).

He mounted . . . and set out . . . on the errand which, neither to him nor to Perdita, seemed to involve any *deadly* peril. *J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 195.

3. Mortal; implacable; aiming or tending to kill or destroy: as, a *deadly* enemy; *deadly* malice; a *deadly* feud.

Thy assailant is quick, skilful, and *deadly.*
Shak., T. N., iii. 4.

Deadlier emphasis of curse. *Scott*, L. of the L., iii. 4.

In England every preparation was made for a *deadly* struggle. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.

4. Adapted for producing death or great bodily injury: as, a *deadly* weapon; a *deadly* drug.

He drew his *deadly* sword.
Dust of Wharton and Stuart (Child's Ballads, VIII. 263).

Shot from the *deadly* level of a gun.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 3.

5. Dead. [Rare.]

And great lords bear you clothed with funeral things,
And your crown girded over *deadly* brows.
Swinburne, Chastelard, iii. 1.

6. Very great; excessive. [Colloq.]

To the privy seale, where I signed a *deadly* number of pardons, which do trouble me to get nothing by.
Pepys, Diary, I. 129.

Deadly carrot. See *carrot.*—**Deadly nightshade.** See *nightshade.*—**Deadly sins.** See *sin.*=**Syn. 2.** *Deadly, Deathly.* *Deadly* is applied to that which inflicts death; *deathly,* to that which resembles death. We properly speak of a *deadly* poison, and of *deathly* paleness. *A. S. Hill*, Rhetoric, p. 50.

Anointed let me be with *deadly* venom;
And die, ere men can say—God save the queen!
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 1.

Her hands had turned to a *deathly* coldness.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xlv.

deadly (ded'li), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *dedly,* < ME. *dedly, dedely, -liche,* < AS. *deádlīce,* adv., < *deádlīc,* deadly: see *deadly, a.*] **1**†. Mortally.

He shall groan before him with the groanings of a *deadly* wounded man. Ezek. xxx. 24.

2. Implacably; destructively.

Ffor thowgh that I haue hated yow neuer so *dedly,* ye haue here soche children that haue do me soche servise that I may haue no will to do yow noon euell.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 478.

3. In a manner resembling death; deathly: as, *deadly* pale or wan.

Such is the aspect of this shore;
'Tis Greece, but living Greece no more!
So coldly sweet, so *deadly* fair,
We start, for soul is wanting there.
Byron, The Giaour, l. 92.

4. Extremely; excessively. [Colloq.]

deadly-handed (ded'li-han'ded), *a.* Sanguinary; disposed to kill. [Rare.]

The *deadly-handed* Clifford slew my steed.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 2.

deadly-lively (ded'li-līv'li), *a.* Blending the aspect or effect of gloom and liveliness: as, a *deadly-lively* party. [Eng.]

Even her black dress assumed something of a *deadly-lively* air from the jaunty style in which it was worn.
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xli.

dead-man's-hand (ded'manz-hand'), *n.* **1.** A name of the male fern, *Nephrodium Filix-mas,* and of some other ferns, from the fact that the young fronds before they begin to unroll resemble a closed fist.—**2.** The devil's-apron, *Laminaria digitata.* Also called *dead-man's-toe.*

dead-march (ded'märch), *n.* A piece of solemn music played in funeral processions, especially at military funerals: as, the *dead-march* in Handel's oratorio of Saul.

Hush, the *Dead-March* wails in a people's ears:
The dark crowd moves, and there are sobs and tears:
The black earth yawns: the mortal disappears.
Tennyson, Death of Wellington.

dead-men's-bells (ded'menz-belz'), *n.* The foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea.*

dead-men's-fingers (ded'menz-fing'gėrz), *n.* **1.** The hand-orchis, *Orchis maculata:* so called from its pale hand-like tubers. The name is also given to other species of *Orchis* and to some other plants.

Our cold maids do *dead men's fingers* call them.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7.

2. An alcyonarian or halcyonoid polyp of the order *Alcyonaceæ,* family *Alcyoniidæ,* and genus *Alcyonium,* as *A. digitatum.* Also called *cow-paps* and *mermaid's-glove.* See *Alcyonium.*

Dead-men's-fingers (*Alcyonium digitatum*).

dead-men's-lines (ded'menz-līnz'), *n.* An alga, *Chorda filum,* having cord-like fronds about one fourth of an inch in diameter and sometimes 12 feet long.

dead-neap (ded'nēp), *n.* The lowest stage of the tide.

deadness (ded'nes), *n.* The state of being dead. (*a*) Want of life or vital power in a once animated body, as an animal or a plant, or in a part of it.

When he seemed to show his weakness in seeking fruit upon that fig-tree that had none, he manifested his power by cursing it to *deadness* with a word.
South, Works, VII. i.

(*b*) The state of being by nature without life; inanimateness. (*c*) A state resembling that of death: as, the *deadness* of a fainting-fit. (*d*) Want of activity or sensitiveness; lack of force or susceptibility; dullness; coldness; frigidity; indifference: as, *deadness* of the affections.

The most curious phenomenon in all Venetian history is the vitality of religion in private life, and its *deadness* in public policy. *Ruskin.*

This appeared to be no news to Sylvia, and yet the words came on her with a great shock; but for all that she could not cry; she was surprised herself at her own *deadness* of feeling. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxv.

(*e*) Flatness; want of spirit: as, the *deadness* of liquors.

Deadness or flatness in cyder is often occasioned by the too free admission of air into the vessels.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

dead-nettle (ded'net'l), *n.* The common name of labiate plants of the genus *Lamium,* the leaves of which resemble those of the nettle, though they do not sting. There are several species found in Great Britain, as the white dead-nettle (*L. album*), the red (*L. purpureum*), and the yellow (*L. Galeobdolon*).

dead-oil (ded'oil), *n.* A name given in the arts to those products, consisting of carbolic acid, naphthalin, etc., obtained in the distillation of coal-tar, which are heavier than water and which come off at a temperature of about 340° F. or over. Also called *heavy oil.*

dead-pay† (ded'pā), *n.* Continued pay dishonestly drawn for soldiers and sailors actually dead; a person in whose name pay is so drawn. [Eng.]

O you commanders
That, like me, have no *dead-pays.*
Massinger, Unnatural Combat, iv. 2.

dead-plate (ded'plāt), *n.* A flat iron plate sometimes fitted before the bars of a furnace, for the purpose of causing bituminous coal to assume the character of coke before it is thrust back into the fire.

dead-pledge (ded'plej), *n.* A mortgage or pawning of lands or goods, or the thing pawned.

dead-point (ded'point), *n.* See *dead-center.*

dead-reckoning (ded'rek'n-ing), *n.* *Naut.*, the calculation of a ship's place at sea, independently of observations of the heavenly bodies, and simply from the distance she has run by the log and the courses steered by the compass, this being rectified by due allowances for drift, leeway, etc.

dead-rise (ded'rīz), *n.* In *ship-building,* the distance between a horizontal line joining the top of the floor-timbers amidships and the top of the keel.

dead-rising (ded'rī'zing), *n.* Same as *dead-rise.*

dead-rope (ded'rōp), *n.* *Naut.*, a rope which does not run in any block. [Rare.]

Dead Sea apple. See *apple.*

dead-set (ded'set'), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* **1.** The fixed position of a dog in pointing game.—**2.** A determined effort or attempt; a pointed attack: as, to make a *dead-set* in a game.—**3.** Opposition; resolute antagonism; hostility: as, it was a *dead-set* between them. *Bartlett.*—**4.** A concocted scheme to defraud a person in gaming. *Grose*, Slang Dict. [Slang.]

II. *a.* Extremely desirous of, or determined to get or to do, something: generally with *on* or *upon.*

dead-sheave (ded'shēv), *n.* *Naut.*, a score in the heel of a topmast to receive an additional mast-rope as a preventer.

dead-shore (ded'shōr), *n.* A piece of wood built up vertically in a wall which has been broken through for the purpose of making alterations in a building.

dead-small (ded'smâl), *n.* In *coal-mining,* the smallest coal which passes through the screens. [North. Eng.]

dead's-part (dedz'pärt), *n.* In *Scots law,* that part of a man's movable succession which he is entitled to dispose of by testament, or that which remains of the movables over and above what is due to the wife and children. Sometimes *dead man's part.*

dead-spindle (ded′spin″dl), *n.* The spindle in the tail-stock or dead-head of a lathe, which does not rotate.

dead-stroke (ded′strōk), *a.* Delivering a blow without recoil: as, a *dead-stroke* hammer. See *drop-press*.

dead-thraw (ded′thrâ), *n.* [Scotch form of *death-throe*.] The death-throe.

> Wha ever heard of a door being barred when a man was in the *dead-thraw?* How d'ye think the spirit was to get awa through bolts and bars like thae?
> *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xxvii.

dead-tongue (ded′tung), *n.* The water-hemlock, *Œnanthe crocata:* so called from its paralyzing effects upon the organs of speech.

dead-water (ded′wâ″tėr), *n.* *Naut.*, the water which eddies about a ship's stern during her progress. Also called *eddy-water*.

dead-weight (ded′wāt), *n.* **1.** A heavy or oppressive burden; a weight or burden that has to be borne without aid or without compensatory advantage.

> The fact is, fine thoughts, enshrined in appropriate language, are *dead-weights* upon the stage, unless they are struck like sparks from the action of the fable.
> *Cornhill Mag.*

> The gentlest of Nature's growths or motions will, in time, burst asunder or wear away the proudest *dead-weight* man can heap upon them. *W. Phillips*, Speeches, p. 42.

2. A name given to an advance by the Bank of England to the government on account of half-pay and pensions to retired officers of the army and navy.—**3.** *Naut.*, the lading of a vessel when it consists of heavy goods; that part of the cargo, as coal, iron, etc., which pays freight according to its weight, and not to its bulk.

dead-well (ded′wel), *n.* Same as *absorbing-well*. See *absorb*.

dead-wind (ded′wind), *n.* *Naut.*, an old term for a wind dead ahead, or blowing directly from the point toward which a ship is sailing.

dead-wood (ded′wůd), *n.* **1.** In *shipbuilding*, a body of timber built up on top of the keel at either end, to afford a firm fastening for the cant timbers.—**2.** A buffer-block.—**3.** In *ten-pins* and *pin-pool*, the pins which have been knocked down. Hence—**4.** Useless material.

> The commissioner [of patents] has made some effort—though not so strenuous as might be—to cut the *dead-wood* out of the examining and clerical forces left him as a legacy by his predecessor. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 209.

To get the dead-wood on one, to have one entirely at a disadvantage or in one's power; secure advantage over one. [U. S. slang.]

dead-wool (ded′wůl), *n.* Wool taken from the skins of sheep which have been slaughtered or have died.

dead-work (ded′wėrk), *n.* Work which is in itself unprofitable, but is necessary to, and leads up to, that which is profitable or productive; specifically, in *mining*, that work which is done in the way of opening a mine, or preparing to remove the ore in a mine, but is not accompanied by any production of ore, or is almost non-remunerative.

> To describe *dead-work* is to narrate all those portions of our work which consume the most time, give the most trouble, require the greatest patience and endurance, and seem to produce the most insignificant results.
> *Science*, VI. 174.

dead-works (ded′wėrks), *n. pl.* *Naut.*, the parts of a ship which are above the surface of the water when she is balanced for a voyage: now generally called *upper works*.

de-aërate (dē-ā′e-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *de-aërated*, ppr. *de-aërating*. [< *de-* priv. + *aërate*.] To expel the air from; free from air. [Rare.]

> Dr. Meyer states that the gases employed in this research were obtained from the coals by introducing two to four hundred grains into a flask, which was immediately filled up with hot *de-aërated* water.
> *Ure*, Dict., IV. 240.

deaf (def or dēf), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *deef*; < ME. *def*, *deef*, *defe*, *deaf*, etc., < AS. *deáf* = OS. *dōf* = OFries. *dāf* = D. *doof* = MLG. *dōf*, LG. *dōv* = OHG. MHG. *toup*, G. *taub*, deaf, dull, stupid, etc., = Icel. *daufr* = Sw. *döf* = Dan. *döv* = Goth. *daubs*, deaf; prob. akin to Gr. *τυφλός*, blind, and to E. *dumb*, q. v.] **1.** Lacking the sense of hearing; insensible to sounds.

> Blind are their eyes, their ears are *deaf*,
> Nor hear when mortals pray;
> Mortals that wait for their relief
> Are blind and *deaf* as they. *Watts.*

2. Unable to hear, or to hear clearly, in consequence of some defect or obstruction in the organs of hearing; defective in ability to perceive or discriminate sounds; dull of hearing: as, a *deaf* man; to be *deaf* in one ear.

> *Fal.* Boy, tell him I am *deaf*.
> *Page.* You must speak louder, my master is *deaf*.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

> And many of hem becamen blynde, and many *deve*, for the noyse of the water. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 306.

> *Deaf* with the noise, I took my hasty flight. *Dryden.*

3. Refusing to listen or to hear; unwilling to regard or give heed; unmoved or unpersuaded; insensible: as, *deaf* to entreaty; *deaf* to all argument or reason.

> For God is *def* now a dayes and deyneth nouht ous to huyre. *Piers Plowman* (C), xii. 61.

> To counsel this lady was *deaf*,
> To judgment she was blind.
> *Margaret of Craignargat* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 252).

> Oh, the millions of *deaf* hearts, *deaf* to everything really impassioned in music, that pretend to admire Mozart!
> *De Quincey*, Secret Societies, ii.

> They might as well have blest her; she was *deaf*
> To blessing or to cursing save from one.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

4. Lacking sharpness or clearness; dull; stifled; obscurely heard; confused. [Rare.]

> Nor silence is within, nor voice express,
> But a *deaf* noise of sounds that never cease.
> *Dryden.*

5†. Numb.

> Tórpido is a fisshe, but who-so handeleth hym shal be lame & *defe* of lymmes that he shall fele no thyng.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 239.

6. Barren; sterile; blasted: as, *deaf* land; *deaf* corn.

> Every day, it seems, was separately a blank day, yielding absolutely nothing—what children call a *deaf* nut, offering no kernel. *De Quincey*, Autobiog. Sketches, I. 91.

Deaf and dumb. See *deaf-mute*.—**Deaf as a door, post, or stone,** exceedingly deaf.

deaf, *v. t.* [Also *deave*, early mod. E. also *deve*; < ME. **defen*, **deven*, < AS. **deáfian*, in comp. *ádeáfian*, become deaf (= OFries. *dava* = D. *dooven*, tarnish, *verdooven*, deafen, = OHG. *touben*, MHG. *töuben*, G. *betäuben*, deafen, stun, = Icel. *deyfa* = Dan. *döve* = Sw. *döfva*), < *deáf*, deaf: see *deaf*, *a.* Cf. *deafen*.] To make deaf; deprive of hearing; deafen; stun with noise.

> Thou *deafest* me with thy kryeng so loude.
> *Palsgrave*, sig. B iii., fol. 206.

> And lest their lamentable shreeks should sad the hearts of their Parents, the Priests of Molech did *deaf* their ears with the continuall clangs of trumpets and timbrels.
> *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 145.

> An obstinate sinner . . . still *deafs* himself to the cry of his own conscience, that he may live the more licentiously. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 41.

deaf-adder (def′ad″ėr), *n.* A popular name in the United States of sundry serpents reputed to be venomous.

deaf-dumbness (def′dum″nes), *n.* Dumbness or aphony arising from deafness, whether congenital or occurring during infancy.

> Deafness, resulting from functional or nervous derangement, from actual disease, or from *deaf-dumbness*.
> *B. W. Richardson*, Prevent. Med., p. 198.

deafen (def′n), *v. t.* [< *deaf* + *-en*[1]. Cf. *deaf*, *v.*] **1.** To make deaf; deprive of the power of hearing.—**2.** To stun; render incapable of perceiving or discriminating sounds distinctly: as, to be *deafened* with clamor or tumult.

> And all the host of hell
> With *deafening* shout return'd them loud acclaim.
> *Milton*, P. L., ii. 520.

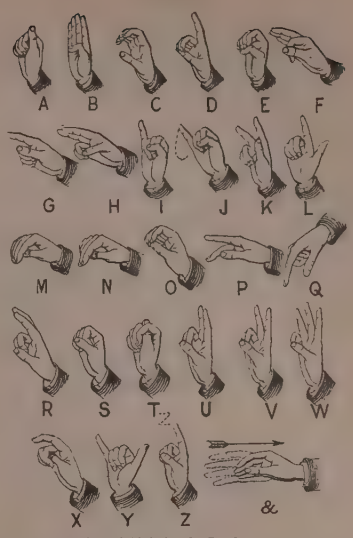
> Dazzled by the livid-flickering fork,
> And *deafen'd* with the stammering cracks and claps
> That follow'd. *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

3. In *arch.*, to render impervious to sound (as a door or a partition) by means of sound-boarding or pugging.

deafening (def′n-ing), *n.* In *arch.*, the pugging used to prevent the passage of sound through floors, partitions, and the like. Also called *sound-boarding*.

deafly (def′li), *adv.* Without sense of sounds; obscurely heard.

deaf-mute (def′mūt), *n.* [< *deaf* + *mute*[1].] **1.** A person who is both deaf and dumb, the dumbness resulting from deafness which has existed either from birth or from a very early period of the person's life. Deaf-mutes communicate their thoughts by means either of significant or arbitrary signs or motions, or of a manual alphabet formed by positions of the fingers of one or both hands. The accompanying illustration shows a form of the single-hand alphabet now universally taught to deaf-mutes in the United States. The two-hand alphabet, invented about the close of the eighteenth century, is somewhat more complicated, and is in limited use in other countries. Deaf-mutes are taught in many cases to understand spoken language by observing the motions of the speaker's lips, and to use articulate speech themselves, sometimes very distinctly.



Manual Alphabet for Deaf-mutes.

2. A subject for dissection. [Med. slang.]

deaf-muteness (def′mūt″nes), *n.* [< *deaf-mute* + *-ness*.] Deaf-dumbness.

> Physiological accidents, more painful and not less incurable than those of *deaf-muteness* and blindness.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 358.

deaf-mutism (def′mū″tizm), *n.* [< *deaf-mute* + *-ism*.] The condition of being a deaf-mute.

> *Deaf-mutism* may give no actual indication of disease, though the organ of hearing itself is, probably, always defective and of imperfect development.
> *B. W. Richardson*, Prevent. Med., p. 194.

deafness (def′nes), *n.* [< ME. *defnes*, < *def*, deaf, + *-ness*.] **1.** Incapacity of perceiving or distinguishing sounds, in consequence of the impairment of the organs of hearing; that state of the organs which prevents the reception of the impressions that constitute hearing; want of the sense of hearing. Deafness occurs in every degree, from that which merely impairs the accuracy of the ear in distinguishing faint or similar sounds, to that state in which there is no more sensation produced by sounds in this organ than in any other part of the body. Dumbness is the usual concomitant of complete deafness, but in general results rather from the absence of incitement by the sense of hearing than from any natural defect in the organs of speech. See *deaf-mute*.

> He answered that it was impossible for him to hear a man three yards off, by reason of *deafness* that had held him fourteen years.
> *State Trials*, Earl of Strafford, an. 1640.

2. Unwillingness to hear; voluntary rejection of what is addressed to the ear or to the understanding.

> I found such a *deafness* that no declaration from the bishops could take place. *Eikon Basilike.*

Boiler-makers' deafness, deafness due to occupation in the midst of loud and continuous noises, as in the case of a boiler-maker. It is marked by catarrh of the middle ear, with more or less nervous exhaustion.

deal[1] (dēl), *n.* [< ME. *deel*, *del*, *dæl*, < AS. *dǣl*, mutated form (after the verb) of the reg. but less common *dāl* (whence ME. *dāl*, *dōl*, E. *dole*[1], q. v.) = OFries. *del* = OS. *dēl* = D. *deel* = MLG. *dēl*, *deil*, LG. *deel* = OHG. MHG. *teil*, G. *teil*, *theil* = Icel. *deil-d*, *deil-dh* = Sw. *del* = Dan. *del* = Goth. *dails*, m., *daila*, f., a part, share, portion, = OBulg. *dielŭ*, Bulg. *diel* = Serv. *diyel* = Bohem. *díl* = Pol. *dział* (barred *l*) = Russ. *diel*, a part, also OBulg. *dola* = Pol. *dola* = Russ. *dolya*, a part, portion, share, lot. Hence *deal*, *v.* *Deal*, *n.*, in senses 3 and 4, is from the verb.] **1†.** A part; portion; share.

> Of poynaunt sauce hire neededе never a *deel*.
> *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 14.

> Take hit euery *dele*;
> That thou hit have, me lykythe wele.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 141.

> This erthe it trembelys for this tree, and dyns [resounds] ilk *dele*. *York Plays*, p. 32.

> A tenth *deal* of flour mingled with the fourth part of an hin of beaten oil. Ex. xxix. 40.

Hence—**2.** An indefinite quantity, degree, or extent: as, a *deal* of time and trouble; a *deal* of snow; a *deal* of money. In this sense usually qualified with *great* or *good*: as, a *great deal* of labor; a *good deal* of one's time.

> Gratiano speaks an *infinite deal* of nothing.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 1.

A very little thief of occasion will rob you of a *great deal* of patience. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1.

3. The division or distribution of cards in playing; the act or practice of dealing; the right or privilege of distributing the cards; a single round, during which all the cards dealt at one time are played.

How can the muse her aid impart,
Unskill'd in all the terms of art,
Or in harmonious numbers put
The *deal*, the shuffle, and the cut? *Swift.*

4. Hence, a bargain or arrangement among a number of persons for mutual advantage as against others; a secret commercial or political transaction for the exclusive benefit of those engaged in it: as, a *deal* in wheat or cotton; they made a *deal* for the division of the offices. [U. S.]

The President had definitively abandoned the maxims and practices of a local manager of Machine politics in New York, with the shifts and expedients and *deals* which had illustrated his rise to political prominence. *The Nation*, XXXV. 411.

deal[1] (dēl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dealt*, ppr. *dealing*. [< ME. *delen* (pret. *delde*, *delte*, *dalte*, *dulte*), < AS. *dǣlan* = OS. *dēlian* = OFries. *dela* = D. *deelen* = MLG. *dēlen*, *deilen*, LG. *delen* = OHG. *teilan*, *teilen*, MHG. *teilen*, G. *teilen*, *theilen* = Icel. *deila* = Dan. *dele* = Sw. *dela* = Goth. *dailjan*, divide, share (cf. OBulg. *děliti*, divide); from the noun: see *deal*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To divide; part; separate; hence, to divide in portions; apportion; distribute, as, in card-playing, to give to each player the proper number of cards: often followed by *out*.

Dele to me my destine, & do hit out of honde.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2285.

Theose two louves in me were *dalt*.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 143.

The day ye *deal* at Annie's burial
The bread but and the wine;
Before the morn at twall o'clock,
They'll *deal* the same at mine.
Sweet Willie and Fair Annie (Child's Ballads, II. 139).

Is it not to *deal* thy bread to the hungry? Isa. lviii. 7.

And Rome *deals out* her blessings and her gold.
Tickell.

Hast thou yet *dealt* him, O life, thy full measure?
M. Arnold, A Modern Sappho.

2†. To distribute to.

Godis word witnessith we shuln ziue and *dele* oure enemys,
And alle men that arn nedy, as pore men and suche.
Piers Plowman (A), xi. 237.

3. To scatter; hurl; throw about; deliver: as, to *deal* out blows.

Hissing through the skies, the feathery deaths were *dealt*.
Dryden.

He continued, when worse days were come,
To *deal* about his sparkling eloquence.
Wordsworth.

Such blow no other hand could *deal*,
Though gauntleted in glove of steel.
Scott, L. of the L., v. 25.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To engage in mutual intercourse or transactions of any kind; have to do with a person or thing, or be concerned in a matter: absolutely or with *with* or *in*.

He turn'd his face unto the wall,
And death was *with* him *dealing*.
Bonny Barbara Allan (Child's Ballads, II. 156).

I will *deal with* you as one should *deal with* his Confessor. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 60.

The Chutes and I *deal* extremely together.
Walpole, Letters, II. 67.

Gad, I shall never be able to *deal with* her alone.
Sheridan, The Duenna, ii. 1.

Specifically—**2.** To negotiate or make bargains; traffic or trade: *with* a person, *in* articles: as, he *deals in* pig-iron.

Perle praysed is prys, ther perre is schewed,
Thaz hym not derrest be demed to *dele* for penies.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1118.

The King [of Tonquin] buys great Guns, and some pieces of Broad cloath: but his pay is so bad, that Merchants care not to *deal with* him, could they avoid it.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 65.

Ye shall not steal, neither *deal* falsely. Lev. xix. 11.

They buy and sell, they *deal* and traffic. *South.*

3. To negotiate corruptly; make a secret agreement; conspire: with *with*.

Fourteen Years after, Morton, going to execution, confess'd That Bothwell *dealt with* him to consent to the Murder of the King. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 337.

Now have they *dealt with* my pothecary to poison me.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 2.

Therefore they imploy their Agents to *deal* privately *with* one of his Disciples who might be fittest for their design, and to work upon his covetous humour by the promise of a reward. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. vi.

4. To intervene as a mediator or middleman.

Sometimes he that *deals* between man and man raiseth his own credit with both by pretending greater interest than he hath in either. *Bacon*, Essays.

5. To act; behave: *in* a matter, *with*, *by*, or *toward* a person or thing.

I mean therefor so to *deall in* it, as I maie wipe awaie that opinion of either vncertaintie for confusion.
Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. lix.

Such one *deals* not fairly *by* his own mind. *Locke.*

deal[2] (dēl), *n.* [< MD. *dele*, D. *deel*, a board, plank, threshing-floor, = MLG. *dele*, LG. *dele*, a board, plank, floor of a room, also, in form *dale*, a threshing-floor, = OHG. *dil*, *dilo*, MHG. *dil*, *dille*, G. *diele*, a board, plank, floor of boards, = Icel. *thilja* = Dan. *tilje* = Sw. *tilja* = AS. *thel*, a plank, *thille*, a board (cf. *breda thiling*, translating L. *area*, a threshing-floor) (cf. Slov. *dila* = Pol. *dyl* = Little Russ. *dyle*, a board, deal—prob. < OHG.), = OBulg. *tilo* = Skt. *tala*, ground (cf. L. *tellus*, the earth). The AS. word has suffered a similar restriction of meaning, being now E. *thill*, the shaft or pole of a cart, etc. Thus *deal*[2] is a doublet of *thill*: see *thill*. The word *deal*[2] is usually identified with *deal*[1], a part, with the accommodated definition "the division of a piece of timber made by sawing."] **1.** A board or plank. The name *deal* is applied chiefly to planks of pine or fir above 7 inches in width and of various lengths exceeding 6 feet. If 7 inches or less wide, they are called *battens*; and when under 6 feet long they are called *deal-ends*. The usual thickness is 3 inches, and width 9 inches. The standard size, to which other sizes may be reduced, is 2½ inches thick, 11 inches broad, and 12 feet long. A *whole deal* is a deal which is 1¼ inches thick; a *slit deal*, one of half that thickness. The word is little used in the United States.

I had little furniture, so I bought a cart-load of *deals*; took a carpenter . . . into my service; established him in a barn, and said, "Jack, furnish my house."
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, vii.

2. Wood of fir or pine, such as deals are made from: as, a floor of *deal*.

A piece of *deal*, far thicker than one would easily imagine, being purposely interposed betwixt my eye placed in a room, and the clearer daylight, . . . appeared quite through a lovely red. *Boyle*, Colours.

Red deal, the wood of the Scotch pine, *Pinus sylvestris*, a highly valuable and durable timber.

dealbate† (dē-al'bāt), *v. t.* [< L. *dealbatus*, pp. of *dealbare*, whiten, whitewash, plaster, parget, < *de* (intensive) + *albare*, whiten, < *albus*, white. See *daub*, which is from the same source.] To whiten.

dealbate (dē-al'bāt), *a.* [< L. *dealbatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Whitened; especially, in *bot.*, covered with a very white opaque powder.

dealbation† (dē-al-bā'shọn), *n.* [< LL. **dealbatio(n-)*, < *dealbare*, whiten: see *dealbate*.] The act of bleaching; a whitening. *Sir T. Browne.*

She hath made this cheek
By much too pale, and hath forgot to whiten
The natural redness of my nose; she knows not
What 'tis wants *dealbation*.
Randolph, Muses Looking-glass, iv. 1.

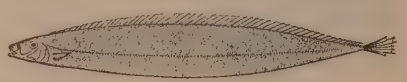
dealer (dē'lėr), *n.* [< ME. **delere*, *delare*, < AS. *dǣlere*, a divider, distributer, < *dǣlan*, divide, deal: see *deal*[1], *v.*] **1.** One who deals; one who has to do or has concern with others; specifically, a trader; one whose business is to buy and sell, as a merchant, shopkeeper, or broker: as, a *dealer* in general merchandise or in stocks; a picture-*dealer*. In *law*, a dealer is one who buys and sells the same articles in the same condition: thus, a butcher is not a dealer, because he buys animals whole, and sells them in a different state.

These small *dealers* in wit and learning. *Swift.*

The license to spirit merchants was termed a *dealer's* license, *dealer* meaning, in excise language, a person selling a certain statutory quantity at any one time.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 237.

2. In *card-playing*, the player who distributes the cards.

deal-fish (dēl'fish), *n.* An English name of the *Trachypterus arcticus*, a fish of the family *Trachypteridæ*, from the resemblance of its dead body to a deal. It is found occasionally on the coasts of Orkney and Shetland.



Deal-fish (*Trachypterus arcticus*).

deal-frame (dēl'frām), *n.* A gang-saw for slitting deals or balks of pine timber. *E. H. Knight.*

dealing (dē'ling), *n.* [< ME. *delinge*, < AS. **dǣling* (= D. *deeling* = OHG. *teilunga*, MHG. *teilunge*, G. *theilung* = Icel. *deiling* = Dan. *deling*; cf. Sw. *delning*), < *dǣlan*, deal: see *deal*[1], *v.*] **1.** Practice; doings; conduct; behavior.

Concerning the *dealings* of men who administer government, . . . they have their judge who sitteth in heaven.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, ii.

Let's use the peace of honour, that's fair *dealing*,
But in our ends our swords. *Fletcher*, Bonduca, i. 1.

2. Conduct in relation to others; treatment: as, the *dealings* of a father with his children; God's *dealings* with men: usually in the plural.

It is to be wished that men would promote the happiness of one another, in all their private *dealings*, among those who lie within their influence. *Addison.*

Inevitably the established code of conduct in the *dealings* of Governments with citizens must be allied to their code of conduct in their *dealings* with one another.
H. Spencer, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 2.

3. Intercourse in buying and selling; traffic; business: as, New York merchants have extensive *dealings* with all the world.

He was in his *dealings* as punctual as a tradesman, and as generous as a gentleman. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 109.

4. Intercourse of business or friendship; communication.

How is it that thou, being a Jew, askest drink of me? . . . for the Jews have no *dealings* with the Samaritans.
John iv. 9.

dealt (delt). Preterit and past participle of *deal*[1].

dealth† (delth), *n.* [< *deal*[1] + *-th*; cf. *heal*, *n.*, *health*, and *weal*, *n.*, *wealth*.] A dealing out; portion or division. *Nares.*

Then know, Bellama, since thou aimst at wealth,
Where Fortune has bestowd her largest *dealth*.
Albino and Bellama (1638).

deal-tree (dēl'trē), *n.* The fir-tree: so called because deals are commonly made from it.

Deal-wine†, *n.* See *Dele-wine*.

deambulate† (dē-am'bū-lāt), *v. i.* [< L. *deambulatus*, pp. of *deambulare*, walk abroad, < *de* + *ambulare*, walk: see *ambulate*, *amble*.] To walk abroad.

deambulation† (dē-am-bū-lā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *deambulatio(n-)*, < *deambulare*: see *deambulate*.] The act of walking abroad or about.

Deambulations or moderate walkynges.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 15.

deambulatory† (dē-am'bū-lā-tọ-ri), *n.* and *a.* [< LL. *deambulatorium*, a gallery for walking, < L. *deambulare*, walk about: see *deambulate*.] **I.** *n.* A covered place to walk in; specifically, the aisles of a church, or, more properly, an aisle carried around the apse and surrounding the choir on three sides; a cloister or the like.

Cloisters . . . called *deambulatories*, for the accommodation of the citizens in all weather.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, II. 93.

II. *a.* Strolling.

The *deambulatory* actors used to have their quietus est.
Bp. Morton, Episcopacy Asserted, p. 142.

dean[1]† (dēn), *n.* [Also *dene*[1]; < ME. *dene*, < AS. *denu*, a valley: see *den*[2].] A small valley.

dean[2] (dēn), *n.* [< ME. *deen*, *dene*, *den*, < OF. *deien*, mod. *doyen* = Pr. *degua*, *dega* = OSp. *dean*, Sp. *decano* = Pg. *deão* = It. *decano* (G. *dekan*, *dechant* = D. *deken*), < LL. *decanus*, one set over ten (soldiers, monks, etc.), < L. *decem* = E. *ten*: see *decimal*, *ten*.] **1.** An ecclesiastical title in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, which has had several applications. Civil officials so called were known to the Roman law, and are mentioned in the codes of Theodosius and Justinian. The title was thence adopted for Christian use. In the monasteries, for every ten monks a decanus or dean was nominated, who had the charge of their discipline. The senior dean, in the absence of the abbot and provost, governed the monastery; and, since monks had the charge of many cathedral churches, the office of dean was thus introduced into them. Custom gradually determined that there should be only one dean in a cathedral, and he eventually assumed the chief charge of its ecclesiastical and ritual concerns, especially in regard to the choir. He became also general assistant to the bishop. In the Roman Catholic Church, assistants of the bishop, termed *rural deans*, in France in former times often possessed, and in Germany in certain cases still possess, large powers of visitation, administration, and jurisdiction, so that their authority is almost equal to that of bishops. In the Church of England there are, besides the deans of the cathedrals, called *deans of chapters*, whose authority is next that of the bishop, *rural deans*, who are in effect assistants to the bishop, and whose duty it is to visit certain parishes in the diocese, and report on their condition to the bishop. Their functions at one time became almost obsolete, but they have been revived to some extent in recent times. The word is also applied in England to the chief officers of certain peculiar churches or chapels: as, the *dean of the king's chapel*. In the Episcopal Church in America the presiding presbyter of the semi-official body known as a convocation, and of the division of a diocese represented by this body, which division is also called a convocation and is in some respects analogous to the English rural deanery, is called a dean (the dean of convocation).

To save a bishop, may I name a *dean*?
Pope, Epil. to Satires, ii. 33.

2. In universities, originally, the head of a faculty (and most historical writers consider a

dean as essential to the existence of a faculty). The office was at first directly or indirectly elective for one or two years, while commonly filled by the eldest master regent. But the faculties, having in Great Britain and America lost their early more independent corporate existence, are now usually presided over by the head of the university, and the office of dean has sunk to that of a mere registrar or secretary, or has ceased to exist. In English colleges the dean presides in chapel, looks after the moral and religious welfare of the scholars, and is charged with the preservation of discipline. The office is commonly united with one of the tutorships. The office of dean of a college or school is evidently a mere adaptation of that of dean of a monastery, and as such dates from far earlier times than that of dean of a faculty, although the faculties long preceded the colleges.

Certain censors, or *deanes*, appointed to looke to the behaviour and manner of the Students there [at Cambridge]. *Holinshed*, Chronicles.

He long'd at college, only long'd,
All else was well, for she-society. . . .
They lost their weeks; they vext the souls of *deans*.
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

3. The oldest member in length of service of a constituted body, or a body of persons of equal rank, of whom he is the prescriptive leader in all joint action: as, the *dean* of the diplomatic corps; the *dean* of the French Academy; the *dean* of the Sacred College (the oldest of the cardinals, who possesses high authority by right of his seniority).—**4.** The president for the time being of an incorporation of barristers or law practitioners.—**Dean and chapter,** a bishop's council, consisting of the dean and his prebendaries, whose duties consist in aiding the bishop with their advice in affairs of religion and in the temporal concerns of his see.—**Dean of Arches,** the chief judicial officer of the Archbishop of Canterbury, dean of the Court of Arches, but not really a dean in the modern sense of the word.—**Dean of Faculty,** the president of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland.—**Dean of gild.** (*a*) The chief officer of a medieval trade-gild, and of some existing gilds in Europe.

They represented that it had been customary to consult, after the city magistracies, only the captains of companies and the *deans of guilds* in matters of government. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, III. 20.

(*b*) In Scotland, the elected head of the merchant company or gildry of a royal burgh, who is a magistrate of the burgh for the supervision of all matters relating to the erection and character of buildings. The office in the full sense now exists only in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Perth, its duties in other burghs being performed by an officer bearing the same title, elected by the town council.—**Dean of gild court,** in Scotland, a court presided over by the dean of gild, the jurisdiction of which is confined to the regulation of buildings, to such matters of police as have any connection with buildings, and to the regulation of weights and measures.—**Dean of peculiars.** See *peculiar*.—**Dean of the chapel royal,** a title bestowed on six clergymen of the Church of Scotland, who receive from the crown a portion of the revenues which formerly belonged to the chapel royal in Scotland.—**Dean of the province of Canterbury,** the Bishop of London, to whom, when a convocation is to be assembled, the archbishop sends his mandate for summoning the bishops of the province.

deanery (dē′ne-ri), *n.*; pl. *deaneries* (-riz). [< *dean* + *-ery*. Cf. ML. *decanaria*, a deanery.] **1.** The office or the revenue of a dean.

When he could no longer keep the *deanery* of the chapel-royal, he made him his successor in that near attendance upon the king. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

2. The house of a dean.

Take her by the hand, away with her to the *deanery*, and dispatch it quickly. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 3.

3. The jurisdiction of a dean.

Each archdeaconry is divided into rural *deaneries*, and each *deanery* is divided into parishes. *Blackstone.*

Rural deanery, in England, the circuit of jurisdiction of a rural dean. Every rural deanery is divided into parishes. The duties of rural deans are now generally discharged by archdeacons, though the deaneries still subsist as an ecclesiastical division of the diocese or archdeanery. See *dean*[2].

deaness (dē′nes), *n.* [< *dean*[2] + *-ess.*] The wife of a dean. *Sterne.*

deanimalize (dē-an′i-mal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deanimalized*, ppr. *deanimalizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *animalize.*] To free from animality or animal qualities: as, to *deanimalize* wool-fiber. [Rare.]

deanship (dēn′ship), *n.* [< *dean*[2] + *-ship.*] The office, dignity, or title of a dean.

Because I don't value your *deanship* a straw. *Swift.*

deanthropomorphism (dē-an″thrō-pō-môr′fizm), *n.* [< *deanthropomorphize* + *-ism.*] The process of getting rid of anthropomorphic notions.

Hence, as Mr. Fiske has shown in detail, so soon as anthropomorphism has assumed its highest state of development, it begins to be replaced by a continuous growth of *deanthropomorphism*, which, passing through polytheism into monotheism, eventually ends in a progressive "purification" of theism—by which is meant a progressive metamorphosis of the theistic conception, tending to remove from the Deity the attributes of Humanity. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 52.

deanthropomorphization (dē-an″thrō-pō-môr-fi-zā′shon), *n.* [< *deanthropomorphize* + *-ation.*] The act of freeing from anthropomorphic attributes or conceptions.

There is one continuous process [of knowing], which (if I may be allowed to invent a rather formidable word in imitation of Coleridge) is best described as a continuous process of *deanthropomorphization*, or the stripping off of the anthropomorphic attributes with which primeval philosophy clothed the unknown Power which is manifested in phenomena. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 176.

deanthropomorphize (dē-an″thrō-pō-môr′fīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deanthropomorphized*, ppr. *deanthropomorphizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *anthropomorphize.*] To free from anthropomorphic attributes or notions.

We may proceed to gather our illustrations of the *deanthropomorphizing* process. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 177.

dear[1] (dēr), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *deere*, *dere*, < ME. *deere*, *dere*, < AS. *deóre*, mutated *dȳre*, beloved, precious, of great value, = OS. *diuri* = OFries. *diore*, *diure* = D. *dier*, *duur* = OHG. *tiuri*, MHG. *tiure*, G. *theuer* = Icel. *dȳrr* = Sw. Dan. *dyr*, dear; not found in Goth.; root unknown.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Precious; of great value; highly esteemed or valued.

But none of these things move me, neither count I my life *dear* unto myself. Acts xx. 24.

Some *dear* cause
Will in concealment wrap me up awhile.
Shak., Lear, iv. 3.

2. Costly; high in price; expensive, either absolutely, or as compared with the cost of other similar things, or of the same thing at other times or places: opposed to *cheap*.

The cheapest of us is ten groats too *dear*.
Shak., Rich II., v. 5.

The Hackneys and Chairs . . . are the most nasty and miserable Voiture that can be; and yet near as *dear* again as in London. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 13.

And am I to blame, Sir Peter, because flowers are *dear* in cold weather? *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 1.

Each . . . hemlock
Wore ermine too *dear* for an earl.
Lowell, First Snow-Fall.

Beauty, I suppose, must always be a *dear* purchase in this world. *C. D. Warner*, Roundabout Journey, p. 104.

3. Characterized by high prices in consequence of scarcity or dearth: as, a *dear* season.

What if a *dear* year come, or dearth, or some loss?
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 178.

4. Charging high prices: as, a *dear* tailor.—**5.** Held in tender affection or esteem; loved; beloved: as, a *dear* child; a *dear* friend. [In this sense much used in the introductory address of letters between persons on terms of affection or of polite intercourse: as, *dear* Lucy; *dear* Doctor; *dear* Sir.]

Be ye . . . followers of God, as *dear* children.
Eph. v. 1.

And the last joy was *dearer* than the rest. *Pope.*

Will not man one day open his eyes and see how *dear* he is to the soul of Nature—how near it is to him?
Emerson, Domestic Life.

Each to other seems more *dear*
Than all the world else.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 61.

6. Intense; deep; keen; being of a high degree.

With percing point
Of pitty *deare* his hart was thrilled sore.
Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 39.

You
Towards York shall bend you, with your *dearest* speed.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 5.

Never was woman's grief for loss of lord
Dearer than mine to me. *Middleton*, Witch, iv. 1.

7. Coming from the heart; heartfelt; earnest; passionate.

What foolish boldness brought thee to their mercies,
Whom thou, in terms so bloody, and so *dear*,
Hast made thine enemies? *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1.

8. Dangerous; deadly.

Let us return,
And strain what other means is left unto us
In our *dear* peril. *Shak.*, T. of A., v. 2.

Would I had met my *dearest* foe in heaven,
Ere I had ever seen that day. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2.

[Obsolete or archaic in senses 6, 7, and 8.]

II. *n.* A darling: a word denoting tender affection or endearment, most commonly used in direct address: as, my *dear*.

From that day forth Duessa was his *deare*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 16.

That kiss
I carried from thee, *dear*. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 3.

But why, my *dear*, hast thou lock'd up thy speech
In so much silent sadness? *Ford*, Lady's Trial, i. 1.

I could not love thee, *dear*, so much,
Loved I not honour more. *Lovelace*, To Lucasta.

dear[1] (dēr), *adv.* [< ME. *dere*, *deore*, etc., < AS. *deóre* = OHG. *tiuro*, MHG. *tiure*, G. *theuer* (= Dan. Sw. *dyrt*), adv.; from the adj.] **1.** Dearly; very tenderly.

So *dear* I lov'd the man. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 5.

Those lines that I before have writ do lie,
Even those that said I could not love you *dearer*.
Shak., Sonnets, cxv.

2. At a dear rate; at a high price.

If thou attempt it, it will cost thee *dear*.
Shak., Othello, v. 2.

Thou shall *dear* aby this blow.
Greene, George-a-Greene.

My dinner at Calais was superb; I never ate so good a dinner, nor was in so good a hotel; but I paid *dear*.
Sydney Smith, To Mrs. Sydney Smith.

To buy the bargain dear†. See *bargain*.—**To cost dear.** See *cost*[2].

dear[1] (dēr), *interj.* [See *dear*[1], *a.*] An exclamation indicating surprise, pity, or other emotion: used absolutely or in connection with *oh* or *me*: as, *oh dear!* I am so tired; *dear me!* where have you been? [*Dear me* is often regarded as a corruption of the Italian *Dio mio*, my God; but for this there is no external evidence.]

And *dear*, but she was sorry.
Gight's Lady (Child's Ballads, VIII. 287).

dear[1]† (dēr), *v. t.* [< *dear*, *a.* Cf. *endear.*] To make dear; endear.

Nor should a Sonne his Sire loue for reward,
But for he is his Sire, in nature *dear'd*.
Davies, Microcosmos, p. 64.

dear[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *deer*.

dearborn (dēr′bôrn), *n.* [So called from its inventor, named *Dearborn*.] A light four-wheeled country vehicle used in the United States.

dear-bought (dēr′bât), *a.* Purchased at a high price: as, *dear-bought* experience; "*dear-bought* blessings," *Dryden*, Fables.

deare[1]†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *dear*[1].

deare[2]†, *n.* See *deer*.

dearie, *n.* See *deary*.

dearling†, *n.* An obsolete form of *darling*. *Spenser.*

dearly† (dēr′li), *a.* [< *dear*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Much loved; darling.

I had a nurse, and she was fair;
She was a *dearly* nurse to me.
Lord Jamie Douglas (Child's Ballads, IV. 138).

dearly (dēr′li), *adv.* [< *dear*[1] + *-ly*[2].] **1.** At a dear rate; at a high price.

He has done another crime,
For which he will pay *dearly*.
Gight's Lady (Child's Ballads, VIII. 288).

He buys his mistress *dearly* with his throne. *Dryden.*

The victory remained with the King; but it had been *dearly* purchased. Whole columns of his bravest warriors had fallen. *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

2†. Richly; choicely.

Man, how *dearly* ever parted [gifted],
How much in having, or without, or in,
Cannot make boast to have that which he hath . . .
But by reflection. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 3.

3. With great fondness; fondly; affectionately: as, we love our children *dearly*; *dearly* beloved brethren.

That thou hast her, it is not all my grief,
And yet it may be said I loved her *dearly*.
Shak., Sonnets, xlii.

4†. Earnestly; strongly; heartily.

And [he] made Merlyn come be-fore hym, and praied hym *dierly* to tell hym the significacion of his dreme.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 644.

For my father hated his father *dearly*.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 3.

de-arm† (dē-ärm′), *v. t.* [< *de-* priv. + *arm.*] To disarm. *Bailey*, 1727.

dearn[1]†, *a.* Same as *dern*[1].

dearn[2] (dêrn), *n.* [Origin unknown.] In *arch.*, a door-post or threshold. Also spelled *dern*.

I just put my eye between the wall and the *dern* of the gate. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, xiv.

dearness (dēr′nes), *n.* [< *dear*[1] + *-ness.*] **1.** Costliness; high price, or a higher price than the customary one.

The *dearness* of corn. *Swift.*

You admit temporary *dearness*, compensated by advantages. *The American*, VIII. 349.

2. Fondness; nearness to the heart or affections; great value in esteem and confidence; tender love.

The great *dearness* of friendship. *Bacon*, Friendship.

The child too clothes the father with a *dearness* not his due. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

dearnful†, *a.* Same as *dernful*.

dearnly†, *adv.* Same as *dernly*.

dearsenicize (dē-är-sen′i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dearsenicized*, ppr. *dearsenicizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *arsenic* + *-ize.*] To free from arsenic. Also spelled *dearsenicise*.

dearth (dêrth), *n.* [< ME. *derth*, *derthe*, scarcity, preciousness (not in AS.) (= OS. *diurida* = OHG. *tiurida*, MHG. *tiurde*, *tiurde* = Icel. *dȳrth*); < *dear* + *-th*, formative of abstract nouns.] **1**†. Dearness; costliness; high price.

His infusion of such *dearth* and rareness.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

2. A condition of dearness or costliness from scarcity; hence, failure of production or supply; famine from failure or loss of crops.

And the seven years of *dearth* began to come, according as Joseph had said: and the *dearth* was in all lands.
Gen. xli. 54.

In times of *dearth* it drained much coin out of the kingdom, to furnish us with corn from foreign parts.
Bacon, Advice to Villiers.

In this King's [Edward the Confessor's] Time such abundance of Snow fell in January, continuing till the middle of March following, that almost all Cattell and Fowl perished, and therewith an excessive *Dearth* followed.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 18.

3. Absence; lack; barrenness; poverty: as, a *dearth* of love; a *dearth* of honest men.

Pity the *dearth* that I have pined in,
By longing for that food so long a time.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 7.

In the general *dearth* of admiration for the right thing, even a chance bray of applause falling exactly in time is rather fortifying. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, II. 39.

=Syn. 2. *Famine*, etc. See *scarcity*.

dearth† (dėrth), *v. t.* [< *dearth*, *n.*] To cause a dearth or scarcity in; hence, to raise the price of.

dearthful (dėrth'fûl), *a.* [(= Icel. *dýrthar-fullr*, full of glory) < *dearth* + *-ful*.] Expensive; costly; very dear. [Scotch.]

Ye Scots, wha wish auld Scotland well, . . .
It sets you ill,
Wi' bitter *dearthfu'* wines to mell.
Burns, Scotch Drink.

dearticulate (dē-är-tik'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dearticulated*, ppr. *dearticulating*. [< L. *de*, from, + *articulatus*, pp. of *articulare*, joint, articulate.] To disjoint or disarticulate.

dearticulation (dē-är-tik-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [< *de* + *articulation*.] Same as *abarticulation*.

dearworth†, *a.* [ME. *derewurth*, *derwurth*, *derewerth*, etc., < AS. *deórwyrthe*, *deórwurthe*, < *deóre*, dear, + *weorthe*, worth.] **1.** Costly; precious.

Mani on other *direwerthe* ston
That ihc [I] nu nempne [name] he can.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 59.

2. Worthy of being loved; dearly beloved.

This is my *derworth* sone. *Wyclif*, Mat. xvii. 5.

dearworthly†, *adv.* [ME. *deoreworthliche*; as *dearworth* + *-ly*[2].] Dearly; with fondness or affection.

That heo with the wolle of bote *deoreworthliche* dele.
Spec. of Lyric Poetry (ed. Wright), p. 54.

deary, dearie (dēr'i), *n.*; pl. *dearies* (-iz). [Dim. of *dear*[1].] One who is dear; a dear; a darling: a familiar word of endearment.

She sought it up, she sought it down,
Till she was wet and weary;
And in the middle part o' it,
There she got her *deary*.
Willie's Drowned in Gamery (Child's Ballads, II. 184).

Wilt thou be my *dearie?* *Burns.*

deas† (dē'as), *n.* An obsolete spelling of *dais*.

deasil (dē'shēl), *n.* [Sc., also written *deasoil*, *deisheal*, *deasiul*, repr. Gael. *deiseil*, *deiseal*, toward the south, taken in sense of 'toward the right,' < *deas* (= Ir. *deas*, OIr. *dess*, *des* = W. *dehau* = L. *dexter*, right, = Skt. *dakshina*, right, south), south, right, right-hand, + *iul*, direction, guidance.] Motion according to the apparent course of the sun. See *withershins*.

deaspirate (dē-as'pi-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deaspirated*, ppr. *deaspirating*. [< *de-* priv. + *aspirate*.] To omit or remove the aspirate from.

deaspiration (dē-as-pi-rā'shon), *n.* [< *deaspirate* + *-ion*.] The removal, elision, or omission of the aspirate from an aspirated word or syllable.

death (deth), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *deth* (dial. also *dead*, *deid*, etc.), < ME. *deth*, *deeth*, often *ded*, *dede*, < AS. *déath* = OFries. *dāth*, *dād* = OS. *dōth*, *dōd* = D. *dood* = MLG. *dode* = LG. *dod* = OHG. *tōd*, *tōt*, MHG. *tōt*, G. *tod* = Icel. *dauthr* = Sw. Dan. *död* = Goth. *dauthus*, death; from the strong verb represented by Goth. **diwan* (pret. **dau*), die, seen also in Goth. *dauths*, etc., E. *dead*, with suffix *-th* (orig. *-thu*, L. *-tu-s*), formative of nouns: see *dead* and *die*[1].] **1.** Cessation of life; that state of a being, animal or vegetable, in which there is a total and permanent cessation of all the vital functions. (*a*) In the abstract.

Deeth is euere, as y trowe,
The moost certeyn thing that is,
And no thing is so vncerteyn to knowe,
As is the tyme of *deeth* y-wis.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 52.

Of the Fruit of Knowledge if thou feed,
Death, dreadfull *Death* shall plague Thee and Thy Seed.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

Death ceased to be terrible when it was regarded rather as a remedy than as a sentence.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 235.

(*b*) Actual.

Than scholde alle the Lond make Sorwe for his *Dethe*, and else nought. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 89.

So the dead which he [Samson] slew at his *death* were more than they which he slew in his life. Judges xvi. 30.

There is not, perhaps, to a mind well instructed, a more painful occurrence than the *death* of one whom we have injured without reparation. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 54.

(*c*) Figurative or poetical.

Sleep, that knits up the ravell'd sleave of care,
The *death* of each day's life. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 2.

The year smiles as it draws near its *death*.
Bryant, October.

[In poetry and poetical prose *death* is often personified.

O *death*, where is thy sting? 1 Cor. xv. 55.

How wonderful is *Death* —
Death, and his brother Sleep!
Shelley, Queen Mab, i.

Love paced the thymy plots of Paradise,
And all about him roll'd his lustrous eyes;
When, turning round a cassia, full in view,
Death, walking all alone beneath a yew,
And talking to himself, first met his sight.
Tennyson, Love and Death.]

2. A general mortality; a deadly plague; a fatal epidemic: as, the black *death* (which see, below).

Trevisa calls the Great Plague of 1349 "the grete *deth*."
S. H. Carpenter, Eng. in the XIVth Century, p. 164.

3. The cessation of life in a particular part of an organic body, as a bone.

The *death* is seen to extend about an inch from the end of each fragment, and from the living bone in the immediate vicinity an abundant effusion of callus was thrown in a ferule-like form, bridging over the space occupied by the sequestra. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, V. 127.

4. A skeleton, or the figure of a skeleton, as the symbol of mortality: as, a *death's* head.

Strains that might create a soul
Under the ribs of *death*.
Milton, Comus, l. 561.

A gray and gap-tooth'd man as lean as *death*.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin.

5. A cause, agent, or instrument of death.

O thou man of God, there is *death* in the pot.
2 Ki. iv. 40.

In this place [hell]
Dwell many thousand thousand sundry sorts
Of never-dying *deaths*. *Ford*, 'Tis Pity, etc., iii. 6.

It was one who should be the *death* of both his parents.
Milton.

The bright *death* quiver'd at the victim's throat;
Touch'd; and I knew no more.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

6. Imminent deadly peril.

Hadst thou lov'd me, and had my way been stuck
With *deaths* as thick as frosty nights with stars,
I would have ventur'd.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, iv. 3.

7. A capital offense; an offense punishable with death.

I would make it *death*
For any male thing but to peep at us.
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

8. The state or place of the dead.

The gates of *death*. Job xxxviii. 17.

9. The mode or manner of dying.

Let me die the *death* of the righteous. Num. xxiii. 10.

Thou shalt die the *deaths* of them that are slain in the midst of the seas. Ezek. xxviii. 8.

10. Something as dreadful as death.

It was *death* to them to think of entertaining such doctrines. *Bp. Atterbury.*

11. In *Scripture*: (*a*) The reverse of spiritual life; the mere physical and sensuous life, without any activity of the spiritual or religious nature.

To be carnally minded is *death*. Rom. viii. 6.

(*b*) After physical death, the final doom of those who have lived and died in separation from God and the divine life.

If His [God's] favor be forfeited, the inevitable consequences are the *death* of the soul, that is, its loss of spiritual life, and unending sinfulness and misery.
Dr. Hodge, Systematic Theology, II. vi.

Death when spoken of as the penal destiny of the wicked undoubtedly carries with it in all cases associations of sin and suffering as its consequences, suffering leading to destruction. *Edward White*, Life in Christ, p. 108.

12†. A slaughtering or killing. — **A man of death**†, a murderer.

Not to suffer *a man of death* to live. *Bacon.*

Civil death, the separation of a man from civil society, or from the enjoyment of civil rights, as by banishment, abjuration of the realm, entering into a monastery, etc. In the United States, only imprisonment for life entails civil death.

This banishment is a kind of *civil death*.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 1.

Dance of death. See *dance*. — **Death camass.** See *camass*. — **Death's door, gates of death, jaws of death,** expressions for a near approach to death: as, he lay at *death's door*, or at the *gates of death*; he was snatched from the *jaws of death*.

Like one that hopelesse was depryv'd
From *deathes dore* at which he lately lay.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iv. 35.

Into the *jaws of Death*,
Into the mouth of Hell
Rode the six hundred.
Tennyson, Charge of the Light Brigade.

In the article of death. See *article*. — **Second death,** in *theol.*, the state of lost souls after physical death; eternal punishment.

The fearful . . . and all liars shall have their part in the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone; which is the *second death*. Rev. xxi. 8.

The black death, the name given to a very destructive plague which, originating in eastern or central Asia, spread over Asia and Europe in the fourteenth century, attaining its height about 1348, characterized by inflammatory boils and black spots or petechiæ of the skin, indicating putrid decomposition. Also called *the black disease* and *the great death*. — **To be death on.** (*a*) To be a capital hand at; be an adept in (the doing of anything): as, the old doctor *was death on* fits. (*b*) To be passionately fond of; have a great liking or capacity for: as, he *was death on* the sherry. [Vulgar in both uses.]

Women, I believe, are born with certain natural tastes. Sally *was death on* lace. *Sam Slick*, p. 225.

To be in at the death, in *fox-hunting*, to come up with the game before it has been killed by the hounds; hence, to be present at the finale or end of anything, as the defeat of an opponent. — **To death,** to the point of being thoroughly exhausted; excessively: as, tired *to death*.

We are worked *to death* in the House of Commons, and we are henceforth to sit on Saturdays.
Macaulay, Life and Letters, I. 235.

To die the death. See *die*[1]. — **To do to death,** to kill; slay; put to death, especially by repeated attacks or blows.

Better it were ther to drowne hym-self than the Iuge sholde hym shamfully *do* hym *to deth* before the peple.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 21.

Done to death by slanderous tongues
Was the Hero that here lies.
Shak., Much Ado, v. 3.

To put to death, to kill; execute; order or compass the death of.

And I may not be byleved, wherfore I most with grete wronge be *put to deth*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 15.

God not permitting so base a people to *put to death* so holy a Prophet did assume him into heaven.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 43.

To the death. (*a*) Till death; while life lasts.

These shull the love and serve ener *to the deth*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 122.

(*b*) Mortally; to death.

Upon a time sore sicke she fell,
Yea *to the very death*.
Gentleman in Thracia (Child's Ballads, VIII. 160).

=Syn. 1. *Death, Decease, Demise.* See *decease*.

death-a-cold (deth'a-kōld), *a.* Deadly cold. [Colloq. and rare, New Eng.]

Her feet and hands, especially, had never seemed so *death-a-cold* as now. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, p. 287.

death-adder (deth'ad″ėr), *n.* A venomous serpent of Australia, *Acanthophis antarctica*. See *Acanthophis*.

death-agony (deth'ag″ō-ni), *n.* The agony or struggle which sometimes immediately precedes death.

death-bed (deth'bed), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. **dethbedde*, < AS. *deáth-bedd* (= D. *doodbed* = G. *todtenbett*), < *deáth*, death, + *bedd*, bed.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The bed on which a person dies or is confined in his last sickness.

Sweet soul, take heed,
Take heed of perjury; thou'rt on thy *death-bed*.
Shak., Othello, v. 2.

Hence — **2.** A person's last sickness; sickness ending in death.

A *death-bed*'s a detector of the heart.
Young, Night Thoughts, ii. 641.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to a death-bed, or to the circumstances of a person's death.

A *death-bed* repentance ought not indeed to be neglected, because it is the last thing that we can do.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons.

Death-bed expenses, in *Scots law*, expenses connected with a person's last sickness.

death-bell (deth'bel), *n.* **1.** The bell that announces a death; the passing-bell. — **2.** A sound in the ears like that of a tolling bell, supposed by the superstitious to presage death.

O lady, 'tis dark, an' I heard the *death-bell*,
An' darena gae yonder for gowd nor fee.
Hogg, Mountain Bard.

Also, rarely, *dead-bell*.

death-bill† (deth'bil), *n.* A list of dead. See the extract.

The *death-bill*, called by some the mortuary roll or brief, which was a list of its dead sent by one house to be remembered in the prayers and sacrifices of the other with which it was in fellowship. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, ii. 381.

death-bird (deth′bȅrd), *n.* 1. A small owl of North America, *Nyctala richardsoni*.—2. The death's-head moth.

death-blow (deth′blō), *n.* 1. A blow causing death; a mortal blow.

Her [Lucretia]
Whose *death-blow* struck the dateless doom of kings.
Tennyson, Lucretius.

2. Figuratively, something which destroys, extinguishes, or blights.

By the *death-blow* of my hope,
My memory immortal grew.
Byron, Lines written beneath a Picture.

death-cord (deth′kôrd), *n.* A rope for hanging; the gallows-rope.

Have I done well to give this hoary vet'ran,
Who has for thirty years fought in our wars,
To the *death-cord* unheard? *J. Baillie.*

death-damp (deth′damp), *n.* The cold, clammy sweat which sometimes precedes death.

death-dance (deth′dȧns), *n.* The dance of death (which see, under *dance*, *n.*). *Burke.*

death-day (deth′dā), *n.* [Formerly also *dead-day*; < ME. *dethday*, *dedday*; < *death* + *day*[1].] The day on which one dies.

Al-so at the *ded day* of a brother, euery couple to geuyn iij. penys. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 121.

They esteeme this life as mans conception, but his *death-day* to be his birth-day vnto that true and happy life. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 453.

death-fire (deth′fīr), *n.* A luminous appearance or flame, as the ignis fatuus, supposed by the superstitious to presage death.

About, about, in reel and rout,
The *death-fires* danced at night.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, ii.

deathful (deth′fůl), *a.* [< *death* + *-ful*.] 1. Full of slaughter; murderous; destructive.

These eyes behold
The *deathful* scene. *Pope*, Odyssey.

Thou who, amidst the *deathful* field,
By godlike chiefs alone beheld,
Oft with thy bosom bare art found.
Collins, To Mercy.

Oh! *deathful* stabs were dealt apace,
The battle deepen'd in its place.
Tennyson, Oriana.

2†. Cruel; painful, as death.

Your cruelty was such as you would spare his life for many *deathful* torments. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

3. Liable to death; mortal.

The deathless gods, and *deathful* earth. *Chapman.*

deathfulness (deth′fůl-nes), *n.* An appearance of death or as of death; the state of being suggestive of or associated with death. *Jer. Taylor.*

The whole picture [Turner's Slave-ship] is dedicated to the most sublime of subjects and impressions, . . . the power, majesty, and *deathfulness* of the open, deep, illimitable sea. *Ruskin.*

death-hunter (deth′hun″tėr), *n.* One who follows in the rear of an army, in order to strip and rob the bodies of the dead after an engagement.

deathify (deth′i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deathified*, ppr. *deathifying*. [Improp. < *death* + *-i-fy*.] To make dead; kill. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

deathiness (deth′i-nes), *n.* [< *deathy* + *-ness*.] Deathfulness; death-producing influence; peril of death. [Rare.]

Look! it burns clear; but with the air around
Its dead ingredients mingle *deathiness*.
Southey, Thalaba, v.

deathless (deth′les), *a.* [< *death* + *-less*.] 1. Not subject to death or destruction; immortal: as, *deathless* beings.

Gods there are, and *deathless*. *Tennyson*, Lucretius.

2. Unceasing; unending; perpetual: as, *deathless* fame.

Ne'er shall oblivion's murky cloud
Obscure his *deathless* praise. *Sir W. Jones.*

deathlessness (deth′les-nes), *n.* [< *deathless* + *-ness*.] The state of being deathless; freedom from death; immortality: as, the *deathlessness* of the soul.

He [man] is immortal, not because he was created so, but because he has become so, deriving his *deathlessness* from Him who alone hath immortality.
Boardman, Creative Week, p. 216.

deathliness (deth′li-nes), *n.* The quality of being deathly; resemblance to death in its aspects or phenomena.

Not a blade of grass, not a flower, not even the hardiest lichen, springs up to relieve the utter *deathliness* of the scene. *H. B. Stowe*, Agnes of Sorrento, xviii.

deathling† (deth′ling), *n.* [< *death* + *-ling*[1].] One subject to death; a child of death. *Sylvester.*

deathly (deth′li), *a.* [< ME. *dedly*, *dedli*, etc. (same as *deadly*, q. v.), < AS. *deáthlīc*, also *deádlīc*, < *deáth*, death, or *deád*, dead, + *-līc*, E. *-ly*[1].] 1. Like or characteristic of death; partaking of the nature or appearance of death: as, a *deathly* swoon; *deathly* pallor.—2. Threatening death; fatal; mortal; deadly. [Rare.]

Unwholesome and *deathly*. *J. Udall*, On 2 Cor. ii.

=Syn. See *deadly*.

deathly (deth′li), *adv.* [< ME. *dedely*, etc. (same as *deadly*, *adv.*, q. v.), < AS. *deádlice*, < *deádlīc*, adj.: see *deadly*, *a.*] So as to resemble a dead person, or death.

I saw Lucy standing before me, alone, *deathly* pale. *Dickens.*

death-mask (deth′másk), *n.* A mask, usually of plaster, taken from a person's face after death.

death-point (deth′point), *n.* The limit of the time during which an animal organism can live in a certain degree of heat; specifically, the point of time, from the beginning of the immersion, when an organism is killed by water at a temperature of 212° F.

death-rate (deth′rāt), *n.* The proportion of deaths among the inhabitants of a town, country, etc., in a given period of time, usually reckoned at so many in a thousand per annum.

death-rattle (deth′rat″l), *n.* A rattling sound sometimes heard in the last labored breathing of a dying person.

There was a sound in her convulsed throat like the *death-rattle*. *J. Wilson*, Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life, p. 194.

death-ruckle (deth′ruk″l), *n.* Same as *death-rattle*. [Scotch.]

death's-head (deths′hed), *n.* 1. The skull of a human skeleton, or a figure or painting representing such a skull.

I had rather to be married to a *death's head* with a bone in his mouth. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 2.

2†. Specifically, in the sixteenth century, a ring with a death's-head on it.

Sell some of my cloaths to buy thee a *death's head*, and put upon thy middle finger.
Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley, Old Law, iv. 1.

These are all rings, *death's-heads*, and such mementos,
Her grandmother and worm-eaten aunts left to her,
To tell her what her beauty must arrive at.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, i. 2.

3. A name of one of the saimiri or titi monkeys of South America, *Chrysothrix sciureus*.—**Death's-head moth**, or **death's-head hawk-moth**, *Acherontia atropos*, the largest species of lepidopterous insects found in Great Britain. The markings on the back of the thorax very closely resemble a skull or death's-head;

Death's-head Moth (*Acherontia atropos*), about one half natural size.

hence the English name. It measures from 4 to 5 inches in expanse of the wings. It emits peculiar sounds, somewhat resembling the squeaking of a mouse, but how these sounds are produced naturalists have not been able satisfactorily to explain. It attacks beehives, pillages the honey, and disperses the bees. It is regarded by the superstitious as the forerunner of death or some other calamity. Also called *death-bird*.

death's-herb (deths′ėrb), *n.* The deadly nightshade, *Atropa Belladonna*.

deathsman (deths′man), *n.*; pl. *deathsmen* (-men). An executioner; a hangman; one who executes the extreme penalty of the law; one who kills.

He's dead; I am only sorry
He had no other *death's-man*. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6.

Far more expressive than our term of executioner is their [the ancient writers'] solemn one of *deathsman*. *Disraeli.*

death-sough (deth′sůch), *n.* The last heavy breathings or sighings of a dying person. [Scotch.]

Heard na ye the lang-drawn *death-sough*? The *death-sough* of the Morisons is as hollow as a groan frae the grave. *Blackwood's Mag.*, Sept., 1820, p. 652.

death-stroke (deth′strōk), *n.* A death-blow. *Coleridge.*

death-struck (deth′struk), *a.* Mortally wounded, or ill with some fatal disease.

death-throe (deth′thrō), *n.* [< ME. *deth-throwe*; < *death* + *throe*.] The struggle which in some cases accompanies death.

death-tick (deth′tik), *n.* The common death-watch, *Anobium tessellatum*. *Darwin.*

death-token (deth′tō″kn), *n.* That which indicates approaching death.

He is so plaguy proud, that the *death-tokens* of it
Cry — "No recovery." *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 3.

death-trance (deth′trȧns), *n.* A condition of apparent death, the action of the heart and lungs, the temperature, and other signs of life being so reduced as to produce the semblance of death.

death-trap (deth′trap), *n.* A structure or situation involving imminent risk of death; a place dangerous to life.

A wooden man-of-war is now as worthless as an egg-shell; more so, for it is a *death-trap*.
New York Tribune, March 13, 1862.

deathward (deth′wȧrd), *adv.* [< *death* + *-ward*.] Toward death.

Alas, the sting of conscience
To *deathward* for our faults.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Pilgrimage, iv. 3.

death-warrant (deth′wor″ant), *n.* 1. In *law*, an order from the proper authority for the execution of a criminal.—2. Figuratively, anything which puts an end to hope or expectation.

death-watch (deth′woch), *n.* 1. A vigil beside a dying person.—2. A guard set over a condemned criminal for some time prior to his execution.—3. The popular name of several small beetles which make a ticking or clicking sound, supposed by superstitious persons to be ominous of death. (*a*) Some species of the genus *Anobium*, or sericorn beetles, of the family *Ptinidæ*, as *A. domesticum*, *A. tessellatum*, and *A. striatum*. These insects abound in old houses, where they get into the wood by boring, and make a clicking sound by standing up on their hind legs and knocking their heads against the wood quickly and forcibly several times in succession, the number of distinct strokes being in general from seven to eleven. This is the call of the sexes.

Death-watch.
1. *Anobium notatum*. 2. *Atropos pulsatorius*. (Lines show natural sizes.)

Few ears have escaped the noise of the *death-watch*: that is, the little clicking sound heard often in many rooms, somewhat resembling that of a watch; and this is conceived to be of an evil omen or prediction of some person's death. . . . This noise is made by a little sheath-winged grey insect, found often in wainscot benches. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 7.

"Alas! the poor gentleman will never get from hence," said the landlady to me — "for I heard the *death-watch* all night long." *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vi. 6.

(*b*) A minute, wingless, pseudoneuropterous insect, *Atropos pulsatorius*, of the family *Psocidæ*, a great pest in botanical and entomological collections. It also makes a ticking sound.

death-wound (deth′wönd), *n.* A wound causing death.

deathy (deth′i), *adv.* [< *death* + *-y*[1].] So as to resemble death; deathly. [Rare.]

The cheeks were *deathy* dark,
Dark the dead skin upon the hairless skull.
Southey, Thalaba, ii.

deaurate† (dē̤-â′rāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *deauratus*, pp. of *deaurare*, gild, < L. *de*, down, + *aurare*, overlay with gold, gild, < *aurum*, gold: see *aurate*.] To gild. *Bailey.* [Rare.]

deaurate (dē̤-â′rāt), *a.* [ME. *deaurat*, < LL. *deauratus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1†. Golden; gilded. [Rare.]

Of so eye-bewitching a *deaurate* ruddie dy is the skin-coat of this landtgrave. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 164).

2. In *entom.*, having a dull metallic-golden luster resembling worn gilding.

deauration† (dē̤-â-rā′shon), *n.* [= F. *déauration*; < *deaurate* + *-ion*.] The act of gilding.

deave (dēv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deaved*, ppr. *deaving*. [Another form of *deaf*, *v.*] I. *trans.* To render deaf; deafen; stun with noise. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

If mair they *deave* us wi' their din,
Or patronage intrusion.
Burns, The Ordination.

"You know my name; how is that?" . . . "Foolish boy, was it not cried at the gate loud enough to *deave* one?" *C. Reade*, Cloister and Hearth, ii.

II. *intrans.* To become deaf.

deawarren†, *v. t.* [< *de-* priv. + **awarren* for *warren*. Cf. *diswarren*.] To diswarren. *E. D.*

Deawarrened is when a warren is diswarrened or broke up and laid in common.
W. Nelson, Laws Concerning Game (1727), p. 32.

debacchate† (dē-bak′āt), *v. i.* [< L. *debacchatus*, pp. of *debacchari*, rave like the Bacchantes, < *de-* + *bacchari*, rave, revel: see *bacchant*.] To rave as a bacchanal.

debacchation† (dē-ba-kā′shon), *n.* [< LL. *debacchatio(n-)*, < L. *debacchari*, rave: see *debacchate*.] Bacchanalian raving.

Such . . . who defile their holiday with most foolish vanities, most impure pollutions, most wicked *debacchations*. *Prynne*, Histrio-Mastix, I. vi. 12.

debacle (dē-bak′l), *n.* [< F. *débâcle*, a break-up, overthrow, < *débâcler*, break up, as ice does, unbar, < *dé-* priv. (< L. *dis-*, apart) + *bâcler*, bar, shut, < Pr. *baclar*, bar, < L. *baculus*, a stick, staff: see *baculus*.] **1.** Specifically, the breaking up of ice in a river in consequence of a rise of the water. Sometimes used by English writers on geology for a rush of water carrying with it debris of various kinds, as by Lyell in describing the effect of the giving way of an ice-barrier in the valley of Bagnes, Valais, Switzerland, in 1818.

Abnormal floods and *debacles*, such as occur in all river valleys occasionally. *Dawson*, Origin of World, p. 313.

2. A confused rout; an uncontrollable rush; a stampede.

debar (dē-bär′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *debarred*, ppr. *debarring*. [< OF. *debarrer, desbarrer, desbarer*, bar out, < *de-, des-*, priv., + *barrer*, bar: see *bar*[1], *v.*, and cf. *disbar*.] To bar out; shut out; preclude; exclude; prevent from entering; deny right of access to; hinder from approach, entry, use, etc.

An inconvenience which will intrude itself, if it be not *debarred*. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 178.

From this court I *debarre* all rough and violent exercises. Quoted in *Strutt's* Sports and Pastimes, p. 16.

She was expiring; and yet I was *debarred* the small comfort of weeping by her. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxviii.

Men were *debarred* from books, but accustomed from childhood to contemplate the admirable works of art which, even in the thirteenth century, Italy began to produce. *Macaulay*, Petrarch.

=**Syn.** To interdict, prohibit, prevent, restrain.

debarb† (dē-bärb′), *v. t.* [< ML. *debarbare*, cut off (the beard), < L. *de-*, off, + *barba* = E. *beard*: see *barb*[1].] To deprive of the beard.

debare†, *a.* [< *de-* + *bare*[1].] Bare; stripped. *E. D.*

As wooddes are made *debayre* of leaues.
Drant, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

debark (dē-bärk′), *v.* [< F. *débarquer*, formerly *desbarquer*, < *des-, de-, dé-*, from, + *barque*, a ship, bark: see *bark*[3], and cf. *disbark*, a doublet of *debark*.] **I.** *trans.* To land from a ship or boat; bring to land from a vessel; disembark: as, to *debark* artillery.

Sherman *debarked* his troops and started out to accomplish the object of the expedition.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 331.

II. *intrans.* To leave a ship or boat, and go ashore; disembark: as, the troops *debarked* at four o'clock.

debarkation (dē-bär-kā′shon), *n.* [< *debark* + *-ation*.] The act of disembarking.

Cæsar seems to have hardly stirred from the first place of his *debarkation*. *Barrington*.

debarkment† (dē-bärk′ment), *n.* [< F. *débarquement*, < *débarquer*, debark: see *debark* and *-ment*.] Debarkation: as, a place of *debarkment*. [Rare.]

Our troops ought not to have shut themselves up in the Goleta, but have met the enemy in the open field at the place of *debarkment*. *Jarvis*, tr. of Don Quixote, I. iv. 12.

debarment (dē-bär′ment), *n.* [< *debar* + *-ment*.] The act of debarring or excluding; hindrance from approach; exclusion.

I groaned within myself . . . at thinking of my sad *debarment* from the sight of Lorna.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, p. 287.

debarrass (dē-bar′as), *v. t.* [< F. *débarrasser*, clear up, disentangle, < *dé-*, from, + **barrasser* in *embarrasser*, entangle, embarrass, < *barre*, a bar: see *embarrass*.] To free from embarrassment or entanglement; disembarrass; disencumber.

"But though we could not seize his person," said the captain, "we have *debarrassed* ourselves tout à fait from his pursuit." *Mme. D'Arblay*, Cecilia, vii. 5.

Clement had time to *debarrass* himself of his boots and his hat before the light streamed in upon him.
C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, lxxxiv.

debase (dē-bās′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *debased*, ppr. *debasing*. [< L. *de-*, down, + E. *base*[1].] **1.** To reduce in quality or state; impair the purity, worth, or credit of; vitiate; adulterate: as, to *debase* gold or silver by alloy.

Many an elegant Phrase becomes improper for a Poet or an Orator when it has been *debased* by common use.
Addison, Spectator, No. 285.

They cheated their creditors by *debasing* the coinage.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 463.

2. To lower or impair morally; degrade.

Whether it be not a kind of taking God's name in vain to *debase* religion with such frivolous disputes, a sin to bestow time and labour about them.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 30.

=**Syn.** *Debase, Degrade*, etc. (see *abase*), lower, deteriorate, dishonor, alloy, taint, corrupt, defile. See list under *degrade*.

debased (dē-bāst′), *p. a.* **1.** Reduced in quality or state; lowered in purity or fineness; adulterated.

Silver coins of *debased* Macedonian weight.
B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, p. 207.

2. Lowered morally; degraded; despicable.—**3.** In *her.*, reversed.

debasement (dē-bās′ment), *n.* [< *debase* + *-ment*.] The act of debasing, or the state of being debased. (*a*) Impairment of purity, fineness, or value; adulteration. (*b*) Degradation.

A state of continual dependence on the generosity of others is a life of gradual *debasement*.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, c.

debaser (dē-bā′sėr), *n.* One who or that which debases or lowers in estimation or in value; one who or that which degrades or renders mean.

A *debaser* of the character of our nation.
Major Cartwright, State of the Nation, p. 53.

debashed† (dē-basht′), *a.* [< *de-* + *bash* + *-ed*[2], after *abashed*.] Abashed; confounded; confused. *Nares*.

Fell prostrate down, *debash'd* with reverent shame.
Niccols, England's Eliza, Ind.

debasingly (dē-bā′sing-li), *adv.* So as to debase.

debatable (dē-bā′ta-bl), *a.* [< OF. *debatable, debattable*, F. *débattable* (ML. *debatabilis*), < *debatre*, debate, + *-able*.] Admitting of debate or argument; disputable; subject to controversy or contention; questionable: as, a *debatable* question; *debatable* claims.

No one thinks of discrediting scientific method because the particular conclusions of the physicist or biologist are often *debatable* and sometimes false.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 11.

Debatable land, land (or, by extension, a subject) in dispute or controversy; specifically, a tract of land between the rivers Esk and Sark, formerly claimed by both England and Scotland, which was the haunt of thieves and vagabonds.

debate[1] (dē-bāt′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *debated*, ppr. *debating*. [< ME. *debaten*, < OF. *debatre, debattre, desbatre, desbattre*, fight, contend, debate (also lit. beat down, beat: see *debate*[2]), F. *débattre*, contend, debate, = Sp. *debatir* = Pg. *debater* = It. *dibattere*, < ML. **debatere* (*debatare*, after Rom.), fight, contend, argue, debate, < L. *de*, down, + *batuere*, ML. *batere, battere*, beat: see *abate* and *bate*[1]. Hence by apheresis *bate*[3]. Cf. *debate*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To engage in combat; fight; do battle. [Archaic.]

His cote-armour
As whyte as is a lily flour,
In which he wol *debate*.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 157.

Well could he tourney, and in lists *debate*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 6.

It seem'd they would *debate* with angry swords.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1421.

2. To dispute; contend.

'Tis no hour now for anger,
No wisdom to *debate* with fruitless choler.
Fletcher (and another), False One, iii. 1.

3. To deliberate together; discuss or argue; also, reflect; consider.

II. *trans.* **1.** To fight or contend for; battle for, as with arms. [Archaic.]

The cause of religion was *debated* with the same ardour in Spain as on the plains of Palestine. *Prescott*.

2. To contend about in argument; argue for or against; discuss; dispute: as, the question was *debated* till a late hour.

Debate thy cause with thy neighbour himself.
Prov. xxv. 9.

The Civilians meete together at the Palace for the *debating* of matters of controversie. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 40.

He could not *debate* anything without some commotion, even when the argument was not of moment. *Clarendon*.

3. To reflect upon; consider; think.

Long time she stood *debating* what to do.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 234.

Debating society, a society for the purpose of improvement in extemporaneous discussion. =**Syn. 2.** *Argue, Dispute, Debate*, etc. See *argue*.

debate[1] (dē-bāt′), *n.* [< ME. *debate*, < OF. *debat, desbat*, F. *débat* = Sp. Pg. *debate* = It. *dibatto* (ML. *debatum*), debate; from the verb. Hence by apheresis *bate*[3].] **1.** Strife; contention; contest; fight; quarrel. [Archaic.]

Behold, ye fast for strife and *debate*. Isa. lviii. 4.

On the day of the Trinitie next suyng was a gret *debaat*, . . . & in that murther ther were sleye . . . iiii skore.
Robert of Gloucester, p. 690.

But question fierce and proud reply
Gave signal soon of dire *debate*. *Scott*.

2. Contention by argument; discussion; dispute; controversy: as, forensic *debates*.

Of all his wordes he remembryd wele,
And with hym self he was helf atte *debate*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1663.

The matter in *debate* was, whether the late French king was most Augustus Cæsar or Nero.
Addison, Coffee House Politicians.

3†. Subject of discussion.

Statutes and edicts concerning this *debate*. *Milton*.

debate[2]†, *v.* [< OF. *debatre, debattre, desbatre, desbattre*, beat down, beat, strike (also, in deflected sense, fight, contend, debate: see *debate*[1]), < L. *de*, down, + *batuere*, ML. *batere, battere*, beat: see *abate* and *bate*[1]. Cf. *debate*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To abate; lower.

The same wyse thir Rutulianis, as he wald,
Gan at command *debait* thare voce and ceice,
To here the Kyngis mynd, and hald thare peace.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 459.

II. *intrans.* To abate; fall off.

Artes, . . . when they are at the full perfection, doo *debate* and decrease againe. *W. Webbe*, Eng. Poetry, p. 94.

debate[2]†, *n.* [ME.; from the verb.] Debasement; degradation.

Yf a lady doo soo grete outrage
To shewe pyte, and cause hir owen *debate*,
Of suche pyte cometh dispetous rage,
And of the love also right dedly hate.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 67.

debateful† (dē-bāt′fûl), *a.* [< *debate* + *-ful*.] Abounding in or inclined to debate; quarrelsome.

Debatefull strife, and cruell enmity,
The famous name of knighthood fowly shend.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 35.

If ye be so *debateful* and contentious.
J. Udall, On 1 Cor. vi.

debatefully† (dē-bāt′fûl-i), *adv.* With contention.

debatement† (dē-bāt′ment), *n.* [< OF. *debatement, debattement*, < *debatre*, debate: see *debate*[1] and *-ment*.] Controversy; deliberation; discussion.

Without *debatement* further, more or less,
He should the bearers put to sudden death.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

debater (dē-bā′tėr), *n.* [< *debate* + *-er*[1]; cf. OF. *debateor, debateur*, disputant.] **1**†. One who strives or contends; a fighter; a quarreler.—**2.** One who debates; a disputant; a wrangler.

debatingly (dē-bā′ting-li), *adv.* In the manner of debate.

debatous†, *a.* [ME., < *debate* + *-ous*.] Quarrelsome; contentious.

Debatouse: contensiosus, contumeliosus, dissidiosus.
Catholicum Anglicum.

debauch (dē-bâch′), *v.* [Formerly also *debosh, deboish*; < OF. *desbaucher*, F. *débaucher*, corrupt, seduce, mislead, appar. a fig. use of OF. *desbaucher*, hew away, chip, rough-hew, as a piece of timber, < *des-* priv., away, off, + *baucher*, hew, chip, rough-hew, square, as a piece of timber, < *bauch, bauc, balc*, m., a beam, log, *bauche*, f., a beam, later also a row or course of stones in masonry (cf. *bauche, bauge*, a hut); of Teut. origin: OD. *balke*, D. *balk* = MLG. *balke* = OHG. *balcho, balko*, MHG. *balke*, G. *balke, balken* = Icel. *bālkr* = Sw. Norw. Dan. *balk*, a beam, balk: see *balk*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To corrupt the morals or principles of; entice into improper conduct, as excessive indulgence, treason, etc.; lead astray, as from morality, duty, or allegiance: as, to *debauch* a youth by evil instruction and example; to *debauch* an army.

This it is to counsel things that are unjust; first, to *debauch* a king to break his laws, and then to seek protection. *Dryden*, Spanish Friar.

These rogues, whom I had picked up, *debauched* my other men, and they all formed a conspiracy to seize the ship. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 1.

2. Specifically, to corrupt with lewdness; bring to be guilty of unchastity; deprave; seduce: as, to *debauch* a woman.—**3.** To lower or impair in quality; corrupt or vitiate; pervert.

Natural taste is apt to be seduced and *debauched* by vicious precept and bad example. *Goldsmith*, Taste.

4†. Figuratively, to spoil; dismantle; render unserviceable.

Last year his barks and gallies were *deboshed*.
J. Fisher, Fuimus Troes, vii. 503.

II. *intrans.* To riot; revel.

debauch (dē-bâch′), *n.* [< F. *débauche*, > It. *deboscia*; from the verb.] **1.** Excess in eating or drinking; intemperance; drunkenness; gluttony; lewdness.

The first physicians by *debauch* were made;
Excess began, and sloth sustains the trade.
Dryden.

2. An act or a period of debauchery. =**Syn.** *Revel, Orgy*, etc. See *carousal*[1].

debauched (dē-bâcht′), *p. a.* [Formerly *deboshed, debosh'd, debost*: see *debauch, v.*] **1.** Corrupt; vitiated in morals or purity of character; given to debauchery; profligate.

They should stand in more fear of their lives & goods (in short time) from this wicked & *deboste* crue, then from ye salvages them selves.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 240.

What pity 'tis, so civil a young man should haunt this *debauched* company! *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

2. Characterized by or characteristic of debauchery: as, a *debauched* look; a man of *debauched* principles.

debauchedly (dē-bâ′ched-li), *adv.* In a profligate manner.

debauchedness (dē-bâ′ched-nes), *n.* The state of being debauched; gross intemperance.

Cromwell, in a letter to General Fortescue (November, 1655), speaks sharply of the disorders and *debauchedness*, profaneness and wickedness, commonly practised amongst the army sent out to the West Indies.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 257.

debauchee (deb-ō-shē′), *n.* [< F. *débauché* (> It. *debosciato*), prop. pp. of *débaucher*, debauch: see *debauch*.] One addicted to intemperance or bacchanalian excesses; a habitually lewd or profligate person.

Could we but prevail with the greatest *debauchees* among us to change their lives, we should find it no very hard matter to change their judgments.
South, Sermons, I. vi.

debaucher (dē-bâ′chėr), *n.* [= F. *débaucheur*.] One who debauches or corrupts others; a seducer to lewdness or to any dereliction of duty.

If we may say it, he [Wolsey] was the first *Debaucher* of King Henry. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 262.

You can make a story of the simple victim and the rustic *debaucher*. *Lamb.*

debauchery (dē-bâ′chėr-i), *n.* [< *debauch* + *-ery*.] **1.** Excessive indulgence in sensual pleasures of any kind; gluttony; intemperance; sexual immorality; unlawful indulgence of lust.

Oppose . . . *debauchery* by temperance.
Bp. Sprat, Sermons.

2. Corruption of morality or fidelity; seduction from duty or allegiance.

The republic of Paris will endeavour to complete the *debauchery* of the army. *Burke.*

debauchment (dē-bâch′ment), *n.* [F. *débauchement*, < *débaucher*, debauch.] **1.** The act of debauching or corrupting; the act of seducing from virtue or duty.

The ravishment of chaste maidens, or the *debauchment* of nations. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, ii. 5.

2. Debauchery; debauch.

Your nose is Roman, which your next *debauchment*
At tavern, with the help of . . . a candlestick,
May turn to Indian, flat. *Shirley*, Hyde Park, iii. 2.

debauchness† (dē-bâch′nes), *n.* The state of being debauched. *Bp. Gauden.*

debel† (dē-bel′), *v. t.* [< F. *débeller* = Sp. *debelar* = Pg. *debellar* = It. *debellare*, < L. *debellare*, subdue, < *de*, from, + *bellare*, carry on war.] To subdue; expel by force of arms.

Whom Hercules from out his realm *debelled*.
Warner, Albion's England, ii. 8.

Him long of old
Thou didst *debel*, and down from heaven cast.
Milton, P. R., iv. 605.

debellate† (dē-bel′āt), *v. t.* [< L. *debellatus*, pp. of *debellare*: see *debel*.] Same as *debel*.

debellation† (deb-e-lā′shon), *n.* [= Sp. *debelacion* = Pg. *debellação* = It. *debellazione*, < ML. *debellatio(n-)*, < L. *debellare*, subdue: see *debel*.] The act of conquering or expelling by force of arms.

But now being thus, between the said Michaelmas and Halowe'entide next ensuing, in this *debellation* vanquished, they be fled hence and vanquished, and are become two towns again. *Sir T. More*, Salem and Bizance.

debellish†, *v. t.* [< *de-* priv. + *-bellish*, as in *embellish*, q. v.] To mar the beauty of; disfigure. *E. D.*

What blast hath thus his flowers *debellished*?
G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph.

de bene esse (dē bē′nē es′ē). [Law L., for what it is worth, as if valid; lit., for being well: *de*, of, for; *bene*, well; *esse*, be, inf. as a noun, being.] In *law*, for what it is worth; conditionally: as, to take an order or testimony *de bene esse* (that is, to take or allow it for the present, but subject to be suppressed or disallowed on a further or full examination).

debenture (dē-ben′tūr), *n.* [< ME. *debentur*, a receipt; so called because such receipts formerly began with the Latin words *debentur mihi*, there are owing to me: L. *debentur*, 3d pers. pl. pres. ind. pass. of *debere*, owe: see *debit, debt*.] **1.** A writing acknowledging a debt; a writing or certificate signed by a public officer or corporation as evidence of debt; specifically, an instrument, generally under seal, for the repayment of money lent: usually if not exclusively used of obligations of corporations or large moneyed copartnerships, issued in a form convenient to be bought and sold as investments. Sometimes a specific fund or property is pledged by the debentures, in which case they are usually termed *mortgage debentures*.

2. In the *customs*, a certificate of drawback; a writing which states that a person is entitled to a certain sum from the government on the reëxportation of specified goods, the duties on which have been paid.—**3.** In some government departments, a bond or bill by which the government is charged to pay a creditor or his assigns the money due on auditing his account.—**Debenture bond**, formerly, a corporate bond or obligation not secured by mortgage.

debentured (dē-ben′tūrd), *a.* Entitled to drawback or debenture; secured by debenture.—**Debentured goods**, goods for which a debenture has been given as being entitled to drawback.

deberry (dē′ber-i), *n.* Same as *dayberry*.

debile (deb′il), *a.* [< OF. *debile*, F. *débile* = Sp. *débil* = Pg. *debil* = It. *debile, debole*, < L. *dēbilis*, weak, < *de-* priv. + *habilis*, able: see *able*[1].] Relaxed; weak; feeble; languid; faint.

For that I have not wash'd
My nose that bled, or foil'd some *debile* wretch, . . .
You shout me forth
In acclamations hyperbolical. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 9.

A very old, small, *debile*, and tragically fortuned man, whom he sincerely pitied.
R. L. Stevenson, The Dynamiter, p. 197.

Debilirostres (deb″i-li-ros′trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *debilis*, weak, + *rostrum*, a beak.] In Sundevall's classification of birds, a synonym of his *Limicolæ* (which see).

debilitant (dē-bil′i-tant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *débilitant*, < L. *debilitān(t-)s*, ppr. of *debilitare*, weaken: see *debilitate*.] **I.** *a.* Debilitating; weakening.

II. *n.* In *med.*, a remedy administered for the purpose of reducing excitement.

debilitate (dē-bil′i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *debilitated*, ppr. *debilitating*. [< L. *debilitatus*, pp. of *debilitare* (> It. *debilitare* = Sp. Pg. *debilitar* = F. *débiliter*), weaken, < *debilis*, weak: see *debile*.] To weaken; impair the strength of; enfeeble; make inactive or languid: as, intemperance *debilitates* the organs of digestion.

Providence seems kindly our friend in this particular, thus to *debilitate* the understanding where the heart is corrupt. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xv.

=**Syn.** To enervate, exhaust.

debilitate† (dē-bil′i-tāt), *a.* [< L. *debilitatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Weak; feeble.

debilitation (dē-bil-i-tā′shon), *n.* [= F. *débilitation* = Sp. *debilitacion* = Pg. *debilitação* = It. *debilitazione*, < L. *debilitatio(n-)*, a weakening, laming, < *debilitare*, weaken: see *debilitate*.] The act of weakening; the state of being weakened or enfeebled.

If the crown upon his head be so heavy as to oppress the whole body, . . . a necessary *debilitation* must follow.
Milton, Eikonoklastes.

debilitude† (dē-bil′i-tūd), *n.* [See *debility* and *-tude*.] Debility; weakness. *Bailey*, 1727.

debility (dē-bil′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *debilities* (-tiz). [< ME. *debylite*, < OF. *debilite*, F. *debilité* = Sp. *debilidad* = Pg. *debilidade* = It. *debilità*, < L. *debilita(t-)s*, weakness, < *debilis*, weak: see *debile*.] **1.** The state of being weak or feeble; feebleness; lack of strength or vigor.

Debylite of an enmye is no sure peace, but truce for a seasone. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 30.

Methinks I am partaker of thy passion,
And in thy case do glass my own *debility*.
Sir P. Sidney.

Among the *debilities* of the government of the Confederation, no one was more distinguished or more distressing than the utter impossibility of obtaining from the States the monies necessary for the payment of debts, or even for the ordinary expenses of the government.
Jefferson, Autobiog., p. 67.

Specifically—**2.** In *med.*, that condition of the body, or of any of its organs, in which the vital functions are discharged with less than normal vigor, the amount of power and activity displayed being reduced.—**3.** In *astrol.*, a weakness of a planet, due to its position: the reverse of a *dignity*. =**Syn.** *Debility, Infirmity, Imbecility*, all express a want of strength. *Debility* is rarely used except of physical weakness; *infirmity* applies to both bodily and mental weakness; *imbecility* has passed from bodily weakness to mental, so as to be obsolete in application to the former. *Debility* is a general insufficiency of strength; *infirmity*, whether physical or mental, is local or special: as, his *infirmity* is lameness; he has various mental *infirmities*. *Imbecility* is general, and may amount to idiocy. See *disease* and *illness*.

It was not one of those periods of overstrained and convulsive exertion which necessarily produce *debility* and languor. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

Men with natural *infirmities*, when they attempt things those very *infirmities* have rendered them incapable of executing, are fit objects for satire.
Jon Bee, Essay on Samuel Foote.

That incomparable diary of Laud's, which we never see without forgetting the vices of his heart in the *imbecility* of his intellect. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

debit (deb′it), *n.* [< L. *debitum*, what is owed, a debt, neut. pp. of *debere*, owe: see *debt*.] **1.** That which is entered in an account as a debt; a recorded item of debt: as, the *debits* exceed the credits.

[The English, in France, may be permitted] to be their brokers and factors, and to be employed in casting up their *debits* and credits. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, iv.

2. That part of another's account in which one enters any article of goods furnished or money paid to or on account of that other: as, place that to my *debit*.—**Debit side**, the left-hand page of the ledger, to which are carried all the articles supplied or moneys paid in the course of an account, or that are charged to that account.

debit (deb′it), *v. t.* [< *debit, n.*] **1.** To charge with as a debt: as, to *debit* a purchaser the amount of goods sold.

We may consider the provisions of heaven as an universal bank, wherein accounts are regularly kept, and every man *debited* or credited for the last farthing he takes out or brings in. *A. Tucker*, Light of Nature, II. xxviii.

A country must not alone be credited with her emigrants, who furnish a real and active proof of the vitality of her population; she must likewise be *debited* with the foreigners who live within her borders.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 554.

2. To enter on the debtor side of a book: as, to *debit* the sum or amount of goods sold.

debitor (deb′i-tor), *n.* [L., a debtor: see *debtor*.] A debtor.—**Debitor and creditor**, an account-keeper; an account-book.

O, the charity of a penny cord! it sums up thousands in a trice: you have no true *debitor and creditor* but it; of what's past, is, and to come, the discharge.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 4.

debituminization (dē-bi-tū″mi-ni-zā′shon), *n.* [< *debituminize* + *-ation*.] The act of freeing from bitumen.

debituminize (dē-bi-tū′mi-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *debituminized*, ppr. *debituminizing*. [= F. *débituminiser*, < L. *de*, away, + *bitumen* (*-min-*) + E. *-ize*.] To deprive of bitumen.

déblai (dā-blā′), *n.* [F., < *deblayer, desbleer, desblaer*, OF. *desblayer* (cf. *desblaver*, F. dial. *déblaver*, reap and clear away, as grain, remove), clear away, remove, < ML. *debladare*, clear away (grain), < *de*, away, + *bladum*, grain (carried off the field), < L. *ablatum*, neut. pp. of *auferre*, carry off: see *ablation*.] In *fort.*, the quantity of earth excavated from a ditch to form a parapet. See *remblai*.

deblaterate†, *v. i.* [< L. *deblateratus*, pp. of *deblaterare*, prate of, < *de* + *blaterare*, prate: see *blaterate*.] To babble. *Cockeram.*

deboise†, deboish†, *v.* Obsolete forms of *debauch*.

debonair (deb-ō-nār′), *a.* [< ME. *debonaire, debonere*, < OF. *de bon aire*, F. *debonnaire* = Pr. *de bon aire* = OIt. *di bon aire, di buona aria*, It. *dibonaire, dibonare, dibonario*, courteous, gentle, lit. of good mien: *de*, < L. *de*, of; *bon*, < L. *bonus*, good; *aire*, mien: see *air*[2].] Of gentle mien; of pleasant manners; courteous; affable; attractive; gay; light-hearted.

And so ledde Gonnore hir cosin that was feire, and *debonaire*, and amyable to alle peple.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 472.

So buxom, blithe, and *debonair*. *Milton*, L'Allegro, l. 24.

He [Charles II.] was a Prince of many virtues, and many greate imperfections; *debonaire*, easy of accesse.
Evelyn, Diary, Feb., 1685.

debonairity†, debonairty† (deb-ō-nār′i-ti, -nār′ti), *n.* [ME. *debonairyte, debonerete*, < OF.

debonairete (F. *débonnaireté* = It. *dibonarietà*), < *de bon aire*, debonair: see *debonair*.] Gentleness; courtesy; debonairness. *Chaucer.*

Moche she hym loved for the grete *debonerte* that she hadde in hym founden. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 612.

debonairly (deb-ō-nār'li), *adv.* Courteously; graciously; elegantly; with a genteel air.

Arthur ansuerde to the barouns full *debonerly*, and seide he wolde do their requeste, or eny thinge that thei wolde of hym desire. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 105.

Your apparel sits about you most *debonairly*.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, ii. 1.

I received Father Ambrose *debonairly*, and suffered him to steal a word now and then with . . . Roland Graeme.
Scott, Abbot, vi.

debonairness (deb-ō-nār'nes), *n.* Courtesy; gentleness; kindness; elegance.

I will go to the Duke, by heaven! with all the gaiety and *debonairness* in the world.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 75.

debonairty†, *n.* See *debonairity*.

debosh†, **deboshment**†, etc. See *debauch*, etc.

debouch (de-bösh'), *v. i.* [< F. *déboucher* (= It. *diboccare*), emerge from, issue, pass out, tr. open, uncork, < *dé-*, from, + *boucher*, stop up, < *bouche*, mouth, < L. *bucca*, cheek.] To emerge or pass out; issue. (*a*) To issue or march out of a narrow place, or from a defile, as troops.

From its summit he could descry the movements of the Spaniards, and their battalions *debouching* on the plain, with scarcely any opposition from the French. *Prescott.*

It is hardly to be supposed that the . . . travellers (whom we have called Pelasgians) . . . found the lands into which they *debouched* quite bare of inhabitants.
Keary, Prim. Belief, p. 167.

(*b*) In *phys. geog.*, to issue from a mountain: said of a river which enters a plain from an elevated region. [Rare.] (*c*) In *anat.*, to open out; empty or pour contents, as into a duct or other vessel: as, the ureter *debouches* into the bladder.

débouché (de-bö-shā'), *n.* [F., < *déboucher*, open: see *debouch*.] An opening. Specifically—(*a*) An opening for trade; a market; demand. (*b*) *Milit.*, an opening in works for the passage of troops.

Orders were given to make all preparations for assault on the 6th of July. The *débouchés* were ordered widened to afford easy egress, while the approaches were also to be widened to admit the troops to march through four abreast. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 555.

debouchment (de-bösh'ment), *n.* [< F. *débouchement*, < *déboucher*, debouch.] **1.** The act of debouching.

Although differences of opinion exist as to its relations and manner of *debouchment*, we believe that it [the piamatral envelop of the cerebral arteries] terminates by funnel-shaped openings into the spaces which exist over the sulci. *E. C. Mann*, Psychol. Med., p. 146.

2. An outlet.

debout†, *v. t.* [< OF. *debouter*, *deboter*, *debuter*, put, thrust, or drive from, expel, depose, < *de-*, away, + *bouter*, *boter*, put, thrust, push: see *butt*[2].] To put or thrust from.

The abbots of the hermitage, who were not able enough to *debout* them out of their possessions.
Time's Storehouse, 208, 2. (*Latham.*)

débridement (F. pron. dā-brēd'moṅ), *n.* [F., < *débrider*, unbridle, < *dé-* priv. + *bride*, bridle: see *bridle*.] In *surg.*, a loosing or unbridling by cutting the soft parts, as around a wound or an abscess, to permit the passage of pus, or for the removal of a stricture or an obstacle of any kind.

debris (de-brē'), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [< F. *débris*, fragments, < OF. *desbriser*, break apart: see *debruise*, and cf. *breeze*[3].] **1.** Fragments; rubbish; ruins.

Your grace is now disposing of the *débris* of two bishopricks, among which is the deanery of Ferns.
Swift, To Dorset.

The road was bounded by heavy fences, there were three wagons abreast of each other hopelessly broken down, and a battery of horse-artillery tangled up in the *débris*.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 60.

2. In *geol.*, a mass of rocky fragments irregularly accumulated at any one spot: as, the *débris* at the base of a cliff: used as both a singular and a plural by French and English writers. See *drift*, *detritus*, and *screes*.

They [the moraines] consist of the *debris* which have been brought in by lateral glaciers. *Lyell.*

debruise†, *v.* [< ME. *debrusen*, *debrisen*, break apart, < OF. *debrusier*, *debruisier*, *debrisier*, *desbriser*, break, break open, bruise, < *de-*, *des-*, apart, + *brusier*, *bruisier*, *brisier*, *briser*, break: see *de-* and *bruise*. Cf. *debris*.] **I.** *trans.* To break; bruise.

Our giwes [Jews] *debrusede* al is bones.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 40.

II. *intrans.* To be bruised or hurt.

Hii ladde him vpe the tour & hei, & made him huppe to grounde;
He hupte & *debrusede*, & diede in a stounde.
Robert of Gloucester, p. 537.

debruised (dē-brözd'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *debruise*, *v.*] In *her.*, surmounted or partly covered by one of the ordinaries: said of an ordinary or other bearing, especially of a representation of a beast, as a lion.

Bearing debruised by a bendlet.

debt (det), *n.* [The *b* was ignorantly "restored" in E. and F. in the latter part of the 16th century; it is not found in earlier E. Early mod. E. and ME. *det*, usually *dette*, < OF. *dette*, *dete*, later sometimes spelled *debte*, mod. F. *dette* = Pr. *deute* = Sp. *deuda* = Pg. *dívida* = It. *detta*, f., < ML. *debita*, f. (orig. neut. pl.) (cf. OF. *det* = OSp. *deudo* = It. *debito*, m., = E. *debit*, q. v.), < L. *debitum*, neut., what is owed, a debt, a duty, neut. pp. of *debere*, owe, contr. of **dehibere*, lit. have from, < *de*, from, + *habere* = E. *have*. From the same source are *debit*, a doublet, and *due*, nearly a doublet, of *debt*; also *debtor*, *indebted*, etc.] **1.** That which is due from one person to another, whether money, goods, or services, and whether payable at present or at a future time; that which one person is bound to pay to or perform for another; what one is obliged to do or to suffer; a due; a duty; an obligation.

This curtysy he claymes as for clere *det*.
Destruction of Troy, l. 534.

Thowghe I deye to-daye my *dettes* ar quitte.
Piers Plowman (B), vi. 100.

Your son, my lord, has paid a soldier's *debt*.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 7.

My deep *debt* for life preserved
A better meed had well deserved. *Scott.*

2. The state of being under obligation to make payment, as of money or services, to another; figuratively, the state of being under obligation in general.

There was one that died greatly in *debt*: well, says one, if he be gone, then he hath carried five hundred ducats of mine with him into the other world.
Bacon, Apophthegms. (*Latham.*)

When you run in *debt*, you give to another power over your liberty. *Franklin.*

She considered men in general as so much in the *debt* of the opposite sex that any individual woman had an unlimited credit with them. *The Century*, XXX. 257.

3. An offense requiring reparation or expiation; default of duty; a trespass; a sin.

Forgive us our *debts*. Mat. vi. 12.

Action of debt, in *law*, an action to recover a fixed sum of money alleged to be due on contract.—**Active debt**, a debt due to one.—**Alimentary debt**. See *alimentary*.—**Bill of debt**. See *bill*[3].—**Bonded debt**. See *bonded*.—**Crown debt**. See *crown*.—**Debt of honor**, a debt not recognized by law, but resting for its validity on the honor of the debtor; especially, a debt incurred in gambling or betting.—**Debt of nature**, the necessity of dying; death.—**Fiduciary debt**, a debt incurred by transactions had in a relation involving special trust in the integrity and fidelity of the person incurring the obligation, as that of an executor or an attorney.—**Floating debt**, the unfunded debt of a government or corporation; all miscellaneous debts, such as Exchequer and Treasury bills (in the case of a government), promissory notes, drafts, etc., maturing at different dates, and requiring to be liquidated or renewed, as distinguished from *funded debt*.—**Funded debt**, floating debt which has been converted into perpetual annuities, as in the case of British consols, or into annuities which have a considerable time to run, or into stock or bonds, redeemable at the option of the debtor after a specified date, as in the case of the United States funded loans of 1881, 1891, and 1907.—**Hypothecary debt**, a debt which is a lien on an estate.—**In one's debt**, under a pecuniary or moral obligation to one.

If my efforts to serve you had not succeeded, you would have been *in my debt* for the attempt.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, v. 3.

Judgment debt, a debt which is evidenced by legal record.—**Liquid debt**, a debt which is due immediately and unconditionally.—**National debt**, a sum which is owing by a government to individuals who have advanced money to it for public purposes, either in the anticipation of the produce of particular branches of the revenue, or on credit of the general power which the government possesses of levying the amount necessary to pay interest for the money borrowed or to repay the principal.—**Passive debt**, a debt which one owes.—**Privileged debt**, a debt which is to be paid before others if the debtor should become insolvent. The privilege may result from the character of the creditor, as when the debt is due to the government; or from the nature of the debt, as funeral expenses.—**Small-debt court**, a court for the recovery of small debts: in England, a county court; in Scotland, a sheriff court.—**Small debts**, in *law*, in England, such debts as are usually sued for in the county courts; in Scotland, debts under £12, recoverable by summary process in the sheriff court.

debt-book† (det'bůk), *n.* A ledger. *Nares.*

debted† (det'ed), *p. a.* [< ME. *dettid*, owed: see *debt*.] Indebted; obliged; bounden.

I stand *debted* to this gentleman. *Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 1.

She whose love is but derived from me,
Is got before me in my *debted* duty.
Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley, Old Law, i. 1.

debtee (de-tē'), *n.* [< *debt* + *-ee*.] In *law*, a creditor; one to whom a debt is due.

debtless (det'les), *a.* [< ME. *detteles*, < *dette*, E. *debt*, + *-less*.] Free from debt or obligation.

To maken him lyve by his propre good,
In honour *detteles*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T. (ed. Morris), l. 582.

debtor (det'or), *n.* [Early mod. E. *detter*; < ME. *dettur*, *dettour*, < OF. *detor*, *deteur*, mod. F. *detteur* = Pr. *deutor* = Sp. *deudor* = Pg. *devedor* = It. *debitore* = D. *debiteur* = G. Sw. Dan. *debitor*, < L. *debitor*, a debtor, lit. an ower, < *debere*, owe: see *debt*.] One who owes another money, goods, or services; one who is in debt; hence, one under obligations to another for advantages received, or to do reparation for an injury committed; one who has received from another an advantage of any kind. Abbreviated *Dr.*

I am *debtor* both to the Greeks and to the Barbarians.
Rom. i. 14.

He is a *debtor* to do the whole law. Gal. v. 3.

In Athens an insolvent *debtor* became slave to his creditor. *Mitford.*

Debtor exchanges. See *clearing-house*.—**Debtors' Act**, an English statute of 1869 (32 and 33 Vict., c. 62) abolishing imprisonment for debt, with certain exceptions, and punishing fraudulent debtors. It was extended to Ireland in 1872 (35 and 36 Vict., c. 57), and to Scotland in 1880 (43 and 44 Vict., c. 34). Such a statute in the United States is commonly called an insolvent law or a poor-law act.—**Debtor side of an account**, the part of an account in which debts are charged. See *debit*.—**Judgment debtor**, a debtor by force of a judgment; one who has been adjudged to be indebted to another by a recovery in favor of the latter; one whose indebtedness has been sued on, and established by a judgment.—**Poor debtor**, one who, imprisoned in a civil action for debt, is entitled under the laws of several States to be discharged, after a short period, on proof of poverty, etc.—**Poor debtor's oath**, the oath of poverty, etc., taken to secure a discharge when imprisoned for debt.

debursе† (dē-bėrs'), *v.* [< F. *debourser*, disburse, < OF. *desbourser*, whence the older E. form *disburse*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* To pay out; disburse.

A certain sum was promised to be paid to the Earl of Ormond in consideration of what he had *debursed* for the army. *Ludlow*, Memoirs, I. 193.

II. *intrans.* To pay money; make disbursement.

But if so chance thou get nought of the man,
The widow may for all thy charge *deburse*.
Wyatt, How to Use the Court.

debuscope (dē'bus-kōp), *n.* [< M. *Debus*, the inventor, + *-scope*, < Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A double mirror, composed of two polished surfaces placed at an angle of 70°, used like a kaleidoscope to repeat a pattern or other object. It was invented by M. Debus, a French optician, and is used in preparing geometrical decorative designs. Also called *chromeidoscope*.

début (dā-bü'), *n.* [F., the lead, first throw or stroke, first appearance, < *débuter*, lead, play first, have the first throw or stroke, < *dé-*, from, off, + *buter*, throw at a mark, aim at, < *but*, a mark, goal: see *butt*[2].] Beginning; first attempt or appearance; first step: used specifically of a first appearance in society, or before the public, as that of an actor or an actress on the stage.

débutant (dā-bü-toṅ'), *n.* [F., ppr. of *débuter*, make one's first appearance: see *début*.] One who makes a début; a man who makes his first appearance before the public.

débutante (dā-bü-toṅt'), *n.* [F., fem. of *débutant*.] A woman appearing for the first time before the public or in society; specifically, an actress or a singer making her first appearance in public, or a young woman during her first season in society.

Floral offerings pour in from relatives, and from family friends who have already an acquaintance with the *débutante*. *Arch. Forbes*, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 164.

debutment†, *n.* [< *début* + *-ment*.] Début.

The reader is doubtless aware of William Shakspeare's *debutment*, and that of twenty others, on the stage of life.
Jon Bee, Essay on Samuel Foote, p. xxii.

debyllet, *n.* An obsolete form of *dibble*[1].

dec. An abbreviation (*a*) [*cap.*] of *December*; (*b*) of *decani*; (*c*) of *decrescendo*.

deca-. [L., etc., *deca-*, < Gr. *δέκα*, for **δέκαν* = L. *decem* = E. *ten*: see *decimal* and *ten*.] An element in words of Greek origin, meaning 'ten.'

Decacera (de-kas'ę-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *decacerus*, ten-horned: see *decacerous*.] The ten-armed cephalopods: contrasted with *Octocera*. The name is given as an alternative of *Decapoda*, on the view that the arms or rays of cephalopods are not to be regarded as feet, or because *Decapoda* is preoccupied for crustaceans. Also *Decacerata*.

decacerous (de-kas'ę-rus), *a.* [< NL. *decacerus*, < Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *κέρας*, horn.] Having ten horns, or ten tentacles, arms, or other processes likened to horns; specifically, pertaining to the *Decacera*; decapodous, as a cephalopod.

decachord (dek'a-kôrd), *n.* [< LL. *decachordum*, < Gr. *δεκάχορδον*, prop. neut. of *δεκάχορδος*, ten-stringed, < *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *χορδή*, a string, cord, chord.] 1. A musical instrument with ten strings; specifically, an obsolete French musical instrument of the guitar class having ten strings.

Thou City of the Lord!
Whose everlasting music
Is the glorious *decachord!*
J. M. Neale, tr. of Bernard of Cluny's Horæ Novissimæ.

2†. Something consisting of ten parts; a bundle consisting of ten things bound, as it were, together.

decachordon† (dek-a-kôr'don), *n.* [< Gr. *δεκάχορδον*, neut. of *δεκάχορδος*, ten-stringed: see *decachord*.] Same as *decachord*, 2.

A *decachordon* of ten quodlibetical questions concerning religion and state. *Bp. Watson*, Quodlibets of Religion.

Decacrenidia (dek″a-krē-nid'i-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *κρηνίδιον*, dim. of *κρήνη*, fountain.] A group of pneumonophorous holothurians, constituted by the genus *Rhopalodina* (which see). *Bronn.*

decacuminated (dē-ka-kū'mi-nā-ted), *a.* [< L. *decacuminatus*, pp. of *decacuminare*, cut the top off, < *de*, from, + *cacumen*, a point.] Having the top cut off.

decad, decade (dek'ad, -ād), *n.* [< F. *décade* = Sp. *década* = Pg. *decada* = It. *decade*, < L. *decas* (*decad-*), < Gr. *δεκάς* (*δεκαδ-*), the number ten, a company of ten, < *δέκα* = E. *ten*.] 1. The number ten; in a Pythagorean or cabalistic sense, as an element of the universe, the tetractys or quaternary number. In this sense the form *decad* is exclusively used. The *decad* was considered significant as being the base of numeration and potentially embracing all numbers, and thus representing the cosmos or its source. It was further considered as highly significant that the *decad* is 1 + 2 + 3 + 4, for four naturally suggests organic perfection, since melodies and other compositions are best divided into four parts, and for other reasons; so that the greatness of Pythagoras as a philosopher was summed up in his title of "revealer of the quaternary number." By cabalists it is considered important as being the number of the commandments.

All numbers and all powers of numbers appeared to them [the Pythagoreans] to be comprehended in the *decad*, which is therefore called by Philolaus great, all-powerful, and all-producing, the beginning and the guide of the divine and heavenly, as of the terrestrial life.
Zeller, Presocratic Phil., tr. by Alleyne, i. 427.

2. A set of ten objects; ten considered as a whole or unit. Specifically—3. A period of ten consecutive years. [In this sense the form *decade* is more common.]

So sleeping, so aroused from sleep,
Thro' sunny *decads* new and strange,
Or gay quinquenniads, would we reap
The flower and quintessence of change.
Tennyson, Day-Dream, L'Envoi.

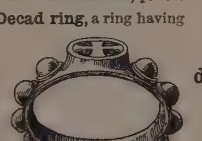
Decade, which began with denoting any "aggregate of ten," has now come to mean "decennium" or "space of ten years." *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 304.

4. In *music*, a group of ten tones, having precise acoustical relations with one another, arranged so as to explain and correct problems in harmony and modulation. It consists of two complete trines, the first based on the root or assumed starting-tone, and the second a perfect fifth above the first, together with two incomplete trines, one above and the other below the complete. It contains two heptads, which have a common cell (or fundamental group of tones). Compare *duodene*.

5. A division of a literary work containing ten parts or books.

The best part of the thyrd *Decade* in Liuie, is in a maner translated out of the thyrd and rest of Polibius.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 130.

6. Same as *decad ring*.—**Decad ring**, a ring having knobs or bosses on the circumference, usually ten of one form for the aves, one for the pater, and sometimes a twelfth for the credo: used like a rosary in numbering. Also called *rosary ring*.



Decad Ring, with ten knobs for the aves, one for the pater, and the seal for the credo.

decadal (dek'a-dal), *a.* [< *decad* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or comprising ten; consisting of ten.

decadation (dek-a-dā'shon), *n.* [< *decad* + *-ation*.] In *music*, the theory, process, or act of passing from one decad to another related decad: a generalized statement of modulation.

decade, *n.* See *decad*.

decadence (dē-kā'dens), *n.* [< F. *décadence* = Sp. Pg. *decadencia* = It. *decadenza*, < ML. *decadentia*, decay, < ML. **decaden(t-)s*, decaying: see *decadent*, and cf. *cadence*.] A falling off or away; the act or process of falling into an inferior condition or state; the process or state of decay; deterioration.

The old castle, where the family lived in their *decadence*.
Scott.

We have already seen that one remarkable feature of the intellectual movement that preceded Christianity was the gradual *decadence* of patriotism.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 148.

The Decadence, specifically, the last centuries of the Roman empire.

decadency (dē-kā'den-si), *n.* Same as *decadence*. [Rare.]

decadent (dē-kā'dent), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *decadente*, < ML. **decaden(t-)s*, ppr. of **decadere*, decay: see *decay*.] Falling away; decaying; deteriorating.

In the classical language [Sanskrit], the aorist is a *decadent* formation. *Whitney*, Amer. Jour. Philol., V. 285.

The Celtic languages are all without exception *decadent*, —the most tenacious of life being the Welsh and the Breton. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 701.

decadianome (dek-a-dī'a-nōm), *n.* [< Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *διανομή*, distribution, < *διανέμειν*, distribute, < *διά*, through, + *νέμειν*, distribute.] In *math.*, a quartic surface (a dianome) having ten conical points.

decadist† (dek'a-dist), *n.* [< *decad* + *-ist*.] One who writes a work in ten parts.

decadrachm, *n.* See *dekadrachm*.

decagon (dek'a-gon), *n.* [= F. *décagone* = Sp. *decágono* = Pg. It. *decagono*, < Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *γωνία*, an angle.] In *geom.*, a plane figure having ten sides and ten angles. When all the sides and angles are equal, it is a *regular decagon*.

decagonal (de-kag'ō-nal), *a.* [= F. *décagonal*; as *decagon* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or being a decagon; having ten sides.

decagram, decagramme (dek'a-gram), *n.* [< F. *décagramme* = Sp. *decágramo*, < Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *γράμμα*, a certain weight, > F. *gramme*, gram: see *gram*².] In the *metric system*, a weight of 10 grams, equal to 154.32349 grains. It is 0.353 ounce avoirdupois, or 0.3215 ounce troy. Also *dekagram*.

decagyn (dek'a-jin), *n.* [= F. *décagyne* = Sp. *decágino* = Pg. *decagyno*, < Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *γυνή*, a female.] In *bot.*, a plant having ten pistils.

Decagynia (dek-a-jin'i-ă), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *decagyn*.] The name given by Linnæus to the tenth order in the first thirteen classes of his vegetable system, characterized by the presence of ten styles.

decagynian (dek-a-jin'i-an), *a.* Same as *decagynous*.

decagynous (de-kaj'i-nus), *a.* [As *decagyn* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having ten pistils.

decahedral (dek-a-hē'dral), *a.* [< *decahedron* + *-al*.] In *geom.*, having ten faces.

decahedron (dek-a-hē'dron), *n.* [= F. *décaèdre* = It. *decaedro*, < NL. *decahedron*, < Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *ἕδρα*, a seat, base, = E. *settle*, a seat: see *settle*¹, *seat*, *sit*.] In *geom.*, a solid having ten faces.

decaidt, *v. i.* [< ML. **decadere*, decay: see *decay*.] To fall away; decay. [Scotch.]

Decaisnea (de-kā'nē-ă or de-kās'nē-ă), *n.* [NL., after Joseph *Decaisne*, a French botanist (1807–82).] A genus of plants, natural order *Berberidaceæ*, discovered on the Himalaya, 7,000 feet above the sea. There is but one species, *D. insignis*. It sends up several erect stalks like walking-sticks, bearing leaves 2 feet long. Its fruit, which resembles a short cucumber, is palatable, and is eaten by the Lepchas of Sikkim.

decalcification (dē-kal″si-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *decalcify* + *-ation*: see *-fy*.] The removal of calcareous matter, as from bones; specifically, in *dentistry*, the removal of the hardening element of the teeth by chemical agency.

decalcify (dē-kal'si-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decalcified*, ppr. *decalcifying*. [< *de-* priv. + *calcify*.] To deprive of lime, as bones or teeth of their calcareous matter.

If dentine has been *decalcified* at any place by the action of acids, it undergoes putrefaction under the influence of bacteria which do not seem to belong to any specific species. *Nature*, XXX. 140.

decalcomania (dē-kal-kō-mā'ni-ă), *n.* [< F. *décalcomanie*, < *décalquer*, counter-trace, + Gr. *μανία*, madness.] The practice or process of transferring pictures to marble, porcelain, glass, wood, and the like. It consists usually in simply gumming a film bearing a colored print to the object, and then removing the paper backing of the film by aid of warm water, the colored image remaining fixed.

decalet (dek'a-let), *n.* [< Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + dim. *-let*.] A stanza of ten lines. [Humorous.]

decaliter, decalitre (dek'a-lē-tėr), *n.* [< F. *décalitre* = Sp. *decálitro* = Pg. It. *decalitro*, < Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + F. *litre*: see *liter*.] In the *metric system*, a measure of capacity, containing 10 liters, or 610.2 cubic inches, almost exactly equal to 2½ imperial gallons, or 2.64 United States (wine) gallons. Also *dekaliter*.

decalitron (dek-a-lit'ron), *n.*; pl. *decalitra* (-ră). [< Gr. *δεκάλιτρον*, a coin worth ten *λίτραι*, neut. of *δεκάλιτρος*, worth ten *λίτραι*, < *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *λίτρα*, a silver coin of Sicily: see *liter*, *litra*.] In *anc. numismatics*, the Syracusan name of the didrachm of the Attic standard.

decalogist (de-kal'ō-jist), *n.* [As *decalogue* + *-ist*.] One who explains or comments on the decalogue.

Through which [languages] he miraculously travelled, without any guide, except Mr. Dod, the *decalogist*.
Preface to J. Gregory's Posthuma (1650).

decalogue (dek'a-log), *n.* [Formerly also *decaloge*, < ME. *decaloge*; < F. *décalogue* = Sp. *decálogo* = Pg. It. *decalogo*, < LL. *decalogus*, < Gr. *δεκάλογος*, the decalogue, < *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *λόγος*, a word, speech, < *λέγειν*, say, speak.] The ten commandments or precepts given, according to the account in Exodus, by God to Moses on Mount Sinai, and originally written on two tables of stone.

The grossest kind of slander is that which in the *decalogue* is called bearing false testimony against our neighbour. *Barrow*, Sermons, I. xvii.

Men who can hear the *Decalogue*, and feel
No self-reproach.
Wordsworth, Old Cumberland Beggar.

decamalee, *n.* See *dikamali*.

Decameronic (de-kam-e-ron'ik), *a.* [< *Decameron* (< It. *Decamerone*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or imitating the Decameron, a celebrated collection of tales by Boccaccio.

decamerous (de-kam'e-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *μέρος*, part.] In *bot.*, having the parts of the flower in tens. Sometimes written *10-merous*.

decameter, decametre (dek'a-mē-tėr), *n.* [< F. *décamètre* = Sp. *decámetro* = Pg. It. *decametro*, a length of ten meters (cf. Gr. *δεκάμετρος*, of ten (poetical) meters), < Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *μέτρον*, a measure, meter, > F. *mètre*, E. *meter*.] In the *metric system*, a measure of length, consisting of 10 meters, and equal to 393.7 English inches, or 32.8 feet. Also *dekameter*.

decamp (dē-kamp'), *v. i.* [< F. *décamper*, formerly *descamper* (> E. *discamp*) (= Sp. Pg. *decampar*), < L. *de-*, away, + *campus*, camp.] 1. To depart from a camp or camping-ground; break camp; march off: as, the army *decamped* at six o'clock.

The army of the King of Portugal was at Elvas on the 22nd of the last month, and was to *decamp* on the 24th.
Tatler, No. 11.

2. In a general sense, to depart quickly, secretly, or unceremoniously; take one's self off; run away: as, he *decamped* suddenly.

My Uncle Toby and Trim had privately *decamped* from my father's house in town. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vi. 6.

The fathers were ordered to *decamp*, and the house was once again converted into a tavern. *Goldsmith*, Essays, v.

3. To camp. [Rare.]

The first part of the ascent [of the mountain] is steep, covered with chesnut, hazel, and beech; it leads to a plain spot on the side of the hill where the Urukes were *decamping*. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 120.

decampment (dē-kamp'ment), *n.* [< F. *décampement* (= Sp. Pg. *decampamento*), < *décamper*, decamp: see *decamp*.] Departure from a camp; a marching off. [Rare.]

decanal (dek'a-nal), *a.* [< LL. *decanus*, a dean: see *dean*².] 1. Pertaining to a dean or a deanery.

In his rectorial as well as *decanal* residence, he would be near his friend. *Churton*, A. Nowell, p. 78.

2. Same as *decani*.

The pall-bearers and executors in the seats on the *decanal* side; the other noblemen and gentlemen on the cantorial side. *Malone*, Sir J. Reynolds.

decanate (dek'a-nāt), *n.* [< ML. *decanatus*, the office or dignity of a *decanus*, a chief of ten: see *dean*².] In *astrol.*, a third part, or ten degrees, of a zodiacal sign assigned to a planet, in which it has the least possible essential dignity.

decander (de-kan'dėr), *n.* [< F. *décandre*, etc., < Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), a man, male.] In *bot.*, a plant having ten stamens.

Decandria (de-kan'dri-ă), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *decander*.] The tenth class of plants in the artificial system of Linnæus, characterized by

the presence of ten equal and distinct stamens and one or more pistils. It included the genera *Dianthus, Lychnis, Cerastium, Saxifraga, Sedum, Oxalis*, etc.

Decandrous Flower of *Cerastium aquaticum*.

decandrous, decandrian (de-kan′drus, -dri-ạn), *a.* In *bot.*, having ten stamens.

decane (dek′ān), *n.* [< Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *-ane*.] A hydrocarbon ($C_{10}H_{22}$) which may be regarded as a polymer of amyl (C_5H_{11}), and the only form in which this radical can be made to exist in the free state. It is a paraffin found in coal-tar. See *amyl*[2].

decangular (de-kang′gū-lạr), *a.* [< Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + L. *angulus*, an angle.] Having ten angles.

decani (dē-kā′nī), *a.* [L., gen. of *decanus*, a dean.] *Eccles.*, of or pertaining to the dean: as, the *decani* stall of the choir. Also *decanal*. Abbreviated *dec.*—**Decani side**, the south side, or the side on the right of one facing the altar: opposed to the *cantoris side*: so called because in a cathedral the dean's stall is on that side. Now used in reference to the chancel of any church.

decant (dē-kant′), *v. t.* [< F. *décanter* = Sp. Pg. *decantar* = It. *decantare*, < NL. *decantare* (in chem.), decant, prob. < L. *de*, down, + ML. *cantus, canthus*, a side, corner: see *cant*[1].] To pour off gently, as liquor from its sediment; pour from one vessel into another.

> They attend him daily as their chief,
> *Decant* his wine, and carve his beef. *Swift.*

The excess of acid was *decanted*, and the crystals dried on a plate of porous porcelain.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXIX. 401.

decantate[1]† (dē-kan′tāt), *v. t.* [< NL. *decantatus*, pp. of *decantare*, decant: see *decant*.] To decant.

decantate[2]† (dē-kan′tāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *decantatus*, pp. of *decantare*, chant, chant much, L. repeat a charm, repeat anything often, also leave off singing, < *de-* + *cantare*, sing: see *chant, cant*[2].] To chant; celebrate in song.

Yet were we not able sufficiently to *decantate*, sing, and set forth His praises.
Becon, Works (ed. Parker Soc.), I. 182.

It [Lombardy] seemeth to me to be the very Elysian fields, so much *decantated* . . . by the verses of Poets.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 113.

decantation (dē-kan-tā′shọn), *n.* [< *decant* + *-ation*; = F. *décantation*, etc.] The act of pouring liquor gently from its lees or sediment, or from one vessel into another.

The fluid was allowed to stand in a *decantation* glass protected from dust by a glass shade, for a couple of hours.
Proc. Roy. Soc., XXXVIII. 454.

decanter (dē-kan′tėr), *n.* [< *decant* + *-er*[1].] 1. A vessel used for receiving decanted liquors; especially, a glass bottle, more or less ornamental in character, into which wine or other liquor is poured for use on the table.—2. One who decants liquors.

decapetalous (dek-ạ-pet′ạ-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *πέταλον*, leaf (mod. petal).] In *bot.*, having ten petals.

decaphyllous (dek-ạ-fil′us), *a.* [< Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, leaf.] In *bot.*, having ten leaves.

decapitalize (dē-kap′i-tạ-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decapitalized*, ppr. *decapitalizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *capitalize*.] To reduce from the rank or position of a capital city, or from a position of central importance.

If Rome could not be *decapitalized* without war.
Daily Telegraph (London), Jan. 13, 1882.

decapitate (dē-kap′i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decapitated*, ppr. *decapitating*. [< ML. *decapitatus*, pp. of *decapitare* (> F. *décapiter* = Pr. *descapitar, decapitar* = Sp. Pg. *decapitar* = It. *decapitare*), behead, < L. *de*, off, + *caput* (*capit-*), head.] 1. To behead; cut off the head of.

Decapitate Laocoön, and his knotted muscles will still express the same dreadful suffering and resistance.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 167.

In Germanic nations, as is well known, culprits were *decapitated* by means of the heavy-bladed broad two-handed sword.
N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 202.

2. To remove from office summarily. [Slang, U. S.]

decapitation (dē-kap-i-tā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *décapitation* = Sp. *decapitacion* = Pg. *decapitação* = It. *decapitazione*, < ML. *decapitatio(n-)*, < *decapitare*, behead: see *decapitate*.] 1. The act of beheading.—2. Summary removal from office. [Slang, U. S.]

decapité (de-kap-i-tā′), *a.* [F. *décapité*, pp. of *décapiter*, decapitate.] In *her.*, having the head cut off smoothly: said of an animal used as a bearing. Also *deffait*. Compare *couped*.

decapod (dek′ạ-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *decapus* (neut. pl. *decapoda*), < Gr. *δεκάπους*, having ten feet (used only in sense of 'ten feet long'), < *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] I. *a.* Having ten feet, as a crustacean, or ten rays or arms, as a cephalopod; pertaining to the *Decapoda* in either sense. Also *decapodal, decapodous*.

II. *n.* 1. In *Crustacea*, a decapodous or ten-footed crustacean, as a crab, lobster, shrimp, or prawn; one of the *Decapoda*.—2. In *Mollusca*, a decacerous or ten-armed cephalopod; one of the *Decapoda*.

Also, rarely, *decapode*.

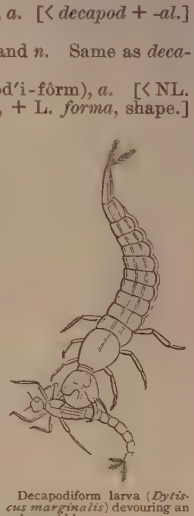
Decapoda (de-kap′ō-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *decapus*, having ten feet: see *decapod*.] 1. The ten-footed crustaceans; those *Crustacea* which have five pairs of legs or ambulatory appendages, at least one pair of which is chelate; an order of podophthalmic or stalk-eyed *Crustacea*. See cuts under *Podophthalmia* and *stalk-eyed*. They have the branchiæ inclosed in special lateral thoracic receptacles; a large dorsal carapace or cephalothoracic shield, formed by fusion of the cephalic and thoracic somites, and usually prolonged in front as a beak or rostrum; gnathites or mouth-parts consisting of a pair of mandibles, two pairs of maxillæ, and three pairs of maxillipeds or foot-jaws; and five pairs of ambulatory legs, the first pair of which is usually enlarged, and otherwise modified into great pincer-like claws or chelipeds. The shell is regularly shed, annually or oftener, as long as the animal continues to grow. The order presents two extremes of form, according to the development and construction of the abdominal segments or "tail." In the long-tailed or macrurous *Decapoda*, as the lobster, shrimp, prawn, and crawfish, the abdomen is protruded, jointed, and flexible. In the short-tailed or brachyurous *Decapoda*, as the crabs, it is reduced and folded under the thorax, forming the apron. Various intermediate conditions are also found, as in the hermit-crabs. In consequence, the *Decapoda* are divided into *Macrura* and *Brachyura*, with or without an intermediate group *Anomura*. See these words.

2. The ten-armed cephalopods; a division of the dibranchiate or acetabuliferous *Cephalopoda*, as distinguished from *Octopoda*, having two long tentacles or cephalic processes (besides the eight arms or rays), bearing suckers only at their ends: also called *Decacera*. The division includes all except the *Octopodidæ* and *Argonautidæ*, or the cuttles, calamaries, squids, etc., of such families as *Spirulidæ, Belemnitidæ, Sepiidæ, Sepiolidæ, Loliginidæ, Chiroteuthidæ, Loligopsidæ*, and *Cranchiidæ*. See second cut under *cuttle*.

decapodal (de-kap′ō-dạl), *a.* [< *decapod* + *-al*.] Same as *decapod*.

decapode (dek′ạ-pōd), *a.* and *n.* Same as *decapod*. [Rare.]

decapodiform (dek-ạ-pod′i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *decapus* (*-pod-*), decapod, + L. *forma*, shape.] In *entom.*, similar in form to a lobster or crawfish: applied to certain aquatic, carnivorous, hexapod larvæ with elongate tapering bodies, and swimming-laminæ on the tail. The young of the coleopterous *Dytiscus* and the neuropterous *Agrion* are examples of this form.



Decapodiform larva (*Dytiscus marginalis*) devouring an ephemerid larva.

decapodous (de-kap′ō-dus), *a.* [< *decapod* + *-ous*.] Same as *decapod*.

Decapterygii† (de-kap-te-rij′i-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *πτέρυξ* (*πτερυγ-*), a fin.] An order of fishes, containing those with ten fins. *Bloch and Schneider*.

decarbonate (dē-kär′bọ-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decarbonated*, ppr. *decarbonating*. [= F. *décarbonater*; as *de-* priv. + *carbonate*, *v.*] To deprive of carbon.

decarbonization (dē-kär′bọ-ni-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *decarbonize* + *-ation*.] Same as *decarburization*.

decarbonize (dē-kär′bọ-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decarbonized*, ppr. *decarbonizing*. [= F. *décarboniser*; as *de-* priv. + *carbonize*.] Same as *decarburize*.

decarburization (dē-kär′bū-ri-zā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *décarburisation*; as *decarburize* + *-ation*.] The process of depriving of carbon: as, the *decarburization* of cast-iron (a process resorted to in order to convert cast-iron into steel, or to reduce it to the state of malleable iron). Also *decarburisation, decarbonization*.

decarburize (dē-kär′bū-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decarburized*, ppr. *decarburizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *carburize*. Cf. F. *décarburer*.] To deprive wholly or in part of carbon: the opposite of *carburize*. Thus, cast-iron is partly decarburized in making steel; pig-iron is decarburized by cementation. See *cementation*. Also *decarburise, decarbonize*.

decard† (dē-kärd′), *v. t.* [< *de-* + *card*[1]. See *discard*.] To discard.

> *Pedro.* I would not task those sins to me committed.
> *Rod.* You cannot, sir; you have cast those by, *decarded* 'em. *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, iv. 2.

decardinalize (dē-kär′di-nạl-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decardinalized*, ppr. *decardinalizing*. [= F. *décardinaliser*; as *de-* priv. + *cardinal* + *-ize*.] To depose from the rank of cardinal. [Rare.]

He [the Cardinal of Guise] is but young, and they speak of a Bull that is to come from Rome to *decardinalize* him.
Howell, Letters, I. ii. 19.

decare (de-kār′), *n.* [< F. *décare*, < Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + F. *are*: see *are*[2].] In the *metric system*, a superficial measure, equal to ten times the are—that is, a thousand square meters, or very nearly a quarter of an English acre.

decarnation† (dē-kär-nā′shọn), *n.* [< *de-* priv. + *carnation*, after *incarnation*.] The putting off or laying aside of carnality or fleshly lusts.

For God's incarnation inableth man for his own *decarnation*, as I may say, and devesture of carnality.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, ii. 1.

decasemic (dek-ạ-sē′mik), *a.* [< Gr. *δεκάσημος*, < *δέκα*, ten, + *σῆμα*, a sign, *σημεῖον*, a sign, mark, note, unit of metrical measurement, mora.] In *anc. pros.*, consisting of ten units of metrical measurement: as, a *decasemic* colon.

decasepalous (dek-ạ-sep′ạ-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + NL. *sepalum*, sepal.] In *bot.*, having ten sepals.

decastere (dek′ạ-stēr), *n.* [< F. *décastère*, < Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + F. *stère*, < Gr. *στερεός*, solid: see *stere*.] In the *metric system*, a solid measure, ten times the stere or cubic meter, and nearly equal to 13.08 cubic yards. Also spelled *dekastere*.

decastich (dek′ạ-stik), *n.* [< Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *στίχος*, a verse.] A poem consisting of ten lines.

decastyle (dek′ạ-stīl), *a.* [= F. *décastyle* = Sp. *decastilo* = Pg. *decastylo* = It. *decastilo*, < Gr. *δεκάστυλος*, < *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *στῦλος*, a column: see *style*[2].] Having ten columns in front, or consisting of ten columns: as, a *decastyle* temple or portico.

decasyllabic (dek″ạ-si-lab′ik), *a.* [= F. *décasyllabique*; < Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *συλλαβή*, a syllable.] Having ten syllables: as, a *decasyllabic* verse.

decation (de-kā′shọn), *n.* [< Gr. *δέκατος* = E. *tenth*, < *δέκα* = E. *ten*; with term. adapted to *-ation*.] The state of being tenth.

Decatoma (de-kat′ō-mạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *-τομος*, < *τέμνειν, ταμεῖν*, cut.] 1. A genus of chalcid hymenopterous insects, of the subfamily *Eurytominæ*, of great extent, the species of which uniformly inhabit cynipidous galls, whether as inquilines or parasites. *Spinola*, 1811.—2. A genus of blister-beetles: same as *Mylabris*.—3. [Used as a plural.] In Latreille's system, a section of notacanthine *Diptera*, corresponding to the modern family *Beridæ*.

decaudate (dē-kâ′dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decaudated*, ppr. *decaudating*. [< L. *de-* priv. + *cauda*, tail: see *caudate*.] To cut off the tail of; deprive of the tail.

I plead the fox who, having lost his tail — as I my head — was for *decaudating* the vulpine species directly.
C. Reade, Harper's Weekly, May 6, 1876, p. 370.

decay (dē-kā′), *v.* [Early mod. E. *decaye, decaie*; < OF. *decair, decaoir, dequeoir*, assibilated *dechair, dechaeir, dechaoir, decheoir, descheoir*, mod. *déchoir* = Pr. *dechazer, decazer* = Sp. *decaer* = Pg. *decair* = It. *decadere* (= Sc. *decaid*, q. v.), fall away, decay, decline, < ML. **decadere*, restored form of L. *decidere* (with modified radical vowel), fall away, fail, sink, perish (whence ult. E. *deciduous*, q. v.), < *de*, down, + *cadere*, fall, whence ult. E. *cadence, chance, case*[1], etc.: see these words, and cf. *decadent, decadence*.] I. *intrans.* To pass gradually from a sound or perfect state to a less perfect state, or toward weakness or dissolution; fall into an

inferior condition or state; specifically, become decomposed or corrupted; rot.

So order the matter that preaching may not *decay*.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Has age but melted the rough parts away,
As winter fruits grow mild ere they *decay*?
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 319.

Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men *decay*.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 52.

The woods *decay*, the woods *decay* and fall.
Tennyson, Tithonus.

=**Syn.** *Putrefy, Corrupt*, etc. See *rot*.

II. *trans.* To cause to become unsound or impaired; cause to deteriorate; impair; bring to a worse state. [Now rare or colloq.]

It hath been all his study to *decay* this office.
Latimer, 6th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Infirmity, that *decays* the wise, doth ever make the better fool. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 5.

They . . . thought it a persecution more undermining and secretly *decaying* the Church then the open cruelty of Decius or Dioclesian. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 14.

decay (dē-kā′), *n.* [< *decay*, *v.*] 1. Gradual loss of soundness or perfection; a falling by degrees into an impaired condition or state; impairment in general; loss of strength, health, intellect, etc.

And the seyd Churche wyth all the places falleth in gret *Dekay*. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 49.

I, wofull wight,
Against my conscience heere did fight,
And brought my followers all unto *decay*.
Thomas Stukely (Child's Ballads, VII. 311).

He who hath bent him o'er the dead
Ere the first day of death is fled, . . .
Before *Decay's* effacing fingers
Have swept the lines where beauty lingers.
Byron, The Giaour, l. 72.

His [Johnson's] failure was not to be ascribed to intellectual *decay*. *Macaulay*.

Specifically — 2. Decomposition; putrefaction; rot. — 3†. Death; dissolution.

Grit dolour was for his *decay*,
That sae unhappylie was slain.
Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII. 188).

She forth was brought in sorrowfull dismay
For to receive the doome of her *decay*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 12.

4†. A disease; especially, consumption.

Dr. Middleton is dead — not killed by Mr. Ashton — but of a *decay* that came upon him at once.
Walpole, Letters, II. 217.

5†. A cause of decay.

He that plots to be the only figure among ciphers is the *decay* of the whole age. *Bacon*.

6. Loss of fortune or property; misfortune; ruin: applied to persons. [Obsolete or archaic.]

If thy brother be waxen poor, and fallen in *decay* with thee. Lev. xxv. 35.

Then, if he thrive, and I be cast away,
The worst was this,— my love was my *decay*.
Shak., Sonnets, lxxx.

A merchant of Plimouth in England (whose father had been mayor there), called [blank] Martin, being fallen into *decay*, came to Casco Bay.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 368.

7†. *pl.* Ruins.

As far beyond are the *decayes* of a Church: which stood in the place where the Patriarch Jacob inhabited.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 137.

=**Syn.** 1. Decline, decadence, deterioration, degeneracy, withering.

decayable (dē-kā′a-bl), *a.* [< *decay* + *-able*. Cf. OF. *decheable, descheable, dechaable*.] Capable of or liable to decay. [Rare.]

Were His strength *decayable* with time there might be some hope in reluctation; but never did or shall man contest against God without coming short home.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, III. 111.

decayedness (dē-kād′nes), *n.* The state of being impaired; a decayed state.

decayer (dē-kā′ėr), *n.* That which causes decay.

Your water is a sore *decayer* of your whoreson dead body. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

decease (dē-sēs′), *n.* [< ME. *deces, deses, decesse*, < OF. *deces*, F. *décès* = Sp. *deceso*, < L. *decessus*, death, lit. departure, < *decedere*, pp. *decessus*, depart, go away: see *decede*.] Departure from life; death.

Moses and Elias, who appeared in glory, and spake of his *decease* which he should accomplish at Jerusalem.
Luke ix. 30, 31.

=**Syn.** *Death, Decease, Demise*. *Death* is the common term for the ending of life. *Decease* is slightly euphemistic; it is less forcible and harsh than *death*. *Demise* applies primarily to a sovereign, who at death sends down or transmits his title, etc. (see quotation from Blackstone, under *demise*), and hence to others with reference to the transmission of their possessions. The use of *demise* for *death* apart from this idea is figurative, euphemistic, or stilted.

Among the Lepchas, the house where there has been a *death* is almost always forsaken by the surviving inmates.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 110.

She had the care of Lady Ida's youth,
And from the Queen's *decease* she brought her up.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

There is such a difference between dying in a sonnet with a cambric handkerchief at one's eyes, and the prosaic reality of *demise* certified in the parish register.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 367.

decease (dē-sēs′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *deceased*, ppr. *deceasing*. [< ME. *decesen, disseasen*; from the noun.] To depart from life; die.

It is ordeyned, that when any Broder or Suster of this Gilde is *decessed* oute off this worlde, then, withyn the xxx. dayes of that Broder or Suster, in the Chirch of Seynt Poules, ye Steward of this Gilde shall doo Rynge for hym.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 190.

Your brother's dead; this morning he *deceas'd*.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, v. 3.

=**Syn.** *Expire*, etc. See *die*[1].

deceased (dē-sēst′), *p. a.* Departed from life; dead.

These poor rude lines of thy *deceased* lover.
Shak., Sonnets, xxxii.

Deceased wife's sister bill. See *bill*[3].

decede† (dē-sēd′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *deceded*, ppr. *deceding*. [= F. *décéder* = It. *decedere*, < L. *decedere*, depart, go away, depart from life, die, < *de-*, away, + *cedere*, go. See *decedent*.] To go away; depart; secede.

The scandal of schisme, to shew that they had, 1. just cause for which . . . they *deceded* from Rome.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., V. iii. 25.

decedent (dē-sē′dent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *decedent(t-)s*, ppr. of *decedere*, depart: see *decease*.] **I.**† *a.* Going away; departing; seceding.

II. *n.* A deceased person. [U. S., used chiefly in law.]

deceit (dē-sēt′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *deceite, decoyte, deceete, deceipt*, etc.; < ME. *deceite, deceyte, desceit, disceyte, dissayte, dessayte*, etc., < OF. *deceite, deceyte, deçoite, deçoitte, dechoite, decepte*, f., *deceit, desçait, decept*, m., deceit, < L. *deceptus*, deceit, < *decipere*, deceive: see *deceive, deception*. Cf. *conceit, receipt*.] 1. The quality of being false or misleading; falseness; falsehood; deception; deceptiveness.

O, that *deceit* should dwell
In such a gorgeous palace! *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 2.

2. The act or practice of deceiving; concealment or perversion of the truth for the purpose of misleading; fraud; cheating.

And thus often tyme he was revenged of his enemyes, be his sotylle *disceytes* and false Cauteles.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 280.

3. That which deceives; action or speech designed to mislead or beguile; a guileful artifice.

My lips shall not speak wickedness, nor my tongue utter *deceit*. Job xxvii. 4.

They . . . imagine *deceits* all the day long.
Ps. xxxviii. 12.

4. In *law*, any trick, device, craft, collusion, false representation, or underhand practice, used to defraud another: now more commonly called *fraud* or *misrepresentation*. =**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Deceit, Deception, Fraud*, craft, cunning, duplicity, double-dealing, guile, trickery, wiliness, treachery, finesse, imposture. *Deceit* is a shorter and more energetic word for deceitfulness, indicating the quality; it is also, but more rarely, used to express the act or manner of deceiving. The reverse is true of *deception*, which is properly the act or course by which one deceives, and not properly the quality; it may express the state of being deceived. *Fraud* is an act or a series of acts of deceit by which one attempts to benefit himself at the expense of others. It is generally a breaking of law; the others are not. See *artifice* and *deceptive*.

Perhaps, as a child of *deceit*,
She might by a true descent be untrue.
Tennyson, Maud, xiii. 3.

And fall into *deception* unaware. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 362.

Behold, the hire of the labourers who have reaped down your fields, which is of you kept back by *fraud*, crieth.
Jas. v. 4.

deceitful (dē-sēt′fûl), *a.* [< *deceit* + *-ful*.] Full of deceit; tending to mislead, deceive, or insnare; tricky; fraudulent; cheating.

His hardest labour is his tongue, as if he were loath to vse so *deceitfull* an Organ.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Childe.

The smiles of joy, the tears of woe,
Deceitful shine, *deceitful* flow,—
There's nothing true but Heaven.
Moore, This world is all a fleeting show.

=**Syn.** *Deceptive, Deceitful*, etc. (see *deceptive*), delusive, fallacious, insincere, hypocritical, false, hollow.

deceitfully (dē-sēt′fûl-i), *adv.* In a deceitful manner; fraudulently; with deceit; in a manner or with a view to deceive.

The sons of Jacob answered Shechem and Hamor his father *deceitfully*. Gen. xxxiv. 13.

deceitfulness (dē-sēt′fûl-nes), *n.* Disposition or tendency to deceive or mislead; the quality of being deceitful.

But what kind of *deceitfulness* is this in sin, that the best and wisest men are so much caution'd against it?
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iii.

deceitless (dē-sēt′les), *a.* [< *deceit* + *-less*.] Free from deceit. [Rare.]

As if that were an epithet in favour, which is intended to aggravation! So he that should call Satan an unclean devil, should imply that some devil is not unclean; or deceivable lusts, some lusts *deceitless!*
Bp. Hall, Old Religion, § 2.

deceivable (dē-sē′va-bl), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *deceavable, deceevable*; < ME. *deceivable, desayvabel*, etc., only in sense of 'deceitful,' < OF. *decevable* (F. *décevable*), deceitful, < *decever*, deceive: see *deceive*.] **I.** *a.* 1. That may be deceived; subject to deceit or imposition; capable of being misled or entrapped; exposed to imposture.

Blind, and thereby
Deceivable in most things as a child.
Milton, S. A., l. 942.

2†. Producing error or deception; deceptive.

How false and *deceivable* that common saying is, which is so much reli'd upon, that the Christian Magistrate is custos utriusque tabulæ, keeper of both tables.
Milton, Civil Power.

II.† *n.* Capability of being deceived; deceivableness.

If thou semyst fayr, thy nature maketh nat that, but the *deceyvable* or the feblesse of the eyen that loken.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iii. prose 8.

deceivableness (dē-sē′va-bl-nes), *n.* 1. Liability to be deceived. — 2†. Liability to deceive; deceitfulness.

All *deceivableness* of unrighteousness. 2 Thes. ii. 10.

deceivably (dē-sē′va-bli), *adv.* In a deceivable manner.

deceivance†, *n.* [ME. *deceyvance, desceyvance*, < OF. *decevance* (F. *décevance*), < *decever*, deceive: see *deceive*.] Deceit; deception.

Here of a *desceyvance* thei conseild him to do.
Robert of Brunne, p. 133.

deceivant†, *a.* [ME. **deceyvant, disceyvaunt*, < OF. *decevant* (F. *décevant*), ppr. of *decever*, deceive: see *deceive*.] Deceitful.

Alle the wordes that I spake thei ben trewe, ffor by woman is many a man disceyved, and therefore I cleped hir *disceyuaunt*, for by woman ben many townes sonken and brent. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 432.

deceive (dē-sēv′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deceived*, ppr. *deceiving*. [Early mod. E. also *deceave, deceeve*; < ME. *deccyven, desayven, disayven*, etc., < OF. *decever, deceveir*, etc., F. *décevoir* = Pr. *decebre* = OSp. *decebir*, < L. *decipere*, deceive, beguile, entrap, < *de*, from, + *capere*, take: see *captive*. Cf. *conceive, perceive, receive*.] 1. To mislead by a false appearance or statement; cause to believe what is false, or to disbelieve what is true; delude.

Take heed that no man *deceive* you. Mat. xxiv. 4.

King Richard, who had *deceived* many in his Time, was at this Time *deceived* by many. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 233.

Wooden work
Painted like porphyry to *deceive* the eye.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 54.

2. To cause to fail in fulfilment or realization; frustrate or disappoint.

I now believed
The happy day approach'd,
Nor are my hopes *deceived*. *Dryden*.

3†. To take from; rob stealthily.

The borders wherein you plant your fruit-trees [should] be fair, . . . and set with fine flowers, but thin and sparingly, lest they *deceive* the trees. *Bacon*, Gardens.

4. To cause to pass; while away. [Poetic and rare.]

These occupations oftentimes *deceived* the listless hour.
Wordsworth.

=**Syn.** 1. To beguile, cheat, overreach, circumvent, dupe, fool, gull, cozen, hoodwink.

deceiver (dē-sē′vėr), *n.* One who deceives; one who leads into error; a cheat; an impostor.

My father peradventure will feel me, and I shall seem to him as a *deceiver*; and I shall bring a curse upon me, and not a blessing. Gen. xxvii. 12.

Hence with thy brew'd enchantments, foul *deceiver!*
Hast thou betray'd my credulous innocence
With visor'd falsehood and base forgery?
Milton, Comus, l. 696.

December (dē-sem′bėr), *n.* [= F. *décembre* = Sp. *diciembre* = Pg. *dezembro* = It. *dicembre* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *december*, < L. *december*, the tenth month (see def.), < *decem* = E. *ten*: see *decimal*.] That month of the year in which

the sun touches the tropic of Capricorn at the winter solstice, being then at his greatest distance south of the equator; the twelfth and last month according to the modern mode of reckoning time, having thirty-one days. In the Roman calendar it was the tenth month, reckoning from March. Abbreviated *Dec.*

Men are April when they woo, and *December* when they wed. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 1.

Decemberly (dē-sem′bėr-li), *a.* [< *December* + *-ly*[1].] Like December; wintry; cold.

The many bleak and *decemberly* nights of a seven years' widowhood. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, V. 208.

Decembrist (dē-sem′brist), *n.* [= F. *Décembriste*; < *December* + *-ist*. Cf. *Dekabrist*.] A participant in or supporter of an event happening in the month of December; specifically, in *Russian hist.*, a participant in the conspiracy and insurrection against the Emperor Nicholas on his accession, December, 1825. Also called *Dekabrist*.

Those of the *Decembrists* who were still alive were pardoned. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 450.

decemcostate (dē-sem-kos′tāt), *a.* [< L. *decem*, = E. *ten*, + *costa*, rib, + *-ate*[1]: see *costate*.] In *bot.*, having ten ribs or elevated ridges, as certain fruits, etc. Also written 10-*costate*.

decemdentate (dē-sem-den′tāt), *a.* [< L. *decem*, = E. *ten*, + *den(t-)s*, = E. *tooth*, + *-ate*[1] = *-ed*[2].] Having ten points or teeth.

decemfid (dē-sem′fid), *a.* [< L. *decem*, = E. *ten*, + *-fidus*, cleft, < *findere* (*fid-*), cleave, divide, = E. *bite*.] Divided into ten parts; specifically, in *bot.*, divided at least to the middle into ten segments or lobes. Also written 10-*fid*.

decemlocular (dē-sem-lok′ū-lăr), *a.* [< L. *decem*, = E. *ten*, + *loculus*, dim. of *locus*, a place.] In *bot.*, having ten cells: applied to ovaries, etc.

decempedal (dē-sem-ped′al), *a.* [< LL. *decempedalis*, having ten feet (in length), < *decempes* (*-ped-*), being ten feet: see *decempede*.] 1. Having ten feet; decapod.—2†. Ten feet in length. *Bailey*.

decempede†, *n.* [ME. *decempede* = F. *décempède*, a., < LL. *decempes* (*-ped-*), being ten feet (square), < L. *decem*, = E. *ten*, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] A square of ten feet.

This nomber what the liketh to pastyne
Dissensseth alle *decempedes* xviii.
Renomber hem, but tymes twyos nyde (nyne)
Decempedes, thereof ther shall be seen
CCC iiii & iii and xvii[ne] (*v. cccxxiv*).
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 48.

Decempedes (dē-sem′pe-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *decempes* (see *decempede*), < L. *decem* (= Gr. *δέκα* = E. *ten*) + Gr. *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = L. *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] A division of amphipods, including those which have only ten feet. Also, erroneously, *Decempoda*.

Decempennatæ (dē″sem-pe-nā′tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *decempennatus*: see *decempennate*.] In Sundevall's classification, a group of conirostral oscine passerine birds of the old world, represented by the weavers (*Ploceinæ*), whydah-birds (*Viduinæ*), and hedge-sparrows (*Accentorinæ*), as collectively distinguished from other fringilline birds by the possession of ten instead of only nine primaries.

decempennate (dē-sem-pen′āt), *a.* [< NL. *decempennatus*, < L. *decem*, = E. *ten*, + *penna*, wing: see *pennate*.] In *ornith.*, having ten primaries or flight-feathers upon the pinion-bone or manus.

decemvir (dē-sem′vėr), *n.*; pl. *decemvirs*, *decemviri* (-vėrz, -vi-rī). [L. *decemviri*, pl., with later sing. *decemvir*, < *decem*, = E. *ten*, + *vir* = AS. *wer*, a man: see *virile* and *wergild*.] 1. One of the ten men, or decemviri, the title of four differently constituted bodies in ancient Rome. (*a*) A body of magistrates elected in 451 B. C. for one year to prepare a system of written laws (*decemviri legibus scribendis*), with absolute powers of government, and succeeded by another for a second year, who ruled tyrannically under their leader Appius Claudius, and aimed to perpetuate their power, but were overthrown in 449. The decemvirs of the first year completed ten, and those of the second year the remaining two, of the celebrated twelve tables, forming both a political constitution and a legal code. (*b*) A court of justice (*decemviri litibus judicandis*), of ancient but uncertain origin, which took cognizance of civil, and under the empire also of capital, cases. (*c*) An ecclesiastical college (*decemviri sacris faciundis*, or *decemviri sacrorum*), elected for life from about 367 B. C., for the care and inspection of the Sibylline books, etc.; increased to fifteen (*quindecemviri*) in the first century B. C. (*d*) A body of land-commissioners (*decemviri agris dividundis*) occasionally appointed to apportion public lands among citizens.

2. By extension, one of any official body of men, ten in number. as the old Council of Ten in Venice.—**Laws of the decemvirs.** See *Twelve Tables*, under *table*.

decemviral (dē-sem′vi-ral), *a.* [= F. *décemviral* = Sp. *decenviral* = Pg. *decemviral* = It. *decemvirale*, < L. *decemviralis*, < *decemviri*: see *decemvir*.] Pertaining to the decemvirs.

Before they went out of the cittie, the *decemvirall* lawes (which now are knowne by the name of the twelve Tables) they set up openly to be seene, engraven in brasse. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 127.

decemvirate (dē-sem′vi-rāt), *n.* [= F. *décemvirat* = Sp. *decenvirato* = Pg. It. *decemvirato*, < L. *decemviratus*, < *decemviri*: see *decemviral*.] 1. The office or term of office of a body of decemvirs.—2. A body of ten men in authority.

If such a *decemvirate* should ever attempt to restore our constitutional liberty by constitutional means, I would exert in their cause such talents as I have.
Sir W. Jones, To Lord Althorp.

decemviri, *n.* Latin plural of *decemvir*.

decemvirship (dē-sem′vėr-ship), *n.* [< *decemvir* + *-ship*.] The office or dignity of decemvir.

The *decemvirship* and the conditions of his colleagues together had so greatly changed.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 115.

decencet (dē′sens), *n.* [< OF. *decence*: see *decency*.] Decency.

What with more *decence* were in silence kept. *Dryden*.

decency (dē′sen-si), *n.*; pl. *decencies* (-siz). [Formerly also *decence*; < OF. *decence*, F. *décence* = Sp. Pg. *decencia* = It. *decenza*, < L. *decentia*, comeliness, < *decen(t-)s*, comely, decent.] 1. The state or quality of being decent, fit, suitable, or becoming; propriety of action, speech, dress, etc.; proper formality; becoming ceremony; modesty; specifically, freedom from ribaldry or obscenity.

The Greekes call this good grace of euery thing in his kinde, *το πρεπον*, the Latines [decorum], we in our vulgar call it by a scholasticall terme [*decencie*].
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 219.

Sentiments which raise Laughter can very seldom be admitted with any *decency* into an Heroic Poem.
Addison, Spectator, No. 279.

The consideration immediately subsequent to the being of a thing is what agrees or disagrees with that thing; what is suitable or unsuitable to it; and from this springs the notion of *decency* or indecency, that which becomes or misbecomes. *South*.

Immodest words admit of no defence,
For want of *decency* is want of sense.
Roscommon, On Translated Verse, l. 114.

2. That which is decent or becoming.

The external *decencies* of worship. *Bp. Atterbury*.

He became careless of the *decencies* which were expected from a man so highly distinguished in the literary and political world. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

=Syn. 1. Decorum, suitableness, neatness, purity, delicacy.

decenna (dē-sen′ä), *n.* Same as *decennary*[2].

decennary[1] (dē-sen′a-ri), *n.*; pl. *decennaries* (-riz). [= F. *décennaire* = Sp. *decenario* = Pg. It. *decennario*, < L. *decennis*, adj., of ten years: see *decennial*.] A period of ten years.

decennary[2] (dē-sen′a-ri), *a.* and *n.* [Prop. **decenary*, < ML. **decenarius*, *decennarius*, < *decenum*, *decena*, *decenna*, a tithing (ten families), < L. **decenus*, in pl. contr. *deni*, distrib. adj., ten each, by tens, < *decem*, ten: see *decimal*.] I. *a.* Consisting of or involving ten each; relating to a tithing.

To prevent idle persons wandering from place to place . . . was one great point of the *decennary* constitution.
Fielding, Causes of the Increase of Robbers, § 5.

II. *n.* In *old Eng. law*, a tithing consisting of ten freeholders and their families.

decennert, *n.* [Also *decennier*, *deciner*; < OF. *dizenier*, *dixenier*, < ML. **decenarius*, *decennarius*: see *decennary*[2].] One of the ten freeholders forming a decennary.

Deciners, alias *decenniers*, alias *Dosiners*. *Decennarii* cometh of the French *Diziene*, i. e., *Decas*, Ten. It signifieth in the ancient monuments of our Law such as were wont to have oversight and check of Ten Friburghs for the maintenance of the King's Peace; and the limits or compass of their Jurisdiction was called *Decenna*.
Cowell, Dict. and Interpreter.

In case of the default of appearance in a *decenner*, his nine pledges had one and thirty days to bring the delinquent forth to justice.
Fielding, Causes of the Increase of Robbers, § 5.

decennial (dē-sen′i-al), *a.* and *n.* [< L. as if **decennialis*, prop. *decennalis* (> F. *décennal* = Sp. *decenal* = Pg. *decennal* = It. *decennale*, of ten years), < *decem*, = E. *ten*, + *annus*, a year.] I. *a.* 1. Continuing for ten years; consisting of ten years: as, a *decennial* period.—2. Occurring every ten years: as, *decennial* games.

This shows an average *decennial* increase of 36.40 per cent. in population through the seventy years, from our first to our last census yet taken.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 323.

II. *n.* 1. A decennial anniversary.—2. A celebration of a decennial anniversary.

decennier†, *n.* Same as *decenner*.

decennium (dē-sen′i-um), *n.* [L., < *decem*, = E. *ten*, + *annus*, a year.] A period of ten years.

These are the only monuments of early typography acknowledged to come within the present *decennium*.
Hallam, Introd. to Lit. of Europe, I. iii. § 25.

decennoval (dē-sen′ō-val), *a.* [< LL. *decennovalis*, of nineteen years, < L. *decem*, = E. *ten*, + *novem* = E. *nine*.] Pertaining to the number nineteen; designating a period or cycle of nineteen years. See *Metonic cycle*, under *cycle*. [Rare.]

Meton, of old, in the time of the Peloponnesian war, constituted a *decennoval* circle, or of nineteen years: the same which we now call the golden number. *Holder*.

decennovary (dē-sen′ō-vā-ri), *a.* Same as *decennoval*. *Holder*.

decent (dē′sent), *a.* [< F. *décent* = Sp. Pg. It. *decente*, < L. *decen(t-)s*, comely, fitting, ppr. of *decere*, become, befit, akin to *decus*, honor, fame, whence ult. *decorate*, q. v.] 1. Becoming, fit, or suitable in words, behavior, dress, etc.; proper; seemly; decorous.

God teacheth what honor is *decent* for the king, and for all other men according unto their vocations.
Latimer, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

That which he doth well and commendably is euer *decent*, and the contrary vndecent.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 231.

But since there must be ornaments both in painting and poetry, if they are not necessary, they must at least be *decent*: that is, in their due place, and but moderately used.
Dryden, Parallel of Poetry and Painting.

A *decent* behaviour and appearance in church is what charms me. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, x.

Specifically—2. Proper with regard to modesty; free from indelicacy; conformable to some standard of modesty.

The Eunomians seem to have been of opinion . . . that it was not *decent* for them to be stripped at the performance of this religious rite.
Jortin, Remarks on Eccles. Hist.

3. Moderate; respectable; fair; tolerable; passable; good enough: as, a *decent* fortune; he made a very *decent* appearance.

Even at this day, a *decent* prose style is the rarest of accomplishments in Germany. *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

It was only as an inspired and irresponsible person that he [Milton] could live on *decent* terms with his own self-confident individuality.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 273.

Salona the parent and Spalato the child are names which never can become meaningless to any one who has a *decent* knowledge of the history of the world.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 176.

decently (dē′sent-li), *adv.* 1. In a decent or becoming manner; with propriety of behavior or speech; with modesty.

Past hope of safety, 'twas his latest care,
Like falling Cæsar, *decently* to die. *Dryden*.

Pho! pho! do the thing *decently*, and like a Christian.
Sheridan, The Rivals, iii. 4.

2. Tolerably; passably; fairly. [Colloq.]

The greater part of the pieces it contains may be said to be very *decently* written. *Edinburgh Rev.*, I. 426.

decentness (dē′sent-nes), *n.* Decency.

decentralization (dē-sen″tral-i-zā′shon), *n.* [= F. *décentralisation*; as *decentralize* + *-ation*.] The act of decentralizing, or the state of being decentralized; specifically, in *politics*, the act or principle of removing local or special functions of government from the immediate direction or control of the central authority: opposed to *centralization*.

In France, as the feudal life ran its course, everything gradually tended to unity, monarchy, centralization; in Germany, the spirit of locality, separation, *decentralization* prevailed. *Stille*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 160.

decentralize (dē-sen′tral-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decentralized*, ppr. *decentralizing*. [= F. *décentraliser*; as *de-* priv. + *centralize*.] To distribute or take away from a center, or a central situation or authority; disperse, as what has been brought together, concentrated, or centralized.

Our population and wealth have increased and become more and more *decentralized*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 434.

But in large societies that become predominantly industrial, there is added a *decentralizing* regulating system for the industrial structures.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 270.

decephalization (dē-sef″a-li-zā′shon), *n.* [< *decephalize* + *-ation*.] In *zoöl.*, simplification or degradation of cephalic parts; reduction of the head in complexity or specialization of its parts; the process of decephalizing, or the state of being decephalized: opposed to *cephalization*.

decephalize (dē-sef′ą-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decephalized*, ppr. *decephalizing*. [< *de-* priv. + Gr. κεφαλή, head, + *-ize*.] In *zoöl.*, to cause or effect decephalization in or of; reduce, degrade, or simplify the parts of the head of; remove weight or force of cephalic parts backward: opposed to *cephalize*.

deceptibility† (dē-sep-ti-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *deceptible*: see *-bility*.] Capability or liability of being deceived; deceivability.

> The *deceptibility* of our decayed natures.
> *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, viii.

deceptible† (dē-sep′ti-bl), *a.* [< OF. *deceptible* (also *deceptable*), < L. as if **deceptibilis*, < *deceptus*, pp. of *decipere*, deceive: see *deceive*.] Capable of being deceived; deceivable.

> Popular errours . . . are more neerly founded upon an erroneous inclination of the people, as being the most *deceptible* part of mankind, and ready with open arms to receive the encroachments of errour.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 3.

deception (dē-sep′shon), *n.* [< ME. *decepcioun*, < OF. *deception*, F. *déception* = Pr. *deceptio* = Sp. *decepcion* = It. *decezione*, < LL. *deceptio(n-)*, < *decipere*, deceive: see *deceive*.] **1.** The act of deceiving or misleading.

> All *deception* is a misapplying of those signs which, by compact or institution, were made the means of men's signifying or conveying their thoughts. *South.*

2. The state of being deceived or misled.

> We cannot unite the incompatible advantages of reality and *deception*, the clear discernment of truth and the exquisite enjoyment of fiction. *Macaulay.*

3. That which deceives; artifice; cheat: as, the scheme is all a *deception*. = **Syn. 1** and **3.** *Deceit, Deception, Fraud.* See *deceit*. — **3.** Trick, imposition, ruse, wile.

deceptious† (dē-sep′shus), *a.* [< OF. *deceptieux, decepcieux*, < ML. *deceptiosus*, deceitful, < LL. *deceptio(n-)*, deception: see *deception*.] Tending to deceive; deceitful.

> Yet there is a credence in my heart,
> An esperance so obstinately strong,
> That doth invert the attest of eyes and ears,
> As if those organs had *deceptious* functions,
> Created only to calumniate. *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 2.

deceptitious (dē-sep-tish′us), *a.* [< L. *deceptus*, pp. of *decipere*, deceive, + *-itious*.] Tending to deceive. [Rare.]

> Arrangements competent to the process of investigation are in every case necessary, to preserve the aggregate mass of evidence from being untrustworthy and *deceptitious* on the score of incompleteness.
> *Bentham*, Prin. of Judicial Evidence, ii. 3.

deceptive (dē-sep′tiv), *a.* [< OF. *deceptif*, F. *déceptif* = Pr. *deceptiu* = Sp. *deceptivo*, < L. as if **deceptivus*, < *deceptus*, pp. of *decipere*, deceive: see *deceive*.] Tending to deceive; apt or having power to mislead or impress false opinions: as, a *deceptive* countenance or appearance. — **Deceptive cadence**, in *music*. See *interrupted cadence*, under *cadence*. = **Syn.** *Deceptive, Deceitful, Fraudulent*, delusive, fallacious, false, misleading. Essentially, the same distinction holds among the first three words as among deception, deceit, and fraud (see *deceit*). *Deceptive* does not necessarily imply intent to deceive; *deceitful* always does. *Fraudulent* is much stronger, implying that the intention is criminal. See *fallacious*.

> The word "fishes" can be used in two senses, one of which has a *deceptive* appearance of adjustability to the "Mosaic" account.
> *Huxley*, in Nineteenth Century, XIX. 196.

> Woman!
> Destructive, damnable, *deceitful* woman!
> *Otway*, Orphan, iii. 1.

> One writer gravely assures us that Maurice of Saxony learned all his *fraudulent* policy from that execrable volume [Machiavelli's "Prince"]. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

deceptively (dē-sep′tiv-li), *adv.* In a manner to deceive.

deceptiveness (dē-sep′tiv-nes), *n.* The power of deceiving; tendency or aptness to deceive.

deceptivity (dē-sep-tiv′i-ti), *n.* [< *deceptive* + *-ity*.] **1.** The quality of being deceptive. — **2.** Something deceptive; a sham. *Carlyle.* [Rare.]

deceptory (dē-sep′tō-ri), *a.* [< OF. *deceptoire* = Sp. Pg. *deceptorio*, < LL. *deceptorius*, < *deceptor*, a deceiver, < L. *decipere*, deceive: see *deceive*.] Tending to deceive; containing qualities or means adapted to mislead. [Rare.]

decerebrize (dē-ser′ē-brīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decerebrized*, ppr. *decerebrizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *cerebrum* + *-ize*.] To deprive of the cerebrum; remove the cerebrum from. [Rare.]

decern (dē-sėrn′), *v.* [< OF. *decerner, descerner, discerner*, F. *décerner* = Pr. *decernir* = Sp. *discernir* = It. *decernere*, < L. *decernere*, pp. *decretus*, decide, determine, judge, decree, < *de*, from, + *cernere*, separate, distinguish, discern: see *concern, discern*, and cf. *decree*. The word *decern* in E. and Rom. has been in part merged in *discern*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** In *Scots law*, to decree; judge; adjudge.

> The lords *decerned* him to give Frendraught a new tack of the said teinds.
> *Spalding*, Hist. Troubles in Scotland, I. 51.

2†. To discern; discriminate.

> They can see nothing, nor *decern* what maketh for them, nor what against them. *Cranmer*, Sacraments, fol. 83.

II. *intrans.* In *Scots law*, to decree; pass judgment: an essential word in all decrees and interlocutors.

> The said lords and estates of parliament find, *decern*, and declare that the said Francis, sometime earl of Bothwell, has committed and done open treason.
> *Scottish Acts*, Jas. I., 1593.

decerner† (dē-sėr′nėr), *n.* One who gives a judgment or an opinion.

> Those slight and vulgar *decerners*.
> *Glanville*, Lux Orientalis, Pref.

decerniture (dē-sėr′ni-tūr), *n.* [< *decern* + *-it-ure*.] In *Scots law*, a decree or sentence of a court: as, he resolved to appeal against the *decerniture* of the judge.

decernment†, *n.* [< *decern* + *-ment*; var. of *discernment*.] Discernment.

> A yet more refined elective discretion or *decernment*.
> *Goodwin*, Works, III. 488.

decerp† (dē-sėrp′), *v. t.* [< L. *decerpere*, pp. *decerptus*, pluck off, < *de*, off, + *carpere*, pluck: see *carp*1.] To pluck off; crop; tear; rend.

> O what mysery was the people then in! O howe this moste noble isle of the worlde was *decerpt* and rent to pieces! *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 2.

decerptible† (dē-sėrp′ti-bl), *a.* [< L. *decerptus*, pp., + E. *-ible*.] That may be plucked.

decerption† (dē-sėrp′shon), *n.* [< L. *decerptus*, pp.: see *decerp*.] **1.** The act of pulling or plucking off; a cropping. — **2.** That which is pulled off or separated; a fragment.

> If our souls are but particles and *decerptions* of our parents, then I must be guilty of all the sins that ever were committed by my progenitors ever since Adam.
> *Glanville*, Pre-existence of Souls, iii.

decertation† (dē-sėr-tā′shon), *n.* [< L. *decertatio(n-)*, < *decertare*, contend, < *de* + *certare*, fight, contend.] Strife; contest for mastery.

> A *decertation* betweene the disease and nature.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

de certificando (dē sėr″ti-fi-kan′dō). [ML.: L. *de*, of, to; ML. *certificando*, abl. of *certificandus*, ger. of *certificare*, certify: see *certify*.] In *early Eng. law*, the short name of a writ requiring an officer to certify to the court something within his cognizance.

decesse†, *n.* A Middle English form of *decease*.

decession† (dē-sesh′on), *n.* [= OF. *decession* = Sp. (obs.) *decesion*, < L. *decessio(n-)*, a departure, < *decedere*, pp. *decessus*, depart: see *decede, decease*.] Departure; decrease; diminution.

> (Implying the necessity of a bishop to govern in their absence or *decession* any ways) they ordained St. James the first bishop of Jerusalem.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 166.

> Blindness, dumbness, deafness, silence, death,
> All which are neither natures by themselves
> Nor substances, but mere decays of form,
> And absolute *decessions* of nature.
> *Chapman*, Byron's Conspiracy, i. 1.

> The accession and *decession* of the matter.
> *W. Scott*, Essay on Drapery, p. 7.

decessor† (dē-ses′ọr), *n.* [< L. *decessor*, a retiring officer, LL. a predecessor, < *decedere*, pp. *decessus*, depart, retire: see *decede, decease*.] A predecessor.

> David . . . humbled himself for the sins of his ancestors and *decessors*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 777.

decharm (dē-chärm′), *v. t.* [< OF. *descharmer, decharmer*, F. *décharmer*, < *des-, de-*, priv., + *charmer*, charm: see *charm*1.] To remove the spell or enchantment of; disenchant.

> Notwithstanding the help of physick, he was suddenly cured by *decharming* the witchcraft. *Harvey.*

déchaussé (dā-shō-sā′), *a.* [F., pp. of *déchausser*, take off one's shoes, make bare, < *dé-*, from, away, + *chausser*, shoe, < *chausse*, a shoe, < L. *calceus*, a shoe.] In *her.*: (*a*) Dismembered and the different parts represented as separated from one another by a little distance: said of an animal used as a bearing: as, a lion *déchaussé*. (*b*) Without claws: said of an animal used as a bearing: a term of French heraldry, sometimes used in English.

Also *demembered*.

decheerful† (dē-chēr′fûl), *a.* [Irreg. < *de-* priv. + *cheerful*.] Not cheerful; sad; depressed; gloomy.

> When didst thou ever come to me but with thy head hanging down? O *decheerful* 'prentice, uncomfortable servant! *Middleton*, Your Five Gallants, iv. 7.

dechenite (dech′en-īt), *n.* [Named after the German geologist E. H. K. von *Dechen* (1800–1889).] A native vanadate of lead, occurring massive, with botryoidal structure, and of yellowish- or brownish-red color.

dechlorometer (dē-klǫ-rom′e-tėr), *n.* Same as *chlorometer* (with unnecessary prefix).

dechristianize (dē-kris′tiąn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dechristianized*, ppr. *dechristianizing*. [= F. *déchristianiser*; as *de-* priv. + *christianize*.] To turn from Christianity; banish Christian belief and principles from; paganize. Also spelled *dechristianise*.

deci-. [Short for *decimi-*, < L. *decimus*, tenth: see *decimal*.] An element, meaning 'tenth,' in the nomenclature of the metric system, as in *decimeter*, the tenth of a meter, *decigram*, the tenth of a gram, etc.

deciare (des-iâr′), *n.* [< F. *deciare*, < L. *deci(mus)*, tenth, + F. *are*, are: see *are*2.] In the *metric system*, a unit of superficial measure, the tenth part of an are, or 107.6 square feet, English measure.

decidable (dē-sī′da-bl), *a.* [< *decide* + *-able*.] That may be decided.

decide (dē-sīd′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *decided*, ppr. *deciding*. [< ME. *deciden*, < OF. *decider*, F. *décider* = Sp. Pg. *decidir* = It. *decidere*, < L. *decidere*, decide, also lit. cut off, < *de*, off, + *cædere*, cut. Cf. *decise*, and *concise, incise*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To cut off; separate.

> Our seat denies us traffick here;
> The sea, too near, *decides* us from the rest.
> *Fuller*, Holy State, ii. 20.

2. To determine, as a question, controversy, or struggle, by some mode of arbitrament; settle by giving the victory to one side or the other; determine the issue or result of; adjust; conclude; end: as, the court *decided* the case in favor of the plaintiff; the umpire *decided* the contest; the fate of the bill is *decided*.

> The quarrel toucheth none but us alone;
> Betwixt ourselves let us *decide* it then.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

> They [the Greeks] were the first . . . to *decide* questions of war and policy by the free vote of the people fairly taken. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 256.

> They fought with unabated ardour; and the victory was only *decided* by their almost total extermination.
> *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

3. To resolve; determine in the mind: as, he *decided* to go.

> Who *decided*
> What our gifts, and what our wants should be?
> *M. Arnold*, Self-Deception.

II. *intrans.* To determine; form a definite opinion; come to a conclusion; pronounce a judgment: as, the court *decided* in favor of the defendant; to *decide* upon one's course.

> Who shall *decide* when doctors disagree?
> *Pope*, Moral Essays, iii. 1.

> Shall I wait a day ere I *decide*
> On doing or not doing justice here?
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 17.

decided (dē-sī′ded), *a.* [Cf. F. *décidé* = Sp. Pg. *decidido*, pp., used in the same way.] **1.** Free from ambiguity or uncertainty; unmistakable; unquestionable: as, a *decided* improvement.

> I find much cause to reproach myself that I have lived so long, and have given no *decided* and public proofs of my being a Christian. *P. Henry*, in Wirt's Sketches.

2. Resolute; determined; free from hesitation or wavering: as, a *decided* character.

> A politic caution, a guarded circumspection, were among the ruling principles of our forefathers in their most *decided* conduct. *Burke.*

= **Syn. 1.** *Decided, Decisive*, indisputable, undeniable, certain, positive, absolute. *Decided* and *decisive* are sometimes confounded, but are distinct, *decided* being passive and *decisive* active. A *decided* victory is a real, unmistakable victory; a *decisive* victory is one that decides the issue of the campaign. The battle of Bull Run ended in a *decided* victory, but not a *decisive* one; the victory at Waterloo was both *decided* and *decisive*. Compare a *decided* answer with a *decisive* one. The difference is the same as between *definite* and *definitive*. See *definite*.

> He had marked preferences, and . . . his opinions were as *decided* as his prejudices. *Edinburgh Rev.*

> The sentence of superior judges is final, *decisive*, and irrevocable. *Blackstone.*

> All the most eminent men, . . . Hampden excepted, were inclined to half measures. They dreaded a *decisive* victory almost as much as a *decisive* overthrow.
> *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

2. Unhesitating.

decidedly (dē-sī′ded-li), *adv.* In a decided or determined manner; clearly; indisputably; in a manner to preclude doubt.

> While tasting something *decidedly* bitter, sweetness cannot be thought of. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 98.

decidedness (dē-sī'ded-nes), *n.* The state of being decided.

decidement† (dē-sīd'ment), *n.* [< *decide* + *-ment.*] The act of deciding; decision.

> Fie, signior! there be times, and terms of honour
> To argue these things in, *decidements* able
> To speak ye noble gentlemen, ways punctual,
> And to the life of credit; you're too rugged.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Love's Pilgrimage, ii. 1.

decidence† (des'i-dens), *n.* [< L. *deciden(t-)s*, ppr. of *decidere*, fall off, fall down, < *de-* + *cadere*, fall: see *cadence* and *decay.*] A falling off.

> Men observing the *decidence* of the thorn do fall upon the conceit that it annually rotteth away, and successively reneweth again. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

decider (dē-sī'dėr), *n.* One who decides; one who or that which determines a cause or contest.

> I dare not take vpon me to be umpire and *decider* of those many altercations among Chronologers.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 71.

decidingly (dē-sī'ding-li), *adv.* In a deciding manner; decisively.

> But Herodotus who wrote his [Homer's] life hath cleared this point: . . . and so *decidingly* concludeth, etc.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 13.

decidua (dē-sid'ū-ą), *n.* [NL., sc. *membrana*, the membrane that falls off, fem. of L. *deciduus*, that falls down: see *deciduous.*] In *physiol.*, a membrane arising from alteration of the upper layer of the mucous membrane of the uterus, after the reception into the latter of the impregnated ovum, the name being given to it because it is discharged at parturition. At an early stage of the development of the human ovum the decidua exhibits a threefold division: a layer immediately lining the uterine cavity, called the *decidua vera* (true decidua); a second layer, immediately investing the embryo, called the *decidua reflexa* (turned-back decidua); and a third layer, or rather a special development of part of the *decidua vera*, called the *decidua serotina* (late decidua).

decidual (dē-sid'ū-ąl), *a.* [< *decidua* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the decidua.

deciduary (dē-sid'ū-ą-ri), *a.* [< L. *deciduus* (see *deciduous*) + E. *-ary.*] Falling off; dropping away; deciduous. [Rare.]

> The shedding of the *deciduary* margins may be compared with the shedding by very young birds of their down.
> *Darwin*, Descent of Man, II. 77.

Deciduata (dē-sid-ū-ā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *deciduatus:* see *deciduate.*] One of the two major divisions (the other being *Non-deciduata*) into which monodelphous mammals have been divided. See the extract.

> In the *Deciduata* . . . the superficial layer of the mucous membrane of the uterus undergoes a special modification, and unites . . . with the villi developed from the chorion of the fœtus; and, at birth, this decidual and maternal part of the placenta is thrown off along with the fœtus, the mucous membrane of the uterus . . . being regenerated during, and after, each pregnancy.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 282.

deciduate (dē-sid'ū-ąt), *a.* [< NL. *deciduatus*, having a decidua, < *decidua*, a decidua: see *decidua.*] 1. Having a decidua or a deciduous placenta; pertaining to or having the characters of the *Deciduata*.—2. Being deciduous, as a placenta.

deciduity (des-i-dū'i-ti), *n.* [< *deciduous* + *-ity.*] Deciduousness. *Keith.* [Rare.]

deciduous (dē-sid'ū-us), *a.* [= F. *décidu* = Sp. *decíduo*, < L. *deciduus*, that falls down, < *decidere*, fall down, < *de*, down, + *cadere*, fall: see *decay.*] Falling or liable to fall, especially after a definite period of time; not perennial or permanent.

> There is much that is *deciduous* in books, but all that gives them a title to rank as literature in the highest sense is perennial.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 177.
>
> *Deciduous* institutions imply *deciduous* sentiments.
> *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 458.

Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*: (1) Falling off at maturity or at the end of the season, as petals, leaves, fruit, etc.: in distinction from *fugacious* or *caducous* organs, which fall soon after their appearance, and from *persistent* or *permanent*, or, as applied to leaves, from *evergreen*. (2) Losing the foliage every year: as, *deciduous* trees. (*b*) In *zoöl.*: (1) Falling off at a certain stage of an animal's existence, as the hair, horns, and teeth of certain animals. (2) Losing certain parts regularly and periodically, or at certain stages or ages: as, a *deciduous* insect.—**Deciduous cusps** or **pieces** of the mandibles, in *entom.*, appendages, one on the outer side or end of each mandible, which are generally lost soon after the insect attains the imago state, leaving scars. They are found in a single family of rhynchophorous *Coleoptera*, the *Otiorhynchidæ*.—**Deciduous dentition.** See *dentition.*—**Deciduous insects,** those insects that cast off the wings after copulation, as the females of ants and termites.—**Deciduous membrane.** See *decidua.*

deciduousness (dē-sid'ū-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being deciduous.

decigram, decigramme (des'i-gram), *n.* [< F. *décigramme* = Sp. *decígramo* = Pg. *decigrammo* = It. *decigramma*, < L. *deci(mus)*, tenth, + NL. *gramma*, gram.] In the *metric system*, a weight of one tenth of a gram, equal to 1.54 grains troy.

decil, decile (des'il), *n.* [= F. *décil* = It. *decile*, irreg. < L. *decimus*, tenth, < *decem* = E. *ten.*] An aspect or position of two planets when they are a tenth part of the zodiac (36°) distant from each other.

deciliter, decilitre (des'i-lē-tėr), *n.* [< F. *décilitre* = Sp. *decilitro* = Pg. It. *decilitro*, < L. *decimus*, tenth, + NL. *litra*, liter: see *liter.*] In the *metric system*, a measure of capacity equal to one tenth of a liter, or 3.52 English fluidounces, or 3.38 United States fluidounces.

decillion (dē-sil'yon), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *decem*, ten, + E. *(m)illion.*] 1. According to English notation, a million involved to the tenth power, being a unit with sixty ciphers annexed.—2. According to the modern French notation, which is also used in the United States, a thousand involved to the eleventh power, being a unit with thirty-three ciphers annexed. [Owing to the ambiguity resulting from the partial adoption of the second meaning, this and similar words (except *million*) are practically disused.]

decillionth (dē-sil'yonth), *a.* and *n.* [< *decillion* + *-th.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to a decillion; having the magnitude or position of one of a decillion equal parts.

II. *n.* The quotient of unity divided by a decillion; one of a decillion equal parts.

decima (des'i-mą), *n.*; pl. *decimæ* (-mē). [< L. *decimus*, tenth: see *decimal.*] 1. In *music:* (*a*) An interval of ten diatonic degrees, being an octave and a third. (*b*) An organ-stop whose pipes sound a tenth above the keys struck.—2. A Spanish money: the tenth of a real vellon, or about 5 cents in United States money.

decimal (des'i-mal), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *decimal*, F. *décimal* = Sp. Pg. *decimal* = It. *decimale* = D. *decimaal* = G. Dan. Sw. *decimal*, < ML. *decimalis*, < L. *decimus*, tenth, < *decem* = E. *ten:* see *ten.*] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to the tenth or to tens; proceeding by tens.—2. Relating to tithes.

> Regulating the jurisdiction of Ecclesiastical Courts in causes testamentary, *decimal*, and matrimonial.
> *Heylin*, Hist. Presbyterians, p. 469.

Decimal arithmetic, the ordinary method of arithmetical calculation by the Arabic notation. The term is sometimes restricted to the calculation with decimals.—**Decimal currency.** See *currency.*—**Decimal fraction,** a fraction whose denominator is a power of 10. So long as the quantity is conceived as having a power of 10 for its denominator it is properly and usually called a decimal fraction, however it may be written. The ordinary method of writing it is by prefixing to the numerator (used alone) a dot (the decimal point) with a number of zeros sufficient to make the number of places in the numerator equal to that in the denominator, less one. Thus, $\frac{1}{10}$ = .1, $\frac{1}{100}$ = .01, $\frac{1}{1000}$ = .001, etc.; $2\frac{8}{10}$ = 2.06, etc. See II.—**Decimal measure,** any measure belonging to a decimal system.—**Decimal notation,** a system of writing numbers depending on powers of 10, especially the ordinary system by means of nine digits and a cipher. The system in an imperfect form, wanting the 0 (the places being preserved by ruled columns), is believed to have been invented in India, and is explained in the Latin geometry of Boëthius (died about A. D. 525). The genuineness both of the passage and of the entire work has been much disputed, but is now more usually conceded. The system was, however, entirely disused in Europe until (having been completed by the invention of the 0) it was reintroduced through the Arabians (by whom it is called the *Indian notation*), being first systematically explained in the work of Leonardo da Pisa, about 1200. The extension of the system to fractions was accomplished much later. See II.—**Decimal numeration,** any system of naming numbers by taking them in multiples and powers of 10. Such systems have generally prevailed in all languages, being founded on the use of the ten fingers as helps to count.—**Decimal place,** the position of a figure in decimal notation.—**Decimal point,** a dot separating the whole part from the fractional part of an expression in decimal notation. The decimal point appears to have been first used by Napier (*Constructio*, 1619); the writing of it above the line by Newton. See II.—**Decimal system,** any system of measurement or of counting whose units are powers of 10; especially, the metric system (which see, under *metric*).

II. *n.* An expression denoting a decimal fraction by an extension of the decimal notation. A dot, called the *decimal point*, being placed to the right of the units' place, figures are written to the right of it, the first place in passing to the right being appropriated to tenths, the second to hundredths, etc. Thus, 199320.3 is the same as $199320\frac{3}{10}$; 19932.03 is the same as $19932\frac{3}{100}$; and 1.993203 is the same as $1\frac{993203}{1000000}$. (See *decimal fraction*, above.) The invention of decimals is usually attributed to Stevinus (1582). In his notation a mixed number, for example $1993\frac{203}{1000}$, which is now written 1993.203, would have been written 1993⓪2①0②3③. The decimal point may be placed above the line (a common practice) or on the line.—**Recurring decimal,** a decimal in which after a certain point the digits are continually repeated. If there is but one recurring figure, the expression is called a *repeating decimal;* if there are more than one, the expression is called a *circulating decimal.* But these distinctions are not commonly observed with strictness. A circulating decimal is denoted by means of dots over the first and last figures of the recurring period. Thus, $\frac{1}{74}$ is 0.0135, that is, 0.0135135135, etc.

decimalism (des'i-mal-izm), *n.* [< *decimal* + *-ism.*] The theory or system of a decimal notation or division, as of numbers, currency, weights, etc.

decimalist (des'i-mal-ist), *n.* [< *decimal* + *-ist.*] One who employs or advocates computation or numeration by tens.

> Of course all these fifteens and sixties were objectionable to the pure *decimalist.* *The Engineer*, LXV. 83.

decimalization (des'i-mal-i-zā'shon), *n.* The act of reducing or causing to conform to the decimal system.

> When the *decimalization* of English money was first proposed, the notion of international money had never been seriously entertained, and hardly indeed conceived.
> *Jevons*, Money and Mech. of Exchange, p. 178.

decimalize (des'i-mal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decimalized*, ppr. *decimalizing.* [< *decimal* + *-ize.*] To reduce to the decimal system: as, to *decimalize* currency, weights, measures, etc.

decimally (des'i-mal-i), *adv.* By tens; by means of decimals.

decimate (des'i-māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decimated*, ppr. *decimating.* [< L. *decimatus*, pp. of *decimare* (> F. *décimer* = Sp. (obs.) Pg. *decimar* = It. *decimare* = D. *decimeren* = G. *decimiren* = Dan. *decimere* = Sw. *decimera*), select the tenth by lot (for punishment), pay tithes, < *decimus*, tenth: see *decimal.*] 1†. To take the tenth part of or from; tithe.

> I have heard you are as poor as a *decimated* Cavalier [referring to Cromwell's 10 per cent. income-tax on Cavaliers], and had not one foot of land in all the world.
> *Dryden*, Wild Gallant, ii. 2.

2. To select by lot and put to death every tenth man of: as, to *decimate* a captured army or a body of prisoners or mutineers (a barbarity occasionally practised in antiquity).

> God sometimes *decimates* or tithes delinquent persons, and they die for a common crime, according as God hath cast their lot in the decrees of predestination.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 280.

3. Loosely, to destroy a great but indefinite number or proportion of: as, the inhabitants were *decimated* by fever; the troops were *decimated* by the enemy's fire.

> It [England] had *decimated* itself for a question which involved no principle, and led to no result.
> *Froude*, Hist. Eng.

decimation (des-i-mā'shon), *n.* [= F. *décimation* = Pg. *decimação* = It. *decimazione*, < L. *decimatio(n-)*, < *decimare*, decimate: see *decimate.*] 1†. A tithing; specifically, an income-tax of 10 per cent. levied on the Cavaliers by Cromwell.—2. A selection of every tenth by lot, as for punishment, etc.

> By *decimation*, and a tithed death,
> . . . take thou the destin'd tenth.
> *Shak.*, T. of A., v. 5.

> And the whole army had cause to enquire into their own rebellions, when they saw the Lord of Hosts, with a dreadful *decimation*, taking off so many of our brethren by the worst of executioners. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., v. 9.

3. The destruction of a great but indefinite number or proportion of people, as of an army or of the inhabitants of a country; a heavy loss of life.

decimator (des'i-mā-tor), *n.* [= F. *décimateur* = It. *decimatore;* as *decimate* + *-or.*] One who or that which decimates.

decime (de-sēm'), *n.* [= F. *décime*, a tenth, tithe, decime (in older form *disme*, *dime*, > E. *dime*), < L. *decimus*, tenth: see *decimal* and *dime.*] A French coin, the tenth of a franc, or about 2 United States cents.

decimestrial (des-i-mes'tri-al), *a.* [< L. *decem*, = E. *ten*, + *-mestris*, adj. form in comp. of *mensis*, a month, q. v. Cf. *semester.*] Consisting of or containing ten months. [Rare.]

> The *decimestrial* year still survived long after regal government had ceased.
> *W. Smith*, Dict. Greek and Rom. Antiq., p. 192.

decimeter (des'i-mē-tėr), *n.* [< F. *décimètre* (> Sp. *decímetro* = Pg. *decimetro*), < L. *deci-mus*, tenth, + F. *mètre* = E. *meter*[2].] In the *metric system*, a measure of length equal to the tenth part of a meter, or 3.937 inches. A square decimeter is equal to 15.5 square inches, and a decimeter cube, or liter, is 61 cubic inches, equal to 0.88 imperial quart or 1.056 United States (wine) quarts.

decimo (des'i-mō; Sp. pron. dā'thē-mō), *n.* [Sp., < L. *decimus*, tenth: see *decimal.*] In Spanish reckoning: (*a*) The tenth part of a peso or dollar. (*b*) The tenth part of an oncia or ounce.

decimole (des'i-mōl), *n.* [< L. *decem*, ten.] In *music*, a group of ten notes which are to be played in the time of eight or of four notes, marked by a phrase-mark or curve inclosing the notes and including the figure 10. Also called *decuplet*.

decimo-sexto (des'i-mō-seks'tō), *n.* See *sexto-decimo*.

decinert, *n.* Same as *decenner*.

decipher (dē-sī'fėr), *v. t.* [After OF. *dechiffrer*, F. *déchiffrer* = Sp. *descifrar* = Pg. *decifrar* = It. *decifrare, deciferare, dicifrare, diciferare*, < ML. *dechiffrare* (after F.), **decifrare*, decipher, < *de-* + *cifra*, cipher: see *cipher*.] **1.** To interpret by the use of a key, as something written in cipher; make out by discovering the key to.

Zelmane, that had the character in her heart, could easily *decipher* it. *Sir P. Sidney.*

The virtues of them [ciphers], whereby they are to be preferred, are three: that they be not laborious to write and read; that they be impossible to *decipher*; and in some cases, that they be without suspicion.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning (original English ed.), [Works, III. 402.

2. To succeed in reading, as what is written in obscure, partially obliterated, or badly formed characters.

They [Wycherley's manuscripts] were so full of erasures and interlineations that no printer could *decipher* them.
Macaulay, Leigh Hunt.

3. To discover or explain the meaning of, as of something that is obscure or difficult to be traced or understood.

I could not help *deciphering* something in his face above his condition. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy.

All races which have long wandered and fought have become composite to a degree past *deciphering*.
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 103.

4. To describe or delineate.

Could I give you a lively representation of guilt and horror on this hand, and paint out eternal wrath and *decipher* eternal vengeance on the other, then might I shew you the condition of a sinner hearing himself denied by Christ. *South.*

5†. To find out; detect; discover; reveal.

What's the news?—
That you are both *decipher'd*, that's the news,
For villains mark'd with rape. *Shak.*, Tit. And., iv. 2.

I have spoke with her, and we have a nay-word, how to know one another. I come to her in white and cry "mum"; she cries "budget"; and by that we know one another. . . . But what needs either your "mum," or her "budget"? the white will *decipher* her well enough.
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 2.

6†. To write in cipher; conceal by means of a cipher or other disguise. [Rare.]

To be plain with you, I am the very man *deciphered* in his book, under the name of Venator.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 225.

=**Syn. 1-3.** To interpret, make out, unravel.

decipher† (dē-sī'fėr), *n.* [< *decipher*, *v.*] A description.

He was a Lord Chancellour of France, whose *decipher* agrees exactly with this great prelate, sometime Lord Keeper of the Great Seal.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, II. 220.

decipherable (dē-sī'fėr-a-bl), *a.* [= F. *déchiffrable* = Sp. *descifrable*; as *decipher* + *-able*.] Capable of being deciphered or interpreted.

Some of the letters seized at Mr. Coleman's are not *decipherable* by all or any of the keys found.
Preface to Letters on Popish Plot.

decipherer (dē-sī'fėr-ėr), *n.* One who interprets what is written in ciphers, or reads what is written obscurely.

Suppose that ciphers were well managed, there be multitudes of them that exclude the *decipherer*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning (original English ed.), [Works, III. 402.

There are a sort of those narrow-eyed *decipherers* . . . that will extort strange and abstruse meanings out of any subject. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour.

decipherment (dē-sī'fėr-ment), *n.* [= F. *déchiffrement*; as *decipher* + *-ment*.] The act of deciphering; interpretation.

They [the Assyrian tablets exhumed by Layard and Smith] are now among the collections of the British Museum, and their *decipherment* is throwing a new and strange light on the cosmogony and religions of the early East.
Dawson, Origin of World, p. 19.

decipia (dē-sip'i-ą), *n.* [NL., < *decipium*, q. v.] The oxid of decipium. Its formula is doubtful, being either DpO or Dp_2O_3. Its properties are not yet fully ascertained.

decipium (dē-sip'i-um), *n.* [NL., irreg. < L. *decipere*, deceive: see *deceive*.] Chemical symbol, Dp; atomic weight, 106 if the oxid is DpO, or 171 if, as is likely, the oxid is Dp_2O_3. A substance found in the samarskite of North Carolina, and said to be a metallic element intermediate in character between the metals of the cerium and yttrium groups. Its salts are colorless. The acetate crystallizes easily.

deciset, *v. t.* [< L. *decisus*, pp. of *decidere*, decide: see *decide*, and cf. *concise*, *incise*, etc.] To decide; settle; determine.

No man more profoundly discusseth or more fynely *deciseth* the vse of ceremonies. *J. Udall*, Pref. to Matthew.

decision (dē-sizh'ọn), *n.* [< OF. *decision*, F. *décision* = Sp. *decision* = Pg. *decisão* = It. *decisione*, < L. *decisio(n-)*, < *decidere*, cut off, decide: see *decide*.] **1**†. The act of separating or cutting off; detachment of a part; excision.

The essence of God is incorporeal, spiritual, and indivisable; and therefore his nature is really communicated, not by derivation or *decision*, but by a total and plenary communication. *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, ii.

2. Determination, as of a contest or an event; end, as of a struggle; arbitrament: as, the *decision* of a battle by arms.

When the Contract is broken, and there is no third Person to judge, then the *Decision* is by Arms.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 115.

Their arms are to the last *decision* bent,
And fortune labours with the vast intent. *Dryden.*

3. Determination, as of a question or a doubt; final judgment or opinion in a case which has been under deliberation or discussion: as, the *decision* of the Supreme Court.

What shall finally be done with Spain respecting the Mississippi? becomes an interesting question, and one pressing on us for a *decision*.
Monroe, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 510.

Her clear and bared limbs
O'erthwarted with the brazen-headed spear
Upon her pearly shoulder leaning cold,
The while, above, her full and earnest eye
Over her snow-cold breast and angry cheek
Kept watch, waiting *decision*. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

4. A resolution; a fixing of a purpose in the mind.—**5.** The quality of being decided; ability to form a settled purpose; prompt determination: as, a man of *decision*.—**Fifty Decisions**, the final disposition by Justinian of fifty questions concerning which the authorities on Roman law were not agreed. They were made A. D. 529–30, and were embodied in the new (or revised) Code of Justinian.=**Syn. 2** and **3.** *Decision*, *Verdict*, *Report*, *Judgment*, *Decree*, *Order*, *Adjudication*. In law the following distinctions are usual: A *decision* is the determination of an issue by a judge or court; a *verdict*, by a jury; a *report*, one submitted to the court by a referee, master, or auditor; a *judgment*, *decree*, or *order*, the formal entry or document embodying the determination; *adjudication* is generally used in connection with the effect of a judgment, decree, or order in settling the question.—**5.** *Decision*, *Determination*, *Resolution*. *Decision* is the quality of being able to make up one's mind promptly, clearly, and firmly as to what shall be done and the way to do it. *Determination* is the settling upon some line of action with a fixed purpose to stick to it; it is somewhat nearer than the others to doggedness, and sometimes approaches obstinacy. *Determination* may be negative, as not to do a thing, but *resolution* is generally positive or active; it often implies more courage than the others, and is otherwise more high-minded. But these words are often used interchangeably.

Unity, secrecy, *decision* are the qualities which military arrangements require. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

When the force of habit is added, the *determination* becomes invincible, and seems to assume rank with the great laws of nature. *Foster*, Decision of Character, ii.

We cannot willingly admit that those gentle affections are totally incompatible with the most impregnable *resolution* and vigor. *Foster*, Decision of Character, v.

decisional (dē-sizh'on-al), *a.* [< *decision* + *-al*.] Pertaining or relating to a decision; authoritative. [Rare.]

These opinions of the minority can have no *decisional* effect. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 503.

decisive (dē-sī'siv), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *decisif*, F. *décisif* = Sp. Pg. It. *decisivo*, < L. *decisus*, pp. of *decidere*, decide: see *decide*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the power or quality of determining a question, doubt, contest, event, etc.; final; conclusive; putting an end to controversy: as, the opinion of the court is *decisive* on the question.

He is inclined to substitute rapid movements and *decisive* engagements for the languid and dilatory operations of his countrymen. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

In each new threat of faction the ballot has been, beyond expectation, right and *decisive*.
Emerson, Fortune of the Republic.

Only when a revolution in circumstances is at once both marked and permanent, does a *decisive* alteration of character follow. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 452.

2. Marked by decision or prompt determination.

Strong and *decisive* the reply I gave.
Crabbe, Works, VII. 92.

Decisive abstraction. See *abstraction*.=**Syn.** *Decided*, *Decisive*. See *decided*.

II. *n.* A decisive thing. [Rare.]

It was evidently the conduct of the Spaniards, not their armes, which was the *decisive* here.
Evelyn, Enc. between the French and Spanish [Ambassadors.

decisively (dē-sī'siv-li), *adv.* In a conclusive manner; in a manner to end deliberation, controversy, doubt, or contest.

decisiveness (dē-sī'siv-nes), *n.* **1.** The quality of ending doubt, controversy, or the like; conclusiveness.—**2.** The state of being marked by decision or prompt determination: as, *decisiveness* of character.

decisory (dē-sī'sō-ri), *a.* [< F. *décisoire* = Sp. Pg. *decisorio*, < L. *decisus*, pp. of *decidere*, decide: see *decide*.] Decisive. [Rare.]

decistère (des-i-stâr'), *n.* [< F. *décistère*, < L. *decimus*, tenth, + F. *stère*: see *stere*.] In the *metric system*, a cubic measure, equal to the tenth part of a stere, or 3.532 cubic feet.

decitizenize (dē-sit'i-zn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decitizenized*, ppr. *decitizenizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *citizen* + *-ize*.] To deprive of citizenship; disfranchise.

decivilize (dē-siv'i-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decivilized*, ppr. *decivilizing*. [= F. *déciviliser*; as *de-* priv. + *civilize*.] To reduce or degrade from a civilized to a wilder or more savage state.

We have but to imagine ourselves *de-civilized*—to suppose faculty decreased, knowledge lost, language vague, criticism and skepticism absent, to understand how inevitably the primitive man conceives as real the dream-personages we know to be ideal.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 71.

deck (dek), *v. t.* [< ME. *decken* (rare), < MD. *decken*, D. *dekken* = MLG. *decken*, LG. *dekken* = OHG. *decchan*, MHG. G. *decken* = OFries. *thekka* = Dan. *dække* (after LG.), prop. *tække* = Sw. *täcka* = Icel. *thekkja* = AS. *theccan*, E. *thatch*, dial. *thack*, *theak*, cover: see *thatch*, *v.* *Deck* is thus a doublet, derived from the D. and LG., of the native E. *thatch*. The alleged AS. **deccan*, **ge-deccan*, to which *deck* is generally referred, are misreadings for *theccan*, *ge-theccan*. Cf. *deck*, *n.*] **1.** To cover; overspread; invest; especially, to array or clothe with something resplendent or ornamental; adorn; embellish; set out: as, to *deck* one's self for a wedding; she was *decked* with jewels.

They *deck* it [an image] with silver and gold. Jer. x. 4.

Whether to *deck* with clouds the uncolour'd sky,
Or wet the thirsty earth with falling showers.
Milton, P. L., v. 189.

The dew with spangles *decked* the ground. *Dryden.*

When, with new force, she aids her conquering eyes,
And beauty *decks* with all that beauty buys. *Crabbe.*

2. *Naut.*, to furnish with or as with a deck, as a vessel.

At last it was concluded to *decke* their long boat with their ship hatches.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 122.

3. In *mining*, to load or unload (the cars or tubs) upon the cage.—**4.** [Cf. *deck*, *n.*, 5.] To discard. *Grose.*=**Syn. 1.** *Ornament*, *Decorate*, etc. See *adorn*. See also list under *decorate*.

deck (dek), *n.* [< MD. *decke*, D. *dek*, cover, deck, = OFries. *thekke* = LG. *decke* = OHG. *decchi*, *decki*, also *decha*, MHG. G. *decke*, cover, G. *deck*, deck, = Sw. *däck* = Dan. *dæk* (after LG.), deck; from the verb: see *deck*, *v.*, and cf. *thatch*, *n.*] **1**†. A covering; anything that serves as a sheltering cover.

Being well refreshed, we vntyed our Targets that coured vs as a *Deck*.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 188.

2. An approximately horizontal platform or floor extending from side to side of a ship or of a part of a ship, as of a deck-house, and supported by beams and carlines. In wooden ships the deck is formed of planks about three inches wide and three inches thick, spiked to the beams and carlines; in iron ships it is formed of iron plating riveted to the beams and girders and generally covered with wooden planking. An armored deck is protected by iron or steel plating. The *spar-deck* is the upper deck of those which extend from stem to stern; the *main deck* is the deck immediately below the spar-deck in a double-decked ship; the *quarter-deck* is that part of the spar-deck which is abaft the mainmast; the *topgallant forecastle-deck* is a short deck above the spar-deck in the forward part of the ship, generally extending as far aft as the foremast. In a man-of-war the *berth-deck* is the deck below the gun-deck, where the mess-lockers and -tables are placed, and where the hammocks are slung. The *gun-deck* is the deck of a man-of-war where the battery is carried; in old line-of-battle ships, where guns were carried on three decks below the spar-deck, they were called respectively the upper, middle, and lower gun-deck. A *flush deck* is a spar-deck clear from stem to stern of houses or other encumbrances. The term *half-deck* was formerly applied to the after part of the deck next below the spar-deck, and forward of the cabin bulkhead. The *hurricane-deck* is the upper light deck of side-wheel passenger-steamers. The *orlop-deck* is below the berth-deck, and is where the cables were formerly stowed. The *poop-deck* is the after part of the ship, over the cabin, when the cabin is on the spar-deck. The *turtle-deck* or *turtle-backed deck* is so called from its resemblance to the back of a turtle, and is a convex deck extending a short distance aft from the stem of an ocean steamer to shed the water in a head sea; in many iron steamships of recent model there is a similar arrangement on the stern. In river-steamers in the United

States the *boiler-deck* is the deck on which the boilers are carried. A *cambered deck* is a deck arched so as to be higher in the middle than at the stem or stern — the opposite of the usual practice.

I boarded the king's ship: now on the beak,
Now in the waist, the *deck*, in every cabin,
I flam'd amazement. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

3. In *mining*, the platform of the cage; that part of the cage on which the cars stand or the men ride. Cages are sometimes built with as many as four decks.—**4†.** A pile of things laid one upon another; a heap; a store; a file, as of cards or papers.

And for a song I have
A paper-blurrer, who, on all occasions,
For all times and all seasons, hath such trinkets
Ready in the *deck*. *Massinger*, Guardian, iii. 3.

5. A pack of cards containing only those necessary to play any given game: as, a euchre *deck*; a bezique *deck*.

Well, if I chance but once to get the *deck*,
To deal about and shuffle as I would.
Solimus, Emperour of the Turks (1638).

6. That part of a pack which remains after the deal, and from which cards may be drawn during the course of the game.

I'll deal the cards, and cut you from the *deck*.
Two Maids of Moreclacke (1609).

Whiles he thought to steal the single ten,
The king was slyly finger'd from the *deck*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 1.

Cold deck, a pack of cards assorted or arranged in a known way. [Gamblers' slang.]—**Officer of the deck.** See *officer*.—**On deck**, on hand; ready for action or duty; hence, in *base-ball*, next at the bat; having the right or privilege of batting next.—**To clear the decks**, to prepare a ship of war for action.—**To sweep the deck** or **the decks.** (*a*) To dash violently over or along the deck of a vessel, as a great wave or the fire of an enemy's guns, carrying everything before it. (*b*) To command every part of the deck, as with small arms, from the tops of an attacking vessel. (*c*) To take off or carry away all the stakes on a card-table; hence, generally, to gain everything.

deck-beam (dek′bēm), *n.* A strong transverse beam of timber or iron stretching across a ship from side to side, in order to support the deck and retain the sides at their proper distance.

deck-bridge (dek′brij), *n.* A bridge in which the roadway is laid upon the top of the truss: opposed to *bottom-road* or *through bridge*. Also called *top-road bridge*.

deck-cargo (dek′kär″gō), *n.* Cargo stowed on the deck of a vessel; a deck-load.

deck-cleat (dek′klēt), *n.* A cleat fastened to a deck.

deck-collar (dek′kol″är), *n.* The collar or ring which lines the hole in the roof of a railroad-car, through which the stove-pipe passes.

decked (dekt), *p. a.* **1.** Dressed; adorned.—**2.** Furnished with a deck or decks: as, a three-*decked* ship.—**3.** In *her.*, edged or purfled with another color: thus, the feathers of a bird of one tincture are *decked* of another tincture. Also *marguetté*.

deckel, *n.* See *deckle*.

decker (dek′ėr), *n.* [= D. *dekker* (*tafeldekker, driedekker*) = G. *decker* = Dan. *dækker* (in comp. *taffeldækker, tredækker*) = Sw. *täckare*; as *deck* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *thatcher*.] **1.** One who or that which decks or adorns; a coverer: as, a table-*decker*.—**2.** A vessel that has a deck or decks: as, a two-*decker*. [Only in composition.]

deck-feather (dek′feтн″ėr), *n.* See *feather*.

deck-flat (dek′flat), *n.* See *flat*.

deck-hand (dek′hand), *n.* A person regularly employed as a laborer on the deck of a vessel.

deck-head (dek′hed), *n.* A slipper limpet, or species of *Crepidula*.

deck-hook (dek′hůk), *n.* A heavy knee-shaped timber in the extreme end of a ship, either bow or stern, serving to support the deck and to strengthen the frame. See cut under *stem*.

deck-house (dek′hous), *n.* A small house erected on the deck of a ship for any purpose.

decking (dek′ing), *n.* **1.** The act of adorning.—**2.** Ornament; embellishment.

Such glorious *deckings* of the temple.
Homilies, ii., Against Idolatry.

No *decking* sets forth anything so much as affection.
Sir P. Sidney.

deckle (dek′l), *n.* [Also written *dekle, deckel*; = Sw. *deckel* = Russ. *dekele*, < LG. *dekkel* = G. *deckel* (cf. D. *deksel* = Dan. *dæksel*), a cover, lid, tympan, dim. of *decke*, cover, covering, *deck*, deck: see *deck*.] In *paper-making*: (*a*) In hand paper-making, a rectangular frame laid upon the wire mold on which the paper-pulp is placed, to confine it within the limits of the required size of sheet; in machine paper-making, a belt of linen and caoutchouc placed on either side of the apron, to keep the pulp from spreading out laterally and making the paper wider than is desired. (*b*) The rough or raw edge of paper; specifically, the ragged edge of hand-made paper, produced by the deckle.

deckle-edged (dek′l-ejd), *a.* See the extract.

Deckle-edged.—This term has lately been adopted in the advertisements of books to indicate that the edges of the paper have not been cut or trimmed, so that it is equivalent to the more common designation, "rough-edged."
N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 227.

deckle-strap (dek′l-strap), *n.* A strap used on paper-making machines to confine the flow of the pulp and to determine the width of the sheet.

deck-load (dek′lōd), *n.* Same as *deck-cargo*.

deck-passage (dek′pas″āj), *n.* Conveyance of a passenger on the deck of a vessel.

deck-passenger (dek′pas″en-jėr), *n.* A passenger who pays for accommodation on the deck of a vessel.

deck-pipe (dek′pīp), *n.* An iron pipe through which the chain-cable is paid into the chain-locker.

deck-planking (dek′plang″king), *n.* Planking cut suitably for forming the deck of a vessel.

deck-plate (dek′plāt), *n.* A metallic plate placed about the smoke-stack or the furnace of a marine engine, to protect the wood of the deck.

deck-pump (dek′pump), *n.* A hand-pump used for washing decks.

deck-sheet (dek′shēt), *n.* The sheet of a studding-sail leading directly to the deck, by which it is steadied until set.

deck-stopper (dek′stop″ėr), *n.* A strong stopper used for securing the cable.

deck-tackle (dek′tak″l), *n.* A heavy tackle used for hauling in cable, or for other purposes.

deck-transom (dek′tran″sum), *n.* See *transom*.

decl. An abbreviation of *declension*.

declaim (dē-klām′), *v.* [< ME. *declamen* = OF. *declamer*, F. *déclamer* (> D. *declameren* = G. *declamiren* = Dan. *deklamere* = Sw. *deklamera*) = Sp. Pg. *declamar* = It. *declamare*, < L. *declamare*, cry aloud, make a speech, < *de-* (intensive) + *clamare*, cry, shout: see *claim*[1], *clamor*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To make a formal speech or oration; harangue.

With what impatience he *declaim'd* !
Swift, Death of Dr. Swift.

It is usual for masters to make their boys *declaim* on both sides of the argument. *Swift.*

To *declaim* on the temporal advantages . . . [the poor] enjoy, is only repeating what none either believe or practise. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxix.

2. To speak or write for rhetorical effect; speak or write pompously or elaborately, without earnestness of purpose, sincerity, or sound argument; rant.

It is not enough in general to *declaim* against our sins, but we must search out particularly those predominant vices which by their boldness and frequency have provoked God thus to punish us. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. i.

The Rogue has (with all the Wit he could muster up) been *declaiming* against Wit.
Congreve, Love for Love, i. 2.

At least he [Milton] does not *declaim*. *J. A. St. John.*

The preacher *declaimed* most furiously, for an hour, against luxury, although . . . there were not three pairs of shoes in the whole congregation.
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 21.

3. To repeat a select piece of prose or poetry in public, as an exercise in oratory or to exhibit skill in elocution.

The undergraduates shall in their course *declaime* publicly in the hall, in one of the three learned languages.
Laws of Harvard Univ. (1734), in Peirce's Hist. Harv. [Univ., App., p. 129.

II. *trans.* **1.** To utter or deliver in public in a rhetorical or oratorical manner.—**2.** To speak as an exercise in elocution: as, he *declaimed* Mark Antony's speech.—**3†.** To maintain or advocate oratorically.

Makes himself the devil's orator, and *declaims* his cause.
South, Sermons, VIII. 82.

4†. To speak against; cry down; decry.

This banquet then . . . is at once declared and *declaimed*, spoken of and forbidden.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 175.

declaimant (dē-klā′mant), *n.* [< *declaim* + *-ant*, after L. *declaman(t-)s*, ppr. of *declamare*, declaim: see *declaim*.] Same as *declaimer*. [Rare.]

declaimer (dē-klā′mėr), *n.* One who declaims; one who speaks for rhetorical effect or as an exercise in elocution; one who attempts to convince by a harangue.

Loud *declaimers* on the part
Of liberty, themselves the slaves of lust. *Cowper.*

I have little sympathy with *declaimers* about the Pilgrim Fathers, who look upon them all as men of grand conceptions and superhuman foresight.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 289.

declamando (dek-lą-man′dō). [It., ppr. of *declamare*, < L. *declamare*, declaim: see *declaim*.] In *music*, in a declamatory style. *E. D.*

declamation (dek-ląmā′shon), *n.* [= D. *declamatie* = G. *declamation* = Dan. Sw. *deklamation*, < F. *déclamation* = Sp. *declamacion* = Pg. *declamação* = It. *declamazione*, < L. *declamatio(n-)*, < *declamare*, declaim: see *declaim*.] **1.** The act or art of declaiming or making rhetorical harangues in public; especially, the delivery of a speech or an exercise in oratory or elocution, as by a student of a college, etc.: as, a public *declamation*; the art of *declamation*.

The public listened with little emotion . . . to five acts of monotonous *declamation*. *Macaulay.*

Then crush'd by rules and weaken'd as refin'd,
For years the power of tragedy declin'd;
From bard to bard the frigid caution crept
Till *declamation* roar'd, while passion slept.
Johnson, Drury Lane, Prol.

Specifically—**2.** In *vocal music*, the proper rhetorical enunciation of the words, especially in recitative and in dramatic music.—**3.** A public harangue or set speech; an oration.

The *declamations* of the pulpit described the sufferings of the saved souls in purgatory as incalculably greater than were endured by the most wretched mortals upon earth.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 247.

4. Pompous, high-sounding verbiage in speech or writing; stilted oratory.

Many of the finest passages in his [Milton's] controversial writings are sometimes spoken of, even by favourable judges, as *declamation*. *J. A. St. John.*

Loose *declamation* may deceive the crowd.
Story, Advice to a Young Lawyer.

declamator† (dek′lą-mā-tor), *n.* [= F. *déclamateur* = Sp. Pg. *declamador* = It. *declamatore*, < L. *declamator*, < *declamare*, declaim.] A declaimer.

Who could, I say, hear this generous *declamator* without being fir'd at his noble zeal? *Steele*, Tatler, No. 56.

declamatory (dē-klam′ą-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *déclamatoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *declamatorio*, < L. *declamatorius*, declamatory, < *declamare*, declaim: see *declaim*.] **1.** Pertaining to the practice of declaiming in oratory or music; having the character of declamation.

The public will enter no protest if the gaps between them are filled up with the *declamatory* odds and ends, provided something on the stage be more or less occupying their attention.
Wagner and Wagnerism, Nineteenth Century, March, 1883.

2. Merely rhetorical; stilted; straining after effect: as, a *declamatory* style.

That perfection of tone which can be eloquent without being *declamatory*. *Lowell*, New Princeton Rev., I. 155.

declarable (dē-klār′ą-bl), *a.* [= F. *déclarable*; < *declare* + *-able*.] Capable of being declared or proved.

What slender opinions the ancients held of the efficacy of this star is *declarable* from their compute.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 13.

declarant (dē-klār′ant), *n.* [< F. *déclarant*, < L. *declaran(t-)s*, ppr. of *declarare*: see *declare*.] One who makes a declaration; specifically, in *law*, one whose admission or statement, made in writing or orally at some former time, is sought to be offered in evidence. Such declarations, even though made by a stranger to the litigation, are received in several classes of cases: as, for instance, to prove a fact of pedigree, or when made in the course of duty by a person since deceased, or against the interest of the declarant.

The acknowledgment of payment was held to be "against the *declarant's* interest," and rendered the whole statement admissible. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 741.

declaration (dek-ląrā′shon), *n.* [< ME. *declaracion* = D. *declaratie* = G. *declaration* = Dan. *deklaration*, < OF. *declaration*, F. *déclaration* = Sp. *declaracion* = Pg. *declaração* = It. *dichiarazione, dichiaragione*, < L. *declaratio(n-)*, a declaration, < *declarare*, declare: see *declare*.] **1†.** A clearing up; that which makes plain; explanation.

Of this forseide skale, fro the croos-lyne vnto the verre angle, is cleped vmbra versa, and the nether partie is cleped the vmbra recta. And for the more *declaration*, loo here the figure. *Chaucer.*

2. A positive or formal statement in regard to anything; affirmation; explicit assertion; avowal; publication; proclamation.

His promises are nothing else but *declarations* what God will do for the good of man. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

To set forth in order a *declaration* of those things which are most surely believed among us. Luke i. 1.

3. That which is proclaimed or declared; specifically, the document or instrument by which an announcement or assertion is formally made: as, the *Declaration* of Independence.

Verefie I wold the *declaracion*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6592.

4. In *law:* (*a*) At common law, the pleading in which the plaintiff formally presents the allegations on which he bases his claim for relief in a civil action: now more commonly called *complaint*. (*b*) In the criminal law of Scotland, the account which a prisoner who has been apprehended on suspicion of having committed a crime gives of himself, to be taken down in writing, on his examination.—**5.** A confession of faith or doctrine: as, the Auburn *Declaration;* the Savoy *Declaration*, etc.—**Déclaration de faillite,** in *French law*, an adjudication in bankruptcy.—**Declaration of Independence,** in *U. S. hist.*, the public act by which the Continental Congress, on July 4th, 1776, declared the colonies to be free and independent of Great Britain: often called by eminence *the Declaration*.—**Declaration of intention,** in *law*, a declaration made in court by an alien of his intent to become a citizen of the United States: required in some States as a condition of acquiring land.—**Declaration of rights.** See *Bill of Rights*, under *bill*3.—**Declaration of Title Act,** an English statute of 1862 providing means to establish and quiet land-titles.—**Declaration of trust,** an avowal of holding specified property in trust for another person.—**Declaration of war,** an announcement or proclamation of war by the sovereign authority of a country against another country. It was formerly customary to send a declaration of warlike purpose to the menaced power before beginning hostilities; but a declaration of war is now more commonly merely an announcement of the actual existence of a state of war. In most countries the power of declaring or formally beginning war rests with the sovereign or executive; but the Constitution of the United States confines this power to Congress.—**Dying declaration,** in *law*, a declaration made by a person on his deathbed. Such declarations, when relating to the cause of death, are admitted as evidence in a prosecution for homicide where it can be proved that the declarant knew he was about to die and had given up all hope of recovery.—**Explicit declaration.** See *explicit*.—**Judicial declaration,** in *Scots law*, in civil causes, the statement taken down in writing of a party when judicially examined as to the particular facts on which a case rests.—**Savoy Declaration,** a "declaration of the faith and order owned and practised in the Congregational churches in England," agreed upon at a meeting in the Savoy palace, London, in 1658. Doctrinally, it is a modification of the Westminster Assembly's Confession of Faith. It is no longer regarded as authoritative among the churches of the Congregational faith and order. Also called *Savoy Confession*.—**To emit a declaration.** See *emit*.

declarative (dē-klar′a-tiv), *a.* [= F. *déclaratif* = Sp. Pg. *declarativo* = It. *dichiarativo*, ‹ LL. *declarativus*, ‹ L. *declarare*, declare: see *declare*.] **1.** Making declaration, proclamation, or publication; exhibiting or manifesting; declaratory; explanatory.

We but rarely find examples of this imperfect subjunctive in the independent *declarative* form.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII. 52.

2. As declared, set forth, or made known: in contrast to *essential:* as, the *declarative* glory of God.

declaratively (dē-klar′a-tiv-li), *adv.* In a declarative manner; by distinct assertion, and not impliedly; by proclamation.

Christ was not primarily but *declaratively* invested with all power in heaven and on earth after he had finished his work and risen from the dead.
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLV. 652.

declarator (dē-klar′a-tor), *n.* [‹ F. *déclaratoire*, ‹ L. as if **declaratorius*, declaratory: see *declaratory*.] In *Scots law*, a declaratory action; a form of action in the Court of Session, the object of which is to have a fact declared judicially, leaving the legal consequences of it to follow as a matter of course: as, a *declarator* of marriage, etc.—**Declarator of bastardy.** See *bastardy*.

declaratorily (dē-klar′a-tō-ri-li), *adv.* By declaration or exhibition.

Andreas Alciatus, the civilian, and Franciscus de Cordua, have both *declaratorily* confirmed the same.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

declaratory (dē-klar′a-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *déclaratoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *declaratorio*, ‹ L. as if **declaratorius*, ‹ *declarator*, a declarer, ‹ *declarare*, declare: see *declare*.] Making declaration, clear manifestation, or exhibition; affirmative; declarative.

This [act] is of a *declaratory* nature, and recites that they are already contrary to the ancient and fundamental laws of the realm. *Hallam*, Const. Hist., vi.

Declaratory act or **statute,** an act or statute intended not to make new law, but to put an end to doubt by restating or explaining some former act or common-law rule.—**Declaratory action,** in *Scots law*, same as *declarator*.—**Declaratory decree** or **judgment,** a decree or judgment which simply declares the rights of the parties or expresses the opinion of the court on a question of law, without ordering anything to be done. *Rapalje and Lawrence*.

declare (dē-klār′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *declared*, ppr. *declaring*. [‹ ME. *declaren*, ‹ OF. *declarer, declerer, declairier, desclairier*, etc., F. *déclarer* = Sp. Pg. *declarar* = It. *dichiarire, dichiarare*, ‹ L. *declarare*, make clear, manifest, show, declare, ‹ *de* + *clarus*, clear: see *clear, clarify*.]
I. *trans.* **1†.** To make clear; clear up; free from obscurity; make plain.

To *declare* this a little, we must assume that the surfaces of such bodies are exactly smooth. *Boyle*.

2. To make known by words; assert explicitly; manifest or communicate plainly in any way; publish; proclaim; tell.

For a story of gallant bold Robin Hood
Unto you I will *declare*.
Robin Hood and the Shepherd (Child's Ballads, V. 238).

The heavens *declare* the glory of God. Ps. xix. 1.

I will *declare* what he hath done for my soul.
Ps. lxvi. 16.

Who shall then *declare*
The date of thy deep-founded strength?
Bryant, The Ages, xxxv.

3. To proclaim; announce.

I return'd in the evening with Sr Joseph Williamson, now *declar'd* Secretary of State.
Evelyn, Diary, July 22, 1674.

4. To assert; affirm: as, he *declares* the story to be false.

He says some of the best things in the world—and *declareth* that wit is his aversion. *Lamb*, My Relations.

5. In *law*, to solemnly assert a fact before witnesses: as, he *declared* a paper signed by him to be his last will and testament.—**6.** To make a full statement of, as of goods on which duty is to be paid at the custom-house.

A merchant of that guild cannot *declare* at the custom-house merchandise brought in one ship-load or land-conveyance of higher value than £2000. *Brougham*.

To declare a dividend. See *dividend*.—**To declare one's self,** to throw off reserve and avow one's opinions; show openly what one thinks, or which side one espouses.

We are a considerable body, who, upon a proper occasion, would not fail to *declare ourselves*. *Addison*.

To declare war, to make a declaration of war (which see, under *declaration*).=**Syn. 2-4.** *Proclaim, Publish*, etc. (see *announce*); *Affirm, Aver*, etc. (see *assert*); state, protest, utter, promulgate.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To make known one's thoughts or opinions; proclaim or avow some opinion, purpose, or resolution in favor or in opposition; make known explicitly some determination; make a declaration; come out: with *for* or *against:* as, the prince *declared for* the allies; victory had not *declared for* either party; the allied powers *declared against* France.

The internal faculties of will and understanding decreeing and *declaring against* them. *Jer. Taylor*.

Like fawning courtiers, for success they wait;
And then come smiling, and *declare for* fate.
Dryden.

Specifically—**2.** To express a formal decision; make a decision known by official proclamation or notice.

The Office did attend the King and Cabal, to discourse of the further quantity of victuals fit to be *declared* for, which was 2000 men for six months.
Pepys, Diary, IV. 144.

3. In *law*, to make a declaration or complaint; set forth formally in pleading the cause for relief against the defendant: as, the plaintiff *declared* on a promissory note.—**4.** In the game of bezique, to lay on the table, face up, any counting-cards or combinations of cards; show cards for the purpose of scoring.—**To declare off.** (*a*) To refuse to coöperate in any undertaking; break off one's engagements, etc. (*b*) To decide against continuing a habit or practice; break away from a custom: as, to *declare off* from smoking. [Colloq.]

declared (dē-klārd′), *p. a.* Avowed; proclaimed; open; professed: as, a *declared* enemy.

declaredly (dē-klār′ed-li), *adv.* Avowedly; openly; explicitly.

The French were, from the very first, most *declaredly* averse from treating. *Sir Wm. Temple*, Memoirs.

declaredness (dē-klār′ed-nes), *n.* The state of being declared.

declarement† (dē-klār′ment), *n.* [‹ OF. *declarement, declairement* = Sp. *declaramiento* = Pg. *declaramento* = It. *dichiaramento*, ‹ ML. as if **declaramentum*, ‹ L. *declarare*, declare: see *declare*.] A declaration.

A *declarement* of very different parts.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

declarer (dē-klār′ėr), *n.* One who makes known, proclaims, or publishes; one who or that which exhibits or explains.

An open *declarer* of God's goodness.
J. Udall, On Luke xviii.

The *declarer* of some true facts or sincere passions.
Ruskin, Lectures on Art.

déclassé (dā-kla-sā′), *a.* [F.: see *declassed*.] Same as *declassed*.

It is only the *déclassé*, the ne'er-do-well, or the really unfortunate, who has nothing to call his own.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 227.

declassed (dē-klast′), *a.* [‹ *de-* + *class* + *-ed*2, after F. *déclassé* (also used in E. as a noun).] Fallen or put out of one's proper class or place or any definite and recognized position or rank in the social system: applied to persons who by misfortune or their own fault have lost social or business standing, and are not counted as part of any recognized class of society.

declension (dē-klen′shon), *n.* [An accom. form (term. after *extension*, etc.) of OF. *declinaison* (F. *déclinaison*), the same word as *declinasion, declinacion*, F. *déclination*, E. *declination*, ‹ L. *declinatio*(*n-*), a bending aside, inflection, declension, ‹ *declinare*, bend, decline: see *decline* and *declination*.] **1.** A sloping downward; a declination; a descent; a slope; a declivity.

The *declension* of the land from that place to the sea.
T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

2. A sinking or falling into a lower or inferior state; deterioration; decline.

In the latter date and *declension* of his drooping years.
South, Sermons.

We never read that Jesus laughed, and but once that he rejoiced in spirit; but the *declensions* of our natures cannot bear the weight of a perpetual grave deportment.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 24.

States and empires have their periods of *declension*.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 79.

But the fall, the rapid and total *declension*, of Wilkes's fame, the utter oblivion into which his very name has passed for all purposes save the remembrance of his vices, . . . this affords also a salutary lesson to the followers of the multitude. *Brougham*, John Wilkes.

3. Refusal; non-acceptance.

Declension is improperly used to signify the act of declining. It is a good word to express a state of decline or the process of decline. But we cannot say, "He sent in his *declension* of the office." . . . I do not find it (in this sense) in the works of the first class of English authors. We need a word to express the act in question; we have none but the participle "declining." . . . "Declinature" may yet make its way into reputable use.
Phelps, Eng. Style, p. 362.

4. In *gram.*: (*a*) The inflection of nouns, pronouns, and adjectives; strictly, the deviation of other forms of such a word from that of its nominative case; in general, the formation of the various cases from the stem, or from the nominative singular as representing it: thus, in English, *man, man's, men, men's;* in Latin, *rex, regis, regi, regem, rege*, in the singular, and *reges, regum, regibus*, in the plural. (*b*) The rehearsing of a word as declined; the act of declining a word, as a noun. (*c*) A class of nouns declined on the same type: as, first or second *declension;* the five Latin *declensions*. Abbreviated *decl.*—**Declension of the needle.** See *declination*.

declensional (dē-klen′shon-al), *a.* [‹ *declension* + *-al*.] In *gram.*, pertaining to or of the nature of declension.

It strenuously avoids the *declensional* and verbal pabulum usually administered to students.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX. 278.

declericalize (dē-kler′i-kal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *declericalized*, ppr. *declericalizing*. [‹ *de-* priv. + *clerical* + *-ize*.] To deprive of the clerical character; withdraw from clerical influence; secularize. [Rare.]

declinable (dē-klī′na-bl), *a.* [= F. *déclinable* = Sp. *declinable* = Pg. *declinavel* = It. *declinabile*, ‹ LL. *declinabilis*, ‹ *declinare*, decline: see *decline*.] Capable of being declined; specifically, in *gram.*, capable of changing its termination in the oblique cases: as, a *declinable* noun.

In inflected languages, *declinable* words . . . usually have endings which not only determine their grammatical class and category, but are also characteristic of the language to which they belong.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., vii.

declinal (dē-klī′nal), *a.* [‹ *decline* + *-al*.] **1.** Bending downward; declining.—**2.** In *geol.*, sloping from an axis, as strata of rocks. See *acclinal*.

declinant (dek′li-nant), *a.* [‹ F. *déclinant* = Sp. Pg. It. *declinante*, ‹ L. *declinan*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *declinare*, decline: see *decline*.] In *her.*, having the tail hanging vertically downward: said of a serpent used as a bearing. Also *declivant*.

declinate (dek'li-nāt), *a.* [< L. *declinatus*, pp. of *declinare*: see *decline*.] **1.** In *bot.*, bending or bent downward; declining: applied to stamens when they are thrown to one side of a flower, as in *Amaryllis*; also applied to mosses. Also *declined* and *declinous*.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, declined; bending or sloping downward; declivous: opposed to *acclinate*.

declination (dek-li-nā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *declinacion, declinacioun* = OF. *declinacion, declinasion, declinaison*, F. *déclinaison* and *déclination* = Sp. *declinacion* = Pg. *declinação* = It. *declinazione* = D. *declinatie* = G. *declination* = Dan. Sw. *deklination*, < L. *declinatio(n-)*, a bending aside, deflection, inflection, declension, < *declinare*, bend, decline: see *decline*. Cf. *declension*.] **1.** A bending or sloping downward; a sloping or bending from a higher to a lower level; subsidence: as, the *declination* of the shore.

> Like the sun in his evening *declination*.
> *Johnson*, Rambler.

2. A falling to a lower or inferior condition; deterioration; decline: as, *declination* in or of vigor, virtue, morals, etc.

> Your manhood and courage is alwayes in increase; but our force groweth in *declination*.
> *J. Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, ix.
>
> In our *declinations* now, every accident is accompanied with heavy clouds of melancholy; and in our youth we never admitted any. *Donne*, Letters, lxix.
>
> Many brave men, finding their fortune grow faint, and feeling its *declination*, have timely withdrawn themselves from great attempts. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., ii. 10.

3. Deviation from a right line; oblique motion.

> The *declination* of atoms in their descent. *Bentley.*

4. Deviation from the right path or course of conduct: as, a *declination* from duty.

> The *declinations* from religion, besides the privative, which is atheism, and the branches thereof, are three: heresies, idolatry, and witchcraft.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 379.

5†. Aversion; disinclination.

> The returne of sundry letters into Fraunce, signefying the queen's *declination* from marriage, and the people's unwillingness, to match that way.
> *Stow*, Queen Elizabeth, an. 1581.

6. The act of declining, refusing, or shunning; refusal: as, a *declination* of an office. [U. S.] —**7.** In *astron.*, the distance of a heavenly body from the celestial equator, measured on a great circle passing through the pole and also through the body. It is equal to the complement of the polar distance of the body, and is said to be north or south according as the body is north or south of the equator. Great circles passing through the poles, and cutting the equator at right angles, are called *circles of declination*. Small circles parallel to the celestial equator are termed *parallels of declination*.

> He was that tyme in Geminis, as I gesse,
> But litel fro his *declinacioun*
> Of Cancer. *Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 979.

8. The angle between the magnetic meridian and the geographical meridian of a place.—**9.** In *dialing*, the arc of the horizon contained between the vertical plane and the prime vertical circle, if reckoned from east or west, or between the meridian and the plane, if reckoned from north or south.—**10†.** In *gram.*, declension; the inflection of a noun through its various terminations.—**Apparent declination.** See *apparent*.—**Declination of atoms**, or **declination of principles** [ML. *clinamen principiorum*], the slight uncaused swerving aside of atoms from their vertical paths, which was supposed by the ancient Epicureans for the sake of explaining free will and the variety of nature.—**Declination of the compass** or **needle**, or **magnetic declination**, the variation of the magnetic needle from the true meridian of a place. The amount of this variation is found by a *declination needle* or *declinometer* (which see). In the northeastern part of the United States the needle points west of north (about 8° W. at New York city in 1885), while in the southern and western portions it points east of north. Further, the declination is now westerly in Europe and Africa and over the Atlantic ocean, while it is easterly for the larger part of North America, South America, the Pacific ocean, and most of Asia. The declination is subject to large secular changes (20° to 40°), embracing a cycle of several centuries; it has been increasing in the eastern United States since the early part of the nineteenth century. See *agonic* and *isogonic*.

declinational (dek-li-nā'shon-al), *a.* [< *declination* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to declination.—**Declinational tide**, a tide produced by the moon's changes of declination.

declinator (dek'li-nā-tor), *n.* [= F. *déclinateur* = Pg. *declinador* = It. *declinatore*, < NL. *declinator*, < L. *declinare*, decline: see *decline* and *declination*.] **1.** An instrument used in ascertaining the declination, as in dialing, of a plane, and in astronomy, of the stars. Also *declinatory*.—**2†.** One who declines to join or agree with another; a dissentient.

> The votes of the *declinators* could not be heard for the noise. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 65.

declinatory (dē-klī'na-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *déclinatoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *declinatorio*, < ML. *declinatorius*, < L. *declinare*, decline: see *decline*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to declination; characterized by declining; intimating refusal.—**Declinatory plea**, in *old Eng. law*, a plea before trial or conviction, intended to show that the party was not liable to the penalty of the law, or was specially exempted from the jurisdiction of the court, such as the plea of benefit of clergy.

II. *n.*; pl. *declinatories* (-riz). **1.** Same as *declinator*, 1.—**2†.** An excuse or plea for declining.

> This matter came not to the judges to give any opinion; and if it had, they had a *declinatory*, of course, viz., that matters of Parliament were too high for them.
> *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, II. 10.

declinature (dē-klī'nā-tūr), *n.* [< L. as if **declinatura*, < *declinare*: see *decline*.] **1.** The act of declining or refusing; declension. See extract under *declension*, 3.

> The *declinature* of that office is no less graceful.
> *The Scotsman* (newspaper).

Specifically—**2.** In *Scots law*, the privilege which a party has, in certain circumstances, to decline judicially the jurisdiction of the judge before whom he is cited.

decline (dē-klīn'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *declined*, ppr. *declining*. [< ME. *declinen, declynen* (= D. *declineren* = G. *decliniren* = Dan. *deklinere* = Sw. *deklinera*), < OF. *decliner*, F. *décliner* = Sp. Pg. *declinar* = It. *dichinare, dechinare, declinare*, < L. *declinare*, bend, turn aside, deflect, inflect, decline, < *de*, down, + **clinare*, bend, incline, = E. *lean*[1]: see *cline* and *lean*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cause to bend or slope; bend down; incline; cause to assume an inclined position; depress.

> In their familiar salutations they lay their hands on their bosoms, and a little *decline* their bodies.
> *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 50.
>
> In melancholy deep, with head *declin'd*. *Thomson.*

2†. To lower; degrade; debase.

> To *decline* the conscience in compliment to the senses.
> *Boyle.*
>
> How would it sound in song, that a great monarch had *declined* his affections upon the daughter of a baker?
> *Lamb*, Decay of Beggars.

3†. To decrease; diminish; reduce.

> You have *declined* his means. *Beau. and Fl.*

4†. To cause to deviate from a straight or right course; turn aside; deflect.

> I were no man, if I could look on beauty
> Distress'd, without some pity; but no king,
> If any superficial glass of feature
> Could work me to *decline* the course of justice.
> *Fletcher (and Massinger?)*, Lovers' Progress, v. 3.
>
> I would not stain your honour for the empire,
> Nor any way *decline* you to discredit.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Valentinian, iii. 1.

5. To turn aside from; deviate from. [Archaic.]

> Your servants: who *declining*
> Their way, not able, for the throng, to follow,
> Slipt down the Gemonies, and brake their necks!
> *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, v. 1.
>
> The right-hand path they now *decline*,
> And trace against the stream the Tyne.
> *Scott*, Marmion, iv. 9.

6. To avoid by moving out of the way; shun; avoid in general. [Archaic.]

> Him she loves most, she will seem to hate eagerliest, to *decline* your jealousy. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, ii. 1.
>
> He [the Baptist] exhorted the people to works of mercy; the publicans to do justice and to *decline* oppression.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 83.

7. To refuse; refuse or withhold consent to do, accept, or enter upon: as, to *decline* a contest; to *decline* an offer.

> Melissa . . . gained the victory by *declining* the contest. *Johnson.*
>
> As the squire said they could not decently *decline* his visit, he was shown up stairs.
> *Smollett*, Humphrey Clinker.
>
> The gospel can never be effectually defended by a policy which *declines* to acknowledge the high place assigned to liberty in the counsels of Providence.
> *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 271.

8. In *gram.*, to inflect, as a noun or an adjective; give the case-forms of a noun or an adjective in their order: as, *dominus, domini, domino, dominum, domine*.—**Syn. 7.** See *refuse*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To bend or slant down; assume an inclined position; hang down; slope or trend downward; descend: as, the sun *declines* toward the west.

> The beholder would expect it to fall, being built exceedingly *declining*, by a rare addresse of the architect.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 19, 1644.

> Green cowcumbers, that on their stalks *decline*.
> *Stanley*, Anacreon (1651), p. 86.
>
> The coast-line is diversified, however, by numerous water-worn headlands, which on reaching Cape Hatherton *decline* into rolling hills. *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 221.

2†. To deviate from a right line; specifically, to deviate from a line passing through the north and south points.

> The latitudes of planets ben comunly rekned fro the Ecliptik, bicause that non of hem *declineth* but few degrees owt fro the brede of the zodiak.
> *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, ii. 19.

3. To deviate from a course or an object; turn aside; fall away; wander.

> Sundry persons, who in fauour of the sayd Sc. Q. *declining* from her Maiestie, sought to interrupt the quiet of the Realme by many euill and vndutifull practizes.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 207.
>
> Here we began to *decline* from the Sea Coast, upon which we had Travelled so many days before, and to draw off more Easterly, crossing obliquely over the Plain.
> *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 57.

4. To sink to a lower level; sink down; hence, figuratively, to fall into an inferior or impaired condition; lose strength, vigor, character, or value; fall off; deteriorate.

> My brother Wellbred, sir, I know not how,
> Of late is much *declined* in what he was.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.
>
> Rather would I instantly *decline*
> To the traditionary sympathies
> Of a most rustic ignorance.
> *Wordsworth*, Excursion, iv.

5. To stoop, as to an unworthy object; lower one's self; condescend.

> From me . . . to *decline*
> Upon a wretch whose natural gifts were poor
> To those of mine. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5.
>
> Is it well to wish thee happy?—having known me, to *decline*
> On a range of lower feelings, and a narrower heart than mine? *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

6. To refuse; express refusal: as, he was invited, but *declined*. [Properly transitive, with the object implied or understood.]—**7.** To approach or draw toward the close.

> The voice of God they heard,
> Now walking in the garden, by soft winds
> Brought to their ears while day *declined*.
> *Milton*, P. L., x. 99.

8†. To incline; tend.

> The purple lustre . . . *declineth* in the end to the colour of wine. *Holland.*

9†. To incline morally; be favorably disposed.

> Your weeping sister is no wife of mine,
> Nor to her bed no homage do I owe;
> Far more, far more, to you do I *decline*.
> *Shak.*, C. of E., iii. 2.

Declining dial. See *dial*.—**Syn. 4.** To droop, languish; degenerate, deteriorate.—**7.** To wane.

decline (dē-klīn'), *n.* [< *decline*, *v.*] **1.** A bending or sloping downward; a slope; declivity; incline. [Rare.]—**2.** A descending; progress downward or toward a close.

> At the *decline* of day,
> Winding above the mountain's snowy term,
> New banners shone. *Shelley*, Revolt of Islam, vi. 18.
>
> Like a lily which the sun
> Looks thro' in his sad *decline*.
> *Tennyson*, Adeline.

3. A failing or deterioration; a sinking into an impaired or inferior condition; falling off; loss of strength, character, or value; decay.

> Their fathers lived in the *decline* of literature. *Swift.*
>
> We are in danger of being persuaded that the *decline* of our own tongue has not only commenced, but has already advanced too far to be averted or even arrested.
> *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., Int., p. 3.

4. In *med.*: (*a*) That stage of a disease when the characteristic symptoms begin to abate in violence. (*b*) A popular term for any chronic disease in which the strength and plumpness of the body gradually diminish, until the patient dies: as, he is in a *decline*. (*c*) The time of life when the physical and mental powers are failing. *Quain.*—**Syn. 3.** Degeneracy, falling off, drooping.

declined (dē-klīnd'), *p. a.* In *bot.*, same as *declinate*, 1.

decliner (dē-klī'nėr), *n.* **1.** One who declines.

> He was a studious *decliner* of honours and titles.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, p. 4.

2. Same as *declining dial* (which see, under *dial*).

declinograph (dē-klī'nō-gràf), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *declinare*, decline, + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] An arrangement for recording automatically the observation of declination with a filar micrometer.

declinometer (dek-li-nom'e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *declinare*, decline, + Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.]

declinometer An instrument for measuring the declination of the magnetic needle, and for observing its variations. In magnetic observatories there are permanent instruments of this kind, and they are commonly made self-registering by photographic means. It is the object of such instruments to register the small hourly and annual variations in declination, and also the variations due to magnetic storms.

declinous (dē-klī'nus), *a.* [< L. *declinis*, adj. (< *declinare*, bend down: see *decline*), + E. *-ous.*] In *bot.*, same as *declinate*, 1.

declivant (dek'li-vant), *a.* [As *declive* + *-ant.*] Same as *declinant.*

declivate (dek'li-vāt), *a.* [< *declive* + *-ate*[1].] In *entom.*, gently sloping; forming an angle of less than 45° with some surface.

declive (dē-klīv'), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *déclive*, < L. *declivis*, sloping: see *declivity.*] **I.** *a.* Inclining downward: in *surg.*, applied to the most dependent portion of a tumor or abscess.

II. *n.* In *anat.*, the posterior portion of the monticulus of the vermis superior of the cerebellum.

declivent (dek'li-vent), *a.* [Var. of *declivant.*] Bent downward; sloping gently away from the general surface or the part behind: specifically used in entomology: as, the sides of the elytra are *declivent.*

declivitous (dē-kliv'i-tus), *a.* [< *declivit-y* + *-ous.*] Same as *declivous.*

declivity (dē-kliv'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *declivities* (-tiz). [< F. *déclivité* = Sp. *declividad* = Pg. *declividade* = It. *declività*, < L. *declivita(t-)s*, a slope, declivity, < *declivis*, sloping, < *de*, down, + *clivus*, a slope, hill, < **cli-nare*, slope, bend down: see *decline.* Cf. *acclivity, proclivity.*] A downward slope. Specifically—(*a*) The portion of a hill or range of mountains lying on one side or the other of the crest or axis.

It [the Ural] consists, along its western *declivity*, of the older palæozoic rocks. *Sir J. Herschel.*

The Pyrenees made then, as they make now, no very serious difference between the languages spoken on their opposite *declivities.* *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 277.

(*b*) In *entom.*, a part gently sloping away from the general plane of a surface.—**Declivity of the metathorax,** a sloping or perpendicular portion of the metathorax over the base of the abdomen.

declivous (dē-klī'vus), *a.* [< L. *declivis*, sloping (see *declivity*), + E. *-ous.*] Sloping downward; having the character of a declivity; declivate: specifically, in *zoöl.*, said of parts which slope gently downward: as, a *declivous* mesosternum. Also, rarely, *declivitous.*

decoct (dē-kokt'), *v. t.* [< ME. *decocten*, < L. *decoctus*, pp. of *decoquere*, boil down, < *de*, down, + *coquere*, cook: see *cook*[1].] **1.** To prepare by boiling; digest in hot or boiling water; extract the strength or flavor of by boiling.

Holy thistle *decocted* in clear posset drink was heretofore much used at the beginnings of agues. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 371.

2. To digest in the stomach.

There she *decocts*, and doth the food prepare;
Then she distributes it to every vein;
Then she expels what she may fitly spare.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul.

3†. To warm as if by boiling; heat up; excite.

Can sodden water,
A drench for sur-rein'd jades, their barley-broth,
Decoct their cold blood to such valiant heat?
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 5.

4. To concoct; devise.

What villanie are they *decocting* now?
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, II., iv. 3.

decoct† (dē-kokt'), *a.* [ME., < L. *decoctus*, pp.: see the verb.] Cooked; digested.

Barly seede, or puls *decoct* and colde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 24.

decoctible (dē-kok'ti-bl), *a.* [< *decoct* + *-ible.*] That may be boiled or digested.

decoction (dē-kok'shon), *n.* [< ME. *decoccioun*, < OF. *decoction*, F. *décoction* = Sp. *decoccion* = Pg. *decocção* = It. *decozione*, < L. *decoctio(n-)*, a decoction, a boiling down, < *decoctus*, pp. of *decoquere*: see *decoct.*] **1.** The act of boiling in water, in order to extract the peculiar properties or virtues.

If after a *decoction* of hearbes in a winter-night we expose the liquor to the frigid air, we may observe in the morning under a crust of ice the perfect appearance . . . of the plants that were taken from it. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, v.

2. The liquor in which an animal or a vegetable substance has been boiled; water impregnated by boiling with the properties of such a substance: as, a *decoction* of Peruvian bark.

If a plant be boiled in water, the strained liquor is called the *decoction* of the plant. *Arbuthnot.*

decoctive (dē-kok'tiv), *a.* Having power to decoct. [Rare.]

decocture (dē-kok'tūr), *n.* [< L. as if **decoctura*, < *decoctus*, pp.: see *decoct.*] A substance prepared by decoction. [Rare.]

decoit (de-koit'), *n.* An erroneous spelling of *dakoit.*

decoll†, *v. t.* [< OF. *decoller*, F. *décoller* = Sp. *degollar* = Pg. *degolar* = It. *decollare*, < L. *decollare*, behead, < *de*, from, + *collum*, neck: see *collar.*] To behead.

A speedy public dethroning and *decolling* of the king. *Parliamentary Hist.*, an. 1648.

decollate (dē-kol'āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decollated*, ppr. *decollating.* [< L. *decollatus*, pp. of *decollare*, behead: see *decoll.*] To behead.

He brought forth a statue with three heads: two of them were quite beat off, and the third was much bruised, but not *decollated.* *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels (1635), p. 474.

All five to-day have suffered death
With no distinction save in dying—he
Decollated by way of privilege,
The rest hanged decently and in order.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 314.

decollated (dē-kol'ā-ted), *p. a.* Beheaded; specifically, in *conch.*, applied to those univalve shells which have the apex worn off in the progress of growth. This happens constantly with some shells, such as a species of *Bulimus*, which is called in consequence *B. decollatus.*

decollation (dē-ko-lā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *decollacion*, < OF. *decollation*, F. *décollation* = Sp. *degollacion, decolacion* = Pg. *degolação* = It. *decollazione*, < L. *decollatio(n-)*, < *decollare*, behead: see *decoll, decollate.*] **1.** The act of beheading; decapitation; the state of one beheaded.

Their *decollations* and flagellations are quite sickening in detail, and distinguished from the tidy, decorous executions of the early Italians. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 523.

Specifically—**2.** In *surg.*, the removal of the head of the child in cases of difficult parturition.—**Decollation of St. John the Baptist,** a festival celebrated on the 29th day of August in both the Eastern and the Western Church, in memory of the decapitation of St. John the Baptist. It is entered under the same date in the calendar of the English prayer-book in the words, "St. John the Baptist, beheaded."

décolleté (dā-kol-e-tā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *décolleter*, bare one's neck and shoulders, < *dé-*, < L. *de*, off, down, + *cou, col*, < L. *collum*, neck.] (*a*) Low-necked: said of a dress-waist so shaped as to leave the neck and shoulders exposed. (*b*) [Fem. *décolletée.*] By extension, having the neck and shoulders exposed: said of a woman the waist of whose dress is cut low in the neck.

decolor, decolour (dē-kul'or), *v. t.* [= F. *décolorer*, < L. *decolorare*, deprive of color, < *de*, from, + *color*, color: see *color*, and cf. *discolor.*] To deprive of color; bleach.

The antiputrescent and *decolouring* properties of charcoal. *Ure*, Dict., I. 415.

decolorant (dē-kul'or-ant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *decoloran(t-)s*, ppr. of *decolorare*: see *decolor.*] **I.** *a.* Having the property of removing color; bleaching.

Alcohol . . . is volatile, inflammable, and *decolorant.* *Wilder and Gage*, Anat. Tech., p. 113.

II. *n.* A substance which bleaches or removes color.

decolorate (dē-kul'or-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decolorated*, ppr. *decolorating.* [< L. *decoloratus*, pp. of *decolorare*, deprive of color: see *decolor.*] To deprive of color; decolor; bleach; blanch.

decolorate (dē-kul'or-āt), *a.* [< L. *decoloratus*, pp.: see the verb.] Deprived of color; bleached.

decoloration (dē-kul-o-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *décoloration* = Sp. *decoloracion* = Pg. *decoloração*, < L. *decoloratio(n-)*, < *decolorare*, deprive of color: see *decolor.*] **1.** The act or process of decoloring or depriving of color.—**2.** Absence of color; colorlessness.

Decoloration, a term . . . signifying blanching or loss of the natural colour of any object. *Hooper*, Med. Dict.

decolorimeter (dē-kul-o-rim'e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *décolorimètre*, < L. *decolor*, adj., deprived of color, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] **1.** An instrument for measuring the effects of bleaching-powder.—**2.** A graduated tube containing a solution of indigo and molasses, used to test the power of charcoal in a divided state in decolorizing solutions.

decolorization (dē-kul″or-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *decolorize* + *-ation.*] The act or process of depriving of color; the process of blanching or bleaching. Also spelled *decolorisation, decolourization, decolourisation.*

decolorize (dē-kul'or-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decolorized*, ppr. *decolorizing.* [< *de-* priv. + *color* + *-ize.* Cf. *decolorate.*] To deprive of color; bleach. Also spelled *decolorise, decolourize, decolourise.*

The syrup is then whitened or *decolorized* by filtering it through a bed of coarsely-powdered animal charcoal. *J. R. Nichols*, Fireside Science, p. 99.

decolorizer (dē-kul'or-ī-zėr), *n.* That which decolorizes.

The different coloring-matters are retained in different degrees of intensity in the tissues or cell-elements, in the presence of the individual groups of *decolorizers*, such as alcohol, acetic acid, and glycerine. *Hueppe*, Bacteriological Investigations (trans.), p. 46.

decolour, decolourization, etc. See *decolor,* etc.

decomplex (dē'kom-pleks), *a.* [< *de-* + *complex.*] Repeatedly compound; made up of complex constituents.

Now the plethoric form of period, this monster model of sentence, bloated with *decomplex* intercalations, . . . is the prevailing model in newspaper eloquence. *De Quincey*, Style, i.

Decomplex idea. See *idea.*

decomposability (dē-kom-pō-za-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *decomposable*: see *-bility.*] Capability of being decomposed; the quality of being decomposable.

The ready *decomposability* of vermilion . . . cannot be removed by boiling in potash. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 931.

decomposable (dē-kom-pō'za-bl), *a.* [= F. *décomposable*; as *decompose* + *-able.*] Capable of being decomposed or resolved into constituent primary elements.

Manifestly *decomposable* states of consciousness cannot exist before the states of consciousness out of which they are composed. *H. Spencer*, Education, p. 130.

decompose (dē-kom-pōs'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *decomposed*, ppr. *decomposing.* [= F. *décomposer*; as *de-* priv. + *compose*; cf. *decompound.*] **I.** *trans.* To separate into its constituent parts; resolve into its original elements; specifically, to reduce (an organic body) to a state of dissolution by a process of natural decay.

In some preliminary experiments it was found difficult to completely *decompose* cuprous oxide after it had been dried. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, Whole No. cxxx. p. 56.

Whatever be the origin of the electricity, the quantity of water *decomposed* is proportional to the quantity of electricity which passes. *Atkinson*, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 242.

Decomposing furnace. See *furnace.*

II. *intrans.* To become resolved into constituent elements; specifically, to decay; rot; putrefy.—**Syn.** *Decay, Putrefy*, etc. See *rot.*

decomposed (dē-kom-pōzd'), *p. a.* **1.** In a state of decomposition.—**2.** In *ornith.*, separated: specifically said of a feather the web of which is decompounded by disconnection of the barbs, or of a bundle of feathers, as those of the crest, which stand or fall apart from one another: used like *decompound* in botany.

decomposer (dē-kom-pō'zėr), *n.* That which decomposes.

The cinnabar may be brought into intimate contact with its *decomposer.* *Ure*, Dict., III. 235.

decomposite (dē-kom-poz'it), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *decompositus*, formed from a compound, < *de-* + *compositus*, compound, composite: see *composite.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Compounded a second time; compounded with things already composite.—**2.** In *bot.*, same as *decompound.*

II. *n.* Anything compounded of composite things.

Decomposites of three metals, or more, are too long to inquire of. *Bacon*, Questions touching Metals.

Compounds wherein one element is compound are called *decomposites.* . . . The decomposite character of such words [as midshipman, gentlemanlike] is often concealed or disguised. *Latham*, Eng. Lang., § 423.

decomposition (dē-kom-pō-zish'on), *n.* [< F. *décomposition* = Sp. *descomposicion* = Pg. *decomposição* = It. *decomposizione*, < NL. **decompositio(n-)*, < **decomponere*, decompose: see *decompound, decompose.*] **1.** The act or process of separating the constituent elements of a compound body or substance; analysis; resolution; specifically, the process of reducing an organic body to a state of decay or putrefaction.

Having obtained oxygen and hydrogen by the *decomposition* of water, it may naturally be inquired whether these substances cannot in turn be decomposed. To this question it can be simply replied that the most skilful chemists have hitherto failed to effect such *decomposition.* *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 105.

2. The state of being decomposed or resolved; release from previous combinations; disintegration; specifically, decay of an organic body.

The new continents are built out of the ruins of an old planet; the new races fed out of the *decomposition* of the foregoing. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 274.

The latter half of the nineteenth century will be known to the future historian as especially the era of the *decomposition* of orthodoxies. *J. Fiske*, Evolutionist, p. 269.

3. [With ref. to *decomposite*, q. v.] The act of compounding together things which are themselves compound; a combination of compounds.

A dexterous *decomposition* of two or three words together. *Instruct. Concerning Oratory.*

Chemical decomposition. See *chemical.*—**Decomposition of forces,** in *mech.*, same as *resolution of forces* (which see, under *force*).—**Decomposition of light,** the separation of a beam of light into its prismatic colors.

decompound (dē-kọm-pound′), *v. t.* [= Pg. *decompor* = It. *decomporre*, < NL. **decomponere*, < L. *de-* priv. (in def. 2, *de-* intensive) + *componere*, put together, compound: see *de-* and *compound*[1], and cf. *decompose.*] **1.** To decompose. [Rare.]

It divides and *decompounds* objects into a thousand curious parts. *Hazlitt.*

2. To compound a second time; compound or form out of that which is already compound; form by a second composition.

All our complex ideas whatsoever, . . . however compounded and *decompounded*, may at last be resolv'd into simple ideas. *Locke*, Human Understanding, ii. 22.

decompound (dē-kọm-pound′), *a.* [< *de-* + *compound*, *a.*: see *decompound*, *v.*, and cf. *decomposite.*] **1.** Composed of things which are themselves compound; compounded a second time. —**2.** In *bot.*, divided into a number of compound divisions, as a leaf or panicle; repeatedly cleft or cut into an indefinite number of unequal segments. A decompound leaf is one in which the primary petiole gives off subsidiary petioles, each supporting a compound leaf. Also *decomposite.*

Decompound Leaf.

decompound (dē-kọm-pound′), *n.* A decomposite (which see).

decompoundable (dē-kọm-poun′da-bl), *a.* [< *decompound* + *-able.*] Capable of being decompounded.

decompoundly (dē-kọm-pound′li), *adv.* In a decompound manner.

decompt†, *n.* [< OF. *descompt*, account, back reckoning, < *descompter*, account for, account back: see *discount* and *count*[1].] Deduction or percentage held as security.

deconcentrate (dē-kọn-sen′trāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *deconcentrated*, ppr. *deconcentrating.* [< *de-* priv. + *concentrate.*] To spread or scatter from a point or center; destroy the concentration of, as of bodies of troops. *Times* (London).

deconcentration (dē-kon-sen-trā′shọn), *n.* [< *deconcentrate* + *-ion.*] The act of deconcentrating, or of dispersing whatever has been concentrated in one place or point: the opposite of *concentration.*

deconcoct† (dē-kọn-kokt′), *v. t.* [< *de-* priv. + *concoct.*] To decompose or resolve.

Since these Benedictines have had their crudities *deconcocted.* *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., VI. 267.

deconsecrate (dē-kon′sē-krāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deconsecrated*, ppr. *deconsecrating.* [< *de-* priv. + *consecrate.* Cf. F. *déconsacrer.*] To deprive of the character conferred by consecration; secularize.

Though it was possible to sweep the idols out of the Kaaba, it was not so easy to *deconsecrate* the spot, but far more convenient to give it a new sanction. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 93.

deconsecration (dē-kon-sē-krā′shọn), *n.* [< *deconsecrate* + *-ion.*] The act of deconsecrating or of depriving of sacred character; specifically, the ceremony employed in deconsecrating or rendering secular anything consecrated, as a church or a cemetery. The forms to be observed do not appear in the prayer-book, and the ceremony is of very rare occurrence.

de contumace capiendo (dē kon-tū-mā′sē kap-i-en′dō). [L. (NL.): L. *de*, of; *contumace*, abl. of *contumax*, contumacious; *capiendo*, abl. ger. of *capere*, take: see *capacious*, *capias*, etc.] In *Eng. law*, a writ issuing out of chancery, on the suggestion of an ecclesiastical court, to attach a party to a proceeding in the latter court for contempt of its authority: a procedure substituted by the act of 53 Geo. III., c. 127, for the *de excommunicato capiendo.*

decoped†, *p. a.* [ME. pp. of **decopen*, < OF. *decoper*, *decouper*, F. *découper*, cut, slash, < *de-* + *couper*, cut: see *coup*[1].] Slashed; cut in figures.

Shode he was with grete maistrie
With shoon *decoped*, and with laas [lace].
Rom. of the Rose, l. 843.

decopperization (dē-kop-ėr-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *decopperize* + *-ation.*] The process of removing copper or freeing from copper.

decopperize (dē-kop′ėr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decopperized*, ppr. *decopperizing.* [< L. *de*, of, from, + *copper* + *-ize.*] To free from copper.

The zinc remaining in the *decopperized* lead is oxidised in a reverberatory furnace. *Ure*, Dict., III. 71.

decrament† (dek′ọ̄-ra-mẹnt), *n.* [< LL. *decramentum*: see *decrement.*] Same as *decrement.*

decrate (dek′ọ̄-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decorated*, ppr. *decorating.* [< L. *decoratus*, pp. of *decŏrare* (> F. *décorer* = Sp. Pg. *decorar* = It. *decorare* = D. *decoreren* = G. *decoriren* = Dan. *dekorere* = Sw. *dekorera*), adorn, distinguish, honor, < *decus* (*decŏr-*), ornament, grace, dignity, honor, akin to *decor*, elegance, grace, beauty, ornament, < *decere*, become, befit, whence ult. *decent*, q. v.] **1**†. To distinguish; grace; honor.

My harte was fully sette, and my minde deliberately determined to haue *decorated* this realme wyth wholesome lawes, statu[t]es, and audinaunces. *Hall*, Edw. IV., an. 23.

2. To deck with something becoming or ornamental; adorn; beautify; embellish: as, to *decorate* the person; to *decorate* an edifice.

A grave and forcible argument, *decorated* by the most brilliant wit and fancy. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

With lupin and with lavender,
To *decorate* the fading year.
D. M. Moir, Birth of the Flowers.

3. To confer distinction upon by means of a badge or medal of honor: as, to *decorate* an artist with the cross of the Legion of Honor. =**Syn. 2.** *Adorn*, *Ornament*, *Decorate*, etc. (see *adorn*), bedizen, gild, trick out, emblazon.

decorated (dek′ọ̄-rā-ted), *p. a.* Adorned; ornamented; embellished.—**Decorated style,** in *arch.*, the second style of English Pointed architecture, in use from the end of the thirteenth to the beginning of the fifteenth century, when it degenerated into the Perpendicular. It is distinguished from the earlier Pointed style, from which it was developed, by the more flowing lines of its tracery, especially of its windows, by the more intricate and less conventional combinations of its foliage, by the greater elaboration of its capitals, moldings, finials, etc., and generally by a style of ornamentation more naturalistic and as a rule less in accordance with true artistic principles. The Decorated style has been divided into two periods: namely, the *Early* or *Geometric Decorated* period, in which the ornament consists especially of simple curves and lines and combinations of them; and the *Decorated style* proper, in which the peculiar characteristics of the style are most emphasized, and meager or involved arrangement of lines in ornament takes the place of the broad treatment of masses which characterizes earlier medieval work.

Decorated Architecture of the period of transition to the later Decorated style.—Tomb of Bishop Bridport, Salisbury Cathedral, England.

decoration (dek-ọ̄-rā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *décoration* = Sp. *decoracion* = Pg. *decoração* = It. *decorazione* = D. *decoratie* = G. *decoration* = Dan. Sw. *dekoration*, < ML. *decoratio(n-)*, < L. *decorare*, decorate: see *decorate.*] **1.** The act of decorating or adorning with becoming or ornamental; the art of adorning, ornamenting, or embellishing.

We know that *decoration* is not architectural *decoration* unless it emphasizes construction. *The Century*, XXXI. 554.

2. The conferring of a badge, as of an order, or a medal of honor; hence, the badge or medal conferred.—**3.** That which embellishes; anything which decorates or adorns; an ornament.

Our church did even then exceed the Romish in ceremonies and *decorations.* *Marvell*, Works, II. 208.

It is a rule, without any exception, in all kinds of composition, that the principal idea, the predominant feeling, should never be confounded with the accompanying *decorations.* *Macaulay*, Petrarch.

4. In *music*, a general term for the various melodic embellishments, as the trill, the appoggiatura, etc.—**5.** In *pyrotechny*, the compositions placed in port-fires, rockets, paper shells, etc., to make a brilliant display when the case is exploded.—**Castellan decoration,** in *ceram.*, the system of decoration by means of a point producing scratches through an exterior thin layer of color, revealing the color of the body beneath: so called from the asserted origin of this decoration at Città di Castello, in Umbria, Italy. Compare *graffito.*—**Decoration day,** the day set apart in the United States for observances in memory of the soldiers and sailors who fell in the civil war of 1861–65: originally called *Memorial day.* The day is observed by processions and orations in honor of the dead, and particularly by decorating their graves with flowers. Originally different days were selected for this purpose in the different States; but usage has now settled upon May 30th, which has been made a legal holiday in most of the States. The custom is observed both in the North and in the South.—**Embroidery decoration,** in *ceram.*, a name given to a surface-decoration similar to that called lace-decoration, but more massive, and usually in white on a dark ground.—**Porcellana decoration,** in *ceram.*, decoration by means of blue leafage, scrolls, and the like, on a white ground, as if in imitation of Oriental porcelain: especially applied to Italian majolica so decorated.—**Trophy decoration,** decoration by means of groups of arms, musical instruments, scrolls, tools of painting and sculpture, and the like, or what may by extension be called trophies, especially in Italian decorative art. =**Syn. 3.** Embellishment, garniture, trapping.

decorative (dek′ọ̄-rā-tiv), *a.* [< *decorate* + *-ive.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to decoration; concerned with decoration: as, *decorative* art.

Small objects which are attractive in colour and shape will naturally be used by the savage for *decorative* purposes. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 413.

2. Of an ornamental nature; decorating; embellishing.

The great choir-window of Lichfield is the noblest glass-work I remember to have seen. I have met nowhere colors so chaste and grave, and yet so rich and true, or a cluster of designs so piously *decorative*, and yet so pictorial. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 24.

Decorative art. See *art*[2].—**Decorative notes,** in *music*, short notes added to the essential notes of a melody by way of embellishment.

decorativeness (dek′ọ̄-rā-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being decorative.

decorator (dek′ọ̄-rā-tọr), *n.* [< F. *décorateur* = Sp. Pg. *decorador* = D. *decorateur* = Dan. *dekoratör*, < ML. *decorator*, < L. *decorare*, decorate: see *decorate.*] One who decorates or embellishes; specifically, one whose business is the decoration of dwellings or public edifices.

They are careful *decorators* of their persons.
Sir S. Raffles, Hist. Java.

decore† (dē-kōr′), *v. t.* [< OF. *decorer*, F. *décorer*, < L. *decorare*, decorate: see *decorate.*] To decorate; adorn; distinguish.

This made me to esteeme of her the more,
Her name and rareness did her so *decore.*
K. James VI., Chron. S. P., iii. 479. (*Jamieson.*)

To *decore* and beautifie the house of God.
Hall, Hen. V., an. 2.

decorement† (dē-kōr′mẹnt), *n.* [Sc. *decoirment*, < OF. *decorement*, F. *décorement*, < LL. *decoramentum*, ornament, < L. *decorare*, decorate. Cf. *decorament.*] Decoration.

The policie and *decoirment* of this realme.
Acts James VI., 1587 (ed. 1814), p. 506.

These *decorements* which beautify and adorn her.
Heywood, Description of a Ship, p. 29.

decorous (dē-kō′- or dek′ọ̄-rus), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *decoroso* (also *decoro*), < L. *decorus*, seemly, becoming, befitting, < *decor* (*decŏr-*), seemliness, grace, etc.: see *decorate* and *decorum.*] Characterized by or conspicuous for decorum; proper; decent; especially (of persons), formally polite and proper in speech and conduct.

There is no duenna so rigidly prudent, and inexorably *decorous*, as a superannuated coquette.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 192.

He recited a list of complaints against his majesty, . . . all of them fabricated or exaggerated for the occasion, and none of them furnishing even a *decorous* pretext for the war which was now formally declared.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 169.

He [Sir Robert Peel] was uniformly *decorous*, and had a high sense of dignity and propriety.
W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 219.

=**Syn.** Fit, seemly, comely, orderly, appropriate.

decorously (dē-kō′- or dek′ọ̄-rus-li), *adv.* In a decorous manner; with decorum.

Salisbury's Countess, she would not die,
As a proud dame should, *decorously;*
Lifting my axe, I split her skull,
And the edge since then has been notched and dull.
Trials of Charles I. and the Regicides, N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 446.

decorousness (dē-kō'- or dek'ō-rus-nes), *n.* Decency or propriety of behavior.

decorticate (dē-kôr'ti-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decorticated*, ppr. *decorticating*. [< L. *decorticatus*, pp. of *decorticare* (> Pg. *decorticar* = F. *décortiquer*; cf. It. *scorticare*, *discorticare*, with prefix *dis-*, and Sp. *descortezar* = Pg. *descorticar* = OIt. *discorzare*, from a deriv. form of the noun), strip the bark off, < *de*, from, + *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark, whence ult. E. *cork*: see *cork*[1], *corticate*.] To remove the bark from; in general, to deprive of the cortex, in any sense of that word; strip off the exterior coat of.

Great barley, dried and *decorticated*.
Arbuthnot, Ancient Coins.

decorticate (dē-kôr'ti-kāt), *a.* [< L. *decorticatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Destitute of a cortex or cortical layer: used specifically in lichenology.

decortication (dē-kôr-ti-kā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *décortication* = Sp. *decorticacion*, < L. *decorticatio(n-)*, < *decorticare*, decorticate: see *decorticate*.] The act of removing the cortex or outer layer; removal of the bark or husk.

decorticator (dē-kôr'ti-kā-tọr), *n.* A tool for stripping off bark.

decorum (dē-kō'rum), *n.* [= F. *décorum* = Sp. Pg. It. *decoro*, < L. *decorum*, fitness, propriety, decorum, neut. of *decorus*, fit, proper: see *decorous*.] 1. Propriety of speech, behavior, or dress; formal politeness; orderliness; seemliness; decency.

The true Measure of *Decorum* . . . is that which is most serviceable to the principal End.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. ix.

He kept with princes due *decorum*,
Yet never stood in awe before 'em. *Swift.*

Where there is any dependency among one another, they observe a great *decorum*, all rising up when a superior comes in. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 182.

A first-rate beauty never studied the *decorums* of dress with more assiduity.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, civ.

2. In general, fitness, suitableness, or propriety of anything, with respect to occasion, purpose, or use.

découplé (dā-kö-plā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *découpler*, uncouple, < *dé-* priv. + *coupler*, couple.] In *her.*, uncoupled; parted into two: said especially of a chevron when the two rafters are separated by a slight space.

decours (de-körz'), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *decours*, a running down, course, wane, decree, F. *décours*, wane, decrease, < L. *decursus*, a running down, descent, < *decurrere*, run down: see *decur.*] In *her.*, same as *decrescent* (*a*).

decourt† (dē-kōrt'), *v. t.* [< *de-* priv. + *court.*] To drive or dismiss from court; deprive of court influence.

decoy (dē-koi'), *v.* [< *de-* + *coy*[1], *v.*, entice, allure: see *de-* and *coy*[1], *v.* The birds decoyed and the decoying birds being commonly ducks, the word *decoy*, esp. as a noun, was soon turned by popular etymology into *duckoy*. Hence the spelling *duckoy*, and finally the compound *duck-coy*, which, though thus developed from *decoy*, may be considered as made up of *duck* + *coy*[1], *n.*, also used in sense of *decoy*. The D. words, *eenden-kooi*, formerly *eende-kooi*, a 'duck-coy' (D. *eend* = AS. *ened*, a duck: see *drake* and *anas*), *kooi-eend*, a 'coy-duck,' *kooi-man*, a decoy-man, *vogel-kooi*, a bird-cage, a decoy, are compounded with D. *kooi*, a cage, a bird-cage, a fold, hive (the source of E. *coy*[2], q. v., but not connected with E. *coy*[1] or *decoy*), either independently of the accidentally similar E. words, or in imitation of them.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To lure into a snare; entrap by some allurement or deception: as, to *decoy* ducks within gunshot; troops may be *decoyed* into an ambush.

I have heard of barbarians who, when tempests drive ships upon their coasts, *decoy* them to the rocks that they may plunder their lading. *Johnson.*

2. To allure, attract, or entice, without notion of entrapping.

The king might be *decoyed* from thence.
Clarendon, Civil War, III. 232.

=Syn. *Allure*, *Lure*, *Entice* (see *allure*[1]); to snare, insnare, mislead.

II. *intrans.* To be deceived by a decoy; fall into a snare.

They [ducks] are quite unsuspicious of man, and, *decoying* well, are shot in extraordinary numbers.
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 201.

decoy (dē-koi'), *n.* [< *decoy*, *v.*] 1. A lure employed to entice game into a snare or within the range of a weapon; specifically, an image of a bird, as a duck, or a trained living bird or animal, used to lure wild birds or animals into the power of man; hence, also, a person similarly employed with respect to other persons. Hence—2. Anything intended to lead into a snare; any lure or allurement that deceives and misleads into evil, danger, or the power of an enemy; a stratagem employed to mislead or lead into danger.—3. A place, as a pond, furnished with an arrangement for luring wild fowl into it. Several channels or pipes of a curved form, covered with light hooped network, lead from the pond in various directions. The wild fowl are enticed to enter the wide mouth of the channel by tamed ducks trained for the purpose, or by grain scattered on the water. When they are well within the covered channel they are driven up into the funnel-net at the far end, where they are easily caught.

decoy-bird (dē-koi'bėrd), *n.* A bird, or an imitation of one, used as a lure to entice others into a net or within gunshot.

decoy-duck (dē-koi'duk), *n.* 1. In *fowling*, a duck, or an imitation of one, used as a decoy.—2. A person acting as a decoy for other persons.

Admit no . . . *Decoy-Duck* to wheadle you a fop-scrambling to the Play in a Mask.
Congreve, Way of the World, iv. 5.

decrassify (dē-kras'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decrassified*, ppr. *decrassifying*. [< L. *de-* priv. + *crassus*, thick, + *-fy*.] To make less crass.

I might at least
Eliminate, *decrassify* my faith,
Since I adopt it; keeping what I must,
And leaving what I can,
Browning, Bishop Blougram's Apology.

decrease (dē-krēs'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *decreased*, ppr. *decreasing*. [< ME. *decresen*, *decrecen*, < OF. *decresser*, *decrestre*, *decreistre*, *decroistre*, F. *décroître* = Sp. *decrecer* = Pg. *decrescer* = It. *decrescere* (cf., with altered prefix, ME. *discresen*, < OF. *descreistre*, *descroistre* = Pr. *descreisser* = Sp. *descrecer* = It. *discrescere*, < ML. *discrescere*), < L. *decrescere*, decrease, become less, wane, < *de*, from, away, + *crescere*, grow: see *crescent*. Cf. *crease*[2], *accrease*, *increase*.] **I.** *intrans.* To become less; lessen; be diminished gradually in extent, bulk, quantity, or amount, or in strength, influence, or excellence: as, the days *decrease* in length from June to December.

Olyves nowe and oth'r treen ichone
Do dounge hem in *decresinge* of the moone.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 79.

He must increase, but I must *decrease*. John iii. 30.

Decreasing series. See *progression*.=Syn. *Decrease*, *Diminish*, *Dwindle*, *Contract*; to lessen, abate, ebb, subside, fall off, fall away, shrink. The first three all mean a becoming less by degrees. *Decrease* more often implies that the causes are imperceptible or not necessarily perceptible, acting, it may be, from within the object itself: as, the swelling *decreases* daily. *Diminish* generally implies the action of some external cause which is more or less in the mind of those concerned: as, his fortune *diminishes* daily through extravagance; the troops *diminish* steadily under disease and conflict. *Decrease* is the appropriate word for reduction of bulk or volume, *diminish* for reduction of number. These distinctions are not always observed. To *dwindle* is to become small in size, amount, or number by slow and imperceptible degrees, the reduction being always undesirable and the result a sort of attenuation: as, the army *dwindled* to a few thousands; the child *dwindled* to a mere skeleton. To *contract* is to become less by shrinkage or a drawing together of parts or elements; it implies loss of size, bulk, or extent, without the loss of constituent substance or parts usually expressed by the other words.

So many wives, who have yet their husbands in their arms; so many parents, who have not the number of their children lessened; so many villages, towns, and cities, whose inhabitants are not *decreased*, their property violated, or their wealth *diminished*, are yet owing to the sober conduct and happy results of your advice.
Dryden, King Arthur, Ded.

If the activities of a living body involve an expenditure not made good by nutrition, *dwindling* follows.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 53.

The anatomical structure of the eye is such that a moderately *contracted* pupil is in contact with the lens-surface. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 480.

II. *trans.* To make less; lessen; make smaller in dimensions, amount, quality, excellence, etc.; reduce gradually or by small deductions.

Nor cherish'd they relations poor,
That might *decrease* their present store. *Prior.*

decrease (dē-krēs' or dē'krēs), *n.* [< ME. *decrees*, < OF. *decreis*, *decrois*, *descrois*, *decrece*, decrease; from the verb.] 1. A becoming less; diminution; wane (as applied to the moon); decay: as, a rapid *decrease* of revenue or of strength.

See in what time the seeds set in the increase of the moon come to a certain height, and how they differ from those that are set in the *decrease* of the moon.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

2. The amount by which something is lessened; extent of loss or decrement: as, a great *decrease* in production or of income.

decreasingly (dē-krē'sing-li), *adv.* In a decreasing manner; by decrease.

decreation (dē-krē-ā'shọn), *n.* [< *de-* priv. + *creation*.] The undoing of an act of creation. [Rare.]

Especially the continual *decreation* and annihilation of the souls of the brutes.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 45.

decree (dē-krē'), *n.* [< ME. *decre* (cf. Sc. *decreet*), < OF. *decret*, F. *décret* = Sp. Pg. It. *decreto* = D. *dekreet* = G. *decret* = Dan. Sw. *dekret*, < L. *decretum*, a decree, ordinance, decision, neut. of *decretus*, pp. of *decernere*, decree, decide (> E. *decern*): see *decern*.] 1. A special ordinance or regulation promulgated by civil or other authority; an authoritative decision having the force of law.

He made a *decree* for the rain. Job xxviii. 26.

And statesmen at her council met
Who knew the seasons when to take
Occasion by the hand, and make
The bounds of freedom wider yet
By shaping some august *decree*.
Tennyson, To the Queen.

On December 7, 1866, the Emperor of Brazil issued a *decree* which opened the Amazon . . . to the commerce of all the world from and after September 7, 1867.
E. Schuyler, Amer. Diplomacy, p. 342.

Specifically—2. In *Rom. law*, a determination or judgment of the emperor on a suit between parties. Among the Romans, when all legislative power was centered in the emperors, it became the custom to ask for their opinion and decision in disputed cases. Their decisions were called decrees, and formed part of the imperial constitutions.

3. An edict or a law made by an ecclesiastical council for regulating business within its jurisdiction. The term is used in ecclesiastical history chiefly as a designation of certain dogmatic and authoritative decisions on disputed points in theology and discipline in the Roman Catholic Church: as, the *Decrees* of the Council of Trent; the *Decree* of Auricular Confession by the Fourth Lateran Council.

4. A judicial decision or determination of a litigated cause; specifically, the sentence or order of a court of chancery, or of a court of admiralty or of probate, after a hearing or submission of the cause. The word *judgment* is now used in reference to the decisions of courts having both common law and equity powers. See also *act*, *article*, *bill*, *charter*, *code*, *constitution*, *edict*, *law*, *ordinance*, *provision*, *statute*.

5. In *theol.*, one of the eternal purposes of God, whereby for his own glory he has foreordained whatsoever comes to pass. Whether these decrees are absolute or conditional—that is, whether they are according to the counsel of his own will, "without any foresight of faith or good works, or any other thing in the creature, as conditions or causes moving him thereto" (*West. Conf. of Faith*, iii.), or are based upon his foreknowledge of the character and course of his free creatures—is a contested question, the Calvinists taking the former view, the Arminians the latter.

By the *decree* of God for the manifestation of his glory, some men and angels are predestinated unto everlasting life and others foreordained to everlasting death.
West. Conf. of Faith, iii. § 3.

6. The judgment or award of an umpire in a case submitted to him.—**Absolute decree**, a decision that something shall be done with no condition attached to it.—**Berlin decree**, **Milan decree**, two decrees of Napoleon I. against Great Britain, enforcing his continental system. The first, issued at Berlin November 21st, 1806, closed against British commerce all continental ports under the control of France (including those of Italy, Spain, Holland, and Germany), confiscated all British merchandise wherever found, forbade correspondence with Great Britain, and ordered that all British subjects found within the jurisdiction of France or its allies should be made prisoners of war. The second decree, issued at Milan December 17th, 1807, declared all neutral vessels connected in any way with British commerce or intercourse to be thereby denentralized, and ordered that they should be treated as English.—**Declaratory decree.** See *declaratory*.—**Decree arbitral**, in *Scots law*, an award by one or more arbiters.—**Decree condemnator.** See *decree of absolvitor*, under *absolvitor*.—**Decree dative**, in *Scots law*, a decree of a commissary conferring on an executor (not being an executor nominate) the office of executor.—**Decree in absence**, in *Scots law*, a decree pronounced against a defender who has not appeared or pleaded on the merits of the cause: the same as *judgment by default* in English common law.—**Decree nisi** (decree unless), in *Eng. law*, a decree conditioned on some future event, usually the default of the adverse party to show cause or to perform a condition.—**Decree of absolvitor.** See *absolvitor*.—**Decree of constitution.** See *constitution*.—**Decree of locality**, in *Scots law*, a decree of the teind court allocating the modified stipend on the different heritors, in the proportions in which they are to pay it.—**Decree of modification**, in *Scots law*, a decree of the teind court modifying a stipend to the clergyman, but not allocating it upon the different heritors.—**Decree of registration**, in *Scots law*, a decree obtained, without an

action, for payment of money secured by a bond or deed containing a clause of consent to registration for execution.—**Decree of valuation of teinds**, in *Scots law*, a decree of the teind court determining the extent and value of a heritor's teinds.=**Syn. 1** and **3**. *Edict*, *Statute*, etc. See *law*[1].—**4** and **6**. *Judgment*, *Order*, etc. (see *decision*); proclamation, fiat, mandate.

decree (dē-krē′), *v.* [Cf. F. *décréter* = Sp. Pg. *decretar* = It. *decretare* = D. *dekreteren* = G. *decretiren* = Dan. *dekretere* = Sw. *dekretera*, < ML. *decretare*, decree; from the noun: see *decree*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To order or promulgate with authority; issue as an edict or ordinance.

Thou shalt also *decree* a thing, and it shall be established. Job xxii. 28.

He [William I.] *decreed* there should be Sheriffs in every Shire, and Justices of Peace for Punishment of Malefactors. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 27.

Wherefore fatalists that hold the necessity of all human actions and events may be reduced to these three heads: First, such as, asserting the Deity, suppose it irrespectively to *decree* and determine all things, and thereby make all actions necessary to us. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, i. 1.

In the autumn of 1535 Cromwell and his agents effected a visitation of the monasteries, the report of which insured their condemnation: and, in the last session of the Long Parliament in 1536, the dissolution of the smaller houses was *decreed*. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 258.

2. To determine judicially; resolve by sentence; adjudge: as, the court *decreed* a restoration of the property.

Theirs be the laurel-wreath *decreed*,
Who both write well, and write full speed.
Cowper, To Robert Lloyd.

3. To determine or resolve legislatively; determine or decide on.

They themselves *decreed*
Their own revolt, not I. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 116.

=**Syn.** To order, ordain, command, enact.

II. *intrans.* To determine; predetermine immutably; constitute or appoint by edict.

All hast thou spoken as my thoughts are, all
As my eternal purpose hath *decreed*.
Milton, P. L., iii. 172.

decreeable (dē-krē′a-bl), *a.* [< *decree* + *-able*.] Capable of being decreed.

decreement† (dē-krē′ment), *n.* [< *decree* + *-ment*.] The act of decreeing; decree.

This unjust *decreement*. *Foxe*, Martyrs.

decreer (dē-krē′ėr), *n.* [< *decree* + *-er*[1].] One who decrees.

In thy book it is written of me, says Christ, that I should do thy will; he is not willing only, but the first *decreer* of it; it is written of me. *Goodwin*, Works, I. iii. 103.

decreet (dē-krēt′), *n.* [< OF. *decret*, < L. *decretum*, a decree: see *decree*.] In *Scots law*, a decree. See *decree*, *n.*, 1.

Frendraught . . . obtained a *decreet* against him for 200,000 merks. *Spalding*, Hist. Troubles in Scotland, I. 51.

decrement (dek′rē-ment), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *decremento*, < LL. *decrementum*, a decrease, < L. *decrescere*, decrease: see *decrease*.] **1.** The act or state of decreasing; the becoming gradually less; lessening; waste.

I do not believe the understanding part of man received any natural *decrement* or diminution. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 723.

Rocks, mountains, and the other elevations of the earth suffer a continual *decrement*. *Woodward*.

2. The quantity lost by gradual diminution or waste; specifically, in *math.*, the small part by which a variable quantity becomes less and less.

The increments in time are proportional to the *decrements* in pressure. *Frankland*, Chemistry, III. i. 880.

Each increment of evolution entails a *decrement* of reproduction that is not accurately proportionate, but somewhat less than proportionate. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 364.

3. In *her.*, the condition of waning: said of the moon. It is represented by turning the horns of the crescent toward the sinister side. Also called *detriment*.—**4.** In *crystal.*, a successive diminution of the layers of molecules applied to the faces of the primitive form, by which the secondary forms are hypothetically produced.—**Equal decrement of life**, in the doctrine of annuities of insurance companies, the theory that in a given number of lives there should be an equal annual decrease within a given period.

decrepit (dē-krep′it), *a.* [< OF. *decrepit*, F. *décrépit* = Sp. *decrépito* = Pg. It. *decrepito*, < L. *decrepitus*, an adj. applied to old men and old animals, and usually translated 'very old': lit. meaning uncertain; usually explained as 'noiseless' (because "old people creep about quietly" or "like shadows"), otherwise as 'broken'; < *de-* priv. + *crepitus*, pp. of *crepare*, make a noise, rattle, break with a crash: see *crepitate*.] Broken down in health, physical or mental, especially from age; wasted or worn by infirmities; weakened, especially by age.

An old *decrepit* wretch
That has no sense, no sinew. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iii. 6.

He was already *decrepit* with premature old age. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 102.

[Sometimes incorrectly spelled *decrepid*.

Last, winter comes, *decrepid*, old, and dull. *Jenyns*, An Ode.]

decrepitate (dē-krep′i-tāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *decrepitated*, ppr. *decrepitating*. [< NL. as if **decrepitatus*, pp. of **decrepitare* (> F. *décrépiter* = Sp. Pg. *decrepitar* = It. *decrepitare*), < L. *de-* + *crepitatus*, pp. of *crepitare*, crackle, break with a noise: see *crepitate*.] **I.** *intrans.* To crackle, as salt when roasting.

II. *trans.* To roast or calcine in a strong heat, so as to cause a continual bursting or crackling of the substance: as, to *decrepitate* salt.

So will it come to pass in a pot of salt, although *decrepitated*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

decrepitation (dē-krep-i-tā′shon), *n.* [= F. *décrépitation* = Sp. *decrepitacion* = Pg. *decrepitação* = It. *decrepitazione*, < NL. as if **decrepitatio(n-)*, < **decrepitare*: see *decrepitate*.] The act of snapping or bursting with a crackling noise on being heated, or the crackling noise, accompanying the flying asunder of their parts, made by various salts and minerals when heated. It is caused by the unequal sudden expansion of their substance by the heat, or by the expansion and volatilization of water or other liquid held mechanically within them.

decrepitly (dē-krep′it-li), *adv.* In a decrepit manner; as one broken down by infirmities.

And she rose up *decrepitly*
For a last dim look at earth and sea.
Lowell, Vision of Sir Launfal, ii. 1.

decrepitness (dē-krep′it-nes), *n.* Decrepitude.

decrepitude (dē-krep′i-tūd), *n.* [< F. *décrépitude* = Sp. *decrepitud* = Pg. *decrepitude*, < L. as if **decrepitudo*, < *decrepitus*, decrepit: see *decrepit*.] The state of being broken down by infirmities, physical or mental, especially infirmities of age.

Many seem to pass on from youth to *decrepitude* without any reflection on the end of life. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 78.

decrepityt (dē-krep′i-ti), *n.* [< ML. *decrepita(t-)s*, < L. *decrepitus*, decrepit: see *decrepit*.] Decrepitude.

Honest Credulity
Is a true loadstone to draw on *Decrepity!*
Chapman, All Fools, iv. 1.

decrescendo (It. pron. dā-kre-shen′dō), *n.* [It., ppr. of *decrescere*, < L. *decrescere*, decrease: see *decrease*.] In *music*, a gradual diminution of force; a passing from loud to soft: opposed to *crescendo*, and the same as *diminuendo*: often indicated by *decres.*, *dec.*, or the sign >.

decrescent (dē-kres′ent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *décroissant*, etc., < L. *decrescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *decrescere*, decrease: see *decrease*, and cf. *crescent*.] **I.** *a.* Decreasing; becoming gradually less; waning, as the moon.

Saddening in her childless castle, sent,
Between the in-crescent and *de-crescent* moon,
Arms for her son, and loosed him from his vow.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

Specifically—(*a*) In *her.*, decreasing or waning: said of the moon when represented with the points toward the sinister side. Also *decours*. (*b*) In *bot.*, diminishing gradually from below upward.

II. *n.* In *her.*, the moon in her decrement: used as a bearing. See *decrement*, 3.

decrescent-pinnate (dē-kres′ent-pin′āt), *a.* In *bot.*, pinnate with leaflets gradually decreasing in size from the base.

decret†, *n.* See *decreet*, *decree*.

decretal (dē-krē′tal), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *decretalis*, < L. *decretum*, a decree: see *decree*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of a decree; containing a decree or decrees.

When any sentence of a father is cited, and inserted into a *decretal* epistle of a pope, or any part of the canon law, that sentence is thereby made authentical. *Donne*, Sermons, xxii.

2†. Done according to a decree; decreed; fatal. [Rare.]

So here's a most *decretal* end of me.
Chapman, Byron's Tragedy, v. 1.

II. *n.* [= F. *décrétale* = Sp. Pg. *decretal* = It. *decretale*, < ML. *decretale*, a decree, neut. of adj. *decretalis*: see above.] **1.** An authoritative order or decree; specifically, a letter of the pope determining some point or question in ecclesiastical law.

What principle . . . had they then to judge of heresies, . . . besides the single dictates or *decretals* of private bishops? *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 315.

This is not a process of reasoning, but an act of will—a *decretal* enveloped in a scientific nimbus. *J. Martineau*, Materialism, p. 107.

2. A book of decrees or edicts; a body of laws; specifically [*cap.*], in the plural, the second part of the canon law: so called because it contains the decrees of sundry popes determining points of ecclesiastical law.

Ac in canoun ne in the *decretales* I can nouȝte rede a lyne. *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 428.

In the year 1230 Gregory IX. had approved of the five books of *Decretals* codified by Raymund of Pennafort from the Extravagants of the recent Popes. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 307.

False Decretals, a collection of canon law, of the ninth century, purporting to have been made by one Isidorus Mercator, and unquestioned till the fifteenth century, but since proved to consist largely of spurious or forged papal decretals. Also called *Pseudo-Isidorian Decretals*, to distinguish them from the collection dating from the seventh century, attributed to Isidore of Seville, and consisting of genuine documents.

decretion† (dē-krē′shon), *n.* [< LL. *decretio(n-)*, decrease, < L. *decretus*, pp. of *decrescere*: see *decrease*.] A decreasing.

Nor can we now perceive that the world becomes more or less than it was, by which *decretion* we might guess at a former increase. *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, i.

decretist (dē-krē′tist), *n.* [= OF. *decretiste* (also *decretistre*: see *decretister*), F. *décrétiste* = Sp. Pg. *decretista* (cf. It. *decretalista*), < ML. *decretista*, < L. *decretum*, decree: see *decree*, *decretal*. Cf. *decretister*.] In medieval universities, a student in the faculty of law; specifically, a student of the decretals.

decretister†, *n.* [ME. *decretistre*, < OF. *decretistre*, *discretistre*, var. of *decretiste*: see *decretist*.] A decretist.

Ac this doctor and diuinour and *decretistre* of canon. *Piers Plowman* (C), xvi. 85.

decretive (dē-krē′tiv), *a.* [< L. *decret-um*, decree, + *-ive*.] Having the force of a decree; pertaining to a decree.

decretorial† (dek-rē-tō′ri-al), *a.* [< *decretory* + *-al*.] Decretory; authoritative; critical.

Besides the usuall or calendary month, there are but foure considerable, that is, the month of peragration, of apparition, of consecution, and the medicall or *decretoriall* month. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 2.

decretorily (dek′rē-tō-ri-li), *adv.* In a definitive manner; as decreed.

decretory (dek′rē-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *décrétoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *decretorio*, < L. *decretorius*, < *decretum*, a decree: see *decree*.] **1.** Pertaining to or following a decree; established by a decree; judicial; definitive.

They that . . . are too *decretory* and enunciative of speedy judgments to their enemies, turn their religion into revenge. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 819.

Sirs, you are not sure that when the *decretory* hour of death overtakes you, you shall have one minute of an hour allowed you to commit your spirits into the hand of the Lord Jesus Christ. *C. Mather*, Mag. Christ., iv. 7.

2†. Critical; determining; in which there is some definitive event.

The main considerations, which most set off this number, are observations drawn from the motions of the moon, supposed to be measured by sevens, and the critical or *decretory* dales dependent on that number. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 12.

decrew† (dē-krö′), *v. i.* [For **decrue* (as *accrew* for *accrue*), < OF. *decru*, F. *décrú*, pp. of *decreistre*, *decroistre*, F. *décroître*, decrease: see *decrease*.] To decrease.

Sir Arthegall renewed
His strength still more, but she still more *decrewed*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vi. 18.

decrial (dē-krī′al), *n.* [< *decry* + *-al*.] A crying down; a clamorous censure; condemnation by censure.

Forward wits . . . can on no account afterwards submit to a *decrial* or disparagement of those raw works to which they ow'd their early character and distinction. *Shaftesbury*, Misc. Reflections, V. ii.

decrier (dē-krī′ėr), *n.* [< *decry* + *-er*[1].] One who decries or traduces clamorously.

The late fanatic *decryers* of the necessity of human learning. *South*, Sermons, VII. ii.

decrown (dē-kroun′), *v. t.* [< F. *découronner*, decrown: see *discrown*.] To deprive of a crown; discrown. [Rare.]

Dethroning and *decrowning* princes with his foot, as it pleases him [the pope]. *Hakewill*, Ans. to Dr. Carrier (1616), p. 37.

He holds it to be no more sin the *decrowning* of kings than our puritans do the suppression of bishops. *Sir T. Overbury*, Characters.

decrustation (dē-krus-tā′shon), *n.* [< *de-* priv. + *crustation*.] The act of removing a crust.

decry (dē-krī′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decried*, ppr. *decrying*. [< F. *décrier*, OF. *descrier*, cry down,

discredit, disparage, ⟨ *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *crier*, cry: see *cry*.] **1.** To cry down; speak disparagingly of; censure as faulty or worthless; clamor against: as, to *decry* a poem.

For small errors they whole plays *decry*. *Dryden.*

Far be it from me to *decry* moral virtue, which even heathens have granted to be a reward to itself.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I., Pref. to xi.

Dear, charming nymph, neglected and *decried*,
My shame in crowds, my solitary pride.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 411.

2†. To deprive of credit officially.

The king may at any time *decry*, or cry down, any coin of the kingdom, and make it no longer current.
Blackstone, Com., I. 278.

=Syn. 1. *Decry*, *Depreciate*, *Detract from*, *Derogate from*, *Disparage*, run down, discredit. These words agree in expressing an effort to lower the esteem in which a person or thing is held. If the effort is unjust, the injustice is not so conspicuous as in the words compared under *asperse*. *Decry*, to cry down, clamor against, implies activity and publicity; it is hardly applicable to persons. *Depreciate*, primarily to lower the value of, is less forcible than *decry*, and may apply to persons. *Detract from* and *derogate from* have almost precisely the same meaning — to take from or diminish repute, as by caviling, ascribing success to accident, good conduct to low motives, etc. *Disparage*, to make a thing unequal to what it was in repute; underrate. The last four need not have a personal subject: as, it would *derogate* very much *from* his standing; it would *disparage* him in public estimation if it were known.

The Administration and its friends have been attempting to circumscribe, and to *decry*, the powers belonging to other branches. *D. Webster*, Speech, Oct. 1st, 1832.

Our vulgar luxury *depreciates* objects not fitted to adorn our dwellings. *Marg. Fuller*, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 186.

If a man is honest, it *detracts* nothing *from* his merits to say he had the wit to see that honesty is the best policy.
E. Dicey, Victor Emmanuel, p. 112.

By intermingling a subject's speech with the king's message, he [the secretary] seemed to *derogate from* the honour and majesty of a king.
I. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit., IV. 398.

Why should we make it a point with our false modesty to *disparage* that man we are, and that form of being assigned to us? *Emerson*, Spiritual Laws.

decrystallization (dē-kris″ta-li-zā′shon), *n.* [⟨ **decrystallize* (⟨ *de-* priv. + *crystallize*) + *-ation*.] The act or process of losing the crystalline structure. [Rare.]

These beautiful forms [ice-flowers] . . . may indeed be called "negative" or "inverse" crystals, developed by the breaking-down or *decrystallization* of the ice.
Huxley, Physiography, p. 62.

decubation (dē-kū-bā′shon), *n.* [⟨ L. as if **decubare* (equiv. to *decumbere*: see *decumbent*), lie down, ⟨ *de*, down, + *cubare*, lie. Cf. L. *decubare*, lie away from, ⟨ *de*, away, + *cubare*, lie.] The act of lying down.

decubital (dē-kū′bi-tal), *a.* [⟨ *decubitus* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a bed-sore or decubitus.

decubitus (dē-kū′bi-tus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *decumbere*, pp. **decubitus*, lie down: see *decumbent*.] **1.** The attitude assumed by a sick person when lying down in bed. See *anaclisis*.—**2.** Same as *bed-sore*.

decula (dek′ū-lạ̈), *n.* A kind of antelope found in Abyssinia.

déculassement (F. pron. dā-kü-las′moṅ), *n.* [F., ⟨ **déculer*, unbreech, ⟨ *dé-* priv. + *cul*, breech.] In *gun.*, the unbreeching of a cannon; any serious damage to one of the essential parts of the fermeture or breech-closing mechanism of a breech-loading gun.

decuman (dek′ū-man), *a.* and *n.* [Also *decumane*; = Sp. Pg. It. *decumano*, ⟨ L. *decumanus*, *decimanus*, of or belonging to the tenth part (pl. *decumani*, the tenth cohort, *porta decumana*, the decuman gate), also considerable, large, immense (applied to eggs and waves, appar. from the notion that every tenth egg or wave in a series is the largest), ⟨ *decumus*, *decimus*, tenth: see *decimal*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** In *Rom. milit. antiq.*, an epithet applied to a gate of the Roman camp near which the tenth cohorts of the legions were encamped. The decuman gate was the principal entrance to the camp, and was that furthest from the enemy.

Pompey, finding the enemy in his camp, rode out of the *decuman* gate. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 182.

2. Large; immense: used especially of waves.

Overwhelmed and quite sunk by such *decumane* billowes.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 30.

That same *decumane* wave that took us fore and aft somewhat altered my pulse.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, Iv. 23.

II. *n.* **1.** In *astrol.*, one of the ten divisions of the ecliptic.—**2.** A large wave.

Shocks of surf that clomb and fell
Spume-sliding down the baffled *decuman*.
Lowell, Cathedral.

decumbence, decumbency (dē-kum′bẹns, -bẹn-sī), *n.* [⟨ *decumbent*: see *-ence*, *-ency*.] The state of being decumbent or of lying down; the posture of lying down.

decumbent (dē-kum′bẹnt), *a.* [⟨ L. *decumben(t-)s*, ppr. of *decumbere*, lie down, ⟨ *de*, down, + **cumbere*, nasalized form (in comp.) of *cubare*, lie: see *cumbent*.] **1.** Lying down; reclining; prostrate; recumbent.

Underneath is the *decumbent* portraiture of a woman resting on a death's head. *Ashmole*, Berkshire, i. 2.

Specifically—**2.** In *bot.*, having the base reclining upon the ground, as an ascending stem the lower part of which rests upon the earth.

decumbently (dē-kum′bẹnt-li), *adv.* In a decumbent manner.

decumbiture (dē-kum′bi-tụ̄r), *n.* [Irreg. ⟨ L. *decumbere*, lie down, + *-it-ure*.] **1.** The time at which a sick person takes to his bed, or during which he is confined to it by disease. [Rare.]

During his *decumbiture* he was visited by his most dear friend. *Life of Firmin* (1698), p. 82.

2. In *astrol.*, the figure of the heavens erected for the time of a person's first taking to his bed from illness. Prognostics of recovery or death were derived from this figure.

decuple (dek′ū-pl), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *décuplo* = Pg. *decuplo* = It. *decuplo*, ⟨ L. *decuplus*, tenfold, ⟨ *decem*, = E. *ten*, + *-plus*, akin to E. *-fold*.] **I.** *a.* Tenfold; containing ten times as many.

II. *n.* A number ten times repeated.

decuple (dek′ū-pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decupled*, ppr. *decupling*. [= Sp. Pg. *decuplar*; from the adj.] To increase tenfold.

decuplet (dek′ū-plet), *n.* [⟨ *decuple* + *-et*.] Same as *decimole*.

decurt†, *v. t.* [ME. *decourren*, *decorren*, ⟨ OF. *decorre*, *decourre*, *descorre* = Pr. *decorre* = OSp. *decorrer*, ⟨ L. *decurrere*, run down, flow, move down, run over, run through, ⟨ *de*, down, + *currere*, run: see *current*[1].] To run or flow away; leave; depart; be wanting.

Of pompe and of pride the parchemyn *decorreth*,
And principaliche of alle peple but thei be pore of herte.
Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 193.

decurion (dē-kū′ri-ọn), *n.* [= F. *décurion* = Sp. *decurion* = Pg. *decurião* = It. *decurione*, ⟨ L. *decurio(n-)*, ⟨ *decuria*, a company of ten: see *decury*.] **1.** An officer in the Roman army who commanded a decury, or a body of ten soldiers.

A *decurion* with his command of ten horsemen approached Nazareth from the South.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 123.

2. Any commander or overseer of ten; specifically, a tithing-man.

He instituted *decurions* through both these colonies: that is, one over every ten families.
Sir W. Temple, Heroic Virtue.

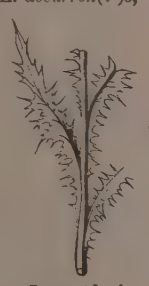
decurionate (dē-kū′ri-ọn-āt), *n.* [⟨ L. *decurionatus*, ⟨ *decurio(n-)*, a decurion: see *decurion*.] The dignity or office of a decurion.

decurrence† (dē-kur′ẹns), *n.* [⟨ ML. *decurrentia*, a current, lit. a running down, ⟨ L. *decurren(t-)s*, ppr., running down: see *decurrent*.] Lapse; effluxion.

The erratas which by long *decurrence* of time, through many men's hands, have befaln it, are easily corrected.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 536.

decurrency (dē-kur′ẹn-si), *n.* [As *decurrence*: see *-cy*.] In *bot.*, the prolongation of a leaf below the place of insertion on the stem.

decurrent (dē-kur′ẹnt), *a.* [⟨ L. *decurren(t-)s*, ppr. of *decurrere*, run down: see *decur*.] In *bot.*, extending downward beyond the place of insertion: as, a *decurrent* leaf (that is, a sessile leaf having its base extending downward along the stem). Also *decurring*.


Decurrent Leaf. Thistle.

decurrently (dē-kur′ẹnt-li), *adv.* In a decurrent manner.

decurring (dē-kur′ing), *a.* [Ppr. of **decur*, *v.*; ⟨ L. *decurrere*, run down: see *decurrent*.] Same as *decurrent*.

decursion† (dē-kėr′shon), *n.* [⟨ L. *decursio(n-)*, ⟨ *decurrere*, run down, flow: see *decur*.] **1.** The act of running down, as a stream.—**2.** In *Rom. antiq.*, a military manœuver or evolution; a march; also, a parade under arms, as at a military funeral or other solemnity.

Decursions, lectisterniums, and a thousand other antiquated names and ceremonies, that we should not have had so just a notion of were they not still preserved on coins. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, i.

decursive (dē-kėr′siv), *a.* [= F. *décursif*, ⟨ NL. as if **decursivus*, ⟨ L. *decursus*, pp. of *decurrere*, run down: see *decur*.] Running down; decurrent. *Loudon.*

decursively (dē-kėr′siv-li), *adv.* In a decursive manner; decurrently.—**Decursively pinnate**, in *bot.*, applied to a pinnate leaf having the leaflets decurrent or running along the petiole.

de cursu (dē kėr′sū). [L.: *de*, of, from; *cursu*, abl. of *cursus*, ⟩ E. *course*[1], q. v.] In *Eng. law*, of course; in ordinary course; specifically, a writ of those classes which were issuable by the cursitor on application of the party, and without special authority in each case.

decurt† (dē-kėrt′), *v. t.* [⟨ L. *decurtare*, cut off, ⟨ *de*, off, + *curtare*, cut short, ⟨ *curtus*, short: see *curt*.] To shorten by cutting off; abridge.

Your *decurted* or headlesse clause, Angelorum enim et cet., is thus Englyshed. *Bp. Bale*, Apology, fol. 147.

decurtate (dē-kėr′tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decurtated*, ppr. *decurtating*. [⟨ L. *decurtatus*, pp. of *decurtare*, cut short: see *decurt*.] **1.** To cut short; abridge. [Rare.]—**2†.** To cut off or trim the hair or beard of.

He sends for his barber to depure, *decurtate*, and spunge him. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe.

decurtate (dē-kėr′tāt), *a.* [⟨ L. *decurtatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Cut short; abridged.—**Decurtate syllogism**, a syllogism with one of the premises unexpressed.

decurtation (dē-kėr-tā′shon), *n.* [= F. *décurtation*, ⟨ LL. *decurtatio(n-)*, ⟨ L. *decurtare*, cut short: see *decurt*.] The act of shortening or cutting short; abridgment. [Rare.]

decurvation (dē-kėr-vā′shon), *n.* [⟨ *decurve* + *-ation*.] The process or result of decurving; the state of being curved downward: opposed to *recurvation*.

There are Trochilidæ which possess almost every gradation of *decurvation* of the bill. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 358.

decurvature (dē-kėr′vạ̄-tụ̄r), *n.* [⟨ *decurve* + *-ature*.] Same as *decurvation*.

Constant jarring on the lower extremity of a hollow cylinder with soft (medullary) contents and flexible end walls would tend to a *decurvature* of both inferior and superior adjacent end walls.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 376.

decurve (dē-kėrv′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decurved*, ppr. *decurving*. [⟨ L. *de*, down, + *curvare*, curve, bend. Cf. *decurved*.] To curve downward.

decurved (dē-kėrvd′), *p. a.* [⟨ *decurve* + *-ed*[2], after L. *decurvatus*, curved back.] Curved downward; gradually turned down: opposed to *recurved*: as, the *decurved* beak of a bird.

Towards the end of May a few short-billed or jack curlew (Numenius Hudsonicus, Lath.) may be seen, like their congeneric relative with the long *decurved* rostrum.
Shore Birds, p. 9.

decury (dek′ū-ri), *n.*; pl. *decuries* (-riz). [⟨ OF. *decurie*, F. *décurie* = Sp. Pg. It. *decuria*, ⟨ L. *decuria*, a company of ten, ⟨ *decem* = E. *ten*. Cf. *century*[1].] A body of ten men under a decurion; the office or authority of a decurion.

The fathers or senators, who at the first were an hundred, parted themselves into tens or *decuries*, and governed successively by the space of five days, one *decury* after another in order. *Raleigh*, Hist. World, V. iii. § 7.

decussate (dē-kus′āt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *decussated*, ppr. *decussating*. [⟨ L. *decussatus*, pp. of *decussare*, cross, divide crosswise, mark with an X, ⟨ *decussis*, the number ten (marked X), hence also an X, an intersection (also a ten-as piece: see *decussis*), ⟨ *decem*, = E. *ten*, + *as* (*ass-*), a unit, an ace, an as: see *ace* and *as*[4].] To intersect; cross, as lines, rays of light, leaves, or fibers of nerves.

Sometimes nearly all, and in rare cases almost none, of the pyramidal fibres *decussate*, great individual variation being observed. *Mind*, IX. 99.

decussate, decussated (dē-kus′āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [= Sp. *decusado*, ⟨ L. *decussatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **1.** Crossed; intersected: specifically applied, in *bot.*, to bodies which are arranged in pairs alternately crossing each other at regular angles.—**2.** In *rhet.*, arranged in two pairs of repeated, contrasted, or parallelized words or phrases, the second pair reversing the order of the first; characterized by or constituting such an arrangement; chiastic. See *chiasmus*.—**Decussate antennæ**, in *entom.*, antennæ in which the joints have lateral processes or branches which alternately cross each other.

Decussate Leaves.

decussately (dē-kus′āt-li), *adv.* In a decussate manner.

decussation (dē-ku-sā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *décussation* = Sp. *decusacion* = Pg. *decussação*, < L. *decussatio(n-)*, < *decussare*, cross: see *decussate.*] 1. The act of crossing or intersecting; an intersection; the crossing of two lines, rays, fibers of nerves, etc.

Though there be *decussation* of the rays in the pupil of the eye, and so the image of the object in the retina . . . be inverted. *Ray*, Works of Creation.

2. The state of being decussated, or that which decussates; a chiasm.

decussative (dē-kus′ā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *décussatif*; as *decussate* + *-ive.*] Intersecting; crossing.

Decussative diametrals, quincunciall lines and angles. *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus, i.

decussatively (dē-kus′ā-tiv-li), *adv.* Crosswise; in the form of an X.

decussis (dē-kus′is), *n.*; pl. *decusses* (-ēz). [L., < *decem*, = E. *ten*, + *as* (*ass-*), a copper coin, an as: see *as*[4]. Cf. *decussate.*] A large ancient copper coin, now very rare, of ten times the value of the as. See *as*[4], and *æs grave*, under *æs.* It was current, in the third century B. C., in parts of Italy (apparently not in Rome) where the as was the monetary unit. The obverse type was a helmeted female head; the reverse, the prow of a vessel.

decussorium (dē-ku-sō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *decussoria* (-ä). [NL., < L. *decussare*, divide crosswise: see *decussate.*] In *surg.*, an instrument used for depressing the dura mater after trephining, to facilitate the exit of substances effused on or under it.

decypher†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *decipher.*

dedain[1]†, *v.* [ME. *dedainen*, *dedaynen*, *dedeinen*, *dedeynen*, var. of *desdainen*, *disdainen*, disdain: see *disdain.*] I. *trans.* To disdain.

And we were faire and bright,
Therefore me thoght that he
The kynde of vs tane myght,
And ther-at *dedeyned* me.
York Plays, p. 22.

II. *intrans.* To be disdainful; be displeased.

The princis of prestis and scribis, seeynge the marueilouse thingis that he dide, . . . *dedeyneden.*
Wyclif, Mat. xxi. 15.

dedain[1]†, *n.* [ME., also *dedayn*, *dedein*, *dedeyn*, var. of *desdain*, *disdain*: see *disdain.*] Disdain.

Hee [read *him*] was *dedaine* on his deede "Madame" to segge
To any Ladie in lond, for lordlich hee karpes.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 584.

dedain[2]†, *v. t.* [ME. *dedeynen*, by confusion for *deynen*, deign: see *deign*, *dedain*[1].] To deign.

Thou art the way of oure redempcion,
For Crist of the *dedeynyt* [so two MSS.; one MS. has *hath deyned*] for to take
Bothe flesche and blood. *Chaucer*, Mother of God, l. 51.

dedal, dædal (dē′dal), *a.* [= F. *dédale*, n., = It. *dedalo*, a., < L. *dædalus*, < Gr. *δαίδαλος*, also *δαιδάλεος*, skilfully wrought (as a proper name *Δαίδαλος*, L. *Dædalus*, a mythical artist), < *δαιδάλλειν*, work skilfully, embellish.] 1. Displaying artistic skill; ingenious; characterized by artistic qualities or treatment.

Here ancient Art her *dædal* fancies play'd.
T. Warton, Odes, iii.

Pour forth heaven's wine, Idæan Ganymede,
And let it fill the *dædal* cups like fire.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, iii. 1.

2. Artful; changing; inconstant; insincere.

By truth's own tongue,
I have no *dædale* heart: why is it wrung
To desperation? *Keats*, Endymion, iv.

3. Skilful; cunning.

All were it Zeuxis or Praxiteles,
His *dædale* hand would faile and greatly faynt,
And her perfections with his error taynt.
Spenser, F. Q., Prol. to III.

Also *dædale.*

dedalian, dædalian (dē-dā′liạn), *a.* [< *dedal*, *dædal*, + *-ian.*] Same as *dedal.*

From time to time in various sort
Dedalian Nature seems her to disport.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Ark.

Our bodies decked in our *dædalian* arms. *Chapman.*

dedalous, dædalous (ded′a-lus), *a.* [< L. *dædalus*: see *dedal.*] Same as *dedal.*

dede[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *deed.*

dede[2]†, *a.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *dead.*

dede[3]†. A Middle English form of *did*, preterit of *do*[1].

dedecorate† (dē-dek′ō-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *dedecoratus*, pp. of *dedecorare* (> Pg. *dedecorar*), disgrace, dishonor, < *de-* priv. + *decorare*, honor: see *decorate.*] To dishonor; disgrace.

Why lett'st weake Wormes Thy head *dedecorate*
With worthlesse briers, and flesh-transpiercing thornes?
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 13.

dedecoration† (dē-dek-ō-rā′shọn), *n.* [< OF. *dedecoration*, < LL. *dedecoratio(n-)*, < L. *dedecorare*: see *dedecorate.*] A disgracing or dishonoring. *Bailey.*

dedecorous† (dē-dē-kō′rus), *a.* [< L. *dedecorus*, LL. also *dedecorosus*, dishonorable, disgraceful, < *de-* priv. + *decorus*, honorable: see *decorous.*] Disgraceful; unbecoming. *Bailey.*

dedeint, dedeynt, *v.* See *dedain*[1].

dedentition† (dē-den-tish′ọn), *n.* [< *de-* priv. + *dentition.*] The shedding of teeth.

Dedentition or falling of teeth.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 12.

dedes (dē′des), *n.* [Javanese.] An odoriferous substance procured from the rasse.

dedicant (ded′i-kạnt), *n.* [< L. *dedican(t-)s*, ppr. of *dedicare*, dedicate.] One who dedicates.

The proper form of the dedication, the simple dative of the name of a divinity, . . . is shown on the very primitive altars, . . . also the name of the *dedicants.*
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 127.

dedicate (ded′i-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dedicated*, ppr. *dedicating.* [< L. *dedicatus*, pp. of *dedicare*, consecrate, declare, proclaim, devote (> It. *dedicare* = Sp. Pg. *dedicar* = F. *dédier* = Dan. *dedicere* = Sw. *dedicera*), < *de-* + *dicare*, declare, proclaim, akin to *dicere*, say, tell, appoint: see *diction.*] 1. To set apart and consecrate to a deity or to a sacred purpose; devote to a sacred use by a solemn act or by religious ceremonies.

Joram brought . . . vessels of brass; which also king David did *dedicate* unto the Lord. 2 Sam. viii. 10, 11.

2. To devote with solemnity or earnest purpose, as to some person or end; hence, to devote, apply, or set apart in general.

The bud bit with an envious worm,
Ere he can spread his sweet leaves to the air,
Or *dedicate* his beauty to the sun. *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 1.

To the face of peril
Myself I'll *dedicate.* *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 1.

Many famous men have studied here, and *dedicated* themselves to the Muses. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 129.

We shall make no apology for *dedicating* a few pages to the discussion of that interesting and most important question. *Macaulay.*

3. To inscribe or address (a literary or musical composition) to a patron, friend, or public character, in testimony of respect or affection, or to recommend the work to his protection and favor: as, to *dedicate* a book.

The ancient custom was to *dedicate* them [books] only to private and equal friends.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 36.

These to His Memory — since he held them dear— . . .
I *dedicate*, I consecrate with tears —
These Idylls. *Tennyson*, Idylls of the King, Ded.

4. In *law*, to devote (property, as land) to public use.=**Syn.** See *devote.*

dedicate (ded′i-kāt), *a.* [ME. *dedicat*, < L. *dedicatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Consecrated; devoted; appropriated. [Archaic or poetical.]

Let no soldier fly:
He that is truly *dedicate* to war
Hath no self-love. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., v. 2.

My praise shall be *dedicate* to the mind itself.
Bacon, in Spedding, I. 123.

A thing *dedicate* and appropriate unto God. *Spelman.*

dedicatee (ded″i-kā-tē′), *n.* [< *dedicate* + *-ee*[1].] One to whom a thing is dedicated. [Rare.]

As every dedication meant a present proportioned to the circumstances of the *dedicatee*, there was a natural temptation to be lavish of them. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 514.

dedication (ded-i-kā′shọn), *n.* [< OF. *dedication*, *dedicacion* (also *dedicace*, F. *dédicace*) = Sp. *dedicacion* = Pg. *dedicação* = It. *dedicazione* = D. *dedicatie* = Dan. Sw. *dedikation*, < L. *dedicatio(n-)*, dedication, < *dedicare*, dedicate: see *dedicate.*] 1. The act of consecrating to a deity or to a sacred use with appropriate solemnities; a solemn appropriation or setting apart: as, the *dedication* of a church.

And the children of Israel . . . kept the *dedication* of this house of God with joy. Ezra vi. 16.

2. The act of devoting with solemnity or earnestness of feeling to any purpose.—3. The act of inscribing or addressing a literary or an artistic work to a patron, friend, or public character.

Neither is the modern *dedication* of books and writings, as to patrons, to be commended.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 36.

4. An address prefixed to a literary or musical composition, inscribed to a patron, as a means of recommending the work to his protection and favor, or, as now usually, to a private friend or to a public character, as a mark of affection or respect.

Proud as Apollo on his forked hill,
Sate full-blown Bufo, puff'd by sorry quill;
Fed by soft *dedication* all day long,
Horace and he went hand in hand in song.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 233.

5. In *law*, a voluntary surrender or abandonment of property by the owner to public use, as of land, by consenting to the making of a highway upon it, or of an invention, by neglect to patent it.—**Feast of the Dedication**, a feast instituted at the liberation of Jerusalem from the Syrians by Judas Maccabæus, about 165 B. C., in commemoration of the purification of the Temple and dedication of a new altar, after the pollution of the Temple and former altar by Antiochus Epiphanes. See 1 Mac. iv. 48–59; 2 Mac. i. 18, x. 3–8. Also called *the Encænia.*=**Syn.** 1 and 2. Consecration, devotion.—3 and 4. Inscription.

dedicator (ded′i-kā-tọr), *n.* [= It. *dedicatore*, < LL. *dedicator*, < L. *dedicare*, dedicate: see *dedicate.*] One who dedicates; specifically, one who inscribes a book to a patron, friend, or public character.

Leave dangerous truths to unsuccessful satires,
And flattery to fulsome *dedicators.*
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 598.

dedicatorial (ded″i-kā-tō′ri-ạl), *a.* [< *dedicatory* + *-al.*] Same as *dedicatory.*

dedicatory (ded′i-kā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dédicatoire*; as *dedicate* + *-ory.*] I. *a.* Of the nature of a dedication; serving as a dedication.

An epistle *dedicatory.*
Dryden, Love's Triumph, Ep. Ded.

II.† *n.* A dedication.

Necre a kin to him who set forth a passion sermon, with a formall *dedicatory* in great letters to our Saviour.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

dedicature† (ded′i-kā-tụr), *n.* [< *dedicate* + *-ure.*] The act of dedicating; dedication.

dedimus (ded′i-mus), *n.* [< L. *dedimus*, we have given, 1st pers. pl. perf. ind. act. of *dare*, give: see *date*[1].] In *law*, a writ to commission one who is not a judge to do some act in place of a judge, as to examine a witness, etc. The Latin form of the writ began "Dedimus potestatem," we have given power.

dédit (dā-dē′), *n.* [F.] In *French* and *French-Canadian law*, the sum stipulated as a penalty for breach of contract.

deditiont (dē-dish′ọn), *n.* [< L. *deditio(n-)*, < *dedere*, give up, surrender, devote, < *de*, away, + *dare*, give: see *date*[1].] The act of yielding anything; surrender.

It was not a complete conquest, but rather a *dedition* upon terms and capitulations agreed between the conqueror and the conquered.
Sir M. Hale, Hist. Com. Law of Eng.

dedititiancy (ded-i-tish′iạn-si), *n.* [< L. *deditician*, *dedititius*, belonging to a surrender, as n., a captive (< *dedere*, pp. *deditus*, give up, surrender: see *dedition*), + *-ancy.*] In *early Rom. law*, the condition or status of the lowest class of freedmen, who were not admitted to full citizenship because of misconduct during their condition of slavery.

dedly†, *a.* and *adv.* An obsolete spelling of *deadly.*

dedo (dā′dō), *n.* [Sp. Pg., a finger, finger-breadth, < L. *digitus*, a finger: see *digit.*] A Spanish and Portuguese long measure; a finger-breadth. The Spanish measure is about $\frac{7}{10}$ of an English inch; the Portuguese measure equals $\frac{7}{10}$ of an English inch.

dedolation (ded-ō-lā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *dédolation*, < NL. *dedolatio(n-)*, < L. *dedolare*, hew away, < *de*, away, + *dolare*, hew, chip with an ax.] The action by which a cutting instrument divides obliquely any part of the body and produces a wound accompanied by loss of substance. Wounds by dedolation most frequently occur on the head. *Dunglison.*

dedolent† (ded′ō-lent), *a.* [< L. *dedolen(t-)s*, ppr. of *dedolere*, cease to grieve, < *de-* priv. + *dolere*, grieve: see *dole*[2].] Feeling no sorrow or compunction.

When once the criterion or perceptive faculty has lost its tenderness and sensibility, and the mind becomes reprobate, then darkness and light, good and evil, . . . are all one. Then . . . men are *dedolent* and past feeling.
Hallywell, Saving of Souls, p. 114.

No men [are] so accursed with indelible infamie and *dedolent* impenitency as Authors of Heresie.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 22.

de domo reparando (dē dō′mō rep-a-ran′dō). [L., for the repairing of a building: *de*, of; *domo*, abl. of *domus*, a house, building; *reparando*, abl. ger. of *reparare*, repair: see *repair*[1].] A writ issued at common law at the suit of an owner against his neighbor whose house he fears will fall, to the damage of his own, or against his co-tenant to compel him to share

the expense of repairing property held in common.

deducation (ded-ū-kā′shon), *n.* A misleading; a turning in the wrong direction.

Let any one think of the amount of *deducation* attempted about the Repeal of the Corn Laws.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. viii.

deduce (dē-dūs′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deduced*, ppr. *deducing*. [= F. *déduir* = Sp. *deducir* = Pg. *deduzir* = It. *dedurre*, < L. *deducere*, lead away, bring down, draw away, derive, < *de*, down, away, + *ducere*, lead: see *duct*, *duke*. Cf. *adduce*, *conduce*, etc., and see *deduct*.] **1†.** To lead forth or away; conduct.

He should hither *deduce* a colony.
Selden, Illustrations of Drayton, xvii.

2†. To trace the course of; describe from first to last.

I will *deduce* him from his cradle, till he was swallowed up in the gulf of fatality. *Sir H. Wotton.*

The greatest News we now have here is a notable naval Fight that was lately betwixt the Spaniard and Hollander, in the Downs; but to make it more intelligible, I will *deduce* the Business from the Beginning.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 40.

3. To draw; derive; trace.

My boast is not that I *deduce* my birth
From loins enthron'd.
Cowper, My Mother's Picture.

O goddess, say, shall I *deduce* my rhymes
From the dire nation in its early times? *Pope.*

The Toryism of Scott sprang from love of the past; that of Carlyle is far more dangerously infectious, for it is logically *deduced* from a deep disdain of human nature.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 141.

4. To derive or conclude as a result of a known principle; draw as a necessary conclusion; infer from what is known or believed. See *deduction*, and *deductive reasoning*, under *deductive*.

Reason is nothing but the faculty of *deducing* unknown truths from principles already known. *Locke.*

No just Heroic Poem ever was or can be made, from whence one great Moral may not be *deduced*.
Addison, Spectator, No. 369.

Certain propensities of human nature are assumed; and from these premises the whole science of politics is synthetically *deduced*. *Macaulay*, Mill on Government.

5†. To bring before a court of justice for decision. *Bacon.*—**6†.** To deduct.

A matter of four hundred
To be *deduced* upon the payment. *B. Jonson.*

deducement (dē-dūs′ment), *n.* [< *deduce* + *-ment*.] A deduced proposition; the conclusion of a logical deduction.

What other *deducements* or analogies are cited out of St. Paul, to prove a likeness between the ministers of the Old and New Testament? *Milton*, Church-Government.

deducibility (dē-dū-si-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *deducible*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being deducible; deducibleness. *Coleridge.*

deducible (dē-dū′si-bl), *a.* [< *deduce* + *-ible*.] **1†.** Capable of being brought down.

As if . . . God [were] *deducible* to human imbecility.
State Trials, Lt.-Col. Lilburne, an. 1649.

2. Capable of being derived by reasoning from known principles or facts; inferable by deduction.

All properties of a triangle . . . are *deducible* from the complex idea of three lines including a space. *Locke.*

I will add no more to the length of this sermon than by two or three short and independent rules *deducible* from it. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 17.

deducibleness (dē-dū′si-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being deducible.

deducive (dē-dū′siv), *a.* [< *deduce* + *-ive*.] Performing an act of deduction. [Rare.]

deduct (dē-dukt′), *v. t.* [< L. *deductus*, pp. of *deducere*, lead away, draw away, subtract, etc.: see *deduce*.] **1†.** To lead forth or away; deduce; conduct.

The Philippians, . . . a people *deducted* oute of the citie of Philippos. *J. Udall*, Pref. to Philippians.

2†. To trace out; set forth.

For divers great and importunate considerations, which were here too long to be *deducted*.
Mary, Queen of Scots, Letter to Babington (1586), [in Howell's State Trials.

3†. To bring down; reduce.

Clerk. Why, sir? alas, 'tis nothing; 'tis but so many months, so many weeks, so many——
Gnotho. Do not *deduct* it to days, t'will be the more tedious; and to measure it by hourglasses were intolerable. *Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley*, Old Law, iii. 1.

4. To take away, separate, or remove in numbering, estimating, or calculating; subtract, as a counterbalancing item or particular: as, to *deduct* losses from the total receipts; from the amount of profits *deduct* the freight-charges.

The late king had also agreed that two and a half per cent should be *deducted* out of the pay of the foreign troops. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, an. 1711.

=**Syn. 4.** *Deduct*, *Subtract*. These words cannot properly be used interchangeably. *Deduct* is to lead away, set aside, in a general or distributive sense; *subtract*, to draw off, remove, in a literal or collective sense. In settling a mercantile account, certain items, as charges, losses, etc., are *deducted* by being added together and their total *subtracted* from the grand total of the transaction. From a parcel of goods of known value or number articles are *subtracted* or literally taken away as required; the value or number of the remainder at any time may be ascertained by *deducting* the value or number of those taken from the original package; and this again is effected by *subtracting* the figures representing the smaller amount from those representing the larger.

deductible (dē-duk′ti-bl), *a.* [< *deduct* + *-ible*.] **1.** Capable of being deducted or withdrawn.—**2†.** Deducible.

deductio (dē-duk′shi-ō), *n.* [L.: see *deduction*.] Deduction; specifically, in *music*, the regular succession of notes in the hexachords of the musical system introduced by Guido d'Arezzo, about A. D. 1024. Hence, *deductio prima*, the notes of the first hexachord; *deductio secunda*, the notes of the second hexachord; and so on to *deductio septima*.—**Deductio ad impossibile** (Latin translation of Greek ἀπαγωγὴ εἰς τὸν ἀδύνατον, deduction to the impossible), in *logic*, the proof of the falsity of a hypothesis by showing that it leads to a conclusion known to be false.

deduction (dē-duk′shon), *n.* [< ME. *deducciouη*, < OF. *deduction*, F. *déduction* = Sp. *deduccion* = Pg. *deducção* = It. *deduzione*, < L. *deductio(n-)*, deduction, < *deducere*, lead or take away, deduce, deduct: see *deduce* and *deduct*.] **1†.** A drawing or tracing out and setting forth.

A compleate *deduction* of the progresse of navigation and com'erce, from its first principle, to ye present age.
Evelyn, To my Lord Treasurer.

2†. The act of deriving; derivation.

To them [vowels], as is well known to etymologists, little regard is to be shewn in the *deduction* of one language from another. *Johnson*, Eng. Dict., Pref.

3. In *logic*, derivation as a result from a known principle; necessary inference; also, the result itself, as so concluded. As a term of logic, it is a translation of Aristotle's ἀπαγωγή (translated *deductio* by Boëthius), and properly signifies an illative descent from a general principle to the result of that principle in a special case; it is specially used by Aristotle when there is a doubt whether the case truly comes under the principle. By the older logicians it is little used, and not with any exact signification. In modern times it has been chiefly employed by those who hold that all reasoning is either a descent from generals to particulars (*deduction*) or an ascent from particulars to generals (*induction*). See *deductive reasoning*, under *deductive*.

Probation may be either a process of *deduction*—that is, the leading of proof out of one higher or more general proposition—or a process of induction—that is, the leading of proof out of a plurality of lower or less general judgments. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Deduction . . . is the inverse process of inferring a particular case from a law of cases assumed to be of like nature. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, 1st ser., III. iv. § 47.

It is astonishing how little of the real life of the time we learn from the Troubadours except by way of inference and *deduction*. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 236.

4. The act of deducting or taking away; subtraction; abatement: as, the *deduction* of the subtrahend from the minuend; prompt payment will insure a large *deduction*.—**5†.** A payment; a statement of payments.

The other Curate, of Luddyngton, payde by the Warden, as appery the aboue in the *deduccouions* of the same College. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 222.

Deduction for new, in *mercantile law*, the allowance, usually one third, made to one who is required to reimburse or to advance the cost of repairing a damage to a vessel caused by the perils of navigation, the presumption being that the renewed part is better than the old.—**Deduction of a claim**, in *law*, the proof of a right by showing that it results from principles of law or equity.—**Deduction of a concept**, in *Kantian philos.*, the proof that the concept has a meaning—that is, refers to an object.—**Transcendental deduction**, in *Kantian metaph.*, the proof of the objective validity of any concept. =**Syn. 3.** *Conclusion*, *Corollary*, etc. See *inference*.—**4.** Subtraction, diminution, discount, tare.

deductive (dē-duk′tiv), *a.* [= F. *déductif* = Sp. Pg. *deductivo*, < LL. *deductivus*, < L. *deducere*, deduce, deduct: see *deduce* and *deduct*.] **1.** Consisting of deduction; of the nature of or based on inference from accepted principles.

We ought therefore to be fully aware of the modes and degree in which the forms of *deductive* reasoning are affected by the theory of probability, and many persons might be surprised at the results which must be admitted. *Jevons.*

Before *deductive* interpretation of the general truths, there must be some inductive establishment of them.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 211.

2. Deduced; derived as a conclusion from accepted principles; relating to inference from a principle to the results of that principle in any special case.

He labours to introduce a secondary and *deductive* Atheism: that although men concede there is a God, yet they should deny his providence.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 10.

Deductive method, in the logical system of J. S. Mill, that mode of investigation by which the law of an effect is ascertained from the consideration of the laws of the different tendencies of which it is the joint result. This method consists of three kinds of operation, the first direct induction, the second ratiocination, the third verification.

To the *deductive method*, thus characterized in its three constituent parts of induction, ratiocination, and verification, the human mind is indebted for its most conspicuous triumphs in the investigation of nature.
Mill, Logic, III. xi. § 6.

Deductive reasoning is commonly opposed to *inductive*, and is meant to include all necessary reasoning (even mathematical induction), together with those probable reasonings which predict results as true in the long run, but excluding those inferences which are regarded as being open to correction in the long run. Thus, if, from counting the letters on a single page, one concludes the proportions of the different letters which will generally be needed in a font of type, the reasoning is *inductive*; but if, knowing what the proportions generally are, one concludes what will be needed in printing a particular book or page, the reasoning is *deductive*.

deductively (dē-duk′tiv-li), *adv.* By deduction; in consequence of a general principle.

There is scarce a popular errour passant in our days, which is not either directly expressed or *deductively* contained in this work [Pliny's Natural History].
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 8.

deduit†, *n.* [ME., also *dedute* and shortened *dute*, < OF. *deduit*, *desduit* = Pr. *desduch*, < ML. *deductus*, diversion, pleasure, lit. (in L.) a drawing away, < L. *deducere*, draw away: see *deduct*, *deduction*. For the meaning, cf. *diversion*.] Pleasure; sport; pastime.

Upon his hond he bar for his *deduyt*
An egle tame, as eny lylie whyt.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale (ed. Morris), l. 1319.

Than driue thei forth the day in *dedut* & in murthe.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4998.

deduplication (dē-dū-pli-kā′shon), *n.* [= F. *déduplication*, < NL. **deduplicatio(n-)*, < **deduplicare* (F. *dédoubler*), divide into two, < L. *de-* + *duplicare*, duplicate, double: see *duplicate*.] In *bot.*, same as *chorisis*.

dee[1] (dē), *v. i.* [Sc., = E. *die*[1].] To die.

And for bonnie Annie Lawrie
I'd lay me doun and *dee*. *Scotch song.*

dee[2] (dē), *n.* [Sc., = *dey*[1].] A dairymaid. See *dey*[1].

deed (dēd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *deede*; < ME. *deed*, *dede*, < AS. *dēd* (= OS. *dād* = OFries. *dede* = D. *daad* = OHG. MHG. *tāt*, G. *tat*, *that* = Icel. *dāðr* = Sw. *dåd* = Dan. *daad* = Goth. *ga-dēds*), deed, a thing done, with formative *-d* (orig. pp. suffix: see *-d*[2], *-ed*[2]), < *dōn* (√ **dā*), do: see *do*[1].] **1.** That which is done, acted, performed, or accomplished; a doing; an act: a word of extensive application, including whatever is done, good or bad, great or small.

And alle the gode *dedis* a man doth by his lyve is litill a-vaile but yef he haue gode ende.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 93.

Ther dide Arthur merveillouse *dedes* of armes, that gretly he was be-holden, bothe on that oon part and on the tother. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 117.

The altering of religion, the making of ecclesiastical laws, with other the like actions belonging unto the power of dominion, are still termed the *deeds* of the king.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, viii. 1.

And Joseph said unto them, What *deed* is this that ye have done? Gen. xliv. 15.

Words are women, *deeds* are men.
G. Herbert, Jacula Prudentum.

Arthur yet had done no *deed* of arms.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

The motives of the Inquisitors were, we may presume, good, but their *deeds* were diabolical.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 148.

2. Power of action; agency; performance.

Both will and *deed* created free. *Milton*, P. L., v. 549.

3. In *law*, a writing on parchment or paper, authenticated by the seal of the person whose mind it purports to declare; more specifically, such a writing made for the purpose of conveying real estate. See *indenture*, and *deed poll*, below.

Inquire the Jew's house out, give him this *deed*,
And let him sign it. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 2.

Receive this scroll,
A *deed* of gift, of body, and of soul.
Marlowe, Doctor Faustus, ii. 1.

Bond for a deed. See *bond*[1].—**Commissioner of deeds.** See *commissioner*.—**Composition deed.** See *composition*.—**Deed of accession, deed of assumption.** See *accession*, *assumption*.—**Deed of bargain and sale.** See *bargain and sale*, under *bargain*.—**Deed of saying†**, the

executing what has been said or promised; performance of what has been undertaken.

In the plainer and simpler kind of people,
The *deed of saying* is quite out of use.
Shak., T. of A., v. 1.

Deed of trust, a conveyance to one party of property, to be by him held in trust for others. Specifically, a conveyance by or on behalf of a debtor, to a third person, of real or personal property, or both, in trust to secure payment of creditors or to indemnify sureties.—**Deed poll** [< *deed* + *poll* for *polled*, pp. of *poll*1, shave, shear], a deed made by one party only: so called because the paper or parchment is cut even and not indented. See *indenture*.—**Estoppel by deed.** See *estoppel*.—**Gratuitous deed.** See *gratuitous conveyance*, under *conveyance*.—**In deed,** in fact; in reality: used chiefly in the phrases *in very deed*, *in deed and in truth*. See *indeed*.

One . . . wrote certaine prety verses of the Emperor Maximinus, to warne him that he should not glory too much in his owne strength, for so he did *in very deed*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 206.

Let us not love in word, neither in tongue, but *in deed and in truth*. John iii. 18.

Narrative of a deed. See *narrative*.—**To acknowledge a deed, to damn a deed, to extend a deed.** See the verbs.=**Syn. 1.** *Action*, *Act*, *Deed*. (See *action*.) *Exploit*, etc. See *feat*1.

deed (dēd), *v. t.* [< *deed*, *n.*] To convey or transfer by deed: as, he *deeded* all his estate to his eldest son.

deed-box (dēd′boks), *n.* A box for keeping deeds and other valuable papers, and often adapted to the common size of folded papers, usual in lawyers' offices, etc.

deed-doer (dēd′dö″ėr), *n.* A doer; a perpetrator.

The *deed-doers* Matrevers and Gourney . . . durst not abide the triall. *Daniel*, Hist. Eng., p. 185.

deedful (dēd′fûl), *a.* [< *deed* + *-ful*.] Characterized or marked by deeds or exploits; full of deeds; stirring.

You have made the wiser choice,
A life that moves to gracious ends
Thro' troops of unrecording friends,
A *deedful* life. *Tennyson*, To ———.

deedily (dē′di-li), *adv.* [< *deedy* + *-ly*2.] In a deedy manner; actively; busily. [Rare.]

Frank Churchill at a table near her, most *deedily* occupied about her spectacles. *Jane Austen*, Emma, II. x.

deedless (dēd′les), *a.* [(= G. *thatenlos* = Icel. *dāðhlauss* = Dan. *daadløs*) < *deed* + *-less*.] Inactive; unmarked by deeds or exploits.

Speaking in deeds, and *deedless* in his tongue.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 5.

deeds (dēdz), *n. pl.* [E. dial. and Sc., = *deads*.] Earth, gravel, etc., thrown out in digging; specifically, in *coal-mining*, refuse rock; attle thrown upon the dump, burrow, or spoil-bank. Also *deads*. See *dead*, *n.*, 2. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

What is taken out of the ditch (vernacularly the *deeds*) thrown behind this facing to support it.
Agric. Surv. Peeb., p. 131. (*Jamieson.*)

deedy1 (dē′di), *a.* [(= G. *thätig*, active) < *deed* + *-y*1.] Industrious; active. [Rare.]

Who praiseth a horse that feeds well but is not *deedy* for the race or travel, speed or length?
S. Ward, Sermons, p. 165.

In a messenger sent is required celerity, sincerity, constancy; that he be speedy, that he be heedy, and, as we say, that he be *deedy*. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 111.

There were grim silent depths in Nic's character; a small *deedy* spark in his eye, as it caught Christine's, was all that showed his consciousness of her.
T. Hardy, The Waiting Supper, iii.

deedy2 (dē′di), *n.*; pl. *deedies* (-diz). A chicken or young fowl. [Southern U. S.]

They disputed about the best methods of tending the newly hatched *deedies*, that had chipped the shell so late in the fall as to be embarrassed by the frosts and the coming cold weather.
C. E. Craddock, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 67.

deem1 (dēm), *v.* [< ME. *demen*, < AS. *dēman* (= ONorth. *doema* = OS. *ā-dômian* = OFries. *dēma* = D. *doemen* = MLG. *dômen* = OHG. *tuomen*, MHG. *tuemen* = Icel. *dœma* = Sw. *dömma* = Dan. *dömme* = Goth. *gadômjan*), judge, deem, < *dōm*, judgment, doom: see *doom*, *n.*, and cf. *doom*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To think, judge, or hold as an opinion; decide or believe on consideration; suppose: as, he *deemed* it prudent to be silent.

And in the feld he left hym liggeng,
Demyng non other butt that he was dede.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 3028.

I *deem* I have half a guess of you; your name is Old Honesty. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 293.

And, listening to thy murmur, he shall *deem*
He hears the rustling leaf and running stream.
Bryant, Evening Wind.

And the men of Parga *deemed*, though they were mistaken in the thought, that to the mission of Corinth and Venice England had succeeded.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 334.

2. To hold in belief or estimation; adjudge as a conclusion; regard as being; account: as, Shakspere is *deemed* the greatest of poets.

For never can I *deem* him less than god.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, i.

Yet he who saw this Geraldine
Had *deem'd* her sure a thing divine.
Coleridge, Christabel, ii.

That what was *deemed* wisdom in former times, is not necessarily folly in ours. *Story*, Cambridge, Aug. 31, 1826.

The provincial writers of Latin devoted themselves with a dreary assiduity to the imitation of models which they *deemed* classical. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 239.

3†. To judge; pass judgment on; sentence; doom.

He badde vs preche and bere wittenesse
That he schulde *deeme* bothe quike and dede.
York Plays, p. 466.

The Sowdon doth vs wrong, as thinkith me,
To make vs *deme* a man withoute lawe.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1614.

Sixe iudges were dispos'd
To view and *deeme* the deedes of armes that day.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 4.

4†. To adjudge; decree.

If ye *deeme* me death for loving one
That loves not me. *Spenser*.

5†. To dispense (justice); administer (law).

By leel men and lyf-holy my lawe shal be *demyd*.
Piers Plowman (C), v. 175.

II. *intrans.* To have an opinion; judge; think.

I would not willingly be suspected of *deeming* too lightly of this drama. *Gifford*, Int. to Ford's Plays, p. xl.

deem1† (dēm), *n.* [< *deem*1, *v.*] Opinion; judgment; surmise.

How now? what wicked *deem* is this?
Shak., T. and C., iv. 4.

deem2†, **deeme**†, *n.* [Variants of *dime*, *disme*, q. v.] A tithe; a tenth.

There was graunted vnto him halfe a *deem* of the spiritualitie, and halfe a *deeme* of the temporalitie.
Grafton, Rich. II., an. 10.

deemer†, *n.* A judge; an adjudicator.

deemster, dempster (dēm′-, demp′stėr), *n.* [Formerly also *demster*; < ME. *demester*, *demister*, *demster*, *dempster*, a judge, < *demen*, judge: see *deem*1 and *-ster*. A parallel form is *doomster*.] A judge; one who pronounces sentence or doom; specifically, the title of two judges in the Isle of Man who act as the chief justices of the island, the one presiding over the northern, the other over the southern, division. Compare *doomster*.

deenet, *n.* See *din*.

deep (dēp), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *deepe*; < ME. *deep*, *depe*, < AS. *deóp* = OS. *diop*, *diap* = OFries. *diap*, *diep* = D. *diep* = MLG. *diep* = OHG. *tiuf*, MHG. G. *tief* = Icel. *djūpr* = Sw. *djup* = Dan. *dyb* = Goth. *diups*, deep; akin to *dip*, *dop*, and prob. to *dive*, *dub*2, q. v. Hence *depth*, etc.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having considerable or great extension downward, or in a direction viewed as analogous with downward. (*a*) Especially, as measured from the surface or top downward: extending far downward; profound: opposed to *shallow*: as, *deep* water; a *deep* mine; a *deep* well; a *deep* valley.

This city [Jerusalem] stands at the south-end of a large plain, . . . and has vallies on the other three sides, which to the east and south are very *deep*.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 7.

You may think long over those few words without exhausting the *deep* wells of feeling and thought contained in them. *Ruskin*.

(*b*) As measured from the point of view: extending far above; lofty: as, a *deep* sky. (*c*) As measured from without inward: extending or entering far within; situated far within or toward the center.

Ector to the erth egurly light,
The gay armur to get of the gode hew,
That he duly dessirit in his *depe* hert.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6415.

Than he smytethe himself, and makethe grete Woundes and *depe* here and there, tille he falle doun ded.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 177.

I think she loves me, but I fear another
Is *deeper* in her heart.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iv. 2.

The Fangs of a Bear, and the Tusks of a wild Boar, do not bite worse, and make *deeper* Gashes, then a Goose-quill, sometimes. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 2.

(*d*) As measured from the front backward: long: as, a *deep* house; a *deep* lot.

Impaled
On every side with shadowing squadrons *deep*,
To hide the fraud. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 554.

2. Having (a certain) extension as measured from the surface downward or from the front backward: as, a mine 1,000 feet *deep*; a case 12 inches long and 3 inches *deep*; a house 40 feet *deep*; a file of soldiers six *deep*.—**3.** Immersed; absorbed; engrossed; wholly occupied: as, *deep* in figures.

Let him be judge how *deep* I am in love.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 1.

I was in the Coffee-House very *deep* in advertisements.
Gray, Letters, I. 181.

4. Closely involved or implicated.

It appeared that the Duke of Marlborough was *deep* in the schemes of St. Germain's. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 292.

5. Hard to get to the bottom or foundation of; difficult to penetrate or understand; not easily fathomed; profound; abstruse.

O Lord, . . . thy thoughts are very *deep*. Ps. xcii. 5.

A people of a *deeper* speech than thou canst perceive.
Isa. xxxiii. 19.

The blindness of Cupid contains a *deep* allegory.
Bacon, Physical Fables, viii., Expl.

Deep as are the truths that matter is indestructible and motion continuous, there is a yet *deeper* truth implied by these two. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 281.

The *deep* mind of dauntless infancy.
Tennyson, Ode to Memory.

6. Sagacious; penetrating; profound: as, a man of *deep* insight.

The worthy, to that wegh, that was of wit noble,
Depe of discrecioun, in dole thof sho were,
Sho herknet hym full hyndly, & with hert gode.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9237.

Deep clerks she dumbs. *Shak.*, Pericles, v. (Gower).

Rules [Roscommon's] whose *deep* sense and heavenly numbers show
The best of critics, and of poets too.
Addison, The Greatest English Poets.

7. Artful; contriving; plotting; insidious; designing: as, he is a *deep* schemer.

Keep the Irish fellow
Safe, as you love your life, for he, I fear,
Has a *deep* hand in this.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, iii. 1.

In the way of Trade, we still suspect the smoothest Dealers of the *deepest* Designs.
Congreve, Old Batchelor, iv. 3.

8. Grave in sound; low in pitch: as, the *deep* tones of an organ.

The fine and *deep* tones of Pasta's voice had not yet lost their brilliancy, and her acting was as unrivalled as ever. *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 186.

9. Great in degree; intense; extreme; profound: as, *deep* silence; *deep* darkness; *deep* grief; a *deep* black.

The Lord God caused a *deep* sleep to fall upon Adam.
Gen. ii. 21.

I understand with a *deep* Sense of Sorrow of the Indisposition of your Son. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 51.

On the day I quitted Sarasiab, my guide killed one [a tarantula] of a beautifully silvery white, with *deep* orange longitudinal stripes. *O'Donovan*, Merv, xii.

10. Muddy; boggy; having much loose sand or soil: applied to roads.

The ways in that vale were very *deep*.
Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

At last, after much fatigue, through *deep* roads, and bad weather, we came, with no small difficulty, to our journey's end. *Whately*, Rhetoric, III. ii. § 12.

11. Heartfelt; earnest; affecting.

O God! if my *deep* prayers cannot appease thee, . . .
Yet execute thy wrath on me alone.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4.

Whilst I was speaking, the glorious power of the Lord wonderfully rose, yea, after an awful manner, and had a *deep* entrance upon their spirits.
Penn, Travels in Holland, etc.

12. Profound; thorough.

Will any one disgrace himself by doubting the necessity of *deep* and continued studies, and various and thorough attainments to the bench? *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 360.

13†. Late; advanced in time.

I marle how forward the day is. . . . 'Slight, 'tis *deeper* than I took it, past five! *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

14. In *logic*, signifying much; having many predicates. See *depth*, 9.=**Syn. 5.** Difficult, knotty, mysterious.—**7.** Shrewd, crafty, cunning.

II. *n.* [< ME. *deepe*, *depe*, < AS. *dỹpe*, f. (= MLG. *diupi*, *diopi*, *dūpi* = OHG. *tiufi*, *tiefi*, MHG. *tiufe*, *tiefe*, G. *tiefe*, dial. *teufe*, f., = Icel. *djūpi*, neut.), also *deóp*, neut. (= D. *diep* = G. *tief* = Icel. *djup* = Sw. *djup* = Dan. *dyb*), the deep (sea); from the adj.: see *deep*, *a.* Cf. *depth*.] **1.** That which is of great depth. Specifically—(*a*) The sea; the abyss of waters; the ocean; any great body of water.

He maketh the *deep* to boil like a pot. Job xli. 31.

(*b*) *pl.* A deep channel near a town: as, Memel *Deeps*, Prussia; Boston *Deeps*, near Boston, England. (*c*) A name given by geographers to well-marked depressions in the ocean-bed greater than two thousand fathoms. (*d*) The sky; the unclouded heavens.

The blue *deep*,
Where stars their perfect courses keep.
Emerson, Monadnoc.

(*e*) In *coal-mining*, the lowest part of the mine, especially the portion lower than the bottom of the shaft, or the levels extending therefrom. (*f*) Any abyss.

Deep calleth unto *deep* at the noise of thy waterspouts; all thy waves and thy billows are gone over me.
Ps. xlii. 7.

2. *Naut.*, the distance in fathoms between two successive marks on a lead-line: used in announcing soundings when the depth is greater than the mark under water and less than the one above it: as, by the *deep* 4. See *lead-line*. —**3.** That which is too profound or vast to be fathomed or comprehended; a profound mystery.

Thy judgments are a great *deep*. Ps. xxxvi. 6.

A great free glance into the very *deeps* of thought.
Carlyle.

4. Depth; distance downward or outward.

Immeasurable *deeps* of space crushed me.
T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, xiv.

5. The middle point; the point of greatest intensity; the culmination.

The *deep* of night is crept upon our talk.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3.

In his *deepe* of sickness
He is so charitable.
Heywood, If you Know not Me, ii.

deep (dēp), *adv.* [< ME. *deepe*, *depe*, < AS. *deópe* (= OS. *diopo*, *diapo* = D. *diep* = OHG. *tiefo*, MHG. *tiefe*, *tief*, G. *tief*; cf. Dan. *dybt* = Sw. *djupt*), adv., deep, < *deóp*, deep: see *deep*, *a.*] Deeply.

Now seith the booke that the kynge Arthur was so *depe* paste in to the bateile, that they wiste not where he was be-come. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 407.

Deep versed in books, and shallow in himself.
Milton, P. L., iv. 327.

A little learning is a dangerous thing;
Drink *deep*, or taste not the Pierian spring.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 216.

Methodism is more fashionable than anything but brag; the women play very *deep* at both. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 149.

deep†, *v. i.* [< ME. **depen*, *deopen* (= OFries. *diupa* = D. *diepen* = MHG. *tiefen*, *teufen*, G. *tiefen*, *ver-tiefen* = Goth. **diupjan*, in comp. *gadiupjan*, make deep); from the adj.: see *deep*, *a.*, and cf. *deepen* and *dip*.] **1.** To become deep; deepen.

When you come vpon any coast, or doe finde any sholde banke in the sea, you are then to vse your leade oftener, as you shal thinke it requisite, noting diligently the order of your depth, and the *deeping* and sholding.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 436.

2. To go deep; sink.

Theonne . . . ther waxeth wunde & *deopeth* into the soule. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 288.

deep-browed (dēp'broud), *a.* Having a high and broad brow; hence, of large mental endowments; of great intellectual capacity.

Oft of one wide expanse had I been told,
That *deep-brow'd* Homer ruled as his demesne.
Keats, On First Looking into Chapman's Homer.

deep-drawing (dēp'drâ″ing), *a.* Requiring considerable depth of water to float in; sinking deep in the water.

The *deep-drawing* barks do there disgorge
Their warlike fraughtage. *Shak.*, T. and C., Prol.

deepen (dē'pn), *v.* [< *deep* + *-en*[1]. Cf. *deep*, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* To become deep or deeper, in any sense; increase in depth.

The water *deepned* and sholdned so very gently, that in heaving five or six times we could scarce have a foot difference. *Dampier*, Voyage to New Holland, an. 1699.

Lo! where the giant on the mountain stands,
His blood-red tresses *deep'ning* in the sun.
Byron, Childe Harold, i. 39.

Ay me, the sorrow *deepens* down.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xlix.

II. *trans.* To make deep or deeper, in any sense.

He made forts and barricadoes, heightened the ditches, *deepened* the trenches. *Stow*, Queen Elizabeth, an. 1601.

Deepens the murmur of the falling floods.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 169.

The full autumn sun brought out the ruddy color of the tiled gables, and *deepened* the shadows in the narrow streets. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, ii.

But the charm of the place [Haddon Hall] is so much less that of grandeur than that of melancholy, that it is rather *deepened* than diminished by this attitude of obvious survival and decay.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 27.

Deepening thy voice with the deepening of the night.
Tennyson, Valley of Cauteretz.

deep-fet† (dēp'fet), *a.* Fetched or drawn from or as if from a depth.

A rabble that rejoice
To see my tears, and hear my *deep-fet* groans.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 4.

deeping (dē'ping), *n.* [< *deep* + *-ing*[1].] See the extract.

They [twine drift-nets] are . . . netted by hand, and are made in narrower pieces called *deepings*, which are laced together one below the other to make up the required depth. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 251.

deep-laid (dēp'lād), *a.* Formed with elaborate artifice: as, a *deep-laid* plot.

deeply (dēp'li), *adv.* [< ME. *deplike*, *deopliche*, < AS. *deóplīce*, deeply, < *deoplīc*, adj., deep, < *deóp*, deep: see *deep*, *a.*] **1.** At or to a great depth; far below the surface.

I have spoke this, to know if your affiance
Were *deeply* rooted. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 7.

The lines were *deeptier* ploughed upon his face.
R. L. Stevenson, The Merry Men.

2. Profoundly; thoroughly; to a great degree: as, he was *deeply* versed in ethics.

They have *deeply* corrupted themselves. Hos. ix. 9.

3. Intensely.

The *deeply* red juice of buckthorn berries. *Boyle.*

Blue, darkly, *deeply*, beautifully blue.
Southey, Madoc in Wales, v.

No writer is more *deeply* imbued with the spirit of Wordsworth than Emerson. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, iv.

4. With strong feeling, passion, or appetite; eagerly; immoderately; passionately.

She's ta'en out a Bible braid,
And *deeply* has she sworn.
Sweet Willie and Fair Maisry (Child's Ballads, II. 336).

Deeply he drank, and fiercely fed. *Scott*, Rokeby, i. 6.

5. With profound sorrow; with deep feeling.

He sighed *deeply* in his spirit. Mark viii. 12.

Deeply mourn'd the Lord of Burleigh.
Tennyson, Lord of Burleigh.

6. With low or deep pitch: as, a *deeply* toned instrument.—**7.** With elaborate artifice; with deep purpose: as, a *deeply* laid plot or intrigue.

Either you love too dearly,
Or *deeply* you dissemble, sir.
Beau. and Fl., Valentinian, v. 6.

deepmost (dēp'mōst), *a. superl.* [< *deep* + *-most*.] Deepest; of utmost or greatest depth. [Rare.]

Loud should Clan-Alpine then
Ring from her *deepmost* glen.
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 19.

deep-mouthed (dēp'moutht), *a.* Having a deep, sonorous voice; sonorous, deep, and strong, as the baying of a hound.

'Tis sweet to hear the watch-dog's honest bark
Bay *deep-mouthed* welcome as we draw near home.
Byron, Don Juan, i. 123.

deepness (dēp'nes), *n.* [< ME. *depenes*, *depnes*, *depnesse*, < AS. *deópnes*, *diopnes*, *-nis*, *-nys*, < *deóp*, deep: see *deep* and *-ness*.] The state of being deep, in any sense; depth.

And double deep for treen in *depnesse* gage.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

And forthwith they sprung up, because they had no *deepness* of earth. Mat. xiii. 5.

deep-piled (dēp'pīld), *a.* Having a pile composed of long threads, as velvet, Oriental carpets, and similar fabrics.

deep-sea (dēp'sē), *a.* Of or pertaining to the deeper parts of the ocean: as, *deep-sea* dredging.

The crews of English and American vessels engaged in what used to be termed *deep-sea* voyages are made up of much the same material. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 436.

Deep-sea lead-line, a line used for soundings from 20 to 200 fathoms, marked at every 5 fathoms and used with a lead ranging from 60 to 150 pounds in weight.—**Deep-sea sounding-machine**, the combination of mechanical contrivances by the aid of which soundings may be made to great depths, with a close approach to accuracy. This result has been attained by a combination of improvements, in which great ingenuity has been displayed, and in which the inventive genius of Sir William Thomson has been particularly conspicuous. The principal features of the most perfect sounding-machine are: (1) the sinker, which is a cannon-ball, through which passes a cylinder provided with a valve to collect and retain a specimen of the bottom, the cylinder being, by an ingenious mechanical arrangement, detached from the shot, which remains at the bottom; (2) the line, made of steel wire, weighing about 14½ pounds to the nautical mile; (3) machinery for regulating the lowering of the sinker and for reeling in the wire with the cylinder attached in such a manner that the irregular strain due to the motion of the ship may be guarded against and the danger of breakage thus reduced to a minimum. In the deepest accurate sounding yet made the bottom was reached at the depth of 4,655 fathoms, but owing to the breaking of the wire no specimen was obtained. This sounding was made on the "Tuscarora" by Commander G. E. Belknap, U. S. N., in north latitude 44° 55′, east longitude 152° 26′. The deepest sounding yet made in which a specimen of the bottom was brought up was that of the United States Coast Survey steamer "Blake," off Porto Rico, the depth there reached being 4,561 fathoms.

deep-seated (dēp'sē″ted), *a.* Far removed from the surface; deeply rooted or lodged; firmly implanted: as, a *deep-seated* disease; *deep-seated* prejudice.

His grief was too *deep-seated* for outward manifestation.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 257.

deep-set (dēp'set), *a.* Set deeply; fixed far downward or inward, as the eyes in their sockets.

His *deep-set* eyes,
Bright 'mid his wrinkles, made him seem right wise.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 334.

deepsome† (dēp'sum), *a.* [< *deep* + *-some*.] Deep, or somewhat deep.

This said, he [Proteus] diu'd the *deepsome* watrie heapes.
Chapman, Odyssey, iv.

deep-waisted (dēp'wās″ted), *a.* Having a deep waist, as a ship when the quarter-deck and forecastle are raised higher than usual above the level of the spar-deck.

deer (dēr), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [Early mod. E. also *deere*, and often *dear*, *deare*; < ME. *der*, *deor*, < AS. *deór*, a wild animal, often in combination, *wild deór*, *wildeór*, *wilder* (whence ult. E. *wilderness*, q. v.), = OS. *dier* = OFries. *diar* = D. *dier* = LG. *deer*, *deert* = OHG. *tior*, MHG. *tier*, G. *tier*, *thier* = Icel. *dȳr* = Sw. *djur* = Dan. *dyr* = Goth. *dius*, a wild animal. Origin uncertain; perhaps orig. an adj., meaning 'wild,' identical with AS. *deór*, bold, brave, vehement, OHG. *tiorlih*, wild. (The AS. *deór*, bold, brave, vehement, was merged later with *deóre*, E. *dear*: see *dear*.) Not connected with Gr. *θήρ*, Æolic *φήρ*, a wild beast, or with L. *fērus*, wild, fem. *fēra* (sc. *bestia*), a wild beast (whence ult. E. *fierce*, *ferocious*). The restricted (but not exclusive) use of the word (for *Cervus*) appears in ME., Icel., Sw., Dan., and G. (in hunters' language), and now prevails in mod. E. It is due to the importance of this animal in the chase. Similarly, in Iceland, *dȳr* is applied esp. to the fox, as the only beast of prey. In some parts of the United States the horse, as the most important of a general class, is called simply *beast* or *critter* (*creature*); 'a critter company' is a cavalry company (Prov., U. S.).] **1**†. Any wild quadruped.

But mice, and rats, and such small *deer*,
Have been Tom's food for seven long year.
Shak., Lear, iii. 4.

2. The general name of the solid-horned ruminants of the family *Cervidæ*, and especially of the genus *Cervus*. See these words. Most of the deer have solid deciduous horns, of the kind called antlers, in the male only; but in the reindeer they are present in both sexes; in the musk-deer (*Moschinæ*) they are wanting. The largest living deer are the elk of Europe and the moose of America; the smallest are the muntjacs and musk-deer, which are further distinguished by the large tusk-like canine teeth of the males. The term *deer* being so comprehensive, and the animals being so conspicuous, the leading kinds have mostly received distinctive names, as the reindeer, roe-deer, musk-deer, etc. (See these words, and also *brocket*, *elk*, *moose*, *roe*, *stag*, *wapiti*, *caribou*, *black-tail*.) Deer are found fossil as far back as the Pliocene period. The best-known extinct species is the Irish elk, *Cervus megaceros*. The leading genera of living deer are *Alces*, *Rangifer*, *Dama*, *Cervus* (with many subgenera), *Capreolus*, *Cervulus*, *Moschus*, and *Hydropotes*. The species are numerous, and are found in most continental parts of the world, excepting southern Africa and Australia. The common deer of the United States is *Cariacus virginianus*. See *Cariacus*.

3. A term loosely applied to the chevrotains, of the family *Tragulidæ* (which see), from their resemblance to musk-deer.—**Axis-deer**, *Cervus axis*.—**Barasingha deer**, *Cervus duvaucelli*, of the Himalayas.—**Barbary deer**, *Cervus barbarus*, the only true deer of Africa, found along the Mediterranean coast, from Tunis to the slopes of the Atlas range.—**Cashmere deer**, *Cervus cashmirianus*.—**Fallow-deer**. See *Dama*. The Mesopotamian fallow-deer is *Dama mesopotamica*.—**Formosan deer**, *Cervus taëvanus*.—**Gemul deer**, *Furcifer chilensis*.—**Japanese deer**, *Cervus sika*.—**Manchurian deer**, *Cervus manchuricus*.—**Molucca deer**, *Cervus moluccensis*.—**Pampas deer**, *Cariacus campestris*, of South America.—**Panolia deer**, *Cervus eldi*.—**Persian deer**, *Cervus maral*.—**Philippine deer**, *Cervus philippinus*.—**Pudu deer**, *Pudua humilis*, of South America.—**Red deer**, the common stag, *Cervus elaphus*, a native of the forests of Europe and Asia where the climate is temperate. Red deer were in former times very abundant in the forests of England, and were special objects of the chase. They are still plentiful in the Highlands of Scotland, and care is taken in rearing them in the deer-parks throughout England. See *stag*.—**Rusa deer**, *Cervus hippelaphus*. See *Rusa*.—**Sambur deer**, *Cervus aristotelis*.—**Spotted deer**, Same as *axis*[2], 1.—**Timor deer**, *Cervus timoriensis*. (See also *hog-deer*, *mule-deer*, *water-deer*.)

deerberry (dēr'ber″i), *n.*; pl. *deerberries* (-iz). **1.** The aromatic wintergreen of America, *Gaultheria procumbens*.—**2.** The squaw-huckleberry, *Vaccinium stamineum*.—**3.** The partridge-berry, *Mitchella repens*.

deer-fold (dēr'fōld), *n.* [< ME. **derfold*, < AS. *deór-fald*, an inclosure for animals, < *deór*, an animal, + *fald*, a fold: see *fold*[2].] A fold or park for deer.

deer-grass (dēr′gràs), *n.* Species of *Rhexia*, especially the common meadow-beauty, *R. Virginica*.

deer-hair, deer's-hair (dēr′-, dērz′hâr), *n.* Heath club-rush, *Scirpus cæspitosus:* so called from its tufts of short slender culms, resembling coarse hair.

Moss, lichen, and *deer-hair* are fast covering those stones, to cleanse which had been the business of his life.
Scott, Old Mortality, i.

deer-herd (dēr′hėrd), *n.* One who tends deer; a keeper; a forester.

deer-hound (dēr′hound), *n.* A hound for hunting deer; a stag-hound.

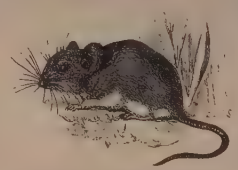
deerlet (dēr′let), *n.* [< *deer* + dim. *-let.*] A little deer; a pygmy musk-deer or chevrotain; a kanchil.

deer-lick (dēr′lik), *n.* A spot of ground, naturally or artificially salt, which is resorted to by deer to nibble or lick the earth.

deer-mouse (dēr′mous), *n.* 1. A common name of the American jumping-mouse, *Zapus hudsonius*, the only member of the family *Zapodidæ* (which see): so called from its agility. It is a species about 4 inches long, with a longer scaly tail and enlarged hind quarters and hind feet, by means of which it clears several feet at a bound. The color is yellowish brown, darker on the back and paler below. It is generally distributed in woodland of the United States and British America.

Deer-mouse, or Jumping-mouse (*Zapus hudsonius*).

2. A popular name of several species of true mice indigenous to North America, of the family *Muridæ* and genus *Hesperomys*. It is especially applied to the common white-footed mouse (*H. leucopus*), which is of a grayish or yellowish-brown color above, with snow-white under parts and paws, and the tail bicolored. It is about 3½ inches long, the tail less, and is very generally distributed in North America.


Deer-mouse, or White-footed Mouse (*Hesperomys leucopus*).

deer-neck (dēr′nek), *n.* A thin, ill-formed neck, as of a horse.

deer-reeve† (dēr′rēv), *n.* One of two officers annually chosen by Massachusetts towns in the colonial period to execute the game-laws respecting deer.

deer's-hair, *n.* See *deer-hair.*

deerskin (dēr′skin), *n.* The hide of a deer, or leather made from such a hide.

deer-stalker (dēr′stâ″kėr), *n.* One who practises deer-stalking.

deer-stalking (dēr′stâ″king), *n.* The method or practice of hunting deer by stealing upon them unawares; still-hunting.

deer's-tongue (dērz′tung), *n.* A composite plant, *Liatris odoratissima*, of the United States, with rather fleshy leaves which are pleasantly fragrant when dry.

deer-tiger (dēr′tī″gėr), *n.* The cougar or puma, *Felis concolor:* so called from its tawny or fawn color.

dees[1]†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *dais. Chaucer.*

dees[2]†, *n. pl.* An obsolete variant of *dice*, plural of *die*[3].

deesst (dē′es), *n.* [< OF. *deesse*, F. *déesse* = Pr. *deuessa, diuessa* = It. *deessa, diessa*, a goddess; with fem. term., F. *-esse*, < ML. *-issa* (in Sp. *diosa* = Pg. *deosa*, with simple fem. term. *-a*), < L. *deus*, > F. *dieu* = Pr. *deus* = Sp. *dios* = Pg. *deos* = It. *dio*, a god: see *deity.*] A goddess. *Croft.*

deet (dēt), *v. t.* [E. dial. form of *dight.*] To dress or make clean; hence, to winnow (corn). *Brockett.*

deev (dēv), *n.* Same as *dev.*

deevil (dē′vil), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *devil.*—**Deevil's buckie.** See *buckie.*

def-†. See *dif-* and *de-.*

deface (dē-fās′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *defaced*, ppr. *defacing.* [< ME. *defacen, defasen, diffacen*, < OF. *defacier, deffacier, desfacier, desfachier* = It. *sfacciare* (Florio), deface, < L. *dis-* priv. + *facies*, face: see *face.*] 1. To mar the face or surface of; disfigure; spoil the appearance of: as, to *deface* a monument.

Their groves he feld; their gardins did *deface.*
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 88.

Still pilfers wretched plans, and makes them worse;
Like gypsies, lest the stolen brat be known,
Defacing first, then claiming for his own.
Churchill, Apology, l. 233.

Though he [Byron] had assisted his contemporaries in building their grotesque and barbarous edifices, he had never joined them in *defacing* the remains of a chaster and more graceful architecture.
Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

2. To impair or efface; blot or blot out; erase; obliterate; cancel: as, to *deface* an inscription; to *deface* a record.

Pay him six thousand, and *deface* the bond.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2.

A letter, ever the best and most powerful agent to a mistress; it almost always persuades, 'tis always renewing little impressions that possibly otherwise absence would *deface.* *Mrs. Behn*, Lover's Watch.

Defaced coin. See *coin*[1].—**Syn.** 2. *Cancel, Obliterate*, etc. See *efface.*

defacement (dē-fās′ment), *n.* [< *deface* + *-ment.*] 1. The act of defacing or disfiguring; injury to the surface or exterior; disfigurement; obliteration.—2. That which disfigures or mars appearance.

The image of God is purity and the *defacement* sin.
Bacon.

The *defacements* of vice are the results of adverse surroundings. *The American*, VI. 410.

defacer (dē-fā′sėr), *n.* One who or that which defaces; one who impairs, mars, or disfigures.

Defacers of a public peace. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 2.

defacingly (dē-fā′sing-li), *adv.* In a defacing manner.

de facto (dē fak′tō). [L., of or in fact: *de*, of, from; *facto*, abl. of *factum*, fact: see *de*[2] and *fact.*] In fact; in reality; actually existing, whether with or without legal or moral right: as, a government or a governor *de facto.* The phrase usually implies a question as to whether the thing existing *de facto* exists also *de jure*, or by right.

In every international question that could arise, he had his option between the *de facto* ground and the de jure ground. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

The Irish National League—the *de facto* government of Ireland—of which Mr. Parnell is president, has practically absorbed the I. R. B., or home organisation.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 123.

defadet, *v. i.* [ME. *defaden, diffaden*, < *de-, dif-*, away, + *faden*, fade.] To fade away.

Thei wene heore honoure and heore hele,
Schal euer last and neuer *difade.*
Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall), p. 133.

Now es my face *defadide*, and foule es me hapnede,
Ffor I am fallene fro ferre, and frendles bylevyde!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3305.

defæcate, defæcation, etc. See *defecate*, etc.

defail†, *v.* [ME. *defailen*, < OF. *defaillir, defallir, defalir*, F. *défaillir*, fail, faint, swoon, < ML. **defallere*, fail, < L. *de-*, away, + *fallere*, deceive (ML. fail): see *fail.* Cf. deriv. *default.*] **I.** *intrans.* To fail.

It falles the flesche may noghte of his vertu noghte *defaile.* *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

II. *trans.* To fail; leave in the lurch; disappoint.

And if all othir for-sake the,
I schall neuere fayntely *defayle* the.
York Plays, p. 246.

defailance† (dē-fā′lans), *n.* [< OF. *defaillance*, a failing, defect, a fainting, F. *défaillance*, a fainting, a swoon, = Pr. *defaillensa, defalensa*, < ML. *defallentia*, < **defallere*, fail: see *defail.*] Failure; miscarriage.

Our life is full of *defailances*, and all our endeavours can never make us such as Christ made us.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 179.

The affections were the authors of that unhappy *defailance.* *Glanville.*

defailement†, *n.* [< OF. *defaillement, deffaillement*, failure, < *defaillir*, fail: see *defail.*] Failure.

A great part of such like are the Planters of Virginia, and partly the occasion of those *defailements.*
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 95.

defailure† (dē-fā′lūr), *n.* [Less prop. spelled *defaileur*; < *defail* + *-ure.* Cf. *failure.*] Defailance; failure.

A *defaileur* of jurisdiction.
Barrow, On the Pope's Supremacy.

defaisance†, *n.* See *defeasance.*

defaite†, *v.* A Middle English form of *defeat. Chaucer.*

defalcate (dē-fal′kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *defalcated*, ppr. *defalcating.* [< ML. *defalcatus*, pp. of *defalcare*, cut away, abate, deduct: see *defalk.*] **I.** *trans.* To cut off; take away or deduct a part of; curtail: used chiefly of money, accounts, rents, income, etc. [Rare.]

The natural method . . . would be to take the present existing estimates as they stand, and then to show what may be practicably and safely *defalcated* from them.
Burke, Late State of Nation.

II. *intrans.* To be guilty of defalcation; default in one's accounts.

defalcate†, *a.* [< ML. *defalcatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Curtailed.

Defalcate of their condigne praises.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 6.

defalcation (dē-fal-kā′shon), *n.* [= F. *défalcation* = It. *difalcazione*, < ML. *defalcatio(n-)*, deduction: see *defalk, defalcate.*] 1. The act of cutting off or deducting a part; abatement; curtailment; specifically, in *law*, the reduction of a claim or demand on contract by the amount of a counter-claim.

When it [divine justice] comes to call the world to an account of their actions, [it] will make no *defalcations* at all for the power of custom, or common practice of the world. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. ii.

The tea-table is set forth with its customary bill of fare, and without any manner of *defalcation.* *Addison.*

Defalcation is setting off another account or another contract—perhaps total want of consideration founded on fraud, imposition, or falsehood, is not *defalcation:* though, being relieved in the same way, they are blended.
Charles Huston, J., 1830, Houk v. Foley, 2 Pen. & W. (Pa.), 250.

2. That which is cut off; deficit.—3. A deficiency through breach of trust by one who has the management or charge of funds belonging to others; a fraudulent deficiency in money matters.

He was charged with large pecuniary *defalcations.*
Saturday Rev., May 6, 1865.

defalcator (def′al-kā-tor), *n.* [< *defalcate.*] One guilty of breach of trust or misappropriation in money matters; a defaulter.

defalk (dē-fâlk′), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *defaulk*; < OF. *defalquer, desfalquer*, F. *défalquer* = Sp. *defalcar, desfalcar* = Pg. *desfalcar* = It. *diffalcare*, < ML. *defalcare*, also *difalcare, diffalcare*, cut off, abate, deduct, < L. *de-* or *dis-*, away, + ML. *falcare*, cut with a sickle, < L. *falx* (*falc-*), a sickle: see *falcate, defalcate.*] To defalcate; subtract; deduct.

They should be allowed 9,500, to be *defalked* in nine and a half years out of their rent.
State Trials: Lord Naas; Middlesex, an. 1624. (*E. D.*)

Justin Martyr justified it to Tryphon, that the Jews had *defalked* many sayings from the books of the old prophets.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 326.

The question is whether the damages sustained can be *defalked* against the demand in this action.
Justice Sterrett, in Gunnis v. Cluff (Pa.), 1886.

defalt†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete variant of *default.*

defamate† (def′a-māt), *v. t.* [< LL. L. *defamatus* (as adj.), *diffamatus*, pp. of *diffamare*, defame: see *defame.*] To defame; slander.

defamation (def-a-mā′shon), *n.* [< ME. *diffamacioun*, < OF. *diffamation*, F. *diffamation* = Pr. *difamacio* = Sp. *difamacion* = Pg. *diffamação* = It. *diffamazione*, < LL. *diffamatio(n-)*, < L. *diffamare*, defame: see *defame.*] The act of defaming; the wrong of injuring another's reputation without good reason or justification; aspersion.

Thus others we with *defamations* wound,
While they stab us; and so the jest goes round.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, iv. 99.

It is a certain sign of an ill heart to be inclined to *defamation.* *Dr. Dodd.*

[Formerly *defamation* was used more with reference to slander or spoken words. In modern use *slander* is spoken defamation and *libel* is published defamation. Both are subjects for civil action for damages. Libel alone is usually punishable criminally, the common test of criminality being that it tends to a breach of the peace.]—**Syn.** Detraction, aspersion, backbiting, scandal, libel.

defamator† (def′a-mā-tor), *n.* [= F. *diffamateur* = Sp. *difamador* = Pg. *diffamador* = It. *diffamatore*, < LL. as if **diffamator*, < L. *diffamare*, defame: see *defame.*] A defamer; a slanderer; a calumniator.

We should keep in pay a brigade of hunters to ferret out *defamators*, and to clear the nation of this noxious vermin, as once we did of wolves.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 66.

defamatory (dē-fam′a-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *diffamatoire* = Sp. *difamatorio* = Pg. It. *diffamatorio*, < ML. *diffamatorius*, < L. *diffamare*, defame: see *defame.*] Containing defamation; calumnious; slanderous; libelous; injurious to reputation: as, *defamatory* words or writings.

The most eminent sin is the spreading of *defamatory* reports. *Government of the Tongue.*

Abuse is still much more convenient than argument, and the most effective form of abuse in a civilized age is a *defamatory* nickname. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 5.

defame (dē-fām′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *defamed*, ppr. *defaming*. [< ME. *defamen*, *diffamen*, < OF. *defamer*, *deffamer*, *desfamer*, *diffamer*, F. *diffamer* = Pr. Pg. *diffamar* = Sp. *difamar* = It. *diffamare*, < L. *diffamare*, spread abroad a report, esp. an ill report, defame, malign, < *dis-* priv. + *fama*, a report: see *fame*. The prefix is thus for L. *dis-*; but cf. LL. *defamatus*, dishonored, *defamis*, infamous.] **1.** To slander or calumniate, as by uttering or publishing maliciously something which tends to injure the reputation or interests of; speak evil of; dishonor by false reports.

Being *defamed*, we intreat. 1 Cor. iv. 13.

If you are unjustly *defamed* and reproached, consider what contumelies and disgraces the Son of God underwent for you. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. vi.

And who unknown *defame* me, let them be
Scribblers or peers, alike are mob to me.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 139.

2. To charge; accuse; especially, to accuse falsely. [Archaic.]

Rebecca . . . is . . . *defamed* of sorcery practised on the person of a noble knight. *Scott*, Ivanhoe, xxxviii.

3. To degrade; bring into disrepute; make infamous.

The grand old name of gentleman,
Defamed by every charlatan.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxl.

=Syn. 1. *Calumniate*, *Slander*, etc. See *asperse*.

defame† (dē-fām′), *n.* [< ME. *defame*, also *diffame*, n., < OF. *diffame* (also *defamie*, < LL. *diffamia*), infamy; from the verb.] Infamy; disgrace.

So ought all faytours that true knighthood shame . . .
From all brave knights be banisht with *defame*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iii. 38.

defamed (dē-fāmd′), *p. a.* **1.** Slandered or libeled.—**2.** In *her.*, deprived of its tail: said of a beast used as a bearing. Also *diffamed*.

defamer (dē-fā′mėr), *n.* A slanderer; libeler; detractor; calumniator.

The scandalous inclination of *defamers*.
Fielding, Joseph Andrews.

defaming (dē-fā′ming), *n.* The practice of defamation; slander; calumny.

They feed upon opinions, errors, dreams,
And make 'em truths; they draw a nourishment
Out of *defamings*, grow upon disgraces.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iii. 2.

defamingly (dē-fā′ming-li), *adv.* In a slanderous manner.

defamous† (def′a-mus), *a.* [< LL. *defamis*, infamous, < *de-* priv. + *fama*, fame: see *defame*, and cf. *infamous*.] Conveying defamation; slanderous.

Defamous words. *Holinshed*, Chron., II. sig. Kk 1.

defatigable† (dē-fat′i-ga-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **defatigabilis*, < *defatigare*, tire out: see *defatigate*.] Liable to be wearied.

We were all made on set purpose *defatigable*, so that all degrees of life might have their existence.
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls.

defatigate† (dē-fat′i-gāt), *v. t.* [< L. *defatigatus*, pp. of *defatigare* (> It. *defatigare*), tire out, weary, < *de* + *fatigare*, tire, fatigue: see *fatigue*.] To weary or tire.

Which *defatigating* hill. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels, p. 200.

defatigation† (dē-fat-i-gā′shọn), *n.* Weariness; faint-heartedness.

Another reprehension of this colour is in respect of *defatigation*, which makes perseverance of greater dignity than inception. *Bacon*, Colours of Good and Evil, ii.

default (dē-fâlt′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *defaut*, *defaute*; < ME. *defaulte*, prop. and usually *defaute*, < OF. *defaute*, *deffaute*, *defalte*, *defaulte*, *deffaulte*, F. *défaut* = Pr. *defauta* = It. *diffalta*, < ML. *defalta*, for **diffallita*, a deficiency, failure, prop. fem. pp. of **diffallire*, **defallere* (> ult. E. *defail*), fail, < L. *dis-* or *de-*, away, + *fallere*, fail: see *fail*, and cf. *fault*.] **1.** A failing or failure; an omission of that which ought to be done; neglect to do what duty, obligation, or law requires; specifically, in *law*, a failure to perform a required act in a lawsuit within the required time, as to plead or appear in court, or omission to meet a pecuniary obligation when due.

And yf he fynde 3ow in *defaute* and with the false holde,
Hit shal sitte 3oure soules ful soure at the laste.
Piers Plowman (C), iii. 153.

Let patrons take heed, for they shall answer for all the souls that perish through their *default*.
Latimer, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

To admit the boy's claim without enquiry was impossible; and those who called themselves his parents had made enquiry impossible. Judgment must therefore go against him by *default*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., x.

The only question left for us of the North was, whether we should suffer the cause of the Nation to go by *default*, or maintain its existence by the argument of cannon and musket. *O. W. Holmes*, Essays, p. 94.

2. Lack; want; failure; defect.

Alle these fill by stroke of spere for *defaute* of horse.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 220.

Cooks could make artificial birds . . . in *default* of the real ones. *Arbuthnot*, Anc. Coins.

3. A fault; an offense; a misdeed; a wrong act.

Never shal he more his wyf mistriste,
Though he the soth of hir *defaute* wiste.
Chaucer, Prol. to Pardoner's Tale, l. 84.

And pardon crav'd for his so rash *default*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iii. 21.

Thine own *defaults* did urge
This two-fold punishment: the mill, the scourge.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 4.

4†. In *hunting*, a lost scent.

The houndes hadde overshot hym alle,
And were on a *defaulte* yfalle.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 384.

Judgment by default, a judgment against one by reason of his failure to plead, or to appear in court. He is then said to *suffer default*, or to be *in default*.

default (dē-fâlt′), *v.* [< ME. *defauten*, fail, be exhausted, < *defaute*, n.: see *default*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To fail in fulfilling or satisfying an engagement, claim, or obligation; especially, to fail in meeting a legal or pecuniary obligation at the proper time, as appearance in court, the payment of a debt, or the accounting for funds intrusted to one's care: as, a *defaulting* defendant or debtor; he has *defaulted* on his bond, or in his trust.

"Now then!" Mr. Pancks would say to a *defaulting* lodger, "Pay up! Come on!"
Dickens, Little Dorrit, II. xiii.

2†. To fail in duty; offend.

Pardon crav'd . . .
That he gainst courtesie so fowly did *default*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iii. 21.

But if in due prevention you *default*,
How blind are you that were forewarn'd before!
Greene, James IV., iii.

3†. To omit; neglect.

Defaulting, unnecessary, and partial discourses.
Hales, Sermon on Rom. xiv. 1.

II. *trans.* **1**†. To fail in the performance of.

What they have *defaulted* toward him.
Milton, Tenure of Kings and Magistrates.

2. In *law*, to declare (a defendant) in default and enter judgment against (him).

defaulter (dē-fâl′tėr), *n.* One who makes default; one who fails to fulfil an obligation or a duty of any kind; especially, one who fails to appear in court when required, or to pay a debt when due, or to make proper returns of funds intrusted to his care.

The day hath been wholly taken up in calling the house over. The *defaulters* are to be called over again this day se'nnight, and then they, and all who shall absent themselves in the mean time, are to be proceeded against.
Marvell, Works, I. 57.

"Pay up! Come on!" "I haven't got it," Mr. Pancks's *defaulter* would reply. *Dickens*, Little Dorrit, II. xiii.

defaultivet, *a.* [ME. *defautif*, < OF. *defautif*, < *defaute*, default.] Defective; imperfect.

Y am . . . *defautiyf* in lippis. *Wyclif*, Ex. vi. 12.

defaultless†, *a.* [ME. *defautles*; < *default* + *-less*.] Free from fault, failing, or imperfection; perfect.

Alle fayrnes of this lyfe here . . .
That any man myght ordayne *defautles*.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 8697.

defaulture†, *n.* [< *default* + *-ure*.] Failure.

To admit some other person or persons to have the share of such *defaulture*.
The Great Level (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 317).

defaute†, *n.* An obsolete form of *default*.

defet, *a.* An obsolete form of *deaf*.

defeasance (dē-fē′zans), *n.* [Formerly also *defeizance*; < OF. *defeisance*, a rendering void, < *defeisant*, *defaisant*, *desfaisant*, ppr. of *defaire*, *desfaire*, F. *défaire*, render void, undo: see *defeat*.] **1**†. An undoing; ruin; defeat; overthrow.

Being arrived where that champion stout
After his foes *defeasaunce* did remaine.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xii. 12.

2. A rendering null and void.—**3.** In *law*, a condition relating to a deed or other instrument, on performance of which the instrument is to be defeated or rendered void; or a collateral deed (in full, a *deed of defeasance*), made at the same time with a conveyance, containing conditions on the performance of which the estate created may be defeated.

defeasanced (dē-fē′zanst), *a.* Liable to be forfeited; subject to defeasance.

defease† (dē-fēz′), *v. t.* [ME. *defesen*, *defeisen*, evolved from *defesance*, *defeasance*, defeasance: see *defeasance*. Cf. *defeat*.] **1.** To forfeit.

Twenty shillings Scots he be *defeased* to the defender.
Newbyth, Supp., Dec., p. 499. (*Jamieson*.)

2. To discharge; free from; acquit of.

He has charteris to *defese* him tharof.
Act Dom. Conc., A. 1478, p. 22. (*Jamieson*.)

defeasible (dē-fē′zi-bl), *a.* [< AF. *defeasible*; as *defease* + *-ible*.] That may be abrogated or annulled.

He came to the crown by a *defeasible* title.
Sir J. Davies, State of Ireland.

defeasibleness (dē-fē′zi-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being defeasible.

defeat (dē-fēt′), *v. t.* [< ME. *defeten*, *deffeten*, *defaiten* (pp. **defeted*, *deffeted*, also *defet*, as adj., after OF.: see first quot.), < AF. *defeter*, *defeater*, annul, undo, < AF. *defet*, OF. *defait*, *deffait*, *desfait*, *desfeit* (ML. *defactus*, *diffactus*, *disfactus*), pp. of *defaire*, *deffaire*, *desfaire*, F. *défaire* = Sp. *deshacer* = Pg. *desfazer*, < ML. *defacere*, *diffacere*, *disfacere*, undo, annul, defeat, ruin, destroy, < L. *de-* or *dis-* priv. + *facere*, do; being of the same ult. formation as L. *deficere*, fail: see *deficient*, and cf. *defeat*, *n.*, which, as compared with *defect*, *n.*, connects the notions of 'undoing' and 'failure.' Cf. also *defease*, *defeasance*.] **1**†. To undo; do away with; deprive of vigor, prosperity, health, life, or value; ruin; destroy.

And of hymself ymagyned he ofte
To be *defet* and pale and waxen lesse
Than he was wont. *Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 618.

Pindarus maketh an observation, that great and sudden fortune for the most part *defeateth* men.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 291.

His unkindness may *defeat* my life.
Shak., Othello, iv. 2.

Defeat thy favour with an usurped beard.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.

[In the last extract there is perhaps an allusion to *defeature*, 2.]

Specifically—**2.** In *law*, to annul; render null and void: as, to *defeat* a title to an estate. See *defeasance*, 3.—**3.** To deprive of something expected, desired, or striven for, by some antagonistic action or influence: applied to persons.

The escheators *defeated* the right heir of his succession.
Hallam.

4. To frustrate; prevent the success of; make of no effect; thwart: applied to things.

Then mayest thou for me *defeat* the counsel of Ahithophel. 2 Sam. xv. 34.

A man who commits a crime *defeats* the end of his existence. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 223.

5. To overcome in a contest of any kind, as a battle, fight, game, debate, competition, or election; vanquish; conquer; overthrow; rout; beat: as, to *defeat* an army; to *defeat* an opposing candidate; to *defeat* one's opponent at chess.

For to draw the King on, it was given out that the Pope had *defeated* all Manfred's Forces. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 85.

=Syn. 5. *Beat*, *Overpower*, *Overwhelm*, *Defeat*, *Discomfit*, *Rout*, *Overthrow*, conquer. *Beat* is a general, somewhat indefinite, but vigorous word, covering the others. *Overpower* and *overwhelm* are the least discreditable to the one that loses in the struggle; *overpower* is least permanent in its effects. To *overpower* is to overcome by superiority of strength or numbers, but the disadvantage may be changed by the arrival of reinforcements. To *overwhelm* is to bear down utterly, to sweep clear away by superior strength. *Defeat* is to overcome or get the better of in some kind of contest, and implies less discredit, but generally greater disaster, to the defeated party than *beat*: as, that army is considered *beaten* which withdraws from the field. *Defeat* implies a serious disadvantage, because it applies more often to large numbers engaged. *Discomfit* has fallen into comparative disuse, except in its secondary sense of foiling, etc.; in that it expresses a comparatively complete and mortifying defeat. *Rout* is to defeat and drive off the field in confusion. *Overthrow* is the most decisive and final of these words; it naturally applies only to great persons, concerns, armies, etc. See *conquer*.

And though mine arms should conquer twenty worlds,
There's a lean fellow *beats* all conquerors.
Dekker, Old Fortunatus.

Our Conquerour whom I now
Of force believe almighty, since no less
Than such could have *o'erpower'd* such force as ours.
Milton, P. L., i. 145.

There the companions of his fall, *o'erwhelm'd*
With floods and whirlwinds of tempestuous fire,
He soon discerns. *Milton*, P. L., i. 76.

The earl of Northumberland and Hotspur *defeated* the Scots at Homildon, . . . and in that victory crowned the series of their services to Henry [IV.].
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 307.

Did the *discomfited* champions of Freedom fail?
Sumner, Speech against the Slave Power.

The armies of Charles were everywhere *routed*, his fastnesses stormed, his party humbled and subjugated.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

I have never yet been *overthrown*,
And thou hast *overthrown* me, and my pride
Is broken down, for Enid sees my fall.
Tennyson, Geraint.

defeat (dē-fēt'), *n.* [< *defeat*, *v.* Cf. F. *défaite*, OF. *defaitte*, *defaite*, *defaicte*, *deffaite*, *desfaicte*, f., defeat, ruin, deprivation, *defait*, *defaict*, *desfait*, m., evil, misfortune, < L. *defectus*, failure, want, defect, ML. also defeat, ruin, < L. *deficere*, pp. *defectus*, fail: see *defect*, *n.*, and *defeat*, *v.* *Defeat*, *n.*, is thus ult. nearly the same as *defect*; but in E. it depends directly upon the verb.] **1**†. An undoing; ruin; destruction.

And made *defeat* of her virginity.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1.

2. In *law*, the act of annulling, or of rendering null and void; annulment: as, the *defeat* of a title.—**3.** The act of depriving a person of something expected, desired, or striven for, by some antagonistic action or influence.

So may a thousand actions, once afoot,
End in one purpose, and be all well borne
Without *defeat*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2.

4. The act or result of overcoming in a contest, viewed with reference to the person overcome; overthrow; vanquishment; rout: as, to inflict a severe *defeat* upon the enemy.

Losing he wins, because his name will be
Ennobled by *defeat*, who durst contend with me.
Dryden, Ajax and Ulysses, l. 28.

A *defeat* like that of Culloden. *Bancroft.*

defeature† (dē-fē'tūr), *n.* [< OF. *deffaiture*, *deffaicture*, *deffaicture*, ruin, destruction, disguise, < *defaite*, *desfaite*, defeat, ruin, destruction: see *defeat* and *-ure*, and cf. *feature*, to which *defeature*, *n.*, 2, and *defeature*, *v.*, are now referred.] **1.** Overthrow; defeat.

The inequality of our powers will yield me
Nothing but loss in their *defeature*.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, i. 2.

The king of Parthia,
Famous in his *defeature* of the Crassi,
Offer'd him his protection.
Fletcher (and another), False One, i. 1.

2. Disfigurement; disguise.

Careful hours, with Time's deformed hand,
Have written strange *defeatures* in my face.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

defeature (dē-fē'tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *defeatured*, ppr. *defeaturing*. [< OF. *deffaiturer*, *deffacturer*, *desfaiturer*, disfigure, disguise, < *deffaiture*, disfigurement, disguise: see *defeature*, *n.*] To disfigure; deform; distort; disguise.

Events *defeatured* by exaggeration.
Fennell, Proceedings at Paris.

Features, when *defeatured* in the way I have described.
De Quincey.

defecate (def'ē-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *defecated*, ppr. *defecating*. [< L. *defæcatus*, pp. of *defæcare* (> F. *déféquer* = Sp. Pg. *defecar* = It. *deficare*), cleanse from dregs, purify, refine, < *de*, away, + *fæx* (*fæc-*), dregs, lees, sediment: see *fæces*, *fecal*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To purify; clarify; clear from dregs or impurities; refine.

To *defecate* the dark and muddy oil of amber.
Boyle, Hist. Firmness.

2. To purify from admixture; clear; purge of extraneous matter.

All perfections of the Creatures are in the Creator more *defecated* and perfect. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 3.

It is the advantage of this select company of ancients [Classics] that their works are *defecated* of all turbid mixture of contemporaneousness, and have become to us pure literature. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 177.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To become clear or freed from impurities; clarify.

It [the air] soon began to *defecate*, and to depose these particles. *Goldsmith.*

2. To void excrement.

defecate (def'ē-kāt), *a.* [< L. *defæcatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Purged from dregs; clarified; defecated.

Prayer elevated and made intense by a *defecate* and pure spirit, not laden with the burden of meat and vapours.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 235.

This liquor was very *defecate*, and of a pleasing golden colour. *Boyle*, Spring of the Air.

defecation (def-ē-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *défécation* = Sp. *defecacion* = Pg. *defecação* = It. *defecazione*, < LL. *defæcatio(n-)*, < *defæcare*, defecate: see *defecate*.] **1.** The act or process of separating from lees or dregs; a cleansing from impurities or foreign matter; clarification.

The spleen and liver are obstructed in their offices of *defecation*, whence vicious and dreggish blood.
Harvey, Consumptions.

2. The act of discharging the fæces; the act of evacuating the bowels.—**3.** Figuratively, purification from what is gross or low.

He was afterwards an hungry (said the Evangelist), and his abstinence from meat might be a *defecation* of his faculties, and an opportunity of prayer.
Jer. Taylor, Great Exemplar, i. § 9.

defecator (def'ē-kā-tor), *n.* One who or that which cleanses, clarifies, or purifies; specifically, in *sugar-manuf.*, an apparatus for purifying the raw syrup. Steam-heated pans or filters, or apparatus in which a spray of the liquid is exposed to the fumes of sulphurous-acid gas, are employed for this purpose.

defect (dē-fekt'), *n.* [< ME. *defaicte* (< OF. *defait*, *defaict*, *deffait*: see *defeat*, *n.*), also *defect*, *deffect* = Sp. *defecto* = Pg. *defeito* = It. *defetto*, *difetto* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *defect*, < L. *defectus*, a failure, lack, < *deficere*, pp. *defectus*, fail, lack, orig. trans., undo (cf. OF. *defaire*, undo, defeat: see *defeat*), < *de-* priv. + *facere*, do. Hence (from L. *deficere*) *deficit*, *deficient*, etc.] Want or lack of anything; especially, the lack of something which is essential to perfection or completeness; a fault; a blemish; an imperfection: as, a *defect* in timber; a *defect* in the organs of hearing or seeing; a *defect* of memory or judgment.

An hidde *defaicte* is sumtyme in nature
Under covert, and thereof thus thowe lere.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 3.

A complete self-sufficient Country, where there is rather a Superfluity than *Defect* of any thing.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 15.

Trust not yourself; but, your *defects* to know,
Make use of every friend—and every foe.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 213.

Either sex alone
Is half itself, and in true marriage lies
Nor equal, nor unequal; each fulfils
Defect in each. *Tennyson*, Princess, vii.

=**Syn.** Deficiency, lack, insufficiency, failure, error, flaw.

defect (dē-fekt'), *v.* [< L. *defectus*, pp. of *deficere*, fail: see *defect*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To be or become deficient; fail. [Rare.]

I looke on this [the death of the Archbishop of York] as a greate stroke to ye poore Church of England, now in this *defecting* period. *Evelyn*, Diary, April 15, 1686.

2. To desert; revolt. [Rare.]

The native troops and gunners *defected*; he was obliged to make a painful and disastrous retreat.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 280.

II.† *trans.* To affect injuriously; hurt; impair; spoil.

None can my life *defect*.
Troubles of Queen Elizabeth (1639).

Defected honour never more
Is to be got againe.
Warner, Albion's England, v. 28.

defect† (dē-fekt'), *a.* [< L. *defectus*, pp. of *deficere*, fail: see *defect*, *n.*] Defective.

Their service was *defect* and lame. *Taylor*, 1630.

defectibility (dē-fek-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= Pg. *defectibilidade*; as *defectible* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] Deficiency; imperfection. [Rare.]

Point a moral with the *defectibility* of certitude.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 338.

defectible (dē-fek'ti-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *defectible* = Pg. *defectivel*, < ML. as if **defectibilis*, < L. *defectus*, pp. of *deficere*, fail (see *defect*, *v.*), + E. *-ible*.] Lacking; deficient; needy. [Rare.]

The extraordinary persons thus highly favoured were for a great part of their lives in a *defectible* condition.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

defection (dē-fek'shon), *n.* [= F. *défection* = Sp. *defeccion* = Pg. *defecção* = It. *defezione*, < L. *defectio(n-)*, lack, failure, desertion, < *deficere*, pp. *defectus*, lack, fail: see *defect*.] **1.** A lack; a failure; especially, failure in the performance of duty or obligation.—**2.** The act of abandoning a person or a cause to which one is bound by allegiance or duty, or to which one has attached himself; a falling away; apostasy; backsliding.

I am ashamed at the rabbinical interpretation of the Jews upon the Old Testament, as much as their *defection* from the New. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 25.

All who have been true to Him in times of trial and *defection* will have their portion for ever in the Church triumphant. *Bp. Chr. Wordsworth*, Church of Ireland, p. 323.

Boscan preferred to write in the Castilian; and his *defection* from his native dialect became, in some sort, the seal of its fate. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 438.

defectionist (dē-fek'shon-ist), *n.* [< *defection* + *-ist*.] One who practises or advocates defection. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

defectious† (dē-fek'shus), *a.* [< *defection* + *-ous*.] Having defects; defective; imperfect; faulty.

Perchance in some one *defectious* peece we may find a blemish. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

defective (dē-fek'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *defectif*, *deffectif*, F. *défectif* = Sp. Pg. *defectivo* = It. *defettivo*, *difettivo*, < LL. *defectivus*, imperfect, < L. *defectus*, pp. of *deficere*, lack, fail: see *defect*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having defect or flaw of any kind; imperfect; incomplete; lacking; faulty.

To be naturally *defective* in those faculties which are essential and necessary to that work which is under our hand, is a great discouragement. *Donne*, Sermons, V.

Our tragedy writers have been notoriously *defective* in giving proper sentiments to the persons they introduce.
Addison.

All human systems are necessarily *defective*. They partake of the limits of the human mind.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 6.

The machinery by which ideas are to be conveyed from one person to another is as yet rude and *defective*.
Macaulay, Dryden.

Specifically—**2.** In *gram.*, wanting some of the usual forms of declension or conjugation: as, a *defective* noun or verb.—**Defective fifth**, in *music*, an interval containing a semitone less than the perfect fifth.—**Defective hyperbola.** Same as *deficient hyperbola* (which see, under *deficient*).—**Defective syllogism**, in *logic*, a syllogism in the statement of which one of the premises of the conclusion is omitted.=**Syn. 1.** *Deficient*, *Defective*, incomplete, inadequate, insufficient. In the separation of the first two words, *defective* generally takes the sense of lacking some important or essential quality; *deficient*, that of lacking in quantity: as, *defective* teeth, timber, character; *deficient* supplies, means, intellect. The same difference is found between *deficiency* and *defectiveness*.

They who are *defective* in matter endeavour to make amends with words.
Montaigne, Essays, tr. by Cotton, 3d ed., xxv.

Deficient as was, in many respects, the education imparted by Charles Albert to his children, they were brought up to be brave, honest, and truthful.
E. Dicey, Victor Emmanuel, p. 52.

II. *n.* A person who is characterized by some special mental, moral, or physical defect; specifically, one who is deficient in one or more of the physical senses or powers.

She [Laura Bridgman] is not apt, like many *defectives*, to fall asleep if left alone or unemployed.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 267.

The psychology of the criminal and other classes of *defectives*. *Science*, VI. 413.

defectively (dē-fek'tiv-li), *adv.* In a defective manner; imperfectly.

Fabius Maximus is reprehended by Polybius for *defectively* writing the Punicke warres. *Speed*, The Proeme.

defectiveness (dē-fek'tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being defective; imperfection; faultiness.

The unfitness and *defectiveness* of an unconjugal mind.
Milton, Divorce, i.

defectless (dē-fekt'les), *a.* [< *defect* + *-less*.] Without defect; perfect.

An absolutely *defectless* memory.
S. L. Clemens, Life on the Mississippi, p. 485.

defectuosity† (dē-fek-tū-os'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *défectuosité* (= Pr. *defectuositat* = It. *difettuosità*), < L. as if **defectuosita(t-)s*, < **defectuosus*, defective: see *defectuous*.] Defectiveness; faultiness. *W. Montague.*

defectuous† (dē-fek'tū-us), *a.* [= F. *défectueux* = Pr. *defectuos* = Sp. Pg. *defectuoso* = It. *difettuoso*, < L. as if **defectuosus*, < *defectus* (*defectu-*), defect: see *defect*, *n.*] Full of defects.

Nothing in Nature, or in Providence, that is scant or *defectuous*, can be stable or lasting. *Barrow*, Works, II. xv.

defedation† (def-ē-dā'shon), *n.* [< ML. *defædatio(n-)*, < LL. *defœdare*, defile, < *de-* + *fœdare*, foul, < *fœdus*, foul.] Pollution; the act of making filthy. *Bentley.*

defence, defenceless, etc. See *defense*, etc.

defend (dē-fend'), *v.* [< ME. *defenden*, also *diffenden*, < OF. *defendre*, *desfendre*, F. *défendre*, defend, forbid, interdict, = Sp. Pg. *defender* = It. *defendere*, *difendere*, < L. *defendere*, ward off, repel, avert, defend, < *de*, down, away, + **fendere*, strike, only in comp. *defendere* and *offendere*; cf. Gr. θείνειν, strike. Cf. *fend*, apheretic form of *defend* and *offend*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To drive off or away; thrust back; fend or ward off; repel. [Now only Scotch.]

To saue man saules he sall be send
And all fals trowth he sall *defende*.
Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 67.

And all the margent round about was sett
With shady Laurell trees, thence to *defend*
The sunny beames. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. xii. 63.

2. To forbid; prohibit; forefend. [Now rare.]

Oure Lord *defended* hem, that thei scholde not telle that Avisioun, til that he were rysen from Dethe to Lyf.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 114.

The use of wine in some places is *defended* by customs or laws. *Sir W. Temple.*

The plague is much in Amsterdam, and we in fear of it here, which God *defend*. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 53.

The beggars were numerous (spite of notice-boards *defending* all mendicity). *Fraser's Mag.*

3. To ward off attack from; guard against assault or injury; shield: as, to *defend* a fortress.

How shulde treuthe not kepe hem that stonden thus to *defenden* treuthe?
Wyclif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), I. 405.

I pray yow, and requyre be the feith that ye me owen, that ye helpe me to *diffende* my londe yef he me assawte with werre. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 69.

I haue seene one (saith our Author) take a man aliue, and *defend* himselfe with this his prisoner, as it were with a Target. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 840.

There arose to *defend* Israel Tola the son of Puah.
Judges x. 1.

4. To vindicate; uphold; maintain by force, argument, or evidence: as, to *defend* one's rights and privileges; to *defend* a cause or claim at law.

Noble patricians, patrons of my right,
Defend the justice of my cause with arms.
Shak., Tit. And., i. 1.

We use alsoe, almost at the end of everie word, to wryte an idle e. This sum *defend* not to be idle, because it affectes the voual before the consonant.
A. Hume, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

But for the execution of King Charles in particular, I will not now undertake to *defend* it.
Macaulay, Conversation between Cowley and Milton.

Thou might'st *defend*
The thesis which thy words intend—
That to begin implies to end.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

=**Syn. 3.** *Protect*, *Shelter*, etc. (see *keep*), guard, shield.—**4.** *Maintain*, *Vindicate*, etc. See *assert*.

II. *intrans.* In *law*, to make opposition; enter or make defense: as, the party comes into court, *defends*, and says.

When the Marquise Desmoines received . . . a letter announcing that the defendants in the case of Desmoines vs. Lancaster declined to *defend*, she uttered a sharp cry and dropped the letter. *J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 387.

defendable (dē-fen'da-bl), *a.* [< *defend* + *-able*.] Capable of being defended.

defendant (dē-fen'dant), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *defendant*, *deffendant*, F. *défendant*, ppr. of *defendre*, defend: see *defend* and *-ant*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1†.** Defensive; proper for defense.

To line and new repair our towns of war,
With men of courage, and with means *defendant*.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 4.

2. In *law*, making defense; being in the attitude of a defendant: as, the party *defendant*.

Now growling, spluttering, wauling, such a clutter,
'Tis just like puss *defendant* in a gutter.
Dryden, King and Queen, Epil.

II. *n.* **1†.** One who defends against an assailant, or against the approach of evil or danger; a defender.

This is the day appointed for the combat,
And ready are the appellant and *defendant*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 3.

High towers, out of which the Romans might more conveniently fight with the *defendants* on the wall.
Bp. Wilkins, Mathematical Magic.

2. In *law*, a party sued in a court of law, whether in a civil or a criminal proceeding; one who is summoned into court, that he may have opportunity to defend, deny, or oppose the demand or charge, and maintain his own right.

defendee (dē-fen-dē'), *n.* [< *defend* + *-ee*[1].] One who is defended. [Rare.]

defender (dē-fen'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *defendour*, *defendor*, < OF. *defendeor*, *defendeur*, F. *défendeur* (= Pr. *defendedor* = OSp. Pg. *defendedor* = It. *difenditore*), defender, < *defendre*, defend: see *defend*.] **1.** One who defends; one who protects from injury; a champion.

Men always knew that when force and injury was offered, they might be *defenders* of themselves.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 10.

2. One who maintains, supports, or vindicates by force or argument.—**3.** In *Scots law*, the defendant; the party against whom the conclusions of a process or action are directed.—**Defender of the Faith** (translation of Latin *Fidei Defensor*), a title peculiar to the sovereigns of England, conferred by Pope Leo X. on Henry VIII. in 1521, as a reward for writing against Luther, confirmed by Pope Clement VII. and withdrawn later, but restored by Parliament, and used by the sovereigns of England ever since. Abbreviated *D. F.* and (for the Latin form *Fidei Defensor*) *F. D.*

defendress (dē-fen'dres), *n.* [< OF. *defenderesse*, *deffenderresse*, < *defendeor*, defender: see *defender* and *-ess*.] A female defender.

The Queene's maiesties vsuall stile of England, France, and Ireland, *defendresse* of the faith, &c.
Stow, Queen Elizabeth, an. 1586.

defendu (dē-fen'dū), *a.* [OF., pp. of *defendre*, defend.] In *her.*, having defenses: used when these are of a different tincture: as, a boar's head sable, *defendu* or. See *horned*, *tusked*, *armed*.

defensablet, *a.* An obsolete form of *defensible*.

defensative (dē-fen'sa-tiv), *n.* [< L. *defensatus*, pp. of *defensare*, freq. of *defendere*, defend (see *defense*, *v.* *t.*), + E. *-ive*.] That which serves to defend or protect; a protection; a guard; a defense.

A very unsafe *defensative* it is against the fury of the lion . . . which Pliny doth place in cock-broth.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

This is that part of prudence which is the *defensative* or guard of a christian. *Jer. Taylor* (ed. 1835), I. 873.

defense, defence (dē-fens'), *n.* [< ME. *defense*, *defens*, *defence*, *diffense*, < OF. *defense*, *deffense*, f., *defens*, *deffens*, *desfens*, m., mod. F. *défense*, f., = Pr. Sp. Pg. *defensa* = It. *difensa*, < LL. *defensa*, defense, < L. *defendere*, pp. *defensus*, defend: see *defend*. The spelling with *-ce*, *defence*, is rather more common than the etymologically correct spelling *defense*, and in the apheretic form *fence* (q. v.) it is now used exclusively: see *-ce*.] **1.** The act of shielding or guarding from attack or injury; the act of resisting an attack or assault.

Hernaud Leillo was slaine in *defence* of a fort.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 22.

On Saturday night they made their approches, open'd trenches, rais'd batteries, tooke the counterscarp and ravelin after a stout *defence*. *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 21, 1674.

2. The act of maintaining, supporting, or vindicating by force or argument.

And it was but a dream, yet it lighten'd my despair
When I thought that a war would arise in *defence* of the right. *Tennyson*, Maud, xxviii. 2.

3. Something that repels or guards against attack, violence, danger, or injury; a protection; a safeguard; a security; a fortification.

Because of his strength will I wait upon thee: for God is my *defence*. Ps. lix. 9.

4. A speech or writing intended to repel or disprove a charge or an accusation; a vindication; an apology.

Men, brethren, and fathers, hear ye my *defence*.
Acts xxii. 1.

The *defence* of the Long Parliament is comprised in the dying words of its victim.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

5. In *law*: (*a*) The method adopted by a person against whom legal proceedings have been taken for defending himself against them. More specifically—(*b*) The opposing or denial of the charge or cause of action, or of some essential element in it, as distinguished from opposition by a counter-claim.

Defence, in its true legal sense, signifies not a justification, protection, or guard, which is now its popular signification; but merely an opposing or denial (from the French verb, *defender*) of the truth or validity of the complaint. *Blackstone*, Com., III. 20.

6†. Defiance; resistance; offense.

What *defense* has thou done to our dere goddes?
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2692.

7†. A prohibition.

Severe *defences* may be made against wearing any linen under a certain breadth. *Sir W. Temple.*

8. The science of defending against attack by force of arms; skill in defending from danger by means of weapons or of the fists; specifically, fencing or boxing.

"He is," (said he) "a man of great *defence*,
Expert in battel and in deedes of armes."
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 5.

Henry VIII. made the professors of this art a company, or corporation, by letters patent, wherein the art is intituled the Noble Science of *Defence*.
The Third University of England, quoted in Strutt's [Sports and Pastimes, p. 355.

9. *pl.* In *her.*, the natural weapons of an animal used as a bearing, as the tusks of a boar, or the like.—**Angle of defense.** See *angle*[3].—**Coat of defense.** See *coat*[2].—**Council of defense.** See *council*.—**Défense en droit,** in *French-Canadian law*, a defense on the law; a demurrer; a denial that the plaintiff's allegations are sufficient to show a cause of action.—**Défense en fait,** in *French-Canadian law*, a defense on the facts; a general denial of the allegations of the plaintiff's complaint, or a specific denial of some of them.—**Défense au fond en fait,** in *French-Canadian law*, a general defense of the allegations of plaintiff's complaint.—**Defense month.** Same as *fence-month*.—**Dermal defenses.** See *dermal*.—**Dilatory defense, equitable defense,** etc. See the adjectives.—**Dutch defense.** See *Dutch*.—**Line of defense.** (*a*) *Milit.*: (1) A continuous fortified line, or a succession of fortified points. (2) The distance from the salient of a bastion to the opposite flank. (*b*) A method or course to be pursued in conducting a defense of any kind.—**To be in a posture of defense,** to be prepared to resist an opponent or an enemy with all the means of defense in one's power.

defense†, defence† (dē-fens'), *v.* *t.* [< ME. *defensen*, < OF. *defenser*, *deffenser*, *defencer* = Pr. OSp. *defensar* = It. *difensare*, < L. *defensare*, freq. of *defendere*, defend: see *defend*.] **1.** To defend; protect; guard; shield; fortify.

Wert thou *defenced* with circular fire, more subtle
Than the [fierce] lightning, . . . yet I should
Neglect the danger. *Shirley*, The Wedding, ii. 2.

Human invention
Could not instruct me to dispose her where
She could be more *defenced* from all men's eyes.
Shirley, Bird in a Cage, v. 1.

2. To defend; vindicate; maintain.

This Gospell with invincible courage, with rare constancy, with hote zeale, she hath maintained in her owne countries without change, and *defenced* against all kingdomes that sought change. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England.

defenseless, defenceless (dē-fens'les), *a.* [< *defense*, *defence*, + *-less*.] Being without defense; without means of repelling assault or injury.

Defenceless and unarm'd, expose my Life.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

defenselessly, defencelessly (dē-fens'les-li), *adv.* In a defenseless or unprotected manner.

defenselessness, defencelessness (dē-fens'les-nes), *n.* The state of being defenseless or without protection: as, the *defenselessness* of a man's condition.

defenser†, defencer†, *n.* A defender.

If I may know any of their fautors, comforters, counsellers, or *defencers*. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 591.

defensibility (dē-fen-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *defensible*: see *-bility*.] Capability of being defended; defensibleness.

defensible (dē-fen'si-bl), *a.* [Formerly also *defencible* (= ME. *defensable*, < OF. *defensable*, *deffensable*, < ML. *defensabilis*); = Sp. *defensible* = Pg. *defensivel* = It. *defensibile*, < LL. *defensibilis*, < L. *defensus*, pp. of *defendere*, defend: see *defend*.] **1.** Capable of being defended: as, a *defensible* city.

Making the place which nature had already fortified, much more by art *defencible*.
Speed, Henry II., IX. vi. § 56.

This part of the palace
Is yet *defensible*; we may make it good
Till your powers rescue us.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, v. 1.

2. That may be vindicated, maintained, or justified: as, a *defensible* cause.

The two latter . . . have been writers of prose, before whom the poet takes precedence, by inherited and *defensible* prerogative. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 121.

3†. Contributing to defense; capable of defending; prepared to defend.

Come ageyn to ther seruice,
And euery man in *defensable* wise.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1888.

And that euery citezen or other wtyn the cite haue *defensable* wepyn wtyn hym self, for kepynge of the peasc.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 388.

Where nothing but the sound of Hotspur's name
Did seem *defensible*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 3.

Defensible casemate. See *casemate*[1].

defensibleness (dē-fen'si-bl-nes), *n.* Defensibility.

The *defensibleness* of religion. *Priestley.*

defensiblyt, *adv.* [ME.; < *defensible*.] With arms of defense.

Eche of you in your owne persones *defensibly* arraied.
Paston Letters, II. 422.

defensiont, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *defencion*; < OF. *defension*, *deffension* = Sp. *defension* = Pg. *defensão* = It. *defensione*, *difensione*, < ML. *defensio(n-)*, defense, < L. *defendere*, pp. *defensus*, defend: see *defend*, *defense*.] A defense.

No *defencion* could take place, but all went by tyrannie and meere extortion. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 159.

defensive (dē-fen'siv), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *defensif*, F. *défensif* = Pr. *defensiu* = Sp. Pg. *defensivo* = It. *defensivo*, *difensivo*, < ML. **defensivus* (fem. *defensiva*, > OF. *defensive*, a fortification), < L. *defendere*, pp. *defensus*, defend: see *defend*, *defense*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Serving to defend; proper for defense: as, *defensive* armor.

The houses which are built are as warme and *defensive* against wind and weather as if they were tiled and slated.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 5.

Defensive arms lay by, as useless here,
Where massy balls the neighboring rocks do tear.
Waller.

2. Of the nature of defense; consisting in resisting attack or aggression: as, *defensive* war, in distinction from *offensive* war, which is aggressive.

Since, therefore, we cannot win by an offensive war, at least a land-war, the model of our government seems naturally contrived for the *defensive* part.
Dryden, Ded. of All for Love.

3. In a state or posture to defend: as, a *defensive* attitude.—**Defensive allegation.** See *allegation*.

II. *n.* That which defends or serves for defense; a safeguard; a security.

Conteininge a resolution politique, touchinge the feminyne goverment in monarchye; wth a *defensive* of her Mates. honoure and constancye.
Puttenham, Partheniades, xiii.

Wars preventive, upon just fears, are true *defensives*.
Bacon.

The defensive, the state or attitude of defense; the state of being ready to meet or ward off attack.

Under these circumstances, *the defensive*, for the present, must be your only care. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 256.

To be on the defensive, or **to stand on the defensive,** to be or stand in a state or posture of defense or resistance, in opposition to aggression or attack.

From that time [the battle of Metaurus], for four more years, Hannibal could but *stand on the defensive* in the southernmost corner of the Italian peninsula.
Encyc. Brit., XI. 444.

defensively (dē-fen'siv-li), *adv.* In a defensive manner; on the defensive; in defense.

Camalodunum, where the Romans had seated themselves to dwell pleasantly, rather then *defensively*, was not fortified. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

defensor (dē-fen'sọr), *n.* [L., < *defendere*, pp. *defensus*, defend: see *defend*.] One who defends. Hence—(*a*) In *Rom. law*, a local magistrate of minor jurisdiction charged with the duty, among others, of appointing curators or guardians for infants having inconsiderable estates. The name has also been applied to one who volunteered to represent in defense an absentee or incapable person. (*b*) In *civil law:* (1) A defendant. (2) One who took up the defense, and assumed the liability, of a defendant. (3) An advocate, patron, procurator, or cognitor. (4) A curator or guardian. (*c*) In *canon law*, the counsel and custodian of the property of a church.—**Fidei Defensor.** See *Defender of the Faith*, under *defender*.

defensory (dē-fen'sō-ri), *a.* [= OF. *defensoire, deffensoire*, < ML. **defensorius* (neut. *defensorium*, a defense), < L. *defendere*, defend: see *defend*.] Tending to defend; defensive. *Johnson.*

defer[1] (dē-fėr'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deferred*, ppr. *deferring*. [< OF. *deferer*, F. *déférer* = Sp. Pg. *deferir* = It. *deferire*, charge, accuse, intr. give way, < L. *deferre* (pp. *delatus*), bring down, bring before, give, grant, also (with acc. *nomen* = E. *name*) charge, accuse, < *de*, down, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]. Cf. *delate*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To offer; render; assign: as, to *defer* the command of an army.

The worship *deferred* to the Virgin. *Brevint.*

2. To refer; leave to another's judgment and determination.

The commissioners . . . *deferred* the matter unto the Earl of Northumberland. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 67.

II. *intrans.* To yield to another's opinion; submit in opinion: with *to*.

They not only *deferred to* his counsels in publick assemblies, but he was moreover the umpire of domestick matters. *Spence*, tr. of Varilla's Hist. House of Medicis [(1686), p. 306.

You — whose stupidity and insolence
I must *defer to*, soothe at every turn.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 278.

defer[2] (dē-fėr'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deferred*, ppr. *deferring*. [An alteration, after *defer*[1], of *differ*, < ME. *differren* (rare), put off, < OF. *differer*, F. *différer* = Sp. *diferir* = Pg. *differir* = It. *deferire, diferire*, defer, delay, < L. *differre* (pp. *dilatus*), carry different ways, scatter, put off, defer (intr. differ, be different, whence directly E. *differ*), < *dis-*, apart, away, + *ferre*, carry, = E. *bear*[1]: see *differ, dilate, delay*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To delay; put off; postpone to a future time: as, to *defer* the execution of a design.

Soldiers, *defer* the spoil of the city until night.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

God,
Nothing more certain, will not long *defer*
To vindicate the glory of his name.
Milton, S. A., l. 474.

Why should we *defer* our joys?
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 6.

2†. To cause to wait; remand; put off: applied to persons.

[There was a] reason why he did not *defer* him at first for his answer, till some more of the magistrates and deputies might have been assembled.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 138.

Deferred annuity. See *annuity.*—**Deferred bonds,** bonds issued by a government or company, entitling the holder to a gradually increasing rate of interest up to a specified rate, when they are converted into or classed as active bonds. *Bithell*, Counting-House Dict.—**Deferred pay,** an allowance of twopence per day paid to soldiers and non-commissioned officers serving in the British army on discharge, or payable on death. A similar allowance of twopence per day is paid annually to all men in the army reserve, any sum earned by a man dying during the year being paid to his representatives.—**Deferred shares,** shares issued by a company which do not entitle the holder to share in the profits until the expiration of a specified time or the occurrence of some event, as, for instance, when the ordinary shares are in the enjoyment of a given annual percentage of profit. *Bithell.*

II. *intrans.* To wait; delay; procrastinate.

Defer not till to-morrow to be wise;
To-morrow's sun to thee may never rise.
Congreve, To Cobham.

deference (def'èr-ens), *n.* [< F. *déférence* = Sp. Pg. *deferencia* = It. *deferenza*, < L. as if **deferentia*, < *deferen(t-)s*, ppr. of *deferre*, defer: see *defer*[1].] A yielding in opinion; submission to the opinion, judgment, or wish of another; hence, regard, respect, or submission in general: as, a blind *deference* to authority.

A natural roughness makes a man uncomplaisant to others; so that he has no *deference* for their inclinations, tempers, or conditions. *Locke.*

Adam's Speech, at parting with the Angel, has in it a *Deference* and Gratitude agreeable to an Inferior Nature.
Addison, Spectator, No. 345.

It would be much more difficult to produce examples of injury to a state from the too speedy termination of hostilities in *deference* to the public voice. *Brougham.*

When personal inquiry has been thorough, unbiased, and entire, it seems a violation of natural law to say that the inquirer should put it aside in *deference* to others, even of presumably superior qualification.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 199.

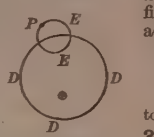
deferent (def'èr-ent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *déférent* = Sp. Pg. It. *deferente*, < L. *deferen(t-)s*, ppr. of *deferre*, carry down: see *defer*[1].] **I.** *a.* Bearing off or away; carrying off; conveying away; specifically, in *anat.* and *physiol.*, efferent: opposed to *afferent:* as, the *deferent* duct of the testes.

The figures of pipes, or concaves, through which sounds pass, or the other bodies *deferent*, conduce to the variety and alteration of the sounds. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 220.

Deferent canal, the tube by which the seminal fluid of a male animal is conveyed from the testicles to the external sexual organs. Also called the *efferent duct*, or *vas deferens.*

II. *n.* **1.** That which carries or conveys; a conductor.

Hard bodies refuse not altogether to be mediums of sounds. But all of them are dull and unapt *deferents*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 217.



Deferent.
⊕, the earth; *P*, the planet; *P, E, E*, the epicycle; *D, D, D*, the deferent or orbit.

Specifically—**2.** A vessel or duct in the human body for the conveyance of fluids.—**Deferent of the epicycle,** or simply the **deferent** (also called the *orbit*), in the Ptolemaic system of astronomy, a circle upon the circumference of which another circle was supposed to move, this second circle being called the *epicycle*, and carrying the body of the planet.

It was in this simple and convincing manner that Copernicus accounted for the second inequalities of the planets, by substituting the orbit of the earth for the three epicycles of the superior planets and the two *deferents* of the inferior. *Small.*

deferential (def-ę-ren'shal), *a.* [= F. *déférentiel*, < L. as if **deferentialis*, < **deferentia*, < *deferen(t-)s*, ppr. of *deferre:* see *deferent, deference.*] **1.** Expressing or characterized by deference; respectful in manner.

Their guilt is wrapped in *deferential* names.
Lowell, Tempora Mutantur.

2. In *anat.*, conveying away or carrying off; specifically, pertaining to the vas deferens, or deferent duct of the testes.

The *deferential* end of the testicular tube opens into a sac close to the anus. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 548.

deferentially (def-ę-ren'shal-i), *adv.* In a deferential manner; with deference.

And did Sir Aylmer (*deferentially*
With nearing chair and lower'd accent) think—
For people talk'd — that it was wholly wise?
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

deferment (dē-fėr'ment), *n.* [< *defer*[2] + *-ment.*] A putting off; postponement.

But, sir, my grief, joined with the instant business,
Begs a *deferment*. *Sir J. Suckling.*

deferrer (dē-fėr'ėr), *n.* [< *defer*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who postpones or puts off; a procrastinator.

A great *deferrer*, long in hope, grown numb
With sloth, yet greedy still of what's to come.
B. Jonson, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

defervet, *v. t.* [ME., < L. *defervere*, boil down, boil thoroughly, < *de*, down, + *fervere*, boil: see *fervent.*] To boil down.

Defrut, carene, and sape in oon manere
Of must is made. Defrut of *deferuyng*
Til thicke.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 204.

defervescence, defervescency (dē-fėr-ves'ens, -en-si), *n.* [< L. *defervescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *defervescere*, cease boiling, cool down, abate, < *de*, off, + *fervescere*, inceptive of *fervere*, boil: see *fervent.*] **1.** Abatement of heat; the state of growing cool; coolness; lukewarmness. [Rare.]

Young beginners are . . . not so easily tempted to a recession, till after a long time, by a revolution of affections, they are abated by a *defervescency* in holy actions.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 108.

2. In *pathol.*, abatement or decrease of fever or feverish symptoms.

All goes well, though slowly; and as completeness is more precious than rapidity of cure, we must be content to mark time and watch gratefully the process of *defervescence*, which is proceeding satisfactorily.
London Times.

defeudalize (dē-fū'dal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *defeudalized*, ppr. *defeudalizing.* [< *de-* priv. + *feudalize.*] To deprive of feudal character or form.

deffait, *a.* [OF., pp. of *defaire, deffaire*, undo, defeat: see *defeat.*] In *her.*, same as *decapité.*

deffly† (def'li), *adv.* A corrupt form of *deftly.*

They dauncen *deffly*, and singen soote.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., April.

defiablet, *a.* [ME. *dyffyable;* < *defy* + *-able.*] Digestible.

And he must drawe him to places of swete ayre and hungry; and ete nourishable meetes and *dyffyable* also.
Juliana Berners, Treatyse of Fysshynge wyth an Angle, [fol. 1, back.

defiance (dē-fī'ans), *n.* [< ME. *defyaunce*, < OF. *defiance, deffiance, desfiance*, F. *défiance* (= Pr. *desfiansa* = OSp. *desfianza* = It. *diffidanza, diffidenza, disfidanza*), < ML. *diffidentia, diffidantia*, lack of faith, distrust, defiance, < L. *diffiden(t-)s*, ppr. of *diffidere*, ML. also *diffidare*, distrust, defy: see *defiant, diffident*, and cf. *diffidence*, ult. a doublet of *defiance.*] **1†.** Suspicion; mistrust.

Major Holmes, who I perceive would fain get to be free and friends with my wife, but I shall prevent it, and she herself hath also a *defyance* against him.
Pepys, Diary, I. 245.

2. The act of one who defies; a challenge to fight; an invitation to combat; a call to an adversary to fight if he dare.

As two contentious Kings, that, on each little jar,
Defiances send forth, proclaiming open war.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iii. 100.

He then commanded his trumpeter to sound a *defiance* to his challengers. *Scott.*

3. A challenge to meet in any contest; a call upon one to make good any assertion or charge; an invitation to maintain any cause or point.—**4.** Contempt of opposition or danger; a daring or resistance that implies contempt of an adversary, or disregard of any opposing force: as, he pressed forward in *defiance* of the storm.

Pride in their port, *defiance* in their eye,
I see the lords of human kind pass by.
Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 327.

Their towers that looked *defiance* at the sky,
Fallen by their own vast weight, in fragments lie.
Bryant, Ruins of Italica.

It is one thing to like *defiance*, and another thing to like its consequences. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, II. 41.

To bid defiance to, or **to set at defiance,** to defy; brave: as, to *bid defiance to* ridicule or criticism; to *set* public opinion *at defiance.*

He *bids defiance to* the gaping crowd. *Granville.*

defiant (dē-fī'ant), *a.* [< OF. *defiant, deffiant*, F. *défiant* = Pr. *desfiant* = OSp. *desfiante* = It. *diffidente, disfidante*, < L. *diffiden(t-)s*, distrustful, defiant, ppr. of *diffidere*, distrust, ML. also *diffidare*, distrust, defy, > OF. *defier*, F. *défier*, defy: see *defy, diffide*, and cf. *diffident*, ult. a doublet of *défiant.*] Characterized by defiance, or bold opposition or antagonism; challenging.

He spoke first to Mary Stuart, who, half frightened, half *defiant*, found herself on the edge of a conflict to which her own resources were manifestly inadequate.
Froude, Hist. Eng., Reign of Elizabeth, ix.

defiantly (dē-fī'ant-li), *adv.* In a defiant manner; with defiance.

defiantness (dē-fī'ant-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being defiant.

He answered, not raising his voice, but speaking with quick *defiantness*. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, lxi.

defiatory† (dē-fī'a-tō-ri), *a.* [Improp. < *defy* + *-at-ory.*] Bidding or bearing defiance.

Letters *defiatory*.
Shelford, Learned Discourses (1632), p. 276.

defibrinate (dē-fī'bri-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *defibrinated*, ppr. *defibrinating.* [< *de-* priv. + *fibrin* + *-ate.*] To defibrinize.

defibrination (dē-fī-bri-nā'shọn), *n.* The act or process of defibrinizing, or depriving of fibrin.

defibrinize (dē-fī'bri-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *defibrinized*, ppr. *defibrinizing.* [< *de-* priv. + *fibrin* + *-ize.*] To deprive of fibrin: specifi-

cally used of removing fibrin from fresh blood by whipping it with rods.

deficience (dē-fish′ens), *n.* [See *deficiency.*] The state of being deficient; a deficiency. [Rare or obsolete.]

In this third part of learning, which is poesy, I can report no *deficience.*
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 146.

It would argue doubtless in the other party great *deficience* and distrust of themselves, not to meet the force of his reason in any field whatsoever.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, Pref.

deficiency (dē-fish′en-si), *n.*; pl. *deficiencies* (-siz). [Also *deficience*; = Sp. Pg. *deficiencia* = It. *deficienza*, < ML. as if **deficientia*, < L. *defici(t-)s*, deficient: see *deficient.*] **1.** The state of being deficient; a lack or failing; a falling short; incompleteness, as of intelligence, attainments, or performance.

Marlborough was a man not only of the most idle and frivolous pursuits, but was so miserably ignorant, that his *deficiencies* made him the ridicule of his contemporaries.
Buckle, Civilization.

The *deficiency* in administration [of the U. S. government], aside from bad lawgivers, consists mainly in the lack of business order in public affairs. *N. A. Rev.*, CXL. 311.

2. That in which a person or thing is deficient; an imperfection.

The *deficiency* which causes colour-blindness cannot be supplied by any conceivable process. *Tait*, Light, § 16.

3. Lack of the necessary quantity, number, etc.; inadequacy; insufficiency: as, a *deficiency* of troops; a *deficiency* of blood.—**4.** Absence; loss. [Rare.]

Tho' thou wert scattered to the wind,
Yet is there plenty of the kind. . . .
Who'll weep for thy *deficiency?*
Tennyson, Two Voices.

Deficiency bill. See *bill*[3].—**Deficiency of an algebraical curve.** See *curve.*—**General Deficiency Bill.** See *bill*[3].—**Syn.** Insufficiency, scantiness, meagerness, scarcity, dearth. For comparison with *defectiveness*, see *defective.*

deficient (dē-fish′ent), *a.* [= F. *déficient* = Sp. Pg. It. *deficiente*, < L. *defician(t-)s*, ppr. of *deficere*, lack, fail, be wanting: see *defect.*] **1.** Lacking; wanting; incomplete.

Just as much as the love of God's law is *deficient*, must the fear of man's law be called in to supply its place.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 222.

2. Defective; imperfect; inadequate: as, *deficient* strength.

For nature so preposterously to err,
Being not *deficient*, blind, or lame of sense,
Sans witchcraft could not— *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

3. Not having a full or adequate supply: as, the country is *deficient* in the means of carrying on war.—**Deficient hyperbola,** in *math.*, a curve which meets the line at infinity at only one real point; a curve which has one and but one real asymptote, and which does not run off to infinity elsewhere. It is so called (first by Newton) as having but one asymptote instead of two. See *hyperbola.* Also called *defective hyperbola.*—**Deficient number,** in *arith.*, a number the sum of whose aliquot parts is less than the number itself: thus, 8 is a *deficient number*, as the sum of its aliquot parts, 1, 2, 4, is only 7. =**Syn.** *Deficient, Defective* (see *defective*), insufficient, inadequate.

deficiently (dē-fish′ent-li), *adv.* In a deficient manner; insufficiently; inadequately.

deficientness (dē-fish′ent-nes), *n.* The state of being deficient. [Rare.]

deficit (def′i-sit), *n.* [= F. *déficit* = Sp. Pg. It. D. G. Dan. Sw. *deficit*, < L. *deficit*, it is wanting, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *deficere*, be wanting: see *deficient.*] A failure or falling off in amount; specifically, a financial deficiency: as, a *deficit* in the taxes or revenue.

Squandering, and payment by loan, is no way to check a *deficit.* *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. iii. 2.

Profuse expenditure, demanding more than could be got from crippled industry, had caused a chronic *deficit.*
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 155.

defidet, *v. t.* See *diffide.*

de fide (dē fī′dē). [L., of faith: *de*, of; *fide*, abl. of *fides*, faith: see *faith.*] Of the faith; authoritative; authentic.

The poorer classes are not, for the most part, even acquainted with the distinction between what is to be believed to be *de fide* and what is popularly taught them as truth. *Pusey*, Eirenicon, p. 112.

defier (dē-fī′ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *defyer*; < *defy* + *-er*[1]. Cf. OF. *defieur.*] One who defies or dares. (*a*) A challenger; one who challenges another to combat or encounter. (*b*) One who acts in opposition or contempt: as, a *defier* of the laws.

He was ever
A loose and strong *defier* of all order.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, i. 1.

defiguration† (dē-fig-ū-rā′shon), *n.* [< *defigure* + *-ation*; equiv. to *disfiguration.*] A disfiguring; disfiguration.

Defigurations and deformations of Christ.
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 30.

defigure† (dē-fig′ūr), *v. t.* [< F. *défigurer*, formerly *desfigurer* (ML. *defigurare*), disfigure: see *disfigure.*] **1.** To disfigure.—**2.** To figure; delineate; represent figuratively.

On the pavement of the said chappel be these two stones as they are here *defigured.*
Weever, Ancient Funeral Monuments, p. 844.

By this [Labyrinth] *defigured* they the perplexed life of man, combred and intangled with manifold mischiefs, one succeeding another. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 88.

defilade (def-i-lād′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *defiladed*, ppr. *defilading.* [< F. *défilade*, n., < *défiler*, protect from enfilade (q. v.), defile: see *defile*[2].] In *fort.*, to arrange the plan and profile of (a fortification) so as to protect its lines from enfilading fire, and its interior from plunging or reverse fire. Also *defile.*

defilading (def-i-lā′ding), *n.* That branch of fortification the object of which is to determine the directions or heights of the lines of rampart or parapet, so that the interior of the work may not be incommoded by a fire directed to it from neighboring eminences. Also *defilement.*

defile[1] (dē-fīl′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *defiled*, ppr. *defiling.* [Altered, in imitation of the simple verb *file*[2], of same meaning, from ME. *defoulen*, mod. obs. *defoul*, defile, < L. *de-* + ME. *foulen*, make foul (whence mod. *foul*, *v.*), with parallel form *fylen*, whence mod. *file*[2]: see *defoul*[1], *defoul*[2].] **1.** To make unclean, dirty, or impure; soil; befoul.

They that touch pitch will be *defiled.*
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 3.

2. Figuratively, to sully or tarnish, as reputation, etc.

They shall *defile* thy brightness. Ezek. xxviii. 7.

He is among the greatest prelates of the age, however his character may be *defiled* by dirty hands.
Swift, Letter on the Sacramental Test.

3. To make ceremonially unclean.

That which dieth of itself, or is torn with beasts, he shall not eat, to *defile* himself therewith. Lev. xxii. 8.

He hath *defiled* the sanctuary of the Lord. Num. xix. 20.

4. To overcome the chastity of; debauch; violate; deflower.

Shechem . . . lay with her, and *defiled* her.
Gen. xxxiv. 2.

5. To taint, in a moral sense; corrupt; vitiate; debauch; pollute.

Defile not yourselves with the idols of Egypt.
Ezek. xx. 7.

God requires rather that we should die than *defile* ourselves with impieties. *Stillingfleet.*

=**Syn.** To contaminate, foul, stain, dirty. See *taint*, *v. t.*

defile[2] (dē-fīl′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *defiled*, ppr. *defiling.* [= D. *defileren* = G. *defiliren* = Dan. *defilere* = Sw. *defilera*, < OF. *defiler*, F. *défiler* (= Sp. Pg. *desfilar* = It. *difilare*), file off, defile, unravel, unstring, < *de-* priv. + *filer*, spin threads, < *fil*, a thread, a file, rank, order: see *file*[3].] **I.** *intrans.* To march off in a line, or by files; file off.

The Turks *defiled* before the enemy. *Gibbon.*

The army did not *defile* into the plains around Malaga before the following morning.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 13.

II. *trans.* In *fort.*, same as *defilade.*

defile[2] (dē-fīl′ or dē′fil), *n.* [Formerly also *defilee*; < F. *défilé*, a pass, defile, prop. pp. of *défiler*, defile: see *defile*[2], *v.*] **1.** A narrow passage in a mountain region; a gorge through which a body of troops or other persons can pass in a file or narrow line.

He sent the guides in the advance, and putting spurs to his horse, dashed through a *defile* of the mountain.
Irving, Granada, p. 94.

2. A march by files.

It was a proud sight for Siena as she watched the *defile* through her narrow and embattled streets of band after band of the envoys of the towns that acknowledged her sway.
C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 100.

=**Syn.** 1. *Gorge, Ravine*, etc. See *valley.*

defilement[1] (dē-fīl′ment), *n.* [< *defile*[1] + *-ment.*] **1.** The act of defiling, or the state of being defiled; foulness; uncleanness; impurity.

They are here, as at Mindanao, very superstitious in washing and cleansing themselves from *defilements:* and for that reason they delight to live near the Rivers or Streams of water. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 137.

2. Corruption of morals, principles, or conduct; impurity; pollution by vice or sin.

The chaste cannot rake into such filth without danger of *defilement.* *Addison*, Spectator, No. 286.

defilement[2] (dē-fīl′ment), *n.* [< F. *défilement*, < *défiler*, defile: see *defile*[2], *v.*] In *fort.*, same as *defilading.*

defiler (dē-fī′lėr), *n.* One who or that which defiles; one who corrupts or debauches; one who or that which pollutes.

Thou bright *defiler*
Of Hymen's purest bed! *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

defiliation (dē-fil-i-ā′shon), *n.* [< L. *de-* priv. + *filius*, a son, *filia*, a daughter, + E. *-ation:* see *filiation.*] The abstraction of a child from its parents; the act of rendering childless. [Rare.]

The tales of fairy-spiriting may shadow a lamentable verity, and the recovery of the young Montagu be but a solitary instance of good fortune out of many irreparable and hopeless *defiliations.* *Lamb*, Chimney-Sweepers.

definable (dē-fī′na-bl), *a.* [< *define* + *-able.*] Capable of being defined. (*a*) Susceptible of definition: as, *definable* words.

That Supreme Nature, which we cannot otherwise define than by saying it is infinite; as if infinite were *definable*, or infinity a subject for our narrow understanding.
Dryden, Pref. to Religio Laici.

(*b*) Determinable; ascertainable: as, *definable* limits; a *definable* period.

Concerning the time of the end of the world, the question is whether that time be *definable* or no.
T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

definably (dē-fī′na-bli), *adv.* In a definable manner.

define (dē-fīn′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *defined*, ppr. *defining.* [< ME. *definen*, *diffinen*, < OF. *definer*, *deffiner*, *defenir*, *deffinir*, *diffiner*, define, limit, finish, end, etc., F. *définir* = Pr. *definir*, *diffinir* = Sp. Pg. *definir* = It. *definire*, *diffinire* = D. *definiëren* = G. *definiren* = Dan. *definere* = Sw. *definiera*, < L. *definire*, limit, settle, define, < *de-* + *finire*, set a limit, bound, end: see *finish*, and cf. *definish.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To determine, declare, or mark the limit of; circumscribe; determine or indicate the bounds or outlines of with precision; mark or set out clearly: as, to *define* the extent of a kingdom or country.

More and yet more *defined* the trunks appear,
Till the wild prospect stands distinct and clear.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 122.

The images of objects at different distances from the eye cannot be *defined* at the same time upon the retina.
Tyndall, Light and Elect., p. 48.

2. To fix, establish, or prescribe authoritatively: as, to *define* the duties of an officer.

Even had there been only one state, and not thirteen, it would probably have been found convenient to *define* the range of each of the powers of the commonwealth in a written document. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 190.

3. To state the signification of; explain what is expressed by (a word, a phrase, etc.); state the nature or essential properties of: as, to *define* virtue; *define* your meaning more clearly.

Hard it is, through the bad expression of these Writers, to *define* this fight, whether by Sea or Land.
Milton, Hist. Eng., v.

Like wit, much talked of, not to be *defined.* *Otway.*

He [Canon Kingsley] *defines* superstition to be an unreasoning fear of the unknown.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 216.

4†. To determine; settle; decide.

These warlike Champions, all in armour shine,
Assembled were in field the chalenge to *define.*
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 3.

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To determine; decide; give judgment.

The unjust judge . . . is the capital remover of landmarks, when he *defineth* amiss of lands and properties.
Bacon, Judicature.

2. To state a definition.

defined (dē-fīnd′), *p. a.* Having the extent ascertained; having the precise limit marked, or having a determinate limit; definite.

No one had a *defined* portion of land or any certain bounds to his possessions. *Brougham.*

definement† (dē-fīn′ment), *n.* [< OF. *definement*, definition, finishing, accomplishment, < *definer*, *defenir*, define: see *define.*] The act of defining or describing; definition.

Sir, his *definement* suffers no perdition in you.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

definer (dē-fī′nėr), *n.* One who defines, in any sense of that word.

Let your imperfect Definition show
That nothing you, the weak *Definer*, know.
Prior, On Ex. iii. 14.

definisht, *v. t.* [ME. *definishen*, < OF. *definiss-*, stem of certain parts of *definir*, define: see *define*, and cf. *finish.*] To define. *Chaucer.*

definita, *n.* Plural of *definitum.*

definite (def'i-nit), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *definit*, F. *défini* = Sp. *definido* = Pg. It. *definito*, < L. *definitus*, limited, definite, pp. of *definire*, limit, define: see *define*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having fixed limits; bounded with precision; determinate: as, *definite* dimensions; *definite* measure.

In the Bible, the highest heaven is certainly a *definite* place, where God's presence is specially manifested, although at the same time it pervades the whole universe.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 69.

2. Expressly or precisely prescribed, fixed, or established.

It was too much the habit of English politicians to take it for granted that there was in India a known and *definite* constitution by which questions of this kind were to be decided. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

Before any *definite* agency for social control is developed, there exists a control arising partly from the public opinion of the living, and more largely from the public opinion of the dead. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 467.

3. Having clear limits in signification; determinate; certain; precise: as, a *definite* word, term, or expression.—**4.** Fixed; determinate; exact.

Some certain and *definite* time. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

A jar of water, if you shake it, has a perfectly *definite* time in which it oscillates, and that is very easily measured. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 201.

5. In *gram.*, defining; limiting: applied to the article *the* and its correspondents in other languages.—**6.** In *bot.*: (*a*) Of a constant number, not exceeding twenty: as, stamens *definite*. (*b*) Limited in development: as, a *definite* inflorescence. See *centrifugal inflorescence*, under *centrifugal*.—**Definite proportions**, in *chem.*, the relative quantities in which bodies unite to form compounds. Also called *combining proportions*, *chemical equivalents*, or *equivalents*. See *equivalent*, and *atomic theory*, under *atomic*.—**Definite term**, in *logic*, a term which defines or marks out a particular class of beings, or a single person, as distinguished from an *indefinite term*, which does not define or mark out an object.=**Syn.** *Definite*, *Definitive*, clear. The first two are sometimes confounded, especially in the adverbial form, and they often cover essentially the same idea. He spoke *definitely* — that is, with his meaning sharply defined; he answered *definitively* — that is, so as to define or decide with certainty. *Definite* is passive, *definitive* active.

II. *n.* [ML. *definitum*, neut. of L. *definitus*, definite.] A thing defined. *Ayliffe*. [Rare or obsolete.]

definitely (def'i-nit-li), *adv.* In a definite manner.

definiteness (def'i-nit-nes), *n.* The quality of being definite or defined in extent or signification; exactness; determinateness.

The right word is always a power, and communicates its *definiteness* to our action.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 330.

definition (def-i-nish'on), *n.* [= OF. *definition*, *definison*, F. *définition* = Sp. *definicion* = Pg. *definição* = It. *definizione* = D. *definitie* = G. Dan. Sw. *definition*, < L. *definitio*(*n*-), a definition (tr. Gr. ὁρισμός, < ὁρίζειν, define, limit: see *horizon*), < *definire*, define: see *define*.] **1.** The determination of the limits or outlines of a thing; a marking out; the state of being clearly marked out or outlined; specifically, in *optics*, the defining power of a lens—that is, its ability to give a clear, distinct image of an object in all its important details. This depends upon the freedom of the lens from spherical and chromatic aberration.

The day was clear, and every mound and peak traced its outline with perfect *definition* against the sky.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 255.

Of course, every one who is in the habit of using a telescope in the daytime is familiar with the fact, that on many seemingly cloudless days there is an otherwise invisible kind of haze, which impairs or destroys *definition*, and that the best or brightest vision is obtained in the blue sky visible between large, floating annuli. *Science*, IV. 94.

2. The act of stating the signification of a word or phrase, or the essential properties of a thing.

Definition is so closely connected with classification that, until the nature of the latter process is in some measure understood, the former cannot be discussed to much purpose. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, I. viii. § 1.

Enthusiastically attached to the name of liberty, these historians troubled themselves little about its *definition*.
Macaulay, History.

3. A statement of the signification of a word or phrase, or of what is essential to the conception of any given thing; an explanation of how any given kind is distinguished from all other kinds. Three conceptions of the nature of definition have prevailed at different times: (1) Aristotle taught that every strict definition consists of two parts, different in kind, one declaring the genus or higher class to which the species defined belongs, the other declaring the specific difference by which the given species differs from others of the same genus. This view influences most of the definitions of systematic botany and zoölogy. (2) The theory of logical extension and comprehension, coming into vogue on the overthrow of Aristotelianism and attaining its extreme development in the formal logic of Kant and his followers, made the definition a mere list of essential marks all standing upon one footing and aggregated together without any distinction between genus and difference. This, being an extremely nominalistic view, answers very well for the definitions of some artificial classes in mathematics, etc. (3) Modern logicians, recognizing that the elements of a definition are neither, in general, merely joined together without order nor always combined on one fixed model, conceive the definition to be an explanation of the construction of the concept to be defined out of others better known. According to the two first views alike, some concepts are indefinable because so abstract that no wider ones embracing them can be found; according to the third, no concept can be too abstract to admit of definition, the only indefinable ideas being such as the sensation of redness, the sense of fear, and the like, which direct experience alone can impart. An example of definitions conforming to the third conception is: "An *uncle* is the son of a parent of a parent"—a definition in which the notions of *son* and *parent* neither stand in the relation of genus and difference nor are merely aggregated together. Such also is the definition "*Substance* is the permanent element in the phenomenon."

Though *definitions* will serve to explain the names of substances as they stand for our ideas, yet they leave them not without great imperfection as they stand for things.
Locke, Human Understanding, III. xi. 24.

Abundant definition, a definition which specifies characters which might be omitted without widening the class of things to which the definition applies.—**Accidental definition**, a description.—**Adequate definition** or **mark**, a definition which applies to every individual of the class defined, and to no other.—**Analytical definition**, a definition expressing an analysis of a notion already formed, and embodied in a word or phrase already in use.—**Causal definition**. See *causal*.—**Circle in definition**. See *circle*.—**Conceptual definition**, the analysis of a concept; the exact setting forth of the contents of a notion.—**Descriptive definition**, a definition which designates the thing defined by means of inessential attributes.—**Essential definition**, a strict definition stating the true constitutive essence of the definitum.—**Nominal definition**, an explanation of the meaning of a word.—**Real definition**, the statement of the design or idea of a real kind. Thus, any artificial object, as a sewing-machine, is defined by stating the purpose and the nature of the contrivance by which the purpose is intended to be attained. The real definition of a natural species supposes the species to owe its being to some intelligible idea which the definition attempts to state.—**Synthetical definition**, a definition expressing the mode of constructing a new conception; a definition for a new term therein proposed, or for a new sense proposed for an old word.

definitional (def-i-nish'on-al), *a.* [< *definition* + *-al*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to definition; used in defining.

Two distinct presentations are necessary to the comparison that is here implied; but we cannot begin with such *definitional* differentiation: we must first recognize our objects before we can compare them.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 49.

2. Abounding in definitions.

definitive (dē-fin'i-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *définitif* = Sp. Pg. It. *definitivo* = D. *definitief* = G. Dan. Sw. *definitiv*, < L. *definitivus*, definitive, explanatory, LL. definite, < *definitus*, pp. of *definire*, define: see *define*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Limiting the extent; determinate; positive; express: as, a *definitive* term.

Other authors often write dubiously, even in matters wherein is expected a strict and *definitive* truth.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

I had been subject to attacks of the singular disorder which physicians have agreed to term catalepsy, in default of a more *definitive* title. *Poe*, Tales, I. 332.

2. Ending; determining; final; conclusive: opposed to *conditional*, *provisional*, or *interlocutory*.

My lord, you know it is in vain;
For the Queens sentence is *definitiue*,
And we must see 't performed.
Heywood, If you Know not Me, i.

With the four volumes first mentioned the Goethe Society in Weimar begins the publication of the *definitive* edition of Goethe's works.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII. 484.

They [treaties] may be principal or accessory, preliminary or *definitive*.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 102.

Specifically—(*a*) In *biol.*, completely formed; fixed and finished: opposed to *primitive* or *formative*: as, the *definitive* aorta; a *definitive* anus. *Huxley*. (*b*) In *logic*, applied to a judgment which is accompanied by a full assent of the mind.

To these two methods Galen addeth the third method, that is, method divisive or *definitive*. *Blundeville*.

3. In *metaph.*, having position without occupying space.

Definitive and circumscriptive—the distinction whereby theologers, that deny God to be in any place, save themselves from being accused of saying that he is nowhere.
Hobbes.

Definitive location, in *metaph.*, position without extension in space.—**Definitive whole**, the compound of a generic character and a specific difference; a metaphysical whole.=**Syn.** See *definite*.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, a defining or limiting word, as an article, a demonstrative, or the like.

definitively (dē-fin'i-tiv-li), *adv.* **1.** Determinately; positively; expressly.

Definitively thus I answer you.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7.

The strong and decided policy to which Republicans throughout the country had *definitively* committed themselves. *The American*, IX. 343.

2. Finally; conclusively: as, the points between the parties are *definitively* settled.

No man, no synod, no session of men, though call'd the church, can judge *definitively* the sense of Scripture to another man's conscience. *Milton*, Civil Power.

3†. So as to have or exist in a definitive location (which see, under *definitive*).

definitiveness (dē-fin'i-tiv-nes), *n.* Determinateness; decisiveness; conclusiveness.

At length I would be avenged; this was a point definitively settled — but the very *definitiveness* with which it was resolved precluded the idea of risk.
Poe, Tales, I. 346.

definitude (dē-fin'i-tūd), *n.* [< L. as if **definitudo*, < *definitus*, definite: see *definite*.] Definiteness; exactitude; precision.

Though thus destitute of the light and *definitude* of mathematical representations, philosophy is allowed no adequate language of its own. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

definitum (def-i-nī'tum), *n.*; pl. *definita* (-tä). [ML.] A thing defined. See *definite*, *n.*

defix† (dē-fiks'), *v. t.* [< L. *defixus*, pp. of *defigere*, fasten down, fix, < *de*, down, + *figere*, fasten: see *fix*.] To fix; fasten.

The country parson is generally sad [sober] because he knows nothing but the cross of Christ, his mind being *defixed* on and with those nails wherewith his Master was.
G. Herbert, Country Parson, xxvii.

deflagrability (def"lā-grā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *deflagrable*: see *-bility*.] In *chem.*, combustibility; the quality of taking fire and burning away.

We have been forced to spend much more time than the opinion of the ready *deflagrability* (if I may so speak) of saltpetre did beforehand permit us to imagine.
Boyle, Works, I. 362.

deflagrable (def'lā- or dē-flā'grā-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **deflagrabilis*, < *deflagrare*, burn: see *deflagrate*.] Combustible; having the quality of taking fire and burning up, as alcohol, oils, etc.

Our chymical oils, supposing that they were exactly pure, yet . . . they would be . . . but the more inflammable and *deflagrable*. *Boyle*, Works, I. 538.

deflagrate (def'lā-grāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deflagrated*, ppr. *deflagrating*. [< L. *deflagratus*, pp. of *deflagrare*, burn, consume, < *de-* + *flagrare*, burn: see *flagrant*.] **I.** *trans.* To set fire to; burn; consume: as, to *deflagrate* oil or spirit.

A secondary condenser is always used for spectroscopic experiments, as the spark has great *deflagrating* power.
J. E. H. Gordon, Elect. and Mag., II. 53.

II. *intrans.* To burn; burst into flame; specifically, to burn rapidly, with a sudden evolution of flame and vapor, as a mixture of charcoal and niter thrown into a red-hot crucible.—**Deflagrating mixtures**, combustible mixtures, generally made with niter, the oxygen of which is the active ingredient in promoting their combustion.

deflagration (def-lā-grā'shon), *n.* [= F. *déflagration* = Sp. *deflagracion* = Pg. *deflagração* = It. *deflagrazione*, < L. *deflagratio*(*n*-), < *deflagrare*, burn up: see *deflagrate*.] A kindling or setting on fire; burning; combustion.

No other way to solve the eternity or antiquity of the world, than by supposing innumerable deluges and *deflagrations*. *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, i.

Specifically—(*a*) Oxidation by the rapid combustion of a substance, attended with an extremely sudden evolution of flame and vapor. It is accomplished by mixing the substance with potassium chlorate or nitrate (niter), and projecting the mixture in small portions at a time into a red-hot crucible. (*b*) The rapid combustion of metals by the electric spark.

deflagrator (def'lā-grā-tor), *n.* [= F. *déflagrateur* = Sp. *deflagrador*, < NL. *deflagrator*, < L. *deflagrare*, burn up: see *deflagrate*.] An instrument for producing combustion, particularly the combustion of metallic substances by means of the electric spark.—**Hare's deflagrator**, a voltaic cell in which the copper and zinc plates are large and are wound closely together in a spiral form, and hence offer large surface and proportionally small internal resistance. It can, therefore, produce powerful heating effects in a short external circuit.

deflect (dē-flekt'), *v.* [= F. *défléchir*, < L. *deflectere*, bend aside, < *de*, away, + *flectere*, bend: see *flex*, *flexible*.] **I.** *trans.* To cause to turn aside; turn or bend from a right line or a regular course.

The Gulf Stream . . . is *deflected* eastward by a current setting in from Baffin's Bay.
Brande, Dict. of Lit., Science, and Art.

Since the Glacial Epoch there have been no changes in the physical geography of the earth sufficient to *deflect* the Pole half-a-dozen miles, far less half-a-dozen degrees.
J. Croll, Climate and Cosmology, p. 5.

The foreign policy of the Tory party was hardly more *deflected* by dishonourable motives than that of their adversaries. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

A beam is always *deflected*, whatever be the load it supports. *R. S. Ball*, Exper. Mechanics, p. 186.

Deflecting magnet. See *magnet*.

II. *intrans.* To turn away or aside; deviate from a true course or a right line; swerve.

At some part of the Azores it [the needle] *deflecteth* not, but lieth in the true meridian. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 2.

All those actions which *deflect* and err from the order of this end are unnatural and inordinate. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 7.

His suicide . . . is in no respect an unaccountable circumstance, or one which need cause us to *deflect* from the line of ordinary analysis. *Poe*, Tales, I. 241.

deflected (dē-flek'ted), *p. a.* Turned aside or from a direct line or course; specifically, in *bot.* and *zoöl.*, bent abruptly downward.

deflection (dē-flek'shon), *n.* [Prop. but less commonly spelled *deflexion*; = F. *déflexion* = Pg. *deflexão* = It. *deflessione*, < LL. *deflexio(n-)*, a bending aside, < L. *deflexus*, pp. of *deflectere*, bend aside: see *deflect*.] **1.** The act of turning or the state of being turned aside from a straight line or course; a turning from a true line or the regular course; deviation.

Needles . . . at the very line . . . stand without *deflection*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 2.

They traverse even the largest faults, and cross from one group of rocks into another without interruption or *deflection*. *Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, ii. 23.

2. Figuratively, deviation from the right, regular, or expected course of action or thought; aberration.

I find no sufficient or competent collection of the works of nature which have a digression and *deflexion* from the ordinary course. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 121.

King David found out the *deflection* and indirectness of our minds. *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays, i. 112.

Specifically—**3.** *Naut.*, the deviation of a ship from her true course in sailing.—**4.** In *optics*, a deviation of the rays of light toward the surface of an opaque body; inflection. See *diffraction*.

The *deflections* which the rays proceeding from any point experience are proportional to the distances of the points of incidence from the axis of the mirror. *Lommel*, Light (trans.), p. 54.

5. In *elect.*, the deviation or swing of a magnetic needle from the zero of its position: often measured in degrees.—**6.** In *math.*: (*a*) The distance by which a curve departs from another curve, or from a straight line. (*b*) Any effect either of curvature or of discontinuous change of direction.—**7.** In *mech.*, the bending of material under a transverse strain, as of a beam under the weight of a load.—**8.** In *entom.*: (*a*) The state of being bent downward: as, a *deflection* of the side of the pronotum. (*b*) A deflected part or margin.

deflective (dē-flek'tiv), *a.* [< *deflect* + *-ive*.] Causing deflection or deviation.—**Deflective forces**, in *mech.*, those forces which act upon a moving body in a direction different from that in which it actually moves, in consequence of which it is made to deviate from its course.

deflectometer (dē-flek-tom'e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *deflectere*, deflect, + *metrum*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the deflection of a rail by a weight in rapid motion. *E. H. Knight.*

deflector (dē-flek'tọr), *n.* [< *deflect* + *-or*.] **1.** A plate, diaphragm, or cone in a lamp, furnace, or stove, to bring the flame and gases into intimate contact and improve the combustion. *E. H. Knight.*—**2.** A device for causing the nozle of a hydraulic mining machine to move in any desired direction.

deflex (dē-fleks'), *v. t.* [< L. *deflexus*, pp. of *deflectere*, turn aside: see *deflect*.] To turn aside; deflect; specifically, in *zoöl.*, to bend down.

I have noticed that the smaller species, during flight, *deflex* the extremity of their antennæ. *Westwood.*

deflexed (dē-flekst'), *p. a.* [< *deflex* + *-ed*[2].] Deflected; specifically, in *zoöl.*, bent down: as, a *deflexed* margin.—**Deflexed antennæ**, antennæ which have the apical portion constantly bent downward, as in many *Diptera*.—**Deflexed wings**, wings which, in repose, cover the body like a roof, the internal edges of the primaries meeting and the surfaces sloping down on both sides, as in many moths and *Homoptera*.

deflexion, *n.* See *deflection*.

deflexure (dē-flek'sūr), *n.* [< *deflex* + *-ure*: see *flexure*.] A turning aside or bending; deviation.

deflorate (dē-flō'rāt), *a.* [= F. *défloré* = Sp. *desflorado* = Pg. *deflorado* = It. *deflorato*, < LL. *defloratus*, pp. of *deflorare*, deprive of flowers, deflower: see *deflower*.] In *bot.*: (*a*) Having lost its flowers: said of a plant. (*b*) Having shed its pollen: said of an anther.

defloration (def-lọ-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *défloraison* = Sp. *desfloracion* = Pg. *defloração* = It. *deflorazione*, < LL. *defloratio(n-)*, < *deflorare*, deflower: see *deflorate*.] **1.** The act of deflowering; the act of depriving of the flower.—**2.** A selection of the flower or most valuable part of anything.

The laws of Normandy are, in a great measure, the *defloration* of the English laws. *Sir M. Hale.*

3. The act of depriving of virginity; ravishment; rape.

deflour, *v. t.* See *deflower*.

deflow†, (dē-flō'), *v. i.* [< L. *de*, down, + E. *flow*, after L. *defluere*, flow down. See *de-* and *flow*, and cf. *fluent*, *defluent*.] To flow down.

Some superfluous matter *deflowing* from the body. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 4.

deflower, deflour (dē-flou'ėr, dē-flour'), *v. t.* [< ME. *deflouren*, *defloren*, < OF. *deflorir*, *desflorir*, *desflourir*, *desflourer*, F. *déflorer* = Pr. *deflorar* = Sp. *desflorar* = Pg. *deflorar* = It. *deflorare*, < LL. *deflorare*, deprive of flowers, deflower, < *de-* priv. + *flos* (*flor-*), a flower: see *flower* and *flour*.] **1.** To deprive or strip of flowers, or of the qualities or character of a flower.

Rending the cedars, *deflouring* the gardeus. *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays, I. xix. § 6.

Thrice had he pierced his target in the eye
At fifty paces; twice *deflowred* a rose,
Striking each time the very leaf he chose.
R. H. Stoddard, Stork and Ruby.

Hence—**2.** To despoil of beauty or grace; spoil the appearance or nature of; damage; vitiate.

Now grizly Hair *defloweres* his polish'd Skin,
Shewing what he to Satyrs is of kin.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 171.

He died . . . before the sweetness of his soul was *defloured*. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. To deprive of virginity; ravish; violate.

deflowerer (dē-flou'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who deflowers. *Bp. Bale.*

defluency†, (def'lọ̈-ẹn-si), *n.* [< *defluent*: see *defluent*, and cf. *fluency*.] Fluidity; flow.

The cold having taken away the *defluency* of the oil, . . . there appeared . . . cylinders consisting partly of concreted oil. *Boyle*, Hist. of Cold, xxi.

defluent (def'lọ̈-ẹnt), *a.* [< L. *defluen(t-)s*, ppr. of *defluere*, flow down, < *de*, down, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] Running downward; decurrent: specifically used in botany.

defluous†, (def'lọ̈-us), *a.* [< L. *defluus*, flowing down, < *defluere*, flow down: see *defluent*.] Flowing down; falling off. *Bailey.*

defluvium (dē-flō'vi-um), *n.* [L., a flowing down, a falling off, < *defluere*, flow down: see *defluent*.] A falling off, as of the hair or the bark of a tree, from disease.

deflux†, (dē'fluks), *n.* [= Sp. *deflujo* = Pg. *defluxo* = It. *deflusso*, < LL. *defluxus*, a flowing down or off, < L. *defluere*, pp. *defluxus*, flow down or off: see *defluent*.] A flowing down; a running downward.

All impostumes engendered either by way of gathering and collection of humors, or by some *deflux* and rheumatike descent. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxii. 25.

defluxion (dē-fluk'shon), *n.* [= F. *défluxion* = Pg. *defluxão*, < LL. *defluxio(n-)*, < L. *defluere*, pp. *defluxus*, flow down: see *deflux*, *defluent*.] In *med.*, a flowing, running, or falling of humors or fluid matter from an upper to a lower part of the body; a discharge or flowing off of humors: as, a *defluxion* from the nose or head in catarrh: sometimes used as synonymous with *inflammation*, from the increased flow of blood (hyperemia) to an inflamed part.

Home, and there find my wife making of tea; a drink which Mr. Pelling, the Potticary, tells her is good for her cold and *defluxions*. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 175.

I have been much impaired in my health, by a *defluxion* which fell into one of my legs, caused by a slight scraze on my shin-bone. *Evelyn*, To Mr. Wotton.

defly†, *adv.* A corrupt form of *deftly*.

defœdation†, *n.* See *defedation*.

defoil[1]†, *v. t.* [< F. *défeuiller* (cf. Sp. *deshojar* = Pg. *desfolhar* = It. *disfogliare*, < ML. **disfoliare*), < ML. *defoliare*, deprive of leaves: see *defoliate* and *foil*[1].] To strip the leaves from.

Over and beside, in disburgening and *defoiling* a vine, you must beware how you pluck off those burgeons that are like to beare the grape, or to go with it. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xvii. 22.

defoil[2]†, *v. t.* [ME. *defoilen*, var. of *defoulen*, < OF. *defoler*, etc.; see *defoul*[2].] To trample under foot.

defoil[2]†, *n.* [ME.; < *defoil*[2], *v.*] A trampling under foot.

Ther was fighting, ther was toile,
And vnder hors knightes *defoile*.
Arthur and Merlin, l. 7999.

defoliate (dē-fō'li-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *defoliated*, ppr. *defoliating*. [< ML. *defoliatus*, pp. of *defoliare*, shed leaves, < L. *de-* priv. + *folium*, a leaf: see *foliate*.] To deprive of leaves; cut or pick off the leaves of.

The swarms of more robust May-beetles (Lachnosterna fusca), which begin to *defoliate* oak-groves and poplar-trees. *Science*, IV. 567.

defoliate (dē-fō'li-āt), *a.* [< ML. *defoliatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Deprived of leaves; having cast its leaves.

defoliation (dē-fō-li-ā'shon), *n.* [= F. *défeuillaison* (cf. Pg. *desfolhação*), < ML. **defoliatio(n-)*, < *defoliare*, defoliate: see *defoliate*.] Loss of leaves, as by the depredations of insects; specifically, the fall of leaves in autumn.

The foliation and *defoliation* of trees. *Nature*, XXX. 558.

defoliator (dē-fō'li-ā-tọr), *n.* [= Sp. *deshojador* = Pg. *desfolhador*; as *defoliate* + *-or*.] That which defoliates or strips of verdure; specifically, in *entom.*, an insect which destroys the leaves of trees.

deforce (dē-fōrs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deforced*, ppr. *deforcing*. [< OF. *deforcer*, *deforcier*, *desforcier*, < ML. *differciare*, **diffortiare*, take away by violence, < *dis-* (OF. *des-*, *de-*) + *fortia* (> OF. *force*), force: see *force*.] In *law*: (*a*) To withhold from or keep out of lawful possession, as of an estate.

Putting and establishing armed men in townes, castels, and other places to defend the land against him, to *deforce* him of his fee. *Holinshed*, Edw. I., an. 1296.

(*b*) In *Scots law*, to resist (an officer of the law in the execution of his official duty).

The herald was evil entreated in the execution of his summons, and was manifestly *deforced*, and his letters riven. *Pitscottie*, Chron. of Scotland (ed. 1768), p. 137.

deforce†, (dē-fōrs'), *n.* Deforcement.

deforcement (dē-fōrs'mẹnt), *n.* [< OF. *deforcement* (cf. ML. *deforciamentum*), < *deforcer*, deforce: see *deforce* and *-ment*.] In *law*: (*a*) The withholding of lands or tenements to which another person has a right. It implies that the latter has not had possession.

Keeping a man . . . out of a freehold office is construed to be a *deforcement*. *Blackstone*, Com., III. 10.

(*b*) In *Scots law*, a resisting of an officer engaged in the execution of the law.

deforceor†, (dē-fōr'sọr), *n.* [Also written *deforser*, *deforsor*, *deforsour*; < OF. *deforceor*, < *deforcer*, deforce.] An obsolete form of *deforciant*.

deforciant (dē-fōr'siant), *n.* [< OF. *deforciant*, ppr. of *deforcier*, deforce: see *deforce*.] In *law*: (*a*) One who keeps out of possession the rightful owner of an estate. (*b*) A person against whom a fictitious action was brought in fine and recovery: abolished by 3 and 4 Wm. IV., c. 74.

In levying a fine of lands, the person against whom the fictitious action is brought upon a supposed breach of covenant is called the *deforciant*. *Blackstone*, Com., III. 10.

deforciation (dē-fōr-si-ā'shon), *n.* [< ML. as if **differciatio(n-)*, < *differciare*, deforce: see *deforce*.] In *law*, a distress; a seizure of goods for the satisfaction of a lawful debt.

deforest (dē-for'est), *v. t.* [< *de-* priv. + *forest*. Cf. *disforest*.] To deprive of forests; cut down and clear away the forests of.

The settlement of the country and general *deforesting* of such a large portion of it have driven these hawks to more retired parts during the nesting-season. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 642.

deforestation (dē-for-es-tā'shon), *n.* [< *deforest* + *-ation*.] The act of cutting down and clearing away the forests of a region or a tract of land.

Reasons may be assigned for the decreased fertility: for instance, drought resulting from the decay of irrigation-works, or from reckless *deforestation*, and the production of marshes from the want of river-levees. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 268.

deform[1] (dē-fôrm'), *v. t.* [< ME. *deformen*, *difformen*, < OF. *deformer*, F. *déformer* = Sp. Pg. *deformar* = It. *deformare*, *difformare*, < L. *deformare*, put out of shape, disfigure, < *de-* priv. + *forma*, shape: see *form*.] **1.** To change or alter the form of; convert into a new form or shape.

One of the above forms [of knot] cannot be *deformed* into a circle. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 127.

Specifically—**2.** To mar the natural form or shape of; put out of shape; disfigure, as by

malformation of a limb or some other part of the body.

A traveller, one so made out of the mixture of shreds of forms, that himself is truly *deformed*.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

Whose work is without labour, whose designs
No flaw *deforms*, no difficulty thwarts,
And whose beneficence no charge exhausts
Cowper, Task, vi. 229.

The propensity to *deform*, or alter from the natural form of, some part of the body, is one which is common to human nature in every aspect in which we are acquainted with it. *W. H. Flower*, Fashion in Deformity, p. 1.

3. To render ugly, ungraceful, or displeasing; mar the beauty of; spoil: as, to *deform* the person by unbecoming dress; to *deform* the character by vicious conduct.

Old men with dust *deformed* their hoary hair. *Dryden.*

Fury will *deform* the finest Face.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

Our prose had at length worked itself clear from those quaint conceits which still *deformed* almost every metrical composition. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

deform[1]† (dē-fôrm′), *a.* [< ME. *defourme*, < OF. *deforme*, F. *difforme* = Sp. Pg. *deforme* = It. *difforme*, < L. *deformis*, a., deformed, < *de-* priv. + *forma*, shape: see *deform*, *v.*] Disfigured; being of an unnatural, distorted, or disproportioned form; displeasing to the eye.

Sight so *deform* what heart of rock could long
Dry-eyed behold? *Milton*, P. L., xi. 494.

deform[2]†, *v. t.* [ME. *deformen*, *defformen*, < L. *deformare*, form, shape, fashion, delineate, represent, < *de-* intensive + *formare*, form: see *form*, *v.* Cf. *deform*[1], *v.*] To form; fashion; delineate; engrave.

Deformyd [L. *deformata*] by lettris in stoones.
Wyclif, 2 Cor. iii. 7.

deformability (dē-fôr-ma-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *deformable*: see *-bility*.] Capacity for change of form; pliability.

Preliminary to *deformability* and elasticity.
Nature, XXXVII. 164.

deformable (dē-fôr′ma-bl), *a.* [< *deform*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being deformed; capable of change of form.

deformatet†, *a.* [ME., < L. *deformatus*, pp. of *deformare*, deform: see *deform*[1], *v.*] Deformed.

And whan she sawe her visage so *deformate*,
If she in hart were wo, I ne wite, God wate.
Henryson, Complaint of Creseide, l. 349.

deformation (def-ôr-mā′shon), *n.* [= F. *difformation* = Sp. *deformacion* = Pg. *deformação*, < L. *deformatio(n-)*, < *deformare*, deform: see *deform*[1].] **1.** The act of deforming, or changing the form of; change of form.

In spite of the almost incredible *deformation* of the individual characters, the Arabic script has remained true to all the really essential characteristics of the primitive Semitic writing. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 165.

When its eggs are becoming mature, it finds its way into one of these capsules and there undergoes a remarkable *deformation*. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 450.

2. An altered form.

Lepsius, who considers Middle African languages as *deformations* of Bantu languages.
Cust, Mod. Langs. of Africa, p. 59.

3. Deformity; disfigurement.—**4.** In *geom.* and *mech.*, a change of shape of a body or surface without any breach of the continuity of its parts, and generally without any alteration of the size of them; relative displacement of parts; strain.

The energy actually expended in the *deformation* of inelastic substances during an impact.
Amer. Jour. Sci., Whole No. cxxx., p. 197.

Annular deformation of the skull, an artificial deformation of the skull produced by pressure applied behind the bregma and under the chin.—**Cuneiform deformation of the skull**, an artificial deformation of the skull produced by frontal and occipital pressure.

deformed (dē-fôrmd′), *p. a.* [< ME. **deformed*, *difformed*; pp. of *deform*[1], *v.*] **1.** Having the form changed, with loss of natural symmetry or beauty; disfigured; distorted; crooked.

A Monstre is a thing *difformed* agen Kynde both of Man or of Best or of ony thing elles: and that is cleped a Monstre. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 47.

Cheated of feature by dissembling nature,
Deform'd, unfinish'd, sent before my time
Into this breathing world, scarce half made up.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 1.

Specifically—**2.** In *entom.*, exhibiting unusual protuberances or swellings.—**3**†. Morally ugly; base; depraved.

From the rod and ferule I would have them free, as from the menace of them; for it is both *deformed* and vile. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

You ne'er injured me, and that doth make
My crime the more *deform'd*.
Shirley, Grateful Servant, iii. 1.

Deformed antennæ, antennæ in which one or more joints are greatly developed over the rest: generally restricted to cases where the special development is confined to one sex; if it is common to both sexes, the antennæ are said to be *irregular*.=**Syn. 1.** Misshapen, unsightly, ill-favored.

deformedly (dē-fôr′med-li), *adv.* In a deformed or disfiguring manner.

With these [rags] *deformedly* to quilt and interlace the entire, the spotless, and undecaying robe of truth.
Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy.

deformedness (dē-fôr′med-nes), *n.* The state of being deformed.

deformer (dē-fôr′mėr), *n.* One who deforms or disfigures.

They are now to be remov'd, because they have been the most certaine *deformers* and ruiners of the Church.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

deformity (dē-fôr′mi-ti), *n.*; pl. *deformities* (-tiz). [< OF. *deformeté*, *deformité*, *defformeté*, F. *difformité* = Sp. *deformidad* = Pg. *deformidade* = It. *deformità*, *difformità*, < L. *deformita(t-)s*, deformity, < *deformis*, deformed: see *deform*[1], *a.*] **1.** Physical malformation or distortion; disproportion or unnatural development of a part or parts. The commonest external deformities of the person are humpback, clubfoot, inequality of limbs, harelip, and squinting.

To make an envious mountain on my back,
Where sits *deformity* to mock my body.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

The practice of turning out the toes, so much insisted on by dancing masters, when it becomes habitual is a *deformity*. *W. H. Flower*, Fashion in Deformity, p. 77.

2. Lack of that which constitutes, or the presence of that which destroys, beauty, grace, or propriety; irregularity; absurdity; gross deviation from established rules: as, *deformity* in an edifice; *deformity* of character.—**3**†. Lack of uniformity or conformity.

Better it were to have a *deformity* in preaching, . . . than to have such a uniformity that the silly people should be thereby occasioned to continue still in their lamentable ignorance. *Latimer*, Sermons and Remains, ii. 347.

Whether the ministers pray before they study, or study before they pray, there must needs be infinite *deformity* in the public worship, and all the benefits which before were the consequents of conformity and unity will be lost. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 289.

deforsert†, **deforsort**†, *n.* See *deforceor*.

defossion† (dē-fosh′on), *n.* [< L. as if **defossio(n-)*, < *defossus*, pp. of *defodere*, dig down, bury in the earth, < *de*, down, + *fodere*, dig: see *foss*, *fossil*.] The punishment of being buried alive.

defoul[1]† (dē-foul′), *v. t.* [< ME. *defoulen* (a var. of *defylen*, E. *defile*, q. v.), < *de-* + *foulen*, make foul: see *foul*, *v.*, and cf. *defile*[1], *file*[2], *v.*] To make foul or unclean; befoul; defile.

Ther was grete *defoulinge* of men and horse; but there the xlij felowes shewed merveiles with her bodies.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 207.

It is an unclene birde *defouleth* his neste.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S.), i. 110.

Ah, dearest God, me graunt, I dead be not *defould!*
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 42.

defoul[1]†, *n.* [ME., < *defoulen*, defile: see *defoul*[1], *v.*, *defile*[1].] Defilement; soiling.

The water . . . taketh no *defoul*, but is clene inow.
Trevisa, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, I. 109.

defoul[2]†, *v. t.* [< ME. *defoulen* (also *defoilen*: see *defoil*[2]), < OF. *defoler*, *defouler*, *defuler*, *deffoler*, *desfoler* = Pr. *defolar*, trample under foot, < *de*, down, + *foler*, trample upon, press: see *foil*[2]. This verb was partly confused with *defoul*[1].] To trample upon; press down; crush, as by trampling.

She *defowlith* with hyr feet hyr metes.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iii. meter 2.

defoulment†, *n.* [< *defoul*[1] + *-ment*.] Defilement.

defound†, *v. t.* [< OF. *defondre*, *defundre*, melt down, pour down, < L. *defundere*, pour down, < *de*, down, + *fundere*, pour: see *found*[3].] To pour down. *Jamieson.*

The son schene
Begouth *defound* his bemes on the grene.
Gavin Douglas, Virgil, p. 293.

defraud (dē-frâd′), *v. t.* [< ME. *defrauden*, < OF. *defrauder*, F. *défrauder* = Sp. Pg. *defraudar* = It. *defraudare*, < L. *defraudare*, defraud, < *de-* + *fraus* (*fraud-*), fraud: see *fraud*.] **1.** To deprive of right, either by procuring something by deception or artifice, or by appropriating something wrongfully through breach of trust, or by withholding from another by indirection or device that which he has a right to claim or obtain; cheat; cozen: followed by *of* before the thing taken.

We have wronged no man, we have corrupted no man, we have *defrauded* no man. 2 Cor. vii. 2.

There is likewise a portion of our lives which every wise man may justly reserve to his own peculiar use, and that without *defrauding* his native country.
Dryden, King Arthur, Ded.

A man of fortune who permits his son to consume the season of education in hunting, shooting, or in frequenting horse-races, assemblies, &c., *defrauds* the community of a benefactor, and bequeaths them a nuisance. *Paley.*

2. To defeat or frustrate wrongfully.

By the duties deserted—by the claims *defrauded*.
Paley.

To defraud the revenue, to evade by any fraudulent contrivance the payment of a tax or duty imposed by government.

defraudation (dē-frâ-dā′shon), *n.* [= F. *défraudation* = Sp. *defraudacion* = Pg. *defraudação*, < LL. *defraudatio(n-)*, < L. *defraudare*, defraud: see *defraud*.] The act of defrauding, or the state of being defrauded. [Rare.]

St. Paul permits [going to law] . . . only in the instance of *defraudation*, or matter of interest.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 222.

defrauder (dē-frâ′dėr), *n.* One who defrauds; a cheat; a cozener; a peculator; a swindler.

There were laws against *defrauders* of the revenue.
Froude, Cæsar, p. 196.

defraudment (dē-frâd′ment), *n.* [< *defraud* + *-ment*.] The act of defrauding. [Rare.]

I grant infirmities, but not outrages, not perpetual *defraudments* of truest conjugal society. *Milton*, Divorce.

defray[1] (dē-frā′), *v. t.* [< OF. *defrayer*, *defraier*, *deffrayer*, *desfraier*, also *deffraitier*, *desfraitier*, *deffretier*, mod. F. *défrayer*, dial. (Picard) *défraitier*, pay the expense, < *de-*, *des-*, off, + *frait*, mod. F. pl. *frais*, expense, cost, < ML. *fredum*, *fredus*, *fridus*, cost, expense, tax, orig. a fine for a breach of the peace, < OHG. *fridu*, *frido*, G. *friede* = AS. *frithu*, peace: see *frith*. The syllable *-fray*, of the same origin, occurs in *affray*, a breach of the peace: see *affray*, and cf. OF. *deffrei*, *deffroi*, trouble, disturbance. For the meaning, cf. *pay*, ult. < L. *pax*, peace. The ML. *fractum*, *fractus*, expense, is a later and erroneous "restored" form of OF. *frait*, expense, after the analogy of L. *fractus*, the source of OF. *frait*, pp., broken.] **1**†. To make compensation to or for; pay for the services or discharge the cost of; pay or pay for.

Therefore (*defraying* the mariners with a ring bestowed upon them) they took their journey together through Laconia. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

The governour gave him a fair, red coat, and *defrayed* his and his men's diet, and gave them corn to relieve them homeward. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 319.

The Queen had gained the thirds of all Church Rents . . . upon condition of making some allowance out of it to *defray* the ministers. *Heylin*, Hist. of Presbyterians, p. 176.

2†. To satisfy; appease.

Can Night *defray*
The wrath of thundring Jove, that rules both night and day? *Spenser*, F. Q., I. v. 42.

The more it gauld and griev'd him night and day,
That nought but dire revenge his anger mote *defray*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. v. 31.

3. To meet or satisfy by payment, or by an equivalent; liquidate; settle; discharge: as, to *defray* the cost of a voyage, or of a lawsuit; to *defray* a tavern-bill; the profits will not *defray* the charges or expenses.

It is easye, Irenæus, to laye a charge upon any towne, but to fore-see howe the same may be answered and *defrayed* is the cheifest parte of good advisement.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

And making prize of all that he condemns,
With our expenditure *defrays* his own.
Cowper, Task, ii. 605.

defray[2]†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *deffrei*, *deffroi*, trouble, disturbance, the same, with diff. prefix *de-*, *des-*, as *effrei*, *effroi*, trouble, disturbance, affray: see *affray*, *n.*, and cf. *defray*[1], of the same ult. elements as *defray*[2].] Wrong-doing.

Through my sin and my *defray*,
Ich am comen to mi last day.
Arthur and Merlin, l. 9695.

defrayal (dē-frā′al), *n.* [< *defray* + *-al*.] The act of defraying; payment.

The national revenue is confined to the *defrayal* of national expenses. *The American*, VI. 37.

defrayer (dē-frā′ėr), *n.* [= F. *défrayeur*.] One who pays or discharges expenses.

The registers and records kept of the *defrayers* of charges of common [public] plays. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 273.

defrayment (dē-frā′ment), *n.* [< OF. *deffraiement*, *deffrayement*, *desfraiement*, *desfroiement*, F. *défrayement*, < *defrayer*, etc., defray: see *defray*[1] and *-ment*.] The act of defraying; payment, as of a charge or costs.

Let the traitor pay with his life's *defrayment*.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, iv. 7.

defrication† (def-ri-kā′shon), *n.* [< LL. *defricatio(n-)*, a rubbing, < *defricare*, rub off, rub

down, < L. *de*, down, + *fricare*, rub: see *friction.*] A rubbing. *Bailey*, 1727.

defrut†, *n.* [ME., < L. *defrutum*, must boiled down, perhaps contr. of *defervitum* (sc. *mustum*, must), neut. of **defervitus*, pp. of *defervere*, boil down, < *de*, down, + *fervere*, boil: see *fervent.*] Must or new wine boiled down, making a sweetmeat.

Defrut, carene, & sape in oon manere
Of must is made.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 204.

deft (deft), *a.* [< ME. *defte*, *dafte*, simple, meek, < AS. *ge-dæfte*, meek (cf. D. *deftig* = MLG. *deftich*, LG. *deftig* (> G. *deftig*), grave, respectable), < *dæftan*, *ge-dæftan*, prepare, put in order, make fit, a secondary causal verb connected with *dafenlīc*, *ge-dafenlīc*, also simply *ge-dafen*, becoming; *ge-dēfe* (= Goth. *ga-dōbs*), becoming, seemly, meek, etc.; < **ge-dafan* (in once-occurring pp. *ge-dafen* before mentioned) = Goth. *ga-daban*, befit, behoove. See *daft*, a var. of *deft*, in deflected sense.] **1**†. Simple; meek; modest.

That *defte* meiden, Marie by name.
Bestiary (Old Eng. Misc., ed. Morris), l. 36.

2. Apt or dexterous; neat in action or performance; subtly clever or skilful.

He was met of a *deft* young man.
Robin Hood and the Stranger (Child's Ballads, V. 405).

The limping god, so *deft* at his new ministry. *Dryden.*

With so sure a hand and so *deft* a touch.
D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together, i.

Scattered through the two plays are some of the curious Latin, old French, and old English lyrics which the author was so *deft* at turning. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 386.

3†. Neat; spruce; trim. *Bailey.*—**4**†. Foolish; daft. See *daft.*

deft. An abbreviation of *defendant.*

defterdar (def'tėr-där), *n.* [Pers., keeper of the register.] The chief treasurer of a Turkish province, sometimes acting as lieutenant of the governor-general; also, anciently, the Turkish minister of finance.

deftly (deft'li), *adv.* [< ME. *deftly* (once erroneously *defty*), earlier *daftelike*, fitly, properly, < AS. *ge-dæftlice*, fitly, seasonably; cf. also ME. *daftig-like* (= D. *deftiglijk*), extended from *daftelike;* as *deft* + *-ly*2.] **1.** Aptly; fitly; neatly; dexterously; in a skilful manner.

The harp full *deftly* can he strike.
Scott, Marmion, iii. 8.

And all the rustic train are gathered round,
Each *deftly* dizen'd in his Sunday's best,
And pleased to hail the day of piety and rest.
Southey.

Listen for a moment to the barbarous jangle which Lydgate and Occleve contrive to draw from the instrument their master had tuned so *deftly.*
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 258.

2. Softly; leisurely. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

deftness (deft'nes), *n.* **1.** The quality of being deft; neat or subtle dexterity; aptness.

There comes by division of labor a concentration of all the powers of the individual upon his vocation, and hence the development of *deftness* or skill.
N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 263.

2†. Elegance; beauty.

deftster (deft'stėr), *n.* One who is deft; a proficient in his art or craft; a dabster. [Prov.]

defunct (dē-fungkt'), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *défunt* = Pr. *defunct*, *deffunt* = Sp. *defunto*, *difunto* = Pg. *defunto*, *defuncto* = It. *defunto*, < L. *defunctus* (as adj. equiv. to *mortuus*, dead), pp. of *defungi*, discharge, perform, finish (an affair or an obligation, esp. an unpleasant one; *defungi vita*, or simply *defungi*, finish life, die), < *de*, off, + *fungi*, perform: see *function.*] **I.** *a.* Dead; deceased; extinct.

The anatomy is of a *defunct* patient.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 196.

No effort to raise a *defunct* past has ever led to anything but just enough galvanic twitching of the limbs to remind us unpleasantly of life. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 225.

The nameless contributors to *defunct* periodicals have departed, body and soul, and left not a wreck behind.
E. P. Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 9.

II. *n.* A dead person, or dead persons collectively; the dead: most commonly used of a recently deceased person.

Nature doth abhor to make his bed
With the *defunct*, or sleep upon the dead.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2.

defunction† (dē-fungk'shon), *n.* [< LL. *defunctio(n-)*, performance, death, < *defunctus*, pp. of *defungi*, perform, die: see *defunct.*] Death; decease.

Nor did the French possess the Salique land
Until four hundred one-and-twenty years
After *defunction* of King Pharamond.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2.

defunctionalize (dē-fungk'shon-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *defunctionalized*, ppr. *defunctionalizing.* [< *de-* priv. + *functional* + *-ize.*] To deprive of function. *T. N. Gill.*

defunctive† (dē-fungk'tiv), *a.* [< L. *defunctus*, pp. (see *defunct*), + E. *-ive.*] Of or pertaining to the dead; funereal.

Let the priest in surplice white,
That *defunctive* music can,
Be the death-divining swan,
Lest the requiem lack his right.
Shak., Phœnix and Turtle.

defuse†, **defused**†, etc. See *diffuse*, etc.

defy (dē-fī'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *defied*, ppr. *defying.* [< ME. *defien*, *defyen*, *deffyen*, *diffyen*, < OF. *defier*, *deffier*, *desfier*, F. *défier* = Pr. *desfiar*, *desfizar* = It. *disfidare*, *diffidare*, < ML. *diffidare*, renounce faith, withdraw confidence, repudiate, defy, L. *diffidere*, distrust, < *dis-*, away, + *fides*, faith: see *faith*, *fidelity.* Cf. *affy*, and *diffide*, *diffident.*] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To renounce; reject; refuse; repudiate; cast off.

The foweler we *deffye*
And al his crafte. *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 138.

There was none of them that ever railed on him, and came so far forth to say, "He was a deceiver: . . . we *defy* him and all his works, false wretch that he was."
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 38.

All studies here I solemnly *defy*,
Save how to gall and pinch this Bolingbroke.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

2†. To revolt at; reject from dislike; disapprove.

I would kiss as many of you as had . . . breaths that I *defied* not. *Shak.*, As you Like it, Epil.

3. To challenge to contest or trial with arms; dare to meet in combat.

Edmunde bi messengers the erle he *difies.*
Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft's Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. 46.

I once again
Defy thee to the trial of mortal fight.
Milton, S. A., l. 1174.

4. To challenge to an action or procedure of any kind; dare to do something (generally with an implication of belief that it cannot be done, or that the action will fail of its purpose).

I *defy* the enemies of our constitution to show the contrary. *Burke.*

Since he has *defied* us to the proof, we will go fully into the question which, in our last article, we only glanced at.
Macaulay, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

5. To dare; brave; manifest a contempt of or indifference to (opposition, attack, or hostile force); set at naught; resist successfully: as, to *defy* the arguments of an opponent; to *defy* the power of a magistrate.

The soul, secured in her existence, smiles
At the drawn dagger and *defies* its point.
Addison, Cato.

The riches of scholarship, the benignities of literature, *defy* fortune and outlive calamity.
Lowell, Books and Libraries.

Under pressures great enough to reduce them almost to the density of liquids these elements have still *defied* all efforts to liquefy them. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 1.

6†. To reject; eject; void: with *out.*

The *defied out* [things *defied out* (Purv.), tr. L. *egesta*] thou shalt cover with erthe. *Wyclif*, Deut. xxiii. 13.

7†. To digest.

And more mete ete and dronke then kende [nature] migt *defie.* *Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 404.

Wyne of Greke, and muscadell, . . .
The reed [red] your stomake to *defye.*
Squyr of Lowe Degre (Ritson's Met. Rom., III. 176).

II.† *intrans.* To digest; be digested.

Shal neuere fysshe on the Fryday *defien* in my wombe [stomach]. *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 389.

defy† (dē-fī'), *n.* [= OF. *desfi*, *deffy*, F. *défi*; from the verb.] A challenge; a defiance.

There had been in the morning a just and tournament of severall young gentlemen on a formal *defy*, to which we had been invited. *Evelyn*, Diary, April 11, 1645.

At this the challenger, with fierce *defy*,
His trumpet sounds. *Dryden.*

defyer†, *n.* An obsolete form of *defier.*

deg (deg), *v.*; pret. and pp. *degged*, ppr. *degging.* [E. dial. (North.), = *dag*1, bedew.] **I.** *trans.* To sprinkle; moisten.

A dozen pounds of brown vitriol to the hundredweight is a good proportion, mixed with about three gallons of water previously to *degging* the spent madder with it.
O'Neill, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 237.

II. *intrans.* To ooze out. [Prov. Eng.]

dégagé (dā-ga-zhā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *dégager*, disengage, take out of pawn, release: see *disgage.*] Easy; unconstrained; indifferent to conventional rules.

No dancing bear was so genteel,
Or half so *dégagé.* *Cowper*, Of Himself.

deganglionate (dē-gang'gli-on-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deganglionated*, ppr. *deganglionating.* [< *de-* priv. + *ganglion* + *-ate*2.] To deprive of ganglia.

The *deganglionated* tissue under the influence of minimal faradaic stimulation manifested a perfectly regular rhythm of thirty contractions per minute.
G. J. Romanes, Jelly-fish, etc., p. 180.

degarnish (dē-gär'nish), *v. t.* [< OF. *desgarnir*, F. *dégarnir* (= Pr. *desgarnir*, *desguarnir* = Sp. Pg. *desguarnecer* = It. *sguernire*), unfurnish, ungarrison, < *des-* priv. + *garnir*, furnish: see *garnish.*] **1.** To unfurnish; strip of furniture, ornaments, or apparatus: as, to *degarnish* a house. —**2.** To deprive of a garrison or troops necessary for defense: as, to *degarnish* a city or fort. [Rare in both uses.]

degarnishment (dē-gär'nish-ment), *n.* [< *degarnish* + *-ment.*] The act of depriving of furniture, apparatus, or equipment. [Rare.]

degender† (dē-jen'dėr), *v.* [< OF. *degenerer*, F. *dégénérer*, degenerate (cf. *engender*, < OF. *engendrer*): see *degenerate, v.*] **I.** *intrans.* To degenerate.

And if then those may any worse be red,
They into that ere long will be *degendered.*
Spenser, F. Q., V., Prol.

II. *trans.* To make degenerate; cause to degenerate.

degeneracy (dē-jen'ę-rā-si), *n.* [< *degenerate:* see *-cy.*] **1.** The tendency to degenerate or deteriorate; decrease of excellence in essential qualities; a downward course, as from better to worse, or from good to bad.

The ruin of a state is generally preceded by a universal *degeneracy* of manners and contempt of religion.
Swift, Against Abolishing Christianity.

2. The state of being or of having become degenerate; a deteriorated condition: as, the *degeneracy* of the age.

There was plainly wanting a Divine Revelation to recover mankind out of their universal corruption and *degeneracy.*
Clarke, Nat. and Rev. Religion, vii.

There is a kind of sluggish resignation as well as poorness and *degeneracy* of spirit in a state of slavery.
Addison.

=Syn. Debasement, degenerateness.

degenerant (dē-jen'ę-rant), *a.* [< L. *degenerant(t-)s*, ppr. of *degenerare:* see *degenerate, v.*] Becoming reduced or degraded in type; degenerating. [Rare.]

degenerate (dē-jen'ę-rāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *degenerated*, ppr. *degenerating.* [< L. *degeneratus*, pp. of *degenerare* (> F. *dégénérer* = Sp. Pg. *degenerar* = It. *degenerare*), degenerate, < *degener*, ignoble, < *de*, from, down, + *genus* (*gener-*), race, kind: see *genus*, *general.*] **1.** To lose, or become impaired with respect to, the qualities proper to the race or kind, or to a prototype; become of a lower type.

You *degenerate* from your father, if you find not yourself most able in wit and body to do anything when you be most merry. *Sir H. Sidney* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 42).

Without art, the noblest seeds
Of flowers *degenerate* into weeds.
S. Butler, The Lady's Answer to the Knight.

Specifically—**2.** To decay in quality; pass to an inferior or a worse state; suffer a decline in character or constitution; deteriorate.

When wit transgresseth decency, it *degenerates* into insolence and impiety. *Tillotson.*

Without that activity which its greater perfection implies and requires, the brain of the civilized man *degenerates.* *Huxley and Youmans*, Physiol., § 506.

=Syn. To deteriorate, decline.

degenerate (dē-jen'ę-rāt), *a.* [< L. *degeneratus*, pp.: see the verb.] **1.** Having lost, or become impaired with respect to, the qualities proper to the race or kind; having been reduced to a lower type.

The *degenerate* plant of a strange vine. Jer. ii. 21.

Specifically—**2.** Having fallen into a less excellent or a worse state; having declined in physical or moral qualities; deteriorated; degraded.

Farewell, faint-hearted and *degenerate* king,
In whose cold blood no spark of honour bides.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 1.

The Ottoman race has become too *degenerate* through indulgence to exhibit many striking specimens of physical beauty. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 155.

There is no doubt that many savage races as we at present see them are actually *degenerate*, and are descended from ancestors possessed of a relatively elaborate civilisation. *E. R. Lankester*, Degeneration, p. 59.

3. Characterized by or associated with degeneracy; unworthy; debased: applied to inanimate objects.

Such men as live in these *degenerate* days. *Pope.*

In comparison with the great orators and authors of the past, we have fallen on *degenerate* times. *J. Caird.*

Degenerate form of an algebraic locus, a locus of any order or class consisting of an aggregation of lower forms. Thus, two straight lines form a degenerate conic.

degenerately (dē-jen′e-rāt-li), *adv.* In a degenerate or debased manner; unworthily.

That blindness worse than this,
That saw not how *degenerately* I served.
Milton, S. A., l. 419.

degenerateness (dē-jen′e-rāt-nes), *n.* A degenerate state; a state in which natural or original qualities are decayed or lost.

degeneration (dē-jen-e-rā′shon), *n.* [= F. *dégénération* = Sp. *degeneracion* = Pg. *degeneração* = It. *degenerazione*, < L. as if **degeneratio(n-)*, < *degenerare*, degenerate.] **1.** A loss or impairment of the qualities peculiar to the race or kind, or to a type; reduction to a lower type in some scale of being.

The hypothesis of *Degeneration* will, I believe, be found to render most valuable service in pointing out the true relationships of animals which are a puzzle and a mystery when we use only and exclusively the hypothesis of Balance, or the hypothesis of Elaboration.
E. R. Lankester, Degeneration, p. 30.

And now to inquire briefly what is meant by *degeneration*. It means literally an unkinding, the undoing of a kind, and in this sense was first used to express the change of kind without regard to whether the change was to perfect or to degrade; but it is now used exclusively to denote a change from a higher to a lower kind: that is to say, from a more complex to a less complex organisation; it is a process of dissolution, the opposite of that process of involution which is pre-essential to evolution.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 240.

Specifically—**2.** Loss or impairment of natural or proper qualities; descent to an inferior state; the act of becoming or the state of having become inferior, especially with respect to moral qualities.—**3.** In *physiol.*, any process by which a tissue or substance becomes replaced by some other regarded as less highly organized, less complex in composition, of inferior physiological rank, or less suited for the performance of its original functions. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 334.

Degeneration may be defined as a gradual change of the structure in which the organism becomes adapted to less varied and less complex conditions of life.
E. R. Lankester, Degeneration, p. 32.

4. A degenerate animal or plant; an organism of a degraded type. [Rare.]

Those grains which generally arise among corn, as cockle, aracus, ægilops, and other *degenerations*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 17.

Albuminoid degeneration, albuminous degeneration. Same as *lardaceous degeneration*.—**Amyloid degeneration.** See *lardaceous disease*, under *lardaceous*.—**Calcareous degeneration,** a morbid disturbance in the nutrition of a tissue, resulting in the deposition in it of salts of lime.—**Caseous degeneration, cheesy degeneration.** See *caseous*.—**Colloid degeneration.** See *colloid*.—**Fatty degeneration,** in *pathol.*, the conversion of protein elements into a granular fatty matter. As a morbid process, this occurs most frequently in the muscles of the heart, in the walls of capillaries, and in the urinary tubules; but it may affect any part of the body.—**Fibroid degeneration,** the conversion of a tissue into one of fibrous structure, or the substitution of a form of connective tissue for some other tissue.—**Granular degeneration.** Same as *cloudy swelling* (which see, under *cloudy*).—**Hypothesis of degeneration,** the hypothesis that certain organisms manifesting an inferior grade of structural and physiological characteristics are the degenerate descendants of higher forms. The theory makes the degeneration chiefly the result of disuse of parts: thus, the cetaceans are descendants from quadrupeds, and have assumed the fish-like form and lost their hind limbs in better accommodating themselves to aquatic life; the small-winged and flightless birds are descendants from those with well-developed wings, which, on account of residence in places where they were not much disturbed, have failed to exercise their wings, and finally lost the use of them, and they have aborted; the intestinal worms without an intestine are descendants from those with an intestine, but on account of their environments the skin has assumed the function of a nutrient medium and the intestine has been lost.—**Lardaceous degeneration.** Same as *lardaceous disease* (which see, under *lardaceous*).—**Mucoid degeneration,** the conversion of cells or intercellular substance into a semifluid translucent substance containing mucin.—**Parenchymatous degeneration.** Same as *cloudy swelling* (which see, under *cloudy*).—**Pigmentary degeneration,** disturbance of the nutrition of a part, with deposition of pigment.—**Wallerian degeneration,** the degeneration of nerve-fibers which have been separated, as by section of a nerve, from certain ganglia which exercise a nutritive influence on them.

degenerationist (dē-jen-e-rā′shon-ist), *n.* and *a.* [< *degeneration* + *-ist*.] **I.** *n.* One who advocates the theory of degeneration; one who believes that the general tendency of organized beings, especially of man in his mental and moral life, is to degenerate; one who maintains that the natural course of civilization is downward rather than upward.

With regard to the opinions of older writers on early civilization, whether progressionists or *degenerationists*, it must be borne in mind that the evidence at their disposal fell far short of even the miserably imperfect data now accessible.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, I. 48.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the theory of degeneration.

The two works of Sir John Lubbock and Mr. Tylor, respectively, appear to us to agree as to the main issues of which they treat, both authors being alike opponents of the doctrines which Mr. Tylor has styled *degenerationist*.
Academy (London).

degenerative (dē-jen′e-rā-tiv), *a.* [< *degenerate* + *-ive*.] Tending to degenerate; of the nature of degeneration.

We were able to note some slight *degenerative* process in the gray substance.
Tr. in *Alien. and Neurol.*, VIII. 195.

degenered† (dē-jen′ėrd), *a.* [Accom. form of *degenerate*, with (E.) *-ed*[2] = (L.) *-ate*[1]. Cf. *degender*, *v.*] Degenerate.

Yet of religion a *degener'd* seed
Industrious nature in each heart had sowen.
Stirling, Doomes-day, The Fifth Hour.

degenerescence (dē-jen-e-res′ens), *n.* Same as *degeneration*.

degenerize† (dē-jen′e-rīz), *v. i.* [As *degenerous* + *-ize*.] To degenerate; become degenerated.

Degeneriz'd, decaid, and withered quight.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

degenerous† (dē-jen′e-rus), *a.* [< OF. *degenereus, degenereux*, with added suffix (E. *-ous*), < L. *degener*, ignoble, degenerated: see *degenerate*.] Degenerate.

I am thy handy-work, thy creature, Lord,
Stamp'd with thy glorious image, and at first
Most like to thee, though now a poor accurst,
Convicted caitiff and *degen'rous* creature.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 10.

degenerously† (dē-jen′e-rus-li), *adv.* In a degenerate manner; basely; meanly.

How wounding a spectacle is it to see our greatest heroes, like Hercules at the distaff, thus *degenerously* employed!
Decay of Christian Piety.

degerminator (dē-jėr′mi-nā-tor), *n.* [NL., < L. *de-* priv. + *germen* (*germin-*), germ. Cf. F. *dégermer*, extract the germ.] In *milling*, a machine consisting essentially of two corrugated disks of iron, one fixed and the other revolving, between which wheat is passed to split the grains and extract the germs.

degest†, *a.* [Appar. < L. *digestus*, pp. of *digerere*, arrange, dispose, digest: see *digest*.] Grave; composed. *Jamieson*.

Furth held the stout and *degest* Auletes.
Gavin Douglas, Virgil, p. 321.

degestly†, *adv.* [< *degest* + *-ly*[2].] Gravely; composedly; deliberately. *Jamieson*.

Agit Alethes, that na wysdome wantit,
Bot baith was ripe in counsele and in yeris,
Unto thir wourdis *degestlie* maid ansueris.
Gavin Douglas, Virgil, p. 284.

degger (deg′ėr), *n.* One who degs or sprinkles.

degging-machine (deg′ing-ma-shēn′), *n.* [< *degging*, verbal n. of *deg*, sprinkle, + *machine*.] A sprinkling-machine used in calendering cotton.

degise†, *v.* and *n.* See *deguise*.

deglaze (dē-glāz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deglazed*, ppr. *deglazing*. [< *de-* priv. + *glaze*.] To remove the glaze from.

deglory† (dē-glō′ri), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *degloried*, ppr. *deglorying*. [< *de-* priv. + *glory*. Cf. *disglory*, *n.*] To disgrace; dishonor.

His head
That was before with thorns *degloried*.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph.

deglube† (dē-glōb′), *v. i.* [< L. *deglubere*, peel off, < *de*, off, + *glubere*, peel.] To skin; peel.

Now enter his taxing and *deglubing* face.
Cleaveland, Poems (1651). (*E. D.*)

Deglubitores (dē-glō-bi-tō′rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *deglubere*, peel off: see *deglube*.] In Macgillivray's system of classification, the third order of birds; the huskers or conirostral birds. It included the finches and buntings, the tanagers, and the American blackbirds, and was therefore equivalent to the families now recognized as *Fringillidæ*, *Tanagridæ*, and *Icteridæ*. See *husker*. [Not in use.]

deglutinate (dē-glō′ti-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deglutinated*, ppr. *deglutinating*. [< L. *deglutinatus*, pp. of *deglutinare* (> F. *déglutiner*), unglue, < *de-* priv. + *glutinare*, glue, < *gluten*, glue: see *gluten*, *glue*.] **1.** To unglue; loosen or separate by or as if by ungluing.

See, see, my Soule (ah, harke how It doth cracke!)
The Hand of Outrage that *deglutinates*
His Vesture, glu'd with gore-blood to His backe.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 16.

2. To deprive of gluten; extract the gluten from.

deglutition (deg-lō-tish′on), *n.* [= F. *déglutition* = Pg. *deglutição* = It. *deglutizione* (cf. Sp. *deglucion*), < LL. **deglutitio(n-)*, < *deglutire*, swallow down, < *de*, down, + *glutire*, swallow: see *glut*.] The act or power of swallowing.

The tongue serves not only for tasting, but also to assist the mastication of the meat and *deglutition*.
Ray, Works of Creation, ii.

Muscles of deglutition, those muscles which are employed in the act of swallowing; the muscles of the tongue, palate, and pharynx.

deglutitious (deg-lō-tish′us), *a.* Pertaining to deglutition. [Rare.]

deglutitive (dē-glō′ti-tiv), *a.* [As *deglutition* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to deglutition; concerned in the act of swallowing; deglutitious; deglutitory.

deglutitory (dē-glō′ti-tō-ri), *a.* [As *deglutition* + *-ory*.] Serving for deglutition.

deglycerin (dē-glis′e-rin), *v. t.* [< *de-* priv. + *glycerin*.] To free from glycerin.

The French process, so largely adopted in America, for *deglycerining* neutral fats before they are saponified.
W. L. Carpenter, Soap and Candles, p. 151.

degorder (deg′ôr-dėr), *n.* [Irreg. < *deg(ree)* + *order*.] The pair of numbers signifying the degree and order of any mathematical form.

degote (dē-gōt′), *n.* [Russ. *degotĭ*, birch-tar.] Oil of birch, obtained from the white birch by a process of dry distillation. It is used to give to Russia leather its peculiar odor, and to perfume imitations of it. Also called *elachert*. Less correctly written *degut*, *degutt*.

degouted†, *a.* [Sc. *degoutit*, < OF. *degouté, deguté*, spotted (cf. *degouter, degoutter*, drop, drop down), < L. *de-* + *guttatus*, spotted, < *gutta*, a drop, spot: see *guttate*.] Spotted.

A mantill . . .
Degoutit with the self in spottis blake.
King's Quair, v. 10.

degradation (deg-rā-dā′shon), *n.* [= F. *dégradation* = Pr. *desgradatio* = Sp. *degradacion* = Pg. *degradação* = It. *degradazione* = D. *degradatie* = G. Dan. Sw. *degradation*, < ML. *degradatio(n-)*, a reducing in rank, < *degradare*: see *degrade*.] **1.** A reducing in rank; the act of depriving one of a degree of honor, of dignity, or of rank; deposition, removal, or dismissal from rank or office: as, the *degradation* of a general. Specifically—(*a*) In *eccles. law*, the act of depriving an ecclesiastic of his orders or privileges, or of both. The Roman Catholic Church recognizes two methods of degradation. By the *simple* or *verbal degradation* the accused is deprived of all his orders and benefices. By the *solemn* or *real degradation* he is with great ceremony stripped of his ecclesiastical vestments and ornaments and publicly reproached by the bishop, deprived of his orders and benefices as in simple degradation, and of his various privileges. He remains, however, a priest, and can in special emergencies consecrate and administer the sacraments. Degradation is now resorted to only in extreme cases. In the early church the culprit was degraded by removal from a higher to a lower grade of office. See *deprivation*, 4. (*b*) The act of depriving a person of his degree in a university. (*c*) In early American colleges, when the students' names were arranged according to the social rank of the parents, the placing of a name, as a punishment, lower than it would otherwise be placed. *B. H. Hall.* (*d*) In the University of Cambridge, England, the postponement of a student's candidacy for a degree, etc., for one year, owing to illness or other unavoidable cause. (*e*) In the University of Oxford, the solemn canceling in convocation of the degree held by a member of the university.

2. The state of being reduced from a higher to a lower grade of power, character, or estimation; degeneracy; debasement.

Deplorable is the *degradation* of our nature.
South.

The descent of Spain, once the first among monarchies, to the lower depths of *degradation*, the elevation of Holland, in spite of many natural disadvantages, to a position such as no commonwealth has ever reached, teach the same lesson [the tendency of Papal domination].
Macaulay.

3. The act of sinking to a lower level in space. [Rare.]

Lycius has sunk on one knee and with closed eyes is about to slip prone. Lamia leans over and supports his head from further *degradation*, while her left hand comforts his shoulder.
The Century, XXXI. 249.

4. Diminution or reduction, as of strength, value, altitude, or magnitude.—**5.** In *painting*, a lessening and obscuring of distant objects in a landscape, to give the effect of distance.—**6.** In *geol.*, the reduction or wearing down of higher lands, rocks, strata, etc., by the action of water or other causes.

They [Scottish geologists] appealed to the vast quantity of sedimentary rocks . . . bearing witness in every bed and layer to the *degradation* and removal of former continents.
Geikie, Geol. Sketches, ii. 30.

7. In *biol.*, abortive structural development; retrograde metamorphosis, such as that witnessed in many parasites as a result of their parasitism.

The *degradation* of the species man is observed in some of its varieties.
Dana.

The course of development may, in particular cases, lead to numerous retrogressions, so that we may find the adult animal to be of lower organization than the larva. This phenomenon, which is known as retrogressive metamorphosis, corresponds to the demands of the selection

theory, since under more simple conditions of life, where nourishment is more easily obtained (parasitism), *degradation* and even the loss of parts may be of advantage to the organism. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 158.

8. In *bot.*, a change consisting of abstraction, loss, abortion, or non-development of usual organs.—**9.** In *her.*, same as *abatement*.—**Degradation of energy.** See *energy*. =**Syn. 1** and **2.** Debasement, abasement, vitiation, depression, disgrace, dishonor, humiliation.

degradational (deg-rā-dā'shon-al), *a.* [< *degradation* + *-al*.] In *nat. hist.*, due to degradation; lowered in type through degradation; degenerated: as, a *degradational* form; *degradational* structures.

degrade (dē-grād'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *degraded*, ppr. *degrading*. [< ME. *degraden*, < OF. *degrader*, F. *dégrader* = Pr. *degradar*, *desgradar* = Sp. Pg. *degradar* = It. *degradare* = D. *degraderen* = G. *degradiren* = Dan. *degradere* = Sw. *degradera*, < ML. *degradare*, reduce in rank, deprive of rank, < L. *de*, down, + *gradus*, step, degree, rank: see *grade* and *degree*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To reduce from a higher to a lower rank, degree, or type. Specifically—**2.** To deprive of any office or dignity; strip of honors: as, to *degrade* a general officer.

When you disgrac'd me in my ambassade,
Then I *degraded* you from being king.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 3.

Both which have been *degraded* in the senate,
And must have their disgraces still new rubbed
To make them smart, and labour of revenge.
B. Jonson, Catiline, i. 1.

Prynne was sentenced by the Star Chamber court to be *degraded* from the bar. *Palfrey*.

3. To lower in character; cause to deteriorate; lessen the value or worth of; debase: as, drunkenness *degrades* a man to the level of a beast.

Nor shalt thou, by descending to assume
Man's nature, lessen or *degrade* thine own.
Milton, P. L., iii. 304.

Shall we lose our privilege, our charter,
And wilfully *degrade* ourselves of reason
And piety, to live like beasts?
Shirley, Love's Cruelty, ii. 2.

In the progress of moral truth, the animal passions which *degrade* our nature are by degrees checked and subdued. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 174.

4. In *biol.*: (*a*) To reduce in taxonomic rank; lower in the scale of classification: as, to *degrade* an order to the rank of a family. (*b*) To reduce in complexity of structure or function; simplify morphologically or physiologically: as, an organism *degraded* by parasitic habit.

The degree to which many of the most important organs in these *degraded* [cleistogamic] flowers have been reduced, or even wholly obliterated, is one of their most remarkable peculiarities, reminding us of many parasitic animals. *Darwin*, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 336.

5. In *geol.*, to reduce in altitude or magnitude, as hills and mountains or icebergs; wear down, as by the weather.

Although the ridge is still there, the ridge itself has been *degraded*. *Journal of Science*.

The regions within reach of abrading and *degrading* agencies were therefore of sufficient extent for the needed Paleozoic sediment-making.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXIX. 338.

6. In *optics*, to lower in position in the spectrum; increase the wave-length of (a ray of light), and hence diminish (its) refrangibility, as by the action of a fluorescent substance. See *fluorescence*.—**7.** To diminish the strength, purity, size, etc., of.

Degrading the brilliancy of dyed stuffs, or the purity of whites. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 320.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Debase*, *Disgrace*, etc. (see *abase*); to dishonor, break, cashier, reduce to inferior rank.—**3.** To lower, sink, impair, injure, pervert, pollute. See list under *debase*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** In *nat. hist.*, to degenerate in type; pass from a higher type of structure to a lower.—**2.** To degenerate; become lower in character; deteriorate.

No doubt vast eddies in the flood
Of onward time shall yet be made,
And throned races may *degrade*.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxxviii.

3. In a university, to take, for some particular reason, a lower degree than one is entitled to, or to avoid taking a degree at the proper or usual time; descend from a higher to a lower degree.

Degrading, or going back a year, is not allowed, except in case of illness (proved by a doctor's certificate). A man *degrading* for any other reason cannot go out afterwards in Honors. *C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 128, note.

degraded (dē-grā'ded), *p. a.* **1.** Reduced in rank; deprived of an office or a dignity.—**2.** Lowered in character or value; debased; low.

The Netherlands . . . were reduced practically to a very *degraded* position. *Motley*.

3. In *biol.*, reduced in taxonomic rank, or in complexity of structure or function; brought to or being in a state of degradation.

Skulls of the very meanest and most *degraded* type.
Farrar, Language, iv.

The Protozoa are the most *degraded* in organization.
Science, IV. 172.

4. In *her.*, placed upon steps. Also *degreed*.—**Cross degraded and conjoined.** See *cross*[1].

degradement (dē-grād'ment), *n.* [< OF. *degradement*, F. *dégradement* (= It. *degradamento*), < *degrader*, degrade: see *degrade*.] Deprivation of rank or office. [Rare.]

So the words of Ridley at his *degradement*, and his letter to Hooper, expressly shew.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

degrading (dē-grā'ding), *p. a.* **1.** Dishonoring; debasing; disgraceful: as, *degrading* obsequiousness.

The inordinate love of money and of fame are base and *degrading* passions. *Wirt*.

2. Lowering; bringing to a lower level; wearing down.—**Degrading causes**, in *geol.*, those causes which contribute to the dissolving and wearing down of the elevated parts of the earth's surface, and the carrying of these parts down into lower levels, as atmospheric influences and the action of rivers and of the ocean.

degradingly (dē-grā'ding-li), *adv.* In a degrading manner, or in a way to depreciate.

This is what Bishop Taylor *degradingly* calls virtue and precise duty. *Coventry*, Philemon to Hydaspes, i.

degravate† (deg'rā-vāt), *v. t.* [< L. *degravare*, make heavy, weigh down, < *de*, down, + *gravis*, heavy: see *grave*[3].] To make heavy; burden. *Bailey*, 1727.

degravation† (deg-rā-vā'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **degravatio(n-)*, < *degravare*, make heavy, weigh down: see *degravate*.] The act of making heavy.

degrease (dē-grēs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *degreased*, ppr. *degreasing*. [< *de-* priv. + *grease*, after F. *dégraisser*.] To remove the grease from, as from bones in preparing skeletons, or from feathers or hair in preparing skins. [Rare.]

degree (dē-grē'), *n.* [< ME. *degre*, *degree*, < OF. *degre*, *degret*, F. *degré* = Pr. *degrat* = Pg. *degráo*, a degree, step, rank, < L. *de*, down, + *gradus*, a step, etc.: see *grade*[1] and *gree*[1]. Cf. *degrade*.]

1†. A step, as of a stair; a stair, or set of steps.

Round was the schap, in manere of compaas,
Ful of *degrees*, the heighte of sixty paas,
That whan a man was set on o *degre*,
He lette nought his felawe for to se.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1033.

It is made with Stages and hath *Degrees* aboute, that every Man may wel se, and non greve other.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 17.

But when he once attains the utmost round,
He then unto the ladder turns his back,
Looks in the clouds, scorning the base *degrees*
By which he did ascend. *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 1.

2. A step or single movement toward an end; one of a series of advances; a stage of progress; a phase of development, transformation, or progressive modification.

We have feet to scale and climb
By slow *degrees*, by more and more,
The cloudy summits of our time.
Longfellow, Ladder of St. Augustine.

Specifically—**3.** In *gram.*, one of the three stages, namely, *positive*, *comparative*, and *superlative*, in the comparison of an adjective or an adverb. See *comparison*, 5.—**4.** The point of advancement reached; relative position attained; grade; rank; station; order; quality.

Thenne the kerver or sewer most asserve every disshe in his *degre*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 369.

He shold serche, fro *degre* into *degre*,
Vn-to know wherhens he descendyd is,
Duke, Erle, or Baron, or markois if he be.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), Int., l. 113.

Great indeed
His name, and high was his *degree* in heaven.
Milton, P. L., v. 707.

5. In universities and colleges, an academical rank conferred by a diploma, originally giving the right to teach. The earliest degree was that of *master*, which in the university of Bologna, and others modeled on that (as were the faculties of law in all the old universities), was called the degree of *doctor*. Afterward the lower degree of *determinant* (later called *bachelor*) was introduced, and the intermediate degree of *licentiate*; but these were not regular degrees, except in the faculty of arts. The degree of bachelor was conferred by the "nation" of the faculty of arts; the others were given by the chancellor, by authority of the pope. Thus, the medieval degrees were: (1) the degree of determinant, or bachelor of arts, without a diploma; (2) the license; (3) the degree of master of arts; (4) the degree of master or doctor of theology; (5) the degree of master or doctor of medicine; (6) the degree of doctor of laws. The degrees now usually conferred are bachelor, master, and doctor: as, bachelor of arts, divinity, music, or law; master of arts; doctor of divinity, law, medicine, philosophy, music, etc.

He [Wolsey] was born at Ipswich in Suffolk, the Son of a Butcher, sent to Oxford by Reason of his Pregnancy of Wit, so soon, that taking there the first *Degree* of Art, he was called the Boy Batchelor. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 261.

The Universities ceased to teach the systematic theology of the Schools, and the systematic jurisprudence of the Decretals; and the ancient *degrees* of bachelor and doctor of the canon law are known, except during the reign of Mary, no more.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 319.

6. In *geneal.*, a certain distance or remove in the line of descent, determining the proximity of blood: as, a relation in the third or fourth *degree*. See first extract, and *forbidden degrees*, below.

In the canon law, *degree* of relationship is reckoned by the number of steps from the person farthest from the common ancestor to him; in the civil law, by the number of steps from one person up to the common ancestor and down to the other. Thus, a grand-uncle is related to his grand-nephew in the third *degree* by the canon law, in the fourth *degree* by the civil. *Stimson*.

She was as familiar as a cousin; but as a distant one—a cousin who had been brought up to observe *degrees*.
H. James, Jr., Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 342.

7. In *alg.*, the rank of an equation, as determined by the highest power under which an unknown quantity appears in it. Thus, if the exponent of the highest power of the unknown quantity be 3 or 4, the equation is of the third or fourth *degree*.

8. One of a number of subdivisions of something extended in space or time. Specifically—(*a*) One of a number of equal subdivisions on the scale of a meteorological or other instrument, as a thermometer. (*b*) A unit for measuring circular arcs and the angles subtended by them at their centers, being the 360th part of a circumference, or the 90th part of a right angle. Considered as angular magnitudes, all degrees are equal; considered as lengths of arcs, they are directly proportional to the radii of the circles of which they are parts. This manner of dividing the circle originated with the Babylonians about 2000 B. C., and was brought into use in Greece by the mathematician Hypsicles. It was perhaps in its origin connected with an opinion that the year consisted of 360 days. The common abbreviation or sign for "degrees" is a small circle (°) placed to the right of the top of the last figure of the number of them: as, 45°. The degree is subdivided into 60 minutes, and the minute into 60 seconds. The length of a degree of latitude is the length of an arc of the section of the figure of the sea-level by a meridian, the difference of latitude between the extremities of this arc being one degree. (See *latitude*.) It is 68.702 statute miles at the equator, and 69.396 at the poles. The length of a degree of longitude is the length of an arc of the section of the figure of the sea-level by a plane parallel to the equator, the difference of longitude between the extremities of this arc being one degree. This is nearly proportional to the cosine of the latitude, and is equal to 69.16 statute miles at the equator.

Aftre the Auctoures of Astronomye, 700 Furlonges of Erthe answeren to a *Degree* of the Firmament.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 185.

(*c*) In *arith.*, three figures taken together in numeration: thus, the number 270,360 consists of two *degrees* (more commonly called *periods*). (*d*) In *music*: (1) One of the lines or spaces of the staff, upon which notes are placed. Notes on the same degree, when affected by accidentals, may denote different tones, as D, D♯, and D♭; and, similarly, notes on different degrees, as D♭ and C♯, may denote identical tones, at least upon instruments of fixed intonation. (2) The difference or step between a line and the adjacent space on the staff (or vice versa). Occasionally, through the use of accidentals, this difference is only apparent (see above). (3) The difference, interval, or step between any tone of the scale and the tone next above or below it, as from *do* to *re*, from *mi* to *fa*. The interval may be a whole step or tone, a half step or semitone, or (in the minor scale) a step and a half, or augmented tone. See *step*, *tone*, *interval*, *staff*, *scale*. [To distinguish between degrees of the staff and degrees of the scale, the terms *staff-degree* and *scale-degree* are sometimes used.]

9. Intensive quantity; the proportion in which any quality is possessed; measure; extent; grade.

goure barnes sall ilkon othir wedde,
And worshippe god in gud *degre*.
York Plays, p. 55.

But as there are *degrees* of sinning, so there are of folly in it. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. ii.

Very different excellencies and *degrees* of perfection.
Clarke, The Attributes, viii.

The difference in mind between man and the higher animals, great as it is, is certainly one of *degree* and not of kind. *Darwin*, Descent of Man, I. 101.

10. In *criminal law*: (*a*) One of certain distinctions in the culpability of the different participants in a crime. The actual perpetrator is said to be a principal in the *first degree*, and one who is present aiding and abetting, a principal in the *second degree*. (*b*) One of the phases of the same kind of crime, differing in gravity and in punishment. [U. S.]—**Accumulation of degrees.** See *accumulation*.—**By degrees**, step by step; gradually; by little and little; by moderate advances.

Th' innumerable effects to sort aright,
And, *by degrees*, from cause to cause to climb.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, xxx.

Where light, to shades descending, plays, not strives,
Dies *by degrees*, and *by degrees* revives.
Dryden, Epistles, xiv. 70.

By due *degrees*, small Doubts create.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

Chronic degree, one 360th part of a tropical year.—**Conjunct degrees**. See *conjunct*.—**Degree cut**. See *cut*.—**Degree of a curve**, the same as its *order*, but the latter term is preferable.—**Degree of constraint**. See *constraint*.—**Degree of freedom**. See *freedom*.—**Discrete degrees**. See *discrete*.—**Forbidden** or **prohibited degrees**, in *civil* and in *canon law*, degrees of consanguinity and affinity within which marriage is not allowed. The determination of these in church or canon law was founded on the prohibitions contained in Lev. xviii., with adherence to the principle that a degree of relationship which bars marriage in one sex bars it equally in the other, and that by Christ's declaration (Mat. xix. 6 and Mark x. 8, confirming Gen. ii. 24) a man and his wife become one flesh. The Roman law prohibited nearly the same degrees, though marriage of a man with his niece was permitted from the time of Claudius until forbidden by Nerva, and also from the time of Caracalla to that of Constantine. Marriages with a deceased brother's wife and a deceased wife's sister were forbidden by Constantius. Theodosius the Great forbade them between first cousins, and this was the general rule of the church from that time on. From the sixth to the thirteenth century, marriages within the seventh degree were prohibited; after the fourth Lateran Council (A. D. 1215), only those within the fourth degree. Marriage between godparents and godchildren was prohibited by Justinian, and this was afterward extended to include the parents of the children, and later still other relations of these. The presenter for confirmation was put on a par with the godparents. The Council of Trent limited such spiritual relationship to sponsors, to presenters at confirmation, to the persons baptized or confirmed, and the parents of these. In England marriage between first cousins was forbidden till the Reformation. The present English law of both church and state is conformed to a statute passed under Henry VIII., and revised under Elizabeth, which forbids all marriages not without the Levitical degrees. These degrees were tabulated by Archbishop Parker in 1563, and his table is adopted in the 99th canon of 1603, and ordered to be set up publicly in every church. It will also be found printed at the end of every English prayer-book. Its provisions have been summarized as follows: A man may not marry the mother or stepmother of his own or his wife's parents; the widow of his father, father-in-law, uncle, brother, son, stepson, or nephew; the aunt, sister, daughter, or niece of himself or his wife; the daughter or stepdaughter of his own or his wife's children. A woman may not marry the father or stepfather of her own or her husband's parents; the widower of her mother, mother-in-law, aunt, sister, daughter, stepdaughter, or niece; the uncle, brother, son, or nephew of herself or her husband; the son or stepson of her own or her husband's children. Marriage with a deceased wife's sister, whether expressly forbidden by the Mosaic law or not, is prohibited as precisely analogous to that with a deceased husband's brother, the marriage of a man with his brother's wife being explicitly prohibited in Lev. xviii. Direct relationship, if in the ascending and descending line, is canonically reckoned as one degree, and marriage prohibited accordingly. In canon law an illicit connection is held to involve the same prohibitions as a marriage.—**In degree**†, greatly; to a degree.

He was greved *in degre*,
And gretely moved in mynde.
York Plays, p. 53.

Local degree, one 360th part of the zodiac.—**Simeon's degree**, a certain early medieval degree, conjectured to have been one of bachelor, and to have been conferred upon masters in the University of Oxford. The real meaning of the phrase has been forgotten; but down to 1827 every master of arts, inceptor in medicine, etc., in Oxford was compelled to swear hatred of Simeon and renunciation of his degree.—**Song of degrees**, a title given to fifteen psalms, from cxx. to cxxxiv., inclusive. Biblical critics are not agreed as to the origin and significance of the title. See *gradual psalms*, under *gradual*.—**To a degree**, to an extreme; exceedingly: as, proud *to a degree*. [Colloq.]

Assuredly, sir, your father is wrath *to a degree*; he comes down stairs eight or ten steps at a time—muttering, growling, and thumping the banisters all the way.
Sheridan, The Rivals, ii. 1.

Total degree, the sum of the degrees of an algebraic expression relatively to the different letters.

degree† (dē-grē′), *v. t.* [< *degree*, *n.*] **1.** To advance by a step or steps.

Thus is the soul's death *degreed* up. Sin gathers strength by custom, and creeps like some contagious disease in the body from joint to joint. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, i. 230.

I will *degree* this noxious neutrality one peg higher.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, II. 189.

2. To place in a position or rank.

We that are *degreed* above our people.
Heywood, Rape of Lucrece.

degreed (dē-grēd′), *a.* [< *degree* + *-ed*².] In *her.*, same as *degraded*, 4.

degreeingly†, *adv.* By degrees; step by step.

Degreeingly to grow to greatness.
Feltham, Resolves, i. 97.

degu (deg′ö), *n.* [S. Amer.] A South American hystricomorphic rodent of the family *Octodontidæ* and genus *Octodon*, such as *O. cumingi*. See cut in next column.

deguise†, *v. t.* [ME. *deguisen*, *degisen*, *degysen*, vars. of *desgisen*, disguise: see *disguise*.] To disguise.

And ay to thame come Repentance amang,
And maid thame chere *degysit* in his wede.
King's Quair, iii. 8.

Degu (*Octodon cumingi*).

deguise†, *n.* [ME. *deguyse*, *degise*, *degyse*; from the verb.] Disguise.

In selcouthe maners and sere *degyse*.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience (1517). (*E. D.*)

degum (dē-gum′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *degummed*, ppr. *degumming*. [< *de-* priv. + *gum*².] To free from gum; deglutinate.

Scouring renders all common silks, whether white or yellow in the raw, a brilliant pearly white, with a delicate soft flossy texture, from the fact that the fibres which were agglutinated in reeling, being now *degummed*, are separated from each other and show their individual tenuity in the yarn. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 62.

degust (dē-gust′), *v.* [< L. *degustare*, taste of, < *de-* + *gustare*, taste: see *gust*².] **I.** *trans.* To taste; relish.

A soupe au vin, madam, I will *degust*, and gratefully.
C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, ii.

II. *intrans.* To have a taste; be relishing.

Two or three, all fervent, hushing their talk, *degusting* tenderly, and storing reminiscences—for a bottle of good wine, like a good act, shines ever in the retrospect.
R. L. Stevenson, Silverado Squatters, p. 47.

degustate (dē-gus′tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *degustatus*, pp. of *degustare*, taste of: see *degust*.] Same as *degust*.

degustation (dē-gus-tā′shon), *n.* [= Sp. *degustacion*, < LL. *degustatio(n-)*, < L. *degustare*, taste of: see *degust*.] The act of tasting.

It is no otherwise even in carnal delights, the *degustation* whereof is wont to draw on the heart to a more eager appetition. *Bp. Hall*, Soul's Farewell to Earth, § 9.

Then he bustled about with the boy, and produced a variety of gifts for grace, use, and *degustation*.
M. Betham-Edwards, Next of Kin Wanted, xxxiv.

Good wine is not an optical pleasure, it is an inward emotion; and if there was a chamber of *degustation* on the premises, I failed to discover it.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 129.

degyse†, *v.* and *n.* See *deguise*.

déhaché (dā-ha-shā′), *a.* [F. (in her.), pp. of OF. *dehacher*, *dehachier*, cut off, < *de-* priv. + *hacher*, cut: see *hack*¹, *hash*.] In *her.*, having the head, paws, and tuft of the tail cut off: said of a beast used as a bearing. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 698.

dehisce (dē-his′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dehisced*, ppr. *dehiscing*. [= It. *deiscere*, < L. *dehiscere*, gape, open, < *de*, off, + *hiscere*, gape, yawn, akin to *hiare*, yawn: see *hiatus* and *yawn*.] To gape; specifically, in *bot.*, to open, as the capsules of plants.

This [a legume or pod] is a superior, one-celled, one- or many-seeded fruit, *dehiscing* by both ventral and dorsal sutures, so as to form two valves.
R. Bentley, Manual of Botany, p. 304.

The anthers *dehisced* properly, but the pollen-grains adhered in a mass to them.
Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 329.

dehiscence (dē-his′ens), *n.* [= F. *déhiscence* = It. *deiscenza*, < NL. **dehiscentia*, < L. *dehiscen(t-)s*, dehiscent: see *dehiscent*.] **1.** A gaping.—**2.** In *bot.*, the opening of a pericarp for the discharge of the seeds, or of an anther to set free the pollen. Regular dehiscence in the case of capsules is *septicidal*, through the septa, or *loculicidal*, directly into the cells. It is also said to be *septifragal* when the valves break away from the septa. Irregular dehiscence may be transverse, circumscissile, etc., or variously lacerated. The dehiscence of an anther is by longitudinal slits, valves, pores, etc.

Dehiscent Seed-vessel or Silicule.

The *dehiscence* of the firm external envelope.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 267.

3. In *pathol.*, a bursting open.

dehiscent (dē-his′ent), *a.* [= F. *déhiscent*, < L. *dehiscen(t-)s*, ppr. of *dehiscere*, gape: see *dehisce*.] **1.** Opening, as the capsule of a plant. —**2.** In *entom.*, divergent at the tips, as if tending to split apart: said especially of the elytra when they are separated at the apices.

dehonestate†, *v. t.* [< L. *dehonestatus*, pp. of *dehonestare*, dishonor, disgrace, < *de-* priv. + *honestare*, honor, < *honestus*, honorable, honest: see *honest*, and cf. *dishonest*, *v.*] To impugn; dishonor.

The excellent and wise pains he took in this particular, no man can *dehonestate* or reproach.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 74.

dehonestation†, *n.* [< LL. *dehonestatio(n-)*, < L. *dehonestare*, dishonor: see *dehonestate*.] A disgracing; a dishonoring.

Who can expatiate the infinite shame, *dehonestation*, and infamy which they bring? *Bp. Gauden*, Hieraspistes, p. 482.

dehors (dē-hôrz′; F. pron. dē-ôr′), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *dehors*, < OF. *defors*, *deforz*, *deffors*, *deffuers*, *defuer*, *desfuer* = Pr. *defors* = Sp. *defuera*, < ML. *deforis*, outside, without, < L. *de*, from, + *foris*, *foras* (> OF. *fors*, *forz*, *foers*, *hors*, F. *hors* = Pr. *fors* = It. *fore*, *fuora*, *fuore*, *fuori*), out of doors, out, < *foris*, a door, = Gr. *θύρα* = AS. *duru* = E. *door*: see *door*, and *forum*, *foreign*, *foris-*, etc.] **I.** *a.* In *law*, without; foreign to; irrelevant.

II. *n.* In *fort.*, any outwork beyond or outside of the main fortification.

dehort† (dē-hôrt′), *v. t.* [= Sp. Pg. *dehortar*, < L. *dehortari*, dissuade, persuade, < *de*, from, + *hortari*, advise: see *hortation*, and cf. *exhort*.] To dissuade; advise to the contrary; urge not to do or not to undertake a certain thing; deter.

If the wasting of our money might not *dehort* vs, yet the wounding of our mindes should deterre vs.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 106.

The bold Galilean, St. Peter, took the boldness to *dehort* his Master from so great an infelicity.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 297.

dehortation (dē-hôr-tā′shon), *n.* [< LL. *dehortatio(n-)*, < L. *dehortari*, dissuade: see *dehort*.] Dissuasion; advice or counsel to the contrary of some act or undertaking.

Dehortations from the use of strong liquors have been the favourite topic of sober declaimers in all ages. *Lamb.*

The exhortation, which might almost be termed a *dehortation* for its severity, was ordered to follow the sermon in case of need. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

dehortative (dē-hôr′ta-tiv), *a.* [< LL. *dehortativus*, < L. *dehortari*, dissuade: see *dehort*.] Dissuasive; dehortatory. *Coleridge.*

dehortatory (dē-hôr′ta-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *dehortatorius*, < L. *dehortari*, dissuade: see *dehort*.] **I.** *a.* Dissuasive; belonging to dissuasion.

The text [Eph. iv. 30] you see is a *dehortatory* charge to avoid the offence of God. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 103.

II.† *n.* A dissuasion; a dissuasive argument or reason. *Milton.*

dehorter (dē-hôr′tėr), *n.* A dissuader; one who advises to the contrary.

So long as he [Carlyle] was merely an exhorter or *dehorter*, we were thankful for such eloquence, such humor, such vivid or grotesque images, and such splendor of illustration, as only he could give.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 127.

dehumanization (dē-hū″man-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *dehumanize* + *-ation*.] The act of dehumanizing, or the state of being dehumanized. Also spelled *dehumanisation*.

Nature has put a limit to *dehumanisation* in the qualities which she exacts in order that the combination of two individuals to produce a third may take place at all.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 245.

dehumanize (dē-hū′man-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dehumanized*, ppr. *dehumanizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *humanize*. Cf. F. *déshumaniser*.] To deprive of distinctively human qualities: as, *dehumanizing* influences; *dehumanized* speculation. Also spelled *dehumanise*.

The grosser passions, originally conspicuous and carefully ministered to by devotees, gradually fade, leaving only the passions less related to corporal satisfactions; and eventually these, too, become partially *dehumanized*.
H. Spencer, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIV. 343.

dehusk† (dē-husk′), *v. t.* [< *de-* priv. + *husk*.] To deprive of the husk.

Wheat . . .
Dehusked upon the floor.
Drant, tr. of Horace, Ep. to Numilius.

dehydrate (dē-hī′drāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dehydrated*, ppr. *dehydrating*. [< L. *de-* priv. + Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *-ate*².] **I.** *trans.* To deprive of or free from water. Thus, calcium chlorid, by reason of its strong affinity for water, *dehydrates* moist gases passing over it. Alcohol, for the same reason, *dehydrates* (dries) moist animal tissues which are placed in it.

The first and most obvious value of this reagent [alcohol] is found in its strong affinity for water, this rendering it of importance for *dehydrating* purposes.
Penhallow, Vegetable Histology, p. 9.

II. *intrans.* To lose water.

The celloid in layers are slow in *dehydrating*.
Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., 2d ser., VI. ii. 350.

dehydrater (dē-hī′drā-tėr), *n.* That which dehydrates.

dehydration (dē-hī-drā′shọn), *n.* [< *dehydrate* + *-ion*.] In *chem.*, the removal of water as an element in the composition of a substance.

dehydrogenization (dē-hī′drō-jen-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *dehydrogenize* + *-ation*.] The removal of hydrogen, wholly or in part, from a compound containing it.

The oxidations and the *dehydrogenisations* play the most important part in the production of colour.
Ure, Dict., IV. 77.

dehydrogenize (dē-hī′drǫ-jen-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dehydrogenized*, ppr. *dehydrogenizing*. To deprive of hydrogen; remove hydrogen from (a compound containing it).

dehydrogenizer (dē-hī′drǫ-jen-ī-zėr), *n.* A reagent which effects the removal of hydrogen from a compound containing it.

The action of *dehydrogenisers* upon naphthylamine.
Ure, Dict., IV. 932.

deiamba (dā-iam′bą), *n.* [Native name.] Congo tobacco, a plant growing wild in the marshy districts of Congo, western Africa, the flowers of which produce a narcotic effect when smoked.

deicide[1] (dē′i-sīd), *n.* [= F. *déicide* = Sp. Pg. It. *deicida*, < ML. as if **deicida*, < L. *deus*, a god, + *-cida*, a killer, < *cædere*, kill. Cf. *homicide*[1].] One who kills a god; specifically, one concerned in crucifying Jesus Christ. *Craig.* [Rare.]

In the Middle Ages the Jews were believed to be an accursed race of *deicides*. *The Century*, XXIV. 149.

deicide[2] (dē′i-sīd), *n.* [= F. *déicide* = Sp. Pg. It. *deicidio*, < ML. as if **deicidium*, < L. *deus*, a god, + *-cidium*, < *cædere*, kill. Cf. *homicide*[2].] The act of killing a god; specifically, the crucifixion of Jesus Christ. [Rare.]

Earth, profaned, yet blessed, with *deicide*.
Prior, I am that I am.

deictic (dīk′tik), *a.* [The reg. L. analogy would require **dictic* (cf. *apodictic*); < Gr. *δεικτικός*, serving to show, < *δεικνύναι*, show, akin to AS. *tæcan*, E. *teach*: see *teach*.] In *logic*, direct: applied to reasoning which proves directly, and opposed to *elenchic*, which proves indirectly.

Thirdly, into the "direct," and the "indirect" (or reductio ad absurdum); the *deictic*, and the elenctic, of Aristotle.
Whately, Rhetoric, i. 2.

deictically (dīk′ti-kạl-i), *adv.* With direct indication; in the manner of one who indicates or points out, especially with a finger or by a gesture of the hand.

Our Saviour's prediction was . . . categorically enunciative, verily I say unto you that one of you shall or will betray me, and he that dippeth, at that time when Christ spake it, *deictically*, i. e., Judas, is that person.
Hammond, Works, I. 703.

deid (dēd), *a.* A Scotch form of *dead*.

deid (dēd), *n.* A Scotch form of *death*.

Ilka thing that lady took,
Was like to be her *deid*.
The Young Tamlane (Child's Ballads, I. 117).

He was my father's *deid*.
Lord Maxwell's Good-night (Child's Ballads, VI. 166).

deific (dē-if′ik), *a.* [= F. *déifique* = Sp. *deífico* = Pg. It. *deifico*, < LL. *deificus*, < L. *deus*, god, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make: see *deify*.] Making divine; deifying.

They want some *deific* impulse.
Bushnell, Sermons for New Life, p. 43.

deifical (dē-if′i-kạl), *a.* Same as *deific*.

The ancient catholick fathers were not afrayd to call this supper . . . a *deifical* communion.
Homilies, On the Sacrament, i.

deification (dē′i-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *deification*, *deificacion*, < OF. *deification*, F. *déification* = Sp. *deificacion* = Pg. *deificação* = It. *deificazione*, < LL. as if **deificatio(n-)*, < *deificare*, deify: see *deify*.] The act of deifying; the state of being raised to the rank of a deity; a deified embodiment.

Buddha being in fact a *deification* of human intellect.
Sir J. E. Tennent, Ceylon, iv. 11.

deifier (dē′i-fī-ėr), *n.* One who deifies.

The memory of so signal an interposition of Heaven [the Flood] against the first *deifiers* of men should have given an effectual check to the practice.
Coventry, Philemon to Hydaspes, iii.

deiform (dē′i-fôrm), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *deiforme*, < L. *deus*, a god, + *forma*, form.] 1. Like a god; godlike in form.

If the final consummation
Of all things make the creature *deiform*.
Dr. H. More.

2†. Conformable to the character or will of God.

What a pure imitation of God its life is, and how exactly *deiform* all its motions and actions are.
J. Scott, Christian Life, i. 3.

deiformity† (dē-i-fôr′mi-ti), *n.* [< *deiform* + *-ity*.] 1. The quality of being deiform or godlike.

Thus the soul's numerous plurality
I have prov'd, and show'd she is not very God;
But yet a decent *deiformity*
Hath given her.
Dr. H. More, Infinity of Worlds, st. 27.

2. Conformity to the divine character or will.

The short and secure way to union and *deiformity* being faithfully performed. *Spiritual Conquest.*

deify (dē′i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deified*, ppr. *deifying*. [< ME. *deifien*, < OF. *deifier*, F. *déifier* = Sp. Pg. *deificar* = It. *deificare*, < LL. *deificare*, deify, < L. *deus*, a god, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make.] 1. To make a god of; exalt to the rank of a deity; enroll among the gods.

The seals of Julius Cæsar . . . have the star of Venus over them, . . . as a note that he was *deified*. *Dryden.*

2. To regard as an object of worship; adore or worship as a deity.

He did . . . extol and *deify* the pope. *Bacon.*

Persuade the covetous man not to *deify* his money, and the proud man not to adore himself. *South.*

3. To make godlike; exalt spiritually.

By our own spirits we are *deified*. *Wordsworth.*

deign (dān), *v. t.* [< ME. *deignen*, *deynen*, *daynen*, < OF. *deigner*, *daigner*, *degner*, F. *daigner* = Pr. *denhar* = Sp. Pg. *dignar* = It. *degnare*, deign, < L. *dignari*, deem worthy, < *dignus*, worthy: see *dignity* and *dainty*, and cf. *dain*[1], *disdain*, *dedain*[2].] 1†. To think worthy; think well of; think worthy of acceptance.

Thou hast estranged thyself and *deignest* not our land.
L. Bryskett (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 266).

I fear my Julia would not *deign* my lines.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 1.

2†. To grant or permit, as by condescension or favor.

Nor would we *deign* him burial of his men.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 2.

3. To vouchsafe; condescend: with an infinitive for object.

But for their pride thei *deyne* not hym to knowe for her lorde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 182.

O *deign* to visit our forsaken seats.
Pope, Summer, l. 71.

The Son of God *deigned* not to exert His power before Herod, after Moses' pattern; nor to be judged by the multitude, as Elijah.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 301.

[Used impersonally in early English.

On her wo ne *deyneth* him not to thinke.
Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, l. 184.]

deignous†, *a.* See *dainous*.

Dei gratia (dē′ī grā′shi-ą). [L.: *Dei*, gen. of *Deus*, God; *gratia*, abl. of *gratia*, grace.] By the grace or favor of God: an expression usually inserted in the ceremonial statement of the title of a sovereign: as, Victoria *Dei gratia* Britanniarum regina (Victoria, by the grace of God queen of the Britains). It was originally used by bishops and abbots as expressive of their divine commission, afterward by secular rulers of various grades, and finally by monarchs as a special mark of absolute sovereignty and a divine legation.

Dei judicium (dē′ī jǭ-dish′i-um). [L.: *Dei*, gen. of *Deus*, God; *judicium*, judgment: see *judicial*.] In *law*, the judgment of God: a phrase applied to the old Saxon trial by ordeal.

deil (dēl), *n.* [Sc., = E. dial. *deel*, *dule*, etc., < ME. *del*, etc.; a contr. of *devil*, q. v.] 1. The devil.—2. A wicked, mischievous, or troublesome fellow.

They're a' run *deils* or jads thegither.
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

Deil's buckie. See *buckie*.—**Deil's dozen.** Same as *bakers' dozen* (which see, under *baker*).—**Deil's snuff-box**, the common puffball.—**The deil gaes o'er Jock Wabster**, everything goes topsy-turvy; there is the devil to pay.

The deil gaes o'er Jock Wabster, hame grows hell,
When Pate misca's ye waur than tongue can tell.
Ramsay.

deil-. See *dil-*.

Deimos (dī′mos), *n.* [< Gr. *δειμός*, fear, terror, personified in the Iliad, and later regarded as a son of Ares (Mars).] A satellite of Mars, revolving about its primary in 30 hours and 18 minutes. It was discovered by Asaph Hall, of Washington, in 1877.

dein[1]†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *deign*.

dein[2] (dēn), *adv.* [Sc., also spelled *deen*; = E. *done*.] Literally, done; hence, completely; very. [Scotch (Aberdeenshire).]

What tho' fowk say that I can preach
Nae that *dein* ill.
Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 179.

Deinacrida, *n.* See *Dinacrida*.

Deinornis, *n.* See *Dinornis*.

deinosaur, Deinosauria, etc. See *dinosaur*, etc.

Deinotherium, *n.* See *Dinotherium*.

deinous†, *a.* See *dainous*.

deinsularize (dē-in′sụ-lạr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deinsularized*, ppr. *deinsularizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *insular* + *-ize*.] To deprive of insularity.

deinte†, **deintee**†, *n.* and *a.* Obsolete forms of *dainty*. *Chaucer.*

deintegrate† (dē-in′tę-grāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *deintegratus*, pp. of *deintegrare*, < *de-* priv. + *integrare*, make whole: see *integrate*.] To disintegrate.

deinteous†, *a.* See *dainteous*.

deinteth†, *n.* A Scotch and obsolete English form of *dainty*.

deintrell†, *n.* See *daintrel*.

Deipara (dē-ip′ą-rą), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *Deipara*, < LL. *deipara*, fem. adj.: see *deiparous*.] The Mother of God; the Theotocos: a title of the Virgin Mary. See *Theotocos*.

deiparous† (dē-ip′ą-rus), *a.* [< LL. *deipara*, fem. adj., < L. *deus*, a god, + *parere*, bear, bring forth.] Bearing or bringing forth a god: an epithet applied to the Virgin Mary. *Bailey.*

Deipnosophist (dīp-nos′ǫ-fist), *n.* [< Gr. *δειπνοσοφιστής*, sing. of *Δειπνοσοφισταί*, Deipnosophistæ, the name of a work of Athenæus (see the def.), lit. 'the learned men at dinner,' < *δεῖπνον*, dinner, + *σοφιστής*, a learned man: see *sophist*.] One who converses learnedly at dinner: in allusion to the title (see the etymology) of a celebrated work of Athenæus, in which a number of learned men are represented as at dinner discoursing on literature and matters of the table.

The eye is the only note-book of the true poet; but a patchwork of second-hand memories is a laborious futility, hard to unite and harder to read, with about as much nature in it as a dialogue of the *Deipnosophists*.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 222.

deirbhfine, *n.* [Ir.] See *geilfine*.

deis†, *n.* A Middle English form of *dais*.

deism (dē′izm), *n.* [< F. *déisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *deismo* = D. G. *deismus* = Dan. *deisme* = Sw. *deism*, < NL. *deismus*, < L. *Deus*, God, + *-ismus*, E. *-ism*.] 1. The doctrine that God is distinct and separated from the world. See *deist*, 1.—2. Belief in the existence of a personal God, accompanied with the denial of revelation and of the authority of the Christian church. Deism is opposed to atheism, or the denial of any God; to pantheism, which denies or ignores the personality of God; to theism, which believes not only in a God, but in his living relations with his creatures; and to Christianity, which adds a belief in a historical manifestation of God, as recorded in the Bible.

deist (dē′ist), *n.* [< F. *deiste* (Viret, 1563), now *déiste* = Sp. Pg. It. *deista* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *deist*, < NL. *deista*, < L. *Deus*, God, + *-ista*, E. *-ist*.] 1. One who believes in the existence of a personal God, but in few or none of the more special doctrines of the Christian religion; one who holds to some of the more general propositions of the Christian faith concerning the Deity, but denies revelation and the authority of the church. The name in this sense is particularly appropriated to a group of English writers, mostly of the first half of the eighteenth century. See *free-thinker*.

A man who, on the account of the obscurity of Holy Writ, shall pretend to reject the christian religion, and turn *deist*, must, upon the same account, reject deism too, and turn atheist. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. x.

2. One who holds the opinion that there is a God, but no divine providence governing the affairs of men; one who holds that God is not only distinct from the world, but also separated from it.

Those who admit a transcendental theology are called *Deists*, those who admit a natural theology Theists. The former admit that we may know the existence of an original being by mere reason, but that our concept of it is transcendental only, as of a being which possesses all reality, but a reality that cannot be further determined. The latter maintain that reason is capable of determining that object more accurately in analogy with nature: namely, as a being which, through understanding and freedom, contains within itself the original ground of all other things.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Müller.

=Syn. *Atheist*, *Skeptic*, etc. See *infidel*.

deistic (dē-is′tik), *a.* [< *deist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to deism or to deists; of the nature of deism; embracing or containing deism: as, a *deistic* writer; a *deistic* book.

deistical (dē-is′ti-kạl), *a.* Same as *deistic*.

This very doctrine [that man is by nature wicked] . . . has made the *deistical* moralists almost unanimous in proclaiming the divinity of Nature, and setting up its fancied dictates as an authoritative rule of action.
N. A. Rev., CXX. 462.

deistically (dē-is′ti-kạl-i), *adv.* In a deistic manner.

deisticalness (dē-is'ti-kal-nes), *n.* The character of being deistical; deism. [Rare.]

deitate† (dē'i-tāt), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *deita(t-)s*, deity, + *-ate*[1].] Possessing the nature of God; divine; deified.

One person and one Christ who is God incarnate, and man *deitate*, as Gregory Nazianzen saith, without mutation. *Cranmer*, To Bp. Gardiner.

Deiters's cells. See *cell*.

deity (dē'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *deities* (-tiz). [< ME. *deite, deyte*, < OF. *deite*, F. *déité* = Pr. *deïtat* = Sp. *deidad* = Pg. *deidade* = It. *deità*, < LL. *deita(t-)s* (for classical L. *divinita(t-)s*, divinity), the divine nature, < L. *deus* (> F. *dieu* = Pr. *deus, dieus* = Sp. *dios* = Pg. *deos* = It. *dio*), a god, God. The L. *deus* (whence also E. *deific, deify, deism, deist*, and prob. *deuce*[1], q. v.) is one of a large group of words whose forms and etymological and mythological relations are somewhat involved. The principal L. words of the group are: (1) L. *dēus*, earlier *dīus* (pl. *dī, dii*, dat. and abl. pl. *dīs, diis*, in inscriptions also *dībus, diibus*, gen. pl. *dīvom, dīrum*; later nom. pl. *dei*, gen. pl. *deorum*), orig. **dīus, *dīvus*, a god; cf. Skt. *deva*, heavenly, as n. a god, = Zend *daēva*, an evil spirit, = Lith. *deva*, a god; Gael. and Ir. *dia*, God, = OW. *Diu*, W. *duw*, God, = Icel. *tívi*, a god; prob. not connected with Gr. *θεός*, a god (whence E. *theism, theist, atheism, atheist, thearchy, theodicy, theology*, etc.). (2) L. *dīvus*, often *dius* (= Gr. *δῖος* or **δῐ́Fος*, divine), adj. to *deus*; hence L. *divinus*, divine (see *divine*); cf. Skt. *dāiva*, divine, *divya*, heavenly; L. *dīrus, dīus*, adj., as n. a god. (3) OL. *Diovis*, later *Jovis* (nom. rare; gen. *Jovis*, etc.), Jove, Jupiter (see *Jove, Jupiter*), = Gr. *Ζεύς*, Boeotian *Δεύς*, for **Δηύς* (gen. *Διός* for **Δι-Fός*), Zeus (see *Zeus*), = Skt. *dyāus* (gen. *divas*, stem *div-*), the sky, heaven, day, personified Heaven; the same in combination, OL. *Joupiter*, L. *Jūpiter, Juppiter*, in another form *Diespiter*, = Gr. voc. *Ζεῦ πάτερ* = Skt. voc. *Dyāush pitar*, lit. Heaven Father; = OTeut. **Tiu*, in OHG. *Zio* = AS. *Tiw* = Icel. *Týr*, the Teutonic god of battle; the AS. *Tiw* is still preserved in E. *Tuesday*, AS. *Tiwes dæg* (see *Tiw* and *Tuesday*). (4) L. *diēs*, a day, orig. **diās, *divās*; cf. Skt. *dyāus* (stem *div-*), day (the same as *dyāus*, the sky, etc., above), Armenian *tiv*, Ir. *dia* = W. *dyw*, day: see *dial, diurnal, journal, journey*. (5), etc.: For other L. deity-names from the same root, see *Diana, Janus, Juno*, and *Dis*. Cf. also *demon*.] **1.** Godhead; divinity; the attributes of a god; especially, the nature and essence of the one Supreme Being.

For what reason could the same *deity* be denied unto Laurentia and Flora which was given to Venus? *Raleigh*.

So spake the Father; and, unfolding bright
Toward the right hand his glory, on the Son
Blazed forth unclouded *deity*. *Milton*, P. L., x. 65.

2. [*cap.*] God; the Supreme Being, or infinite self-existing Spirit: regularly with the definite article.

An Atheist's laugh's a poor exchange
For *Deity* offended!
Burns, Epistle to a Young Friend.

I seem . . . to see the benevolence of the *Deity* more clearly in the pleasures of my young children than in anything else in the world. *Paley*, Moral Philos., ii. 5.

3. A god; a divinity; a being to whom a divine or godlike nature is attributed; an object or a person worshiped as a god.

Even Buddha himself is not worshipped as a *deity*, or as a still existent agent of benevolence and power. He is merely reverenced as a glorified remembrance.
Sir J. E. Tennent, Ceylon, iv. 11.

deject (dē-jekt'), *v. t.* [= OF. *dejeter, degeter, dejecter, degecter*, F. *déjeter* = Pr. *dejetar*, < L. *dejectus*, pp. of *deicere, dejicere*, cast down, < *de*, down, + *jacere*, cast, throw: see *jet*[1], and cf. *abject, adject, conject, eject*, etc.] **1**†. To cast or throw down; direct downward.

In sething water hem *dejecte*,
So lette hem sething longe tyme swete.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 59.

The Austrian colours he doth here *deject*
With too much scorn.
B. Jonson, Prince Henry's Barriers.

Sometimes she *dejects* her eyes in a seeming civility; and many mistake in her a cunning for a modest look.
Fuller, Profane State, i.

2†. To abate; lower; diminish in force or amount.

Ere long she was able, though in strength exceedingly *dejected*, to call home her wandering senses.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

3. To depress the spirits of; dispirit; discourage; dishearten: now chiefly in the past participle used adjectively. See *dejected*.

In the midst of all my endeavours, there is but one thought that *dejects* me.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 3.

Nor think to die *dejects* my lofty mind.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 99.

=**Syn. 3.** To sadden, make despondent, afflict, grieve.

deject† (dē-jekt'), *a.* [< OF. *deject* = Sp. *deyecto* = It. *dejetto*, < L. *dejectus*, pp.: see the verb.] Downcast; low-spirited; wretched; dejected.

And I, of ladies most *deject* and wretched,
That suck'd the honey of his music vows,
Now see that noble and most sovereign reason,
Like sweet bells jangled, out of tune and harsh.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1.

dejecta (dē-jek'tă), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *dejectus*, pp. of *dējicere, deicere*, thrown down: see *deject*.] Excrements.

Fungi which grow on the *dejecta* of warm-blooded animals, dung, feathers, &c. *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 357.

dejectant (dē-jek'tant), *a.* [< *deject* + *-ant*[1].] In *her.*, same as *despectant*.

dejected (dē-jek'ted), *p. a.* **1.** Thrown down; lying prostrate. [Rare.]—**2.** Low-spirited; downcast; forlorn; depressed; melancholy from failure, apprehension, or the like.

'Tis not alone my inky cloak, good mother, . . .
Nor the *dejected* haviour of the visage, . . .
That can denote me truly. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2.

He was much *dejected*, and made account we would have killed him. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 319.

Long, with *dejected* look and whine,
To leave the hearth his dogs repine.
Scott, Marmion, iv., Int.

Dejected embowed, in *her.*, embowed with the head downward: said of a serpent used as a bearing. Also *embowed dejected*. =**Syn. 2.** Sad, disheartened, dispirited, downhearted.

dejectedly (dē-jek'ted-li), *adv.* In a dejected manner; sadly; heavily.

The Master's fire and courage fell:
Dejectedly, and low, he bowed.
Scott, L. of L. M., i., Epil.

dejectedness (dē-jek'ted-nes), *n.* **1.** The state of being cast down; depression of spirits.—**2.** Abjectness; meanness of spirit; lowliness.

The text gives it to the publican's *dejectedness*, rather than to the Pharisee's boasting. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 2.

The *dejectedness* of a slave is likewise given him [Caliban], and the ignorance of one bred up in a desert island.
Dryden, Grounds of Crit. in Tragedy.

dejecter (dē-jek'tėr), *n.* One who dejects or casts down.

dejection (dē-jek'shon), *n.* [= F. *déjection* = Sp. *deyeccion* = Pg. *dejecção* = It. *dejezione*, < L. *dejectio(n-)*, < *dejectus*, pp. of *dejicere, deicere*, deject: see *deject*.] **1.** The act of casting down; a casting down; prostration. [Rare.]

Such full-blown vanity he doth more loathe
Than base *dejection*. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, Ind.

Adoration implies submission and *dejection*. *Pearson*.

2. Depression; diminution. [Rare.]

The effects of an alkalescent state, in any great degree, are thirst and a *dejection* of appetite, which putrid things occasion more than any other. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

3. In *med.*: (*a*) Fecal discharge; evacuation. (*b*) The matter discharged or voided; dejecta: often in the plural: as, the *dejections* of cholera; watery *dejections*.—**4.** The state of being downcast; depression or lowness of spirits; melancholy.

What besides
Of sorrow, and *dejection*, and despair,
Our frailty can sustain, thy tidings bring.
Milton, P. L., xi. 301.

A vague *dejection*
Weighs down my soul.
M. Arnold, Consolation.

5. In *astrol.*, the house furthest removed from the exaltation of a planet. =**Syn. 4.** Sadness, despondency, gloom.

dejectly† (dē-jekt'li), *adv.* [< *deject, a.*, + *-ly*[2].] In a downcast manner; dejectedly. *Davies*.

I rose *dejectly*, curtesied, and withdrew without reply.
H. Brooke, Fool of Quality, II. 237.

dejectory (dē-jek'tō-ri), *a.* [< *deject* + *-ory*.] In *med.*, having power or tending to promote evacuations by stool: as, *dejectory* medicines.

dejecture (dē-jek'tūr), *n.* [< *deject* + *-ure*.] In *med.*, that which is ejected; excrement; dejecta.

dejerate† (dej'e-rāt), *v. i.* [< L. *dejerare*, take an oath, orig. *dējurare*, a form restored in LL., < *de* + *jurare*, swear: see *jurat, jury*.] To swear solemnly.

dejeration† (dej-e-rā'shon), *n.* [< L. *dejeratio(n-)*, LL. *dejuratio(n-)*, < *dejerare*, take an oath: see *dejerate*.] The taking of a solemn oath.

Doubtless with many vows and tears and *dejerations* he labours to clear his intentions to her person.
Bp. Hall, Haman Hanged.

dejeune†, *n.* Same as *déjeuner*.

Take a *dejeune* of muskadel and eggs.
B. Jonson, New Inn.

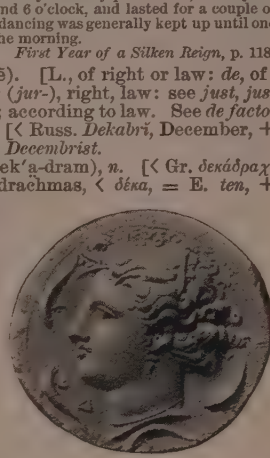
déjeuner (dā-zhè-nā'), *n.* [F., prop. inf. *déjeuner*, OF. *desjeuner, desjuner*, break fast, < L. *dis-* priv. + LL. *jejunare* (> F. *jeûner*), fast: see *jejune*. Cf. *dine*.] Breakfast; the morning meal. In France it is a midday meal, *breakfast* in the English and American sense not being eaten, instead of which it is usual to take, upon awaking in the morning, merely a cup of coffee or chocolate and a roll.—**Déjeuner à la fourchette** (literally, breakfast with the fork), a set meal in the middle of the day, with meat and wine; a luncheon.

A form of entertainment much in favour with society was the *déjeuner à la fourchette*. The "breakfast," always of the most recherché description, including the choicest wines and every delicacy procurable, usually began between 4.30 and 6 o'clock, and lasted for a couple of hours, after which dancing was generally kept up until one or two o'clock in the morning.
First Year of a Silken Reign, p. 118.

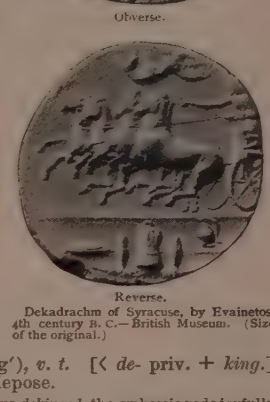
de jure (dē jö'rē). [L., of right or law: *de*, of; *jure*, abl. of *jus* (*jur-*), right, law: see *just, justice*.] By right; according to law. See *de facto*.

Dekabrist, *n.* [< Russ. *Dekabri*, December, + *-ist*.] Same as *Decembrist*.

dekadrachm (dek'a-dram), *n.* [< Gr. *δεκάδραχμος*, worth 10 drachmas, < *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *δραχμή*, a drachma: see *drachma, drachm*.] An ancient silver coin of the value of 10 drachms, occasionally issued at Syracuse and in other parts of the Hellenic world. The specimen illustrated weighs 660.9 grains.



Obverse.



Reverse.

Dekadrachm of Syracuse, by Evainetos, 4th century B. C.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

dekagram, *n.* See *decagram*.

dekass (dek'ăs), *n.* [G., < Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + L. *as* (*ass-*), as: see *as*[4], *ace*.] A unit of mass; ten asses: in the grand duchy of Baden equal to 5 decigrams, or 7.7 grains troy.

dekastere, *n.* See *decastere*.

deking† (dē-king'), *v. t.* [< *de-* priv. + *king*.] To dethrone; depose.

Edward being thus *dekinged*, the embassie rode ioyfully backe to London to the parliament.
Speed, Edward III., IX. xii. § 75.

dekle, *n.* See *deckle*.

del[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *deal*[1].

del[2] (del), *n.* [Singhalese.] Same as *angili-wood*.

del. An abbreviation of the Latin *delineavit*, (he) drew it, placed after an artist's name on a picture.

Delabechea (del-a-besh'ē-ă), *n.* [NL., named after the English geologist Sir H. T. *De la Beche* (1796–1855).] A genus of trees, formed for the bottle-tree, now included under *Sterculia*. See cut under *bottle-tree*.

delabialize (dē-lā'bi-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *delabialized*, ppr. *delabializing*. [< *de-* priv. + *labialize*.] To deprive of or change from a labial character. *H. Sweet*.

delacerate† (dē-las'e-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *delacerated*, ppr. *delacerating*. [< L. *delaceratus*, pp. of *delacerare*, tear to pieces (but found only in fig. sense 'frustrate'); cf. *dilacerare*, to tear to pieces (> E. *dilacerate*), < *de-*, from, or *di-*, away, apart, + *lacerare*, tear: see *lacerate*.] To tear to pieces; lacerate.

delaceration† (dē-las-e-rā'shon), *n.* [< L. **delaceratio(n-)*, < *delacerare*, tear in pieces: see *delacerate*.] A tearing in pieces.

delacrimation† (dē-lak-ri-mā'shon), *n.* [Also written *delacrymation*; < L. *delacrimatio(n-)*, < *delacrimare*, shed tears, < *de*, down, + *lacrimare, lacrumare*, weep, shed tears, < *lacrima, lacruma*, a tear: see *lacrymal*.] Wateriness of the eyes; excessive secretion of tears; lacrimation; epiphora.

delactation† (dē-lak-tā'shon), *n.* [< *de-* priv. + *lactation*.] The act of weaning.

delaine (dē-lān′), *n.* [Short for *muslin-de-laine*, < F. *mousseline de laine*, muslin of wool: see *muslin*; F. *laine*, < L. *lana*, wool.] A light textile fabric, originally of wool, afterward more commonly of mixed materials, and frequently printed. See *muslin-de-laine*.

delamination (dē-lam-i-nā′shon), *n.* [< L. *de*, away, + *lamina*, a thin plate of metal: see *lamina*, *lamination*.] A splitting apart in layers; a laminar dehiscence: a term specifically applied in embryology to the splitting of a primitively single-layered blastoderm into two layers of cells, thus producing a two-layered germ without invagination, embolism, or proper gastrulation.

delapidate†, delapidation†, etc. See *dilapidate*, etc.

delapsation† (dē-lap-sā′shon), *n.* [< *delapse* + *-ation*.] The act of falling down.

delapse† (dē-laps′), *v. i.* [< L. *delapsus*, pp. of *delabi*, fall or sink down, < *de*, down, + *labi*, fall: see *lapse*.] 1. To fall or slide down.—2. To be transmitted by inheritance.

Which Anne derived alone, the right before all other,
Of the *delapsed* crown, from Philip her fair mother.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxix.

delapsion† (dē-lap′shon), *n.* [< L. *delapsus*, pp. of *delabi*: see *delapse*.] A falling down; prolapse.

delate[1] (dē-lāt′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *delated*, ppr. *delating*. [= Sp. Pg. *delatar*, accuse, < ML. *delatare* (also contr. *delare*), accuse; < L. *delatus*, pp. of *deferre*, bear, carry or bring down, bring, give, deliver, report, announce, also, as a legal term, with obj. *nomen*, name, or later with person as object, indict, impeach, accuse, denounce, < *de*, down, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]: see *defer*[1].] 1†. To carry; convey; transmit.

Try exactly the time wherein sound is *delated*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 209.

2†. To carry on; conduct; manage.

His warlike wife Semiramis . . .
Long ruled in his stead,
Delating in a male's attyre
The empire new begonne.
Warner, Albion's England, i. 1.

3†. To publish or spread abroad; make public.

When the crime is *delated* or notorious.
Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, iii. 4.

4. To bring a charge against; accuse; inform against; denounce. [In this sense the word is still used in the judicatories of the Scottish Church.]

Yet, if I do it not, they may *delate*
My slackness to my patron, work me out
Of his opinion. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 3.

As men were *delated*, they were marked down for such a fine. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, an. 1662.

Every inmate of a house [of Jesuits] is liable to secret accusation to its superior, while the superior himself may be similarly *delated* to the provincial or the general.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 648.

delate[2]† (dē-lāt′), *v. t.* [< ML. *delatare*, erroneous form of L. *dilatare*, dilate, extend, dilute: see *dilate* and *delay*[2].] To allay; dilute.

delater (dē-lā′tėr), *n.* [< *delate*[1] + *-er*[1]; equiv. to *delator*.] Same as *delator*.

delation[1] (dē-lā′shon), *n.* [= F. *délation* = Sp. *delacion* = Pg. *delação* = It. *delazione*, accusation, < L. *delatio*(*n*-), an accusation (not found in lit. sense 'carriage, conveyance'), < *delatus*, pp. of *deferre*, bear, carry or bring down, accuse: see *delate*[1].] 1†. Carriage; conveyance; transmission.

The *delation* of light is in an instant.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 209.

In *delation* of sounds the inclosure of them preserveth them, and causeth them to be heard further.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

2. Accusation or criminal information; specifically, interested accusation; secret or sinister denunciation.

A *delation* given in against him to the said committee — for unsound doctrine.
Spalding, Hist. Troubles in Scotland, II. 91.

The accusers were not to be liable to the charge of *delation*. *Milman*, Latin Christianity, ii. 4.

delation[2]† (dē-lā′shon), *n.* [For *dilation*: see *dilation* and *delay*[1].] Extension; delay; postponement.

This outrage micht suffir na *delacioun*, sen it was sa ner approacheand to the wallis and portis of the town.
Bellenden, tr. of Livy.

Although sometimes the baptism of children was deferred, . . . and although there might be some advantages gotten by such *delation*; yet it could not be endured that they should be sent out of the world without it.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 407.

After this judgment there was no *delation* of sufferance nor mercy. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. xxiii.

delator (dē-lā′tor), *n.* [= F. *delateur* = Sp. Pg. *delator* = It. *delatore*, < L. *delator*, an accuser, informer, < *delatus*, pp. of *deferre*, accuse: see *delate*[1].] A secret or interested accuser; an evil-disposed informer; a spy. Also spelled *delater*.

Be deaf unto the suggestions of tale-bearers, calumniators, pickthank or malevolent *delators*, who, while quiet men sleep, sowing the tares of discord and division, distract the tranquillity of charity and all friendly society.
Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals, ii. 20.

Delators, or political informers, encouraged by the emperors, and enriched by the confiscated properties of those whose condemnation they had secured, rose to great influence. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 246.

delatorian (del-a-tō′ri-an), *a.* [< LL. *delatorius*, < L. *delator*, an informer: see *delator*.] Of or pertaining to an informer or a spy; of the nature of an informer.

Delawarean (del-a-wār′ē-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Delaware* (so called from Delaware bay and river, named from Lord Delawarr, first colonial governor of Virginia, 1609–18) + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the State of Delaware.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Delaware.

delay[1] (dē-lā′), *v.* [< ME. *delayen*, *delaien*, < OF. *delaier*, *delayer*, *deleier*, *delear*, also *dellaier*, *deslaier*, etc., *dilaier*, *dilayer*, etc., later *delayer*, F. *délayer* = Sp. Pg. *dilatar* = It. *dilatare*, also (after F.) *dilajare*, < ML. *dilatare* (also *delatare*), put off, delay, extend the time of, lit. extend, spread out, dilate, < L. *dilatus*, pp. associated with *differre*, put off, defer, > ult. E. *defer*[2], *differ*: see *dilate*, *defer*[2], *differ*. Thus *delay*[1] is a doublet of *dilate*, and practically of *defer*[2], *differ*, being ult. attached to the same L. inf. *differre*. Cf. *delay*[2].] I. *trans.* 1. To put off; defer; postpone; remit to a later time, as something to be done.

My lord *delayeth* his coming. Mat. xxiv. 48.

Come, are you ready?
You love so to *delay* time! the day grows on.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, iii. 1.

In vain he may your fatal Absence mourn,
And wish in vain for your *delay'd* Return.
Congreve, Iliad.

2. To retard; stop, detain, or hinder for a time; obstruct or impede the course or progress of: as, the mail is *delayed* by bad roads.

Thyrsis? whose artful strains have oft *delay'd*
The huddling brook to hear his madrigal?
Milton, Comus, l. 494.

When the case is proved, and the hour is come, justice *delayed* is justice denied.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 272.

To delay creditors, in *law*, to interpose obstacles in their way, with fraudulent intent to hinder collection of their demands.=**Syn.** 1. To stave off, postpone, adjourn, procrastinate, protract, impede.

II. *intrans.* To linger; move slowly; stop for a time; loiter; be dilatory.

There are certain bounds to the quickness and slowness of the succession of ideas, beyond which they can neither *delay* nor hasten. *Locke.*

Dip down upon the northern shore,
O sweet new-year *delaying* long;
Thou doest expectant nature wrong;
Delaying long, *delay* no more.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxiii.

The wheeling moth *delaying* to be dead
Within the taper's flame.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 140.

delay[1] (dē-lā′), *n.* [< ME. *delay*, < OF. *delai*, *delay*, *dilai*, *dilais*, F. *délai*, m., OF. also *delaie*, f., = It. *dilata*, f., delay; from the verb.] 1. A putting off; a deferring; an extension of the time; postponement; procrastination: as, the *delay* of trial.

And thus he seid withoute more *delay*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 441.

All *delays* are dangerous in war.
Dryden, Tyrannic Love, i. 1.

O love, why makest thou *delay*?
Life comes not till thou comest.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 182.

2. A lingering; loitering; stay; hindrance to progress.

The government ought to be settled without the *delay* of a day. *Macaulay.*

delay[2]† (dē-lā′), *v. t.* [< F. *délayer*, dilute, mix with water, spin out a discourse, = Pr. *deslegar* = It. *dileguare*, dilute, < ML. **disliquare*, **diliquare*, the same, with slightly different prefix (*dis-*, *di-*, instead of *de-*), as L. *deliquare*, also *delicare*, clarify a liquid by straining it, < *de*, off, + *liquare*, liquefy: see *deliquate*, *liquate*, *liquid*. Appar. more or less associated, erroneously, with *delay*[1] (OF. *delayer*, etc.), *delate*[2] (which, though equiv. in sense to *delay*[2], is prop. a form of *dilate*), *dilate*, and with *allay*[1], *allay*[2].] To alloy; dilute; temper; soften; weaken.

Wine *delayed* and mixed with water. *Nomenclator.*

Those dreadfull flames she also found *delayd*
And quenched quite like a consumed torch.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 42.

delayable (dē-lā′a-bl), *a.* [< *delay* + *-able*.] Capable of delay or of being delayed. *Davies.*

Law thus divisible, debateable, and *delayable*, is become a greater grievance than all that it was intended to redress. *H. Brooke*, Fool of Quality, I. 250.

delayed† (dē-lād′), *p. a.* [Pp. of *delay*[2], *v.*] Mixed; alloyed; diluted.

The eye, for the upper halfe of it a darke browne, for the nether somewhat yellowish, like *delayed* gold.
Holland, tr. of Camden's Brit., p. 476.

delayer (dē-lā′ėr), *n.* 1. One who lingers or loiters; a procrastinator.

Quintus Fabius . . . is often times called of them [the Romans] Fabius Cunctator: that is to say, the tarrier or *delayer*. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 23.

2. One who or that which causes delay; one who hinders or obstructs.

Oppressor of nobles, sullen, and a *delayer* of justice.
Swift, Character of Hen. II.

delayingly (dē-lā′ing-li), *adv.* In a manner so as to delay or detain.

And yet she held him on *delayingly*,
With many a scarce-believable excuse.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

delayment† (dē-lā′ment), *n.* [< ME. *delayement*, < OF. *delaiement*, *delayement*, *delecment*, etc., < *delaier*, delay, + *-ment*.] A lingering; stay; delay; loitering.

He made no *delayement*,
But goeth home in all hie.
Gower, Conf. Amant., IV.

del credere (del kred′e-re). [It., lit. of belief or trust: *del*, contr. of *de il*, of the (L. *de*, of, *ille*, he, that); *credere*, < L. *credere*, believe: see *credit*.] An Italian mercantile phrase, similar in import to the English *guaranty* or the Scotch *warrandice*. It is used among merchants to express the obligation undertaken by a factor, broker, or mercantile agent, when he becomes bound not only to transact sales or other business for his constituent, but also to guarantee the solvency of the persons with whom he contracts.—**Del credere commission**, the increased compensation paid or due to a factor or agent on such an account.

dele[1]†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *deal*[1].

dele[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *dell*[1].

dele[3] (dē′lē), *v. t.* [L. *dele*, impv. of *delere*, blot out, efface: see *delete*.] Take out; remove: a word used in proof-reading as a direction to printers to remove a superfluous letter or word, and usually expressed by its initial letter in the distinctive script form ℌ, or some variation of it.

deleble, delible (del′ē-bl, -i-bl), *a.* [= F. *délébile* = Sp. *deleble* = Pg. *delevel* = It. *delebile*, < L. *delebilis*, < *delere*, blot out: see *delete*. Cf. *indelible*.] That can be blotted out or erased. [Rare.]

He that can find of his heart to destroy the *deleble* image of God would, if it lay in his power, destroy God himself. *Dr. H. More*, Notes on Psychozoia.

Various is the use thereof [black-lead], . . . for pens, so usefull for scholars to note the remarkables they read, with an impression easily *deleble* without prejudice to the book. *Fuller*, Worthies, Cumberland.

delectability (dē-lek-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *deleitabilidad*; as *delectable* + *-ity*.] The quality of being delectable or pleasing; delectableness.

I think they were not prevented . . . from looking at the picture as a picture should always be regarded — for its *delectability* to the eye. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 827.

delectable (dē-lek′ta-bl), *a.* [(The ME. form was *delitable*, q. v., < OF. *delitable*) = F. *délectable* = Sp. *deleitable* = Pg. *deleitavel* = It. *delettabile*, < L. *delectabilis*, delightful, < *delectare*, delight: see *delight*.] Delightful, especially to any of the senses; highly pleasing; charming; affording great enjoyment or pleasure: as, "*delectable* bowers," *Quarles*, To P. Fletcher.

We are of our own accord apt enough to give entertainment to things *delectable*.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 72.

Their most resounding denunciation thundered against the enormity of allowing the rich precedence in catching at the *delectable* baits of sin.
E. P. Whipple, Ess. and Rev., II. 108.

Winter, at least, seemed to me to have put something into these mediæval cities which the May sun had melted away — a certain *delectable* depth of local color, an excess of duskiness and decay.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 213.

delectableness (dē-lek′ta-bl-nes), *n.* Delightfulness; the quality of imparting pleasure.

Full of *delectableness* and pleasantness. *Barret.*

delectably (dē-lek′ta-bli), *adv.* In a delectable manner; delightfully; charmingly.

Of myrrh, bawme, and aloes they *delectably* smell.
Bp. Bale, On Revelations, ii., sig. A vii.

delectate (dē-lek′tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *delectated*, ppr. *delectating*. [< L. *delectatus*, pp. of *delectare* = It. *delettare*, *dilettare* = Sp. Pg. *deleitar* = F. *délecter*, OF. *deliter* (> ME. *deliten*, E. *delight*), delight: see *delight*.] To please or charm, as the senses; render delectable; delight.

delectation (dē-lek-tā′shon), *n.* [= F. *délectation* = Sp. *deleitacion* = Pg. *deleitação* = It. *delettazione*, < L. *delectatio(n-)*, < *delectare*, please, delight: see *delectate*.] Great pleasure, particularly of the senses; delight.

"I ensure you, Master Raphael" (quoth I), "I took great *delectation* in hearing you: all things that you said were spoken so wittily and so pleasantly."
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

Poesy serveth and conferreth to magnanimity, morality, and to *delectation*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 142.

At the very moment, however, of these *delectations*, a meeting was held at Brussels of men whose minds were occupied with sterner stuff than sugar-work.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 492.

delectus personæ (dē-lek′tus pėr-sō′nē). [L., the choice of a person: *delectus*, a choice, < *deligere*, pp. *delectus*, choose out, select, < *de*, from, + *legere*, pick, choose; *personæ*, gen. of *persona*, a person: see *person*.] In *law*, the choice or selection, either express or implied, of a particular individual, by reason of some personal qualification; particularly, the right to choose partners in business; the regulation which prevents a new partner from being admitted into a firm against the will of any member of it.

delegacy† (del′ē-gā-si), *n.* [< *delega(te)* + *-cy*.] 1. The act of delegating, or the state of being delegated.

By way of *delegacy* or grand commission.
Raleigh, Hist. World, v. 2.

2. A number of persons delegated; a delegation.

Before any suit begin, the plaintiffe shall have his complaint approved by a set *delegacy* to that purpose.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader.

delegate (del′ē-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *delegated*, ppr. *delegating*. [< L. *delegatus*, pp. of *delegare* (> It. *delegare* = Sp. Pg. *delegar* = F. *déléguer*), send, assign, depute, appoint, < *de*, from, + *legare*, send, depute, appoint: see *legate*.] 1. To depute; appropriately, to send with power to transact business as a representative: as, he was *delegated* to the convention. —2. To intrust; commit; deliver to another's care and management: as, to *delegate* authority or power to a representative.

We can pretend to no further jurisdiction than what he has *delegated* to us. *Decay of Christian Piety*.

Let him *delegate* to others the costly courtesies and decorations of social life. *Emerson*, Conduct of Life.

The Iliad shows that it was usual for a Greek king to *delegate* to his heir the duty of commanding his troops.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 518.

delegate (del′ē-gāt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *délégué* = Sp. Pg. *delegado* = It. *delegato*, < L. *delegatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* Deputed; commissioned or sent to act for or represent another.

Princes in judgment, and their *delegate* judges, must judge the causes of all persons uprightly and impartially.
Jer. Taylor.

II. *n.* 1. A person appointed and sent by another or by others, with power to transact business as his or their representative; a deputy; a commissioner; an attorney.

Legates and *delegates* with powers from hell.
Cowper, Expostulation.

Conscience speaks not as a solitary, independent guide, but as the *delegate* of a higher Legislator.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 9.

In general, soldiers who should form themselves into political clubs, elect *delegates*, and pass resolutions on high questions of state, would soon break loose from all control. *Macaulay*.

Specifically —2. In the United States: (*a*) A person elected or appointed to represent a Territory in Congress, as distinguished from the representatives of States. The territorial delegates have seats in the House of Representatives and salaries like other members, may speak, offer motions, etc., and be appointed on certain committees, but may not vote. (*b*) A person sent with representative powers to a convention, conference, or other assembly for nomination of officers, or for drafting or altering a constitution, or for the transaction of the business of the organization which such persons collectively represent.—3. In Great Britain: (*a*) A commissioner formerly appointed by the crown, under the great seal, to hear and determine appeals from the ecclesiastical courts. (*b*) One of a committee chosen by the house of convocation in the University of Oxford, with power to act.—4. A layman appointed to attend an ecclesiastical council.—**Court of Delegates**, formerly, in England, the great court of appeal in ecclesiastical causes and from the decisions of the admiralty court: so called because the judges were delegated or appointed by the crown under the great seal. This court is now abolished, and its powers and functions are transferred to the sovereign in council. Also called *Commission of Delegates*.—**House of Delegates**, in the United States: (*a*) The lower house of the General Assembly in Virginia, West Virginia, and Maryland. Formerly called *House of Burgesses*. (*b*) The lower house of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church (in full, *House of Clerical and Lay Delegates*).

delegated (del′ē-gā-ted), *p. a.* 1. Deputed; sent with authority to act for another; appointed.

Delegated Spirits comfort fetch
To her from heights that Reason may not win.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, iii. 36.

2. Intrusted; committed; held by substitution.

Whose *delegated* cruelty surpasses
The worst acts of one energetic master.
Byron, Sardanapalus, i. 2.

Faithfulness to conviction and all *delegated* trust.
Theodore Parker, Historic Americans.

The system of provinces, of dependencies, of territories which cannot be brought into the general system of government, which need to be administered by some special *delegated* power, seems to me to be vicious in idea.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 349.

Delegated jurisdiction, in *Scots law*, jurisdiction which is communicated by a judge to another who acts in his name, called a depute or deputy: contradistinguished from *proper jurisdiction*.

delegation (del-ē-gā′shon), *n.* [= F. *délégation* = Sp. *delegacion* = Pg. *delegação* = It. *delegazione*, < L. *delegatio(n-)*, < *delegare*, depute: see *delegate*.] 1. A sending or deputing; the act of putting in commission, or investing with authority to act for another; the appointment of a delegate.

The duties of religion cannot be performed by *delegation*.
S. Miller.

These only held their power by *delegation* from the people. *Brougham*.

But of all the experiments in *delegation* to which the spiritual jurisdiction of the English Crown has been subjected, the most unhappy was the first—the Vicar-Generalship of Thomas Crumwel.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., iv.

2. A person or body of persons deputed to act for another or for others; specifically, in the United States, the whole body of men who represent a single district or State in a representative assembly.—3. In Austria-Hungary, one of two bodies summoned annually by the emperor to legislate on matters pertaining to the whole empire. One delegation is chosen by the Austrian Reichsrath, the other by the Hungarian Reichstag, and each consists of sixty members.
4. In *civil law*, the act by which a debtor, in order to be freed from his debt, offers in his stead to the creditor another person, who binds himself for the debt. The delegation is said to be *perfect* when the delegating debtor is discharged by his creditor, *imperfect* when the creditor retains his rights against his original debtor.
5. In French usage, a share certificate.—6. In *banking*, an informal and non-negotiable letter employed by bankers for the transfer of a debt or credit.

delegatory† (del′ē-gā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *delegate* + *-ory*.] Holding a delegated or dependent position.

Some politique *delegatory* Scipio . . . they would single forth, if it might bee, whom they might depose when they list, if he should begin to tyranize.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 170).

delenda (dē-len′dä), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *delendus*, ger. of *delere*, blot out: see *delete*.] Things to be erased or blotted out.

delendung, *n.* Same as *delundung*.

delenifical† (del-ē-nif′i-kal), *a.* [< L. *delenificus*, soothing, < *delenire*, soothe, soften (< *de* + *lenire*, soften: see *lenient*), + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make.] Having the virtue to ease or assuage pain.

Delesseria (del-e-sē′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., named after Benjamin *Delessert* (1773–1847), a French botanical amateur.] A genus of red marine algæ (*Florideæ*), having delicate, rosy-red leaflike fronds, which are laciniate or branched and have a central vein, usually with lateral veinlets. The tetraspores are produced in spots on the frond. Fifty or more species are known, distributed all over the world; five occur on the shores of the British isles, and three on the eastern coast of the United States.

delessite (dē-les′īt), *n.* [After the French mineralogist *Delesse*.] A ferruginous chloritic mineral of a dark-green color, occurring in cavities in amygdaloid.

delete (dē-lēt′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deleted*, ppr. *deleting*. [< L. *deletus*, pp. of *delere*, blot out, abolish, destroy, perhaps < *de*, away, + **lere*, an assumed verb related to *linere*, smear, erase: see *liniment*. In another view, L. *delere* = Gr. *δηλεῖσθαι*, hurt, damage, spoil, waste: see *deleterious*.] To blot out; expunge; erase.

I stand ready with a pencil in one hand and a sponge in the other, to add, alter, insert, expunge, enlarge, and *delete*, according to better information.
Fuller, General Worthies, xxv.

I have . . . inserted eleven stanzas which do not appear in Sir Walter Scott's version, and *deleted* eight.
W. E. Aytoun.

It was not till 1879 that they [the German socialists] were provoked by the persecutions to which they were subjected by the German Government, to *delete* from their statutes the qualification of seeking their ends by legal means. *Rae*, Contemp. Socialism, p. 283.

deleterious (del-ē-tē′ri-us), *a.* [= F. *délétère* = Sp. *deletereo* = Pg. It. *deleterio*, < ML. **deleterius*, < Gr. *δηλητήριος*, noxious, deleterious, < *δηλητήρ*, a destroyer, < *δηλεῖσθαι*, hurt, damage, spoil, waste.] 1. Having the quality of destroying life; noxious; poisonous: as, a *deleterious* plant.

In some places, those plants which are entirely poisonous at home lose their *deleterious* quality by being carried abroad. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xc.

2. Hurtful in character or quality; injurious; pernicious; mischievous; unwholesome: as, a *deleterious* practice; *deleterious* food.

'Tis pity wine should be so *deleterious*,
For tea and coffee leave us much more serious.
Byron, Don Juan, iv. 52.

Probably no single influence has had so *deleterious* an effect upon the physique of the rapidly civilized peoples as clothing. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 235.

deleteriously (del-ē-tē′ri-us-li), *adv.* In a deleterious manner; injuriously.

deleteriousness (del-ē-tē′ri-us-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being deleterious or hurtful.

deletery† (del′ē-ter-i), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. **deleterius*, < Gr. *δηλητήριος*, deleterious: see *deleterious*.] **I.** *a.* Destructive; poisonous.

Doctor epidemick,
. . . stor'd with *deletery* med'cines,
(Which whosoever took is dead since).
S. Butler, Hudibras, i. 2.

II. *n.* [< ML. *deleterium*, < Gr. *δηλητήριον* (sc. *φάρμακον*), a poison, neut. of *δηλητήριος*: see I.] Anything that destroys; a destructive agent.

Such arguments in general, and remedies in particular, which are apt to become *deleteries* to the sin, and to abate the temptation. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 110.

deletion (dē-lē′shon), *n.* [< L. *deletio(n-)*, < *delere*, delete: see *delete*.] 1. The act of deleting, blotting out, or erasing.—2. An erasure; a word or passage deleted.

Some *deletions*, found necessary in consequence of the unexpected length to which the article extended, have been restored. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

3. A blotting out, as of an object; obliteration; suppression; extinction.

The great extermination of the Jewish nation, and their total *deletion* from being God's people, was foretold by Christ. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 827.

We should in vain look for an example in the Spanish deportation or *deletion* of the Moors.
Jefferson, Autobiog., p. 40.

The better the man and the nobler his purposes, the more will he be tempted to regret the extinction of his powers and the *deletion* of his personality.
R. L. Stevenson, Ordered South.

deletitious (del-ē-tish′us), *a.* [< LL. *deletitius*, prop. *deleticius*, < L. *delere*, erase: see *delete*.] From which anything has been or may be erased: applied to paper.

deletive (dē-lē′tiv), *a.* [< *delete* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to deletion; deleting or erasing.

deletory (del′ē-tō-ri), *n.* [< *delete* + *-ory*.] That which erases or blots out.

Confession . . . was most certainly intended as a *deletory* of sin. *Jer. Taylor*, Diss. from Popery, ii. § 2.

Dele-wine†, *n.* A kind of wine, perhaps a species of Rhenish: possibly so called from being imported at Deal, England. Also *Deal-wine*.

Do not look for Paracelsus' man among them, that he promised you out of white bread and *Dele-wine*.
B. Jonson, Mercury Vindicated, vii. 253.

delf[1] (delf), *n.* [< ME. *delf*, a quarry, a grave, < AS. *dælf*, a ditch, *ge-delf*, a ditch, digging, < *delfan*, dig, delve: see *delve*.] **1**†. Anything made by delving or digging; a mine, quarry, pit, ditch, channel, etc.

Make a *delf* with hande an handfull longe,
And doune the pointe thre greynes therin doo.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 119.

Some lesser *delfs*, the fountain's bottom sounding,
Draw out the baser streams the springs annoying.
Fletcher, Purple Island, iii. 13.

2. A catch-water drain; in a sea-embankment, the drain on the landward side. Also improperly written *delph*.—3. A bed of coal or of ironstone. [Forest of Dean and Lancashire coalfields, Eng.]—4. In *her.*, a square supposed to represent a sod of turf used as a bearing. It is one of the so-called abatements of honor, and as such is modern and false heraldry. See *abatement*, 3.

delf[2], **delft** (delf, delft), *n.* [Also written *delph;* prop. *delft;* short for *Delftware*, named from *Delft* in the Netherlands, whence such earthenware was first or most commonly brought to England.] Delftware. See *ware*[2].

delfynt, *n.* See *delphin.*

Delhi sore. Same as *Aleppo ulcer* (which see, under *ulcer*).

Delian (dē′li-an), *a.* [< L. *Delius*, < Gr. Δήλιος, pertaining to Delos, < Δῆλος, Delos.] Of or pertaining to Delos, a small island in the Ægean sea, the reputed birthplace of Apollo and Artemis (Diana), and the seat in antiquity of one of the most famous sanctuaries of Apollo.—**Delian Apollo.** See *Apollo.*—**Delian problem,** the problem of the duplication of the cube—that is, of finding a cube having double the volume of a given cube: so called, it was said, because the oracle of Delos told the Athenians that a pestilence would cease when they had doubled the altar of Apollo, this altar being cubical. See *duplication.*

deliatet (del′i-bāt), *v. t.* [< L. *delibatus*, pp. of *delibare* (> It. *delibare* = Pg. *delibar*), take of, taste, < *de*, from, + *libare*, taste, sip, pour out: see *libation.*] To taste; take a sip of.

When he has travell'd and *deliated* the French and the Spanish. *Marmion*, Antiquary, iii.

delibation (del-i-bā′shon), *n.* [< L. *delibatio(n-)*, < *delibare*, taste: see *delibate.*] A taste; a skimming of the surface.

What they [Σεβόμενοι] were, our commentators do not so fully inform us; nor can it be understood without some *delibation* of Jewish antiquity. *J. Mede*, Discourses (1642), p. 82.

deliber†, *v. i.* [OSc. also *deliver, delyver;* ME. *deliberen*, < OF. *deliberer*, F. *délibérer*, < L. *deliberare*, deliberate: see *deliberate.*] To deliberate; resolve.

For which he gan *deliberen* for the beste
That . . . he wolde lat hem graunte what hem liste.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 169.

deliberate (dē-lib′e-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deliberated*, ppr. *deliberating.* [< L. *deliberatus*, pp. of *deliberare* (> It. *deliberare* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *deliberar* = F. *délibérer*), consider, weigh well, < *de* + **liberare*, *librare*, weigh, < **libra*, *libra*, a balance: see *librate.*] **I.** *trans.* To weigh in the mind; weigh the arguments or considerations for and against; think or reflect upon; consider.

Surprised with a question without time to *deliberate* an answer. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 322.

King Ferdinand held a council of war at Cordova, where it was *deliberated* what was to be done with Alhama. *Irving*, Granada, p. 63.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To think carefully or attentively; consider and examine the reasons for and against a proposition; estimate the weight or force of arguments, or the probable consequences of an action, in order to a choice or decision; reflect carefully upon what is to be done; consider.

At such times as we are to *deliberate* for ourselves, the freer our minds are from all distempered affections, the sounder and better is our judgment. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iv. 9.

Kings commonly link themselves, as it were, in a nuptial bond, to their council, and *deliberate* and communicate with them. *Bacon*, Political Fables, iii., Expl.

Hence to "ponder" is to think over a subject without the test of a proper experiment, while to *deliberate* implies an accuracy like that which results from the use of a pair of scales. *S. S. Haldeman*, Etymology, p. 28.

2. More loosely, to pause and consider; stop to reflect.

When love once pleads admission to our hearts
(In spite of all the virtue we can boast),
The woman that *deliberates* is lost.
Addison, Cato, iv. 1.

=**Syn. 1.** To ponder, cogitate, reflect, debate, think, meditate, ruminate, muse.

deliberate (dē-lib′e-rāt), *a.* [< L. *deliberatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **1.** Weighing facts and arguments with a view to a choice or decision; carefully considering the probable consequences of an action; circumspect; careful and slow in deciding: applied to persons.

O these *deliberate* fools! when they do choose,
They have the wisdom by their wit to lose.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 9.

2. Formed or done with careful consideration and full intention; well weighed or considered; not sudden or rash: applied to thoughts or acts: as, a *deliberate* opinion; a *deliberate* purpose; a *deliberate* falsehood.

Instead of rage,
Deliberate valour breathed, firm, and unmoved
With dread of death to flight or foul retreat.
Milton, P. L., i. 554.

Their conduct takes its colour more from their acquired tastes, inclinations, and habits, than from a *deliberate* regard to their greatest good. *R. Hall*, Mod. Infidelity.

3. Characterized by slowness in decision or action; slow.

Sertza Denghel having left all his baggage on the other side, and passed the river, drew up his army in the same *deliberate* manner in which he had crossed the Mareb, and formed opposite to the basha.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 232.

His enunciation was so *deliberate*. *Wirt.*

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** Cautious, cool, wary, careful, thoughtful.

deliberately (dē-lib′e-rāt-li), *adv.* **1.** With careful consideration or deliberation; with full intent; not hastily or carelessly: as, a *deliberately* formed purpose.

Orchards which had been planted many years before were *deliberately* cut down.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

What would be thought of one who, for the sake of a sweet fruit, should *deliberately* run the risk of bringing a plague upon his family and his neighbours?
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 184.

2. With slowness or deliberation.

I acquire *deliberately* both knowledge and liking: the acquisition grows into my brain, and the sentiment into my breast. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xxvii.

deliberateness (dē-lib′e-rāt-nes), *n.* **1.** Careful reflection or consideration; circumspection; due attention to the arguments for and against; caution.

They would not stay the ripening and season of counsels, or the fair production of acts, in the order, gravity and *deliberateness* befitting a parliament. *Eikon Basilike.*

He would give the lords no more than the temporary veto required to insure *deliberateness* in action.
The American, VIII. 277.

2. Slowness in decision or action.

deliberater, deliberator (dē-lib′e-rā-tėr, -tor), *n.* [= It. *deliberatore*, < L. *deliberator*, < *deliberare*, deliberate: see *deliberate.*] One who deliberates.

The dull and unfeeling *deliberators* of questions on which a good heart and understanding can intuitively decide. *V. Knox*, Essays, cxxxiii.

deliberation (dē-lib-e-rā′shon), *n.* [< ME. *deliberacion*, < OF. *deliberation*, F. *délibération* = Pr. *deliberacio* = Sp. *deliberacion* = Pg. *deliberação* = It. *deliberazione*, < L. *deliberatio(n-)*, < *deliberare*, deliberate: see *deliberate.*] **1.** The act of deliberating; the act of weighing and examining conflicting reasons or principles; consideration; mature reflection.

And [if] the dome of yche dede were demyt before,
To grepe at the begynnyng, what may grow after;
To serche it full suerly, and se to the ende,
With due *deleberacion* for doutis of Augur;
Who shuld hastely on hond an heny charge take?
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2457.

But whom do I advise? The fashion-led,
The incorrigibly wrong, the deaf, the dead,
Whom care and cool *deliberation* suit
Not better much than spectacles a brute.
Cowper, Tirocinium.

As motives conflict and the evils of hasty action recur to the mind, *deliberation* succeeds to mere invention and design. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 85.

2. Mutual discussion and examination of the reasons for and against a measure: as, the *deliberations* of a legislative body or a council.

They would do well to exclude from their *deliberations* members of the House who had proved themselves unworthy of their position. *Nineteenth Century*, XXI. 120.

3. Slowness in decision or action: as, he spoke with the greatest *deliberation.*

Hee is one that will not hastily runne into error, for hee treds with great *deliberation*, and his iudgment consists much in his pace.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, An Alderman.

We spent our time in viewing the Ceremonies practis'd by the Latins at this Festival, and in visiting the several holy places; all which we had opportunity to survey with as much freedom and *deliberation* as we pleased.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 68.

4. In *criminal law*, reflection, however brief, upon the act before committing it; fixed and determined purpose, as distinguished from sudden impulse.=**Syn. 1** and **3.** Thoughtfulness, meditation, cogitation, circumspection, wariness, caution, coolness, prudence.—**2.** Consultation, conference.

deliberative (dē-lib′e-rā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *délibératif* = Sp. Pg. It. *deliberativo*, < L. *deliberativus*, < *deliberare*, deliberate: see *deliberate.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to deliberation or meditation; consisting of or used in discussion; argumentative; reasoning: as, a *deliberative* judgment or opinion; territorial delegates have a *deliberative* voice in Congress (that is, a right to engage in debate, though not to vote).

An oration *deliberatiue* is a meane whereby we doe perswade, entreate, or rebuke, exhorte, or dehorte, commende, or comforte any man.
Sir T. Wilson, Art of Rhetoric (1553), p. 29.

2. Characterized by deliberation; proceeding from or acting by deliberation, especially by formal discussion: as, *deliberative* thought; the legislature is a *deliberative* body.

Congress is, properly, a *deliberative* corps; and it forgets itself when it attempts to play the executive.
A. Hamilton, Works, I. 154.

Mr. Riley took a pinch of snuff, and kept Mr. Tullyver in suspense by a silence that seemed *deliberative*.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 1.

Deliberative oratory, in *rhet.*, that department of oratory which comprises orations designed to discuss a course of action and advise it or dissuade from it; especially, oratory used in deliberative assemblies; parliamentary, congressional, or political oratory.

II. *n.* **1**†. A discourse in which a question is discussed or weighed and examined.

In *deliberatives*, the point is, what is evil; and of good, what is greater; and of evil, what is less.
Bacon, Colours of Good and Evil.

2. In *rhet.*, the art of proving a thing and convincing others of its truth, in order to persuade them to adopt it; the art of persuasion.

deliberatively (dē-lib′e-rā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a deliberative manner; by deliberation.

None but the thanes or nobility were considered as necessary constituent parts of this assembly, at least while it acted *deliberatively*. *Burke*, Abridg. of Eng. Hist., ii. 7.

deliberator, *n.* See *deliberater.*

delible, *a.* See *deleble.*

delibration† (del-i-brā′shon), *n.* [< L. *de*, down, + *libratio(n-)*, a leveling, < *librare*, balance, level: see *libration.*] A weighing down, as of one pan of a balance. *Sir T. Browne.*

delicacy (del′i-kā-si), *n.*; pl. *delicacies* (-siz). [< ME. *delicacy, delicacie;* < *delica(te)* + *-cy.*] **1.** The quality of being delicate; that which is delicate. Specifically—**2.** Exquisite agreeableness to the sense of taste or some other sense; refined pleasantness; daintiness: as, *delicacy* of flavor or of odor.

On hospitable thoughts intent
What choice to choose for *delicacy* best.
Milton, P. L., v. 333.

Be not troublesome to thyself or others in the choice of thy meats or the *delicacy* of thy sauces. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. Something that delights the senses, particularly the sense of taste; a dainty: as, the *delicacies* of the table.

Yef we hadde but a mossell brede, we haue more ioye and delyte than ye haue with alle the *delicatys* of the worlde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 6.

Those *delicacies*
I mean of taste, sight, smell, herbs, fruits, and flowers,
Walks, and the melody of birds. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 526.

4. Pleasing fineness or refinement of detail; minute perfection in any characteristic quality, as form, texture, tint, tenuity, finish, adjustment, etc.: as, the *delicacy* of the skin or of a fabric; *delicacy* of contour; the *delicacy* of a thread or of a watch-spring.

Van Dyck has even excelled him in the *delicacy* of his colouring. *Dryden.*

5. That which is refined or the result of refinement, especially of the senses; a refinement.

Mozart is certainly the composer who had the surest instinct for the *delicacies* of his art.
Helmholtz, Sensations of Tone (trans.), II. xii. 330.

6. Niceness; criticalness; equivocalness; the condition of requiring care or caution: as, the *delicacy* of a point or question; the *delicacy* of a surgical operation.—**7.** Nicety of perception; exquisite sensitiveness or acuteness, physical or mental; exquisiteness; fineness: as, *delicacy* of touch or of observation; *delicacy* of wit.

Some people are subject to a certain *delicacy* of passion, which makes them extremely sensible to all the accidents of life, and gives them a lively joy upon every prosperous event, as well as a piercing grief when they meet with misfortunes and adversity. *Hume*, Essays, i.

8. Acute or nice discrimination as to what is pleasing or unpleasing; hence, a refined perception of beauty and deformity, or the faculty of such perception; critical refinement of taste; fastidiousness.

That Augustan *delicacy* of taste which is the boast of the great public schools of England. *Macaulay.*

9. Civility or politeness proceeding from a nice observance of propriety; the quality manifested in care to avoid offense or what may cause distress or embarrassment; freedom from grossness. as, *delicacy* of behavior or feeling.

False *delicacy* is affectation, not politeness. *Spectator.*

True *delicacy* . . . exhibits itself most significantly in little things. *Mary Howitt.*

10. Sensitive reluctance; modest or considerate hesitation; timidity or diffidence due to refined feeling: as, I feel a great *delicacy* in approaching such a subject.

And day by day she thought to tell Geraint,
But could not out of bashful *delicacy*.
Tennyson, Geraint.

11. Tenderness, as of the constitution; susceptibility to disease; physical sensitiveness.

An air of robustness and strength is very prejudicial to beauty. An appearance of *delicacy*, and even of fragility, is almost essential to it. *Burke*, Sublime and Beautiful.

She had been in feeble health ever since we left, and her increasing *delicacy* was beginning to alarm her friends. *J. T. Trowbridge*, Coupon Bonds, p. 376.

12†. The quality of being addicted to pleasure; voluptuousness of life; luxuriousness.

Of the seconde glotonie
Which cleped is *delicacie*,
Wherof ye spake here to fore,
Beseche I wolde you therefore.
Gower, Conf. Amant., VI.

13†. Pleasure; a diversion; a luxury.

He Rome brente for his *delicacie*.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 489.

Our *delicacies* are grown capital,
And even our sports are dangers.
B. Jonson, To a Friend.

=Syn. 2. Daintiness, savoriness.—**3.** *Delicacy*, *Dainty*, *Tidbit*. A *delicacy* is specifically something very choice for eating; it may be cooked, dressed, or in the natural state: as, his table was abundantly supplied with all the *delicacies* of the season; the appetite of the sick man had to be coaxed with *delicacies*. *Dainty* is a stronger word, indicating something even more choice. A *tidbit* is a particularly choice or delicious morsel, a small quantity taken from a larger on account of its excellence.

delicate (del'i-kāt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *delicate*, *delicat*, < OF. *delicat*, F. *délicat* = Pr. *delicat* = Sp. Pg. *delicado* = It. *delicato* (cf. ME. *delie*, < OF. *delie*, *delje*, *delgie*, *delge*, *deuge*, the vernacular form, = Pr. *delguat* = Sp. Pg. *delgado*, fine, slender), < L. *delicatus*, giving pleasure, delightful, soft, luxurious, delicate, ML. also fine, slender, < *delicia*, usually in pl. *deliciæ*, pleasure, delight, luxury, < *delicere*, allure, < *de*, away, + *lacere*, allure, entice. From the same source are *delicious*, *delectable*, and *delight*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pleasing to any of the senses, especially to the sense of taste; dainty; delicious: opposed to *coarse* or *rough*.

Cer. Wrench it open;
Soft! it smells most sweetly in my sense.
2d *Gent.* A *delicate* odour. *Shak.*, Pericles, iii. 2.

The choosing of a *delicate* before a more ordinary dish is to be done . . . prudently.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, ii. 2.

2. Agreeable; delightful; charming.

Canst thou imagine where those spirits live
Which make such *delicate* music in the woods?
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, ii. 2.

3. Fine in characteristic details; minutely perfect in kind; exquisite in form, proportions, finish, texture, manner, or the like; nice; dainty; charming: as, a *delicate* being; a *delicate* skin or fabric; *delicate* tints.

That we can call these *delicate* creatures ours,
And not their appetites. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3.

To me thou art a pure, ideal flower,
So *delicate* that mortal touch might mar.
Jones Very, Poems, p. 94.

And the lily she dropped as she went is yet white,
With the dew on its *delicate* sheath.
Owen Meredith, The Storm.

The *delicate* gradation of curves that melt into each other by insensible transitions. *J. Caird.*

Lagoons and lagoon-channels are filled up by the growth of the *delicate* corals which live there.
Darwin, Coral Reefs, p. 151.

4. Of a fine or refined constitution; refined.

Thou wast a spirit too *delicate*
To act her earthy and abhorr'd commands.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2.

5. Nice in construction or operation; exquisitely adjusted or adapted; minutely accurate or suitable: as, a *delicate* piece of mechanism; a *delicate* balance or spring.—**6.** Requiring nicety in action; to be approached or performed with caution; precarious; ticklish: as, a *delicate* surgical operation; a *delicate* topic of conversation.

And if I may mention so *delicate* a subject, endeavour to check that little something, bordering on conceit and impertinence, which your lady possesses.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, p. 44.

No doubt slavery was the most *delicate* and embarrassing question with which Mr. Lincoln was called on to deal. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 166.

7. Nice in perception or action; exquisitely acute or dexterous; finely sensitive or exact; deft: as, a *delicate* touch; a *delicate* performer or performance.

I do but say what she is: — So *delicate* with her needle!
Shak., Othello, iv. 1.

8. Nice in forms; regulated by minute observance of propriety, or by attention to the opinions and feelings of others; refined: as, *delicate* behavior or manners; a *delicate* address.—**9.** Susceptible to disease or injury; of a tender constitution; feeble; not able to endure hardship: as, a *delicate* frame or constitution; *delicate* health.—**10.** Nice in perception of what is agreeable to the senses or the intellect; peculiarly sensitive to beauty, harmony, or their opposites; dainty; fastidious: as, a *delicate* taste; a *delicate* eye for color.

His familiarity with the customs, manners, actions, and writings of the ancient, makes him a very *delicate* observer of what occurs to him in the present world.
Steele, Spectator, No. 2.

It is capable of pleasing the most *delicate* Reader, without giving Offence to the most scrupulous.
Addison, Spectator, No. 26.

11†. Full of pleasure; luxurious; sumptuous; delightful.

Dives for his *delicate* life to the devil went.
Piers Plowman.

And comprehending goodly Groves of Cypresses intermixed with plaines, *delicate* gardens, artificiall fountains, all variety of fruit-trees, and what not rare.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 25.

Haarlem is a very *delicate* town. *Evelyn.*

=Syn. 1. Pleasant, delicious, palatable, savory.—**8.** Fastidious, discriminating.—**10.** Sensitive.

II.† *n.* **1.** Something savory, luscious, or delicious; a delicacy; a dainty.

Nebuchadrezzar the king of Babylon . . . hath filled his belly with my *delicates*. Jer. li. 34.

'Tis an excellent thing to be a prince; he is served with such admirable variety of fare, such innumerable choice of *delicates*. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, i. 2.

2. A fastidious person.

The rules among these false *delicates* are to be as contradictory as they can be to nature. *Tatler.*

delicately (del'i-kāt-li), *adv.* In a delicate manner, in any sense of that word.

Drynk nat ouer *delicatliche*, ne to depe neither.
Piers Plowman (C), vii. 166.

They which . . . live *delicately* are in kings' courts.
Luke vii. 25.

There is nothing so *delicately* turned in all the Roman language. *Dryden.*

Fine by defect, and *delicately* weak.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 43.

Moves him to think what kind of bird it is
That sings so *delicately* clear. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

delicateness (del'i-kāt-nes), *n.* The state of being delicate; tenderness; softness; effeminacy.

The tender and delicate woman among you, which would not adventure to set the sole of her foot upon the ground for *delicateness* and tenderness. Deut. xxviii. 56.

delicatesse† (del-i-ka-tes'), *n.* [< F. *délicatesse*, < *délicat*, delicate: see *delicate*.] Delicacy; tact; address.

All which required abundance of finesse and *delicatesse* to manage with advantage. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, ii.

delice†, *n.* [< ME. *delice*, pl. *delices*, < OF. *delices*, F. *délices*, pl., = Sp. Pg. *delicia* = It. *delizia*, < L. *deliciæ*, acc. *delicias*, pl., pleasure, delight: see *delicate*.] A delight; a dainty; something delicately pleasing.

Quod man to Conscience, "3outhe axith *delice*;
For 3outhe the course of kinde [nature] wole holde."
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

And now he has pourd out his ydle mynd
In dainty *delices*, and lavish joyes.
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 28.

deliciate† (dē-lish'i-āt), *v. i.* [< ML. *deliciatus*, pp. of *deliciari*, delight one's self, feast, < L. *deliciæ*, delight: see *delicate*.] To indulge in delights; feast; revel; delight one's self.

When Flora is disposed to *deliciate* with her minions, the rose is her Adonis. *Partheneia Sacra* (1633), p. 18.

delicious (dē-lish'us), *a.* [< ME. *delicious*, < OF. *delicieus*, F. *délicieux* = Pr. *delicios* = Sp. Pg. *delicioso* = It. *delizioso*, < L. *deliciosus*, delicious, delightful, < *deliciæ*, delight: see *delicate*.] **1.** Pleasing in the highest degree; most sweet or grateful to the senses; affording exquisite pleasure: as, a *delicious* viand; a *delicious* odor; *delicious* fruit or wine.

She [Venice] ministred unto me more variety of remarkable and *delicious* objects than mine eyes ever surveyed in any citie before. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 199.

That is a bitter sweetness which is only *delicious* to the palate, and to the stomach deadly. *Ford*, Line of Life.

2. Most pleasing to the mind; yielding exquisite delight; delightful.

We had a most *delicious* journey to Marseilles, thro' a country sweetely declining to the south and Mediterranian coasts. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 7, 1644.

What so *delicious* as a just and firm encounter of two, in a thought, in a feeling? *Emerson*, Friendship.

Were not his words *delicious*, I a beast
To take them as I did? but something jarr'd.
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

3†. Delicate; luxurious; dainty; addicted to or seeking pleasure.

Others, of a more *delicious* and airy spirit, retire themselves to the enjoyment of ease and luxury. *Milton.*

=Syn. *Delicious*, *Delightful*, luscious, savory. *Delicious* is highly agreeable to some sense, generally that of taste, sometimes that of smell or of hearing. *Delightful* is highly agreeable to the mind; it is always supersensuous, except perhaps as sight or hearing is sometimes the immediate means to high mental pleasure. *Delicious* food, odors, music; *delightful* thoughts, hopes, anticipations, news.

O faint, *delicious* spring-time violet.
W. W. Story, The Violet.

What is there in the vale of life
Half so *delightful* as a wife?
Cowper, Love Abused.

Even the phrase "*delicious* music" implies the predominance of the sensuous element in the pleasures of song.
A. Phelps, Eng. Style, p. 362.

Delightful task! to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to shoot.
Thomson, Spring, l. 1149.

deliciously (dē-lish'us-li), *adv.* In a delicious manner; in a manner to please the taste or gratify the mind; sweetly; daintily; delightfully; luxuriously.

How much she hath glorified herself, and lived *deliciously*, so much torment and sorrow give her.
Rev. xviii. 7.

deliciousness (dē-lish'us-nes), *n.* **1.** The quality of being delicious or very grateful to the senses or mind: as, the *deliciousness* of a repast; the *deliciousness* of a sonnet.

The sweetest honey
Is loathsome in his own *deliciousness*.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 6.

2†. That which is delicious; delicacies; luxuries; dainties.

The East sends hither her *deliciousness*.
Donne, Thomas Coryat.

3†. Indulgence in delicacies; luxury.

To drive away all superfluity and *deliciousness*, . . . he made another, third, law for eating and drinking.
North, tr. of Plutarch.

delict (dē-likt'), *n.* [= F. *délit* = Sp. *delicto*, *delito* = Pg. *delicto*, *delito* = It. *delitto*, < L. *delictum*, a fault, offense, crime, prop. neut. pp. of *delinquere*, fail, be wanting, commit a fault, offend, < *de* + *linquere*, leave; cf. *delinquent*.] A transgression; an offense; specifically, in *civil* and *Scots law*, a misdemeanor. Delicts are commonly understood as slighter offenses which do not immediately affect the public peace, but which imply an obligation on the part of the offender to make an atonement to the public by suffering punishment, and also to make reparation for the injury committed. The term *delinquency* has the same signification.

The supreme power either hath not power sufficient to punish the delinquent, or may miss to have notice of the *delict*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 208.

Every regulation of the civil code necessarily implies a *delict* in the event of its violation. *Jeffrey.*

deliet†, *a.* [ME. *delie* (three syllables), < OF. *delie*, *delje*, *delgie*, F. *délié*, fine, slender, = Pr. *delguat* = Sp. Pg. *delgado*, < L. *delicatus*, delicate, etc., in ML. also fine, slender: see *delicate*.] Thin; slender; delicate.

Hyr clothes weren maked of riht *delye* thredes.
Chaucer, Boëthius, i. prose 1.

deligation (del-i-gā'shon), *n.* [= F. *déligation* = Sp. *deligacion*, < L. as if **deligatio(n-)*, < *deligare*, bind or tie together, < *de* + *ligare*, bind, tie: see *ligation*.] In *surg.*, a binding up; a bandaging; ligature, as of arteries. [Rare.]

Rather in these fractures do we use *deligations* with many rowlers, saith Albucasius. *Wiseman*, Surgery, vii. 1.

delight (dē-līt'), *v.* [A wrong spelling, in imitation of words like *light*, *might*, etc.; the analogical mod. spelling would be *delite*, < ME. *deliten*, *delyten*, < OF. *deleiter*, *deliter* = Pr. *delectar* = Sp. *deleitar*, *delectar* = Pg. *deleitar* = It. *dilettare*, *diletare*, < L. *delectare*, delight, please, freq. of *delicere*, allure: see *delicate*, *delectable*, *delicious*.] **I.** *trans.* To affect with great pleasure or rapture; please highly; give or afford a high degree of satisfaction or enjoyment to: as, a beautiful landscape *delights* the eye; harmony *delights* the ear; poetry *delights* the mind.

I will *delight* myself in thy statutes. Ps. cxix. 16.

To me, what is this quintessence of dust? Man *delights* not me, no, nor woman either. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

II. *intrans.* To have or take great pleasure; be greatly pleased or rejoiced: followed by an infinitive or by *in*.

The squyer *delited* nothinge ther-*vnne* whan that he smote his maister, but he wiste not fro whens this corage to hym come. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 434.

I *delight* to do thy will, O my God: yea, thy law is within my heart. Ps. xl. 8.

The labour we *delight in* physics pain.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 3.

delight (dē-līt′), *n.* [A wrong spelling (see the verb); earlier *delite*, < ME. *delite, delit, delyt*, < OF. *deleit, delit* = Pr. *delieg, deliet* = Sp. Pg. *deleite* = It. *diletto*, delight; from the verb.] **1.** A high degree of pleasure or satisfaction; joy; rapture.

His *delight* is in the law of the Lord. Ps. i. 2.

Thus came I into England with great joy and hearts *delight*, both to my selfe and all my acquaintance.
Webbe, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 31.

The ancients and our own Elizabethans, ere spiritual megrims had become fashionable, perhaps made more out of life by taking a frank *delight* in its action and passion.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 249.

2. That which gives great pleasure; that which affords a high degree of satisfaction or enjoyment.

But, man, what deste thou with alle this?
Thowe deest the *delytys* of the devylle.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 172.

Come, sisters, cheer we up his sprites,
And show the best of our *delights*.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.

Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise, . . .
To scorn *delights*, and live laborious days.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 72.

3†. Licentious pleasure; lust. *Chaucer.* =**Syn. 1.** *Joy, Pleasure*, etc. (see *gladness*), gratification, rapture, transport, ecstasy, delectation.

delighted (dē-lī′ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *delight*, *v.*] **1.** Greatly pleased; joyous; joyful.

About the keel *delighted* dolphins play.
Waller, His Majesty's Escape.

Ay, but to die, and go we know not where,
To lie in cold obstruction, and to rot;
This sensible warm motion to become
A kneaded clod; and the *delighted* spirit
To bathe in fiery floods, or to reside
In thrilling regions of thick-ribbed ice.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1.

But thou, O Hope, with eyes so fair—
What was thy *delighted* measure?
Collins, The Passions.

[In the quotation from Shakspere the meaning of the word is doubtful.]

2†. Delightful; delighted-in.

If virtue no *delighted* beauty lack,
Your son-in-law is far more white than black.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.

Whom best I love I cross; to make my gift,
The more delay'd, *delighted*. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 4.

delightedly (dē-lī′ted-li), *adv.* In a delighted manner; with delight.

Delightedly dwells he 'mong fays and talismans,
And spirits; and *delightedly* believes
Divinities, being himself divine.
Coleridge, tr. of Schiller's Death of Wallenstein.

delighter (dē-lī′tėr), *n.* One who takes delight. [Rare.]

Ill-humoured, or a *delighter* in telling bad stories.
Barrow, Sermons, I. 250.

delightful (dē-līt′fûl), *a.* [< *delight* + *-ful*, 1.] Highly pleasing; affording great pleasure and satisfaction: as, a *delightful* thought; a *delightful* prospect.

The house is *delightful* — the very perfection of the old Elizabethan style. *Macaulay's Life and Letters*, I. 191.

After all, to be *delightful* is to be classic, and the chaotic never pleases long.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 204.

=**Syn.** *Delicious, Delightful* (see *delicious*); charming, exquisite, enchanting, rapturous, ravishing.

delightfully (dē-līt′fûl-i), *adv.* **1.** In a delightful manner: in a manner to afford great pleasure; charmingly.

How can you more profitably or more *delightfully* employ your Sunday leisure than in the performance of such duties as these? *Bp. Porteous*, Works, I. ix.

2†. With delight; delightedly.

O voice once heard
Delightfully, Increase and multiply;
Now death to hear! *Milton*, P. L., x. 730.

delightfulness (dē-līt′fûl-nes), *n.* **1.** The quality of being delightful, or of affording great pleasure: as, the *delightfulness* of a prospect or of scenery; the *delightfulness* of leisure.

Because it [deportment] is a nurse of peace and greatly contributes to the *delightfulness* of society, [it] hath been always much commended. *Barrow*, Sermons, I. xxix.

2†. The state of being delighted; great pleasure; delight.

But our desires' tyrannical extortion
Doth force us there to set our chief *delightfulness*
Where but a baiting place is all our portion.
Sir P. Sidney.

delightingly (dē-lī′ting-li), *adv.* **1.** In a delighting manner; so as to give delight.—**2†.** With delight; cheerfully; cordially.

He did not consent clearly and *delightingly* to Sequirl's death. *Jer. Taylor*, Doctor Dubitantium.

delightless (dē-līt′les), *a.* [< *delight* + *-less.*] Affording no pleasure or delight; cheerless.

Winter oft at eve resumes the breeze,
Chills the pale moon, and bids his driving sleets
Deform the day *delightless*. *Thomson*, Spring.

delightsome (dē-līt′sum), *a.* [< *delight* + *-some.*] Delightful; imparting delight.

Then deck thee with thy loose, *delightsome* robes,
And on thy wings bring delicate perfumes.
Peele, David and Bethsabe.

The Kingdom of Tonquin is in general healthy enough, especially in the dry season, when also it is very *delightsom*. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 31.

delightsomely (dē-līt′sum-li), *adv.* In a delightful manner; in a way to give or receive delight.

I have not lived my life *delightsomely*.
Tennyson, Balin and Balan.

delightsomeness (dē-līt′sum-nes), *n.* The quality of giving delight; charmfulness.

The *delightsomeness* of our dwellings shall not be envied. *Wheatly*, Schools of the Prophets, Sermon at Oxford, p. 38.

delignate† (dē-lig′nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *de-* priv. + *lignum*, wood, + *-ate*2 (suggested by *delapidate, dilapidate*).] To deprive or strip of wood. *Davies.* [Rare.]

It moves me much, his accusation of covetousness dilapidating, or rather *delignating*, his bishoprick, cutting down the wood thereof, for which he fell into the Queen's displeasure. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., IX. iii. 34.

delimit (dē-lim′it), *v. t.* [< F. *délimiter*, < LL. *delimitare*, mark out the limits, < *de-* + *limitare*, limit, bound: see *limit*.] To mark or fix the limits or boundaries of; bound.

The sporangium is a large club-shaped cell *delimited* by a transverse wall from the unicellular tubular sporangiophore. *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 74.

The present system of *delimiting* the towns and preserving the memory of their bounds is an inheritance from former ages. *Science*, V. 246.

delimitation (dē-lim-i-tā′shọn), *n.* [< F. *délimitation*, < LL. *delimitare*: see *delimit*.] The marking, fixing, or prescribing of limits or boundaries.

They had had ample time for ascertaining all the facts, and for proposing an exact system of *delimitation* to Parliament. *Gladstone.*

Volumes of minute antiquarian investigation would be needed to trace . . . the progress of nomenclature and *delimitation* of the various dioceses of Britain from the first establishment of them to the present day.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 244.

If the *delimitation* of orders is difficult, that of genera is often impossible, so that they are reduced to assemblages depending on the tact or taste of the author.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 421.

delinet (dē-līn′), *v. t.* [= F. *délinéer* = Sp. Pg. *delinear* = It. *delineare*, < L. *delineare*, mark out, sketch, delineate: see *delineate*.] To mark out; delineate. *Otway.*

A certain plan had been *delined* out for a farther proceeding, to retrieve all with help of the Parliament.
Roger North, Examen, p. 523.

delineable (dē-lin′ē-a-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **delineabilis*, < *delineare*, mark out: see *deline, delineate*.] Capable of delineation; liable to be delineated.

In either vision there is something not *delineable*.
Feltham, Letters, xvii. (Ord MS.).

delineament (dē-lin′ē-a-ment), *n.* [= Sp. *delineamiento* = Pg. *deliniamento* = It. *delineamento*, < L. as if **delineamentum*, < *delineare*, mark out: see *deline, delineate*.] Representation by delineation; picture; graphic sketch.

The sunne's a type of that eternall light
Which we call God, a fair *delineament*
Of that which Good in Plato's school is hight.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, III. iii. 11.

delineate (dē-lin′ē-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *delineated*, ppr. *delineating*. [< L. *delineatus*, pp. of *delineare*, also *deliniare*, mark out, sketch, < *de* + *linearc*, mark out, < *linea*, a line: see *line*2. Cf. *deline*.] **1.** To exhibit or mark out in lines; sketch or represent in outline: as, to *delineate* the form of the earth or a diagram.—**2.** To represent pictorially; draw a likeness of; portray; depict.

They may *delineate* Nestor like Adonis, or Time with Absalom's head. *Sir T. Browne.*

3. To describe; represent to the mind or understanding; exhibit a likeness of in words: as, to *delineate* character.

The ancients have with great exactness *delineated* universal nature, under the person of Pan.
Bacon, Fable of Pan.

Customs or habits *delineated* with great accuracy.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, I. ii.

To *delineate* character has been his principal aim.
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, Pref.

Mr. [G. P. R.] James is considered by many to be a greater man than Mr. Dickens, because he *delineates* kings and nobles. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 130.

delineation (dē-lin-ē-ā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *délinéation* = Sp. *delineacion* = Pg. *delineação* = It. *delineazione*, < LL. *delineatio(n-)*, < L. *delineare*, mark out: see *deline, delineate*.] **1.** The act or process of delineating; the act of representing, portraying, or depicting.

If it please the care well, the same represented by *delineation* to the view pleaseth the eye well.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 70.

2. Representation, whether pictorially or in words; sketch; description.

The softest *delineations* of female beauty. *Irving.*

=**Syn. 2.** *Sketch*, etc. (see *outline, n.*); drawing, draft, portrait; account, description.

delineator (dē-lin′ē-ā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *délinéateur* = Sp. Pg. *delineador* = It. *delineatore*, < L. as if **delineator*, < *delineare*, delineate: see *delineate*.] **1.** One who delineates or sketches, either pictorially or verbally.

A modern *delineator* of characters. *V. Knox*, Essays, iii.

Specifically—**2.** A tailors' pattern, made so as to expand in certain directions to correspond to the varying sizes of the garments.—**3.** A surveying instrument on wheels, which, on being moved over the ground, records the distance traversed and delineates the slopes or profile of the country; a perambulator.

delineatory (dē-lin′ē-ā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *delineate* + *-ory.*] Delineating; describing; drawing the outline.

The *delineatory* part of his work affords the best specimen of his peculiar manner. *Scott*, Critical Essays, p. 386.

delineature† (dē-lin′ē-ā-tūr), *n.* [= It. *delineatura*, < L. as if **delineatura*, < *delineare*, mark out: see *delineate*.] Delineation.

delinimentt (dē-lin′i-ment), *n.* [= OF. *delinitment*, < L. *delinimentum*, prop. *delenimentum*, < *delinire*, prop. *delenire*, soothe, soften, mitigate, < *de* + *lenire*, soften, < *lenis*, soft: see *lenient, delenifical*.] **1.** Mitigation.—**2.** A liniment. *Bailey.*

delinitiont (del-i-nish′ọn), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *delinere*, besmear, < *de* + *linere*, smear: see *liniment, letter*.] The act of smearing.

The *delinition* of the infant's ears and nostrils with the spittle. *Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Iniquity, II. x. § 3.

delinquency (dē-ling′kwen-si), *n.*; pl. *delinquencies* (-siz). [= OF. *delinquance* = Sp. *delincuencia* = It. *delinquenza*, < LL. *delinquentia*, a fault, delinquency, < L. *delinquen(t-)s*, delinquent: see *delinquent*.] Failure or omission of duty or obligation; a dereliction; a fault; a shortcoming; an offense.

Neither moral *delinquencies* nor virtuous actions are declared to be the products of an inevitable necessity.
Sir J. E. Tennent, Ceylon, v. 2.

=**Syn.** *Wrong, Sin*, etc. See *crime*.

delinquent (dē-ling′kwent), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *delinkwent* = G. Sw. *delinquent* = Dan. *delinkvent* = F. *délinquant* = Sp. *delincuente* = Pg. It. *delinquente*, < L. *delinquen(t-)s*, ppr. of *delinquere*, fail, be wanting, commit a fault (see *delict*), < *de*, away, + *linquere*, leave. Cf. *relinquent, relinquish*.] **I.** *a.* Failing in duty; offending by neglect of duty or obligation: as, a *delinquent* tenant; a *delinquent* subscriber.

He that practiseth either for his own profit, or any other sinister ends, may be well termed a *delinquent* person.
State Trials (1640), Earl Strafford.

II. *n.* One who fails to perform a duty or discharge an obligation; one guilty of a delinquency; an offender; a culprit.

Nor do I think his sentence cruel (for
'Gainst such *delinquents* what can be too bloody?)
But that it is abhorring from our state.
B. Jonson, Catiline, v. 6.

A *delinquent* ought to be cited in the place of jurisdiction where the delinquency was committed. *Aylife.*

Delinquents who confess,
And pray forgiveness, merit anger less.
Cowper, Elegies, iv.

=**Syn.** *Offender, Delinquent* (see *offender*); wrong-doer.

delinquently (dē-ling′kwent-li), *adv.* So as to fail in duty or obligation.

deliquate (del′i-kwāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deliquated*, ppr. *deliquating*. [< L. *deliquatus*, pp. of *deliquare*, clarify a liquid by straining it; in E. taken in a lit. sense (after *deliquesce*, q. v.), melt down, < *de*, down, + *liquare*, liquefy, melt: see *liquate* and *delay*2.] **I.** *intrans.* To melt or be dissolved.

It will be resolved into a liquor, very analogous to that which the chymists make of salt of tartar, left in moist cellars to *deliquate*. *Boyle*, Chemical Principles.

II. *trans.* To cause to melt; dissolve.

deliquation (del-i-kwā′shọn), *n.* [< *deliquate* + *-ion.*] A melting.

deliquesce (del-i-kwes′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *deliquesced*, ppr. *deliquescing*. [< L. *deliquescere*, melt away, dissolve, < *de*, down, + *liquescere*, become liquid, inceptive of *liquere*, melt: see *liquid.*] **1.** To melt or dissolve gradually, or become liquid by absorbing moisture from the air, as certain salts; melt away.

Chromic acid crystals *deliquesce* rapidly when exposed to the air, and soon undergo a chemical change.
C. O. Whitman, Microscopical Methods, p. 18.

Whose whole vocabulary had *deliquesced* into some half-dozen expressions. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, x.

2. In *vegetable histology*, to liquefy or melt away gradually, as part of the normal process of growth: said of certain tissues, especially the gills of fungi of the genus *Coprinus*. It differs from the analogous process in salts, being a vital phenomenon.

deliquescence (del-i-kwes′ens), *n.* [= F. *déliquescence* = Sp. *delicuescencia* = Pg. *deliquescencia* = It. *deliquescenza*, < L. as if **deliquescentia*, < *deliquescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *deliquescere*, melt away: see *deliquescent.*] Liquefaction by absorption of moisture from the atmosphere (a property of certain salts and other bodies); a melting away or dissolving.

I am suffering from my old complaint, the hay-fever (as it is called). My fear is, perishing by *deliquescence;* I melt away in nasal and lachrymal profluvia.
Sydney Smith, To Dr. Holland, ix.

deliquescent (del-i-kwes′ent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *déliquescent* = Sp. *delicuescente* = Pg. *deliquescente* = It. *deliquescente*, < L. *deliquescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *deliquescere*, melt away: see *deliquesce.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Liquefying in the air; capable of becoming liquid by attracting moisture from the atmosphere: as, *deliquescent* salts.

Regenerated tartar is so *deliquescent* that it is not easy to keep it dry. *Black*, Lectures on Chemistry.

Hence—**2.** Apt to dissolve or melt away; wasting away by or as if by melting.

Striding over the styles to church, . . . dusty and *deliquescent*. *Sydney Smith*, To Archdeacon Singleton, iii.

3. In *vegetable histology*, liquefying or melting away gradually, as part of the normal process of growth.—**4.** In *bot.*, branching in such a way that the stem is lost in the branches.

II. *n.* A substance which becomes liquid by attracting moisture from the air.

deliquiate (dē-lik′wi-āt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *deliquiated*, ppr. *deliquiating*. [Improper form of *deliquate.*] Same as *deliquesce.*

deliquiation (dē-lik-wi-ā′shọn), *n.* [< *deliquiate* + *-ion.*] Same as *deliquescence.*

deliquium[1] (dē-lik′wi-um), *n.* [= F. *déliquium* = Sp. Pg. It. *deliquio*, < LL. *deliquium*, a flowing down, < L. *de*, down, + *liquere*, melt; cf. *deliquate.*] **1.** In *chem.*, a melting or liquefaction by absorption of moisture, as of a salt.—**2.** Figuratively, a melting or maudlin mood of mind.

To fall into mere unreasoning *deliquium* of love and admiration was not good. *Carlyle.*

The sentimentalist always insists on taking his emotion neat, and, as his sense gradually deadens to the stimulus, increases his dose till he ends in a kind of moral *deliquium*. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 366.

deliquium[2]† (dē-lik′wi-um), *n.* [< L. *deliquium*, an eclipse, lit. a want (cf. *defectus*, a lack, an eclipse), < *delinquere*, fail, be wanting: see *delinquent.*] **1.** An interruption or failure of the sun's light, whether caused by an eclipse or otherwise.

Such a *deliquium* we read of immediately subsequent to the death of Cæsar. *J. Spencer*, Prodigies, p. 234.

2. In *med.*, a failure of vital force; syncope.

He . . . carries bisket, aqua vitæ, or some strong waters, about him, for fear of *deliquiums*, or being sick.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 181.

deliracy† (dē-lir′a-si), *n.* [< L. as if **deliratia*, < *deliratus*, pp. of *delirare*, be crazy, rave: see *delirate.*] Delirium.

delirament† (dē-lir′a-ment), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *deliramento*, < L. *deliramentum*, nonsense, absurdity, < *delirare*, be crazy: see *delirate.*] A wandering of the mind; foolish fancy.

Of whose [Mohammed's] *delirements* further I proceed.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 285.

delirancy† (dē-lir′an-si), *n.* [< *deliran(t)* + *-cy.*] The state of being delirious; delirium.

Extasies of *delirancy* and dotage, that bring men first to strange fancies; then, to vent either nonsense or blasphemous and scurrilous extravagancies.
Bp. Gauden, Sermon at Funeral of Bp. Brownrigg, p. 57.

delirant† (dē-lī′rant), *a.* [< F. *délirant* = Sp. Pg. It. *delirante*, < L. *deliran(t-)s*, ppr. of *delirare* (F. *délirer*), be crazy: see *delirate.*] Delirious.

delirate† (dē-lī′rāt), *v. i.* [< L. *deliratus*, pp. of *delirare* (> It. *delirare* = Sp. Pg. *delirar* = F. *délirer*), be crazy, rave, be out of one's wits, deviate from a straight line, < *delirus*, crazy, raving: see *delirous, delirious.*] To rave, as a madman. *Cockeram.*

deliration (del-i-rā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *deliratio(n-)*, < *delirare*, be crazy, rave: see *delirate.*] Mental aberration; delirium; dementation. [Archaic.]

The masters of physick tell us of two kinds of *deliration*, or alienation of the understanding.
J. Mede, Discourses (1642), p. 122.

Repressed by ridicule as a *deliration* of the human mind.
De Quincey.

deliriant (dē-lir′i-ant), *n.* [< *delirium* + *-ant*[1].] In *med.*, a poison which causes delirium.

delirifacient (dē-lir-i-fā′shient), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *delirare*, rave, + *facere*, ppr. *facien(t-)s*, make.] **I.** *a.* Tending to produce delirium.

II. *n.* In *med.*, a substance which tends to produce delirium.

delirious (dē-lir′i-us), *a.* [< *delirium* + *-ous.* The older form was *delirous*, q. v.] **1.** Wandering in mind; having ideas and fancies that are wild, fantastic, or incoherent; light-headed; flighty; raving.—**2.** Characterized by or proceeding from wild excitement, exaggerated emotion, or rapture: as, *delirious* joy.

Their fancies first *delirious* grew,
And scenes ideal took for true.
M. Green, The Spleen.

Bacchantes . . . sing *delirious* verses. *Longfellow.*

deliriously (dē-lir′i-us-li), *adv.* In a delirious manner.

Sweeps the Soul *deliriously* from life.
Byron, Marino Faliero, IV. i. 260.

deliriousness (dē-lir′i-us-nes), *n.* The state of being delirious; delirium.

delirium (dē-lir′i-um), *n.* [= F. *délire* = Sp. Pg. It. *delirio* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *delirium*, < L. *delirium*, madness, delirium, < *delirus*, mad, raving: see *delirate.*] **1.** A disordered state, more or less temporary, of the mental faculties, occurring during illness, especially in febrile conditions. It may be the effect of inflammatory action affecting the brain, or it may be sympathetic with disease in other parts of the body, as the heart; it may be caused by long-continued and exhausting pain, or by inanition of the nervous system.

2. Violent excitement; exaggerated enthusiasm; mad rapture.

The popular *delirium* caught his enthusiastic mind.
Irving.

3. A hallucination or delusion; a creation of the imagination.

The poet's hand,
Imparting substance to an empty shade,
Imposed on gay *delirium* for a truth.
Cowper, Task, iv. 528.

Delirium tremens, a disorder of the brain arising from inordinate and protracted use of ardent spirits, and therefore almost peculiar to drunkards. The delirium is a constant symptom, but the tremor is not always conspicuously present. It is properly a disease of the nervous system.
=**Syn. 1.** *Madness, Frenzy*, etc. See *insanity.*

delirous† (dē-lī′rus), *a.* [< L. *delirus*, crazy, raving, lit. being out of the furrow, < *de*, away, from, + *lira*, a furrow. Cf. *delirious.*] Raving; delirious.

Delirous, that doteth and swerveth from reason.
Blount, Glossographia (ed. 1674).

delit†, *n.* A Middle English form of *delight.*

délit (dā-lē′), *n.* [F. *délit*, an offense: see *delict.*] In *law*, an act whereby a person by fraud or malice causes damage or wrong to another.—**Quasi délit**, an act by which a person causes damage to another without malice, but by some inexcusable imprudence.

delitable†, *a.* [ME., < OF. *delitable*, < L. *delectabilis*, delightful, whence later E. *delectable*, q. v.] Delightful; delectable.

Many a tour and toun thou mayst biholde,
That founded were in tyme of fadres olde,
And many another *delitable* syghte.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 6.

delitably†, *adv.* [ME., < *delitable*, q. v.] Delightfully. *Chaucer.*

delite†, *v.* and *n.* The earlier spelling of *delight.*

delitet, *a.* [< OF. *delit*, delightful, adj. of *delit*, n., delight: see *delite*, *n.*, *delight.*] Delightful; blessed.

This lambe moste *delyte*,
That gave his body to man in forme of brede
On shreffe thursday to-forne or before he was dede.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 15.

delitescence, delitescency (del-i-tes′ens, -en-si), *n.* [= F. *délitescence;* < *delitescent*, q. v.] **1.** The state of being concealed; seclusion; retirement; repose. [Obsolete or archaic.]

1669 and 1670 I sold all my estate in Wilts. From 1670 to this very day (I thank God) I have enjoyed a happy *delitescency*. *Aubrey*, Life, p. 13.

Every man has those about him who wish to soothe him into inactivity and *delitescence*. *Johnson.*

The *delitescence* of mental activities. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. In *surg.*, the sudden disappearance of inflammatory symptoms or the subsidence of a tumor.—**Period of delitescence**, in *med.*, the period during which certain morbid poisons, as smallpox, lie latent in the system. See *incubation.*

delitescent (del-i-tes′ent), *a.* [< L. *delitescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *delitescere*, lie hid, < *de*, away, + *latescere*, inceptive of *latere*, lie hid: see *latent.*] Concealed; lying hid.

delitigate† (dē-lit′i-gāt), *v. i.* [< L. *delitigatus*, pp. of *delitigare*, scold, rail angrily, < *de* + *litigare*, quarrel: see *litigate.*] To chide or contend in words. *Cockeram.*

delitigation† (dē-lit-i-gā′shọn), *n.* [< *delitigate* + *-ion.*] A chiding; a brawl. *Bailey.*

deliver[1] (dē-liv′ėr), *v.* [< ME. *deliveren, delyveren, delivren*, < OF. *delivrer*, F. *délivrer* = Pr. *deslivrar, desliurar, deslieurar, delivrar* = Sp. Pg. *deliberar* = OSp. *delibrar* = It. *diliberare, deliberare, dilibrare*, < ML. *deliberare*, set free, deliver, < L. *de*, away, from, + *liberare*, set free, liberate, < *liber*, free: see *liberate, livery.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To free; release or rescue, as from captivity, oppression, or evil; set free; set at liberty: as, to *deliver* one from captivity.

The noyse of foulis for to ben *delyvered*
So loude ronge, "Have don and let us wende."
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 491.

Deliver me, O my God, out of the hand of the wicked.
Ps. lxxi. 4.

Ye magestrats used them courteously, and shewed them what favour they could; but could not *deliver* them, till order came from ye Counsell-table.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 12.

2. To give or hand over; transfer; put into another's possession or power; commit; pass to another: as, to *deliver* a letter.

And thanne the *Delyved* to every Pylgryme a candyll of wax brennyng in his honde.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 25.

They were to haue none other commission, or authoritie, but onely to *deliuer* their Emperours letter vnto the Pope. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 70.

Thou shalt *deliver* Pharaoh's cup into his hand.
Gen. xl. 13.

3. To surrender; yield; give up: as, to *deliver* a fortress to an enemy: often followed by *up*, and sometimes by *over:* as, to *deliver up* the city; to *deliver up* stolen goods; to *deliver over* money held in trust.

Deliver up their children to the famine. Jer. xviii. 21.

The constables have *delivered* her *over* to me.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 4.

Thomas Piercy Duke of Northumberland, who first rebel'd and afterwards fled into Scotland, was for a sum of Money *deliver'd* by the Earl of Morton to the Lord Hunsdon Governor of Berwick. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 347.

4. To disburden of a child in childbirth; aid in parturition; hence, figuratively, to disburden of intellectual progeny.

On her frights, and griefs, . . .
She is, something before her time, *deliver'd.*
Shak., W. T., ii. 2.

His [Mahomet's] mother said, That shee was *delivered* of him without paine, and Angelicall Birds came to nourish the child. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 247.

Tully was long before he could be *delivered* of a few verses. *Peacham*, Poetry.

5. To discharge; cast; strike; fire: as, he *delivered* the blow straight from the shoulder; to *deliver* a broadside.

An uninstructed bowler . . . thinks to attain the jack by *delivering* his bowl straight forward upon it. *Scott.*

He'll keep clear of my cast, my logic-throw,
Let argument slide, and then *deliver* swift
Some bowl from quite an unguessed point of stand—
Having the luck o' the last word, the reply!
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 71.

Exposed to the fire of the two gun-boats, which was *delivered* with vigor and effect.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 367.

Other shorter swords seem to have been used like a falchion only for *delivering* a chopping blow, as they have only one edge. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 278.

6†. To make known; impart, as information.

Wel. Oh, I came not there to-night.
Bob. Your brother *delivered* us as much.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 1.

Will you *deliver* how
This dead queen re-lives? *Shak.*, Pericles, v. 3.

That mummy is medicinal, the Arabian Doctor Haly *delivereth*, and divers confirm. *Sir T. Browne*, Mummies.

7. To utter, pronounce, or articulate, as words; produce, as tones in singing; enunciate formally, as before an assemblage: as, to *deliver* an oration; he *delivered* the notes badly.

The vowell is alwayes more easily *deliuered* then the consonant. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 101.

Both the Oracles of Delphos and Sibillas prophecies were wholly *deliuered* in verses. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

To deliver battle, to deliver an attack, to give battle; attack an enemy.

Masséna *delivered* two *battles* at Fuentes de Onoro. *Pop. Encyc.*

=Syn. 1. To set free, liberate, extricate.—3. To cede, grant, relinquish, give up.—7. *Pronounce*, etc. See *utter*.

II. *intrans.* In *molding*, to leave the mold easily. Thus, plaster-of-Paris molds in potteries are often left unoiled so as to absorb the water freely from the clay, which will then *deliver*. Molds for plaster casts are oiled for the same reason. See *draw*.

deliver[2] (dē-liv′ėr), *a.* [< ME. *deliver, delyvere*, < OF. *delivre*, free, prompt, alert, < ML. **deliber* (cf. adv. *delibere*, promptly), < L. *de* + *liber*, free; cf. adv. *libere*, freely. Cf. *deliver*[1], formed of the same elements.] Free; nimble; active; light; agile. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Of his stature he was of evene lengthe,
And wonderly *delyvere*, and gret of strengthe.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 84.

Having chosen his soldiers, of nimble, leane, and *deliver* men. *Holinshed.*

Pyrocles, of a more fine and *deliver* strength, watching his time when to give fit thrusts, . . . would . . . soon have made an end of Anaxius. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

deliver[3]†, *v. i.* See *deliber*. *Chaucer.*

deliverable (dē-liv′ėr-a-bl), *a.* [< *deliver*[1] + *-able*.] That may be or is to be delivered.

deliverance (dē-liv′ėr-ans), *n.* [< ME. *deliverance, deliveraunce*, < OF. *delivrance* (F. *délivrance* = Pr. *delivransa* = Sp. *delibranza* (obs.) = It. *deliberanza*), < *delivrer*, deliver: see *deliver*[1] and *-ance*.] **1.** The act of setting free; release or rescue, as from captivity, oppression, danger, or evil of any kind.

In hir standeth all your *deliuerance*,
Or elles your deth without doubt any.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1863.

God sent me . . . to save your lives by a great *deliverance*. Gen. xlv. 7.

He hath sent me to heal the broken-hearted, to preach *deliverance* to the captives. Luke iv. 18.

2. Acquittal of a prisoner by the verdict of a jury.—**3.** Parturition; childbirth; delivery.

In the labour of women it helpeth to the easy *deliverance*. *Bacon.*

Hence—**4.** The act of disburdening of anything; especially, the act of disburdening the mind by uttering one's thoughts.

Assume that you are saying precisely that which all think, and in the flow of wit and love roll out your paradoxes in solid column, with not the infirmity of a doubt. So at least shall you get an adequate *deliverance*.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 217.

5. The act of giving or transferring from one to another.—**6.** Utterance; declaration; also, a particular statement, especially of opinion; specifically, an authoritative or official utterance by speech or writing; a decision in a controversy.

You have it from his own *deliverance*.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 5.

To be of any use in the controversy, then, the immediate *deliverance* of my consciousness must be competent to assure me of the non-existence of something which by hypothesis is not in my consciousness.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 162.

Indeed, so incessant and persistent have been the *deliverances* of their lordships upon the subject, that it might almost seem as though a bishop would have considered himself lacking in duty if he had omitted any opportunity of sounding the note of alarm.
Brit. Quarterly Rev., LXXXIII. 99.

7. In *Scots law*, the expressed decision of a judge or an arbitrator, interim or final. When interim, it is technically called an *interlocutor*.

deliverer (dē-liv′ėr-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *delyverer*; < *deliver* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who delivers, rescues, or sets free; a savior or preserver.

The Lord raised up a *deliverer* to the children of Israel. Judges iii. 9.

2. One who delivers by transferring or handing over: as, a *deliverer* of parcels or letters.—**3**†. One who declares or communicates.

Tully, speaking of the law of nature, saith, that thereof God himself was inventor, . . . deviser, discusser, *deliverer*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, viii. § 460.

deliveress (dē-liv′ėr-es), *n.* [< *deliver* + *-ess*.] A female deliverer. [Rare.]

Joan d'Arc, . . . the *deliveress* of the towne from our country men when they beseiged it.
Evelyn, Memoirs, April 21, 1644.

deliverly (dē-liv′ėr-li), *adv.* [< ME. *delyverly, -liche*; < *deliver*[2] + *-ly*[2].] Nimbly; cleverly; jauntily; actively. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Whan Gaheries saugh his brother Gawein, he lepte vpon his feet, and sette on his heed his hatte *delyuerly*, and hente a-gein his swerde, and appareillede hym to diffende.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 196.

Where be your ribbands, maids? swim with your bodies,
And carry it sweetly and *deliverly*.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 5.

Every time we say a thing in conversation, we get a mechanical advantage in detaching it well and *deliverly*.
Emerson, Clubs.

deliverness† (dē-liv′ėr-nes), *n.* [< ME. *delyverne, -nesse*; < *deliver*[2] + *-ness*.] Agility; nimbleness; speed. *Chaucer.*

This, for his *delyuernesse* and swiftenesse, was surnamed Herefote. *Fabyan*, Chron., I. ccviii.

delivery (dē-liv′ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *deliveries* (-iz). [< *deliver*[1] + *-y*, after *livery*.] **1.** The act of setting free; the act of freeing from bondage, danger, or evil of any kind; release; rescue; deliverance.

He . . . swore, with sobs,
That he would labour my *delivery*.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4.

In the *deliuery* of them that suruiue, no mans particular carefulnesse saued one person, but the meere goodnesse of God himselfe.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 70.

2. A giving or passing from one to another; the act of transferring or handing over to another: as, the *delivery* of goods or of a deed; the *delivery* of a parcel or a letter.—**3.** Surrender; a giving up.

The *delivery* of your royal father's person into the hands of the army. *Sir J. Denham.*

4. In *law*, the placing of one person in legal possession of a thing by another.—**5.** Aid given in the act of parturition; the bringing forth of offspring; childbirth.—**6.** Utterance; enunciation; manner of speaking or singing.

I was charmed with the gracefulness of his figure and *delivery*. *Addison.*

7. The act of sending or putting forth; emission; discharge: as, the *delivery* of the ball in base-ball, cricket, etc.; the *delivery* of fire or of a charge in battle; the *delivery* of a blow from the shoulder.—**8.** Capacity for pouring out or disburdening of contents: as, the *delivery* of a pipe.—**9**†. Free motion or use of the limbs; activity; agility.

The duke had the neater limbs, and freer *delivery*.
Sir H. Wotton.

10. In *founding*, allowance or free play given to a pattern so that it can be readily lifted from the mold. Also called *draw-taper*.—**Actual delivery**, or **delivery in fact**, in *law*, a transfer of physical possession.—**Constructive delivery**, in *law*, such a change in the situation as in legal effect imports a transfer of possession.—**Delivery of juridical possession**, in *law*, a term used in parts of the United States acquired from Mexico to denote the formal transfer of the possession of land required by Mexican law, which was necessary to the complete investure of title: corresponding to the common-law livery of seizin. Under Mexican administration it was performed by a magistrate of the vicinage, and it included the establishment of boundaries when they were uncertain. The purchaser, in the presence of the magistrate and witnesses, pulled up grass and stones and threw them to the four winds of heaven, in token of his legal and legitimate possession. The magistrate made a record of these proceedings, duly attested by the witnesses, and gave a copy to the new owner.—**Delivery-roller**, in *mach.*, the last of a series of rollers, or that which finally carries the object from the operative parts of the machine.—**Delivery-valve**, the valve through which a pumped fluid is discharged.—**General delivery**, the delivery of mail from the delivery-window of a post-office upon application of the persons to whom it is addressed.—**Good delivery**, in the law of sales, and particularly in the stock exchange, a delivery or tender by the seller proper to fulfil his obligation.—**Jail delivery**. See *jail-delivery*.—**Symbolical delivery**, in *law*, the delivery of property by handing over something else as a symbol, token, or representative of it, as, for instance, the key of the warehouse containing it. =Syn. 6. *Elocution, Delivery*. See *elocution*.

dell[1] (del), *n.* [< ME. *delle* = MD. *delle*, D. *del*, a dale, vale, = G. dial. *telle*, a hollow; a deriv. (as dim.) of ME. *dal*, dale, E. *dale*: see *dale*[1]. For the relation of forms, cf. *tell, tale*.] A small valley between hills; a little dale; a glen; a ravine.

That break [in the forest] is a *dell*; a deep, hollow cup, lined with turf. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xii.

In a little *dell* among the trees there is a small ruined mosque. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 54.

dell[2]† (del), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A young girl; a wench. [Thieves' cant.]

My *dell* and my dainty wild *dell*.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, v. 1.

Della Crusca (del′ä krus′kä). [It.: *della*, of the (< L. *de*, of, + *illa*, that); *crusca*, bran.] The name of an academy founded at Florence in 1582, mainly for promoting the purity of the Italian language. Its emblem was a sieve, and its name referred to its purpose of sifting out the bran or refuse from the language. After a short period of incorporation in the Florentine Academy, it was revived in the early part of the nineteenth century.

Della-Cruscan (del-a-krus′kan), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to, characteristic of, or resembling the Academy della Crusca or its methods. The epithet Della-Cruscan was applied to a school of English poetry started by certain Englishmen at Florence toward the end of the eighteenth century, whose sentimentalities and affectations found many imitators in England. Against it the satire of Gifford's "Baviad" (1794) was directed.

The pent-up imagination, which here and there had trickled off in *Della-Cruscan* dilettanteism.
Quarterly Rev., CLXIII. 63.

II. *n.* A member of the Academy della Crusca, or of the English school of poetry named after it.

Della Robbia ware. See *ware*[2].

delocalize (dē-lō′ka-liz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *delocalized*, ppr. *delocalizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *localize*.] To free from the limitations of locality; widen the scope or interests of.

We can have no St. Simons or Pepyses till we have a Paris or London to *delocalize* our gossip and give it historic breadth. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 92.

The principle of representation was constantly *delocalizing* the town, and bringing into the arena subjects which reminded men of their relationship to the state and the crown. *H. E. Scudder*, Noah Webster, p. 20.

deloo (de-lō′), *n.* [N. African.] A kind of North African duykerbok, *Cephalolophus grimmia*, one of the pygmy antelopes. It is about 3 feet long, of a fawn color with whitish flanks, black ankles, and a black stripe on the face running up to the tuft of hair on the poll.

deloul, *n.* See *delul*. *Layard.*

Deloyala (dē-lō-i′a-lä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δῆλος, clear, + ὐαλος, glass.] A genus of tortoise-beetles: a synonym of *Coptocycla*. The name was used by Chevrolet in Dejean's catalogue without diagnosis. An American species, *Deloyala* or *Coptocycla clavata*, is 7.6 millimeters long, very broadly oval, pale, testaceous, and has the elytra brown, tuberculate, and gibbous, with a large hyaline spot in the middle of the side margin and a similar small subapical spot, whence the name. It feeds on potato-vines.

Clubbed Tortoise-beetle (*Deloyala clavata*). (Line shows natural size.)

delph, *n.* An improper spelling of *delf*[1], *delf*[2].

Delphacida (del-fas′i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Delphax* (*-ac-*) + *-ida*.] A group of hemipterous insects, typified by the genus *Delphax*, regarded as one of the numerous subfamilies of *Fulgoridæ*, or referred to the *Cixiidæ*.

Delphax (del′faks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δέλφαξ, a young pig.] A genus of phytophthirious hemipterous insects, or plant-lice. *D. saccharivora* is a West Indian species very injurious to the sugar-cane.

Delphian (del′fi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Delphi* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Relating to Delphi, a town of ancient Greece, on Mount Parnassus in Phocis, or to the sanctuary of Apollo at that place, the most celebrated fane of Greek worship.

The *Delphian* vales, the Palestines,
The Meccas of the mind. *Halleck.*

2. Of or pertaining to Apollo (as Apollo Delphinius, of Delphi), or to his priestess (the Pythoness) of the oracle of Delphi, who under inspiration delivered the responses of the oracle; hence, inspired.

An inward *Delphian* look.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 322.

Also *Delphinian*.

II. *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Delphi.

The *Delphians* contributed a fourth, and collected everywhere for it. *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 80.

2. With the definite article, Apollo.

Delphic (del′fik), *a.* [< L. *Delphicus*, < Gr. Δελφικός, pertaining to Δελφοί, Delphi.] Same as *Delphian*.

For still with *Delphic* emphasis she spann'd
The quick invisible strings. *Keats.*

delphin[1]† (del′fin), *n.* [ME. *delphin, delfyn*, < L. *delphinus*, ML. also *delfinus*, < Gr. δελφίς, later also δελφίν, a dolphin (*Delphinus delphis*). Hence *dolphin* and *dauphin*, q. v.] A dolphin.

Thar buth oft ytake *delphyns*, & se-calues, & balenes (gret fysch, as hyt were of whaales kunde).
Trevisa, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, i. 41.

delphin[1] (del′fin), *a.* [< L. *delphinus*, also *delphin*, a dolphin (in ML. applied to the eldest son of the king of France: see *dauphin*): see *delphin*[1], *n.*, and *dolphin*.] **1.** In *zoöl.*, pertaining to a dol-

phin, or to the *Delphinidæ*.—2. Pertaining or relating to the Dauphin of France.

Also *delphine, delphinian*.

Delphin editions of the classics, a set of Latin classics prepared by thirty-nine scholars under the superintendence of Montausier, Bossuet, and Huet, for the use of the dauphin (*ad usum Delphini*), son of Louis XIV. They are not now valued except for their indexes of words.

delphin[2] (del'fin), *n.* [For *delphinine* (which is in use in another chem. sense), < *Delphinus* + *-ine*[2].] A neutral fat found in the oil of several members of the genus *Delphinus*.

Delphinapterinæ (del-fi-nap-te-ri'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Delphinapterus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Delphinidæ*, containing the beluga or white whale (*Delphinapterus*) and the narwhal (*Monodon*), as together contrasted with other delphinoids collectively. They have the cervical vertebræ all distinct, and not more than 6 phalanges in any digit.

Delphinapterus (del-fi-nap'te-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δελφίς, δελφίν*, dolphin, + *ἄπτερος*, wingless (taken as 'finless,' with ref. to the absence of a dorsal fin), < *ἀ-* priv. + *πτερόν*, a wing, a fin: see *apterous*.] 1. A genus of delphinoid odontocete cetaceans, typical of the subfamily *Delphinapterinæ*, containing the beluga or white whale (*D. leucas*). It is related to *Monodon*, and resembles the narwhal except in dentition. It has 32 to 40 teeth; 50 vertebræ, the cervical vertebræ being free; 11 ribs; short, broad, and rounded fins; a low ridge in place of a dorsal fin; the head rounded; and the snout very slightly projecting, if at all. The species attains a length of 12 feet, is white, and chiefly inhabits arctic seas. *Beluga* is a synonym.

Beluga, or White Whale (*Delphinapterus leucas*).

2. A genus of dolphins (*Delphininæ*) which have no dorsal fin, as *D. peroni:* now called *Leucorhamphus*. See *Delphinus*, 1.

delphinate (del'fi-nāt), *n.* [< *delphin-ic* + *-ate*[1].] A salt formed by the union of delphinic acid with a base.

delphine, *a.* See *delphin*[1].

Delphinia (del-fin'i-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl., < Gr. *Δελφίνιος* (an epithet of Apollo), taken as 'of Delphi' (< *Δελφοί*, Delphi), but in form < *δελφίς, δελφίν*, a dolphin: see *dolphin, Delphic*.] A festival of Apollo Delphinius (the Dolphin or protector of navigation, the god of Delphi), of expiatory character, celebrated at Athens and Ægina, and generally among Ionian colonies along the Mediterranean coasts. At Athens it was held on the 6th of Mounychion (end of March), toward the close of the period of winter storms at sea, and included a procession in which seven boys and seven maidens bore olive-branches, bound with fillets of white wool, to the Delphinian temple near the temple of the Olympian Zeus.

delphinia (del-fin'i-ạ), *n.* Same as *delphinine*[2].

Delphinian (del-fin'i-an), *a.* 1. Same as *Delphian*. Compare *Pythian*.—2. [*l. c.*] Same as *delphin*[1].—**Delphinian Apollo.** See *Apollo*.

delphinic (del-fin'ik), *a.* [< L. *delphinus*, dolphin: see *delphin*[1], *n.*] Noting an acid discovered by Chevreul first in dolphin-oil and afterward in the ripe berries of the Guelder-rose. It is now known to be identical with valeric acid.

Delphinidæ (del-fin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Delphinus* + *-idæ*.] A large family of odontocete cetaceans. By recent authors it has been limited to those having normally numerous teeth in both jaws; a short symphysis of the mandible, not exceeding one third the length of the jaw; no distinct lacrymal bones; the pterygoids short, scroll-like, and involuted; the capitular articulations of the ribs disappearing backward; the costal cartilages ossified; and the blow-hole median, transversely crescentic, and concave forward. In size and shape the *Delphinidæ* vary greatly. With few exceptions they are marine. As above described, the family includes all the marine cetaceans known as dolphins, porpoises, grampuses, etc., as well as the caaing- or pilot-whales, belugas or white whales, and the narwhal. It has been divided into *Pontoporiinæ, Delphinapterinæ, Delphininæ*, and *Globicephalinæ*.

Delphininæ (del-fi-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Delphinus* + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of *Delphinidæ*, containing the dolphins and porpoises proper, together with the killers, as distinguished from the belugas, narwhals, blackfish, etc. They have no cervical constriction, the postaxial cervical vertebræ are more or less consolidated, and the second and third digits have from 5 to 9 phalanges. See cuts under *dolphin* and *porpoise*.

delphinine[1] (del'fi-nin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Delphininæ*.

II. *n.* A species of *Delphininæ*.

delphinine[2] (del'fi-nin), *n.* [< *delphin-ium* + *-ine*[2].] A highly poisonous vegetable alkaloid discovered in the plant *Delphinium Staphisagria*. Its taste is bitter and acrid. When heated it melts, but on cooling it becomes hard and brittle like resin. Applied externally, its effects are analogous to those of veratrine, and it has been used as a substitute for it in the treatment of neuralgia. Also *delphinia, delphia, delphinin, delphin*.

Delphinium (del-fin'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δελφίνιον*, larkspur (so called from the form of the nectary, which resembles the ordinary representations of the dolphin), < *δελφίς, δελφίν*, a dolphin: see *dolphin*.] An extensive genus of the natural order *Ranunculaceæ*, consisting of annual or perennial herbaceous plants, with usually blue, purple, or white flowers. The flowers are in loose racemes, and are very irregular, consisting of five colored sepals and only two conspicuous petals, the spurs of which are inclosed in the long spur of the upper sepal. There are 50 species or more, scattered over the northern temperate zone, 20 of which are found in the United States. Two species peculiar to California have red or yellowish flowers. Many are cultivated in gardens under the name of larkspur, chiefly *D. Ajacis* and *D. Consolida* of Europe, and *D. elatum* from Siberia, with numerous hybrids. One species, the *D. Staphisagria*, commonly called stavesacre, yields the vegetable alkaloid delphinine.

Flower of Larkspur (*Delphinium Consolida*), cut longitudinally.

delphinoid (del'fi-noid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *δελφινοειδής*, like a dolphin, < *δελφίς, δελφίν*, a dolphin, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Delphinidæ* or *Delphinoidea;* like or likened to a dolphin.

II. *n.* One of the *Delphinidæ* or *Delphinoidea;* a dolphin, porpoise, or any other living toothed cetacean not a cachalot.

Delphinoidea (del-fi-noi'dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Delphinus* + *-oidea*. See *delphinoid*.] A superfamily group of odontocete cetaceans, containing all the living toothed whales, porpoises, dolphins, etc., excepting the sperm-whales or cachalots. The families are the *Iniidæ, Platanistidæ, Delphinidæ*, and *Ziphiidæ*. The association is made entirely on cranial characters.

delphinoidine (del-fi-noi'din), *n.* [< *Delphinium* + *-oid* + *-ine*[2].] An amorphous alkaloid obtained from the seeds of *Delphinium Staphisagria*.

Delphinula (del-fin'ū-lạ), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *delphinus*, a dolphin; so called on account of an imagined likeness to the conventional dolphin.] A genus of gastropods, typical of the family *Delphinulidæ*.

Delphinula laciniata.

Delphinulidæ (del-fi-nū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Delphinula* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhipidoglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Delphinula*. They are destitute of cephalic lobes, but have cirriform appendages to the foot, and otherwise the animals resemble those of the families *Turbinidæ* and *Trochidæ*. The shell is turbinate or discoidal and has a circular aperture. The operculum is multispiral and corneous, but sometimes provided with a thin calcareous layer. The living species are inhabitants of tropical seas. Numerous extinct forms have been referred to the family.

delphinuloid (del-fin'ū-loid), *a.* [< *Delphinula* + *-oid*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Delphinulidæ;* like a member of the genus *Delphinula*.

Delphinus (del-fī'nus), *n.* [L., a dolphin: see *delphin*[1] and *dolphin*.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Delphinidæ*, to which very different limits have been assigned. (*a*) By the authors of the Linnean school it was used for all the cetaceans with teeth in both jaws, and consequently for the *Delphinidæ* (except *Monodon*), *Platanistidæ*, and *Iniidæ*. (*b*) By later authors it was restricted to *Delphinidæ*, but included at first all except those of the genera *Phocæna* and *Delphinapterus;* gradually others were excluded. (*c*) By recent authors it is restricted to species of *Delphininæ* whose chief peculiarity is in the deep longitudinal grooves on the sides of the palate, separating the alveolar border from the median ridge. They have numerous (more than 80) small pointed teeth, close set along each jaw; from 50 to 90 vertebræ; the rostral part of the skull longer than the cranial portion, whence the head has a pointed snout marked off from the forehead by a groove; the dorsal fin large, triangular or falcate, sometimes wanting; and the flippers of moderate size, narrow, pointed, and falcate, with the lateral digits small or rudimentary. As thus defined, the genus contains the animals to which the word *dolphin* should be restricted, as the original dolphin of the ancients, *Delphinus delphis*, but which are commonly called *porpoises* by confounding them with the species of *Phocæna*, sometimes called *bottle-nosed* or *bay porpoises*. The tursio, *D. tursio*, is a larger and bulkier species. Sundry dolphins marked with white, and having from 80 to 90 vertebræ, constitute a group to which the name *Lagenorhynchus* is applied. A Chinese species, with only about 50 vertebræ, is called *Steno sinensis*. A species from the south seas, *D. peroni*, without a dorsal fin, has been called *Leucorhamphus* and *Delphinapterus*. See cut under *dolphin*.

2. One of the ancient constellations, representing a dolphin. It is situated east of Aquila.

delphisine (del'fi-sin), *n.* An alkaloid obtained from the seeds of *Delphinium Staphisagria*. It appears in crystalline tufts.

delta (del'tạ), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. F. Sp. Pg. It., etc., *delta*, < L. *delta*, < Gr. *δέλτα*, the name of the 4th letter, also anything so shaped, esp. a triangular island formed by the mouths of large rivers, as of the Nile, Indus, etc.; < Heb. *daleth*, the 4th letter of the alphabet, lit. a door: see *D*.] 1. The name of the Greek letter Δ, *δ*, answering to the Latin and English *D*. See *D*.—2. A triangular island or alluvial tract included between the diverging branches of the mouth of a great river: as, the *delta* of the Nile, of the Ganges, of the Mississippi, etc.—3. In *anat.*, a triangular space or surface.—**Delta fornicis,** in *anat.*, the delta of the fornix; the triangular entocœlian area of the inferoposterior surface of the fornix, constituting the roof of the aula. In the cat its base coincides with a line between the portæ, and its two other sides are ripæ, or the lines of reflection of the endyma upon the intruded auliplexus. *Wilder and Gage*, Anat. Tech., p. 477.—**Delta mesoscapulæ,** in *anat.*, the delta of the mesoscapula; the triangular area at the root of the spine of the scapula, at the vertebral end of the mesoscapula. *Wilder and Gage*, Anat. Tech., p. 156.

deltafication (del″tạ-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *delta* + *-fication*, ult. < L. *facere*, make: see *-fy*.] The process of forming a delta at the mouth of a river.

deltaic (del-tā'ik), *a.* [< *delta* + *-ic*.] 1. Pertaining to or like a delta.

As in other *deltaic* districts, the highest land lies nearest the rivers, and the lowest levels are found midway between the two streams. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 147.

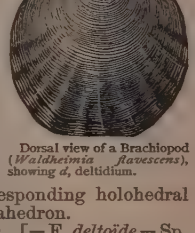
The Hugli is formed by the three most westerly of the *deltaic* spill-streams of the Ganges. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIII. 43.

2. Having or forming a delta.

It [Bhagirathi] now discloses the last stage in the decay of a *deltaic* river. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIII. 43.

delta-metal (del'tạ-met″al), *n.* [< *delta*, a triangular figure (in allusion to the three constituent metals), + *metal*.] An alloy of copper and zinc with a small percentage of iron, recently introduced and put to use in England and Germany. It resembles Aich metal and sterro-metal (see these words), the principal difference being that in the manufacture of delta-metal improvements have been made by means of which a fixed percentage of iron can be introduced, which was not the case with the other alloys mentioned, whence these never came into general use. Delta-metal is said to be as strong as mild steel, and to have the great advantage of not rusting. A small steamer has been constructed of this alloy for navigating the rivers of Central Africa. It is said, also, that it has been introduced as a material for rolls in powder-mills because not liable to give rise to sparks as steel rollers do, and that it is coming into use for many other purposes where strength is desired, and where the facility with which steel rusts makes its employment undesirable.

deltidium (del-tid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *deltidia* (-ạ). [NL., dim. of Gr. *δέλτα*, the letter Δ: see *delta*.] In *zoöl.*, the triangular space between the beak and the hinge of brachiopod shells. It is usually covered in by a shelly plate.



Dorsal view of a Brachiopod (*Waldheimia flavescens*), showing *d*, deltidium.

deltohedron (del-tō-hē'dron), *n.*; pl. *deltohedra* (-drạ). [< Gr. *δέλτα*, delta, + *ἕδρα*, a seat, base.] In *crystal.*, a hemihedral isometric solid bounded by twelve faces, each a quadrilateral. The corresponding holohedral form is a trigonal trisoctahedron.

deltoid (del'toid), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *deltoïde* = Sp. *deltóide* = Pg. It. *deltoide*, < NL. *deltoides*, < Gr. *δελτοειδής*, delta-shaped, < *δέλτα*, delta (Δ), + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Resembling the Greek letter Δ; triangular.

A visit to the shore showed its mouth to be *deltoid* in character, three mouths being noticed, and probably more existing. *Science*, III. 706.

Specifically—(*a*) In *anat.*: (1) Forming a triangular place or part; being triangular: as, the *deltoid* muscle. (2) Relating to the deltoid muscle: as, the *deltoid* crest of the humerus. (*b*) In *entom.*, pertaining to or resembling the pyralid moths, or *Deltoides*. (*c*) In *bot.*, triangular or trowel-shaped: as, a *deltoid* leaf: also applied to the cross-section of a leaf, etc.—**Deltoid moth,** a popular name given to various species of the lepidopterous family *Pyralidæ*, which in repose spread their wings over the back in the form of a triangle.

Deltoid Leaf.

II. *n.* The large, coarse-fibered, triangular muscle of the shoulder, covering and protecting the joint, arising from the spine of the scapula, the acromion, and the clavicle, and inserted into the deltoid crest of the humerus. Its action raises the arm away from the side of the body. See cut under *muscle*.

deltoidal (del-toi'dal), *a.* [< *deltoid* + *-al*.] Triangular; deltoid.

From ancient times down to the twelfth century, square, rectangular, or *deltoidal* instruments of the harp kind appear to have been very common.
W. K. Sullivan, Int. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. dv.

deltoidei, *n.* Plural of *deltoideus*.

deltoides (del-toi'dēz), *n.* [NL.: see *deltoid*.] 1. In *anat.*, the deltoid muscle. See *deltoid*, *n.*

The *deltoides* proceeds from the clavicle and scapula to the humerus. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 48.

2. [*cap.*] [Used as a plural.] In *entom.*, a division of nocturnal *Lepidoptera;* the deltoid *Lepidoptera* of early entomologists, inexactly corresponding with the pyralid moths or family *Pyralidæ* of later systems.

deltoideus (del-toi'dē-us), *n.*; pl. *deltoidei* (-ī). [NL.: see *deltoid*.] The deltoid muscle. See *deltoid*, *n.*

delubrum (dē-lū'brum), *n.*; pl. *delubra* (-brä). [L., a temple, shrine, sanctuary, prob. so called as the place of expiation; the lit. sense is more obvious in ML. *delubrum*, a baptismal font; < L. *deluere*, wash off, cleanse, < *de*, away, + *luere*, wash.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a temple or sanctuary, by some scholars believed to have contained a basin or fountain in which persons coming to sacrifice washed. But the actual distinction between *delubrum* and *templum* is uncertain.—2. In *eccles. arch.*, a church furnished with a font.—3. A font or baptismal basin.

deludable (dē-lū'da-bl), *a.* [< *delude* + *-able*.] Susceptible of being deluded or deceived; liable to be imposed upon or misled.

For well understanding the omniscience of his nature, he is not so ready to deceive himself as to falsify unto him whose cognition is in no way *deludable*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 2.

delude (dē-lūd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deluded*, ppr. *deluding*. [< ME. *deluden*, < OF. *deluder*, also *deluer*, < L. *deludere*, pp. *delusus*, mock, make sport of, deceive, < *de* + *ludere*, play, jest. Cf. *allude*, *collude*, *illude*.] 1. To deceive; impose upon; mislead the mind or judgment of; beguile; cheat.

Shouldst thou *deluded* feed
On hopes so groundless, thou art mad indeed.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 103.

Peterborough wrote two letters to the governor, one of which he contrived to have intercepted by the Spanish general, with the result of *deluding* him into the belief that he was surrounded by a large army.
Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 195.

2†. To frustrate or disappoint; elude; evade.

They which during life and health are never destitute of ways to *delude* repentance, do notwithstanding oftentimes, when their last hour draweth on, . . . feel that sting which before lay dead in them.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vi. 4.

Whate'er his arts be, wife, I will have thee
Delude them with a trick, thy obstinate silence.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, i. 3.

=Syn. 1. *Mislead*, *Delude* (see *mislead*); to cozen, dupe, lead astray.

deluder (dē-lū'dėr), *n.* One who deceives or beguiles; an impostor; one who holds out false pretenses.

And thus the sweet *deluders* tune their song. *Pope*.

deluge (del'ūj), *n.* [< ME. *deluge*, < OF. *deluge*, *deluve*, F. *déluge* = Pr. *diluvi* = Sp. Pg. It. *diluvio*, < L. *diluvium*, a flood, < *diluere*, wash away, < *di-*, *dis-*, away, + *luere*, wash. Cf. *diluvial*.] 1. Any overflowing of water; an inundation; a flood; specifically, the great flood or overflowing of the earth (called the *universal deluge*) which, according to the account in Genesis, occurred in the days of Noah, or any of the similar floods found in the traditions of most ancient peoples, accompanied by a nearly total destruction of life. See *flood*.

The apostle doth plainly intimate that the old world was subject to perish by a *deluge*, as this is subject to perish by conflagration. *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth.

2. Anything analogous to an inundation; anything that overwhelms or floods.

A fiery *deluge* fed
With ever-burning sulphur unconsumed.
Milton, P. L., i. 68.

Saw Babylon set wide her two-leav'd brass
To let the military *deluge* pass.
Cowper, Expostulation.

After me the deluge (F. *après moi le déluge*), a saying ascribed to Louis XV., who expressed thus his indifference to the results of his policy of selfish and reckless extravagance, and perhaps his apprehension of coming disaster.

deluge (del'ūj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deluged*, ppr. *deluging*. [< *deluge*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To pour over in a deluge; overwhelm with a flood; overflow; inundate; drown.

Still the battering waves rush in,
Implacable, till, *deluged* by the foam,
The ship sinks, found'ring in the vast abyss.
Philips.

Lands *deluged* by unbridled floods.
Wordsworth, The Brownie's Cell.

2. To overrun like a flood; pour over in overwhelming numbers: as, the northern nations *deluged* the Roman empire with their armies.—3. To overwhelm; cause to sink under the weight of a general or spreading calamity.

At length corruption, like a general flood, . . .
Shall *deluge* all. *Pope*, Moral Essays, iii. 137.

II. *intrans.* To suffer a deluge; be deluged. [Rare.]

I'd weep the world to such a strain,
That it should *deluge* once again.
Marquis of Montrose, Death of Charles I.

delul (de-lōl'), *n.* [Ar.] A female dromedary. Also written *deloul*.

Bedouins bestriding naked-backed *Deluls*, and clinging like apes to the hairy humps.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 259.

de lunatico inquirendo (dē lū-nat'i-kō in-kwi-ren'dō). [L., of investigating a lunatic: *de*, of; *lunatico*, abl. of *lunaticus*, a lunatic (see *lunatic*); *inquirendo*, abl. ger. of *inquirere*, inquire, question, investigate (see *inquire*).] The old title of the writ or commission (now commonly called an *inquisition*) issued formerly out of Chancery, and now by various courts, appointing commissioners to investigate, with the aid of a jury, the mental condition of a person alleged to be of unsound mind, in order that, if found incapable of managing his own affairs, a committee may be appointed to take charge of them, and his dealing with others who might impose upon him be interdicted.

delundung (de-lun'dung), *n.* The native name of the weasel-cat or linsang (*Prionodon gracilis*) of Java and Malacca, of the subfamily *Prionodontinæ* and family *Viverridæ*. It is one of the civets, but has no scent-pouches. It is beautifully spotted, and has a long cylindrical tail and a slender body. Also *delendung*.

Delundung, or Linsang (*Prionodon gracilis*).

delusion (dē-lū'zhon), *n.* [= OF. *delusion* = Sp. *dilusion* = Pg. *delusão* = It. *delusione*, < L. *delusio(n-)*, < *deludere*, delude: see *delude*.] 1. The act of deluding; a misleading of the mind; deception.

For God hath justly given the nations up
To thy *delusions*. *Milton*, P. R., i. 443.

The major's good judgment—that is, if a man may be said to have good judgment who is under the influence of love's *delusion*. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair.

2. The state of being deluded; false impression or belief; error or mistake, especially of a fixed nature: as, his *delusion* was unconquerable. See the synonyms below.

God shall send them strong *delusion*, that they should believe a lie. 2 Thes. ii. 11.

Some angry power cheats with rare *delusions*
My credulous sense.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 3.

I, waking, view'd with grief the rising sun,
And fondly mourn'd the dear *delusion* gone. *Prior*.

Of all the *delusions* against which history and historical geography have to strive, there is none more deeply rooted than the notion that there has always been a land called Switzerland and a people called the Swiss.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 383.

=Syn. 2. *Illusion*, *Delusion*, *Hallucination*. As now technically used, especially by the best authorities in medical jurisprudence, *illusion* signifies a false mental appearance or conception produced by an external cause acting through the senses, the falsity of which is capable of detection by the subject of it by examination or reasoning. Thus, a mirage, or the momentary belief that a reflection in a mirror is a real object, is an *illusion*. A *delusion* is a fixed false mental conception, occasioned by an external object acting upon the senses, but not capable of correction or removal by examination or reasoning. Thus, a fixed belief that an inanimate object is a living person, that all one's friends are conspiring against one, that all food offered is poisoned, and the like, are *delusions*. A *hallucination* is a false conception occasioned by internal condition without external cause or aid of the senses, such as imagining that one hears an external voice when there is no sound to suggest such an idea. If a person walking at twilight, seeing a post, should believe it to be a spy pursuing him, and should imagine he saw it move, this would be an *illusion;* a continuous belief that every person one sees is a spy pursuing one, if such as cannot be removed by evidence, is a *delusion;* a belief that one sees such spies pursuing, when there is no object in sight capable of suggesting such a thought, is a *hallucination*. *Illusions* are not necessarily indications of insanity; *delusions* and *hallucinations*, if fixed, are. In literary and popular use an *illusion* is an unreal appearance presented in any way to the bodily or the mental vision; it is often pleasing, harmless, or even useful. The word *delusion* expresses strongly the mental condition of the person who puts too great faith in an illusion or any other error: he "labors under a *delusion*." A *delusion* is a mental error or deception, and may have regard to things actually existing, as well as to illusions. *Delusions* are ordinarily repulsive and discreditable, and may even be mischievous. We speak of the *illusions* of fancy, hope, youth, and the like, but of the *delusions* of a fanatic or a lunatic. A *hallucination* is the product of an imagination disordered, perhaps beyond the bounds of sanity; a flighty or crazy notion or belief, generally of some degree of permanence; a special aberration of belief as to some specific point: the central suggestion in the word is that of the groundlessness of the belief or opinion.

Poetry produces an *illusion* on the eye of the mind, as a magic lantern produces an *illusion* on the eye of the body. *Macaulay*, Milton.

Dreams or *illusions*, call them what you will,
They lift us from the commonplace of life
To better things. *Longfellow*, Michael Angelo.

The people never give up their liberties but under some *delusion*. *Burke*, Speech at County Meeting in Bucks, 1784.

Those other words of *delusion* and folly, Liberty first and Union afterward. *D. Webster*, Reply to Hayne.

Mankind would be subject to fewer *delusions* than they are, if they constantly bore in mind their liability to false judgments due to unusual combinations, either artificial or natural, of true sensations.
Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 292.

A few *hallucinations* about a subject to which the greatest clerks have been generally such strangers may warrant us to dissent from his opinion. *Boyle*.

delusional (dē-lū'zhon-al), *a.* [< *delusion* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to, characterized by, or of the nature of delusion.

The hitherto recognized *delusional* insanities.
Alien. and Neurol., VIII. 644.

2. Afflicted with delusions: as, the *delusional* insane.

In a third case a systematized *delusional* lunatic had delusions of persecution. *Alien. and Neurol.*, IV. 462.

delusionist (dē-lū'zhon-ist), *n.* [< *delusion* + *-ist*.] One who causes or is a subject of delusion; a deluding or deluded person.

The principles of evidence that have heretofore commanded the world's acceptance make no distinction in the quality or quantity of testimony for different varieties of claims. . . . Under this feature of current logic *delusionists* of all kinds have consistently and persistently found refuge. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 332.

delusive (dē-lū'siv), *a.* [= Sp. *delusivo*, < L. as if **delusivus*, < *delusus*, pp. of *deludere*, delude: see *delude*.] 1. Apt to delude; causing delusion; deceptive; beguiling: as, *delusive* arts; *delusive* appearances.

A fox
Stretched on the earth, with fine *delusive* sleights,
Mocking a gaping crow. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, i. 1.

That fond, *delusive*, happy, transient spell.
That hides us from a world wherein we dwell.
Crabbe, Works, VII. 209.

2. Of the nature of a delusion; unreal; imaginary. [Rare.]

There is no such thing as a fictitious, or *delusive*, sensation. A sensation must exist to be a sensation, and if it exists, it is real and not *delusive*.
Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 270.

=Syn. 1. See *fallacious* and *deceptive*.

delusively (dē-lū'siv-li), *adv.* In a delusive manner; so as to delude.

delusiveness (dē-lū'siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being delusive; tendency to deceive.

When they have been driven out by opposite evidence, . . . then indeed we may discover their *delusiveness*.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, I. i. 11.

delusory (dē-lū'sō-ri), *a.* [= OF. *delusoire*, F. *délusoire* = Sp. It. *delusorio*, < LL. as if **delusorius*, < *delusor*, a deceiver, < L. *deludere*, pp. *delusus*, deceive, delude: see *delude*.] Apt to deceive; deceptive; delusive.

These *delusory* false pretences, which have neither truth nor substance in them. *Prynne*, Histrio-Mastix, II. iv. 2.

deluviet, *n.* See *diluvie*.

delvauxene, delvauxite (del-vō′zēn, -zīt), *n.* [After the Belgian chemist *Delvaux.*] A variety of dufrenite containing a large excess of water.

delve (delv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *delved* (pret. formerly *dolve*, pp. *dolven*), ppr. *delving.* [< ME. *delven* (pret. *dalf*, *dolve*, pp. *dolven*), < AS. *delfan* (pret. *dealf*, pl. *dulfon*, pp. *dolfen*) = OFries. *delva* = D. *delven*, dig, = OS. *bi-delbhan* = OHG. *bi-telban*, bury.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To dig; turn up or excavate with a spade or some other tool.

Do *delve* up smal the moolde of every roote.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 77.

Delve of convenient depth your thrashing-floor.
Dryden.

2†. To bury.

Salamon for this cause made it to be taken vp and *doluen* depe in the grounde. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 155.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To practise digging; labor with the spade.

The common people . . . doe dig and *delve* with undefatigable toyle. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 215.

When Adam *delv'd* and Eve span,
Who was then a gentleman? *Old rime.*

Ever of her he thought when he *delved* in the soil of his garden. *Longfellow*, Miles Standish, viii.

2. Figuratively, to carry on laborious or continued research or investigation, as one digging for hidden treasure.

Not in the cells where frigid learning *delves*
In Aldine folios mouldering on their shelves.
O. W. Holmes, Poetry.

He remained satisfied with himself to the last, *delving* in his own mine. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., II. 26.

delve (delv), *n.* [< ME. *delve;* the same word as *delf*[1], q. v.; from the verb.] **1†.** A place dug or hollowed out; a pitfall; a ditch; a den; a cave.

In *delves* deepe is sette thair [almonds'] appetite,
Thaire magnitude a larger lande requireth.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 57.

It is a darksome *delve* farre under ground.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. i. 20.

2. That which is dug out: as, a *delve* of coals (a certain quantity of coal dug from a mine). [Prov. Eng.]

delver (del′vėr), *n.* [< ME. *delvere*, < AS. *delfere*, a digger, < *delfan*, dig: see *delve.*] **1.** One who digs with or as if with a spade.

It is so goode that in the blossomynge
She wol not lese a floure that forth is brought.
The *delver* is to help her with delvynge.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 87.

He turned and looked as keenly at her
As careful robins eye the *delver's* toil.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. Figuratively, a patient and laborious investigator.

delving (del′ving), *n.* **1.** Digging.—**2.** Figuratively, search; laborious investigation; research.

It was no ordinary *delving* which struck into the dispersed veins of the dim and dark mine of our history.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 279.

demagnetization (dē-mag″net-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *demagnetize* + *-ation.*] **1.** The act or process of depriving of magnetic polarity.—**2.** In *mesmerism*, the act of restoring a person in the mesmeric trance to a normal state of consciousness; demesmerization.

Also spelled *demagnetisation.*

demagnetize (dē-mag′net-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *demagnetized*, ppr. *demagnetizing.* [< *depriv.* + *magnetize.*] **1.** To deprive of magnetic polarity.

A thunder-storm *demagnetized* the compass of his Britannic majesty's ship Wren, in which I was then a midshipman. *W. C. Russell*, Jack's Courtship, xxix.

The induction of a magnet on itself always tends to diminish the magnetisation, and acts like a *demagnetising* force. *Atkinson*, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 386.

2. To demesmerize; restore from a mesmerized state to normal consciousness.

Also spelled *demagnetise.*

demagogic, demagogical (dem-a-goj′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= F. *démagogique* = Sp. *demagógico* = Pg. *demagogico* (cf. D. G. *demagogisch* = Dan. Sw. *demagogisk*), < Gr. *δημαγωγικός*, of or fit for a demagogue, < *δημαγωγός*, a demagogue: see *demagogue.*] Relating to or like a demagogue; given to pandering to the rabble from self-interest.

Demagogic leaders from South Germany stumped the province and stirred up the people. *Lowe*, Bismarck, I. 363.

demagogism, demagoguism (dem′a-gog-izm), *n.* [< *demagogue* + *-ism.*] The practices and principles of a demagogue; a pandering to the multitude for selfish ends.

There has been nothing of Cleon, still less of Strepsiades striving to underbid him in *demagogism*, to be found in the public utterances of Mr. Lincoln.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 176.

demagogue (dem′a-gog), *n.* [< F. *démagogue* = Sp. Pg. It. *demagogo* = D. *demagoog* = G. Dan. Sw. *demagog* = Russ. *demagogŭ*, < NL. *demagogus*, < Gr. *δημαγωγός*, a leader of the people, < *δῆμος*, the people, the populace, + *ἀγωγός*, a leader, < *ἀγειν*, lead: see *agent, act.*] **1.** Historically, a leader of the people; a person who sways the people by oratory or persuasion.

Demosthenes and Cicero, though each of them a leader, or, as the Greeks called it, a *demagogue*, in a popular state, yet seem to differ in their practice. *Swift.*

All the popular jealousies and alarms at regal authority would have been excited by *demagogues* in the senate as well as in the comitia; for there are in all nations aristocratical *demagogues* as well as democratical.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 524.

2. An unprincipled popular orator or leader; one who endeavors to curry favor with the people or some particular portion of them by pandering to their prejudices or wishes, or by playing on their ignorance or passions; specifically, an unprincipled political agitator; one who seeks to obtain political power or the furtherance of some sinister purpose by pandering to the ignorance or prejudice of the populace.

A plausible insignificant word, in the mouth of an expert *demagogue*, is a dangerous and deceitful weapon.
South, Works, II. ix.

To lessen the hopes of usurping *demagogues*, we must enlighten, animate, and combine the spirit of freemen.
Ames, Works, II. 273.

The doctrine of State rights can be so handled by an adroit *demagogue* as easily to confound the distinction between liberty and lawlessness in the minds of ignorant persons. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 169.

demagoguery (dem′a-gog-e-ri), *n.* [< *demagogue* + *-ery.*] Action characteristic of a demagogue; demagogism.

An element of *demagoguery* tampered with the Irish vote in the person of Jerry, nominally porter.
The Century, XXXII. 258.

demagoguism, *n.* See *demagogism.*

demagogy (dem′a-goj-i), *n.* [= G. *demagogie* = Dan. Sw. *demagogi*, < F. *démagogie* = Sp. Pg. It. *demagogia*, < Gr. *δημαγωγία*, < *δημαγωγός*, a demagogue: see *demagogue.*] Demagogism.

American *demagogy* . . . devotes more efforts to convincing . . . the public conscience than to enlightening the public mind upon the economic or sociological bearings of the [Chinese] question. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 506.

demain (dē-mān′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *demaine, demean, demeasne, demesne* (the last being the spelling now usual); < ME. *demayn, demaine, demeine, demeyne, demeigne*, < OF. *demaine, demeine, demagne, demoine*, power, dominion, a var. of *domaine* (whence the other E. form *domain*), < L. *dominium*, right of ownership, power, dominion: see *domain* and *demesne*, doublets of *demain*, and see *dominion, damage.*] **1†.** Power; dominion.

There finde I now that every creature
Somtime a yere hath love in his *demaine.*
Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 349.

That al the worlde weelded in his [Alexander's] *demeyne.*
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 675.

2†. Same as *domain.*—**3.** Same as *demesne.*

Come, take possession of this wealthy place,
The Earth's sole glory: take, (deer Son) to thee
This Farm's *demains*, leaue the Chief right to me.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

You know
How narrow our *demeans* are, and, what's more,
. . . we hardly can subsist.
Massinger, The Picture, i. 1.

In his demain (or **demesne**) **as of fee,** in *old Eng. law*, the technical expression for an estate of fee simple in possession.

In England there is no Land (that of the Crown only excepted) which is not held of a Superiour; for all depend either mediately or immediately on the Crown: So that when a Man in Pleading would signify his Lands to be his own, he says, That he is or was seized or possessed thereof *in his Demaine as of Fee;* whereby he means, that altho' his Land be to him and his Heirs for ever, yet it is not true Demaine, but depending upon a Superiour Lord.
E. Phillips, 1706.

demaine[1]**†,** *n.* An obsolete form of *demain.*

demaine[2]**†,** *v. t.* An obsolete form of *demean*[1].

demand (dē-mand′), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *demaund;* < ME. **demanden* (not found, but the noun occurs), < OF. *demander*, F. *demander* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *demandar* = It. *demandare*, < ML. *demandare*, demand, L. give in charge, intrust, < *de*, away, + *mandare*, intrust, commit: see *mandate*, and cf. *command, remand.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To ask or require as by right or authority, or as that to which one has some valid claim; lay claim to; exact: as, parents *demand* obedience; what price do you *demand?*

Ne ought *demaunds* but that we loving bee,
As he himselfe hath lov'd us afore-hand.
Spenser, Heavenly Love.

The pound of flesh, which I *demand* of him,
Is dearly bought; 'tis mine, and I will have it.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

We *demand* of superior men that they be superior in this—that the mind and the virtue shall give their verdict in their day, and accelerate so far the progress of civilization. *Emerson*, Fugitive Slave Law.

2. To ask or interrogate by authority or in a formal manner. [Now rare.]

The officers of the children of Israel . . . were beaten, and *demanded*, Wherefore have ye not fulfilled your task in making brick? Ex. v. 14.

Will you, I pray, *demand* that demi-devil,
Why he hath thus ensnar'd my soul and body?
Shak., Othello, v. 2.

He was *demanded*, if he were of the same opinion he had been in about the petition or remonstrance.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 325.

And Guinevere . . . desired his name, and sent
Her maiden to *demand* it of the dwarf.
Tennyson, Geraint.

3. To ask for with insistence or urgency; make a positive requisition for; exact as a tribute or a concession: as, the thief *demanded* my purse.

And when all things were ready, the people with shouts *demaunded* the Sacrifice, which vsually was accustomed for the health of their Nation. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 663.

A proper jest, and never heard before,
That Suffolk should *demand* a whole fifteenth,
For costs and charges in transporting her!
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 1.

4. To call for; require as necessary or useful: as, the execution of this work *demands* great care.

All that fashion *demands* is composure and self-content.
Emerson, Essays, 2d ser., p. 131.

Sacrifices are not accomplished simply because occasions *demand* them. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 305.

5. In *law*, to summon to court: as, being *demanded*, he does not come.—**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Request, Beg*, etc. See *ask*[1].

II. *intrans.* To make a demand; inquire peremptorily; ask.

The soldiers likewise *demanded* of him, saying, And what shall we do? Luke iii. 14.

demand (dē-mand′), *n.* [< ME. *demande, demaunde*, < OF. *demande*, F. *demande* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *demanda* = It. *dimanda*, a demand; from the verb.] **1.** An asking for or a claim made by virtue of a right or supposed right to the thing sought; an authoritative claim; an exaction: as, the *demands* of one's creditors.

He will give you audience: and wherein
It shall appear that your *demands* are just,
You shall enjoy them. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

He that has the confidence to turn his wishes into *demands* will be but a little way from thinking he ought to obtain them. *Locke.*

2. An insistent asking or requisition; exaction without reference to right: as, the *demands* of a blackmailer.—**3.** That which is demanded or required; something claimed, exacted, or necessary: as, what are your *demands* upon the estate? the *demands* upon one's time; the *demands* of nature.

The sufferings of the poor are not caused by their having little as compared with the rich; but by their having little as compared with the simplest *demands* of human nature. *W. H. Mallock*, Social Equality, p. 203.

4. The state of being in request or sought after; requisition; call.

In 1678 came forth a second edition [of the "Pilgrim's Progress"] with additions; and then the *demand* became immense. *Macaulay*, John Bunyan.

Specifically—**5.** In *polit. econ.*, the desire to purchase and possess, coupled with the power of purchasing: sometimes technically called *effectual demand:* as, the supply exceeds the *demand;* there is no *demand* for pig-iron.

Adam Smith, who introduced the expression *effectual demand*, employed it to denote the demand of those who are willing and able to give for the commodity what he calls its natural price: that is, the price which will enable it to be permanently produced and brought to market.
J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., III. ii. § 3.

I would therefore define . . . *Demand* as the desire for commodities or services, seeking its end by an offer of general purchasing power. *Cairns*, Pol. Econ., I. ii. § 2.

6. In *law:* (*a*) The right to claim anything from another person, whether founded on contract or tort, or superior right of property. (*b*) The asking or seeking for what is due or claimed as due, either expressly by words, or by implication, as by seizure of goods or entry into lands.—**7.** Inquiry; question; interrogation.

Than they axed hym many *demaundes*, but he wolde speke no more. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 16.

The good Anchises raised him with his hand,
Who, thus encouraged, answered our *demand.*
Dryden, Æneid, iii.

Alternative demand. See *alternative.*—**Demand and supply,** in *polit. econ.*, the relation between the desire to

sell and that to buy, or between those things of exchangeable value which are for sale and those which can be purchased; used most commonly in the expression *law of demand and supply*, the law that as the demand for a given commodity increases, or while the demand remains the same the supply falls off, the price of that commodity rises; and as the demand falls off, or the supply increases without a corresponding increase of demand, the price falls.

Demand and supply govern the value of all things which cannot be indefinitely increased.
J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., III. iii. § 2.

Demand note, a note payable on demand — that is, on presentation; specifically, in the financial history of the United States, one of the notes which composed the issue of $50,000,000 of paper money authorized by a law enacted by Congress in July, 1861, for that purpose. — **Effectual demand**, in *polit. econ.* See 5. — **In demand**, in request; much sought after or courted: as, these goods are *in demand*; his company is *in* great *demand*. — **On demand**, on being claimed; on presentation: as, a bill payable *on demand*; all checks are payable *on demand*.

demandable (dē-män′da-bl), *a.* [< *demand* + *-able*.] That may be demanded, claimed, asked for, or required: as, payment is *demandable* at the expiration of the credit.

demandant (dē-män′dant), *n.* [< F. *demandant* (= Sp. Pg. It. *demandante*), ppr. of *demander*, demand: see *demand*.] In *law*, one who demands; the plaintiff in a real action (so called because he demands something); any plaintiff.

demander (dē-män′dėr), *n.* [< *demand* + *-er*[1]. Cf. F. *démandeur* = Pr. *demandaire, demandador* = Sp. Pg. *demandador* = It. *dimandatore*.] One who demands.

> Yet, to so fair and courteous a *demander*,
> That promises compassion, at worst pity,
> I will relate a little of my story.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Captain, ii. 1.

demandress (dē-män′dres), *n.* [< *demander* + *-ess*.] In *law*, a female demandant.

demantoid (de-man′toid), *n.* [< G. *demant*, *diamant*, diamond, + *-oid*.] A light-green to emerald-green variety of garnet, found in the Ural mountains. It is transparent and of brilliant luster, and is classed as a gem.

demarcate (dē-mär′kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *demarcated*, ppr. *demarcating*. [< NL. **demarcatus*, pp. of **demarcare*, mark off, set the bounds of: see *demark*.] 1. To mark off from adjoining land or territory; set the limits or boundaries of.

> The thoughtful critics argue that it was a mistake for us to *demarcate* the frontier of Afghanistan, for by so doing we have defined and increased our responsibilities.
> *Nineteenth Century*, XXII. 477.

2. To determine the relative limits of; separate or clearly discriminate.

> Matter and motion, force and cause, have also their transcendental elements, and it is the province of metaphysics to *demarcate* these from the known and knowable elements. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 43.

demarcation (dē-mär-kā′shọn), *n.* [Also written *demarkation*; < F. *démarcation* = Sp. *demarcacion* = Pg. *demarcação* = It. *demarcazione*, < NL. **demarcatio(n-)*, < **demarcare*, set the bounds of: see *demarcate, demark*.] 1. The act of marking off limits or boundaries; determination by survey of the line of separation between adjoining lands or territories; delimitation: as, the *demarcation* of the frontiers.

> The Russian ministers proposed that, before proceeding to actual *demarcation*, we should settle with them the general principles and cardinal points upon which the joint commission should work. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 6.

2. In general, the act of determining the relative limits or extent of anything; separation; discrimination.

> The speculative line of *demarcation*, where obedience ought to end and resistance must begin, is faint, obscure, and not easily definable. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

demarch[1]† (dē-märch′), *n.* [< F. *démarche*, gait, walk, step, a step taken with the object of securing anything, < OF. *demarcher*, march, walk, advance, < *de-* + *marcher*, march: see *march*[3].] March; excursion; manner of proceeding.

> Imagination enlivens reason in its most extravagant *demarches*. *London Journal*, 1721.

demarch[2] (dē′märk), *n.* [< L. *demarchus*, < Gr. *δήμαρχος*, < *δῆμος*, a district, deme, + *ἀρχειν*, rule.] 1. The ruler or magistrate of an ancient Attic deme. — 2. The mayor of a modern Greek town.

demark (dē-märk′), *v. t.* [< F. *démarquer* = Sp. Pg. *demarcar* = It. *demarcare*, < NL. **demarcare*, mark off, set the bounds of, bound, < L. *de*, off, + ML. *marcare*, mark, < *marca*, bound, mark, march: see *mark*[1], *march*[1].] To mark off; fix the limits or boundaries of; demarcate.

demarkation, *n.* See *demarcation*.

dematerialization (dē-mā-tē″ri-al-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *dematerialize* + *-ation*.] 1. The act of dematerializing, or divesting of material qualities.

> Miss Jemima's dowry . . . would suffice to prevent that gradual process of *dematerialization* which the lengthened diet upon minnows and sticklebacks had already made apparent in the fine and slow-evanishing form of the philosopher. *Bulwer*, My Novel, iii. 17.

2. In *mod. spiritualism*, the alleged act or process of dissolving and vanishing after materialization (which see).

Also spelled *dematerialisation*.

dematerialize (dē-mā-tē′ri-al-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dematerialized*, ppr. *dematerializing*. [= F. *dématérialiser*; as *de-* priv. + *materialize*.] **I.** *trans.* To divest of material qualities or characteristics.

> *Dematerializing* matter by stripping it of everything which . . . has distinguished matter. *Milman*.

II. *intrans.* In *mod. spiritualism*, to dissolve and disappear, as alleged, after materialization.

> If he [the ghost] ever "materialized," he was careful to *dematerialize* again before any one could get a sample of his beautiful work. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 410.

Also spelled *dematerialise*.

Dematieæ, Dematiei (dem-a-tī′ē-ē, -ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dematium* + *-eæ*, *-ei*.] The largest family of hyphomycetous fungi. The mycelium is usually abundant, fuscous or black, and somewhat rigid. The fertile hyphæ and conidia are typically colored like the mycelium, though either, but not both, may be hyaline. Conidia are borne at the top or sides of the fertile hyphæ, and are septate in a majority of the species. Many species grow on dead wood and other organic matter; but many also grow on living plants, in some cases causing serious injury to crops. Some are known to be conidial forms of ascomycetous fungi. These fungi are popularly called *black molds*.

Dematium (de-mat′i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δεμάτιον*, dim. of *δέμα(τ-)*, a bundle, a bend, < *δέειν*, tie, bind.] A small genus of *Dematieæ*, in which the conidia are borne in chains on the sides of the fertile hyphæ.

demay† (dē-mā′), *v. t.* [ME. *demayen*, var. of *desmayen*, dismay: see *dismay*.] To be dismayed; fear.

> Dere dame, to day *demay* yow neuer.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 470.

demayne[1]†, *n.* See *demain, demesne*.

demayne[2]†, *n.* Same as *demean*[1].

deme[1]† (dēm), *v.* An obsolete (Middle English) form of *deem*[1]. *Chaucer*.

deme[2] (dēm), *n.* [< Gr. *δῆμος*, a district, the people.] 1. A subdivision of ancient Attica and of modern Greece; a township.

> The eponymous hero of a *deme* in Attica. *Grote*.
>
> Eleusis was the only Attic *deme* which (perhaps on account of its sacred character) was allowed by Athens to coin money. *B. V. Head*, Historia Numorum, p. 328.

2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The tertiary or higher individual resulting from the aggregate integration of merides (see *meris*); a zoöid. (*b*) Any undifferentiated aggregate of plastids or monads. See extract.

> The term colony, corm, or *deme* may indifferently be applied to these aggregates of primary, secondary, tertiary, or quaternary order which are not, however, integrated into a whole. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 843.

demean[1] (dē-mēn′), *v. t.* [< ME. *demenen, demeynen, demaynen, demanen*, < OF. *demener, deminer, demaner, demoner*, drive, push, lead, guide, conduct, manage, employ, direct, do, F. *démener*, refl., throw one's self about, stir, struggle, = Pr. *demenar* = It. *dimenare*, < ML. as if **deminare*, conduct, < *de*, down, away, + *minare*, lead, L. drive, deponent *minari*, threaten: see *menace, mine*[2].] 1†. To lead; guide; conduct.

> After that the swymming oil doo gete
> Into sum thing with fetheres faire and clene,
> And in sum goodly vessel it *demene*.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 59.
>
> And what ye think that I shall do trewly,
> In this mater *demeane* me as ye list.
> *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 788.

2†. To conduct; manage; control; exercise; do.

> Is it not a grete mischaunce,
> To let a foole hav governaunce
> Of thing that he cannot *demeyne*?
> *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 959.
>
> How doth the youthful general *demean*
> His actions in these fortunes?
> *Ford*, Broken Heart, i. 2.
>
> Our obdurat clergy have with violence *demean'd* the matter. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 45.

3. Reflexively, to behave; carry; conduct.

> And loke ye *demene yow* so, that noon knowe what wey we shull ride. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 381.
>
> The king could not be induced to patronize the design, and promised only a connivance in it so long as they *demeaned themselves* peaceably. *Everett*, Orations, I. 220.

demean[1]† (dē-mēn′), *n.* [Also archaically *demayne*; < *demean*[1], *v.*; cf. *mien*.] 1. Dealing; management; treatment.

> All the vile *demeane* and usage bad
> With which he had those two so ill bestad.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. vi. 18.
>
> Seeke . . . to winne fauour and liking of the people, by gifts and friendly *demeane* towards them.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 434.

2. Mien; demeanor; behavior; conduct.

> Then, turning to the Palmer, he gan spy
> Where at his feet, with sorrowfull *demayne*
> And deadly hew, an armed corse did lye.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. viii. 23.
>
> You sewers, carvers, ushers of the court,
> Sirnamed gentle for your fair *demean*,
> Here I do take of you my last farewell.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, iii. 3.
>
> With grave *demean* and solemn vanity.
> *West*, On Travelling.

demean[2] (dē-mēn′), *v. t.* [Improp. < *de-* + *mean*[1], base; orig. a misuse of *demean*[1].] To debase; lower; lower the dignity or standing of; bemean. (This is in origin a misuse of *demean*[1] by association with the adjective *mean*[2]. Being thus illegitimate in origin and inconvenient in use, from its tendency to be confused with *demean*[1] in its proper sense, the word is avoided by scrupulous writers. See *bemean*[2].]

> You base, scurrilous old — but I won't *demean* myself by naming what you are. *Sheridan*, The Duenna, i. 3.
>
> It was of course Mrs. Sedley's opinion that her son would *demean* himself by a marriage with an artist's daughter. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, vi.

demean[3]†, *n.* [Var. of *demain, demesne*, q. v.] Same as *demain*.

demeanance† (dē-mē′nans), *n.* [< *demean*[1] + *-ance*.] Demeanor; behavior.

demeanant†, *a.* [ME. *demenaunt*, < OF. *demenant*, ppr. of *demener*, manage, conduct, demean: see *demean*[1] and *-ant*[1].] Carrying on business; trading; dealing.

> That no citezen resident withyn the cite and *demenaunt*, havynge eny proteccyon, or beynge outlawed or acursed, bere non office w[t]yn this cite.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 393.

demeaning† (dē-mē′ning), *n.* [< ME. *demening*; verbal n. of *demean*[1], *v.*] Demeanor; behavior.

> He was wild in all his *demening*,
> Vnto the tyme he drew to more sadnesse;
> Thanne afterward he was withoute feyning
> A nobyll knyght. *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1345.

demeanor, demeanour (dē-mē′nọr), *n.* [Prop., as in early mod. E., *demeanure*, < ME. *demenure*, < *demenen*, E. *demean*[1], + *-ure*, E. *-our, -or*.] 1†. Conduct; management; treatment.

> God commits the managing so great a trust . . . wholly to the *demeanour* of every grown man. *Milton*.

2. Behavior; carriage; bearing; deportment: as, decent *demeanor*; sad *demeanor*.

> This King Athore was a goodly personage, higher by a foot and a halfe then any of the French, representing a kinde of Maiestie and grauitie in his *demeanure*.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 771.
>
> The men, as usual, liked her artless kindness and simple, refined *demeanour*. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair.
>
> A lad who has, to a degree that excites wonder and admiration, the character and *demeanour* of an intelligent man of mature age, will probably be that, and nothing more, all his life. *Whately*, Bacon's Essay, "Youth and Age."

=Syn. 2. *Conduct, Deportment*, etc. (see *behavior*), manner, mien, bearing, air.

demeanure†, *n.* See *demeanor*.

demember† (dē-mem′bėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *demembren*, < ML. *demembrare*, deprive of a limb or of the limbs (equiv. to *dismembrare*, > OF. *desmembrer*, F. *démembrer*: see *dismember*), < L. *de-* priv. + *membrum*, member.] To dismember.

demembered (dē-mem′bėrd), *a.* [< *demember* + *-ed*[2]. Cf. F. *démembré*, pp. of *démembrer*, dismember: see *dismember*.] In *her.*, same as *déchaussé*.

demembration (dē-mem-brā′shọn), *n.* [< ML. *demembratio(n-)*, < *demembrare*, deprive of a limb: see *demember*.] In *Scots law*, the offense of maliciously cutting off or otherwise separating any limb or member from the body of another.

démembré (dā-moṅ′brā), *a.* [F., pp. of *démembrer*, dismember: see *dismember*, and cf. *demembration*.] In *her.*, same as *dismembered*.

demenaunt†, *a.* Same as *demeanant*.

demency (dē′men-si), *n.* [< F. *démence* = Sp. Pg. *demencia* = It. *demenzia*, < L. *dementia*, q. v.] Same as *dementia*. [Rare.]

dement (dē-ment′), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dément* = Sp. Pg. It. *demente*, < L. *demen(t-)s*, out of one's mind, mad, demented, < *de-* priv. + *men(t-)s*, mind: see *mental*.] **I.** *a.* Out of one's mind; insane; demented. *J. H. Newman*.

II. *n.* A demented person; one affected by loss of mental capacity.

It was difficult to keep his sensitive patients from coming on a group of *dements* in their daily walks.
Alien. and Neurol., VII. 500.

The congestion or inflammation of the brain that converts a man of giant intellect into a maniac or a *dement* beyond the hope of cure, also irreparably ruins the soul, which, we are told, never dies. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 3.

dement (dē-ment′), *v. t.* [= Sp. Pg. *dementar* = It. *dementare*, < L. *dementare*, drive mad, make mad, also, like *dementire*, be mad, rave, < *demen(t-)s*, mad, out of one's mind: see *dement*, *a.*] To bring into a state of dementia; destroy the mind of.

I dug eagerly, and now and then caught myself actually looking . . . for the fancied treasure, the vision of which had *demented* my unfortunate companion.
Poe, Tales, I. 62.

Do not the gods *dement* those whom they mean to destroy? *Lowe*, Bismarck, II. 259.

dementate (dē-men′tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dementated*, ppr. *dementating*. [< L. *dementatus*, pp. of *dementare*, make mad: see *dement*.] To make mad or insane; dement. [Rare.]

Many Antichrists and heretics were abroad, many sprung up since, many now present, and will be to the world's end, to *dementate* men's minds.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 623.

dementate (dē-men′tāt), *a.* [< L. *dementatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Demented; mad.

Arise, thou *dementate* sinner, and come to judgement.
Hammond, Works, IV. 522.

dementation (dē-men-tā′shon), *n.* [< *dementate* + *-ion*.] The act of making demented. [Rare.]

Supposing the distemper under command from breaking out into any other sins besides its own *dementation* or stupidity. *Whitlock*, Manners of Eng. People, p. 512.

demented (dē-men′ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *dement*, *v.* Cf. *dement*, *a.*] Having lost the normal use of the reason; insane; specifically, afflicted with or characterized by dementia.

Demented persons are generally quiet and inactive.
Pritchard.

dementedness (dē-men′ted-nes), *n.* The state of being demented.

It is named by Pinel dementia or démence, *dementedness*. *Pritchard*, Cyc. Pract. Med.

dementia (dē-men′shiä), *n.* [< L. *dementia*, madness, insanity, < *demen(t-)s*, mad, insane: see *dement*, *a.* Cf. *amentia*.] An extremely low condition of the mental function; profound general mental incapacity. It may be congenital (idiocy) or acquired. Acquired dementia may be a primary insanity, or it may form the final stage of mania or melancholia.—**Acute primary dementia**, a form of temporary and often extreme dementia occurring in the young, usually before the twentieth year, and more often in girls than in boys, accompanied by general physical exhaustion, and ensuing on conditions likely to produce exhaustion, such as scanty or improper food, rapid growth, overwork, or dissipation. The prospect of complete recovery under proper treatment is very good.—**Dementia paralytica**, a chronic insanity beginning in slight failure of mind, slight change of character, and slight loss of muscular strength and accuracy of muscular adjustment, and proceeding, sometimes faster, sometimes slower, with occasional temporary improvement, to complete dementia and general paralysis. The sensory functions are likewise somewhat impaired. In its well-developed stages the disease is marked by delusions, especially of grandeur (megalomania), and by epileptiform or apoplectiform attacks, often attended with local paralysis, frequently mending rapidly. It occurs usually between the ages of 35 and 50, and in 7 or 8 males to 1 female. Anatomically there is atrophy of the fibers of nervous network of the cerebral cortex and increase of the sustentacular tissue of the brain. Also called *general paralysis*, *general paresis*, *progressive paralysis*, *paretic dementia*, *cirrhosis of the brain*, *pericerebritis*, *periencephalomeningitis diffusa chronica*, *encephalitis interstitialis corticalis*, and popularly *softening of the brain*.—**Senile dementia**, the failure of mind which occurs in advanced life. It depends probably in part on arterial obstruction.

demephitization (dē-mef″i-ti-zā′shon), *n.* [< *demephitize* + *-ation*.] The act of purifying from mephitic or foul air.

demephitize (dē-mef′i-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *demephitized*, ppr. *demephitizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *mephitis*, foul air, + *-ize*.] To purify from foul or unwholesome air.

demerge† (dē-mėrj′), *v. t.* [= OF. *demergier*, < L. *demergere* = It. *demergere*, plunge into, < *de*, down, + *mergere*, plunge: see *merge*, and cf. *demerse*, *immerse*.] To sink or dip; immerse.

I found the receiver separated from its cover, and the air breaking forth through the water in which it was *demerged*. *Boyle*, Works, IV. 519.

demerit1† (dē-mer′it), *v.* [< L. *demeritus*, pp. of *demerere*, also deponent, *demereri*, merit or deserve (a thing), esp. deserve well of (a person), < *de*, of, + *merere*, *mereri*, deserve, merit: see *merit*. Cf. *demerit*2.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To deserve; merit; earn.

They brought with them also besyde theyr trybute assigned them, further to *demerite* the favour of oure men, great plentie of vytayles. *Eden*, tr. of P. Martyr.

Stella, a nymph within this wood, . . .
The highest in his fancy stood,
And she could well *demerit* this.
M. Roydon (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 285).

2. To deserve to lose from lack of merit or desert.

In thy creation, although thou didst not deserve a being, yet thou *demerited* it not.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 370.

II. *intrans.* To be deserving; deserve.

I will be tender to his reputation,
However he *demerit*. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iv. 1.

demerit1† (dē-mer′it), *n.* [Cf. OF. *demerite*, *demirite*, desert, merit (in neut. sense); from the verb: see *demerit*1, *v.*] That which one merits; desert.

By many benefits and *demerits* whereby they obliged their adherents, [they] acquired this reputation.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 1101.

We have heard so much of your *demerits*,
That 'twere injustice not to cherish you.
Shirley, Humorous Courtier.

demerit2† (dē-mer′it), *v. t.* [< F. *déméríter* = It. *demeritare*, deserve ill, do amiss; from the noun or as freq. of the earlier verb, OF. *demerir*, < ML. *demerere*, deserve ill, do amiss, < L. *de-* priv. + *merere*, *mereri*, deserve: see *merit*. Cf. *demerit*1, *v.*] To lower the merit of; discredit; depreciate.

Faith by her own dignity and worthiness doth not *demerit* justice and righteousness.
Bp. Woolton, Christian Manual, sig. c. iv.

demerit2 (dē-mer′it), *n.* [< OF. *demerite*, F. *démérite* = Sp. Pg. *demerito* = It. *demerito*, *demerto*, < ML. *demeritum*, fault, demerit, prop. neut. of *demeritus*, pp. of *demerere*, deserve ill, do amiss: see *demerit*2, *v.* Cf. *demerit*1, *n.*] That which merits ill; censurable conduct; wrong-doing; ill desert: opposed to *merit*.

Mine is the merit, the *demerit* thine. *Dryden*, Fables.

He [William I.] took no Man's living from him, nor dispossess'd any of their Goods, but such only whose *Demerit* made them unworthy to hold them.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 23.

Demerit mark, in schools, a mark for bad conduct or deficiency. = **Syn.** Ill desert, delinquency.

demerlaik†, *n.* [ME. *demerlayk*, earlier *dweomerlak*, < AS. **dwimor*, in comp. *gedwimor*, *gedwimer*, *gedwomer*, an illusion, a phantom, + *lāc*, play.] Magic; witchcraft; sorcery.

That con dele wyth *demerlayk*, & deuine lettres.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1561.

demerse† (dē-mėrs′), *v. t.* [< L. *demersus*, pp. of *demergere*, plunge into: see *demerge*.] To plunge; immerse.

The receiver being erected, the mercury will again be stagnant at the bottom of the phial, and the orifice of the tube . . . will be found *demersed* in it.
Boyle, Works, IV. 515.

demersed (dē-mėrst′), *a.* [< L. *demersus*, pp.: see *demerse*.] In *bot.*, situated or growing under water: applied to leaves of plants: same as *submersed*.

demersion (dē-mėr′shon), *n.* [< LL. *demersio(n-)*, < L. *demersus*, pp. of *demergere*: see *demerse*, *demerge*.] 1. The act of plunging into a fluid; immersion.—2. The state of being overwhelmed. [Rare or obsolete in both uses.]

The sinking and *demersion* of buildings into the earth.
Ray, Diss. of World, v. § 1.

demesmerization (dē-mez-mėr-i-zā′shon), *n.* The act of demesmerizing.

demesmerize (dē-mez′mėr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *demesmerized*, ppr. *demesmerizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *mesmerize*.] To relieve from mesmeric influence.

demesne (de-mēn′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *demeasne*, prop. *demain*, *demean*, < ME. *demaine*, *demeine*, etc., < OF. *demaine*, *demeine*, etc., vars. of *domaine*, right of ownership, power, dominion, domain: see *demain* and *domain*. The corrupt spelling *demesne* (cf. OF. *demesne*, *demeisne*, corrupt spellings of *demaine*, *demeine*, adj., of a domain) has been preserved through legal conservatism.] 1†. Power; dominion; possession. See *demain*.

Whether from the circumstances of their original formation, or from the prevalence of commendation to a lord for purposes of protection, the bulk of English villages were now "in *demesne*"—that is to say, in the "dominion" or lordship of some thegn, or bishop, or in that of the crown itself. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 315.

2. A manor-house and the land adjacent or near, which a lord of the manor keeps in his own occupation, for the use of his family, as distinguished from his tenemental lands, distributed among his tenants, originally called bookland or charter-land, and folk-land or estates held in villeinage, from which sprang copyhold estates. Copyhold estates, however, have been accounted *demesnes*, because the tenants are judged to have their estates only at the will of the lord.

The defects in those acts . . . have hitherto been wholly ineffectual, except about the *demesnes* of a few gentlemen.
Swift.

3. Any estate in land.

A gentleman of noble parentage,
Of fair *demesnes*, youthful, and nobly train'd.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 5.

My father's dead; I am a man of war too,
Moneys, *demesnes*; I have ships at sea too, captains.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, i. 5.

The *demesnes* of John, Lord of Biscay, . . . amounted to more than eighty towns and castles.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

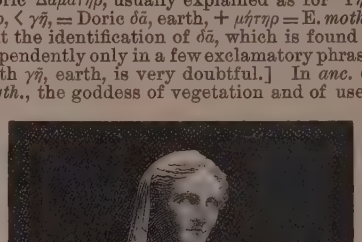
Ancient demesne, collectively, the manors that, according to the Doomsday book, were actually in the hands of the crown at the time of Edward the Confessor or William the Conqueror, though they may have been subsequently granted to tenants.—**Demesne lands**, lands which the lord has not let out in tenancy, but has reserved for his own use and occupation.

The *demesne lands* of the crown . . . were abundantly sufficient to support its dignity and magnificence.
Hallam, Middle Ages, viii. 2.

In his demesne as of fee. See *demain*.

demesnial (de-mē′ni-al), *a.* [< *demesne* + *-ial*.] Pertaining to a demesne. [Rare.]

Demeter (dē-mē′tėr), *n.* [L., < Gr. Δημήτηρ, Doric Δαμάτηρ, usually explained as for *Γημήτηρ, < γῆ, = Doric δᾶ, earth, + μήτηρ = E. *mother*; but the identification of δᾶ, which is found independently only in a few exclamatory phrases, with γῆ, earth, is very doubtful.] In *anc. Gr. myth.*, the goddess of vegetation and of useful

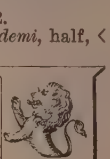


Demeter of Cnidus, in the British Museum.

fruits, protectress of social order and of marriage; one of the great Olympian deities. She is usually associated, and even confounded, in legend and in cult, with her daughter Persephone (Proserpine) or Kora, whose rape by Hades (Pluto) symbolizes some of the most profound phases of Hellenic mysticism. The Romans of the end of the republic and of the empire assimilated to the Hellenic conception of Demeter the primitive Italic chthonian divinity Ceres.

demi (dē-mī′), *n.* Same as *demy*, 2.

demi-. [OF. F. *demi-*, < OF. F. *demi*, half, < L. *dimidius*, half, < *di-*, apart, + *medius*, middle: see *medial*, *middle*. Cf. *demy*.] A prefix denoting 'half.' It occurs especially in technical terms taken from the French, many of them not Anglicized, especially in terms of heraldry, fortification, etc. It is also freely used as an English prefix. In heraldry the half of an animal used as a bearing is always the upper half, including the head and fore legs. Usually the creature is in an upright attitude, rampant, combatant, or the like.



Demi-lion.

demi-ass (dem′i-as), *n.* A book-name of the hemione (*Equus hemionus*), translating the specific name.

demi-bain (dem′i-bān), *n.* [F., < *demi-*, half, + *bain*, a bath.] Same as *demi-bath*.

demi-bastion (dem′i-bas′tion), *n.* [F., < *demi-*, half, + *bastion*, bastion.] In *fort.*, a bastion that has only one face and one flank.

demi-bath (dem′i-bath), *n.* [< *demi-* + *bath*; cf. *demi-bain*.] A bath in which only one portion of the body is immersed. Also *demi-bain*.

demi-bombard†, *n.* A cannon used in the second half of the sixteenth century, having sometimes a chamber, and sometimes a uniform bore.

demi-brassart (dem'i-bras″ärt), *n.* In *plate-armor*, the partial covering of the arm, usually worn over the sleeve of the hauberk; especially, that covering the upper arm at the back, as distinguished from the vambrace, which covered the arm below the elbow. Also *demigarde-bras*.

demi-cadence (dem'i-kā″dens), *n.* In *music*, a half cadence. It usually denotes the progression from tonic to dominant. See *cadence*.

demi-cannon (dem'i-kan″on), *n.* A name given to one of the larger kinds of heavy gun, as used in the latter part of the sixteenth century. It is said to have been a piece having a bore of 6¾ inches, and throwing a shot weighing 33½ pounds. Some authors describe it as larger than this.

demi-caponiere (dem'i-kap-ō-nēr′), *n.* In *fort.*, a ditch so arranged that a fire can be delivered from one side only. Also *half-caponiere*.

demicarlino (dem'i-kär-lē″nō), *n.* A coin equal in value to half a carlino.

demi-castor (dem'i-kas″tor), *n.* 1. An inferior quality of beaver. Hence — 2†. A hat made of beaver of this quality.

I know in that more subtil air of yours tinsel sometimes passes for tissue, Venice beads for pearl, and *demi-castors* for beavers. *Howell*, Letters, iii. 2.

demi-chamfron (dem'i-cham″fron), *n.* A variety of the chamfron that covered the head between the ears and the forehead as far as below the eyes. See *chamfron*.

demicircle (dem'i-sėr-kl), *n.* A simple instrument for measuring and indicating angles, sometimes used as a substitute for the theodolite. It consists essentially of a graduated scale of half a circle, a movable rule pivoted on the center so as to sweep the graduated arc, and a compass to show the magnetic bearings. The two objects whose angle is to be measured are sighted along the rule and along the diameter of the scale. *E. H. Knight.*

demi-cuirass (dem'i-kwē″ras), *n.* The demi-placate or pansiere.

demi-culverin (dem'i-kul″vėr-in), *n.* A kind of cannon in use in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It is described as having a bore of 4½ inches and throwing a shot weighing 9½ pounds.

They had planted me three *demi-culverins* just in the mouth of the breach. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 1.

One [piece of ordnance] . . . was exceeding great, and about sixteene foote long, made of brasse, a *demy culverlin*. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 125.

demideify (dem-i-dē′i-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *demideified*, ppr. *demideifying*. [< *demi-* + *deify*.] To treat as a demigod. [Rare.]

Thus by degrees self-cheated of their sound
And sober judgment that he is but man,
They *demideify* and fume him so
That in due season he forgets it too.
Cowper, Task, v. 266.

demi-distance (dem'i-dis″tans), *n.* In *fort.*, the distance between the outward polygons and the flank.

demi-ditone (dem'i-dī″tōn), *n.* In *music*, a minor third.

demifarthing (dem-i-fär′ŦHing), *n.* A coin of Ceylon current at the value of half an English farthing, or one fourth of a United States cent.

demi-galoniert (dem'i-gal-ō-nēr″), *n.* A vessel for table use, apparently of the capacity of half a gallon. See *galonier*.

demigarde-bras (dem'i-gärd″bras), *n.* Same as *demi-brassart*.

demi-gauntlet (dem'i-gânt″let), *n.* In *surg.*, a bandage, resembling a glove, used in setting disjointed fingers.

demigod (dem'i-god), *n.* [Formerly as *demy-god*; < *demi-* + *god*; cf. F. *demi-dieu*.] An inferior or minor deity; one partaking of the divine nature; specifically, a fabulous hero produced by the intercourse of a deity with a mortal.

He took his leave of them whose eyes bad him farewel with tears, making temples to him as to a *demi-god*. *Sir P. Sidney.*

We . . . find ourselves to have been deceived, they declaring themselves in the end to be frail men, whom we judged *demigods*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 24.

To be gods, or angels, *demigods*. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 937.

View him [Voltaire] at Paris in his last career,
Surrounding throngs the *demigod* revere.
Cowper, Truth, l. 312.

demigoddess (dem'i-god″es), *n.* A female deity of the minor or inferior order.

demi-gorge (dem'i-gôrj), *n.* In *fort.*, that part of the polygon which remains after the flank is raised, and goes from the curtain to the angle of the polygon. It is half of the vacant space of or entrance into a bastion.

demigrate† (dem'i-grāt), *v. i.* [< L. *demigratus*, pp. of *demigrare*, migrate from, < *de*, from, + *migrare*, migrate: see *migrate*.] To emigrate; expatriate one's self. *Cockeram.*

demigration† (dem-i-grā′shon), *n.* [< L. *demigratio(n-)*, < *demigrare*, migrate from: see *demigrate*.] Emigration; banishment.

We will needs bring upon ourselves the curse of Cain, to put ourselves from the side of Eden into the land of Nod, that is, of *demigration*. *Bp. Hall*, Quo Vadis? § 22.

demi-grevière† (dem'i-gre-viär′), *n.* Same as *demi-jambe*.

demi-hag†, *n.* [Also *demi-hake*, *demi-haque*, < *demi-* + **hag*, **hake*, **haque*, short for *hagbut*, *hackbut*.] A kind of firearm, a smaller kind of hackbut, in use in the second half of the sixteenth century. See *hackbut*.

The short gun, the hagbut, and the *demi-hake* were derivatives, in the natural order of evolution, from the bombards of Crécy and the more perfect pieces of artillery that had enabled Henry VII. to establish his supremacy over the remnant of the nobles left by the wars of the Roses. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, III. 282.

demi-island† (dem'i-ī″land), *n.* A peninsula.

The place from which the Turks were to have had the aforesaid booty was almost in manner an island. . . . Thus was the Persian armie quite discomfited in this *demi-island*. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

demi-jambe†, *n.* A piece of armor covering the front of the leg only. Compare *bainberg*. Also called *demi-grevière*.

demijohn (dem'i-jon), *n.* [An accom. (as if *demi-* + *John*) of F. *damejeanne*, a demijohn, an accom. (as if *Dame Jeanne*, Lady Jane) of Ar. *damagan*, a demijohn, said to be so called from *Damagan*, a town in northern Persia, once famous for its glass-works. The forced resemblance to *John* is in accordance with the humorous colloquial use of proper names as names for vessels; examples are *jack*[1], *jill*[2], and (prob.) *jug*[1]: see these words.] A large glass vessel or bottle with a bulging body and small neck, usually cased in wickerwork, but sometimes in a wooden box with a notch in the top extending over the neck of the vessel, for convenience in pouring out its contents.

demi-lance (dem'i-lâns), *n.* 1. A short and light spear introduced in the sixteenth century.

Light *demi-lances* from afar they throw,
Fasten'd with leathern thongs to gall the foe.
Dryden, Æneid.

2. A lightly armed horseman, especially one armed with a demi-lance. The demi-lances seem to have succeeded the hobblers of the middle ages, and to have been the prototypes of the more modern light horse.

Pedro, did you send for this tailor? or you, Moncado?
This light French *demi-lance* that follows us?
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iii. 2.

To equip, in especial, as many *demi-lances*, or light horsemen, as they could, and to meet the Duke at Walden. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

3. The armor worn by such a horseman, consisting of open helmet, breast- and back-pieces, usually fitted with pauldrons, tassets, and, rarely, brassarts or demi-brassarts.

Also formerly *dimilance*.

demilune (dem'i-lūn), *n.* and *a.* [F., < *demi*, half, + *lune*, moon: see *lune*.] **I.** *n.* 1. A crescent.

It is an immense mass of stone of the shape of a *demi-lune* with a bar in the middle of the concave. *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, I. 228.

In some cases we find alveoli in which these small cells are not arranged in *demilunes*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 672.

2. In *fort.*, an outwork consisting of two faces and two little flanks, constructed to cover the curtain and shoulders of the bastion.

He laid his hand, as Drayton might have said, on that stout bastion, horn-work, ravelin, or *demilune* which formed the outworks to the citadel of his purple isle of man. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, viii.

Demilunes of Heidenhain. Same as *crescents of Gianuzzi* (which see, under *crescent*).

II. *a.* Crescent-shaped.

The *demilune* cells and the serous cells which are present in considerable number in the sub-maxillary gland of the cat. *Proc. Roy. Soc.*, XXXVIII. 215.

demi-mentonnière (dem'i-men-to-niär′), *n.* In *armor*, a mentonnière for the tilt, protecting the left side strongly, high and heavy, and secured firmly to the breastplate, but leaving the right side unprotected. Compare *just*.

demi-metamorphosis (dem'i-met-a-môr′fō-sis), *n.* Incomplete or imperfect metamorphosis, as of an insect; hemimetabolism.

demi-metope (dem'i-met″ō-pē), *n.* In *arch.*, a half metope, sometimes found at the angles of a Doric frieze in Roman, Renaissance, or other debased examples.

demi-monde (dem'i-mond), *n.* [F., < *demi*, half, + *monde*, the world, society, < L. *mundus*, the world: see *mundane*.] 1. A term introduced by Alexandre Dumas the younger to denote (as defined by himself) that class of women who occupy an equivocal position between women of good reputation and social standing on the one hand and courtezans on the other; women of equivocal reputation and standing in society. — 2. Commonly, but less correctly, courtezans in general.

demiostage (dem-i-os′tāj), *n.* A variety of tamin. *Dict. of Needlework.*

demi-parallel (dem'i-par″a-lel), *n.* In *fort.*, a place of arms between the second and third parallels, designed to protect the head of the advancing sap. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.

demi-parcel† (dem'i-pär″sl), *n.* The half; the half part.

My tongue denies for to set forth
The *demi-parcel* of your valiant deeds.
Greene, Alphonsus, iii.

demi-pauldron (dem'i-pâl″dron), *n.* A defense for the shoulder; the smaller pauldron of the close of the fifteenth century.

demi-pectinate (dem'i-pek″ti-nāt), *a.* Pectinate on one side only, as the antenna of an insect; semi-penniform.

demi-pike (dem'i-pīk), *n.* Same as *spontoon*.

demi-placard (dem'i-plak″ärd), *n.* In *armor*, same as *demi-placate*.

demi-placate (dem'i-plā″kāt), *n.* A piece of plate-armor covering a part only of the breast or of the back, used either alone or over a gambeson or similar coat of fence, or forming part of an articulated breastplate. Compare *pansiere*.

demiquaver (dem'i-kwā″vėr), *n.* In *music*, a sixteenth note. Also called *semiquaver*.

demi-relief (dem'i-rē-lēf″), *n.* Same as *mezzo-rilievo*.

demirep (dem'i-rep), *n.* [Said to be short for **demi-reputation*.] A woman of doubtful reputation or suspected chastity.

The Sirens . . . were reckoned among the demigods as well as the *demi-reps* of antiquity. *Dr. Burney*, Hist. Music, I. 306.

demirepdom (dem'i-rep-dum), *n.* [< *demirep* + *-dom*.] Demireps collectively; the demi-monde.

Him, Lady B., and *demirepdom*. *Carlyle*, in Froude, I. 137.

demi-revetment (dem'i-rē-vet″ment), *n.* In *fort.*, that form of retaining-wall for the face of a rampart which is carried up only as high as cover exists in front of it, leaving above it the remaining height, in the form of an earthen mound at the natural slope, exposed to but invulnerable by shot.

demisability (dē-mī-za-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *demisable*: see *-bility*.] In *law*, the state of being demisable.

demisable (dē-mī′za-bl), *a.* [< *demise* + *-able*.] That may be demised or leased: as, an estate *demisable* by copy of court-roll.

demisang (dem'i-sang), *n.* [< F. *demisang*; < *demi*, half, + *sang*, blood.] In *law*, one who is of half-blood.

demise (dē-mīz′), *n.* [< OF. *demis*, *desmis*, fem. *demise*, F. *démis*, *démise*, pp. of OF. *demettre*, *desmettre*, F. *démettre*, resign, < L. *dimittere*, send away, resign, dismiss: see *demit*[2] = *dimit*, *dismiss*.] 1†. Transfer; transmission; devolution, as of a right or an estate in consequence of death, forfeiture of title, etc.

The greate Convention resolved that King James having deserted the kingdom . . . had by *demise* abdicated himself and wholly vacated his right. *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 15, 1689.

2. In *law*, a conveyance or transfer of an estate by will or lease in fee, for life or for a term of years; in modern use, a lease for years. Hence — 3. Death, especially of a sovereign or other person transmitting important possessions or great fame: often used as a mere euphemism for *death*, without other implication.

So tender is the law of supposing even a possibility of his [the king's] death, that his natural dissolution is generally called his *demise*. *Blackstone*, Com., I. 7.

The crown at the moment of *demise* must descend to the next heir. *Macaulay.*

Demise and redemise, a conveyance where there are mutual leases made from one to another of the same land or something out of it. = Syn. 3. *Death*, *Decease*, *Demise*. See *decease*.

demise (dē-mīz′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *demised*, ppr. *demising*. [< *demise*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bequeath; grant by will.

> What state, what dignity, what honour
> Canst thou *demise* to any child of mine?
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4.

2. In *law*, to transfer or convey, as an estate, for life or for years; lease.

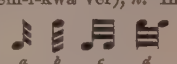
> The governour and treasurer, by order of the general court, did *demise* to Edward Converse the ferry between Boston and Charlestown.
> *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 427.

> The words grant and *demise* in a lease for years create an implied warranty of title and a covenant for quiet enjoyment. *Justice Swayne*, 92 U. S., 109.

II. *intrans.* To pass by bequest or inheritance; descend, as property.

> Now arose a difficulty — whether the property of the late King *demised* to the king or to the crown.
> *Greville*, Memoirs, Jan. 8, 1823.

demisemiquaver (dem′i-sem-i-kwā′vėr), *n.* In *musical notation*, a note relatively equivalent in time-value to half of a semiquaver; a thirty-second note. Its form is either *a* or *b* when alone, or *c* or *d* when in groups. — **Demisemiquaver rest**, in *musical notation*, a rest or sign for silence equivalent in time-value to a demisemiquaver or thirty-second note; a thirty-second rest. Its form is :



demisentt (dem′i-sent), *n.* [< OF. *demiceinct*, a half-girdle, < *demi-*, half, + *ceinct*, girdle: see *ceint*.] A form of girdle worn by women in the sixteenth century.

demi-sheath (dem′i-shēth), *n.* In *entom.*, one of a pair of plates or channeled setæ which, when united, form a tube encircling an organ: specifically applied to elongate organs which cover the ovipositor of ichneumons and some other insects.

demisphere (dem′i-sfēr), *n.* [OF. *demisphere*, < *demi-*, half, + *sphere*, sphere.] Same as *hemisphere*. [Rare.]

demiss (dē-mis′), *a.* [= OF. *demis*, *desmis* = Sp. *demiso* = Pg. *demisso* = It. *dimisso*, *dimesso*, humble, submissive, < L. *demissus*, pp. of *demittere*, let down, cast down: see *demit*[1].] **1.** Downcast; humble; abject. [Rare.]

> He downe descended, like a most *demisse*
> And abject thrall, in fleshes fraile attyre.
> *Spenser*, Heavenly Love.

> Neither is humility a virtue made up of wearing old clothes, . . . or of sullen gestures, or *demiss* behaviour.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 302.

2. In *bot.*, depressed; flattened. *E. Tuckerman.*

demission[1] (dē-mish′ọn), *n.* [< OF. *demission*, F. *démission* = Sp. *demision* = Pg. *demissão* = It. *dimessione*, a humbling, lowering, < L. *demissio*(*n-*), a letting down, lowering, sinking, abatement, < *demittere*, let down, lower, demit: see *demit*[1].] A lowering; degradation; depression.

> *Demission* of mind. *Hammond*, Works, I. 238.

> Their omission or their *demission* to a lower rank.
> *The American*, VI. 214.

demission[2] (dē-mish′ọn), *n.* [< OF. *demission*, *desmission*, F. *démission* = Sp. *dimision* = Pg. *dimissão* = It. *dimessione*, a giving up, resignation, demising, dismission, < L. *dimissio*(*n-*), a sending away, dismission, discharge, < *dimittere*, send away, dismiss: see *demit*[2] = *dimit*, *dismiss*, and cf. *dimission* and *dismission*, doublets of *demission*[2].] A laying or letting down; relinquishment; resignation; transference.

> Even in an active life . . . some recesses and temporary *demissions* of the world are most expedient.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 96.

> Inexorable rigour is worse than a lasche *demission* of sovereign authority. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

demissionary[1] (dē-mish′ọn-ā-ri), *a.* [< *demission*[1] + *-ary*[1].] Degrading; tending to lower or degrade.

demissionary[2] (dē-mish′ọn-ā-ri), *a.* [< *demission*[2] + *-ary*[1]. Cf. F. *démissionnaire* = Pg. *demissionario*, one who has resigned an office.] Pertaining to the transfer or conveyance of an estate by lease or will.

demissivet (dē-mis′iv), *a.* [As *demiss* + *-ive*.] Humble; downcast; demiss.

> They pray with *demissive* eyelids, and sitting with their knees deflected under them, to shew their fear and reverence. *Lord*, The Banians, p. 72.

demisslyt (dē-mis′li), *adv.* In a humble manner.

demissory (dē-mis′ọ-ri), *a.* [Var. of *dimissory*, q. v.] In *Scots law*, tending to the resignation or laying down of an office.

demi-suit (dem′i-sūt), *n.* The suit of light armor common in the fifteenth century and later. In its later form it was without jambes or other leg-defenses than tassets, and often without iron gauntlets, thus closely resembling the corselet. See *corselet*, 3.

demit[1]t (dē-mit′), *v. t.* [< L. *demittere*, pp. *demissus*, send down, drop down, cast down, lower, let fall, < *de*, down, + *mittere*, send: see *mission*, and cf. *admit*, *commit*, *emit*, etc. Cf. also *demit*[2] = *dimit*.] **1.** To lower; cause to droop or hang down; depress.

> They [peacocks] presently *demit* and let fall the same [their trains]. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 27.

2. To submit; humble.

> She, being heaven-born, *demits* herself to such earthly drudgery. *Norris.*

demit[2] (dē-mit′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *demitted*, ppr. *demitting*. [= OF. *demetre*, *desmetre*, *desmettre*, F. *démettre* = Pr. *demetre* = Sp. Pg. *dimitir* = It. *dimettere*, < L. *dimittere*, send away, dismiss, let go, release, < *di-*, *dis-*, away, apart, + *mittere*, send. Cf. *dimit*, a doublet of *demit*[2], and see *dismiss*, etc.] **1**†. To let go; dismiss.

> Let us here *demit* one spider and ten flise.
> *Heywood*, Spider and Fly (1556).

2. To lay down formally, as an office; resign; relinquish; transfer.

> The rest of the lords enterprisers, after they had secured the queen in Lochlevin, began to consult how to get her majesty counselled to *demit* the government to the prince her son. *Melvill*, Memoirs, p. 85.

> General Conway *demitted* his office, and my commission expired, of course. *Hume*, Private Correspondence.

demi-tint (dem′i-tint), *n.* [< *demi-* + *tint*, after F. *demi-teinte*. Cf. *mezzotint*.] In *painting*, a gradation of color between positive light and positive shade. Commonly called *half-tint*.

demitone (dem′i-tōn), *n.* In *music*, same as *semitone*. [Little used.]

demiurge (dem′i-ėrj), *n.* [< L. *demiurgus*, < Gr. *δημιουργός*, contr. of earlier (Epic) *δημιοεργός*, lit. a worker for the people, a handicraftsman, a skilled workman, a maker, an architect, the Maker of the world, the Creator (see def.), < *δήμιος*, of the people (< *δῆμος*, the people), + **ἔργειν*, work, *ἔργον*, a work, = E. *work*.] **1.** A maker or creator; the Creator of the world; specifically, a supernal being imagined by some as the creator of the world in subordination to the Supreme Being. In the Gnostic system the Demiurge (also called Archon, and Jaldabaoth, or son of Chaos) was represented as the chief of the lowest order of spirits or eons of the Pleroma. Mingling with Chaos, he evolved from it a corporeal, animated world. He could not, however, impart to man the true soul or *pneuma*, but only a sensuous one, *psyche*. He was identified with the Jehovah of the Jews, and was by some regarded as the originator of evil.

> God defined as First Cause . . . would not be God, but a *demiurge*, or subordinately creative deity, created to create the world. *Hodgson*, Phil. of Reflection, III. xi. § 6.

> It is much easier to believe that in some way unknown to our finite intelligence the power and goodness of God are compatible with the existence of evil than that the world is the work of an inferior *demiurgus* or other demon.
> *Edinburgh Rev.*

> The Gnostics agreed in attributing the world in which we live to an Angel, or a *Demiurge*, inferior to the infinite God. *G. P. Fisher*, Begin. of Christianity, p. 385.

2. In some Peloponnesian states of ancient Greece, one of a class of public officers who in some cases appear to have constituted the chief executive magistracy.

demiurgeous (dem′i-ėr-jus), *a.* [< *demiurge* + *-ous*.] Of the nature of or resembling a demiurge; of demiurgic character. [Rare.]

> There is, in our drunken land, a certain privilege extended to drunkenness. . . . Our *demiurgeous* Mrs. Grundy smiles apologetically on its victims.
> *R. L. Stevenson*, Familiar Studies of Men and Books, Pref.

demiurgic, demiurgical (dem-i-ėr′jik, -ji-kal), *a.* [< L. as if **demiurgicus*, < Gr. *δημιουργικός*, < *δημιουργός*, demiurge: see *demiurge*.] Pertaining to a demiurge, or to the act or process of creation.

> Far beyond all other political powers of Christianity is the *demiurgic* power of this religion over the kingdoms of human opinion. *De Quincey.*

> To play the part of a demiurge was a delight to Shelley; even to have an interest in the *demiurgic* effort was no mean happiness. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, II. 304.

demi-vambrace (dem′i-vam′brās), *n.* In *armor*, a plate of iron protecting the outside of the forearm, and adjusted over a sleeve of mail or a sleeve of gamboised work.

demi-villt (dem′i-vil), *n.* In *law*, a half-vill, consisting of five freemen or frank-pledges.

demi-vol (dem′i-vol), *n.* In *her.*, a single wing of a bird, used as a bearing.

demi-volt (dem′i-volt), *n.* [< F. *demi-volte*, < *demi-*, half, + *volte*, a leap, vault: see *vault*[2].] In the *manège*, one of the seven artificial motions of a horse, in which he makes a half turn with the fore legs raised.

> Fitz-Eustace, . . . making *demi-volte* in air,
> Cried, "Where's the coward that would not dare
> To fight for such a land?" *Scott*, Marmion, iv. 30.

demi-wolf (dem′i-wůlf), *n.*; pl. *demi-wolves* (wůlvz). A half-wolf; a mongrel between a dog and a wolf.

> Spaniels, curs,
> Shoughs, water-rugs, and *demi-wolves*, are cleped
> All by the name of dogs. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 1.

demobilization (dē-mō″bi-li-zā′shọn), *n.* [< F. *démobilisation*, < *démobiliser*, demobilize: see *demobilize*.] The act of disbanding troops; the reduction of military armaments to a peace footing; the condition of being demobilized, and not liable to be moved on service. Also written *demobilisation*. See *mobilization*.

demobilize (dē-mō′bi-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *demobilized*, ppr. *demobilizing*. [< F. *démobiliser*, < *dé-* priv. + *mobiliser*, mobilize: see *mobilize*.] To disband; change from a condition of mobilization. Also written *demobilise*.

democracy (dē-mok′ra-si), *n.*; pl. *democracies* (-siz). [Formerly *democraty*, *democratie*; < OF. *democratie*, F. *démocratie* (*t* pron. *s*) = Sp. Pg. *democracia* = It. *democrazia* = D. G. *demokratie* = Dan. Sw. *demokrati*, < Gr. *δημοκρατία*, popular government (cf. *δημοκρατεῖσθαι*, have popular government), < *δῆμος*, the people, + *κρατεῖν*, rule, be strong, < *κράτος*, strength, < *κρατύς*, strong, = Goth. *hardus* = E. *hard*, q. v.] **1.** Government by the people; a system of government in which the sovereign power of the state is vested in the people as a whole, and is exercised directly by them or their elected agents.

> The majority, having the whole power of the community, may employ all that power in making laws, and executing those laws; and there the form of the government is a perfect *democracy*. *Locke.*

> In this open *democracy* [of the town meeting], every opinion had utterance; every objection, every fact, every acre of land, every bushel of rye, its entire weight.
> *Emerson*, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

2. A state or civil body in which the people themselves exercise all legislative authority, and confer all executive and judicial powers, either by direct collective action or through elected representatives. Athens and some of the other ancient Greek states, and, within the limits of their power, the canton of Appenzell in Switzerland and the towns of the northern United States, are instances of democracies of the first class. In democratic republics generally, however, all power is exercised by delegated authority. See *republic*.

3. Political and social equality in general; a state of society in which no hereditary differences of rank or privilege are recognized: opposed to *aristocracy*.

> Rank nor name nor pomp has he
> In the grave's *democracy*.
> *Whittier*, Grave by the Lake.

4. [*cap.*] In *U. S. polit. hist.*: (*a*) The system of principles held by the Democratic party. See *democratic*. (*b*) The members of the Democratic party collectively.

> [The Missouri controversy] was a political movement for the balance of power, balked by the Northern *democracy*, who saw their own overthrow, and the eventual separation of the States, in the establishment of geographical parties divided by a slavery and anti-slavery line.
> *T. H. Benton*, Thirty Years, I. 10.

5. In a collective sense, the people; especially, the people regarded as exercising political powers.

> Thence to the famous orators repair,
> Those ancient, whose resistless eloquence
> Wielded at will that fierce *democratie*.
> *Milton*, P. R., iv. 269.

Social democracy. See *social*.

democrat (dem′ō-krat), *n.* [= D. *demokraat* = G. Dan. Sw. *demokrat*, < F. *démocrate* = Sp. *demócrata* = Pg. *democrata*, < NL. **democrata*, < Gr. *δημοκρατ-*, base of *δημοκρατ-ικ-ός*, *δημοκρατ-ία*: see *democratic*, *democracy*.] **1.** One who believes in or adheres to democracy as a principle of government or of organized society; one who believes in political and natural equality; an opponent of arbitrary or hereditary distinctions of rank and privilege: opposed to *aristocrat*.

> Like most women of first-rate ability, she was at bottom a *democrat*; rank was her convenience, but she had no respect for it or belief in it. *J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 157.

2. [*cap.*] A member of the Democratic party in the United States.

> The name *Democrat*, now in use by one of the great parties North and South, was originally a term of reproach, like that of Jacobin, and subsequently like that of Locofoco, and has been freely accepted at the South only since the Rebellion.
> Quoted by *Thurlow Weed*, Autobiog., p. 135.

3. A light wagon without a top, containing several seats, and usually drawn by two horses. Originally called *democratic wagon*. [Western and Middle U. S.]— **Social democrat.** See *social*.

democratic (dem-ō-krat'ik), *a.* [= F. *démocratique* = Sp. Pg. It. *democratico* (cf. D. *demokratisch* = G. *demokratisch* = Dan. Sw. *demokratisk*), < NL. **democraticus*, < Gr. *δημοκρατικός*, < *δημοκρατία*, democracy: see *democrat*.] **1.** Pertaining to or characteristic of democracy as a principle of government.

The *democratic* theory is that those constitutions are likely to prove steadiest which have the broadest base, that the right to vote makes a safety-valve of every voter, and that the best way of teaching a man how to vote is to give him the chance of practice. *Lowell*, Democracy.

2. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] In *U. S. politics*, of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Democratic party; being a supporter of the Democratic party: as, a *Democratic* newspaper; the *Democratic* platform; a *Democratic* convention.

He was *democratic*, not in the modern sense of the term, as never bolting a caucus nomination, and never thinking differently from the actual administration; but on principle, as founded in a strict, in contradistinction to a latitudinarian, construction of the constitution.
T. H. Benton, Thirty Years, II. 188.

3. Pertaining to or characteristic of democracy as a social principle; maintaining or manifesting equal natural rights and privileges; hence, free from forced inequality or servility; being on a common level: opposed to *aristocratic*: as, a *democratic* community or assemblage; *democratic* manners.— **Democratic party**, a political party of the United States, whose distinctive principles are strict construction of the Constitution with respect to the powers delegated to the general government and those reserved to the States, and the least possible interference of government with individual and local liberty of action. Hence it has opposed national centralization, supported liberal extensions of the electoral franchise, advocated low tariff duties with a view to revenue rather than protection, and contended for close limitation of the objects of public expenditure. It was at first known as the Anti-Federal party, then took the name of Republican, and finally (about 1795) that of Democratic-Republican, which is still its formal designation; but it was many years before Democratic was generally accepted as its shortened name instead of Republican, the change beginning about 1810. See *Republican*.

democratical (dem-ō-krat'i-kal), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Characterized by democracy; of a democratic nature or tendency; democratic.

Although their condition and fortunes may place them many spheres above the multitude, yet are they still within the line of vulgaritie, and the *Democraticall* enemies of truth. *Sir T. Browne*, Pseud. Epid. (1646), I. iv. 13.

Every expansion of the scheme of government they [the framers of the American Constitution] elaborated has been in a *democratical* direction. *Lowell*, Democracy.

II. *n.* Same as *democrat*, 1. *Hobbes.*

democratically (dem-ō-krat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a democratic manner.

The democratical embassy was *democratically* received. *Algernon Sidney.*

democratie†, *n.* See *democraty*.

democratifiable (dem″ō-krat-i-fī'a-bl), *a.* [< **democratify* (< *democrat* + *-i-fy*) + *-able*.] That may be made democratic. [Rare.]

The remnant of United Irishmen, whose wrongs make them hate England, I have more hopes of. I have met with no determined Republicans, but I have found some who are *democratifiable*. *Shelley*, in Dowden, I. 245.

democratisation, democratise. See *democratization, democratize*.

democratism (dē-mok'ra-tizm), *n.* [= Sp. *democratismo*; as *democrat* + *-ism*.] The principles or spirit of democracy. [Rare.]

democratist (dē-mok'ra-tist), *n.* [< *democrat* + *-ist*.] A believer in or supporter of democracy; a democrat. [Rare.]

He endeavours to crush the aristocratick party, and to nourish one in avowed connexion with the most furious *democratists* in France.
Burke, Thoughts on French Affairs.

democratization (dem″ō-krat-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *democratize* + *-ation*.] The act of rendering or the process of becoming democratic: as, the *democratization* of European institutions. Also spelled *democratisation*.

democratize (dē-mok'ra-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *democratized*, ppr. *democratizing*. [= F. *démocratiser* = Pg. *democratizar*; < *democrat* + *-ize*. Cf. Gr. *δημοκρατίζειν*, be on the democratic side.] To render democratic; make popular or common; bring to a common level. Also spelled *democratise*.

It is a means of *democratizing* art, of furnishing innumerable impressions of a plate. *The Atlantic*, LX. 168.

There was a great impetus given by politics to the *democratizing* of the nation, and, in the rapid social changes of the day, the educated class found itself well shaken up with the mechanic. *H. E. Scudder*, Noah Webster, p. 151.

democraty†, **democratie**† (dē-mok'ra-ti), *n.* [See *democracy*.] Democracy.

They stoop not, neither change colour for Aristocracy, *democraty*, or Monarchy. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

Democritean (dē-mok-ri-tē'an), *a.* [< *Democritus* + *-ean*.] Of or pertaining to Democritus, a Greek philosopher born about 460 B. C., or to the atomic theory associated with his name. See *atomic*.

He [Xenocrates] seems to have identified the Platonic ideas with numbers, and the *Democritean* atoms with the units of which the latter were composed, and to have regarded the soul as a certain εἶδος or number.
J. M. Rigg, Mind, XI. 89.

Democritic (dem-ō-krit'ik), *a.* Same as *Democritean*.

Democritical (dem-ō-krit'i-kal), *a.* In the style of Democritus: applied to incredible works or fables on natural history, on account of his writings on the language of birds, etc. *Davies.*

Not to mention *democritical* stories, do we not find by experience that there is a mighty disagreement between an oak and an olive tree?
Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 394.

Demodex (dem'ō-deks), *n.* [NL., appar. < Gr. *δῆμος*, the people, + *δήξ* (*δηκ-*), a worm in wood, < *δάκνειν*, bite.] The typical genus of follicular parasitic mites of the family *Demodicidæ*. *D. folliculorum* infests domestic animals and man, living in the hair-follicles and sebaceous follicles. *Simonea* is a synonym. See *comedo*.

Demodicidæ (dem-ō-dis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. *Demodecidæ*, < *Demodex* (*-dec-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of itch-insects or mange-mites, of the order *Acarida*, consisting of the single genus *Demodex*. These minute parasitic arachnids have an elongated worm-like body, most of the length of which is a circularly ringed abdomen; four pairs of short, two-jointed foot-stumps; styliform jaws; and a suctorial proboscis. Also called *Dermatophili*.

Demogorgon (dē-mō-gôr'gon), *n.* [LL. *Demogorgo(n-)*, first mentioned by Lactatius (or Lactantius) Placidus, a scholiast on Statius (about A. D. 450); prop. < Gr. *δαίμων*, a demon, + *γοργός*, grim, terrible, whence Γοργώ, Gorgon: see *Gorgon*.] A mysterious divinity, viewed as an object of terror rather than of worship, by some regarded as the author of creation, and by others as a famous magician, to whose spell all the inhabitants of Hades were subjected.

And by them stood
Orcus and Ades, and the dreaded name
Of *Demogorgon*. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 965.

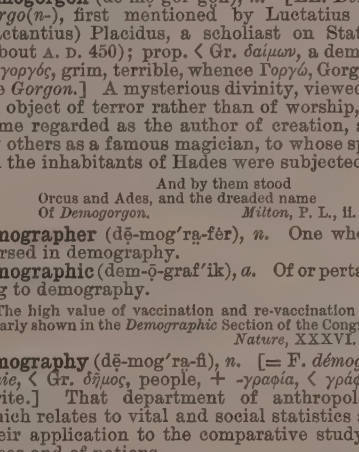
demographer (dē-mog'ra-fėr), *n.* One who is versed in demography.

demographic (dem-ō-graf'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to demography.

The high value of vaccination and re-vaccination was clearly shown in the *Demographic* Section of the Congress. *Nature*, XXXVI. 618.

demography (dē-mog'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *démographie*, < Gr. *δῆμος*, people, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] That department of anthropology which relates to vital and social statistics and their application to the comparative study of races and of nations.

demoiselle (dem-wo-zel'), *n.* [F.: see *damsel*[1].] **1.** A young lady; a damsel.— **2.** A bird, the



Demoiselle (*Anthropoides virgo*).

Numidian crane, *Anthropoides virgo*: so called from its gracefulness and symmetry of form.

The gall-bladder . . . [was] wanting in two out of six *demoiselles*. *Owen*, Anat., xvii.

3. In *entom.*, a damsel-fly; a dragon-fly.— **4.** A shark, *Galeocerdo tigrinus*, about 12 feet long. *Playfair.*— **5.** A fish of the genus *Pomacentrus*; one of the family *Pomacentridæ*.

De Moivre's property of the circle, De Moivre's theorem. See *circle, theorem*.

demolish (dē-mol'ish), *v. t.* [< OF. *demoliss-*, stem of certain parts of *demolir*, F. *démolir* = Pr. *demolhir* = Sp. *demoler* = Pg. *demolir* = It. *demolire* = G. *demoliren* = Dan. *demolere* = Sw. *demolera*, < L. *demoliri*, throw down, pull down, demolish, < *de*, down, + *moliri*, build, construct, set in motion, exert oneself at, endeavor, < *moles*, a pile, huge mass, whence E. *mole*[3], q. v. Cf. *amolish*.] **1.** To throw or pull down; destroy the structural character of, as a building or a wall; reduce to ruins.

The men who *demolished* the images in cathedrals have not always been able to *demolish* those which were enshrined in their minds. *Macaulay*, Milton.

2. To destroy in general; put an end to; ruin utterly; lay waste.

Our family had now made several attempts to be fine; but some unforeseen disaster *demolished* each as soon as projected. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xiii.

=**Syn.** *Raze, Demolish.* *Raze*, to level with the ground; *demolish*, to destroy by complete separation of parts. A house is *razed* when it is leveled, even if it largely holds together; it is *demolished* if torn to pieces, even if some parts of it stand in place.

He . . .
Razeth your cities, and subverts your towns,
And in a moment makes them desolate.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 3.

In *demolishing* the temples at Alexandria, the Christians found hollow statues fixed to the walls, into which the priests used to enter and thence deliver oracles.
Jortin, Remarks on Eccles. Hist.

demolisher (dē-mol'ish-ėr), *n.* One who pulls or throws down; one who destroys or lays waste.

The *demolishers* of them can give the clearest account, how the plucking down of churches conduceth to the setting up of religion. *Fuller*, Worthies, Exeter.

demolishment†, (dē-mol'ish-ment), *n.* [< OF. *demolissement*, *desmolissement*, < *demolir* (*demoliss-*), demolish: see *demolish* and *-ment*.] The act of demolishing or shattering; demolition.

Look on his honour, sister;
That bears no stamp of time, no wrinkles on it;
No sad *demolishment* nor death can reach it.
Fletcher, Mad Lover, v. 4.

demolition (dem-ō-lish'on), *n.* [< OF. *demolition*, F. *démolition* = Pr. *demolition* = Sp. *demolicion* = Pg. *demolição* = It. *demolizione* = D. *demolitie*, < L. *demolitio(n-)*, < *demoliri*, pull down: see *demolish*.] **1.** The act of overthrowing, pulling down, or destroying, as a structure; hence, destruction or ruin in general: as, the *demolition* of a house or of military works; the *demolition* of a theory.

Even God's *demolitions* are super-edifications, his anatomies, his dissections are so many recompactings, so many resurrections. *Donne*, Sermons, xi.

Their one great object was the *demolition* of the idols and the purification of the sanctuary.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

After scattering all arguments for a political institution, he often opposes its *demolition*, from expediency.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 26.

2. In *French law*, abatement; annulment: as, an action in *demolition* of a servitude or a nuisance.

demolitionist (dem-ō-lish'on-ist), *n.* [< *demolition* + *-ist*.] One who favors demolition or destruction, as of institutions; a radical revolutionist. *Carlyle.*

demon (dē'mon), *n.* [Also, in L. spelling, *dæmon*; = D. *demon* = G. Sw. *dämon* = Dan. *dæmon* = OF. *demon*, F. *démon* (cf. Pr. *demoni* = Sp. Pg. It. *demonio*, < LL. *dæmonium*, < Gr. *δαιμόνιον*, dim.), < L. *dæmon*, a spirit, genius, lar, eccles. an evil spirit, < Gr. *δαίμων* (*δαιμον-*), a god or goddess, deity, a tutelary deity, a genius, lar, a god of lower rank, later also a departed soul, a ghost, in N. T. and eccles. an evil spirit; of uncertain origin: (1) by some identified with *δαήμων*, knowing (which is also found, perhaps by error, in the form *δαίμων*), < *δαῆναι*, learn, teach, akin to *διδάσκειν*, teach, L. *docere*, teach (see *didactic* and *docile, doctrine*); (2) by some derived, with formative *-μων*, as 'the distributer of destinies,' < *δαίειν*, divide, distribute; (3) by some regarded as for orig. **δαιϝμων*, < **δαιϝ-*, *διϝ-*, as in **διϝος*, *δῖος*, heavenly, L. *dīvus*, *dīvinus*, divine, *deus*, god, *deita(t-)s*, deity, etc.: see *deity*.] **1.** In *Gr. myth.*, a supernatural agent or intelligence, lower in rank than a god; a spirit holding a middle place between gods and men; one of a class of ministering spirits, sometimes regarded as including the souls of deceased persons; a genius: as, the *demon* or good genius of Socrates. Sometimes written *daimon*.

Thy *dæmon* (that's thy spirit which keeps thee) is
Noble, courageous, high, unmatchable.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 3.

Those *Demons* that are found
In fire, air, flood, or under ground,
Whose power hath a true consent
With planet, or with element.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 93.

Soon was a world of holy *demons* made,
Aërial spirits, by great Jove design'd
To be on earth the guardians of mankind.
T. Cooke, tr. of Hesiod's Works and Days, i.

A *dæmon*, in the philosophy of Plato, though inferior to a deity, was not an evil spirit, and it is extremely doubtful whether the existence of evil *dæmons* was known either to the Greeks or Romans till about the time of the advent of Christ. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 404.

2. An evil spirit; a devil: from the belief of the early Christian world that all the divinities of the pagans were devils.

If that same *demon*, that hath gull'd thee thus,
Should with his lion gait walk the whole world,
He might return to vasty Tartar back,
And tell the legions, I can never win
A soul so easy as that Englishman's.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 2.

3. Figuratively, an atrociously wicked or cruel person; one characterized by demoniac passions or conduct.—**4.** [*cap.*] A certain genus of *Coleoptera*.

demoness (dē′mon-es), *n.* [< *demon* + *-ess*.] A female demon.

The Sichemites . . . had a goddess or *demoness*, under the name of Jephthah's daughter.
J. Mede, Apostasy of Latter Times, p. 81.

demonetization (dē-mon″e-ti-zā′shon), *n.* [< *demonetize* + *-ation*; = F. *démonétisation*.] The act of demonetizing; the condition of being demonetized. Also spelled *demonetisation*.

The object to be accomplished, by diminishing the amount of legal-tender paper, is precisely the same object which was sought to be accomplished by the *demonetization* of silver. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 119.

demonetize (dē-mon′e-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *demonetized*, ppr. *demonetizing*. [< L. *de-* priv. + *moneta*, money, + E. *-ize*; = F. *démonétiser*.] To divest of standard monetary value; withdraw from use as money; deprive of the character of money. Also spelled *demonetise*.

They [gold mohurs] have been completely *demonetized* by the [East India] Company. *Cobden*.

Germany and England, in *demonetizing* silver, have created a money pressure there unparalleled in our times.
N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 101.

demoniac (dē-mō′ni-ak), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *demoniak* = F. *démoniaque* = Pr. *demoniayx*, *demoniat* = Sp. Pg. It. *demoniaco*, < LL. *dæmoniacus*, < Gr. as if **δαιμονιακός*, for which only *δαιμονικός* (whence LL. *dæmonicus*, E. *demonic*), < *δαίμων*, a god, genius, spirit: see *demon*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a demon or spirit.

He, all unarm'd,
Shall chase thee, with the terrour of his voice,
From thy *demoniack* holds. *Milton*, P. R., iv. 628.

2. Produced by demons; influenced by demons.

Demoniac phrensy, moping melancholy.
Milton, P. L., xi. 485.

3. Of the character of a demon; acting as if possessed by demons; wild; frantic; extremely wicked or cruel.

II. *n.* **1.** One who is supposed to be possessed by a demon; one whose volition and other mental faculties seem to be overpowered, restrained, or disturbed in their regular operation by an evil spirit; specifically, a lunatic.

Raving and blaspheming incessantly, like a *demoniac*, he came to the court. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng.

In the synagogue was a *demoniac*, a lunatic with that dual consciousness which sprang out of a real or supposed possession by an evil spirit.
G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 437.

2. [*cap.*] One of a section of the Anabaptists who maintained that the devils would ultimately be saved. *Imp. Dict.*

demoniacal (dē-mō-nī′a-kal), *a.* Of demoniac character or origin; like a demon; demoniac. —**Demoniacal possession**, possession by demons or evil spirits. In the New Testament, especially the Gospels, persons are spoken of as being possessed with devils. By the Rationalistic school of writers these are regarded as insane persons, whose condition the popular belief of the time ascribed to the influence of evil spirits; by evangelical writers it is believed that evil spirits actually exercised a controlling influence over the spirits of men in the time of Christ, and that his superior power was attested by casting these evil spirits out.

demoniacally (dē-mō-nī′a-kal-i), *adv.* In a demoniacal manner; as a demoniac.

demoniacism (dē-mō-nī′a-sizm), *n.* [< *demoniac* + *-ism*.] The state of being a demoniac; the practices of demoniacs.

demonial (dē-mō′ni-al), *a.* [< OF. *demonial*, < ML. **demonialis*, < Gr. *δαιόνιος*, of or belonging to a demon, < *δαίμων*, demon: see *demon*.] Of the nature or character of a demon; relating or pertaining to a demon; characteristic of or performed by a demon or demons. [Rare.]

No man who acknowledges *demonial* things can deny demons. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 264.

demonian (dē-mō′ni-an), *a.* [As *demonial* + *-an*.] Having the qualities or characteristics of a demon. [Rare.]

Demonian spirits now, from the element
Each of his reign allotted, rightlier call'd
Powers of fire, air, water, and earth beneath.
Milton, P. R., ii. 122.

demonianism (dē-mō′ni-an-izm), *n.* [< *demonian* + *-ism*.] The state of being possessed by a demon. [Rare.]

The teachers of the gospel in the fullness of their inspiration must needs be secure from an error which so dreadfully affected the religion they were entrusted to propagate as *demonianism* did, if it were an error.
Warburton, Divine Legation, ix., notes.

demoniasm (dē-mō′ni-azm), *n.* [< Gr. as if **δαιμονιασμός*, < *δαιμονιᾶν*, also *δαμονᾶν*, be under the power of a demon, < *δαίμων*, demon: see *demon*.] The state of being under demoniacal influence; possession by a demon. [Rare.]

What remained but to ascribe both to enthusiasm or *demoniasm*? *Warburton*, Sermons, p. 255. (*Latham*.)

demonic (dē-mon′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *δαιμονικός*, < *δαίμων*, a demon: see *demon*.] Pertaining to or like a demon; demoniac. Also *dæmonic*.

He may even show sudden impulses which have a false air of *dæmonic* strength, because they seem inexplicable.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xv.

demonifuge (dē-mon′i-fūj), *n.* [< LL. *dæmon*, a demon, + *fugare*, put to flight.] A charm or protection against demons.

Of these, Isabella . . . I hope was wrapped in the friar's garment; for few stood more in need of a *demonifuge*.
Pennant, London, p. 271.

demonism (dē′mon-izm), *n.* [= F. *démonisme*; as *demon* + *-ism*.] Belief in the existence of demons; character or action like that of demons.

The established theology of the heathen world . . . rested upon the basis of *demonism*.
Farmer, Demoniacs of New Testament, i. § 7.

demonist (dē′mon-ist), *n.* [< *demon* + *-ist*.] A believer in or worshiper of demons.

To believe the governing mind or minds not absolutely and necessarily good, nor confined to what is best, but capable of acting according to mere will or fancy, is to be a *Demonist*. *Shaftesbury*.

demonize (dē′mon-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *demonized*, ppr. *demonizing*. [< ML. *dæmonizare*, make demoniac, < Gr. *δαιμονίζεσθαι*, be under the power of a tutelary deity or spirit, in N. T. be possessed by a demon.] To subject to the influence of demons; make like a demon; render demoniacal or diabolical.

Man's choices free or fetter, elevate or debase, deify or *demonize* his humanity. *Alcott*, Tablets, p. 184.

Christ is now [in his temptation] to have his part in a state *demonized* by evil.
Bushnell, Forgiveness and Law, p. 158.

demonocracy (dē-mon-ok′ra-si), *n.* [= F. *démonocratie*, < Gr. *δαίμων*, a demon, + *-κρατία*, government, < *κρατεῖν*, rule, be strong.] The power or government of demons.

demonographer (dē-mon-og′ra-fėr), *n.* [= F. *démonographe*; < *demonography* + *-er*1.] A writer on demons and demonology; a demonologist.

The *demonographers* of the sixteenth to the eighteenth century continually allude to the flight of Simon Magus across the Forum as effected by the aid of demons.
N. and Q., 6th ser., IX. 4.

demonography (dē-mon-og′ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *démonographie* = Pg. *demonographia*, < Gr. *δαίμων*, demon, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The descriptive stage of demonology. *O. T. Mason*. [Rare.]

demonolater (dē-mon-ol′ā-tėr), *n.* [= F. *démonolâtre*, < Gr. *δαίμων*, a demon, + *-λάτρης*, < *λατρεύειν*, worship. Cf. *idolater*.] A demon-worshiper.

Certain *demonolators* in the present day, as far as the outward evidence of their affliction goes, display as plain signs of demoniacal possession as ever were displayed 1800 years ago.
Bp. Caldwell, quoted in Oxenham's Short Studies, p. 421.

demonolatry (dē-mon-ol′ā-tri), *n.* [= F. *démonolâtrie* = Sp. *demonolatría* = Pg. *demonolatria*, < Gr. *δαίμων*, a demon, + *λατρεία*, worship.] The worship of evil spirits; the worship of evil personified as a devil.

Demonolatry, Devil-dancing, and Demoniacal possession. *Bp. Caldwell*, Contemporary Rev., Feb., 1876.

demonologer† (dē-mon-ol′ō-jėr), *n.* [< *demonology* + *-er*1.] A demonologist. *North*.

demonologic, demonological (dē″mon-ō-loj′ik, -i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to demonology.

demonologist (dē-mon-ol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *demonology* + *-ist*.] One versed in demonology.

demonology (dē-mon-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *démonologie*, < Gr. *δαίμων*, a demon, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] **1.** A discourse or treatise on demons; an account of evil spirits and their character, agency, etc.

Demonology, the branch of the science of religion which relates to demons, is much obscured in the treatises of old writers. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 54.

2. The study of popular superstitions concerning demons or evil spirits.

demonomagy (dē-mon-om′ā-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *δαίμων*, a demon, + *μάγος*, magic, a magician: see *magic*.] Magic dependent upon the agency of demons. [Rare.]

The author had rifled all the stores of *demonomagy* to furnish out an entertainment. *Bp. Hurd*.

demonomancy (dē′mon-ō-man-si), *n.* [< F. *démonomancie*, < Gr. *δαίμων*, demon, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination while under the influence or inspiration of the devil or of demons.

demonomania (dē″mon-ō-mā′ni-ą), *n.* [= F. *démonomanie* = Pg. *demonomania*, < NL. *dæmonomania*, < Gr. *δαίμων*, a demon, + *μανία*, mania.] In *pathol.*, a kind of mania in which the patient fancies himself possessed by devils.

demonomist† (dē-mon′ō-mist), *n.* [< *demonomy* + *-ist*.] One who lives in subjection to the devil or to evil spirits.

demonomy (dē-mon′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *δαίμων*, a demon, + *-νομία* (cf. *νόμος*, law), < *νέμειν*, regulate.] **1**†. The dominion of demons or evil spirits.—**2.** The deductive and predictive stage of demonology. *O. T. Mason*.

demonopathy (dē-mon-op′a-thi), *n.* [< Gr. *δαίμων*, demon, + *πάθος*, suffering.] Demonomania.

demonopolize (dē-mō-nop′ō-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *demonopolized*, ppr. *demonopolizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *monopolize*.] To destroy the monopoly of; withdraw from the power of monopoly.

Since the expiry of the contract the mines [of Colombia] have been *demonopolized*. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 154.

demonry (dē′mon-ri), *n.* [< *demon* + *-ry*.] Demoniacal influence. [Rare.]

What *demonry*, thinkest thou, possesses Varus?
J. Baillie.

demonship (dē′mon-ship), *n.* [< *demon* + *-ship*.] The state of being a demon.

demonstrability (dē-mon-stra-bil′i-ti), *n.* Demonstrableness.

demonstrable (dē-mon′stra-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *demostrable* = Pg. *demonstravel*, < LL. *demonstrabilis*, < L. *demonstrare*: see *demonstrate*.] Capable of being demonstrated; susceptible of being proved beyond doubt or contradiction.

The grand articles of our belief are as *demonstrable* as geometry. *Glanville*, Scep. Sci.

It is *demonstrable* that light cannot reach our system from the nearest of the fixed stars in less than five years, and telescopes disclose to us objects probably many times more remote.
Sir J. Herschel, in Tyndall's Light and Elect., p. 21.

demonstrableness (dē-mon′stra-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being demonstrable.

demonstrably (dē-mon′stra-bli), *adv.* In a demonstrable manner; so as to demonstrate; beyond the possibility of doubt; manifestly.

He should have compelled his ministers to execute the law in cases that *demonstrably* concerned the public peace. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

demonstrance† (dē-mon′strans), *n.* [< ME. *demonstraunce*, < OF. *demonstrance*, *demoustrance* (= It. *dimostranza*), < NL. as if **demonstrantia*, < L. *demonstran(t-)s*, ppr. of *demonstrare*, demonstrate: see *demonstrate*. Cf. *monstrance*.] Demonstration; proof; exhibition of the truth of a proposition. *Holland*.

He leyed them in the mydle of the cyté, and abode the *demonstraunce* of god. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 158.

If one or a few sinfull acts were a sufficient *demonstrance* of an hypocrite, what would become of all the elect, even the best recorded in Scripture?
R. Junius, Cure of Misprision.

demonstratable (dem′on-strā-ta-bl), *a.* [< *demonstrate* + *-able*.] Capable of being demonstrated; demonstrable. [Rare.]

It is a fact dynamically *demonstratable* that the total amount of vis viva in any moving system abandoned to the mutual reaction of its particles . . . has a maximum value which it cannot exceed, and a minimum below which it cannot descend. *Herschel*, Pop. Lectures, p. 469.

demonstrate (dē-mon′- or dem′on-strāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *demonstrated*, ppr. *demonstrating*. [< L. *demonstratus*, pp. of *demonstrare*

(> Sp. *demostrar* = Pg. *demonstrar* = It. *dimostrare* = D. *demonstreren* = G. *demonstriren* = Dan. *demonstrere* = Sw. *demonstrera*), point out, indicate, designate, show, < *de-* + *monstrare*, show: see *monstration*, *monster*. Cf. *remonstrate*.] **1.** To point out; indicate; make evident; exhibit.

How he lov'd the People, other Arguments then affected sayings must *demonstrat*. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, ix.

For the Gardens, one may safely affirm that if Solomon made them in the Rocky ground which is now assign'd for them, he *demonstrated* greater power and wealth in finishing his design, than he did wisdom in choosing the place for it. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 89.

Specifically — **2.** To exhibit, describe, and explain, as the parts of a dissected body; teach by the ocular use of examples, as a physical science, especially anatomy or any of its principles. — **3.** To establish the truth of; fully establish by arguments; adduce convincing reasons for belief in, as a proposition.

As the proving of these two things will overthrow all atheism, so it will likewise lay a clear foundation for the *demonstrating* of a deity distinct from the corporeal world. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 145.

demonstration (dem-ọn-strā′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *demonstracion*, < OF. *demonstration*, *demonstroison*, F. *démonstration* = Sp. *demostracion* = Pg. *demonstração* = It. *dimostrazione* = D. *demonstratie* = G. Dan. Sw. *demonstration*, < L. *demonstratio*(*n*-), < *demonstrare*, point out: see *demonstrate*.] **1.** The act of pointing out or exhibiting; an exhibition; a manifestation; a show: as, a *demonstration* of friendship or sympathy.

Did your letters pierce the queen to any *demonstration* of grief? *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 3.

2. The exhibition and explanation of examples in teaching an art or a science, especially anatomy. — **3.** *Milit.*, an exhibition of warlike intentions; a warlike attitude or movement; specifically, a military operation of any kind which may be performed for the purpose of deceiving the enemy respecting the measures which it is intended to employ against him.

He was compelled by the national spirit to make a *demonstration* of war. *Hallam.*

If any uncertainty remains as to the enemy's disposition, *demonstrations* should be made generally along the front, to oblige him to show his hand.
Macdougall, Modern Warfare, viii.

4. A public exhibition, by a number of persons, of sympathy with some political or other cause, as in a mass-meeting or a procession. — **5.** Proof, either (*a*) a process of stating in an orderly manner indubitable propositions which evidently cannot be true without the truth of the conclusion so proved, or (*b*) the propositions so stated. Properly, demonstration is restricted to perfect proof, especially mathematical proof. (See the extract from Burgersdicius, below.) According to the Aristotelian doctrine, which has greatly influenced the use of the word, *demonstration* must be drawn from principles not only self-evident, but also underived from any higher principles; and the conclusion must not only be shown to be true, but also to be a mere special case of the truth of one or more of the principles from which it is derived. It was supposed that this was the character of the best mathematical proofs; but mathematical proof consists in constructing a diagram or formula according to certain rules which prescribe that certain relations shall exist between the parts of that diagram, and then in showing by observation (directly or indirectly) that certain additional relations exist between those parts; and no important mathematical proof is of the nature of the Aristotelian demonstration. The word has consequently acquired two significations: first, its original sense of a perfect mathematical proof; second, the sense of a proof drawn from principles, as in the Aristotelian theory. There is also a third signification, according to which a *demonstration* is any proof which leaves no room for reasonable doubt, such as Kepler's proof that the orbit of Mars is an ellipse. Writers who adopt the Aristotelian view hold that the *reductio ad absurdum* and the Fermatian mode of proof, though entirely convincing, are not perfect demonstrations.

Some an admirable delight drew to Musicke; and some, the certainty of *demonstration* to the Mathematicks.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

Demonstration is a syllogism made of such propositions as are true, first immediate, and manifestly known, and be the causes of the conclusion. First and immediate here is all one, signifying such propositions as need not be proved or made more evident by any other former propositions. *Blundeville.*

Demonstration, in the Greek ἀποδείξις, is amongst the geometricians a delineation of a diagram, in which they exhibit the truth of their propositions to be seen by the eye. To that is opposed pseudographema: that is, a description or false delineation. Now these words, as many others, which are used in the doctrine of syllogism, are translated from geometry into logic; and there *demonstration* is taken sometimes for any certain and perspicuous proof, but here in this place strictly for syllogism scientific, and pseudographema, or false syllogism, for syllogism begetting error or contrary to science.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman.

Demonstration [is] nothing but the perception of such agreement [of ideas] by the intervention of other ideas or mediums. *Locke*, Human Understanding, IV. iv. 7.

Direct demonstration, **demonstration** τοῦ διότι, or *demonstratio quia*, a proof proceeding from the true cause of the fact proved. — **Imperfect demonstration.** See *a posteriori*. — **Indirect demonstration**, **demonstration** τοῦ ὅτι, or *demonstratio quid*, a proof which does not show the true cause of the fact proved. — **Ostensive demonstration**, in *math.*, a demonstration which plainly and directly demonstrates the truth of a proposition.

demonstrative (dē-mon′strā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *demonstratif*, < F. *démonstratif* = Pr. *demostratiu* = Sp. *demostrativo* = Pg. *demonstrativo* = It. *dimostrativo*, < L. *demonstrativus*, < *demonstrare*, point out: see *demonstrate*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Exhibiting or indicating with clearness: as, a *demonstrative* figure in painting. — **2.** In *rhet.*, expressing or explaining with clearness, force, and beauty. — **3.** Characterized by or given to the strong exhibition of any feeling or quality; energetically expressive: as, a *demonstrative* manner; a *demonstrative* person.

May hasn't been too officious about me and too *demonstrative*. *Dickens*, Cricket on the Hearth.

4. Pertaining to or of the nature of proof; having the power of proving or demonstrating; indubitably conclusive: as, a *demonstrative* argument; *demonstrative* reasoning.

A syllogism *demonstrative* is that which is made of necessary, immediate, true, certain, and infallible propositions, being first and so known as they need none other proof. *Blundeville.*

It is impossible by any solid or *demonstrative* reasons to persuade a man to believe the conversion of the needle to the north. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 48.

Probations are *demonstrative* in the stricter sense of that term when the certainty they necessitate is absolute and complete: that is, when the opposite alternative involves a contradiction. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Demonstrative certainty. See *certainty*. — **Demonstrative judgment**, a judgment in which something is held to be necessarily proved. — **Demonstrative legacy.** See *legacy*. — **Demonstrative pronoun**, in *gram.*, a pronoun that points to, rather than defines or describes, the object to which it relates: the name is applied to English *this*, *that*, *you*, and to their correspondents in other languages. — **Demonstrative root**, a name sometimes applied to the pronominal roots in general, as implying position and direction rather than quality.

II. *n.* A demonstrative pronoun.

demonstratively (dē-mon′strā-tiv-li), *adv.* **1.** In a manner to prove or demonstrate; with proof which cannot be questioned; with certainty; convincingly.

First, I *demonstratively* prove
That feet were only made to move. *Prior.*

No man, he [Plato] thought, could see clearly and *demonstratively* what was right and what was wrong and not act accordingly. *Adam Smith*, Moral Sentiments, vii. § 2.

2. In a demonstrative manner; with energetic exhibition of feeling: as, he spoke very *demonstratively*.

demonstrativeness (dē-mon′strā-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being demonstrative, in any of its senses.

demonstrator (dem′ọn-strā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *démonstrateur*, OF. *demonstreur* = Sp. *demostrador* = Pg. *demonstrador* = It. *dimostratore*, < L. *demonstrator*, < *demonstrare*, point out: see *demonstrate*.] **1.** One who points out, exhibits, or explains by examples; specifically, in *anat.*, one who exhibits, describes, and explains the parts when dissected; a teacher of practical anatomy.

In 1805, he [Sir Benjamin Brodie] assisted Mr. Wilson in teaching anatomy, and in 1809 officiated as *demonstrator*.
Gallery of Medicine, Sir B. Brodie.

2. One who demonstrates; one who proves anything with certainty or with indubitable evidence.

Whether an algebraist, fluxionist, geometrician, or *demonstrator* of any kind, can expect indulgence for obscure principles or incorrect reasonings.
Bp. Berkeley, Analyst, xliii.

3. The index finger. *Dunglison.*

demonstratorship (dem′ọn-strā-tọr-ship), *n.* [< *demonstrator* + *-ship*.] The position or office of a demonstrator in anatomy.

When Valsalva was transferred to Parma, Morgagni succeeded to his anatomical *demonstratorship*.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 822.

demonstratory (dē-mon′strā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< LL. *demonstratorius*, < L. *demonstrator*: see *demonstrator*.] Tending to demonstrate; demonstrative. [Rare.]

demoraget, *n.* An obsolete form of *demurrage*.

demoralization (dē-mor″al-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *démoralisation* = Sp. *desmoralización* = Pg. *desmoralização* = It. *demoralizzazione*; as *demoralize* + *-ation*.] The act of demoralizing, or the state of being demoralized. Also spelled *demoralisation*.

The cause [of the crimes of the Creoles] is to be found in the existence of slavery; and the invariable *demoralization* which this accursed practice produces is not checked by any system of religious teaching. *Quarterly Rev.*, Nov., 1810.

The *demoralization* among the Confederates from their defeats at Henry and Donelson, their long marches from Bowling Green, Columbus, and Nashville, and their failure at Shiloh, . . . was so great that a stand for the time would have been impossible.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 374.

demoralize (dē-mor′al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *demoralized*, ppr. *demoralizing*. [= F. *démoraliser* = Sp. Pg. *desmoralizar* = It. *demoralizzare* = D. *demoraliseren* = G. *demoralisiren* = Dan. *demoralisere* = Sw. *demoralisera*; as *de-* priv. + *moral* + *-ize*.] **1.** To corrupt or undermine the morals of; weaken or destroy the effect of moral principles on.

When the Doctor [Noah Webster] was asked how many words he had coined for his Dictionary, he replied, only one, "to *demoralize*," and that . . . in a pamphlet published in the last century.
Sir C. Lyell, Travels in the United States, p. 53.

It is always *demoralizing* to extend the domain of sentiment over questions where it has no legitimate jurisdiction. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 158.

2. To deprive of spirit or energy; dishearten; destroy the courage, confidence, or hope of; render incapable of brave or energetic effort: specifically used in relation to troops: as, the charge of our cavalry completely *demoralized* the enemy's left wing.

But war often for a time exhausts and *demoralizes*, it sometimes perpetuates injustice, it is occasionally undertaken against the clearest provisions of the law of nations.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 208.

3. To throw into confusion in general; bring into disorder; confuse mentally: as, he was badly *demoralized* by fright. [Colloq.]

Also spelled *demoralise*.

demos (dē′mos), *n.* [< Gr. δῆμος, the people: see *deme*[2].] **1.** In *Gr. antiq.*, the people; the public; the commonwealth. — **2.** The populace; the common people.

Only thus is there hope of arresting the general defection from the religious life observable both in the intellectual classes and through large strata of the *Demos*.
Contemporary Rev., L. 25.

Also *demus*.

Demospongiæ (dē-mō-spon′ji-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. δῆμος, the people (see *deme*[2], 2), + σπόγγος, sponge.] In Sollas's classification of sponges, a subclass of *Silicispongiæ* in which sexradiate spicules are absent. It is divided into two orders, *Monaxonida* and *Tetractinellida*.

demospongian (dē-mō-spon′ji-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Demospongiæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Demospongiæ*.

Demosthenian, Demosthenean (dē-mos-thē′ni-an, dē-mos-thē-nē′an), *a.* Same as *Demosthenic*.

Emphatic and abnormal position of single words and phrases was a distinctly *Demosthenian* device, to prick his hearers as it were, and keep their attention at a high degree of tension. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVI. 127.

Demosthenic (dē-mos-then′ik), *a.* [< L. *Demosthenicus*, < *Demosthenes*, < Gr. Δημοσθένης, a celebrated orator. The name means 'strong with the people,' < δῆμος, the people, + σθένος, strength.] Pertaining to or characteristic of Demosthenes, a celebrated Athenian orator and patriot (384–322 B. C.), especially famous for his "Philippics," or orations delivered against the encroachments of Philip, king of Macedon.

demotic (dē-mot′ik), *a.* [= F. *démotique* = Sp. *demótico*, < Gr. δημοτικός, of or for the common people, popular, democratic, < δημότης, one of the common people, < δῆμος, the common people. Cf. *democratic*.] Popular; pertaining to the common people: specifically applied to a certain mode of writing used in Egypt for epistolary and business purposes from about the seventh century B. C., as distinguished from the *hieratic* and *hieroglyphic*. Also called *enchorial*.

In Egyptian writing the *demotic* or enchorial system is a corruption of the hieratic. *Farrar*, Language, xiii.

It [the Rosetta stone] was engraved in three sets of characters, the first being in the ancient hieroglyphics, the second in the more recent and popular language and characters called *demotic*, and the third in the Greek.
H. S. Osborn, Ancient Egypt, p. 19.

dempnet, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *damn*. *Chaucer.*

dempster, *n.* See *deemster*.

dempt† (dempt). [ME. *dempt*, contr. of *demed*, pp. of *demen*, deem, judge: see *deem*[1].] An obsolete preterit and past participle of *deem*[1].

Till partiall Paris *dempt* it Venus dew.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 55.

Therefore, Sir knight,
Aread what course of you is safest *dempt*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 28.

demulce† (dē-muls′), *v. t.* [= It. *demulcere*, < L. *demulcere*, stroke down, soften, < *de*, down, + *mulcere*, stroke, allay.] To soothe, mollify, or pacify.

Wherewith Saturn was *demulced* and appeased.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, fol. 64.

demulcent (dē-mul′sent), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *demulcente*, < L. *demulcen(t-)s*, ppr. of *demulcere*: see *demulce*.] **I.** *a.* Softening; mollifying; soothing: as, a *demulcent* medicine.

There are other substances, which are opposite to both sorts of acrimony, which are called *demulcent* or mild.
Arbuthnot, Aliments, v.

II. *n.* Any medicine which assuages the effects of irritation; that which softens, soothes, or mollifies, as gums, oils, flaxseed, and other mucilaginous substances.

It [gum-acacia] is much used in medicine as a simple *demulcent*, for lubricating abraded surfaces.
A. G. F. Eliot James, Indian Industries, p. 171.

demulsion† (dē-mul′shon), *n.* [An erroneous form (by confusion with *emulsion*, q. v.) for **demulction*, < L. as if **demulctio(n-)*, < *demulctus*, pp. of *demulcere*, stroke: see *demulce*.] **1.** The act of soothing or imparting comfort or contentment.—**2.** That which soothes or contents; flattery.

Vice garlanded with all the soft *demulsions* of a present contentment. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 57.

demur (dē-mėr′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *demurred*, ppr. *demurring*. [Early mod. E. also *demurre;* < ME. **demoren*, *demeoren*, *demeren*, < OF. *demorer*, *demourer*, *demurer*, *demeurer*, F. *démeurer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *demorar* = It. *dimorare*, < L. *demorari*, delay, retard, < *de* + *morari*, delay, < *mora*, hesitation, delay.] **I.** *intrans.* **1**†. To delay; linger; tarry.

Yet durst they not *demur* nor abide upon the camp.
Nicolls, tr. of Thucydides, fol. 73.

2†. To hesitate; suspend proceedings; delay conclusion or action.

The French King by Composition taketh Louviers, Gerbury, and Vernoile, whilst the Regent stands *demurring* what was best to be done. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 189.

3. To have or suggest scruples or difficulties; object irresolutely; take exception: as, they *demurred* to our proposals.

My process was always very simple—in their younger days, 'twas "Jack, do this;" if he *demurred*, I knocked him down; and if he grumbled at that, I always sent him out of the room. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, i. 2.

If he accepts it, why should you *demur?*
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 159.

4. In *law*, to interpose a demurrer.

II.† *trans.* **1.** To put off; delay; keep in suspense.

He demands a fee,
And then *demurs* me with a vain delay.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 11.

2. To doubt of; scruple concerning; hesitate about: as, "to *demur* obedience," *Fenton*.

demur (dē-mėr′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *demurre, demeure;* < OF. *demor, demour, demeur*, m., *demore, demeure*, f., stop, delay; from the verb.] **1.** Stop; pause; hesitation as to proceeding or decision.

The suit we join'd in must not
Fall by too long *demur*. *Ford*, Broken Heart, ii. 2.

Works adjourned have many stays,
Long *demurs* breed new delays. *Southwell*.

2. Exception (taken); objection (urged).

Caesar also, then hatching Tyranny, injected the same scrupulous *demurrs* to stop the sentence of death in full and free Senat decreed on Lentalus and Cethegus.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, ix.

All my *demurs* but double his attacks. *Pope*.

He yielded, wroth and red, with fierce *demur*.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

demure (dē-mūr′), *a.* [< ME. *demure*, < OF. *de murs*, for *de bounes murs* (*buens murs, boines mours*), lit. of good manners (in formation like *debonair*, q. v.): *de*, < L. *de*, of; *bon*, < L. *bonus*, good; *murs, mors, mours*, m., f., F. *mœurs*, f., manners, < L. *mores*, manners: see *moral*.] **1.** Sober; grave; modest; formally decorous: as, a *demure* look.

I sawe there Iuges, sittyng fulle *demvre*,
With out semblant [regard], othir to moste or leest,
Notwithstandyng thei hadde them vnder cure.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 55.

Loe! two most goodly Virgins came in place, . . .
With countenance *demure*, and modest grace.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 12.

His fashion and *demure* Habit gets him in with some Town-precisian, and maks him a Guest on Fryday nights.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Young Rawe Preacher.

2. Affectedly modest; making a demonstration of gravity or decorum. [This is the sense in which the word is now chiefly used.]

The *demure* parlour-maid, as she handed the dishes and changed the plates, saw that all was not right, and was more *demure* than ever. *Trollope*, The Warden, x.

demure† (dē-mūr′), *v. i.* [< *demure, a.*] To look with reserve or bashfulness.

Your wife Octavia, with her modest eyes, . . .
Demuring upon me. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 13.

demurely (dē-mūr′li), *adv.* With a grave countenance; with a show of gravity.

Nay, to see how *demurely* he will bear himself before our husbands, and how jocund when their backs are turned. *Dekker and Webster*, Westward Hoe, i. 2.

Esop's damsel sat *demurely* at the board's end. *Bacon*.

demureness (dē-mūr′nes), *n.* The state or aspect of being demure; gravity of countenance or demeanor, real or affected; a show of modesty.

demurity (dē-mū′ri-ti), *n.* [< *demure* + *-ity.*] **1**†. Demureness; decorum.

They pretend to such *demurity* as to form a society for the Regulation of Manners. *Tom Brown*, Works, II. 182.

They placed their justification upon their patience and suffering for their opinions, and on their righteous life and retired *demurity*, and affected singularity both in word and gesture.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 281.

2. An impersonation of demureness; one who behaves demurely. [Humorous.]

She will act after the fashion of Richardson's *demurities*. *Lamb*, To Southey.

demurrable (dē-mėr′a-bl), *a.* [< *demur* + *-able.*] That may be demurred to; that exception may be taken to.

demurrage (dē-mėr′āj), *n.* [Formerly *demorage;* < OF. *demorage, demourage, demoraige*, < *demorer*, delay: see *demur* and *-age.*] **1.** In *maritime law:* (*a*) Any detention of a vessel by the freighter in loading or unloading beyond the time originally stipulated. When a vessel is thus detained she is said to be *on demurrage.* (*b*) The compensation which the freighter has to pay for such delay or detention.

This day Captain Taylor brought me a piece of plate, a little small state dish, he expecting that I should get him some allowance for *demorage* of his ship William, kept long at Tangier, which I shall, and may justly do.
Pepys, Diary, II. 56.

The claim for *demurrage* ceases as soon as a ship is cleared out and ready for sailing.
M'Culloch, Dict. of Commerce.

2. (*a*) Detention of railway-wagons, etc. (*b*) A charge of 1½*d.* per ounce, made by the Bank of England in exchanging notes or coin for bullion. [Eng.]

demurral (dē-mėr′al), *n.* [< *demur* + *-al.*] Hesitation in proceeding or decision; demur. *Southey*.

demurrer[1] (dē-mėr′ėr), *n.* [< *demur* + *-er*[1].] One who demurs.

And is Lorenzo a *demurrer* still?
Young, Night Thoughts, ix. 1366.

demurrer[2] (dē-mėr′ėr), *n.* [< OF. *demorer, demurer*, inf. as noun: see *demur.*] **1.** In *law*, a pleading in effect that, even conceding the facts to be as alleged by the adversary, he is not entitled to the relief he asks. A *general demurrer* is one that does not specify an objection, but rests on some defect in substance; a *special demurrer* is one that specifies some defect in the form of the adversary's allegation.

This *demurrer* our suit doth stay.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 529).

2. A demur; an objection. [Rare.]

"Surely you would not have this misery continue!" exclaims some one, if you hint a *demurrer* to much that is now being said and done.
H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 28.

Demurrer ore tenus, an informal oral demurrer; an objection taken orally, on the argument of some proceeding in the cause, that the facts alleged do not constitute a cause of action, that the court has no jurisdiction, or the like.—**Demurrer to evidence**, an admission, on the trial, of the truth of the evidence offered by the other party, coupled with an objection that it is insufficient, and a submission of the controversy to the court thereon.—**Demurrer to interrogatory**, a reason given by a witness for refusing to answer an interrogatory. [Rare.]—**Plea of parol demurrer.** Same as *age-prayer*.

demus (dē′mus), *n.* [L.] See *deme*[2] and *demos.*

demy (dē-mī′), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *demi*, half: see *demi-.*] **I.** *a.* Half: used to indicate a particular size of paper. See II.

II. *n.*; pl. *demies* (-mīz′). **1.** A particular size of paper. In America this name is applied only to writing-paper of the size 16 × 21 inches. In Great Britain the printing-paper known as demy is 17½ × 22 inches, and double-demy is 26 × 33½ inches. English writing-demy is 15 × 20 inches.

2. A holder of one of certain scholarships in Magdalen College, Oxford. Also spelled *demi.*

He maintained his school attachment to Addison, then a *demy* at Magdalen. *A. Dobson*, Introd. to Steele, p. xiii.

3. A Scotch gold coin issued by James I. in 1433, and worth at that time 3*s.* 4*d.* English. Obverse type, arms in a lozenge; reverse, cross in tressure.—**4**†. A short close vest. *Fairholt.*

He . . . stript him out of his golden *demy* or mandillion, and flead him. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 166).

demy-pourpoint†, *n.* A pourpointed or stuffed garment covering the body only, without skirts, worn in the fourteenth century.

demyship (dē-mī′ship), *n.* [< *demy* + *-ship.*] In Magdalen College, Oxford, one of certain scholarships, namely, eight Senior, of the annual value of £100 each, open to members of the university who have passed all the examinations requisite for the degree of B. A., and thirty Junior, of the annual value of £50 each.

Dr. Lancaster . . . obtained for him [Addison] in 1689 one of the *demyships* at Magdalen.
Dict. Nat. Biog., I. 122.

den[1] (den), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *denne;* < ME. *den, denne*, a den, lair, < AS. *denn*, a den, lair (of wild beasts), = OD. *denne*, a den, cave; perhaps connected with AS. *denu*, ME. *dene*, a valley: see *den*[2], *dean*[1]. Cf. OD. *denne*, a floor, deck, = OHG. *tenni, denni*, neut., MHG. *tenne*, neut. and fem., G. *tenne*, fem., *tenn*, neut., a floor, threshing-floor.] **1.** A hollow place in the earth or in a rock; a cave, pit, or subterraneous recess, used for concealment, shelter, protection, or security: as, a lion's *den.*

The beasts go into *dens*. Job xxxvii. 8.

The children of Israel made them the *dens* which are in the mountains. Judges vi. 2.

2†. A grave.

Whanne thei be doluen in her *den*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 52.

3. Any squalid place of resort or residence; a haunt: always used in a bad sense: as, *dens* of misery.

Those squalid *dens*, . . . the reproach of large capitals.
Macaulay.

4. A small or secluded private apartment; a retreat for work or leisure. [Colloq.]

Mr. Jones has to go into his *den* again to serve the last arrival. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 152.

Another door in the audience-room leads to Prince Bismarck's private apartments, the first of which is the library, containing books on all subjects of general interest, and presenting by no means the character of a bookworm's favourite *den*. Quoted in *Lowe's* Bismarck, II. 501.

den[1] (den), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *denned*, ppr. *denning*. [< ME. *dennen;* < *den*[1], *n.*] To dwell in or as if in a den.

Sluggish salvages that *den* below.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph.

To den up, to retire into a den for the winter: said of hibernating animals, as bears. [Colloq., U. S.]

den[2] (den), *n.* [A variant of *dean*[1], < ME. *dene*, < AS. *denu*, a valley: see *dean*[1].] A narrow valley; a glen; a dell. [Chiefly Scotch.]

The dowie *dens* o' Yarrow. *Old Ballad.*

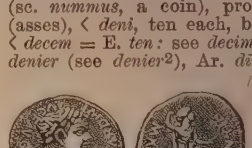
It's up and down in Tiftie's *den*,
Where the burn runs clear and bonny,
I've often gone to meet my love.
Andrew Lammie (Child's Ballads, II. 193).

den[3]† (den), *n.* [In the phrase *good den*, in the early dramatists; also written *goodden, godden*, and in the fuller phrase *God give you good den*, or *God ye good den*, and corruptly as one word, *Godgigoden, Godigeden* (Shak., 1623); prop. *good e'en, good even*, and often so written: see *good* and *even*[2], *evening*.] A corruption of *even* in the phrase *good even.*

Nur. God ye good morrow, gentlemen.
Mer. God ye *good den*, fair gentlewoman.
Nur. Is it *good den?* *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4.

denarcotize (dē-när′kō-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denarcotized*, ppr. *denarcotizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *narcotize.*] To deprive of narcotin: as, to *denarcotize* opium.

denarius (dē-nā′ri-us), *n.*; pl. *denarii* (-i). [L. (sc. *nummus*, a coin), prop. containing ten (asses), < *deni*, ten each, by tens, for **decni*, < *decem* = E. *ten:* see *decimal*, etc. Hence F. *denier* (see *denier*[2]), Ar. *dīnār*, etc.] **1.** The principal silver coin of the Romans under the republic and the empire. It was first minted in 269 or 268 B. C., when it weighed 72 grains; the weight was shortly afterward reduced to 60 grains troy. The obverse bore



Obverse. Reverse.

Denarius, in the British Museum. (Size of the original.)

the helmeted head of Roma and the mark of value, *X*—that is, ten asses; the reverse, Castor and Pollux. Other mythological and historical types were substituted under the later republic. The denarii of the empire bore the emperors' heads. About A. D. 215 the denarius was so debased that it contained only about 40 per cent. of pure silver, and it began to be supplanted about that time by the argenteus. In A. D. 296 Diocletian applied the name denarius to a copper coin issued by him. The value of the denarius under the republic and the earlier empire was about 17 cents. The denarius of Tiberius (see cut on preceding page) is the penny of the New Testament (authorized version of 1611).

2. A Roman weight, the 86th or 94th of a Roman pound.—**3.** In English monetary reckoning, a penny, represented by the abbreviation *d.*, the penny having been originally, like the Roman denarius, the largest silver coin: as, *6s. 8d.* (six shillings and eight pence).

denaro (dā-nä′rō), *n.* [It., var. of *denario*, < L. *denarius:* see *denarius.*] An old Italian money of account; also, a weight. As a money, the denaro was the twelfth part of the soldo—that is, on the average, about the twelfth part of a United States cent. As a weight, the denaro varied in different localities from 17 to 20 grains troy.

denary (den′ạ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *denarius*, containing ten: see *denarius.*] **I.** *a.* Containing ten; tenfold.

The symbol 40 in our *denary* scale represents ten times four; . . . generally, the binary scale would call for about three and a half times as many figures as the *denary.*
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 424.

II. *n.*; pl. *denaries* (-riz). **1.** A division by tens; a tithing: as, "tythings or *denaries*," *Holinshed.*

Centenaries that are composed of *denaries*, and they of units. *Sir K. Digby*, Supp. to Cabala, p. 248. (*Latham.*)

2. A denarius.

An hundreth *denaries*, or pieces of syluer coyne.
J. Udall, On Mat. xix.

denationalization (dē-nash″ọn-ạl-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *dénationalisation;* as *denationalize* + *-ation.*] The act of denationalizing, or the condition of being denationalized. Also spelled *denationalisation.*

Mr. Chase, whose creed on slavery was in one word *Denationalization.* *G. S. Merriam*, S. Bowles, I. 139.

denationalize (dē-nash′ọn-ạl-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denationalized*, ppr. *denationalizing.* [= F. *dénationaliser;* as *de-* priv. + *nationalize.*] **1.** To divest of nationality, or of existing national relations or rights; subvert or change the nationality of, as a ship, a person, a people, or a territory, by change of flag, connection, or allegiance; give a new national character or relation to.

Another curious feature of the *denationalizing* character of the Feudal system in France is found in this, that the King of England was the real governor or feudal sovereign of nearly half of the present territory of France during almost a century. *Stillé*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 148.

The Paris journal, "La France," which wrote "We are Europe;" and which had appealed for subscriptions in aid of the *denationalised* Danes. *Lowe*, Bismarck, I. 449.

2. To divest of national scope or importance; limit to a particular locality; render local: as, to *denationalize* slavery or polygamy.

They [the Republicans] agreed . . . that the virgin soil of our territories should be unpolluted by slavery, and that this crime against humanity, and plague of our politics, should be *denationalized.* *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 266.

3. To deprive of national limitations or peculiarities; widen the relations, scope, or applicability of; make cosmopolitan.

The object is to construe a belief in its most inclusive, not exclusive, acceptation, . . . to *denationalize* a purely local faith by making it as universal as the limits of the world and of humanity.
J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, II. 84.

Also spelled *denationalise.*

denaturalize (dē-naṭ′ū-ral-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denaturalized*, ppr. *denaturalizing.* [< *de-* priv. + *naturalize.*] **1.** To render unnatural; alienate from nature.—**2.** To deprive of naturalization or acquired citizenship in a foreign country.—**3.** To deprive of citizenship; denationalize; expatriate.

Denaturalizing themselves, or, in other words, . . . publicly renouncing their allegiance to their sovereign, and . . . enlisting under the banners of his enemies.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

denay† (dē-nā′), *v. t.* [< ME. *denayen*, a var. of *denyen*, deny: see *deny.* The form *denay* in mod. use is prob. in simulation of *nay.*] To deny; refuse.

What were those three,
The which thy proffred curtesie *denayd?*
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 57.

Let not wonted fealty be *denayed.* *Old Play.*

denay† (dē-nā′), *n.* [< *denay, v.*] Denial; refusal.

My love can give no place, bide no *denay.*
Shak., T. N., ii. 4.

dendrachate (den′dra-kāt), *n.* [< Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *ἀχάτης*, agate: see *agate*[2].] Arborescent agate; agate containing figures resembling shrubs or parts of plants. Commonly called *moss-agate.*

Dendragapus (den-drag′ạ-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *ἀγάπη*, love.] Same as *Canace.*

dendral (den′dral), *a.* [< Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to trees; of the nature of a tree. [Rare.]

The exquisite tracery of trees, especially of all such trees as that *dendral* child of God, the elm.
H. W. Beecher, Christian Union, Jan. 28, 1874, p. 72.

dendranthropology (den-dran-thrō-pol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + E. *anthropology.*] A supposititious system or theory that man has sprung from trees. *Davies.* [Humorous.]

Although the Doctor traced many of his acquaintance to their prior allotments in the vegetable creation, he did not discover such symptoms in any of them as led him to infer that the object of his speculations had existed in the form of a tree. . . . He formed, therefore, no system of *dendranthropology.* *Southey*, The Doctor, ccxv.

Dendraspididæ (den-dras-pid′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dendraspis* (*-pid-*), the typical genus, + *-idæ.*] A family of venomous African serpents, of the group *Proteroglypha*, represented only by the genus *Dendraspis.* They have a normal tail, ungrooved fangs, and postfrontals, and are closely related to the *Elapidæ*, with which they are associated in one family by some authors. Also *Dendraspidæ.*

Dendraspis (den-dras′pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον*, tree, + *ἀσπίς*, asp.] **1.** The typical genus of the family *Dendraspididæ.* The best-known species is *Dendraspis angusticeps*, the narrow-headed dendraspis. It is about 6 feet long, slender, and a good climber. Its color is olive-brown washed with green.

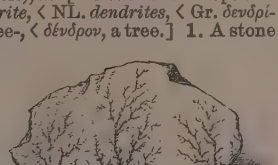
Tree-asp (*Dendraspis angusticeps*).

2. [*l. c.*] Pl. *dendraspides* (-pī-dēz). A serpent of this genus.

Dendrerpeton (den-drėr′pe-ton), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον*, tree, + *ἑρπετόν*, reptile: see *herpetology.*] A genus of fossil labyrinthodont amphibians, from the lower coal-measures of Nova Scotia: so called from being based upon remains consisting of teeth and bones found in the cavity of a sigillaria. It has been referred to a group *Microsauria* of the order *Labyrinthodonta.*

dendriform (den′dri-fôrm), *a.* [< Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling a tree; tree-like in form; arborescent; dendritic. Also *dendritiform.*

dendrite (den′drīt), *n.* [= F. *dendrite* = Sp. *dendrita* = It. *dendrite*, < NL. *dendrites*, < Gr. *δενδρίτης*, of a tree, tree-, < *δένδρον*, a tree.] **1.** A stone or a mineral on or in which are figures resembling shrubs, trees, or mosses. The appearance is often due to arborescent crystallization, resembling frostwork on windows. The figures are most abundant on the surfaces of fissures and in joints in rocks, where they are attributable to the presence of the hydrous oxid of manganese, which generally assumes such forms.



Dendrite.

2. A complex crystalline growth of arborescent form, such as is common with metallic silver and copper.

dendritic, dendritical (den-drit′ik, -i-kạl), *a.* [= F. *dendritique* = Sp. *dendritico*, < Gr. *δενδρίτης*; as *dendrite* + *-ic, -ical.*] **1.** Resembling a tree; tree-like; arborescent in form; dendriform.

In these fine curves and strokes of *dendritic* scripture a graceful sylvan idyl might perchance be deciphered by the curious. *The Atlantic*, LVIII. 394.

2. Marked by figures resembling shrubs, mosses, etc.: said of certain minerals. See *dendrite.*

dendritically (den-drit′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a dendritic manner; as a tree: as, *dendritically* branched.

In some species [Bacteria] the zoogloea is *dendritically* ramified. *E. Klein*, Micro-Organisms and Disease, p. 60.

dendritiform (den-drit′i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *dendrites*, dendrite, + L. *forma*, form.] Same as *dendriform.* [Rare.]

Dendrobates (den-drob′ạ-tēz), *n.* [NL. (cf. Gr. *δενδροβατεῖν*, climb trees), < Gr. *δένδρον*, tree, + *βατός*, verbal adj. (> *βατεῖν*, mount), < *βαίνειν*, go. Cf. *acrobat.*] **1.** In *herpet.*, a genus of South American tree-frogs, typical of the family *Dendrobatidæ. D. tinctorius* is a species inhabiting Cayenne. *Wagler*, 1830.—**2.** In *ornith.*, a genus of South American woodpeckers, of the family *Picidæ. Swainson*, 1837.

Dendrobatidæ (den-drō-bat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dendrobates* + *-idæ.*] A family of firmisternial, salient, anurous amphibians, typified by the genus *Dendrobates.* They are without teeth, and have subcylindrical sacral diapophyses. The family contains a few species of tropical America and Madagascar, having the toes dilated at the end. Also called *Hylaplesiidæ.*

Dendrobium (den-drō′bi-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *βίος*, life.] **1.** An extensive genus of orchidaceous epiphytes, distributed through southeastern Asia from India to Japan, Australia, and the islands of the South Pacific.

Dendrobium Falconeri.

The species are very numerous, exceeding 300 in number, varying extremely in habit, some being little larger than the mosses among which they grow, while others are surpassed in height by few of the order. Upward of 80 species have been cultivated in hothouses for the beauty of their flowers.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Mulsant.*

Dendrocalamus (den-drō-kal′ạ-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *κάλαμος*, a reed.] A genus of arboreous grasses, distinguished from the bamboo (*Bambusa*) by a berry-like fruit. There are 9 species, all of the East Indies, some of which attain a height of over 100 feet. The stems of *D. strictus*, known in India as the male bamboo, are very strong and elastic, are nearly solid, and are in general use for spear-handles, building purposes, and basketwork.

Dendrochelidon (den-drō-kel′i-don), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1828), < Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *χελιδών*, a swallow.] A genus of tree-swifts, of the family *Cypselidæ* and subfamily *Cypselinæ*, the type of which is *D. klecho* of Java, Sumatra, the Malay peninsula, etc.

Dendrochirotæ (den″drō-kī-rō′tē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον*, tree, + *χειρωτός*, lit. handed, < *χείρ*, hand.] A group (generally ranked as a family) of pedate holothurians, with dendriform branching tentacles. It includes such genera as *Psolus* and *Cucumaria*, and is equivalent to the family *Psolidæ.* It is contrasted with *Aspidochirotæ.*

The holothurians . . . feed on the smaller marine animals, which, in the *Dendrochirotæ*, are carried to the mouth by means of the branched tree-like tentacles.
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 299.

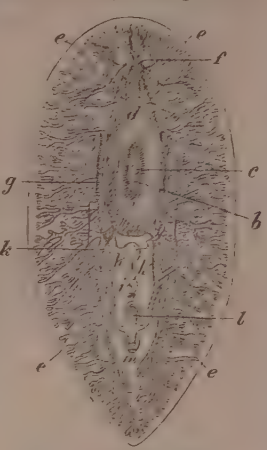
dendrochirotous (den″drō-kī-rō′tus), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dendrochirotæ.*

Dendrocitta (den-drō-sit′ạ), *n.* [NL. (Gould, 1833), < Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *κίττα*, *κίσσα*, a chattering bird, the jay or magpie.] A genus of Asiatic tree-crows, frequently included in the genus *Crypsirhina.* The Chinese *D. sinensis* is an example; there are several other species.

dendrocœl, *a.* Same as *dendrocœlous.*

Such flat worms as the *Dendrocœl* Planarians.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 656.

Dendrocœla (den-drō-sē′lä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *dendrocœlus:* see *dendrocœlous.*] A prime division of turbellarian worms, forming a suborder of *Turbellaria:* contrasted with *Rhabdocœla.* They are characterized by a broad flat body, often with plicated lateral margins, tentacular processes at the anterior end of the body, a muscular and usually protrusile pharynx, and an arborescent or dendriform alimentary canal, whence the name. They are aproctous and mostly hermaphrodite. There are two subdivisions of the group: *Monogonopora,* land and fresh-water planarians, with a single sexual outlet; and *Digonopora,* mostly marine forms, with double sexual opening. There are several families. Commonly called *planarians.*



Polycelis (*Leptoplana*) *lævigata,* an aproctous dendrocœlous turbellarian or planarian (*Planarida*), magnified.

a, oral orifice; *b,* buccal cavity; *c,* esophageal orifice; *d,* gastric cavity, with *e, e, e, e,* its many cæcal ramifications; *f,* ganglia; *g,* testes; *h,* vesiculæ seminales; *i,* male genital canal and penis; *k,* oviducts; *l,* spermathecal dilatation at their junction; *m,* vulva.

dendrocœlan (den-drō-sē′-lan), *n.* [< *dendrocœl* + *-an.*] One of the *Dendrocœla;* a planarian.

dendrocœle (den′drō-sēl), *a.* Same as *dendrocœlous. Huxley.*

Dendrocœlomata (den′drō-sē-lō′ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον,* a tree, + NL. *cœlomata,* q. v.] Sponges having branched extensions or dendritic diverticula of the archenteron. *A. Hyatt,* Origin of Tissue, p. 114.

dendrocœlomatic (den-drō-sē-lō-mat′ik), *a.* [< *Dendrocœlomata* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the *Dendrocœlomata.*

dendrocœlomic (den′drō-sē-lom′ik), *a.* Same as *dendrocœlomatic.*

dendrocœlous (den-drō-sē′lus), *a.* [< NL. *dendrocœlus,* < Gr. *δένδρον,* a tree, + *κοιλία,* belly.] Having a branched or dendriform intestine; specifically, pertaining to the *Dendrocœla.* Also *dendrocœl* and (properly) *dendrocœle.*

Dendrocœlum (den-drō-sē′lum), *n.* [NL., neut. of *dendrocœlus:* see *dendrocœlous.*] A genus of dendrocœlous turbellarians, of the family *Planariidæ,* having lobed cephalic processes and a sheathed copulatory organ. *D. lacteum* is an example.

Dendrocolaptæ (den′drō-kō-lap′tē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *dendrocolaptes:* see *Dendrocolaptes.*] In Merrem's classification of birds (1813), a group coextensive with the *Pici, Picidæ,* or *Piciformes,* and *Saurognathæ* of modern authors; the woodpeckers and wrynecks.

Dendrocolaptes (den′drō-kō-lap′tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον,* a tree, + **κολαπτής,* taken for *κολαπτήρ,* a chisel (taken in sense of 'pecker'), < *κολάπτειν,* peck with the bill, chisel.] The typical genus of South American tree-creepers, of the family *Dendrocolaptidæ.* The name was formerly used with much latitude, and was nearly equivalent to *Dendrocolaptinæ;* it is now more restricted in application. It is still an extensive genus, having as its type *D. giganteus,* and being divided into sections called *Dendrocopus, Dendrexetastes, Dendroplex, Dendrornis,* etc.

Tree-creeper (*Dendrocolaptes longirostris*).

Dendrocolaptidæ (den′drō-kō-lap′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dendrocolaptes* + *-idæ.*] A family of South American non-oscine passerine birds; the tree-creepers. It is a very extensive group, highly characteristic of the Neotropical fauna, but its characters and limits are unsettled. The name is loosely synonymous with *Analatidæ* (which see), in which usage it covers an assemblage of about 50 current genera and 300 species. In Sclater's arrangement it includes the furnarine, synallaxine, and sclerurine forms, as well as the dendrocolaptine proper.

Dendrocolaptinæ (den-drō-kō-lap-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dendrocolaptes* + *-inæ.*] The South American tree-creepers proper, or the hook-billed creepers, typified by the genus *Dendrocolaptes.* They have generally lengthened, slender, and curved bills, stiff acuminate tail-feathers, and the scansorial habit of woodpeckers. Leading genera, besides *Dendrocolaptes* and its subdivisions, are *Xiphorhynchus, Picolaptes, Dendrocincla, Sittasomus, Glyphorhynchus,* and *Pygarrhichus.*

dendrocolaptine (den′drō-kō-lap′tin), *a.* [< *Dendrocolaptes* + *-ine*[1].] Pertaining to or having the characters of the South American tree-creepers or hook-billed creepers.

Dendrocolaptine birds are not, strictly speaking, songsters. *Nature,* XXXIII. 201.

Dendrocometes (den′drō-kō-mē′tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον,* a tree, + *κομήτης,* hairy: see *comet.*] The typical genus of *Dendrocometidæ,* containing sessile animalcules with indurated cuticle and many-branched tentacles. *D. paradoxus* is a parasite of fresh-water crustaceans.

Dendrocometidæ (den′drō-kō-met′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dendrocometes* + *-idæ.*] A family of suctorial tentaculiferous infusorians, with simple animalcules, which are multitentaculate and have the tentacles branched.

Dendrocopus (den-drok′ō-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if **δενδροκόπος* (cf. *δενδροκοπεῖν,* cut down trees), < *δένδρον,* a tree, + *κόπτειν,* cut.] In *ornith.:* (*a*) A genus of tree-creepers, the *Dendrocolaptes. Vieillot,* 1816. (*b*) A genus of woodpeckers, like *Picus major. Koch,* 1816. (*c*) A genus of American woodpeckers, like *Picus principalis;* the ivory-bills. *Bonaparte,* 1838.

Dendrocygna (den-drō-sig′nä), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837), < Gr. *δένδρον,* a tree, + L. *cygnus, cycnus,* Gr. *κύκνος,* a swan: see *cygnet.*] A genus of arboricole duck-like geese; the tree-ducks. The bill is longer than the head, and ends in a prominent decurved nail; the lamellæ do not project;

Australian Tree-duck (*Dendrocygna eytoni*).

and the small oval nostrils are subbasal. The legs are very long; the tibiæ are denuded below; the tarsi are entirely reticulate; the hallux is lengthened; and the feet are adapted for perching. There are several species, of various warm parts of the world; the fulvous tree-duck (*D. fulva*) and the autumnal tree-duck (*D. autumnalis*) occur in the United States along the southern border. *D. arborea* is a West Indian and *D. eytoni* an Australian species.

dendrodentine (den-drō-den′tin), *n.* [< Gr. *δένδρον,* a tree, + E. *dentine.*] That modification of the fundamental tissue of the teeth which is produced by the aggregation of many simple teeth into a mass, presenting, by the blending of the dentine, enamel, and cement, a dendritic appearance.

dendrodont (den′drō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *dendrodus* (*dendrodont-*): see *Dendrodus.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the genus *Dendrodus;* having teeth consisting of dendrodentine, or presenting a dendriform or dendritic appearance on section.

II. *n.* A fossil of the genus *Dendrodus.*

Dendrodus (den′drō-dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον,* a tree, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] A genus of fossil fish-like vertebrates, from the Devonian or Old Red Sandstone. It is generally referred to the ganoids, and placed in a family variously called *Glyptodipterini, Holoptychiidæ,* and *Cyclodipterini.*

Dendrœca (den-drē′kä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον,* a tree, + *οἶκος,* house.] The most extensive and beautiful genus of American sylvicoline warblers, of the family *Dendrœcidæ, Sylvicolidæ,* or *Mniotiltidæ.* It is highly characteristic of the North American bird-fauna, and is especially numerous in species and individuals in the eastern United States. Upward of 23 species, a large majority of the genus, inhabit North America. They are small birds, from 4¼ to 6 inches long, endlessly varied in coloration, migratory, insectivorous,

Black-throated Green Warbler (*Dendrœca virens*).

and usually nesting in trees or bushes. The bill is conic-acute, of moderate length, and garnished with bristles; the wings are pointed and longer than the tail, which is almost always blotched with white on the inner webs; and the tarsus is longer than the middle toe and claw. See *warbler.* Also spelled *Dendroica. G. R. Gray,* 1842.

Dendrœcidæ (den-drē′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dendrœca* + *-idæ.*] A name of the American fly-catching warblers, derived from that of the largest genus. They are usually called *Sylvicolidæ* or *Mniotiltidæ* (which see).

Dendrogæa (den-drō-jē′ä), *n.* [< Gr. *δένδρον,* tree, + *γαῖα,* the earth.] In *zoögeog.,* a prime zoölogical division or realm of the earth's surface, including Central America and the West Indies, south of the Anglogæan or Nearctic realm, and the tropical portions of South America. It is less comprehensive than the Neotropical region, since the latter includes all of South America. See *Amphigæan,* 2.

Dendrogean (den-drō-jē′an), *a.* Of or relating to *Dendrogæa.*

dendrography (den-drog′ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *dendrographie,* < Gr. *δένδρον,* a tree, + *-γραφία,* < *γράφειν,* write.] Same as *dendrology.*

Dendrohyrax (den-drō′hi-raks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον,* tree, + *ὗραξ,* hyrax.] A genus of the family *Hyracidæ,* including the arboreal conies of Africa, such as *D. arboreus* and *D. dorsalis.* The molar teeth are patterned somewhat as in *Palæotherium,* the upper incisors being separated by a wide diastema, and the lower being trilobate. The vertebræ are: cervical 7, dorsal 21, lumbar 7, sacral 5, and caudal 10.

dendroid (den′droid), *a.* [= F. *dendroïde,* < Gr. *δενδροειδής,* also contr. *δενδρώδης,* tree-like, < *δένδρον,* a tree, + *εἶδος,* form.] Tree-like; dendriform; ramified or arborescent; branching like a tree.

dendroidal (den-droi′dal), *a.* [< *dendroid* + *-al.*] Same as *dendroid.*

Dendrolagus (den-drol′a-gus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον,* a tree, + *λαγῶς,* a hare.] A genus of kangaroos; the tree-kangaroos. They are adapted for arboreal life, having the tail less robust than that of the ground-kangaroos, and the limbs better proportioned,

Tree-kangaroo (*Dendrolagus inustus*).

with stronger claws. They move in the trees by leaping. The species are peculiar to New Guinea and northern Australia.

dendrolite (den′drō-līt), *n.* [= F. *dendrolithe.* < Gr. *δένδρον,* a tree, + *λίθος,* a stone.] A petrified or fossil shrub, plant, or part of a plant.

dendrological (den-drō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *dendrology* + *-ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to dendrology.

Dendrological science has met with a great, an almost irreparable, loss in the death of Alphonse Lavallée, the best-known and most successful student and collector of trees of this generation. *Science,* IV. 10.

dendrologist (den-drol′ǭ-jist), *n.* [< *dendrology* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in dendrology.

dendrologous (den-drol′ǭ-gus), *a.* [< *dendrology* + *-ous.*] Relating to dendrology.

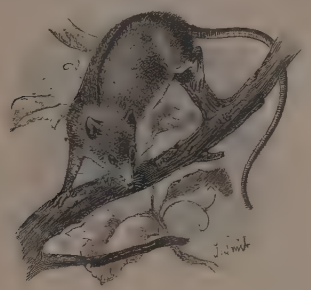
dendrology (den-drol′ǭ-ji), *n.* [= F. *dendrologie* = Pg. *dendrologia*, < Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] A discourse or treatise on trees; the natural history of trees. Also *dendrography.*

dendrometer (den-drom′e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *dendromètre*, < Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An apparatus for measuring the heights of trees. It consists essentially of a square board pivoted at one corner to a stake set up at a known distance from the tree to be measured. A sight on the board enables the operator to fix the instrument on a level with the base of the tree; then on sighting the top of the tree its height is ascertained from the position of a plumb-line and scale on the face of the board.

Dendrometridæ (den-drǭ-met′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *-μέτρης*, a measure, < *μέτρον*, a measure, + *-idæ.*] A group of geometrid moths, in some systems called a family, represented by such genera as *Geometra*, *Abraxas*, etc. The larvæ are known as measuring-worms or loopers, from their mode of progression.

Dendromyinæ (den″drǭ-mi-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dendromys* + *-inæ.*] An Ethiopian subfamily of rodents, of the family *Muridæ*, including a number of small mouse-like arboreal species. The genera are *Dendromys* and *Steatomys.*

Dendromys (den′drǭ-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *μῦς* = E. *mouse.*] The typical genus of the subfamily *Dendromyinæ.* It is characterized by grooved incisors, slender form, long scant-

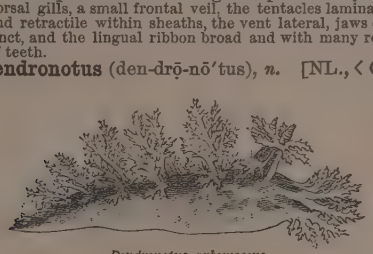


Dendromys typus.

haired tail, and the first and fifth digits much shorter than the others. *D. typus* or *mesomelas* is about 3½ inches long, the tail 4½ inches, of a grayish color, with a black stripe on the back, arboreal in habit, and found in South Africa.

Dendronotidæ (den-drǭ-not′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dendronotus* + *-idæ.*] A family of nudibranchiate opisthobranchiate gastropods. They have dorsal gills, a small frontal veil, the tentacles laminated and retractile within sheaths, the vent lateral, jaws distinct, and the lingual ribbon broad and with many rows of teeth.

Dendronotus (den-drǭ-nō′tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr.



Dendronotus arborescens.

δένδρον, a tree, + *νῶτος*, back.] The typical genus of the family *Dendronotidæ.*

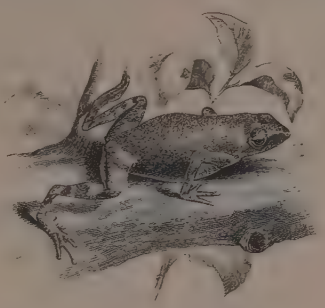
Dendrophidæ (den-drof′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dendrophis* + *-idæ.*] A family of harmless colubriform or aglyphodont arboreal serpents; the Indian and African tree-snakes. They have a very thin or slender elongate form, the head flat and distinct from the neck, the ventral scutes usually doubly carinate, and the subcaudal scutes in two rows. They are very agile, live in trees, and feed chiefly on small reptiles, as lizards. In color they vary with their surroundings. There are two genera, *Dendrophis* and *Chrysopelea.* By most authors both genera are referred to the family *Colubridæ* and quite widely separated.

Dendrophis (den′drǭ-fis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *ὄφις*, a serpent.] The typical genus of tree-snakes of the family *Dendrophidæ.* The East Indian *D. picta* and *D. caudolineolata* are examples. See cut in next column.

Dendrophryniscidæ (den″drǭ-fri-nis′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dendrophryniscus* + *-idæ.*] A family of toads, typified by the genus *Dendrophryniscus.* They have no maxillary teeth, and have subcylindric sacral diapophyses. The family contains a few Neotropical toad-like species. Also called *Batrachophrynidæ.*

Tree-snake (*Dendrophis caudolineolata*).

Dendrophryniscus (den″drǭ-fri-nis′kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *φρύνη*, *φρῦνος*, a toad, + dim. *-ισκος*: see *Phryniscus.*] A genus



Dendrophryniscus brevipollicatus.

of tailless amphibians or toads, typical of the family *Dendrophryniscidæ.*

Dendrortyx (den-drôr′tiks), *n.* [NL. (Gould, 1845), < Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *ὄρτυξ*, a quail.] A genus of American partridges; the tree-partridges. *D. leucophrys*, *D. macrurus*, and *D. barbatus*, of Mexico and Central America, are examples.

Dendrosaura (den-drǭ-sâ′rą̄), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] One of many names applied to a division of *Lacertilia*, or lizards, consisting of the *Chamæleontidæ* or chameleons alone. Also called *Vermilinguia*, *Rhiptoglossa*, *Chamæleonida*, etc.

Dendrosoma (den-drǭ-sō′mą̄), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *σῶμα*, body.] The typical genus of *Dendrosomidæ*, containing multitentaculate animalcules forming branched, naked, sessile colonies. It is one of the most remarkable forms of the whole infusorial class, resembling a polyp in many respects, and is the one compound or aggregate type among the suctorial or tentaculiferous infusorians. *D. radians*, which grows on aquatic plants in fresh water, was originally described by Ehrenberg as a kind of sun-animalcule of the genus *Actinophrys.*

Dendrosomidæ (den-drǭ-som′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dendrosoma* + *-idæ.*] A family of suctorial tentaculiferous infusorians, typified by the genus *Dendrosoma.* The animalcules are multitentaculate and form branching colonies.

dendrostyle (den′drǭ-stīl), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον*, tree, + *στῦλος*, pillar: see *style*².] The axial style or stalk of the hydroid stage of the rhizostomous discophorous hydrozoans.

dene¹†, *n.* See *dean*¹, *den*².

dene² (dēn), *n.* [Also *dean*; a var. of *din*: see *din.*] Din. [Prov. Eng.]

deneer†, **deneere**†, *n.* See *denier*².

denegate† (den′ē-gāt), *v. t.* [< L. *denegatus*, pp. of *denegare*, deny: see *deny.*] To deny.

denegation† (den-ē-gā′shǫn), *n.* [= F. *dénégation* = Sp. *denegacion* = Pg. *denegação* = It. *denegazione*, < L. as if **denegatio*(*n*-), < *denegare*, deny: see *denegate.*] Denial.

dene-hole (dēn′hōl), *n.* [< *dene*¹ = *dean*¹ (or *den*²) + *hole*¹.] One of the many ancient artificial excavations or pits found in the Chalk formation of the south of England.

The general conclusion seems to be that these *deneholes* were probably used for the secret storage of grain in British or Romano-British times. *The Academy*, Jan. 28, 1888.

Denelage†, *n.* An obsolete form of *Danelaw.*

denerel†, *n.* [OF., the sixth of a bushel.] In Guernsey, formerly, a measure equal to one sixth of a bushel.

The action was to enforce payment of an annual Chef rente [in Guernsey] of 4 qrs. 0 dls. 0½ *denerel*, one-half and three-sixteenths of a fifth of a *denerel* of wheat, etc. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 244.

dengue (deng′gā), *n.* [A W. Ind. use of Sp. *dengue*, prudery, fastidiousness, lit. a refusing (= It. *diniego*, refusal, denial), < Sp. *denegar* = It. *denegare*, refuse, deny, < L. *denegare*, deny: see *denegate*, *deny.* "This disease, when it first appeared in the British West India islands, was called the *dandy-fever* from the stiffness and constraint which it gave to the limbs and body. The Spaniards of the neighboring islands mistook the term for their word *dengue*, denoting prudery, which might also well express stiffness, and hence the term *dengue* became, at last, the name of the disease" (*Tully*, in Webster's Dict.).] A febrile epidemic disease, occurring especially in the West Indies and the southern United States, characterized by severe pain, particularly in the joints, and an eruption somewhat resembling that of measles. The attack is violent but brief, and is seldom fatal. Also called *dandy*, *dandy-fever*, *breakbone fever.*

deniable (dē-nī′a-bl), *a.* [< *deny* + *-able.*] Capable of being denied or contradicted.

The negative authority is also *deniable* by reason. *Sir T. Browne.*

denial (dē-nī′al), *n.* [< *deny* + *-al.*] **1.** The act of denying or contradicting; the assertion of the contrary of some proposition or affirmation; negation; contradiction.

A *denial* of the possibility of miracles is a *denial* of the possibility of God. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 285.

2. Refusal to grant; the negation or refusal of a request or a petition; non-compliance.

Here comes your father; never make *denial*,
I must and will have Katharine to my wife.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

Begin, and somewhat loudly sweep the string.
Hence with *denial* vain, and coy excuse.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 18.

3. Refusal to accept or acknowledge; a disowning; rejection: as, a *denial* of God; a *denial* of the faith or the truth.

We may deny God in all those acts that are capable of being morally good or evil; those are the proper scenes, in which we act our confessions or *denials* of him. *South.*

4. In *law*, a traverse in the pleading of one party of the statement set up by the other; a defense. *Rapalje and Lawrence.*—**Syn. 3.** Disavowal, disclaimer.

denier¹ (dē-nī′ėr), *n.* [< *deny* + *-er*¹.] **1.** One who denies or contradicts.

It may be I am esteemed by my *denier* sufficient of myself to discharge my duty to God as a priest, though not to men as a prince. *Eikon Basilike.*

2. One who refuses or rejects.—**3.** One who disowns; one who refuses to own, avow, or acknowledge.

Paul speaketh sometimes of *deniers* of God, not only with their lips and tongue, but also with their deed and life. *J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 233.

denier² (de-nēr′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *deneer*, *deneere*; < OF. *denier*, F. *denier*, a denier, denarius, money, = Sp. Pg. It. *denario*, < L. *denarius*: see *denarius.*] A silver coin (also called the *novus denarius*) introduced by the Carolingian dynasty into France, and soon issued, with varying types and legends, by other countries. It weighed about 22 grains, and was practically the sole silver coin of western Europe till the middle of the twelfth century. In England the corresponding silver coin was called a *penny.* The name *denier d'Aquitaine* was given by Edward III. of England to a silver coin (see cut above) struck for his French dominions.

Obverse. Reverse.

Denier d'Aquitaine of Edward III., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

Witty. Faith, 'tis somewhat too dear yet, gentlemen.
Sir Ruin. There's not a *denier* to be bated, sir.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at several Weapons, v. 2.

denigrate† (den′i-grāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denigrated*, ppr. *denigrating.* [< L. *denigratus*, pp. of *denigrare* (> F. *dénigrer* = Sp. *denigrar* (cf. Pg. *denegrir*) = It. *denigrare*), blacken, < *de* + *nigrare*, make black, < *niger*, black: see *negro.*] To blacken; make black.

By suffering some impression from fire, bodies are casually or artificially *denigrated* in their natural complexion. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 12.

denigration (den-i-grā′shon), *n.* [= OF. *denigracion* = Sp. *denigracion* = Pg. *denigração* = It. *denigrazione*, < LL. *denigratio(n-)*, < L. *denigrare*, blacken: see *denigrate.*] The act of making or becoming black, literally or figuratively; a blackening. [Archaic.]

In these several instances of *denigration* the metals are worn off, or otherwise reduced into very minute parts. *Boyle*, Works, I. 714.

I do not care to occupy myself with the *denigration* of a man [Comte] who, on the whole, deserves to be spoken of with respect. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 151.

denigrator (den′i-grā-tor), *n.* [< L. as if **denigrator*, < *denigrare*, blacken: see *denigrate.*] One who or that which blackens.

denigrature† (den′i-grā-tūr), *n.* [< *denigrate* + *-ure.*] A making black. *Bailey*, 1727. See *denigration.*

denim (den′im), *n.* [A trade-name; origin unknown.] A colored twilled cotton material used largely for overalls.

denitrate (dē-nī′trāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denitrated*, ppr. *denitrating.* [< *de-* priv. + *nitr(ic)* + *-ate*[2].] To free from nitric acid.

denitration (dē-nī-trā′shon), *n.* [< *denitrate* + *-ion.*] A freeing from nitric acid.

denitrification (dē-nī″tri-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [As *denitrify* + *-ation.* See *nitrification.*] The removal or destruction of nitrates.

denitrificator (dē-nī′tri-fi-kā-tor), *n.* [As *denitrify* + *-ator.* See *denitrification.*] An apparatus used in sulphuric-acid factories to impregnate the sulphurous acid obtained from burning sulphur or pyrites with nitrous fumes. It consists of a tower in which strong oil of vitriol charged with nitrous fumes from the Gay-Lussac tower and weak chamber-acid (sulphuric acid as drawn from the leaden chambers of the factory) are allowed to flow down over pieces of flint or coke against the current of hot sulphurous gases. The strong acid on dilution gives up its nitrous fumes, which are swept on with the other gases into the acid-chambers. Also called *Glover's tower* or *denitrating tower.*

denitrify (dē-nī′tri-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denitrified*, ppr. *denitrifying.* [< *de-* priv. + *nitrify.*] To remove or destroy nitrates.

Nitrogen that may be present in a nitrified form, or in a form easily nitrified, may escape assimilation by being set free by the *denitrifying* ferment described by Gayon and Dupetit and Springer. *Science*, IX. 111.

denization (den-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< AF. *denization;* as *denize* + *-ation.*] The act of making one a denizen, subject, or citizen.

A vast number of charters of *denization* were granted to particular persons of Irish descent from the reign of Henry II. downwards. *Hallam.*

At Venice he had himself gained the rights of citizenship in 1476, only after the residence of fifteen years, which was required of aliens before *denization.* *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 10.

denize† (de-nīz′), *v. t.* [Formerly also *dennize;* < *denize(n)*, simulating verbs in *-ize.*] To make a denizen, subject, or citizen of; naturalize.

There was a private act made for *denizing* the children of Richard Hill. *Strype*, Edw. IV., 1552.

denizen (den′i-zn), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *denisen, denison, denizon;* < ME. *denesyn, denezen, denysen, denyzen,* < AF. *denzein, denszein, denzeyn, denezyn, deincein,* OF. *deinzein,* denizen, a denizen—that is, one within (ML. *intrinsecus*), as opposed to *forein,* one without (ML. *forinsecus*) the privileges of the city franchise, < OF. *deinz, deins, dens,* F. *dans,* within, < L. *de intus,* from within: *de,* from; *intus,* within, < *in* = E. *in.*] **I.**† *a.* Within the city franchise; having acquired certain rights or privileges of citizenship.

Prouided also, that yf eny citezen *denezyn* or foreyn departe out of the seid cite, and resorte ayein wtyn a yere, that then he haue benefice of alle libertees and priuylages of the seid citee. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 393.

II. *n.* **1.** A stranger admitted to residence and certain rights in a foreign country; in *Eng. law,* an alien admitted to citizenship by the sovereign's letters patent, but ineligible to any public office. The word has a similar meaning in South Carolina.

Also thot no seriaunts ne seriaunt go for hur offerynge vn Cristemas day, ne gedre no fees of eny *denyzen* nor foreyn at other sesons, but as he or they wolle agree by their fre wylle. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 392.

Hereupon all Frenchmen in England, not *Denizens,* were taken Prisoners, and all their Goods seiz'd for the King. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 306.

In the early Roman republic . . . the alien or *denizen* could have no share in any institution supposed to be coeval with the State. *Maine*, Ancient Law, p. 48.

2. A citizen; a dweller; an inhabitant.

He summons straight his *denizens* of air. *Pope*, R. of the L., ii. 55.

The scene . . . is the spiritual world, of which we are as truly *denizens* now as hereafter. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 48.

denizen (den′i-zn), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *denisen, denison*; < *denizen, n.*; cf. *denize.*] To make a denizen; admit to residence with certain rights and privileges; endenizen.

Out of doubt, some new *denizen'd* lord. *Chapman*, Bussy d'Ambois, i. 1.

We have a word now *denizened*, and brought into familiar use amongst us, compliment. *Donne*, Sermons, xvi.

The Hones, Williamsons, and Nicolsons were among the first glass painters of the time; all natives of Holland, or born, as is said, "in the Emperor's Dominions," but *denizened* in England. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 482.

denizenship (den′i-zn-ship), *n.* [< *denizen* + *-ship.*] The state of being a denizen.

denk (dengk), *a.* Same as *dink.* [Scotch.]

Denmark satin. See *satin.*

dennet (den′et), *n.* [Prob., like many other names of vehicles, from a proper name (*Dennet*?).] A light, open, two-wheeled carriage for traveling, resembling a gig.

In those days men drove "gigs" as they since have driven stanhopes, tilburys, *dennets*, and cabriolets. *T. Hook*, Gilbert Gurney, II. xi. (*Latham.*)

denominable (dē-nom′i-na-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **denominabilis*, < *denominare*, name: see *denominate.*] Capable of being denominated or named.

An inflammation either simple, consisting only of an hot and sanguineous affluxion, or else *denominable* from other humours. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 3.

denominant (dē-nom′i-nant), *n.* [< L. *denominan(t-)s*, ppr. of *denominare*, name: see *denominate.*] The abstract noun corresponding to an adjective that signifies an accidental quality, as *bravery.* Also *denominator.* See *denominative.*

denominate (dē-nom′i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denominated*, ppr. *denominating.* [< L. *denominatus*, pp. of *denominare* (> F. *dénommer* = Pr. *denommar* = Sp. *denominar* = Pg. *denomear* = It. *denominare*), name, < *de* + *nominare*, name: see *nominate.*] To name; give a name or epithet to; call.

This is the residence of the pasha of Tripoli, from which city the whole pashalic is *denominated.* *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 101.

The stuff which is *denominated* everlasting, and used as pantaloons by careful parents for their children. *Sydney Smith*, To Mrs. Holland, ix.

Adversity . . . has been wisely *denominated* the ordeal of true greatness. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 423.

The minister was sometimes *denominated* the priest. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 218.

=**Syn.** To call, style, entitle, designate, dub.

denominate (dē-nom′i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *denominatus*, pp.: see the verb.] In *arith.*, denoting a number, and used with the name of the kind of unit treated of; qualifying: opposed to *abstract.* Thus, in the expression *seven pounds, seven* is a *denominate* number, while *seven*, without reference to concrete units, is an *abstract* number.

denomination (dē-nom-i-nā′shon), *n.* [= F. *dénomination* = Pr. *denominatio* = Sp. *denominacion* = Pg. *denominação* = It. *denominazione*, < L. *denominatio(n-)*, a naming, metonymy, < *denominare*, name: see *denominate.*] **1.** The act of naming: as, Linnæus's *denomination* of plants.

The witty *denomination* of his chief carousing cups. One he calls his bull, another his bear, another his horse. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, ii. 4.

2. A name or appellation; especially, a collective designation.

Is there any token, *denomination*, or monument of the Gaules yet remaynyng in Ireland, as there is of the Scythians? *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

From hence that tax had the *denomination* of shipmoney. *Clarendon*, Civil War, I. 68.

All these came under the *denomination* of Anabaptists. *Strype*, Abp. Parker.

3. A class, society, or collection of individuals called by the same name; specifically, a religious sect: as, the Methodist *denomination.*—**Internal denomination**†, **external denomination**†, respectively, an attribute denoting something which is in the subject, and something which is not in it, but belongs to it in consequence of a relation to another thing; that which is intrinsic, and that which is extrinsic.

A subject receives adjuncts internal into itself: as snow, whiteness; the soul, science or knowledge: external to itself; as the sight, color; soldiers, arms, etc. Internal give to the subject *internal denomination;* external, *external:* for when snow is denominated from whiteness, it is an *internal denomination;* but when a soldier is said to be armed, or the eye to see anything, it is an *external denomination.* Vulgarly these denominations are called intrinsical and extrinsical. *Burgersdicius*, tr. by a Gentleman.

=**Syn.** 2. *Appellation*, etc. See *name, n.*

denominational (dē-nom-i-nā′shon-al), *a.* [< *denomination* + *-al.*] **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of a name or appellation.—**2.** Pertaining to a denomination or sect.

Their zeal was chiefly shown in the defence of their *denominational* differences. *Buckle*, Civilization, I. iii.

denominationalism (dē-nom-i-nā′shon-al-izm), *n.* [< *denominational* + *-ism.*] The tendency to divide into sects or denominations; specifically, the inclination to emphasize the distinguishing tenets of a religious denomination, in contradistinction to the general principles adhered to by the whole class; a denominational or sectarian spirit.

The struggle going on between Secularism and *Denominationalism* in teaching. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 68.

"Politics" and "theology"—*denominationalism*, in whatever form, educational or any other—are the only subjects against which the College shuts its doors. *Nineteenth Century*, XX. 246.

denominationalist (dē-nom-i-nā′shon-al-ist), *n.* [< *denominational* + *-ist.*] A member or an adherent of a denomination; one who favors denominationalism or sectarianism.

To some of the thorough-going *denominationalists* this seemed a good joke. *The Century*, XXV. 183.

denominationalize (dē-nom-i-nā′shon-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denominationalized*, ppr. *denominationalizing.* [< *denominational* + *-ize.*] To render denominational in character and aims: as, to *denominationalize* education. [Rare.]

The religious sentiment somewhat but not too much *denominationalized*—to coin a new word. *The Nation*, March 11, 1869, p. 190.

denominationally (dē-nom-i-nā′shon-al-i), *adv.* In a denominational manner; by denomination or sect.

denominative (dē-nom′i-nā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dénominatif* = Pr. *denominatiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *denominativo*, < LL. *denominativus*, pertaining to derivation, < L. *denominare*, name: see *denominate.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Capable of receiving a denomination or name; namable.

The least *denominative* part of time is a minute. *Cocker*, Arithmetic.

2. Constituting a distinct appellation; appellative; naming.

Connotative names have hence been also called *denominative*, because the subject which they denominate is denominated by, or receives a name from, the attribute which they connote. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, I. iii. § 6.

3. In *gram.*, formed from a noun- or adjective-stem: applied especially to verbs so made.

II. *n.* **1.** That which has the character of a denomination, or term that denominates or describes.—**2.** Specifically, in *gram.*, a word, especially a verb, formed from a noun, either substantive or adjective.

Peter is said to be valiant; here valiantness is the denominator, valiant the *denominative*, and Peter the denominated; for Peter is the subject whereunto the denominator doth cleave. *Blundeville.*

denominatively (dē-nom′i-nā-tiv-li), *adv.* By denomination.

denominator (dē-nom′i-nā-tor), *n.* [= F. *dénominateur* = Sp. Pg. *denominador* = It. *denominatore*, < NL. *denominator*, < L. *denominare*, name: see *denominate.*] **1.** One who or that which gives a name; one from whom or that from which a name is derived.

Eber, . . . the Father of the Hebrews, and *denominator* of the Hebrew tongue. *Lightfoot*, Harmony of Old Testament, p. 27.

Specifically—**2.** In *math.*: (*a*) In *arith.*, that term of a fraction which indicates the value of the fractional unit; that term of a fraction which represents the divisor, and is, in common fractions, written below the dividend or numerator. See *fraction.* Thus, in $\frac{3}{5}$, 5 is the *denominator*, showing that the integer is divided into five parts, 3 of which parts are taken. (*b*) In *alg.*, a divisor placed under a dividend, as in a numerical fraction.—**3.** Same as *denominant.*

denotable (dē-nō′ta-bl), *a.* [< *denote* + *-able.*] That may be denoted or marked.

In hot regions, and more spread and digested flowers, a sweet savour may be allowed, *denotable* from several human expressions. *Sir T. Browne*, Miscellanies, p. 25.

denotate† (dē-nō′tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *denotatus*, pp. of *denotare*, denote: see *denote.*] To denote; signify.

Those terms of all and for ever in Scripture, are not eternall, but only *denotate* a longer time, which by many examples they prove. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 716.

Wherefore serve names, but to *denotate* the nature of things? *Bp. Hall*, Against Romanists, § 38.

denotation (dē-nō-tā′shon), *n.* [= F. *dénotation* = Sp. *denotacion* = Pg. *denotação* = It. *denotazione*, < LL. *denotatio(n-)*, a marking or pointing out, < L. *denotare*, mark out, denote: see *denote.*] **1.** The act of denoting or indicating by a name or other sign; the attaching of a

designation to an object; that function of a name or other designation by which it calls up to the mind addressed the idea of an object for which it may stand.

A term used as a term of *denotation* is used "without prejudice," as English lawyers sometimes say, to the real meaning or true connotation of the term, which is left to be settled afterwards. *Hodgson*, Mind, IX. 58.

2. That which a word denotes, names, or marks, in distinction from that which it means or signifies. See *connotation*.

We may either analyse its [a general term's] connotation or muster its *denotation*, as the context or the cast of our minds may determine.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 77.

When a name has fallen into this state, [it] can only be made serviceable by stripping it of some part of its multifarious *denotation*. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, I. iii. § 7.

denotative (dē-nō'tą-tiv), *a.* [= Sp. It. *denotativo*; as *denotate* + *-ive*.] Having power to denote.

What are the effects of sickness? The alteration it produces is so *denotative*, that a person is known to be sick by those who never saw him in health.
Letters upon Physiognomy, p. 121.

denotatively (dē-nō'tą-tiv-li), *adv.* In a denotative manner; by way of denotation.

The classes, whether plural or individual, are all alike represented *denotatively* by literal symbols, w, x, y, z.
Venn, Symbolic Logic, p. 36.

I use the word given *denotatively*, to designate what I mean, abstracting from that part of its connotation which involves a giver and receiver. *Hodgson*, Mind, IX. 63.

denote (dē-nōt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denoted*, ppr. *denoting*. [< OF. *denoter*, F. *dénoter* = Sp. Pg. *denotar* = It. *denotare*, < L. *denotare*, mark out, denote, < *de-* + *notare*, mark, < *nota*, a mark: see *note*. Cf. *connote*.] 1. To mark off from others; identify by a mark; designate; name; signify by a sign, especially a visible sign: as, the character × *denotes* multiplication. See *connote*.

'Tis not alone my inky cloak, good mother, . . .
That can *denote* me truly. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2.

The serpent with the tail in its mouth *denotes* the eternity of God, that he is without beginning and without end.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 415.

On several imperial coins we meet with the figure of a funeral pile, without anything to *denote* the burning of it, though indeed there is on some of them a flambeau sticking out on each side, to let us know it was to be consumed to ashes. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, ii.

The word man *denotes* Peter, James, John, and an indefinite number of other individuals, of whom, taken as a class, it is the name. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, I. ii. § 5.

2. To be the sign or symptom of; show; indicate: as, a quick pulse *denotes* fever.

Thy wild acts *denote*
The unreasonable fury of a beast.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 3.

=**Syn. 1.** *Note*, *Denote*, *Connote*. See the definitions of these words.—2. To betoken, imply.

denotement (dē-nōt'ment), *n.* [< *denote* + *-ment*.] Sign; indication. [Rare.]

dénouement (dā-nȭ'moṅ), *n.* [F., also *dénoûment*, < *dénouer*, untie, < *dé-* priv. + *nouer*, tie, knot, < L. *nodare*, tie, knot, < *nodus* = E. *knot*: see *node* and *knot*.] The solution of a mystery; the winding up or catastrophe of a plot, as of a novel, drama, etc.; the issue, as of any course of conduct; the event.

The end, the climax, the culmination, the surprise, the discovery, are all slightly different in meaning from that ingenious loosening of the knot of intrigue which the word *dénouement* implies. *Saturday Rev.*, No. 1474.

I grieve not to be able to point my tale with the expected moral, though perhaps the true *dénouement* may lead to one as valuable.
Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 215.

denounce (dē-nouns'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denounced*, ppr. *denouncing*. [< ME. *denouncen*, < OF. *denoncer*, *denuncer*, F. *dénoncer* = Sp. Pg. *denunciar* = It. *denunziare*, < L. *denunciare*, *denuntiare* (pp. *denunciatus*, whence the other E. form *denunciate*), declare, announce, threaten, denounce, < *de-* + *nunciare*, *nuntiare*, announce, < *nuncius*, more correctly *nuntius*, a messenger: see *nuncio*. Cf. *announce*, *enounce*, *pronounce*, *renounce*.] 1†. To make known in a formal manner; proclaim; announce; declare.

And ther the Aungell *denouncyd* to Zacharie the Nativite of Seynt John the Baptyst.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 71.

I *denounce* and declare, by the authority of God's word and doctrine of Christ, that ye be truly baptized within.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 71.

2. To proclaim or declare as impending or threatened; formally or publicly threaten to do or effect; make a menace of: as, to *denounce* war; to *denounce* punishment.

I *denounce* unto you this day, that ye shall surely perish. Deut. xxx. 18.

The great Master of the Prussians sent an Herault to *denounce* warre unto the King. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 146.

To the wicked, God hath *denounc'd* ill success in all that they take in hand. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxviii.

They impose their wild conjectures for laws upon others, and *denounce* war against all that receive them not.
Decay of Christian Piety.

The laws of the United States have *denounced* heavy penalties against the traffic in slaves.
D. Webster, in Lodge, p. 276.

3. To proclaim censure or condemnation of; brand publicly; stigmatize; arraign: as, to *denounce* one as a swindler, or as a coward.

To *denounce* the immoralities of Julius Cæsar.
Brougham, Fox. (*Latham*.)

No man is *denounced* for acting or thinking in the sixteenth century what the sixteenth century acted and thought. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 26.

In terrible earnest he *denounced* the public crime, and meted out to every official, high and low, his due portion.
Emerson, Theodore Parker, p. 272.

I . . . think they [the Puritans] were right in *denouncing* the Court of High Commission and all its works.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 325.

4. To make formal or public accusation against; inform against; accuse: used especially where knowledge of wrongful acts has been acquired confidentially or stealthily: as, to *denounce* a confederate in crime; to *denounce* one to the authorities.

He soon found that it was necessary for him openly to *denounce* the Jacobins to the Legislative Assembly and the nation, as the enemies of the country.
Everett, Orations, I. 497.

5. In *Mexican* and *Spanish mining-law*: (*a*) To lay an information against (a mine) as forfeit because of abandonment, or through being insufficiently worked; hence, to claim the right to work (such a mine) by laying an information against it. (*b*) To announce and register the discovery of (a new mine or mineral deposit), and thus preëmpt; hence, to lay claim to on the ground of discovery and registry.

Opals are frequent, principally in the vicinity of Erandique [Honduras], where as many as sixteen mines have been *denounced* in a single year. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 132.

denouncement (dē-nouns'ment), *n.* [< OF. *denoncement*, *denuncement*, < *denoncer*, denounce: see *denounce* and *-ment*.] 1. The act of denouncing; the declaration of a menace, or of evil; denunciation. [Rare.]

False is the reply of Cain upon the *denouncement* of his curse, My iniquity is greater than I can bear.
Sir T. Browne.

He receiv'd his due *denouncement* from God.
Milton, Civil Power.

2. In *Mexican* and *Spanish mining-law*, application to the authorities for the grant of the right to work a mine, either on the ground of new discovery, or on the ground of forfeiture of the rights of a former owner, through abandonment or contravention of the mining-law. See *denounce*, 5.

The title to these deposits is a *denouncement* as discoverer of four pertenencias—twenty-four Mexican feet in length, with an appropriate width, depending on the inclination of the vein. *Mowry*, Arizona and Sonora, p. 112.

denouncer (dē-noun'sėr), *n.* 1. One who denounces; one who threatens or menaces.

Here comes the sad *denouncer* of my fate. *Dryden*.

2. One who endeavors to obtain possession of or right to a mine or other land by denouncement.

de novo (dē nō'vō). [L.: *de*, of; *novo*, abl. of *novus* = E. *new*.] Anew; from the beginning.

dens (denz), *n.*; pl. *dentes* (den'tēz). [L. *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*.] 1. In *anat.* and *dentistry*, a tooth. —2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a tooth-like or dentate part or organ. See *tooth*.—**Dens bicuspis**, a bicuspid tooth; a premolar.—**Dens caninus**, a canine tooth.—**Dens incisivus**, an incisor tooth.—**Dens molaris.** (*a*) A molar tooth; a grinder, whether molar proper or premolar. (*b*) The incus or anvil, one of the little bones of the ear, so called from its shape in man.—**Dens sapientiæ**, a wisdom-tooth; a last molar.—**Dens sectorius**, a sectorial tooth. *Owen*.

dense (dens), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dense* = Sp. Pg. It. *denso*, < L. *densus*, thick, close, set close, dense (opposed to *rarus*, thin, rare), = Gr. *δασύς*, thick, dense, shaggy, hairy, rough: see *Dasya*.] I. *a.* 1. Having great or unusual consistency of elements or closeness of parts; closely compacted or conglomerated; compact; close; thick: as, a *dense* body; a *dense* cloud or fog; a *dense* panicle of flowers.

The cause of cold is the density of the body, for all *dense* bodies are colder than most other bodies.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

This surrounding chaos . . . was far from being solid: he resembles it to a *dense* though fluid atmosphere.
Goldsmith, Animated Nature, I. 29.

The boundless ether back to roll,
And to replace the cloudy barrier *dense*.
Cowper, Iliad, v.

The decks were *dense* with stately forms.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

2. In *zoöl.*, closely set; separated by very small intervals: as, *dense* punctures, hairs, etc.—3. In *photog.*, more or less opaque; strong in the contrast of lights and shades: said of a negative exhibiting these characteristics, and capable of giving a brilliant print, or even, if it be too dense, a harsh one, as distinguished from a *weak* or *thin* negative, the picture on which presents small contrasts, while its film is inclined to be more or less transparent, even in the lights, and the resulting print is flat. Also expressed by *strong* and *intense*.

With good *dense* negatives the printing may be conducted in direct sunshine. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 257.

4. Figuratively, without break or interruption; difficult to penetrate; solid and heavy: as, *dense* ignorance; *dense* wit; *dense* stupidity.—5. Thick-headed; obtuse; stolid; stupid; dull.

I must needs conclude the present generation of playgoers more virtuous than myself, or more *dense*.
Lamb, Artificial Comedy.

=**Syn. 1.** Condensed, compressed.

II.† *n.* A thicket.

The hog-ward who drove swine to the *dense* in the woodland paid his lord fifteen pigs at the slaughter-time, and was himself paid by the increase of the herd.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 330.

densely (dens'li), *adv.* In a dense manner; compactly.

densen (den'sn), *v. t.* [< *dense* + *-en*[1].] To make dense or more dense. [Rare.]

In 1800 there is some *densening* of population within the old lines and a western movement along the Mohawk in New York State.
T. W. Higginson, Harper's Mag., June, 1884.

denseness (dens'nes), *n.* The state of being dense; condition as to density.

denshire, densher (den'shēr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denshired*, *denshered*, ppr. *denshiring*, *denshering*. [First quoted as *densher*; so called from *Denshire*, contr. of *Devonshire*.] To improve (land) by burning parings of earth, turf, and stubble, which have been cast in heaps upon it, and then spreading the ashes over the ground as a compost.

denshiring, denshering (den'shēr-ing), *n.* The act or process of improving land, as defined under *denshire*. Also called *burn-beating* (which see).

Burning of land, or burn-bating, is commonly called *denshiring*, that is Devonshiring or Denbighshiring, because most used, or first invented there.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

Mr. Beshop of Merton first brought into the south of Wiltshire the improvement by burn-beking, *Denshering*, about 1639.
Aubrey, Wilts. Royal Soc. MS., p. 287. (*Halliwell*.)

densimeter (den-sim'e-tėr), *n.* [= Sp. *densimetro*, < L. *densus*, dense, + *metrum*, a measure.] An apparatus for ascertaining the specific gravity or comparative density of a solid or liquid, as metals, gunpowder, or sea-water. That used for testing the density of gunpowder consists essentially of a vessel in which the gunpowder is weighed in connection with mercury. The vessel is first partially filled with mercury by creating a vacuum; it is then emptied and a known weight of powder is placed in it, and the mercury again added under the influence of the same vacuum, less being admitted, however, in consequence of the space occupied by the powder. A comparison of the amount of mercury admitted with the weight of the powder gives the specific gravity of the powder. The *optical densimeter* of Hilgard consists of a glass prism for holding salt water, and a collimating telescope for examining a ray of light passing through the water in the prism, the refraction of the light giving the density of the water by comparison with the known angle of refraction of distilled water or sea-water of a known density. *Huch's densimeter* is used for ascertaining the density of syrups while boiling. See *salometer*.

density (den'sį-ti), *n.* [= F. *densité* = Sp. *densidad* = Pg. *densidade* = It. *densità*, < L. *densita(t-)s*, thickness, < *densus*, thick: see *dense*.] 1. The quality of being dense, close, or compact; closeness of constituent parts; compactness, actual or relative.

The *density* of the ether is greater in liquids and solids than in gases, and greater in gases than in vacuo.
Tyndall, Light and Elect., p. 62.

2. The mass or amount of matter per unit of bulk. The mass is the ratio of the living force or double the energy of motion to the square of the velocity. Experiments made by Newton upon the effect of attaching masses of different materials to pendulums have shown that the weights of bodies are precisely proportionate to their masses; consequently, the density is measured by the specific gravity, or the weight of a unit bulk. The unit of density is generally taken as that of water at its temperature of maximum density (4° C., 39° F.) and under ordinary pressure. Inasmuch as the gram was intended

to be, and within the limits of the probable error of the best observations actually is, the mass of one cubic centimeter of water under these conditions, it follows that the density as ordinarily expressed is, as closely as possible, the number of grams in one cubic centimeter of the particular kind of matter in question. The following table shows the density of several important substances: iridium, 22.4; platinum, 21.4; gold, 19.3; liquid mercury, 13.6; lead, 11.3; silver, 10.5; copper, 8.9; nickel, 8.7; iron, 7.8; tin, 7.3; zinc, 7.2; the earth, 5.6; solution of iodides of mercury and potassium, 3.2; diamond, 3.5; rock, about 2.7; aluminium, 2.6; sulphur, 2.0; magnesium, 1.7; the human body, 1.1; india-rubber, 1.0; alcohol, 0.8; ether, 0.7; lithium, 0.6; vapor of iodide of arsenic, 1.02; air, 0.0013; aqueous vapor, 0.0008; hydrogen, 0.00009. See *specific gravity*, under *gravity*.

The quantity of matter per unit of space is defined as the *density* of the mass filling that space.
A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 194.

The *density* of a body is measured by the number of units of mass in a unit of volume of the substance.
Clerk Maxwell, Heat, p. 82.

3. In *elect.*, the quantity of electricity per unit of volume at a point in space, or the quantity of electricity per unit of area at a point on a surface.

The electric volume-density at a given point in space is the limiting ratio of the quantity of electricity within a sphere whose centre is the given point to the volume of the sphere, when its radius is diminished without limit. . . . The electric *density* at a given point on a surface is the limiting ratio of the quantity of electricity within a sphere whose centre is the given point to the area of the surface contained within the sphere, when its radius is diminished without limit.
Clerk Maxwell, Elect. and Mag., § 64.

Gravimetric density of gunpowder, the weight of a measured quantity of gunpowder. It is expressed by the weight, in ounces, of a cubic foot of the powder.

dent[1] (dent), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *dent*, a var. of *dint:* see *dint*, *dunt*. In the sense of 'notch' the word belongs rather to *dent*[2], the two words being partly confused.] **I.** *n.* **1†.** A stroke; a blow.

Whenne he com the cheyne too,
With hys ax he smot it in two; . . .
It was a noble *dent*.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 2619.

All his mayle yriv'd, and plates yrent,
Shew'd all his bodie bare unto the cruell *dent*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vi. 15.

2†. Force; weight; dint.

Sle no man with yuel wille,
Ensaumple, or tunge, or strokis *dent*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 104.

3. A hollow mark made by a blow or by pressure; a small hollow or depression on the surface of a solid or a plastic body; an indented impression; a dint.

The bullet, shot at the distance of 20 yards, made a very considerable *dent* in a door. *Hist. Royal Society*, I. 367.

II. *a.* Marked by a dent or impression; dented: only in the phrase *dent corn*, Indian corn which has a depression in each kernel. [U. S.]

The few trials made with *dent* (or soft) *corns* lead me to think their albuminoids have a higher digestion coefficient than the flints. *E. F. Ladd*, Amer. Chem. Jour., VIII. 434.

dent[1] (dent), *v.* [< ME. **denten*, var. of *dinten*, *dunten*, knock, strike, dint: see *dint*, *v.*, and *dent*[1], *n.* Cf. *indent*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To make a dent or small hollow in; mark with dents or impressions.

Now Crummie's cloots
Dent a' the lone.
English, Scotch, and Latin Poems, p. 91.

I *dente*, Jenfondre.—It was an horryble stroke; se howe it hath *dented* in his harnesse. *Palsgrave.*

The street of the tombs, with its deeply *dented* chariot-ruts. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 177.

II.† *intrans.* To aim a denting or effective blow.

My heart, although *dented* at with ye arrowes of thy burning affections, . . . shall alwayes keepe his hardnesse.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 373.

dent[2] (dent), *n.* [< F. *dent*, OF. *dent* = Sp. *diente* = Pg. It. *dente*, < L. *den(t-)s* = Goth. *tunthus* = AS. *tōth*, E. *tooth:* see *tooth*, and cf. *dental*, *dentist*, etc. This word in E. is in part confused with *dent*[1], *n.*] **1†.** A notch; an indentation.

High was his comb, and coral-red withal,
In *dents* embattled like a castle-wall.
Dryden, Cock and Fox.

2. A tooth of a comb, metallic brush, or card. —**3.** A salient tooth or knob in the works of a lock. *E. H. Knight.*—**4.** A tooth of a gear-wheel. *E. H. Knight.*—**5.** A cane or wire of the reed frame in a weavers' loom.

dent[2]† (dent), *v. t.* [< ME. *denten*, by apheresis for *indenten*, < OF. *endenter*, < ML. *indentare*, tooth, notch, indent: see *indent*[2] and *dent*[2], *n.* This word is in part confused with *dent*[1], *v.*] To notch; indent.

Dentyn or yndentyn, [L.] *indento*.
Prompt. Parv., p. 118.

The sylour deir of the deise daytely was *dent*.
Gawan and Gologras, i. 6.

dentagra (den-tag'rä), *n.* [< L. *den(t-)s*, = E. *tooth*, + Gr. ἄγρα, a hunting, catching, taken in the senses it has in ποδάγρα, a trap for the feet, also gout in the feet (> E. *podagra*), χειράγρα, gout in the hands (> E. *chiragra*).] **1.** The toothache.—**2.** An instrument for drawing teeth; a tooth-forceps.

dental (den'tal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dental* = Sp. Pg. *dental* = It. *dentale*, < NL. *dentalis*, pertaining to the teeth (L. only in neut., *dentale*, n., the share-beam of a plow), < L. *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth:* see *dent*[2] and *tooth*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the teeth.—**2.** In *gram.*, formed or pronounced at or near the front upper teeth, with the tip or front of the tongue: as, *d*, *t*, and *n* are *dental* letters. The name *dental* is very imperfectly descriptive, as the teeth bear no important part in producing the sounds in question, and even, in the utterance of many communities, no part at all. Hence some phonetists avoid the term, using instead *lingual*, *tongue-point*, or the like.

The Hebrews have assigned which letters are labial, which *dental*, and which guttural. *Bacon.*

3. Connected with or used in dentistry: as, *dental* rubber; a *dental* mallet or hammer.—**Dental arch**, the curved line of the teeth in their sockets, corresponding to the alveolar border of each jaw. The somewhat parabolic curve of this arch in man, and its continuity, are among the diagnostic zoölogical characters of the genus *Homo*.—**Dental canal.** See *canal*[1].—**Dental cartilage.** See *cartilage*.—**Dental cavity**, the natural hollow of a tooth; the pulp-cavity (which see).—**Dental chisel, cut, drill, file, foramen**, etc. See the nouns.—**Dental formula**, a formal or tabular statement of the number and kinds of teeth a mammal may have; a formula of the dentition, in which the letters *i.*, *c.*, *pm.*, and *m.* respectively denote *incisor*, *canine*, *premolar*, and *molar*, and figures are used to indicate the number of each kind of teeth, the figures above a horizontal line (like the numerator of a fraction) referring to the upper jaw, those below the line to the lower jaw. When the letter *d* is prefixed to *i.*, *c.*, *pm.*, and *m.*, it signifies *deciduous*, and consequently the formula is that of the milk-dentition. The dental formula is usually written in full, as in the subjoined extract; but since there are always the same number of teeth on each side of either jaw, sometimes only each half jaw is indicated: thus, the formula for adult man would be: *i.* $\frac{2}{2}$, *c.* $\frac{1}{1}$, pm. $\frac{2}{2}$, m. $\frac{3}{3} \times 2 = 32$. See the extract.

The *dental formula* of a child over two years of age is thus:

$$di.\ \frac{2-2}{2-2},\ dc.\ \frac{1-1}{1-1},\ dm.\ \frac{2-2}{2-2} = 20;$$

which means that the child should have two incisors, one canine, and two molars, on each side of each jaw. . . . The formula of the permanent dentition in man is written:

$$i.\ \frac{2-2}{2-2},\ c.\ \frac{1-1}{1-1},\ pm.\ \frac{2-2}{2-2},\ m.\ \frac{3-3}{3-3} = 32;$$

there being two incisors, one canine, two premolars, and three molars on each side above and below.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 80.

Dental hammer. See *hammer*.—**Dental letter.** See **II.**, 1.—**Dental mallet.** See *mallet*.—**Dental pulp.** (*a*) The soft, sensitive, nervous and vascular substance which fills the cavity of a mature tooth. (*b*) The tissue or structure out of which a tooth is formed, and from which, as in the case of rodents, it may continue to grow for an indefinite period, in which case the teeth are said to have *persistent pulps*.—**Dental sac**, a closed dental follicle. See the extract.

The teeth are moulded upon papillæ of the mucous membrane, which may be exposed, but are more usually sunk in a fold or pit, the roof of which may close in so as to form a *dental sac*. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 80.

II. *n.* **1.** A sound formed by placing the end of the tongue against or near the upper teeth, as *d*, *t*, and *n* (see **I.**, 2).—**2.** In *conch.*, a tooth-shell; a shell of the family *Dentaliidæ*.

Two small black and shining pieces seem, by the shape, to have been formed in the shell of a *dental*. *Woodward.*

dentaliid (den-tal'i-id), *n.* A solenoconch of the family *Dentaliidæ*.

Dentaliidæ (den-ta-lī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dentalium* + *-idæ*.] A family of mollusks, constituting the class *Scaphopoda* (or order *Cirribranchiata* of *Gastropoda*); the tooth-shells. They are dioecious, headless, eyeless, with a trilobate foot, rudimentary lateral jaws, the mouth surrounded with filiform tentacles; the shell slender, conical, curved, open at both ends, with circular aperture and posterior attachment of the animal; the mantle saccular, open at both ends, the foot being protruded through the larger opening. The larvæ are free-swimming and ciliate, with a somewhat bivalvular shell, which subsequently becomes tubular. There are about 50 living and upward of 100 extinct species, the latter mostly Devonian. The animals live buried in the mud, where they crawl slowly about. (See *Scaphopoda*, *tooth-shell*.) The family has been divided by recent systematists into various genera, for which the names *Dentalium*, *Antale*, and *Entalis* have been used. Also *Dentalidæ*, *Dentaliadæ*.

Dentalina (den-ta-lī'nä), *n.* [< NL. *dentalis*, of the teeth (see *dental*), + *-ina*.] A genus of perforate foraminifers.

dentalite (den'tal-īt), *n.* [< *dental* + *-ite*[2].] A fossil tooth-shell.

dentality (den-tal'i-ti), *n.* [< *dental* + *-ity*.] The state or quality of being dental, as a consonant.

Dentalium (den-tā'li-um), *n.* [< NL. *dentalis*, < L. *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth:* see *dental*.] The typical and leading genus of the family *Dentaliidæ*. Different limits have been assigned to it. By the older conchologists it was used for all the *Dentaliidæ*, or forms with tusk-like shells; but more recently it has been restricted to *Dentaliidæ* with the posterior end of the tusk-like shell furnished with an internal slightly projecting tube provided with a dorsoventrally elongated opening.

dentalization (den-tal-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *dental* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] Conversion to a dental, as to *d* or *t:* said of articulate sounds.

The latter [Sanskrit k or c], usually designated by k[2] (or q), is frequently liable to labialization (or *dentalization*) in Greek. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 270.

Dentaria (den-tā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., fem. of LL. *dentarius*, pertaining to the teeth: see *dentary*.] A genus of cruciferous plants, natives of the cooler portion of the north temperate zone. It is nearly allied to *Cardamine*, with which it is united by some authorities, differing mainly in its few opposite or subverticillate cauline leaves, and in its scaly creeping or tuberous rootstocks. From its toothed pungent roots it derives the names of coral-root, toothwort, pepper-root, etc. The flowers are large, white or light-purple.

dentary (den'ta-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *dentarius*, pertaining to the teeth, < L. *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth:* see *dent*[2], *dental*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the teeth; dental.—**2.** Bearing teeth: as, the *dentary* bone. See **II.**

Each ramus of the lower jaw is composed of an articular and a *dentary* piece. *Owen*, Anat., iv.

Dentary apparatus, in echinoderms, the oral skeleton. See *lantern of Aristotle*, under *lantern*.

II. *n.*; pl. *dentaries* (-riz). The distal or symphyseal piece or element of the compound lower jaw of vertebrates below mammals: so called because it bears or may bear teeth. It commonly forms most of the lower jaw as visible from the outside. In birds without teeth it forms about that part of the under mandible which is sheathed in horn. The dentary, as a rule, effects symphysis or unites with its fellow of the opposite side at its distal end; at its proximal end it is articulated or ankylosed with other bones, forming the proximal part of each half of the lower jaw. See cuts under *Cyclodus*, *Gallinæ*, and *temporo-mastoid*.

dentata (den-tā'tä), *n.* [NL., fem. (sc. *vertebra*) of *dentatus*, toothed: see *dentate*.] The odontoid vertebra or axis; the second cervical vertebra: so called from the odontoid or tooth-like process which forms a pivot about which the atlas turns. See cut under *axis*.

dentate (den'tāt), *a.* [= F. *denté* = Pr. *dentat* = Sp. Pg. *dentado* = It. *dentato*, toothed (= E. *toothed*), < L. *dentatus*, < *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*.] Toothed; notched. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, in a general sense, having a toothed margin; more especially, having acute teeth which project outward: as, a *dentate* leaf; or having tooth-like projections: as, a *dentate* root. (*b*) In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, having tooth-like processes or arrangements of parts, especially in series along an edge, margin, or border, like the teeth of a saw; serrate; denticulate. Also *dentated*.—**Dentate antennæ**, those antennæ in which each joint has an angular projection on one side, near the apex.—**Dentate body**, the corpus dentatum (which see, under *corpus*).—**Dentate mandible**, a mandible provided with blunt or sharp projections on the inner side.—**Dentate margin**, properly, a margin having a series of sharp projections, the sides of which are equal, with the apex opposite the middle of the base; but the term is often applied to any toothed margin, whether the projections are sharp or blunt.—**Dentate maxillæ**, maxillæ which are armed at the apex with sharp teeth.—**Dentate wings**, wings with dentate margins.

Dentate Leaf. (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

dentate-ciliate (den'tāt-sil'i-āt), *a.* [< *dentate* + *ciliate*.] In *bot.*, having the margin dentate and fringed or tipped with cilia or hairs.

dentated (den'tā-ted), *a.* Same as *dentate*.

dentately (den'tāt-li), *adv.* In a dentate manner.

dentate-serrate (den'tāt-ser'āt), *a.* In *entom.*, both serrated and toothed: applied to a serrate margin when each projection or denticulation is toothed along its edge.

dentate-sinuate (den'tāt-sin'ū-āt), *a.* In *entom.*, having angular teeth with incurved spaces between them.

dentation (den-tā'shon), *n.* [< *dentate* + *-ion*.] **1.** Dentate character or condition. [Rare.]

How, in particular, did it get its barb—its *dentation?*
Paley, Nat. Theol., xiii.

2. In *entom.*, an angular projection of a margin: used especially in describing the wings of *Lepidoptera*.

dented[1] (den'ted), *p. a.* [< *dent*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having dents; impressed with little hollows.

dented[2] (den'ted), *p. a.* [< *dent*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Having teeth or notches; notched.

dentel, dentelated. See *dentil*, etc.

denteile (den-tel'), *n.* [F., lace, edging, < ML. *dentellus*, dim. of L. *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*: see *dentil*.] 1. Lace.—2. In *bookbinding*, a style of angular decoration, which in its simplest form is like a row of saw-teeth, and in an ornate form is like the points of point-lace.

dentelure (den'te-lūr), *n.* [< F. *dentelure*, denticulation, indentation, < *denteler*, indent, notch, < **dentel*, a tooth: see *dentil*.] In *zoöl.*, same as *dentition*. [Rare.]

Dentex (den'teks), *n.* [NL., < L. *dentix*, a sort of sea-fish, < *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*.] The typical genus of *Denticinæ*.

Denticinæ (den-ti-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dentex* (*-tic-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of sparoid fishes, typified by the genus *Dentex*, with all the teeth conic, some of the anterior ones caniniform, and the cheeks scaly. Also *Denticini*.

denticine (den'ti-sin), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Denticinæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Denticinæ*.

Denticini (den-ti-sī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Denticinæ*. *Bonaparte*.

denticle (den'ti-kl), *n.* [< L. *denticulus*, dim. of *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*. Cf. *denticule*, *dentil*.] 1. A small tooth or projecting point; a denticulation; specifically, one of the long slender elements of the morphologically compound teeth of the Cape ant-eater, *Orycteropus capensis*, the only example of such structure among mammals.

The tooth is really made up of a number of very elongated and slender *denticles* anchylosed together into one solid mass. *Mivart*, Elem. Anat., p. 276.

2. Any small toothed or tooth-like part: as, the shagreen *denticles* of the shark.

Thin almury is cleped the *denticle* of capricorne or elles the kalkuler. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, i. 23.

Dermal denticle, an enameled dentinal tegumentary structure, as a placoid scale of a selachian.

As they agree with teeth in structure, they may be spoken of as *dermal denticles*.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 424.

Denticrura (den-ti-krō'rą), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *den(t-)s*, = E. *tooth*, + *crus* (*crur-*), leg.] In Latreille's system of classification, the third section of brachelytrous pentamerous *Coleoptera*, represented by such genera as *Oxytelus*, *Osorius*, etc.

denticulate, denticulated (den-tik'ū-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* [< L. *denticulatus*, furnished with small teeth, < *denticulus*, a small tooth: see *denticle*, *denticule*. Cf. *dentilated*.] 1. Finely dentate; edged with minute tooth-like projections: as, a *denticulate* leaf, calyx, etc.

Fringed with small *denticulate* processes. *Owen*, Anat.

2. In *arch.*, formed into dentils.

denticulately (den-tik'ū-lāt-li), *adv.* In a denticulate manner: as, *denticulately* serrated.

denticulation (den-tik-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [< *denticulate* + *-ion*.] 1. A denticulated condition or character.

He omits the *denticulation* of the edges of the bill, or those small oblique incisions made for the better retention of the prey. *N. Grew*, Museum.

2. A denticle, or projection on a denticulate margin; a small tooth, or set of small teeth or notches: frequently used in the plural.

denticule (den'ti-kūl), *n.* [< F. *denticule*, a denticule, < L. *denticulus*: see *denticle* and *dentil*.] 1. A dentil.—2. In *her.*, one of a number of small squares ranged in a row, or following the outline of the shield in a sort of border. They are supposed to represent the dentils of the architectural entablature.

denticulus (den-tik'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *denticuli* (-lī). [L.: see *denticle*.] 1. Same as *denticle*.—2. In *arch.*, a dentil.

dentifactor (den'ti-fak-tor), *n.* [NL., < L. *den(t-)s*, = E. *tooth*, + *factor*, a maker: see *factor*.] A machine for the manufacture of the artificial teeth, gums, and palate used in mechanical dentistry.

dentiform (den'ti-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *dentiforme* = Pg. *dentiforme*, < L. *den(t-)s*, = E. *tooth*, + *forma*, shape.] Having the form of a tooth; tooth-like; odontoid; specifically, in *entom.*, projecting and pointed, the section approaching an equilateral triangle, as a process.

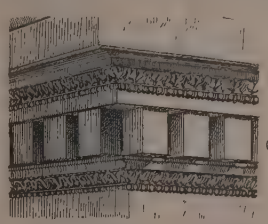
dentifrice (den'ti-fris), *n.* [< F. *dentifrice* = Pg. It. *dentifricio*, < L. *dentifricium*, a tooth-powder, < *den(t-)s*, = E. *tooth*, + *fricare*, rub: see *friction*.] A powder or other substance used in cleaning the teeth. The term is now also applied to liquid preparations for the same purpose.

The shells of all sorts of shell-fish, being burnt, obtain a caustick nature; most of them, so ordered and powdered, make excellent *dentifrices*. *N. Grew*, Museum.

dentigerous (den-tij'e-rus), *a.* [= F. *dentigère*, < L. *den(t-)s*, = E. *tooth*, + *gerere*, carry.] Bearing or supporting teeth; supplied with teeth.

The cranial structure of the *Muræniдæ*, in which the intermaxillaries are absent, and the nasal bone *dentigerous*. *Owen*, Anat.

dentil, dentel (den'til, -tel), *n.* [< OF. **dentel*, **denteil* (cf. OF. *dentel*, var. of *dental*, *dentail*, < L. *dentale*, part of a plowshare) = Pr. *dentelh*, *dentilh* = It. *dentello*, < ML. *dentellus*, *dentillus*, equiv. to L. *denticulus*, a little tooth, a modillion, dim. of *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*: see *dent*[2], *dental*, and cf. *dentelle*, *denticle*, *denticule*.] 1. In *arch.*, one of a series of little cubes into which the square member in the bed-molding of an Ionic, a Corinthian, a Composite, or occasionally a Roman Doric cornice is cut.



Ionic Dentils (*d*).—Caryatid porch of the Erechtheum, Athens.

These [Corinthian] pillars stand on pedestals, which are very particular, as the lower member of the cornish is worked in *dentils*.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 208.

Columns and round arches . . . support square windows which are relieved from ugliness by a slight moulding, the *dentel*, . . . which is seen everywhere.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 213.

2. In *her.*, one of the teeth or indents in anything indented or dancetté: used alike of the projecting teeth and of the notches between them.

dentilabial (den-ti-lā'bi-ąl), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *den(t-)s*, = E. *tooth*, + *labium*, lip: see *labial*.] I. *a.* Formed or articulated by means of the teeth and lips, as a sound.

A *dentilabial* instead of a purely labial sound.
Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 64.

II. *n.* A sound formed by the combined action of the teeth and lips, as English *v*.

dentilated, dentelated (den'til-ā-ted, -tel-ā-ted), *a.* [= Sp. *dentellado* = It. *dentellato*, < ML. **dentellatus*, equiv. to L. *denticulatus*, furnished with small teeth, < *denticulus*, a little tooth: see *dentil*, *denticle*, and *denticulate*.] Having teeth or notches; marked with notches or indentations. Also written *dentillated*.

An observation made by Berard at Toulon during the then recent eclipse, "of a very fine red band, irregularly *dentelated*, or, as it were, crevassed here and there."
A. M. Clerke, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 90.

The Syrians restricted ornament to *dentellated* leaves of a conventional form deeply marked and sharply cut out. *C. C. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, Int., p. xxxi.

dentilation (den-ti-lā'shon), *n.* [As **dentilate* + *-ion*.] Same as *dentition*. [Rare.]

dentile (den'til), *n.* [< ML. *dentillus*, a small tooth: see *dentil*.] In *conch.*, a small tooth like that of a saw.

dentilingual (den-ti-ling'gwal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *den(t-)s*, = E. *tooth*, + *lingua* = E. *tongue*: see *lingual*. Cf. *linguadental*.] I. *a.* Formed between the teeth and the tongue: said especially of the two *th* sounds of *thin* and *this*, less properly of the sounds generally called *dental* (which see). Also called *linguadental*.

II. *n.* A consonant formed between the teeth and the tongue.

Real *dentilinguals*, produced between the tongue and teeth. *Whitney*, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 65.

Less properly *dentolingual*.

dentiloquist (den-til'ō-kwist), *n.* [< *dentiloquy* + *-ist*.] One who practises dentiloquy; one who speaks through the teeth.

dentiloquy (den-til'ō-kwi), *n.* [< L. *den(t-)s*, = E. *tooth*, + *loqui*, speak: see *locution*.] The act or practice of speaking through the teeth, or with the teeth closed.

dentin, dentine (den'tin), *n.* [= F. *dentine* (= It. *dentina*), < L. *den(t-)s*, = E. *tooth*, + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] The proper substance or tissue of teeth, as ivory, for instance, as distinguished from enamel, cement, or pulp. Dentin resembles bone, but is ordinarily denser and harder. The difference is seen on microscopic section, when a multitude of very fine close-set tubules or canaliculi (the dentinal tubes) are seen following a parallel straight or wavy course, and no corpuscles or lacunæ appear, while bone-tissue shows abundant corpuscles with the canaliculi radiating in every direction. The corpusculated parts of teeth are the softer constituents, as the cement or pulp, for example, whence the canaliculi alone penetrate the dentin, which is therefore comparable to the canalicular substance of bone in a state of extreme density and hardness. See cut under *tooth*.

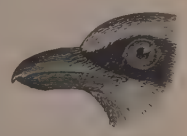
dentinal (den'ti-nąl), *a.* [< *dentin* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to dentin.—**Dentinal tubes**, the minute tubes of the dentin or ivory tissue of the tooth. See *dentin*.

dentine, *n.* See *dentin*.

dentiphone (den'ti-fōn), *n.* [< L. *den(t-)s*, = E. *tooth*, + Gr. *φωνή*, voice, sound.] An instrument for conveying sonorous vibrations to the inner ear by means of the teeth. See *audiphone*.

dentiroster (den-ti-ros'tėr), *n.* A bird of the tribe *Dentirostres*.

dentirostral (den-ti-ros'trąl), *a.* [< NL. *dentirostris*, toothed-billed (< L. *den(t-)s*, = E. *tooth*, + *rostrum*, a beak), + *-al*.] Having the character assigned to the Cuvierian *Dentirostres*. The notch, nick, or tooth of the bill of the *Dentirostres* is not to be confounded with the tooth of the bill of certain birds of prey, as falcons, nor with the series of teeth of the lamellirostral birds, as ducks. In very many technically dentirostral birds there is no trace whatever of a notch or tooth.


Dentirostral Bill ('Shrike').

dentirostrate (den-ti-ros'trāt), *a.* [< L. *den(t-)s*, = E. *tooth*, + *rostratus*, beaked, < *rostrum*, a beak: see *rostrum*.] Same as *dentirostral*.

Dentirostres (den-ti-ros'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *dentirostris*, toothed-billed: see *dentirostral*.] 1. In Cuvier's system of classification, the first family of his *Passerinæ*, "wherein the upper mandible is notched on each side towards the point. It is in this family that the greatest number of insectivorous birds occur, though many of them feed likewise upon berries and other soft fruits." They are contrasted with *Fissirostres*, *Conirostres*, and *Tenuirostres*. The immense assemblage of birds here indicated is definable by no common character, least of all by the one assigned by Cuvier, and the term consequently fell into disuse. It is still employed, however, in a modified sense, for a superfamily group of oscine passerine birds approximately equivalent to the turdoid *Passeres* of Wallace. See *Passeres*, *Turdiformes*.

2. In Sundevall's system of classification, a phalanx of the cohort *Cichlomorphæ*: synonymous with *Laniiformes*, as the name of a superfamily group embracing the shrikes and their immediate relatives.—3. In Sclater's arrangement of 1880, a group of laminiplantar oscine *Passeres*, practically equivalent to the *Cichlomorphæ* of Sundevall.

dentiscalp (den'ti-skalp), *n.* [< L. *den(t-)s*, = E. *tooth*, + *scalpere*, scrape.] An instrument for scraping or cleaning the teeth.

dentist (den'tist), *n.* [= F. *dentiste* = Sp. Pg. It. *dentista*, < NL. **dentista*, < L. *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*.] One whose profession it is to clean and extract teeth, repair them when diseased, and replace them when necessary by artificial ones; one who practises dental surgery and mechanical dentistry; a dental surgeon.

dentistic, dentistical (den-tis'tik, -ti-kąl), *a.* [< *dentist* + *-ic*, *-ical*.] Relating to dentistry or dentists.

Even the crocodile likes to have his teeth clean; insects get into them, and, horrible reptile though he be, he opens his jaws inoffensively to a faithful *dentistical* bird, who volunteers his beak for a toothpick.
Bulwer, My Novel, iv. 1. (*Davies*.)

dentistry (den'tis-tri), *n.* [< *dentist* + *-ry*.] The art or profession of a dentist; dental surgery.

Notwithstanding the merit possessed by a few of the German works upon the teeth, practical *dentistry* has not attained as high a degree of perfection in the German states and provinces as it has in some other countries.
Harris, Dict. of Dental Science.

dentition (den-tish'on), *n.* [= F. *dentition* = Sp. *denticion* = Pg. *dentição* = It. *dentizione*, < L. *dentitio(n-)*, teething, < *dentire*, cut teeth, < *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*: see *dent*[2], *dental*.] 1. The process of cutting teeth; teething.—2. The time during which teeth are being cut.—3. The kind, number, and arrangement of the teeth proper to any animal: as, the *carnivorous dentition*, in which the teeth are normally specialized as incisors, canines, premolars, and molars; the *rodent dentition*, in which some or all of the teeth grow indefinitely from persistent pulps,

the incisors are scalpriform, and canines are absent; the *monophyodont dentition*, in which there is but one set of teeth; the *diphyodont dentition*, in which there are two sets of teeth, etc. Many dentitions are known technically by the name of the genus or other group of animals to which they pertain, as the *diprotodont dentition*, the *polyprotodont dentition*, the *bunodont*, *bathmodont*, etc., the adjective in such cases being frequently applied to the animals themselves as well as to the number and arrangement of their teeth. See cuts under *acrodont* and *ruminant*. For formulas of dentition, see *dental formula*, under *dental*, *a.*

Greatly as the *dentition* of the highest ape differs from that of man, it differs far more widely from that of the lower and lowest apes. *Huxley*, Man's Place in Nature, p. 101.

4. The state of being toothed or dentate; denticulation.—**Milk dentition, deciduous dentition,** the set of teeth which are shed and replaced by another set, as in man and other diphyodont animals.

dentize (den'tīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dentized*, ppr. *dentizing*. [With suffix *-ize*, < L. *dentire*, get or cut teeth: see *dentition*.] To cut one's teeth; teethe. *Nares.*

They tell a tale of the old Countesse of Desmonds, who lived till she was sevenscore yeares old, that she did *dentize* twice, or thrice; casting her old teeth, and others comming in their place. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 755.

dentoid (den'toid), *a.* [< L. *den(t-)s*, = E. *tooth*, + Gr. εἶδος, form: see *-oid*.] Resembling a tooth; shaped like a tooth; tooth-like.

dentolingual (den-tō-ling'gwal), *a.* and *n.* See *dentilingual*.

den-tree (den'trē), *n.* An Australian name for the *Eucalyptus polyanthema*.

denture (den'tūr), *n.* [< F. *denture*, a set of teeth, < *dent* (< L. *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*) + *-ure*.] The provision of teeth in the jaws; specifically, in *dentistry*, a set of artificial teeth, a whole set being called a *full denture*.

denty (den'ti), *a.* A Scotch form of *dainty*.

denucleated (dē-nū'klē-ā-ted), *a.* [< *de-* priv. + *nucleus* + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2]: see *nucleated*.] Characterized by the disappearance of nuclei.

denudate† (den'ū- or dē-nū'dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denudated*, ppr. *denudating*. [< L. *denudatus*, pp. of *denudare*, make bare, strip: see *denude*.] To strip; denude. *Hammond.*

Till he has *denudated* himself of all incumbrances, he is unqualified. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

denudate, denudated (den'ū- or dē-nū'dāt, -dā-ted), *a.* [< L. *denudatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **1.** In *bot.*, deprived of covering, as of foliage or pubescence; naked; glabrate.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, destitute of scales, hair, or other covering; nude: specifically, in *entom.*, said of the wings of *Lepidoptera* when they are clear in parts, appearing as if the scales had been rubbed off.—**3.** In *geol.*, denuded. See *denudation*.

denudation (den-ū-dā'shon), *n.* [= F. *dénudation* = Sp. *denudacion* = Pg. *denudação* = It. *denudazione*, < LL. *denudatio(n-)*, < L. *denudare*, denude: see *denude*.] **1.** The act of stripping off covering; a making bare.

There must be a *denudation* of the mind from all those images of our phantasy, how pleasing soever, that may carry our thoughts aside from those better objects. *Bp. Hall*, Devout Soul, § 10.

2. In *geol.*, the wearing away and removal by natural agencies, such as rain, rivers, frost, ice, and wind, of a part of the solid matter of the earth's surface. The matter thus carried away is said to have been *eroded*, and the terms *erosion* and *denudation* are alike as indicating the result of the work of erosive or denuding agencies.

Prof. Geikie has calculated that, at the present rate of *denudation*, it would require about 5½ million years to reduce the British Isles to a flat plane at the level of the sea. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 148.

denude (dē-nūd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denuded*, ppr. *denuding*. [= OF. *denuer*, F. *dénuer*, also *denuder* = Sp.**denudar*, *desnudar* = Pg. *denudar* = It. *denudare*, < L. *denudare*, make bare, strip, < *de*, off, + *nudare*, make bare, < *nudus*, bare: see *nude*.] **1.** To strip or divest of all covering; make bare or naked.

The eye, with the skin of the eyelid, is *denuded*, to shew the muscle. *Sharp*, Surgery.

If in summer-time you *denude* a vine-branch of its leaves, the grapes will never come to maturity. *Ray*, Works of Creation.

Specifically—**2.** In *geol.*, to wear away and remove surface or overlying matter, and thus make bare and expose to view (the underlying strata).

Where the rain comes down in a deluge, as often happens in the tropics, its power as a *denuding* agent is almost incredible. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 131.

=**Syn.** To bare, lay bare, uncover.

denuded (dē-nū'ded), *p. a.* Stripped; divested of covering; laid bare.—**Denuded rocks**, in *geol.*, rocks exposed by the action of denudation. See *denudation*.

denumerant (dē-nū'me-rant), *n.* [< L. *de-* + *numeran(t-)s*, ppr. of *numerare*, number, numerate: see *numerate*.] The number of solutions of a determinate system of equations.

The *denumerant* may be algebraical or arithmetical. In estimating the former, all solutions count, whether or not deducible from one another by interchange between the unknowns. In estimating the latter, solutions which become identical by permuting the unknowns are regarded as one and the same solution. *J. J. Sylvester*, 1868.

denumeration (dē-nū-me-rā'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **denumerare* (> OF. *denombrer*), count over, enumerate, < *de*, down, + *numerare*, count: see *numerate*, *number*.] In *law*, present payment; payment down or on the spot.

denuncia (Sp. pron. dā-nōn'thi-ä), *n.* [Sp., < *denunciar*, denounce: see *denounce*.] In Mexico and Spanish America: (*a*) The judicial proceedings by which a person claims and secures the right to a mine which he has discovered, or one the title to which has been lost or forfeited by the neglect of the owner to work it or by his having violated the mining-ordinances. (*b*) A similar judicial proceeding by which waste or abandoned lands may be preëmpted.

denunciable (dē-nun'si-a-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *denunciable*, < NL. as if **denuntiabilis*, < L. *denuntiare*, denounce: see *denounce*.] Subject to denouncement; fit or proper to be denounced. See *denouncement*.

denunciant (dē-nun'si-ant), *a.* [< L. *denuncian(t-)s*, *denuntian(t-)s*, ppr. of *denunciare*, *denuntiare*, denounce: see *denunciate*.] Ready or prone to denounce; denunciative.

Of all which things a poor Legislative Assembly and Patriot France is informed by *denunciant* Friend, by triumphant Foe. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. v. 5.

denunciate (dē-nun'si-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denunciated*, ppr. *denunciating*. [< L. *denunciatus*, *denuntiatus*, pp. of *denunciare*, more correctly *denuntiare*, declare, denounce: see *denounce*.] Same as *denounce*.

The vicinage of Europe had not only a right, but an indispensable duty and an exigent interest, to *denunciate* this new work before it had produced the danger we have so severely felt. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, i.

denunciation (dē-nun-si-ā'shon), *n.* [= F. *dénonciation* = Pr. *denunciatio* = Sp. *denunciacion* = Pg. *denunciação* = It. *denunziazione*, < L. *denunciatio(n-)*, *denuntiatio(n-)*, < *denunciare*, *denuntiare*, pp. *denunciatus*, *denuntiatus*, denounce: see *denounce*.] **1**†. The act of denouncing or announcing; announcement; publication; proclamation; annunciation: as, a faithful *denunciation* of the gospel.

She is fast my wife,
Save that we do the *denunciation* lack
Of outward order. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 3.

This publick and reiterated *denunciation* of banns before matrimony is an institution required and kept both by the churches of the Roman correspondence and by all the Reformed. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience.

2. Solemn or formal declaration accompanied with a menace; a declaration of intended evil; proclamation of a threat; a public menace: as, a *denunciation* of war or of wrath.

When they rejected and despised all his prophesies and *denunciations* of future judgments, then follows the sentence. *Donne*, Sermons, vi.

Christ tells the Jews that, if they believe not, they shall die in their sins; did they never read those *denunciations*? *Bp. Ward.*

Uttering bold *denunciations* of ecclesiastical error. *Motley.*

3. In *Scots law*, the act by which a person who has disobeyed the charge given on letters of horning is outlawed or proclaimed a rebel.—**4.** In *civil law*, accusation against one of a crime before a public prosecuting officer.

denunciative (dē-nun'si-ā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *dénonciatif* = Pg. *denunciativo*, < LL. *denuntiativus*, < L. *denuntiare*: see *denunciate*.] Partaking of the character of a denunciation; denunciatory; prone to denunciation; ready to denounce.

The clamorous, the idle, and the ignorantly *denunciative*. *Farrar*, Language, iv.

denunciator (dē-nun'si-ā-tor), *n.* [= F. *dénonciateur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *denunciador* = It. *denunziatore*, < LL. *denuntiator*, < L. *denuntiare*: see *denounce*, *denunciate*.] **1.** One who denounces; one who publishes or proclaims, especially intended evil; one who threatens.—**2.** In *civil law*, one who lays an information against another.

The *denunciator* does not make himself a party in judgement, as the accuser does. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

denunciatory (dē-nun'si-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *denunciatorio*, < LL. as if **denuntiatorius*, < *denuntiator*, a denouncer: see *denunciator*.] Relating to or implying denunciation; containing a public threat; comminatory.

denutrition (dē-nū-trish'on), *n.* [< *de-* priv. + *nutrition*.] Want or defect of nutrition: the opposite of *nutrition*. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

deny (dē-nī'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *denied*, ppr. *denying*. [< ME. *denyen*, rarely *denoyen*, also *denayen* (see *denay*), < OF. *denier*, *dener*, *deneier*, *denoier*, F. *dénier* = Pr. *denegar*, *deneyar*, *desnegar*, *desnedar* = Sp. Pg. *denegar* = It. *denegare*, deny, < L. *denegare*, deny, < *de-* + *negare*, deny, say no: see *negation*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To say "no" or "nay" to; gainsay; contradict.

I put it all vpon yow, and kepe ye myn honoure as ye owe to do. And what ye ordeyne I shall it not *denye*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 83.

His own way he will still have, and no one dare *deny* him. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, p. 127.

2. To declare to be untrue or untenable; reject as false or erroneous; refuse to admit, accept, or believe: as, to *deny* an accusation, or the truth of a statement or a theory; to *deny* a doctrine.

When the knewen all the cause, tho kynges bydene,
All *denyde* it anon; no mon assentid.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8009.

Reason, joining or disjoining, frames
All what we affirm or what *deny*.
Milton, P. L., v. 107.

But she loved Enoch; tho' she knew it not,
And would if ask'd *deny* it.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

No one, except under constraint of some extravagant theory, *denies* that pleasure is good.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 368.

3. To refuse; refuse to grant or give; withhold or withhold from: as, to *deny* bread to the hungry; to *deny* a request.

To stande in fatte lande wol it not *denye*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 115.

He [St. Augustine] cannot mean simply that audience should altogether be *denied* unto men, but either that if men speak one thing and God himself teaches another, then he, not they, to be obeyed. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, ii. 7.

Think not ill manners in me for *denying*
Your offer'd meat; for, sure, I cannot eat
While I do think she wants.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, iv. 2.

'Twill be hard for us to *deny* a Woman any thing, since we are so newly come on Shore.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, i. 1.

4. To reject as non-existent or unreal; refuse to believe in the existence of; disallow the reality of. [Rare.]

Many *deny* witches at all, or if there be any they can do no harm. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 128.

Though they *deny* two persons in the Trinity, they hold, as we do, there is but one God.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 20.

5. To refuse access to; keep from being seen; withhold from view or intercourse: as, he *denied* himself to visitors.

The butler . . . ushered me very civilly into the parlour, and told me though my lady had given strict orders to be *denied*, he was sure I might be admitted.
Steele, Tatler, No. 266.

6. To refuse to acknowledge; disavow; renounce; disown.

And if he do he shall be compelled incontynently to *denye* his fayth and crystendome, or ellys he shalbe put to execucion of deth by and by.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 44.

He that *denieth* me before men shall be *denied* before the angels of God. Luke xii. 9.

Here's a villain, that would face me down . . .
That I did *deny* my wife and house.
Shak., C. of E., iii. 1.

7. To forbid.

I am *denied* to sue my livery here,
And yet my letters-patent give me leave.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 3.

You may *deny* me to accompany you, but cannot hinder me from following. *Johnson*, Rasselas, xiv.

8†. To contradict; repel; disprove.

Nay, that I can *deny* by a circumstance.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 1.

To deny one's self, to exercise self-denial; refrain from the gratification of one's desires; refrain or abstain from: as, to *deny one's self* the use of spirituous liquors; to *deny one's self* a pleasure.

If any man will come after me, let him *deny himself*, and take up his cross, and follow me. Mat. xvi. 24.

Worthy minds in the domestic way of life *deny themselves* many advantages, to satisfy a generous benevolence.
Steele, Spectator, No. 248.

=**Syn. 6.** To disclaim, renounce, abjure.

II. *intrans.* To answer in the negative; refuse to comply.

Sarah *denied*, saying, I laughed not; for she was afraid. Gen. xviii. 15.

If proudly he *deny*,
Let better counsels be his guides. *Chapman.*

deny†, *n.* [< OF. *deni*, *denie*, *denoi*, F. *déni*, denial, refusal; from the noun. Cf. *denay*, *n.*] Denial. [Rare.]

Yet vse no threats, nor giue them fiat *Denies*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

denyingly (dē-nī'ing-li), *adv.* In a manner indicating denial.

How hard you look, and how *denyingly*!
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

deobstruct (dē-ọb-strukt'), *v. t.* [< *de-* priv. + *obstruct*.] To remove obstructions or impediments to (a passage); in *med.*, to clear from anything that hinders passage: as, to *deobstruct* the pores or lacteals.

It is a singular good wound-herb, useful for *deobstructing* the pores of the body.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.

deobstruent (dē-ob'strō-ent), *a.* and *n.* [< *de-* priv. + *obstruent*.] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, removing obstructions. See II.

All sopes are attenuating and *deobstruent*, resolving viscid substances. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

II. *n.* A medicine which removes obstructions and opens the natural passages of the fluids of the body; an aperient: as, calomel is a powerful *deobstruent*.

It [tar-water] is . . . a powerful and safe *deobstruent* in cachectick and hysterick cases. *Bp. Berkeley*, Siris, § 6.

deoculate (dē-ok'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deoculated*, ppr. *deoculating*. [< L. *de*, from, + *oculus*, eye: see *ocular*.] To deprive of eyes or eyesight; blind. [Ludicrous.]

Dorothy, I hear, has mounted spectacles; so you have *deoculated* two of your dearest relations in life.
Lamb, To Wordsworth, April 9, 1816.

deodand (dē'ō-dand), *n.* [< ML. *deodandum*, i. e., *Deo dandum*, a thing to be given to God: *Deo*, dat. of *Deus*, God (see *deity*); *dandum*, neut. of *dandus*, to be given, ger. of *dare*, give (see *date*[1]).] Formerly, in *Eng. law*, from the earliest times, a personal chattel which had been the immediate occasion of the death of a rational creature, and for that reason given to God—that is, forfeited to the king to be applied to pious uses and distributed in alms by his high almoner. Thus, if a cart ran over a man and killed him, the cart was by law forfeited as a deodand, and the coroner's jury was required to fix the value of the forfeited property. The pious object of the forfeiture was early lost sight of, and the king might and often did cede his right to deodands within certain limits as a private perquisite. Deodands were not abolished till 1846.

For love should, like a *deodand*,
Still fall to th' owner of the land.
S. Butler, The Lady's Answer to the Knight, l. 103.

deodar (dē-ō-där'), *n.* [< NL. *deodara*, < Skt. *devadāru*, divine tree, < *deva*, divine, a god (see *deva*), + *dāru*, wood, a species of pine, related to *dru*, a tree, and to E. *tree*.] In India, a name given to different trees, principally of the natural order *Coniferæ*, when growing at some place held sacred by the Hindus. The tree more commonly known by this name, and often mentioned by the Indian poets, is the *Cedrus Deodara*, nearly related to the cedar of Lebanon, a large tree widely distributed in the Himalayas from Nepâl to Afghanistan. The wood is very extensively used on account of its extreme durability. At Simla in India the name is given to the *Cupressus torulosa*.

We set out for a walk through a magnificent forest of *deodar*, yew, fir, and oak.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 166.

deodate† (dē'ō-dāt), *n.* [< L. *Deo datus*, given to (or by) God: *Deo*, dat. of *Deus*, God; *datus*, pp. of *dare*, give: see *deodand* and *date*[1].] **1.** A gift or offering to God; a thing offered in the name of God.

Long it were to reckon up particularly what God was owner of under the Law: . . . of this sort [was] whatsoever their Corban contained, wherein that blessed widow's *deodate* was laid up. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 22.

2. A gift from God. *Davies.*

He observed that the Dr. was born of New-Year's Day, and that it was then presaged he would be a *deodate*, a fit new-year's gift for God to bestow on the world.
H. Paman (1653), in D'Oyly's Sancroft, ii.

deodorant (dē-ō'dọr-ant), *n.* [< L. *de-* priv. + *odoran(t-)s*, ppr. of *odorare*, smell, < *odor*, a smell: see *odor*.] A deodorizer.

deodorization (dē-ō″dọr-i-zā″shọn), *n.* [< *deodorize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of correcting or removing any foul or noxious effluvia through chemical or other agency, as by quicklime, chlorid of lime, etc. Also spelled *deodorisation*.

deodorize (dē-ō'dọr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deodorized*, ppr. *deodorizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *odor* + *-ize*.] To deprive of odor or smell, especially of the fetid odor resulting from impurities: as, charcoal or quicklime *deodorizes* night-soil. Also spelled *deodorise*.

A very minute proportion of perchlorid of iron added to fresh sewage in a tank preserved the liquid from putrefaction for nine days during very hot weather in July. Such *deodorized* sewage soon becomes putrid when it is allowed to mingle with river water.
E. Frankland, Exper. in Chem., p. 684.

deodorizer (dē-ō'dọr-ī-zėr), *n.* That which deprives of odor; specifically, a substance which has the power of destroying fetid effluvia, as chlorin, chlorid of zinc, nitrate of lead, etc.

Deo favente (dē'ō fā-ven'tē). [L., God favoring: *Deo*, abl. of *Deus*, God; *favente*, abl. of *faven(t-)s*, ppr. of *favere*, favor: see *favor*.] With God's favor; with the help of God.

Deo gratias (dē'ō grā'shi-as). [L., thanks to God: *Deo*, dat. of *Deus*, God; *gratias*, acc. pl. of *gratia*, grace, favor, thanks: see *grace*.] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the response at the end of the epistle, and after the last gospel. In the Mozarabic rite it follows the announcement of the epistle. It is also the response to the *Ite, missa est* or *Benedicamus Domino* at the end of the mass.

deonerate† (dē-on'ėr-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *deoneratus*, pp. of *deonerare*, unload, < *de-* priv. + *onerare*, load, < *onus* (*oner-*), a load, burden: see *onerous*. Cf. *exonerate*.] To unload.

deontological (dē-on-tō-loj'i-kạl), *a.* Relating to deontology.

deontologist (dē-on-tol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *deontology* + *-ist*.] One versed in deontology.

deontology (dē-on-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *déontologie*; < Gr. *δέον* (*δεοντ-*), that which is binding, needful, right, proper (neut. ppr. of *δεῖ*, it is necessary, it behooves), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of duty; ethics. The word was invented by Bentham to express the utilitarian conception of ethics, but has been accepted as a suitable name for the science, irrespective of philosophical theory.

Medical *deontology* treats of the duties and rights of physicians, including medical etiquette. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

deoperculate (dē-ọ-pėr'kū-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *deoperculated*, ppr. *deoperculating*. [< NL. **deoperculatus*, pp. of **deoperculare*, < L. *de-* priv. + *operculum*, lid (operculum): see *operculum*.] To cast the operculum; dehisce: said of some liverworts.

Capsule *deoperculating* above the middle.
Bulletin of Ill. State Laboratory, II. 35.

deoperculate (dē-ọ-pėr'kū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **deoperculatus*: see the verb.] In *bot.*, having lost the operculum: applied to the capsule of a moss or liverwort after the operculum has fallen off.

deoppilate† (dē-op'i-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deoppilated*, ppr. *deoppilating*. [< *de-* priv. + *oppilate*, q. v.] To free from obstruction; deobstruct; clear a passage through.

deoppilation† (dē-op-i-lā'shọn), *n.* [< *deoppilate* + *-ion*.] The removal of obstructions.

Though the grosser parts be excluded again, yet are the dissoluble parts extracted, whereby it becomes effectual in *deoppilations*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 22.

deoppilative† (dē-op'i-lā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *deoppilatif*; as *deoppilate* + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* Deobstruent; aperient.

Indeed I have found them generally to agree in divers of them, as in their being somewhat diaphoretick and very *deoppilative*. *Boyle*, Sceptical Chymist, iii.

II. *n.* A medicine to clear obstructions.

A physician prescribed him a *deoppilative* and purgative apozem. *Harvey.*

deordination† (dē-ôr-di-nā'shọn), *n.* [< ML. *deordinatio(n-)*, < L. *de-* priv. + *ordinatio(n-)*, ordination.] **1.** Violation of or departure from the fixed or natural order of things.

Miraculous events to us are *deordinations*, and the intervention of them, had man been more perfect than he is, would have been unnecessary: they are no compliment to the powers of human intellect.
Berington, Hist. Abeillard, p. 186.

2. Lack of order; disorder.

Excess of riot and *deordination*.
Jer. Taylor, Diss. from Popery, i. 1.

Such a general *deordination* gives a taste and relish to the succeeding government.
Abp. Sancroft (?), Modern Policies, § 10.

deorganization (dē-ôr″gạn-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *deorganize* + *-ation*.] Loss or deprivation of organic or original character. *Proc. Amer. Philol. Ass.*

deorganize (dē-ôr'gạn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deorganized*, ppr. *deorganizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *organize*.] To deprive of organic or original character. *Proc. Amer. Philol. Ass.*

deorsum (dē-ôr'sum), *adv.* [L., also *deorsus*, downward, contr. of *devorsum*, *devorsus*, orig. pp. of *devortere*, *devertere*, turn down, turn away, < *de*, down, away, + *vortere*, *vertere*, turn.] Down; downward; hence, below; beneath: opposed to *sursum*. [Rare.]

deosculate† (dē-os'kū-lāt), *v. t.* [< L. *deosculatus*, pp. of *deosculari*, kiss, < *de-* + *osculari*, kiss: see *osculate*.] To kiss. *Cockeram.*

deosculation (dē-os-kū-lā'shọn), *n.* [< *deosculate* + *-ion*.] A kissing.

The several acts of worship required to be performed to images, viz., processions, genuflections, thurifications and *deosculations*. *Stillingfleet.*

deossification (dē-os″i-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *deossify* + *-ation*. Cf. *ossification*.] Progressive diminution or reduction of ossification; disappearance of ossification from parts normally ossified.

The branchial apparatus has undergone, as in the eels, successive *deossification* (by retardation).
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 328.

deossify (dē-os'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deossified*, ppr. *deossifying*. [< *de-* priv. + *ossify*.] To deprive of bones; hence, to destroy the strength of; weaken.

Deo volente (dē'ō vō-len'tē). [L.: *Deo*, abl. of *Deus*, God; *volente*, abl. of *volen(t-)s*, ppr. of *velle* = E. *will*: see *voluntary*, etc.] God willing; with God's permission: as, I start for Europe to-morrow, *Deo volente*. Generally abbreviated *D. V.*

deoxidate (dē-ok'si-dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deoxidated*, ppr. *deoxidating*. [< *de-* priv. + *oxidate*.] To deprive of oxygen, or reduce from the state of an oxid, as by heating a substance with carbon or in a stream of hydrogen gas: as, to *deoxidate* iron or copper. Also *deoxydate*, *disoxidate*.

deoxidation (dē-ok-si-dā'shọn), *n.* [< *deoxidate* + *-ion*.] The act or process of reducing from the state of an oxid. Also spelled *deoxydation*.

Chemically considered, vegetal life is chiefly a process of *de-oxidation*, and animal life chiefly a process of oxidation; . . . animals, in some of their minor processes, are probably de-oxidizers. *H. Spencer.*

deoxidization (dē-ok″si-di-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *deoxidize* + *-ation*.] Deoxidation. Also spelled *deoxidisation*.

deoxidize (dē-ok'si-dīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deoxidized*, ppr. *deoxidizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *oxid* + *-ize*.] To deoxidate. Also spelled *deoxidise*, *deoxydize*.

Those metals which differ more widely from oxygen in their atomic weights can be *de-oxidized* by carbon at high temperatures. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 18.

deoxidizer (dē-ok'si-dī-zėr), *n.* A substance that deoxidizes.

The addition of oxidizers and *deoxidizers*.
Science, XI. 155.

deoxygenate (dē-ok'si-jen-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deoxygenated*, ppr. *deoxygenating*. [< *de-* priv. + *oxygen* + *-ate*[2].] To deprive of oxygen.

deoxygenation (dē-ok″si-je-nā'shọn), *n.* [< *deoxygenate* + *-ion*.] The act or operation of depriving of oxygen.

deoxygenize (dē-ok'si-jen-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deoxygenized*, ppr. *deoxygenizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *oxygen* + *-ize*.] To deprive of oxygen; deoxygenate.

The air is so much *deoxygenized* as to render a renewal of it necessary. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 687.

deozonize (dē-ō'zọn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deozonized*, ppr. *deozonizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *ozone* + *-ize*.] To free from or deprive of ozone.

Ozonized air is also *deozonized* by transmission over cold peroxide of manganese, peroxide of silver, or peroxide of lead. *W. A. Miller*, Elem. of Chem., § 338.

dep. An abbreviation of *deputy*: as, *Dep.* Q. M. G., Deputy Quartermaster-General.

depaint (dē-pānt'), *v. t.* [< ME. *depeynten* (pp. *depeynt*, *depeint*, *depeynted*), < OF. *depeint*, *depint*, later *depeinct*, pp. of *depeindre*, F. *dépeindre* = Pr. *depenher*, *despenher* = It. *dipignere*, *dipingere*, < L. *depingere*, pp. *depictus*, paint, depict, < *de-* + *pingere*, paint: see *depict* and *paint*.] **1.** To paint; depict; represent in colors, as by painting the resemblance of.

In the Chirche, behynde the highe Awtere, in the Walle, is a Table of black Wode, on the whiche somtyme was *depeynted* an Ymage of oure Lady, that turnethe into Flesche. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 124.

And doe unwilling worship to the Saint,
That on his shield *depainted* he did see.
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 11.

Or should, by the excellencie of that nature, *depainted* in due colours, be carryed to worshipping of Angels.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 7.

2. To describe or depict in words.

In few words you shall there see the nature of many memorable persons . . . *depainted*.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 331.

Thus [I] but slightly shadow out your sins,
But if they were *depainted* out for life,
Alas, we both had wounds enough to heal!
Greene, James IV., v.

Can breath *depaint* my unconceived thoughts?
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., v. 1.

3. To mark with or as with color; stain.

Silver drops her vermeil cheeks *depaint*. *Fairfax.*

[Rare or obsolete in all uses.]

depainter† (dē-pān′tėr), *n.* A painter.

depardieux†, *interj.* [OF.: *de*, of; *par*, by; *dieu*, *dieux*, God: see *pardieu*, *parde*.] In God's name; verily; certainly.

Depardieux, I assente. *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1058.

deparochiate† (dē-pa-rō′ki-āt), *v. i.* [< L. *de*, away, + *parochia*, parish (see *parish*), + *-ate*[2].] To leave or desert a parish. *Davies.*

The culture of our lands will sustain an infinite injury if such a number of peasants were to *deparochiate*.
Foote, The Orators, i.

depart (dē-pärt′), *v.* [< ME. *departen*, *deperten*, < OF. *departir*, *depertir*, *deppartir*, also *despartir*, F. *départir*, divide, part, separate, refl. depart, go away, = Pr. *departir* = Sp. Pg. *departir*, also *despartir* = It. *departire*, *dipartire*, also *spartire*, < L. *dispartire*, divide, separate, distribute, < *dis-*, apart, + *partire*, divide, separate, part, < *par(t-)s*, a part: see *part*. Cf. *dispart*, which is a doublet of *depart*. The Rom. forms in *de-* are variants of the orig. forms in *dis-*, *des-*, after L. *de*, away.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To divide; separate into parts; dispart.

This werke I *departe* and dele in seuen bookes.
Trevisa, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, I. 27.

Seye to my brother that he *departe* with me the eritage.
Wyclif, Luke xii. 13.

Amonge your Freinds *depart* your Goods, but not your Conscience.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 73.

2†. To separate; sunder; dispart.

The Rede see . . . *departeth* the south side of Inde from Ethiopia. *Trevisa*, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, II. 63.

He hastily did draw
To weet the cause of so uncomely fray,
And to *depart* them, if so be he may.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ii. 4.

The Chetham Library possesses a fourteenth century MS. which contains the Marriage Service in the old "swinging" form. Here it reads, "I N [the head of a man combined with the initial] take the N [the head here being that of a woman] to my wedded wyyf . . . til deth us *departe*." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 315.

I N. take the N. to my wedded wyf to have and to holde fro this day forwarde for better: for wors: for richere: for poorer: in sykenesse and in hele: tyl dethe us *departe*, if holy chyrche it woll ordeyne, and therto I plight the my trouthe.
Marriage Service, 1552 (Procter's Hist. Book of Common Prayer, p. 409).

[At the Savoy Conference (1661) the use of the word *depart* in the marriage service was objected to by the Nonconformist divines. It was therefore changed (in 1662) to *do part*, as in the present prayer-book.]

3. To depart from; quit; leave (by ellipsis of the usual *from*).

The Caraibes forbad the Women and Children to *depart* their houses, but to attend diligently to singing.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 845.

This answer not pleasing the King, an edict was presently issu'd forth, that Godwin and his Sons within five days *depart* the Land. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

He *departed* this life at his house in the country, after a few weeks' sickness. *Addison*, Death of Sir Roger.

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To share; give or take a part or share.

I shall also in wurchippe the avaunce,
And largely *departe* with the also.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 3418.

Be content to *departe* to a man wylling to learne suche thinges as thou knowest. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 107.

2†. To separate into parts; become divided.

Lityll above Fferare the Poo *departeth* in to two parts. The oon goth to Fferare, And so in too the see, And the other parte to Padow.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 6.

3†. To separate from a place or a person; go a different way; part.

Here's my hand, my name's Arthur-a-Bland,
We two will never *depart*.
Robin Hood and the Tanner (Child's Ballads, V. 228).

4. To go or move away; withdraw, as from a place, a person, etc.

The kyng knewe wele ther was non other way,
They must *departe*, and that was all his thought.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 207.

And you shall be married at this same time,
Before we *depart* away.
Robin Hood and Allin A Dale (Child's Ballads, V. 282).

Depart from me, ye cursed, into everlasting fire.
Mat. xxv. 41.

He which hath no stomach to this fight
Let him *depart*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 3.

5. To deviate; go back or away, as from a course or principle of action, authoritative instructions, etc.; desist.

He cleaved unto the sins of Jeroboam, . . . he *departed* not therefrom. 2 Ki. iii. 3.

Depart from evil, and do good. Ps. xxxiv. 14.

6. In *law*, to deviate in a subsequent pleading from the title or defense in the previous pleading.—**7.** To die; decease; leave this world. [Biblical and poetic.]

Lord, now lettest thou thy servant *depart* in peace, according to thy word. Luke ii. 29.

To depart with†, to part with; give up; yield; resign.

To a friend in want, he will not *depart with* the weight of a soldered groat. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

We must
Receive him like ourself, and not *depart with*
One piece of ceremony. *Massinger*, Renegado, i. 2.

Where I may have more money, I can *depart with* the more land. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 415.

depart† (dē-pärt′), *n.* [< OF. *depart*, F. *départ*; from the verb.] **1.** Division; separation, as of a compound substance into its elements: as, "water of *depart*," *Bacon*.—**2.** The act of going away; departure.

Friends, fare you well; keep secret my *depart*.
Greene, James IV., iii.

I had in charge at my *depart* for France . . .
To marry princess Margaret.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 1.

Hence—**3.** Death.

departable† (dē-pär′ta-bl), *a.* [< ME. *departable*, < OF. *departable*, < *departir*, separate, part: see *depart* and *-able*.] **1.** That may be divided into parts; divisible.

The kingdom shall go to the issue female; it shall not be *departable* amongst daughters.
Bacon, Case of the Postmaster.

2. That may be separated; separable; distinguishable.

Abraham seith that he seigh [saw] holy the Trinite,
Thre persones in parcelles, *departable* fro other,
And alle thre but o [one] god.
Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 26.

departed (dē-pär′ted), *p. a.* Gone; vanished; dead.

To pray unto saints *departed* I am not taught.
Latimer, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

His leave he took, and home he went;
His wife *departed* lay.
The Seven Champions of Christendom (Child's Ballads, I. 85).

The departed, the deceased (person or persons); those who have departed from the world, or one of them.

Read the names of those buried a couple of centuries ago. . . . What a pitiful attempt to keep the world mindful of *the departed*!
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 153.

departer (dē-pär′tėr), *n.* [< ME. *departer*; < *depart* + *-er*[1].] **1**†. One who divides; a distributer or apportioner.

And oon of the puple seide to him, Maister, seye to my brother that he departe with me the eritage. And he seyde to him, Man, who ordeyned me a domesman or a *departer* on you? *Wyclif*, Luke xii. 13, 14.

2. One who refines metals by separation.—**3**†. In *old law*. See the extract.

Departer is a word properly used of him that, first pleading one thing in barre of an action, and being replied thereunto, doth in his rejoinder show another matter contrary to his first plea. *Minsheu.*

departing (dē-pär′ting), *n.* [< ME. *departynge*; verbal n. of *depart*, *v.*] **1**†. Division; distribution; expenditure.

Lothest *departyng* where is grettest richesse.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 77.

2†. Separation; parting.

Take ye hym this ryng,
He gave it me atte our last *departeng*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 362.

3. Departure; leave-taking.

By faith Joseph, when he died, made mention of the *departing* of the children of Israel. Heb. xi. 22.

One there is
. . . to hold through woe and bliss
My soul from its *departing*.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 282.

departison†, *n.* [ME., also *departson*; < OF. *departison*, vernacular form of **departition*: see *departition*.] Departure.

At ther *departson* had thay gret dolour.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 104.

departition† (dē-pär-tish′ọn), *n.* [< ME. *departision*, < OF. **departition*, vernacularly *departison* (see *departison*), < L. *dispertitio(n-)*, a division, destruction, < *dispartire*, *dispertire*, divide, separate: see *depart*, and cf. *departison*.] Division; distribution; partition.

Peraventure thei seke *departysion* of ther heritage.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 33.

departizanize (dē-pär′ti-zan-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *departizanized*, ppr. *departizanizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *partizan* + *-ize*.] To free from partizan influence and control; render non-partizan. [Rare.]

To *departizanize* the public service.
The American, IX. 198.

department (dē-pärt′ment), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *departement*, < OF. *departement*, *deppartement*, *despartement*, F. *département* = Pr. *departiment*, *departement* = OSp. *departimiento*, Sp. *departimiento* = Pg. *departimento*, a division (also in technical senses 2, 3, Sp. Pg. *departamento*, after F.), = It. *dipartimento*, < ML. as if **dispartimentum*, < L. *dispartire*, *dispertire*, depart, divide: see *depart* and *-ment*.] **1.** A separate part or division of a complex whole; a distinct branch or province; a subdivision, as of a class or group of activities, organizations, or the like: as, the various *departments* of life, knowledge, science, business, etc.; the *departments* of an army or a factory.

Each [Dante and Milton] in his own *department* is incomparable. *Macaulay*, Milton.

A handsome plate of ground glass in one door directs you "To the Counting House," another to "The Bottle *Department*," a third to "The Wholesale *Department*." *Dickens.*

2. A division of official duties or functions; a branch of government; a distinct part of a governmental organization: as, the legislative, executive, and judicial *departments*; the *Department* of State, of the Treasury, etc. See phrases below. The heads of the principal departments of the United States government are members of the President's cabinet. Abbreviated *dept.*

3. A division of territory; one of the provinces or principal districts into which some countries are divided for governmental or other purposes, such as the departments of France and the military administrative departments of the United States: as, the *department* of Saône-et-Loire in France; the *department* of the Platte.

The deputies of the *department* choose their deputies to the national assembly. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

4†. A going away; departure.

The separation, *department*, and absence of the soul from the body. *Barrow*, Works, II. 382.

Those sudden *departments* from one extream to another.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 61.

Department of Agriculture, an executive department of the United States government, the duties of which are to acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with agriculture, and to procure, propagate, and distribute among them new and valuable seeds and plants. Its chief is the Secretary of Agriculture, and under his direction are a statistician, an entomologist, a botanist, a chemist, a microscopist, and the ornithological and other divisions.—**Department of Justice**, in the United States, a department under the direction of the Attorney-General, who is required to give his advice and opinion on questions of law whenever requested by the President or by the head of any executive department. He exercises general superintendence and direction over the district attorneys and marshals of all the districts in the United States and Territories, and appears in person or by regular or special assistants in all cases where the United States is a party. In this department are also a solicitor-general and two assistant attorneys-general.—**Department of Labor**, an executive department of the United States government, under the charge of the Commissioner of Labor. See *commissioner*.—**Department of State**, an executive division of the United States government, presided over by the Secretary of State, who ranks as first in importance among the cabinet officers. He is the authorized organ of communication for the government in all its relations with foreign powers. He conducts all negotiations, and directs the correspondence with all diplomatic and consular agents of the government accredited to other countries. In this department are also an assistant secretary and a second and third assistant secretaries.—**Department of the Interior**, a division of the government of the United States, under charge of the Secretary of the Interior, which has jurisdiction of various branches of internal administration specifically assigned to it. Its principal divisions are the General Land Office, Patent Office, Pension Office, Bureaus of Indian Affairs and of Education, the decennial Census Bureau when in existence, the national geological survey, government printing and publication, etc. Besides the heads of these divisions, there are in the department a commissioner of labor and a commissioner of railroads, and several officers in charge of minor matters.—**Department of the Navy**, an executive division of the United States government, at the head of which is the Secretary of the Navy, charged with the control and administration of affairs connected with the navy and navigation. Its principal functions are distributed among the Bureaus of Navigation, Ordnance, Equipment and Recruiting, Yards and Docks, Medicine and Surgery, Provisions and Clothing, Steam Engineering, and Construction and Repair. Besides the matters indicated by the titles of these bureaus, the department has the control of the Naval Observatory at Washington, the Nautical Almanac, the Hydrographic Office, etc.—**Department of the Treasury**, the division of the United States government having charge of all matters concerning the public revenues and disbursements, besides a number of others not directly related to finance. Its chief is the Secretary of the Treasury, and the principal financial officers under him are two assistant secretaries, two controllers, six auditors, the United

States treasurer, register of the Treasury, commissioner of internal revenue, one deputy commissioner, commissioner of customs, controller of the currency, deputy controller, and director of the mint. The department also has control of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, a Bureau of Statistics, the revenue marine, the coast survey, lighthouses (through the Lighthouse Board), the life-saving service, the inspection of steamboats, the erection of national buildings, etc.—**Department of War,** the executive military division of the United States government, under charge of the Secretary of War, having control of all affairs relating to the general management and administration of the army, under the supervision of the President as commander-in-chief. Its principal officers are the adjutant-, inspector-, quartermaster-, paymaster-, commissary-, and surgeon-general, and judge-advocate-general, chief medical purveyor, and chief of engineers. The department also has control of the Signal Service Bureau (including the meteorological department), and the care of the national buildings and grounds at Washington.—**Medical department** (*milit.*), a non-combatant staff-corps of an army, which has charge of all field and general hospitals, and whose officers attend the sick and wounded, and are responsible for all hospital and medical stores.—**Ordnance department,** a corps of officers in the United States army concerned with the inspection and fabrication of ordnance and ordnance stores, the inspection and repair of arms, and the manufacture of military equipments of all kinds to be supplied to the regular army, the militia of the several States and Territories, and to the marine corps. Its officers determine all the details of gun construction for the War Department.—**Post-office Department,** of the United States, a division of the government, presided over by the Postmaster-General, whose duty it is to conduct the postal service, to establish and discontinue post-offices, to grant mail contracts, to appoint many minor officials, and to superintend generally the business of the department, and execute all laws relating to the postal service. There are three assistant postmasters-general.

departmental (dē-pärt-men'tal), *a.* [= F. *départemental;* as *department* + *-al.*] 1. Of or pertaining to a department or division, as of a country.

The game played by the Revolutionists in 1789 with respect to the French guards of the unhappy king was now played against the *departmental* guards.
Burke, Rev. in France.

2. Of or pertaining to a department or branch, as of a government, a manufacturing or business undertaking or concern, public office, and the like.

The petty details of *departmental* business.
Sir E. S. Creasy, Hist. Turks, II. v.

departmentally (dē-pärt-men'tal-i), *adv.* By or with reference to departments; as regards departments.

departsont, *n.* See *departison.*

departure (dē-pär'tūr), *n.* [< OF. *departeure, desparteure,* < *departer,* depart: see *depart* and *-ure.*] 1†. The act of separating or parting; separation.

No other remedy . . . but absolute *departure*. *Milton.*

2. The act of going away; a moving from a place: as, his *departure* from home.

Fyndynge no sure condyte, . . . he retourned to Jherusalem, and aryued there byfore our *departure* from thens.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 46.

Departure from this happy place. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 308.

3. The act of leaving the present life; decease; death.

I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my *departure* is at hand. 2 Tim. iv. 6.

Sir, I thank you:
If noble spirits after their *departure*
Can know, and wish, certain his soul gives thanks too.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, v. 3.

It is not the mere absence of man, but the sense of his *departure*, that makes a profound loneliness.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 286.

4. Deviation or divergence, as from a standard, rule, or plan; a turning away, as from a purpose or course of action.

Any *departure* from a national standard. *Prescott.*

The fear of the Lord and *departure* from evil are phrases of like importance. *Tillotson.*

It is well known that the succession of classes of Vertebrates is measured first by their adaptation to aëration in water, and then by their successive *departures* from this type in connection with the faculty of breathing air.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 196.

5. In *navigation:* (*a*) The distance in nautical miles made good by a ship due east or due west: in the former case it is called *easting,* and in the latter, *westing.* When the two places are on the same parallel, the departure is the same as the distance sailed. (*b*) The bearing or position of an object from which a vessel commences her dead-reckoning.—6. In *law,* the abandonment of one's former ground, in pleading or process, which is implied by interposing a pleading stating as the grounds of action or defense matter inconsistent with or substantially different from that originally indicated; the change involved or attempted after beginning an action or a defense on one ground, in endeavoring to continue it on one substantially different. Incongruity between successive causes of action or defenses in one and the same pleading, when disallowed, is termed *misjoinder.*—**Angle of departure.** See *angle*[3].—**Departure of an imaginary quantity,** its argument. See *argument,* 8.—**New departure,** a change of purpose or method; a new course of procedure: as, this constitutes a *new departure* in the photographic art.

We candidly admit that in these remarkable works he takes a *new departure*. *Athenæum*, No. 3067, p. 186.

To take a departure, to determine the place of a ship in starting on a voyage. This is done by referring to some other position of known latitude and longitude.=**Syn. 2.** Withdrawal, exit, retirement, removal.

depas (dep'as), *n.* [Gr. *δέπας.*] In *Gr. archæol.,* a drinking-cup or -bowl.—**Depas amphikypellon,** a twofold or double cup; a cup having two handles or ears, or one divided into two parts by a partition: sometimes interpreted as a vessel consisting of two bowls joined by their bottoms, so that either can serve as a foot for the other. It is generally agreed that the vessel so called by Homer was a simple two-handled cup of the same class as that shown in the illustration.

Depas Amphikypellon, found in the "Second City" at Hissarlik. (From Schliemann's "Troja.")

depascent† (dē-pas'ent), *a.* [< L. *depascen(t-)s,* ppr. of *depascere* (> It. *dispascere*), also deponent *depasci,* feed upon, consume, < *de-* + *pasci,* feed: see *pasture, pastor.*] Feeding.

depasture (dē-pas'tūr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *depastured,* ppr. *depasturing.* [< *de-* + *pasture;* cf. *depascent.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To eat up; consume; strip.

They keep their cattle, and live themselves, in bodies pasturing upon the mountains, and removing still to fresh land, as they have *depastured* the former.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

2. To pasture; graze.

If 40 sheep yield 80 lbs. of wool, and are *depastured* in one parish for a whole year, the parson shall have 8 lbs.
Aylife, Parergon.

Visions of countless flocks to be *depastured*, and wide estates to be carved out of the bountiful land.
Contemporary Rev., LIII. 7.

II. *intrans.* To feed or pasture; graze.

If a man takes in a horse, or other cattle, to graze and *depasture* in his grounds, which the law calls agistment.
Blackstone, Com.

After a given day the temporary fences were removed, and the cattle of all the clansmen were allowed to *depasture* on the stubble.
W. E. Hearn, Aryan Household, p. 225.

depatriate (dē-pā'tri-āt), *v. t.* or *i.*; pret. and pp. *depatriated,* ppr. *depatriating.* [< L. *de,* from, + *patria,* one's country; cf. equiv. ML. *dispatriare* and E. *expatriate.*] To leave one's country; go into exile; exile or expatriate one's self. [Rare.]

A subject born in any state
May, if he please, *depatriate.*
Mason, Dean and Squire.

depauperate (dē-pâ'pėr-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depauperated,* ppr. *depauperating.* [< ML. *depauperatus,* pp. of *depauperare* (> OF. *depauperer* = Sp. *depauperar* = It. *depauperare*), make poor, < L. *de-* + *pauperare,* make poor, < *pauper,* poor: see *pauper* and *poor.*] To make poor; impoverish; deprive of fertility or richness: as, to *depauperate* the soil.

Abjection and humility of mind, which *depauperates* the spirit, making it less worldly and more spiritual.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 102.

Great evacuations, which carry off the nutritious humours, *depauperate* the blood. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

depauperate (dē-pâ'pėr-āt), *a.* [< ML. *depauperatus,* pp.: see the verb.] Impoverished; made poor. Specifically, in *bot.*, imperfectly developed; diminutive from want of nourishment or other unfavorable conditions.

depauperated (dē-pâ'pėr-ā-ted), *p. a.* Same as *depauperate.*

That struggle for existence against adverse external conditions . . . will give chiefly *depauperated* and degraded forms. *Dawson*, Origin of World, p. 228.

depauperization (dē-pâ"pėr-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *depauperize* + *-ation.*] The act of depauperizing; the state of being or becoming depauperate.

After such extreme retrogression, the *depauperization* of certain parts and organs observable in the Anomoura is easily to be understood and admitted.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 656.

depauperize (dē-pâ'pėr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depauperized,* ppr. *depauperizing.* [< *de-* priv. + *pauperize.*] To emancipate from a condition of poverty or pauperism; free from paupers or pauperism.

Our efforts at *depauperizing* the children of paupers would be more successful if the process were not carried on in a lump. *Edinburgh Rev.*

depeach† (dē-pēch'), *v. t.* [< OF. *depeschier,* F. *dépêcher,* despatch, discharge: see *despatch,* the present form of the verb. For the form, cf. *impeach.*] To despatch; discharge.

They shalbe first and forthwith heard, as soon as the party which they shal sind before our Iustices shalbe *depeached.*
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 267.

depectible† (dē-pek'ti-bl), *a.* [< L. *depect-ere,* comb off (< *de,* off, + *pectere,* comb), + E. *-ible.*] Pliant; extensible; diffusible.

It may be also that some bodies . . . are of a more *depectible* nature than oil, . . . for a small quantity of saffron will tinct more than a very great quantity of brasil or wine. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

depeculation† (dē-pek-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [< L. *depeculatus,* pp. of *depeculari,* embezzle, < *de-* + *peculari,* embezzle public money: see *peculate.*] A robbing or embezzling.

Also robbery and *depeculation* of the public treasure or revenues is a greater crime than the robbing or defrauding of a private man. *Hobbes*, Commonwealth, xxvii.

depeinct†, depeint†, *v. t.* See *depaint.*

depel†, *v. t.* [< L. *depellere,* drive away, < *de,* away, + *pellere,* drive. Cf. *dispel* and *depulse.*] To drive away; remove; dispel.

Because through hunger the faults of the stomacke which haue beene taken eyther by much drinking or surfetting, or by any other meanes, may be *depelled* and removed. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 258.

depeller†, *n.* One who or that which removes or dispels.

The very thought of her is mischief's bar,
Depeller of misdeeds.
Middleton, Solomon Paraphrased, vi.

depend (dē-pend'), *v. i.* [< ME. *dependen,* < OF. *dependre,* F. *dépendre* = Sp. Pg. *depender* = It. *dipendere, dependere,* < L. *dependēre,* hang down, hang upon, depend, < *de,* down, + *pendēre,* hang: see *pendant, pendent,* and cf. *append, impend, perpend, suspend.*] 1. To hang; be sustained by being fastened or attached to something above: used absolutely or followed by *from.*

Th' heauy Water, pronest to descend,
'Twixt Air and Earth is able to *depend.*
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

From the frozen beard
Long icicles *depend.* *Dryden.*

2. To be a conditional effect or result; be contingent or conditioned. The verb is followed by *on* or *upon* governing a designation of a condition or cause without which the effect or result, the subject of the verb, cannot exist or will not be produced: as, the price asked for a commodity *depends upon* the amount on hand or the amount that can profitably be supplied at that price, and also *depends upon* the supposed amount that can be sold at that price.

Our lives *depend upon* their gentle pities.
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, iii. 1.

The fate of Christendom *depended on* the temper in which he [James II.] might then find the Commons.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

Our happiness *depends* little *on* political institutions, and much *on* the temper and regulation of our own minds.
Macaulay.

Success in battle does not *depend* wholly *on* relative numbers or relative strengths.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 295.

3. To be in suspense; be undetermined: only in the present participle: as, the suit is still *depending* in court. See *pending.*

Matters of greatest moment were *depending.*
Milton, Eikonoklastes, v.

He informed me that . . . [the law-suit] had been *depending* for several years.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xcviii.

While his cause was *depending*, the people took arms to defend him against the signori.
J. Adams, Works, V. 21.

4. To rely; rest in full confidence or belief: with *on* or *upon:* as, you may *depend upon* the accuracy of the report.

First, then, a woman will or won't—*depend on* 't;
If she will do 't, she will; and there's an end on 't.
A. Hill, Zara, Epil.

This, you may *depend on* it, is the whole truth of the matter. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

5. To rely for that which is necessary or desired; rest conditionally or in subordination; be dependent: with *on* or *upon:* as, children *depend upon* their parents; to *depend upon* a foreign market for supplies; we *depend on* the newspapers for intelligence.

'Tis foolish to *depend on* others' mercy.
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, iv. 1.

6†. To rest in suspense; wait expectantly.

Captaine Bartholomew Gosnoll . . . at last prevailed with some Gentlemen, as Captaine Iohn Smith, Mr. Edward-maria Wingfield, Mr. Robert Hunt, and divers others, who *depended* a yeare vpon his proiets.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 149.

Have not I, madam, two long years, two ages, with humblest resignation *depended* on your smiles?
Steele, Lying Lover, ii. 1.

7†. To hang in suspense over; impend.

This day's black fate on more days doth *depend;*
This but begins the woe, others must end.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 1.

dependable (dē-pen'da-bl), *a.* [< *depend* + *-able.*] Capable or worthy of being depended on; reliable; trustworthy.

To fix and preserve a few lasting *dependable* friendships.
Pope, To Gay.

We might apply these numbers to the case of giants and dwarfs if we had any *dependable* data from which the mean human stature and its probable deviation could be ascertained. *Sir J. Herschel.*

I kept within a foot of my *dependable* little guide, who crept gently into the jungle.
Sir S. W. Baker, Heart of Africa, p. 93.

dependableness (dē-pen'da-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being dependable; reliableness.

The regularity and *dependableness* of a storage cistern may very well make it desirable to put up with some waste provided it be not excessive. *Engin. Mag.*, XXXI. 480.

dependance, dependancy (dē-pen'dans, -dan-si), *n.* See *dependence, dependency.*

dependant (dē-pen'dant), *a.* and *n.* See *dependent.*

dependence (dē-pen'dens), *n.* [Formerly sometimes spelled *dependance*, after F. *dépendance;* = Sp. Pg. *dependencia* = It. *dipendenza, dependenza*, < ML. *dependentia*, < L. *dependen(t-)s*, ppr., dependent: see *dependent.*] **1.** The fact of being dependent or pendent; the relation of a hanging thing to the support from which it hangs; a hanging; also, the hanging thing itself. [Rare.]

And made a long *dependence* from the bough. *Dryden.*

2. The relation of logical consequent to its antecedent, of conclusion to premise, or of a contingent fact to the condition upon which it depends; the relation of effect to cause. In this sense dependence is said to be *in ferri, in esse*, or *in operari: in ferri*, when the cause brings the effect into being; *in esse*, when the continued existence of the effect is due to the cause; *in operari*, when the effect cannot itself act as a cause without the coöperation of its cause. The word is also applied in this sense to the relation of accident to substance; also, to the accident itself, as being in this relation.

Causality and *dependence:* that is, the will of God and his power of acting. *Clarke*, The Attributes, iii.

3. The state of deriving existence, support, or direction from another; the state of being subject to the power and operation of some extraneous force; subjection or subordination to another or to something else: as, *dependence* is the natural condition of childhood; the *dependence* of life upon solar heat.

Having no relation to or *dependence* upon the court.
Clarendon, Civil War, III. 623.

All our *dependance* was on the Drafts, which only pointed out to us where such and such Places or Islands were, without giving us any account, what Harbour, Roads, or Bays there were. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 416.

It [the word colony] suggests the notion of a body of settlers from some country who still remain in a state of greater or less *dependence* on the mother-country.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 24.

4. Reliance; confidence; trust; a resting on something: as, we may have a firm *dependence* on the promises of God.

When once a true principle of piety and of a religious *dependance* on God is duly excited in us, it will operate beyond the particular cause from whence it springs.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. vii.

The great *dependence* is upon the Duke; the soldiers adore him, and with reason. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 4.

5. In *law:* (*a*) The quality of being conditional on something else. See *dependent*, 5. (*b*) Pendency; the condition of awaiting determination.

My father is to advance me a sum to meet, as I have alleged, engagements contracted during the *dependence* of the late negotiation. *Shelley*, in Dowden, II. 8.

An action is said to be in *dependence* from the moment of citation till the final decision of the House of Lords.
Bell.

Moral dependence, the relation of the will to the moral law. = **Syn.** *Dependence, Dependency.* See *dependency.*

dependency (dē-pen'den-si), *n.*; pl. *dependencies* (-siz). [Formerly also *dependancy;* an extension of *dependence.* See *-ence, -ency.*] **1.** Same as *dependence.*

They must have their commission, or letters patent from the king, that so they may acknowledge their *dependency* upon the crown of England. *Bacon.*

The country has risen from a state of colonial *dependency.* *D. Webster*, Speech, Plymouth, Dec. 22, 1820.

2. That of which the existence presupposes the existence of something else; that which depends for its existence upon something else.

Of this frame the bearings and the ties,
The strong connections, nice *dependencies.*
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 30.

3. An accident or a quality; something non-essential.

Modes I call such complex ideas . . . which are considered as *dependencies*, or affections of substances. *Locke.*

4. That which is subordinate to and dependent upon something else; especially, a territory subject to the control of a power of which it does not form an integral part; a dependent state or colony: as, the sun and its *dependencies;* the *dependencies* of Great Britain.

The rapidly rising importance of the Anglo-Indian and Australian Colonies and *dependencies.*
Hinton, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 42.

The great *dependency* of India, with its two hundred millions of people. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 763.

5†. The subject or cause of a quarrel, when duels were in vogue; the affair depending.

Your masters of *dependencies*, to take up
A drunken brawl. *Massinger.*

6. An out-building; in the plural, offices; minor buildings adjoining or adjacent to a principal structure: as, the hotel and its *dependencies.*

It was the Indian way to call the place a fort where the palace and all its *dependencies* were situated.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 446.

= **Syn.** *Dependence, Dependency.* These forms are now seldom used interchangeably, as they were formerly, *dependence* being employed almost exclusively in abstract senses, and *dependency* in concrete ones, or for things or facts instead of relations or states.

dependent (dē-pen'dent), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly and sometimes still spelled *dependant* (see note below); < OF. *dependant*, F. *dépendant* = Sp. *dependente, dependiente* = Pg. It. *dependente*, dependent, < L. *dependen(t-)s*, ppr. of *dependere*, hang upon, depend: see *depend.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Hanging down; pendent: as, a *dependent* leaf.

The whole furrs in the tails were *dependent.* *Peacham.*

2. Subordinate; subject to, under the control of, or needing aid from some extraneous source: as, the *dependent* condition of childhood; all men are largely *dependent* upon one another.

Who for a poor support herself resign'd
To the base toil of a *dependent* mind.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 176.

England, long *dependent* and degraded, was again a power of the first rank. *Macaulay.*

This country is independent in government, but totally *dependent* in manners, which are the basis of government.
N. Webster, in Scudder, p. 163.

3. Contingent; resultant; derived from as a source; related to some ground or condition: as, an effect may be *dependent* on some unknown cause.—**4.** Relative: as, *dependent* beauty (which see, under *beauty*).—**5.** In *law*, conditioned on something else: as, the covenant of the purchaser of land to pay for it is usually so expressed in the contract of purchase as to be *dependent* on performance of the vendor's covenant to convey. Such covenants are usually *mutually dependent.*—**Dependent covenant, ens**, etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* **1.** One who depends on or looks to another for support or favor; a retainer: as, the prince was followed by a numerous train of *dependents.*

Can you love me? I am an heir, sweet lady,
However I appear a poor *dependant.*
Fletcher (*and another*), Elder Brother, iii. 5.

He lives in the family rather as a relation than a *dependant.* *Addison*, Sir Roger at Home.

We are indigent, defenceless beings; the creatures of his power, and the *dependents* of his providence. *Rogers.*

2. That which depends on something else; a consequence; a corollary.

The parliament of 1 H. IV. c. 3, 4. repealed this parliament of 21 R. II. with all its circumstances and *dependents.* *Prynne*, Treachery and Disloyalty of Papists, i. 32.

[As the spelling of this class of words depends solely upon whether they happen to be regarded as derived directly from the French or directly from the Latin, and as usage is divided, there is no good reason for insisting upon a distinction in spelling between the noun and the adjective, as is done by many, the former being spelled *dependant* and the latter *dependent.*]

dependently (dē-pen'dent-li), *adv.* In a dependent manner.

depender (dē-pen'dėr), *n.* One who depends; a dependent.

dependingt (dē-pen'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *depend, v.*] Suspense; anxious uncertainty.

Delay is bad, doubt worse, *depending* worst.
B. Jonson, To W. Roe.

dependingly (dē-pen'ding-li), *adv.* In a dependent or submissive manner.

If thou givest me this day supplies beyond the expense of this day, I will use it thankfully; and, nevertheless, *dependingly;* for I will renew my petition for my daily bread still. *Hale*, On the Lord's Prayer.

depeople (dē-pē'pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depeopled*, ppr. *depeopling.* [< OF. *depeupler, depopler*, also *despeupler*, F. *dépeupler* (see *dispeople*), < ML. *depopulare*, depopulate: see *depopulate.*] To depopulate; dispeople. [Rare.]

All eyes
Must see Achilles in first sight *depeopling* enemies.
Chapman, Iliad, ix.

deperditt (dē-pėr'dit), *n.* [< L. *deperditus*, pp. of *deperdere* (> OF. *deperdre*), destroy, lose, < *de* + *perdere*, lose: see *perdition.*] That which is lost or destroyed.

No reason can be given why, if these *deperdits* ever existed, they have now disappeared.
Paley, Nat. Theol., v. § 4.

deperditelyt (dē-pėr'dit-li), *adv.* [< **deperdite*, adj. (see *deperdit, n.*), + *-ly*[2].] In the manner of one ruined; desperately.

The most *deperditely* wicked of all others, in whom was the root of wickedness. *Bp. King*, Sermon (1608), p. 17.

deperditiont (dep-ėr-dish'on), *n.* [= F. *déperdition* = Pr. *deperdicio* = Sp. Pg. *desperdicio* = It. *deperdizione*, < L. as if **deperditio(n-)*, < *deperdere*, destroy, lose: see *deperdit.*] Loss; waste; destruction; ruin. See *perdition.*

The old [body] by continual *Deperdition* and insensible Transpirations evaporating still out of us, and giving Way to fresh. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 31.

depersonalize (dē-pėr'son-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depersonalized*, ppr. *depersonalizing.* [< *de-* priv. + *personal* + *-ize.*] To regard as not individually personal; remove the idea of personality or of individuality from, as by ascribing a work, like the Iliad or the Odyssey, to many writers or authors, instead of to one writer or author. Also spelled *depersonalise.*

Modern democracy, whatever political form it may assume, . . . will have to ground its doctrine of human right, not upon theories which *depersonalise* man, but upon the primary facts of free will and moral obligation, which constitute him a person.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 47.

depertiblet (dē-pėr'ti-bl), *a.* [For *departable*, q. v., partly accommodated to L. *dispertire*, the more common form of *dispartire*, the orig. of ME. *departen, deperten*, E. *depart:* see *depart.*] Divisible; separable; diffusible.

It may be, also, that some bodies have a kinde of lentour, and more *depertible* nature than others, as we see it evident in colouration. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 857.

dephal (dep'hal), *n.* [The Bengali name.] *Artocarpus Lakoocha*, an Indian tree, of the same genus as the breadfruit and jack, and cultivated for its fruit, which is of the size of an orange. The juice is used for bird-lime.

dephlegm (dē-flem'), *v. t.* [= F. *déflegmer* = Sp. *desflemar* = Pg. *desfleimar, deflegmar* = It. *deflemmare*, < NL. *dephlegmare* or *disphlegmare*, < L. *de-* or *dis-* priv. + *phlegma*, phlegm: see *phlegm.*] To deprive of or clear from phlegm; dehydrate; desiccate; dephlegmate.

We have sometimes taken spirit of salt, and carefully *dephlegmed* it. *Boyle.*

dephlegmate (dē-fleg'māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dephlegmated*, ppr. *dephlegmating.* [< NL. *dephlegmatus*, pp. of *dephlegmare*, dephlegm, dehydrate: see *dephlegm.*] To deprive of superabundant water, as by evaporation or distillation; rectify: said of spirits or acids.

We *dephlegmated* some by more frequent . . . rectifications. *Boyle*, Works, I. 329.

dephlegmation (dē-fleg-mā'shon), *n.* [= F. *déflegmation* = Sp. *desflemacion* = Pg. *deflegmação* = It. *deflemmazione*, < NL. **dephlegmatio(n-)*, **disphlegmatio(n-)*, < *dephlegmare, disphlegmare*, dephlegm: see *dephlegmate.*] The operation of separating water from spirits and acids by evaporation or repeated distillation; concentration.

In divers cases it is not enough to separate the aqueous parts by *dephlegmation.* *Boyle.*

dephlegmator (dē-fleg'mā-tor), *n.* A condensing apparatus for stills, consisting sometimes of broad sheets of tinned copper soldered together so as to leave narrow spaces between them, the liquid flowing successively from one space to the next, and sometimes of a worm or continuous pipe in large coils.

dephlegmedness† (dē-flem'ed-nes), *n.* [< *dephlegmed*, pp. of *dephlegm*, + *-ness*.] The state of being freed from phlegm or watery matter.

The proportion betwixt the coralline solution and the spirit of wine depends . . . much upon the strength of the former liquor and the *dephlegmedness* of the latter.
Boyle, Works, I. 442.

dephlogisticate (dē-flō-jis'ti-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dephlogisticated*, ppr. *dephlogisticating*. [< *de-* priv. + *phlogisticate*, q. v.] To deprive of phlogiston, once supposed to exist as the principle of inflammability. See *phlogiston*.—**Dephlogisticated air.** See *air*[1].

Are we not authorized to conclude that water is composed of *dephlogisticated air* and phlogiston deprived of part of their latent . . . heat?
J. Watt, Philos. Transactions (1784), p. 332.

dephlogistication (dē-flō-jis-ti-kā'shon), *n.* A term applied by the older chemists to certain processes by which they imagined phlogiston, the supposed principle of inflammability, to be separated from bodies.

dephosphorization (dē-fos″for-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *dephosphorize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of depriving of or freeing from phosphorus.

dephosphorize (dē-fos'for-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dephosphorized*, ppr. *dephosphorizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *phosphorize*.] To deprive of phosphorus; eliminate phosphorus from: as, to *dephosphorize* iron.

The problem of *dephosphorising* iron ores is one of great importance, as the most extensive deposits are nearly all contaminated with this impurity. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 450.

depict (dē-pikt'), *v. t.* [< ME. **depicten* (only as a pp., *depict*), < OF. *depicter*, depict, < L. *depictus*, pp. of *depingere*, paint, depict: see *depaint*.] **1.** To portray; paint; form a likeness of in colors: as, to *depict* a lion on a shield.

I founde a liknesse *depict* upon a walle,
Armyd in vertues, as I walkyd up and downe.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 28.

His armes are fairly *depicted* in his chamber.
Fuller, Worthies, Cambridgeshire.

The cowards of Lacedemon *depicted* upon their shields the most terrible beasts they could imagine. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. To portray in words; describe: as, to *depict* the horrors of war.

Cæsar's gout was then *depicted* in energetic language.
Motley, Dutch Republic.

=**Syn.** To delineate, sketch, set forth.

depicter (dē-pik'tėr), *n.* [< *depict* + *-er*[1].] One who depicts or portrays.

The sculptor Canova, an accurate *depicter* of a certain low species of nature. *Caroline Fox*, Journal, p. 75.

depiction (dē-pik'shon), *n.* [= OF. *depiction*, < LL. *depictio(n-)*, < L. *depictus*, pp. of *depingere*, depict: see *depict*.] The act of depicting or portraying.

Even here, in the very sphere where Music is summoned to take on the *depiction* of definable passions to the utmost of her power, the vague but powerful expression of these is but a fraction of what she has done and is ready to do for word and scene. *Nineteenth Century*, March, 1883.

We must leave out of account that [instrumentality] of *depiction*, as just instanced, because its employment belongs to a much more advanced state of cultivation, and leads the way to the invention not of speech, but of the analogous and auxiliary art of writing.
Whitney, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 767.

depicture (dē-pik'tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depictured*, ppr. *depicturing*. [< *de-* + *picture*, after *depict*.] To portray; paint; picture.

Several persons were *depictured* in caricature.
Fielding, Journey from this World to the Next.

Anacreon *depictures* in glowing colours the uninterrupted felicity of this creature [the cicada].
Donovan, Insects of China, p. 397.

By painting saintship I *depicture* sin,
Beside the pearl, I prove how black the jet.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 162.

depilate (dep'i-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depilated*, ppr. *depilating*. [< L. *depilatus*, pp. of *depilare* (> F. *dépiler* = Pr. *depilar* = It. *depelare*, *dipelare*), pull out the hair, < *de*, away, + *pilare*, put forth hair, also deprive of hair, < *pilus*, a hair: see *pile*[3].] To strip of hair; remove the hair from.

The treatment [in tinea sycosis] consists in shaving every second or third day, together with the extraction of the diseased hairs, for which purpose a pair of *depilating* forceps should be used. *Duhring*, Skin Diseases.

depilation (dep-i-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. *dépilation* = Pr. *depilacio* = Pg. *depilação* = It. *depilazione*, < L. as if **depilatio(n-)*, < *depilare*, deprive of hair: see *depilate*.] The act or process of removing hair from the skin or from a hide; loss of hair.

depilator (dep'i-lā-tor), *n.* An instrument for pulling out hairs.

depilatory (dē-pil'a-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dépilatoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *depilatorio*, < L. as if **depilatorius*, < *depilare*, deprive of hair: see *depilate*.] **I.** *a.* Having the property of removing hair from the skin.

Ælian says that they were *depilatory*, and, if macerated in vinegar, would take away the beard.
Chambers's Cyc., art. Urtica marina.

II. *n.*; pl. *depilatories* (-riz). An application used to remove hair without injuring the texture of the skin; specifically, a cosmetic employed to remove superfluous hairs from the human skin, as calx sulphurata.

The effects of the *depilatory* were soon seen.
T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney.

depilous† (dep'i-lus), *a.* [< L. *depilis*, without hair, < *de-* priv. + *pilus*, hair.] Without hair; hairless.

This animal is a kind of lizard, a quadruped corticated and *depilous*: that is, without wool, fur, or hair.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 14.

deplanate (dep'lā-nāt), *a.* [< LL. *deplanatus*, pp. of *deplanare*, make level, < *de*, down, + *planare*, level, < *planus*, level: see *plane*.] Flattened or expanded; made level: same as *explanate*.

de plano (dē plā'nō). [L., from or on a level, i. e., not on the bench: *de*, from; *plano*, abl. of *planum*, a level, plane, neut. of *planus*, level, plane: see *plane*, *plain*. The phrase *de plano* or *e plano* was used by the Romans with reference to judgments in cases so evident that the judgment could be delivered by the pretor standing on a level with the suitors, without ascending the judgment-seat for the hearing of argument.] In *law*, by self-evident or manifest right; clearly; too plainly for argument.

deplant (dē-plant'), *v. t.* [= F. *déplanter*, < L. *deplantare*, take off a shoot or twig, set in the ground, < *de*, away, + *plantare*, plant, < *planta*, a plant: see *plant*.] To remove plants from, as a bed; transplant, as a tree. [Rare.]

deplantation (dē-plan-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *déplantation*; as *deplant* + *-ation*.] The act of clearing from plants, or of transplanting. *Johnson.* [Rare.]

deplete (dē-plēt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depleted*, ppr. *depleting*. [< L. *depletus*, pp. of *deplere*, empty, < *de-* priv. + *plere*, fill, related to *plenus*, full, = E. *full*: see *full*[1], *plenty*, etc. Cf. *complete*, *replete*.] **1.** To empty, reduce, or exhaust by drawing away, as the strength, vital powers, resources, etc.: as, to *deplete* a country of inhabitants.

At no time were the Bank cellars *depleted* to any alarming extent. *Saturday Rev.*

As a *depleting* outlet, therefore, of the river, the bayou Manchac is utterly insignificant.
Gov. Rep. on Mississippi River, 1861 (ed. 1876), p. 421.

2. In *med.*, to empty or unload, as overcharged vessels, by bloodletting, purgatives, or other means.

To support the vital energies by suitable means, and to *deplete* the vascular system at the same time.
Copland, Dict. Pract. Med., art. Apoplexy.

deplethoric (dē-pleth'ō-rik), *a.* [< *de-* priv. + *plethoric*.] Characterized by an absence of plethora.

Doubleday attempted to demonstrate that . . . the *deplethoric* state is favorable to fertility.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 39.

depletion (dē-plē'shon), *n.* [= F. *déplétion* = Sp. *deplecion*, < L. as if **depletio(n-)*, < *deplere*, pp. *depletus*, empty: see *deplete*.] **1.** The act of emptying, reducing, or exhausting: as, the *depletion* of the national resources. Specifically—**2.** In *med.*, the act of relieving congestion or plethora by any remedial means, as bloodletting, purging, sweating, vomiting, etc.; also, any general reduction of fullness, as by abstinence.

Abstinence and a slender diet attenuates, because *depletion* of the vessels gives room to the fluid to expand itself.
Arbuthnot.

depletive (dē-plē'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *déplétif*; as *deplete* + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* Tending to deplete; producing depletion.

Depletive treatment is contraindicated.
Wardrop, Bleeding.

II. *n.* That which depletes; specifically, any medical agent of depletion.

She had been exhausted by *depletives*.
Wardrop, Bleeding.

depletory (dē-plē'tō-ri), *a.* [< *deplete* + *-ory*.] Tending to deplete; depletive.

deplication (dep-li-kā'shon), *n.* [< ML. as if **deplicatio(n-)*, < *deplicare*, unfold, < L. *de-* priv. + *plicare*, fold: see *plait*. Cf. *deploy*.] An unfolding, untwisting, or unplaiting. *Bailey.*

deplorability (dē-plōr-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *deplorable*: see *-bility*.] Deplorableness. [Rare.]

Specious arguments of the *deplorability* of war in general. *Times* (London), Jan. 18, 1856.

deplorable (dē-plōr'a-bl), *a.* [= F. *déplorable* = Sp. *deplorable* = Pg. *deploravel* = It. *deplorabile*, < L. as if **deplorabilis*, < *deplorare*, deplore: see *deplore*.] **1.** That may or must be deplored or lamented; lamentable; that demands or causes lamentation; hence, sad; calamitous; grievous; miserable; wretched: as, a *deplorable* calamity.

This was the *deplorable* condition to which the king was reduced. *Lord Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

Nothing could be more *deplorable* than the state even of the ablest men, who at that time depended for subsistence on their writings. *Macaulay*, Boswell's Johnson.

2. Pitiable; contemptible: as, *deplorable* nonsense; *deplorable* stupidity.=**Syn. 1.** Distressing, dismal, mournful, melancholy, regrettable.

deplorableness (dē-plōr'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being deplorable; misery; wretchedness; a miserable state.

To discern the sadness and *deplorableness* of this estate.
Hammond, Works, IV. 536.

deplorably (dē-plōr'a-bli), *adv.* In a manner to be deplored; lamentably; miserably: as, manners are *deplorably* corrupt.

Metaphysicians consider it *deplorably* superficial to accept the appearance of things for realities.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 395.

deplorate† (dē-plō'rāt), *a.* [< L. *deploratus*, pp. of *deplorare*, deplore: see *deplore*.] Lamentable; hopeless.

The case is then most *deplorate* when reward goes over to the wrong side. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

deploration† (dep-lō-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *déploration* = Pg. *deploração* = It. *deplorazione*, < L. *deploratio(n-)*, < *deplorare*, deplore: see *deplore*.] The act of lamenting; a lamentation.

He will leave to those her beneficiaries the farther search of this argument and *deploration* of her fortune.
Speed, Henry VII., IX. xx. § 16.

deplore (dē-plōr'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deplored*, ppr. *deploring*. [= OF. *depleurer*, *deplourer*, F. *déplorer* = Sp. Pg. *deplorar* = It. *deplorare*, < L. *deplorare*, lament over, bewail, < *de-* + *plorare*, wail, weep aloud; origin uncertain. Cf. *implore*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To lament; bewail; mourn; feel or express deep and poignant grief for or in regard to.

But if Arcite thus *deplore*
His sufferings, Palamon yet suffers more.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., l. 442.

I learn'd at last submission to my lot,
But, though I less *deplor'd* thee, ne'er forgot.
Cowper, My Mother's Picture.

I have no dreams of a golden age; there will always be more than enough to *deplore*, more than enough to mend.
Gladstone, Might of Right.

2†. To despair of; regard or give up as desperate.

The physicians do make a kind of scruple and religion to stay with the patient after the disease is *deplored*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

In short, he is an animal of a most *deplored* understanding, without reading and conversation.
Dryden, Pref. to Notes on Empress of Morocco.

A true Poetick State we had *deplor'd*.
Congreve, To Lord Halifax.

3†. To tell of sympathetically.

Never more
Will I my master's tears to you *deplore*.
Shak., T. N., iii. 1.

=**Syn. 1.** To bemoan, grieve for, sorrow over.

II. *intrans.* To utter lamentations; lament; moan. [Rare.]

All Nature mourns; the Floods and Rocks *deplore*.
Congreve, Death of Queen Mary.

'Twas when the sea was roaring
With hollow blasts of wind,
A damsel lay *deploring*,
All on a rock reclined.
Gay, The What d'ye Call 't, ii. 8.

deploredly† (dē-plōr'ed-li), *adv.* In a deplored way; lamentably. *Jer. Taylor.*

deploredness† (dē-plōr'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being deplored; deplorableness.

But for thee, O blessed Jesu, so ardent was thy love to us that it was not in the power of our extreme misery to abate it; yea, so as that the *deplorednes* of our condition did but highten that holy flame.
Bp. Hall, A Pathetical Meditation, § 2.

deplorer (dē-plōr'ėr), *n.* One who deplores or deeply laments; a deep mourner.

Not to be a mere spectator, or a lazy *deplorer* of the danger. *Considerations about Reason and Religion* (1675), Pref., p. vii.

deploy (dē-ploi'), *v.* [< F. *déployer*, unroll, unfold, < OF. *desployer*, earlier *despleier*, *displeier*, > ME. *displayen*, E. *display*, which is thus a doublet of *deploy*: see *display*, and cf. *deplication*.] **I.** *trans. Milit.*, to expand; display; extend in a line of small depth, as a division or a battalion which has been previously formed in one or more columns.

Carr's division was *deployed* on our right, Lawler's brigade forming his extreme right and reaching through these woods to the river above.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 524.

II. *intrans. Milit.*, to open out; extend; move so as to form a more extended front or line: as, the regiment *deployed* to the right.

A column is said to *deploy* when it makes a flank march or unfolds itself, so as to display its front. *Sullivan.*

deploy (dē-ploi'), *n.* [< *deploy*, *v.*] *Milit.*, the expansion or opening out of a body of troops previously compacted into a column, so as to present a more extended front.

deployment (dē-ploi'ment), *n.* [< F. *déploiement*, < *déployer*, deploy: see *deploy* and *-ment*.] The act of deploying.

deplumate (dē-plö'māt), *a.* [< ML. *deplumatus*, pp. of *deplumare*, pluck of feathers: see *deplume*.] In *ornith.*, bare or stripped of feathers; denudated.

deplumation (dē-plö-mā'shọn), *n.* [< ML. **deplumatio(n-)*, < *deplumare*, pluck of feathers: see *deplume*.] 1. In *ornith.*, the stripping or falling off of plumes or feathers; molting.

The violence of her moulting, or *deplumation*.
Stillingfleet, Origines Sacræ, iii. 3.

2. In *pathol.*, an affection of the eyelids in which the eyelashes drop out.

deplume (dē-plöm'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deplumed*, ppr. *depluming*. [< ME. *deplumen* = F. *déplumer* = Sp. Pg. *desplumar* = It. *spiumare*, < ML. *deplumare*, pluck of feathers, < L. *de*, off, + *plumare*, cover with feathers, < *pluma*, a feather, plume: see *plume*.] To strip or pluck the feathers from; deprive of plumage; pluck.

And twies a yere *deplumed* may thai [geese] be.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

Fortune and Time fettered at their feet with adamantine chains, their wings *deplumed* for starting from them.
B. Jonson, Love's Welcome at Bolsover.

depolarization (dē-pō'lạ-ri-zā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *dépolarisation* = It. *depolarizzazione*; as *depolarize* + *-ation*.] The act of depriving of polarity or removing the effects of polarization. Specifically—(*a*) In *optics*, the change in the direction of the plane of polarization, as by a section of a crystal, so that the polarized ray before arrested can pass through the analyzer. (*b*) In *elect.*, the removal of the polarizing film of gas from the negative plate of a voltaic cell. (*c*) In *magnetism*, the destruction of magnetic polarity in a mass of iron or steel. See *polarization*. Also spelled *depolarisation*.

depolarize (dē-pō'lạ-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depolarized*, ppr. *depolarizing*. [= F. *dépolariser* = It. *depolarizzare*; as *de-* priv. + *polarize*.] To deprive of polarity; remove the effects of polarity from. (*a*) In *optics*, to cause to reappear, as a polarized ray before arrested by the analyzer. (*b*) To destroy that polarity in (metallic electrodes immersed in an electrolytic substance, or the metal plates of a battery) which results from the passage of a current, and opposes and weakens the current to which it is due. (*c*) To deprive of magnetic polarity. Also spelled *depolarise*.

depolarizer (dē-pō'lạ-rī-zėr), *n.* That which depolarizes; specifically, in *elect.*, a substance used in a battery-cell for the purpose of preventing polarization. Depolarizers usually act by entering into combination with the gases liberated, and thus preventing their accumulating on the battery-plates and giving rise to polarization. Also spelled *depolariser*.

depolish (dē-pol'ish), *v. t.* [< *de-* priv. + *polish*, after F. *dépolir* = Pg. *depolir*, depolish.] To destroy the polish of; remove the glaze from; dull.

The surface should now appear somewhat *depolished*.
Ure, Dict., II. 639.

depolishing (dē-pol'ish-ing), *n.* The process of removing polish or glaze; specifically, in *ceram.*, a process whereby the glaze on ware is removed. Ware with the resulting dull surface is called *ivory porcelain*. It corresponds to the *deglazing* of glass.

depone (dē-pōn'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deponed*, ppr. *deponing*. [= Sp. *deponer* = Pg. *depor* = It. *deporre*, *diporre* = D. *deponeren* = G. *deponiren* = Dan. *deponere* = Sw. *deponera*, < L. *deponere*, pp. *depositus*, lay down or aside, give in charge, intrust, ML. also testify, < *de*, down, away, + *ponere*, lay, place: see *ponent* and *pose*[2], and cf. *depose*, *deposit*, etc.] **I.**† *trans.* 1. To lay down; deposit.

What basins, most capacious of their kind,
Enclose her, while the obedient element
Lifts or *depones* its burthen. *Southey.*

2†. To lay down as a pledge; wager.

On this I would *depone*
As much as any cause I've known.
S. Butler, Hudibras.

3. To testify; state in a deposition.

Farther Sprot *deponeth*, that he entered himself thereafter in conference with Bour.
State Trials, George Sprot, an. 1606.

II. *intrans.* In *Scots* and *old Eng. law*, to give testimony; bear witness; depose.

deponent (dē-pō'nent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *deponen(t-)s*, ppr. of *deponere*, lay aside (LL. *deponen(t-)s*, adj., also as a noun (sc. *verbum*), a verb that 'lays aside' its proper passive sense: tr. Gr. ἀποθετικός: see *apothesis*), ML. also testify: see *depone*.] **I.** *a.* Laying down.—**Deponent verb**, in *Latin gram.*, a verb which has a passive form with an active signification, as *loqui*, to speak: so called because such verbs were regarded as having laid down or dispensed with an active form and a passive sense.

II. *n.* 1. In *Latin gram.*, a deponent verb.—2. One who deposes or makes a deposition, especially under oath; one who makes an affidavit; one who gives written testimony to be used as evidence in a court of justice, or for any other purpose. Abbreviated *dpt.*

He observed how the testimony of the other *deponents* confirmed that of Houseman. *Bulwer*, Eugene Aram, vi. 5.

depopulacy† (dē-pop'ū-lạ-si), *n.* [< *depopulate*: see *-acy*.] Depopulation.

Mars answered: O Jove, neither she nor I,
With both our aids, can keep *depopulacy*
From off the frogs.
Chapman, tr. of Homer's Batrachomyomachia.

depopularize (dē-pop'ū-lạ-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depopularized*, ppr. *depopularizing*. [= F. *dépopulariser* = Pg. *depopularizar*; as *de-* priv. + *popularize*.] To render unpopular. *Westminster Rev.* [Rare.]

depopulate (dē-pop'ū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *depopulated*, ppr. *depopulating*. [< L. *depopulatus*, pp. of *depopulari*, ML. also *depopulare* (> It. *depopulare* = Sp. **depopular*, *despoblar* = Pg. *depopular* = Pr. *depopular* = OF. *depopuler*, *deppopuler*, *despopuler*, also *depeupler*, *depopler*, *despeupler*, F. *dépeupler*, > E. *depeople*, *dispeople*), lay waste, ravage, plunder, ML. also deprive of people, dispeople, < *de-* + *populari*, lay waste, ravage, plunder, destroy, a word usually derived from *populus*, people, and explained as "prop. to spread or pour out in a multitude over a region," or "to fill with (hostile) people," or otherwise, in the comp. *depopulari*, ML. *depopulare*, with *de-* priv., 'deprive of people or inhabitants,' this sense being involved in the Rom. and E. words (cf. also *depeople* and *dispeople*). But the uses of the L. *populari* throw doubt on the assumed original connection with *populus*, people, and the word is by some regarded as a kind of freq. of *spoliare*, spoil, despoil, plunder, being in this view reduplicated (**spo-*, **spol-*) from the base **spol-* of *spolium*, spoil: see *spoil*.] **I.** *trans.* To deprive of inhabitants, wholly or in part, whether by death or by expulsion; dispeople; reduce the population of.

Many towns and villages upon the sea coasts are, of late years, wonderfully decayed, and some wonderfully *depopulated*. *Privy Council* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 301).

Grim death, in different shapes,
Depopulates the nations; thousands fall
His victims. *Philips.*

II. *intrans.* To become dispeopled. [Rare or obsolete.]

This is not the place to enter into an inquiry whether the country be *depopulating* or not.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., Ded.

depopulate (dē-pop'ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *depopulatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Depopulated. [Rare.]

When the sea-mew
Flies, as once before it flew,
O'er thine isles *depopulate*.
Shelley, Written among the Euganean Hills.

depopulation (dē-pop-ū-lā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *dépopulation* = Sp. *depopulacion* = Pg. *depopulação* = It. *depopulazione*, < L. *depopulatio(n-)*, a laying waste, plundering, < *depopulari*, lay waste: see *depopulate*, *v.*] The act of depopulating, or the state of being depopulated; reduction of population; destruction or expulsion of inhabitants.

It [Milan] hath suffered many devastations and *depopulations*. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 130.

The only remedy and amends against the *depopulation* and thinnesse of a Land within, is the borrow'd strength of firme alliance from without.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

depopulator (dē-pop'ū-lā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *dépopulateur* = Sp. *depopulador* = It. *depopulatore*, < L. *depopulator*, a plunderer, marauder, < *depopulari*, plunder: see *depopulate*.] One who depopulates.

Our puny *depopulators* allege for their doings the king's and country's good. *Fuller*, Holy State, p. 237.

deport (dē-pōrt'), *v. t.* [< OF. *deporter*, bear, suffer, banish, refl. cease, desist, forbear, F. *déporter* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *deportar* = It. *diportare* = D. *deporteren* = G. *deportiren* = Dan. *deportere* = Sw. *deportera*, < L. *deportare*, carry away, get, acquire, carry off, banish, ML. also bear, suffer, favor, forbear, < *de*, away, + *portare*, carry: see *port*[3], and cf. *apport*, *comport*, *export*, *import*, *report*, *transport*, and see esp. *disport*.] 1. To transport or carry off; carry away, or from one country to another; specifically, to transport forcibly, as to a penal colony or a place of exile.

The only sure way of bringing about a healthy relation between the two countries [England and America] is for Englishmen to clear their minds of the notion that we are always to be treated as a kind of inferior and *deported* Englishman whose nature they perfectly understand.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 81.

2. To carry; demean; behave: with a reflexive pronoun.

Let an ambassador *deport himself* in the most graceful manner before a prince. *Pope.*

How do the Christians here *deport them*, keep
Their robes of white unspotted by the world?
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 212.

deport† (dē-pōrt'), *n.* [< OF. *deport*, *depport*, m., *deporte*, f., deportment: from the verb.] Deportment; mien.

But Delia's self
In gait surpass'd, and goddess-like *deport*.
Milton, P. L., ix. 389.

deportation (dē-pōr-tā'shọn), *n.* [< F. *déportation* = Sp. *deportacion* = Pg. *deportação* = It. *deportazione* = D. *deportatie* = G. Dan. Sw. *deportation*, < L. *deportatio(n-)*, a carrying away, < *deportare*, carry away: see *deport*.] A carrying away; a removing from one country to another, or to a distant place; transportation; specifically, forcible transportation, especially to a penal colony.

The wings seemed to be like the wings of a stork; another expression of that sudden transmigration and *deportation*. *D. Stokes*, Twelve Minor Prophets, p. 497.

In their [the Jews'] *deportations*, they had often the favour of their conquerors.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, III. v.

Emancipation [of the slaves], even without *deportation*, would probably enhance the wages of white labor.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 325.

deportator† (dē'pōr-tā-tọr), *n.* [L. as if **deportator*, < *deportare*, deport: see *deport*.] One who deports or transports. *Davies.*

This island of ours, within these late days, hath bred a great number of these field-briers, . . . oppressors, enclosers, depopulators, *deportators*, depravators.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 481.

deportment (dē-pōrt'ment), *n.* [< OF. *deportement*, F. *déportement* = It. *diportamento*, < ML. as if **deportamentum*, < L. *deportare*, deport: see *deport*.] Carriage or bearing in intercourse; manner of acting toward or before others; behavior; demeanor; conduct; management.

What's a fine person, or a beauteous face,
Unless *deportment* gives them decent grace?
Churchill, The Rosciad.

This produced such a change in his whole *deportment*, that his neighbours took him to be a new man, and were amazed at his conversion from prodigious profaneness to a moral and religious life. *Southey*, Bunyan, p. 16.

At these primitive tea-parties the utmost propriety and dignity of *deportment* prevailed.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 170.

=Syn. *Carriage*, *Conduct*, etc. See *behavior*.

deporture† (dē-pōr'tūr), *n.* [< *deport* + *-ure*.] Deportment. *Speed.*

deposable (dē-pō'za-bl), *a.* [= F. *déposable*; as *depose* + *-able*.] Capable of being deposed or deprived of office.

deposal† (dē-pō'zal), *n.* [< *depose* + *-al*.] The act of deposing or divesting of office.

The short interval between the *deposal* and death of princes is become proverbial. *Fox*, Hist. James II., p. 14.

depose (dē-pōz'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deposed*, ppr. *deposing*. [< ME. *deposen*, lay aside, deprive of office, also intrust, < OF. *deposer*, F. *déposer* (= OSp. *deposar*), lay down, deposit, testify, with senses of L. *deponere*, pp. *depositus*, lay down, etc. (see *depone*), but in form confused with OF. *poser*, ML. *pausare*, place; so with the other compounds, *appose*, *compose*, *expose*, *impose*, *propose*, *repose*, *suppose*, *trans-*

pose: see *pose*[2].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To lay down; let fall; deposit. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Take leves greene ynough of Citur tree, . . .
And into must that yit not fervent be
Depose, and close or faste it closed se.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 203.

I pray thee *depose*
Some small piece of silver; it shall be no loss.
B. Jonson, Gipsies Metamorphosed.

The long-enduring ferns in time will all
Die and *depose* their dust upon the wall.
Crabbe, Works, II. 24.

2†. To lay aside.

God hath *deposed* his wrath towards all mankind.
Barrow.

3†. To remove; eject; evict.

We have summoned you hither, to dispossess you of those places and to *depose* you from those rooms, whereof indeed by virtue of our own grant, yet against reason, you are possessed. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 81.

4. To remove from office, especially from royalty, or from high executive, ecclesiastical, or judicial office; dethrone; divest of office: as, to *depose* a king or a bishop.

Thus when the state one Edward did *depose*,
A greater Edward in his room arose.
Dryden, Epistles, x., To Congreve.

The Jews well know their power: ere Saul they chose,
God was their king, and God they durst *depose*.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., I. 418.

They had *deposed* one tyrant, only to make room for a thousand. *J. Adams*, Works, V. 40.

5†. To take away; strip off (from one); divest (one of).

You may my glories and my state *depose*,
But not my griefs; still am I king of those.
Shak, Rich. II., iv. 1.

Your title speaks you nearest heaven, and points
You out a glorious reign among the angels;
Do not *depose* yourself of one, and be
Of the other disinherited. *Shirley*, The Traitor, iii. 3.

6. To testify to; attest.

To *depose* the yearly rent or valuation of lands. *Bacon.*

I am ready to *depose*, when I shall be lawfully called, that no European did ever visit those countries before me. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 12.

7. To examine on oath; take the deposition of.

Depose him in the justice of his cause.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To bear witness.

A man might reason with us all day long, without persuading us that we slept through the day, or that we returned from a long journey, when our memory *deposes* otherwise. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 191.

Specifically—**2.** To give testimony on oath; especially, to give testimony which is embodied in writing in a deposition or an affidavit; give answers to interrogatories intended as evidence in a court: as, he *deposed* to the following facts; the witness *deposes* and says that, etc.

'Twas he that made you to *depose*. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., i. 2.

deposer (dē-pō′zėr), *n.* **1.** One who deposes or degrades from office.—**2.** A deponent; a witness.

deposit (dē-poz′it), *v.* [Formerly *deposite;* < OF. *depositer* = Sp. Pg. *depositar* = It. *depositare, dipositare,* < ML. *depositare,* deposit, freq. of *deponere,* pp. *depositus,* lay aside, deposit: see *depone* and *depose,* and cf. *deposit, n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To lay down; place; put: as, a crocodile *deposits* her eggs in the sand; soil *deposited* by a river.

On both sides of these apartments [catacombs] are three stories of holes, big enough to *deposite* the bodies in.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 9.

2. To lay away; lay in a place for preservation or safe-keeping; store: as, to *deposit* goods in a warehouse.

Here might be the temple of Diana, a place of security, where Hannibal *deposited* his vases of lead, as if they were full of money, and left carelessly in his house some brass statues, which he filled with his gold.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 253.

Stow tells us that, in his memory, great part of Leaden Hall was appropriated to the purpose of painting and *depositing* the pageants for the use of the city.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 26.

3. To place for care or custody; lodge in trust; place: as, to *deposit* money in a bank; to *deposit* bonds or goods with a creditor as security.

The people with whom God thought fit to *deposit* these things for the benefit of the world.
Clarke, Works, II. clxiii.

4†. To lay or set aside; get rid of.

If what is written prove usefull to you, to the *depositing* that which I cannot but deem an errour.
Hammond, Works, I. 704.

It has been often alleged, that the passions can never be wholly *deposited*. *Goldsmith*, Taste.

II. *intrans.* To settle or be formed by deposition; descend and rest or become attached.

When the strata of the Cordilleras were *depositing*, there were islands which even in the latitude of Northern Chile, where now all is irreclaimably desert, supported large coniferous forests. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, ii. 409.

When no more silver *deposits* on the copper, the operation is completed. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 198.

deposit (dē-poz′it), *n.* [Formerly *deposite* (in ME. *depost,* < OF. *depost,* F. *dépôt,* > E. *depot*); = Sp. Pg. It. *deposito,* < L. *depositum* (ML. also *depostum*), a thing laid aside or given in trust, neut. of *depositus,* pp. of *deponere,* lay aside: see the verb.] **1.** That which is laid or thrown down; matter laid down or lodged in a place, or settled by subsidence or precipitation, as from a fluid medium.

Throws the golden sands,
A rich *deposit*, on the border lands.
Cowper, Charity.

Meanwhile the hours were each leaving their little *deposit*, and gradually forming the final reason for inaction—namely, that action was too late.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 373.

Specifically—(*a*) In *geol.*, any mass of material which has been thrown down from, or moved and gathered together by, water, or which has been separated from a solution by chemical agencies. Irregularity of form is rather a characteristic of a deposit; if the material be evenly and uniformly distributed, it would more generally be termed a *bed* or *layer*. The products of volcanic agencies are rarely designated by the term *deposit*.

The most characteristic distinction between the lacustrine and marine deltas consists in the nature of the organic remains which become imbedded in their *deposits*.
Lyell.

(*b*) In *mining*, the most general term for an accumulation, or "occurrence," of ore, of whatever form or nature it may be; but the word *ore* is generally added. (See *ore-deposit.*) By some authors the term *deposit* is used as meaning a mode of occurrence of ore supposed to be less permanent in its character than a true vein. Thus, flat masses or sheets would often be called *deposits*, especially if not exhibiting any of the special characters of true or fissure veins. (See *vein.*) (*c*) The metallic coating precipitated by galvanic action from a chemical solution upon a ground or base, as the film of gold or silver on plated articles, or of copper on copper-faced type, or the copper shell of an electrotype plate.

2. Anything intrusted to the care of another; something given into custody for safe-keeping; specifically, money lodged in a bank for safety or convenience.

It seems your church is not so faithful a guardian of her *deposit* as her dear friends . . . would make us believe.
Hammond, Works, II. i. 677.

I do not at all doubt that the arrangement is in a certain degree at haphazard, but it seems to me that there must have been a meaning in the prominence given to *Deposits* in the Roman and Hindu law, and in the prominence assigned to Thefts in the law both of the Romans and of the Salian Franks.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 383.

3. A place where things are deposited; a depository. [Rare.]—**4.** The state or fact of being deposited or stored in the care of another; storage: as, to have money on *deposit* in a bank; safe *deposit.*—**5.** A pledge; a pawn; something given as security. Specifically—**6.** In *law:* (*a*) A sum of money which one puts into the hands of another to secure the fulfilment of some agreement, or as a part payment in advance. (*b*) A naked bailment of personal property, to be kept for the bailor without recompense, and to be returned when he shall require it. (*c*) In *Scots law*, same as *depositation.*—**7**†. Deposition.

I desire that this may not be looked upon as a full and finished character, but my solemn *deposit* of the truth, to the best of my knowledge. *Chesterfield*, Miscellanies.

Certificate of deposit. See *certificate.*—**Contact deposit.** See *contact.*—**Coralline deposits,** in *geol.*, a term applied to those recent or alluvial strata which consist of the marine banks, shoals, and islands entirely composed of coral, and thence extended to the lower Pliocene deposits of Suffolk, England, the white or coralline crag.—**Melanic deposit.** See *melanic.*—**Special deposit,** a deposit in a bank which the bank is not entitled to use, but must keep specifically to be returned.

depositary (dē-poz′i-tā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dépositaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *depositario,* < LL. *depositarius,* only as a noun, one who receives a trust, < L. *depositum,* a trust, deposit: see *deposit, n.*] **I.** *a.* Of deposit; receiving deposits: said of banks.

No loss has resulted in this class of deposits for the past eighteen years, although a number of failures have taken place among the *depositary* banks.
Rep. of Sec. of Treasury, 1886, p. 88.

II. *n.*; pl. *depositaries* (-riz). **1.** A person with whom anything is left or lodged in trust; one to whom a thing is committed for safe-keeping, or to be used for the benefit of the owner; a trustee; a guardian. Also *depository.*

For a hundred years they [the Puritans] were the sole *depositaries* of the sacred fire of liberty in England.
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 47.

The Liverpool house was the authorized *depositary* of Confederate funds in Europe.
J. R. Soley, Blockade and Cruisers, p. 182.

The first apostles alone were the *depositaries* of the pure and perfect evangel.
Swinburne, Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 170.

2. In *law*, a bailee of personal property, to be kept by him for the bailor without recompense.

depositate† (dē-poz′i-tāt), *a.* [< ML. *depositatus,* pp.: see *deposit, v.*] Deposited.

A marble inscription . . . signifying that his corpse is *depositate* within. *Woodrow Correspondence*, III. 86.

depositation (dē-poz-i-tā′shon), *n.* [< ML. as if **depositatio*(*n-*), < *depositare,* deposit: see *deposit, v.*] In *Scots law*, a contract by which something belonging to one person is intrusted to the gratuitous custody of another (called the *depositary*), to be redelivered on demand. A *proper depositation* is one where a special subject is deposited, to be restored without alteration. An *improper depositation* is one where money or other fungibles are deposited, to be returned in kind. Also *deposit.*

depositing-dock (dē-poz′i-ting-dok), *n.* See *dock*[3].

deposition (dep-ō-zish′on), *n.* [< OF. *deposition,* F. *déposition* = Sp. *deposicion* = Pg. *deposição* = It. *deposizione,* < LL. *depositio*(*n-*), a laying down, < L. *deponere,* pp. *depositus,* lay down, deposit: see *deposit, depose, depone.*] **1.** The act of depositing; a laying down; lodgment or precipitation: as, the *deposition* of stones by a moving glacier, or of sediment by a river; the *deposition* of a metallic coating by galvanism.

A benefactress to the convent, happening to die, was desirous of being buried in the cloister. . . . The society considered the *deposition* of their benefactress among them as a very great honour.
Goldsmith, Cyrillo Padovano.

The sediment brought down from the land would only prevent the growth of the coral in the line of its *deposition.* *Darwin*, Coral Reefs, p. 89.

The *deposition* of a delta is the work of tens of thousands of years. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 378.

2. That which is deposited or placed; a deposit. [Rare.]—**3**†. The act of laying down or bringing to notice; presentation.

The influence of princes upon the dispositions of their courts needs not the *deposition* of their examples, since it hath the authority of a known principle.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. ix. § 2.

4. Declaration; assertion; specifically, in *law*, testimony taken under interrogatories, written or oral, before an authorized officer, to be used as a substitute for the production of the witness in open court. The term is sometimes loosely used to include affidavits, which are *ex-parte* statements in writing, sworn to, but not taken judicially or quasi-judicially, as are depositions strictly so called. In a deposition there may have been cross-examination; in an affidavit, none. A deposition is evidence; an affidavit may be evidence.

If you will examine the veracity of the fathers by those circumstances usually considered in *depositions*, you will find them strong on their side. *Sir K. Digby.*

5. In *civil* and *common law:* (*a*) A deposit; a naked bailment of goods, to be kept for the bailor without reward, and to be returned when he shall require it, or delivered according to the object or purpose of the original trust. *Story*, Bailments, iv. 41. (*b*) The thing so deposited.—**6.** The act of deposing a person from an office, or of depriving him of a dignity; specifically, the act of dethroning, or of removing from some important office or trust.

After his *deposition* by the council of Lyons, the affairs of Frederic II. went rapidly into decay.
Hallam, Middle Ages, vii. 2.

7†. In *surg.*, the depression of the lens of the eye in the operation of couching.—**8.** The burial of a saint's body, or the act of transferring his remains or relics to a new resting-place or shrine; the festival commemorating such burial or translation: as, the *Deposition* of St. Martin.—**Deposition from the cross,** the taking down of Christ's body from the cross, or the representation of that act in a work of art.=**Syn. 4.** *Testimony,* etc. See *evidence.*

depositive (dē-poz′i-tiv), *a.* [= OF. *depositif;* as *deposit* + *-ive.*] Depositing; tending to deposit: in *pathol.*, applied to inflammation of the corium when the effusion of lymph into that membrane gives rise to small, hard elevations or pimples on the surface.

depositor (dē-poz′i-tor), *n.* [= F. *dépositeur,* < LL. *depositor,* < L. *deponere,* pp. *depositus,* deposit: see *deposit.*] One who makes a deposit; specifically, one who deposits money in a bank.

It is ordained by the sages of Hindustan that a *depositor* shall carefully enquire into the character of his intended depositary; who, if he undertake to keep the goods, shall preserve them with care and attention.
Sir W. Jones, Law of Bailments.

Savings Banks, where the smallest sums are placed in perfect safety . . . and are paid . . . the moment they are demanded by the *depositors*. *McCulloch*, Com. Dict.

depository (dē-poz′i-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *depositories* (-riz). [< ML. **depositorium*, a place of deposit, < L. *depositus*, pp. of *deponere*, deposit.] **1.** A place where anything is lodged for safe-keeping: as, a warehouse is a *depository* for goods.

It may be said . . . that the Constitutional Monarch is only a *depository* of power, as an armory is a *depository* of arms; but that those who wield the arms, and those alone, constitute the true governing authority.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 169.

2. [Prop. *depositary*.] A person to whom a thing is intrusted for safe-keeping; a depositary. [Rare.]

If I am a vain man, my gratification lies within a narrow circle. I am the sole *depository* of my own secret, and it shall perish with me. *Junius*, Letters, Ded.

One who was the director of the national finances, and the *depository* of the gravest secrets of state, might render inestimable services. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxii.

deposit-receipt (dē-poz′it-rē-sēt′), *n.* A note or an acknowledgment for money lodged with a banker for a stipulated time, on which a higher rate of interest is allowed than on the balance of a current account.

deposit†, *n.* An obsolete form of *deposit*.

depot (de-pō′ or dē′pō), *n.* [< F. *dépôt*, a deposit, a place of deposit, a storehouse, depot, < OF. *depost*, a deposit, pledge, < L. *depositum*, a deposit: see *deposit*, *n.*] **1.** A place of deposit; a depository; a warehouse or storehouse for receiving goods for storage, sale, or transfer, as on a railroad or other line of transportation.

The islands of Guernsey and Jersey are at present the great *depôts* of this kingdom. *British Critic* (1794), p. 203.

Specifically—**2.** A railroad-station; a building for the accommodation and shelter of passengers and the receipt and transfer of freight by railroad. [U. S.]—**3.** *Milit.*: (*a*) A military magazine, as a fort, where stores, ammunition, etc., are deposited; or a station where recruits for different regiments are received and drilled, and where soldiers who cannot accompany their regiments remain. (*b*) The headquarters of a regiment, where all supplies are received and whence they are distributed. (*c*) In Great Britain, that portion of a battalion, generally consisting of two companies, which remains at home when the rest are ordered on foreign service.—**4.** In *fort.*, a particular place at the tail of the trenches, out of the reach of the cannon of the place, where the troops generally assemble who are ordered to attack the outworks.

Sometimes written with the French accents, *dépôt* or *depót*.

=**Syn. 2.** *Depot*, *Station*, *Freight-house*. In the United States, at first the places for landing railroad-passengers and -freight were called *depots*, *passenger-depots*, *freight-depots*; but the use of *station* for the landing-place of passengers is gradually increasing, while *freight-house* is the most common word for a separate storage-place.

depotentiate (dē-pō-ten′shi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depotentiated*, ppr. *depotentiating*. [< L. *de-* priv. + *potentia*, power: see *potency*.] To deprive of potency or power.

The gospel of Christ himself we may therefore expect to see greatly *depotentiated*. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 175.

depravate (dep′ra-vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depravated*, ppr. *depravating*. [< L. *depravatus*, pp. of *depravare*, deprave: see *deprave*.] **1**†. To defame; vilify.

Whereat the rest, in depth of scorne and hate,
His Diuine Truth with taunts doe *depravate*.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 7.

2. To render depraved. [Rare.]

With natures *depravated*, and affinities already distempered by the sin of progenitors.
Bushnell, Nat. and the Supernat., p. 178.

depravation (dep-ra-vā′shon), *n.* [= F. *dépravation* = Sp. *depravacion* = Pg. *depravação* = It. *depravazione*, < L. *depravatio(n-)*, < *deprave*, deprave: see *deprave*.] **1**†. The act of perverting or distorting; perversion; vilification.

Do not give advantage
To stubborn critics, apt, without a theme,
For *depravation*. *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 2.

That learning should undermine the reverence of laws and government . . . is assuredly a mere *depravation* and calumny. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 23.

2. The act of making or becoming bad or worse; the act or process of debasement; deterioration.

It is to these . . . [circumstances] that the *depravation* of ancient polite learning is principally to be ascribed.
Goldsmith, Polite Learning, ii.

3. Depraved or corrupt quality or character; degeneracy; depravity.

Notwithstanding this universal *depravation* of manners, behold how untouched he [Noah] stood, and what a character he bore! *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. iv.

4. A depraved tendency; inclination toward evil or corruption. [Rare.]

What befell Asdrubal or Cæsar Borgia is as much an illustration of the mind's powers and *depravations* as what has befallen us. *Emerson*, History.

=**Syn.** *Depravity*, *Depravation*, deterioration, corruption, vitiation, contamination, debasement. *Depravation* is especially the act of depraving or the process of becoming depraved; *depravity*, the state resulting from the act or process. The use of *depravation* for *depravity* is uncommon.

Its coarseness [that of Dryden's day] was not external, like that of Elizabeth's day, but the outward mark of an inward *depravity*. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 32.

I do not believe there ever was put upon record more *depravation* of Man, and more despicable frivolity of thought and aim in Woman, than in the novels which purport to give the picture of English fashionable life.
Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 139.

deprave (dē-prāv′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depraved*, ppr. *depraving*. [< ME. *depraven*, < OF. *depraver*, pervert, calumniate, accuse, F. *dépraver* = Sp. Pg. *depravar* = It. *depravare*, < L. *depravare*, pervert, distort, corrupt, < *de-* + *pravus*, crooked, misshapen, wicked, depraved.] **1**†. To pervert; distort; speak evil of; misreport; calumniate; vilify.

See! how the stubborne damzell doth *deprave*
My simple meaning with disdaynfull scorne.
Spenser, Sonnets, xxix.

Gone about to *deprave* and calumniate the person and writings of Quintus Horatius Flaccus.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

Unjustly thou *depravest* it with the name
Of servitude, to serve whom God ordains.
Milton, P. L., vi. 174.

2. To make bad or worse; pervert; vitiate; corrupt: as, to *deprave* the heart, mind, understanding, will, tastes, etc.; to *deprave* the morals, government, laws, etc.

Whose pryde *depraves* each other better part.
Spenser, Sonnets, xxxi.

All things proceed, and up to him return,
If not *depraved* from good. *Milton*, P. L., v. 471.

The ingenuity once so conspicuously displayed in every department of physical and moral science has been *depraved* into a timid and servile cunning.
Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

The ceremony of kneeling at the Sacrament was included among the rest: but the free and glad acknowledgment of that ceremony was not to be expected from one who had notoriously *depraved* it.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xx.

depraved (dē-prāvd′), *p. a.* **1.** Perverted; vitiated: as, a *depraved* appetite.

Their taste in time became so *depraved*, that what was at first a poetical license not to be justified they made their choice. *Swift*, Improving the English Tongue.

2. Morally bad; destitute of moral principle; corrupt; wicked: as, a *depraved* nature.=**Syn. 2.** *Illegal*, *Iniquitous*, etc. (see *criminal*), base, profligate, abandoned, reprobate.

depravedly (dē-prā′ved-li), *adv.* In a depraved manner; with corrupt motive or intent.

The writings of both *depravedly*, anticipatively, counterfeitly imprinted.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, To the Reader.

depravedness (dē-prā′ved-nes), *n.* The state of being depraved or vitiated; corruption; taint.

Our original *depravedness*, and proneness of our eternal part to all evil. *Hammond*.

depravement (dē-prāv′ment), *n.* [< *deprave* + *-ment*.] Perversion; vitiation. [Rare.]

He maketh men believe that apparitions . . . are either deceptions of sight, or melancholy *depravements* of fancy.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 10.

depraver (dē-prā′vėr), *n.* **1**†. One who perverts or distorts the character of a person; a traducer; a vilifier.

Do you think I urge any comparison against you? no, I am not so ill-bred as to be a *depraver* of your worthiness.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, i. 2.

2. A corrupter; one who vitiates.

For *depravers* of the Prayer-Book it was ten pounds fine or three months for the first offence.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xv., note.

depravingly (dē-prā′ving-li), *adv.* In a depraving manner.

depravity (dē-prav′i-ti), *n.* [Irreg. < *de-* + *pravity*, q. v.; as if < E. *deprave* + *-ity*.] **1.** The state of being depraved or corrupt; corruption; degeneracy: as, *depravity* of manners or morals.

Succeeding generations change the fashion of their morals, . . . wonder at the *depravity* of their ancestors.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

To remove the offender, to preserve society from those dangers which are to be apprehended from his incorrigible *depravity*, is often one of the ends of punishment.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

Specifically—**2.** In *theol.*, the hereditary tendency of mankind, derived from Adam through his descendants, to commit sin; original sin. By many theologians depravity is distinguished from actual sin, which they regard as consisting wholly in voluntary action.—**Total depravity**, in *theol.*, the total unfitness of man for the moral purposes of his being until born again by the influence of the Spirit of God. In defining the nature of this unfitness theologians disagree. Some consider man as "utterly indisposed, disabled, and made opposed unto all that is spiritually good, and wholly inclined to evil and that continually" (*West. Conf. of Faith*). Others concede to man certain natural traits of character which are innocent, amiable, or even commendable, but hold that the moral character is determined by the controlling energy and disposition, which is by nature totally indifferent or averse to the law of God.=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Depravity*, *Depravation*. See *depravation*.—**2.** Profligacy, baseness, degeneracy, vice, demoralization.

deprecable (dep′rē-ka-bl), *a.* [= It. *deprecabile*, < LL. *deprecabilis*, that may be entreated, < L. *deprecari*, pray against, pray for: see *deprecate*.] That is to be deprecated.

I look upon the temporal destruction of the greatest king as far less *deprecable* than the eternal damnation of the meanest subject. *Eikon Basilike*.

deprecate (dep′rē-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deprecated*, ppr. *deprecating*. [< L. *deprecatus*, pp. of *deprecari* (> Sp. Pg. *deprecar*), pray against (a present or impending evil), pray for, intercede for (that which is in danger), rarely imprecate, < *de*, off, + *precari*, pray: see *pray*.] **1.** To pray against; pray or entreat the removal or prevention of; pray or desire deliverance from.

We are met here to acknowledge our sin, to express our public detestation of it, and to *deprecate* the vengeance which hath pursued, and doth still, I fear, pursue us on the account of it. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xiii.

The judgments which we would *deprecate* are not removed. *Bp. Smalridge*.

2. To plead or argue earnestly against; urge reasons against; express disapproval of: said of a scheme, purpose, and the like.

His purpose was *deprecated* by all around him, and he was with difficulty induced to abandon it. *Scott*.

The self-dependence which was honored in me is *deprecated* as a fault in most women.
Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 40.

O, still as ever, friends are they
Who, in the interest of outraged truth,
Deprecate such rough handling of a lie!
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 227.

3†. To imprecate; invoke.

Upon the heads of these very mischievous men they *deprecated* no vengeance, though that of the whole nation was justly merited. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 442.

deprecatingly (dep′rē-kā-ting-li), *adv.* By deprecation; with expressions or indications of protest or disapproval.

deprecation (dep-rē-kā′shon), *n.* [= OF. *deprecation*, F. *déprécation* = Sp. *deprecacion* = Pg. *deprecação* = It. *deprecazione*, < L. *deprecatio(n-)*, < *deprecari*, deprecate: see *deprecate*.] **1.** The act of deprecating something as harm or disapproval; counter-prayer or petition; earnest desire for exemption or deliverance.

I, with leave of speech implored,
And humble *deprecation*, thus replied.
Milton, P. L., viii. 378.

Sternutation they generally conceived to be a good sign, or a bad one; and so, upon this motion, they commonly used a gratulation for the one, and a *deprecation* for the other. *Sir T. Browne*.

They use no *deprecations* nor complaints,
Nor suit for mercy.
Chapman, Byron's Tragedy, iv. 1.

Specifically—**2.** In litanies, a petition to be delivered from some evil, temporal or spiritual. In Latin litanies each single deprecation is usually followed by the response, "Libera nos, Domine" (Deliver us, O Lord). In the Anglican litany the deprecations begin, "From all evil and mischief," and end, "From hardness of heart, and contempt of thy Word and Commandment," and are collected in groups, after each of which comes the response, "Good Lord, deliver us." The obsecrations, which succeed, have the same response. See *litany*.

3. A praying for removal or prevention; entreaty or earnest desire for an averting or delaying: as, to urge reasons in *deprecation* of war or of a severe judgment; "*deprecation* of death," *Donne*.—**4**†. An imprecation; a curse.

We may, with too much justice, apply to him the Scriptural *deprecation*—"He that withholdeth his corn, the people shall curse him." *W. Gilpin*, Sermons, III. xi.

deprecative (dep′rē-kā-tiv), *a.* [= OF. *deprecatif*, F. *déprécatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *deprecativo*, <

deprecative LL. *deprecativus*, < L. *deprecari*: see *deprecate*.] Serving to deprecate; deprecatory.

The form itself is very ancient, consisting . . . of two parts, the first *deprecative*, the second indicative; the one intreating for pardon, the other dispensing it.
Comber, Companion to the Temple, I. 752.

deprecator (dep′rē-kā-tọr), *n.* [< L. *deprecator*, < *deprecari*, deprecate: see *deprecate*.] One who deprecates.

deprecatory (dep′rē-kā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *deprecatoire*, F. *déprécatoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *deprecatorio*, < LL. *deprecatorius*, < L. *deprecari*, deprecate: see *deprecator*, *deprecate*.] **I.** *a.* Serving or intended to deprecate or avert some threatened evil or action; characterized by entreaty or protest intended to avert something evil or painful.

Humble and *deprecatory* letters to the Scottish king.
Bacon.

The eyes of his little menial turned upon him that *deprecatory* glance of inquiry so common to slave children.
G. W. Cable, Grandissimes, p. 350.

II.† *n.* A deprecating speech or act.

There the author strutted like an Hector, now he is passive, full of *deprecatories* and apologetics.
Roger North, Examen, p. 348.

deprece†, *v. t.* See *depress*.

depreciate (dē-prē′shi-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *depreciated*, ppr. *depreciating*. [< LL. *depreciatus*, pp. of *depreciare*, prop. *depretiare* (> F. *déprécier* = Sp. *despreciar* = Pg. *depreciar*; cf., with equiv. prefix *dis-*, It. *dispregiare* = OF. *despreiser*, *despriser*, > E. *dispraise*, *disprize*), lower the price of, undervalue, < L. *de*, down, + *pretium*, price: see *price*, *prize*², *precious*, etc., and cf. *disprize*. Cf. also *appreciate*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To lessen the value of; bring down in value or rate: as, to *depreciate* goods or prices; to *depreciate* railroad stocks.

The disturbances in question are the same in character as have always accompanied the use of a *depreciated*, fluctuating currency. *Contemporary Rev.*, LII. 802.

2. To undervalue or underrate; represent as of little value or merit, or of less than is commonly supposed; belittle.

It is very natural for such as have not succeeded to *depreciate* the work of those who have. *Spectator.*

To prove the Americans ought not to be free, we are obliged to *depreciate* the value of freedom itself. *Burke.*

We are all inclined to *depreciate* whatever we have overpraised, and, on the other hand, to show undue indulgence where we have shown undue rigour.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

Another injurious consequence, resulting, in a great measure, from asceticism, was a tendency to *depreciate* extremely the character and the position of women.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 357.

=Syn. 1. To lower.—2. *Disparage*, *Detract from*, etc. (see *decry*); to traduce, underrate, slur.

II. *intrans.* To fall in value; become of less worth: as, a paper currency will *depreciate* unless it is convertible into specie; real estate is *depreciating*.

The wealthy inhabitants opposed . . . all paper currency, from the apprehension that it would *depreciate*, as it had done in New England. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 112.

depreciation (dē-prē-shi-ā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *dépréciation* = Pg. *depreciação*, < L. as if **depretiatio(n-)*, < *depretiare*, depreciate: see *depreciate*.] **1.** The act of lessening or bringing down price or value.—**2.** A fall in value; reduction of worth.

This *depreciation* of their funds. *Burke.*

Paper continues to be issued without limit, and then comes *depreciation*. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 436.

3. A belittling or running down of value or merit; conscious undervaluation or underestimation of the merits of a person, action, or thing; unfavorable judgment or scant praise: as, he is much given to the *depreciation* of even his best friends.

I have received from some a degree of credit for having kept silence, and from others some *depreciation*.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 83.

A statue of Handel by Roubiliac was erected in Vauxhall in 1738, but of the general *depreciation* and condemnation of his music there can be no doubt.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., iv.

depreciative (dē-prē′shi-ā-tiv), *a.* [< *depreciate* + *-ive*.] Tending to depreciate or undervalue; undervaluing or underrating.

depreciator (dē-prē′shi-ā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *dépréciateur* = Sp. *despreciador* = Pg. *depreciador* = It. *dispreziatore*, < LL. *depretiator*, < *depretiare*, depreciate: see *depreciate*.] One who depreciates.

No doubt, in times past, kings have been the most notorious false coiners and *depreciators* of the currency, but there is no danger of the like being done in modern times.
Jevons, Money and Mech. of Exchange.

depreciatory (dē-prē′shi-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *depreciate* + *-ory*.] Tending to depreciate.

depredable (dep′rē-dạ-bl), *a.* [< LL. as if **deprædabilis*, < *deprædari*, plunder: see *depredate*.] Liable to depredation.

The two precedent intend this, That the spirits and aire in their actions may be the lesse depredatory; and the two latter that the blood and juice of the body may be the lesse *depredable*. *Bacon*, Hist. Life and Death.

depredate (dep′rē-dāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *depredated*, ppr. *depredating*. [< LL. *deprædatus*, pp. of *deprædari* (> OF. *depreder*, *depreer*, F. *dépréder* = Pg. *depredar* = It. *depredare*), plunder, < L. *de-* + *prædari*, rob, plunder, < *præda*, prey: see *prey*.] **I.** *trans.* To prey upon, either by consumption or destruction, or by plunder and pillage; despoil; lay waste.

It maketh the . . . body more solid and compact, and so less apt to be consumed and *depredated* by the spirits.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

That kind of war which *depredates* and distresses individuals. *Marshall.*

II. *intrans.* To take plunder or prey; commit waste: as, wild animals *depredate* upon the corn; thieves have *depredated* on my property.

depredation (dep-rē-dā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *déprédation* = Sp. *depredacion* = Pg. *depredação* = It. *depredazione*, < LL. *deprædatio(n-)*, < *deprædari*, plunder: see *depredate*.] **1.** The act of plundering; a robbing; a pillaging.

I have now a plentiful estate, external affluence; what if at this moment I were bereft of all, either by fire or *depredation*? *Sir M. Hale*, Afflictions.

To guard against the *depredations* of birds or mice.
D. G. Mitchell, Wet Days.

2. Waste; consumption.—**3.** In *Scots law*, the offense of driving away numbers of cattle or other beasts by the masterful force of armed persons: otherwise called *hership*.

depredator (dep′rē-dā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *déprédateur* = Sp. Pg. *depredador* = It. *depredatore*, < LL. *deprædator*, < *deprædari*, plunder: see *depredate*.] One who plunders or pillages; a spoiler; a waster.

They [briony and colewort] be both great *depredators* of the earth, and one of them starveth the other.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 492.

depredatory (dep′rē-dā-tō-ri), *a.* [< LL. as if **deprædatorius*, < *deprædari*, plunder: see *depredator* and *depredate*.] Plundering; spoiling; consisting in or involving pillage.

They are a stout, well-made, bold, warlike race of people, redoubtable neighbours to both nations of the Koriacs, who often feel the effects of their *depredatory* incursions.
Cook, Voyages, VII. v. 7.

deprehend† (dep-rē-hend′), *v. t.* [< OF. *deprehender*, *deprendre*, catch, seize (cf. OF. *desprendre*, with prefix *des-* priv., let go, F. *déprendre*, separate, detach), = Sp. *deprender* = Pg. *deprehender* = It. *deprendere*, < L. *deprehendere*, contr. *deprendere*, seize upon, catch, find out, < *de-* + *prehendere*, seize, take: see *prehend*, *apprehend*, *comprehend*, *reprehend*.] **1.** To catch; take unawares or by surprise; seize, as a person committing an unlawful act.

As if thou wert persude,
Euen to the act of some light sinne, and *deprehended* so.
Chapman, Iliad, v.

Before the law was thoroughly established, when Moses came down from God, and *deprehended* the people in that idolatry to the calf. *Donne*, Sermons, i.

He is one that sneaks from a good action, as one that had pilferd and dare not iustifie it, and is more blushingly *deprehended* in this then others in sin.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Modest Man.

For it were fitting you did see how I live when I am by myselfe, . . . *deprehending* me (as you did) at a tyme when I was to gratifie so many curious persons.
Evelyn, To Dr. Jeremy Taylor.

2. To apprehend; learn.

But yet they [motions of minute parts of bodies] are to be *deprehended* by experience. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

deprehensible† (dep-rē-hen′si-bl), *a.* [< L. *deprehens-us*, pp. of *deprehendere* (see *deprehend*), + E. *-ible*.] Capable of being discovered, apprehended, or understood. Also *deprensible*. *E. Phillips.*

deprehensibleness† (dep-rē-hen′si-bl-nes), *n.* Capableness of being caught or discovered. *Bailey.*

deprehension† (dep-rē-hen′shọn), *n.* [= Pg. *deprehensão*, < L. *deprehensio(n-)*, < *deprehendere*, seize: see *deprehend*.] A catching or seizing unawares; a discovering. *E. Phillips.*

Her *deprehension* is made an aggravation of her shame; such is the corrupt judgment of the world: to do ill troubles not man, but to be taken in doing it.
Bp. Hall, Woman taken in Adultery.

We must conceal our actions from the surprises and *deprehensions* of suspicion.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 279.

deprensible†, *a.* Same as *deprehensible*.

Such [qualities] as are not discernible by sense, or *deprensible* by certain experiments.
Sir W. Pettie, Advice to Hartlib (1648), p. 15.

depress (dē-pres′), *v. t.* [< ME. *depressen*, *depresen*, *deprecen*, < OF. *depresser*, press down, lower, < L. *depressus*, pp. of *deprimere* (> F. *déprimer* = Sp. Pg. *deprimir* = It. *deprimere*), press down, < *de*, down, + *premere*, press: see *press*¹. Cf. *compress*, *express*, etc.] **1.** To press or move downward; make lower; bring to a lower level: as, to *depress* the muzzle of a gun; to *depress* the eye.

Unless an age too late, or cold
Climate, or years, damp my intended wing
Depress'd. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 46.

2. To force or keep down; cause to fall to or remain in a low or lower condition; lower in vigor, amount, estimation, etc.: as, to *depress* stocks or the price of merchandise; business is *depressed*.

In any other man this had been boldness,
And so rewarded. Pray *depress* your spirit.
Beau. and Fl., Valentinian, i. 3.

Slow rises worth by poverty *depressed*.
Johnson, Vanity of Human Wishes, l. 177.

It was soon found that the best way to *depress* an hated character was to turn it into ridicule.
Burke, Hints for Ess. on the Drama.

Revolutions of opinion and feeling . . . during the last two centuries have alternately raised and *depressed* the standard of our national morality. *Macaulay*, Leigh Hunt.

3. To weigh upon; lower in feeling; make dull or languid; deject.

If the heart of man is *depress'd* with cares,
The mist is dispell'd when a woman appears.
Gay, Beggar's Opera, i. 1.

He . . . admitted that his spirits were *depressed*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 191.

But it was only natural . . . [that they] should be alternately elated and *depressed* as the plot went on disclosing itself to them. *Macaulay*, Sir J. Mackintosh.

4†. To depreciate; rate meanly; belittle.

For confidence, it is the last but surest remedy; namely, to *depress* and seem to despise whatsoever a man cannot attain. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 337.

5†. To repress.

I swim upon their angers to allay 'em,
And, like a calm, *depress* their fell intentions.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, ii. 1.

6. In *alg.*, to reduce to a lower degree, as an equation.—**7**†. To reduce to subjection; overpower.

Hit watz Ennias the athel, & his highe kynde
That sithen *depreced* prouinces, & patrounes bicovme
Welneze of al the wele in the west iles.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 6.

8†. To pardon; release; let go.

Bot wolde ȝe, lady louely, then leue me grante,
& *deprece* your prysoun [prisoner], & pray hym to ryse.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1219.

To depress the pole (*naut.*), to cause the pole (that is, the polar star) to appear lower or nearer the horizon, as by sailing toward the equator.=Syn. 1. To sink.—3. To cast down, discourage, dishearten, dispirit, chill, dampen.

depress† (dē-pres′), *a.* [< L. *depressus*, pp.: see *depress*, *v.*] Pressed down; hollow in the center; concave.

If the seal be *depress* or hollow, 'tis lawful to wear, but not to seal with it. *Hammond*, Works, I. 259.

Depressa (dē-pres′ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *depressus*, pp., depressed: see *depress*, *v.*] In Latreille's system of classification, the fourth section of brachelytrous pentamerous *Coleoptera*, containing such genera as *Aleochara*, etc.

depressant (dē-pres′ạnt), *n.* [< *depress* + *-ant*¹.] In *med.*, a sedative.

The bromides have been considered defibrinators and *depressants*. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 536.

Depressaria (dep-re-sā′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *depressus*, pp., depressed: see *depress*, *v.*] A genus of moths, family *Tineidæ*, whose caterpillars do great mischief to various umbelliferous plants, as carrots and parsnips, when left for seed, by eating off the flowers and capsules, sometimes also boring into the stems.

depressed (dē-prest′), *p. a.* [Pp. of *depress*, *v.*] **1.** Pressed down; lowered; put on a level with or below the surface: as, a *depressed* railroad. Specifically—**2.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, pressed downward, or flattened from above, and therefore broader than high: as, a *depressed* fish—for example, the skate; the *depressed* bill of a bird, as that of the swallow: opposed to *compressed*.—**3.** In *bot.*, flattened vertically; sunk below the surrounding margin: as, a *depressed*

plant (one whose growth is lateral rather than upward).—**4.** In *her.*, surmounted or debruised. See *debruised*. [Rare.]

depressible (dē-pres'i-bl), *a.* [< *depress* + *-ible.*] Capable of being depressed.

They [hinged teeth] are, however, *depressible* in one direction only. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 654.

depressingly (dē-pres'ing-li), *adv.* In a depressing manner.

depression (dē-presh'ọn), *n.* [< ME. *depressioun*, < OF. *depression*, F. *dépression* = Sp. *depresion* = Pg. *depressão* = It. *depressione*, < L. *depressio(n-)*, < *depressus*, pp. of *deprimere*, press down: see *depress.*] **1.** The act of pressing down, or the state of being pressed down. Specifically—**2.** In *astron.*: (*a*) The sinking of the polar star toward the horizon, as the observer recedes from the pole toward the equator. (*b*) The angular distance of a star below the horizon, which is measured by an arc of the vertical circle passing through the star and intercepted between the star and the horizon.

And than is the *depressioun* of the pole antartik: that is to seyn, than is the pol antartik bynethe the orisonte the same quantite of space, neither mor ne lasse. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, ii. 25.

3. In *gun.*, the lowering of the muzzle of a gun, corresponding to the raising of the breech.—**4.** In *surg.*, a kind of couching.—**5.** In *music*, the lowering or flatting of a tone: denoted in printed music by a ♭, or, after a ♯, by a ♮.—**6.** A hollow; a sinking or falling in of a surface; a forcing inward: as, roughness consisting in little protuberances and *depressions;* the *depression* of the skull.

Should he [one born blind] draw his hand over a picture, where all is smooth and uniform, he would never be able to imagine how the several prominences and *depressions* of a human body could be shown on a plain piece of canvas, that has in it no unevenness or irregularity. *Spectator*, No. 416.

7. Figuratively, the act of lowering or abasing: as, the *depression* of pride.

Another very important moral result to which asceticism largely contributed was the *depression* and sometimes almost the extinction of the civic virtues. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 148.

8. A sinking of the spirits; dejection; a state of sadness; want of courage or animation: as, *depression* of the mind.

Lambert, in great *depression* of spirit, twice pray'd him to let him escape, but when he saw he could not prevail, submitted. *Baker*, Charles II., an. 1660.

9. A low state of strength; physical exhaustion.

It tends to reduce the patient's strength very much, and, if persistent for any considerable time, almost invariably occasions fatal *depression*. *West*, Diseases of Infancy and Childhood, xxv.

10. A state of dullness or inactivity: as, *depression* of trade; commercial *depression.*—**Angle of depression**, the angle by which a straight line drawn from the eye to any object dips below the horizon. See *dip.*—**Barometric depression**, a relatively low state of the barometer, due to diminished atmospheric pressure. —**Depression of an equation**, in *alg.*, the reduction of it to a lower degree, by dividing both sides of it by a common factor.=**Syn. 6.** Cavity, indentation, dent.—**7.** Humiliation, fall.—**8.** Melancholy, despondency.

depressive (dē-pres'iv), *a.* [= OF. *depressif*, F. *dépressif;* as *depress* + *-ive.*] Able or tending to depress or cast down.

May Liberty, . . .
Even where the keen *depressive* North descends,
Still spread, exalt, and actuate your powers. *Thomson.*

depressiveness (dē-pres'iv-nes), *n.* The quality of being depressive; tendency to depress.

To all his . . . troubles, moreover, must be added this continual one of ill-health, and its concomitant *depressiveness.* *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 224.

depressor (dē-pres'ọr), *n.* [= Sp. *depresor* = Pg. *depressor*, < NL. *depressor*, < L. *depressus*, pp. of *deprimere*, press down: see *depress.*] **1.** One who presses down; an oppressor.

The greatest *depressors* of God's grace, and the advancers of men's abilities, were Pelagius and Celestius. *Abp. Ussher*, Religion of the Anc. Irish, ii.

2. Pl. *depressores* (dep-re-sō'rēz). In *anat.*, a muscle that depresses or draws down: as, the *depressor* anguli oris (the muscle which draws down the corner of the mouth).—**3.** In *surg.*, an instrument like a curved spatula used for reducing or pushing a protruding part into place.—**Depressor alæ nasi**, a muscle of the face which draws down the nostrils.—**Depressor anguli oris**, or *triangularis menti*, a muscle of the face which draws down the corner of the mouth.—**Depressor labii inferioris**, or *quadratus menti*, a muscle of the face which draws down the lower lip.—**Depressor mandibulæ**, the depressor of the mandible, a muscle which depresses the lower jaw and thus assists in opening the mouth in many vertebrates, as birds and reptiles. It resembles the human digastric in function, but not in appearance.—**Depressor nerve**, an afferent branch of the vagus, running to the cardiac plexus, which when stimulated lowers the vasomotor tone.—**Depressor palpebræ inferioris**, the depressor of the lower eyelid, a muscle which in many animals, but not in man, serves to pull down the lower eyelid.

depreter (dep're-tẽr), *n.* [Origin unknown.] Plastering made to imitate tooled ashler-work. It is first pricked up and floated, as for set or stucco, and then small stones are forced on dry from a board. *E. H. Knight.*

depriment (dep'ri-ment), *a.* [< L. *deprimen(t-)s*, ppr. of *deprimere*, press down: see *depress.*] Serving to depress: specifically applied to certain muscles which pull downward, as the rectus inferior oculi, which draws down the eyeball. [Rare or obsolete.]

deprisure† (dē-prī'zūr), *n.* [< F. *dépriser*, undervalue (see *disprize*), + *-ure.*] Low esteem; contempt; disdain.

deprivable (dē-prī'va-bl), *a.* [< *deprive* + *-able.*] Liable to be deprived, dispossessed, or deposed.

Upon surmise . . . they gather that the persons that enjoy them [certain grants and tolerations] possess them wrongfully, and are *deprivable* at all hours! *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. § 81.

Or else make kings as resistable, censurable, *deprivable*, and liable to all kinds of punishments. *Prynne.*

deprival (dē-prī'val), *n.* [< *deprive* + *-al.*] Deprivation. [Rare.]

The *deprival* of 's sight does render him incapable
Of future sovereignty. *Chapman*, Revenge for Honour, iii. 2.

deprivation (dep-ri-vā'shọn), *n.* [< ML. *deprivatio(n-)*, < *deprivare*, deprive: see *deprive.*] **1.** The act of depriving; a taking away.

Deprivation of civil rights is a species of penal infliction. *Sir G. C. Lewis*, Authority in Matters of Opinion.

2. The state of being deprived; loss; want; bereavement.

Fools whose end is destruction and eternal *deprivation* of being. *Bentley.*

3. Degradation from office, rank, or position; deposition: now used chiefly of the deposition of a bishop or other clergyman. This is of two kinds: *deprivation a beneficio*, or deprivation of living or preferment; and *deprivation ab officio*, or deprivation of order, otherwise called *deposition* or *degradation.*

Hence haply it was that Assuerus would needs make shew of Vashti the Queene in his magnificent feast, which occasioned her *depriuation* and Esters succession. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 374.

The *deprivation*, death, and destruction of the queen's majesty. *State Trials*, Duke of Norfolk, an. 1571.

There had been recent instances of the *deprivation* of bishops by a sentence of the Witan; and though we have no record of such a step, we may gather that Robert was himself deprived of his see. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 519.

They [the civil courts] would enforce the *deprivation* of a Wesleyan minister by the authorities of his own communion for preaching in an Anglican pulpit. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 397.

deprivative (dep'ri-vā-tiv), *a.* [< *deprive* + *-ative.* Cf. *privative.*] Depriving or tending to deprive or divest of property, office, etc. [Rare.]

deprive (dē-prīv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deprived*, ppr. *depriving.* [< ME. *depriven*, < OF. *depriver* < ML. *deprivare*, deprive of office, depose, < L. *de-* + *privare*, deprive, pp. *privatus*, separate, private: see *private, privation.*] **1**†. To take away; end; injure or destroy.

'Tis honour to *deprive* dishonour'd life. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1186.

Melancholy hath *deprived* their judgments. *Reginald Scot.*

2. To divest; strip; bereave: as, to *deprive* one of pain, of sight, of property, of children, etc.

In his [William I.'s] Time, Stigand, Archbishop of Canterbury, was for divers Causes *deprived* of his Dignity, and kept private all his Life after in the Castle of Winchester. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 28.

Most happy he
Whose least delight sufficeth to *deprive*
Remembrance of all pains which him opprest. *Spenser.*

As he [the prime minister] comes into power without any formal election or nomination, so he can be *deprived* of power without any formal deposition. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 194.

Hence—**3.** To divest of office; degrade. See *deprivation*, 3.

A minister, *deprived* for inconformity, said that if they *deprived* him, it should cost an hundred men's lives. *Bacon.*

He [Heath of Worcester] was called before the council February 8, and after a month committed to the Fleet, where he remained to the end of the reign; and before the reign came to an end he was *deprived.* *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.

He [Robert South] was ordained by one of the *deprived* bishops in 1658. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., II. 75.

4. To hinder from possessing or enjoying; debar; withhold.

God hath *deprived* her of wisdom. Job xxxix. 17.

The short time that I spent there *deprived* me of the opportunity. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 140.

From his face I shall be hid, *deprived*
His blessed countenance. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 316.

=**Syn. 2.** To dispossess, strip, rob, despoil.

deprivement† (dē-prīv'ment), *n.* [< *deprive* + *-ment.*] The act of depriving, or the state of being deprived; deprivation.

Our Levites, undergoing no such law of *deprivement*, can have no right to any such compensation. *Milton*, Means to Remove Hirelings out of the Church.

The widower may lament and condole the unhappiness of so many *deprivements.* *Sir P. Rycaut*, Pres. State of Greek and Armenian [Churches, p. 306.

depriver (dē-prī'vẽr), *n.* One who or that which deprives, takes away, divests, or bereaves.

Depriver of those solid joys
Which sack creates. *Cleaveland*, Poems, etc., p. 38.

de profundis (dē prō-fun'dis). [L., out of the depths: *de*, of; *profundis*, abl. pl. of *profundum*, depth: see *profound, n.*] Out of the depths: the first two words of the Latin version of the 130th Psalm, which in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches is one of the seven penitential psalms: often used (with capitals) as a name for this psalm.

deproperation† (dē-prop-ẹ-rā'shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **deproperatio(n-)*, < *deproperare*, make haste, < *de-* + *properare*, hasten: see *properate.*] A making haste or speed. *Bailey*, 1727.

deprostrate† (dē-pros'trāt), *a.* [< *de-* + *prostrate.*] Extremely prostrate; very low; mean.

How may weak mortal ever hope to file
His unsmooth tongue, and his *deprostrate* style?
G. Fletcher.

deprovincialize (dē-prō-vin'shạl-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deprovincialized*, ppr. *deprovincializing.* [< *de-* priv. + *provincialize.*] To divest of provincial characteristics; expand the views or interests of.

The camp is *deprovincializing* us very fast. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 10.

The country had grown rich, its commerce was large, and wealth did its natural work in making life softer and more worldly, commerce in *deprovincializing* the minds of those engaged in it. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 237.

dept. A contraction of *department.*

depth (depth), *n.* [< ME. *depthe* (not in AS.) = D. *diepte* = Icel. *dȳpt* = Dan. *dybde* = Goth. *diupitha*, depth: with formative *-th*, < ME. *dep*, E. *deep:* see *deep, a.*, and cf. *deep, n.*] **1.** Deepness; distance or extension, as measured—(*a*) From the surface or top downward: opposed to *height:* as, the *depth* of the ocean, of a mine, a ditch, etc.

As for men, they had buildings in many places higher than the *depth* of the water. *Bacon.*

Her [the ship's] *Depth* from the Breadth is 19 Feet and four Inches. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 33.

(*b*) Upward or forward from the point of view: as, the *depth* of the sky. (*c*) From without inward, or from the front to the rear: as, the *depth* of a wound; the *depth* of a building.—**2.** A deep place, literally or figuratively; an abyss; the sea.

The *depth* closed me round about. Jonah ii. 5.

Wolsey, that once trod the ways of glory,
And sounded all the *depths* and shoals of honour. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

The false tides skim o'er the cover'd land,
And seamen with dissembled *depths* betray. *Dryden.*

3. The deepest, innermost, or most central part of anything; the part most remote from the boundary or outer limits: as, the *depth* of winter or of night; in the *depths* of a jungle or a forest.

The Earl of Newcastle, in the *depth* of winter, rescued the city of York from the rebels. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

4. Abstruseness; obscurity; that which is not easily explored: as, the *depth* of a science.

There are greater *depths* and obscurities in an elaborate and well-written piece of nonsense, than in the most abstruse tract of school divinity. *Addison*, Whig Examiner.

5. Immensity; infinity; intensity.

O the *depth* of the riches both of the wisdom and knowledge of God! Rom. xi. 33.

Tears from the *depth* of some divine despair. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

6. Profoundness; profundity; extent of penetration, or of the capacity of penetrating: as, *depth* of understanding; *depth* of skill.

He was a man that God endued with a clear and wonderful *depth:* a discerner of others' spirits, and very much a master of his own.
Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, v.

The splendid colouring of the Flemish artists covers but does not conceal the entire want of *depth*, of imagination, of spiritual vision.
F. T. Palgrave, Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 84.

7. In *painting*, darkness and richness of tone: as, great *depth* of color.—**8.** In *logic*, the quantity of comprehension; the totality of those attributes which an idea involves in itself, and which cannot be taken away from it without destroying it. This use of the word was borrowed by Hamilton from certain late Greek writers.

By the informed *depth* of a term, I mean all the real characters (in contradiction to mere names) which can be predicated of it (with logical truth on the whole) in a supposed state of information; no character being counted twice over knowingly in the supposed state of information. The *depth*, like the breadth, may be certain or doubtful, actual or potential. By the essential *depth* of a term, I mean the really conceivable qualities predicated of it in its definition. Substantial *depth* is the real concrete form which belongs to everything of which a term is predicable with absolute truth. *C. S. Peirce.*

Beyond one's depth, in water too deep for safety; hence, beyond one's ability or means.

I have ventur'd,
Like little wanton boys that swim on bladders,
This many summers in a sea of glory;
But far *beyond my depth*. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

Be sure yourself and your own reach to know;
How far your genius, taste, and learning go;
Launch not *beyond your depth*, but be discreet.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 50.

Depth of a sail, the size of a sail between the head and the foot-rope. It is also called the *drop* or *hoist*.—**Depth of the hold**, in *ship-building*, the depth from the upper side of the lower deck-beams to the upper side of the floor-timbers.—**Focal depth**, the penetrating power of a lens—that is, the vertical range through which the parts of an object, a scene, etc., viewed by the lens are seen with satisfactory distinctness.

depthen (dep'thn), *v. t.* [< *depth* + *-en*[1].] To increase the depth of; deepen.—**Depthening tool.** (*a*) A countersink used to make a hole deeper. (*b*) A tool used by watchmakers in gaging the distances of pivot-holes in movement-plates.

depthless (depth'les), *a.* [< *depth* + *-less*.] Wanting depth; shallow.

Notions, the *depthless* abstractions of fleeting phenomena. *Coleridge.*

depucelate† (dē-pū'se-lāt), *v. t.* [< F. *dépuceler* (< *dé-* priv. + *pucelle*, a maid: see *pucel*, *pucelle*) + E. *-ate*[2].] To deflower; rob of virginity. *Cotgrave; Bailey.*

depudicate† (dē-pū'di-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depudicated*, ppr. *depudicating*. [< LL. *depudicatus*, pp. of *depudicare*, < L. *de-* priv. + *pudicus*, chaste, modest.] To deflower; ravish. *Wor.*

depudorate† (dē-pū'dō-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *de-* priv. + *pudor*, shame, + E. *-ate*[2].] To render void of shame.

Partly *depudorated* or become so void of shame as that, though they do perceive, yet they will obstinately and impudently deny the plainest things.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 193.

depulper (dē-pul'pėr), *n.* [< *de-* priv. + *pulp* + *-er*[1].] An apparatus for freeing from pulpy matter. See the extract.

The term *depulper* has been applied to a class of apparatus rendered necessary by the inability of the ordinary filters to completely remove the fine pulpy matters from the juice [of beets]. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, p. 1889.

depulsation† (dē-pul-sā'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **depulsatio(n-)*, < *depulsare*, pp. *depulsatus*, drive or thrust away, < *de*, away, + *pulsare*, drive, thrust: see *pulsate*. Cf. *depulse*.] A thrusting or driving away; a repelling. *Bailey*, 1727.

depulse† (dē-puls'), *v. t.* [< L. *depulsus*, pp. of *depellere*, drive away: see *depel* and *pulse*.] To drive away. *Cockeram.*

depulsion† (dē-pul'shon), *n.* [< L. *depulsio(n-)*, a driving away, < *depellere*, *depulsus*, drive away: see *depulse*.] A driving or thrusting away; expulsion.

The errour or weaknesse of the Burgundian Dutchesse and her Perkin, suffering their enemy in this sort to purvey for his owne security and their *depulsion*.
Speed, Hen. VII., IX. xx. § 38.

depulsory† (dē-pul'sō-ri), *a.* [< L. *depulsorius*, serving to avert, < *depulsor*, one who drives away, < *depellere*, drive away: see *depulse*.] Driving or thrusting away; averting. *Nares.*

Making supplication and prayer unto the gods by the meanes of certaine *depulsorie* sacrifices.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus (1609).

depurant (dep'ū-rant), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *depuran(t-)s*, ppr. of *depurare:* see *depurate*.] **I.** *a.* Removing impurities; depurative.

II. *n.* That which tends to remove impurities, as a medicine.

Meat broths and milk . . . arouse the emunctories and prove excellent *depurants*. *Therapeutic Gaz.*, IX. 17.

depurate (dep'ū-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depurated*, ppr. *depurating*. [< ML. *depuratus*, pp. of *depurare*, purify: see *depure*.] **1.** To purify; free from impure or heterogeneous matter; clarify; cleanse.

Chemistry enabling us to *depurate* bodies, and in some measure to analize them. *Boyle.*

I . . . doubt whether . . . wars . . . do not serve, as motion to waters, to *depurate* states of . . . a great number of vices. *Goldsmith*, Hist. Seven Years' War, Pref.

2. [The prefix *de-* taken as priv.] To render impure. [Rare.]

Priestley began by ascertaining that air *depurated* by animals was purified by plants. *Nature.*

depurate† (dep'ū-rāt), *a.* [< ML. *depuratus*, pp.: see the verb.] Cleansed; pure: as, "a very *depurate* oil," *Boyle*, Works, II. 209.

depuration (dep-ū-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *dépuration* = Pr. *depuracio* = Sp. *depuracion* = Pg. *depuração* = It. *depurazione*, < ML. as if **depuratio(n-)*, < *depurare*, purify: see *depurate*.] The act of purifying, clarifying, or cleansing; a freeing from feculent, impure, or heterogeneous matter: as, the *depuration* of a fluid or of a wound.

The ventilation and *depuration* of the blood, . . . one of the principal and constant uses of respiration. *Boyle.*

depurative (dep'ū-rā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dépuratif* = Pr. *depuratiu* = It. *depurativo;* as *depurate* + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* Cleansing; tending to or connected with the removal of impurities.

The function of the segmental organ had been shown to be excretory, *depurative*. *Micros. Science*, XXVIII. 239.

II. *n.* That which cleanses or purifies; specifically, in *med.*, formerly, a remedy supposed to purify the blood or humors.

depurator (dep'ū-rā-tor), *n.* [= It. *depuratore;* as *depurate* + *-or*.] One who or that which cleanses. Specifically—(*a*) In *med.*, a depurant or depurative.

The remedies indicated to correct constructive diseases are chiefly *depurators* and nutrients.
Alien. and Neurol., VI. 540.

(*b*) An apparatus designed to assist the expulsion of morbid matter through the excretory ducts of the skin. This is accomplished by withdrawing from the surface of the body the natural pressure of the air. (*c*) A machine for cleansing and preparing cotton for spinning, invented in France.

depuratory† (dep'ū-rā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dépuratoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *depuratorio;* as *depurate* + *-ory*.] **I.** *a.* Cleansing; purifying.

II. *n.* That which purifies. *Sydenham.*

depure† (dē-pūr'), *v. t.* [< ME. *depuren*, < OF. *depurer*, F. *dépurer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *depurar* = It. *depurare*, < ML. *depurare*, purify, < L. *de*, off (taken as intensive), + *purare*, make pure, < *purus*, pure: see *pure*. Cf. *depurate*.] To make pure; cleanse; purge.

Thouȝ brennynge watir be .7. tymes distillid, ȝitt it is not fully *depurid* fro his brennynge heete.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 21.

He shall yrst . . . be *depured* and clensed, before that he shall be layde up for pure gold in the treasures of God.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 800.

depurgatory† (dē-pėr'gā-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **depurgatorius*, < *depurgatus*, pp. of *depurgare*, cleanse, purge, < *de*, off, + *purgare*, purge: see *purge*.] Purging; serving to cleanse or purify.

depurition† (dep-ū-rish'on), *n.* An improper form of *depuration*. *Craig.*

deputable (dep'ū-ta-bl), *a.* [< *depute* + *-able*.] Capable of being or fit to be deputed.

A man *deputable* to the London Parliament.
Carlyle, Misc., IV. 224.

deputation (dep-ū-tā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *deputation* = D. *deputatie* = G. Dan. Sw. *deputation*, < F. *députation* = Sp. *diputacion* = Pg. *deputação* = It. *deputazione*, < ML. as if **deputatio(n-)*, < *deputare*, pp. *deputatus*, select, appoint: see *depute*.] **1.** Appointment or authority to represent or act for another or others.

We have . . . given his *deputation* all the organs
Of our own power. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 1.

The favourites that the absent king
In *deputation* left behind him here,
When he was personal in the Irish war.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

Their . . . *deputation* to offices of power and dignity.
Barrow, Works, II. xxi.

2. The person or persons authorized to represent or act for another or others: as, the local societies were represented by large *deputations*. —**3.** In *Eng. forestry law*, formerly, a license conferring the rights of a gamekeeper. See the extracts.

He . . . had inquired about the manor; would be glad of the *deputation*, certainly, but made no great point of it; said he sometimes took out a gun, but never killed.
Jane Austen, Persuasion, iii.

The gamekeeper was a man appointed by a document granted by a lord of a manor under statutory authority, termed a *deputation*. This *deputation* enabled him to kill game within the manor, and exercise the statutory powers of a gamekeeper under the Acts for the preservation of game: but it was necessary that his name should be entered with the clerk of the peace of the county or division where the manor was, who, on payment of 1s., gave him a certificate of registration.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, III. 272.

deputator† (dep'ū-tā-tor), *n.* [< ML. as if **deputator*, < L. *deputare*, pp. *deputatus*, select, depute: see *depute*.] One who deputes; one who grants deputation. *Locke.*

depute (dē-pūt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deputed*, ppr. *deputing*. [< ME. *deputen*, impute, = D. *deputeren* = G. *deputiren* = Dan. *deputere* = Sw. *deputera*, < OF. *deputer*, F. *députer* = Sp. *diputar* = Pg. *deputar* = It. *deputare*, depute, < L. *deputare*, cut off, prune down, count among, LL. also destine, allot, ML. also select, appoint, < *de*, off, + *putare*, cleanse, prune, also estimate, think. Cf. *compute*, *count*[1], *repute*.] **1.** To appoint as a substitute or agent; appoint and send with a special commission or authority to act in the name of a principal.

There is no man *deputed* of the king to hear thee.
2 Sam. xv. 3.

The bishop may *depute* a priest to administer the sacrament. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

2†. To set aside or apart; assign.

The most conspicuous places in cities are usually *deputed* for the erection of statues. *Barrow.*

3. To assign to a deputy; transfer: as, he *deputed* his authority to a substitute.

If legislative authority is *deputed*, it follows that those from whom it proceeds are the masters of those on whom it is conferred. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 231.

4†. To impute.

The apostil . . . shewith neithir thurȝ his riȝtfulnesse haue this deserued, but al what euere to be *depute* to the grace of God. *Wyclif*, Prol. to Romans.

depute (dep'ūt), *n.* [< *depute*, *v.* Cf. *deputy*.] A deputy: as, a sheriff *depute* or an advocate *depute*. [Scotch.]

The fashion of every *depute* carrying his own shell on his back in the form of his own carriage is a piece of very modern dignity. I myself rode circuits, when I was advocate-*depute*, between 1807 and 1810.
Lord Cockburn, Memoirs.

deputize (dep'ū-tīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deputized*, ppr. *deputizing*. [< *depute* or *deputy* + *-ize;* an unnecessary substitute for *depute*.] **I.** *trans.* To appoint as deputy; empower to act for another, as a sheriff; depute. [U. S.]

It is only learned foreigners, who desire to study our institutions, that suppose the affairs of the nation are governed by a series of *deputized* expressions originating in the town meeting and working upward.
N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 105.

II. *intrans.* To act as a deputy. [U. S.]

deputy (dep'ū-ti), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *deputie*, *debyte*, < OF. *depute*, F. *député* = Sp. *diputado* = Pg. *deputado* = It. *deputato*, < ML. *deputatus*, a deputy, prop. pp. of *deputare*, depute: see *depute*.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *deputies* (-tiz). **1.** A person appointed or elected to act for another or others; one who exercises an office in another's right; a lieutenant or substitute.

The vicar and *debyte* of Christ.
J. Udall, On Revelations xvii.

He hath committed this other office of preserving in healthful constitution the inner-man, which may be term'd the spirit of the soul, to his spiritual *deputy*, the minister of each Congregation. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 3.

Specifically—**2.** One deputed to represent a body of electors; one elected to the office of representative: as, the *deputies* to the French Chamber of Deputies.

Each district has now its respective *deputy* to the general diet, although the canton has but one vote, and consequently loses its voice if the two *deputies* are of different opinions. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 314.

That certain men have been chosen as *deputies* of the people—that there is a piece of paper stating such *deputies* to possess certain powers—these circumstances in themselves constitute no security for good government.
Macaulay, Utilitarian Theory of Government.

3. In *law*, one who by authority exercises another's office or some function thereof, in the

name or place of the principal, but has no interest in the office. A deputy may in general perform all the functions of his principal, or those specially deputed to him, but cannot again depute his powers. Specifically—(*a*) A subordinate officer authorized to act in place of the principal officer, as, for instance, in his absence. If authorized to exercise for the time being the whole power of his principal, he is a *general deputy*, and may usually act in his own name with his official addition of deputy, etc. (*b*) A subordinate officer authorized to act in a particular matter or service, as, for instance, to serve a writ, or to aid in keeping the peace on a particular occasion. In such case he is a *special deputy*.—**Chamber of Deputies**, the (English) title of the second house of the national parliament or assembly in France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Rumania. In France it consists of nearly 600 members, chosen by universal suffrage, each department constituting an electoral district, and sending deputies in the ratio of one deputy for each 70,000 inhabitants. The number of members is 508 in Italy, 173 in Portugal, 178 in Rumania, and one for each 50,000 inhabitants in Spain. The chamber is the popular branch of the legislative assembly, and is in general the branch in which financial measures originate. =**Syn.** Substitute, representative, legate, delegate, envoy, agent, factor, proxy.

II. *a.* Serving as a deputy; deputed: as, a *deputy* sheriff.

dequace†, *v. t.* See *dequass*.

dequantitate† (dē-kwon′ti-tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *de*, from, + *quantita(t-)s*, quantity: see *quantity*.] To diminish the quantity of.

Brown has words still more extraordinary, as feriation, for keeping holiday, . . . *dequantitate*, for diminish.
Beattie, Elem. of Mor. Science, v. 1.

dequass†, *v. t.* [ME. **dequassen*, *dequacen*, < OF. *dequasser*, *decasser*, *decacier*, *desquasser*, shatter, throw down, overthrow, < ML. *dequassare*, lit. shake down, < L. *de*, down, + *quassare*, shake, shatter, quash: see *quash*.] To shake down.

deracinate (dē-ras′i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deracinated*, ppr. *deracinating*. [< F. *déraciner*, OF. *desraciner*, *desracener*, uproot, < *des-* priv. + *racine* = Pr. *racina*, a root, < L. as if **radicina*, < *radix* (*radic-*), a root: see *radix*, *radical*, and cf. *eradicate*.] To pluck up by the roots; eradicate; extirpate: as, to *deracinate* hair.

The coulter rusts
That should *deracinate* such savagery.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2.

Disemboweling mountains and *deracinating* pines!
The Century, XXVII. 188.

deræum (de-rē′um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέραιον*, a collar, < *δέρη*, the neck.] In *ornith.*, the root of the neck. *Illiger*, 1811.

deraign[1]†, **derain**† (dē-rān′), *v. t.* [Also written, esp. in second sense, *darraign*, *darrain*, the most correct spelling being *derain;* < ME. *derainen*, *deraynen*, *dereynen*, sometimes *derreynen*, *darreynen*, < OF. *deraisnier*, *deresnier*, *derainier*, *deraigner*, *derenier*, etc., *desrainier*, *desresner*, etc., < ML. *derationare*, *disrationare*, justify or vindicate, esp. by arms, < *de-*, *dis-*, + *rationare*, discourse, contend in law, < L. *ratio(n-)*, reason: see *reason*, *ratio*. Cf. *arraign*[1].] **1.** In *old Eng. law*, to prove; justify; vindicate, as an assertion; clear one's self, either by proving one's own case or by refuting that of an adversary: sometimes used of an abstract or chronologic tracing of a chain of title to real estate.

There was no buerne with that bold the batell to take,
The right to *derayne* with the ranke duke.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13084.

Desrener [F.], to *dereine;* to justifie, or make good, the deniall of an act, or fact. *Cotgrave.*

When it is *deraigned*, then shall the plea pass in the court christian, as far forth as it is *deraigned* in the king's court. *Blount.*

2. To claim and try to win by battle or combat; fight for.

Philip . . . brodes in haste
For to lache as lorde, the lond for to haue,
Or *deraine* it with dintes & deedes of armes.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 124.

3. To arrange (an army); draw up in order of battle. [This sense may have arisen from confusion with *arrange*.]

And thus was Solyman victorious and happie, otherwhere victorious and vnhappie, when he was forced to *darreine* battaile against his owne bowels.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 285.

Darraign your battle, for they are at hand.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2.

deraign[2]† (dē-rān′), *v. t.* [< OF. *desraigner*, *desregner*, erroneous form of *desrenger*, *desranger*, derange, overthrow: see *derange*.] To derange; disorder; disarrange. *E. Phillips.*

deraignment[1]†, **derainment**† (dē-rān′ment), *n.* [< OF. *deraisnement*, *derainement*, *desrainement*, etc., < *deraisnier*, deraign: see *deraign*[1].] In *old Eng. law*, the act of deraigning; proof; justification.

deraignment[2]† (dē-rān′ment), *n.* [< *deraign*[2] + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of disordering or disarranging; a turning out of course.—**2.** A renunciation, as of religious or monastic vows.

derail (dē-rāl′), *v.* [< L. *de*, from, + E. *rail*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To cause to leave the rails or run off the track, as a railroad-train: as, the engine was *derailed* at the crossing.

H. *intrans.* To run off the track or rails.

The train, near Lake Ivanhoe, *derailed* on Tuesday.
Times (London), Sept. 15, 1887, quoted in N. and Q., [7th ser., IV. 365.

derailment (dē-rāl′ment), *n.* [< *derail* + *-ment*.] The act of derailing, or causing to leave the rails, as a railroad-train or -car.

Preventing them [the cars] from separating in case of *derailment*. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 307.

derain†, **derainment**†. See *deraign*[1], *deraignment*[1].

derange (dē-rānj′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deranged*, ppr. *deranging*. [< F. *déranger*, OF. *desrengier*, *desrangier*, *desranger* = Pr. *desrengar*, *desrencar*, *desrancar*, put out of order, < *des-* priv. + *rengier*, *renger*, *ranger*, put in order, range: see *range*.] **1.** To disturb the regular order of; throw into confusion; disconcert; disarrange: as, to *derange* plans or affairs.

The republic of regicide . . . has actually conquered the finest parts of Europe; has distressed, disunited, *deranged*, broke to pieces all the rest.
Burke, A Regicide Peace.

Time and tide are strangely changed,
Men and manners much *deranged*.
Emerson, The Initial Love.

Self-regulating as is a currency when let alone, laws cannot improve its arrangements, although they may, and continually do, *derange* them.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 434.

2. To disturb the state, action, or functions of; put out of proper order or condition; disorder; unsettle: as, to *derange* a machine; his health is much *deranged;* to *derange* one's mind or reason.

A casual blow, or a sudden fall, *deranges* some of our internal parts, and the rest of life is distress and misery.
Blair, Sermons, IV. xviii.

All old philosophers knew that the fabric of the State rested ultimately upon a way of thinking, a habit of opinion, a "discipline," which was a thing so delicate and easily *deranged* that in the opinion of some of them new tunes coming into vogue might be enough to cause a revolution. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 198.

3. To disorder the mind of; unsettle the reason of, as a person. =**Syn. 1.** To disarrange, displace, unsettle, confuse, embarrass, discompose, disconcert.

derangeable (dē-rān′ja-bl), *a.* [< *derange* + *-able*.] Susceptible of being deranged; liable to derangement: as, *derangeable* health. *Sydney Smith.*

deranged (dē-rānjd′), *p. a.* Unsettled in mind; insane.

It is the story of a poor *deranged* parish lad.
Lamb, To Wordsworth.

derangement (dē-rānj′ment), *n.* [< F. *dérangement*, < *déranger*, derange: see *derange* and *-ment*.] **1.** The act of deranging, or the state of being deranged; a putting out of order; disturbance of regularity or regular course; disorder.

From the complexity of its mechanism . . . liable to *derangement*. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., x.

2. Disorder of the intellect or reason; insanity.

In all forms of mental *derangement* there are two underlying pathological conditions: the one dynamical, being a functional dissociation or severance of the nerve centres that have been organized to act together physiologically, whence naturally for the time being an incoherence of function and a discontinuity of individual being; the other statical, consisting in a structural change in the nerve cells or in their uniting fibre, whence a permanent disintegration of the substance of ideas.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 264.

=**Syn. 1.** Irregularity, confusion.—**2.** Lunacy, madness, etc. See *insanity*.

deray† (dē-rā′), *v.* [< ME. *derayen*, *deraien*, *drayen*, < OF. *desreer*, *desreier*, *desroeier*, *desrayer*, *derroier*, derange, disorder, confuse, trouble, refl. go wild, quarrel, < *des-* priv. + *rei*, *roi*, *rai*, order: see *array*, *v.*, and cf. *disarray*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To derange; disorder; reflexively, to go wild; rage.

He *deraied him* as a deuel & dede him out a-geine.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2061.

Thus despitusly the duk *drayed him*.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1210.

II. *intrans.* To rage.

Nectanabus anon right with his nices werkes,
Too begile the gome graithes hym soone,
Deraide as a dragoun dreedfull in fight.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 883.

deray (dē-rā′), *n.* [< ME. *deray*, *derai*, and contr. *dray;* also *disray*, < OF. **desrei*, *desroy*, *derei* (= Pr. *desrey*), < *desreer*, *desreier*, *desroier*, derange, disorder: see *deray*, *v.*, and cf. *array*, *disarray*, *n.*] Tumult; disorder.

Was neuir in Scotland hard nor seně
Sic dansing nor *deray*. *Chr. Kirk*, st. 1.

So have we found weddings celebrated with an outburst of triumph and *deray* at which the elderly shook their heads. *Carlyle.*

Derbe (dėr′bē), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1803), < (?) Gr. *Δέρβη*, a city in Lycaonia.] The typical genus of the family *Derbidæ*.

derbend (dėr′bend), *n.* [Turk., = Ar. *darbend*, < Pers. *darband*, a narrow mountain pass, < *dar*, a door, gate, + *band*, confinement, band.] A wayside guard-house in Turkey, especially on mountain roads.

Derbian (dėr′bi-an), *a.* Relating or dedicated to an earl of Derby. Also *Derby*.—**Derbian flycatcher**, *Pitangus derbianus*, a large stout bird of the family *Tyrannidæ*, inhabiting Mexico and Texas. See *Pitangus*.—**Derbian pheasant**, *Oreophasis derbianus*, a Central American bird of the family *Cracidæ*, the only representative of the subfamily *Oreophasinæ* (which see).

Derbida (dėr′bi-dă), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Derbe* + *-ida*.] The *Derbidæ* rated as a subfamily of *Fulgoridæ*. The regular form would be *Derbinæ*.

Derbidæ (dėr′bi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Derbe* + *-idæ*.] A family of homopterous hemipterous insects, typified by the genus *Derbe*.

derboun (dėr′bön), *n.* A variety of black wolf of Arabia and Syria.

Derby (dėr′bi or dăr′bi), *n.* and *a.* [The race is named after the twelfth Earl of *Derby*. The earldom takes its name from the county and town of *Derby*, < ME. *Dereby*, *Derebi*, < AS. *Deórbȳ*, *Deóra bȳ*, a name of Scand. origin (the AS. name having been *Northworthig*), lit. appar. habitation of deer (wild beasts), < AS. *deóra*, gen. pl. of *deór* = Dan. *dyr*, a deer, wild beast, + AS. (ONorth.) *bȳ*, *bū*, a habitation (see *deer* and *by*[2]); but the first element is perhaps of other origin.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *Derbies* (-biz). **1.** The most important annual horse-race of England, founded in 1780 by the twelfth Earl of Derby, and run at Epsom, Surrey, on the Wednesday before Whitsuntide.—**2.** [*l. c.*] A masons' two-handled float.

A *derby* or darby, which is a long two-handled float for forming the floated coat of lime or hair.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 504.

3. [*l. c.*] A stiff felt hat with rounded crown and more or less narrow brim, worn by men, and sometimes also by women, for walking or riding. It came in as a fashionable novelty in the year 1874, and is now (1888) commonly worn in England and America.—**Derby day**, the day on which the Derby sweepstakes is run.—**Derby dog**, something that "turns up" without fail, as the proverbial dog on the race-course on Derby day, after the track is otherwise cleared for the races. [Local, Eng.]

An eccentric, Quaker-sort of person who acts as a kind of annual *Derby-dog* to the German diet, and may be met with every year at the meetings of the Society for Promoting International Arbitration.
Lowe, Bismarck, II. 404.

II. *a.* Same as *Derbian*.

Derbyshire drop. Same as *blue-john*.

Derbyshire neck, spar. See the nouns.

Dercetidæ (dėr-set′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dercetis* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct fishes, typified by the genus *Dercetis:* a synonym of *Hoplopleuridæ* (which see).

Dercetis (dėr′se-tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *Dercetis*, *Dercete*, < Gr. *Δερκίτις*, *Δερκετώ*, a Syrian goddess, also called *Atargatis*.] A genus of fossil ganoid fishes from the Chalk formation of England, having an elongated eel-like body, and commonly called *petrified eels*.

Dercetum (dėr′se-tum), *n.* [NL.; cf. *Dercetis*.] A genus of myriapods: same as *Heterostoma*.

derdoing†, *a.* See *daredoing*.

dere[1]†, *v. t.* [ME. *deren*, *derien*, < AS. *derian*, hurt, injure, = OS. *derian* = OFries. *dera* = D. *deren* = OHG. *terian*, *terran*, hurt. Cf. *dare*[2].] To hurt; injure; wound.

No thyng here sall the be *derand*,
In this blis sall be ghour beeldyng.
York Plays, p. 2.

And the duke with a dynt *derit* hym agayn,
That the viser & the ventaile voidet hym fro.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7030.

And ye shul bothe anon unto me swere,
That neveremo ye shul my corowne *dere*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 964.

dere[1]†, *n.* [ME., < AS. *daru* (= OHG. *tara*), injury: see *dere*[1], *v.*] Hurt; harm.

They dreze him up to the drye, and he na *dere* sufird.
King Alisaunder, p. 189.

Dere fadir, lyff is full swete,
The drede of dede dose all my *dere*.
York Plays, p. 65.

dere[2]†, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *dear*[1].

dere[3]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *deer*.

derecho (Sp. pron. dā-rā′chō), *n.* [Sp., right, justice, < ML. *derectum*, right, justice: see *direct* and *droit*.] In *Mexican* and *Spanish law*: (*a*) Right; justice; just claim. (*b*) *pl.* Imposts; taxes; customs-duties.—**Derecho comun**, common law.

dereignment†, *n.* Same as *deraignment*[1].

dereinet†, *v. t.* See *deraign*[1].

derelict (der′e-likt), *a.* and *n.* [= Pg. *derelicto* = It. *derelitto*, < L. *derelictus*, pp. of *derelinquere*, forsake utterly, < *de-* + *relinquere*, forsake, abandon: see *relict*, *relinquent*, *relinquish*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Left; abandoned by the owner or guardian. [Now rare except in law.]

Taking out a patent in Charles the Second's time for *derelict* lands. *Sir P. Pett*, Letters, To A. Wood, I. 611.

The affections which these exposed or *derelict* children bear to their mothers have no grounds of nature or assiduity, but civility and opinion.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 40.

2. Unfaithful; neglectful of requirement or responsibility: as, *derelict* in duty.

The vacant, unoccupied, and *derelict* minds of his friends. *Burke*, American Taxation.

It was generally admitted that Mr. Grant was hopelessly *derelict*, and neglectful of his social duties.
J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 108.

II. *n.* **1.** That which is abandoned; in *law*, an article of goods or any commodity thrown away, relinquished, or abandoned by the owner; specifically, a vessel abandoned at sea.

When I am a little disposed to a gay turn of thinking, I consider, as I was a *derelict* from my cradle, I have the honour of a lawful claim to the best protection in Europe.
Savage, Wanderer, v., note.

The crown [of Jerusalem] became a *derelict;* the title was borne after Conrad by his half-brother Henry, the son of Isabella of England; and subsequently by a number of ruling houses.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 176.

The cruiser Atlanta towed into the Capes of Delaware a dangerous *derelict* which had been drifting about off the coast for weeks. *New York Tribune*, Nov. 20, 1887.

2. Land left dry by a change of the water-line.

dereliction (der-e-lik′shọn), *n.* [= Pg. *derelicção*, < L. *derelictio*(*n*-), an abandoning, < *derelictus*, pp. of *derelinquere*, abandon: see *derelict*.] **1.** The act of leaving with an intention not to reclaim or resume; an utter forsaking; abandonment. [Now rare except in law.]

When the man repents, he is absolved before God, before the sentence of the church, upon his contrition and *dereliction* only. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, v. 4.

2. The state of being forsaken or abandoned.

Hadst thou not been thus forsaken, we had perished; thy *dereliction* is our safety. *Bp. Hall.*

3. The gaining of land from the water by a change of the water-line.—**4.** The land so gained.—**5.** Unfaithfulness or remissness; neglect: as, a *dereliction* of duty.

The pretence was the Persian war, which Argos declined. This was called a base *dereliction*, and excited, by the help of Spartan emissaries, hatred and contempt.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 511.

=**Syn. 1.** Desertion, relinquishment.—**5.** Failure, unfaithfulness.

dereligionize (dē-rē-lij′ọn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dereligionized*, ppr. *dereligionizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *religionize*.] To make irreligious; oppose or discourage religion in or among. [Rare.]

He would *dereligionize* men beyond all others.
De Quincey.

derelingt, *n.* An obsolete form of *darling*.

dereynet, *v. t.* A variant form of *deraign*[1].

derft, *a.* [ME., also *darf*, prob. (the AS. **deorf*, ONorth. **dearf*, not being authenticated) < Icel. *djarfr* = Sw. *djerf* = Dan. *djerv*, bold, daring, = (with additional suffix) OS. *derbhi* = OFries. *derve*, bold, fierce.] Bold; brave; strong; mighty; terrible.

"Do way," quoth that *derf* mon, "my dere, that speche. For that durst I not do, lest I denayed were."
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1492.

Doughty of dedis, *derfe* of his hondes,
None wighter in werre, ne of wille bettur.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3816.

derflyt, *adv.* [ME., also *derfliche*, *derflike*, etc. (= Icel. *djarfliga*); < *derf* + *-ly*[2].] Boldly; bravely; sorely; greatly.

I dare loke no man in the face,
Derfely for dole why ne were I dede.
York Plays, p. 107.

derham (der′am), *n.* [Also *dirhem;* Ar. *derham*, *dirhem*, Turk. *dirhem*, Pers. *dirham*, *diram*, < Gr. *δραχμή*, a drachma: see *drachma*, *drachm*, *dram*.] An Arabian weight and silver coin, intended originally to be two thirds of an Attic drachma (44.4 grains troy); a dram. Its value was fixed, not by reference to a prototype, but by the rule that $\frac{5}{6}$ part of a derham should weigh as much as 70 average grains of mustard-seed. There was a difference between the monetary and ponderal (Arabic *keil*) derham. The former, by

Obverse. Reverse.

Derham of Haroun-al-Raschid, struck in A. H. 177 (= A. D. 793), in the British Museum. (Size of the original.)

weighings of numerous early coins, has been found equal to 43.7 grains troy, making the value of the coin about 9 United States cents; while the latter is said to be heavier in the ratio of 10 to 9, so that it would be 48 grains. This is still approximately the mass of the derham (weight) in most localities; though in some places it sinks nearly to 46 and in others rises almost to 50 grains, and in Abyssinia is even said to be only 40 or 41 grains. There was in early times a derham of half the usual weight, and two units of this name now employed in Persia are equal to nearly 150 and 300 grains respectively. The Morocco coin, the derham, is reckoned equivalent to $7\frac{1}{2}$ United States cents.

deric (der′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *δέρος*, skin, + *-ic*.] In *embryol.*, of or pertaining to the ectoderm, or outer germ-layer: the opposite of *enteric*.

The Fungi which spread in the *deric* tissues of the higher animals. *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 360.

deride (dē-rīd′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *derided*, ppr. *deriding*. [= OF. *derider*, *derire*, F. dial. *dérire* = It. *deridere*, *diridere*, < L. *deridere*, mock, laugh at, < *de-* + *ridere*, laugh: see *ridicule*, *risicle*. Cf. *arride*.] To laugh at in contempt; turn to ridicule or make sport of; mock; treat with scorn by laughter.

The Pharisees also . . . *derided* him. Luke xvi. 14.

Men have rather sought by wit to *deride* and traduce much of that which is good in professions, than with judgment to discover and sever that which is corrupt.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 281.

=**Syn.** *Ridicule*, etc. (see *taunt*), banter, rally, jeer, gibe, scout, scoff at, insult.

derider (dē-rī′dėr), *n.* One who derides; a mocker; a scoffer.

Execrable blasphemies, and like contempts offered by *deriders* of religion. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

deridingly (dē-rī′ding-li), *adv.* By way of derision or mockery.

His parasite was wont *deridingly* to advise him.
Bp. Reynolds, On the Passions, xxxvii.

derisible (dē-riz′i-bl), *a.* [= It. *derisibile*, < L. as if **derisibilis*, < *deridere*, pp. *derisus*, laugh at, deride: see *deride*.] Subject to derision; worthy of derision.

In every point of intellectual character I was his hopeless and *derisible* inferior.
R. L. Stevenson, The Dynamiter, p. 71.

derision (dē-rizh′ọn), *n.* [= F. *dérision* = Pr. *derrizio* = It. *derisione*, *dirisione*, < LL. *derisio*(*n*-), < L. *deridere*, pp. *derisus*, laugh at, deride: see *deride*.] **1.** The act of deriding; subjection to ridicule or mockery; contempt manifested by laughter; scorn.

He that sitteth in the heavens shall laugh; the Lord shall have them in *derision*. Ps. ii. 4.

British policy is brought into *derision* in those nations that a while ago trembled at the power of our arms.
Burke, Present Discontents.

2. An object of derision or contempt; a laughing-stock.

I was a *derision* to all my people. Lam. iii. 14.

=**Syn. 1.** Ridicule, mockery, gibes, scoffing, taunts, insults.

derisionary (dē-rizh′ọn-ạ-ri), *a.* [< *derision* + *-ary*[1].] Derisive. [Rare.]

There was a club that ate a calf's head on January 30, in ridicule of the commemoration of Charles I.'s death. This is spoken of as "that *derisionary* festival."
Tom Brown, Works, II. 215.

derisive (dē-rī′siv), *a.* [= OF. *derisif* = It. *derisivo*, < L. as if **derisivus*, < *derisus*, pp. of *deridere*, laugh at, deride: see *deride*.] Expressing or characterized by derision; mocking; ridiculing.

His [Christ's] head harrowed with the thorns, and his *derisive* purple stained, yea drenched, with blood.
Bp. Gauden, On the Sacrament, p. 98.

Meantime, o'er all the dome they quaff, they feast,
Derisive taunts were spread from guest to guest,
And each in jovial mood his mate addrest.
Pope, Odyssey, ii.

derisively (dē-rī′siv-li), *adv.* With derision or mockery.

The Persians . . . [were] thence called Magussæi *derisively* by other ethnicks.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 243.

derisiveness (dē-rī′siv-nes), *n.* The state of being derisive. *Imp. Dict.*

derisory (dē-rī′sọ-ri), *a.* [= F. *dérisoire* = Pr. *derisori* = It. *derisorio*, < LL. *derisorius*, serving for laughter, < L. *deridere*, pp. *derisus*, deride: see *deride*.] Characterized by derision; mocking; ridiculing.

The comick or *derisory* manner is further still from making shew of method.
Shaftesbury, Advice to an Author, ii. § 2.

derivability (dē-rī-va-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *derivable*: see *-bility*.] The character of being derivable.

A *derivability* of the one from the other.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXXII. 360.

derivable (dē-rī′va-bl), *a.* [= F. *dérivable* = Sp. *derivable;* as *derive* + *-able*.] Capable of being derived, received, or obtained. (*a*) Obtainable, as from a source: as, income is *derivable* from land, money, or stock; an estate *derivable* from an ancestor.

He here confounds the pleasure *derivable* from sweet sounds with the capacity for creating them.
Poe, Tales, I. 360.

Having disregarded the warning *derivable* from common experience, he was answerable for the consequences.
H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 47.

(*b*) Traceable, as to a source; obtainable by derivation: as, a word *derivable* from the Greek. (*c*) Deducible, as from premises.

The second sort of arguments . . . are *derivable* from some of these heads. *Wilkins.*

derivably (dē-rī′va-bli), *adv.* By derivation.

derivant (der′i-vant), *n.* [< L. *derivan*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of *derivare*, derive: see *derive*.] In *math.*, a homogeneous and isobaric function of f_i which is a covariant of f_i where f_i denotes

$$\frac{(n-i)!}{n!} D_x^i f.$$

derivate (der′i-vāt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dérivé* = Sp. Pg. *derivado* = It. *derivato* (= G. Dan. Sw. *derivatum*, Sw. also *derivat*, n.), < L. *derivatus* (neut. *derivatum*, in NL. as a noun), pp. of *derivare*, derive: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* Derived. [Rare.]

Putting trust in Him
From whom the rights of kings are *derivate*,
In its own blood to trample treason out.
Sir H. Taylor, Edwin the Fair, i. 7.

II. *n.* A word derived from another; a derivative. [Rare.]

derivation (der-i-vā′shọn), *n.* [= OF. *derivaison*, *derivoison*, *diriveson*, F. *dérivation* = Sp. *derivacion* = Pg. *derivação* = It. *derivazione* = G. Dan. Sw. *derivation*, < L. *derivatio*(*n*-), derivation, < *derivare*, pp. *derivatus*, derive: see *derive*.] **1.** A drawing from or turning aside, as a stream of water or other fluid from a natural course or channel; a stream so diverted. [Obsolete or archaic.]

These issues and *derivations* being once made, and supplied with new waters pushing them forwards, would continue their course till they arrived at the sea, just as other rivers do. *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth.

An artificial *derivation* of that river. *Gibbon.*

Specifically—(*a*) In *med.*, revulsion, or the drawing away of the fluids of an inflamed part, by applying blisters, etc., over it or at a distance from it. (*b*) In *teleg.*, a diversion of the electric current.

In telegraphy, *derivations* generally arise from the wire touching another conductor.
R. S. Culley, Pract. Teleg., p. 43.

2. The act or fact of deriving, drawing, or receiving from a source: as, the *derivation* of being; the *derivation* of an estate from ancestors, or of profits from capital.

My *derivation* was from ancestors
Who stood equivalent with mighty kings.
Shak., Pericles, v. 1.

Shrubs and flowers, indigenous or of distant *derivation*.
P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 17.

3. In *philol.*, the drawing or tracing of a word in its development or formation from its more original root or stem; a statement of the origin or formative history of a word. See *etymology*.

Derivation, in its broadest sense, includes all processes by which new words are formed from given roots.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., p. 193.

4. In *math.*: (*a*) The operation of finding the derivative, or differential coefficient; differentiation. (*b*) The operation of passing from any point on a cubic curve to that point at which the

tangent at the first point cuts the curve. (*c*) The operation of passing from any function to any related function which may in the context be termed its derivative. The word *derivation*, in its first mathematical sense, was invented by Lagrange, who thought it possible to develop the calculus without the use of infinitesimals.

5. In *biol.*, descent with modification of an organism from antecedent organisms; evolution: as, the *derivation* of man; the doctrine of *derivation*—that is, the derivative theory (which see, under *derivative*).

According to the doctrine of *derivation*, the more complex plants and animals are the slowly modified descendants of less complex plants and animals, and these in turn were the slowly modified descendants of still less complex plants and animals, and so on until we converge to those primitive organisms which are not definable either as animal or as vegetal, but which in their lowest forms are mere shreds of jelly-like protoplasm.
J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 442.

6. In *gun.*, the peculiar constant deviation of an elongated projectile from a rifled gun, due to its angular rotation about its longer axis and to the resistance of the air. Sometimes called *drift*.—**7.** The thing derived or deduced; a derivative; a deduction. [Rare or obsolete.]

Most of them are the genuine *derivations* of the hypothesis they lay claim to. *Glanville.*

Arbogast's calculus of derivations [named for the French analyst L. F. A. *Arbogast*, 1759–1803], a method of expanding and otherwise dealing with functions of functions expressible as series in ascending powers of one or more variables.

derivational (der-i-vā′shon-al), *a.* [< *derivation* + *-al.*] Relating to derivation.

derivationist (der-i-vā′shon-ist), *n.* [< *derivation* + *-ist.*] Same as *derivatist*.

We have sometimes in the preceding pages used the words evolutionist or *derivationist*.
Le Conte, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXII. 311.

derivatist (dē-riv′a-tist), *n.* [< *derivative* + *-ist.*] A believer in the doctrine of derivation or evolution; an evolutionist. [Rare.]

The doctrine of evolution of organic types is sometimes appropriately called the doctrine of derivation, and its supporters *derivatists*.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 215.

derivative (dē-riv′a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dérivatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *derivativo*, < LL. *derivativus*, derivative (in grammatical sense), < L. *derivare*, derive: see *derive*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Derived; taken or having proceeded from another or something preceding; secondary: as, a *derivative* word; a *derivative* conveyance.

As it is a *derivative* perfection, so it is a distinct kind of perfection from that which is in God. *Sir M. Hale.*

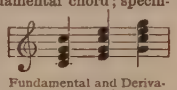
Exclusive sovereignty of ownership of the soil is a *derivative* right. *Story*, Salem, Sept. 18, 1828.

Making the authority of law *derivative*, and not original.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 19.

2. In *biol.*, relating to derivation, or to the doctrine of derivation: as, the *derivative* theory.—**3.** In *med.*, having a tendency to lessen inflammation or reduce a morbid process.

It [a hot-air bath] is stimulating, *derivative*, depurative.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 544.

Derivative certainty. See *certainty.*—**Derivative character.** See *character.*—**Derivative chord,** in *music*, a chord derived from a fundamental chord; specifically, a chord derived from another by inversion; an inversion.—**Derivative conveyance.** See *conveyance.*—**Derivative function,** in *math.*, a function expressing the rate of change of the value of another function relatively to that of the variable.—**Derivative theory,** in *biol.*, the view that species change in the course of time by virtue of their inherent tendencies, not by natural selection.


Fundamental and Derivative Chords.

II. *n.* **1.** In *med.*, a therapeutic method or agent employed to lessen a morbid process in one part by producing a flow of blood or lymph to another part, as cupping, leeching, blisters, catharsis, etc.—**2.** That which is derived; that which is deduced or comes by derivation from another.

For honour,
'Tis a *derivative* from me to mine.
Shak., W. T., iii. 2.

Specifically—**3.** A word derived or formed either immediately from another, or remotely from a primitive or root: thus, 'verb,' 'verbal,' 'verbose' are *derivatives* of the Latin *verbum*; 'duke,' 'duct,' 'adduce,' 'conduce,' 'conduct,' 'conduit,' etc., are *derivatives* of the Latin *ducere*; 'feeder' is a *derivative* of 'feed,' and 'feed' a *derivative* of 'food.' See *derivation*, 3.—**4.** In *music*: (*a*) The root or generator from which a chord is derived. (*b*) Same as *derivative chord* (which see, above).—**5.** In *math.*: (*a*) A derivative function; a differential coefficient. (*b*) The slope of a scalar function; a vector function whose direction is that of most rapid increase of a scalar function (of which it is said to be the derivative), and whose magnitude is equal to the increase in this direction of the scalar function per unit of distance. (*c*) More generally, any function derived from another.—**Derivative of a manifold of points,** the aggregate of all points having a number of points of the manifold greater than any assignable number within any assigned distance, however small.—**Rational derivative** of a point on a plane cubic curve, a point whose trilinear coördinates are rational integral functions of those of the former point.—**Schwartzian derivative** of any function y of x, the function

$$\frac{y'''}{y'} - \frac{3}{2}\left(\frac{y''}{y'}\right)^2,$$

where the accents signify differentiations relative to x.

derivatively (dē-riv′a-tiv-li), *adv.* In a derivative manner; by derivation.

The character which essentially and inherently belongs only to him [Christ] will *derivatively* belong to them [his disciples] also. *Horne*, On Ps. xv.

derivativeness (dē-riv′a-tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being derivative. *Imp. Dict.*

derive (dē-rīv′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *derived*, ppr. *deriving*. [< ME. *deriven*, < OF. *deriver*, F. *dériver* = Sp. Pg. *derivar* = It. *derivare* = G. *derivieren* = Dan. *derivere* = Sw. *derivera*, < L. *derivare*, lead, turn, or draw off (a liquid), draw off, derive (one word from another, in last sense for earlier *ducere*), < *de*, away, + *rivus*, a stream: see *rival*.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To turn aside or divert, as water or other fluid, from its natural course or channel: as, to *derive* water from the main channel or current into lateral rivulets.

The solemn and right manner of *deriving* the water.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 190.

The whole pond is very great; but that part of it which is *derived* towards this font is but little.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 36.

2†. Figuratively, to turn aside; divert.

And her dew loves *deryv'd* to that vile witches shayre.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 2.

That saving grace which Christ originally is or hath for the general good of his whole Church, by sacraments he severally *deriveth* into every member thereof.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 57.

The Siamites are the sinke of the Easterne Superstitions, which they *deriue* to many Nations.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 460.

If we take care that the sickness of the body *derive* not itself into the soul, nor the pains of one procure impatience of the other, we shall alleviate the burden.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 332.

3. To draw or receive, as from a source or origin, or by regular transmission: as, to *derive* ideas from the senses; to *derive* instruction from a book; his estate is *derived* from his ancestors.

For by my mother I *derived* am
From Lionel duke of Clarence.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5.

Elizabeth clearly discerned the advantages which were to be *derived* from a close connection between the monarchy and the priesthood. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

It is from Rome and Germany that we *derive* our domestic law. *W. E. Hearn*, Aryan Household, p. 186.

Specifically—**4.** To draw or receive (a word) from a more original root or stem: as, the word 'rule' is *derived* from the Latin; 'feed' is *derived* from 'food.' See *derivation*, 3.—**5.** To deduce, as from premises; trace, as from a source or origin: involving a personal subject.

A sound mind will *derive* its principles from insight.
Emerson, Society and Solitude.

These men *derive* all religion from myths.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 202.

I should be much obliged if any of your readers could help me in *deriving* the name of the village of Allonley, in Cumberland. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., IX. 207.

6. To communicate or transfer from one to another, as by descent. [Rare.]

His [Bathurst's] learning, and untainted manners, too,
We find, Athenians, are *derived* to you.
Dryden, Epilogue spoken at Oxford, l. 22.

Our language has received innumerable elegancies and improvements from that infusion of Hebraisms which are *derived* to it out of the passages of Holy Writ. *Addison.*

The plaintiff could not prove the place in question to be within his patent, nor could *derive* a good title of the patent itself to Mr. Rigby.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 314.

An excellent disposition is *derived* to your lordship from the parents of two generations. *Felton.*

Derived conductors, in *elect.*, the two or more branches, reuniting further along, into which a conductor is sometimes divided.—**Derived current,** in *elect.*, a current flowing through a derived conductor.—**Derived group.** See *group*.

II. *intrans.* To come, proceed, or be derived. [Rare.]

It were but reasonable to admire Him, from whom really all perfections do *derive*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 22.

Pow'r from heav'n
Derives, and monarchs rule by gods appointed.
Prior, Second Hymn of Callimachus.

The wish, that of the living whole
No life may fail beyond the grave,
Derives it not from what we have
The likest God within the soul?
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lv.

The new school *derives* from Hawthorne and George Eliot. *Howells.*

derivement† (dē-rīv′ment), *n.* [< OF. *derivement*, derivation (in lit. sense), < *deriver*, derive: see *derive* and *-ment.*] An inference or a deduction.

I offer these *derivements* from these subjects, to raise our affections upward.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, II. iv. 4.

deriver (dē-rī′vėr), *n.* **1.** One who derives or deduces from a source.—**2.** One who diverts a thing from its natural course to or upon something else. [Rare.]

Such a one makes a man not only a partaker of other men's sins, but also a *deriver* of the whole entire guilt of them to himself. *South*, Sermons, II. 6.

derk†, *a.*, *n.*, and *v.* An obsolete form of *dark*[1]. *Chaucer.*

derling†, *n.* A Middle English form of *darling.*

derm (dėrm), *n.* [< NL. *derma*, q. v.] Same as *derma*.

derma (dėr′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δέρμα, the skin, hide (of beasts, later of man), < δέρειν, skin, flay, = E. *tear*[1], q. v.] **1.** The true skin, or cutis vera; the corium.—**2.** Skin; the skin in general: synonymous with *integument* or *tegumentum*.

Also *derm*, *dermis*.

dermad (dėr′mad), *adv.* [< Gr. δέρμα, skin, + L. *ad*, to: see *-ad*[3].] Toward the skin—that is, from within outward in any direction; ectad. *Barclay.*

dermahemal, dermahæmal, *a.* See *dermohemal.*

dermal (dėr′mal), *a.* [< *derma* + *-al.*] **1.** In *zoöl.*, pertaining to skin, or the external covering of the body; consisting of skin; cutaneous; tegumentary. The word properly relates to the derma or corium: as, the *dermal* layer of the skin; but it has also acquired a more general sense: as, *dermal* appendages—that is, hair, feathers, etc.; the *dermal* skeleton.

2. In *bot.*, pertaining to the epidermis.—**Dermal bone,** an ossification in the derma or cutis.—**Dermal defenses,** in *ichth.*, the placoid exoskeleton; the shagreen, ichthyodorulites, etc., of elasmobranchiate fishes.—**Dermal denticle.** See *denticle.*—**Dermal muscle,** a cutaneous or subcutaneous muscle; a muscle developed in, attached to, or specially acting upon the derma or skin proper, as the platysma myoides of man.

As we regard the *dermal muscles* as primitively forming a common complex with those which belong to the skeleton, we must distinguish from it those which belong to the integument as such.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 492.

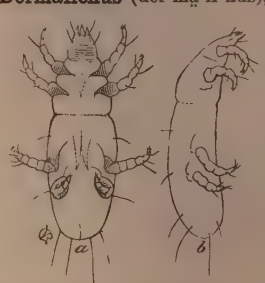
Dermal musculature, the set or system of dermal muscles as a whole; cutaneous muscles, collectively considered.

The *dermal musculature* is more highly developed in mammalia. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 493.

Dermal skeleton, the exoskeleton of an animal, or those hard parts which cover the body, as the integument of an insect or a crustacean.

dermalgia (dėr-mal′ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δέρμα, skin, + ἄλγος, pain.] In *pathol.*, a painful condition of the skin arising from nervous disease; neuralgia of the skin. Also *dermatalgia*.

Dermalichus (dėr-ma-lī′kus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. δέρμα, skin, + λείχειν, lick.] A genus of parasitic mites or acarids, of the family *Sarcoptidæ*, or itch-insects, founded by Koch, 1843: synonymous with *Analges*. The species are mainly parasitic on birds. The larvæ are hexapod, the adults octopod; the male is larger than the female, and is often provided with exaggerated legs, especially the third pair. The species here figured feeds upon the oyster-shell bark-louse of the apple. Also *Dermaleichus*.


Dermalichus mytilaspidis (highly magnified). *a*, ventral view; *b*, lateral view.

dermaneural, *a.* See *dermoneural.*

Dermaptera (dėr-map′te-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. *Dermoptera* (which is in use in another application), neut. pl. of *dermopterus*, < Gr. δερμόπτερος, with membranous wings, as a bat: see *dermopterous*.] **1†.** An old and disused group of insects; in De Geer's system, one of three groups (the others being *Hemiptera* and *Cole-*

optera) of his *Vaginata*.—2. The earwigs, *Forficulidæ*, as an order of *Insecta:* now usually called *Euplexoptera* (which see). *Kirby.*

Also *Dermatoptera.*

dermapteran (dêr-map'tẹ-ran), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Dermaptera.*

II. *n.* One of the *Dermaptera.*

dermapterous (dêr-map'tẹ-rus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Dermaptera.*

dermatalgia (dêr-ma-tal'ji-ą), *n.* Same as *dermalgia.*

Dermatemydidæ (dêr″ma-te-mid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dermatemys* (*-temyd-*) + *-idæ.*] In Gray's classification, a family of cryptodirous tortoises, typified by the genus *Dermatemys.* It includes those which have the alveolar surface of the upper jaw surmounted by a triangular ridge parallel to the proper edge of the jaw, and a short transverse ridge attached in the middle in front and separated from the front by a deep pit; the lower jaw with 3 or 5 strong teeth in front fitting into a pit in the upper jaw; and the alveolar surface flat, with a subcentral groove along each side. The toes are weak and broadly webbed. The group includes several fresh-water tortoises of Central and South America, and some fossil species have also been (erroneously) referred to it. By most chelonologists the group is referred to the family *Emydidæ.* Also *Dermatemydæ.*

Dermatemydinæ (dêr-ma-tem-i-dī'nē), *n.* *pl.* [NL., < *Dermatemys* (*-temyd-*) + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of emydoid tortoises. Also *Dermatemyinæ.*

Dermatemys (dêr-mat'e-mis), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1847), < Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ-*), skin, + *ἐμύς* (*ἐμυδ-*), the fresh-water tortoise.] The typical genus of *Dermatemydidæ.*

dermatic (dêr-mat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *δερματικός*, < *δέρμα*(*τ-*), skin: see *derma.*] Dermal; cutaneous; pertaining to the skin. Also *dermatine.*

dermatin, dermatine[2] (dêr'ma-tin), *n.* [< Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ-*), skin, + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A dark olive-green variety of hydrophyte, of a resinous luster, found in Saxony: so called because it frequently occurs as a skin or crust upon serpentine. It also occurs in reniform masses.

dermatine[1] (dêr'ma-tin), *a.* [< Gr. *δερμάτινος*, < *δέρμα*(*τ-*), skin.] Same as *dermatic.*

dermatine[2], *n.* See *dermatin.*

dermatitis (dêr-ma-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ-*), skin, + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the skin. Also called *cytitis.*

Dermatobranchia, Dermatobranchiata (dêr″ma-tō-brang'ki-ą, -brang-ki-ā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ-*), skin, + *βράγχια*, gills.] Same as *Dermobranchia.*

dermatogen (dêr-mat'ō-jen), *n.* [< Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ-*), skin, + *-γενης*, producing: see *-gen.*] In *bot.*, the primitive or nascent epidermis; the primordial cellular layer from which the epidermis is developed.

dermatography (dêr-ma-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ-*), skin, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The anatomical description of the skin. Also *dermography.*

dermatoid (dêr'ma-toid), *a.* [< Gr. **δερματοειδής*, contr. *δερματώδης*, like skin, < *δέρμα*(*τ-*), skin, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling skin; skin-like.

dermatological (dêr″ma-tō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Having to do with dermatology; pertaining or devoted to dermatology.

The case is one to which no precedent has been found after a careful search of *dermatological* literature.
Alien. and Neurol., VIII. 484.

dermatologist (dêr-ma-tol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *dermatology* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in dermatology.

dermatology (dêr-ma-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ-*), skin, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The science of the skin; knowledge concerning the skin and its diseases. Also *dermology.*

dermatolysis (dêr-ma-tol'i-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ-*), skin, + *λύσις*, solution, dissolution, < *λύειν*, loose.] In *pathol.*: (*a*) A relaxed and pendulous condition of the skin. (*b*) Pachydermia.

dermatomycosis (dêr″ma-tō-mī-kō'sis), *n.* [< Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ-*), skin, + *μύκης*, fungus, + *-osis:* see *mycosis.*] In *pathol.*, any disease of the skin caused by a vegetable parasite.

dermatonosis (dêr-ma-ton'ō-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ-*), skin, + *νόσος*, disease.] In *pathol.*, any disease of the skin.

Dermatophili (dêr-ma-tof'i-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ-*), skin, + *φίλος*, loving.] A group of minute parasitic arachnids or follicle mites, corresponding to the family *Demodicidæ.*

Dermatophysa (dêr″ma-tō-fī'są), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ-*), skin, + *φύσα*, a bellows.] In Owen's system of classification, an order of *Arachnida*, including the *Arctisca* or water-bears, the *Podosomata*, and certain mites, as *Demodex*, characterized by the absence of distinct respiratory organs. Also *Dermophysa.*

dermatophyte (dêr'ma-tō-fīt), *n.* [< Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ-*), skin, + *φυτόν*, a growth, plant.] A plant that grows upon the skin; a fungus of a low type which is parasitic upon the skin of men and other animals, causing various diseases. The best-known species are *Achorion Schœnleinii*, the fungus of favus; *Trichophyton tonsurans*, the fungus of ringworm; and *Microsporon furfur.*

dermatophytic (dêr″ma-tō-fit'ik), *a.* [< *dermatophyte* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to, or caused by, dermatophytes: as, *dermatophytic* diseases.

Dermatopnoa (dêr-ma-top'nō-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ-*), skin, + *πνοή*, a blowing, < *πνεῖν*, blow, breathe.] A group of gastropodous mollusks with rudimentary gills or none. It consists of such genera as *Limapontia*, *Phyllirhoë*, and *Elysia.* Also called *Pellibranchiata, Abranchiata, Saccoglossa*, and *Apneusta.*

Dermatoptera (dêr-ma-top'tẹ-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *dermatoptérus*, < Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ-*), skin, + *πτερόν*, a wing. Cf. *Dermoptera, dermopterous.*] 1. In *entom.*, same as *Dermaptera.*—2. In *mammal.*, same as *Dermoptera.*

dermatorrhea, dermatorrhœa (dêr″ma-tō-rē'ą), *n.* [NL. *dermatorrhœa*, < Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ-*), skin, + *ῥοία*, a flowing, < *ῥεῖν*, flow.] In *pathol.*, a morbidly increased secretion from the skin.

dermatosclerosis (dêr″ma-tō-sklē-rō'sis), *n.* [< Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ-*), skin, + *σκλήρωσις*, a hardening: see *sclerosis.*] Same as *sclerodermia.*

dermatosis (dêr-ma-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ-*), skin, + *-osis.*] 1. The state or condition of having a bony integument, or osseous exoskeleton, as exemplified by a sturgeon, turtle, or armadillo.—2. In *pathol.*, any disease of the skin.

dermatoskeletal (dêr″ma-tō-skel'e-tal), *a.* [< *dermatoskeleton* + *-al.*] Same as *dermoskeletal.*

dermatoskeleton (dêr″ma-tō-skel'e-tọn), *n.* [NL. (Carus, 1828), < Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ-*), skin, + *σκελετόν*, skeleton.] Same as *dermoskeleton.*

dermatoxerasia (dêr-ma-tok-sẹ̄-rā'si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ-*), skin, + *ξηρασία*, dryness, < *ξηραίνειν*, dry, parch, < *ξηρός*, dry.] In *pathol.*, same as *xerodermia.*

Dermestes (dêr-mes'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + (irreg.) *ἐσθίειν*, eat.] A genus of coleopterous insects, the type of the family *Dermestidæ.* The larvæ devour dead bodies, skins, leather, and other animal substances. One species, *D. lardarius*, is known by the name of bacon-beetle; another, *D.* or *Anthrenus museorum*, is peculiarly destructive in museums of natural history. See cut under *bacon-beetle.*

dermestid (dêr-mes'tid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Dermestidæ.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Dermestidæ.*

Dermestidæ (dêr-mes'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1817), < *Dermestes* + *-idæ.*] A family of clavicorn *Coleoptera.* The dorsal segments of the abdomen are partly membranous; the ventral segments are free; the tarsi are 5-jointed, at least in one pair; the mentum is moderate or small; the palpi are approximate at the base; the anterior coxæ are large, conical, and prominent; the posterior coxæ are not prominent; the antennæ are moderate in length, and capitate; the posterior coxæ are sulcate for the thighs; and the body is usually scaly or pubescent.

dermestoid (dêr-mes'toid), *a.* [< *Dermestes* + *-oid.*] Resembling the genus *Dermestes;* of or pertaining to the *Dermestidæ.*

dermic (dêr'mik), *a.* [< *derm* or *derma* + *-ic.*] 1. In *anat.*, dermal; enderonic; of or pertaining to the dermis: as, the *dermic* layer of the skin.

When the *dermic* process is papilliform, and sunk in a pit of the dermis, the conical cap of modified epidermis which coats it is either a hair or a feather.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 40.

2. In *med.*, cutaneous; pertaining to the skin: as, a *dermic* disease.—**Dermic remedies**, remedies which act through the skin.

dermis (dêr'mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέρμα*, conformed in term. to *epidermis.*] Same as *derma.*

Dermobranchia (dêr-mō-brang'ki-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + *βράγχια*, gills.] A group of marine opisthobranchiate gastropodous mollusks. They respire by means of external gills in the form of dorsal membranous layers, tufts, or filaments, and there is no mantle or shell in the adult. The common sea-lemon, *Doris* (which see), is an example. It is an extensive and diversiform group, containing all the opisthobranchiate gastropods excepting the *Pleurobranchiata.* It is subdivided into the *Abranchiata* and the *Nudibranchiata* or *Notobranchiata*, the largest and typical group, a synonym of *Dermobranchia* itself, which is also divided into *Ceratobranchia, Cladobranchia*, and *Pygobranchia.* Also *Dermatobranchia, Dermatobranchiata, Dermobranchiata.*

Dermobranchiata (dêr-mō-brang-ki-ā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *dermobranchiatus:* see *dermobranchiate.*] Same as *Dermobranchia.*

dermobranchiate (dêr-mō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [< NL. *dermobranchiatus*, < *Dermobranchia*, q. v.] Pertaining to the *Dermobranchia;* nudibranchiate.

Dermochelydidæ (dêr″mō-ke-lid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dermochelys* (*-chelyd-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of soft-shelled turtles, named from the genus *Dermochelys:* usually called *Sphargididæ* (which see).

Dermochelys (dêr-mok'e-lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + *χέλυς*, a tortoise.] The typical genus of *Dermochelydidæ:* same as *Sphargis*, and of prior date.

dermogastric (dêr-mō-gas'trik), *a.* [< Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + *γαστήρ*, stomach.] Pertaining to the skin and to the stomach; connecting the alimentary canal with the integument; furnishing communication between the intestinal tube and the exterior of the body: as, a *dermogastric* pore.

The number of the pore-canals (*dermo-gastric* pores), which have consequently a dermal and gastric orifice, is generally very great.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 111.

dermography (dêr-mog'ra-fi), *n.* Same as *dermatography.*

dermohemal, dermahemal (dêr-mō-, dêr-ma-hē'mal), *a.* [Improper forms for **dermemal*, **dermæmal*, or **dermathæmal*, < Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ-*), skin, + *αἷμα*, blood.] Pertaining to the skin on the hemal or ventral aspect of the body: specifically applied to dermoskeletal elements of the median ventral fins of fishes, as the bones supporting the rays of these fins: contrasted with *dermoneural.* Also spelled *dermohæmal, dermahæmal.*

dermohemia, dermohæmia (dêr-mō-hē'mi-ą), *n.* [NL. *dermohæmia*, improp. for **dermæmia* or **dermathæmia*, < Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ-*), skin, + *αἷμα*, blood.] In *pathol.*, hyperemia of the skin.

dermohumeral (dêr-mō-hū'mẹ-ral), *a.* [< NL. *dermohumeralis*, < Gr. *δέρμα*, the skin, + L. *humerus*, prop. *umerus*, humerus.] Connecting the humerus with the skin; specifically, pertaining to the dermohumeralis.

dermohumeralis (dêr″mō-hū-mẹ-rā'lis), *n.*; pl. *dermohumerales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *dermohumeral.*] That part of the panniculus carnosus, or fleshy pannicle, by which the humerus is indirectly attached to the skin: a muscle in many animals, not represented in man.

dermoid (dêr'moid), *a.* [< Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + *εἶδος*, form. More accurately *dermatoid*, q. v.] Same as *dermal.*—**Dermoid cyst**, a cystic tumor of congenital origin, found in the ovary, the testicle, the region of the mouth, neck, and orbit, and rarely elsewhere, containing sebaceous matter. Its walls resemble true skin, and may develop hairs and teeth.

dermology (dêr-mol'ọ-ji), *n.* Same as *dermatology.*

dermomuscular (dêr-mō-mus'kụ-lăr), *a.* [< Gr. *δέρμα*, the skin, + L. *musculus*, muscle.] Pertaining to skin and muscle; consisting of dermal and muscular tissue: as, the *dermomuscular* tube of a worm.

The suckers found in the Trematoda, Cestoda, and Hirudinea are special differentiations of the *dermo-muscular* tube. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 143.

dermoneural (dêr-mō-nū'ral), *a.* [< Gr. *δέρμα*, the skin, + *νεῦρον*, a nerve.] Pertaining to the skin on the neural or dorsal aspect of the body: specifically applied to the dermoskeletal elements of the median dorsal fins of fishes, as the bones supporting the rays of these fins: contrasted with *dermohemal.* Also *dermaneural, dermatoneural.*

dermoösseous (dêr-mō-os'ẹ̄-us), *a.* [< Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + L. *os* (*oss-*), bone.] Having the character of ossified integument or bony tissue developed in the skin; bony, as the dermal skeleton; exoskeletal.

The gaseous, liquid, and solid molecular conditions, being characters distinguishing otherwise allied substances in the same way morphologically (we can not say yet developmentally), as the cartilaginous, osseous, and exostosed or *dermoösseous* characters distinguish otherwise nearly allied genera.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 46.

dermoössification (dêr-mō-os″i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< Gr. *δέρμα*, the skin, + E. *ossification.*] Dermal ossification; formation of bony tissue in the integument as a part of the dermoskeleton, or a bony exoskeletal element: as, "*dermoössification* of the cranium," *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 48.

dermoössify (dêr-mō-os'i-fī), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dermoössified*, ppr. *dermoössifying.* [< Gr. *δέρμα*,

the skin, + *ossify.*] To ossify dermally; become dermoösseous; form a dermoössification or a dermoskeleton. *E. D. Cope.*

dermopathic (dėr-mō-path'ik), *a.* [< *dermopathy* + *-ic.*] Relating or pertaining to dermopathy.

dermopathy (dėr-mop'ą-thi), *n.* [< Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + *πάθος*, suffering.] Surgical treatment of the skin.

Dermophysa (dėr-mō-fī'są), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Dermatophysa.*

Dermoptera (dėr-mop'tę-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *dermopterus:* see *dermopterous.*] A suborder of *Insectivora*, containing the single family *Galeopithecidæ* (which see). Also *Dermatoptera, Pterophora.*

dermoptere (dėr'mop-tēr), *n.* A vertebrate of the group *Dermopteri.*

Dermopteri (dėr-mop'tę-rī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *dermopterus:* see *dermopterous.*] In Owen's system of classification, the lowest of five subclasses of the class *Pisces*, characterized by a vermiform limbless body, a notochordal membrano-cartilaginous endoskeleton, and no skull, or a skull with no lower jaw. It thus covered the acranial, leptocardian, cirrostomous, or pharyngobranchiate vertebrates, as the lancelets; and the monorhine, cyclostomous, or marsipobranchiate vertebrates, as the hags and lampreys. It was divided into two orders, *Cirrostomi* and *Cyclostomi*, respectively containing the lancelets and the hags and lampreys. These groups are very distinct from each other, and are now generally regarded as different classes of *Vertebrata.* Also called *Dermopterygii.* [Not in use.]

dermopterous (dėr-mop'tę-rus), *a.* [< NL. *dermopterus*, < Gr. *δερμόπτερος*, having membranous wings, as a bat (Aristotle), < *δέρμα*, the skin, + *πτερόν*, wing.] Having the characters of the *Dermopteri.*

dermopterygian (dėr-mop-tę-rij'i-ąn), *a.* [As *Dermopterygii* + *-an.*] Same as *dermopterous.*

Dermopterygii (dėr-mop-tę-rij'i-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + *πτερύγιον* or *πτέρυξ* (*πτερυγ-*), wing, fin, < *πτερόν*, wing.] Same as *Dermopteri.*

Dermorhynchi (dėr-mō-ring'kī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *dermorhynchus:* see *dermorhynchous.*] The lamellirostral birds; the duck tribe: so called from the soft-skinned bill.

dermorhynchous (dėr-mō-ring'kus), *a.* [< NL. *dermorhynchus*, < Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + *ῥύγχος*, snout.] Having a skinny bill, as a duck; specifically, pertaining to the *Dermorhynchi.*

dermosclerite (dėr-mō-sklē'rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + *σκληρός*, hard: see *sclerotic.*] A mass of spicules occurring in the tissues of some of the *Actinozoa.*

dermoskeletal (dėr-mō-skel'e-tąl), *a.* [< *dermoskeleton* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the dermoskeleton; exoskeletal.

dermoskeleton (dėr-mō-skel'e-tọn), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + *σκελετόν*, skeleton.] The coriaceous, crustaceous, testaceous, or bony integument, such as covers many invertebrate and some vertebrate animals. It serves more or less completely the offices of protecting the soft parts of the body and as a fixed point of attachment to the organs of movement. In fishes and reptiles the dermoskeleton is the skin with the scales; in turtles it is the shell united with parts of the endoskeleton, such as the vertebræ and ribs; insects and crustaceans have a dermoskeleton only. See *exoskeleton.* Also *derm-skeleton, dermatoskeleton.*

dermotensor (dėr-mō-ten'sor), *n.*; pl. *dermotensores* (-ten-sō'rēz). [NL., < Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + NL. *tensor*, stretcher: see *tensor.*] A tensor muscle of the skin. — **Dermotensor patagii**, the tensor of the skin of the patagium, a propatagial muscle of the wings of some birds. *R. W. Shufeldt.*

dermotomy (dėr-mot'ọ-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + *-τομία*, < *τομός*, cutting: see *anatomy.*] The anatomy or dissection of the skin.

derm-skeleton (dėrm'skel″e-tọn), *n.* Same as *dermoskeleton.*

dern[1]† (dėrn), *a.* [Also written *dearn* and *darn;* < ME. *derne, dern, dærne, durne*, < AS. *dyrne*, rarely *derne*, secret, = OS. *derni* = OFries. *dern, dren* (in comp.) = OHG. *tarni*, hidden, > F. *terne*, dull, > *ternir*, tarnish, > E. *tarnish:* see *tarnish.*] Hidden; secret; private.

In parfyte charitee,
That ilke *derne* dede do noman ne sholde.
Piers Plowman (B), ix. 189.

Now with their backs to the den's mouth they sit,
Yet shoulder not all light from the *dern* pit.
Dr. H. More, Immortal. of the Soul, i. 10.

Through dreary beds of tangled fern,
Through groves of nightshade dark and *dern.*
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay.

In dern, in secret.

My dule *in dern* bot gif thow dill,
Doutles bot dreid I dé.
Robene and Makyne (Child's Ballads, IV. 246).

dern[1] (dėrn), *v.* [< ME. *dernen, dærnen*, < AS. *dyrnan* = OS. *dernian* = OHG. **tarnjan, tarnen*, MHG. *ternen*, hide; from the adj.] **I.** *trans.* To hide; secrete, as in a hole. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

He at length escaped them by *derning* himself in a foxearth. *H. Miller.*

II. *intrans.* To hide one's self; skulk.

But look how soon they heard of Holoferne
Their courage quail'd, and they began to *derne.*
T. Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas, in England's Parnassus.

dern[2] (dėrn), *n.* Same as *dearn*[2].

dern[3] (dėrn), *v. t.* Same as *darn*[2], a minced form of *damn.* Also written *durn.* [Vulgar, U. S.]

dernful† (dėrn'fụl), *a.* [Irreg. < *dern*[1] + *-ful.*] Solitary; hence, sad; mournful.

The birds of ill presage this lucklesse chance foretold
By *dernfull* noise.
L. Bryskett (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 268).

dernier (dėr'ni-ėr or, as F., der-nyā'), *a.* [F. *dernier*, < ML. as if **deretranarius* (cf. OF. *derrain*, > E. *darrein*, q. v.), < **deretranus*, < L. *de*, down, + *retro*, back: see *rear*[2], *retro-.*] Last; final; ultimate: now used only as French, as in the phrase *dernier ressort*, last resort, final resource.

After the *dernier* proof of him in this manner . . . he was dismissed. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 620.

dernly† (dėrn'li), *adv.* [Also written *dearnly;* < ME. *dernly, derneliche*, secretly, < *derne*, secret, + *-ly, -liche:* see *dern*[1], *a.*, and *-ly*[2].] **1.** Secretly.

Hit watz the ladi, lofiyest to be-holde,
That droz the dor after hir ful *dernly* & stylle.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1188.

2. Solitarily; hence, sadly; mournfully.

They heard a ruefull voice, that *dearnly* cride.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 35.

derodontid (der-ō-don'tid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Derodontidæ.*

II. *n.* One of the *Derodontidæ.*

Derodontidæ (der-ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Derodontus* + *-idæ.*] A family of clavicorn beetles. The dorsal segments of the abdomen are partly membranous; the ventral segments are free; the tarsi are 5-jointed, at least in one pair; the mentum is moderate or small; the palpi are approximate at base; and the anterior coxæ are conical, transverse, and seldom prominent.

Derodontus (der-ō-don'tus), *n.* [NL. (Le Conte, 1861), < Gr. *δέρη*, the neck, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] The typical genus of the family *Derodontidæ.* They are moderately small beetles, two species of which, *D. maculatus* and *D. trisignatus*, are North American.

derogant (der'ō-gant), *a.* [< F. *derogant, derogeant*, now *dérogeant* = It. *derogante*, < L. *derogan(t-)s*, ppr. of *derogare*, derogate: see *derogate, v.*] Derogatory; disrespectful. [Obsolete or rare.]

The other is both arrogant in man, and *derogant* to God.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 12.

derogate (der'ō-gāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *derogated*, ppr. *derogating.* [< L. *derogatus*, pp. of *derogare* (> It. *derogare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *derogar* = F. *déroger*), repeal part of a law, take away, detract from, < *de*, from, + *rogare*, propose a law, ask: see *rogation.* Cf. *abrogate.*] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To destroy or impair the force and effect of; lessen the extent, authority, etc., of.

Neither willeth he, nor may not do, any thing including repugnance, imperfection, or that should *derogate*, minish, or hurt his glory and his name.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 232.

By several contrary customs . . . many of those civil and canon laws are controuled and *derogated.*
Sir M. Hale.

2. To detract from; abate; disparage. [Rare.]

There is none so much carried with a corrupt mind . . . that he will *derogate* the praise and honour due to so worthy an enterprise. *Hooker.*

3. To take away; retrench; remove (from). [Rare.]

Just so much respect as a woman *derogates* from her own sex, in whatever condition placed, . . . she deserves to have diminished from herself on that score.
Lamb, Modern Gallantry.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To take away a part; detract; make an improper or injurious abatement: with *from.* [The word is generally used in this sense.]

We should be injurious unto virtue itself, if we did *derogate from* them whom their industry hath made great.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., ii.

The contemplation of second causes doth *derogate from* our dependance upon God.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 7.

Queen Elizabeth answer'd, That tho' she would no way *derogate from* her Right, yet she should be loth to endanger her own security. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 331.

2. To fall away in character or conduct; degenerate. [Rare.]

Would Charles X. *derogate* from his ancestors? Would he be the degenerate scion of that royal line? *Hazlitt.*

Shall . . . man
Derogate, live for the low tastes alone,
Mean creeping cares about the animal life?
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 80.

=**Syn. 1.** *Depreciate, Derogate from*, etc. See *decry.*

derogate (der'ō-gāt), *a.* [< L. *derogatus*, pp. of *derogare:* see the verb.] Lessened in extent, estimation, character, etc.; invalidated; degenerate; degraded; damaged. [Rare.]

The chief ruler beyng in presence, the authoritie of the substitute was clerely *derogate.* *Hall*, Hen. VI., an. 10.

From her *derogate* body never spring
A babe to honour her! *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4.

derogately (der'ọ-gāt-li), *adv.* In a manner to lessen or take from; disparagingly.

That I should
Once name you *derogately*, when to sound your name
It not concern'd me. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 2.

derogation (der-ō-gā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *dérogation* = Sp. *derogacion* = Pg. *derogação* = It. *derogazione*, < L. *derogatio(n-)*, a partial abrogation of a law, < *derogare*, repeal a part of a law, derogate: see *derogate, v.*] **1.** The act of impairing effect in whole or in part; limitation as to extent, or restraint as to operation: as, a statute in *derogation* of the common law must not be enlarged by construction.

Such a demand may not, in strictness, be in *derogation* of public law. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 420.

2. The act of impairing or seeking to impair merit, reputation, or honor; a lessening of value or estimation; detraction; disparagement.

What dishonor is this to God? Or what *derogation* is this to heaven? *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

The *derogations* therefore, which grow to learning from the fortune or condition of learned men, are either in respect of scarcity of means, or in respect of privateness of life. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 25.

He counted it no *derogation* of his manhood to be seen to weep. *Robertson.*

derogative (dē-rog'ą-tiv), *a.* [< L. as if **derogativus*, < *derogare*, derogate: see *derogate, v.*] Lessening; belittling; derogatory.

Absurdly *derogative* to all true nobility.
State Trials, Marquis of Argyle, an. 1661.

derogatively (dē-rog'ą-tiv-li), *adv.* In a derogative manner; derogatorily.

derogatorily (dē-rog'ą-tọ-ri-li), *adv.* In a detracting manner.

It is the petition of a people: I should act *derogatorily* to its importance if I did not state that. *Grattan.*

derogatoriness (dē-rog'ą-tọ-ri-nes), *n.* The quality of being derogatory. *Bailey*, 1727.

derogatory (dē-rog'ą-tọ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *derogatoire*, F. *dérogatoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *derogatorio*, < LL. *derogatorius*, < L. *derogare:* see *derogate, v.*] **I.** *a.* Detracting or tending to lessen by taking something away; that lessens extent, effect, estimation, etc.: with *to*, sometimes *from.*

Derogatory from the wisdom and power of the Author of nature. *Cheyne.*

His language was severely censured by some of his brother peers as *derogatory* to their order.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., x.

Derogatory clause in a testament. See *clause.* =**Syn.** Depreciative, discreditable, disgraceful.

II.† *n.* A derogatory act or statement; a disparagement. *Cotgrave.*

Deroptyus (de-rop'ti-us), *n.* [NL. (Wagler), < Gr. *δέρη*, neck, + *πτίον*, a winnowing-shovel or fan, < *πτύειν*, spew out, cast out, = E. *spew*, q. v.] A genus of South American short-tailed parrots, having a large erectile nuchal crest. *D. coronatus* is the crested hawk-parrot, also called *hia.*

South American Hawk-parrot (*Deroptyus accipitrinus*).

Derostomidæ (der-ō-stom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Derostomum* + *-idæ.*] A family of rhabdocœlous turbellarians, having the mouth anterior and a dilated pharynx.

Derostomum (de-ros'tō-mum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέρη*, neck, + *στόμα*, mouth.] The typical ge-

nus of the family *Derostomidæ*. *D. schmidtianum* is an example. Also *Derostoma*.

Derotremata (der-ō-trē′ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. δέρη, neck, + τρῆμα(τ-), a hole, < τετραίνειν (√ *τρα), bore.] A group of urodele batrachians. They have no external gill-tufts, but usually gill-slits or branchial apertures. The maxillary and vomerine teeth are in single series. The group is distinguished on the one hand from *Siren*, *Proteus*, and *Necturus*, and on the other from the salamandrines proper. It consists of the genera *Amphiuma*, *Cryptobranchus*, and *Megalobatrachus*, and corresponds to the families *Cryptobranchidæ* and *Amphiumidæ*. Also *Derotrema*.

Other [than perennibranchiate] Urodela are devoid of external gills, but (as is the case in Menopoma and Amphiuma) present one or two small gill-clefts on each side of the neck, and are thence called *Derotremata*.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 162.

derotrematous (der-ō-trem′a-tus), *a.* [< *Derotremata* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Derotremata*.

derotreme (der′ō-trēm), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. δέρη, neck, + τρῆμα, hole.] **I.** *a.* In *Amphibia*, having holes in the neck in which gills are concealed; cryptobranchiate, as an amphibian; derotrematous.

II. *n.* One of the *Derotremata*.

derrick (der′ik), *n.* [Formerly sometimes spelled *derric*; from *Derrick*, also written *Derick*, a hangman employed at Tyburn, London, at the beginning of the 17th century, and often mentioned in contemporary plays: e. g.,

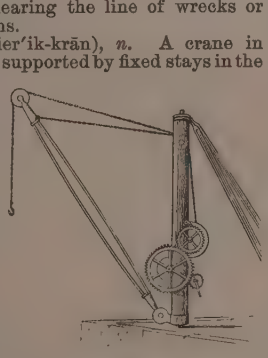
The theefe that dyes at Tyburne . . . is not halfe so dangerous . . . as the Politick Bankrupt. I would there were a *Derick* to hang him up too.
Dekker, Seven Deadly Sins (ed. Arber), p. 17.

He rides circuit with the devil, and *Derrick* must be his host, and Tyborne the inn at which he will light.
The Bellman of London (1616).

The name was applied to a gallows, and then to a sort of crane. The name *Derrick* is < D. *Dierrijk*, contr. *Dirk*, earlier *Diederik*, also (after G.) *Dietrich* = OHG. *Diotrich*, MHG. G. *Dietrich* = AS. *Theódrīc* = Goth. **Thiudareiks* (Latinized *Theodoricus*, *Theodericus*), lit. chief of the people, < *thiuda* (= AS. *theód*, etc.), people, + *reiks* = AS. *rīce*, chief, mighty, rich: see *Dutch* and *rich*. The same term. *-rick* appears in the proper name *Frederick*, and disguised in *Henry*.] An apparatus for lifting and moving heavy weights. It is similar to the crane, but differs from it in having the boom, which corresponds to the jib of the crane, pivoted at the lower end so that it may take different inclinations from the perpendicular. The weight is suspended from the end of the boom by ropes or chains that pass through a block at the end of the boom and thence directly to the *crab*, a winding-apparatus or motor at the foot of the post. Another rope connects the top of the boom with a block at the top of the post, and thence passes to the motor below. The motions of the derrick are a direct lift, a circular motion round the axis of the post, and a radial motion within the circle described by the point of the boom. On shipboard a derrick is a spar raised on end, with the head steadied by guys and the heel by lashings, and having one or more purchases depending from it to raise heavy weights.—**Floating derrick**, a movable derrick erected on a special boat or vessel. Such derricks have a single central post or support, and a horizontal boom supported at some elevation on the post and carrying a traveling carriage which bears the block from which the load is suspended. The boom is supported by stays from the top of the post, and is also counterbalanced by means of stays run from the opposite end of the boom to the deck of the vessel on which the derrick is built. The floating derrick used by the Department of Docks in New York has a lifting capacity of 100 tons, and a clear lift of 50 feet.

derrick-car (der′ik-kär), *n.* A railroad-car upon which a small derrick is mounted, used especially for clearing the line of wrecks or other obstructions.

derrick-crane (der′ik-krān), *n.* A crane in which the post is supported by fixed stays in the rear and the jib is pivoted like the boom of a derrick. It has the radial motion of a derrick without its freedom of circular motion, the travel of the load being limited by the fixed stays.


Derrick-crane.

derries (der′iz), *n. pl.* [Prob. a var. of *dhurries*, the Indian fabrics known in the West by that name.] A cotton cloth, usually of blue and brown, or of either of these colors, with white, made in very simple designs, such as stripes.

derring-do†, *n.* See *daring-do*.

derring-doer†, *n.* See *daring-doer*.

derringer (der′in-jėr), *n.* [After the inventor, an American gunsmith.] A short-barreled pistol of large caliber, very efficient at short range.

derry (der′i). [Repr. Ir. *doire*, an oak-wood, < *dair* (gen. *darach*), *daur* (gen. *daro*), an oak, = W. *dar* and *derw*, an oak, = Gr. δρῦς, an oak, orig. tree, = Goth. *triu* = AS. *treów*, E. *tree*, q. v.] A frequent element in Irish place-names: as, *Derry*, *Derry*brian, London*derry*.

The ancient name of London*derry* was *Derry*calgagh, the oak-wood of Calgach. After St. Columba erected his monastery there, in 546, it was called *Derry*-Columkille, until James I. granted it to a company of London merchants, who named it London*derry*.
Scotsman (newspaper).

derry†, **derry-down**†. A meaningless refrain or chorus in old songs.

derth†, *n.* An obsolete form of *dearth*.

dertra, *n.* Plural of *dertrum*.

dertron (dėr′tron), *n.* Same as *dertrum*.

dertrotheca (dėr-trō-thē′kä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δέρτρον, a vulture's beak (see *dertrum*), + θήκη, a sheath.] In *ornith.*, the integument of the dertrum, however distinguished from the rest of the covering of the beak. It is quite distinct in some birds, as petrels.

dertrum (dėr′trum), *n.*; pl. *dertra* (-trä). [NL., also *dertron*, < Gr. δέρτρον, the caul or membrane enveloping the bowels (L. *omentum*), also later used of a vulture's beak, < δέρειν, skin, flay, = E. *tear*[1], q. v.] In *ornith.*, the extremity of the upper mandible of a bird, in any way distinguished from the rest of the bill, as by the hook in a bird of prey or a petrel, the hard part in a pigeon, or the nail in a duck.

dervish (dėr′vish), *n.* [Also formerly *dervis*, *dervise*, *dervisse*, *derviche*, *darvise*, etc.; = F. *derviche*, *dervis* = Sp. Pg. *derviche* = It. *dervis* = G. *derwisch*, < Turk. *dervish*, Ar. *darwīsh*, < Pers. *darvīsh* or *darwīsh*, a dervish, so called from his profession of extreme poverty, lit. poor, indigent, being equiv. to Ar. *faqīr*, a fakir, lit. poor, indigent: see *fakir*.] A Mohammedan monk, professing poverty, humility, and chastity; a Mohammedan fakir. There are thirty-six orders of regular dervishes, who for the most part observe celibacy, and live in convents of not more than forty persons, under the supervision of a sheik or elder. Some, however, are permitted to marry and live with their families, but are required to spend at least two nights of each week in the monastery. The novitiate is severe, and the rules of the orders are strict. They are generally divided into two classes, viz.: *spinning* or *whirling dervishes* (*Mevlevis*) and *howling dervishes* (*Rufais*). To the violent circular dances and pirouetting of the spinning dervishes the latter add vociferous shouting and cries to Allah. The most important order of dervishes is that of the Mevlevis, whose monasteries (Turkish *tekye*) are found at Konieh in Asia Minor, at Constantinople, and elsewhere.

And many of these *Daruises* there maintained, to look to his Sepulchre, and to receiue the offerings of such as come.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 308.

A small Gothic chapel . . . is now converted into a mosque, belonging to a Mahometan convent, in which there is only one *derviche*.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 28.

There were *dervishes* with beards stained of a fiery-red color, and wearing queer conical hats, who, if they did not regularly belong to the howling sect of Constantinople, most decidedly showed themselves qualified for admission to it by the fashion in which they yelled, screamed, and groaned, exhorting me in the name of the blessed Ali, and the Imams Hassan and Hussein, not forgetting Haziret Abass, and many other holy people, to give them charity.
O'Donovan, Merv, x.

Desargues's theorem. See *theorem*.

desart†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *desert*[1].

descant (des′kant), *n.* [Also *discant*; < OF. *descant*, *descaunt*, usually *deschant*, F. *déchant* (as a historical term), descant, = Pr. *deschans*, descant, = Sp. *discante* = Pg. *descante* = G. Dan. Sw. *diskant*, descant, < ML. *discantus*, a part-song, refrain, descant, < L. *dis-*, away, apart, + *cantus*, song, a concert (see *cant*[2] and *chant*); or rather from the verb, ML. *discantare*, sing, descant: see *descant*, *v.* The word has also been explained as a variant (with *dis-*, Gr. δις-, δι-, for L. *bis-*) of an assumed ML. **biscantus*, 'double-song,' < L. *bis-*, *bi-*, two-, + *cantus*, song.] 1†. In *music*: (*a*) A counterpoint added to a given melody or cantus firmus, and usually written above it. (*b*) The art of contriving such a counterpoint, or, in general, of composing part-music. Descant was the first stage in the development of counterpoint; it began about 1100. (*c*) In part-music, the upper part or voice, especially the soprano or air.

He that alwayes singeth one note without *deskant* breedeth no delight.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 137.

The merry Larke hir mattins sings aloft;
The Thrush replyes; the Mavis *descant* playes.
Spenser, Epithalamion, l. 81.

He . . . should hear, as I have very often, the clear airs, the sweet *descants*.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 26.

After the angel had told his message in plain song, the whole chorus joined in *descant*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 43.

2. A varied song; a song or tune with various modulations.

Late in an euen, I walked out alone,
To heare the *descant* of the Nightingale.
Gascoigne, Philomene (ed. Arber), p. 87.

Wee must have the *descant* you made upon our names, ere you depart.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., ii. 1.

I hear the wood-thrush piping one mellow *descant* more.
Bryant, Waiting by the Gate.

The *descant* of the watch, relieved by violent cock-crows, disturbed us all night.
Harper's Mag., LXIV. 643.

3. A continued discourse or series of comments upon a subject; a disquisition; comment; remark.

And look you, get a prayer-book in your hand,
And stand between two churchmen, good my lord;
For on that ground I'll make a holy *descant*.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7.

Upon this occasion . . . the disciples of Jesus in afterages have pleased themselves with fancies and imperfect *descants*, as that he cursed this tree in mystery and secret intendment.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 289.

But books of jests being shown her, she could read them well enough, and have cunning *descants* upon them.
C. Mather, Mag. Chris., vi. 7.

Descant Clef.

Descant clef, the soprano or treble clef—that is, the C clef when placed on the first line of the staff.—**Plain, florid, double descant.** See *counterpoint*.

descant (des-kant′), *v. i.* [= OF. *descanter*, *deschanter*, *dechanter*, later sometimes *discanter*, sing, descant, also recant, F. *déchanter*, change one's note, = Pr. *deschantar* = Sp. *discantar* = Pg. *descantar*, chant, sing, compose or recite verses, quaver upon an air, discourse copiously, < ML. *discantare*, sing, descant, < L. *dis-*, apart, + *cantare*, sing: see *cant*[2], *chant*, and cf. *descant*, *n.* Cf. ML. *discantare* (> It. *discantare* = OF. *descanter*, *deschanter*), disenchant, < L. *dis-* priv. + *cantare*, sing. Cf. also *decantate*[2].] 1†. In *music*, to run a division or variety with the voice, on a musical ground in true measure; sing.

Come, Philomel, that sing'st of ravishment, . . .
For burden-wise I'll hum on Tarquin still,
While thou on Tereus *descant'st* better skill.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1134.

2. To make copious and varied comments; discourse; remark again and again in varied phrase; enlarge or dwell on a matter in a variety of remarks or comments about it: usually with *on* or *upon* before the subject of remark: as, to *descant upon* the beauties of a scene, or the shortness of life.

Affirming that he chased him from him, of which some *descant* whether it [be] by exile or excommunication, or some other punishment.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 151.

Thus old and young still *descant on* her name.
Dekker and Webster, Sir Thomas Wyat (ed. Hazlitt), p. 21.

A virtuous man should be pleased to find people *descanting on* his actions.
Addison.

descanter (des-kan′tėr), *n.* One who descants.

descant-viol (des′kant-vī′ǫl), *n.* The smallest or treble viol; a violin: so called because it is fitted to play the descant or upper part in part-music.

Descartes's rule. See *rule*.

descemetitis (de-sem-e-tī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *Descemet* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the membrane of Descemet (which see, under *membrane*).

descend (dē-send′), *v.* [< ME. *descenden*, < OF. *descendre*, F. *descendre* = Pr. *deissendre*, *dissendre* = Sp. Pg. *descender* = It. *descendere*, *discendere*, < L. *descendere*, pp. *descensus*, come down, go down, fall, sink, < *de*, down, + *scandere*, climb: see *scan*, *scandent*. Cf. *ascend*, *condescend*, *transcend*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To move or pass from a higher to a lower place; move, come, or go downward; fall; sink: as, he *descended* from the tower; the sun is *descending*.

The rain *descended*, and the floods came.
Mat. vii. 25.

Thy glories now have touch'd the highest point,
And must *descend*.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, v. 2.

From Cambrian wood and moss
Druids *descend*, auxiliars of the Cross.
Wordsworth, Eccles. Sonnets, i. 10.

[He], with holiest meditations fed,
Into himself *descended*.
Milton, P. R., ii. 111.

2. To come or go down in a hostile manner; invade, as an enemy; fall violently: with *on*.

The Grecian fleet *descending on* the town.
Dryden.

And *on* the suitors let thy wrath *descend*.
Pope, Odyssey.

3. To proceed from a source or original; be derived lineally or by transmission; come or pass

downward, as offspring in the line of generation, or as property from owner to heir.

From these our Henry lineally *descends*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

Another was Cardinal Pool, of a Dignity not much inferior to Kings, and by his Mother *descended* from Kings.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 318.

To heirs unknown *descends* th' unguarded store,
Or wanders, heaven-directed, to the poor.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 149.

4. To pass, as from general to particular statements: as, having explained the general subject, we will *descend* to particulars.

Omitting . . . introductions, I will *descend* to the description of this thrise worthy citie [Venice].
Coryat, Crudities, I. 199.

Historians rarely *descend* to those details from which alone the real state of a community can be collected.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

5. To come down from a certain moral or social standard; lower or abase one's self morally or socially: as, to *descend* to acts of meanness; to *descend* to an inferior position; hence, to condescend; stoop.

That your Grace would *descend* to command me in any thing that might conduce to your Contentment and Service.
Howell, Letters, I. iv. 14.

His birth and bringing vp will not suffer him to *descend* to the meanes to get wealth.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Younger Brother.

6. In *astron.*, to move to the southward, or toward the south, as a star.

II. *trans.* To move or pass downward upon or along; come or go down upon; pass from the top to the bottom of: as, to *descend* a hill; to *descend* an inclined plane.

But never tears his cheek *descended*.
Byron, Parisina, st. 20.

descendable (dē-sen'da-bl), *a.* [< OF. *descendable*, < *descendre*, descend: see *descend* and *-able*.] Same as *descendible*.

descendant (dē-sen'dant), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *descendant*, F. *descendant* = Sp. *descendente*, *descendiente* = Pg. *descendente* = It. *descendente*, *discendente* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *descendent*, < L. *descenden(t-)s*, ppr. of *descendere*, descend: see *descend*, *descendent*. The adj., not common in either spelling, is usually spelled *descendent*, after the L.; but the noun is nearly always *descendant*. Cf. *ascendant*, *ascendent*, *dependant*, *dependent*, etc.] **I.** *a.* See *descendent*.

II. *n.* **1.** An individual proceeding from an ancestor in any degree; issue; offspring, near or remote.

It happeneth sometimes that the grandchild, or other *descendant*, resembleth the ancestor more than the son.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 19.

As we would have our *descendants* judge us, so ought we to judge our fathers.
Macaulay, Sir J. Mackintosh.

Are not improved steam engines or clocks the lineal *descendants* of some existing steam engine or clock? Is there ever a new creation in art or science any more than in nature?
A. R. Wallace, Nat. Select., p. 295.

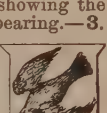
Before a cocoa-nut tree has ripened its first cluster of nuts, the *descendants* of a wheat plant, supposing them all to survive and multiply, will have become numerous enough to occupy the whole surface of the earth.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 339.

2. In *astrol.*, the descending or western horizon or cusp of the seventh house.—**Syn. 1.** See *offspring*.

descendent (dē-sen'dent), *a.* and *n.* [The same as *descendant*, conformed in spelling to the orig. L. *descenden(t-)s*, ppr. of *descendere*, descend: see *descend*, *descendant*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Going or coming down; falling; sinking; descending.

There is a regress of the sap in plants from above downwards; and this *descendent* juice is that which principally nourishes both fruit and plant.
Ray, Works of Creation.

2. In *her.*, flying downward and showing the back: said of a bird used as a bearing.—**3.** Proceeding or descending from an original, as an ancestor.



An Eagle Descendent.

More than mortal grace
Speaks thee *descendent* of ethereal race.
Pope.

Descendent displayed, in *her.*, flying downward with the wings displayed or opened widely.

II. *n.* See *descendant*.

descendentalism (dē-sen-den'ta-lizm), *n.* [< *descendent* + *-al* + *-ism*, after *transcendentalism*.] A disposition or tendency to depreciate or lower; depreciation.

With all this *Descendentalism*, he continues a Transcendentalism no less superlative; whereby if on the one hand he degrade man below most animals, except those jacketed Gouda cows, he on the other exalts him beyond the visible heavens, almost to an equality with the gods.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, i. 10.

descendentalist (dē-sen-den'ta-list), *n.* [< *descendent* + *-al* + *-ist*.] One given to descendentalism; a depreciator: as, "a respectable *descendentalist*," *Harper's Mag.*, LXV. 579.

descender (dē-sen'dėr), *n.* **1.** One who descends.—**2.** That which descends, as a descending letter (which see, under *descending*).

descendibility (dē-sen-di-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *descendible*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being descendible, or capable of being transmitted from ancestors: as, the *descendibility* of an estate or of a crown.

descendible (dē-sen'di-bl), *a.* [< *descend* + *-ible*.] **1.** Capable of being descended with safety or comparative ease; that permits of a safe downward passage: as, a *descendible* hill. —**2.** That can descend from an ancestor to a descendant; capable of being transmitted, as from father to son: as, a *descendible* estate.

There are some who . . . [assert that] the Benefices, which at first were held for life, became at last *descendible* from father to son.
Maine, Village Communities, p. 132.

Also spelled *descendable*.

descending (dē-sen'ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *descend*, *v.*] **1.** Moving or directed downward; characterized by downward direction.

He cleft his head with one *descending* blow.
Dryden.

Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, turned downward: as, a *descending* ovule; the *descending* axis of a plant, the root, in distinction from the stem or ascending axis. (*b*) In *entom.*, sloping steeply from the surface behind; directed obliquely downward or toward the ventral surface of the body: as, the rostrum of a weevil with *descending* scrobes. (*c*) In *her.*, having the head turned toward the base of the shield: said of an animal used as a bearing.

2. Characterized by descent or decrease as regards the value or importance of its constituent members; indicating a continued lowering as regards position, value, or importance: as, a *descending* scale or series.—**Descending axis.** See *axis*[1], 8.—**Descending letters**, in *type-founding*, letters with a long stem that descends below the line, as *g*, *j*, *p*, *q*, *y*. —**Descending node**, the point at which a planet passes from the north to the south side of the ecliptic or of the equator.—**Descending rhythm**, in *pros.*, a rhythm composed of feet in which the metrically unaccented part, commonly known as the *thesis*, follows the metrically accented part, commonly known as the *arsis*: so called because the voice is regarded as rising on the first and falling on the second part of each foot. According to the ancient mode of pronunciation, however, the first part of such feet took the stress, and the second not, regardless of pitch. The trochee (– ⏑), dactyl (– ⏑ ⏑), Ionic a majore (– – ⏑ ⏑), first pæon (– ⏑ ⏑ ⏑), and antibacchius (– – ⏑) form cola or verses with descending rhythm, in contrast with the iambus (⏑ –), anapest (⏑ ⏑ –), Ionic a minore (⏑ ⏑ – –), fourth pæon (⏑ ⏑ ⏑ –), and Bacchius (⏑ – –), which form series or lines with ascending rhythm. —**Descending series**, in *math.*, a series in which each term is numerically less than that preceding it; also, an infinite series in descending powers of the variable—that is, a series of the form $a + bx^{-1} + cx^{-2} +$, etc.

descense† (dē-sens'), *n.* [< OF. *descense*, *descence*, f., *descens*, m., = Sp. Pg. *descenso*, < L. *descensus*, a going down, descent, < *descendere*, pp. *descensus*, descend: see *descend*.] Descent.

A Reioynder to Doctor Hil concerning the *Descense* of Christ into Hell. By Alexander Hume, Maister of Artes.
A. Hume, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), Pref., ix.

descension (dē-sen'shon), *n.* [Formerly also *descention*; < ME. *descencioun*, < OF. *descension*, *descention*, F. *descension* = Sp. *descension* = Pg. *descensão* = It. *descensione*, < L. *descensio(n-)*, < *descendere*, pp. *descensus*, descend: see *descend*.] **1.** The act of going down or downward; descent, either literal or figurative.

In Christ's *descension*, we are to consider both the place from which it did commence, and the place to which it did proceed.
South, Works, VII. i.

2. A falling or precipitation; fall; declension.

Whatsoever is dishonourable hath a base *descention*, and sinks beneath hell.
Middleton, Sir R. Sherley Sent Ambassador.

3†. In *old chem.*, the deposition or precipitation of the essential juice dissolved from the distilled matter. See *distillation by descent*, under *descent*.—**4.** In *old astron.*, negative ascension, the angular amount by which the projection of a star from the pole upon the equinoctial is below some horizon. If this horizon passes through the poles and equinoctial points, the angle is called *right descension*; if the horizon passes through the equinoctial points but not through the poles, the angle is called *oblique descension*.

The lord of the assendent sey they that he is fortunat, whan he is in god place, . . . and that he be nat retrograd, . . . ne that he be nat in his *descencioun*, ne ioigned with no planete in his *descencioun*.
Chaucer.

descensional (dē-sen'shon-al), *a.* [< *descension* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to descension or descent.—**Descensional difference**†, in *old astron.*, the difference between the right and the oblique descension of the same star or point of the heavens.

descensive (dē-sen'siv), *a.* [< ML. **descensivus* (adv. *descensive*), < L. *descensus*, pp. of *descendere*, descend: see *descend*.] Descending; tending downward; having power to descend.

descensory†, *n.* [ME., = OF. *descensoire*, *descensoir*, < ML. **descensorium*, prop. neut. of LL. *descensorius*, descending, < L. *descensus*, pp. of *descendere*, descend: see *descend*.] A vessel used in old chemistry in which distillation by descent was performed.
Chaucer.

descent (dē-sent'), *n.* [< ME. *descent*, < OF. *descente*, f., AF. also *descent*, m., F. *descente*, descent, < *descendre*, descend: see *descend*. Cf. *ascent*, *ascend*.] **1.** The act of descending; the act of passing from a higher to a lower place by any form of motion.

The *descent* of the mountaine I found more wearysome . . . than the ascent.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 92.

2. A downward slope or inclination; a declivity.

I see no danger yet; for the *descent*, methinks, is thus far green, even, and easy.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 231.

Taught by the heavenly Muse to venture down
The dark *descent*, and up to reascend.
Milton, P. L., iii. 20.

3. A fall or decline from a higher to a lower state or station; declension; degradation.

O foul *descent!* that I, who erst contended
With gods to sit the highest, am now constrain'd
Into a beast.
Milton, P. L., ix. 163.

4. A sudden or hostile coming down upon a person, thing, or place; an incursion; an invasion; a sudden attack.

They feared that the French and English fleets would make a *descent* upon their coasts.
Jortin, Remarks on Eccles. Hist.

Ferdinand, who had already completed his preparations in Sicily, made a *descent* on the southern extremity of Calabria.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 2.

In 1778 he [Paul Jones] made a *descent* upon Whitehaven, in Scotland, set fire to the shipping, [and] took two forts.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

5. In *law*, the passing of real property to the heir or heirs of one who dies without disposing of it by will; transmission by succession or inheritance; the hereditary devolution of real property either to a single heir at law (common in England) or to the nearest relatives in the same degree, whether in a descending, ascending, or collateral line. See *heir*.

Jefferson . . . had taken care for the equal *descent* of real estate, as well as other property, to children of both sexes.
Bancroft, Hist. Const., I. 113.

6. Genealogical extraction from an original or progenitor; lineage; pedigree; specifically, in *biol.*, evolution; derivation: said of species, etc., as well as of individuals.

Trust me, Clara Vere de Vere,
From yon blue heavens above us bent
The gardener Adam and his wife
Smile at the claims of long *descent*.
Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

The researches of Professor Marsh into the palæontology of the horse have established beyond question the *descent* of the genus equus from a five-toed mammal not larger than a pig, and somewhat resembling a tapir.
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 366.

7†. A generation; a single degree in the scale of genealogy, traced from the common ancestor.

No man living is a thousand *descents* removed from Adam himself.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

From son to son, some four or five *descents*.
Shak., All's Well, iii. 7.

8†. Offspring; issue; descendants collectively.

If care of our *descent* perplex us most,
Which must be born to certain woe.
Milton, P. L., x. 979.

9†. A rank; a step or degree.

Infinite *descents*
Beneath what other creatures are to thee.
Milton, P. L., viii. 410.

There were about forty-three degrees of seats, and eleven *descents* down from the top [of the theater], which are two feet wide, and the uppermost are about fifty-five feet apart; those *descents* are made by dividing each seat into two steps.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 73.

10†. The lowest place.

From the extremest upward of thy head,
To the *descent* and dust beneath thy feet.
Shak., Lear, v. 3.

11. *pl.* In *fort.*, a hole, vault, or hollow place made by undermining the ground.—**12.** In *music*, a passing from a higher to a lower pitch. —**13.** In *logic*, an inference from a proposition containing a higher term to a proposition containing a lower term. This is also called *arguitive descent*, in opposition to *divisive descent*, which is a proposition dividing a genus into its species.—**Angle of de-**

scent. See *angle*[3].—**Collateral descent,** descent from a collateral relative, as from brother or sister, uncle or aunt. —**Descent cast,** in *law*, the devolution of an estate in land upon the heir at the death of the ancestor or possessor; descent which has apparently taken effect. The special significance of the term, as contrasted with *descent*, is in its use to designate the devolution of an estate of inheritance claimed by the heirs of a wrongful possessor. While the wrongful possessor lived, the rightful owner could enter against him. After his death, the right of entry was said to be tolled, or taken away, because not allowable after descent cast.—**Descent of bodies,** in *mech.*, their motion or tendency toward the center of the earth, either directly or obliquely along inclined planes or curves. The curve of swiftest descent is the cycloid.—**Descent of souls,** the supposed entrance of preëxistent souls into their bodies.—**Descents into the ditch,** cuts and excavations made by means of saps in the counterscarp beneath the covered way. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.—**Distillation by descent,** in *old chem.*, a mode of distillation in which the fire was applied at the top and around the vessel, whose orifice was at the bottom, by which means the vapors were made to distil downward.—**In descent,** in *her.*, in the act or attitude of descending: thus, a lion *in descent* is one represented with the hind legs in one corner of the chief, and the head and fore paws in the diagonally opposite corner of the base.—**Lineal descent,** descent from father to son, through successive generations.=**Syn. 2.** Gradient, grade.—3. Debasement.—4. Foray, raid.—6. Generation, parentage, derivation.

descloizite (dā-cloi'zīt), *n.* [After A. L. O. *Des Cloizeaux*, a French mineralogist (born 1817).] A rare vanadate of lead and zinc, occurring in small black or dark-brown crystals. It is related in form and composition to the copper phosphate libethenite, and is found in the Argentine Republic, and in various localities in Arizona and New Mexico.

describable (des-krī'ba-bl), *a.* [< *describe* + *-able.*] That may be described; capable of description.

> Keith has reckoned up in the human body four hundred and forty-six muscles, dissectible and *describable*.
> *Paley*, Nat. Theol., ix.

describe (des-krīb'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *described*, ppr. *describing*. [Earlier *descrive* (the form *describe* being a reversion to the L. form), < ME. *descriven*, *descreven* (see *descrive*), < OF. *descrivre*, contr. *descrire*, F. *décrire* = Pr. *descriure* = Sp. *describir* = Pg. *descrever* = It. *descrivere*, < L. *describere*, copy off, transcribe, sketch off, describe in painting or writing, < *de*, off, + *scribere*, write: see *scribe* and *shrive*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To delineate or mark the form or figure of; trace out; outline: as, to *describe* a circle with the compasses.

> He that would haue a sight of these things, let him resort to Thomaso Porcacchi his Funerali Antichi, where these things are not only discoursed in words, but *described* in artificiall pictures. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 396.

2. To form or trace by motion: as, a star *describes* an ellipse in the heavens.

> The bucket, which was a substitute for the earth, *describing* a circular orbit round about the globular head and ruby visage of Professor Von Poddingcoft, which formed no bad representation of the sun.
> *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 39.

3†. To write down; inscribe.

> His name was *described* in the book of life.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 262.

4. To represent orally or by writing; portray in words; give an account of: as, to *describe* a person or a scene; to *describe* a battle.

> Similes are like songs in love:
> They much *describe;* they nothing prove.
> *Prior*, Alma, iii.

> There are no books which I more delight in than in travels, especially those that *describe* remote countries.
> *Addison*, Frozen Words.

5†. To distribute into classes or divisions; divide for representation.

> The men went and passed through the land, and *described* it by cities into seven parts in a book.
> Josh. xviii. 9.

=Syn. 4. *Describe*, *Narrate*, portray, explain. *Describe* applies primarily to what exists — space, and by extension to what occurs — time, but *narrate* applies only to the latter: as, to *describe* a view, a race, or a siege; to *narrate* an experience or a history. *Describe* implies often the vividness of personal observation; *narrate* is more applicable to long series of events. A single narrative may contain many descriptions of separate events.

> He is *described* as a mighty warrior, wielding preternatural powers.
> *N. A. Rev.*, CXL. 332.

> Illustrating the events which they *narrated* by the philosophy of a more enlightened age.
> *Macaulay*, History.

II. *intrans.* To make descriptions; use the power of describing.

describent (des-krī'bent), *n.* [< L. *describen(t-)s*, ppr. of *describere*, describe: see *describe*.] In *geom.*, the line or surface from the motion of which a surface or a solid is supposed to be generated or described.

describer (des-krī'bėr), *n.* One who describes or depicts by words or signs.

> Seven of these stones [of the burnt pillar] now remain, though an exact *describer* of Constantinople says there were eight. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 131.

> Our chronicler [the author of the book of Genesis] does not profess to be a zoölogist, but only an observer and *describer* of a passing scene.
> *Boardman*, Creative Week, p. 157.

descrier (des-krī'ėr), *n.* [< *descry* + *-er*[1].] One who discovers or comes in sight of; a discoverer; a detector.

> Streams closely sliding, erring in and out,
> But seeming pleasant to the fond *descrier*.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, iv. 2.

description (des-krip'shon), *n.* [< ME. *description*, *descripcioun*, < OF. *description*, *descripcion*, *descrition*, *descrision*, F. *description* = Sp. *descripcion* = Pg. *descripção* = It. *descrizione*, < L. *descriptio(n-)*, a marking out, delineation, copy, transcript, representation, description, < *describere*, pp. *descriptus*, describe: see *describe*.] **1.** The act of delineating or depicting; representation by visible lines, marks, colors, etc.

> The *description* is either of the earth and water both together, and it is done by circles, or of the water considered by itself; and is not so much a *description* of that, as of the mariner's course upon it, or to show the way of a ship upon the sea. *J. Gregory*, Posthuma, p. 257.

2. The act of representing a thing by words or signs, or the account or writing containing such representation; a statement designed to make known the appearance, nature, attributes, accidents, or incidents of anything: as, a *description* of a house or of a battle.

> The seventh species of imperfect definition consists of a coacervation or heaping up of circumstances and common adjuncts. And this is properly a *description;* although use has now obtained that every imperfect definition be called a *description*. For example: Man is a two-footed animal uncovered with hair or feathers, of an erect countenance, and endued with hands: which formula of definition is used by historians and poets in the *description* of persons, facts, places, and the like singular things.
> *Burgersdicius*, tr. by a Gentleman.

> The poet makes a most excellent *description* of it.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 6.

> For her own person,
> It beggar'd all *description*. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 2.

> Milton has fine *descriptions* of morning. *D. Webster.*

> Firdusi's . . . great work abounds throughout in bold and animated *descriptions*, and in certain portions rises to the highest sublimity. *N. A. Rev.*, CXL. 332.

3. The qualities expressed in a representation; the combination of qualities which go to constitute a class or an individual, and would be mentioned in describing it; hence, a variety; sort; kind.

> Double six thousand, and treble that,
> Before a friend of this *description*
> Shall lose a hair through Bassanio's fault.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 2.

> The plates were all of the meanest *description*.
> *Macaulay.*

> He had received from Shelley, as a token of remembrance, the manuscript of three tales. . . . "They were of a very wild and romantic *description*," he adds, "but full of energy." *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 94.

> The entertainment is said by the press throughout the country to be of the most interesting *description*.
> *Washington Chronicle.*

Organic description of curves. See *curve.*=**Syn. 2.** *Relation*, *Narrative*, etc. (see *account*), delineation, portrayal, sketch.—3. Sort, cast, quality.

descriptive (des-krip'tiv), *a.* [= F. *descriptif* = Sp. Pg. *descriptivo* = It. *descrittivo*, < LL. *descriptivus*, < L. *descriptus*, pp. of *describere*, describe: see *describe*.] Containing description; serving or aiming to describe; having the quality of representing: as, a *descriptive* diagram; a *descriptive* narration.

> *Descriptive* names of honour, . . . arising during early militancy, become in some cases official names.
> *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 400.

Descriptive anatomy, anthropology, astronomy. See the nouns.—**Descriptive book** (*milit.*), a record-book of a military company, containing descriptive lists of its men, also generally a record of the officers who have served with it.—**Descriptive botany.** See *botany.*—**Descriptive definition,** in *logic.* See *definition.*—**Descriptive geography, geometry,** etc. See the nouns.—**Descriptive list.** (*a*) *Naval*, a report or return made out when men in the United States naval service are discharged, or transferred from one ship to another. In it are noted the previous service and a personal description of each man. (*b*) *Milit.*, a short military history of each enlisted man, with a description of his person, and an abstract of his account with the government. [U. S.]—**Descriptive muster-roll.** See *muster-roll.*—**Descriptive** (opposed to *metrical*) **property** or **proposition,** in *geom.*, usually defined to be a property or proposition which can be stated without introducing the idea of magnitude. But it would be better to say that it is a property or proposition which relates to the incidence or coincidence of points, lines, and other geometrical elements, in general, or that it is one which does not depend upon the particular system of measurement adopted. Thus, the proposition that two triangles are equal if a side and two angles of the one are equal to the corresponding side and angles of the other, may be regarded as descriptive; while the proposition that through any point in space a single parallel to a given line can be drawn, is indisputably metrical, not descriptive.

> We have in the plane a special line, the line infinity; and on this line two special (imaginary) points, the circular points at infinity. A geometrical theorem has either no relation to the special line and points, and it is then *descriptive;* or it has a relation to them, and it is then metrical. *Salmon.*

descriptively (des-krip'tiv-li), *adv.* By description; so as to delineate or represent.

descriptiveness (des-krip'tiv-nes), *n.* The character or quality of being descriptive.

descrive (des-krīv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *descrived*, ppr. *descriving*. [< ME. *descriven*, *descreven*, < OF. *descrivre*, < L. *describere*, describe: see *describe*, which has taken the place in E. of the older *descrive*.] To describe. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

> Thenne cam Couetyse, ich can nat hym *discryue*,
> So hongerliche and so holwe.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), vii. 196.

> How shall frayle pen *descrive* her heavenly face?
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. iii. 25.

> Let me fair nature's face *descrive*.
> *Burns*, To William Simpson.

descry (des-krī'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *descried*, ppr. *descrying*. [< ME. *descryen*, *discryen*, < OF. *descrier*, *decryer*, proclaim, announce, cry, < *des-*, *de-*, + *crier*, cry: see *cry*, and cf. *decry*. The word seems to have been partly confused in ME. with *descrive*, q. v.] **1†.** To proclaim; announce; make known.

> Harowdes [heralds] of armes than they went
> For to *dyscrye* thys turnament
> In eche londys gende. *Sir Eglamour*, l. 1177.

> And seune we on this wise
> Schall his counsaile *discrie*,
> Itt nedis we vs avise,
> That we saye nogt serely.
> *York Plays*, p. 466.

> He would to him *descrie*
> Great treason to him meant.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. vii. 12.

> His Purple Robe he had thrown aside, lest it should *descry* him, unwilling to be found. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

2. To detect; find out; discover (anything concealed).

> Of the king they got a sight after dinner in a gallery, and of the queen-mother at her own table; in neither place *descryed*, no, not by Cadinet, who had been lately ambassador in England. *Sir H. Wotton.*

> When she saw herself *descried*, she wept.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 447.

3†. To spy out; explore; examine by observation.

> The house of Joseph sent to *descry* Beth-el.
> Judges i. 23.

> It is the soul that sees; the outward eyes
> Present the object, but the mind *descries*.
> *Crabbe*, Works, IV. 211.

4. To discover by vision; get a sight of; make out by looking: as, the lookout *descried* land.

> I *descry*
> Figures of men that crouch and creep unheard,
> And bear away the dead. *Bryant*, The Fountain.

> But, on the horizon's verge *descried*,
> Hangs, touch'd with light, one snowy sail!
> *M. Arnold*, Stanzas composed at Carnac.

> Cannot memory still *descry* the old school-house and its porch, somewhat hacked by jack-knives, where you spun tops and snapped marbles? *Emerson*, Works and Days.

> There are Albanian or Dalmatian heights from which it is said that, in unusually favourable weather, the Gargania peninsula may be *descried*.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 316.

descry† (des-krī'), *n.* [< *descry*, *v.*] Discovery; something discovered. [Rare.]

> *Edg.* But, by your favour,
> How near's the other army?
> *Gent.* Near, and on speedy foot; the main *descry*
> Stands on the hourly thought. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6.

desecrate (des'ē-krāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *desecrated*, ppr. *desecrating*. [< L. as if **desecratus*, pp. of **desecrare* (> It. *dissacrare*, *dissagrare* = OF. F. *dessacrer*), desecrate, < *de-* priv. + *sacrare*, make sacred, < *sacer*, sacred: see *sacred;* formed as the opposite of *consecrate*. There is a rare LL. *desecrare*, *desacrare*, with the positive sense 'consecrate,' < L. *de-* intensive + *sacrare*, make sacred.] To divest of sacred or hallowed character or office; divert from a sacred purpose or appropriation; treat with sacrilege; profane; pollute.

> The Russian clergy cannot suffer corporal punishment without being previously *desecrated*. *Tooke.*

> Why should we *desecrate* noble and beautiful souls by intruding on them? *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 192.

There is a great friars' church on this side too, the *desecrated* church of Saint Francis.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 16.

As for the material universe, that has long been almost completely *desecrated*, so that sympathy, communion with the forms of Nature, is pretty well confined to poets, and is generally supposed to be an amiable madness in them.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 48.

desecrater (des'ē-krā-tėr), *n.* One who desecrates. Also *desecrator*.

Man, the *desecrater* of the forest temple.
Harper's Mag., LXV. 74.

desecration (des-ē-krā'shọn), *n.* [< *desecrate*: see *-ation*.] The act of diverting from a hallowed purpose or use; deprivation of a sacred character or office; sacrilegious or profane treatment or use.

Various profanations of the Sabbath have of late years been evidently gaining ground among us so as to threaten a gradual *desecration* of that holy day.
Bp. Porteous, Profanation of the Lord's Day.

=Syn. *Sacrilege*, etc. See *profanation*.

desecrator (des'ē-krā-tọr), *n.* Same as *desecrater*.

The tide of emotion [in Burke's breast] . . . filled to the brim the cup of prophetic anger against the *desecrators* of the church and the monarchy of France.
J. Morley, Burke, p. 129.

desegmentation (dē-seg-men-tā'shọn), *n.* [< *de-* priv. + *segment* + *-ation*.] The process or result of uniting several segments of the body in one; the concrescence of several originally distinct metameric segments into one composite segment; the state or quality of not being segmented. Thus, the thorax of an insect, or the carapace of a lobster, or the cranium of a vertebrate, is a *desegmentation* of several segments.

A number of metameres may be united to form larger segments in which the separate metameres lose their individuality. . . . This state of things results in a *desegmentation* of the body.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 228.

desegmented (dē-seg'men-ted), *a.* [< *de-* priv. + *segment* + *-ed*[2].] Exhibiting or characterized by desegmentation; coalesced, as two or more segments in one; reduced in number of segments, as the body or some part of the body.

desert[1] (dē-zėrt'), *v.* [< OF. *deserter*, F. *déserter* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *desertar* = It. *desertare*, *disertare* = D. *deserteren* = G. *desertiren* = Dan. *desertere* = Sw. *desertera*, < ML. *desertare*, desert (also lay waste), freq. of L. *deserere*, pp. *desertus*, desert, abandon, forsake, lit. undo one's connection with, < *de-* priv. + *serere*, join, bind: see *series*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To abandon, either in a good or a bad sense; forsake; hence, to cast off or prove recreant to: as, to *desert* a falling house; a *deserted* village; to *desert* a friend or a cause.

Deserted at his utmost need
By those his former bounty fed.
Dryden, Alexander's Feast, l. 80.

On one occasion he [Cervantes] attempted to escape by land to Oran, a Spanish settlement on the coast, but was *deserted* by his guide and compelled to return.
Sumner, Orations, I. 238.

Amidst an ancient cypress wood,
A long-*deserted* ruined castle stood.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 324.

2. To leave without permission; forsake; escape from, as the service in which one is engaged, in violation of duty: as, to *desert* an army; to *desert* one's colors; to *desert* a ship.

Not one common soldier or common sailor is known to have *deserted* his flag. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 149.

To desert the diet, in *Scots criminal law*, to abandon proceedings in the particular libel in virtue of which a panel has been brought into court. =Syn. *Desert*, *Abandon*, etc. (see *forsake*); to quit, vacate, depart from, run away from. See list under *abandon*.

II. *intrans.* To quit a service or post without permission; run away: as, to *desert* from the army.

The poor fellow had *deserted*, and was now afraid of being overtaken and carried back. *Goldsmith*, Essays.

Must I shoot a simple-minded soldier boy who *deserts*, while I must not touch a hair of a wily agitator who induces him to *desert*? *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 359.

desert[1] (dez'ėrt), *a.* and *n.* [Earlier often *desart*; < ME. *desert*, *deserte*, *dezert*, *desart*, *deserd*, *diserd* (only as noun), < OF. *desert*, *dessert*, *dezert*, F. *désert*, desert (as a noun, OF. *desert*, F. *désert*, m., OF. *deserte*, f., a desert), = Pr. *desert* = Sp. *desierto* = Pg. *deserto* = It. *deserto*, *diserto*, < L. *desertus*, deserted, solitary, waste (neut. *desertum*, pl. *deserta*, a desert), pp. of *deserere*, desert, abandon, forsake: see *desert*[1], *v.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Deserted; uncultivated; waste; barren; uninhabited.

He found him in a *desert* land, and in the waste howling wilderness. Deut. xxxii. 10.

Stray all ye Flocks, and *desart* be ye Plains.
Congreve, Death of Queen Mary.

Amidst thy *desert* walks the lapwing flies.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 45.

Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the *desert* air.
Gray, Elegy.

2. Pertaining to or belonging to a desert; inhabiting a desert: as, the *desert* folk.—**Desert lands**, in the land law of the United States, lands which in their existing condition are unfit for cultivation, and are sold on easy terms on condition of being made cultivable within a certain period.

II. *n.* A desert place or region; a waste; a wilderness; specifically, in *geog.*, a region of considerable extent which is almost if not quite destitute of vegetation, and hence uninhabited, chiefly on account of an insufficient supply of rain: as, the *desert* of Sahara; the Great American *Desert*. The presence of large quantities of movable sand on the surface adds to the desert character of a region. The word is chiefly and almost exclusively used with reference to certain regions in Arabia and northern Africa and others lying in central Asia. (See *steppe*.) The only region in North America to which the word is applied is the Great American Desert, a tract of country south and west of Great Salt Lake, once occupied by the waters of that lake when they extended over a much larger area than they now occupy. The name *Great American Desert* was originally given to the unexplored region lying beyond the Mississippi, without any special designation of its limits. Colonel Dodge, U. S. A., says in "The Plains of the Great West" (1877): "When I was a schoolboy my map of the United States showed between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains a long and broad white blotch, upon which was printed in small capitals 'The Great American Desert — Unexplored.' . . . What was then regarded as a desert supports, in some portions, thriving populations." In Fremont's report the Great Basin is frequently spoken of as "the Desert." It is also called the *Great Desert Basin*.

Than thei geven the Pilgrimes of here Vitaylle, for to passe with the *Desertes*, toward Surrye [Syria].
Mandeville, Travels, p. 63.

One simile that solitary shines
In the dry *desert* of a thousand lines.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 111.

Oh! that the *desert* were my dwelling-place,
With one fair spirit for my minister.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 177.

=Syn. *Wilderness*, *Desert*. Strictly, a *wilderness* is a wild, unreclaimed region, uninhabited and uncultivated, while a *desert* is largely uncultivable and uninhabitable owing to lack of moisture. A *wilderness* may be full of luxuriant vegetation. In a great majority of the places where *desert* occurs in the authorized version of the Bible, the revised version changes it to *wilderness*.

A pathless *wilderness* remains
Yet unsubdued by man's reclaiming hand.
Shelley, Queen Mab, ix.

Look to America. Two centuries ago it was a *wilderness* of buffaloes and wolves. *Macaulay*, Speech, 1846.

A patch of sand is unpleasing; a *desert* has all the awe of ocean. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 318.

desert[2] (dē-zėrt'), *n.* [< ME. *deserte*, *desert*, *dissert*, < OF. *deserte*, *desserte*, merit, recompense, < *deservir*, *desservir*, deserve: see *deserve*.] 1. A deserving; that which makes one deserving of reward or punishment; merit or demerit; good conferred, or evil inflicted, which merits an equivalent return: as, to reward or punish men according to their *deserts*. [When used absolutely, without contrary indication, the word always has a good sense.]

A rare Example, where *Desert* in the Subject, and Reward in the Prince, strive which should be the greater.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 124.

In squandering wealth was his peculiar art:
Nothing went unrewarded but *desert*.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., l. 560.

By what accident it matters not, nor upon what *desert*, but just then . . . I had obtained a very considerable degree of public confidence. *Burke*, To a Noble Lord.

Material good has its tax, and if it came without *desert* or sweat, it has no root in me, and the next wind will blow it away. *Emerson*, Compensation.

2. That which is deserved; reward or penalty merited.

God of his grace graunte ech mane his *deserte*;
But, for his love, a-mong your thoughtis alle
As think vp-on my wofulle sorowe smerte.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 65.

Render to them their *desert*. Ps. xxviii. 4.

Those that are able of body and mind he leaves to their *deserts*. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 18.

=Syn. 1. *Desert*, *Merit*, *Worth*. *Desert* expresses most and *worth* least of the thought or expectation of reward. None of them suggests an actual claim. He is a man of great *worth* or excellence; intellectual *worth*; moral *worth*; the *merits* of the piece are small; he is not likely to get his *deserts*.

When I compare myself with other men, it seems as if I were more favored by the gods than they, beyond any *deserts* that I am conscious of. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 143.

A Roman soldier was allowed to plead the *merit* of his services for his dismission at such an age.
Dryden, King Arthur, Ded.

Old letters breathing of her *worth*.
Tennyson, Mariana in the South.

desert[3], *n.* See *dessert*.

desert-chough (dez'ėrt-chuf), *n.* A bird of the genus *Podoces*.

desertedness (dē-zėr'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being deserted, uninhabited, or desolate.

It is this metaphysical *desertedness* and loneliness of the great works of architecture and sculpture that deposits a certain weight upon the heart.
H. James, Jr., Portraits of Places, p. 62.

deserter (dē-zėr'tėr), *n.* [< *desert*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1]. Cf. D. G. *deserteur* = Dan. Sw. *desertör*, < F. *déserteur* = Sp. Pg. *desertor* = It. *desertore*, *disertore*, < L. *desertor*, a deserter, < *deserere*, pp. *desertus*, desert: see *desert*[1], *v.*] A person who forsakes his cause, his duty, his party, or his friends; particularly, a soldier or seaman who absents himself from his position without leave, and without the intention of returning.

A *deserter*, who came out of the citadel, says the garrison is brought to the utmost capacity. *Tatler*, No. 59.

Thou, false guardian of a charge too good,
Thou, mean *deserter* of thy brother's blood!
Pope, Elegy on an Unfortunate Lady, l. 30.

desert-falcon (dez'ėrt-fâ'kn), *n.* One of several large true falcons inhabiting deserts and prairies of various parts of the world, sometimes grouped in a subgenus *Gennæa*. They are closely related to the peregrines, but share the dull grayish or brownish coloration which characterizes many birds of arid open regions. The well-known lanner of the old world and the prairie-falcon of western North America, *Falco mexicanus* or *F. polyagrus*, are examples.

desertful (dē-zėrt'fụl), *a.* [< *desert*[2] + *-ful*, 1.] Of great desert; meritorious; deserving. [Rare.]

When any object of *desertful* pity
Offers itself.
Chapman, Revenge of Bussy d'Ambois, iv. 1.

Therein
He shows himself *desertful* of his happiness.
Ford, Lady's Trial, iv. 1.

desertfully† (dē-zėrt'fụl-i), *adv.* Deservedly.

Upon this occasion, Aristotle (and very *desertfully*) calleth the common-wealth of the Massilians oligarchia and not aristocrateia. *Time's Storehouse*, p. 58.

desertion (dē-zėr'shọn), *n.* [= F. *désertion* = Sp. *desercion* = Pg. *deserção* = It. *deserzione*, < LL. *desertio*(*n-*), < L. *deserere*, pp. *desertus*, desert: see *desert*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of forsaking or abandoning, as a party, a friend, a cause, or the post of duty; the act of quitting without leave, and with an intention not to return.

In an evil hour for his fame and fortunes he [Fox] . . . abandoned his connection with Pitt, who never forgave this *desertion*. *Macaulay*, William Pitt.

2. The state of being deserted or forsaken. [Rare.]

The *desertion* in which we lived, the simple benches, the unhewn rafters, the naked walls, all told me what it was I had done. *Godwin*, St. Leon, I. 211.

3. The state of being forsaken by God; spiritual despondency. [Not now in use.]

Christ hears and sympathizes with the spiritual agonies of a soul under *desertion*, or the pressures of some stinging affliction. *South*.

4. In *law*, a wilful abandonment of an employment or a duty, in violation of a legal or moral obligation. *Bigelow*, Ch. J. In the law of divorce, the wilful withdrawal of one of the married parties from the other, or the voluntary refusal of one to renew a suspended cohabitation, without justification in either the consent or the wrongful conduct of the other. *Bishop.*—**Desertion of the diet**, in *Scots law*, the abandoning judicially, in a criminal process, of proceedings on the particular libel in virtue of which a panel has been brought into court.

desertless (dē-zėrt'les), *a.* [< *desert*[2] + *-less*.] Without merit or claim to favor or reward; undeserving.

I was only wond'ring why Fools, Rascals, and *desertless* Wretches shou'd still have the better of Men of Merit with all Women, as much as with their own common Mistress, Fortune. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, iv. 1.

desertlessly (dē-zėrt'les-li), *adv.* Undeservedly. [Rare.]

People will call you valiant — *desertlessly*, I think; yet, for their satisfaction, I will have you fight with me.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 2.

desertness† (dez'ėrt-nes), *n.* [< *desert*[1], *a.*, + *-ness*.] Desert state or condition.

The *desertness* of the countrey lying waste & saluage did nothing feare them from coming to him.
J. Udall, On Luke v.

desertrice† (dē-zėr'tris), *n.* [< LL. *desertrix* (*desertric-*), fem. of L. *desertor*, a deserter: see *deserter*.] A female who deserts.

Cleave to a wife and let her be a wife, let her be a meet help, a solace, not a nothing, not an adversary, not a *desertrice*. *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

desert-snake (dez'ėrt-snāk), *n.* A colubriform serpent of the family *Psammophidæ* (or sub-

family *Psammophinæ* of the family *Colubridæ*); a sand-snake.

deserve (dē-zėrv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deserved*, ppr. *deserving*. [< ME. *deserven, desserven, disserven*, < OF. *deservir, desservir*, deserve, < L. *deservire*, serve devotedly, be devoted to, ML. deserve, < *de-* intensive + *servire*, serve: see *serve*. Cf. *disserve*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To merit; be worthy of; incur, as something either desirable or undesirable, on account of good or bad qualities or actions; more especially, to have a just claim or right to, in return for services or meritorious actions; be justly entitled to, as wages or a prize.

We *deserve* God's grace no more than the vessel doth *deserve* the water which is put into it.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.

God exacteth of thee less than thine iniquity *deserveth*.
Job xi. 6.

'Tis not in mortals to command success;
But we'll do more, Sempronius; we'll *deserve* it.
Addison, Cato, i. 2.

2†. To serve or treat well; benefit.

A man that hath so well *deserved* me. *Massinger*.

3†. To repay by service; return an equivalent for (service rendered).

Thou hast so moche don for me,
That I nemay it nevere more *deserve*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 387.

4†. To require; demand the attention of.

I mention your noble brother, who is gone to Cleave, not to return till towards Christmas, except the business *deserve* him not so long. *Donne*, Letters, lxxxvi.

II. *intrans.* To merit; be worthy or deserving: as, he *deserves* well of his country.

Those they honoured, as having power to work or cease, as men *deserved* of them. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

deservedly (dē-zėr'ved-li), *adv.* Justly; according to desert, whether of good or evil.

God's Judgment had *deservedly* fallen down upon him for his Blasphemies. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 11.

A man *deservedly* cuts himself off from the affections of that community which he endeavours to subvert. *Addison*.

deserver (dē-zėr'vėr), *n.* One who deserves or merits; one who is worthy: used generally in a good sense.

Whose love is never link'd to the *deserver*,
Till his deserts are past. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 2.

deserving (dē-zėr'ving), *n.* [ME. *deserving*; verbal n. of *deserve*, *v.*] The act of meriting; desert; merit or demerit.

Ye . . . have done unto him according to the *deserving* of his hands. Judges ix. 16.

All friends shall taste
The wages of their virtue, and all foes
The cup of their *deservings*. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

He had been a person of great *deservings* from the republic. *Swift*, Nobles and Commons, ii.

deserving (dē-zėr'ving), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *deserve*, *v.*] Worthy of reward or praise; meritorious; possessed of good qualities that entitle to approbation: as, a *deserving* officer.

Courts are the places where best manners flourish,
Where the *deserving* ought to rise. *Otway*.

deservingly (dē-zėr'ving-li), *adv.* Meritoriously; with just desert.

We have raised Sejanus from obscure and almost unknown gentry to the highest and most conspicuous point of greatness; and we hope *deservingly*.
B. Jonson, Sejanus.

deshabille, *n.* See *dishabille*.

Deshler's salve. See *salve*.

deshonourt, *n.* and *v.* See *dishonor*.

desiccant (des'i-kant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *desiccan(t-)s*, ppr. of *desiccare*, dry up: see *desiccate*.] **I.** *a.* Drying; desiccating.

II. *n.* A medicine or an application that dries the surface to which it is applied.

We endeavour by moderate detergents & *desiccants* to cleanse and dry the diseased parts.
Wiseman, Surgery, viii. 5.

desiccate (des'i-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *desiccated*, ppr. *desiccating*. [< L. *desiccatus*, pp. of *desiccare* (> It. *deseccare, disseccare, disseccare* = Sp. *desecar* = Pg. *desseccar, dessecar* = F. *dessécher*), dry up, < *de-* intensive + *siccare*, dry, < *siccus*, dry: see *siccous*.] **I.** *trans.* To dry; deprive of moisture; expel moisture from; especially, to bring to a thoroughly dry state for preservation, as various kinds of food.

In bodies *desiccated* by heat or age, when the native spirit goeth forth, and the moisture with it, the air with time getteth into the pores. *Bacon*.

II. *intrans.* To become dry.

desiccate† (des'i-kāt), *a.* [< ME. *desiccate*, < L. *desiccatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Dry; dried.

But daies thre this seede is goode bewette
In mylk or meth, and after *desiccate*
Sette hem.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 110.

desiccation (des-i-kā'shọn), *n.* [< OF. *desiccation* = Sp. *desecacion* = Pg. *deseccação, dessecação, dessicação* = It. *disseccazione*, < L. as if **desiccatio(n-)*, < *desiccare*, dry up: see *desiccate, v.*] The act of making dry, or the state of being dry; the act or process of depriving of moisture; especially, the evaporation of the aqueous portion of a substance, as wood, meat, fruit, milk, etc., by artificial heat, as by a current of heated air.

They affirm that much of this country is poorly fitted for agriculture on account of the extreme *desiccation* of the soil every summer. *The Atlantic*, XLIX. 682.

desiccative (des'i-kā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *desiccatif* = Sp. *desecativo* = Pg. *deseccativo, dessecativo* = It. *disseccativo*; as *desiccate* + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* Drying; tending to dry.

II. *n.* That which dries or evaporates; an application that dries up secretions.

The ashes of a hedgehog are said to be a great *desiccative* of fistulas. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 979.

desiccator (des'i-kā-tọr), *n.* [< *desiccate* + *-or*.] **1.** One who or that which desiccates or dries. Specifically—(*a*) One who prepares desiccated foods. (*b*) A machine or an apparatus for drying something. A desiccator used in laboratories consists of a porcelain dish with depressions or saucers to receive the substances to be dried, with a closely fitting glass cover and a recipient for some absorbent of moisture. Commercial desiccators, or evaporators, for fruit, meat, vegetables, milk, etc. operate by the agency of heat, applied either directly or by means of a current of hot air.

2. Same as *exsiccator*.—**Tan-bark desiccator**, an apparatus for drying leached tan-bark. The bark is received on an endless apron, which passes through a hopper over the leaching-vat and carries a second hopper, from which it is passed between hollow heated rollers, which express the liquid. *E. H. Knight*.

desiccatory† (des'i-kā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *desiccate* + *-ory*.] Desiccative.

Pork is *desiccatory*, but it strengthens and passes easily.
Travels of Anacharsis, II. 467.

desiderable† (dē-sid'ė-ra-bl), *a.* [ME. *desiderable, desederabill*, < OF. *desiderable, desirable* (> E. *desirable*) = Sp. *desiderable*, < L. *desiderabilis*, desirable, < *desiderare*, desire: see *desiderate, v.*, and *desirable*.] Desirable; to be desired.

Sothely, Ihesu, *desederabill* es thi name, lufabyll and comfortabyll. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

desiderata, *n.* Plural of *desideratum*.

desiderate (dē-sid'ė-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *desiderated*, ppr. *desiderating*. [< L. *desideratus*, pp. of *desiderare*, long for, desire: see *desire*, the earlier form of the same word.] To feel a desire for or the want of; miss; desire.

We cannot look that his place can ever in all respects be so filled that there will not still be much, very much, to *desiderate*. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 10.

What we *desiderate* is something which may supersede the need of personal gifts by a far-reaching and infallible rule. *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 251.

desiderate† (dē-sid'ė-rāt), *n.* [Also *desiderat*; < L. *desideratum*: see *desideratum*.] A desire; a desired thing; preference.

And really gentlemen . . . deprive themselves of many advantages to improve their tyme, and do service to the *desiderats* of philosophy. *Evelyn*, To Mr. Maddox.

desideration (dē-sid-ė-rā'shọn), *n.* [= It. *desiderazione*, < L. *desideratio(n-)*, < *desiderare*, desire: see *desiderate, v.*] **1.** The act of desiderating, or of desiring with sense of want or regret.

Desire is aroused by hope, while *desideration* is inflicted by reminiscence. *W. Taylor*.

2. The thing desiderated; a desideratum. [Rare in both senses.]

desiderative (dē-sid'ė-rā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *désidératif* = It. *desiderativo*, < LL. *desiderativus*, desiderative, < L. *desideratus*, pp.: see *desiderate, v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having or implying desire; expressing or denoting desire: as, a *desiderative* verb.—**2.** Pertaining to a desiderative verb.

Apart from the probable identity of origin between the *desiderative* and the aoristic "s," there are many cases where any characteristic of *desiderative* formation is wanting (in Sanskrit). *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 3.

II. *n.* **1.** An object of desire; something desired.—**2.** In *gram.*, a verb formed from another verb, and expressing a desire of doing the action implied in the primitive verb.

desideratum (dē-sid-ė-rā'tum), *n.*; pl. *desiderata* (-tă). [= F. Sp. *desideratum*, < L. *desideratum*, something desired, neut. of *desideratus*, pp.: see *desiderate*.] Something desired or desirable; that which is lacking or required.

The great *desiderata* are taste and common sense.
Coleridge, Table-Talk.

To feel that the last word has been said on any subject is not a *desideratum* with the true philosopher, who knows full well that the truth he announces to-day will open half a dozen questions where it settles one.
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 292.

desidiose†, desidious† (dē-sid'i-ōs, -us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *desidioso*, < L. *desidiosus*, idle, lazy, < *desidia*, idleness, slothfulness, < *desidēre*, sit long, continue sitting, be idle, < *de*, down, + *sedēre*, sit: see *sit* and *sedentary*.] Idle; lazy; indolent.

Yee fight the battells of the Lord; bee neither *desidious* nor perfidious. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 75.

desidiousness† (dē-sid'i-us-nes), *n.* Idleness; laziness; indolence.

Now the Germans, perceiving our *desidiousness* and negligence, do send daily young scholars hither that spoileth them [ancient authors] and cutteth them out of libraries.
Leland, To Secretary Cromwell.

desightment (dē-sīt'ment), *n.* [< *de-* priv. + *sight* + *-ment*.] The act of making unsightly; disfigurement. [Rare.]

Substitute jury-masts at whatever *desightment* or damage in risk. *Times* (London).

design (dē-zīn' or -sīn'), *v.* [< OF. *designer, desseigner*, F. *désigner* = Pr. *designar, dezignar, desegnar* = Sp. Pg. *designar* = It. *designare*, < L. *designare*, also *dissignare*, mark out, point out, describe, design, contrive, < *de-* (or *dis-*) + *signare*, mark, < *signum*, a mark: see *sign*, and cf. *assign, consign*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To draw the outline or figure of, especially of a proposed work of art; trace out; sketch, as a pattern or model.

In the Flore of one of the Octogone Towers they have *designed* with great accurateness and neatness with Ink an Universal Map in a vast Circle.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 53.

Thus while they speed their pace, the prince *designs*
The new-elected seat, and draws the lines. *Dryden*.

Hence—**2.** To plan or outline in general; determine upon and mark out the principal features or parts of, as a projected thing or act; plan; devise.

The Roman bridges were *designed* on the same grand scale as their aqueducts, though from their nature they of course could not possess the same grace and lightness.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 374.

3. To contrive for a purpose; project for the attainment of a particular end; form in idea, as a scheme.

Ask of politicians the end for which laws were originally *designed*, and they will answer, . . . "As a protection for the poor and weak, against the oppression of the rich and powerful." *Burke*, Vind. of Nat. Society.

The experimenter can only obtain the result which his experiment is *designed* to obtain.
E. R. Lankester, Degeneration, p. 9.

4. To devote to mentally; set apart in intention; intend.

One of those places was *designed* by the old man to his son. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

I *design* him to be the refuge of the family in their distress. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 30.

We now began to think ourselves *designed* by the stars to something exalted. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, x.

His lordship is patriarchal in his taste—one wife at a time was insufficient, and he *designed* us the honour of his left hand. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xl.

We fear that Allston and Greenough did not foresee and *design* all the effect they produce on us. *Emerson*, Art.

5. To purpose; intend; mean: with an infinitive as object: as, he *designs* to write an essay, or to study law.

In the afternoon . . . we took our leaves of Damascus and shaped our course for Tripoli; *designing* in the way to see Balbeck, and the Cedars of Libanus.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 133.

6†. To mark out by tokens; indicate; point out; designate; appoint.

King Edward the Confessor being himself without Issue, had in his Life-time sent into Hungary for his Nephew Edward, called the Outlaw, the Son of Edmund Ironside, with a purpose to *design* him his Successor in the Crown.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 19.

We examined the witnesses, and found them fall short of the matter of threatening, and not to agree about the reviling speeches, and, beside, not able to *design* certainly the men that had so offended.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 172.

7†. To signify.

'Tis much pity, madam,
You should have had any reason to retain
This sign of grief, much less the thing *designed*.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, ii. 3.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To do original work in a graphic or plastic art; compose a picture, or make an original plan, as an architect, a landscape-gardener, or an inventor.—**2.** To invent.—**3†.** To set out or start, with a certain destination in view; direct one's course.

From this citty she *designed* for Collin [Cologne], conducted by the Earl of Arundell.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 10, 1641.

The venturous merchant who *design'd* more far . . .
Shall here unlade him, and depart no more.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, l. 1198.

At this Isle we thought to have sold our Sugar among the English Ships that came hither for Salt; but failing there, we *design'd* for Trinidada, an Island near the main, inhabited by the Spaniards. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 57.

design (dē-zīn′ or -sīn′), *n.* [= OF. *dessein, desseing, desing*, F. *dessein*, design; from the verb.] **1.** A drawing, especially in outline or little more; any representation made with pencil, pen, or brush.—**2.** A plan or an outline in general; any representation or statement of the main parts or features of a projected thing or act; specifically, in *arch.*, a plan of an edifice, as represented by the ground-plans, elevations, sections, and whatever other drawings may be necessary to guide its construction.

Internally the architect has complete command of the situation; he can suit his *design* to his colours, or his colours to his *design*. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 35.

3. Artistic invention in drawing or sculpture; the practical application of artistic principles or exercise of artistic faculties; the art of designing.

Design is not the offspring of idle fancy; it is the studied result of accumulative observation and delightful habit. *Ruskin.*

4. The arrangement or combination of the details of a picture, a statue, or an edifice.

Silent light
Slept on the painted walls, wherein were wrought
Two grand *designs*. *Tennyson*, Princess, vii.

Though great elegance is found in parts, Italy can hardly produce a single church which is satisfactory as a *design*, or which would be intelligible without first explaining the basework of those true styles from which its principal features have been borrowed.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 428.

5. A scheme or plan in the mind; purpose; intention; aim.

Now, it is a Rule, that great *Designs* of State should be Mysteries till they come to the very Act of Performance, and then they should turn to Exploits.
Howell, Letters, I. iv. 17.

Envious commands, invented with *design*
To keep them low whom knowledge might exalt.
Milton, P. L., iv. 524.

One might think the atmosphere was made transparent with this *design*, to give man, in the heavenly bodies, the perpetual presence of the sublime. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 15.

Specifically—**6.** An intention or a plan to act in some particular way; a project; especially, in a bad sense, a plan to do something harmful or illegal: commonly with *upon*.

He believes nothing to be in them that dissent from him, but faction, innovation, and particular *designes*.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xi.

After Christmas we went back again to the Northward, having a *design upon* Arica, a strong Town advantageously situated in the hollow of the Elbow or bending of the Peruvian Coast. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. iv., Int.

He uses no artifice in the world, but makes use of men's *designs upon* him to get a maintenance out of them.
Steele, Spectator, No. 264.

7. Contrivance; adaptation of means to a preconceived end: as, the evidence of *design* in a watch.

See what a lovely shell, . . .
With delicate spire and whorl,
How exquisitely minute,
A miracle of *design*! *Tennyson*, Maud, xxiv.

The so-called intelligent *design* and execution of an act neither implies the existence of a pre-designing consciousness nor requires the intervention of any extra-physical agency in the individual organism.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 85.

8. The purpose for which something exists or is done; the object or reason for something; the final purpose.

The *design* of these pools seems to have been to receive the rain water for the common uses of the city, and probably even to drink in case of necessity.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 26.

Something must suggest the *design*, and present ideas of the means tending thereto, before we can enter upon the prosecution. *A. Tucker*, Light of Nature, III. viii.

Argument from design, the argument that the world must have an intelligent creator, because in the anatomy of animals and in other things there is seen an adaptation of means to ends of too elaborate and detailed a kind to be otherwise accounted for.—**School of design**, or **academy of design**, an institution in which persons are instructed in the arts or principles of design, especially as applied in manufacture; sometimes, an association of artists which holds periodical art exhibitions, and also carries on courses of instruction in the fine arts, with the object of educating artists, and of promoting art in general by diffusing knowledge of it and taste for it. See *academy*, 3.=**Syn. 1.** Drawing, outline, draft, delineation.—**5.** *Project, Scheme*, etc. (see *plan*, *n.*), intent, aim, mark, object.

designable (dē-zī′- or dē-sī′na-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **designabilis*, < *designare*, design: see *design, designate.*] **1.** Capable of being designed or marked out; distinguishable. [Rare.]

The *designable* parts of these corpuscles are therefore unseparable, because there is no vacuity at all intercepted between them. *Boyle*, Works, I. 413.

2. Capable of being designed or portrayed.

designate (des′ig-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *designated*, ppr. *designating*. [< L. *designatus*, pp. of *dēsignare*, design: see *design, v.*] **1.** To mark out or indicate by visible lines, marks, description, name, or something known and determinate: as, to *designate* the limits of a country; to *designate* the spot where a star appears in the heavens; to *designate* the place where the troops landed, or shall land.—**2.** To point out; distinguish from others by indication; name; settle the identity of: as, to be able to *designate* every individual who was concerned in a riot.—**3.** To appoint; select or distinguish for a particular purpose; assign: with *for*, *to*, or an infinitive: as, to *designate* an officer *for* the command of a station; this captain was *designated to* the command of the party, or to command the party.

A mere savage would decide the question of equality by a trial of bodily strength, *designating* the man that could lift the heaviest beam to be the legislator.
J. Barlow, Advice to the Privileged Orders, i. 27.

=**Syn. 2.** To mention, characterize, specify.—**3.** To allot.

designate (des′ig-nāt), *a.* [< L. *designatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Appointed; marked out. [Obsolete in general use.]

Richard Plantagenet, Duke of Glocester, . . . was the younger son of Sir Richard Plantagenet, the fourth son of that royal family, and King of England, *designate* by King Henry the Sixth. *Sir G. Buck*, Hist. Richard III., p. 3.

Bishop designate, a priest nominated by royal or other authority to a vacant bishopric, but not yet elected or consecrated.

designation (des-ig-nā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *désignation* = Pr. *dezignacio* = Sp. *designacion* = Pg. *designação* = It. *designazione*, < L. *designatio(n-)*, < *designare*, pp. *designatus*, design: see *design, v., designate, v.*] **1.** The act of pointing or marking out; a distinguishing from others; indication: as, the *designation* of an estate by boundaries.

This is a plain *designation* of the duke of Marlborough: one kind of stuff used to fatten land is called marle, and every body knows that borough is a name for a town.
Swift.

2. Nomination; appointment: as, a claim to a throne grounded on the *designation* of a predecessor.

He is an High-priest, and a Saviour all-sufficient. First, by his Father's eternal *designation*.
Hopkins, Sermons, xxv.

3. A selecting and appointing; assignment: as, the *designation* of an officer to a particular command.—**4.** The application of a word to indicate or name a particular thing or things; denotation.

Finite and infinite seem to be . . . attributed primarily in their first *designation* only to those things which have parts. *Locke.*

5. Description; character; disposition.

Such are the accidents which, sometimes remembered, and perhaps sometimes forgotten, produced that particular *designation* of mind, and propensity for some certain science or employment, which is commonly called Genius.
Johnson.

6. That which designates; a distinctive appellation; specifically, an addition to a name, as of title, profession, trade, or occupation, to distinguish the person from others.—**7.** In *Scots law*, the setting apart of manses and glebes for the clergy from the church lands of the parish by the presbytery of the bounds.—**8.** In *oyster-culture:* (*a*) A right to plant oysters in a given piece of ground designated for such purpose by oyster-commissioners or other authority. (*b*) The ground itself so designated. [U. S.]

=**Syn. 6.** *Appellation*, etc. See *name, n.*

designative (des′ig-nā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *désignatif* = Pr. *designatiu* = Sp. Pg. *designativo*, < ML. **designativus* (adv. *designative*), < L. *designatus*, pp. of *designare*, design, designate: see *design, designate.*] Serving to designate or indicate.

designator (des′ig-nā-tọr), *n.* [< L. *designator*, < *designare*, designate: see *designate.*] **1.** One who designates or points out.—**2.** In *Rom. antiq.*, an officer who assigned to each person his rank and place in public shows and ceremonies; a marshal or master of ceremonies.

designatory (des′ig-nā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **designatorius*, < *designare*, designate: see *designate.*] That designates; designative. *Imp. Dict.*

designedly (dē-zī′- or dē-sī′ned-li), *adv.* By design; purposely; intentionally: opposed to *accidentally, ignorantly*, or *inadvertently*.

Most of the Egyptians often lie *designedly*.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 398.

Art creates as imagination pictures, regularly without conscious law, *designedly* without conscious aim.
Helmholtz, Sensations of Tone (trans.), p. 569.

designedness (dē-zī′- or dē-sī′ned-nes), *n.* The attribute or quality of being designed or intended; contrivance. *Barrow.* [Rare.]

designer (dē-zī′- or dē-sī′nėr), *n.* **1.** One who designs, plans, or plots; one who frames a scheme or project; a contriver.

It has therefore always been both the rule and practice for such *designers* to suborn the publick interest, to countenance and cover their private. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

2. In *manuf.* and the *fine arts*, one who conceives or forms a design of any kind, including designs for decorative work; one who invents or arranges motives and patterns for ornamental or artistic purposes.

The Latin poets, and the *designers* of the Roman medals, lived very near one another, and were bred up to the same relish for wit and fancy. *Addison.*

designful† (dē-zīn′- or dē-sīn′fûl), *a.* [< *design* + *-ful*, 1.] Full of design; designing.

designfulness† (dē-zīn′- or dē-sīn′fûl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being designful or given to artifice.

Base *designfulness*, and malitious cunning.
Barrow, Works, II. vii.

designing (dē-zī′- or dē-sī′ning), *a.* [< *design* + *-ing*2.] Artful; insidious; intriguing; contriving schemes.

'Twould shew me poor, indebted, and compell'd,
Designing, mercenary; and I know
You would not wish to think I could be bought.
Southern.

I have passed my days among a parcel of cool, *designing* beings, and have contracted all their suspicious manner in my own behaviour.
Goldsmith, To Rev. Henry Goldsmith.

=**Syn.** Wily, cunning, crafty, tricky, sly.

designless (dē-zīn′- or dē-sīn′les), *a.* [< *design* + *-less.*] Aimless; heedless.

That *designless* love of sinning and ruining his own soul.
Hammond, Works, IV. 513.

designlessly (dē-zīn′- or dē-sīn′les-li), *adv.* Unintentionally; aimlessly; without design.

In this great concert of his whole creation, the *designlessly* conspiring voices are as differing as the conditions of the respective singers. *Boyle.*

designment†, *n.* [< *design* + *-ment.*] **1.** Design; sketch; delineation.

For though some meaner artist's skill were shown
In mingling colours, or in placing light;
Yet still the fair *designment* was his own.
Dryden, Death of Oliver Cromwell, l. 96.

2. Purpose; aim; intent; plot.

Know his *designments*, and pursue mine own.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iii. 2.

She received advice both of the king's desperate estate and of the duke's *designments* against her.
Sir J. Hayward.

3. Enterprise; undertaking.

The desperate tempest hath so bang'd the Turks,
That their *designment* halts. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1.

desilicated (dē-sil′i-kā-ted), *a.* [< *de-* priv. + *silica* + *-ate*2 + *-ed*2.] Deprived of silica: as, *desilicated* rock.

desilicidation (dē-si-lis-i-dā′shọn), *n.* [< *de-* priv. + *silic*(*on*) + *-id-* + *-ation.*] The removal from a substance of silicon or any of its compounds.

desilicification (dē-si-lis″i-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* [< *desilicify*: see *-fy* and *-ation.*] Same as *desilicidation.*

desilicify (dē-si-lis′i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *desilicified*, ppr. *desilicifying*. [< *de-* priv. + *silic*(*on*) + *-fy.*] Same as *desiliconize.*

desilicized (dē-sil′i-sīzd), *a.* [< *de-* priv. + *silic*(*on*) + *-ize* + *-ed*2.] Freed from silicon or its compounds.

desiliconize (dē-sil′i-kọn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *desiliconized*, ppr. *desiliconizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *silicon* + *-ize.*] To free from silicon or any of its compounds. Also *desilicify.*

The decarbonizing and *desiliconizing* of iron by the action of an oxidizing atmosphere is the essential feature of the processes of refining pig iron. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 333.

desilver (dē-sil′vėr), *v. t.* [< *de-* priv. + *silver.*] To deprive of silver; extract the silver contained in: as, to *desilver* lead.

desilverization (dē-sil″vėr-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *desilverize* + *-ation.*] The act or process of depriving lead of the silver present in its ore. Also spelled *desilverisation.*

desilverize (dē-sil′vėr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *desilverized*, ppr. *desilverizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *silver* + *-ize.*] To separate silver from, as from its combination with other metals, and especially from lead. See *pattinsonize*, and *Parkes*

process and *Pattinson process*, under *process*. Also spelled *desilverise*.

desinence (des'i-nens), *n.* [< OF. *desinence*, F. *désinence* = Sp. Pg. *desinencia* = It. *desinenza*, ending, termination, < NL. **desinentia*, < L. *desinen(t-)s*, closing: see *desinent*.] Ending; close; termination; specifically, in *gram.*, the termination or formative or inflectional suffix of a word.

Fettering together the series of the verses, with the bonds of like cadence or *desinence* of rhyme.
Bp. Hall, Satires, Postscript.

desinent (des'i-nent), *a.* [< L. *desinen(t-)s*, ppr. of *desinere*, cease, end, close, < *de*, off, + *sinere*, leave.] Ending; terminal.

Six tritons, . . . their upper parts human, . . . their *desinent* parts fish. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Blackness.

desipience (dē-sip'i-ens), *n.* [= Sp. *desipiencia*, < L. *desipientia*, foolishness, < *desipien(t-)s*, foolish: see *desipient*.] Silliness; trifling; nonsense. [Rare.]

The *desipience* of such a man as John Locke is never out of place, and is as sweet to listen to now as it could have been to his thoughtful and affectionate self to indulge in.
Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 3d ser., Int., p. 37.

desipient (dē-sip'i-ent), *a.* [= Sp. *desipiente*, < L. *desipien(t-)s*, ppr. of *desipere*, be foolish, < *de-* priv. + *sapere*, be wise: see *sapient*.] Trifling; foolish; playful. *Smart.* [Rare.]

desirability (dē-zīr-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *desirable*: see *-bility*.] The state or quality of being desirable; desirableness.

desirable (dē-zīr'a-bl), *a.* [< ME. *desirable*, < OF. *desirable*, F. *désirable*; OF. also uncontracted *desiderable* (> E. *desiderable*) = Sp. *desiderable* (cf. Sp. *desecable* (= Pg. *desejavel*), < *desear* = Pg. *desejar*: see *desire*, *v.*) = It. *desiderabile*, < L. *desiderabilis*, desirable, < *desiderare*, long for, desire: see *desire*, *v.*] Worthy to be desired; that is to be wished for; fitted to excite a wish to possess.

Oh deare, sweete, and *desireable* child, how shall I part with all this goodness and virtue?
Evelyn, Diary, March 10, 1685.

Here are also strong Currents, sometimes setting one way, sometimes another; which . . . it is hard to describe with that Accuracy which is *desirable*.
Dampier, Voyages, II. iii. 2.

No school can avoid taking for the ultimate moral aim a *desirable* state of feeling, called by whatever name—gratification, enjoyment, happiness.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 15.

desirableness (dē-zīr'a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being desirable; desirability.

The human character . . . is so constituted that a man's desire for things he does not possess is not in proportion to their *desirableness*, but in proportion to the ease with which they seem attainable.
W. H. Mallock, Social Equality, p. 205.

The *desirableness* of a pleasure must always express its relation to some one else than the person desiring the enjoyment of the pleasure.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 309.

desirably (dē-zīr'a-bli), *adv.* In a desirable manner.

desirant†, *a.* [ME. *desiraunt*, < OF. *desirant*, ppr. of *desirer*, desire: see *desire*.] Desiring; desirous.

desire (dē-zīr'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *desired*, ppr. *desiring*. [< ME. *desiren*, *desyren*, < OF. *desirer*, earlier *desirrer*, F. *désirer* = Pr. *desirar* (cf. Sp. *desear* = Pg. *desejar*, desire, appar. in part of other origin) = It. *desirare*, *desiare*, *desiderare*, < L. *desiderare*, long for, desire, feel the want of, miss, regret, appar. < *de-* + *sidus* (*sider-*), a star (see *sidereal*), but the connection of thought is not clear; cf. *consider*. Cf. also *desiderate*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To wish or long for; be solicitous for; have a wish for the possession, enjoyment, or being of; crave or covet: as, to *desire* another's happiness; to *desire* the good of the commonwealth; to *desire* wealth or fame.

Neither shall any man *desire* thy land. Ex. xxxiv. 24.

Certainly that man were greedy of life who should *desire* to live when all the world were at an end.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, Pref.

When one is contented, there is no more to be *desired*; and where there is no more to be *desired*, there is an end of it. *Cervantes*, Don Quixote (trans.).

2. To express a wish to obtain; ask; request; pray for.

Then she said, Did I *desire* a son of my lord?
2 Kl. iv. 28.

So *desiring* leave to visite him sometimes, I went away.
Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 18, 1671.

I whispered him, and *desired* him to step aside a little with me. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 178.

3†. To invite.

I would *desire*
My famous cousin to our Grecian tents.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 5.

4†. To require; claim; call for.

A doleful case *desires* a dolefull song.
Spenser, Tears of the Muses.

5. To long for, as some lost object; regret; miss. [Archaic.]

He [Jehoram] reigned in Jerusalem eight years, and departed without being *desired*. 2 Chron. xxi. 20.

She shall be pleasant while she lives, and *desired* when she dies. *Jer. Taylor*, The Marriage Ring.

His chair *desires* him here in vain.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

=**Syn. 1.** To crave, want, hanker after, yearn for. —**2.** To beg, solicit, entreat.

II. *intrans.* To be in a state of desire or longing.

Tho *desired*[e] the quene muche after the nailes thre War-with our lord was Imailed to the tre.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 46.

For not to *desire* or admire, if a man could learn it, were more
Than to walk all day like the sultan of old in a garden of spice. *Tennyson*, Maud, iv. 7.

desire (dē-zīr'), *n.* [< ME. *desire*, *desir*, *desere*, < OF. *desir*, *desier*, F. *désir* (after the verb) = Pr. *desire*, *dezir* (cf. Sp. *deseo* = Pg. *desejo*) = It. *desiro*, *desire*, *desira*, *desia*, *desio*, *desiderio*, < L. *desiderium*, desire, longing, regret, < *desiderare*, desire, long for: see *desire*, *v.*] **1.** An emotion directed to the attainment or possession of an object from which pleasure, whether sensual, intellectual, or spiritual, is expected; a passion consisting in uneasiness for want of the object toward which it is directed, and the impulse to attain or possess it; in the widest sense, a state or condition of wishing.

But upon that Montayne to gon up this Monk had gret *desir*; and so upon a day he wente up.
Maundeville, Travels, p. 148.

And warm tears gushing from their eyes, with passionate *desire*
Of their kind manager. *Chapman*, Iliad, xvii. 380.

By this time the Pilgrims had a *desire* to go forward, and the Shepherds a *desire* they should; so they walked together towards the end of the Mountains.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 182.

Desire is the uneasiness a man finds in himself upon the absence of anything whose present enjoyment carries the idea of delight with it. *Locke*.

He cared little for wine or for beauty, but he desired riches with an ungovernable and insatiable *desire*.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

As *desire* is found to be the incentive to action where motives are readily analyzable, it is probably the universal incentive. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 43.

Desire always in the first instance looks outward to the object, and only indirectly through the object at the self; pleasure comes of the realisation of *desire*, but the *desire* is primarily for something else than the pleasure; and though it may gradually become tinctured by the consciousness of the subjective result, it can never entirely lose its objective reference. *E. Caird*, Hegel, p. 213.

2. A craving or longing; yearning, as of affection; longing inclination toward something.

Thy *desire* shall be to thy husband, and he shall rule over thee. Gen. iii. 16.

3. Appetency; sensual or natural tendency.

Fulfilling the *desires* of the flesh. Eph. ii. 3.

The secretion [of *Drosera*] dissolves bone, and even the enamel of teeth, but this is simply due to the large quantity of acid secreted, owing, apparently, to the *desire* of the plant for phosphorus. *Darwin*, Insectiv. Plants, p. 269.

4. A prayer; petition; request.

He will fulfil the *desire* of them that fear him.
Ps. cxlv. 19.

5. The object of longing; that which is wished for.

I knowe no better counseile, ne more trewe; and so shalt thow a-complisshe thy *desere* of thyn herte that thow art moste desiraunt. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 80.

The *desire* of all nations shall come. Hag. ii. 7.

Here Busca and the Emperour had their *desire*.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 26.

Baptism of desire. See *baptism*. =**Syn. 1** to **3.** Inclination, appetency, hankering, craving, eagerness, aspiration. See *wish*.

desiredly† (dē-zīr'ed-li), *adv.* In a desired manner; with desire. [Rare.]

O that I had my heat from thee, most holy fire! how sweetly dost thou burn! how secretly dost thou shine! how *desiredly* dost thou inflame me!
Quarles (tr. of S. August. Soliloq., xxxiv.), Emblems, v.

desireful (dē-zīr'fùl), *a.* [< *desire* + *-ful*, 1.] Full of desire or longing. [Rare.]

desirefulness (dē-zīr'fùl-nes), *n.* The state of being desireful; eager longing. [Rare.]

The pleasure of a goode turne is muche diminished whan it is at first obteyned. The *desirefulnesse* of our mindes muche augmenteth and encreaseth our pleasure.
Udall, Preface vnto the Kinges Maiestie.

desireless (dē-zīr'les), *a.* [< *desire* + *-less*.] Without desire; indifferent.

The appetite is dull and *desireless*.
Donne, Devotions, p. 25.

desirer (dē-zīr'ėr), *n.* One who desires, asks, or calls for; one who wishes or craves.

I will counterfeit the bewitchment of some popular man, and give it bountifully to the *desirers*.
Shak., Cor., ii. 3.

desirous (dē-zīr'us), *a.* [< ME. *desirous*, < OF. *desiros*, F. *désireux* = Pr. *desiros* (cf. Sp. *deseoso* = Pg. *desejoso*) = It. *desideroso*, < L. as if **desideriosus*, < *desiderium*, desire: see *desire*, *n.*] **1.** Wishing to obtain; wishful; solicitous; anxious; eager.

Be not *desirous* of his dainties: for they are deceitful meat. Prov. xxiii. 3.

Jesus knew that they were *desirous* to ask him.
John xvi. 19.

Behold at the door stood a great company of men, as *desirous* to go in, but durst not.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 105.

2†. Desirable.

The kynge de Cent chiualers hym socoured anoon with iiml men, whiche was a worthi knyght and *desirouse* in armes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 163.

desirously (dē-zīr'us-li), *adv.* With desire; with earnest wish or longing.

The people of God . . . do with their hearts acknowledge his right and title to them, and do most *desirously* close with him. *Bates*, Everlasting Rest of the Saints.

desirousness (dē-zīr'us-nes), *n.* The state of being desirous; affection or emotion of desire.

We shall find a common *desirousenes* in all men to seeke their welfare.
Trewnesse of the Christian Religion, p. 338 (Ord MS.).

desist (dē-sist' or -zist'), *v. i.* [< OF. *desister*, F. *désister* = Sp. Pg. *desistir* = It. *desistere*, < L. *desistere*, intr. leave off, cease, tr. set down, < *de*, down, + *sistere*, set, place, causal of *stare*, stand, = E. *stand*, q. v. Cf. *assist*, *consist*, *exist*, *insist*, *persist*, *resist*.] To stop; cease from some action or proceeding; forbear: used absolutely or with *from*.

Ceres, however, *desisted* not, but fell to her entreaties and lamentations afresh. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, xi.

What do we, then, but draw anew the model
In fewer offices; or, at least, *desist*
To build at all? *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 3.

Travelling after fortune is not the way to secure her; and, indeed, of late, I have *desisted from* the pursuit.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xx.

=**Syn.** To pause, stay, desist (from), leave (off), discontinue, give (over), break (off).

desistance, desistence (dē-sis'tans, -tens, or dē-zis'tans, -tens), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *desistencia*; as *desist* + *-ance*, *-ence*.] A desisting; a ceasing to act or proceed; a stopping.

Men usually give freeliest where they have not given before; and make it both the motive and excuse of their *desistance* from giving any more, that they have given already. *Boyle*, Works, I. 269.

The creature's sensations will ever prompt *desistance* from the more laborious course.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., II. 364.

desistive† (dē-sis'tiv or -zis'tiv), *a.* [= Pg. *desistivo*; as *desist* + *-ive*.] Ending; concluding. [Rare.]

desition† (dē-sish'ọn), *n.* [< L. as if **desitio(n-)*, < *desinere*, pp. *desitus*, cease: see *desinence*.] End; termination; conclusion.

The soul must be immortal and unsubject to death or *desition*. *The Soul's Immortality Defended* (1645), p. 27.

desitive† (des'i-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< L. as if **desitivus*, < *desitus*, pp. of *desinere*, cease: see *desinence*.] **I.** *a.* Final; conclusive.

Inceptive and *desitive* propositions are of this sort. The fogs vanish as the sun rises, but the fogs have not yet begun to vanish: therefore the sun is not yet risen.
Watts.

II. *n.* In *logic*, a proposition which relates to an end or termination.

Inceptives and *desitives*, which relate to the beginning or ending of anything: as, the Latin tongue is not yet forgotten. *Watts*, Logic, II. ii. 6.

desk (desk), *n.* [< ME. *deske*, a desk, reading-desk, < OF. **desque*, *disque*, F. *disque* = Sp. Pg. *disco* = It. *desco*, a table, < L. *discus*, a disk, quoit, ML. *discus*, also *desca*, a table, desk, whence also AS. *disc*, E. *dish*, and mod. E. *disc*, *disk*, and, through F., *dais*, which are thus all ult. the same word: see *dish*, *disk*, *dais*.] A table specially adapted for convenience in writing or reading, frequently made with a sloping top, which may lift on hinges to give access to an interior compartment, as in the ordinary form of school-desk, or combined with drawers, and sometimes with book-shelves; also, a frame or case with a sloping top, intended to rest on a table, and to hold a book or paper conveniently for reading or writing.

The name is sometimes extended to the whole structure or erection to which such a sloping frame is attached, as in the Church of England to the stall from which the morning and evening services are read, in Scotch churches to the stall of the precentor, and in the United States to the pulpit or the lectern in a church.

He is drawn leaning on a *desk*, with his Bible before him. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler.

Who first invented work, and bound the free
And holiday-rejoicing spirit down . . .
To that dry drudgery at the *desk's* dead wood?
Lamb, Work.

The pulpit, or as it is here [in Connecticut] called, the *desk*, was filled by three, if not four, Clergymen.
Kendall, Travels, I. 4.

They are common to every species of oratory, though of rarer use in the *desk*. *Adams*, Lectures on Rhetoric.

Roll-top desk. Same as *cylinder-desk*.

desk† (desk), *v. t.* [< *desk*, *n.*] To shut up in or as if in a desk; treasure up. [Rare.]

In a walnut shell was *desked*.
T. Tomkis (?), Albumazar, i. 3.

Or if you into some blind convent fly,
You're inquisition'd strait for heresy,
Unless your daring frontispiece can tell
News of a relic or brave miracle;
Then you are entertained and *deskt* up by
Our Ladie's psalter and the rosary.
John Hall, Poems, p. 2.

desk-cloth (desk'klôth), *n.* *Eccles.*, the hanging of the lectern.

desk-work (desk'wėrk), *n.* Work done at a desk; habitual writing, as that of a clerk or a literary man.

All my poor scrapings from a dozen years
Of dust and *deskwork*. *Tennyson*, Sea Dreams.

desma (des'mä), *n.*; pl. *desmata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *δέσμα*, a band, < *δεῖν*, bind.] A kind of sponge-spicule of polyaxial or irregular figure. See the extract.

Amongst one group of Lithistid sponges (Rhabdocrepida) the normal growth of a strongyle is arrested at an early stage; it then serves as a nucleus upon which further silica is deposited, and in such a manner as to produce a very irregularly branching sclere or *desma*, within which the fundamental strongyle can be seen enclosed.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 417.

desmachymatous (des-ma-kī'ma-tus), *a.* [< *desmachyme* (*-chymat-*) + *-ous*.] Connective, as a sponge-tissue; specifically, of or pertaining to desmachyme: as, a *desmachymatous* sheath. *Sollas*.

desmachyme (des'ma-kīm), *n.* [< Gr. *δέσμα*, a bond, fetter, + *χυμός*, juice, *χύμα*(*τ-*), a liquid: see *chyme*[1].] The proper connective tissue of sponges, arising from desmacytes.

Desmacidon (des-mas'i-don), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Desmacidonidæ*. *Bowerbank*, 1862.

Desmacidonidæ (des-mas-i-don'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Desmacidon* + *-idæ*.] A family of marine sponges, of the order *Cornacuspongiæ*, typified by the genus *Desmacidon*, having diversiform megascleres and chelate microscleres. The genera are numerous, and the family is divided into the subfamilies *Esperellinæ* and *Ectyoninæ*.

desmacyte (des'ma-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *δέσμα*, a band, fetter, + *κύτος*, a hollow.] One of the cells of connective tissue which occur in most sponges. They are usually long fusiform bodies, consisting of a clear, colorless, and often minutely fibrillated sheath, surrounding a highly refractive axial fiber, which is deeply stained by reagents. In some cases the desmacyte is simply a nucleated fusiform cell, with granular contents, fibrillated toward the ends.

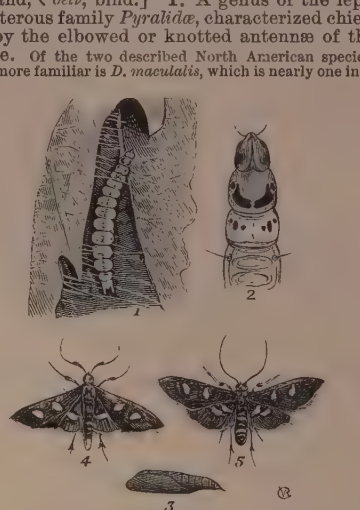
desman (des'man), *n.* [Also sometimes *dæsman*; = F. *desman* = G. *desman*, < Sw. *desmanråtta*, a desman, lit. 'musk-rat,' < *desman*, musk; cf. Dan. *desmer*, musk; Icel. *des*, musk, in comp. *des-hūs* (Cleasby), musk-box, smelling-box (*hūs*, house, case), *des-köttr* (Haldorsen), 'musk-cat,' civet-cat (*köttr*, cat), *des-lygt* (Haldorsen), the smell of musk (*lygt*, prop. *lykt*, = Dan. *lugt*, smell); the second element of the Sw. name (*råtta*, rat) being ignored in the E., F., and G. word.] 1. A musk-shrew or musk-rat: the name of two distinct species of aquatic insectivorous mammals of the genus *Myogale* or *Galemys*, constituting the subfamily *Myogalinæ* (which see). The Muscovitic desman, *M. moschata* or *muscovitica*, is common on the Volga and the Don; it is about 8 inches long, swims and dives with great facility, and lives in holes in the banks. The Pyrenean desman, *M. pyrenaica*, is a smaller species with a relatively longer tail, found in southwestern Europe.

Muscovitic Desman (*Myogale moschata*).

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A generic name of the musk-shrews. *Lacépède*.

desmata, *n.* Plural of *desma*.

Desmia (des'mi-ä), *n.* [NL. (cf. *Dasmia* for *Desmia*), < Gr. *δέσμιος*, binding, bound, < *δεσμός*, a band, < *δεῖν*, bind.] 1. A genus of the lepidopterous family *Pyralidæ*, characterized chiefly by the elbowed or knotted antennæ of the male. Of the two described North American species, the more familiar is *D. maculalis*, which is nearly one inch



Grape-leaf Folder (*Desmia maculalis*).
1, caterpillar in folded leaf; 2, head and anterior joints, enlarged; 3, chrysalis; 4, male moth, and 5, female moth, natural size.

in expanse of wings. The general color is brownish black, with a metallic luster. The fore wings bear two large oval white spots, and the hind wings one, usually divided in the female. The larva folds grape-leaves, and is known as the *grape-leaf folder*.

2. A genus of cœlenterates, of the family *Turbinolidæ*. *Edwards and Haime*, 1848.

desmid, desmidian (des'mid, des-mid'i-an), *n.* A plant of the order *Desmidiaceæ*.

Desmidiaceæ, Desmidieæ (des-mid-i-ā'sē-ē, des-mi-dī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Desmidium* (< Gr. as if **δεσμίδιον*, dim. of *δεσμός*, a band, chain), the typical genus, + *-aceæ*, *-eæ*.] A natural order of microscopic unicellular fresh-water algæ, belonging to the class *Conjugatæ*. They are usually free, but sometimes united in chains which are embedded in mucilage. The cells are cylindrical or fusiform, and sometimes have horn-like processes; or the general outline is circular or elliptic and variously divided, the principal constriction in the middle forming symmetrical halves. Many of the forms are very beautiful. Reproduction takes place by cell-division at the middle and by conjugation. *Desmidiaceæ* differ from *Diatomaceæ* in their green color and the absence of silex. See cut under *Closterium*.

desmidian, *n.* See *desmid*.

Desmidieæ, *n. pl.* See *Desmidiaceæ*.

desmidiologist (des-mid-i-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *desmidiology* + *-ist*.] A botanist who has made a special study of the *Desmidiaceæ*.

desmidiology (des-mid-i-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< NL. *Desmidium* (see *Desmidiaceæ*) + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The scientific study of *Desmidiaceæ*.

desmine (des'min), *n.* [< Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, ligament, also, as *δεσμή*, a bundle (< *δεῖν*, bind), + *-ine*[2].] A zeolitic mineral commonly occurring in tufts or bundles of crystals. Also called *stilbite* (which see).

Desmiospermeæ (des″mi-ō-spėr'mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δέσμιος*, binding (see *Desmia*), + *σπέρμα*, seed, + *-eæ*.] A division of algæ, of the order *Floridеæ*, in which the spores are arranged in definite series with respect to a placenta or common point of attachment.

desmitis (des-mī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, ligament, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of a ligament.

desmo-. [NL., etc., < Gr. *δεσμό-ς*, a band or bond, anything for binding or fastening, a halter, cable, strap, chain, etc., < *δεῖν*, bind, fasten.] An element in compound words of Greek origin, meaning a 'band,' 'bond,' or 'ligament.'

Desmobacteria (des″mō-bak-tē'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, + *βακτήριον*, a staff (mod. bacterium, bacteria).] A group of genera of filiform bacteria with elongated cylindrical joints, isolated, or united into more or less extended chains. It includes the genera *Bacillus*, *Leptothrix*, etc.

Desmobrya (des-mob'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, chain, + *βρύον*, a kind of mossy seaweed.] Ferns in which the fronds are produced at the tip of the rootstock or caudex, and the stipes are continuous with it (not articulated). This is the case with most ferns; but in the tribe represented by *Polypodium* the stipes are articulated with the rootstock (eremobryoid).

desmobryoid (des-mob'ri-oid), *a.* [< *Desmobrya* + *-oid*.] Resembling or having the characters of the *Desmobrya*.

Desmodactyli (des-mō-dak'ti-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *desmodactylus*: see *desmodactylous*.] A name given by Forbes to the family *Eurylæmidæ* considered as a superfamily group of *Passeres*, and distinguished from all other *Passeres* (or *Eleutherodactyli*) by having a strong band joining the muscles of the hind toe, as in many non-passerine birds.

desmodactylous (des-mō-dak'ti-lus), *a.* [< NL. *desmodactylus*, < Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, + *δάκτυλος*, finger, toe.] Having the flexor tendons of the toes bound together, as in the *Desmodactyli*: distinguished from *eleutherodactylous*.

Desmodidæ (des-mod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Desmodus* (stem prop. *Desmodont-*) + *-idæ*.] The *Desmodontes* as a family of bats.

Desmodium (des-mō'di-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if **δεσμώδης*, like a chain, < *δεσμός*, a chain, + *εἶδος*, form. Cf. *desmoid*.] A genus of leguminous plants, herbs or shrubs, with pinnately trifoliate (rarely simple) leaves, small flowers, and flat, deeply lobed and jointed pods. Each joint of the pod is one-seeded and usually covered with minute hooked hairs. There are about 125 species, tropical in Asia, and also extra-tropical in America, Africa, and Australia. The United States flora includes 35 species. The most remarkable member of the genus is an Indian species, *D. gyrans*, the telegraph-plant, so called from the spontaneous movement of its leaflets.

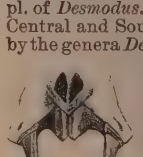
Telegraph-plant (*Desmodium gyrans*).

desmodont (des'mō-dont), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* In *conch.*, of or pertaining to the *Desmodonta*.

II. *n.* One of the *Desmodonta*.

Desmodonta (des-mō-don'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A group or order of bivalve mollusks, with the hinge-teeth absent or irregular (in the latter case connected by the ligamental processes), two equal muscular impressions or ciboria, and a sinuate pallial line. It includes the families *Myidæ*, *Anatinidæ*, *Mactridæ*, *Solenidæ*, etc.

Desmodontes (des-mō-don'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Desmodus*. Cf. *Desmodidæ*.] A group of Central and South American bats, represented by the genera *Desmodus* and *Diphylla*, and sometimes elevated to the rank of a family, *Desmodidæ*. They have a long intestine-like cæcal diverticulum of the stomach, into which the blood that they suck flows and in which it is stored; incisors 1 in each upper and 2 in each lower half-jaw, the upper pair being very large and trenchant, and making with the lower an incised or punctured wound; the molars 1 in each half-jaw (in *Diphylla*) or none (in *Desmodus*); no tail; small interfemoral membrane; a short calcar or none; and a short conical snout with distinct nose-leaf. The bats of this remarkable group



Teeth of Blood-sucking Bat (*Desmodus rufus*), much enlarged.

True Vampire, or Blood-sucking Bat (*Desmodus rufus*).

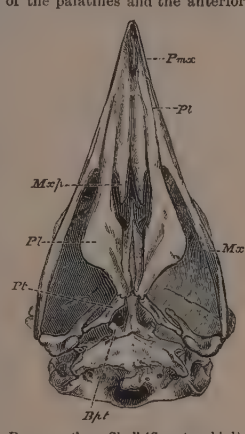
are the true vampires, in the sense of bloodsuckers, and the only ones in the new world known to have the habit, though the term *vampire* is commonly applied, like the name of the genus *Vampyrus*, to numerous large insectivorous and frugivorous species of a different section.

Desmodus (des′mō-dus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, chain, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A remarkable genus of South American phyllostomine bats, typical of the group *Desmodontes*, family *Phyllostomatidæ*, having no molar teeth and no calcar. *D. rufus*, a common and troublesome blood-sucking species, is the type.

Desmognathæ (des-mog′nā-thē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. (sc. L. *aves*, birds) of *desmognathus*: see *desmognathous*.] In Huxley's classification of birds (1867), a group exhibiting what is called the "bound-palate" type of structure of the upper jaw, as in those wading and swimming birds which are not schizognathous, in the birds of prey, and in various non-passerine perching birds. See *desmognathism*.

Desmognathidæ (des-mog-nath′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Desmognathus* + *-idæ*.] A family of gradient or tailed amphibians, typified by the genus *Desmognathus*. The series of palatine teeth are transverse, and on the posterior portion of vomers; the dentigerous plates are on the parasphenoid; the vertebræ are opisthocœlian; the parasphenoid teeth are in two elongate patches; and the tongue is free laterally and behind.

desmognathism (des-mog′nā-thizm), *n.* [As *desmognath-ous* + *-ism*.] In *ornith.*, the "bound-palate" type of palatal structure, such as is exhibited, for example, by a duck, pelican, hawk, or parrot; the state or quality of being desmognathous. The vomer is either abortive or very small (when existing it usually tapers to a point in front); the maxillopalatines are united across the median line, either directly or by means of ossifications in the nasal septum; and the posterior ends of the palatines and the anterior ends of the pterygoids articulate directly with the rostrum of the sphenoid (as in schizognathism). Recognized varieties of this formation are: (*a*) direct; (*b*) indirect; (*c*) imperfectly direct; (*d*) imperfectly indirect; (*e*) double; (*f*) compound. *W. K. Parker*, Encyc. Brit.



Desmognathous Skull (Secretary-bird). *Pmx*, premaxilla; *Pl*, palatine; *Mx/*, maxillopalatine; *Mx*, maxilla; *Pt*, pterygoid; *Bpt*, basipterygoid process.

desmognathous (des-mog′nā-thus), *a.* [⟨ NL. *desmognathus*, ⟨ Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, + *γνάθος*, a jaw.] Having the "bound-palate" type of structure; exhibiting desmognathism; belonging or relating to the *Desmognathæ*: as, a *desmognathous* palate; a *desmognathous* bird.

Desmognathus (des-mog′nā-thus), *n.* [NL. (S. F. Baird, 1849), ⟨ Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] A genus of tailed amphibians, typical of the family *Desmognathidæ*.

desmography (des-mog′ra-fi), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, ligament, + *-γραφία*, ⟨ *γράφειν*, write.] A description of the ligaments of the body.

desmoid (des′moid), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, bundle, ligament, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling a bundle. Specifically—(*a*) In *pathol.*, applied to certain firm and tough fibromata or tumors which, on section, present numerous white, glistening fibers, intimately interwoven or arranged in bundles, constituting circles or loops intercrossing one another. (*b*) In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, ligamentous; tendinous; aponeurotic; sinewy: said of fibrous tissues which bind parts together.

desmology (des-mol′ō-ji), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, ligament, + *-λογία*, ⟨ *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The anatomy of the ligaments.

Desmomyaria (des″mō-mī-ā′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, + *μῦς*, a muscle (see *mouse*, *muscle*), + *-aria*.] A group of free-swimming tunicates or ascidians, the salps, regarded as an order of *Thaliacea*: opposed to *Cyclomyaria*. See *Salpidæ*.

Desmoncus (des-mong′kus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, + *ὄγκος*, barb; so called from the long, attenuate, and strongly hooked ends of the leafstalks.] A genus of palms found in the forests of tropical America. They have long, slender, flexible stems, climbing among the branches of trees by the stout recurved spines which arm the elongated rachis of the pinnate leaves. The fruit is small and globose. There are about 25 species.

desmopelmous (des-mō-pel′mus), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, + *πέλμα*, the sole of the foot, + *-ous*.] In *ornith.*, having the plantar tendons bound together; having the flexor hallucis muscle connected by a band with the flexor digitorum, so that the hind toe cannot be bent independently of the front toes. The several ways in which the union occurs are distinguished as *antiopelmous*, *sympelmous*, and *heteropelmous*: opposed to *nomopelmous* or *schizopelmous*: as, a *desmopelmous* disposition of the tendons; a *desmopelmous* bird.

Desmoscolex (des-mō-skō′leks), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, + *σκώληξ*, a worm, esp. the earthworm.] The typical genus of nematoid threadworms of the family *Desmoscolicidæ*, notable in having the body much more distinctly segmented than that of other *Nematoidea*, and the papillæ and setæ resembling those of annelids.

Desmoscolicidæ (des″mō-skō-lis′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Desmoscolex* (*-lic-*) + *-idæ*.] An aberrant group of nematoid worms, typified by the genus *Desmoscolex*.

Desmosticha (des-mos′ti-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, + *στίχος*, a row, a line.] The endocyclic or regular sea-urchins, having the ambulacra equal and band-like, and not expanded as in the *Petalosticha* or spatangoids. The group consists of the families *Cidaridæ*, *Echinidæ*, *Echinometridæ*, etc. See cuts under *Cidaris* and *Echinus*.

desmostichous (des-mos′ti-kus), *a.* [⟨ *Desmosticha* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Desmosticha*.

desmoteuthid (des-mō-tū′thid), *n.* A squid of the family *Desmoteuthidæ*.

Desmoteuthidæ (des-mō-tū′thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Desmoteuthis* + *-idæ*.] A family of decacerous cephalopods, typified by the genus *Desmoteuthis*. The body is much elongated, and the siphon has three peculiar special thickenings, or raised processes, in its basal portion.

Desmoteuthis tenera.

Desmoteuthis (des-mō-tū′this), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, + *τευθίς*, a squid.] A genus of squids, giving name to the family *Desmoteuthidæ*: a synonym of *Taonius*.

desmotomy (des-mot′ō-mi), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, ligament, + *-τομία*, ⟨ *τομός*, cutting: see *anatomy*.] The act or art of dissecting ligaments.

desocialization (dē-sō″shal-i-zā′-shon), *n.* [⟨ **desocializē* (⟨ *de-priv.* + *social* + *-ize*) + *-ation*.] The act of rendering unsocial; the derangement or loss of social instincts or habits. Also spelled *desocialisation*.

Their [hysterical women's] example proves also how the derangement of the social sense leads naturally and inevitably to a deterioration of moral feeling and will; it is demoralization following *desocialisation*.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 258.

desolate (des′ō-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *desolated*, ppr. *desolating*. [⟨ ME. *desolaten*, ⟨ L. *desolatus*, pp. of *desolare* (> It. *desolare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *desolar* = F. *désoler*), leave alone, forsake, abandon, ⟨ *de-* intensive + *solare*, make lonely, lay waste, desolate, ⟨ *solus*, alone: see *sole*2.] **1.** To render lonely, as a place or region, by depopulation or devastation; make desert; lay waste; ruin; ravage.

The island of Atlantis was not swallowed by an earthquake, but was *desolated* by a particular deluge. *Bacon.*

Those who with the gun, . . .
Worse than the season, *desolate* the fields.
Thomson, Winter.

Wind-blown hair
Of comets, *desolating* the dim air.
A. C. Swinburne, Anactoria.

We hear of storms washing away and *desolating* the islets [atolls] to an extent which astonished the inhabitants.
Darwin, Coral Reefs, p. 166.

2. To overwhelm with grief; afflict; make very sorry or weary: as, his heart was *desolated* by his loss; your misfortune *desolates* me; to be *desolated* by ennui. [In the last example a Gallicism.]

desolate (des′ō-lāt), *a.* [⟨ ME. *desolate*, *desolat*, ⟨ L. *desolatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **1.** Solitary; lonely; without companionship; forsaken.

Many a gentill lady he lefte wedowe, and many a gentill mayden *dysolat*, and with-outen counseile.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 596.

No one is so accursed by fate,
No one so utterly *desolate*,
But some heart, though unknown,
Responds unto his own.
Longfellow, Endymion.

Hope touched her heart; no longer *desolate*,
Deserted of all creatures did she feel.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 234.

2. Overwhelmed with grief; deprived of comfort; afflicted.

And in hym self they stode soo *desolate*;
Whanne kyng Boylyn saw they were putte to flight,
That in noo wise they wold no lenger fight.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 3083.

So Tamar remained *desolate* in her brother Absalom's house. 2 Sam. xiii. 20.

My heart within me is *desolate*. Ps. cxliii. 4.

3†. Destitute; lacking.

I were ryght now of tales *desolat*.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 33.

4. Destitute of inhabitants; uninhabited; lonely; abandoned: as, a *desolate* wilderness; *desolate* altars; *desolate* towers.

I will make the cities of Judah *desolate*, without an inhabitant. Jer. ix. 11.

Behold, your house is left unto you *desolate*. For I say unto you, Ye shall not see me henceforth, till ye shall say, Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord.
Mat. xxiii. 38, 39.

A *desolate* island. *Broome.*

This delicious Plain is now almost *desolate*, being suffer'd, for want of culture, to run up to rank weeds.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 53.

Any one who sees the *desolate* country about Jerusalem may conclude what a sad alteration all these parts have undergone since the time of Josephus, who says that the whole territory abounded in trees.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 24.

5†. Lost to shame; abandoned; dissolute.

Ever the heyer he is of estaat,
The more is he holden *desolaat*.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 136.

=**Syn. 1.** Companionless.—**2.** Forlorn, cheerless, miserable, wretched.—**4.** Abandoned, unfrequented, lonely, waste, wild, barren, dreary.

desolately (des′ō-lāt-li), *adv.* In a desolate manner; as one forsaken, abandoned, or overwhelmed with ruin or grief.

Nehemiah, whom all the pleasures of the Persian court could not satisfy, whilst Jerusalem was *desolately* miserable. *Bates*, Works, IV. iv.

desolateness (des′ō-lāt-nes), *n.* The state of being desolate, in any sense of the word.

In so great discomfort it hath pleased God some ways to regard my *desolateness*. *Bacon*, Works, VI. 38.

desolater (des′ō-lā-tėr), *n.* See *desolator*.

desolation (des-ō-lā′shon), *n.* [= F. *désolation* = Sp. *desolacion* = Pg. *desolação* = It. *desolazione*, ⟨ LL. *desolatio*(*n-*), ⟨ L. *desolare*: see *desolate*, *v.*] **1.** The act of desolating; destruction or expulsion of inhabitants; devastation; a laying waste.

What with your prayses of the countrey, and what with your discourse of the lamentable *desolation* thereof, made by those . . . Scottes, you have filled me with great compassion. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

Long e'er thou shalt be to Manhood grown,
Wide *Desolation* will lay waste this Town.
Congreve, Iliad.

2. A desolate place; a waste, devastated, or lifeless place or region.

How is Babylon become a *desolation* among the nations!
Jer. l. 23.

Let the rocks
Groan with continual surges; and behind me
Make all a *desolation*.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, ii. 2.

Some great world, as yet unknown, slow moving in the outer *desolation* beyond the remotest of the present planetary family. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 55.

3. A desolate or desolated condition or state; destruction; ruin.

Every kingdom divided against itself is brought to *desolation*. Mat. xii. 25.

Between York and Durham, the space of 60 Miles, for nine Years together, there was so utter *Desolation*, as that neither any House was left standing, nor any Ground tilled.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 25.

Choose them for your lords who spoil and burn whole countries and call *desolation* peace. *Fisher.*

The wide area of watery *desolation* was spread out in dreadful clearness around them.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, v. 7.

4. Personal affliction; the state of being desolate or forsaken; sadness.

The king shall mourn, and the prince shall be clothed with *desolation*. Ezek. vii. 27.

This bosom's *desolation*. *Byron.*

She rested, and her *desolation* came
Upon her, and she wept beside the way.
Tennyson, Geraint.

=**Syn. 1.** Ravage.—**3** and **4.** Misery, wretchedness, gloom.

desolator (des′ō-lā-tọr), *n.* [⟨ LL. *desolator*, ⟨ L. *desolare*, desolate: see *desolate*, *v.*] One who desolates or lays waste; that which desolates. Also spelled *desolater*.

He shall cause the sacrifice and oblation to cease, and commanding over a wing of abominations, be a *desolater* or make desolation. *J. Mede*, On Daniel, p. 39.

The *desolator* desolate!
The victor overthrown!
The arbiter of others' fate
A suppliant for his own.
Byron, Ode to Napoleon Buonaparte.

Pity, not scorn, I felt, though desolate
The *desolator* now.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, v. 25.

desolatory (des'ō-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [< LL. *desolatorius*, making desolate, < L. *desolatus*, pp.: see *desolate*, *v.*] Causing desolation. [Rare.]

The *desolatory* judgments are a notable improvement of God's mercy. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 55.

desophisticate (dē-sō-fis'ti-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *desophisticated*, ppr. *desophisticating*. [< de- priv. + *sophisticate*.] To clear from sophism or error. *Hare. Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

Desoria (de-sō'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., from Édouard *Desor* (1811–82), a Swiss geologist and paleontologist.] 1. A genus of collembolous insects, of the family *Poduridæ*, or springtails; the glacier-fleas, found on the glaciers of the Alps. They differ from the common flea in that they jump by the aid of a special apparatus provided for the purpose at the posterior extremity, and not by means of the legs. *Nicolet*, 1841.

2†. A genus of spatangoid sea-urchins: same as *Linthia*. *J. E. Gray*, 1851.

desoxalate (des-ok'sạ-lāt), *n.* [< *desoxal-ic* + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, a salt of desoxalic acid.

desoxalic (des-ok-sal'ik), *a.* [< *des-* for *dis-* priv. + *oxalic*.] In *chem.*, formed by the deoxidation of oxalic acid.—**Desoxalic acid**, $C_3H_6O_3$, a tribasic acid, when pure forming a crystalline deliquescent solid having a refreshing acid taste like that of tartaric acid. Also called *racemo-carbonic acid*.

despair (des-pãr'), *v.* [< ME. *despayren*, *despeyren*, *despeiren*, < OF. *desperer*, *desesperer*, mod. F. *désespérer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *desesperar* = It. *desperare*, *disperare*, < L. *desperare*, be without hope, < *de-* priv. + *sperare*, hope, < *spes*, hope. Cf. *desperate*, *disesperate*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* To lose hope; be without hope; give up all hope or expectation: followed by *of* before an object.

We *despaired* even *of* life. 2 Cor. i. 8.

The ancients seem not to have *despaired of* discovering methods and remedies for retarding old age.
Bacon, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

Never *despair of* God's blessings here or *of* his reward hereafter. *Wake.*

Nature, whose free, light, cheerful air,
Oft made thee, in thy gloom, *despair*.
M. Arnold, Morality.

=Syn. *Despair*, *Despond*. See *despond*.

II.† *trans.* 1. To give up hope of; lose confidence in.

I would not *despair* the greatest design that could be attempted. *Milton.*

2. To cause to despair; deprive of hope.

Having no hope to *despair* the governour to deliver it [the fort] into their enemies' hands.
Sir R. Williams, Actions of the Low Countries, p. 30.

despair (des-pãr'), *n.* [< ME. *dispair*, *despeir*, *despeyre*, also *desespeire*, *desespeyre*, < OF. *desespeir*, *desespoir*, F. *désespoir* = Pr. *desesper*, despair; from the verb.] 1. Hopelessness; a hopeless state; utter lack of hope or expectation.

We are perplexed, but not in *despair*. 2 Cor. iv. 8.

Despair is the thought of the unattainableness of any good, which works differently in men's minds, sometimes producing uneasiness or pain, sometimes rest and indolency. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xx. § 11.

Nothing is more certain than that *despair* has almost the same effect upon us with enjoyment, and that we are no sooner acquainted with the impossibility of satisfying any desire, than the desire itself vanishes.
Hume, Human Nature, Int.

2. That which causes hopelessness; that of which there is no hope.

The mere *despair* of surgery, he cures.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3.

The attempt of the Alexandrian Platonists to substitute the visions of trances for the conclusions of intellect has been called the *despair* of reason; and modern spiritualism, when it is not a drawing-room amusement, is too often a moment in the *despair* of faith.
Encyc. Brit., II. 202.

=Syn. 1. *Despondency*, *Despair*, *Desperation*. *Despondency* is a loss of hope sufficient to produce a loss of courage and a disposition to relax or relinquish effort, the despondent person tending to sink into spiritless inaction. *Despair* means a total loss of hope; *despondency* does not. *Despair* naturally destroys courage and stops all effort, but may produce a new kind of courage and fierce activity founded upon the sense that there is nothing worse to be feared. In this *despair* is akin to *desperation*, which is an active state and always tends to produce a furious struggle against adverse circumstances, even when the situation is utterly hopeless.

The calmness of his temper preserved him alike from extravagant elation and from extravagant *despondency*.
Macaulay, Sir J. Mackintosh.

What reinforcement we may gain from hope;
If not, what resolution from *despair*.
Milton, P. L., i. 191.

Pride and *despair* have often been known to nerve the weakest minds with fortitude adequate to the occasion.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

None of his division were made prisoners, though many were killed; a circumstance that testifies the *desperation* of their resistance. *Scott*, Marmion, vi. 35, note.

despairer (des-pãr'ėr), *n.* One who despairs or is without hope.

He cheers the fearful, and commends the bold,
And makes *despairers* hope for good success.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis.

despairful (des-pãr'fụl), *a.* [< *despair* + *-ful*, 1.] Full of or indicating despair; hopeless. [Rare.]

Other cries amongst the Irish savour of the Scythian barbarism; as the lamentations of their burials, with *despairful* outcries. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

His conscience made *despairfull*.
Marston, Dutch Courtezan, iii. 1.

despairing (des-pãr'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *despair*, *v.*] 1. Prone to despair or lose hope: as, a *despairing* disposition.—2. Characterized by or indicating despair: as, a *despairing* cry.

despairingly (des-pãr'ing-li), *adv.* In a despairing manner; in a manner indicating hopelessness; in despair.

He speaks severely and . . . *despairingly* of our society.
Boyle, Works, I. 237.

In our overcharged House of Commons, . . . for one thing of consequence that is done, five or ten are *despairingly* postponed. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 207.

despairingness (des-pãr'ing-nes), *n.* The state of being despairing; hopelessness. *Clarke.*

despatch, dispatch (des-, dis-pach'), *v.* [First found in early mod. E. (also spelled *dispach*); < OF. *despechier*, *despeschier*, *despeechier*, *despeeschier*, *despecquier*, *despesquier*, *despeesquier*, also *depeschier*, *deppaschier*, *dapauchier*, later *despecher*, *depecher* (> ME. *depechen*, E. *depeach*, q. v.), mod. F. *dépêcher*, rid, discharge, hasten, expedite, despatch; cf. Sp. Pg. *despachar*, It. *dispacciare*, *spacciare*, *spicciare*, despatch, etc. If these forms had a common source, some confusion or corruption must have occurred in their development. (1) The F. form suggests ML. **dispedicare*, lit. disentangle, < *dis-* priv. + **pedicare* (found in LL. *impedicare*, entangle, catch, whence Pr. *empedegar* = OF. *empechier*, *empeechier*, *empeescher*, *empescher*, *empegier*, *empiegier*, etc., entangle, embarrass, hinder, stop, bar, impeach, whence E. *impeach*, q. v.), < L. *pedica*, a snare, trap, gin, shackle, fetter, < *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*. (2) The Sp., Pg., and It. forms, if not dependent on the F., would seem to point to ML. **dispactare* or **dispactiare*, lit. unfasten, < *dis-* priv. + **pactare*, freq. of L. *pangere*, pp. *pactus*, fasten, bind: see *pact*. According to the first explanation, *despatch* is coradicate with its equiv. *expede*, *expedite*, and their opposites *impede*, *impedite*: see *impeach*, in which the second syllable is the same as the second syllable of *depeach*, an obs. var. of *despatch*. The spelling *dispatch* is etymologically the more correct form, but *despatch*, rare before its use in Johnson's dictionary, has largely displaced it.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To deliver; rid; free; disentangle; discharge: usually reflexive.

I had clean *dispatched myself* of this great charge.
J. Udall, Pref. to Matthew.

2. To send to a destination; cause to start for or go to an appointed place; put under way: usually implying urgent importance or haste as to purpose, or promptness and regularity as to time: as, to *despatch* a messenger or a letter asking for assistance; to *despatch* an envoy to a foreign court; to *despatch* a ship.

The King was at Beverly when he heard of his Brother's Death, and presently thereupon *dispatched* away Edmund Earl of Mortaigne into Normandy.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 176.

What peace of mind a sinner can have in this world who knows not how soon he may be *dispatched* to that place of torment. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. x.

Some hero must be *dispatch'd*, to bear
The mournful message to Pelides' ear.
Pope, Iliad, xvii.

Moses was . . . *despatched* to borrow a couple of chairs.
Goldsmith, Vicar, ix.

3. To transact or dispose of speedily or with promptness; attend to; bring to an end; accomplish: as, to *despatch* business.

Speak with poor men when they come to your houses, and *despatch* poor suitors.
Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Ere we put ourselves in arms, *despatch* we
The business we have talk'd of.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 2.

Wheresoever they [merchants] go they certainly *dispatch* their business so as to return back again with the next or contrary Monsoon. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 22.

The Three First Books I have already *dispatched*, and am now entring upon the Fourth.
Addison, Spectator, No. 321.

Hence—4. To finish or make an end of by promptly putting to death; kill.

The company shall stone them with stones, and *dispatch* them with their swords. Ezek. xxiii. 47.

If 't please your grace to have me hang'd, I am ready;
'Tis but a miller and a thief *despatch'd*.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iii. 2.

The infidel . . . was instantly *dispatched*, to prevent his giving an alarm. *Irving*, Granada, p. 31.

=Syn. 2. To hasten off.—3. To make short work of, dispose of (quickly).—4. *Slay*, *Murder*, etc. See *kill*.

II.† *intrans.* 1. To go expeditiously; be quick.

Despatch, I say, and find the forester.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

2. To conclude or dispose of an affair or matter; make a finish.

They have *despatch'd* with Pompey, he is gone.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 2.

'Twill be
An hour before I can *dispatch* with him.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

I might have finish'd ere he went, and not
Delay'd his business much; two or three words,
And I had *dispatch'd*. *Shirley*, The Traitor, ii. 1.

despatch, dispatch (des-, dis-pach'), *n.* [= D. *depêche* = G. Dan. *depesche* = Sw. *depesch*, < OF. *despeche*, *despesche*, haste, riddance, discharge, despatch, F. *dépêche*, despatch; cf. Sp. Pg. *despacho*, It. *dispaccio*, *spaccio*, despatch; from the verb.] 1. A sending off or away; a prompt or regular starting or transmission, as of some one on an errand or a commission, or of a ship, freight, etc., on its prescribed course or toward its destination: as, the *despatch* of the mails; the *despatch* of troops to the front.

The several messengers
From hence attend *despatch*. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 1.

But because it would have taken up a long time to Load our Vessel with our own Boat only, we hired a Periago of the Logwood-cutters to bring it on Board; and by that means made the quicker *dispatch*.
Dampier, Voyages, II. ii. 18.

2. A sending away or getting rid of something; a putting out of the way, or a doing away with; riddance; dismissal.

A *despatch* of complaints. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 4.

Cato gave counsel in open senate, that they should give him [Carneades] his *dispatch* with all speed, lest he should infect and inchant the minds and affections of the youth.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 14.

3. Prompt or expeditious performance; complete or regular execution or transaction; the act of bringing to a conclusion.

The daughter of the king of France,
On serious business, craving quick *despatch*,
Importunes personal conference with his grace.
Shak., L. L. L., ii. 1.

Despatch of each day's little growth
Of household occupation.
Wordsworth, Excursion, viii.

Their permanent residence was assigned in the old alcazar of Seville, where they were to meet every day for the *despatch* of business. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 9.

4. Speed; haste; expedition; due diligence: as, repairing done with neatness and *despatch*; go, but make *despatch*.

Sets down her babe, and makes all swift *dispatch*
In pursuit of the thing she would have stay.
Shak., Sonnets, cxliii.

Letters of greater consequence, that require *dispatch*, are sent by foot messengers across the deserts directly to Cairo. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 14.

Our axes were immediately set to work to cut down trees, and, our men being dexterous in the use of them, great *despatch* was made. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 234.

The earl's utmost *despatch* only enabled him to meet the queen as she entered the great hall.
Scott, Kenilworth, xv.

No two things differ more than *hurry* and *despatch*. *Hurry* is the mark of a weak mind, *despatch* of a strong one. *Colton*, Lacon.

5†. Conduct; management.

You shall put
This night's great business into my *despatch*.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 5.

6. A written message sent or to be sent with expedition: as, a telegraphic *despatch*.—7. An official letter relating to public affairs, as from a minister to an ambassador or a commander, or from the latter to the former, usually conveyed by a special messenger or bearer of despatches.

Thrice happy he whose name has been well spelt
In the *despatch*. *Byron.*

8. A conveyance or an organization for the expeditious transmission of merchandise, money, etc.: as, the Merchants' *Despatch*; it was sent by *despatch*.—9†. A decisive answer.

To-day we shall have our *despatch*,
On Saturday we will return to France.
Shak., L. L. L., lv. 1.

Bearer of despatches, a person employed, either specially or regularly, in conveying official despatches, as between a government and its foreign envoys, or to or from a military or naval commander.—**Happy despatch**, a humorous name given to the form of judicial suicide known among the Japanese as *hara-kiri*.—**Pneumatic despatch**. See *pneumatic*.

despatch-boat (des-pach'bōt), *n.* A government vessel for the conveyance of despatches.

despatch-box (des-pach'boks), *n.* A box or case in which official despatches are carried by a special messenger.

despatcher, dispatcher (des-, dis-pach'ėr), *n.* One who despatches: as, a train-*despatcher*; a mail-*despatcher*.

despatchful†, dispatchful† (des-, dis-pach'fûl), *a.* [< *despatch*, *dispatch*, + *-ful*, 1.] Marked by or exercising despatch; energetic; speedy.

Fall like a secret and *despatchful* plague
On your secured comforts.
Middleton, Trick to Catch the Old One, ii. 2.

So saying, with *dispatchful* looks in haste
She turns, on hospitable thoughts intent,
What choice to choose for delicacy best.
Milton, P. L., v. 331.

Let one *dispatchful* bid some swain to lead
A well-fed bullock from the grassy mead. *Pope*.

despatch-tube (des-pach'tūb), *n.* The tube or pipe of a pneumatic despatch system. See *pneumatic*.

despecificate (dē-spē-sif'i-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *despecificated*, ppr. *despecificating*. [< *de-* priv. + *specificate*.] To change the specific use or meaning of; make specifically different; differentiate. [Rare.]

Inaptitude and ineptitude have been usefully *despecificated*; and only the latter now imports "folly."
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 305.

despecification (dē-spes″i-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *despecificate*: see *-ation*.] Change of specific use or meaning; differentiation. [Rare.]

It is their *despecification*—not the words themselves—that belongs to our period.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 306, note.

despect (dē-spekt'), *n.* [< L. *despectus*, a looking down upon, contempt, < *despicere*, pp. *despectus*, look down upon: see *despise*, and cf. *despite*, a doublet of *despect*.] Despection; contempt. *Coleridge*. [Rare.]

despectant (dē-spek'tant), *a.* [< L. *despectan(t-)s*, ppr. of *despectare*, look down upon: see *despite*, *v.*] In *her.*, looking downward; having the head bent downward: said of an animal used as a bearing. Also *dejectant*.

despection (dē-spek'shọn), *n.* [= OF. *despection*, < L. *despectio(n-)*, < *despicere*, pp. *despectus*, look down upon, despise: see *despise*.] A looking down upon; contempt; disdain. [Rare.]

They who take either of these guides, reason or grace, to carry them up to this cliff of meditation, may cast down their thoughts in a calm *despection* of all those shining attractions which they see to be so transitory.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. xix. § 6.

despence†, *n.* An obsolete form of *dispense*.

despend†, *v. t.* See *dispend*.

dispense†, *n.* An obsolete form of *dispense*.

desperado (des-pe-rā'dō), *n.*; pl. *desperados* or *-does* (-dōz). [< OSp. *desperado*, < L. *desperatus*, pp., desperate: see *desperate*.] A desperate or reckless man; one urged by furious passions; one habituated to lawless deeds either for himself or for others.

This dismal tragedy, perpetrated not by any private *desperadoes* of that faction.
The Cloak in its Colours, p. 9 (1679).

A frowzy *desperado*, shaggy as a bison, in a red shirt and jack-boots, hung about the waist with an assortment of six-shooters and bowie-knives. *T. Winthrop*, Love and Skates.

With a cool, professionally murderous look, like that of our border *desperadoes*. *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 26.

desperance†, *n.* [ME., also *desperaunce*, < OF. *desperance*, *desparance* (also *desesperance*, F. *désespérance*) (= It. *desperanza*, *disperanza*), < *desperer*, despair: see *despair*, *v.*] Desperation; despair.

I am in tristesse all amidde
And fulfilled of *desperaunce*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., II. 119.

desperate (des'pe-rāt), *a.* [≒ D. *desperaat* = G. Dan. Sw. *desperat* = OF. *desperé* = OSp. *desperado* = It. *disperato*, < L. *desperatus*, pp. of *desperare*, be without hope, despair: see *despair*, *v.*] **1†.** Having no hope; hopeless; despairing.

I am *desperate* of obtaining her. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. 2.

May he not be *desperate* of his own merit to think himself the only exiled abject, banished from out the acceptance of a lady's favour? *Ford*, Honour Triumphant, 1st Pos.

2. Without care for safety; extremely reckless from despair, passion, or ferocity: as, a *desperate* man.

Proceed not to this combat. Be'st thou *desperate*
Of thine own life? yet, dearest, pity mine!
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, v. 3.

Supposing that it was a Malaya Vessel, he ordered the men not to go aboard, for they are accounted *desperate* Fellows. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 401.

And when the pibroch bids the battle rave,
And level for the charge your arms are laid,
Where lives the *desperate* foe that for such onset staid?
Scott.

3. Done or resorted to without regard to consequences, or in the last extremity; showing despair or recklessness; extremely hazardous: as, a *desperate* undertaking; *desperate* remedies.

Som new disguised garment, or *desperate* hat, fond [foolish] in facion. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 54.

Beware of *desperate* steps. The darkest day,
Live till to-morrow, will have passed away.
Cowper, Needless Alarm.

His enthusiasm, barred from the career which it would have selected for itself, seems to have found a vent in *desperate* levity. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

The highest results are often accomplished by those who work with *desperate* energy, quite regardless of self.
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 322.

4. Beyond hope of recovery; irretrievable; irremediable; hopeless: as, *desperate* fortunes; a *desperate* situation or condition.

They are now
But *desperate* debts again, I ne'er look for 'em.
Middleton (*and others*), The Widow, v. 1.

For e'en the perfect angels were not stable,
But had a fall more *desperate* than we.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, viii.

They were fellows of *desperate* fortunes, forced to fly from the places of their birth on account of their poverty or their crimes. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 4.

5. Such as to be despaired of; extremely difficult to do, manage, cure, or reclaim.

Your bended honesty we shall set right, sir;
We surgeons of the law do *desperate* cures, sir.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iii. 1.

Concluding all were *desp'rate* sots and fools,
That durst depart from Aristotle's rules.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 271.

=**Syn. 2** and **3**. Headlong, violent, mad, wild, furious, frantic.

desperately (des'pe-rāt-li), *adv.* **1.** In a desperate manner; recklessly; without fear or restraint.

The French, rather than to endure the Arrows of the English, or be taken, *desperately* leaped into the Sea.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 119.

Ye all want money, and you are liberal captains,
And in this want will talk a little *desperately*.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iii. 2.

2. Excessively; violently; unrestrainedly.

The heart is deceitful above all things, and *desperately* wicked. Jer. xvii. 9.

She fell *desperately* in love with him, and took a voyage into Sicily in pursuit of him. *Addison*.

desperateness (des'pe-rāt-nes), *n.* Madness; fury; rash precipitance; violence.

You are too rash, you are too hot,
Wild *desperateness* doth valour blot.
Lust's Dominion, ii. 3.

The foul elephantine leprosy, alleviated for an hour, reappears in new force and *desperateness* next hour.
Carlyle.

desperation (des-pe-rā'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *desperacion*, < OF. *desperacion*, *desperation* (cf. *desesperation* = F. *désespération*) = OSp. *desperacion* (Sp. *desesperacion* = Pg. *desesperação*) = It. *desperazione*, *disperazione* = G. Dan. Sw. *desperation*, < L. *desperatio(n-)*, hopelessness, despair, < *desperare*, despair: see *desperate*, *despair*, *v.*] **1†.** A despairing; hopelessness; despair.

This *desperation* of success chills all our industry, and we sin on because we have sinned. *Hammond*.

2. A desperate state of mind, either active or passive; recklessness arising from failure or misfortune; despairing rashness or fury: as, deeds of *desperation*.

Drede of *desperacion* dryueth a-weye thanne grace,
That mercy in her mynde may nauȝt thanne falle:
Good hope, that helpe shulde, to wanhope [despair] torneth. *Piers Plowman* (B), xvii. 307.

The very place puts toys of *desperation*,
Without more motive, into every brain.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 4.

The Portuguese, ever mindful of Don Christopher, fought with a bravery like to *desperation*.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 190.

The mass of men lead lives of quiet *desperation*. What is called resignation is confirmed *desperation*.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 10.

=**Syn. 2**. See *despair*.

despicability (des″pi-ka-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *despicable*: see *-bility*.] Despicableness; contemptibleness. [Rare.]

Such courage we indeed esteem an exceeding small matter, capable of co-existing with a life full of falsehood, feebleness, poltroonery, and *despicability*.
Carlyle, Misc., III. 94.

despicable (des'pi-ka-bl), *a.* [= It. *despicabile*, < LL. *despicabilis*, contemptible, < *despicari*, despise, < L. *despicere*, despise: see *despise*. Cf. *despisable*.] That may be or deserves to be despised; contemptible; base; vile; worthless: applicable equally to persons and things: as, a *despicable* man; a *despicable* gift.

It is less *despicable* to beg a supply to a man's hunger than his vanity. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 251.

In proportion as he became contemptible to others, he became *despicable* to himself. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iii.

Such a disposition to fly to pieces as possessed the minds of the Greeks would divide America into thousands of petty, *despicable* states. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 509.

=**Syn.** *Paltry*, *Pitiful*, etc. See *contemptible*.

despicableness (des'pi-ka-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being despicable; vileness; worthlessness.

Even in the vilest [creatures], the maker's art shines through the *despicableness* of the matter.
Boyle, Works, II. 13.

despicably (des'pi-ka-bli), *adv.* Meanly; basely; contemptibly: as, *despicably* stingy.

Here wanton Naples crowns the happy shore,
Nor vainly rich, nor *despicably* poor. *Addison*.

despicience†, despiciency† (dē-spish'ens, -en-si), *n.* [< *despicient*: see *-ence*, *-ency*.] A looking down upon; a despising; contempt. [Rare.]

It is very probable, that to shew their *despiciency* of the poore Gentiles, and to pride themselves on their prerogative and discretion from them, they [the Jews] affected to have such acts there done. *J. Mede*, Diatribæ, p. 191.

despicient† (dē-spish'ent), *a.* [< L. *despicien(t-)s*, ppr. of *despicere*, look down, despise: see *despise*.] Looking down upon. *Bailey*, 1731.

despight†, despightful†. False spellings of *despite*, *despiteful*.

despiritualization (dē-spir″i-tū-al-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< **despiritualize* (< *de-* priv. + *spiritualize*) + *-ation*.] The act of lessening the force, or impeding and removing the influences, of the nobler or spiritual nature and relations of men; the state of being so affected.

Worldliness includes the materialism of sin, the *despiritualization* of man. *The Congregationalist*, Feb. 19, 1885.

despisable (des-pī'za-bl), *a.* [< OF. *despisable*, *despisable*, < *despiser*, despise: see *despise* and *-able*.] Deserving to be despised; despicable; contemptible. [Colloq.]

despisal† (des-pī'zạl), *n.* [< *despise* + *-al*.] Contempt.

No man is so mean but he is sensible of *despisal*, and may find means to shew his resentment.
Bp. Patrick, On Prov. xi. 12.

despise (des-pīz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *despised*, ppr. *despising*. [< ME. *despisen*, *dispisen*, < OF. *despiser*, *despicer*, despise, < *despis*, *despiz*, pp. of *despire*, *despier*, *dispire*, despise, < L. *despicere*, look down upon, despise, scorn, < *de*, down, + *specere*, look at, behold: see *species*, *spectacle*, *spy*. Cf. *despicient*, *despect*, *despite*.] **1.** To look down upon; contemn; scorn; disdain.

Yf any Brother of the ffoorsayd ffraternyte and crafte *dysspysse* anoder, callenge hym knaffe, or horson, or deffe, or any yoder mysname, he schall pay, at the fyrst deffaute, xij. d. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 315.

Fools *despise* wisdom and instruction. Prov. i. 7.

Men have *despised* to be conversant in ordinary and common matters. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 261.

Till it [the fire] had gained so considerable a force that it *despised* all the resistance [which] could be made by the strength of the buildings which stood in its way.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. i.

The Oriental Christians, who have been *despised* for centuries, are, with some few exceptions, despicable enough.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 104.

Hence—**2†.** To reject; throw away.

In bareine lande to sette or foster vynes
Dispiseth alle the labour and expence.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

3†. To look upon; contemplate. [A forced and doubtful use.]

Thy God requireth thee here the fulfilling of all his precepts, if thou *despisest* to live with him for ever. *Bacon*.

=**Syn. 1**. *Contemn*, *Disdain*, etc. See *scorn*.

despisedness (des-pī'zed-nes), *n.* The state of being despised.

He sent foolishness to confute wisdom, weakness to blind strength, *despisedness* to vanquish pride.
Milton, Church-Government, ii. 1.

despiser (des-pī'zėr), *n.* [< ME. **despisere*, *despeysere*; < *despise* + *-er*[1].] One who despises; a scorner.

Behold, ye *despisers*, and wonder, and perish.
Acts xiii. 41.

despisingly (des-pī′zing-li), *adv.* With contempt.

despite (des-pīt′), *n.* [Formerly often spelled, erroneously, *despight*; < ME. *despite, despit, despyte, dispite, dispit*, < OF. *despit, despeit*, F. *dépit* = Pr. *despieyt, despieg* = Sp. *despecho* = Pg. *despeito* = It. *dispetto*, < L. *despectus*, a looking down upon, contempt, < *despicere*, pp. *despectus*, look down upon, despise: see *despise*. Hence by apheresis *spite*, q. v.] **1.** Scorn; contempt; extreme malice; malignity; contemptuous aversion; spite.

Gawein vndirstode her manaces, and hir pride, and he hadde ther-of grete *dispite*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 462.

Wherin, as it is sayde, Absolon is buryed, and whan so euer any Sarrasyn cometh by yt sepulcre he casteth a stone thereat with grete violence and *despyte*, bycause yt the sayd Absolon pursued his father kyng Dauid and caused hym to fle. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 34.

Thou hast . . . rejoiced in heart with all thy *despite* against the land of Israel. Ezek. xxv. 6.

2. Defiance with contempt of opposition; contemptuous challenge.

Receive thy friend, who, scorning flight,
Goes to meet danger with *despite*,
Proudly as thou the tempest's might,
Dark-rolling wave!
Longfellow, tr. of Evald's King Christian.

3. An act of malice or injury. [Poetic.]

Do not presume, because you see me young;
Or caste *despites* on my profession.
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, ii. 3.

Which would be all his solace and revenge,
As a *despite* done against the Most High.
Milton, P. L., vi. 906.

But, as I said to him, his own *despites*
Are for his breast the fittest ornaments.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, xiv. 71.

In despite of, in defiance or contempt of; in defiant opposition to; notwithstanding: later abbreviated to *in spite of*, or simply *despite* as a preposition.

Why doo I longer live *in* lifes *despight*,
And doo not dye then *in despight of* death?
Spenser, Daphnaïda, vi.

Seized my hand *in despite of* my efforts to the contrary.
Irving.

despite (des-pīt′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *despited*, ppr. *despiting*. [< OF. *despiter* (> ML. *despitare*), F. *dépiter* = Pr. *despechar, despeytar* = Sp. *despechar* = Pg. *despeitar* = It. *dispettare*, < L. *despectare*, look down upon, despise, freq. of *despicere*, pp. *despectus*, look down upon, despise: see *despise*. Hence by apheresis *spite, v. t.*] **1.** To treat with contempt; set at naught; despise. [Rare.]

Hee chuseth him as the fittest subiect in whose ruine to *despite* his Maker. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 25.

The great founder of Rome, I heard in Holland, slew his brother for *despiting* the weakness of his walls.
Landor, Peter the Great and Alexis.

2. To vex; offend; spite. [Rare.]

Saturn, with his wife Rhea, fled by night, setting the town on fire, to *despite* Bacchus. *Sir W. Raleigh*.

despite (des-pīt′), *prep.* [Short for *in despite of*: see *despite, n.*] In despite of; notwithstanding. See *in despite of*, under *despite, n.*

But archwyfes, eger in their violence,
Ferse as a tigre for to make affray,
They haf, *despite* and agayne conscience,
list not of pride theyre hornys cast away.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 46.

Plants of great vigor will almost always struggle into blossom, *despite* impediments.
Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 49.

Faith held fast, *despite* the plucking fiend.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 199.

The moon will draw the sea, *despite* the storms and darkness that brood between.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 123.

=**Syn.** *Notwithstanding, In spite of, Despite.* See *notwithstanding*.

despiteful (des-pīt′fûl), *a.* [Formerly often spelled, erroneously, *despightful*; < *despite* + *-ful*, 1. Hence by apheresis *spiteful*.] Full of despite or spite; malicious; spiteful: as, a *despiteful* enemy. [Rare.]

Backbiters, haters of God, *despiteful*, proud boasters.
Rom. i. 30.

Wrinkled face for looks delightful,
Shall acquaint the Dame *despiteful*.
Lodge (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 15).

despitefully (des-pīt′fûl-i), *adv.* With despite; maliciously; viciously.

Pray for them which *despitefully* use you and persecute you. Mat. v. 44.

despitefulness (des-pīt′fûl-nes), *n.* Malice; ill will; maligunity.

Let us examine him with *despitefulness* and torture, that we know his meekness, and prove his patience.
Wisdom, ii. 19.

despiteous, dispiteous (des-, dis-pit′ē-us), *a.* [Extended from earlier *despitous, dispitous* (as *piteous* from earlier *pitous*), < ME. *despitous*: see *despitous*. In mod. poet. use appar. regarded as < *dis-* priv. + *piteous*.] Despiteful; malicious; furious. [Archaic.]

I Pilate am, . . . that by unrighteous
And wicked doome, to Jewes *despiteous*
Delivered up the Lord of life to dye.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 62.

The most *dispiteous* out of all the gods.
A. C. Swinburne, Phaedra.

despiteously† (des-pit′ē-us-li), *adv.* [Extended from earlier *despitously*, q. v., as *piteously* from *despitous*.] Despitefully; cruelly. *Spenser*.

despitous†, **dispitous**†, *a.* [ME. *despitous, dispitous*, < OF. *despitous, despeitos, despiteus*, later *despiteux*, F. *dépiteux* (= Sp. *despechoso* = Pg. *despeitoso* = It. *dispettoso*), < *despit*: see *despite, n.* Cf. *despiteous*, the later form of *despitous*.] Same as *despiteous*.

And though he holy were, and vertuous,
He was to sinful man nought *despitous*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 516.

Thei ben . . . more *dispytous* than in ony other place, and han destroyed alle the Chirches.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 112.

despitously†, **dispitously**†, *adv.* [ME. *despitously, despitusly, dispitously*; < *despitous* + *-ly*².] Despiteously; maliciously; angrily; cruelly.

Out the child he hente
Despitously. *Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 478.

despoil (des-poil′), *v. t.* [< ME. *despoilen, despuilen*, < OF. *despoiller, despuiller* (F. *dépouiller* = Pr. *despuelhar, despolhar* = Sp. *despojar* = Pg. *despojar* = It. *despogliare, dispogliare, spogliare*, despoil, < L. *despoliare*, plunder, < *de-* intensive + *spoliare*, plunder, strip, rob, < *spolium*, spoil: see *spoil*. Cf. *depopulate*.] **1.** To spoliate; take spoil from; strip of possessions; pillage: as, the army *despoiled* the enemy's country.

The Dom schalle begynne, suche houre as oure Lord descended to Helle and *dispoyled* it.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 114.

2. To deprive by spoliation; strip by force; plunder; bereave: with *of*: as, to *despoil* one *of* his goods or *of* honors.

The earl of March, following the plain path which his father had trodden out, *despoiled* Henry the father and Edward the son both *of* their lives and their kingdoms.
Raleigh, Hist. World, Pref., p. 12.

Waited with hellish rancour imminent
To intercept thy way, or send thee back
Despoil'd of innocence, *of* faith, *of* bliss!
Milton, P. L., ix. 411.

3. To strip; divest; undress: used absolutely or with *of*. [Obsolete or archaic.]

He bad
That wommen sholde *dispoilen* hir ryght there.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 318.

And *despoyled* hym *of* alle hys clothes in to his sherte.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 164.

And thei made *despoile* the quene to go to hir bedde.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 463.

Though most were sorely wounded, none were slain,
The surgeons soon *despoil'd* them *of* their arms,
And some with salves they cure, and some with charms.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc.

despoil† (des-poil′), *n.* [< *despoil, v.*] Spoil; plunder; spoliation.

My houses be, by the oversight, *despoil*, and evil behaviour of such as I did trust, in ruin and decay. *Wolsey*.

despoiler (des-poi′lėr), *n.* One who despoils or strips by force; a plunderer.

Henry VIII., the founder of the reformation in this country, and the *despoiler* of the clergy.
Petre, Reflections, p. 29.

despoilment (des-poil′ment), *n.* [< OF. *despoillement, depoillement*, F. *dépouillement* = Pr. *despoillament, despulhament*; as *despoil* + *-ment*.] The act of despoiling; a plundering. *Hobhouse*.

despoliation (des-pō-li-ā′shon), *n.* [< OF. *despoliation*, < LL. *despoliatio(n-)*, < L. *despoliare*, pp. *despoliatus*, despoil: see *despoil, v.*] The act of despoiling, stripping, or plundering.

despond (des-pond′), *v. i.* [< L. *despondere*, give up, yield (with or without *animum*, courage), lose courage, despair, despond; also (with *de-* intensive) promise, pledge; < *de*, away, + *spondere*, promise: see *sponsor, spouse*. Cf. *respond*.] To lose heart, resolution, or hope; be cast down; be depressed or dejected in mind.

The Pilgrims then, especially Christian, began to *despond*, and looked this way and that, but could find no way by which to escape the River.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 210.

Others depress their own minds [and] *despond* at the first difficulty. *Locke*.

The men who labour and digest things most
Will be much apter to *despond* than boast.
Roscommon, On Translated Verse, l. 162.

I should despair, or at least *despond*. *Scott*, Letters.

=**Syn.** *Despair, Despond. Despair* implies a total loss of hope; *despond* does not. *Despondency* produces a disposition to relax or relinquish effort; *despair* generally stops all effort. See *despair, n.*

I shall *despair*.—There is no creature loves me.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

I have seen, without *desponding* even for a moment, the hours which America has styled her gloomy ones.
Washington, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 281.

despond (des-pond′), *n.* [< *despond, v.*] Despondency. [Archaic.]

This miry slough is the descent whither the scum and filth that attends conviction for sin doth continually run; and therefore it is called the Slough of *Despond*.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress.

despondence (des-pon′dens), *n.* [< *despondent* + *-ce*.] A despondent condition; despondency. [Rare.]

The people, when once infected, lose their relish for happiness, saunter about with looks of *despondence*.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxviii.

despondency (des-pon′den-si), *n.* [< *despondent* + *-cy*.] A sinking or dejection of spirits from loss of hope or courage in affliction or difficulty; deep depression of spirit.

Let not disappointment cause *despondency*, nor difficulty despair. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 1.

We poets in our youth begin in gladness:
But thereof come in the end *despondency* and madness.
Wordsworth, Resolution and Independence, st. 7.

=**Syn.** *Desperation*, etc. (see *despair*), discouragement, melancholy, gloom.

despondent (des-pon′dent), *a.* [< L. *despondent(-)s*, ppr. of *despondere*, despond: see *despond, v.*] Losing courage; falling into dejection; depressed; spiritless.

A man might be *despondent* had he spent a lifetime on a difficult task without a gleam of encouragement.
Jevons, Pol. Econ., II. 8.

despondently (des-pon′dent-li), *adv.* In a despondent manner.

He thus *despondently* concludes.
Barrow, Sermons, p. 319.

desponder (des-pon′dėr), *n.* One who desponds.

I am no *desponder* in my nature. *Swift*.

desponding (des-pon′ding), *p. a.* Given to or caused by despondency; despondent.

There is no surer remedy for superstitious and *desponding* weakness than, . . . when we have done our own parts, to commit all chearfully, for the rest, to the good pleasure of Heaven. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

despondingly (des-pon′ding-li), *adv.* In a desponding manner; with dejection of spirits.

Swift, without a penny in his purse, was *despondingly* looking out of his window to gape away the time.
Sheridan, Swift.

desponsage† (des-pon′sāj), *n.* [As *desponsate* + *-age*.] Betrothal.

Ethelbert . . . went peaceablie to King Offa for *desponsage* of Athilrid, his daughter. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 103.

desponsate† (des-pon′sāt), *v. t.* [< L. *desponsatus*, pp. of *desponsare* (> It. *disposare* = Sp. Pg. *desposar*), betroth, intensive of *despondere*, pp. *desponsus*, promise to give: see *spouse* and *despond, v.*] To betroth. *Cockeram*.

desponsation† (des-pon-sā′shon), *n.* [< LL. *desponsatio(n-)*, < L. *desponsare*, betroth: see *desponsate*.] A betrothing.

For all this *desponsation* of her [Mary], according to the desire of her parents, and the custom of the nation, she had not set one step toward the consummation of her marriage. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 28.

desponsory† (des-pon′sō-ri), *n.* [< LL. *desponsor*, one who betroths, < L. *despondere*, pp. *desponsus*, betroth. See *desponsate*.] A written betrothal. *Worcester*.

despot (des′pot), *n.* [Formerly also *despote*; = D. *despoot* = G. Dan. Sw. *despot*, < OF. *despot, despost*, F. *despote* = Sp. *déspota* = Pg. *despota* = It. *despota, despoto*, < ML. *despota, despotus*, < Gr. δεσπότης, a master, lord, ruler, appar. orig. comp., < δεσ-, origin unknown, + *πότις, later πόσις, husband, orig. master, = Skt. *pati*, lord, = Lith. *patis*, lord, = L. *potis*, able, cf. L. *potent(-)s*, strong, potent: see *potent, posse*.] **1.** An absolute ruler; one who governs according to his own will, under a recognized right or custom, but uncontrolled by constitutional restrictions or the wishes of his subjects; a sovereign who is himself theoretically the source of all law.

The case of Pausanias and other such cases were regarded by the Spartans themselves as showing the tendency of generals to become *despots*.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 250.

The nation knew that the king was not an arbitrary *despot*, but a sovereign bound by oaths, laws, policies, and necessities, over which they had some control.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 366.

Hence—**2.** A tyrant; an oppressor; one who or a body which exercises lawful power tyrannically or oppressively, as either sovereign or master.

A *despot* is the individual or class in whose favour and for whose benefit such a government is carried on. A *despot* may thus include any number of persons from unity upward—from a monarch to a mob. *Chambers's Encyc.*

3. An honorary title of the Byzantine emperors, afterward of members of their families, and then conferred as a title of office on vassal rulers and governors: as, the *despots* of Epirus.

Paleologus was both by the patriarke and the young emperor honored with the title of the *despot*, another step into the empire. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks, p. 112 (Ord MS.).

=Syn. Autocrat, dictator.

despotat (des'pot-at), *n.* [< F. *despotat*; < *despot* + *-ate*[3].] Government by a despot; the territory governed by a despot. See *despot*, 3. [Rare.]

The absence of all feudal organization . . . gave the *despotat* of Epirus a Byzantine type.
Finlay, Medieval Greece and Trebizond, vi. § 1.

despote†, *n.* An obsolete form of *despot*.

despotic, despotical (des-pot'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= OF. and F. *despotique* = Sp. *despótico* = Pg. It. *despotico* (cf. D. G. *despotisch* = Dan. Sw. *despotisk*), < Gr. *δεσποτικός*, of a lord or despot, < *δεσπότης*, a lord, despot: see *despot*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a despot or despotism; unlimited; arbitrary; tyrannical: as, a *despotic* ruler; *despotic* government or power; a *despotic* will.

We may see in a neighbouring government the ill consequences of having a *despotick* prince. *Addison.*

In a barbarous age the imagination exercises a *despotic* power. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

Despotic monarchy. See *monarchy.* =**Syn.** Autocratic, imperious, dictatorial.

despotically (des-pot'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a despotic manner; with unlimited power; arbitrarily.

Alike in Hindu and in Russian village-communities we find the group of habitations, each *despotically* ruled by a pater-familias. *J. Fiske*, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 41.

despoticalness (des-pot'i-kal-nes), *n.* The quality of being despotic; absolute or arbitrary authority.

despoticon (des-pot'i-kon), *n.* [< Gr. *δεσποτικόν* (sc. *σῶμα*, body), the Lord's body (the name being given by specialization to the largest portion of the host), neut. of *δεσποτικός*, of the Lord, of a lord or despot: see *despotic*.] In the *Coptic Ch.*, the central part of the corban or oblate, occupying the intersection of the upright and transverse pieces of the cross marked upon it. The despoticon itself is divided by a cross into four divisions, the whole oblate containing sixteen. Also *isbodicon* and *spoudicon*.

The Priest . . . dips the *despoticon* in the chalice.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 521.

despotism (des'pot-izm), *n.* [= F. *despotisme* = Sp. Pg. *despotismo* = It. *despotismo* = D. *despotie, despotismus* = G. *despotismus* = Dan. *despotisme* = Sw. *despotism*; as *despot* + *-ism*.] **1.** Absolute power; authority unlimited and uncontrolled by constitutional restrictions, and depending only on the will of the prince: as, the *despotism* of Louis XIV.

We are ready to wonder that the best gifts are the most sparingly bestowed, and rashly to conclude that *despotism* is the decree of heaven, because by far the largest part of the world lies bound in its fetters. *Ames*, Works, II. 258.

[Cæsar Borgia] tolerated within the sphere of his iron *despotism* no plunderer or oppressor but himself.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

2. An arbitrary government; the rule of a despot; absolutism; autocracy.

Even the mighty Roman Republic, . . . after attaining the highest point of power, passed, seemingly under the operation of irresistible causes, into a military *despotism*.
Calhoun, Works, I. 85.

The Roman government, at least from the time of Diocletian and Constantine, was a pure and absolute *despotism*. *Stillé*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 33.

3. Figuratively, absolute power or controlling influence.

Such is the *despotism* of the imagination over uncultivated minds. *Macaulay.*

=**Syn. 1.** *Despotism, Tyranny, Autocracy, Absolutism.* All these words imply absolute power. *Tyranny* is the abuse of absolute power, legal or usurped, and implies oppression. *Despotism*, in its earlier and still frequent meaning, does not necessarily imply either regard or disregard for the welfare of the subject; but there is also a tendency to give it essentially the same meaning as *tyranny*, using *absolutism* or *autocracy* where an unfavorable meaning is not intended. See *oppression*.

The cruelty and inhumanity which flourished in the [Roman] republic, professing freedom, found a natural home under the emperors—the high-priests of *despotism*.
Sumner, Orations, I. 215.

Is there any *tyranny* anywhere equal to that which a savage ruler exercises upon his subjects, with abject submission on their part, in enforcing the sacred "customs" of the tribe? *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 176.

As a champion of *Absolutism*, and of the Church, Charles Felix was naturally attracted towards Austria.
E. Dicey, Victor Emmanuel, v.

despotist (des'pot-ist), *n.* [< *despot* + *-ist*.] One who supports or who is in favor of despotism. [Rare.]

I must become as thorough a *despotist* and imperialist as Strafford himself. *Kingsley*, Life, II. 66.

despotize (des'pot-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *despotized*, ppr. *despotizing*. [= F. *despotiser*; as *despot* + *-ize*.] To be a despot; act the part of a despot; be despotic.

despotocracy (des-po-tok'ra-si), *n.* [< Gr. *δεσπότης*, despot, + *-κρατία*, < *κρατεῖν*, govern: see *-cracy*.] Government by a despot; despotism as a principle of government. [Rare.]

Despotocracy, the worst institution of the middle ages, the leprosy of society, came over the water; the slave survived the priest, the noble the king.
Theodore Parker, Works, V. 262.

despumate (dē-spū'māt or des'pū-māt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *despumated*, ppr. *despumating*. [< L. *despumatus*, pp. of *despumare* (> F. *despumer* = Sp. *despumar* = It. *dispumare*), skim off, deposit a frothy matter, < *de*, off, + *spumare*, foam, < *spuma*, foam: see *spume*.] **I.** *intrans.* To throw off impurities; froth; form froth or scum; clarify. [Rare.]

That discharge is a benefit to the constitution, and will help it the sooner and faster to *despumate* and purify, and so to get into perfect good health.
G. Cheyne, English Malady, p. 304.

II. *trans.* To throw off in froth. [Rare.]

They were thrown off and *despumated* upon the larger emunctory and open glands.
G. Cheyne, English Malady, p. 360.

despumation (des-pū-mā'shon), *n.* [= F. *despumation* = Sp. *despumacion*, < LL. *despumatio(n-)*, < L. *despumare*, skim off: see *despumate*.] The rising of excrementitious matter to the surface of a liquor in the form of froth or scum; a scumming.

desquamate (des-kwā'māt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *desquamated*, ppr. *desquamating*. [< L. *desquamatus*, pp. of *desquamare* (> F. *desquamer*), scale off, < *de*, off, + *squama*, scale.] To scale off; peel off; exfoliate; be shed, cast, or molted in the form of scales or flakes.

The cuticle now begins to *desquamate*.
S. Plumbe, Diseases of the Skin.

desquamation (des-kwā-mā'shon), *n.* [= F. *desquamation*; as *desquamate* + *-ion*.] The process of desquamating; a scaling or exfoliation, as of skin or bone; especially, separation of the epidermis in scales or patches: a common result of certain diseases, as scarlatina.

The separation of the cuticle in small branny fragments—in one word, *desquamation*.
Sir T. Watson, Lectures on Physic, xi.

desquamative (des-kwam'a-tiv), *a.* [< *desquamate* + *-ive*.] Relating to, consisting in, or partaking of the character of desquamation.—**Desquamative nephritis**, a nephritis in which the epithelium of the urinary tubules and Malpighian bodies is shed to a greater or less extent.

desquamatory (des-kwam'a-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< *desquamate* + *-ory*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to desquamation; desquamative.

II. *n.* Pl. *desquamatories* (-riz). In *surg.*, a kind of trepan formerly used for removing the laminæ of exfoliated bones.

dess (des), *n.* [E. dial. and Sc., also *dass*; < Icel. *des*, a heap, mound (in comp. *hey-des*, a hay-stack).] **1.** A portion cut from a hay-stack with a hay-knife for immediate use.—**2.** The portion of a sheaf or lot of grain or of a stack of hay which is left when a part is removed for use.

dess (des), *v. t.* [E. dial. and Sc., < *dess*, *n.*] **1.** To lay close together; pile in order.—**2.** To cut (a section of hay) from a stack. *Halliwell.*

desset†, *n.* [ME. *des, dese, deis*, a dais: see *dais*.] An obsolete form of *dais*.

And next to her sate goodly Shamefastnesse,
Ne ever durst her eyes from ground upreare,
Ne ever once did looke up from her *desse*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 50.

dessert (de-zėrt' or -sėrt'), *n.* [Sometimes spelled *desert*; < OF. *dessert*, F. *dessert*, dessert, < *desservir*, clear the table, < *des-*, *de-*, away, + *servir*, serve: see *serve*.] A service of fruits and sweetmeats at the close of a repast; the last course at table: in the United States often used to include pies, puddings, and other sweet dishes.

At your *dessert* bright pewter comes too late,
When your first course was well serv'd up in plate.
W. King, Art of Cookery.

The supper, with a handsome *dessert*, would do honour to the Guildhall.
Quoted in *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 109.

Dessert-service, the dishes, plates, etc., used in serving dessert.

dessert-spoon (de-zėrt'spön), *n.* A spoon intermediate in size between a table-spoon and a tea-spoon, used for eating dessert.

dessiatine, dessyatine (des'ya-tin), *n.* [< Russ. *desyatina*, a measure of land (see def.), lit. a tenth, < *desyatĭ* = E. *ten*, q. v.] A Russian land measure equal to 2.702 English acres. Also written *desiatine, dessatine*, and (Latinized) *dessatina*, and, improperly, *deciatine*.

The right of personal vote belongs to those who possess 100 male serfs, or 300 *dessiatines* of ground. *Brougham.*

The calculation is made per *dessyatine*, or, as we should say, per acre. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 518.

It is singular, however, that where the extent of productive forest in Russia is smaller, the yield per *dessiatine* is greater. *Nature*, XXX. 398.

dessus (de-sü'), *n.* [F. *dessus*, soprano, lit. upper part, noun use of *dessus*, over, upon, < *de*, from, + *sus*, over, upon, < L. *susum*, occasional contr. of *sursum*, above, up, upward, contr. of **subvorsum*, < *sub*, below, + *vorsum*, orig. neut. pp. of *vertere*, turn; cf. *sub-ver-t.*] The French name for *soprano*, formerly used also by English musicians.

destance†, *n.* An obsolete form of *distance*.

destemper (des-tem'pėr), *v.* and *n.* See *distemper*[2].

destin†, *n.* [< OF. *destine*, f., destiny, end, *destin*, m., F. *destin* (= Pr. *destí* = Sp. Pg. It. *destino*), destination, intention, < *destiner*, destine: see *destine*. Cf. *destiny*.] Destiny: as, "the *destin's* adamantine band," *Marston*.

destinable†, *a.* [ME., < OF. *destinable*, < *destiner*, destine: see *destine* and *-able*.] Determinable by fate or destiny; fated.

By the order of necessite *destynable*.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iv. prose 6.

destinably†, *adv.* In a destinable manner. *Chaucer.*

destinal†, (des'ti-nal), *a.* [ME., < *destine* + *-al*.] Pertaining to destiny; determined by destiny; fated.

But I axe yif ther be any liberte of fre wil, in this ordre of causes, that clyven thus togidere in hymself, or elles I wolde if that the *destynal* cheyne constreynith the movynges of the corages of men. *Chaucer*, Boethius, v. prose 2.

destinate†, (des'ti-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *destinatus*, pp. of *destinare*, destine: see *destine*.] To design or appoint; destine.

A destructive God, to create our souls, and *destinate* them to eternal damnation.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 652.

Decking their houses with branches of cypresse: a tree *destinated* to the dead. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 65.

Birds are *destinated* to fly among the branches of trees and bushes. *Ray*, Works of Creation.

destinate†, (des'ti-nāt), *a.* [< L. *destinatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Appointed; destined; determined.

Ye are *destinate* to another dwelling than here on earth.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 223.

destination (des-ti-nā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *destination, destinacion*, F. *destination* = Pr. *destinacio* = Sp. *destinacion* = Pg. *destinação* = It. *destinazione*, < L. *destinatio(n-)*, < *destinare*, pp. *destinatus*, destine: see *destine*.] **1.** The act of destining or appointing; appointment; designation.

Designed by nature . . . for the propagation of the species: which *destination* . . . appears to have been preordained by the author of mankind for the continuation of it. *Boyle*, Works, V. 423.

2. The purpose for which anything is intended or appointed; end or ultimate design; predetermined object or use: as, every animal is fitted for its *destination*.

The passages through which spirits are conveyed to the members, being almost infinite, and each of them drawn through so many meanders, it is wonderful that they should perform their regular *destinations* without losing their way. *Glanville*, Scep. Sci.

3. The place to which a thing is appointed or directed; the predetermined end of a journey, voyage, or course of transmission; goal: as, the ship's *destination* was unknown; the *destination* of a letter or package.—**4.** In *Scots law*, a term, generally speaking, applied to the series of heirs called to the succession of heritable or movable property, by the provision of the law or title, or by the will of the proprietor: but usually applied in a more limited sense to a nomination of successors in a certain order, regulated by the will of the proprietor. =**Syn. 2.** Purpose, intention, lot, fate.—**3.** Goal, harbor, haven.

destine (des'tin), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *destined*, ppr. *destining*. [< ME. *destenen, desteynen*, < OF. *destiner*, F. *destiner* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *destinar* = It. *destinare*, < L. *destinare*, make fast, establish, determine, design, intend, destine, appar. < *de-* intensive + **stan-are*, an assumed form, < *stare*, stand: see *stand*.] 1. To set apart, ordain, or appoint to a use, purpose, office, or place.

The rain comes down, it comes without our call,
Each pattering drop knows well its *destined* place.
Jones Very, Poems, p. 87.

The tyrant could not bear to see the triumph of those whom he had *destined* to the gallows and the quartering-block. *Macaulay*, Nugent's Hampden.

What fitter use
Was ever husband's money *destined* to?
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 139.

2. To appoint or predetermine unalterably, as by a divine decree; doom; devote.

And makes us with reflective Trouble see
That all is *destin'd*, which we fancy free.
Prior, Solomon, iii.

We are decreed,
Reserved, and *destined* to eternal woe.
Milton, P. L., ii. 160.

Not enjoyment and not sorrow
Is our *destined* end or way.
Longfellow, Psalm of Life.

=**Syn.** To intend, mark out, consecrate, dedicate, decree, allot.

destinezite (des-ti-nā'zīt), *n.* [After M. *Destinez.*] A variety of diadochite from Visé in Belgium.

destinism (des'ti-nizm), *n.* [< *destiny* + *-ism.*] Fatalism. *E. D.* [Rare.]

destinist (des'ti-nist), *n.* [< *destiny* + *-ist.*] A believer in destiny. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

destiny (des'ti-ni), *n.*; pl. *destinies* (-niz). [< ME. *destynie, destenye, destenee, destene, distyne*, < OF. *destinee*, F. *destinée* = Pr. *destinada* = It. *destinata*, < ML. as if **destinata*, destiny, prop. pp. fem. of L. *destinare*, destine: see *destine*.] 1. An irresistible tendency of certain events to come about by force of predetermination, whatever efforts may be made to prevent them; overruling necessity; fate.

On monday by goode *distyne* we shall meve alle to go towarde Clarence. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 582.

You are three men of sin, whom *destiny*
(That hath to instrument this lower world
And what is in't) the never-surfeited sea
Hath caus'd to belch up. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 3.

With the Stoicks they [the Turks] attribute all accidents to *destiny*, and constellations at birth.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 45.

Whate'er betides, by *destiny* 'tis done;
And better bear like men than vainly seek to shun.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., l. 249.

2. That which is predetermined and sure to come true.

The kith that hee comme fro or hee com'till,
Hee shall bee doluen [buried] & ded as *destenie* falles.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 1026.

'Tis *destiny* unshunnable, like death.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3.

3. That which is to become of any person or thing in the future; fortune; lot; luck: often in the plural.

Now wot i neuer in this world of wham y am come,
ne what *destene* me is digt, but god do his wille!
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 315.

As a Fish cannot live out of Water, no more was it in the *Destiny* of this King [Stephen] to live out of Trouble.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 51.

The *destinies* of the human race were staked on the same cast with the freedom of the English people.
Macaulay.

The revolutions in England could not but affect the *destinies* of the colonies. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 195.

4. [*cap.*] *pl.* In *classical myth.*, the Fates or Parcæ; the powers supposed to preside over human life. See *fate.*

Destinies do cut his thread of life. *Shak.*, Pericles, i. 2.

The *destinies*, or the natures and fates of things, are justly made Pan's sisters. *Bacon*, Fable of Pan.

The *Destinies*, I hope, have pointed out
Our ends alike, that thou mayst die for love,
Though not for me.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iv. 2.

Manifest destiny, that which clearly appears destined to come to pass; a future state, condition, or event which can be foreseen with certainty, or is regarded as inevitable. This phrase has been much used in American politics, especially about the time of the Mexican war, by those who believed that the United States were destined in time to occupy the entire continent.

The *manifest destiny* of the "Anglo-Saxon" race and the huge dimensions of our country are favourite topics with Fourth-of-July orators, but they are none the less interesting on that account when considered from the point of view of the historian. *J. Fiske*, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 102.

=**Syn.** *Destiny, Fate, Doom.* *Fate* is stronger than *destiny*, and less the appointment of a personal being or other discernible cause; but the words are often used interchangeably. *Doom* is an unhappy destiny.

No man of woman born,
Coward or brave, can shun his *destiny*.
Bryant, Iliad, vi.

Love is not in our choice, but in our *fate*.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., l. 328.

In the midst of its revels [the Greek world] trembled at the thought of the *doom* that was awaiting it; despair was at its heart. *Faiths of the World*, p. 172.

destituent† (des-tit'ū-ent), *a.* [< L. *destituen(t-)s*, ppr. of *destituere*, forsake; improp. used in sense of 'wanting': see *destitute.*] Wanting; deficient.

When any condition . . . is *destituent* or wanting, the duty itself falls. *Jer. Taylor*, Ductor Dubitantium, I. 446.

destitute (des'ti-tūt), *v. t.* [< L. *destitutus*, pp. of *destituere* (> F. *destituer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *destituir* = It. *destituire*), set down, put away, leave alone, forsake, abandon, desert, < *de*, down, away, + *statuere*, set, put, place, < *status*, a position: see *statute, state*, and cf. *constitute, institute.*] 1†. To forsake; desert; abandon; leave to neglect.

We see also that the science of medicine, if it be *destituted* and forsaken by natural philosophy, it is not much better than an empirical practice.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 182.

It is the sinfullest thing in the world to forsake or *destitute* a plantation [colony]. *Bacon*, Plantations.

2. To deprive, as of property, preferment, or office; divest: used absolutely or with *of*. [Archaic.]

He was willing to part with his places, upon hopes not to be *destituted*, but to be preferred to one of the baron's places in Ireland. *Bacon*, Letters, p. 48 (Ord MS.).

I have given you . . . the amount of a considerable fortune, and have *destituted* myself, for the purpose of realizing it, *of* nearly four times the amount.
Shelley, To Godwin, in Dowden, II. 323.

3†. To disappoint.

It is good in all cases for every man to understand not only his own advantages, but also his disadvantages; lest . . . he be needlessly offended when his expectation is *destituted*. *Fotherby*, Atheomastix, p. 8.

destitute (des'ti-tūt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *destitute* = F. *destitué* = Sp. Pg. *destituido* = It. *destituto, destituito*, < L. *destitutus*, pp. of *destituere*, forsake, abandon, desert: see *destitute, v.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Deprived; bereft; under complete lack or privation, whether of what has been lost or of what has never been possessed: with *of*: as, *destitute of* honor or *of* prudence; *destitute of* the necessaries of life.

Of all places, Suez is the most *destitute of* every thing that the earth produces. They have neither water, grass, corn, nor any sort of herb or tree near it.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 136.

Totally *destitute of* all shadow of influence. *Burke.*

The moon . . . has withered into a dry, volcanic cinder, *destitute of* water and air.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 90.

2. Without means; indigent; needy; poor: as, the family has been left *destitute*.=**Syn.** 2. Penniless, necessitous, pinched, distressed.

II. *n. sing.* and *pl.* A destitute person, or destitute persons collectively.

He will regard the prayer of the *destitute*. Ps. cii. 17.

Have pity on this poor *destitute*.
P. St. John, Sermons (1737), p. 224.

destituteness (des'ti-tūt-nes), *n.* The state of being destitute; destitution. [Rare.]

destitution (des-ti-tū'shọn), *n.* [= F. *destitution* = Sp. *destitucion* = Pg. *destituição* = It. *destituzione*, < L. *destitutio(n-)*, a forsaking, < *destituere*, forsake: see *destitute.*] 1. Deprivation; absence of anything desired.

I am unhappy — thy mother and thyself at a distance from me; and what can compensate for such a *destitution*?
Sterne, Letters, xci.

2. Deprivation of office; dismissal; discharge. See *destitute, v.*, 2. [Rare.]

The man [the unjust steward] not so much as attempting a defence, his *destitution* follows: "Give an account of thy stewardship: for thou mayest be no longer steward."
Abp. Trench, On the Parables, p. 326.

3. Deprivation or absence of means; indigence; poverty; want.

Left in so great *destitution*. *Hooker.*

=**Syn.** 3. *Indigence, Penury*, etc. (see *poverty*); privation, distress.

desto (des'tō), *adv.* [It., awaked, lively, active, brisk, < *destare*, awake, rouse, renew, < L. *de*, off, away, + *stare*, stand.] In a sprightly manner: a direction in music.

destraint†, *v.* An obsolete form of *distrain.*

destra mano (des'trä mä'nō). [It.: *destra*, fem. of *destro*, < L. *dexter*, right; *mano*, < L. *manus*, hand: see *dexter* and *manual.*] In *music*, the right hand: in pianoforte-music used as a direction over a passage to be played with the right hand. Abbreviated *D. M.*

destreinet, *v.* A Middle English form of *distrain.*

destrert, *n.* [ME. *destrer, destrere, dextrer*, < OF. *destrier, destrer* = Pr. *destrier* = It. *destriere, destriero*, < ML. *dextrarius*, a war-horse (so called because led at the right hand until wanted in battle), < L. *dexter*, right hand: see *dexter.*] A war-horse.

By him baiteth his *dextrer*
Of herbes fyne and goode.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 202.

As for the Duke, we left him on foot, an enemy as dangerous on foot as when mounted on his *destrier*.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, III. 325.

destriet, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *destroy.*

destriert, *n.* See *destrer.*

destroy (des-troi'), *v. t.* [< ME. *destroyen, destroien, destruyen, destryen, destruen, destrien, distroyen*, etc. (also by apheresis *stroyen:* see *stroy*), < OF. *destruire*, F. *détruire* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *destruir* = It. *destruire, destruere, distruggere*, < L. *destruere*, pull down, ruin, destroy, < *de-* priv. + *struere*, build: see *structure, construct, instruct*, etc., and also *destruct, destruction*, etc.] 1. To pull down; unbuild (that which has been built or constructed); demolish: as, to *destroy* a building or a fortification; to *destroy* a city.

On the west side the Cyclopean wall of the acropolis of Mycenæ is almost totally *destroyed* for a distance of forty-five feet. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 522.

2. To overthrow; lay waste; ruin; make desolate.

Sir, lo yonder theym by whos comaundement the londe is *destroied* of yow and youre barouns.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 598.

Go up against this land, and *destroy* it. Isa. xxxvi. 10.

Solyman sent his army, which burnt and *destroyed* the country villages. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

3. To kill; slay; extirpate: applied to men or animals.

Ye shall *destroy* all this people. Num. xxxii. 15.

'Tis that unruly regiment within me, that will *destroy* me. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 10.

If him by force he can *destroy*, or, worse,
By some false guile pervert. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 91.

4. To bring to naught; put an end to; annihilate; obliterate entirely; cause to cease, or to cease to be: as, to *destroy* one's happiness or peace of mind by worry.

Ouer-plente pryde norssheth, ther pouerte *destrueth* hit. *Piers Plowman* (C), xiii. 234.

Our old man is crucified with him, that the body of sin might be *destroyed*. Rom. vi. 6.

Venice is a still more remarkable instance: in her history we see nothing but the state; aristocracy had *destroyed* every seed of genius and virtue.
Macaulay, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

The fury of a corrupt populace may *destroy* in one hour what centuries have slowly consolidated.
Story, Salem, Sept. 18, 1828.

5. To counteract or render of no avail; take away, detract from, or vitiate the power, force, value, use, or beauty of; ruin; spoil: as, to *destroy* a person's influence.

The exceptions do not *destroy* the authority of the rule.
Macaulay, West. Reviewer's Def. of Mill.

6. To refute; disprove.

Destroy his fib or sophistry, in vain,
The creature's at his dirty work again!
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 91.

It is by making the unphilosophic inference that because we cannot know the objective reality therefore there exists none, that idealism *destroys* itself.
J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 79.

Destroying angels. See *angel.* =**Syn.** To consume, throw down, raze, subvert, dismantle, desolate, devastate, extinguish, quench, eradicate, root out.

destroyable (des-troi'a-bl), *a.* [< *destroy* + *-able.*] Capable of being destroyed; destructible. [Rare.]

Propagating themselves in a manner everywhere, and scarcely *destroyable* by the weather, the plough, or any art. *Derham*, Physico-Theol., iv. 11.

destroyer (des-troi'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *destroyere, distriere;* < *destroy* + *-er*1.] One who or that which destroys; one who or that which kills, ruins, or makes desolate.

By powring-forth the pure and plentious Flood
Of his most precious Water-mixed Blood,
Preserue his People from the drad *Destroyer*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

Neither murmur ye, as some of them also murmured, and were destroyed of the *destroyer*. 1 Cor. x. 10.

To be styled great conquerours,
Patrons of mankind, gods, and sons of gods;
Destroyers rightlier call'd, and plagues of men.
Milton, P. L., xi. 697.

destruct† (dē-strukt'), *v. t.* [< L. *destructus*, pp. of *destruere*, destroy: see *destroy.* Cf. *construct, instruct.*] To destroy.

The creatures belonging to them . . . either wholly *destructed* or marvellously corrupted from that they were before. *J. Mede*, Paraphrase on St. Peter (1642), p. 12.

destructibility (dē-struk-ti-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *destructibilidad* = Pg. *destructibilidade*; as *destructible* + *-ity*.] The quality of being capable of destruction.

destructible (dē-struk′ti-bl), *a.* [= F. *destructible* = It. *distruggibile*, < LL. *destructibilis*, < L. *destructus*, pp. of *destruere*, destroy.] Liable to destruction; capable of being destroyed.

Therefore forms, qualities, and essences are producible by composition, *destructible* by dissolution.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, II. i. 2.

destructibleness (dē-struk′ti-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being destructible.

destructile†, *a.* [< LL. *destructilis*, destructible, < L. *destructus*, pp. of *destruere*, destroy: see *destroy*.] That may be destroyed; destructible. *Bailey*, 1727.

destruction (dē-struk′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *destruction*, *destruccion*, *destruccioun*, < OF. *destruction*, also *destruison*, F. *destruction* = Sp. *destruccion* = Pg. *destruição* = It. *distruzione*, < L. *destructio(n-)*, a pulling down, destroying, < *destruere*, pp. *destructus*, pull down, destroy: see *destroy*.] **1.** The act of destroying; demolition; a pulling down, as of a building; subversion or overthrow, as of a government or a principle; ruin, as of a town, a crop, reputation, virtue, etc.; annihilation or deprivation of existence, as of a man or a forest.

And 5 myle fro Sarphen is the Cytee of Sydon: of the whiche Citee Dydo was Lady, that was Eneas Wyf aftre the *Destruccioun* of Troye. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 30.

The messagers of Cornewaile and of Orcanye com to hem and tolde hem the losse and the *distruxion* of the Sarazins that dide thourgh ther londes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 172.

There was a deadly *destruction* throughout all the city.
1 Sam. v. 11.

If material equality is ever to be secured at all, it will be secured only by the *destruction* of civilization, not by any distribution of the finer existing fruits of it.
W. H. Mallock, Social Equality, p. 39.

2. The state of being destroyed; ruin.

When that which we immortal thought,
We saw so near *destruction* brought,
We felt what you did then endure,
And tremble yet, as not secure. *Waller.*

Such longings, as she knew,
To swift *destruction* all her glory drew.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 114.

3. Cause of destruction; a consuming plague or ruinous infliction; a destroyer.

The *destruction* that wasteth at noon-day. Ps. xci. 6.

The *destruction* of the poor is their poverty. Prov. x. 15.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** Overthrow, desolation, extirpation, eradication, extermination, extinction, devastation.

destructionist (dē-struk′shọn-ist), *n.* [< *destruction* + *-ist*.] **1.** One who favors or engages in destruction; a destructive.

An Anarchist may or may not be a *destructionist* — revolutionist — though most of them are.
N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 204.

2. In *theol.*, one who believes in the final complete destruction or annihilation of the wicked; an annihilationist.

destructive (dē-struk′tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *destructif* = Pr. *destructiu* = Sp. Pg. *destructivo* = It. *distruttivo*, < LL. *destructivus*, < L. *destructus*, pp. of *destruere*, destroy: see *destroy*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Causing destruction; having a tendency to destroy or the quality of destroying; ruinous; mischievous; pernicious; hurtful: with *of* or *to* before an object: as, a *destructive* fire; a *destructive* disposition; intemperance is *destructive of* health; evil examples are *destructive to* the morals of youth.

Rewards that either would to virtue bring
No joy, or be *destructive of* the thing.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 182.

Now I myself,
A Tory to the quick, was as a boy
Destructive, when I had not what I would.
Tennyson, Walking to the Mail.

2. In *logic*, refuting; disproving: as, a *destructive* dilemma.—**Destructive dilemma.** See *dilemma*.—**Destructive distillation.** See *distillation*.—**Destructive hypothetical syllogism.** See *hypothetical*.

=**Syn. 1.** Mortal, deadly, fatal, malignant, baleful, fell, deleterious, desolating, subversive.

II. *n.* One who or that which destroys; one who favors the destruction of anything for some ulterior purpose, as progress or public convenience; an overthrower of existing institutions, customs, or the like.

Applying to each other what Bentham would have called the dyslogistic names of the day, Anarchist, *Destructive*, and the like. *Finlay*, Hist. Greece.

Notwithstanding his skepticism, Ockam is not an extreme *destructive*. *J. Owen*, Evenings with Skeptics, II. 400.

destructively (dē-struk′tiv-li), *adv.* With destruction; ruinously; mischievously; with power to destroy.

What remains but to breathe out Moses's wish? O that men were not so *destructively* foolish!
Decay of Christian Piety.

The doctrine that states the time of repentance *destructively* to a pious life. *South*, Sermons, VII. vi.

destructiveness (dē-struk′tiv-nes), *n.* **1.** The quality of being destructive; tendency to destroy or ruin.—**2.** In *phren.*, the tendency to destroy or overthrow, supposed to be located in a special organ of the brain. See cut under *phrenology*.

destructor (dē-struk′tọr), *n.* [= F. *destructeur* = Pr. *destruydor* = Sp. Pg. *destruidor* = It. *destruttore*, < LL. *destructor*, a destroyer, < L. *destruere*, pp. *destructus*, destroy: see *destroy*.] **1**†. A destroyer; a consumer.

Helmont doth somewhere wittily call the fire the *destructor* and the artificial death of things.
Boyle, Works, I. 527.

2. Specifically, a furnace or crematory for the burning of refuse.

Bearing in mind the undesirability of filling up hollows with refuse, and subsequently erecting buildings upon it, the *destructor* becomes a most desirable means of dealing with it. *A. Hill*, Sanitarian, XVII. 35.

destruie†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *destroy*.

desudation (des-ū-dā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *désudation* = Pg. *desudação*, < LL. *desudatio(n-)*, a violent sweating, < L. *desudare* (> It. *desudare* = Sp. *desudar*), pp. *desudatus*, sweat greatly, < *de-* intensive + *sudare*, sweat, = E. *sweat*, q. v.] In *med.*, a profuse or morbid sweating, frequently causing or accompanied by sudamina or heat-pimples.

desudatory† (dē-sū′dā-tọ-ri), *n.* [< NL. **desudatorium*, < L. *desudare*, sweat: see *desudation*.] A sweating-bath. *Bailey*, 1727.

desuete (des-wēt′), *a.* [< L. *desuetus*, pp. of *desuescere*, disuse, put out of use, grow out of use, < *de-* priv. + *suescere*, inceptive of *suere*, be used, be accustomed.] Out of use; fallen into desuetude. [Rare.]

desuetude (des′wē-tūd), *n.* [= F. *désuétude* = It. *desuetudine*, *dissuetudine*, < L. *desuetudo*, disuse, < *desuescere*, pp. *desuetus*, disuse: see *desuete*.] Discontinuance of use, practice, custom, or fashion; disuse: as, many words in every language have fallen into *desuetude*.

The laws give place, and . . . disappear by *desuetude*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 279.

The gradual *desuetude* of old observances.
Lamb, Elia, p. 32.

After the fourteenth century, the practice of cathedral architecture of the old kind fell fast into *desuetude*.
C. E. Norton, Travel and Study in Italy, p. 103.

Of every form of sad *desuetude* and picturesque decay Haddon Hall contains some delightful example.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 28.

desulphur (dē-sul′fėr), *v. t.* [= F. *désulfurer*; as *de-* priv. + *sulphur*.] To free from sulphur; desulphurize.

A yellow tinge, which is deeper when the wool has previously been *de-sulphured*.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 85.

desulphurate (dē-sul′fū-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *desulphurated*, ppr. *desulphurating*. [< *de-* priv. + *sulphur* + *-ate*2.] Same as *desulphurize*.

desulphuration (dē-sul-fū-rā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *désulfuration*; as *desulphurate* + *-ion*.] Same as *desulphurization*.

desulphureted, desulphuretted (dē-sul′fū-ret-ed), *a.* [< *de-* priv. + *sulphuret* + *-ed*2.] Deprived of sulphur.

The *desulphuretted* soda makes the best white-curd soap.
Ure, Dict., III. 847.

desulphurization (dē-sul″fū-ri-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *desulphurize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of depriving (an ore, a mineral, etc.) of sulphur.

desulphurize (dē-sul′fū-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *desulphurized*, ppr. *desulphurizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *sulphur* + *-ize*.] To free from sulphur; remove the sulphur from (an ore, a mineral, etc.) by some suitable process: as, iron ores containing pyrites may be *desulphurized* by roasting; coke may be *desulphurized* by heating to redness in a current of steam.

desultorily (des′ul-tọ-ri-li), *adv.* In a desultory or random manner; without method; loosely.

Mind or consciousness is supposed to follow, *desultorily* and accidentally, after matter of fact.
Grote, in Shairp's Culture and Religion, p. 187.

desultoriness (des′ul-tọ-ri-nes), *n.* The character of being desultory; disconnectedness; discursiveness: as, the *desultoriness* of a speaker's remarks.

It is customary to reproach the natives of Oceania with invincible indolence; and, if it be a fault, I fear they must be convicted of *desultoriness* and unsteadiness in their work. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX. 204.

desultorious†, (des-ul-tō′ri-us), *a.* [< L. *desultorius*: see *desultory*.] Desultory. *Jer. Taylor.*

desultory (des′ul-tọ-ri), *a.* [< L. *desultorius*, of or pertaining to a vaulter or circus-rider, inconstant, fickle, < *desultor*, a vaulter, circus-rider, who leaped from horse to horse without stopping, < *desilire*, pp. *desultus*, leap down, < *de*, down, + *salire*, leap: see *salient*.] **1.** Leaping; hopping about; moving irregularly. [Archaic.]

It was amazing that the *desultory* and rapid motions of this dam should not oblige her litter to quit their hold.
Gilbert White, Nat. Hist. of Selborne.

2. Swerving from point to point; irregularly shifting in course; devious: as, *desultory* movements; a *desultory* saunter.

The broken surface of the ground . . . was peculiarly favorable to the *desultory* and illusory tactics of the Moors.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 14.

Thenceforth their uncommunicable ways
Follow the *desultory* feet of Death.
D. G. Rossetti, Sonnets, XXX., Known in Vain.

3. Veering about from one thing to another; whiffling; unmethodical; irregular; disconnected: as, a *desultory* conversation.

He knew nothing accurately; his reading had been *desultory*. *Macaulay*, Oliver Goldsmith.

To turn these moments to any profit at all, we must religiously methodize them. *Desultory* reading and *desultory* reverie are to be forever abandoned.
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 212.

Desultory research, however it may amuse or benefit the investigator, seldom adds much to the real stock of human knowledge.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist, p. 41.

4. Coming suddenly, as if by leaping into view; started at the moment; random.

'Tis not for a *desultory* thought to atone for a lewd course of life, nor for anything but the super-inducing of a virtuous habit upon a vicious one, to qualify an effectual conversion. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

=**Syn. 2** and **3.** Rambling, roving, unsystematic, irregular. See *irregular*.

desume†, (dē-sūm′), *v. t.* [< L. *desumere*, pick out, choose, take upon oneself, < *de*, from, + *sumere*, take: see *assume*, *consume*, etc.] To take from; borrow.

This pebble doth suppose, as pre-existent to it, the more simple matter out of which it is *desumed*.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 76.

desynonymization (dē-si-non″i-mi-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *desynonymize* + *-ation*.] The act or process by which synonymous words come to be discriminated in meaning and use; the differentiation of words. *Coleridge.*

desynonymize (dē-si-non′i-mīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *desynonymized*, ppr. *desynonymizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *synonymize*.] To deprive of synonymous character, as words of similar meaning; differentiate in signification; discriminate (synonymous words or phrases). Also spelled *desynonymise*.

The process of *desynonymizing*, . . . that is, of gradually coming to discriminate in use between words which have hitherto been accounted perfectly equivalent, and, as such, indifferently employed.
Abp. Trench, Study of Words, p. 178.

In an eloquent review of Goethe's Leben, by Prof. Blackie, . . . these two forms [egoism and egotism] are thus *desynonymized*. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., IX. 426.

det†, (det), *n.* A Middle English and early modern English form of *debt*.

detach (dē-tach′), *v.* [First in the military sense; < F. *détacher*, OF. *destacher*, *destachier*, *destechier* (= Pr. Sp. Pg. *destacar* = It. *distaccare*), detach, separate, unfasten, < *des-* priv. + *-tacher*, fasten, only in this verb and its opposite *attacher*: see *attach*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To unfasten; disunite; disengage and separate, as one thing from another: as, to *detach* a locomotive from a train; to *detach* a rock from its bed; to *detach* the seal from a document; to *detach* a man from his party.

Thus tragedy was gradually *detached* from its original institution, which was entirely religious.
Goldsmith, Origin of Poetry.

The ingenuity of man has always been dedicated to the solution of one problem — how to *detach* the sensual sweet, the sensual strong, the sensual bright, etc., from the moral sweet, the moral deep, the moral fair.
Emerson, Compensation.

Never once does he *detach* his eye
From those ranged there to slay him or to save.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 36.

2. To separate for a special purpose or service; send away, as from a post of duty or a larger body, on a distinct mission: chiefly in military use: as, to *detach* a ship or a regiment for some

special duty; to *detach* an officer from a ship or station.

If ten men are in war with forty, and the latter *detach* only an equal number to the engagement, what benefit do they receive from their superiority? *Addison.*

=Syn. 1. To sever, withdraw, draw off, disjoin, disconnect, unhitch.—2. To detail.

II. *intrans.* To become detached or separated; separate or disunite itself or one's self. [Rare.]

Detaching, fold by fold,
From those still heights, and slowly drawing near,
A vapour heavy, hueless, formless, cold,
Came floating on. *Tennyson*, Vision of Sin, iii.

detachability (dē-tach-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *detachable:* see *-bility.*] The capability of being detached; detachable character or condition: as, the *detachability* of the parts of a thing.

It is believed that the feature of *detachability*, as arranged in the Lee system, will particularly commend itself to the minds of military authorities.
Farrow, Mil. Encyc., II. 194.

detachable (dē-tach′a-bl), *a.* [< *detach* + *-able.*] Capable of being detached or separated.

Dante is not so absolutely individual as to seem to us *detachable* from his time; he was led up to through generations of Florentine history. *W. Sharp*, D. G. Rossetti, p. 39.

detached (dē-tacht′), *p. a.* [< *detach* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Disjoined or dissociated; not united or not contiguous; being or becoming separate; unattached: as, *detached* rocks or portions of rock; a *detached* house; *detached* bodies of troops.

The Europeans live in *detached* houses, each surrounded by walls inclosing large gardens. *W. H. Russell.*

A *detached* body of the French lying in their way, there followed a very sharp engagement.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1709.

2. Of a separate character; belonging to a detached person or body: chiefly military: as, to be employed on *detached* service or duty; a *detached* mission.—**Detached bastion, escapement,** etc. See the nouns.—**Detached coefficients,** in *alg.*, coefficients written down without the literal factors, for the sake of brevity.

detachedly (dē-tach′ed-li), *adv.* In a separate or isolated form or manner; disconnectedly.

Brief notices of different particulars of this case are given *detachedly* by Rushworth and Whitelocke.
State Trials, Judge Jenkins, an. 1647.

detaching-hook (dē-tach′ing-hůk), *n.* 1. A safety-appliance for releasing a hoisting-cage when the hoisting-rope is overwound.—2. A device for releasing a horse from a vehicle.—3. A device for releasing a boat from a ship's davits.

detachment (dē-tach′ment), *n.* [< F. *détachement* (= Sp. Pg. *destacamento* = It. *distaccamento*), < *détacher*, detach: see *detach.*] 1. The act of detaching, unfastening, or disconnecting.—2. The state of being detached or apart; in recent use, a state of separation or withdrawal from association or relation with something.

The same quiet clearness, the *detachment* from error, of a woman whose self-scrutiny has been as sharp as her deflection. *The Century*, XXX. 257.

Her *detachment*, her air of having no fatuous illusions, and not being blinded by prejudice, seemed to me at times to amount to an affectation.
H. James, Jr., Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 342.

3. That which is detached; specifically, a body of troops selected or taken from the main army or body, and employed on some special service or expedition, or a number of ships taken from a fleet and sent on a separate service.

A strong *detachment* of Sarsfield's troops approached.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ix.

Sparta . . . sent a *detachment* to support the partisans of aristocracy in Argolis, Achaia, and Arcadia.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 497.

4. An order detaching an officer from duty at a given station.—**Gun detachment,** the men detailed for the service of a gun or mortar.

detail (dē-tāl′), *v.* [< OF. *detaillier, detailler, detailher, destaillier*, F. *détailler* (= Sp. *detallar* = Pg. *detalhar* = It. *distagliare, stagliare*, cut up, divide, cf. *dettagliare*, after F., detail, cut up, retail, narrate in particulars), < *de-*, L. *dis-*, apart, + *tailler*, cut: see *tail*[2], *tailor*, *tally*, and cf. *retail.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To divide or set off; specifically, to set apart for a particular service; appoint to a separate duty: chiefly in military use: as, to *detail* a corporal's guard for fatigue duty or as an escort; to *detail* an officer.—2. To relate, report, or narrate in particulars; recite the particulars of; particularize; tell fully and distinctly: as, to *detail* all the facts in due order.

Strange as the events *detailed* in the succeeding narrative may appear, they are . . . true to the letter.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 176.

He *detailed* to them the history of all the past transactions. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 6.

II. *intrans.* To give details or particulars about something.

There were occasions when they [monastic writers] were inevitably graphic,—when they *detail* like a witness in court. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 273.

To detail on the plane, in *arch.*, to appear in profile or section on a plane, as a molding which abuts against the plane, or is cut by it.

detail (dē-tāl′ or dē′tāl), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. *detail* = Sw. *detalj*, < OF. *detail*, F. *détail* (= Sp. *detalle* = Pg. *detalhe* = It. *dettaglio*), detail, retail; from the verb.] 1. An individual part; an item; a particular: as, the account is accurate in all its *details;* the point objected to is an unimportant *detail;* collectively (without a plural), particulars; particulars considered separately and in relation to the whole: as, a matter of *detail.*

It is a fact of history and of observation that all efficient men, while they have been men of comprehension, have also been men of *detail.*
Bushnell, Sermons for New Life, p. 288.

2. In the *fine arts*, etc., a relatively small, subordinate, and particular part, as distinguished from a general conception or from larger parts or effects; also, such parts collectively (in the singular).

One or two capitals show that the Ragusan architect knew of the actual Renaissance. But it was only in that one *detail* that he went astray.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 251.

The Assyrian honeysuckle . . . forms as elegant an architectural *detail* as is anywhere to be found.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 254.

In the works of Alma Tadema, the most careful study of antiquarian *detail* is united to an artist's vivid recollection of the colour and sunshine of the South.
P. G. Hamerton, Graphic Arts, iv.

There is a castle at Nantes which resembles . . . that of Angers, . . . but has . . . within, much more interest of *detail.* *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 103.

3. A minute account; a narrative or report of particulars: as, he gave a *detail* of all the transaction.

We spend the first five minutes in a *detail* of symptoms.
Kane, Sec. Grinn. Exp., II. 93.

4. *Milit.*, the selection of an individual or a body of troops for a particular service; the person or persons so selected; a detachment.

The force so organized will constitute the guard of the line from Duckport to Milliken's Bend. They will furnish all the guards and *details* required for general hospitals. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 470.

Details of a plan, in *arch.*, drawings or delineations for the use of workmen. Otherwise called *working-drawings.*—**In detail.** (*a*) Circumstantially; item by item.

I was unable to treat this part of my subject more *in detail* without becoming dry and tedious. *Pope.*

(*b*) Individually; part by part.

"Concentrate your own force, divide that of your enemy, and overwhelm him *in detail,*" is the great principle of military action. *Macdougall*, Modern Warfare, iii.

Office of detail, in the United States Navy Department, the office where the roster of officers is kept, and from which orders to officers regarding their duty, leaves of absence, etc., are issued.=Syn. 3. Relation, recital.—4. Squad.

detailed (dē-tāld′), *p. a.* [< *detail* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Related in particulars; minutely recited: as, a *detailed* account.—2. Exact; minute; particular.

A *detailed* examination. *Macaulay.*

A *detailed* picture of the inhabitants of the largest Arab city. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, Pref., p. iv.

detailer (dē-tā′lėr), *n.* One who details.

Individuality was sunk in the number of *detailers.*
Seward, Letters, VI. 135.

detain (dē-tān′), *v. t.* [< OF. *detenir, detener*, F. *détenir* = Sp. *detener* (cf. Pg. *deter*) = It. *ditenere*, < L. *detinere*, hold off, keep back, detain, < *de*, off, + *tenere*, hold: see *tenable, tenant.* Cf. *abstain, contain, obtain, pertain, retain, sustain,* etc.] 1. To keep back or away; withhold; specifically, to keep or retain unjustly. [Rare.]

Detain not the wages of the hireling. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. To keep or restrain from proceeding; stay or stop: as, we were *detained* by the rain.

Those theeves, which her in bondage strong
Detaynd. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. xi. 2.

Let us *detain* thee, until we shall have made ready a kid for thee. Judges xiii. 15.

Whole captive hosts the conqueror *detains*
In painful bondage and inglorious chains.
Addison, The Campaign.

3. In *law*, to hold in custody.=Syn. 2. To retard, delay, hinder, check, retain.

detain† (dē-tān′), *n.* [< *detain, v.*] Detention.

And gan enquire of him with mylder mood
The certaine cause of Artegals *detaine.*
Spenser, F. Q., V. vi. 15.

detainer[1] (dē-tā′nėr), *n.* [< *detain* + *-er*[1], after OF. *deteneor, deteneur*, one who detains.] One who withholds; one who detains, stops, or prevents from proceeding.

The *detainers* of tithes, and cheaters of men's inheritances. *Jer. Taylor.*

detainer[2] (dē-tā′nėr), *n.* [< OF. *detener*, inf. (used as a noun): see *detain, v.* Cf. *retainer*[2].] In *law:* (*a*) A holding or keeping possession of what belongs to another; detention of what is another's, though the original taking may be lawful. It usually implies wrongfulness. (*b*) In Great Britain, a process lodged with the sheriff authorizing him to continue to hold a person already in his custody; specifically, a writ by which a prisoner arrested at the suit of one creditor may be detained at the suit of another.—**Forcible detainer.** See *forcible.*

detainment† (dē-tān′ment), *n.* [< OF. *detenement*, < *detenir*, detain: see *detain* and *-ment.*] The act of detaining; detention.

Concerning our surprise, *detainment*, and escape.
R. Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 324).

Though the original taking was lawful, any subsequent *detainment* of them after tender of amends is wrongful.
Blackstone.

Detarium (de-tā′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < *detar*, the native name in Senegal.] A genus of leguminous trees of western Africa, of which only two species are known, *D. Senegalense* and *D. microcarpum.* The former is a tree from 20 to 35 feet high, bearing a somewhat oval, fleshy, one-seeded fruit about the size of an apricot, of which there are two varieties, the one bitter and the other sweet. The sweet fruit is sold in the markets, and prized by the negroes, as well as eagerly sought after by monkeys and other animals. The bitter fruit is regarded as a violent poison. The wood of the tree is hard, and resembles mahogany.

detaste† (dē-tāst′), *v. t.* [Var. of *distaste.*] To distaste; dislike; loathe.

detect (dē-tekt′), *v. t.* [< L. *detectus*, pp. of *detegere*, uncover, expose, < *de-* priv. + *tegere*, cover: see *tegument, tile, thatch.*] 1†. To uncover; lay bare; expose; show.

Sham'st thou not . . .
To let thy tongue *detect* thy base-born heart?
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2.

There's no true lover in the forest, else sighing every minute and groaning every hour would *detect* the lazy foot of time as well as a clock. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2.

Be sure, thou nothing of the Truth *detect.*
Congreve, Hymn to Venus.

Where the divine vertue . . . is not felt in the soul, and waited for, and lived in, imperfections will quickly break out, and shew themselves, and *detect* the unfaithfulness of such persons.
Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, vi.

2. To discover; find out; ascertain the existence, presence, or fact of: as, to *detect* an error in an account; to *detect* the presence of arsenic.

Though, should I hold my peace, yet thou
Wouldst easily *detect* what I conceal.
Milton, P. L., x. 136.

Like following life through creatures you dissect,
You lose it in the moment you *detect.*
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 30.

A good ear *detects* several gradations between tones which to a bad ear seem alike.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 92.

Look in his face to meet thy neighbor's soul,
Not on his garments, to *detect* a hole.
O. W. Holmes, A Rhymed Lesson.

3. To find out the action or character of; discover a fault or wrong in; unveil, as a person: as, to *detect* a man in the act of cheating; to *detect* a hypocrite.

I will prevent this, *detect* my wife, be revenged on Falstaff. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2.

4†. To reveal the guilt or alleged guilt of; inform against; complain of; accuse.

He was untruly judged to have preached such articles as he was *detected* of. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 112.

But hast thou not betray'd me, Foible? Hast thou not *detected* me to that faithless Mirabell?
Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 5.

=Syn. 2. To find, ascertain, descry, make out, ferret out, penetrate.

detectable, detectible (dē-tek′ta-bl, -ti-bl), *a.* [< *detect* + *-able, -ible.*] That may be detected.

Parties not *detectable.* *Fuller.*

These errors are *detectible* at a glance. *Latham.*

It is . . . pretty well established . . . that in some of the minuter details of the lunar topography there are real changes in progress, *detectable* by just such observation [microscopic]. *New Princeton Rev.*, I. 57.

detected (dē-tek′ted), *a.* [< *detect*, *v.*, 1, + *-ed*[2].] In *entom.*, uncovered: applied to the hemelytra of heteropterous *Hemiptera* when, as in most species, they are not covered by the scutellum: opposed to *obtected.*

detecter (dē-tek′tėr), *n.* See *detector.*

detectible, *a.* See *detectable.*

detection (dē-tek′shon), *n.* [< LL. *detectio(n-)*, a revealing, < L. *detegere*, pp. *detectus*, uncover, reveal: see *detect.*] 1. Discovery; finding by search or observation.

Americus Vesputius, a Florentine, who, in the year 1497, made a further *detection* of the more southern regions in this continent. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., i. 1.

The sea and rivers are instrumental to the *detection* of amber and other fossils, by washing away the earth that concealed them. *Woodward.*

2. The act of detecting, finding out, or bringing to light; a discerning; the state or fact of being detected or found out: as, the *detection* of faults, crimes, or criminals.

detective (dē-tek′tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *detect* + *-ive.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Fitted for or skilled in detecting; employed in detecting: as, the *detective* police.—2. Relating to detectives or to detection: as, a *detective* story.—**Detective agency** or **bureau.** See *private detective*, under II.—**Detective camera.** See *camera.*

II. *n.* A person whose occupation it is to discover matters as to which information is desired, particularly concerning wrong-doers, and to obtain evidence to be used against them.

His duties differ from those of the ordinary policeman in that he has no specific beat or round, and in that he is concerned with the investigation of specific cases, or the watching of particular individuals or classes of offenders, rather than with the general guardianship of the peace, and does not wear a distinguishing uniform.

For once the police were not charged with stupidity, nor were the *detectives* blamed for inability to construct bricks without straw. *Saturday Rev.*, April 29, 1865.

Private detective, a person engaged unofficially in obtaining secret information for or guarding the private interests of those who employ him. In large cities private detectives are often organized in considerable numbers, under a head or chief, in what are called *detective agencies* or *bureaus.*

detector (dē-tek′tor), *n.* [Also *detecter;* < LL. *detector*, a revealer, < L. *detegere*, pp. *detectus*, uncover, reveal: see *detect.*] 1. One who or that which detects or brings to light; one who finds out what another attempts to conceal; a revealer; a discoverer.

A death-bed's a *detector* of the heart.
Young, Night Thoughts, ii. 641.

2. An instrument or a device for indicating the presence or state of a thing. Specifically—(*a*) An arrangement of the parts of a lock by which any attempt to tamper with it is frustrated and indicated. (*b*) A low-water indicator for boilers. (*c*) A form of galvanometer, generally small and convenient for transportation, which indicates the passage of a current of electricity, showing its direction, but not its strength. Also called *galvanoscope.* (*d*) An instrument for detecting the presence of torpedoes in an enemy's harbor.—**Bank-note detector,** in the United States, a periodical publication containing a description of all bank-notes in circulation, and a statement of the standing of the banks represented by them, to facilitate the detection of forged, worthless, or depreciated notes. The public need of such an aid has greatly diminished since the control of paper currency was transferred from the States to the national government in 1864. See *National Bank Act*, under *bank*[2].

Sometimes written *detecter.*

detector-lock (dē-tek′tor-lok), *n.* A lock fitted with a device for indicating any attempt to pick or force it open.

detenebrate† (dē-ten′ē-brāt), *v. t.* [< L. *de-* priv. + *tenebratus*, pp. of *tenebrare*, make dark, < *tenebræ*, darkness: see *tenebræ.*] To remove darkness from.

detent (dē-tent′), *n.* [< LL. *detentus*, a holding back, < L. *detinere*, pp. *detentus*, hold back: see *detain.*] Anything used to check or prevent motion or approach; a catch; specifically, a pin, stud, or lever forming a check in a clock, watch, tumbler-lock, or other machine. The detent in a clock falls into the striking-wheel and stops it when the right number of strokes have been given. The detent of a ratchet-wheel prevents backward motion.

detention (dē-ten′shon), *n.* [< F. *détention* = Pr. *detention* = Sp. *detencion* = Pg. *detenção* = It. *detenzione*, < L. as if **detentio(n-)*, < *detinere*, pp. *detentus*, detain: see *detain.*] 1. The act of detaining or keeping back; a withholding or keeping of what belongs to or is claimed by another.

How goes the world that I am thus encounter'd
With clamorous demands of date-broken bonds,
And the *detention* of long-since-due debts,
Against my honour? *Shak.*, T. of A., ii. 2.

2. The state of being detained or held back; restraint; confinement.

This worketh by *detention* of the spirits, and constipation of the tangible parts. *Bacon.*

Nothing could assure the quiet of both realms . . . but their *detention* under safe custody.
Spotswood, Church of Scotland, an. 1570.

Except for political offences, the old prisons were principally employed as places of *detention* before trial.
Everett, Orations, II. 198.

3. Forced stoppage; hindrance; delay from necessity or on account of obstacles.—**House of detention,** a place where offenders (and sometimes witnesses) are detained while awaiting trial; a lock-up.

detentive (dē-ten′tiv), *a.* [< L. *detentus*, pp. of *detinere*, detain (see *detent*), + *-ive.*] Used in detaining, as intruding insects; seizing and holding.

The *detentive* surface [of the pitcher in *Nepenthes*] is represented by the fluid secretion which is invariably present. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 139.

detent-joint (dē-tent′joint), *n.* In *ichth.*, the joint by which the pectoral spine of a siluroid fish is kept erect or pointed from the side.

deter (dē-tėr′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deterred*, ppr. *deterring.* [< OF. *deterrer*, < L. *deterrere*, frighten from, prevent, < *de*, from, + *terrere*, frighten: see *terrible, terrify, terror.*] To discourage and stop by fear; hence, to stop or prevent from acting or proceeding by any countervailing motive: as, we are often *deterred* from our duty by trivial difficulties; the state of the road or a cloudy sky may *deter* a man from undertaking a journey.

Unto laws that men do make for the benefit of men it hath seemed always needful to add rewards which may more allure unto good than any hardness *deterreth* from it. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 10.

Dragons and serpents were seen in the most hideous attitudes, to *deter* the spectator from approaching.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xxxi.

A million of frustrated hopes will not *deter* us from new experiments. *J. M. Mason.*

=**Syn.** To hinder, restrain, keep back.

deterge (dē-tėrj′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deterged*, ppr. *deterging.* [= F. *déterger* = Pg. *detergir* = It. *detergere*, < L. *detergere*, wipe off, < *de*, off, + *tergere*, pp. *tersus*, wipe, scour: see *terse.*] To cleanse; clear away foul or offensive matter from, as from the body or from a wound or ulcer.

detergence, detergency (dē-tėr′jens, -jen-si), *n.* [< *detergen(t)* + *-ce, -cy.*] The quality of being detergent; cleansing or purging power.

Bath water . . . possesses that milkiness, *detergency*, and middling heat so friendly adapted to weakened animal constitutions.
Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, II. 290.

detergent (dē-tėr′jent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *détergent* = Sp. Pg. It. *detergente*, < L. *detergen(t-)s*, ppr. of *detergere:* see *deterge.*] **I.** *a.* Cleansing; purging.

The food ought to be nourishing and *detergent.*
Arbuthnot.

II. *n.* Anything that cleanses.

The virtues of the most valuable preparation, I mean salt of amber, are in a great degree answered by tar-water as a *detergent.* *Bp. Berkeley*, Siris, § 23.

detergible (dē-tėr′ji-bl), *a.* [< *deterge* + *-ible.*] Capable of being removed by any cleansing process.

deteriorate (dē-tē′ri-ō-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deteriorated*, ppr. *deteriorating.* [< LL. *deterioratus*, pp. of *deteriorare* (> It. *deteriorare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *deteriorar* = F. *détériorer*), make worse, < *deterior*, worse, comp. of **deter*, lit. lower, inferior, comp. of *de*, down: see *de-*, and cf. *exterior, interior, inferior*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* To make worse; reduce in quality; lower the essential character or constitution of: as, to *deteriorate* a race of men or their condition.

At the expense of impairing the philosophical powers, and, on the whole, *deteriorating* the mind.
Whately, Rhetoric, Int.

He knew that the sham Empire had *deteriorated* the once puissant French army into nearly as great a sham as itself. *Arch. Forbes*, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 51.

II. *intrans.* To grow worse; be or become impaired in quality; degenerate.

Under such conditions the mind rapidly *deteriorates.*
Goldsmith, Essays.

deteriorated (dē-tē′ri-ō-rā-ted), *p. a.* [< *deteriorate* + *-ed*[2].] Of degenerate character or quality; reduced to an inferior condition: as, *deteriorated* bioplasm.

deterioration (dē-tē″ri-ō-rā′shon), *n.* [= F. *détérioration* = Sp. *deterioracion* = Pg. *deterioração* = It. *deteriorazione*, < ML. *deterioratio(n-)*, < LL. *deteriorare*, make worse: see *deteriorate.*] A growing or making worse; the state of growing worse.

Although, . . . in a strictly mechanical sense, there is a conservation of energy, yet, as regards usefulness or fitness for living beings, the energy of the universe is in process of *deterioration.*
W. L. Carpenter, Energy in Nature, p. 57.

The moral *deterioration* attendant on a false and shallow life. *Hawthorne*, Blithedale Romance, xii.

=**Syn.** Degeneracy, debasement, degradation, depravation.

deteriorative (dē-tē′ri-ō-rā-tiv), *a.* [< *deteriorate* + *-ive.*] Causing or tending to deterioration.

The *Deteriorative* Power of Conventional Art over Nations. *The Athenæum*, No. 3156, p. 489.

deteriority (dē-tē-ri-or′i-ti), *n.* [< L. as if **deteriorita(t-)s*, < *deterior*, worse: see *deteriorate.*] Worse state or quality. [Rare.]

I have shewn that this diminution of age is to be attributed either to the change of the temperature of the air as to salubrity or equality, or else to the *deteriority* of the diet, or to both these causes. *Ray*, Diss. of the World, iii.

determ†, *v. t.* [ME. *determen*, short for *determinen*, determine: see *determine*, and cf. *term.*] To determine.

Lymmitt & ordinit be the thre estatis in parliament to *determe* all causes in the said parlyament.
Act. Audit, A. 1489, p. 145. (*Jamieson.*)

Nocht on heid, without discretioun,
Determe withouttin lust cognitioun.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 424.

determa (de-tėr′mą), *n.* A native wood of Guiana, used for masts, booms, and as planking for vessels. It is avoided by insects.

determent (dē-tėr′ment), *n.* [< *deter* + *-ment.*] The act of deterring, or the state of being deterred; a cause of hindrance; that which deters.

Nor will the ill success of some be made a sufficient *determent* unto others. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

These are not all the *determents* that opposed my obeying you. *Boyle.*

determinability (dē-tėr″mi-na-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *determinable:* see *-bility.*] The quality of being determinable.

determinable (dē-tėr′mi-na-bl), *a.* [< ME. *determynable*, < OF. *determinable*, F. *déterminable* = Sp. *determinable*, < LL. *determinabilis*, that has an end, < L. *determinare*, limit, determine: see *determine.*] 1. Capable of being determined, fixed, or ascertained with certainty; able to be clearly defined or decided upon: as, a *determinable* quantity; the meaning of Plato's expression is not *determinable.*

In sauter [psalter] is sayd a verce ouerte
That spekeȝ a poynt *determynable.*
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 593.

The point now before us is not wholly *determinable* from the bare grammatical use of the words.
South, Sermons, IV. vi.

Social change is facile in proportion as men's places and functions are *determinable* by personal qualities.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 445.

2. In *law:* (*a*) Subject to premature termination: as, a lease *determinable* at the option of the lessor. (*b*) Liable to be terminated by a contingency yet uncertain or unknown: as, a *determinable* fee. Thus, a devise being made to A, but in case he should die without leaving issue, then to B, the estate in A during his life is a fee because it may be forever, but is determinable by reason of the contingent limitation. See *fee*[2].

determinableness (dē-tėr′mi-na-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being determinable. [Rare.]

determinacy (dē-tėr′mi-nā-si), *n.* [< *determina(te)* + *-cy.*] Determinateness. [Rare.]

The ear solves its problem with the greatest exactness, certainty, and *determinacy.*
Helmholtz, Pop. Sci. Lect. (trans.), p. 80.

determinance (dē-tėr′mi-nans), *n.* [< OF. *determinance*, < ML. *determinantia*, an order, decree, ordinance, conclusion, < L. *determinan(t-)s*, ppr. of *determinare*, determine: see *determine, determinant.*] In old universities, the degree or grade of bachelor of arts. See *determination*, 12.

determinant (dē-tėr′mi-nant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *déterminant* = Sp. Pg. It. *determinante*, < L. *determinan(t-)s*, ppr. of *determinare*, determine: see *determine.*] **I.** *a.* Serving to determine; determinative. *Coleridge.*

II. *n.* 1. That which determines, fixes, defines, or establishes something.

However variable the visible antecedents may be, the real *determinants*—the co-operant factors—are in each case invariant.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. vi. § 93.

2. In old universities, one who, having taken the lowest degree in arts, had been admitted to act as chief respondent in the Lenten disputations. See *determination*, 12.

Two years later, in due course of his academical studies, this Guillelmus Lauder appears among the *Determinants* in that College [St. Leonard's, in St. Andrews University]; which shows that he had qualified himself for taking his Master's degree.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), Pref., vi.

3. In *math.*, the sum of all the products which can be formed of a square block of quantities, each product containing as a factor one number from each row and one from each column of the block, and each product being affected by the plus or minus sign according as the arrangement of rows from which its factors are

taken (these factors being arranged in the order of the columns from which they are taken) requires an even or an odd number of transpositions to reduce it to the arrangement in the square. A determinant is conventionally denoted by writing the square block of quantities between two vertical lines. For example,

$$\begin{vmatrix} a, & b \\ \alpha, & \beta \end{vmatrix} = a\beta - \alpha b.$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a, & b, & c \\ \alpha, & \beta, & \gamma \\ a, & \beta, & \gamma \end{vmatrix} = a\beta\gamma - a\beta c + \alpha\beta C - \alpha b C + \alpha B c - a B \gamma.$$

The different products of which a determinant is the sum are called its *elements*. The different quantities which are multiplied to form the elements are called the *constituents* of the determinant. The oblique line of places from the upper left-hand to the lower right-hand corner is called the *principal diagonal*. The conjugate line of places is called the *secondary diagonal*. The square root of the number of constituents is the ordinal number of the *order* or *degree* of the determinant.—**Adjugate determinant,** one each of whose elements is the cofactor of the corresponding term of the determinant to which it is adjugate.—**Axisymmetric determinant.** Same as *symmetric determinant*. See below.—**Bialar determinant.** See *bialar*.—**Bordered determinant,** a determinant whose matrix is formed from another by adding new rows and columns, especially where a single row and column are added, with a zero at their intersection.—**Centrosymmetric determinant,** one which is symmetric with respect to both diagonals.—**Characteristic determinant** of a matrix, the determinant of a matrix formed from the given matrix by adding the same indeterminate quantity to each constituent of the principal diagonal.—**Complementary determinant,** a determinant related to a partial determinant, to which it is said to be complementary, by having for its constituents all the constituents of the total determinant which belong to rows and columns from neither of which any constituent of the partial determinant has been taken, the sign of the complementary determinant being determined by taking its matrix as it stands in the lower right-hand corner of the matrix of the total determinant, when the matrix of the partial determinant has been brought to the upper left-hand corner, without altering the value of the total determinant.—**Composite determinant,** a sum of determinants whose matrices are obtained by successively omitting all the different combinations of n-columns from a rectangular block of quantities having m-rows and m- and n-columns. The composite determinant is usually denoted by writing its oblong matrix with two vertical lines on each side.—**Compound determinant,** a determinant whose constituents are themselves determinants.—**Cubic determinant,** a quantity formed on the analogy of a determinant proper from a cube of quantities as constituents.—**Cyclic determinant.** Same as *circulant*.—**Determinant of a linear transformation** or **substitution,** the determinant whose constituents are the coefficients of the equations of transformation regularly arrayed.—**Functional determinant,** one in which all the constituents in each row are differential coefficients of one quantity, while all the constituents in each column are differential coefficients with respect to one variable.—**Gauche determinant.** Same as *skew determinant*. See below.—**Minor determinant,** or **minor of a determinant,** a determinant whose matrix is formed from the matrix of another determinant by erasing part of the rows and columns. *First minor*, a minor formed by erasing one row and one column; *second minor*, a minor formed by erasing two rows and two columns, etc.—***N*-dimensional determinant** of the rth order, a function of rth constituents, analogous to an ordinary determinant.—**Orthosymmetric determinant,** one all the constituents of which, having the sum of the ordinal places of the row and column the same, are equal.—**Partial determinant.** Same as *minor determinant*.—**Persymmetric determinant,** one which is symmetrical with reference to both diagonals.—**Reciprocal determinant,** a determinant each constituent of which is the corresponding first minor of the determinant of which it is the reciprocal.—**Skew determinant,** one in which every constituent of the ith row and j^{th} column is in every case the negative of the one in the jth row and i^{th} column, except on the principal diagonal. Also called *gauche determinant*.—**Skew symmetric determinant,** a skew determinant in which all the constituents of the principal diagonal vanish.—**Symmetric determinant,** one in which the constituent in the ith row and j^{th} column is in every case equal to that in the jth row and i^{th} column.—**Zeroaxial determinant,** one in which the constituents of the principal diagonal are all zeros. [The name *determinant* in a narrower sense was introduced by Gauss, and was first applied in the present sense by Cauchy.]

determinantal (dē-tėr′mi-nan-tal), *a.* [< *determinant* + *-al*.] In *math.*, of or pertaining to determinants.

The existence of a notation for the elements of a *determinantal* product and a knowledge of the properties of the elements facilitate very much the investigation of the laws of repeated *determinantal* multiplication.
T. Muir, Bipartite Functions, Trans. Royal Soc. of Edin., [XXXII. 478.

determinate† (dē-tėr′mi-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *determinatus*, pp. of *determinare*, limit, fix, determine: see *determine*.] To bring to an end; terminate.

> The sly-slow hours shall not *determinate*
> The dateless limit of thy dear exile.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 3.

determinate (dē-tėr′mi-nāt), *a.* [< ME. *determinat* = F. *déterminé* = Sp. Pg. *determinado* = It. *determinato*, < L. *determinatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Having defined limits; fixed; definite; clearly defined or definable; particular: as, a *determinate* quantity of matter.

A *determinate* number of feet.
Dryden, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

He talks of power, for example, as if the meaning of the word power were as *determinate* as the meaning of the word circle.
Macaulay, Utilitarian Theory of Government.

2. Predetermined; settled; positive: as, a *determinate* rule or order.

Being delivered by the *determinate* counsel and foreknowledge of God. Acts ii. 23.

3†. Decisive; conclusive.

> I' the progress of this business,
> Ere a *determinate* resolution, he
> (I mean the bishop) did require a respite.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 4.

4†. Determined upon; intended.

My *determinate* voyage is mere extravagancy.
Shak., T. N., iii. 1.

5†. Fixed in purpose; resolute; determined.

Like men disused in a long peace; more *determinate* to do, than skilful how to do. *Sir P. Sidney.*

There are some curiosities so bold and *determinate* as to tell the very matter of her prayer.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 29.

Determinate idea, an idea not vague, but distinguished from every other.—**Determinate individual,** in *logic*, a particular individual, designated by name or otherwise, distinguished from others.—**Determinate inflorescence,** in *bot.*, same as *centrifugal inflorescence* (which see, under *centrifugal*).—**Determinate judgment** (Gr. ὡρισμένον ἀξίωμα), a proposition whose subject is a demonstrative pronoun: a term of Stoical logic.—**Determinate problem,** in *geom.* and *analysis*, a problem which admits of one solution only, or at least a certain and finite number of solutions: being thus opposed to an *indeterminate problem*, which admits of an infinite number of solutions.

determinately (dē-tėr′mi-nāt-li), *adv.* 1. With certainty; precisely; in a definite manner.

The principles of religion are . . . *determinately* true or false. *Tillotson.*

I have inquired much about Dr. Mead, but can't tell you any thing *determinately*. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 226.

We perceive the distance of visible objects more exactly and *determinately* with two eyes than one.
Reid, Enquiry, vi. § 22.

2. Resolutely; with fixed resolve.

Determinately bent that she would seek all loving means to win Zelmane. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia.

Before the Reformation, not only were early marriages *determinately* discouraged, but the opportunity for them did not exist. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 139.

determinateness (dē-tėr′mi-nāt-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being determinate, certain, or precise.

On the whole, the variations in the object pursued as good . . . have consisted in its acquisition of greater fulness and *determinateness*.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 257.

2. The quality of being determined or of persevering fixedness of purpose; determination.

His *determinateness* and his power seemed to make allies unnecessary. *Jane Austen*, Mansfield Park, xiv.

determination (dē-tėr-mi-nā′shon), *n.* [< ME. *determynation* = OF. *determinaison*, *determinoison*, F. *détermination* = Sp. *determinacion* = Pg. *determinação* = It. *determinazione*, < L. *determinatio*(*n*-), boundary, conclusion, end, < *determinare*, pp. *determinatus*, bound, determine: see *determine*.] 1. An ending; a putting an end to; termination: as, the *determination* of an estate.

The kynge, by thadvise of his counsell and consent of the parties, makethe a fynall ende and *determynation*.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 305.

And of the great appearance there was of a speedy *determination* of that war. *Ludlow*, Memoirs, I. 339.

2. Delimitation; the act of setting bounds to or of determining the limits of; specifically, assignment to the proper place in a classification or series.

The particular *determination* of the reward or punishment belongeth unto them by whom laws are made.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. § 10.

3. A determining or deciding, as after consideration or examination; specifically, definite or authoritative judicial settlement, as of a controversy or suit.

It may be a question who shal haue the *determination* of such controuersie as may arise whether this or that action or speach be decent or indecent.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 220.

4. A decision arrived at or promulgated; an authoritative or final ruling; a determinate opinion or conclusion.

His [the Mufti's] authoritie is so esteemed that the Emperour will neuer alter a *determination* made by him.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 312.

I have this hour received a despatch from our resident with the *determination* of the republic on that point.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iv. 21.

5. The mental act of deciding or resolving; the fixing or settling of a mental purpose; the act of resolve.

For in every voluntary *determination* there are certainly two elements: the consciousness of an energy or effort, and a distinct feeling of satisfaction in making the effort.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 87.

What I affirm is that you have a power of determining to act, a power of freely forming the internal act of *determination* to do something.
Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 213.

6. A state of mental decision or resolution with regard to something; determined purpose; fixed intention: as, *determination* to succeed in an enterprise; his *determination* was inflexible.

On the part of the people it [the moral sense] gives rise to what we call a jealousy of their liberties — a watchful *determination* to resist anything like encroachment upon their rights. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 266.

7. The quality of being determined; fixedness of purpose; decision of character; resoluteness: as, a man of *determination*.

Violent impulse is not the same as a firm *determination*.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 177.

8†. In *old med.*, the turning or determining point; the crisis.

He carefully noted the *determination* of these maladies.
Swan, tr. of Sydenham.

9. Tendency or direction. (*a*) Of the intellect or will toward some object or end by an antecedent mental state (idea or motive), determination being in the mental what causation is in the physical world.

Examination is consulting a guide. The *determination* of the will, upon inquiry, is following the direction of that guide. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xxi. 50.

(*b*) Of the blood: abnormal afflux or flow: as, *determination* of blood to the head.

10. The solution of a problem, mathematical or other; an ascertainment of any magnitude or the value of any quantity; especially, a scientific evaluation based upon exact physical measurements: as, a *determination* of the length of the seconds-pendulum.—11. In *logic:* (*a*) The process of adding characters to a notion, and thus rendering it more definite, whether this is done by limiting its scope or by an increase of information.

This notion, in which ego and non-ego are thought as mutually determining, is called by Fichte the category of reciprocal *determination* (Wechselbestimmung).
Adamson, Fichte, p. 168.

In the most complete *determination* within our reach, the conception still does not suffice to enable any one to say positively what the perfection of his life would be.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 370.

(*b*) The differentiating character itself that is added in this process.

The different *determinations* of a substance, which are nothing but particular modes in which it exists, are called accidents. *Kant*, tr. by Max Müller.

12. [ML. *determinatio quæstionis*, the answering a question, the posting of theses to be defended.] In Oxford and other old universities: (*a*) A solemn disputation in which the respondent is a bachelor of arts, and which is preparatory to graduation as master of arts. (*b*) A disquisition or other act substituted in recent times for the old disputation. The determinations were kept in Lent, and hence often called the *Lent determinations*. Originally, in the University of Paris (the model of most of the old universities of northern Europe, and especially of Oxford and Cambridge), there was but one degree, that of master of arts, carrying with it the right to lecture regularly in the university. The purpose of the determinations was to enable the masters to judge whether the candidate was fit to be presented to the chancellor as candidate for the mastership; and since there were no examinations, there was no other regular means of ascertaining the candidate's fitness. The baccalaureate was at first called the *determinance*, and was originally not a degree, nor conferred by the university, but merely a permission to *determine* or act as chief respondent in the Lent disputations, and was conferred by the "nation." In consequence of this inseparable connection between the baccalaureate and the determinations, the latter are often considered as conditions of the former, although they follow in time.

Hence—13†. A discussion of a question according to the scholastic method, after the model of a disputation.

Another diversity of Method, which is likewise of great weight, is the handling of knowledge by . . . Questions and their *Determinations*, the latter kind whereof, if it be immoderately followed, is as prejudicial to the proceeding of learning as it is to the proceeding of an army to go about to besiege every little fort or hold.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

He [Wyclif] broached some singular opinions on several abstruse points of metaphysics, which led to *determinations* or treatises being published against him.
Encyc. Brit., VIII. 411.

=**Syn. 3.** Conclusion, settlement, termination.—**7.** *Resolution*, etc. (see *decision*), firmness.

determinative (dē-tėr′mi-nā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *determinatif*, F. *déterminatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *determinativo*, < L. as if **determinativus*, < *de-*

terminatus, pp. of *determinare*, determine: see *determine*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having power to determine, fix, or decide; tending or serving to shape or direct; conclusive.

The *determinative* power of a just cause.
Abp. Bramhall, Against Hobbes.

Incidents . . . *determinative* of their course. *I. Taylor.*

2. Of use in ascertaining the species; serving to determine the precise kind of a thing: as, *determinative* tables in the natural sciences (that is, tables arranged for determining the specific character of minerals, plants, etc., and to assist in assigning them to their species); *determinative* signs in hieroglyphics; *determinative* ornaments or structures.

If the term added to make up the complex subject does not necessarily or constantly belong to it, then it is *determinative*, and limits the subject to a particular part of its extension: as, Every pious man shall be happy.
Watts, Logic, ii. 2.

Determinative judgment, in *logic*, a definitive judgment; one in which something is held as true: opposed to *problematical* or *interrogative judgment*.

II. *n.* That which determines or indicates the character or quality of something else. Specifically—(*a*) In *hieroglyphics*, an ideographic sign annexed to a word expressed by a phonetic sign, for the purpose of defining its signification. Thus, the conventional figure of a tree in the Egyptian hieroglyphics is determinative of the general idea *tree*, the particular kind of tree being expressed by the phonetic sign preceding it.

For instance, the picture of a man squatting down is used as the generic *determinative* for the proper names of persons, for pronouns, and participles.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 60.

(*b*) In *gram.*, a determinative or demonstrative word.

determinato (dā-ter-mē-nā′tō), *adv.* [It., determined, pp. of *determinare*, < L. *determinare*, determine: see *determinate*, *a.*, and *determine*.] In *music*, with resolution or firmness.

determinator (dē-tėr′mi-nā-tor), *n.* [= OF. *determinour*, *determinour*, also *determinateur* = It. *determinatore*, < LL. *determinator*, < L. *determinare*, pp. *determinatus*, determine: see *determine*.] One who determines or decides; an arbitrator. [Rare.]

Choose them an author out of all protestant divines, whom they would make umpire and *determinator* between us and them. *Bp. Morton*, Episcopacy Asserted, p. 29.

determine (dē-tėr′min), *v.*; pret. and pp. *determined*, ppr. *determining*. [< ME. *determinen*, < OF. *determiner*, F. *déterminer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *determinar* = It. *determinare*, < L. *determinare*, bound, limit, prescribe, fix, determine, < *de-* + *terminare*, bound, limit: see *term*, *terminate*, *determinate*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To fix the bounds of; mark off; settle; fix; establish.

[God] hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath *determined* the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitation. Acts xvii. 26.

2. To limit in space or extent; form the limits of; bound; shut in: as, yonder hill *determines* our view.

The knowledge of man hitherto hath been *determined* by the view or sight. *Bacon.*

3. To ascertain or state definitely; make out; find out; settle; decide upon, as after consideration or investigation: as, to *determine* the species of an animal or a plant; to *determine* the height of a mountain, or the quantity of nitrogen in the atmosphere.

New Holland is a very large tract of Land. It is not yet *determined* whether it is an Island or a main Continent.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 463.

It would be presumption to attempt to *determine* the employments of that eternal life which good men are to pass in God's presence.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, I. 4.

Here be facts, charactery; what they spell
Determine, and thence pick what sense you may!
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 124.

4. In *logic*, to explain or limit by adding differences.—**5.** To bring to a conclusion; put an end to; end.

Death *determineth* the manifold incommodities and painfulness of this wretchedness of this life.
Sir T. More, Life of Picus, in Utopia, Int., p. lxxx.

Those . . . would flourish but a short period of time, and be out of vogue when that was *determined*.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 8.

An act of the will whereby an estate at will is *determined* or put an end to. *Blackstone*, Com., II. 146.

Specifically—**6.** To find, as the solution of a problem; end, as a dispute, by judicial or other final decision: as, the court *determined* the cause.

They still besiege him, being ambitious only
To come to blows, and let their swords *determine*
Who hath the better cause.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, i. 1.

Milton's subject . . . does not *determine* the fate of single persons or nations, but of a whole species. *Addison.*

In convocation, on the 31st, the question that the pope has no more power than any other bishop was *determined*.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 286.

7. To fix or settle definitely; make specific or certain; decide the state or character of.

The character of the soul is *determined* by the character of its God. *Edwards.*

The outer and living margin of the reef grows up to a height *determined* by the constant breaking of the waves.
Darwin, Coral Reefs, p. 170.

We all, each in his measure, help to *determine*, even if quite unknowingly, what the spirit of the age shall be.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 216.

8. To come to a definite intention in respect of; resolve on; decide: as, he *determined* to remain.

Paul had *determined* to sail by Ephesus. Acts xx. 16.

The surest way not to fail is to *determine* to succeed.
Sheridan.

Murder was *determined*, dared and done.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 185.

9. To give direction or tendency to; decide the course of: as, impulse may *determine* a moving body to this or that point.

In the tale of Melibœus his [Chaucer's] inimitable faculty of story-telling comes to his aid, and *determines* his sentences to a little more variety and picturesqueness.
S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 16.

Let celestial aspects admonish and advertise, not conclude and *determine* thy ways.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 7.

Uneasiness is the great motive that works on the mind to put it upon action, which for shortness' sake we will call *determining* of the will. *Locke.*

10. To influence the choice of; cause to come to a conclusion or resolution: as, this circumstance *determined* him to the study of law.

Clara Clairmont . . . took credit to herself for having *determined* Shelley to travel abroad.
E. Dowden, Shelley, II. 7.

=**Syn. 2.** To limit.—**6.** To ascertain, find out.—**8.** To decide, conclude.—**10.** To induce, influence, lead.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To come to a decision or resolution; settle definitively on some line of conduct.

Bind 'em fast: when fury hath given way to reason,
I will *determine* of their sufferings,
Which shall be horrid.
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, iii. 1.

If you have laid my papers and books by, I pray let this messenger have them; I have *determined* upon them.
Donne, Letters, xxiii.

2. To come to a close; end; terminate.

Rather deye I wolde and *determyne*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 379.

3. To come to a determinate end in time; reach a fixed or definite limit; cease to exist or to be in force.

Some estates may *determine* on future contingencies.
Blackstone.

The power of a magistrate was supposed to *determine* only by his own resignation. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 530.

The Parliament, according to law, *determined* in six months after the decease of the sovereign.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

The tax [on sugar] was not imposed without considerable opposition from the merchants, and, granted for eight years only, *determined* in 1693.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 23.

determined (dē-tėr′mind), *p. a.* [Pp. of *determine*, *v.*] **1.** Limited; restricted; confined within bounds; circumscribed.

His power is *determined*, he may terrify us, but not hurt. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 659.

2. Definite; determinate; precisely marked.

The person of a noun singular is *determined* or undetermined. *A. Hume*, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

Those many shadows lay in spots *determined* and unmoved. *Wordsworth.*

3. Characterized by or showing determination or fixed purpose; resolute: as, a *determined* man; a *determined* countenance; a *determined* effort.—**4.** Unfaltering; unflinching; unwavering.

Strictly speaking, it is only Sparta and Athens that can be regarded as *determined* enemies to the Persians.
Von Ranke, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 171.

=**Syn. 3** and **4.** Firm, inflexible, stanch, steadfast.

determinedly (dē-tėr′mind-li), *adv.* In a determined manner; with determination; unwaveringly.

He [the Highlander] is courteous, dutiful, *determinedly* persevering, unflinching as a foe, unwearied as a friend.
Geikie, Geol. Sketches, ii. 50.

determiner (dē-tėr′mi-nėr), *n.* **1.** One who decides or determines.

No man or body of men in these times can be the infallible judges or *determiners* in matters of religion to any other mens consciences but thir own. *Milton*, Civil Power.

One might as well hope to dissect one's own body and be merry in doing it, as to take molecular physics . . . to be your dominant guide, your *determiner* of motives, in what is solely human. *George Eliot*, in Cross, III. xvii.

2. A determinant bachelor in a university. See *determinant*, 2.

determining (dē-tėr′mi-ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *determine*, *v.*] In medieval universities, the act of qualifying for a degree by keeping the act. See *act*, 5.

determining (dē-tėr′mi-ning), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *determine*, *v.*] Having the power of fixing; directing, regulating, or controlling: as, *determining* influences or conditions.

determinism (dē-tėr′mi-nizm), *n.* [< *determine* + *-ism*.] **1.** A term invented by Sir William Hamilton to denote the doctrine of the necessitarian philosophers, who hold that man's actions are uniformly determined by motives acting upon his character, and that he has not the power to choose to act in one way so long as he prefers on the whole to act in another way. *Determinism* does not imply materialism, atheism, or a denial of moral responsibility; while it is in direct opposition to fatalism and to the doctrine of the freedom of the will.

If man is only a sample of the universal *determinism*, yet forms purposes, contrives for their accomplishment, and executes them, definite causality and prospective thought can work together, and the field which is occupied by the one is not preoccupied against the other.
J. Martineau, Materialism, p. 195.

2. In general, the doctrine that whatever is or happens is entirely determined by antecedent causes; the doctrine that the science of phenomena consists in connecting them with the antecedent conditions of their existence.

Such knowledge as we are capable of obtaining is strictly limited to what Claude Bernard calls the *determinism* of phenomena; that is to say, we can know only under what determining conditions events capable of recognition through our senses or through consciousness take place.
The Atlantic, Sept., 1878.

determinist (dē-tėr′mi-nist), *n.* and *a.* [< *determine* + *-ist*.] **I.** *n.* One who supports or favors determinism.

He [man] knows how he himself, though conscious of self-disposal as well as of subjection of nature, presents to the *determinist* the aspect of a machine.
J. Martineau, Materialism, p. 196.

II. *a.* Relating to the doctrine of determinism.

It seems to me that the root of the Positivists' scorn for theology is the *determinist* doctrine which, in spite of all the evidence of the ages, denies the possibility, and of course therefore the reality, of sin.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 492.

deterministic (dē-tėr-mi-nis′tik), *a.* [< *determinist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or imbued with the philosophy of determinism.

The *deterministic* doctrine would stand on just as firm a foundation as it does if there were no physical science.
Huxley, Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 801.

deterration (dē-te-rā′shon), *n.* [< L. as if **deterratio(n-)*, < **deterrare* (> OF. *deterrer*, F. *déterrer*, dig up), < *de*, from, + *terra*, earth.] The uncovering of anything which is buried or covered with earth; an unearthing. [Rare.]

This concerns the raising of new mountains, *deterrations*, or the devolution of earth down upon the valleys from the hills and higher grounds. *Woodward.*

deterrence (dē-tėr′ens), *n.* [< *deterren(t)* + *-ce*.] The act of deterring, or that which deters; a hindrance; a deterrent. [Rare.]

Whatever punishment any crime required for *deterrence* from its repetition. *Nineteenth Century*, XXI. 111.

deterrent (dē-tėr′ent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *deterren(t-)s*, ppr. of *deterrere*, deter: see *deter*.] **I.** *a.* Having the power or tendency to deter; hindering through fear; preventive.

The *deterrent* effect of such penalties is in proportion to their certainty. *Bentham*, Rationale of Punishment.

The punishments of a future state [have] lost much of their *deterrent* influence.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 182.

II. *n.* That which deters or tends to deter.

No *deterrent* is more effective than a punishment which, if incurred, . . . is sure, speedy, and severe.
Bentham, Rationale of Punishment.

But long credits have always been known to be dangerous, and the danger has never proved an effectual *deterrent*. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 262.

detersion (dē-tėr′shon), *n.* [= F. *détersion* = Sp. *detersion* = Pg. *detersão*, < L. as if **detersio(n-)*, < *detergere*, pp. *detersus*, wipe off: see *detergo*.] The act of cleansing, as a sore.

I endeavoured *detersion*: but the matter could not be discharged. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

detersive (dē-tėr′siv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *détersif* = Sp. Pg. It. *detersivo*, < L. as if **detersivus*, < *detersus*, pp. of *detergere*: see *deterge*.] **I.** *a.* Cleansing; detergent.

The ashes . . . are so acrimonious that they make a lye extreamly *detersive*.
Plutarch's Morals (trans.), iii. 319 (Ord MS.).

II. *n.* A medicine which cleanses.

Painful sordid ulcers, if not timely relieved by *detersives* and lenients. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

detersively (dē-tėr'siv-li), *adv.* In a detersive manner.

detersiveness (dē-tėr'siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being detersive.

detest (dē-test'), *v. t.* [< F. *détester* = Sp. Pg. *detestar* = It. *detestare*, < L. *detestari*, imprecate evil while calling the gods to witness, denounce, hate intensely, < *de-* + *testari*, testify, bear witness, < *testis*, a witness: see *test*[2], *testify*. Cf. *attest*, *contest*, *protest*, *obtest*.] To hold worthy of malediction; execrate; hate; dislike intensely: as, to *detest* crimes or meanness.

How shall I lose the sin, yet keep the sense,
And love the offender, yet *detest* th' offence?
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 192.

But they *detest* Venice as a place of residence, being naturally averse to living in the midst of a people who shun them like a pestilence. *Howells*, Venetian Life, i.

=Syn. *Abhor*, *Detest*, etc. (see *hate*); to execrate, view with horror.

detestability (dē-tes-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= OF. *detestabilite*; as *detestable* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] The state or quality of being detestable; detestableness.

Nevertheless it is plausibly urged that, as young ladies (Mädchen) are, to mankind, precisely the most delightful in those years, so young gentlemen (Bübchen) do then attain their maximum of *detestability*.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, p. 88.

detestable (dē-tes'ta-bl), *a.* [< OF. *detestable*, F. *détestable* = Sp. *detestable* = Pg. *detestavel* = It. *detestabile*, < L. *detestabilis*, execrable, abominable, < *detestari*, execrate, abominate, detest: see *detest*.] To be detested; hateful; abominable; execrable; very odious.

Thou hast defiled my sanctuary with all thy *detestable* things. Ezek. v. 11.

Bad affairs and extortions always overtake you in this *detestable* country, at the very time when you are about to leave it. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 46.

=Syn. Odious, execrable, abhorred, vile. See list under *abominable*.

detestableness (dē-tes'ta-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being detestable; extreme hatefulness.

It is their intrinsic hatefulness and *detestableness* which originally inflames us against them.
Adam Smith, Moral Sentiments, ii. § 2.

detestably (dē-tes'ta-bli), *adv.* In a detestable manner; very hatefully; abominably; execrably.

A temper of mind rendering men so *detestably* bad, that the great enemy of mankind neither can nor desires to make them worse. *South*.

detestant (dē-tes'tant), *n.* [< L. *detestan(t-)s*, ppr. of *detestari*, detest: see *detest*.] Same as *detester*. [Rare.]

You know not what to term them, unless *detestants* of the Romish idolatry. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, i. 121.

detestate† (dē-tes'tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *detestatus*, pp. of *detestari*: see *detest*.] To detest.

Whiche, as a mortall enemy, the doctrine of the Ghospel dooeth *detestate* & abhorre. *J. Udall*, On John, Pref.

detestation (dē-tes-tā'shon), *n.* [< F. *détestation* = Pr. *detestatio* = Sp. *detestacion* = Pg. *detestação* = It. *detestazione*, < L. *detestatio(n-)*, < *detestari*, pp. *detestatus*, detest: see *detest*.] Extreme dislike; hatred; abhorrence; loathing: with *of*.

In how different a degree of *detestation* numbers of wicked actions stand there, tho' equally bad and vicious in their own natures! *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 18.

We are heartily agreed in our *detestation of* civil wars.
Burke.

detester (dē-tes'tėr), *n.* One who detests.

To rob men, and make God the receiver, who is the *detester*, and will be the punisher, of such crimes.
Bp. Hopkins, On the First Commandment.

dethrone (dē-thrōn'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dethroned*, ppr. *dethroning*. [< ML. *dethronare*, < L. *de-* priv. + *thronus*, a seat, throne: see *throne*. Cf. *disthrone*.] 1. To remove or drive from a throne; depose; divest of royal authority and dignity.

The former class demanded a distinct recognition of the right of subjects to *dethrone* bad princes.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., x.

2. To divest of rule, or of supreme power or authority.

The republicans, being *dethroned* by Cromwell, were the party whose resentment he had the greatest reason to apprehend. *Hume*, Hist. Eng., VI. lxi.

dethronement (dē-thrōn'ment), *n.* [< *dethrone* + *-ment*.] Removal from a throne; deposition of a king, an emperor, or any supreme ruler.

The *dethronement* of a lawful king was held to be as little of a crime as the deposition of a wrongful usurper.
Carte, Hist. Eng.

dethroner (dē-thrō'nėr), *n.* One who dethrones.

The hand of our *dethroners* . . . hath prevailed against and (to their power) blotted out the remembrance of the regal and sacerdotal throne.
Arnway, The Tablet (ed. 1661), p. 176.

dethronization† (dē-thrō-ni-zā'shon), *n.* [< ML. as if **dethronizatio(n-)*, < *dethronizare*, pp. *dethronizatus*, equiv. to *dethronare*, dethrone: see *dethrone*. Cf. *disthronize*.] The act of dethroning. [Rare.]

As for the queene, when shee was (God knows how farre guilty) advertised of her husband's *dethronization*, shee outwardly expressed . . . great extremity of passion.
Speed, Edw. II., IX. xii. § 73.

detinet (det'i-net), *n.* [L., he detains, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *detinere*, detain: see *detain*.] An old action of debt at common law (chiefly in the phrase *action in the detinet*), founded on the allegation that defendant kept back the money, whether it was money due as his own debt (*debet* and *detinet*, he owes and detains), or was merely withheld, as where he was executor of the debtor. Sometimes used similarly of replevin for a chattel.

detinue (det'i-nū), *n.* [< OF. *detinu*, *detenu*, F. *détenu*, pp. of *detenir*, F. *détenir*, detain, < L. *detinere*: see *detain*.] In *law*, an old form of action, now little used, brought to recover possession of specific articles of personal property unlawfully detained.

By Action of debt, action of *detinue*, bill, plaint, information, or otherwise. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 371.

detiny† (det'i-ni), *n.* Detention; holding back what is due.

But this little *detiny* is great iniquity.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 145.

detonable (det'ō-na-bl), *a.* [< *deton(ate)* + *-able*.] Capable of detonating, or exploding on ignition.

These grades of dynamite are only rendered *detonable* by the admixture of explosive salts; and therefore the presence of these explosive salts does serve to perform a useful function. *Eissler*, Mod. High Explosives, p. 68.

detonate (det'ō-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *detonated*, ppr. *detonating*. [< L. *detonatus*, pp. of *detonare* (> F. *détoner* = Sp. Pg. *detonar*), thunder, < *de-* intensive + *tonare*, thunder: see *thunder*.] **I.** *trans.* To cause to explode; specifically, to cause to explode with great suddenness and with a loud report.

II. *intrans.* To explode with great suddenness and with a loud noise: as, niter *detonates* with sulphur.

detonating (det'ō-nā-ting), *p. a.* Exploding; igniting with a sudden report.—**Detonating bulb**, a small glass bulb cooled quickly as soon as made, and thus subjected to unequal strains of contraction. It will bear considerable pressure, but the scratch of a sharp grain of sand dropped upon it will cause it to fly into pieces. Also called *Prince Rupert's drop*.—**Detonating powders**, or *fulminating powders*, certain chemical compounds which, on being exposed to heat or suddenly struck, explode with a loud report, owing to the fact that one or more of the constituent parts suddenly assume the gaseous state. The chlorid and iodide of nitrogen are very powerful detonating substances. The compounds of ammonia with silver and gold, and the fulminates of silver and mercury, detonate by slight friction, or by the agency of heat, electricity, or sulphuric acid.—**Detonating tube**, a species of eudiometer, being a stout glass tube used in chemical analysis for detonating gaseous bodies. It is generally graduated into centesimal parts, and perforated by two opposed wires for the purpose of passing an electric spark through the gases which are introduced into it, and are confined within it over mercury and water.

detonation (det-ō-nā'shon), *n.* [= F. *détonation* = Sp. *detonacion* = Pg. *detonação*, < L. as if **detonatio(n-)*, < *detonare*, thunder: see *detonate*.] An explosion or sudden report made by heating or striking certain combustible bodies, as fulminating gold; explosion in mass.

Detonation may be defined to be the instantaneous explosion of the whole mass of a body.
Eissler, Mod. High Explosives, p. 84.

Demosthenes, in particular, exhibits consummate dexterity in this art [of ordering words with reference to effect]. At his pleasure, he separates his lightning and his thunder by an interval that allows his hearer half to forget the coming *detonation*.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xvi.

detonative (det'ō-nā-tiv), *a.* [< *detonate* + *-ive*.] Capable of detonating; explosive.

When the gunpowder is exploded by nitro-glycerine, its explosion becomes instantaneous; it becomes *detonative*; it occurs at a much higher temperature, produces a much larger volume of gas, and consequently develops a very much greater force than when exploded alone.
Eissler, Mod. High Explosives, p. 69.

detonator (det'ō-nā-tor), *n.* [< *detonate* + *-or*.] That which detonates; a detonating preparation; a percussion-cap.

The man drew a pistol from under his cloak, and fired full in his face. Had it happened in these days of *detonators*, Frank's chance had been small.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, p. 89.

detonization (det″ō-ni-zā'shon), *n.* [< *detonize* + *-ation*.] The act of detonating, as certain combustible bodies.

detonize (det'ō-nīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *detonized*, ppr. *detonizing*. [< L. *deton-are*, thunder (see *detonate*), + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To cause to ignite with an explosion; detonate.

Nineteen parts in twenty of *detonized* nitre is destroyed in eighteen days. *Arbuthnot*, Effects of Air.

II. *intrans.* To take fire with a sudden report; detonate.

This precipitate . . . *detonizes* with a considerable noise.
Fourcroy.

detorsion†, *n.* See *detortion*.

detort† (dē-tôrt'), *v. t.* [< L. *detortus*, pp. of *detorquere* (> F. *détorquer*), turn aside, twist out of shape, < *de*, away, + *torquere*, twist: see *tort*. Cf. *distort*.] Same as *distort*.

They . . . have *detorted* texts of Scripture. *Dryden*.

detortion† (dē-tôr'shon), *n.* [= F. *détorsion*, < L. as if **detortio(n-)* or **detorsio(n-)*, < *detorquere*, pp. *detortus* or *detorsus*, turn aside, twist out of shape: see *detort*.] Same as *distortion*. Also spelled *detorsion*.

Cross those *detorsions*, when it [the heart] downward tends,
And when it to forbidden heights pretends.
Donne, Poems, p. 327.

detour (de-tör'), *n.* [< F. *détour*, a turn, bend, circuit, < *détourner*, turn aside: see *deturn*.] A turning; a roundabout or circuitous way; deviation from the direct or shortest road or route.

The path reached an impassable gorge, which occasioned a *detour* of two or three hours.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 162.

Rhymes . . . sometimes, even in so abundant a language as the Italian, have driven the most straightforward of poets into an awkward *détour*. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 329.

detract (dē-trakt'), *v.* [< F. *détracter* = Sp. *detractar* = It. *detratiare*, < L. *detractare*, also (with vowel-change) *detrectare*, depreciate, detract from, also decline, refuse, freq. of *detrahere* (> It. *detrarre* = Sp. *detraer* = Pg. *detrahir* = Pr. *detraire* = OF. *detraire*, > ME. *detrayen*: see *detray*), pp. *detractus*, pull down, take away, disparage, detract from, < *de*, away, down, + *trahere*, draw: see *tract*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To take away; withdraw; abate: now always with a quantitative term as direct object, followed by *from*: as, the defect *detracts little from* the intrinsic value.

Shall I . . . *detract* so *much from* that prerogative,
As to be call'd but viceroy of the whole?
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4.

The multitude of partners does *detract nothing from* each man's private share. *Boyle*.

2†. To depreciate the reputation or merit of; disparage; belittle; defame.

To malign, traduce, or *detract* the person or writings of Quintus Horatius Flaccus. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

Should I *detract* his worth,
'Twould argue want of merit in myself.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, i. 1.

=Syn. *Decry*, *Depreciate*, *Detract from*, etc. See *decry*.

II. *intrans.* To take away a part; hence, specifically, to take away reputation or merit: followed by *from*.

King Philip did not *detract from* the nation when he said he sent his armado to fight with men, and not to combat with the winds. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 17.

Such motives always *detract from* the perfect beauty even of good works. *Sumner*, Fame and Glory.

"Virtue" and "utility" are ideas not only fundamentally distinct, but so far in natural opposition, that the existence of utility in an action may now and again *detract from* its virtue. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 150.

detracter, *n.* See *detractor*.

detractingly (dē-trak'ting-li), *adv.* In a detracting manner; injuriously.

Rather by a hidden and oblique way insinuate his error to him than *detractingly* blaze it.
Bp. Henshaw, Daily Thoughts (ed. 1651), p. 13.

detraction (dē-trak'shon), *n.* [< ME. *detraction*, *-tioun*, *-cioun*, < OF. *detraction*, F. *détraction* = Pr. *detraccio*, *detractio* = Sp. *detraccion* = Pg. *detracção* = It. *detrazione*, < L. *detractio(n-)*, a taking away, purging, LL. detraction, < *detrahere*, pp. *detractus*, take away, detract: see *detract*.] 1†. A withdrawing; a taking away; removal.

You shall enquire of the lawful taking of partridges, and pheasants, or fowl, the *detraction* of the eggs of the said wild fowl, &c.
Bacon, Charge at Session for the Verge, p. 18.

2. The act of disparaging or belittling the reputation or worth of a person, with the view to lessen or lower him in the estimation of others; the act of depreciating the powers or performances of another, from envy or malice.

Speaking well of all Mankind is the worst kind of *Detraction;* for it takes away the Reputation of the good Men in the World, by making all alike.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, i. 1.

Let malice and the base *detraction* of contemporary jealousy say what it will, greater originality of genius, more expansive variety of talent, never was exhibited than in our country since the year 1793.
De Quincey, Style, iii.

=Syn. 2. Depreciation, disparagement, slander, calumny, defamation, derogation.

detractious† (dē-trak'shus), *a.* [< *detraction;* cf. *ambitious,* < *ambition.*] Containing detraction; lessening reputation. *Johnson.*

detractive (dē-trak'tiv), *a.* [< OF. *detractif;* as *detract* + *-ive.*] **1**†. Having the quality or power of drawing or taking away.

Finding that his patient hath any store of herbes in his garden, [the surgeon] straightway will apply a *detractive* plaster. *E. Knight,* Tryall of Truth (1580), fol. 28.

2. Seeking or tending to lessen repute or estimation; depreciative; defamatory.

The iniquity of an envious and *detractive* adversary.
Bp. Morton, Discharge of Imput., p. 276.

I'll not give
Such satisfaction to *detractive* tongues,
That publish such foul noise against a man
I know for truly virtuous.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, i. 1.

detractiveness (dē-trak'tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being detractive. *Bailey,* 1727. [Rare.]

detractor (dē-trak'tor), *n.* [< ME. *detractour,* < L. *detractor,* < *detrahere,* pp. *detractus,* disparage: see *detract.*] One who detracts, or takes away or injures the good name of another; one who attempts to disparage or belittle the worth or honor of another. Sometimes written *detracter.*

His [Milton's] *detractors,* however, though outvoted, have not been silenced. *Macaulay,* Milton.

There was a chorus of praise from former *detractors.*
Literary Era, II. 152.

=Syn. Slanderer, calumniator, defamer, villifier.

detractory (dē-trak'tō-ri), *a.* [< LL. *detractorius,* disparaging, < L. *detractor,* a detractor: see *detractor.*] Depreciatory; calumnious; disparaging.

This is . . . *detractory* unto the intellect and sense of man. *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err., i. 5.

The *detractory* lye takes from a great man the reputation that justly belongs to him. *Arbuthnot.*

detractress (dē-trak'tres), *n.* [< *detractor* + *-ess.*] A female detractor; a censorious woman. [Rare.]

If any shall detract from a lady's character unless she be absent, the said *detractress* shall be forthwith ordered to the lowest place of the room. *Addison.*

detrain (dē-trān'), *v.* [< *de-* priv. + *train.*] **I.** *trans.* To remove from or cause to leave a railway train: said especially of bodies of men: as, to *detrain* troops. [Of recent introduction.]

II. *intrans.* To quit a railway train: as, the volunteers *detrained* quickly and fell into line.

The English are using a new word. Soldiers going out of railway cars *detrain.*
West Chester (Pa.) Republican, V. 142.

detray†, *v. t.* [ME. *detrayen,* < OF. *detraire, detrere,* draw away, detract: see *detract.*] To draw away; detract.

But ouere I passe, prayyng withe spyrit gladde
Of this labour that no wihte me *detray.*
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

detrect† (dē-trekt'), *v.* [< L. *detrectare, detractare,* refuse, decline, also take away, detract: see *detract.*] **I.** *trans.* To refuse; decline.

He [Moses] *detrected* his going into Egypt, upon pretence that he was not eloquent.
Fotherby, Atheomastix (1622), p. 194.

II. *intrans.* To refuse.

Do not *detrect;* you know th' authority
Is mine. *B. Jonson,* New Inn, ii. 6.

detrectation† (dē-trek-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *detrectatio(n-),* < *detrectare,* pp. *detrectatus,* refuse: see *detrect.*] The act of refusing; a declining. *Cockeram.*

detriment (det'ri-ment), *n.* [< OF. *detriment,* F. *détriment* = Sp. Pg. It. *detrimento,* < L. *detrimentum,* loss, damage, lit. a rubbing off, < *deterere,* pp. *detritus,* rub off, wear: see *detrite.*] **1.** Any kind of harm or injury, as loss, damage, hurt, injustice, deterioration, diminution, hindrance, etc., considered with specific reference, expressed or implied, both to its subject and to its cause: as, the cause of religion suffers great *detriment* from the faults of its professors; let the property suffer no *detriment* at your hands; the consuls must see that the republic receives no *detriment;* the *detriment* it has suffered is past remedy.

Also, not to be passionate for small *detriments* or offences, nor to be a reuenger of them.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 249.

Being from the feeling of her own grief brought
By deep surmise of others' *detriment.*
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1579.

That barefoot Augustinian whose report
O' the dying woman's words did *detriment*
To my best points.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 320.

2. That which causes harm or injury; anything that is detrimental: as, his generosity is a great *detriment* to his prosperity.—**3.** In England, a charge made upon barristers and students for repair of damages in the rooms they occupy; a charge for wear and tear of tablelinen, etc.—**4.** In *astrol.,* the sign opposite the house of any planet: as, Mars in Libra is in his *detriment;* the *detriment* of the sun is Aquarius, because it is opposite to Leo. It is a sign of weakness, distress, etc.—**5.** In *her.:* (*a*) Same as *decrement.* (*b*) The state of being eclipsed—that is, represented as partially obscured: said of the sun or moon used as a bearing.

=Syn. 1. Disadvantage, prejudice, hurt, evil. See *injury* and *loss.*

detriment† (det'ri-ment), *v. t.* [< ML. *detrimentari,* cause loss, < L. *detrimentum,* harm, loss: see *detriment, n.*] To injure; do harm to; hurt.

Others might be *detrimented* thereby. *Fuller.*

detrimental (det-ri-men'tal), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. "*detrimentalis,* < L. *detrimentum,* harm: see *detriment.*] **I.** *a.* Injurious; hurtful; causing harm or damage.

Luxuries are rather serviceable than *detrimental* to an opulent people. *Goldsmith,* Voltaire.

Political economy teaches that restrictions upon commerce are *detrimental.* *H. Spencer,* Social Statics, p. 501.

=Syn. Prejudicial, disadvantageous, mischievous, pernicious.

II. *n.* See the extract. [Slang.]

Perhaps, Mr. Speaker, you don't happen to know what a *detrimental* is. He is a person who pays great attention to a young lady without any serious intentions, and thereby discourages the intentions of others.
Auberon Herbert.

detrimentally (det-ri-men'tal-i), *adv.* In a detrimental manner; injuriously.

That the impoverishment of any country, diminishing both its producing and consuming powers, tells *detrimentally* on the people of countries trading with it, is a commonplace of political economy.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 81.

detrimentalness (det-ri-men'tal-nes), *n.* The quality of being detrimental. *Bailey,* 1727. [Rare.]

detrital (dē-trī'tal), *a.* [< *detritus* + *-al.*] Consisting of fragments or particles broken or worn away.

The *detrital* matter which is worn away from the land, and carried along by rivers, contains materials of every degree of coarseness. *Huxley,* Physiography, p. 132.

Detrital rock, a rock made up of the debris of other rocks—that is, of material derived from rocks previously consolidated, then broken up by atmospheric or other agencies, and more or less worn by friction or by the action of water.

detrite (dē-trīt'), *a.* [< L. *detritus,* pp. of *deterere,* rub down or away, < *de,* down, away, + *terere,* rub: see *trite.* Cf. *detriment.*] Worn away; worn out. *Clarke.*

detrited (dē-trī'ted), *a.* [< *detrite* + *-ed*2.] **1.** Worn away; reduced by detrition.

A halfpenny *detrited.* *N. and Q.,* 7th ser., IV. 194.

2. Disintegrated; of the nature of detritus.

Long, symmetrical tables, two hundred feet long by eighty broad, covered with large angular rocks and boulders, and seemingly impregnated throughout with *detrited* matter. *Kane,* Sec. Grinn. Exp., II. 157.

detrition (dē-trish'on), *n.* [= F. *détrition,* < ML. *detritio(n-),* < L. *deterere,* pp. *detritus,* rub off: see *detrite, detritus.*] A wearing off; the act of wearing away.

The brush of time is the gradual *detrition* of time.
Steevens, Note on Shakspere's 2 Hen. VI.

detritus (dē-trī'tus), *n.* [< L. *detritus,* a rubbing away, < *deterere,* pp. *detritus,* rub away: see *detrite.*] **1.** In *geol.,* loose, uncompacted fragments of rock, either water-worn or angular. The term is especially applicable to a material which would be a breccia if consolidated into a rock. See *gravel, sand,* and *drift.*

2. More comprehensively, any broken or comminuted material worn away from a mass by attrition; any aggregate of loosened fragments or particles.

Here Dr. Schliemann encountered a great depth of soil, partly due to the accumulation of *detritus* from the rocky ground above. *C. T. Newton,* Art and Archæol., p. 257.

Such natural agents as wind and water, frost and fire, are ever at work in destroying the surface of the land and transporting the resulting *detritus.*
Athenæum, No. 3067, p. 178.

Words which have thus for ages preserved their exact form in the mass of *detritus* of which modern languages are composed. *Farrar,* Language, xv.

de trop (dē trō). [F., too much, too many: *de,* of; *trop* = It. *troppo,* too much, < ML. *troppus, tropus,* a flock, troop: see *troop.*] Literally, too much; hence, in the way; not wanted: applied to a person whose presence is inconvenient: as, he saw he was *de trop,* and therefore retired.

detrude (dē-tröd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *detruded,* ppr. *detruding.* [= It. *detrudere,* < L. *detrudere,* pp. *detrusus,* thrust down, < *de,* down, + *trudere,* thrust. Cf. *extrude, intrude, protrude.*] To thrust down or out; push down with force; force into, or as if into, a lower place or sphere.

Such as are *detruded* down to hell,
Either, for shame, they still themselves retire,
Or, tied in chains, they in close prison dwell.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul.

Those philosophers who allow of transmigration . . . are of opinion that the souls of men may, for their miscarriages, be *detruded* into the bodies of beasts.
Locke, Human Understanding, ii. 27.

It [envy] . . . leads him into the very condition of devils, to be *detruded* [from] Heaven for his meerly pride and malice. *Feltham,* Resolves, ii. 56.

detruncate (dē-trung'kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *detruncated,* ppr. *detruncating.* [< L. *detruncatus,* pp. of *detruncare,* lop off, < *de,* off, + *truncare,* lop, shorten by cutting off, < *truncus,* cut short: see *trunk, truncate.*] To reduce or shorten by lopping or cutting off a part.

detruncation (dē-trung-kā'shon), *n.* [< L. *detruncatio(n-),* < *detruncare,* lop off: see *detruncate.*] **1.** The act of reducing or shortening; the cutting or lopping off of a part.

It may sometimes happen, by hasty *detruncation,* that the general tendency of the sentence may be changed.
Johnson, Dict., Pref.

2. In *obstet.,* separation of the trunk from the head of the fetus. *Dunglison.*

detrusion (dē-trö'zhon), *n.* [< LL. *detrusio(n-),* < L. *detrudere,* pp. *detrusus:* see *detrude.*] The act of thrusting or driving down or away.

From this *detrusion* of the waters towards the side, the parts towards the pole must be much increased.
Keill, Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

Force of detrusion, in *mech.,* the strain to which a body, as a beam, is subjected when it is compressed in a direction perpendicular to the length of the fibers, the points of support being very near to and on opposite sides of the place at which the force is applied.

detrusor (dē-trö'sor), *n.*; pl. *detrusores* (dē-trō-sō'rēz). [NL., < L. *detrudere,* pp. *detrusus,* expel: see *detrude.*] In *anat.,* a muscle that ejects or expels.

dettet, *n.* A Middle English and early modern English form of *debt.*

detumescence† (dē-tū-mes'ens), *n.* [= F. *détumescence,* < L. *detumescen(t-)s,* ppr. of *detumescere,* cease swelling, settle down, < *de,* down, + *tumescere,* inceptive of *tumere,* swell: see *tumid.*] Diminution of swelling: opposed to *intumescence.*

The wider the circulating wave grows, still hath it the more subsidence and *detumescence.*
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 581.

detur (dē'tėr), *n.* [L., let it be given, 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. pass. of *dare,* give; so called from the first word of the Latin inscription accompanying the gift: see *date*1.] A prize of books given annually to a certain number of meritorious students at Harvard College.

At one o'clock all those who were fortunate enough to obtain *deturs* went to the President [of Harvard College] to receive them. *Josiah Quincy,* Figures of the Past, p. 50.

deturb† (dē-tėrb'), *v. t.* [< L. *deturbare,* drive, thrust, or cast down, < *de,* down, + *turbare,* throw into disorder, < *turba,* disorder, a crowd, troop: see *turbid.* Cf. *disturb.*] To throw into confusion; throw down with violence.

As soon may the walls of heaven be scaled and thy throne *deturbed* as he can be foiled that is defenced with thy power. *Bp. Hall,* Invisible World.

deturn† (dē-tėrn'), *v. t.* [< F. *détourner,* < OF. *destourner, destorner,* turn away, < *des-,* away, + *tourner,* turn. Cf. *detour* and *disturn.*] To turn away or aside; divert.

His majestie grantit his express license . . . to alter and *deturne* a litill the said way, to the mair commodious & better travelling for the lieges.
Acts Jas. VI., 1607 (ed. 1816), p. 388.

The sober aspect and severity of bare precepts *deturn* many from lending a pleased ear to the wholesome doctrine. *Sir K. Digby*, Nature of Man's Soul, iii.

deturpate† (dē-tėr'pāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deturpated*, ppr. *deturpating*. [< L. *deturpatus*, pp. of *deturpare*, disfigure, < *de-* intensive + *turpare*, defile, < *turpis*, foul: see *turpitude*.] To defile.

Errors, superstitions, heresies, and impieties, which had *deturpated* the face of the Church. *Jer. Taylor*, Diss. from Popery, i. 1.

deturpation† (dē-tėr-pā'shon), *n.* [< *deturpate*: see *-ation*.] The act of defiling or corrupting; a corruption.

The books of the fathers have passed through the corrections, and *deturpations*, and mistakes of transcribers. *Jer. Taylor*, Ductor Dubitantium, iv. 109.

deuce[1] (dūs), *n.* [Also formerly *deuse*, *duce*, early mod. E. also *dewce*, *dewse*, < ME. *dewes*, *deus*, < OF. *Deus!* later *Dieux!* i. e., God! (used, like mod. F. *mon Dieu!* G. *mein Gott!* as an ejaculation of sudden emotion or surprise), < L. *deus*, voc. of *deus*, God: see *deity*. The common derivation from the Celtic (Bret. "*dus*, *teuz*, a phantom, specter, goblin"; ML. "*dusius*, dæmo apud Gallos") is without sufficient support. Cf. LG. *dūs*, *duus*, G. *daus*, *taus*, used like the E. word: LG. *de duus!* G. *der daus!* the deuce! G. *was der daus!* what the deuce! *dass dich der daus!* deuce take you! Cf. Fries. *dūs*, a goblin (Outzen); D. *droes*, a giant, LG. *droos*, a lubber, Holstein *druuss*, a giant, used like *dūs*; D. *de droes!* LG. *de droos!* the deuce! LG. *dat di de droos slaa!* Holstein *dat ti de druuss hale!* deuce take you! The particular use of the D., LG., and G. words may be due to association with the OF. word, but they are appar. in origin assimilated and transposed forms, respectively, of the word represented by OHG. *durs*, *duris*, *thuris*, *turs*, MHG. *durse*, *dürse*, *dürsch*, also *turse*, *türse*, *türsch*, a giant, demon, = Icel. *thurs* (pron. thûs), a giant, goblin, dull fellow, = Norw. *tuss*, dial. *tusse*, *tust*, a goblin, kobold, elf, gnome (*tussefolk*, elves), also a dull fellow, = Dan. *tosse*, a booby, fool, = AS. *thyrs*, a giant (whence prob. E. *thrush*[2] in *hob-thrush*, q. v., a hobgoblin). The giants or goblins of Teutonic mythology, like the gods of classical mythology, became identified in popular thought with the devils or demons of medieval Christianity. Like other words used in colloquial imprecation, *deuce* has lost definite meaning, and has been subjected (in LG., G., and Scand.) to more or less wilful variation of form and to some mixture with other words. Cf. LG. *de duks!* equiv. to E. *the dickens!* LG. *düker*, *deuker*, *deiker*, the deuce.] The devil: used, with or without the definite article, chiefly in exclamatory or interjectional phrases, expressing surprise, impatience, or emphasis: as, *deuce* take you! go to *the deuce!* *the deuce* you did!

Owe! *dewes!* all goes downe! *York Plays*, p. 4.

I wish you could tell what a *Duce* your Head ails. *Prior*, Down-Hall, st. 40.

It was the prettiest prologue as he wrote it;
Well! *the deuce* take me if I ha'n't forgot it. *Congreve.*

To play the deuce, to do mischief or damage; annoy or injure a person or thing: often followed by *with*.

Three of them left the door open, and the other two pulled it so spitefully in going out that the little bell *played the* very *deuce with* Hepzibah's nerves. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, p. 73.

deuce[2] (dūs), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dewce*, *deus*; = MLG. *dus* = OHG. *dūs*, G. *daus* = Sw. Dan. *dus*, deuce in cards, < OF. *deus*, *dous*, F. *deux*, < L. *duos*, acc. of *duo* = E. *two*, q. v.] **1.** In *cards* and other games, two; a card or die with two spots.—**2.** In *lawn-tennis*, a stage of the game in which both players or sides have scored 40, and one must score 2, or, if the other has vantage, 3 points in succession in order to win the game.

deuce-ace (dūs'ās), *n.* Two and one; a throw of two dice, one of which turns up one and the other two.

Moth. Then, I am sure, you know how much the gross sum of *deuce-ace* amounts to.
Arm. It doth amount to one more than two.
Moth. Which the base vulgar call three. *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 2.

deuced (dū'sed), *a.* [Sometimes written *deused*, and, for colloq. effect, *doosed*, *doosid*; < *deuce*[1] + *-ed*[2]. The word combines in a mitigated form the ideas of *devilish* and *damned*.] Devilish; excessive; confounded: as, it is a *deuced* shame: often used adverbially. [Slang.]

Everything is so *deuced* changed. *Disraeli*, Coningsby, viii. 4.

It'll be a *deuced* unpleasant thing if she takes it into her head to let out when those fellows are here. *Dickens.*

deucedly, deusedly (dū'sed-li), *adv.* Devilishly; confoundedly.

deust, *n.* See *deuce*[1].

deuse, deused, etc. See *deuce*[1], etc.

Deus misereatur (dē'us miz″e-rē-ā'tėr). [L., God be merciful: *Deus*, God; *misereatur*, 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *misereri*, be merciful: see *miserere*.] The sixty-seventh psalm: so called from its first words in the Latin version. It is used in the Anglican Church as a canticle alternate to the *Nunc dimittis* after the second lesson at Evening Prayer, except on the twelfth day of the month, because it then occurs as one of the appointed psalms for the day. In the American Prayer-book it was the leading canticle in this place till the *Nunc dimittis* was restored in 1886, and has, in turn, the *Benedic, anima mea*, as its alternate.

Deut. An abbreviation of *Deuteronomy*.

deutencephalic (dū-ten-se-fal'ik or -sef'a-lik), *a.* [< *deutencephalon* + *-ic*.] Same as *diencephalic*.

deutencephalon (dū-ten-sef'a-lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δεύτ(ερος)*, second, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain.] Same as *diencephalon*.

deuterion† (dū-tē'ri-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δευτέριον*, or pl. *δευτέρια*, the afterbirth, neut. of *δευτέριος*, < *δεύτερος*, second.] In *anat.*, the afterbirth or secundines.

deutero-. [LL., NL., etc., *deutero-*, < Gr. *δεύτερος*, second, < *δύο*, = E. *two*, + compar. suffix *-τερος*.] An element in words of Greek origin, meaning 'second.'

deuterocanonical (dū″tę-rō-ka-non'i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *δεύτερος*, second, + *canonical*.] Forming or belonging to a second canon.—**Deuterocanonical books**, those books of the Bible as received by the Roman Catholic Church which are regarded as constituting a second canon, accepted later than the first, but of equal authority. These books are, in the Old Testament, most of those called the Apocrypha in the King James Bible, and in the New Testament those known as antilegomena. See *antilegomena* and *Apocrypha*.

deuterogamist (dū-tę-rog'a-mist), *n.* [< *deuterogamy* + *-ist*.] One who marries a second time.

He had published for me against the *deuterogamists* of the age. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xviii.

deuterogamy (dū-tę-rog'a-mi), *n.* [= F. *deutérogamie*, < Gr. *δευτερογαμία*, a second marriage, < *δεύτερος*, second, + *γάμος*, marriage.] A second marriage after the death of the first husband or wife, or the custom of contracting such marriages.

You behold before you . . . Dr. Primrose, the monogamist. . . . You here see that . . . divine who has so long . . . fought against the *deuterogamy* of the age. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xiv.

deuterogenic (dū″tę-rō-jen'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *δεύτερος*, second, + *γένος*, race (see *genus*), + *-ic*.] Of secondary origin: specifically applied in geology to those rocks which have been derived from the protogenic rocks by mechanical action.

deuteromesal (dū″tę-rō-mē'sal), *a.* [< Gr. *δεύτερος*, second, + *μέσος*, middle, + *-al*.] Literally, second and median: applied in entomology, by Kirby and other early entomologists, to a series of cells in the wings of hymenopterous insects, called the first and third discoidal and first apical cells by most modern hymenopterists.

Deuteronomic (dū″tę-rō-nom'ik), *a.* [< *Deuteronomy* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the book of Deuteronomy: as, the *Deuteronomic* code.

Deuteronomical (dū″tę-rō-nom'i-kal), *a.* Same as *Deuteronomic*.

This is the second code, and is called the *Deuteronomical* Code, because it makes up the bulk of the book of Deuteronomy. *Mivart*, Nineteenth Century, XXII. 39.

Deuteronomist (dū-tę-ron'ō-mist), *n.* [< *Deuteronomy* + *-ist*.] **1.** The writer or one of the writers of the book of Deuteronomy.

It appears certain that the decalogue as it lay before the *Deuteronomist* did not contain any allusion to the creation. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 125.

2. One of the school of criticism which regards Deuteronomy as a product of an era of Jewish history long subsequent to the days of Moses.

Deuteronomistic (dū-tę-ron-ō-mis'tik), *a.* [< *Deuteronomist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the writer or writers of the book of Deuteronomy. The word is used in that school of criticism which regards Deuteronomy as a product of an era of Jewish history long subsequent to the days of Moses.

The process of "prophetic" or "*Deuteronomistic*" editing. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 111.

Deuteronomy (dū-tę-ron'ō-mi), *n.* [= F. *deutéronome* = Sp. Pg. It. *deuteronomio*, < LL. *deuteronomium*, < LGr. *δευτερονόμιον*, the second law, the fifth book of the Pentateuch, < Gr. *δεύτερος*, second, + *νόμος*, law.] The second law, or second statement of the law: the name given to the fifth book of the Pentateuch, consisting chiefly of three addresses purporting to have been made by Moses to Israel shortly before his death. The Mosaic origin of the book is disputed by many modern critics, as is also the date of composition, which some regard as subsequent to Isaiah. Abbreviated *Deut.*

deuteropathia (dū″tę-rō-path'i-ą), *n.* [NL.: see *deuteropathy*.] Same as *deuteropathy*.

deuteropathic (dū″tę-rō-path'ik), *a.* [= F. *deutéropathique*; as *deuteropathy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to deuteropathy.

deuteropathy (dū-tę-rop'a-thi), *n.* [= F. *deutéropathie*, < NL. *deuteropathia*, < Gr. *δεύτερος*, second, + *πάθος*, suffering.] In *pathol.*, a secondary affection, the result of another and antecedent affection, as retinitis from nephritis.

deuteroscopy (dū-tę-ros'kō-pi), *n.* [= F. *deutéroscopie*, < Gr. *δεύτερος*, second, + *-σκοπία*, < *σκοπεῖν*, view.] **1.** Second sight. [Rare.]

I felt by anticipation the horrors of the Highland seers, whom their gift of *deuteroscopy* compels to witness things unmeet for mortal eyes. *Scott.*

2. The second view, or that which is seen upon a second view; the meaning beyond the literal sense; second intention. [Rare.]

Not attaining the *deuteroscopy*, or second intention of the words, they are fain to omit their consequences, coherences, figures, or tropologies. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

deuterostoma (dū-tę-ros'tō-mą), *n.*; pl. *deuterostomata* (dū″tę-rō-stō'ma-tą). [NL., < Gr. *δεύτερος*, second, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A secondary blastopore; a blastopore formed after or otherwise than as an archæostoma.

Deuterostomata (dū″tę-rō-stō'ma-tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *deuterostomatus*: see *deuterostomatous*.] A prime division of the phylum *Vermes*, including those worms, such as most annelids, the *Polyzoa*, and *Sagitta*, which are deuterostomatous: opposed to *Archæostomata*.

deuterostomatous (dū″tę-rō-stom'a-tus), *a.* [< NL. *deuterostomatus*, < *deuterostoma*, q. v.] Having a deuterostoma; characterized by a secondary instead of a primary blastopore: opposed to *archæostomatous*.

In certain . . . *deuterostomatous* Metazoa, the mesoblast becomes excavated, and a "perivisceral cavity" and vessels are formed in quite another fashion. *Huxley*, Encyc. Brit., II. 52.

deuterozoöid (dū″tę-rō-zō'oid), *n.* [< Gr. *δεύτερος*, second, + *zoöid*, q. v.] A secondary zoöid; a zoöid produced by gemmation from a zoöid; a proglottis.

deuthydroguret, deutohydroguret (dūt-, dū″-tō-hī-drog'ū-ret), *n.* [< Gr. *δεύτ(ερος)*, second, + *hydrog(en)* + *-uret*.] In *chem.*, an old term for a compound of two equivalents of hydrogen with one of some other element.

deuto-. [Abbr. of *deutero-*, < Gr. *δεύτερος*, second: see *deutero-*.] In *chem.*, a prefix which denotes strictly the second term in an order or a series. Often used as equivalent to *bi-* or *di-* with reference to the constitution of compounds, distinguishing them from *mono-* or *proto-* compounds.

deutohydroguret, *n.* See *deuthydroguret*.

deutomala (dū-tō-mā'lą), *n.*; pl. *deutomalæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *δεύτ(ερος)*, second, next, + L. *mala*, cheek-bone, jaw, < *mandere*, chew, masticate: see *mandible*.] The second pair of jaws, or mouth-appendages, of the *Myriapoda*, forming the so-called labium or under lip of Savigny and later authors. In the chilognaths they have a superficial resemblance to the labium of winged insects; but the corresponding pair of appendages in *Chilopoda* are not only unlike the labium of *Hexapoda*, but entirely different in structure from the homologous parts in chilognaths.

deutomalal (dū-tō-mā'lal), *a.* [< *deutomala* + *-al*.] Same as *deutomalar*.

deutomalar (dū-tō-mā'lär), *a.* [< *deutomala* + *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to the deutomala of a myriapod.

deutomerite (dū-tom'e-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *δεύτ(ερος)*, second, + *μέρος*, a part, + *-ite*[2].] In *zoöl.*, the larger posterior one of the two cells of a dicystidan or septate gregarine, as distinguished from the smaller anterior one called *protomerite*.

deutoplasm (dū'tō-plazm), *n.* [< Gr. *δεύτ(ερος)*, second, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed, < *πλάσσειν*, form, mold.] In *embryol.*, secondary, nutritive plasm, or food-yolk: a term applied by the younger Van Beneden to that portion of the yolk of an egg or ovum which furnishes food for the nourishment of the embryo, but does not enter directly into its formation or germination. The great bulk of the yolk of meroblastic ova, as birds' eggs, consists of the nutritive deutoplasm or food-

yolk, as distinguished from the protoplasm or tread, which makes up into the body of the chick.

In fact, the contents of every egg consist of two parts — (1) of a viscous albuminous protoplasm; and (2) of a fatty granular matter, the *deutoplasm* or food yolk. The first is derived from the protoplasm of the original germinal cell, while the yolk is only secondarily developed with the gradual growth of the first; and not unfrequently it is derived from the secretion of special glands.
Claus, Zoology (trans.), I. 111.

deutoplasmic (dū-tō-plaz′mik), *a.* [< *deutoplasm* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to deutoplasm; having the character or quality of deutoplasm; consisting of deutoplasm. Also *deutoplastic.*

In the young unfertilized ova a small protoplasmic and larger *deutoplasmic* portion are readily distinguished.
Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., 2d ser., VI. 224.

deutoplasmigenous (dū″tō-plaz-mij′e-nus), *a.* [NL., < *deutoplasm* + (*-i*)*-genous*, q. v.] Producing deutoplasm, as a deutoplastic ovum, or an animal whose ova are meroblastic. *Smithsonian Report*, 1881, p. 425.

deutoplastic (dū-tō-plas′tik), *a.* [< Gr. δεύτ(ερος), second, + πλαστός, verbal adj. of πλάσσειν, form, + *-ic*: see *plastic.*] Same as *deutoplasmic.*

deutopsyche (dū-top-sī′kē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δεύτ(ερος), second, + ψυχή, breath, life, spirit, soul.] Haeckel's name for that part of the brain which is usually called the *diencephalon* or *thalamencephalon*; a part of the brain consisting chiefly of the optic thalami.

deutoscolex (dū-tō-skō′leks), *n.*; pl. *deutoscolices* (-li-sēz). [NL., < Gr. δεύτ(ερος), second, + σκώληξ, worm.] A secondary scolex or daughter-cyst developed within or from a scolex or cystic worm; a bladder-worm inclosed in another, as, in an echinococcus, the hydatid of *Tænia echinococcus*. See cut under *Tænia.*

deutotergite (dū-tō-tėr′jīt), *n.* [< Gr. δεύτ(ερος), second, + L. *tergum*, back, + *-ite*2.] In *entom.*, the second dorsal segment of the abdomen.

deutova, *n.* Plural of *deutovum.*

deutovertebra (dū-tō-vėr′tē-brä), *n.*; pl. *deutovertebræ* (-brē). [NL., < Gr. δεύτ(ερος), second, + L. *vertebra*, vertebra.] In Carus's nomenclature (1828), one of the segments of the vertebral column exclusive of ribs and limbs; a vertebra in an ordinary sense.

He [Carus] makes what he calls proto-, *deuto-*, and trito-*vertebræ*; the first (ribs) enveloping the body and its viscera in relation with vegetative life; the second (vertebræ) protecting the nervous system; and the third (limbs) becoming the osseous framework which sustains the muscular and locomotive organs.
S. Kneeland, Jr., Amer. Cyc., XIII. 424.

deutovertebral (dū-tō-vėr′tē-bral), *a.* [< *deutovertebra* + *-al.*] Having the character or quality of a deutovertebra; vertebral in an ordinary sense.

deutovum (dū-tō′vum), *n.*; pl. *deutova* (-vä). [NL., < Gr. δεύτ(ερος), second, + L. *ovum*, egg.] Same as *metovum.*

deutoxid (dū-tok′sid), *n.* [< Gr. δεύτ(ερος), second, + *oxid.*] In *chem.*, a term formerly employed to denote the second stage of oxidation, or a compound containing two atoms of oxygen to one or more of a metal: as, the *deutoxid* of copper; the *deutoxid* of mercury, etc. Also *deutoxide*, *binoxid*, *binoxide*, and *deutoxyde*, *binoxyde*, *dioxid.*

Later in the earth's history are the *deutoxides*, tritoxides, peroxides, etc.; in which two, three, four, or more atoms of oxygen are united with one atom of metal or other element. *H. Spencer*, Universal Progress, p. 40.

Deutzia (doit′si-ä), *n.* [NL., named after *Deutz*, a botanist of Amsterdam.] A saxifrageaceous genus of handsome flowering shrubs of China and Japan, frequent in cultivation, bearing numerous panicles of white flowers. There are six or seven species, the common cultivated ones being *D. crenata* and the smaller species *D. gracilis*, of which there are several varieties.

deux-temps (dė′toṅ′), *n.* [F.: *deux*, two; *temps*, < L. *tempus*, time: see *deuce*2 and *temporal.*] A rapid form of the waltz, containing six steps to every two of the trois-temps or regular waltz. The name is given both to the dance and to the music composed for it. Also called *valse à deux temps* or *deux-temps waltz.*

A girl who could . . . sit in the saddle for a twenty-mile ride and dance the *deux-temps* half the night afterward.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 612.

deuzan†, *n.* A kind of apple.

Nor is it ev'ry apple I desire,
Nor that which pleaseth ev'ry palate best;
'Tis not the lasting *deuzan* I require,
Nor yet the red-cheek'd queening I request.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 2.

dev (dev), *n.* [Hind. *dev*, Pers. *dīv*, Zend *daeva*, a demon, an evil spirit, Skt. *deva*, a god: see *deva*, *deity.*] In *Persian myth.*, an evil spirit; a ministering demon of Ahriman. Sometimes written *decv* (Pers. *dīv*). See *deva.*

Among the Persians the Indian terminology is transposed, the great Asura representing the good creating principle, and the *devs* being the evil spirits.
Amer. Cyc., V. 793.

deva (dā′vä), *n.* [Skt. (Hind., etc.), divine, a divinity, a god: see *deity.*] 1. In *Hindu myth.*, a god or divinity; one of an order of good spirits, opposed to the *asuras*, or wicked spirits.

The *Devas* know the signs, and said,
Buddha will go again to help the World.
E. Arnold, Light of Asia, i. 13.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of lepidopterous insects. *Walker*, 1857.

devalgate (dē-val′gāt), *a.* [< NL. **devalgatus*, < L. *de*, away, + *valgus*, bow-legged.] Having bowed legs; bandy-legged. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

devall (de-väl′), *v. i.* [Sc., also written *devald*; appar. < OF. *devaller*, < ML. *devallare*, descend, send down, demit (cf. *devallis*, down-hill), < L. *de*, down, + *vallis*, valley. Cf. *avale.* The sense in E. is appar. due in part to *defail*, *default.*] To intermit; cease. *Jamieson.*

devall (de-väl′), *n.* [Sc., also written *devald*; from the verb.] Stop; cessation; intermission: as, it rained ten days without *devall.*

Deva-nagari (dā-vä-nä′gä-ri), *n.* [Skt., lit. Nagari of the gods, < *deva*, a god, + *nagari*, one of the alphabets of India, that in which the Sanskrit is usually written: see *Nagari.*] The Sanskrit alphabet: same as *Nagari.*

The term *Devanagari*, which would mean the divine or sacred Nagari, is not used by the natives of India, and seems to have been invented by some ingenious Anglo-Indian about the end of the last century. It has, however, established itself in works on Indian Palæography, and may be conveniently retained to denote that particular type of the Nagari character employed in printed books for the sacred Sanskrit literature, while the generic term Nagari may serve as the designation of the whole class of vernacular alphabets of which the *Devanagari* is the literary type. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, II. 349.

devaporation (dē-vap-ō-rā′shon), *n.* [< **devaporate*, *v.* (< *de-* priv. + *vapor* + *-ate*2): see *-ation*, and cf. *evaporate.*] The change of vapor into water, as in the formation of rain. *Smart.*

devast† (dē-vast′), *v. t.* [< F. *dévaster* = Sp. Pg. *devastar* = It. *devastare*, < L. *devastare*, lay waste: see *devastate.*] To lay waste; devastate.

The thirty years' war that *devasted* Germany did not begin till the eighteenth year of the seventeenth century, but the seeds of it were sowing some time before.
Bolingbroke, Study of History.

devastate (dev′as-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *devastated*, ppr. *devastating.* [< L. *devastatus*, pp. of *devastare*, lay waste (see *devast*), < *de*, away, + *vastare*, lay waste, < *vastus*, waste, desolate, vast: see *vast* and *waste.*] To lay waste; ravage; make desolate.

In the midst of war Cyprus was again, for the third time since the Black Death, *devastated* by the plague.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 200.

All the tides
Of death and change might rise
And *devastate* the world, yet I could see
This steady shining spark
Should live eternally.
C. Thaxter, Footprints in the Sand.

=**Syn.** To harry, waste, strip, pillage, plunder.

devastation (dev-as-tā′shon), *n.* [= F. *dévastation* = Sp. *devastacion* = Pg. *devastação* = It. *devastazione*, < L. as if **devastatio*(*n-*), < *devastare*, devastate: see *devastate.*] 1. The act of devastating, or the state of being devastated; waste; ravage; havoc.

Even now the *devastation* is begun,
And half the business of destruction done.
Goldsmith.

Simple *devastation*
Is the worm's task, and what he has destroyed
His monument. *Lowell*, Oriental Apologue.

2. In *law*, waste of the goods of a deceased person by an executor or administrator. =**Syn.** 1. Waste, destruction, ruin, rapine.

devastator (dev′as-tā-tor), *n.* [= F. *dévastateur* = Sp. Pg. *devastador* = It. *devastatore*, < LL. *devastator*, < L. *devastare*, lay waste: see *devastate.*] One who or that which devastates or lays waste. *Emerson.*

devastavit (dev-as-tā′vit), *n.* [L., he has wasted, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of *devastare*: see *devastate.*] In *law*, the waste or misapplication of the assets of a deceased person committed by an executor or administrator.

devastation† (dē-vas-ti-tā′shon), *n.* [Irreg. for *devastation.*] Devastation.

Wherefore followed a pitiful *devastation* of Churches and church-buildings in all parts of the realm.
Heylin, Hist. Presbyterians, p. 164.

devaunt† (dē-vänt′), *v. t.* [< OF. *desvantor*, boast much, < *des-* + *vanter*, boast: see *vaunt.*] To boast; vaunt. *Davies.*

To the most notable slaunder of Christ's holy evangely, which in the forme of our professyon, we did ostentate and openly *devaunt* to keep moost exactly.
Quoted in *Fuller's* Ch. Hist., VI. 320.

deve1†, *a.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *deaf* or *deare.*

deve2 (dēv), *v.* [Prov. Eng.] A dialectal form of *dive.*

devel1†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *devil.*

devel2 (dev′l), *n.* [Sc., also written *devle*, a blow. Origin uncertain.] A very hard blow.

Death's gion the lodge an unco *devel*
Tam Samson's deid!
Burns, Tam Samson's Elegy.

As gude downright *devel* will split it, I'se warrant ye.
Scott, Antiquary, xxv.

devel3 (dev′l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *doveled*, *dovelled*, ppr. *doveling*, *dovelling.* [< *devel*2, *n.*] To give a heavy blow to.

develin (dev′e-lin), *n.* See *deviling*, 3.

develop (dē-vel′up), *v.* [Also *develope*; < F. *développer*, OF. *desveloper*, *desveloper*, *desvoleper*, *desvoloper* (> E. *disveloped*), unfold, unwrap, set forth, reveal, explain, bring out, develop (= Pr. *desvolupar*, *devolupar* = It. *sviluppare*), < *des-*, L. *dis-*, apart, + **veloper*, found elsewhere only in *enveloper*, wrap up: see *envelop.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To uncover or unfold gradually; lay open by successive steps; disclose or make known in detail, as something not apparent or withheld from notice; bring or work out in full: as, the general began to *develop* the plan of his operations; to *develop* a plot; to *develop* an idea.

The character of Tiberius is extremely difficult to *develope*.
Cumberland.

From the day of his first appearance, [Pitt was] always heard with attention; and exercise soon *developed* the great powers which he possessed. *Macaulay*, William Pitt.

Would you learn at full
How passion rose thro' circumstantial grades
Beyond all grades *develop'd*?
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

In him [Keats] a vigorous understanding *developed* itself in equal measure with the divine faculty.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 326.

2. In *photog.*, to induce the chemical changes in (the film of a plate which has been exposed in the camera or of a gelatino-bromide print) necessary to cause a latent image or picture to become visible, and, in the case of a negative, to assume proper density to admit of reproduction by a process of printing.—3. In *biol.*, to cause to go through the process of natural evolution from a previous and lower stage, or from an embryonic state to a later and more complex or perfect one.

Where eyes are so little *developed* that approaching objects are recognized only as intercepting the sunshine, it is obvious that contrasts of light and shade which seem marked to animals with *developed* eyes are quite imperceptible. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 92.

4. In *math.*: (*a*) To express in an extended form, as in a series, which lends itself more readily to computation or other treatment. (*b*) To bend, as a surface; especially, to unbend into a plane. =**Syn.** 1. To uncover, unfold, disentangle, exhibit, unravel.

II. *intrans.* 1. To advance from one stage to another by a process of natural or inherent evolution; specifically, in *biol.*, to pass from the lowest stage through others of greater maturity toward the perfect or finished state: as, the fetus *develops* in the womb; the seed *develops* into the plant.

Because not poets enough to understand
That life *develops* from within.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, II.

The peripheral cells of the *developing* wood become those which have their liquid contents squeezed out longitudinally and laterally with the greatest force.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 282.

2. To become apparent; show itself: as, his schemes *developed* at length; specifically, in *photog.*, to become visible, as a picture under the process of development. See *development*, 5.—3. In *biol.*, to evolve; accomplish an evolutionary process or result.

developable (dē-vel′up-a-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< *develop* + *-able*, after F. *développable.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Capable of developing or of being developed.

Music at this time bounds forward in the joy of an infinitely *developable* principle.
S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 143.

2. In *geom.*, reducible to a plane by bending: applied to a particular species of ruled surface, otherwise called a *torse*, which is conceived as formed by an infinite succession of straight lines, each intersecting the next.—**Developable helicoid.** See *helicoid*.

II. *n.* In *geom.*, a singly infinite continuous succession of straight lines, each intersecting the next; a torse. The word *developable* is used as a noun by modern geometers, because they do not consider this locus to be properly a surface. It is rather a skew curve regarded under a particular aspect. A developable is generated by a line which turns about a point in itself, while this point moves along the line. The locus of the point is a skew curve, called the edge of regression of the developable, to which the line is constantly tangent. The developable is thus the locus of tangents of a skew curve. Considering the osculating plane at any fixed point of this curve, the moving tangent comes up to this plane so that for an instant its motion is in the plane and then passes off; and the result is that the curve is a cuspidal edge of the developable considered as a surface.—**Polar developable** of a skew curve, the surface enveloped by its normal planes. The locus of the center of curvature of the skew curve is the edge of regression, while the axis of curvature is the generator of the polar developable.

developed (dē-vel′upt), *p. a.* [Pp. of *develop, v.*] 1. Unfolded; laid open; disclosed.—2. In *her.*, same as *disveloped*.

developer (dē-vel′up-ėr), *n.* One who or that which develops or unfolds.

The first *developers* of jury trial out of the different processes and judicial customs which various races and rulers had imported into this island, or had created here.
Sir E. Creasy, Eng. Const.

Specifically, in *photog.*, the chemical bath in which a sensitized plate or paper is, after a photographic exposure to the light, immersed to develop or bring out the latent image. Developers for the ordinary dry-plate process may be divided into two principal classes, *alkaline developers* and *ferrous-oxalate developers*, the first generally employing carbonate of soda or potash in combination with pyrogallic acid, and the second using oxalate of potash with protosulphate of iron. The results obtained are practically the same with either bath, the latent image in the film being made visible, and the chemical changes induced being *fixed*, or made permanent in the fixing bath, which follows the developing bath. Many other chemicals may be used in development, either in combination with some of those mentioned above or in independent combinations. See *photography*.

M. Balagny claims "that with this chemical he has developed plates without fog in such a light as would have been impossible . . . with other known *developers*."
Philadelphia Ledger, Feb. 28, 1888.

development (dē-vel′up-mėnt), *n.* [Also *developement*; < F. *développement*, < *développer*, develop: see *develop* and *-ment*.] 1. A gradual unfolding; a full disclosure or working out of the details of something, as the plot of a novel or a drama, an architectural or a military plan, a financial scheme, etc.; the act of evolving or unraveling.—2. The internal or subjective process of unfolding or expanding; the coming forth or into existence of additional elements, principles, or substances; gradual advancement through progressive changes; a growing out or up; growth in general: as, the *development* of the mind or body, or of a form of government; the *development* of the principles of art or of civilization.

A new *development* of imagination, taste, and poetry.
Channing.

But this word *development* . . . implies not only outward circumstances to educate, but a special germ to be educated.
J. F. Clarke, Ten Great Religions, i. 7.

Specifically—3. In *biol.*, the same as *evolution*: applied alike to an evolutionary process and its result.

Development, then, is a process of differentiation by which the primitively similar parts of the living body become more and more unlike one another.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 20.

4. In *math.*: (*a*) The expression of any function in the form of a series; also, the process by which any mathematical expression is changed into another of equivalent value or meaning and of more expanded form; also, the series resulting from such a process. (*b*) The bending of a surface into a plane, or of all its infinitesimal parts into parts of a plane. (*c*) The bending of a non-plane curve into a plane curve.—5. In *photog.*, the process by which the latent image in a photographically exposed sensitive film is rendered visible through a chemical precipitation on that portion of the sensitized surface which has been acted on by light. The matter deposited varies with the nature of the process. In the daguerreotype process it is mercury; in negative processes with salts of silver it is silver combined with organic matter.

6. In *music*: (*a*) The systematic unfolding, by a varied rhythmic, melodic, or harmonic treatment, of the qualities of a theme, especially in a formal composition like a sonata. (*b*) That part of a movement in which such an unfolding of a theme takes place.—**Alkaline development.** See *alkaline*.—**Binomial development.** See *binomial*.—**Theory of development.** (*a*) In *theol.*, the theory that man's conception of his relations to the infinite is progressive but never complete. (*b*) In *biol.*, the theory of evolution (which see, under *evolution*).=**Syn. 1.** Unraveling, disentanglement.—3. Growth, evolution, progress, ripening.

developmental (dē-vel′up-men-tal), *a.* [< *development* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to development; formed or characterized by development: as, the *developmental* power of a germ.

For, while the plant had first to prepare the pabulum for its *developmental* operations, the animal has this already provided for it.
W. B. Carpenter, in Grove's Corr. of Forces, p. 421.

2. In *biol.*, the same as *evolutionary*.

The Greek nose, with its elevated bridge, coincides not only with æsthetic beauty, but with *developmental* perfection.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 148.

developmentally (dē-vel′up-men-tal-i), *adv.* In a developmental manner; by means of or in accordance with the principles of the development theory; as regards development.

I conceive then that the base of the skull may be demonstrated *developmentally* to be its relatively fixed part, the roof and sides being relatively moveable.
Huxley, Man's Place in Nature, p. 171.

developmentist (dē-vel′up-men-tist), *n.* [< *development* + *-ist*.] One who holds or favors the doctrine of development; an evolutionist.

The assumption among religious *developmentists* is that we cannot have the artistic and literary progress without an increased complication of creeds and dogmas, but to that I distinctly demur.
J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, II. 220.

devenustate†, *v. t.* [< LL. *devenustatus*, pp. of *devenustare*, disfigure, deform, < L. *de-* priv. + LL. *venustare*, make beautiful, < L. *venustus*, beautiful, < *Venus*, the goddess of love and beauty: see *Venus*.] To deprive of beauty or grace.

Of beauty and order *devenustated*, and exposed to shame and dishonour.
Waterhouse, Apol. for Learning (1653), p. 245.

devert†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *devour*, < ME. *dever*, < AF. **dever*, OF. *deveir, devoir*, F. *devoir*, debt, duty, homage, < *deveir, devoir*, F. *devoir* = Pr. *dever* = Sp. Pg. *deber* = It. *devere*, owe, < L. *debere*, owe: see *debt, debit*, and cf. *devoir*, a mod. form of *dever*. Hence *endeavor*, q. v.] Duty; obligation.

Than seide the kynge Carados, "I wote not what eche of yow will do; but as for me, I will go hym a-geyns, and yef I haue nede of socour and helpe, so do ye youre *dever*."
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 162.

devergence, devergency (dē-vėr′jens, -jen-si), *n.* Same as *divergence, divergency*. [Rare.]

deversoir (de-ver′swor), *n.* [< F. *déversoir*, < *déverser*, lean, bend, < *dévers*, bent, curved, < L. *deversus*, pp. of *devertere*, turn away, < *de*, away, + *vertere*, turn: see *verse*.] In *hydraul. engin.*, the fall of a dike. *E. H. Knight*.

devest (dē-vest′), *v.* [= OF. *devestir*, F. *dévêtir* = Pr. *devestir, desvestir* = It. *divestire*, < L. *devestire* (ML. also *divestire*), undress, < *de-* (or *dis-*) priv. + *vestire*, dress, < *vestis*, dress, garment: see *vest*. Cf. *divest*, the more common form.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To remove vesture from; undress.

Like bride and groom
Devesting them for bed.
Shak., Othello, ii. 3.

2†. To divest; strip; free.

Then of his arms Androgeus he *devests*,
His sword, his shield he takes, and plumed crests.
Sir J. Denham.

Come on, thou little inmate of this breast,
Which for thy sake from passions I *devest*.
Prior.

3. In *law*, to alienate; annul, as title or right; deprive of title.

What are those breaches of the law of nature and nations which do forfeit and *devest* all right and title in a nation to government?
Bacon.

The rescinding act of 1796 . . . could not *devest* the rights acquired under . . . [previous] contract.
Chief-Justice Marshall, quoted in H. Adams's Randolph, [p. 105.

II. *intrans.* In *law*, to be lost or alienated, as a title or an estate.

devext (dē-veks′), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *devexus*, sloping, shelving, orig. another form of *devectus*, pp. of *devehere*, carry down; passive in middle sense, go down, descend; < *de*, down, + *vehere*, carry: see *vehicle, vex*.] **I.** *a.* Bending down.

Thai love lande *devexe* and inclinate.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 94.

II. *n.* Same as *devexity*.

Following the world's *devex*, he meant to tread,
To compass both the poles, and drink Nile's head.
May, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, x.

Devexa† (dē-vek′sạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *devexus*, sloping, steep (see *devex*); in allusion to the great stature and sloping neck of the giraffe.] A family of ruminants, of which the giraffe is the only living representative. See *Giraffidæ*. *Illiger*.

devexity† (dē-vek′si-ti), *n.* [< L. *devexita(t-)s*, < *devexus*, sloping: see *devex*.] A bending or sloping down; incurvation downward. Also *devex*.

That heaven's *divexity* [devexity].
Sir J. Davies, Witte's Pilgrimage, sig. N i. b.

deviant† (dē′vi-ant), *a.* [ME. *deviaunt*, < OF. *deviant*, < LL. *devian(t-)s*, ppr. of *deviare*, deviate: see *deviate*.] Deviating; straying; wandering. *Rom. of the Rose*.

deviate (dē′vi-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deviated*, ppr. *deviating*. [< LL. *deviatus*, pp. of *deviare* (> It. *deviare* = Sp. *desviar* = Pg. *deviar, desviar* = OF. *devier, desvier*), go out of the way, < L. *devius*, out of the way: see *devious*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To turn aside or wander from the way or course; err; swerve: as, to *deviate* from the common track or path, or from a true course.

What makes all physical or moral ill?
There *deviates* nature and here wanders will.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 112.

2. To take a different course; diverge; differ.

He writes of times with respect to which almost every other writer has been in the wrong; and, therefore, by resolutely *deviating* from his predecessors, he is often in the right.
Macaulay, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

Deviating force. See *force*.=**Syn.** To stray, digress, depart, diverge, vary.

II. *trans.* 1†. To cause to swerve; lead astray.

A wise man ought not so much to give the reins to human passions as to let them *deviate* him from the right path.
Cotton, tr. of Montaigne, xxxv.

2. To change the direction or position of, as a ray of light or the plane of polarization. See *biquartz*.

deviation (dē-vi-ā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *déviation* = Sp. *deviacion, desviacion* = Pg. *deviação* = It. *deviazione*, < ML. *deviatio(n-)*, < LL. *deviare*, deviate: see *deviate*.] 1. The act of deviating; a turning aside from the way or course.

These bodies constantly move round in the same tracts, without making the least *deviation*.
Cheyne.

2. Departure from a certain standard or from a rule of conduct, an original plan, etc.; variation; specifically, obliquity of conduct.

Having once surveyed the true and proper natural alphabet, we may easily discover the *deviations* from it.
Holder.

The least *deviation* from the rules of honour introduces a train of numberless evils.
Steele, Tatler, No. 251.

3. In *com.*, the voluntary departure of a ship without necessity, or without reasonable cause, from the regular and usual course of the specific voyage insured. In the law of insurance it includes unreasonable delay on the voyage, as well as beginning an entirely different voyage.

4. In *astron.*, the oscillatory motion of a plane; especially, in the Ptolemaic system, the oscillation of the plane of the orbit of a planet, which was supposed to account for certain inequalities in the latitude.—**Conjugate deviation,** in *pathol.*, the forced and persistent turning of both eyes toward one side, without altering their relations to each other, seen in some cases of brain lesion.—**Deviation of a falling body,** that deviation from the perpendicular line of descent which is caused by the rotation of the earth on its axis.—**Deviation of a projectile,** its departure from a normal trajectory.—**Deviation of a ray of light,** in *optics*, the change of direction a ray undergoes in passing from one medium to another. (See *refraction*.) The minimum of deviation, or least change of direction, for a ray passing through a prism, takes place when the angles of incidence and emergence are equal.—**Deviation of the compass,** the deviation of the north point of a ship's compass from the magnetic meridian, caused by the counter-attraction of the iron in the ship. For ships which are to remain in the same magnetic latitude, this error may be corrected or compensated by placing magnets near the affected compass. Compasses are frequently elevated above the deck on tripods or masts to obviate the effects of the ship's magnetism, the direction and amount of which depends to a certain extent upon the position of the ship's head with reference to the points of the compass while building. In iron ships a careful determination of this error, with the ship's head on every point of the compass successively, is essential to safe navigation.—**Primary deviation,** in *ophthal.*, the deviation of the weaker eye from that position which would make its visual line pass through the object-point of the healthy eye.—**Secondary deviation,** in *ophthal.*, the deviation of the healthy eye from the position which would make its visual line pass through the object-point of the weaker eye.

deviator (dē′vi-ā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *déviateur*, adj., producing deviation; < LL. *deviator*, one who deviates, < *deviare*, deviate: see *deviate*.] One who deviates.

The greatest men of genius . . . do not stand forth in their respective generations as *deviators* from the intel-

lectual life of their fellow-men, with an antecedent as well as contemporary separation, but are each the outcome of circumstances. *W. Sharp*, D. G. Rossetti, p. 39.

deviatory (dē′vi-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *deviate* + *-ory*.] Deviating. *Latham.* [Rare.]

device (dē-vīs′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *devise*; < ME. *devise, devyse, devis, devys* = D. *devies* = G. Dan. Sw. *devise*, < OF. *devise, divise, devize, f., devis, divis*, m., division, difference, disposition, will, opinion, plan, contrivance, device, F. *devise*, f., device, motto, *devis*, m., estimate, also (obs.) chat, talk, = Pr. *devisa*, f., *devis*, m., = Sp. Pg. It. *divisa*, f., a division, device, < ML. *divisa*, f., a division, limit, difference, judgment, mark, device, < L. *divisus*, fem. *divisa*, pp. of *dividere*, divide: see *devise* and *divide*.] **1†.** Disposition; desire; will; pleasure.

Yef the knyght be goode, he heth a horse at his *device*, and I trowe yef he will do all his power that he sholde discounfite soche xx as be here. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 532.

2†. Opinion; view.

Certis, as at my *devys*,
Ther is no place in Paradys
So good inne for to dwelle.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 651.

3. The act or state of devising or inventing; invention; inventiveness; a contriving.

Your Inuention being once deuised, take heede that neither pleasure of rime, nor varietie of *deuise*, do carie you from it. *Gascoigne*, Notes on Eng. Verse (ed. Arber), § 2.

Yet he's gentle; never schooled, and yet learned; full of noble *device*. *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 1.

Much of our social machinery, academic, literary, philosophic, is of his [Franklin's] *device*.
Theodore Parker, Historic Americans.

4. An invention or a contrivance; something devised or fitted for a particular use or purpose, especially something of a simple character or of little complexity: as, a *device* for checking motion.

Bale-tie, a *device* for fastening the ends of the hoops by which bales of cotton are held in compact form.
E. H. Knight.

5. A scheme or plan; something devised or studied out for promoting an end; specifically, something contrived for an evil or a selfish purpose; a wrongful project, stratagem, or trick.

Some witty *deuise* and fiction made for a purpose.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 22.

He disappointeth the *devices* of the crafty. Job v. 12.

His *device* is against Babylon, to destroy it. Jer. li. 11.

His [the Attorney-General's] Head is full of Proclamations and *Devices* how to bring Money into the Exchequer.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 11.

6. Something fancifully designed, as a picture, a pattern, a piece of embroidery, the cut or ornament of a garment, etc.

And, lo, behold these talents of their hair,
With twisted metal amorously impleach'd,
I have received from many a several fair,
Their kind acceptance weepingly beseech'd. . . .
Lo, this *device* was sent me from a nun,
Or sister sanctified, of holiest note.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 232.

7. The representation of some object, group of objects, or scene, generally accompanied by a motto or other legend, and used as an expression of the bearer's aspirations or principles. It is usually emblematic in character, and often contains a puzzle or a very recondite allusion. It differs from the *badge* and the *cognizance* in not being necessarily public and used for recognition, although the device, or a part of it, was often used as a cognizance. Book-plates formerly often bore a device, and still occasionally display one. See *emblem*, *impress*.

Device of Francis I.

The *device* of our public seal is a crane grasping a pigmy in his right foot. *Addison*, The Tall Club.

Hence — **8.** The motto attached to or suited for such an emblem.

A youth, who bore, 'mid snow and ice,
A banner with the strange *device*,
Excelsior!
Longfellow, Excelsior.

9†. A spectacle; a show.

Masques and *devices*, welcome!
Shirley (*and Fletcher*?), Coronation.

At device† [OF. *a devis, a devise*, at will, in good order], choicely; excellently.

Whan the two sones of kynge Vrien herde sey that the saisnes were passed, thei wende to haue no dowte, and armed hem wele and lepte oute of the castell of randoll, and were foure hundred wele armed *at devise*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 278.

Overreaching device. See *overreach*.—**Point device.** See *point*.—**Syn. 5.** *Contrivance, Shift*, etc. (see *expedient*, *n.*; see also *artifice*), wile, ruse, manœuver, trick.—**7.** Design, symbol.

deviceful (dē-vīs′fûl), *a.* [< *device* + *-ful*, 1.] Full of devices; ingenious; cunning; curious or curiously contrived. [Rare.]

To tell the glorie of the feast that day,
The goodly service, the *deviceful* sights,
The bridegromes state, the brides most rich aray.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iii. 3.

devicefully (dē-vīs′fûl-i), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *devisefully*; < *deviceful* + *-ly*2.] So as to form a design or device; with skilful or curious arrangement; with artistic skill.

Flowers . . . *devisefully* being set
And bound up, might with speechless secresy
Deliver errands mutely and naturally.
Donne, Elegies, vii.

devil (dev′l), *n.* [Also formerly *devel* (*devell*, etc.), also and still dial. or colloq. *divel* (*divell*, etc.), and contr. *deil, deel, deal, deale, dule*, etc.; < ME. *devil, devel, devell, divell, deovel*, contr. *deul, dule, del*, etc., < AS. *deófol, déofol*, oldest form *díóbal* = OS. *diubal* = OFries. *diovel, divel*, = D. *duivel* = MLG. *duvel*, LG. *dävel* = OHG. *tiufal, tiuval, tiefal*, MHG. *tiuvel, tiufel, tiefel, tuvel*, G. *teufel* = Icel. *djöfull* = Sw. *djefvul* = Dan. *djævel* = Goth. *diabula, diabaulus, diabulus* = OF. *diable, deable*, F. *diable* = Pr. *diable, diabol* = Sp. *diablo* = Pg. *diabo* = It. *diavolo*, < LL. *diabolus*, a devil, the devil, = OBulg. *diyavolŭ, dïyavolŭ*, Bulg. *diyavol* = Serv. *dyavo* = Bohem. *d'abel* = Pol. *djabel, dyabel* (barred *l*) = Sorbian *dyabol* = Russ. *dïyavolŭ, diavolŭ*, devil, < Gr. *διάβολος*, a slanderer, in New Testament and eccl. use the devil, < *διαβάλλειν*, slander, traduce, lit. throw across, < *διά*, through, across, + *βάλλειν*, throw. Cf. *diabolic*, etc.] **1†.** A false accuser; a traducer or slanderer.

Jesus answered them, Have not I chosen you twelve, and one of you is a *devil*? He spake of Judas Iscariot the son of Simon; for he it was that should betray him, being one of the twelve. John vi. 70, 71.

[This use of the original term *διάβολος* occurs several times in the New Testament (1 Tim. iii. 11; 2 Tim. iii. 3; Tit. ii. 3), but this is the only instance in which, when so used, it is rendered *devil* in the English versions.]

2. In Christian theology, a powerful spirit of evil, otherwise called Satan (the adversary or opposer): with the definite article, and always in the singular. He is frequently referred to as the Evil One, the prince of the powers of the air, the prince of darkness, Beelzebub, Belial, the tempter, the old serpent, the dragon, etc. He is represented in the New Testament as a person, the enemy of God and of holiness, and bent on the ruin of man, but possessing only limited power, subordinate to God, able to operate only in such ways as God permits, and capable of being made subservient to God's will. In this respect he differs from Ahriman, the evil principle in the dualistic system of the Persians, who was coeval and coördinate with Ormuzd, the spirit of light and goodness, and from the devil of the Gnostic and Manichean systems. The medieval conception of the devil was largely derived from pagan mythology.

Then was Jesus led up of the spirit into the wilderness to be tempted of *the devil*. Mat. iv. 1.

Dost thou, in the name of this Child, renounce *the devil* and all his works?
Book of Common Prayer, Public Baptism of Infants.

Lady M. Are you a man?
Mac. Ay, and a bold one, that dare look on that
Which might appal *the devil*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4.

Note, that the climax and the crown of things
Invariably is, *the devil* appears himself,
Armed and accoutred, horns and hoofs and tail!
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 190.

3. [Used in the English versions of the New Testament to translate the Greek *δαιμόνιον* and *δαίμων*, a spirit or demon: see *demon*.] A subordinate evil spirit at enmity with God, and having power to afflict man both with bodily disease and with spiritual corruption; one of the malignant spirits employed by Satan as his agents in his work of evil; a demon. See *demoniacal*.

3if the *Devylle* that is with inne answere that he schalle lyve, thei kepen him wel. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 201.

He [Jesus] appeared first to Mary Magdalene, out of whom he had cast seven *devils*. Mark xvi. 9.

4. A false god; an idol. [In the authorized version of the Old Testament the word *devil* occurs four times: twice (Lev. xvii. 7; 2 Chron. xi. 15) translating Hebrew *sairim*, rendered in the revised version "he-goats" or "satyrs," and twice (Deut. xxxii. 17; Ps. cvi. 37) translating Hebrew *shedim*, rendered "demons" in the revised version. In the New Testament *δαιμόνιον*, or *demon*, is in one instance (see extract) rendered "devil," in the sense of an object of gentile worship, an idol, a false god.]

The things which the Gentiles sacrifice, they sacrifice to *devils*, and not to God. 1 Cor. x. 20.

5. A person resembling a devil or demon in character; a malignantly wicked or cruel person; a fierce or fiendish person: often used with merely expletive or exaggerative force: as, he's the very *devil* for reckless dash.

Whan the cristin saugh this grete *deuell* [the gigantic Saxon king] comynge, thei douted [feared] for to mete hym, the beste and the moste hardyest of all the cristin hoste. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 442.

If Beverley should ask you what kind of a man your friend Acres is, do tell him I am a *devil* of a fellow — will you, Jack? *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iv. 1.

6. A fellow; a rogue: used generally with an epithet (*little, poor*, etc.), and expressing slight contempt or pity: as, a shrewd *little devil*; a *poor devil* (an unfortunate fellow). [Colloq.]

Is it not a pity that you should be so great a Coxcomb, and I so great a Coquette, and yet be such *poor Devils* as we are? *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, i. 1.

I am apt to be taken with all kinds of people at first sight, but never more so than when a *poor devil* comes to offer his service to so *poor a devil* as myself.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 32.

Why, sure, you are not the *poor devil* of a lover, are you? *Sheridan*, The Duenna, iii. 2.

7. As an expletive: (*a*) The deuce: now always with the article *the*, but formerly sometimes with the article *a*, or used absolutely, preceding a sentence or phrase, and serving, like *deuce* and other words of related import, as an ejaculation expressing sudden emotion, as surprise, wonder, vexation, or disgust. [Low.]

What *a devil* ails thee?
Dost long to be hang'd?
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 3.

Within. Sir Giles, here's your niece.
Hor. My niece! *the devil* she is!
Shirley, Love will Find out the Way, iv.

The things, we know, are neither rich nor rare;
But wonder how *the devil* they got there.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 172.

(*b*) Before the indefinite article with a noun, an emphatic negative: as, *devil a* bit (not a bit). Compare *fiend*, Scotch *fient*, in similar use.

It is a fine thing to visit castles, and lodge in inns at a man's pleasure, without paying the *devil a* cross.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, iv. 25.

The *devil a* good word will she give a servant.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, v. 3.

The devil was sick, the devil a monk would be;
The devil was well, the *devil a* monk was he!
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, iv. 24.

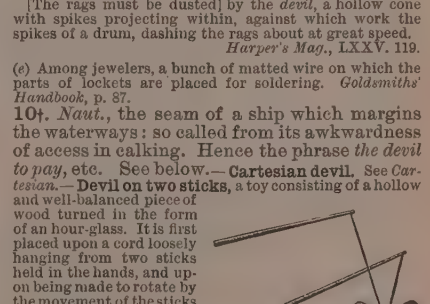
Why then, for fear, the *devil a* bit for love,
I'll tell you, Sir. *Digby*, Elvira, iv. 1.

8. An errand-boy in a printing-office. See *printer's devil*, below.—**9.** A name of several instruments or mechanical contrivances. (*a*) A machine for forming flocks of wool into a more uniform mass, and at the same time removing the mechanical impurities. Also called *willower, willy*. (*b*) A temporary mandrel or piece used by blacksmiths to fill a hole, to prevent it from collapsing or changing form under the manipulations of the workmen. When the work is completed, the mandrel is punched out. (*c*) A machine for making wooden screws. *E. H. Knight.* (*d*) In *paper-making*, a rag-engine, or spiked mill for tearing woolen rags into shoddy, or linen and cotton rags, to make paper-pulp. *E. H. Knight.*

[The rags must be dusted] by the *devil*, a hollow cone with spikes projecting within, against which work the spikes of a drum, dashing the rags about at great speed.
Harper's Mag., LXXV. 119.

(*e*) Among jewelers, a bunch of matted wire on which the parts of lockets are placed for soldering. *Goldsmiths' Handbook*, p. 87.

10†. *Naut.*, the seam of a ship which margins the waterways: so called from its awkwardness of access in calking. Hence the phrase *the devil to pay*, etc. See below.—**Cartesian devil.** See *Cartesian*.—**Devil on two sticks,** a toy consisting of a hollow and well-balanced piece of wood turned in the form of an hour-glass. It is first placed upon a cord loosely hanging from two sticks held in the hands, and upon being made to rotate by the movement of the sticks it exhibits effects somewhat similar to those of a top.—**Devil's advocate.** See *advocate*.—**Devil's apron.** See *devil's-apron*.—**Devil's claw.** See *claw*.—**Devil's coach-horse,** the popular English name of a large rove-beetle, *Ocypus* or *Goërius olens*, belonging to the family *Staphylinidæ* and tribe *Brachelytra* of the pentamerous *Coleoptera*; it is common in Great Britain, where it is also called *cocktail*, from its habit of cocking up the long jointed abdomen when alarmed or irritated. When it assumes this attitude, standing its ground defiantly with open jaws, it presents a diabolical appearance, which has suggested the popular name. Also called *devil's-cow*.


Devil on Two Sticks, showing the manner of rotating it.

Devil's Coach-horse (*Ocypus olens*), natural size.

As this atrocious tale of his turned up joint by joint before her, like a *devil's coach-horse*, mother was too much amazed to do any more than look at him, as if the earth must open.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, iv.

Devil's cotton. See *devil's-cotton*.—**Devil's cow.** See *devil's-cow*.—**Devil's daisy.** Same as *oxeye daisy* (which see, under *daisy*).—**Devil's darning-needle.** (*a*) The common

name in the United States of the dragon-flies of the families *Libellulidæ*, *Agrionidæ*, and *Æschnidæ*: so called from their long, slender, needle-like bodies. (*b*) The Venus's-comb, *Scandix Pecten*, from the long tapering beaks of the fruit.—**Devil's dozen.** Same as *bakers' dozen* (which see, under *baker*).—**Devil's ear.** See *devil's-ear*.—**Devil's finger.** See *devil's-finger*.—**Devil's snuff-box,** the puffball, a species of the fungus *Lycoperdon*, from its supposed deleterious qualities, and from the clouds of snuff-like spores that come from it.—**Forest devil,** the name given in some localities to a stump-extractor.—**Go to the devil!** clear out! be off! an objurgation expressing impatience and contempt.—**Like the devil looking over Lincoln,** or **as the devil looks over Lincoln,** a proverbial expression the origin of which is unknown. "Some refer this to Lincoln Minster [England], over which, when first finished, the devil is supposed to have looked with a fierce and terrific countenance, as incensed and alarmed at this costly instance of devotion. Ray thinks it more probable that it took its rise from a small image of the devil placed on the top of Lincoln College, Oxford, over which he looks, seemingly with much fury." (*Grose*, Local Proverbs.)

Than wold ye looke ouer me with stomoke swolne
Like *as the diuel lookt ouer Lincolne.*
Heywood, Dialogues, ii. 9 (Spenser Soc., p. 75).

Lord Sp. Has your ladyship seen the dutchess since your falling out?
Lady Sm. Never, my lord, but once at a visit; and she looked at me *as the Devil look'd over Lincoln.*
Swift, Polite Conversation, i.

Printer's devil, an errand-boy in a printing-office; originally, the boy who took the printed sheets from the tympan of the press.

They do commonly so black and dedaub themselves that the workmen do jocosely call them *devils*. *Moxon.*

Tasmanian or **native devil,** the ursine dasyure, *Dasyurus* or *Sarcophilus ursinus*, a carnivorous marsupial of Tasmania. See *dasyure*.

That very fierce animal, called from its evil temper the *Tasmanian devil*. *J. G. Wood*, Out of Doors, p. 22.

The devil on his neck. See the extract.

Certain strait irons called *the divel on his neck* being after an horrible sort devised, straitening and winching the neck of a man with his legs together in such sort as the more he stirreth in it the straiter it presseth him, so that within three or four hours it breaketh and crusheth a man's back and body in pieces. *Foxe.*

The devil rides on a fiddlestick, a proverbial expression, apparently meant to express something new, unexpected, and strange.

Heigh, heigh! *the devil rides upon a fiddlestick;* What's the matter? *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

The devil's books. See *book*.—**The Devil's Own,** a name jocosely given to the 88th regiment of foot in the British army on account of its bravery in the Peninsular war (1808–14), and also to the volunteer regiment of the Inns of Court, London, the members of which are lawyers.—**The devil's tattoo.** See *tattoo*.—**The devil to pay,** great mischief afoot; riotous disturbance; any serious and especially unexpected difficulty or entanglement; a difficulty to be overcome: often with the addition, *and no pitch hot*, to express want of readiness or means for the emergency. The whole phrase is of nautical origin, the devil being a certain seam so called from its awkwardness of access in calking. See def. 10, and *pay*.—**To give the devil his due,** to do justice even to a person of supposed bad character, or to one greatly disliked.

To *give the devil his due*, John Calvin was a great man.
Bp. Berkeley.

To go to the devil, to go to ruin.—**To hold a candle to the devil,** to abet an evil-doer.—**To play the devil** (or **very devil**) **with,** to ruin; destroy; molest or hurt extremely.

He fights still,
In view o' the town; he *plays the devil with* 'em,
And they the Turks with him.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, i. 1.

And, in short, in your own memorable words, to *play the very devil with* everything and everybody.
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xvi.

To say the devil's paternoster, to grumble.

What *devills pater noster* is this he is *saying?* What would he? What saist thou honest man? Is my brother at hand? *Terence in English* (1614).

To whip the devil round the stump, to get round or dodge a difficulty or dilemma by means of a fabricated excuse or explanation.

devil (dev'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deviled* or *devilled*, ppr. *deviling* or *devilling*. [< *devil*, *n.*] **1.** To make devilish, or like a devil.—**2.** In *cookery*, to season highly with mustard, pepper, etc., and broil.

A *deviled* leg of turkey. *Irving.*

The *deviled* chicken and buttered toast.
Disraeli, Coningsby, iv. 2.

3. To bother; torment. [Colloq.]—**4.** To cut up, as cloth or rags, by means of a machine called a devil.

devil-bean (dev'l-bēn), *n.* Same as *jumping-seed*.

devil-bird (dev'l-bėrd), *n.* A name of the Indian drongo-shrikes, of the family *Dicruridæ*.

devil-bolt (dev'l-bōlt), *n.* A bolt with false clinches, sometimes fraudulently used in shipbuilding.

devil-carriage (dev'l-kar″āj), *n.* A carriage used for moving heavy ordnance; a sling-cart. *E. H. Knight.*

devil-dodger (dev'l-doj″ėr), *n.* A ranting preacher. [Humorous.]

These *devil-dodgers* happened to be so very powerful (that is, noisy) that they soon sent John home, crying out, he should be damn'd. *Life of J. Lackington*, Letter vi.

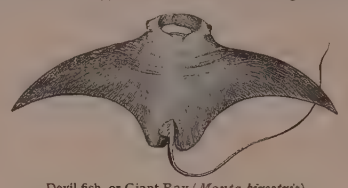
deviless (dev'l-es), *n.* [< *devil* + *-ess*.] A she-devil. [Rare.]

Though we should abominate each other ten times worse than so many devils and *devilesses*, we should . . . be all courtesy and kindness. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 188.

devilet (dev'l-et), *n.* [< *devil* + dim. *-et*.] A little devil; a devilkin. [Rare.]

And pray now what were these *Devilets* call'd?
These three little Fiends so gay?
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 392.

devil-fish (dev'l-fish), *n.* In *zoöl.*, a name of various marine animals of large size or uncanny appearance. (*a*) The popular name of a large pediculate fish, *Lophius piscatorius*, otherwise called *angler*, *fishing-frog*, *sea-devil*, *toad-fish*, etc. See cut under *angler*. (*b*) In the United States, a name applied chiefly to a gigantic cephalopteroid ray, *Manta birostris* or *Ceratoptera vampyrus*, which has very wide-spreading sides or pectoral fins, long cephalic fins turned forward and inward, a terminal mouth, and small teeth, in the lower jaw only. The width of this great batoid fish sometimes exceeds 20 feet. It progresses in the ocean by flapping its sides or pectorals up and down, and is occasionally hunted by sportsmen with harpoons. It is viviparous, and generally has but a single young one at a birth. (*c*) In California, a name sometimes given to the gray whale, *Rhachianectes glaucus*.



Devil-fish, or Giant Ray (*Manta birostris*).

devilhood (dev'l-hůd), *n.* [< *devil* + *-hood*.] The quality, nature, or character of a devil. *E. D.*

devil-in-a-bush (dev'l-in-a-bůsh′), *n.* A garden-flower, *Nigella damascena*, so called from its horned capsules looking out from the finely divided involucre. Also called *love-in-a-mist*.

deviling (dev'l-ing), *n.* [< *devil* + dim. *-ing*.] **1†.** A little devil; a young devil.

Engender young *devilings*.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, v. 2.

2. A fretful, troublesome woman. [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** The swift, *Cypselus apus*. Also called *devil-screecher*. Also written *develin*. [Prov. Eng.]

devilish (dev'l-ish), *a.* [= D. *duivelsch* = G. *teuflisch* = Sw. *djefvulsk* = Dan. *djævelsk*; as *devil* + *-ish*[1]. The earlier adj. was ME. *deoflich*, < AS. *deóflic* for **deófollic* (= OHG. *tiufallîch* = Icel. *djöfulligr*), < *deófol*, devil, + *-lic*, E. *-ly*.] **1.** Characteristic of the devil; befitting the devil, or a devil or demon; diabolical; malignant: as, a *devilish* scheme; *devilish* conduct.

Gynecia mistrusted greatly Cecropia, because she had heard much of the *devilish* wickedness of her heart.
Sir P. Sidney.

We pronounce
Count Guido *devilish* and damnable;
His wife Pompilia in thought, word, and deed
Was perfect pure, he murdered her for that.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 14.

2. Extreme; enormous. [Colloq. and ludicrous.]

Thy hair and beard are of a different die,
Short of one foot, distorted of one eye,
With all these tokens of a knave complete,
If thou art honest, thou'rt a *devilish* cheat.
Addison.

=**Syn. 1.** Satanic, infernal, hellish, impious, wicked, atrocious, nefarious.

devilish (dev'l-ish), *adv.* [< *devilish*, *a.*] Excessively; enormously. [Colloq. and ludicrous.]

As soon as the bear felt the blow, and saw him, he turns about, and comes after him, taking *devilish* long strides.
Defoe, Robinson Crusoe.

Ha! ha! 'twas *devilish* entertaining, to be sure!
Sheridan, School for Scandal, v. 2.

He's hard-hearted, sir, is Joe—he's tough, sir, tough, and *de-vilish* sly! *Dickens*, Dombey and Son, vii.

devilishly (dev'l-ish-li), *adv.* **1.** In a devilish manner; diabolically; wickedly.

That which wickedly and *devilishly* those impostors called the cause of God. *South*, Sermons, I. 450.

2. Greatly; excessively. [Colloq. and ludicrous.]

devilishness (dev'l-ish-nes), *n.* Resemblance to the qualities of the devil; infernal or devilish character.

Doubtless the very Devils themselves, notwithstanding all the *devilishness* of their temper, would wish for a holy heart, if by that means they could get out of hell.
Edwards, Freedom of Will, iii. § 5.

Alas, how can a man with this *devilishness* of temper make way for himself in life?
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, p. 90.

devilism† (dev'l-izm), *n.* [< *devil* + *-ism*.] Diabolism; devilishness.

Did ever any seek for the greatest good in the worst of evils? This is not heresy, but meer *devilism*.
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 150.

devilize (dev'l-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *devilized*, ppr. *devilizing*. [Formerly also *divelize*; < *devil* + *-ize*.] **I.** *intrans.* To act or be like a devil.

To keep their kings from *divelizing*.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler (1647), p. 48.

II. *trans.* To make a devil of; place among devils. [Rare.]

He that should deify a saint should wrong him as much as he that should *devilize* him. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 13.

devilkin (dev'l-kin), *n.* [< *devil* + dim. *-kin*.] A little devil.

No wonder that a Beelzebub has his *devilkins* to attend his call. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, VI. 14.

devil-may-care (dev'l-mā-kār′), *a.* [A sentence, *the devil may care* (sc. *I don't*), used as an adj.] Reckless; careless. [Slang.]

Toby Crackit, seeming to abandon as hopeless any further effort to maintain his usual *devil-may-care* swagger, turned to Chitling and said, "When was Fagin took, then?"
Dickens, Oliver Twist, l.

You know I don't profess to have any purpose in life—perfectly *devil-may-care*.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 292.

devilment (dev'l-ment), *n.* [Irreg. < *devil* + *-ment*.] Deviltry; trickery; roguishness; mischief: often used in a ludicrous sense without necessarily implying malice: as, he did it out of mere *devilment*.

This is our ward, our pretty Rose—brought her up to town to see all the *devilments* and things.
Morton, Secrets worth Knowing, i. 1.

Somethin' to keep me hard at it away from all sorts of *devilment?* *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 298.

devilry (dev'l-ri), *n.*; pl. *devilries* (-riz). [< *devil* + *-ry*; cf. F. *diablerie*.] Devilish character or conduct; extreme wickedness; wicked mischief.

He calleth the Catholike church the Antichristian synagogue, and the vnwritten verities starke lyes and *deuilry*.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 1129.

There's mair o' utter *deevilry* in that woman than in a' the Scotch witches that ever flew by moonlight ower North Berwick Law. *Scott*, Bride of Lammermoor, iii. 97.

But better this honest simplicity than the *devilries* of the Faust of Goethe. *Hazlitt*, Dram. Literature.

devil's-apron (dev'lz-ā″prun), *n.* A name given in the United States to species of the genus *Laminaria*, an olive-brown alga with a very large, dilated, stipitate lamina, especially to *L. saccharina*, in which the frond is elongated and entire, with a wavy margin.

The stems of the *devil's aprons*, Laminariæ, are used by surgical-instrument makers in the manufacture of sponge-tents. *Farlow*, Marine Algæ, p. 9.

devil's-bird (dev'lz-bėrd), *n.* A Scotch name of the yellow bunting; *Emberiza citrinella*, the note of which is translated "deil, deil, deil take ye." *Macgillivray.*

devil's-bit (dev'lz-bit), *n.* [Translating ML. *morsus diaboli* (L. *morsus*, a bite; *diaboli*, gen. of LL. *diabolus*: see *morsel* and *devil*), G. *Teufels-abbiss*—"so called," says the Ortus Sanitatis, on the authority of Oribasius, "because with this root [the scabious] the Devil practised such power that the Mother of God, out of compassion, took from the devil the means to do so with it any more; and in the great vexation that he had that the power was gone from him he bit it off, so that it grows no more to this day."] The popular name of several plants. (*a*) In Europe, a species of scabious, *Scabiosa succisa*, a common pasture-weed with a fleshy premorse root and heads of blue flowers. (*b*) In the United States, the blazing-star, *Chamælirium luteum*, a liliaceous plant with a thick premorse rootstock. (*c*) The button-snakeroot, *Liatris spicata*.

devil's-claw (dev'lz-klâ), *n.* A scorpion-shell, *Pteroceras scorpio*, found in the Indian ocean.

devil's-club (dev'lz-klub), *n.* A name given in the northwestern parts of the United States to the prickly araliaceous plant *Fatsia horrida*.

devil's-cotton (dev'lz-kot″n), *n.* A small tree, *Abroma augusta*, a native of India, the fibers of which are used in some localities as a substitute for hemp in cordage.

devil's-cow (dev'lz-kou), *n.* Same as *devil's coach-horse* (which see, under *devil*).

devil-screecher (dev'l-skrē″chėr), *n.* Same as *deviling*, 3.

devil's-dung (dev'lz-dung), *n.* An old pharmaceutical name of asafetida.

devil's-dust (dev'lz-dust), *n.* Flock made out of old woolen materials by the machine called a devil; shoddy. See *devil*, *n.*, 9 (*d*).

Does it beseem thee to weave cloth of *devil's dust* instead of true wool? *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 239.

devil's-ear (dev'lz-ēr), *n.* See the extract.

It was a wake-robin, commonly known as dragon-root, *devil's ear*, or Indian turnip. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 5.

devil's-fig (dev'lz-fig), *n.* Same as *infernal fig.*

devil's-finger (dev'lz-fing″gėr), *n.* A starfish.

devil's-guts (dev'lz-guts), *n.* A name of species of dodder (*Cuscuta*), from the resemblance of their slender yellow stems to catgut, and from the mischief they cause.

devilship (dev'l-ship), *n.* [< *devil* + *-ship.*] The person or character of a devil; the state of being a devil.—**His devilship**, a ludicrous title of address, on type of *his lordship*, to the devil.

But I shall find out counter charms,
Thy airy *devilship* to remove
From this circle here of love.
Cowley, Description of Honour.

devil's-horse (dev'lz-hôrs), *n.* One of the popular names applied to orthopterous insects of the family *Mantidæ;* a rear-horse.

devil's-milk (dev'lz-milk), *n.* 1. The sun-spurge, *Euphorbia helioscopia:* so called from its acrid poisonous milk.—2. The white milky juice of various other common plants.

devil's-shoestrings (dev'lz-shō″stringz), *n.* The goat's-rue, *Tephrosia Virginiana:* so called from its tough slender roots.

devil-tree (dev'l-trē), *n.* The *Alstonia scolaris*, an apocynaceous tree of tropical Asia, Africa, and Australia, a large evergreen with soft white wood. Both wood and bark (called *dita bark*) are bitter, and are used as a tonic and febrifuge. The milky juice yields a substance resembling gutta-percha.

deviltry (dev'l-tri), *n.*; pl. *deviltries* (-triz). [Irreg. for *devilry*, q. v.] Diabolical action; malicious mischief; devilry.

The rustics beholding crossed themselves and suspected *deviltries*. *C. Reade*, Cloister and Hearth, xcv.

Would hear from *deviltries* as much as a good sermon. *D. G. Mitchell*, Bound Together.

devil-wood (dev'l-wůd), *n.* The *Osmanthus Americanus*, a small tree of the southern United States, allied to the European olive. The wood is very heavy and strong, and so tough that it cannot be split.

devil-worship (dev'l-wėr″ship), *n.* The worship of evil spirits by incantations intended to propitiate them. It is prevalent among many of the primitive tribes of Asia, Africa, and America, under the assumption that the Deity does not trouble himself about the world, or that the powers of evil are as mighty as the powers of good, and must in consequence be bribed and conciliated.

devil-worshiper (dev'l-wėr″shi-pėr), *n.* One who worships a devil, a malignant deity, or an evil spirit; specifically, a member of the tribe properly called Yezidis, living in Mesopotamia, Assyria, Kurdistan, and other parts of Turkey in Asia, and noted for adding the worship of Satan to a professed belief in the Old Testament, and respect for the New Testament and the Koran.

The Izedis or Yezidis, the so-called *Devil-worshippers*, still remain a numerous though oppressed people in Mesopotamia and adjacent countries.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 299.

devint, devinet, *n.* Old forms of *divine.*

devioscope (dē'vi-ō-skōp), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *devius*, going out of the way, devious, + Gr. σκοπεῖν, view.] An instrument for illustrating the principles of the resolution and composition of rotations.

Sire has described an apparatus, which he calls a *deviscope*, for ascertaining directly the relation which exists between the angular velocity of the earth and that of a horizon around the vertical of any place whatever.
Smithsonian Report, 1881, p. 334.

devious (dē'vi-us), *a.* [< L. *devius*, lying off the high road, out of the way, < *de*, off, away, + *via*, way. Cf. *deviate.*] 1. Out of the direct or common way or track; circuitous; rambling: as, a *devious* course.

The *devious* paths where wanton fancy leads. *Rowe.*

To bless the wildly *devious* morning walk. *Thomson.*

And pursuing
Each one its *devious* path, but drawing nearer and nearer,
Rush together at last. *Longfellow*, Miles Standish, viii.

2. Moving on or pursuing a winding or confused course. [Rare.]

When a shoal
Of *devious* minnows wheel from where a pike
Lurks balanced 'neath the lily-pads.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

3. Erring; going astray from rectitude or the divine precepts.

Fell here and there through the branches a tremulous gleam of the moonlight,
Like the sweet thoughts of love on a darkened and *devious* spirit. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, ii. 3.

=Syn. Circuitous, roundabout, tortuous, indirect, erratic, roving, rambling, straying. See *irregular.*

deviously (dē'vi-us-li), *adv.* In a devious manner.

A nuthatch scaling *deviously* the trunk of some hardwood tree. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 51.

deviousness (dē'vi-us-nes), *n.* Departure from a regular course; wandering. *Bailey*, 1727.

devirginate† (dē-vėr'ji-nāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *devirginatus*, pp. of *devirginare* (> F. *dévirginer*), deflower, < *de-* priv. + *virgo* (*virgin-*), virgin.] To deprive of virginity; deflower.

Only that virgin soul, *devirginated* in the blood of Adam, but restored in the blood of the Lamb, hath . . . this testimony, this assurance, that God is with him.
Donne, Sermons, ii.

devirginate† (dē-vėr'ji-nāt), *a.* [< LL. *devirginatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Deprived of virginity.

Fair Hero, left *devirginate*,
Weighs, and with fury wails her state.
Chapman and Marlowe, Hero and Leander, iii., Arg.

devirgination† (dē-vėr-ji-nā'shon), *n.* [< *devirginate:* see *-ation.*] Deprivation of virginity.

Even blushing brings them to their *devirgination*.
Feltham, Resolves.

devisable (dē-vī'za-bl), *a.* [< *devise* + *-able.*] 1. Capable of being invented or contrived.

God hath not prevented all exceptions or cavils *devisable* by curious or captious wits, against his dispensations.
Barrow, Works, II. ii.

2. Capable of being bequeathed or assigned by will.

It seems sufficiently clear that, before the conquest, lands were *devisable* by will. *Blackstone*, Com.

devisal (dē-vī'zal), *n.* [< *devise* + *-al.*] 1. The act of devising; a contriving or forming.

Each word may be not unfitly compared to an invention; it has its own place, mode, and circumstances of *devisal*. *Whitney*, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 309.

2. The act of bequeathing; assignment by will.

deviscerate (dē-vis'e-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deviscerated*, ppr. *deviscerating.* [< L. *de-* priv. + *viscera*, the internal organs: see *viscera.* Cf. *eviscerate.*] To eviscerate or disembowel.

devisceration (dē-vis-e-rā'shon), *n.* [< *deviscerate:* see *-ation.*] The operation of removing the viscera.

devise (dē-vīz'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *devised*, ppr. *devising.* [Early mod. E. also *devize;* < ME. *devisen, devysen, divisen, devicen,* < OF. *deviser*, distinguish, regulate, bequeath, talk, F. *deviser* = Pr. Sp. (obs.) Pg. *devisar* = It. *divisare*, divide, share, describe, think, < ML. as if **divisare*, < *divisa*, a division of goods, portion of land, bound, decision, mark, device: see *device.*]
I. *trans.* 1†. To divide; distinguish.

Now thanne the Firmament is *devysed*, be Astronomeres, in 12 Signes; and every Signe is *devysed* in 30 Degrees, that is 360 Degrees, that the Firmament hathe aboven. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 185.

2†. To say; tell; relate; describe.

What sholde I more *devise?*
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 662.

I schalle *devise* zou sum partie of thinges that there ben, whan time schalle ben, aftre it may best come to my mynde. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 4.

After they had thus saluted and embraced each other, they mounted againe on horsebacke, and rode toward the Citie, *deuising* and recounting, how being children they had passed their youth in friendly pastimes.
Greene, Pandosto, or the Triumph of Time (1588).

3†. To imagine; conjecture; guess, or guess at.

Forto reken al the aral in Rome that time,
Alle the men vpon mold no migt hit *deuice*,
So wel in alle wise was hit arayed.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1608.

If it be I, of pardon I you pray;
But if ought else that I mote not *devyse*,
I will, if please you it discure, assay
To ease you of that ill, so wisely as I may.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 42.

He . . . *deviseth* first that this Brutus was a Consul of Rome. *Holland*, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 8.

4. To think or study out; elaborate in the mind; invent; contrive; plan: as, to *devise* a new machine, or a new method of doing anything; to *devise* a plan of defense; to *devise* schemes of plunder.

Thei ben alle clothed in Clothes of Gold or of Tartaries or of Camokas, so richely and so perfytly, that no man in the World can amenden it, ne better *devisen* it.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 233.

To *devise* curious works, to work in gold, and in silver, and in brass. Ex. xxxv. 32.

Devise but how you'll use him when he comes,
And let us two *devise* to bring him thither.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 4.

Satan from without, and our hearts from within, not passive merely and kindled by temptation, but *devising* evil, and speaking hard things against God.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 90.

5†. To plan or scheme for; purpose to obtain.

Fooles therefore
They are which fortunes doe by vowes *devize*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ix. 30.

6. To give, assign, make over, or transmit (real property) by will.

One half to thee I give and I *devise*.
Crabbe, Works, V. 215.

Was it ever intended that the king could empower his subjects to *devise* their freeholds or to levy fines of their entailed lands? *Hallam.*

=Syn. 4. To concoct, concert.

II. *intrans.* To consider; lay a plan or plans; form a scheme or schemes; contrive.

Let us *devize* of ease and everlasting rest.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xii. 17.

Then shall we further *devise* together upon all things, what order shall be best to take.
Sir T. More (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 298).

Taste is nothing in the world except the faculty which *devises* according to the laws of beauty, which executes according to the laws of beauty.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 50.

devise (dē-vīz'), *n.* [A former spelling of *device;* in legal senses due to the verb *devise:* see *device, n., devise, v.*] 1†. (dē-vīs'). An obsolete spelling of *device.*—2. In *law:* (*a*) The act of bequeathing by will.

The alienation is made by *devise* in a last will only, and the third part of these profits is there demandable. *Locke.*

(*b*) A will or testament. (*c*) A gift of real property by will: sometimes loosely used of personal property.

A gift by will of freehold land, or of such rights arising out of or connected with land as are by English law classed with it as real property, is called a *devise.*
F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 124.

(*d*) The clause in a will by which such gift is made.—**Executory devise**, a future and contingent interest in real property in contravention of the strict rules of the old common law; a future interest, created by will, which is not preceded by an estate of freehold created by the will of the same testator, or which, being so preceded, is limited to take effect before or after, and not at the expiration of, such prior estate of freehold. *Jarman; Brown and Hadley.*

devisee (dev-i-zē'), *n.* [< *devise* + *-ee*[1].] The person to whom a devise is made; one to whom real estate is bequeathed.

devisefult, devisefully†. Obsolete forms of *deviceful, devicefully.*

deviser (dē-vī'zėr), *n.* One who contrives or invents; a contriver; an inventor.

Lydgat a translatour onely and no *deuiser* of that which he wrate. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 50.

devisor (dē-vī'zor), *n.* One who gives by will; one who bequeaths real property or tenements.

devitable† (dev'i-ta-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **devitabilis*, < *devitare*, avoid, < *de*, away, + *vitare*, shun, avoid. Cf. *evitable.*] Avoidable. *Bailey.*

devitalization (dē-vī″tal-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *devitalize* + *-ation.*] The act of depriving of vitality: as, the *devitalization* of tissue.

devitalize (dē-vī'tal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *devitalized*, ppr. *devitalizing.* [< *de-* priv. + *vitalize.*] To deprive of vitality; take away life or life-sustaining qualities from.

To air thus changed or deteriorated I gave the name of *devitalized* air. *B. W. Richardson*, Prevent. Med., p. 528.

The most finished and altogether favorable example of this *devitalized* scholarship with many graceful additions was Edward Everett. *The Nation*, Dec. 23, 1869, p. 559.

devitation† (dev-i-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *devitatio(n-)*, < *devitare*, pp. *devitatus*, avoid: see *devitable.*] A warning off; warning: the opposite of *invitation.*

If there be any here that . . . will venture himself a guest at the devil's banquet, maugre all *devitation*, let him stay and hear the reckoning.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 277.

devitrification (dē-vit″ri-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< F. *dévitrification;* as *devitrify* + *-ation.* See *-fication.*] Loss, either partial or entire, of the glassy or vitreous condition, or the process by which this result is attained. The most conspicuous illustration of devitrification is the production of "Réaumur porcelain" from glass by the long-continued action of heat. (See *porcelain.*) The term *devitrification* is much employed by lithologists in describing the changes which have taken place in rocks consisting originally, either wholly or in large part, of glass. (See *lava* and *obsidian.*) It may be the result of cooling, during which crystalline products have developed themselves in the glass in greater or less perfection; or it may have taken place in consequence of the action of water, either with or without the aid of heat, after the rocks had become solidified. Pressure is also regarded by many as being an agent of high importance. The changes thus indicated may be begun in a rock during its consolidation, and afterward continued under the combined influence of heat, water, and pressure, even to the entire obliteration of its original vitreous character, the result being the production of a purely lithoid structure. The minute forms developed in the process of devitrification, which are

incipient crystals, or glass beginning to lose its unindividualized character, have received various names from lithologists, according to their shape and manner of grouping. See *microlith* and *globulite*.

devitrify (dē-vit′ri-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *devitrified*, ppr. *devitrifying*. [< F. *dévitrifier*; as *de-* priv. + *vitrify*.] To destroy or change, either in part or wholly, the vitreous condition of. See *devitrification* and *glass*.

devive (dē-vīv′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *devived*, ppr. *deviving*. [< L. *de-* priv. + *vivus*, living: see *vivid*. Cf. *revive*.] To deprive of life; render inert or unconscious. [Rare.]

Prof. Owen has remarked that "there are organisms which we can devitalize and revitalize, *devive* and revive many times." *Beale.*

devocalization (dē-vō″kal-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *devocalize* + *-ation*.] The act of making voiceless or non-sonant. *Sweet.*

devocalize (dē-vō′kal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *devocalized*, ppr. *devocalizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *vocal* + *-ize*.] To make voiceless or non-sonant. *Sweet.*

devocate† (dev′ō-kāt), *v. t.* [< L. *devocatus*, pp. of *devocare*, call away, call off, allure, < *de*, away, + *vocare*, call: see *vocation*.] To call away; entice; seduce.

The Commons of you doo complain
From them you *devocate*.
T. Preston, King Cambises.

devocation† (dev-ō-kā′shon), *n.* [< ML. as if **devocatio(n-)*, < L. *devocare*: see *devocate*.] A calling away; seduction.

To be freed and released from all its [sorcery's] blandishments and flattering *devocations*.
Hallywell, Melampronœa, p. 97.

devoid† (dē-void′), *v. t.* [< ME. *devoiden*, make empty, leave, < OF. *desvoidier*, *desvuidier*, empty out, < *des-*, away, + *voidier*, *vuidier*, void, < *void*, *vuid*, *vuit*, empty, void: see *void*.] **1.** To avoid; leave; depart from.

He took hys doughter by the hand,
And had her swithe *devoyde* hys land.
Richard Coer de Lion (Weber's Metr. Rom.), l. 1227.

2. To do away; put aside; destroy.

Ofte haf I wayted wyschande that wele,
That wont watz whyle *deuoyde* my wrange [wrong].
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 15.

devoid (dē-void′), *a.* [Short for *devoided* (pp. of *devoid*, *v.*); conformed to *void*, q. v.] **1**†. Empty; vacant; void.

I awoke, and found her place *devoid*. *Spenser*, F. Q.

2. Destitute; not possessing; lacking: with *of*: as, *devoid of* understanding.

Her life was beastly and *devoid of* pity.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 3.

No long dull days *devoid of* happiness,
When such a love my yearning heart shall bless.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 335.

=Syn. **2.** *Void*, etc. See *vacant*.

devoir (dev-wor′), *n.* [F., duty, < *devoir*, inf., owe, be obliged, < L. *debere*, owe, be obliged: see *debt*. Cf. *dever*, earlier form of the same word.] Duty or service; hence, an act of civility or respect; respectful notice due to another: as, we paid our *devoirs* to our host.

Content to vse their best *deuoire*,
In furdering eche honest harmelesse cause.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 70.

To do your highness service and *devoir*,
And save you from your foes, Berkeley would die.
Marlowe, Edward II., v. 2.

The time you employ in this kind *devoir* is the time that I shall be grateful for. *Mrs. Behn*, Lover's Watch.

To ancient females his *devoirs* were paid.
Crabbe, Works, II. 39.

devolute† (dev′ō-lūt), *v. t.* [< L. *devolutus*, pp. of *devolvere*, roll down: see *devolve*.] To devolve.

Government was *devoluted* and brought into the priests' hands. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 329.

devolution (dev-ō-lū′shon), *n.* [= F. *dévolution* = Sp. *devolucion* = Pg. *devolução* = It. *devoluzione*, < ML. *devolutio(n-)*, < L. *devolvere*, pp. *devolutus*, roll down: see *devolve*.] **1.** The act of rolling down. [Rare.]

The raising of new mountains, deterrations, or the *devolution* of earth down upon the valleys from the hills and high grounds, will fall under our consideration.
Woodward.

2. The act of devolving, transferring, or handing over; transmission from one person to another; a passing or falling to a successor, as of office, authority, or real estate.

There never was any *devolution* to rulers by the people of the power to govern them. *Brougham.*

In all these Athenian rules, it is to be observed that, while the ancestral sacrifices are constantly mentioned, the object of special care is the *devolution* of the estate in the household. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 95.

3. In *Scots law*: (*a*) The reference made by two or more arbiters who differ in opinion to an oversman or umpire to determine the difference. (*b*) The falling of a purchase made under articles of roup to the next highest offerer, on the failure of the highest bidder to find caution for payment of the price within the time limited by the articles.—**4.** The opposite of evolution; degeneration. [Rare.]

Not only its [speech's] evolution, but its *devolution*, its loss and impairment in disease, have been wrought out.
Science, VII. 555.

Clause of devolution. See *clause*.

devolve (dē-volv′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *devolved*, ppr. *devolving*. [= Sp. Pg. *devolver* = It. *devolvere*, < L. *devolvere*, roll down, < *de*, down, + *volvere*, roll: see *voluble*. Cf. *evolve*, *revolve*.]

I. *trans.* **1.** To roll downward or onward. [Rare.]

Every headlong stream
Devolves his winding waters to the main.
Akenside, Pleasures of Imagination, ii.

He spake of virtue: . . .
And with a sweeping of the arm,
And a lack-lustre dead-blue eye,
Devolved his rounded periods.
Tennyson, A Character.

2. To transfer, as from one person to another; turn over; transmit.

What madness is it for them who might manage nobly thir own Affairs themselves, sluggishly and weakly to *devolve* all on a single Person. *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

All men are passionate to live according to that state in which they were born, or to which they are *devolved*, or which they have framed to themselves.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 699.

They *devolved* their whole authority into the hands of the council of sixty. *Addison.*

II. *intrans.* **1.** To roll down; come or arrive by rolling down or onward. [Rare.]

The times are now *devolved*
That Merlin's mystic prophecies are absolved.
B. Jonson, Prince Henry's Barriers.

Streams that had . . . *devolved* into the rivers below.
Lord, The Banians, p. 18.

2. To be transferred or transmitted; pass from one to another; fall by succession or transference.

His estate is said to have been fifteen hundred a year, which by his death *devolved* to Lord Somerville of Scotland. *Johnson.*

The melancholy task of recording the desolation and shame of Italy *devolved* on Guicciardini.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

On King John's death, in 1495, the crown of Portugal *devolved* on Emanuel. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 4.

3. To degenerate. [Rare.]

A gentleman and scholar *devolving* into the buffoon, for example, is an unseemly sight in the eye of the profound moralist. *Jon Bee*, Ess. on Samuel Foote.

devolvement (dē-volv′ment), *n.* [< *devolve* + *-ment*.] The act of devolving. *Imp. Dict.*

Devonian (de-vō′ni-an), *a.* [< *Devonia*, Latinized form of *Devon*, < AS. *Defenas*, *Defnas*, pl., the inhabitants of Devon, a name of Celtic origin: W. *Dyfnaint*, Devon.] Of or pertaining to Devonshire in England.

Eas'ly ambling down through the *Devonian* dales.
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 284.

The term was applied specifically, in *geol.*, by Murchison to a great part of the Paleozoic strata of North and South Devon, and used by him as synonymous with *Old Red Sandstone*, for which term he substituted it, "because the strata of that age in Devonshire—lithologically very unlike the old red sandstone of Scotland, Hereford, and the South Welsh counties—contain a much more copious and rich fossil fauna, and were shown to occupy the same intermediate position between the Silurian and Carboniferous rocks." Later geologists, however, do not use the terms as identical, the conditions under which the strata were deposited being very different.

Devonic (de-von′ik), *a.* Same as *Devonian*.

Devon kerseys. See *kersey*.

devonshire (dev′on-shēr), *v. t.* Same as *denshire*.

Devonshire colic, lace, etc. See the nouns.

devoration† (dev-ō-rā′shon), *n.* [< LL. *devoratio(n-)*, < L. *devorare*, pp. *devoratus*, devour: see *devour*.] The act of devouring.

They [bear-wards] have either voluntarilie, or for want of power to master their sauage beasts, beene occasione of the death and *deuoration* of manie children.
Holinshed, Description of England, x.

devorst, *n.* An obsolete form of *divorce*.

devotary† (dē-vō′ta-ri), *n.* [< ML. *devotarius*, < L. *devotus*, devoted: see *devote*, *a.*, and *votary*.] A votary.

To whose shrine [Diana's] there went up a more famous and frequent pilgrimage of *devotaries* than to any holy land of their's whatsoever. *Gregory*, Works, p. 50.

devote (dē-vōt′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *devoted*, ppr. *devoting*. [< L. *devotus*, pp. (> *devotare*, freq.) of *devovere*, vow, give up, devote, < *de*, away, + *vovere*, vow: see *vow* and *devout*. Cf. *devow*.] **1.** To appropriate by or as if by vow; set apart or dedicate by a solemn act or with firm intention; consecrate.

No *devoted* thing, that a man shall *devote* unto the Lord, . . . shall be sold or redeemed: every *devoted* thing is most holy unto the Lord. Lev. xxvii. 28.

For, since the substance of your perfect self
Is else *devoted*, I am but a shadow.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 2.

It behooves each to see, when he sacrifices prudence, to what god he *devotes* it. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 286.

Hence—**2.** To doom; consign to some harm or evil; doom to destruction: used absolutely, to curse or execrate.

Let her, like me, of every joy forlorn,
Devote the hour when such a wretch was born.
Rowe.

Aliens were *devoted* to their rapine and despight.
Decay of Christian Piety.

Yet not for thy advice or threats I fly
These wicked tents *devoted*. *Milton*, P. L., v. 890.

Here I *devote* your senate! *Croly*, Catiline.

3. To addict or surrender, as to an occupation or a pursuit; give or yield up; direct in action or thought.

He hath *devoted* and given up himself to the contemplation, mark, and denotement of her parts and graces.
Shak., Othello, ii. 3.

Wise-seeming censors count that labour vain
Which is *devoted* to the hopes of love.
Ford, Honour Triumphant.

The hours between breakfast and dinner the ladies *devoted* to dress and study. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, ii.

They *devoted* themselves to leisure with as much assiduity as we employ to render it impossible.
Lowell, New Princeton Rev., I. 158.

=Syn. *Devote*, *Dedicate*, *Consecrate*, *Hallow*, destine, set apart. In *dedicate* and the cognate words *devote*, *devout*, etc., the root idea is always that of a complete mental consecration; thus, *devotion* (def. 2) is the consecration of the entire mind to God and his worship; and a *devout* (def. 1) spirit is one entirely absorbed in the worship or service of God. To *devote* indicates the inward act, state, or feeling; to *dedicate* is to set apart by a promise, and indicates primarily an external act; to *consecrate* is to make sacred, and refers to an act affecting the use or relations of the thing consecrated; to *hallow* is to make holy, and relates to the character of the person or thing hallowed. Thus, we *devote* ourselves by an act of the mind; we *dedicate* our lives or property by a more formal act; we *consecrate* to sacred uses a building not before sacred; and we *hallow* the name of God, recognizing in it its inherent holy character.

Mysterious and awful powers had laid their unimaginable hands on that fair head and *devoted* it to a nobler service. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 272.

Let no soldier fly:
He that is truly *dedicate* to war
Hath no self-love. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., v. 2.

Now go with me, and with this holy man,
Into the chantry by; there, before him,
And underneath that *consecrated* roof,
Plight me the full assurance of your faith.
Shak., T. N., iv. 3.

And, from work
Now resting, bless'd and *hallow'd* the seventh day.
Milton, P. L., vii. 592.

3. *Addict*, *Devote*, etc. See *addict*.

devote† (dē-vōt′), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *devote*, < OF. *devot*, F. *dévot* = Pr. *devot* = Sp. Pg. *devoto* = It. *divoto*, < L. *devotus*, pp., devoted: see *devote*, *v.* Doublet, *devout*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* Devoted; devout.

We do offer the said Master of ours, and our whole company, vnto your highnes, as your perpetual and *deuote* friends. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 148.

Lawyers, physicians, philosophers, scholars are his, wholly *devote* to his service.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 212.

II. *n.* A devotee.

One professeth himself a *devote*, or peculiar servant to our Lord. *Sir E. Sandys*, State of Religion.

devoted (dē-vō′ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *devote*, *v.*] **1.** Set apart; given up, especially to some harm or evil; doomed.

No wonder they revolted from accumulating new woes on her *devoted* head. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 11, note.

No more ignoble yet more dangerous creature had yet been loosed upon the *devoted* soil of the Netherlands.
Motley, Dutch Republic, III. 530.

The workmen either perished in the flames, or fled from the *devoted* spot in terror and despair.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, III. § 4.

2. Ardent; zealous; assiduous; strongly attached or addicted: as, a *devoted* friend; a *devoted* student of philosophy.

The most *devoted* champion. *Macaulay.*

devotedness (dē-vō′ted-nes), *n.* The state of being devoted, attached, or addicted; zealous faithfulness and attachment.

The owning of our obligation unto virtue may be styled natural religion: that is to say, a *devotedness* unto God, so as to act according to his will. *Grew.*

In human nature there is a principle that delights in heroic virtue, that admires and reveres men illustrious for self-sacrificing *devotedness*. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 235.

devotee (dev-ō-tē′), *n.* [< *devote* + *-ee*[1].] One who is devoted or self-dedicated to a cause or practice; a votary; specifically, one given wholly to religious devotion; an extravagantly or superstitiously devout person.

A *devotee* is one of those who disparage religion by their indiscreet and unreasonable introduction of the mention of virtue on all occasions. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 354.

Christianity has had, in all ages and in all sects, its *devotees* and martyrs. *Story*, Salem, Sept. 18, 1828.

=Syn. Zealot, enthusiast.

devoteeism (dev-ō-tē′izm), *n.* [< *devotee* + *-ism*.] The tendency or disposition to be or become a devotee.

Ritualistic *devoteeism* is the unhealthy development of religious introspection. *J. Owen*, Evenings with Skeptics, II. 477.

devotement (dē-vōt′ment), *n.* [< *devote* + *-ment*.] The act of devoting or consecrating by a vow; the state of being devoted. [Rare.]

Her [Iphigenia's] *devotement* was the demand of Apollo. *Bp. Hurd*, Notes on Horace's Art of Poetry.

devoter (dē-vō′tėr), *n.* 1. One who devotes.—2†. A worshiper. *Piers Plowman*.

devoterer†, *n.* [A corrupt form of *advoutrer*. Cf. *devotor*[2].] An adulterer.

He that breaketh wedlock with his neighbour's wife, let him be slain, both the *devoterer* and the advouteress. *Becon*, Works (ed. Parker Soc.), I. 450.

devotion (dē-vō′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *devotioun, devocion, devocioun*, < OF. *devotion*, F. *dévotion* = Pr. *devotio* = Sp. *devocion* = Pg. *devoção* = It. *divozione*, < L. *devotio(n-)*, devotion, < *devotus*, pp. of *devovere*, devote: see *devote*.] 1. The act of devoting; a definitive setting apart, appropriating, or consecrating: as, the *devotion* of one's means to a certain purpose; the *devotion* of one's life to the service of God.

Its purpose [Brook Farm] was so sincere, its conduct so irreproachable, its *devotion* to ends purely humane so evident, that malice could find no grounds for assailing it. *O. B. Frothingham*, George Ripley, p. 191.

2. The state of being devoted. (*a*) Application to or observance of religious duties and practices; especially, earnestness in acts of worship; devoutness.

Neverthelesse to them that with *Devocion* behold it [the golden gate of the temple of Solomon] a ffar ys grauntyd clene remission. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 30.

Devotion consists in an ascent of the mind towards God, attended with holy breathings of soul. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xxi.

There was still a sadness of heart upon her, and a depth of *devotion*, in which lay all her strength. *Ruskin*.

(*b*) Earnest and faithful service arising from love, friendship, patriotism, etc.; enthusiastic manifestation of attachment.

Sacrificing to the wishes of his Parliament a minister whose crime had been a *devotion* too zealous to the interests of his prerogative. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

The Plantagenet history can show no such instances of enthusiastic *devotion* as lighted up the dark days of the Stewarts. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 457.

(*c*) Close attention or application in general: as, his *devotion* to this pursuit impaired his health.

He seeks their hate with greater *devotion* than they can render it him. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 2.

Their . . . tyrannie did inforce them to embrace my offer with no small *devotion*. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, II. 206.

3. An act of worship; a religious exercise. (*a*) Practice of prayer and praise: now generally in the plural.

An aged, holy man, . . .
That day and night said his *devotion*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 46.

Saying so many Ave-Maries and Pater-Nosters, as is their *devotion*. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 7.

They returned again to our Lady Church, where was performed very long and tedious *devotion*. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 89.

(*b*) Alms given as an act of worship; offerings made at divine service. [Archaic.]

The Deacons, Church-wardens, or other fit persons . . . shall receive the Alms for the Poor, and other *Devotions* of the People, in a decent Basin. *Book of Common Prayer*, Holy Communion.

4†. Something consecrated; an object of devotion.

As I passed by and beheld your *devotions* [in the revised version, "observed the objects of your worship"]. Acts xvii. 23.

Churches and altars, priests and all *devotions*,
Tumbled together into one rude chaos.
Beau. and Fl.

5†. Power of devoting or applying to use; disposal; bidding.

Take my keys,
Gold, plate, and jewels, all's at thy *devotion*.
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 2.

Arundel Castle would keep that rich corner of the country at his majesty's *devotion*. *Clarendon*.

By these insinuations he [Colonel Nathaniel Bacon] wrought his men into so perfect an unanimity, that they were one and all at his *devotion*. *Beverley*, Virginia, ¶ 97.

=Syn. 1. Consecration, dedication, devotedness.—2 (*a*). *Piety, Godliness*, etc. (See *religion*.) (*b*). *Attachment, Affection*, etc. (see *love*), zeal, fidelity, constancy.

devotionair† (dē-vō-shọn-ār′), *n.* [< F. as if **dévotionnaire*, < *dévotion*, devotion: see *devotion*.] A devotee. *Davies*.

The Lord Chief Justice Hales, a profound common lawyer, and both *devotionair* and moralist, affected natural philosophy. *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, II. 264.

devotional (dē-vō′shọn-al), *a.* and *n.* [< *devotion* + *-al*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to religious devotion; used in devotion; suited to devotion: as, a *devotional* posture; *devotional* exercises; a *devotional* frame of mind.

How much the *devotional* spirit of the church has suffered by that necessary evil, the Reformation! *Coleridge*, Table-Talk.

=Syn. *Devout, Devotional*. See *devout*.

II.† *n. pl.* Forms of devotion.

Nor have they had either more cause for, or better success in, their disputings against the *devotionals* of the Church of England. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 87.

devotionalist (dē-vō′shọn-al-ist), *n.* [< *devotional* + *-ist*.] Same as *devotionist*. [Rare.]

It is but to give a religious turn to his natural softness, and you have the complete image of a French *devotionalist*. *Coventry*, Philemon to Hydaspes, ii.

devotionally (dē-vō′shọn-al-i), *adv.* In a devotional manner; toward devotion: as, *devotionally* inclined.

devotionist (dē-vō′shọn-ist), *n.* [< *devotion* + *-ist*.] A person given to devotion; one who is superstitiously or formally devout. Also *devotionalist*. [Rare.]

devotiousness† (dē-vō′shus-nes), *n.* [< **devotious* (not used) (< *devotion* + *-ous*) + *-ness*.] Devoutness; piety. *Hammond*.

devoto† (dē-vō′tō), *n.* [It., < L. *devotus*: see *devote* and *devout*.] A devotee.

In confidence of this conceit, such numbers of *devotos* in all times have pretended enthusiasm and extraordinary illapse from heaven. *J. Spencer*, Vanity of Vulgar Prophecies (1665), Pref. a. 2.

devotor[1]† (dē-vō′tọr), *n.* [< LL. *devotor*, one who devotes, < L. *devovere*, devote: see *devote*.] One who reverences or worships; a devout person. *Beau. and Fl.*

devotor[2]†, *n.* [A corrupt form of *advouter*.] An adulterer.

devour[1] (dē-vour′), *v.* [< ME. *devouren*, < OF. *devorer, devurer, devorir, devourir*, F. *dévorer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *devorar* = It. *devorare*, < L. *devorare*, devour, < *de*, down, + *vorare*, consume, devour: see *voracious, vorant*.] I. *trans.* 1. To eat up entirely; eat ravenously; consume as food.

We will say, Some evil beast hath *devoured* him. Gen. xxxvii. 20.

And ever and anon the wolf would steal
The children and *devour*.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

2. To consume destructively, recklessly, or wantonly; make away with; destroy; waste.

As soon as this thy son was come, which hath *devoured* thy living with harlots. Luke xv. 30.

Devouring pestilence hangs in our air. *Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 3.

They never adventured to know any thing; nor euer did any thing but *devoure* the fruits of other mens labours. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 145.

We all know . . . what a *devouring* passion it [the war fever] becomes in those whom it assails. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 3.

3. To swallow up, literally or figuratively; draw into conjunction or possession; absorb; engorge; take in: as, to *devour* a book; the usurers have *devoured* his estate.

I saw (alas) the gaping earth *devoure*
The spring, the place, and all cleane out of sight.
Spenser, Visions of Petrarch.

Which [the scribes] *devour* widows' houses, and for a shew make long prayers. Luke xx. 47.

I perceive these lords
At this encounter do so much admire,
That they *devoure* their reason; and scarce think
Their eyes do offices of truth. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1.

Now speak of the Haven; rather *devouring* then encreased by a little river. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 29.

Our ocean shall these petty brooks *devour*.
Dekker and Webster, Sir Thomas Wyat, p. 6.

4. To gaze at absorbingly; look upon with avidity; view with delight.

Longing they look, and gaping at the sight,
Devour her o'er and o'er with vast delight.
Dryden.

With an unguarded look she now *devour'd*
My nearer Face. *Prior*, Solomon, ii.

Hence—5. To give delight to; charm; enchant. [Rare.]

Bravely the figure of this harpy hast thou
Perform'd, my Ariel; a grace it had, *devouring*.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 3.

To devour the (or **one's**) **way, distance**, or **course**, to accomplish the distance with impetuous haste.

He seem'd in running to *devour the way*,
Staying no longer question.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1.

Wat was woundly angry with Sir John Newton, Knight (Sword-bearer to the King then in presence), for *devouring his distance*, and not making his approaches mannerly enough unto him. *Fuller*, Worthies, II. 346.

The signal once given, they [the horses] strike, *devour the course*, hurrying along with unremitting velocity. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 101.

=Syn. 1. *Consume*, etc. See *eat*.

II. *intrans.* To consume. [Rare.]

A fire *devoureth* before them, and behind them a flame burneth. Joel ii. 3.

devour[2]†, *n.* See *dever*.

devourable (dē-vour′a-bl), *a.* [< *devour*[1] + *-able*. Cf. OF. *devorable, devourable*, devouring, voracious.] Capable of or fit for being devoured.

A clear and undebauch'd appetite renders everything sweet and delightful to a sound body, and (as Homer expresses it) *devourable*. *Plutarch*, Morals, ii. 116 (Ord MS.).

devourer (dē-vour′ėr), *n.* 1. One who devours; one who or that which eats greedily, consumes, or preys upon.

Carp and tench do best together, all other fish being *devourers* of their spawn. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

2. A local English name of the glutinous hag, *Myxine glutinosa*.

devouress†, *n.* [ME. *devouresse*; < *devour*[1] + *-ess*, after equiv. OF. *devoreresse, devouresse*.] A female devourer. *Wyclif*.

devouringly (dē-vour′ing-li), *adv.* In a devouring manner.

devourment (dē-vour′ment), *n.* [< *devour* + *-ment*. Cf. OF. *devorement, devourement*.] The act or process of devouring or consuming.

Could not thy remorseless foeman brook
Time's sure *devourment*!
R. W. Gilder, A Portrait of Servetus.

devout (dē-vout′), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *devout*, also *devote*, < OF. *devot, devoult*, F. *dévot* = Sp. Pg. *devoto* = It. *devoto, divoto*, < L. *devotus*, devoted, pp. of *devovere*, vow, devote: see *devote*, *v.* and *a.* The adj. *devote* is a doublet of *devout*.] I. *a.* 1. Yielding a solemn and reverential devotion to God in religious exercises, particularly in prayer; devoted to the worship and service of God; pious; religious; consecrated in spirit.

The same man was just and *devout*. Luke ii. 25.

The Spaniard is very *devout* in his Way, for I have seen him kneel in the very Dirt when the Ave-Mary-bell rings. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 32.

Let a man consider, . . . when he prays in private, whether he be as composed, and reverent, and *devout* in his behaviour as he is when the eyes of a great assembly are upon him. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xii.

And holy hymns from which the life *devout*
Of saints and martyrs has wellnigh gone out.
Whittier, On a Prayer-book.

2. Expressing devotion or piety.

I love a holy *devout* Sermon. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 32.

With uplifted hands, and eyes *devout*,
Grateful to heaven. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 863.

3. Sincere; solemn; earnest: as, you have my *devout* wishes for your safety.=Syn. 1. *Devout, Devotional*; prayerful, godly, saintly. *Devout* pertains especially to the internal, *devotional* to the external; but this distinction is not always observed. A *devout* heart, a *devout* man, a *devout* look—that is, a look such as would be produced by devout feeling (see extracts above); a *devotional* attitude, a *devotional* book.

There is something . . . natively great and good in a person that is truly *devout*. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 211.

In Mr. Farrer, the head of the family, [was seen] a *devotional* energy, put forth in continual combat with the earthly energies that tempted him away to the world. *De Quincey*, Secret Societies, i.

II.† *n.* 1. A devotee.

They are not to be the ordinary followers of Antichrist, but they are to be in his special *devouts*, and as it were sworn slaves. *Sheldon*, Miracles, p. 247.

2. A devotional composition.

This is the substance of his first section till we come to the *devout* of it, modelled into the form of a private psalter. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, i.

devoute†, *adv.* [ME.; < *devout*, *a.*] Devoutly. *Chaucer*.

devoutful† (dē-vout′fûl), *a.* [Irreg. < *devout* + *-ful*, 1. A similar formation is *grateful*.] 1. Full of or characterized by devoutness; devout.—2. Sacred; solemn.

To take her from austerer check of parents,
To make her his by most *devoutful* rights.
Marston and Webster, Malcontent, i. 3.

devoutless† (dē-vout'les), *a.* [< *devout* + *-less.*] Destitute of devotion. *E. D.* [Rare.]

devoutlessness† (dē-vout'les-nes), *n.* Want of devotion. [Rare.]

The last point of this armour be the darts of *devoutlessness*, unmercifulness, and epicurisme.
Bp. of Chichester, Two Sermons, sig. C 6 b.

devoutly (dē-vout'li), *adv.* [< ME. *devoutly, devotly, -liche*; < *devout* + *-ly*2.] **1.** In a devout manner; with devout feelings; with solemn reverence and submission to God; with ardent devotion.

Sunday, the xix Day of Julii, we cam all to Mounte Syon to Masse, which was song ther ryght *Devowtly*.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 25.

At length her grace rose, and with modest paces
Came to the altar: where she kneel'd, and, saint-like,
Cast her fair eyes to heaven, and pray'd *devoutly*.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 1.

2. Religiously; with pious thoughts.

One of the wise men, having a while attentively and *devoutly* viewed and contemplated this pillar and cross, fell down upon his face. *Bacon.*

3. Sincerely; earnestly; solemnly.

A consummation
Devoutly to be wish'd. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1.

devoutness (dē-vout'nes), *n.* The quality or state of being devout.

devove† (dē-vōv'), *v. t.* [< L. *devovere*, devote: see *devote, v. t.*] To dedicate by vow; devote; doom to destruction; destine for sacrifice.

'Twas his own son, whom God and mankind loved,
His own victorious son, whom he *devoved*.
Cowley, Davideis, iv.

devow† (dē-vou'), *v. t.* [< OF. *devouer*, F. *dévouer*, devote, give up, < L. *devotare*, freq. of *devovere*, devote: see *devote*. The second sense is appar. taken from *disavow*.] **1.** To devote; apply.

Those clear causes, to the inquiry
And search of which your mathematical head
Hath so *devowed* itself.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, i. 1.

2. To disavow; disclaim.

There too the armies angelic *devow'd*
Their former rage, and all to mercy bow'd.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Victory and Triumph.

dew1 (dū), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dewe, deaw*; < ME. *dew, deu, deaw*, < AS. *deáw* = OFries. *daw* = D. *dauw* = MLG. *dow, douwe, dawe, dau*, LG. *dau* = OHG. *tou, tau* (*touw-*), MHG. *tou* (*touw-*), G. *tau, thau* = Icel. *dögg* = Sw. *dagg*, dew, cf. *dugg*, drizzling rain, = Dan. *dug*, dew (ODan. *dugregn*, drizzling rain), = Goth. **daggwus* (?), not recorded. From the Scand. is derived E. *dag*1, dew: see *dag*1, *deg.*] **1.** The aqueous vapor which is deposited from the atmosphere by condensation, especially during the night, in the form of small drops on the surface of bodies. The formation of dew is explained by the loss of heat by bodies on the earth's surface through radiation at night, by which means they and the air immediately about them are cooled below the dew-point (which see). Dew is thus deposited chiefly on bodies which are good radiators and poor conductors of heat, like grass; hence also it appears chiefly on calm and clear nights—that is, when the conditions are most favorable for radiation. It never appears on nights both cloudy and windy. In winter dew becomes hoar frost.

They [in Peru] haue large and deepe ditches, in which they sow or set, and that which groweth is nourished with the *deaw*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 873.

Since *dew* is made of steams of the terrestrial globe, which, whilst they retain that form, and were not yet convened into drops, did swim to and fro in the air, and made part of it; the phænomena that shew the power of *dew* in working on solid bodies may help to manifest how copiously the air may be impregnated with subtile saline parts. *Boyle*, Hist. of Air, xi.

She . . . wash'd her hands with the *dew*[*s*] of heav'n,
That on sweet roses fall.
Queen Eleanor's Fall (Child's Ballads, VI. 296).

The *dews* of the evening most carefully shun,—
Those tears of the sky for the loss of the sun.
Chesterfield, Advice to a Lady in Autumn.

2. Something likened to dew: (*a*) As falling lightly, or as serving to refresh.

Never yet one hour in his bed
Did I enjoy the golden *dew* of sleep,
But with his timorous dreams was still awak'd.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

I thought for thee, I thought for all
My gamesome imps that round me grew,
The *dews* of blessing heaviest fall
Where care falls too. *Jean Ingelow.*

(*b*) As suggestive of the morning, and hence of freshness and youth.

Fair-haired, azure-eyed, with delicate Saxon complexion,
Having the *dew* of his youth, and the beauty thereof.
Longfellow, Miles Standish, i.

3. Moisture standing in little drops on anything.

Next unto him was Neptune pictured. . . .
His face was rugged, and his hoarie hed
Dropped with brackish *deaw*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 40.

Mountain dew, illicit whisky. [Slang.]

dew1 (dū), *v. t.* [< ME. *dewen*, < AS. *deáwian* = OFries. *dawa* = D. *dauwen* = LG. *dauen* = OHG. *touwōn, towōn, towēn*, MHG. *touwen*, G. *tauen, thauen* = Icel. *döggva* = Sw. *dagga*, dew, cf. *dugga*, drizzle, = Dan. *dugge*, dew; from the noun. Cf. *bedew.*] To wet with or as if with dew; moisten; bedew.

Phœbus himself shall kneel at Cæsar's shrine,
And deck it with bay garlands *dewed* with wine.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

Dew'd with showery drops,
Up-clomb the shadowy pine above the woven copse.
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters.

dew2†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *due*1.

dewan (dē-wân'), *n.* [Also written *deewan*, and more correctly *divan, diwān*, < Hind. *diwān*, a tribunal, council, minister, head officer of finance and revenue, < Pers. *dīwān*: see *divan.*] In India: (*a*) A financial officer formerly appointed under the Mohammedan governments in each province for the purpose of superintending the collection of the revenue, etc.

Shah Alam gave letters patent to Lord Clive investing the English Company with the office of *Dewan*. . . . The *Dewan* was the accountant-general or finance minister, and looked solely after the revenue and expenditure.
J. T. Wheeler, Short Hist. India, p. 311.

(*b*) The chief financial minister of a state. (*c*) The prime minister of a native state. (*d*) The chief native officer of certain government establishments, as the mint. (*e*) In Bengal, a native servant in confidential charge of the dealings of a house of business with natives, or of the affairs of a large domestic establishment. *Yule and Burnell.*

dewani, dewanny (dē-wâ'ni), *n.* [< Hind. *dīwānī*, prop. adj., relating to a *dīwān*; as noun, the office, jurisdiction, etc., of a *dīwān*: see *dewan.*] The office of dewan.

dew-beater (dū'bē'tėr), *n.* **1.** One who walks out early and brushes off the dew.

The *dew beaters* have trod their way for those that come after them. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, i. 57.

2. *pl.* A pair of oiled shoes. *Halliwell.*

dewberry (dū'ber'i), *n.*; pl. *dewberries* (-iz). [< *dew*1 + *berry*1; appar. in allusion to its being a low-lying shrub.] **1.** In England, the popular name of the *Rubus cæsius*, a bramble which grows in woods, thickets, hedges, and the borders of fields; the fruit of this plant. The fruit is black, with a bluish dewy bloom, and of an agreeable acid taste.

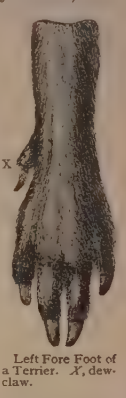
Feed him with apricocks and *dew-berries*,
With purple grapes, green figs, and mulberries. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 1.

2. In the United States, the popular name of *Rubus Canadensis*, the low blackberry, a trailing plant which has a large sweet fruit; the fruit of this plant.

dew-besprent (dū'bē-sprent'), *a.* Sprinkled with dew.

The chewing flocks
Had ta'en their supper on the savoury herb
Of knot-grass *dew-besprent*, and were in fold.
Milton, Comus, l. 542.

dew-claw (dū'klâ), *n.* **1.** The rudimentary inner toe of the foot, especially the hind foot, of some dogs.


Left Fore Foot of a Terrier. *X*, dew-claw.

In domestic dogs a hallux is frequently developed, though often in a rudimentary condition, the phalanges and claw being suspended loosely in the skin, without direct connection with the other bones of the foot; it is called by dog-fanciers the *dew-claw*. *W. H. Flower*, Encyc. Brit., XV. 438.

2. The false hoof of deer and other ungulates.

dew-clawed† (dū'klâd), *a.* Furnished with dew-claws; ungulate.

By Brownists I mean not Independents, but *dew-clawed* Seperatists. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 11.

dew-cup (dū'kup), *n.* **1.** The first allowance of beer to harvest laborers. *Mackay.* Also *dew-drink.* [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** A common name in Scotland of the lady's-mantle, *Alchemilla vulgaris.*

dew-drink (dū'dringk), *n.* Same as *dew-cup*, 1.

dewdrop (dū'drop), *n.* [= D. *dauwdropp-el* = G. *thautropfen* = Dan. *dugdraabe* = Sw. *daggdroppe.*] A drop of dew.

I must go seek some *dew-drops* here,
And hang a pearl in every cowslip's ear.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1.

dewe1†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *dew*1.

dewe2†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *due*1.

dewe3†, *v. t.* See *due*2.

deweylite (dū'i-līt), *n.* [< Chester *Dewey*, an American scientist (1784–1867), + *-lite.*] A hydrated silicate of magnesium occurring in amorphous masses of a yellowish color and resembling gum arabic. It is related to serpentine, but contains more water.

dewfall (dū'fâl), *n.* [= Dan. *dugfald.*] **1.** The falling of dew; a fall of dew.

Expanding while the *dewfall* flows.
Moore, Lalla Rookh, Light of the Harem.

Noiseless as *dew-fall*, heed it well—
Thy Father's call of love!
Whittier, Call of the Christian.

2. The time when dew begins to fall; early evening.

dewfull†, *a.* See *dueful.*

dew-grass (dū'gras), *n.* The cocksfoot-grass, *Dactylis glomerata.* [Eng.]

dewiness (dū'i-nes), *n.* [< *dewy* + *-ness.*] The state of being covered or damp with dew.

dewitt† (dē-wit'), *v. t.* [After two Dutch statesmen named *De Witt*, opponents of William III., Prince of Orange, massacred in 1672 by a mob, without inquiry.] To lynch. [Rare.]

To her I leave thee, gloomy peer.
Think on thy crimes committed;
Repent, and be for once sincere;
Thou ne'er wilt be *De-Witted*.
Prior, The Viceroy, st. 55.

One writer, in a pamphlet which produced a great sensation, expressed his wonder that the people had not, when Tourville was riding victorious in the Channel, *De-witted* the nonjuring prelates. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xvi.

dewlap (dū'lap), *n.* [< ME. *dewlap, dewlappe* (= Dan. *doglæp*); < *dew*1 + *lap*1 (= Dan. *læp*), a loose hanging piece. Otherwise explained, fancifully, as the part which *laps* or licks the dew in grazing: see *lap*3.] **1.** The fold of skin that hangs from the throat of oxen and cows; hence, the pendulous skin under the throat of some other animals, as dogs.

Large rolls of fat about his shoulders slung,
And from his neck the double *dewlap* hung.
Addison.

2. The flesh on the human throat when flaccid with age. [Humorous and rare.]

And, when she drinks, against her lips I bob,
And on the wither'd *dewlap* pour the ale.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1.

3. The large median fleshy fold or single wattle of the domestic turkey.

There is a great difference [between the wild and the tame turkey] in the possession by the latter of an enormous *dewlap*.
S. F. Baird, Birds of North America (ed. 1858), p. 616.

4. *pl.* In *her.*, same as *wattles.*

dewlapped, dewlapt (dū'lapt), *a.* Furnished with a dewlap, or a similar appendage.

My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind; . . .
Crook-knee'd and *dew-lapp'd* like Thessalian bulls.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

dew-plant (dū'plant), *n.* **1.** Same as *ice-plant.* —**2.** Same as *sundew.*

dew-point (dū'point), *n.* [= D. *dauwpunt* = Dan. *dugpunkt.*] The temperature indicated by the thermometer when dew begins to be deposited; that temperature of the air at which the moisture present in it just saturates it. See *saturation.* The more humid the atmosphere, the less the difference between its temperature and that of the dew-point, and vice versa. When the air is saturated with moisture and any colder body is brought into contact with it, deposition of moisture or dew immediately takes place on its surface. See *hygrometer.*

When a body of moist air is cooled, the point of saturation is gradually reached; and when saturated, any further cooling causes a deposition of dew: hence the temperature at which this occurs is called the *dew-point.*
Huxley, Physiography, p. 57.

dew-retted (dū'ret'ed), *a.* Retted or rotted by exposure to dew.

dew-retting (dū'ret'ing), *n.* The exposure of hemp or flax to the action of dew by spreading it on grass, to render easier the separation of the fiber from the feculent matter. Also *dew-rotting, dew-softening.*

dew-shoe (dū'shō), *n.* The heel of the sheath of a sword, which touches the ground.

When the godlike Siguror strode through the full-grown field of corn, the *dew-shoe* of his seven-span sword was even with the upright ears.
Grimm, Teut. Mythol. (trans.), I. 387.

dewstone (dū'stōn), *n.* A species of limestone occurring in Nottinghamshire, England, which is supposed to collect a large quantity of dew on its surface.

dewtry (dū'tri), *n.* [Cf. *Datura.*] The thorn-apple, *Datura Stramonium.* *S. Butler*, Hudibras.

dew-worm (dū′wėrm), *n.* The common earthworm, *Lumbricus terrestris.*

dewy (dū′i), *a.* [< ML. **dewy*, < AS. *deáwig* (= G. *tauig*, *thauig* = Sw. *daggig*), < *deáw*, dew, + *-ig*, E. *-y*[1].] 1. Of or pertaining to dew.

Ere the hot sun count
His *dewy* rosary on the eglantine.
Keats, Isabella, st. 24.

'Tis a morning pure and sweet,
And a *dewy* splendour falls
On the little flower.
Tennyson, Maud, xxvi. 6.

2. Of the nature or appearance of dew; like dew: as, *dewy* tears.

A *dewy* mist
Went up, and water'd all the ground.
Milton, P. L., vii. 333.

3. Moist with or as if with dew.

His *dewy* locks distill'd
Ambrosia. *Milton*, P. L., v. 56.

4. Accompanied with dew; abounding in dew.

From morn
To noon he fell, from noon to *dewy* eve,
A summer's day. *Milton*, P. L., i. 743.

But now the sun
With orient beams had chased the *dewy* night
From earth and heaven. *Addison*, Æneid, iii.

5. Falling gently, or refreshing, like dew: as, "*dewy* sleep ambrosial," *Cowper*, Iliad, ii.—6. In *bot.*, appearing as if covered with dew.

Dexia (dek′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δεξιός, on the right hand or side: see *dexter*.] A genus of flies, of the family *Muscidæ*, or giving name to a family *Dexiidæ*.

Dexiariæ (dek-si-ā′ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dexia* + *-ariæ*.] Same as *Dexiidæ*.

Dexiidæ (dek-sī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dexia* + *-idæ*.] A family of dipterous insects, typified by the genus *Dexia*. It is a small group, allied to the *Tachinidæ*, represented in North America by about 40 species, 30 of which belong to *Dexia*. It was founded by Macquart in 1835. Also called *Dexiariæ*.

dexiotropic (dek″si-ō-trop′ik), *a.* [< Gr. δεξιός, on the right hand, + τροπικός, < τρόπος, a turning, < τρέπειν, turn.] Dextral, as a shell; turning or turned to the right, as the whorls of a spiral shell; dextrotropous: opposed to *lævotropic*.

In Planorbis, which is *dexiotropic* . . . instead of being lelotropic, the osphradium is on the left side, and receives its nerve from the left visceral ganglion, the whole series of unilateral organs being reversed.
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 661.

dexter (deks′tėr), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dextre* = Sp. *diestro* = Pg. It. *destro*, < L. *dexter*, right, on the right hand or side, handy, dexterous, also (according to Greek notions of omens) fortunate, = Gr. δεξιτερός, right, comparative forms (with compar. suffix *-ter* = -τερος) < L. *dex-* = Gr. δεξιός, right, fortunate, dexterous, = Skt. *daksha*, able, dexterous, strong (cf. *dakshina*, able, dexterous, right, south), = Goth. *taihswa*, right, *taihswo*, the right hand, = OHG. *zeso* (*zesw-*), right, = W. *deheu*, right, south, = Gael. and Ir. *deas*, right, south (cf. *deasil*), = OBulg. *desĭnŭ*, *destŭ*, right, *desĭnitsa*, the right hand, = Russ. *desnitsa*, the right hand; referred to a root represented by Skt. √ *daksh*, suit, be able, dexterous, or strong.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or situated on the right hand; right, as opposed to left: as, the *dexter* side of a shield.

My mother's blood
Runs on the *dexter* cheek, and this sinister
Bounds-in my father's. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5.

On sounding wings a *dexter* eagle flew. *Pope.*

Dexter base, in *her.*, the dexter side of the base of the field.—**Dexter base point**, in *her.*, a point supposed to be half way between the base point and the dexter edge of the field. See cut under *point*.—**Dexter chief**, in *her.*, the dexter side of the chief of the field.—**Dexter chief point**, in *her.*, a point supposed to be half way between the chief point and the dexter edge of the field. See cut under *point*.—**Dexter diagonal**, in *math.* See *diagonal*.

II. *n.* In *her.*, that side of the shield which is toward the right when the shield is braced or fitted upon the arm; hence, the side of the field toward the left of the spectator.

dexterity (deks-ter′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *dextérité* = Pg. *dexteridade* = It. *destrità*, < L. *dexterita(t-)s*, < *dexter*, right, right-hand: see *dexter*.] 1. Greater facility in using the right hand than the left; right-handedness. [Not in common use.]

The proportion of left-hand drawings [of the cave-men of France] is greatly in excess of what would now be found; but there is still a distinct preponderance of the right hand, which, however originated, has sufficed to determine the universal *dexterity* of the whole historic period.
Science, V. 460.

Dexterity appears to be confined to the human race, for the monkey tribes use the right and left limbs indiscriminately. *Lancet.*

2. Manual skill; skill in using the hands, especially in mechanical or artistic work; hence, physical suppleness or adroitness in general; that readiness in action which proceeds from experience or practice, united with activity or precision of motion.

Dexterity of hand, even in common trades, cannot be acquired without much practice and experience.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, i. 10.

The company being seated round the genial board, and each furnished with a fork, evinced their *dexterity* in launching at the fattest pieces in this mighty dish.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 169.

The Tahitians have the *dexterity* of amphibious animals in the water. *Darwin*, Voyage of Beagle, II. 184.

3. Mental adroitness or skill; cleverness; promptness in devising expedients; quickness and skill in managing or conducting a scheme of operations.

I have dispatch'd some half a Dozen Duns with as much *Dexterity* as a hungry Judge does Causes at Dinner-time.
Congreve, Love for Love, i. 2.

A thousand vexations . . . which nothing is required to remove but a little *dexterity* of conduct.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 137.

By his incomparable *dexterity*, he [Francis Sforza] raised himself from the precarious and dependent situation of a military adventurer to the first throne of Italy.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

=Syn. 3. Address, facility, faculty, tact, cleverness, aptness, aptitude, ability, art, knack.

dexterous, dextrous (deks′tę-rus, deks′trus), *a.* [< L. *dexter*, right, ready (see *dexter*), + *-ous*.] 1. Having greater skill in using the right hand than the left; right-handed. [Rare.]—2. Possessing manual skill; hence, skilful or adroit in the use of the body in general; quick and precise in action.

Whether the Muzlings were stoln by our own Men, or the Dutch, I cannot say; for we had some very *dextrous* thieves in our Ship. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 529.

For both their *dext'rous* hands the lance could wield.
Pope.

3. Having mental adroitness or skill; ready in the use of the mental faculties; prompt in contrivance and management; clever; expert: as, a *dexterous* manager.

The Coptis . . . are well acquainted with all affairs, are very *dextrous* at keeping accounts, which they do in a sort of Coptic characters understood by no body else.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 176.

The *dexterous* Capuchins never choose to preach on the life and miracles of a saint, until they have awakened the devotional feelings of their auditors by exhibiting some relic of him, a thread of his garment, a lock of his hair, or a drop of his blood. *Macaulay.*

4. Exhibiting dexterity, in any sense; skilful; artful; clever: as, *dexterous* management.

Cnossus was also famous for its bows and arrows, and for a *dextrous* use of that sort of arms.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 256.

The *dexterous* use of plausible topics for recommending any opinion whatever to the favor of an audience.
De Quincey, Style, iv.

=Syn. *Expert*, *Skilful*, etc. (see *adroit*), nimble, brisk, agile.

dexterously, dextrously (deks′tę-rus-li, deks′trus-li), *adv.* With dexterity; expertly; skilfully; artfully; adroitly.

The good parts he hath he will learn to shew to the full, and use them *dexterously*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 96.

dexterousness, dextrousness (deks′tę-rus-nes, deks′trus-nes), *n.* Dexterity; adroitness. *Bailey*, 1727.

dextrad (deks′trad), *adv.* [< L. *dexter* + *-ad*[3], toward: see *-ad*[3].] To the right hand; to, on, or toward the right side; dextrally: opposed to *sinistrad*.

dextral (deks′tral), *a.* [< ML. *dexteralis*, **dextralis*, on the right, < L. *dexter*, right: see *dexter*.] 1. Right, as opposed to left; right-hand.

Any tunicles or skins which should hinder the liver from enabling the *dextral* parts.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 5.

2. In *conch.*, dextrorse: applied to univalve shells whose aperture is on the right side when the shell is held in front of the observer with the apex upward and the aperture downward toward him: opposed to *sinistral*. Most shells are dextral.

dextrality (deks-tral′i-ti), *n.* [< *dextral* + *-ity*.] 1. The state of being on the right side, as opposed to the left.—2. Superiority in strength and facility in action of the right side of the body; right-handedness.

Did not institution, but nature, determine *dextrality*, there would be many more Scævolas than are delivered in story. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 5.

dextrally (deks′tral-i), *adv.* By or toward the right side, as opposed to the left; dextrad.

It is a curious fact that the spathes are rolled up indifferently either way — either *dextrally* or sinistrally — in about equal numbers.
Jour. of Bot., Brit. and Foreign, 1883, p. 237.

dextran, dextrane (deks′tran, -trān), *n.* [< L. *dexter*, right, + *-an*, *-ane*.] A gum found in unripe beet-root and in molasses, and formed, together with mannite, by the mucic fermentation of sugar. It is a white amorphous substance readily soluble in water, and dextrorotatory. It has the formula $C_6H_{10}O_5$.

dextrer†, *n.* See *destrer*. *Chaucer.*

dextrine (deks′trin), *n.* [= F. *dextrine*, < L. *dexter*, right, + *-ine*[2].] The soluble or gummy matters, having the general formula $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_n$, into which starch is convertible by diastase or by certain acids. It is white, insipid, and without smell, and is remarkable for the extent to which it turns the plane of polarization to the right hand, whence its name. Its composition is the same as that of starch. By the action of hot diluted acids, or of an infusion of malt, dextrine is finally converted into grape-sugar. It is used as a substitute for gum arabic in medicine and the arts. Also called *gommeline*, *moist gum*, *starch-gum*, *British gum*, and *Alsace gum*.

dextrocardia (deks-trō-kär′di-ą), *n.* [NL., < L. *dexter*, right, + Gr. καρδία = E. *heart*.] In *teratol.*, a congenital condition in which the heart is turned toward the right instead of the left side.

dextro-compound (deks′trō-kom″pound), *n.* [< L. *dexter*, right, + E. *compound*[1].] In *chem.*, a compound body which causes the plane of a ray of polarized light to rotate to the right. Dextrine, dextrose, tartaric acid, malic acid, and cinchonine are dextro-compounds.

dextroglucose (deks′trō-glō′kōs), *n.* [< L. *dexter*, right (see *dextrose*), + E. *glucose*.] Same as *dextrose*.

dextrogyrate (deks-trō-jī′rāt), *a.* [< L. *dexter*, right, + *gyratus*, pp. of *gyrare*, turn: see *gyrate*.] Causing to turn toward the right hand: as, a *dextrogyrate* crystal (that is, a crystal which in circular polarization turns the plane of polarization to the right). See *polarization*. Also *dextrorotatory*.

If the analyzer has to be turned towards the right, so as to cause the colours to succeed each other in their natural order—red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, violet—the piece of quartz is called right-handed or *dextrogyrate*. *Rodwell.*

dextrogyrous (deks-trō-jī′rus), *a.* [< L. *dexter*, right, + *gyrus*, a circle: see *gyre*.] Gyrating or circling to the right.

dextrorotatory (deks-trō-rō′tą-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *dexter*, right, + E. *rotatory*.] Same as *dextrogyrate*.

dextrorsal (deks-trôr′sal), *a.* [< *dextrorse* + *-al*.] Same as *dextrorse*.

dextrorse (deks-trôrs′), *a.* [< L. *dextrorsum*, uncontracted *dextrovorsum*, *-versum*, toward the right, < *dexter*, right, + *vorsus*, *versus*, pp. of *vortere*, *vertere*, turn: see *vertex*, *vortex*, *verse*. Cf. *sinistrorse*.] Rising from right to left, as a spiral line, helix, or climbing plant. [In botany this word is used in opposite senses by different authorities. Bentham, Hooker, Darwin, Gray, etc., use it as above defined. Linnæus, Braun, the De Candolles, and many others give it the opposite meaning.]

dextrose (deks′trōs), *n.* [< L. *dexter*, right, + *-ose*.] A sugar $(C_6H_{12}O_6)$ belonging to the glucose group, which crystallizes from aqueous solution with one molecule of water in nodular masses of six-sided scales. It is readily solvent in water and alcohol, has a taste less sweet than ordinary cane-sugar, and directly reduces alkaline copper solution. It is dextrorotatory to polarized light. Dextrose is widely distributed, being found in most sweet fruits, grapes, raisins, cherries, etc., usually associated with levulose. It also occurs sparingly in various animal tissues and juices, and in excessive quantity in diabetic urine. Dextrose is manufactured from starch in large quantity by the action of sulphuric acid. It is used for making cheap syrup, called glucose syrup, in the manufacture of beer, and for adulterating molasses. Also called *dextroglucose*, *grape-sugar*, and *starch-sugar*.—**Birotatory dextrose**. See *birotation*.

dextrotropous (deks-trot′rō-pus), *a.* [< L. *dexter*, right, + Gr. -τροπος (cf. τροπή, a turning), < τρέπειν, turn.] Turning to the right: opposed to *lævotropous*. Also *dextrotropic*.

dextrous, dextrously, etc. See *dexterous*, etc.

dey[1]†, *n.* [ME. *dey*, *deye*, *deie*, *daie*, a maid-servant (sometimes applied to a man-servant) about a farm, a milkmaid, < Icel. *deigja*, a maid-servant, esp. a dairymaid, = Sw. *deja*, a dairymaid, = Norw. *deigja*, *deia*, *deie*, a maid-servant, usually in comp., as in *bu-deigja*, a maid in charge of the cattle (*bu*, household, farmstead, live stock), *bakster-deigja*, a baker (*bakster*, baking), *rakster-deigja*, a maid employed in raking hay (*rakster*, raking), = ODan. *deje*, in comp. *mælkedeje*, milkmaid (*mælke*,

milk), *munkedeje*, monk's concubine (*munk*, monk), etc. Usually referred to Icel. *deig* = Sw. *deg* = Norw. *deig*, dough, = E. *dough*, as if the *deigja* were orig. a 'baker' (cf. *baksterdeigja*, above); but there is no evidence of this except the perhaps accidental similarity of form. Among the duties of the dey is mentioned that of feeding the young and weak of a flock or herd with foreign milk; this, in connection with the regular duty of milking the cows, gives some color to the phonetically doubtful derivation from Sw. *dægga*, OSw. *dæggja*, suckle, = Dan. *dægge*, feed with foreign milk, cade, coddle (prob. not connected with Sw. *dia* = Dan. *die*, suck, = AS. ppr. "**diende*, lactantes" (only in Benson's Lex.): see *dug*[2]. Hence *dairy*, q. v.] A female (sometimes a male) servant who had charge of a dairy and all things pertaining to it; a female servant in general.

> She was as it were a maner *deye*.
> *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 26.
>
> There my father he is an auld cobler,
> My mother she is an auld *dey*.
> *Lizie Lindsay* (Child's Ballads, IV. 65).

The *dey* or farm-woman entered with her pitchers to deliver the milk for the family.
Scott, Fair Maid of Perth, xxxii.

dey[2] (dā), *n.* [< F. *dey*, < Turk. *day*, a maternal uncle, also "a friendly title formerly given to middle-aged or old people, esp. among the Janissaries; and hence in Algiers consecrated at length to the commanding officer of that corps, who frequently afterwards became pasha or regent of the colony; hence, our misnomer of *dey* as applied to the latter officer" (*Redhouse*, Turk. Dict.).] The title of the governor of Algiers under Turkish suzerainty from 1710 till its conquest by the French in 1830. From 1600 the deys were the elected chiefs of the janissaries of the country, who divided power with the pashas appointed by the Porte, and in 1710 superseded them. Tripoli and Tunis were in former times also sometimes ruled by deys, in place of their legitimate beys.

deye[1]†, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *die*[1].
deye[2]†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *dye*[2].
deyer†, *n.* A Middle English form of *dyer*.
deyhouse (dā'hous), *n.* [Also *dayhouse*; < *dey*[1] + *house*.] A dairy. [Prov. Eng.]
deymaid†, *n.* See *daymaid*.
deyne†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *deign*.
deynous†, *a.* See *dainous*.
deynte†, **deynteet**, *n.* and *a.* Obsolete forms of *dainty*.
deys†, *n.* An obsolete form of *dais*.
dezincification (dē-zingk"i-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *de-* priv. + *zinc* + *-(i)fication*.] Separation of zinc from a composition or an alloy in which it is present.
dezymotize (dē-zī'mọ-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dezymotized*, ppr. *dezymotizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *zymot(ic)* + *-ize*.] To free from disease-germs.
D. F. An abbreviation of the Latin *defensor fidei*, defender of the faith. See *defender*.
dft. A contraction (*a*) of *draft*, used in commercial writings; (*b*) sometimes, of *defendant*.
D. G. An abbreviation of the Latin *Dei gratia*, by the grace of God.
dha (dä), *n.* [Burmese.] A measure of length used in Burma; a rod, equal to 154 English inches.
dhabb (dab), *n.* [Ar. *dhabb*, a lizard (the skink).] The dried flesh of the skink, *Scincus officinalis*, used as a medicine.
dhadium (dä'di-um), *n.* A weight of Ballari in India, one fourth of the Ballari maund, or 6 pounds 5 ounces 8 drams avoirdupois.
dhak (dâk), *n.* [Hind. *dhāk*, *dhākā*, or *dhākhā* (Anglo-Ind. *dawk*); also called *palāsa*.] A handsome leguminous tree of India, *Butea frondosa*, the wood, leaves, and flowers of which are used in religious ceremonies. See *Butea*.
dhal (däl), *n.* Same as *dholl*.
dhalee (dal'ē), *n.* A necklace, usually of gold beads, worn in the Levant.
dhamnoo (dam'nö), *n.* [E. Ind.] A tiliaceous tree of India, *Grewia elastica*, the wood of which is very tough and elastic.
dhan (dan), *n.* [Hind. Beng. *dhān*.] A gold and silver weight of Bengal, the 384th part of a tola. It is now, by law, 0.469 of a grain troy, but was formerly 0.585 of a grain.
dhar (där), *n.* [Burmese.] The curved sword of the Burmese, also used as a chopping-implement.

The Burmese dropped their lances and *dhars*, and fled yelling back toward the pagoda.
J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 421.

dharri (dar'i), *n.* [Hind. *dharī*, also *dharā*, a weight (5 seers).] An East Indian unit of weight, always a quarter of a maund, but ranging from 6 to 15 pounds; a stone. Also called *dhuddah*.
dhauri (dâ'ri), *n.* [E. Ind.] A lythraceous shrub, *Woodfordia floribunda*, common throughout India. Its long spreading branches are covered with brilliant red flowers in the hot season.
dhobie, dhoby (dō'bi), *n.* [Hind. *dhobī*, a washerman, < *dhob*, a wash.] In India and the East, a native washerman. Also *dobie*, *dobee*.

In 1877 the introduction of a steam laundry broke the monopoly of the *dhoby*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 142.

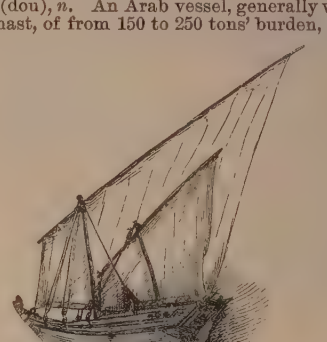
Dhobie's itch, *Tinea circinata*, a kind of ringworm common in hot, moist climates. Also called *washerman's itch*, *Indian ringworm*, etc.
dhobieman, dhobyman (dō'bi-man), *n.*; pl. *dhobiemen*, *dhobymen* (-men). In the East, a washerman.

[The] *dhobyman* was waiting outside, and in a few moments made his appearance — a black washerman, dressed in cotton. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 110.

dhole (dōl), *n.* [E. Ind.] A kind of East Indian dog, the wild dog of the Deccan, *Canis*

Dhole (*Canis dukkunensis*).

dukkunensis. It is of moderate size and a rich bay color. It hunts in packs, and is capable of running down large game.
dholl (dōl), *n.* The East Indian name for *Cajanus Indicus*, or pigeon-pea, a kind of pulse, dried and split, much used in India as a porridge. Also *dhal*.
dhoney, dhony, *n.* See *doni*.
dhotee, dhoty (dō'tē, -ti), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., repr. Hind. *dhotī*.] A garment worn by men in India, consisting of a long narrow cloth passed round the waist, then between the thighs, and returned under itself at the waist behind. It is sometimes drawn close in all its parts, and sometimes the parts surrounding the thighs are allowed to hang loosely almost to the knees. Also *dhotie*, *dotie*.
dhourra[1], *n.* See *durra*.
Dhourra[2] (dō'rä), *n.* Same as *Durio*.
dhow (dou), *n.* An Arab vessel, generally with one mast, of from 150 to 250 tons' burden, em-



Dhow.— From Model in South Kensington Museum, London.

ployed in trading, and also in carrying slaves from the east coast of Africa to the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea. Also spelled *dow*.
dhu (dö). [The common form (erroneously supposed to be the Gael. spelling) in E. works of the Gael. and Ir. *dubh* (*bh* scarcely sounded) = W. *du*, black.] A common element in Celtic local and personal names, meaning 'black,' as in *Dhu* Loch, black lake; Roderick *Dhu*, black Roderick (*Scott*, Lady of the Lake). The proper form (Gaelic and Irish) is *dubh* (see etymology): *Dublin*, originally *dubh linn*, black pool; Irish *Dubh-abhainn*, a river in Ireland, now called *Blackwater* (*abh*, a river).
dhunchee (dun'chē), *n.* [E. Ind.] A tall annual leguminous plant of the tropics of the old world, *Sesbania aculeata*. It is cultivated in India for the fibers of its bark, which are used as a coarse substitute for hemp.
dhurra, *n.* See *durra*.
dhurries (dur'iz), *n. pl.* [E. Ind.] A kind of coarse but durable carpeting made in India, usually in fringed squares, without positive patterns or bright colors. See *derries*.

Dhurries are made in squares, and the ends often finished off with fringe; the colours are not bright, but appear durable; gaol-*dhurries* have no intricate patterns, like those we term "oriental," but are merely intended for rough wear. *A. G. F. Eliot James*, Indian Industries, p. 19.

Di. (*a*) The chemical symbol of the metal *didymium*. (*b*) [*l. c.*] An abbreviation of Latin *dimidius*, half.
di-[1]. [L. *di-*: see *dis-*. Cf. *de-*.] A prefix of Latin origin, the form of *dis-* before certain consonants: see *dis-*. In some words in earlier English the prefixes *di-* and *de-* often interchanged; whence in modern English some with original *de-* have now also or only *di-*, as *divest*, while others with original *di-* have now *de-*, as *devise*, *device*, etc.
di-[2]. [L., etc., *di-*, < Gr. *δι-*, two-, double, combining form of *δίς*, adv., twice, doubly (= L. *bis*, *bi-* = Skt. *dvi-* = E. *twi-*, etc.), < *δύο* = E. *two*: see *bi-*[2], *twi-*, *two*.] A prefix of Greek origin, cognate with *bi-*[2] (which see), and meaning 'two-,' 'twofold,' 'double,' as in *dipterous*, two-winged, *diptych*, a two-leaved tablet, *diarchy*, government by two, etc. In chemistry it denotes that a compound contains two units of the element or radical to which *di-* is prefixed: as, manganese *di*oxid, MnO_2, a compound of one atom of manganese and two of oxygen.
di-[3]. A prefix of Greek origin, the form of *dia-* before a vowel. See *dia-*.
dia-. [L., etc., *dia-*, < Gr. *δια-*, prefix, *διά*, prep., through, throughout, during, across, over, by, etc., orig. **δϜια*, < **δϜο*, *δύο* = E. *two*, connected with *δίς*, doubly, and L. *dis-*, *di-*, apart, asunder: see *di-*[1], *di-*[2], *di-*[3], *dis-*.] A prefix of Greek origin, meaning in Greek, and so, with modifications, in modern speech, 'through, right through, in different directions, asunder, between,' etc.: often intensive, 'thoroughly, utterly,' etc.
diabantite (dī-a-ban'tīt), *n.* [Irreg. < *diabase* (altered as if Gr. *διαβάς* (*διαβαντ-*), 2d aor. part. of *διαβαίνειν*, go through or over: see *diabase*) + *-ite*[2].] A chloritic mineral found filling cavities in basic eruptive rocks, like basalt and diabase.
diabase (dī'a-bās), *n.* [< *dia-*, erroneously for *di-*[2], double, + *base*[2]. The form simulates Gr. *διάβασις*, a crossing over, < *διαβαίνειν*, go through or over, < *διά*, through, + *βαίνειν*, go: see *basis*.] The name originally given by A. Brongniart to a rock which Haüy later designated as *diorite*, which name Brongniart himself adopted in preference to that of *diabase*. Later (in 1842) Hausmann again introduced the word *diabase*, and by it designated a variety of pyroxenic rock, occurring in the Harz, and characterized by the presence of chlorite in considerable quantity. At the present time the name *diabase* is used to designate a crystalline-granular rock, consisting essentially of augite and a triclinic feldspar, with more or less magnetite or titaniferous iron, or both, and occasionally apatite or olivin, to which is added chloritic matter in varying amount. To this chloritic material the name *viridite* is frequently applied, this being the substance which gives the mass the greenish color which it frequently has. Diabase is one of the rocks included under the popular designation of *greenstone*, and also under that of *trap*. It is an altered form of basalt. "The main difference between *diabase* and *basalt* appears to be that the rocks included under the former name have undergone more internal alteration, in particular acquiring the diffused 'viridite' so characteristic of them" (*Geikie*, 1885). See *greenstone*, *trap*, *diorite*, and *melaphyre*.
diabase-porphyrite (dī'a-bās-pôr'fi-rīt), *n.* See *porphyrite*.
diabasic (dī-a-bā'sik), *a.* [< *diabase* + *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to, or composed of, diabase.

Limestones, well proved to be of carboniferous age, cut by *diabasic* eruptives. *Science*, III. 762.

diabaterial (dī"a-bā-tē'ri-al), *a.* [< Gr. *διαβατήρια* (sc. *ἱερά*), offerings before crossing the border or a river, < *διαβατός*, verbal adj. of *διαβαίνειν*, cross over, < *διά*, across, + *βαινέιν*, go, = L. *venire* = E. *come*.] Passing beyond the borders of a place. *Mitford*. [Rare.]
diabetes (dī-a-bē'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διαβήτης*, diabetes, also a compass, a siphon, < *διαβαίνειν*, make a stride, walk or stand with the legs apart, also cross over, pass through: see *diabaterial*.] In *pathol.*, the name of two different affections, *diabetes mellitus*, or persistent glucosuria, and *diabetes insipidus*, or polyuria, both characterized in ordinary cases by an abnormally large discharge of urine. The former is distinguished by the presence of an excessive quantity of sugar in the urine, and to it there is a strong tendency to restrict the name. Light and evanescent grades of glucosuria are not considered as diabetes, and doubtless frequently have an entirely different causation. The disease is chronic and generally fatal. Its essential pathology is unknown. It is not an affection of the kidneys, but depends upon the accumulation of sugar in the blood, or glucohemia. (See *glucosuria*.) Diabetes insipidus, or polyuria, is characterized by the discharge of abnormally large quantities of ordinary or watery urine.

diabetic (dī-a-bet'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *diabetes* + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to diabetes.—2. Affected with diabetes: as, a *diabetic* patient.—**Diabetic sugar,** $C_6H_{12}O_6$, the sweet principle of diabetic urine, which often contains from 8 to 10 per cent. of it. It is identical with starch-sugar, grape-sugar, sugar of fruits, etc., the name common to all of which is *glucose.* See *glucose.*

II. *n.* A person suffering from diabetes.

After following a strict diet for two or three weeks, *diabetics* lose their craving for prohibited articles of food.
N. Y. Med. Jour., XL. 571.

diabetical (dī-a-bet'i-kal), *a.* Same as *diabetic.*

diablerie, diablery (dī-ä'blę-ri), *n.* [< F. *diablerie*, OF. *diablerie, deablerie* (= Pr. *diablia* = Sp. *diablura* = Pg. *diabrura* = It. *diavoleria*), devilry, sorcery, < *diable*, devil: see *devil.* Cf. *devilry.*] 1. Mischief; wickedness; devilry.—2. Magic arts; incantation; sorcery.

Those were the times when men believed in witchcraft and every kind of *diablerie.*
J. E. Cooke, Virginia Comedians, I. liv.

I pinched my arm to make sure that I was not the subject of some *diablerie.* *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 272.

diabolarch (dī-ab'ō-lärk), *n.* [< Gr. *διάβολος*, devil, + *ἀρχός*, ruler, < *ἄρχειν*, rule.] The ruler of the devils; the chief devil. [Rare.]

Supposing, however, this Satan to be meant of a real angel, there will be no need to expound it of the *diabolarch.* *J. Oxlee*, Confutation of the Diabolarchy, p. 9.

diabolarchy (dī-a-bol'ăr-ki), *n.* [< Gr. *διάβολος*, devil, + *-αρχία*, < *ἄρχειν*, rule.] The rule of the devil. *J. Oxlee.* [Rare.]

diabolic, diabolical (dī-a-bol'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< LL. *diabolicus*, < Gr. *διαβολικός*, devilish, < *διάβολος*, devil: see *devil.*] Pertaining to the devil; partaking of the qualities of the devil; devilish; hence, infernal; impious; atrocious; outrageously wicked: as, a *diabolic* plot; a *diabolical* temper.

Which, in other beasts observed,
Doubt might beget of *diabolic* power
Active within, beyond the sense of brute.
Milton, P. L., Ix. 95.

The practice of lying is a *diabolical* exercise, and they that use it are the devil's children. *Ray.*

=Syn. See list under *devilish.*

diabolically (dī-a-bol'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a diabolical manner; very wickedly; atrociously.

So *diabolically* absurd . . . as to denie that to be . . . vnlawfull unto Christians, which they haue renounced . . . in their baptism. *Prynne*, Histrio-Mastix, I. ii. (cho.).

diabolicalness (dī-a-bol'i-kal-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being diabolical; devilishness; atrocity.

I wonder he did not change his face as well as his body, but that retains its primitive *diabolicalness.*
J. Warton, Satire on Ranelagh House.

diabolify (dī-a-bol'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *diabolified*, ppr. *diabolifying.* [< LL. *diabolus*, devil, + *-fy.*] To ascribe diabolical qualities to; treat as a devil. [Rare.]

The Lutheran [turns] against the Calvinist, and *diabolifies* him. *Farindon*, Sermons (1647), p. 59.

diabolish (dī-ab'ō-lish), *adv.* [Humorously substituted for *devilish*, < LL. *diabolus*, devil, + *-ish*[1]: see *devilish.*] Devilishly. [Humorous.]

A *diabolish* good word. *O. W. Holmes.*

diabolism (dī-ab'ō-lizm), *n.* [< LL. *diabolus*, devil, + *-ism.*] 1. The actions or influence of the devil; conduct worthy of the devil.

While thou so hotly disclaimest the devil, be not guilty of *diabolism.* *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 16.

2. Possession by the devil.

He was now projecting . . . the farce of *diabolisms* and exorcisms. *Warburton*, Doctrine of Grace, ii. 288.

3. In *occultism*, black magic; sorcery; invocation of evil spirits.

diabolize (dī-ab'ō-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *diabolized*, ppr. *diabolizing.* [< LL. *diabolus*, devil, + E. *-ize.*] To render diabolical or devilish; impart diabolical ideas to. [Rare.]

He [the reformer] should resolve, with all his might, to divinize instead of *diabolize* public life.
N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 249.

There were two things, when I was a boy, that *diabolized* my imagination—I mean, that gave me a distinct apprehension of a formidable bodily shape which prowled round the neighborhood where I was born and bred.
O. W. Holmes, Professor, p. 235.

diabology (dī-a-bol'ō-ji), *n.* [A contr. of **diabolology*, < Gr. *διάβολος*, the devil, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The doctrine of the devil; diabolical lore: as, the *diabology* of Milton's "Paradise Lost." [Rare.]

Remember the theology and the *diabology* of the time.
O. W. Holmes, Med. Essays, p. 355.

diabolus (dī-ab'ō-lus), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *διάβολος*, an accuser, adversary, the devil: see *devil* and *diabolic.*] 1. In *occultism*, the spirit of evil personified; the devil.—2. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*, a genus of marsupials, containing the ursine dasyure or Tasmanian devil, *Dasyurus* or *Sarcophilus ursinus.*

diabrotic (dī-a-brot'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *διαβρωτικός*, able to eat through, corrosive, < *διαβιβρώσκειν* (*διαβρω-*), eat through, < *διά*, through, + *βιβρώσκειν* (√ **βρω*), eat: see *broma.*] **I.** *a.* Having the quality of corroding; corrosive: as, a *diabrotic* substance; *diabrotic* action.

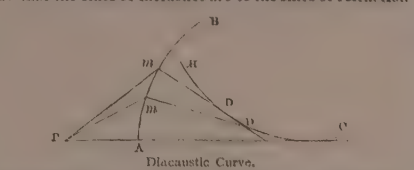
II. *n.* In *med.*, a corrosive.

Diabrotica (dī-a-brot'i-kạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διαβρωτικός*, being able to eat through: see *diabrotic.*] A genus of phytophagous beetles, of the family *Chrysomelidæ* and subfamily *Galerucinæ.* They have the claws acutely toothed, the tibiæ not sulcate, the front carinate, and the prothorax with two deep impressions. There are numerous new-world species, of rather small size. Their larvæ are more elongate than the typical *Chrysomelidæ*, and live under ground on the roots of plants. A very common North American species is *D. vittata* (Fabricius), of a bright-yellow color, the head and two stripes on each wing-cover black, as are the abdomen and parts of the legs; the elytra are punctate in rows. The species is injurious to squashes and allied plants, and is known as the striped cucumber-beetle. *D. duodecimpunctata*, another common species, has 12 large black spots on the elytra.

a, Striped Cucumber-beetle (*Diabrotica vittata*), and *b*, *D. duodecimpunctata*, both natural size; *c*, larva of *D. vittata* (line shows natural size).

diacatholicon (dī″a-ka-thol'i-kon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διά*, through, + *καθολικός*, universal: see *catholicon.*] A kind of purgative medicine formerly in use, compounded of many substances: so called from its supposed general usefulness.

diacaustic (dī-a-kâs'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *διά*, through, + E. *caustic*, in math. sense.] **I.** *a.* In *math.*, belonging to a species of caustic curves formed by refraction. If rays Pm, issuing from a luminous point P, be refracted by the curve AmB, so that the sines of incidence are to the sines of refraction



Diacaustic Curve.

AB, refracting curve; P, radiant; PmD, PmD, rays refracted at *m*, CDDH, the envelop of all such rays, is the diacaustic.

in a given ratio, the curve CDDH, which touches all the refracted rays, is called the *diacaustic curve*, or *caustic by refraction.* *Brande and Cox.* See *caustic*, *n.*, 3.

The principle, being once established, was applied to atmospheric refractions, optical instruments, *diacaustic* curves (that is, the curves of intense light produced by refraction), and to various other cases. *Whewell.*

II. *n.* [In math. sense, from the adj. *diacaustic*, above; in med. sense, of same formation, with reference to *caustic* in its literal sense.] 1†. In *med.*, a double-convex lens, employed to cauterize a part.—2. A diacaustic curve. See I.

diacetin (dī-a-sē'tin), *n.* [< *di-*[2] + *acet-ic* + *-in*[2].] A liquid having a biting taste, formed by the combination of two acetic-acid radicals with the trivalent alcohol glycerol or glycerin. Also called *acetidin.*

diachenium (dī-a-kē'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *diachenia* (-ạ). [NL., < *di-*[2] + *achenium*: see *achene.*] In *bot.*, same as *cremocarp*: so called from its resemblance to a doubled achene.

diachorial (dī-a-kō'ri-al), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *διαχωρεῖν*, go through, < *διά*, through, + *χωρεῖν*, make room, go.] Passing through.

diachylon, diachylum (dī-ak'i-lon, -lum), *n.*; pl. *diachyla* (-lạ). [NL., < Gr. *διάχυλος*, very juicy, < *διά*, through, + *χυλός*, juice: see *chyle.*] In *med.*: (*a*) Formerly, an emollient plaster composed of the juices of herbs.

The common plaister called *diachylon.*
Boyle, Works, I. 7.

He thought it better, as better it was, to assuage his bruised dignity with half a yard square of balmy diplomatick *diachylon.* *Burke*, A Regicide Peace.

(*b*) Now, another name for *lead-plaster.*

diachyma (dī-ak'i-mạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διά*, through, + *χύμα*, liquid, juice: see *chyme*[1].] In *bot.*, the parenchyma or green cellular matter of leaves: a term proposed by Link, but not in use.

diacid (dī-as'id), *a.* [< *di-*[2] + *acid.*] Capable of saturating two molecules of a monobasic acid: applied to certain hydroxids and basic oxids.

diaclasis (dī-a-klā'sis), *n.* Refraction.

diacodium (dī-a-kō'di-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *diacodion*, a sort of medicine prepared from poppy-juice, < Gr. *διὰ κωδείων*, from poppy-heads: *διά*, through; *κώδεια*, the head, esp. of a plant, a poppy-head.] In *med.*, a syrup made of poppies.

diacœlia (dī-a-sē'li-ạ), *n.* [< Gr. *διά*, through, between, + *κοιλία*, a hollow, < *κοῖλος*, hollow.] In *anat.*, the third or middle ventricle of the brain.

diaconal (dī-ak'ō-nal), *a.* [< ML. *diaconalis*, < LL. *diaconus*, a deacon: see *deacon.*] Pertaining to a deacon; of the nature of a deacon's duties: as, the *diaconal* office; *diaconal* ministrations.

diaconate[1] (dī-ak'ō-nāt), *a.* [< LL. *diaconus*, a deacon, + *-ate*[1].] Superintended or managed by deacons. [Rare.]

There should be a common treasury for this one great *diaconate* church. *Goodwin*, Works, IV. iv. 189.

diaconate[2] (dī-ak'ō-nāt), *n.* [= F. *diaconat* = Sp. Pg. It. *diaconato*, < LL. *diaconatus*, the office of a deacon, < *diaconus*, a deacon: see *deacon.*] 1. The office or dignity of a deacon.—2. A body of deacons.

diaconica (dī-a-kon'i-kạ), *n. pl.* [< Gr. *διακονικά*, neut. pl. of *διακονικός*, < *διάκονος*, a deacon: see *deacon.*] In the *Gr. Ch.*, the suffrages at the beginning of the liturgy; the deacon's litany. Also called *trenica* and *synapte.* See *trenica* and *ectene.*

diaconicon, diaconicum (dī-a-kon'i-kon, -kum), *n.*; pl. *diaconica* (-kạ). [< Gr. *διακονικόν*, neut. of *διακονικός*, < *διάκονος*, a deacon: see *diaconica.*] In Greek churches, a room, usually on the south side of the bema or sanctuary, answering to the prothesis on the north side. It communicates by a door with the bema, and generally has an outside door besides. Sometimes it is placed in a different part of the church; or there may be two. It is used to contain vestments, sacred vessels, etc., and thus corresponds to the sacristy of a Western church. Other names for it are *metatorium* and *scenophylacium.* The diaconicon and prothesis are found in early times comprehended under the common name of *pastophoria.* See cut under *bema.*

On the opposite side of the bema was the *diaconicon* or sacristy. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, I. 191.

diacope (dī-ak'ō-pē), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *διακοπή*, a gash, cleft (MGr. NGr. interruption, cessation), < *διακόπτειν*, cut in two, < *διά*, asunder, + *κόπτειν*, cut.] 1. In *gram.*, same as *tmesis.*—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of percoid fishes having the operculum notched and tuberculate. There are several large and beautiful species in the Indian seas, some of them upward of 3 feet long. *Cuvier*, 1817.

3. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Hübner*, 1816.—4. In *surg.*, a deep wound, particularly of the skull and its integuments; an incision, a fissure, or a longitudinal fracture. [Rare.]

diacoustic (dī-a-kös'tik or -kous'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *διά*, through, + *ἀκουστικός*, < *ἀκούειν*, hear: see *acoustic.*] Pertaining to the science or doctrine of refracted sounds. Also *diaphonic, diaphonical.*

diacoustics (dī-a-kös'tiks or -kous'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *diacoustic*: see *-ics.*] The science or doctrine of refracted sounds; the consideration of the properties of sound refracted by passing through media of different density. Also called *diaphonics.*

diacranterian (dī″a-kran-tē'ri-an), *a.* [< Gr. *διά*, through, apart, + *κραντῆρες*, the wisdom-teeth, so called as completing the set, lit. completers, < *κραίνειν*, accomplish, complete.] Having teeth in rows separated by an interval: applied to the dentition of serpents in which the posterior teeth are separated by a considerable interval from the anterior: opposed to *syncranterian.* Also *dicranterian.*

diacrisiography (dī″a-kris-i-og'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *διάκρισις*, separation (secretion) (< *διακρίνειν*, separate: see *diacritic*) + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A description of the organs of secretion. *Dunglison.*

diacritic (dī-a-krit'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *διακριτικός*, able to distinguish, separative, < *διακρίνειν*, distinguish, separate, < *διά*, between, + *κρίνειν*, separate, distinguish: see *critic.* Cf. *discern, discreet*, which are of similar formation.] **I.** *a.* Serving to distinguish: same as *diacritical* (which is the more common form).

II. *n.* A diacritical mark (which see, under *diacritical*).

diacritical (dī-a-krit'i-kal), *a.* Serving to distinguish; distinguishing; distinctive: as, a

diacritical mark, point, or sign.—**Diacritical mark, point, or sign,** a dot, line, or other mark added or put adjacent to a letter or sign in order to distinguish it from another of similar form, or to give it a different phonetic value, or to indicate some particular accent, tone, stress, or emphasis, as in schemes for the transliteration of foreign languages into Roman letters, or for indicating the exact pronunciation of words, as in the scheme of marking pronunciation used in this dictionary. Thus, the marks attached to *a* in the forms ä, ā, ạ, are diacritical marks, or diacritics. So in the angular German running-hand the letter **u** (*u*) is written thus, ŭ, to distinguish it from **n** (*n*); and the dot over the *i*, formerly used also over *y*, has a like office. Diacritical marks and points are regularly used as a part of the alphabetical systems of many languages.

From "f," in the Icelandick alphabet, "v" is distinguished only by a *diacritical point*.
Johnson, Grammar of the English Tongue.

Any system of *diacritical marks* which aims at being universal must necessarily be either cumbrous, incomplete, or inconsistent. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I., Pref.

diact (dī'akt), *a.* A contracted form of *diactine*.

diactinal (dī-ak'ti-nạl), *a.* [< *diactine* + *-al*.] Same as *diactine*.

diactine (dī-ak'tin), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), a ray.] Having two rays; sharp-pointed at each end, as a sponge-spicule of the monaxon, biradiate, or rhabdus type. *W. J. Sollas.*

diactinic (dī-ak-tin'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *διά*, through, + *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), a ray: see *actinic*.] Capable of transmitting the actinic or chemical rays of the sun.

diadelph (dī'ạ-delf), *n.* [< NL. **diadelphus*: see *diadelphous*.] In *bot.*, a plant the stamens of which are united into two bundles or sets by their filaments.

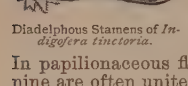
Diadelphia (dī-ạ-del'fi-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < **diadelphus*: see *diadelphous*.] The name given by Linnæus to his seventeenth class of plants. It consists chiefly of leguminous genera.

diadelphian (dī-ạ-del'fi-ạn), *a.* [< NL. *Diadelphia*, q. v.] Same as *diadelphous*.

diadelphic (dī-ạ-del'fik), *a.* [As *diadelph-ous* + *-ic*.] Being one of a group of two.

diadelphite (dī-ạ-del'fīt), *n.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ἀδελφός*, brother, + *-ite*2.] A manganese arseniate occurring in red rhombohedral crystals at Nordmark in Sweden. The name has reference to its close relation to synadelphite and other similar minerals from the same locality. Also called *hematolite*.

diadelphous (dī-ạ-del'fus), *a.* [< NL. **diadelphus*, < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ἀδελφός*, brother.] In *bot.*, having stamens united in two sets by their filaments, the sets being equal or unequal; grouped together in two sets: as, *diadelphous* stamens. In papilionaceous flowers, out of ten stamens nine are often united, while one (the posterior one) is free. Also *diadelphian*.


Diadelphous Stamens of *Indigofera tinctoria*.

diadem (dī'ạ-dem), *n.* [< ME. *diademe* (= D. *diadeem* = G. Dan. Sw. *diadem*), < OF. *diademe*, F. *diadème* = Sp. Pg. It. *diadema*, < L. *diadēma*, < Gr. *διάδημα*, a band or fillet, < *διαδέειν*, bind round, < *διά*, through, + *δεῖν*, bind, tie.]

1. Parthian Diadem. 2. Jeweled Diadem of Constantine. (From ancient coins.)

1. Anciently, a head-band or fillet worn by kings as a badge of royalty. It was made of silk, linen, or wool, and encircled the temples and forehead, the ends being tied behind, so as to fall on the neck. It was originally white and plain, but was later embroidered with gold or set with pearls or precious stones, and little by little increased in richness until it was developed into the modern crown.

The hair, instead of being arranged in spiral curls over the brow and temples, is twined as if round a concealed *diadem*. *A. S. Murray*, Greek Sculpture, I. 108.

2. Anything worn on the head as a mark or badge of royalty; a crown.

A crown,
Golden in show, is but a wreath of thorns;
Brings dangers, troubles, cares, and sleepless nights
To him who wears the regal *diadem*.
Milton, P. R., ii. 461.

Mont Blanc is the monarch of mountains;
They crown'd him long ago
On a throne of rocks, in a robe of clouds,
With a *diadem* of snow. *Byron*, Manfred, i. 1.

3. Figuratively, supreme power; sovereignty.

What more can I expect while David lives?
All but his kingly *diadem* he gives.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit.

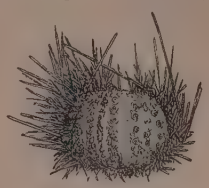
4. In *her.*, one of the arches which rise from the rim or circle of a crown, and support the mound or globe at the top.—5. In *zoöl.*, a certain monkey, *Cercopithecus diadematus*.

diadem (dī'ạ-dem), *v. t.* [< ME. *diademen*, in pp. used as adj., after L. *diadematus*, diademed; from the noun.] To adorn with or as if with a diadem; crown.

And Dauid shal be *diademyd*, and daunten alle oure enemyes. *Piers Plouman* (C), iv. 444.

Not so, when *diadem'd* with rays divine,
Touch'd with the flame that breaks from Virtue's shrine.
Pope, Epil. to Satires, ii. 232.

Diadema (dī-ạ-dē'mạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *diadema*, a diadem: see *diadem*.] 1. A genus of *Crustacea*. *Schumacher*, 1817. —2. The typical genus of sea-urchins of the family *Diadematidæ*. *D. mexicanus* and *D. setosum* are examples. *J. E. Gray*, 1825.—3. A genus of nymphalid butterflies. *Boisduval*, 1832.—4. A genus of *Mollusca*. *Pease*, 1868.


Diadema setosum.

diadematid (dī-ạ-dem'-ạ-tid), *n.* A sea-urchin of the family *Diadematidæ*.

Diadematidæ (dī″ạ-de-mat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diadema(t-)* + *-idæ*.] A family of desmostichous or regular sea-urchins, order *Endocyclica*, represented by the genus *Diadema*, having a thin test, very long, hollow, fragile verticillate spines, crenulate perforate tubercles, and notched peristome.

diademed (dī'ạ-demd), *p. a.* [< *diadem* + *-ed*2.] In *her.*, surrounded or surmounted by a circle, like a halo or glory: applied to the eagle of the Holy Roman Empire, the two heads of which were anciently diademed to distinguish them from the similar bearings of other princes, which were simply crowned.

diadem-spider (dī'ạ-dem-spī″dėr), *n.* A name of *Epeira diadema*, the common garden-spider: so called from its markings. See cut under *cross-spider*.

diadexis (dī-ạ-dek'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διάδεξις*, a taking from, succession, relief, < *διαδέχεσθαι*, take from, succeed to, < *διά*, through, + *δέχεσθαι*, take, receive.] In *pathol.*, a transformation of a disease into another, differing from the former in both its nature and its seat. *Dunglison*.

Diadochi (dī-ad'ō-kī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *διάδοχοι*, pl. of *διάδοχος*, a successor, prop. adj., succeeding, < *διαδέχεσθαι*, succeed to, receive from another: see *diadexis*.] The Macedonian generals of Alexander the Great, who, after his death in 323 B. C., divided his empire.

Since the time of Alexander many Jews have been led to settle beyond Palestine, either with commercial objects or attracted by the privileges conferred by the *diadochi* on the inhabitants of the cities they founded.
Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 760.

Diadochian (dī-ạ-dō'ki-ạn), *a.* [< *Diadochi* + *-ian*.] Relating to the Diadochi.

Near the marble steps were various remains belonging to a monument of small dimensions and lavish *Diadochian* ornamentation.
J. T. Clarke, Rep. of Assos Expedition, 1881, p. 40.

diadochite (dī-ad'ō-kīt), *n.* [< Gr. *διάδοχος*, a successor (see *Diadochi*) (in allusion to its relation to the arseniate pitticite or iron sinter), + *-ite*2.] A hydrous iron phosphate with iron sulphate occurring in stalactitic forms of a yellowish-brown color and resinous luster.

Diadophis (dī-ad'ō-fis), *n.* [NL. (Baird and Girard, 1853), < Gr. *διάδ(ημα)*, a band or fillet, + *ὄφις*, a snake.] A genus of *Colubridæ*, having the head distinct, the body slender with smooth scales, the postabdominal scutella bifid, the subcaudals all divided, the cephalic plates normal, with a well-developed loral, 2 postorbitals, 2 anteorbitals, and 2 nasals, between which latter is the nostril. The best-known species is *D. punctatus*, the ring-necked snake, found in many parts of the United States, a very common and pretty snake, quite harmless, of small size, and dark-green color above and yellowish below, with a yellowish ring round the neck. There are several others.

diadrom† (dī'ạ-drom), *n.* [< Gr. *διαδρομή*, *διάδρομος*, a running through, < *διαδραμεῖν*, run through, < *διά*, through, + *δραμεῖν*, run, second aor. associated with *τρέχειν*, run.] 1. A course or passing.—2. A vibration; the time in which the vibration of a pendulum is performed.

A philosophical foot [is] one third of a pendulum, whose *diadroms*, in the latitude of forty-five degrees, are equal to one second of time, or a sixtieth of a minute. *Locke*.

diæresis, *n.* See *dieresis*.

diæretic, *a.* See *dieretic*.

diageotropic (dī-ạ-jē-ō-trop'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *διά*, through, across, + *γῆ*, the earth, + *τρόπος*, a turning (< *τρέπειν*, turn), + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, growing horizontally or transversely to the direction of gravitation.

diageotropism (dī″ạ-jē-ot'rō-pizm), *n.* [As *diageotrop-ic* + *-ism*.] In *bot.*, transverse geotropism; a turning in a direction at right angles to that of gravitation. *Darwin*.

diaglyph (dī'ạ-glif), *n.* [< Gr. *διαγλύφειν*, carve through, carve in intaglio, < *διά*, through, + *γλύφειν*, carve: see *glyph*.] A sculptured or engraved production in which the figures are sunk below the general surface; an intaglio.

diaglyphic (dī-ạ-glif'ik), *a.* [< *diaglyph* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to sculpture, engraving, etc., in which the design is sunk into the general surface.

diagnose (dī-ag-nōs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *diagnosed*, ppr. *diagnosing*. [< *diagnos-is*.] In *pathol.*, *zoöl.*, and *bot.*, to determine the diagnosis of; ascertain, as a disease, from its symptoms; distinguish; discriminate; diagnosticate.

diagnosis (dī-ag-nō'sis), *n.*; pl. *diagnoses* (-sēz). [= F. *diagnose* = Sp. Pg. *diagnosis* = It. *diagnosi*, < NL. *diagnosis*, < Gr. *διάγνωσις*, a distinguishing, < *διαγιγνώσκειν*, distinguish, discern, < *διά*, between, + *γιγνώσκειν* (√ **γνω*), know, = E. *know*1, q. v. Cf. *gnosis*, *gnostic*, etc.] Scientific discrimination of any kind; a short distinctive description, as of a plant. Specifically—(*a*) In *pathol.*, the recognition of a disease from its symptoms; the determination of the nature of a diseased condition. (*b*) In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, a specific characterization; a brief, precise, correct, and exclusively pertinent definition. In this sense *diagnosis* is nearly synonymous with *definition*: both differ from *description* in omitting details or non-essential particulars; but *definition* may include points equally applicable to some other object, the particular combination of points given making it a *diagnosis*. —**Differential diagnosis,** the distinction between two more or less similar diseases or objects of natural history.

diagnost (dī'ag-nost), *n.* [< *diagnost-ic*.] One who diagnoses.

diagnostic (dī-ag-nos'tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *diagnostique* = Sp. *diagnóstico* = Pg. It. *diagnostico*, < Gr. *διαγνωστικός*, able to distinguish, < *διάγνωσις*, a distinguishing: see *diagnosis*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to diagnosis; determining a diagnosis; indicating the nature; constituting a ground of discrimination.

The great *diagnostic* point between amnesic and ataxic aphasia is, that in the former the patient can always articulate the forgotten word when it is suggested to him; in the latter, no prompting or assistance can enable him to enunciate the proper sound. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 171.

II. *n.* **1.** In *pathol.*, a symptom of value in diagnosis. Diagnostics are of two kinds: the *adjunct*, or such as are common to several diseases; and the *special* or *pathognomonic*, which distinguish a certain disease from all others.

2. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, a term or phrase which constitutes a diagnosis; a definition or characterization.

diagnosticate (dī-ag-nos'ti-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *diagnosticated*, ppr. *diagnosticating*. [< *diagnostic* + *-ate*2.] To make or give a diagnosis of; discriminate or characterize, as one species or disease from another; diagnose.

Woman as well as man can sell goods, plan buildings, make statues, resolve nebulæ, discover elements, *diagnosticate* diseases, construct philosophies, write epics.
Boardman, Creative Week, p. 229.

diagnostician (dī″ag-nos-tish'ạn), *n.* [< *diagnostic* + *-ian*.] One skilled in diagnosis.

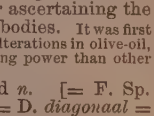
The injured tissue which puts forth an immediate effort at repair is a *diagnostician* and a doctor on a minute scale.
Mind in Nature, I. 51.

diagnostics (dī-ag-nos'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *diagnostic*: see *-ics*.] That department of medicine which relates to the study of the symptoms as indicating the disease; symptomatology.

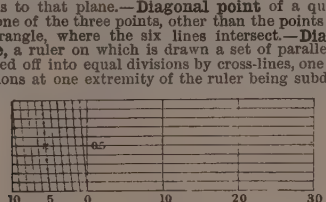
But Radcliffe, who, with coarse manners and little book learning, had raised himself to the first practice in London chiefly by his rare skill in *diagnostics*, uttered the more alarming words—small-pox. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xx.

diagometer (dī-ạ-gom'e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *διάγειν*, conduct (< *διά*, through, + *ἄγειν*, lead), + *μέτρον*, a measure.] A kind of electroscope, consisting of a dry pile and a magnetized needle for an indicator, used for ascertaining the conducting power of different bodies. It was first employed by Rousseau to detect adulterations in olive-oil, which is said to have less conducting power than other fixed oils.

diagonal (dī-ag'ō-nal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *diagonal* = It. *diagonale* = D. *diagonaal* = G. Dan. Sw. *diagonal*, < L. *diagonalis*, < *diagonios*, < Gr. *διαγών-ιος*, from angle to angle, diagonal, < *διά*, through, across, + *γωνία*, a corner, angle.] **I.** *a.* **1.** In *geom.*, extending, as a line, from


Diagonal of a Rectangle.

one angle to another not adjacent, within any figure.—**2.** Being in an oblique direction; lying obliquely.—**3.** Marked by oblique lines: as, *diagonal* cloth.—**Diagonal bellows,** in *organ-building*, a bellows whose two sides are placed at an angle to each other: distinguished from *horizontal bellows*.—**Diagonal bond.** See *bond*[1].—**Diagonal brace or diagonal tie.** See *angle-brace* (*a*).—**Diagonal cloth,** a twilled fabric so made that the diagonal ridges are somewhat prominent and noticeable. Especially—(*a*) A soft material used as a ground for embroidery, generally made very wide, and dyed in plain colors without pattern. (*b*) A material for men's wear, especially for coats and waistcoats.—**Diagonal couching.** See *couching*[1], 5.—**Diagonal plane,** in *bot.*, any vertical plane bisecting a flower which is not an anteroposterior plane or at right angles to that plane.—**Diagonal point** of a quadrangle, one of the three points, other than the points of the quadrangle, where the six lines intersect.—**Diagonal scale,** a ruler on which is drawn a set of parallel lines marked off into equal divisions by cross-lines, one of the divisions at one extremity of the ruler being subdivided



Diagonal Scale.

by parallel lines drawn obliquely at equal distances across the parallels. Such a scale facilitates laying down small fractions of the unit of measurement. Thus, if, in the figure, the distance from 0 to 10—one inch—is divided into 10 equal parts, the diagonal which ends at 0 cuts off upon the parallel lines $\frac{1}{100}$, $\frac{2}{100}$, etc., inch respectively; the next diagonal cuts off $\frac{11}{100}$, $\frac{12}{100}$, etc.—**Diagonal triangle,** a triangle formed by the three diagonals of a complete quadrilateral, or the three diagonal points of a quadrangle.

II. *n.* **1.** A straight line drawn from one angle to or through another, not adjacent, in any plane or solid figure.—**2.** Any oblique line.

I moved as in a strange *diagonal*,
And maybe neither pleased myself nor them.
Tennyson, Princess, Conclusion.

Specifically—**3.** In *chess, checkers*, etc., a line of squares running diagonally across the board. See *chess*[1].—**4.** Same as *diagonal cloth*, especially in the United States: a term introduced about 1875.—**Dexter diagonal,** in *math.*, a diagonal from the upper left-hand to the lower right-hand angle.—**Principal diagonal,** that diagonal which passes through the angle considered as the first. See *determinant*, 3.

diagonal-built (dī-ag′ō-nal-bilt), *a.* Built, as a boat, in such a way that the outer skin is formed by two layers of planking at right angles to each other and making an angle of about 45° with the keel, in opposite directions.

diagonally (dī-ag′ō-nal-i), *adv.* In a diagonal direction; crosswise.

The next leaf may be single; stitch it across with double silk *diagonally*, and cross those stitches with others.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, i. 5.

diagonial† (dī-a-gō′ni-al), *a.* [< Gr. *διαγώνιος* + E. *-al*: see *diagonal*.] Diagonal; diametrical: as, "*diagonial* contraries," *Milton*.

diagram (dī′a-gram), *n.* [< F. *diagramme*, < L. *diagramma*, a scale, the gamut, in music, < Gr. *διάγραμμα*(*τ*-), that which is marked out by lines, a figure, a written list, register, decree, the gamut, or a scale, in music, < *διαγράφειν*, mark out by lines, draw, describe, < *διά*, across, through, + *γράφειν*, write: see *gram*[2], *graphic*.] **1.** In *geom.*, a drawing or scheme delineated for the purpose of demonstrating the properties of any figure by observations on the geometrical relations of its parts.

Many a fair precept in poetry is like a seeming demonstration in the mathematicks; very specious in the *diagram*, but failing in the mechanick operation. *Dryden.*

2. An illustrative figure giving only the outlines or a general scheme (not an exact representation) of the object; a figure for ascertaining or exhibiting certain relations between objects under discussion by means of analogous relations between the parts of the figure.

Dr. Dalton, in his Elements of Chemistry, . . . published a large collection of *diagrams*, exhibiting what he conceived to be the configuration of the atoms in a great number of the most common combinations of chemical elements. *Whewell*, Hist. Scientific Ideas, vii. 3.

A *diagram* is a figure drawn in such a manner that the geometrical relations between the parts of the figure help us to understand relations between other objects.
Clerk Maxwell, Encyc. Brit., VII. 149.

3. In *old music*, a table representing all the sounds of the system; a musical scale.—**Acceleration-diagram.** (*a*) A diagram in which the relative positions of points represent in magnitude and direction the relative accelerations of particles. Also called *acceleration-polygon*. (*b*) A diagram in which the accelerations of particles are represented in magnitude and direction by lines drawn from points showing the positions of those particles.—**Configuration-diagram,** a diagram which shows the relative positions of the parts of a system by means of the relative situations of points, but does not, like a plan, show the forms of different bodies.—**Contrast-diagram,** a color-diagram showing the relations of contrast between colors.—**Displacement-diagram.** (*a*) A diagram in which the relative positions of points represent in magnitude and direction the relative displacements of particles. Better called *displacement-polygon*. (*b*) A diagram in which the displacements of particles are represented in magnitude and direction by lines drawn from points showing the positions of those particles.—**Force-diagram,** a diagram in which the lines of action of forces are represented by lines.—**Frame-diagram,** a diagram of a frame in which the positions of the axes of the joints are shown by points, while the rigid or elastic connections are shown by lines between the points. Such a diagram of the configuration of the frame is, in graphical statics, united with a diagram of the forces, the latter being so resolved that all the components pass through joints. By means of a second diagram, the frame-diagram is then completed by the addition of the resultant diagram.—**Funicular diagram,** a diagram in which every joint of a frame is represented by a funicular polygon, and every link in the frame by a line, the side of a funicular polygon or polygons. Also called *stress-diagram*.—**Indicator-diagram,** the diagram traced by the steam-indicator. The diagram is a curve having rectangular coördinates of which the abscissas represent distances of piston-travel from the beginning of the stroke and the ordinates pressures at these distances. The area of the diagram measures the total work performed by the piston during the stroke. This work, expressed in foot-pounds, divided by Joule's equivalent, gives the heat-equivalent of the work performed, in British thermal units. (See *indicator*.) These diagrams may be obtained from nearly all kinds of heat-engines. Also called (with the paper on which it is traced) *indicator-card*.—**Metrical diagram,** a figure drawn to scale from numerical data for the purpose of ascertaining the values of other quantities by measurement.—**Newton's diagram,** a diagram in which the points represent colors, weights attached to points represent luminosities, and collinear points represent colors which can be produced by mixtures of two colors.—**Reciprocal diagrams,** two diagrams such that to every point of concourse of lines in either corresponds a closed polygon in the other.—**Resultant diagram,** a line upon a force-diagram showing the direction and position of the resultant of the forces.—**Stereoscopic diagrams,** a pair of diagrams, perspective representations of a solid diagrammatic figure, intended to be optically combined by means of a stereoscope.—**Stress-diagram.** Same as *funicular diagram*.—**Velocity-diagram,** a diagram defined like an acceleration-diagram by substituting *velocity* for *acceleration*. (See also *color-diagram*.)

diagram (dī′a-gram), *v. t.* [< *diagram*, *n.*] To draw or put into the form of a diagram; make a diagram of.

They are matters which refuse to be . . . *diagramed*, which Logic ought to know she cannot speak of. *Carlyle.*

diagramically (dī-a-gram′i-kal-i), *adv.* A shortened form of *diagrammatically*. [Rare.]

The folds of her skirts hanging *diagramically* and stiffly.
Philadelphia Times, April 18, 1885.

diagrammatic (dī″a-gra-mat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. as if **διαγραμματικός*, < *διάγραμμα*(*τ*-), a diagram.] Pertaining or relating to, or of the nature of, a diagram; represented by means of a diagram; consisting of a diagram; more generally, schematic and abstract.

Aristotle undoubtedly had in his eye, when he discriminates the syllogistic terms, a certain *diagrammatic* contrast of the figures. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Diagrammatic reasoning, reasoning which proceeds by first constructing a diagram or other visible schema by means of given relations, and then observing in this diagram other relations not made use of, as such, in constructing the diagram.

diagrammatically (dī″a-gra-mat′i-kal-i), *adv.* After the manner of a diagram; by means of a diagram or diagrams; schematically.

diagrammatize (dī-a-gram′a-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *diagrammatized*, ppr. *diagrammatizing*. [< Gr. *διάγραμμα*(*τ*-), a diagram, + E. *-ize*. Cf. Gr. *διαγραμμίζειν*, divide by lines, play at draughts.] To represent by a diagram; put into the form of a diagram. Also spelled *diagrammatise*.

It can be *diagrammatised* as continuous with all the other segments of the subjective stream. *Mind*, IX. 18.

diagrammeter (dī-a-gram′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *διάγραμμα*, diagram, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the ordinates of indicator-diagrams, 5 seconds long, and used much after the manner of a parallel rule. *E. D.*

diagraph (dī′a-grâf), *n.* [< Gr. *διαγράφειν*, mark out by lines: see *diagram*.] **1.** An instrument by which persons without knowledge of drawing or perspective can reproduce the figures of objects before their eyes. It consists of a carriage for a pencil governed by a system of cords and pulleys working at right angles to one another, and set in motion by the movement of a pointer, which is passed by the operator, who is careful to keep his eye at a fixed point of view, around the apparent outlines of his subject. The pencil describes on the paper the exact motions of the pointer, and thus reproduces the desired object.

2. A combined protractor and scale used in plotting. *E. H. Knight.*

diagraphic, diagraphical (dī-a-graf′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *διαγράφειν*, mark out by lines: see *diagraph* and *graphic*.] Descriptive. *Imp. Dict.*

diagraphics (dī-a-graf′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *diagraphic*: see *-ics*.] The art of design or drawing.

diagrydiate (dī-a-grid′i-āt), *n.* [< *diagrydium* + *-ate*[1].] A strong purgative in which scammony is an ingredient.

diagrydium (dī-a-grid′i-um), *n.* [NL. ML., also *diagridium*, < LL. *diagrydium*, < Gr. *διαγρύδιον*, the juice of a purgative plant, *Convolvulus scammonia*.] An old commercial name for scammony.

diagyios (dī-a-jī′i-os), *a.* [LL. *diagyios* (Martianus Capella), < Gr. *δίαγυος* (Aristides Quintilianus) for *δίγυιος*, of two members, < *δι-*, two-, + *γυῖον*, limb, member.] In *anc. pros.*, consisting of two members: a distinctive epithet of the pæon or pæonic foot in the form commonly known as the Cretic.—**Pæon diagyios,** the ordinary cretic, a pæonic foot of two semeia or divisions (⏑ ⏑ | –), as distinguished from the *pæon epibatus* (⏑ | – | ⏑ | –), a compound foot of double the magnitude, divided into four parts. See *epibatus* and *pæon*.

diaheliotropic (dī-a-hē″li-ō-trop′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *διά*, through, across, transversely, + E. *heliotropic*, q. v.] In *bot.*, turning transversely to the light, as the stem or other organs of a plant; pertaining to diaheliotropism.

The movements of leaves and cotyledons . . . when moderately illuminated are *diaheliotropic*.
Darwin, Movement in Plants, p. 445.

diaheliotropism (dī-a-hē-li-ot′rō-pizm), *n.* [< *diaheliotrop-ic* + *-ism*.] In *bot.*, the tendency of a plant or of the organs of a plant to assume a more or less transverse position to the light.

As all leaves and cotyledons are continually circumnutating, there can hardly be a doubt that *diaheliotropism* results from modified circumnutation.
Darwin, Movement in Plants, p. 564.

dial (dī′al), *n.* [< ME. *dial*, *dyal*, a dial, < ML. *dialis*, daily (cf. *diale*, as much land as could be plowed in a day), < L. *dies*, a day: see *deity*. From L. *dies* come also *diary, diurnal, journal, journey*, etc.; cf. *diet*[2].] **1.** An instrument for indicating the hour of the day by means of a shadow thrown upon a graduated surface. For dials with a style or gnomon, see *sun-dial;* for portable dials, see *ring-dial, poke-dial*, and *solarium*.

Read on this *dial*, how the shades devour
My short liv'd winter's day.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 13.

The sly shadow steals away upon the *dial*, and the quickest eye can discover no more but that it is gone.
Glanville.

2. The face of a clock or watch, upon which the hours and minutes are marked, and over which the hands move.

We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths;
In feelings, not in figures on a *dial*.
P. J. Bailey, Festus: Scene, A Country Town.

Hence—**3**†. A timepiece of any kind; a clock or watch. In the first extract Shakspere may have meant a portable dial of the kind described below; but in the second a watch of some kind seems to be clearly indicated.

And then he drew a *dial* from his poke;
And looking on it with lack-lustre eye,
Says, very wisely, "It is ten o'clock;
Thus we may see," quoth he, "how the world wags."
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7.

Then my *dial* goes not true. *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 5.

4. Any plate or face on which a pointer or an index moves, marking revolutions, pressure, etc., according to the nature of the machinery of which it forms part: as, the *dial* of a steam-gage, gas-meter, or telegraphic instrument.—**5.** In *teleg.* and *horol.*, an insulated stationary wheel exhibiting upon its face letters, numerals, or other characters.—**6.** The lettered or numbered face-plate of a permutation-lock.—**7**†. A mariners' compass. [Rare.]

W' are not to Ceres so much bound for Bread . . .
As (Signior Flauio) to thy witty triall,
For first inuenting of the Sea-mans *Diall*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

8. In *mining*, a compass or graduated circle with a magnetic needle, arranged for underground surveying where great accuracy is not required. [Eng.]—**9.** A lapidaries' instrument for holding a gem while it is being cut. It carries the dot to which the gem is directly fixed.—**Azimuth dial.** See *azimuth*.—**Catoptric dial.** See *catoptric*.—**Center of a dial.** See *center*[1].—**Cylindrical dial,** a dial drawn on a cylindrical surface.—**Declining dial,** a dial the plane of which intersects the horizon in a line not directed to a cardinal point; a dial the azimuth of whose plane is neither east, west, north, nor south. Also called *decliner*.—**Direct dial,** a dial the azimuth of whose plane is east, west, north, or south.—**East dial,** a direct dial which is exposed toward the east.—**Equatorial dial.** Same as *equinoctial dial*.—**Equinoctial dial,** a dial whose plane is perpendicular to the earth's axis.—**Erect dial,** a dial whose plane is vertical.—**Fixed dial,** a dial which is intended to have a fixed position, and to show the time by means of the hour-

angle of the sun or moon.—**Horizontal dial**, a dial the plane of which is horizontal.—**Inclining dial, inclined dial**, a dial the plane of which leans forward so that a plumb-line dropped from the upper part will fall outside the wall.—**Meridian line on a dial.** See *meridian*.—**Night** or **nocturnal dial**, a dial for showing the time by means of the moon's shadow, a rough calculation from the moon's age being used.—**North dial**, a direct dial exposed to the north.—**Phosphorescent dial**, a dial made of enameled paper or thin cardboard, and covered with varnish or a solution of white wax in turpentine, over which is dusted powdered sulphid of barium. Such a dial is luminous in the dark, so that it can be read without a light. It loses its phosphorescence after a time, but this may be restored by exposure to sunlight or to the flame of magnesium-wire.—**Polar dial**, a dial the plane of which passes through the pole of the heavens. Such a dial presents the peculiarity that its center is at infinity.—**Portable dial**, a dial used as a pocket-timepiece. If such a dial is provided with a magnetic or solar compass, it shows the time on the same principle as the fixed dial; but if there is no such compass, as when such dials were in common use there generally was not, the time is only roughly shown by the altitude of the sun.—**Primary dial**, a dial whose plane is parallel or perpendicular either to the plumb-line or to the earth's axis.—**Quadrantal dial**, a portable dial in the shape of the quadrant, with different graduated circles to be used in different months of the year.—**Reclining dial**, a dial whose plane is not vertical, but leans backward so that a plumb-line can be let fall to a point on the lower part from a point outside the body on which the dial is drawn.—**Reflecting dial**, a dial which marks the time by means of a spot of light thrown upon it from a mirror.—**Refracting dial**, a dial which uses refracted light.—**Secondary dial**, a dial not primary.—**South dial**, a direct dial intended to be exposed to the south.—**Tide-dial**, an instrument for showing the state of the tide.—**Universal dial**, a dial having an adjustable gnomon, for use in all latitudes.—**Vertical dial**, a dial whose plane is vertical.—**West dial**, a direct dial intended to be exposed to the west.

dial (dī′al), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dialed* or *dialled*, ppr. *dialing* or *dialling*. [< *dial*, *n.*] 1. To measure with or as if with a dial; indicate upon or as if upon a dial.

Hours of that true time which is *dialled* in heaven.
Taifourd.

2. In *mining*, to survey with the aid of the dial or miners' compass, as a mine or underground workings. [Eng.]

dial-bird (dī′al-bėrd), *n.* [< *dial*, an accom. E. form of its native name *dahil*, q. v., + *bird*[1].] A bird of the genus *Copsichus;* a magpie-robin.

The name is extended to the whole of the genus, from the native name of the best-known species, the dahil or dayal (*Copsichus saularis*) of India. There are several species of Asia, the East Indies, and Africa. The dial-bird of the Seychelles in the Indian ocean, *C. seychellarum*, is peculiar to the islands whence it takes its specific name. It is about as large as a blackbird, black in color, with large white wing-spots. See cut under *Copsichus*.

dialect (dī′a-lekt), *n.* [< F. *dialecte* = Sp. Pg. *dialecto* = It. *dialetto* = G. *dialect* = D. Dan. Sw. *dialekt*, < L. *dialectos* or *dialectus*, < Gr. *διάλεκτος*, discourse, discussion, common language or talk, speech, way of talking, language of a country, esp. the dialect of a particular district, < *διαλέγεσθαι*, discourse, discuss, argue, use a dialect or language, act. *διαλέγειν*, distinguish, choose between, < *διά*, between, + *λέγειν*, choose, speak. Cf. *dialogue*, from the same source.] 1. Language; speech; mode of speech; manner of speaking.

O sacred *Dialect!* in thee the names
Of Men, Towns, Countries register their fames
In brief abridgements.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Babylon.

If the conferring of a kindness did not bind the person upon whom it was conferred to the returns of gratitude, why, in the universal *dialect* of the world, are kindnesses still called obligations? *South.*

His style is a *dialect* between the familiarity of talking and writing, and his letter such as you cannot distinguish whether print or manuscript. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 178.

2. One of a number of related modes of speech, regarded as descended from a common original; a language viewed in its relation to other languages of the same kindred; the idiom of a district or class, differing from that of other districts or classes. Thus, the Scotch is a dialect of English; English is a dialect of the Germanic or Teutonic group; Germanic speech is an Aryan or Indo-European dialect. Of the various dialects of Greek—Attic, Ionic, Doric, Æolic, and so on—the Attic finally became the common dialect of all cultivated Greeks. Every literary language is originally one of a body of related dialects, to which favoring circumstances have given vogue and general acceptance.

The Dane was converted; he sank into the general mass of Englishmen; his tongue became simply one of the local *dialects* of English. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 152.

3. The idiom of a locality or class, as distinguished from the generally accepted literary language, or speech of educated people.—4†. Dialectic; logic.

Logique, otherwise caalled *dialect* (for thei are bothe one) is an art to trie the corne from the chaffe, the trueth from every falshod. *Sir T. Wilson*, Rule of Reason (1553).

Æolic dialect, Attic dialect, common dialect, creole dialect, etc. See the adjectives.—**Doric dialect.** See *Doric*, *n.*—**Hellenic dialect.** See *common dialect*, under *common*.=**Syn.** 1 to 3. *Idiom*, *Diction*, etc. (see *language*), tongue, phraseology.

dialect† (dī′a-lekt), *v. t.* [< *dialect*, *n.*] To make dialectal.

By corruption of speech they false *dialect* and misse-sound it. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 166).

dialectal (dī-a-lek′tal), *a.* [< *dialect*, *n.*, + *-al*.] Of or belonging to a dialect; relating to or of the nature of a dialect: as, 'cauld' is a *dialectal* (Scotch) form of 'cold'; the *dialectal* varieties of Italian.

dialectally (dī-a-lek′tal-i), *adv.* In dialect; as a dialect.

Common *dialectally* in Cumberland and Westmoreland.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 388.

dialectic (dī-a-lek′tik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *dialecticus*, < Gr. *διαλεκτικός*, belonging to disputation, < *διάλεκτος*, discourse, discussion, disputation (the sense 'belonging to a dialect' is modern, < *dialect* + *-ic*): see *dialect*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Relating to the art of reasoning about probabilities; pertaining to scholastic disputation. Kantians sometimes use the word in the sense of pertaining to false argumentation.

Master of the *dialectick* sciences, so able to guide our reason, assist in the discovery of truth, and fix the understanding in possession of it.
Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things, p. 337.

2. Of or pertaining to a dialect or dialects; dialectal.

Even languages of so limited area as the Basque in the Pyrenees, as some of the tongues in the Caucasus, have their well-marked *dialectic* forms.
Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 175.

Practically they [English and Dutch] have become two languages. They have passed the stage of *dialectic* difference. They are for practical purposes mutually unintelligible. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 76.

Also *dialectical*.

Dialectic Methodists. See *Methodist*.

II. *n.* [= F. *dialectique* = Sp. *dialéctica* = Pg. *dialectica* = It. *dialettica* = G. Dan. Sw. *dialektik*, < L. *dialectica*, < Gr. *διαλεκτική* (sc. *τέχνη*), the dialectic art, the art of discussion, logical debate, also the logic of probabilities, fem. of *διαλεκτικός*, belonging to disputation: see I.] 1. Logic, or a branch of logic; specifically, the art of critical examination into the truth of an opinion; inductive logic applied to philosophy; the logic of probable reasoning; the art of discussion and of disputation; logic applied to rhetoric and refutation. The invention of the art of dialectic is attributed to Zeno the Eleatic, whose arguments against motion are examples of the original meaning of the Greek word. The famous dialectic of Socrates and Plato, their chief instrument of philosophical inquiry, was a conversational discussion with inductive appeals to special instances. Dialectic was limited by Aristotle to logic accommodated to the uses of the rhetorician, appealing only to general belief, but not to first principles. The Stoics, who probably introduced the term *logic*, divided that art into rhetoric and dialectic, the former being the art of continuous discourse, the latter that of discussion with an interlocutor. Cicero and other Latin writers, influenced by Stoic doctrine, understand by dialectic "the art of discussing well" (*ars bene disserendi*). It thus became the name of that branch of the trivium of the Roman schools which we call logic, and retained that meaning throughout the middle ages. Hence, in all the earlier English literature, it is the synonym of *logic*, differing from that word only by a more distinct suggestion of the idea of disputation. Modern logicians have frequently restricted it to the doctrines of the Topics and Sophistical Elenchi, or to the former alone. It has also been used as a synonym of *syllogistic*. Kant named the constructive part of his Transcendental Logic *transcendental analytic*, and the destructive part *transcendental dialectic*. For the sake of this phrase, he makes dialectic, in general, the theory of fallacies. According to Hegel, each concept in the development of thought by a primitive necessity develops its own diametrical opposite, and to this reaction of thought against itself, regarded not as final, but as subject to a subsequent reconcilement in a higher order of thought, he gave the name of *dialectic*.

There hath not been, to my understanding, sufficiently inquired and handled the true limits and use of reason in spiritual things, as a kind of divine *dialectic*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 364.

We termed *Dialectic* in general a logic of appearance. This does not signify a doctrine of probability; for probability is truth, only cognized upon insufficient grounds, and though the information it gives us is imperfect, it is not therefore deceitful. *Kant*, tr. by Meiklejohn.

St. Paul, though bred in the *dialectic* of the Greek schools, came late by his conversion to the new faith, and remained a Jew to the last. *Alcott*, Table-Talk, p. 99.

It remains true that the value of the *Dialectic* which asks and gives such an account of ideal good as at once justifies and limits obedience to practical authorities is conditional upon its finding in the individual a well-formed habitual morality.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 328.

2. Skill in disputation. Also *dialectics*.

dialectical (dī-a-lek′ti-kal), *a.* 1. Same as *dialectic*, 1.

A *dialectical* syllogism is nothing more than a syllogism generating opinion, or any other assent besides science.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman.

The flow of wit, the flash of repartee, and the *dialectical* brilliancy of some of the most famous comic scenes in Shakespeare and Ben Jonson.
A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 159.

I know very well that you like to amuse yourself with *dialectical* gymnastics, but I do not care about talking for talking's sake, and have no talent for badinage.
Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 25.

Intellectual courage and a certain *dialectical* skill are united with a surprising ignorance of the complexity of the problems attacked. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 159.

2. Same as *dialectic*, 2.

Schultens supposes that we have the book of Job as it was penned at first without any translations, as at that time the Hebrew and Arabick language was the same, with a small *dialectical* variation only.
Hodges, On Job, Preliminary Discourse.

Dr. Johnson was scarcely at all aware of the authenticity of ancient *dialectical* words, and therefore seldom gives them any place in his dictionary.
Pegge, Anecdotes of the Eng. Lang.

Dialectical disputation, syllogism, etc. See the nouns.

dialectically (dī-a-lek′ti-kal-i), *adv.* 1. Logically.

Theory you may not find *dialectically* sustained, but you are sure to glean facts which will be useful to your own generalizations. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVI. 342.

The evolution of thought is the evolution of being—a maxim *dialectically* good but practically weak.
H. Calderwood, New Princeton Rev., III. 27.

2. In the manner of a dialect; in regard to dialect.

Two coins, differing *dialectically* in their inscriptions, were found in the Tigris in 1818, and are now in the British Museum. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 641.

dialectician (dī″a-lek-tish′an), *n.* [= F. *dialecticien;* as *dialectic* + *-ian*.] One skilled in dialectic; a logician; a master of the art of discussion and disputation.

This was a logic which required no subtle *dialectician* to point and enforce. *De Quincey*, Essenes, iii.

Let us see if doctors or *dialecticians*
Will dare to dispute my definitions.
Longfellow, Golden Legend, vi.

dialecticism (dī-a-lek′ti-sizm), *n.* [< *dialectic* + *-ism*.] Dialectal speech or influence; the characteristics or nature of dialect; a dialectal word or expression.

Dialecticism, phoneticism, ellipsis, and so forth.
The Academy, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 27.

dialectics (dī-a-lek′tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *dialectic:* see *-ics*.] Same as *dialectic*, 2.

dialectologer (dī″a-lek-tol′ō-jėr), *n.* [< *dialectology* + *-er*[1].] One versed in or engaged in the study of dialectology.

The good custom has been established of giving them [popular tales] in the vernacular of the narrators. And in this way the compilers themselves have been forced to become *dialectologers*.
Quoted by *J. A. H. Murray*, in 8th Ann. Add. to [Philol. Soc.

dialectological (dī-a-lek-tō-loj′i-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to dialectology: as, a *dialectological* introduction.

dialectologist (dī″a-lek-tol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *dialectology* + *-ist*.] A dialectologer.

The *dialectologist* must be fastidious indeed who would not be satisfied with this extraordinary mass of material, where he can only study both form and phonetics for almost every shading of every dialect belonging to the group.
Amer. Jour. Philol., IV. 490.

dialectology (dī″a-lek-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *διάλεκτος*, a dialect, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of philology which examines the nature and relations of dialects.

The paramount importance of *dialectology* for the proper discrimination and classification of any set of language-elements is now generally recognized, and constitutes the most striking difference between the leading drift of language-study to-day and ten to fifteen years ago.
Amer. Jour. Philol., IV. 486.

dialector† (dī′a-lek-tor), *n.* [Irreg. (as if L.) < *dialect*.] One skilled in dialectics; a dialectician. *Imp. Dict.*

dialer, dialler (dī′al-ėr), *n.* In *mining*, one who uses a dial. See *dial*, 8.

dialing, dialling (dī′al-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *dial*, *v.*] The art of constructing dials; the science which explains the principles of measuring time by the sun-dial; gnomonics.

This hypothesis may be tolerated in physics, as it is not necessary in the art of *dialling* or navigation to mention the true system or earth's motion.
Bp. Berkeley, Siris, § 285.

Dialling, sometimes called gnomonics, is a branch of applied mathematics which treats of the construction of sundials: that is, of those instruments, either fixed or portable, which determine the divisions of the day by the motion of the shadow of some object on which the sun's rays fall. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 153.

Dialing lines or **scale,** graduated lines placed on rulers, or the edges of quadrants and other instruments, to facilitate the construction of dials.—**Dialing sphere,** an instrument made of brass, with several semicircles sliding

over one another upon a movable horizon, serving to demonstrate the nature of spherical triangles, as well as to give the true idea of drawing dials on all sorts of planes.

dialist (dī′al-ist), *n.* [< *dial* + *-ist.*] A constructor of dials; one skilled in dialing.

Scientifick *dialists*, by the geometrick considerations of lines, have found out rules to mark out the irregular motion of the shadow in all latitudes, and on all planes.
J. Moxon, Mechanick Dialling.

diallage (dī-al′a-jē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διαλλαγή*, interchange, a change, difference, < *διαλλάσσειν*, interchange, change, make different, < *διά*, between, + *ἀλλάσσειν*, change, < *ἄλλος*, other.] **1.** In *rhet.*, a figure of speech by which arguments are placed in various points of view, and then brought to bear all upon one point.—**2.** A variety of pyroxene, commonly of a green color, characterized by its lamellar or foliated structure. As formerly used, the term covered metalloidal diallage or bronzite, also schillerspar and hypersthene.

diallelt (dī′a-lel), *a.* [< Gr. *διάλληλος*, through one another, < *διά*, through, + *ἀλλήλων*, gen. pl., of one another. See *parallel.*] Meeting and intersecting, as lines; crossing; not parallel. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

diallelon (dī-a-lē′lon), *n.*; pl. *diallela* (-lă). [< Gr. *διάλληλον*, neut. of *διάλληλος*: see *diallel*, *diallelus.*] In *logic*, a tautological definition; a definition which contains the word defined; the definition of a term by means of another which is itself defined by means of the first; definition in a circle.

The ancients called the circular definition . . . by the name of *diallelon*, as in this case we declare the definitum and the definiens reciprocally by each other (δι' ἀλλήλων).
Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, xxiv.

diallelous (dī-a-lē′lus), *a.* [< Gr. *διάλληλος*, through one another: see *diallel*, *diallelus.*] In *logic*, involving the fallacy of reasoning or defining in a circle—that is, the proving of one position by assuming another identical with it, or defining two things each by the other.

diallelus (dī-a-lē′lus), *n.*; pl. *dialleli* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. *διάλληλος*, through one another; *διάλληλος τρόπος*, argument in a circle: see *diallel.*] In *logic*, a circle in proof; an attempt to prove one proposition by another which is itself proved only by the first.

The proposition which we propose to prove must not be used as a principle for its own probation. The violation of this rule is called the . . . *diallelus*.
Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, xxvi.

dialler, dialling. See *dialer, dialing.*

dial-lock (dī′al-lok), *n.* A lock provided with one or more dials, each with a hand or pointer connected with the mechanism of the lock in such a way that the bolt will not move unless the hands are set in a particular manner.

diallogite, *n.* See *dialogite.*

diallyl (dī-al′il), *n.* [< *di-*[2] + *allyl.*] See *allyl.*

dialogic, dialogical (dī-a-loj′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= F. *dialogique* = Pg. It. *dialogico*, < Gr. *διαλογικός*, < *διάλογος*, discourse: see *dialogue.*] Pertaining to or partaking of the nature of a dialogue; dialogistic. *Burton.*—**Dialogic method,** the method of the Socratic dialogue, in which the teacher asks the learner such questions as to direct his understanding to the recognition of the truth.

dialogically (dī-a-loj′i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of a dialogue; dialogistically. *Goldsmith.*

dialogism (dī-al′ō-jizm), *n.* [= F. *dialogisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *dialogismo*, < LL. *dialogismos*, < Gr. *διαλογισμός*, consideration, < *διαλογίζεσθαι*, consider, converse: see *dialogize.*] **1.** In *rhet.*: (*a*) Deliberation or discussion with one's self, as in soliloquy, of what course to pursue. (*b*) Introduction into an oration of two or more persons as engaged in dialogue.

Enlarging what they would say by bold and unusual metaphors, by their *dialogisms* and colloquies.
D. Stokes, Twelve Minor Prophets, Pref. (1659).

2. A necessary inference having a single premise and a disjunctive conclusion: as, Enoch and Elijah did not die; hence, either Enoch and Elijah were not men, or some men do not die.

dialogist (dī-al′ō-jist), *n.* [= F. *dialogiste* = Sp. *dialoguista* = Pg. It. *dialogista*, < LL. *dialogista*, < Gr. **διαλογιστής*, a converser, < *διαλογίζεσθαι*, converse: see *dialogize.*] **1.** A speaker in a dialogue.

The like doth Cicero assert in many places, sometimes in the persons of his *dialogists*, sometimes according to his own sense. *Barrow*, Sermons, II. viii.

2. A writer of dialogues.

I am very far from conceitedly insinuating that this *dialogist* is the only person who hath managed the dispute I speak of with candour.
P. Skelton, Deism Revealed, Pref.

dialogistic, dialogistical (dī″a-lō-jis′tik, -ti-kal), *a.* [< *dialogist* + *-ic, -ical.*] Having the form of a dialogue; consisting in dialogue.

dialogistically (dī″a-lō-jis′ti-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of a dialogue.

In his prophecy, he [Malachi] proceeds most *dialogistically*. *Bp. Richardson*, Observations on Old Test., p. 449.

dialogite (dī-al′ō-jīt), *n.* [< Gr. *διαλογή*, doubt, + *-ite*[2].] A mineral of a rose-red color, which crystallizes in rhombohedrons and related forms, and also occurs massive with rhombohedral cleavage. It is a carbonate of manganese. Sometimes erroneously spelled *diallogite.* Also called *rhodochrosite.*

dialogize (dī-al′ō-jīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dialogized*, ppr. *dialogizing.* [= F. *dialogiser* = Sp. *dialogizar* = Pg. *dialogisar* = It. *dialogizzare*, < Gr. *διαλογίζεσθαι*, consider, converse, < *διάλογος*, a conversation, *διαλογή*, a conversation, enumeration: see *dialogue.*] To discourse in dialogue. Also spelled *dialogise. Richardson.*

dialogue (dī′a-log), *n.* [< ME. **dialoge*, miswritten *dialoke*, = D. *dialoog* = G. Dan. Sw. *dialog*, < F. *dialogue* = Sp. *diálogo* = Pg. It. *dialogo*, < L. *dialogus*, < Gr. *διάλογος*, also *διαλογή*, a conversation, dialogue, < *διαλέγεσθαι*, converse: see *dialect.*] **1.** A conversation between two or more persons; a colloquy; a talk together.

So pass'd in pleasing *dialogue* away
The night; then down to short repose they lay.
Pope, Odyssey, xv.

Specifically—**2.** A literary work in the form of an imaginary conversation or discussion—(*a*) Used as the means of conveying views or opinions: as, the *Dialogues* of Plato.

The [Grecian] philosophers adopted the form of *dialogue*, as the most natural mode of communicating knowledge.
Macaulay, History.

(*b*) Used as part of a play to be acted, or to be spoken as a school exercise.

dialogue (dī′a-log), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dialogued*, ppr. *dialoguing.* [< *dialogue*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To discourse together; converse; talk; confer.

Var. Serv. How dost, fool?
Apem. Dost *dialogue* with thy shadow?
Var. Serv. I speak not to thee. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 2.

II. *trans.* To express as in dialogue; put in the form of a dialogue.

And *dialogued* for him what he would say,
Ask'd their own wills and made their wills obey.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 132.

Dialonian (dī-a-lō′ni-an), *n.* [< *Dial* (see def.) + *-onian*, as in *Babylonian*, etc.] An inhabitant of the Seven Dials, a locality in London long noted for its misery and crime.

The editors of the "Times" and the "Daily News" . . . should know those who can tell them what the *Dialonians* feel and what the outcasts in the New Cut suffer.
Contemporary Rev., L. 670.

dial-plate (dī′al-plāt), *n.* **1.** The plate of a dial, on which the lines are drawn to show the hour or time of the day.—**2.** The face of a clock or watch, on which the time of the day is shown.—**3.** Any kind of index-plate.

dial-resistance (dī′al-rē-zis′tans), *n.* In *elect.*, a set of resistance-coils arranged in the circumference of a circle, so that they may be thrown into the circuit by moving an arm attached to the center of the dial.

dial-telegraph (dī′al-tel″e-graf), *n.* A telegraph in which the receiving and transmitting instruments have the letters of the alphabet arranged on the circumference of a circle. The mechanism is so arranged that when a movable index on the transmitter points to any letter, the index of the receiver points to the same.

dial-wheel (dī′al-hwēl), *n.* One of those wheels placed between the dial and the pillar-plate of a watch. Also called *minute-wheel.*

dial-work (dī′al-wėrk), *n.* The motion-work of a watch between the dial and the movement-plate.

dialycarpous (dī″a-li-kär′pus), *a.* [< NL. **dialycarpus*, irreg. < Gr. *διαλύειν*, separate, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, bearing fruit composed of separate carpels: same as *apocarpous.*

Dialypetalæ (dī″a-li-pet′a-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *dialypetalus*: see *dialypetalous.*] In *bot.*, same as *Polypetalæ.*

dialypetalous (dī″a-li-pet′a-lus), *a.* [< NL. *dialypetalus*, irreg. < Gr. *διαλύειν*, separate, + *πέταλον*, a leaf (mod. bot. a petal).] In *bot.*, same as *polypetalous.*

dialyphyllous (dī″a-li-fil′us), *a.* [< NL. **dialyphyllus*, irreg. < Gr. *διαλύειν*, separate, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, a leaf.] In *bot.*, composed of separate leaves: applied to a polysepalous calyx or a polypetalous corolla.

dialysable, *a.* See *dialyzable.*

dialysate (dī-al′i-sāt), *n.* [< *dialysis* + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, the product removed from a solution by dialysis.

dialyse, *v. t.* See *dialyze.*

dialysepalous (dī″a-li-sep′a-lus), *a.* [< NL. **dialysepalus*, irreg. < Gr. *διαλύειν*, separate, + NL. *sepalum*, a sepal.] In *bot.*, having a calyx composed of separate sepals; polysepalous.

dialyser, *n.* See *dialyzer.*

dialysis (dī-al′i-sis), *n.* [LL., a separation (rhet.), < Gr. *διάλυσις*, a separation, breaking up, dissolution, dissolving, dialysis, < *διαλύειν*, separate, dissolve, < *διά*, apart, + *λύειν*, loose, dissolve. Cf. *analysis, paralysis.*] **1.** In *gram.*: (*a*) Division of one syllable into two; dieresis. (*b*) In Latin grammar, specifically, resolution of the semivowels *j* and *v* (i. e., *y* and *w*) into the corresponding vowels *i* and *u* respectively.—**2.** In *rhet.*: (*a*) Interruption of a sentence by a clause independent of it in construction; parenthesis. (*b*) Succession of clauses without connectives; asyndeton. Also called *dialyton.*—**3.** In *anat.*, separation of parts in general; dissolution of continuity of parts previously united.—**4.** In *med.*, loss of strength; weakness of the limbs.—**5.** In *chem.*, the act or process of separating the soluble crystalloid substances in a mixture from the colloid, depending on the principle that soluble crystalloid bodies will diffuse readily through a moist membrane, while colloids diffuse very slowly, if at all. This is done by pouring a mixed solution of crystalloid and colloid on a sheet of parchment-paper stretched over a wooden or gutta-percha hoop, having its edges well drawn up and confined by an outer rim. The parchment is allowed to float in a basin of water. Diffusion immediately commences, the crystalloid passing through and dissolving in the water beneath, while the colloid remains behind. Thus, gruel or broth containing a very little arsenic dissolved in it gives up the whole of its arsenic to the water, while scarcely a trace of the organic substance passes through. As almost all the poisons in common use—arsenic, corrosive sublimate, oxalic acid, lead acetate, morphia, and salts of strychnine, etc.—are crystalloids, the toxicologist is by this process furnished with an easy mode of detecting their presence, if they are in a form readily soluble in water.

6. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of dipterous insects. *Walker*, 1850.

dialytic (dī-a-lit′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *διαλυτικός*, able to dissolve, < *διάλυτος*, dissolved, verbal adj. of *διαλύειν*, dissolve: see *dialysis.*] **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of dialysis, in any sense of that word.—**2.** In *med.*, unloosing; unbracing, as the fibers; relaxing.—**3.** In *math.*, pertaining to the process of differentiating equations successively until the different powers of the unknown quantities can be regarded as independent.—**Dialytic elimination,** in *math.*, a method invented by Sylvester, leading to the same result as Euler's method. It consists in increasing the number of equations by successively multiplying them by combinations of powers of the unknowns, until a system of equations is obtained from which the unknown factors of the different terms can be eliminated as independent quantities, the equations being regarded as linear.—**Dialytic telescope,** a telescope in which the flint-glass lens is brought down to about half the distance of the crown-glass lens from the eye. It was invented by Littrow in 1827, and constructed by Ploessl.

dialyton (dī-al′i-ton), *n.* [LL., < LGr. *διάλυτον*, dialysis, orig. neut. of Gr. *διάλυτος*, dissolved, separated: see *dialytic.*] In *rhet.*, same as *dialysis*, 2 (*b*).

dialyzable (dī-a-lī′za-bl), *a.* [< *dialyze* + *-able.*] Capable of separation by dialysis. Also spelled *dialysable.*

dialyze (dī′a-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dialyzed*, ppr. *dialyzing.* [< *dialysis*, like *analyze* < *analysis*, after verbs in *-ize, -ise.*] In *chem.*, to separate by dialysis. Also spelled *dialyse.*—**Dialyzed iron,** a feeble chalybeate for medical use, consisting of a solution of ferric oxychlorid in water. It is prepared by adding ammonia to a solution of ferric chlorid and dissolving the resulting precipitate by agitation. This solution is then dialyzed till all crystalloid salts are removed.

Dialyzed iron has been injected hypodermatically, but in some instances with the following of abscess at the site of puncture.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, IV. 226.

dialyzer (dī′a-lī-zėr), *n.* [< *dialyze* + *-er*[1].] The parchment-paper, or septum, stretched over a wooden or gutta-percha ring, used in the operation of dialysis. Also spelled *dialyser.*

diamagnet (dī′a-mag-net), *n.* [As *diamagnetic*, after *magnet.*] A diamagnetic substance.

diamagnetic (dī″a-mag-net′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *diamagnétique*, < Gr. *διά*, through, across, + *μάγνης* (*μαγνητ-*), magnet: see *magnet, magnetic.*]
I. *a.* Pertaining to or exhibiting diamagnetism.
II. *n.* A substance which is diamagnetic in a magnetic field of force. See *diamagnetism*, 1.

Paramagnetics tend to move from weak to strong places of force, while *diamagnetics* tend to go from strong to weak places. *J. E. H. Gordon*, Elect. and Mag., II. 17.

diamagnetically (dī″a-mag-net′i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In a diamagnetic manner; as a diamagnetic.

When submitted to magnetic influence, such crystals [having one axis of figure] take up a position so that their optic axis points *diamagnetically* or transversely to the lines of magnetic force.
W. R. Grove, Corr. of Forces, p. 171.

diamagnetism (dī-a̤-mag′net-izm), *n.* [= F. *diamagnétisme;* as *diamagnet-ic* + *-ism.*] **1.** The phenomena exhibited by a class of substances which, when under the influence of magnetism and freely suspended, take a position with the longer axis at right angles to the magnetic lines of force. From the experiments of Faraday it appears to be clearly established that all matter is subject to the magnetic force as universally as it is to the gravitating force, arranging itself into two divisions, the *paramagnetic* and the *diamagnetic*. Among the former are iron, nickel, cobalt, palladium, titanium, and a few other substances; and among the latter are bismuth, antimony, cadmium, copper, gold, lead, mercury, silver, tin, zinc, and most solid, liquid, and gaseous substances. When a paramagnetic substance is suspended freely between the poles of a powerful horseshoe magnet, it points in a line from one pole to the other, which Faraday terms the *axial line*. On the other hand, when a diamagnetic substance is suspended in the same manner, it is repelled alike by both poles, and assumes an equatorial direction, or a direction at right angles to the axial line.

The magnetism of two iron particles lying in the line of magnetization is increased by their mutual action, but, on the contrary, the *diamagnetism* of two bismuth particles lying in this direction is diminished by their mutual action. *J. E. H. Gordon*, Elect. and Mag., II. 21.

If, however, the magnetism of the molecules were so much increased that they held each other tight, and so could not be turned round by ordinary magnetizing forces, it is shown that effects would be produced like those of *diamagnetism*. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 241.

2. That branch of magnetism which treats of diamagnetic phenomena and diamagnetic bodies.

diamagnetization (dī-a̤-mag″net-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< **diamagnetize* (< *diamagnet* + *-ize*) + *-ation.*] The state of diamagnetic polarity.

diamagnetometer (dī-a̤-mag-ne-tom′e-tėr), *n.* [< *diamagnetic* + Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument used to measure the intensity of the diamagnetic power of different substances.

diamant†, *n.* A Middle English form of *diamond*.

diamantiferous (dī″a̤-man-tif′e-rus), *a.* [< F. *diamantifère*, < *diamant*, diamond (see *diamond*), + *-fère* (E. *-ferous*), -bearing, < L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Yielding or bearing diamonds; producing diamonds.

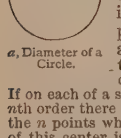
Note on the minerals associated with the diamond in the newly-discovered *diamantiferous* district of Salobro.
Nature, XXX. 188.

diamantine† (dī-a̤-man′tin), *a.* [< F. *diamantin* = Sp. Pg. It. *diamantino*, adamantine: see *adamantine* and *diamond*.] Adamantine.

For in the Heav'ns, aboue all reach of ours,
He dwels immur'd in *diamantine* Towers.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Ark.

diamesogamous (dī″a̤-me-sog′a̤-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *διά*, through, + *μέσος*, middle, + *γάμος*, marriage.] In *bot.*, fertilized by the intervention of some external agent, as wind, water, or insects: applied to flowers.

diameter (dī-am′e-tėr), *n.* [< ME. *diametre* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *diameter*, < OF. *diametre*, F. *diamètre* = Sp. *diámetro* = Pg. It. *diametro*, < L. *diametros*, < Gr. *διάμετρος*, the diagonal of a parallelogram, diameter of a circle (cf. *διαμετρεῖν*, measure through), < *διά*, through, + *μέτρον*, a measure: see *meter*[2].] **1.** In *geom.*, a chord of a circle or a sphere which passes through its center; in general—(*a*) a chord of a conic cutting it at points tangents to which are parallel; (*b*) a line intersecting a quadric surface at points where the tangent planes are parallel. The conception was extended by Newton to other algebraic curves by means of the following theorem: If on each of a system of parallel chords of a curve of the *n*th order there be taken the center of mean distances of the *n* points where the chord meets the curve, the locus of this center is a straight line, which may be called a *diameter* of the curve.



a, Diameter of a Circle.

2. The length of a diameter; the thickness of a cylindrical or spherical body as measured, in the former case on a diameter of a cross-section made perpendicular to the axis, and in the latter on a line passing through the center: as, a tree two feet in *diameter;* a ball three inches in *diameter*. In *arch.*, the diameter of the lower face of the shaft of a column, divided into 60 parts, forms a scale by which all the parts of a classical order are commonly measured. The 60th part of the diameter is called a minute, and 30 minutes make a module.

The space between the earth and the moon, according to Ptolemy, is seventeen times the *diameter* of the earth.
Raleigh.

Apparent diameter of a heavenly body. See *apparent*.—**Biparietal diameter.** See *biparietal*.—**Conjugate diameters of a conic.** See *conjugate*.—**Ideal diameter,** an ideal chord through the center. See *ideal*.—**In diameter**†, diametrically.

He falls off again warping and warping till he come to contradict himselfe *in diameter*.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

Tactical diameter, in *naval tactics*, the space occupied by a ship in turning 180° from a straight course; the diameter of the circle in which the ship turns after her motion has become uniform is called her *final diameter*. Tactical diameters vary according to the angle at which the rudder is held.

diametral (dī-am′e-tral), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *diamétral* = Sp. Pg. *diametral* = It. *diametrale* = D. *diametraal* = Dan. Sw. *diametral*, < NL. **diametralis*, < L. *diametros*, diameter: see *diameter* and *-al.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a diameter; diametrical: used especially in the physical sense.

So *diametral*
One to another, and so much opposed,
As if I can but hold them all together, . . .
I shall have just occasion to believe
My wit is magisterial.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, i. 1.

This band shall occupy a *diametral* position along the whole height of the vessel, and thus receive the friction the same as the walls of the tube do.
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXV. 41.

Diametral circle, a circle doubly tangential to a Cartesian oval on its axis of symmetry.—**Diametral number.** (*a*) A number equal to $\frac{1}{2}(1+\sqrt{2})^n + \frac{1}{2}(1-\sqrt{2})^n$, where n is any integer. These numbers are 1, 3, 7, 17, 41, 99, etc. (*b*) A number resolvable into two factors the sum of whose squares is a square. Thus, 120 is such a number, because $120 = 8 \times 15$ and $8^2 + 15^2 = 17^2$.—**Diametral planes,** in *crystal.*, those planes which are parallel to the vertical and one of the lateral axes; a prism formed by such planes is called a *diametral prism*.

II. *n.* A diameter; a diagonal.

diametrally (dī-am′e-tra̤l-i), *adv.* In a diametral manner.

diametric (dī-a̤-met′rik), *a.* Same as *diametrical*. [Rare.]

diametrical (dī-a̤-met′ri-ka̤l), *a.* [< Gr. *διαμετρικός*, < *διάμετρος*, diameter: see *diameter.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a diameter; along a diameter; diametral. *Prynne*.

Every portion of a current proceeding in a *diametrical* direction from the equator to the centre must progressively rise in temperature.
H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 282.

2. Pertaining to the extremities, as if of a diametrical line; extreme in degree; absolute; utmost: as, their characters are *diametrical* opposites.—**Diametrical opposition,** an expression applied by Aristotle to the extreme of opposition; the relation between two propositions which differ as much from each other as two propositions in the same terms can.

At all events he had exposed himself to reproach by *diametrical opposition* to the profession of his whole life.
Macaulay.

diametrically (dī-a̤-met′ri-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In a diametrical direction; directly; in an extreme degree.

These Sayings seemed to clash with one another, and to be *Diametrically* opposite. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 17.

The real leaders of the party . . . were men bred in principles *diametrically* opposed to Toryism.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xx.

diamine (dī′am-in), *n.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *am-(monia)* + *-ine*[2].] The name of a class of chemical compounds formed by substituting one or more alcohol radicals for hydrogen in a double molecule made up of two ammonia molecules. Diamines are *primary, secondary,* or *tertiary,* according as one, two, or three atoms of hydrogen are replaced.

diamond (dī′a̤-mond), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *diamaunde, dyamand, diamaunt, diamant* = D. *diamant* = MHG. *diamant, diemant*, G. *diamant, demant* = Dan. Sw. *diamant*, < OF. (and F.) *diamant* = Pr. *diaman* = Sp. Pg. It. *diamante* (ML. *diamantes, diamentum*, MGr. *διαμάντε*, after Rom.), < L. *adamas* (*adamant-*), (1) adamant, (2) the diamond: see *adamant*. The change of form (in simulation of words with prefix *dia-*, < Gr. *διά*) is supposed to have been due to some association with It. *diafano* = F. *diaphane*, < Gr. *διαφανής*, transparent: see *diaphanous*.] **I.** *n.* **1**†. Adamant; steel, or some imaginary substance of extreme hardness or impenetrability.

Then zeal, whose substance is ethereal, arming in complete *diamond*, ascends his fiery chariot. *Milton*.

2. A precious stone, distinguished from all others by being combustible and by its extreme hardness, as well as by its superior refractive and dispersive power. It consists of pure or nearly pure carbon, leaving only a very small quantity of ash when burned. Its specific gravity is about 3½; its crystalline form is the isometric, and it cleaves readily in planes parallel to the faces of the regular octahedron. Natural crystals are found in a great variety of forms belonging to the isometric system. The crystalline planes of the diamond have this peculiarity, that they are frequently more or less convex, instead of being flat, as those of crystals usually are. The range of color of the diamond is extensive, but hues of light yellow, or straw-color, and brown are of most common occurrence. Diamonds of a decided color, such as green, blue, or even red, are found, but they are extremely rare; only one deep-red diamond is known. A diamond is of the *first water* when it is without flaw or tint of any kind. The value of the gem increases in an increasing ratio with its weight up to a moderate size; beyond that there is no fixed value. A first-water diamond of one carat being considered worth $100, one of two carats would be held at $300, and one of ten at $11,000. The most desirable form in which the diamond may be cut is called the *brilliant*. (See cuts under *brilliant*.) Diamonds formerly came chiefly from India, and later from Brazil; the present principal source of supply is southern Africa, where they are found associated with a peculiar rock of unequivocal volcanic origin. In all other diamantiferous regions diamonds have been found only in the surface detrital material (gravel and sand), or else, rarely, in rock of fragmental origin. See *bort*.

Thei ben so harde, that no man may pollysche hem: and men clepen hem *Dyamandes* in that Contree, and Hamese in another Contree. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 157.

Give me the ring of mine you had at dinner;
Or, for my *diamond*, the chain you promis'd.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 3.

3. A geometrical figure bounded by four equal straight lines forming two acute and two obtuse angles; a rhomb; a lozenge; specifically, such a figure printed in red on a playing-card. —**4.** A playing-card stamped with one or more red lozenge-shaped figures.—**5.** A tool armed with a diamond, used for cutting glass. Diamonds so used are uncut, and they are so mounted as to act upon the glass, not by an angle, but by a curvilinear edge of the crystal.

6. In *base-ball*, the square space inclosed within the four bases. See *base-ball*.—**7.** In *her.*, the tincture black in blazoning by means of precious stones. See *blazon, n.*—**8.** The smallest size of printing-type in common use; a size smaller than pearl. Brilliant, very rarely used, is the only regular size below it.

This line is printed in diamond.

Black diamond. (*a*) Same as *bort*, 2. (*b*) Mineral coal, as consisting, like diamonds, of carbon. [Colloq.]—**Bristol diamond.** Same as *Bristol stone* (which see, under *stone*).—**Cornish diamonds,** quartz crystals found in the tin mines of Cornwall.—**Diamond cut diamond,** the case of an encounter between two very sharp persons.—**Matura diamond,** a name given in Ceylon to zircon from the district of Matura.—**Plate diamond.** See the extract.

The cleavage of certain of the African diamonds is so eminent that even the heat of the hand causes some of them to fall in pieces. Such diamonds, generally octahedra, may be recognized by a peculiar watery lustre; they are called *plate diamonds*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 381.

Point diamond. See the extract.

When the natural crystal is so perfect and clear that it requires only to have its natural facets polished, . . . jewellers call [it] a *point diamond*.
Birdwood, Indian Arts, II. 30.

Rough diamond, a diamond uncut; hence, a person of genuine worth, but rude and unpolished.—**Table diamond.** See *brilliant*.

II. *a.* **1.** Resembling a diamond; consisting of diamonds; set with a diamond or diamonds: as, a *diamond* luster; a *diamond* necklace; a *diamond* ring.

For all the haft twinkled with *diamond* sparks,
Myriads of topaz-lights, and jacinth-work
Of subtlest jewellery. *Tennyson*, Morte d'Arthur.

2. Lozenge-shaped; rhombic: as, *diamond* window-panes.—**3.** Having rhomboid figures or markings: as, the *diamond* rattlesnake.—**Diamond cotton,** a fine fabric of cotton and linen.—**Diamond couching.** See *couching*[1], 5.—**Diamond-cut glass.** See *glass*.—**Diamond drill.** See *drill*.—**Diamond edition,** an edition of a work printed in diamond, or in some other very small type.—**Diamond fret.** See *fret*[3].—**Diamond linen,** a name given to various kinds of diaper, such as toweling, the pattern of which is in small lozenges.—**Diamond-molded glass.** See *glass*.—**Diamond netting.** See *netting*.—**Diamond pencil,** a cutting instrument used by glaziers and glass-cutters.—**Diamond rattler, diamond rattlesnake,** *Crotalus adamanteus*.

diamond (dī′a̤-mond), *v. t.* [< *diamond, n.*] To set or decorate with diamonds.

He plays, dresses, *diamonds* himself, even to distinct shoe-buckles for a frock. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 241.

diamond-back (dī′a̤-mond-bak), *n.* The diamond-backed turtle (which see, under *diamond-backed*).

diamond-backed (dī′a̤-mond-bakt), *a.* Having the back marked with lozenge-shaped figures.—**Diamond-backed turtle,** *Malaclemmys palustris*, a tortoise of the family *Clemmyidæ*. The shell is keeled, with the shields pale yellow, and marked with brownish rings, which are often impressed; the head and limbs are grayish-black, spotted and lined; the temples are naked; and the nape is covered with soft, spongy skin. It inhabits the salt-water marshes of the middle and eastern Atlantic States, and is especially abundant in Chesapeake bay. This is the "terrapin" of the Philadelphia, Balti-

more, and Washington markets, highly esteemed for food. They are mostly caught in the summer, and pent up in yards or "corrals," to be reserved for the winter months.

diamond-beetle (dī′a-mond-bē″tl), *n.* A splendid South American beetle, *Entimus imperialis*, of the family *Curculionidæ*.

Diamond-beetle (*Entimus imperialis*), natural size.

diamond-bird (dī′a-mond-bėrd), *n.* The Anglo-Australian name of the shrikes of the genus *Pardalotus*, as *P. punctatus:* so called from the marking of the plumage.

diamond-breaker (dī′a-mond-brā″kėr), *n.* A seal-engravers' instrument, consisting of an air-tight chamber of steel provided with a closely fitting pestle, which under the blows of a hammer pulverizes a diamond without waste.

diamond-cutter (dī′a-mond-kut″ėr), *n.* One who cuts and polishes diamonds.

diamond-cutting (dī′a-mond-kut″ing), *n.* One of three processes by which diamonds are prepared for use as ornaments or in the arts, the others being diamond-cleaving and diamond-polishing. Diamond-cutting is performed by rubbing together two diamonds secured with shellac in wooden holders or handles, one of which is held in each hand of the cutter over the edge of a box called a cutters' box, into which the dust is allowed to fall. This rubbing is continued until each diamond assumes the proper outline, whether brilliant, rose, or briolette, the smaller facets being afterward made by polishing. Both stones are cut at the same time, irrespective of size or shape, or of the outline to be produced. Diamond-cutting is sometimes performed by machinery. In this case one of the handles or dops is stationary and the other is moved backward and forward, both diamonds being cut at the same time, but more rapidly and accurately than by hand.

diamond-draft (dī′a-mond-drăft), *n.* In *weaving*, a method of drawing the warp-threads through the heddles. *E. H. Knight.*

diamond-dust (dī′a-mond-dust), *n.* Same as *diamond-powder*.

diamonded (dī′a-mon-ded), *a.* [< *diamond* + *-ed*².] **1.** Furnished or adorned with diamonds, or as with diamonds: as, all *diamonded* with dew.

> When in Paris the chief of the police enters a ball-room, . . . many *diamonded* pretenders shrink and make themselves as inconspicuous as they can, or give him a supplicating look as they pass. *Emerson*, Behavior.

2. Having the figure of an oblique-angled parallelogram, rhomb, or lozenge.

> Break a stone in the middle, or lop a bough of a tree, and one shall behold the grain thereof (by some secret cause in nature) *diamonded* or streaked in the fashion of a lozenge. *Fuller*, Profane State, p. 368.

diamond-gage (dī′a-mond-gāj), *n.* A staff in which are set small crystals of sizes decreasing from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{64}$ of a carat, used by jewelers in estimating the sizes of small diamonds.

diamond-knot (dī′a-mond-not), *n.* An ornamental knot worked with the strands of a rope.

diamond-mortar (dī′a-mond-môr″tăr), *n.* In *seal-engraving*, a hard steel mortar used to grind diamonds into a fine powder for use in engraving or cutting. It is also used by chemists for pulverizing hard substances.

diamond-plaice (dī′a-mond-plās), *n.* A local English name (Sussex) of the common plaice, *Pleuronectes platessa*.

diamond-plate (dī′a-mond-plāt), *n.* In *seal-engraving*, a plate of steel on which diamond-powder and oil are spread to prepare it for the rubbing down of the surfaces of stones before and after designs are cut on them.

diamond-point (dī′a-mond-point), *n.* A stylus having a fragment of a diamond at the end, used in ruling glass, in etching, and in ruling-machines.—**Diamond-point chisel**, See *chisel*².

diamond-powder (dī′a-mond-pou″dėr), *n.* A fine dust produced in diamond-cutting by the abrasion of two stones against each other. It is used in cutting and polishing diamonds, rubies, sapphires, and topazes, and in making cameos, intaglios, etc. Also called *diamond-dust*.

diamond-setter (dī′a-mond-set″ėr), *n.* One who sets or mounts diamonds and other gems in gold, platinum, or other metals.

diamond-shaped (dī′a-mond-shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a lozenge; rhombic.

diamond-snake (dī′a-mond-snāk), *n.* **1.** A large Australian serpent, *Morelia spilotes*, a kind of boa or python: so called from the pattern of its coloration.—**2.** A venomous serpent of Tasmania, *Hoplocephalus superbus*.

diamond-spar (dī′a-mond-spär), *n.* Another name for *corundum*.

diamond-truck (dī′a-mond-truk), *n.* A cartruck the side frames of which are diamond-shaped and made of iron.

diamond-weevil (dī′a-mond-wē″vl), *n.* A name of species of the genus *Entimus*, as *E. imperialis*. See *diamond-beetle*.

diamond-wheel (dī′a-mond-hwēl), *n.* In *gem-cutting:* (*a*) A wheel made of copper and charged with diamond-powder and oil, used in grinding any gem. (*b*) A similar wheel made of iron, used with diamond-powder and oil in grinding diamonds. It makes from 2,000 to 3,000 revolutions a minute. Also called *skiva*.

diamond-work (dī′a-mond-wėrk), *n.* In *masonry*, a method of laying stones so that the joints form lozenge-shaped designs.

diamorphosis (dī-a-môr′fō-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *διαμόρφωσις*, a forming, shaping, < *διαμορφοῦν*, form, shape, < *διά*, through, + *μορφοῦν*, form, < *μορφή*, form.] Same as *dimorphism*. [Rare.]

> On the *Diamorphosis* of Lyngbya, Schizogonium, and Prasiola. *H. C. Wood*, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 240.

diamotosis (dī″a-mō-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διαμότωσις*, < *διαμοτοῦν*, put lint into a wound, < *διά*, through, + *μοτός*, lint.] In *surg.*, the introduction of lint into a wound.

Diana (dī-an′ạ or dī-ā′nạ), *n.* [L., in OL. also *Jana* (and rarely *Deiana*), fem. corresponding to *Janus*, q. v.; from same root as *Diovis* = *Jovis*, *Jupiter*, *Juno*, *Dis*, and other names of deities: see *deity*.] **1.** In *Rom. myth.*, an original Italian goddess dwelling in groves and about fountains, presiding over the moon, and forbidding the approach of man. She was the patron divinity of the plebeians, and her worship was not favored by the patricians. She was later completely identified in characteristics and attributes with the Greek Artemis (which see).

2. [*l. c.*] The alchemical name of silver.—**3.** [NL.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) [*l. c.*] A large African monkey, *Cercopithecus diana:* so called from a fancied resemblance of its white coronet to the silver bow of Diana. Also called *roloway*. (*b*) A genus of fishes, the type of a peculiar family *Dianidæ;* the young state of *Luvarus* (which see). *Risso*, 1826. (*c*) A genus of *Coleoptera*. *Laporte* and *Gory*, 1837. (*d*) A genus of *Mollusca*. *Clessin*, 1878.—**Diana of the Ephesians**, or **Ephesian Artemis**, an ancient Asiatic divinity whose worship was adopted by the Ionian Greeks. She was a personification of the fruitfulness of nature, and was quite distinct from the Greek goddess, though assimilated to her by the Ephesians from some resemblance of attributes. She was represented wearing a mural crown and with many breasts, and with the lower part of her body cased, like a mummy, in a sheath bearing mystical figures.

Diana Monkey (*Cercopithecus diana*).

Diana of the Ephesians.—From statue in the Museo Nazionale, Naples.

dianatic† (dī-ạ-nat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *διανάειν*, flow through, percolate, < *διά*, through, + *νάειν*, flow.] Reasoning logically and progressively from one subject to another. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

diancistra (dī-an-sis′trạ), *n.*; pl. *diancistræ* (-trē). [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ἄγκιστρον*, pl. *ἄγκιστρα*, hook.] In sponges, a flesh-spicule in the form of a rod with a hook at each end divided by an incision.

diander (dī-an′dėr), *n.* [< NL. **diandrus:* see *diandrous*.] In *bot.*, a plant having two stamens.

Diandria (dī-an′dri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < **diandrus*, having two stamens: see *diandrous*.] The second class in the Linnean system of plants, comprehending all genera with perfect flowers having only two stamens, which are free and distinct.

diandrian (dī-an′dri-ạn), *a.* [As *diandr-ous* + *-ian*.] Same as *diandrous*.

diandrous (dī-an′drus), *a.* [< NL. **diandrus*, having two stamens, < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), a man, in mod. bot. a stamen.] In *bot.*, having two stamens; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Diandria*.

Diandrous Flower of *Veronica officinalis*.

Dianidæ (dī-an′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dian*, 3 (*b*), + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes: a synonym of *Luvaridæ*. Also *Dianides*. *Risso*, 1826.

dianite (dī′a-nīt), *n.* [< *dian-ium* (see def.) (< *Diana*) + *-ite*².] A name given by Franz von Kobell to the columbite of Bodenmais, Bavaria, on the supposition that it contained a new metal called by him *dianium*.

dianodal (dī-a-nō′dạl), *a.* [< Gr. *διά*, through, + L. *nodus*, a knot: see *node* and *nodal*.] In *math.*, passing through a node.—**Dianodal center**, a point related to a system of given points, all but two of which may be arbitrarily chosen, in such a way that if a surface of a certain order has nodes at those given points any additional nodes that it may have must be at one or more of the dianodal centers.—**Dianodal curve**, a curve so related to a determinate number of given points, all but one of which may be arbitrarily chosen, that if a surface of a given order has nodes at all those points any additional node which it may have must lie somewhere, and may lie anywhere, on the dianodal curve. The dianodal curve for a quartic surface is of the 18th order.—**Dianodal surface**, a surface on which must lie (except in certain cases) any nodes of a surface of a given order which is to have a certain number of nodes at certain arbitrarily chosen points. Thus, if a quartic surface is to have seven nodes at arbitrarily chosen points, any eighth node which it may have, unless it is at a certain point, must lie somewhere, and may lie anywhere, on a certain sextic surface, the dianodal surface of the seven nodes.

dianoetic (dī″a-nō-et′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *διανοητικός*, of or for thinking, intellectual, < *διανοητός*, verbal adj. of *διανοεῖσθαι*, think of, think over, purpose, < *διά*, through, + *νοεῖν*, think, < *νόος*, contr. *νοῦς*, mind, thought.] **I.** *a.* Thinking; intellectual; of or pertaining to the discursive faculty.

II. *n.* That part of logic which treats of ratiocination. Sir William Hamilton proposed to extend the meaning of the term so as to include the whole science of the laws of thought.

> I would employ . . . *dianoetic* to denote the operations of the discursive, elaborative, or comparative faculty. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xxvii.

dianoialogy (dī″a-noi-al′ō-ji), *n.* [Irreg. for the analogically reg. **dianœology*, < Gr. *διάνοια*, intelligence, understanding, thought, purpose (cf. *διανοεῖσθαι*, think of, purpose: see *dianoetic*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That department of philosophy which treats of the dianoetic faculties. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

dianome (dī′a-nōm), *n.* [< Gr. *διανομή*, distribution, < *διανέμειν*, distribute.] In *math.*, a surface, especially a quartic surface, having all its nodes, over and above the number which can be arbitrarily located, situated on the dianodal surface of the latter.

a. China Pink (*Dianthus Chinensis*). *b*. Clove Pink (*Dianthus Caryophyllus*).

Dianthus (dī-an′thus), *n.* [NL., said to be < Gr. *δῖος*, divine, + *ἄνθος*, a flower; but perhaps < Gr. *διανθής*, double-flowering, < *δι-*, two-, + *ἄνθος*, a flower.] A large herbaceous genus of the natural order *Caryophyllaceæ*, natives of the Mediterranean region and temperate Asia, distinguished from other related genera by a calyculate tubular calyx and peltate seeds with a straight embryo. Various species are known by the common English name of *pink*, and several have long been in cultivation for the fragrance and beauty of their flowers. From the clove-pink (*D. Caryophyllus*) of southern Europe have originated all the numerous forms of the carnation. (See *carnation*1.) The sweet-william or bunch-pink (*D. barbatus*), the pheasant's eye (*D. plumarius*), and the China or Indian pink (*D. Chinensis*), in many varieties, are common in gardens, as well as hybrids of these and other species. See *pink*, and cut on preceding page.

diapase† (dī′a-pās), *n.* Same as *diapason*.

And make a tunefull *Diapase* of pleasures.
Spenser, Tears of the Muses.

diapasm† (dī′a-pazm), *n.* [= F. *diapasme*, < Gr. *διάπασμα*, scented powder to sprinkle over the person, < *διαπάσσειν*, sprinkle, < *διά*, through, + *πάσσειν*, sprinkle.] A perfume consisting of the powder of aromatic herbs, sometimes made into little balls and strung together to be worn as a chain.

There's an excellent *diapasm*, in a chain too, if you like it.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

diapason (dī-a-pā′zon), *n.* [= D. G. F. Sp. It. *diapason* = Pg. *diapasão*, < L. *diapason*, an octave, < Gr. *διαπασῶν*, the concord of the first and last tones, more correctly written separately, *ἡ διὰ πασῶν*, an abbrev. of the phrase *ἡ διὰ πασῶν χορδῶν συμφωνία*, a concord through all the tones — that is, a concord of the two tones obtained by passing through all the tones: *διά*, prep., through; *πασῶν*, gen. pl. fem. of *πᾶς*, all; *χορδῶν*, gen. pl. of *χορδή*, a string; *συμφωνία*, symphony: see *dia-*, *pant-*, *chord*, *symphony*.] In *music:* (*a*) In the ancient Greek system, the octave.

The *diapason* or eight in musick is the sweetest concord; inasmuch as it is in effect an unison.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 103.

(*b*) The entire compass of a voice or an instrument.

But cheerfull Birds, chirping him sweet Good-morrows,
With Natures Musick do beguile his sorrows;
Teaching the fragrant Forrests, day by day,
The *Diapason* of their Heav'nly lay.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

From harmony to harmony
Through all the compass of the notes it ran,
The *diapason* closing full in Man.
Dryden, Song for St. Cecilia's Day, 1687, l. 15.

(*c*) Correct tune or pitch.

Love their motion sway'd
In perfect *diapason*, whilst they stood
In first obedience, and their state of good.
Milton, A Solemn Music, l. 23.

(*d*) (1) A rule by which organ-pipes, flutes, etc., are constructed, so as to produce sounds of the proper pitch. (2) A fixed standard of pitch, as the French *diapason normal*, according to which the A next above middle C has 435 vibrations per second. See *pitch*. (3) A tuning-fork. (*e*) In organ-building, the two principal foundation-stops, called respectively the *open diapason* and the *stopped diapason*. The open diapason has metal pipes of large scale, open at the top, giving that full, sonorous, majestic tone which is the typical organ-tone. The stopped diapason has wooden pipes of large scale, stopped at the top by wooden plugs, giving that powerful, flute-like tone which is the typical flute-tone of the organ. The most important mutation-stops of the open-diapason species are the *double open diapason*, sounding the octave below the key struck; the *principal* or *octave*, sounding the octave above; and the *fifteenth*, sounding the second octave above. Those of the stopped-diapason species are the *bourdon*, sounding the octave below; the *flute*, sounding the octave above; and the *piccolo*, sounding the second octave above. Many varieties of each of these occur. See *stop*. — **Diapason diapente**, or **diapason cum diapente**, in *Gr.* and *medieval music*, the interval of an octave and a fifth, or a twelfth. — **Diapason diatessaron**, or **diapason cum diatessaron**, in *Gr.* and *medieval music*, the interval of an octave and a fourth, or an eleventh. — **Diapason ditone**, in *Gr.* and *medieval music*, the interval of an octave and a major third, or a major tenth. — **Diapason normal**, the pitch which is recognized as the standard in France. See *pitch*. — **Diapason semi-ditone**, in *Gr.* and *medieval music*, the interval of an octave and a minor third, or a minor tenth. — **Out of diapason**, out of tune.

diaped (dī′a-ped), *n.* In *math.*, a line common to the planes of two non-contiguous faces of a polyhedron, just as the diagonal of a polygon is the line joining two non-contiguous vertices.

diapedesis (dī″a-pē-dē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διαπήδησις*, a leaping through, an oozing through the tissues, < *διαπηδᾶν*, leap through, ooze through, < *διά*, through, + *πηδᾶν*, leap, spring.] The oozing of the blood-corpuscles through the walls of the blood-vessels without visible rupture.

diapedetic (dī″a-pē-det′ik), *a.* [< *diapedesis* (*-det-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of diapedesis.

Diapensiaceæ (dī-a-pen-si-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diapensia* (Linnæus), the typical genus (< Gr. *διὰ πέντε*, by five, in ref. to the flower: see *diapente*), + *-aceæ*.] A small order of gamopetalous dicotyledons, somewhat allied to the *Ericaceæ*, including 6 genera and 8 or 9 species, widely separated in their distribution. *Diapensia*, of 2 species, alpine or arctic in eastern North America, northern Europe and Asia, and Tibet, and *Pyxidanthera*, of the pine-barrens of New Jersey, are dwarf heath-like evergreens. The other genera, *Shortia*, *Galax*, etc., of the Alleghany mountains, Japan, and Tibet, are acaulescent scapigerous plants with creeping rootstocks and evergreen leaves.

Diapensia Lapponica.

diapente (dī-a-pen′tē), *n.* [< L. *diapente*, < Gr. *διὰπεντε*, for *ἡ διὰ πέντε*, sc. *χορδῶν συμφωνία*, the interval of a fifth (cf. *diapason*): *διά*, prep., through; *πέντε* = E. *five*.] 1. In *Gr.* and *medieval music*, the interval of a fifth. — 2. In *phar.*, a composition of five ingredients; an old electuary consisting of the diatessaron with the addition of another medicine. — **Diapason diapente.** See *diapason*.

diaper (dī′a-pėr), *n.* [< ME. *dyaper*, *diapery*, < OF. *diapre*, *diaspre* = Pr. *diaspre* (cf. ML. *diasprus*, *diaspra*), a kind of ornamented cloth, diapered cloth; a particular use of OF. *diapre*, *diaspre* = Pr. *diaspre* = Sp. *diáspero*, *diaspro* = Pg. *diaspro* = It. *diaspro*, jasper, < L. *iaspi(d-)s*, jasper: see *jasper*, which is thus a doublet of *diaper*.] 1. Originally, a silken fabric of one color having a pattern of the same color woven in it; now, a textile fabric having a pattern not strongly defined, and repeated at short intervals; especially, such a fabric of linen, where the pattern is indicated only by the direction of the thread, the whole being white or in the unbleached natural color. Compare *damask*, 1 (*d*). The pattern of such diaper is usually a series of squares, lozenges, and the like, or of sets of squares, etc., one within another.

Anie weaver, which his worke doth boast
In *dieper*, in damaske, or in lyne.
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 364.

Six chests of *diaper*, four of damask.
B. Jonson, Volpone, v. 1.

2. A pattern for decoration of any kind consisting of a simple figure often repeated, as in the woven fabric. Hence — 3. Any pattern constantly repeated over a relatively large surface, whether consisting of figures separated by the background only, or of compartments constantly succeeding one another, and filled

Diapers. — *a*, from Westminster Abbey, and *b*, *c*, from Lincoln Cathedral, England.

with a design, especially a geometric design, or one based on a flower-form. It is used in architecture, especially medieval, sculptured in low relief as an ornamental ground, and is frequent as a background in manuscript illumination, in painted panels, especially with gilding, and as a decoration for other flat surfaces. 4. In *her.*, same as *diapering*. — 5†. A towel or napkin.

Let one attend him with a silver bason, . . .
Another bear the ewer, the third a *diaper*.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., i.

6. A square piece of cloth for swaddling the nates and adjacent parts of an infant; a clout. — **Bird's-eye diaper**, a kind of toweling.

diaper (dī′a-pėr), *v.* [ME. only in pp. *diapred*, *dyapred*, after OF. *diapré*, pp. of *diaprer*, F. *diaprer*, diaper, ornament with diaper-work; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To variegate or diversify, as cloth, with figures; flower: as, *diapered* silk.

Let the ground whereas her foot shall tread,
For feare the stones her tender foot should wrong,
Be strewed with fragrant flowers all along,
And *diapred* lyke the discolored mead.
Spenser, Epithalamion, l. 51.

Down-droop'd in many a floating fold,
Engarlanded and *diaper'd*
With inwrought flowers, a cloth of gold.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

2. To draw or work in diaper, or as part of a diaper; introduce in a diapered pattern or fabric.

A cope covered with trees and *diapered* birds.
Inventory in S. K. Textiles, p. 33.

II. *intrans.* To draw a series or succession of flowers or figures, as upon cloth.

If you *diaper* upon folds, let your work be broken, and taken, as it were, by the half: for reason tells you that your fold must cover somewhat unseen.
Peacham, Drawing.

diapering (dī′a-pėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *diaper*, *v.*] 1. (*a*) A diaper pattern. (*b*) A surface covered with diaper ornament. — 2. In *her.*, the decoration of the surface with ornament other than heraldic bearings: said of the field or of any ordinary. Also called *diaper*.

Diaperis (dī-a-pē′ris), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *διαπείρειν*, drive through, perforate, < *διά*, through, + *πείρειν*, pierce, perforate.] A genus of atracheliate heteromerous beetles, of the family *Tenebrionidæ* and subfamily *Tenebrioninæ*. It is characterized by the broadly oval body, entirely corneous front, eyes emarginate in front, pygidium not exposed, and the first joint of the tarsi slender, but not longer than the second. The few species known, both of the old and the new world, live, in the larva and imago states, in fungi growing on old logs. *D. hydni* (Fabricius), of the eastern United States, is a shining-black beetle, with bright orange-red elytra with variable black markings.

Diaperis hydni.
a, larva; *b*, beetle; *c*, under side of head of larva; *d*, leg of same; *e*, antenna of beetle. (Lines show natural sizes.)

diapery†, *n.* See *diaper*.

diaphanal† (dī-af′a-nal), *a.* [As *diaphan-ous* + *-al*.] Same as *diaphanous*.

Divers *diaphanal* glasses filled with several waters, that shewed like so many stones of orient and transparent hues.
B. Jonson, Entertainment at Theobalds.

diaphane (dī′a-fān), *n.* [= F. *diaphane*, transparent, < Gr. *διαφανής*, transparent: see *diaphanous*.] 1. A silk fabric having figures more translucent than the rest of the stuff. — 2. In *anat.*, a cell-wall; the investing membrane of a cell or sac. [Rare.]

diaphaneity (dī″a-fā-nē′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *diaphanéité*, irreg. < Gr. *διαφάνεια*, transparency, < *διαφανής*, transparent: see *diaphanous*.] The power of transmitting light; transparency; diaphanousness; pellucidness.

It [the garnet] varies in *diaphaneity* from transparent to nearly opaque.
Encyc. Brit., X. 81.

diaphanic† (dī-a-fan′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *διαφανής*, transparent, + *-ic*.] Same as *diaphanous*. *Raleigh*.

diaphanometer (dī″a-fā-nom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *διαφανής*, transparent, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] 1. An instrument for estimating the transparency of the air. — 2. An instrument for testing spirits by comparing their transparency with that of spirits of known purity.

diaphanoscope (dī-a-fan′ō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *διαφανής*, transparent, + *σκοπεῖν*, view: see *diaphanous*.] A dark box in which transparent positive photographs are viewed, either with or without a lens. The positive should be placed as far from the eye as the equivalent focal length of the lens with which the negative was taken; and when a lens is used for viewing the picture, its focal length should be the same as that of the lens with which it was taken.

diaphanotype (dī-a-fan′ō-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. *διαφανής*, transparent, + *τύπος*, impression.] In *photog.*, a picture produced by coloring on the back a positive lightly printed on a translucent paper, and placing this colored print exactly over a strong duplicate print.

diaphanous (dī-af′a-nus), *a.* [(Cf. F. *diaphane* = Pr. *diafan* = Sp. *diáfano* = Pg. *diaphano* = It. *diafano*) < Gr. *διαφανής*, transparent, < *διαφαίνειν*, show through, < *διά*, through, + *φαίνειν*, show: see *fancy* = *fantasy* = *phantasy*, *fantom* = *phantom*.] Transmitting light; permitting the passage of light; transparent; clear; translucent.

Behold the daybreak!
The little light fades the immense and *diaphanous* shadows!
Walt Whitman.

diaphanously (dī-af′a-nus-li), *adv.* Transparently.

diaphanousness (dī-af′a-nus-nes), *n.* The quality of being diaphanous.

diaphemetric (dī-af-ē-met′rik), *a.* [< Gr. *δία*, through, + *ἁφή*, touch, + *μέτρον*, measure, + *-ic*.] Relating to the measurements of the

tactile sensibility of parts: as, *diaphemetric* compasses. *Dunglison.*

diaphonic, diaphonical (dī-a-fon'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *διάφωνος*, dissonant, discordant, taken in lit. sense of 'sounding through or across,' < *διά*, through, across, + *φωνή*, a sound.] Same as *diacoustic.*

diaphonics (dī-a-fon'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *diaphonic*: see *-ics.*] Same as *diacoustics.*

diaphony (dī-af'ō-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *διαφωνία*, dissonance, discord, < *διάφωνος*, dissonant, discordant: see *diaphonic.* Cf. *symphony.*] **1.** In *anc. Gr. music*, a dissonance: distinguished from *symphony.*—**2.** In *medieval music*, the earliest and crudest form of polyphony, in which two, three, or four voices proceeded in strictly parallel motion, at such intervals with one another as the octave, the fifth, and the fourth. Also called *organum.*

diaphoresis (dī″a-fō-rē'sis), *n.* [LL., perspiration, < Gr. *διαφόρησις*, a carrying off, perspiration, < *διαφορεῖν*, spread abroad, carry off, throw off by perspiration, < *διά*, through, + *φορεῖν*, carry, freq. of *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] In *med.*, perspiration, especially when artificially produced.

The insensible halitus, when in a quantity to be condensed, and in this state sensible to the feelings, is the *diaphoresis.* *Parr*, Med. Dict. (Ord MS.).

diaphoretic (dī″a-fō-ret'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *διαφορητικός*, promoting perspiration, < *διαφορεῖν*, throw off by perspiration: see *diaphoresis.*] **I.** *a.* Promoting or increasing perspiration; sudorific.

A *diaphoretick* medicine, or a sudorifick, is something that will provoke sweating. *Watts.*

Diaphoretic antimony. See *antimony.*

II. *n.* A medicine which promotes perspiration; a sudorific.

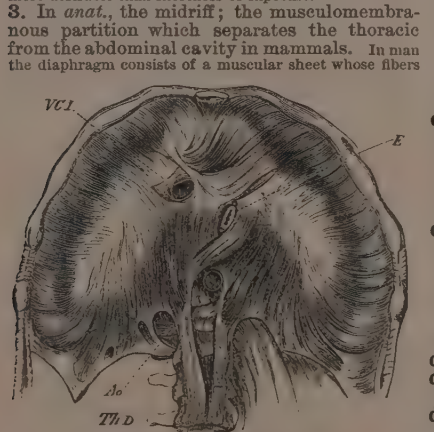
Diaphoreticks, or promoters of perspiration, help the organs of digestion, because the attenuation of the aliment makes it perspirable. *Arbuthnot.*

diaphoretical (dī″a-fō-ret'i-kal), *a.* Same as *diaphoretic.*

diaphorite (dī-af'ō-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *διάφορος*, different (< *διαφέρειν*, differ: see *differ*), + *-ite*[2].] A mineral having the same composition as freieslebenite, but crystallizing in the orthorhombic system.

diaphragm (dī'a-fram), *n.* [< F. *diaphragme* = Sp. *diafragma* = Pg. *diaphragma* = It. *diafragma*, < LL. *diaphragma*, < Gr. *διάφραγμα*, a partition-wall, barrier, the midriff, diaphragm, < *διαφραγνύναι*, separate by a barrier, barricade, < *διά*, between, + *φραγνύναι*, equiv. to the more common *φράσσειν*, fence, inclose, = L. *farcire*, stuff, whence ult. E. *farce* and *force*[3], q. v.] **1.** A partition; something which divides or separates. Specifically—**2.** In *mech.*: (*a*) A thin piece, generally of metal, serving as a partition, or for some other special purpose: as, the vibrating *diaphragm* of a telephone, for the communication of transmitted sounds. (*b*) A ring, or a plate pierced with a circular hole so arranged as to fall in the axis of the instrument, used in optical instruments to cut off marginal beams of light, as in a camera or a telescope. Such diaphragms are often made movable, especially for photographic lenses, so that one with a large opening may be inserted when it is desired to admit abundant light to the lens, in order to use a short exposure, and one with a small opening when sharpness of detail is more desirable than shortness of exposure.

3. In *anat.*, the midriff; the musculomembranous partition which separates the thoracic from the abdominal cavity in mammals. In man the diaphragm consists of a muscular sheet whose fibers radiate from a trefoil tendinous center to attach themselves to the lower margins of the thorax, and behind form a large bundle on either side, called *pillars of the diaphragm.* The diaphragm is pierced by three principal openings: the *esophageal*, for the passage of the esophagus accompanied by the pneumogastric nerves; the *aortic*, for the passage of the aorta, thoracic duct, and large azygous vein; and the *caval*, for the inferior vena cava; besides some others for splanchnic nerves, etc. The diaphragm is invested on its thoracic surface by the pleural and pericardial serous membranes; on its abdominal surface by the peritoneum, a fold of which, reflected upon the liver, forms the suspensory ligament of that organ. The diaphragm is deeply concavo-convex, the convexity upward; the general figure is that of an umbrella. It is a powerful respiratory muscle, contracting at each inspiration and so flattening, while its relaxation in expiration renders it more convex; its contraction also assists in defecation and in parturition, and its spasmodic action is concerned in hiccough and sneezing; when most relaxed it rises to the level of about the fifth rib. A rudimentary diaphragm exists in birds; it is best developed in the apteryx.



Lower Surface of Human Diaphragm.

E, esophagus; *VCI*, inferior vena cava; *ThD*, thoracic duct; *Ao*, aorta.

4. In *cryptogamic bot.*, in *Equisetum*, a transverse partition in the stem at the node; in *Selaginella* and its allies, a layer separating the prothallium from the cavity of the macrospore; in *Characeæ*, a constriction formed by the enveloping cells near the tip of the oögonium.—**5.** In *conch.*, a septum or shelf-like plate extending into the cavity of a shell, more or less partitioning it.—**Alæ of the diaphragm.** See *ala.*—**Crura of the diaphragm.** See *crus.*—**Iris diaphragm**, a form of diaphragm used with lenses, in which the size of the aperture is varied at will, and at the same time kept nearly circular by the simultaneous motion of a large number of small shutters.—**Ligaments of the diaphragm**, the internal and external arcuate ligamentous border of the mammalian diaphragm, where it arches over the psoas and quadratus lumborum muscles.—**Pillars of the diaphragm.** See def. 3.—**Revolving diaphragm**, in *optics*, a lens-diaphragm consisting of a disk pierced with holes of various diameters, and pivoted in such a position that by rotating it any opening desired may be brought in line with the axis of the lens.—**Trefoil of the diaphragm**, the three leaflets into which the musculomembranous part of the diaphragm is disposed.

diaphragmal (dī-a-frag'mal), *a.* [< *diaphragm* (LL. *diaphragma*) + *-al.*] **1.** Partitioning or separating, as a partition between two cavities; septal.—**2.** Same as *diaphragmatic.*

diaphragmalgia, diaphragmalgy (dī″a-frag-mal'ji-ä, -ji), *n.* [NL. *diaphragmalgia*, < Gr. *διάφραγμα*, diaphragm, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Pain in the diaphragm.

diaphragmatic (dī″a-frag-mat'ik), *a.* [< LL. *diaphragma(t-)*, diaphragm, + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the diaphragm. Also *diaphragmal.*—**Diaphragmatic foramina.** See *foramen.*—**Diaphragmatic ganglion.** See *ganglion.*—**Diaphragmatic gout.** Same as *angina pectoris* (which see, under *angina*).

diaphragmatitis (dī-a-frag-ma-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < LL. *diaphragma(t-)*, diaphragm, + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the diaphragm or of its serous coats. Also *diaphragmitis.*

diaphragmatocele (dī″a-frag-mat'ō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *διάφραγμα(τ-)*, diaphragm, + *κήλη*, tumor.] In *pathol.*, hernia, or a tumor, from a part of the viscera escaping through the diaphragm.

diaphragmodynia (dī-a-frag-mō-din'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διάφραγμα*, diaphragm, + *ὀδύνη*, pain.] Pain in the diaphragm.

diaphyses, *n.* Plural of *diaphysis.*

diaphysial (dī-a-fiz'i-al), *a.* [< *diaphysis* + *-al.*] Pertaining to a diaphysis; extending continuously between two ends, as the shaft of a bone.

diaphysis (dī-af'i-sis), *n.*; pl. *diaphyses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *διάφυσις*, a growing through, bursting of the bud, < *διαφύεσθαι*, grow through, of buds, < *διά*, through, + *φύεσθαι*, grow: see *physic*, etc.] **1.** In *bot.*, an abnormal elongation of the axis of a flower or of an inflorescence; a form of prolification.—**2.** In *anat.*, the continuity of a bone between its two ends; the shaft of a long bone, as distinguished from its epiphyses or apophyses.

diaplasis (dī-ap'lā-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διάπλασις*, a putting into shape, setting of a limb (Galen), < *διαπλάσσειν*, form, mold, set a limb, < *διά*, through, + *πλάσσειν*, form, mold.] In *surg.*, reduction, as of a dislocation or fracture. *Dunglison.*

diaplastic (dī-a-plas'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. **διάπλαστος*, verbal adj. of *διαπλάσσειν*, form (see *diaplasis*), + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to diaplasis: as, a *diaplastic* medicine or embrocation.

II. *n.* A medicine used in the treatment of fractured or dislocated limbs.

diaplex (dī'a-pleks), *n.* Same as *diaplexus.*

diaplexal (dī-a-plek'sal), *a.* [< *diaplex* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the diaplexus.

diaplexus (dī-a-plek'sus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διά*, through, + L. *plexus*: see *plexus.*] The choroid plexus of the diacœlia or third ventricle of the brain. Also *diaplex.*

diapnoe† (dī-ap'nō-ē), *n.* [< Gr. *διαπνοή*, a passage, outlet, evaporation, perspiration, < *διαπνεῖν*, blow through, < *διά*, through, + *πνεῖν*, blow.] Sweating; perspiration. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

diapnoic (dī-ap-nō'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *diapnoique*; as *diapnoe* + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, producing a very slight, insensible perspiration; gently diaphoretic.

II. *n.* A remedial agent which produces a very slight, insensible perspiration; a mild diaphoretic.

diapnotic (dī-ap-not'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *διαπνοή*, passage, outlet, perspiration (see *diapnoe*), + *-ot-ic.*] Promoting gentle perspiration.

diapophyses, *n.* Plural of *diapophysis.*

diapophysial (dī″a-pō-fiz'i-al), *a.* [< *diapophysis* + *-al.*] Pertaining to a diapophysis; having the morphological character of a diapophysis: as, a *diapophysial* process; the *diapophysial* element of a vertebra. *Geol. Jour.*

diapophysis (dī-a-pof'i-sis), *n.*; pl. *diapophyses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *διά*, through, + *ἀπόφυσις*, outgrowth: see *apophysis.*] The transverse process proper of a vertebra; the lateral process from each side of the neural arch, paired with its fellow of the opposite side of the same vertebra. It is one of the most constant and characteristic of the several vertebral apophyses. When there are more than one pair of transverse processes, the diapophysis is the dorsad or neurad one, as distinguished from a parapophysis or pleurapophysis. In cervical vertebræ the diapophyses are commonly confluent with pleurapophyses, forming a compound transverse process, pierced by the vertebrarterial foramen, the posterior tubercular being the proper diapophysial portion of such formations. See cuts under *atlas*, *cervical*, and *dorsal.*

diaporesis (dī″a-pō-rē'sis), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *διαπόρησις*, a doubting, a rhetorical figure so called, < *διαπορεῖν*, doubt, be at a loss, < *διά*, through, apart, + *ἀπορεῖν*, be at a loss: see *aporia.*] In *rhet.*, a figure by which the speaker professes to be in doubt which of several statements to make, which of several courses to pursue or recommend, where to begin or end, or, in general, what to say on a topic: as, What shall I do—remain silent or speak freely? Shall I call this folly, or shall I call it crime? If a judge, the audience, or an opponent is asked to settle the doubt, the figure is called *anacœnosis.*

Diapria (dī-ap'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Latreille).] The typical genus of *Diapriinæ.*

Diapriinæ (dī-ap-ri-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diapria* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of parasitic hymenopterous insects, of the family *Proctotrypidæ.* They have entire hind wings, 1-spurred fore tibiæ, antennæ inserted above the mouth, and the broad hind wings with no middle vein. The subfamily was established by Haliday in 1840.

diapry†, *a.* [< F. *diapré*, diapered, pp. of *diaprer*, diaper, adorn with diaper-work: see *diaper, v.*] Adorned with diaper-work; variegated.

The *Diapry* Mansions, where man-kinde doth trade,
Were built in Six Daies: and the Seav'nth was made
The sacred Sabbath.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

diapyesis (dī″a-pī-ē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διαπίησις*, suppuration, < *διαπνεῖν*, suppurate: see *diapyetic.*] Suppuration. *Dunglison.*

diapyetic (dī″a-pī-et'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *διαπυητικός*, promoting suppuration, < *διαπνεῖν*, suppurate, < *διά*, through, + *πῦον*, pus.] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, producing suppuration; suppurative.

II. *n.* A medicine which produces suppuration; a suppurative.

diapyle (dī'a-pīl), *n.* [< Gr. *διά*, through, + *πύλη*, gate, entrance.] A term applied by Miers to a perforation through the testa at the end of a seed, for the passage of the raphe.

diarchy (dī'är-ki), *n.*; pl. *diarchies* (-kiz). [< Gr. as if **διαρχία*, < **διαρχος*, only in pl. *δι-αρχοι*, lit. two rulers, < *δι-*, two-, + *ἀρχειν*, rule.] A government in which the executive power is vested in two persons, as that of the two joint kings of Sparta or of Siam, or as in the case of William and Mary of England. Also, erroneously, *dinarchy.*

diarhodon† (dī-ar'ō-don), *n.* [ML. **diarhodon*, **diarrhodon*, also *diarhodinus*, < Gr. *διάρροδος*, compounded of roses, < *διά*, between, + *ῥόδον*, a rose.] A color mentioned in medieval descriptions of stuffs: probably, from its derivation, a brilliant red.

diarial (dī-ā'ri-al), *a.* [< LL. *diarium*, a diary, + *-al.*] Same as *diarian.*

diarian (dī-ā'ri-an), *a.* [< LL. *diarium*, a diary, + *-an.*] Pertaining to a diary or journal; journalistic.

You take a name; Philander's odes are seen,
Printed, and prais'd, in every magazine;
Diarian sages greet their brother sage,
And your dark pages please th' enlighten'd age.
Crabbe, News-paper.

diarist (dī'a-rist), *n.* [< *diary* + *-ist.*] One who keeps a diary.

Incidents written down by a monk in his cell, or by a *diarist* pacing the round with majesty, would be equally warped by the views of the monastery in the one case, or by a flattering subservience to the higher power in the other. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 274.

William [of Malmesbury] stands next in order of time after Bede in the series of our historical writers, properly so called, as distinguished from mere compilers and *diarists*. *Craik*, Hist. Eng. Lit.

diarize (dī'a-rīz), *v. t.* or *i.*; pret. and pp. *diarized*, ppr. *diarizing*. [< *diary* + *-ize.*] To record in a diary; write a diary.

The history that the earliest men of New England wrote was what we may call contemporaneous history; it was historical *diarizing*. *M. C. Tyler*, Hist. Amer. Lit., I. 116.

diarrhea, diarrhœa (dī-a-rē'ă), *n.* [= F. *diarrhée* = Sp. *diarrea* = Pg. *diarrhea* = It. *diarrea* = D. *diarrhoea* = G. *diarrhöe* = Dan. Sw. *diarrhe*, < LL. *diarrhœa*, < Gr. *διάρροια*, diarrhea, lit. a flowing through, < *διαρρεῖν*, flow through, < *διά*, through, + *ῥεῖν*, flow.] A morbidly frequent evacuation of the bowels, generally arising from inflammation or irritation of the mucous membrane of the intestines, and commonly caused by errors in regimen, as the use of food hurtful from its quantity or quality; intestinal catarrh.

diarrheal, diarrhœal (dī-a-rē'al), *a.* [< *diarrhea, diarrhœa*, + *-al.*] Pertaining to or resulting from diarrhea; having the character of or characterizing diarrhea; catarrhal, with reference to the intestines.

That three thousand and more individuals, mostly children, died from *diarrhoeal* diseases, does not surprise one who is familiar with the intense heat of our summer. *Science*, IX. 86.

diarrheic, diarrhœic (dī-a-rē'ik), *a.* [< *diarrhea, diarrhœa*, + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of diarrhea: as, a *diarrheic* flux.

diarrhetic, diarrhœtic (dī-a-ret'ik), *a.* [Irreg. < *diarrhea, diarrhœa*, + *-t-ic.*] Same as *diarrheic*.

diarthrodial (dī-är-thrō'di-al), *a.* [< *diarthrosis*, after *arthrodial.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of diarthrosis: as, a *diarthrodial* articulation; *diarthrodial* movement.

diarthromere (dī-är'thrō-mēr), *n.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *arthromere*, q. v.] A vertebrate metamere; the typical double-ring or figure-8 segment of the body of a vertebrate animal, corresponding to a theoretically complete vertebra and its accompaniments. *Coues*, 1868.

diarthromeric (dī-är-thrō-mer'ik), *a.* [< *diarthromere* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a diarthromere or metamere of a vertebrate. *Coues.*

diarthrosis (dī-är-thrō'sis), *n.*; pl. *diarthroses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *διάρθρωσις*, division by joints, articulation, < *διαρθροῦν*, divide by joints, < *διά*, between, + *ἄρθρον*, a joint. Cf. *arthrosis.*] In *anat.*, that articulation of bones which leaves them free to move in some or any direction; free, as distinguished from fixed, arthrosis; thorough-joint: applied both to the joints themselves and to the motion resulting from such mechanism. The principal kinds of articulation thus designated are *enarthrosis*, or ball-and-socket joint, the freest of all, as seen in the hip and shoulder; *ginglymus*, or hinge-joint, as in the elbow and knee; and *cyclarthrosis*, or pivot-joint. See *arthrosis.* Also called *abarthrosis.*—**Rotatory diarthrosis.** Same as *cyclarthrosis.*

diary (dī'a-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. as if **diarius*, adj. (only as noun: see II.), < *dies*, day: see II.] **I.†** *a.* Lasting for one day: as, a *diary* fever. *Bacon.*

II. *n.*; pl. *diaries* (-riz). [= Sp. Pg. It. *diario*, < L. *diarium*, a daily allowance for soldiers, LL. also a diary, neut. of **diarius*, adj., < *dies*, day: see *dial*, *deity*. The synonym *journal* is of the same ult. origin.] 1. An account of daily events or transactions; a journal; specifically, a daily record kept by a person of any or all matters within his experience or observation: as, a *diary* of the weather; a traveler's *diary.*

In sea-voyages, where there is nothing to be seen but sky and sea, men . . . make *diaries;* but in land-travel, wherein so much is to be observed, . . . they omit it. *Bacon*, Travel.

2. A book prepared for keeping a diary; especially, a book with blank leaves bearing printed dates for a daily record, often including other printed matter of current use or interest: as, a lawyers' *diary.*

This is my *diary*,
Wherein I note my actions of the day.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iv. 1.

diasceuast, *n.* See *diaskeuast.*

diaschisma (dī-a-skiz'mă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διάσχισμα*, anything cloven, in music half the diesis, < *διασχίζειν*, cleave, sever, < *διά*, asunder, + *σχίζειν*, cut, separate: see *schism.*] 1. In *anc. Gr. music*, a minute interval whose size is variously given.—2. In *modern music*, the larger subdivision of a syntonic comma (see *comma*, 5, *b*), represented by the ratio 2048 : 2025. In strict intonation it is the interval between C and D♭♭. A diaschisma and a schisma together equal a syntonic comma.

diascordium (dī-a-skôr'di-um), *n.*; pl. *diascordia* (-ä). [< Gr. *διά*, through, + *σκόρδιον*, a certain plant: see *scordium.*] An electuary in the composition of which the plant scordium or water-germander formed an important element. *Dunglison.*

With their syrups, and their julaps, and *diascordium*, and mithridate, and my lady what-shall-call-'um's powder. *Scott*, Abbot, xxvi.

diasia (dī-ā'si-ą), *n. pl.* [< Gr. *Διάσια*, pl., < *Ζεύς* (gen. *Διός*), Zeus.] An ancient Attic festival in honor of Zeus Meilichios (the Propitious), celebrated without the walls, with sacrifices and rejoicing, in the latter half of the month Artheserion (beginning of March).

diaskeuasis (dī-a-skū'a-sis), *n.* [NL., as if < Gr. **διασκεύασις*, < *διασκευάζειν*, revise: see *diaskeuast.*] Revision; editing.

The authorship of this work is aptly attributed to Vyâsa, "the arranger," the personification of Indian *diaskeuasis*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 281.

diaskeuast (dī-a-skū'ast), *n.* [< Gr. *διασκευαστής*, a reviser, an interpolator, < *διασκευάζειν*, get quite ready, set in order, revise for publication, < *διά*, through, + *σκευάζειν*, make ready, prepare, < *σκεῦος*, implement, tool, equipment.] A reviser; an interpolator: used especially with reference to old recensions of Greek writings. Also written *diasceuast.*

I should be inclined to suspect the hand of the *diaskeuast* in this passage more than in almost any other of the poems. *Gladstone*, Studies on Homer, II. 83.

But these fables only purport to be Babrius spoiled, after having passed through the hands of a *diasceuast:* that is, some late writer who has turned his verses into barbarous Greek and wretched metre. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 181.

Diaspinæ (dī-as-pī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diaspis* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Coccidæ*, typified by the genus *Diaspis;* the scale-lice. Also written *Diaspina.*

Named *Diaspina* from its principal genus, Diaspis. It contains some of the most pernicious insects in existence, which, by reason of their vast multiplicity, ruin or destroy whole orchards of valuable fruit trees, or groves of shade trees. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 214.

Diaspis (dī-as'pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διά*, through, + *ἀσπίς*, a shield.] The typical genus of scale-insects of the subfamily *Diaspinæ.*

diaspora (dī-as'pō-rą), *n.* [< Gr. *διασπορά*, a scattering, dispersion, collectively, in the Septuagint and New Testament, the dispersed Jews, < *διασπείρειν*, scatter, sow abroad, < *διά*, throughout, + *σπείρειν*, scatter, sow.] The dispersion of the Jews; among the Hellenistic Jews and in the New Testament, the whole body of Jews living scattered among the Gentiles after the Babylonian captivity: also used by the Jewish Christians of the apostolic age for their fellow Christians outside of Palestine (rendered "the strangers" in the authorized version of 1 Pet. i. 1, and "the Dispersion" in the revised version).

The development of Judaism in the *diaspora* differed in important points from that in Palestine. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 760.

diaspore (dī'a-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. *διασπορά*, a scattering: see *diaspora.*] A hydrate of aluminium occurring in crystals and foliated masses, colorless or of a pearly gray. It is infusible, and a small fragment placed in the flame of a candle, or exposed to the flame of the blowpipe, almost instantly decrepitates and is dispersed: hence its name.

diasprey, *n.* [< ML. *diasprus*, diaper, jasper: see *diaper, jasper.*] Same as *jasper.*

Great stones like to Corneolaes, Granats, Agats, *Diaspry*, Calcidonij, Hematists, and some kinde of naturall Diamonds. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 216.

diasprony (dī-as'prọn), *n.* [ML., var. of *diasprus*, diaper, jasper, etc.: see *diaper.*] Same as *diaper.*

diastaltic (dī-a-stal'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *διασταλτικός*, able to distinguish, in music able to expand or exalt the mind, < *διαστέλλειν*, dilate, expand, distinguish, < *διά*, apart, + *στέλλειν*, send.] In *Gr. music*, dilated or extended: applied both to particular intervals and to a general heroic quality in a melody.

diastase (dī'a-stās), *n.* [< F. *diastase*, diastase, lit. separation (see def.), < Gr. *διάστασις*, separation: see *diastasis.*] A substance existing in barley, oats, wheat, and potatoes after germination. It is obtained by digesting in a mixture of three parts of water and one of alcohol, at a temperature of 113°, a certain quantity of germinated barley ground and dried in the open air, and then putting the whole under pressure and filtering it. Diastase is solid, white, and soluble in water and diluted alcohol, but insoluble in strong alcohol. In solution it possesses the property of causing starch to break up at the temperature of 150°, transforming it first into dextrin and then into sugar.

diastasis (dī-as'tą-sis), *n.*; pl. *diastases* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *διάστασις*, a separation, < *διαστῆναι*, pres. *διστάναι*, separate, cause to stand apart, < *διά*, apart, + *στῆναι*, pres. *ἱστάναι*, cause to stand, = E. *sta-nd.*] Forcible separation of bones without fracture, as the result of external mechanical injury or direct violence; dislocation; luxation.

diastatic (dī-a-stat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *διαστατικός*, separative (cf. *διάστασις*, separation: see *diastase*), < *διαστῆναι*, pres. *διστάναι*, separate: see *diastasis.*] Of or pertaining to diastase; possessing the properties of diastase: as, a *diastatic* ferment.

diastatically (dī-a-stat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of diastase.

The quantity of the *diastatically* acting albuminous substances increases with the progress of germination. *Thausing*, Beer (trans.), p. 291.

diastem (dī'a-stem), *n.* [< LL. *diastema*, interval: see *diastema.*] Same as *diastema*, 2.

diastema (dī-a-stē'mă), *n.*; pl. *diastemata* (-ma-tă). [LL., an interval, esp. in music, < Gr. *διάστημα*, an interval, difference, < *διαστῆναι*, separate: see *diastasis.*] 1. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, an interval between any two consecutive teeth, especially between any two series or kinds of teeth, as between the canines and premolars or incisors, or among the incisors, as in many bats. When there are no canines, as in rodents, diastema occurs between the incisors and the premolars. It necessarily occurs when opposing teeth are so long that they cross each other when the mouth is shut. Man is notable as having normally no diastemata, his teeth forming a continuous series, and being all of approximately equal lengths. But the same is the case with some other mammals, as in the genera *Tarsius* and *Anoplotherium.*

2. In *anc. Gr. music*, an interval. Also *diastem.*

diaster (dī-as'tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ἀστήρ*, star.] In *biol.*, a double star; the caryocinetic figure which results from the aster of a nucleus before this separates into two nuclei. See *aster* and *caryocinesis.* Also *dyaster.*

A polar star is seen at each end of the nucleus-spindle, and is not to be confused with the *diaster.* *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 833.

diastimeter (dī-a-stim'e-tėr), *n.* [Prop. **diastasimeter*, < Gr. *διάστασις*, distance, interval (< *διστάναι*, *διαστῆναι*, stand apart), + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring distances. *E. H. Knight.*

diastole (dī-as'tọ-lē), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *διαστολή*, dilatation, expansion, lengthening of a syllable, < *διαστέλλειν*, dilate, expand, put asunder: see *diastaltic.*] 1. The normal rhythmical dilatation or relaxation of the heart or other blood-vessel, which alternates with *systole* or contraction, the two movements together constituting pulsation or beating: as, auricular *diastole;* ventricular *diastole.* The term is also extended to some other pulsating organs, as lymph-hearts, and specifically to the expanding action of the contractile vesicle of infusorians and other protozoans.

2. The period or length of time during which a rhythmically pulsating vessel is relaxed or dilated; the time-interval which alternates with systole.—3. In *Gr. gram.*, a mark similar in position and shape to a comma, but originally semicircular in form, used to indicate the correct separation of words, and guard against a false division, such as might pervert the sense. Such a sign was needed to obviate the confusion arising from the ancient practice of writing without division between words. The diastole is still occasionally used, generally in order to distinguish the pronominal forms ὅ,τι and ὅ,τε, 'whatever, which,' from the particles ὅτι, 'that,' and ὅτε, 'when.' The usual practice at present, however, is to use a space instead of the diastole. When the present shape of the comma came into use, more or less confusion between it and the diastole necessarily ensued. Also called *hypodiastole.* See *hyphen.*

4. In *anc. pros.*, lengthening or protraction of a syllable regularly short; especially, protraction of a syllable preceding a pause or taking the ictus: as,

Ire negabamūs et tecta ignota subire.
Ovid, Metamorph., xiv. 250.

Most cases of diastole in Latin poetry are supposed to be instances of reversion to an older pronunciation, though the pause which usually follows could of itself make good the metrical deficiency. This reversion is seen chiefly in verb-terminations with final *t* and *r*: as,

Callidus ut soleât humeris portare viator.
Horace, Satires, I. v. 90.

diastolic (dī-a-stol'ik), *a.* [< *diastole* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or produced by diastole.

diastoly† (dī-as'tō-li), *n.* An obsolete form of *diastole*.

Diastopora (dī-a-stop'ō-rā), *n.* [NL., for **Diastatopora*, < Gr. διάστατος, split up, divided (< διαστῆναι, separate: see *diastasis*), + πόρος, passage, pore.] The typical genus of the family *Diastoporidæ*.

Diastoporidæ (dī-as-tō-por'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diastopora* + *-idæ.*] A family of cyclostomatous gymnolæmatous polyzoans.

diastyle (dī'a-stīl), *a.* [< L. *diastylos*, < Gr. διάστυλος, having the columns wide apart (whence διαστύλιον, the space between columns), < διά, apart, + στῦλος, a column: see *style*[2].] In *arch.*, pertaining to that arrangement of columns in a classical order in which the intercolumniation measures three diameters. See cut under *intercolumniation*.

Diastylidæ (dī-a-stil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diastylis* + *-idæ.*] A family of macrurous thoracostraceous crustaceans, equivalent to the suborder *Cumacea* of some authors, containing remarkable annectent forms related on the one

Diastylis quadrispinosa.

hand to schizopods, on the other to copepods, and exhibiting in some respects a persistence of a larval type of the higher *Crustacea*. They are *Thoracostraca* or *Podophthalmia* with a small cephalothoracic shield, typically 5 thoracic somites, 6 pairs of legs, of which at least the two anterior pairs are biramous or of the schizopod type, maxillipeds in 2 pairs, and the abdomen elongated, of 6 somites, and in the male bearing several pairs of swimming-feet besides the terminal appendages. *Diastylis* and *Leucon* are leading genera. As understood by recent naturalists, it is limited to *Diastylis* and *Leptostylis*; these have the integuments strongly indurated, body and tail sharply defined, and the carapace large and vaulted, with a conspicuous rostriform prominence.

Diastylis (dī-as'ti-lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. διάστυλος: see *diastyle*.] The typical genus of the family *Diastylidæ*.

diasyrm (dī'a-sirm), *n.* [< Gr. διασυρμός, disparagement, ridicule, in rhet. a figure of speech so called, < διασύρειν, disparage, ridicule, tear in pieces, < διά, apart, + σύρειν, drag, draw.] In *rhet.*, a figure of speech expressing disparagement or ridicule.

diatessaron (dī-a-tes'a-ron), *n.* [L., < Gr. διατεσσάρων, for ἡ διὰ τεσσάρων, sc. χορδῶν συμφωνία, the interval of a fourth (see *diapason*, *diapente*): τεσσάρων, gen. pl. fem. of τέσσαρες = E. *four*: see *tessara* and *four*.] **1.** In *Gr.* and *mediæval music*, the interval of a fourth.—**2.** [Gr. τὸ διὰ τεσσάρων (Tatian, in Eusebius).] A harmony of the four Gospels. The first work of this kind was that of Tatian (latter half of the second century), a Christian apologist, but afterward a Gnostic.

Who would lose, in the conference of a *Diatessaron*, the peculiar charm which belongs to the narrative of the disciple whom Jesus loved? *Macaulay*, Boswell's Johnson.

3. In *old phar.*, an electuary composed of four medicines: gentian, birthwort, bayberries, and myrrh.—**Diapason diatessaron.** See *diapason*.

diathermal (dī-a-thėr'mal), *a.* [< Gr. διά, through, + θερμός, heat, + *-al*. Cf. *diathermanous*.] Same as *diathermanous*.

diathermance, diathermancy (dī-a-thėr'mans, -man-si), *n.* [< *diatherman-ous* + *-ce, -cy*, after Gr. θέρμανσις, heating, < θερμαίνειν, heat.] The property of transmitting radiant heat; the quality of being diathermanous.

diathermaneity (dī-a-thėr-ma-nē'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *diathermanéité*; as *diatherman-ous* + *-e-ity*.] Same as *diathermance*.

diathermanism (dī-a-thėr'ma-nizm), *n.* [As *diatherman-ous* + *-ism*.] The transmission of radiant heat.

diathermanous (dī-a-thėr'ma-nus), *a.* [< Gr. διαθερμαίνειν (διαθερμαν-), warm through, < διά, through, + θερμαίνειν, warm, heat, < θερμός, heat.] Freely permeable by heat. The term is specifically applied to certain substances, such as crystalline pieces of rock-salt, etc., which suffer radiant heat to pass through them, much in the same way as transparent or diaphanous bodies allow of the passage of light. See *absorption*. Also *diathermal*, *diathermic*, *diathermous*.

diathermic (dī-a-thėr'mik), *a.* [As *diatherm-al* + *-ic.*] Same as *diathermanous*.

In thin plates some descriptions tint the sun with a greenish hue; others make it appear a glowing red without any trace of green. The latter are by far more *diathermic* than the former. *Tyndall*, Radiation, § 8.

diathermometer (dī"a-thėr-mom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. διά, through, + θερμός, heat, + μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring the thermal resistance of a substance by noting the amount of heat which it transmits.

diathermous (dī-a-thėr'mus), *a.* [< Gr. διά, through, + θερμός, heat.] Same as *diathermanous*.

The *diathermous* forenoon atmosphere.
Amer. Jour. Sci., Whole No. cxxix. p. 390.

diathesis (dī-ath'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. διάθεσις, arrangement, disposition, state, condition (of body or mind), < διατιθέναι, arrange, dispose, place separately, < διά, apart, + τιθέναι, place, put. Cf. *thesis*.] **1.** In *med.*, a predisposing condition or habit of body; constitutional predisposition: as, a strumous or scrofulous *diathesis*.

She inherited a nervous *diathesis* as well as a large dower of intellectual and æsthetic graces.
E. H. Clarke, Sex in Education, p. 98.

2. A predisposing condition or state of mind; a mental tendency; hence, a predisposing condition or tendency in anything.

In whichever rank you see corruption, be assured it equally pervades all ranks—be assured it is the symptom of a bad social *diathesis*.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 256.

All signs fail in a drought, because the predisposition, the *diathesis*, is so strongly toward fair weather.
The Century, XXV. 875.

diathetic (dī-a-thet'ik), *a.* [< *diathesis* (*-thet-*) + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to or dependent upon diathesis; constitutional: as, *diathetic* tumors.

Diathetic diseases: that is to say, diseases dependent upon a peculiar disposition of body or mind, or both.
B. W. Richardson, Prevent. Med., p. 505.

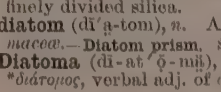
diathetically (dī-a-thet'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a diathetic manner; as regards diathesis, or constitutional predisposition; constitutionally.

Out of the serous layer is evolved the whole voluntary motor apparatus of bones, muscles, aponeuroses, ligaments, and serous tissues; so that . . . they are related to each other nutritionally and *diathetically*.
E. C. Mann, Psychol. Med., p. 346.

diatite (dī'a-tīt), *n.* [< *diat(om)* + *-ite*[2].] A cement composed of a mixture of shellac and finely divided silica.

diatom (dī'a-tom), *n.* A member of the *Diatomaceæ*.—**Diatom prism.** See *prism*.

Diatoma (dī-at'ō-mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if **διάτομος*, verbal adj. of διατέμνειν, cut through, < διά, through, + τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] In *bot.*, a genus of *Diatomaceæ*, in which the frustules are connected together by their angles, forming a zigzag chain, and the valves composing them only meet at the edges without overlapping. There are about a dozen species, found on submerged plants and stones.



Diatoma, magnified.

Diatomaceæ (dī"a-tō-mā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diatoma* + *-aceæ.*] An order of microscopic unicellular algæ, much resembling the *Desmidiaceæ*, from which they are distinguished by a silicification of the cell-wall and by the presence of a brownish pigment which conceals the green of the chlorophyl. The cells are either isolated or united into threads, etc., and often secrete a thin jelly in which they live socially. Each frustule is composed of two separate and similar parts (valves), the edges of which usually fit one over the other like the lid of a box. Reproduction takes place, as in the desmids, in two ways, by division and by sexual conjugation. Diatoms exist in all parts of the world in immense numbers at the bottom of the sea and of fresh water, and are also found attached to the submerged parts of aquatic plants, etc., and among mosses and in other damp localities. There are many genera, and the number of known species exceeds 1,500. They vary greatly in the form and markings of the valves, which are often exquisitely sculptured, forming beautiful objects under the microscope and testing its highest powers. In some species the lines are found to equal 125,000 to the inch. Extensive fossil deposits of the siliceous remains of *Diatomaceæ* occur in various localities, as at Bilin in Bohemia, and in Virginia, Nevada, and California. They are sometimes used as polishing-powder. They are abundant in guano. Also called *Bacillariaceæ*.

Diatomaceæ, magnified.

a, young individuals of *Cocconema lanceolatum*; *b*, longitudinal view of a single frustule of *Striatella interrupta*, showing striæ; *c*, *Gomphonema hyalinum*, attached to a filament of *Conferva*; *d*, *Striatella interrupta*; many individuals united laterally to form a strap-shaped colony, with a lateral pedicel. (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

diatomacean (dī"a-tō-mā'sē-an), *n.* [< *diatomace-ous* + *-an.*] In *bot.*, a plant of the order *Diatomaceæ*.

diatomaceous (dī"a-tō-mā'shius), *a.* [< *Diatomaceæ* + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, belonging to or resembling *Diatomaceæ*.

During the voyage of the Challenger, a . . . *diatomaceous* ooze was found, as a pale straw-coloured deposit, in certain parts of the Southern Ocean. *Huxley*, Physiog., p. 232.

diatomic (dī-a-tom'ik), *a.* [< Gr. δι-, two-, + ἄτομος, atom, + *-ic.*] In *chem.*, consisting of two atoms: as, a *diatomic* radical: specifically applied to hydrates which have two hydrogen atoms united to the nucleus radical by oxygen. It is those hydrogen atoms alone which are easily replaced by metallic bases or other radicals.

The alcohols and fat acids are monatomic, the glycols are *diatomic*, and the glycerines are triatomic compounds.
J. P. Cooke, Chem. Philos., p. 117.

diatomiferous (dī"a-tō-mif'ē-rus), *a.* [< NL. *Diatoma* + L. *ferre*, = E. *bear*[1], + *-ous.*] Containing or yielding diatoms.

diatomin, diatomine (dī-at'ō-min), *n.* [< *diatom* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] The buff or yellowish-brown pigment which colors diatoms and brown algæ, obscuring the chlorophyl. Also called *phycoxanthine*.

diatomist (dī-at'ō-mist), *n.* [< *diatom* + *-ist.*] A botanist who has made a special study of the *Diatomaceæ*.

diatomite (dī-at'ō-mīt), *n.* [< *diatom* + *-ite*[2].] Diatomaceous earth; infusorial earth.

diatomoscope (dī-a-tom'ō-skōp), *n.* [< NL. *Diatoma* + Gr. σκοπεῖν, view.] An instrument for the examination of diatoms.

diatomous (dī-at'ō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. as if **διάτομος*, verbal adj. of διατέμνειν, cut through: see *Diatoma*.] In *mineral.*, having crystals with one distinct diagonal cleavage.

diatonic (dī-a-ton'ik), *a.* [= F. *diatonique* = Sp. *diatónico* = Pg. It. *diatonico* (cf. D. G. *diatonisch* = Dan. Sw. *diatonisk*), < LL. *diatonicus*, < Gr. διατονικόν, also simply διάτονον (sc. γένος, class), the diatonic scale, neut. of διάτονος, extending through, < διατείνειν, stretch through, extend, < διά, through, + τείνειν, stretch, > τόνος, tone: see *tone*.] **1.** In *Gr. music*, noting one of the three standard tetrachords, consisting of four tones at the successive intervals of a half tone, a tone, and a tone: distinguished from *chromatic* and *enharmonic*. See *tetrachord*.—**2.** In *modern music*, using the tones, intervals, or harmonies of the standard major or minor scales without chromatic alteration.—**Diatonic instruments**, instruments constructed to produce only the tones of the standard major or minor scales of their fundamental tone.—**Diatonic melody**, a melody without modulation.—**Diatonic modulation**, a modulation to a closely related key. See *modulation*.—**Diatonic progression**, a melodic passage in which the tones of the standard scale, major or minor, are used in succession upward or downward.—**Diatonic scale**, a standard scale, major or minor. See *scale*.

diatonically (dī-a-ton'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a diatonic manner.

diatonous (dī-at'ō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. διάτονος, extending through: see *diatonic*.] Extending from front to back: in *masonry*, said of stones which extend entirely through a wall so that they appear on both sides of it.

diatriba†, *n.* Same as *diatribe*, 1.

I have read yr learned *Diatriba* concerning Prayer, & do exceedingly prayse your method.
Evelyn, To Mr. E. Thurland.

diatribe (dī'a-trīb), *n.* [Formerly also, as L., *diatriba*; = F. *diatribe* = Sp. *diatriba* = Pg. *diatribe* = It. *diatriba*, < ML. *diatriba*, a disputation (L. *diatriba*, a school), < Gr. διατριβή, a wearing away, pastime, way of spending time, a school, a discussion, waste of time, < διατρίβειν, rub away, waste, spend time, discuss, < διά, through, + τρίβειν, rub: see *trite*.] **1.** A continued discourse or disputation.

I have made . . . a *diatribe* on the subject of descriptive poetry. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 132.

Specifically—**2.** A bitter and violent criticism; a strain of invective.

Her continued *diatribe* against intellectual people.
M. C. Clarke.

A really insolent *diatribe*, . . . which Knox boasted himself to have launched at the Duke and the Marquis of Winchester. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xxi.

diatribist (dī′a-trī-bist), *n.* [< *diatribe* + *-ist.*] One who writes or utters diatribes.

Diatryma (dī-a-trī′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διά*, through, + *τρῦμη*, a hole, < *τρύειν*, bore, pierce.] A genus of gigantic ratite fossil birds from the Wahsatch group of the Eocene of New Mexico, supposed to be the same as *Gastornis* (which see). The type-species is *D. gigantea*. *Cope.*

diauli, *n.* Plural of *diaulos.*

diaulos (dī-â′los), *n.*; pl. *diauli* (-lī). [< L. *diaulos*, a double course, < Gr. *δίαυλος*, a double pipe or channel, a double course, < *δι-*, two-, + *αὐλός*, a pipe, flute.] **1.** An ancient Greek musical instrument, consisting of two single flutes, either similar or different, so joined at the mouthpiece that they could be played together. See cut under *auletris*.—**2.** In *anc. Greek games*, a double course, in which the racers passed around a goal at the end of the course, and returned to the starting-place.

Besides the foot-race in which the course was traversed only once, there were now the *diaulos* or double course and the "long" foot-race (dolichos).
Encyc. Brit., XVII. 766.

3. An ancient Greek itinerary measure, the equivalent of two stadia.

diaxon (dī-ak′son), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ἄξων*, axis.] **I.** *a.* Having two axes, as a sponge-spicule. See extract under *diaxonia.*

II. *n.* A sponge-spicule with two axes.

diaxonia (dī-ak-sō′ni-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., as *diaxon* + *-ia.*] Sponge-spicules having two axes.

When one of the rays of this triact spicule becomes rudimentary, *Diaxonia* can theoretically be produced. It is however advantageous to consider the diaxon spicules as part of the Triaxonia.
Von Lendenfeld, Proc. Zoöl. Soc., 1886, p. 560.

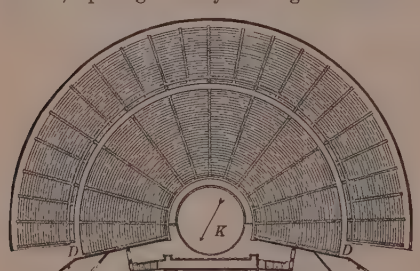
diazeuctic (dī-a-zūk′tik), *a.* [Also improp. *diazeutic*; < Gr. *διαζευκτικός*, disjunctive, < *διαζευγνύναι*, disjoin (cf. *τὸ διεζευγμένον σύστημα*, the disjunct system of music), < *διά*, apart, + *ζευγνύναι* = L. *jungere*, join: see *disjunct, join, zeugma*, etc.] Disjunct: in *anc. Gr. music*, applied to two successive tetrachords that were separated by the interval of a tone, and also to the tone by which such tetrachords were separated.

diazeutic (dī-a-zū′tik), *a.* Improper form of *diazeuctic.*

diazeuxis (dī-a-zūk′sis), *n.* [Gr. *διάζευξις*, disjunction, < *διαζευγνύναι*, disjoin: see *diazeuctic.*] In *anc. Gr. music*, the separation of two successive tetrachords by the interval of a tone, and also the tone by which such tetrachords were separated.

diazo-. [< *di-*[2] + *azo(te).*] In *chem.*, a prefix signifying that a compound contains a group consisting of phenyl (C_6H_5) united with a radical consisting of two nitrogen atoms.

diazoma (dī-a-zō′mä), *n.*; pl. *diazomata* (-ma-tä). [L., < Gr. *διάζωμα*, a girdle, partition, lobby, < *διαζωννύναι*, gird round, < *διά*, through, + *ζωννύναι*, gird: see *zone.*] In the *anc. Gr. theater*, a passage usually dividing the auditorium longitudinally at about the middle, cutting the radial flights of steps, and serving to facilitate communication. In some examples there are more than one diazoma, and in some small or rude theaters none is present. In the Roman theater it was called *præcinctio.*



Theater of Epidauros, Greece, designed by Polycleitus.
D D, diazoma; *K*, orchestra, or konistra. (From the Proceedings (Πρακτικά) for 1883 of the Archæological Society of Athens.)

dib[1] (dib), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dibbed*, ppr. *dibbing.* [Early mod. E. *dibbe*; < ME. *dibben*, a var. of *dippen*, dip: see *dip*, *v.* Cf. *dab*[1].] **I.**† *trans.* To dip.

And Jesus blisced thaim on an,
And bad thaim *dib* thair cuppes alle
And ber tille bern best in halle.
Early Eng. Metrical Homilies (ed. J. Small), p. 121.

II. *intrans.* To dip; specifically, in *angling*, to dibble.

In *dibbing* for roach, dace, or chub, I must not let my motion be swift: when I see any of them coming towards the bait, I must make two or three short removes, and then let it glide gently with the stream, if possible towards the fish. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 107, note.

dib[1] (dib), *n.* [< *dib*[1], *v.*; var. of *dip*, *n.*] **1.** A dip.—**2.** A depression in the ground.—**3.** A valley. [Prov. Eng.]

dib[2] (dib), *n.* [A var. of *dub*[3].] A pool; a dub. [Scotch.]

The *dibs* were full; the roads foul.
Galt, Annals of the Parish, p. 312.

dib[3] (dib), *n.* [E. dial.; origin obscure.] **1.** One of the small bones, or huckle-bones, of a sheep's leg; the knee-pan or the ankle-bone. See *astragalus.* [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** *pl.* A children's game, consisting in throwing up the small bones of the legs of sheep, or small stones, and catching them first on the palm and then on the back of the hand. As played with pebbles, this game is also called *chackstones, jackstones.* In Scotland called *chuckies, chucks*, or *chuckie-stanes*, and played with pebbles.

3. *pl.* Money. [Eng. slang.]

Pray come with more cash in your pocket:
Make nunky surrender his *dibs.*
James Smith, Rejected Addresses, George Barnwell.

-dib, -div. [Hind. *dīp*, *dwīp*, < Skt. *dvīpa*, island.] The final element of many place-names in India and the East: as, Seren*dib* (an old name of Ceylon), Mal*dives*, Lacca*dives*.

Dibamidæ (dī-bam′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dibamus* + *-idæ.*] A family of true lacertilians, typified by the genus *Dibamus.* They have the clavicles dilated proximally, and frequently loop-shaped, the premaxillary double, no interorbital septum, no columella cranii, no arches, and no osteodermal plates.

Dibamus (dī-bā′mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίβαμος*, poet. for **δίβημος*, on two legs, < *δι-*, two-, + *βῆμα*, a step, pace: see *bema.*] A genus of lizards, typical of the family *Dibamidæ.*

dibasic (dī-bā′sik), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *βάσις*, base, + *-ic.*] Same as *bibasic.*

dibatis (di-bā′tis), *n.* [An artificial word.] In *logic*, same as *dimaris.*

dibber (dib′ėr), *n.* [Appar. < *dib*[1] for *dip* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *dibble*[1].] **1.** An instrument for dibbling; a dibble, or a tool having a series of dibbles or teeth for making holes in the ground.—**2.** An iron tool with a sharp-pointed end of steel, or the pointed end of a claw-bar, used by miners and others for making holes.

The pointed ends of claw-bars are often slightly bent, to facilitate getting a pinch and levering in certain positions. The end . . . is called a *dibber*, for making holes.
Wm. Morgan, Man. of Mining Tools, p. 158.

dibble[1] (dib′l), *n.* [< ME. *dibbille, debylle, *dibel*; appar. < *dib*[1], dip, + *-el*, equiv. to *-er*[1].] A pointed tool, often merely a short, stout, pointed stick, used in gardening and agriculture to make holes in the ground for planting seeds or bulbs, setting out plants, etc.

I'll not put
The *dibble* in the earth to set one slip of them.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3.

Take an old man's advice, youth, . . . bend thy sword into a pruning-hook, and make a *dibble* of thy dagger.
Scott, Abbot, xxviii.

dibble[1] (dib′l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dibbled*, ppr. *dibbling.* [< *dibble*[1], *n.*] To plant with a dibble, or to make holes in for planting seeds, etc.; make holes or indentations in, as if with a dibble.

An' he's brought fouth o' foreign leeks,
An' *dibblet* them in his yairdie.
Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 144.

A skipping deer,
With pointed hoof *dibbling* the glebe, prepared
The soft receptacle, in which, secure,
Thy rudiments should sleep the winter through.
Cowper, Yardley Oak (1791).

Thaw sets in—
After an hour a dripping sound is heard
In all the forests, and the soft-strewn snow
Under the trees is *dibbled* thick with holes.
M. Arnold, Balder Dead.

dibble[2] (dib′l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dibbled*, ppr. *dibbling.* [Freq. of *dib*[1] for *dip.*] To dip or let the bait fall gently into the water, as in angling.

This stone fly, then, we dape or *dibble* with, as with the drake. *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler.

Man in a small boat fishing: ask him civilly what he's doing. He answers . . . "*Dibbling* for chub." . . . All the villagers *dibble*. *F. C. Burnand*, Happy Thoughts, v.

dibbler (dib′lėr), *n.* One who dibbles, or an instrument for dibbling.

dibbling (dib′ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *dibble*[2], *v.*] The act of dipping, as in angling.

Not an inch of your line being to be suffered to touch the water in *dibbling*, it may be allowed to be the stronger.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 241.

dib-hole (dib′hōl), *n.* In *coal-mining*, the lowest part of the mine, and especially of the shaft, into which the water is drained or conducted so that it may be raised to the surface by pumping or otherwise. [Lancashire, Eng.] Called *sump* in Cornwall and in the United States, and *lodge* in various coal-mining districts of England.

diblastula (dī-blas′tū-lä), *n.*; pl. *diblastulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + NL. *blastula*, q. v.] The two-cell-layered sac into which the single cells or plastids constituting the germs of the *Enterozoa* first develop. *E. R. Lankester.*

dibothrian (dī-both′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *βοθρίον*, a pit.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dibothriidæ.*

II. *n.* One of the *Dibothriidæ*; a tapeworm with only two facets or fossettes on the head, as in the genera *Dibothrium* and *Bothriocephalus.* The broad tapeworm, *Bothriocephalus latus*, is a dibothrian.

Dibothriidæ (dī-both-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dibothrium* + *-idæ.*] A family of cestoid flatworms, or tapeworms, having only two suckers on the head: a synonym of *Bothriocephalidæ.*

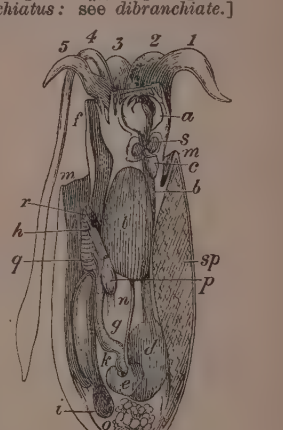
Dibothrium (dī-both′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *βοθρίον*, dim. of *βόθρος*, a pit, trench.] The typical genus of the family *Dibothriidæ.*

dibrach, dibrachys (dī′brak, -is), *n.* [< LL. *dibrachys*, < LGr. *δίβραχυς* (= LL. *bibrevis*), of two short syllables, < *δι-* (= L. *bi-*), two-, + *βραχύς* = L. *brevis*, short.] In *anc. pros.*, a foot consisting of two short syllables; a pyrrhic.

dibranch (dī′brangk), *n.* One of the *Dibranchiata.*

A whole lobe or arm of a Decapod or Octopod *Dibranch.*
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 674.

Dibranchiata (dī-brang-ki-ā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *dibranchiatus*: see *dibranchiate.*] An order of acetabuliferous cephalopods, containing the decapod and octopod *Cephalopoda.* It is one of the prime divisions of *Cephalopoda* (the other being *Tetrabranchiata*), having two gills in the mantle-cavity, from 8 to 10 arms bearing suckers, a complete infundibulum or funnel, and usually an ink-bag, with, or more frequently without, a shell. (See cut under *ink-bag.*) All the living cephalopods, excepting the pearly nautilus, belong to the *Dibranchiata*, such as cuttlefishes, squids, calamaries, etc., together with the paper-nautilus. (See cuts under *argonaut* and *Argonautidæ.*) Belemnites are fossil forms of the order. The order is generally divided into two suborders, *Octopoda* or *Octocera*, and *Decapoda* or *Decacera.* Also called *Cryptodibranchiata.* See also cuts under *belemnite* and *cuttlefish.*



Female Cuttlefish (*Sepia officinalis*), illustrating anatomy of *Dibranchiata.*

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, the produced and modified margins of the foot, constituting the so-called arms or brachia; *a*, buccal mass, with lips, jaws, and tongue; *b*, esophagus; *c*, salivary gland; *d*, stomach; *e*, pyloric cæcum; *f*, infundibulum; *g*, intestine; *h*, anus; *i*, ink-bag; *k*, place of systemic heart; *l*, liver; *m*, *m*, mantle; *n*, left hepatic duct; *o*, ovary; *p*, oviduct; *q*, one of the apertures by which the water-chambers communicate with the exterior; *r*, one of the branchiæ; *s*, esophageal ganglia; *sp*, the cuttlebone or sepiost.

dibranchiate (dī-brang′ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *dibranchiatus*, < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *βράγχια*, gills.] **I.** *a.* Having two gills; specifically, in cephalopods, pertaining to the *Dibranchiata.*

II. *n.* A cephalopod of the order *Dibranchiata*; a dibranch.

dibs (dibz), *n.* [Ar.] A thick molasses or syrup made in Syria by boiling down grape-juice; also, syrup or honey of dates.

dibstone (dib′stōn), *n.* **1.** A little stone or bone used in the game of dibs.—**2.** *pl.* Same as *dib*[3], 2.

I have seen little girls exercise whole hours together, and take abundance of pains to be expert at *dibstones.*
Locke.

dicacious (di-kā′shus), *a.* [< L. *dicax* (*dicaci-*), talking sharply or satirically, witty (< *dicere*, say: see *diction*), + E. *-ous.*] Satirical; pert; saucy. *Imp. Dict.*

dicacity† (di-kas′i-ti), *n.* [< L. *dicacita(t-)s*, raillery, wit, < *dicax* (*dicaci-*), witty: see *di-*

cacity (*m*, 1632.] Satiricalness; sauciness; pertness. *Cocke*

Lucilius . . . had a scornful name given him by the military *dicacity* of his own company.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, II. 133.

This is a sort of petulant *dicacity* to his repartees.
Graves, Spiritual Quixote, i. 8.

Dicæidæ (dī-sē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dicæum* + *-idæ*.] An artificial family of oscine passerine birds, named from the genus *Dicæum*, usually merged in *Nectariniidæ*. It includes, according to some authors, 19 genera of chiefly Indian, Australian, and Polynesian birds, resembling the sun-birds in many respects.

dicæology (dī-sē-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< LL. *dicæologia*, < Gr. *δικαιολογία*, a plea in defense, < *δίκαιος*, right, just, neut. *τὸ δίκαιον*, a right, a just claim (< *δίκη*, justice), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] In *rhet.*, a mode of defense by which the accused admits the act charged as stated, but seeks to justify it as lawful, or by pleading mitigating circumstances.

Swallow Sun-bird (*Dicæum hirundinaceum*).

Dicæum (dī-sē'um), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817).] An extensive genus of Indian and East Indian tenuirostral passerine birds, of the family *Nectariniidæ* and subfamily *Drepaninæ*; a group of small sun-birds, having a slender, acute, arcuate bill, the tarsi short, and the plumage more or less red. *D. hirundinaceum* of Australia has a relatively broad and flattened beak, like a swallow's (whence the name), and is the type of a subgenus *Microchelidon*. It was formerly called the *swallow-warbler*. Also written *Diceum*. *Strickland*, 1843.

dicarbonate (dī-kär'bọ-nāt), *n.* [< *di-*[2] + *carbonate*[1].] In *chem.*, same as *bicarbonate*.

dicarpellary (dī-kär'pe-lā-ri), *a.* [< *di-*[2] + *carpel(l)* + *-ary*[1].] In *bot.*, composed of two carpels.

dicast (dī'kast), *n.* [< Gr. *δικαστής*, a judge (in Athens rather a juryman, the presiding judge being *ὁ κριτής*: see *critic*), < *δικάζειν*, judge, < *δίκη*, justice.] In ancient Athens, one of 6,000 citizens who were chosen by lot annually to sit as judges, in greater or less number according to the importance of the case, and whose functions corresponded to those of the modern juryman and judge combined. The 6,000 dicasts were divided by lot into 10 sections of 500 each, with a supplementary section of 1,000, from which accidental deficiencies or absences were supplied. The sections were assigned from time to time to the different courts; and, according to the character of the case to be tried, a single section sat, or two or more sections together, or a fractional part of a section. In cases pertaining to religion or military matters, etc., trial was sometimes had before a selected panel of dicasts (a special or struck jury), who sat as experts. In cases of importance one of the thesmothetes served as president of the court. Also *dikast*.

dicastery (dī-kas'te-ri), *n.* [< Gr. *δικαστήριον*, a court of justice, < *δικάζειν*, judge: see *dicast*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a court of justice; especially, in Athens, one of the courts in which dicasts sat; hence, the court or body of dicasts themselves. The dicastery differed from the modern jury in that the former may be regarded as the whole body of citizens represented by a numerous section sitting in judgment, while the jury is a group of peers, originally also friends or acquaintances, of the parties concerned.

dicatalectic (dī-kat-a-lek'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *δικατάληκτος* (Hephæstion), < *δι-*, two-, double, + *καταληκτός*, catalectic, < *καταλήγειν*, leave off: see *catalectic*.] In *pros.*, characterized by double catalexis, both interior and final; having an incomplete foot both in the middle and at the end. The dactylic pentameter is an example of a dicatalectic line, the third and the last foot both being incomplete:

$$-\smile\smile|-\smile\smile|-|-\smile\smile|-\smile\smile|-.$$

See *catalectic* and *procatalectic*.

dicatalexis (dī-kat-a-lek'sis), *n.* [NL. (cf. LGr. *δικαταληξία*—Marius Victorinus), < Gr. *δι-*, two-, double, + *κατάληξις*, catalexis: see *catalexis*.] In *pros.*, concurrence of interior and final catalexis; incompleteness of both a middle and a final foot in a line.

dice (dīs), *n. pl.* [< ME. *dice*, *dyce* (sometimes in double pl. *dyces*), irreg. spelling of *dyse*, *deys*, *des*, *dees*, pl. of *dee*, die: see *die*[3].] **1.** The plural of *die*[3].—**2.** A game with dice. See *die*[3].

dice (dīs), *v.*; pret. and pp. *diced*, ppr. *dicing*. [< ME. *dycen*, play with dice, also cut into cubes or squares, < *dyce*, *dys*, dice: see *dice*, *n.*]

I. *intrans.* To play with dice.

Againe they *dice* as fast, the poorest rogues of all
Will sit them downe in open field, and there to gaming fall.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 388.

I . . . *diced* not above seven times a week.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3.

II. *trans.* **1.** To cut into cubes or squares.—**2.** To sew a kind of waved pattern on (the border of a garment).—**3.** To decorate with a pattern (especially a woven one) resembling cubes seen diagonally—that is, with hexagons so shaded by the run of the thread as to resemble cubes so placed; less properly, to weave with a pattern of squares or lozenges touching one another.—**To dice away**, to lose at dice; gamble away. [Rare.]

An unthrift, that will *dice away* his skin,
Rather than want to stake at ordinaries.
Shirley, The Wedding, v. 2.

dice-box (dīs'boks), *n.* **1.** A box from which dice are thrown in gaming, usually in the form of a cylinder contracted in the middle.

The common method of throwing the dice is with a hollow cylinder of wood, called the *dice-box*, into which they are put, and thence, being first shaken together, thrown out upon the table. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 403.

2. A species of insulator for telegraph-wires, shaped like a box for throwing dice, along the axis of which the wire is carried.

dice-coal (dīs'kōl), *n.* In *coal-mining*, certain layers of coal which break readily into small cubical fragments resembling dice in form. [Leicestershire, Eng.]

dicellate (dī-sel'āt), *a.* [< Gr. *δίκελλα*, a two-pronged hoe (< *δι-*, two-, + *κέλλειν*, drive, urge), + *-ate*[1].] Two-pronged, as a sponge-spicule.

Dicentra (dī-sen'trą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίκεντρος*, with two stings or points, < *δι-*, two-, + *κέντρον*, a point, sting, spur: see *center*[1].] A genus of delicate perennial herbs, of the natural order *Fumariaceæ*, of about a dozen species, natives of North America and eastern and central Asia. The species have glaucous dissected leaves and a heart-shaped or two-spurred corolla. The squirrel-corn,

Bleeding-heart (*Dicentra spectabilis*).

D. Canadensis, and Dutchman's-breeches, *D. Cucullaria*, are common species of the northern United States. The bleeding-heart, *D. spectabilis*, a very ornamental species from northern China, is frequent in gardens. Also called *Dielytra*.

dicephalous (dī-sef'ą-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *δικέφαλος*, two-headed, < *δι-*, two-, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Having two heads on one body; bicapitate.

dice-play† (dīs'plā), *n.* The game of dice.

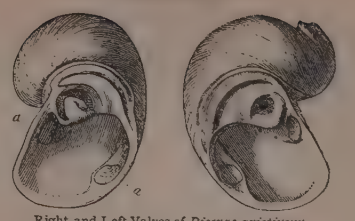
Dice-play, and such other foolish and pernicious games, they know not. *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 4.

dice-player (dīs'plā″ėr), *n.* [< ME. *diceplayer*; < *dice* + *player*.] One who plays at dice; a dicer.

dicer (dī'sėr), *n.* [< ME. *dyser*, *dysar*, < *dys*, dice: see *dice*, *v.*] One who plays at dice; a gamester.

As false as *dicers'* oaths. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.

Diceras (dis'ę-ras), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίκερας*, a double horn: see *dicerous*.] **1.** A genus of dimyarian bivalves, having subequal valves with spirally prolonged umbones and a very thick hinge, with prominent teeth, two in one valve and one in the other, occurring in the Oölite,



Right and Left Valves of *Diceras arietinum*.
a, *a*, adductor impressions.

and referred to the family *Chamidæ*: named from the pair of beaks twisted like a ram's horns. *Lamarck*, 1805.—**2.** A genus of worms. *Rudolphi*, 1810.

dicerion (dī-ser'i-on), *n.* [MGr. *δικέριον*, < Gr. *δίκερως*, two-horned (*δίκερας*, a double horn), < *δι-*, two-, + *κέρας*, a horn.] A candlestick with two lights, representing the two natures of Christ, used by the Greek bishops in blessing the people. See *tricerion*.

dicerous (dis'ę-rus), *a.* [NL., < Gr. *δίκερως* (*δικερωτ-*, *δικερω-*), also *δίκερας* (*δικερατ-*), two-horned (cf. *Dicrurus*), < *δι-*, two-, + *κέρας*, horn. Cf. *bicorn*.] In *entom.*, having a pair of developed antennæ.

dicht. A corrupt form found only in the following passage, usually explained as standing for *d' it* (do it).

Much good *dich* thy good heart, Apemantus.
Shak., T. of A., i. 2.

Dichætæ (dī-kē'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + NL. *chæta*, q. v.] A division of brachycerous dipterous insects, containing those two-winged flies which have the proboscis or sucker composed of two pieces. It contains the family *Muscidæ* and others. The common house-fly is an example.

The number of pieces composing the haustellum varies—two, four, or six; and on this character Macquart has founded his arrangement, naming his divisions *Dichetæ*, Tetrachætæ, and Hexachætæ, respectively.
Pascoe, Zoöl. Class., p. 123.

dichætous (dī-kē'tus), *a.* [As *Dichætæ* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dichætæ*.

dichas (dī'kas), *n.* [Gr. *διχάς* (*διχαδ-*), the half, < *δίχα*, in two, < *δίς* (*δι-*), twice: see *di-*[2].] A half foot in ancient Greek long measure. The Attic measure is supposed to have been 5.84 inches, the late Egyptian (Philetærian) 7 inches, English measure.

dichasia, *n.* Plural of *dichasium*.

dichasial (dī-kā'si-ąl), *a.* [< *dichasium* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, pertaining to or resembling a dichasium.

The *dichasial* form of inflorescence.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 124.

dichasium (dī-kā'si-um), *n.*; pl. *dichasia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *δίχασις*, division: see *dichastasis*.] In *bot.*, a cyme having two main axes.

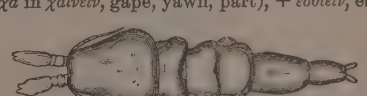
dichastasis (dī-kas'tą-sis), *n.* [NL., improp. for **dichasis*, < Gr. *δίχασις*, division, half, < *διχάειν*, *διχάζειν*, divide, < *δίχα*, in two, < *δίς* (*δι-*), twice: see *di-*[2].] Spontaneous subdivision. *Dana*.

dichastic (dī-kas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *δίχασις*, division; cf. *dichastasis*.] Capable of subdividing spontaneously. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

dichet, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *ditch*.

Dichelesthiidæ (dī″kē-les-thī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dichelesthium* + *-idæ*.] A family of siphonostomous parasitic crustaceans or fish-lice, typified by the genus *Dichelesthium*, having abortive limbs. Also written *Dichelestiidæ*.

Dichelesthium (dī-kē-les'thi-um), *n.* [NL., < (?) Gr. *δίχηλος*, also *δίχαλος*, cloven-hoofed, orig. 'two-parted' (neut. *δίχηλον*, forceps; < *δι-*, two-, + *χηλή*, a hoof, cloven hoof, claw, spur, forked probe, notch, etc., orig. anything parted, < √ **χα* in *χαίνειν*, gape, yawn, part), + *ἐσθίειν*, eat.]



Dichelesthium sturionis, magnified.

The typical genus of fish-lice of the family *Dichelesthiidæ*. Also written *Dichelestium*. *Hermann*, 1804.

Dichitonida (dī-ki-ton'i-dą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *χιτών*, tunic (chiton), + *-ida*.] A group of tunicaries, ascidians, or sea-squirts, equivalent to the order *Ascidioida*.

dichlamydeous (dī-klā-mid′ē-us), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *χλαμύς* (*χλαμυδ-*), a cloak (see *chlamys*), + *-eous*.] In *bot.*, having a double perianth, consisting of both calyx and corolla.

dichlorid (dī-klō′rid), *n.* Same as *bichlorid*.

dichloro-methane (dī-klō″rō-mē′thān), *n.* [< *dichlor(id)* + *methane*.] Methylene dichlorid.

dicho-. [< Gr. *διχο-*, combining form of *δίχα*, in two, apart, < *δίς* (*δι-*), twice, two-: see *di-*[2].] The first element in several scientific terms, meaning 'in two parts,' 'in pairs.'

Dichobune (dī-kō-bū′nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίχα*, in two, + *βουνός*, a hill, height, mound, prob. a Cyrenaic word.] 1. A fossil genus of non-ruminant or bunodont artiodactyl quadrupeds of Eocene age, type of the family *Dichobunidæ*: so called from their bunodont molars.—2 (dī′kō-būn). [*l. c.*] An animal of this genus or of the family *Dichobunidæ*.

Dichobunidæ (dī-kō-bū′ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dichobune* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct artiodactyl quadrupeds. They are related to the anoplotheres, but have the body somewhat leporiform, with the hind limbs disproportionately longer than the fore, and the teeth more specialized than in the *Anoplotheriidæ*. The teeth are 44 in number, with 6 persistent upper incisors. The dichobunes are supposed to have had a diffuse placenta and a tripartite stomach with no developed psalterium, and hence to have been non-ruminant. The dentition is of the pattern called bunodont. The leading genera are *Dichobune* and *Dichodon*, from the Eocene.

dichogamic (dī-kō-gam′ik), *a.* [< *dichogamy* + *-ic*.] Relating to dichogamy.

dichogamous (dī-kog′a-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *δίχα*, in two, + *γάμος*, marriage.] In *bot.*, exhibiting or characterized by dichogamy.

With *dichogamous* plants, early or late flowers on the same individual may intercross.
Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 259.

dichogamy (dī-kog′a-mi), *n.* [As *dichogam-ous* + *-y*.] In *bot.*, a provision in hermaphrodite flowers to prevent self-fertilization by a difference in the time of maturity of the anthers and stigma. It is distinguished as *proterandrous* or *proterogynous*, according as the anthers or the stigmas are the first to become mature.

The same end [cross-fertilization] is gained by *dichogamy* or the maturation of the reproductive elements of the same flower at different periods.
Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 258.

Dicholophidæ (dī-kō-lof′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dicholophus* + *-idæ*.] A family of birds, taking name from the genus *Dicholophus:* a synonym of *Cariamidæ* (which see). *J. J. Kaup*, 1850.

Dicholophus (dī-kol′ō-fus), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < Gr. *δίχα*, in two, + *λόφος*, a crest, ridge.] A genus of birds: same as *Cariama*, 2.

dichord (dī′kôrd), *n.* [< Gr. *δίχορδον*, an instrument with two strings, neut. of *δίχορδος*, two-stringed, < *δι-*, two-, + *χορδή*, string: see *chord*, *cord*[1].] 1. An ancient musical instrument, of the lute or harp class, having two strings.—2. A general term for musical instruments having two strings to each note.

dichoree (dī-kō′rē), *n.* Same as *dichoreus*.

dichoreus (dī-kō-rē′us), *n.*; pl. *dichorei* (-ī). [L., also, later, *dichorius*, < Gr. *διχόρειος*, < *δι-*, two-, + *χορεῖος*, choreus.] A double choreus or trochee; a trochaic dipody regarded as a single compound foot. Also called *dichoree* and *ditrochee* (which see).

dichotomal (dī-kot′ō-mal), *a.* [As *dichotom-ous* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, growing in or pertaining to the forks of a dichotomous stem: as, a *dichotomal* flower.

dichotomic (dī-kō-tom′ik), *a.* [As *dichotom-ous* + *-ic*.] Same as *dichotomous*.—**Dichotomic synoptical table.** Same as *dichotomous key* (which see, under *dichotomous*).

dichotomically (dī-kō-tom′i-kal-i), *adv.* Same as *dichotomously*.

dichotomise, *v.* See *dichotomize*.

dichotomist† (dī-kot′ō-mist), *n.* [< *dichotomy* + *-ist*.] One who dichotomizes, or classifies by subdivision into pairs.

These *dichotomists* . . . would wrest . . . whatsoever doth not aptly fall within those dichotomies.
Bacon, On Learning, VI. ii. § 1.

dichotomization (dī-kot″ō-mi-zā′shon), *n.* [< *dichotomize* + *-ation*.] Division into two parts; separation or classification by dual or binary subdivision.

dichotomize (dī-kot′ō-mīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dichotomized*, ppr. *dichotomizing*. [< Gr. *διχοτομεῖν*, cut in two (*διχότομος*, adj., cut in two), + *-ize*: see *dichotomous*.] I. *trans.* To cut into two parts; divide into pairs; specifically, to classify by subdivision into pairs.

II. *intrans.* To separate into pairs; become dichotomous.

The leaf in Dracunculus has a very peculiar shape: it consists of a number of lobes which are disposed upon a stalk which is more or less forked (tends more or less to *dichotomise*).
Nature, XXX. 272.

Also spelled *dichotomise*.

dichotomous (dī-kot′ō-mus), *a.* [< LL. *dichotomos*, < Gr. *διχοτόμος*, cutting in two, proparoxytone *διχότομος*, cut in two, divided equally, < *δίχα*, in two, + *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] Pertaining to or consisting of a pair or pairs; divided into two, or having a dual arrangement or order.

Take the classification of the sciences, and it is seen that the process begins at its widest sweep with a pure *dichotomous* division: it is the contrast of the Abstract and the Concrete. *W. L. Davidson*, Mind, XII. 251.

Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, regularly dividing by pairs from below upward; two-forked: as, a *dichotomous* stem. A good example of a dichotomous stem is furnished by the mistletoe. See cut under *dichotomy*.

It is in this manner that the *dichotomous* character is given to the entire stipes. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 294.

(*b*) In *zoöl.*: (1) Branching by pairs; biramous; bifurcate; forked: as, the *dichotomous* division of a deer's antlers; the *dichotomous* foot of a crustacean. (2) Distichous; bifarious; two-rowed or two-ranked; parted in the middle: as, the *dichotomous* hairs of a squirrel's tail. (*c*) In *classification*, binary; dual; arranged in two ranks or series; opposed by pairs, as a set of characters, or a number of objects characterized by dichotomization. Also *dichotomic*.—**Dichotomous key** or **table,** in *nat. hist.*, a tabular guide to the orders, genera, etc., as of a flora, arranged artificially, so that by a series of contrasts and exclusions the desired order is finally reached.

dichotomously (dī-kot′ō-mus-li), *adv.* In a dichotomous manner; by subdivision into two parts or into pairs. Also *dichotomically*.

All the Sauropsida possess a larynx, a trachea, and one or two lungs. The bronchi do not divide *dichotomously*, as they do in Mammalia. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 267.

dichotomy (dī-kot′ō-mi), *n.*; pl. *dichotomies* (-miz). [< Gr. *διχοτομία*, a cutting in two, < *διχοτόμος*, cutting in two: see *dichotomous*.] A cutting in two; division into two parts or into twos; subdivision into halves or pairs; the state of being dichotomous.

Nor contented with a general breach or *dichotomy* with their church, [they] do subdivide and mince themselves almost into atoms. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 8.

Specifically—(*a*) In *logic*, the division of a whole into two parts; binary classification. Ramus revived, against the Aristotelians, the Platonic doctrine, which has had many adherents, that all classification should be by dichotomy. But the opinion has found little favor since Kant.

We cannot by any logical *dichotomies* accurately express relations which, in Nature, graduate into each other insensibly. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 75.

(*b*) In *astron.*, that phase of the moon in which it appears bisected or shows only half its disk, as at the quadratures. (*c*) In *bot.*, a mode of branching by constant forking, as is shown in some stems, the venation of some leaves, etc. This mode of branching in plants is variously modified, as when only one of the branches at each fork becomes further developed, in which case the dichotomy is said to be *sympodial*. If these undeveloped branches lie always upon the same side of the axis, the sympodial dichotomy is *helicoid*; if alternately upon opposite sides, it is *scorpioid*.—**Argument from dichotomy,** one of the arguments of Zeno the Eleatic against plurality and magnitude. Anything having magnitude must consist of two parts, and those again of two, *ad infinitum*. Thus, the ultimate parts have no magnitude, and hence not the whole.

Dichotomy.
Inflorescence of *Valerianella dentata*.

dichotriæne (dī-kō-trī′ēn), *n.* [< Gr. *δίχα*, in two, + *τρίαινα*, a trident: see *triæne*.] In the nomenclature of sponge-spicules, a dichotomous triæne; a cladose rhabdus whose three cladi or arms divide into two. See *triæne*.

The arms of a triæne may bifurcate (*dichotriæne*) once, twice, or oftener, or they may trifurcate.
Sollas, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 417.

dichroic (dī-krō′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *δίχροος*, two-colored (see *dichroous*), + *-ic*.] 1. Characterized by dichroism: as, a *dichroic* crystal.—2: Same as *dichromatic*.

dichroism (dī′krō-izm), *n.* [< *dichro-ic* + *-ism*.] In *optics:* (*a*) A property possessed by many doubly refracting crystals of exhibiting different colors when viewed in different directions. Thus, palladium chlorid appears of a deep-red color along the axis, and of a vivid green when viewed in a transverse direction. Mica affords another example, being nearly opaque when viewed in one direction, but transparent and of a different color in another. This property is due to the difference in the absorption of the light-vibrations in the different directions. See *pleochroism*. (*b*) The exhibition of essentially different colors by certain solutions in different degrees of dilution or concentration.

dichroistic (dī-krō-is′tik), *a.* [< *dichro-ism* + *-istic*.] Having the property of dichroism. Also *dichroous*.

dichroite (dī′krō-īt), *n.* [< Gr. *δίχροος*, two-colored (see *dichroous*), + *-ite*[2].] Iolite, which see): so called from its variation in color.

Dichromanassa (dī″krō-ma-nas′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *χρῶμα*, color, + *νῆσσα*, Doric form of *νῆσσα, νῆττα*, a duck: see *Anas*.] A genus of herons exhibiting dichromatism; the dichroic egrets, as the reddish egret, *D. rufa*, which in one state is pure white, and known as Peale's egret), in another various-colored.

dichromate (dī-krō′māt), *n.* [< *di-*[2] + *chromate*.] Same as *bichromate*.

dichromatic (dī-krō-mat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *χρῶμα* (*τ-*), color: see *chromatic*. Cf. *dichromic*.] Having or producing two colors; exhibiting or characterized by dichromatism. Also *dichroic* and *bichromatic*.

dichromatism (dī-krō′ma-tizm), *n.* [< *dichromat-ic* + *-ism*.] The quality of being dichromatic; the state or condition of normally presenting two different colors or systems of coloration: in *zoöl.*, said of animals which, being ordinarily of a given color, regularly or frequently exhibit a different coloration, due to melanism, erythrism, etc. The red and gray plumages of many owls, the red and green plumages of sundry parrots, the white and colored states of various herons, are examples of dichromatism. See *color-variation*.

Remarkable differences of plumage in many cases, constituting *dichromatism*, or permanent normal difference in color. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 656.

dichromic (dī-krō′mik), *a.* [< Gr. *δίχρωμος*, two-colored, < *δι-*, two-, + *χρῶμα*, color: see *chrome*, etc.] Relating to or embracing two colors only; bichromatic: used by Herschel to describe the vision of a color-blind person who lacks the perception of one of the three primary colors assumed in accordance with the Young-Helmholtz theory of color (which see, under *color*).

Herschel regarded the vision of Dalton as *dichromic*, the red being wanting. *Le Conte*, Sight, p. 63.

dichronous (dī′krō-nus), *a.* [< LL. *dichronus*, < Gr. *δίχρονος*, having two times or quantities, < *δι-*, two-, + *χρόνος*, time.] In *anc. pros.*: (*a*) Having two times or quantities; varying in time; sometimes long and sometimes short; common; doubtful (Latin *anceps*): as, a *dichronous* vowel or syllable; representing a doubtful vowel-sound: as, a *dichronous* letter. In Greek grammar the three vowel-letters *α*, *ι*, *υ*, which may be either long or short in sound, are called *dichronous*, in contrast to the four remaining vowel-letters, which are fixed in quantity (*ε* and *ο* always short, *η* and *ω* always long). (*b*) Consisting of two normal short times or moræ; disemic: as, a *dichronous* foot; lasting for the space of two times or moræ: as, a *dichronous* long (that is, an ordinary long, equal to two shorts, distinguished from a *trichronous* or other protracted long): as, a *dichronous* pause. See *disemic*.

dichroous (dī′krō-us), *a.* [< Gr. *δίχροος, δίχρους, δίχρως*, two-colored, < *δι-*, two-, + *χροιά, χρόα*, color.] 1. Same as *dichromatic*.—2. Same as *dichroistic*.

dichroscope (dī′krō-skōp), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *δίχροος*, two-colored, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument for testing the dichroism of crystals, usually consisting of an achromatized double-image prism of Iceland spar, fixed in a brass tube which has a small square hole at one end and a convex lens at the other, of such power as to give a sharp image of the square hole. On looking through the instrument the square hole appears double, the light which passes through being divided into two rays polarized in planes at right angles to each other; and if a dichroic crystal is placed in front of it, the two images, corresponding to the two sets of light-vibrations, will appear of different colors. A dichroscope may be combined with the polarizing apparatus of a microscope.

dichroscopic (dī-krō-skop′ik), *a.* [< *dichroscope* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the dichroscope: as, *dichroscopic* observations.

dichtings, *n. pl.* See *dightings*.

dicing (dī′sing), *n.* [< ME. *dysyng*, verbal n. of *dysen, dycen*, dice: see *dice, v.*] 1. Gaming with dice.

Where *dicing* is, there are other follies also.
Latimer, 6th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

2. A method of decorating leather in squares or diamonds by pressure. *E. H. Knight*.

dicing-house (dī′sing-hous), *n.* A house in which games with dice are played; a gaming-house.

The public peace cannot be kept where public *dicing-houses* are permitted.
Jer. Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium, ii. 472. (*Latham.*)

dick[1] (dik), *n.* [Var. of *dike* and of *ditch*.] The mound or bank of a ditch; a dike. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng.]

dick[2] (dik), *n.* [Perhaps < D. *dek*, a cover, a horse-cloth (cf. *deken*, a coverlet, blanket, quilt), the same as *dek*, a deck: see *deck*, *n.*, of which *dick* is thus appar. a var. form. The E. form may be due in part to association with the proper name *Dick*. Hence dim. *dicky*[2], q. v.] 1. A leathern apron.—2. A bib. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

dick-dunnock (dik'dun″ok), *n.* [< *dick* (see *dicky-bird*) + *dunnock*.] A local British name of the hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis*. *Macgillivray.*

dickens (dik'enz), *n.* [Prob. ult. connected with LG. *duks*, *dūker*, *deuker*, *deiker*, the deuce; all prob. fanciful variations of *deuce*, LG. *dūs* (see *deuce*[1]), the E. *dickens* simulating *Dickon*, *Diccon*, an old dim. nickname for *Richard* (see *dicky*[1]), whence the surnames *Dickens*, *Dickonson*, *Dicconson*, *Dickenson*, *Dickinson*, etc.] The deuce: used interjectionally, with the definite article (formerly sometimes with the indefinite).

Ford. Where had you this pretty weathercock?
Mrs. Page. I cannot tell what *the dickens* his name is my husband had him of. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 2.

What *a dickins* does he mean by a trivial Sum?
Congreve, Old Batchelor, ii. 1.

To play the dickens. Same as *to play the deuce* (which see, under *deuce*[1]).

It is not a safe matter to undertake to disperse these robust monkeys who *play the dickens* with the telegraph lines. *Electric Rev.* (Amer.), XII. 6.

dicker[1] (dik'ėr), *n.* [= Sc. *daker*, *dakir*, *daiker*, a quantity of ten (hides, etc.), < ME. *dyker* = Icel. *dekr* = Sw. *decker* = Dan. *deger* = LG. *deker* = G. *decher*, ten (hides, etc.) (ML. *decore*, *decara*, *dicora*, *dacra*, *dacrum*, OF. *dakere*, *dacre*, after the Teut. forms), < L. *decuria*, a division consisting of ten, < *decem* = E. *ten*: see *decury* and *ten*.] The number or quantity ten; particularly, ten hides or skins, forming the twentieth part of a last of hides. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Also that no maner foreyn sille no lether in the seid cite, but it be in the yelde halle of the same, payinge for the custom of euery *dyker*, j. d.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 384.

dicker[2] (dik'ėr), *v.* [Prob. < *dicker*[1], with reference to the frontier trade in hides, skins, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* To trade by petty bargaining and barter; haggle.

The white men who penetrated to the semi-wilds [of the West] were always ready to *dicker* and to swap.
Cooper, Oak Openings.

After years of *dickering*, highly discreditable to a great State, Tennessee and her creditors agreed on sixty cents as the figure at which the State's obligations should be settled. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 136.

II. *trans.* To barter; trade off; swap. [Rare.] [U. S.]

dicker[2] (dik'ėr), *n.* [< *dicker*[2], *v.*] Trading on a small scale by bargain and barter; a transaction so conducted. [U. S.]

Selfish thrift and party held the scales
For peddling *dicker*, not for honest sales.
Whittier, The Panorama.

dickey, *n.* See *dicky*[2].

dickinsonite (dik'in-son-īt), *n.* [After the Rev. William *Dickinson*.] A phosphate of manganese, calcium, and sodium, occurring in crystals and crystalline aggregates of a green color and micaceous structure at Branchville, Connecticut.

Dicksonia (dik-sō'ni-ą), *n.* [NL., after James *Dickson*, a British botanist (died 1822). The surname *Dickson*, otherwise spelled *Dixon*, is equiv. to *Dick's son*, *Dick* being a familiar form of *Richard*, and used both as a Christian name and as a surname. Cf. *dicky*[1].] A genus of ferns having large, much-divided fronds, and small sori placed close to the margin of the frond at the apex of a vein. The sorus consists of an elevated globular receptacle bearing the sporangia, and inclosed by the cup-shaped indusium. The latter is open at the top, and partly adherent at the outer side to a reflexed toothlet of the frond. The number of species known is over 40, and about half of them are tree-ferns. An Australian species, *Dicksonia antarctica*, is one of the most ornamental tree-ferns in cultivation. Most of the species are confined to tropical America and Polynesia; but a few occur in the southern parts of the north temperate zone, and one, *D. pilosiuscula*, is common in eastern North America, and extends as far north as Canada.

Dicksoniites (dik-sō-ni-ī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < *Dicksonia* + *-ites*.] The name of a genus of fossil ferns proposed by Sterzel, including species previously referred by authors to *Pecopteris*, *Alethopteris*, and other genera, from which this genus has been separated in accordance with certain marked peculiarities in its fructification. It occurs in the Lower Carboniferous in various localities in Europe.

dicky[1] (dik'i), *n.*; pl. *dickies* (-iz). [E. dial., also called *dick-ass*; a familiar use of the proper name *Dick*, dim. *Dicky*; cf. *jack*, *jack-ass*, of similar origin. The name *Dick*, otherwise *Rick*, is a familiar form of *Richard*, a favorite name in England since the time of *Richard* Cœur de Lion. The name is F., of OHG. origin: OHG. *rīhhi*, *rīchi*, powerful, rich; *harti*, in comp. *-hart*, strong, brave: see *rich* and *hard*. Cf. *dickens*.] An ass; a donkey.

Time to begin the *dicky* races,
More famed for laughter than for speed.
Bloomfield, Richard and Kate.

dicky[2], **dickey** (dik'i), *n.*; pl. *dickies*, *dickeys* (-iz). [Of dial. origin; dim. of *dick*[2], q. v.] 1. A leathern apron.—2. A child's bib.—3. A shirt-front; a separate front worn over the breast in place of a shirt, or to hide a shirt not fit to be seen. Separate shirt-fronts of this kind, also called *false bosoms* and *shams*, were worn over plain shirts for many years in the first half of the nineteenth century. 4. A kind of high standing shirt-collar formerly worn. [New Eng.]

My soul swells till it almost tears the shirt off my buzzum, and even fractures my *dickey*.
J. C. Neal, Charcoal Sketches, iii. 34.

5. The seat in a carriage on which the driver sits, whether in front or not; a seat behind the body of a carriage for servants, etc.

Three people were squeezed into it besides the driver, who sat, of course, in his own particular little *dickey* at the side. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xlvi.

dicky-bird (dik'i-bėrd), *n.* [Also *dickey-bird*; < *dicky*, dim., applied familiarly to animals (see *dicky*[1]), + *bird*[1].] A little bird.

'Twas, I know, in the spring-time when Nature looks gay,
As the poet observes, and on tree-top and spray
The dear little *dickey-birds* carol away.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 329.

Gladly would I throw up history to think of nothing but *dickey-birds*, but it must not be yet. *Kingsley*, Life, II. 41.

diclesium (dī-klē'si-um), *n.*; pl. *diclesia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *κλῆσις*, a shutting up, closing, < *κλεισειν*, close: see *close*[1].] In *bot.*, a dry fruit consisting of an achenium inclosed within the persistent hardened base of the perianth, as in the four-o'clock, *Mirabilis Jalapa*.

diclinic, diclinate (dī-klin'ik, dī'kli-nāt), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *κλίνειν*, incline (see *clinic, incline*), + *-ic*, *-ate*[1].] In *crystal.*, having two of the intersections of the axes oblique: applied to a system so characterized. No crystals in nature are known which belong to this system, and it is in fact only a variety of the triclinic system, possessing no higher degree of symmetry. Also *diclinous*.

diclinism (dī'kli-nism), *n.* [< *diclin-ous* + *-ism*.] In *bot.*, the state of being diclinous.

Diclinism may appear everywhere and is actually observed in many species, in which sexual cells are endowed with free motion, whether active or passive.
De Bary, Fungi (trans.), p. 231.

diclinous[1] (dī'kli-nus), *a.* [As *diclin-ic* + *-ous*.] In *crystal.*, same as *diclinic*.

diclinous[2] (dī'kli-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *κλίνη*, a bed, < *κλίνειν*, recline. Cf. *diclinic*.] In *bot.*, having only stamens or pistils: applied to unisexual flowers.

They [anemophilous plants] are often *diclinous*: that is, they are either monœcious with their sexes separated on the same plant, or dœcious with their sexes on distinct plants. *Darwin*, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 408.

dicoccous (dī-kok'us), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *κόκκος*, a berry: see *coccus*.] In *bot.*, formed of two cocci: applied to fruits having two separable lobes.

dicœlous (dī-sē'lus), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *κοῖλος*, hollow.] In *anat.*: (*a*) Cupped or hollowed at both ends, as a vertebra; amphicœlous. *R. Owen.* (*b*) Having two cavities, in general; bilocular.

dicola, *n.* Plural of *dicolon*.

dicolic (dī-kō'lik), *a.* [As *dicolon* + *-ic*.] 1. In *pros.*, consisting of two cola or members: as, a *dicolic* line, verse, or period. In Greek and Roman poetry dicolic periods preponderate. The most frequent kinds of verse, the dactylic hexameter and the anapestic and trochaic tetrameters (but not the iambic trimeter, which is monocolic), are examples. See *colon*[1].

The first two lines of each stanza resemble the two cola of a Greek *dicolic* line, or two musical phrases making up a longer strain. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVI. 85.

2. In *rhet.*, consisting of two clauses or groups of clauses: as, a *dicolic* period.

dicolon (dī-kō'lon), *n.*; pl. *dicola* (-lą). [NL., < Gr. *δίκωλος*, having two members, < *δι-*, two-, + *κῶλον*, member.] In *pros.*, a verse or period consisting of two cola or members. See *dicolic*.

dicondylian (dī-kon-dil'i-an), *a.* [< Gr. *δικόνδυλος*, double-knuckled, < *δι-*, double-, + *κόνδυλος*, knuckle: see *condyle*.] Having two occipital condyles, as the skull of a mammal or an amphibian: opposed to *monocondylian*.

The Amphibia are the only air-breathing Vertebrata which, like mammals, have a *dicondylian* skull.
Encyc. Brit., XV. 370.

Dicoryne (dī-kor'i-nē), *n.* [NL. (Allman, 1859), < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *κορίνη*, a club, a club-like bud or shoot.] A genus of gymnoblastic hydrozoans or tubularian hydroids, giving name to a family *Dicorynidæ*. *D. conferta* is an example.

Dicorynidæ (dī-kō-rin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dicoryne* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Hydropolypinæ*, the generative zoöids of which are free-swimming polyps with two tentacles and without a mouth, carrying two ova each. These zoöids bud only on polypostyles, and never on the alimentary zoöids which have one verticil of filiform tentacles.

dicotyledon (dī-kot-i-lē'dọn), *n.*; pl. *dicotyledons* (-dọnz) or *dicotyledones* (-dō-nēz). [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *κοτυληδών*, a cavity: see *cotyledon*.] A plant which produces an embryo having two cotyledons. Dicotyledons form a natural class of the phænogamous series of plants, characterized by the two opposite cotyledons, an exogenous mode of growth, and a netted venation of the leaves, and by seldom having a trimerous arrangement of the parts of the flower. From the structure of the stem, increasing by external growth, they are also known as *exogens*. The gymnosperms, in which the embryo has several cotyledons in a whorl, are usually included as a subclass, but by some recent botanists they are ranked as a distinct class. According to the more usual arrangement, the angiospermous dicotyledons are divided by the characters of the perianth into *Polypetalæ*, *Gamopetalæ*, and *Apetalæ* or *Monochlamydeæ*. These are subdivided into 164 orders. Several modifications of this system have been adopted, especially by continental European botanists, the most important of which is the distribution of the apetalous orders among the two other divisions. The total number of species of dicotyledonous plants now known is about 80,000, included under about 6,000 genera. See *exogen*.

dicotyledonous (dī-kot-i-lē'dọn-us), *a.* [As *dicotyledon* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having two cotyledons: as, a *dicotyledonous* embryo, seed, or plant.

Dicotyles (dī-kot'i-lēz), *n.* [NL., so named by Cuvier in allusion to the curious glandular organ on the back, which was regarded by old travelers as a second navel; < Gr. *δικότυλος*, having two hollows, < *δι-*, two-, + *κοτύλη*, a hollow, hollow vessel, cup, cymbal, etc.: see *cotyle*. Sometimes ignorantly written *Dycotyles* (intended for **Dyscotyles*), and said to be < Gr. *δυσ-*, ill, bad, in allusion to the bad smell of the gland.] The typical genus of the family *Dicotylidæ*, or peccaries. *D. torquatus*, the leading species, is the collared peccary of Texas. The white-lipped peccary is *D. labiatus*, sometimes referred to a different genus, *Notophorus*. See *peccary*.

Dicotylidæ (dī-kō-til'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dicotyles* + *-idæ*.] A family of swine having a peculiar odoriferous dorsal gland, whence the name (see *Dicotyles*). It is the only family of dicotyliform swine, is confined to America, and consists of the peccaries. See *peccary*.

dicotyliform (dī-kō-til'i-fôrm), *a.* Pertaining to the *Dicotyliformia*; having the characters of a peccary.

Dicotyliformia (dī-kō-til-i-fôr'mi-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dicotyles* + L. *forma*, shape.] The *Dicotylidæ*, or peccaries alone, as a superfamily group of swine, contrasted with the other swine collectively, the distinction resting chiefly upon detailed cranial characters. The canines are acute and trenchant, simply decurved, not twisted outward, as in the males of ordinary swine, and the condyles of the lower jaw are simply transverse.

Dicranobranchia (dī-krā-nō-brang'ki-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δίκρανος*, two-headed (see *Dicranum*), + *βράγχια*, gills.] A suborder of rhipidoglossate gastropods. The gills are in two symmetrical dorsal plumes (whence the name); the body and shell are not spiral; the foot is slightly bearded; the eyes are subsessile; and the median teeth of the odontophore are of two kinds, the inner being small and similar, and the outer large and dissimilar. The group was named by J. E. Gray for the family *Fissurellidæ*, or keyhole-limpets.

Dicranoceros (dī-krā-nos'e-ros), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίκρανος*, two-headed, + *κέρας*, horn.] Same as *Antilocapra*. *Hamilton Smith*, 1827.

dicranoid (dī-krā'noid), *a.* [< *Dicranum* + *-oid*.] Resembling plants of the genus *Dicranum*; bifid, as in *Dicranum*: said of the teeth of the peristome of mosses.

dicranterian (dī-kran-tē'ri-an), *a.* Same as *diacranterian*.

Dicranum (dī-krā'num), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίκρανος*, two-headed, < *δι-*, two-, + *κρανίον*, the skull.] A large genus of mosses, comprising many species. The plants are large, and have spreading or secund

Dicranum scoparium.
a, plant, natural size; *b*, four bifid teeth of the peristome, highly magnified.

leaves with a strong costa. In this, as in allied genera, the teeth of the peristome are bifid to the middle (dicranoid).

dicrotal (dī-krō′tal), *a.* Same as *dicrotic.*

dicrotic (dī-krot′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *δίκροτος*, double-beating, < *δι-*, two-, double, + *κρότος*, a rattling noise, beat, clash.] 1. Double-beating: applied to the pulse when for one heart-beat there are two arterial pulses as felt by the finger or shown by the sphygmograph.—2. Pertaining to a dicrotic pulse.—**Dicrotic notch**, the notch in a sphygmogram preceding the dicrotic crest. See *sphygmogram.*—**Dicrotic wave** or **crest.** (*a*) The second of the two large waves of a dicrotic pulse as traced in a sphygmogram. (*b*) The smaller corresponding crest or wave in pulses not dicrotic.

dicrotism (dik′rō-tizm), *n.* [< *dicrot-ic* + *-ism.*] The state of being dicrotic.

This *dicrotism*, however, characterizes particularly septic and typhoid types of fever. *Med. News*, LII. 401.

dicrotous (dik′rō-tus), *a.* [< Gr. *δίκροτος*, double-beating: see *dicrotic.*] Dicrotic.

Dicruridæ (dī-krö′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dicrurus* + *-idæ.*] A large family of dentirostral oscine passerine birds of Asia, the East Indies, etc., and also of Africa; the drongos or drongo-shrikes. They have comparatively slender bodies, a long forked tail, long rounded wings, a stout hooked bill with rictal vibrissæ, small but stout feet, and mostly black or dark plumage and red eyes. The *Dicruridæ* are not shrikes in the proper sense of that term, but rather crow-like birds of insectivorous nature and somewhat the habits of flycatchers. There are upward of 50 species. The leading genera are: *Dicrurus*, of which *Edolius* is a synonym, chiefly Indian and East Indian, but with one African group of species; *Dissemurus*, in which the length of the tail is at a maximum; *Bhringa*, *Chibia*, *Chaptia*, and *Melænornis*, the last African. The genus *Irena* is sometimes brought under this family. The term *Dicruridæ* is sometimes extended to the swallow-shrikes, *Artamidæ*. *Edolidæ* or *Edolianæ* is a synonym. See cut under *drongo.*

Dicrurinæ (dī-krö-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dicrurus* + *-inæ.*] The drongos as the typical subfamily of the *Dicruridæ*, and containing all the family excepting *Ireninæ*, or as a subfamily of some other family.

Dicrurus (dī-krö′rus), *n.* [NL., lit. fork-tailed, < Gr. *δίκρος*, shorter form of *δίκρονς*, contr. of *δίκροος*, forked (equiv. to *δίκραιος*, forked, cloven, lit. two-horned, contr. of *δικέραιος*, two-horned, < *δι-*, two-, + *κεραία*, a horn, point, < *κέρας*, a horn; cf. *dicerous*), + *οὐρά*, tail.] The typical and largest genus of *Dicruridæ;* the drongos proper. The fınga or king-crow of Bengal, *D. macrocercus*, is a typical example. The genus is often called *Bhuchanga* or *Buchangæ*. *Edolius* also is a synonym, but sometimes used for a section of the genus represented by the Madagascan *E. forficatus*. Another section of the genus contains the singing drongos of Africa, as *D. musicus*. A section with the tail most deeply forficate is *Dissemurus*, containing such as the Indian bee-king, *D. paradiseus*. See *drongo.*

dict (dikt), *n.* [ME. *dicte;* < L. *dictum*, a thing said: see *dictum.*] A saying; a dictum. [Archaic.]

What, the old *dict* was true after all?
C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, xxxvi.

dicta, *n.* Plural of *dictum.*

dictamen† (dik-tā′men), *n.* [< LL. ML. *dictamen*, < L. *dictare*, prescribe, dictate: see *dictate.*] A dictate; a precept; an injunction.

I must tell you (not out of mine own *dictamen*, but the author's) a good play is like a skein of silk; which, if you take by the right end, you may wind off at pleasure.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, Ind.

dictament† (dik′ta-ment), *n.* [< ML. **dictamentum*, < L. *dictare*, dictate. see *dictate.* Cf. *dictamen.*] A dictate.

If any followed, in the whole tenor of their lives, the *dictaments* of right reason.
Sir K. Digby, On Browne's Religio Medici.

Dictamnum (dik-tam′num), *n.* Same as *Dictamnus*, 2.

dictamnus (dik-tam′nus), *n.* [L., also *dictamnum*, < Gr. *δίκταμνος*, *δίκταμνον*, also *δίκταμον*, dittany, a plant which grew on Mounts Dicte and Ida in Crete; hence ult. E. *dittany*, q. v.] 1. A plant of the genus *Dictamnus.*—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of rutaceous plants, of a single species, *D. albus*, the fraxinella or dittany, a native of southern Europe and central Asia. It is an old inhabitant of country gardens, cultivated for its showy flowers, which are of various colors, and for its fragrance. The whole plant is covered with glands which secrete an oil so volatile that in hot weather the air about the plant becomes inflammable.

dictanum† (dik-tā′num), *n.* Dictamnus; dittany.

The Hart, beeing perced with the dart, runneth out of hand to the hearb *Dictanum*, and is healed.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 61.

dictate (dik′tāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dictated*, ppr. *dictating.* [< L. *dictatus*, pp. of *dictare* (> It. *dettare*, *dittare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *dictar* = F. *dicter*, > D. *dicteren* = G. *dictiren* = Dan. *diktere* = Sw. *diktera*), say often, pronounce, declare, dictate (to another for writing), prescribe, order; freq. of *dicere*, pp. *dictus*, say: see *diction.*] I. *trans.* 1. To declare or prescribe with authority; direct or command positively, as being right, necessary, or inevitable: as, conscience *dictates* truthfulness and fair dealing; to *dictate* a course of conduct, or terms of surrender.

I hope God hath given me ability to be master of my own passion, and endowed me with that reason that will *dictate* unto me what is for my own good and benefit.
State Trials, Lt.-Col. Lilburne, an. 1649.

The conduct of life [in Russia] was *dictated* to the citizens at large in the same way as to soldiers.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 558.

2. To be the determining cause or motive of; fix or decide positively or unavoidably: as, necessity *dictated* the abandonment of the ship; his conduct is *dictated* by false pride.

I find his present prosecution was *dictated* by tyranny, cowardice, and revenge. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxxi.

3. To express orally for another to write down; give utterance or form to, as something to be written: as, to *dictate* a letter to a clerk.

The mind which *dictated* the Iliad. *Wayland.*

=**Syn.** 1. To command, prescribe, enjoin, require.

II. *intrans.* To practise dictation; act or speak dictatorially; exercise controlling or arbitrary authority; assume a dictatorial, dogmatic, or commanding attitude.

A woman *dictates* before marriage in order that she may have an appetite for submission afterward.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 80.

From the compulsory saintship and cropped hair of the Puritans men rushed or sneaked, as their temperaments *dictated*, to the opposite cant of sensuality and a wilderness of periwig. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 393.

dictate (dik′tāt), *n.* [= D. *dictaat* = G. *dictat* = Dan. *diktat*, a dictate, = OF. *dicte*, *dite*, m., a dictation, F. *dictée*, f., dictation (see *ditty*), = Sp. Pg. *dictado* = It. *dittato*, *dettato*, < L. *dictatum*, usually in pl. *dictata*, what is dictated, neut. pp. of *dictare:* see *dictate, v.* Cf. *dight*, *indict*, *indite*, ult. < L. *dictare.*] 1. A positive order or command; an authoritative or controlling direction.

Those right helps of art which will scarce be found by those who servilely confine themselves to the *dictates* of others. *Locke.*

Besides his duties at Westminster, he must attend to his constituents, must show himself among them from time to time, and must be ever ready to listen to complaints, suggestions, or even *dictates.*
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 205.

2. An authoritative rule, maxim, or precept; a guiding principle: as, the *dictates* of conscience or of reason.

The Laws of well-doing are the *dictates* of right Reason.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 7.

I credit what the Grecian *dictates* say. *Prior.*

This is an obvious *dictate* of our common sense.
H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 97.

It was, or it seemed, the *dictate* of trade to keep the negro down. *Emerson*, West Indian Emancipation.

3†. Dictation. [Rare.]

Many bishops . . . might be at Phillippi, and many were actually there, long after St. Paul's *dictate* of the epistle. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 183.

4†. That which is dictated; a dictated utterance.

The public prayers of the people of God, in churches thoroughly settled, did never use to be voluntary *dictates* proceeding from any man's extemporal wit.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 25.

=**Syn.** 1 and 2. Injunction, admonition.

dictation (dik-tā′shọn), *n.* [< LL. *dictatio(n-)*, < L. *dictare*, pp. *dictatus*, dictate: see *dictate.*] 1. The act or practice of dictating, directing, or prescribing: as, he wrote the passage at the teacher's *dictation.*

What heresies and prodigious opinions have been set on foot, . . . under the pretence of the *dictation* and warrant of God's Spirit! *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 148.

2. Authoritative command or control; positive or arbitrary prescription, direction, or order: as, his *dictation* brought affairs into great confusion.

If either of these two powers [France and Spain] had disarmed, it would soon have been compelled to submit to the *dictation* of the other. *Macaulay.*

=**Syn.** Injunction, prescription, direction.

dictator (dik-tā′tọr), *n.* [= F. *dictateur* = Sp. Pg. *dictador* = It. *dettatore*, *dittatore* = D. G. *dictator* = Dan. Sw. *diktator* = Gr. *δικτάτωρ*, < L. *dictator*, a commander, dictator, < *dictare*, pp. *dictatus*, command, dictate: see *dictate.*] 1. A person possessing unlimited powers of government; an absolute ruler. In ancient Rome dictators were appointed in times of exigency and distress for a term of six months; and there were also dictators with powers limited to specific acts. In later times usurpers have often made themselves dictators, and dictatorial powers have been expressly conferred. The rulers of Paraguay bore the title of dictator for many years, and those of several other Spanish-American countries have done so for longer or shorter periods.

Government must not be a parish clerk, a justice of the peace. It has, of necessity, in any crisis of the state, the absolute powers of a *Dictator.*
Emerson, Amer. Civilization.

All classes have had to submit to that sort of authority which assumed its most innocent shape in the office of the Roman *Dictator*, its most odious in the usurpation of the Greek Tyrant.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 84.

2. A person invested with or exercising absolute authority of any kind; one who assumes to control or prescribe the actions of others; one who dictates.

Unanimous, they all commit the care
And management of this main enterprise
To him, their great *dictator.* *Milton*, P. R., i. 113.

The great *dictator* of fashions. *Pope.*

dictatorial (dik-tā-tō′ri-al), *a.* [= F. *dictatorial;* as *dictatory* + *-al.*] 1. Pertaining to a dictator; absolute; unlimited.

Military powers quite *dictatorial.* *Irving.*

2. Pertaining to or characteristic of dictation; imperious; overbearing; dogmatic.

The disagreeable effect that accompanies a tone inclined to be *dictatorial.* *Disraeli*, Coningsby, iv. 4.

I have just read yours of the 19th inst. If there be perceptible in it an impatient and *dictatorial* tone, I waive it in deference to an old friend whose heart I have always supposed to be right. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 210.

=**Syn.** *Authoritative*, *Dogmatic*, etc. See *magisterial.*

dictatorially (dik-tā-tō′ri-ạl-i), *adv.* In a dictatorial or commanding manner; dogmatically.

These are strong statements; they are made *dictatorially*, because want of space forbids anything but assertion.
N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 478.

dictatorialness (dik-tā-tō′ri-ạl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being dictatorial.

A spirit of arrogance and contemptuous *dictatorialness.*
George Eliot, in Cross, III. 212.

dictatorian† (dik-tā-tō′ri-ạn), *a.* [< *dictatory* + *-an.*] Dictatorial.

A *dictatorian* power, more accommodate to the first production of things. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 347.

dictatorship (dik-tā′tọr-ship), *n.* [< *dictator* + *-ship.*] 1. The office or dignity of a dictator; the term of a dictator's office.

This is the solemnest title they can confer under the princedom, being indeed a kind of *dictatorship.*
Sir H. Wotton.

2. Absolute authority; dogmatism.

This is that perpetual *dictatorship* which is exercised by Lucretius, though often in the wrong. *Dryden.*

dictatory† (dik′tā-tō-ri), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *dictatorio*, < L. *dictatorius*, of or belonging to a dictator, < *dictator*, a dictator: see *dictator.*] Dictatorial.

Our English, the language of men ever famous and foremost in the achievements of liberty, will not easily find servile letters enow to spell such a *dictatory* presumption Englished. *Milton*, Areopagitica.

dictatress (dik-tā′tres), *n.* [< *dictator* + *-ess.*] A female dictator; a woman who commands arbitrarily and irresponsibly.

dictatrix (dik-tā′triks), *n.* [L., fem. of *dictator:* see *dictator.*] Same as *dictatress.*

dictature† (dik-tā′tụr), *n.* [= F. *dictature* = Sp. Pg. *dictadura* = It. *dettatura*, *dittatura* = D. *dictatuur* = G. *dictatur* = Dan. Sw. *diktatur*, < L. *dictatura*, < *dictare*, pp. *dictatus*, dictate: see *dictator*, *dictate.*] Dictatorship.

Some spake what a strange resolution it was in Lucius Sylla to resign his *dictature*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 92.

dictery† (dik'tẹ-ri), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *dicterio*, < L. *dicterium*, a witty saying, in form as if < Gr. *δεικτήριον*, a place for showing, eccles. a sort of pulpit (< *δεικτός*, verbal adj. of *δεικνύναι*, show), but in sense < L. *dicere*, pp. *dictus*, say: see *diction*.] A witty saying; a jest; a scoff.

I did heap up all the *dicteries* I could against women, but now recant. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 558.

diction (dik'shon), *n.* [= F. *diction*, OF. *diction*, *dision* = Sp. *diccion* = Pg. *dicção* = It. *dizione* = D. *dictie* = G. *diction* = Dan. Sw. *diktion*, < L. *dictio(n-)*, a saying, expression, kind of delivery, style, use of a word, LL. also a word (whence ML. *dictionarium*, a dictionary), < *dicĕre*, pp. *dictus*, say, tell, declare, name, appoint, related to *dīcāre*, declare, proclaim, publish, = Gr. *δεικ-νύναι*, show, point out, = Skt. √ *diç*, show, point out, = Goth. *ga-teihan*, tell, announce, = OHG. *zīhan*, MHG. *zīhen*, G. *zeihen*, accuse (whence OHG. *zeigōn*, MHG. G. *zeigen*, point out), = AS. *teón* (orig. **tīhan*), accuse. From the same Teut. root come AS. *tǣcan*, point out, E. *teach*, and AS. *tācn*, E. *token*, q. v. The L. *dicĕre* and *dīcāre* are the ult. sources of a great many E. words: namely, from L. *dīcĕre*, E. *dict*, *edict*, *verdict*, *dictum*, *ditto*, etc., *diction*, *dictionary*, *condition*, *addict*, *contradict*, *interdict*, *predict*, *addiction*, *contradiction*, *indiction*, *prediction*, etc., *benediction* = *benison*, *malediction* = *malison*, *valediction*, etc.; from the freq. *dictāre*, E. *dictate*, *ditty*, *dight*, *indict*, *indite*, etc.; from *dīcāre*, E. *abdicate*, *dedicate*, *indicate*, *predicate*, *preach*, *predicament*, etc., *index*, *judge*, *judicate*, *adjudicate*, etc.; from the Gr. *δεικνύναι*, E. *deictic*, *apodictic*, *apodixis*, etc.] **1.** Expression of ideas by words; manner of saying; choice or selection of words; style.

It is the imperishable *diction*, the language of Shakspeare before Shakspeare wrote, which diffuses its enchantment over the "Arcadia."
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 105.

His command of language was immense. With him died the secret of the old poetical *diction* of England — the art of producing rich effects by familiar words.
Macaulay, Dryden.

Nothing but the charm of narrative had saved Ariosto, as Tasso had been saved by his *diction*, and Milton by his style. *Lowell*, Fielding.

2†. A word.

In *dictions* are first to be considered their etymology and conjugation. *Burgersdicius*, tr. by a Gentleman.

=**Syn.** *Diction*, *Phraseology*, *Style*. *Diction* refers chiefly to the choice of words in any utterance or composition. *Phraseology* refers more to the manner of combining the words into phrases, clauses, and sentences: as, legal *phraseology*; but it also necessarily involves diction to some extent. *Style* covers both and more, referring not only to the words and the manner in which they are combined, but to everything that relates to the form in which thought is expressed, including peculiarities more or less personal to the writer or speaker.

The book of Job, indeed, in conduct and *diction*, bears a considerable resemblance to some of his [Milton's] dramas. *Macaulay*, Milton.

The Book of Sophisms [in Aristotle's "Organon"] . . . still supplies a very convenient *phraseology* for marking concisely some of the principal fallacies which are apt to impose on the understanding in the heat of a viva voce dispute. *D. Stewart*, The Human Mind, II. iii. § 3.

The genius of the great poet seeks repose in the expression of itself, and finds it at last in *style*, which is the establishment of a perfect mutual understanding between the worker and his material.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 181.

Dialect, *Idiom*, etc. See *language*.

dictionarian (dik-shọ-nā'ri-an), *n.* [< *dictionary* + *-an*.] The compiler of a dictionary; a lexicographer. *Dawson.* [Rare.]

dictionary (dik'shon-ạ-ri), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *dictionnaire* (> G. *dictionär* = Sw. *diktionär* = Dan. *diktionær*) = Sp. Pg. *diccionario* = It. *dizionario*, < ML. *dictionarium*, neut., also *dictionarius*, m. (sc. L. *liber*, book), lit. a word-book, < LL. *dictio(n-)*, a word: see *diction*. First used, it is said, by Joannes de Garlandia (died about A. D. 1250), the compiler of a *dictionarius*, a classified list of words. Exactly equiv. in etymological meaning are *vocabulary*, *lexicon*, and *word-book*.]
I. *n.*; pl. *dictionaries* (-riz). A book containing either all or the principal words of a language, or words of one or more specified classes, arranged in a stated order, usually alphabetical, with definitions or explanations of their meanings and other information concerning them, expressed either in the same or in another language; a word-book; a lexicon; a vocabulary: as, an English *dictionary*; a Greek and Latin *dictionary*; a French-English or an English-French *dictionary*. In the original and most usual sense a dictionary is chiefly linguistic and literary, containing all the common words of the language with information as to their meanings and uses. In addition to definitions, the larger dictionaries include etymologies, pronunciation, and variations of spelling, together with illustrative citations, more or less explanatory information, etc. Special or technical dictionaries supply information on a single subject or branch of a subject: as, a *dictionary* of medicine or of mechanics; a biographical *dictionary*. A dictionary of geography is usually called a *gazetteer*.

What speech esteem you most? The king's, said I.
But the best words? O, Sir, the *dictionary*.
Pope, Donne Versified, iv.

The multiplication and improvement of *dictionaries* is a matter especially important to the general comprehension of English. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxi.

=**Syn.** *Glossary*, *Lexicon*, etc. See *vocabulary*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or contained in a dictionary.

The word having acquired in common usage a vituperative connotation in addition to its *dictionary* meaning.
J. S. Mill, Logic, v. 7.

dictum (dik'tum), *n.*; pl. *dicta* (-tạ). [= F. *dictum* = Sw. *dictum*, < L. *dictum*, something said, a word, a witty saying, a proverb, an order, neut. of *dictus*, pp. of *dīcĕre*, say: see *diction*. In older E. form *dict*, q. v.] **1.** A positive or judicial assertion; an authoritative saying.

Critical *dicta* everywhere current. *M. Arnold.*

In spite of Dr. Johnson's *dictum*, poetry is not prose, and . . . verse only loses its advantage over the latter by invading its province.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 180.

The authoritative Native treatises on law are so vague that, from many of the *dicta* embodied by them, almost any conclusion can be drawn.
Maine, Village Communities, App., p. 393.

There is no error in maintaining that the voice is given us for speech, if only we do not proceed to draw from such a *dictum* false conclusions as to the relation between thought and utterance.
Whitney, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 767.

2. In *law*, an opinion of a judge which does not embody the resolution or determination of the court, and is made without argument, or full consideration of the point, and is not the professed deliberate determination of the judge himself. *Chief-Justice Folger.* — **3.** In *logic*, that part of a modal proposition which consists of the proposition to which the modality is applied.

It is necessary that God be good. The *dictum* is that God be good, the mode, necessary.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman.

Dictum de omni et de nullo (concerning every and none), the rule of direct syllogism that if all A is B and all B is C, then all A is C. Some logicians render this as comprising two dicta: the *dictum de omni*, that whatever is true of all is true of each, and the *dictum de nullo*, that whatever is true of none is false of each. The canon is given by Aristotle. — **Dictum of Kenilworth**, an award designed for the pacification of the kingdom, made between King Henry III. of England and Parliament in 1266, during the siege of Kenilworth. It is published among the statutes of the realm, I. 12. — **Dictum simpliciter.** See *simpliciter*. — **Obiter dicta**, legal dicta (def. 2) uttered by the way (*obiter*), not upon the point or question pending, as if turning aside for the time from the main topic of the case to collateral subjects. =**Syn. 1.** *Aphorism*, *Axiom*, *Maxim*, etc. See *aphorism*.

Dictyocysta (dik″ti-ọ-sis'tạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίκτυον*, a net, + *κύστις*, bladder.] The typical genus of *Dictyocystidæ*, containing pelagic free-swimming animalcules with a fenestrated siliceous lorica and tentaculiform cilia. *D. cassis* and *D. elegans* are examples. *Ehrenberg.*

Dictyocystidæ (dik″ti-ọ-sis'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dictyocysta* + *-idæ*.] A group of free marine peritrichous infusorians, having a bell-shaped body protected by a cancellated silicious test, and a circular oval collar with many long flagelliform cilia. Also *Dictyocystida*. *Haeckel*, 1873.

dictyogen (dik'ti-ọ-jen), *n.* [< Gr. *δίκτυον*, a net, + *-γενης*, producing: see *-gen*.] A member of a division of plants proposed by Lindley to include such endogenous genera as have net-veined leaves. They belong chiefly to the *Dioscoriaceæ* and to some tribes of the *Liliaceæ*.

dictyogenous (dik-ti-oj'e-nus), *a.* [< *dictyogen* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having the character of a dictyogen; having the general character of an endogen, but with netted leaf-veins.

Dictyograptus (dik″ti-ọ-grap'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίκτυον*, a net, + NL. *Graptus*.] A genus of widely distributed and important fossils, originally described by Eichwald under the name of *Gorgonia flabelliformis*, and later by Hall under that of *Dictyonema*, and by him at that time (1852) considered to be corals, having a structure similar to that of *Fenestella*. Later the name *Dictyograptus* was substituted for *Dictyonema*. This fossil has been considered by some as a plant, but is now referred to the graptolites, from which it differs but slightly, if at all. *Dictyograptus* is "one of the most characteristic fossils of the primordial zone of Scandinavia" (*Geikie*), and is found in many localities in the shales of the Niagara group, from Rochester to the Niagara river.

dictyonal (dik'ti-ọ-nạl), *a.* [As *dictyon-ine* + *-al*.] Same as *dictyonine*.

Dictyonema (dik″ti-ọ-nē'mạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίκτυον*, a net, + *νῆμα*, a thread.] See *Dictyograptus*.

Dictyonina (dik″ti-ọ-nī'nạ), *n. pl.* [NL. (Zittel), < Gr. *δίκτυον*, a net, + *-ina*[2].] A suborder of hexactinellid silicious sponges, whose parenchymal hexacts unite in a regular firm skeleton: contrasted with *Lyssacina*. The families *Farreidæ*, *Euretidæ*, *Melliitionidæ*, *Coscinoporidæ*, *Tretodictyidæ*, and *Meandrospongidæ* compose the suborder.

dictyonine (dik'ti-ọ-nin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Dictyonina*. Also *dictyonal*.

Dictyophora (dik-ti-of'ọ-rạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίκτυον*, a net, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] The typical genus of *Dictyophorida*. *Gerniar*, 1833.

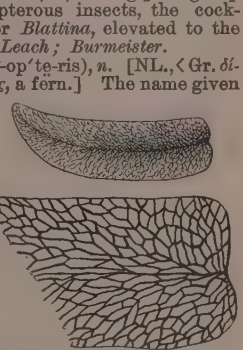
Dictyophorida (dik″ti-ọ-for'i-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dictyophora* + *-ida*.] A subfamily of *Fulgoridæ*, or other group of hemipterous insects, typified by the genus *Dictyophora*. As a subfamily the regular form would be *Dictyophorinæ*. Also *Dictyophoridæ*.

Dictyophyllum (dik″ti-ọ-fil'um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίκτυον*, net, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, leaf.] A genus of fossil ferns established by Lindley and Hutton, remarkable for its double system of nervation, consisting of a system of larger meshes inclosing another system of smaller ones, the whole bearing considerable resemblance to leaves of dicotyledonous plants. Hence some fossil leaves really belonging to the dicotyledons have, probably by mistake, been referred to this genus. Some authors are at present inclined to regard *Dictyophyllum* as a convenient name under which to place the description of fragments of doubtful character considered as belonging to the ferns. See *Idiophyllum* and *Phyllites*.

Dictyophyton (dik-ti-of'i-ton), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίκτυον*, a net, + *φυτόν*, a plant.] The name given by Hall to a genus of remarkable fossils of obscure affinities, which have been compared with algæ of the family *Dictyoteæ*. It is also considered as being closely related to, or identical with, the genus *Uphantænia* of Vanuxem. The latter genus exhibits itself in the form of circular or flabellate fronds, made up of ligulate, radiating, and concentric bands or striæ, which have the appearance of being interwoven like basketwork. With these flabellate forms are associated others which are conical or cylindrical, marked externally by cross striæ which divide the surface into rectangular spaces, and sometimes covered with long tubercles arranged in vertical and transverse rows. These latter forms are those which Hall included under the generic name of *Dictyophyton*. They are found in the Chemung group (Devonian) in New York, and in the Waverly group (Lower Carboniferous) of Ohio.

Dictyoptera (dik-ti-op'tẹ-rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δίκτυον*, a net, + *πτερόν*, a wing.] A group of cursorial orthopterous insects, the cockroaches, *Blattidæ* or *Blattina*, elevated to the rank of an order. *Leach*; *Burmeister.*

Dictyopteris (dik-ti-op'tẹ-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίκτυον*, a net, + *πτερίς*, a fern.] The name given by Gutbier to a genus of fossil ferns closely resembling *Neuropteris*, but differing from that genus by its reticulate nervation. It is abundant in the coal-measures of Europe and the United States.



Leaf of *Dictyopteris Brongniarti*, and portion of same on larger scale. (From Weiss's "Flora der Steinkohlenformation.")

Dictyopyge (dik″ti-ọ-pī'jē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίκτυον*, a net, + *πυγή*, buttocks.] A genus of Triassic ganoid fishes, remains of which occur in the coal-fields of Virginia: so called from the reticulated appearance of the large anal fin. *Lyell*, 1847.

Dictyotaceæ (dik″ti-ọ-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δικτυωτός*, netted, latticed (< *δίκτυον*, a net), + *-aceæ*.] An order of olive-brown algæ with expanded membranous fronds. In their reproductive characters they are intermediate between the *Floridæ* on the one hand and the *Fucaceæ* and *Phæosporeæ* on the other.

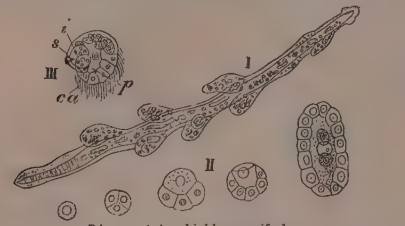
Dictyoteæ (dik-ti-ọ'tẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δικτυωτός*, netted, latticed, + *-eæ*. See *Dictyotaceæ*.] Same as *Dictyotaceæ*.

dictyoxylon (dik-ti-ok'si-lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίκτυον*, a net, + *ξύλον*, wood.] The name given by Brongniart to a variety of fossil wood occurring in the coal-measures of Europe, and considered to be closely allied to *Sigillaria*.

The leaf-scars of dictyoxylon are subpentagonal in form, broader than they are long, and have a slight groove at the upper end.

dicyan, dicyanogen (dī-sī'an, dī-sī-an'ō-jen), *n.* [< *di-*[2] + *cyan(ogen)*.] See *cyanogen*.

Dicyema (dis-i-ē'mă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *κύημα*, an embryo, a fetus, < *κυεῖν*, be pregnant.] A remarkable genus of ciliated filiform parasites found in the renal organs of cephalopods. The body consists of an elongated axial cell extending from one end to the other, invested in a single layer of comparatively small, flattened, nucleated, and ciliated cortical cells arranged like a pavement epithe-



Dicyema typus, highly magnified.

I. Adult, showing large papillæ of the cortical layer and germs in interior of axial cell. II. Vermiform embryo in different stages of development. III. Infusoriform embryo: *p*, the urn; *ca*, its capsule; *s*, its lid; *i*, multinucleate cells in its interior.

lium around the axial cell, the anterior of these, or polar cells, being distinguished from the succeeding or parapolar cells. The organism is a simple cell-aggregate, without connective, muscular, or nervous tissues. Reproduction takes place by the formation of germs on the axial cell. The embryos are of two different kinds, vermiform and infusoriform, whence the name. Those *Dicyemida* which give rise to the former kind are termed *Nematogena*, the others *Rhombogena*.

Dicyemida (dis-i-em'i-dă), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dicyema* + *-ida*.] A division of animals proposed to be established by E. Van Beneden for the genus *Dicyema*, which has no mesoblastic layer, and is therefore regarded as intermediate between the *Protozoa* and the *Metazoa*.

Dicyemidæ (dis-i-em'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dicyema* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Dicyemida*.

Dicynodon (dī-sin'ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *κύων* (*κυν-*), dog (= E. *hound*), + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] The typical genus of *Dicynodontidæ*. Remains of species have been found in southern Africa, in the Ural mountains, and in India, in strata supposed to be of Triassic age.

Skull of *Dicynodon lacerticeps*, left side.

dicynodont (dī-sin'-ō-dont), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Dicynodontia:* as, a *dicynodont* dentition; a *dicynodont* reptile.

II. *n.* A member of the *Dicynodontia*.

Only the crocodiles now show a like extent of ossification of the occiput, and only the chelonians the trenchant toothless mandible. . . . In mammals alone do we find a development of tusks like that in the *dicynodonts*.

Owen, Anat., I. 161.

Dicynodontia (dī-sin-ō-don'shi-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *dicynodon(t-)*: see *Dicynodon*.] 1. An order of extinct reptiles, probably of the Triassic period, remains of which have been found in Asia and Africa: a synonym of *Anomodontia*. There are two genera, *Dicynodon* and *Oudenodon*, including lacertiform animals, sometimes of large size, with crocodilian vertebræ, four or five of which form a sacrum; with a massive skull, lacertilian in most of its characters, but with chelonian jaws, which were doubtless incased in a horny beak; and as a rule with two great tusks, one on each side of the upper jaw, deeply socketed in the maxilla, and growing from persistent pulps.

2. A family or subordinal group of *Anomodontia:* same as *Dicynodontidæ*.

dicynodontian (dī-sin-ō-don'ti-ăn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Dicynodontia*.

The supposition that the Dinosaurian, Crocodilian, *Dicynodontian*, and Plesiosaurian types were suddenly created at the end of the Permian epoch may be dismissed, without further consideration, as a monstrous and unwarranted assumption.

Huxley, Critiques and Addresses, p. 213.

II. *n.* One of the *Dicynodontia*.

dicynodontid (dī-sin-ō-don'tid), *n.* A member of the *Dicynodontidæ*.

Dicynodontidæ (dī-sin-ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dicynodon(t-)* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil reptiles, typified by the genus *Dicynodon*.

Dicystidæ (dī-sis'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dicystis* (< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *κύστις*, bladder, mod. 'cyst'), the typical genus, + *-idæ*.] Same as *Gregarinidæ*.

Dicystidea (dī-sis-tid'ē-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dicystis* (see *Dicystidæ*) + *-idea*.] A division of *Gregarinida* containing those in which the body is composed of two cysts: contrasted with *Monocystidea*.

did (did). Preterit of *do*[1], *do*[2].

didactic (di-dak'tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *didactique* = Sp. *didáctico* = Pg. *didactico* (cf. D. *didactisch*, a., *didactiek*, n., = G. *didactisch*, a., *didactik*, n., = Dan. Sw. *didaktisk*, a.), < Gr. *διδακτικός*, apt at teaching, < *διδακτός*, verbal adj. of *διδάσκειν*, teach (for **δι-δακ-σκειν*?), = L. *docere*, teach (see *docile*), cf. *disc-ere*, learn (see *disciple*); cf. Gr. aor. inf. *δαῆναι*, learn, redupl. 2d aor. *ἔδδαε*, he taught, perf. *δεδάηκα*, also *ἐδίδαα*, I know; cf. Zend √ *dā*, know.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Fitted or intended for instruction; containing doctrines, precepts, principles, or rules; instructive; expository; edifying: as, a *didactic* treatise; *didactic* poetry.

Plato himself, in two of his Dialogues, had used the Carthaginian voyages as materials for *didactic* fiction.

C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 81.

2. Pertaining to instruction; of an edifying quality, character, or manner; used in or given to exposition: as, a *didactic* style; *didactic* methods; a *didactic* lecturer.

Deep obligations lie upon you, . . . not only to be blameless, but to be *didactic* in your lives.

Jer. Taylor, Works, III. x.

We . . . shall have our lightest pleasures commented upon by *didactic* dullness. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 1.

II. *n.* A treatise on education. *Milton*.

didactical (di-dak'ti-kal), *a.* [< *didactic* + *-al*.] Same as *didactic*. [Rare.]

We shall not need here to describe, out of their *didactical* writings, what kind of prayers, and what causes of confidence they teach towards the Blessed Virgin Mary and all the Saints. *Jer. Taylor*, Diss. from Popery, I. ii. § 9.

didactically (di-dak'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a didactic manner; in the form of instruction.

Points best resolved by the books of the Fathers, written dogmatically or *didactically*.

Bp. Andrews, Ans. to Cardinal Perron, p. 50.

didactician (did-ak-tish'ăn), *n.* [< *didactic* + *-ian*.] One who teaches; a writer who aims to convey instruction; one who writes didactically.

His essays are illuminated by his poetic imagination, and he thus becomes a better prose-writer than a mere *didactician* ever could be. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 100.

didacticism (di-dak'ti-sizm), *n.* [< *didactic* + *-ism*.] The practice of conveying or of aiming to convey instruction; the tendency to be didactic in matter or style.

That contemplative method which rose to imagination in the high discourse of Wordsworth . . . too often sinks to *didacticism* in the perplexed and timorous strains of his disciples. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 413.

didacticity (did-ak-tis'i-ti), *n.* [< *didactic* + *-ity*.] The quality of being didactic; didacticism. *Hare*. [Rare.]

didactics (di-dak'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *didactic:* see *-ics*.] The art or science of teaching; pedagogics.

didactive (di-dak'tiv), *a.* [< *didact-ic* + *-ive*.] Didactic. [Rare.]

He is under the restraint of a formal or *didactive* hypocrisy. *Lamb*, Old and New Schoolmaster.

didactyl, didactyle (dī-dak'til), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *διδάκτυλος*, two fingers long or broad, lit. having two fingers, < *δι-*, two-, + *δάκτυλος*, finger: see *dactyl*.] **I.** *a.* Having only two digits, as fingers or toes; two-fingered or two-toed: in the arthropods, applied to limbs which terminate in a forceps or chela. Also *bidactyl*.

II. *n.* An animal having two toes only on each foot, as the *Bradypus didactylus* or two-toed sloth.

didactylous (dī-dak'ti-lus), *a.* [As *didactyl* + *-ous*.] Same as *didactyl*.

didapper (did'ap-ėr), *n.* [Also *diedapper*, *didopper* (also in restored forms *divedapper*, *divedopper*), < ME. **didopper*, *dydoppar*, the same, with suffix of agent *-er*[1], as the older **divedoppe*, *devedoppe*, *dyvedap*, used by Wyclif (as *dippere*, i. e., *dipper*, by Purvey) to translate L. *mergulus* in Deut. xiv. 17 and Lev. xi. 17 (where the A. V., and also the R. V., has "pelican" and "cormorant"); < AS. *dūfedoppa*, a general term for a diving bird (used to translate L. *pelicanus*, pelican), < *dūfan*, dive, + *doppettan*, dop, dip: see *dive*, *dop*, *dopper*, *dip*, *dipper*, *dabchick*.] **1.** The dabchick or little grebe of Europe, *Podicipes* or *Sylbeocyclus minor*.—**2.** One of sundry other small grebes, as the pied-billed dabchick, *Podilymbus podiceps*.

didascalar (di-das'ka-lär), *a.* [As *didascal-ic* + *-ar*.] Same as *didascalic*. *Bulwer*. [Rare.]

didascalic (did-as-kal'ik), *a.* [= Sp. *didascalico* = Pg. It. *didascalico*, < Gr. *διδασκαλικός*, of or for teaching, < *διδάσκαλος*, a teacher, < *διδάσκειν*, teach: see *didactic*.] Didactic; preceptive; conveying instruction. [Rare.]

Under what species it may be comprehended, whether *didascalic* or heroic, I leave to the judgment of the critics. *Prior*, Solomon, Pref.

Didascalic syllogism, a demonstrative syllogism.

didder (did'ėr), *v. i.* [E. dial., also *dither*, < ME. *dyderen*, also *dederen*, shiver, tremble with cold or fear. Another form with the same sense is E. dial. *dodder*, shiver, tremble, shake (cf. dial. *dadder*, confound, perplex), < ME. *daderen*, shiver, etc.; cf. redupl. *didder-dodder*, tremble; Icel. *dadra* (Haldorsen), *dadhra* (Cleasby), wag the tail. Similar but independent forms are *titter*[2] = *teeter*, and *totter*, q. v. See *diddle*[1] and *daddle*.] To shake; tremble; shiver with or as with cold. *Sherwood*.

He did cast a squinting look upon Goatsnose *diddering* and shivering his chaps. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 20.

diddest (did'est). A rare and nearly obsolete form of *didst*.

diddle[1] (did'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *diddled*, ppr. *diddling*. [A var. of *didder*, the freq. suffixes *-er* and *-le* being interchangeable. Cf. *daddle*, and *dadder* mentioned under *didder*.] To toddle, as a child in walking; move rapidly up and down, or backward and forward; jog; shake. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

And when his forward strength began to bloom,
To see him *diddle* up and down the room!
O, who would think so sweet a babe as this
Should e'er be slain by a false-hearted kiss?

Quarles, Divine Fancies, i. 4.

Lang may your elbuck jink an' *diddle*.

Burns, Second Epistle to Davie.

diddle[2] (did'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *diddled*, ppr. *diddling*. [A slang word, of obscure origin; perhaps < *diddle*[1], though the connection is not obvious. A connection with AS. *dyderian*, *bedyderian*, deceive, delude, is possible, but ME. forms are lacking.] To cheat; overreach by deception; swindle. [Slang.]

I should absolutely have *diddled* Hounslow if it had not been for her confounded pretty face flitting about my stupid brain. *Disraeli*, Young Duke, ii. 3.

diddler (did'lėr), *n.* [< *diddle*[2] + *-er*[1].] A cheat; a swindler. [Slang.]

didet. A Middle English form of *did*. See *do*[1].

didecahedral (dī-dek-a-hē'dral), *a.* [< *di-*[2] + *decahedral*.] In *crystal.*, having the form of a decahedral or ten-sided prism with pentahedral or five-sided bases.

didelph (dī'delf), *n.* A member of the *Didelphia;* a marsupial.

Didelphia (dī-del'fi-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *δελφύς*, womb. Cf. *Didelphys*.] The *Marsupialia* or marsupial implacental mammals; one of the three subclasses of *Mammalia*, the other two being *Ornithodelphia* and *Monodelphia*. They have no placenta, and the womb double, whence the name — that is, the uterine dilatations of the oviducts continue through life distinct from each other, right and left, and open into two distinct vaginæ, which debouch in turn into a urogenital sinus, forming, with the termination of the rectum, a common cloaca embraced by the external sphincter muscle, and in the male lodging the penis, which thus appears to protrude from the anus. The female has usually an abdominal pouch or marsupium, formed by a fold of the skin of the belly, in which the mammary glands open, and into which the blind, naked, and imperfectly developed young are received and carried for some time hanging to the nipples. The scrotum of the male occupies a similar position. Both the marsupium and the scrotum are supported to some extent by the marsupial bones characteristic of this group, being ossifications in the tendon of the external oblique muscle of the abdomen, articulated with the pubes. A cremasteric muscle in relation with these bones acts in the female upon the mammary glands, effecting their compression, and consequently the flow of milk into the mouths of the helpless young. There are true teeth of two or three kinds. The coracoid is reduced to a process of the scapula, as in ordinary mammals, not reaching the sternum, as in monotremes. The corpus callosum is rudimentary or wanting, and the brain relatively small. The *Didelphia* are among the oldest known mammals, and formerly had an extensive range, but are now mainly confined to the Australian region, the American opossums offering the principal exception. Some of the extinct forms were of great size; the kangaroos are the largest living representatives. The marsupials are notable for their great physiological adaptation to all the modes of life of ordinary mammals, their structure being modified in relation to the carnivorous, the herbivorous, the rodent, and other habitudes, and their modes of progression and general economy being no less diverse. There is but one order, *Marsupialia* (which see).

didelphian, didelphic (dī-del'fi-an, -fik), *a.* [< *Didelphia* + *-an*, *-ic*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Didelphia*.

didelphid (dī-del'fid), *n.* A member of the *Didelphia;* especially, one of the *Didelphyidæ*.

Didelphidæ, *n. pl.* [NL.] See *Didelphyidæ*.

didelphoid (dī-del'foid), *a.* [< *Didelphia* + *-oid*.] Double, as the uterus in the subclass *Didelphia*.

Didelphyidæ, Didelphidæ (dī-del-fī'i-dē, dī-del'fi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Didelphys* + *-idæ*.] A family of marsupial animals; the opossums. They have the feet pedimanous—that is, the hind feet as well as the fore with an apposable thumb, and thus fitted for grasping; all the toes clawed excepting the hallux; the tail generally long, scaly, and prehensile; and the pouch in some forms complete, in others rudimentary or wanting. The dental formula is: 5 incisors in each upper, 4 in each lower half-jaw; 1 canine, 3 premolars, and 4 molars in each half-jaw. The vertebral formula is: cervical 7, dorsal 13, lumbar 6, sacral 2, caudal 19 or more. The family is confined to America, where it alone represents the division of marsupial mammals. The leading genera are *Didelphys*, including most of the species, and *Chironectes*, the water-opossums. See *Didelphys*, *opossum*.

Didelphys (dī-del'fis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *δελφύς*, womb.] The typical and leading genus of marsupial implacental mammals of the family *Didelphyidæ*, containing the American opossums which are not web-footed. The genus formerly covered nearly or quite all the marsupials. The species are terrestrial and arboreal, but not aquatic, the water-opossums being separated under the name *Chironectes*. The pouch is usually well developed, as in the best-known species, *D. virginiana*, the common opossum of the United States, but is rudimentary in some of the South American forms. See *Didelphyidæ*, *opossum*.

Didemnidæ (dī-dem'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Didemnum* + *-idæ*.] A family of compound ascidians, typified by the genus *Didemnum*, having the body divided into thoracic and abdominal portions, and the viscera mostly situated behind the branchial cavity.

Didemnum (dī-dem'num), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δι-*, two-, + (?) *δέμνιον*, a bed.] A genus of ascidians, of the family *Botryllidæ*, or made the type of a family *Didemnidæ*. *D. candidum* is an example.

Didida (dī'di-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Didus* + *-idæ*.] A family of birds of which the dodo is the type. The leading genera are *Didus* and *Pezophaps*. See *dodo*.

didine (dī'din), *a.* [⟨ NL. *didinus*, ⟨ *Didus*, q. v.] Pertaining to the genus *Didus* or family *Didida*; being or resembling a dodo.

didn't (did'nt). A contraction of *did not*, in frequent colloquial use.

dido (dī'dō), *n.* [ME. *dido*; in allusion to the familiar tale of the trick played by *Dido*, the legendary queen of Carthage, in bargaining for as much land as could be covered by a hide, and cutting the hide into a long thin strip so as to inclose a large tract: L. *Dido*, Gr. *Διώ*.] **1†.** An old story.

> "This is a *Dido*," quath this doctour, "a disours tale!"
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xvi. 171.

2. A caper; a prank; a trick.—**To cut a dido**, to make mischief; play a prank; cut a caper.

> Them Italian singers recitin' their jabber, showin' their teeth, and *cuttin' didoes* at a private concert.
> *Haliburton*, Sam Slick in Eng.

didodecahedral (dī-dō″dek-a-hē'drạl), *a.* [⟨ *di-*[2] + *dodecahedral*.] In *crystal.*, having the form of a dodecahedral prism with hexahedral bases.

didopper (did'op-ėr), *n.* Same as *didapper*.

didrachm (dī'dram), *n.* [⟨ *didrachma*, q. v.] A silver coin of ancient Greece, of the value of two drachmæ. See *drachma*.

> Their [earlier coins of Corcyra's] reverse-type is, in the case of *didrachms*, two figures of square or oblong shape, whereof one has in the midst a small square and the other a small rhombus or lozenge. *Numis. Chron.*, 3d ser., I. 6.

> Before the age of Solon, Aeginetan *didrachms* averaging about 194 grs. would seem to have been the only money current in Attica as in Bœotia and Peloponnesus.
> *B. V. Head*, Historia Numorum, Int., p. xlii.

didrachma (dī-drak'mặ), *n.* [LL., ⟨ Gr. *δίδραχμον*, a double drachm, ⟨ *δι-*, two, + *δραχμή*, a drachm: see *drachm*.] Same as *didrachm*.

didrachmon (dī-drak'mon), *n.* Same as *didrachm*.

didst (didst). The second person singular of the preterit of *do*[1], *do*[2].

diducement† (dī-dūs'mẹnt), *n.* [⟨ **diduce* (⟨ L. *diducere*, draw apart, separate, ⟨ *di-*, *dis-*, apart, + *ducere*, draw; cf. *deduce*) + *-ment*.] A drawing apart; separation into distinct parts. *Bacon*.

diduction† (dī-duk'shọn), *n.* [⟨ L. *diductio*(*n-*), ⟨ *diducere*, pp. *diductus*, draw apart: see *diducement*.] Separation by withdrawing one part from the other.

> Those [strings] that within the bladder drew so as to hinder the *diduction* of its side. *Boyle*, Works, I. 165.

diductively† (dī-duk'tiv-li), *adv.* By diduction or separation; inferentially.

> There is scarce a popular error passant in our dayes which is not either directly expressed or *diductively* contained in this work [Pliny's Natural History].
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 8.

Didunculidæ (dī-dung-kū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Didunculus* + *-idæ*.] A family of columbine birds, represented by the genus *Didunculus*.

Didunculinæ (dī-dung-kū-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Didunculus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Columbidæ*, represented by the genus *Didunculus*.

Didunculus (di-dung'kụ-lus), *n.* [NL., dim. of *Didus*, the generic name of the dodo. See *Didus*.] A remarkable genus of pigeons, constituting the subfamily *Didunculinæ* of the family *Columbidæ*, or made the type of a different family, *Didunculidæ*. It is considered to be the nearest living representative of the dodo, whence the name.

Tooth-billed Pigeon (*Didunculus strigirostris*).

The genus is also called *Gnathodon*, from the denticulation of the lower mandible. The tooth-billed pigeon of the Samoan islands, *D. strigirostris*, is the only species; it is already a rare bird, and is likely to become extinct. The color is blackish; the total length is about 14 inches; the beak, besides being toothed, is remarkably large and strong, with a very convex culmen, like that of a bird of prey.

Didus (dī'dus), *n.* [NL., Latinized form of *dodo*, altered to give it a classical look, as if after *Dido*, the mythical foundress of Carthage: see *dodo*.] The typical genus of *Dididæ*, containing the extinct dodo of Mauritius, *D. ineptus*. The general character of the genus is columbine or pigeon-like, but the size was comparatively enormous, the body massive and unwieldy, the wings unfit for flight, and the beak stout and hooked. The genus has become extinct since 1650. See *dodo*.

Didymic comma. See *comma*, 5 (*b*).

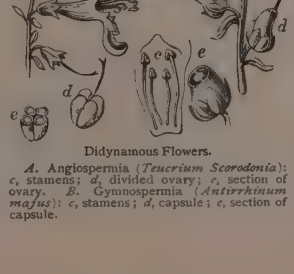
didymium (dī-dim'i-um), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δίδυμος*, double, twofold, twin: see *didymous*.] **1.** Chemical symbol, D or Di. A supposed element announced by Mosander in 1841, so named from being, as it were, the twin brother of lanthanum, previously discovered in the same minerals which yielded didymium, and from whose compounds those of didymium are separated with much difficulty. The most recent investigations indicate that didymium is not an element, but a mixture of several different elements.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of fungi belonging to the *Myxomycetes*. The sporangia have a double wall, which is covered externally with crystals of lime, either scattered or compacted into a separable crust.

didymous (did'i-mus), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *δίδυμος*, double, twofold, twin, ⟨ *δι-*, two-, + *δύο*, = E. *two*, + suffix *-μος*.] **1.** In *bot.*, twofold; twin; growing double, as the fruits of umbelliferous plants, the anthers of bedstraw, or the tubers of some orchids.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, twain; paired: applied to two spots, spines, tubercles, etc., when they form a pair touching each other.—**Didymous wing-cell**, in *entom.*, a wing-cell almost but not quite divided into two by a projecting short nervure.

didynam (did'i-nam), *n.* A plant of the class *Didynamia*.

Didynamia (did-i-nā'mi-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL. (so named because the two larger stamens appear to dominate over the shorter), ⟨ Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *δύναμις*, power: see *dynamic*.] The fourteenth class in the Linnean vegetable system, including plants with four stamens in unequal pairs. It was divided by Linnæus into two orders: *Gymnospermia*, having the fruit composed of single-seeded achenes, which he mistook for naked seeds; and *Angiospermia*, with many seeds inclosed in an obvious seed-vessel. The first included most of the *Labiatæ* and *Verbenaceæ*, the latter many *Scrophulariaceæ*, etc.



Didynamous Flowers.

A. Angiospermia (*Teucrium Scorodonia*): *c*, stamens; *d*, divided ovary; *e*, section of ovary. *B*. Gymnospermia (*Antirrhinum majus*): *c*, stamens; *d*, capsule; *e*, section of capsule.

didynamian, didynamic (did-i-nā'mi-ạn, -nam'ik), *a.* [⟨ *Didynamia* + *-an*, *-ic*.] Same as *didynamous*.

didynamous (dī-din'ạ-mus), *a.* [⟨ NL. **didynamus*, ⟨ Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *δύναμις*, power. Cf. *Didynamia*.] In *bot.*, in two unequal pairs: applied to flowers having four stamens in two unequal pairs, as most *Labiatæ*, etc.; specifically, belonging to the class *Didynamia*.

didynamy (dī-din'ạ-mi), *n.* [⟨ NL. **didynamia*, ⟨ **didynamus*: see *didynamous*.] In *bot.*, the condition of being in two unequal pairs, as stamens.

die[1] (dī), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *died*, ppr. *dying*. [Early mod. E. also *dye* (and dial., Sc., etc., *dee*); ⟨ ME. *dien*, *dyen*, *deien*, *deyen*, *deghen*, *degen*, *digen*, etc. (not in AS., where 'die' was expressed by *sweltan* (see *swelt*) or *steorfan* (see *starve*); but the derived forms *deád*, dead, and *déath*, death, occur), ⟨ Icel. *deyja* (strong verb, pret. *dō*, pp. *dáinn*) = Goth. **diwan* (strong verb, pret. **dau*, pp. *diwans*, found only as an adj. used as a noun, *thata diwano*, the mortal, mortality, and in deriv. *undiwanei*, immortality); the other Teut. forms are weak: Norw. *döya* = Sw. *dö* = Dan. *dö* = OS. *dōian* = OHG. MHG. *touwen*, die (cf. Goth. *af-daujan*, harass, distress, OFries. *deia*, *deja*, kill), ⟨ Teut. √ **dau*, whence also ult. E. *dead* and *death*, q. v. Cf. OBulg. *daviti* = Bohem. *daviti* = Russ. *daviti*, choke, = Lith. *dovíti*, plague, vex.] **1.** To cease to live; lose or part with life; expire; suffer death; perish: said of sentient beings, and used absolutely (as, all must *die*), or with *of*, *by*, or *from*, to express the cause of death, or with *for* to express the object or occasion of dying: as, to *die of* smallpox, or *by* violence; to *die for* one's country.

> There *dyede* Seynte Johne, and was buryed behynde the highe Awtiere, in a Toumbe. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 22.
>
> Christ *died for* our sins. 1 Cor. xv. 3.
>
> And what we call to *die*, is not to appear
> Or be the thing that formerly we were.
> *Dryden*, Pythagorean Philos., l. 392.
>
> "Whom the gods love *die* young," was said of yore.
> *Byron*, Don Juan, iv. 12.
>
> Every individual eventually *dies from* inability to withstand some environing action.
> *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 339.

2. To lose vital power or action; become devitalized or dead: said of plants or parts of plants, as a decayed tree or a withered limb or stem: as, certain plants *die* down to the ground annually, while their roots live.—**3.** To sink; faint.

> His heart *died* within him, and he became as a stone.
> 1 Sam. xxv. 37.

Hence—**4.** To come to an end or come to nothing; cease, or cease to exist; perish; be lost.

> When I look upon the tombs of the great, every emotion of envy *dies* in me.
> *Addison*, Thoughts in Westminster Abbey.
>
> Whatever pleasure any man may take in spreading whispers, he will find greater satisfaction by letting the secret *die* within his own breast. *Spectator*.
>
> Nothing *died* in him
> Save courtesy, good sense, and proper trust.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 130.

5. To come to an end gradually; become extinct by degrees; vanish by or as if by death: usually with *away*, *out*, or *down*.

> For 'tis much if a Ship sails a Mile before either the Wind *dyes* wholly *away*, or at least shifts about again to the South. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 6.
>
> So gently shuts the eye of day;
> So *dies* a wave along the shore.
> *Mrs. Barbauld*, Death of the Virtuous.
>
> There, waves that, hardly weltering, *die away*,
> Tip their smooth ridges with a softer ray.
> *Wordsworth*, Evening Walk.
>
> The living airs of middle night
> *Died* round the bulbul as he sung.
> *Tennyson*, Arabian Nights.
>
> The system of bribery did not long survive the ministry of Lord North. It may not have wholly *died out*; and has probably since been resorted to on rare and exceptional occasions. *Sir E. May*, Const. Hist. Eng., I. vi.
>
> In the course of his ten years' attendance, all the inmates *died out* two or three times, and were replaced by new ones. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 2.

6. To become less and less subject to, or cease to be under the power or influence of, a thing: followed by *to* or *unto*: as, to *die to* sin.—**7.** To languish with affection or love.

> The young men acknowledged that they *died* for Rebecca. *Tatler*.

8. To be consumed with a great yearning or desire; be very desirous; desire keenly or greatly: as, she was just *dying* to go. [Colloq.]—

9. In *theol.*, to be cut off from the presence or favor of God; suffer eternal punishment in the world to come.

So long as God shall live, so long shall the damned *die*.
Hakewill, Apology.

To die away. (*a*) See def. 5. (*b*) To languish with pleasure or tenderness.

To sounds of heav'nly harps she *dies away*,
And melts in visions of eternal day.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 221.

To die game, to maintain a bold, resolute, and defiant spirit to the last.

Nor should we forget the game-cock, supplying as it does a word of eulogy to the mob of roughs who witness the hanging of a murderer, and who half condone his crime if he *dies game*. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 186.

Weeds have this virtue: they are not easily discouraged; they never lose heart entirely; they *die game*.
J. Burroughs, Notes of a Walker, iii.

To die hard. (*a*) To suffer, struggle, or resist in dying; be long in dying; part reluctantly with life. (*b*†) To die in a hardened or impenitent state.

That there are now and then instances of men who, . . . after leading very dissolute lives, have yet *died hard*, as the phrase is, without any seeming concern for what was past, or dread of what was to follow.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xvi.

To die in harness, to die while actively engaged in one's work.

I recommend all in whom consumption is hereditary, whose occupation is in the open air, to take to heart the motto of this man, to make up their minds to *die in harness*. *Dr. Richardson*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX. 91.

To die in the last ditch, to fight to the end, preferring death to defeat.

"There is one certain means," replied the Prince [William of Orange], "by which I can be sure never to see my country's ruin — I will *die in the last ditch*."
Hume, Hist. Eng., 1672.

To die in the pain†, to die in the attempt.

Amongst whom were a v. M. women, wholy bent to revenge the villanies done to theyr persons by the Romains, or to *die in the peyne*. *Holinshed*, Chron. (ed. 1577).

To die off, to die quickly, or in rapid succession or large numbers.

It is usual with sick Men coming from the Sea, where they have nothing but the Sea-Air, to *die off* as soon as ever they come within the view of the Land.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 113.

To die out. See def. 5. — **To die the death** (an intensive form for *die*), to die without fail; die in a predestined or threatened manner.

Of ye tree of knowledge of good and bad se that thou eate not: for euen ye same day thou eatest of it thou shalt *dye ye deth*. Gen. ii. 17 (1551).

Either to *die the death*, or to abjure
For ever the society of men.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 1.

=**Syn. 1.** *Die*, *Expire*, *Decease*, *Perish*. To *die* is to cease to live, part with life, or become dead from any cause, and under any circumstances; it is the plainest and most direct of the words. *Expire* is often used as a softer word than *die;* it means to breathe out the life or emit the last breath. *Decease* is a euphemism, like *expire*, but is often an affectation. *Perish* represents death as occurring under harsh circumstances of some sort, as violence or neglect; it emphasizes the idea of finality.

There taught us how to live; and (Oh! too high
The price for knowledge) taught us how to *die*.
Tickell, Death of Addison, l. 82.

One kiss the maiden gives, one last,
Long kiss, which she *expires* in giving.
Moore, Paradise and the Peri.

The thrice three Muses mourning for the death
Of learning, late *deceas'd* in beggary.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1.

Prostrate the beauteous ruin lies, and all
That shared its shelter *perish* in its fall.
W. Pitt, Poetry of Anti-Jacobin, No. 36.

die[2]†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *dye*[1].

die[3] (dī), *n.*; pl., in the 1st sense, *dice* (dīs); in the remaining senses, *dies* (dīz). In def. 2 the word hardly admits of a plural. [The mod. sing. form *die* is due to the peculiar form of the pl., *dice*, ME. *dys*, etc. (see *dice*); the sing. would otherwise be **dee*, < ME. *dee*, a die, < OF. *de*, earlier *det*, pl. *dez*, F. *dé* = Pr. *dat* = Sp. Pg. It. *dado*, a die, cube, pedestal (whence E. *dado*, q. v.) (cf. ML. *dadus*, a die, after the Rom. forms), < L. *datum*, lit. what is given, but taken in the sense of 'what is cast or thrown,' neut. of *datus*, pp. of *dare*, give, in many phrases used as equiv. to 'cast' or 'throw' (cf. G. *würfel*, a die, < *werfen*, throw). Thus *die*[3] is a doublet of *date*[1], *datum*, and *dado:* see *date*[1].] **1.** A small cube marked on its faces with spots numbering from one to six, used in gaming by being thrown from a box or the hand, the chance being decided by the highest number of spots turned up, and in several other ways. The numbers on opposite faces of a die always add up to 7, but otherwise there is no uniformity in the arrangement of the numbers. The number of dice used is either one, two, three, or five, according to the game.

Roman Die, found in the south of France.

I have set my life upon a cast,
And I will stand the hazard of the *die*.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 4.

'Tis a precious craft to play with a false *die*
Before a cunning gamester.
Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, iv. 1.

Will ye gae to the cards or *dice*,
Or to a tavern fine?
Young Hunting (Child's Ballads, III. 296).

Herodotus attributes both *dice* and chess to the Lydians, a people of Asia; in which part of the world, it is most probable, they originated at some very remote but uncertain period. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 403.

2†. Hazard; chance.

Such is the *die* of war. *Spenser*, F. Q.

3. Any small cube or square block.

Young creatures have learned spelling of words by having them pasted upon little flat tablets or *dies*. *Watts.*

4. In *arch.*, the cubical part of a pedestal between its base and cornice. See cut under *dado*.

Thus Rauch's monument of Frederick the Great at Berlin is . . . an equestrian colossus raised high upon two *dies*, of which, in each, the four faces are covered with paneled bas-reliefs; and around the lower *die*, upon an elevated stylobate, are grouped four equestrian figures on the corners, and between them twenty figures on foot, all colossal. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLI. 284.

5. An engraved stamp used for stamping a design, etc., in some softer material, as in coining money.

Such variety of *dies*, made use of by Wood in stamping his money, makes the discovery of counterfeits more difficult. *Swift.*

Sighing that Nature formed but one such man,
And broke the *die* — in moulding Sheridan.
Byron, Death of Sheridan, l. 117.

6. One of two or more pieces of hardened steel forming together a female screw for cutting the threads of screws. In use they are fitted into a groove in a contrivance called a die-stock, and are generally adjustable, so that one die may cut screws of different diameters.

7. In *metal-working*, a bed-plate or disk having an opening in the center, used in a punching-machine to support the metal from which any piece is punched. — **8.** A knife by which blanks of any desired shape and size are cut out, as in the sole-shaped cutting-dies used in shoe-factories. — **Bit-brace die.** See *bit-brace*. — **Counter die,** an upper die or stamp. — **Loaded dice,** dice made heavier on one side than the others by the fraudulent insertion of a bit of lead, so that the highest number of spots shall be turned up when the dice are thrown in playing.

Professed gamblers . . . will not trust to the determination of fortune, but have recourse to many nefarious arts to circumvent the unwary; hence we hear of *loaded dice*, and dice of the high cut.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 404.

Open-die machine, a screw-threading machine having movable cutting-dies fitting in blocks in the traveling die-head, thus saving time in fitting in different dies. An insertable steel block with a universal clinch to hold taps is provided for converting the machine quickly into a nut-tapper. — **The die is cast,** the affair is decided; the fate of the person or thing in question is settled; there is no recalling the act. — **The whole box and dice,** the whole number of persons or things. [Slang.]

die[3] (dī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *died*, ppr. *dying*. [< *die*[3], *n.*] To mold or form with a die or with dies.

Every machine-made shoe also has an "inner-sole" *died* out or moulded to correspond in shape with the "outer sole." *Harper's Mag.*, LXX. 282.

die-away (dī'a-wā″), *a.* [Adj. use of phrase *die away*. See *die*[1], 5.] Languid; languishing; expiring.

As a girl she had been . . . so romantic, with such a soft, sweet, *die-away* voice. *Miss Edgeworth*, Helen, xix.

Pray do not give us any more of those *die-away* Italian airs. *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, xiv.

dieb (dēb), *n.* A species of wild dog, *Canis anthus*, found in northern Africa.

die-back (dī'bak), *n.* A disease affecting trees, particularly prevalent in the orange-plantations of Florida, causing the trees to die at the top. *Fallows.*

diecian (dī-ē'shan), *a.* Same as *dioecious*.

diecious, dieciously, etc. See *dioecious*, etc.

diedo (dē-ā'dō), *n.* A Spanish long measure, the 16th part of the foot of Burgos, equal to 0.7 of an English inch.

diedral (dī-ē'dral), *a.* Same as *dihedral*.

Dieffenbachia (dē-fen-bak'i-ä), *n.* [NL., from the proper name *Dieffenbach*.] A genus of plants, of the natural order *Araceæ*, natives of tropical America. There are half a dozen species, of which two, *D. Seguine* and *D. picta*, are well-known decorative plants in greenhouses, varying exceedingly in the color and form of the foliage. The roots, as in many other plants of the order, are very acrid and caustic, and the name *dumb-cane* has been given to *D. Seguine* in the West Indies, from its effect upon the speech when its root is bitten.

diegesis (dī-ē-jē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διήγησις*, narration, < *διηγεῖσθαι*, set forth in detail, narrate, < *διά*, through, + *ἡγεῖσθαι*, lead.] In *rhet.*, that part of an oration in which the speaker makes his statement of facts; the narration (which see).

die-holder (dī'hōl″dėr), *n.* A form of chuck, consisting of a head-clutch or clamp, for dies in a stock, brace, or machine. *E. H. Knight.*

dielectric (dī-ē-lek'trik), *a.* and *n.* [< *di-* for Gr. *διά*, through, + *electric*.] **I.** *a.* Transmitting electric effects without conduction; non-conducting. — **Dielectric after-working,** a term used by Boltzmann for the phenomenon called by Faraday *residual charge* or *electric absorption*. See *residual*. — **Dielectric capacity.** Same as *specific inductive capacity* (which see, under *capacity*).

II. *n.* A substance through or across which electric force is acting. The walls of a Leyden jar; the intervening medium, solid, liquid, or gaseous, between the plates of a condenser; and the insulating sheath around the conductor of a telegraph-cable, are examples of dielectrics. Electric induction across a dielectric causes a stress in it which, if great enough, will produce rupture. The maximum intensity of this stress which the material can bear is called its *dielectric strength*. When the dielectric strength of the air between two clouds, or between a cloud and the earth, is unable to withstand the electric forces, a flash of lightning takes place. The fracture of stones in buildings, of trees, etc., in a thunderstorm are illustrations of the effect of excessive dielectric stress.

Until this subject [induction] was investigated by Faraday, the intervening non-conducting body or *dielectric* was supposed to be purely negative, and the effect was attributed to the repulsion at a distance of the electrical fluid. Faraday showed that these effects differed greatly according to the *dielectric* that was interposed.
W. R. Grove, Corr. of Forces, p. 85.

Dielytra (dī-el'i-trä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ἔλυτρον*, sheath, shard: see *elytrum*.] Same as *Dicentra*.

Diemenia (dē-mē'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., named from Van *Diemen's* Land.] A genus of venomous serpents, of the family *Elapidæ*. *D. reticularia* is an example.

Diemenia reticularia.

dien (dī'en), *n.* An abbreviation of *diencephalon*.

diencephal (dī-en-sef'-al), *n.* Same as *diencephalon*. See extract under *encephal*.

diencephala, *n.* Plural of *diencephalon*.

diencephalic (dī″en-se-fal'ik or dī-en-sef'a-lik), *a.* [< *diencephalon* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the diencephalon. Also *deutencephalic*.

diencephalon (dī-en-sef'a-lon), *n.*; pl. *diencephala* (-lä). [NL., < Gr. *διά*, through, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain: see *encephalon*.] In *anat.*, the interbrain or middle brain, otherwise known as the *deutencephalon* and *thalamencephalon*. It is that encephalic segment or division of the brain which lies between the mesencephalon and the prosencephalon, and consists chiefly of the optic thalami; its cavity is the third ventricle, or diacœlia. Also *diencephal*.

dier[1] (dī'ėr), *n.* One who dies, or is about to die. [Rare.]

Aur. I should be dead
Before you were laid out!
Lac. Now fie upon thee for a hasty *dier!*
Middleton, More Dissemblers Besides Women, i. 1.

"I suppose I'm a *dier*," she said to me; "I used to think I never should die." *Nineteenth Century*, XXII. 839.

dier[2], *n.* See *dyer*.

dieresis, diæresis (dī-er'e-sis), *n.* [= F. *diérèse* = Sp. *diéresis* = Pg. *dieresis* = It. *dieresi*, < LL. *diæresis*, < Gr. *διαίρεσις*, a division, distinction, separation, < *διαιρεῖν*, divide, distinguish, separate, < *διά*, apart, + *αἱρεῖν*, take.] **1.** The separate pronunciation of two vowels usually united as a diphthong; by extension of meaning, separate pronunciation of any two adjacent vowels, or the consequent division of one syllable into two. See *dialysis* and *distraction*, 8. — **2.** The sign (¨) regularly placed over the second of two contiguous vowels to indicate that they are pronounced separately; the same sign used for other purposes. The dieresis is used most frequently over *e* preceded by *a* or *o*, in distinction from the diphthongs or digraphs æ and œ. In Greek manuscripts these dots were frequently written over ι and υ beginning a word or a syllable, thus serving also to show that they did not form the close of a diph-

thong (αι, ει, οι, υι, αυ, ευ, ου), and their modern use is an extension of this. The employment of the dieresis to mark the full pronunciation of the letters *-ed*, as termination of the preterit and past participle (for instance, *praisëd*), though sometimes seen, is not established usage, the acute or grave accent being more common. A similar sign consisting of dots is used merely as a diacritical mark, as in the notation of pronunciation in this book (for instance, *ä*, *ȯ*, *ü*). A similar mark is used in German to indicate the umlaut. See *umlaut*.

3. In *pros.*, the division made in a line or a verse by coincidence of the end of a foot and the end of a word; especially, such a division at the close of a colon or rhythmic series. It is strictly distinct from, but often included under, cesura (which see).—**4.** In *pathol.*, a solution of continuity, as an ulcer or a wound.

dieretic, diæretic (dī-ē-ret'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *διαρετικός*, divisive, separative, < *διαίρετος*, divided, < *διαιρεῖν*, divide: see *dieresis*.] In *med.*, having power to divide, dissolve, or corrode; escharotic; corrosive.

Diervilla (dī-ėr-vil'ä), *n.* [NL.; named from M. *Dierville*, who sent it from Canada to Tournefort.] A shrubby genus of the natural order *Caprifoliaceæ*, including 7 species, natives of North America, China, and Japan. They are nearly allied to the honeysuckle, but have a funnel-shaped or campanulate corolla and a two-celled capsule. The genus includes the bush-honeysuckle, *D. trifida*, of the eastern United States, with yellow flowers, and the *D. Japonica* of eastern Asia, many showy varieties of which are frequent in cultivation, more usually known as species of *Weigela*.

Diervilla Japonica.

dies fausti (dī'ēz fâs'-tī). [L.: *dies*, pl. of *dies*, day; *fausti*, masc. pl. of *faustus* for **favostus*, favorable, fortunate, < *favere*, favor: see *favor*.] Auspicious days; days which the ancient Romans considered lucky, and on which, therefore, the pretors could administer justice and the comitia could be held: contrasted with *dies infausti*, inauspicious or unlucky days.

die-sinker (dī'sing″kėr), *n.* An engraver of dies for stamping or embossing.

die-sinking (dī'sing″king), *n.* The process of engraving dies for stamping coins, medals, etc.

diësis (dī'e-sis), *n.* [= F. *dièse*, formerly *diésis*, = Sp. *diesi* = Pg. It. *diesis*, < L. *diesis*, < Gr. *δίεσις*, a sending through, discharge; in music, a semitone, later a quarter-tone, taken by Aristotle for the least subdivision or unit of musical intervals; < *διέναι*, send through, let through, < *διά*, through, + *ἱέναι*, send.] **1.** In *Gr. music*, the Pythagorean semitone, being the difference between a fourth and two major tones, represented by the ratio 256 : 243. Also used of two theoretical subdivisions of a major tone, amounting respectively to about a third or a fourth of a tone, called the *chromatic* and the *enharmonic diesis*. **2.** In *modern music*, the difference between an octave and three major thirds, represented by the ratio 128 : 125. Also called the *modern enharmonic diesis*.—**3.** In *printing*, the mark ‡, commonly called *double dagger*. See *dagger*[1].

dies nefasti (dī'ēz nē-fas'tī). [L.: *dies*, pl. of *dies*, day; *nefasti*, pl. of *nefastus*, not lawful, < *ne-*, not, + *fastus*, allowing judgment to be pronounced, *fasti*, pl., a court-day: see *fasti*.] In *Rom. law*, days on which judgment could not be pronounced; blank days. See *feriæ*.

dies non (dī'ēz non). [L., abbr. of *dies non juridicus*, not a court day: *dies*, a day; *non*, not; *juridicus*, of a court, juridical: see *dial*, *non-*, and *juridical*.] In *law*, a day on which courts are not held, as Sunday, etc.; a blank day.

die-stock (dī'stok), *n.* A contrivance for holding the dies used in screw-cutting. It is made in various forms.

Die-stock.

diet[1] (dī'et), *n.* [< ME. *diete*, < OF. *diete*, F. *diète* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *dieta* = D. *diëet* = G. *diät* = Dan. *diæt* = Sw. *diet* = Pol. *dyet* = Russ. *dieta*, < L. *diæta*, LL. and ML. also *dieta*, and sometimes *zæta*, *zeta*, a prescribed manner of living, diet, a dwelling-place, summer-house, etc., ML. also food, < Gr. *δίαιτα*, manner of living, esp. a prescribed manner of living, diet, also a dwelling, perhaps < **διάειν*, supposed orig. form of *ζάειν*, contr. *ζῆν*, live, perhaps = Skt. √ *jīv* = Zend √ *jī*, live, akin to L. *vivus* = E. *quick*, living: see *quick*, *vivid*, *vital*, etc.] **1.** Food and drink; specifically, food considered in relation to its quality and effects: as, milk is a wholesome article of *diet*.

> He saw she wold not mend,
> Nor that she wold be quiet,
> Neither for stroakes nor locking up,
> Nor yet for want of *dyet*.
> *Taming of a Shrew* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 186).
>
> This bread and water hath our *diet* been.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 4.
>
> I will suffer one to keep me in *diet*, another in apparel, another in physic, another to pay my house-rent.
> *Dekker and Webster*, Westward Ho, iv. 1.
>
> Good broth with good keeping do much now and then;
> Good *diet* with wisdom best comforteth men. *Tusser*.

2. A course of food regulated by a physician or by medical rules; food prescribed for the prevention or cure of disease, and limited in kind and quantity; dietetic regimen; dietary.

> I commend rather some *diet* for certain seasons than frequent use of physic. *Bacon*, Regimen of Health.

3†. Allowance of provision; supply of food.

> For his diet, there was a continual *diet* given him of the king of Babylon. Jer. lii. 34.
>
> I dined at the Comptroller's [of the Household]; . . . it was said it should be the last of the public *diets* or tables at Court. *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 20, 1663.

4†. Allowance for expenses of living.

> The allowances of the ambassador, or, as they were called, his *diets*, were ever unpaid; and he was reduced to sell his lands in England to keep himself abroad.
> *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xix.

=**Syn. 1.** Subsistence, fare, provision.—**2.** Regimen.

diet[1] (dī'et), *v.* [< ME. *dieten* (cf. Gr. *διαιτᾶν*, v.); from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To provide diet or food for; feed; nourish. [Rare.]

> Nor sent thy Spouse this Token to destroy
> Thine Eye's, but *diet* them with sparkling joy.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, iii. 76.

2. To prescribe food for; regulate the food or regimen of.

> 1*st Lord.* We shall not then have his company to-night.
> 2*d Lord.* Not till after midnight; for he is *dieted* to his hour. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3.
>
> We have *dieted* a healthy body into a consumption by plying it with physick instead of food.
> *Swift*, Conduct of the Allies.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To eat; feed.

> Spare Fast, that oft with gods doth *diet*.
> *Milton*, Il Penseroso, l. 46.
>
> Inbred worm,
> That *diets* on the brave in battle fall'n.
> *Cowper*, Iliad, xxiv.

2. To eat according to rules prescribed: as, to *diet* in an attack of dyspepsia.

diet[2] (dī'et), *n.* [< OF. *diete*, F. *diète* = Sp. Pg. It. *dieta*, < ML. *dieta*, *diæta*, a public assembly (orig. one held on a set day), a set day of trial, a day's journey; the same in form as *dieta*, *diæta*, a prescribed manner of living, diet, but no doubt regarded as a derivative (a quasi pp. fem. noun) of L. *dies*, a day: see *dial*. Cf. D. *rijksdag* = G. *reichstag* = Dan. *rigsdag* = Sw. *riksdag*, the national assembly, lit. the diet of the realm; *tag*, etc., = E. *day*.] **1.** A meeting, as of dignitaries or delegates, held from day to day for legislative, political, ecclesiastical, or municipal purposes; meeting; session: specifically applied by English and French writers to the legislative assemblies in the German empire, Austria, etc. The *Diet* or *Reichstag* of the old Roman-German empire was the meeting of the estates. Its sessions often received specific titles from the places in which they were held: as, the *Diets* of Worms, 1495 and 1521; the *Diet* of Augsburg, 1530. The Diet sat in three colleges: (1) that of the electoral princes; (2) that of the princes, in two benches, the temporal and the spiritual; and (3) that of the imperial cities. Each college deliberated by itself, the agreement of all three, with the assent of the emperor, being necessary. See *Reichstag* and *Landtag*.

2. The discharge of some part of ministerial duty at a fixed time: as, a *diet* of examination; a *diet* of visitation. [Scotch.]—**3†.** An excursion; a journey.

> Sum of the conspiratouris, who hard tell of the kingis *dyett*, followed fast to Leith eftir him.
> *Pitscottie*, Chron. of Scotland (ed. 1728), p. 212.

Desertion of the diet. See *desertion*.—**Diet of compearance,** in *Scots law*, the day on which a party in a civil or criminal process is cited to appear in court.—**To desert the diet.** See *desert*[1].

dietal (dī'e-tal), *a.* [< *diet*[2] + *-al*.] Pertaining or belonging to a diet or assembly.

> Until the putting in execution of the consequent *Dietal* decree, this port [is] to be made use of by the ships of war of both powers. *Lowe*, Bismarck, II. 568.

dietarian (dī-ē-tā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *dietary* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to a dieting or to a dietary.

II. *n.* One who adheres to a certain or prescribed diet; one who considers the regulation of a course of food as important for the preservation of health; a dietetist.

dietary (dī'e-tā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. **diætarius*, adj. (used as noun, a valet), < *diæta*, diet, etc.: see *diet*[1], *n.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to diet or the rules of diet.

> Lord Henry would not listen to statistics, *dietary* tables, commissioners' rules, sub-commissioners' reports.
> *Disraeli*, Coningsby.

II. *n.*; pl. *dietaries* (-riz). **1.** A system or course of diet; a system of rules of diet.

> To be rulid bi this *diatorie* [read *dietarie*] do thi diligence,
> For it techith good diete & good gouernaunce.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.
>
> From Dr. William Lambe, of Warwick, a friend of the poet Landor, Mr. Newton had learnt the fatal effects of our flesh-meat *dietary*. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 307.

2. An allowance and regulation of food, especially for the inmates of a hospital, prison, or poorhouse.

diet-book† (dī'et-bůk), *n.* A diary; a journal.

> It [conscience] is a *diet-booke*, wherein the sinnes of everie day are written.
> *Epistle of a Christian Brother* (1624), p. 25.

diet-bread (dī'et-bred), *n.* **1.** A delicate sweet cake, formerly much esteemed in England.—**2.** A name given to various fine breads suitable for invalids.

diet-drink (dī'et-dringk), *n.* Medicated liquor; drink prepared with medicinal ingredients.

> The observation will do that better than the lady's *diet-drinks*, or apothecary's medicines. *Locke*.

Lisbon diet-drink, a celebrated medicinal draught resembling the compound tincture of sarsaparilla.

dieter (dī'e-tėr), *n.* [< *diet*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who diets.—**2.** One who prescribes rules for eating; one who prepares food by dietetic rules.

> He cut our roots in characters,
> And sauc'd our broths, as Juno had been sick
> And he her *dieter*. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2.

dietetic (dī-ē-tet'ik), *a.* [= F. *diététique* = Sp. *dietético* = Pg. It. *dietetico* (cf. D. *diëetetisch* = G. *diätetisch* = Dan. *diætetisk* = Sw. *dietetisk*), < LL. *diæteticus*, < Gr. *διαιτητικός*, of or for diet, < *διαιτᾶν*, follow a certain diet, < *δίαιτα*, diet: see *diet*[1], *n.*] Pertaining to diet; specifically, relating to medical rules for regulating the kind and quantity of food to be eaten.

> This book of Cheyne's became the subject of conversation, and produced even sects in the *dietetick* philosophy.
> *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, Pref.

dietetical (dī-ē-tet'i-kal), *a.* [< *dietetic* + *-al*.] Same as *dietetic*.

> He received no other counsel than to refrain from cold drink, which was but a *dietetical* caution.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.
>
> I have seen palates, otherwise not uninstructed in *dietetical* elegancies, sup it up with avidity.
> *Lamb*, Chimney-Sweepers.

dieteticaly (dī-ē-tet'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a dietetical manner. *Imp. Dict.*

dietetics (dī-ē-tet'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *dietetic*: see *-ics*. Cf. LL. *diætetice*, < Gr. *διαιτητική* (sc. *τέχνη*, art), dietetics.] That department of medicine which relates to the regulation of diet.

> To suppose that deciding whether a mathematical or a classical education is the best is deciding what is the proper curriculum, is much the same thing as to suppose that the whole of *dietetics* lies in determining whether or not bread is more nutritive than potatoes!
> *H. Spencer*, Education, p. 28.

dietetist (dī-ē-tet'ist), *n.* [= F. *diététiste* = Pg. *dietetista*; as *dietet-ic* + *-ist*.] One who lays great stress upon diet; a physician who gives the first place to dietetics in the treatment of disease. *Dunglison*.

dietic (dī-et'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *diet*[1] + *-ic*. Cf. *dietetic*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to diet; dietetic: used to note those diseases which are caused by or connected with the use of improper or bad food.

II. *n.* A course of diet. [Rare.]

> Gentle *dietics* or healing applications.
> *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 397.

dietical (dī-et'i-kal), *a.* [< *dietic* + *-al*.] Same as *dietic*.

> The three fountains of physick, namely, *dietical*, chirurgical, and pharmaceutical.
> *Chilmead*, tr. of Ferrand's Love and Melancholy (1640), [p. 237.

dietine (dī'e-tin), *n.* [< F. *diétine*, dim. of *diète*, diet: see *diet*[2].] A diet of inferior rank; specifically, in *Polish hist.*, one of the local assemblies of the nobility, which met to elect deputies to the national diet and to receive the reports of their actions.

Ladislaus . . . called an assembly of prelates, barons, and military gentlemen, in their respective provinces, in order to obtain an additional tribute. These provincial assemblies gave birth to the *dietines;* they now . . . only elect the nuncios or representatives for the diet.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 363.

Poland was torn by factions; its diets and *dietines* were hotbeds of intrigue. *Edinburgh Rev.,* CLXVI. 523.

dieting (dī'e-ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *diet*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of eating or taking nourishment.

You know not how delicate the imagination becomes by *dieting* with antiquity day after day.
Shelley, in Dowden, II. 256.

2. The act or process of subjecting to a diet or regimen.

It's the *dieting* and rubbing of the race-horse that makes him thin as a flash, that he may be as swift too.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 333.

dietist (dī'e-tist), *n.* [< *diet*[1] + *-ist.*] One skilled in diet. *Quarterly Rev.*

dietitian (dī-e-tish'an), *n.* [< *diet*[1] + *-itian* for *-ician.*] Same as *dietist. Quarterly Rev.* [Rare.]

diet-kitchen (dī'et-kich"en), *n.* An establishment, usually connected with a dispensary or with the outdoor department of a hospital, for preparing and dispensing suitable diet for invalids, especially among the poor.

dietrichite (dē'trich-īt), *n.* [After the French mineralogist *Dietrich* (1748–93).] A hydrous sulphate of aluminium, zinc, and iron, occurring as a recent formation at Felsö-Bánya in Hungary.

Dieu et mon droit (diè ā môn drwo). [F.: *Dieu,* < L. *deus,* a god; *et,* < L. *et,* and; *mon,* < L. *meus,* mine, < *me,* me; *droit,* < ML. *directum,* right: see *deity, me, direct, adroit.*] Literally, "God and my right," the watchword of Richard I. of England at the battle of Gisors in 1195, and adopted as the motto on the royal arms of England.

dieu-gardet, *n.* [F. *Dieu garde,* God keep or save (you); as a noun, "*un dieu-gard,* a salutation, or a God save you" (Cotgrave): *Dieu,* God; *garder,* keep, save, guard: see *deity* and *guard.*] A form of salutation or asseveration.

And in this faith desires to be numbred in your familie, so in your studies to attend, as your least becke may be his *dieugarde.* *Florio,* It. Dict., Ep. Ded.

His master Harding could not produce so much as a probability of any vow anciently required or undertaken, whether by beck or *Dieu-gard. Bp. Hall,* Works, IX. 278.

diewt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *due*[1].

die-work (dī'wėrk), *n.* Surface ornamentation of metal by means of dies, upon which the metal is forced. The process is employed for metal in either a heated or a cold state; when executed upon cold metal, the work usually requires chasing to complete it.

diezeugmenon (dī-e-zūg'me-non), *n.* [Gr. *διεζευγμένον:* see *diazeuctic.*] In *Gr. music,* the lower tetrachord of the upper octave in the two-octave or greater perfect system.

dif-. **1.** The assimilated form of *dis-* before *f.* See *dis-.*—**2†.** A form of *de-* before *f.* See *de-.*

diffamet, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete (Middle English) form of *defame.*

diffamed (di-fāmd'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *diffame, v.*] In *her.:* (*a*) Same as *defamed.* (*b*) Turned toward the sinister: said of an animal, especially a beast of prey, used as a bearing. [Rare.]

diffarreation (di-far-ē-ā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *diffarreatio(n-),* < L. *dis-,* apart, + *farreatio(n-),* for the more common L. *confarreatio(n-),* the use of spelt-cake in the marriage ceremony: see *confarreation.*] The parting of a cake made of spelt: a ceremony among the Romans at the divorce of man and wife. See *confarreation.*

diffencet, *n.* An obsolete form of *defense.*

diffendt, *v.* An obsolete form of *defend.*

differ (dif'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *differen* = F. *différer* = Sp. *diferir* = Pg. *differir* = It. *differire,* < L. *differre,* carry apart, put off, defer (intr. differ, be different), < *dis-,* apart, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]; cf. Gr. *διαφέρειν,* carry apart, differ (> *διάφορος,* different, > ult. E. *adiaphorous,* etc., *diaphorite*), < *διά,* through, apart, + *φέρειν* = L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]. Cf. *defer*[2], a doublet of *differ.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To be unlike, dissimilar, distinct, or various in nature, condition, form, or qualities: used absolutely or with *from:* as, the two things *differ* greatly; men *differ from* brutes; a statue *differs from* a picture; wisdom *differs from* cunning.

One star *differeth from* another star in glory.
1 Cor. xv. 41.

The courts of two countries do not so much *differ from* one another, as the court and city in their peculiar ways of life and conversation. *Addison,* Coffee House Politicians.

Even in the important matter of cranial capacity, Men *differ* more widely *from* one another than they do *from* the Apes; whilst the lowest Apes *differ* as much, in proportion, *from* the highest, as the latter does *from* Man.
Huxley, Man's Place in Nature, p. 95.

In all that I have seen, my main feeling is one of wonder how little the younger England *differs from* the elder.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 170.

2. To disagree; be of a contrary opinion; dissent; be at variance; vary in opinion or action: used absolutely or with *from* or *with:* as, they *differ* in their methods; he *differs from* other writers on the subject.

If the honourable gentleman *differs with* me on that subject, I *differ* as heartily *with* him. *Canning.*

The first thing that tests a boy's courage is to dare to *differ from* his father. *W. Phillips,* Speeches, p. 247.

They agree as to the object of existence; they *differ* as to the method of reaching it.
J. F. Clarke, Ten Great Religions, i. 4.

3. To express disagreement or dissent by word of mouth; come into antagonism; dispute; contend: followed by *with.*

We'll never *differ with* a crowded pit. *Rowe.*

To differ by the whole of being, in *logic,* to have no essential resemblance, as an orange differs from virtue. =**Syn. 1.** To vary.

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to be different or unlike. [Rare.]

Something 'tis that *differs* me and thee. *Cowley.*

2. To cause difference or dispute between; divide. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

If Maister Angis and her mak it up, I'se ne'er be the man to *differ* them. *Saxon and Gael,* I. 79.

3†. To put off; defer. See *defer*[2].

differ (dif'ėr), *n.* [< *differ, v.*] Difference. [Scotch.]

Ye see your state wi' theirs compared,
An' shudder at the niffer [exchange];
But cast a moment's fair regard
What mak's the mighty *differ.*
Burns, Address to the Unco Guid.

difference (dif'e-rens), *n.* [< ME. *difference,* < OF. *difference,* F. *différence* = Sp. *diferencia* = Pg. *differença* = It. (obs.) *differenzia, differenza,* < L. *differentia,* difference, < *differen(t-)s,* ppr., different: see *different.*] **1.** The condition or relation of being other or different; the relation of non-identity; also, the relation between things unlike; dissimilarity in general.

Not like to like, but like in *difference.*
Tennyson, Princess, vii.

2. Any special mode of non-identity; a relation which can subsist only between different things; also, a special relation involving unlikeness; a particular dissimilarity.

There is no *difference* between the Jew and the Greek.
Rom. x. 12.

But at last it is acknowledged by the Men who love to be called the Men of wit in this Age of ours that there is a God and Providence, a future state, and the *differences* of good and evil. *Stillingfleet,* Sermons, I. iii.

Strange all this *difference* should be
'Twixt tweedledum and tweedledee.
Byrom, Feuds between Händel and Buononcini.

3. A character which one thing or kind of things has and another has not.

Difference is the same that is spoken of many, which differ in fourme and kinde, when the question is asked, What maner of thing it is, as when we saie: What maner of thing is man? We must aunswere: he is endued with reason: If the question be asked, what a man is: We must aunswere by his Genus, or generall woorde, he is a living creature. If the question be asked, what maner of thing a Beast is? We maie saie: He is without the gift of reason. Every *difference* that is moste propre to every thing, is naturally and substancially joigned to the kinde which is comprehended under the generall woorde.
Sir T. Wilson, Rule of Reason (1551).

4. Controversy, or ground of controversy; a dispute; a quarrel.

Iach. What was the *difference?*
French. I think 'twas a contention in public.
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 5.

I would not, for more wealth than I enjoy,
He should perceive you raging; he did hear
You were at *difference* now, which hasten'd him.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, i. 2.

A right understanding of some few things, in *difference* amongst the sincere and godly, was procured.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 198.

I am myself a good deal ruffled by a *difference* I have had with Julia. *Sheridan,* The Rivals, iv. 3.

5†. An evidence or a mark of distinction.

An absolute gentleman, full of most excellent *differences.* *Shak.,* Hamlet, v. 2.

6. The act of distinguishing; discrimination; distinction.

We make some things necessary, some things accessary and appendent only: . . . our Lord and Saviour himself doth make that *difference. Hooker,* Eccles. Polity, iii. 3.

To make a *difference* between the unclean and the clean.
Lev. xi. 47.

7. In *math.:* (*a*) The quantity by which one quantity differs from another; the remainder of a sum or quantity after a lesser sum or quantity is subtracted. (*b*) The increment of a function produced by increasing the variable by unity. The operation of taking the difference in this sense is denoted by the letter Δ. The *second difference,* Δ^2, is the difference of the function that represents the difference of another. So *third, fourth,* etc., *difference.* The following table is an example:

n	n^3	Δn^3	$\Delta^2 n^3$	$\Delta^3 n^3$
1	1	7	12	6
2	8	19	18	6
3	27	37	24	6.
4	64	61	30	
5	125	91		
6	216			

8. In *her.,* a bearing used to discriminate between shields or achievements of arms, as of brothers who inherit an equal right to the paternal coat. The most common form of differencing is *cadency;* another is the *baston.*

You must wear your rue with a *difference.*
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5.

9. On the exchanges, the amount of variation between the price at which it is agreed to sell and deliver a thing at a fixed time and the market-price of the thing when that time arrives. In wagering contracts, payment of the difference is expected and accepted in lieu of actual delivery.—**10†.** A part or division.

There bee of times three *differences:* the first from the creation of man to the Floud or Deluge, . . . the second from the Floud to the first Olympias, etc.
Holland, tr. of Camden's Brit., p. 34.

[*Difference* is often followed by a prepositional phrase indicating the things or persons that differ. The preposition is usually *between* or *among,* or *from,* but sometimes also *to* (after the formula *different to:* see remarks under *different*).

What serious *difference* is there in this behavior [of plants] *to* that of the lower animals, the curious creatures of sea life which are hardly one thing or the other?
Harper's Weekly, March 1, 1884, p. 143.]

Accidental difference, in *logic,* a difference in respect to some accident.—**Actual difference,** in *metaph.,* one concerning what actually takes place.—**Ascensional difference†.** See *ascensional.*—**Calculus of finite differences.** See *calculus.*—**Descensional difference†.** See *descensional.*—**Difference of potentials,** or **potential difference,** in *elect.,* the difference in degree of electrification of two bodies, or parts of the same body, which produces or tends to produce a flow of electricity or an electrical current between them. See *potential.*—**Difference-tone.** See *tone.*—**Equation of differences.** See *equation.*—**First difference.** (*a*) In *logic,* the most fundamental difference. (*b*) In *math.,* the result of performing the operation of taking the difference once.—**Individual difference.** Same as *numerical difference* (*b*).

The many slight differences which frequently appear in the offspring from the same parents, or which may be presumed to have thus arisen, from being frequently observed in the individuals of the same species inhabiting the same confined locality, may be called *individual differences.* *Darwin,* Origin of Species, p. 53.

Inverse difference, in *math.,* the sum of all the values of a function, for all the discrete values of the variable less than the actual value.—**Mixed differences,** differences partly finite and partly infinitesimal (differentials). See *equation.*—**Numerical difference.** (*a*) A difference of numbers, as between two assemblages of persons or things, two reckonings, or the like. (*b*) A difference between individuals of the same species; a character possessed by one individual and not by the others of the same species. Also frequently called *individual, individuant,* or *singular difference.*—**Partial difference,** in *math.,* the increment of a function of two variables which would result from increasing one of them by unity.—**Specific difference,** in *logic,* a character which, added to the genus, makes the definition of the species. Also called *essential, divisive, completive,* or *constitutive difference.*—**To make a difference,** to alter a case; matter, or be material to a case: as, that *makes a* great *difference;* it *makes* no *difference* what you say.

If he miss the mark, it *makes* no *difference* whether he have taken aim too high or too low.
Macaulay, Athenian Orators.

Virtual difference, a difference in respect to what would happen under certain contingencies. Thus, one egg and another, though they appear to have no actual differences, may have virtual differences, in that one will hatch a male and the other a female. =**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Difference, Distinction, Diversity, Dissimilarity, Disparity, Disagreement, Variance, Discrimination,* contrariety, dissimilitude, variety. The first five words express the fact of unlikeness; *difference* and *distinction* apply also to that wherein the unlikeness lies, and *discrimination* to the act of making or marking a difference, and to the faculty of discerning differences. (See *discernment.*) *Distinction* applies also to the eminence conferred on account of difference. *Difference* is the most general, applying to things small or great, internal or external. *Distinction* is generally, but not always, external, and generally marks delicate differences: as, the *distinction* between two words that are almost synonymous. *Diversity,* by its derivation, is a great or radical difference, equal to going in opposite directions. *Dissimilarity* is unlikeness, generally in large degree or essential points. *Disparity* is inequality, generally in rank or age. *Disagreement* and *variance* are weak words by their original meaning, but through euphemistic use have come to stand for dissimilarity of opinion of almost any degree, and for the resulting alienation of feeling, or even dissension and strife.

The sub-kingdom Annulosa shows us an immense *difference* between the slow crawling of worms and quick flight of insects. *H. Spencer,* Prin. of Psychol., § 1.

War is at this very moment doing more to melt away the petty social *distinctions* which keep generous souls apart from each other than the preaching of the Beloved Disciple himself would do. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 8.

The extent of country and *diversity* of interests, character, and attainments of voters repress the pretentious and undeserving. *N. A. Rev.*, XL. 312.

If the principle of reunion has not its energy in this life whenever the attractions of self cease, the acquired principles of *dissimilarity* must repel these beings from their centre. *Cheyne.*

The *disparity* between our powers and our performance is life's tragedy. *Alcott*, Table-Talk, p. 44.

From these different relations of different things, there necessarily arises an agreement or *disagreement* of some things to others. *Clarke*, Attributes, xiv.

Even among the zealous patrons of a council of state, the most irreconcilable *variance* is discovered concerning the mode in which it ought to be constituted. *Madison*, The Federalist, No. xxxviii.

It is rather a question whether . . . they have not sinned themselves beyond all the apprehensions and *discriminations* of what is good and what is evil. *Sharp*, Sermons, III. xvi.

4. Dissension, contest, falling out, strife, wrangle, altercation.

difference (dif'e-rens), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *differenced*, ppr. *differencing*. [< *difference*, *n.* Cf. *differentiate*, *v.*] **1.** To cause a difference or distinction in or between; make different or distinct.

One as the King's, the other as the Queen's, *differenced* by their garlands only. *B. Jonson*, Love's Welcome at Bolsover.

He that would be *differenced* from common things would be infinitely divided from things that are wicked. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 634.

In the Samson Agonistes, colloquial language is left at the greatest distance, yet something of it is preserved, to render the dialogue probable; in Massinger the style is *differenced*, but *differenced* in the smallest degree possible, from animated conversation by the vein of poetry. *Coleridge*, Table-Talk.

2. To distinguish; discriminate; note the difference of or between.

And this was a non feasans, and in that he *differenced* it from the case of estovers, being an actual Tort to stub the wood up. *Sir Peyton Ventris* (1695).

3. In *her.*, to bear with a difference; add a difference to.

Very frequently, even in the earliest times, the eldest son *differenced* his father's coat by a label. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 687.

4. In *math.*, to take the difference of (a function); also, to compute the successive differences of the numbers in a table.

difference-engine (dif'e-rens-en″jin), *n.* A machine for the automatic calculation of mathematical tables, from the initial values of the function and of its successive differences. See *calculating-machine*.

difference-equation (dif'e-rens-ē-kwā″zhon), *n.* In *math.*, an equation of finite differences or enlargements; an expressed relation between functions and their differences. See *equation*.

differencing (dif'e-ren-sing), *n.* In *her.*, the distinction between shields made by one or more differences. See *difference*, *n.*, 8.

different (dif'e-rent), *a.* [< F. *différent* = Sp. *diferente* = Pg. It. *differente*, < L. *differen(t-)s*, ppr. of *differre*, differ: see *differ*, *v.*] Not the same; two; many; plural; also, characterized by a difference or distinction; various or contrary in nature, form, or quality; unlike; dissimilar.

I have been always so charitable as to think that the Religion of Rome and the Court of Rome were *different* Things. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 5.

All the elders met at Ipswich: they took into consideration the book which was committed to them by the general court, and were much *different* in their judgments about it. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 108.

Things terrestrial wear a *diff″rent* hue,
As youth or age persuades; and neither true.
Cowper, Hope.

[When in the predicate, *different* is either used absolutely: as, the two things are very *different*; or followed by *from*: as, the two things are very *different from* each other; he is very *different from* his brother. But the relation of opposition is often lost in that of mere comparison, leading to the use of *to* instead of *from*. This use is regarded as colloquial or incorrect, and is generally avoided by careful writers.

Different to is, essentially, an English colloquialism; and, like many colloquialisms, it evinces how much stronger the instinct of euphony is than the instinct of scientific analogy. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 83.

An amazement which was very *different to* that look of sentimental wonder. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, p. 182.]

=**Syn.** *Different*, *Distinct*, *Separate*, *Several*. These words agree in being the opposite of *same*. *Different* applies to nature or quality as well as to state of being: as, the African and Asiatic climates are very *different*. The other three words are primarily physical, and are still affected by that fact: we speak of *distinct* or *separate* ideas, colors, sounds, etc. *Several* is used chiefly of those things which are in some sense together without merging their identity: as, three *several* bands.

The heat at eighty degrees of Fahrenheit is one thing, and the heat at eighty degrees of Réaumur is a very *different* matter. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, xiv.

Is not every case of apparently continuous perception really a case of successive *distinct* images very close together? *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 115.

One poem, which is composed upon a law of its own, and has a characteristic or *separate* beauty of its own, cannot be inferior to any other poem whatsoever. *De Quincey*, Style, iii.

You shall have very useful and cheering discourse at *several* times with two *several* men, but let all three of you come together, and you shall not have one new and hearty word. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 189.

differentia (dif-e-ren'shi-ä), *n.*; pl. *differentiæ* (-ē). [L., difference: see *difference*, *n.*] **1.** In *logic*, the characteristic attribute of a species, or that by which it is distinguished from other species of the same genus; specific difference (which see, under *difference*).

Whatever term can be affirmed of several things must express either their whole essence, which is called the species, or a part of their essence (viz., either the material part, which is called the genus, or the formal and distinguishing part, which is called *differentia*, or, in common discourse, characteristic), or something joined to the essence. *Whately*, Logic, i. 4.

2. In *Gregorian music*, a cadence or trope. Also called *distinctio*.

differentiable (dif-e-ren'shi-a-bl), *a.* [< NL. as if **differentiabilis*, < **differentiare*: see *differentiate*, *v.*] Capable of being differentiated or discriminated.

In these exchanges of structure and function between the outer and quasi-outer tissues, we get undeniable proof that they are easily *differentiable*. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 296.

differentiæ, *n.* Plural of *differentia*.

differential (dif-e-ren'shal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *différentiel* = Sp. *diferencial* = Pg. *differencial* = It. *differenziale*, < NL. *differentialis* (Leibnitz, 1676), < L. *differentia*, difference: see *difference*, *n.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Making or exhibiting a difference or distinction; discriminating; distinguishing; special.

For whom he procured *differential* favors. *Motley.*

2. Having or exhibiting a difference.—**3.** In *math.*, pertaining to a differential or differentials, or to mathematical processes in which they are employed.—**Differential block, calculus, capacity.** See the nouns.—**Differential characters,** in *zoöl.*, the distinctive or diagnostic characters by which one organism is distinguished from another with which it is compared or contrasted: a statement of such characters constitutes a *differential diagnosis*.—**Differential coefficient.** See *coefficient*.—**Differential coupling.** See *coupling*.—**Differential derivative.** Same as *differential coefficient*.—**Differential diagnosis.** See *diagnosis*.—**Differential duty.** Same as *discrimînating duty*.—**Differential equation, feed,** etc. See the nouns.—**Differential gear,** in *mech.*, a combination of toothed wheels by which a differential motion is produced, as exemplified when two wheels fixed on the same axis are made to communicate motion to two other wheels on separate axes, the velocities of the latter axes differing proportionately to the difference of the diameters of the respective wheels acting upon them, or to the numbers of their teeth. This combination is extensively employed in lathes and boring-machines.—**Differential invariant,** a differential expression which is only multiplied by a power of dy/dx by a linear transformation of the variables.—**Differential motion,** a mechanical contrivance in which two pieces are connected at once in two ways, so that any velocity imparted to the one communicates to the other the difference of two velocities, as the Chinese windlass and the differential screw.—**Differential piston,** a single piston exposed on its opposite sides to different pressures, or a combination of pistons of different diameters connected so as to act as one, each under the same or a different pressure per unit of area. The total effective pressure is that due, in the case of the single piston, to the difference between the total pressures on the opposite sides, and, in the case of connected pistons of different diameters, to the difference of pressure upon a unit of area of each piston multiplied by the area of the piston.—**Differential pulley.** See *pulley*.—**Differential pump,** a steam-pump whose point of cut-off is controlled by the combined motions of the pump-rod, or its connections, and some independent moving part, so that the steam supply is determined by and apportioned to the load upon the pump.—**Differential quotient.** Same as *differential coefficient*.—**Differential resolvent,** a differential equation the complete integral of which contains all the roots of a given algebraic equation.—**Differential scale.** See *scale*.—**Differential screw.** See *screw*.—**Differential thermometer.** See *thermometer*.—**Differential tone.** See *tone*.—**Differential winding,** a method of winding coils for galvanometers, instruments for duplex telegraphy, and other electrical devices. It consists in winding two insulated wires side by side, so that each makes the same number of turns. Equal currents passing through these coils in opposite directions produce no magnetic field in the center of the coil.

II. *n.* **1.** In *math.*: (*a*) An infinitesimal difference between two values of a variable quantity. In the differential and integral calculus, if two or more quantities are dependent on one another, and subject to variations of value, their corresponding differentials are any other quantities whose ratios to one another are the limits to which the ratios of the variations approximate, as these variations are reduced nearer and nearer to zero; but the differentials are commonly understood to be infinitesimal. (*b*†) A logarithmic tangent.—**2.** In *biol.*, a morphological difference; a distinction or distinctive characteristic of form or structure: correlated with *equivalent*. [Rare.]

Characteristics are divisible into two categories: those which become morphological equivalents and are essentially similar in distinct series, and those which are essentially different in distinct series and may be classed as morphological *differentials*. *A. Hyatt*, Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci., XXXII. 358.

Partial differential, an infinitesimal increment of a function of two or more variables, corresponding to an infinitesimal increment of one of these variables.—**Total differential,** a sum of all the partial differentials of a function, so that more than one independent differential appear in its expression.

differentially (dif-e-ren'shal-i), *adv.* In a differential manner; by differentiation.

I will . . . state next what sorts of rights, forces, and ideas I consider,—mark *differentially* the three periods at which I have been looking. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 210.

differentiant (dif-e-ren'shi-ant), *n.* [< NL. **differentian(t-)s*, ppr. of **differentiare*: see *differentiate*, *v.*] In *math.*, a rational integral function of the coefficients of a binary quantic, of equal weight in all its terms in respect to either variable, subject to satisfy the condition

$$(a\frac{d}{db} + 2b\frac{d}{dc} + 3c\frac{d}{dd} + \text{etc.})\, D = 0,$$

where a, b, c, etc., multiplied by binomial coefficients, give the coefficients of the quantic, and where D is the differentiant.—**Monomial differentiant,** a differentiant which (with the usual convention as to $a = 1$) may be expressed as a permutation-sum of a single product of differences of roots of the parent quantic, or quantic system. *J. J. Sylvester.*

differentiate (dif-e-ren'shi-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *differentiated*, ppr. *differentiating*. [< NL. **differentiatus*, pp. of **differentiare* (> It. *differenziare* = Sp. *diferenciar* = Pg. *differenciar* = F. *différencier*, *différentier*), < L. *differentia*, difference: see *difference*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make different; distinguish by differences; constitute a difference between: as, color of skin *differentiates* the races of men.

Believing that sexual selection has played an important part in *differentiating* the races of man, he has found it necessary to treat this subject in great detail. *A. R. Wallace.*

Specifically—**2.** In *biol.*, to accomplish or develop differentiation in; make unlike by modification; specialize in structure or function.

The conversion of . . . protoplasm into various forms of organized tissues, which become more and more *differentiated* as development advances, is obviously referable to the vital activity of the germ. *W. B. Carpenter*, in Grove's Corr. of Forces, p. 414.

3. In *logic*, to discriminate between, by observing or describing the differences.—**4.** In *math.*, to obtain the differential or the differential coefficient of: as, to *differentiate* an equation.

II. *intrans.* To acquire a distinct and separate character. *Huxley.*

differentiate (dif-e-ren'shi-āt), *n.* [< NL. **differentiatum*, neut. of **differentiatus*: see *differentiate*, *v.*] A differential coefficient.

differentiation (dif-e-ren-shi-ā'shon), *n.* [< *differentiate*, *v.*: see *-ation*.] **1.** The formation of differences or the discrimination of varieties.

There can be no *differentiation* into classes in the absence of numbers. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 9.

The Faculties arose by process of natural *differentiation* out of the primitive university. *Huxley.*

Specifically—**2.** Any change by which something homogeneous is made heterogeneous, or like things are made unlike; especially, in *biol.*, the evolutionary process or result by which originally indifferent parts or organs become differentiated or specialized in either form or function; structural or functional modification; specialization. Thus, the primitively similar appendages of a lobster undergo *differentiation* in being specialized, some into mouth-parts, some into prehensile claws, others into walking- or swimming-organs, etc.

In the contents of a single anther-cell we see a surprising degree of *differentiation* in the pollen: namely, grains cohering by fours, then being either tied together by threads or cemented together into solid masses, with the exterior grains different from the interior ones. *Darwin*, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 259.

Differentiation implies that the simple becomes complex or the complex more complex; it implies also that this increased complexity is due to the persistence of former changes; we may even say such persistence is essential to the very idea of development or growth. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 45.

3. In *logic*, discrimination; the act of distinguishing things according to their respective differences.

The logical distinctions represent real *differentiations*, but not distinct existents.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 451.

4. In *math.*, the operation of finding the differential or differential coefficient of any function. —**Direct differentiation**, differentiation by an elementary procedure.—**Explicit differentiation**, the differentiation of an explicit function of the independent variable.—**Implicit differentiation**, the opposite of *explicit differentiation*.—**Partial differentiation**, finding a partial differential.—**Total differentiation**, finding a total differential.

differentiator (dif-ę-ren'shi-ā-tor), *n.* One who or that which differentiates: as, the radicals of written Chinese serve as *differentiators* of the sense, while the phonetics play the same part as regards sound.

differentio-differential†, *a.* Relating to differentials of differentials.

differently (dif'ę-rent-li), *adv.* In a different manner; variously.

The questions have been settled *differently* in every church, who should be admitted to the feast, and how often it should be prepared. *Emerson*, The Lord's Supper.

differentness (dif'ę-rent-nes), *n.* The state of being different. *Bailey*, 1727.

differing (dif'ę-ring), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *differ*, *v.*] **1.** Unlike; dissimilar; different.

As in Spain, so in all other Wine Countries, one cannot pass a Day's Journey but he will find a *differing* Race of Wine. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 54.

Wise nature by variety does please;
Clothe *differing* passions in a *differing* dress.
Dryden, Art of Poetry, iii. 559.

2. Quarreling; contending; conflicting.

His *differing* fury. *Chapman*, Iliad, ix. 543.

O daughter of the rose, whose cheeks unite
The *differing* titles of the red and white.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., Ded., l. 152.

differingly (dif'ę-ring-li), *adv.* In a differing or different manner.

Such protuberant and concave parts of a surface may remit the light so *differingly* as to vary a colour. *Boyle.*

difficile† (di-fis'il), *a.* [< F. *difficile* = Pr. *difficil* = Sp. *difícil* = Pg. *difficil* = It. *difficile*, < L. *difficilis*, in older form *difficul*, hard to do, difficult, < *dis-* priv. + *facilis*, easy: see *facile*. Cf. *difficult*.] **1.** Difficult; hard; arduous; perplexing.

Mounte of Quarentena, where our Lorde fasted .xl. dayes and .xl. nyghte: it is an hyghe hyll and *diffycyll* to ascende. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 52.

Latin was no more *difficile*
Than to a blackbird 'tis to whistle.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 58.

2. Reluctant; scrupulous.

The cardinal finding the pope *difficile* in granting the dispensation. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

difficileness† (di-fis'il-nes), *n.* Difficulty; impracticability; specifically, difficulty to be persuaded; incompliance.

The lighter sort of malignity turneth but to a crossness, or frowardness, or aptness to oppose, or *difficileness*, or the like. *Bacon*, Goodness.

difficilitate†, *v. t.* [< L. as if **difficilita(t-)s* for *difficulta(t-)s*, difficulty. Cf. *difficultate*.] To render difficult.

The inordinateness of our love *difficilitateth* this duty [charity]. *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays, I. xv. § 4.

difficult (dif'i-kult), *a.* [Developed from *difficulty*, q. v.; the proper adj. (after L.) is *difficile*, q. v.] Not easy; requiring or dependent on effort; hard; troublesome; arduous. Specifically —(*a*) Hard as to doing or effecting; wanting facility of accomplishment: with an infinitive: as, it is *difficult* to convince him; a thing that is *difficult* to do or to find.

Satire is . . . more *difficult* to be understood by those that are not of the same age with it than any other kind of poetry. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, ii.

(*b*) Hard to do, perform, or overcome; attended with labor, pains, or opposition; laborious: as, a *difficult* undertaking.

There is as much Honour to be won at a handsome Retreat as at a hot Onset, it being the *difficultest* Piece of War. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 4.

Eloquence is not banished from the public business of this country as useless, but as *difficult*, and as not spontaneously arising from topics such as generally furnish the staple of debate. *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

The *difficult* mountain-passes, where, from his rocky eyrie, the eagle-eyed Tyrolese peasant had watched his foe. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, iv. 2.

(*c*) Hard to please or satisfy; not compliant; unaccommodating; rigid; austere: as, a person of *difficult* temper.

Nothing will please the *difficult* and nice,
Or nothing more than still to contradict.
Milton, P. R., iv. 157.

Well, if he refuses, . . . I'll only break my glass for its flattery, . . . and look out for some less *difficult* admirer. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, i. 1.

Olives and cypresses, pergolas and vines, terraces on the roofs of houses, soft iridescent mountains, a warm yellow light—what more could the *difficult* tourist want? *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 142.

(*d*) Hard to persuade or induce; stubborn in yielding; obstinate as to opinion: as, he was *difficult* to convince.

This offer pleasing both Armies, Edmund was not *difficult* to consent. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

His Majesty further said that he was so extreamly *difficult* of miracles for feare of being impos'd upon.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 16, 1685.

(*e*) Hard to understand or solve; perplexing; puzzling: as, a *difficult* passage in an author; a *difficult* question or problem. =**Syn.** *Difficult, Hard, Arduous* (see *arduous*), laborious, toilsome; obscure, knotty.

difficult (dif'i-kult), *v. t.* [< F. *difficulter*, make difficult, < *difficulté*, difficulty: see *difficulty*. In E. as if < *difficult*, *a.*] **1**†. To make difficult; impede.

Their pretensions . . . had *difficulted* the peace.
Sir W. Temple, Works, II. 484 (Ord MS.).

2. To perplex; embarrass. [Local, U. S.]

There is no break in the chain of vital operation; and consequently we are not *difficulted* at all on the score of the relation which the new plant bears to the old.
George Bush, The Resurrection, p. 51.

difficultate† (dif'i-kul-tāt), *v. t.* [< *difficult* + *-ate*[2].] To render difficult.

Difficulter. To *difficultate*, or difficilitate; to make difficult or uneasie. *Cotgrave.*

difficultly (dif'i-kult-li), *adv.* With difficulty: as, gutta-percha is *difficultly* soluble in chloroform. [Rare.]

He himself had been only guilty, and the other had been very *difficultly* prevailed on to do what he did. *Fielding.*

difficulty (dif'i-kul-ti), *n.*; pl. *difficulties* (-tiz). [< ME. *difficultee*, < OF. *difficulte*, F. *difficulté* = Pr. *difficultat* = Sp. *dificultad* = Pg. *difficuldade* = It. *difficultà*, < L. *difficulta(t-)s*, < *difficul*, older form of *difficilis*, hard to do, difficult: see *difficile* and *difficult*.] **1.** Want of easiness or facility; hindrance to the doing of something; hardness to be accomplished or overcome; the character or condition of an undertaking which renders its performance laborious or perplexing: opposed to *facility*: as, a work of labor and *difficulty*.

The next morning two peasants, subjects of Gingiro, shewed them the ford, where their beasts passed over with great *difficulty* and danger, but without loss.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 319.

2. That which is hard to accomplish or to surmount: as, to mistake *difficulties* for impossibilities.

The wise and prudent conquer *difficulties* by daring to attempt them. *Rowe.*

3. Perplexity; complication or embarrassment of affairs, especially of pecuniary affairs; trouble; dilemma; whatever renders action or progress laborious or painful: as, a gentleman in *difficulties*.

Why do I make a *difficulty* in speaking of my worthy ancestor's failings? *Steele*, Spectator, No. 544.

More than once, in days of *difficulty*
And pressure, had she sold her wares for less
Than what she gave. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

4. Objection; cavil; obstruction to belief or consent.

If the Sorcerers or Inchanters by their lots or diuinations affirmed that any sicke bodie should die, the sicke man makes no *difficultie* to kill his owne sonne, though he had no other. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 883.

Men should consider that raising *difficulties* concerning the mysteries in religion cannot make them more wise, learned, or virtuous. *Swift.*

It seems, then, that *difficulties* in revelation are especially given to prove the reality of our faith.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 211.

5. An embroilment; a serious complication of feeling or opinion; a falling out; a variance or quarrel.

Measures for terminating all . . . *difficulties*. *Bancroft.*

=**Syn. 1.** Laboriousness, troublesomeness, arduousness. —**2.** *Obstruction, Impediment*, etc. (see *obstacle*), hindrance. —**3.** Distress, exigency, trial, emergency, pinch.

diffide† (di-fīd'), *v. i.* [= It. *diffidare*, < L. *diffidere*, distrust, < *dis-* priv. + *fidere*, trust, < *fides*, faith: see *faith*, *fidelity*. See also *defy*, *diffident*, and cf. *affy*, *confide*.] To have or feel distrust; have no confidence.

Mr. Pinch. No, Sir, I'll ne'er trust you any way.
Horn. But why not, dear Jack? why *diffide* in me thou know'st so well? *Wycherley*, Country Wife, iv. 1.

The man *diffides* in his own augury,
And doubts the gods.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i. 533.

diffidence (dif'i-dens), *n.* [= Sp. *difidencia* = Pg. *diffidencia* = It. *diffidenza*, *diffidenzia*, < L. *diffidentia*, want of confidence, < *diffiden(t-)s*, ppr. of *diffidere*, distrust: see *diffident*. See also *defiance*.] **1.** Distrust; want of confidence in regard to anything; doubt of the ability or disposition of others. [Now rare or obsolete in this application, originally the prevailing one.]

Hee had brought the Parlament into so just a *diffidence* of him, as that they durst not leave the Public Armes to his disposal, much less an Army to his conduct.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xii.

To Israel, *diffidence* of God, and doubt
In feeble hearts. *Milton*, S. A., l. 454.

2. More especially, distrust of one's self; want of confidence in one's own ability, worth, or fitness; retiring disposition; modest reserve; shyness.

Be silent always, when you doubt your sense;
And speak, though sure, with seeming *diffidence*.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 567.

She lifts . . . [her eyes] by degrees, with enchanting *diffidence*. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 2.

An Englishman's habitual *diffidence* and awkwardness of address. *Irving.*

By learning conspicuous before the world, his [John Pickering's] native *diffidence* withdrew him from its personal observation. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 138.

=**Syn. 2.** *Modesty, Shyness*, etc. (see *bashfulness*), fear, timidity, hesitation, apprehension.

diffident (dif'i-dent), *a.* [= Sp. *difidente* = Pg. It. *diffidente*, < L. *diffiden(t-)s*, ppr. of *diffidere*, distrust: see *diffide*. See also *defiant*.] **1.** Distrustful; wanting confidence in another's power, will, or sincerity. [Now rare or obsolete.]

Piety so *diffident* as to require a sign. *Jer. Taylor.*

Be not *diffident*
Of wisdom; she deserts thee not, if thou
Dismiss not her. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 562.

2. Distrustful of one's self; not confident; reserved; timid; shy: as, a *diffident* youth.

Distress makes the humble heart *diffident*.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe.

The limited nature of my education, . . . so far from rendering me *diffident* of my own ability to comprehend what I had read, . . . merely served as a farther stimulus to imagination. *Poe*, Tales, I. 7.

Although Ximenes showed no craving for power, it must be confessed he was by no means *diffident* in the use of it.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 5.

The *diffident* accost each other with a certain coy respectfulness, having its rise in self-reverence, a regard for persons and principles. *Alcott*, Table-Talk, p. 83.

=**Syn. 2.** Bashful, shamefaced, sheepish.

diffidently (dif'i-dent-li), *adv.* With distrust; in a shy or hesitating manner; modestly.

In man humility's alone sublime,
Who *diffidently* hopes he's Christ's own care.
Smart, Hymn to the Supreme Being.

diffidentness (dif'i-dent-nes), *n.* Distrust; suspiciousness. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare or obsolete.]

diffind† (di-find'), *v. t.* [< L. *diffindere*, pp. *diffissus*, cleave asunder, < *dis-*, asunder, + *findere*, cleave, split, = E. *bite*, q. v.] To cleave in two. *Bailey*, 1727.

diffine†, *v.* A Middle English variant of *define*.

To *diffyne*
Al here sentence.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 529.

diffinish†, *v. t.* A Middle English variant of *definish*.

diffinition†, *n.* A former variant of *definition*.

diffinitive†, *a.* A former variant of *definitive*.

The tribunal where we speak being not *diffinitive* (which is no small advantage), I now promised to ease his memory myself with an abstract of what I had said.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 537.

diffission† (di-fish'on), *n.* [< L. *diffissio(n-)*, breaking off a matter till the following day, deferring it, lit. a cleaving in two, < *diffindere*, pp. *diffissus*, cleave in two: see *diffind*.] The act of cleaving asunder. *Bailey*, 1727.

diffixed† (di-fikst'), *a.* [< ML. as if **diffixus*, < L. *dis-*, apart, + *fixus*, pp. of *figere*, fix: see *fix*.] Loosened; unfastened. *Bailey*, 1727.

diffiate† (di-flāt'), *v. t.* [< L. *diffiatus*, pp. of *diffiare*, blow apart, < *dis-*, apart, away, + *flare* = E. *blow*[1].] To blow away; scatter. *E. D.*

diffiation† (di-flā'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **diffiatio(n-)*, < *diffiare*: see *diffiate*.] A blowing in different directions; a scattering by a puff of wind. *Bailey*, 1727.

diffluan (dif'lö-an), *n.* [< L. *diffluere*, flow away, < *di-*, *dis-*, apart, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] A chemical compound obtained by the action of heat on alloxanic acid. It is not crystallizable, is very soluble in water, and possesses no acid properties. Also spelled *difluan*.

diffluence (dif'lö-ens), *n.* [= F. *diffluence* = Pg. *diffluencia*; as *diffluen(t)* + *-ce*.] **1**†. The quality of flowing away on all sides, as a fluid; fluidity: opposed to *consistence*. Also *diffluency*. —**2.** In *zoöl.*, specifically, the peculiar mode of disintegration or dissolution of infusorians; the "molecular effusion" of Dujardin.

diffluency† (dif'lö-en-si), *n.* [< *diffluen(t)* + *-cy*.] Same as *diffluence*, 1.

Ice is water congealed by the frigidity of the air; whereby it acquireth no new form, but rather a consistence or determination of its *diffluency*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

diffluent (dif'lö-ent), *a.* [= F. *diffluent* = Pg. *diffluente*, < L. *diffluen(t-)s*, ppr. of *diffluere* (> Sp. *difluir*), flow in different directions, < *dis-*, away, apart, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] Tending to flow away on all sides; not fixed; readily dissolving.

A formless, apparently *diffluent* and structureless mass.
A. Gray, in Nat. Sci. and Rel., p. 14.

Difflugia (di-flö'ji-ạ), *n.* [NL., formed (improp.) from the L. base *difflug-* (as in pp. *diffluxus*) of *diffluere*, flow apart: see *diffluent*.] A genus of ordinary amœbiform rhizopods, of the order *Amœboidea* and family *Arcellidæ*, having a kind of test or shell made of foreign particles agglutinated together, as grains of sand, diatoms, etc.: so called from the flowing out or apart of the pseudopods. *D. urceolata* is an example.

difform (dif'ôrm), *a.* [< F. *difforme*, OF. *defforme* = Sp. Pg. *disforme* = It. *difforme*, < ML. **difformis*, var. of L. *deformis*, deformed: see *deform*, *a.*] 1. Irregular in form; not uniform; anomalous; deformed. — 2. Unlike; dissimilar.

The unequal refractions of *difform* rays. *Newton.*

difformed (di-fôrmd'), *a.* Same as *difform*.

difformity (di-fôr'mi-ti), *n.*; pl. *difformities* (-tiz). [< F. *difformité* = Sp. *disformidad* = Pg. *disformidade* = It. *difformità*, < ML. *difformita(t-)s*, var. of L. *deformita(t-)s*, deformity: see *difform* and *deformity*.] Difference or diversity in form; lack of uniformity.

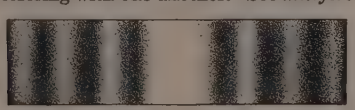
Just as . . . hearing and seeing are not inequalities or *difformities* in the soul of man, but each of them powers of the whole soul. *Clarke*, Ans. to Sixth Letter.

diffract (di-frakt'), *v. t.* [= F. *diffracter*, < L. *diffractus*, pp. of *diffringere*, break in pieces, < *dis-*, asunder, + *frangere* = E. *break*: see *fraction* and *break*.] To break into parts; specifically, in *optics*, to break up, as a beam of light, by deflecting it from a right line; deflect.

diffract (di-frakt'), *a.* [< L. *diffractus*, pp.: see the verb.] In *lichenology*, broken into distinct areoles separated by chinks.

diffracted (di-frak'ted), *a.* [< *diffract* + *-ed*[2].] In *entom.*, bending in opposite directions: as, elytra *diffracted* at the tips.

diffraction (di-frak'shon), *n.* [= F. *diffraction* = Pg. *diffracção* = It. *diffrazione*, < L. as if **diffractio(n-)*, < *diffringere*, pp. *diffractus*, break in pieces: see *diffract*, *v.*] 1. In *optics*, the spreading of light or deflection of its rays, accompanied by phenomena of interference: occasioned by the neighborhood of an opaque body to the course of the light, as when it passes by the edge of an opaque body or through a small aperture, the luminous rays appearing to be bent or deflected from their straight course and mutually interfering with one another. See *interference*.



Diffraction Bands.

Thus, if a beam of monochromatic light is passed through a narrow slit and received on a screen in a dark room, a series of alternately light and dark bands or fringes is seen, which diminish in intensity and distinctness on either side of the central line; if white light is employed, a series of colored spectra of different orders is obtained. Similar phenomena of diffraction are obtained from diffraction gratings, which consist of a band of equidistant parallel lines (from 10,000 to 30,000 or more to the inch), ruled on a surface of glass or of polished metal; the spectra obtained by this means are called *interference* or *diffraction spectra*. They differ from prismatic spectra, since in them the colors are uniformly distributed in their true order and extent according to their difference in wave-length; while in the latter the less refrangible (red) rays are crowded together, and the more refrangible (blue, violet) are dispersed. Diffraction gratings are now much used, especially in studying the solar spectrum. The best gratings are ruled on speculum metal with a concave surface (often called *Rowland gratings*, after Professor Henry A. Rowland of Baltimore), and give an image of the spectrum directly, without the intervention of a lens.

The street lamps at night, looked at through the meshes of a handkerchief, show *diffraction* phenomena.
Tyndall, Light and Elect., p. 95.

This *diffraction* grating is merely a system of close, equidistant, parallel lines ruled upon a plate of glass or polished metal. *C. A. Young*, The Sun, p. 73.

Hence — 2. In *acoustics*, the analogous modification produced upon sound-waves when passing by the edge of a large body, as a building. The chief difference between the two classes of phenomena is due to the relatively enormous length of the waves of sound, as compared with those of light. — **Diffraction circles.** See *circle*.

diffractive (di-frak'tiv), *a.* [= F. *diffractif*; as *diffract* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to diffraction; causing diffraction.

diffractively (di-frak'tiv-li), *adv.* By or with diffraction; in a diffractive manner.

In the first place, a marked distinction is to be drawn between those objectives of low or moderate power which are to be worked dioptrically and those of high power which are to be worked *diffractively*.
W. B. Carpenter, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 268.

diffranchise†, **diffranchisement**† (di-fran'chiz or -chīz, di-fran'chiz-ment or -chīz-ment). Same as *disfranchise*, *disfranchisement*.

diffrangibility (di-fran-ji-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *diffrangible*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being diffrangible; the degree of diffraction.

The refrangibility of a ray and its *diffrangibility*, if we may coin the word, both depend upon the number of pulsations per second with which it reaches the diffracting or refracting surface. *C. A. Young*, The Sun, p. 98.

diffrangible (di-fran'ji-bl), *a.* [< L. **diffrangere*, assumed for *diffringere*, break (see *diffract*), + *-ible*.] Capable of being diffracted, as light passing through a narrow slit, or reflected from a diffraction grating. See *diffraction*, 1.

diffugient (di-fū'ji-ent), *a.* [< L. *diffugien(t-)s*, ppr. of *diffugere*, flee in different directions, scatter, disappear, < *dis-*, apart, + *fugere*, flee.] Dispersing; fleeing; vanishing. [Rare.]

To-morrow the *diffugient* snows will give place to spring.
Thackeray, Round about the Christmas Tree.

diffusate (di-fū'sāt), *n.* [< *diffuse* + *-ate*[1].] The solution of crystalline or diffusible substances resulting from dialysis.

diffuse (di-fūz'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *diffused*, ppr. *diffusing*. [= F. *diffuser*, < L. *diffusus*, pp. of *diffundere*, pour in different directions, spread by pouring, pour out, < *dis-*, away, + *fundere*, pour: see *fuse*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To pour out and spread, as a fluid; cause to flow and spread.

Our bounty, like a drop of water, disappears when *diffused* too widely. *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, iii.

2. To spread abroad; scatter; send out or extend in all directions.

The mind, when it is withdrawn and collected into itself, and not *diffused* into the organs of the body, hath some extent and latitude of prenotion.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 204.

Believe her [Vanity] not, her glass *diffuses*
False portraitures. *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 6.

All around
A general Sigh *difus'd* a mournful Sound.
Congreve, Iliad.

I see thee sitting crown'd with good,
A central warmth *diffusing* bliss.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxiv.

=**Syn. 2.** To scatter, disseminate, circulate, disperse, distribute, propagate.

II. *intrans.* To spread, as a fluid, by the wandering of its molecules in amongst those of a contiguous fluid. Thus, if a layer of salt water be placed beneath fresh water, the salt water will gradually penetrate into the fresh water, against the action of gravity.

diffuse (di-fūs'), *a.* [< ME. **diffuse* (in adv. *diffuseli*) = OF. *diffus*, F. *diffus* = Sp. *difuso* = Pg. It. *diffuso*, < L. *diffusus*, pp.: see *diffuse*, *v.*] 1. Widely spread or diffused; extended; dispersed; scattered.

A *diffuse* and various knowledge of divine and human things. *Milton*, To the Parliament of England.

Specifically — (*a*) In *pathol.*, spreading widely and having no distinctively defined limits: as, a *diffuse* inflammation or suppuration: opposed to *circumscribed*. (*b*) In *bot.*, spreading widely and loosely. (*c*) In *embryol.*, applied to a form of non-deciduate placenta in which the fetal villi form a broad belt. (*d*) In *zoöl.*, sparse; few and scattered, as markings; especially, in *entom.*, said of punctures, etc., when they are less thickly set than on a neighboring part from which they appear to be scattered off.

2. Prolix; using many words; verbose; rambling: said of speakers and writers or their style.

The reasoning of them is sophistical and inconclusive; the style *diffuse* and verbose. *J. Warton*, Essay on Pope.

He was a man of English make, taciturn, of few words, no *diffuse* American talker. *W. Phillips*, Speeches, p. 165.

3†. Hard to understand; perplexing; requiring extended effort.

The toun-clerk of the seid cite for the tyme beinge shall yeve no jugement in the Baillies name of the same cite for the tyme beynge, in or vppon eny *diffuse* matier biforn them, w'tout the aduise of the Recordor of the same cite for the tyme beynge. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 400.

Johnn Lydgate
Wryteth after an hyer rate;
It is *diffuse* to fynde
The sentence of his mynd.
Skelton, Phyllyp Sparowe, l. 806.

Diffuse ganglion. See *ganglion*. =**Syn. 2.** Loose, rambling, wordy, long-winded, diluted, spun out.

diffused (di-fūzd'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *diffuse*, *v.*] 1. Spread; dispersed.

It is the most flourishing, or, as they may be called, the dominant species — those which range widely, are the most *diffused* in their own country, and are the most numerous in individuals — which oftenest produce well-marked varieties, or, as I consider them, incipient species.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 63.

The gray hidden moon's *diffused* soft light . . .
His sea-girt island prison did but show.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 403.

2†. Spread out; extended; stretched.

See how he lies at random, carelessly *diffused*,
With languish'd head unpropp'd,
Milton, S. A., l. 118.

3†. Confused; irregular; wild; negligent.

Let them from forth a saw-pit rush at once,
With some *diffused* song. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 4.

But [we] grow, like savages, . . .
To swearing, and stern looks, *diffus'd* attire,
And everything that seems unnatural.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2.

The strangest pageant, fashioned like a court,
(As least I dreamt I saw it) so *diffused*,
So painted, pied, and full of rainbow strains,
As never yet, either by time or place,
Was made the food to my distasted sense.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

4. In *zoöl.*, ill-defined; without definite edges: applied to colored marks when they appear to merge gradually into the ground-color at their edges, and especially to marks on the wings of butterflies and moths when the scales forming them become scattered at the edges.

diffusedly (di-fū'zed-li), *adv.* 1. In a diffused manner; with wide dispersion. — 2†. Confusedly; irregularly; negligently (as to dress).

Go not so *diffusedly*;
There are great ladies purpose, sir, to visit you.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Nice Valour, iii.

So *defusedlie* written that letters stood for whole words.
Holinshed, Descrip. of Ireland, xxii.

3. In *zoöl.*, in a spreading manner; so as to fade into the surrounding parts: as, a mark *diffusedly* paler on one side.

diffusedness (di-fū'zed-nes), *n.* The state of being widely spread.

Mr. Warburton's text, as well as all others, read "She would infect to the north-star;" and it is the *diffusedness*, or extent of her infection, which is here described.
T. Edwards, Canons of Criticism, xxii.

diffusely (di-fūs'li), *adv.* [< ME. *diffuseli*; < *diffuse* + *-ly*[2].] 1. Widely; extensively.

Pleas'd that her magic fame *diffusely* flies,
Thus with a horrid smile the hag replies.
Rowe, Lucan, vi.

2. Copiously; amply; fully; prolixly.

Luk . . . tellith more *diffuseli* how man stieth [ascendeth] up to God, from Adam to the Trinite (Luke iii. 23–38). *Wyclif*, Select Works (ed. Arnold), I. 391.

A sentiment which, expressed *diffusely*, will barely be admitted to be just; expressed concisely, will be admired as spirited. *Blair*, Lectures, xviii.

3. In *entom.*, thinly and irregularly: as, a surface *diffusely* punctured.

diffuseness (di-fūs'nes), *n.* The quality of being diffuse; specifically, in speaking or writing, want of concentration or conciseness; prolixity.

The *diffuseness* of Blue-Books has been a standard subject of criticism since Blue-Books began.
Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 594.

diffuser (di-fū'zėr), *n.* One who or that which diffuses; specifically, in *physics*, an apparatus consisting of a number of thin metal plates, designed to conduct away the heat of a thermo-electric battery by exposing a large surface to the air. Also spelled *diffusor*.

It is his mastery of ridicule which renders Sydney Smith so powerful as a *diffuser* of ideas, for in order to diffuse widely it is necessary to be able to address fools.
Lady Holland, in Sydney Smith, ii.

diffusibility (di-fū-zi-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *diffusible*: see *-bility*.] The tendency of a fluid to penetrate a contiguous fluid by the wandering of its molecules.

Water is probably a liquid of a high degree of *diffusibility*; at least it appears to diffuse four times more rapidly than alcohol, and four or six times more rapidly than the less diffusive salts. *J. Graham*, Phil. Trans., 1853, p. 178.

diffusible (di-fū'zi-bl), *a.* [= F. *diffusible*; as *diffuse* + *-ible*.] Capable of diffusing, as a fluid; diffusive. — **Diffusible stimulants.** See *stimulant*.

diffusibleness (di-fū'zi-bl-nes), *n.* Diffusibility. *Craig.*

diffusile† (di-fū'sil), *a.* [< L. *diffusilis*, diffusive, < *diffusus*, pp. of *diffundere*, diffuse: see *diffuse*, *v.*] Spreading. *Bailey*, 1727.

diffusimeter (dif-ū-sim'e-tėr), *n.* Same as *diffusiometer*.

diffusiometer (di-fū-si-om'e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *diffusio(n-)*, diffusion, + *metrum*, a measure.] An apparatus devised by Graham for ascertaining the rate of diffusion between gases. It consists essentially of a tube, containing the gas under

experiment, with the lower end plunged in mercury and the upper end closed with a porous plug; the rate of diffusion is determined from the rapidity with which the mercury rises in the tube as the diffusion of the gas goes on through the porous plug.

diffusion (di-fū′zhọn), *n.* [= F. *diffusion* = Pr. *diffusio* = Sp. *difusion* = Pg. *difusão* = It. *diffusione*, < L. *diffusio*(*n*-), < *diffundere*, pp. *diffusus*, diffuse: see *diffuse*, *v.*] The act of diffusing, or the state of being diffused. (*a*) The gradual and spontaneous molecular mixing of two fluids which are placed in contact one with the other. It takes place without the application of external force and even when opposed by the action of gravity. It is explained by the motion and mutual attraction of the molecules of the two fluids. Diffusion is most rapid and marked between gases, but is also an important phenomenon of liquids. See *diffusion of gases* and *diffusion of liquids*, below.

The process of *diffusion* is one which is continually performing an important part in the atmosphere around us. Respiration itself, but for the process of *diffusion*, would fail in its appointed end.
W. A. Miller, Elem. of Chem., I. iii. § 3.

(*b*) A scattering, dispersion, or dissemination, as of dust or seed, or of animals or plants.

The process of *diffusion* would often be very slow, depending on climatal and geographical changes, on strange accidents, and on the gradual acclimatization of new species to the various climates through which they might have to pass. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 305.

(*c*) Propagation or spread, as of knowledge or doctrine.

Another measure of culture is the *diffusion* of knowledge. *Emerson*, Civilization, p. 21.

To our mediæval forefathers the great *diffusion* of the arts of reading and writing which followed on the invention of printing was a boon beyond all words.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 242.

(*d*†) Diffuseness; prolixity.

To abregge
Diffusioun of speche. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 296.

Diffusion apparatus, an apparatus sometimes employed for extracting the sugar from cane or beet-root by dissolving it out with water.—**Diffusion circles**, luminous circles, as those thrown upon a screen by a lens when the object is either too near or too far to be in exact focus.—**Diffusion of electricity and magnetism**, propagation analogous to the conduction of heat.

This *diffusion* and decay of the induction-current is a phenomenon precisely analogous to the diffusion of heat from a part of the medium initially hotter or colder than the rest. *Clerk Maxwell.*

Diffusion of force, the phenomena of viscosity in moving fluids.—**Diffusion of gases**, the diffusion through each other which takes place when two bodies of gas are placed in contact, as when a bell-jar of hydrogen is placed base to base over one containing oxygen. After a certain time a homogeneous mixture is obtained, even if the heavier gas is placed below. When separated by a porous diaphragm the relative rate of diffusion can be measured (see *diffusiometer*); it is found to be the more rapid with the lighter gas.—**Diffusion of heat.** (*a*) A phrase employed to express the modes by which the equilibrium of heat is effected, viz., by conduction, radiation, and convection. The term is also used, like *diffusion of light* (see *light*), to describe the irregular reflection or scattering of the incident heat (and light) from the surface of a body not perfectly smooth. (*b*) Conduction of heat.—**Diffusion of liquids**, the diffusion through each other which occurs when two liquids that are capable of mixing, such as alcohol and water, are placed in contact, even in spite of the action of gravity. It is closely related to the phenomena of exosmosis and endosmosis (which see), which take place when the liquids are separated by a porous diaphragm. See also *dialysis*.—**Diffusion of taxes**, the theory that the community as a whole must bear the burden of any tax, no matter upon what commodity or persons it is originally levied. This theory rests on the assumption of perfect competition.—**Diffusion tube**, an instrument for determining the rate of diffusion for different gases.—**Syn.** Spread, circulation, expansion, dissemination, distribution.

diffusion-osmose (di-fū′zhọn-oz′mōs), *n.* Osmose due to the diffusibility of the liquids, and not to the chemical action of the membrane.

diffusion-volume (di-fū′zhọn-vol′ūm), *n.* The volume of a fluid which diffuses into a second in the same time that a given volume of the second diffuses into the first.

diffusive (di-fū′siv), *a.* [= F. *diffusif* = Sp. *difusivo* = Pg. It. *diffusivo*, < L. as if **diffusivus*, < *diffusus*, pp. of *diffundere*, diffuse: see *diffuse*.] **1.** Having the quality of diffusing or spreading by flowing, as fluids, or of dispersing, as minute particles: as, water, air, light, dust, smoke, and odors are *diffusive* substances.

All liquid bodies are *diffusive*.
T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

Diffusive Cold does the whole Earth invade,
Like a Disease, through all its Veins 'tis spread.
Congreve, Imit. of Horace, I. ix. 2.

2. Extending in all directions; widely reaching; extensive: as, *diffusive* charity or benevolence.

No fear that the religious opinions he holds sacred, . . . or the politics he cultivates, . . . will keep back any from his share of the *diffusive* good.
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 203.

He [Hartley Coleridge] thinks intellect is now of a more *diffusive* character than some fifty years since, for progressive it can not be. *Caroline Fox*, Journal, p. 21.

I seem in star and flower
To feel thee some *diffusive* power.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxxx.

diffusively (di-fū′siv-li), *adv.* Widely; extensively; in every direction.

diffusiveness (di-fū′siv-nes), *n.* **1.** The state or character of being diffusive: as, the *diffusiveness* of odors.—**2.** The quality or state of being diffuse, as an author or his style; verboseness; copiousness of words or expression.

Of a beautiful and magnificent *diffusiveness* Cicero is, beyond doubt, the most illustrious example.
Blair, Rhetoric, xviii.

diffusivity (dif-ū-siv′i-ti), *n.* [< *diffusive* + *-ity.*] The power or rate of diffusion. [Rare.]

The *diffusivity* of one substance in another is the number of units of the substance which pass in unit of time through unit of surface. *Tait*, Properties of Matter, p. 257.

diffusor (di-fū′zọr), *n.* See *diffuser*.

dig (dig), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dug* or *digged*, ppr. *digging*. [< ME. *diggen*, *dyggen* (once *deggen*, for a rime) (pret. *diggede*, *digged*, pp. *digged*), prob. altered (through Dan. influence?) from earlier *dikien*, usually *diken* or assibilated *dichen*, dig, < AS. *dīcian*, make a ditch (= Dan. *dige*, raise a dike, = Sw. *dika*, ditch, dig ditches), < *dīc*, a ditch, etc.: see *dike*, *ditch*, *v.* and *n.* The pret. *dug*, for earlier *digged*, like *stuck* for *sticked*, is modern.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To make a ditch or other excavation; turn up or throw out earth or other material, as in making a ditch or channel or in tilling: as, to *dig* in the field; to *dig* to the bottom of something.

Thei wente to the tresour, as Merlin hem taught, in the foreste, and lete *digge* in the erthe and fonde the tresour that neuer er [before] was seyn, and toke it oute of the erthe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 370.

I cannot *dig*; to beg I am ashamed. Luke xvi. 3.

The scripture says, Adam *digged*; Could he *dig* without arms? *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

2. To study hard; give much time to study; grind. [Students' slang, U. S.]

Here the sunken eye and sallow countenance bespoke the man who *dug* sixteen hours per diem.
Harvard Register, 1827–28, p. 303.

To dig out, to decamp or abscond suddenly: as, the defaulter stole a horse, and *dug out*. [Slang, U. S.]

II. *trans.* **1.** To excavate; make a passage through or into, or remove, by loosening and taking away material: usually followed by an adverb: as, to *dig up* the ground; to *dig out* a choked tunnel.

Who *digs* hills because they do aspire,
Throws down one mountain to cast up a higher.
Shak., Pericles, i. 4.

2. To form by excavation; make by digging: as, to *dig* a tunnel, a well, a mine, etc.; to *dig* one's way out.

Whoso *diggeth* a pit shall fall therein. Prov. xxvi. 27.

I believe more Men do *dig* their Graves with their Teeth than with the Tankard. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 3.

3. To break up and turn over piecemeal, as a portion of ground: as, to *dig* a garden with a spade; a hog *digs* the ground with his snout.

Dikeres and delueres *digged* [var. *dikeden* (A), vii. 100] vp the balkes. *Piers Plowman* (B), vi. 109.

4. To excavate a passage or tunnel for; make a way of escape for by digging: as, he *dug* himself out of prison.

Look you, th' athversary . . . is *digged* himself four yards under the countermines. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 2.

5. To obtain or remove by excavation; figuratively, to find or discover by effort or search; get by close attention or investigation: often followed by *up* or *out*: as, to *dig* potatoes; to *dig* or *dig out* ore; to *dig up* old records; to *dig out* a lesson.

There let Julianus Apostata *dyggen* him [John the Baptist] *up*, and let brennen [burn] his Bones.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 107.

As appeareth by the coynes of the Tyrians and Sidonians, which are *digged out* and found daily.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 46.

6. To cause to penetrate; thrust or force in: followed by *into*: as, he *dug* his spurs *into* his horse's flanks; he *dug* his heel *into* the ground.—**To dig down**, to undermine and cause to fall by digging.

In their selfwill they *digged down* a wall. Gen. xlix. 6.

To dig in, to cover or incorporate by digging: as, to *dig in* manure.—**To dig over**, to examine or search by digging: as, he *dug over* the spot very carefully, but found nothing.

dig (dig), *n.* [< *dig*, *v.*] **1.** A thrust; a punch; a poke: as, a *dig* in the ribs: often used figuratively of sarcasm and criticism.—**2.** A diligent or plodding student. [Students' slang, U. S.]

The many honest *digs* who had in this room consumed the midnight oil. *Collegian*, p. 231.

digallic (dī-gal′ik), *a.* [< *di-*[2] + *gallic*[2].] Used only in the following phrase.—**Digallic acid.** Same as *tannic acid* (which see, under *tannic*).

digamist (dig′a̤-mist), *n.* [< *digamy* + *-ist.*] One who has been married twice; a widower or widow who marries a second time. See *bigamist*. [Rare.]

Digamists, according to Origen, are saved in the name of Christ, but are by no means crowned by him.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 346.

digamma (dī-gam′ä), *n.* [< L. *digamma*, also *digammon*, *digammos*, < Gr. *δίγαμμα*, also *δίγαμμον*, *δίγαμμος*, the digamma, a name first found in the grammarians of the first century (so called because its form, F, resembles two gammas, Γ, set one above the other); < *δι-*, two-, twice, + *γάμμα*, gamma.] A letter corresponding in derivation and alphabetic place to the Latin and modern European F, once belonging to the Greek alphabet, and retained longest among the Æolians. It was a consonant, and appears to have had the force of the English *w*. It went out of use with the disappearance of the sound signified by it from Greek pronunciation, but is restorable on metrical and other evidence in many ancient Greek words, especially in Homer.

digammated (dī-gam′ā-ted), *a.* [< *digamma* + *-ate*[2] + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Formed or spelled with a digamma; using a digamma.

It is more than forty years since Richard Payne Knight published in 1820 his famous *digammated* Iliad—or rather Vilviad—of Homer. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 56.

To the *digammated* and older form of the Greek oblique cases there corresponds also the Latin Jovem, Jovis, Jovi. *Grimm*, Teut. Mythol. (trans.), I. 193.

2. Formed as if with a digamma: as, the *digammated* cross, a phallic symbol.

digamous (dig′a̤-mus), *a.* [< LL. *digamus*, < Gr. *δίγαμος*, married a second time, < *δι-*, two-, + *γάμος*, marriage.] **1.** Relating to digamy, or a second marriage.—**2.** In *bot.*, same as *androgynous*. [Rare.]

digamy (dig′a̤-mi), *n.* [< Gr. as if **διγαμία*, < *δίγαμος*: see *digamous*.] Second marriage; marriage after the death of the first spouse. [Rare.]

Digamy, or second marriage, is described by Athanagoras as "a decent adultery." *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 346.

digastric (dī-gas′trik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *digastrique* = Pg. It. *digastrico*, < NL. *digastricus*, < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *γαστήρ*, belly.] **I.** *a.* In *anat.*: (*a*) Having two fleshy bellies with an intervening tendinous part, as a muscle: as, the omohyoid, the biventer cervicis, etc., are *digastric* muscles. (*b*) Pertaining to the digastric.—**Digastric fossa.** (*a*) A shallow depression on the inner surface of the inferior border of the lower jaw, on either side of the symphysis. (*b*) The digastric groove.—**Digastric groove**, the depression on the inner side of the mastoid process of the temporal bone.—**Digastric lobe of the cerebellum.** See *cerebellum*.—**Digastric muscle.** See *muscle*.—**Digastric nerve**, a branch of the facial nerve, supplying the posterior belly of the digastric muscle.

II. *n.* A muscle of the lower jaw: so called because in man it has two bellies. In its generalized condition it is a principal depressor of the lower jaw, opening the mouth and antagonizing the temporal and masseteric muscles. It arises from the back part of the skull, and is inserted into the mandible. In man and many other animals (though not in most) it becomes digastric or double-bellied, the intervening tendon being bound by an aponeurotic loop to the hyoid bone, and the muscle thus becoming an elevator of the hyoid as well as a depressor of the jaw. It arises from the digastric groove of the mastoid, and is inserted into the symphysis menti. With the lower border of the jaw its two bellies, which meet at an angle, bound the surgical triangle of the neck known as the submaxillary space.

digastricus (dī-gas′tri-kus), *n.*; pl. *digastrici* (-sī). [NL.: see *digastric*.] In *anat.*, the digastric muscle.

digby (dig′bi), *n.*; pl. *digbies* (-biz). A smoked herring exported from the town of Digby in Nova Scotia; a Digby herring.

Digenea[1] (dī-jen′ē-ä), *n.* [NL., fem. of **digeneus*, < Gr. *διγενής*, of two kinds or sexes: see *digenous*.] A genus of Asiatic flycatchers, of the family *Muscicapidæ*, related to *Niltava*. *D. superciliaris* of India is an example. *Hodgson*, 1844.

Digenea[2] (dī-jen′ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **digeneus*: see *Digenea*[1].] A division of trematode worms or flukes, containing those which leave the egg as free ciliated organisms: opposed to *Monogenea*.

digeneous (dī-jen′ē-us), *a.* [< NL. **digeneus*: see *Digenea*[2].] Having the characters of the *Digenea*; pertaining to the *Digenea*: as, a *digeneous* fluke.

digenesis (dī-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *γένεσις*, generation.] In *biol.*, successive generation by two different processes, as sexual

and asexual; parthenogenesis alternating with ordinary sexual reproduction.

digenetic (dī-jē-net'ik), *a.* [< *digenesis*, after *genetic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of digenesis.

digenous (dij'e-nus), *a.* [< ML. *digenus*, of two kinds, < Gr. *διγενής*, of two kinds or sexes, < *δι-*, two-, + *γένος*, kind, sex: see *genus*.] Bisexual; of or pertaining to both sexes; done by the two sexes; syngenetic; originating from opposite sexes.

The *digenous* or sexual reproduction depends upon the production of two kinds of germinal cells, the combined action of which is necessary for the development of a new organism. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), p. 97.

digerent† (dij'e-rent), *a.* [< L. *digeren(t-)s*, ppr. of *digerere*, digest: see *digest*, *v.*] Digesting. *Bailey.*

digest (di-jest'), *v.* [< ME. *digest*, only as pp., < L. *digestus*, pp. of *digerere* (> It. *digerire* = Sp. Pg. *digerir* = F. *digérer*), carry apart, separate, divide, distribute, arrange, set in order, digest, dissolve, < *di-* for *dis-*, apart, + *gerere*, carry: see *gest*, *jest*. Cf. equiv. *disgest*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To divide; separate.

This part of invention . . . I purpose . . . to propound, having *digested* it into two parts. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 217.

Cornwall and Albany,
With my two daughters' dowers, *digest* the third. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1.

2. To analyze and distribute into suitable classes, or under proper heads or titles, usually with condensation, so as to state results in concise form; arrange in convenient order; dispose methodically.

Many laws . . . were read over, and some of them scanned, but finding much difficulty in *digesting* and agreeing them, . . . another committee was chosen. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 317.

A series of an emperor's coins is his life, *digested* into annals. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, i.

Such a man seemed to her the properest person to *digest* the memoirs of her life. *Goldsmith*, Voltaire.

Matthew Paris . . . was a compiler who appropriated and *digested* the work of a whole school of earlier annalists. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 79.

3†. To draw up in order; arrange.

When that I heard where Richmond did arrive,
I did *digest* my bands in battell-ray.
Mir. for Mags., p. 763.

4. To arrange methodically in the mind; think out with due arrangement of parts; ponder; settle in one's mind: as, to *digest* a plan or scheme.

Every one hath not *digested* when it is a sin to take something for money lent, or when not. *G. Herbert.*

Father Christopher took upon him, with the greatest readiness, to manage the letters, and we *digested* the plan of them. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 35.

5. To prepare for assimilation, as food, by the physiological process of digestion: applied also by extension to the action of certain insectivorous plants.

Mrs. Treat . . . informs me that several leaves caught successively three insects each, but most of them were not able to *digest* the third fly, but died in the attempt. *Darwin*, Insectiv. Plants, p. 311.

Hence—6. To assimilate mentally; obtain mental nourishment or improvement from by thorough comprehension: as, to *digest* a book or a discourse.

Grant that we may in such wise hear them [the Scriptures], read, mark, learn, and inwardly *digest* them. *Book of Common Prayer*, Collect for Second Sunday in [Advent.

The pith of oracles
Is to be then *digested* when th' events
Expound their truth. *Ford*, Broken Heart, iv. 3.

7. To bear with patience or with an effort; brook; receive without resentment; put up with; endure: as, to *digest* an insult.

Then, howsoe'er thou speak'st, . . .
I shall *digest* it. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 5.

There may be spirits also that *digest* no rude affronts. *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, ii. 3.

I never can *digest* the loss of most of Origen's works. *Coleridge.*

8. In *chem.*, to soften and prepare by heat; expose to a gentle heat in a boiler or matrass, as a preparation for operations.

The fifthe maner is that the brennynge water be 10 tymes distillid in hors dounge contynuely *digest*. *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 6.

9. To dissolve and prepare for manure, as plants and other substances.—10†. In *med.*, to dispose to suppurate, as an ulcer or a wound.—11. To mature; ripen. [Rare.]

Well *digested* fruits. *Jer. Taylor.*

=Syn. 2. To classify, codify, systematize, methodize, reduce to order.—4. To study out, meditate, ponder, work upon.

II. *intrans.* 1. To carry on the physiological process of digestion.

It is the stomach that *digesteth*, and distributeth to all the rest. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 109.

2. To undergo digestion, as food.

Hunger's my cook; my labour brings me meat,
Which best *digests* when it is sauc'd with sweat.
Brome, To his Friend, Mr. J. B.

3. To be prepared by heat.—4†. To suppurate; generate pus, as an ulcer or a wound.—5. To dissolve and be prepared for manure, as substances in compost.

digest (dī'jest), *n.* [< ME. *digest* = F. *digeste* = Sp. Pg. It. *digesto*, < LL. *digestum*, usually in pl. *digesta*, a collection of writings arranged under different heads, esp. of Justinian's code of laws, the Pandects; neut. of L. *digestus*, pp. of *digerere*, distribute, set in order, arrange: see *digest*, *v.*] 1. A collection, compilation, abridgment, or summary of literary, legal, scientific, or historical matter, arranged in some convenient order.

They made and recorded a sort of institute and *digest* of anarchy, called the Rights of Man. *Burke*, The Army Estimates.

A *digest* of ancient records, of tradition, and of observation. *Welsh*, Eng. Lit., I. 146.

Specifically—2. [*cap.*] The collection or body of Roman laws prepared by order of the emperor Justinian. See *pandect*.

The volumes of the modern doctors of the civil law exceed those of the ancient jurisconsults, of which Tribonian compiled the *digest*. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 369.

If you take any well-drawn case of litigation in the middle ages, such as that of the monks of Canterbury against the archbishops, you will find that its citations from the Code and *Digest* are at least as numerous as from the Decretum. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 306.

3. In *law*, a compilation of concise statements, summaries, or analyses of statutes or of reported cases, or of both, arranged in alphabetical order of subjects, usually with analytic subdivisions, so as to form a systematic compend of the authorities represented in the collection.

=Syn. 1. *Compendium*, *Compend*, etc. See *abridgment*.

digestation† (dī-jes-tā'shon), *n.* [< *digest* + *-ation*.] A digesting, ordering, or disposing. *Bailey*, 1727.

digestedly (di-jes'ted-li), *adv.* In a well-arranged manner. *Mede.*

digester (di-jes'tėr), *n.* One who or that which digests. (*a*) One who analyzes and arranges in due order; one who makes a digest.

We find this *digester* of codes, amender of laws, destroyer of feudality, equalizer of public burthens, &c., permitting, if he did not perpetrate, one of the most atrocious acts of oppression. *Brougham.*

(*b*) One who digests food. (*c*) That which assists the digestion of food, as a medicine or an article of food that strengthens the digestive power of the alimentary canal. (*d*) A strong close vessel, in which bones or other substances may be subjected, in water or other liquid, to a temperature above that of boiling. It is made of iron or other metal, with an air-tight lid, in which is a safety-valve. In this vessel animal or other substances are placed, and submitted to a higher degree of heat than could be obtained in open vessels, by which means the solvent power of the liquid is greatly increased. It is called in this form (first described in 1681) *Papin's digester*, from its inventor, Denis Papin, a Frenchman. The principle is applied in other forms, and by it various useful products are obtained on a large scale from animal carcases unfit for other use. In other kinds of digesters the operation is chemical, and does not imply the extreme pressures employed in that above described. Thus, in one kind, nut-galls or other vegetable products are placed in a vessel and saturated with ether; the volatile extract falls in minute drops into a closed vessel below, which is connected by means of a pipe with the top of the upper vessel to prevent the escape of the ether. See *rendering-tank*. Also *digestor*.

digestibility (di-jes-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *digestibilité*; as *digestible* + *-ity*.] The character or quality of being digestible.

digestible (di-jes'ti-bl), *a.* [< ME. *digestible*, < OF. *digestible*, F. *digestible* = Sp. *digestible* = Pg. *digestivel* = It. *digestibile*, < LL. *digestibilis*, < L. *digestus*, pp. of *digerere*, digest: see *digest*, *v.*] Capable of being digested.

A snug little supper of something light
And *digestible*, ere they retire for the night.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 220.

digestibleness (di-jes'ti-bl-nes), *n.* Digestibility.

digestion (di-jes'tyon), *n.* [< ME. *digestioun*, < OF. *digestion*, F. *digestion* = Pr. *digestio* = Sp. *digestion* = Pg. *digestão* = It. *digestione*, < L. *digestio(n-)*, digestion, arrangement, < *digerere*, pp. *digestus*, digest: see *digest*, *v.*] 1†. Order; arrangement.

The chaos of eternal night,
To which the whole *digestion* of the world
Is now returning. *Chapman*, Revenge of Bussy d'Ambois, v. 1.

2. The physiological process of converting the food from the state in which it enters the mouth to that in which it can pass from the alimentary canal into the blood-vessels and lymphatics. The principal features of the process, apart from the comminution of the food, are the conversion of starch into sugar and of proteids into peptones, and the emulsionizing of the fats. These changes are effected by the action of soluble ferments furnished by the salivary glands, the gastric glands, the pancreas, and the intestinal glands. The bile is also of service, especially in the emulsionizing of the fats.

Hence—3. The function or power of assimilating nutriment.

Digne not on the morewe to-fore thin appitide;
Cleer eir & walking makith good *digestioun*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

Every morsel to a satisfied hunger is only a new labour to a tired *digestion*. *South*, Sermons.

Something seriously the matter this time with his *digestion*; dyspepsia in good earnest now. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 319.

4. In *bot.*: (*a*) The process carried on in leaves under the action of light, resulting in the decomposition of carbonic acid and the evolution of oxygen. (*b*) In insectivorous plants, an action of secreted fluids upon insects or other organic matter, similar to the process of digestion in animals.—5. In *chem.*: (*a*) The operation of exposing bodies to heat to prepare them for some action on each other. (*b*) The action of a solvent on any substance, especially under the influence of heat and pressure; solution; liquefaction. See *digester* (*d*).

We conceive, indeed, that a perfect good concoction, or *digestion*, or maturation of some metals will produce gold. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

6. The act of methodizing and reducing to order; coördination.

The *digestion* of the counsels in Sweden is made in [the] senate. *Sir W. Temple.*

7†. The process of maturing an ulcer or a wound, and disposing it to generate pus; maturation.—8. The process of dissolution and preparation of substances for manure, as in compost.

digestive (di-jes'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *digestive*, n.; = F. *digestif* = Sp. Pg. It. *digestivo*, < LL. *digestivus*, digestive, < L. *digestus*, pp. of *digerere*, digest: see *digest*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the physiological process of digestion. In *biol.*: (*a*) Alimentary in general; pertaining in any way to digestion or alimentation: as, the *digestive* tract—that is, the whole alimentary canal from mouth to anus (see cut under *alimentary*); a *digestive* act or process. (*b*) Specifically applied by Oken to sundry low organisms whose chief or only obvious physiological activity is digestion: as, a *digestive* animal.

2. Promoting digestion: as, a *digestive* medicine.

Digestive cheese, and fruit there sure will be. *B. Jonson*, Epigrams, ci.

3. Pertaining to or used in the chemical process of digestion. See *digester* (*d*).—4. Pertaining to the process of analyzing and arranging; analytical.

To business, ripen'd by *digestive* thought,
His future rule is into method brought. *Dryden*, Astræa Redux.

5†. In *surg.*, causing maturation in wounds or ulcers.

II. *n.* 1. In *med.*, any preparation or medicine which aids digestion.

So I seie of medicyns comfortatyues[,] *digestyues*. *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 14.

2†. In *surg.*, an application which ripens an ulcer or a wound, or disposes it to suppurate.

I dressed it with *digestives*. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

digestively (di-jes'tiv-li), *adv.* By way of digestion. *Wilkie Collins.*

digestor (di-jes'tor), *n.* See *digester*.

digesture† (di-jes'tūr), *n.* [< *digest* + *-ure*.] Digestion.

And further, his majesty professed that were he to invite the devil to a dinner, he should have these three dishes: 1, a pig; 2, a pole of ling and mustard; and 3, a pipe of tobacco for *digesture*. *Apothegms of King James* (1669).

diggable (dig'a-bl), *a.* [< *dig* + *-able*.] That may be dug.

digger (dig'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *diggere*; < *dig* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *diker*, *ditcher*.] 1. A person or an animal that digs; an instrument for digging.—2. [*cap.*] One of a degraded class of Indians in California, Nevada, and adjacent regions, belonging to several tribes, all more or less intimately connected with the Shoshones: so called because they live

chiefly upon roots dug from the ground. Collectively called *Digger Indians*.

Among all these Indians the most miserable are the root-*diggers*, who live almost entirely on the scanty roots of plants which are found in the ravines or plains. These poor wretches suffer all the hardships of hunger and want. They are compelled to spend two thirds of the year among the mountains, with no other resource than a little fish and roots. When both these provisions fail, it is impossible to picture the wretched state of these pariahs of the wilderness. Yet they are not downcast; they are ever cheerful, and endure their suffering with dignity. They are open and sociable with strangers and perfectly honest in their transactions.
Abbé Domenech, Deserts of North America (trans.), II. 60.

3. *pl.* In *entom.*, specifically, the hymenopterous insects called *digger-wasps* or *Fossores*. See *Fossores* and *digger-wasp*.

digger-wasp (dig'ėr-wosp), *n.* The popular name of the fossorial hymenopterous insects of the families *Scoliidæ*, *Pompilidæ*, and *Sphegidæ*, most of which dig burrows in the ground, in which they lay their eggs, provisioning each

Ichneumon-like Digger-wasp (*Sphex ichneumonea*), natural size.

cell with the bodies of other insects, on which their larvæ feed after hatching. *Sphex ichneumonea* is a large rust-colored species which digs holes six inches deep and provisions them with grasshoppers; *Chlorion cæruleum* provisions the nest with spiders, and *Ammophila pictipennis* with cutworms. See also cut under *Ammophila*.

digging (dig'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *dig*, *v.*] **1.** The act of excavating, especially with spade or shovel, or, in general, with simple tools and without the aid of blasting. Excavation in this general sense receives various names, according to the nature and object of the work done. See *excavation*, *mine*, and *quarry*.

2†. The act of undermining; plotting; manœuvering.

Let us not project long designs, crafty plots, and *diggings* so deep that the intrigues of a design shall never be unfolded till our grand-children have forgotten our virtues or our vices. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, i. 2 (Ord MS.).

3†. *pl.* That which is dug out.

He shall have the seasonable loppings; so he shall have seasonable *diggings* of an open mine.
Bacon, Impeachment of Waste.

4. *pl.* A region or locality where mining is carried on. [Western U. S. and Australia.] Hence—**5.** *pl.* Region; place; locality: as, business is dull in these *diggings*. [Colloq., western U. S.]

She won't be taken with a cold chill when she realizes what is being done in these *diggings*?
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxi.

Dry diggings, placer mines at a distance from water, or where water cannot be conveniently got for washing the material excavated.

digging-machine (dig'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for spading or breaking up the ground. It employs either a gang of spade-like tools that are thrust into the ground and then withdrawn with a twisting motion, or a wheel armed with shares like a plowshare, which are thrust into the ground as the wheel is revolved by the forward motion of the machine.

dight (dīt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dight*. [< ME. *dighten*, *dihten*, *digten* (later sometimes without the guttural, *dyten*, etc.), < AS. *dihtan* (pret. *dihte*, pp. *ge-diht*), set in order, arrange, direct, dispose, prescribe, = D. *dichten* = OHG. *dihtōn*, MHG. G. *dichten*, invent, write verses, = Icel. *dikta*, compose in Latin, romance, lie, = Sw. *dikta*, feign, fable, = Dan. *digte*, invent, romance, write verses, < L. *dictare*, repeat, pronounce, dictate for writing, compose, order, prescribe, dictate: see *dictate*, *v.*] **1†.** To set in order; arrange; dispose.

Thise were *dizt* on the des, & derworthly serued,
& sithen mony siker segge at the sidbordez.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 114.

2†. Reflexively, to set or address.

To Cartage she bad he shoulde *him dighte*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1000.

And after him, full many other moe, . . .
'Gan *dight themselves* t' express their inward woe
With doleful lays unto the tune addrest.
Lady Pembroke (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 265).

3†. To put into a certain condition or position.

"O stop! O stop! young man," she said,
"For I in dule am *dight*."
Sir Roland (Child's Ballads, I. 225).

4†. To dispose of; treat.

Say vs how thou wil him *dizt*,
And we salle giue the dome ful rizt.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 111.

5. To prepare; make ready. [Obsolete or poetical.]

Nygh thi bestes *dight*
A fire in colde; it wol thyne oxen mende,
And make hem faire, yf thai the fyre attende.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 19.

They promised to *dight* for him
Gay chapelets of flowers and gyrlonds trim.
Spenser, Astrophel, l. 41.

(*a*) To prepare or make ready by dressing or cooking.

Jacob *dight* a mease of meete. *Coverdale*, Gen. xxv.

Curls through the trees the slender smoke,
Where yeomen *dight* the woodland cheer.
Scott, Cadyow Castle.

(*b*) To prepare or make ready by equipping or arraying; dress; equip; array; deck; adorn.

Whan the kynge and his peple were armed, and redy *dight*, they com to the baill of the toure well arrayde hem to diffende. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 113.

And the Crowne lythe in a Vesselle of Cristalle richely *dyghte*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 12.

Oft had he seene her faire, but never so faire *dight*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xii. 23.

What fouler object in the world, than to see a young, fair, handsome beauty unhandsomely *dighted*?
Massinger, Fatal Dowry, iv. i.

How, in Sir William's armour *dight*,
Stolen by his Page, while slept the knight,
He took on him the single fight.
Scott, L. of L. M., v. 27.

6. To put into the proper or any desired condition by removing obstructions or inequalities; dress; clean. Specifically—(*a*) To dress or smooth, as a stone by chiseling or a board by planing. (*b*) To clean. (1) By rubbing or wiping: as, to *dight* one's nose; to *dight* away a tear.

O she's ta'en out her handkerchief,
It was o' the holland sae fine,
And aye she *dighted* her father's bloody wounds,
That were redder than the wine.
The Douglas Tragedy (Child's Ballads, II. 117).

Ye bonnie lasses, *dight* your een,
For some o' you ha'e tint [lost] a frien'.
Burns, Elegy on the Year 1788.

(2) By sifting or winnowing: as, to *dight* corn. [In sense 6, Scotch (pronounced dicht, and sometimes spelled *dicht*) and North. Eng.]—**To dight one's doublet**, to give one a sound drubbing. [Scotch.]

dight† (dīt), *adv.* [< *dight*, *pp.*] Finely; well.

The birdie sat on the crap o' a tree,
And I wat it sang fu' *dight*.
Lord Randal (A) (Child's Ballads, II. 25).

dighter (dīch'tėr), *n.* A person who dights or dresses wood or stone, or winnows grain. [Scotch.]

dightings (dīch'tingz), *n. pl.* [< *dight*, *v.*] Refuse. [Scotch.] Also spelled *dichtings*.

For had my father sought the world round,
Till he the very *dightings* o't had found,
An odder hag cou'd not come in his way.
Ross, Helenore, p. 35.

dightly (dīt'li), *adv.* [< *dight*, *pp.*, + *-ly*2.] Handsomely: as, "houses *dightly* furnished," *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 27.

digit (dij'it), *n.* [< L. *digitus*, a finger, a toe, a finger's breadth, perhaps orig. **decetos* = Gr. *δάκτ-υλ-ος*, a finger, a toe (whence ult. E. *dactyl*, q. v.), prob. akin to *δέχεσθαι*, dial. *δέκεσθαι*, take, catch, receive; cf. E. *finger*, similarly related to *fang*, take, catch. Prob. not, as generally supposed, cognate with E. *toe*, q. v. The Teut. word never means 'finger,' and the human toes are not used, normally, to 'take' or 'catch' anything.] **1.** A finger or toe; in the plural, the third segment of the hand (manus) or foot (pes), consisting of the fingers or toes, each of which has usually three, sometimes two, occasionally one, and rarely more than three, joints or phalanges. In anatomy and zoölogy the term is generic, covering all the modifications of a hand or foot beyond the metacarpus or metatarsus. The digits are specified by qualifying terms: as, the index *digit*, the forefinger; the middle *digit*, etc. The inner digits of the hand and foot, respectively, when there are five, as in man, are the thumb and great toe, or the pollex and hallux. See cuts under *foot* and *hand*. In common use *digit* is applied only to a finger.

2. A fingerbreadth; a dactyl; one fourth of a palm: a measure of length. The Roman digit was 18.5 millimeters or 0.73 of an English inch. See *dactyl* and *fingerbreadth*.—**3.** In *astron.*, the twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon: used in expressing the quantity of an eclipse: as, an eclipse of six *digits* (one which hides one half of the diameter).—**4.** One of the first nine numbers, indicated by the fingers in counting on them; also, one of the nine Arabic numerals, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

Any number which can be written with one figure onely is named a *digit;* and therefore 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 are onely *digits* and all the *digits* that are.
T. Hill, Arithmetic (1600), fol. 7 b.

digit† (dij'it), *v. t.* [< *digit*, *n.*; in allusion to the L. phrase *digito monstrari* (or *demonstrari*), be pointed out with the finger, i. e., be distinguished, be famous.] To point at or out with the finger.

I shall never care to be *digited* with a "That is he."
Feltham, Resolves, i. 28.

digital (dij'i-tal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *digital* = It. *digitale*, < L. *digitalis*, < *digitus*, a finger: see *digit*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a digit or digits: as, the *digital* phalanges.—**2.** Resembling digits; digitate.—**Digital cavity**, in *anat.*, the posterior cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain.—**Digital fossa**, in *anat.*, a pit on the greater trochanter of the thighbone, where five muscles (the pyriformis, the obturator externus and internus, and the two gemelli) are inserted together. The depression is about large enough to admit the end of one's finger.—**Digital impressions**, in *anat.*, the slight depressions on the inner surface of the cranial bones, which correspond to the cerebral convolutions.—**Digital sheaths**, in *anat.*, the sheaths of the flexor tendons of the digits.

II. *n.* **1.** A digit; a finger or toe. [Rare.]

Beauish brigands who wear . . . paste rings upon unwashed *digitals*. *Bulwer*, What will he do with it? iv. 9.

2. The fifth and last joint of the pedipalp of a spider. It is generally larger than the preceding joints, sometimes much swollen, and in the males modified to form the complicated sexual or palpal organs.

3. One of the keys or finger-levers of instruments of the organ or piano class.

digitalia (dij-i-tā'li-ą), *n.* [NL., < *Digitalis*, q. v.] Same as *digitalin*.

digitalic (dij-i-tal'ik), *a.* [< NL. *Digitalis* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or derived from plants of the genus *Digitalis:* as, *digitalic* acid.

digitaliform (dij-i-tal'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Digitalis* + L. *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, like the corolla of plants of the genus *Digitalis*.

digitalin, digitaline (dij'i-tal-in), *n.* [< NL. *Digitalis* + *-in*2, *-ine*2.] The substance or substances isolated from the leaves of *Digitalis purpurea* as its active principle. There seem to be several different kinds, some crystallized and some amorphous, some soluble and some insoluble in water; and there is reason to think that each of these, even the crystallized, consists of a mixture of several things. They all have properties similar in varying degrees to those of the crude drug. Also *digitalia*.

Digitalina (dij'i-tā-lī'nä), *n.* [NL. (Bory, 1824), < L. *digitalis*, digital, + *-ina*1.] A genus of peritrichous ciliate infusorians, referred to the family *Vorticellidæ*. They commonly grow on the back of the minute crustaceous animals which live in fresh water, as the common water-flea, etc., covering them so completely as to make it difficult for them to swim about.

Digitalis (dij-i-tā'lis), *n.* [NL., < L. *digitalis*, pertaining to the fingers (see *digital*): so named by Fuchs (A. D. 1542), after the G. name *fingerhut* (lit. 'finger-hat,' i. e., thimble); cf. the E. names *foxglove*, *fox-fingers*, *ladies'-fingers*, *dead-men's-bells*, etc., F. *gants de Notre Dame* (Our Lady's gloves), *doigts de la Vierge* (the Virgin's fingers), etc. The allusion is to the pendulous, finger-like flowers. See *foxglove*.] A genus of plants, natural order *Scrophulariaceæ*, containing about 20 species of tall herbs, natives of Europe and western Asia. The foxglove, *D. purpurea*, the handsomest of the genus, bearing a tall raceme of large, drooping, bell-shaped flowers, is common in cultivation. It is used in medicine to increase vasomotor tone, raise the blood-tension, favor diuresis, and improve the nutrition of the heart.

Foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*).

Digitaria (dij-i-tā'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < L. *digitus*, finger: see *digit*.] A genus of grasses with digitate spikes, now referred to *Panicum*.

digitate (dij'i-tāt), *a.* [< L. *digitatus*, having fingers or toes, < *digitus*, finger: see *digit*.] **1.** In *bot.*, having deep radiating divisions, like fingers: applied to leaves and roots. By later botanists it is restricted chiefly to compound leaves with leaflets borne at the apex of the petiole. **2.** In *zoöl.*, characterized by digitation; having or consisting of a set of processes like digits. Also *digitated*.—**Digitate tibiæ**, in *entom.*, those tibiæ in which the exterior edge, near the apex, has several long, finger-like projections, as in a mole-cricket.—**Digitate wings**, in *entom.*, those wings which have deep incisions extending from the margin, between the veins or nervures, toward the base, as in many *Pterophoridæ*: each division of such wings is called a radius.

Digitate Leaf.

digitate† (dij'i-tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *digitus*, finger: see *digit*.] To point out, as if with a finger.

The resting on water, without motion, doth *digitate* a reason. *J. Robinson*, Eudoxa, p. 46.

digitated (dij'i-tā-ted), *a.* Same as *digitate*, 2.

Animals multifidous, or such as are *digitated*, or have several divisions in their feet.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 6.

digitately (dij'i-tāt-li), *adv.* In a digitate manner.—**Digitately pinnate**, in *bot.*, applied to digitate leaves of which the leaflets are pinnate.

digitation (dij-i-tā'shon), *n.* [< *digitate*, *a.*, + *-ion*.] **1.** Digitiform arrangement or disposition of parts; division into finger-like parts; the state or quality of being digitate: as, the *digitation* of the serratus magnus muscle; the *digitation* of the tendon of the obturator internus. —**2.** A finger-like process; one of a series of digital parts.

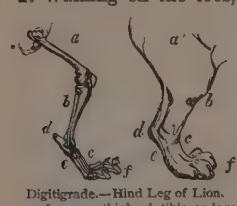
The serratus magnus . . . arises by nine fleshy *digitations* from the outer surface and upper border of the right upper ribs. *H. Gray*, Anat. (ed. 1887), p. 430.

digiti, *n.* Plural of *digitus*.

digitiform (dij'i-ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *digitus*, finger, + *forma*, shape.] Digital in form; digitate; finger-like; disposed like a set of fingers.

Digitigrada (dij-i-tig'ra-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *digitigradus*: see *digitigrade*.] In Cuvier's system (1817), the second tribe of his third family *Carnivora*, "the members of which walk on the ends of their toes": distinguished from *Plantigrada*, etc. The division contained the cat and dog families and some others. It was to some extent natural, and the distinction implied is obvious; but the word is not in use, except as a convenient collective or descriptive term, the several families of carnivorous quadrupeds being now otherwise arranged in superfamily groups.

digitigrade (dij'i-ti-grād), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *digitigradus*, walking on the toes, < L. *digitus*, finger, toe, + *gradi*, walk: see *grade*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Walking on the toes, with the heel raised from the ground; not stepping on the whole sole of the foot: applied chiefly to carnivorous quadrupeds, and opposed to *plantigrade*, but without special reference to the *Digitigrada* as framed by Cuvier. Most quadrupeds are digitigrade. Specifically —**2.** Of or pertaining to the *Digitigrada*; having the characters of the *Digitigrada*.



Digitigrade.—Hind Leg of Lion.
a, femur or thigh; *b*, tibia or leg; *c*, tarsus and metatarsus, or foot exclusive of toes; *d*, calx or heel; *e*, planta, or sole of foot; *f*, digits or toes.

II. *n.* One of the *Digitigrada*.

digitigradism (dij'i-ti-grā-dizm), *n.* [< *digitigrade* + *-ism*.] The character of being digitigrade; a walking or the capability of walking on the digits without putting the whole foot to the ground.

In some Anurous Batrachia there is a partial *digitigradism*. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 264.

digitinerved (dij'i-ti-nėrvd), *a.* [< L. *digitus*, finger, + *nervus*, nerve, + *-ed*².] In *bot.*, having the ribs of the leaf radiating from the top of the petiole.

digitize† (dij'i-tīz), *v. t.* [< *digit* + *-ize*.] To finger; handle.

None but the devil, besides yourself, could have *digitiz'd* a pen after so scurrilous a manner.
Tom Brown, Works, II. 211.

digitorium (dij-i-tō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *digitoria* (-ä). [NL., < L. *digitus*, finger: see *digit*.] A small portable instrument used for giving strength and flexibility to the fingers in piano-playing. It is shaped like a diminutive piano, and has a keyboard with five keys resting on strong metal springs. Also called *dumb piano*.

digitoxin (dij-i-tok'sin), *n.* [< NL. *Digi(talis)* + L. *tox(icum)*, poison, + *-in*².] A poisonous principle obtained from *Digitalis* in the form of yellowish crystals soluble in alcohol. In alcoholic solution it is decomposed by dilute acids, yielding toxiresin, an uncrystallizable and extremely poisonous substance.

digitule (dij'i-tūl), *n.* [= F. *digitule*, < L. *digitulus*, a little finger, toe, claw, dim. of *digitus*, a finger: see *digit*.] **1.** A little finger or toe; a small digit.—**2.** A minute process of the tarsal claws of some insects. Digitules are specially notable in the *Coccidæ* or scale-insects, where they take the form of knobbed or pointed, bristle-like, movable organs arising near the base of the tarsal claw.

digitus (dij'i-tus), *n.*; pl. *digiti* (-tī). [L.: see *digit*.] **1.** In *anat.*, a digit; a finger or toe; specifically, a digit of the fore limb, or a finger, as distinguished from *dactylus*, a toe. *Wilder and Gage.* [Rare.]—**2.** In *entom.*, one of the joints of the tarsus exclusive of the basal joint, which is called the *metatarsus*, *palma*, or *planta*: used in describing bees. Some writers use the term collectively for all the joints after the metatarsus. *Kirby and Spence.* See *dactylus* (*b*).

digladiate† (dī-glad'i-āt), *v. i.* [< L. *digladiatus*, pp. of *digladiari*, fight for life or death, contend warmly, < *di-* for *dis-*, apart, + **gladiari*, fight with a sword (see *gladiator*), < *gladius*, a sword.] To fence; quarrel. *Hales.*

digladiation† (dī-glad-i-ā'shon), *n.* [< ML. *digladiatio(n-)* in *digladiatio linguæ*, a biting remark, < L. *digladiari*, pp. *digladiatus*, contend: see *digladiate*.] A combat with swords; hence, a contest of any kind; a quarrel; a dispute; a disputation. [Rare.]

Their fence playes, or *digladiations* of naked men.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 29.

They [schoolmen] see such *digladiation* about subtilties and matters of no use.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 46.

Avoid all *digladiations*, facility of credit, or superstitious simplicity; seek the consonancy and concatenation of truth. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

Diglossa (dī-glos'ä), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1832), < Gr. *δίγλωσσος* (speaking two languages), having two tongues (a split tongue): see *diglot*.] **1.** A genus of tenuirostral oscine passerine birds, or honey-creepers, of the American family *Cœrebidæ* or *Dacnididæ*. They have a very acute curved bill

Pectoral Honey-creeper (*Diglossa pectoralis*).

finely serrate along a part of the cutting edges, and the tongue bifid, whence the name. There are about 12 species, inhabiting the warm parts of continental America, such as *D. baritula*, *D. carbonaria*, *D. mystacalis*, *D. personata*, and *D. lafresnayi*, respectively representing five sections of the genus. *D. pectoralis* is a very rare species from Peru, lately described.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of brachelytrous *Coleoptera* or rove-beetles, of the family *Staphylinidæ*.

Diglossinæ (dī-glo-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diglossa* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Cœrebidæ*, represented by the genera *Diglossa* and *Diglossopis*, having the bill hooked.

diglot, diglott (dī'glot), *a.* [< Gr. *δίγλωττος*, *δίγλωσσος*, speaking two languages, < *δι-*, two-, + *γλῶττα*, *γλῶσσα*, tongue, language.] Using, speaking, or written in two languages.

The first enterprise of this kind [a book containing parallel versions of the same text in several different languages] is the famous Hexapla of Origen; but here only Hebrew and Greek were employed, . . . so that the work was rather *diglott* than polyglott in the usual sense.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 417.

diglottic (dī-glot'ik), *a.* [As *diglott* + *-ic*.] Same as *diglot*.

The conquests of Alexander and of Rome had made men *diglottic* to an extent which has no parallel in history.
W. Smith, Bible Dict., III. 1557.

diglyph (dī'glif), *n.* [= F. *diglyphe*, < Gr. *δίγλυφος*, doubly indented, < *δι-*, two-, doubly, + *γλύφειν*, carve, cut.] In *arch.*, an ornament consisting essentially of two associated cuts or channels. Compare *triglyph*.

dignation† (dig-nā'shon), *n.* [< L. *dignatio(n-)*, a deeming worthy, also dignity, < *dignari*, pp. *dignatus*, deem worthy, < *dignus*, worthy: see *dignity*.] The act of rendering worthy, or of ascribing worthiness to; the act of conferring dignity or honor.

Therefore ought I most heartily to rejoice of this *dignation* and tender kindness of the Lord towards me.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 190.

St. Elizabeth . . . was carried into ecstasy, wondering at the *dignation* and favour done to her by the mother of her Lord. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 32.

dignet†, *a.* [ME., also rarely *dign*, < OF. *digne*, F. *digne* = Pr. *digne* = Sp. Pg. *digno* = It. *degno*, < L. *dignus*, worthy: see *dignity*. Cf. *condign*, and *deign*, *dain*¹.] **1.** Worthy; deserving.

To ben holden *digne* of reverence.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 141.

Ne of his speche daungerous ne *digne*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 517.

I graunte youre request, ffor ye be full *digne* to resceyve the ordre of chiualrie, and ther-fore all youre will shall be performed. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 583.

2. Proud; disdainful.

Thei bene as *digne* as the devel that droppeth fro heuene.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 355.

dignely†, *adv.* [ME., < *digne* + *-ly*².] **1.** Worthily; deservingly. *Chaucer.*

He has don his deuere *dignely* as he out.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 520.

2. Proudly; haughtily; disdainfully. *Chaucer.*

dignification† (dig″ni-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *dignify*: see *-fy* and *-ation*.] The act of dignifying or honoring; promotion.

Where a noble and ancient descent and such merit meet in any man, it is a double *dignification* of that person.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 38.

dignified (dig'ni-fīd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *dignify*, *v.*] **1.** Exalted; honored; invested with dignity: as, the *dignified* clergy.

Abbots are styled *dignified* clerks, as having some dignity in the church. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

2. Marked with dignity; noble; grave or stately: as, *dignified* conduct or manner.

To the great astonishment of the Jews, the manners of Jesus are familiar, yet *dignified*. *Buckminster.*

=**Syn.** Elevated, majestic, imposing, august, lofty, grave.

dignifiedly (dig'ni-fīd-li), *adv.* In a dignified manner.

Periwig on head, and cane in hand,
[Did] sally forth *dignifiedly* into the Square.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 111.

dignify (dig'ni-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dignified*, ppr. *dignifying*. [< OF. *dignifier* = Sp. Pg. *dignificar* = It. *degnificare*, < ML. *dignificare*, think worthy, lit. make worthy, < L. *dignus*, worthy, + *facere*, make.] **1.** To invest with honor or dignity; exalt in rank or office; promote.

Treasons and guilty men are made in states,
Too oft, to *dignify* the magistrates.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 1.

They [tyrants] were set up thus to be deluded, rather then *dignified*. *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays, II. iv. § 2.

2. To confer honor upon; make illustrious; give celebrity to; honor.

Your worth will *dignify* our feast. *B. Jonson.*

Thou didst *dignifie* our fathers dayes with many revelations above all the fore-going ages since thou tookst the flesh. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

That luxury of wandering thought which one is apt to *dignify* with the name of reflection.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 158.

3†. To make worthy of admiration and respect; elevate.

He shines in the council by a natural eloquence; and he would write as well as he speaks, if, in order to *dignify* his style, he did not affect expressions which render it stiff and obscure. *Smollett*, tr. of Gil Blas, xi. 5.

=**Syn. 1.** To prefer, advance.—**2.** To grace, adorn, ennoble, lend or give luster to.

dignitary (dig'ni-tā-ri), *n.*; pl. *dignitaries* (-riz). [= F. *dignitaire* = It. *dignitario*, < ML. as if **dignitarius*, irreg. < L. *dignita(t-)s*, dignity, rank, office: see *dignity*.] One who holds an exalted rank or office; especially, an ecclesiastic who ranks higher than a priest or canon.

Only about one hundred *dignitaries* and eight parochial priests resigned their benefices, or were deprived.
Hallam, Const. Hist., I. iii.

Dignitary benefice. See *benefice*, 2.

dignity (dig'ni-ti), *n.*; pl. *dignities* (-tiz). [< ME. *dignitee*, *dignetee*, *dignete*, < OF. *dignite*,

digniteit, F. *dignité* = Pr. *dignitat* = Sp. *dignidad* = Pg. *dignidade* = It. *dignità*, *degnità*, < L. *dignita(t-)s*, worthiness, merit, dignity, grandeur, authority, rank, office, < *dignus*, worthy, prob. akin to *decus*, honor, esteem (whence ult. E. *decorate*, *decorous*, *decorum*, etc.), and *decere*, become (whence ult. E. *decent*, q. v.). *Dignity* is a doublet of *dainty*, q. v.] **1.** The state of being worthy; nobleness or elevation of mind; worthiness: as, *dignity* of sentiments.

> True *dignity* abides with her alone
> Who, in the silent hour of inward thought,
> Can still respect, can still revere herself,
> In lowliness of heart. *Wordsworth.*

2. Elevation; honorable place or elevated rank; degree of excellence, either in estimation or in the order of nature: as, man is superior in *dignity* to brutes.

> And there is a decencie, that euery speech should be to the appetite and delight or *dignitie* of the hearer.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 222.

> Whatever has a value can be replaced by something else which is equivalent; whatever, on the other hand, is above all value, and therefore admits of no equivalent, has a *dignity*. *Kant*, tr. by Abbott.

3. Elevation and repose of aspect or of deportment; nobility of mien: as, a man of native *dignity*; "*dignity* of attitude," *J. Caird*.

> Grace was in all her steps, heaven in her eye,
> In every gesture *dignity* and love.
> *Milton*, P. L., viii. 489.

> Another mechanical method of making great men, and adding *dignity* to kings and queens, is to accompany them with halberds and battle axes. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 42.

4. Height; importance; rank.

> Small habits well pursued betimes
> May reach the *dignity* of crimes.
> *Mrs. H. More*, Florio, i.

> Even in treason there is sometimes a *dignity*. It is by possibility a bold act, a perilous act.
> *De Quincey*, Essenes, ii. 87.

5. An elevated office, civil or ecclesiastical; hereditary rank or title, or official distinction.

> The Pope spared not to threaten Excommunication to K. Henry himself, if he restored not Becket to his *Dignity*.
> *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 57.

> He [Frederic I. of Prussia] succeeded in gaining the great object of his life, the title of King. In the year 1700 he assumed this new *dignity*. *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

> In vain the Protestant bishops pleaded in the House of Lords that their position was intolerable and their *dignity* a mere mockery.
> *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 322.

6. The rank or title of a nobleman; the right to use a title of honor, originally in virtue of an estate and accompanied by an official function.

> All were surprised to see so many new faces in the most eminent *dignities*. *Addison*, Vision of Justice.

7. One who holds high rank; a dignitary.

> These filthy dreamers . . . speak evil of *dignities*.
> Jude 8.

8. Any honor conferred; promotion.

> For those [honors] of old,
> And the late *dignities* heap'd up to them,
> We rest your hermits. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 6.

9. In *rhet.*, avoidance of unseemly or trivial tropes and figures.—**10.** In *astrol.*, a situation in which a planet has an influence more powerful than usual.

> The lord of the assendent sey they that he is fortunat, whan he is in god place fro the assendent as in angle; or in a succedent, where-as he is in *dignite* & conforted with frendly aspectys of planetes & resceived.
> *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, ii. § 4.

11†. A self-evident truth; an axiom. This word is one of the fantastical learned fabrications with which some old writers ornament their pages. It is a Latin imitation of the Greek ἀξίωμα, which means both axiom and dignity in the sense of worth.

> These sciences [mathematics], concluding from *dignities* and principles known by themselves, receive not satisfaction from probable reasons, much less from bare and peremptory asseverations. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 7.

Accidental dignity, in *astrol.*, the situation of a planet in a good aspect as to light, motion, etc.—**Cap of dignity**. Same as *cap of maintenance* (which see, under *maintenance*).—**Essential dignity**, in *astrol.*, the situation of a planet in a favorable part of the zodiac.—**Syn. 2.** Station, standing, eminence, loftiness, exaltation, greatness.—**3.** Majesty, stateliness, gravity.

dignotion† (dig-nō′shon), *n.* [< L. *dignotus*, pp. of *dignoscere*, usually *dinoscere*, know apart, distinguish, < *di-*, *dis-*, apart, + **gnoscere*, *noscere*, know, = E. *know*[1].] Distinguishing mark; sign.

> That [temperamental] *dignotions*, and conjecture of prevalent humours, may be collected from spots in our nails, we are not averse to concede.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 22.

digoneutic (dī-gō-nū′tik), *a.* [< Gr. δι-, two-, + γονεύειν, beget (< γόνος, offspring, race, stock), + *-ic*.] In *entom.*, double-brooded; having two broods during a single year.

digoneutism (dī-gō-nū′tizm), *n.* [< *digoneut-ic* + *-ism*.] In *entom.*, the state or quality of being digoneutic or double-brooded.

Digonopora (dī-gō-nop′ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *digonoporus*: see *digonoporous*.] A division of dendrocœlous turbellarian worms, having separate genital pores: opposed to *Monogonopora*. It contains the marine planarians of such genera as *Stylochus*, *Leptoplana*, and *Eurylepta*.

digonoporous (dī-gō-nop′ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *digonoporus*, < Gr. δι-, two-, + -γονος (< √ *γεν, produce) + πόρος, passage.] Having separate genital pores, as a planarian; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Digonopora*: opposed to *monogonoporous*.

digonous (dig′ō-nus or dī′gō-nus), *a.* [= F. *digone*, < Gr. δι-, two-, + γωνία, angle.] In *bot.*, having two angles: as, a *digonous* stem.

di grado (dē grä′dō). [It., step by step, lit. from step: *di*, < L. *de*, from; *grado*, < L. *gradus*, step: see *grade*.] In *music*, moving by conjunct degrees.

digram (dī′gram), *n.* [= F. *digramme*, < Gr. δι-, two-, + γράμμα, a thing written, < γράφειν, write.] Same as *digraph*.

digraph (dī′grȧf), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. δι-, two-, + γράφειν, write.] **I.** *n.* Two letters used to represent one sound, as *ea* in *head*, *th* in *path*.

> All improper diphthongs, or, as I have called them, *digraphs*, are changed into the single vowels which they stand for. *T. Sheridan.*

> There are five elementary consonants represented by *digraphs*: *th* (*thin*), *th* = *dh* (*thine*, *then*), *sh* (*she*), *zh* (*azure*), *ng* (*sing*). *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, VIII.

II. *a.* Consisting of two letters used to represent one sound: as, *digraph* signs; *digraph* consonants.

digraphic (dī-graf′ik), *a.* [< *digraph* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a digraph.

digress (di- or dī-gres′), *v. i.* [< L. *digressus*, pp. of *digredi*, go apart, step aside, < *di-* for *dis-*, apart, + *gradi*, go, step: see *grade*. Cf. *aggress*, *congress*, *egress*, *ingress*, *progress*, *regress*.] **1.** To turn aside from the direct or appointed course; deviate or wander away, as from the main road, from the main tenor and purpose in speaking or writing, or from the principal line of argument, study, or occupation.

> I have *digressed*, because of the extreme prejudice which both religion and philosophy have received and may receive by being commixed together.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 154.

> I will a little *digress* from my maine discourse of Padua, and . . . speak something of him.
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 155.

> In the pursuit of an argument there is hardly room to *digress* into a particular definition, as often as a man varies the signification of any term. *Locke.*

> Let the student of our history *digress* into whatever other fields he will. *J. Stephens.*

2. To turn aside from the right path; transgress; offend. [Rare.]

> Thy abundant goodness shall excuse
> This deadly blot in thy *digressing* son.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., v. 3.

digress† (di- or dī-gres′), *n.* [< L. *digressus*, n., a going apart, < *digredi*, pp. *digressus*, go apart: see *digress*, *v.*] A digression.

> A *digress* from my history. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., XI. x. 43.

digression (di- or dī-gresh′on), *n.* [< ME. *digression* = OF. *digressiun*, F. *digression* = Pr. *disgressio* = Sp. *digresion* = Pg. *digressão* = It. *digressione*, < L. *digressio(n-)*, < *digredi*, pp. *digressus*, go apart: see *digress*, *v.*] **1.** The act of digressing; deviation from a regular or appointed course; especially, a departure from the main subject under consideration; an excursion of speech or writing.

> But what? Methinks I deserve to be pounded for straying from poetry to oratory: but both have such an affinity in the wordish considerations, that I think this *digression* will make my meaning receive the fuller understanding. *Sir P. Sidney*, Def. of Poesie (ed. 1810), p. 97.

> *Digressions* in a book are like foreign troops in a state, which argue the nation to want a heart and hands of its own. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, vii.

2. Deviation from the path of virtue; transgression. [Rare.]

> Then my *digression* is so vile, so base,
> That it will live engraven in my face.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 202.

3. In *astron.*, the angular distance in the ecliptic of the inferior planets Mercury and Venus from the sun.

digressional (di- or dī-gresh′on-al), *a.* [< *digression* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or consisting in digression; departing from the main purpose or subject.

> Milton has judiciously avoided Fletcher's *digressional* ornaments. *T. Warton*, Notes on Milton's Juvenile Poems.

> In particular, the notion of episodes, or *digressional* narratives, interwoven with the principal narrative, was entirely Aristotelian. *De Quincey*, Homer, i.

digressive (di- or dī-gres′iv), *a.* [= F. *digressif* = Sp. *digresivo* = Pg. It. *digressivo*, < LL. *digressivus*, < L. *digressus*, pp. of *digredi*, digress: see *digress*, *v.*] Tending to digress; departing from the main subject; partaking of the nature of digression.

> The wild diffusion of the sentiments, and the *digressive* sallies of imagination, would have been compressed and restrained by confinement of rhyme. *Johnson*, Young.

digressively (di- or dī-gres′iv-li), *adv.* By way of digression.

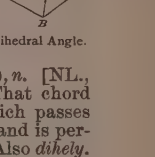
digyn (dī′jin), *n.* [< NL. **digynus*, < Gr. δι-, two-, + γυνή, woman (mod. bot. pistil).] A plant having two pistils.

Digynia (dī-jin′i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < **digynus*: see *digyn*, *digynous*.] The name given by Linnæus, in his artificial system, to such plants as have two styles, or a single style deeply cleft into two parts, forming the second order in each of his first thirteen classes.

digynian (dī-jin′i-an), *a.* [As *Digynia* + *-an*.] Having two pistils.

digynous (dij′i-nus), *a.* [< NL. **digynus*: see *digyn*.] Same as *digynian*.

dihedral (dī-hē′dral), *a.* [Also *diedral*; < *dihedron* + *-al*.] Having two sides, as a figure; having two plane faces, as a crystal.—**Dihedral angle**, the mutual inclination of two intersecting planes, or the angular space included between them, as the angles between the two planes ABD and ABC.



Dihedral Angle.

dihedron (dī-hē′dron), *n.* [< Gr. δι-, two-, + ἕδρα, a seat, base; cf. δίεδρος, a seat for two persons.] A figure with two sides or surfaces.

dihelios†, dihelium† (dī-hē′li-os, -um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. διά, through, + ἥλιος, sun.] That chord of the elliptic orbit of a planet which passes through the focus where the sun is and is perpendicular to the transverse axis. Also *dihely*.

dihely† (dī-hē′li), *n.* [= F. *dihélie*, < NL. *dihelios*, *dihelium*: see *dihelios*.] Same as *dihelios*.

dihexagonal (dī-hek-sag′ō-nal), *a.* [< *di-*[2] + *hexagonal*.] Twelve-sided: as, a *dihexagonal* prism or pyramid: also used to describe a double six-sided pyramid or quartzoid.

dihexahedral (dī-hek-sa-hē′dral), *a.* [< *di-*[2] + *hexahedral*.] In *crystal.*, having the form of a hexahedral or six-sided prism with trihedral summits.

dihexahedron (dī-hek-sa-hē′dron), *n.*; pl. *dihexahedrons*, *dihexahedra* (-drons, -drä). [< Gr. δι-, two-, + ἕξ, = E. *six*, + ἕδρα, a seat, base: see *di-*[2] and *hexahedron*.] In *crystal.*, a six-sided prism with trihedral summits.

> *Dihexahedra* of quartz, and various rare minerals are noted in them. *Amer. Naturalist*, XXII. 247.

dihydrite (dī-hī′drīt), *n.* [< Gr. δι-, two-, + ὕδωρ (ὑδρ-), water, + *-ite*[2].] A phosphate of copper containing two equivalents of water. It is found in small green monoclinic crystals.

diiamb, diiambus (dī-ī-amb′, -am′bus), *n.*; pl. *diiambs*, *diiambi* (-ambz′, -bī). [< LL. *diiambus*, < Gr. διάμβος, < δι-, two-, + ἴαμβος, iambus.] In *anc. pros.*, two iambi, or an iambic dipody regarded as a single compound foot. The name *diiambus*, strictly belonging to the iambic dipody in its normal form (⏑ – ⏑ –), can be extended to its epitritic variety also (– – ⏑ –).

Diipolia, Dipolia (dī-ip-ō-lī′a, dī-pol′i-a), *n. pl.* [Gr. Διπόλεια or Διπόλια, contr. of Διϊπόλεια or Διΐπόλια, neut. pl., prop. adj., < Ζεύς (gen. Διός, dat. Διί), Zeus, + Πολιεύς, guardian of the city, an epithet of Zeus, < πόλις, city.] An ancient Athenian festival celebrated annually, with sacrifice of an ox, on the 14th of Skirophorion (about the end of June), on the Acropolis, in honor of Zeus Polieus—that is, Protector of the City. Also called *Bouphonia*.

dijudicant† (dī-jō′di-kant), *n.* [< L. *dijudican(t-)s*, ppr. of *dijudicare*, decide: see *dijudicate*.] One who dijudicates, determines, or decides.

> And if great philosophers doubt of many things which popular *dijudicants* hold as certain in their creeds, I suppose ignorance itself will not say it is because they are more ignorant. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xxiii.

dijudicate† (dī-jō′di-kāt), *v.* [< L. *dijudicatus*, pp. of *dijudicare*, decide, determine, distinguish between, < *di-*, *dis-*, apart, + *judicare*, judge: see *judicate*, *judge*.] **I.** *intrans.* To judge; determine.

The Church of Rome, when she commends unto us the authority of the Church in *dijudicating* of Scriptures, seems only to speak of herself.
Hales, Golden Remains, p. 260.

II. *trans.* To determine; decide.

That is a lawful Council with which, while acting as Œcumenical, the whole Church communicates, and, the matter being *dijudicated*, holds it to be adhered to.
Quoted in *Pusey's* Eirenicon, p. 39.

dijudication† (dī-jö-di-kā′shon), *n.* [< L. *dijudicatio(n-)*, < *dijudicare*, pp. *dijudicatus*, decide: see *dijudicate*.] Judicial distinction.

It cannot be otherwise but that the love of ourselves should strongly incline us in our most abstracted *dijudication*. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xiii.

dika-bread (dī′kä-bred), *n.* [< *dika*, native name, + E. *bread*[1].] A fatty substance resembling chocolate, prepared from the almond-like kernel of the fruit of the *Mangifera Gabonensis*, used as food by the natives of the west coast of Africa, from Sierra Leone to the Gaboon. *Watts*, Dict. of Chem.

dika-fat (dī′kä-fat), *n.* Same as *dika-bread*.

dikamali (dik-a-mal′i), *n.* [E. Ind.] The native name of a resinous gum which exudes from the ends of young shoots of *Gardenia lucida*, a rubiaceous shrub of India. It has a strong, peculiar, and offensive odor, and is useful in the treatment of sores and cutaneous diseases. In India it is employed as a remedy for dyspepsia. Also *decamalee*.

dikast, *n.* See *dicast*.

dike (dīk), *n.* [Also spelled, less correctly, *dyke*; < ME. *dīke*, *dyke*, *dīk*, *dīc* (also assibilated *diche*, *dyche*, *dich*, *dych*, > mod. E. *ditch*), < AS. *dīc*, m., f., a ditch, channel, dike, wall, = OS. *dīk*, m., a fish-pond, = OFries. *dīk*, m., a bank, dam, = D. *dijk*, m., a bank, dam, = MLG. *dīk*, LG. *diek*, m., a pond, usually a bank, dam, = MHG. *tīch*, *dīch*, m., a ditch, canal, pond, fish-pond, marsh, G. *teich*, m., a pond, fish-pond, tank, *deich*, m., a bank, dam (this sense and form, with initial *d* for *t*, after LG. and D.), = Icel. *dīk*, neut., *dīki*, m., a ditch, = Norw. *dike*, neut., a ditch, a puddle, = Sw. *dike*, neut., a ditch, also a bank, dam, = Dan. *dige*, neut., a ditch, also a bank, dam; hence (from LG.) OF. *dicque*, *digue*, F. *digue* = Sp. Pg. *dique* = It. *diga*, a bank, dam. The neut. forms have been compared with Gr. *τεῖχος*, a wall, rampart, *τοῖχος*, the wall of a house (for orig. **θεῖχος*, **θοῖχος*, ult. connected with *θιγγάνειν*, touch, and L. *fingere*, form, *figura*, a form: see *figure*, *fictile*, etc.); but the relation is improbable. The orig. sense of the neut. word is 'ditch,' a channel dug out (cf. *dig*, ult. from this noun) (cf. also Gr. *τῖφος*, a marsh, swamp), *ditch* being in fact an assibilated form of the same word. The correlative sense of 'a bank' or 'a wall' is not usual in ME. and AS.; it is due in part to the usage of the Low Countries, where dikes in this sense are conspicuous and important.] **1.** A channel for water made by digging; a ditch; a moat. See *ditch*. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Al the thinges the in wer[l]de ben,
Twen heuone hil and helle *dik*.
Genesis and Exodus, l. 281.

Aboute the castel was a *dyke*.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 6021.

From one fountain in a garden there should be little channels or *dykes* cut to every bed, and every plant growing therein. *Ray*, Works of Creation, ii.

Like a shoal
Of darting fish, that on a summer morn
Adown the crystal *dykes* at Camelot
Come slipping o'er their shadows on the sand.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. A small pond or pool. [Prov. Eng.] — **3.** A ridge or bank of earth thrown up in excavating a canal or a ditch; specifically, such a ridge or bank thrown up to prevent low lands from being overflowed; a continuous dam confining or restraining the waters of a stream or of the sea: as, the Netherlands are defended from the sea by *dikes*.

The injured nation [the Dutch], driven to despair, had opened its *dikes*, and had called in the sea as an ally against the French tyranny. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

Dikes, that the hands of the farmers had raised with labor incessant,
Shut out the turbulent tides. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, i. 1.

4. A low wall or fence of stone or turf, dividing or inclosing fields, etc. A *dry dike* is such a wall built without mortar. See *faildike*. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

Ye've been wash'd in Dunny's well,
And dried on Dunny's *dyke*.
Sweet Willie and Fair Annie (Child's Ballads, II. 137).

The hiest *dyke* that we come to,
I'll turn and tak you up.
The Duke of Athol (Child's Ballads, IV. 96).

5. In *geol.*, a fissure in rocks filled with material which has found its way into it while melted, or when brought by some other means into a fluid or semi-fluid condition. Most dikes are, in fact, filled with lava or some form of eruptive rock. A *dike* differs from a *vein* in that the latter has been slowly filled by agencies either identical with or allied in character to those ordinarily designated by the term *metamorphic*, while the former has, in most cases at least, been rapidly filled, so that it consists essentially of the same material through from one side to the other, and at all depths. A mineral vein or lode, on the other hand, may differ very greatly in its contents in various parts, in width as well as in depth.

Section showing dikes traversing stratified rocks.
a, *b*, simple dikes; *c*, branching dike.

dike (dīk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *diked*, ppr. *diking*. [< ME. *diken*, *dyken* (also assibilated *dichen*, > mod. E. *ditch*, *v.*), dig, dig out, surround with a ditch, < AS. *dīcian*, also in comp. *be-dīcian*, *ge-dīcian*, make a ditch, surround with a ditch or dike (= OFries. *dīka*, *ditsa*, *ditsia*, dig, make a ditch, also raise a dike or dam, = D. *dijken*, raise a dike or dam, = MLG. LG. *dīken*, > G. *deichen*, raise a dike or dam), < *dīc*, a ditch, = D. *dijk*, etc., a bank, dam: see *dike*, *n.*, and cf. *ditch*, *v.*, and *dig*.] **I.**† *intrans.* To make a ditch; dig; delve. See *dig*.

He wolde thresshe and therto *dyke* and delve.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 536.

It were better *dike* and delve,
And stand upon the right faith,
Than know all that the Bible saith,
And erre, as some clerkes do.
Gower, Conf. Amant., Prol.

II. *trans.* **1**†. To dig; dig out; excavate. See *dig*.

He criede, and comaundede alle Cristyne people
To delue and *dike* a deop diche al aboute Vnite,
That holychurche stod in holynesse as hit were a pile.
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 365.

2†. To inclose with a ditch or with ditches.

With all mycht that he mycht get,
To the toune ane assege set;
And gert *dyk* thaim . . . stalwartly.
Barbour, MS., xvii. 271.

3. To furnish with a dike; inclose, restrain, or protect by an embankment: as, to *dike* a river; to *dike* a tract of land.—**4**†. To surround with a stone wall.

Dike and park the samin [landis] surelie and keip thame sikkerlie. *Balfour's Pract.* (A. 1555), p. 145.

dike-grave (dīk′grāv), *n.* [< D. *dijkgraaf* (= MLG. *dīkgreve*, LG. *diekgräve*, > G. *deichgräfe*), an overseer of dikes, < *dijk*, dike, + *graaf*, count (steward, reeve): see *dike*, and *greeve*, *graf*, and cf. *dike-reeve*.] In the Low Countries, a superintendent of dikes.

The chief *Dike-grave* here is one of the greatest officers of Trust in all the Province. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 5.

diker (dī′kėr), *n.* [< ME. *dikere*, < AS. *dīcere*, < *dīcian*, dig: see *dike*, *v.* Cf. *ditcher*, *digger*.] **1.** A ditcher. — **2.** One who builds dikes.

dike-reeve (dīk′rēv), *n.* [< *dike* + *reeve*[2].] An officer who superintends the dikes and drains in marshes. *Halliwell.* Compare *dike-grave*.

dilacerate (di- or dī-las′e-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dilacerated*, ppr. *dilacerating*. [< L. *dilaceratus*, pp. of *dilacerare* (> It. *dilacerare* = Sp. Pg. *dilacerar* = F. *dilacérer*), tear in pieces, < *di-* for *dis-*, apart, + *lacerare*, tear: see *lacerate*.] To tear; rend asunder; separate by force; lacerate. [Rare.]

The infant, at the accomplished period, struggling to come forth, *dilacerates* and breaks those parts which restrained him before. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 6.

dilaceration (di- or dī-las-e-rā′shon), *n.* [= F. *dilacération* = Sp. *dilaceracion* = Pg. *dilaceração*, < LL. *dilaceratio(n-)*, < L. *dilacerare*, pp. *dilaceratus*, tear in pieces: see *dilacerate*.] The act of rending asunder; a tearing or rending; laceration. [Rare.]

All the riddles of Sphinx, therefore, have two conditions annexed: viz., *dilaceration* to those who do not solve them; and empire to those that do.
Bacon, Physical Fables, x., Expl.

dilambdodont (dī-lamb′dō-dont), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, twice, two-, + *λάμβδα*, the letter lambda (Λ), + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] Having oblong molar teeth with two V-shaped ridges; specifically, having the characters of the *Dilambdodonta*: as, a *dilambdodont* dentition; a *dilambdodont* mammal.

Dilambdodonta (dī-lamb-dō-don′tä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *dilambdodont*.] A group or series of insectivorous mammals, a division of the order *Bestiæ*, having oblong molars whose crowns present two V-shaped transverse ridges, like the letter W. Such teeth are characteristic of the insectivores of northerly or temperate regions, thus contrasted with tropical forms of *Zalambdodonta* (which see). *Gill.*

dilamination (dī-lam-i-nā′shon), *n.* [< *di-*[2] + *lamination*.] In *bot.*, the congenital development of a lamina upon the surface of an organ: a form of deduplication or chorisis.

dilaniate† (dī-lā′ni-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *dilaniatus*, pp. of *dilaniare* (> It. *dilaniare*), tear in pieces, < *di-*, *dis-*, apart, + *laniare*, tear, rend.] To tear; rend in pieces; mangle.

The panther, when he hunts his prey, hiding his grim visage, with the sweetness of his breath allures the other beasts unto him, who, being come within his reach, he rends and cruelly doth *dilaniate* them. *Ford*, Line of Life.

dilaniation† (dī-lā-ni-ā′shon), *n.* [< L. as if **dilaniatio(n-)*, < *dilaniare*, pp. *dilaniatus*, tear in pieces: see *dilaniate*.] A tearing in pieces. *Cockeram.*

dilapidate (di- or dī-lap′i-dāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dilapidated*, ppr. *dilapidating*. [Formerly also *delapidate*; < LL. *dilapidatus*, pp. of *dilapidare* (> It. *dilapidare* = Sp. Pg. *dilapidar* = F. *dilapider*), throw away, squander, consume, destroy, lit. scatter like stones, < L. *di-*, *dis-*, apart, + *lapidare*, throw stones at, < *lapis* (*lapid-*), a stone: see *lapidate*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bring into a ruinous condition; impair or reduce to a state of ruin; especially, to ruin by misuse or neglect.

If the bishop, parson, or vicar, &c., *dilapidates* the buildings, or cuts down the timber of the patrimony of the church. *Blackstone.*

2. To waste; squander.

Was her moderation seen in *dilapidating* the revenues of the church? *Bp. Hurd.*

3. To give the appearance of dilapidation to. [Rare.]

You see a very respectable-looking person in the street, and it is odds but, as you pass him, his hat comes off, his whole figure suddenly *dilapidates* itself, assuming a tremble of professional weakness, and you hear the everlasting "qualche cosa per carità." *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 310.

II. *intrans.* To fall into partial or total ruin; fall by decay.

Large the domain, but all within combine
To correspond with the dishonor'd sign;
And all around *dilapidates*. *Crabbe*, The Borough.

dilapidation (di- or dī-lap-i-dā′shon), *n.* [Formerly also *delapidation*; = F. *dilapidation* = Sp. *dilapidacion* = Pg. *dilapidação* = It. *dilapidazione*, < LL. *dilapidatio(n-)*, a squandering, wasting, < *dilapidare*, pp. *dilapidatus*, squander, waste: see *dilapidate*.] **1.** Gradual ruin or decay; disorder; especially, impairment or ruin through misuse or neglect.

Whom shall their [the bishops'] successors sue for the *dilapidations* which they make of that credit?
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 24.

By keeping a strict account of incomes and expenditures, a man might easily preserve an estate from *dilapidation*.
J. Goodman, Winter Evening Conferences, i.

Specifically — **2.** In *Eng. eccles. law*, the pulling down, suffering to go to decay, or ruin of any building or other property in possession of an incumbent.

dilapidator (di- or dī-lap′i-dā-tor), *n.* [= F. *dilapidateur* = Sp. Pg. *dilapidador* = It. *dilapidatore*; as *dilapidate* + *-or*.] One who causes dilapidation.

It is alleged that non-residence and dilapidations for the most part go hand in hand; that you shall seldom see a non-resident, but he is also a *dilapidator*.
H. Wharton, Defence of Pluralities, p. 156.

dilatability (di- or dī-lā-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *dilatabilité* = Sp. *dilatabilidad* = Pg. *dilatabilidade* = It. *dilatabilità*, < NL. *dilatabilita(t-)s*, < *dilatabilis*: see *dilatable* and *-bility*.] The quality of being dilatable, or of admitting expansion, either by inherent elastic force or by the action of a force exerted from without: opposed to *contractibility*.

It was purely an accident dependent on the *dilatability* of the particular quality of alcohol employed which made the boiling-point of water 80°. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 308.

dilatable (di- or dī-lā′ta-bl), *a.* [= F. Pr. Sp. *dilatable* = Pg. *dilatavel* = It. *dilatabile*, < NL. *dilatabilis*, capable of expansion, < L. *dilatare*, expand: see *dilate*, *v.*, and *-able*.] Capable of expansion; possessing elasticity; elastic: as, a bladder is *dilatable* by the force of air; air is *dilatable* by heat.

dilatableness (di- or dī-lā′ta-bl-nes), *n.* Capacity for dilatation; dilatability. *Bailey*, 1727.

dilatancy (dī- or dī-lā′tan-si), *n.* [< *dilatan(t)* + *-cy*.] The property of granular masses of expanding in bulk with change of shape. It is due to the increase of space between the individually rigid particles as they change their relative positions.

If evidence of *dilatancy* were to be obtained from tangible matter, it was to be sought on the most commonplace, and what had hitherto been the least interesting, form, that of hard, separate grains — corn, sand, shot, &c.
O. Reynolds, Nature, XXXIII. 430.

dilatant (di- or dī-lā′tant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dilatant*, < L. *dilatan(t-)s*, ppr. of *dilatare*, dilate: see *dilate*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* Dilating; relating to dilatancy, or to a substance possessing this property.

The most striking evidence of dilatancy is obtained from the fact that, since *dilatant* material cannot change its shape without increasing in volume, by preventing change of volume all change of shape is prevented.
O. Reynolds, Nature, XXXIII. 430.

II. *n.* **1.** A substance having the property of dilatancy. — **2.** In *surg.*, an instrument used to dilate, as a tent, a bougie, a sound, etc.

dilatate (di- or dī-lā′tāt), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *dilatado* = It. *dilatato*, < L. *dilatatus*, pp. of *dilatare*, dilate: see *dilate*, *v.*] Dilated; broadened or widened out: specifically said, in zoölogy, of an organ or a part which is disproportionately broad along a portion of its length.

dilatation (dil-ā- or dī-lā-tā′shon), *n.* [< ME. *dilatacioun*, < OF. (and F.) *dilatation* = Pr. *dilatacio* = Sp. *dilatacion* = Pg. *dilatação* = It. *dilatazione*, < LL. *dilatatio(n-)*, an extension, < L. *dilatare*, pp. *dilatus*, expand: see *dilate*, *v.*] **1.** The act of expanding; expansion, as by heat; a spreading or enlarging in all directions; the state of being expanded or distended; distension.

I conceive the intire idea of a spirit in generall, or at least of all finite created and subordinate spirits, to consist in these several powers or properties, viz.: self-penetration, self-motion, self-contraction and *dilatation*, and indivisibility.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism, I. iv. § 3.

His [Spenser's] genius is rather for *dilatation* than compression. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 162.

Specifically — **2.** Diffuseness of speech; prolixity; enlargement.

What nedeth gretter *dilataciouns*?
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 134.

3. An abnormal enlargement of an aperture or a canal of the body, or one made for the purposes of surgical or medical treatment. See *expansion*. — **4.** A dilated part of anything; specifically, in *zoöl.*, a dilated portion of an organ or a mark.

dilatator (dil′ā- or dī′lā-tā-tor), *n.* [= F. *dilatateur* = Sp. Pg. *dilatador* = It. *dilatatore*, a dilatator, < LL. *dilatator*, one who propagates or spreads abroad, < L. *dilatare*, pp. *dilatus*, spread abroad, dilate: see *dilate*, *v.*] That which dilates; a dilator: in *anat.*, specifically applied to various muscles, as of the nose or the pupil.

In the Reptilia these are replaced by a constrictor and a *dilatator* muscle, which are also present in a modified form in Birds. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 547.

Dilatator iridis, the muscle of the iris whose action dilates the pupil; the radiating muscular fibers of the iris, antagonizing the sphincterial or circular fibers. — **Dilatator tubæ**, the tensor palati muscle.

dilate (di- or dī-lāt′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dilated*, ppr. *dilating*. [= F. *dilater* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *dilatar* = It. *dilatare*, < L. *dilatare*, spread out, extend, dilate, < *dilatus*, pp., associated with *differre*, carry apart, spread abroad, scatter, also differ, and intr. differ (> E. *differ* and *defer*[2]), < *dis-*, apart, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]. For pp. *latus*, see *ablative*. *Dilate* is a doublet of *delay*[1], and practically of *defer*[2] and *differ*: see *delay*[1], *defer*[2], *differ*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To expand; distend; spread out; enlarge or extend in all directions: as, air *dilates* the lungs; to *dilate* the pupil of the eye.

Induced with a zelous deuotion and ardent desire to protect and *dilate* the Christian faith.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II., Ded.

Satan, alarm'd,
Collecting all his might, *dilated* stood,
Like Teneriff or Atlas, unremoved.
Milton, P. L., iv. 986.

Chapman abounds in splendid enthusiasms of diction, and now and then *dilates* our imaginations with suggestions of profound poetic depth.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 315.

2†. To set forth at length; relate at large; relate or describe with full particulars; enlarge upon.

Found good means
To draw from her a prayer of earnest heart,
That I would all my pilgrimage *dilate*,
Whereof by parcels she had something heard.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.

Dilate the matter to me.
Middleton, More Dissemblers Besides Women, v. 1.

=**Syn.** To swell, spread out, amplify.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To spread out; expand; distend; swell; enlarge.

His heart *dilates* and glories in his strength. *Addison.*

My heart *dilated* with unutterable happiness.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xxii.

His nostrils visibly *dilate* with pride.
Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 149.

2. To speak at length; dwell on particulars; enlarge; expatiate; descant: used absolutely or with *upon* or *on*.

I purpose to speak actively without digressing or *dilating*. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 106.

I leave it among the divines to *dilate upon* the danger of schism as a spiritual evil.
Swift, Sentiments of a Ch. of Eng. Man, i.

dilate† (di- or dī-lāt′), *a.* [< L. *dilatus*, pp.: see *dilate*, *v.*] Broad; extended.

Whom they, out of their bounty, have instructed
With so *dilate* and absolute a power.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, i. 2.

dilated (di- or dī-lā′ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *dilate*, *v.*] Expanded; extended; enlarged. Specifically — (*a*) Unusually widened, or wider than the rest of the part or organ. Also *distended*. (*b*) In *her.*, opened; standing open, as a pair of compasses or the like. — **Dilated antennæ**, in *entom.*, antennæ unusually widened in any part. — **Dilated margin**, in *entom.*, a margin spread out laterally more than usual, or beyond the surrounding parts. — **Dilated striæ** or **punctures**, in *entom.*, those striæ or punctures which are broader than usual, and distinctly rounded within. — **Dilated tarsi**, in *entom.*, those tarsi in which two or more joints are broad, somewhat heart-shaped, and spongiose or densely hairy beneath, as in *Coleoptera*. Also called *enlarged tarsi*.

dilater (di- or dī-lā′tėr), *n.* One who or that which enlarges or expands. *Shelton.*

dilation[1] (di- or dī-lā′shon), *n.* [A short form of *dilatation*.] The act of dilating; expansion; dilatation.

At first her eye with slow *dilation* roll'd
Dry flame, she listening. *Tennyson*, Princess, vi.

dilation[2]† (di- or dī-lā′shon), *n.* [= F. Pr. *dilation* = Sp. *dilacion* = Pg. *dilação* = It. *dilazione*, < L. *dilatio(n-)*, delay, < *differre*, pp. *dilatus*, defer: see *defer*[2] and *dilate*, *v.*] Delay.

What construction canst thou make of our wilful *dilations*, but as a stubborn contempt? *Bp. Hall*, Zaccheus.

dilative (di- or dī-lā′tiv), *a.* [< *dilate* + *-ive*.] Tending to dilate; causing dilatation. *Coleridge.*

dilator (di- or dī-lā′tor), *n.* [< NL. *dilator*, short for *dilatator*, q. v.; as if < E. *dilate* + *-or*. L. *dilator* means 'a delayer.'] **1.** One who or that which widens or expands; specifically, a muscle that dilates; a dilatator. — **2.** A surgical instrument, of various forms, used for dilating a wound, a canal, or an external opening of the body.

dilatorily (dil′ā-tō-ri-li), *adv.* In a dilatory manner; with delay; tardily.

dilatoriness (dil′ā-tō-ri-nes), *n.* The quality of being dilatory; slowness in action; delay in proceeding; tardiness; procrastination.

These lamented their *dilatoriness* and imperfection, or trembled at the reaction of his bigotry against themselves.
Hallam.

dilatory (dil′ā-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *dilatoire* = Pr. *dilatori* = Sp. Pg. It. *dilatorio*, < LL. *dilatorius*, tending to delay, < L. *dilator*, a delayer, < *differre*, pp. *dilatus*, delay: see *delay*[1], *dilate*, *v.*] **1.** Marked by or given to procrastination or delay; slow; tardy; not prompt: as, *dilatory* measures; a *dilatory* messenger.

I abhor
This *dilatory* sloth, and tricks of Rome.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4.

2. Intended to bring about delay, or to gain time and defer decision: as, a *dilatory* motion.

To the Petition of the Lords he made a *dilatory* Answer.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 79.

His *dilatory* policy. *Motley.*

Dilatory defense, in *law*, a defense intended to defeat or delay the pending action without touching the merits of the controversy, as an objection to the jurisdiction or to the present capacity of a party. — **Dilatory plea**, in *law*, a plea which if successful would defeat the pending action without touching the merits of the controversy. =**Syn.** *Tardy*, etc. (see *slow*), loitering, lingering, procrastinating, backward, laggard, behindhand, inactive, sluggish, dawdling.

dildo[1]† (dil′dō), *n.* A term of obscure cant or slang origin, used in old ballads and plays as a mere refrain or nonsense-word; also used, from its vagueness, as a substitute for various obscene terms, and in various obscene meanings.

He has the prettiest love-songs for maids, . . . with such delicate burthens of "*dildos*" and "fadings."
Shak., W. T., iv. 3.

With a hie *dildo* dill and a *dildo* dee.
Burden of an Old Ballad.

dildo[2] (dil′dō), *n.* A tall columnar cactus of Jamaica, *Cereus Swartzii*, woolly at the summit and bearing pale-red flowers. The dried fibrous portions of the stems were used as torches by the Indians.

dilection† (di-lek′shon), *n.* [= F. Pr. *dilection* = Sp. *dileccion* = Pg. *dilecção* = It. *dilezione*, < LL. *dilectio(n-)*, < L. *diligere*, pp. *dilectus*, love much, value highly: see *diligent*. Cf. *predilection*.] A loving; preference; choice.

The privilege of his *dileccioun*
In you confirmed God upon a tree
Hanging. *Chaucer*, Mother of God, l. 122.

So free is Christ's *dilection*, that the grand condition of our felicity is our belief. *Boyle*, Seraphic Love.

dilemma (di- or dī-lem′ä), *n.* [= F. *dilemme* = Sp. *dilema* = Pg. It. *dilemma* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *dilemma*, < LL. *dilemma*, < Gr. *δίλημμα*, a conclusion from two premises, < *δι-* + *λῆμμα*, a proposition, assumption: see *lemma*. Not "an argument in which the adversary is 'caught between' (*διαλαμβάνεται*) two difficulties," nor derived from *διαλαμβάνεσθαι*, be caught between.] **1.** A form of argument in which it is shown that whoever maintains a certain proposition must accept one or other of two alternative conclusions, and that each of these involves the denial of the proposition in question. The alternatives are called the *horns of the dilemma*, which is also called a *horned syllogism*. The argument is also called a dilemma, in a looser sense, when the number of such horns exceeds two. The dilemma originated in rhetoric, and was not noticed by logicians before the revival of learning; consequently there has been some dispute as to its logical definition and analysis. The standard example (from Aulus Gellius) is as follows: Every woman is fair or ugly; it is not good to marry a fair wife, because she will flirt; it is not good to marry an ugly wife, because she will not be attractive; therefore, it is not good to marry at all. The essential peculiarity of this reasoning is that it involves the principle of excluded middle, the falsity of which would leave ordinary syllogism intact. Logicians, however, have made the dilemma a matter of form of expression, saying that the above argument, for instance, is not a dilemma as long as the first premise reads as above, but that it becomes one if that premise is put in this form: If it is good to marry, it is good to marry a fair wife, or it is good to marry an ugly wife. They have at different times recognized the following forms as dilemmas or as parts of dilemmas, for many logicians hold that a dilemma consists of three syllogisms: (1) *Simple constructive dilemma:* If A, then C; if B, then C; but either B or A; hence, C. (2) *Simple destructive dilemma:* If A is true, B is true; if A is true, C is true; B and C are not both true; hence, A is not true. (3) *Complex constructive dilemma:* If A, then B; if C, then D; but either A or C; hence, either B or D. (4) *Complex destructive dilemma:* If A is true, B is true; if C is true, D is true; but B and D are not both true; hence, A and C are not both true. The importance of the kind of reasoning now called *dilemma* was first strongly insisted upon by the Stoics. Nevertheless, in the Stoical terminology a *dilemma* is opposed to a *monolemma*, as a conclusion from two premises. This was the origin of the word, and it is only later that it is met with in the modern sense.

Dilemma is an argument made of two members, repugnant one to another, wherof which soever thou grantest, thou art by and by taken. *Blundeville*, Logic, v. 27.

2. A difficult or doubtful choice; a state of things in which the alternatives appear to be equally bad or undesirable.

A strong *dilemma* in a desperate case!
To act with infamy, or quit the place. *Swift.*

The doctrine of a Messiah offers a *dilemma* — a choice between two interpretations — one being purely spiritual, one purely political. *De Quincey*, Essenes, ii.

dilemmatic (dil-e- or dī-le-mat′ik), *a.* [= F. *dilemmatique* = Pg. *dilemmatico*; as *dilemma(t-)* + *-ic*.] In *logic*, pertaining to or of the nature of a dilemma. — **Dilemmatic argument.** See *argument*. — **Dilemmatic proposition**, a hypothetical proposition with a disjunctive consequent: as, if A, then either B or C; or a categorical proposition with a disjunctive predicate: as, A is either B or C. — **Dilemmatic reasoning**, reasoning depending upon the principle of excluded middle as its chief principle. — **Dilemmatic syllogism**, a syllogism having for its minor premise a dilemmatic proposition.

dilemmist (di- or dī-lem′ist), *n.* [< *dilemma* + *-ist*.] A person who bases argument or belief on a dilemma or dilemmas: used specifically in translation of the name of a Buddhist school of philosophy. See the extract.

[The philosophic school] of the Vaibhāshikas, or *dilemmists*, who maintain the necessity of immediate contact with the object to be known. *Amer. Cyc.*, III. 403.

Dilephila (dī-lef′i-lä), *n.* [NL.; also written *Deilephila*, prop. **Dilophila*; < Gr. *δείλη*, the afternoon, evening, + *φίλος*, loving.] A genus of hawk-moths, of the family *Sphingidæ*. *D. lineata* is a handsome species, common in the United States, and known as *morning-sphinx*. See cut under *morning-sphinx*.

dilettant (dil-e-tänt′), *n.* [See *dilettante*.] See *dilettante*.

dilettante (dil-e-tän′te), *n.* and *a.* [Also *dilettant*; = D. G. Dan. Sw. *dilettant* = F. *dilettante*, < It. *dilettante*, prop. ppr. of *dilettare*, delight, < L. *delectare*, delight: see *delight*, *delectable*.] **I.** *n.* Pl. *dilettanti* (-ti). An admirer or lover of the fine arts, science, or letters; an amateur; one who pursues an art or literature desultorily

and for amusement: often used in a disparaging sense for a superficial and affected dabbler in literature or art.

The main characteristic of the *dilettante* is that sort of impartiality that springs from inertia of mind, admirable for observation, incapable of turning it to practical account. *Lowell*, New Princeton Rev., I. 160.

II. *a.* Relating to dilettantism; having the characteristics of dilettanti.

I heard no longer
The snowy-banded, *dilettante*,
Delicate-handed priest intone.
Tennyson, Maud, viii.

dilettanteism, *n.* See *dilettantism*.

dilettantish, dilettanteish (dil-e-tän′tish, -te-ish), *a.* [< *dilettant, dilettante,* + *-ish*[1].] Inclined to or characterized by dilettantism. *George Eliot.*

dilettantism, dilettanteism (dil-e-tän′tizm, -te-izm), *n.* [= F. *dilettantisme;* as *dilettant, dilettante,* + *-ism*.] The quality characteristic of a dilettante; specifically, in a disparaging sense, desultory or affected pursuit of art, science, or literature.

Dilettantism, hypothesis, speculation, a kind of amateur search for truth; this is the sorest sin. *Carlyle.*

Dilettanteism, which is the twin sister of scepticism, began. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 37.

diligence[1] (dil′i-jens), *n.* [Formerly also *diligency;* < ME. *diligence,* < OF. *diligence,* F. *diligence* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *diligencia* = It. *diligenzia, diligenza,* < L. *diligentia,* carefulness, attentiveness, < *diligen(t-)s,* careful, etc.: see *diligent*.] **1.** Constant and earnest effort to accomplish what is undertaken; constancy in the performance of duty or the conduct of business; persistent exertion of body or mind; industry; assiduity.

If your *diligence* be not speedy, I shall be there afore you. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 5.

Prithee, fellow, wait;
I need not thy officious *diligence*.
Ford, 'Tis Pity, iv. 1.

Why shouldst thou then obtrude this *diligence*,
In vain, where no acceptance it can find?
Milton, P. R., ii. 387.

2. Care; heed; caution; heedfulness.

Men may also doon other *diligence*
Aboute an oylcellar, it for to warme.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 19.

Keep thy heart with all *diligence*. Prov. iv. 23.

3. In *law*, the attention and care due from a person in a given situation. The degree of care necessary to constitute diligence depends on the relation of the persons concerned to each other and the circumstances of the transaction.

4. In *Scots law:* (*a*) The warrant issued by a court for enforcing the attendance of witnesses or the production of writings. (*b*) The process of law by which persons, lands, or effects are attached on execution, or in security for debt. —**Common** or **ordinary diligence,** that degree of diligence which men in general exert in respect to their own affairs; that common prudence which men of business and heads of families usually exhibit in conducting matters which interest them. *Broom and Hadley.*—**To do one's diligence,** to use one's best efforts. [Archaic.]

I would not haue the master either froune or chide with him, if the childe haue *done his diligence*.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 27.

Do thy diligence to come shortly unto me. 2 Tim. iv. 9.

=**Syn.** 1. *Industry, Application*, etc. (see *assiduity*), assiduousness.—2. Caution, circumspection, vigilance.

diligence[2] (dil′i-jens; F. pron. dē-lē-zhoṅs′), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. *diligence* = Sw. *diligens,* < F. *diligence,* a stage-coach (= Sp. Pg. *diligencia* = It. *diligenza*), a particular use of *diligence,* expedition, despatch, speed, care: see *diligence*[1]. Hence by abbr. *dilly*[1].] A public stage-coach: usually with reference to France, but also applied to such stage-coaches elsewhere.

If it were possible to send me a line by the *diligence* to Brighton, how grateful I should be for such an indulgence! *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, I. 401.

diligency† (dil′i-jen-si), *n.* Same as *diligence*[1]. *Milton.*

diligent (dil′i-jent), *a.* [< ME. *diligent,* < OF. *diligent,* F. *diligent* = Pr. *diligent* = Sp. Pg. It. *diligente,* < L. *diligen(t-)s,* careful, attentive, diligent prop. loving, esteeming, ppr. of *diligere,* love, esteem much, lit. choose, select, < *di-, dis-,* apart, + *legere,* choose: see *elect, select*.] **1.** Constant in study or effort to accomplish what is undertaken; attentive and persistent in doing anything; industrious; assiduous.

Seest thou a man *diligent* in his business? he shall stand before kings. Prov. xxii. 29.

Chance without merit brought me in; and diligence only keeps me so, and will, living as I do among so many lazy people that the *diligent* man becomes necessary, that they cannot do anything without him. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 319.

2. Steadily applied; prosecuted with care and constant effort; careful; painstaking: as, make *diligent* search.

The judges shall make *diligent* inquisition. Deut. xix. 18.

Diligent cultivation of elegant literature. *Prescott.*

=**Syn.** Active, sedulous, laborious, persevering, indefatigable, unremitting, untiring, painstaking.

diligent†, *adv.* [< *diligent, a.*] Diligently.

They may the better, sewrer, and more *diligenter*, execute, obserue, and ministre their said Officez.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 413.

diligently (dil′i-jent-li), *adv.* With diligence, or steady application and care; with industry or assiduity; not carelessly; not negligently.

Being by this Means in the King's Eye, he so *diligently* carried himself that he soon got into the King's Heart. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 261.

Ye shall *diligently* keep the commandments of the Lord your God. Deut. vi. 17.

For all Paul's miracles, the Jews studied the scripture the *diligenterly*, to see whether it were as he said or no. *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 98.

diligentness (dil′i-jent-nes), *n.* Diligence. *Bailey*, 1727.

dill[1] (dil), *n.* [< ME. *dille, dylle,* < AS. *dile* = D. *dille* = OHG. *tilli,* MHG. *tille* (G. *dill,* after the D. form) = Dan. *dild* = Sw. *dill,* dill; origin unknown.] **1.** An umbelliferous plant, *Peucedanum* (*Anethum*) *graveolens,* an erect glaucous annual, with finely divided leaves, yellow flowers, and an agreeably aromatic fruit. It is a native of the Mediterranean and Caucasian region, is a weed in many countries, and is frequently cultivated in gardens. It is extensively grown in India, where the seeds are much used for culinary and medicinal purposes. They yield a volatile oil having a lemon-like odor, and the distilled water is used as a stomachic and carminative, and as a vehicle for other medicines.

Now *dile* in places colde is goode to sowe,
Hit may with everie ayer under the skye.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 82.

Vervain and *dill*
Hinder witches of their will.
Old English Proverb.

2. The two-seeded tare. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

dill[2] (dil), *v. t.* [North. E. and Sc.; < ME. *dillen, dyllen,* var. of *dullen,* dull, blunt: see *dull, v.,* of which *dill*[2] is a doublet.] **1**†. To dull; blunt.—**2.** To soothe; still; calm.

I haif thee luiot baith loud and still,
Thir tomwonds twa or thre;
My dule [grief] in dern bot giff [unless] thou *dill*,
Doubtless but dreid Ill die.
Robin and Makyne, Percy's Reliques.

I know what is in this medicine. It'll *dill* fevers.
S. Judd, Margaret, p. 140.

dill[3]† (dil), *n.* [Another form of *dell*[2]. Cf. *dilling.*] Same as *dell*[2].

Who loves not his *dill*, let him die at the gallows.
Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, iv. 1.

dill[4]† (dil), *v. t.* [ME. *dillen,* < Icel. *dylja* = Sw. *dölja* = Dan. *dölge*, conceal, hide.] To conceal; hide.

The riȝt rode thai went to *dille*
Out of the cristen mennis skille,
That if with chaunce men on ham hit
Quilk thai sulde haue thai sulde noȝt witt.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 108.

dill[5]† (dil), *n.* An obsolete dialectal form of *dole*[2].

Dillenia (di-lē′ni-ä), *n.* [NL., named after J. J. *Dillen* (1687–1747), a professor of botany at Oxford.] A genus of plants, natural order *Dilleniaceæ,* consisting of lofty forest-trees, natives of tropical Asia. They have large leaves and showy white or yellow flowers. *D. pentagyna* is a handsome tree, common in the forests of India and Burma. *D. speciosa* is also a fine tree, frequently planted in India for ornament; its large acid fruits are used in curries, and for making jelly, etc. The leaves of some of the species, as in other genera of the order, are very firm and rough, and are used like sand-paper for polishing woodwork.

Flower of *Dillenia speciosa*.

Dilleniaceæ (di-lē-ni-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dillenia* + *-aceæ*.] An order of polypetalous plants, nearly allied to the *Ranunculaceæ* and *Magnoliaceæ,* including 16 genera and about 160 species, trees or shrubs, mostly tropical.

dilleniaceous (di-lē-ni-ā′shius), *a.* Belonging to or characteristic of the natural order *Dilleniaceæ*.

dilling† (dil′ing), *n.* [Appar. an assimilation of *derling,* older form of *darling,* q. v.] **1.** A darling; a favorite.

The youngest and the last, and lesser than the other,
Saint Helen's name doth bear, the *dilling* of her mother.
Drayton, Polyolbion, ii. 114.

Sunne, moone, and seaven starres make thee the *dilling* of fortune. *Marston*, What You Will, ii. 1.

2. A child born when the father is very old. *Minsheu.*

dillisk (dil′isk), *n.* [Cf. *dulse.*] The Irish name for the dulse, *Rhodymenia palmata.*

dills (dilz), *n.* Same as *dulse.*

dillue (dil′ū), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dillued,* ppr. *dilluing.* [Origin obscure.] In *mining,* to finish the dressing of (tin-ore) in very fine hair sieves: a process now little used, if at all. [Cornwall, Eng.]

dilluer (dil′ū-ėr), *n.* [See *dillue.*] A fine hair sieve for tin-ore. [Cornwall, Eng.]

The smallest tin which passes through the wire sieve is put into another finely weaved horse-hair sieve, called a *Dilluer*, by which and the skill of the workman it is made merchantable. *Pryce* (1788).

dillweed (dil′wēd), *n.* [Also written *dilweed;* < *dill*[1], 2, + *weed*[1].] Mayweed.

dilly[1] (dil′i), *n.* An abbreviation of *diligence*[2].

So down thy hill, romantic Ashbourn, glides
The Derby *dilly*, carrying three insides.
G. Canning, in Loves of the Triangles.

dilly[2] (dil′i), *n.* Same as *daffodil, daffodilly.*

dilly[3] (dil′i), *n.* A small sapotaceous tree, *Mimusops Sieberi,* specifically called the *wild dilly,* found on the Florida keys and in the West Indies. Its wood is very heavy and hard, of a dark-brown color, and susceptible of a beautiful polish.

dilly-dally (dil′i-dal′i), *v. i.* [A varied reduplication of *dally.* Cf. *shilly-shally.*] To loiter; delay; trifle. [Colloq.]

What you do, sir, do; don't stand *dilly-dallying*.
Richardson, Pamela, I. 275.

dilo (dē′lō), *n.* A Fijian name for the *Calophyllum Inophyllum.* See *Calophyllum.*

dilogical (di- or dī-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *dilogy* + *-ical.*] Having a double meaning; equivocal; ambiguous. [Rare.]

Some of the subtler have delivered their opinions in such spurious, enigmatical, *dilogical* terms as the devil gave his oracles. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 10.

dilogy (dil′ō-ji or dī′lō-ji), *n.* [< L. *dilogia,* < Gr. *διλογία,* repetition (cf. *διλογεῖν,* repeat), < *δι-, δίς,* twice, + *λέγειν,* speak.] In *rhet.*: (*a*) The use of a word or words twice in the same context; repetition, especially for the sake of emphasis. Unnecessary or ill-judged dilogy results in tautology (which see). (*b*) Intentional use of an ambiguous expression; the word or expression so used. Ambiguity in a wider sense is called *amphiboly* or *amphibology.*

dilucid† (di- or dī-lū′sid), *a.* [< L. *dilucidus,* clear, bright, < *dilucere,* be clear, < *di-, dis-,* apart, + *lucere,* be light: see *lucid.*] Clear; lucid.

[Obscurity of laws springs] from an ambiguous, or not so perspicuous and *dilucide*, description of laws.
Bacon, Learning, viii. 3.

dilucidate† (di- or dī-lū′si-dāt), *v. t.* [< ML. **dilucidatus,* pp. of **dilucidare* (> It. *dilucidare* = Sp. Pg. *dilucidar* = F. *dilucider*), make clear, < L. *dilucidus,* clear: see *dilucid.* Cf. *elucidate.*] To make clear; elucidate.

Dilucidating it with all the light which . . . the profoundest knowledge of the sciences had empowered him to cast upon it. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, III. xxxvii.

dilucidation† (di- or dī-lū-si-dā′shon), *n.* [= F. *dilucidation* = Sp. *dilucidacion* = Pg. *dilucidação* = It. *dilucidazione,* < LL. *dilucidatio(n-),* < L. **dilucidare,* make clear: see *dilucidate.*] The act of making clear.

If such *dilucidations* be necessary to make us value writings . . . written in an European language, and in times and countries much nearer to ours, how much do you think we must lose of the elegancy of the Book of Job . . . and other sacred composures? *Boyle*, Works, II. 260.

dilucidity† (dil-ū-sid′i-ti), *n.* [< *dilucid* + *-ity*. Cf. *lucidity*.] The quality of being dilucid or clear. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch.

dilucidly† (di- or dī-lū′sid-li), *adv.* Clearly; lucidly.

Nothing could be said more *dilucidly* and fully to this whole matter. *Hammond*, Works, II. iv. 192.

diluent (dil′ū-ent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *diluen(t-)s*, ppr. of *diluere*, dilute: see *dilute*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* Diluting; serving for dilution.

Every fluid is *diluent*, as it contains water in it. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, v.

II. *n.* **1.** That which dilutes, or makes more fluid; a fluid that weakens the strength or consistence of another fluid upon mixture.

There is no real *diluent* but water. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, v.

2. In *med.*, a substance which increases the percentage of water in the blood. Diluents consist of water and watery liquors.

dilute (di- or dī-lūt′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *diluted*, ppr. *diluting*. [< L. *dilutus*, pp. of *diluere* (> It. *diluire* = Sp. Pg. *diluir* = F. *diluer*), wash away, dissolve, cause to melt, dilute, < *di-*, *dis-*, away, apart, + *luere* = Gr. λούειν, wash. Hence also (< L. *diluere*) *diluent*, *diluvium*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To render more liquid; make thin or more fluid, as by mixture of a fluid of less with one of greater consistence; attenuate the strength or consistence of: often used figuratively: as, to *dilute* a narrative with weak reflections.

The aliment ought to be thin to *dilute*, demulcent to temper, or acid to subdue. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

Hence—**2.** To weaken, as spirit or an acid, by an admixture of water or other liquid, which renders the spirit or acid less concentrated.—**3.** To make weak or weaker, as color, by mixture; reduce the strength or standard of.

The chamber was dark, lest these colours should be *diluted* and weakened by the mixture of any adventitious light. *Newton.*

II. *intrans.* To become liquid or more liquid; become thin or reduced in strength: as, vinegar *dilutes* easily.

dilute (di- or dī-lūt′), *a.* [= It. *diluto*, < L. *dilutus*, pp.: see the verb.] **1.** Thin; attenuated; reduced in strength, as spirit or color.

Dilute acids are almost without action. *Benedikt*, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 121.

2. Weak; paltry; poor.

They had but *dilute* ideas of God's nature, and scant discoveries of his will. *Barrow*, Sermons, III. iii.

diluteness (di- or dī-lūt′nes), *n.* The state of being dilute; thinness.

What that *diluteness* is which Vossius saith is more proper to F than Q, I understand not. *Bp. Wilkins*, Real Character, iii. 12.

diluter (di- or dī-lū′tėr), *n.* One who or that which dilutes.

dilution (di- or dī-lū′shọn), *n.* [= F. *dilution* (cf. Sp. *diluicion* = Pg. *diluição*), < L. as if **dilutio(n-)*, < *diluere*, pp. *dilutus*, dilute: see *dilute*.] **1.** The act of making thin, weak, or more liquid; the thinning or weakening of a fluid by mixture; the state of being diluted: often used figuratively with respect to argument, narration, or the like.

Opposite to *dilution* is coagulation or thickening. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, v.

2. A diluted substance; the result of diluting.

dilutionist (di- or dī-lū′shọn-ist), *n.* [< *dilution* + *-ist*.] In *homeopathy*, one who advocates the medicinal use of drugs in a diluted or attenuated state.—**High-dilutionist**, a homeopathist who advocates extreme dilution or attenuation of drugs.—**Low-dilutionist**, one who takes a less extreme view than the preceding.

diluvial (di- or dī-lū′vi-ạl), *a.* [= F. Pg. *diluvial*, < LL. *diluvialis*, of a flood, < L. *diluvium*, a flood: see *diluvium*.] **1.** Pertaining to a flood or deluge, especially to the deluge recorded in Genesis.—**2.** In *geol.*, related to or consisting of diluvium.

diluvialist (di- or dī-lū′vi-ạl-ist), *n.* [< *diluvial* + *-ist*.] One who endeavors to explain geological phenomena by reference to a general flood or deluge, particularly the Noachian deluge.

diluvian (di- or dī-lū′vi-ạn), *a.* [= F. *diluvien* = Sp. Pg. It. *diluviano*; as *diluvium* + *-an*.] Relating to or of the nature of a deluge; diluvial.

Interior Alps, gigantic crew,
Who triumphed o'er *diluvian* power!
Wordsworth, Desultory Stanzas.

diluvianism (di- or dī-lū′vi-ạn-izm), *n.* [< *diluvian* + *-ism*.] A geological theory which is largely based on the supposition of the former occurrence of a universal deluge. In the early history of geology the deluge played an important part, and many leading facts were explained by reference to it.

Linguistic philology has been actually created by it [the scientific movement of the age] out of the crude observations and wild deductions of earlier times, as truly as chemistry out of alchemy, or geology out of *diluvianism*. *Whitney*, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 765.

diluviate† (di- or dī-lū′vi-āt), *v. i.* [< L. *diluviatus*, pp. of *diluviare*, overflow, deluge, < *diluvium*, a flood, deluge: see *diluvium*, and cf. *deluge*, *v.*] To overflow; run, as a flood.

These inundations have so wholly *diluviated* over all the south. *Sir E. Sandys*, State of Religion, sig. S 2 (1605).

diluvie†, **diluvy**†, *n.* [< ME. *diluvie*, *deluvie*, < L. *diluvium*, flood, deluge: see *diluvium* and *deluge*.] Deluge.

This *deluvie* of pestilence. *Chaucer*, L'Envoy to Scogan, l. 14.

In the *dyluvy* or generall floud, he saued the marryed howshold of Noe, ye foren virgines peryshing therein. *Bp. Bale*, Apology, fol. 101.

The *diluuye* drowned not the worlde in one daye. *Joye*, Expos. of Daniel, x.

diluvion (di- or dī-lū′vi-ọn), *n.* [= F. *diluvion*, < L. *diluvio(n-)*, equiv. to *diluvium*: see *diluvium*.] Same as *diluvium*.

diluvium (di- or dī-lū′vi-um), *n.* [= F. *diluvium* = Sp. Pg. It. *diluvio*, < L. *diluvium* (also *diluvies* and *diluvio*, a flood, deluge (whence ult. E. *deluge*, q. v.), < *diluere*, wash away: see *dilute*.] **1.** A deluge or an inundation; an overflowing.—**2.** Coarse detrital material, wherever found: a term introduced into geology in consequence of a general belief in the past occurrence of a universal deluge. Finer materials, usually occupying the lower parts of valleys, and occurring especially along the courses of great rivers, were called *alluvium* (which see). In the use of the words *diluvium* and *alluvium* (*diluvial*, *alluvial*) there is an obscure recognition of a fundamental fact in geology, namely, that rivers have been gradually diminishing in volume, a condition which necessarily connects itself with diminished erosive power. But the idea of a catastrophic period of diluvial action, preceded and followed by repose, such as lies at the base of the belief in the deluge, is no longer in vogue, and the word *diluvium* has become almost obsolete except among German geologists.

diluvy†, *n.* See *diluvie*.

dilweed, *n.* See *dillweed*.

dim (dim), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *dim*, *dym*, < AS. *dim*, *dimm* = OFries. *dim* = OS. **dim* (found only once, altered to *thim*, in a verse alliterating with *th*) = Icel. *dimmr*, dim (cf. Sw. *dimma*, a fog, mist, haze, *dimmig*, foggy), = OHG. *timber*, MHG. *timber*, *timmer*, dark, dim. Prob. not connected with OHG. *demar*, MHG. *demere*, twilight (whence G. *dämmern* (> Dan. *dæmre*), be dim, *dämmerung* (> Dan. *dæmring*), dimness, twilight), L. *tenebræ* for **temebræ*, darkness, = Skt. *tamisrā*, dark, night; cf. Skt. *tamas*, gloom, Lith. *tamsus*, dark, *tamsa*, darkness, Russ. *temnuĭi*, dim, dark, *temno*, darkly, Ir. *teim*, dim.] **I.** *a.*; comp. *dimmer*, superl. *dimmest*. **1.** Faintly luminous; somewhat obscure from lack of light or luminosity; dark; obscure; shadowy.

Whan ony schalle dye, the Lyghte begynnethe to chaunge and to wexe *dym*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 60.

And storied windows richly dight,
Casting a *dim* religious light.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 160.

2. Not clearly seen; indistinct; obscured by some intervening medium imperfectly transparent, as mist or haze; misty; hazy; hence, figuratively, not clearly apprehended; faint; vague: as, a *dim* prospect; a *dim* recollection.

Vnto me es this mater *dym*,
Bot sum knawing I haue by him.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 93.

I have most *dim* apprehensions of the four great monarchies. *Lamb*, Old and New Schoolmaster.

Dim with the mist of years, gray flits the shade of power. *Byron*, Childe Harold, ii. 2.

The light about the altar was the only light in the church; the nave and aisles were *dim* in the twilight. *C. E. Norton*, Travel and Study in Italy, p. 6.

3. Dull in luster; lusterless; tarnished.

How is the gold become *dim!* how is the most fine gold changed! Lam. iv. 1.

4. Not seeing clearly; having the vision obscured and indistinct, as the eye.

On the stranger's *dim* and dying eye
The soft, sweet pictures of his childhood lie.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook, vi.

Eyes grown *dim*
With hope of change that came not.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 263.

5. Not clearly apprehending; dull of apprehension.

The understanding is *dim*. *Rogers.*

=**Syn. 2.** Indistinct, ill-defined, indefinite, shadowy, confused, mysterious, imperfect.

II.† *n.* The dark; darkness; night.

Wen the day vp drogh, & the *dym* voidit,
All the troiens full tit tokyn thaire armys,
That were hoole and vnhurt hastid to fild.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7133.

dim (dim), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dimmed*, ppr. *dimming*. [< ME. *dimmen*, make dim, become dim, < AS. **dimmian*, in comp. *ā-dimmian*, *for-dimmian*, make dim (= Icel. *dimma*, become dim), < *dim*, a.: see *dim*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To make dim, faint, or obscure; render less bright, clear, or distinct; becloud; obscure; tarnish; sully: as, to *dim* the eye; to *dim* the vision; to *dim* the prospect; to *dim* gold.

I hate to see, mine eyes are *dimd* with teares.
Spenser, Daphnaïda, v.

Hee is natures fresh picture newly drawn in Oyle, which time and much handling *dimmes* and defaces.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Childe.

Thus while he spake, each passion *dimm'd* his face,
Thrice changed with pale ire, envy, and despair.
Milton, P. L., iv. 114.

II. *intrans.* To become dim, faint, or obscure; fade.

Turning the *dimming* light into yellow murk.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 157.

dim. An abbreviation of *diminuendo*.

dimaris, dimatis (dim′a-ris, -tis), *n.* [An artificial term.] The mnemonic name of that mood of the fourth figure of syllogism which has affirmative propositions for its premises, one universal, the other particular. The oldest name for this mood seems to have been *drimatis*, of which *dimatis* is an improvement, and *dimaris* is now most commonly in use. The following is an example of this mood: Some commendable actions are recognized by the political economists; but every action recognized by the economists is a selfish one; therefore, some selfish actions are commendable. The letters of the word have the following significations: *i*, *a*, and *i* show the quantity and quality of the propositions; *d*, that the reduction is to *darii*; *m*, that the premises are transposed in reduction; *s*, that the conclusion of the reduction is to be simply converted. See A^1, 2 (*b*), and *conversion*, 2.

Dimastiga (dī-mas′ti-gạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *μάστιξ* (*μαστιγ-*), a whip (flagellum).] A division of the pantostomatous or true flagellate infusorians, containing those which have two flagella: distinguished from *Monomastiga* and *Polymastiga*.

dimastigate (dī-mas′ti-gāt), *a.* [As *Dimastiga* + *-ate*^{1}.] Biflagellate; having two flagella; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Dimastiga*.

dimatis, *n.* See *dimaris*.

dimble† (dim′bl), *n.* [The equiv. form *dingle* seems to be a variation of *dimble*, and *dimble* a variation (perhaps through association with *dim*; cf. the epithet *gloomy* in the quotations) of the equiv. E. dial. *dumble*, a wooded dingle. Origin unknown; possibly a dim. of *dump*^{3}, a pit, a pool, a deep hole containing water: see *dump*^{3}. Cf. E. dial. *drumble*, *drumbow*, a dingle or ravine, appar. not connected with *dumble*.] A dingle; a glen; a retired place.

And Satyrs, that in shades and gloomy *dimbles* dwell,
Run whooting to the hills to clap their ruder hands.
Drayton, Polyolbion, ii. 190.

Within a gloomy *dimble* shee doth dwell,
Down in a pit, o'ergrown with brakes and briars.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 2.

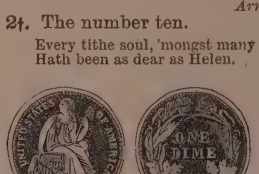
dime (dīm), *n.* and *a.* [Also, as a historical term (def. I., 1), *disme*; < ME. *dyme*, *disme*, tithe, < OF. *disme*, F. *dîme*, tithe, tenth, = Pr. *desme*, *deime*, < L. *decimus*, tenth, < *decem* = E. *ten*: see *decimal*.] **I.** *n.* **1**†. A tithe.

Take her [their] landes, ȝe lordes and let hem [prelates] lyue by *dymes*. *Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 526.

The Acte of Parlement for tythynges of trees aboue XX yere growinges, &c. . . . Persuns vicars of holi chirche ye said marchauntes enpleden and trauaill in crysten coast for ye *dymes* of ye said woede.
Arnold's Chronicle, p. 45.

2†. The number ten.

Every tithe soul, 'mongst many thousand *dismes*,
Hath been as dear as Helen. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 2.



Obverse. Reverse.
Dime of the United States. (Size of the original.)

3. A silver coin of the United States, of the value of 10 cents, being the tenth part of a dollar, worth about 4½ pence English.

II. *a.* Sold for a dime.—**Dime**

novel, a story printed in a cheap form, and usually sold for a dime: applied especially to sensational literature. [U. S.]

Dimocodon (dī-mō′kō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *μῆκος*, length, + *ὀδών*, Ionic for *ὀδούς* = E. *tooth*.] A notable genus of Japanese moles, of the family *Talpidæ*, related to *Urotrichus*, having teeth of two lengths (whence the name), and the anterior incisors broad and spatulate. The dental formula is: 3 incisors in each upper, 2 in each lower half-jaw, 1 canine, 3 premolars, and 3 molars in each half-jaw. The type-species is *D. pilirostris*, having the general aspect of *Urotrichus talpoides*; tail vertebræ half the length of the head and body, soles and palms entirely scaly, and snout pilose. Originally misspelled *Dymecodon*. *F. W. True*, 1886.

dimension (di-men′shon), *n.* [< OF. *dimension*, F. *dimension* = Pr. *dimencio* = Sp. *dimension* = Pg. *dimensão* = It. *dimensione* = D. *dimensie* = G. Dan. Sw. *dimension*, < L. *dimensio(n-)*, a measuring, extent, dimension, diameter or axis, < *dimetiri*, pp. *dimensus*, measure off, measure out (cf. ppr. *dimetien(t-)s*, as a noun, diameter), < *di-* for *dis-*, apart, + *metiri*, measure: see *measure*.] **1.** Magnitude measured along a diameter; the measure through a body or closed figure along one of its principal axes; length, breadth, or thickness. Thus, a line has one dimension, length; a plane surface two, length and breadth; and a solid three, length, breadth, and thickness. The number of dimensions being equal to the number of principal axes, and that to the number of independent directions of extension, it has become usual, in mathematics, to express the number of ways of spread of a figure by saying that it has two, three, or *n* dimensions, although the idea of measurement is quite extraneous to the fact expressed. The word generally occurs in the plural, referring to length, breadth, and thickness.

So doe those skils, whose quick eyes doe explore
The just *dimension* both of earth and heaven.
Sir J. Davies, Dancing, st. 95.

A dark
Illimitable ocean, without bound,
Without *dimension*, where length, breadth, and highth,
And time, and place, are lost. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 893.

These as a line their long *dimension* drew,
Streaking the ground with sinuous trace.
Milton, P. L., vii. 480.

Hence — **2.** A mode of linear magnitude involved (generally along with others) in the quantity to which it belongs. (*a*) In *alg.*, a variable factor, the number of dimensions of an expression being the number of variable factors in that term for which this number is the largest. (*b*) In *phys.*, a linear measure of length, time, mass, or any kind of quantity regarded as a fundamental factor of the quantity of which it is a dimension. If M, L, T, are the units of mass, length, and time, the *dimensions* of a velocity are said to be LT^{-1}, or one dimension of length and minus one of time; those of an acceleration are said to be LT^{-2}; those of a momentum, MLT^{-1}; those of a force, MLT^{-2}; those of a quantity of energy, ML^2T^{-2}; those of the action of a moving system, ML^2T; those of a horse-power, ML^2T^{-3}; those of a pressure, $ML^{-1}T^{-2}$; those of a density, ML^{-3}; etc.

We are justified in considering the range, the flat pencil, and the axial pencil, as of the same *dimensions*, since to every point in the first corresponds one ray in the second and one plane in the third.
Cremona, Projective Geometry (tr. by Leuesdorf).

3. Bulk; size; extent or capacity: commonly in the plural: as, the question is assuming great *dimensions*.

The shapely limb and lubricated joint,
Within the small *dimensions* of a point.
Cowper, Retirement.

In *dimension*, and the shape of nature,
A gracious person. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 5.

My friend's *dimensions* as near as possible approximate to mine. *Lamb*, Bachelor's Complaint.

4†. That which has extension; matter; especially, the human body and its organs: so often in the plural.

A spirit I am, indeed:
But am in that *dimension* grossly clad,
Which from the womb I did participate.
Shak., T. N., v. 1.

Why bastard? wherefore base?
When my *dimensions* are as well compact,
My mind as generous, and my shape as true
As honest madam's issue? *Shak.*, Lear, i. 2.

Method of dimensions, a method of treating some dynamical and other problems, by considering only the dimensions of the different quantities, not their magnitudes.

dimension (di-men′shon), *v. t.* [< *dimension*, *n.*] To measure the dimensions of; proportion. [Rare.]

I propose to break and enliven it by compartments in colours, according to the enclosed sketch, which you must adjust and *dimension*. *Walpole*, Letters, I. 335.

dimensional (di-men′shon-al), *a.* [< *dimension* + *-al*.] **1.** Pertaining to extension in space; having a dimension or dimensions; measurable in one or more directions: used in composition: as, a line is a one-*dimensional*, a surface a two-*dimensional*, and a solid a three-*dimensional* object. — **2.** Relating to dimension: as, a *dimensional* equation.

dimensionality (di-men-shon-al′i-ti), *n.* [< *dimension* + *-ality*.] The number of dimensions of a quantity.

dimensioned (di-men′shond), *a.* [< *dimension* + *-ed*[2].] Having dimensions. [Rare.]

A mantle purple-ting'd, and radiant vest,
Dimension'd equal to his size. *Pope*, Odyssey, xix.

dimensionless (di-men′shon-les), *a.* [< *dimension* + *-less*.] Without dimensions or bulk.

Their prayers
Flew up, nor miss'd the way: . . . in they pass'd
Dimensionless through heavenly doors.
Milton, P. L., xi. 17.

dimension-lumber (di-men′shon-lum′bėr), *n.* Lumber cut to specified sizes.

dimension-work (di-men′shon-wėrk), *n.* Masonry consisting of stones whose dimensions are fixed by specification.

dimensity† (di-men′si-ti), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *dimensus*, pp. of *dimetiri* (see *dimension*), after *immensity*.] Dimension; extent; capacity.

Of the smallest stars in sky
We know not the *dimensity*.
Howell, Letters, iv. 44.

dimensive† (di-men′siv), *a.* [< L. *dimensus*, pp. (see *dimension*), + *-ive*.] Diametral; pertaining to the principal axes of a body or figure.

All bodies have their measure and their space,
But who can draw the soule's *dimensive* lines?
Sir J. Davies, Nosce Teipsum, st. 88.

dimensum (di-men′sum), *n.* [< ML. *dimensum* (neut. of L. *dimensus*, pp. of *dimetiri*, measure out: see *dimension*), equiv. to L. *demensum*, a measured allowance, ration (of slaves), neut. of *demensus*, pp. of *demetiri*, measure out, measure, < *de*, down, + *metiri*, measure: see *measure*.] A portion measured out; a dole.

You are to blame to use the poor dumb Christians
So cruelly, defraud 'em of their *dimensum*.
B. Jonson, New Inn, iii. 1.

Dimera (dim′e-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *dimerus*: see *dimerous*.] **1.** A group of coleopterous insects. *Latreille*, 1807. — **2.** A division of hemipterous insects in which the tarsi are two-jointed, as in the *Aphididæ* and *Psyllidæ*, or plant-lice. The group was formerly a section of *Homoptera*; it corresponds to the modern group *Phytophthiria*, excepting the *Coccidæ* or scale-insects, whose tarsi are one-jointed. *Westwood*, 1840.

dimeran (dim′e-ran), *a.* and *n.* [< *Dimera* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dimera*.

II. *n.* One of the *Dimera*.

dimerism (dim′e-rizm), *n.* [< *dimer-ous* + *-ism*.] An arrangement of floral organs in which there are two of each kind; the quality of being dimerous.

dimerli, *n.* A corn-measure of Rumania, equal to 24.6 liters, or a little less than 3 United States pecks.

Dimerosomata (dim″e-rō-sō′ma-tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **dimerosomatus*: see *dimerosomatous*.] An order of pulmonary arachnidans, corresponding to the *Araneides* of Latreille, and containing the true spiders or *Aranicida*, as distinguished from the *Polymerosomata* or scorpions, etc.: so called from the marked division of the body into two regions, cephalothorax and abdomen. *W. E. Leach*.

dimerosomatous (dim″e-rō-som′a-tus), *a.* [< NL. **dimerosomatus*, < Gr. *διμερής*, in two parts (see *dimerous*), + *σῶμα(τ-)*, body.] Having the body divided into cephalothorax and abdomen, as a spider; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dimerosomata*.

dimerous (dim′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *dimerus*, < Gr. *διμερής*, divided into two parts, < *δι-*, two-, + *μέρος*, a part.] **1.** Consisting of or divided into two parts; bipartite. Specifically — **2.** In *bot.*, having two members in each whorl: said of flowers. Sometimes written by botanists 2-*merous*. — **3.** In *entom.*, having two-jointed tarsi; specifically, pertaining to the *Dimera*. — **Dimerous thorax**, one in which the mesothorax and metathorax are closely united, but the prothorax is distinct, as in most *Coleoptera*.

Dimerous Flower (*Circæa*) and diagram of same.
b, bract; *s*, sepals; *p*, petals; *st*, *st*, stamens; *o*, two-celled ovary.

dimetallic (di-me-tal′ik), *a.* [< *di-*[2] + *metallic*.] In *chem.*, containing two atoms of a metallic element.

dimeter (dim′e-tėr), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *δίμετρος*, < *δι-*, two-, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] **I.** *a.* In *pros.*, consisting of two measures; divisible into two feet or dipodies.

II. *n.* In *pros.*, a verse or period consisting of two feet or dipodies: as, an Ionic *dimeter*; iambic *dimeters*.

dimethylaniline (dī-meth-i-lan′i-lin), *n.* [< *di-*[2] + *methyl* + *aniline*.] An oily liquid, $C_6H_5N(CH_3)_2$, obtained by heating aniline with methyl alcohol and hydrochloric acid. It solidifies at 41° F., and forms liquid salts with acids. It is a base from which certain dyes are prepared.

dimetric (dī-met′rik), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *μέτρον*, a measure, + *-ic*. See *dimeter*.] In *crystal.*, having the vertical axis longer or shorter than the two equal lateral axes, as the square octahedron. — **Dimetric system.** See *tetragonal*.

dimication† (dim-i-kā′shon), *n.* [< L. *dimicatio(n-)*, a fight, < *dimicare*, pp. *dimicatus*, fight, lit. brandish (one's weapons against the enemy), < *di-*, *dis-* (intensive) + *micare*, move quickly to and fro, shake, vibrate, flash.] A battle or fight; contest; the act of fighting. *Johnson*.

Let us now be not more sparing of our tears, to wash off the memory of these our unbrotherly *dimications*.
Bp. Hall, Mystery of Godliness.

dimidiate (di-mid′i-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dimidiated*, ppr. *dimidiating*. [< L. *dimidiatus*, pp. of (LL.) *dimidiare*, halve, < *dimidius*, adj., half, neut. *dimidium*, a half (> ult. *demi-*, q. v.), < *di-*, *dis-*, apart, + *medius*, middle: see *middle*, *medium*.] To divide into two equal parts. In *her.*: (*a*) To cut in halves, showing only one half. Thus, when a shield bearing a lion is impaled with a shield bearing a chevron, these bearings may be each represented in full in the half shield, or each bearing may be *dimidiated* that is, one half of the lion and one half of the chevron only shown. This, however, is liable to lead to confusion, and is rare. (*b*) To cut off a part, as a half or nearly so, from any bearing. Thus, a sword *dimidiated* would show the hilt and half of the blade only, and would appear as if the other half had been cut away.

dimidiate (di-mid′i-āt), *a.* [< L. *dimidiatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Divided into two equal parts; halved; hence, half the usual size, or half as large as something else. Specifically — (*a*) In *bot.* and *entom.*, having, as an organ, one part so much smaller than the other as to appear to be missing, or altogether wanting. (*b*) Split into two on one side, as the calyptra of some mosses. (*c*) In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, representing or represented by only one half; one-sided; specifically applied to cases of hermaphroditism in which the organism is male on one side of the body and female on the other. See *hermaphroditism*.

Dimidiate Calyptra (def. *b*).

Insects, like crustaceans, are occasionally subject to one-sided or *dimidiate* hermaphroditism.
Owen, Anat.

(*d*) In *her.*, reduced or diminished by half. — **Dimidiate elytra**, in *entom.*, elytra which cover but half of the abdomen. — **Dimidiate fascia, line**, etc., in *entom.*, one which traverses half of a wing or elytron, or extends halfway round a part, as the antennæ.

dimidiation (di-mid-i-ā′shon), *n.* [< LL. *dimidiatio(n-)*, < *dimidiare*, halve: see *dimidiate*, *v.*] The act of halving; division into two equal parts; the state of being halved.

The earliest system of impalement was by *dimidiation*: that is, by cutting two shields in half, and placing together the dexter half of one and the sinister half of the other, and thus forming a single composition.
C. Boutell, Heraldry, p. 220.

Dimidiation formula, an expression for the sine, etc., of the half of an angle in terms of similar functions of the angle itself.

dimilance†, *n.* Same as *demi-lance*.

dimin. An abbreviation of *diminuendo*.

diminish (di-min′ish), *v.* [Early mod. E., with suffix *-ish*[2] (after *minish*), for ME. *diminuen*, < F. *diminuer* = Pr. *diminuir*, *diminuar*, *demenir* = Sp. Pg. *disminuir* = It. *diminuire*, < ML. *diminuere*, a common but incorrect form of L. *deminuere*, make smaller, lessen, diminish, < *de*, from, + *minuere*, lessen, make small, < *minus*, less: see *minus*, *minish*, *minute*. L. *diminuere* (or *dimminuere*) means 'break into small pieces,' < *di-*, *dis-*, apart, asunder, + *minuere*, make small.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To lessen; make or seem to make less or smaller by any means; reduce: opposed to *increase* and *augment*: as, to *diminish* a number by subtraction; to *diminish* the revenue by reducing the customs.

The passions are inflamed by sympathy; the fear of punishment and the sense of shame are *diminished* by partition. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

Concave glasses are called *diminishing* glasses.
Lommel, Light (trans.), p. 89.

2. To lower in power, importance, or estimation; degrade; belittle; detract from.

I will *diminish* them, that they shall no more rule over the nations. Ezek. xxix. 15.

This impertinent humour of *diminishing* every one who is produced in conversation to their advantage runs through the world. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 348.

3. To take away; subtract: with *from*, and applied to the object removed.

Ye shall not add unto the word which I command you, neither shall ye *diminish* ought *from* it. Deut. iv. 2.

Nothing was *diminished from* the safety of the king by the imprisonment of the duke. *Sir J. Hayward.*

4. In *music*, to lessen by a semitone, as an interval.

II. *intrans.* To lessen; become or appear less or smaller; dwindle: as, the prospect of success is *diminishing* by delay.

What judgment I had increases rather than *diminishes*. *Dryden.*

Crete's ample fields *diminish* to our eye;
Before the Boreal blasts the vessels fly.
Pope, Odyssey.

=Syn. *Dwindle*, *Contract*, etc. (see *decrease*); to shrink, subside, abate, ebb, fall off.

diminishable (di-min'ish-a-bl), *a.* [< *diminish* + *-able*.] Capable of being reduced in size, volume, or importance.

diminished (di-min'isht), *p. a.* [Pp. of *diminish*, *v.*] Lessened; made smaller; contracted; hence, belittled; degraded.

At whose sight all the stars
Hide their *diminish'd* heads.
Milton, P. L., iv. 35.

She feels the Change, and deep regrets the Shame
Of Honours lost, and her *diminish'd* Name.
Congreve, Birth of the Muse.

Diminished arch, an arch less than a semicircle.—**Diminished bar**, in *joinery*, the bar of a sash which is thinnest on its inner edge.—**Diminished chord**, in *music*, a chord having a diminished interval between its upper and lower tones. See *chord*, 4.—**Diminished interval**, in *music*, an interval one semitone shorter than the corresponding perfect or the corresponding minor interval. See *interval*.—**Diminished subject**, in *music*, a subject or theme repeated or imitated in diminution (which see).—**Diminished triad**, in *music*, a triad consisting of a tone with its minor third and its diminished fifth — that is, two minor thirds superposed; in the major scale, the triad on the seventh tone. See *triad*.

diminisher (di-min'ish-ėr), *n.* One who or that which diminishes.

The *diminisher* of regal, but the demolisher of episcopal authority. *Clarke*, Sermons, p. 241.

diminishingly (di-min'ish-ing-li), *adv.* In a diminishing manner; in a way to belittle reputation.

I never heard him censure, or so much as speak *diminishingly* of any one who was absent. *Locke.*

diminishing-rule (di-min'ish-ing-rōl), *n.* In *arch.*, a broad rule cut with a concave edge: used to ascertain the swell of a column, to try its curvature, etc.

diminishing-scale (di-min'ish-ing-skāl), *n.* In *arch.*, a scale of gradation used to find the different points in drawing the spiral curve of the Ionic volute.

diminishing-stuff (di-min'ish-ing-stuf), *n.* In *ship-building*, planks wrought under the wales of a ship, diminishing gradually till they come to the thickness of the bottom plank.

diminishment† (di-min'ish-ment), *n.* [< *diminish* + *-ment*.] Diminution; abatement.

You . . . shall conserue the same whole and entire, without *diminishment*, vntill you shall haue deliuered . . . the same. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 233.

Euerye man seeth by and by what foloweth, a great *diminishment* of the strength of the realme.
Sir J. Cheke, Hurt of Sedition.

diminue†, *v.* See *diminish*.

diminuendo (It. pron. dē-mē-nō-en'dō). [It., < *diminuire*, diminish: see *diminish*.] In *music*, an instruction to the performer to lessen the volume of sound: often indicated by *dim.*, *dimin.*, or by the sign >: the opposite of *crescendo*.

diminuent (di-min'ū-ent), *a.* [< ML. *diminuen(t-)s* for L. *deminuen(t-)s*, ppr. of *deminuere*, diminish: see *diminish*.] Diminishing; lessening. [Rare or obsolete.]

The comparative degree in such kind of expressions being usually taken for a *diminuent* term.
Bp. Sanderson, Sermons, Pref.

diminute† (dim'i-nūt), *a.* [< ML. *diminutus* for L. *deminutus*, small, pp. of *deminuere*, diminish: see *diminish*.] Reduced; small.

In matters of contract it is not lawful so much as to conceal the secret and undiscernible faults of the merchandize; but we must acknowledge them, or else affix prices made *diminute*, and lessened to such proportions and abatements as that fault should make.
Jer. Taylor, Christian Simplicity.

Diminute being, being in the divine mind before creation.—**Diminute conversion**, in *logic*. See *conversion*, 2.

diminutely† (dim'i-nūt-li), *adv.* In a manner which lessens; as reduced.

An execration only; but that, too, elliptically and *diminutely* uttered. *Bp. Sanderson.*

diminution (dim-i-nū'shon), *n.* [< ME. *diminution*, *diminucion*, < OF. *diminution*, F. *diminution* = Pr. *diminutio* = Sp. *diminucion* (cf. Pg. *diminuição*) = It. *diminuzione*, < LL. ML. *diminutio(n-)* for L. *deminutio(n-)*, a lessening, < *deminuere*, pp. *deminutus*, lessen: see *diminish*.] **1.** The act of diminishing, lessening, or reducing; a making smaller; a lowering in amount, value, dignity, estimation, etc.: as, the *diminution* of wealth, of importance, of power.

Make me wise by the truth, for my own soul's salvation, and I shall not regard the world's opinion or *diminution* of me. *Bp. Gauden.*

It is to poor Estcourt I chiefly owe that I am arrived at the happiness of thinking nothing a *diminution* to me, but what argues a depravity of my will.
Steele, Spectator, No. 468.

Nor thinks it *diminution* to be rank'd
In military honour next. *Philips.*

2. The process of becoming less: as, the apparent *diminution* of a receding body; the *diminution* of the velocity of a projectile.

Never did we see a case in which the increase of the bulk was so evidently a *diminution* of the value.
Macaulay, Sir J. Mackintosh.

3. In *music*, the repetition or imitation of a subject or theme in notes having one half or one quarter the duration of those first used: a favorite device in contrapuntal composition. See *canon*, *counterpoint*, and *imitation*.—**4.** In *law*, an omission in the record of a case sent up from an inferior court to the court of review.—**5.** In *her.*, differencing, especially that kind of differencing called *cadency*.—**6.** In *arch.*, the gradual decrease in the diameter of the shaft of a column from the base to the capital.=Syn. 1 and 2. Decrease, reduction, abridgment, abatement.

diminutival (di-min-ū-tī'val or di-min'ū-ti-val), *a.* [< *diminutive*, *n.*, 3, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a diminutive.

In such words as braggart, I have long been inclined to think that the t is excrescent, and that the syllable ar is a *diminutival* suffix. *T. H. Key*, Philol. Essays, p. 213.

diminutive (di-min'ū-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *diminutif* = Sp. Pg. It. *diminutivo* (= G. *diminutiv* = Sw. Dan. *diminutiv*, in grammar), < ML. *diminutivus* for LL. *deminutivus* (in grammar), < L. *deminutus*, pp. of *deminuere*, make small: see *diminish*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Small; little; narrow; contracted: as, a race of *diminutive* men; a *diminutive* house.

The poor wren,
The most *diminutive* of birds, will fight,
Her young ones in her nest, against the owl.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 2.

2. Having the power of diminishing or lessening; tending to diminish, decrease, or abridge.

Diminutive of liberty. *Shaftesbury.*

3. In *gram.*, expressing something small or little: as, a *diminutive* word; the *diminutive* suffixes '-kin,' '-let,' '-ling,' etc. See II., 3.

II. *n.* **1**†. Anything very small as to size, importance, value, etc.: as, a dainty *diminutive*.

Ah, how the poor world is pestered with such water-flies; *diminutives* of nature. *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 1.

Most monster-like, be shown
For poor'st *diminutives*, for dolts.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 10.

2†. In *old med.*, something that diminishes or abates.

Diet, *diminutives*, alteratives, cordials, correctors, as before. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 408.

3. In *gram.*, a word formed from another word, usually an appellative or generic term, to express a little thing of the kind: as, in Latin, *lapillus*, a little stone, from *lapis*, a stone; *cellula*, a little cell, from *cella*, a cell; in French, *maisonnette*, a little house, from *maison*, a house; in English, *manikin*, a little man, from *man*; *rivulet*, which is a double diminutive, being from Latin *rivulus*, a diminutive of *rivus*, a river, with the English diminutive termination *-et*. Many terminations originally diminutive, or words having such terminations, have lost diminutive force. The principal suffixes in English recognized as diminutive are *-et*, *-kin*, *-let*, *-ling*, *-ock*, *-in*, and *-y* or *-ie*. See also *-el*, *-elle*, *-ule*, *-cule*, etc.

He afterwards proving a dainty and effeminate youth, was commonly called by the *diminutive* of his name, Peterkin or Perkin. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

Babyisms and dear *diminutives*
Scatter'd all over the vocabulary
Of such a love. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

In some languages, as Italian for instance, adjectival repetition is really almost like mathematical multiplication, increasing or diminishing the effect according as the term is in itself an augmentative or *diminutive*.
J. Venn, Symbolic Logic, p. 56.

diminutively (di-min'ū-tiv-li), *adv.* In a diminishing manner; in a manner to lessen; on a small scale.

Magnify the former [pictures], they are still *diminutively* conceived: if a glass could expand Cooper's pictures to the size of Vandyck's, they would appear to have been painted for that proportion.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, III. i.

diminutiveness (di-min'ū-tiv-nes), *n.* Smallness; littleness; want of bulk, dignity, importance, etc.

While he stood on tiptoes thrumming his bass-viol, the *diminutiveness* of his figure was totally eclipsed by the expansion of his instrument. *Student*, II. 225.

diminutize (di-min'ū-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *diminutized*, ppr. *diminutizing*. [As *diminut-ive* + *-ize*.] To put (a word) into the form of a diminutive; form as a diminutive of another word: as, Certhiola is Certhia *diminutized*. [Recent.]

dimish, *a.* See *dimmish*.

dimission† (di-mish'on), *n.* [< L. *dimissio(n-)*, a sending forth, dismission, < *dimittere*, pp. *dimissus*, send away: see *dimit*, *dismiss*, and cf. *demission*, *dismission*.] Leave to depart. *Barrow.*

The wise man doth explicate his owne meaning, and sheweth in what case he doth forbid this manner of *dimission* with procrastination. *Cleaver*, Proverbs, p. 59.

dimissorial (dim-i-sō'ri-al), *n.* [As *dimissory* + *-al*.] Same as *dimissory letter* (which see, under *dimissory*).

dimissory (dim'i-sō-ri), *a.* [= F. *dimissoire* = Sp. *dimisorio* = Pg. It. *dimissorio*, < LL. *dimissorius* (only in the phrase *dimissoriæ litteræ*, dimissory letter), < L. *dimissus*, pp. of *dimittere*, send away: see *dimit*, *v.*] **1.** Sending away; dismissing to another jurisdiction.—**2.** Granting leave to depart.—**Dimissory letter.** (*a*) In the ancient church, an episcopal letter dismissing a clergyman from one diocese and recommending him to another in which he was about to take up his residence. (See *commendatory*.) (*b*) In the modern church, a letter authorizing the bearer as a candidate for ordination. In the Church of England it is used when a candidate has a title in one diocese and is to be ordained in another. It can be issued only by the bishop, or, under special circumstances, by the vicar-general. In the Roman Catholic Church it may be given by the pope to ordinands from any part of the world, by a bishop to one of his own subjects, by the superior of a religious order to subordinates, and by a vicar capitular in a vacant see. Also called *dimissorial* and *letter dismissory*.

Without the bishop's *dimissory letters*, presbyters might not go to another diocess.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 218.

dimit (di-mit'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dimitted*, ppr. *dimitting*. [= Sp. *dimitir* = Pg. *dimittir*, let go, dismiss, resign, abdicate, < L. *dimittere*, send away, dismiss, < *di-*, *dis-*, away, + *mittere*, send. Cf. *dismiss*.] **1.** To dismiss; permit to go.

Hee greets Gehezi with the same word wherewith hee lately was *dimitted* by his master.
Bp. Hall, Elisha with Naaman.

2. To grant; farm; let.

dimit (di-mit'), *n.* [< *dimit*, *v.*] In *freemasonry*, a dimissory letter; written permission to leave a lodge, implying good standing in the lodge left, and thus no disability to affiliate with another lodge.

dimity (dim'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *dimities* (-tiz). [Formerly also *dimitty*; = D. *diemet*, *diemit* = Dan. *dimiti* (< E.) = Sp. *dimite* = It. *dimito*, < ML. *dimitum* = Ar. Pers. *dimyāty*, < Gr. δίμιτος, dimity, lit. two-threaded, < δι-, two-, + μίτος, a thread of the woof; equiv. thus to E. *twill*. Cf. *samite*, ult. < MGr. ἑξάμιτος, six-threaded.] A stout cotton fabric ornamented in the loom with raised stripes or fancy figures, and usually employed undyed for bed and bedroom furniture. Patterns are sometimes printed upon it in colors.

Go, put on
One of thy temple suits, and accompany us,
Or else thy *dimity* breeches will be mortal.
Jasper Mayne, City Match, i. 4.

Dimity binding, a kind of binding or galloon with plain, straight edges, and ornamented with a raised pattern.

dimly† (dim'li), *a.* [< ME. **dimly*, < AS. *dimlīc*, < *dim*, dim: see *dim*, *a.*, and *-ly*[1].] Dim; dimming.

No *dimly* cloud o'ershadows thee,
Nor gloom, nor darksome night.
Quarles, O Mother dear, Jerusalem!

dimly (dim'li), *adv.* [< ME. *dimly*, *dimliche*, < AS. **dimlīce*, adv., < *dimlīc*, adj.: see *dimly*, *a.*, and *-ly*[2].] In a dim or obscure manner; with dull or imperfect vision or a faint light; not brightly or clearly.

Doest thou now looke *dimly*, and with a dull eye vpon all Goodnes? *Dekker*, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 24.

To us invisible or *dimly* seen. *Milton*, P. L., v. 157.

The barn's wealth *dimly* showing through the dark.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 171.

dimmish (dim'ish), *a.* [< *dim* + *-ish*[1].] Partially dim; rather dim. Also spelled *dimish*.

My eyes are somewhat *dimmish* grown. *Swift.*

dimmy† (dim'i), *a.* [< *dim* + *-y*[1].] Somewhat dim; dimmish.

You *dimmy* clouds, which well employ your staining
This chearful Air. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iv.

dimness (dim'nes), *n.* [< ME. *dimnes*, < AS. *dimnes*, < *dim*, dim: see *dim*, *a.*, and *-ness*.] The state of being dim or obscure; want of clearness, brightness, or distinctness; dullness; vagueness: applied either to the object or to the medium of vision or perception: as, the *dimness* of a view, of color, or of gold; the *dimness* of twilight or of the sky; *dimness* of vision, of understanding, memory, etc.

Answerable to this *dimness* of their perception was the whole system and body of their religion.
Decay of Christian Piety.

With such thick *dimness* of excited dust
In their impetuous march they fill'd the air.
Cowper, Iliad, iii.

Until his failing sight
Faints into *dimness* with its own delight.
Byron, Bride of Abydos, i. 6.

=Syn. *Obscurity*, *Gloom*, etc. See *darkness*.

di molto (dē mōl'tō). [It., adv. phrase: *di*, < L. *de*, of; *molto*, < L. *multus*, much: see *multi-*.] In *music*, very much: as, allegro *di molto*, very fast.

dimorph (dī'môrf), *n.* [= F. *dimorphe* = It. *dimorfo* (chiefly adj.), < NL. *dimorphus*, < Gr. *δίμορφος*, having two forms, < *δι-*, two-, + *μορφή*, form.] One of the forms assumed by a dimorphous substance: as, calcite is a *dimorph*.

Dimorpha (dī-môr'fä), *n.* [NL., fem. of *dimorphus*: see *dimorph*.] 1. A genus of hymenopterous insects. *Jurine*, 1807.—2. A genus of mollusks. *Gray*, 1840.—3. A genus of birds. *Hodgson*, 1841.

dimorphic (dī-môr'fik), *a.* [As *dimorph* + *-ic*.] 1. Existing in two distinct forms; dimorphous. See *dimorphous*.

A large proportion of the trees of temperate climates bear only flowers thus *dimorphic*. *Nat. Hist. Rev.*

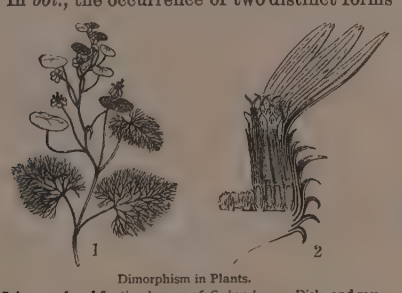
2. Pertaining to dimorphism; exhibiting or characterized by dimorphism, in any sense of that word.

Dimorphic females among insects have been observed. . . . In these cases, as a rule, one of the female forms is more nearly related in form and color to the male, . . . in other cases the differences are more connected with climate and season, and also affect the male.
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 155.

dimorphism (dī-môr'fizm), *n.* [= F. *dimorphisme* = It. *dimorfismo*; as *dimorph* + *-ism*.] 1. The property of assuming or of existing under two distinct forms. Specifically—2. In *crystal.*, the property of assuming two distinct crystalline forms not derivable from each other, as by crystallization. Thus, sulphur assumes one form when crystallizing at a high temperature, and another wholly different when becoming solid at the ordinary temperature. Hence, the same chemical substance may form two or more distinct mineral species. Carbon in one form is the diamond, in another graphite, etc.

According to the observation of Pasteur, instances of *dimorphism* usually occur when the two forms are nearly upon the limit of their respective systems.
W. A. Miller, Elem. of Chem., I. iii. § 4.

3. In *bot.*, the occurrence of two distinct forms



Dimorphism in Plants.
1. Submerged and floating leaves of *Cabomba*. 2. Disk- and ray-florets of *Aster*.

of flowers or other parts upon the same plant, or upon plants of the same species.

Dimorphism in flowers may affect the perianth only, and not the *γονή* or essential organs; or there may be two kinds of flowers as respects these also, but with no reciprocal relations, as in cleistogamous *dimorphism*; or of two kinds essentially alike except in stamens and pistil, and these reciprocally adapted to each other, which is heterogonous *dimorphism*, or, when of three kinds, trimorphism. *A. Gray*, Struct. Bot., p. 225.

4. In *zoöl.*, difference of form, structure, size, coloration, etc., between individuals of the same species. Sexual dimorphism is the rule in the animal kingdom; and differences between the male and female other than in the sexual organs, as well as constant differences between individuals of each sex, without reference to sex, are instances of dimorphism.

Dimorphism is thus seen to be a specialized result of variation, by which new physiological phenomena have been developed. *A. R. Wallace*, Nat. Select., p. 158.

The phenomena of *dimorphism* and polymorphism in the same species, and the sexual differences which have been developed in animals originally hermaphrodite, may be quoted as important evidence of the extensive influence of adaptation. . . . The numerous cases of *dimorphism* and polymorphism in either sex of the same species should be regarded from the same point of view.
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 154.

5. In *philol.*, the existence of a word under two or more forms called doublets; thus, *dent* and *dint*, *fat* and *vat*, *church* and *kirk*, exhibit *dimorphism* developed within English, and *card* and *chart*, *choir*, *quire*, and *chorus*, *reason*, *ration*, *ratio*, etc., exhibit *dimorphism* arising outside of English.

Where it [bifurcation] is produced by a foreign word coming into English in different ways, it has been called *dimorphism*: ration, reason.
F. A. March, Anglo-Saxon Grammar, p. 28.

Dimorphodon (dī-môr'fō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίμορφος*, of two forms (see *dimorph*), + *ὀδών*, Ionic form of *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of extinct pterosaurian reptiles, or pterodactyls: so called from the fact that their teeth were of two kinds, the anterior long, the posterior mostly very short. The tail was long, and the other characters mostly as in *Rhamphorhynchus*; the metacarpus was comparatively short, and the ends of the toothless jaws were probably sheathed in horn.

dimorphous (dī-môr'fus), *a.* [< NL. *dimorphus*, < Gr. *δίμορφος*, having two forms: see *dimorph*.] Existing in two forms; dimorphic: specifically applied in crystallography to a substance whose crystals occur in two distinct forms. Thus, calcium carbonate crystallizes in the rhombohedral form as calcite, and in the orthorhombic as aragonite. See *dimorphism*.

Bodies capable of . . . assuming two forms geometrically incompatible are said to be *dimorphous*.
W. A. Miller, Elem. of Chem., I. iii. § 4.

It is not unlikely that the Guinea worm, . . . which infests the integument of Man in hot climates, may answer to the hermaphrodite state of a similarly *dimorphous* Nematoid. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 552.

dimple (dim'pl), *n.* [Origin uncertain (not in ME. or AS.); usually regarded as a nasalized form of **dipple*, a dim. of *dip*, a depression: see *dip*, *n.* Cf. OHG. *dumphilo*, MHG. *tumpfel*, *tümpfel*, G. *tümpel*, *dümpfel*, a pool. Cf. Norw. *depil*, a pool: see *dapple*. See *dimble* and *dingle*[1].] 1. A natural or transient dent or small hollow in some soft part of the surface of the human body, most common in youth, produced especially in the cheek by the act of smiling, and hence regarded in that situation as a sign of joyousness or good humor.

Smiles,
Such as hang on Hebe's cheek,
And love to live in *dimple* sleek.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 30.

Dimple—that link between a feature and a smile.
T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, xv.

2. A slight depression or indentation on any surface, as on water when slightly agitated.

In *dimples* still the water slips
Where thou hast dipt thy finger-tips.
Lowell, To the Muse.

dimple (dim'pl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dimpled*, ppr. *dimpling*. [< *dimple*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To form dimples; sink into depressions or little inequalities.

As shallow streams run *dimpling* all the way.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 316.

Gayly we leaped the crag and swam the pool,
And swept with *dimpling* eddies round the rock.
Bryant, Sella.

II. *trans.* To mark with dimples; produce dimples in: as, a smile *dimpled* her cheeks.

dimpled (dim'pld), *a.* [< *dimple* + *-ed*[2].] Set with dimples; marked by dimples.

On each side her
Stood pretty *dimpled* boys, like smiling Cupids.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 2.

The storm was hush'd, and *dimpled* ocean smil'd.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii. 53.

A *dimpled* hand,
Fair as some wonder out of fairy land.
Keats, Calidore.

dimplement (dim'pl-ment), *n.* [< *dimple* + *-ment*.] The state of being marked with dimples or gentle depressions. [Rare or poetical.]

Thou sitting alone at the glass,
Remarking the bloom gone away,
Where the smile in its *dimplement* was.
Mrs. Browning, A False Step.

dimply (dim'pli), *a.* [< *dimple* + *-y*[1].] Full of dimples or small depressions.

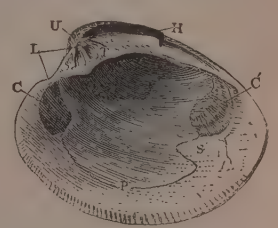
As the smooth surface of the *dimply* flood,
The silver-slipper'd virgin lightly trod.
J. Warton, Triumph of Isis.

dimpsy (dimp'si), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A preserve made from apples and pears cut into small pieces. *Imp. Dict.*

Dimyaria (dim-i-ā'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *dimyarius*, < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *μῦς*, a muscle, a mouse, = E. *mouse*.] A general name for those bivalves whose shells are closed by two adductor muscles, distinct and widely removed from each other, as in the mussel or clam. The two muscular attachments are always visible on the inside of the shell, constituting the impressions called *ciboria*. These muscles are anterior and posterior. The *Dimyaria* include by far the largest number of bivalves, such as the clams, cockles, etc. *Binimusculosa* is a synonym.

dimyarian (dim-i-ā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [As *Dimyaria* + *-an*.]

I. *a.* Double-muscled; having two muscles: specifically said, in *conch.*, of those bivalve shells which have a pair of adductor muscles, as the clam: opposed to *monomyarian*.



Right Valve of Clam (*Venus mercenaria*).
C, *C'*, the two muscular scars, or ciboria; *P*, pallial impression; *S*, sinus for retractor of siphons; *L*, lunule; *U*, umbo; *H*, hinge.

II. *n.* A bivalve of the order *Dimyaria*.

dimyary (dim'i-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *dimyarius*, *dimyarium*: see *dimyarian*.] Same as *dimyarian*.

Dimylus (dim'i-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *μύλος*, a mill, a millstone, a grinder: see *mill*[1].] A genus of fossil insectivorous mammals, apparently related to the moles, or of the family *Talpidæ*, founded upon remains from the Miocene and later Tertiary periods. *Meyer*, 1846.

din (din), *n.* [< ME. *dyn*, prop. and usually in two syllables, *dyne*, *dune*, *dine*, *dene*, < AS. *dyne* (once *dyn*), a loud noise (comp. *eorth-dyne*, an earthquake), = Icel. *dynr*, a din, = Sw. *dån*, a din, = Dan. *dön*, rumble, booming; cf. Skt. *dhuni*, roaring, a torrent, *dhvani*, a sound, din. See the verb.] A loud noise of some duration; particularly, a rattling, clattering, or resonant sound, long continued: as, the *din* of arms.

My mither she is fast asleep,
And I darena mak na *din*.
Willie and May Margaret (Child's Ballads, II. 173).

The guests are met, the feast is set—
May'st hear the merry *din*.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner.

The *din* of war resounds throughout more than seven hundred years of Roman history, with only two short lulls of repose. *Sumner*, True Grandeur of Nations.

din (din), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dinned*, ppr. *dinning*. [< ME. *dinnen*, *dynnen*, *dunnen*, *dinien*, *dynien*, *dunien*, intr., < AS. *dynian*, make a noise, resound, = OS. *dunian*, rumble, = Icel. *dynja*, pour, rattle down, like hail or rain (cf. *duna*, thunder), = Sw. *dåna* = Dan. *döne*, rumble, boom; cf. Skt. √ *dhvan*, roar, sound, buzz. See the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To strike with continued or confused noise; vex with noise; harass with clamor or persistent protestations.

To bait thee for his bread, and *din* your ears
With hungry cries. *Otway*, Venice Preserved.

You are ever *dinning* my Ears with Notions of the Arts of Men. *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, ii. 1.

2. To press or force with clamor or with persistent repetition: as, to *din* one's complaints into everybody's ears.

II. *intrans.* To make a noise or clamor.

Of Arowes & Awblasters the aire wex thicke,
And *dynnyt* with dyntes, that delte were that tyme.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5708.

The gay viol *dinning* in the dale.
Seward, Sonnets, p. 25.

To be curious, to speculate much, to be *dinning* always in argument. *Bushnell*, Sermons for New Life, p. 181.

Dinacrida (dī-nak'ri-dä), *n.* [NL., also *Deinacrida*, < Gr. *δεινός*, terrible, + *ἀκρίς* (*ἀκριδ-*), a locust.] A genus of saltatorial orthopterous insects, of the family *Locustidæ*, containing New Zealand crickets inhabiting decaying trees and holes in old wood. They are of large size and carnivorous habits, and their bite is severe.

dinanderie (dē-non'dē-rē), *n.* [F., < *Dinant*, a city in Belgium, formerly celebrated for its copper ware.] Utensils of copper for the kitchen and other common uses; especially—(*a*) Me-

tallic vessels of old make and graceful or unusual form, sometimes decorated with coats-of-arms and other ornaments executed in repoussé. (*b*) By extension, the ornamental brass-work of India and the Levant.

dinar (dē-när′), *n.* [Ar., < L. *denarius*, a silver coin: see *denarius*.] The name of a gold coin issued by the califs of Damascus: it was also applied to the gold coins of various Arab dynasties, and was the generic name of Arab gold coins. The original weight of the dinar was 65.4 grains troy. The word is also, incorrectly, used to mean the weight of a mitcal (which see).

Obverse. Reverse.

Dinar of Haroun-al-Raschid, struck in A. H. 172 (= A. D. 788), British Museum. (Size of the original.)

Dinas brick. A peculiar kind of fire-brick, consisting almost exclusively of silica, the material for which is obtained from the Dinas rock in the Vale of Neath, Wales. The rock is supposed to be the equivalent of the millstone-grit, and is closely related to the ganister rock. See *ganister*.

dindin (din′din), *n.* [Prob. imitative.] A Hindu musical instrument of the cymbal class.

dindle[1] (din′dl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dindled*, ppr. *dindling*. [Sc. and prov. Eng., also *dinnle*, *dinle*; < ME. *dyndelen*, tingle (?). Cf. *dandle*.] **1.** To tremble; reel; stagger.—**2.** To tingle, as the fingers with cold; thrill.

dindle[2] (din′dl), *n.* [Origin uncertain; prob. < *dindle*[1].] **1.** The common corn sow-thistle; also, sow-thistle.—**2.** Hawkweed. [Local, Eng., in both senses.]

dindle-dandle (din′dl-dan′dl), *v. t.* [A varied redupl. of *dandle*.] To dandle or toss about.

Judge, whether it be seemly that Christ's body should be so *dindle-dandled* and used as they use it.
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 284.

Dindymene (din-di-mē′nē), *n.* [NL., < L. *Dindymene*, < Gr. Δινδυμήνη, a name of Cybele, perhaps < Δίνδυμον, L. *Dindymus* or *Dindymon*, a mountain in Asia Minor where Cybele was worshiped.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The typical genus of the family *Dindymenidæ*. (*b*) A genus of *Vermes*. *Kinball*, 1865.

Dindymenidæ (din-di-men′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dindymene* + *-idæ*.] A family of trilobites: same as *Zethidæ*.

dine (dīn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dined*, ppr. *dining*. [< ME. *dinen*, *dynen*, *denen*, < OF. *disner*, sometimes spelled *disgner*, *digner*, F. *dîner* = Pr. *disnar*, *dirnar*, *dinar* = It. *disinare*, *desinare* (ML. *disnare*, after OF.), dine; origin disputed. (1) As conjectured by Diez, Scheler, Littré, and others, < L. (ML.) as if **decenare*, < *de-* intensive + *cenare*, dine, sup, < *cena*, dinner, supper. (2) More prob., since OF. *disner* was used rather of breakfast than of dinner, it is a contr. of *disjuner*, *desjuner*, *desjeuner*, *desjeusner*, F. *déjeuner*, breakfast, > E. *disjune*; if this is so, It. *disinare*, *desinare*, is of F. origin, the prop. It. form, corresponding to OF. *desjuner*, being *digiunare* = Pr. *dejunar*, fast: see *disjune*, *déjeuner*. Hence *dinner*.] **I.** *intrans.* To eat the chief meal of the day; take dinner; in a more general sense, to partake of a repast; eat.

We went all to Mounte Syon to masse; and the same day we *dyned* with ye warden and freres there, where we had a right honest dyner.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 39.

There came a bird out o' a bush,
On water for to *dine*.
The Water o' Wearie's Well (Child's Ballads, I. 198).

The hungry judges soon the sentence sign,
And wretches hang that jurymen may *dine*.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 25.

Serenely full, the epicure would say,
Fate cannot harm me, I have *dined* to-day.
Sydney Smith, Receipt for Salad.

To dine out, to take dinner elsewhere than at one's own residence.—**To dine with Duke Humphrey**, to be dinnerless: a phrase said to have originated from the circumstance that a part of the public walks in Old St. Paul's, London, was called Duke Humphrey's Walk (being near his tomb), and that those who could not pay for a dinner at a tavern were accustomed to promenade there, in the hope of meeting an acquaintance and getting an invitation to dine. The phrase, however, may be connected with the report that Duke Humphrey, son of Henry IV., was starved to death.

II. *trans.* **1.** To give a dinner to; furnish with the principal meal; entertain at dinner: as, the landlord *dined* a hundred men.

A table massive enough to have *dined* Johnnie Armstrong and his merry men. *Scott.*

I was never so effectually deterred from frequenting a man's house by any kind of Cerberus whatever as by the parade one made about *dining* me.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 155.

2†. To dine upon; have to eat.

What wol ye *dene*? *Chaucer*, Summoner's Tale, l. 129.

dine (dīn), *n.* [< *dine*, *v.* Cf. *dinner*.] **1.** Dinner.

"And dinna ye mind, love Gregor," she says,
"As we twa sat at *dine*,
How we chang'd the rings frae our fingers,
And I can shew thee thine."
Fair Annie of Lochroyan (Child's Ballads, II. 102).

2. Dinner-time; midday.

And by there came a harper fine, . . .
That harped to the king at *dine*.
The Twa Sisters (Child's Ballads, II. 242).

We twa hae paidl't i' the burn
From morniu' sun till *dine*.
Burns, Auld Lang Syne.

[Obsolete or provincial in both senses.]

dinero (dē-nā′rō), *n.* [Sp., < L. *denarius*, a silver coin: see *denarius*.] A Peruvian silver coin, the tenth of a sol, or about one United States dime.

diner-out (dī′nėr-out′), *n.* One who is in the habit of dining from home, and in company; one who accepts many invitations to dinner.

A liberal landlord, graceful *diner-out*. *Mrs. Browning.*

This is a very tiresome device, savouring too much of the professional *diner-out*.
The Athenæum, No. 3141, p. 15.

dinetical† (di-net′i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. δινητός, whirled around, verbal adj. of δινεῖν, whirl around; cf. δίνη, δινος, a whirling.] Whirling round; turning on an axis; spinning.

It hath . . . a *dinetical* motion and rowls upon its own poles. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 5.

A spherical figure is most commodious for *dinetical* motion, or revolution upon its own axis.
Ray, Works of Creation, ii.

dinette (di-net′), *n.* [F., dim. of *dîner*, dinner, < *dîner*, dine: see *dine*, *v.*] A sort of preliminary dinner; a luncheon. See extract under *dinner-hour*.

ding[1] (ding), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dinged* or *dung*, ppr. *dinging*. [< ME. *dingen*, *dyngen* (strong verb, pret. *dang*, *dong*, pp. *dungen*), strike, throw, beat; not in AS., the alleged **dencgan* being unauthenticated; prob. of Scand. origin: Icel. *dengja*, hammer, = Sw. *dänga* = Dan. *dænge*, bang, beat (weak verbs).] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To strike; beat; throw or dash with violence.

We sall noght byde, but *dyng* tham doune,
Tylle all be dede, with-outen drede.
York Plays, p. 91.

Christe suffered most mekely and paciently his enemies for to *dinge* out with sharpe scourges the bloude that was betwene his skyn and his flesh.
State Trials, W. Thorpe, an. 1407.

Sur. Down with the door.
Kas. 'Slight, *ding* it open.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, v. 3.

Then Willie lifted up his foot,
And *dang* him down the stair.
Sweet Willie and Fair Maisry (Child's Ballads, II. 337).

Every acute reader, upon the first sight of a pedantick licence, will be ready with these like words to *ding* the book a coits distance from him.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 32.

To see his poor auld mither's pot
Thus *dung* in staves.
Burns, Prayer to the Scotch Representatives.

2. To prove too much for; beat; nonplus. [Scotch.]

The stream was strang, the maid was stout,
And laith, laith to be *dang*,
But, ere she wan the Lowden banks,
Her fair colour was wan.
Young Benjie (Child's Ballads, II. 301).

But a' your doings to rehearse . . .
Wad *ding* a Lawland tongue, or Erse.
Burns, Address to the Deil.

3. To beat; thrash. [Scotch.]

As fair greets [cries] the bairn that is *dung* after noon as he that is *dung* before noon.
Scotch Proverb (Ray, Proverbs, 2d ed., 1678, p. 358).

I'd just like to *ding* that man o' a shoemaker—sending me home a pair o' boots like this when well he knew what state my feet were in. *W. Black*, In Far Lochaber, vii.

Dinged work, embossed work, done by means of blows which raise one surface and depress the other.

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To strike.

Jason grippede graithly to a grym sworde,
Dange on the deuyll with a derffe wille.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 931.

2. To bluster; storm.

He huffs and *dings*, because we will not spend the little we have left to get him the title of Lord Strut. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To descend; fall; come down: used as in the phrase "It's *dingin'* on," applied to a fall of rain or snow. [Scotch.]

He headlong topsie turvie *dingd* downe.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, II., iv. 3.

4. To be defeated or overturned; yield. [Scotch.]

But facts are chiels that winna *ding*
And downa be disputed. *Burns*, A Dream.

ding[2] (ding), *v.* [Imitative; cf. *ding-dong* and *ring*.] **I.** *intrans.* To sound, as a bell; ring, especially with wearisome continuance.

The din of carts, and the accursed *dinging* of the dustman's bell. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 146.

II. *trans.* To keep repeating; impress by reiteration: with reference to the monotonous striking of a bell.

If I'm to have any good, let it come of itself; not keep *dinging* it, *dinging* it into one so.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, ii.

ding[3] (ding), *v. t.* Same as *dang*[2].

ding[4]†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *dung*[1]. Compare *dingy*[1].

ding-dong (ding′dông), *n.* [A reduplication of *ding*[2], in imitation of the sound of a bell. Cf. equiv. Sw. *dingdang*, *dingelidang* = Dan. *ding-dang*.] **1.** The sound of a bell, or any similar sound of repeated strokes.—**2.** A device in which two bells of different tone are struck alternately, used in striking the quarter-hours on a clock.—**To go at** or **to it ding-dong**, to fight in good earnest.

His courage was flush'd, he'd venture a brush,
And thus they *went to it ding-dong*. *Old Ballad.*

dinged (dingd), *a.* or *adv.* [A weak form of *danged*, pp. of *dang*[2], which is a compromise with *damn*.] Darned: a mild form of *damned*. [U. S.]

If I ever takes another [thrashing] . . . may I be *dinged*, and dug up and *dinged* over again.
H. Watterson, quoted in Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XIV. 47.

dinghy, dingey (ding′gi), *n.* [< Beng. *dingi*, a boat, wherry, passage-boat, *dingā* (cerebral *d*), a ship, sloop, coasting-vessel.] An East Indian name for a boat varying in size in different localities. The dinghies of Bombay are from 12 to 20 feet long, 5 to 7 feet broad, and about 2 feet deep, with a raking mast, and are navigated by three or four men. The dinghies of Calcutta are small passage-boats for the poorer classes, rarely used with a sail; they are not painted, but merely rubbed with nut-oil. The name is also applied to a ship's working-boat, especially to the smallest boat of a man-of-war; and in some parts of the United States it is used for a flat-bottomed boat, which is also called a *dory*. Also written *dhingy*, *dingy*, *dingee*, and *dinky*.

The Commissioner was fain to set out sleepy and breakfastless towards the shore in the *dingy*, accompanied by guns, ammunition, false birds, and the paraphernalia of the fatal art. *Shore Birds*, p. 30.

dingily[1] (din′ji-li), *adv.* [< *dingy*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a dingy manner; so as to give a dingy appearance.

A kind of careless peignoir of a dark-blue material, dimly and *dingily* plaided with black.
Charlotte Brontë, Villette, xxi.

dingily[2]† (ding′i-li), *adv.* [< **dingy* (irreg. < *ding*[1] + *-ly*[1]) + *-ly*[2].] Forcibly, as one that dings a thing down; downright.

These be so manifest, so plain, and do confute so *dingily* the sentence and saying of Floribell.
Philpot, Works (ed. Parker Soc.), p. 370.

dinginess (din′ji-nes), *n.* The quality of being dingy or tarnished; a shabby or soiled appearance.

dingle[1] (ding′gl), *n.* [Supposed to be another form of *dimble*, q. v.] **1.** A small, secluded, and embowered valley.

I know each lane, and every alley green,
Dingle, or bushy dell of this wild wood.
Milton, Comus, l. 312.

The stream thenceforward stole along the bottom of the *dingle*, and made, for that dry land, a pleasant warbling in the leaves. *R. L. Stevenson*, Silverado Squatters, p. 129.

2. The protecting weather-shed built around the entrance to a house. [North. New Eng.]

dingle[2] (ding′gl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dingled*, ppr. *dingling*. [Sc., var. of *dinnle* and *dindle*[1]. Cf. Dan. *dingle* = Sw. *dingla*, dangle, swing, vibrate.] To shake; vibrate.

Garring the very stane-and-lime wa's *dingle* wi' his screeching. *Scott*, Waverley, xliv.

dingle-dangle (ding′gl-dang′gl), *adv.* [Reduplication of *dangle*. Cf. Dan. *dingeldangel*, n., gewgaws, bobs.] Loosely; in a dangling manner.

Boughs hanging *dingle-dangle* over the edge of the dell.
T. Warton, On Milton's Juvenile Poems.

Dingley Act. See *act*.

dingo (ding′gō), *n.* [Native Australian name.] The Australian dog, *Canis dingo*, of wolf-like appearance and extremely fierce. The ears are short and erect, the tail is rather bushy, and the hair is of a reddish-dun color. It is very destructive to flocks, and is systematically destroyed. See cut on following page.

dingthrift† (ding′thrift), *n.* [< *ding*[1] + obj. *thrift*.] A spendthrift.

Wilt thou, therefore, a drunkard be,
A *dingthrift* and a knave?
Drant, tr. of Horace's Satires, i.

dingy[1] (din′ji), *a.* [< *ding*[4] for *dung* + *-y*[1]; being thus equiv. to *dungy*: see *dung*, *dungy*.]

Dingo (*Canis dingo*).

1. Foul; dirty. [Prov. Eng.]—2. Soiled; tarnished; of a dusky color; having a dull-brownish tinge.

Even the Postboy and the Postman, which seem to have been the best conducted and the most prosperous, were wretchedly printed on scraps of *dingy* paper, such as would not now be thought good enough for street ballads.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxi.

The snow-fall, too, looked inexpressibly dreary (I had almost called it *dingy*) coming down through an atmosphere of city smoke.
Hawthorne, Blithedale Romance, p. 18.

Other men, scorched by sun, and caked with layers of Bulgarian dust, looked disreputably *dingy* and travel-soiled. *Arch. Forbes*, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 86.

=Syn. 2. Tarnished, rusty, dull.

dingy[2], *n.* See *dinghy*.

dinical (din'i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. δῖνος, a whirling, + *-ical*. Cf. *dinetical*.] Pertaining to giddiness: applied to medicines that remove giddiness. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

Dinictis (dī-nik'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δεινός, terrible, large, + ἴκτις, a weasel or marten.] A genus of fossil feline quadrupeds, having a lower tubercular behind the sectorial molar. *Leidy*, 1854.

Dinifera (di-nif'e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *diniferus*: see *diniferous*.] An order of dinoflagellate infusorians which have a transverse groove, and also usually a longitudinal one.

diniferous (di-nif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *diniferus*, < Gr. δῖνος, also δίνη, a whirling, + φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dinifera*.

dining-room (dī'ning-röm), *n.* A room in which dinner is eaten, or the principal meals are taken; the room in which all meals are served in a dwelling-house or a hotel, or a room specially set apart for public feasts or entertainments.

dinitro-. [< *di-*[2] + *nitric*.] In *chem.*, a prefix signifying that the compound of the name of which it forms a part contains two nitro-groups (NO_2).

dinitrocellulose (dī-nī″trō-sel'ū-lōs), *n.* [< *di-*[2] + *nitric* + *cellulose*[2].] A substance, analogous to guncotton, but differing from it in being soluble in alcohol and ether, produced by the action of a mixture of sulphuric and nitric acids on cotton. Collodion is a solution of this substance in ether and alcohol. Also called *soluble pyroxylin*.

dink (dingk), *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To deck; dress; adorn. [Scotch.]

Do as you will—for me, I am now too old to *dink* myself as a gallant to grace the bower of dames. *Scott*, Abbot, xx.

dink (dingk), *a.* [See *dink*, *v.*] Neatly dressed; trim; tidy. [Scotch.] Also *denk*.

My lady's *dink*, my lady's drest,
The flower and fancy o' the west.
Burns, My Lady's Gown.

The mechanic, in his leathern apron, elbowed the *dink* and dainty dame, his city mistress.
Scott, Kenilworth, xxv.

dinman, dinmont (din'man, din'mont), *n.* [Also *dilmond*, *dimment*; origin obscure; possibly a corruption of *twelvemonth*, equiv. to *yearling*.] A wether between one and two years old, or that has not yet been twice shorn. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

dinna (din'ä). [Sc., < *do* (Sc. also *div*) + *na* = E. *no*[1], *adv.* So Sc. *canna*, *wilna* or *winna*, *isna*, etc.] Do not.

Hout lassie, . . . *dinna* be sae dooms down-hearted as a' that. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xx.

dinner (din'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *diner*, *dyner*, < OF. *disner*, dinner, or rather breakfast, F. *dîner*, dinner; prop. inf., OF. *disner*, F. *dîner*, dine, used as a noun: see *dine*.] 1. The principal meal of the day, taken at midday or later, even in the evening. In medieval and modern Europe the common practice, down to the middle of the eighteenth century, was to take this meal about midday, or in more primitive times even as early as 9 or 10 A. M. In France, under the old régime, the dinner-hour was at 2 or 3 in the afternoon; but when the Constituent Assembly moved to Paris, since it sat until 4 or 5 o'clock, the hour for dining was postponed. The custom of dining at 6 o'clock or later has since become common, except in the country, where early dinner is still the general practice. See extract under *dinner-hour*.

They washed togyder and wyped bothe,
And set tyll theyr *dynere*.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 50).

Let me not stay a jot for *dinner*: go, get it ready.
Shak., Lear, i. 4.

2. An entertainment; a feast; a dinner-party.

Thenne Nychodemus receyued hym in to his house and made hym a grete *dyner*.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 29.

He that will make the Feste will seye to the Hostellere, Arraye for me, to morwe, a gode *Dyner*, for so many folk.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 214.

Behold, I have prepared my *dinner*. Mat. xxii. 4.

To-morrow, if we live,
Our ponderous squire will give
A grand political *dinner*
To half the squirelings near.
Tennyson, Maud, xx.

dinner (din'ėr), *v. i.* [< *dinner*, *n.*] To take dinner; dine. [Scotch.]

Sae far I sprachled up the brae,
I *dinner'd* wi' a lord.
Burns, On Meeting Lord Daer.

dinner-hour (din'ėr-our), *n.* The hour at which dinner is taken; dinner-time. See *dinner*.

The Court *dinner-hour*, in the reign of George III., was at the Hanoverian hour of four o'clock. During the reign of George IV. it gradually crept up to six o'clock, and finally became steady at the Indian hour of seven, and so remained until the reign of Her Most gracious Majesty, when the formal Court *dinner-hour* became eight o'clock. These innovations on the national hours of meals did not meet the approval of the medical faculty, and in consequence a dinette at two o'clock was prescribed. This has ever since been the favourite Court meal, being in reality a substantial hot repast, which has exploded the old-fashioned luncheon of cold viands.
The Queen (London newspaper).

dinnerless (din'ėr-les), *a.* [< *dinner* + *-less*.] Having no dinner or food; fasting.

To dine with Duke Humphrey, importing to be *dinnerless*. *Fuller*, Worthies, London.

Then with another humorous ruth remark'd
The lusty mowers labouring *dinnerless*.
Tennyson, Geraint.

dinnerly (din'ėr-li), *a.* [< *dinner* + *-ly*[1].] Of or pertaining to dinner. *Copley*.

dinner-table (din'ėr-tā″bl), *n.* The table at which dinner is eaten.

dinner-time (din'ėr-tīm), *n.* The usual time of dining; the dinner-hour. See *dinner*.

At *dinner-time*,
I pray you, have in mind where we must meet.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1.

Ali. What hour is 't, Lollio?
Lol. Towards belly-hour, sir.
Ali. Dinner time? thou means't twelve o'clock?
Middleton, Changeling, i. 2.

Move on; for it grows towards *dinner-time*.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 249.

dinner-wagon (din'ėr-wag″on), *n.* A set of light shelves, as a dumb-waiter, usually mounted on casters and easily movable, for the service of a dining-room. Compare *dumb-waiter*.

dinnery (din'ėr-i), *a.* [< *dinner* + *-y*[1].] Suggesting dinner; having the odor of dinner.

I . . . disliked the *dinnery* atmosphere of the salle à manger. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Curious if True.

dinnle (din'nl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dinnled*, ppr. *dinnling*. [Sc.: see *dindle*[1].] 1. Same as *dindle*[1].—2. To make a great noise.

The *dinlin* drums alarm our ears,
The sergeant screeches fu' loud.
Fergusson, Poems, II. 28.

dinnle (din'nl), *n.* [Sc., < *dinnle*, *v.*] A tremulous motion, especially with reverberation; a vibration; a thrill. [Scotch.]

Ane aye thinks, at the first *dinnle* o' the sentence, they hae heart eneugh to die rather than bide out the sax weeks, but they aye bide the sax weeks out for a' that.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxv.

dino-. [NL., etc., also sometimes *deino-*, < Gr. δεινός, terrible, fearful, mighty, < δέος, fear, terror.] An element in many scientific words of Greek origin, meaning 'terrible, mighty, huge.'

dinobryian (din-ō-brī'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Dinobryon* + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dinobryina*.

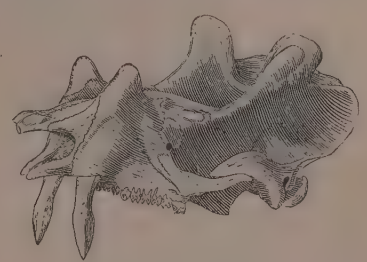
II. *n.* A member of the *Dinobryina*.

Dinobryidæ (din-ō-brī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dinobryon* + *-idæ*.] A family of flagellate infusorians, represented by the genera *Dinobryon* and *Epipyxis*.

Dinobryina (di-nob-ri-ī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dinobryon* + *-ina*[2].] 1. In Ehrenberg's system of classification (1836), a family of loricate unappendaged infusorians of changeable form.—2. In Stein's system of classification (1878), a family of flagellate infusorians, represented by the genera *Dinobryon* and *Epipyxis*.

Dinobryon (di-nob'ri-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δῖνος, a whirling, a round area, + βρίον, seaweed, tree-moss, lichen.] A genus of collar-bearing monads or flagellate infusorians, type of the family *Dinobryidæ*. These animalcules inhabit fresh water. They are biflagellate, with one long and one short flagellum, attached by a posterior contractile ligament within the individual cells or loricæ of a compound branching polythecium, built up by successive terminal gemmation of zoöids. The endoplasm contains two lateral color-bands and usually an anterior pigment-spot like an eye. The best-known species is *D. sertularia*. Also written *Dinobryum*. *Ehrenberg*, 1834.

Dinoceras (dī-nos'e-ras), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δεινός, terrible, mighty, + κέρας, horn.] One of the genera of the *Dinocerata*, giving name to the group: so called from the extraordinary protuberances of the skull, representing three pairs of horn-cores. The species, as *D. mirabile*, *D. laticeps*, were huge ungulates, with 5-toed feet and 3 pairs of horns, 6 molars,



Skull of *Dinoceras mirabile*.

long, trenchant upper canines, and no upper incisors. Their remains occur in the early Tertiary deposits of North America.

Dinocerata (dī-nō-ser'a-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Dinocera(t-)s*.] A group of extinct Eocene perissodactyl mammals. By some the forms are held to constitute an order; by others they are referred to an order *Amblypoda* (which see), or placed in a family *Uintatheriidæ* (which see). The leading genera are *Uintatherium*, *Dinoceras*, *Tinoceras*, and *Loxolophodon*.

dinocerate (dī-nos'e-rāt), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Dinocerata*.

II. *n.* One of the *Dinocerata*.

Dinoflagellata (din-ō-flaj-e-lā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *dinoflagellatus*: see *dinoflagellate*.] Those flagellate infusorians commonly called *Cilioflagellata* (which see). The name was given because the structure before regarded as a girdle of cilia seemed to be a second flagellum lying in the transverse groove which nearly all these infusorians possess in addition to the longitudinal one. The *Dinoflagellata* are named as a class, and divided into *Adinida* and *Dinifera*. *Bütschli*.

dinoflagellate (din-ō-flaj'e-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *dinoflagellatus*, < Gr. δῖνος, a whirling, a round area, + NL. *flagellum*: see *flagellum*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dinoflagellata*; cilioflagellate, in the usual sense of that word.

dinomic (dī-nom'ik), *a.* [< Gr. δι-, two-, + νομός, a district (or νομή, distribution), < νέμειν, distribute.] Belonging to two of the great divisions of the earth: used in relation to the distribution of plants.

Dinomyidæ (dī-nō-mī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dinomys* + *-idæ*.] A family of hystricomorphic rodents of South America, combining characters of the cavies, agoutis, and chinchillas with the general appearance of the paca. They have four toes on each foot with somewhat hoof-like nails, and the upper lip cleft, contrary to the rule in this series of rodents. There is but one genus, *Dinomys*.

Dinomys (dī'nō-mis), *n.* [NL. (Peters, 1873), < Gr. δεινός, terrible, mighty, + μῦς = E. *mouse*.] The typical and only genus of the family *Dinomyidæ*. *D. branicki*, the only species, resembles the paca; it is about 2 feet long, with a bushy tail 9 inches long, the body stout, the ears and limbs short, and the pelage harsh, of a grizzled color, with two white stripes and many white spots on the back and head. It inhabits Peru.

Dinopidæ (dī-nop'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dinopis* + *-idæ*.] A family of saltigrade spiders distinguished by very long and fine extremities. They build a long irregular web, generally between trees, and sit in the middle with the front pair of legs stretched out.

Dinopis (dī-nō'pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δεινωπός, δεινώψ (*-ωπ-*), fierce-eyed (of the Erinyes), < δεινός, terrible, fierce, + ὄψ, eye.] A genus of spiders, typical of the family *Dinopidæ*.

Dinornis (dī-nôr'nis), *n.* [NL., less prop. *Deinornis*, < Gr. *δεινός*, terrible, mighty, + *ὄρνις*, bird.] The typical and only genus of the extinct family *Dinornithidæ*. Numerous species, as *D. giganteus*, *D. elephantopus*, etc., have been described by Owen, differing much in size; the largest must have stood about 14 feet high, and had thigh-bones stouter than those of a horse. The general figure of these huge flightless birds was like that of the ostrich, but the size was much greater, and the legs were both relatively and absolutely much stouter. See *moa*.

Skeleton of *Dinornis*.
Museum of Natural History, New York.

Dinornithes (dī-nôr'ni-thēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Dinornis* (*-ornith-*).] A general name of the moas and moa-like birds; a superfamily containing the *Dinornithidæ* and *Palapterygidæ*. Also called *Immanes*.

dinornithic (dī-nôr-nith'ik), *a.* [< *Dinornis* (*-ornith-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dinornithidæ*; moa-like.

A large bird, combining *dinornithic* and struthious characters. *A. Newton*, Encyc. Brit.

Dinornithidæ (dī-nôr-nith'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dinornis* (*-ornith-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of gigantic extinct ratite birds of New Zealand; the moas. They were characterized by an enormous development of the legs and pelvis in comparison with the rest of the skeleton, a ratite or flat sternum, and rudimentary wings. The extinction of the group is quite recent, since portions of the soft parts have been found, and traditions are current respecting the living birds; but the period to which they survived is not exactly known. See *moa*.

Dinornithoideæ (dī-nôr-ni-thoi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dinornis* (*-ornith-*) + *-oideæ*.] A superfamily of birds: same as *Dinornithes* or *Immanes*.

dinos (dī'nos), *n.*; pl. *dini* (-nī). [Gr. *δῖνος*, a whirling, a round area, a round vase or goblet. Cf. *dinus*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a large open vase of full curved shape. It may be considered a form of the crater.

Apodal Dinos, or Crater, resting on a stand, or hypocrater. (From "L'Art pour Tous.")

dinosaur (dī'nō-sâr), *n.* One of the *Dinosauria*. Also spelled *deinosaur*.

Dinosauria (dī-nō-sâ'ri-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., less prop. *Deinosauria*, < *Dinosaurus*, q. v.] A group of extinct Mesozoic reptiles, mostly of gigantic or colossal size. They were characterized by distinctly socketed teeth; generally flat or slightly cupped vertebræ, some of which were opisthocœlous; a sacrum of four or more vertebræ; numerous caudal vertebræ; a structure of the skull in many respects intermediate between the crocodilian and lacertilian types; ambulatory or saltatory limbs; fore limbs reduced and not known to have had clavicles; and hind limbs usually disproportionately developed, and with the pelvis presenting a series of modifications tending toward the characters of birds, on which account the group is also called *Ornithoscelida* (which see). The ornithic structure of the legs is best seen in the smaller genera, such as *Compsognathus*; it is exhibited in the presence of a cnemial crest, the reduction of the distal end of the fibula, the disposition of the distal end of the tibia, and the relations of the astragalus. In some genera there was a bony dermal armor, in some cases developing great spines. The *Dinosauria* were a polymorphic as well as an extensive group, the limits of which are not settled, owing to the wide range of variation presented by them. They ranged in size from that of the huge iguanodon down to about two feet. By some they are supposed to have included the remote ancestors of birds; others find in them features that recall mammals, especially pachyderms. The order is by some divided into *Dinosauria* proper and *Compsognatha* (which see); it is sometimes ranked as a subclass of *Reptilia*, and divided into *Sauropoda*, *Stegosauria*, *Ornithopoda*, *Theropoda*, and *Hallopoda*.

dinosaurian (dī-nō-sâ'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Dinosauria* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dinosauria*.

II. *n.* One of the *Dinosauria*.

Also *deinosaurian*.

Dinosaurus (dī-nō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δεινός*, terrible, mighty, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] The typical genus of *Dinosauria*. *Waldheim*, 1848. Also *Deinosaurus*.

dinothere (dī'nō-thēr), *n.* A fossil animal of the genus *Dinotherium*.

dinotheria, *n.* Plural of *dinotherium*, 2.

Dinotheriidæ (dī'nō-thē-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dinotherium* + *-idæ*.] The family represented by the genus *Dinotherium*, and commonly referred to the order *Proboscidea* with the elephants, mastodons, etc. Also *Deinotheria*.

Dinotherium (dī-nō-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δεινός*, terrible, mighty, + *θηρίον*, < *θήρ*, a wild beast.] 1. A genus of extinct proboscidean quadrupeds of great size, related to the elephants, mammoths, and mastodons. It had (?) incisors in the upper and 2 in the lower jaw, no canines, 2 premolars and 3 molars in each half of each jaw—all in position at once, the premolars replacing milk molars as usual in diphyodont mammals—and enormous lower incisors, turned down or away from the mouth, the end of the under jaw being modified to correspond. There are several species, from the Miocene of Europe and Asia, the best-known of which is *D. giganteum*, from Eppelsheim near Mainz, estimated to have been about 18 feet long.

Dinotherium (restored).

2. [*l. c.*] Pl. *dinotheria* (-ă). An animal of the genus *Dinotherium*; a dinothere.

Also spelled *Deinotherium*.

dinoxid (dī-nok'sid), *n.* An erroneous form of *dioxid*.

dinsome (din'sum), *a.* [< *din* + *-some*.] Full of din or noise; noisy. [Scotch.]

Block and studdie ring and reel
Wi' *dinsome* clamour.
Burns, Scotch Drink.

dint (dint), *n.* [< ME. *dint*, *dynt*, *dunt*, also *dent* (whence the other E. form *dent*[1], q. v.), < AS. *dynt*, a blow, = Icel. *dyntr*, *dynta*, assimilated *dyttr*, a dint (as a nickname), = Sw. dial. *dunt*, a stroke. Perhaps akin to L. *tundere*, beat, strike, thump: see the verb.] 1. A blow; a stroke.

The Duke had dyed of the *dynt* doutles anon,
But the souerayn hym-seluon was surly enarmyt.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1237.

That mortal *dint*,
Save he who reigns above, none can resist.
Milton, P. L., ii. 813.

2. A mark made by a blow or by pressure on a surface: now *dent*.—3. Force; power: now chiefly in the phrase *by dint of*: as, *by dint of* argument.

Strong were our sires, and as they fought they writ,
Conquering *with* force of arm and *dint of* wit.
Dryden, On "The Double Dealer."

And now *by dint of* fingers and of eyes,
And words repeated after her, he took
A lesson in her tongue. *Byron*, Don Juan.

Painfully struggling into being, like the other states of the Peninsula, *by dint of* fierce, unintermitted warfare with the infidel. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

dint (dint), *v. t.* [< ME. *dynten*, *dunten*, strike, beat (not in AS.), = Icel. *dynta*, dint, = Sw. dial. *dunta*, strike, shake; from the noun. See *dent*[1], *v.*] To make a mark or depression on or in by a blow or stroke: now usually *dent*.

His wounds worker, that with lovely dart
Dinting his brest had bred his restlesse paine.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. x. 31.

dintless (dint'les), *a.* [< *dint* + *-less*.] Without a dint or dent.

Lichen and mosses, . . . meek creatures! the first mercy of the earth, veiling with hushed softness its *dintless* rocks. *Ruskin*, Modern Painters, V.

dinumeration† (dī-nū-me-rā'shon), *n.* [< L. *dinumeratio*(*n-*), a counting over, < *dinumerare*, pp. *dinumeratus*, count over, < *di-* for *dis-*, apart, + *numerare*, count: see *number*, *numerate*.] 1. The act of numbering singly. *Johnson*.—2. In *rhet.*, same as *aparithmesis*.

di nuovo (dē nwō'vō). [It., < L. *de novo*, q. v.] In *music*, anew; again: a direction to repeat.

dinus (dī'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δῖνος*, a whirling, vertigo.] In *pathol.*, vertigo; dizziness.

diobol (dī-ob'ol), *n.* [< Gr. *διώβολον*, < *δι-*, two-, + *ὀβολός*, obol.] A silver coin of ancient Greece, of the value of two obols. See *obol*.

dioc. An abbreviation of *diocese* and *diocesan*.

diocesan (dī'ō-sē-san or dī-os'e-san), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *dyocesan* (n.), < OF. *diocesain*, F. *diocésain* = Sp. Pg. It. *diocesano*, < ML. *diœcesanus*, pertaining to a diocese, < LL. *diœcesis*, a diocese: see *diocese*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a diocese.

The *diocesan* jurisdiction was helpless without the king's assistance. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 404.

Diocesan courts, the consistorial or consistory courts in the Church of England.

II. *n.* 1. A bishop as related to his own diocese; one in possession of a diocese and having the ecclesiastical jurisdiction over it.

I have heard it has been advised by a *diocesan* to his inferior clergy, that they should read some of the most celebrated sermons printed by others. *Tatler*.

2†. One of the clergy or people in a diocese; a diocesener.

Faithful lovers who . . . are content to rank themselves humble *diocesans* of old Bishop Valentine.
Lamb, Valentine's Day.

diocese (dī'ō-sēs), *n.* [Formerly less prop. *diocess*; < ME. *diocise*, < OF. *diocise*, *diocese*, F. *diocèse* = Pr. *diocezi*, *diocesa* = Sp. *diócesi*, *diócesis* = Pg. *diocese*, *diecese* = It. *diocesi* = D. *diocese* = G. *diöcese*, < L. *diœcesis*, a governor's jurisdiction, a district, LL. and ML. a bishop's jurisdiction, diocese, < Gr. *διοίκησις*, housekeeping, administration, a province, a diocese, < *διοικεῖν*, keep house, conduct, govern, < *διά*, through, + *οἰκεῖν*, inhabit, dwell, < *οἶκος*, a dwelling, a house, = L. *vicus*, a village (> ult. E. *wick*, a town), = Skt. *veça*, a house.] 1. A district or division of a country; a province: now obsolete except when used with reference to Norway, an episcopal diocese (*stift*) of which, as a geographical division of the country, is sometimes regarded as a province, though it has no provincial civil administration.

Wild boars are no rarity in this *diocess*, which the Moors hunt and kill in a manly pastime.
L. Addison, West Barbary, ii.

2. Under the Roman empire after Diocletian and Constantine, a subdivision of a prefecture, comprising a number of provinces; hence, a corresponding extent of territory as an ecclesiastical division, including a number of provinces or eparchies, each province again containing a number of parœciæ, which themselves finally came to be called dioceses in the following (modern) sense.—3. The district, with its population, falling under the pastoral care of a bishop.

The local compass of his [a bishop's] authority we term a *diocess*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 8.

Meletius of Antioch . . . visited the *dioceses* of Syria, and the several religious persons famous for severe undertakings. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 108.

The boundaries of the kingdom or principality became the boundaries of the bishop's *diocese*, and, as kingdoms and shires shifted more than bishoprics did, the boundaries of the *dioceses* became in Britain, as in Gaul, the best guide to the earlier geography of the country.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 143.

diocesener† (dī-ō-sē'se-nėr), *n.* [< *diocese* + *-en-er*; the term. appar. after that of *parish-ion-er*, ME. *parissh-en*.] One who belongs to a diocese.

They say this unity in the bishop or the rector doth not create any privity between the parishioners or *dioceseners*, more than if there were several bishops, or several parsons. *Bacon*, Works.

diocesst, *n.* An obsolete form of *diocese*.

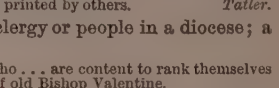
diock (dī'ok), *n.* A name of the crimson-beaked weaver-bird, *Quelea sanguinirostris*, of Africa.

dioctahedral (dī-ok-ta-hē'dral), *a.* [< *di-*[2] + *octahedral*.] In *crystal.*, having the form of an octahedral prism with tetrahedral summits.

Dioctes (dī-ok'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διώκτης*, equiv. to *διωκτήρ*, a pursuer, < *διώκειν*, pursue.] 1. In *entom.*, a genus of adephagous beetles, of the family *Carabidæ*.—2. In *ornith.*, a genus of tyrant flycatchers, of the family *Tyrannidæ*. The type is *D. pyrrholæma* of Mexico. *Reichenbach*, 1850.

Diodia (dī-ō-dī'ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διοδεία*, also *διοδος*, a passage through, < *δία*, through, + *ὁδός*, way; so called because many of the species grow by the waysides.] A genus of decumbent herbs, natural order *Rubiaceæ*, natives of the warmer regions of America and Africa. The species are rather pretty trailing shrubs, with small white flowers. The two North American species, *D. virginica* and *D. teres*, are called *button-weed*.

Diodon (dī'ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ὀδών*, Ionic form of *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] 1. In *ichth.*: (*a*) A genus of globe-



Sea-porcupine (*Diodon hystrix*).

fishes, of the suborder *Gymnodontes* and order *Plectognathi*. The jaws are tipped with ivory-like enamel instead of teeth; this beak is undivided in each jaw, so that there appears to be a tooth above and another below, whence the name. *D. hystrix*, of the East Indian and South American coasts, is an example. Like the other globe-fishes, it blows itself into a globular shape by swallowing air, and the skin is beset with spiny processes; hence it is known as *porcupine-fish*, *sea-porcupine*, *sea-hedgehog*, and *prickly globe-fish*. (*b*) [*l. c.*] A species of the genus *Diodon*.—**2.** In *ornith.*, a genus of two-toothed falcons of South America: same as *Bidens*, *Diplodon*, or *Harpagus*. *Lesson*, 1831.—**3.** In *mammal.*, a genus of cetaceans: same as *Ziphius*.—**4.** In *herpet.*, same as *Anodon*, 2.

Diodoninæ (dī′ō-dō-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < *Diodon*, 1, + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of gymnodont fishes: same as *Diodontidæ*.

diodont (dī′ō-dont), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having two teeth; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Diodontidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Diodontidæ*.

Diodontidæ (dī-ō-don′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diodon(t-)*, 1, + *-idæ*.] A family of gymnodont plectognath fishes, named from the genus *Diodon*, including all the known *Diodontoidea*. The body is covered with long spines often capable of erection, the belly is inflatable, and the dorsal and anal fins are small, posterior, and opposite. The species are mostly inhabitants of tropical seas, although a few extend northward and southward far into the temperate zones; they are generally known as *porcupine-fishes* and *globe-fishes*.

Diodontinæ (dī′ō-don-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diodon(t-)*, 1, + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of gymnodont fishes, typified by the genus *Diodon*; the *Diodontidæ* considered as a subfamily of *Tetraodontidæ*.

diodontoid (dī-ō-don′toid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Diodontidæ* or *Diodontoidea*.

II. *n.* A diodont.

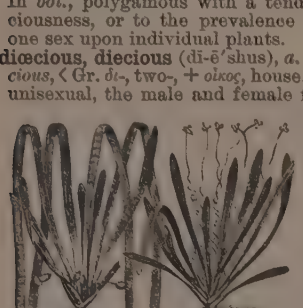
Diodontoidea (dī′ō-don-toi′dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diodon(t-)*, 1, + *-oidea*.] In Gill's system of classification, a superfamily of gymnodont plectognath fishes. The technical characters are: no pelvis; a normally developed caudal region; the intermaxillary and dentary bones coössified into single sutureless arches, the supramaxillary portions extending laterally behind; the ethmoid retracted backward under the frontal; and the postfrontals retracted inward to the sides of the supraoccipital and behind the frontals.

Dicœcia (dī-ē′shiȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *dicœcious*: see *dicœcious*.] The twenty-second class of plants in the artificial system of Linnæus. It comprehends such genera as have male or stamen-bearing flowers on one plant, and female or pistil-bearing flowers on another, as willows.

dicœcian, diecian (dī-ē′shaṇ), *a.* [As *dicœci-ous* + *-an*.] Same as *dicœcious*.

dicœciopolygamous (dī-ē′shiō-pō-lig′ą-mus), *a.* In *bot.*, polygamous with a tendency to dicœciousness, or to the prevalence of flowers of one sex upon individual plants.

dicœcious, diecious (dī-ē′shus), *a.* [< NL. *dicœcious*, < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *οἶκος*, house.] **1.** In *bot.*, unisexual, the male and female flowers being borne on separate plants, as in the willow, prickly ash, and hemp. — **2.** Having the flowers unlike on different plants of the same species: used only with modifying prefixes, as *androdiœcious*, when the flowers on some plants are all male and on others all hermaphrodite (a hypothetical case), and *gynodiœcious*, when they are in like manner female and hermaphrodite.—**3.** In *zoöl.*, sexually distinct; having the two sexes in different individuals: opposed to *monœcious*. Also *diœcian*, *dioic*, *dioicous*.



Dicœcious Plants (Male and Female) of *Vallisneria spiralis*.

dicœciously, dieciously (dī-ē′shus-li), *adv.* In a dicœcious manner; with a tendency to dicœciousness.

The reproductive organs are distributed monœciously or *dicœciously*. *Sachs*, Botany (trans.), p. 309.

dicœciousness, dieciousness (dī-ē′shus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being dicœcious. Also *diœcism*, *diecism*.

Dicœciousness — self-sterility — the prepotency of pollen from another individual over a plant's own pollen. *Darwin*, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 258.

In many of the plants of this division [*Pteridophyta*] there is a strong tendency toward *dicœciousness* in the prothallia, and in the higher genera it becomes the invariable rule. *Bessey*, Botany, p. 362.

dicœcism (dī-ē′sizm), *n.* [< *dicœc(ious)* + *-ism*.] Same as *dicœciousness*.

Diogenes-crab (dī-oj′e-nēz-krab), *n.* [So called from its choosing a shell for its residence; with allusion to the famous Cynic philosopher *Diogenes*, who, according to the tradition, chose to live in a tub. The name, Gr. Διογένης, is prop. an adj., Διογενής, Zeus-born, < Ζεύς (Δι-), Zeus (see *deity*), + *-γενης*, -born: see *-gen*.] A West Indian hermit-crab of the genus *Cenobita* and family *Paguridæ*.

Diogenes-cup (dī-oj′e-nēz-kup), *n.* The cup-like cavity formed by the palm of the hand, when the fingers are slightly bent, the little and third fingers being drawn over toward the thumb.

Diogenic (dī-ō-jen′ik), *a.* [< *Diogenes* (see *Diogenes-crab*) + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling Diogenes, a celebrated Greek philosopher of the Cynic school, who flourished in the fourth century B. C. See *Cynic*, *n.*, 1.

We omit the series of Socratic, or rather *Diogenic* utterances, not unhappy in their way, whereby the monster, "persuaded into silence," seems soon after to have withdrawn for the night. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 98.

dioic, dioicous (dī′oik, dī-oi′kus), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *οἶκος*, a house; same as *diœc-i-ous*, but imitating the Gr. spelling.] Same as *diœcious*.

Diomedea (dī′ō-mē-dē′ȧ), *n.* [NL., < *Diomedes*, Gr. Διομήδης, a famous hero at the siege of Troy, lit. Zeus-counseled, < Ζεύς (Δι-), Zeus, + *μῆδος*, pl. *μήδεα*, counsels.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Diomedeinæ*, containing most of the albatrosses. *D. exulans* and *D. brachyura* are characteristic examples. See cut under *albatross*.

Diomedeinæ (dī-ō-mē-dē-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diomedea* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of birds, of the family *Procellariidæ*, including the albatrosses. They are characterized by having the hind toe rudimentary and the nostrils disconnected from each other, one on each side of the base of the upper mandible. *Diomedea* is the typical genus, and others, as *Phœbetria*, are recognized by some naturalists. See *albatross*.

Dion (dī′on), *n.* See *Dioön*.

Dionæa (dī-ō-nē′ȧ), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *Dionæus*, < Gr. Διωναῖος, pertaining to Dione, fem. Διωναίη, Aphrodite, < Διώνη, Dione, the mother of Aphrodite by Zeus, later applied to Aphrodite herself, < Ζεύς (Δι-), Zeus: see *Zeus*, *deity*.] **1.** A genus of plants, natural order *Droseraceæ*. Only one species is known, *D. muscipula* (Venus's fly-trap), a native of the sandy savannas of the Carolinas and Florida. It has a rosette of root-leaves, from which rises a naked scape bearing a corymb of rather large white flowers. The leaves have a dilated petiole and a slightly stalked 2-lobed lamina or appendage with three very delicate hairs and a fringe of stout marginal bristles on each lobe. The hairs are remarkably irritable, and when touched by a fly or other insect the lobes of the leaf suddenly close on the insect and capture it. This is followed by the copious secretion of an acid liquid for the digestion of the prey, and by its absorption. This may be repeated several times by the same leaf.

Venus's Fly-trap (*Dionæa muscipula*).
(From Gray's "Genera of the Plants of the United States.")

2. In *entom.*, a genus of dipterous insects. *Desvoidy*, 1830. Also *Dionea*.

dionym (dī′ō-nim), *n.* [< Gr. *διώνυμος*, with two names, < *δι-*, two-, + *ὄνυμα*, *ὄνομα*, a name: see *onym*.] A name consisting of two terms; a binomial name in zoölogy, as *Homo sapiens*. *Cones*.

dionymal (dī-on′i-mal), *a.* [As *dionym* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a dionym; binomial; binomial.

The binomial (or *dionymal*) system. *J. A. Allen*, The Auk, I. 352.

Dionysia (dī-ō-nis′i-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L., < Gr. Διονύσια (sc. *ἱερά*, offerings), neut. pl. of Διονύσιος, pertaining to Dionysus: see *Dionysus*.] In *classical antiq.*, the orgiastic and dramatic festivals celebrated periodically in various parts of Greece, in honor of Dionysus or Bacchus. The most important of these festivals, in the historic period, were those of Attica, which were four in number, celebrated annually: the *Rural* or *Lesser Dionysia*, the *Lenæa*, the *Anthesteria*, and the *Dionysia in the City*, or *Greater Dionysia*. The Lesser Dionysia were a vintage-festival, celebrated through the rural demes in the month of Poseideon (December), with universal merriment and freedom from restraint, extended even to slaves. Plays were performed during this festival, and from its characteristic songs and jests comedy was developed. The Greater Dionysia were observed at Athens in the second half of March, with a grand procession, a set chorus of boys, and the production in competition at the expense of the state, in the Dionysiac theater, in honor of the god, of the comedies and tragedies of which those surviving constitute our most precious treasures of ancient literature. See *Bacchus*, *Lenæa*, *Anthesteria*, *choragic*, and *choragus*.

Dionysiac (dī-ō-nis′i-ak), *a.* [< L. *Dionysiacus*, < Gr. Διονυσιακός, < Διονυσία, Dionysia: see *Dionysia*, *Dionysus*.] In *Gr. myth.*, of or pertaining to the festivals called Dionysia, in honor of Dionysus or Bacchus, the god of wine; Bacchic.

It [the Bacchæ] is a magnificent play, alone among extant Greek tragedies in picturesque splendour, and in that sustained glow of *Dionysiac* enthusiasm to which the keen irony lends the strength of contrast. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 678.

Dionysiac amphora or vase. Same as *Bacchic amphora* or *vase*. See *Bacchic*.

Dionysian (dī-ō-nis′i-ȧn), *a.* [< Gr. Διονίσιος, pertaining to Dionysus (as a proper name, L. *Dionysius*), < Διόνυσος, Dionysus: see *Dionysus*.] **1.** Same as *Dionysiac*.

The *Dionysian* routs and processions. *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 390.

2. Pertaining to or characteristic of Dionysius the Elder or Dionysius the Younger, tyrants of Syracuse (about 405–343 B. C.), both notorious for cruelty, but especially the former.

He . . . [Francia] lived a life of republican simplicity, and punished with *Dionysian* severity the slightest want of respect. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 688.

3. Pertaining to the abbot Dionysius Exiguus, who, in the sixth century, introduced the present vulgar reckoning of the years.—**Dionysian period**, a period of 532 Julian years, at the end of which full moons fall on the same days of the year. It was invented for the purpose of computing the time of Easter.

Dionysius's ear. See *ear*[1].

Dionysus (dī-ō-nī′sus), *n.* [L., also written *Dionysos*, < Gr. Διόνυσος, the earlier name of Bacchus: see *Bacchus*.] In *Gr. myth.*, the youthful and beautiful god of wine and the drama. Also called *Bacchus*. See *Bacchus*.

Dioön (dī-ō′on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ᾠόν* = L. *ovum*, an egg.] A cycadaceous genus of plants, of which there are only two species, natives of tropical Mexico. The stem is very short and stout, with a crown of large, rigid, and spine-tipped pinnate leaves. The female cone is of the size of a child's head, each scale bearing two seeds as large as chestnuts. The seeds of *D. edule* yield a kind of arrowroot. Also *Dion*.

Dioönites (dī-ō-ō-nī′tēz), *n.* [NL., < *Dioön* + *-ites*.] The generic name of a fossil plant belonging to the cycads, occurring in numerous localities in the Triassic and Jurassic of Europe. The genus *Dioönites*, as instituted by Bornemann, consists largely of species previously assigned by authors to *Pterophyllum*.

Diophantine (dī-ō-fan′tin), *a.* [< LL. *Diophantus*, Gr. Διόφαντος, a proper name, + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to Diophantus of Alexandria, a celebrated Greek arithmetician, who flourished in the fourth century.—**Diophantine analysis**, indeterminate analysis: a method of solving Diophantine problems, namely, of solving indeterminate algebraic equations, the solutions being rational numbers. The method consists in introducing an equation involving an indeterminate coefficient, in such a way that the square of one of the unknowns may be eliminated. It therefore depends upon the ingenuity and experience of the calculator. The following is an example: Required to separate a given square number, N^2, into the sum of two squares. Let x^2 be one of these squares, and let the root of the other be $ax - N$, where a is indeterminate. Then, the sum of the two squares will be $(1 + a^2)x^2 - 2aNx + N^2$. Since this is equal to N^2, we have $(1 + a^2)x = 2aN$, or $x = 2aN/(1 + a^2)$, which is rational.

diophthalmus (dī-of-thal′mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye.] Same as *binoculus*, 3.

diophysite, diophysitism. See *diphysite*, etc.

Dioplotherium (dī-op-lō-thē′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ὅπλα*, arms (as those possessed by animals for defense or attack), + *θηρίον*, < *θήρ*, a wild beast.] A genus of fossil sirenians from South Carolina, characterized by the presence of two incisors, whence the name.

diopside (dī-op′sid or -sīd), *n.* [< Gr. *δίοψις*, a view through (< *διά*, through, + *ὄψις*, a view), + *-ide*[2].] A variety or subspecies of pyroxene, containing as bases chiefly calcium and magnesium, with more or less iron. It occurs in prismatic crystals, of a vitreous luster, and of a pale-green or a greenish- or yellowish-white color. Fine specimens come from the Mussa Alp, in the Ala valley in Piedmont. Also called *alalite* and *mussite*.

Diopsis (dī-op′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ὄψις*, view. Cf. *diopside*.] 1. In *entom.*, a genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Muscidæ*, or flies. It is characterized by the immense prolongation of the sides of the head, which thus appears as if it were furnished with long horns knobbed at the end. All the known species are from tropical regions of the old world.

A species of *Diopsis*.

2. A genus of turbellarian worms.

diopstase (dī-op′tās), *n.* [< F. *dioptase*, < Gr. *διά*, through, + *ὀπτασία*, later form of *ὄψις*, view; cf. *ὀπτάζεσθαι*, be seen.] Emerald copper ore; silicate of copper, a translucent mineral, occurring crystallized in six-sided prisms.

diopter (dī-op′tėr), *n.* [Also, as L., *dioptra*, < Gr. *διόπτρα*, a leveling instrument consisting of a plank turning through a semicircle on a stand, and provided with sights at the two ends and a water-level, < *διά*, through, + *ὀπτ-*, √ **ὀπ*, in *ὄψεσθαι*, see, *ὀπτικός*, optic, etc.: see *optic*.] 1. An ancient form of theodolite.—2. The alidade or index arm of a graduated circle.—3. An instrument used in craniometry for obtaining projections of the skull.—4. A dioptric.

dioptra, *n.* Plural of *dioptron*.

dioptrate (dī-op′trāt), *a.* [< Gr. *διά*, through, + *ὀπτ-*, √ **ὀπ* in *ὄψεσθαι*, see (see *diopter*), + *-ate*[1].] In *entom.*, divided by a transverse partition, as the compound eyes of certain aquatic beetles; divided by a transverse line, as the central spot or pupil of an ocellate or eye-like mark.

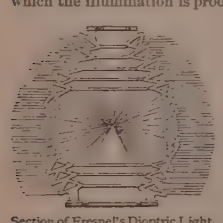
dioptric (dī-op′trik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *διοπτρικός*, pertaining to the use of the diopter, < *διόπτρα*, diopter: see *diopter*.] I. *a.* 1. Affording a medium for the sight; assisting vision in the view of distant objects.

View the asperities of the moon through a *dioptrick* glass, and venture at the proportion of her hills by their shadows. *Dr. H. More*, Antidote against Atheism, ii. 12.

2. Pertaining to dioptrics, or the science of refracted light.

These *dioptric* images, when formed by lenses free from Spherical and Chromatic aberration, are geometrically correct pictures. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 157.

Dioptric system, in lighthouses, a mode of lighting in which the illumination is produced by a central lamp, the rays from which are transmitted through a combination of lenses surrounding it. Also called the *refracting system*.



Section of Fresnel's Dioptric Light.

II. *n.* A unit of refractive power of a lens (or inverse focal length), equal to unity divided by a meter. The numerical measure of the power of a lens expressed in dioptrics is the ratio of one meter to the focal length of the lens, the latter being measured positively in the direction away from the source of parallel rays entering the lens; so that a convex lens with a focal length of half a meter would have a power of 2 dioptrics, and a concave lens with a focal length of 250 millimeters would have a power of −4 dioptrics.

Owing principally to differences in the length of the inch in various countries, this method [the inch being used as the unit] had great inconveniences, and is now giving place to a universal system, in which the unit is the refractive power of a lens whose focal length is one metre. This unit is called a *dioptric* (usually written "D"). *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 373.

dioptrical (dī-op′tri-kal), *a.* Same as *dioptric*.

dioptrically (dī-op′tri-kal-i), *adv.* By refraction.

And now that it has been shown that these images are not formed *dioptrically*, but are the result of numerous "diffraction-spectra," it is impossible to entertain the same confidence as before. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 277.

dioptrics (dī-op′triks), *n.* [Pl. of *dioptric* (see *-ics*), after Gr. *τὰ διοπτρικά*, the science of dioptrics.] That part of optics which treats of the refraction of light passing through different media, as air, water, or glass, and especially through lenses. The term is now not much used by scientific writers, the phenomena to which it refers being treated under the general head of *refraction* (which see). See also *lens*, *light*, and *optics*. Also called *anaclastics*.

dioptron (dī-op′tron), *n.*; pl. *dioptra* (-trą). [< Gr. *διόπτρον*: see *diopter*.] A surgical speculum.

dioptry (dī-op′tri), *n.* A dioptric.

diorama (dī-ō-rä′mą), *n.* [< Gr. as if **διόραμα*, < *διορᾶν*, see through, < *διά*, through, + *ὁρᾶν*, see. Cf. *panorama*.] 1. A spectacular painting, or a connected series of paintings, intended for exhibition to spectators in a darkened room, in a manner to produce by optical illusions an appearance of reality. The paintings are so executed and arranged that a variety of effects may be induced by varying the direction, intensity, and color of the light; one of the most notable of these effects coming from light transmitted through the picture itself, which is painted in transparent coloring on a thin fabric. Different scenes may be painted on the two faces of the fabric, and a change from one to the other may be made by altering the source of the illumination. A daylight scene may be thus changed with wonderful realism to one by moonlight, or a desert place may become all at once peopled by a busy crowd. The diorama was devised in 1822 by Daguerre (the chief inventor of photography) and Bouton.

2. A building in which dioramic paintings are exhibited.

dioramic (dī-ō-ram′ik), *a.* [< *diorama* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a diorama.

diorism (dī′ō-rizm), *n.* [< Gr. *διορισμός*, division, distinction, < *διορίζειν*, divide, distinguish, draw a boundary through, < *δία*, through, + *ὁρίζειν*, draw a boundary, < *ὅρος*, a boundary: see *horizon*.] 1. Distinction; definition. [Rare.]

To eat things sacrificed to idols is one mode of idolatry; but, by a prophetical *diorism*, it signifies idolatry in general. *Dr. H. More*, Epistles to the Seven Churches, p. 72.

2. In *math.*, a statement of the conditions under which the problem to which it belongs is soluble.

dioristic, dioristical (dī-ō-ris′tik, -ti-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *διοριστικός*, distinctive, < *διορίζειν*, distinguish: see *diorism*.] Distinguishing; defining. *Smart.* [Rare.]

dioristically (dī-ō-ris′ti-kal-i), *adv.* So as to distinguish; by definition. [Rare.]

Ye are not so pure and clean as ye ought to be, and free from the lusts of the flesh; which vice is here noted by Nicolaitism *dioristically*, as idolatry in general before by eating things sacrificed to idols.
Dr. H. More, Epistles to the Seven Churches, p. 72.

diorite (dī′ō-rīt), *n.* [So called because formed of distinct portions; irreg. < Gr. *διορ(ίζειν)*, separate, distinguish (see *diorism*), + *-ite*[2].] The name given by Haüy to a rock included among those varieties which had before that time been generally designated by the name *greenstone*. Diorite consists essentially of a crystalline-granular aggregate of a triclinic feldspar and hornblende, in very varying proportions, with which are frequently associated magnetite and apatite, and sometimes mica. This rock has usually a thoroughly crystalline structure. Many of the rocks called by the name of *diorite* are, in all probability, altered basalts; some, however, may have resulted from the alteration of andesites, and even of gabbros. In the case of diorite, the alteration has proceeded further than it has in the diabases and melaphyres. See *greenstone* and *diabase*.

dioritic (dī-ō-rit′ik), *a.* [< *diorite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of diorite.

diorthosis (dī-ôr-thō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διόρθωσις*, a making straight, as the setting of a limb, amendment, correction, < *διορθοῦν*, make straight, < *διά*, through, + *ὀρθοῦν*, make straight, < *ὀρθός*, straight.] 1. In *surg.*, the reduction of a fracture or dislocation, or the restoration of crooked or distorted limbs to their proper shape.—2. A recension or critical edition of a literary work.

diorthotic (dī-ôr-thot′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *διορθωτικός*, corrective, < *διόρθωσις*, correction: see *diorthosis*.] 1. Relating to the emendation or correction of texts; corrective.

No sooner had Scaliger placed himself by common consent at the head of textual criticism, than he took leave for ever of *diorthotic* criticism. *Quarterly Rev.*

2. In *surg.*, relating to diorthosis.

Dioscorea (dī-os-kō′rę-ą), *n.* [NL., in honor of *Dioscorides*, a famous Greek physician and botanist.] A large genus of twining plants, the type of the natural order *Dioscoreaceæ*. There are about 150 species, belonging chiefly to the warmer regions of America and Asia. They have fleshy tuberous roots, containing a large amount of starch, and several species are extensively cultivated for food in many tropical and subtropical regions. The principal species thus cultivated, commonly known as yams, are *D. sativa*, *D. aculeata*, *D. alata*, and the Chinese or Japanese yam, *D. Batatas*. See *yam*.

Chinese or Japanese Yam (*Dioscorea Batatas*).
1. Female flowers and fruit. 2. Male flowers. (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

Dioscoreaceæ (dī-os-kō-rę-ā′sę-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dioscorea* + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of endogenous plants distinguished by their ribbed, reticulately veined leaves, tuberous roots or knotted rootstocks, twining stems, and inconspicuous dicœcious flowers. It includes 8 genera and about 160 species, and is represented in the United States by a single species, *Dioscorea villosa*.

dioscoreaceous (dī-os-kō-rę-ā′shius), *a.* Belonging to or having the characters of the *Dioscoreaceæ*.

dioscorein (dī-os-kō′rę-in), *n.* [< *Dioscorea* + *-in*[2].] A precipitate formed by adding water to the tincture of the roots of *Dioscorea villosa*, used medicinally by eclectic physicians.

Dioscuri (dī-os-kū′rī), *n. pl.* [< Gr. *Διόσκουροι*, later and Ionic form of *Διόσκοροι*, pl. (rarely in sing. *Διόσκορος*), < *Διός*, gen. of *Ζεύς*, Zeus, + *κόρος*, Ionic *κοῦρος*, a son, a boy, lad.] In *Gr. myth.*, the twin sons of Zeus and Leda, Castor and Polydeuces or Pollux, warrior gods, and tutelary protectors of sailors. At a comparatively late date the Dioscuri were partly confused with the Cabiri.

To the *Dioscuri*, who always retained very much of their divine nature, belongs a perfectly unblemished youthful beauty, an equally slender and powerful shape, and, as an almost never-failing attribute, the half-oval form of the hat, or at least hair lying close at the back of the head, but projecting in thick curls around the forehead and temples. *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 414.

Dioscurian (dī-os-kū′ri-an), *a.* [< *Dioscuri* + *-an*.] Pertaining to the Dioscuri.

Diosma (dī-os′mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δῖος*, divine, + *ὀσμή*, odor.] A genus of heath-like rutaceous plants, of about a dozen species, natives of South Africa. The foliage is resinous-dotted, and they all diffuse a strong and generally disagreeable odor. Several species are occasionally cultivated in greenhouses for their white or pinkish flowers.

diosmose (dī-os′mōs), *n.* [< NL. *diosmosis*, q. v.] Same as *diosmosis*.

diosmosis (dī-os-mō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διά*, through, + *ὠσμός*, a thrusting, pushing, < *ὠθεῖν*, push: see *osmose*.] In *physics*, the transudation of a fluid through a membrane; transfusion through imperceptible openings. The way in which the maternal and fetal circulations mingle in the placenta is an example of *diosmosis*. See *osmosis*, *exosmosis*, *endosmosis*.

diosmotic (dī-os-mot′ik), *a.* [< *diosmosis* (*-mot-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to diosmosis; osmotic.

Diospyros (dī-os′pi-ros), *n.* [NL., < L. *diospyros* (Pliny), < Gr. *διόσπυρος*, a certain plant, i. e., *Διός πυρός*, lit. Zeus's wheat: *Διός*, gen. of *Ζεύς*, Zeus (see *Zeus*, *deity*); *πυρός*, wheat.] A large genus of trees and shrubs, of the natural order *Ebenaceæ*, natives of the warmer regions of the world, but belonging for the most part to Asia and Mauritius.

Flower and Fruit of Persimmon (*Diospyros Virginiana*).

Of the 150 species, only two are American, of which one is the common persimmon of the United States, *D. Virginiana*, sometimes called *date-plum*. The wood is hard and heavy, and many species yield woods that are valuable for carving, furniture-making, etc. Ebony is the heart-wood of several species, the best and most costly, with the blackest and finest grain, being obtained from *D. reticulata* of Mauritius and *D. Ebenus* of Ceylon. *D. quæsita* of Ceylon yields calamander-wood, and *D. Kurzii* the marble-wood of the Andaman islands. *D. Kaki*, the Chinese or Japanese persimmon, is cultivated for its fruit, which resembles the plum in appearance and flavor, and has been introduced into southern Europe and the United States. *D. Lotus* of southern Europe has been supposed to be the lotus of the ancients, but its fruit is hardly eatable. It is used as a remedy for diarrhea. The fruits of most of the species are excessively astringent when immature, owing to the amount of tannic acid which they contain.

diothelism (dī-oth'e-lizm), *n.* [Irreg. for **dithelism*, < LGr. *δίθελής*, with two volitions (< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *θέλειν*, will), + *-ism*.] In *theol.*, the doctrine that Christ during his earthly life possessed two wills, a human and a divine: opposed to *monothelism*. Also *dyothelism*. [Rare.]

diothelite (dī-oth'e-līt), *n.* [Irreg. for **dithelite*; as *diothel-ism* + *-ite*[2].] One who holds to the doctrine of diothelism. Also *dyothelite*.

dioxia (dī-ok-sī'ä), *n.* [< Gr. *διοξειῶν*, i. e., *δι' ὀξειῶν*, in full *ἡ διὰ ὀξειῶν χορδῶν συμφωνία* (cf. *diapason*, *diapente*, etc.): *ὀξειῶν*, gen. pl. of *ὀξεῖα*, fem. of *ὀξύς*, sharp.] In *Gr. music*, the interval of a fifth: later called *diapente* (which see).

dioxid (dī-ok'sid), *n.* [< *di-*[2] + *oxid*.] An oxid consisting of one atom of a metal and two atoms of oxygen. Also written, erroneously, *dinoxid*.—**Carbon dioxid.** Same as *carbonic acid* (which see, under *carbonic*).

dioxy-. [< *di-*[2] + *oxy(gen)*.] A chemical prefix signifying that the compound to which it is prefixed contains either two oxygen atoms or two oxygen atoms additional to another compound. Thus, succinic acid has the formula $C_4H_6O_4$, and dioxy-succinic acid has the formula $C_4H_6O_6$.

dip (dip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dipped* or *dipt*, ppr. *dipping*. [Early mod. E. also *dippe*, *dyppe* (also dial. *dib*: see *dib*[1]); < ME. *dippen*, *dyppen*, < AS. *dyppan*, *dippan* (pret. *dypte*, pp. *dypped*) (= Dan. *dyppe*), dip, plunge, immerse, a secondary form, orig. **dupian* (equiv. to ONorth. *dēpan*, baptize, = OS. *dōpian* = D. *doopen* = LG. *döpen* = OHG. *toufen*, MHG. *toufen*, G. *taufen* = Sw. *döpa* = Dan. *döbe* = Goth. *daupjan*, all in sense of 'baptize,' the orig. and lit. sense 'dip' being found only in OHG., MHG., and Goth.), a causative verb, < *deóp*, Goth. *diups*, etc., deep: see *deep*. Related words are *dop*, *dopper*, *dap*, *dab*[1], etc., and perhaps *dimple*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To plunge or immerse temporarily in water or other liquid, or into something containing it; lower into and then raise from water or other liquid: as, to *dip* a person in baptism; to *dip* a boat's oars; to *dip* one's hands into water.

The priest shall *dip* his finger in the blood. Lev. iv. 6.

The bason then being brought up to the bishop, he often *dipped* a large lettice into it, and several times sprinkled all the people. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 18.

2. To lower and raise as if in temporary immersion; hence, to perform by a downward and an upward movement: as, to *dip* a flag in salutation; the falcon *dipped* his wings for flight; to *dip* a courtesy.—3. To raise or take up by a dipping action; lift by bailing or scooping: as, to *dip* water out of a boat; to *dip* out soup with a ladle; to *dip* up sand with a bucket.—4. To immerse or submerge partly; plunge or sink to some extent into water; hence, to plunge, as a person, into anything that involves activity or effort, as difficulties or entanglements; engage; entangle.

He was a little *dipt* in the rebellion of the commons. *Dryden*, Fables.

In the green waves did the low bank *dip*
Its fresh and green grass-covered daisied lip.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 405.

5†. To engage as a pledge: generally used for the first mortgage. *Latham.*

Put out the principal in trusty hands,
Live on the use, and never *dip* thy lands.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires.

6. To plunge into; begin to sink into or be immersed in. [Rare.]

But ere he [the sword Excalibur] *dipt* the surface, rose an arm
Clothed in white samite, mystic, wonderful,
And caught him by the hilt. *Tennyson*, Morte d'Arthur.

7†. To affect as if by immersion; moisten; wet.

A cold shuddering dew
Dips me all o'er, as when the wrath of Jove
Speaks thunder. *Milton*, Comus, l. 803.

We saw two boats overset and the gallants forced to be pulled on shore by the heels. . . . Among others I saw the ministers . . . sadly *dipped*. *Pepys*, Diary, May 15, 1660.

Dipping the axle. See *axle*.—**To dip snuff**, to take snuff by dipping a stick into it and rubbing it upon the teeth and gums. [Southern U. S.]

Sam Upchinch smoked his pipe, and Peggy *dipped snuff*, but Dyer declined joining them in using tobacco.
The Century, XXXI. 586.

To dip the flag. See *flag*[2].

II. *intrans.* 1. To plunge into water or other liquid and quickly emerge.

Unharmed the water-fowl may *dip*
In the Volsinian mere.
Macaulay, Horatius, vii.

2. To plunge one's finger or hand, or a dipper, ladle, or the like, into anything; make a transitory plunge or entrance; hence, to engage or interest one's self temporarily or to a slight extent: with *in* or *into*: as, to *dip into* speculation.

Who can call him his friend,
That *dips in* the same dish?
Shak., T. of A., iii. 2.

Suppose
I *dipped* among the worst and Staius chose?
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, ii. 38.

We *dipt in* all
That treats of whatsoever is.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

A blasphemy so like these Molinists'.
I must suspect you *dip into* their books.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 39.

3. To incline downward; sink, as if below the horizon: as, the magnetic needle *dips*: specifically, in *geol.*, said of strata which are not horizontal.

The sun's rim *dips*, the stars rush out.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, iii.

Where the steep upland *dips* into the marsh.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

dip (dip), *n.* [< *dip*, *v.*] 1. The act of dipping; immersion for a short time in water or other liquid; a plunge; a bath: as, the *dip* of the oars; a *dip* in the sea.

The *dip* of the wild fowl, the rustling of trees.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook, i.

2. That which is dipped; specifically, a candle made by dipping a wick repeatedly in melted tallow.

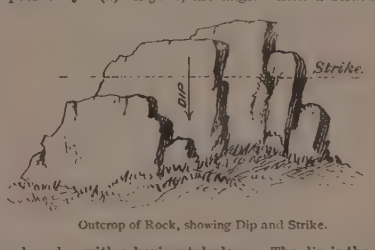
He gazes around,
And holds up his *dip* of sixteen to the pound.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 55.

It is a solitary purser's *dip*, as they are termed at sea, emitting but feeble rays. *Marryat*, Snarleyyow, I. xix.

3. The act of dipping up, as with a ladle or dipper: as, to take a *dip* from the bowl.—4. Inclination downward; a sloping; a direction below a horizontal line; depression.

Ev'n to the last *dip* of the vanishing sail
She watch'd it. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

Specifically—(*a*) In *geol.*, the angle which a stratum of



Outcrop of Rock, showing Dip and Strike.

rock makes with a horizontal plane. The dip is the complement of the *hade* or *underlay*. See these words.

If a stratum or bed of rock, instead of being quite level, be inclined to one side, it is said to dip: the point of the compass to which it is inclined is said to be the point of *dip*, and the degree of deviation from a level or horizontal line is called the amount of *dip*.
Lyell, Manual of Geol., v.

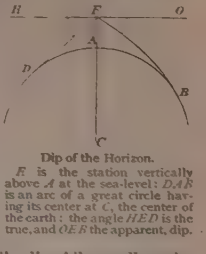
(*b*) In *mining*: (1) A heading driven to the dip in mines in which the beds of coal have a steep inclination. Also called *dip-head*. (2) Rarely, a heading driven to the rise. [North. Staffordshire, Eng.] (*c*) In *teleg.*, the distance from a point in a wire midway between two adjacent supports to the middle point of a straight line joining the points on these supports to which the wire is attached. (*d*) A correction to be applied to the altitude of heavenly bodies observed at sea, varying according to the height of the observer's eye.

5. Any liquid into which something is to be dipped.

The bronzing *dip* may be prepared by dissolving in 1 gal. hot water ½ lb. each perchloride of iron and perchloride of copper. The metal should not be allowed to remain in this *dip* any longer than is necessary to produce the desired colour. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 244.

Specifically—(*a*) Drawn butter, or milk thickened with flour, served with toast. (*b*) A sauce served with puddings. [Local, U. S.]

6. A pickpocket. [Thieves' slang.]—**Dip of the horizon**, the angular amount by which the horizon line lies below the level of the eye. It is due to the convexity of the earth, and is somewhat diminished by the refraction of light. The figure gives an exaggerated representation of the phenomenon, on the left without refraction and on the right with it.—**Dip of the needle**, the angle which the magnetic needle, freely poised on its center of gravity, and symmetrically formed in both its arms, makes with the plane of the horizon. It is otherwise termed the *inclination of the needle*. In the United States the dip of the needle varies from 55° to 70°; at the magnetic poles it is 90°, and on the magnetic equator it is 0°.—**Direction of the dip**, the point of the compass toward which a stratum of rock is inclined.



Dip of the Horizon.
F is the station vertically above *A* at the sea-level: *DAB* is an arc of a great circle having its center at *C*, the center of the earth: the angle *HED* is the true, and *OEF* the apparent, dip.

dipaschal (dī-pas'kal), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *πάσχα*, passover: see *paschal*.] Including two passovers. *Carpenter*.

dip-bucket (dip'buk'et), *n.* A bucket contrived to turn and sink, or pour out readily, used on shipboard and in wells.

dipchick (dip'chik), *n.* [< *dip* + *chick*[1]; equiv. to *dabchick*, q. v.] Same as *dabchick*. *Carew*.

dip-circle (dip'sėr'kl), *n.* A form of dipping-compass (which see).

One of the snow-houses (built not far from the observatory) was designed for the *dip-circle*, and the other for the declinometer. *C. F. Hall*, Polar Expedition, p. 218.

Dipeltidæ (dī-pel'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dipeltis* + *-idæ*.] A family of xiphosurous merostomatous crustaceans, represented by the genus *Dipeltis*, of Carboniferous age, having a discoidal elliptical body with a smooth abdomen differentiated from the cephalic shield.

Dipeltis (dī-pel'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *πέλτη*, a shield.] The typical genus of *Dipeltidæ*. *D. diplodiscus* is an example.

dipenthemimeres (dī-pen-thē-mim'e-rēz), *n.* [< Gr. *διπενθημιμερής*, < *δι-*, two-, + *πενθημιμερής*, penthemimeres: see *penthemimeres*.] In *anc. pros.*, a verse consisting of two penthemimeres, or groups of five half-feet (two and a half feet) each: as, for example, a line composed of a dactylic pentameter and an iambic monometer hypercatalectic, ⏑ – ⏑ ⏑ – ⏑ ⏑ – | ⏑ – ⏑ ⏑ – ⏑.

dipetalous (dī-pet'a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *πέταλον*, a leaf (mod. a petal), + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having two petals.

di petto (dē pet'tō). [It.: *di*, < L. *de*, from; *petto*, < L. *pectus*, breast: see *pectoral*.] In *music*, with the natural voice, as opposed to *falsetto*.

dip-head (dip'hed), *n.* Same as *dip*, 4 (*b*) (1).

It frequently happens that the *dip-head* level intersects the cutters in its progress at a very oblique angle.
Ure, Dict., III. 328.

diphenic (dī-fen'ik), *a.* [< *di-*[2] + *phenic*.] Used in the phrase *diphenic acid*, an oxidation product ($C_{14}H_{10}O_4$) of phenanthrene, one of the constituents of coal-tar.

diphenylamine (dif-e-nil'a-min), *n.* [< *di-*[2] + *phenyl* + *amine*.] A crystalline substance, $(C_6H_5)_2NH$, having an agreeable odor and weakly basic properties, prepared by the dry distillation of rosaniline blue, or by heating aniline hydrochlorid and aniline together. It is used in the preparation of various dye-stuffs, and as a reagent in microchemical analysis for the detection of minute quantities of nitrates and nitrites, which yield with it a dark-blue color.—**Diphenylamine-blue.** Same as *spirit-blue*.

diphrelatic (dif-rē-lat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *διφρηλάτης*, a chariot-driver, < *δίφρος*, a chariot-board, the chariot itself, so called because it accommodated two (the driver and his master), for **διφόρος*, bearing two, < *δι-*, two-, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] Of or pertaining to chariot-driving.

diphtheria (dif- or dip-thē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (so called with reference to the leathery nature of the membrane formed), < Gr. *διφθέρα*, a prepared hide, skin, piece of leather, perhaps < *δέφειν*, soften, knead till soft, akin to L. *depsere*, knead, make supple, tan leather.] An infectious disease, characterized by the formation over the affected and inflamed parts of a firm whitish or grayish pellicle, or false membrane (which is removed with difficulty and leaves a raw surface), and by general prostration. It is not infrequently followed by more or less extended paralysis. The air-passages of the head are the most frequent seat of the diphtheritic membrane, although it may appear on other mucous surfaces and in wounds. The disease is very frequently fatal, and its ravages are extended by filth. Also *diphtheritis*.

Diphtheria is not an hereditary disease; but a special aptitude to receive and develop the poison evidently pertains to certain individuals and families.
Quain, Med. Dict., p. 375.

diphtheritic (dif- or dip-thē-rit'ik), *a.* [< *diphtheritis* + *-ic.*] Of the nature of, pertaining or relating to, or affected by diphtheria: as, *diphtheritic* laryngitis; a *diphtheritic* membrane; a *diphtheritic* patient.

diphtheritically (dif- or dip-thē-rit'i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of diphtheria; with regard to diphtheria.

Do the violent reactions of the tonsils of these persons to weather changes involve likelihood of rendering them *diphtheritically* infectious?
Sanitarian, XVII. 202.

diphtheritis (dif- or dip-thē-rī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διφθέρα*, a prepared skin (membrane) (see *diphtheria*), + *-itis.*] Same as *diphtheria*.

diphtheroid (dif'- or dip'thē-roid), *a.* [< *diphtheria* + *-oid.*] Resembling diphtheria.

The vesiculo-papules broke, leaving excoriated surfaces of a *diphtheroid* character, from which there exuded an exceedingly abundant, foul-smelling discharge.
Dr. E. B. Bronson, Med. News, XLIX. 270.

diphthong (dif'- or dip'thông), *n.* [Formerly also *dipthong*; = F. *diphthongue* = Pr. *diptonge* = Sp. *diptongo* = Pg. *diphthongo*, *ditongo* = It. *dittongo* = D. *diphthongus* = G. *diphthong* = Dan. Sw. *diftong*, < LL. *diphthongus*, < Gr. *δίφθογγος*, also *δίφθογγον*, a diphthong, fem. and neut. respectively of *δίφθογγος*, with two sounds, < *δι-*, two-, + *φθόγγος*, voice, sound, < *φθέγγεσθαι*, utter a sound.] A coalition or union of two vowels pronounced in one syllable. In uttering a proper diphthong both vowels are pronounced; the sound is not simple, but the two sounds are so blended as to be considered as forming one syllable, as in *joy*, *noise*, *bound*, *out*. An "improper" diphthong is not a diphthong at all, being merely a collocation of two or more vowels in the same syllable, of which only one is sounded, as *ea* in *breach*, *eo* in *people*, *ai* in *rain*, *eau* in *beau*. (See *digraph*.) In Greek grammar, a proper diphthong is a diphthong the first vowel of which is short; an improper diphthong, a diphthong the first vowel of which is long. The proper diphthongs are αι, ει, οι, αυ, ευ, ου; the improper, ᾱι, ηι, ωι (commonly written ᾳ, ῃ, ῳ: see *iota subscript*, under *subscript*), ηυ, ωυ. An improper diphthong not usually distinguished as such is ᾱυ, as in κᾱύς, Epic νηῦς. Some include υι in this class, and some limit the term to ᾳ, ῃ, ῳ.

Whether there were any true *diphthongs* in Old-English, and if not, when they were introduced, is a question which cannot now be answered.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxii.

diphthongal (dif- or dip-thông'gal), *a.* [< *diphthong* + *-al.*] Belonging to a diphthong; consisting of two vowel-sounds pronounced in one syllable.

To the joint operation . . . of these two causes, universal reading and climatic influences, we must ascribe our habit of dwelling upon vowel and *diphthongal* sounds.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxx.

diphthongally (dif- or dip-thông'gal-i), *adv.* In a diphthongal manner.

diphthongation (dif- or dip-thông-gā'shon), *n.* [= F. *diphthongaison*; as **diphthongate*, equiv. to *diphthongize*, < *diphthong* + *-ate*[2]: see *-ation.*] In *philol.*, the formation of a diphthong; the conversion of a simple vowel into a diphthong by adding another vowel: as, Greek *φαίνειν*, from root **φαν*; French *rien*, from Latin *rem*; Italian *fuoco*, from Latin *focus*, and the like.

diphthongic (dif- or dip-thông'ik), *a.* [< *diphthong* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a diphthong.

diphthongization (dif'- or dip'thông-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *diphthongize* + *-ation.*] Same as *diphthongation*. Also spelled *diphthongisation*.

The *diphthongization* of ē into ie. *Encyc. Brit.*

diphthongize (dif'- or dip'thông-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *diphthongized*, ppr. *diphthongizing*. [< *diphthong* + *-ize.*] **I.** *trans.* To change, as a vowel, into a diphthong: thus the *u* of many Anglo-Saxon words has been diphthongized into *ow* in modern English, as in the word *now*.

A tendency to *diphthongize* vowels in general.
Amer. Jour. Philol., V. 515.

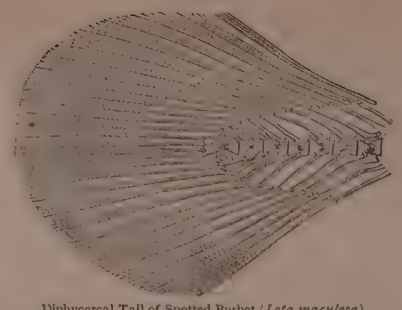
II. *intrans.* To unite in forming a diphthong.

This second (*J*) may *diphthongize* with any preceding vowel. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 251.

Also spelled *diphthongise*.

diphycerc (dif'i-sèrk), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *διφυής*, of double nature or form (see *Diphyes*), + *κέρκος*, tail.] Same as *diphycercal*.

diphycercal (dif-i-sèr'kal), *a.* [< *diphycerc* + *-al.*] In *ichth.*, having the tail symmetrical, or consisting of equal upper and lower halves, with respect to the bones which support it, the end of the spinal column or the notochord not being bent upward as is usually the case in fishes. See *homocercal*, *hypural*, *heterocercal*.



Diphycercal Tail of Spotted Burbot (*Lota maculosa*).

Whatever the condition of the extreme end of the spine of a fish, it occasionally retains the same direction as the trunk part, but is far more generally bent up. . . . In the former case, the extremity of the spine divides the caudal fin-rays into two nearly equal moieties, an upper and a lower, and the fish is said to be *diphycercal*.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 21.

diphycercy (dif'i-sèr-si), *n.* [As *diphycerc* + *-y.*] The state of being diphycercal.

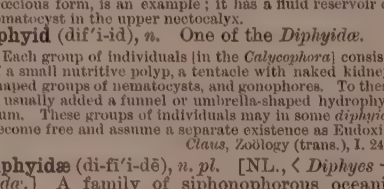
Diphydæ, Diphydes (dif'i-dē, -dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Diphyidæ*.

Diphyes (dif'i-ēz), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < Gr. *διφυής*, of double nature or form, < *δι-*, two-, + *φύειν*, produce, < *φύεσθαι*, grow.] The typical genus of the family *Diphyidæ*. *D. acuminata*, a dicœcious form, is an example; it has a fluid reservoir or somatocyst in the upper nectocalyx.

diphyid (dif'i-id), *n.* One of the *Diphyidæ*.

Each group of individuals [in the *Calycophora*] consists of a small nutritive polyp, a tentacle with naked kidney-shaped groups of nematocysts, and gonophores. To these is usually added a funnel or umbrella-shaped hydrophyllium. These groups of individuals may in some *diphyids* become free and assume a separate existence as Eudoxia.
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 249.

Diphyidæ (di-fī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diphyes* + *-idæ.*] A family of siphonophorous oceanic hydrozoans, of the order *Calycophora*, having a pair of large swimming-bells or nectocalyces opposite each other on the upper part of the stem. It is represented by the genera *Diphyes* and *Abyla*. (See extract under *diphyid*.) Also *Diphydæ*, *Diphydes*.—**Monogastric Diphyidæ**, or **Diphydæ**. See extract under *diphyozoöid*.



A, *Diphyes appendiculata*: *a*, hydranths and hydrophyllia on the hydrosoma or coenosarc; *b*, proximal nectocalyx; *c*, aperture of distal nectocalyx; *d*, somatocyst; *e*, the prolongation of the distal nectocalyx, by which it is attached to the hydrosoma; *f*, point of attachment of the hydrosoma in the hydrœcium of the proximal nectocalyx. *B*, Distal nectocalyx, with a bristle, *a*, through the canal traversed by the hydrosoma in *A*. *C*, Extremity of distal nectocalyx, with its muscular velum. (All slightly enlarged.)

Diphylla (dī-fil'ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, leaf.] A genus of true blood-sucking or vampire bats of the warmer parts of America, composing with *Desmodus* the group *Desmodontes* of the family *Phyllostomatidæ*, differing from *Desmodus* in having one molar in each jaw, and a calcar. See *Desmodus*. *Spix*, 1823.

Diphyllidæ (dī-fil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *φύλλον*, a leaf (cf. *Diphylla*), + *-idæ.*] A family of cestoid flatworms, or tapeworms. They have a circlet of hooklets on the neck and two pedunculate unarmed suckers or facets on the head, whence the name. It is represented by the genus *Echinobothrium* (which see).

Diphyllidea (dif-i-lid'ē-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., as *Diphyll-idæ* + *-id-ea.*] A division of the *Cestoidea*, or cestoid worms, including those tapeworms which when adult have parts or organs of the head in pairs, as two suckers and two rostellar eminences: they have also a collar of hooklets on the neck.

Diphyllidia (dif-i-lid'i-ă), *n.* [NL.; cf. *Diphyllidea.*] A genus of nudibranchiate gastropods: a synonym of *Pleurophyllidia* (which see).

diphyllidiid (dif-i-lid'i-id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Diphyllidiidæ*.

Diphyllidiidæ (dī-fil-i-dī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diphyllidia* + *-idæ.*] A family of nudibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Diphyllidia*: synonymous with *Pleurophyllidiidæ*.

Diphyllocera (dif-i-los'e-rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *φύλλον*, a leaf, + *κέρας*, horn.] 1. A genus of phytophagous tetramerous beetles, of the family *Chrysomelidæ*.—2. A genus of lamellicorn beetles, of the family *Scarabæidæ*.

Diphyllodes (dī-fi-lō'dēz), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1835), < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *φύλλον*, leaf, + *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of *Paradiseidæ*, containing the magnificent bird of paradise, *D. speciosa* or *magnifica*: so called from the bundle of long, silky, yellow plumes on the nape. Another species, *D. wilsoni*, is sometimes placed in this genus.

diphyllous (dī-fil'us), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, a leaf, + *-ous.*] Having two leaves: said of a calyx formed of two sepals, etc.

diphyodont (dif'i-ō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *diphyodon(t-)s*, < Gr. *διφυής*, of double form, twofold (see *Diphyes*), + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] **I.** *a.* Having two sets of teeth, as a mammal; growing in two sets, as teeth: applied both to the system of dentition and to the animals which have such a system: opposed to *monophyodont* and *polyphyodont*. See II.

In the Marsupialia the *diphyodont* condition is in a rudimentary stage, for it is confined to one tooth only on either side of the jaw.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 552.

II. *n.* A mammal which has two sets of teeth. Most mammals have a definite set of milk-teeth which are deciduous, and are displaced and replaced by a permanent set. The latter, as a rule, differ both numerically and otherwise from the former, particularly in the appearance of true molars, which are lacking in the milk-dentition. Thus, in a child there are 20 teeth, none of them molars proper; in the adult there are 32, an increase of three molars above and below on each side.

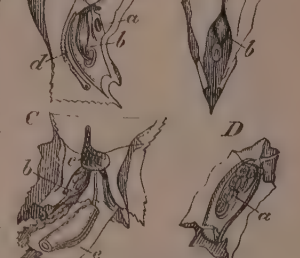
diphyozoöid (dif'i-ō-zō'oid), *n.* Same as *diphyzoöid*.

diphysite (dif'i-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *φύσις*, nature, + *-ite*[2].] One who held the doctrine of diphysitism. Also improperly *diophysite*.

diphysitism (dif'i-sī-tizm), *n.* [< *diphysite* + *-ism.*] In *theol.*, the doctrine of two distinct natures in Christ, a divine and a human, as opposed to *monophysitism*. According to the usual view, these two natures coexist in one person, whereas the Nestorians affirm the existence of a distinct person for each nature. Also improperly *diophysitism*.

diphyzoöid (dif-i-zō'oid), *n.* [< Gr. *διφυής*, of double form (see *Diphyes*), + *zoöid.*] A reproductive zoöid of the oceanic hydrozoans of the order *Calycophora*, detached and free-swimming by means of its nectocalyx, representing the complex distal set of appendages. Also *diphyozoöid*.

The distal set of appendages [in the calycophorans] is the oldest, and, as they attain their full development, each set becomes detached, as a free-swimming complex *Diphyzoöid*. In this condition they grow and alter their form and size so much that they were formerly regarded as distinct genera of what were termed monogastric Diphydæ.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 131.



A, *B*. Diphyzoöid (*Sphenoides*), lateral and front views. *C*. Diphyzoöid of *Abyla* (*Cuboides*): *a*, *c*, gonophore, or reproductive organ; *b*, hydranth; *c*, phyllocyst, with its process, *d*. *D*. Free Gonophore, its manubrium, *a*, containing ova. (All enlarged.)

Dipina (di-pī'nä), *n. pl.* Same as *Dipodidæ*.

diplacanthid (dip-la-kan'thid), *a.* Having biserial adambulacral spines, as a starfish; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Diplacanthida*. *F. J. Bell*.

Diplacanthida (dip-la-kan'thi-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., as *Diplacanthus* + *-ida.*] Those echinoids which have biserial adambulacral spines. *F. J. Bell*.

Diplacanthus (dip-la-kan'thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double (see *diploë*), + *ἄκανθα*, a spine.] A genus of fossil fishes of the Old Red Sandstone, having a heterocercal tail, very small scales, and two dorsal fins, each with a strong spine, whence the name. *Agassiz*.

diplanetic (dī-pla-net'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, twice, + *πλανητικός*, disposed to wander, < *πλανητός*, wandering: see *planet.*] In *cryptogamic bot.*, having two periods of activity separated by one of rest, as the zoöspores of certain genera of *Saprolegniæ*.

diplanetism (dī-plan'e-tizm), *n.* [< *diplanet-ic* + *-ism.*] In *cryptogamic bot.*, the property of

being twice active, with an intervening period of rest. It occurs in the zoöspores of certain genera of *Saprolegniæ*, in which the zoöspores escape without cilia from the sporangium, and come to rest in a cluster, each forming a cell-wall. After some hours of rest the protoplasm of each spore escapes from its cell-wall, acquires cilia, and enters upon a period of active movement.

diplantidian (dip-lan-tid'i-an), *a.* [< Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *ἀντί*, against, + *εἶδος*, form, image.] Showing two images, one reversed and the other direct: applied to a telescope proposed in 1778 by Jeaurat, to be used in taking transits, the coincidence of the two images serving in place of a transit over an illuminated wire. The difficulties of the execution of such an instrument are, however, far greater than those of illuminating a wire.

Diplarthra (dip-lär'thrą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *diplarthrus:* see *diplarthrous.*] Diplarthrous mammals; those hoofed quadrupeds which exhibit or are characterized by diplarthrism. They are the artiodactyls and the perissodactyls, or the *Ungulata* in a proper restricted sense, collectively distinguished from the *Taxeopoda* (which see).

diplarthrism (dip-lär'thrizm), *n.* [< *diplarthr-ous* + *-ism.*] The quality or condition of being diplarthrous; the alternation of the several bones of one row of carpals or tarsals with those of the other row respectively, instead of that linear arrangement of the respective bones of both rows which constitutes taxeopody (which see): so called because each bone of one row interlocks with two bones of the other row.

Diplarthrism appears in that foot before it does in the fore foot, as in the Proboscidia.
E. D. Cope, Amer. Nat., XXI. 988.

diplarthrous (dip-lär'thrus), *a.* [< NL. *diplarthrus*, < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *ἄρθρον*, joint.] Doubly articulated, as a bone of one row of carpal or tarsal bones with two bones of the other row; characterized by or exhibiting diplarthrism; not taxeopodous: as, a *diplarthrous* carpus or tarsus; a *diplarthrous* ungulate mammal.

The conversion of a taxeopod into a *diplarthrous* ungulate. *E. D. Cope*, Amer. Nat., XXI. 986.

diplasiasmus (dī-plā-si-as'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλασιασμός*, a doubling, as of a letter or word, < *διπλασιάζειν*, double, < *διπλάσιος*, double: see *diplasic.*] 1. A figure of orthography, consisting in writing a letter double which is usually written single, as, in Greek *τοσσός* for *τοσός.*— 2. In *rhet.*, repetition of a word or name for the sake of emphasis: as, "O *Jerusalem, Jerusalem*, thou that killest the prophets," Mat. xxiii. 37. Also called *epizeuxis.*

diplasic (dī-plas'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *διπλάσιος*, double, < *δι-*, two-, + *-πλασιος*, -fold, connected with *-πλόος*, and ult. with E. *full*[1], *-fold.*] Double; twofold; specifically, in *anc. pros.*, constituting the proportion of two to one: as, the *diplasic* ratio (of thesis and arsis); characterized by such a proportion of thesis and arsis: as, *diplasic* rhythm; a *diplasic* foot; the *diplasic* class (of feet). The diplasic class of feet comprises those feet in which the thesis or metrically accented part (called by many the arsis) has double the length of the arsis or metrically unaccented part (called by many the thesis). The diplasic feet are (1) the trisemic feet (equal to ⏑ ⏑ | ⏑ or ⏑ | ⏑ ⏑), the tribrach, trochee, and iambus, and (2) the hexasemic feet (equal to ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ | ⏑ ⏑ or ⏑ ⏑ | ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑), the Ionic a majore, the Ionic a minore, Molossus, and choriamb.

The *diplasic* ratio answers to our common time.
J. Hadley, Essays, p. 98.

diplasion (dī-plā'si-on), *n.* [< Gr. *διπλάσιον*, neut. of *διπλάσιος*, double: see *diplasic.*] 1. In *anc. Gr. music*, a triple rhythm in which there was an alternation of tones whose durations were as two and one respectively.— 2. In *medieval music*, the interval of an octave. See *diapason.*— 3†. A form of pianoforte with two keyboards, used in the eighteenth century.

Diplax (dī'plaks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίπλαξ*, twofold, < *δι-*, two-, + *-πλαξ*, -fold; cf. *diplasic.*] 1. In *entom.*, a genus of dragon-flies, of the family *Libellulidæ.*— 2. A genus of rotifers or wheel-animalcules. *P. H. Gosse.*

diple (dī'plē), *n.* [< Gr. *διπλῆ*, a critical mark (as in def.), prop. fem. of *διπλοῦς*, contr. form of *διπλόος*, double: see *diploë.*] In *paleog.*, a critical mark like a Υ or Λ laid on its side (⊢, ⊱), used as a mark of a paragraph, the change from one speaker to another in a drama, different readings, rejection of a reading, etc.

diplegia (dī-plē'ji-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *πληγή*, a stroke.] In *pathol.*, paralysis of corresponding parts on the two sides of the body, as of the two arms or of the two sides of the face.

diplegic (dī-plej'ik), *a.* [< *diplegia* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of diplegia.— **Diplegic contractions**, contractions which, when the anode of a galvanic current is applied to the mastoid process and the large cathode is placed between the shoulder-blades, have in some cases been seen in the muscles of the arm on the side opposite that to which the anode is applied.

dipleidoscope (di-plī'dō-skōp), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *εἶδος*, appearance, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument for indicating the passage of the sun or a star over the meridian by the coincidence of two images of the object, the one formed by single and the other by double reflection. It consists of an equilateral hollow prism, two of whose sides are silvered on the inside so as to be mirrors, while the third is formed of glass. The prism is adjusted so that one of the silvered sides shall be exactly in the plane of the meridian, and the transparent side toward the object. So long as the object has not reached the meridian, the image produced by that portion of the rays reflected directly from the glass surface, and that produced by the rays transmitted through the glass to the silvered side, reflected from it to the other, and thence through the glass, are not coincident, but gradually approach as the sun or star approaches the meridian, until they exactly coincide at the instant the center of the object is on the meridian; then an eye stationed at the side of the prism and looking toward the transparent side sees only one object.

Dipleura (dī-plō'rą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **dipleurus*, < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *πλευρά*, side. Cf. *dipleuric.*] In *morphol.*, those organic forms which are dipleural: distinguished from *Tetrapleura.*

Haeckel again divides these, according to the number of antimeres, into Tetrapleura and *Dipleura.*
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 844.

dipleural (dī-plō'ral), *a.* [As *dipleur-ic* + *-al.*] In *morphol.*, zygopleural with only two antimeres; dipleuric. *Haeckel.*

dipleuric (dī-plō'rik), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *πλευρά*, side, + *-ic.*] Being right and left, as sides; having right and left sides; being symmetrically bilateral, or exhibiting bilateral symmetry.

Dipleurobranchia (dī-plō-rō-brang'ki-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *πλευρά*, side, + *βράγχια*, gills.] A superfamily of nudibranchiate gastropods, having foliaceous branchiæ situated in a fold on each side, and no shell, and containing the families *Phyllidiidæ* and *Pleurophyllidiidæ*, which are thus contrasted with *Monopleurobranchia.* The group is also called *Inferobranchiata* or *Hypobranchiata.*

dipleurobranchiate (dī-plō-rō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [< *Dipleurobranchia* + *-ate*[1].] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dipleurobranchia.*

diplex (dī'pleks), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + L. *-plex*, as in *duplex;* a distinctive var. of *duplex.*] Double: applied to a method of transmitting two messages in the same direction and at the same time over a single telegraph-line.

The terms contraplex and *diplex* are here applied as specific names for designating clearly the way in which the particular simultaneous double transmission to which we wish to refer is effected. Thus, for instance, two messages may be sent over a single wire in the same or in opposite directions, and when we do not care to particularize either, we simply allude to them under the more common generic name of duplex transmission, which includes both. When, however, we wish to speak of either method by itself, we use the term *diplex* for simultaneous transmission in the same direction, and contraplex for that in opposite directions. *G. B. Prescott*, Elect. Invent., p. 340.

diplobacteria (dip″lō-bak-tē'ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + NL. *bacteria*, pl. of *bacterium*, q. v.] Bacteria which consist of two cells or adhere in pairs.

These *diplo-bacteria* may assume a curved or sausage shape. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 123.

diploblastic (dip-lō-blas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *βλαστός*, germ, + *-ic.*] In *biol.*, having two germinal layers, endoblastic and ectoblastic, or a two-layered blastoderm: correlated with *monoblastic* and *triploblastic.*

A third layer, the mesoblast or mesoderm, occurs; hence these are known as triploblastic animals, in contradistinction to those with only hypoblast and epiblast, which are called *diploblastic.* *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. xi.

diplocardiac (dip-lō-kär'di-ak), *a.* [< Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *καρδία* = E. *heart:* see *cardiac.*] Having the heart double—that is, with completely separated right and left halves, and consequently distinct pulmonary and systemic circulation of the blood, as all birds and mammals.

diplococcus (dip-lō-kok'us), *n.*; pl. *diplococci* (-sī). [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *κόκκος*, a berry.] In *biol.*, a coupled spherule; a cell or similar organism resulting from the process of conjugation of two or more cells.

Coupled spherules are called *diplococci.*
Ziegler, Pathol. Anat. (trans.), I. § 186.

Diploconidæ (dip-lō-kon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diploconus* + *-idæ.*] A family of acantharians with a shell having in its axis a pair of strong spicules running in opposite directions, and shaped like an hour-glass or a double cone.

Diploconus (dip-lō-kō'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *κῶνος*, cone.] A genus of monocyttarian radiolarians, giving name to the family *Diploconidæ. Haeckel*, 1860.

diplodal (dip'lō-dal), *a.* [< Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *ὁδός*, way, + *-al.*] In *zoöl.*, having both prosodal and aphodal canals, or canals of entrance and exit, well developed, as a sponge. The genus *Chondrosia* is an example.

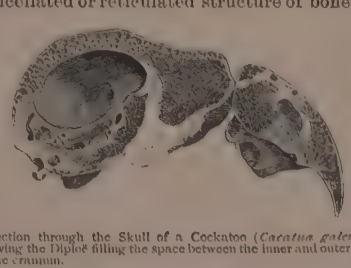
This, which from the marked presence of both prosodal and aphodal canals may be termed the *diplodal* type of the Rhagon canal system, occurs but rarely.
W. J. Sollas, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 415.

Diplodocidæ (dip-lō-dos'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diplodocus* + *-idæ.*] A family of sauropod dinosaurs, formed for the reception of the genus *Diplodocus.*

Diplodocus (di-plod'ō-kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *δοκός*, a bearing-beam, main beam, any beam or bar.] A genus of sauropod dinosaurs, based on remains from the Upper Jurassic of Colorado. It is characterized by a weak dentition confined to the fore part of the jaws, and the rami of the ischia straight, not expanded distally, and meeting in the middle line. *O. C. Marsh*, 1878.

Diplodontia (dip-lō-don'shią), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] In Blyth's edition of Cuvier, an order of placental *Mammalia*, consisting of the *Pachydermata*, herbivorous *Cetacea*, *Rodentia*, and *Ruminantia* of Cuvier; one of two orders constituting Blyth's phytophagous type of mammals. [Not in use.]

diploë (dip'lō-ē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόη*, fem. of *διπλόος*, contr. *διπλοῦς*, twofold, double (= L. *duplus*, > ult. E. *double*, q. v.), < *δι-*, two-, + *-πλοος*, akin to L. *plus*, more, and E. *full*[1].] 1. In *anat.*, the light spongy substance or open cancellated or reticulated structure of bone be-



Section through the Skull of a Cockatoo (*Cacatua galerita*), showing the Diploë filling the space between the inner and outer walls of the cranium.

tween the hard dense inner and outer tables of the cranial bones.— 2. In *bot.*, the parenchyma of a leaf, lying between the two epidermal surfaces. Also called *meditullium.* [Rare.]

diploëtic (dip-lō-et'ik), *a.* [< *diploë* + (improp.) *-etic.*] Same as *diploic.*

Diplogangliata (dip-lō-gang-gli-ā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *γάγγλιον*, ganglion, + *-ata*[2].] In Grant's classification, a division of animals, partially synonymous with the *Articulata* of Cuvier, or the modern *Arthropoda.*

diplogangliate (dip-lō-gang'gli-āt), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Diplogangliata.*

diplogenesis (dip-lō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *γένεσις*, generation.] In *teratol.*, the duplication of parts normally single, or the production of a double monster.

diplogenic (dip-lō-jen'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *γένος*, kind, + *-ic.*] Producing two substances; partaking of the nature of two bodies.

Diploglossata (dip′lō-glo-sā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue, + *-ata*[2].] A group of saltatorial orthopterous insects, established for the reception of the genus *Hemimerus. De Saussure.*

diplograph (dip'lō-graf), *n.* [< Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *γράφειν*, write.] A Swiss writing-apparatus for the use of the blind, consisting of lettered disks with mechanism to rotate them and to bring any letter desired in position to imprint it on a sheet of paper placed in the machine. It is practically a clumsy form of the type-writer. *E. H. Knight.*

Diplograpsus (dip-lō-grap'sus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + **grapsus*, standing for *graptolite.*] A genus of Paleozoic graptolites, of the family *Graptolithidæ*, having the cells arranged back to back on each side of the axis, like the vanes of a feather. They occur in the Cambrian and Silurian strata. Also *Diplograptus. M'Coy*, 1847.

diploic (di-plō'ik), *a.* [< *diploë* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the diploë: as, *diploic* tissue; *diploic*

structure. Also *diploëtic*.—**Diploic veins**, veins ramifying in the diploë. They are comparatively numerous and of large size, with extremely thin walls, adherent to the hard tissue, so that they do not collapse when cut or torn, but remain patulous, giving rise to persistent hemorrhage.

Diploid.

diploid (dip'loid), *n.* [< Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *εἶδος*, form.] In *crystal.*, a solid belonging to the isometric system, with 24 trapezoidal planes. It is the parallel-hemihedral form of the hexoctahedron. Also called *dyakis-dodecahedron*.

Diploïdion.
From a metope of the temple of Zeus at Olympia.

diploïdion (dip-lō-id'i-on), *n.*; pl. *diploïdia* (-ă). [Gr. *διπλοΐδιον*, dim. of *διπλοΐς* (*διπλοϊδ-*), a garment in two thicknesses or folds: see *diploïs*.] In *anc. Gr. costume*: (*a*) A particular form of the female chiton or tunic, in which the garment is double from the shoulders to the waist, the outer fold hanging loose, like a sort of sleeveless mantle. (*b*) More rarely, a separate garment so disposed over the chiton as to give the whole arrangement the appearance of a single piece.

> Her [Demeter's] chiton is of a thick material, forming deep folds, and having over her breast a *diploïdion*, which throws out strong and simple masses.
> *A. S. Murray*, Greek Sculpture, II. 82.

diploïs (dip'lō-is), *n.* [Gr. *διπλοΐς*, a garment in two thicknesses or folds, < *διπλόος*, double: see *diploë*.] In *anc. Gr. costume*, same as *diploïdion*.

> A woman clothed in a sleeveless talaric chiton with *diploïs*.
> *B. V. Head*, Historia Numorum, p. 177.

Diploleparіæ (dip″lō-le-pā'ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < *Diplolepis*, < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *λεπίς*, a scale, rind, a genus of hymenopterous insects, + *-ariæ*.] In Latreille's system of classification, the same as *Gallicolæ*, or the gall-flies, of the modern family *Cynipidæ*.

diploma (di-plō'mă), *n.* [= F. *diplôme* = Sp. Pg. It. *diploma* = D. *diploma* = G. Dan. Sw. *diplom*, < L. *diploma*, < Gr. *δίπλωμα*(*τ*-), a paper folded double, a letter of recommendation or introduction, later a letter of license or privilege granted by a person in authority, < *διπλοῦν*, double, < *διπλόος*, double: see *diploë*.] **1.** Originally, a letter or other composition written on paper or parchment and folded. Hence—**2.** Any letter, literary muniment, or public document. See *diplomatics*.—**3.** In modern use, a letter or writing, usually under seal and signed by competent authority, conferring some honor, privilege, or power, as that given by a college in evidence of a degree, or authorizing a physician to practise his profession, and the like.

> The granting of *diplomas* by universities or other learned bodies proceeds on the supposition that the public require some assistance to their judgment in the choice of professional services, and that such an official scrutiny into the qualifications of practitioners is a useful security against the imposture or incompetency of mere pretenders to skill.
> *Sir G. C. Lewis*, Authority in Matters of Opinion, ix. 17.

diploma (di-plō'mă), *v. t.* [< *diploma*, *n.*] To furnish with a diploma; certify by a diploma. [Rare.]

> Doggeries never so *diplomaed*, bepuffed, gas-lighted, continue doggeries. *Carlyle.*

diplomacy (di-plō'ma-si), *n.*; pl. *diplomacies* (-siz). [= D. *diplomatie* = G. *diplomatie* = Dan. Sw. *diplomati*, < F. *diplomatie* (*i* pron. *s*) = Sp. Pg. *diplomacia* = It. *diplomazia*, < L. as if **diplomatia*, diplomacy, < *diploma*(*t*-), a diploma: see *diploma*.] **1.** The science of the forms, ceremonies, and methods to be observed in conducting the actual intercourse of one state with another, through authorized agents, on the basis of international law; the art of conducting such intercourse, as in negotiating and drafting treaties, representing the interests of a state or its subjects at a foreign court, etc.

> As *diplomacy* was in its beginnings, so it lasted for a long time; the ambassador was the man who was sent to lie abroad for the good of his country.
> *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 235.

2. The act or practice of negotiation or official intercourse, as between independent powers; diplomatic procedure in general; the transaction of international business: as, the history of European *diplomacy*. [Rare in the plural.]

> Richard [I.], by a piece of rough *diplomacy*, prevailed on Guy of Lusignan to surrender his claim to the shadowy crown of Jerusalem, and to accept the lordship of Cyprus instead. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 162.

> A victory of the North over the South, and the extraordinary clemency and good sense with which that victory was used, had more to do with the concession of the franchise to householders in boroughs, than all the eloquence of Mr. Gladstone and all the *diplomacies* of Mr. Disraeli. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXI. 161.

Hence—**3.** Dexterity or skill in managing negotiations of any kind; artful management with the view of securing advantages; diplomatic tact.—**4.** A diplomatic body; the whole body of ministers at a foreign court. [Rare.]

> The foreign ministers were ordered to attend at this investure of the directory; for so they call the managers of their burlesque government. The *diplomacy*, who were a sort of envoys, were quite awe-struck with "the pride, pomp, and circumstance" of this majestic senate!
> *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, iv.

5. Same as *diplomatics*. [Rare.]

> These [forms of ancient Anglo-Saxon letters] would probably give ground for a near guess to one expert in Anglo-Saxon *diplomacy*. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 130.

diplomat (dip'lō-mat), *n.* [Also written *diplomate*; = D. *diplomaat* = G. Dan. Sw. *diplomat*, < F. *diplomate* = Pg. *diplomata*, < NL. as if **diplomata*, one provided with letters of authority, < L. *diploma*(*t*-), diploma: see *diploma*.] One who is employed or skilled in diplomacy; a diplomatist.

> Unless the *diplomats* of Europe are strangely misinformed, general political differences have not come, and are not likely to come, just at present under discussion.
> *Saturday Rev.*

diplomate (dip'lō-māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *diplomated*, ppr. *diplomating*. [< *diploma* + *-ate*2.] To invest with a title or privilege by a diploma; diploma. [Rare.]

> He was *diplomated* doctor of divinity in 1660.
> *A. Wood*, Athenæ Oxon.

diplomatial (dip-lō-mā'shial), *a.* [< *diplomacy* (F. *diplomatie*) + *-al*.] Same as *diplomatic*. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

diplomatic (dip-lō-mat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *diplomatique* = Sp. *diplomático* = Pg. It. *diplomatico* (cf. D. G. *diplomatisch* = Dan. Sw. *diplomatisk*), < L. as if **diplomaticus*, < *diploma*(*t*-), diploma: see *diploma*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to diplomas or diplomatics.

> *Diplomatic* science, the knowledge of which will enable us to form a proper judgment of the age and authenticity of manuscripts, chords, records, and other monuments of antiquity. *Astle*, Orig. and Prog. of Writing, Int.

2. Pertaining to or of the nature of diplomacy; concerned with the management of international relations: as, a *diplomatic* agent.

> The *diplomatic* activity of Henry II. throughout his reign was enormous; all nations of Europe came by envoys to his court, and his ministers . . . ran about from one end of Europe to another.
> *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 127.

> Several of our earlier and best Secretaries of State had had the benefit of personal experience in the *diplomatic* service abroad. *E. Schuyler*, American Diplomacy, p. 8.

3. Skilled in the art of diplomacy; artful in negotiation or intercourse of any kind; politic in conduct.—**Diplomatic corps** or **body**, the entire body of diplomatists accredited to and resident at a court or capital, including the ambassador, minister, or chargé d'affaires, the secretaries of legation, the military and naval attachés, etc.

II. *n.* A minister, an official agent, or an envoy to a foreign court; a diplomat.

diplomatical (dip-lō-mat'i-kal), *a.* Same as *diplomatic*.

diplomatically (dip-lō-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* **1.** According to the rules or art of diplomacy.

> Write *diplomatically*; even in declaring war men are quite courteous. *Lowe*, Bismarck, II. 558.

2. Artfully; with or by good management.—**3.** With reference to diplomatics; from the point of view of diplomatics.

> The indiction-number in n. 16 is *diplomatically* uncertain, and so of no independent value.
> *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 192.

diplomatics (dip-lō-mat'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *diplomatic*: see *-ics*.] The science of diplomas, or of ancient writings, literary and public documents, letters, decrees, charters, codicils, etc., which has for its object to decipher such instruments, or to ascertain their authenticity, their date, signatures, etc.

diplomatism (di-plō'ma-tizm), *n.* [< L. *diploma*(*t*-) + *-ism*.] Diplomatic action or practice; something characteristic of diplomacy. [Rare.]

diplomatist (di-plō'ma-tist), *n.* [< L. *diploma*(*t*-) + *-ist*; = F. *diplomatiste*.] A person officially employed in international intercourse, as an ambassador or a minister; in general, one versed in the art of diplomacy; a diplomat.

> The talents and accomplishments of a *diplomatist* are widely different from those which qualify a politician to lead the House of Commons in agitated times.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., ii.

diplomatize (di-plō'ma-tīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *diplomatized*, ppr. *diplomatizing*. [< L. *diploma*(*t*-) + *-ize*.] **I.** *intrans.* To practise diplomacy; use diplomatic art or skill.

> Not being a scheming or a *diplomatising* man himself, he did not look upon others as if they were always driving at something. *Max Müller*, Biograph. Essays, p. 132.

II. *trans.* **1.** To actuate or effect by diplomacy. [Rare.]

> Louis Napoleon had not long been menaced out of Mexico, and *diplomatised* out of Luxemburg, when, from his inveterate habit of putting his finger into every man's pie, he suddenly found himself in possession of Rome.
> *Lowe*, Bismarck, I. 479.

2. To confer a diploma upon. *Thackeray.* Also spelled *diplomatise*.

diplomatology (di-plō-ma-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *διπλωμα*(*τ*-) (see *diploma*) + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The study or science of diplomatics. [Rare.]

> Certain it is that many of the young docents whose specialty is Semitic philology, or Hebrew archæology, or Church history, or *diplomatology*, have no deep interest in or little knowledge of the distinctively Christian doctrines. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 14.

Diplomorpha (dip-lō-môr'fă), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *μορφή*, form.] A group of hydrozoans: a synonym of *Calyptoblastea*.

Diploneura (dip-lō-nū'ră), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *νεῦρον*, nerve, sinew.] In Grant's system of classification, a group of annelids or worms.

Diplophysa (dip-lō-fī'să), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *φῦσα*, a bellows.] **1.** A supposed genus of oceanic hydroids, of the order *Calycophora*, being detached diphyzoöids of *Sphæronectes*, as *D. inermis* from *Sphæronectes gracilis*. *Gegenbaur*, 1853. [Not in use.]—**2.** A genus of fishes.

diplopia (di-plō'pi-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *ὤψ* (*ὠπ*-), eye.] In *pathol.*, the morbid condition of vision in which a single object appears double. Also *diplopy*.

diplopic (di-plop'ik), *a.* [< *diplopia* + *-ic*.] Seeing double; affected with diplopia; caused by diplopia, as a double visual image.

diploplacula (dip-lō-plak'ū-lă), *n.*; pl. *diploplaculæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + NL. *placula*, q. v.] In *embryol.*, a placula composed of two layers of cells resulting from transverse fission following vertical fission.

> In this way the primitive differentiation of the placula into two layers is established in what we have designated the *diploplacula*.
> *Hyatt*, Proc. Brit. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1884, XXIII. 89.

diploplacular (dip-lō-plak'ū-lăr), *a.* [< *diploplacula* + *-ar*3.] Two-layered, as a germ; pertaining to or having the character of a diploplacula.

diploplaculate (dip-lō-plak'ū-lāt), *a.* [< *diploplacula* + *-ate*1.] Same as *diploplacular*. *Hyatt.*

Diplopnoi (di-plop'nō-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *-πνοος*, < *πνεῖν*, blow, breathe.] Same as *Dipnoi*.

diplopod (dip'lō-pod), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Double-footed: an epithet applied to the chilognathous *Myriapoda* or *Diplopoda*, which have two pairs of limbs on each segment of the body.

> It [a new form of *Gregarinidæ*] was found in the digestive tube of Glomeris, one of the *diplopod* myriopods, and has been named Cnemidospora lutea.
> *Smithsonian Report*, 1883, Zoölogy.

II. *n.* One of the *Diplopoda* or *Chilognatha*.

Diplopoda (di-plop'ō-dă), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *πούς* (*ποδ*-) = E. *foot*.] The millepeds as an order of myriapods; the *Chilognatha* (which see): so called from the doubling in number of the legs, most of the segments of the body having two pairs: contrasted with *Chilopoda*.

diplopodous (di-plop'ō-dus), *a.* [As *diplopod* + *-ous*.] Diplopod; chilognathous.

Diploprion (di-plop'ri-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *πρίων*, a saw.] A genus of serranoid fishes with serrature to the preoperculum as well as to the suboperculum, typical of the subfamily *Diplopriontinæ*.

Diplopriontinæ (di-plop″ri-on-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diploprion*(*t*-) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Serranidæ*, represented by the genus *Diploprion*, with distinct spinous and soft dorsals and two anal spines. The only known species, *Diploprion bifasciatus*, ranges from the Japanese to the Indian sea.

Diploptera (di-plop′te-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *diplopterus:* see *diplopterous.*] In Latreille's classification, the third family of aculeate hymenopterous insects, having the fore wings longitudinally folded when at rest. It contains the true wasps, and corresponds to the modern family *Vespidæ* (which see). See also *wasp.* Also *Diplopteryga.*

Diploptori (di-plop′te-rī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Diplopterus,* q. v.] In Bleeker's ichthyological system (1859), an order of fishes restricted to the family *Diplopteroidei.*

Diplopteridæ (dip-lop-ter′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diplopterus* + *-idæ.*] A family of fossil crossopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Diplopterus.* They had an elongated form, rhomboidal scales, heterodiphycercal tail, two short dorsals, smooth headbones, and a median as well as paired jugular plates. They lived during the Devonian and Carboniferous epochs; the best-known genera are *Diplopterus* and *Osteolepis.*

Diplopteroidei (di-plop-te-roi′dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diplopterus* + *-oidei.*] An extinct family of fishes, typified by the genus *Diplopterus,* and including also *Dipterus, Osteolepis, Tripterus, Glyptopomus,* and *Staganolepis.* Also called *Dipteroidei.*

diplopterous (di-plop′te-rus), *a.* [< NL. *diplopterus,* < Gr. *διπλόος,* double, + *πτερόν,* a wing.] In *entom.,* having the fore wings folded, as a wasp; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Diploptera.*

Diplopterus (di-plop′te-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος,* double, + *πτερόν,* a wing, a fin.] 1. In *ichth.,* a genus of fossil fishes of the Old Red Sandstone, typical of the family *Diplopteridæ:* so called from the two dorsal fins. *Agassiz,* 1835. —2. In *ornith.,* a genus of American groundcuckoos, of the subfamily *Saurotherinæ,* sometimes giving name to a subfamily *Diplopterinæ. D. nævius* is an example. *D. phasianellus* represents a different section of the same genus. *Boie,* 1826.

Diplopteryga (dip-lop-ter′i-gä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος,* double, + *πτέρυξ* (*πτερυγ-*), wing, fin.] Same as *Diploptera.*

Which Kirby, because the termination -ptera denotes the names of orders of insects, changed into *Diplopteryga.* *E. P. Wright,* Animal Life, p. 505.

diplopy (dip′lō-pi), *n.* Same as *diplopia.*

Diplosoma (dip-lō-sō′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος,* double, + *σῶμα,* body.] A genus of tunicates, typical of the family *Diplosomidæ.*

Diplosomidæ (dip-lō-sō′mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diplosoma* + *-idæ.*] A family of composite tunicates, typified by the genus *Diplosoma.* The colony forms a thin incrusting layer; the zoöids have two distinct regions (thorax and abdomen); and the branchial sac is large and has four rows of stigmata. A few small shallow-water species are known.

diplosphenal (dip-lō-sfē′nal), *a.* [< *diplosphene* + *-al.*] Same as *hyposphenal.* [Rare.]

These vertebræ show the *diplosphenal* articulation seen in Megalosaurus. *O. C. Marsh,* Amer. Jour. Sci., No. 160, p. 334.

diplosphene (dip′lō-sfēn), *n.* [< Gr. *διπλόος,* double, + *σφήν,* a wedge.] Same as *hyposphene. Marsh.* [Rare.]

diplospondylic (dip″lō-spon-dil′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *διπλόος,* double, + *σπόνδυλος, σφόνδυλος,* a vertebra (here in sense of 'centrum' or 'body of a vertebra'), + *-ic.*] In *zoöl.,* having two centra, as a vertebral segment; having twice as many centra as arches, as a vertebral column, in consequence of the presence of an intercentrum between any two consecutive centra; embolomerous: applied to the vertebræ of fishes and batrachians, when only every alternate centrum bears a neural or a hemal arch.

diplospondylism (dip-lō-spon′di-lizm), *n.* [< *diplospondyl-ic* + *-ism.*] In *zoöl.,* the state or quality of being diplospondylic; that formation of a vertebral column in which, in consequence of the development of intercentra between centra proper, there appear to be twice as many bodies as arches of vertebræ, or in which every alternate vertebral body supports no arches; embolomerism.

diplostemonous (dip-lō-stē′mō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *διπλόος,* double, + *στήμων,* the warp, a thread (mod. a stamen), + *-ous.*] In *bot.,* having twice as many stamens as petals.

We say [the flower is] *diplostemenous* if the stamens are double the number [of the sepals and petals], as in stonecrop. *R. Bentley,* Botany, p. 246.

diplostemony (dip-lō-stē′mō-ni), *n.* [As *diplostemon-ous* + *-y.*] In *bot.,* the condition of a flower in which there are twice as many stamens as petals or sepals. Of the two whorls of stamens, the inner may be antipetalous and the outer antisepalous, or the reverse. The first case is normal or direct diplostemony; the latter is called *obdiplostemony.*

Diplostomidea (dip″lō-stō-mid′ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος,* double, + *στόμα,* opening, + *-idea.*] A group of dipneumonous or pneumonophorous holothurians, represented by the genus *Rhopalodina* (which see): same as *Decacrenidia. Semper.*

Diplostomidea, . . . established by Semper to contain the singular Rhopalodina lageniformis, is characterized by a nearly spherical body with the mouth and anus close together, and ten ambulacra. Semper regards it as the type of a fifth class of echinoderms. *Stand. Nat. Hist.,* I. 183.

diplostomidean (dip″lō-stō-mid′ē-an), *a.* [< *Diplostomidea* + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to the *Diplostomidea.*

diplosyntheme (dip-lō-sin′thēm), *n.* [< Gr. *διπλόος,* double, + *σύνθημα,* agreement, connection, < *συντιθέναι,* put together: see *synthesis.*] Same as *disyntheme.*

diplotegia (dip-lō-tē′ji-ä), *n.*; pl. *diplotegiæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος,* double, + *τέγος,* roof.] In *bot.,* a dry fruit invested with an adnate calyx, usually dehiscent; an inferior capsule.

Diplozoön (dip-lō-zō′on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος,* double, + *ζῷον,* an animal.] A genus of monogeneous trematode worms infesting the gills of fishes. *D. paradoxum* is an example. The animal is double, two individuals being fused together to form an X-shaped double organism, the posterior ends of which have two large suckers divided into four pits. The solitary young are known as *diporpæ;* they have a ventral sucker and a dorsal papilla, by which the junction of two individuals is effected, the sucker of one receiving the dorsal papilla of the other. The sexually matured double animals lay eggs at fixed periods, usually in the spring. The eggs are furnished with very long coiled threads. The embryos when hatched enter upon the diporpa-stage, there having two eye-spots and lateral and posterior cilia. See *diporpa.* Also written *Diplozoum.*

dip-net (dip′net), *n.* A net with a long handle or pole, usually a circular rim made of metal, and a conical bag, used to catch fish by dipping it into the water; a scoop-net.

Dipneumona (dip-nū′mō-nä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *dipneumonus:* see *dipneumonous.*] 1. A division of *Dipnoi,* or lung-fishes, containing the mudfishes of the genera *Lepidosiren* and *Protopterus,* as distinguished from *Monopneumona* (*Ceratodus*). They have the lungs paired, a conus arteriosus resembling that of the batrachians, and slender paired fins, with a jointed cartilaginous axis having rays only on one side. See cuts under *Lepidosiren* and *Protopterus.*

2. A division of holothurians, of the order *Pneumonophora,* having two ramose branchiæ: opposed to *Apneumona.* It contains the branchiate holothurians, excepting *Rhopalodina.*

Dipneumoneæ (dip-nū-mō′nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., as *Dipneumones* + *-eæ.*] Same as *Dipneumones,* 2.

Dipneumones (dip-nū′mō-nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-,* two-, + *πνεύμων,* usually pl., *πνεύμονες,* the lungs.] 1. In Haeckel's classification, a division of the *Dipneusta,* or *Dipnoi,* containing those dipnoans which are double-lunged, namely, *Protopterus* and *Lepidosiren:* distinguished from *Monopneumones.*—2. In *entom.,* a division of *Araneida* or true spiders, having but two lungs, six spinnerets, and scattered ocelli: distinguished from *Tetrapneumones.* Most spiders belong to this division. Also *Dipneumoneæ.*

dipneumonous (dip-nū′mō-nus), *a.* [< NL. *dipneumonus,* < Gr. *δι-,* two-, + *πνεύμων,* lung.] In *zoöl.:* (*a*) Having two lungs, as a spider; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dipneumones.* (*b*) Having two lungs, as a lung-fish; specifically, having the characters of the *Dipneumona.* (*c*) Having a pair of respiratory organs, as a holothurian; pertaining to such branchiate *Holothurioidea.*

Dipneusta (dip-nūs′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-,* two-, + **πνευστός,* < *πνεῖν,* breathe.] Same as *Dipnoi.*

dipneustal (dip-nūs′tal), *a.* [< *Dipneusta* + *-al.*] Same as *dipnoan.*

Dipneusti (dip-nūs′tī), *n. pl.* [NL.; cf. *Dipneusta.*] Same as *Dipnoi.*

Dipnoa (dip′nō-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Dipnoi.*

dipnoan (dip′nō-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Dipnoi* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dipnoi.* Also *dipneustal.*

II. *n.* One of the *Dipnoi;* a lung-fish.

Dipnoi (dip′nō-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *dipnous,* doubly breathing: see *dipnoöus.*] A subclass of fishes, by some considered to be a peculiar class of vertebrates intermediate between fishes and batrachians, and by others an order of fishes (by some ranked as a suborder of ganoid fishes), containing the lung-fishes of the genera *Lepidosiren* and *Protopterus* (*Dipneumona*) and *Ceratodus* (*Monopneumona*), and many extinct relatives. They have both branchial and pulmonary respiration, whence the name; no distinct suspensorium is developed, but the lower jaw articulates directly with descending processes of the cranium; there is a median pelvic element; and the limbs are multiarticulate. The skeleton is partially osseous, with persistent notochord; the heart has two auricles and one ventricle; there is a muscular conus arteriosus and spiral intestinal valve; the gills are free, with a narrow opening and rudimentary gill-cover; and the air-bladder is nearly or quite double, and developed into functional lungs permanently communicating with the esophagus. The body is covered with cycloid scales. The living *Dipnoi* are divisible into two groups, *Dipneumona* with paired lungs, and *Monopneumona* with a single lung of two symmetrical halves. Some old extinct relations are referred to another order (or suborder) called *Ctenodipterini,* by others endowed with the rank of a family only. See *barramunda, Ceratodidæ, Ctenodipterini, Dipteridæ, Lepidosirenidæ, mudfish,* and *Sirenoidea.* Also called *Diplopnoi, Dipneusta, Dipneusti, Dipnoa.*

It is a remarkable circumstance, that while the *Dipnoi* present in so many respects a transition between the piscine and the amphibian types of structure, the spinal column and the limbs should be not only piscine, but more nearly related to those of the most ancient Crossopterygian Ganoids than to those of any other fishes. *Huxley,* Anat. Vert., p. 148.

dipnoid (dip′noid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dipnoi.*

Among the ganoids there is a divergence from the *dipnoid* organization. *Day* (1880).

II. *n.* A fish of the subclass *Dipnoi;* a lung-fish.

Among the *Dipnoids* we see an air-bladder having a lung-like function. *Day* (1880).

dipnoöus (dip′nō-us), *a.* [< NL. *dipnous* (see *Dipnoi*), < Gr. *δι-,* doubly, + *-πνοος,* breathing, < *πνεῖν,* breathe.] 1. Having both gills and lungs, as the *Dipnoi;* specifically, pertaining to the *Dipnoi.*

Dipnoous and Osteoglossoid types. *Encyc. Brit.,* XII. 673.

2. Having two openings, as a wound.

Dipoda† (dip′ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δίπους* (*διποδ-*), two-footed, biped: see *dipode, Dipus.*] A division of the animal kingdom made for man alone.

Dipodæ (dip′ō-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] A contracted form of *Dipodidæ.*

dipode (dī′pōd), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *δίπους* (*διποδ-*) (= L. *bipes:* see *biped*), two-footed, < *δι-,* two-, + *ποίς* (*ποδ-*) = L. *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot.*] **I.** *a.* Having only two feet; walking on two feet; biped.

II. *n.* A lizard of the genus *Bipes,* having the fore limbs rudimentary, and therefore appearing as if biped.

dipodic (dī-pod′ik), *a.* [< *dipody* + *-ic.*] In *pros.:* (*a*) Constituting a dipody: as, a *dipodic* measure; a *dipodic* colon. (*b*) Determined or computed by dipodies: as, *dipodic* division or measurement.

Dipodidæ (dī-pod′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dipus* (*Dipod-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of saltatorial myomorphic rodents; the jerboas. They have a graceful form; the fore limbs and anterior portions of the body small in comparison with the great hind quarters; long hind limbs with from three to five digits, fitted for leaping; a long tail, usually hairy or tufted; a skull with the brain-case short and broad; the infraorbital foramen very large, rounded; the zygomata slender, decurved; and the mastoid portion of the auditory bulla highly developed. The family as here defined includes three well-marked types, *Dipodinæ, Pedetinæ,* and *Zapodinæ;* the last two are often made types of distinct families, in which case the characters of *Dipodidæ* are the same as those of *Dipodinæ.* Also called *Dipodina, Dipodæ, Dipina.* See first cut under *deer-mouse.*

Dipodina (dip-ō-dī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dipus* (*Dipod-*) + *-ina*2.] Same as *Dipodidæ.*

Dipodinæ (dip-ō-dī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dipus* (*Dipod-*) + *-inæ.*] The typical subfamily of *Dipodidæ;* the jerboas proper. The cervical vertebræ are more or less ankylosed; the metatarsus is greatly elongated; the metatarsal bones are often fused into a single cannon-bone; the hind feet have only three functional digits; the tail is thickly covered with hair and often tufted; and the grinding teeth are rooted. There are three genera, *Dipus, Alactaga,* and *Platycercomys.* See *Dipus, jerboa.*

Dipodomyinæ (dī-pod″ō-mi-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dipodomys* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of saltatorial myomorphic rodents, of the family *Saccomyidæ.* The technical characters are: external cheek-pouches; rootless molars; compressed sulcate upper incisors; the mastoid and tympanic region of the skull enormously inflated; the hind limbs elongated, jerboa-like, fitted for leaping, with the inner digit rudimentary and elevated, and soles densely hairy, like a rabbit's; the second, third, and fourth cervical vertebræ ankylosed; the pelage soft; and the tail long and hairy. The subfamily is peculiar to America, where it represents to some extent the jerboas, though belonging to an entirely different family, that of the pocket-mice. The animals are also known as *kangaroo-rats* or *kangaroo-mice.* There is but one genus, *Dipodomys.*

Dipodomys (dī-pod′ō-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίπους* (*διποδ-*), two-footed (see *dipode*), + *μῦς* =

E. *mouse*.] The typical and only genus of the subfamily *Dipodomyinæ*. *D. phillipsi* inhabits the Pacific coast region of the United States and Mexico. It is about four inches long, with the tail half as long again; it has brown or gray upper parts and snowy under parts,

Kangaroo-rat (*Dipodomys phillipsi*).

a white stripe along each side of the tail, and another over the hips. A closely related species or variety, *D. ordi*, inhabits the interior Rocky Mountain region. They are known as *kangaroo-rats*, from the shape of the body and limbs and their great power of leaping.

dipody (dip′ō-di), *n.*; pl. *dipodies* (-diz). [< LL. *dipodia* (Atilius Fortunatianus, Marianus Victorinus, etc.), < Gr. *διποδία*, a dipody, two-footedness, < *δίπους*, two-footed, < *δι-*, two-, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] In *pros.*, a group of two like feet; a double foot; especially, a pair of feet constituting a single measure. A dipody is marked as a unit by making the ictus of one of the two feet stronger than that of the other. In ancient prosody iambi and trochees are regularly, and anapests usually, measured by dipodies. Sometimes the word *syzygy* is used as equivalent to *dipody*.

One trochaic or iambic *dipody* for thesis, and one for arsis. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 101.

dipolar (dī-pō′lär), *a.* [< *di-*[2] + *polar*.] **1.** Having two poles; differentiated in respect to a pair of opposite directions, but not with respect to the difference between these directions: as, polarized light is *dipolar*.

When a *dipolar* quantity is turned end for end it remains the same as before. Tensions and pressures in solid bodies, extensions, compressions and distortions, and most of the optical, electrical, and magnetic properties of crystallized bodies are *dipolar* quantities.
Clerk Maxwell, Elect. and Mag., § 381.

Along the axis of a crystal of quartz there is *dipolar* symmetry; along the lines of force in a transparent diamagnetic there is *dipolar* asymmetry. *Tait*, Light, § 298.

2. Pertaining to two poles.

Dipolia, *n. pl.* See *Dipolia*.

diporpa (dī-pôr′pä), *n.*; pl. *diporpæ* (-pē). [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *πόρπη*, a buckle, clasp.] A supposed genus of trematode worms, being a stage in the development of members of the genus *Diplozoön* (which see), before two individuals are united by a kind of conjugation to form the double animal.

The *Diporpæ*, when they leave the egg, are ciliated and provided with two eye-spots, with a small ventral sucker and a dorsal papilla. After a time the *Diporpæ* approach, each applies its ventral sucker to the dorsal papilla of the other, and the coadapted parts of their bodies coalesce.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 182.

Dippel's oil. See *oil*.

dipper (dip′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *dippere* (only as the name for a water-bird: see defs. 5 and 6, and cf. *didapper*); < *dip* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which dips. Specifically—**2.** [*cap.*] [Cf. *dopper*.] Same as *Dunker*[1].—**3.** In *paper-manuf.*, the workman who mixes the pulp and puts it upon the mold.—**4.** One who dips snuff. See *to dip snuff*, under *dip*, *v. t.* [Southern U. S.]

The fair *dipper* holds in her lap a bottle containing the most pungent Scotch snuff, and in her mouth a short stick of soft wood, the end of which is chewed into a sort of brush. This is ever and anon taken out, thrust into the bottle, and returned to the mouth loaded, as a bee's leg is with pollen, with the yellow powder.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 75.

5. A bird of the genus *Cinclus* or family *Cinclidæ:* so called because it dips, ducks, or dives under water. The common European dipper, also called *water-ouzel* and by many other names, is *C. aquaticus*, a small dark-colored bird with a white breast, of aquatic habits, inhabiting streams, and walking or flying under water with ease. The American dipper is a similar but distinct species, *C. mexicanus*, entirely dark-colored when adult. There are in all about 12 species of dippers, mostly inhabiting clear mountain-streams of various parts of the world. They belong to the turdiform group of oscine *Passeres*, in the vicinity of the thrushes, and are notable as the only thoroughly aquatic passerine birds. See cut in next column, and also cut under *Cinclidæ*.

Hence—**6.** Any swimming bird which dives with great ease and rapidity, as a grebe, dabchick, or didapper; especially, in the United

European Dipper (*Cinclus aquaticus*).

States, the buffle, *Bucephala albeola*, which is also called *spirit-duck* for the same reason. See cut under *buffle*.—**7.** A vessel of wood, iron, or tin, with a handle usually long and straight, used to dip water or other liquid.—**8.** [*cap.*] The popular name in the United States of the seven principal stars in Ursa Major, or the Great Bear: so called from their being arranged in the form of the vessel called a dipper. The corresponding stars in Ursa Minor are called the Little Dipper. See cuts under *Ursa*.—**9.** In *photog.*, a holder or lifter for plunging plates into a sensitizing or fixing bath; especially, such a holder used in the wet-plate process for plunging the collodionized plate into the sensitizing bath of nitrate of silver.—**10.** A simple form of scoop-dredge. See *dredging-machine*.

dipper-clam (dip′ėr-klam), *n.* A bivalve of the family *Mactridæ*, *Mactra solidissima*, inhabiting the eastern coast of the United States. It attains a large size, is of a subtriangular form, and its valves are sometimes used as dippers or suggest such use, whence the name.

dipperful (dip′ėr-fůl), *n.* [< *dipper* + *-ful*, 2.] As much as a dipper will contain.

All hands continually dip up at random gauze *dipperfuls* of water. *The Century*, XXVI. 752.

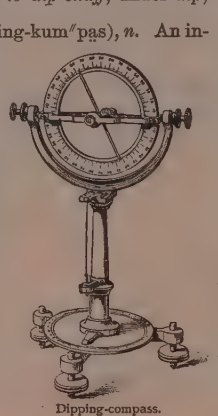
dipping (dip′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *dip*, *v.*] **1.** The act of plunging or immersing.

That which is dyed with many *dippings* is in grain, and can very hardly be washed out.
Jer. Taylor, Repentance, v. § 4.

Specifically—**2.** Baptism by immersion.—**3.** The process of brightening ornamental brasswork, usually by first "pickling" it in dilute nitric acid, next scouring it with sand and water, and afterward plunging it for an instant only in a bath consisting of pure nitric acid.—**4.** A composition of boiled oil and grease, used in Scotland by curriers for softening leather and making it more fit for resisting dampness: in England called *dubbing*.—**5.** The washing of sheep to cleanse the fleece before shearing.—**6.** In *ceram.*, the process of coating a coarse clay body with enamel or slip of a fine quality by plunging the vessel into the liquid material for the coating, or of covering stoneware with a glaze. Each piece is generally dipped by hand, and a skilful workman is able to give a uniform coating of the covering material to the whole piece at a single plunge. As soon as dipped, the piece is taken to the drying-house or hothouse.

7. A mode of taking snuff by rubbing it on the teeth and gums. See *to dip snuff*, under *dip*, *v. t.* [Southern U. S.]

dipping-compass (dip′ing-kum″pas), *n.* An instrument consisting essentially of a dipping-needle (which see), a vertical graduated circle whose center coincides with the axis of the needle, and a graduated horizontal circle, the whole being supported upon a tripod stand; an inclinometer. It is used to measure the angle of dip or inclination of the magnetic needle.



Dipping-compass.

dipping-frame (dip′ing-frām), *n.* **1.** A frame which holds the wicks to be dipped in the hot tallow-bath for making candles.—**2.** A frame on which a fabric is stretched while being dipped in a dye-bath.

dipping-house (dip′ing-hous), *n.* In *ceram.*, the building in which the biscuit is dipped into the glaze or enamel. See *dipping*, 6.

dipping-liquor (dip′ing-lik″ọr), *n.* Dilute sulphuric or nitric acid, used by founders and others to clean the surface of metal. See *pickle*.

dipping-needle (dip′ing-nē″dl), *n.* An instrument for showing the direction of the earth's magnetism. Its axis is at right angles to its length, and passes as exactly as possible through the center of gravity, about which it moves in a vertical plane. When a needle thus mounted is placed anywhere not in the magnetic equator, it dips or points downward; and if the vertical plane in which it moves coincides with the magnetic meridian, the position which it assumes shows at once the direction of the magnetic force. See cut under *dipping-compass*.

dipping-pan (dip′ing-pan), *n.* A cast-iron tray or flask in which stereo-casts are made.

dipping-tube (dip′ing-tūb), *n.* Same as *fishing-tube*.

dipping-vat (dip′ing-vat), *n.* The tank containing the slip or glazing-film in which pottery is dipped to give it a fine surface.

dipping-wheel (dip′ing-hwēl), *n.* A contrivance for catching fish, consisting of a wheel placed in a narrow race or fishway in a stream, and acting as a current-wheel. The blades of the wheel are formed of nets, in which fish ascending the stream are caught, and from which they are thrown out upon the bank by the revolution of the wheel.

dip-pipe (dip′pīp), *n.* A valve in a gas-main arranged so as to dip into water or tar, and thus form a seal; a seal-pipe.

dip-regulator (dip′reg″ū-lā-tọr), *n.* In *gas-works*, a device for regulating the seal of the dip-pipes in the hydraulic main, and for drawing off the heavy tar from the bottom of the main without disturbing the seal. *E. H. Knight*.

diprionidian (dī-prī-ọ-nid′i-ạn), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *πρίων*, a saw (also a sawyer, prop. ppr. of *πρίειν*, saw), + *-id-ian*.] An epithet applied to certain fossil hydrozoans the polypary of which has a row of cellules on each side: opposed to *monoprionidian*. Such hydrozoans are chiefly confined to the Lower Silurian and Cambrian formations.

diprismatic (dī-priz-mat′ik), *a.* [< *di-*[2] + *prismatic*.] **1.** Doubly prismatic.—**2.** In *crystal.*, having cleavages parallel to the sides of a four-sided vertical prism, and at the same time to a horizontal prism.

dip-rod (dip′rod), *n.* A rod on which candle-wicks are hung to be dipped into melted tallow.

dip-roller (dip′rō″lėr), *n.* In a printing-press, a roller which dips ink out of the fountain.

diprosopus (dī-pro-sō′pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διπρόσωπος*, two-faced, < *δι-*, two-, + *πρόσωπον*, face.] In *teratol.*, duplication of the face, in any of its grades, from simple duplication of the mouth-cavity to complete development of two entirely separate faces.

Diprotodon (dī-prō′tọ-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *πρῶτος*, first, + *ὀδών*, Ionic form of *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] **1.** A genus of extinct marsupial quadrupeds, surpassing the rhinoceros in size. They had 3 incisors on each side of the upper and 1 on each side of the lower jaw; no canines; 1 premolar and 4 molars on each side of each jaw; the median upper incisors large and scalpriform; the molars transversely ridged, as in the kangaroo, but without the longitudinal connecting ridge; and the hind limbs less disproportionately enlarged. The dentition of this genus gives name to the diprotodont pattern of primitive herbivorous marsupials. *D. australis* is a species found in the Post-tertiary of Australia.

2. [*l. c.*] An animal of this genus.

Diprotodon, an animal holding the same place amongst the Australian mammals that the pachyderms do amongst the fauna of other continents. *Science*, VI. 321.

diprotodont (dī-prō′tọ-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< *Diprotodon*(*t-*).] **I.** *a.* Having two lower front teeth; noting the herbivorous type of dentition in marsupial mammals, in which the median incisors are prominent, and the lateral incisors and canines small or wanting; specifically, having the characters of the genus *Diprotodon:* opposed to *polyprotodont*.

II. *n.* An animal of the genus *Diprotodon;* a marsupial with diprotodont dentition.

Diprotodontia (dī-prō-tọ-don′shi-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diprotodon*(*t-*) + *-ia*[2].] A group of marsupials characterized by the diprotodont dentition.

Dipsacaceæ (dip-sạ-kā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., sometimes improp. *Dipsaceæ*, < *Dipsacus* + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of gamopetalous dicotyledonous plants, with opposite leaves and the small flow-

ers in heads: nearly allied to the *Compositæ*, but having the anthers quite distinct. It includes 5 genera and about 120 species, all confined to the old world, and natives chiefly of the Mediterranean region. The larger genera are *Scabiosa* and *Dipsacus*.

dipsacaceous (dip-sa-kā′shius), *a.* Belonging to or having the characters of the order *Dipsacaceæ*.

dipsaceous (dip-sā′shius), *a.* Same as *dipsacaceous*.

Dipsacus (dip′sa-kus), *n.* [NL. (L. *dipsacos*—Pliny), < Gr. *δίψακος*, the teazel, so named with reference to the leaf-axils, which in some species hold water (cf. *δίψακος*, a certain disease attended with violent thirst), < *δίψα*, thirst, > *διψᾶν*, *διψῆν*, thirst.] **1.** A small genus of prickly biennial plants, of about a dozen species, the type of the natural order *Dipsacaceæ*. The principal species is *D. fullonum*, the fullers' teazel, the prickly flower-heads of which are used to raise a nap on woolen cloth. See *teazel*.

Fullers' Teazel (*Dipsacus fullonum*).
a, scale of the receptacle; *b*, corolla.

2†. In *conch.*, an old genus of gastropods: same as *Eburna*.

Dipsadidæ (dip-sad′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dipsas* (*-sad-*), 2, + *-idæ*.] A family of snakes, typified by the genus *Dipsas:* same as the subfamily *Dipsadinæ*.

Dipsadinæ (dip-sa-dī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dipsas* (*-sad-*), 2, + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of innocuous colubriform or aglyphodont serpents, found in tropical regions. Their habits are nocturnal, and

Dipsas irregularis.

they ascend trees for prey. They have usually posterior grooved teeth, and a slender, attenuated, and strongly compressed form, with a distinct short tail, broad at the end. The leading genera are *Dipsas* and *Leptodira*.

dipsadine (dip′sa-din), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dipsadinæ*.

dipsas (dip′sas), *n.* [L., < Gr. *δίψας*, a venomous serpent whose bite caused intense thirst, prop. adj., used as fem. of *δίψιος*, thirsty, causing thirst, < *δίψα*, thirst.] **1.** A serpent whose bite was said to produce a mortal thirst.

> Cerastes horn'd, hydrus, and elops drear,
> And *dipsas*. *Milton*, P. L., x. 526.
>
> It thirsted
> As one bit by a *dipsas*.
> *Shelley*, Prometheus Unbound, iii. 4.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] The typical genus of serpents of the family *Dipsadidæ*. *D. dendrophila* is East Indian, *D. fasciata* West African. *Laurenti*, 1768.—**3.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of fresh-water bivalves, of the family *Unionidæ*, or river-mussels. *W. E. Leach*, 1814.—**4.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of butterflies, of the family *Lycænidæ*. *Doubleday*, 1847.

dip-sector (dip′sek″tor), *n.* An instrument constructed on the principle of the sextant, used to ascertain the dip of the horizon.

dipsetic (dip-set′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *διψητικός*, provoking thirst, thirsty, < *διψᾶν*, thirst, v., < *δίψα*, thirst, n.] Producing or tending to produce thirst. *E. D.*

dipsey (dip′si), *n.* [In comp. *dipsey-line*, and, as first found, *dipsin-lead* (q. v.), being prob. orig. a naut. corruption, easily occurring in comp., of *deep-sea* (*-line*, *-lead*) (cf. E. dial. *dipness* for *deepness*). It cannot be formed from *dip*.] A plummet or sinker, usually conical, used in fishing. [Local, U. S. (Pennsylvania).] *Bartlett*.

dipsey-line (dip′si-līn), *n.* A fishing-line with a dipsey attached; particularly, such a line having several branches, each with a hook. [Local, U. S. (Pennsylvania).]

dipsin-lead†, *n.* [Appar. a corruption of **dipsey-lead*, orig. *deep-sea lead:* see *dipsey*.] A plummet.

> Sound with your *dipsin lead*, and note diligently what depth you finde. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 435.

dipsomania (dip-sō-mā′ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίψα*, thirst, + *μανία*, madness: see *mania*.] In *pathol.*, an irresistible and insatiable craving for intoxicants.

dipsomaniac (dip-sō-mā′ni-ak), *n.* and *a.* [< *dipsomania* + *-ac:* see *maniac*.] **I.** *n.* One who suffers from an irresistible and insatiable craving for intoxicants.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to dipsomania.

dipsomaniacal (dip″sō-mā-nī′a-kạl), *a.* Same as *dipsomaniac*.

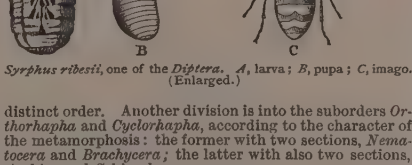
dipsopathy (dip-sop′a-thi), *n.* [Intended to mean 'thirst-cure,' < Gr. *δίψα*, thirst, + *πάθος*, suffering (taken, as in other words in *-pathy*, in assumed sense of 'cure').] In *med.*, a mode of treatment which consists in limiting to a very small quantity the amount of water ingested.

dipsosis (dip-sō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίψα*, thirst, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, morbid thirst; excessive or perverted desire for drinking.

dip-splint (dip′splint), *n.* Same as *chemical match* (which see, under *match*[1]).

dipter (dip′tėr), *n.* A dipterous insect.

Diptera (dip′tę-rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *dipterus*, two-winged: see *dipterous*.] **1.** An order of metabolous hexapod insects. They are two-winged insects, or flies, with two membranous wings with radiating nervures, not folded at rest, a posterior pair being only represented by halteres or poisers; no mandibles as such, but a suctorial proboscis instead, formed of modified mandibles, maxillæ, and the central labium, here called glossarium; usually two maxillary but no labial palpi; antennæ generally short; two large compound eyes, often of thousands of facets, and three ocelli or simple eyes; and the prothorax and metathorax reduced, the mesothorax being correspondingly developed. Metamorphosis is complete; the larvæ are apodal, or with only rudimentary feet; the pupæ are usually coarctate (see cut under *coarctate*), sometimes obtected. The common house-fly, blue-bottle, etc., are characteristic examples. The power which many of these insects have of walking on smooth surfaces with back downward is due to the construction of the feet, which act as suckers. They have, besides the ordinary two claws, several little cushions called pulvilli, beset with fine hairs expanded at their tips into a kind of disk; the adhesion is aided in some cases by a viscid secretion of these hairs. The order is a very large one: there are said to be 9,000 European species alone, supposed to be not a twentieth part of the whole number. About 4,000 are described as North American. A few are useful scavengers, but many are injurious insects, and some are great pests. Gnats, mosquitos, gad-flies, blow-flies, bot-flies, tzetzes, etc., belong to this order. It is variously subdivided, one division being into four suborders: the *Pupipara*, which are parasitic, and developed in the body of the parent, as the bee-lice; the *Brachycera*, or ordinary flies; the *Nemocera*, or crane-flies, gnats, midges, mosquitos, etc.; and the wingless *Aphaniptera*, or fleas, which are oftener ranked as a



Syrphus ribesii, one of the *Diptera*. *A*, larva; *B*, pupa; *C*, imago. (Enlarged.)

distinct order. Another division is into the suborders *Orthorhapha* and *Cyclorhapha*, according to the character of the metamorphosis: the former with two sections, *Nematocera* and *Brachycera;* the latter with also two sections, *Aschiza* and *Schizophora*.

2. [*l. c.*] Plural of *dipteron*.

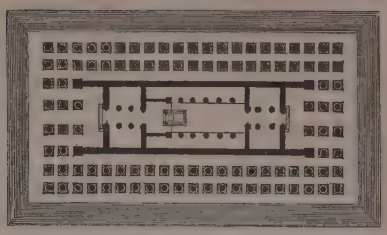
Dipteraceæ (dip-tę-rā′sę-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Dipterocarpeæ*.

dipterad (dip′tę-rad), *n.* In *bot.*, a member of the order *Dipteraceæ* or *Dipterocarpeæ*.

dipteral (dip′tę-ral), *a.* [< Gr. *δίπτερος*, two-winged; of a temple, with double peristyle: see *dipterous*, *dipteros*.] **1.** In *entom.*, having two wings only; dipterous.—**2.** In *arch.*, consisting of or furnished with a double range of columns: said of a portico. A dipteral temple, or dipteros, was characterized by a double row of columns entirely surrounding the cella. See cut in next column.

dipteran (dip′tę-ran), *a.* and *n.* [< *Diptera* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *dipterous*.

II. *n.* A dipterous insect; a member of the order *Diptera*. Also *dipteron*.



Plan of a Dipteral Temple.—Temple of Diana at Ephesus, according to Wood.

Dipteridæ (dip-ter′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dipterus* + *-idæ*.] A family of Paleozoic dipnous fishes, typified by the genus *Dipterus*. They had an elongated form, a heterocercal tail, and two short dorsals on the posterior half of the body, opposite the ventrals and anal respectively. They were inhabitants of the Devonian and Carboniferous seas. Also called *Dipterini*, *Ctenodipterini*, and *Ctenodipteridæ*.

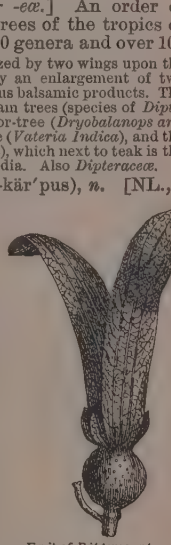
Dipterini (dip-tę-rī′nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dipterus* + *-ini*.] A group of fishes: same as *Dipteridæ*. *L. Agassiz*, 1843.

dipterist (dip′tę-rist), *n.* [< *Diptera* + *-ist*.] One versed in the study of the *Diptera;* a collector of *Diptera*. Also *dipterologist*.

Dipteryx, *n.* [NL.] See *Dipteryx*.

Dipterocarpeæ (dip″tę-rō-kär′pē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dipterocarpus* + *-eæ*.] An order of polypetalous exogenous trees of the tropics of the old world, including 10 genera and over 100 species. They are characterized by two wings upon the summit of the fruit (formed by an enlargement of two calyx-lobes), and by their resinous balsamic products. The order includes the gurjun-balsam trees (species of *Dipterocarpus*), the Sumatra camphor-tree (*Dryobalanops aromatica*), the white dammar-tree (*Vateria Indica*), and the sal- or saul-tree (*Shorea robusta*), which next to teak is the most valuable timber-tree of India. Also *Dipteraceæ*.

Dipterocarpus (dip″tę-rō-kär′pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίπτερος*, two-winged, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A genus of East Indian trees, chiefly insular, type of the natural order *Dipterocarpeæ*. There are 25 species, mostly very large trees, abounding in resin which is used as a varnish, for torches, in medicine as a substitute for balsam of copaiba, etc. Wood-oil, or gurjun-balsam, is the product chiefly of *D. alatus* and *D. turbinatus*.



Fruit of *Dipterocarpus*.

dipterocecidium (dip″tę-rō-sē-sid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *dipterocecidia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *δίπτερος*, two-winged, + *κηκίς* (*κηκιδ-*), a gall-nut, also ink made therefrom (> dim. *κηκίδιον*, ink), prop. juice or sap, < *κηκίειν*, gush or bubble forth.] A gall or abnormal growth caused in a vegetable structure by the attack of a dipterous insect.

Dipteroidei (dip-tę-roi′dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dipterus* for *Diplopterus*, q. v., + *-oidei*.] An alternative name in Bleeker's ichthyological system for his family *Diplopteroidei*.

dipterological (dip″tę-rō-loj′i-kạl), *a.* [< *dipterology* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to dipterology.

dipterologist (dip-tę-rol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *dipterology* + *-ist*.] Same as *dipterist*.

dipterology (dip-tę-rol′ō-ji), *n.* [< *Diptera* + *-ology*.] The science of the *Diptera;* that department of entomology which relates to the dipterous insects, or two-winged flies.

dipteron (dip′tę-ron), *n.*; pl. *diptera* (-rạ). [< Gr. *δίπτερον*, neut. of *δίπτερος*, two-winged: see *dipteros*, *dipterous*.] **1.** Same as *dipteros*.—**2.** Same as *dipteran*.

dipteros (dip′tę-ros), *n.* [Gr. *δίπτερος*, sc. *ναῦς*, a temple with double peristyle, prop. adj., two-winged: see *dipterous*.] A dipteral building or temple; a portico with two ranges of columns. See *dipteral*, 2.

dipterous (dip′tę-rus), *a.* [< NL. *dipterus*, < Gr. *δίπτερος*, two-winged, < *δι-*, two-, + *πτερόν*, wing.] **1.** In *entom.*, having two wings; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the order *Diptera* (which see).—**2.** In *bot.*, having two wing-like membranous appendages; bialate: applied to stems, fruits, seeds, etc.

Dipterus (dip′tę-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίπτερος*, two-winged: see *dipterous*.] The typical genus of Paleozoic fishes of the family *Dipteridæ*.

Dipterygii (dip-te-rij'i-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *πτερύγιον*, a fin, a little wing, dim. of *πτέρυξ*, a wing.] In Bloch and Schneider's classification, an artificial group or class of fishes, distinguished simply by having two fins, or supposed to be so distinguished. It was based on error of observation, and included a tetraodontid (*Ovum*) and the genera *Petromyzon* and *Leptocephalus*. [Never used except by Bloch and Schneider.]

Dipteryx (dip'te-riks), *n.* [NL., also improp. *Dipterix*, lit. 'two-winged' (in allusion to its two enlarged calyx-lobes), < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *πτέρυξ*, a wing, < *πτερόν*, a wing.] A genus of *Leguminosæ*, found in the forests of Brazil, Guiana, etc., including 8 species. The fruit is of a character unusual in the order, being a one-seeded drupe. *D. odorata* of Cayenne furnishes the Tonquin or Tonka or Angostura bean, used for scenting snuff, for sachets, etc. The wood is very hard, strong, and durable, and is sometimes known as *camara-wood*. *D. Eboensis*, the eboe-tree of the Mosquito coast, Nicaragua, is a large tree, of which the wood is excessively heavy, and the inodorous fruit yields a large amount of oil.

diptote (dip'tōt), *n.* [< LL. *diptota*, pl., < Gr. *δίπτωτος*, with a double case-ending, < *δι-*, two-, + *πτωτός*, falling (*πτῶσις*, case), < *πίπτειν*, fall.] In *gram.*, a noun which has only two cases, as the Latin *suppetiæ*, *suppetias*, assistance.

diptych (dip'tik), *n.* [< LL. *diptycha*, pl., < Gr. *δίπτυχα*, pl., a pair of writing-tablets (earlier *δίπτυχον δελτίον*, lit. a double-folded tablet), neut. of *δίπτυχος*, double-folded, < *δι-*, two-, + *πτυχή*, fold, < *πτύσσειν*, fold. The second element exists also in *policy*[2], q. v.] **1.** A hinged two-leaved tablet of wood, ivory, or metal, with waxed inner surfaces, used by the Greeks and Romans for writing with the style. In Rome, during the empire, consuls and other officials were in the habit of sending as presents to their friends artistic diptychs inscribed with their names, date of entering upon office, etc.

2. In the *early church:* (*a*) The tablets on which were written the names of those who were to be especially commemorated at the celebration of the eucharist. (*b*) The list of names so recorded. (*c*) The intercessions in the course of which these names were introduced. The recitation of the name of any prelate or civil ruler in the diptychs was a recognition of his orthodoxy; its omission, the reverse. The mention of a person after death recognized him as having died in the communion of the church, and the introduction of his name into the list of saints or martyrs constituted canonization. In liturgics the diptychs are distinguished as *the diptychs of the living* and *the diptychs of the dead*, the latter including also the commemoration of the saints. In most liturgies the diptychs are included in the *great intercession* (see *intercession*). In the Western Church the use of the diptychs died out between the ninth and the twelfth century; in the Eastern Church it still continues. [In the ecclesiastical sense it is always plural with the definite article — *the diptychs.*]

What used anciently to be called the *diptychs*, but in latter times the bead-roll. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, ii. 346.

3. In *art*, a pair of pictures or carvings on two panels hinged together. They are common in Byzantine and medieval art, and in the later examples are generally of a religious character. See *triptych.* [In this sense usually singular.]

Little worm-eaten *diptychs*, showing angular saints on gilded panels. *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 286.

Dipus (dī'pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίπους* (= L. *bipes*), two-footed, < *δι-*, two-, + *ποίς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] The typical genus of jerboas of the family *Dipodidæ* and subfamily *Dipodinæ:* so called from the mode of progression, which is by means of great leaps with the hind legs, aided by the long tail, as in the kangaroo. *Dipus sagitta* is an example. See *Dipodidæ, jerboa.*

dipygus (dī-pī'gus), *n.*; pl. *dipygi* (-jī). [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *πυγή*, rump, buttocks.] In *teratol.*, a monster in which the pelvis and the lumbar portion of the spinal column are duplicated.

dipylon (dip'i-lon), *n.*; pl. *dipyla* (-lă). [L., < Gr. *δίπυλον*, neut. of *δίπυλος*, with two gates, < *δι-*, two-, + *πύλη*, gate.] In *anc. Gr. fort.*, a gate consisting of two separate gates placed side by side. It is to be distinguished from the form of double gate, composed of an outer and an inner gate with a walled court between them — a usual disposition of Greek fortress gates. The most conspicuous example of the dipylon is the Sacred Gate of Athens (called *the Dipylon* by way of eminence), on the northwest of the city, which afforded access to the outer Ceramicus and to the Academy, and through which passed the Sacred Way to Eleusis and the main road to the Piræus.

dipyre (di-pīr'), *n.* [< LL. *dipyros*, < Gr. *δίπυρος*, twice put in the fire, < *δι-*, twice, + *πῦρ* = E. *fire.*] A mineral occurring in square prisms, either single or adhering to one another in fascicular groups. Before the blowpipe it melts with ebullition or intumescence, and its powder on hot coals phosphoresces with a feeble light. Its name indicates the double effect of fire upon it in producing first phosphorescence and then fusion. It consists chiefly of silicate of alumina, with small proportions of the silicates of soda and lime, and belongs to the scapolite family.

dipyrenous (dī-pī-rē'nus), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *πυρήν*, the stone of a stone-fruit (see *pyrene*), + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, containing two stones or pyrenes.

diradiation (dī-rā-di-ā'shon), *n.* [< L. *di-* for *dis-*, asunder, + *radiatio(n-)*, radiation.] The emission and diffusion of rays of light or heat from a luminous body; radiation.

Dirca (dėr'kă), *n.* [NL.; cf. L. *Dirce*, Gr. Δίρκη, a fountain near Thebes in Bœotia.] A genus of apetalous shrubs, of the natural order *Thymeleaceæ*, and the sole representative of the order in America. There are two species, *D. palustris* of the Atlantic States and *D. occidentalis* of California. They are known as *leatherwood*, from the very tough inner bark. The flowers precede the leaves, and are followed by a small reddish drupaceous fruit. All parts of the plant are acrid. The bark of *D. palustris* produces violent vomiting when taken into the stomach, and erythema and ultimate vesication when applied to the skin.

Dircæa (dėr-sē'ă), *n.* [NL., < L. *Dircæa*, fem. of *Dircæus*, pertaining to *Dirce:* see *Dirca.*] A genus of beetles, of the family *Melandryidæ*. The species inhabit northern Europe and North America. Seven have been described, five of which are American. *D. concolor* occurs in the middle States. The genus was founded by Fabricius in 1798.

Dircæidæ (dėr-sē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dircæa* + *-idæ.*] A family of *Coleoptera*, named from the genus *Dircæa*. *Kirby*, 1837. [Not in use.]

dirdum (dir'dum), *n.* [Sc., also *dirdam, durdum;* cf. Gael. *diardan*, anger, surliness, snarling.] **1.** Tumult; uproar.

There is such a *dirdum* forsooth for the loss of your gear and means. *W. Guthrie*, Sermons, p. 17.

2. A blow; hence, a stroke of misfortune; an ill turn. — **3.** A scolding; a scoring.

My word! but she's no blate to show her nose here. I gi'ed her such a *dirdum* the last time I got her sitting in our laundry as might hae served her for a twelvemonth. *Petticoat Tales*, I. 280.

dire (dīr), *a.* [< L. *dirus*, fearful, awful, dreadful, akin to Gr. *δεινός*, fearful, terrible, *δειλός*, fearful, frightened, *δείδειν*, fear, v., *δέος*, fear.] Causing or attended by great fear or terrible suffering; dreadful; awful: as, *dire* disaster; the *dire* results of intemperance.

Medusa was so *dire* a monster as to turn into stone all those who but looked upon her. *Bacon*, Fable of Perseus.

Dire was the noise
Of conflict. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 211.

What *dire* distress
Could make me cast all hope of life aside?
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 163.

=**Syn.** Fearful, woeful, disastrous, calamitous, destructive, terrific, awful, portentous.

direct (di-rekt'), *a.* [< ME. *directe* = F. Pr. *direct* = Sp. Pg. *directo*, Pg. also *direito* = It. *diretto* = D. G. *direct* = Dan. *direkte* = Sw. *direkt*, < L. *directus*, straight, level, upright, steep, pp. of *dirigere* (also *derigere*, with prefix *de-*), set in a straight line, straighten, direct, guide, steer, arrange, < *di-* for *dis-*, apart (or *de-*, down), + *regere*, keep straight, direct, rule: see *regent, right.* From L. *directus* come also ult. *dress, address, droit, adroit, maladroit.*] **1.** Straight; undeviating; not oblique, crooked, circuitous, refracted, or collateral: as, to pass in a *direct* line from one body or place to another; a *direct* course or aim; a *direct* ray of light; *direct* descent (that is, descent in an unbroken line through male ancestors).

It was no time by *direct* means to seek her.
Sir P. Sidney.

There were six Dukes of Normandy in France, in a *direct* Line succeeding from Father to Son.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 20.

2. In *astron.*, appearing to move forward in the zodiac according to the natural order and succession of the signs, or from west to east: opposed to *retrograde:* as, the motion of a planet is *direct.* — **3.** Having a character, relation, or action analogous to that of straightness of direction or motion: as, a *direct* interest (that is, part ownership) in a property or business.

It is scarcely too much to say, that Lord Byron never wrote without some reference, *direct* or indirect, to himself. *Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

In a great modern state it is comparatively few who have any *direct* personal knowledge of foreign affairs or any *direct* personal interest in them.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 245.

Differences on subjects of the first importance are always painful, but the *direct* shock of contrary enthusiasms has something appalling about it.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 3.

4. In the natural, unreflecting way; proceeding by a simple method to attain an object; without modifying one's procedure owing to recondite considerations; explicit; free from the influence of extraneous circumstances. Thus, a *direct* accusation is one made with the avowed intent of bringing the alleged offender to justice: opposed to a speech or writing which has the same effect without the avowal of the purpose, or perhaps not even of the meaning.

5. Plain; express; not ambiguous; straightforward; positive: as, he made a *direct* acknowledgment.

Add not a doubtful comment to a text
That in itself is *direct* and easy.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iii. 1.

Being busy above, a great cry I hear, and go down; and what should it be but Jane in a fit of *direct* raving, which lasted half an hour. *Pepys*, Diary, Aug. 19, 1668.

6. Straightforward; characterized by the absence of equivocation or ambiguousness; open; ingenuous; sincere.

There be that are in nature faithful and sincere, and plain and *direct;* not crafty and involved. *Bacon.*

I want a simple answer, and *direct,*
But you evade; yes! 'tis as I suspect.
Crabbe, The Borough.

7. In *logic*, proceeding from antecedent to consequent, from cause to effect, etc. — **Direct action.** See *action*, and *direct-action, a.* — **Direct battery, congruity, contempt, conversion, demonstration, dial, evidence, examination, fire,** etc. See the nouns. — **Direct illumination, rays,** etc., illumination, rays, etc., without reflection or refraction. — **Direct induced current.** See *induction.* — **Direct interval.** See *interval.* — **Direct motion,** in *music*, the motion of two voices in the same direction, up or down. It is also called *similar motion*, and includes parallel motion. See *motion.* — **Direct operation,** in *math.*, an operation performed by the direct application of a rule, and not by trial or approximation: opposed to *inverse operation.* — **Direct predication,** in *logic*, one the subject of which denotes an object while the predicate signifies a character: opposed to *indirect predication*, in which the subject conveys the quality while the predicate indicates the object. — **Direct product,** the scalar quantity obtained by multiplying the magnitudes of two vectors together with the cosine of the angular difference of their directions. — **Direct proof,** proof which proceeds from a rule and the statement of a case as coming under that rule to the application of the rule to that case: as, few men wounded in the liver recover; this man is wounded in the liver; this man will probably not recover. — **Direct ratio,** or **direct proportion.** See *ratio.* — **Direct rhythm.** See *rhythm.* — **Direct sphere,** a sphere whose pole coincides with the zenith or lies on the horizon. — **Direct tax.** See *tax.* — **Direct turn,** in *music*, a melodic embellishment. See *turn.* — **Direct vision,** vision by unrefracted and unreflected rays. — **Direct-vision spectroscope.** See *spectroscope.* — **Direct way around** an inclosure or a circuit, in *math.*, that way around in which the inside of the inclosure is kept at the left-hand side.

direct (di-rekt'), *v.* [< ME. *directen*, < L. *directus*, pp. of *dirigere* (> It. *dirigere* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *dirigir* = F. *diriger* = D. *dirigeren* = G. *dirigiren* = Dan. *dirigere* = Sw. *dirigera*), straighten, direct: see *direct, a.*, and cf. *dress, v.* Cf. also *dirge, dirigible.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To point or aim in a straight line toward a place or an object; cause to move, act, or work toward a certain object or end; determine in respect to direction: as, to *direct* an arrow or a piece of ordnance; to *direct* the eye; to *direct* a course or flight.

The master of the ship is judged by the *directing* his course aright. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 189.

But though the rank which you hold in the royal family might *direct* the eyes of a poet to you, yet your beauty and goodness detain and fix them.
Dryden, Ded. of Indian Emperor.

I have sometimes reflected for what reason the Turks should appoint such Marks to *direct* their faces toward in Prayer. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 14.

2. To point out or make known a course to; impart information or advice to for guidance: as, to *direct* a person to his destination; he *directed* his friend's attention to an improved method.

Direct me, if it be your will,
Where great Aufidius lies. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 4.

3. To control the course of; regulate; guide or lead; govern; cause to proceed in a particular manner: as, to *direct* the steps of a child, or the affairs of a nation.

Let discretion
Direct your anger.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, v. 3.

They taught how to *direct* the voice unto harmony.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 175.

And, pleased the Almighty's orders to perform,
Rides in the whirlwind, and *directs* the storm.
Addison, The Campaign, l. 292.

4. To order; instruct; point out to, as a course of proceeding, with authority; prescribe to.

I'll first *direct* my men what they shall do.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 2.

The Prophet *directed* his followers to order their children to say their prayers when seven years of age.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 67.

5. In *music*, to conduct; lead (a company of vocal or instrumental performers) as conductor or director.—6. To superscribe; write the name and address of the recipient on; address: as, to *direct* a letter or a package.

Sir Plyant. Carry it to my Lady. . . .
Boy. 'Tis *directed* to your Worship.
Congreve, Double-Dealer, iii. 7.

7. To aim or point at, as discourse; address.

Words sweetly plac'd, and modestly *directed*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3.

O moral Gower, this boke I *direct*
To the. *Chaucer*, Troilus, i.

8. In *astrol.*, to calculate the arc of the equator between the significator and the promotor. —**Directed right line**, a line which is regarded as differentiated in respect to the distinction between the two directions in which it might be passed over by a moving point. =**Syn.** 3. *Guide*, *Sway* (see *guide*); *Conduct*, etc. (see *manage* and *govern*); to dispose, rule, command (see *enjoin*), control.

II. *intrans.* 1. To act as a guide; point out a course; exercise power or authority in guiding.

Wisdom is profitable to *direct*. Eccl. x. 10.

He controls and *directs* absolutely.
N. A. Rev., CXLII. 592.

2. In *music*, to act as director or conductor.

direct (di-rekt'), *n.* [< *direct*, *v.*] In *musical notation*, the sign 𝄇 placed at the end of a staff or of a page to indicate to the performer the position of the first note of the next staff or page.

direct (di-rekt'), *adv.* [< ME. *directe*; < *direct*, *a.*] In a direct manner; directly; straight: as, he went *direct* to the point.

And faire Venus, the beaute of the night,
Upraise, and set vnto the west ful right
Her golden face in oppositioun
Of God Phebus *directe* discending down.
Henryson, Testament of Cressida, l. 14.

direct-action (di-rekt'ak'shon), *a.* In *mech.*, characterized by direct action: a term applied to engines which have the piston-rod or cross-head connected directly to, or by a connecting-rod with, the crank, dispensing with working-beams and side levers: as, a *direct-action* steam-engine. A rectilinear motion of the piston is insured by a cross-head at the end of the piston-rod, which slides in parallel guides, or, in the case of the oscillating engine, the cylinder vibrates in accordance with the movement of the crank. Special types of direct-action engines are the annular double-cylinder, double-piston, inclined-cylinder, inverted-cylinder, oscillating, sliding-cover, steeple-, and trunk-engines. Also applied to steam-pumps which have the steam-piston connected by the piston-rod directly to the pump-piston or plunger, and which have valve-gear that prevents stopping on what is called the *dead-center*. Such pumps work without cranks or fly-wheels.

direct-draft (di-rekt'drȧft), *a.* Having a single direct flue: applied to steam-boilers.

directer (di-rek'tėr), *n.* See *director*.

directing (di-rek'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *direct*, *v.*] Giving or affording direction; guiding.—**Directing circle.** See *gabion*.—**Directing plane**, in *perspective*, a plane passing through the point of sight parallel to the plane of the picture.—**Directing point**, in *perspective*, the point where any original line meets the directing plane.

direction (di-rek'shon), *n.* [= F. *direction* = Sp. *direccion* = Pg. *direcção* = It. *direzione* = D. *directie* = G. *direction* = Dan. Sw. *direktion*, < L. *directio*(*n*-), a making straight, a straight line, a directing (toward anything), < *dirigere*, pp. *directus*, direct: see *direct*.] 1. Relative position considered without regard to linear distance. The direction of a point, A, from another point, B, is or is not the same as the direction of a point, C, from another point, D, according as a straight line drawn from B through A and continued to infinity would or would not cut the celestial sphere at the same point as a straight line drawn from D through C and also continued to infinity. Every motion of a point has a determinate direction; for if any motion from any instant were to lose all curvature, it would tend toward a determinate point of the celestial sphere, which would define its direction at the instant when it ceased to be deflected. It is inaccurate to say that a line has a determinate direction, because a motion along that line has either one of two opposite directions. Yet the word *direction* is sometimes used in a loose sense in which, opposite directions not being distinguished, the direction of a line is spoken of, meaning the pair of opposite directions.

The *direction* of a star is seen at a glance, while the most profound science and the most accurate observations have not enabled the astronomer to ascertain its distance.
B. Peirce.

The *direction* in which a force tends to make the point to which it is applied move is called the *direction* of the force. *R. S. Ball*, Exper. Mechanics, p. 5.

Hence—2. The act of governing; administration; management; guidance; superintendence: as, the *direction* of public affairs, of domestic concerns, of a bank, of conscience; to study under the *direction* of a tutor.

I put myself to thy *direction*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3.

All nature is but art unknown to thee,
All chance, *direction* which thou canst not see.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 291.

3. The act of directing, aiming, pointing, or applying: as, the *direction* of good works to a good end.—4. The end or object toward which something is directed.—5. An order; a prescription, either verbal or written; instruction in what manner to proceed.

Iago hath *direction* what to do. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3.

The next day there was also a levy for the repairing two Forts: but that labour tooke not such effect as was intended, for want of good *directions*.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 140.

Follow but our *direction*, and we will accommodate matters. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 5.

6. In *equity pleading*, that part of the bill containing the address to the court.—7. In *music*, the act or office of a conductor or director.—8. A superscription, as on a letter or package, directing to whom and where it is to be sent; an address.

These letters [Lord Chesterfield's] retain their *directions* and wax seals, and bear the postmarks of the period.
N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 425.

9. A body or board of directors; a directorate. —10. In *astrol.*, the difference of right or oblique ascension between the significator and promotor.—**Angle of direction.** See *angle*[3].—**Direction cosine**, the cosine of the angle which a given direction makes with that of one of a system of rectangular coördinates in space.—**Direction of the dip.** See *dip*. —**Direction ratio**, the ratio of one of the three oblique coördinates of a point to the distance of the point from the origin.—**Line of direction.** (*a*) In *gun.*, the direct line in which a piece is pointed. (*b*) In *mech.*: (1) The line in which a body moves or tends to proceed, according to the force impressed upon it. Thus, if a body falls freely by gravity, its line of direction is a line perpendicular to the horizon, or one which, if produced, would pass through the earth's center. (2) A line drawn from the center of gravity of any body perpendicular to the horizon. =**Syn.** 2. Oversight, government, control.

directional (di-rek'shon-al), *a.* [< *direction* + *-al*.] Pertaining or relating to direction.

The *directional* character of the properties of the ray, on account of its analogy to the *directional* character of a magnet or an electric current, suggested the idea of polarity. *Spottiswoode*, Polarisation, p. 5.

Directional coefficient. See *coefficient*.

directitude† (di-rek'ti-tūd), *n.* A word used in burlesque in the following passage, which appears to contain some allusion not now intelligible.

3*d Serv.* Which friends, sir, (as it were,) durst not (look you, sir) show themselves (as we term it) his friends while he's in *directitude*.
1*st Serv. Directitude!* what's that? *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 5.

directive (di-rek'tiv), *a.* [= F. *directif* = Sp. Pg. *directivo* = It. *direttivo*, < ML. *directivus* (in the phrase *directiva litera*, a letter addressed), < L. *directus*, pp. of *dirigere*, direct: see *direct*.] 1. Having the power of directing; causing to take or occupy a certain direction.

A compass-needle experiences from the earth's magnetism sensibly a couple (or *directive*) action, and is not sensibly attracted or repelled as a whole.
Thomson and Tait, Nat. Phil., § 563.

2. Pointing out the proper direction; guiding; prescribing; indicating.

Nor visited by one *directive* ray,
From cottage streaming, or from airy hall.
Thomson.

The very objects of speculative contemplation being selected and created under the *directive* influences of some deep-seated want.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iii. § 2.

It is the office of the inverse symbol to propose a question, not to describe an operation. It is, in its primary meaning, interrogative, not *directive*.
Boole, Differential Equations, p. 377.

3†. Capable of being directed, managed, or handled.

Limbs are his instruments,
In no less working, than are swords and bows
Directive by the limbs. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3.

4. Dealing with direction: as, *directive* algebra. —**Directive corpuscle**, an apoblast (which see).

directly (di-rekt'li), *adv.* 1. In a straight line or course, literally or figuratively; in the natural and primitive way: as, aim *directly* at the object; gravity tends *directly* to the center of the earth. In mechanics a body is said to strike or impinge directly against another when the stroke is in a direction perpendicular to the surface at the point of contact. Also, a sphere is said to strike directly against another when the line of direction passes through both their centers. Two equal flat pencils in the same plane or parallel planes are said to be directly equal when they could be generated by equal displacements of rays, these displacements being in the same direction of rotation.

2. In a direct manner; without the intervention of any medium; immediately.

All [the ancient Greeks] who were qualified to vote at all voted *directly*, and not through representatives, in the greatest affairs of state.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 273.

It is manifest that before the development of commerce, and while possession of land could alone give largeness of means, lordship and riches were *directly* connected.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 462.

3. Straightway; without delay; immediately; at once; presently: as, he will be with us *directly*.

He will *directly* to the lords, I fear.
Milton, S. A., l. 1250.

[In this sense *directly*, when it happens to precede a dependent temporal clause, often assumes, by the improper omission of the temporal conjunction *when* or *as*, the apparent office of a conjunction, "when," "as soon as." It is more common in English than in American use.

Directly he stopped, the coffin was removed by four men.
Dickens.]

4. Clearly; unmistakably; expressly; without circumlocution or ambiguity.

That wise Solon was *directly* a Poet, it is manifest, hauing written in verse the notable fable of the Atlantick Iland. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

We found our Sea cards most *directly* false.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 109.

I never *directly* defame, but I do what is as bad in the consequence. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 136.

Directly proportional, in *math.* See *proportional*. =**Syn.** 3. Promptly, instantly, quickly.—4. Absolutely, unambiguously.

directness (di-rekt'nes), *n.* 1. Straightness; a straight course. *Sheridan.*—2. Straightforwardness; openness; freedom from ambiguity.

I like much their robust simplicity, their veracity, *directness* of conception. *Carlyle.*

director (di-rek'tor), *n.* [= F. *directeur* (> D. *directeur* = Dan. Sw. *direktör*) = G. *director* = Sp. Pg. *director* = It. *direttore*, < NL. *director*, < L. *dirigere*, pp. *directus*, direct: see *direct*.] 1. One who directs; one who guides, superintends, governs, or manages.

Nature hath some *director* of infinite knowledge to guide her in all her ways. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 3.

Specifically—(*a*) One of a number of persons, appointed or elected under provision of law, having authority to manage and direct the affairs of a corporation or company. All the directors collectively constitute a *board of directors*. They are agents of the corporation, and not of the stockholders. Generally they are elected for one year. (*b*) In *music*, the leader or conductor of a company of vocal or instrumental performers: as, a choir *director*; an orchestral *director*.

2. Anything that directs or controls.

Common forms were not design'd
Directors to a noble mind. *Swift.*

Safety from external danger is the most powerful *director* of national conduct. *A. Hamilton.*

Specifically—(*a*) In *surg.*, a grooved probe, intended to direct the edge of the knife or scissors in opening sinuses or fistulæ or making incisions generally. (*b*) In *elect.*, a metallic instrument on a glass handle connected by a chain with the pole of a battery, and applied to the part of the body to which a shock is to be sent.—**Director circle.** See *circle*.

Sometimes spelled *directer*.

directorate (di-rek'tō-rāt), *n.* [= F. *directorat*; as *director* + *-ate*[3].] 1. The office of a director. —2. A body of directors.

directorial (dir-ek-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< *director* + *-ial*.] 1. That directs; invested with direction or control.

The emperor's power in the collective body, or the diet, is not *directorial*, but executive.
W. Guthrie, Geog., Germany.

2. Belonging to a director or a body of directors, as the French Directory.

directorize† (di-rek'tō-rīz), *v. t.* [< *directory* + *-ize*.] To bring under the power or authority of a directory (in the extract, of the Presbyterian Directory for Public Worship).

These were to do the Journey work of Presbytery, . . . undertaking to *Directorize*, to Uniturgize, to Catechize, and to Disciplinize their Brethren.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 609.

directorship (di-rek'tor-ship), *n.* [< *director* + *-ship*.] The condition or office of a director.
Mickle.

directory (di-rek'tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *directoire* = Sp. Pg. *directorio* = It. *direttorio*, < LL. *directorius*, serving to direct, ML. NL. neut. *directorium*, a directory, < L. *directus*, pp. of *dirigere*, direct: see *direct*.] **I.** *a.* Guiding or directing; directive.

This needle the mariners call their *directory* needle.
J. Gregory, Posthuma (1650), p. 281.

I must practise a general *directory* and revisory power in the matter. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 361.

Directory statute, a statute or part of a statute which operates merely as advice or direction to the official or other person who is to do something pointed out, leaving the act or omission not destructive of the legality of what is done in disregard of the direction. *Bishop.*

II. *n.*; pl. *directories* (-riz). 1. A guide; a rule to direct; particularly (*eccles.*), a book of directions for saying the various church offices and for finding the changes in them re-

quired by the calendar; especially, in medieval English usage, a book of directions for saying the hours. Also called *ordinal*, *pica*, or *pie*. The directory of the Greek Church is called the *typicum*.

There may be usefully set forth by the Church a common *directory* of publick prayer, especially in the administration of the Sacraments.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

"So pray ye," or after this manner: which if we expound only to the sense of becoming a pattern, or a *directory*, it is observable that it is not only directory for the matter but for the manner too.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 278.

The principal ecclesiastical directories are: (1) The set of rules drawn up in 1644 by the Westminster Assembly of Divines, to take the place of the Book of Common Prayer of the Church of England, ratified by Parliament in 1645, and adopted by the Scottish General Assembly the same year. (2) In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a list, drawn up by authority of the bishop, containing directions as to the mass and office to be said on each day of the year. The number of feasts in the present calendar, and the frequent necessity of transferring some, commemorating or omitting others, makes the Directorium (or, as it is usually called, the Ordo) necessary for the clergy. The "Catholic Directory," familiar to English Catholics, contains, besides the Ordo, a list of clergy, churches, etc. An annual called the "Catholic Directory" occupies the same field in the United States as the English Directory. *Cath. Dict.*

Specifically — **2.** A book containing an alphabetical list of the inhabitants of a city, town, district, or the like, with their occupation, place of business, and abode. — **3.** A board of directors; a directorate. Specifically — **4.** [*cap.*] The body constituting the executive in France during a part of the revolutionary epoch, consisting of five members called directors, one of whom retired each year. Succeeding the government of the Convention, it existed from October, 1795, to November 9th, 1799, when it was overthrown by Napoleon Bonaparte (*coup d'état* of the 18th Brumaire), and succeeded by the Consulate. Under the Directory the legislative power was vested in a Council of Ancients, or Senate, of 250 members, composed of men above forty years of age, and a Council of Five Hundred, or Lower House, with which rested the initiative in legislation.

directress (di-rek'tres), *n.* [< *director* + *-ess.*] A female director; a directrix.

directrix (di-rek'triks), *n.* [= F. *directrice* = It. *direttrice*, < NL. *directrix*, fem. of *director*: see *director*.] **1.** A woman who governs or directs. — **2.** In *math.*, a fixed line, whether straight or not, that is required for the description of a curve or surface. — **3.** In *gun.*, the center line in the plane of fire of an embrasure or platform. *Tidball.* See *embrasure.* — **Directrix of a conic**, a line from which the distance of the variable point on the conic bears a constant ratio to the distance of the same point from a given focus; the polar of a focus. — **Directrix of electrodynamic action** of a given circuit, the magnetic force due to the circuit.

direful (dīr'fûl), *a.* [< *dire* + *-ful*, 1, irreg. suffixed to an adj.] Characterized by or fraught with something dreadful; of a dire nature or appearance: as, a *direful* fiend; a *direful* misfortune.

Saturn combust,
With *direful* looks at your nativity,
Beheld fair Venus in her silver orb.
Greene, James IV., i.

=**Syn.** See list under *dire*.

direfully (dīr'fûl-i), *adv.* Dreadfully; terribly; woefully.

direfulness (dīr'fûl-nes), *n.* The state of being direful; dreadfulness; calamitousness.

The *direfulness* of this pestilence is more emphatically set forth in these few words than in forty such odes as Sprat's on the plague at Athens. *J. Warton*, Essay on Pope.

direly† (dīr'li), *adv.* In a dire manner; fearfully.

And of his death he *direly* had forethought.
Drayton, David and Goliath.

dirempt† (di-rempt'), *v. t.* [< L. *diremptus*, pp. of *dirimere* (> It. *dirimere* = Sp. Pg. *dirimir* = F. *dirimer*), take apart, part, separate, < *dis-*, apart, + *emere*, take. Cf. *adempt*, *exempt*, *redemption*.] To separate by violence; put asunder; break off.

He writ the iudiciall examination for a prouiso: that if either part refused to stand to his arbitrement, the difinitiue strife might be *dirempted* by sentence.
Holinshed, Conquest of Ireland, xxxiii.

dirempt† (di-rempt'), *a.* [< L. *diremptus*, pp.: see the verb.] Parted; separated. *Stow.*

diremption (di-remp'shon), *n.* [< L. *diremptio(n-)*, < *dirimere*, pp. *diremptus*, separate: see *dirempt*.] **1.** A forcible separation; a tearing asunder. [Rare.] — **2.** In *bot.*, same as *chorisis*. [Not used.]

direness (dīr'nes), *n.* Terribleness; horribleness; fearfulness.

Direness, familiar to my slaught'rous thoughts,
Cannot once start me. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 5.

direption† (di-rep'shon), *n.* [< L. *direptio(n-)*, < *diripere*, pp. *direptus*, tear asunder or away, ravage, < *di-* for *dis-*, asunder, + *rapere*, snatch. Cf. *correption*.] A plundering or ravaging; robbery.

This lord for some *direptions* being cast
Into close prison.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 515.

You shall "suffer with joy the *direption* of your goods," because the best part of your substance is in heaven.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 126.

direptitious† (dir-ep-tish'us), *a.* [After *surreptitious* (q. v.), < L. *direptus*, pp. of *diripere*, tear away: see *direption*.] Relating to or of the nature of direption. *E. D.*

direptitiously† (dir-ep-tish'us-li), *adv.* By way of direption or robbery.

Grants surreptitiously and *direptitiously* obtained.
Strype, Memorials, an. 1532.

dirge (dėrj), *n.* [Sc. also *dirgie*, etc. (see *dirgie*); < ME. *dirge*, *dorge*, *dyrge*, *dirige*, *deregy*, funeral service, the office for the dead; so called from an antiphon therein sung beginning "*Dirige*, Domine, Deus meus, in conspectu tuo viam meam" (Direct, O Lord my God, my way in thy sight), the words being taken from the Psalms ("Domine . . . dirige in conspectu tuo viam meam"; Vulgate, Ps. v. 8): L. *dirige*, impv. of *dirigere*, make straight, direct: see *direct*. In ME. the *dirge* or *dirige* is often mentioned in connection with the *placebo*, so named for a similar reason.] A funeral hymn; the funeral service as sung; hence, a song or tune expressing grief, lamentation, and mourning.

Resort, I pray you, vnto my sepulture,
To sing my *dirige* with great deuocion.
Lamentation of Mary Magdalene, l. 641.

And ouer yt he ordeyned ther, to be contynued for euer, one day in ye weke, a solempne *dirige* to be songe, and vpon ye morowe a masse. *Fabyan*, Chron., an. 1422.

With mirth in funeral, and with *dirge* in marriage,
In equal scale weighing delight and dole.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2.

First will I sing thy *dirge*,
Then kiss thy pale lips, and then die myself.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iv. 4.

As the first anthem at matins commenced with "Dirige," . . . the whole of the morning's service, including the Mass, came to be designated a "Dirige" or *Dirge*.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 503.

=**Syn.** *Dirge*, *Requiem*, *Elegy*, lament, threnody, coronach. The first three are primarily and almost uniformly suggested by the death of some person. A *dirge* or a *requiem* may be only music or may be a song. An *elegy* is a poem, which may or may not be sung. A *requiem*, being originally sung for the repose of the soul of a deceased person, retains a corresponding character when the music does not accompany words.

A dark-haired virgin train
Chanted the death-*dirge* of the slain.
Longfellow, Burial of the Minnisink.

The silent organ loudest chants
The master's *requiem*. *Emerson*, Dirge.

Now change your praises into piteous cries,
And Eulogies turne into *Elegies*.
Spenser, Tears of the Muses, l. 372.

dirge-ale† (dėrj'āl), *n.* A wake, or funeral gathering, at which ale was served. Also called *soul-ale*. See *dirgie*.

With them the superfluous numbers of idle wakes, guilds, fraternities, church-ales, helpe-ales, and soule-ales, called also *dirge-ales*, with the heathenish rioting at bride-ales, are well diminished and laid aside.
Holinshed, Description of England, ii. 1.

dirgee, *n.* See *durjee*.

dirgeful (dėrj'fûl), *a.* [< *dirge* + *-ful*, 1.] Funereal; wailing; mournful.

Soothed sadly by the *dirgeful* wind. *Coleridge.*

dirgie (dėr'ji), *n.* [Sc., also written *dergie*, *dergy*, and transposed *drigie*, *dregie*, *dredgie*, = E. *dirge*, < ME. *dirge*, *dyrge*, *dirige*, *deregy*, etc., the service for the dead: see *dirge*.] A funeral company; entertainment at a funeral. *Selden.*

dirhem, *n.* See *derham*.

Dirichlet's principle. See *principle*.

dirige†, *n.* A Middle English form of *dirge*.

dirigent (dir'i-jent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dirigeant* = Sp. Pg. It. *dirigente*, < L. *dirigen(t-)s*, ppr. of *dirigere*, direct: see *direct*.] **I.** *a.* Directing; serving to direct: formerly applied, in chemistry, to certain ingredients in prescriptions which were supposed to guide the action of the rest.

II. *n.* In *geom.*, the line of motion along which the describent line or surface is carried in the generation of any plane or solid figure; the directrix.

dirigible (dir'i-ji-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **dirigibilis*, < *dirigere*, direct: see *direct*.] That may be directed, controlled, or steered.

It is stated by the London "Engineering" that a *dirigible* balloon of colossal dimensions has been for some time in course of construction in Berlin. *Science*, VIII. 367.

dirigo (dir'i-gō). [L.: 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *dirigere*, direct: see *direct*.] I guide or direct: the motto on the arms of the State of Maine.

dirigo-motor (dir'i-gō-mō'tor), *a.* Productive of muscular motion, and directing that motion to an end.

Certain inferior *dirigo-motor* acts are unconscious; but omitting these, the law is that with each muscular contraction there goes a sensation more or less definite.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 46.

diriment (dir'i-ment), *a.* [< L. *dirimen(t-)s*, ppr. of *dirimere*: see *dirempt*, *v.*] Nullifying. — **Diriment impediments of marriage**, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, such impediments as render marriage null and void from the very beginning, as consanguinity, affinity, certain crimes, etc.

Bishops . . . may often dispense from certain *diriment impediments* as apostolic delegates. *Cath. Dict.*, p. 436.

dirk[1] (dėrk), *n.* [Formerly also *durk*; < Ir. *duirc*, a dirk, poniard.] A stabbing weapon; a dagger. Especially — (*a*) The long and heavy dagger worn as a part of the equipment of the duniwassal, or gentleman, among the Celtic Highlanders of Scotland. It had different forms at different times. The more modern style has a scabbard with one or two minor sheaths in it for small knives.

Front and Side Views of Scottish Highland Dirk.

He took the engagement . . . in the only mode and form which . . . he considered as binding — he swore secrecy upon his drawn *dirk*.
Scott, Waverley, lxv.

(*b*) The common side-arm of a midshipman in the British naval service. It is usually straight, but is sometimes a very short, curved cutlas.

dirk[1] (dėrk), *v. t.* [< *dirk*[1], *n.*] To poniard; stab.

I thought of the Ruthvens that were *dirked* in their ain house, for it may be as small a forfeit.
Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, iii.

And *dirked* his foe with his own hand.
The Century, XXVII. 329.

dirk[2]† (dėrk), *a.*, *n.*, *adv.*, and *v.* An occasional Middle English and Scotch form of *dark*[1]. *Chaucer.*

I praye thee, speake not so *dirke*;
Such myster saying me seemeth to mirke.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

dirk-knife (dėrk'nīf), *n.* A large clasp-knife with a dirk-like blade.

dirkness†, *n.* An obsolete form of *darkness*. *Chaucer.*

dirl (dirl), *v. i.* [Sc., = E. *drill*, pierce: see *drill*[1], *thrill*.] **1.** To thrill. — **2.** To vibrate or shake, especially with reverberation; tremble.

He screwed his pipes and gart them skirl,
Till roof and rafters a' did *dirl*.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

dirl (dirl), *n.* [< *dirl*, *v.*] A blow such as produces a tingling sensation or a quavering sound; the sensation or sound itself; vibration. [Scotch.]

I threw a noble throw at ane; . . .
It just played *dirl* on the bane.
Burns, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

Dirochelyoidæ (dī-rok″e-li-oi'dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dirochelys* + *-idæ*.] A subfamily of tortoises, named by Agassiz, in the form *Deirochelyoidæ*, in his family *Emydoidæ*, from the genus *Dirochelys*.

Dirochelys (dī-rok'e-lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δειρή, neck, + χέλυς, tortoise.] A genus of tortoises, alone representing the *Dirochelyoidæ*, having an elongated flexible neck, webbed feet, and a movable plastron. Also *Deirochelys*.

dirt (dėrt), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also spelled *durt*; transposed from ME. *drit* (= MD. *drijt*, D. *dreet* = Icel. *drit*, mod. *dritr*), excrement: see *drit*, *drite*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** Any foul or filthy substance, as excrement, mud, mire, or pitch; whatever, adhering to anything, renders it foul, unclean, or offensive.

The wicked are like the troubled sea, . . . whose waters cast up mire and *dirt*. Isa. lvii. 20.

And being downe, is trodde in the *durt*
Of cattell, and brouzed, and sorely hurt.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.

Thou shouldst have heard . . . how he beat me because her horse stumbled; how she waded through the *dirt* to pluck him off me. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 1.

2. Earth, especially loose earth; disintegrated soil, as in gardens; hence, any detrital or disintegrated material. [Colloq., U. S.]

The love of *dirt* is among the earliest passions.
C. D. Warner, My Summer in a Garden.

The common qualities [of copper] give off a great deal of foreign matter known as *dirt*.
J. W. Urquhart, Electrotyping, p. 130.

Specifically—**3.** In *placer-mining*, the detrital material (usually sand and gravel) from which the gold is separated by washing.

The miners talk of rich *dirt* and poor *dirt*, and of stripping off so many feet of top *dirt* before getting to pay *dirt*, the latter meaning *dirt* with so much gold in it that it will pay to dig it up and wash it. *Borthwick*, California, p. 120.

4†. Meanness; sordidness; baseness.

Honours which are . . . sometimes thrown away upon *dirt* and infamy. *W. Melmoth*, tr. of Pliny, vii. 29.

5. Abusive or scurrilous language.—**Pay dirt**, earth containing a remunerative quantity of gold. See extract under def. 3.—**To eat dirt**, to submit to some degrading humiliation; swallow one's own words.—**To fling dirt at**, to attack with scurrilous abuse, as an opponent.

II. *a.* Consisting or made of loose earth: as, a *dirt* road (a road not paved or macadamized). [Colloq., U. S.]

We walked on *dirt* floors for carpets, sat on benches for chairs. *Peter Cartwright*, Autobiog., p. 486.

dirt (dėrt), *v. t.* [< *dirt*, *n.* Cf. *drit*, *drite*, *v.*] To make foul or filthy; soil; befoul; dirty. [Rare, except in colloq. use.]

Ill company is like a dog, who *dirts* most those whom he loves best. *Swift.*

Mosques are also closed in rainy weather (excepting at the times of prayer), lest persons who have no shoes should enter and *dirt* the pavement and matting.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 96.

dirt-bed (dėrt'bed), *n.* In *geol.*, any stratum in which the remains of an ancient soil are conspicuous. The most remarkable dirt-beds are in the Purbeckian group, a fresh- and brackish-water formation at the summit of the Jurassic series. In this group, so named from the Isle of Purbeck in England, where the stratum is best developed, there are layers of ancient soil containing the stumps of trees which once grew in them.

dirt-board (dėrt'bōrd), *n.* In a vehicle, a board placed so as to keep the axle-arm free from dirt.

dirt-cheap (dėrt'chēp), *a.* As cheap as dirt; very cheap. [Colloq.]

I weigh my words when I say that if the nation could purchase a potential Watt, or Davy, or Faraday, at the cost of a hundred thousand pounds down, he would be *dirt-cheap* at the money. *Huxley*, Tech. Education.

dirt-eating (dėrt'ē″ting), *n.* **1.** The practice of some savage or barbarous tribes, as the Ottomacs of South America, of using certain kinds of clay for food; geophagism.—**2.** Cachexia Africana, a disorder of the nutritive functions among negroes, and in certain kinds of disturbances of health among women, in which there is a morbid craving to eat dirt.

dirtily (dėr'ti-li), *adv.* [< *dirty*, *a.*] **1.** In a dirty manner; foully; nastily; filthily.—**2.** Meanly; sordidly; by low means.

Dirtily and desperately gull'd. *Donne*, Elegies, xii.

dirtiness (dėr'ti-nes), *n.* **1.** The state of being dirty; filthiness; foulness; nastiness.

Paris, which before that time was called Lutecia, because of the mudde and *dirtinesse* of the place wherein it standeth. *Stow*, The Romans, an. 386.

If gentlemen would regard the virtues of their ancestours, . . . this degenerate wantonness and *dirtiness* of speech would return to the dunghill.
Barrow, Works, I. xiii.

His [a collier's] high wages arise altogether from the hardship, disagreeableness, and *dirtiness* of his work.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, i. 10.

2. Meanness; baseness; sordidness.—**3.** Sloppiness; muddiness; uncomfortableness: as, the *dirtiness* of the weather.

dirt-scraper (dėrt'skrā″pėr), *n.* A road-scraper or a grading shovel, used in leveling or grading ground.

dirty (dėr'ti), *a.* [Formerly also spelled *durty*, *durtie*; < *dirt* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Consisting of or imparting dirt or filth; causing foulness; soiling: as, a *dirty* mixture; *dirty* work.

And all his armour sprinckled was with blood,
And soyld with *durtie* gore that no man can
Discerne the hew thereof. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vi. 41.

And here the maiden, sleeping sound
On the dank and *dirty* ground.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 3.

2. Characterized by dirt; unclean; not cleanly; sullied: as, *dirty* hands; *dirty* employment.

In their dress, as well as in their persons, they are generally slovenly and *dirty*.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 343.

3. Appearing as if soiled; dark-colored; impure; dingy.

Pound an almond, and the clear white colour will be altered into a *dirty* one. *Locke.*

4. Morally unclean or impure; base; low; despicable; groveling: as, a *dirty* fellow; a *dirty* job or trick.

Marriages would be made up upon more natural motives than mere *dirty* interests. *Sir W. Temple.*

5. Repulsive to sensitive feeling; disagreeable; disgusting.

I'd do the *dirty* work with pleasure, since *dirty* work has to be done, provided that we believe in what we are working for. *New Princeton Rev.*, II. 106.

6. Foul; muddy; squally; rainy; sloppy; uncomfortable: said of the weather or of roads.
=**Syn. 1.** *Filthy*, *Foul*, etc. See *nasty*.—**2.** Unclean, soiled, sullied, begrimed.—**4** and **5.** Vile, scurvy, shabby, sneaking, despicable, contemptible, gross, obscene.

dirty (dėr'ti), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dirtied*, ppr. *dirtying*. [< *dirty*, *a.*] **1.** To defile; make filthy; soil; befoul: as, to *dirty* the clothes or hands.

For thine, my dear Dick, give me leave to speak plain,
Like a very foul mop, *dirty* more than they clean. *Swift.*

2. To soil or tarnish morally; sully.

If our fortune . . . be great, public experience hath made remonstrance, that it mingles with the world, and *dirties* those fingers which are instrumental in consecration.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 78.

dirty-allen (dėr'ti-al″en), *n.* [E. dial., < *dirty* + *allen*, var. of *aulin*, q. v.] A local English name of the dung-bird.

diruption† (di-rup'shọn), *n.* [< L. *diruptio(n-)*, < *dirumpere* or *disrumpere*, pp. *diruptus*, *disruptus*, break apart: see *disrupt*.] A bursting or rending asunder. See *disruption*.

Dis (dis), *n.* [L., related, but prob. not directly, with *dis* (*dīt-*), contr. of *dives* (*divit-*), rich (cf. *Pluto*, < Gr. Πλούτων, as related to πλοῦτος, rich), both akin to *dius*, *dīvus*, divine, *deus*, a god: see *deity*.] In *Rom. myth.*, a name sometimes given to Pluto, and hence to the infernal world.

Since they did plot
The means that dusky *Dis* my daughter got,
Her and her blind boy's scandal'd company
I have forsworn. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

dis-. [ME. *dis-*, *des-*, OF. *des-*, *dis-*, *de-*, F. *des-*, *dis-*, *dé-* = Sp. Pg. *des-*, *dis-* = It. *dis-*, *des-*, *s-* (the Rom. forms varying according to position, age, or other circumstances, and often coexisting), < L. *dis-*, an inseparable prefix, remaining unchanged before *c*, *p*, *q*, *s*, and *t* (and sometimes *g*, *h*, *j*, and *r*, and in ML. at will, and hence in Rom., etc., in all positions), and usually before a vowel, regularly changed to *di-* before *b*, *d*, *g*, *j*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, and *v*, to *dif-* before *f*, to *dir-* before a vowel (as in *diribere* and *dirimere*: see *dirempt*), orig. 'in two,' hence 'apart,' 'asunder,' etc. (connected with *bis*, orig. **dvis* = Gr. δίς, twice), < *duo* = Gr. δύο = E. *two*: see *di-*[1], *di-*[2], *di-*[3], and *two*. In ML. and Rom. the prefixes *dis-* (OF. *des-*, *dis-*) and *de-* (OF. *de-*, often written *des-*, *def-*, etc.) in the separative and privative senses were often used interchangeably; hence many words having original L. *de-* may appear in the modern languages with *dis-* (*dif-*, etc.), while others having original L. *dis-* (*dif-*, etc.) may appear with *de-*; cf. *defer*[2] = *differ*, *defame*, *deform*, *defy*, etc., in which *de-* and *dif-* are involved. The prefix *dis-*, in ME. almost indifferently *dis-* or *des-*, becomes in mod. E. exclusively *dis-* (when not reduced to or merged with *de-*), except in a few words in which the force of the prefix is less obvious, and the archaic form *des-* accordingly remains in use along with the regular modern form *dis-*, as in *discant*, *descant*, *dispatch*, *despatch*.] A prefix of Latin origin (in other forms *di-*, *dif-*), in force—(1) separative or disjunctive, 'apart,' 'asunder,' 'in different directions,' etc., as in *distend*, *dispart*, *dissident*, etc., this force being often only indistinctly felt in the English word, as in *dispose*, *dissent*, *distract*, etc., and passing even in Latin into a merely intensive use, not felt at all in English, as in *dispute*; (2) privative or negative, like the English *un-*, reversing or negativing the primitive, as in *dissimilar*, etc., having come, in this use, from its frequency in Middle Latin and Old French, to be recognized as a regular English prefix, and as such usable with almost any verb and adjective, as in *disable*, *disesteem*, *disfavor*, *disoblige*, *disfellowship*, etc., and in colloquial or dialectal use in such forms as *disremember*, *disrecollect*, etc. In some words the prefix *dis-* was early reduced by apheresis to *s-*, a form common in Italian, and seen in English in *spend*, *splay*, *sport*, etc., as compared with *dispend*, *display*, *disport*, etc.

dis. An abbreviation of *discount*.

disability (dis-ạ-bil'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *disabilities* (-tiz). [= It. *disabilità*; as *dis-* priv. + *ability*.] **1.** Want of competent power, strength, or physical or mental ability; weakness; incapacity; impotence: as, *disability* arising from infirmity; a blind person labors under great *disability*.

The debate . . . in the House of Commons began at nine o'clock in the morning, and continued till after midnight, without interruption. . . . "Many," says Clarendon, "withdrew from pure faintness, and *disability* to attend the conclusion." *Everett*, Orations, II. 121.

Chatham refused to see him, pleading his *disability*.
Bancroft.

Specifically—**2.** Want of competent means or instruments.—**3.** Want of legal capacity or qualification; legal incapacity; incapacity to do an act with legal effect.

This disadvantage which the Dissenters at present lie under, of a *disability* to receive Church preferments, will be easily remedied by the repeal of the test. *Swift.*

The pagan laws during the empire had been continually repealing the old *disabilities* of women, and the legislative movement in their favour continued with unabated force from Constantine to Justinian, and appeared also in some of the early laws of the barbarians.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 358.

=**Syn.** *Disability*, *Inability*, incompetence, incapacity, disqualification, unfitness. *Disability* implies deprivation or loss of power; *inability* indicates rather inherent want of power. One declines an office from *inability* to discharge its duties, but is not elected to it because of some external *disability* disqualifying him for being chosen.

disable (dis-ā'bl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disabled*, ppr. *disabling*. [< *dis-* priv. + *able*[1], *v.*] **1.** To render unable; deprive of ability, physical, mental, or legal; weaken or destroy the capability of; cripple or incapacitate: as, a ship is *disabled* by a storm or a battle; a race-horse is *disabled* by lameness; loss of memory *disables* a teacher.

A Christian's life is a perpetual exercise, a wrestling and warfare, for which sensual pleasure *disables* him.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living.

An attainder of the ancestor corrupts the blood, and *disables* his children to inherit. *Blackstone.*

A single State or a minority of States ought to be *disabled* to resist the will of the majority.
N. Webster, in Scudder, p. 123.

2. To impair; diminish; impoverish.

I have *disabled* mine estate
By something showing a more swelling port
Than my faint means would grant continuance.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1.

3†. To pronounce incapable; hence, to detract from; disparage; undervalue.

He *disabled* my judgment. *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 4.

This Year the King being at his Manor of Oking, Wolsey, Archbishop of York, came and shewed him Letters that he was elected Cardinal; for which Dignity he *disabled* himself, till the King willed him to take it upon him, and from thenceforth called him Lord Cardinal.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 263.

=**Syn. 1.** To cripple, paralyze, enfeeble, unfit, disqualify.

disable† (dis-ā'bl), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *able*[1], *a.*] Wanting ability; incompetent.

Our *disable* and unactive force. *Daniel*, Musophilus.

disablement (dis-ā'bl-mẹnt), *n.* [< *disable* + *-ment*.] Deprivation or want of power; legal impediment; disability.

The penalty of the refusal thereof was turned into a *disablement* to take any promotion, or to exercise any charge. *Bacon*, Obs. on a Libel.

But still this is only an interruption of the acts, rather than any *disablement* of the faculty.
South, Sermons, V. iv.

dis-abridge†, *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *abridge*.] To extend; lengthen.

And hee, whose life the Lord did *dis-abbridge*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, iii. 11.

disabuse (dis-ạ-būz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disabused*, ppr. *disabusing*. [< *dis-* priv. + *abuse*, *v.*] To free from mistake; undeceive; relieve from fallacy or deception; set right: as, it is our duty to *disabuse* ourselves of false notions and prejudices.

Everybody says I am to marry the most brutal of men. I would *disabuse* them. *Goldsmith*, Grumbler.

The first step of worthiness will be to *disabuse* us of our superstitious associations with places and times, with number and size. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 234.

disaccommodate (dis-ạ-kom'ọ-dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disaccommodated*, ppr. *disaccommodating*. [< *dis-* priv. + *accommodate*, *v.*] To put to inconvenience; discommode.

I hope this will not *disaccommodate* you.
Warburton, To Hurd, Letters, cxcii.

disaccommodation (dis-ạ-kom-ọ-dā'shọn), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *accommodation*.] The state of being unfit, unsuited, or unprepared.

They were such as were great and notable devastations, sometimes in one part of the earth, sometimes in another; . . . in some places more than in other, according to the accommodation or *disaccommodation* of them to such calamities. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 217.

disaccord (dis-ạ-kôrd'), *v. i.* [< OF. *desacorder*, *desaccorder*, F. *désaccorder*, < *des-* priv. + *acorder*, *accorder*, agree: see *dis-* and *accord*, *v.*] To disagree; refuse assent.

But she did *disaccord*,
Ne could her liking to his love apply.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iii. 7.

Nothing can more *disaccord* with our experience than the assertion that our thoughts and desires never do or can intervene as causes in the events of our lives.
Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 212.

disaccordant (dis-ą-kôr'dant), *a.* [< OF. *desacordant, desaccordant*, ppr. of *desacorder, desaccorder*, disagree: see *disaccord*, and cf. *accordant*.] Not agreeing; not accordant.

disaccustom (dis-ą-kus'tom), *v. t.* [Formerly also *disaccustome*; < OF. *desaccoustumer*, F. *désaccoutumer* (= Sp. *desacostumbrar* = Pg. *desacostumar*), < *des-* priv. + *accoustumer*, accustom: see *dis-* and *accustom, v.*] To cause to lose a habit by disuse; render unaccustomed as by disuse: as, he has *disaccustomed* himself to exercise.

disacidify (dis-a-sid'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disacidified*, ppr. *disacidifying*. [= F. *désacidifier*; as *dis-* priv. + *acidify*.] To deprive of acidity; free from acid; neutralize the acid present in. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

disacknowledge† (dis-ak-nol'ej), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *acknowledge*.] To refuse to acknowledge; disown.

By words and oral expressions verbally to deny and *disacknowledge* it. *South.*

disacquaint† (dis-ą-kwānt'), *v. t.* [< OF. *desacointer, desaccointer*, disacquaint, < *des-* priv. + *acointer*, acquaint: see *dis-* and *acquaint, v.*] To render unfamiliar or unacquainted; estrange.

My sick heart with dismal smart
Is *disacquainted* never. *Herrick.*

'Tis held a symptom of approaching danger,
When *disacquainted* sense becomes a stranger,
And takes no knowledge of an old disease.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 8.

disacquaintance† (dis-ą-kwān'tans), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *acquaintance*.] Want of acquaintance; unacquaintance; unfamiliarity.

The straungenesse thereof proceedes but of noueltie and *disaquaintance* with our eares.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 131.

disadjust (dis-ą-just'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *adjust, v.*] To destroy the adjustment of; disarrange; disturb; confuse.

When the thoughts are once *disadjusted*, why are they not always in confusion? *Hervey*, Meditations, II. 32.

disadorn (dis-ą-dôrn'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *adorn, v.* Cf. OF. *desaorner, desaourner*, despoil.] To deprive of ornaments.

When she saw grey Hairs begin to spread,
Deform his Beard, and *disadorn* his Head.
Congreve, Hymn to Venus.

disadvance† (dis-ad-vâns'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *disadvaunce*; < ME. *disavauncen*, < OF. *desavancer, desavancier, desadvancier*, hinder, thrust or throw back, < *des-* priv. + *avancer*, advance: see *dis-* and *advance, v.*] **1.** To drive back; repel; hinder the advance of.

To speken of an ordinaunce
How we the Grekes myghten *disavaunce*.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 511.

Ther were many full noble men and trewe that hadden grete drede that for the faute of her prowesse that holy cherche and cristin feith were *disavaunced*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 250.

And [he] lefte the hoste on the left side, and that was to *disavaunce* the Emperour, and by-reve hym the way to Oston. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 658.

2. To draw back.

Through Cambels shoulder it unwarely went,
That forced him his shield to *disadvance*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 8.

disadvantage (dis-ad-vân'tāj), *n.* [< ME. *disadvauntage, disavauntage*, < OF. *desavantage*, F. *désavantage* (= Sp. *desventaja* = Pg. *desvantagem* = It. *svantaggio*), < *des-* priv. + *avantage*, advantage: see *dis-* and *advantage, n.*] **1.** Absence or deprivation of advantage; that which prevents success or renders it difficult; any unfavorable circumstance or condition: as, the *disadvantage* of poverty or imperfect education.

After all, Horace had the *disadvantage* of the times in which he lived; they were better for the man, but worse for the satirist. *Dryden*, Orig. and Prog. of Satire.

Well, this is taking Charles rather at a *disadvantage*, to be sure. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

The exact spot through which the English soldiers fought their way against desperate *disadvantages* into the fort is still perfectly discernible.
Macaulay, Life and Letters, I. 325.

2. Loss; injury; prejudice to interest, reputation, credit, profit, or other good: as, to sell goods to *disadvantage*.

They would throw a construction on his conduct to his *disadvantage* before the public. *Bancroft.*

=Syn. Detriment, injury, hurt, harm, damage, prejudice, drawback.

disadvantage (dis-ad-vân'tāj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disadvantaged*, ppr. *disadvantaging*. [< OF. *desadvantager*, F. *désavantager*, hinder, disadvantage; from the noun.] To hinder or embarrass; do something prejudicial or injurious to; put at disadvantage.

Let every man who is concerned deal with justice, nobleness, and sincerity, . . . without tricks and stratagems, to *disadvantage* the church by doing temporal advantages to his friend or family.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 169.

That they [the philanthropic] may aid the offspring of the unworthy, they *disadvantage* the offspring of the worthy through burdening their parents by increased local rates. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 20.

disadvantageable† (dis-ad-vân'tāj-ą-bl), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *advantageable*.] Not advantageous; contrary to advantage or convenience.

Hasty selling is commonly as *disadvantageable* as interest. *Bacon*, Expense.

disadvantageous (dis-ad-vąn-tā'jus), *a.* [= F. *désavantageux* = Sp. *desventajoso* = Pg. *desvantajoso* = It. *svantaggioso*; as *dis-* priv. + *advantageous*.] **1.** Attended with disadvantage; not adapted to promote interest, reputation, or other good; unfavorable; detrimental.

Unequal combinations are always *disadvantageous* to the weaker side. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xiii.

In short, the creed of the street is, Old Age is not disgraceful, but immensely *disadvantageous*.
Emerson, Old Age, p. 286.

2†. Biased; unfriendly; prejudicial.

Whatever *disadvantageous* sentiments we may entertain of mankind, they are always found to be prodigal both of blood and treasure in the maintenance of public justice. *Hume*, Prin. of Government.

disadvantageously (dis-ad-vąn-tā'jus-li), *adv.* In a manner not favorable to success or to interest, profit, or reputation; with loss or inconvenience.

When we come to touch it, the coy delusive plant [the sensitive plant] immediately shrinks in its displayed leaves, and contracts itself into a form and dimensions *disadvantageously* differing from the former.
Boyle, Works, I. 260.

disadvantageousness (dis-ad-vąn-tā'jus-nes), *n.* Want of advantage or suitableness; unfavorableness.

This *disadvantageousness* of figure he [Pope] converted, as Lord Bacon expresses it, into a perpetual spur to rescue and deliver himself from scorn.
Tyers, Hist. Rhapsody on Pope, v.

disadventure† (dis-ad-ven'tūr), *n.* [< ME. *disaventure*, < OF. *desaventure, desadventure, desadvanture* (= Pr. Sp. Pg. *desaventura* = It. *disavventura*), < *des-* priv. + *aventure*, adventure: see *dis-* and *adventure*.] Misfortune; misadventure.

This infortune or this *disaventure*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 297.

Such as esteem themselves most secure, even then fall soonest into *disadventure*. *Raleigh*, Arts of Empire, p. 176.

Hee died of his owne sword, which falling out of his scabbard as hee mounted his Horse, killed him, not fearing in this countrey of Syria any such *disaduenture*, because the Oracle of Latona in Egypt had tolde him hee should die at Ecbatana. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 354.

disadventurous† (dis-ad-ven'tūr-us), *a.* [< *disadventure* + *-ous*.] Unfortunate; attended by misfortune or defeat.

Now he hath left you heare
To be the record of his ruefull losse,
And of my dolefull *disaventurous* deare.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 48.

All perill ought be lesse, and lesse all paine,
Then losse of fame in *disaventrous* field.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 55.

disadvise† (dis-ad-vīz'), *v. t.* [Chiefly in p. a. *disadvised*, after OF. *desavise*, unadvised, rash, < *des-* priv. + *avise*, pp. of *aviser*, advise: see *dis-* and *advise*. Cf. *disadvised*.] To advise against; dissuade from; deter by advice. [Rare.]

I had a clear reason to *disadvise* the purchase of it.
Boyle, Works, V. 464.

disadvised†, *p. a.* [See *disadvise*.] Ill-advised.

In what soeuer you doe, be neyther hasty nor *disaduised*.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 73.

disaffect (dis-ą-fekt'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *affect*[2].] **1.** To alienate the affection of; make less friendly; make discontented or unfriendly: as, an attempt was made to *disaffect* the army. —**2.** To lack affection or esteem for; not to affect; dislike; stand aloof from: as, to *disaffect* society. [Rare or archaic.]

Unless you *disaffect*
His person, or decline his education.
Shirley, The Brothers, i. 1.

Making plain that truth which my charity persuades me the most part of them *disaffect* only because it hath not been well represented to them.
Chillingworth, Relig. of Protestants, Ded.

3†. To throw into disorder; derange.

It *disaffects* the bowels, entangles and distorts the entrails. *Hammond*, Sermons, xxiii.

disaffected (dis-ą-fek'ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *disaffect, v.*] **1.** Having the affections alienated; indisposed to favor or support; unfriendly, as one displeased with the actions of a superior, a government, or a party.

I believe if I were to reckon up, I could not find above five hundred *disaffected* in the whole kingdom.
Goldsmith, Essays, From a Common-Councilman.

The tyranny of Wentworth, and the weak despotism of Charles, all conspired to make the Irish *disaffected* and disloyal. *W. S. Gregg*, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 57.

2†. Morbid; diseased.

As if a man should be dissected
To find what part is *disaffected*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. i. 506.

disaffectedly (dis-ą-fek'ted-li), *adv.* In a disaffected manner.

disaffectedness (dis-ą-fek'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being disaffected.

Yet the king had commonly some in these houses that were otherwise minded, and discovered the treachery and *disaffectedness* of the rest. *Strype*, Memorials, an. 1534.

disaffection (dis-ą-fek'shon), *n.* [< F. *désaffection* (= Sp. *desaficion* = Pg. *desaffeição*), disaffection, < *des-* priv. + *affection*, affection: see *dis-* and *affection*, and cf. *disaffect*.] **1.** Alienation of affection, attachment, or good will; estrangement; or, more generally, positive enmity, dislike, or hostility; disloyalty: as, the *disaffection* of a people to their prince or government; the *disaffection* of allies; *disaffection* to religion.

Difference in Opinion may work a *Disaffection* in me, but not a Detestation. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 32.

The whole Crew were at this time under a general *Disaffection*, and full of very different Projects; and all for want of Action. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 371.

True it is, some slight *disaffection* was shown on two or three occasions, at certain unreasonable conduct of Commodore Hudson. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 88.

The Irish *disaffection* is founded on race antipathy and not on political principle.
Rae, Contemp. Socialism, p. 106.

2†. In a physical sense, disorder; constitutional defect. [Rare.]

The disease took its origin merely from the *disaffection* of the part. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

=Syn. **1.** Dissatisfaction, ill will, hostility, disloyalty.

disaffectionate† (dis-ą-fek'shon-āt), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *affectionate*, after F. *désaffectionné* = Sp. *desaficionado* = Pg. *desaffeiçoado* = It. *disaffezionato*.] Not well disposed; lacking affection; unloving.

A beautiful but *disaffectionate* and disobedient wife.
Hayley, Milton.

disaffirm (dis-ą-fêrm'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *affirm*.] **1.** To deny; contradict.—**2.** In *law*, to overthrow or annul, as in the reversal of a judicial decision, or where one, having made a contract while an infant, repudiates it after coming of age.

The Supreme Court of the United States has *disaffirmed* the view of the Post-office Department, and affirmed that of the company.
New York Tribune, XLIII., No. 13319, p. 5.

disaffirmance (dis-ą-fêr'mans), *n.* [< *disaffirm*, after *affirmance*.] **1.** Denial or negation of something said or done; refutation.

A demonstration in *disaffirmance* of anything that is affirmed. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. In *law*, overthrow or annulment.

If it had been a *disaffirmance* by law, they must have gone down in solido; but now you see they have been tempered and qualified as the King saw convenient.
State Trials, The Great Case of Impositions (1606).

disaffirmation (dis-af-ėr-mā'shon), *n.* [< *disaffirm* + *-ation*, after *affirmation*.] The act of disaffirming; disaffirmance. *Imp. Dict.*

disafforest (dis-a-for'est), *v. t.* [< OF. *desaforester*, < ML. *disafforestare*, < L. *dis-* priv. + ML. *afforestare*, afforest: see *dis-* and *afforest*.] In England, to free from the restrictions of forest laws; reduce from the legal state of a forest to that of common land.

By Charter 9 Henry III. many forests were *disafforested*. *Blackstone.*

The rapid increase of population [in Great Britain] has led to the *disafforesting* of woodland.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 398.

disafforestation (dis-a-for-es-tā'shon), *n.* [< *disafforest* + *-ation*.] The act or proceeding of disafforesting.

The steady progress of *disafforestation*.
The Athenæum, No. 3150, p. 302.

disafforestment (dis-a-for'est-ment), *n.* [< *disafforest* + *-ment.*] The act of disafforesting, or the state of being disafforested.

The benefit of the *disafforestment* existed only for the owner of the lands. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 409.

disaggregate (dis-ag'rē-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disaggregated*, ppr. *disaggregating*. [< *dis-* priv. + *aggregate*. Cf. Sp. *desagregar* = Pg. *desaggregar* = It. *disaggregare*, disaggregate.] To separate into component parts, or from an aggregate; break up the aggregation of.

The particles . . . are not small fragments of iron wire, artificially *disaggregated* from a more considerable mass, but iron precipitated chemically.
G. B. Prescott, Elect. Invent., p. 129.

disaggregation (dis-ag-rē-gā'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *desagregacion* = Pg. *desaggregação*; as *disaggregate* + *-ion*: see *-ation*.] The act or operation of breaking up an aggregate; the state of being disaggregated.

A further consequence of this *disaggregation* was . . . the necessity for an official building.
L. H. Morgan, Amer. Ethnol., p. 87.

disagio (dis-aj'i-ō or -ā'ji-ō), *n.* [< *dis-* + *agio*.] Discount on a depreciated currency. See *agio*.

disagree (dis-a-grē'), *v. i.* [< F. *désagréer*, displease; as *dis-* priv. + *agree*.] **1.** To differ; be not the same or alike; be variant; not to accord or harmonize: as, two ideas or two statements *disagree* when they are not substantially identical, or when they are not exactly alike; the witnesses *disagree*.

The mind clearly and infallibly perceives all distinct ideas to *disagree*: that is, the one not to be the other.
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. i. 4.

They reject the plainest sense of Scripture, because it seems to *disagree* with what they call reason.
Bp. Atterbury.

2. To differ in opinion; be at variance; express contrary views: as, the best judges sometimes *disagree*.

Since in these cases [election of a pastor] unanimity and an entire agreement of hearts and voices is not to be expected, you would at least take care to *disagree* in as decent and friendly and christian a manner as is possible.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xxiv.

Who shall decide when doctors *disagree?*
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 1.

3. To be in a state of discord or altercation; wrangle; quarrel.

United thus, we will hereafter use
Mutual concession, and the gods, induc'd
By our accord, shall *disagree* no more.
Cowper, Iliad, iv.

4. To conflict in action or effect; be incompatible or unsuitable: as, food that *disagrees* with the stomach. =**Syn. 1.** To vary (from).—**2.** To differ (with), dissent (from).—**3.** To bicker, wrangle, squabble, fall out.

disagreeability (dis-a-grē-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *disagreeable*: see *-bility*. Cf. OF. *desagreablete*, disagreement.] The quality of being disagreeable; unpleasantness; disagreeableness. [Rare.]

He, long-sighted and observant, had seen through it sufficiently to read all the depression of countenance which some immediate *disagreeability* had brought on.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, III. 334.

disagreeable (dis-a-grē'a-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *desagreable*, F. *désagréable* (= Sp. *desagradable* = Pg. *desagradavel* = It. *sgradevole*), disagreeable, < *des-* priv. + *agreable*, agreeable: see *dis-* and *agreeable*, and cf. *disagree*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Unsuitable; not conformable; not congruous. [Now rare in this sense.]

Preache you trulye the doctrine whiche you haue receyued, & teach nothing that is *disagreeable* therevnto.
J. Udall, On Mark iv.

No man ought to have the esteem of the rest of the world for any actions which are *disagreeable* to those maxims which prevail as the standards of behaviour in the country wherein he lives. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 75.

Some demon . . . had forced her to a conduct *disagreeable* to her sincerity. *Broome*.

2. Unpleasing; offensive to the mind or to the senses; distasteful; repugnant: as, one's manners may be *disagreeable;* food may be *disagreeable* to the taste.

The long step of the camel causes a very great motion in the riders, which to some is very *disagreeable*.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 131.

That which is *disagreeable* to one is many times agreeable to another, or *disagreeable* in a less degree.
W. Wollaston, Religion of Nature, v.

=**Syn. 2.** Unpleasant, distasteful, unwelcome, ungrateful, obnoxious.

II. *n.* A disagreeable thing.

I had all the merit of a temperance martyr without any of its *disagreeables*. *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, xiv.

His open and manly style did much to relieve him from *disagreeables*. *Quarterly Rev.*, LXXXIII. 422.

disagreeableness (dis-a-grē'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being disagreeable. (*a*) Unsuitableness; incongruity; contrariety. [Rare.] (*b*) Unpleasantness; offensiveness to the mind or to the senses: as, the *disagreeableness* of another's manners; the *disagreeableness* of a taste, sound, or smell.

Many who have figured Solitude, having set out the most noted properties thereof, have sought to sweeten all they could the *disagreeableness*.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. xvi. 1.

disagreeably (dis-a-grē'a-bli), *adv.* In a disagreeable manner or degree; unsuitably; unpleasantly; offensively.

His [Bourdaloue's] style is verbose, he is *disagreeably* full of quotations from the fathers, and he wants imagination. *Blair*, Rhetoric, xxix.

disagreeance† (dis-a-grē'ans), *n.* [< *disagree* + *-ance*.] Disagreement.

There is no *disagreeance* where is faith in Jesus Christ and consent of mind together in one accord.
J. Udall, On Acts viii.

disagreement (dis-a-grē'ment), *n.* [< *disagree* + *-ment*. Cf. F. *désagrément*, disagreeableness, defect.] **1.** Want of agreement; difference, either in form or in essence; dissimilitude; diversity; unlikeness: as, the *disagreement* of two ideas, of two stories, or of any two objects in some respects similar.

These carry . . . plain and evident notes and characters either of *disagreement* or affinity. *Woodward*.

2. Difference of opinion or sentiments.

As touching their several opinions about the necessity of sacraments, . . . in truth their *disagreement* is not great. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

To account, by any current hypothesis, for the numberless *disagreements* in men's ideas of right and wrong . . . seems scarcely possible. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 471.

3. Unsuitableness; unfitness; lack of conformity.

From these different relations of different things there necessarily arises an agreement or *disagreement* of some things to others. *Clarke*, On the Attributes, xiv.

4. A falling out; a wrangle; contention.

His resignation was owing to a *disagreement* with his brother-in-law and coadjutor, Sir Robert Walpole, which had long subsisted. *Coxe*.

=**Syn. 1.** *Distinction, Diversity*, etc. (see *difference*); unlikeness, discrepancy.—**4.** Variance, misunderstanding, dissension, division, dispute, jarring, clashing, strife.

disalliege† (dis-a-lēj'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + **alliege* (influenced by *liege*) for **allege*, a verb assumed from *allegiance*.] To alienate from allegiance.

And what greater dividing then by a pernicious and hostile peace to *disalliege* a whole feudary kingdom from the ancient dominion of England?
Milton, Art. of Peace with Irish.

disallow (dis-a-lou'), *v.* [< ME. *disalowen*, < OF. *desalouer, desalower, desaloer*, < ML. *disallocare*, mixed with **disallaudare*, written (after OF.) *disaloudare*, disallow, < L. *dis-* priv. + ML. *allocare*, assign, allow, L. *allaudare*, praise, ML. approve, allow, > OF. *alouer*, allow: see *dis-* and *allow*[1], *allow*[2].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To refuse or withhold permission to or for; refuse to allow, sanction, grant, or authorize; disapprove: as, to *disallow* items in an account.

It is pitie that those which have authoritie and charge to allow and *dissalow* bookes to be printed be no more circumspect herein than they are.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 79.

They *disallowed* self-defence, second marriages, and usury. *Bentley*, Freethinking, § 11.

2. To decline or refuse to receive; reject; disown.

To whom coming as unto a living stone, *disalloued* indeed of men, but chosen of God, and precious. 1 Pet. ii. 4.

They *disallowed* the fiue bookes of Moses.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 148.

=**Syn.** To prohibit, forbid, condemn, set aside, repudiate.

II. *intrans.* To refuse allowance or toleration; withhold sanction.

What follows if we *disallow* of this?
Shak., K. John, i. 1.

He returnes againe to *disallow* of that Reformation which the Covnant vowes, as being the partiall advice of a few Divines. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xiiii.

disallowable (dis-a-lou'a-bl), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *allowable*[1].] Not allowable; not to be sanctioned or permitted.

That he [Murē] had vsed dansing in Asia, where he was gouernour for a season, which deed was so *disalowable* that he durst not defend it for wel done, but stifly denied.
Vives, Instruction of a Christian Woman, i. 13.

disallowableness (dis-a-lou'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being disallowable. *Ash*.

disallowance (dis-a-lou'ans), *n.* [< *disallow* + *-ance*, after *allowance*[1].] Disapprobation; refusal to admit or sanction; prohibition; rejection.

God accepts of a thing suitable for him to receive, and for us to give, where he does not declare his refusal and *disallowance* of it. *South*.

The *disallowance* of the Anti-Chinese Bill the other day is another source of dissatisfaction to her [British Columbia]. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 47.

disally (dis-a-lī'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disallied*, ppr. *disallying*. [< *dis-* + *ally*[1].] To disregard or undo the alliance of.

Nor both so loosely *disallied*
Their nuptials. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1022.

disaltern†, *v. t.* [< *dis-* + *altern*.] To refuse to alternate, or to permit in alternation.

But must I ever grind? and must I earn
Nothing but stripes? O wilt thou *disaltern*
The rest thou gav'st? *Quarles*, Emblems, iii. 4.

disamis (dis'a-mis), *n.* The mnemonic name given by Petrus Hispanus to that mood of the third figure of syllogism of which the major premise is a particular affirmative and the minor premise a universal affirmative proposition. The following is an example: Some acts of homicide are laudable, but all acts of homicide are cruel; therefore, some cruel acts are laudable. The vowels of the word, *i, a, i*, show the quantity and quality of the propositions; the initial letter, *d*, shows that the mood is to be reduced to *darii;* the two *s*'s show that the major premise and conclusion are to be simply converted in the reduction; and the letter *m* shows that the premises are to be transposed. Thus every letter of the word is significant. See *barbara*.

disanalogal† (dis-a-nal'ō-gal), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *analogal*.] Not analogous.

The idea or image of that knowledge which we have in ourselves . . . is utterly unsuitable and *disanalogal* to that knowledge which is in God.
Sir M. Hale, Works of God.

disanchor† (dis-ang'kor), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *anchor*[1].] To free or force from the anchor, as a ship; weigh the anchor of.

The saill reised vp, the winde softe gan blow,
Anon *disancred* the shippe in a throw [brief space].
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3360.

disangelical† (dis-an-jel'i-kal), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *angelical*.] Not angelical; carnal; gross.

That learned casuist . . . who accounts for the shame attending these pleasures of the sixth sense, as he is pleased to call them, from their *disangelical* nature.
Coventry, Philemon to Hydaspes, ii.

disanimate (dis-an'i-māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disanimated*, ppr. *disanimating*. [< *dis-* priv. + *animate*.] **1**†. To deprive of life.

That soul and life that is now fled and gone from a lifeless carcase is only a loss to the particular body of compages of matter, which by means thereof is now *disanimated*. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 38.

2. To deprive of spirit or courage; discourage; dishearten; deject. [Rare.]

The presence of a king engenders love
Amongst his subjects and his loyal friends,
As it *disanimates* his enemies.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

disanimation (dis-an-i-mā'shon), *n.* [< *disanimate*: see *-ation*.] **1**†. Privation of life.

True it is, that a glowworm will afford a faint light almost a daye's space when many will conceive it dead; but this is a mistake in the compute of death and term of *disanimation*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 27.

2. The act of discouraging; depression of spirits. [Rare.]

disannex† (dis-a-neks'), *v. t.* [< OF. *desannexer;* as *dis-* priv. + *annex*.] To separate; disunite; disjoin.

That when the provinces were lost and *disannexed*, and that the king was but king de jure ouer them and not de facto, yet neuertheless the privilege of naturalization continued. *State Trials*, Case of the Postnati (1608).

disannul (dis-a-nul'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disannulled*, ppr. *disannulling*. [< *dis-*, here intensive (like *un-* in *unloose*), + *annul*.] **1.** To make void; annul; deprive of force or authority; cancel.

Whatsoever laws he [God] hath made they ought to stand, unless himself from Heaven proclaim them *disannulled*, because it is not in man to correct the ordinance of God. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 10.

Now, trust me, were it not against our laws,
Against my crown, my oath, my dignity,
Which princes, would they, may not *disannul*,
My soul should sue as advocate for thee.
Shak., C. of E., i. 1.

That rude law is torne
And *disannuld*, as too too inhumane.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, Sat. ii.

2. To deprive (of). [Rare.]

Are we *disannulled* of our first sleep, and cheated of our dreams and fantasies? *Middleton*, The Black Book.

disannuller (dis-a-nul'èr), *n.* One who disannuls, annuls, or cancels.

Another, to her everlasting fame, erected
Two ale-houses of ease: the quarter-sessions
Running against her roundly; in which business
Two of the *disannullers* lost their night-caps.
Fletcher, Tamer Tamed, ii. 5.

disannulment (dis-ạ-nul'mẹnt), *n.* [< *disannul* + *-ment.*] Annulment.

disanoint (dis-ạ-noint'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *anoint.*] To render invalid the consecration of; deprive of the honor of being anointed.

They have juggled and paltered with the world, banded and borne arms against their king, divested him, *disanointed* him, nay cursed him all over in their pulpits.
Milton, Tenure of Kings and Magistrates.

disapparel (dis-ạ-par'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disappareled* or *disapparelled*, ppr. *disappareling* or *disapparelling.* [< OF. *desapareillier, desaparillier, desappareiller*, F. *désappareiller* (= Sp. *desaparejar* = Pg. *desapparelhar*), < *des-* priv. + *apareiller, appareiller*, apparel: see *dis-* and *apparel, v.*] To disrobe; strip of raiment.

Drink *disapparels* the soul, and is the betrayer of the mind. *F. Junius*, Sin Stigmatized (1635), p. 81.

disappear (dis-ạ-pēr'), *v. i.* [< OF. *desaperer*, < *des-* priv. + *aperer*, appear: see *dis-* and *appear.* Cf. F. *disparaître* (< L. as if **disparescere*), OF. *disparoistre, desparoistre* = Sp. *desaparecer* = Pg. *desapparecer* (< ML. as if **disapparescere*) = It. *sparire* (< ML. *disparere*: see *disparition*), of similar ult. formation.] 1. To vanish from or pass out of sight; recede from view; cease to appear; be no longer seen.

The pictures drawn in our minds are laid in fading colours, and, if not sometimes refreshed, vanish and *disappear.* *Locke.*

This is the way of the mass of mankind in all ages, to be influenced by sudden fears, sudden contrition, sudden earnestness, sudden resolves, which *disappear* as suddenly. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 284.

The black earth yawns: the mortal *disappears:*
Ashes to ashes, dust to dust.
Tennyson, Death of Wellington.

2. To pass out of existence or out of knowledge; cease to exist or to be known: as, the epidemic has *disappeared.*

The Cretaceous Dinosaurs and Cephalopods *disappear* without progeny, though one knows no reason why they might not still live on the Pacific Coast.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 236.

3. To end somewhat gradually or without abrupt termination: as, the path *disappeared* in the depths of the forest; in *entom.*, a line on the wing *disappearing* at the subcostal vein.

disappearance (dis-ạ-pēr'ạns), *n.* [< *disappear* + *-ance.* Cf. *appearance.*] The act of disappearing; removal or withdrawal from sight or knowledge; a ceasing to appear or to exist: as, the *disappearance* of the sun, or of a race of animals.

A few days after Christ's *disappearance* out of the world, we find an assembly of disciples at Jerusalem, to the number of "about one hundred and twenty."
Paley, Evidences, ii. 9.

disappendency (dis-ạ-pen'den-si), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *appendency.*] Detachment from a former connection; separation. *Burn.*

disappoint (dis-ạ-point'), *v. t.* [< OF. *desapointer, desapointier*, F. *désappointer*, disappoint, < *des-* priv. + *apointer*, appoint: see *dis-* and *appoint.*] 1. To frustrate the desire or expectation of; balk or thwart in regard to something intended, expected, or wished; defeat the aim or will of: as, do not *disappoint* us by staying away; to be *disappointed* in or of one's hopes, or about the weather.

Arise, O Lord, *disappoint* him, cast him down: deliver my soul from the wicked. Ps. xvii. 13.

Being thus *disappointed* of our purpose, we gathered the fruit we found ripe.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 101.

I have such confidence in your reason that I should be greatly *disappointed* if I were to find it wanting.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 474.

2. To defeat the realization or fulfilment of; frustrate; balk; foil; thwart: as, to *disappoint* a man's hopes or plans.

He *disappointeth* the devices of the crafty, so that their hands cannot perform their enterprise. Job v. 12.

Without counsel purposes are *disappointed.* Prov. xv. 22.

3†. To hinder of intended effect; frustrate; foil.

Many times what man doth determine God doth *disappoint.* *T. Sanders*, 1584 (Arber's Eng. Garner, II. 12).

His retiring foe
Shrinks from the wound, and *disappoints* the blow.
Addison.

They endeavour to *disappoint* the good works of the most learned and venerable order of men. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 135.

No prudence of ours could have prevented our late misfortune; but prudence may do much in *disappointing* its effects. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iii.

disappointed (dis-ạ-poin'ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *disappoint, v.*] 1. Baffled; balked; thwarted; frustrated: as, a *disappointed* man; *disappointed* hopes.—2. Not appointed or prepared; unprepared or ill-prepared. [Rare.]

Cut off even in the blossoms of my sin,
Unhousel'd, *disappointed*, unanel'd.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5.

disappointing (dis-ạ-poin'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *disappoint, v.*] Causing disappointment; not equal to or falling short of one's expectation; unsatisfactory.

But the place [Gorizia] itself is, considering its history, a little *disappointing.* *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 48.

disappointment (dis-ạ-point'mẹnt), *n.* [< *disappoint* + *-ment*, after F. *désappointement.*] 1. Defeat or failure of expectation, hope, wish, desire, or intention; miscarriage of design or plan: as, he has had many *disappointments* in life.—2. The state of being disappointed or defeated in the realization of one's expectation or intention in regard to some matter, or the resulting feeling of depression, mortification, or vexation.

If we hope for things of which we have not thoroughly considered the value, our *disappointment* will be greater than our pleasure in the fruition of them.
Addison, Spectator.

disappreciate (dis-ạ-prē'shi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disappreciated*, ppr. *disappreciating.* [< *dis-* priv. + *appreciate.* Cf. Sp. Pg. *desapreciar.*] To fail to appreciate; undervalue. *Imp. Dict.*

disapprobation (dis-ap-rọ-bā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *désapprobation* = Sp. *desaprobacion* = Pg. *desapprovação* = It. *disapprovazione;* as *dis-* priv. + *approbation.*] The act or state of disapproving; a condemnatory feeling or utterance; disapproval; censure, expressed or unexpressed.

We have ever expressed the most unqualified *disapprobation* of all the steps. *Burke.*

=**Syn.** *Disapprobation* and *Disapproval* show the same difference as *approbation* and *approval.* See *approbation.*

disapprobatory (dis-ap'rọ-bā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *approbatory.*] Containing disapprobation; tending to disapprove. *Smart.*

disappropriate (dis-ạ-prō'pri-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disappropriated*, ppr. *disappropriating.* [< *dis-* priv. + *appropriate, v.*] 1. To remove from individual possession or ownership; throw off or aside; get rid of.

How much more law-like were it to assist nature in *disappropriating* that evil which by continuing proper becomes destructive! *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

Specifically—2. To sever or separate, as an appropriation; withdraw from an appropriate use.

The appropriations of the several parsonages would have been, by the rules of the common law, *disappropriated.* *Blackstone.*

3. To deprive of appropriated property, as a church; exclude or debar from possession.

disappropriate (dis-ạ-prō'pri-āt), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *appropriate, a.*] Deprived of appropriation; not possessing appropriated church property. In the Church of England a disappropriate church is one from which the appropriated parsonage, glebe, and tithes are severed.

The appropriation may be severed and the church become *disappropriate*, two ways. *Blackstone.*

disappropriation (dis-ạ-prō-pri-ā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *désappropriation* = Pg. *desapropriação;* as *dis-* priv. + *appropriation.*] 1. The act of withdrawing from an appointed use. Specifically—2. The act of alienating church property from the purpose for which it was designed.

disapproval (dis-ạ-prō'vạl), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *approval.*] The act of disapproving; disapprobation; dislike.

There being not a word let fall from them in *disapproval* of that opinion. *Glanville*, Pre-existence of Souls, iv.

=**Syn.** See *disapprobation.*

disapprove (dis-ạ-prōv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *disapproved*, ppr. *disapproving.* [= F. *désapprouver* = Sp. *desaprobar* = Pg. *desapprovar* = It. *disapprovare;* as *dis-* priv. + *approve*[1].] I. *trans.* 1. To regard with disfavor; think wrong or reprehensible; censure or condemn in opinion or judgment: now generally followed by *of:* as, to *disapprove of* dancing, or *of* late hours.

I *disapprove* alike
The host whose assiduity extreme
Distresses, and whose negligence offends.
Cowper, Odyssey, xv.

2. To withhold approval from; reject as not approved of; decline to sanction: as, the court *disapproved* the verdict.

II. *intrans.* To express or feel disapprobation.

There is no reason to believe that they ever *disapprove* where the thing objected to is the execution of some order unquestionably proceeding from the Emperor.
Brougham.

Rochester, *disapproving* and murmuring, consented to serve. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

disapprovingly (dis-ạ-prō'ving-li), *adv.* In a disapproving manner; with disapprobation.

disardt, *n.* Same as *dizzard.*

disarm (dis-ärm'), *v.* [< ME. *desarmen*, < OF. *desarmer*, F. *désarmer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *desarmar* = It. *disarmare*, < ML. *disarmare*, disarm, < L. *dis-* priv. + *armare*, arm: see *dis-* and *arm*[2], *v.*] I. *trans.* 1. To deprive of arms; take the arms or weapons from; take off the armor from: as, he *disarmed* his foe; the prince gave orders to *disarm* his subjects: with *of* before the thing taken away: as, to *disarm* one *of* his weapons.

These justes fynished, euery man withdrew, the kynge was *disarmed*, & at time conuenient he and the queene heard evensong. *Hall*, Hen. VIII., an. 2.

Specifieally—2. To reduce to a peace footing, as an army or a navy.—3. To deprive of means of attack or defense; render harmless or defenseless: as, to *disarm* a venomous serpent.

Security *disarms* the best-appointed army. *Fuller.*

4. To deprive of force, strength, means of injuring, or power to terrify; quell: as, to *disarm* rage or passion; religion *disarms* death of its terrors.

His designe was, if it were possible, to *disarme* all, especially of a wise feare and suspition.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, iv.

Nothing *disarms* censure like self-accusation.
J. T. Trowbridge, Coupon Bonds, p. 230.

II. *intrans.* To lay down arms; specifically, to reduce armaments to a peace footing; dismiss or disband troops: as, the nations were then *disarming.*

disarmament (dis-är'ma-mẹnt), *n.* [= F. *désarmement* = Sp. *desarmamiento* = Pg. *desarmamento* = It. *disarmamento*, < ML. **disarmamentum*, < *disarmare*, disarm: see *disarm*, and cf. *armament.*] The act of disarming; the reduction of military and naval forces from a war to a peace footing: as, a general *disarmament* is much to be desired.

He [Napoleon], in a fit of irresolution, broached in Berlin the question of mutual *disarmament.*
Lowe, Bismarck, I. 489.

disarmature (dis-är'mā-tūr), *n.* [< *disarm* + *-ature*, after *armature.*] The act of disarming or disabling; the act of divesting one's self or another of any equipment; divestiture. [Rare.]

On the universities which have illegally dropt philosophy and its training from their course of discipline will lie the responsibility of this singular and dangerous *disarmature.* *Sir W. Hamilton.*

disarmed (dis-ärmd'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *disarm, v.*] 1†. Unarmed; without arms or weapons.

I hold it good polity not to go *disarmed.*
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 5.

2. Stripped of arms; deprived of means of attack or defense.

Elsewhere he saw where Troilus defy'd
Achilles, and unequal combat try'd,
Then where the boy *disarm'd*, with loosen'd reins,
Was by his horses hurry'd o'er the plains.
Dryden, Æneid, i.

3. In *her.*, without claws, teeth, or beak: an epithet applied to an animal or a bird of prey.

disarmer (dis-är'mẹr), *n.* One who disarms.

disarrange (dis-ạ-rānj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disarranged*, ppr. *disarranging.* [< OF. *desarrenger*, F. *désarranger* = Pg. *desarranjar*, disarrange, disarray; as *dis-* + *arrange.*] To put out of order; unsettle or disturb the order or arrangement of; derange.

This circumstance *disarranges* all our established ideas.
T. Warton.

We could hardly alter one word, or *disarrange* one member without spoiling it. Few sentences are to be found more finished or more happy. *Blair*, Rhetoric, xx.

=**Syn.** To disorder, derange, confuse.

disarrangement (dis-ạ-rānj'ment), *n.* [< *disarrange* + *-ment.*] The act of disarranging, or the state of being disarranged.

In his opinion, the very worst part of the example set is in the late assumption of citizenship by the army, and the whole of the arrangement or rather *disarrangement* of their military. *Burke*, The Army Estimates.

disarray (dis-ạ-rā'), *v.* [< OF. *desareer, desareier, desarreier, desaroyer, desarroyer*, etc., < *des-* priv. + *areer, areier*, etc., array: see *dis-* priv. and *array, v.* Cf. *deray.*] I. *trans.* 1. To undress or disrobe; divest, as of clothes or attributes.

Vanities and little instances of sin . . . *disarray* a man's soul of his virtue. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 841.

Departing found,
Half *disarray'd* as to her rest, the girl.
Tennyson, Geraint.

The forest, *disarrayed*
By chill November.
O. W. Holmes, An Old Year Song.

2. To throw into disorder; rout, as troops.

Great Amythaon, who with fiery steeds
Oft *disarrayed* the foes in battle ranged.
Fenton, Odyssey, xi.

II. *intrans.* To undress or strip one's self.

disarray (dis-ą-rā′), *n.* [< ME. *disaray, disray, desray*, < OF. **desarrei, desarroi, desroi*, F. *désarroi*, disorder; from the verb: see *disarray, v.*, and cf. *deray, n.*, and *array, n.*] **1.** Disorder; confusion; loss or want of array or regular order.

Disarray and shameful rout ensue. *Dryden*, Fables.

He proceeded to put his own household effects into that perfunctory and curious *disarray* which the masculine mind accounts order. *The Atlantic*, LXI. 669.

2. Imperfect attire; undress.

And him behynd a wicked Hag did stalke,
In ragged robes and filthy *disaray*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iv. 4.

Clad in a strange *disarray* of civilized and savage costume. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, iii.

disarticulate (dis-är-tik′ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disarticulated*, ppr. *disarticulating*. [< *dis-* + *articulate*; cf. F. *désarticuler*.] To divide, separate, or sunder the joints of.

Their [the trustees of the British Museum's] most liberal and unfettered permission of examining, and, when necessary, *disarticulating* the specimens in the magnificent collection of Cirripedes. *Darwin*, Cirripedia, Pref.

Disarticulated remnants of human skeletons.
Dawson, Origin of World, p. 302.

disarticulation (dis-är-tik-ū-lā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *désarticulation*; as *dis-* + *articulation*.] Division of the ligaments of a joint, so as to amputate at that point; amputation at a joint.

disassent† (dis-ą-sent′), *n.* [< ME. *disasenten*, < OF. *desassentir*, < *des-* priv. + *assentir*, assent: see *dis-* and *assent*.] Dissent.

But whether he departed without the Frenche kynge's consent or *disassent*, he, deceaued in his expectacion, and in maner in dispayre, returned agayn to the Lady Margaret. *Hall*, Hen. VII., an. 7.

disassent† (dis-ą-sent′), *v. i.* To refuse to assent.

All the most of the mighty, with a mayn wille,
Dyssaisent to the dede, demyt hit for noght.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9369.

disassenter† (dis-ą-sen′tėr), *n.* One who refuses to assent or concur; a dissenter.

Thirdly, the alledging the noting of the names of the *disassenters* could not at the first be conceived to imply an officious prying into the gesture of the prince, but rather a loyal fear of incurring the king's displeasure.
State Trials, Lord Balmerino, an. 1634.

disassiduity† (dis-as-i-dū′i-ti), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *assiduity*.] Want of assiduity or care; want of attention; inattention; carelessness.

But he came in, and went out; and, through *disassiduity*, drew the curtain between himself and light of her [Queen Elizabeth's] favour. *Sir R. Naunton*, Fragmenta Regalia.

disassociate (dis-ą-sō′shi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disassociated*, ppr. *disassociating*. [< *dis-* priv. + *associate*. Cf. F. *désassocier* = Sp. *desasociar*. Cf. *dissociate*.] To dissociate; sever or separate from association.

Our mind . . . *disassociating* herself from the body.
Florio, tr. of Montaigne's Essays (1613), p. 630.

Aphasia, whether amnesic or ataxic, may, but seldom does, exist *disassociated* from absolute insanity.
Encyc. Brit., II. 171.

disassociation (dis-ą-sō-si-ā′shọn), *n.* [< *disassociate*: see *-ation*.] The act of disassociating, or the state of being disassociated; dissociation.

M. Reimann believes that there is *disassociation* of the elements of the alum. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 59.

disaster (di-zȧs′tėr), *n.* [< OF. *desastre*, F. *désastre* = Pr. *desastre* = Sp. Pg. *desastre* = It. *disastro*, disaster, misfortune, < L. *dis-*, here equiv. to E. *mis-*, ill, + *astrum* (> It. Sp. Pg. *astro* = Pr. F. *astre*), a star (taken in the astrological sense of 'destiny, fortune, fate': cf. ML. *astrum sinistrum*, misfortune, lit. unlucky star; Pr. *benastre*, good fortune, *malastre*, ill fortune; G. *unstern*, 'evil star'; E. *ill-starred*, etc.), < Gr. ἀστρον, a star: see *aster*.] **1**†. An unfavorable aspect of a star or planet; an ill portent; a blast or stroke of an unfavorable planet.

As stars with trains of fire and dews of blood,
Disasters in the sun. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1.

2. Misfortune; mishap; calamity; any unfortunate event; especially, a sudden or great misfortune: a word used with much latitude, but most appropriately for some unforeseen event of a very distressing or overwhelming nature.

Whilst these Things went on prosperously in France, a great *Disaster* fell out in England.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 182.

Nor will it be less my duty faithfully to record *disasters* mingled with triumphs, and great national crimes and follies far more humiliating than any *disaster*.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., i.

=**Syn. 2.** *Calamity, Catastrophe*, etc. (see *misfortune*); blow, stroke, reverse.

disaster† (di-zȧs′tėr), *v. t.* [< *disaster, n.*] **1.** To blast by the stroke of an unlucky planet. *Spenser.*—**2.** To injure; afflict.

In his own . . . fields the swain
Disaster'd stands. *Thomson*, Winter.

3. To blemish; disfigure.

The holes where eyes should be, which pitifully *disaster* the cheeks. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 7.

disasterly† (di-zȧs′tėr-li), *adv.* [< *disaster* + *-ly*2.] Disastrously.

Nor let the envy of envenom'd tongues,
Which still is grounded on poor ladies' wrongs,
Thy noble breast *disasterly* possess.
Drayton, Lady Geraldine to Surrey.

disastrous (di-zȧs′trus), *a.* [= F. *désastreux* = Sp. Pg. *desastroso* = It. *disastroso*; as *disaster* + *-ous*.] **1.** Gloomy; dismal; threatening disaster.

As when the sun, . . .
In dim eclipse, *disastrous* twilight sheds.
Milton, P. L., i. 597.

Drawing down the dim *disastrous* brow
That o'er him hung, he kiss'd it.
Tennyson, Balin and Balan.

2. Ruinous; unfortunate; calamitous; occasioning great distress or injury: as, the day was *disastrous*; the battle proved *disastrous*.

The nine and twentieth of June, the King held a great Just and Triumph at Westminster, but a *disastrous* Seafight was upon the Water, where one Gates, a Gentleman, was drowned in his Harness. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 284.

Fly the pursuit of my *disastrous* love. *Dryden*.

The insurrectionary force suffered a *disastrous*, though, fortunately, a comparatively bloodless defeat.
Dicey, Victor Emmanuel, p. 43.

disastrously (di-zȧs′trus-li), *adv.* Very distressingly; calamitously; ruinously.

Ill health lessened his [Hood's] power to work, and kept him poor, and poverty in turn reacted *disastrously* upon his health. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 89.

The war went on *disastrously* for the overmatched Danes.
Lowe, Bismarck, I. 335.

disastrousness (di-zȧs′trus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being disastrous. *Bailey*, 1727.

disattire† (dis-ą-tīr′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *attire, v.*] To disrobe; undress. *Spenser*.

disattune (dis-ą-tūn′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disattuned*, ppr. *disattuning*. [< *dis-* priv. + *attune*.] To put out of tune or harmony. *Bulwer*.

disaugment (dis-ȧg-ment′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *augment*.] To diminish or lessen. [Rare.]

There should I find that everlasting treasure
Which force deprives not, fortune *disaugments* not.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 13.

disauthorize (dis-ȧ′thor-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disauthorized*, ppr. *disauthorizing*. [= OF. *desautoriser, desauthoriser*, F. *désautoriser* = Sp. Pg. *desautorizar* = It. *disautorizzare*; as *dis-* priv. + *authorize*.] To deprive of credit or authority; discredit. *W. Wotton*. [Rare.]

disavail† (dis-ą-vāl′), *v. t.* **1.** To injure; prejudice. *Lydgate.*—**2.** To avail; help. *Paston Letters*, III. 23.

disavail† (dis-ą-vāl′), *n.* Injury. *Lydgate.*

disavaunce†, *v. t.* See *disadvance*.

disaventure†, *n.* See *disadventure*.

disavouch† (dis-ą-vouch′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *avouch*.] To disavow.

Neither believing this, because Luther affirmed it, nor disapproving that, because Calvin hath *disavouched* it.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 5.

disavow (dis-ą-vou′), *v. t.* [< ME. *desavouen*, < OF. *desavouer*, F. *désavouer*, disavow, < *des-* priv. + *avouer*, avow: see *avow*1.] **1.** To disown; disclaim knowledge of, responsibility for, or connection with; repudiate; deny concurrence in or approval of; refuse to own or acknowledge; disclaim.

Which of all those oppressive Acts or Impositions did he ever disclaime or *disavow*, till the fatal aw of this Parlament hung ominously over him? *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, i.

If I am to be a beggar, it shall never make me a rascal, or induce me to *disavow* my principles.
Goldsmith, Vicar, ii.

Kings may say, we cannot trust this ambassador's undertaking, because his senate may *disavow* him.
Brougham.

France *disavowed* the expedition, and relinquished all pretensions to Florida. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 62.

2†. To deny; disprove.

Yet can they never
Toss into air the freedom of my birth,
Or *disavow* my blood Plantagenet's. *Ford*.

disavowal (dis-ą-vou′ąl), *n.* [< *disavow* + *-al*, after *avowal*.] Denial; disowning; rejection; repudiation.

An earnest *disavowal* of fear often proceeds from fear.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe.

disavowance† (dis-ą-vou′ąns), *n.* [< OF. *desavouance*, < *desavouer*, disavow: see *disavow* and *-ance*.] Disavowal.

The very corner stone of the English Reformation was laid in an utter denial and *disavowance* of this point [the pope's supremacy]. *South*, Works, VI. i.

disavower (dis-ą-vou′ėr), *n.* One who disavows.

disavowment (dis-ą-vou′ment), *n.* [< OF. *desavouement*, < *desavouer*, disavow: see *disavow* and *-ment*.] Denial; a disowning.

For as touching the Tridentine History, his holiness (says the Cardinal) will not press you to any *disavowment* thereof. *Sir H. Wotton*, Letter to the Regius Professor.

disband (dis-band′), *v.* [< OF. *desbander, desbender*, F. *débander* (= It. *disbandare, sbandare*), untie, loosen, scatter, disband, < *des-* priv. + *bander*, tie: see *dis-* and *band*3, *v.* The senses of the E. *disband* involve a ref. to *band*1, *band*2, and *band*3.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To release from a bond, restriction, or connection of any kind; unbind; set free.

What savage bull, *disbanded* from his stall,
Of wrath a signe more inhumane could make?
Stirling, Aurora, st. 4.

2. To break up the band or company of; dismiss or dissociate from united service or action; especially, to discharge in a body from military service: as, to *disband* an orchestra or a society; to *disband* troops, a regiment, or an army.

This course [retrenchment] *disbanded* many trades; no merchant, no cook, no lawyer, no flatterer, no divine, no astrologer, was to be found in Lacedaemonia.
Penn, No Cross, No Crown, ii.

3. To dismiss or separate from a band or company; dissociate from a band: as, a *disbanded* soldier.

After 30 years service a Soldier may petition to be *disbanded*; and then the Village where he was born must send another man to serve in his room.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 71.

I come, . . . bidding him
Disband himself, and scatter all his powers.
Tennyson, Geraint.

4†. To break up the constitution of; disintegrate; destroy.

Some imagine that a quantity of water sufficient to make such a deluge was created upon that occasion; and when the business was done, all *disbanded* again, and annihilated. *Woodward*.

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To be released from a bond, restriction, or connection; become disunited, separated, or dissolved.

When both rocks and all things shall *disband*.
G. Herbert.

We use not to be so pertinacious in any pious resolutions, but our purposes *disband* upon the sense of the first violence. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 84.

Human society may *disband*. *Tillotson*.

2. To retire from united service or action; separate; break up: as, the army *disbanded* at the close of the war; the society *disbanded* on the loss of its funds.

Our navy was upon the point of *disbanding*. *Bacon*.

disbandment (dis-band′ment), *n.* [< *disband* + *-ment*.] The act of disbanding, or the state of being disbanded.

The *disbandment* of a considerable part of the great army of mercenaries. *The American*, VI. 279.

disbar (dis-bär′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disbarred*, ppr. *disbarring*. [< *dis-* priv. + *bar*1. Cf. *debar*.] In *law*, to expel from the bar, as a barrister; strike off from the roll of attorneys.

disbark1 (dis-bärk′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *bark*2.] To strip off the bark of; divest of bark.

The wooden houses, whose walls are made of fir-trees (unsquared and only *disbarked*). *Boyle*, Works, II. 730.

disbark2 (dis-bärk′), *v. t.* [< OF. *desbarquer*, F. *débarquer* (> also E. *debark*, q. v.), < *des-* priv. + *barque*, bark: see *bark*3, and cf. *disembark*.] To disembark. [Rare.]

The ship we moor on these obscure abodes;
Disbark the sheep an off'ring to the Gods.
Pope, Odyssey, xi.

disbarment (dis-bär'ment), *n.* [< *disbar* + *-ment.*] The act of disbarring, or the state of being disbarred.

disbase† (dis-bās'), *v. t.* [< *dis-*, taken as equiv. to *de-*, + *base*[1]; a var. of *debase.*] To debase. [Rare.]

First will I die in thickest of my foe,
Before I will *disbase* mine honour so.
Greene, Alphonsus, v.

disbecome† (dis-bē-kum'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *become.*] To misbecome.

Anything that may *disbecome*
The place on which you sit.
Massinger and Field, Fatal Dowry, v. 2.

disbelief (dis-bē-lēf'), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *belief.*] **1.** Positive unbelief; the conviction that a proposition or statement for which credence is demanded is not true.

Our belief or *disbelief* of a thing does not alter the nature of the thing. *Tillotson.*

So
Did I stand question, and make answer, still
With the same result of smiling *disbelief.*
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 317.

Atheism is a *disbelief* in the existence of God — that is, a *disbelief* in any regularity in the Universe to which a man must conform himself under penalties.
Quoted in *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXII. 608.

2. A negation or denial of the truth of some particular thing. [Rare.]

Nugatory *disbeliefs* wound off and done with. *I. Taylor.*

=**Syn. 1.** *Disbelief*, *Unbelief*, incredulity, distrust, skepticism, infidelity. *Disbelief* is more commonly used to express an active mental opposition which does not imply a blameworthy disregard of evidence. *Unbelief* may be a simple failure to believe from lack of evidence or knowledge; but its theological use has given it also the force of wilful opposition to the truth.

No sadder proof can be given by a man of his own littleness than a *disbelief* in great men.
Carlyle, Hero-Worship, i.

A *disbelief* in ghosts and witches was one of the most prominent characteristics of scepticism in the seventeenth century. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 37.

I obtained mercy because I did it ignorantly in *unbelief.*
1 Tim. i. 13.

Belief consists in accepting the affirmations of the soul; *unbelief*, in denying them. *Emerson*, Montaigne.

disbelieve (dis-bē-lēv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *disbelieved*, ppr. *disbelieving.* [< *dis-* priv. + *believe.*] **I.** *trans.* To reject the truth or reality of; hold to be untrue or non-existent; refuse to credit.

Such who profess to *disbelieve* a future state are not always equally satisfied with their own reasonings.
Bp. Atterbury.

I *disbelieve* that any one who is not himself full of love and tenderness has ever, since the world began, yet transmitted to another soul the truth that God is love.
F. P. Cobbe, Ministry of Religion, p. 257.

II. *intrans.* Not to believe; to deny the truth of any position; refuse to believe in some proposition or statement; especially, to refuse belief in a divine revelation.

As doubt attacked faith, unbelief has avenged faith by destroying doubt. Men cease to doubt when they *disbelieve* outright. *Cardinal Manning.*

disbeliever (dis-bē-lē'vėr), *n.* One who disbelieves; one who refuses belief; one who denies the truth of some proposition or statement; an unbeliever.

An humble soul is frighted into sentiments, because a man of great name pronounces heresy upon the contrary sentiments, and casts the *disbeliever* out of the Church.
Watts.

=**Syn.** *Unbeliever*, *Skeptic*, etc. See *infidel.*

disbench (dis-bench'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *bench.*] **1.** To drive from, or cause to leave, a bench or seat. [Rare.]

Sir, I hope my words *disbench'd* you not.
Shak., Cor., ii. 2.

2. In *Eng. law*, to deprive of the status and privileges of a bencher.

disbend (dis-bend'), *v. t.* [< OF. *desbender*, < ML. *disbendare*, unbend, loosen; in E. as if *dis-* priv. + *bend*[1]. Cf. *disband.*] To unbend; relax; hence, figuratively, to render unfit for efficient action. [Rare.]

As liberty a courage doth impart,
So bondage doth *disbend*, else break, the heart.
Stirling, Julius Cæsar, cho. 3.

disbind† (dis-bīnd'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *bind.*] Cf. *disbend* and *disband.*] To unbind; loosen.

Nay, how dare we *disbind* or loose ourselves from the tye of that way of agnizing and honouring God, which the Christian church from her first beginnings durst not doe?
J. Mede, Discourses, i. 2.

disblame† (dis-blām'), *v. t.* [< ME. *desblamen*, < OF. *desblasmer*, *desblamer*, excuse, < *des-* priv. + *blasmer*, *blamer*, blame: see *dis-* and *blame.*] To exonerate from blame.

Desblameth me if any worde be lame,
For as myn auctor seyde, so seye I.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 17.

disbloom (dis-blöm'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *bloom.*] To deprive of bloom or blossoms. [Rare.]

A faint flavour of the gardener hung about them [grave-diggers], but sophisticated and *disbloomed.*
R. L. Stevenson.

disbodied† (dis-bod'id), *a.* [Pp. of **disbody*, equiv. to *disembody.*] Disembodied.

They conceive that the *disbodyed* soules shall return from their unactive and silent recesse, and be joined again to bodies of purified and duly prepared ayre.
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, xiv.

disbord† (dis-bôrd'), *v. i.* [< OF. *desborder*, F. *déborder*, which, however, has not the exact sense of 'disembark,' but means 'overthrow, go beyond, naut. sheer off, get clear,' < *des-* priv. + *bord*, edge, border, board, etc.] To disembark.

And in the arm'd ship, with a wel-wreath'd cord,
They streightly bound me, and did all *disbord*
To shore to supper. *Chapman*, Odyssey, xiv.

disboscation† (dis-bos-kā'shon), *n.* [< ML. *disboscatio(n-)*, < *dis-* priv. + *boscus*, a wood: see *boscage*, *bush*[1].] The act of disforesting; the act of converting woodland into arable land. *Scott.*

disbosom (dis-bůz'um), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *bosom.*] To make known, as a secret matter; unbosom.

Home went Violante and *disbosomed* all.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 118.

disbourgeon, *v. t.* See *disburgeon.*

disbowel (dis-bou'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disboweled*, *disbowelled*, ppr. *disboweling*, *disbowelling.* [< ME. *disbowelen* (spelled *dysbowaylyn* —Prompt. Parv.); < *dis-* priv. + *bowel.*] To disembowel: usually in a figurative sense.

A great Oke drie and dead, . . .
Whose foote in ground hath left but feeble holde,
But halfe *disbowel'd* lies above the ground.
Spenser, Ruins of Rome, st. 28.

Nor the *disbowelled* earth explore
In search of the forbidden ore.
Addison, tr. of Horace's Odes, iii. 3.

'Twas bull, 'twas mitred Minotaur,
A dead *disbowelled* mystery.
D. G. Rossetti, The Burden of Nineveh.

disbrain (dis-brān'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *brain.*] To deprive of the brain; remove the brain from. [Rare.]

If the cerebrum were removed, then all energy was transposed into reflex movement, and consequently *disbrained* and decapitated animals manifested much stronger reflex movements than did such animals as possessed this secondary derivation. *Nature*, XXX. 260.

disbranch (dis-bränch'), *v. t.* [< OF. *desbrancher*, *desbranchir*, disbranch, < *des-* priv. + *branche*, branch: see *dis-* and *branch.*] **1.** To cut off or separate the branches of, as a tree; prune. [Rare.]

Such as are newly planted need not be *disbranched* till the sap begins to stir. *Evelyn*, Calendarium Hortense.

2. To sever or remove, as a branch or an offshoot. [Rare.]

She that herself will sliver and *disbranch*
From her material sap, perforce must wither,
And come to deadly use. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 2.

disbud (dis-bud'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disbudded*, ppr. *disbudding.* [< *dis-* priv. + *bud*[1].] To deprive of buds or shoots; remove the unnecessary buds of, as a tree or vine. This is done for the needs of training, and in order that there may be more space and nourishment for the development of those buds which are allowed to remain.

disburden (dis-bėr'dn), *v.* [Also *disburthen*; < *dis-* priv. + *burden*[1], *burthen*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To remove a burden from; rid of a burden; relieve of anything weighty, oppressive, or annoying; disencumber; unburden; unload.

My meditations . . . will, I hope, be more calm, being thus *disburdened.* *Sir P. Sidney.*

The Ship having *disburdened* her selfe of 70 persons, . . . Captaine Newport with 120 chosen men . . . set forward for the discovery of Monacan.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 196.

How have thy travels
Disburthen'd thee abroad of discontents?
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, i. 1.

When we have new perception, we shall gladly *disburden* the memory of its hoarded treasures as old rubbish.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 59.

2. To lay off or aside as oppressive or annoying; get rid of; relieve one's self of.

Disburden all thy cares on me. *Addison.*

=**Syn. 1.** To disencumber, free, lighten, discharge, disembarrass.

II. *intrans.* To ease the mind; be relieved.

Adam . . .
Thus to *disburden* sought with sad complaint.
Milton, P. L., x. 719.

disburgeon (dis-bėr'jon), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *burgeon.*] To strip of buds or burgeons. Also spelled *disbourgeon.*

When the vine beginneth to put out leaves and looke green, fall to *disburgeoning.* *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xvii. 22.

disburse (dis-bėrs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disbursed*, ppr. *disbursing.* [< OF. *desbourser*, F. *débourser* (whence also *deburse*, q. v.) (= It. *sborsare*), < *des-*, apart, + *bourse*, a purse: see *dis-* and *burse*, *bourse*, *purse.*] To pay out, as money; spend or lay out; expend.

The twelve men stuck at it, and said, Except he would *disburse* twelve crowns, they would find him guilty.
Latimer, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

To meet the necessary expenses, large sums must be collected and *disbursed.* *Calhoun*, Works, I. 18.

disburse† (dis-bėrs'), *n.* [< *disburse*, *v.*] A payment or disbursement.

The annual rent to be received for all those lands after 20 years would abundantly pay the public for the first *disburses.* *Defoe*, Tour thro' Great Britain, I. 342.

disbursement (dis-bėrs'ment), *n.* [= F. *déboursement* = It. *sborsamento*; as *disburse* + *-ment.*] **1.** The act of paying out or expending, as money.

It is scarcely desirable that the Government whip should be supplied with even ten thousand a year for *disbursement*, as he thinks proper in his capacity as a party manager. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 133.

2. Money paid out; an amount or sum expended, as from a trust or a corporate or public fund: as, the *disbursements* of the treasury, or of an executor or a guardian.

disburser (dis-bėr'sėr), *n.* One who pays out or disburses money.

disburthen (dis-bėr'ŦHn), *v.* See *disburden.*

disc, *n.* See *disk.*

discage (dis-kāj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *discaged*, ppr. *discaging.* [< *dis-* priv. + *cage.*] To take out of a cage. [Rare.]

Until she let me fly *discaged*, to sweep
In ever-highering eagle-circles up.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

discal (dis'kal), *a.* [< *disc*, *disk*, + *-al.*] **1.** Pertaining to a disk in any way; like a disk; discoidal.—**2.** On the disk or central part of a surface. In ichthyology, applied specifically by Gill to the teeth of the lampreys on the surface of the subcircular oral disk between the mouth and the teeth, concentric with the periphery of the disk.—**Discal cell**, in *entom.*, a large cell at the base of the wing of lepidopters, sometimes divided longitudinally into two.—**Discal spot**, in *entom.*, a round spot behind the middle of the wing, seen in most species of the lepidopterous family *Noctuidæ.* Also called *orbicular spot.*

discalceate† (dis-kal'sē-āt), *v. t.* [= F. *déchaussé*, < L. *discalceatus*, unshod, < *dis-* priv. + *calceatus*, shod, pp. of *calceare*, shoe: see *dis-* and *calceate.*] To pull or strip off the shoes or sandals from. *Cockeram.*

discalceation† (dis-kal-sē-ā'shon), *n.* [< *discalceate*: see *-ation.*] The act of pulling off the shoes or sandals.

The custom of *discalceation*, or putting off their shoes at meals, is conceived . . . to have been done, as by that means keeping their beds clean.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 6.

discalced (dis-kalst'), *a.* [< L. *discalceatus*, unshod: see *discalceate.*] Without shoes; unshod; barefooted: specifically applied to a branch of the Carmelite monks known as *Discalceati* (the barefooted).

discamp† (dis-kamp'), *v. t.* [< OF. *descamper*, < *des-* priv. + *camp*, camp: see *dis-* and *camp*[2]. Cf. *decamp.*] To force from a camp; force to abandon a camp. *Minsheu.*

No enemie put he ever to flight, but he *discamped* him and draue him out of the field (quin castris exueret).
Holland, tr. of Suetonius, p. 242.

discander†, *v. i.* A corrupt form, found only in the passage from Shakspere (A. and C., iii. 11) cited under *discandy.*

discandy† (dis-kan'di), *v. i.* [Appar. < *dis-* priv. + *candy*[1], *v.*; i. e., melt out of a candied or solid state.] To melt; dissolve.

Fortune and Antony part here; even here
Do we shake hands. All come to this? The hearts
That spaniel'd me at heels, to whom I gave
Their wishes, do *discandy*, melt their sweets
On blossoming Cæsar. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 10.

My brave Egyptians all,
By the *discandying* [var. *discandering*—Knight] of this pelleted storm,
Lie graveless. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 11.

discant (dis'kant), *n.* See *descant.*

discapacitate (dis-kā-pas'i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *discapacitated*, ppr. *discapacitating.* [< *dis-* priv. + *capacitate.*] To incapacitate. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

discard (dis-kärd'), *v.* [= Sp. Pg. *descartar* = It. *scartare*, discard, reject, dismiss; as *dis-*

+ *card*[1]. Cf. *decard*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** In *card-playing:* (*a*) In some games, to throw aside or reject from the hand, as a card dealt to the player which by the laws of the game is not needed or can be exchanged. (*b*) In other games, as whist, to throw away on a trick, as a card (not a trump) of a different suit from that led, when one cannot follow suit and cannot or does not wish to trump.

Having ace, king, queen, and knave of a suit not led, you would *discard* the ace. *Pole*, Whist, v.

2. To dismiss, as from service or employment; cast off.

They blame the favourites, and think it nothing extraordinary that the queen should . . . resolve to *discard* them. *Swift.*

Their [the Hydes'] sole crime was their religion; and for this crime they had been *discarded.* *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

3. To thrust away; reject: as, to *discard* prejudices.

I am resolv'd: grief, I *discard* thee now;
Anger and fury in thy place must enter.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, iii. 3.

Still, though earth and man *discard* thee,
Doth thy Heavenly Father guard thee.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, iii.

=**Syn. 2.** To turn away, discharge.

II. *intrans.* In *card-playing*, to throw cards out of the hand. See I.

In *discarding* from a suit of which you have full command, it is a convention to throw away the highest. *Pole*, Whist, iv.

discard (dis-kärd′), *n.* [< *discard*, *v.*] **1.** In *card-playing:* (*a*) The act of throwing out of the hand such cards as are unnecessary in the game, or of playing, as in whist, a card not a trump of a different suit from that led.

In the modern game, your first *discard* should be from a weak or short suit. *Pole*, Whist, ii.

(*b*) The card or cards thrown out of the hand.

The *discard* must be placed face downwards on the table, apart from the stock and from the adversary's *discard*. *Cavendish*, Whist.

Hence—**2.** One who or that which is cast out or rejected. [Rare.]

The *discard* of society, living mainly on strong drink, fed with affronts, a fool, a thief, the comrade of thieves. *R. L. Stevenson*, Pulvis et Umbra.

discardment (dis-kärd′ment), *n.* [< *discard* + *-ment.*] The act of discarding. [Rare.]

Just at present we apparently are making ready for another *discardment.* *Science*, VII. 295.

discardure (dis-kär′dūr), *n.* [< *discard* + *-ure.*] A discarding; dismissal; rejection. [Rare.]

In what shape does it constitute a plea for the *discardure* of religion? *Hayter*, On Hume's Dialogues (1780), p. 38.

discarnate† (dis-kär′nāt), *a.* [< L. *dis-* priv. + LL. *carnatus*, of flesh, fleshy, fat, corpulent, < L. *caro* (*carn-*), flesh. Cf. *incarnate.*] Stripped of flesh; fleshless.

A memory, like a sepulchre, furnished with a load of broken and *discarnate* bones. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xv.

discase (dis-kās′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *discased*, ppr. *discasing.* [< *dis-* priv. + *case*[2].] To take the case or covering from; uncase; strip; undress.

Discase thee instantly, . . . and change garments with this gentleman. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

discattert, *v. t.* See *disscatter.*

disceivable†, *a.* See *deceivable. Chaucer.*

disceptation† (dis-ep-tā′shon), *n.* [= F. *disceptation* = Sp. *disceptacion* = Pg. *disceptação*, < L. *disceptatio*(*n-*), < *disceptare*, pp. *disceptatus*, dispute, prop. settle a dispute, determine, < *dis-*, apart, + *captare*, freq. of *capere*, pp. *captus*, take, seize.] Controversy.

The proposition is . . . such as ought not to be admitted in any science, or any *disceptation.* *Barrow*, Works, II. xii.

disceptator† (dis′ep-tā-tor), *n.* [< L. *disceptator*, < *disceptare*, dispute: see *disceptation.*] A disputant.

The inquisitive *disceptators* of this age would, at the persuasion of illiterate persons, turn their ergo into amen to the evangelical philosopher. *Cowley*, Essays, xxix.

discepter†, *v. t.* See *disscepter.*

discern (di-zèrn′), *v.* [< ME. *discernen*, < OF. *discerner*, *descerner*, *discernir*, F. *discerner* = Sp. Pg. *discernir* = It. *discernere*, *scernere*, < L. *dīcernere*, pp. *dīcrētus*, separate, divide, distinguish, discern, < *dis-*, apart, + *cernere* = Gr. *κρίνειν*, separate: see *certain*, *critic*, etc.] Hence *discreet*, *discrete*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To distinguish; perceive the difference between (two or more things); discriminate.

Discern thou what is thine with me, and take it to thee. Gen. xxxi. 32.

For as an angel of God, so is my lord the king to *discern* good and bad. 2 Sam. xiv. 17.

How easy is a noble spirit *discerned*
From harsh and sulphurous matter, that flies out
In contumelies! *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iv. 1.

They are like men who have lost the faculty of *discerning* colours, and who never, by any exercise of reason, can make out the difference between white and black. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 234.

2†. To indicate or constitute the difference between; show the distinction between.

The only thing that *discerneth* the child of God from the wicked is this faith, trust, and hope in God's goodness, through Christ. *J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 138.

The coward and the valiant man must fall,
Only the cause, and manner how, *discerns* them.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iii. 1.

3. To see distinctly; separate mentally from the general mass of objects occupying the field of vision; perceive by the eye; descry.

I *discerned* among the youths a young man void of understanding. Prov. vii. 7.

For though our eyes can nought but colours see,
Yet colours give them not their powre of sight;
So, though these fruits of sense her objects bee,
Yet she *discernes* them by her proper light.
Sir J. Davies, Nosce Teipsum.

Bellonius reports that the dores thereof [Sancta Sophia] are in number equall to the days of the yeare; whereas if it hath five, it hath more by one then by me was *discerned.* *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 25.

It being dark, they could not see the make of our Ship, nor very well *discern* what we were. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 301.

4. To discover by the intellect; gain knowledge of; become aware of; distinguish.

A wise man's heart *discerneth* both time and judgment. Eccl. viii. 5.

The nature of justice can be more easily *discerned* in a state than in one man. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., I. 4.

To *discern* our immortality is necessarily connected with fear and trembling and repentance, in the case of every Christian. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 17.

=**Syn. 3** and **4.** To perceive, recognize, mark, note, espy, descry.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To perceive a difference or distinction; make or establish a distinction; discriminate: as, to *discern* between truth and falsehood.

Another faculty we may take notice of in our minds is that of *discerning* and distinguishing between the several ideas it has. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xi. 1.

The Philosopher whose discoveries now dazzle us could not once *discern* between his right hand and his left. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 116.

2†. To see; penetrate by the eye.

On the north side there was such a precipice as they could scarce *discern* to the bottom. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 81.

3†. To have judicial cognizance: with *of.*

It *discerneth of* forces, frauds, crimes various, *of* stellionate, and the inchoations towards crimes capital, not actually perpetrated. *Bacon.*

Most of the magistrates (though they *discerned of* the offence clothed with all these circumstances) would have been more moderate in their censure. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 380.

discernable† (di-zèr′na-bl), *a.* [< OF. *discernable*, F. *discernable*; as *discern* + *-able.*] See *discernible.*

discernance† (di-zèr′nans), *n.* [< *discern* + *-ance.*] Discernment. *Nares.*

discerner (di-zèr′nèr), *n.* **1.** One who discerns; one who observes or perceives.

He was a great observer and *discerner* of men's natures and humours. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

2†. That which distinguishes or separates; that which serves as a ground or means of discrimination.

The word of God is quick and powerful, . . . a *discerner* of the thoughts and intents of the heart. Heb. iv. 12.

discernible (di-zèr′ni-bl), *a.* [= It. *discernibile*, *discernevole*, < LL. *discernibilis*, discernible, < L. *discernere*, discern: see *discern.*] Capable of being discerned; perceivable; observable; distinguishable. Formerly sometimes spelled *discernable.*

There are some Cracks *discernable* in the white Varnish. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iii. 5.

Too many traces of the bad habits the soldiers had contracted were *discernible* till the close of the war. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xvii.

=**Syn.** Perceptible, perceivable, noticeable, apparent, visible.

discernibleness (di-zèr′ni-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being discernible. *Johnson.*

discernibly (di-zèr′ni-bli), *adv.* In a manner to be discerned; distinguishably; perceptibly. *Hammond.*

discerning (di-zèr′ning), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *discern*, *v.*] Having power to discern; discriminating; penetrating; acute: as, a *discerning* man; a *discerning* mind.

This hath been maintained not only by warm enthusiasts, but by cooler and more *discerning* heads. *Bp. Atterbury.*

A glance, a touch, discovers to the wise;
But every man has not *discerning* eyes.
Dryden, Art of Poetry, iii. 801.

True modesty is a *discerning* grace,
And only blushes in the proper place.
Cowper, Conversation.

discerningly (di-zèr′ning-li), *adv.* With discernment; acutely; with judgment; skilfully.

Poets, to give a loose to a warm fancy, are generally too apt not only to expatiate in their similes, but introduce them too frequently. These two errors Ovid has most *discerningly* avoided. *Garth*, tr. of Ovid, Pref.

discernment (di-zèrn′ment), *n.* [< F. *discernement* = Sp. *discernimiento* = Pg. *discernimento* = It. *discernimento*, *scernimento*; as *discern* + *-ment.*] **1.** The act of discerning.

It is in the *discernment* of place, of time, and of person that the inferior artists fail. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

2. Acuteness of judgment; discrimination; a considerable power of perceiving differences in regard to matters of morals and conduct: as, the errors of youth often proceed from the want of *discernment;* also, the faculty of distinguishing; the exercise of this faculty.

The third operation of the mind is *discernment*, which expresses simply the separation of our ideas. *J. D. Morell.*

=**Syn. 2.** *Penetration*, *Discrimination*, *Discernment*, judgment, intelligence, acuteness, acumen, clear-sightedness, sagacity, shrewdness, insight. *Penetration*, or insight, goes to the heart of a subject, reads the inmost character, etc. *Discrimination* marks the differences in what it finds. *Discernment* combines both these ideas.

An observing glance of the most shrewd *penetration* shot from under the penthouse of his shaggy dark eyebrows. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xvii.

Of simultaneous smells the *discrimination* is very vague; and probably not more than three can be separately identified. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 68.

This ancient, singular, isolated nation [the Chinese] has from the earliest time shown a most remarkable genius for accurate moral *discernment. Faiths of the World*, p. 353.

discerp† (di-sèrp′), *v. t.* [< L. *discerpere*, tear in pieces, < *dis-*, asunder, + *carpere*, pluck: see *carp*[1].] **1.** To tear in pieces; rend.

This [sedition] divides, yea, and *discerps* a city. *Dr. Griffith*, Fear of God and the King, p. 100.

2. To separate; disjoin.

In this consequence of its substantiality, that it was part of God, *discerped* from him, and would be resolved again into him, they all, we say, agreed. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, iii. § 4.

discerpibility (di-sèr-pi-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *discerpible:* see *-bility.*] Capability or tendency to be torn asunder or disunited. *Wollaston.* [Obsolete or rare.]

By actual divisibility I understand *discerpibility*, gross tearing or cutting one part from another. *Dr. H. More*, Immortal. of Soul, I. ii. 9.

discerpible (di-sèr′pi-bl), *a.* [< *discerp* + *-ible.*] That may be torn asunder; separable; capable of being disjoined by violence. [Obsolete or rare.]

A man can no more argue from the extension of substance that it is *discerpible* than that it is penetrable; there being as good capacity in extension for penetration as descerption. *Dr. H. More*, Immortal. of Soul, II. ii. 12.

discerptibility (di-sèrp-ti-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *discerptible:* see *-bility.*] Same as *discerpibility.* [Obsolete or rare.]

Nor can we have any idea of matter which does not imply a natural *discerptibility* and susceptivity of various shapes and modifications. *W. Wollaston*, Religion of Nature, v.

discerptible (di-sèrp′ti-bl), *a.* [< L. *discerptus*, pp. of *discerpere*, tear in pieces (see *discerp*), + *-ible.*] Same as *discerpible.* [Obsolete or rare.]

According to what is here presented, what is most dense and least porous will be most coherent and least *discerptible.* *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, v.

discerption (di-sèrp′shon), *n.* [< L. *discerptio*(*n-*), < *discerpere*, pp. *discerptus*, tear in pieces: see *discerp.*] The act of pulling to pieces or of separating into parts.

Maintaining that space has no parts, because its parts are not separable and cannot be removed from any other by *discerption.* *Leibnitz*, Letter v. in Letters of Clarke and Leibnitz.

discerptive (di-sèrp′tiv), *a.* [< L. *discerptus*, pp. of *discerpere*, tear in pieces (see *discerp*), + *-ive.*] Separating or dividing. *North Brit. Rev.*

discession† (di-sesh′on), *n.* [< L. *discessio*(*n-*), a separation, departure, < *discedere*, pp. *discessus*, put asunder, go apart, < *dis-*, asunder, apart, + *cedere*, go: see *cede.* Cf. *decede*, *decession.*] Departure.

There might seem to be some kinde of mannerly order in this guilty departure: not all at once, least they should seeme violently chased away by this charge of Christ; now their slinking away (one by one) may seem to carry a shew of deliberate and voluntary *discession*.
Bp. Hall, Woman taken in Adultery.

discharge (dis-chärj′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *discharged*, ppr. *discharging*. [< ME. *dischargen, deschargen*, < OF. *descharger, deschargier, deschargier, deskargier*, F. *décharger* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *descargar*, Pg. also *descarregar* = It. *discaricare, discaricare, scaricare*, < ML. *discargare, discarricare*, unload, < *dis-* priv. + *carricare* (> OF. F. *charger*), load, charge: see *dis-* and *charge*.]
I. *trans.* **1.** To unload; disburden; free from a charge or load: as, to *discharge* a ship by removing the cargo, a bow by releasing the arrow, a gun by firing it off, a Leyden jar by connecting its inner and outer coatings, etc.

Every man should be ready *discharged* of his irons by eight o'clock on the next day at night.
Munday (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 206).

The galleys also did oftentimes out of their prows *discharge* their great pieces against the city.
Knolles, Hist. Turks.

No sooner was ye boate *discharged* of what she brought, but ye next company tooke her and wente out with her.
W. Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 137.

When the charge of electricity is removed from a charged body it is said to be *discharged*.
S. P. Thompson, Elect. and Mag., p. 8.

2. To remove, emit, or transfer; clear out or off; send off or away. Specifically—(*a*) To take out or away; clear away by removing, unloading, or transferring: as, to *discharge* a cargo from a ship, or goods from a warehouse; to *discharge* weight from a beam by lessening or distributing it; to *discharge* dye from silk.

We arrived at Cadiz, and there *discharged* certain merchandize, and took other aboard.
Capt. Roger Bodenham (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 33).

(*b*) To give vent to; cause or allow to pass off; send or throw out; emit: as, a pipe *discharges* water; an ulcer *discharges* pus; this medicine will *discharge* bad humors from the blood; he *discharged* his fury upon the nearest object.

For some distance from the mouth of the Mississippi the sea is not salt, so great is the volume of fresh water which the river *discharges*.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 52.

Hapless is he on whose head the world *discharges* the vials of its angry virtue; and such is commonly the case with the last and detected usufructuary of a golden abuse which has outlived its time.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 148.

(*c*) To send forth by propulsion; let drive: as, to *discharge* a shot from a gun, or a blow upon a person's head.

They do *discharge* their shot of courtesy.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1.

(*d*) To clear off by payment, settlement, or performance; settle up; consummate: as, to *discharge* a debt or an obligation.

I will *discharge* my bond, and thank you too.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 1.

Many Pilgrims resort to *discharge* their vowes.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 321.

Having *discharged* our visit to Ostan Bassa, we Rid out after Dinner to view the Marine.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 31.

3. To pay or settle for; satisfy a demand or an obligation for. [Rare.]

He had gamed too, and lost his money, so that I was obliged to *discharge* his lodgings, and defray his expenses on the road.
Franklin, Autobiog., p. 55.

4. To set free; dismiss; absolve; release from accusation, restraint, obligation, duty, or service: as, to *discharge* a prisoner, a debtor, a jury, a servant, etc.; to *discharge* one's conscience of duty; to *discharge* the mind of business.

I grant and confess, Friend Peter, myself *discharged* of so much labour, having all these things ready done to my hand, that almost there was nothing left for me to do.
Sir T. More, Ded. to Peter Giles, p. 4.

I here *discharge* you
My house and service; take your liberty.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, i. 1.

The deputy . . . had, out of court, *discharged* them of their appearance.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 103.

Grindal . . . was *discharged* the government of his see.
Milton.

5. To carry on, as an obligatory course of action; perform the functions of, as an employment or office; execute; fulfil: as, to *discharge* the duties of a sheriff or of a priest; to *discharge* a trust.

How can I hope that ever he'll *discharge* his place of trust . . . that remembers nothing I say to him?
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

6†. To clear one's self of, as by explanation; account for.

At last he bade her (with bold stedfastnesse)
Cease to molest the Moone to walke at large,
Or come before high Jove her dooings to *discharge*.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 17.

7. In *dyeing*, to free from the dye. (*a*) In *silk-dyeing*, to free (the silk) from the dye, if from any cause it is found to have taken the color in an unsatisfactory manner.

Raw silk, souple and *discharged* silk, must be acted upon differently by chemical agents.
Benedikt, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 40.

(*b*) In *calico-* or other *cloth-printing*, to free (the cloth) from the color in the places where the figure is to appear.

Printing a highly acid colour upon the cloth to be *discharged*, and then plunging it into a solution of bleaching-powder in water.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 317.

(*c*) To remove (the color). See *discharge style*, below.

When the colour is *discharged* clear water is passed through.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 317.

8. In *silk-manuf.*, to deprive (silk) of (its) external covering, the silk-glue.—**To discharge of record**, to enter, or procure to be entered, on the record of an obligation or encumbrance, an official memorandum that it has been discharged.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To throw off a burden.—**2.** To deliver a load or charge: as, the troops loaded and *discharged* with great rapidity.

The cloud, if it were oily or fatty, would not *discharge*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

The Captaine gaue the word and wee presently *discharged*, where twelue lay, some dead, the rest for life sprawling on the ground.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 28.

3. To blur or run: as, the lines of an india-ink drawing are liable to *discharge* if gone over with a wash of water-color.

The ink is as easy to draw with as it is without carbolic acid, but dries quickly, and may even be varnished without *discharging*.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 336.

Discharging arch. Same as *arch of discharge* (which see, under *arch*[1]).—**Discharging rod.** In *elect.*, same as *discharger*.

discharge (dis-chärj′), *n.* [< OF. *descharge*, F. *décharge* = Sp. Pg. *descarga, descargo*, Pg. also *descarrega* = It. *discarico, scarico;* from the verb.] **1.** The act of unloading or disburdening; relief from a burden or charge: as, the *discharge* of a ship. As applied to an electrical jar, battery, etc., it signifies the removal of the charge by communication between the positive and negative surfaces or poles, or with the earth. The discharge may be *disruptive*, as when it takes place by a spark through a resisting medium like the air, glass, wood, etc.; or *conductive*, through a conductor, as a metallic wire; or *convective*, by the motion of electrified particles of matter, as of air. Specifically—**2.** The act of firing a missile weapon, as a bow by drawing and releasing the string, or a gun by exploding the charge of powder.

The fictitious foresters first amused them with a double *discharge* of their arrows.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 459.

3. The act of removing or taking away; removal, as of a burden or load, by physical means, or by settlement, payment, fulfilment, etc.: as, the *discharge* of a cargo, of a debt, or of an obligation.—**4.** A flowing out; emission; vent: as, the *discharge* of water from a river or from an orifice, of blood from a wound, of lightning from a cloud.

Sleep . . . implies diminished nervous *discharge*, special and general.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 39.

5. The act of freeing; dismissal; release or dismissal from accusation, restraint, obligation, duty, or service; also, a certificate of such release or dismissal: as, the *discharge* of a prisoner, of a debtor, or of a servant.

Death, who sets all free,
Hath paid his ransom now, and full *discharge*.
Milton, S. A., l. 1572.

Which word imports . . . an acquittance or *discharge* of a man upon . . . full trial and cognizance of his cause.
South.

"I grant," quoth he, "our Contract null,
And give you a *Discharge* in full."
Congreve, An Impossible Thing.

6. The rate of flowing out: as, the *discharge* is 100 gallons a minute.—**7.** That which is thrown out; matter emitted: as, a thin serous *discharge;* a purulent *discharge*.—**8.** Performance; execution: as, a good man is faithful in the *discharge* of his duties.

For the better *Discharge* of my Engagement to your Ladyship, I will rank all the ten before you, with some of their most signal Predictions.
Howell, Letters, iv. 43.

Indefatigable in the *discharge* of business.
Motley.

9. In *dyeing*, a compound, as chlorid of lime, which has the property of bleaching, or taking away the color already communicated to a fabric, by which means white patterns are produced on colored grounds. If to this compound a color be added which is not affected by it, the first color is destroyed as before, and this second color takes the place of the white pattern.—**Arch of discharge.** See *arch*[1].—**Certificate of discharge.** See *certificate*, 2.—**Charge and discharge.** See *charge*.—**Discharge in bankruptcy** or **insolvency**, release from obligation, by act of the law, on surrendering one's property to be divided among creditors.—**Discharge of fluids**, the name given to that branch of hydraulics which treats of the issuing of water through apertures in the sides and bottoms of vessels.—**Discharge style**, a method of calico-printing in which a piece of cloth is colored, and from parts of which the color is afterward removed by a discharge, so as to form a pattern. See def. 9.—**Honorable discharge**, in the United States navy, a discharge at the expiration of a full term of enlistment, accompanied with a certificate of service and good conduct, entitling a seaman to a bounty of three months' pay if he reënlists within that time.

discharger (dis-chär′jėr), *n.* One who or that which discharges. Specifically—(*a*) In *elect.*, an instrument or a device by means of which the electricity is discharged from a Leyden jar, condenser, or other charged body. (*b*) In *dyeing*, a discharge. See *discharge*, 9.—**Mail-bag receiver and discharger.** See *mail-bag*.

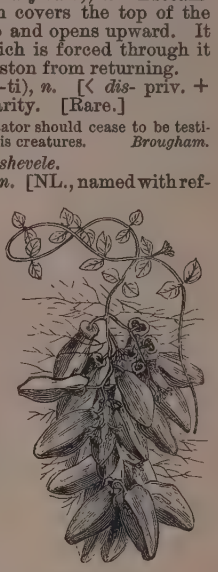
discharge-valve (dis-chärj′valv), *n.* In steam-engines, a valve which covers the top of the barrel of the air-pump and opens upward. It prevents the water which is forced through it on the ascent of the piston from returning.

discharity (dis-char′i-ti), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *charity*.] Want of charity. [Rare.]

When devotion to the Creator should cease to be testified by *discharity* towards his creatures.
Brougham.

dischevelet, *a.* See *dishevele*.

Dischidia (dis-kid′i-ą), *n.* [NL., named with reference to an obscure process in the conformation of the flower, < Gr. *διαχιδής*, cloven, divided, parted, < *δι-*, two-, + *σχίζειν*, split: see *schism*.] A genus of *Asclepiadaceæ* found in India, the Indian archipelago, and Australia. They are herbaceous or somewhat woody, usually rooting and climbing on trees, or pendulous, with small white or red flowers, and the fleshy leaves sometimes forming pitcher-like appendages.


Dischidia Rafflesiana.

dischurch (dis-chėrch′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *church*.] **1.** To deprive of the rank of a church.

This can be no ground to *dischurch* that differing company of Christians, neither are they other from themselves upon this diversity of opinion.
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 402.

2. To cut off from church membership.

disci, *n.* Plural of *discus*.

Discida (dis′i-dą), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *discus*, a disk, + *-ida*.] A family of peripylæan silico-skeletal radiolarians of discoidal flattened form.

discidet (di-sīd′), *v. t.* [< L. *discidere*, cut in pieces, < *dis-*, asunder, + *cædere*, cut.] To divide; cut in pieces; cleave.

Her lying tongue was in two parts divided,
And both the parts did speake, and both contended;
And as her tongue so was her hart *discided*,
And never thoght one thing, but doubly stil was guided.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. i. 27.

disciferous (di-sif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *discus*, disk, + *ferre*, = E. *bear*[1], + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, bearing disks; provided with a disk.

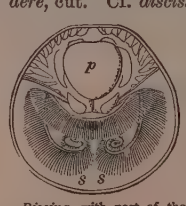
discifloral (dis′i-flō-ral), *a.* [< L. *discus*, a disk, + *flos* (*flor-*), a flower, + *-al*.] In *bot.*, having flowers in which the receptacle is expanded into a conspicuous disk surrounding the ovary, and usually distinct from the calyx: applied to a large series of polypetalous orders, including the *Rutaceæ, Rhamnaceæ, Sapindaceæ*, etc.

disciform (dis′i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *discus*, a disk, + *forma*, shape.] Resembling a disk or quoit in shape; discoidal.

Discina (di-sī′nä), *n.* [NL., < L. *discus*, a disk, + *-ina*[1].] The typical genus of brachiopods of the family *Discinidæ*. The genus ranges from the Silurian to the present day.

discinct† (di-singkt′), *a.* [< L. *discinctus*, ungirt, pp. of *discingere*, ungird, < *dis-* priv. + *cingere*, gird: see *ceint, cincture*.] Ungirded.

discind† (di-sind′), *v. t.* [< L. *discindere*, cut asunder, separate, < *di-* for *dis-*, asunder, + *scindere*, cut. Cf. *discission*.] To cut in two; divide: as, "nations . . . *discinded* by the main," *Howell*, Letters, To the Knowing Reader.



Discina, with part of the lower mantle-lobe removed, showing the animal. *p*, expanded surface of pedicle; *ss*, spiral terminations of the extremities of the labial arms.

discinid (dis′i-nid), *n.* A brachiopod of the family *Discinidæ*.

Discinidæ (di-sin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Discina* + *-idæ*.] A family of lyopomatous brachiopods. It is characterized by a short peduncle, passing through a foramen of the ventral valve; fleshy brachial appendages, curved backward and with small terminal spires directed downward; valves subcircular or subovate; and the shell-substance calcareous or horny. It is a group of about 6 genera, most of which are extinct.

disciple (di-sī′pl), *n.* [< ME. *disciple, desciple, deciple, decyple,* etc., < OF. *disciple, desciple,* F. *disciple* = Pr. *disciple* = Sp. *discípulo* = Pg. *discipulo* = It. *discepolo* = AS. *discipul* (rare; the AS. gospels translate L. *discipulus* by *leornungcniht,* lit. 'learning-boy' (see *knight*), a youth engaged in learning) = D. Dan. Sw. *discipel,* < L. *discipulus,* a learner, < *discere,* learn, akin to *docere,* teach.] **1.** A learner; a scholar; one who receives or professes to receive instruction from another: as, the *disciples* of Plato.

> And grete well Chaucer, when ye mete,
> As my *disciple* and my poete.
> *Gower,* Conf. Amant., VIII.

2. A follower; an adherent of the doctrines of another.

> To his *disciples,* men who in his life
> Still followed him; to them shall leave in charge
> To teach all nations what of him they learn'd,
> And his salvation. *Milton,* P. L., xii. 438.

Disciples of Christ. (*a*) The twelve men specially called or selected by Jesus Christ to be his immediate associates or followers during the three years of his ministry. (*b*) A Baptist denomination of Christians founded in the United States by Thomas and Alexander Campbell, father and son (originally Irish Presbyterians), and first organized by the latter as a separate body in western Virginia in 1827. The members of this denomination call themselves *Disciples of Christ,* and they are also known as *Campbellites,* or simply *Christians,* the last of which names is more distinctively appropriated by another denomination. (See *Christian,* 5.) Their original purpose was to find a basis upon which all Christians could unite, and hence they rejected all formulas or creeds but the Bible itself; but their belief is generally orthodox or evangelical, including the doctrine of the Trinity. In general, the only terms of admission to the denomination are the acceptance of the Bible as a sufficient and infallible rule of faith and practice, and adult baptism by immersion. In church government they are congregational. They have representatives in Great Britain and its colonial possessions, but exist in the greatest numbers in the western and southwestern portions of the United States.—**The seventy disciples,** in the *Mormon Ch.,* a body of men who rank in the hierarchy next after the twelve apostles.=**Syn. 1.** Pupil, student, catechumen.

disciple (di-sī′pl, formerly dis′i-pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *discipled,* ppr. *discipling.* [< *disciple, n.* Also contracted *disple,* q. v.] **1.** To teach; train; educate. [Rare.]

> That better were in vertues *discipled,*
> Then with vaine poemes weeds to have their fancies fed.
> *Spenser,* F. Q., IV., Prol.

2. To make a disciple or disciples of; convert to the doctrines or principles of another. [Rare.]

> This authority he employed in sending missionaries to *disciple* all nations. *E. D. Griffin.*

3†. To punish; discipline.

discipleship (di-sī′pl-ship), *n.* [< *disciple* + *-ship.*] The state of being a disciple or follower of another in doctrines and precepts. *Johnson.*

disciplesst (di-sī′ples), *n.* [< *disciple* + *-ess.*] A female student or follower. [Rare.]

> She was afterwards recommended to a *disciplesse* of the said lady, named Athea, and made gouernesse of a monastery of the ladies. *Speed,* Egbert, VII. xxxi. § 20.

disciplinable (dis′i-plin-a-bl), *a.* [= F. *disciplinable* = Sp. *disciplinable* = Pg. *disciplinavel* = It. *disciplinabile,* < ML. *disciplinabilis,* docile (cf. LL. *disciplinabilis,* to be learned by teaching), < L. *disciplina,* teaching, discipline: see *discipline, n.*] **1.** Capable of being disciplined by instruction and of improvement in learning.

> An excellent capacitie of wit that maketh him more *disciplinable* and imitatiue then any other creature.
> *Puttenham,* Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 119.

2. Capable of being made matter of discipline: as, a *disciplinable* offense in church government.—**3.** Subject or liable to discipline, as a member of a church.

disciplinableness (dis′i-plin-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being disciplinable, or amenable to instruction or discipline.

> We find in animals . . . something of sagacity, providence, [and] *disciplinableness.*
> *Sir M. Hale,* Orig. of Mankind, p. 16.

disciplinal (dis′i-plin-al), *a.* [< ML. *disciplinalis,* < L. *disciplina,* discipline: see *discipline.*] Relating to or of the nature of discipline; disciplinary. [Rare.]

> Leaving individual cases, which may be exceptional, out of sight, it may be said that no system of education will bear the strain of wide experience which excludes that *disciplinal* use of artificial pain.
> *Bibliotheca Sacra,* XLV. 8.

Disciplinant (dis′i-plin-ant), *n.* [< ML. *disciplinan(t-)s,* ppr. of *disciplinare,* subject to discipline: see *discipline, v.*] One of a religious order formerly existing in Spain, so called from their practice of scourging themselves in public and inflicting upon themselves other severe tortures.

disciplinaria, *n.* Plural of *disciplinarium.*

disciplinarian (dis″i-pli-nā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *disciplinary* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to discipline.

> What eagerness in the prosecution of *disciplinarian* uncertainties. *Glanville,* Vanity of Dogmatizing, xxiii.

II. *n.* **1.** One who disciplines. (*a*) One who teaches rules, principles, and practices. [Rare.] (*b*) One who enforces discipline; a martinet: as, he is a good *disciplinarian.*

> He, being a strict *disciplinarian,* would punish their vicious manners. *Fuller,* Holy War, iv. 12.
>
> He was a *disciplinarian,* too, of the first order. Woe to any unlucky soldier who did not hold up his head and turn out his toes when on parade.
> *Irving,* Knickerbocker, p. 316.

2†. A Puritan or Presbyterian: so called from his rigid adherence to religious discipline.

> They draw those that dissent into dislike with the state, as Puritans, or *disciplinarians.*
> *Bp. Sanderson,* Pax Ecclesiæ.

disciplinarium (dis″i-pli-nā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *disciplinaria* (-ä). [ML., neut. of *disciplinarius,* adj.: see *disciplinary.*] A scourge for penitential flogging.

disciplinary (dis′i-pli-nā-ri), *a.* [= F. *disciplinaire* = Sp. *disciplinario* = Pg. *disciplinar* = It. *disciplinario,* < ML. *disciplinarius,* pertaining to discipline, < L. *disciplina,* discipline: see *discipline, n.*] **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of discipline; promoting discipline or orderly conduct.

> The evils of life, pain, sickness, losses, sorrows, dangers, and disappointments, are *disciplinary* and remedial.
> *Buckminster.*

Specifically—**2.** Used for self-inflicted torture as a means of penance: as, a *disciplinary* belt (one to which are attached sharp points which penetrate the skin).—**3.** Pertaining to the training or regulation of the mind; developing; maturing.

> Studies wherein our noble and gentle youth ought to bestow their time in a *disciplinary* way.
> *Milton,* Education.
>
> There is a knowledge of history for ordinary practical purposes which may be acquired without either the love of the subject or going through the *disciplinary* study of it by way of culture.
> *Stubbs,* Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 107.

disciplinatet (dis′i-pli-nāt), *v. t.* [< ML. *disciplinatus,* pp. of *disciplinare,* discipline: see *discipline, v.*] To discipline.

> A pedagogue, one not a little versed in the *disciplinating* of the juvenal frie.
> *Sir P. Sidney,* Wanstead Play, p. 619.

discipline (dis′i-plin), *n.* [< ME. *discipline, discepline, dissipline,* < OF. *discipline, descepline, decipline, desepline,* F. *discipline* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *disciplina* = D. *discipline* = G. Dan. Sw. *disciplin,* < L. *disciplina,* also uncontr. *discipulina,* teaching, instruction, training, < *discipulus,* a learner, disciple: see *disciple, n.*] **1.** Mental and moral training, either under one's own guidance or under that of another; the cultivation of the mind and formation of the manners; instruction and government, comprehending the communication of knowledge and the regulation of practice; specifically, training to act in accordance with rules; drill: as, military *discipline;* monastic *discipline.*

> Mi dere sone, first thi silf able
> With al thin herte to vertuose *discipline.*
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.
>
> To the studie of religion I doe joyne the *discipline* of maners, and all civill doctrine and hystories.
> *T. Browne,* A Ritch Storehouse (1570), fol. 14.
>
> He openeth also their ear to *discipline.* Job xxxvi. 10.
>
> Their wildness lose, and, quitting nature's part,
> Obey the rules and *discipline* of art.
> *Dryden,* tr. of Virgil's Georgics, ii.

2. A set or system of rules and regulations; a method of regulating practice: as, the *discipline* prescribed for the church.

> To give them the inventory of their cates aforehand were the *discipline* of a tavern.
> *B. Jonson,* Cynthia's Revels, Ind.

Specifically, *eccles.*: (*a*) The laws which bind the subjects of a church in their conduct, as distinguished from the dogmas or articles of faith which affect their belief. (*b*) The methods employed by a church for enforcing its laws, and so preserving its purity or its authority by penal measures against offenders. Three kinds of discipline were known to the ancient synagogue, all of which are entitled *excommunication.* In most modern Protestant churches discipline consists of three penalties: public censure, suspension, and excommunication.

3. Subjection to rule; submissiveness to control; obedience to rules and commands: as, the school was under good *discipline.*

> The most perfect, who have their passions in the best *discipline.* *Rogers.*

4. Correction; chastisement; punishment inflicted by way of correction and training; hence, edification or correction by means of misfortune or suffering.

> *Discipline* is not only the removall of disorder, but, if any visible shape can be given to divine things, the very visible shape and image of vertue.
> *Milton,* Church-Government, i. 1.
>
> Without *discipline,* the favourite child,
> Like a neglected forester, runs wild. *Cowper.*
>
> A sharp *discipline* of half a century had sufficed to educate us. *Macaulay.*

5. That which serves to instruct or train; specifically, a course of study; a science or an art.

> Though the Ramæan *discipline* be in this college preferred unto the Aristotelæan, yet they do not confine themselves unto that neither.
> *C. Mather,* Mag. Chris., p. 312.
>
> Having agreed that Metaphysics, or the science of the highest generalities, is possible, we may now inquire whether it should be detached from the sciences which severally furnish those generalities, and be erected into a separate *Discipline,* . . . or whether, in conformity with Comte's classification, Metaphysics should not be thus detached, but distributed among the sciences from which its data are drawn.
> *G. H. Lewes,* Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 64.

6. An instrument of punishment; a scourge, or the like, used for religious penance. See *disciplinarium.*—**Book of Discipline,** in the *Meth. Epis. Ch.,* the common designation of a volume published quadrennially, after the meeting of the General Conference, entitled "The Doctrines and Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church."—**Books of Discipline,** two documents constituting the original standards of government for the Church of Scotland, known respectively as the *First* and the *Second Book of Discipline.* The former, adopted by an assemblage of reformers led by John Knox in January, 1561, dealt only with the government of individual churches or congregations; the latter, adopted by the General Assembly in April, 1578, abolished episcopacy and regulated the organization and functions of the various governing bodies or ecclesiastical courts of the church. Neither was ratified by the state authorities, but they were generally accepted, and were the groundwork of the ultimate constitution of the church.—**Discipline of the secret** (*disciplina arcani*), a phrase designating the custom of secrecy practised in the early church concerning certain of its rites and doctrines.=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Training, Education,* etc. See *instruction.*

discipline (dis′i-plin), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disciplined,* ppr. *disciplining.* [< ME. *disciplinen,* < OF. *discipliner, disceplener, decepliner,* F. *discipliner* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *disciplinar* = It. *disciplinare* = D. *disciplineren* = G. *disciplinieren* = Dan. *disciplinere* = Sw. *disciplinera,* < ML. *disciplinare,* subject to discipline, chastise, < L. *disciplina,* discipline: see *discipline, n.*] **1.** To train or educate; prepare by instruction; specifically, to teach rules and practice, and accustom to order and subordination; drill: as, to *discipline* troops.

> The High-landers flocking to him [the Marquis of Montrose] from all quarters, though ill armed and worse *disciplin'd,* made him undervalue any enemy who, he thought, was yet to encounter him. *Milton,* Areopagitica.
>
> They were with care prepared and *disciplined* for confirmation. *Addison,* Defence of Christ. Relig.
>
> It is not by turning over libraries, but by repeatedly perusing and intently contemplating a few great models, that the mind is best *disciplined.*
> *Macaulay,* Athenian Orators.
>
> That delightful labor of the imagination which is not mere arbitrariness, but the exercise of *disciplined* power—combining and constructing with the clearest eye for probabilities and the fullest obedience to knowledge.
> *G. Eliot,* Middlemarch, I. 180.

2. To correct; chastise; punish.

> Has he *disciplined* Aufidius soundly? *Shak.,* Cor., ii. 1.
>
> Half a dozen wretched creatures, who with their faces covered, but naked to the waist, are in a side chapel *disciplining* themselves with scourges full of iron prickles.
> *Gray,* Letters, I. 69.

Specifically—**3.** To execute the laws of a church upon (an offender).—**4.** To keep in subjection; regulate; govern.

> *Disciplining* them [appetites] with fasting.
> *Scott,* Works, II. 26.

=**Syn. 1.** To train, form, educate, instruct, drill, regulate.

discipliner (dis′i-plin-ėr), *n.* One who disciplines.

> Had an angel been his *discipliner.*
> *Milton,* Areopagitica.

discission (di-sish′on), *n.* [< LL. *discissio(n-),* a separation, division, < L. *discindere,* pp. *discissus,* cut apart: see *discind.*] A cutting asunder. [Now only in technical use.]

> So gentle Venus to Mercurius dares
> Descend, and finds an easy intromission,
> Casts ope that azur curtain by a swift *discission.*
> *Dr. H. More,* Psychathanasia, III. iii. 48.

Discission of cataract, an operation for cataract in the young. A needle is introduced into the lens, breaking it up somewhat and allowing access of the aqueous humor through the lacerated capsule. The lens-substance is in consequence absorbed.

disclaim (dis-klām′), *v.* [< OF. *disclaimer, desclamer,* < ML. *disclamare,* renounce, disavow, <

L. *dis-* priv. + *clamare*, cry out, claim: see *dis-* and *claim*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To deny or relinquish all claim to; reject as not belonging to one's self; renounce: as, he *disclaims* any right to interfere in the affairs of his neighbor; he *disclaims* all pretension to military skill.

Here I *disclaim* all my paternal care. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1.

Is it for us to *disclaim* the praise, so grateful, so just, which the two eminent gentlemen . . . have bestowed on our Bench and our law? *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 371.

2. To deny responsibility for or approval of; disavow; disown; deny.

He calls the gods to witness their offence,
Disclaims the war, asserts his innocence.
Dryden, Æneid.

On the contrary, they expressly *disclaim* any such desire. *Sumner*, Prison Discipline.

3. To refuse to acknowledge; renounce; reject.

Sir, if I do, mankind *disclaim* me ever!
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

I *disclaim* him;
He has no part in me, nor in my blood.
Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, iii. 1.

You are my friends, however the world may *disclaim* your friendship. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxvi.

He *disclaims* the authority of Jesus.
Farmer, Demoniacs of the New Testament, ii.

4. In *law*, to decline accepting, as an estate, interest, or office.—**5.** In *her.*, to subject to a disclaimer; declare not to be entitled to bear the arms assumed. See *disclaimer*, 4.

II.† *intrans.* To disavow all claim, part, or share: with *in*.

You cowardly rascal, nature *disclaims in* thee: a tailor made thee. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2.

The sourer sort
Of shepherds now *disclaim in* all such sport.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

disclaimer (dis-klā′mėr), *n.* **1.** A person who disclaims, disowns, or renounces.—**2.** The act of disclaiming; denial of pretensions or claims.

I think the honour of our nation to be somewhat concerned in the *disclaimer* of the proceedings of this society. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

3. In *law:* (*a*) Of a trust or estate: a refusal to accept; a renunciation, as by one named executor in a will. (*b*) A plea in equity, or an answer under the code practice, by a defendant, renouncing all claim upon or interest in the subject of the demand made by the plaintiff, and thus barring the action as against him. (*c*) An express or implied denial by a tenant that he holds an estate of his lord; a denial of tenure, by plea or otherwise.

The civil crime of *disclaimer:* as where a tenant neglected to render due services to his lord, and, on action brought to recover them, disclaimed to hold of his lord. *L. A. Goodeve*, Modern Law of Real Property, p. 22.

(*d*) An instrument executed by a patentee abandoning a part of his claim of invention. By this means a patent may be saved which otherwise would be void because too comprehensive.—**4.** In *her.:* (*a*) A proclamation or announcement made by English heralds, during their regular visitations, of such persons as were found claiming or using armorial bearings to which they had no right. (*b*) The record of such a proclamation.

disclamation (dis-klā-mā′shọn), *n.* [< ML. as if **disclamatio*(*n-*), < *disclamare*, pp. *disclamatus*, disclaim: see *disclaim*.] The act of disclaiming; a disavowing; specifically, in *Scots law*, the act of a vassal disavowing or disclaiming a person as his superior, whether the person so disclaimed be the superior or not.

disclamatory (dis-klam′ạ-tō-ri), *a.* [< ML. *disclamatus*, pp. of *disclamare*, disclaim, + *-ory*.] Of the nature of a disclamation; disclaiming. [Rare.]

His answer was a shrug with his palms extended and a short *disclamatory* "Ah."
G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 61.

disclame†, *v.* An obsolete form of *disclaim*.

disclander† (dis-klan′dėr), *n.* [ME. *desclandre*, *disclaundre*, < AF. *disclaunder*, slander, scandal, with altered prefix, < OF. *esclandre*, earlier *escandre*, *escandle*, F. *esclandre*, < LL. *scandalum*, slander, scandal: see *slander*, *scandal*.] Slander; reproach; opprobrium; scandal.

It moste be *disclaundre* to hire name.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 564.

Ichaue a neihȝebor me neih, I haue anuyged him ofte,
Ablamed him be-hynd his bak to bringe him in *disclaundre*. *Piers Plowman* (A), v. 75.

disclander† (dis-klan′dėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *disklanderen*, *desclandren*, *disclaundren*, later *deslaunder* (Palsgrave), slander; from the noun.] To slander; speak abusively of.

I shal *disclaundre* hym over al ther I speke.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 504.

The sayde John Brende went to Matthu Chub, and *disklandered* the sayde John Matthu, for sertayne langage. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 323.

disclanderous† (dis-klan′dėr-us), *a.* [< *disclander* + *-ous*.] Slanderous. *Fabyan*.

discloak† (dis-klōk′), *v. t.* [Formerly also *discloke*; < *dis-* priv. + *cloak*.] To uncloak; hence, to uncover; expose. [Rare.]

Now go in, *discloak* yourself, and come forth.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 3.

disclose†, *a.* [ME. *disclose*, *disclos*, < OF. *desclos*, F. *déclos*, pp. of *desclore*, *desclorre*, F. *déclore* = Pr. *desclaure* = It. *dischiudere*, *schiudere*, unclose, open, < L. *discludere*, pp. *disclusus*, shut up separately, keep apart, part, open, unclose, < *dis-*, apart, + *claudere*, pp. *clausus*, close: see *close*[1], *close*[2].] Unclosed; open; made public.

And helde her in her chambre close,
For drede it shulde be *disclose*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 285.

disclose (dis-klōz′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *disclosed*, ppr. *disclosing*. [< ME. *disclosen*, *desclosen*, reveal, open, inform, < *disclos*, adj., revealed, open, manifest: see *disclose*, *a.*, and cf. *close*[1], *v.*, as related to *close*[2], *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To uncover; lay open; remove a cover from and expose to view.

Her shelles to *disclose*
And write upon the cornel hool outetake,
Or this or that.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 56.

Now the morn *disclosed* her purple rays,
The stars were fled; for Lucifer had chased
The stars away, and fled himself at last.
Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.

Does every hazel-sheath *disclose* a nut?
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 136.

2. To cause to appear; allow to be seen; bring to light; make known; reveal, either by indication or by speech: as, events have *disclosed* the designs of the government; to *disclose* a plot.

She that could think, and ne'er *disclose* her mind,
See suitors following, and not look behind.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1.

How softly on the Spanish shores she plays,
Disclosing rock, and slope, and forest brown!
Byron.

His purpose is *disclosed* only when it is accomplished. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

3†. To open; hatch.

The ostrich layeth her eggs under sand, where the heat of the sun *discloseth* them. *Bacon*.

=**Syn. 1.** To unveil, unfold, discover.—**2.** To divulge, communicate, confess, betray.

II. *intrans.* To burst open, as a flower; unclose. *Thomson*.

disclose† (dis-klōz′), *n.* [< *disclose*, *v.*] Disclosure; discovery.

Glasses, that revelation to the sight:
Have they not led us deep in the *disclose*
Of fine-spun nature, exquisitely small,
And, though demonstrated, still ill conceived?
Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

disclosed (dis-klōzd′), *p. a.* [Pp. of *disclose*, *v.*] In *her.:* (*a*) Having the wings spread: said of a bird used as a bearing, especially of one not a bird of prey: the same as *displayed*, said of an eagle. (*b*) Open, but not widely spread, as if about to take flight. The term is differently explained by different heralds, and the delineations are not exact.—**Disclosed elevated**, having the wings opened and raised so that the points are uppermost: said of a bird used as a bearing.

discloser (dis-klō′zėr), *n.* One who discloses or reveals.

disclosive (dis-klō′ziv), *a.* [< *disclose* + *-ive*.] Tending to disclose or to be disclosed. [Rare.]

Feelings may exist as latent influences as well as *disclosive* ones. *H. W. Beecher*, Independent, June 5, 1862.

disclosure (dis-klō′zūr), *n.* [< *disclose* + *-ure*; cf. *closure*. Cf. OF. *desclosture*, F. *déclôture*, disclosure.] **1.** The act of disclosing; a making known or revealing; discovery; exposure; exhibition.

An unseasonable *disclosure* of flashes of wit may sometimes do a man no other service than to direct his adversaries how they may do him a mischief.
Boyle, Occasional Reflections, § 3.

2. That which is disclosed or made known: as, his *disclosures* were reduced to writing.

discloud† (dis-kloud′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *cloud*[1].] To free from clouds; free from whatever obscures.

The breath which the child lost had *disclouded* his indarkened heart. *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 22.

disclout† (dis-klout′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *clout*[1].] To divest of a clout or covering.

Though must he buy his vainer hope with price,
Disclout his crownes, and thank him for advice.
Bp. Hall, Satires, ii, 3.

disclusion (dis-klö′zhọn), *n.* [< LL. *disclusio*(*n-*), a separation, < L. *discludere*, pp. *disclusus*, separate, keep apart: see *disclose*, *a.*] A separation; a throwing out. *Dr. H. More*. [Rare.]

discoached (dis-kōcht′), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *coach* + *-ed*[2].] Dismounted from a coach. [Rare.]

Madam, here is prince Lodwick,
Newly *discoach'd*.
Shirley, Grateful Servant, ii. 1.

discoast† (dis-kōst′), *v. i.* [< *dis-* priv. + *coast*.] To quit the coast; quit the neighborhood of any place or thing; be separated; depart.

To *discoast* from the plain and simple way of speech.
Barrow, Sermons, I. xiv.

As far as Heaven and earth *discoasted* lie.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph.

discoblastic (dis-kọ̄-blas′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *δίσκος*, a disk, + *βλαστός*, a germ, + *-ic*.] Undergoing discoidal segmentation of the vitellus: applied to those meroblastic eggs which thereby produce a discogastrula in germinating. *Haeckel*.

discoblastula (dis-kọ̄-blas′tū-lạ), *n.*; pl. *discoblastulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *δίσκος*, a disk, + *blastula*, q. v.] In *embryol.*, the blastula-stage or vesicular morula which results from the blastulation of a discomorula in a meroblastic egg of discoidal segmentation. See these terms. *Haeckel*.

discobole (dis′kọ̄-bōl), *n.* A fish of the group *Discoboli*.

Discoboli (dis-kob′ọ̄-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *discobolus*: see *discobolus*.] In *zoöl.:* (*a*) In Cuvier's system of classification, the third family of *Malacopterygii subbrachiati*, having the ventrals formed into a disk or sucker, as in the lump-fish, *Cyclopterus lumpus*. [Not in use.] (*b*) In Günther's system, a family of *Acanthopterygii gobiiformes*, having at most two anal spines, and ventral fins entirely modified into a perfect disk adherent to the body. It comprises the *Cyclopteridæ*, *Liparididæ*, and *Gobiesocidæ*.

discobolus (dis-kob′ọ̄-lus), *n.*; pl. *discoboli* (-lī). [L., < Gr. *διακοβόλος*, < *δίσκος*, a discus, a disk, + *βάλλειν*, throw.] In *classical antiq.*, a thrower of

Discobolus.—Vatican Museum, Rome.

the discus; one engaged in the exercise of throwing the discus; specifically [*cap.*], a famous ancient statue by Myron (fifth century B. C.), representing a man in the act of throwing a discus.

Compare, for example, the other well-known type of a *discobolus*, who, as seen in two statues in Rome, stands with one foot drawn back in the act of beginning to collect his impulse for the throw.
A. S. Murray, Greek Sculpture, I. 233.

discocarp (dis′kọ̄-kärp), *n.* [< NL. *discocarpium*, < Gr. *δίσκος*, a disk, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.:* (*a*) A fruit consisting of distinct achenes within a hollow receptacle, as in the rose. (*b*) In discomycetous fungi and gymnocarpous lichens, the fruit, consisting of a disk-like hymenium, which bears the asci exposed while maturing: same as *apothecium*.

discocarpium (dis-kọ̄-kär′pi-um), *n.*; pl. *discocarpia* (-ạ). [NL.: see *discocarp*.] Same as *discocarp*.

discocarpous (dis-kō-kär′pus), *a.* [< *discocarp* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to or characterized by a discocarp.

Gymnocarpous and *discocarpous* forms.
De Bary, Fungi (trans.), p. 198.

Discocephali (dis-kō-sef′a-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *discocephalus*: see *discocephalous.*] A suborder of teleocephalous fishes, represented by the single family *Echeneididæ*, or sucking-fishes, as the remora (which see).

discocephalous (dis-kō-sef′a-lus), *a.* [< NL. *discocephalus*, < Gr. *δίσκος*, a disk, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Having a sucking-disk on the head; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Discocephali*.

discocytula (dis-kō-sit′ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *discocytulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *δίσκος*, a disk, + NL. *cytula*, q. v.] In *embryol.*, the parent-cell or cytula which results from a discomonerula by the reformation of a nucleus, and which proceeds, by partial and discoidal segmentation of the yolk, to develop in succession into a discomorula, a discoblastula, and a discogastrula. *Haeckel.*

discodactyl, discodactyle (dis-kō-dak′til), *a.* [< NL. *discodactylus*, < Gr. *δίσκος*, disk, + *δάκτυλος*, finger, toe.] Having toes dilated at the end into a sort of disk; platydactyl: applied specifically to certain groups of batrachians, as tree-toads and tree-frogs, in distinction from *oxydactyl*.

Discodactyla (dis-kō-dak′ti-lä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *discodactylus*: see *discodactyl.*] A group of tongued salient batrachians having the toes dilated at the ends, as in the *Hylidæ*; tree-frogs or tree-toads: a synonym of *Platydactyla*.

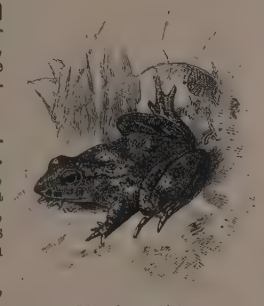
discodactyle, *a.* See *discodactyl.*

discogastrula (dis-kō-gas′trö-lä), *n.*; pl. *discogastrulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *δίσκος*, a disk, + NL. *gastrula*, q. v.] In *embryol.*, a disk-gastrula; that special form of metagastrula or kinogenetic gastrula which results from discoidal egg-cleavage, or discoidal segmentation of the vitellus. *Haeckel.*

Discoglossidæ (dis-kō-glos′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Discoglossus* + *-idæ.*] A family of arciferous salient amphibians, typified by the genus *Discoglossus*, with maxillary teeth, dilated sacral diapophyses, precoracoids and coracoids slightly divergent and generally tapering, and with the sternum emitting two divergent processes. The family is chiefly European, though one genus and species, *Liopelma hochstetteri*, is the only known New Zealand batrachian. *Discoglossus* has one species, of southern Europe. (See cut below.) The obstetrical toad, *Alytes obstetricans*, the common *Bombinator igneus*, and several notable fossil forms, chiefly of the genus *Palæobatrachus*, are also included in this family. See cut under *Alytes*.

Discoglossoidea (dis″kō-glo-soi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Discoglossus* + *-oidea.*] A superfamily of arciferous phaneroglossate amphibians, with short ribs, and with tadpoles distinguished by a spiracle situated mesially on the thoracic region. All the known forms belong to one family, *Discoglossidæ*.

Discoglossus (dis-kō-glos′us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίσκος*, disk, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] A genus of tailless batrachians, the type of the family *Discoglossidæ*.



Discoglossus pictus.

discohexaster (dis″kō-hek-sas′tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *δίσκος*, disk, + *ἕξ*, six, + *ἀστήρ*, a star.] In sponges, a hexaster the rays of which end in disks.

discoid (dis′koid), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *discoïde* = Pg. *discoide*, < LL. *discoides*, < Gr. *δισκοειδής*, disk-shaped, < *δίσκος*, a disk, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Having the form of a disk; pertaining to a disk. Specifically applied—(*a*) In *conch.*, to certain univalve shells whose whorls are disposed vertically in the same plane, so as to form a disk, as in the genus *Planorbis*. (*b*) In *embryol.*, to—(1) that form of deciduate placenta which is circular and flattened, as in man, quadrumanes, bats, insectivores, and rodents; (2) that form of yolk-cleavage or segmentation of the vitellus of a meroblastic egg which results in a flat germ-disk lying on the surface of a mass of food-yolk, as occurs in many fishes, in reptiles, and in all birds.—**Discoid head,** in the *Compositæ*, a flower-head destitute of rays, the flowers being all tubular, as in the tansy, boneset, etc.—**Discoid pith,** pith which is broken up into small horizontal compartments separated by disk-like partitions, as in the walnut. Also *discoidal*.

II. *n.* Something in the form of a disk or quoit.

Discoida (dis-koi′dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δισκοειδής*: see *discoid.*] A family of spumellarians, of the suborder *Sphærellaria*. *Haeckel.*

discoidal (dis-koi′dal), *a.* [< *discoid* + *-al.*] Same as *discoid*.

Each frustule is of *discoidal* shape.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 289.

Discoidal cell or **areolet,** in *entom.*, a name variously applied, in different orders of insects, to cells near the center of the wing. In the dragon-flies they are exterior to the triangle; in the *Aphides* they are the cells limited by the oblique nervures; and in the *Hymenoptera* they are two or three cells near the center of the wing, between the cubital and anal nervures.—**Discoidal cleavage, egg-cleavage,** or **segmentation of the vitellus,** one of several forms of cleavage distinguished by Haeckel. (See *discoid.*) It occurs in meroblastic eggs, or those in which there is a large quantity of food-yolk or nutritive protoplasm in comparison with the small amount of germ-yolk or formative protoplasm. It occurs in all birds' eggs, in which the round, flat germ-disk, commonly called the *cicatricula* or *tread*, may be observed upon the surface of the yellow. In impregnated eggs, even when freshly laid, the germ-disk may be resolved by moderate magnifying power into a flattened mass of little cells which have already arisen by this form of cleavage of the original parent-cell or discocytula, and have become a discomorula, or even advanced to the stage of a discoblastula or discogastrula.—**Discoidal epipleuræ,** in *entom.*, borders of the elytra which are strongly deflexed, appearing like processes of the lower surface of the disk. *Kirby.*—**Discoidal nervures,** in *entom.*, the nervures in the center of the wing, entirely unconnected with other nervures, as in certain *Coleoptera*.—**Discoidal placenta,** a placenta or afterbirth which has the form of a circular flattened cake, as that of man, monkeys, bats, insectivores, and the rodents.

Discoidea (dis-koi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δισκοειδής*: see *discoid.*] 1. One of two primary groups into which Huxley divides the deciduate *Mammalia* (the other being *Zonaria*, which see), consisting of those *Deciduata* which have a discoidal placenta.

In the *Discoidea* . . . the placenta takes the form of a thick disc, which is sometimes more or less lobed.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 350.

2. A group of echinoderms. *Gray*, 1825.

Discoideæ (dis-koi′dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δισκοειδής*: see *discoid.*] In some systems of classification, a suborder of siphonophorous hydrozoans, corresponding to the family *Velellidæ* (*Velella, Porpita*), which is oftener referred to *Physophoræ*; the discoidal physophorans. The stem is reduced to a flat disk, with a system of canals in the central cavity; the discoidal pneumatocyst is above, and the polypoid or medusoid appendages are below; there is a large nutritive polyp surrounded by smaller ones to which the gonophores are attached; and there are dactylozoöids near the edge of the disk.

discolith (dis′kō-lith), *n.* [< Gr. *δίσκος*, a disk, + *λίθος*, a stone.] A calcareous body with an organic structure found embedded in bathybius.

Two distinct types are recognizable among the Coccoliths, which Prof. Huxley has designated respectively *Discoliths* and Cyatholiths. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 409.

discolor[1], **discolour** (dis-kul′or), *v. t.* [< ME. *descolouren*, < OF. *descolorer, descoulourer, descolorir* (F. *décolorer*: see *decolor*) = Sp. *descolorar, descolorir* = Pg. *descorar* = It. *discolorare, discolorire, scolorare, scolorire*, < ML. *discolorare*, < L. *dis-* priv. + *colorare*, color: see *dis-* and *color.*] 1. To alter the natural hue or color of; change to a different color or shade; stain; tinge.

Drink water, either pure, or but *discoloured* with malt.
Sir W. Temple.

2. To alter the complexion of; change the appearance of; give a false appearance to.

Jealousy with jaundice in her eyes,
Discolouring all she view'd. *Dryden.*

The former [executive departments] are generally the objects of jealousy; and their administration is always liable to be *discoloured* and rendered unpopular.
A. Hamilton, The Federalist, No. 49.

discolor[2] (dis′kō-lor), *a.* [= F. *discolore*, < L. *discolor*, of another color, party-colored, < *dis-*, apart, + *color*, color.] 1. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, of varied or different colors; variegated; discolorous; not concolor: said of any single object. —2. In *zoöl.*, differing in color, as one thing from another; discolorate; not concolor: usually with *with*: as, elytra *discolor with* the thorax.

Also *discolorous, discolorate*.

discolorate (dis-kul′or-āt), *a.* [< *discolor*[2] + *-ate*[1].] In *zoöl.*, same as *discolor*[2].

discoloration (dis-kul-o-rā′shon), *n.* [< OF. *descoloration, discoloracion*, F. *décoloration* = Pr. *descoloracio* = It. *discolorazione*; as *discolor*[1] + *-ation.*] 1. The act of discoloring, or the state of being discolored; alteration of color.—2. That which is discolored; a discolored spot; a stain: as, spots and *discolorations* of the skin. Specifically—3. In *entom.*, an indistinct, paler, or discolored part of a surface; that which is colorless or nearly so, as if faded out.

The mandibles are black, with a slight pale *discoloration* on the inner tooth. *Packard.*

4. Alteration of complexion or of the appearance of things: as, the *discoloration* of ideas.

discolored, discoloured (dis-kul′ord), *p. a.* [< ME. *discoloured*; pp. of *discolor*[1], *discolour, v.*] 1. Of dimmed or darkened color; stained; blotched: as, a *discolored* spot on the skin or on a garment.

The walls and pavement checkred with *discoloured* marble. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 93.

2†. Variegated; being of diverse colors; discolor.

A *discolourd* Snake, whose hidden snares
Through the greene gras his long bright burnisht back declares. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. xi. 28.

Nor purple pheasant . . . with a perched pride
Wave his *discoloured* neck and purple side.
B. Jonson, Vision of Delight.

3. Without colors or color. [Rare.]

Amo. You have still in your hat the former colours.
Mer. You lie, sir, I have none: I have pulled them out. I meant to play *discoloured*.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

discolorous (dis-kul′or-us), *a.* [< *discolor*[2] + *-ous.*] Same as *discolor*[2].

Usually they [apothecia] are *discolorous*, and may be black, brown, yellowish, or also less frequently rose-coloured, rusty-red, orange-reddish, saffron, or of various intermediate shades. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 554.

discolour, discoloured. See *discolor*[1], *discolored.*

Discomedusa (dis″kō-mē-dū′sä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίσκος*, a disk, + NL. *medusa*, q. v.] A genus of discoidal jelly-fishes, of the family *Aureliidæ*, with large oral arms with branched vessels and two marginal tentacles. *D. lobata* of the Adriatic is an example. *Claus.*

Discomedusæ (dis″kō-mē-dū′sē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Discomedusa.*] An order of the class *Hydrozoa* and subclass *Scyphomedusæ*, including the discophorous hydrozoans, or *Discophora* in a strict sense, as those acalephs commonly called jelly-fishes: so called from the large umbrella-like disk which these organisms possess. Most jelly-fishes belong to this order. They are technically characterized as *Scyphomedusæ* which develop as sexual medusiform individuals by transverse fission from a scyphistoma (which see), or else directly from the egg; with 4 perradial, 4 interradial, and sometimes accessory adradial tentaculicysts; 4 or 8 genital lobes developed from the endoderm forming the oral floor of the enteric cavity, which is extended into 4 or 8 pouches; and with the mouth either opening simply at the end of a rudimentary manubrium or provided with 4 or 8 arm-like processes. According to the character of the mouth, the *Discomedusæ* are divided into three suborders, *Cubostomæ, Semostomæ*, and *Rhizostomæ*. To the last of these belongs the genus *Cephea*. (See cut under *Discophora.*) The order as here defined is contrasted with the three orders *Lucernariæ, Conomedusæ*, and *Peromedusæ*, and is included with them in the subclass *Scyphomedusæ*. Characteristic genera of discomedusans are *Discomedusa* and *Nausithoë* among the simple cubostomous forms; the semostomous *Chrysaora, Pelagia, Cyanea*, and *Aurelia*; and the rhizostomous *Cephea, Cassiopeia*, and *Rhizostoma*. The term *Discomedusæ* has also been wrongly extended to other scyphomedusans, thus becoming synonymous with the subclass *Scyphomedusæ*, or with *Discophora* in one of its senses.

discomedusan (dis″kō-mē-dū′san), *a.* and *n.* [< *Discomedusæ* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Discomedusæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Discomedusæ*.

discomedusoid (dis″kō-mē-dū′soid), *a.* [< *Discomedusæ* + *-oid.*] Resembling a discomedusan; related or belonging to the *Discomedusæ*.

discomfit (dis-kum′fit), *v. t.* [< ME. *discomfiten, disconfiten* (also by apheresis *scomfiten*: see *scomfit*), < OF. *desconfit* (< ML. *disconfectus, disconfictus*), pp. of *desconfire, descunfire, descumfire, desconfir*, F. *déconfire* = Pr. *desconfir* = It. *disconfiggere, sconfiggere*, < ML. *disconficere*, defeat, rout, discomfit, < L. *dis-* priv. + *conficere*, achieve, accomplish, < *con-* (intensive) + *facere*, do: see *dis-* and *comfit, confect.*] 1. To foil or thwart in battle; overcome completely in fighting; defeat; rout.

Joshua *discomfited* Amalek and his people with the edge of the sword. Ex. xvii. 13.

He, fugitive, declined superior strength,
Discomfited, pursued. *Philips.*

2. To disconcert; foil; frustrate the plans of; throw into perplexity and dejection.

Well, go with me, and be not so *discomfited*.
Shak., T. of the S., ii, 1.

=**Syn. 1.** *Overpower, Rout*, etc. See *defeat*.

discomfit† (dis-kum′fit), *n.* [< *discomfit, v.*] Rout; defeat; discomfiture.

Dagon must stoop, and shall ere long receive
Such a *discomfit* as shall quite despoil him.
Milton, S. A., l. 469.

discomfiture (dis-kum′fi-tūr), *n.* [< ME. *discomfiture* (also by apheresis *scomfiture:* see *scomfiture*), < OF. *desconfiture*, defeat, F. *déconfiture* = Pr. *desconfitura* = It. *sconfittura*, < ML. *disconfectura*, defeat, < *disconficere*, pp. *disconfectus*, defeat, discomfit: see *discomfit, v.*] 1. Rout; defeat in battle; overthrow.

Every man's sword was against his fellow, and there was a very great *discomfiture*. 1 Sam. xiv. 20.

Your Lordship hath also heard of the Battle of Leipsick, where Tilly, notwithstanding the Victory he had got over the D. of Saxony a few Days before, received an utter *Discomfiture*. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 35.

2. Defeat; frustration; disappointment.

After five days' exertion, this man of indomitable will and invincible fortune resigns the task in *discomfiture* and despair. *Disraeli.*

discomfort (dis-kum′fėrt), *v. t.* [< ME. *discomforten, disconforten*, trouble, discourage, < OF. *desconforter*, F. *déconforter* = Pr. *desconfortar, descofortar* = Pg. *desconfortar* = It. *disconfortare, sconfortare*, discomfort, < L. *dis-* priv. + LL. *confortare*, comfort: see *dis-* and *comfort, v.*] To disturb the comfort or happiness of; make uncomfortable or uneasy; pain; grieve; sadden; deject.

Cecropia . . . came unto them, making courtesy the outside of mischief, and desiring them not to be *discomforted;* for they were in a place dedicated to their service.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

So Biörn went comfortless but for his thought,
And by his thought the more *discomforted*.
Lowell, Voyage to Vinland.

discomfort (dis-kum′fėrt), *n.* [< ME. *discomfort, disconfort*, < OF. *desconfort*, F. *déconfort* = Pg. *desconforto* = It. *disconforto, sconforto*, discomfort; from the verb.] Absence of comfort or pleasure; uneasiness; disturbance of peace; pain; grief; sorrow; disquietude.

What mean you, sir,
To give them this *discomfort?* Look, they weep.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 2.

I will strike him dead
For this *discomfort* he hath done the house.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

Our life is overlaid and interwoven with a web of many skeins, and a strain, a hitch, or a tangle, at any one of a thousand points of interlacing, spreads *discomfort* which is felt as disaster. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 28.

discomfortable (dis-kum′fėr-ta-bl), *a.* [< OF. *desconfortable*, < *desconforter*, discomfort: see *discomfort* and *-able*, and cf. *comfortable.*] 1†. Causing uneasiness; unpleasant; giving pain; making sad.

Out of al question, continual wealth interrupted with no tribulation is a very *discumfortable* token of euerlasting damnation.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 47.

What! did that help poor Dorus, whose eyes could carry unto him no other news but *discomfortable? Sir P. Sidney.*

2†. Uneasy; melancholy; refusing comfort.

Discomfortable cousin. *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 2.

3. Causing discomfort; discommodious; uncomfortable. [Rare.]

A labyrinth of little *discomfortable* garrets. *Thackeray.*

The gracious air,
To me *discomfortable* and dun, became
As weak smoke blowing in the under world.
A. C. Swinburne, At Eleusis.

discommend (dis-kō-mend′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *commend.*] To express or give occasion for disapprobation of; hold up or expose to censure or dislike: the opposite of *recommend.*

Let not this saynge In no wyse thee offende,
For playnge of instrumentes He doth not *discommende*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 345.

Absolutely we cannot *discommend*, we cannot absolutely approve, either willingness to live or forwardness to die.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 46.

A compliance will *discommend* me to Mr. Coventry.
Pepys, Diary, II. 152.

discommendable (dis-kō-men′da-bl), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *commendable.*] Not recommendable; blamable; censurable; deserving disapprobation.

Which [effeminate, amorous, wanton musicke] as it is *discommendable* in feasts and merry-meetings, so much more in churches. *Prynne*, Histrio-Mastix, II., v. 10.

discommendableness (dis-kō-men′da-bl-nes), *n.* Blamableness; the quality of being worthy of disapprobation. *Bailey*, 1727.

discommendation (dis-kom-en-dā′shon), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *commendation.*] Blame; censure; reproach.

It were a blemish rather then an ornament, a *discommendation* then a prayse. *Hakewill*, Apology, p. 289.

discommender (dis-kō-men′dėr), *n.* One who discommends; a dispraiser. *Imp. Dict.*

discommission (dis-kō-mish′on), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *commission*[1].] To deprive of a commission.

All this, for no apparent cause of publick Concernment to the Church or Commonwealth, but only for *discommissioning* nine great Officers in the Army.
Milton, Ruptures of the Commonwealth.

discommodate† (dis-kom′ō-dāt), *v. t.* [< L. *dis-* priv. + *commodatus*, pp. of *commodare*, make fit or suitable, < *commodus*, fit: see *accommodate*, and cf. *discommode.*] To discommode; incommode.

These Wars did . . . drain and *discommodate* the King of Spain, by reason of his Distance.
Howell, Letters, I. ii. 15.

discommode (dis-kō-mōd′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *discommoded*, ppr. *discommoding.* [< OF. *descommoder*, < L. *dis-* priv. + *commodare*, make fit or suitable: see *commode*, and cf. *discommodate.*] To put to inconvenience; incommode; trouble. *Bailey*, 1727.

discommodious (dis-kō-mō′di-us), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *commodious.*] Inconvenient; troublesome.

In the fifth edict, all strangers are forbidden to carry out of the city above the value of five crowns of gold, a statute very *discommodious*.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 657.

discommodiously (dis-kō-mō′di-us-li), *adv.* In a discommodious manner. *Imp. Dict.*

discommodiousness (dis-kō-mō′di-us-nes), *n.* Inconvenience; disadvantage; trouble.

So it was plain the fight could not be but sharp and dangerous, for the *discommodiousness* of the place.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 24.

discommodity (dis-kō-mod′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *discommodities* (-tiz). [< *dis-* priv. + *commodity.* Cf. *discommode, discommodious.*] 1. Inconvenience; trouble; hurt; disadvantage.

As hee that, hauing a faire Orchard, seeing one tree blasted, recmiteth the *discommoditie* of that, and passeth ouer in silence the fruitefulnesse of the other.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 189.

You go about in rain or fine, at all hours, without *discommodity*. *Lamb.*

2. That which causes trouble, inconvenience, or hurt; anything that injures; a loss; a trouble; an injury.

We read that Crates the Philosopher Cinicke, in respect of the manifold *discommodities* of mans life, held opinion that it was best for man neuer to haue bene borne or soone after to dye. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 171.

The *discommodities;* either imperfections or wants.
Leigh (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 647).

Discommodity is, indeed, properly an abstract form signifying inconvenience or disadvantage; . . . but as the noun commodities has been used in the English language for four hundred years at least as a concrete term, so we may now convert *discommodity* into a concrete term, and speak of *discommodities* as substances or things which possess the quality of causing inconvenience or harm.
Jevons, Pol. Econ., p. 63.

discommon (dis-kom′on), *v. t.* [< ME. *discomenen*, < *dis-* priv. + *comen, comon*, common: see *common.*] 1. To deprive of the character of a common, as a piece of land; appropriate to private ownership, as common land, by separating and inclosing it.

To develop the latent possibilities of English law and English character, by clearing away the fences by which the abuse of the one was gradually *discommoning* the other from the broad fields of natural right.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 290.

2. To deprive of the right of a common.

Whiles thou *discommonest* thy neighbour's kyne.
Bp. Hall, Satires, v. 3.

3. To deprive of the privileges of a place; especially, in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, to prohibit (a tradesman or townsman who has violated the regulations of the university) from dealing with the undergraduates. The power to do this lies with the vice-chancellor.

Declared the said persons nott *discomened* nor disfraunchesid for any matter or cause touchyng the variances bytwext the sayd Mayer, baileffes, and Communalte.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 303.

discommons (dis-kom′onz), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *commons:* see *commons*, 4.] Same as *discommon*, 3.

The owners [of lodging-houses] being solemnly bound to report all their lodgers who stay out at night, under pain of being *discommonsed*.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 108, note.

discommunity (dis-kō-mū′ni-ti), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *community.*] Want of community; absence of common origin or qualities. [Rare.]

Community of embryonic structure reveals community of descent; but dissimilarity of embryonic development does not prove *discommunity* of descent.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 404.

discomonerula (dis″kō-mō-ner′ō-lă), *n.*; pl. *discomonerulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *δίσκος*, a disk, + NL. *monerula.*] In *embryol.*, the monerula-stage of a meroblastic egg which undergoes discoidal segmentation of the vitellus or yolk, and in germinating becomes in succession a discocytula, discomorula, discoblastula, and discogastrula. It is a cytode which includes formative yolk at one pole, and very distinct nutritive yolk at the other. *Haeckel.*

discomorula (dis-kō-mor′ō-lă), *n.*; pl. *discomorulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *δίσκος*, a disk, + NL. *morula.*] In *embryol.*, the morula or mulberry-mass which results from the partial and discoidal segmentation of the formative vitellus or yolk of a meroblastic egg (amphicytula), and proceeds to develop successively into a discoblastula and a discogastrula. It is in the shape of a flat disk of similar cells at the animal pole of the egg. A bird's egg is an example, the tread, or cicatricula, being found in all the stages above mentioned. *Haeckel.*

discompanied† (dis-kum′pa-nid), *a.* [< **discompany* (< OF. *descompaignier, desconpagnier*, separate, isolate, < *des-* priv. + *compaignier*, accompany: see *dis-* and *company, v.*) + *-ed*[2].] Without company; unaccompanied.

That is, if she be alone now, and *discompanied*.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 3.

discomplexion† (dis-kom-plek′shon), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *complexion.*] To change the complexion or color of; discolor.

His rich cloaths be *discomplexioned*
With bloud.
Shirley (*and Fletcher?*), Coronation, i. 1.

discompliance† (dis-kom-plī′ans), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *compliance.*] Non-compliance.

A *discompliance* [will discommend me] to my lord-chancellor. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 152.

discompose (dis-kom-pōz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *discomposed*, ppr. *discomposing.* [= F. *décomposer;* as *dis-* priv. + *compose.* Cf. Sp. *descomponer* = Pg. *descompor* = It. *discomporre, scomporre*, < L. *dis-* priv. + *componere*, compose. Cf. *decompose.*] 1. To bring into disorder; disturb; disarrange; unsettle.

A great impiety . . . hath stained the honour of a family, and *discomposed* its title to the divine mercies.
Jer. Taylor.

2. To disturb peace and quietness in; agitate; ruffle, as the temper or mind of.

We are then [in private] placed immediately under the eye of God, which awes us; but under no other eyes, and in the neighbourhood of no other objects, which might divert or *discompose* us. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. x.

I am extremely *discomposed* when I hear scandal.
Steele, Spectator, No. 348.

Croaker. Don't be *discomposed.*
Lofty. Zounds! Sir, but I am *discomposed*, and will be *discomposed.* To be treated thus!
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, v.

3†. To displace; discard; discharge.

He never put down or *discomposed* counsellor, or near servant, save only Stanley. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 242.

=Syn. 1. To derange, jumble, confuse.—2. To disconcert, embarrass, fret, vex, nettle, irritate, annoy, worry.

discomposedness (dis-kom-pō′zed-nes), *n.* The state of being discomposed; disquietude.

Believe it, sickness is not the fittest time either to learn virtue or to make our peace with God; it is a time of distemper and *discomposedness*.
Sir M. Hale, Preparative against Afflictions.

discomposition† (dis-kom-pō-zish′on), *n.* [= F. *décomposition* = Sp. *descomposicion* = Pg. *descomposição* = It. *scomposizione;* as *discompose* + *-ition*, after *composition.*] Inconsistency; incongruity.

O perplexed *discomposition*, O riddling distemper,
O miserable condition of man!
Donne, Devotions, p. 8.

discomposure (dis-kom-pō′zūr), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *composure.*] 1. The state of being discomposed; disorder; agitation; disturbance; perturbation: as, *discomposure* of mind.

His countenance was cheerful, and all the time of his being on the scaffold there appeared in him no fear, disorder, change of countenance, or *discomposure*.
State Trials, Earl of Holland, an. 1649.

2†. Inconsistency; incongruity; disagreement.

How exquisite a symmetry . . . in the Scripture's method, in spite of those seeming *discomposures* that now puzzle me! *Boyle*, Works, II. 275.

discompt†, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *discount.*

Discomycetes (dis″kō-mī-sē′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δίσκος*, a disk, + *μύκης*, pl. *μύκητες*, fungus.] A large group of ascomycetous fungi, in which

the hymenium is exposed and the fruiting body is cupular, discoid, or club-shaped, and sometimes convoluted. In texture they are fleshy or waxy, and often brilliantly colored. They grow chiefly on the ground and on dead wood, but some are parasitic. *Peziza* is the largest genus, and includes the cup-shaped species. (See cut under *cupule.*) *Morchella* is the edible morel. Also called *Helvellaceæ.*

discomycetous (dis″kō-mī-sē′tus), *a.* [As *Discomycet-es* + *-ous.*] Producing asci upon an exposed hymenium; specifically, belonging to the *Discomycetes*, or resembling them in character: in lichens, same as *gymnocarpous.*

disconcert (dis-kon-sėrt′), *v. t.* [< OF. *disconcerter*, F. *déconcerter* = Sp. Pg. *desconcertar* = It. *disconcertare, sconcertare*, disconcert, < L. *dis-* priv. + *concertare*, contend, ML. concert: see *concert, v.*] **1.** To throw into disorder or confusion; come in the way of; disarrange; obstruct.

Some unforeseen difficulties constantly occur to *disconcert* my design. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, cxxi.

Obstinacy takes his sturdy stand,
To *disconcert* what Policy has plann'd.
Cowper, Expostulation.

Maria Theresa again fled to Hungary, and was again received with an enthusiasm that completely *disconcerted* her enemies. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.

2. To unsettle the mind of; discompose; disturb the self-possession of; confuse.

The slightest remark from a stranger *disconcerted* her. *Macaulay*, Madame D'Arblay.

The embrace *disconcerted* the daughter-in-law somewhat, as the caresses of old gentlemen unshorn and perfumed with tobacco might well do. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair.

=Syn. 2. To ruffle. See list under *discompose.*

disconcert (dis-kon′sėrt), *n.* [= F. *déconcert* = Sp. *desconcierto* = Pg. *desconcerto* = It. *sconcerto;* from the verb.] Disunion; disagreement; disconcertment. [Rare.]

The waltzers perforce ceased their evolutions, and there was a brief *disconcert* of the whole grave company. *Poe*, Masque of the Red Death.

disconcertion (dis-kon-sėr′shon), *n.* [< *disconcert, v.*, + *-ion.*] The act of disconcerting, or the state of being disconcerted; confusion.

If I could entertain a hope of finding refuge for the *disconcertion* of my mind in the perfect composure of yours. *State Trials*, H. Rowan, an. 1794.

disconcertment (dis-kon-sėrt′ment), *n.* [= F. *déconcertement;* as *disconcert, v.*, + *-ment.*] The state of being disconcerted or disturbed.

House-hunting, under these circumstances, becomes an office of constant surprise and *disconcertment* to the stranger. *Howells*, Venetian Life, vii.

disconducive (dis-kon-dū′siv), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *conducive.*] Not conducive; disadvantageous; obstructive; impeding. *Imp. Dict.*

disconformable† (dis-kon-fôr′ma-bl), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *conformable.*] Not conformable.

As long as they are *disconformable* in religion from vs, they cannot be but halfe my subjects. *Stow*, K. James, an. 1603.

disconformity (dis-kon-fôr′mi-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *desconformidad* = Pg. *desconformidade;* as *dis-* priv. + *conformity.*] Want of agreement or conformity; inconsistency.

Causes rooted in immutable nature, utter unfitness, utter *disconformity.* *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

discongruity (dis-kon-grō′i-ti), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *congruity.*] Want of congruity; incongruity; disagreement; inconsistency.

That great disproportion betwixt God and man; that much *discongruity* betwixt him and us. *W. Montague*, Appeal to Cæsar, ii. 6.

disconnect (dis-kō-nekt′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *connect.*] **1.** To sever or interrupt the connection of; break the connection of or between; disunite; disjoin: as, to *disconnect* a locomotive from a train; to *disconnect* church and state.

This restriction *disconnects* bank paper and the precious metals. *Walsh.*

2. To disjoin the parts of; deprive of connection or coherence; separate into parts; dissociate: as, to *disconnect* an engine by detaching the connecting-rod. [Rare in the more general sense.]

The commonwealth itself would, in a few generations, crumble away, be *disconnected* into the dust and powder of individuality. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

disconnectedly (dis-kō-nek′ted-li), *adv.* In a disconnected or incoherent manner.

disconnecter (dis-kō-nek′tėr), *n.* One who or that which disconnects; specifically, some mechanical device for effecting disconnection.

disconnection (dis-kō-nek′shon), *n.* The act of separating or disuniting, or the state of being disunited; separation; interruption or lack of union.

Nothing was therefore to be left in all the subordinate members but weakness, *disconnection*, and confusion. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

disconsecrate (dis-kon′sē-krāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disconsecrated*, ppr. *disconsecrating.* [< *dis-* priv. + *consecrate.*] To deprive of sacredness; desecrate. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

disconsent† (dis-kon-sent′), *v. i.* [< OF. *desconsentir*, < *des-* priv. + *consentir*, consent: see *dis-* and *consent.* Cf. *dissent.*] To differ; disagree; not to consent; dissent.

A man must immediately love God and his commandments, and therefore disagree and *disconsent* unto the flesh, and be at bate therewith, and fight against it. *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 142.

If, therefore, the tradition of the Church were now grown so ridiculous and *disconsenting* from the doctrine of the Apostles, even in those points which were of least moment to men's particular ends, how well may we be assured it was much more degenerated in point of Episcopacy. *Milton*, Prelatical Episcopacy.

disconsolacy† (dis-kon′sō-lā-si), *n.* [< *disconsola(te)* + *-cy.*] Disconsolateness.

Penury, baseness, and *disconsolacy.* *Barrow*, Expos. of Creed.

disconsolance†, **disconsolancy**† (dis-kon′sō-lans, -lan-si), *n.* [< *disconsol(ate)* + *-ance, -ancy.*] Disconsolateness.

disconsolate (dis-kon′sō-lāt), *a.* [< ME. *disconsolat* = OF. *desconsole*, F. *déconsolé* = Sp. Pg. *desconsolado* = It. *disconsolato, sconsolato*, < ML. *disconsolatus*, comfortless, < L. *dis-* priv. + *consolatus*, pp. of *consolari*, console: see *console*[1].] **1.** Destitute of comfort or consolation; sorrowful; hopeless or not expecting comfort; sad; dejected; melancholy.

One morn a Peri at the gate
Of Eden stood *disconsolate.*
Moore, Paradise and the Peri.

2. Causing or manifesting discomfort; sad or saddening; cheerless; gloomy: as, *disconsolate* news; a *disconsolate* look or manner.

The *disconsolate* darkness of our winter nights. *Ray.*

=Syn. 1. Inconsolable, forlorn.

disconsolated† (dis-kon′sō-lā-ted), *a.* [< *disconsolate* + *-ed*[2].] Disconsolate.

A *disconsolated* figure, who sate on the other end of the seat, seem'd no way to enjoy the serenity of the season. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, li.

disconsolately (dis-kon′sō-lāt-li), *adv.* In a disconsolate manner; without comfort.

Upon the ground *disconsolately* laid,
Like one who felt and wail'd the wrath of fate.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, xix. 79.

disconsolateness (dis-kon′sō-lāt-nes), *n.* The state of being disconsolate or comfortless.

In his presence there is life and blessedness; in his absence, nothing but dolour, *disconsolateness*, despair. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 98.

disconsolation† (dis-kon-sō-lā′shon), *n.* [= Sp. *desconsolacion* = Pg. *desconsolação* = It. *disconsolazione, sconsolazione*, < ML. as if **disconsolatio(n-)*, < *disconsolatus*, disconsolate: see *disconsolate.*] Want of comfort; disconsolateness.

The earth yeelded him nothing but matter of *disconsolation* and heavinesse. *Bp. Hall*, Ziklag Spoiled and Revenged.

discontent (dis-kon-tent′), *a.* [< OF. *descontent* = It. *discontento, scontento*, adj.; as *dis-* priv. + *content*[1], *a.*] Uneasy; dissatisfied; discontented.

He's wondrous *discontent;* he'll speak to no man. *Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, iv. 2.

discontent (dis-kon-tent′), *n.* [= It. *scontento*, n.; as *dis-* priv. + *content*[1], *n.* Cf. *discontent, a.*] **1.** Want of content; uneasiness or inquietude of mind; dissatisfaction with some present state of things; displeasure.

Now is the winter of our *discontent*
Made glorious summer by this sun of York.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 1.

From *discontent* grows treason,
And on the stalk of treason, death.
Lust's Dominion, ii. 2.

'Tis not my talent to conceal my thoughts,
Or carry smiles and sunshine in my face
When *discontent* sits heavy at my heart.
Addison, Cato, i. 4.

2†. One who is discontented; a malcontent.

Fickle changelings and poor *discontents*,
Which gape, and rub the elbow, at the news
Of hurlyburly innovation. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 1.

Two other *discontents* so vpbraided More with that doctrine, and stood to maintaine it, he impaneled a Iury. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 128.

He was a *discontent* during all Oliver's and Richard's government. *The Mystery*, etc. (1660), p. 45.

discontent (dis-kon-tent′), *v. t.* [< OF. *descontenter, descontanter*, discontent; as *dis-* priv. + *content*[1], *v.*] To make discontented; deprive of contentment; dissatisfy; displease.

Those that were there thought it not fit
To *discontent* so ancient a wit.
Suckling, Session of the Poets.

discontentation† (dis-kon-ten-tā′shon), *n.* [< *discontent* + *-ation.*] Discontent; dissatisfaction.

The election being done, he made countinance of great *discontentation* thereat. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 134.

The coming on of the night and the tediousness of his fruitless labour made him content rather to exercise his *discontentation* at home than there. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iv.

discontented (dis-kon-ten′ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *discontent, v.*] Uneasy in mind; dissatisfied; unquiet.

A diseased body and a *discontented* mind. *Tillotson.*

discontentedly (dis-kon-ten′ted-li), *adv.* In a discontented manner or mood. *Bp. Hall.*

discontentedness (dis-kon-ten′ted-nes), *n.* Uneasiness of mind; inquietude; dissatisfaction.

A beautiful bust of Alexander the Great, casting up his face to heaven, with a noble air of grief and *discontentedness* in his looks. *Addison*, Travels in Italy, Florence.

discontentful (dis-kon-tent′fûl), *a.* [< *discontent* + *-ful*, 1.] Full of discontent. *Howe.* [Rare.]

discontenting (dis-kon-ten′ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *discontent, v.*] **1.** Giving uneasiness.

How unpleasing and *discontenting* the society of body must needs be between those whose minds cannot be sociable! *Milton*, Divorce.

2†. Discontented; feeling discontent.

And (with my best endeavours, in your absence)
Your *discontenting* father strive to qualify
And bring him up to liking. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

discontentment (dis-kon-tent′ment), *n.* [< OF. *descontentement, descontantement* = It. *discontentamento, scontentamento;* as *discontent* + *-ment.*] The state of being uneasy in mind; dissatisfaction; inquietude; discontent.

She nothing said, no words of *discontentment*
Did from her lips arise.
Patient Grissel (Child's Ballads, IV. 213).

The politic and artificial nourishing and entertaining of hopes . . . is one of the best antidotes against the poison of *discontentments.* *Bacon*, Seditions and Troubles.

discontiguous (dis-kon-tig′ū-us), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *contiguous.*] Not contiguous: as, *discontiguous* lands. *Imp. Dict.*

discontinuable (dis-kon-tin′ū-a-bl), *a.* [< *discontinue* + *-able.*] Capable of being discontinued. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

discontinuance (dis-kon-tin′ū-ans), *n.* [< OF. *discontinuance, discontinuaunce*, < *discontinuer*, discontinue: see *discontinue.*] **1.** The act of discontinuing; cessation; intermission; interruption of continuance.

Let us consider whether our approaches to him are always sweet and refreshing, and we are uneasy and impatient under any long *discontinuance* of our conversation with him. *Bp. Atterbury*, Works, II. vi.

2. Want of continued connection or cohesion of parts; solution of continuity; want of union; disruption.

The stillicides of water, if there be enough to follow, will draw themselves into a small thread, because they will not discontinue; but if there be no remedy, then they cast themselves into round drops, which is the figure that saveth the body most from *discontinuance.* *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

3. In *old Eng. law*, the effect of the alienation by a tenant in tail of a larger estate than he was entitled to, followed by the feoffee holding possession after the death of the former. This was said to work a discontinuance of the estate of the heir in tail, because he had no right to enter on the land and turn out the person in possession under deed of feoffment, but had to assert his title by process of law. Sometimes called *ouster by discontinuance.*

The effect of a feoffment by him [the tenant] . . . was to work a *discontinuance:* that is, his issue had after his death no right to enter on the land and turn out the intruder, but had to resort to the expensive course of asserting their title by process of law, or, in the technical phrase, they were "put to their action." *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 78.

Discontinuance of a suit, the termination of a suit by the act of the plaintiff, as by notice in writing, or by neglect to take the proper adjournments to keep it pending. Sometimes loosely used of dismissal against the plaintiff's will. See *abandonment of an action*, under *abandonment.*

discontinuation (dis-kon-tin-ū-ā′shon), *n.* [< OF. *discontinuacion, discontinuation*, F. *discontinuation* = Sp. *descontinuacion* = Pg. *descontinuação* = It. *discontinuazione*, < ML. *discontinuatio(n-)*, < *discontinuare*, pp. *discontinuatus*, discontinue: see *discontinue.*] Breach or interruption of continuity; disruption of parts; separation of parts which form a connected series.

Upon any *discontinuation* of parts, made either by bubbles or by shaking the glass, the whole mercury falls. *Newton.*

discontinue (dis-kon-tin′ū), *v.*; pret. and pp. *discontinued*, ppr. *discontinuing*. [< OF. *discontinuer*, F. *discontinuer* = Sp. Pg. *descontinuar* = It. *discontinuare*, *scontinuare*, < ML. *discontinuare*, discontinue, < L. *dis-* priv. + *continuare*, continue: see *dis-* and *continue*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cease from; cause to cease; put an end to; break off; stop: as, to *discontinue* a habit or practice; to *discontinue* a suit at law, or a claim or right; their partnership has been *discontinued*.

The depredations on our commerce were not to be *discontinued*. *T. Pickering.*

2. To interrupt; break the continuity of; intermit.

They modify and discriminate the voice without appearing to *discontinue* it. *Holder*, Elements of Speech.

3. To cease to take or receive; abandon; cease to use: as, to *discontinue* a daily paper.

Taught the Greek tongue, *discontinued* before in these parts the space of seven hundred years. *Daniel*, Defence of Rhyme.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To cease; come to a stop or end: as, the uproar *discontinued* at that moment; the fever has *discontinued*.—**2.** To be severed or separated.

And thou, even thyself, shalt *discontinue* from thine heritage that I gave thee; and I will cause thee to serve thine enemies. Jer. xvii. 4.

3. To lose cohesion of parts; suffer disruption or separation of substance. *Bacon.* [Rare.]

discontinuee (dis-kon-tin-ū-ē′), *n.* [< *discontinue* + *-ee*[1].] In *old law*, one whose possession or right to possession of something is discontinued, or liable to be discontinued.

discontinuer (dis-kon-tin′ū-ėr), *n.* One who discontinues a rule or practice. Also *discontinuor*.

discontinuity (dis-kon-ti-nū′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *discontinuité* = Pr. *discontinuïtat*, < ML. *discontinuita(t-)s*, < *discontinuus*, discontinuous: see *discontinuous*, *continuity*.] **1.** The fact or quality of being discontinuous; want of continuity or uninterrupted connection; disunion of parts; want of cohesion. See *continuity*.

Both may pass for one stone and be polished both together without any blemishing *discontinuity* of surface. *Boyle*, Works, III. 549.

The *discontinuity* of memory between different stages of the hypnotic trance and its continuity between recurrences of the same stage. *Mind*, XII. 619.

2. In *math.*, that character of a change which consists in a passage from one point, state, or value to another without passing through a continuously infinite series of intermediate points (see *infinite*); that character of a function which consists in an infinitesimal change of the variables not being everywhere accompanied by an infinitesimal change (including no change) of the function itself. An *essential discontinuity* is a discontinuity in which the value of the function becomes entirely indeterminate.

discontinuor (dis-kon-tin′ū-ọr), *n.* Same as *discontinuer*: the form used in law.

discontinuous (dis-kon-tin′ū-us), *a.* [= Sp. *descontinuo* = It. *discontinuo*, < ML. *discontinuus*, not continuous, < L. *dis-* priv. + *continuus*, continuous: see *dis-* and *continuous*.] **1.** Broken off; interrupted; lacking continuity.

A path that is zigzag, *discontinuous*, and intersected. *De Quincey.*

Matter is *discontinuous* in the highest degree, for it consists of separate particles or molecules which are mutually non-interpenetrable. *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 225.

2†. Breaking continuity; severing the relation of parts; disjunctive.

Then Satan first knew pain,
And writhed him to and fro convolved; so sore
The griding sword with *discontinuous* wound
Pass'd through him. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 329.

3. In *math.* See the extract.

The term *discontinuous*, as applied to a function of a single variable, has been used in two totally different senses. Sometimes a function is called *discontinuous* when its algebraic expression for values of the variable lying between certain limits is different from its algebraical expression for values of the variable lying between other limits. Sometimes a function of x, $f(x)$, is called continuous when, for all values of x, the difference between $f(x)$ and $f(x+h)$ can be made smaller than any assignable quantity by sufficiently diminishing h, and in the contrary case *discontinuous*. If $f(x)$ can become infinite for a finite value of x, it will be convenient to consider it as *discontinuous* according to the second definition. *Stokes.*

discontinuously (dis-kon-tin′ū-us-li), *adv.* In a discontinuous manner; with discontinuity.

The figure-discs must be driven *discontinuously*. *Sir E. Beckett*, Clocks and Watches, p. 144.

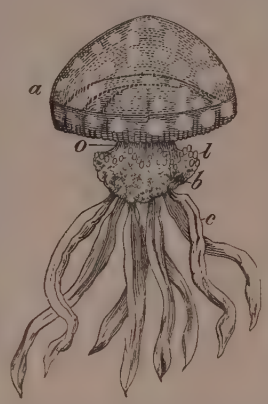
disconvenience† (dis-kon-vē′niens), *n.* [ME. *disconvenience* = OF. *desconvenance*, F. *disconvenance* = Pr. *disconveniencia*, *descovinensa* = Sp. Pg. *desconveniencia* = It. *disconvenienza*, *disconvenenza*, *sconvenienza*, *sconvenenza*, < LL. *disconvenientia*, disagreement, < L. *disconvenien(t-)s*, ppr. of *disconvenire*, disagree: see *disconvenient*.] Inconvenience; incongruity; disagreement.

A necessary *disconvenience*, where anything is allowed to be cause of itself. *Fotherby*, Atheomastix, p. 213.

disconvenient† (dis-kon-vē′nient), *a.* [= F. *disconvenient* (16th cent.), *disconvenant* = Pr. *desconvinent* = Sp. Pg. *desconveniente* = It. *disconveniente*, *sconveniente*, < L. *disconvenien(t-)s*, ppr. of *disconvenire*, disagree, < *dis-* priv. + *convenire*, agree, be convenient: see *dis-* and *convenient*.] Inconvenient; incongruous.

Continual drinking is most convenient to the distemper of an hydropick body, though most *disconvenient* to its present welfare. *Bp. Reynolds*, On the Passions, xl.

Discophora (dis-kof′ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *discophorus*: see *discophorous*.] **1.** The discoidal hydrozoans, a subclass of *Hydrozoa*, comprising most of the organisms known as jelly-fishes, sea-jellies, or sea-nettles. The latter name is given them from the power they possess, like other hydrozoans, of stinging by means of their thread-cells. The hydrosome consists of a single umbrella-like disk, by the rhythmical contraction of which the creature swims, and from the center of which hangs a single polypite or digestive individual, or, less frequently, several. They are free-swimming oceanic animals, whose body consists of such soft gelatinous substance that a specimen weighing several pounds when alive weighs when dried hardly as many grains. The *Discophora* include many acalephs, in the usual sense of that term, and are also called *Medusæ*, *Ephyromedusæ*, and *Acraspeda*. They have been divided into *Calycozoa* (lucernarians), *Rhizostomea*, and *Monostomea*. The term *Discophora* is also restricted to the last two of these, excluding the *Lucernarida*. Thus, by Claus, the *Discophora* are made a suborder of *Scyphomedusæ*, synonymous with *Acraspeda*, and characterized as disk-shaped acalephs with the margin of the disk 8-lobed, at least 8 submarginal sense-organs, as many ocular lobes, and 4 great cavities in the umbrella for the generative organs. In this strict sense the *Discophora* correspond to the *Discomedusæ* (which see). For several wider and inconsistent uses of the term, see the extract.



Cephea, one of the *Discophora*.
a, disk, or umbrella; *b*, ramifications of the brachia which terminate in *c*, the tentacles; *o*, pillars supporting the brachiferous disk which floors the subumbrellar cavity; *l*, short clavate tentacles between the oral pores.

The binary division of the Hydrozoa was established by Eschscholtz (1829), whose Discophoræ phanerocarpæ correspond to the Scyphomedusæ, whilst his Discophoræ cryptocarpæ represent the Hydromedusæ. The terms point to distinctions which are not valid. In 1853 Kölliker used the term *Discophora* for the Scyphomedusæ alone, an illegitimate limitation of the term which was followed by Louis Agassiz in 1860. Nicholson has used the term in a reverse sense for a heterogeneous assemblage of those medusæ not classified by Huxley as Lucernaridæ, nor yet recognized as derived from hydroid trophosomes. This use of the term adds to the existing confusion, and renders its abandonment necessary. . . . The term *Discophora* is used by Claus for the Discomedusæ. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 556.

2. An order of suctorial worms, the leeches: so called from their sucking-disks. See *Hirudinea*.

Discophoræ (dis-kof′ō-rē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *discophorus*: see *discophorous*.] Same as *Discophora*.—**Discophoræ cryptocarpæ**†, a term applied by Eschscholtz to those hydrozoans now called *Hydromedusæ* (which see).—**Discophoræ phanerocarpæ**†, a term applied by Eschscholtz to those hydrozoans now called *Scyphomedusæ* (which see).

discophoran (dis-kof′ō-ran), *a.* and *n.* [< *Discophora* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Discophora*.

II. *n.* One of the *Discophora*.

discophore (dis′kō-fōr), *n.* One of the *Discophora*. *Huxley.*

discophorous (dis-kof′ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *discophorus*, < Gr. *δισκοφόρος*, bringing the discus (bearing a disk), < *δίσκος*, a discus, disk, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] **1.** Provided with a gelatinous bell or disk, as a discophoran; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Discophora* (def. 1).—**2.** In *Annelida*, having a sucking-disk, as a leech; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Discophora* (def. 2).

discoplacenta (dis″kō-plā-sen′tä), *n.*; pl. *discoplacentæ* (-tē). [NL., < Gr. *δίσκος*, a disk, + NL. *placenta*, q. v.] A discoid placenta. See *placenta*.

discoplacental (dis″kō-plā-sen′tal), *a.* [< NL. *discoplacentalis*, < *discoplacenta*, q. v.] Having a discoid deciduate placenta: as, a *discoplacental* order of mammals.

Discoplacentalia (dis″kō-plā-sen-tā′li-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *discoplacentalis*: see *discoplacental*.] Those deciduate mammals in which the placenta is discoidal, as contrasted with *Zonoplacentalia*. The group includes the rodents, some edentates, the insectivores, bats, lemurs, monkeys, and man.

discopodium (dis-kō-pō′di-um), *n.*; pl. *discopodia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *δίσκος*, a quoit, disk, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] In *bot.*, the foot or stalk on which some kinds of disks are elevated.

Discoporella (dis″kō-pō-rel′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίσκος*, a disk, + *πόρος*, a passage, pore.] The typical genus of the family *Discoporellidæ*.

Discoporellidæ (dis″kō-pō-rel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Discoporella* + *-idæ*.] A family of chilostomatous polyzoans, typified by the genus *Discoporella*. They have the zoöcium discoid, sometimes confluent, adnate or stipitate, the cells distinct or closely connate, and the intermediate surface cancellated or porous.

discord (dis′kôrd), *n.* [< ME. *discord*, *descord*, < OF. *descorde*, F. *discord* = Pr. *descort*, later *discord* = Sp. Pg. *discordia* = It. *discordia*, *scordia*, < L. *discordia*, discord, < *discors* (*discord-*), disagreeing, at variance, inharmonious, < *dis-*, apart, + *cor* (*cord-*) = E. *heart*. Cf. *accord*, *concord*.] **1.** Want of concord or harmony between persons or things; disagreement of relations; especially, as applied to persons, difference of opinions; variance; opposition; contention; strife; any disagreement which produces passion, contest, disputes, litigation, or war.

And so trowed the Jewes for to have Pes when Crist was ded; For thei seyd that he made *Discord* and Strif amonges hem. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 11.

All nature is but art, unknown to thee;
All chance, direction which thou canst not see;
All *discord*, harmony not understood.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 291.

Peace to arise out of universal *discord* fomented in all parts of the empire. *Burke.*

2. In *music*: (*a*) The combination of two tones that are inharmonious with each other, or inconclusive in combined effect; a dissonance.

Discord is . . . due partly to beats, partly to difficulty in identifying pitch. *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 425.

(*b*) The interval between two such tones; any interval not a unison, octave, perfect fifth, perfect fourth, major or minor third, or major or minor sixth. In medieval music all but the first three of the above intervals were at first regarded as discords. (*c*) Either of the two tones forming such an interval. (*d*) A chord containing such intervals. See *dissonance*.

Why rushed the *discords* in, but that harmony should be prized? *Browning*, Abt Vogler.

Hence—**3.** Any confused noise; a mingling or clashing of sounds; a harsh clang or uproar.

Arms on armour clashing bray'd
Horrible *discord*. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 209.

Apple of discord. See *apple*.=**Syn. 1.** Discordance, dissension, rupture, clashing, jarring.

discord (dis-kôrd′), *v. i.* [< OF. *descorder*, *discorder*, F. *discorder* = Pr. *discordar* = Sp. Pg. *discordar* = It. *discordare*, *scordare*, < L. *discordare*, disagree, < *discors*, disagreeing: see *discord*, *n.*] **1.** To disagree; jar; clash.—**2.** To be discordant or dissonant.

Sounds do disturb and alter the one the other, . . . the one jarring and *discording* with the other, and making a confusion. *Bacon.*

discordable† (dis-kôr′da-bl), *a.* [ME., < OF. *descordable*, *discordable*, < L. *discordabilis*, discordant, < *discordare*, disagree: see *discord*, *v.*] Discordant. *Gower.*

What *discordable* cause hath to rent, and vnioined the byndyng or the aliaunce of thynges: that is to sain, the coniunccions of God and of man? *Chaucer*, Boëthius, v.

discordance, discordancy (dis-kôr′dans, -dan-si), *n.* [< ME. *discordance*, < OF. *discordance*, *descordance*, F. *discordance* = Sp. Pg. *discordancia* = It. *discordanza*, *scordanza*, < ML. *discordantia*, < L. *discordan(t-)s*, ppr., discordant: see *discordant*.] **1.** The state of being discordant; disagreement; opposition; inconsistency.

The *discordance* of these errors is mistaken for a discord of the truths on which they are severally grafted.
Horsley, Works, III. xxxix.

The most baneful result of such an institution as that of caste is, that it turns religion . . . into a principle of division and *discordancy*. *Faiths of the World*, p. 27.

2†. Discord of sound.

Discordant euer fro armony,
And distoned from melody —
In floites made he *discordaunce*.
Rom. of the Rose.

discordant (dis-kôr'dant), *a.* [< ME. *descordaunt*, < OF. *descordant*, *discordant*, F. *discordant* = Sp. Pg. *discordante* = It. *discordante*, *scordante*, < L. *discordan(t-)s*, ppr. of *discordare*, disagree: see *discord*, *v.*] **1.** Not harmoniously related or connected; disagreeing; incongruous; contradictory; being at variance; clashing: as, *discordant* opinions; *discordant* rules or principles.

But it is greatly *discordant*
Unto the scholes of Athene.
Gower, Conf. Amant., VII.

Discordant opinions are reconciled by being seen to be two extremes of one principle.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 280.

Such *discordant* effect of incongruous excellence and inharmonious beauty as belongs to the death-scene of the Talbots when matched against the quarrelling scene of Somerset and York. *Swinburne*, Shakespeare, p. 34.

Colours which are chromatically closely related to one another, such as green and yellow, are *discordant* when they are arranged so that there is an abrupt transition from one to the other. *Field*, Chromatography, p. 56.

2. Opposite; contrary; not coincident: as, the *discordant* attractions of comets or of different planets. —**3.** Inharmonious; dissonant; harsh, grating, or disagreeable to the ear.

War, with *discordant* Notes and jarring Noise,
The Harmony of Peace destroys.
Congreve, Hymn to Harmony.

Landor was never mastered by his period, though still in harmony with it; in short, he was not a *discordant*, but an independent, singer. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 33.

discordantly (dis-kôr'dant-li), *adv.* In a discordant manner.

If they be *discordantly* tuned, though each of them struck apart would yield a pleasing sound, yet being struck together they make but a harsh and troublesome noise. *Boyle*, Works, I. 741.

discordantness (dis-kôr'dant-nes), *n.* Discordance. [Rare.]

discorded† (dis-kôr'ded), *a.* [< *discord* + *-ed*².] At variance; disagreeing.

Discorded friends aton'd, men and their wives.
Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, v. 2.

discordful† (dis-kôrd'fûl), *a.* [< *discord* + *-ful*, 1.] Quarrelsome; contentious.

But Blandamour, full of vainglorious spright,
And rather stird by his *discordfull* Dame,
Upon them gladly would have prov'd his might.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iv. 3.

discordous† (dis'kôr-dus), *a.* [< *discord* + *-ous*. Cf. OF. *descordieus*, *discordieux*, < L. *discordiosus*, < *discordia*, discord.] Discordant; dissonant.

Then crept in pride, and peevish covetise,
And men grew greedie, *discordous*, and nice.
Bp. Hall, Satires, iii. 1.

discorporate (dis-kôr'pō-rāt), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *corporate*, *a.*] **1.** Divested of the body; disembodied. [Rare.]

Instead of the seven corporate selfish spirits, we have the four and twenty millions of *discorporate* selfish.
Carlyle, Misc., III. 198.

2†. Deprived of corporate privileges.

discorporate (dis-kôr'pō-rāt), *v. t.* To deprive of corporate privileges.

discorrespondent† (dis-kor-es-pon'dent), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *correspondent*.] Lacking correspondence or congruity.

It would be *discorrespondent* in respect of God.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, II. vii. § 3.

discostate (dis-kos'tāt), *a.* [< L. *dis-*, apart, + *costa*, rib: see *costate*.] In *bot.*, having radiately divergent ribs: applied to leaves, etc.

Discostomata (dis-kō-stō'ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. δίσκος, a disk, + στόμα(τ-), mouth.] In Saville Kent's classification, one of four classes of *Protozoa*, containing the sponges and collar-bearing monads, or *Spongida* and *Choanoflagellata*, so called from the characteristic discoidal configuration of the introceptive area: contrasted with *Pantostomata*, *Eustomata*, and *Polystomata*. It is divided by this author into two sections: the *Discostomata gymnozoida*, which are the ordinary collar-bearing monads or *Choanoflagellata* of most authors; and the *Discostomata cryptozoida*, which are the sponges or *Spongida*. The term *Discostomata sarcocrypta* is an alternative designation of the latter, perhaps by an oversight.

discostomatous (dis-kō-stom'a-tus), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Discostomata*.

discounsel† (dis-koun'sel), *v. t.* [< OF. *desconseillier*, *descunseillier*, *desconsillier*, *desconseiller*, etc., < *des-* priv. + *conseillier*, etc., counsel: see *dis-* and *counsel*, *v.*] To dissuade.

By such good meanes he him *discounselled*
From prosecuting his revenging rage.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 11.

discount (dis'kount or dis-kount'), *v. t.* [Formerly sometimes *discompt*; < OF. *disconter*, *descunter*, later *descompter*, reckon off, account back, discount, F. *décompter* = Sp. Pg. *descontar* = It. *scontare* (cf. D. *disconteren* = G. *discontiren* = Dan. *diskontere* = Sw. *diskontera*), < ML. *discomputare*, deduct, discount, < L. *dis-*, away, from, + *computare*, reckon, count: see *count*¹, *v.*, *compute*.] **1.** To reckon off or deduct in settlement; make a reduction of: as, to *discount* 5 per cent. for cash payment of a bill. —**2.** To leave out of account; disregard.

His application is to be *discounted*, as here irrelevant.
Sir W. Hamilton.

3. In *finance*, to purchase, or pay the amount of in cash, less a certain rate per cent., as a promissory note, bill of exchange, etc., to be collected by the discounter or purchaser at maturity: as, to *discount* a bill or a claim at 7 per cent. Compare *negotiate*.

Power to *discount* notes imports power to purchase them. *Pape vs. Capitol Bank of Topeka*, 20 Kan. 440.

The first rule, . . . to *discount* only unexceptionable paper. *Walsh.*

Hence —**4.** To make a deduction from; put a reduced estimate or valuation upon; make an allowance for exaggeration or excess in: as, to *discount* a braggart's story; to *discount* an improbable piece of news. —**5.** To reckon or act upon in advance; diminish by anticipation the interest, pleasure, etc., of; take for granted as going to happen: as, to *discount* one's future prospects; to *discount* the pleasure of a journey.

Speculation as to the political crisis is almost at an end, and the announcement to be made to-morrow in the House of Commons has been already so fully *discounted* that it is shorn of much of its interest. *Scotsman* (newspaper).

6. In *billiards*, to allow discount to: as, to *discount* an inferior player. See *discount*, *n.*, 4.

discount (dis'kount), *n.* [= OF. *descompte*, F. *décompte* = Sp. *descuento* = Pg. *desconto* = It. *sconto*, formerly *disconto* (> D. G. *disconto* = Dan. *diskonto* = Sw. *diskont*), < ML. *discomputus*, discount; from the verb: see *discount*, *v.*] **1.** An allowance or deduction, generally of so much per cent., made for prepayment or for prompt payment of a bill or account; a sum deducted, in consideration of cash payment, from the price of a thing usually sold on credit; any deduction from the customary price, or from a sum due or to be due at a future time. —**2.** In *finance*, the rate per cent. deducted from the face value of a promissory note, bill of exchange, etc., when purchasing the privilege of collecting its amount at maturity. *Bank discount* is simple interest paid in advance, and reckoned, not on the sum advanced in the purchase, but on the amount of the note or bill. This is the method recognized in business and in law. *True discount* is a technical term for the sum which would, if invested at the same rate, amount to the interest on the face value of the note or bill when due: thus, $5 is the bank discount at the rate of 5 per cent. on a bill drawn at twelve months for $100; while $4.7619 is the true discount, because that sum if invested at 5 per cent. would at the end of a year amount to $5. True discount may be found by multiplying the amount of a bill or note by the rate of discount and dividing by 100 increased by the rate; while bank discount is computed in the same manner as simple interest.

3. The act of discounting: as, a note is lodged in the bank for *discount*; the banks have suspended *discounts*. —**4.** In *billiards*, an allowance made by a superior to an inferior player of a deduction of one count from his string for every count made by the latter. A *double discount* deducts two counts for one; *three discounts*, three; and so on up to the *grand discount*, which deprives the player who discounts his opponent (gives the odds) of all prior counts whenever the latter makes a successful shot. —**At a discount**, below par; hence, in low esteem; in disfavor.

Originality, vigour, courage, straightforwardness are excellent things, but they are *at a discount* in the market.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 18.

Discount day, the specified day of the week on which a bank discounts notes or bills.

discountable (dis-koun'ta-bl), *a.* [< *discount* + *-able*.] That may be discounted: as, certain forms are necessary to render notes *discountable* at a bank.

discount-broker (dis'kount-brō'kėr), *n.* One who cashes notes or bills of exchange at a discount, and makes advances on securities.

discountenance (dis-koun'te-nans), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *discountenanced*, ppr. *discountenancing*. [< OF. *descontenancer*, F. *décontenancer*, abash, put out of countenance, < *des-* priv. + *contenance*, countenance: see *dis-* and *countenance*, *v.*] **1†.** To put out of countenance; put to shame; abash.

This hath *discountenanced* our scholaris most richly.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

An infant grace is soon dashed and *discountenanced*, often running into an inconvenience and the evils of an imprudent conduct. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, v. 6.

The hermit was somewhat *discountenanced* by this observation. *Scott.*

2. To set the countenance against; show disapprobation of; hence, to discourage, check, or restrain: as, to *discountenance* the use of wine; to *discountenance* the frivolities of the age.

Unwilling they were to *discountenance* any man who was willing to serve them. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

Be careful to *discountenance* in children anything that looks like rage and furious anger. *Tillotson*, Works, I. ii.

Now the more obvious and modest way of *discountenancing* evil is by silence, and by separating from it.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 157.

discountenance† (dis-koun'te-nans), *n.* [< OF. *descontenance*, F. *décontenance*; from the verb.] Cold treatment; unfavorable aspect; unfriendly regard; disapprobation; whatever tends to check or discourage.

He thought a little *discountenance* on those persons would suppress that spirit. *Clarendon.*

discountenancer (dis-koun'te-nan-sėr), *n.* One who discountenances; one who refuses to countenance, encourage, or support.

Scandale and murmur against the king, and his gouernement; taxing him for a great taxer of his people, and *discountenancer* of his nobilitie. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

discounter (dis'koun-tėr), *n.* One who discounts; specifically, one who buys mercantile paper at a discount.

In order to gorge the whole gang of usurers, pedlars, and itinerant Jew-*discounters* at the corners of streets, [have they not] starved the poor of their Christian flocks, and their own brother pastors?
Burke, To a Member of the National Assembly.

discourage (dis-kur'āj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *discouraged*, ppr. *discouraging*. [< ME. *discouragen*, < OF. *descoragier*, *descourager*, F. *décourager* (= It. *scoraggiare*, *scoraggire*), dishearten, < *des-* priv. + *coragier*, *couragier*, encourage: see *dis-* and *courage*, *v.*, and cf. *encourage*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To deprive of, or cause to lose, courage; dishearten; depress in spirit; deject; dispirit.

Fathers, provoke not your children to anger, lest they be *discouraged*. Col. iii. 21.

When we begin to seek God in earnest, we are apt, not only to be humbled (which we ought to be), but to be *discouraged* at the slowness with which we are able to amend, in spite of all the assistances of God's grace.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 232.

2. To lessen or repress courage for; obstruct by opposition or difficulty; dissuade or hinder from: as, to *discourage* emigration; ill success *discourages* effort; low prices *discourage* industry.

In our return, when I staid some time ashore, the boatmen cut down a tree; some labourers near spoke to them not to do it, and I likewise *discourag'd* it.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 114.

The apostle . . . *discourages* too unreasonable a presumption. *Rogers.*

If revelation speaks on the subject of the origin of evil, it speaks only to *discourage* dogmatism and temerity.
Macaulay, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

II.† *intrans.* To lose courage.

Because that poore Churche shulde not utterly *discourage*, in her extreme adversities, the Sonne of God hath taken her to His spowse.
Vocacyon of Johan Bale, 1553 (Harl. Misc., VI. 464).

discourage† (dis-kur'āj), *n.* [< *discourage*, *v.*] Want of courage, cowardice.

There undoubtedly is grievous *discourage* and peril of conscience; forasmuch as they omit oftentimes their duties and offices. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, fol. 209.

discouragement (dis-kur'āj-ment), *n.* [< OF. *descouragement*, F. *découragement* = It. *discoraggiamento*, *scoraggiamento*; as *discourage* + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of discouraging; the act of deterring or dissuading from an undertaking.

Over-great *discouragement* might make them desperate.
State Trials, H. Garnet, an. 1606.

2. The state of being discouraged; depression of spirit with regard to action or effort.

The Czar was walking up and down that private walk of his in the little garden at the back of his quarters, his head drooping on his breast, his shoulders bent, his whole attitude eloquent of *discouragement*.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 131.

3. That which discourages; that which deters or tends to deter from an undertaking or from a course of conduct.

The books read at schools and colleges are full of incitements to virtue and *discouragements* from vice. *Swift.*

The steddy course of a virtuous and religious life, . . . resisting all the temptations of the world, overcoming all difficulties, and persevering to the end under all *discouragements.* *Clarke*, Works, II. 8.

=Syn. 1. Dissuasion.—2. Dejection, hopelessness.—3. Hindrance, opposition, obstacle, impediment.

discourager (dis-kur′ā-jėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which discourages, disheartens, or depresses the courage.—2. One who discourages, discountenances, or deters: as, a *discourager* of or from marriage.

Those *discouragers* and abaters of elevated love. *Dryden*, The Assignation, iii. 1.

discouraging (dis-kur′ā-jing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *discourage, v.*] Tending to dishearten or to depress the courage; disheartening: as, *discouraging* prospects.

discouragingly (dis-kur′ā-jing-li), *adv.* In a discouraging manner.

discourse (dis-kōrs′), *n.* [< ME. *discourse* = D. G. *discours* = Dan. Sw. *diskurs*, < OF. *discours*, F. *discours* = Sp. Pg. *discurso* = It. *discorso*, discourse, < L. *discursus*, a running to and fro, a running about, a pace, gait, LL. a discourse, conversation, ML. also reasoning, the reasoning faculty, < *discurrere*, pp. *discursus*, run to and fro, run through or over, hasten, LL. go over a subject, speak at length of, discourse of (> It. *discorrere* = Sp. *discurrir* = Pg. *discorrer* = F. *discourir*, discourse), < *dis-*, away, in different directions, + *currere*, run: see *current*[1], and cf. *course*[1], *concourse*. Hence *discursive*, etc.] 1. A running over a subject in speech; hence, a communication of thoughts by words; expression of ideas; mutual intercourse; talk; conversation.

Rich she shall be, . . . of good *discourse*, an excellent musician, and her hair shall be of what colour it please God. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 3.

His wisdom was greate, and judgment most acute; of solid *discourse*, affable, humble, and in nothing affected. *Evelyn*, Diary (1623), p. 4.

The vanquished party with the victors joined,
Nor wanted sweet *discourse*, the banquet of the mind. *Dryden.*

You shall have very useful and cheering *discourse* at several times with two several men, but let all three of you come together, and you shall not have one new and hearty word. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 189.

2. A running over in the mind of premises and deducing of conclusions; the exercise of, or an act of exercising, the logical or reasoning faculty; hence, the power of reasoning from premises; rationality.

Sure, he that made us with such large *discourse*,
Looking before, and after, gave us not
That capability and godlike reason
To fust in us unus'd. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 4.

Reason is her [the soul's] being,
Discursive or intuitive: *discourse*
Is oftest yours, the latter most is ours.
Milton, P. L., v. 488.

Our modern philosophers have too much exalted the faculties of our souls when they have maintained that by their force mankind has been able to find out that there is one Supreme Agent or Intellectual Being, which we call God; that praise and prayer are his due worship; and the rest of those deducements, which I am confident are the remote effects of revelation, and unattainable by our *discourse.* *Dryden*, Religio Laici, Pref.

Discourse indicates the operation of comparison, the running backwards and forwards between the characters and notes of objects; this term may, therefore, be properly applied to the elaborative faculty in general. The terms *discourse* and discursus are, however, often, nay generally, used for the reasoning process, strictly considered. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

3. A formal discussion or treatment of a subject; a dissertation, treatise, homily, sermon, or the like: as, the *discourse* of Plutarch on garrulity, of Cicero on old age; an eloquent *discourse.*—4†. Debate; contention; strife.

The villaine . . .
Himselfe addrest unto this new debate,
And with his club him all about so blist,
That he which way to turne him scarcely wist. . . .
At last the captive, after long *discourse*,
When all his strokes he saw avoyded quite,
Resolved in one t' assemble all his force.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. viii. 14.

[In this passage the editors usually but erroneously give *discourse* a literal sense, 'a running about, hence a shifting of ground.']

5†. Intercourse; dealing; transaction. *Beau. and Fl.*

discourse (dis-kōrs′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *discoursed*, ppr. *discoursing.* [< *discourse, n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To hold discourse; communicate thoughts or ideas orally, especially in a formal manner; treat in a set manner; hold forth; expatiate; converse: as, to *discourse* on the properties of the circle; the preacher *discoursed* on the nature and effect of faith.

Thu. How likes she my discourse?
Pro. Ill, when you talk of war.
Thu. But well, when I *discourse* of love and peace?
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 2.

Nay, good my lord, sit still; I'll promise peace,
And fold mine arms up; let but mine eye *discourse.*
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, iii. 1.

He had always in his house doctors and masters, with whom he *discoursed* concerning the knowledge and the books he studied. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 334.

2. To treat of or discuss a subject in a formal manner in writing.

The general maxims we are *discoursing* of are not known to children, idiots, and a great part of mankind. *Locke.*

3†. To narrate; give a relation; tell.

Or by what means got'st thou to be released?
Discourse, I prithee, on this turret's top.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 4.

4. To reason; argue from premises to consequences.

Nor can the soule *discourse* or judge of aught
But what the sense collects and home doth bring;
And yet the power of her *discoursing* thought,
From these collections, is a divers thing.
Sir J. Davies, Nosce Teipsum.

II. *trans.* 1†. To treat of; talk over; discuss.

Go with us into the abbey here,
And hear at large *discoursed* all our fortunes.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

Medicines and cures were first found out, and then after the reasons and causes were *discoursed.*
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 210.

Some of them *discoursing* their travels, and of their tedious captivity in the Turk's galleys.
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 1.

2. To utter or give forth.

Give it [the pipe] breath with your mouth, and it will *discourse* most excellent music. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2.

3†. To talk or confer with.

I have spoken to my brother, who is the patron, to *discourse* the minister about it. *Evelyn.*

I have *discoursed* several Men that were in that Expedition, and if I mistake not, Captain Sharp was one of them. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 129.

I waked him, and would *discourse* him.
Walpole, Letters, II. 156.

discourseless† (dis-kōrs′les), *a.* [< *discourse* + *-less.*] Without discourse or reason.

To attempt things whence rather harm may after result unto us then good is the part of rash and *discourseless* brains. *Shelton*, tr. of Don Quixote, II. vi.

discourser (dis-kōr′sėr), *n.* 1. One who discourses; a speaker; a haranguer.

This man is perfect;
A civiler *discourser* I ne'er talk'd with.
Fletcher, The Pilgrim, iii. 7.

2†. A writer of a treatise or dissertation.

The Historian makes himself a *Discourser* for profit; and an Orator, yea, a Poet sometimes, for ornament.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 306).

discoursing† (dis-kōr′sing), *a.* [< *discourse* + *-ing*[2].] Wandering; incoherent; discursive.

A factious hart, a *discoursing* head.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 78.

We, through madness,
Frame strange conceits in our *discoursing* brains.
Ford, Lady's Trial, iii. 3.

discoursive† (dis-kōr′siv), *a.* [< *discourse* + *-ive*, after *discursive*, q. v.] 1. Discursive.—2. Containing dialogue or conversation; interlocutory.

The epic is . . . interlaced with dialogue or *discoursive* scenes. *Dryden*, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

3. Conversable; communicative.

He found him a complaisant man, very free and *discoursive.* *Life of A. Wood*, p. 225.

discourteous (dis-kėr′tē-us), *a.* [< OF. *descourtois*, F. *discourtois* (= Sp. *descortés* = Pg. *descortez* = It. *discortese, scortese*), < *des-* priv. + *courtois*, courteous: see *dis-* and *courteous.*] Wanting in courtesy; uncivil; rude.

He resolved to unhorse the first *discourteous* knight.
Cervantes, Don Quixote (trans.).

discourteously (dis-kėr′tē-us-li), *adv.* In a rude or uncivil manner; with incivility.

Duke. What, is Signior Veterano fall'n asleep, and at the recitation of such verses! . . .
Pet. Has he wrong'd me so *discourteously?* I'll be reveng'd, by Phœbus! *Marmion*, The Antiquary, iv. 1.

discourteousness (dis-kėr′tē-us-nes), *n.* Incivility; discourtesy. *Bailey*, 1727.

discourtesy (dis-kėr′te-si), *n.*; pl. *discourtesies* (-siz). [< OF. *discourtoisie*, F. *discourtoisie* (= Sp. *descortesía* = Pg. *descortezia* = It. *discortesia, scortesia*), < *descourtois*, discourteous: see *discourteous*, and cf. *courtesy.*] 1. Incivility; rudeness of behavior or language; ill manners.

Be calm in arguing; for fiercenesse makes
Errour a fault, and truth *discourtesie.*
G. Herbert, Church Porch.

2. An act of disrespect or incivility.

Proclamation was made, none vpon paine of death to presume to doe vs any wrong or *discourtesie.*
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 167.

Lancelot knew that she was looking at him,
And yet he glanced not up, nor waved his hand,
Nor bad farewell, but sadly rode away.
This was the one *discourtesy* that he used.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

discourtship† (dis-kōrt′ship), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *courtship.*] Want of respect; discourtesy.

Monsieur, we must not so much betray ourselves to *discourtship*, as to suffer you to be longer unsaluted.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

discous (dis′kus), *a.* [< *disc*, disk, + *-ous.*] Disk-shaped; discoid. See *discoid.*

discovenant (dis-kuv′e-nant), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *covenant.*] To dissolve covenant with. *Craig.*

discover (dis-kuv′ėr), *v.* [< ME. *discoveren, diskoveren, descuveren*, also *diskeveren* (> mod. E. dial. *diskiver*), and contr. *discuren, descuren* (see *discure*), < OF. *descovrir, descuvrir, descouverir*, F. *découvrir* = Pr. *descobrir, descubrir* = Sp. *descubrir* = Pg. *descobrir* = It. *discoprire, discovrire, scoprire, scovrire*, < ML. *discooperire*, discover, reveal, < L. *dis-* priv. + *cooperire*, cover: see *cover*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To uncover; lay open to view; disclose; make visible; hence, to show.

Than sholde ye haue sey shotte of arowes and quarelles fle so thikke that noon durste *discouer* his heed.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 660.

Pan . . . *discovered* her to the rest.
Bacon, Fable of Pan.

Go, draw aside the curtains, and *discover*
The several caskets to this noble prince.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 7.

The voice of the Lord maketh the hinds to calve, and *discovereth* the forests [revised version, "strippeth the forests bare"]. Ps. xxix. 9.

The opening of the Earth shall *discover* confused and dark Hell. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 43.

2. To exhibit; allow to be seen and known; act so as to manifest (unconsciously or unintentionally); betray: as, to *discover* a generous spirit; he *discovered* great confusion. [Archaic.]

O, I shall *discover* myself! I tremble so unlike a soldier. *Sheridan* (?), The Camp, ii. 3.

I think the lady *discovered* both generosity and a just way of thinking, in this rebuke which she gave her lover.
Lamb, Modern Gallantry.

It was inevitable that time should *discover* the differences between characters and intellects so unlike.
E. Dowden, Shelley, I. 130.

3. To make known by speech; tell; reveal.

Then, Joan, *discover* thine infirmity;
That warranteth by law to be thy privilege.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4.

I find him in great anxiety, though he will not *discover* it, in the business of the proceedings of Parliament.
Pepys, Diary, III. 390.

4. To gain a sight of, especially for the first time or after a period of concealment; espy: as, land was *discovered* on the lee bow.

When we had *discovered* Cyprus, we left it on the left hand. Acts xxi. 3.

Hence—5. To gain the first knowledge of; find out, as something that was before entirely unknown, either to men in general, to the finder, or to persons concerned: as, Columbus *discovered* the new world; Newton *discovered* the law of gravitation; we often *discover* our mistakes when too late.

Marchants & trauellers, who by late nauigations haue surueyed the whole world, and *discouered* large countries and strange peoples wild and sauage.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 7.

Crimes of the most frightful kind had been *discovered*; others were suspected. *Macaulay*, Nugent's Hampden.

6†. To explore; bring to light by examination.

In the mean time, we had sent men to *discover* Merrimack, and found some part of it above Penkook to lie more northerly than forty-three and a half.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 365.

7†. To cause to cease to be a covering; make to be no longer a cover.

For the greatness of thy iniquity are thy skirts *discovered* and thy heels made bare. Jer. xiii. 22.

=Syn. 3. To communicate, impart.—4. To descry, discern, behold.—5. *Discover, Invent*, agree in signifying to find out; but we *discover* what already exists, though to us unknown; we *invent* what did not before exist: as, to *discover* the applicability of steam to the purposes of locomotion, and to *invent* the machinery necessary to use steam for these ends. (See *invention.*) Some things are of so mixed a character that either word may be applied to them.

A great poet *invents* nothing, but seems rather to *rediscover* the world about him, and his penetrating vision gives to things of daily encounter something of the strangeness of new creation.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 203.

The great jurist is higher far than the lawyer; as Watt, who *invented* the steam-engine, is higher than the journeyman who feeds its fires and pours oil upon its irritated machinery. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 157.

II.† *intrans.* **1.** To uncover; unmask one's self.

Phœ. *Discover* quickly.
Fid. Why, will you make yourself known, my lord?
Middleton, The Phœnix, ii. 2.

2. To explore.

Vpon all those relations and inducements, Sir Walter Raleigh, a noble Gentleman, and then in great esteeme, vndertooke to send to *discover* to the Southward.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 80.

discoverability (dis-kuv″ėr-ą-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *discoverable:* see *-bility.*] The quality of being discoverable. *Carlyle.*

discoverable (dis-kuv′ėr-ą-bl), *a.* [< *discover* + *-able.*] Capable of being discovered; that may be brought to light, seen, or exposed to view; that may be found out or made known.

Nothing *discoverable* in the lunar surface is ever covered . . . by the interposition of any clouds or mists. *Bentley.*

Much truth, *discoverable* even at the present stage of human improvement, as we have every reason to think, remains undiscovered. *Everett*, Orations, I. 276.

discoverer (dis-kuv′ėr-ėr), *n.* [< *discover* + *-er*[1]. Cf. F. *découvreur* = Sp. *descubridor* = Pg. *descobridor* = It. *discopritore, discovritore, scopritore.*] **1.** One who discovers; one who finds out or first comes to the knowledge of something.

Those ways, thro' which the *discoverers* and searchers of the land had formerly pass'd. *Raleigh*, Hist. World, II. v. § 3.

2†. One who uncovers, reveals, or makes known; an informer.

All over Ireland the trade of the *Discoverer* now rose into prominence. Under pretence of improving the king's revenue, these persons received commissions of inquiry into defective titles, and obtained confiscations and grants at small rents for themselves. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., vi.

3†. A scout; an explorer.

Send *discoverers* forth,
To know the numbers of our enemies.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

discovert (dis-kuv′ėrt), *a.* [< ME. *discovert*, < OF. *descovert, descouwert*, F *découvert* = Sp. (obs.) *descubierto* = Pg. *descoberto* = It. *discoperto, discoverto, scoperto, scoverto*, < ML. *discoopertus*, uncovered, pp. of *discooperire*, uncover, discover: see *discover.*] **1†.** Uncovered; unprotected.—**2†.** Revealed; shown forth.

And if youre grace to me be *Discouerte.*
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 65.

3. In *law*, not covert; not within the bonds of matrimony: applied either to a woman who has never been married or to a widow.

discovert† (dis-kuv′ėrt), *n.* [ME. *discovert*, < OF. *descovert, descouwert*, m., also *descoverte, descouwerte*, F. *découverte*, opening, discovery, exposed position or condition, < *descovert*, pp.: see *discovert, a.* Cf. *covert, n.*] An exposed or uncovered condition or position.

An idel man is like to a place that hath no walles; thereas deviles may . . . shoot at him at *discoverte* by temptation on every side. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

But er the kynge myght his shelde recouer, the catte sesed hym at *discouert* be the sholdres.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 667.

Alisaunder . . . smot him in the *discoverte*
Ryghte with the strok into the heorte
Faste by the chyne bon.
King Alisaunder (Weber's Metr. Rom.), l. 7417.

discoverture (dis-kuv′ėr-tūr), *n.* [< OF. *descoverture, descouverture*, F. *découverture* (= Pg. *descobertura* = It. *scopertura, scovertura*), uncovering, < *descovrir*, discover. In E. in technical sense; cf. *coverture.*] In *law*, the state of being free from coverture; freedom of a woman from the coverture of a husband.

discovery (dis-kuv′ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *discoveries* (-iz). [< *discover* + *-y.* The ME. word was *descuvering*, i. e., *discovering.* Cf. OF. *descouverte*, F. *découverte* (see *discovert, n.*); OF. *descouvrement*, F. *découvrement*, discovery.] **1.** The act of disclosing to view.—**2.** The act of revealing; a making known; a declaration; disclosure: as, a bankrupt is bound to make a full *discovery* of his estate and effects. [Archaic except in legal use.]

She dares not thereof make *discovery*,
Lest he should hold it her own gross abuse,
Ere she with blood had stain'd her stain'd excuse.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1314.

Then covenant and take oath
To my *discovery.* *Chapman.*

The Weakness of which Adam here gives such distant *discoveries* brings about that fatal Event which is the Subject of the Poem. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 345.

3. The act of gaining sight of; the act of espying: as, the *discovery* of land after a voyage. —**4.** The act of finding out or of bringing to knowledge what was unknown; first knowledge of anything.

Harvey's *discovery* of the circulation of the blood.
Sir W. Hamilton.

Territory extended by a brilliant career of *discovery* and conquest. *Prescott.*

5. That which is discovered, found out, or revealed; that which is first brought to light, seen, or known: as, the properties of the magnet were an important *discovery.*

Great and useful *discoveries* are sometimes made by accidental and small beginnings. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 178.

In religion there have been many *discoveries*, but (in true religion, I mean) no inventions. *Abp. Trench.*

6. In the *drama*, the unraveling of a plot, or the manner of unfolding the plot or story of a comedy or tragedy.—**7.** In *law*, disclosure by a party to an action, at the instance of the other party, as of facts within his memory or of a document within his control. It was formerly a distinguishing feature of the proceedings of a court of chancery or equity that it could compel the defendant to make discovery of all material facts and documents within his power, while in courts of common law compelling discovery has been introduced only by modern statutes.

8†. Exploration.

Upon the more exact *discovery* thereof, they found it to be no harbour for ships, but only for boats.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 41.

=**Syn. 5.** *Discovery, Invention.* See *invention.*

discovery-claim (dis-kuv′ėr-i-klām), *n.* In *mining*, the portion of mining-ground held or claimed by right of discovery, the claimant being the first to discover the mineral deposit, lode, or vein on which the claim is made. The discoverer and locater of a new lead is, in most mining districts, entitled to one extra claim for discovery. [Cordilleran mining-region.]

discradle† (dis-krā′dl), *v. i.* [< *dis-* priv. + *cradle, v.*] To come forth from or as if from a cradle; emerge or originate.

This airy apparition first *discradled*
From Tournay into Portugal.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, i. 3.

discrase, discrasite (dis′krās, -krā-sīt), *n.* Same as *dyscrasite.*

discredit (dis-kred′it), *v. t.* [= F. *discréditer, décréditer* = It. *discreditare, screditare* (= Sp. Pg. *desacreditar;* cf. *acredit*); as *dis-* + *credit, v.* Cf. OF. *discreer* = Sp. *descreer* = Pg. *descrer* = It. *discredere, scredere*, < ML. *descredere*, disbelieve, < L. *dis-* priv. + *credere*, believe: see *credit.*] **1.** To disbelieve; give no credit to; not to credit or believe: as, the report is *discredited.*

While one part of the "wisdom of the world" has been *discredited* as resting solely on authority, another large division of it is now rejected as resting on insufficient induction, and another as resting on groundless assumptions. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 7.

2. To injure the credit or reputation of; make less esteemed or honored; fail to do credit to.

He has *discredited* my house and board
With his rude swaggering manners.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iii. 3.

He . . . least *discredits* his travels who returns the same man he went. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Myself would work eye dim, and finger lame,
Far liefer than so much *discredit* him.
Tennyson, Geraint.

3. To deprive of credibility; destroy confidence in.

Substantive evidence is that adduced for the purpose of proving a fact in issue, as opposed to evidence given for the purpose of *discrediting* a witness (i. e., showing that he is unworthy of belief) or of corroborating his testimony. *Rapalje and Lawrence*, Evidence, § 12.

discredit (dis-kred′it), *n.* [= F. *discrédit* = Sp. *descrédito* = Pg. *descredito* = It. *discredito, scredito;* from the verb.] **1.** Want of credit or good repute; some degree of disgrace or reproach; disesteem: applied to persons or things: as, frauds that bring manufactures into *discredit;* a transaction much to his *discredit.*

As if it were a *discredit* for a Gentleman to seeme learned, and to shew him selfe amorous of any good Art.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 16.

I think good to deliver it from the *discredits* and disgraces which it hath received.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 6.

It is the duty of every Christian to be concerned for the reputation or *discredit* his life may bring on his profession. *Rogers.*

2. Want of belief, trust, or confidence; disbelief: as, his story is received with *discredit.* =**Syn. 1.** Disrepute, dishonor, ill repute.—**2.** Distrust, doubt.

discreditable (dis-kred′i-tą-bl), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *creditable.* Cf. *discredit.*] Tending to injure credit or reputation; disreputable; disgraceful.

He [Rochester] had no scruple about employing in self-defense artifices as *discreditable* as those which had been used against him. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

discreditably (dis-kred′i-tą-bli), *adv.* In a discreditable manner.

discreditor (dis-kred′i-tọr), *n.* One who discredits. [Rare.]

The licencious *discreditors* of future accounts.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, II. iii. § 3.

discreet (dis-krēt′), *a.* [< ME. *discret, discrete, discreet;* = D. *discreet* = G. *discret* = Dan. Sw. *diskret*, < OF. F. *discret* = Sp. Pg. It. *discreto*, prudent, also distinct, < L. *discretus*, pp. of *discernere*, distinguish, discern: see *discern*, and *discrete*, doublet of *discreet.*] **1†.** Distinct; distinguishable; discrete. See *discrete*, the usual spelling in this sense.

The waters fall, with difference *discreet*,
Now soft, now loud, unto the wind did call.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 71.

2. Wise or judicious in avoiding mistakes or faults, or in selecting the best means to accomplish a purpose; prudent; circumspect; cautious; wary; not rash.

It [English poetry] is a metricall speach corrected and reformed by *discreet* iudgements, and with no lesse cunning and curiositie then the Greeke and Latine Poesie.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 18.

When her [Queen Anne's] Indictment was read, she made unto it so wise and *discreet* Answers, that she seemed fully to clear her self of all Matters laid to her charge.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 283.

It is the *discreet* man, not the witty, nor the learned, nor the brave, who guides the conversation, and gives measures to society. *Addison.*

A room in a sober, *discreet* family, who would not be averse to admit a sober, *discreet*, virtuous, frugal, regular, good-natured man of a bad character. *Hume.*

3. Civil; polite. [Scotch.]

I canna say I think it vera *discreet* o' you to keep pushing in before me in that way. *Blackwood's Mag.*

=**Syn. 2.** See list under *cautious.*

discreetly (dis-krēt′li), *adv.* Prudently; circumspectly; cautiously; judiciously; with nice judgment of what is best to be done or omitted.

Poets lose half the praise they should have got,
Could it be known what they *discreetly* blot.
Waller, On Roscommon's Trans. of Horace.

Low hills over which slender trees are so *discreetly* scattered that each one is a resting-place for a shepherd.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 153.

discreetness (dis-krēt′nes), *n.* The quality of being discreet; discretion.

Mirth, and free mindednesse, simplicitie,
Patience, *discreetnesse*, and benignitie.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, III. iii. 58.

discrepance (dis-krep′ans or dis′kre-pans), *n.* [< OF. *discrepance* = Sp. Pg. *discrepancia* = It. *discrepanza*, < L. *discrepantia*, discordance, dissimilarity, < *discrepan(t-)s*, ppr. of *discrepare:* see *discrepant.*] Same as *discrepancy.* *Sir T. Elyot.*

discrepancy (dis-krep′an-si or dis′kre-pan-si), *n.*; pl. *discrepancies* (-siz). [See *discrepance.*] Difference; disagreement; variance or contrariety, especially of facts or sentiments.

Distinguishing a different *discrepancy* betwixt wit and wisdom. *Ford*, Honour Triumphant, iv.

A negative *discrepancy* arises where one witness passes over in silence what another witness positively avers. A positive *discrepancy* arises where one witness explicitly affirms something which another witness explicitly denies.
Sir W. Hamilton.

Such, at last, became the *discrepancy* between him and his Cabinet, that he removed the chief men from office.
Theodore Parker, Historic Americans, v.

At this *discrepancy* of judgments—mad,
The man took on himself the office, judged.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 197.

discrepant (dis-krep′ant or dis′kre-pant), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *discrepant* = Sp. Pg. It. *discrepante*, < L. *discrepan(t-)s*, ppr. of *discrepare*, differ in sound, differ, disagree, < *dis-*, apart, + *crepare*, make a noise, crackle: see *crepitate.*] **I.** *a.* Different; disagreeing; contrary; at variance.

This time
Is many ages *discrepant* from thine;
This was the season when desert was stoopt to.
Middleton and Rowley, World Tost at Tennis.

As our degrees are in order distant,
So the degrees of our strengths are *discrepant.*
Heywood.

The Author of our being has implanted in us our *discrepant* tendencies, for wise purposes, and they are, indeed, a part of the law of life itself.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., i.

A cognition which may be widely *discrepant* from the truth. *Mind*, IX. 341.

II.† *n.* One who disagrees or dissents from another, especially in religious belief; a dissenter.

If you persecute heretics or *discrepants*, they unite themselves as to a common defence.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 385.

discrete (dis-krēt'), *a.* [Same as *discreet*, but directly < L. *discretus*, distinguished, separated, pp. of *discernere*, distinguish, separate: see *discern* and *discreet*.] **1.** Separate; distinct from others; individual: opposed to *concrete*. In *logic*, *discrete terms* or *suppositions* are such as refer to single individuals. In *music*, *discrete tones* are such as are separated by fixed or obvious steps or intervals of pitch, as those of a pianoforte.

There are two laws *discrete*,
Not reconciled,—
Law for man, and law for thing.
Emerson, Ode to Channing.

A society, formed of *discrete* units, and not having had its type fixed by inheritance from countless like societies, is much more plastic [than other social organizations].
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 444.

Its seeming continuity is broken up into *discrete* molecules, separated from each other as the stars in the Milky Way are separated.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 29.

2. Consisting of distinct or individual parts; not continuous. *Discrete quantity* is quantity composed of distinct units, like rational numbers; a system of quantities capable of being in one-to-one correspondence with the series of positive, integer numbers. *Discrete proportion* is a proportion in which the ratio of the first term to the second is equal to that of the third to the fourth, not to that of the second to the third.

3. In *med.*, opposed to *confluent*: as, *discrete* exanthemata. *Dunglison.*—**4.** In *bot.*, not coalescent; distinct.—**5.** Disjunctive; consisting of parts united by some extrinsic bond of connection. Thus, the notion of "women, sailors, and idiots" is a *discrete* notion.—**6.** Discretive; containing exceptions, real or apparent.—**Discrete degrees**, degrees or states of existence so differentiated from one another that their respective subjects can by no means pass from one to another of them: applied by Swedenborg to the higher or lower levels of spiritual life, here and hereafter, to which it is possible for differently constituted, or in the future life differently developed, individuals to attain.

discrete† (dis-krēt'), *v. t.* [< L. *discretus*, pp. of *discernere*, distinguish: see *discrete*, *a.*, and *discern*.] To separate; discontinue. *Sir T. Browne.*

discretely (dis-krēt'li), *adv.* In a discrete manner; separately; individually.

We reflect upon the relation of each human atom to each other human atom, and to the great Giver of personalities to these atoms — how each is indissolubly bound to each and to Him, and yet how each is *discretely* parted and impassably separated from each and from Him.
S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 7.

discreteness (dis-krēt'nes), *n.* The state of being discrete, separated, or distinct; discontinuity.

On the theory, which he is combating, of absolute *discreteness*, every line or distance is divisible into an infinite number of parts. *J. Owen*, Evenings with Skeptics, I. 126.

The term [infinite], when translated into experience, expresses the fact of continuity of existence underlying all *discreteness* of quantitative division.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. vi. § 6.

discretion (dis-kresh'ọn), *n.* [< ME. *discrecion*, *discrecioun*, *discression*, < OF. *discretion*, F. *discrétion* = Pr. *discretio* = Sp. *discrecion* = Pg. *discrição* = It. *discrezione*, *discrizione*, < L. *discretio(n-)*, a separation, distinction, discernment, < *discernere*, pp. *discretus*, discern: see *discern* and *discreet*.] **1**†. Separation; disjunction.

Wysedome es forgetynge of erthely thynges and thynkynge of heuen, with *discrecyone* of all mene dedys.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 12.

To shew their [the Jews'] despiciency of the poor Gentiles, and to pride themselves in their prerogative and *discretion* from them. *J. Mede*, Diatribæ, p. 191.

2. The quality of being discreet; nice discernment and judgment, directed by circumspection, and primarily regarding one's own conduct; prudence; sagacity; circumspection; wariness; caution.

Thus thei assaide Arthur, and nought cowde fynde in hym but high vertu and grete *discrecion*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 106.

Is that your *Discretion*? trust a Woman with herself?
Congreve, Love for Love, iii. 3.

The happiness of life depends on our *discretion*.
Young.

The quality the most necessary for the execution of any useful enterprise is *discretion*; by which we carry on a safe intercourse with others, give due attention to our own and to their character, weigh each circumstance of the business we undertake, and employ the surest and safest means for the attainment of any end or purpose.
Hume, Prin. of Morals, vi.

3. Liberty or power of acting without other control than one's own judgment; independent determination: as, he is left to his own *discretion*; it is at your *discretion* to go or to stay.

You may ballance this Matter in your own *Discretion*.
Congreve, Way of the World, v. 6.

The Staff, and all officers about him, have a general *discretion* to lay on with stick or sword whenever they observe any fellows pillaging.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 309.

4. In *law*, that part of the judicial power which depends, not upon the application of rules of law or the determination of questions of strict right, but upon personal judgment to be exercised in view of the circumstances of each case, and which therefore is not usually reviewed by an appellate tribunal, unless abused. Thus, the question how many witnesses a party may call to testify to one and the same fact rests in *discretion*, but the question whether a particular witness is competent does not.—**Age of discretion.** See *age*, 3.—**Arbitrary discretion**, that which is exercised without respect to the sufficiency of legal or equitable reasons.—**At discretion.** (*a*) According to one's own judgment.

Where history gives you a good heroic outline for a play, you may fill up with a little love *at* your own *discretion*.
Sheridan, The Critic, ii. 1.

(*b*) At the mercy of an antagonist or enemy Thus, to surrender *at discretion* is to surrender without terms.

If she stays to receive the attack, she is in danger of being *at discretion*. *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 154.

Judicial discretion, that discretion which the parties have a right to require to be exercised with due reference to sound reason and the usage of the courts.—**Years of discretion**, majority; full age; hence, the time of life when one should exercise prudence and sober reflection.

If you have occasion to mention me, let it be by Parthenissa, for that's the Name I have assum'd ever since I came to *Years of Discretion*. *Steele*, Tender Husband, ii. 1.

=**Syn. 2.** *Prudence*, *Providence*, etc. See *wisdom* and *prudence*.

discretional (dis-kresh'ọn-ạl), *a.* [< *discretion* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to discretion; discretionary.

What is the security for a judge's just exercise of his *discretional* powers? *Horsley*, Speech, June, 1803.

Henry Warden had, with the animation proper to the enthusiastic reformers of the age, transgressed, in the vehemence of his zeal, the bounds of the *discretional* liberty allowed to his sect. *Scott*, Monastery, xxxi.

discretionally (dis-kresh'ọn-ạl-i), *adv.* At discretion; at will; by choice.

If hour may be used *discretionally* as one or two syllables, power may surely be allowed the same latitude.
Nares, Elem. of Orthoepy, p. 80.

discretionarily (dis-kresh'ọn-ā-ri-li), *adv.* At discretion. *Imp. Dict.*

discretionary (dis-kresh'ọn-ā-ri), *a.* [= F. *discrétionnaire*; as *discretion* + *-ary*[1].] Left to discretion; limited or restrained only by discretion or judgment: as, an ambassador invested with *discretionary* powers (that is, empowered to act according to circumstances).

Wherever a *discretionary* power is lodged in any set of men over the property of their neighbors, they will abuse it. *A. Hamilton*, Continentalist, No. 6.

There is, indeed, no power of the government without restriction; not even that which is called the *discretionary* power of Congress. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 253.

discretive (dis-krē'tiv), *a.* [= OF. *discretif* = It. *discretivo*, < LL. *discretivus*, serving to distinguish, < L. *discretus*, pp. of *discernere*, discern: see *discreet* and *discrete*.] **1.** Disjunctive; noting separation or opposition: as, a *discretive* proposition. See below. [Rare.]—**2.** Separate; distinct. [Rare or obsolete.]

His transcendental deduction of the categories of criticism, neither *discretive* nor exhaustive. *W. Taylor* (1798).

Discretive distinction, in *logic*, a distinction implying opposition as well as difference: as, not a man, *but* a beast.—**Discretive proposition**, in *logic*, a proposition which expresses some distinction, opposition, or variety, by means of *but*, *though*, *yet*, etc.: as, travelers change their climate, *but* not their temper; Job was patient, *though* his grief was great.

Discretive propositions are such wherein various and seemingly opposite judgments are made, whose variety or distinction is noted by the particles "but, though, yet," etc. *Watts*, Logic, II. v. § 6.

discretively (dis-krē'tiv-li), *adv.* In a discretive manner; in a distinct and separate manner. *Bp. Richardson.*

Man alone (of the animal creation) has the inspiration of Deity. This is the august peculiarity which separates him *discretively* and everlastingly from the animal creation. *G. D. Boardman*, Creative Week, p. 189.

discriment†, *n.* [< L. *discrimen*, a division, separation: see *discriminate*.] In *surg.*, a bandage used in bleeding from the frontal vein.

discriminable (dis-krim'i-na-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **discriminabilis*, < *discriminare*, discriminate: see *discriminate*.] That may be discriminated. *Bailey.* [Rare or obsolete.]

discriminal (dis-krim'i-nal), *a.* [< LL. *discriminalis*, that serves to divide, < L. *discriminare*, divide: see *discriminate*.] Serving to divide or separate. The *discriminal line*, in palmistry, is the line marking the separation between the hand and the arm. It is also called the *dragon's-tail*.

discriminant (dis-krim'i-nant), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *discriminan(t-)s*, ppr. of *discriminare*, discriminate: see *discriminate*.] **I.** *n.* In *math.*, the eliminant of the *n* differential coefficients of a homogeneous function of *n* variables. [Introduced in 1852 by Sylvester for *determinant*.]

The vanishing of the *discriminant* of an algebraical equation expresses the condition that the equation shall have equal roots; and the vanishing of the *discriminant* of the equation of a curve or surface expresses the condition that the curve or surface shall have a double point.
Salmon.

II. *a.* Implying equal roots or a node.—**Discriminant relation**, a onefold relation between parameters determining a nodal point.

discriminantal (dis-krim'i-nan-tal), *a.* [< *discriminant* + *-al*.] In *math.*, relating to a discriminant.—**Discriminantal index** of a singular point of a curve, the number which expresses the multiplicity of the factor of the equation to the curve which produces the singular point.—**Total discriminantal index** of a curve, the sum of the discriminantal indices of all its singular points.

discriminate (dis-krim'i-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *discriminated*, ppr. *discriminating*. [< L. *discriminatus*, pp. of *discriminare* (> Pg. *discriminar*), divide, separate, distinguish, < *discrimen*, a space between, division, separation, distinction, < *discernere*, pp. *discretus*, divide, separate, distinguish, discern: see *discern*, *discreet*, *discrete*. Cf. *crime*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To distinguish from something else, or from each other; separate: observe or mark the differences between, absolutely or by some note or sign of distinction: as, to *discriminate* true from false modesty; to *discriminate* animals by names.

That they keep themselves a peculiar people to God, in outward fashions . . . *discriminated* from all the nations of the earth. *Hammond*, On Mat. xxiii.

The language of the serious parts is deserving of high praise, and the more prominent characters are skilfully *discriminated* and powerfully sustained.
Gifford, Int. to Ford's Plays, p. xl.

That art of reasoning by which the prudent are *discriminated* from fools. *I. D'Israeli*, Calam. of Authors, II. 172.

When a prisoner first leaves his cell he cannot bear the light of day; he is unable to *discriminate* colours or recognize faces. *Macaulay.*

2. To select; pick out; make a distinction in regard to: as, to *discriminate* certain persons from a crowd of applicants.

II. *intrans.* To make a difference or distinction; observe or note a difference; distinguish: as, to *discriminate* between degrees of guilt.

The Indian Vedas say, "He that can *discriminate* is the father of his father." *Emerson*, Old Age.

We acknowledge that his [G. P. R. James's] novels are interesting, . . . but we *discriminate* between the kind of interest they excite and the interest of "Tom Jones" or "Ivanhoe." *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 132.

Discriminating cubic, in *math.*, a cubic equation whose roots are the reciprocals of the maximal-minimal radii rectores of a quadric surface referred to its center.

discriminate (dis-krim'i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *discriminatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **1.** Discriminating; perceiving nice differences.

My eye and spirit, that had swept the whole
Wide vision, grew *discriminate*, and traced
The crystal river pouring from the North
Its twinkling tide. *J. G. Holland*, Kathrina, i.

2 Distinctive; discriminated.

Oysters and cockles and muscles, which move not, have no *discriminate* sex. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

discriminately (dis-krim'i-nāt-li), *adv.* With discrimination; with minute distinction; particularly.

His conception of an elegy he has in his preface very judiciously and *discriminately* explained.
Johnson, Shenstone.

discriminateness (dis-krim'i-nāt-nes), *n.* The character of being discriminate.

discriminating (dis-krim'i-nā-ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *discriminate*, *v.*] **1.** That discriminates; noting distinctions and differences with accuracy and nicety; distinguishing: as, a *discriminating* mind.

Marine appetites are not *discriminating*.
T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, ii.

2. Serving as a ground or means of discrimination; distinctive.

From the Baptist's own mouth they had learnt that the doing of miracles should be one illustrious and *discriminating* mark of the Messiah.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. ii.

Souls have no *discriminating* hue,
Alike important in their Maker's view.
Cowper, Charity.

Discriminating duty. (*a*) A higher duty levied and collected on certain merchandise when imported indirectly from the country where it is produced than when imported directly, or when imported from one country than from another. (*b*) A higher tonnage-duty on vessels not owned by citizens of the importing country than on vessels owned wholly or in part by such citizens. Also called *differential duty*.

discriminatingly (dis-krim'i-nā-ting-li), *adv.* In a discriminating manner; with judgment or discrimination.

Let my good qualities be spoken of *discriminatingly*, by all means; but not too *discriminatingly*.
The Atlantic, LVIII. 857.

discrimination (dis-krim-i-nā'shọn), *n.* [< LL. *discriminatio*, < L. *discriminare*, pp. *discriminatus*, discriminate: see *discriminate*.] **1.** The act of distinguishing; the act of observing, making, or marking a difference; distinction: as, the *discrimination* between right and wrong.

The sculptors of the last age, from not attending sufficiently to this *discrimination* of the different styles of painting, have been led into many errors.
Sir J. Reynolds, Discourses, x.

To blame might be hazardous; for blame demands reasons; but praise enjoys a ready dispensation from all reasons and from all *discrimination*. *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

Specifically—**2.** The power of distinguishing or discriminating; discriminative judgment; penetration: as, a man of *discrimination*.

Their own desire of glory would so mingle with what they esteemed the glory of God as to baffle their *discrimination*. *Milman*, Latin Christianity, xiv. 8.

Unable to praise or blame with *discrimination*, the masses tempt their leader to folly by assuring him beforehand of plenary absolution. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLI. 154.

3. The state of being discriminated, distinguished, or set apart.

There is a reverence to be showed them on the account of their *discrimination* from other places, and separation for sacred uses. *Stillingfleet*.

4. That which serves to discriminate; a mark of distinction.

Take heed of abetting any factions, or applying any public *discriminations* in matters of religion. *Bp. Gauden*.

Specifically—**5.** An invidious distinction.

Reproaches and all sorts of unkind *discriminations* succeeded. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, I. 16.

=**Syn. 2.** Discernment, clearness, acuteness, acumen, nicety, insight. See *difference* and *discernment*.

discriminative (dis-krim'i-nā-tiv), *a.* [< *discriminate* + *-ive*.] **1.** That marks distinction; constituting a difference; characteristic: as, the *discriminative* features of men.

There is a set of special distinctions between special orders of phenomena . . . which in some cases exceed in *discriminative* accuracy any of the corresponding empirical distinctions which the human mind is able to recognize. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 28.

2. Making distinctions; discriminating.

Discriminative Providence knew before the nature and course of all things.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.

We have also shown that in the cases of the retina and skin every sensible total may be subdivided by *discriminative* attention into sensible parts, which are also spaces, and into relations between the parts, these being sensible spaces too. *W. James*, Mind, XII. 30.

discriminatively (dis-krim'i-nā-tiv-li), *adv.* With discrimination or distinction.

But it is far less probable that sensation is thus immediately and *discriminatively* cognizant of molecular neural processes, than that the inseparable motor impulses which attend every form of external stimulation are the immediate cause or objects of sensation.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 234.

discriminator (dis-krim'i-nā-tọr), *n.* [< LL. *discriminator*, < L. *discriminare*, pp. *discriminatus*, discriminate: see *discriminate*.] One who discriminates.

discriminatory (dis-krim'i-nā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *discriminate* + *-ory*.] Discriminative. *Imp. Dict.*

discriminoid (dis-krim'i-noid), *n.* [< L. *discrimen* (*-min-*), difference (see *discriminate*), + *-oid*.] In *math.*, a function whose vanishing expresses the equality of all the integrating factors of a differential equation. *Cockle*, 1879.

discriminoidal (dis-krim-i-noi'dal), *a.* [< *discriminoid* + *-al*.] In *math.*, relating to a discriminoid.

discriminous† (dis-krim'i-nus), *a.* [< ML. *discriminosus*, critical, LL. (in adv. *discriminose*) decisive, < L. *discrimen* (*-min-*), a division: see *discriminate*.] Hazardous; critical; decisive.

Any kind of spitting of blood imports a very *discriminous* state. *Harvey*, Consumptions.

discrivet, *v. t.* Same as *describe*. *Chaucer*.

discrown (dis-kroun'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *crown*. Cf. OF. *descouronner*, discrown.] To deprive of a crown; remove a crown from.

The chief
Seems royal still, though with her head *discrowned*.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 167.

discruciating† (dis-krö'shi-ā-ting), *a.* [Ppr. of **discruciate*, < L. *discruciatus*, pp. of *discruciare*, torture violently, < *dis-* (intensive) + *cruciare*, torture, < *crux* (*cruc-*), cross.] Torturing; excruciating.

To single hearts doubling is *discruciating*; such tempers must sweat to dissemble, and prove but hypocritical hypocrites. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 20.

discubitory† (dis-kū'bi-tọ-ri), *a.* [< ML. **discubitorius*, < L. *discubitus*, pp. of *discumbere*, lie down: see *discumbency*.] Leaning; inclining; fitted to a leaning posture. *Sir T. Browne*.

disculpate† (dis-kul'pāt), *v. t.* [< ML. *disculpatus*, pp. of *disculpare* (> It. *discolpare*, *scolpare* = Sp. *disculpar* = Pg. *desculpar* = OF. *descolper*, *descoulper*, *descouper*, F. *disculper*), free from blame, < L. *dis-* priv. + *culpare*, blame, < *culpa*, a fault: see *culprit*. Cf. *exculpate*, *inculpate*.] To free from blame or fault; exculpate; excuse.

"How hast thou escaped from above? thou hast corrupted thy guards, and their lives shall answer it." "My poverty," said the peasant calmly, "will *disculpate* them."
H. Walpole, Castle of Otranto, p. 31.

disculpation† (dis-kul-pā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *disculpation* = Sp. *disculpacion* = Pg. *desculpação*, < ML. **disculpatio(n-)*, < *disculpare*, pp. *disculpatus*, free from blame: see *disculpate*.] Freeing from blame or fault; exculpation.

This innoxious and ineffectual character, that seems formed upon a plan of apology and *disculpation*, falls miserably short of the mark of public duty.
Burke, Present Discontents.

disculpatory† (dis-kul'pā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *disculpate* + *-ory*.] Tending to disculpate. *Imp. Dict.*

discumbency (dis-kum'ben-si), *n.* [< L. *discumben(t-)s*, ppr. of *discumbere*, lie down, < *dis-* (intensive) + *cubare* (*-cumbere*), lie: see *cubit*.] The act of reclining at meals, according to the manner of the ancients. [Rare.]

The Greeks and Romans used the custom of *discumbency* at meals. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

discumber† (dis-kum'bėr), *v. t.* [< OF. *descombrer*, *desconbrer*, *descumbreir*, < *des-* priv. + *combrer*, etc., cumber: see *dis-* and *cumber*. Cf. *disencumber*.] To disencumber; relieve of something cumbersome.

His limbs *discumbers* of the clinging vest,
And binds the sacred cincture round his breast.
Pope, Odyssey, v.

discure†, *v. t.* [ME. *discuren*, *descuren*, contr. of *descuveren*, *discoveren*, discover: see *discover*.] To discover; reveal.

"Ye shull wite it well," quod Merlin, "but, loke ye, *discure* it not to noon creature, as ye will haue my love."
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 46.

I will, if please you it *discure*, assay
To ease you of that ill, so wisely as I may.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 42.

discurrent† (dis-kur'ẹnt), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *current*[1], *a.*] Not current. *Sir E. Sandys*.

discursion (dis-kėr'shọn), *n.* [= OF. *discursion*, < LL. *discursio(n-)*, a running different ways, a hasty passing through, ML. discoursing, < L. *discurrere*, pp. *discursus*, run different ways, etc.: see *discourse*, *n.*] **1**†. A running or rambling about.—**2**†. Rambling or desultory talk; expatiation.

Because the word discourse is commonly taken for the coherence and consequence of words, I will, to avoid equivocation, call it *discursion*.
Hobbes, Human Nature, iii.

3. The act of discoursing or reasoning. *Coleridge*.

discursist† (dis-kėr'sist), *n.* [< LL. *discursus*, a discourse (see *discourse*, *n.*), + *-ist*.] A disputer. [Rare.]

Great *discursists* were apt to . . . dispute the Prince's resolution, and stir up the people.
L. Addison, Western Barbary (1671), Pref.

discursive (dis-kėr'siv), *a.* [= F. *discursif* = Pr. *discursiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *discursivo*, < ML. **discursivus*, < L. *discursus*, pp. of *discurrere*, run to and fro, LL. speak at length: see *discourse*. Cf. *discoursive*.] **1.** Relating to the understanding, or the active faculty of knowing or of forming conclusions; ratiocinative: opposed to *intuitive*.

Whence the soul
Reason receives, and reason is her being,
Discursive or intuitive. *Milton*, P. L., v. 488.

These four acts of acquisition, conservation, reproduction, and representation form a class of faculties which we may call the subsidiary, as furnishing the materials to a higher faculty, the function of which is to elaborate these materials. This elaborative or *discursive* faculty is comparison; for under comparison may be comprised all the acts of synthesis and analysis, generalization and abstraction, judgment and reasoning. Comparison, or the elaborative or *discursive* faculty, corresponds to the dianoia of the Greeks, to the Verstand of the Germans. This faculty is thought proper; and logic, as we shall see, is the science conversant about its laws. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

2. Passing rapidly from one subject to another; desultory; rambling; digressional.

It is a regular code, . . . of an extent so considerable and of a character so free and *discursive*, that we can fairly judge from it the condition of the prose language of the time. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 44.

Heart-affluence in *discursive* talk
From household fountains never dry.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cix.

3†. Passing over an object, as in running the eye over the parts of a large object of vision.

All in Himselfe as in a glasse Hee sees,
For from Him, by Him, through Him, all things bee:
His sight is not *discoursive*, by degrees,
But seeing the whole, each single part doth see.
Sir J. Davies, Nosce Teipsum.

Discursive judgment, one that is the result of reasoning; a dianoetic judgment.

discursively (dis-kėr'siv-li), *adv.* In a discursive manner. (*a*) Digressively. (*b*) Argumentatively; by reasoning or argument.

We do *discursively* and by way of ratiocination deduce one thing from another.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 22.

discursiveness (dis-kėr'siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being discursive.

Each head is treated sufficiently, while all temptation to *discursiveness* is stoutly resisted.
The Athenæum, No. 3141, p. 15.

discursory (dis-kėr'sọ-ri), *a.* [< LL. *discursus*, discourse (see *discourse*, *n.*), + *-ory*.] Having the nature of discourse or reason; rational; argumentative. [Rare.]

Here shall your Majesty find . . . positive theology with polemical; textual with *discursory*.
Bp. Hall, Works, I., Ep. Ded.

discursus (dis-kėr'sus), *n.* [LL., a conversation, discourse: see *discourse*, *n.*] Ratiocination; argumentation; discourse.

discus (dis'kus), *n.*; pl. *disci* (-sī). [L. (NL., etc.), a discus, the disk of a dial, < Gr. δίσκος, a flattish discus, disk, etc. Hence *dish*, *disk*, *desk*, and *dais*: see these words.] **1.** In *classical antiq.*, a circular piece of stone or plate of metal, about 12 inches in diameter, pitched from a fixed point to the greatest possible distance, as a gymnastic exercise and as an athletic contest. The throwing of the discus was a favorite exercise in the athletic games of Greece, and was one of the five exercises which constituted the pentathlon. See cut under *discobolus*.

2. In *anat.*, *phys.*, *zoöl.*, and *bot.*, a disk of any kind.—**3.** [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of mollusks. (*b*) A genus of acalephs. *Lesson*, 1837. (*c*) A genus of scombroid fishes. *Campbell*, 1879.—**Discus blastodermicus.** Same as *blastodermic disk* (which see, under *blastodermic*).—**Discus proligerus**, in *anat.*, a mass of cells derived from the membrana granulosa of the Graafian vesicle, accumulated around the ovum in a kind of granular zone.

discuss (dis-kus'), *v. t.* [< ME. *discussen* (= OIt. *discussare*), examine, scatter, < L. *discussus*, pp. of *discutere* (> It. *discutere* = Sp. Pg. *discutir* = OF. *discuter*, *discutir*, F. *discuter* = D. *discuteren* = G. *discutiren* = Dan. *diskutere* = Sw. *diskutera*, discuss), strike or shake apart, break up, scatter, also, in derivatives and in ML., examine, discuss, < *dis-*, apart, + *quatere*, shake: see *quash*. Cf. *concuss*, *percuss*.] **1.** To shake or strike asunder; break up; disperse; scatter. [Obsolete except in surgical use.]

Supposing we should grant that a vigorous heat and a strong arm may by a violent friction *discuss* some tumor of a distempered body. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. ix.

Consider the threefold effect of Jupiter's trisulc, to burn, *discuss*, and terebrate. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

A pomade of virtue to *discuss* pimples.
Rambler, No. 130.

2†. To shake off; put away.

All regard of shame she had *discust*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 48.

3†. To examine; consider and declare one's opinion concerning; hence, to explain; declare; speak about.

Now have yhe herd
How Crist at his last commyng
Sal in dome sitte and *discusse* alle thyng.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 6247.

That no brother no sister ne shalle *discuse* the counseil of this fraternite to no straungere.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.

Discuss the same in French unto him.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 4.

4. To agitate; debate; argue about; reason upon; sift the considerations for and against.

Men are never so likely to settle a question rightly as when they *discuss* it freely.
Macaulay, Southey's Colloquies.

We might *discuss* the Northern sin,
Which made a selfish war begin.
Tennyson, To F. D. Maurice.

Hence — **5.** To examine or investigate the quality of by consuming, as something to eat or drink: as, to *discuss* a fowl; to *discuss* a bottle of wine. [Humorous and colloq.]

A meal was soon *discussed*, and in an hour we were again on the move. *P. Robinson*, Under the Sun, p. 148.

We *discussed* tariff and currency and turkey and champagne with the Pittsburg iron and steel lords in the evening. *S. Bowles*, in Merriam, II. 53.

6. In *civil law*, to exhaust legal proceedings against for debt, as the actual debtor or his property, before proceeding against the property of a person secondarily liable for the debt. See *benefit of discussion*, under *discussion*. — **7.** In *French-Canadian law*, to procure the sale of (the property of a debtor) by due process of law and apply the proceeds toward the payment of the debt. =**Syn. 4.** *Dispute*, *Debate*, etc. See *argue*.

discussable (dis-kus'ạ-bl), *a.* [< *discuss* + *-able*.] Capable of being discussed, debated, or reasoned about. *J. S. Mill.*

discusser (dis-kus'èr), *n.* One who discusses; one who reasons or examines critically. *Johnson.*

discussion (dis-kush'ọn), *n.* [= D. *discussie* = G. *discussion* = Dan. Sw. *diskussion*, < F. *discussion* = Pr. *discussion* = Sp. *discusion* = Pg. *discussão* = It. *discussione*, < L. *discussio(n-)*, a shaking, LL. an examination, discussion, < *discutere*, pp. *discussus*, shake apart (discuss): see *discuss*.] **1.** The act or process of breaking up or dispersing; dispersion, as of a swelling or an effusion. [Obsolete except in surgical use.] — **2.** Debate; disquisition; the agitation of a point or subject with a view to elicit truth or gain a cause; argument about something.

The authority of law and the security of property were found to be compatible with a liberty of *discussion* and of individual action never before known. *Macaulay.*

3. In *civil law*, the act of exhausting legal proceedings against a debtor or his property before proceeding against the property of a person secondarily liable for the debt. — **Benefit of discussion**, in *civil law*, the right of a person liable to pay a certain sum, in case of the failure to pay it of the person primarily liable, to require a diligent attempt to be made to collect it by law from the latter before demand is made upon himself: a right in Louisiana ordinarily belonging to a guarantor and to the purchaser of property subject to a mortgage, when part of the mortgaged property is still owned by the mortgager, etc. — **Discussion of property**, in *French-Canadian law*, the selling of the property of a debtor by due process of law at the instance of a creditor, and the application of the proceeds to the payment of the debt. See *benefice*.

discussional (dis-kush'ọn-al), *a.* [< *discussion* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to discussion. *Edinburgh Rev.*

discussive (dis-kus'iv), *a.* and *n.* [< *discuss* + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* **1†.** Breaking up and scattering morbid affections, as tumors; discutient.

If ought be obstructed, he puts in his opening and *discussive* confections. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 3.

2. Having the power to settle or bring to a conclusion; determinative; decisive. [Rare.]

II. *n.* [= F. *discussif*.] A medicine that disperses or scatters; a discutient.

discutient (dis-kū'shient), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *discutien(t-)s*, ppr. of *discutere*, shake apart, disperse, scatter, etc.: see *discuss*.] **I.** *a.* Dispersing morbid matter.

I then made the fomentation more *discutient* by the addition of salt and sulphur. *Wiseman*, Surgery, i. 7.

II. *n.* A medicine or an application which disperses a swelling or an effusion.

disdain (dis-dān'), *v.* [< ME. *disdainen*, *desdainen*, *disdeynen*, *disdeignen* (also *dedeynen*, etc.: see *dedain*[1]), < OF. *desdaignier*, *desdeigner*, *desdegner*, F. *dédaigner* = Pr. *desdegnar* = Sp. *desdeñar* = Pg. *desdenhar* = It. *disdegnare*, *sdegnare*, disdain, < L. *dis-* priv. + *dignari*, deign, think worthy, < *dignus*, worthy: see *deign*, and *dainty*, ult. = *dignity*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To think unworthy or worthless; reject as unworthy of notice or of one's own character; look upon with contempt and aversion; contemn; despise: as, to *disdain* a mean action.

His clownish gifts and curtsies I *disdaine*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., January.

Whose fathers I would have *disdained* to have set with the dogs of my flock. Job xxx. 1.

The bloody proclamation to escape
. . . taught me to shift
Into a madman's rags; to assume a semblance
That very dogs *disdain'd*. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

There is nothing that my Nature *disdains* more than to be a Slave to Silver or Gold. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 60.

2†. To fill with scorn or contempt.

"Pity!" said Pyrocles, with a bitter smiling, *disdained* with so currish an answer; "no, no, Arcadian, I can quickly have pity of myself, and would think my life most miserable which should be a gift of thine."
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iv.

=**Syn. 1.** *Despise*, etc. (see *scorn*), scout, spurn. See comparison of nouns under *arrogance*.

II.† *intrans.* To be filled with scorn or contempt.

Ajax, deprived of Achilles armour, which he hoped from the suffrage of the Greeks, *disdains*; and, growing impatient of the injury, rageth and runs mad.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

disdain (dis-dān'), *n.* [< ME. *disdayn*, *disdein*, *disdeyn* (also *dedayn*: see *dedain*[1]), < OF. *desdaign*, *desdaing*, *desdeign*, *desdain*, F. *dédain* = Pr. *desdaing* = Sp. *desdeño* (obs.), now *desden*, = Pg. *desdem* = It. *disdegno*, *sdegno*, disdain; from the verb.] **1.** A feeling of contempt mingled with aversion; contempt; scorn.

I haue ther-of grete *disdeyn*, that he thourgh his grete pride leste to a-rise a-gein Rome as longe as he knoweth me on lyve. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 639.

A man whose wisdom is in weighty affairs admired would take it in some *disdain* to have his counsel solemnly asked about a toy. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 15.

Disdain and scorn ride sparkling in her eyes.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1.

You sought to prove how I could love,
And my *disdain* is my reply.
Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

2†. The state of being despised; the state of feeling one's self disgraced; ignominy; disgrace.

They say he yesterday coped Hector in the battle, and struck him down; the *disdain* and shame whereof hath ever since kept Hector fasting and waking.
Shak., T. and C., i. 2.

3†. That which is worthy of disdain.

Th' other halfe did womans shape retaine,
Most lothsom, filthie, foule, and full of vile *disdaine*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 14.

=**Syn. 1.** *Pride*, *Presumption*, etc. (see *arrogance*), scornfulness, contemptuousness. See *scorn*, *v.*

disdained† (dis-dānd'), *a.* [< *disdain* + *-ed*[2].] Disdainful.

Revenge the jeering and *disdain'd* contempt
Of this proud king. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

disdainful (dis-dān'fụl), *a.* [< *disdain* + *-ful*, 1.] Full of or expressing disdain; contemptuous; scornful; haughty.

Yet I gesse vnder *disdainfull* brow
One beam of ruth is in her cloudy looke,
Which comfortes the mind, that erst for fear shooke.
Wyatt, The Wauering Louer, etc.

Let not ambition mock their useful toil,
Their homely joys, and destiny obscure;
Nor grandeur hear with a *disdainful* smile
The short and simple annals of the poor.
Gray, Elegy.

disdainfully (dis-dān'fụl-i), *adv.* Contemptuously; with scorn; in a haughty manner.

Disdainfully she look'd; then turning round,
But fix'd her eyes unmov'd upon the ground.
Dryden, Æneid, vi.

disdainfulness (dis-dān'fụl-nes), *n.* Contempt; contemptuousness; haughty scorn.

There was never such beastliness of minds, such *disdainfulness* in hearts. *Strype*, Queen Mary, an. 1554.

disdainous† (dis-dā'nus), *a.* [< ME. *desdaynous*, < OF. *desdaigneux*, F. *dédaigneux* = Pr. *desdenhos* = Sp. *desdeñoso* = Pg. *desdenhoso* = It. *disdegnoso*, *sdegnoso*; as *disdain* + *-ous*. Cf. *dainous*.] Disdainful.

His loking was not *disdeynous*
Ne proude, but meke and ful pesyble;
About his necke he bare a Byble.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 7410.

Thy scorns, mocks, and other *disdainous* words and behaviours. *Latimer*, On the Card, ii.

disdainously† (dis-dā'nus-li), *adv.* Disdainfully.

Remembre howe *disdaynouslye* and lothsomly they are pleased wyth gyftes that haue thys homelye adage in theyr mouthes, he geueth me a pygge of myne owne sowe.
Bp. Bale, Apology, Pref.

disdeign† (dis-dān'), *v.* An obsolete spelling of *disdain*.

disdiaclast (dis-dī'ạ-klȧst), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. δίς (in comp. prop. *δι-*), twice, + **διάκλαστος*, assumed verbal adj. of *διακλᾶν*, break in twain, < *διά*, through, + *κλᾶν*, break.] A name given by Brücke to hypothetical small doubly refracting elements, of which he supposed the anisotropous disks of striated muscle to be composed.

disdiaclastic (dis-dī-ạ-klas'tik), *a.* [As *disdiaclast* + *-ic*.] Doubly refractive: an epithet applied to disdiaclasts.

disdiapason (dis-dī-ạ-pā'zọn), *n.* [LL., < Gr. (τὸ) δίς διὰ πασῶν, disdiapason: δίς, twice (see *di-*[2]); διὰ πασῶν: see *diapason*.] In *medieval music*, the interval of a double octave or fifteenth.

disdiplasion† (dis-dī-plā'zi-on), *n.* [< Gr. δίς, twice, + *διπλάσιος*, double, twofold: see *diplasic*.] In *medieval music*, same as *disdiapason*.

disease (di-zēz'), *n.* [< ME. *disese*, rarely *desese*, < AF. **disese*, *disease*, *desaese*, OF. *desaise*, *desayse*, F. *désaise* = Pr. *desaise*, uneasiness, trouble, pain, disease, = Pg. *desazo*, dullness, blockishness, = It. *disagio*, trouble, inconvenience, want; as *dis-* priv. + *ease*.] **1†.** Lack or absence of ease; uneasiness; pain; distress; trouble; discomfort.

"Charite," he seith, "is pacient,
Alle *disesis* meekli suffringe."
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 115.

We sall noght here doute to do hym *disesse*,
But with countenaunce full cruell
We sall crake her his croune. *York Plays*, p. 124.

All that night they past in great *disease*,
Till that the morning, bringing earely light
To guide mens labours, brought them ease.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. v. 40.

2. In *pathol.*: (*a*) In general, a morbid, painful or otherwise distressing physical condition, acute or chronic, which may result either in death or in a more or less complete return to health; deviation from the healthy or normal condition of any of the functions or tissues of the body.

Disease . . . is a perturbation of the normal activities of a living body. *Huxley*, Biol. Sci. and Med.

Specifically — (*b*) An individual case of such a morbid condition; the complex series of pathological conditions causally related to one another exhibited by one person during one period of illness; an attack of sickness.

Yet, through a life which was one long *disease*, the force of his [William of Orange's] mind never failed, on any great occasion, to bear up his suffering and languid body. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

(*c*) A special class of morbid conditions grouped together as exhibiting the same or similar phenomena (symptoms, course, result), as affecting the same organs, or as due to the same causes: as, the *diseases* of the lungs, as pneumonia, consumption; the *diseases* of the brain. The forms of expression used in reference to cases of disease are largely framed on the old fanciful conception of them as substantive things entering into and possessing for the time being the person of the patient.

As every climate has its peculiar *diseases*, so every walk of life has its peculiar temptations.
Macaulay, Boswell's Johnson.

3. Any disorder or depraved condition or element, moral, mental, social, or political.

An 't please you, it is the *disease* of not listening, the malady of not marking, that I am troubled withal.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

Though all afflictions are evils in themselves, yet they are good for us, because they discover to us our *disease* and tend to our cure. *Tillotson*, Works, I. ix.

The instability, injustice, and confusion introduced into the public councils have, in truth, been the mortal *diseases* under which popular governments have everywhere perished. *Madison.*

Addison's disease, a disease characterized by a fibrocaseous metamorphosis of the suprarenal capsules, a brownish-olive coloration of the skin, anemia, and prostration: first described by Thomas Addison, an English physician (1793–1860). Also called *suprarenal melasma* and *bronzed-skin disease*. — **Animals' Contagious Diseases Acts**, English statutes of 1867 (30 and 31 Vict., c. 125), 1869 (32 and 33 Vict., c. 70), 1875 (38 and 39 Vict., c. 75), and 1878 (41 and 42 Vict., c. 74), for the protection of cattle from disease; and one of 1884 (47 and 48 Vict., c. 13), regulating the landing and transportation of animals from foreign countries. — **Basedow's disease**, exophthalmic goiter (which see, under *exophthalmic*). — **Bell's disease** [from Luther V. *Bell*, an American physician, 1806–62], a form of acute cerebral disease, characterized by maniacal delirium succeeded by apathy and coma, accompanied by fever, and exhibiting anatomically more or less superficial encephalitis. Also called *periencephalitis*, *mania gravis*, and *typhomania*. — **Bright's disease**, a disease, or group of diseases, first described in 1827 by Richard Bright, an English physician (1789–1858). The name is usually applied to forms of kidney disease characterized by albuminuria and general dropsy. Anatomically, in the chronic forms, several types may be distinguished: (1) parenchymatous nephritis, principally marked by a disturbance of nutrition in the epithelial cells; (2) interstitial nephritis, by inflammation of the interstitial connective tissue; (3) lardaceous infiltration; (4) diffuse nephritis. Acute Bright's disease may present the anatomical characters of diffuse or parenchymatous nephritis, or may leave no distinct changes in the renal tissue (exudative nephritis). — **Brodie's disease** [named after Sir Benjamin C. *Brodie*, 1783–1862], a chronic synovitis, in which the subsynovial tissues have become much thickened and soft. Also called *pulpy disease of the synovial membrane*. — **Charcot's disease.** (*a*) Multiple sclerosis of the cerebrospinal axis. (*b*) Certain inflammatory conditions of joints attendant on locomotor ataxia. — **Contagious Diseases Acts**, English statutes of 1866 (29 and 30 Vict., c. 35) and 1869 (32 and 33 Vict., c. 96), for the control of venereal diseases at certain naval and military stations in England and Ireland. — **Corrigan's disease**, aortic regurgitation. — **Fish-skin disease.** See *ichthyosis*. — **Foot-and-mouth disease.** See *foot*. — **Functional disease**,

a term applied to a disease when no anatomical change can be found in the tissues involved. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.—**Graves's disease**. Same as *Basedow's disease*.—**Hip-joint disease**, caries of the bones forming the hip-joint. Also called *morbus coxarius*.—**Hodgkin's disease**, pseudo-leucocythemia.—**Hydrocephaloid, lardaceous**, etc., **disease**. See the adjectives.—**Plant-disease**, an abnormal condition in plants, produced in most cases by insects or parasitic fungi. The principal injuries which they produce are destruction of tissues and nutritive materials, impairment of assimilative power, and distortion.—**Pott's disease**, caries of the spinal column, producing angular curvature.—**Raynaud's disease**, a disease characterized by local spasm of the small vessels, more or less completely obstructing the circulation of the part, and often leading to gangrene. The parts affected are symmetrically placed, the tips of the fingers and toes being most apt to be attacked. It belongs especially to middle life, and affects predominantly the female sex. It is not fatal. Also called *symmetrical gangrene* and *local asphyxia*.—**Stationary diseases**, a name given by some authorities to certain diseases which depend upon a particular state of the atmosphere, and prevail in a district for a certain number of years, and then give way to others. *Dunglison*.—**The black disease**, the black plague or pestilence, the *morbus niger* of the Latin writers: same as *the black death* (which see, under *death*).—**Wool-sorters' disease**. Same as *malignant anthrax* (which see, under *anthrax*). [For special classes of diseases, see *acute, chronic, endemic, enthetic, epidemic, occult, organic, zymotic*, etc.]=**Syn. 2.** *Indisposition, Infirmity, Distemper, Malady, Disease*, ailment, illness, complaint. Most of these words are weaker and more general than *disease*. *Indisposition* is light and temporary. *Infirmity* is disabling, often local, and perhaps permanent, and is not always properly a morbid condition: as, the *infirmity* of deafness; the *infirmity* of old age. There is a tendency to restrict *distemper* to animals, but it may still be applied to human beings. It is a morbid state of a part or the whole of the body. *Malady* is a lingering, deep-seated, unmanageable, painful, or fatal disorder. *Disease* is a definite morbid condition, commonly of serious character and generally active: as, his *disease* proved to be typhoid fever. See *debility* and *illness*.

The king neither can nor ought to absent himself from his parliament, unless he be really indisposed in health; nor then neither, till twelve of the peers have been with him to inspect his body, and give the parlament an account of his *indisposition*.
Milton, A Defence of the People of England.

Do not muse at me, my most worthy friends;
I have a strange *infirmity*, which is nothing
To those that know me. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4.

Of no *distemper*, of no blast he died,
But fell like autumn fruit that mellowed long.
Dryden and Lee, Œdipus, iv. 1.

We must not
So stain our judgment, or corrupt our hope,
To prostitute our past-cure *malady*
To empirics. *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 1.

The remedy is worse than the *disease*.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xvi. 31.

disease (di-zēz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *diseased*, ppr. *diseasing*. [< ME. *disesen*, < OF. *desaiser* = Pr. *dezaisir* = It. *disagiare*, make uneasy; from the noun.] **1†.** To make uneasy; pain; distress.

The flode was come a-gein that gretly hem *disesed*, and with grete peyne thei passed the greves and com a-gein to the hoste. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 649.

His double burden did him sore *disease*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ii. 12.

List! fast asleep;
. . . I must *disease* you straight, sir.
Middleton, The Witch, iv. 3.

The sweet afflictions that *disease* me. *Carew*, Song.

2. To affect with disease; make ill; disorder the body or mind of: used chiefly or only in the passive voice or the past participle.

He was *diseased* in body and mind. *Macaulay*.

diseasedness (di-zē′zed-nes), *n.* The state of being diseased; a morbid state; sickness.

This is a restoration to some former state; not that state of indigency and *diseasedness*.
T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

diseaseful† (di-zēz′fûl), *a.* [< *disease* + *-ful*, 1.] **1.** Occasioning uneasiness; troublesome.

Where the majesty of the king's house draws recourse and access, it is both disgraceful to the king and *diseaseful* to the people if the ways near abouts be not fair and good. *Bacon*, Charge upon the Commission for the Verge.

2. Abounding with disease; diseased.

Yf his bodye were neglected, it is like that his languishing sowle, being disquieted by his *diseasefull* bodye, would utterly refuse and lothe all spirituall comforte.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

3. Producing disease: as, a *diseaseful* climate.

Then famine, want, and pain,
Sunk to the grave their fainting limbs; but us,
Diseaseful dainties, riot and excess,
And feverish luxury destroy.
T. Warton, The Enthusiast.

diseasefulness† (di-zēz′fûl-nes), *n.* The state of being diseaseful.

But as before the consideration of a prison had disgraced all ornaments, so now the same consideration made them attend all *diseasefulness*.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

diseasement† (di-zēz′ment), *n.* [< *disease* + *-ment*.] Uneasiness; inconvenience.

For it is not probable that men of great means and plentiful estate will endure the travel, *diseasements*, and adventures of going thither in person.
Bacon, Plantations in Ireland.

diseasy†, *a.* [< ME. *disesy*, < *disese*, uneasiness: see *disease*, *n.*] Uneasy.

All the daies of a pore man ben yvele [var. *disesy*].
Wyclif, Prov. xv. 15 (Purv.).

disedge (dis-ej′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disedged*, ppr. *disedging*. [< *dis-* priv. + *edge*.] To deprive of an edge; blunt; make dull. [Rare.]

I hold him prudent that in these fastidious times will helpe *disedged* appetites with convenient condiments.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 90.

Served a little to *disedge*
The sharpness of that pain about her heart.
Tennyson, Geraint.

disedification (dis-ed″i-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< *disedify*: see *-fy* and *-ation*. Cf. *edification*.] The act of disedifying; a scandal. [Rare.]

Cardinal Wiseman, in his "Lectures on the Principal Doctrines and Practices of the Catholic Church," delivered in 1836, speaks of "*Disedification* committed before the church." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 406.

disedify (dis-ed′i-fī), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *edify*. Cf. OF. *desedifier*, demolish, destroy, of like formation, in lit. sense.] To fail of edifying; impart false doctrine to. *Warburton*.

The "Church Times" of March 4, 1887, tells its readers that "such an admission is *disedifying* to Roman Catholics" (p. 109, col. 3). *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 406.

disembargo (dis-em-bär′gō), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *embargo*.] To release from embargo.

disembark (dis-em-bärk′), *v.* [Formerly also *disimbark*; < OF. *desembarguer*, F. *désembarquer* (= Sp. Pg. *desembarcar* = It. *disimbarcare*), disembark, < *des-* priv. + *embarquer*, embark: see *dis-* and *embark*. Cf. *disbark*[2], *debark*.] **I.** *trans.* To debark; remove from on board a ship to the land; unload; put on shore; land: as, the general *disembarked* the troops at sunrise.

Go to the bay, and *disembark* my coffers.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1.

II. *intrans.* To land from a ship; go on shore, as at the end of a voyage.

There is a report current to the effect that the next division will not *disembark* at Malta.
W. H. Russell, The War, i.

disembarkation (dis-em-bär-kā′shon), *n.* [= Sp. (obs.) *desembarcacion* = Pg. *desembarcação*; as *disembark* + *-ation*.] The act of disembarking.

disembarkment (dis-em-bärk′ment), *n.* [< F. *désembarquement*; as *disembark* + *-ment*.] The act of disembarking.

disembarrass (dis-em-bar′as), *v. t.* [< OF. *desembarrasser*, F. *désembarrasser* (= Sp. *desembarazar* = Pg. *desembaraçar* = It. *disimbarazzare*), disentangle, < *des-* priv. + *embarrasser*, embarrass: see *dis-* and *embarrass*. Cf. *debarrass*.] To free from embarrassment, or from anything that causes embarrassment; clear; extricate: as, her affability completely *disembarrassed* him; to *disembarrass* one of a load of care, or of a load of parcels.

We have *disembarrassed* it of all the intricacy which arose from the different forms of declension, of which the Romans had no fewer than five. *Blair*, Rhetoric, viii.

Thus *disembarrassed* of the most formidable means of annoyance, the French monarch went briskly forward with his preparations. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 10.

=**Syn.** *Disentangle, Release*, etc. See *disengage*.

disembarrassment (dis-em-bar′as-ment), *n.* The act of extricating, or the state of being extricated, from embarrassment, or from anything that embarrasses.

disembattled (dis-em-bat′ld), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *embattled*[2].] Deprived of battlements.

It [the wall of Chester] is the gentlest and least offensive of ramparts, and completes its long irregular curve without a frown or menace in all its *disembattled* stretch.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 9.

disembay† (dis-em-bā′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *embay*.] To navigate clear out of a bay.

The fair inamorata . . .
Had spy'd the ship, which her heart's treasure bare,
Put off from land: and now quite *disembay'd*,
Her cables coiled, and her anchors weigh'd,
Whilst gentle gales her swelling sails did court.
Sherburne, Forsaken Lydia.

disembellish (dis-em-bel′ish), *v. t.* [Formerly also *disimbellish*; < OF. *desembelliss-*, stem of certain parts of *desembellir*, F. *désembellir* (cf. Sp. *desembellecer*), disfigure, < *des-* priv. + *embellir*, embellish: see *dis-* and *embellish*.] To deprive of embellishment. *Carlyle*.

disembitter (dis-em-bit′ėr), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *embitter*.] To free from bitterness; clear from acrimony; render sweet or pleasant.

Encourage such innocent amusements as may *disembitter* the minds of men. *Addison*, Freeholder.

disembodiment (dis-em-bod′i-ment), *n.* [< *disembody* + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of disembodying. —**2.** The condition of being disembodied.

disembody (dis-em-bod′i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disembodied*, ppr. *disembodying*. [< *dis-* priv. + *embody*.] **1.** To divest of body; free from flesh.

How shall I know thee in the sphere that keeps
The *disembodied* spirits of the dead? *Bryant*.

Mr. Spencer asserts that all forms of religious sentiment spring from the primitive idea of a *disembodied* double of a dead man. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 308.

2. To discharge from military incorporation; disarm (a military body) and release from service for a specified period: as, the militia was *disembodied*.

disembogue (dis-em-bōg′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *disembogued*, ppr. *disemboguing*. [Formerly *disembogue*; < Sp. *desembocar* (= Pg. *desembocar*), disembogue, < *des-* priv. + *embocar* (= Pg. *embocar*), enter by the mouth, or by a narrow passage: see *dis-* and *embogue*.] **I.** *trans.* To pour out or discharge at the mouth, as a stream; hence, to vent; cast forth or eject.

Indus, which diuideth it in the middle, . . . after nine hundred miles iourney, with two nauigable mouths *disemboquing* it selfe into the Ocean.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 479.

If I get in adoors, not the power o' th' country,
Nor my aunt's curses, shall *disembogue* me.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, v. 1.

Two ships' lading of these precious saints [German reformers] was *disembogued* in Scotland, where they set up again, and broached anew their pernicious principles.
Dryden, Postcript to Hist. of League.

Rolling down, the steep Timavus raves,
And through nine channels *disembogues* his waves.
Addison.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To flow out, as at the mouth; become discharged; gain a vent: as, innumerable rivers *disembogue* into the ocean.

This River, though but small, yet it is big enough for Pereagoes to enter. It *disembogues* on the South side, near the middle of the Lagune.
Dampier, Voyages, II. ii. 51.

Volcanoes bellow ere they *disembogue*. *Young*.

2. *Naut.*, to pass across, or out of the mouth of, a river, gulf, or bay, as a ship.

My ships ride in the bay,
Ready to *disembogue*, tackled and mann'd
Even to my wishes.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, i. 3.

disemboguement (dis-em-bōg′ment), *n.* [< *disembogue* + *-ment*.] Discharge, as of the water of a river into the ocean or a lake. *Smart*.

disemboquet†, *v.* An obsolete form of *disembogue*.

disembosom (dis-em-bůz′um), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *embosom*.] To separate from the bosom.

Uninjur'd from our praise can He escape,
Who, *disembosom'd* from the Father, bows
The heaven of heavens, to kiss the distant earth?
Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

disembowel (dis-em-bou′el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disemboweled* or *disembowelled*, ppr. *disemboweling* or *disembowelling*. [< *dis-* priv. + *embowel*.] **1.** To deprive of the bowels, or of parts analogous to the bowels; eviscerate: as, to *disembowel* a carcass; to *disembowel* a book by tearing out leaves.—**2.** To wound in the abdomen in such a manner as to permit the bowels to protrude or escape, as in suicide by hara-kiri.—**3.** To take or draw from the bowels, as the web of a spider. [Rare.]

So her *disembowell'd* web
Arachne in a hall or kitchen spreads,
Obvious to vagrant flies.
J. Philips, The Splendid Shilling.

disembowelment (dis-em-bou′el-ment), *n.* The act or process of disemboweling; evisceration.

One woman will eviscerate about two dozen of herrings in a minute; and when nearly 2000 of them are working . . . the amount of *disembowelment* may be more easily imagined than described. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 259.

disembower (dis-em-bou′ėr), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *embower*.] To remove from or deprive of a bower. *Bryant*.

disembrangle† (dis-em-brang′gl), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *embrangle*.] To free from litigation; free from dispute, squabbling, or quarreling.

For God's sake *disembrangle* these matters, that I may be at ease to mind my own affairs.
Bp. Berkeley, Letters, p. 109.

disembroil (dis-em-broil′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *embroil*.] To free from broil or confusion; extricate from confusion or perplexity; disentangle.

It is by this means that Monsieur Vaillant has *disembroiled* a history that was lost to the world before his time, and out of a short collection of medals has given us a chronicle of the kings of Syria.
Addison, Ancient Medals, i.

disemic (dī-sē′mik), *a.* [< LL. *disemus*, < Gr. *δίσημος*, having two moræ, of doubtful quantity, < *δι-*, two-, + *σῆμα*, a sign, mark, *σημεῖον*, a sign, mark, unit of time, mora.] In *anc. pros.*, containing or equal to two moræ, or units of time; equivalent to or constituting two normal shorts or one ordinary long: as, a *disemic* time, thesis, or arsis. A *disemic long* is the ordinary long, equal to ⏑ ⏑, as distinguished from the *trisemic*, *tetrasemic*, and *pentasemic longs*, equal to ⏑ ⏑ ⏑, ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑, and ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ respectively. A *disemic pause* (also called a *prosthesis*) is a pause of two times (⏑ ⏑): that is, a space of two shorts essential to the rhythm, but not represented by syllables in the text. A pyrrhic, or foot of two short syllables, is apparently disemic, but according to the best authorities was really trisemic in delivery. See *dichronous*.

disemploy† (dis-em-ploi′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *employ*, *v.*] To throw out of employment; relieve or dismiss from business.

If personal defailance be thought reasonable to *disemploy* the whole calling, then neither clergy nor laity should ever serve a prince.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 245.

disemployed† (dis-em-ploid′), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *employed*.] Unemployed.

The smallest sins and irregularities of our life, which usually creep upon idle, *disemployed*, and curious persons.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, i. 1.

disemployment† (dis-em-ploi′ment), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *employment*.] Want of employment; the state of being unemployed.

In this glut of leisure and *disemployment*, let them set apart greater portions of their time for religion.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, i. 1.

disempower (dis-em-pou′ėr), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *empower*.] To divest or deprive of power or authority previously conferred or enjoyed.

disenable† (dis-en-ā′bl), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *enable*.] To deprive of power, natural or moral; disable; deprive of ability or means.

The sight of it might damp me and *disenable* me to speak. *State Trials*, Abp. Laud, an. 1640.

Not *disinabl'd* to sustain those many glorious labours of his life both in peace and war. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

Through indisposition of body, he is *disenabled* from going forth again. *New England's Memorial*, App., p. 467.

disenamoured (dis-en-am′ȯrd), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *enamoured*; = F. *désenamouré*.] Freed from the bonds of love. Also spelled *disenamored*.

He makes Don Quixote *disenamoured* of Dulcinea del Toboso. *Shelton*, tr. of Don Quixote, IV. xviii.

disenchain (dis-en-chān′), *v. t.* [< OF. *desenchainer*, F. *désenchaîner* = Sp. *desencadenar* = Pg. *desencadear*, *desencadeiar*; as *dis-* priv. + *enchain*.] To set free from chains or restraint. *Poe*.

disenchant (dis-en-chànt′), *v. t.* [< OF. *desenchanter*, F. *désenchanter* = Sp. Pg. *desencantar* = It. *disincantare*, < L. *dis-* priv. + *incantare*, enchant: see *dis-* and *enchant*.] To free from enchantment; deliver from the power of charms or spells, or of an enchanter; free from fascination or delusion.

Let your own brain *disenchant* you. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Haste to thy work; a noble stroke or two
Ends all the charms, and *disenchants* the grove.
Dryden.

No reading or study had contributed to *disenchant* the fairy-land around him. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 2.

disenchanter (dis-en-chàn′tėr), *n.* [< *disenchant* + *-er*[1]. Cf. F. *désenchanteur*.] One who or that which disenchants.

disenchantment (dis-en-chànt′ment), *n.* [< F. *désenchantement* = Sp. *desencantamiento* = Pg. *desencantamento*; as *disenchant* + *-ment*.] The act of disenchanting, or the state of being disenchanted.

All concluded in the promise, which he held for certain, of the *disenchantment* of Dulcinea.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, IV. xxii.

disenchantress (dis-en-chàn′tres), *n.* [< F. *désenchanteresse*; as *disenchanter* + *-ess*.] A female disenchanter.

If he loved his *disenchantress*? Ach Gott! His whole heart and soul and life were hers.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus (ed. 1831), p. 101.

disencharm† (dis-en-chärm′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + **encharm*, < *en-*[1] + *charm*.] To free from a charmed or enchanted condition; disenchant.

This lasted till he was told of his duty and matter of obedience, and the fear of a sin had *disencharmed* him.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 763.

disenclose, *v. t.* See *disinclose*.

disencourage (dis-en-kur′āj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disencouraged*, ppr. *disencouraging*. [< *dis-* priv. + *encourage*. Cf. *discourage*.] To deprive of encouragement; discourage. *Mme. D'Arblay.*

disencouragement† (dis-en-kur′āj-ment), *n.* [< *disencourage* + *-ment*.] Deprivation or absence of encouragement; discouragement.

On the 24th of July, 1659, our author [South] preached the assize sermon at St. Mary's, wherein he took occasion to speak of the great *disincouragement* of learning.
Wood, Athenæ Oxon.

disencrease†, *v. i.* [ME. *disencresen*; as *dis-* priv. + *increase*.] To decrease. *Chaucer.*

disencrease†, *n.* [ME. *disencrese*; from the verb.] Diminution. *Complaint of the Black Knight.*

disencumber (dis-en-kum′bėr), *v. t.* [< OF. *desencombrer*, F. *désencombrer* = Pr. *desencombrar*; as *dis-* priv. + *encumber*. Cf. *discumber*.] To free from encumbrance or from whatever tends to encumber, burden, hamper, or impede; disburden: as, the troops *disencumbered* themselves of their baggage; to *disencumber* the mind of its prejudices; to *disencumber* an estate of debt.

Ere dim night had *disencumber'd* heaven.
Milton, P. L., v. 700.

I have *disencumbered* myself from rhyme.
Dryden, All for Love, Pref.

The struggling elements of the modern Spanish were *disencumbering* themselves from the forms of the corrupted Latin. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 37.

disencumberment (dis-en-kum′bėr-ment), *n.* [< *disencumber* + *-ment*.] The act of disencumbering, or of freeing from encumbrance: as, the *disencumberment* of an estate from debt by paying off the mortgage.

disencumbrance (dis-en-kum′brans), *n.* [< *disencumber* + *-ance*. Cf. *encumbrance*.] Freedom or deliverance from encumbrance or from whatever tends to encumber or burden: as, the *disencumbrance* of an estate.

There are many who make a figure below what their fortune or merit entitle them to, out of mere choice, and an elegant desire of ease and *disencumbrance*.
Steele, Spectator, No. 264.

disendow (dis-en-dou′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *endow*.] To deprive of an endowment or of endowments, as a church or other institution.

Mr. Borlase seems, almost as a matter of course, to assume that the Church is to be presently *disendowed* upon the scheme of the Liberation Society.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 567.

disendowed (dis-en-doud′), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *endowed*.] Not endowed; destitute of means or privileges; in a state of poverty or dependence; hence, proletarian; plebeian.

He implored them to bestow upon the *disendowed* classes, as they were called, all the benefits of civilization.
Victor Hugo and his Times.

disendowment (dis-en-dou′ment), *n.* [< *disendow* + *-ment*.] The act of depriving or divesting of an endowment or endowments.

There must, of course, be *Disendowment* [of the Established Church] as well as Disestablishment, and the appropriation of the funds will be incomparably the more important process of the two.
R. J. Hinton, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 25.

disenfranchise (dis-en-frăn′chīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disenfranchised*, ppr. *disenfranchising*. [< *dis-* priv. + *enfranchise*.] To disfranchise. *Booth.* [Rare.]

disenfranchisement (dis-en-frăn′chiz-ment), *n.* [< *disenfranchise* + *-ment*.] Disfranchisement. *Booth.* [Rare.]

disengage (dis-en-gāj′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *disengaged*, ppr. *disengaging*. [< OF. *desengager*, F. *désengager*, < *des-* priv. + *engager*, engage: see *dis-* and *engage*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To set free or release from pledge or engagement; release from promise, engagement, or vow.

I lack you here, for my Lord of Dorset, he might make a cheap bargain with me now, and *disengage* his honour, which in good faith is a little bound. *Donne*, Letters, xlix.

2. To release or set free from union, attachment, or connection; detach; loosen or unfasten, and set free; release: as, to *disengage* a metal from its gangue, or a garment from a clinging bramble; to *disengage* the mind from study.

Common sense and plain reason, while men are *disengaged* from acquired opinions, will ever have some general influence upon their minds. *Swift*, Nobles and Commons, v.

In saying this she *disengaged* her hand, with a look which I thought a sufficient commentary upon the text.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 20.

She had sunk twice, nor was it in my power to *disengage* myself in time to bring her relief. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iii.

Faraday found the quantity of electricity *disengaged* by the decomposition of a single grain of water in a voltaic cell to be equal to that liberated in 800,000 discharges of the great Leyden battery of the Royal Institution.
Tyndall, Light and Elect., p. 154.

3. In *fencing*, to carry or pass the point of (the weapon) from one side to the other over or under the adversary's, when the previous relative position or engagement of the blades is to the opponent's advantage. The movement is executed by describing with the point of the weapon a very small circle. *Rolando* (ed. Forsyth). — **Engaging and disengaging machinery.** See *engage*. = **Syn.** *Disengage*, *Release*, *Liberate*, *Disentangle*, *Disembarrass*, *Extricate*, are here arranged in the order of strength. *Disengage* suggests that one has been caught in some way and detained; *release*, that he has been caught and held; *liberate*, that he has been caught and held securely; *disentangle*, that he has been well snarled up, and can be set free only with time and painstaking; *disembarrass*, that he has been kept from progress by something that hampered him or weighed him down; *extricate*, that he has got into a pitfall or quagmire and needs to be pulled out. Physical suggestions thus qualify the meanings of them all.

II. *intrans.* To withdraw; become separated.

Providence gives us notice, by sensible declensions, that we may *disengage* from the world by degrees.
Jeremy Collier, Thought.

From a friend's grave how soon we *disengage*! *Young.*

disengaged (dis-en-gājd′), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *engaged*.] 1. Not engaged; not under engagement; unoccupied; at liberty.—2. Free from care or attention; easy.

Everything he says must be in a free and *disengaged* manner. *Spectator*, No. 618.

3. In *entom.*, not adhering to other parts, except at the base. Specifically applied to the maxillæ when they are free from the labrum and ligula, or connected only by membrane.

disengagedness (dis-en-gā′jed-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being unengaged or unpledged.—2. The state of being disengaged, unattached, or free from union, entanglement, or preoccupation; freedom from occupation, care, attention, prejudice, etc.

It is probable also that France will continue to be the principal scene of these interesting observations [on hypnotism]; partly owing to a spirit of *disengagedness* and openness to new ideas, which seems specially to characterise the medical faculty of that country.
E. Gurney, Mind, XII. 217.

disengagement (dis-en-gāj′ment), *n.* [< OF. *disengagement*, F. *désengagement*, < *desengager*, disengage: see *disengage* and *-ment*.] 1. The act or process of disengaging or setting free; a releasing or freeing; extrication.

If the paste is heated, a copious *disengagement* of sulphur dioxide takes place and the colour turns to a scarlet.
Benedikt, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 202.

It is easy to render this *disengagement* of caloric and light evident to the senses. *Lavoisier* (trans.).

2. The state of being disengaged or free.

The *disengagement* of the spirit from the voluptuous appetites of the flesh is to be studied and intended.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, II. x. § 1.

3. Freedom from engrossing occupation; vacancy; leisure.

Disengagement is absolutely necessary to enjoyment.
Bp. Butler.

4. Freedom from constraint; ease; grace.

Oh, Madam! your Air!—The Negligence, the *Disengagement* of your Manner! *Steele*, The Funeral, iii. 1.

5. A manœuver in fencing. See *disengage*, *v. t.*, 3.

The *disengagement* is made either as an attack, or as a return after defending one's self from a thrust, and is executed both under and over the wrist or foils.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 70.

disennoble (dis-e-nō′bl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disennobled*, ppr. *disennobling*. [< *dis-* priv. + *ennoble*.] To deprive of title, or of that which ennobles; render ignoble; degrade.

An unworthy behaviour degrades and *disennobles* a man in the eye of the world. *Guardian*, No. 137.

disenroll (dis-en-rōl′), *v. t.* [< OF. *desenrouler*, F. *désenrôler*, < *des-* priv. + *enrouler*, enroll: see *dis-* and *enroll*.] To erase from a roll or list. Also spelled *disenrol*.

From need of tears he will defend your soul,
Or make a rebaptizing of one tear;
He cannot (that's, he will not) *disenroll*
Your name. *Donne*, To the Countess of Bedford.

disensanity† (dis-en-san′i-ti), *n.* [Irreg. < *dis-* (here intensive) + **ensanity* for *insanity*.] Insanity; folly.

What tediosity and *disensanity*
Is here among ye!
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 5.

disenshroud (dis-en-shroud′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *enshroud*.] To divest of a shroud or similar covering; unveil.

The *disenshrouded* statue. *Browning.*

disenslave† (dis-en-slāv′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *enslave*.] To free from bondage or an enslaved condition.

They expected such an one as should *disenslave* them from the Roman yoke. *South*, Works, III. viii.

disentail (dis-en-tāl′), *v. t.* [Also formerly *disintail, disintale;* < *dis-* priv. + *entail.*] **1.** To free from entail; break the entail of: as, to *disentail* an estate.—**2.** To free from connection; divest.

In all these respects with much more reason undoubtedly ought the censure of the Church be quite devested and *disintal'd* of all jurisdiction whatsoever.
Milton, Church-Government, ii. 3.

disentail (dis-en-tāl′), *n.* [< *disentail, v.*] The act or operation of disentailing or breaking the entail of an estate.

disentangle (dis-en-tang′gl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disentangled*, ppr. *disentangling.* [< *dis-* priv. + *entangle.*] **1.** To free from entanglement; extricate from a state of involvement, disorder, or confusion: as, to *disentangle* a skein of thread, a mass of cordage, a set of accounts, or the affairs of a bankrupt firm.

The humbler skill
Of Prudence, *disentangling* good and ill
With patient care.
Wordsworth, Sonnets to Liberty and Order, iv.

2. To loose from that in or by which anything is entangled; extricate from whatever involves, perplexes, embarrasses, or confuses; disengage: as, to *disentangle* an object from a mass of twisted cord; to *disentangle* one's self from business, from political affairs, or from the cares and temptations of life.

To *disentangle* truth from error. *D. Stewart.*

disentanglement (dis-en-tang′gl-ment), *n.* [< *disentangle* + *-ment.*] The act of disentangling, or the state of being disentangled.

In the *disentanglement* of this distressful tale [the Nutbrowne Mayde], we are happy to find that all his cruelty was tenderness, and his inconstancy the most invariable truth. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III. § 26.

disenter† (dis-en-tėr′), *v. t.* See *disinter.*

disenthrall (dis-en-thrâl′), *v. t.* [Formerly also *disinthral, disinthrall;* < *dis-* priv. + *enthrall.*] To free from thraldom; liberate from slavery, bondage, or servitude; free or rescue from anything that holds in subjection, whether physical or mental. Also spelled *disenthral.*

In straits and in distress
Thou didst me *disenthrall.* *Milton*, Ps. iv.

Perhaps his [Cowper's] poetry bears truer witness to his habitual feeling, for it is only there that poets *disenthrall* themselves of their reserve and become fully possessed of their greatest charm—the power of being franker than other men. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 35.

disenthralment (dis-en-thrâl′ment), *n.* [< *disenthrall* + *-ment.*] A freeing, or the state of having been freed, from thraldom; emancipation from slavery or subjection of any kind. Also spelled *disinthralment.*

disenthrone† (dis-en-thrōn′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *enthrone.*] To dethrone; depose from sovereign authority.

To *disenthrone* the King of Heaven
We war. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 229.

disentitle (dis-en-tī′tl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disentitled*, ppr. *disentitling.* [< *dis-* priv. + *entitle.*] To deprive of title or claim.

To do an action against nature is the greatest dishonour and impiety in the world, . . . and *disentitles* us to all relations to God. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 39.

Every ordinary offence does not *disentitle* a son to the love of his father. *South*, Works, VIII. v.

The offence thus met at its birth by Baxter's protest is the unaltered wrong which we still deplore, as *disentitling* the "Church of England" to its comprehensive name. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 7.

disentomb (dis-en-tōm′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *entomb.*] To take out of a tomb; disinter.

Not least among the curiosities which the day brought together were some of the graduates, posthumous men, as it were, *disentombed* from country parishes and district schools, but perennial also. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 61.

disentrail† (dis-en-trāl′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *entrail.*] To draw forth from the entrails or internal parts.

All the while the *disentrayled* blood
Adowne their sides like litle rivers stremed.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 28.

disentrance (dis-en-trâns′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disentranced*, ppr. *disentrancing.* [< *dis-* priv. + *entrance*[2].] To awaken from a trance or from deep sleep; arouse from a reverie; free from a delusion.

Ralpho, by this time *disentranc'd*,
Upon his bum himself advanced.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii.

disentrancement (dis-en-trâns′ment), *n.* [< *disentrance* + *-ment.*] The process or result of coming out of the trance state; recovery of normal consciousness after trance.

disentrayle†, *v. t.* See *disentrail.*

disentwine (dis-en-twīn′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disentwined*, ppr. *disentwining.* [< *dis-* priv. + *entwine.*] To free from the state of being twined or twisted; untwine; untwist. *Shelley.*

disepalous (dī-sep′a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + NL. *sepalum*, sepal, + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, having two sepals.

disert† (di-sėrt′), *a.* [< L. *disertus*, for **dissertus*, skilful in speaking, well-spoken, fluent, pp. of *disserere*, discourse, discuss, argue, < *dis-*, apart, + *serere*, join, set in order: see *series.* Cf. *desert*[1].] Fluent; eloquent; clear in statement.

I have a long while thought it very possible, in a time of Peace, and in some Kings Reigne, for *disert* Statesmen to cut an exquisite thred between Kings Prerogatives and Subjects Liberties of all sorts.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 53.

disertly† (di-sėrt′li), *adv.* In a disert manner; eloquently; clearly.

Heraclitus directly and *disertly* nameth war the father . . . of all the world. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch.

disespeir†, *n.* [ME., also *desespeir, dessespeir,* < OF. *desespeir, desespoir*, F. *désespoir* (= Pr. *desesper*), despair, < *descsperer*, F. *désespérer*, despair, < *des-* priv. + *esperer*, < L. *sperare*, hope: see *despair* and *esperance.*] Despair.

Love . . . with *dessespeir* so sorwefully me offendeth.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 605.

disesperate†, *a.* [ME. *disesperat*, var. of *desperate*, after *disespeir*, q. v.] Desperate; hopeless.

Disesperat of alle blys. *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 2015.

disesperaunce†, *n.* [ME., also *desesperaunce,* < OF. *descsperance*, F. *désespérance* (= Cat. *desesperança* = OSp. *desesperanza*), < *desesperer*, F. *désespérer*, despair: see *disespeir*, and cf. *desperance, esperance.*] Despair.

Send me swich penaunce
As liketh the; but from *desesperaunce*
Thou be my shelde for thi benignite.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 530.

disespouse† (dis-es-pouz′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *espouse.*] To separate after espousal or plighted faith; divorce.

Rage
Of Turnus for Lavinia *disespoused.*
Milton, P. L., ix. 16.

disestablish (dis-es-tab′lish), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *establish.*] **1.** To deprive of the character of being established; cause to cease to be established; specifically, to withdraw from exclusive state recognition or privileges, as a church.—**2.** To unsettle; set aside; remove from established use. [Rare.]

The logical accent is to *disestablish* this rhythm.
S. Lanier, English Verse, p. 87.

disestablishment (dis-es-tab′lish-ment), *n.* [< *disestablish* + *-ment.*] The act of depriving, or the condition of being deprived, of the position and privileges of an established body; especially, the act of withdrawing a church from a privileged relation to the state: as, the *disestablishment* of the Irish Church by Parliament in 1869.

The earnest and active attention of the Society is directed to procure not only the repeal of the Blasphemy laws, "as a special matter affecting its members," and the *disestablishment* and disendowment of all State Churches, but also the redistribution of real and personal property, the regulation of wages, and the abolition of the House of Lords. *Saturday Rev.*

His [Mr. Fawcett's] position on the *disestablishment* and disendowment of the Established Church illustrates the many-sidedness of his judgment.
R. J. Hinton, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 24.

disesteem (dis-es-tēm′), *v. t.* [< OF. *desestimer*, F. *désestimer* (= Sp. Pg. *desestimar* = It. *disistimare*), disesteem, < *des-* priv. + *estimer*, esteem: see *dis-* and *esteem, v.*] **1.** To regard without esteem; consider with disregard, disapprobation, dislike, or slight contempt; slight.

He that truly *disesteems* himself is content that others should do so too. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 303.

But if this sacred gift you *disesteem*,
Then cruel plagues shall fall on Priam's state.
Sir J. Denham.

Her acquaintance began to *disesteem* her in proportion as she became poor. *Goldsmith*, Richard Nash.

2†. To bring into disrepute or disfavor; lower in esteem or estimation.

What fables have you vexed, what truth redeemed,
Antiquities searched, opinions *disesteemed?*
B. Jonson, Underwoods, xxxi.

disesteem (dis-es-tēm′), *n.* [< *disesteem, v.*] Want of esteem; slight dislike; disregard.

If her ladyship's
Slighting, or *disesteem*, sir, of your service
Hath formerly begot any distaste.
B. Jonson, New Inn, i. 1.

Was this man ever likely to be advis'd, who with such a prejudice and *disesteem* sets himself against his chos'n and appointed Counselers? *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xi.

disestimation† (dis-es-ti-mā′shon), *n.* [= Sp. *desestimacion* = Pg. *desestimação;* as *dis-* priv. + *estimation:* see *disesteem.*] Disesteem; bad repute.

Three kinds of contempt: *disestimation*, disappointment, calumny. *Bp. Reynolds*, On the Passions, xxx.

disexercise† (dis-ek′sėr-sīz), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *exercise.*] To deprive of exercise; cease to use.

The *disexercising* and blunting our abilities.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 5.

disfame (dis-fām′), *n.* [< *dis-* + *fame.* Cf. OF. *disfame, diffame:* see *defame.*] Evil fame; bad reputation; infamy.

And what is Fame in life but half *disfame*,
And counterchanged with darkness?
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

disfancy† (dis-fan′si), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *fancy.*] Not to fancy; not to be pleased with; to dislike.

Orthodox and heretical titles that every man will apply as he lists, the one to himself and his adherents, the other to all others that he *disfancies.*
Hammond, Works, IV. 545.

disfashion† (dis-fash′on), *v. t.* [< OF. *desfaçonner, deffaçonner*, F. *défaçonner*, disfigure, destroy, < *des-* priv. + *façonner*, fashion: see *dis-* and *fashion, v.*] To put out of fashion or shape; disfigure.

It [gluttony] disfigureth the face, discoloureth the skin, and *disfashioneth* the body. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 99.

disfavor, disfavour (dis-fā′vor), *n.* [< OF. *desfaveur*, F. *défaveur* = Sp. *disfavor* = Pg. *desfavor* = It. *disfavore*, < L. *dis-* priv. + *favor*, favor: see *dis-* and *favor, n.*] **1.** Unfavorable regard; slight displeasure; discountenance; disesteem; disparagement: as, the conduct of the minister incurred the *disfavor* of his sovereign; to speak in one's *disfavor.*

As unjust favor put him in, why doubt
Disfavor as unjust has turned him out?
Lowell, Tempora Mutantur.

Those same misdeeds have raised an energetic . . . sentiment of *disfavour* against its ally.
Gladstone, Church and State.

2. Want of favor; the state of being regarded unfavorably: as, to be in *disfavor* at court.

Many a good acquaintance has been lost from a general prepossession in his *disfavour.* *Steele*, Tatler, No. 211.

3†. An act of disregard, dislike, or unkindness.

He might dispense favours and *disfavours.*
Clarendon, Civil War, I. 49.

=Syn. *Disfavor, Disgrace*, etc. See *odium.*

disfavor, disfavour (dis-fā′vor), *v. t.* [= It. *disfavorire, sfavorire* (cf. OF. *desfavoriser*, F. *défavoriser* = Sp. Pg. *desfavorecer*), < L. *dis-* priv. + ML. **favorire, favorare* (*favorizare*), favor: see *dis-* and *favor, v.* Cf. *disfavor, n.*] **1.** To withdraw or withhold favor, friendship, or support from; check or oppose by disapprobation; discountenance.

Might not those of higher rank, and nearer access to her majesty, receive her own commands and be countenanced or *disfavoured* according as they obey? *Swift.*

2†. To mar; blemish; disfigure.

Rub these hands
With what may cause an eating leprosy,
E'en to my bones and marrow: anything
That may *disfavour* me, save in my honour.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 6.

disfavorable†, **disfavourable**† (dis-fā′vor-a-bl), *a.* [= F. *défavorable* = Pg. *desfavoravel* = It. *disfavorevole;* as *disfavor, disfavour,* + *-able.*] Unfavorable.

And manie other valient personages, who being entred the sea tasted fortune *disfauourable.*
Stow, Rich. II., an. 1377.

disfavorably†, **disfavourably**† (dis-fā′vor-a-bli), *adv.* Unfavorably.

These occurrences, which look so averse to our reasons, and so *disfavourably* to our nature.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, II. iv. § 4.

disfavorer, disfavourer (dis-fā′vor-ėr), *n.* One who disfavors or discountenances.

It was verily thought that had it not been for four great *disfavourers* of that voyage, the enterprize had succeeded. *Bacon.*

disfeature (dis-fē′tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disfeatured*, ppr. *disfeaturing.* [< *dis-* priv. + *feature.* Cf. *defeature.*] To mar the features of; deprive of a feature or of features; disfigure; deface.

A fitting-on of noses to *disfeatured* bishops, and a rearrangement of the mantle-folds of strait-laced queens, discomposed by the centuries.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 46.

disfellowship (dis-fel′ō-ship), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disfellowshiped* or *disfellowshipped*, ppr. *disfellowshiping* or *disfellowshipping*. [< *dis-* + *fellowship*, *v.*] To exclude from fellowship; refuse to have intercourse with: used especially of a person or a church excluded from religious fellowship by formal action. [U. S.]

disfen (dis-fen′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disfenned*, ppr. *disfenning*. [< *dis-* priv. + *fen*.] To change from the character of a fen. [Rare.]

Disfenned, or stripped of peat. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 62.

disfigurate†, *a.* [ME. *disfigurat*, < ML. **disfiguratus*, pp. of **disfigurare*: see *disfigure*.] Disfigured; deformed. *Chaucer.*

disfiguration (dis-fig-ū-rā′shon), *n.* [= OF. *desfiguration*, *deffiguration* = Sp. *desfiguracion* = Pg. *desfiguração* = It. *disfigurazione*, < ML. **disfiguratio(n-)*, < **disfigurare*, pp. **disfiguratus*, disfigure: see *disfigure*.] 1. The act of disfiguring or marring the external form of; defacement.—2. The state of being disfigured; disfigurement; deformity.

One thing that often leads to *disfiguration* of the landscape is the manner and form in which the planting [of trees for shelter] is originally done.
Sci. Amer., July 19, 1884.

disfigure (dis-fig′ūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disfigured*, ppr. *disfiguring*. [< ME. *disfiguren*, < OF. *desfigurer* (also *defigurer*, F. *défigurer*; cf. *defigure*) = Sp. Pg. *desfigurar* = It. *disfigurare*, *sfigurare*, < ML. **disfigurare*, < L. *dis-* priv. + *figurare*, fashion, form: see *figure*, *v.* and *n.*] 1. To mar the external figure of; impair the shape or form of; injure the beauty, symmetry, or excellence of; deface; deform, either actually or by incongruous addition.

So abject is their punishment,
Disfiguring not God's likeness, but their own;
Or if his likeness, by themselves defaced.
Milton, P. L., xi. 521.

Gaudy ribbons and glaring colours being now out of use, the sex has no opportunity given them to *disfigure* themselves, which they seldom fail to do whenever it lies in their power. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 151.

It cannot be denied that his [Petrarch's] merits were *disfigured* by a most unpleasant affectation.
Macaulay, Petrarch.

2†. To carve: said of a peacock.

Dysfygure that pecocke.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

3†. To disguise, especially by putting on inferior habiliments.

So slyly and so wele I shal me gye,
And me so wel *disfigure*, and so lowe,
That in this world ther shall no man me knowe.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2046.

=Syn. 1. *Cripple*, *Mangle*, etc. See *mutilate*.

disfigure†, *n.* [< ME. *disfigure*, *v.*] Disfigurement; deformity. *Chaucer.*

disfigurement (dis-fig′ūr-ment), *n.* [= F. *défigurement*; as *disfigure* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of disfiguring, or the state of being disfigured; blemish; defacement; change of external form for the worse.

And they, so perfect is their misery,
Not once perceive their foul *disfigurement*,
But boast themselves more comely than before.
Milton, Comus, l. 74.

Grace doth us this good office, by a detecting to us the nakedness of our nature, not by a covering and palliation of her *disfigurements*.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. vi. § 2.

2. Something that disfigures.

Uncommon expressions . . are a *disfigurement* rather than any embellishment of discourse. *Hume*, Essays, xx.

This building, lately cleared from the *disfigurements* and partition of its profane use, forms one of the noblest round churches to be found. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 133.

disfigurer (dis-fig′ūr-ėr), *n.* One who disfigures.

disflesh (dis-flesh′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *flesh*.] To deprive of flesh; render less fleshy.

The best is, said the other, not to run, that the lean strain not himself with too much weight, nor the fat man *disflesh* himself. *Shelton*, tr. of Don Quixote, IV. xxv.

disfoliage (dis-fō′li-āj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disfoliaged*, ppr. *disfoliaging*. [< *dis-* priv. + *foliage*.] To deprive or strip of foliage.

In winter the tempering influence of the pine-forest preponderated over that of the *disfoliaged* forest.
Science, V. 352.

disforest (dis-for′est), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *forest*. Cf. *disafforest*.] 1. Same as *disafforest*.

The Crown forests, with the exception of the New Forest, having almost all been *disforested*.
The American, VII. 85.

2. To strip of forest; clear of trees, as a wooded tract; destroy the forests of, as a country or region.

disformity† (dis-fôr′mi-ti), *n.* [A "restored" form of *difformity* (q. v.) for *deformity*.] Irregularity of form or method; absence of fixed or regular form.

Uniformity or *disformity* in comparing together the respective figures of bodies. *S. Clarke.*

disfranchise (dis-fran′chiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disfranchised*, ppr. *disfranchising*. [Early mod. E. *disfraunchyse*; < *dis-* priv. + *franchise*.] To deprive of the rights and privileges of a free citizen; deprive of chartered rights and immunities; deprive of any franchise, especially of the right of voting in elections. Formerly sometimes written *diffranchise*.

Suppose woman, though equal, to differ essentially in her intellect from man—is that any ground for *disfranchising* her? *W. Phillips*, Speeches, p. 20.

disfranchisement (dis-fran′chiz-ment), *n.* [< *disfranchise* + *-ment*.] The act of disfranchising, or the state of being disfranchised; deprivation of the privileges of a free citizen, or of membership in a corporation, or of some particular immunity or privilege, especially that of voting. Formerly sometimes written *diffranchisement*.

Disfranchisement is as great folly as applied to the whites, as omission to enfranchise is wickedness toward the negroes.
Springfield Rep., quoted in Merriam's Life of Bowles, II. 30.

disfriar† (dis-frī′ar), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *friar*.] To depose from being a friar; divest of the office and privileges of a friar; unfrock.

That ouer-great severity would cause a great number to *disfriar* themselves, and fly to Geneva.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

disfurnish (dis-fėr′nish), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *furnish*.] To deprive or divest of furnishment; strip of or cause to be without adjuncts or belongings.

All wanting that they would haue, and bringing what they want, furnishing their Mokisso with those things whereof they complaine themselues to bee *disfurnished*.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 699.

I am a thing obscure, *disfurnish'd* of
All merit. *Massinger*, The Picture, iii. 5.

I found the house altogether *disfurnish'd*, and his books packing up. *Evelyn*, Diary, May 7, 1691.

The Indians showed a far greater natural predisposition for *disfurnishing* the outside of other people's heads than for furnishing the insides of their own.
Lowell, Oration, Harvard, Nov. 8, 1886.

disfurnishment (dis-fėr′nish-ment), *n.* [< *disfurnish* + *-ment*.] The act of disfurnishing, or the state of being disfurnished.

Early in life he found himself invested with ample revenues; which . . . he took almost immediate measures entirely to dissipate and bring to nothing. . . . Thus furnished by the very act of *disfurnishment*, . . . he set forth, like some Alexander, upon his great enterprise, "borrowing and to borrow." *Lamb*, Elia, p. 46.

disfurniture† (dis-fėr′ni-tūr), *n.* A disfurnishing; removal; deprivation.

We may consequently, with much ease, bear the *disfurniture* of such transitory movables as were rather ornaments then materials of our fabrick.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, II. viii. § 3.

disgage† (dis-gāj′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *gage*; cf. OF. *desgager*, disengage, < *des-* priv. + *gager*, pledge: see *dis-* and *gage*[1]. Cf. *dégagé* and *disengage*.] To free or release from pledge or pawn; redeem.

He taketh those who had lever lay to gage and pawn their goods, and remain under the burden of usury, than to sell up all and *disgage* themselves at once.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 232.

disgallant† (dis-gal′ant), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *gallant*.] To strip or divest of gallantry, courage, or confidence.

Sir, let not this discountenance or *disgallant* you a whit; you must not sink under the first disaster.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 1.

disgarland† (dis-gär′land), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *garland*.] To divest of a garland.

Forsake thy pipe, a sceptre take to thee,
Thy locks *disgarland*. *Drummond*, Songs, ii. 13.

disgarnish (dis-gär′nish), *v. t.* [< ME. *disgarnishen*, < OF. *desgarniss-*, stem of certain parts of *desgarnir*, *desguarnir*, F. *dégarnir* (= Pr. *desgarnir*, *desguarnir* = Sp. Pg. *desguarnecer* = It. *sguernire*), < *des-* priv. + *garnir*, garnish: see *dis-* and *garnish*.] To strip or divest, as of something that garnishes or furnishes; disfurnish; degarnish. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Ffor thei wolde not *disgarnysshe* the londe of peple.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 291.

Also ther were xx kynges that after that thei herde that the cristin were comynge, thei wolde neuer be *disgarnysshed* of her armes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 440.

If your master haue louing frendes and faithful subiectes, I am, thanke God, not *disgarnished* nor vnprouided of the same. *Hall*, Hen. V., an. 2.

We have quite *disgarnished* that kingdom [Ireland] of troops. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 431.

disgarrison (dis-gar′i-son), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *garrison*.] To deprive of a garrison. [Rare.]

Be thou our king; set up thy throne in our hearts; dismantle, and *disgarrison*, all the strong holds and fortifications of sin. *Hewyt*, Prayer bef. Sermon.

disgavel (dis-gav′el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disgavelled*, ppr. *disgavelling*. [< *dis-* priv. + *gavel*[1].] In *Eng. law*, to relieve (land) from the law of gavel-kind, and particularly from subjection to the rule of partition at the owner's death.

A large number of properties were *disgavelled* in Kent by statute in the reign of Henry the Eighth, upon the petition of the owners. In the same reign all the lands in Wales were *disgavelled*. But the rights of the tenants do not appear to have been injured by the new legislation.
W. K. Sullivan, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. clxxxiv.

disgeneric (dis-jē-ner′ik), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *generic*.] Belonging to different genera, as two or more species; not of the same genus as another species: the opposite of *congeneric*.

digest† (dis-jest′), *v. t.* [Var. of *digest*.] To digest. *Bacon.*

Who can *disgest* a Spaniard, that's a true Englishman?
Dekker and Webster, Sir Thomas Wyat, p. 40.

disgestion† (dis-jes′tyon), *n.* [Var. of *digestion*.] Digestion. *Bacon.*

disglorify (dis-glō′ri-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disglorified*, ppr. *disglorifying*. [< *dis-* priv. + *glorify*.] To deprive of glory; treat with indignity.

So Dagon shall be magnified, and God,
Besides whom is no god, compared with idols,
Disglorified, blasphemed, and had in scorn.
Milton, S. A., l. 442.

disglory† (dis-glō′ri), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *glory*.] Deprivation of glory; dishonor.

To the *disglory* of God's name. *Northbrooke.*

disgorge (dis-gôrj′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disgorged*, ppr. *disgorging*. [< OF. *desgorger*, F. *dégorger*, bring up from the throat, vomit, clear out, disgorge (= It. *sgorgare*, disgorge, overflow), < *des-*, away, + *gorge*, throat: see *dis-* and *gorge*, *v.*] 1. To eject or throw out from, or as if from, the stomach, throat, or mouth; vomit forth; discharge; pour out: generally with an implication of force or violence.

The deep-drawing barks do there *disgorge*
Their warlike fraughtage. *Shak.*, T. and C., Prol.

The empire,
In which thou liv'st a strong continu'd surfeit,
Like poison will *disgorge* thee.
Beau. and Fl., Valentinian, iii. 1.

To see his heaving breast *disgorge* the briny draught.
Dryden.

Four infernal rivers, that *disgorge*
Into the burning lake their baleful streams.
Milton, P. L., ii. 575.

The barbarous North *disgorged* her ambitious savages on Europe. *Everett*, Orations, I. 124.

2. To give up, as something that has been taken wrongfully; surrender: as, he *disgorged* his ill-gotten gains.

That which . . . no miscreant or malefactor . . . was ever so desperate as to *disgorge* in contempt of so fruitfully received customs, is now their voice that restore as they say the ancient purity of religion.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 64.

disgorgement (dis-gôrj′ment), *n.* [< OF. *desgorgement*, F. *dégorgement* = It. *sgorgamento*; as *disgorge* + *-ment*.] The act of disgorging.

The very presses are openly defiled with the most loathsome *disgorgements* of their wicked blasphemies.
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 162.

disgorger (dis-gôr′jėr), *n.* A device for removing a gorged hook from the mouth of a fish. It is pushed down along the line, and forces back the barbed point, thus enabling the hook to be withdrawn.

disgospel† (dis-gos′pel), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *gospel*.] To manage or treat in a way inconsistent with the precepts or doctrines of the gospel; deprive of a gospel character.

Who possesse huge Benefices for lazie performances, great promotions only for the execution of a cruell *disgospelling* jurisdiction.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

disgown† (dis-goun′), *v. i.* [< *dis-* priv. + *gown*.] To divest one's self of a clerical gown; hence, to renounce holy orders.

Then, desiring to be a convert, he was reconciled to the Church of Rome; so he *disgowned* and put on a sword.
Roger North, Examen, p. 222.

disgrace (dis-grās′), *n.* [< OF. *disgrace*, disgrace, ill favor, ill fortune, F. *disgrâce* = Sp. *desgracia* = Pg. *desgraça* = It. *disgrazia*, *sgrazia* (obs.), < ML. *disgratia*, disfavor, ill favor, ill fortune, disgrace, < L. *dis-* priv. + *gratia*, favor, grace: see *dis-* and *grace*.] 1. A state of being out of favor; exclusion from favor, confidence,

or trust: as, the minister retired from court in *disgrace*.

He was turned out of his place of Library Keeper to the King, and died in *Disgrace*.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 102.

They will slink back to their kennels in *disgrace*.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 133.

2. A state of ignominy, dishonor, or shame; subjection to opprobrium.

France, bound as she was by solemn stipulations, could not, without *disgrace*, make a direct attack on the Austrian dominions. *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

These old pheasant-lords, . . .
Who had mildew'd in their thousands, doing nothing
Since Egbert — why, the greater their *disgrace!*
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

3. A cause of shame or reproach; that which dishonors: as, honest poverty is no *disgrace*. — **4.** Want of grace of person or mind; illfavoredness; ungracious condition or character. [Archaic.]

Their faces
Most foule and filthie were, their garments yet,
Being all rag'd and tatter'd, their *disgraces*
Did much the more augment.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 28.

Even a coat may be one of the outward signs by which we betray the grace or *disgrace* that is in us.
T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, v.

5†. An act of unkindness; an ill turn.

The interchange continually of favours and *disgraces*.
Bacon.

=**Syn. 1** and **2**. *Disgrace, Dishonor*, etc. (see *odium*), discredit, ignominy, infamy, disrepute, reproach, contempt, opprobrium, obloquy. — **3**. Scandal, blot.

disgrace (dis-grās'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disgraced*, ppr. *disgracing*. [< OF. *disgracier*, F. *disgracier* = Sp. *desgraciar* (obs.) = Pg. *desgraçar* = It. *disgraziare, sgraziare* (obs.), < ML. **disgratiare*, disgrace; from the noun.] **1.** To put out of favor; dismiss with discredit.

In thee [the Countess of Pembroke] the Lesbian Sappho with her lyric harpe is *disgraced*.
Nash (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 500).

Flatterers of the *disgraced* minister. *Macaulay*.

2. To treat or affect ignominiously; bring or cast shame or reproach upon; dishonor; put to shame.

His ignorance *disgraced* him. *Johnson*.

Let Greece be humbled, and the Trojans rise;
Till the proud king and the Achaian race
Shall heap with honours him they now *disgrace*.
Pope, Iliad, ii.

We will pass by the instances of oppression and falsehood which *disgraced* the early part of the reign of Charles. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

3†. To revile; upbraid; heap reproaches upon.

The goddess wroth 'gan foully her *disgrace*. *Spenser*.

I command you, and do you command your fellows,
That when you see her next, *disgrace* and scorn her.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iii. 3.

=**Syn. 1** and **2**. *Debase, Degrade*, etc. (see *abase*); to shame, mortify, dishonor; tarnish, blot, stain, sully. See list under *debase*.

disgraceful (dis-grās'fûl), *a.* [< *disgrace* + *-ful*, 1.] Partaking of disgrace; shameful; dishonorable; disreputable; bringing or deserving shame.

To retire behind their chariots was as little *disgraceful* then as it is now to alight from one's horse in a battle.
Pope.

Cranmer rose into favour by serving Henry in the *disgraceful* affair of his first divorce.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

=**Syn.** Discreditable, ignominious, scandalous, base, vile, opprobrious, infamous.

disgracefully (dis-grās'fûl-i), *adv.* In a disgraceful manner; with disgrace: as, the troops fled *disgracefully*.

The senate have cast you forth
Disgracefully. *B. Jonson*, Catiline.

disgracefulness (dis-grās'fûl-nes), *n.* Ignominy; shamefulness.

disgracer (dis-grā'sėr), *n.* One who or that which disgraces or exposes to disgrace; one who or that which brings disgrace, shame, or contempt upon others, or upon a cause.

Perhaps the lowest class of either sex would be properly assigned to those two *disgracers* of the human species, commonly called a beau and a fine lady.
Fielding, Conversation.

disgracious† (dis-grā'shus), *a.* [< OF. **disgracieux* (F. *disgracieux*), < *disgrace*, disgrace: see *disgrace*, and cf. *gracious*.] Ungracious; unpleasing.

If I be so *disgracious* in your eye,
Let me march on, and not offend you, madam.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

disgracive† (dis-grā'siv), *a.* [Irreg. < *disgrace* + *-ive*.] Disgraceful.

He that will question every *disgracive* word which he hears is spoken of him shall have few friends.
Feltham, Resolves, i. 78.

They are unwisely ashamed of an ignorance which is not *disgracive*. *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 27.

disgradation (dis-grā-dā'shon), *n.* [< *disgrade* + *-ation*; equiv. to *degradation*.] In *Scots law*, degradation; deposition; specifically, the stripping from a person of a dignity or degree of honor, and taking away the title, badge, and privileges thereof.

disgrade† (dis-grād'), *v. t.* [< OF. *desgrader* (= Sp. *desgradar* (obs.) = Pg. *desgraduar*), degrade, < *des-* priv. + *grade*, rank. Cf. *degrade*.] To degrade; lower in rank.

Being now lately become a Courtier he shew not himself a craftsman, & merit to be *disgraded*, & with scorne sent back againe to the shop.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 250.

disgregate† (dis'grē-gāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *disgregatus*, pp. of *disgregare*, separate, < *dis-*, apart, + *grex* (*greg-*), a flock. Cf. *congregate*.] To separate; disperse. *Dr. H. More*.

disgregation (dis-grē-gā'shon), *n.* [< *disgregate*: see *-ation*.] Separation; specifically, in *chem.*, the separation of the molecules within a substance, which is brought about by heat or other chemical agents: as, the *disgregation* of a body is greater in the gaseous than in the liquid state. *Imp. Dict.*

disgression†, *n.* [ME.; var. of *digression*.] Digression. *Chaucer*.

disgruntle (dis-grun'tl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disgruntled*, ppr. *disgruntling*. [Of E. dial. origin; humorously formed < *dis-* + **gruntle*, freq. of *grunt*, implying disgust.] To disappoint; disconcert; chagrin; disgust; offend; throw into a state of sulky dissatisfaction: usually in the participial adjective *disgruntled*. [Colloq.]

This continual grasping after authority for the purpose of meeting the individual case of some *disgruntled* persons should receive the stamp of this committee's disapprobation. *Providence* (R. I.) *Journal*, March 1, 1877.

Those that were *disgruntled* because Dutch and German were dropped [in the names of the Reformed Churches] staid where they were because they did not know where to go. *The Churchman*, Suppl., Oct. 30, 1886.

disguise (dis-gīz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disguised*, ppr. *disguising*. [Early mod. E. also *disguize*; < ME. *disguisen, disgisen, desguisen, desgisen* (also *deguisen, degisen*: see *deguise*), < OF. *desguiser*, F. *déguiser* (= Pr. *desguisar*), counterfeit, put on a false guise, < *des-* priv. + *guise*, guise, manner, fashion: see *dis-* and *guise, v.*] **1.** To conceal the personal identity of, by changes of guise or usual appearance, such as those produced by differences in dress or in the hair or beard, the use of a mask, etc.

She cast her wit in sondry wise —
How she him mighte so *desguise*,
That no man shulde his body knowe.
Gower, Conf. Amant., II. 227.

The children of honour, called the Henchemen, which were freshly *disguysed* and daunced a Morice before the kyng. *Hall*, Hen. VIII., an. 2.

The tradition is that, during those evil days, Bunyan was forced to *disguise* himself as a waggoner.
Macaulay, John Bunyan.

This copier of the mien and gait and garb
Of Peter and Paul, that he may go *disguised*,
Rob halt and lame, sick folk i' the temple-porch!
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 195.

I venture to see in the Norman Conqueror a friend *disguised* in the garb of an enemy.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 153.

2. To conceal or cover up the real or original character of by a counterfeit form or appearance; cloak by false show, deceptive statement or speech, or an artificial manner: as, to *disguise* the handwriting; to *disguise* the taste of a drug; to *disguise* sentiments or intentions.

Disguise it not — we have one human heart —
All mortal thoughts confess a common home.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, viii. 19.

Literature and taste, indeed, still *disguised* with a flush of hectic loveliness and brilliancy the ravages of an incurable decay. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

If we call it by one name up to a certain year, and by some other name after that year, we *disguise* the fact that the historical identity of the language has never been broken. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 96.

They agree in another respect, as well as in style. All are either ruins, or fragments *disguised* by restoration.
Ruskin.

3. To alter the appearance of; make difficult of recognition by some change not intended for concealment.

They saw the faces, which too well they knew,
Though then *disguised* in death. *Dryden*, Æneid.

4. To change in voice or behavior by the use of strong drink; intoxicate. [Euphemistic.]

Come, I will shew you the way home, if drink
Or too full diet have *disguised* you.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, iv. 1.

Harp. I am a prince disguised.
Hir. Disguised! how? drunk?
Massinger, Virgin-Martyr, iii. 3.

Fail. Will not ale serve thy turn, Will?
Bib. I had too much of that last night; I was a little *disguised*, as they say. *Dryden*, Wild Gallant, i. 1.

It is most absurdly said of any man that he is *disguised* in liquor; for, on the contrary, most men are disguised by sobriety, . . . and it is when they are drinking that men display themselves in their complexion of character.
De Quincey.

5†. To distinguish by a difference of form or guise.

The newe lage [law] . . . is zothliche newe, and *desgised* uram [from] othre lages. *Ayenbite of Inwyt*, p. 97.

Amonges wymmen he spanne
In theyre habyte *disguysed* from a man.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 90.

=**Syn. 2**. *Simulate*, etc. (see *dissemble*), mask, veil.

disguise (dis-gīz'), *n.* [< *disguise, v.*] **1.** That which disguises; something that serves or is intended for concealment of identity, character, or quality; a deceptive covering, condition, manner, etc.

I will assume thy part in some *disguise*,
And tell fair Hero I am Claudio.
Shak., Much Ado, i. 1.

This calumnious *disguise* [a long ulster] was crowned and completed by a soft felt hat.
R. L. Stevenson, The Dynamiter, p. 98.

That is a thin *disguise* which veils with care
The face, but lets the changeless heart lie bare.
T. B. Aldrich, Epigram.

2. The act of disguising, or the state of being disguised; a false or misleading appearance; concealment under a disguised form, manner, etc.: as, his attempted *disguise* was unsuccessful; a thief in *disguise*.

So *disguise* shall, by the disguised,
Pay with falsehood false exacting.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 2.

Praise undeserved is scandal in *disguise*.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 413.

That close alliance which, under the *disguise* of the most deadly enmity, has always subsisted between fanaticism and atheism is still unbroken.
Macaulay, Sadler's Law of Population.

3. Change of behavior and utterance by drink; intoxication. [Euphemistic.]

You see we've burnt our cheeks: . . . and mine own tongue
Splits what it speaks: the wild *disguise* hath almost
Antick'd us. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 7.

4†. A masque; an interlude.

Never prince was more wholly given to his affairs, nor in them more of himself; insomuch as in triumphs of justs and tourneys, and balls and masks, which they then called *disguises*, he was rather a princely and gentle spectator than seem much to be delighted.
Bacon, Hist. Henry VII. (ed. Bohn), p. 477.

Disguise was the old English word for a masque, sir, before you were an implement belonging to the Revels.
B. Jonson, Masque of Augurs.

O, what a mask was there, what a *disguise!*
Milton, The Passion, l. 19.

disguisedly (dis-gī'zed-li), *adv.* With or in disguise. [Rare.]

I find that he travelled England *disguisedly*, and concealed his state there. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 589.

disguisedness (dis-gī'zed-nes), *n.* The state of being disguised. [Rare.]

But alas! the painted faces, and mannishnesse, and monstrous *disguisedness* of the one sex!
Bp. Hall, The Impress of God, ii.

disguisement (dis-gīz'ment), *n.* [< OF. *desguisement*, F. *déguisement* (= Pr. *desguisamen*), < *desguiser*, disguise: see *disguise, v.*, and *-ment*.] The act of disguising; a disguise. [Rare.]

She through his late *disguizement* could him not descrie.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. v. 29.

He was exposed in a jacket resembling those which London lamp-lighters formerly delighted in, with a cap of the same. . . . In this *disguisement* he was brought into the hall. *Lamb*, Elia, p. 35.

disguiser (dis-gī'zėr), *n.* **1.** One who changes the appearance of another by a disguise; a disfigurer.

O, death's a great *disguiser:* and you may add to it.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 2.

2. One who conceals his real sentiments; one who assumes a disguise.

You are a very dexterous *disguiser*. *Swift*.

3†. A masquer; a mummer.

The *Disguisers* to come in aftir this manour following, with iii torcheis to be borne before theim at their riding into the Hall, with iii yomen waiters suche as shall be appointed by the Marshallis to do it.
Quoted in *J. P. Collier's* Eng. Dram. Poetry, I. 18, note.

disguisily†, *adv.* [ME. *disgisili*; < *disguisy* + *-ly*[2].] Strangely; extraordinarily.

Desparaged were i *disgisili* 3if i dede in this wise.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 486.

disguisinessꝑ, *n.* [ME. *disgisines*; < *disguisy* + *-ness.*] Strangeness; extraordinary appearance.

Precious clothyng is coupable for the derthe of it, and for his softnesse and for his strangenesse and *disgisinesse* [var. *degisynesse*]. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

disguising (dis-gī'zing), *n.* [< ME. *desgysyng*; verbal n. of *disguise*, *v.*] **1.** The act of assuming a disguise, or of giving a false appearance.

These & many such like *disguisings* do we find in mans behauiour, & specially in the Courtiers of forraine Countreys. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 253.

2ꝑ. Theatrical mummery or masking.

At such a time
As Christmas, when *disguising* is o' foot.
B. Jonson, Masques.

Sonday at night the fifteenth of June, 1523, in the great halle at Wyndsore, the emperor Maximilian and Henry VIII. being present, was a *disguisiyng* or play.
Quoted in *Strutt's* Sports and Pastimes, p. 235.

disguisyꝑ, *a.* [ME. *disgisi*, *disgesye*, < OF. *desguise*, pp. of *desguiser*, disguise: see *disguise*, *v.*] **1.** Disguised; masked.

Daunces *disgisi* redy dıgt were.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1621.

2. Concealed; strange.

Long thei caired ouer cuntres as that crist wold,
Ouer dales & downes & *disgesye* weyes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2715.

disgust (dis-gust'), *v. t.* [< OF. *desgouster*, distaste, dislike, F. *dégoûter* = Sp. *disgustar* = Pg. *desgostar* = It. *disgustare*, *sgustare*, disgust, < L. *dis-* priv. + *gustare*, taste, < *gustus*, a tasting: see *dis-* and *gust*², *v.*] **1.** To excite nausea or loathing in; offend the taste of.—**2.** To offend the mind or moral sense of: with *at* or *with*, formerly with *from*: as, to be *disgusted at* foppery or *with* vulgar pretension.

What *disgusts* me *from* having anything to do with this race of answer-jobbers is, that they have no sort of conscience. *Swift.*

3ꝑ. To feel a distaste for; have an aversion to; disrelish.

By our own fickleness and inconstancy *disgusting* the deliverance now it is come, which we so earnestly desired before it came. *Tillotson*, Sermons, xxxii.

disgust (dis-gust'), *n.* [< OF. *desgoust*, F. *dégoût* = Sp. *disgusto* = Pg. *desgosto* = It. *disgusto*, disgust: see the verb.] **1.** Strong disrelish or distaste; aversion to the taste of food or drink; nausea; loathing.

The term *disgust*, in its simplest sense, means something offensive to the taste.
Darwin, Express. of Emotions, p. 257.

2. Repugnance excited by something offensive or loathsome; a strong feeling of aversion or repulsion; extreme distaste or dislike.

In a vulgar hack-writer such oddities would have excited only *disgust*. *Macaulay.*

Noble too, of old blood thrice-refined
That shrinks from clownish coarseness in *disgust*.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 174.

=**Syn. 2.** *Hatred*, *Dislike*, etc. (see *antipathy*), loathing, detestation, abhorrence.

disgustful (dis-gust'fûl), *a.* [< *disgust* + *-ful*, 2.] Offensive to the taste; nauseous; hence, morally or esthetically offensive.

The British waters are grown dull and muddy,
The fruit *disgustful*. *Fletcher*, Bonduca, i. 2.

If any lesson may be drawn from the tragical and too often *disgustful* history of witchcraft, it is not one of exultation at our superior enlightenment, or shame at the shortcomings of the human intellect. It is rather one of charity and self-distrust.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 148.

disgustfulness (dis-gust'fûl-nes), *n.* The character of being disgustful or disgusting.

disgusting (dis-gus'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *disgust*, *v.*] Causing disgust; offensive to the taste, physical, moral, or esthetic.

A smear of soup on a man's beard looks *disgusting*, though there is of course nothing *disgusting* in the soup itself. *Darwin*, Express. of Emotions, p. 257.

disgustingly (dis-gus'ting-li), *adv.* In a disgusting manner.

It is really lamentable to observe in many families the aged parent slighted and neglected. . . . Such treatment is *disgustingly* unnatural. *V. Knox*, Essays, xxxix.

disgustingness (dis-gus'ting-nes), *n.* The quality of being disgusting. *Kingsley.*

dish (dish), *n.* [< ME. *dissh*, *disch*, < AS. *disc*, a dish, plate, = OS. *disk*, a table, = MD. D. *disch* = MLG. *disk*, *disch*, LG. *disch* = OHG. *tisc*, *disc*, MHG. *tisch*, *disch*, also *tis*, *dis*, G. *tisch*, a table, = Icel. *diskr*, a dish, plate, = Sw. Dan. *disk*, a dish, also a counter, = OF. *dais*, a table (> ME. *dees*, E. *dais*, q. v.), = Sp. Pg. *disco*, a disk, quoit, = It. *disco*, a disk, quoit, *desco*, a table, < L. *discus*, a discus, disk, plate, dish, face of a sun-dial, ML. also (with var. *descus*) a table, dais, desk, pulpit, < Gr. δίσκος, a discus, disk, dish, trencher, plate. From the same source are *disk*, *disc*, *desk*, and *dais*, which are thus doublets of *dish*.] **1.** Any rimmed and concave or hollow vessel, of earthenware, porcelain, glass, metal, or wood, used to contain food for consumption at meals. Originally applied to very shallow or flat vessels, as plates and platters, the term now usually includes any large open vessel, more or less deep, and with or without a cover, used to contain food or table-drink, such as tea, coffee, or chocolate. The use of the term to include drinking-vessels, as bowls and cups, is less common and seems to be obsolescent, except as such vessels are included in the collective plural *dishes*. A *set of dishes* includes all the vessels (except drinking-glasses) requisite for furnishing a table, as platters, plates of various sizes, vessels for vegetables, fruits, preserves, etc., tureens, bowls, and cups and saucers.

Aftre take also a drope of Bawme, and put it in to a *Dissche* or in a Cuppe with Mylk of a Goot.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 52.

You must bring two *Dishes* of Chocolate and a Glass of Cinnamon-water. *Congreve*, Way of the World, i. 7.

A porcelain *dish*, o'er which in many a cluster
Plump grapes hung down, dead-ripe and without lustre.
T. B. Aldrich, The Lunch.

2. The food or drink served in a dish; hence, any particular kind of food served at table; a supply for a meal: as, a *dish* of veal or venison; a cold *dish*.

'Tis an ordinary thing to bestow twenty or thirty pounds on a *dish*, some thousand crowns upon a dinner.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 142.

If you please, let us walk up to supper; and to-morrow, if the day be windy, as our days here commonly are, 'tis ten to one but we shall take a good *dish* of fish for dinner.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 263.

We were roused from a peaceful *dish* of tea by a loud hubbub in the street. *Beckford*, Italy, II. 70.

Nothing could be plainer than his table, yet his society often attracted the wealthy to share his single *dish*.
Lady Holland, in Sydney Smith, iv.

3. In *Eng. mining*: (*a*) A rectangular box about 28 inches long, 4 deep, and 6 wide, in which ore is measured. [Lead-mines of Derbyshire.]

The *dish* of the Low Peak is reputed to hold 14 Winchester pints, when level-full; while in the High Peak 16 pints are reckoned to the *dish*. *Farey.*

(*b*) Formerly, in Cornwall, a measure holding one gallon, used for tin ore dressed ready for the smelter. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall (1769).—**4ꝑ.** A discus.

Thei hastiden for to be maad felawis of wrastlyng, and . . . of *dishe*, or pleyinge with ledun *dishe* [var. in ocupacioums of a *disch*, ether pleiyng with a ledun *disch*, Purv.]. *Wyclif*, 2 Mac. iv. 14 (Oxf.).

5. The state of being concave or like a dish; concavity: as, the *dish* of a wheel.—**Brazen dish.** See *brazen*.

dish (dish), *v.* [= G. *tischen*, serve the table, sit at table; cf. ODan. *diske*, go to dinner, Dan. *diske* (*op*), dish or serve (up), = Sw. *diska*, wash dishes; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To put in a dish or dishes, as food; serve at table: often with *up*: as, to *dish up* the dinner.

For conspiracy,
I know not how it tastes; though it be *dish'd*
For me to try. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 2.

Get me . . . your best meat, and *dish* it in silver dishes. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iii. 1.

2. To cause to resemble a dish; make concave. Thus, a carriage-wheel is said to be *dished* when the spokes (either by construction or as the result of accident) are inclined to the nave, so that the wheel is concave on one side.

Seven hours' travelling over very rough ground *dished* a wheel, and lunch was taken while repairs were being made. *A. W. Greely*, Arctic Service, p. 370.

The slicer is hammered into a slightly arched or *dished* form. *Byrne*, Artisan's Handbook, p. 203.

3. To use up, as if by serving on a dish, or making a meal of; frustrate or disappoint; damage; ruin; cheat. [Slang.]

For of this be assured, if you "go it" too fast,
You'll be *dish'd*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 204.

Where's Brummell? *Dished.* *Byron.*

But in Canada, as in England, demagogues *dish* each other by extensions of the franchise.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 27.

4. To push or strike with the horns. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

He would hae gart [made] me trow that they [London folk] hae horns on their heads to *dish* the like o' me, and hooves to tread upon us when doon.
Sir A. Wylie, Works, I. 70.

To dish out, to form (coves) by wooden ribs.

II. *intrans.* To be concave or have a form resembling that of a dish: as, the wheel or the ground *dishes*. See I., 2.

We had much trouble with our wagon, the wheel *dishing* frequently. *A. W. Greely*, Arctic Service, p. 387.

dishabilitate (dis-ha-bil'i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dishabilitated*, ppr. *dishabilitating*. [< ML. **dishabilitatus*, pp. of **dishabilitare* (> OF. *deshabiliter*, F. *déshabiliter* = Pg. *deshabilitar*), < *dis-* priv. + *habilitare*, habilitate: see *dis-* and *habilitate*.] To disqualify; in *old Scots law*, to corrupt the blood of; attaint.

The Earl his father being forefault, and his posterity *dishabilitated* to bruik estate or dignity in Scotland.
Stair. Suppl., Dec., p. 243.

dishabilitation (dis-ha-bil-i-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *déshabilitation*, < ML. **dishabilitatiō(n-)*, < **dishabilitare*, disqualify: see *dishabilitate*.] Disqualification; in *old Scots law*, the corruption of blood consequent upon a conviction for treason.

All prior acts of *dishabilitatioun* pronuncit againes the posteritie of the said . . . Francis sumtyme Erle Bothwell.
Acts Charles I. (ed. 1814), V. 55.

dishabille (dis-a-bēl'), *n.* [Also *deshabille*; < F. *déshabillé*, undress, prop. pp. of *déshabiller*, undress, < *dés-* priv. + *habiller*, dress: see *dis-* and *habiliment*.] Undress, or negligent dress; specifically, a loose morning-dress.

Her *Dishabille*, or Flame-colour Gown call'd Indian, and Slippers of the same.
Wycherley, Gentleman Dancing-Master, v.

Two or three ladies, in an easy *dishabille*, were introduced. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xix.

dishabitꝑ (dis-hab'it), *v. t.* [< OF. *deshabiter*, F. *déshabiter* = Sp. Pg. *deshabitar*, desert a place, = It. *disabitare*, depopulate, < L. *dis-* priv. + *habitare*, dwell in, inhabit: see *dis-* and *habit*, *v.*] To drive from a habitation; dislodge.

Those sleeping stones . . . from their fixed beds of lime
Had been *dishabited*. *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1.

dishabituate (dis-ha-bit'ū-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dishabituated*, ppr. *dishabituating*. [< *dis-* priv. + *habituate*. Cf. F. *déshabituer* = Sp. Pg. *deshabituar*.] To render unaccustomed to or unfamiliar with.

He had lived at Geneva so long that he had . . . become *dishabituated* to the American tone.
H. James, Jr., Daisy Miller.

dishableꝑ, *v. t.* [Same as *disable*; < *dis-* priv. + *hable* for *able*¹, *v.*, q. v.] **1.** To disable.—**2.** To disparage.

She oft him blam'd
For suffering such abuse as knighthood sham'd,
And him *dishabled* quyte. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. v. 21.

dishallow (dis-hal'ō), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *hallow*, *v.*] To make unholy; desecrate; profane.

Ye that so *dishallow* the holy sleep,
Your sleep is death.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

But once a year, on the eve of All-Souls,
Through these arches *dishallowed* the organ rolls.
Lowell, The Black Preacher.

disharmonic (dis-här-mon'ik), *a.* [= F. *désharmonique* = It. *disarmonico* (cf. G. *disharmonisch*, > Dan. Sw. *disharmonisk*); as *dis-* priv. + *harmonic*.] Not harmonic; anharmonic. *Anthrop. Inst. Jour.*, XVII. 160.

disharmonious (dis-här-mō'ni-us), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *harmonious*.] Inharmonious; discordant; incongruous.

The ego [according to Preuss] is composed of painful and *disharmonious* sensations.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 45.

disharmonize (dis-här'mō-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disharmonized*, ppr. *disharmonizing*. [= F. *désharmoniser* = Pg. *desharmonizar*, deprive of harmony, = It. *disarmonizzare*, want harmony; as *dis-* priv. + *harmonize*.] To deprive of harmony; render inharmonious.

Differences which *disharmonize* and retard and cripple the general work in hand.
Penn. School Jour., XXXII. 381.

disharmony (dis-här'mō-ni), *n.*; pl. *disharmonies* (-niz). [= F. *désharmonie* = Sp. *desarmonía* = Pg. *desharmonia* = It. *disarmonia* = G. *disharmonie* = Dan. Sw. *disharmoni*; as *dis-* priv. + *harmony*.] Want of harmony; discord; incongruity.

A *disharmony* in the different impulses that constitute it [our nature]. *Coleridge.*

The more *disharmonies* [according to Preuss], the more organisms; hence, at first all matter was organized, and at last none will be. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 46.

dish-catch (dish'kach), *n.* [Local.] A rack for dishes.

My *dish-catch*, cupboard, boards, and bed,
And all I have when we are wed.
Comical Dialogue between two Country Lovers.

dish-cloth (dish'klôth), *n.* A cloth used for washing dishes.

dish-clout (dish'klout), *n.* A dish-cloth.

Those same hanging cheeks, . . .
That look like frozen *dish-clouts* set on end!
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

That old rag of a *dishclout* ministry, Harry Furnese, is to be the other lord. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 493.

disheart† (dis-härt′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *heart.*] To discourage; dishearten.

Car. Have I not seen the Britons——
Bond. What?
Car. Dishearted. Run, run, Bonduca.
Fletcher, Bonduca, i. 1.

dishearten (dis-här′tn), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *hearten.*] To discourage; depress the spirits of; deject; impress with fear.

Be not utterly *disheartened;* we have yet a small relick of hope left. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, v. 1.

disheartenment (dis-här′tn-ment), *n.* [< *dishearten* + *-ment.*] The act of disheartening, or the state of being disheartened or discouraged.

The sum of petty mortifications, discomforts, and *disheartenments* which one called to such a trial would inevitably have to undergo. *The Atlantic*, LVIII. 791.

disheir† (dis-ãr′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *heir.*] To deprive of heirs; debar from transmitting or from being transmitted by inheritance.

Yet still remember that you wield a sword
Forg'd by your foes against your sovereign Lord;
Design'd to hew th' imperial cedar down,
Defraud succession, and *disheir* the crown.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, I. 1999.

dishelm (dis-helm′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *helm*2.] To divest of a helmet.

She saw me lying stark,
Dishelm'd and mute, and motionlessly pale.
Tennyson, Princess, vi.

disher (dish′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *disshere;* < *dish* + *-er*1.] A maker of or dealer in wooden bowls or dishes.

disheress†, *n.* [< ME. *dysshères;* < *disher* + *-ess.*] A female disher. *Piers Plowman.*

disherison (dis-her′i-zon), *n.* [Formerly *disherisown;* contr. of **disheritison*, < OF. *desheritison, deshereteson, desheritoison*, etc., < ML. **disheréditatio(n-)*, disinheritance, < *dishereditare*, pp. *dishereditatus*, disinherit: see *disherit.*] The act of disinheriting, or of cutting off from inheritance.

Many a one here is born to a fair estate, and is stripped of it, whether by the just *disherison* of his . . . father, or else by the power or circumvention of an adversary or by his own misgovernment and unthriftiness.
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 143.

O never-rejecting roof of blue,
Whose rash *disherison* never falls
On us unthinking prodigals. *Lowell*, Al Fresco.

disherit† (dis-her′it), *v. t.* [< ME. *disheriten*, < OF. *desheriter, deshereder*, F. *déshériter* = Pr. *desheretar, deseretar* = Sp. *desheredar* = Pg. *desherdar* = It. *diseredare*, < ML. *dishereditare*, disinherit, < L. *dis-* priv. + LL. *hereditare*, inherit: see *inherit, heritage.*] To disinherit.

Wee have ben in perpetuelle Pees tille now, that thou come to *disherite* us. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 294.

Gentill kynge, ne wepe nought, but go we in the name of god and fight with hem, ffor better it is to dye with honoure than dye olde and pore and *disherited.*
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 273.

disheritance† (dis-her′i-tans), *n.* [< OF. *desheritance, disheritance*, < *desheriter*, disherit: see *disherit.*] The act of disinheriting, or the state of being disinherited.

Having chid me almost to the ruin
Of a *disheritance*, for violating
So continued and so sacred a friendship.
Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Inn, ii. 1.

disheritor (dis-her′i-tọr), *n.* [< *disherit* + *-or.*] One who disherits, or deprives of inheritance.

dishevel (di-shev′el), *v.*; pret. and pp. *disheveled* or *dishevelled*, ppr. *disheveling* or *dishevelling.* [< ME. *dischevelen* (in p. a. *dischevele:* see *dishevele*), < OF. *descheveler*, F. *décheveler* = Pr. *descabelhar* = Sp. Pg. *descabellar* = It. *scapigliare*, < ML. *discapillare*, pull off, tear, or disorder the hair, dishevel, < L. *dis-*, apart, + *capillus* (> OF. *chevel*, F. *cheveu*), hair: see *capillary.*]
I. *trans.* 1. To cause to have a disordered or neglected appearance; disarrange: said originally of the hair, but now often extended to the dress.

Mourning matrons with *dishevelled* hair. *Dryden.*

2. To disorder or disarrange the hair or dress of; derange with regard to any covering of loose materials.

Thick did they scatter upon every Plain
A flow'ry verdure, and *dishevel* May
Round Tellus's springing face.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 9.

[In both senses used chiefly in the past participle and as an adjective.]
II. *intrans.* To be spread or to hang in disorder, as the hair. [Rare.]

Their hair, curling, *dishevels* about their shoulders.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 300.

dishevele†, **dishevely**†, *a.* [< ME. *dischevele, disshevely, disshivill*, disheveled, adj., prop. pp., < OF. *descheveler*, F. *décheveler*, pp. of *descheveler:* see *dishevel.*] Disheveled.

She was all *dischevelee* in her hèer, and Taurus hir heilde be the tresses and drough hir after his horse.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 298.

dishevelment (di-shev′el-ment), *n.* [< *dishevel* + *-ment.*] The act of disheveling, or the state of being disheveled. *Carlyle.*

dishevely†, *a.* See *dishevele.*

dish-faced (dish′fāst), *a.* 1. Having a face in which the nasal bone is higher at the nose than at the stop: applied to dogs. This peculiarity is frequently seen in pointers. *Vero Shaw*, Book of the Dog.—2. Having a round flattish face, like a reversed plate: said of persons.

dishful (dish′fụl), *n.* [< ME. *dischful, disseful;* < *dish* + *-ful*, 2.] As much as a dish will hold.

dishing (dish′ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *dish, v.*] Taking or having the form of a dish; concave; hollowing: as, a *dishing* wheel; the lay of the ground was slightly *dishing.*

dishonest (dis-on′est), *a.* [< ME. *dishonest*, < OF. *deshoneste, deshonneste*, F. *déshonnête* = Pr. *deshonest* = Sp. Pg. *deshonesto* = It. *disonesto*, < ML. **dishonestus*, dishonest, < L. *dis-* priv. + *honestus*, honest: see *dis-* and *honest, a.*] 1. Not honest; without honesty; destitute of probity or integrity; having or exercising a disposition to deceive, cheat, or defraud.—2. Not honest in quality; proceeding from or exhibiting lack of honesty; fraudulent; knavish: as, a *dishonest* transaction.

Gaming is too unreasonable and *dishonest* for a gentleman to addict himself to it. *Lord Lyttelton.*

3†. Dishonored; disgraced.

Dishonest [tr. of L. *inhonesto*], with lop'd arms, the youth appears;
Spoil'd of his nose, and shorten'd of his ears.
Dryden, Æneid, vi.

4†. Dishonorable; disgraceful; ignominious.

Inglorious triumphs, and *dishonest* scars.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 326.

And, looking backward with a wise affright,
Saw seams of wounds, *dishonest* to the sight.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., l. 72.

5†. Unchaste; lewd.

I hope it is no *dishonest* desire, to desire to be a woman of the world. *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 3.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** False, unfair, disingenuous, unscrupulous, perfidious, treacherous, slippery.

dishonest† (dis-on′est), *v. t.* [< ME. *dishonesten*, < OF. *deshonester, deshonnester* = Sp. Pg. *deshonestar* = It. *disonestare*, < ML. **dishonestare*, dishonor, < L. *dis-* priv. + *honestare*, honor: see *dis-* and *honest, v.* Cf. *dehonestate.*] To dishonor; disgrace.

Some young widows do *dishonest* the congregation of Christ, and his doctrine.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 156.

Does hee hope to *dishonest* me?
Marston, The Fawne, iv.

dishonestly (dis-on′est-li), *adv.* 1. With dishonesty; without probity or integrity; with fraudulent intent; knavishly.

One thing was very *dishonestly* insinuated, that the prisoner was a Papist, which was only to incense the jury against him, and it had its effect.
State Trials, Stephen College, an. 1681.

2†. Dishonorably; ignominiously.

Marius caused Caius Cesar . . . to be violently drawē to the sepultre of one Uarius, a simple and seditious persone, and there to be *dishonestly* slayne.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 6.

3†. Unchastely; lewdly.

She that liveth *dishonestly* is her father's heaviness.
Ecclus. xxii. 4.

dishonesty (dis-on′es-ti), *n.* [< OF. *deshonestete, deshoneste, deshonneste*, F. *deshonnêteté* = Pr. *dezonestat* = Sp. *deshonestidad* = Pg. *deshonestidade* = It. *disonestà, disonestade, disonestate*, < ML. **dishonesta(t-)s*, < **dishonestus*, dishonest: see *dishonest.* Cf. *honesty.*] 1. The quality of being dishonest; lack of honesty; want of probity or integrity; a disposition to cheat or defraud, or to deceive and betray.

The reckless assumption of pecuniary obligations does not ordinarily originate in *dishonesty* of intention.
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 220.

2. Violation of trust or of justice; fraud; treachery; any deviation from probity or integrity.

For the said earl saith that the assurances which he gave his late majesty and his majesty that now is, concerning these treaties, were such as had been *dishonesty* and breach of his duty and trust for him to have held back. *State Trials*, The Duke of Buckingham, an. 1626.

3†. Unchastity; lewdness.

Heaven be my witness . . . if you suspect me of any *dishonesty.* *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 2.

=**Syn. 1.** Knavishness, deceitfulness, perfidiousness, unscrupulousness, unfairness, slipperiness.

dishonor, dishonour (dis-on′ọr), *n.* [< ME. *deshonour*, < OF. *deshonor*, later *deshonneur*, F. *déshonneur* = Sp. Pg. *deshonor* = It. *disonore*, < ML. *dishonor*, dishonor, < L. *dis-* priv. + *honor:* see *dis-* and *honor, n.*] 1. Want of honor; dishonorable character or conduct.

For since *dishonour* traffics with man's nature,
He is but outside. *Shak.*, T. of A., i. 1.

2. The state of being disgraced, or considered dishonorable; disgrace; shame; reproach.

It [the dead body] is sown in *dishonour;* it is raised in glory. 1 Cor. xv. 43.

There lies he now with foule *dishonor* dead,
Who, whiles he livde, was called proud Sans foy.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ii. 25.

It is the great *dishonour* of too many among us that they are more ashamed of their Religion than they are of their sins. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. iv.

3. Disgrace inflicted; violation of one's honor or dignity.

It was not meet for us to see the king's *dishonour.*
Ezra iv. 14.

Whatever tends to the *dishonour* of God, to the injury of others, or to our own destruction, it is all the reason in the World we should abstain from.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iii.

4. In *com.*, failure or refusal of the drawee or acceptor of a bill of exchange or note to accept it, or, if it is accepted, to pay and retire it. See *dishonor, v. t.*, 4.=**Syn.** *Dishonor, Disfavor*, etc. See *odium*, and list under *disgrace.*

dishonor, dishonour (dis-on′ọr), *v. t.* [< OF. *deshonorer*, F. *déshonorer* = Pr. *desonorar* = Sp. Pg. *deshonrar* = It. *disonorare*, < ML. *dishonorare*, dishonor, < L. *dis-* priv. + *honorare*, honor: see *dis-* and *honor, v.*] 1. To deprive of honor; violate the honor or dignity of; disgrace; bring reproach or shame on; stain the character of; lessen in reputation.

Most certain it is that nothing but only sin doth *dishonour* God. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, ii. 2.

Nothing . . . that may *dishonour*
Our law, or stain my vow of Nazarite.
Milton, S. A., l. 1385.

2. To treat with indignity.

Justice, sweet prince, against that woman there, . . .
That hath abused and *dishonour'd* me.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

3. To violate the chastity of; ravish; seduce.—4. In *com.*, to refuse to honor; refuse or fail to accept or pay: as, to *dishonor* a bill of exchange. A bill or note is also said to be dishonored when overdue and unpaid, although there may have been no actual demand or refusal to pay.

Any cheques or bills refused payment [when presented to the banks] are called "returns," and can generally be sent back to the Clearing House the same day, and entered again as a reverse claim by the bank *dishonouring* them on the banks which presented them.
Jevons, Money and Mech. of Exchange, p. 266.

5†. To disgrace by the deprivation of, or as of, ornament. [Rare.]

His scalp . . . *dishonour'd* quite of hair.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xv.

=**Syn. 1.** To shame, degrade, discredit.—2. To insult.

dishonorable, dishonourable (dis-on′ọr-a-bl), *a.* [< OF. *deshonorable, deshonnorable, deshonourable*, F. *déshonorable*, < *des-* priv. + *honorable*, honorable: see *dis-* and *honorable.* Cf. *dishonor*, etc.] 1. Showing lack of honor; base; bringing or meriting shame or reproach; staining character and lessening reputation: as, a *dishonorable* act.

In our age there can be no peace that is not honorable; there can be no war that is not *dishonorable.*
Sumner, True Grandeur of Nations.

2. Destitute of honor; characterized by want of honor or good repute: as, a *dishonorable* man.

We petty men . . . find ourselves *dishonourable* graves.
Shak., J. C., i. 2.

3. In a state of neglect or disesteem. [Rare.]

He that is honoured in poverty, how much more in riches, and he that is *dishonourable* in riches, how much more in poverty. Ecclus. x. 31.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** Disreputable, discreditable, disgraceful, ignominious, infamous.

dishonorableness, dishonourableness (dis-on′ọr-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being dishonorable.

dishonorably, dishonourably (dis-on′ọr-a-bli), *adv.* In a dishonorable manner; with dishonor.

We sailed to the island of Capri, the antient Capreæ, to which Tiberius retired so *dishonourably* from the care of the public. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 203.

dishonorary (dis-on′ọr-ā-ri), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *honorary.*] Causing dishonor; tending to disgrace; lessening reputation. *Clarke.* [Rare.]

dishonorer, dishonourer (dis-on′ọr-ėr), *n.* One who dishonors or disgraces; one who treats another with indignity.

Preaching how meritorious with the gods
It would be to ensnare an irreligious
Dishonourer of Dagon. *Milton*, S. A., l. 861.

dishorn (dis-hôrn′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *horn.*] To remove the horns from; deprive of horns.

The truth being known,
We'll all present ourselves, *dishorn* the spirit,
And mock him home to Windsor.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 4.

dishorse (dis-hôrs′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dishorsed*, ppr. *dishorsing*. [< *dis-* priv. + *horse.*] To unhorse.

He burst his lance against a forest bough,
Dishorsed himself and rose again.
Tennyson, Balin and Balan.

dish-rag (dish′rag), *n.* A dish-cloth.

dishumor†, dishumour† (dis-hū′mọr), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *humor, n.*] Ill humor. [Rare.]

We did not beforehand think of the creature we are enamoured of as subject to *dishumour*, age, sickness, impatience, or sullenness. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 479.

dishumor†, dishumour† (dis-hū′mọr), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *humor, v.*] To put out of humor; make ill-humored. [Rare.]

Here were a couple unexpectedly *dishumoured*.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, v. 3.

dish-washer (dish′wôsh″ėr), *n.* 1. One who washes dishes.—2. The pied wagtail, *Motacilla lugubris*. [Prov. Eng.]—3. The grinder, or restless flycatcher, *Seisura inquieta*. See *Seisura*. [Australian.]

dish-water (dish′wâ″tėr), *n.* Water in which dishes have been washed.

disillude (dis-i-lūd′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disilluded*, ppr. *disilluding*. [< *dis-* + *illude.*] To free from illusion; disillusion. [Rare.]

I am obliged to *disillude* many of my visitors, though I cannot reduce my titles below "General Sahib," or "Lord Sahib Bahadoor."
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 98.

disillusion (dis-i-lū′zhọn), *n.* [= F. *désillusion;* as *dis-* priv. + *illusion.*] A freeing or becoming free from illusion; the state of being disillusioned or disenchanted; disenchantment.

He [Spenser] speaks of the Court in a tone of contemptuous bitterness, in which, as it seems to me, there is more of the sorrow of *disillusion* than of the gall of personal disappointment. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 145.

disillusion (dis-i-lū′zhọn), *v. t.* [= F. *désillusionner;* from the noun.] To free from illusion; disenchant.

"Egypt," the product of a much *disillusioned* observer.
The Nation, No. 967.

The auto da fés of Seville and Madrid, . . . the desolated plains of Germany, and the cruelties of Alva in the Netherlands, *disillusioned* Europe of those golden dreams which had arisen in the earlier days of humanism.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 394.

disillusionize (dis-i-lū′zhọn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disillusionized*, ppr. *disillusionizing*. [< *dis-* priv. + *illusion* + *-ize.*] To free from illusion; disenchant; disillusion.

I am not sure that chapter of Herder's did not unconsciously operate as a *disillusionizing* medium.
J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, I. 173.

disillusionment (dis-i-lū′zhọn-mẹnt), *n.* [= F. *désillusionnement;* as *disillusion, v.*, + *-ment.*] The process of disillusioning; the state of being disillusioned.

Guicciardini seems to glory in his *disillusionment*, and uses his vast intellectual ability for the analysis of the corruption he had helped to make incurable.
Encyc. Brit., XI. 256.

And therein was the beginning of *disillusionments*.
The Century, XXXII. 939.

disimbark†, *v.* An obsolete form of *disembark.*

disimpark (dis-im-pärk′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *impark.*] To free from the limits of a park. *Craig.* [Rare.]

disimprison (dis-im-priz′ọn), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *imprison.*] To discharge from a prison; set at liberty; free from restraint. *Lockhart.* [Rare.]

French Revolution means here the open, violent rebellion and victory of *disimprisoned* anarchy against corrupt, worn-out authority. *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. vi. 1.

disimprove (dis-im-prövʹ), *v.*; pret. and pp. *disimproved*, ppr. *disimproving*. [< *dis-* priv. + *improve.*] **I.** *trans.* To render worse; injure the quality of. [Rare.]

No need to *disimprove* the royal banks to pay thanks to the bishops. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 148.

II. *intrans.* To grow worse. [Rare.]

disimprovement (dis-im-prövʹment), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *improvement.*] Reduction from or want of improvement; non-improvement. [Rare.]

Beside that the presence of God serves to all this, it hath also especial influence in the *disimprovement* of temptations. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 112.

disincarcerate (dis-in-kärʹsẹ-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disincarcerated*, ppr. *disincarcerating*. [< *dis-* priv. + *incarcerate.* Cf. Sp. *desencarcelar* = Pg. *desencarcerar.*] To liberate from prison; set free from confinement. *Harvey.* [Rare.]

disinclination (dis-in-kli-nā′shọn), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *inclination.*] Want of inclination; want of propensity, desire, or affection (generally implying a positive inclination toward the opposite course or thing); slight dislike or aversion.

Disappointment gave him a *disinclination* to the fair sex.
Arbuthnot.

=**Syn.** Indisposition, unwillingness, reluctance, hesitation, repugnance.

disincline (dis-in-klīn′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disinclined*, ppr. *disinclining*. [< *dis-* priv. + *incline.*] To make averse or indisposed; make unwilling.

The Provençal poets . . . willingly established themselves . . . under a prince full of knightly accomplishments, and yet not *disinclined* to the arts of peace.
Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 277.

Disinclined to help from their own store
The opprobrious wight.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 129.

[This] . . . produced so much effect upon the Committee as to *disincline* them to report this measure favorably. *The American*, VII. 292.

disinclose, disenclose (dis-in-klōz′, -en-klōz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disinclosed, disenclosed*, ppr. *disinclosing, disenclosing*. [< *dis-* priv. + *inclose, enclose.*] To free from inclosure; throw open (what has been inclosed); specifically, to dispark.

disincorporate (dis-in-kôrʹpọ-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disincorporated*, ppr. *disincorporating*. [< *dis-* priv. + *incorporate, v.* Cf. F. *désincorporer* = Sp. Pg. *desincorporar.*] 1. To deprive of corporate powers or character.—2. To detach or separate from a corporation or society.

disincorporate† (dis-in-kôrʹpọ-rāt), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *desincorporado;* as *dis-* priv. + *incorporate, a.*] Disunited from a body or society; unembodied. *Bacon.*

disincorporation (dis-in-kôr-pọ-rā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *désincorporation* = Sp. *desincorporacion* = Pg. *desincorporação;* as *disincorporate* + *-ion:* see *-ation.*] 1. Deprivation of the rights and privileges of a corporation.—2. Detachment or separation from a body, corporation, or society.

disincrustant (dis-in-krusʹtant), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *incrust* + *-ant*[1].] Something which serves to prevent or to remove incrustation.

Zinc as a *Disincrustant* in Steam Boilers.
Ure, Dict., IV. 1012.

disindividualize (dis-in-di-vidʹū-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disindividualized*, ppr. *disindividualizing*. [< *dis-* priv. + *individualize.*] To deprive of individuality.

The artist who is to produce a work which is to be admired, not by his friends or his townspeople or his contemporaries, but by all men, and which is to be more beautiful to the eye in proportion to its culture, must *disindividualize* himself, and be a man of no party, and no manner, and no age, but one through whom the soul of all men circulates, as the common air through his lungs.
Emerson, Art.

disinfect (dis-in-fekt′), *v. t.* [= F. *désinfecter* = Sp. Pg. *desinfectar* = It. *disinfettare;* as *dis-* priv. + *infect.*] To cleanse from infection; purify from contagious or infectious matter; destroy the germs of disease in.

disinfectant (dis-in-fekʹtant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *désinfectant* = Sp. Pg. *desinfectante* = It. *disinfettante;* as *disinfect* + *-ant*[1].] **I.** *a.* Serving to disinfect; disinfecting.

II. *n.* An agent used for destroying the contagium or germs of infectious diseases. The disinfectants most used at present are heat, mercuric chlorid, sulphur dioxid (formed by burning sulphur), iron protosulphate, zinc chlorid, Labarraque's disinfecting solution (liquor sodæ chloratæ), and chlorinated lime, or so-called chlorid of lime (calx chlorata). Deodorizers, or substances which destroy smells, are not necessarily disinfectants, and disinfectants do not always have an odor.

The moral atmosphere, too, of this honest, cheerful, simple home scene acted as a moral *disinfectant*.
T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, vi.

disinfection (dis-in-fekʹshọn), *n.* [= F. *désinfection* = Sp. *desinfeccion* = Pg. *desinfecção;* as *disinfect* + *-ion.*] Purification from infectious matter; the destruction of the contagium or germs of infectious diseases.

Disinfection consists in the destruction of something infectious, and we fail to see any justification for the popular use of the term which makes it synonymous with deodorization. *Science*, VI. 328.

disinfector (dis-in-fekʹtọr), *n.* [< *disinfect* + *-or.*] One who or that which disinfects; specifically, a device for diffusing a disinfectant in the air to purify it, or destroy contagion.

disingenuity† (dis-in-je-nūʹi-ti), *n.* [< *disingenuous* + *-ity*, after *ingenuity*, q. v.] Disingenuousness; unfairness; want of candor.

A habit of ill nature and *disingenuity* necessary to their affairs. *Clarendon*, Civil War, I. 321.

disingenuous (dis-in-jenʹū-us), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *ingenuous.*] Not ingenuous; not open, frank, or candid; uncandid; insincere: as, a *disingenuous* person; a *disingenuous* answer.

Such kinds of Pleasantry are very unfair and *disingenuous* in Works of Criticism. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 291.

Persons entirely *disingenuous*, who really do not believe the opinions they defend. *Hume*, Prin. of Morals, § 1.

Lovable as he was, it would be *disingenuous*, as well as idle, to attempt to show that Steele was a prudent man.
A. Dobson, Int. to Steele, p. xxvi.

disingenuously (dis-in-jenʹū-us-li), *adv.* In a disingenuous manner; not openly and candidly.

disingenuousness (dis-in-jenʹū-us-nes), *n.* The character of being disingenuous; want of candor.

The *disingenuousness* of embracing a profession to which their own hearts have an inward reluctance.
Government of the Tongue.

disinhabit† (dis-in-haʹbit), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *inhabit.* Cf. *dishabit.*] To deprive of inhabitants.

It was *disinhabited* sixe and thirtie yeres before Saint Helen's time for lacke of water. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 109.

disinherison (dis-in-herʹi-zọn), *n.* [See *disherison.*] 1. The act of cutting off from hereditary succession; the act of disinheriting.—2. The state of being disinherited.

The adultery of the woman is worse, as bringing bastardy into the family, and *disinherisons* or great injuries to the lawful children. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, ii. 3.

disinherit (dis-in-herʹit), *v. t.* [< OF. **disheriter;* as *dis-* priv. + *inherit.* Cf. *disherit.*] To deprive of an inheritance or of the right to inherit; prevent, as an heir, from coming into possession of property or right which by law or custom would devolve on him in the course of descent, as by an adverse will or other act of alienation, or by right of conquest.

He was a murderer before a parent; he *disinherited* all his children before they were born, and made them slaves before they knew the price of liberty.
Bates, Harmony of the Divine Attributes, ii.

disinheritance (dis-in-herʹi-tạns), *n.* [< OF. *disinheritance,* < **disheriter:* see *disinherit* and *-ance.* Cf. *disheritance.*] The act of disinheriting, or the state of being disinherited.

Sedition tendeth to the *disinheritance* of the king.
State Trials, W. Stroud, an. 1620.

disinhume (dis-in-hūmʹ), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disinhumed*, ppr. *disinhuming*. [< *dis-* priv. + *inhume.*] To disinter. [Rare.]

Once more the Church is seized with sudden fear,
And at her call is Wicliffe *disinhumed*.
Wordsworth, Eccles. Sonnets, ii. 17.

disintail†, disintale†, *v. t.* Obsolete forms of *disentail.*

disintegrable (dis-inʹtē-grạ-bl), *a.* [< *disintegrate* + *-ble.*] Capable of being disintegrated.

Argillo-calcite is readily *disintegrable* by exposure to the atmosphere. *Kirwan.*

disintegrate (dis-inʹtē-grāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *disintegrated*, ppr. *disintegrating*. [< *dis-* priv. + *integrate.*] **I.** *trans.* To separate into component parts; reduce to fragments; break up or destroy the cohesion of: as, rocks are *disintegrated* by frost and rain.

The Carolingian empire, first parting into its large divisions, became in course of time further *disintegrated* by subdivision of these. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 453.

II. *intrans.* To break up; separate into its component parts.

disintegration (dis-in-tē-grāʹshọn), *n.* [< *disintegrate:* see *-ation.*] The act of separating the component particles of a substance, as distinguished from decomposition or the separation of its elements; destruction of the cohesion of constituent parts; specifically, in *geol.*, the wearing down of rocks, resulting chiefly from the slow action of frosts, rains, and other atmospheric influences.—**Disintegration milling.** See *milling.*

disintegrative (dis-in'tē-grā-tiv), *a.* [< *disintegrate* + *-ive.*] Tending to disintegrate; disintegrating.

The *disintegrative* process which results in the multiplication of individuals. *H. Spencer.*

Feudalism itself . . . was by no means purely *disintegrative* in its tendencies. *J. Fiske*, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 86.

disintegrator (dis-in'tē-grā-tor), *n.* [< *disintegrate* + *-or.*] One who or that which disintegrates; specifically, a machine for pulverizing, crushing, or breaking up various kinds of materials. A common form used for breaking up ores, rock, artificial manures, oil-cake, etc., and for mixing mortar, etc., as well as for grinding corn, is a mill consisting essentially of a number of beaters projecting from the faces of two parallel disks revolving in opposite directions at a high speed.

disintegratory (dis-in'tē-grā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *disintegrate* + *-ory.*] Disintegrating; disintegrative. [Rare.]

Kant has truly said that now criticism has taken its place among the *disintegratory* agencies, no system can pretend to escape its jurisdiction.
G. H. Lewes, Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 419.

disinter (dis-in-tėr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disinterred*, ppr. *disinterring.* [Formerly *disenter*; < OF. *desenterrer*, F. *désenterrer* = Sp. Pg. *desenterrar*, disinter, < L. *dis-* priv. + ML. *interrare* (> OF. *enterrer*, etc.), inter: see *inter*[1].] 1. To take out of a grave or out of the earth; exhume: as, to *disinter* a dead body.—2. To take out as if from a grave; bring from obscurity into view.

The philosopher . . . may be concealed in a plebeian, which a proper education might have *disinterred*, and have brought to light. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 215.

disinterested†, **disinterest**† (dis-in'tėr-est), *a.* [Also written *disinteress'd*; with E. suffix *-ed*[2] (*-t*[2]), < OF. *desinteresse*, F. *désintéressé* (= Sp. *desinteresado* = Pg. *desinteressado* = It. *disinteressato*), pp. of *desinteresser*, rid of interest: see *disinterest*, *v.*] Disinterested. See *disinterested*, which has taken the place of *disinterested.*

The measures they shall walk by shall be *disinterest*, and even, and dispassionate, and full of observation.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 740.

Because all men are not wise and good and *disinteress'd.*
Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, ii. 5.

disinteressment† (dis-in'tėr-es-ment), *n.* [< F. *désintéressement* (= Sp. *desinteresamiento*), < *désintéresser*, rid of interest: see *disinterest*, *v.*] Disinterestedness; impartiality.

He [the Earl of Dorset] has managed some of the greatest charges of the kingdom with known ability, and laid them down with entire *disinteressment.*
Prior, Postscript to Pref. to Poems.

disinterest† (dis-in'tėr-est), *n.* [= Sp. *desinterés* = Pg. *desinteresse* = It. *disinteresse*, disinterest; as *dis-* priv. + *interest*, *n.* Cf. *disinterest*, *v.*] 1. What is contrary to interest or advantage; disadvantage; injury.

They ought to separate from her [the Church of Rome], that there be no prejudice done to my true church, nor *disinterest* to thy kingdom.
Dr. H. More, Epistles to the Seven Churches.

2. Indifference to profit; want of regard to private advantage.

disinterest† (dis-in'tėr-est), *v. t.* [For **disinteress*, < OF. *desinteresser*, F. *désintéresser* = Sp. *desinteresar* = Pg. *desinteressar* = It. *disinteressare*, rid or discharge of interest, < ML. *dis-* priv. + *interesse*, interest: see *dis-* and *interest*, *v.* and *n.*, and cf. *disinterest*, *n.*] To rid of interest; disengage from private interest or advantage; destroy the interest of.

A noble courtesy . . . conquers the uncompellable mind, and *disinterests* man of himself.
Feltham, Sermon on Luke xiv. 20.

disinterest†, *a.* See *disinterested.*

disinterested (dis-in'tėr-es-ted), *a.* [A later form of *disinteressed*, *disinterest*, *a.*, as if < *disinterest*, *v.* or *n.*, + *-ed*[2].] 1. Free from self-interest; unbiased by personal interest or private advantage; acting from unselfish motives.

Every true patriot is *disinterested.* *Whately.*

2. Not influenced or dictated by private advantage: as, a *disinterested* decision.

Friendship is a *disinterested* commerce between equals. *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, i.

Love of goodness impersonated in God is not a less *disinterested*, though naturally a more fervent, sentiment than love of goodness in the abstract.
F. P. Cobbe, Peak in Darien, p. 19.

=Syn. Unbiased, impartial, unbought, incorruptible, unselfish, dispassionate, magnanimous. *Disinterested* and *uninterested* are sometimes confounded in speech, though rarely in writing. A *disinterested* person takes part in or concerns himself about the affairs of others without regard to self-interest, or to any personal benefit to be gained by his action; an *uninterested* one takes no interest in or is indifferent to the matter under consideration: as, a *disinterested* witness; an *uninterested* spectator.

disinterestedly (dis-in'tėr-es-ted-li), *adv.* In a disinterested manner; unselfishly.

I have long since renounced your world, ye know:
Yet weigh the worth of worldly prize foregone,
Disinterestedly judge this and that
Good ye account good.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 325.

disinterestedness (dis-in'tėr-es-ted-nes), *n.* The character of being disinterested or unselfish; the fact of having no personal interest in a question or an event; freedom from bias or prejudice on account of private interest; unselfishness; generosity.

Wholly to abstract our views from self undoubtedly requires unparalleled *disinterestedness.*
Shelley, in Dowden, I. 264.

The conception of pure *disinterestedness* is presupposed in all our estimates of virtue. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 72.

disinteresting (dis-in'tėr-es-ting), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *interesting.*] Uninteresting. [Rare.]

There is such a dull, heavy succession of long quotations of *disinteresting* passages that it makes their method quite nauseous. *Warburton*, To Birch.

He rarely paints a *disinteresting* subject.
The Studio, III. 130.

disinterment (dis-in-tėr'ment), *n.* [= Sp. *desenterramiento* = Pg. *desenterramento*; as *disinter* + *-ment.*] The act of disinterring, or taking out of the earth or the grave, literally or figuratively; exhumation.

Our most skilful delver into dramatic history, amidst his curious masses of *disinterments*, has brought up this proclamation. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 373.

disinthral†, **disinthrall**† (dis-in-thrâl'), *v. t.* See *disenthrall.*

disinthralment (dis-in-thrâl'ment), *n.* See *disenthralment.*

disintricate (dis-in'tri-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disintricated*, ppr. *disintricating.* [< *dis-* priv. + *intricate.*] To free from intricacy; disentangle.

It is therefore necessary to *disintricate* the question, by relieving it of these two errors, bad in themselves, but worse in the confusion which they occasion.
Sir W. Hamilton.

disinure† (dis-i-nūr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disinured*, ppr. *disinuring.* [< *dis-* priv. + *inure.*] To deprive of familiarity or custom; render unfamiliar or unaccustomed.

We are hinder'd and *dis-inur'd* by this cours of licencing towards the true knowledge of what we seem to know.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 42.

disinvagination (dis-in-vaj-i-nā'shon), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *invagination.*] In *med.*, the relief or reduction of an invagination, as of one part of the intestine in another.

disinvalidity† (dis-in-va-lid'i-ti), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. (here intensive) + *invalidity.*] Invalidity.

Againe, I doe call those some men's doctrines in this point, private opinions; and so well may I doe, in respect of the *disinvalidity* and disproportion of them.
W. Montague, Appeal to Cæsar, ii.

disinvestiture (dis-in-ves'ti-tūr), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *investiture.*] The act of depriving or the state of being deprived of investiture.

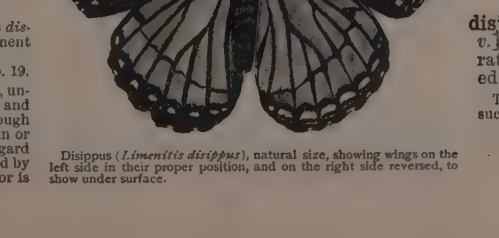
disinvigorate (dis-in-vig'or-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disinvigorated*, ppr. *disinvigorating.* [< *dis-* priv. + *invigorate.*] To deprive of vigor; weaken; relax.

This soft, and warm, and *disinvigorating* climate!
Sydney Smith, Letters (1844), p. 52.

disinvite† (dis-in-vīt'), *v. t.* [= F. *désinviter* = It. *disinvitare*; as *dis-* priv. + *invite.*] To recall an invitation to.

I was, upon his highness's intimation, sent to *disinvite* them. *Sir J. Finett*, Foreign Ambassadors, p. 143.

disinvolve (dis-in-volv'), *v. t.* [= Sp. Pg. *desenvolver*; as *dis-* priv. + *involve.*] To uncover; unfold or unroll; disentangle.



Disippus (*Limenitis disippus*), natural size, showing wings on the left side in their proper position, and on the right side reversed, to show under surface.

disippus (di-sip'us), *n.* [NL., irreg. < (?) Gr. *δίς*, twice, double-, + *ἵππος*, horse, as in *archippus* (in ref. to its imitation of the archippus).] A common and wide-spread species of butterfly, *Limenitis disippus*, feeding in the caterpillar state on the willow, poplar, and plum, and hibernating in the same state in cases made of rolled leaves. See *Limenitis.* It occurs in the United States as far north as Maine, in the West Indies, and in northern South America. The adult is supposed to mimic the archippus butterfly (*Danais archippus*), the larva of which feeds on asclepiads. See cut in preceding column.

disjaskit (dis-jas'kit), *a.* [Sc., said to be a corruption of **disjected* for *dejected.*] Jaded; decayed; worn out.

In the morning after the coronation I found myself in a very *disjaskit* state, being both sore in lith and limb, and worn out in my mind with the great fatigue I had undergone. *Galt*, The Steam-Boat, p. 261.

disjecta membra (dis-jek'tą mem'brą). [L.: *disjecta*, neut. pl. of *disjectus*, scattered; *membra*, pl. of *membrum*, member: see *disjection* and *member.*] Scattered members; disjointed portions or parts.

disjection† (dis-jek'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **disjectio(n-)*, < *disicere*, *disjicere*, pp. *disjectus*, throw apart, scatter, disperse, < *dis-*, apart, + *jacere*, throw: see *jet*[1], and cf. *adject*, *conject*, *deject*, etc.] The act of overthrowing or dissipating.

A very striking image of the sudden *disjection* of Pharaoh's Host. *Horsley*, Biblical Criticism, IV. 395.

disjoin (dis-join'), *v.* [< ME. *disjoynen*, < OF. *desjoindre*, F. *disjoindre*, *déjoindre* = Pr. *desjonher*, *dejonher* = It. *disgiugnere*, *disgiungere*, < L. *disjungere* or *dijungere*, pp. *disjunctus*, separate, < *dis-*, *di-*, apart, + *jungere*, join: see *join.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To sever the junction or union of; dissolve or break up the connection of; disunite; sunder: as, to *disjoin* the parts of a machine; they have *disjoined* their interests.

You shine now in too high a sphere for me;
We are planets now *disjoin'd* for ever.
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, iii. 2.

My Father was appointed Sheriff for Surrey and Sussex before they were *disjoyned.* *Evelyn*, Diary, 1634.

2. To prevent from junction or union; keep separate or apart; divide.

The riuer Nilus of Ægypt *disioyneth* Asia from Africa.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 103.

Cross disjoined, in *her.*, same as *cross double-parted* (which see, under *cross*[1], *n.*).

II. *intrans.* To be separated; part.

Two not far *disjoining* vallies there are that stretch to each other. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 17.

disjoint (dis-joint'), *v.* [< *dis-* priv. + *joint*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To separate or disconnect the joints or joinings of. (*a*) Anatomically, to disarticulate; dislocate: as, to *disjoint* an arm or a foot; to *disjoint* the vertebræ. (*b*) Mechanically, to separate the joined parts of; take apart; pull to pieces: as, *disjointed* columns; to *disjoint* a tool.

2. To break the natural order and relations of; put out of order; derange.

They are so *disjoynted*, and every one commander of himselfe, to plant what he will.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 259.

Were it possible for any power to add to it ever so little, it would at once overstep its bounds; the equilibrium would be disturbed; the framework of affairs would be *disjointed.* *Buckle*, Civilization, II. vi.

II.† *intrans.* To fall in pieces.

Let the frame of things *disjoint*, both the worlds suffer,
Ere we will eat our meal in fear. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 2.

disjoint† (dis-joint'), *a.* [< ME. *disjoynt*, < OF. *desjoint*, *desjoinct*, F. *disjoint* (= Sp. *disyunto* = It. *disgiunto*, < L. *disjunctus*), pp. of *desjoindre*, disjoin: see *disjoin.*] Disjointed; disjunct; separated.

Thinking, by our late dear brother's death,
Our state to be *disjoint* and out of frame.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2.

Carrying on a *disjoynt* and privat interest of his own.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, iv.

disjoint†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *desjointe*, *desjoincte*, separation, division, rupture, < *desjoint*, pp. of *desjoindre*, disjoin: see *disjoint*, *a.*, and *disjoin.*] A difficult situation; disadvantage.

But sith I se I stonde in this *disjoynt*,
I wol answere you shortly to the poynt.
Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 411.

disjointed (dis-join'ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *disjoint*, *v.*] 1. Having the joints or connections separated: as, a *disjointed* fowl; hence, disconnected; incoherent: as, a *disjointed* discourse.

The constancy of your wit was not wont to bring forth such *disjointed* speeches. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Trust me, I could weep
Rather; for I have found in all thy words
A strange *disjointed* sorrow.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, ii. 1.

A young author is apt to run into a confusion of mixed metaphors, which leave the sense *disjointed*.
Goldsmith, Metaphors.

2. Out of joint; out of order or sorts; badly jointed together.

Melancholy books,
Which make you laugh that any one should weep,
In this *disjointed* life, for one wrong more.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, i.

disjointedly (dis-join′ted-li), *adv.* In a disjointed or disconnected manner.

disjointedness (dis-join′ted-nes), *n.* The state of being disjointed.

disjointly† (dis-joint′li), *adv.* In a divided state. *Sandys.*

disjudication† (dis-jö-di-kā′shon), *n.* Same as *dijudication*.

disjunct (dis-jungkt′), *a.* [< L. *disjunctus* or *dijunctus*, pp. of *disjungere*, disjoin: see *disjoin*, and *disjoint*, *a.*] **1.** Disconnected; separated; distinct. Specifically — **2.** In *entom.*, having the head, thorax, and abdomen separated by a deep incision. — **Disjunct modal**, in *logic*, a modal proposition in which the sign of modality separates the dictum into two parts. See *conjunct modal*, under *conjunct*. — **Disjunct motion.** See *motion*. — **Disjunct proposition**, a disjunctive proposition.

So when I say, Tomorrow it will rain or it will not rain, this *disjunct proposition* is necessary, but the necessity lies upon the disjunction of the parts, not upon the parts themselves. *Dr. H. More*, Immortal. of Soul, II. iii. § 12.

Disjunct species, in *logic*, different species considered as coming under one genus. — **Disjunct tetrachord.** See *tetrachord*.

disjunction (dis-jungk′shon), *n.* [= OF. *disjoinction*, *desjoinccion*, F. *disjonction* = Sp. *disyuncion* = Pg. *disjuncção* = It. *disgiunzione*, < L. *disjunctio(n-)* or *dijunctio(n-)*, separation, < *disjungere*, pp. *disjunctus*, disjoin: see *disjoin*, *disjunct*.] **1.** The act of disjoining, or the state of being disjoined; separation; division; distinction.

The *disjunction* of the body and the soul. *South*, Sermons.

All thought is a comparison, a recognition of similarity or difference; a conjunction or *disjunction* . . . of its objects. In Conception — that is, in the forming of concepts (or general notions) — it compares, disjoins, or conjoins attributes. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, i.

It is presupposed that there are "two kinds" of consciousness, one individual, the other universal. And the fact will be found to be, I imagine, that consciousness is the unity of the individual and the universal; that there is no purely individual or purely universal. So the *disjunction* made is meaningless. *Mind*, XLI. 17.

Specifically — **2.** In *logic*, the relation between the members of a disjunctive proposition or term.

One side or other of the following *disjunction* is true. *Paley*, Evidences, i. 3.

disjunctive (dis-jungk′tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *disjonctif*, F. *disjonctif* = Sp. *disyuntivo* = Pg. *disjunctivo* = It. *disgiuntivo*, < LL. *disjunctivus* or *dijunctivus*, < L. *disjunctus*, pp. of *disjungere*, disjoin: see *disjunct*, *disjoin*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Serving or tending to disjoin; separating; dividing; distinguishing: as, a *disjunctive* conjunction. — **2.** Incapable of joining or uniting. [Rare.]

Atoms . . . of that *disjunctive* nature as not to be united in a sufficient number to make a visible mass. *Grew.*

3. Comprising or marked by a disjunction or separation of parts.

Now, in the whole sphere of experience there is a certain unity, corresponding formally to the category of reciprocity, or *disjunctive* totality. *Adamson*, Philos. of Kant.

4. In *music*, pertaining to disjunct tetrachords: as, a *disjunctive* interval. — **Disjunctive conjunction**, in *gram.*, a word which joins, or brings into relation with each other, sentences or parts of a sentence disjoined in meaning — that is, which express opposed or contrasted ideas: as, he is good *but* rough; I *neither* love him *nor* fear him. — **Disjunctive equation**, in *math.*, a relation between two sets of quantities such that each one of either set is equal to some unspecified one of the other set. — **Disjunctive judgment** or **inference.** Same as *alternative judgment* or *inference* (which see, under *alternative*). — **Disjunctive proposition**, a proposition asserting one or other of two separately described states of things to be true: as, either you will give me your money, or I will take your life. — **Disjunctive syllogism**, in *logic*, a syllogism in which the major proposition is disjunctive: as, the earth moves in a circle or an ellipse; but it does not move in a circle, therefore it moves in an ellipse.

II. *n.* **1.** In *gram.*, a word that disjoins; a disjunctive conjunction, as *or*, *nor*, *neither*. — **2.** In *logic*, a disjunctive proposition.

disjunctively (dis-jungk′tiv-li), *adv.* In a disjunctive manner; by disjunction.

disjunctor (dis-jungk′tor), *n.* [< NL. **disjunctor*, < L. *disjungere*, pp. *disjunctus*, disjoin: see *disjunct*, *disjoin*.] In *gun.*, a device employed to cut simultaneously the electric currents which pass through the wire targets used for obtaining the velocity of a projectile. — **Disjunctor reading**, the small correction applied to the instrumental reading of any velocimeter to obtain the true reading.

disjuncture (dis-jungk′tūr), *n.* [= OF. *desjointure*, *desjoincture* = It. *disgiuntura*; as *disjunct* + *-ure*. Cf. *juncture*.] The act of disjoining, or the state of being disjoined; separation; disjunction.

Bruises, *disjunctures*, or brokenness of bones.
Goodwin, Works, II. iv. 347.

disjune (dis-jön′), *n.* [Also *dejeune*; < OF. *desjun*, *desjeun*, *desjung*, breakfast, < *desjuner*, *desjeuner*, breakfast: see *dejeune*, *déjeuner*. Cf. *dine*.] Breakfast. [Scotch.]

In the mornyng up scho gatt,
And on hir hairt laid hir *disjune*.
Wyf of Auchtirmuchty (Child's Ballads, VIII. 118).

Did I not tell you, Mysie, that it was my especial pleasure on this occasion to have everything in the precise order wherein it was upon that famous morning when his most sacred Majesty partook of his *disjune* at Tillietudlem?
Scott, Old Mortality, xi.

disk, disc (disk), *n.* [< L. *discus*, < Gr. δίσκος, a discus, disk, a dish, trencher: see *discus*, *dish*, *desk*, *dais*.] **1.** Same as *discus*, 1.

Some whirl the *disk*, and some the jav'lin dart. *Pope.*

2. In the *Gr. Ch.*, a paten. — **3.** Any flat, or approximately or apparently flat, circular plate or surface.

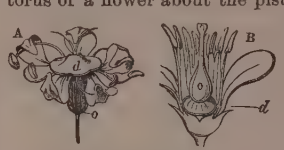
So through the Plymouth woods John Alden went on his errand,
Came to an open space and saw the *disk* of the ocean.
Longfellow, Miles Standish, iii.

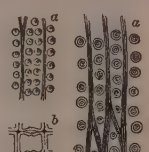
The sun just dipping behind the western mountains, with a *disk* all golden. *D. G. Mitchell*, Wet Days.

A cellar, in which I this very past summer planted some sunflowers to thrust their great *disks* out from the hollow and allure the bee and the humming-bird.
Hawthorne, Septimius Felton, p. 4.

Specifically — **4.** In *bot.*: (*a*) The flat surface of an organ, such as a leaf, in distinction from the margin. (*b*) Any flat, circular, discus-shaped growth, as the adhesive disks which form on the tendrils of the Virginia creeper. (*c*) In the tubuliflorous *Compositæ*, the series of flowers having a tubular corolla, and forming the central portion or whole of the head, as distinct from a surrounding ligulate-flowered ray; also, the central portion of any radiate inflorescence. (*d*) An enlargement of the torus of a flower about the pistil. This assumes many forms, and is usually glandular or nectariferous. It may be either free (hypogynous) or adnate to the calyx (perigynous), or when the ovary is inferior it may be upon its summit (epigynous). It may also be entire or variously lobed. (*e*) A name sometimes given to the bordered pits (otherwise called dots and discoid markings) which characterize the woody tissue of gymnosperms, as the pine. (*f*) The hymenium of a discocarp; the cup-like or otherwise expanded surface on which the asci are borne in *Discomycetes*. — **5.** In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, any flattened and rounded surface or part; a discus. Specifically — (*a*) In *conch.*, the part of a bivalve shell between the margin and the umbo. (*b*) In *ornith.*, either side of the face of an owl; the set of feathers, of peculiar shape or texture, radiating from the eye as a center, including the loral bristles and the auriculars or opercular feathers, and the ruff which margins the whole. (*c*) In *entom.*, the most elevated part of the thorax or elytra, seen from above; the central portion of the wing. **6.** In *armor*, same as *roundel*. — **7.** One of the collars separating and securing the cutters on a horizontal mandrel. — **Accessory disk.** See *accessory*. — **Anisotropous disk.** See *striated muscle*, under *striated*. — **Arago's disk**, a disk rotating in its own plane in a field of magnetic force. — **Blastodermic disk.** See *blastodermic*. — **Bowman's disks**, the disks formed by the transverse cleavage of muscular fibers. — **Brachiferous disk.** See *brachiferous*. — **Choked disk**, in *pathol.*, a condition of the optic disk or papilla in which it is swollen, with obscure margins, and the retinal vessels are tortuous. It appears to be an inflammatory condition of the papilla, and is found in connection with intracranial tumors and other affections. Also called *papillitis*. — **Disk coupling.** See *coupling*. — **Disk crank.** See *crank*[2]. — **Gelatinous disk**, the bell or umbrella of discophorous hydrozoans. — **Germinal disk.** Same as *germ-disk*. — **Maxwell color-disks**, disks having each a single color, and slit radially so that one may be made to lap over another to any desired extent. By rotating them on a spindle, the effect of combining certain colors in varying proportions can be studied. — **Newton's disk**, a cardboard disk with radial sectors showing the colors of the spectrum. When rapidly rotated it appears nearly white. — **Oral disk**, in *Polyzoa*, the lophophore (which see). See also *Plumatella*. — **Proligerous disk.** See *discus proligerus*, under *discus*. — **Trochal disk.** See *trochal*. See also *blood-disk*.

Flower of Common Daisy (*Bellis perennis*). *r*, *r*, rays; *d*, disk.


Epigynous and Hypogynous Disks.
A, Umbelliferous flower: *d*, disk; *o*, ovary. *B*, Flower of the orange family: *d*, disk; *o*, ovary.


Disk-bearing Wood-cells of the Pine, magnified.
a, *a*, longitudinal section of cells; *b*, cross-section of cells.

disk-armature (disk′är″mā-tūr), *n.* A dynamo-armature so wound that its coils lie in the form of a disk, which revolves with its plane at right angles to the lines of force of the magnetic field.

disk-clutch (disk′kluch), *n.* A form of friction-clutch in which a disk upon one shaft has an annular plunge which enters an annular groove in the adjacent disk.

disk-dynamo (disk′dī″na-mō), *n.* A dynamo with a disk-armature.

disk-gastrula (disk′gas″trö-lą), *n.* A disco-gastrula.

disk-harrow (disk′har″ō), *n.* A triangular harrow having a number of sharp-edged concave disks set at such an angle that as the machine is drawn along they pulverize the soil and turn it over in furrows, the disks being kept free from dirt by scrapers.

diskindness (dis-kīnd′nes), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *kindness*.] **1.** Want of kindness; unkindness; want of affection. — **2.** An ill turn; an injury; a detriment. [Rare in both senses.]

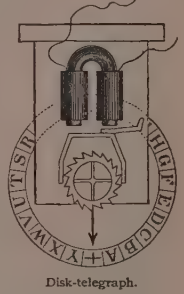
This discourse is so far from doing any *diskindness* to the cause that it does it a real service. *Woodward.*

disknow† (dis-nō′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *know*.] To disown; refuse to acknowledge.

And when he shall (to light thy sinfull load)
Put manhood on, *disknow* him not for God.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

disk-owl (disk′oul), *n.* The barn-owl: so called because the facial disk is complete. See *disk*, 5 (*b*).

disk-telegraph (disk′tel″e-grâf), *n.* A telegraph in which the letters of the alphabet or figures are placed on a circular plate in such a manner that they can be brought in succession to an opening, or indicated in succession in some other way, as by a pointer.


Disk-telegraph.

disk-valve (disk′valv), *n.* A valve consisting of a perforated disk with a partial and reciprocating, or a complete, rotation upon a circular seat, the openings in which form ports for steam and other fluids.

disk-wheel (disk′hwēl), *n.* A worm-wheel in which a spiral thread on the face of the disk drives a spur-gear the space of one tooth at each revolution, the shafts of the disk and gear being at right angles to each other.

disladet (dis-lād′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *lade*.] To unlade. *Heywood.*

dislady† (dis-lā′di), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *lady*.] To deprive of the reputation or position of a lady. *B. Jonson.*

dislawyer† (dis-lâ′yèr), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *lawyer*.] To deprive of the standing of a lawyer. *Roger North.*

disleal†, *a.* [< OF. *desleal*, *desleel*, disloyal: see *disloyal* and *leal*.] Perfidious; treacherous; disloyal.

Disleall Knight, whose coward corage chose
To wreake itselfe on beast all innocent.
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 5.

disleave (dis-lēv′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disleaved*, ppr. *disleaving*. [< *dis-* priv. + *leave*[3].] To deprive of leaves. *Sylvester.* [Rare.]

Where June crowded once, I see
Only bare trunk and *disleaved* tree.
Lowell, The Nest.

dislikable (dis-lī′ka-bl), *a.* [< *dislike* + *-able*.] Worthy of being disliked; displeasing; distasteful. Also spelled *dislikeable*.

A lively little Provençal figure, not *dislikeable*.
Carlyle, in Froude, II. 71.

dislike (dis-līk′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disliked*, ppr. *disliking*. [< *dis-* priv. + *like*[3], *v.* Cf. *mislike*.] **1.** To annoy; vex; displease. [Archaic.]

To vs there may bee nothing more grieuous and *disliking* then that any thing should happen through the default of our Subjects. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 145.

Iago. I pray you call them in.
Cas. I'll do't; but it *dislikes* me. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3.

Would I had broke a joint
When I devised this, that should so *dislike* her.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 2.

2. To be displeased with; regard with some aversion or displeasure; disrelish; not to like.

2d Gent. I never heard any soldier *dislike* it.
Lucio. I believe thee: for I think thou never wast where grace was said. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 2.

dislike (dis-līk'), *n.* [< *dislike*, *v.*] **1.** The feeling of being displeased; fixed aversion or distaste; repugnance; the attitude of one's mind toward one who or that which is disagreeable.

At length a reverend sire among them came,
And of their doings great *dislike* declared,
And testified against their ways.
Milton, P. L., xi. 720.

Our likings and *dislikes* are founded rather upon humour and fancy than upon reason. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

You discover not only your *dislike* of another, but of himself. *Addison.*

2†. Discord; disagreement.

A murmur rose
That showed *dislike* among the Christian peers.
Fairfax.

=**Syn. 1.** *Hatred*, *Dislike*, *Antipathy*, etc. (see *antipathy*); disrelish, distaste, disapprobation. *Disfavor*, *Dishonor*, etc. See *odium*.

dislikeable, *a.* See *dislikable*.

dislikeful (dis-līk'fūl), *a.* [< *dislike* + *-ful*, 1.] Full of dislike; disaffected; disagreeable.

I thinke it best by an union of manners, and conformitye of myndes, to bring them to be one people, and to putt away the *dislikefull* conceit both of the one and the other. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

Now were it not, sir Scudamour, to you
Dislikefull paine so sad a taske to take.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ix. 40.

dislikelihood (dis-līk'li-hůd), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *likelihood*.] Want of likelihood; improbability. *Scott.* [Rare.]

dislikent (dis-lī'kn), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *liken*.] To make unlike; disguise. [Rare.]

Muffle your face;
Dismantle you; and, as you can, *disliken*
The truth of your own seeming.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3.

dislikenesst (dis-līk'nes), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *likeness*.] Unlikeness; want of resemblance; dissimilitude.

For that which is not design'd to represent any thing but itself can never be capable of a wrong representation, nor mislead us from the true apprehension of any thing by its *dislikeness* to it. *Locke*, Human Understanding, iii. 4.

disliker (dis-lī'kėr), *n.* One who dislikes or disapproves.

Among many *dislikers* of the queen's marriage.
Speed, Queen Mary, IX. xxiii. § 28.

dislimb (dis-lim'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *limb*.] To tear the limbs from; dismember. *Latham.* [Rare.]

dislimnt (dis-lim'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *limn*.] To obliterate the lines of; efface; disfigure.

That which is now a horse, even with a thought
The rack *dislimns*, and makes it indistinct.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 12.

dislink (dis-link'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *link*[1].] To unlink; disconnect; separate.

There a group of girls
In circle waited, whom the electric shock
Dislink'd with shrieks and laughter.
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

dislivet, *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *live* for *life*, as in *alive*, abbr. *live*[2].] To deprive of life.

No, she not destroys it
When she *dislives* it.
Chapman, Cæsar and Pompey, iv. 3.

disload (dis-lōd'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *load*.] To relieve of a load; disburden. *Carlyle.*

dislocate (dis'lō-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dislocated*, ppr. *dislocating*. [< ML. *dislocatus*, pp. of *dislocare* (> It. *dislocare*, *dislogare*, *slogare* = Sp. *dislocar* = Pg. *deslocar* = OF. *disloquer*), displace, < L. *dis-* priv. + *locare*, place: see *dis-* priv. and *locate*.] **1.** To displace; put out of regular place or position; hence, to interrupt the continuity or order of; throw out of order; disjoint; derange.

The archbishop's see, *dislocated* or out of joint for a time, was by the hands of his holiness set right again. *Fuller.*

Numerous dikes . . . intersect the strata, which have in several places been *dislocated* with considerable violence, and thrown into highly-inclined positions. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, i. 5.

Specifically—2. In *surg.*, to put out of joint or out of position, as a limb or an organ; particularly, to displace from the socket of the joint, as a bone; luxate; disjoint, as by violence.—**Dislocated line** or **stria,** in *entom.*, a line or stria that is interrupted, the parts divided not forming a right line.—**Dislocated margin,** in *entom.*, a margin in which the general direction or curve is broken in one place by an abrupt outward or inward flexion.

dislocate (dis'lō-kāt), *a.* [< ML. *dislocatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Dislocated. *Montgomery.*

dislocatedly (dis'lō-kā-ted-li), *adv.* In a dislocated or disjointed manner. [Rare.]

dislocation (dis-lō-kā'shon), *n.* [< F. *dislocation* = Sp. *dislocacion* = Pg. *deslocação*, < ML. **dislocatio(n-)*, < *dislocare*, pp. *dislocatus*, displace: see *dislocate*, *v.*] **1.** Displacement; derangement or disorder of parts.

Neither battle I see, nor arraying, nor king in Israel;
Only infinite jumble and mess and *dislocation*.
Clough, Bothie of Tober-na-Vuolich.

Stopping the purchase and coinage of silver is the first step and the best which the United States can take in doing their great part to repair the monetary *dislocation* of the world. *Rep. of Sec. of Treasury*, 1886, I. xxxv.

Specifically—**2.** In *surg.*: (*a*) The displacement or separation of the parts of a joint; the unjointing of a limb; luxation. When dislocation takes place as the result of violence, it is called *primitive* or *accidental*; and when it happens as a consequence of disease, which has destroyed the tissues forming the joint, it is called *consecutive* or *spontaneous*. A *simple dislocation* is a dislocation unattended by a wound communicating internally with the joint and externally with the air; and a *compound dislocation* is a dislocation which is attended by such a wound.

But he [Ravillac] scaped only with this, his body was pull'd between four horses that one might hear his bones crack, and after the *dislocation* they were set again.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 18.

(*b*) Anatomical displacement, as of an organ through disease or violence; malposition.—**3.** In *geol.*, a break in the continuity of strata, usually attended with more or less movement of the rocks on one side or the other, so that, in following any one stratum, it will be found to be above or below the place which it would have occupied had no break or dislocation occurred. See *fault*.

dislodge (dis-loj'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dislodged*, ppr. *dislodging*. [< OF. *desloger*, F. *déloger* (= It. *disloggiare*, *diloggiare*, *sloggiare*; ML. *dislogiare*), < *des-* priv. + *loger*, lodge: see *lodge*.] **I.** *trans.* To remove or drive from a lodgment or resting-place; displace from a normal or a chosen position or habitation: as, to *dislodge* a stone from a cliff; to *dislodge* an army or the occupants of a house.

The Volscians are *dislodg'd*, and Marcius gone.
Shak., Cor., v. 4.

The shell-fish which are resident in the depths live and die there, and are never *dislodged* or removed by storms, nor cast upon the shore. *Woodward.*

In single file they move, and stop their breath,
For fear they should *dislodge* the o'erhanging snows.
M. Arnold, Sohrab and Rustum.

On arrival at the ford, I found it in possession of a small body of Arabs, which I had no difficulty in *dislodging*.
Quoted in *E. Sartorius's* In the Soudan, p. 50.

II. *intrans.* To go from a place of lodgment, abode, or rest.

They . . . thought it better to *dislodge* betimes to some place of better advantage & less danger, if any such could be found. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 23.

Though there is no violence used to drive out an inhabitant, yet bad accommodations will make him *dislodge*.
South, Sermons, IX. 157.

dislodgment (dis-loj'ment), *n.* [< OF. *desloge-ment*, F. *délogement*, < *desloger*, dislodge: see *dislodge*.] The act of dislodging, or the state of being dislodged; displacement; forcible removal.

dislogistic, *a.* An erroneous spelling of *dysl-ogistic*.

disloignt, *v. t.* [< OF. *desloignier*, *deslongier*, remove to a distance, < *des-*, apart, + *loignier*, remove. Cf. *eloign*.] To remove to a distance.

Low looking dales, *disloignd* from common gaze.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 24.

disloyal (dis-loi'al), *a.* [< OF. *desloial*, *desloyal* (also *desleal*, *desleel*, > E. *disleal*, q. v.), F. *déloyal* (= Sp. Pg. *desleal* = It. *disleale*), disloyal, < *des-* priv. + *loial*, *loyal*, loyal.] **1.** Not true to one's allegiance; false to one's obligation of loyalty to a sovereign, state, or government; not loyal.

William Malmesbury writes, that the King was killed by two Gentlemen of his Bed-chamber, hired by the same *disloyal* Edrick. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 16.

Hence—**2.** Not true to one's obligations or engagements; inconstant in duty or in love; faithless; perfidious.

Such things in a false *disloyal* knave
Are tricks of custom. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3.

The kindest eyes that look on you
Without a thought *disloyal*. *Mrs. Browning.*

disloyally (dis-loi'al-i), *adv.* In a disloyal manner; with violation of loyalty; faithlessly; perfidiously.

disloyalnesst (dis-loi'al-nes), *n.* Disloyalty. *Bailey*, 1727.

disloyalty (dis-loi'al-ti), *n.* [< OF. *desloiaute*, *desloyaute*, *desloyaulte*, also *deslealte*, *desleaute*, F. *déloyauté* (= Sp. *deslealtad* = Pg. *deslealdade* = It. *dislealtà*), disloyalty, < *desloial*, disloyal: see *disloyal*. Cf. *loyalty*.] **1.** Want of loyalty; specifically, violation of allegiance or duty to a sovereign, state, or government.

He [Suffolk] . . . prayed that if any one would charge him with treason or *disloyalty*, he would come forth and make a definite accusation. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 345.

2. Want of fidelity to one's obligations or engagements; inconstancy in duty or in love; faithlessness; perfidy. *Spectator.*=**Syn.** Unfaithfulness, treachery, perfidy, undutifulness, disaffection.

disluster, dislustre (dis-lus'tėr), *v. t.* [= F. *délustrer* = Sp. Pg. *deslustrar* = It. *slustrare*, deprive of luster; as *dis-* priv. + *luster*.] To deprive of luster.

And Winter suddenly, like crazy Lear,
Reels back, and brings the dead May in his arms,
Her budding breasts and wan *dislustred* front
With frosty streaks and drifts of his white beard
All overblown. *Lowell*, Under the Willows.

dismadet (dis-mād'), *a.* [< *dis-*, for *mis-*, + *made*, pp. of *make*.] Ugly; ill-shaped.

Whose hideous shapes were like to feendes of hell,
Some like to houndes, some like to apes, *dismayd*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 11.

dismailt (dis-māl'), *v. t.* [< ME. **dismaillen*, *dismallen*, < OF. *desmaillier*, *desmailier*, *desmailler*, *desmaeler*, *desmaller*, F. *démailler*, break the mail of, < *des-* priv. + *maille*, mail: see *dis-* and *mail*[1].] To break the mail of; divest of a coat of mail.

Hys helme wasted sore, rent and broken all,
And hys hauberke *dismalled* all expresse,
In many places holes gret and small.
Rom. of Partenay, p. 151.

Their mightie strokes their haberjeons *dismayld*,
And naked made each others manly spalles.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 29.

dismal (diz'mal), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dismall*, *diesmall*, *dismold*, *dysmel*, *dysemol*; < ME. *dismal*, *dismall*, *dismale*, *disemal*, *dysmall*, found first as a noun in the phrase "in the *dismal*" (see quot. under II., 1), of which the orig. meaning is not certain, but which prob. stands for "in the *dismal* days or time," the word being most frequent in the phrase *dismal day* or *dismal days* (see quots. under I.). The origin and meaning of the word have been much debated. It was certainly borrowed, and prob. from the OF. From its lack of a recognized literal meaning in E., it must have been borrowed in a figurative sense. "It is just possible that the original sense of *in the dismal* [*days* or *time*] was *in tithing time*; with reference to the cruel extortion practiced by feudal lords, who exacted *tenths* from their vassals even more peremptorily than tithes were demanded for the church." (Skeat.) This view, which is prob. correct, is based upon what appears to be phonetically the only possible origin of ME. *dismal*, namely, < OF. **dismal*, F. **dîmal* (vernacular form of *decimal*, F. *décimal*) = Sp. *diezmal* = Pg. *dizimal*, Sp. Pg. also *decimal* = E. *decimal*, < ML. *decimalis*, of a tenth, of tithes, < L. *decimus*, tenth, ML. fem. *decima*, a tenth, a tithe, > OF. *disme*, F. *dîme*, ME. *disme*, E. *dime*, a tithe, tenth: see *decimal* and *dime*. The notion of official extortion appears further in the related OF. *dismer*, *diesmer*, decimate, exact tithes, hence despoil (= Sp. *diezmar* = Pg. *dizimar*, pay tithes, decimate: see *decimate*), and in *escheat*, *cheat*[1], q. v.] **I.** *a.* Gloomy; dreary; cheerless; melancholy; doleful; dolorous: originally, as an adjective, in the phrase *dismal day* or *dismal days* (see etymology), whence it was extended to any visible physical surroundings, or anything perceived or apprehended, tending to depress or chill the spirits.

Her *disemale daies* and her fatal houres.
Lydgate, Story of Thebes, iii.

One only *dismall day*.
Gascoigne, Works (ed. Hazlitt), i. 204.

Paynim, this is thy *dismall day*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 51.

To what things *dismal* as the depth of hell
Wilt thou provoke me?
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, v. 2.

They have some tradition that Solomon's house and gardens were there; but it is a very bad situation, and there is no prospect from it but of the *dismal* hills on the other side. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 43.

A Highlander, says Mr. Pennant, never begins any Thing of Consequence on the Day of the Week on which the Third of May falls, which he calls the *dismal Day*.
Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 219.

Full well the busy whisper, circling round,
Convey'd the *dismal* tidings when he frown'd.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 204.

II. *n.* **1†.** See extract and etymology.

I not [ne wot, know not] wel how that I began,
Ful evel rehersen hit I can,
And eek, as helpe me God withal,
I trow hit was *in the dismal*
That was the woundes of Egipte.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 1206.

2. Gloom; melancholy; dumps: usually in the plural, in the phrase *in the dismals*. [Colloq.]

Dismal, a mental disease, probably melancholy.
Polwart. (*Jamieson.*)

He comes, and seems entirely wrapt up *in the dismals*. What can be the matter now? *Foote*, The Liar, ii.

3. *pl.* Mourning-garments.

As my lady is decked out in her *dismals*, perhaps she may take a fancy to faint. *Foote*, Trip to Calais, iii.

4. A name given in the southern Atlantic States, in the region bordering on the sea and sounds, and especially in North Carolina, to a tract of land, swampy in character, often covered by a considerable thickness of half-decayed wood and saturated with water. Some of the so-called dismals are essentially peat-swamps or bogs. They often inclose island-like knobs and hummocks of firm land. The soil and forest-growth of the dismals vary in different regions. The Great Dismal Swamp lies on the border of North Carolina and Virginia. Much of this is a peat-bog, and a very large part is covered by a stunted growth of shrubs and dwarfed trees.

5†. The devil.

Ye *dismall*, devill, [L.] diabolus.
Levins, Manip. Vocab., col. 13, l. 20.

How suld he kyth mirakil, and he sa evil?
Never bot by the *dysmel*, or the devil.
Priest's Peblis (Pinkerton's Scottish Poems Repr., I. 17).

dismal (diz′mal), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dismaled* or *dismalled*, ppr. *dismaling* or *dismalling*. [< *dismal*, *a.*] To feel dismal or melancholy. *Davies.* [Rare.]

Miss L. sung various old elegies of Jackson, Dr. Harrington, and Linley, and O! how I *dismalled* in hearing them. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, I. 344.

dismality (diz-mal′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *dismalities* (-tiz). [< *dismal* + *-ity*.] The quality of being dismal; that which is dismal. *Davies.*

What signifies dwelling upon such *dismalities*?
Miss Burney, Camilla, vi. 14.

dismally (diz′mal-i), *adv.* In a dismal manner; with gloom or sorrow; cheerlessly; depressingly.

dismalness (diz′mal-nes), *n.* The state of being dismal.

There is one pleasure . . . that your deepest *dismalness* will never resist. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vi. 2.

disman (dis-man′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dismanned*, ppr. *dismanning*. [< *dis-* priv. + *man*.] **1.** To deprive of men; destroy the male population of. *Kinglake.*—**2†.** To deprive of humanity; unman.

Though, indeed, if we consider this dissolution, man by death is absolutely divided and *disman'd*.
Feltham, Resolves, i. 47.

dismantle (dis-man′tl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dismantled*, ppr. *dismantling*. [< OF. *desmanteller*, take off one's cloak, raze or beat down the wall of a fortress, dismantle, F. *démanteler* = Sp. Pg. *desmantelar* = It. *dismantellare*, *smantellare*; as *dis-* priv. + *mantle*: see *dis-* and *mantle*.] **1†.** To deprive of dress; strip; divest; undress.

Take your sweetheart's hat,
And pluck it o'er your brows; muffle your face;
Dismantle you. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

2. To loose; throw open or off; undo. [Rare.]

That she who even but now was your best object, . . .
The best, the dearest, should in this trice of time
Commit a thing so monstrous, to *dismantle*
So many folds of favour. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1.

Specifically—**3.** To deprive or strip of apparatus, furniture, equipments, defenses, or the like: as, to *dismantle* a ship, a fortress, a town, etc.

When Ptolemais was taken, Saladine, fearing the Christians further proceeding, *dismantles* all the best Towns that were near it. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 63.

None but an accomplished military engineer could attempt to give an account of the remains of all the fortifications, Venetian and English, *dismantled*, ruined, or altogether blown up. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 360.

4†. To break down; make useless; destroy.

His eye balls, rooted out, are thrown to ground;
His nose, *dismantled*, in his mouth is found;
His jaws, cheeks, front, one undistinguish'd wound.
Dryden.

dismarry† (dis-mar′i), *v. t.* [< OF. *desmarier*, F. *démarier* = Sp. *desmaridar* (obs.), unmarry; as *dis-* priv. + *marry*[1].] To divorce.

Howebeit agaynst the yonge mannes mynde he was *dismaryed*, and maryed agayne to another gentylwoman.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. cxc.

dismarshal† (dis-mär′shal), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *marshal*.] To derange; disorder.

What was *dismarshall'd* late
In this thy noble frame,
And lost the prime estate,
Hath re-obtain'd the same,
Is now most perfect seen.
Drummond, Sonnets.

dismask† (dis-mask′), *v. t.* [< OF. *desmasquer*, F. *démasquer* (= Pg. *desmascarar* = It. *dismascherare*, *smascherare*; cf. Sp. *desenmascarar*), < *des-* priv. + *masquer*, mask: see *dis-* and *mask*, *v.*] To strip a mask from; uncover; remove that which conceals; unmask.

Fair ladies, mask'd, are roses in their bud;
Dismask'd, their damask sweet commixture shown,
Are angels vailing clouds, or roses blown.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

dismast (dis-mast′), *v. t.* [= F. *démâter* (cf. Pg. *desmastrear*); as *dis-* priv. + *mast*[1].] To deprive of a mast or masts; break and carry away the masts from: as, a *dismasted* ship.

We lay
Leaky, *dismasted*, a most hopeless prey
To winds and waves.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 63.

dismastment (dis-mast′ment), *n.* [= F. *démâtement* (cf. Pg. *desmastreamento*); as *dismast* + *-ment*.] The act of dismasting, or the state of being dismasted. [Rare.]

dismaw† (dis-mâ′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *maw*[1].] To disgorge from the maw.

Now, Mistress Rodriguez, you may unrip yourself and *dismaw* all that you have in your troubled heart and grieved entrails. *Shelton*, tr. of Don Quixote, IV. vii.

dismay (dis-mā′), *v.* [< ME. *dismayen*, *desmayen*, also *demayen*, terrify, dishearten, intr. lose courage, < OF. **desmayer*, **dismayer*, in pp. *dismaye*, as adj. (equiv. to *esmayer*, *esmoyer* = Pr. *esmaiar*, with different prefix *es-*, < L. *ex*), = Sp. *desmayar* = Pg. *desmaiar* = It. *dismagare*, now *smagare*, lose courage, trans. terrify, dismay, < L. *dis-* priv. + Goth. **magan* = OHG. *magan*, G. *mögen* = AS. **magan* (pres. ind. *mæg*, E. *may*[1]), have power; cf. OHG. *magēn*, be strong, *unmagēn*, become weak, and see *may*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To break down the courage of, as by sudden danger or insuperable difficulty; overcome with fear of impending calamity or failure; fill with despairing apprehension; utterly dishearten: usually in the past participle.

Than thei toke the queene and ledde hir to hir chambre sore affraied, and thei badde hir be nothinge *dismayed*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 465.

Be strong, and of a good courage; be not afraid, neither be thou *dismayed*. Josh. i. 9.

Be not *dismay'd*, for succour is at hand.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 2.

Thisbe . . . saw the lion's shadow ere himself,
And ran *dismay'd* away. *Shak.*, M. of V., v. 1.

The guests in silence prayed and shook,
And terror dimmed each lofty look,
But none of all the astonished train
Was so *dismayed* as Deloraine.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 27.

2†. To defeat by sudden onslaught; put to rout.

When the bold Centaures made that bloudy fray
With the fierce Lapithes which did them *dismay*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. x. 13.

3†. To disquiet; trouble: usually reflexive.

And *dismaye yow* not in no maner, but trust verely in god, and often repeireth to me, for I duell not fer hens.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 6.

"Madame," quod she, "*dismay yow* neuer a dele,
Be of good chere, hurt not yow to soore."
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 743.

He shewd him selfe to be *dismayd*,
More for the love which he had left behynd,
Then that which he had to Sir Paridel resynd.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. i. 37.

=**Syn. 1.** To appal, daunt, dispirit, deject, frighten, paralyze, demoralize.

II.† *intrans.* To be daunted; stand aghast with fear; be confounded with terror.

Dismay not, princes, at this accident,
Nor grieve that Rouen is so recovered.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

dismay (dis-mā′), *n.* [< *dismay*, *v.* Cf. F. *émoi*, anxiety, flutter, < OF. *esmoi* (= Pr. *esmai* = It. *smago*), < *esmoyer*, *esmayer*, v.: see *dismay*, *v.*] **1.** Sudden or complete loss of courage; despairing fear or apprehension; discouraged or terrified amazement; utter disheartenment.

And each
In other's countenance read his own *dismay*.
Milton, P. L., ii. 422.

He who has learned to survey the labor without *dismay* has achieved half the victory. *Story*, Misc. Writings, p. 532.

Ask how thou such sights
May'st see without *dismay*.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

2†. Ruin; defeat; destruction.

Like as a ship, whom cruell tempest drives
Upon a rocke with horrible *dismay*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 50.

=**Syn. 1.** *Apprehension*, *Fright*, etc. (see *alarm*); discouragement.

dismayedness† (dis-mād′nes), *n.* The state of being dismayed; dejection of courage; dispiritedness.

The valiantest feels inward *dismayedness*, and yet the fearfullest is ashamed fully to shew it. *Sir P. Sidney.*

All the time of the storm few of our people were sick, . . . and there appeared no fear or *dismayedness* among them. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 12.

dismayful (dis-mā′fúl), *a.* [< *dismay* + *-ful*, 1.] Full of dismay; causing dismay.

Greatly queld,
And much dismayd with that *dismayfull* sight.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 26.

dismaying† (dis-mā′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *dismay*, *v.*] Dismay.

He says it was pure *dismaying* and fear that made them [the captains of the ships] all run upon the Galloper, not having their wits about them; and that it was a miracle they were not all lost. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 409.

dismayl†, *v. t.* Same as *dismail*.

dismet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *dime*.

dismeasured† (dis-mezh′ūrd), *a.* [< *dis-* + *measure* + *-ed*[2], after OF. *desmesure* (F. *démesuré* = Sp. Pg. *desmesurado* = It. *dismisurato*, *smisurato*), pp. of *desmesurer*, go beyond measure, be unrestrained, < *des-* priv. + *mesurer*, measure.] **1.** Not rightly measured; mismeasured. *Worcester.*—**2.** Without measure; unrestrained.

I will not that my penne bee so *dismeasured* to reprove so muche the aunciente men, that the glorie all onely shoulde abyde with them that be present.
Golden Boke, Prol.

dismember (dis-mem′bèr), *v. t.* [< ME. *dismembren*, *desmembren*, *demembren*, < OF. *desmembrer*, F. *démembrer* (= Pr. Sp. Pg. *desmembrar* = It. *dismembrare*, *smembrare*), < ML. *dismembrare* (equiv. to *demembrare*: see *demember*), dismember, < L. *dis-* priv. + *membrum*, member.] **1.** To separate the members of; divide limb from limb; tear or cut in pieces; dilacerate.

Whan this kynge saugh hym-self so *dismembred* he fill in swowne. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 195.

Dysmembre that heron. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

Fowls obscene *dismembered* his remains. *Pope.*

2. To strip of members or constituent parts; sever and distribute the parts of; take a part or parts from: as, to *dismember* a kingdom.

Any philosophy reported entire, and *dismembered* by articles. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 131.

The only question was, by whose hands the blow should be struck which would *dismember* that mighty empire [Spain]. *Buckle*, Civilization, II. i.

The settlers of the western country . . . have gone to add to the American family, not to *dismember* it.
Everett, Orations, I. 348.

3. To withdraw or exclude from membership, as of a society or body; declare to be no longer a member. [Rare.]

Since I have *dismembered* myself, it is incredible how cool I am to all politics. *Walpole*, Letters (1769), III. 290.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** To disjoint, pull apart, break up.

dismembered (dis-mem′bèrd), *a.* [< *dis-* + *member* + *-ed*[2].] In *her.*: (*a*) Same as *déchaussé*. (*b*) Having a principal part cut away, as the legs and tail: said of an animal used as a bearing. Also *démembré*. [Rare.]

dismemberer (dis-mem′bèr-ėr), *n.* One who dismembers.

dismemberment (dis-mem′bèr-ment), *n.* [< OF. *desmembrement*, F. *démembrement* (= Pr. *desmembrament* = Sp. *desmembramiento* = Pg. *desmembramento* = It. *dismembramento*, *smembramento*, < ML. **dismembramentum*, < *dismembrare*, dismember: see *dismember* and *-ment*.] **1.** The act of dismembering, or the state of being dismembered; the act of tearing or cutting in pieces; severance of limbs or parts from the main body: as, the *dismemberment* of an animal or of a country.

After the three *dismemberments* of the old kingdom, the name of Poland was chiefly retained by the part of the divided territory annexed to Russia.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 306.

2. Severance of membership; a breaking off of connection as a member. [Rare.]

The aversion of the inhabitants to the *dismemberment* of their country from the Aragonese monarchy.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 2.

dismembrator (dis-mem′brā-tor), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *desmembrador*, < ML. *dismembrator* (a plunderer), < *dismembrare*, pp. *dismembratus*, dismember: see *dismember*.] A device for separating flour from bran. See the extract.

In some mills a machine called a *dismembrator* is used. . . . It has two steel disks, one stationary and one revolving, each carrying a multitude of needles, which work like the pins on a threshing-machine. The effect is to knock off pieces of flour and middlings attached to bran.
The Century, XXXII. 45.

dismettled† (dis-met′ld), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *mettled*.] Without mettle or spirit. *Llewellen.*

dismiss (dis-mis′), *v. t.* [First in early mod. E., being modified, after L. pp. *dismissus*, < ME. *dismitten*: see *dismit*, *dimit*, *demit*2.] **I.** To send away; order or give permission to depart.

He *dismissed* the assembly. Acts xix. 41.

With thanks, and pardon to you all,
I do *dismiss* you to your several countries.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 9.

They abode with him 12 daies, and were *dismiss'd* with rich presents. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

2. To discard; remove from office, service, or employment.

Dismiss me, and I prophesy your plan,
Divorced from my experience, will be chaff
To every gust of chance. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

The existence of the king gives our House of Commons the power of practically *dismissing* the executive government, as soon as it simply ceases to approve of its policy.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 380.

3. To put aside; put away; put out of mind: as, to *dismiss* the subject.

Man may *dismiss* compassion from his heart,
But God will never. *Cowper*, The Task, vi. 442.

4. In *law*, to reject; put out of court: as, the complaint was *dismissed* for lack of proof; the appeal was *dismissed* for irregularity.—**Syn. 1.** To let go.—**2.** To discharge, turn off, turn out, cashier.

dismiss† (dis-mis′), *n.* [< *dismiss*, *v.*] Discharge; dismissal.

His majesties servants, with great expressions of grief for their *dismiss*, poured forth their prayers for his majesty's freedom and preservation, and so departed.
Sir T. Herbert, Threnodia Carolina, I. 14.

dismissal (dis-mis′al), *n.* [< *dismiss* + *-al*.] **1.** The act of dismissing, or the state or fact of being dismissed. (*a*) Command or permission to depart.

He wept, he prayed
For his *dismissal*. *Wordsworth.*

(*b*) Discharge; displacement from employment or office. (*c*) The act of discarding, or the state of being discarded.

In Mohammedan law, . . . in ordinary divorce or *dismissal* the wife claims her dowry.
W. R. Smith, Kinship and Marriage, p. 92.

2. Liberation; manumission. [Rare.]

All those wronged and wretched creatures
By his hand were freed again; . . .
He recorded their *dismissal*, . . .
And the monk replied, "Amen!"
Longfellow, The Norman Baron.

dismission (dis-mish′on), *n.* [< *dismiss* + *-ion*, after *dimission*, *demission*2, < L. *dimissio*(*n-*), < *dimittere*, dismiss: see *demission*2, *dimission*.] **1.** The act of sending away; leave or command to depart; dismissal: as, the *dismission* of the grand jury.

You must not stay here longer, your *dismission*
Is come from Cæsar. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 1.

So pois'd, so gently she descends from high,
It seems a soft *dismission* from the sky.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, l. 346.

As any of ye rest came over them, or of ye other returned upon occasion, they should be reputed as members without any further *dismission* or testimoniall.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 42.

2. Removal from office or employment; discharge; in universities, the sending away of a student without all the penalties attending expulsion. Thus, the dismissed student may take a degree at another university, and in some cases even reënter the same university.

3. In *law*, a decision that a suit is not or cannot be maintained; rejection as unworthy of being noticed or granted.

dismissive† (dis-mis′iv), *a.* [< *dismiss* + *-ive*.] Giving dismission; dismissory: as, "the *dismissive* writing," *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

dismissory (dis-mis′ō-ri), *a.* [< *dismiss* + *-ory*. Cf. *dimissory*, *demissory*.] **1.** Sending away; dismissing to another jurisdiction.—**2.** Granting leave to depart.—**Letter dismissory.** See *dimissory letter*, under *dimissory*.

dismit† (dis-mit′), *v. t.* [ME. *dismitten*, *dismytten*, < OF. *desmettre*, *desmetre* (= It. *dismettere*, *smettere*, as if < L. **dismittere*), var. of *demettre*, *demetre*, F. *démettre* = Pr. *demetre* = Sp. *dimitir* = Pg. *dimittir* = It. *dimettere*, dismiss, give up, < L. *dimittere*, pp. *dimissus*, send away, dismiss: see *demit*2 and *dimit*, doublets of *dismit*, and cf. *dismiss*, which has taken the place of *dismit*.] To send away; dismiss.

Bretheren *dismitteden* Poul and Silas in to Beroan.
Wyclif, Acts xvii. 10 (Oxf.).

dismortgage (dis-môr′gāj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dismortgaged*, ppr. *dismortgaging*. [< *dis-* priv. + *mortgage*.] To redeem from mortgage.

He *dismortgaged* the crown demesnes, and left behind him a great mass of gold. *Howell*, Dodona's Grove.

dismount (dis-mount′), *v.* [< OF. *desmonter*, F. *démonter* = Sp. Pg. *desmontar* = It. *dismontare*, *smontare*, < ML. *dismontare*, dismount, < L. *dis-* priv. + ML. *montare* (F. *monter*, etc.), mount: see *mount*2.] **I.** *intrans.* **1**†. To descend from a height; come or go down.

Now the bright Sunne gynneth to *dismount*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

2. To get off from a horse or other ridden animal; descend or alight, as a rider from the saddle: as, the officer ordered his troops to *dismount*.

When any one *dismounts* on the road, the way of getting up is on the back of the Arab, who stoops down, and so they climb up the neck of the camel.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 131.

II. *trans.* **1.** To throw or bring down from an elevation, or from a place or post of authority. [Rare or obsolete.]

Samuel, . . . ungratefully and injuriously *dismounted* from his authority. *Barrow*, Works, I. xxv.

2. To throw or bring down from a horse; unhorse: as, the soldier *dismounted* his adversary.

When the fight became visible, half the knights on each side were *dismounted*, some by the dexterity of their adversary's lance, some by superior weight and strength of opponents, which had borne down both horse and man.
Scott, Ivanhoe, xii.

3. To remove or throw down, as cannon or other artillery from their carriages, or from a parapet or intrenchment; destroy the mountings of, so as to render useless.—**4.** To remove from a frame, setting, or other mounting: as, to *dismount* a picture or a jewel.—**Dismounting battery** (*milit.*), a battery placed and directed to breach or destroy the parapet of a fortification, and disable the enemy's cannon. Dismounting batteries employing direct fire are generally termed *breaching batteries* or *counter-batteries*; when employing flank or reverse fire, *enfilading batteries*.

disna (diz′nä). Scotch for *does not*.

He *disna* like to be disturbed on Saturdays wi' business.
Scott, Guy Mannering, xxxvi.

disnaturalize (dis-naṭ′ū-ral-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disnaturalized*, ppr. *disnaturalizing*. [= F. *dénaturaliser* = Sp. Pg. *desnaturalizar*; as *dis-* priv. + *naturalize*.] To make alien or unnatural; denaturalize. [Rare.]

There is this to be said in favour of retaining the usual form and pronunciation of this well-known name [Job], that if it were *disnaturalised* and put out of use, an etymology in our language would be lost sight of.
Southey, The Doctor, cxv.

disnature (dis-nā′ṭūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disnatured*, ppr. *disnaturing*. [< ME. *disnaturen*, < OF. *desnaturer*, F. *dénaturer* = Pg. *desnaturar* = It. *disnaturare*; as *dis-* priv. + *nature*.] To change the nature of; make unnatural. [Rare.]

Ymage repaired and *disnatured* fro kynde, holde thy pees, ne enquere no mo thinges, for nought will I telle the but be-fore the Emperour.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 425.

If she must teem,
Create her child of spleen, that it may live,
And be a thwart *disnatur'd* torment to her!
Shak., Lear, i. 4.

The king
Remembered his departure, and he felt
Feelings which long from his *disnatured* breast
Ambition had expelled. *Southey.*

disnest (dis-nest′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *nest*.] **1.** To free from use or occupation as if for a nest.

Any one may see that our author's chief design was to *disnest* heaven of so many immoral and debauched deities.
Dryden, Life of Lucian.

2. To dislodge as if from a nest.

disobedience (dis-ō-bē′di-ens), *n.* [< ME. *disobedience*, < OF. *desobedience* (= Sp. Pg. *desobediencia* = It. *disobbedienza*, *disubbidienza*), < *desobedient*, disobedient: see *disobedient*.] **1.** The fact of being disobedient; lack of obedience; neglect or refusal to obey; violation of a command, injunction, or prohibition; the omission of that which is commanded to be done, or the doing of that which is forbidden; disregard of duty prescribed by authority.

By one man's *disobedience* many were made sinners.
Rom. v. 19.

Thou, Posthumus, that didst set up
My *disobedience* 'gainst the king my father.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 4.

Because no *disobedience* can ensue,
Where no submission to a judge is due.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, I. 485.

2. Non-compliance, as with a natural law; failure to submit to a superior influence.

This *disobedience* of the moon will prove
The sun's bright orb does not the planets move.
Sir R. Blackmore.

disobediency† (dis-ō-bē′di-en-si), *n.* Disobedience. *Taylor.*

disobedient (dis-ō-bē′di-ent), *a.* [Not found in ME. (which had *disobeisant*, q. v.); < OF. *desobedient* (= Pr. *desobediens*), disobedient, < *des-* priv. + *obedient*, obedient: see *dis-* and *obedient*. Cf. *disobey*, *disobeisant*.] **1.** Neglecting or refusing to obey; omitting to do what is commanded, or doing what is prohibited; refractory; acting with disregard of duty; not submitting to rules or regulations prescribed by authority: as, children *disobedient* to parents; citizens *disobedient* to the laws.

I was not *disobedient* unto the heavenly vision.
Acts xxvi. 19.

Thou knowest since yesterday
How *disobedient* slaves the forfeit pay.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 264.

2. Not yielding to exciting force or agency; not to be influenced; insensible.

Medicines used unnecessarily contribute to shorten life, by sooner rendering peculiar parts of the system *disobedient* to stimuli. *Dr. E. Darwin.*

disobediently (dis-ō-bē′di-ent-li), *adv.* In a disobedient manner.

He *disobedientlie* refused to come, pretending some feare of bodilie harm, through the malice of some that were about the king. *Holinshed*, Edw. III., an. 1340.

disobeisance†, *n.* [< OF. *desobeissance*, F. *désobéissance*, < *desobeissant*, disobedient: see *disobeisant*. Cf. *obeisance*.] Disobedience.

For lacke of whiche dylygence, thei that were disposed to do *disobeysaunce* were incoraged and inboldened.
Hall, Hen. VI., an. 4.

disobeisant†, *a.* [ME. *disobeisaunt*, *disobeysaunt*, < OF. *desobeissant*, F. *désobéissant*, < *des-* priv. + *obeissant*, obedient: see *dis-* and *obeisant*.] Disobedient.

And if that I to hyre be founde vntrewe,
Disobeysaunt, or wilful necligent.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 428.

Thenne they all with one voyce answered, we wyll that this be done, for surely he is *disobeysaunt* and a rebell agaynst you. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., xliii.

disobey (dis-ō-bā′), *v.* [< ME. *disobeyen*, *disobeien*, < OF. *desobeir*, F. *désobéir* (= Pr. *desobedir* = It. *disobbedire*, *disubbidire*; cf. Sp. Pg. *desobedecer*), disobey, < *des-* priv. + *obeir*, obey: see *dis-* and *obey*.] **I.** *trans.* To neglect or refuse to obey; transgress or violate a command or injunction of; refuse submission to: as, children *disobey* their parents; men *disobey* the laws.

I needs must *disobey* him for his good;
How should I dare obey him to his harm?
Tennyson, Geraint.

II. *intrans.* To refuse obedience; disregard authority or command; violate rules or regulations.

She absolutely bade him, and he durst not know how to *disobey*. *Sir P. Sidney.*

disobeyer (dis-ō-bā′ėr), *n.* One who disobeys.

disobligation† (dis-ob-li-gā′shon), *n.* [= Pg. *desobrigação* = It. *disobbligazione*; as *disoblige* + *-ation*: see *disoblige*.] **1.** Freedom from obligation.

If it [the law] had been de facto imposed, it could not oblige the conscience; then the conscience is restored to liberty and *disobligation*.
Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, III. vi. § 3.

2. The act of disobliging; an act showing disregard of obligation, or unwillingness to oblige.

He [Selden] intended to haue given his owne library to the Vniversity of Oxford, but received *disobligation* from them, for that they would not lend him some MSS.
Aubrey MSS., in Selden's Table-Talk, p. 7.

If he receded from what he had promised, it would be such a *disobligation* to the prince . . . that he would never forget it. *Clarendon*, Civil War, I. i. 16.

disobligatory† (dis-ob′li-gā-tō-ri), *a.* [As *disoblige* + *-atory*.] Releasing from obligation. *King Charles*, Letter to Henderson.

disoblige (dis-ō-blīj′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disobliged*, ppr. *disobliging*. [< OF. *desobliger*, F. *désobliger* (= Sp. *desobligar* = Pg. *desobrigar* = It. *disobbligare*), disoblige, < *des-* priv. + *obliger*, oblige: see *dis-* and *oblige*.] **1.** To refuse or neglect to oblige; act contrary to the desire or convenience of; fail to accommodate.

My plan has given offence to some gentlemen whom it would not be very safe to *disoblige*. *Addison.*

Your sister here, that never *disobliged* me in her life.
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, i.

2. To incommode; put to inconvenience. [Colloq.]

"I am rambling about the country," said he, "and pursue whatever is novel and interesting, and hope my presence, Madam, will not *disoblige* you."
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 1.

3†. To release from obligation.

The taking of priestly orders *disobliges* the suscipient from receiving chrism or confirmation.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 401.

No unkindness of a brother can wholly rescind that relation, or *disoblige* us from the duties annexed thereto.
Barrow, Sermons, I. xxx.

disobligement (dis-ō-blīj'ment), *n.* [< *disoblige* + *-ment.*] The act of disobliging. *Milton.*

To the great *disobligement* [said Mr. Bacon], as we had reason to know, of some of his [Gallatin's] strong political friends at that time. *H. Adams*, Albert Gallatin, p. 450.

disobliger (dis-ō-blī'jėr), *n.* One who disobliges.

disobliging (dis-ō-blī'jing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *disoblige*, *v.*] Not obliging; not disposed to please or to gratify the wishes of another; unaccommodating: as, a *disobliging* landlord.

disobligingly (dis-ō-blī'jing-li), *adv.* In a disobliging manner; churlishly.

He could not but well remember how foully that business had been managed, and how *disobligingly* he himself had been treated by that ambassadour.
Clarendon, Civil War, I. 14.

disobligingness (dis-ō-blī'jing-nes), *n.* Unwillingness to oblige; want of readiness to please or accommodate.

disoccident (dis-ok'si-dent), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *occident.*] **1.** To throw out of reckoning as to the west. Hence—**2.** To confuse as to direction in general.

Perhaps some roguing boy that managed the puppets turn'd the city wrong, and so *disoccidented* our geographer.
Marvell, Works, III. 39.

disoccupation (dis-ok-ū-pā'shon), *n.* [= F. *désoccupation* = Sp. *desocupacion* = Pg. *desoccupação* = It. *disoccupazione*; as *dis-* priv. + *occupation.*] Want of occupation; the state of being unoccupied.

He graced the curbstone there with the same lily-like *disoccupation*, and the same sweetness of aspect.
Howells, The Century, XXIX. 493.

Disoma (dī-sō'mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίσωμος*, double-bodied, < *δι-*, two-, + *σῶμα*, body. Cf. *disomatous.*] A genus of chætopodous annelids, of the family *Nerinidæ*.

disomatous (dī-sō'mą-tus), *a.* [< Gr. *δισώματος*, double-bodied, < *δι-*, two-, + *σῶμα*(*τ-*), body.] Having two bodies; double-bodied.

disopinion (dis-ō-pin'yon), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *opinion.*] Difference of opinion; want of belief. [Rare.]

Assenting and dissenting thoughts, belief and *disopinion*.
Bp. Reynolds, On the Passions, iv.

disorb (dis-ôrb'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *orb.*] To throw out of orbit.

Fly like chidden Mercury from Jove,
Or like a star *dis-orb'd*.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 2.

disordene†, *a.* [ME., also *disordeyn*, commonly *desordene*, adj. (equiv. to *disordinate*, q. v.), < OF. *desordene*, pp. of *desordener*, throw into disorder: see *disorder*, *v.*, and cf. *disordinate.*] Disorderly; vicious.

The *desordene* covetyse of men.
Chaucer, Boëthius, ii. meter 2.

disorder (dis-ôr'dėr), *n.* [< OF. *desordre*, F. *désordre* = Pr. *desorde* = Sp. *desórden* = Pg. *desordem* = It. *disordine*, disorder, < L. *dis-* priv. + *ordo* (*ordin-*), order: see *dis-* and *order*, *n.*] **1.** Lack of order or regular arrangement; irregularity; indiscriminate distribution; confusion: as, the troops were thrown into *disorder;* the papers are in *disorder.*

Light shone, and order from *disorder* sprung.
Milton, P. L., iii. 713.

The Achæans are driven in *disorder* to their ships.
N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 461.

2. Tumult; disturbance of the peace of society; breach of public order or law.

It is said that great *disorders* had been committed here by the Greeks at the time of his [St. Polycarp's] festival.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 36.

You have displac'd the mirth, broke the good meeting,
With most admir'd *disorder*.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4.

3. Neglect of rule; disregard of conventionality.

From vulgar bounds with brave *disorder* part,
And snatch a grace beyond the reach of art.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, i. 152.

4. Morbid irregularity, disturbance, or interruption of the functions of the animal economy or of the mind; physical or mental derangement; properly, a diseased state of either mind or body that does not wholly disable the faculties; but it is often applied more comprehensively.

The following lines upon delirious dreams may appear very extravagant to a reader who never experienced the *disorders* which sickness causes in the brain.
Thompson, Sickness, iii., note.

5. A specific or particular case of disorder; a disease; a derangement, mental or physical: as, gout is a painful *disorder.*—**6.** Mental perturbation; temporary excitement or discomposure; agitation.

I will not keep this form upon my head,
When there is such *disorder* in my wit.
Shak., K. John, iii. 4.

She looked with wistful *disorder* for some time in my face. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 112.

=**Syn. 1.** Disarrangement, disorganization, disarray, jumble.—**2.** Commotion, turbulence, riotousness.—**4** and **5.** Illness, ailment, complaint, malady.

disorder (dis-ôr'dėr), *v. t.* [< OF. *desordrer*, var. of *desordener*, *desordoner*, *desordonner* = Sp. Pg. *desordenar* = It. *disordinare*, < ML. *disordinare* (found also as *disordonare*, countermand), throw into disorder, < L. *dis-* priv. + *ordinare*, order, regulate: see *dis-* and *order*, *v.*, and cf. *disordinate.*] **1.** To destroy or derange the order of; derange; disturb the regular disposition or arrangement of; throw into confusion; disarrange; confuse.

Thou daign'st to shake Heav'ns solid Orbs so bright;
Th' Order of Nature to *dis-order* quight?
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

The incursions of the Goths and other barbarous nations *disordered* the affairs of the Roman Empire. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To derange the physical or mental health of; bring into a morbid condition of body or mind; indispose.

The monks are so strongly possessed with the notion of the bad air that they told me several persons had been much *disordered*, and some had even died, by going to the Dead Sea. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 38.

3. To produce mental disturbance in; unsettle the mind of; perturb; agitate.

He said, he looked, he did — nothing at all
Beyond his wont, yet it *disordered* me.
Shelley, The Cenci, ii. 1.

4. To derange the natural or regular functions of; throw out of order or balance; unsettle the normal condition of: as, to *disorder* one's liver; his mind is *disordered.*

A man whose judgment was so much *disordered* by party spirit. *Macaulay.*

It is a great Folly to *disorder* our selves at the Pleasure of our Enemies, or at such Accidents which we can neither prevent nor remove. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. vii.

5†. To depose from holy orders.

Let him be stripped and *disordered*. I would fain see him walk in querpo, that the world may behold the inside of a friar. *Dryden*, Spanish Friar.

disordered (dis-ôr'dėrd), *p. a.* [< *disorder* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Thrown into disorder; disarranged; irregular in state or action; confused.

Men so *disorder'd*, so debosh'd and bold,
That this our court, infected with their manners,
Shows like a riotous inn. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4.

2. Deranged.

The story he had told of that *disordered* maid affected me not a little. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 109.

disorderedness (dis-ôr'dėrd-nes), *n.* A state of disorder or irregularity; confusion. *Knolles.*

disorderliness (dis-ôr'dėr-li-nes), *n.* The state of being disorderly.

A child who finds that *disorderliness* entails the subsequent trouble of putting things in order . . . not only experiences a keenly-felt consequence, but gains a knowledge of causation. *H. Spencer*, Education.

disorderly (dis-ôr'dėr-li), *a.* [< *disorder* + *-ly*[1].] **1.** Being without proper order or disposition; confused; unmethodical; irregular: as, the books and papers are in a *disorderly* state.

His forces seemed no army, but a crowd,
Heartless, unarm'd, *disorderly*, and loud.
Cowley, Davideis, iv.

2. Not kept in restraint; unrestrained; tumultuous; turbulent.

If we subdue our unruly and *disorderly* passions within ourselves, we should live more easily and quietly with others. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. i.

3. Lawless; violating or disposed to violate law and good order, or the restraints of morality; specifically, so conducted as to be a nuisance; disreputable: as, a *disorderly* house. In criminal law *disorderly* is a technical term, which by statute covers a variety of offenses against the public peace, order, morals, or safety.

4. Inclined to break loose from restraint; unruly: as, *disorderly* cattle.—**5.** Not acting in an orderly or regular way, as the functions of the body.=**Syn. 1.** Confused, jumbled.—**2** and **3.** Riotous, vicious. See *irregular.*

disorderly (dis-ôr'dėr-li), *adv.* [< *disorderly*, *a.*] **1.** Without order, rule, or method; irregularly; confusedly; in a disordered manner.

Savages fighting *disorderly* with stones. *Raleigh.*

2. In a manner violating law and good order; in a manner contrary to rules or established institutions.

Withdraw yourselves from every brother that walketh *disorderly*. 2 Thes. iii. 6.

disordinance†, *n.* [ME. *disordinance*, < OF. *desordenance*, *desordonnance* (= Pg. *desordenança* = It. *disordinanza*), < *desordener*, disorder: see *disorder*, *v.*, and cf. *disordinate* and *ordinance.*] Disarrangement; disturbance.

For right as reson is rebel to God, right so is sensualitee rebel to reson, and the body also, and certes this *disordinance*, and this rebellion, our Lord Jesu Christ abought upon his precious body ful dere. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

disordinate (dis-ôr'di-nāt), *a.* [< ME. *disordinat* = Sp. Pg. *desordenado* = It. *disordinato*, thrown into disorder, < ML. *disordinatus*, pp. of *disordinare:* see *disorder*, *v.*] **1.** Out of right order; unregulated; disorderly. [Rare.]

Our popular style . . . has been artificial, by artifices peculiarly adapted to the powers of the Latin language, and yet at the very same time careless and *disordinate*.
De Quincey, Style, i.

2†. Extreme; inordinate.

With a *disordinate* desire he began to affect her.
Greene, Never too Late (ed. Dyce), Int., p. xxi.

Though not *disordinate*, yet causeless suffering,
The punishment of dissolute days. *Milton*, S. A., l. 701.

disordinately† (dis-ôr'di-nāt-li), *adv.* In a disordinate manner. (*a*) Irregularly.

The temporall landes deuoutely geuen, and *disordinately* spent. *Hall*, Hen. V., an. 2.

(*b*) Inordinately.

The sorrow don so *disordinatly*
Off that wurde which he pronounced openly!
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3560.

disordination† (dis-ôr-di-nā'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *desordenacion* = It. *disordinazione*, < ML. as if **disordinatio(n-)*, < *disordinare*, disorder: see *disorder*, *v.*, *disordinate.*] Disarrangement.

disorganization (dis-ôr″gą-ni-zā'shon), *n.* [= F. *désorganisation* = Sp. *desorganizacion* = Pg. *desorganização;* as *disorganize* + *-ation.*] **1.** Destruction of organization; disunion or disruption of constituent parts; a breaking up of order or system: as, the *disorganization* of a government or of an army.—**2.** The absence of organization or orderly arrangement; disarrangement; disorder; confusion.

The magazine of a pawnbroker in such total *disorganization*. *Scott.*

disorganize (dis-ôr'gą-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disorganized*, ppr. *disorganizing.* [= F. *désorganiser* = Sp. Pg. *desorganizar* = It. *disorganizzare;* as *dis-* priv. + *organize.*] To destroy the organization, systematic arrangement, or orderly connection of the parts of; throw into confusion or disorder.

Every account of the settlement of Plymouth mentions the conduct of Lyford, who attempted to *disorganize* the church. *Eliot's Biog. Dict.*

disorganizer (dis-ôr'gą-nī-zėr), *n.* One who disorganizes; one who destroys regular order or system; one who introduces disorder and confusion.

disorient (dis-ō'ri-ent), *v. t.* [= F. *désorienter* = Sp. Pg. *desorientar;* as *dis-* priv. + *orient.*] **1.** To turn from the east; throw out of direction with respect to the east. Hence—**2.** To confuse as to direction in general; cause to lose one's bearings.—**3.** Figuratively, to cause to lose the knowledge of the direction in which the truth lies; cause to lose one's reckoning with respect to the truth: the east being taken metaphorically for the truth.

I doubt then the learned professor was a little *disoriented* when he called the promises in Ezekiel and in the Revelations the same. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, v.

disorientate (dis-ō-ri-en'tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disorientated*, ppr. *disorientating.* [< *dis-* priv. + *orientate.*] To disorient.

disour†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *disour*, *diseor*, *diseur*, a speaker, talker, story-teller, a pleader, advocate, arbiter, judge, F. *diseur*, a talker, < *dire*, < L. *dicere*, speak, say: see *diction.*] A story-teller; a jester.

Nomeliche atte mete suche men eschuwe,
For thei ben the deueles *disours* I do the to vndurstonde.
Piers Plowman (A), vii. 50.

disown[1] (dis-ōn'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *own*[1], *v.*] To refuse to acknowledge as belonging or per-

taining to one's self; deny the ownership of or responsibility for; not to own or acknowledge; repudiate.

They *disown* their principles out of fear.
Swift, Sentiments of a Ch. of Eng. Man, i.

Through a false shame, we *disown* religion with our lips, and next our words affect our thoughts.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 306.

disown[2] (dis-ōn′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *own*[2]. A different word from *disown*[1] (as *own*[2] from *own*[1]), but now hardly distinguished in use.] **1.** To deny; not to allow; refuse to admit.

Then they, who brothers' better claim *disown*,
Expel their parents, and usurp the throne.
Dryden, Æneid.

Nor does the village Church-clock's iron tone
The time's and season's influence *disown*.
Wordsworth, Evening Voluntaries, i.

2. Specifically, in the Society of Friends, to remove from membership; dismiss.

The monthly meeting to which he belongs may *disown* him if the case require it.
Discipline of New England Yearly Meeting (1872), p. 94.

=Syn. To disavow, disclaim, disallow, renounce.

disownment (dis-ōn′ment), *n.* [< *disown*[2] + *-ment.*] The act of disowning; repudiation; specifically, expulsion from membership in the Society of Friends. *J. J. Gurney.*

The monthly meeting . . . is at liberty . . . to proceed even to the *disownment* of the offender.
Discipline of New England Yearly Meeting (1872), p. 91.

disoxidate (dis-ok′si-dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disoxidated*, ppr. *disoxidating*. [< *dis-* priv. + *oxidate.*] Same as *deoxidate.*

disoxidation (dis-ok-si-dā′shọn), *n.* [< *disoxidate:* see *-ation.*] Same as *deoxidation.*

disoxygenate (dis-ok′si-je-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disoxygenated*, ppr. *disoxygenating*. [< *dis-* priv. + *oxygenate.*] To deoxidate.

disoxygenation (dis-ok″si-je-nā′shọn), *n.* [< *disoxygenate:* see *-ation.*] Deoxidation.

dispace† (dis-pās′), *v.* [One of Spenser's manufactured words, appar. < *dis-*, in different directions, + *pace*, walk; or else meant for *dispace*, < L. *dis-*, *di-*, apart, + *spatiari*, walk, walk about: see *space* and *expatiate.*] **I.** *intrans.* To range or wander about.

When he spide the joyous Butterflie,
In this faire plot *dispacing* too and fro.
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 250.

II. *trans.* To cause to wander or walk about.

Thus wise long time he did himselfe *dispace*
There round about. *Spenser*, Virgil's Gnat, l. 265.

dispack† (dis-pak′), *v. t.* [< OF. *despacquer*, < *des-* priv. + *pacquer*, pack: see *pack.*] To unpack.

When God the mingled Lump *dispackt*,
From Fiery Element did Light extract.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

dispaint† (dis-pānt′), *v. t.* [Improp. for *depaint.* Cf. OF. *despeindre*, paint out, efface.] To paint.

His chamber was *dispainted* all within
With sondry colours. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ix. 50.

dispair† (dis-pār′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *pair.* Cf. L. *disparare*, part, of similar formation: see *disparate.*] To dissociate, as the members of a pair. [Rare.]

Forgive me, lady,
I have . . . *dispair'd* two doves.
Beau. and Fl., Four Plays in One.

dispand† (dis-pand′), *v. t.* [= OF. *despandre*, < L. *dispandere*, spread out, expand, < *dis-*, apart, + *pandere*, spread. Cf. *expand.*] To spread out; display. *Bailey*, 1727.

dispansion† (dis-pan′shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **dispansio(n-)*, < *dispandere*, pp. *dispansus*, spread out: see *dispand.*] The act of spreading out or displaying. *Bailey*, 1731.

disparadise (dis-par′a-dīs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disparadised*, ppr. *disparadising*. [< *dis-* priv. + *paradise.*] To remove from paradise. *Cockeram.* [Rare.]

disparage†, *n.* [< ME. *disparage*, < OF. *desparage*, an unequal marriage, < *des-* priv. + *parage*, equal rank, rank: see *parage*, *peerage.* Cf. *disparage*, *v.*] Disparagement; disgrace resulting from an unequal match.

Him wolde thinke it were a *disparage*
To his estaat, so lowe for talyghte,
And voyden hir as sone as ever he myghte.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 852.

To match so high, her friends with counsell sage
Dissuaded her from such a *disparage*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 50.

disparage (dis-par′āj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disparaged*, ppr. *disparaging*. [< ME. *disparagen*, *desparagen*, < OF. *desparager*, *desparagier*, marry to one of inferior condition or rank, offer unworthy conditions, disparage, < *des-* priv. + *parage*, equal rank, rank: see *disparage*, *n.*] **1**†. To marry to one of inferior condition or rank; degrade by an unequal match or marriage; match unequally.

Allas! that any of my nacioun
Sholde evere so foule *disparaged* be.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 213.

And that your high degree
Is much *disparag'd* to be match'd with me.
Dryden, Wife of Bath, l. 381.

2. To injure or dishonor by a comparison, especially by treating as equal or inferior to what is of less dignity, importance, or value.

I advert to these considerations, not to *disparage* our country. *Story*, Speech, Cambridge, Aug. 31, 1826.

Hence—**3.** To undervalue; criticize or censure unjustly; speak slightingly of; vilify.

Thou durst not thus *disparage* glorious arms.
Milton, S. A., l. 1130.

We are to consider into what an evil condition sin puts us, for which we are . . . disgraced and *disparaged* here, marked with disgraceful punishments, despised by good men. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 729.

We shall not again *disparage* America, now that we see what men it will bear. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 322.

4. To bring reproach on; lower the estimation or credit of; discredit; dishonor.

His religion sat . . . gracefully upon him, without any of those forbidding appearances which sometimes *disparage* the actions of men siucerely pious. *Bp. Atterbury.*

If I utter fallacies, I may have the sympathy of men who know how easy it is, in matters where head and heart are alike engaged, to *disparage* truth by exaggeration.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 73.

=Syn. 3. *Depreciate*, *Detract from*, etc. See *decry.*

disparageable† (dis-par′āj-a-bl), *a.* [< *disparage* + *-able.*] Tending to disparage; unequal; unsuitable.

They disdained this marriage with Dudley as altogether *disparageable* and most unworthy of the bloud royal and regal majesty. *Camden*, Elizabeth, an. 1563.

disparagement (dis-par′āj-ment), *n.* [< OF. *desparagement*, *disparagement* (F. *déparagement*), < *desparager*, marry to one of inferior condition: see *disparage*, *v.*] **1**†. The matching of a man or a woman to one of inferior rank or condition, and against the rules of decency.

And thought that match a fowle *disparagement*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 12.

Grace. Now he will marry me to his wife's brother, this wise gentleman that you see; or else I must pay value o' my land.
Quar. 'Slid, is there no device of *disparagement*, or so? Talk with some crafty fellow, some picklock of the law.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iii. 1.

2. Injury by union or comparison with something of inferior excellence. Hence—**3.** The act of undervaluing or lowering the estimation or character of a person or thing; the act of depreciating; detraction.

The attending to his discourses may not be spent in vain talk concerning him or his *disparagements*, but may be used as a duty and a part of religion.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 757.

He chill'd the popular praises of the King,
With silent smiles of slow *disparagement*.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

4. Diminution of value or excellence; reproach; disgrace; indignity; dishonor: as, poverty is no *disparagement* to greatness.

To have commandment over galley-slaves is a *disparagement* rather than an honour.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 97.

What disgraces
And low *disparagements* I had put upon him.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

It can be no *disparagement* to the most skilful Pilot to have his Vessel tossed upon a tempestuous Sea; but to escape with little damage when he sees others sink down and perish shews the great difference which wisdom gives in the success, where the dangers are equal & common.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. x.

=Syn. 3. Derogation, depreciation, debasement, degradation.

disparager (dis-par′āj-ėr), *n.* One who disparages or dishonors; one who belittles, vilifies, or disgraces.

disparagingly (dis-par′āj-ing-li), *adv.* In a manner to disparage or dishonor.

Why should he speak so *disparagingly* of many books and much reading? *Peters*, On Job, p. 428.

disparate (dis′pa-rāt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *disparate* = It. *disparato*, *sparato*, < L. *disparatus*, pp. of *disparare*, separate, < *dis-* priv. + *parare*, make equal, < *par*, equal. Cf. *compare*[2], and see *disparity*, *dispair.*] **I.** *a.* Essentially different; of different species, unlike but not opposed in pairs; also, less properly, utterly unlike; incapable of being compared; having no common genus. Sir William Hamilton and his school define disparate predicates as those which belong to a common subject or similar subjects.

If the office of an evangelist be higher [than that of a bishop], then as long as they are not *disparate*, much less destructive of each other, they may have leave to consist in subordination. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 169.

His [the geometrician's] subject matter is perfectly homogeneous, instead of being made up of perfectly *disparate* orders of existence.
Leslie Stephen, Eng. Thought, i. § 31.

We can severally form concepts of a word-termination, of a word-root, and of the process of budding; but the three concepts are wholly *disparate*, and refuse to unite into a thinkable proposition. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 66.

II. *n.* One of two or more things or characters of different species; something that is opposite but not contrary.

Disparates are those of which one is opposed to many after the same manner. So man and horse, and white and blue, are *disparates*; because man is not only opposed to horse, but also to dog, lion, and other species of beasts; and white not only to blue, but also to red, green, and the other mediate colours, in the same manner—that is, in the same genus of opposition.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman.

disparately (dis′pa-rāt-li), *adv.* In a disparate manner; unequally.

After the retina is destroyed . . . the eyeballs gradually lose the power of moving together, but move *disparately*.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 251.

disparateness (dis′pa-rāt-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being disparate.

There is a *disparateness* between hearing clicks and counting, as there is between hearing the bell and seeing the index. *Mind*, XI. 60.

In 1838, Wheatstone, in his truly classical memoir on binocular vision and the stereoscope, showed that the *disparateness* of the points on which the two images of an object fall does not . . . affect its seen singleness.
W. James, Mind, XII. 337.

disparcle†, *v.* See *disparkle.*

disparition† (dis-pa-rish′ọn), *n.* [< F. *disparition*, < ML. as if **disparitio(n-)*, < *disparere*, disappear: see *disappear.*] Disappearance.

Perhaps, though they knew that to be the prophet's last day, yet they might think his *disparition* should be sudden, and insensible; besides, they found how much hee affected secrecie in this intended departure.
Bp. Hall, Rapture of Elijah.

disparity (dis-par′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *disparities* (-tiz). [< F. *disparité* = Sp. *disparidad* = Pg. *disparidade* = It. *disparità*, < ML. *disparita(t-)s*, inequality, < L. *dispar*, unequal, < *dis-* priv. + *par*, equal. Cf. *parity.*] **1.** The state or character of being disparate. (*a*) Inequality in degree, age, rank, condition, or excellence: as, *disparity* in or of years, age, circumstances, or condition.

You not consider, sir,
The great *disparity* is in their bloods,
Estates, and fortunes.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, ii. 2.

There must needs be a great *disparity* between the first Christians and those of these latter ages.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xiv.

Though in families the number of males and females differs widely, yet in great collections of human beings the *disparity* almost disappears.
Macaulay, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

(*b*) Dissimilitude; extreme unlikeness; specifically, a degree of unlikeness so great that it renders comparison impossible.

Just such *disparity*
As is 'twixt air and angels' purity,
'Twixt woman's love and man's will ever be.
Donne, Air and Angels.

2†. One of two or more unlike things; a disparate.

There may be no such vast chasm or gulf between *disparities* as common measures determine.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 27.

=Syn. *Dissimilarity*, etc. (see *difference*), disproportion.

dispark (dis-pärk′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *park.*] **1.** To divest of the character or uses of a park; throw open to common use, as land forming a park.

You have fed upon my seignories,
Dispark'd my parks, and fell'd my forest woods.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 1.

The gentiles were made to be God's people when the Jews' enclosure was *disparked.*
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 774.

A great portion of the Frith . . . had formerly been a Chase. . . . Since the Reformation, however, it had been *disparked.* *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 132.

2. To set at large; release from inclosure or confinement.

Hereupon he *disparks* his seraglio, and flies thence to Potan with Asaph-Chawn's lovely daughter only in his company. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels in Africa, p. 87.

disparkle† (dis-pär′kl), *v. t.* and *i.* [Also *disparcle*; a modification of the older and imperfectly understood *disparple* (q. v.), with reference to *sparkle* taken in the sense of 'scatter.'] To scatter abroad; disperse; divide.

When the inhabitoures that dwelled in cottages *disparkled* thereabouts saw men comming whome they judged to be theire enemies, . . . [they] fled to the wilde mountaynes that were full of snowe.
J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, v.

The sect of Libertines began but lately; but as vipers soon multiply into generations, so is their spawn *disparkled* over all lands. *R. Clerke*, Sermons (1637), p. 471.

disparple† (dis-pär′pl), *v.* [Sometimes also *disperple;* also by apheresis *sparple, sperple;* < ME. *disparplen, desparplen,* also *disparpoilen, disparblen,* divide, scatter, intr. disperse, < OF. *desparpeillier, desparpaillier, desparpeler, dis-parpeillier, desperpouillier,* etc. (= Sp. *desparpajar* = It. *sparpagliare;* also with different but equiv. prefix *es-*, OF. *esparpeiller*, F. *éparpiller* = Pr. *esparpalhar*), scatter, disperse, appar. orig. flutter about, as a butterfly, < *des-*, in different directions, + **parpeille* (F. *papillon*) = Pr. *parpalho* = It. dial. *parpaja, parpaj*, It. *parpaglione*, a butterfly, a popular variation of L. *papilio(n-)*, a butterfly: see *papilio* and *pavilion*. So mod. Pr. *esfarfalná*, scatter, < *farfalla*, a butterfly, another variation of L. *papilio(n-)*.] **I.** *trans.* To scatter; disperse.

The wolf ravyschith and *disparplith*, or scaterith the scheep. *Wyclif*, John x. 12.

I bath'd, and odorous water was
Disperpled lightly, on my head, and necke.
Chapman, Odyssey, x.

II. *intrans.* To be scattered; be dispersed.

As a flock of scheep without a schepperde, the which departeth and *desparpleth*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 3.

Her wav'ring hair *disparpling* flew apart
In seemly shed. *Hudson*, Judith, iv. 339.

dispart (dis-pärt′), *v.* [< OF. *despartir*, F. *départir* = Sp. Pg. *despartir* = It. *dispartire, spartire*, < L. *dispartire, dispertire*, distribute, divide, < *dis-*, apart, + *partire*, part, divide: see *part*. Cf. *depart*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To divide into parts; separate; sever.

When all three kinds of love together meet,
And doe *dispart* the hart with powre extreme.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ix. 1.

Disparted Britain mourn'd their [Heroes'] doubtful Sway.
Prior, Carmen Seculare (1700), st. 6.

Once more
Were they united, to be yet again
Disparted — pitiable lot!
Wordsworth, Vaudracour and Julia.

Whilst thus the world will be whole, and refuses to be *disparted*, we seek to act partially, to sunder, to appropriate. *Emerson*, Compensation.

2. In *gun.*: (*a*) To set a mark on the muzzle-ring of, as a piece of ordnance, so that a sight-line from the top of the base-ring to the mark on or near the muzzle may be parallel to the axis of the bore or hollow cylinder. (*b*) To make allowance for the dispart in, when taking aim.

Every gunner, before he shoots, must truly *dispart* his piece. *Lucar.*

II. *intrans.* To separate; open; break up.

The silver clouds *disparted*. *Shelley*, Queen Mab, i.

The wild rains of the day are abated: the great single cloud *disparts* and rolls away from heaven.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxix.

dispart (dis-pärt′), *n.* [< *dispart, v.*] In *gun.*: (*a*) The difference between the semi-diameter of the base-ring at the breech of a gun and that of the ring at the swell of the muzzle. (*b*) A dispart-sight.

dispart-sight (dis-pärt′sīt), *n.* In *gun.*, a piece of metal cast on the muzzle of a piece of ordnance to make the line of sight parallel to the axis of the bore.

dispassion† (dis-pash′on), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *passion.*] Freedom from passion; an undisturbed state of the mind; apathy.

Called by the Stoics apathy, or *dispassion*.
Sir W. Temple, Gardening.

dispassionate (dis-pash′on-āt), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *passionate*. Cf. Sp. *desapasionado* = Pg. *desapassionado* = It. *disappassionato.*] 1. Free from passion; calm; composed; impartial; unmoved by strong emotion; cool: applied to persons: as, *dispassionate* men or judges.

The hazard of great interests cannot fail to agitate strong passions; we are not disinterested; it is impossible we should be *dispassionate*. *Ames*, Works, II. 38.

Quiet, *dispassionate*, and cold. *Tennyson*, A Character.

2. Not dictated by passion; not proceeding from temper or bias; impartial: applied to actions or sentiments: as, *dispassionate* proceedings; *dispassionate* views.

Reason requires a calm and *dispassionate* situation of the mind to form her judgments aright.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, I. xxi.

Cranmer had a greater capacity than either Henry or Crumwel; he had much of the *dispassionate* quality of the statesman. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., iii.

=Syn. Cool, serene, temperate, moderate, collected, unruffled, sober.

dispassionately (dis-pash′on-āt-li), *adv.* Without passion; calmly; coolly.

They dispute without strife, and examine as *dispassionately* the events and the characters of the present age as they reason about those which are found in history.
Bolingbroke, Remarks on Hist. Eng.

dispassioned (dis-pash′ond), *a.* [< *dispassion* + *-ed*[2]. Cf. *dispassionate.*] Free from passion.

Yet ease and joy, *dispassion'd* reason owns,
As often visit cottages as thrones.
Cawthorn, Equality of Human Conditions.

dispatch, dispatcher, etc. See *despatch*, etc.

dispathy (dis′pa-thi), *n.*; pl. *dispathies* (-thiz). [= F. *dispathie*, an antipathy or natural disagreement (Cotgrave), < Gr. *δυσπάθεια*, insensibility, firmness in resisting deep affliction, < *δυσπαθής*, hardly feeling, impassive, insensible, < *δυσ-*, hard, + *πάθος*, feeling. The word would thus be spelled properly **dyspathy*, but it is prob. regarded by its users as < *dis-* priv. + *-pathy*, as in *apathy, sympathy*, etc.] Want of sympathy; antipathy; an opposite taste or liking; uncongeniality. [Rare.]

It is excluded from our reasonings by our *dispathies*.
Palgrave, Hist. Norm. and Eng. (1857), II. 110.

dispauper (dis-pâ′pėr), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *pauper.*] To decide or declare to be no longer a pauper, and thus to be disqualified from suing as a pauper, or in forma pauperis; deprive (one who has been permitted to sue in forma pauperis) of the right or privilege of continuing to sue as a pauper. See the extract.

If a party has a current income, though no permanent property, he must be *dispaupered*.
Phillimore, Reports, I. 185.

dispauperize (dis-pâ′pėr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dispauperized*, ppr. *dispauperizing.* [< *dis-* priv. + *pauperize.*] To release or free from the state of pauperism; free from paupers.

As well as by that of many highly pauperized districts in more recent times, which have been *dispauperized* by adopting strict rules of poor-law administration.
J. S. Mill.

dispeace (dis-pēs′), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *peace.*] Want of peace or quiet; dissension. *Russell.*

dispeed† (dis-pēd′), *v. t.* [For **dispeed*, < *dis-* + *speed;* perhaps suggested by *dispatch.*] To despatch; dismiss.

To that end he *dispeeded* an embassador to Poland.
Knolles, Hist. Turks.

Thus having said,
Deliberately, in self-possession still,
Himself from that most painful interview
Dispeeding, he withdrew. *Southey.*

dispel (dis-pel′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dispelled*, ppr. *dispelling.* [< L. *dispellere*, drive away, disperse, < *dis-*, apart, away, + *pellere*, drive: see *pulse*. Cf. *depel.*] To drive off or away; scatter or disperse effectually; dissipate: as, to *dispel* vapors, darkness, or gloom; to *dispel* fears, cares, sorrows, doubts, etc.; to *dispel* a tumor, or humors.

I lov'd, and love *dispell'd* the fear
That I should die an early death.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

The dreams of idealism may, I think, be thus effectually *dispelled* by a thorough analysis of what is given us in perception. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 122.

=Syn. *Disperse, Scatter*, etc. (see *dissipate*), banish, remove.

dispeller (dis-pel′ėr), *n.* One who or that which dispels: as, the sun is the *dispeller* of darkness.

dispend† (dis-pend′), *v. t.* [< ME. *dispenden, despenden*, < OF. *despendre* = Sp. Pg. *dispender* = It. *dispendere, spendere*, < ML. *dispendere*, by apheresis *spendere* (> AS. *ā-spendan*, E. *spend* = D. *spenderen* = G. *spendiren* = Dan. *spendere* = Sw. *spendera*), expend, L. *dispendere*, weigh out, dispense, < *dis-*, apart, + *pendere*, weigh: see *pendent*. Cf. *spend, expend.*] To pay out; expend.

Oure godys, oure golde vngaynly *dispendit*,
And oure persons be put vnto pale dethe.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9333.

This nest of gallants . . . can *dispend* their two thousand a-year out of other men's coffers.
Middleton, The Black Book.

Had women navigable rivers in their eyes,
They would *dispend* them all.
Webster, White Devil, v. 1.

dispender† (dis-pen′dėr), *n.* [< ME. *dispendour, despendour*, < OF. *despendeor, despendeour, despendeur*, < *despendre*, dispend: see *dispend* and *-er*[1].] One who dispends.

The gretter riches that a man hath, the moo *despendours* he hath. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

dispensability (dis-pen-sa-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *dispensable:* see *-bility.*] The quality of being dispensable in any sense; capability of being dispensed or dispensed with, or of receiving, or being abrogated or remitted by, dispensation. See *dispensation*, 5.

In convocation the two questions on which the divorce turned were debated in the manner of University disputations; the theologians disputed as to the *dispensability* of a marriage with a brother's widow, the canonists on the facts of Arthur's marriage with Katherine.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 284.

dispensable (dis-pen′sa-bl), *a.* [= F. *dispensable* = Sp. *dispensable* = Pg. *dispensavel* = It. *dispensabile*, that may be dispensed (cf. OF. *despensable*, prodigal, abundant, < ML. *dispensabilis*, pertaining to expenses); as *dispense* + *-able.*] 1. Capable of being dispensed or administered.

Laws of the land . . . *dispensable* by the ordinary courts.
State Trials, Col. Andrewe, an. 1680.

2. Capable of being spared or dispensed with.

There are some things, which indeed are pious and religious, but *dispensable*, voluntary, and commutable.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 274.

Dispensable, at least, if not superfluous.
Coleridge, Lit. Remains, IV. 259.

Not a tone of colour, not a note of form, is misplaced or *dispensable*. *Swinburne*, Essays, p. 118.

3. Capable of receiving or being the subject of dispensation; hence, excusable; pardonable.

If straining a point were at all *dispensable*, it would certainly be so rather to the advance of unity than increase of contradiction. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, vi.

dispensableness (dis-pen′sa-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being dispensable; the capability of being dispensed or dispensed with. *Hammond.*

dispensary (dis-pen′sa-ri), *n.*; pl. *dispensaries* (-riz). [= F. *dispensaire*, a dispensary (cf. OF. *despensaire*, expense), < ML. *dispensarius*, adj. (as a noun, a steward, spencer: see *dispenser*), < *dispensa*, provisions, a buttery, larder, spence: see *spence*, and *dispend, dispense.*] 1. A room or shop in which medicines are dispensed or served out: as, a hospital *dispensary*.

The *dispensary*, being an apartment in the college, set up for the relief of the sick poor.
Garth, Dispensary, Pref.

2. A public institution, primarily intended for the poor, where medical advice is given and medicines are furnished free, or sometimes for a small charge to those who can afford it.

dispensation (dis-pen-sā′shon), *n.* [= D. *dispensatie* = G. Dan. Sw. *dispensation*, < OF. *despensation*, F. *dispensation* = Sp. *dispensacion* = Pg. *dispensação* = It. *dispensazione*, < L. *dispensatio(n-)*, management, charge, direction, < *dispensare*, pp. *dispensatus*, manage, regulate, distribute, dispense: see *dispense, v.*] 1. The act of dispensing or dealing out; distribution: as, the *dispensation* of royal favors; the *dispensation* of good and evil by Divine Providence.

A *dispensation* of water . . . indifferently to all parts of the earth.
Woodward, Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

2. A particular distribution of blessing or affliction dispensed by God to a person, family, community, or nation, in the course of his dealings with his creatures; that which is dispensed or dealt out by God: as, a sad *dispensation;* a merciful *dispensation*.

Neither are God's methods or intentions different in his *dispensations* to each private man. *Rogers.*

The kind and chief design of God, in all his severest *dispensations*, is to melt and soften our hearts to such degrees as he finds necessary in order to the good purposes of his grace. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. xvi.

3. In *theol.*: (*a*) The method or scheme by which God has at different times developed his purposes, and revealed himself to man; or the body of privileges bestowed, and duties and responsibilities enjoined, in connection with that scheme or method of revelation: as, the old or Jewish *dispensation;* the new or Gospel *dispensation*. See *grace*. (*b*) A period marked by a particular development of the divine purpose and revelation: as, the patriarchal *dispensation* (lasting from Adam to Moses); the Mosaic *dispensation* (from Moses to Christ); the Christian *dispensation*.

There is, perhaps, no part of divinity attended with so much intricacy, and wherein orthodox divines so much differ, as the stating the precise agreement and difference between the two *dispensations* of Moses and of Christ.
Edwards, Works, I. 160.

Personal religion is the same at all times; "the just" in every *dispensation* "shall live by faith."
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 247.

4†. Management; stewardship; an act or action as manager or steward.

God . . . hath seen so much amiss in my *dispensations* (and even in this affair) as calls me to be humble.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 279.

5. A relaxation of the law in some particular case; specifically, a license granted (as by the pope or a bishop) relieving or exempting a person in certain circumstances from the action, obligations, or penalties of some law or regulation. The ecclesiastical laws of the Roman Catholic Church give to the pope the power of granting dispensations in certain cases, and of deputing this power to bishops and others. In universities a dispensation is a permission to omit some exercise.

The Jews in general drink no Wine without a *Dispensation.* *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 14.

Yet appeals did not cease, and the custom of seeking *dispensations*, faculties, and privileges in matrimonial and clerical causes increased. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 403.

The necessity of *dispensation* arises from the fact that a law which is made for the general good may not be beneficial in this or that special case, and therefore may be rightly relaxed with respect to an individual, while it continues to bind the community. *Rom. Cath. Dict.*

dispensational (dis-pen-sā′shon-al), *a.* [< *dispensation* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a dispensation.

The limits of certain *dispensational* periods were revealed in Scripture. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 237.

dispensative (dis-pen′sā-tiv), *a.* [< OF. *dispensatif*, F. *dispensatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *dispensativo*, < ML. *dispensativus*, < L. *dispensatus*, pp. of *dispensare*, dispense: see *dispense*, *v.*] **1.** Pertaining to dispensation or the granting of dispensations: as, *dispensative* power.—**2†.** Dispensable; capable of being dispensed with.

All poyntes that be *dispensative.* *Rede Me and Be not Wrothe* (ed. Arber), p. 55.

dispensatively (dis-pen′sā-tiv-li), *adv.* By dispensation.

I can now hold my place canonically, which I held before but *dispensatively.* *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 328.

dispensator (dis′pen-sā-tor), *n.* [= F. *dispensateur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *dispensador* = It. *dispensatore*, *spensatore*, < L. *dispensator*, < *dispensare*, pp. *dispensatus*, dispense: see *dispense*, *v.*] A dispenser.

The Holy Spirit is the great *dispensator* of all such graces the family needs. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 276.

dispensatorily (dis-pen′sā-tō-ri-li), *adv.* By dispensation; dispensatively. *Goodwin.*

dispensatory (dis-pen′sā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *dispensatoire* = Pg. It. *dispensatorio*, < LL. *dispensatorius*, relating to dispensing or managing (as a noun, in neut., ML. *dispensatorium*, a distributing pipe for water, NL. a dispensatory), < L. *dispensator*, one who dispenses: see *dispensator.*] **I.** *a.* Relating to dispensing; having the power to dispense, or grant dispensations.

II. *n.*; pl. *dispensatories* (-riz). A book containing an account of the substances used as medicines, and of their composition, uses, and action; properly, a commentary upon the pharmacopœia.

The description of the whole oyntment is to be found in the chymicall *dispensatory* of Crollius. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 997.

I confess, I have not without wonder, and something of indignation, seen, even in the publick *dispensatories*, I know not how many things ordered to be distilled with others in balneo. *Boyle*, Works, II. 126.

dispensatress† (dis-pen′sā-tres), *n.* [< *dispensator* + *-ess*; = F. It. *dispensatrice.*] A female dispenser.

dispense (dis-pens′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dispensed*, ppr. *dispensing.* [Formerly also *dispence*; < ME. *dispensen* = D. *dispenseren* = G. *dispensiren* = Dan. *dispensere* = Sw. *dispensera*, < OF. *despenser*, *despencer*, F. *dispenser* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *dispensar* = It. *dispensare*, *spensare*, < L. *dispensare*, weigh out, pay out, distribute, regulate, manage, control, dispense, freq. of *dispendere*, pp. *dispensus*, weigh out, ML. expend: see *dispend.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To deal or divide out; give forth diffusively, or in some general way; practise distribution of: as, the sun *dispenses* heat and light; to *dispense* charity, medicines, etc.

Abundaunt wyne the north wynde wol *dispence*
To vynes sette agayne his influence.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

Wine can *dispense* to all both Light and Heat.
Congreve, Imit. of Horace, I. ix. 2.

With balmy sweetness soothe the weary sense,
And to the sickening soul thy cheering aid *dispense.*
Crabbe, Birth of Flattery.

He is delighted to *dispense* a share of it to all the company. *Scott.*

2. To administer; apply, as laws to particular cases; put in force.

When Rotten States are soundly mended from head to foot, proportions duly admeasured, Justice justly *dispenced*; then shall Rulers and Subjects have peace with God. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 35.

We find him . . . scattering among his periods ambiguous words, whose interpretation he will afterwards *dispence* according to his pleasure.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

While you *dispense* the laws and guide the state.
Dryden.

3. To relieve; excuse; set free from an obligation; exempt; grant dispensation to.

P. jun. A priest!
Cym. O no, he is *dispensed* withal.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, iii. 1.

Longinus *dispenses* himself from all investigations of this nature, by telling his friend Terentianus that he already knows everything that can be said upon the question. *Macaulay*, Athenian Orators.

4†. To atone for; secure pardon or forgiveness for.

His sinne was *dispensed*
With golde. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., III.

=**Syn. 1.** *Dispense*, *Distribute*, *Allot*, *Apportion*, *Assign.* *Dispense* is to be distinguished from the others in that it expresses an indiscriminate or general giving, while they express a particular and personal giving: as, to *distribute* gifts; to *assign* the parts in a play, etc.

The great luminary . . .
Dispenses light from far. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 579.

It is but reasonable to suppose that God should call men to an account in that capacity; and to *distribute* rewards and punishments according to the nature of their actions. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iv.

How distant soever the time of our death may be, since it is certain that we must die, it is necessary to *allot* some portion of our life to consider the end of it.
Addison, Guardian, No. 18.

Money was raised by a forced loan, which was *apportioned* among the people according to the rate at which they had been assessed. *Macaulay*, Nugent's Hampden.

How we might best fulfil the work which here
God hath *assign'd* us. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 231.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To make amends; compensate.

One loving howre
For many yeares of sorrow can *dispence.*
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 30.

2†. To bargain for a dispensation; compound.

Canst thou *dispense* with Heaven for such an oath?
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1.

Hence—**To dispense with.** (*a*) To permit the neglect, disregard, or omission of, as a law, a ceremony, or an oath: as, the general *dispensed with* all formalities.

He [the pope] hath *dispensed with* the oath and duty of subjects against the fifth commandment. *Bp. Andrews.*

Don't you shudder at such perjury? and this in a republic, and where there is no religion that *dispenses with* oaths! *Walpole*, Letters, II. 15.

Sympathizing too little with the popular worship, they worship by themselves and *dispense with* outward forms.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 119.

(*b*) To give up the possession or use of; do without: as, to *dispense with* all but the bare necessaries of life; I can *dispense with* your services.

He will *dispense with* his right to clear information.
Jeremy Collier.

Switzerland has altogether *dispensed with* the personal chief whom both Britain and America have kept in different shapes. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 332.

(*ct*) To give up the observance or practice of; do away with; disregard.

I have *dispens'd with* my attendance on
The duke, to bid you welcome.
Shirley, Grateful Servant, i. 2.

I never knew her *dispense with* her word but once.
Richardson.

(*d†*) To put up with; allow; condone.

I pray be pleased to *dispense with* this slowness of mine, in answering yours of the first of this present.
Howell, Letters, I. iv. 15.

About this Time Cardinal Wolsey obtained of Pope Leo Authority to *dispense with* all offences against the Spiritual Laws. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 265.

Conniving and *dispensing with* open and common adultery. *Milton.*

(*e†*) To excuse; exempt; set free, as from an obligation.

She [Lady Cutts] would on no occasion *dispense with* herself from paying this duty [private prayer]: no business, no common accident of life, could divert her from it.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. vi.

I could not *dispense with* myself from making a voyage to Caprea. *Addison*, Travels in Italy.

(*f*) To do or perform: as, to *dispense with* miracles. *Waller.* (*g*) To dispose of; consume.

We had celebrated yesterday with more glasses than we could have *dispensed with*, had we not been beholden to Brooke and Hellier. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 362.

[The last two are erroneous and unwarrantable uses, though still occasionally met with in careless writing.]

dispense† (dis-pens′), *n.* [Also *dispence*; < ME. *dispense*, *despense*, also *dispence*, *despence*, < OF. *despense* (also *despens*), F. *dispense* (> Sw. *dispens*) = Pr. *despensa* (also *despens*) = OSp. *despesa* = Pg. *despesa*, *despeza* = It. *dispensa*, < ML. *dispensa*, expense, provision, also a buttery, larder, spence (see *spence*, which is an abbr. of *dispense*), < L. *dispendere*, pp. *dispensus*, dispend, expend: see *dispend.*] **1.** Dispensation.

For wraththe hath no Conscience,
He makith ech man otheris foo;
Ther-with he getith his *dispence.*
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 63.

Then reliques, beads,
Indulgences, *dispenses*, pardons, bulls,
The sport of winds. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 492.

2. Expense; expenditure; profusion.

Maria, which had a preeminence
Aboue alle women, in bedlem whan she lay,
At cristis byrth, no cloth of gret *dispence,*
She weryd a keuerche.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 47.

It was a vaut ybuilt for great *dispence,*
With many raunges reard along the wall.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 29.

3. A larder; a spence. *Mabbe.*

dispenser (dis-pen′sėr), *n.* [< ME. *despenser*, *despencer*, < OF. *despensier*, *despencier*, < ML. *dispensarius*, manager, steward, < *dispensa*, provision, buttery, larder; cf. equiv. OF. *dispenseor*, *dispensour*, a steward, < L. *dispensator*, one who dispenses: see *dispensator* and *dispense*, *n.* Hence by apheresis *spenser*, *spencer.* In mod. use *dispenser* is regarded as *dispense*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] **1†.** A manager; a steward.—**2.** One who dispenses or distributes; one who administers: as, a *dispenser* of medicines; a *dispenser* of gifts or of favors; a *dispenser* of justice.

The good and merciful God grant, through the great steward and *dispenser* of his mercies, Christ the Righteous. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. ii.

The drowsy hours, *dispensers* of all good,
O'er the mute city stole with folded wings.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

dispensing (dis-pen′sing), *p. a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to dispensation or the granting of dispensations; that may be exercised in relaxing the law, or in releasing from some legal obligation or penalty: as, the *dispensing* power of the pope.—**2.** That dispenses, deals out, or distributes: as, a *dispensing* chemist or druggist.

dispeople (dis-pē′pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dispeopled*, ppr. *dispeopling.* [< OF. *despeupler*, F. *dépeupler* (= Sp. *despoblar* = Pg. *despovoar*), var., with prefix *des-*, of *depeupler*, *depopler*, *depopuler*, < L. *depopulari*, ravage, depopulate: see *depeople* and *depopulate.*] To depopulate; empty of inhabitants.

Lest his heart exalt him in the harm
Already done, to have *dispeopled* heaven.
Milton, P. L., vii. 151.

France was almost *dispeopled.*
Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 3, 1685.

dispeopler (dis-pē′plėr), *n.* [< *dispeople* + *-er*[1]. Cf. Sp. *despoblador* = Pg. *despovoador.*] One who depopulates; a depopulator; that which deprives of inhabitants.

Thus then with force combin'd, the Lybian swains
Have quash'd the stern *dispeopler* of the plains.
W. L. Lewis, tr. of Statius's Thebaid, ix.

disperance†, *n.* Same as *desperance.*

disperge† (dis-pėrj′), *v. t.* [= Pr. *disperger* = It. *dispergere*, *spergere*, < L. *dispergere*, scatter about, disperse: see *disperse.*] To sprinkle.

dispermatous (dī-spėr′ma-tus), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *σπέρμα*(*τ-*), seed, + *-ous.*] Same as *dispermous.* *Thomas.*

dispermous (dī-spėr′mus), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *σπέρμα*, seed, + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, containing only two seeds: applied to fruits and their cells.

disperple† (dis-pėr′pl), *v.* Same as *disparple.*

dispersal (dis-pėr′sal), *n.* [< *disperse* + *-al.*] Dispersion.

In several places Republican meetings were frightened into *dispersal* by an aggressive display of force.
G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, II. 279.

disperse (dis-pėrs′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dispersed*, ppr. *dispersing.* [< F. *disperser* = Sp. Pg. *dispersar*, < L. *dispersus*, pp. of *dispergere*, scatter abroad, disperse, < *dis-*, *di-*, apart, + *spargere*, pp. *sparsus*, scatter: see *sparse.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To scatter; separate and send off or drive in different directions; cause to separate in different directions: as, to *disperse* a crowd.

Two lions in the still dark night
A herd of beeves *disperse.* *Chapman.*

And now all things on both sides prepar'd, the Spanish Navy set forth out of the Groyne in May, but were *disper's'd* and driven back by Weather.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 375.

Her feet *disperse* the powdery snow,
That rises up like smoke.
Wordsworth, Lucy Gray.

2†. To distribute; dispense.

Being a king that loved wealth, he could not endure to have trade sick, nor any obstruction to continue in the gate vein which *disperseth* that blood. *Bacon.*

The goods landed in the store houses hee sent from thence, and *dispersed* it to his workemen in generall.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 136.

3. To diffuse; spread.

The lips of the wise *disperse* knowledge. Prov. xv. 7.

He hath *dispersed* good sentences, like Roses scattered on a dung-hill. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 255.

He [the admiral] gave order that the sick Men should be scattered into divers Ships, which *dispersed* the Contagion exceedingly. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 17.

It was the end of the adversary to suppresse, but Gods to propagate the Gospel; theirs to smother and put out the light, Gods to communicate and *disperse* it to the utmost corners of the Earth.
T. Shepard, Clear Sunshine of the Gospel, Ded.

4†. To make known; publish.

The poet entering on the stage to *disperse* the argument.
B. Jonson.

Their own divulged and *dispersed* ignominy.
Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues.

5. To dissipate; cause to vanish: as, the fog is *dispersed*.

I'll *disperse* the cloud
That hath so long obscur'd a bloody act
Ne'er equall'd yet.
Fletcher (*and another*?), Prophetess, ii. 2.

=Syn. 1 and **5.** *Dispel, Scatter*, etc. See *dissipate*.—**3.** To distribute, deal out, disseminate, sow broadcast.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To separate and move apart in different directions without order or regularity; become scattered: as, the company *dispersed* at 10 o'clock.

The clouds *disperse* in fumes, the wondering moon
Beholds her brother's steeds beneath her own.
Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.

The cadi went away, and the mob *dispersed*, and we directed a Moor to cry, That all people should in the nighttime keep away from the tent, or they would be fired at.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 110.

2†. To become diffused or spread; spread.

Th' Almighties Care doth diuersly *disperse*
Ore all the parts of all this Vniverse.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

3. To vanish by diffusion; be scattered out of sight.

Glory is like a circle in the water,
Which never ceaseth to enlarge itself,
Till, by broad spreading, it *disperse* to nought.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 2.

The dust towered into the air along the road and *dispersed* like the smoke of battle.
R. L. Stevenson, Silverado Squatters, p. 84.

dispersetֿ, *a.* [ME. *dispers*, < OF. *dispers, dispars*, < L. *dispersus*, scattered, pp. of *dispergere*, scatter: see *disperse, v.*] Scattered; dispersed. *Gower.*

dispersed (dis-pėrst′), *p. a.* [Pp. of *disperse, v.*] Scattered: specifically, in *entom.*, said of spots, punctures, etc., which are placed irregularly, but near together—*scattered* being applied to spots that are both irregular and far apart.—**Dispersed harmony.** See *harmony.*

dispersedly (dis-pėr′sed-li), *adv.* In a dispersed manner; separately. *Bailey*, 1731.

dispersedness (dis-pėr′sed-nes), *n.* The state of being dispersed or scattered. *Bailey*, 1728.

dispersenessֿ (dis-pėrs′nes), *n.* A scattered state; sparseness; thinness.

The torrid parts of Africk are by Piso resembled to a libbard's skin, the distance of whose spots represent the *disperseness* of habitations or towns in Africk.
Brerewood, Languages.

disperser (dis-pėr′sėr), *n.* One who or that which disperses: as, a *disperser* of libels.

The *disperser* of this copy was one Munsey, of that college, whom (as he thought) they made their instrument.
Strype, Abp. Whitgift (1595).

An iron or stone plate, 4 or 5 feet square, called the *disperser*, is placed over each fire [in brewing] to disperse the heat and prevent the malt immediately above from taking fire. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 289.

dispersion (dis-pėr′shon), *n.* [= F. *dispersion* = Pr. *dispersio* = Sp. *dispersion* = Pg. *dispersão* = It. *dispersione, spersione*, < LL. *dispersio(n-)*, a scattering, dispersion, < L. *dispergere*, pp. *dispersus*, scatter: see *disperse, v.*] **1.** The act of dispersing or scattering.

Norway . . . was the great centre of *dispersion* of the ice [of the glacial epoch], and here it has been found that the sheet attained its greatest thickness.
J. Croll, Climate and Cosmology, p. 247.

2. The state of being dispersed or scattered abroad: as, the *dispersion* of the Jews.

He appeared to men and women, to the clergy and the laity, . . . to them in conjunction and to them in *dispersion*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 68.

Thus, from the first, while the social structure of New England was that of concentration, the social structure of Virginia was that of *dispersion*.
M. C. Tyler, Hist. Amer. Lit., I. 85.

3. In *optics*, the separation of the different colored rays in refraction, arising from their different wave-lengths. The point of dispersion is the point where refracted rays begin to diverge. When a ray of sunlight is made to pass through prisms of different substances, but of such angles as to produce the same mean deviation of the ray, it is found that the spectra formed are of different lengths. Thus, the spectrum formed by a prism of oil of cassia is found to be two or three times longer than one formed by a glass prism; the oil of cassia is therefore said to disperse the rays of light more than the glass, or to have a greater dispersive power. It is also found that in spectra formed by prisms of different substances the colored spaces have to one another ratios differing from the ratios of the lengths of the spectra which they compose; and this property has been called the *irrationality of dispersion* or of the colored spaces in the spectrum. See *prism* and *refraction.*

Dispersion has been accounted for by the different speeds of light of different wave-lengths in the same refracting medium. *Tait*, Light, § 72.

In consequence of . . . *dispersion* of the colours in various directions of vibration, white light becomes broken up in a mode which is comparable with the *dispersion* of colour by ordinary refraction, and on this account has received the name of circular or rotary *dispersion.*
Lommel, Light (trans.), p. 334.

4. In *med.* and *surg.*, the scattering or removal of inflammation from a part and the restoration of the part to its natural state.—**5.** In *math.*, the excess of the average value of a function at less than an infinitesimal distance from a point over the value at that point, this excess being divided by $\frac{1}{10}$ of the square of the limiting infinitesimal distance.—**Abnormal dispersion,** in *optics*, a phenomenon exhibited by solutions of some substances, as fuchsin, which give spectra differing from the usual prismatic spectrum in the order of the colors.—**Cone of dispersion.** See *cone.*—**Dispersion of the bisectrices,** in *crystal.*, the separation of the bisectrices for different colors observed in many monoclinic and triclinic crystals when the position of the three axes of light-elasticity is not the same for all the rays of the spectrum. It may be *crossed, horizontal*, or *inclined*. It is *crossed* when the acute bisectrix coincides with the orthodiagonal axis. When a section of a biaxial crystal cut normal to the acute bisectrix is viewed in converging polarized light, the dispersion of the optic axes or bisectrices is generally marked by the arrangement of the colors in the interference-figures seen. It is *horizontal* when the obtuse bisectrix coincides with the orthodiagonal axis; and *inclined*, in monoclinic crystals, when the optic axes lie in the plane of symmetry.—**Dispersion of the optic axes,** in *crystal.*, the separation of the axes for different colors in biaxial crystals, which takes place when the axial angles have different values; it is usually described as $\rho > v$, or $\rho < v$, according as the angle for red rays is greater or less than that for blue rays.—**Epipolic dispersion.** See *epipolic.*—**The dispersion,** the Jews dispersed among the Gentiles during and after the Babylonian captivity; the diaspora: most frequently used of the scattered communities of Jews referred to in the New Testament, either of such communities collectively and in general, or of the communities in some single country or group of countries: as, *the* Parthian *dispersion; the dispersion* of Asia Minor; *the* Egyptian *dispersion; the dispersion* in Rome. See *diaspora.*

The epistle [of James] is addressed "to the twelve tribes which are of *the dispersion.*" *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 553.

dispersive (dis-pėr′siv), *a.* [= OF. F. *dispersif*; as *disperse* + *-ive.*] Pertaining to dispersion; dispersing; separating and scattering.

By its *dispersive* power [that of a particular kind of glass, as flint, crown, etc.] is meant its power of separating the colors so as to form a spectrum, or to produce chromatic aberration. *Newcomb and Holden*, Astron., p. 61.

dispersively (dis-pėr′siv-li), *adv.* In a dispersive manner; by dispersion: as, *dispersively* refracted light.

dispersiveness (dis-pėr′siv-nes), *n.* Dispersive quality or state.

dispersonalize (dis-pėr′son-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dispersonalized*, ppr. *dispersonalizing.* [< *dis-* priv. + *personal* + *-ize.*] To disguise the personality of; render impersonal; dispersonate. [Rare.]

I regret that I killed off Mr. Wilbur so soon, for he would have enabled me . . . to *dispersonalize* myself into a vicarious egotism. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, Int.

dispersonate (dis-pėr′son-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dispersonated*, ppr. *dispersonating.* [< *dis-* priv. + *personate.* Cf. ML. *dispersonare*, pp. *dispersonatus*, treat injuriously, insult.] To divest of personality or individuality; dispersonalize. *Hare.* [Rare.]

dispersonification (dis-pėr-son″i-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< *dispersonify:* see *-fy* and *-ation.*] The act of divesting an animate object of whatever personal attributes had been ascribed to it. [Rare.]

The ascription of social actions and political events entirely to natural causes, thus leaving out Providence as a factor, seems to the religious mind of our day as seemed to the mind of the pious Greek the *dispersonification* of Helios and the explanation of celestial motions otherwise than by immediate divine agency.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 392.

dispersonify (dis-pėr-son′i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dispersonified*, ppr. *dispersonifying.* [< *dis-* priv. + *personify.*] To divest of ascribed personality or personal attributes. [Rare.]

When the positive spirit of inquiry had made considerable progress, Anaxagoras and other astronomers incurred the charge of blasphemy for *dispersonifying* Helios, and trying to assign invariable laws to the solar phenomena.
Grote, quoted in H. Spencer's Study of Sociol., p. 392.

dispillֿ, *v. t.* [< *dis-*, apart, + *spill.*] To spill.

For I have boldly blood full piteously *dispilled.*
The World and the Child (1522) (Hazlitt's Dodsley, I. 251).

dispirit (dis-pir′it), *v. t.* [For *dispirit*, < *dis-* priv. + *spirit.*] **1.** To depress the spirits of; deprive of courage; discourage; dishearten; deject; cast down.

Not *dispirited* with my afflictions. *Dryden.*

Our men are *dispirited*, and not likely to get anything by fighting with them. *Ludlow*, Memoirs, I. 268.

The debilitating effect of the sirocco upon the system, and its lowering and *dispiriting* influence upon the mind, are due to a heated atmosphere surcharged with moisture.
Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 382.

2. To exhaust the spirits or bodily vigor of. [Rare.]

He has *dispirited* himself by a debauch. *Collier.*

=Syn. 1. To damp, depress, intimidate, daunt.

dispirited (dis-pir′i-ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *dispirit, v.*] **1.** Indicating depression of spirits; discouraged; dejected.

Arribato . . . sees Revulgo at a distance, on a Sunday morning, ill-dressed, and with a *dispirited* air.
Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 233.

2. Spiritless; tame; wanting vigor: as, a poor, *dispirited* style.

Dispirited recitations. *Hammond*, Works, IV., Pref.

dispiritedly (dis-pir′i-ted-li), *adv.* In a dispirited manner; dejectedly.

dispiritedness (dis-pir′i-ted-nes), *n.* Depression of spirits; dejection.

Arsenical appensa have . . . caused, in some, great faintness and *dispiritedness.* *Boyle*, Works, V. 45.

dispiritment (dis-pir′it-ment), *n.* The act of dispiriting, or the state of being dispirited or dejected; discouragement.

You honestly quit your tools; quit a most muddy, confused coil of sore work, short rations, of sorrows, *dispiritments*, and contradictions, having now done with it all.
Carlyle.

There are few men who can put forth all their muscle in a losing race; and it is characteristic of Lessing that what he wrote under the *dispiritment* of failure should be the most lively and vigorous.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 328.

dispiseֿ, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *despise.*

dispiteֿ, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *despite.*

dispiteousֿ, *a.* See *despiteous.*

dispitousֿ, dispitouslyֿ. See *despitous, despitously.*

displace (dis-plās′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *displaced*, ppr. *displacing.* [< OF. *desplacer*, F. *déplacer*, displace, < *des-* priv. + *placer*, place: see *place.*] **1.** To remove to a different place; put out of the usual or proper place: as, to *displace* books or papers.

The greenhouse is my summer seat:
My shrubs *displac'd* from that retreat
Enjoy'd the open air.
Cowper, The Faithful Bird.

2. To remove from any position, office, or dignity; depose: as, to *displace* an officer of government.

Liable not only to have its acts annulled by him, but to be *displaced*, as regards the individuals composing it, or annihilated as an institution. *Brougham.*

The wish of the ministry was to *displace* Hastings, and to put Clavering at the head of the government.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

3†. To disorder; disturb; spoil.

You have *displac'd* the mirth, broke the good meeting,
With most admir'd disorder. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4.

4. To take the place of; replace.

Each kingdom or principality had its bishop, who in no way *displaced* the king or ealdorman, but took his place alongside of him. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 143.

=Syn. 2. To dislodge, oust, dismiss, discharge.

displaceable (dis-plā′sa-bl), *a.* [< *displace* + *-able.*] Susceptible of being displaced or removed. *Imp. Dict.*

displaced (dis-plāst′), *p. a.* [Pp. of *displace, v.*] Removed from a particular regiment, but at liberty to serve in some other corps: applied to certain officers in the British service when so transferred by reason of misconduct, or for any other cause.

displacement (dis-plās′ment), *n.* [= F. *déplacement*; as *displace* + *-ment.*] **1.** A putting out of place; removal from a former or usual or proper place, or from a position, dignity, or office.

The *displacement* of the centres of the circles.
Asiatic Researches.

Unnecessary *displacement* of funds. *A. Hamilton.*

Before we can ascertain the rate of motion of a star from its angular *displacement* of position in a given time, we must know its absolute distance.
J. Croll, Climate and Cosmology, p. 312.

2. A putting in the place of another or of something else; substitution in place; replacement by exchange.

The French term remplacement is usually but inaccurately rendered replacement; the true meaning of the latter word is putting back into its place, and not *displacement* or substitution, which conveys the meaning of the French word more correctly.
W. A. Miller, Chemistry, III. § 1072.

3. In *hydros.*, the quantity of a liquid which is displaced by a solid body placed in it. If the weight of the displacement is greater than or equal to that of the body, the latter will float; if less, it will sink to the bottom, as a stone. A buoyant material sinks to a level where the pressure of the fluid displaced is sufficient to counterbalance its weight. The term is most frequently used in connection with ships: as, a ship of 3,000 tons *displacement*.

4. In *phar.*, a method by which the active principles of organic bodies are extracted from them. The body, reduced to a powder, is subjected to the action of a liquid which dissolves the soluble matter. When this has been sufficiently charged, it is displaced or replaced by a quantity of the same or of another liquid. Same as *percolation*.

5. In *mech.*, the geometrical difference or exact relation between the position of a body at any moment and its initial position.

The curve which represents the history of the *displacements* of all particles at the same time represents also the history of the *displacement* of any one particle at different times. *Minchin*, Uniplanar Kinematics, i. 10.

Center of displacement. See *center*[1].—**Composition of displacements.** See *composition*.—**Displacement diagram** or **polygon.** See *diagram*.—**Displacement of zero,** in *thermometry*, the change (rise) in the position of the zero of a thermometer often observed a considerable length of time after it has been made, and regarded as due to a gradual change in the bulb, produced by the atmospheric pressure.—**Electric displacement,** the quantitative measure of the electric polarization of a dielectric. The quantity of electricity which flows across any plane in a dielectric due to a change of the electric forces is the electric displacement across that plane.

Further, he [Maxwell] has regarded the electric charge of the system as the surface manifestation of a change which took place in the medium when the electrification was set up. This change he has called *Electric Displacement*.
A. Gray, Absol. Meas. in Elect. and Mag., I. 133.

Tangential displacement of a curve, the integral of the tangential components of the displacement of elements of the curve. It makes a difference whether this be reckoned tangentially to the initial or to the final position of the curve; and it depends not merely on the positions of the curve, but also on the corresponding points.

displacency† (dis-plā′sen-si), *n.* [< ML. *displacentia*, restored form of L. *displicentia* (> E. *displicence, displicency*), dislike, dissatisfaction, < *displicen(t-)s*, ppr. of *displicere*, ML. also *displacere*, displease: see *displease*. Cf. *displicence, displicency, displeasance*, doublets of *displacency*.] Dislike; dissatisfaction; displeasure.

A *displacency* at the good of others, because they enjoy it though not unworthy of it, is an absurd depravity.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 12.

displacer (dis-plā′sėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which displaces.—**2.** In *chem.*, an apparatus used in the chemical process of displacement or percolation; a percolator.

displant (dis-plant′), *v. t.* [< OF. *desplanter*, F. *déplanter* = Sp. Pg. *desplantar* = It. *dispiantare, spiantare*, < ML. as if **displantare*, < L. *dis-* priv. + *plantare*, plant: see *plant, v.*] **1.** To pluck up; dislodge from a state of being planted, settled, or fixed.

Unless philosophy can make a Juliet,
Displant a town, reverse a prince's doom.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 3.

But after the Ionians and Greeks had planted certain Colonies thereabout, and *displanted* the barbarous, it [the Black Sea] was called Euxine. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 30.

2. To strip of what is planted, settled, or established: as, to *displant* a country of inhabitants.

They [the French] had them tell all the plantations, as far as forty degrees, that they would come with eight ships, next year, and *displant* them all.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 198.

displantation (dis-plan-tā′shon), *n.* [= F. *déplantation* = Sp. *desplantacion* = It. *spiantazione*; as *displant* + *-ation*.] The act of displanting; removal; displacement. *Raleigh.*

displat (dis-plat′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *displatted*, ppr. *displatting*. [< *dis-* priv. + *plat*[3].] To untwist; uncurl. *Hakewill.*

display (dis-plā′), *v.* [< ME. *displayen, desplayen, desplaycn*, < OF. *despleier, desploier, desploer, desplier*, F. *déployer* (> E. *deploy*, q. v.) = Pr. *desplegar, despleyar* = Sp. *desplegar* = Pg. *despregar* = It. *dispiegare, spiegare*, < ML. *displicare*, unfold, display, L. (in pp. *displicatus*) scatter, < L. *dis-*, apart, + *plicare*, fold: see *plait, plicate*. Hence by apheresis *splay*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To unfold; lay open; spread out; expand; disclose, as in carving or dissecting a body.

Berthe up his fethrys *displayed* like a sayle.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 156.

Dysplaye that crane. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

So having said, eftsoones he gan *display*
His painted nimble wings, and vanisht quite away.
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 8.

The Sunne no sooner *displayed* his beames, than the Tartar his colours. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 27.

2. To show; expose to the view; exhibit to the eyes; especially, to show ostentatiously; parade flauntingly.

For then the choice and prime women of the City, if the deceased were of note, do assist their obsequies, with bosoms *displaid*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 65.

Proudly *displaying* the insignia of their order. *Prescott.*

He spoke, and one among his gentlewomen
Display'd a splendid silk of foreign loom,
Where like a shoaling sea the lovely blue
Play'd into green. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

3. To exhibit to the mind; make manifest or apparent; bring into notice: as, to *display* one's ignorance or folly.

His growth now to youth's full flower, *displaying*
All virtue, grace, and wisdom to achieve
Things highest, greatest. *Milton*, P. R., i. 67.

Paint the Reverse of what you've seen to Day,
And in bold Strokes the vicious Town *display*.
Congreve, Opening of the Queen's Theatre, Epil.

Nothing can be more admirable than the skill which Socrates *displays* in the conversations which Plato has reported or invented. *Macaulay*, History.

It is in the realising of grand character that the strength of historical genius chiefly *displays* itself.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 98.

In fact, we may say that the great mass of purely biological phenomena may be *displayed* for some time by an organism detached from its medium, as by a fish out of water. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 54.

4†. To discover; descry.

And from his seat took pleasure to *display*
The city so adorned with towers.
Chapman, Iliad, xi. 74.

5. In *printing*, to make conspicuous or attractive; give special prominence to, as particular words or lines, by the use of larger type, wider space, etc.=**Syn. 2.** To parade, show off.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To lay anything open, as in carving or dissecting.

He carves, *displays*, and cuts up to a wonder. *Spectator.*

2. To make a show or display.—**3.** To make a great show of words; talk demonstratively.

The very fellow which of late
Display'd so saucily against your highness.
Shak., Lear, ii. 4.

display (dis-plā′), *n.* [< *display, v.*] An opening, unfolding, or disclosing; a spreading of anything to the view, commonly with the sense of ostentation or a striving for effect; show; exhibition: as, a great *display* of banners; a *display* of jewelry.

He died, as erring men should die,
Without *display*, without parade.
Byron, Parisina, xvii.

Human nature, it is true, remains always the same, but the *displays* of it change. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 223.

=**Syn.** *Show, Parade*, etc. See *ostentation*.

displayed (dis-plād′), *p. a.* [Pp. of *display, v.*] **1.** Unfolded; opened; spread; expanded; manifested; disclosed.—**2.** In *her.*: (*a*) Having the wings expanded: said of a bird used as a bearing, especially a bird of prey. Compare *disclosed*. (*b*) Gardant and extendant: said of a beast used as a bearing. [Rare.] Also *extendant*.—**3.** In *printing*, printed in larger or more prominent type, or conspicuously arranged to attract attention.—**Descendent displayed.** See *descendent*.—**Displayed foreshortened,** in *her.*, represented with the wings extended and with the head outward, as if flying out of the field: said of a bird used as a bearing.—**Displayed recursant,** in *her.*, having the wings crossed behind the back: said of a bird used as a bearing. The bird is generally represented showing the back; when in this position, it is sometimes said to be *displayed tergiant*.

Eagle Displayed.

displayer (dis-plā′ėr), *n.* One who or that which displays.

The *displayer* of his high frontiers.
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote.

display-letter (dis-plā′let′ėr), *n.* Same as *display-type*.

display-stand (dis-plā′stand), *n.* A rack, shelf, or other contrivance for showing goods in a window or on a counter.

display-type (dis-plā′tīp), *n.* A type, or collectively types, of a style more prominent or attractive than the ordinary text-type. Also *display-letter*.

disple† (dis′pl), *v. t.* [Contr. of *disciple, v.*] To discipline.

And bitter Penaunce, with an yron whip,
Was wont him once to *disple* every day.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 27.

displeasance† (dis-plez′ans), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *displeasaunce*; < ME. *displeasance, displeasaunce*, < AF. *displesance*, OF. *despleisance, desplaisance*, F. *déplaisance* = Pr. *desplazensa* = Sp. Pg. *displicencia* = It. *dispiacenza, dispiacenzia, spiacenza*, < ML. *displacentia* (> E. *displacency*), a restored form of L. *displicentia* (> E. *displicence*), displeasure, dissatisfaction, discontent: see *displacency, displeasant, displease*, and cf. *pleasance*.] Displeasure; dissatisfaction; discontent; annoyance; vexation.

Such greues & many other happyth vnto the hunter, whyche for *displeasaunce* of theym y[t] love it I dare not reporte. *Jul. Berners*, Treatyse of Fysshynge, fol. 1, back.

Cordeill said she lov'd him as behoov'd:
Whose simple answere, wanting colours fayre
To paint it forth, him to *displeasaunce* moov'd.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 23.

displeasant† (dis-plez′ant), *a.* [< ME. **displesant*, < AF. **displesant*, restored form of OF. *desplaisant*, F. *déplaisant*, < ML. *displacen(t-)s*, L. *displicen(t-)s*, ppr. of *displicere*, ML. also *displacere*, displease: see *displease*. Cf. *pleasant*.] Unpleasant or unpleasing; showing or giving displeasure.

The King's highnesse, at his upriseing and comeing thereunto, may finde the said chamber pure, cleane, wholisome, and meete, without any *displeasant* aire or thing, as the health, commodity, and pleasure of his most noble person doth require.
Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 364.

If it were God's pleasure to give them into their enemies' hands, it was not they that ought to show one *displeasant* look or countenance there against.
Munday (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 202).

That no man would invite
The poet from us, to sup forth to-night,
If the play please. If it *displeasant* be,
We do presume that no man will.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, v. 5.

displeasantly† (dis-plez′ant-li), *adv.* Unpleasantly; offensively.

He thought verily the Emperor should take it more *displeasantly* than if his holiness had declared himself.
Strype, Hen. VIII., an. 1528.

displease (dis-plēz′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *displeased*, ppr. *displeasing*. [< ME. *displesen, desplesen*, < AF. **displeser*, OF. *desplaisir*, later *desplaire*, mod. F. *déplaire* = Pr. *desplazer* = Sp. *desplacer* = Pg. *desprazer* = It. *dispiacere, spiacere*, < ML. *displacere*, restored form of L. *displicere*, displease, < *dis-* priv. + *placere*, please: see *please*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To fail to please; offend; be disagreeable to; excite aversion in: as, acrid and rancid substances *displease* the taste; glaring colors *displease* the eye; his conduct *displeased* his relatives.

God was *displeased* with this thing; therefore he smote Israel. 1 Chron. xxi. 7.

If strange meats *displease*,
Art can deceive, or hunger force my taste.
Donne, Satires.

Soon as the unwelcome news
From earth arrived at heaven-gate, *displeased*
All were who heard. *Milton*, P. L., x. 22.

Adversity is so wholesome, . . . why should we be *displeased* with it? *Barrow*, Works, III. vii.

Always teasing others, always tens'd,
His only pleasure is — to be *displeas'd*.
Cowper, Conversation.

2†. To fail to accomplish or satisfy; fall short of.

I shall *displease* my ends else. *Beau. and Fl.*

[Frequently followed by *to* in old English.]
=**Syn. 1.** To annoy, chafe, provoke, pique, fret.

II. *intrans.* To excite disgust or aversion.

Foul sights do rather *displease* in that they excite the memory of foul things, than in the immediate objects.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

displeasedly (dis-plēz′zed-li), *adv.* In a displeased or disapproving manner; in the manner of one who is displeased.

He looks down *displeasedly* upon the earth, as the region of his sorrow and banishment.
Bp. Hall, The Happy Man.

displeasedness (dis-plēz′zed-nes), *n.* Displeasure; uneasiness. *W. Montague.*

displeaser (dis-plēz′zėr), *n.* One who or that which displeases.

displeasing (dis-plēz′zing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *displease, v.*] Offensive to the mind or any of the senses; disagreeable.

His position is never to report or speak a *displeasing* thing to his friend. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 208.

displeasingly (dis-plē′zing-li), *adv.* In a displeasing, annoying, or offensive manner.

From their retreats
Cockroaches crawl *displeasingly* abroad.
Grainger, Sugar Cane, i.

displeasingness (dis-plē′zing-nes), *n.* Distastefulness; offensiveness; the quality of giving some degree of annoyance or offense.

displeasurable (dis-plez′ūr-a-bl), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *pleasurable.*] Not pleasurable; giving or imparting no pleasure.

The pleasures men gain by labouring in their vocations, and receiving in one form or another returns for their services, usually have the drawback that the labours are in a considerable degree *displeasurable*.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 102.

displeasure (dis-plez′ūr), *n.* [< AF. *displeasure* (F. *déplaisir*), < **displeser*, OF. *desplaisir*, F. *déplaire*, displease: see *displease*, and cf. *dis-* and *pleasure.*] **1.** The state of feeling displeased; specifically, a feeling of intense or indignant disapproval, as of an act of disobedience, injustice, etc.: as, a man incurs the *displeasure* of another by thwarting his views or schemes; a servant incurs the *displeasure* of his master by neglect or disobedience; we experience *displeasure* at any violation of right or decorum.

The States return answer, That they are heartily sorry they should incur her *displeasure* by conferring upon the E[arl of Leicester] that absolute Authority, not having first made her acquainted. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 366.

They even meet to complain, censure, and remonstrate, when a governor gives *displeasure*. *Brougham.*

2. Discomfort; uneasiness; dolefulness: opposed to *pleasure*. [Archaic.]

A feeling . . . as distinct and recognizable as the feeling of pleasure in a sweet taste or of *displeasure* at a toothache. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, II. 126.

3. Offense; umbrage. [Archaic.]

King Lewis took *displeasure* that his Daughter was not crowned as well as her Husband. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 54.

4. A displeasing or offensive act; an act which causes, or is fitted to cause or rouse, a feeling of dissatisfaction, annoyance, or resentment; an ill turn or affront: generally preceded by *do.*

Now shall I be more blameless than the Philistines, though I *do* them a *displeasure*. Judges xv. 3.

5†. A state of disgrace or disfavor.

He went into Poland, being in *displeasure* with the pope for overmuch familiarity. *Peacham*, Music.

=**Syn. 1.** Dissatisfaction, disapprobation, distaste, dislike, anger, vexation, indignation, resentment, annoyance.

displeasure (dis-plez′ūr), *v. t.* [< *displeasure, n.*] To displease; be displeasing or annoying to: as, it *displeasures* me to see so much waste. [Archaic.]

When the way of pleasuring and *displeasuring* lieth by the favourite, it is impossible any other should be over great. *Bacon*, Ambition.

displenish (dis-plen′ish), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *plenish.*] To disfurnish; deprive of plenishing; dispose of the plenishing of; render void or destitute: as, a *displenishing* sale (that is, one in which the entire household furniture is disposed of). [Scotch and North. Eng.]

It was admitted, indeed, that large areas of forest-land had been *displenished*. *Geikie*, Ice Age, p. 1.

displenishment (dis-plen′ish-ment), *n.* **1.** The act of displenishing.—**2.** The condition of being displenished.

displicence, displicency (dis′pli-sens, -sen-si), *n.* [< L. *displicentia*, displeasure, dissatisfaction: see *displacency, displeasance*, doublets of *displicence, displicency.*] Displeasure; dislike. [Rare.]

He, then, is the best scholar, that studieth the least, by his own arguings, to clear to himself these obscure interjections of *displicence* and ill-humour.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, i.

Hence arose, . . . I will not say a grudge against them, for they had no sin, yet a kind of *displicency* with them, as mere creatures. *Goodwin*, Works, I. i. 135.

In so far as a man's life consists in the abundance of the things he possesseth, we see then why it dwindles with these. The like holds where self-complacency or *displicency* rests on a sense of personal worth or on the honour or affection of others. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 70.

displode† (dis-plōd′), *v.* [< L. *displodere*, pp. *displosus*, spread out, burst asunder, < *dis-*, asunder, + *plaudere*, strike, clap, beat. Cf. *applaud, explode.*] **I.** *intrans.* To burst with a loud report; explode.

Like rubbish from *disploding* engines thrown.
Young, Night Thoughts, v.

II. *trans.* To cause to burst with a loud report; explode.

Stood rank'd of seraphim another row,
In posture to *displode* their second tire
Of thunder. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 605.

displosion† (dis-plō′zhon), *n.* [< L. as if **displosio(n-)*, < *displodere*, pp. *displosus*, burst asunder: see *displode.*] The act of disploding; explosion.

The vast *displosion* dissipates the clouds.
Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

displosive† (dis-plō′siv), *a.* [< L. *displosus*, pp. of *displodere*, displode, + *-ive.*] Explosive.

displume (dis-plōm′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *displumed*, ppr. *displuming.* [< OF. *desplumer*, F. *déplumer* = Sp. Pg. *desplumar* = It. *spiumare*, strip of feathers, < L. *dis-* priv. + *plumare*, feather: see *plume, v.* Cf. *deplume.*] To strip or deprive of plumes or feathers; hence, to strip of honors, or of badges of honor.

You have sent them to us . . . so *displumed*, degraded, and metamorphosed, such unfeathered two-legged things, that we no longer know them. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

The sun shone wide over open uplands, the *displumed* hills stood clear against the sky.
R. L. Stevenson, Silverado Squatters, p. 17.

dispoint (dis-point′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *point, n.*] To deprive of a point or points.

While Nergal speeds his Victory too-fast,
His hooks *dis-pointed* disappoint his haste.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

dispondaic (dī-spon-dā′ik), *a.* [As *dispondee* + *-ic*, after *spondaic.*] Of or pertaining to a dispondee; consisting of or constituting two spondees: as, the *dispondaic* close of a dactylic hexameter.

dispondee (dī-spon′dē), *n.* [< L. *dispondēus*, LL. also *dispondīus*, < Gr. *δισπόνδειος*, a double spondee, < *δι-*, two-, + *σπονδεῖος*, spondee: see *spondee.*] In *pros.*, a double spondee; two spondees regarded as forming one compound foot.

dispondeus (dī-spon-dē′us), *n.*; pl. *dispondei* (-ī). [L.: see *dispondee.*] Same as *dispondee.*

dispone (dis-pōn′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *disponed*, ppr. *disponing.* [Formerly also *dispon*; < ME. *disponen*, < OF. *disponer*, dispose, *despondre*, expose, expound, explain, F. dial. *dépondre*, disjoin, detach, let go, = Sp. *disponer* = Pg. *dispor* = It. *disporre, disponere* = D. *disponeren* = G. *disponiren* = Dan. *disponere* = Sw. *disponera*, dispose, < L. *disponere*, pp. *dispositus*, set in different places, distribute, arrange, set in order, dispose, settle, determine, < *dis-*, apart, in different directions, + *ponere*, set, place: see *ponent*, and cf. *dispose.*] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To set in order; arrange; dispose.

Syn God seth every thing, out of doutance,
And hem *disponeth* thorugh his ordinaunce.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 964.

2. In *Scots law*, to make over or convey to another in a legal form.

He has *disponed* . . . the whole estate. *Scott.*

II.† *intrans.* To make disposition or arrangement; dispose: absolutely or with *of*.

Of my moble thou *dispone*
Right as the semeth best is for to done.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 300.

Man propons but God *dispons*.
Ray, Proverbs, 2d ed. (1678), p. 334.

disponee (dis-pō-nē′), *n.* [< *dispone* + *-ee*[1].] In *Scots law*, one to whom anything is disponed or made over.

disponent (dis-pō′nent), *a.* [= Pg. It. *disponente*, < L. *disponen(t-)s*, ppr. of *disponere*, dispose: see *dispone.*] Disposing or fitting for the end in view.—**Disponent fōrm**, in *metaph.* See *form.*

disponer (dis-pō′nėr), *n.* In *Scots law*, a person who legally transfers property from himself to another.

disponge† (dis-punj′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* + *sponge.*] To discharge, as from a sponge; distil or drop. Also *dispunge.*

O sovereign mistress of true melancholy,
The poisonous damp of night *disponge* upon me.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 9.

disport (dis-pōrt′), *v.* [< ME. *disporten*, **desporten*, divert, play, < OF. *desporter* = It. **diportar* (in deriv.) (< ML. as if **disportare*), var. of *deporter, depporter*, bear, support, manage, dispense, spare, banish, divert, amuse, refl. divert or amuse one's self, also forbear, desist, cease, F. *déporter*, carry away, transport, refl. desist, = Pr. Sp. Pg. *deportar* = It. *diportare*, deport, divert, < L. *deportare*, carry away, transport, ML. also bear, suffer, forbear, also (by a turn of thought seen also in similar senses of *distract, divert, transport*), divert, amuse, < *de*, away, + *portare*, carry. See *deport.* Hence by apheresis *sport*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To carry away; transport; deport.

And in the first parliament of his raigne there was this act of indemnity passed, That all and singular persons comming with him from beyond the seas into the realme of Englande, taking his party and quarrell, in recovering his just title and right to the realme of England, shall be utterly discharged quite, and unpunishable for ever, by way of action, or otherwise, of or for any murther, slaying of men, or of taking and *disporting* of goods, or any other trespasses done by them.
Prynne, Treachery and Disloyalty, iii. 45.

2. To divert; cheer; amuse sportively or gaily: usually with a reflexive pronoun.

Bisily they gonnen hire conforten, . . .
And with hire tales wenden hire *disporten*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 724.

Tho was this wofull wife comforted
By alle wales and *disported*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 75.

3. To display in a gay or sportive manner; sport.

The new varieties of form in which his genius now *disported* itself were scarcely less striking.
Ticknor, Span. Lit., II. 241.

II. *intrans.* To play; sport; indulge in gaiety.

With that entred the Emperour in to his chamber and the sauage man and his prive counseile, and ther thei rested and *disported*, and spake of many thinges.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 428.

That cup-board where the Mice *disport*,
I liken to St. Stephen's Court.
Prior, Erle Robert's Mice.

Where light *disports* in ever-mingling dyes.
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 66.

disport (dis-pōrt′), *n.* [< ME. *disport, disporte, desporte*, < OF. **desport, disport, deport* = Pg. *desporto* (obs.) = It. *disporto* (ML. *disportus*), disport; from the verb. Hence by apheresis *sport*, q. v.] Diversion; amusement; play; sport; pastime; merriment.

Non other Cytee is not lyche in comparisoun to it, of faire Gardynes, and of faire *Desportes*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 123.

Than com the kynge Arthur and his companye from theire *disporte*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 466.

All prepare
For revels and *disport*.
Ford, Broken Heart, iii. 3.

Thy feathered lieges bill and wings
In love's *disport* employ.
Wordsworth, Ode Composed on May Morning.

disportment (dis-pōrt′ment), *n.* The act of disporting; play; amusement. [Obsolete or rare.]

disposable (dis-pō′za-bl), *a.* [< *dispose* + *-able.*] Subject to disposal; that may be disposed of; free to be used or employed as occasion may require; available: as, *disposable* property; the whole *disposable* force of an army.

To whom should the infant community, . . . as yet not abounding in *disposable* means—to whom should they look? *Everett*, Orations, I. 347.

The English law has always enjoyed even more than its fair share of the *disposable* ability of the country.
Maine, Cambridge Essays, p. 28.

disposal (dis-pō′zal), *n.* [< *dispose* + *-al.*] **1.** The act of disposing or placing; a setting or arranging; disposition or arrangement: as, the *disposal* of the troops in two lines; the *disposal* of books in a library.—**2.** A disposing of by bestowal, alienation, riddance, etc.: as, the *disposal* of money by will; the *disposal* of a daughter in marriage; the *disposal* of an estate by sale; the *disposal* of sewage.

I am called off from publick dissertations by a domestick affair of great importance, which is no less than the *disposal* of my sister Jenny for life. *Tatler*, No. 75.

3. Regulation, ordering, or arrangement, by right of power or possession; dispensation.

Tax not divine *disposal*; wisest men
Have err'd, and by bad women been deceived;
And shall again, pretend they ne'er so wise.
Milton, S. A., l. 210.

4. Power or right to dispose of or control: preceded usually by *at*, sometimes by *in* or *to*: as, everything is left *at, in*, or *to* his *disposal*; the results are *at* or *in* the *disposal* of Providence.

Are not the blessings both of this world and the next *in* his *disposal*? *Bp. Atterbury.*

I am *at* your *disposal* the whole morning.
Sheridan, The Critic, i. 1.

Of all the tools *at* Law's *disposal*, sure
That named Vigiliarum is the best—
That is, the worst—to whoso has to bear.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 74.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** Disposition, distribution.—**3** and **4.** Control, ordering, direction.

dispose (dis-pōz′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *disposed*, ppr. *disposing.* [< ME. *disposen*, < OF. *disposer, desposer*, F. *disposer*, dispose, arrange, order, accom. after *poser*, set, place (see *pose*[3]), < L. *disponere*, pp. *dispositus*, arrange, dispose, etc.: see *dispone*, and cf. *disposition*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To set in order; place or distribute in a particular order; put; arrange: as, the ships were *disposed* in the form of a crescent; the trees are *disposed* in the form of a quincunx.

The xxxth day x pounde hony *dispose*
In it wel scommed first, and use it soo.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 156.

As for the Pools, they are three in number, lying in a row above each other; being so *dispos'd* that the waters of the uppermost may descend into the second, and those of the second into the third.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 88.

In the Orang the circumvallate papillæ of the tongue are arranged in a V, as in Man. In the Chimpanzee they are *disposed* like a T, with the top turned forward.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 412.

She wore a thin, black silk gown, charmingly *disposed* about the throat and shoulders.
J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 188.

Specifically—**2.** To regulate; adjust; set in right order.

There were in these quarters of the world, sixteen hundred years ago, certain speculative men, whose authority *disposed* the whole religion of those times.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 1.

Who hath *disposed* the whole world? Job xxxiv. 13.

The knightly forms of combat to *dispose*.
Dryden, Fables.

Benign Creator, let thy plastic Hand
Dispose its own Effect. *Prior*, Solomon, iii.

3. To place, locate, or settle suitably: chiefly reflexive.

The planters (not willing to run any hazard of contention for place in a country where there was room enough) gave over their purpose, and *disposed themselves* otherwise. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 308.

Do you proceed into the Fumitory, . . . and so *dispose yourself* over the burning heap that the smoke will reach your whole body. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 5.

4. To give direction or tendency to; set, place, or turn (toward a particular end, consequence, or result, or in a particular direction); adapt.

Dispose thi youth aftir my doctryne,
To all norture thi corage to enclyne.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

But if thee list unto Court to throng,
And there to hunt after the hoped pray,
Then must thou thee *dispose* another way.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 504.

Endure and conquer; Jove will soon *dispose*
To future good our past and present woes. *Dryden*.

5. To incline the mind or heart of.

He was *disposed* to pass into Achaia. Acts xviii. 27.

Suspicions . . . *dispose* kings to tyranny, husbands to jealousy, [and] wise men to irresolution and melancholy.
Bacon, Suspicion.

Fribourg . . . lies in the prettiest solitude imaginable, among woods and rocks, which at first sight *dispose* a man to be serious.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 517.

6†. To make over or part with, as by gift, sale, or other means of alienation; alienate or bestow: as, "he *disposed* all church preferments to the highest bidder," *Swift*.

You should not rashly give away your heart,
Nor must you, without me, *dispose* yourself.
Shirley, The Traitor, ii. 2.

Some were of opinion that, if Verin would not suffer his wife to have her liberty, the church should *dispose* her to some other man who would use her better.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 341.

You have *disposed* much in works of public piety.
Bp. Sprat.

Disposing form. See *form*.=**Syn. 1.** To range, rank, group.—**2.** Order, regulate, fit.—**5.** Lead, induce.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To make disposition; determine the arrangement or settlement of something.

Man proposes, God *disposes*. *Old proverb*.

To whom you shall leave your goods it is hid from you; for you may purpose, but God will *dispose*.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 236.

The dramatist creates; the historian only *disposes*.
Macaulay, On History.

2†. To bargain; make terms.

You did suspect
She had *dispos'd* with Cæsar.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 12.

To dispose of. (*a*) To make a disposal of; part with, get rid of, or provide for, as by bestowal, alienation, sale, arrangement, contrivance, occupation, etc.: as, he has *disposed of* his house advantageously; he *disposed of* his daughter in marriage; he has *disposed of* his books among his friends; I have *disposed of* that affair; more correspondence than one can *dispose of*; they knew not how to *dispose of* their time.

A rural judge *disposed of* beauty's prize. *Waller*.

Hearing that Mrs. Sarah is married, I did joy her and kiss her, she owning of it; and it seems it is to a cooke. I am glad she is *disposed of*, for she grows old and is very painfull. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 347.

Well, Biddy, since you would not accept of your Cousin, I hope you han't *disposed of* yourself elsewhere.
Steele, Tender Husband, v. 1.

But, sir, as I understand you want a few hundreds immediately—is there nothing you could *dispose of*?
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

(*b*) To exercise control over; direct the disposal or course of: as, they have full power to *dispose of* their possessions.

The lot is cast into the lap; but the whole *disposing* thereof is of the Lord. Prov. xvi. 33.

This brow was fashion'd
To wear a kingly wreath, and your grave judgment
Given to *dispose of* monarchies.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, i. 1.

When I went first to give him Joy, he pleased to give me the *disposing of* the next Attorney's Place that falls void in York. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 32.

A planet *disposes of* any other which may be found in its essential dignities. Thus, if ☉ be in ♍, the house of ☿, then ☿ *disposes of* ☉, and is said to rule, receive, or govern him. *W. Lilly*, Introd. to Astrology, App., p. 340.

Disposing mind and memory. See *memory*.

disposet (dis-pōz′), *n.* [< *dispose*, *v.*] **1.** Disposal; power of disposing; management.

All that is mine I leave at thy *dispose*.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 7.

I rest most dutious to your *dispose*.
Marston, The Fawne, i. 2.

There, take the maid; she is at her own *dispose* now.
Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, iv. 3.

2. Dispensation; act of government; management.

But such is the *dispose* of the sole Disposer of empires.
Speed, The Saxons, VII. xxxi. § 2.

3. Cast of behavior; demeanor.

He hath a person, and a smooth *dispose*,
To be suspected, fram'd to make women false.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.

4. Disposition; cast of mind; inclination.

Carries on the stream of his *dispose*,
Without observance or respect of any.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 3.

disposed (dis-pōzd′), *p. a.* [Pp. of *dispose*, *v.*] **1.** Characterized by a particular tendency of disposition, character, or conduct: with such adverbs as *well*, *ill*, etc.: as, an *ill-disposed* person.

God send rest and coumfort, be ye sure,
To euery *wele disposid* creature.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1043.

2. Characterized by a particular condition of body or of health: with *well* or *ill*.

And wel I wot, thy breeth ful soure stinketh,
That sheweth wel thou art not *wel disposed*.
Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, Prol., l. 33.

That now you cannot do: she keeps her chamber,
Not *well dispos'd*, and has denied all visits.
Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, iii. 1.

My Lord Sunderland is still *ill disposed*.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 33.

3. Inclined; minded; in the mood.

Her Majesty [Queen Elizabeth] . . . is well and excellently *disposed* to hunting, for every second day she is on horseback and continues the sport long.
Quoted in *Strutt's* Sports and Pastimes, p. 71.

disposedly (dis-pō′zed-li), *adv.* With arrangement; in good order; properly.

She . . . paced along . . . gravely and *disposedly*.
Whyte Melville, The Queen's Maries.

disposedness (dis-pō′zed-nes), *n.* Disposition; inclination. [Rare.]

disposer (dis-pō′zėr), *n.* One who or that which disposes; a distributer, bestower, or director.

The gods appoint him
The absolute *disposer* of the earth,
That has the sharpest sword.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Prophetess, v. 1.

Forget not those virtues which the great *Disposer* of all bids thee to entertain. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 27.

Leave events to their *Disposer*. *Boyle*.

I am but a gatherer and *disposer* of other men's stuff.
Wotton.

disposingly (dis-pō′zing-li), *adv.* In a manner to dispose, regulate, or govern.

disposition (dis-pō-zish′ọn), *n.* [< ME. *disposition*, *disposicion*, *disposicioun* = D. *dispositie* = G. Dan. Sw. *disposition*, < OF. *disposition*, F. *disposition* = Sp. *disposicion* = Pg. *disposição* = It. *disposizione*, < L. *dispositio*(*n*-), arrangement, etc., < *disponere*, pp. *dispositus*, arrange: see *dispone* and *dispose*.] **1.** A setting in order; a disposing, placing, or arranging; arrangement of parts; distribution: as, the *disposition* of the infantry and cavalry of an army; the *disposition* of the trees in an orchard; the *disposition* of the several parts of an edifice, or of figures in painting; the *disposition* of tones in a chord, or of parts in a score.

Disposicion is a certain bestowing of thinges, and an apt declaring what is meete for every parte, as tyme and place doe beste require. *Sir T. Wilson*, Rhetoric (1553).

No diligence can rebuild the universe in a model, by the best accumulation or *disposition* of details.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 408.

A big church . . . looked out on a square completely French, a square of a fine modern *disposition*, . . . embellished with trees . . . and allegorical statues.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 178.

McPherson brought up Logan's division while he deployed Crocker's for the assault. Sherman made similar *dispositions* on the right.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 504.

2. Disposal; plan or arrangement for the disposal, distribution, or alienation of something; definite settlement with regard to some matter; ultimate destination: as, he has made a good *disposition* of his property; what *disposition* do you intend to make of this picture?

Indeed I will not think on the *disposition* of them which have sinned before death, before judgment, before destruction: but I will rejoice over the *disposition* of the righteous, and I will remember also their pilgrimage and the salvation and the reward that they shall have.
2 Esd. viii. 38, 39.

3. In *arch.*, the arrangement of the whole design by means of ichnography (plan), orthography (section and elevation), and scenography (perspective view). It differs from *distribution*, which signifies the particular arrangement of the internal parts of a building.

4. Guidance; control; order; command; decree: as, the *dispositions* of the statute.

I putte me in thy protecciouu,
Dyane, and in thi *dispositiouu*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1506.

Who have received the law by the *disposition* of angels.
Acts vii. 53.

Appoint [*i. e.*, arraign] not heavenly *disposition*, father;
Nothing of all these evils hath befallen me
But justly. *Milton*, S. A., l. 373.

5. Aptitude; inclination; tendency; readiness to take on any character or habit: said of things animate or inanimate, but especially of an emotional tendency or mood.

When the accident of sickness and the natural *disposition* do second the one the other, this disease should be more forcible. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 64.

Disposition is an habit begun, but not perfected: . . . for example, of the *disposition* that a man hath to learning, he is said to be studious: but of perfect habit, gotten by continual study in learning, he is said to be learned, which importeth a perfection which is more than a *disposition*. *Blundeville*.

I have ever endeavoured to nourish the merciful *disposition* and humane inclination I borrowed from my parents. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 1.

6. Natural tendency or constitution of the mind; intellectual and moral bent; innate temper: as, an amiable or an irritable *disposition*.

Thei that purposen to be good and trewe,
Weel sette by noble *dispositiouu*,
Contynue in good condiciouu,
Thei are the first that fallen in damage.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 77.

I have suffered more for their sakes, more than the villainous inconstancy of man's *disposition* is able to bear.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 5.

This is not the first day wherein thy wisdom is manifested; but from the beginning of thy days all the people have known thy understanding, because the *disposition* of thine heart is good. Judith viii. 29.

I am in love with your *Disposition*, which is generous, and I verily think you were never guilty of any pusilanimous Act in your Life. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 11.

7. In *Scots law*, a unilateral deed of alienation, by which a right to property, especially heritable property, is conveyed.—**8.** Health; bodily well-being. [A Gallicism, perhaps.]

Grace, and good *disposition*, 'tend your ladyship.
Shak., T. N., iii. 1.

9. Maintenance; allowance.

I crave fit *disposition* for my wife;
Due reference of place, and exhibition;
With such accommodation, and besort,
As levels with her breeding. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

Disposition and settlement, in *Scots law*, the name usually given to a deed by which a person provides for the general disposal of his property, heritable and movable, after his death.=**Syn. 1** and **2.** Adjustment, regulation, bestowment, classification, grouping, ordering.—**5** and **6.** *Inclination*, *Tendency*, etc. See *bent*[1].

dispositional (dis-pō-zish′ọn-al, *a.* [< *disposition* + *-al*.] Pertaining to disposition.

dispositive† (dis-poz′i-tiv), *a.* [= OF. F. *dispositif* = Sp. Pg. It. *dispositivo*, < ML. *dispositivus*, < L. *dispositus*, pp. of *disponere*, dispose: see *dispone*, *dispose*.] **1.** Relating to disposal; disposing or regulating.

Without his eye and hand, his *dispositive* wisdom and power, the whole frame would disband and fall into confusion and ruin. *Bates*, Great Duty of Resignation.

2. Pertaining to inclination or natural disposition.

Conversation . . . so impertinent and extravagant as is not to be reduced to any rules or bounds of reason and religion; no, not under any intentional piety, and habitual or *dispositive* holiness.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 84.

Dispositive clause. See *clause*.

dispositively† (dis-poz′i-tiv-li), *adv.* **1.** In a dispositive manner; distributively. *Sir T. Browne*.—**2.** By natural or moral disposition.

One act may make us do *dispositively* what Moses is recorded to have done literally, . . . break all the ten commandments at once. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 10.

dispositort (dis-poz′i-tọr), *n.* [= OF. *despositor*, *dispositour* = Pg. *dispositor* = It. *dispositore*, <

L. as if **dispositor*, < *disponere*, pp. *dispositus*, dispose: see *dispone*, *dispose*.] **1.** A disposer. —**2.** In *astrol.*, a planet in one of whose essential dignities another planet is, the former being said to "dispose of" the latter.

When the *dispositor* of the planet signifying the thing asked after is himself disposed by the lord of the ascendant, it is a good sign. *Raymond Lully* (trans.).

dispossess (dis-pọ-zes′), *v. t.* [< OF. *despossesser*, *depossesser* = Pr. *despossezir* = It. *dispossessare*, *spossessare*; as *dis-* priv. + *possess*, *v.* Cf. OF. *desposser*, also *desposseder*, F. *déposséder* = Sp. *desposeer* (cf. Pg. *despossar*, *desapossar*), < ML. *dispossidere*, dispossess, < *dis-* priv. + *possidere*, possess: see *dis-* and *possess*.] **1.** To put out of possession; deprive of actual occupancy, particularly of real property; dislodge; disseize: usually followed by *of* before the thing possessed: as, to *dispossess* a tenant *of* his holding.

Ye shall *dispossess* the inhabitants *of* the land, and dwell therein. Num. xxxiii. 53.

The Christians were utterly *dispossest of* Judea by Saladine the Aegyptian Sultan. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 118.

It will be found a work of no small difficulty to *dispossess* and throw out a vice from that heart, where long possession begins to plead prescription. *South*, Sermons.

The Confederates at the west were narrowed down for all communication with Richmond to the single line of road running east from Vicksburg. To *dispossess* them *of* this, therefore, became a matter of the first importance. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 383.

2. To relieve or free from or as if from demoniac possession.

They have three ministers, (one a Scotchman,) who take great pains among them, and had lately (by prayer and fasting) *dispossessed* one possessed with a devil. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 159.

Dispossess proceedings, proceedings at law summarily to eject a tenant, as for non-payment of rent. [Colloq.] —**Dispossess warrant**, a warrant awarded in such proceedings, to eject the occupant. [New York.]

dispossessed (dis-pọ-zest′), *a.* [< *dis-* + (*self-*) *possessed*.] Having lost one's self-possession or self-command. [Rare.]

Miss Susan, deeply agitated, and not knowing what to say or do, stood also, *dispossessed*, looking from the child to the woman, and from the woman to the child. *Mrs. Oliphant.*

dispossession (dis-pọ-zesh′ọn), *n.* [= F. *dépossession*; as *dispossess* + *-ion*. Cf. *possession*.] **1.** The act of putting out of possession, or the state of being dispossessed.—**2.** The act of relieving or freeing from demoniac possession, or the like.

That heart [Mary Magdalene's] . . . was freed from Satan by that powerful *dispossession*. *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations, iv.

3. In *law*, same as *ouster*.

dispossessor (dis-pọ-zes′ọr), *n.* One who dispossesses.

The heirs (blessed be God!) are yet surviving, and likely to out-live all heirs of their *dispossessors* besides their infamy. *Cowley*, Government of Oliver Cromwell.

dispost† (dis-pōst′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *post*2.] To remove from a post; displace.

Now, thinke thou see'st this Soule of sacred zeale,
This kindling Cole of flaming Charitie,
Disposted all in post. *Davies*, Holy Roode, p. 12.

disposure† (dis-pō′zụr), *n.* [< *dispose* + *-ure*. Cf. L. *dispositura*, disposition, arrangement.] **1.** Disposal; the power of disposing; control; direction; management.

She has worn as good [gowns], they sit so apted to her,
And she is so great a mistress of *disposure*.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 4.

Would you have me,
Neglecting mine own family, to give up
My estate to his *disposure*?
Massinger, City Madam, i. 3.

A true and truly-loving knight's liberty ought to be enchained to the *disposure* of his lady.
Ford, Honour Triumphant, i.

2. Posture; disposition; state.

They remained in a kind of warlike *disposure*, or perhaps little better. *Sir H. Wotton.*

3. Distribution; allotment.

In my *disposure* of employments of the brain, I have thought fit to make Invention the master.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, p. 94.

4. A state of orderly arrangement.

A life that knew nor noise nor strife;
But was, by sweetening so his will,
All order and *disposure* still.
B. Jonson, Underwoods, x.

5. Natural disposition.

His sweet *disposure*,
As much abhorring to behold, as do
Any unnatural and bloody action.
Chapman, Revenge of Bussy d'Ambois, iv. 1.

dispraisable† (dis-prā′zạ-bl), *a.* [< *dispraise* + *-able*.] Unworthy of praise. *Rev. T. Adams.*

dispraise (dis-prāz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dispraised*, ppr. *dispraising*. [Early mod. E. also *disprayse*; < ME. *dispreisen*, *dispreysen*, < OF. *despreiser*, *despreser*, *desprisier*, *dispriser* (> E. *dispize*) = Pr. *desprezar*, *despreciar* = Sp. *despreciar* = Pg. *desprezar* = It. *disprezzare*, *dispregiare*, dispraise, < L. *dis-* priv. + LL. *pretiare*, prize, praise: see *dis-* and *praise*, *prize*2, and cf. *disprize*.] To speak disparagingly of; mention with disapprobation, or some degree of censure.

I *dispraised* him before the wicked.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

Of such
To be *dispraised* is the most perfect praise.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

dispraise (dis-prāz′), *n.* [< *dispraise*, *v.*] Disparaging speech or opinion; animadversion; censure; reproach.

Their language is one, and yet exceedingly diuersified, according as they [the Japanese] differ in State or Sexe: or as they speake in praise or *dispraise*, vsing a diuers Idiom. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 524.

The general has seen Moors
With as bad faces; no *dispraise* to Bertran's.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, i.

There is a luxury in self-*dispraise*;
And inward self-disparagement affords
To meditative spleen a grateful feast.
Wordsworth, Excursion, iv.

The long-neck'd geese of the world that are ever hissing *dispraise*,
Because their natures are little. *Tennyson*, Maud, iv. 9.

=Syn. Disparagement, opprobrium.

dispraiser (dis-prā′zẹr), *n.* One who dispraises. *Bailey*, 1727.

dispraisingly (dis-prā′zing-li), *adv.* By way of dispraise; with disapproval or some degree of reproach. *Shak.*

dispread (dis-pred′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dispread*, ppr. *dispreading*. [For **dispread*, < *dis-*, in different directions, + *spread*.] **I.** *trans.* To extend or spread in different ways or directions; expand to the full width. [Rare.]

Scantly they durst their feeble eyes *dispread*
Upon that town. *Fairfax.*

II. *intrans.* To expand or be diffused; spread widely. [Rare.]

Heat, *dispreading* through the sky,
With rapid sway his burning influence darts
On man, and beast, and herb, and tepid stream.
Thomson, Summer.

dispreader† (dis-pred′ẹr), *n.* One who dispreads; a publisher; a divulger. *Milton.*

dispreise†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *dispraise*.

disprejudice† (dis-prej′ọ-dis), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *prejudice*.] To free from prejudice.

Those . . . will easilie be so far *disprejudic'd* in point of the doctrine as to seek the acquainting their understandings with the grounds and reasons of this religion.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, II. vii. § 5.

dispreparet (dis-prē-pâr′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *prepare*.] To render unprepared.

The kingdom of darkness . . . is nothing else but a confederacy of deceivers . . . that . . . endeavour . . . to extinguish in them [men] the light, both of nature and the Gospel; and so to *dispreparе* them for the kingdom of God to come. *Hobbes*, The Kingdom of Darkness.

disprison (dis-priz′n), *v. t.* [< OF. *desprisoner*, *desprisonner*, *disprisonner* (= It. *sprigionare*), < *des-* priv. + *prisoner*, *prisonner*, imprison: see *dis-* and *prison*, *v.*] To loose from prison; set at liberty. [Rare.]

disprivacied (dis-prī′va-sid), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *privacy* + *-ed*2.] Deprived of or debarred from privacy. [Rare.]

But now, on the poet's *dis-privacied* moods,
With do this and do that the pert critic intrudes.
Lowell, Fable for Critics.

disprivilege (dis-priv′i-lej), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disprivileged*, ppr. *disprivileging*. [< *dis-* priv. + *privilege*.] To deprive of a privilege. [Rare.]

So acting and believing *disprivileges* them for ever of that recompence which is provided for the faithful.
Penn, Liberty of Conscience, iv.

disprize (dis-prīz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disprized*, ppr. *disprizing*. [< OF. *dispriser*, *disprisier*, var. of *despreiser*, *despreser*, undervalue, > E. *dispraise*: see *dispraise*, of which *disprize* is historically a doublet; cf. *prize*2, *praise*.] To undervalue; depreciate; disparage. [Rare.]

Nor is 't the time alone is here *disprised*,
But the whole man of time, yea, Cæsar's self,
Brought in disvalue. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iii. 1.

disprofesst (dis-prọ-fes′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *profess*.] To renounce the profession of.

His armes, which he had vowed to *disprofesse*,
She gathered up, and did about him dresse.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 20.

disprofit (dis-prof′it), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *profit*.] Loss; detriment; damage. [Rare.]

Whereas he sought profite, he fell into double *disprofite*.
Foxe, Martyrs, p. 1710.

disprofitable† (dis-prof′i-tạ-bl), *a.* [< OF. *desprofitable*, *desprouffitable*, < *des-* priv. + *profitable*, profitable.] Unprofitable.

It is said, that the thing indifferent is to be left free to use it or not use it, as it shall seem profitable or *disprofitable* unto the conscience of the user.
Bp. Ridley, in Bradford's Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 377.

disproof (dis-prōf′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *disproofe*, *disproufe*; < *disprove* (as if < *dis-* priv. + *proof*), after *prove*.] Proof to the contrary; confutation; refutation: as, to offer evidence in *disproof* of an allegation.

Bent as he was
To make *disproof* of scorn, and strong in hopes.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

disproperty† (dis-prop′ėr-ti), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *property*.] To deprive of property; dispossess.

He would
Have made them mules, silenc'd their pleaders,
And *dispropertied* their freedoms. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1.

disproportion (dis-prọ-pōr′shọn), *n.* [< OF. *disproportion*, F. *disproportion* = Sp. *desproporcion* = Pg. *desproporção* = It. *disproporzione*, *sproporzione*; as *dis-* priv. + *proportion*, *n.*] Want of proportion of one thing to another, or between the parts of the same thing; lack of symmetry; absence of conformity or due relation in size, number, quantity, etc.: as, the *disproportion* of a man's arms to his body, or of means to an end; the *disproportion* between supply and demand.

Faultless does the Maid appear;
No *disproportion* in her soul, no strife.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, i. 23.

The simple Indians were often puzzled by the great *disproportion* between bulk and weight. . . . Never was a package of furs known to weigh more than two pounds in the market of Communipaw. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 102.

He had yet enough of growing prosperity to enable him to increase his expenditure in continued *disproportion* to his income. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, ii. 7.

Disproportion, some say, is the cause of the keenest misery in the world: for instance, the *disproportion* between the powers, capacities, and aspirations of man and his circumstances—especially as regards his physical wants. *Helps.*

disproportion (dis-prọ-pōr′shọn), *v. t.* [= F. *disproportionner* = Sp. Pg. *desproporcionar* = It. *sproporzionare*, < ML. *disproportionare*; as *dis-* priv. + *proportion*, *v.*] To make unsuitable in dimensions or quantity; mismatch; join unfitly.

To shape my legs of an unequal size;
To *disproportion* me in every part.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

He can perform whatever he strenuously attempts. His words never seem *disproportioned* to his strength.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 179.

disproportionable (dis-prọ-pōr′shọn-ạ-bl), *a.* [< *disproportion* + *-able*.] Disproportional; disproportionate. [Rare.]

Such *disproportionable* and unlikely matches can wealth and a fair fortune make. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 554.

How great a monster is human life, since it consists of so *disproportionable* parts.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 362.

disproportionableness (dis-prọ-pōr′shọn-ạ-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being out of proportion. [Rare.]

Considering my own great defects, the incompetency and *disproportionableness* of my strength.
Hammond, Works, III., Advertisement.

disproportionably (dis-prọ-pōr′shọn-ạ-bli), *adv.* Disproportionally; without regard to just proportion. [Rare.]

Hath the sheriff rated Mr. Hampden *disproportionably*, according to his estate and degree? If he hath, let him tell. *State Trials*, John Hampden, an. 1637.

disproportional (dis-prọ-pōr′shọn-ạl), *a.* [= F. *disproportionnel*; as *disproportion* + *-al*.] Not having due proportion, absolutely or relatively; destitute of proportion or symmetry; unconformable or unequal in dimensions or quantity: as, the porch is *disproportional* to the building; *disproportional* limbs; *disproportional* tasks.

Nay rather the perfection consists in this, that out of many moderate varieties and brotherly dissimilitudes that are not vastly *disproportional* arises the goodly and graceful symmetry that commends the whole pile and structure. *Milton*, Areopagitica.

disproportionality (dis-prọ-pōr-shọn-al′i-ti), *n.* [< *disproportional* + *-ity*.] The quality of being disproportional.

The world so's setten free
From that untoward *disproportionalitie*.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, III. iii. 60.

disproportionally (dis-prō-pōr′shon-al-i), *adv.* Without proportion; unconformably; unequally.

disproportionate (dis-prō-pōr′shon-āt), *a.* [= F. *disproportionné* = Sp. Pg. *desproporcionado* = It. *disproporzionato, sproporzionato,* < ML. *disproportionatus,* pp. of *disproportionare:* see *disproportion, v.,* and cf. *proportionate.*] Out of proportion; unsymmetrical; without due proportion of parts or relations: as, a *disproportionate* development; means *disproportionate* to the end.

It is plain that men have agreed to a *disproportionate* and unequal possession of the earth. *Locke.*

The United States are large and populous nations in comparison with the Grecian commonwealths, or even the Swiss cantons; and they are growing every day more *disproportionate,* and therefore less capable of being held together by simple governments. *J. Adams,* Works, IV. 287.

disproportionately (dis-prō-pōr′shon-āt-li), *adv.* In a disproportionate degree; unsuitably; inadequately or excessively. *Boyle.*

disproportionateness (dis-prō-pōr′shon-āt-nes), *n.* The state of being disproportionate; want of proportion.

dispropriate† (dis-prō′pri-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dispropriated,* ppr. *dispropriating.* [< ML. **dispropriatus,* pp. of **dispropriare* (> OF. *desproprier*), dispropriate, < L. *dis-* priv. + *propriare,* appropriate, < *proprius,* one's own, proper: see *proper, appropriate, expropriate,* etc.] To destroy the appropriation of; disappropriate.

And who knoweth whether those Appropriations did not supplant these Supplanters, and *dispropriate* them of that which in a iuster proprietie was giuen them in their first foundations? *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 133.

disprovable (dis-prö′va-bl), *a.* [< *disprove* + *-able.*] Capable of being disproved or refuted. Formerly also spelled *disproveable. Bailey,* 1727.

disproval (dis-prö′val), *n.* [< *disprove* + *-al.*] The act of disproving; disproof.

The *disproval* of Koch's theories must come from actual work upon the subject [cholera bacillus], and not from literary efforts. *Science,* V. 63.

disprove (dis-pröv′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disproved,* ppr. *disproving.* [< ME. *disproven,* usually *despreven,* < OF. *desprover, desprouver,* refute, contradict, disprove, < *des-* priv. + *prover, prouver,* prove: see *dis-* and *prove.*] 1. To prove to be false or erroneous; confute; refute: as, to *disprove* an assertion, an argument, or a proposition.

I cannot assert that, nor would I willingly undertake to *disprove* it. *Everett,* Orations, I. 414.

The revelation of the interdependence of phenomena greatly increases the improbability of some legends which it does not actually *disprove. Lecky,* Europ. Morals, I. 376.

2. To prove not to be genuine, real, or just; set aside by contrary proof; invalidate: as, to *disprove* a person's claim to land.

The apostles opened their heavenly commission, and executed it publicly, challenging those who looked on, with all their curiosity, subtlety, and spite, to *disprove* or blemish it. *Bp. Atterbury,* Sermons, I. iii.

That formidable armada, so vainly arrogating to itself a title which the very elements joined with human valour to *disprove. Barham,* Ingoldsby Legends, I. 18.

3†. To convict of the practice of error. *Hooker.* —4†. To disapprove; disallow.

This iest also, when they saw the Cardinall not *disproue* it, every man toke it gladly, sauyng only the Frear. *Sir T. More,* Utopia (ed. Arber), p. 53.

Some things are good; yet in so mean a degree of goodness that men are only not *disproved* nor disallowed of God for them. *Hooker.*

St. Ambrose neither approves nor *disproves* it. *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), II. 202.

disproveable, *a.* See *disprovable.*

disprovement (dis-pröv′ment), *n.* [< *disprove* + *-ment.*] The act of disproving; confutation.

The scientific discovery . . . around which all Mr. Lawes's subsequent work centered was the *disprovement* of Liebig's mineral-ash theory. *Pop. Sci. Mo.,* XXVIII. 695.

disprover (dis-prö′vėr), *n.* One who disproves or confutes.

disprovide† (dis-prō-vīd′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *provide.*] To fail to provide or furnish with.

This makes me sadly walk up and down in my laboratory, like an impatient lutanist, who has his song book and his instrument ready, but is altogether *disprovided* of strings. *Boyle,* Works, VI. 40.

dispunct[1] (dis-pungkt′), *v. t.* [< L. *dispunctus,* pp. of *dispungere,* check off an account, etc.: see *dispunge*[1].] To point or mark off; separate; set aside. [Rare.]

I desire the reader so to take me as though I doe not here deale withall, nor speake of the matter, but utterly to haue pretermitted and *dispuncted* the same. *Foxe,* Martyrs, p. 646.

Even the Mediterranean extent of Africa must have been unknown to Herodotus, since all beyond Carthage, as Mauritania, etc., would wind up into a small inconsiderable tract, as being *dispuncted* by no great states or colonies. *De Quincey,* Herodotus.

dispunct[2]† (dis-pungkt′), *a.* [A forced form, which may be regarded as short for **dispunctilious,* < *dis-* priv. + *punctilious.*] Wanting in punctilious respect; discourteous; impolite.

Aso. I' faith, master, let's go; nobody comes. . . .
Amo. Stay. That were *dispunct* to the ladies.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

dispunge[1]† (dis-punj′), *v. t.* [With imputed sense of *expunge* (?), q. v., but in form < L. *dispungere,* check off an account, examine, settle, < *dis-,* apart, + *pungere,* prick.] To expunge; erase.

Thou then that hast *dispong'd* my score,
And dying wast the death of Death.
Sir J. Wotton, Hymn in Time of Sickness.

dispunge[2] (dis-punj′), *v. t.* Same as *disponge.*

dispunishable† (dis-pun′ish-a-bl), *a.* [< *dis-* (here intensive) + *punishable.*] Punishable; liable on an accusation.

No leases of any part of the said lands shall ever be made other than leases for years not exceeding thirty-one, in possession, and not in reversion or remainder, and not *dispunishable* of waste. *Last Will of Dean Swift.*

dispurpose (dis-pėr′pos), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dispurposed,* ppr. *dispurposing.* [< *dis-* priv. + *purpose.*] 1. To dissuade; turn from a purpose.—2. To cross, as a purpose; frustrate. [Rare or obsolete in both uses.]

She, but in a contrary manner, seeing her former plots *dispurposed,* sends me to an old witch called Acrasia, to help to wreck her spite upon the senses.
A. Brewer (?), Lingua, iv. 8.

dispurse† (dis-pėrs′), *v. t.* [Cf. *burse, purse.*] Same as *disburse.*

dispurvey† (dis-pėr-vā′), *v. t.* [< OF. **despourveier, desporvoir, despourvoir,* F. *dépourvoir,* deprive, < *des-* priv. + *pourveier,* purvey: see *dis-* and *purvey.*] To deprive of provision; empty; strip.

For not oonly the patrone, but al the pylgrymes and also the galyotes, were clerely *dyspurueyde* of brede, wyne, and all other vytaylle. *Sir R. Guylforde,* Pylgrymage, p. 60.

They *dispurvey* their vestry of such treasure
As they may spare. *Heywood.*

dispurveyance† (dis-pėr-vā′ans), *n.* [< *dispurvey* + *-ance.*] Want of provision; lack of food.

Daily siege, through *dispurvayaunce* long
And lacke of reskewes, will to parley drive.
Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 10.

disputability (dis-pū-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *disputable:* see *-bility.*] The quality of being disputable or controvertible.

disputable (dis-pū′- or dis′pū-ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *disputable* = Sp. *disputable* = Pg. *disputavel* = It. *disputabile,* < L. *disputabilis,* disputable, < *disputare,* dispute: see *dispute, v.*] 1. That may be disputed; liable to be called in question, controverted, or contested; controvertible: as, *disputable* statements, propositions, arguments, points, or cases.

Faith, 'tis a very *disputable* question; and yet I think thou canst decide it. *Beau. and Fl.,* King and No King, i. 1.

He let down a shower of tears, weeping over undone Jerusalem in the day of his triumph, leaving it *disputable* whether he felt more joy or sorrow.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 298.

2†. Disputatious; contentious.

And I have been all this day to avoid him. He is too *disputable* for my company: I think of as many matters as he; but I give heaven thanks, and make no boast of them. *Shak.,* As you Like it, ii. 5.

disputableness (dis-pū′- or dis′pū-ta-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being disputable.

disputacity† (dis-pū-tas′i-ti), *n.* [Improp. form, < *disputatious,* on the supposed analogy of *audacity, audacious,* etc.] Proneness to dispute.

Lest they should dull the wits and hinder the exercise of reasoning [and] abate the *disputacity* of the nation.
Bp. Ward, Sermon, Jan. 30, 1674.

disputant (dis′pū-tant), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *disputant,* < L. *disputan(t-)s,* ppr. of *disputare,* dispute: see *dispute, v.*] **I.** *a.* Disputing; debating; engaged in controversy.

There wast found
Among the gravest rabbies, *disputant*
On points and questions fitting Moses' chair.
Milton, P. R., iv. 218.

II. *n.* One who disputes or debates; one who argues in opposition to another; a debater.

A singularly eager, acute, and pertinacious *disputant.*
Macaulay.

disputation (dis-pū-tā′shon), *n.* [< ME. *disputacioun, desputasioun,* < OF. *desputation, desputacion* (ME. also *disputison, disputeson, disputisoun, desputeson,* early mod. E. also contr. *dispicion,* < OF. *desputison, desputeison, desputaison, desputoison*), F. *disputation* = OSp. *disputacion* = It. *disputazione* = D. *disputatie* = G. *disputation* (cf. Dan. *disputats*) = Sw. *disputation,* < L. *disputatio(n-),* an arguing, argument, dispute, < *disputare,* pp. *disputatus,* argue, dispute: see *dispute, v.*] 1. The act of disputing or debating; argumentation; controversy; verbal contest respecting the truth of some fact, opinion, or proposition.

Merlyn hym ansuerde to alle the questiouns that he asked the very trouthe as it was, and so indured longe the *disputacion* be-twene hem tweyne. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 139.

Our Lord and Saviour himself did hope by *disputation* to do some good, yea by *disputation* not only of, but against the truth, albeit with purpose for the truth.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 8.

2. An exercise in which parties debate and argue on some question proposed, as in a school or college. The medieval logics, under the head of *obligations,* give minute rules for these exercises. The first party, the respondent, undertakes to defend a given thesis. The second party, the opponent, begins by giving a number of arguments against the thesis. If there are several opponents, they all offer arguments. The respondent then gives positive reasons in syllogistic form, after which he responds briefly to all the arguments of the opponents in order. The latter may or may not be allowed to reply. Finally, the moderator sums up and renders his decision. *Doctrinal disputation* concerns a matter of certain knowledge, *dialectical disputation* a matter of opinion. *Tentative disputation* is intended to try the knowledge of the parties, or of one of them. *Sophistical disputation* is intended to deceive.

All the *disputation* of the learned never brought to light one effect of nature before unknown.
Bacon, Praise of Knowledge (1590), Works, VIII. 124.

Academical *disputations* are two-fold, ordinary and extraordinary. Ordinary *disputations* are those which are privately performed in colleges every day . . . in termtime; extraordinary *disputations* I call those that are performed in the public schools of the university as requisite qualifications for degrees.
Amhurst, Terræ Filius (March 24, 1721), No. xx.

At Cambridge, in my day [1823–27], . . . every B. A. was obliged to perform a certain number of *disputations.* . . . Some were performed in earnest; the rest were huddled over. . . . The real *disputations* were very severe exercises. I was badgered for two hours with arguments given and answered in Latin . . . against Newton's first section, Lagrange's derived functions, and Locke on innate principles. *De Morgan,* Budget of Paradoxes, p. 305.

Augustine disputation. See *Augustine.*

disputatious (dis-pū-tā′shus), *a.* [< *disputation* + *-ous.*] 1. Pertaining to or characterized by disputation; controversial; polemical; contentious: as, a *disputatious* temper.

The Christian doctrine of a future life was no recommendation of the new religion to the wits and philosophers of that *disputatious* period. *Buckminster.*

They began to contract a *disputatious* turn, which Franklin says he had already caught by reading his father's books of dispute on religion. *Everett,* Orations, II. 17.

2. Inclined to dispute or wrangle; apt to debate, cavil, or controvert: as, a *disputatious* theologian.

Religious, moral, both in word and deed,
But warmly *disputatious* in his creed.
Crabbe, Works, VII. 67.

I shall not, therefore, I think, rightly be thought rash or *disputatious* if I venture to express difference from those modern political schools with which I feel that I cannot sympathise at all.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 225.

disputatiously (dis-pū-tā′shus-li), *adv.* In a disputatious manner.

disputatiousness (dis-pū-tā′shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being disputatious.

disputative (dis-pū′ta-tiv), *a.* [= It. *disputativo,* < LL. *disputativus,* < L. *disputatus,* pp. of *disputare,* dispute: see *dispute, v.*] Given to or characterized by disputation; disputatious; argumentative. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The Phylosopher (sayth hee) teacheth a *disputative* vertue, but I doe an actiue. *Sir P. Sidney,* Apol. for Poetrie.

I'll have thee a doctor;
Thou shalt be one, thou hast a doctor's look,
A face *disputative,* of Salamanca.
B. Jonson, New Inn, ii. 2.

It is a sign of a peevish, an angry, and quarrelling disposition, to be *disputative,* and busy in questions.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 744.

Disputative science, logic.

dispute (dis-pūt′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *disputed,* ppr. *disputing.* [< ME. *disputen, desputen,* < OF. *desputer,* F. *disputer* = Sp. Pg. *disputar* = It. *disputare* = G. *disputiren* = Dan. *disputere* = Sw. *disputera,* < L. *disputare,* dispute, discuss, examine, compute, estimate, < *dis-,* apart, + *putare,* reckon, consider, think, orig. make clean, clear up, related to *purus,* pure: see *pure.* Cf.

compute, count[1], *impute, repute, amputate*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To engage in argument or discussion; argue in opposition; oppose another in argument: absolutely or with *with* or *against*.

There shalbe one who shall reade and teache bothe Logick and Rethorick, and shall weekely, on certen dayes therefore apoincted, see his schollers *dispute* and exercize the same. *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 2.

Therefore *disputed* he in the synagogue *with* the Jews. Acts xvii. 17.

He doth often so earnestly *dispute with* them [Jews] that he hath converted some of them to Christianity. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 156.

Hence — **2.** To engage in altercation; wrangle; quarrel.

Mrs. Fidget and Mrs. Fescue *disputed* above half an hour for the same chair. *Addison*, Trial of Ladies' Quarrels.

3. To strive or contend in opposition to a competitor; compete: as, to *dispute* for the prize.

II. *trans.* **1.** To argue about; discuss.

What was it that ye *disputed* among yourselves by the way? Mark ix. 33.

The rest I reserve until it be *disputed* how the magistrate is to do herein. *Milton.*

2. To argue against; attempt to disprove or overthrow by reasoning; controvert; deny: as, to *dispute* an assertion, opinion, claim, or the like.

We do not *dispute* that the royal party contained many excellent men and excellent citizens. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

Dispute the claims, arrange the chances;
Emperor, Ottoman, which shall win?
Tennyson, To Rev. F. D. Maurice.

There has never been a time when the necessity of religion, in the broad sense of the word, has been so clear, if there has never been a time when its value in the narrow sense has been so much *disputed*.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 124.

3. To call in question; express doubt of or opposition to; object to.

Now I am sent, and am not to *dispute*
My prince's orders, but to execute.
Dryden, Indian Emperor.

I had rather be unobserved than conspicuous for *disputed* perfections. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 348.

4. To strive to gain or to maintain; contest: as, to *dispute* a prize.

Our swords — our swords shall *dispute* our pretences.
Steele, Lying Lover, ii. 1.

5†. To encounter; strive against.

Mal. *Dispute* it like a man.
Macd. I shall do so;
But I must also feel it as a man.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3.

To dispute the weather-gage, to manœuver, as two vessels or fleets, to get to windward of each other. = **Syn.** *Debate, Discuss*, etc. See *argue*.

dispute (dis-pūt'), *n.* [= D. *dispuut* = G. *disput, dispüt* = Dan. Sw. *disput, dispyt*, < F. *dispute* = Sp. Pg. It. *disputa*, dispute; from the verb.] **1.** Argumentative contention; earnest discussion of opposing views or opinions; controversial strife.

This . . . produced a *dispute* attended with some acrimony. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, ii.

Disputes are multiplied as if everything were uncertain, and these *disputes* are managed with the greatest warmth, as if everything were certain. *Hume*, Human Nature, Int.

From expostulations with the king, the matter of religion turned into *disputes* among the priests, at which the king always assisted in person.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 196.

2. Wrangling; contention; strife; quarrel.

Could we forbear *dispute* and practise love,
We should agree as angels do above.
Waller, Divine Love, iii.

Nor is it aught but just
That he who in debate of truth hath won
Should win in arms, in both *disputes* alike
Victor. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 123.

3. A contest of any kind.

The four Men of War made sail for the forts, against which we anchored about one in the afternoon; and after four hours' *dispute* [firing], went to the westward.
Retaking of the Island of Sainta Helena (Arber's Eng. [Garner, I. 61).

Beyond, without, or **past dispute,** indisputably; incontrovertibly.

In prose and verse was owned *without dispute*
Through all the realms of nonsense absolute.
Dryden.

He . . . forged and falsified
One letter called Pompilia's, *past dispute*.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 139.

To be in dispute, to be under discussion; be the subject of controversy. = **Syn.** *Controversy, Dispute* (see *controversy*), debate, discussion, altercation.

disputer (dis-pū'tėr), *n.* One who disputes, or who is given to disputation or controversy.

Where is the *disputer* of this world? 1 Cor. i. 20.

It is enough to weary the spirit of a *disputer*, that he shall argue till he hath lost his voice, and his time, and sometimes the question too; and yet no man shall be of his mind more than was before.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), Ded.

disputison†, *n.* A Middle English form of *disputation*.

disqualification (dis-kwol″i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *déqualification*; as *dis-* + *qualification*. See *disqualify*.] **1.** The act of disqualifying. — **2.** The state of being disqualified; want of qualification; absence or deprivation of ability, power, or capacity; any disability or incapacity.

I must still retain the consciousness of those *disqualifications* which you have been pleased to overlook.
Sir J. Shore.

3. That which disqualifies or incapacitates: as, conviction of crime is a *disqualification* for public office.

It is recorded as a sufficient *disqualification* of a wife, that, speaking of her husband, she said, "God forgive him." *Spectator.*

In society, high advantages are set down to the individual as *disqualifications*. *Emerson*, Society and Solitude.

disqualify (dis-kwol'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disqualified*, ppr. *disqualifying*. [= F. *déqualifier*; as *dis-* priv. + *qualify*.] To deprive of the necessary qualifications; deprive of natural or legal power, or the qualities or rights necessary for some purpose; disable; unfit: generally with *for*, sometimes with *from*: as, ill health *disqualifies* the body *for* labor and the mind *for* study; a conviction of perjury *disqualifies* a man *for* being a witness.

Men are not *disqualified* by their engagements in trade *from* being received in high society. *Southey.*

In spite of the law *disqualifying* hired champions, it is pretty clear that they were always to be had for money.
C. H. Pearson, Early and Mid. Ages of Eng.

Instead of educating himself to take his place in the world, he has *disqualified* himself *for* being anything but a student all his life.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 103.

disquantity (dis-kwon'ti-ti), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disquantitied*, ppr. *disquantitying*. [< *dis-* priv. + *quantity*.] **1†.** To diminish the quantity of; lessen.

Be then desir'd . . .
A little to *disquantity* your train.
Shak., Lear, i. 4.

2. To deprive of quantity or metrical value, as a syllable.

Horace Walpole's nephew, the Earl of Orford, when he was in his cups, used to have Statius read aloud to him every night for two hours by a tipsy tradesman, whose hiccupings threw in here and there a kind of cæsural pause, and found some strange mystery of sweetness in the *disquantitied* syllables.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 218.

disquiet (dis-kwī'et), *a.* and *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *quiet*.] **I.** *a.* Unquiet; restless; uneasy. [Rare.]

I pray you, husband, be not so *disquiet*.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1.

Harke! harke! now softer melody strikes mute
Disquiet Nature. *Marston*, Sophonisba, iv. 1.

II. *n.* **1.** Want of quiet, rest, or peace; an uneasy or unsettled state of feeling, as in a person or a community; restlessness; unrest.

His palms are folded on his breast;
There is no other thing express'd
But long *disquiet* merged in rest.
Tennyson, The Two Voices.

The usual elements of *disquiet* which always threaten danger to an established order of things.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., i.

2. A disquieting occurrence or condition; a disturbance; an alarm, or a state of alarm. [Archaic.]

[They] rack and torture themselves with cares, fears, and *disquiets*. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

In the midst of these intestine *disquiets*, we are threatened with an invasion. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, i. 4.

disquiet (dis-kwī'et), *v. t.* [< *disquiet, n.*; or < *dis-* priv. + *quiet, v.*] To deprive of peace, rest, or tranquillity; make uneasy or restless; harass; disturb; vex.

Why art thou cast down, O my soul? and why art thou *disquieted* within me? Ps. xliii. 5.

Next to the eldest reigned his second Son Ethelbert; all whose Reign, which was only five Years, was perpetually *disquieted* with Invasions of the Danes.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 8.

disquietal† (dis-kwī'e-tal), *n.* [< *disquiet, v.*, + *-al*.] Want of quiet; disquietude; unrest.

At its own fall
Grows full of wrath and rage, and gins to fume,
And roars and strives 'gainst its *disquietall*,
Like troubled ghost forc'd some shape to assume.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, I. ii. 21.

disquieter (dis-kwī'e-tėr), *n.* One who or that which disquiets.

The archbishop, the *disquieter* both of the kingdom and the church. *Holinshed*, Hen. II., an. 1164.

disquietful† (dis-kwī'et-fûl), *a.* [< *disquiet, n.*, + *-ful*, 1.] Producing disquiet. *Barrow.*

disquietive† (dis-kwī'e-tiv), *a.* [< *disquiet, v.*, + *-ive*.] Tending to disquiet; disquieting. *Hawkins.*

disquietly (dis-kwī'et-li), *adv.* **1.** Without quiet or rest; in an uneasy state; uneasily; anxiously: as, he rested *disquietly* that night. — **2.** In a disquieting manner; in such a manner as to destroy quiet or tranquillity. [Rare in both uses.]

Machinations, hollowness, treachery, and all ruinous disorders, follow us *disquietly* to our graves!
Shak., Lear, i. 2.

disquietment† (dis-kwī'et-ment), *n.* The act of disquieting, or the state of being disquieted.

Such a peace of conscience is far worse and more dangerous than the most horrid troubles and *disquietments* of conscience can be. *Hopkins*, Sermons, xxvi.

disquietness (dis-kwī'et-nes), *n.* The state of being disquiet; unrest.

"All otherwise" (saide he) "I riches read,
And deeme them roote of all *disquietnesse*."
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 12.

Their *disquietness* and ranting will be insufferable.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 388.

disquietous† (dis-kwī'e-tus), *a.* [< *disquiet, n.*, + *-ous*.] Causing uneasiness; disquieting.

Concerning therefore this wayward subject against prelaty, the touching whereof is so distastfull and *disquietous* to a number of men. *Milton*, Church-Government, Pref., ii.

disquietude (dis-kwī'e-tūd), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *quietude*.] An uneasy or disturbed state of mind; a feeling of slight alarm or apprehension; perturbation.

These people are under continual *disquietudes*, never enjoying a minute's peace of mind.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 2.

Such is the sad *disquietude* I share,
A sea of doubts, and self the source of all.
Cowper, Vicissitudes Experienced in the Christian Life.

disquiparancy, disquiparance (dis-kwip'a-ran-si, -rans), *n.* [< ML. *disquiparantia*, a word appearing early in the 14th century, appar. contr. from **disæquiparantia*, < L. *dis-* priv. + **æquiparantia*, < *æquiparan(t-)s*, ppr. of *æquiparare*, compare: see *equiparancy*.] The denotation of two objects, as being related, by different names. Thus, father and son, master and servant, are said to be "relates of *disquiparancy*." [Rare.]

Relateds synonymous are usually called relateds of æquiparancy, . . . heteronymous, of *disquiparancy*.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman, p. 22.

disquisition (dis-kwi-zish'on), *n.* [= F. *disquisition* = Sp. *disquisicion* = Pg. *disquisição* = It. *disquisizione*, < L. *disquisitio(n-)*, an inquiry, investigation, < *disquirere*, pp. *disquisitus*, inquire, investigate, < *dis-*, apart, + *quærere*, seek: see *query, question, acquire, inquire*, etc., and cf. *acquisition, inquisition*, etc.] **1†.** A seeking; search; investigation.

On their return from a *disquisition* as fruitless as solicitous, nurse declared her apprehensions that Harry had gone off with a little favourite boy whom he had taken into service. *H. Brooke*, Fool of Quality, I. 82.

2. A formal or systematic inquiry into or investigation of some problem or topic; a formal discussion or treatise; a dissertation; an essay: as, a *disquisition* on government or morals.

Former times have had their *disquisitions* about the antiquity of it [angling].
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 37.

It was falsely said that he had spoken with contumely of the theological *disquisitions* which had been found in the strong box of the late king, and which the present king had published. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

disquisitional (dis-kwi-zish'on-al), *a.* [< *disquisition* + *-al*.] Relating to disquisition.

disquisitionary (dis-kwi-zish'on-ā-ri), *a.* [< *disquisition* + *-ary*[1].] Same as *disquisitional*. *Imp. Dict.*

disquisitive (dis-kwiz'i-tiv), *a.* [< L. as if **disquisitivus*, < *disquisitus*, pp. of *disquirere*, inquire: see *disquisition*.] **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of disquisition. — **2†.** Inclined to discussion or investigation; inquisitive.

disquisitorial (dis-kwiz-i-tō'ri-al), *a.* [As *disquisitory* + *-al*.] Pertaining to disquisition; partaking of the nature of a disquisition; critical. *Cumberland.*

disquisitory (dis-kwiz'i-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *disquisitus*, pp. of *disquirere*, inquire (see *disquisition*), + *-ory*.] Same as *disquisitorial*. *Edinburgh Rev.*

disrank† (dis-rank'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *rank*[2]. Cf. *derange*.] **1.** To reduce to a lower rank; degrade. — **2.** To disorder the ranks of; throw out of rank or into confusion.

Nor hath my life
Once tasted of exorbitant affects,
Wilde longings, or the least of *disranct* shapes.
Marston, The Fawne, i. 2.

I stood
The volleys of their shot: I, I myself,
Was he that first *disrank'd* their woods of pikes.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, i. 2.

disrate (dis-rāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disrated*, ppr. *disrating*. [< *dis-* priv. + *rate*[1].] *Naut.*, to reduce to a lower rating, as a petty officer, or a non-commissioned officer of marines.

disray† (dis-rā'), *n.* [ME. *disray*, var. of *deray*, < OF. *desrei*, etc., disorder: see *deray*, and cf. *disarray*.] 1. Disorder; disarray.

Come in manner of a sodaine tempest upon our armie . . . and put it in *disray*.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 368.

2. Confusion; commotion.

Whan the knyghtes of the rounde table it wisten thei gan make soche a *disray* a-monge hem that noon a-bode other. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 407.

disregard (dis-rē-gärd'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *regard*.] To omit to regard or take notice of; overlook; specifically, to treat as unworthy of regard or notice.

Studious of good, man *disregarded* fame. *Blackmore.*

Conscience at first warns us against sin; but if we *disregard* it, it soon ceases to upbraid us.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 51.

Noble, poor and difficult,
Ungainly, yet too great to *disregard*.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 129.

=**Syn.** *Slight*, etc. See *neglect*, *v. t.*

disregard (dis-rē-gärd'), *n.* [< *disregard*, *v.*] Failure to regard or notice; specifically, deliberate neglect of something considered unworthy of attention.

Disregard of experience. *Whewell.*

disregarder (dis-rē-gär'dėr), *n.* One who disregards.

He [the social non-conformist] feels rather complimented than otherwise in being considered a *disregarder* of public opinion. *H. Spencer*, Universal Progress, p. 110.

disregardful (dis-rē-gärd'fûl), *a.* [< *disregard* + *-ful*, 1.] Exhibiting disregard; negligent; neglectful.

All social love, friendship, gratitude, . . . draws us out of ourselves, and makes us *disregardful* of our own convenience and safety.
Shaftesbury, Enquiry concerning Virtue.

disregardfully (dis-rē-gärd'fûl-i), *adv.* In a disregardful manner; negligently; neglectfully. *Bailey*, 1731.

disregular† (dis-reg'ū-lăr), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *regular*.] Irregular.

It remains now that we consider whether it be likely there should any men be, who, in all the rest, do enjoy a true philosophique liberty, and who (not having more *disregular* passions) despise honours, pleasures, riches.
Evelyn, Liberty and Servitude.

disrelish (dis-rel'ish), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *relish*.] 1. To dislike the taste of; hence, to dislike for any reason; feel some antipathy to: as, to *disrelish* a particular kind of food; to *disrelish* affectation.

Neither can the excellencies of heaven be discerned, but by a spirit *disrelishing* the sottish appetites of the world.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 87.

It is true, there is a sort of morose, detracting, ill-bred people, who pretend utterly to *disrelish* these polite innovations. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, vii.

2. To destroy the relish of or for; make unrelishing or distasteful. [Rare.]

Savoury fruits, of taste to please
True appetite, and not *disrelish* thirst
Of nectarous draughts between.
Milton, P. L., v. 305.

disrelish (dis-rel'ish), *n.* [< *disrelish*, *v.*] 1. Dislike of the taste of something; hence, dislike in general; some degree of disgust or antipathy.

Men love to hear of their power, but have an extreme *disrelish* to be told of their duty.
Burke, Appeal to Old Whigs.

2. Absence of relish; distastefulness. [Rare.]

With hatefulest *disrelish* writhed their jaws,
With soot and cinders fill'd. *Milton*, P. L., x. 569.

disrelishable† (dis-rel'ish-a-bl), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *relishable*.] Distasteful. *Bp. Hacket.*

disrelishing (dis-rel'ish-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *disrelish*, *v.*] Offensive to the taste; disgusting.

When once it becomes indifferent, it begins to be *disrelishing*. *Lamb*, Imperfect Sympathies.

disremember (dis-rē-mem'bėr), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *remember*.] Not to remember; to forget. [Vulgar.]

Somebody told me, I'm sure; I *disremember* who.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 294.

disrepair (dis-rē-pâr'), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *repair*[1].] The state of being out of repair or in bad condition; the condition of needing repair.

All spoke the master's absent care,
All spoke neglect and *disrepair*.
Scott, Rokeby, ii. 17.

Beyond an occasional chance word or two, . . . the friendship had outwardly fallen into *disrepair*.
J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 202.

disreputability (dis-rep″ū-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *disreputable*: see *-bility*.] The state of being disreputable. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

disreputable (dis-rep'ū-ta-bl), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *reputable*. See *disrepute*.] 1. Not reputable; having a bad reputation: as, a *disreputable* person.—2. Bringing into ill repute; discreditable; dishonorable: as, a *disreputable* act.

I have declared that there was nothing *disreputable*, in the public opinion here, in sending children to schools supported at the public charge. *Everett*, Orations, I. 314.

disreputably (dis-rep'ū-ta-bli), *adv.* In a disreputable manner.

Propositions are made not only ineffectually, but somewhat *disreputably*, when the minds of men are not properly disposed for their reception.
Burke, Conciliation with America.

disreputation† (dis-rep-ū-tā'shon), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *reputation*. See *disrepute*.] Privation of reputation or good name; disrepute; disesteem; dishonor; disgrace; discredit.

I will tell you what was the course in the happy days of Queen Elizabeth, whom it is no *disreputation* to follow.
Bacon.

Jesus refused to be relieved, . . . rather than he would do an act, which . . . might be expounded a *disreputation* to God's providence. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 100.

What *disreputation* is it to Horace, that Juvenal excels in the tragical satire, as Horace does in the comical?
Dryden, Orig. and Prog. of Satire.

disrepute (dis-rē-pūt'), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *repute*.] Loss or want of reputation; disesteem; discredit; dishonor.

The belief in astrology was almost universal in the middle of the seventeenth century; . . . in the beginning of the eighteenth the art fell into general *disrepute*.
Scott, Guy Mannering, iv.

The colony was fast falling into *disrepute*.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 117.

=**Syn.** Ill repute, low esteem, disrespect.

disrepute† (dis-rē-pūt'), *v. t.* [< *disrepute*, *n.*] To bring into discredit or disgrace.

Grant that I may so walk that I neither *disrepute* the honour of the Christian institution, nor stain the whiteness of that innocence which thou didst invest my soul withal. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 102.

disrespect (dis-rē-spekt'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *respect*, *v.*] To have or show no respect for; hold in disesteem. [Now chiefly colloq.]

Ah, fool! that doat'st on vain, on present toys,
And *disrespect'st* those true, those future joys.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 14.

I must tell you that those who could find in their Hearts to love you for many other Things do *disrespect* you for this [swearing]. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 11.

In the ship . . . he was much *disrespected* and unworthily used by the master, one Ferne, and some of the passengers. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 275.

disrespect (dis-rē-spekt'), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *respect*, *n.*] Want of respect or reverence; manifestation of disesteem; incivility.

What is more usual to warriors than impatience of bearing the least affront or *disrespect*? *Pope.*

Such fancies do we then affect,
In luxury of *disrespect*
To our own prodigal excess
Of too familiar happiness.
Wordsworth, To Lycoris.

=**Syn.** Discourtesy, impoliteness, slight, neglect.

disrespectability (dis-rē-spek-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *disrespectable*: see *-bility*.] 1. The character of being disrespectable. [Rare.]

Her taste for *disrespectability* grew more and more remarkable. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, lxiv.

2. One who or that which is disreputable. [Humorous.]

The demi-monde are a class to which we have no counterpart in America; they are respectable *disrespectabilities*, lead the fashions, and give the tone to the society in the outside, superficial world. *S. Bowles*, in Merriam, I. 370.

disrespectable (dis-rē-spek'ta-bl), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *respectable*.] Not respectable; not worthy of any, or of much, consideration or esteem. [Rare.]

It requires a man to be some *disrespectable*, ridiculous Boswell before he can write a tolerable life.
Carlyle, Diamond Necklace, i.

disrespecter (dis-rē-spek'tėr), *n.* One who disrespects; a contemner. [Rare.]

I shall . . . take it for granted that there have been, and are, but too many witty *disrespecters* of the Scripture.
Boyle, Works, II. 295.

disrespectful (dis-rē-spekt'fûl), *a.* [< *disrespect* + *-ful*, 1; or < *dis-* priv. + *respectful*.] Showing disrespect; wanting in respect; manifesting disesteem or want of respect; irreverent; uncivil: as, a *disrespectful* thought or opinion; *disrespectful* behavior.

Slovenly in dress, and *disrespectful* in manner, he was the last man to be feared as a rival in a drawing-room.
Godwin, Fleetwood.

=**Syn.** Discourteous, impolite, rude, ungentlemanly, impudent, pert.

disrespectfully (dis-rē-spekt'fûl-i), *adv.* In a disrespectful manner; irreverently; uncivilly.

To speak *disrespectfully*, or to prophesy against the temple, was considered by the Jews as blasphemy, and of course a capital offence. *Bp. Porteous*, Lectures, xxi.

disrespectfulness (dis-rē-spekt'fûl-nes), *n.* Manifestation of disrespect; want of respect in manner or speech.

disrespective† (dis-rē-spek'tiv), *a.* [< *disrespect* + *-ive*; or < *dis-* priv. + *respective*.] Disrespectful.

A *disrespective* forgetfulness of thy mercies.
Bp. Hall, Soliloquies, lxii.

disrespondency†, *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *respondency*.] Lack of respondency. *Sir Aston Cokain.*

disreverence† (dis-rev'e-rens), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *reverence*.] To deprive of reverence; treat irreverently; dishonor.

And also we should of our dutie to God rather forbeare the profyte that ourselfe might attayne by a masse, than to see his maiestye *disreuerenced*, by the bold presumpcion of such an odyous minister as he hath forboden to come about him. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 227.

disrobe (dis-rōb'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *disrobed*, ppr. *disrobing*. [< OF. *desrober*, *desrouber*, F. *dérober*, < *des-* priv. + *robe*, a robe: see *dis-* and *robe*, and cf. *rob*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To divest of a robe or garments; undress. Hence—2. To divest of any enveloping appendage; denude; uncover: as, autumn *disrobes* the fields of verdure.

I am still myself,
. . . though *disrob'd* of sovereignty, and ravish'd
Of ceremonious duty that attends it.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, v. 4.

II. *intrans.* To divest one's self of a robe or of one's garments.

Pallas *disrobes*; her radiant veil unty'd . . .
Flows on the pavement of the Court of Jove.
Pope, Iliad, v.

disrober (dis-rō'bėr), *n.* One who strips of clothing or covering.

disroot (dis-röt'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *root*[2].] 1. To tear up the roots of; tear up by the roots.

Whate'er I was
Disrooted, what I am is grafted here.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

Hence—2. To tear from a foundation; loosen or undermine.

A piece of ground *disrooted* from its situation by subterraneous inundations. *Goldsmith.*

disrout† (dis-rout'), *v. t.* [< OF. *desrouter*, *desroter*, *disruter*, *desroupter*, F. *dérouter*, break up, scatter, rout, < ML. as if **disruptare*, < L. *disruptus*, pp. of *disrumpere*, break or burst asunder: see *disrupt*.] To rout; throw into confusion.

The Black Prince . . . not only *disrouted* their mighty armies, killing many and defeating all, but brought the King, Dauphin, and all the Prince Peers of the land, prisoners. *Eng. Stratagem* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 608).

disrulily† (dis-rö'li-li), *adv.* [ME. *disrewlilye*; < **disrewly*, *disruly*, + *-ly*[2].] In a disruly manner.

It . . . maketh hym love yvelle companye
And lede his lyf *disrewlilye*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4900.

disruly† (dis-rö'li), *a.* [Early mod. E. *disrulie*; < ME. **disrewly* (in adv. *disrewlilye*: see *disrulily*), < *dis-* priv. + **rewly*, ruly: see *dis-* and *ruly*, and cf. *unruly*. Cf. OF. *desrieule*, disorder, < *des-* priv. + *rieule*, rule.] Unruly.

Disrulie, [L.] irregularis.
Levins, Manip. Vocab., col. 99, l. 47.

disrupt (dis-rupt'), *v. t.* [< L. *disruptus*, commonly *diruptus*, pp. of *disrumpere*, commonly *dirumpere*, break or burst asunder, < *dis-*, *di-*, apart, asunder, + *rumpere*, break: see *rupture*. Cf. *disrout*.] To break or burst asunder; separate forcibly.

A convention, elected by the people of that State to consider this very question of *disrupting* the Federal Union, was in session at the capital of Virginia when Fort Sumter fell. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 142.

The charges necessary to *disrupt* the piers and roof from their connection with the bed-rock.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 441.

disrupt (dis-rupt'), *a.* [< L. *disruptus*, *diruptus*, pp.: see the verb.] Torn from or asunder;

severed by rending or breaking. *Ash.* [Rare or obsolete.]

disruption (dis-rup′shọn), *n.* [< L. **disruptio*(*n-*), equiv. to *diruptio*(*n-*), < *disrumpere*, pp. *disruptus*, commonly *dirumpere*, pp. *diruptus*, disrupt: see *disrupt*, *v.*] A rending asunder; a bursting apart; forcible separation or division into parts; dilaceration.

Sought
To make *disruption* in the Table Round.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

Rosalind . . . has since ordered her conduct according to the conventions of society, with the result that her inward being suffers *disruption* and all but moral ruin.
E. Dowden, Shelley, II. 130.

Disruption of the Scottish Church, the rupture of the Established Church of Scotland in 1843, when about 200 commissioners, composed of ministers and elders, presenting a protest against the General Assembly as a church court, at its meeting on May 18th, on the ground that it had been deprived of its just freedom and powers by the action of the government, chiefly through the enforcement of lay patronage in the settlement of ministers, withdrew from it and organized the new Free Church of Scotland. About 470 ministers seceded, forfeiting benefices of fully £100,000 aggregate value. The controversy preceding the disruption is known as the "ten years' conflict."

disruptive (dis-rup′tiv), *a.* [< *disrupt* + *-ive.*] **1.** Causing or tending to cause disruption; rending; bursting or breaking through.

Nor can we imagine a cohesive tenacity so great that it might not be overcome by some still greater *disruptive* force such as we can equally well imagine.
J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 5.

It [his death] let loose all the *disruptive* forces which Bedford had been able to keep in subjection.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 339.

2. Produced by or following on disruption: as, *disruptive* effects.—**Disruptive discharge.** See *discharge*, 1.

disruptiveness (dis-rup′tiv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being disruptive.

The character which was found to be fundamental in sensitive discharges, viz., *disruptiveness*, is common to both kinds of discharge.
J. E. H. Gordon, Elect. and Mag., II. 110.

disrupture (dis-rup′tūr), *n.* [< *disrupt* + *-ure*, after *rupture*. Cf. OF. *desrouture*, disruption.] Disruption; a rending asunder. [Rare.]

disrupture (dis-rup′tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disrupturedd*, ppr. *disrupturing*. [< *disrupture*, *n.*] To rupture; rend; sever by tearing, breaking, or bursting. [Rare.]

diss (dis), *n.* An Algerian name for the *Arundo tenax*, a reedy grass, the fibers of which are used for making cordage.

dissatisfaction (dis-sat-is-fak′shọn), *n.* [< *dissatisfy:* see *satisfaction.*] The state of being dissatisfied; lack of pleasure or content in some thing, act, or situation; uneasiness proceeding from the want of gratification, or from disappointment.

The ambitious man . . . is subject to uneasiness and *dissatisfaction*.
Addison, Spectator.

=**Syn.** Discontentment, distaste, dislike, displeasure, disapprobation, disappointment, annoyance.

dissatisfactoriness (dis-sat-is-fak′tō-ri-nes), *n.* The quality of being dissatisfactory; inability to satisfy or give content; a failing to give content.

Sensible he must needs be not only of the shortness and uncertainty of sensible enjoyments, but also of their poorness, emptiness, insufficiency, *dissatisfactoriness*.
Sir M. Hale, Enquiry touching Happiness.

dissatisfactory (dis-sat-is-fak′tō-ri), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *satisfactory.*] Not satisfactory; unsatisfying; displeasing.

To have reduced the different qualifications in the different states to one uniform rule would probably have been as *dissatisfactory* to some of the states as difficult for the convention.
A. Hamilton.

dissatisfied (dis-sat′is-fīd), *p. a.* **1.** Discontented; not satisfied; not pleased; offended.

The *dissatisfied* factions of the autocracy. *Bancroft.*

2. Arising from or manifesting dissatisfaction: as, a *dissatisfied* look.

The camels were groaning laboriously, and the horses were standing around in *dissatisfied* silence in the white heat of noon.
O'Donovan, Merv, xxiv.

dissatisfy (dis-sat′is-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dissatisfied*, ppr. *dissatisfying*. [< *dis-* priv. + *satisfy.*] To render discontented; displease; frustrate or come short of one's wishes or expectations.

When a new government is established, by whatever means, the people are commonly *dissatisfied*.
Hume, The Original Contract.

The Italian allies, who had borne so great a share of the burthen of Rome's conquests, and who had reaped so small a share of their fruits, were naturally *dissatisfied* with their dependent position.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 326.

dissavage† (dis-sav′āj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dissavaged*, ppr. *dissavaging*. [< *dis-* priv. + *savage.*] To tame; civilize.

Those wild kingdoms
Which I *dissavaged* and made nobly civil.
Chapman, Cæsar and Pompey, i. 1.

disscatter†, *v. t.* [ME. *deskateren*; < *des-*, *dis-*, L. *dis-*, apart, + *scatter.*] To scatter abroad; disperse.

Hit [the silver] is so *deskatered* bothe hider and thidere, That halvendel shal ben stole ar hit come togidere and acounted. *Political Songs* (ed. Wright), p. 337.

disscepter†, *v. t.* [< OF. *desceptrer*, F. *désceptrer*, deprive of a scepter, depose, < *des-* priv. + *sceptre*, scepter: see *dis-* and *scepter*, *v.*] To deprive of a scepter.

A hundred kings, whose temples were impall'd
In golden diadems, set here and there
With diamonds, and gemmed every where,
And of their golden virges none *disceptred* were.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph on Earth.

disseat† (dis-sēt′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *seat.*] To unseat; overthrow.

Seyton! I am sick at heart
When I behold — Seyton, I say — This push
Will cheer me ever, or *dis-seat* me now.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 3.

dissect (di-sekt′), *v. t.* [< L. *dissectus*, pp. of *dissecare* (> Sp. *disecar* = Pg. *dissecar* = F. *disséquer* = D. *dissekeren* = Dan. *dissekere* = Sw. *dissekera*), cut asunder, cut up, < *dis-*, asunder, + *secare*, cut: see *section.*] **1.** To cut in pieces; divide into parts with or as with a cutting instrument: as, to *dissect* a fowl. Specifically —**2.** To cut in pieces, or separate the distinct or elementary parts of, as an animal or a plant, for the purpose of studying its organization or the functions and morbid affections of its organs and tissues; anatomize.

Where, with blunted Knives, his Scholars learn
How to *dissect*, and the nice Joints discern.
Congreve, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xi.

Like following life through creatures you *dissect*,
You lose it in the moment you detect.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 29.

Hence —**3.** To examine part by part or point by point; treat or consider piecemeal; analyze, as for the purpose of criticism; describe in detail: as, to *dissect* a man's character.

Chief mastery to *dissect*
With long and tedious havoc fabled knights,
In battle feign'd. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 29.

If men can so hardly endure to have the deformity of their vices represented to them though very imperfectly here, how will they bear the *dissecting* and laying them open in the view of the whole world?
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. xi.

Dissected map or **picture**, a map or picture mounted on a board and divided into more or less irregular parts, designed to be joined together as a puzzle.

Or must every architect invent a little piece of the new style, and all put it together at last like a *dissected map*?
Ruskin.

Dissecting aneurism. See *aneurism.*

dissected (di-sek′ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *dissect*, *v.*] In *bot.*, deeply cut into numerous segments: applied to leaves, etc.

dissectible (di-sek′ti-bl), *a.* [< *dissect* + *-ible.*] Capable of being dissected.

dissection (di-sek′shọn), *n.* [= F. *dissection* = Sp. *diseccion* = Pg. *dissecção* = It. *dissezione*, < L. as if **dissectio*(*n-*), < *dissecare*, pp. *dissectus*, cut up: see *dissect.*] **1.** The operation of cutting open or separating into parts. Specifically —**2.** The process of cutting into parts an animal or a plant, or a part of one, in such a way as to show its structure or to separate one or more of its organs or tissues for examination: as, the *dissection* of a dog; the *dissection* of a hand or a flower.

In our *dissection* of lake ice by a beam of heat we noticed little vacuous spots at the centres of the liquid flowers formed by the beam.
Tyndall, Forms of Water, p. 119.

Hence —**3.** The act of separating anything into distinct or elementary parts for the purpose of critical examination; treatment or consideration of something in detail or point by point.

Such strict enquiries into nature, so true and so perfect a *dissection* of human kind, is the work of extraordinary diligence. *Granville.*

4†. A segment; a division; a part.

All his kindnesses are not only in their united forms, but in their several *dissections* fully commendable.
Sir P. Sidney, Def. of Poesie, p. 554.

Canonical dissection. See *canonical.*

dissector (di-sek′tọr), *n.* [= F. *dissecteur* = Sp. *disector* = Pg. *dissector* = It. *dissettore*, < NL. **dissector*, < L. *dissecare*, pp. *dissectus*, dissect: see *dissect.*] One who dissects; one who practises dissection for the purpose of studying or demonstrating organization and functions.

disseize (dis-sēz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disseized*, ppr. *disseizing*. [Also *dissease*; < OF. *desseisir*, *disseisir*, *dessaisir*, F. *dessaisir* (= Pr. *dessazir*), dispossess, < *des-*, *dis-*, priv., + *seisir*, *saisir*, take possession of: see *dis-* and *seize.*] In *law*, to dispossess wrongfully; deprive of actual seizin or possession: followed by *of*: as, to *disseize* a tenant *of* his freehold. See *disseizin.*

Then thus gan Jove: Right true it is, that these
And all things else that under heaven dwell
Are chaung'd of Time, who doth them all *disseise*
Of being. *Spenser*, F. Q., VII. vii. 48.

A man may frequently suppose himself to be *disseised*, when he is not so in fact. *Blackstone*, Com., III. 10.

And pilfering what I once did give,
Disseize thee *of* thy right.
G. Herbert, Submission.

disseizee (dis-sē-zē′), *n.* [< *disseize* + *-ee*[1].] In *law*, a person unlawfully put out of possession of an estate. Also spelled *disseisee.*

disseizin (dis-sē′zin), *n.* [Also *disseisin*; < OF. (AF.) *disseisin*, m., *disseisine*, *desseisine*, *dessaisine*, f., disseizin, < *disseisir*, *dessaisir*, disseize: see *disseize*, and cf. *seizin.*] In *law*: (*a*) In the most general sense, the wrongful privation of seizin; ouster. (*b*) In *old Eng. law*, the violent termination of seizin by the actual ouster of the feudal tenant, and the usurpation of his place and relation. It was a notorious and tortious act on the part of the disseizor, by which he put himself in the place of the disseizee, and, in the character of tenant of the freehold, made his appearance at the lord's court. (*Kent.*) In more modern use it includes silent entry and usurpation of enjoyment, under pretense of right, with or without title.—**Assize of novel disseizin**, an obsolete common-law writ for the recovery of land, where the demandant himself had been turned out of possession.—**Disseizin by election**, a legal fiction by which the owner was permitted to admit that he had been disseized, irrespective of the actual fact of technical disseizin, in order to have a remedy against the adverse claimant.—**Equitable disseizin**, the loss or deprivation of an equitable seizin: a term sometimes used, but disapproved by the highest authorities. (Compare, for the analogies afforded by similar phrases, *equitable waste*, under *waste*; *equitable estate*, under *estate*; and *equitable seizin*, under *seizin.*)

disseizor (dis-sē′zọr), *n.* [Also *disseisor*, *disseiser*; < OF. (AF.) *disseisor*, *disseisour*, < *disseisir*, disseize: see *disseize.*] In *law*, one who wrongfully dispossesses another, or puts another out of possession.

Where ent'ring now by force, thou hold'st by might,
And art *disseiser* of another's right.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, iii.

disseizoress (dis-sē′zọr-es), *n.* [< *disseizor* + *-ess.*] In *law*, a woman who wrongfully puts another out of possession. Also spelled *disseisoress.* [Rare.]

disselboom (dis′el-bōm), *n.* [D., the pole of a wagon, < *dissel*, axletree, + *boom*, pole, boom, beam: see *beam*, *boom*[2].] The neap or pole of an ox-wagon. [South African.]

I took the only precaution in my power, viz., to unfasten the chain, trek-tow, from the *disselboom*, so that that important portion of my gear should not act as a conductor to the inflammable part of my load.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIX. 619.

dissemblable† (di-sem′bla-bl), *a.* [< OF. *dessemblable*, F. *dissemblable* (= Sp. *desemejable*), < *dessembler*, be different: see *dissemble*, and cf. *semblable.*] Not resembling; dissimilar. *Puttenham.*

dissemblance[1] (di-sem′blans), *n.* [< OF. *dessemblance*, F. *dissemblance* (= Pr. *dessemblanza* = Sp. *deseemblanza*, *desemejanza* = Pg. *dessemelhança* = It. *dissimiglianza*), < *dessemblant*, unlike, different, ppr. of *dessembler*, be unlike: see *dissemble*, and cf. *semblance.*] Want of resemblance; dissimilarity. [Rare.]

Nor can there be a greater *dissemblance* between one wise man and another. *Osborne*, Advice to a Son.

It must, however, be remembered that the *dissemblance* of the hieroglyphic and hieratic characters appears greater than it really is. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 100.

dissemblance[2]† (di-sem′blans), *n.* [< *dissemble* + *-ance*; the same in form as *dissemblance*[1], but with sense due directly to *dissemble.*] The act of or faculty for dissembling.

I wanted those old instruments of state,
Dissemblance and suspect.
Marston and Webster, The Malcontent, i. 4.

Without *dissemblance* he is deep in age.
Middleton, The Phœnix, i. 1.

dissemble (di-sem′bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dissembled*, ppr. *dissembling*. [< OF. *dessembler*, *dessambler*, F. *dissembler*, be unlike (cf. OF. *dessembler*, *dessambler*, *dessenbler*, *dessanbler*, separate, disjoin, divide — opposed to *assembler*, assemble: see *assemble*), = Pr. Cat. *dessembler* = Sp. *desemejar*, be unlike, dissemble, = Pg. *des-*

semelhar, *dessimilhar*, make unlike, = It. *dissimigliare*, be unlike, differ; these forms (partly < ML. *dissimilare*, **dissimiliare*, be or make unlike: see *dissimilate*) being partly mingled with OF. *dissimuler*, F. *dissimuler* = Sp. *disimular* = Pg. *dissimular* = It. *dissimulare*, < L. *dissimulare*, feign to be different, dissimulate, dissemble, < *dissimilis*, unlike, < *dis-* priv. + *similis*, like: see *similar*, *dissimilar*, and cf. *assemble*[2], *assimulate*, *assimilate*, *dissimule*, *dissimulate*, *dissimilate*, *resemble*, *semble*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To make unlike; cause to look different; disguise.

I'll put it [a gown] on, and I will *dissemble* myself in't.
Shak., T. N., iv. 2.

2. To give a false impression about; cause to seem different or non-existent; mask under a false pretense or deceptive manner.

A man must frame some probable cause why he should not do his best, and why he should *dissemble* his abilities.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 337.

To leave off loving were your better way;
Yet if you will *dissemble* it, you may.
Dryden, Helen to Paris, l. 149.

The wrongs of the Puritans could neither be *dissembled* nor excused. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 238.

3†. To put on the semblance of; simulate; pretend.

Your son Lucentio . . .
Doth love my daughter, and she loveth him,
Or both *dissemble* deeply their affections.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 4.

Then it seems you *dissemble* an Aversion to Mankind only in compliance to my Mother's Humour.
Congreve, Way of the World, ii. 1.

So like a lion that unheeded lay,
Dissembling sleep, and watchful to betray,
With inward rage he meditates his prey.
Dryden, Sig. and Guis., l. 243.

4†. To assume the appearance of; appear like; imitate.

The gold *dissembled* well her yellow hair. *Dryden.*

=**Syn.** 2. *Dissemble*, *Simulate*, *Dissimulate*, *Disguise*, cloak, cover. (See *hide.*) To *dissemble* is to pretend that a thing which is is not: as, to *dissemble* one's real sentiments. To *simulate* is to pretend that a thing which is not is: as, to *simulate* friendship. To *dissimulate* is to hide the reality or truth of something under a diverse or contrary appearance: as, to *dissimulate* one's poverty by ostentation. To *disguise* is to put under a false guise, to keep a thing from being recognized by giving it a false appearance: as, I cannot *disguise* from myself the fact. See *dissembler* and *conceal.*

I thought it best, however, to *dissemble* my wrath, and to treat them with promises and fair words, until . . . an opportunity of vengeance should be afforded me.
Poe, Tales, I. 6.

The scheme of *simulated* insanity is precisely the one he [Hamlet] would have been likely to hit upon, because it enabled him to follow his own bent.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 221.

Compelled to *disguise* their sentiments, they will not, however, suppress them.
I. D'Israeli, Calam. of Authors, II. 276.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To give a false appearance; make a deceptive impression or presentation.

What wicked and *dissembling* glass of mine
Made me compare with Hermia's sphery eyne?
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 3.

2. To assume a false seeming; conceal the real fact, motives, intention, or sentiments under some pretense; mask the truth about one's self.

Ye *dissembled* in your hearts when ye sent me unto the Lord your God, saying, Pray for us. Jer. xlii. 20.

I did *dissemble* with her
Myself to satisfy.
William Guiseman (Child's Ballads, III. 50).

To seeming sadness she compos'd her look;
As if by force subjected to his will,
Though pleas'd, *dissembling*, and a woman still.
Dryden, Cym. and Iph., l. 311.

dissembler (di-sem'blėr), *n.* One who dissembles; one who conceals his opinions, character, etc., under a false appearance; one who pretends that a thing which is is not.

The French are passing courtly, ripe of wit,
Kind, but extreme *dissemblers.*
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, i. 1.

A deep *dissembler*, not of his affections only, but of religion. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes.

=**Syn.** *Dissembler*, *Hypocrite.* A *dissembler* is one who tries to conceal what he is; a *hypocrite*, one who tries to make himself appear to be what he is not, especially to seem better than he is. See *dissemble.*

The old sovereign of the world [Tiberius as depicted by Tacitus], . . . conscious of failing strength, raging with capricious sensuality, yet to the last the keenest of observers, the most artful of *dissemblers*, and the most terrible of masters. *Macaulay*, On History.

Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, *hypocrites!* for ye are like unto whited sepulchres, which indeed appear beautiful outward, but are within full of dead men's bones, and of all uncleanness. Mat. xxiii. 27.

dissemblingly (di-sem'bling-li), *adv.* In a dissembling manner; deceptively.

And yet *dissemblingly* he thought to dallye and to play.
Drant, tr. of Horace's Satires, i. 9.

disseminate (di-sem'i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disseminated*, ppr. *disseminating.* [< L. *disseminatus*, pp. of *disseminare* (> It. *disseminare* = Sp. *diseminar* = Pg. *disseminar* = F. *disséminer*), scatter seed, < *dis-*, apart, + *seminare*, sow: see *dis-* and *seminate.*] 1. To scatter or sow, as seed, for propagation.

Seeds are *disseminated* by their minuteness—by their capsule being converted into a light balloon-like envelope— . . . by having hooks and grapnels of many kinds and serrated awns, so as to adhere to the fur of quadrupeds—and by being furnished with wings and plumes as different in shape as elegant in structure, so as to be wafted by every breeze. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 187.

Hence—2. To spread by diffusion or dispersion: generally with reference to some intended or actual result.

A uniform heat *disseminated* through the body of the earth. *Woodward.*

The Jews are *disseminated* through all the trading parts of the world. *Addison*, Spectator.

3. To scatter by promulgation, as opinions or doctrines; propagate by speech or writing.

Nor can we certainly learn that any one philosopher of note embraced our religion, till it had been for many years preached, and *disseminated*, and had taken deep root in the world. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. iii.

Alexis. Sire, I never have attempted to *disseminate* my opinions.

Peter. How couldst thou? the seed would fall only on granite. *Landor*, Peter the Great and Alexis.

dissemination (di-sem-i-nā'shon), *n.* [= F. *dissémination* = Sp. *diseminacion* = Pg. *dissiminação* = It. *disseminazione*, < L. *disseminatio(n-)*, < *disseminare*, pp. *disseminatus*, scatter seed: see *disseminate.*] 1. The act of sowing or scattering seed for propagation. Hence—2. A spreading abroad for some fixed purpose or with some definite effect; propagation by means of diffusion or dispersion; extension of the influence or establishment of something.

He therefore multiplied them to a great necessity of a dispersion, that they might serve the ends of God and of the natural law, by their ambulatory life and their numerous *disseminations.*
Jer. Taylor, Great Exemplar, Pref., p. 12.

That dispersion, or rather *dissemination* [of people after the flood], hath peopled all other parts of the world.
Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, i.

3. Propagation by means of promulgation; a spreading abroad for or with acceptance, as of opinions.

The Gospel is of universal *dissemination.*
Jer. Taylor, Great Exemplar, i. § 4.

The *dissemination* of speculative notions about liberty and the rights of man. *Horsley*, Speech on Slave Trade.

disseminative (di-sem'i-nā-tiv), *a.* [< *disseminate* + *-ive.*] Tending to disseminate or to become disseminated.

Heresy is, like the plague, infectious and *disseminative.*
Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, iv. 1.

disseminator (di-sem'i-nā-tor), *n.* [= Sp. *diseminador* = It. *disseminatore*, < LL. *disseminator*, < L. *disseminare*, pp. *disseminatus*, disseminate: see *disseminate.*] One who or that which disseminates or spreads by propagation.

The open canals, picturesque *disseminators* of disease, have all been closed. *The American*, XII. 10.

dissension (di-sen'shon), *n.* [Formerly also *dissention*; < ME. *dissencion*, *dissenciun*, *-cioun*, < OF. *dissension*, *dissencion*, F. *dissension* = Pr. *dissencio*, *dissention* = Sp. *disension* = Pg. *dissensão* = It. *dissensione*, < L. *dissensio(n-)*, disagreement, dissension, < *dissentire*, pp. *dissensus*, differ in opinion: see *dissent*, *v.*] Disagreement in opinion; especially, violent disagreement which produces warm debate or angry words; contention in words; strife; discord; quarrel; breach of friendship or union.

Paul and Barnabas had no small *dissension* and disputation with them. Acts xv. 2.

The Council of France procured a Reconcilement between the King and the Dauphin, who had been in long Jealousies and *Dissention.* *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 186.

=**Syn.** Difference, dispute, variance.

dissensious, dissensiously. See *dissentious, dissentiously.*

dissensualize (dis-sen'sū-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dissensualized*, ppr. *dissensualizing.* [< *dis-* priv. + *sensualize.*] To deprive of sensuality; render free from sensual qualities or tendencies.

We had our table so placed that the satisfaction of our hunger might be *dissensualized* by the view from the windows. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 258.

dissent (di-sent'), *v. i.* [< ME. *dissenten*, < OF. *dissentir*, F. *dissentir* = Sp. *disentir* = Pg. *dissentir* = It. *dissentire*, < L. *dissentire*, differ in opinion, disagree, differ, < *dis-*, apart, + *sentire*, feel, think.] 1. To be of a different or contrary opinion or feeling; withhold approval or assent: with *from* before the object.

As they were intimate friends, they took the freedom to *dissent from* one another in discourse, or upon occasion to speak a Latin sentence without fearing the imputation of pedantry or ill-breeding. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, i.

The bill passed . . . without a *dissenting* voice. *Hallam.*

In almost every period of the middle ages, there had been a few men who in some degree *dissented from* the common superstitions. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 103.

It [science] *dissents* without scruple *from* those whom it reverences most. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 6.

2. *Eccles.*, to refuse to acknowledge, conform to, or be bound by the doctrines or rules of an established church. See *dissenter.*—3†. To differ; be of a different or contrary nature.

Every one ought to embrace the religion which is true, and to shun, as hurtful, whatever *dissenteth* from it, but that most which doth farthest *dissent.*
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

dissent (di-sent'), *n.* [< *dissent*, *v.*] 1. The act of dissenting; a holding or expressing of a different or contrary opinion; refusal to be bound by an opinion or a decision that is contrary to one's own judgment.

If bare possibility may at all intangle our assent or *dissent* in things, we cannot fully misbelieve the absurdest fable in Æsop or Ovid.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism, I. ix. § 3.

2. A declaration of disagreement in opinion about something: as, the minority entered their *dissent* on the records of the house.—3. *Eccles.*, refusal to acknowledge or conform to the doctrines, ritual, or government of an established church, particularly in England and Scotland.

In religion there was no open *dissent*, and probably very little secret heresy. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

The open expression of difference and avowed opposition to that which is authoritatively established constitutes *Dissent*, whether the religion be Pagan or Christian, Monotheistic or Polytheistic.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 238.

4†. Contrariety of nature; opposite quality.

Where the menstrua are the same, and yet the incorporation followeth not, the *dissent* is in the metals. *Bacon.*

dissentaneous (dis-en-tā'nē-us), *a.* [= Pg. It. *dissentaneo*, < L. *dissentaneus*, disagreeing, < *dissentire*, disagree: see *dissent*, *v.* Cf. *consentaneous.*] Disagreeing; contrary; inconsistent.

They disprove it as *dissentaneous* to the Christian religion. *Rycaut*, Greek and Armenian Churches, p. 306.

Dissentaneous argument, in *logic*, a middle term for argumentation drawn from the opposites of the terms of the question.

dissentany† (dis'en-tā-ni), *a.* [< L. *dissentaneus*, disagreeing: see *dissentaneous.*] Dissentaneous; inconsistent.

The parts are not discrete or *dissentany*, for both conclude not putting away, and consequently in such a form the proposition is ridiculous. *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

[The form of the word in this extract is doubtful.]

dissentation† (dis-en-tā'shon), *n.* [Irreg. < *dissent* + *-ation.*] The act of dissenting; dispute. *W. Browne.*

dissenter (di-sen'tėr), *n.* 1. One who dissents; one who differs in opinion, or one who declares his disagreement.

'Twill be needless for me to treat as a casuist, to convince the *dissenters* from this doctrine.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays (1654), iii. 104.

Specifically—2. *Eccles.*, one who refuses to accept the authority or doctrines, or conform to the ritual or usages, of an established church; a nonconformist: specifically applied in England to those who, while they agree with the Church of England (which is Episcopal) in many essential doctrines, differ from it on questions of church government, relation to the state, and rites and ceremonies. The word appears to have come into use in the seventeenth century as synonymous with *nonconformist*, although its equivalent may be said to have existed in Poland in the name *dissident*, a term which first appears in the acts of the Warsaw Confederation of 1573, and there denotes a Polish Protestant, in contradistinction to a member of the established Catholic Church. The name *dissenter* is not ordinarily given to the Episcopalians in Scotland, though they dissent from the Established Church of Scotland, which is Presbyterian.—**Dissenters' Chapels Act.** See *Lord Lyndhurst's Act*, under *act.*—**Dissenters' Marriages Act**, an English statute of 1836 (6 and 7 Wm. IV., c. 85), authorizing marriages between persons who are not identified with the Church of England according to the rites of their own church. =**Syn.** 2. *Nonconformist*, etc. See *heretic.*

dissenterism (di-sen'tėr-izm), *n.* [< *dissenter* + *-ism.*] The spirit or the principles of dissent or of dissenters. [Rare.]

He . . . tried to lay plans for his campaign and heroic desperate attempts to resuscitate the shop-keeping *Dissenterism* of Carlingford into a lofty Nonconformist ideal.
Mrs. Oliphant, Salem Chapel, iii.

dissentience (di-sen'shens), *n.* [< *dissentient:* see *-ence, -ce.*] The state of dissenting; dissent. [Rare.]

Hence what appears to some an irreconcilable *dissentience*, an obstinate determination not to be convinced, may really have another character.
J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, I. 238.

dissentient (di-sen'shent), *a.* and *n.* [= It. *dissenziente*, < L. *dissentien(t-)s*, ppr. of *dissentire*, dissent: see *dissent, v.*] **I.** *a.* Disagreeing; expressing dissent; dissenting.

Without one *dissentient* voice.
V. Knox, Winter Evenings, xxxvii.

The youthful friend, *dissentient*, reason'd still
Of the soul's prowess, and the subject will.
Crabbe, Works, V. 13.

Three of the four united colonies declared for war; yet the *dissentient* Massachusetts interposed delay.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 359.

II. *n.* One who disagrees and declares his dissent.

There were eleven observers [of the sound-producing powers of four different kinds of gunpowder], all of whom, without a single *dissentient*, pronounced the sound of the fine-grain powder loudest of all. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 277.

dissenting (di-sen'ting), *p. a.* Having the character of dissent; belonging to or connected with a body of dissenters: as, a *dissenting* minister or congregation; a *dissenting* chapel. See *dissenter.*—**Dissenting Chapels Acts.** See *Lord Lyndhurst's Act*, under *act.*

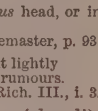
dissentious, dissensious (di-sen'shus), *a.* [< OF. *dissencieux, discencieux*, < *dissencion*, dissension: see *dissension.*] Of the nature of dissension; given to dissension; contentious; quarrelsome.

Either in religion they haue a *dissentious* head, or in the commonwealth a factious head.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 93.

They love his grace but lightly
That fill his ears with such *dissensious* rumours.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3.

dissentiously, dissensiously (di-sen'shus-li), *adv.* In a dissentious or quarrelsome manner. *Chapman.*

dissepiment (di-sep'i-ment), *n.* [< LL. *dissæpimentum*, less correctly *dissepimentum*, a partition, < L. *dissæpire*, less correctly *dissepire*, separate, divide by a boundary, < *dis-*, apart, + *sæpire*, less correctly *sepire*, hedge in, fence: see *septum.*] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) A partition; especially, one of the partitions within ovaries and fruits formed by the coherence of the sides of the constituent carpels. *Spurious* or *false dissepiments* are partitions otherwise formed. (*b*) In hymenomycetous fungi, same as *trama.*—2. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) In general, a septum or partition; that which puts asunder two or more things by coming between them: as, the *dissepiment* of the nostrils. (*b*) Specifically—(1) One of the imperfect horizontal plates which connect the vertical septa in corals, and divide the loculi between the septa into a series of intercommunicating cells. (2) The internal separation or division between the segments of annelids, as worms.—**Tabular dissepiment**, in the tabular corals, one of several horizontal plates reaching entirely across the cavity of the theca, one above the other. See *millepore.*


a a, Dissepiments.

In the Tabulata, horizontal plates, which stretch completely across the cavity of the theca, are formed one above the other and constitute *tabular dissepiments.*
Huxley, Encyc. Brit., I. 130.

dissepimenta, *n.* Plural of *dissepimentum.*

dissepimental (di-sep-i-men'tal), *a.* [< *dissepiment* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a dissepiment.

dissepimentum (di-sep-i-men'tum), *n.*; pl. *dissepimenta* (-tä). [LL.: see *dissepiment.*] A dissepiment.

dissert† (di-sėrt'), *v. i.* [< F. *disserter* = Sp. *disertar* = Pg. *dissertar*, < L. *dissertare*, discuss, argue, discourse, freq. of *disserere*, pp. *dissertus* (usually *disertus*, as adj. well-spoken, fluent†: see *disert*), discuss, argue, discourse about, lit. disjoin, i. e., set apart in order, < *dis-*, apart, + *serere*, join: see *series.* Cf. *desert*[1].] To discourse; expatiate.

A venerable sage, . . . whom once I heard *disserting* on the topic of religion. *Harris*, Happiness.

As I once had some theatrical powers myself, I *disserted* on such topics with my usual freedom.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xviii.

dissertate (dis'ėr-tāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dissertated*, ppr. *dissertating.* [< L. *dissertatus*, pp. of *dissertare*, argue, discuss, discourse about: see *dissert.*] To discourse in the style of a dissertation; write dissertations. *J. Foster.*

dissertation (dis-ėr-tā'shon), *n.* [= D. *dissertatie* = Sw. *dissertation* = F. *dissertation* = Sp. *disertacion* = Pg. *dissertação* = It. *dissertazione*, < LL. *dissertatio(n-)*, a spoken dissertation, discourse, < L. *dissertare*, pp. *dissertatus*, discuss: see *dissert.*] 1. A set or formal discourse.

He began to launch out into a long *dissertation* upon the affairs of the North.
Addison, The Political Upholsterer.

He was easily engaged in a keen and animated *dissertation* about Lochleven trout, and sea trout, and river trout, and bull trout, and char, which never rise to a fly.
Scott, Abbot, xxiv.

2. A written essay, treatise, or disquisition: as, Newton's *dissertations* on the prophecies.

You would laugh at me, says Philander, should I make you a learned *dissertation* on the nature of rusts. I shall only tell you there are two or three sorts of them, which are extremely beautiful in the eye of an antiquary, and preserve a coin better than the best artificial varnish.
Addison, Ancient Medals, i.

dissertational (dis-ėr-tā'shon-al), *a.* [< *dissertation* + *-al.*] Relating to dissertations; disquisitional. *Imp. Dict.*

dissertationist (dis-ėr-tā'shon-ist), *n.* [< *dissertation* + *-ist.*] One who writes dissertations; a dissertator. *Imp. Dict.*

dissertator (dis'ėr-tā-tor), *n.* [= F. *dissertateur* = Sp. *disertador* = Pg. *dissertador*, < LL. *dissertator*, < L. *dissertare*, pp. *dissertatus*, discuss: see *dissert.*] One who discourses formally; one who writes a dissertation.

Our *dissertator* learnedly argues, if these books lay untouched and unstirred, they must have mouldered away.
Boyle, on Bentley's Phalaris, p. 114.

dissertly†, *adv.* See *disertly.*

disserve (dis-sėrv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disserved*, ppr. *disserving.* [< OF. *desservir, deservir*, F. *desservir* = Pr. *desservir* = Sp. *deservir* = Pg. *desservir* = It. *disservire*, disserve, < L. *dis-* priv. + *servire*, serve: see *serve.* Cf. *deserve.*] To serve or treat badly; injure; do an ill turn to. [Rare.]

I have neither served nor *disserved* the interest of any party of christians. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, Ded.

He would receive no person who had *disserved* him into any favour or trust, without her privity and consent.
Brougham.

A man may *disserve* God, disobey indications not of our own making but which appear, if we attend, in our consciousness — he may disobey, I say, such indications of the real law of our being in other spheres besides the sphere of conduct. *M. Arnold*, Literature and Dogma, i.

disservice (dis-sėr'vis), *n.* [< F. *desservice* (= Sp. *deservicio* = Pg. *desserviço* = It. *disservigio, disservizio*), < *desservir*, disserve: see *disserve*, and cf. *service.*] Service resulting in harm rather than benefit; an ill turn, intentional or unintentional.

So that too easy and too severe decisions have alike done *disservice* to religion.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xiv.

My uncle Toby's wish did Dr. Slop a *disservice* which his heart never intended any man.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iii. 1.

disserviceable (dis-sėr'vis-a-bl), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *serviceable.* Cf. *disserve.*] Of no service or advantage; hence, unhelpful; hurtful; detrimental.

I confess, there were some of those persons whose names deserve to live in our book for their piety, although their particular opinions were such as to be *disserviceable* unto the declared and supposed interests of our churches.
C. Mather, Mag. Christ., iii., Int.

disserviceableness (dis-sėr'vis-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being disserviceable; tendency to harm. *Bailey*, 1727.

disserviceably (dis-sėr'vis-a-bli), *adv.* In a disserviceable manner; without service or advantage. *Bp. Hacket.*

dissettle† (dis-set'l), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *settle.*] To unsettle.

Under whose government [that of a carnal mind] he was resolved to be, and not be *dissettled* by the inlets of any higher light.
Dr. H. More, Epistles to the Seven Churches, Pref.

dissettlement† (dis-set'l-ment), *n.* [< *dissettle* + *-ment.*] The act of unsettling, or the state of being unsettled; disturbance.

No conveyancer could ever in more compendious or binding terms have drawn a *dissettlement* of the whole birthright of England. *Marvell*, Works, I. 515.

dissever (di-sev'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *disseveren, deseveren*, < OF. *dessevrer, desevrer, desceivrer, disseverer* = Pr. *dessebrar, desebrar* = It. *discevrare, discevrare, sceverare*, < L. *dis-*, apart, + *separare* (> OF. *sevrer*, etc.), sever, separate: see *dis-* and *sever, separate.*] **I.** *trans.* To dispart; divide asunder; separate; disunite by any means: as, the Reformation *dissevered* the Catholic Church.

When from the Goats he shall his Sheep *disseuer:*
These Blest in Heav'n, those Curst in Hell for euer.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

Dissever your united strengths,
And part your mingled colours once again.
Shak., K. John, ii. 2.

II. *intrans.* To part; separate.

Than was the ban cried that eche man sholde go on whiche part that he wolde, and thei *disseuered* and wente eche to his baner. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 485.

Then when flesh and soul *dissever.*
Hymn, Religious Herald, March 25, 1886.

disseverance (di-sev'ėr-ans), *n.* [< ME. *disseveraunce, deseveraunce*, < OF. *dessevrance, desevrance* (= Pr. *dessebransa* = It. *discevеranza*), < *dessevrer*, dissever: see *dissever.*] The act of dissevering, or the state of being dissevered; separation.

Tyl ge of goure dulnesse *deseueraunce* made.
Richard the Redeless, ii. 50.

Mr. Miall is the leader of those in England who accept the voluntary method, who desire the entire *disseverance* of the State from all religious bodies.
R. J. Hinton, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 227.

disseveration (di-sev-e-rā'shon), *n.* [< *dissever* + *-ation.*] Same as *disseverance.* [Rare.]

disseverment (di-sev'ėr-ment), *n.* [< OF. *dessevrement, deseverement* (= It. *discevеramento*), < *dessevrer*, dissever: see *dissever* and *-ment.*] The act of dissevering; disseverance.

The *disseverment* of bone and vein.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxvii.

disshadow† (dis-shad'ō), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *shadow.*] To free from shadow or shade.

But soon as he again *disshadowed* is,
Restoring the blind world his blemished sight.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Victory and Triumph.

dissheathe† (dis-shēᵀᴴ'), *v.* [< *dis-* priv. + *sheathe.*] **I.** *trans.* To unsheathe, as a sword. **II.** *intrans.* To drop or fall from a sheath.

In mounting hastily on horseback, his sword, *dissheathing*, pierced his own thigh.
Raleigh, Hist. World, III. iv. § 3.

disship† (dis-ship'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *ship.*] To remove or discharge from a ship.

The Captaine by discretion shall from time to time *dis-ship* any artificer or English seruingman or apprentice out of the Primrose into any of the other three ships.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 296.

disshiver† (dis-shiv'ėr), *v. t.* [< *dis-*, asunder, + *shiver*[1].] To shiver or shatter in pieces.

Disshivered speares, and shields ytorne in twaine.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. i. 21.

dissidence (dis'i-dens), *n.* [= F. *dissidence* = Sp. *disidencia* = Pg. *dissidencia*, < L. *dissidentia*, < *dissiden(t-)s*, dissident: see *dissident.*] Difference or separation in opinion; disagreement; dissent.

Dissidence in Poland is dissent in England.
Latham, Nationalities of Europe, v.

dissident (dis'i-dent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dissident* = Sp. *disidente* = Pg. *dissidente*, < L. *dissiden(t-)s*, ppr. of *dissidere*, sit apart, be remote, disagree, < *dis-*, apart, + *sedere* = E. *sit.*] **I.** *a.* 1†. Different; at variance.

Our life and manners be *dissident* from theirs.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 9.

2. Dissenting; not conforming; specifically, dissenting from an established church. [Rare.]

Dissident priests also give trouble enough. *Carlyle.*

II. *n.* One who differs or dissents from others in regard to anything; especially, an opponent of or dissenter from a prevailing opinion, method, etc.

Two only out of forty-four canonists who were personally present . . . were found to deny that the marriage of Arthur and Katharine had been consummated. The names of the *dissidents*, the particulars of the discussions, are unknown. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of England, iii.

The *dissidents* are few, and have nothing to say in defense of their unbelief, except what is easily refuted as misapprehension, or want of logical consistency.
Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 199.

Specifically—(*a*) A dissenter; one who separates from an established religion.

Next year we hope a Catholic Oaths Bill will pass; and then . . . we shall find all the popular literature of the day deriding all countries where a political oath is exacted from *dissidents* as the seats of the queerest old-fashioned bigotry. *Saturday Rev.*, July 29, 1865.

[The University of London] has not become, as many apprehended, a nursery for *dissidents* and agnostics, or developed a novel and heretical school of opinion in ethics, history, or psychology. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVII. 42.

Especially—(*b*) Under the old elective monarchy of Poland, when the established church was Roman Catholic, a Lutheran, Calvinist, Arminian, or adherent of the Greek Church, who was allowed the free exercise of his faith.

I have a great opinion of the cogency of the controversial arguments of the Russian troops in favour of the *dissidents*. *Chesterfield*, Letters, No. 410.

dissilience, dissiliency (di-sil'i-ens, -en-si), *n.* [< *dissilien(t)* + *-ce, -cy.*] The act of starting or flying asunder.

dissilient (di-sil'i-ent), *a.* [< L. *dissilien(t-)s*, ppr. of *dissilire*, fly apart, < *dis-*, apart, + *salire*, leap: see *salient.*] Starting or flying asunder; bursting open with some force, as the dry pod or capsule of some plants.

Dissilient Capsule of *Impatiens Balsamina* at the moment of bursting.

dissilition (dis-i-lish'on), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *dissilire*, fly apart: see *dissilient.*] The act of bursting open; the act of starting or flying apart. [Rare.]

The air in the smaller having so much room in the greater to receive it, the *dissilition* of that air was great. *Boyle*, Works, I. 92.

dissimilar (di-sim'i-lär), *a.* [= F. *dissimilaire* = Sp. *disimilar* = Pg. *dissimilar*, equiv. to It. *dissimile*, < L. *dissimilis*, unlike, < *dis-* priv. + *similis*, like: see *dis-* and *similar.*] Unlike as to appearance, properties, or nature; not similar; different; heterogeneous: as, *dissimilar* features; *dissimilar* dispositions.

Two characters altogether *dissimilar* are united in him. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

Dissimilar foci. See *focus.*—**Dissimilar whole,** in *logic*, a whole whose parts are heterogeneous.

dissimilarity (di-sim-i-lar'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *dissimilarité*; as *dissimilar* + *-ity.* Cf. *similarity.*] Unlikeness; want of resemblance; dissimilitude; difference: as, the *dissimilarity* of faces or voices.

We might account even for a greater *dissimilarity* by considering the number of ages during which the several swarms have been separated from the great Indian hive, to which they primarily belonged. *Sir W. Jones*, The Chinese, vii.

=Syn. *Diversity*, etc. See *difference.*

dissimilarly (di-sim'i-lär-li), *adv.* In a dissimilar manner.

dissimilate (di-sim'i-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dissimilated*, ppr. *dissimilating.* [< ML. *dissimilatus*, pp. of *dissimilare* (*dissimulare:* see *dissimulate, dissemble*), make unlike, < *dissimilis*, unlike: see *dissimilar.*] To make unlike; cause to differ. [Rare.]

dissimilation (di-sim-i-lā'shon), *n.* [< *dissimilate:* see *-ation.*] The act or process of rendering dissimilar or different.

Most of these assimilations and *dissimilations* [in alphabetic form] may be traced to reasons of mere graphic convenience. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 332.

Specifically—(*a*) In *philol.*, the change or substitution of a sound to or for another and a different sound when otherwise two similar sounds would come together or very close to each other, as in Latin *alienus* for **aliinus*, Italian *pelegrino* from Latin *peregrinus*, English *number* (= German *nummer*) from Latin *numerus*, etc. (*b*) In *biol.*, catabolism (which see): opposed to *assimilation.*

dissimilative (di-sim'i-lā-tiv), *a.* [< *dissimilate* + *-ive.*] Tending to render dissimilar or different; specifically, in *biol.*, catabolic (which see): opposed to *assimilative.*

dissimile†, *v. t.* See *dissimule.*

dissimilitude (dis-i-mil'i-tūd), *n.* [= F. *dissimilitude* = Sp. *disimilitud* = Pg. *dissimilitude* = It. *dissimilitudine*, < L. *dissimilitudo* (*-tudin-*), unlikeness, < *dissimilis*, unlike: see *dissimilar*, and cf. *similitude.*] 1. Unlikeness; want of resemblance; difference: as, a *dissimilitude* of form or character.

Every later one [church] endeavoured to be certain degrees more removed from conformity with the church of Rome than the rest before had been: whereupon grew marvellous great *dissimilitudes*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, Pref., ii.

Dissimilitude is a diversity either in quality or passion. *Burgersdicius*, tr. by a Gentleman.

Where many *dissimilitudes* can be observed, and but one similitude, it were better to let the shadow alone than hazard the substance. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 396.

2. In *rhet.*, a comparison by contrast.

dissimulance† (di-sim'ū-lans), *n.* [< *dissimule* + *-ance.* Cf. *dissemblance.*] Dissembling. *Bailey*, 1727.

dissimulate (di-sim'ū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dissimulated*, ppr. *dissimulating.* [< L. *dissimulatus*, pp. of *dissimulare*, dissemble: see *dissimule* and *dissemble*, and cf. *dissimilate.*] **I.** *trans.* To simulate the contrary of; cause to appear different from the reality.

Public feeling required the meagreness of nature to be *dissimulated* by tall barricades of frizzed curls and bows. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, iii.

=Syn. *Simulate, Disguise*, etc. See *dissemble.*

II. *intrans.* To practise dissimulation; make pretense; feign.

dissimulate† (di-sim'ū-lāt), *a.* [ME., < L. *dissimulatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Dissembling; feigning.

Under smiling she was *dissimulate*. *Henryson*, Testament of Creseide, l. 225.

dissimulation (di-sim-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *dissimulation* = F. *dissimulation* = Sp. *disimulacion* = Pg. *dissimulação* = It. *dissimulazione*, < L. *dissimulatio(n-)*, dissembling, < *dissimulare*, pp. *dissimulatus*, dissemble, dissimulate: see *dissimulate, dissemble.*] The act of dissimulating; concealment of reality under a diverse or contrary appearance; feigning; hypocrisy; deceit.

Let love be without *dissimulation*. Rom. xii. 9.

Before we discourse of this vice, it will be necessary to observe that the learned make a difference between simulation and *dissimulation*. Simulation is a pretence of what is not, and *dissimulation* a concealment of what is. *Tatler*, No. 213.

I am arrived at last in the presence of a man so real and equal that I may drop even those undermost garments of *dissimulation*, courtesy, and second thought, which men never put off. *Emerson*, Friendship.

=Syn. Simulation (see *dissemble* and *dissembler*), duplicity, deceit.

dissimulator (di-sim'ū-lā-tor), *n.* [= F. *dissimulateur* (OF. *dissimuleur:* see *dissimulour*) = Sp. *disimulador* = Pg. *dissimulador* = It. *dissimulatore*, < L. *dissimulator*, < *dissimulare*, pp. *dissimulatus*, dissemble: see *dissimulate.*] One who dissimulates or feigns; a dissembler.

Dissimulator as I was to others, I was like a guilty child before the woman I loved. *Bulwer*, Pelham, lxvii.

dissimule†, **dissimile**†, *v. t.* [< ME. *dissimulen, dissimilen*, < OF. *dissimuler*, F. *dissimuler* = Sp. *disimular* = Pg. *dissimular* = It. *dissimulare*, < L. *dissimulare*, conceal, dissemble: see *dissemble, dissimulate.*] To dissemble; conceal.

His wo he gan *dissimilen* and hyde. *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 322.

Howbeit this one thing he could neither *dissimule* nor passe over with silence. *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus.

In the church, some errours may be *dissimuled* with less inconvenience than they can be discovered. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

dissimuler† (di-sim'ū-lėr), *n.* A dissembler; one who dissimulates.

My duty is to exhort you . . . to search and examine your own consciences, and that not lightly, nor after the manner of *dissimulers* with God. *The Order of the Communion* (1548).

[Also in the First Prayer-book (1549).]

Christ calleth them hypocrites, *dissimulers*, blind guides, and painted sepulchres. *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 45.

dissimuling† (di-sim'ū-ling), *n.* [< ME. *dissimulynge, dissimilynge;* verbal n. of *dissimule, v.*] The act of dissembling or dissimulating; dissimulation.

Swich subtil loking and *dissimulinges*. *Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, l. 277.

dissimulour†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *dissimuleur*, **dissimulour*, < L. *dissimulator*, a dissembler: see *dissimulator.*] A dissembler. *Chaucer.*

dissipable (dis'i-pa-bl), *a.* [< OF. *dissipable*, < L. *dissipabilis*, that may be dissipated, < *dissipare*, dissipate: see *dissipate.*] Liable to be dissipated; that may be scattered or dispersed. [Rare.]

The heat of those plants is very *dissipable*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

dissipate (dis'i-pāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dissipated*, ppr. *dissipating.* [< L. *dissipatus*, pp. of *dissipare*, also written *dissupare* (> OF. *dissiper*, F. *dissiper* = Sp. *disipar* = Pg. *dissipar* = It. *dissipare*), scatter, disperse, demolish, destroy, squander, dissipate, < *dis-*, apart, + *supare, suppare* (rare), throw, also in comp. *insipare*, throw into.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cause to pass or melt away; scatter or drive off in all directions; dispel: as, wind *dissipates* fog; the heat of the sun *dissipates* vapor; mirth *dissipates* care.

The more clear light of the gospel . . . *dissipated* those foggy mists of errour. *Selden*, Illustrations of Drayton's Polyolbion, x.

The reader will perhaps find the rays of evidence, thus brought to a focus, sufficient to *dissipate* the doubts that may hitherto have lingered with him. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 504.

The heat carried up by the ascending current at the equator . . . is almost wholly *dissipated* into the cold stellar space above. *J. Croll*, Climate and Cosmology, p. 9.

2. To expend wastefully; scatter extravagantly or improvidently; waste, as property by foolish outlay, or the powers of the mind by devotion to trivial pursuits.

The vast wealth that was left him, being reckoned no less than eighteen hundred thousand pounds, was in three years *dissipated*. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Reformation, an. 1509.

If he had any grain of virtue by descent, he has *dissipated* it with the rest of his inheritance. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 2.

The extreme tendency of civilization is to *dissipate* all intellectual energy. *Hazlitt.*

The extravagance of the court had *dissipated* all the means which Parliament had supplied for the purpose of carrying on offensive hostilities. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

=Syn. 1. *Dissipate, Dispel, Disperse, Scatter.* These words are often interchangeable. *Dissipate* and *dispel*, however, properly apply to the dispersion of things that vanish and are not afterward collected; *dissipate* is the more energetic, and *dispel* is more often used figuratively: as, to *dissipate* vapor; to *dissipate* a fortune; to *dispel* doubt; to *dispel* uncertainty. *Disperse* and *scatter* are applied to things which may be again brought together: as, to *scatter* or *disperse* troops; or to things which are quite as real and tangible after scattering or dispersing as before: as, to gather up one's *scattered* wits.

The first flashing of the candles upon that canvas had seemed to *dissipate* the dreamy stupor which was stealing over my senses. *Poe*, Tales, I. 367.

From what source did he [the sun] derive that enormous amount of energy which, in the form of heat, he has been *dissipating* into space during past ages? *J. Croll*, Climate and Cosmology, p. 298.

I saw myself the lambent easy light
Gild the brown horror, and *dispel* the night.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, ii. 1230.

Let me have
A dream of poison; such soon-speeding gear
As will *disperse* itself through all the veins.
Shak., R. and J., v. 1.

In the year 1484, the Earl of Richmond, with forty Ships, and five thousand waged Britains, took to sea; but that Evening, by Tempest of Weather, his whole Fleet was *dispersed*. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 230.

A king that sitteth in the throne of judgment *scattereth* away all evil with his eyes. Prov. xx. 8.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become scattered, dispersed, or diffused; come to an end or vanish through dispersion or diffusion.—2. To engage in extravagant, excessive, or dissolute pleasures; be loose in conduct.

dissipated (dis'i-pā-ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *dissipate, v.*] Indulging in or characterized by extravagant, excessive, or dissolute pleasures; intemperate, especially in the use of intoxicating drinks: as, a *dissipated* man; a *dissipated* life.

dissipation (dis-i-pā'shon), *n.* [< F. *dissipation* = Sp. *disipacion* = Pg. *dissipação* = It. *dissipazione*, < L. *dissipatio(n-)*, a scattering, < *dissipare*, pp. *dissipatus*, scatter: see *dissipate.*] 1. The act of dissipating, dispelling, or dispersing; the state of being dissipated; a passing or wasting away: as, the *dissipation* of vapor or heat; the *dissipation* of energy.

This was their vaine arrogance and presumption, . . . when their guiltie consciences threatned a *dissipation* and scattering by diuine Iustice. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 45.

Foul *dissipation* follow'd, and forced rout. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 598.

The *dissipation* of those renowned churches. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., iv., Int.

2. The act of wasting by misuse; wasteful expenditure or loss: as, the *dissipation* of one's powers or means in unsuccessful efforts.—3. Distraction of the mind and waste of its energy, as by diverse occupations or objects of attention; anything that distracts the mind or divides the attention.

A *dissipation* of thought is the natural and unavoidable effect of our conversing much in the world. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. x.

Mere reading is not mental discipline, but rather mental *dissipation*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 845.

4. Undue indulgence in pleasure; specifically, the intemperate pursuit of enjoyment through excessive use of intoxicating drink, and its attendant vices.

What! is it proposed then to reclaim the spendthrift from his *dissipation* and extravagance, by filling his pockets with money? *Wirt.*

Circle of dissipation, in *optics*, the circular space upon the retina of the eye which is taken up by one of the extreme pencils of rays issuing from any object.—**Dissipation function.** See *function.*—**Dissipation of energy.** See *energy.*—**Radius of dissipation,** the radius of the circle of dissipation.

dissipative (dis'i-pā-tiv), *a.* [< *dissipate* + *-ive.*] 1. Tending to dissipate or disperse; dispersive.

For as it is a distinction between living and non-living bodies that the first propagate while the second do not, it is also a distinction between them that certain actions

which go on in the first are cumulative, instead of being, as in the second, *dissipative*.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 324.

2. Of or pertaining to the phenomenon of the dissipation of energy. See *energy*.—**Dissipative function.** Same as *dissipativity* (*b*).—**Dissipative system**, in *physics*, a system in which energy is dissipated.

dissipativity (dis″i-pā-tiv′i-ti), *n.* [< *dissipative* + *-ity*.] In *physics*: (*a*) Half the rate of the dissipation of energy in any given system. (*b*) The function which expresses this half rate.

The electric energy U, the magnetic energy T, and the *dissipativity* Q. *Philos. Mag.*, XXV. 131.

dissite† (di-sīt′), *a.* [< LL. *dissitus*, lying apart, remote, < L. *dis-*, apart, + *situs*, placed: see *dis-* and *site*.] Situated apart; scattered; separate.

Far *dissite* from this world of ours, wherein we ever dwelt. *Holland*, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 46.

dissociability (di-sō-shia-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *sociability*.] **1.** Want of sociability. *Warburton.* [Rare.]—**2.** Capability of being dissociated.

dissociable (di-sō′shia-bl), *a.* [< F. *dissociable*, unsociable, dissociable, < L. *dissociabilis*, irreconcilable, < *dissociare*, separate: see *dissociate*.] **1.** Not well associated, united, or assorted; not sociable; incongruous; not reconcilable.

They came in two by two, though matched in the most *dissociable* manner, and mingled together in a kind of dance. *Addison*, Vision of Public Credit.

Not only all falsehood is incongruous to a divine mission, but is *dissociable* with all truth.
Warburton, Sermons, iii.

2. Capable of being dissociated.

When blood or a solution of oxyhæmoglobin is shaken up with carbon monoxide, the "*dissociable*" or "respiratory" oxygen is displaced. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 484.

dissocial (di-sō′shal), *a.* [< LL. *dissocialis*, irreconcilable, < L. *dis-* priv. + *socialis*, social: see *dis-* and *social*.] **1.** Unfriendly; interfering or tending to interfere with sociability or friendship.—**2.** Disinclined to or unsuitable for society; not social; contracted; selfish: as, a *dissocial* passion.

A *dissocial* man? *Dissocial* enough; a natural terror and horror to all phantasms, being himself of the genus reality. *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. vii. 2.

dissocialize (di-sō′shal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dissocialized*, ppr. *dissocializing*. [< *dissocial* + *-ize*.] To make unsocial; disunite. *Clarke.*

dissociate (di-sō′shi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dissociated*, ppr. *dissociating*. [< L. *dissociatus*, pp. of *dissociare* (> Sp. *disociar* = Pg. *dissociar* = F. *dissocier*), separate from fellowship, disjoin, < *dis-* priv. + *sociare*, associate, unite, < *socius*, a companion: see *social*.] **1.** To sever the association or connection of; dissever; disunite; separate.

By thus *dissociating* every state from every other, like deer separated from the herd, each power is treated with on the merit of his being a deserter from the common cause. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace.

Unable to *dissociate* appearance from reality, the savage, thinking the effigy of the dead man is inhabited by his ghost, propitiates it accordingly.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 158.

In passing into other races Christianity could not but suffer by being *dissociated* from the tradition of Jewish prophecy. It could not but lose the prophetic spirit, the eager study of the future.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 223.

Specifically—**2.** In *chem.*, to separate the elements of; decompose by dissociation.

Carbonic oxide, sulphuric acid, hydrochloric acid, ammonia, and hydriodic acid have been *dissociated* by various chemists. *Amer. Cyc.*, VI. 140.

dissociation (di-sō-shi-ā′shon), *n.* [< F. *dissociation* = Sp. *disociacion* = Pg. *dissociação*, < L. *dissociatio(n-)*, a separation, < *dissociare*, pp. *dissociatus*, separate: see *dissociate*. Cf. *association*, *consociation*.] **1.** The severance of association or connection; separation; disunion.

It will add . . . to the *dissociation*, distraction, and confusion of these confederate republics.
Burke, Rev. in France.

The *dissociation* reaches its extreme in the thoughts of the man of science.
H. Spencer, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIV. 348.

Specifically—**2.** In *chem.*, the resolution of more complex into simpler molecules by the action of heat. Also called *thermolysis*. *Dissociation* is applied by some authors to cases where the dissociated gases recombine when the temperature falls, and *thermolysis* where the gases do not spontaneously recombine on cooling. Also *disassociation*.

The word was first employed by Henri Sainte-Claire Deville, who in November, 1857, read before the French Academy of Sciences a paper "On the *Dissociation* or Spontaneous Decomposition of Bodies under the Influence of Heat." *Amer. Cyc.*, VI. 139.

dissociative (di-sō′shiā-tiv), *a.* [< *dissociate* + *-ive*.] Tending to dissociate; specifically, in *chem.*, resolving or reducing a compound to its primary elements.

The resolution of carbonic acid into its elements . . . is one of the most familiar instances of this transformation of solar radiation into *dissociative* action. *Edinburgh Rev.*

dissocioscope (di-sō′shi-ō-skōp), *n.* [Irreg. < *dissoci(ation)* + Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A form of apparatus devised by Tommasi for showing the dissociation of ammoniacal salts. It consists of a glass tube within which is placed a strip of blue litmus-paper moistened with a neutral solution of ammonium chlorid. If the tube is plunged into boiling water, the ammonium chlorid is dissociated and the litmus-paper becomes red; in cold water, the ammonia and hydrogen chlorid reunite and the paper becomes blue again.

dissolubility (dis″ō-lū-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *dissolubilité* = Sp. *disolubilidad*; as *dissoluble* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] Capacity of being dissolved. *Sir M. Hale.*

dissoluble (dis′ō-lū-bl), *a.* [= F. *dissoluble* = Sp. *disoluble* = Pg. *dissoluvel* = It. *dissolubile*, < L. *dissolubilis*, that may be dissolved, < *dissolvere*, dissolve: see *dissolve*.] **1.** Capable of being dissolved; convertible into a fluid.—**2.** That may be disunited or separated into parts.

The gentlest Shade that walked Elysian plains
Might sometimes covet *dissoluble* chains.
Wordsworth, Departure from Grasmere.

If all be atoms, how then should the Gods
Being atomic not be *dissoluble*?
Tennyson, Lucretius.

dissolubleness (dis′ō-lū-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being dissoluble. *Richardson.*

dissolute (dis′ō-lūt), *a.* [< ME. *dissolut* = OF. *dissolu*, F. *dissolu* = Pr. *dissolut* = Sp. *disoluto* = Pg. It. *dissoluto*, < L. *dissolutus*, loose, lax, careless, licentious, dissolute, pp. of *dissolvere*, loosen, unloose, dissolve: see *dissolve*.] **1**†. Loose; relaxed; enfeebled.

At last, by subtile sleights she him betraid
Unto his foe, a Gyaunt huge and tall;
Who him, disarmed, *dissolute*, dismaid,
Unwares surprised. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. vii. 51.

2. Loose in behavior and morals; not under the restraints of law; given to vice and dissipation; vicious; wanton; lewd: as, a *dissolute* man; *dissolute* company.—**3.** Characterized by dissoluteness; devoted to pleasure and dissipation: as, a *dissolute* life.

And forasmuch as wee be in hand with laughinge, which is a signe of a verye light and *dissolute* minde, let her see that shee laugh not vnmeasureably.
Vives, Instruction of a Christian Woman, I. 6.

They made themselues garlands, and ran vp and downe after a *dissolute* maner.
J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, viii.

They are people of very *dissolute* habits.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 61.

=**Syn. 2** and **3**. *Immoral*, *Depraved*, etc. (see *criminal*), uncurbed, unbridled, disorderly, wild, rakish, lax, licentious, profligate, abandoned, reprobate.

dissoluted† (dis′ō-lū-ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of **dissolute*, *v.*] Loosened; unconfined.

The next, mad Mathesis; her feet all bare,
Ungirt, untrimm'd, with *dissoluted* hair.
C. Smart, Temple of Dulness.

dissolutely (dis′ō-lūt-li), *adv.* **1**†. In a loose or relaxed manner; so as to loosen or set free.

Then were the prisons *dissolutely* freed,
Both field and town with wretchedness to fill.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, iv.

2†. Unrestrainedly.

I haue seene forraine Embassadours in the Queens presence laugh so *dissolutely* at some rare pastime or sport that hath beene made there, that nothing in the world could worse haue becomen them.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 244.

3. In a moral sense, loosely; wantonly; in dissipation or debauchery; without restraint: as, to spend money *dissolutely*.

The queen's subjects lived *dissolutely*, vainly, and luxuriously, with little fear of God and care of honesty.
Strype, Abp. Parker, an. 1563.

dissoluteness (dis′ō-lūt-nes), *n.* Looseness of manners and morals; vicious indulgence in pleasure, as in intemperance and debauchery; dissipation: as, *dissoluteness* of life or manners.

Our civil confusions and distractions . . . do not only occasion a general licentiousness and *dissoluteness* of manners, but have usually a proportionally bad influence upon the order and government of families.
Tillotson, Sermons, I. i.

dissolution (dis-ō-lū′shon), *n.* [< ME. *dissolucioun*, < OF. *dissolution*, F. *dissolution* = Pr. *dissolucio* = Sp. *disolucion* = Pg. *dissolução* = It. *dissoluzione*, < L. *dissolutio(n-)*, < *dissolvere*, pp. *dissolutus*, dissolve: see *dissolve*.] **1.** The act of dissolving, or changing from a solid to a liquid state; the state of undergoing liquefaction.

A man . . . as subject to heat as butter; a man of continual *dissolution* and thaw. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 5.

2†. The substance formed by dissolving a body in a menstruum; a solution. *Bacon.*—**3.** Separation into parts, especially into elementary or minute parts; disintegration; decomposition or resolution of natural structure, as of animal or vegetable substances. Specifically—**4.** Death; the separation of soul and body.

Noblest minds fell often upon doubtful deaths and melancholy *dissolutions*. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, iv.

We expected
Immediate *dissolution*, which we thought
Was meant by death that day.
Milton, P. L., x. 1049.

He waits the day of his *dissolution* with a resignation mixed with delight. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 263.

5. Separation of the parts which compose a connected system or body: as, the *dissolution* of nature; the *dissolution* of government.

For, doutles, throuch diuisioun
Proceidis *dissolatioun*.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 44.

To make a present *dissolution* of the world. *Hooker.*

If in any community loyalty diminishes at a greater rate than equity increases, there will arise a tendency toward social *dissolution*. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 464.

6. The process of retrogression or degeneration: opposed to *evolution*. [Rare.]

The evolution of a gas is literally an absorption of motion and disintegration of matter, which is exactly the reverse of that which we here call Evolution—is that which we here call *Dissolution*.
H. Spencer, First Principles, § 97.

7. The breaking up of an assembly or association of any kind, or the bringing of its existence to an end: as, a *dissolution* of Parliament, or of a partnership; the *dissolution* of the English monasteries under Henry VIII.

Dissolution is the civil death of Parliament. *Blackstone.*

Henry IV., in 1402, invited both houses to dine with him on the Sunday after the *dissolution*.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 446.

8†. The act of relaxing or weakening; enervation; looseness or laxity, as of manners; dissipation; dissoluteness.

A longing after sensual pleasures is a *dissolution* of the spirit of a man, and makes it loose, soft, and wandering.
Jer. Taylor.

9†. The determination of the requisites of a mathematical problem.—**Dissolution of the blood**†, in *med.*, that state of the blood in which it does not readily coagulate when withdrawn from the body.—**Syn. 4** and **5**. Termination, destruction, ruin.—**7**. *Recess*, *prorogation*, etc. See *adjournment*.

dissolutive† (dis′ō-lū-tiv), *a.* [< L. *dissolutus*, pp. of *dissolvere*, dissolve (see *dissolve*), + *-ive*.] Dissolving in the chemical sense.

Because these last mentioned are the most unlikely to be readily dissoluble by a substance belonging to the animal kingdom, . . . I shall subjoin two trials that I made to evince this *dissolutive* power of the spirit of blood.
Boyle, Human Blood.

dissolvability (di-zol-va-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *dissolvable*: see *-bility*.] Capability of being dissolved; solubility.

dissolvable (di-zol′va-bl), *a.* [< *dissolve* + *-able*.] Capable of being dissolved; that may be converted into a liquid: as, sugar and ice are *dissolvable* bodies. Also *dissolvible*.

Man, that is even upon the intrinsick constitution of his nature *dissolvible*, must, by being in an eternal duration, continue immortal. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

dissolvableness (di-zol′va-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being soluble.

dissolve (di-zolv′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dissolved*, ppr. *dissolving*. [< ME. *dissolven* = OF. *dessoudre*, *dissoudre*, *dessouldre*, later also *dissoluer*, *dissolver*, F. *dissoudre* = Pr. *dissolvre*, *dissolver* = Sp. *disolver* = Pg. *dissolver* = It. *dissolvere*, < L. *dissolvere*, loosen, unloose, disunite, dissolve, < *dis-*, apart, + *solvere*, loose: see *solve*. Cf. *absolve*, *resolve*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To liquefy by the disintegrating action of a fluid; separate and diffuse the particles of, as a solid body in a liquid; make a solution of: as, water *dissolves* salt and sugar; to *dissolve* resin in alcohol; to *dissolve* a gas in a liquid. See *solution*.—**2.** In general, to melt; liquefy by means of heat or moisture; soften by or cover with moisture: chiefly figurative and poetical. See *melt*.

With well-heap'd logs *dissolve* the cold,
And feed the genial hearth with fires.
Dryden, tr. of Horace, I. ix. 7.

Our globe seen by God is a transparent law, not a mass of facts. The law *dissolves* the fact and holds it fluid.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 274.

3. To disunite; break up; separate into parts; loosen the connection of; destroy, as any connected system or body, or a union of feeling, interests, etc.; put an end to: as, to *dissolve* a

government; to *dissolve* Parliament; to *dissolve* an alliance; to *dissolve* the bonds of friendship.

Them that ye can not refuse, . . . *dissolue* and breake them into other feete by such meanes as it shall be taught hereafter. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 106.

Who would not wish to be
Dissolv'd from earth, and with Astræa flee
From this blind dungeon to that sun-bright throne?
Quarles, Emblems, i. 15.

In the name of God and the Church they *dissolve* their fellowship with him. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 3.

He [the prime minister] may indeed, under some circumstances, *dissolve* Parliament; but if the new House of Commons disapproves of his policy, then he must resign.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 193.

4. To explain; resolve; solve. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Thou canst . . . *dissolve* doubts. Dan. v. 16.

I will now for this day return to my question, and *dissolve* it, whether God's people may be governed by a governor that beareth the name of a king, or no?
Latimer, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Thou hadst not between death and birth
Dissolved the riddle of the earth.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

5. To destroy the power of; deprive of force; annul; abrogate: as, to *dissolve* a charm or spell; to *dissolve* an injunction.

The running stream *dissolved* the spell,
And his own elvish shape he took.
Scott, L. of L. M., iii. 13.

6. To consume; cause to vanish or perish; end by dissolution; destroy, as by fire. [Obsolete as used of death.]

Seeing then that all these things shall be *dissolved*, what manner of persons ought ye to be in all holy conversation and godliness? 2 Pet. iii. 11.

His death came from a sudden catarrh which caused a squinancy by the inflammation of the interiour muscles, and a shortness of breath followed which *dissolved* him in the space of twelve hours.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, II. 227.

We may . . . be said to live . . . when we have in a great measure conquered our dread of death, . . . and are even prepared, and willing to be *dissolved*, and to be with Christ. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. xi.

Dissolved blood†, blood that does not readily coagulate on cooling. =**Syn. 1.** *Thaw*, *Fuse*, etc. See *melt*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To become fluid; be disintegrated and absorbed by a fluid; be converted from a solid to a fluid state: as, sugar *dissolves* in water.

A distinction is made between chemical and physical solution; in the former case the substance is first altered chemically by the solvent, and the new body thus formed goes into solution; in the latter, the substance *dissolves* without alteration of its chemical nature. *Ferguson.*

2. To be disintegrated by or as if by heat or force; melt or crumble; waste away.

The great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherit, shall *dissolve*.
Shak., Tempest, v. 1.

3. To become relaxed; lose force or strength; melt or sink away from weakness or languor.

The charm *dissolves* apace. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1.

If there be more, more woeful, hold it in;
For I am almost ready to *dissolve*,
Hearing of this. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

Till all *dissolving* in the trance we lay,
And in tumultuous raptures died away.
Pope, Sappho to Phaon.

4. To separate; break up: as, the council *dissolved*; Parliament *dissolved*.

She, ending, waved her hands; thereat the crowd,
Muttering, *dissolved*. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

5. To break up or pass away by degrees; disappear gradually; fade from sight or apprehension: as, *dissolving* views (see *view*); his prospects were rapidly *dissolving*.

dissolvent (di-zol'vent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dissolvant* = Sp. *disolvente* = Pg. It. *dissolvente*, < L. *dissolven(t-)s*, ppr. of *dissolvere*, dissolve: see *dissolve*.] **I.** *a.* Having power to dissolve; solvent.

II. *n.* **1.** A solvent.

Unless a part of the metal is fairly melted in the crucible, with proper *dissolvents*.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, i. 4.

2. That which disintegrates, breaks up, or loosens.

The secret treaty of December acted as an immediate *dissolvent* to the truce. *Motley.*

3. In *med.*, a remedy supposed to be capable of dissolving concretions in the body, such as calculi, tubercles, etc.; a resolvent.

I have not yet myself seen any severe and satisfactory trial made to evince the efficacy of insipid *dissolvents*.
Boyle, Works, II. 98.

dissolver (di-zol'vėr), *n.* One who or that which dissolves, or has the power of dissolving, in any sense of that word.

These men were the *dissolvers* of Episcopacie.
Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy.

dissolvible (di-zol'vi-bl), *a.* [< *dissolve* + *-ible*.] Same as *dissolvable*.

dissonance (dis'ō-nans), *n.* [= D. *dissonans* = G. *dissonanz* = Dan. Sw. *dissonans*, < F. *dissonance* = Sp. *disonancia* = Pg. *dissonancia* = It. *dissonanza, disonanzia*, < LL. *dissonantia*, dissonance, < L. *dissonan(t-)s*, dissonant: see *dissonant*. Cf. *assonance, consonance, resonance*.] **1.** The quality or fact of being dissonant; an inharmonious mixture or combination of sounds; harshness of combined sounds; discord.

The wonted roar was up amidst the woods,
And fill'd the air with barbarous *dissonance*.
Milton, Comus, l. 550.

Specifically — **2.** In *music*: (*a*) The combination of tones that are so far unrelated to each other as to produce beats: distinguished from *consonance*. See *beat*[1], *n.*, 7. (*b*) The interval between two such tones. See *discord*. — **3.** Discord in general; disagreement; incongruity; inconsistency. *Milton.*

The praise of goodness from an unsound hollow heart must certainly make the grossest *dissonance* in the world.
Shaftesbury, Letter concerning Enthusiasm, § 5.

dissonancy† (dis'ō-nan-si), *n.* Same as *dissonance*.

The ugliness of sin [and] the *dissonancy* of it unto reason. *Jer. Taylor*, Contemplations, i. 9.

dissonant (dis'ō-nant), *a.* [< F. *dissonant* = Sp. *disonante* = Pg. It. *dissonante*, < L. *dissonan(t-)s*, ppr. of *dissonare*, disagree in sound (cf. *dissonus*, disagreeing in sound), < *dis-*, apart, + *sonus*, a sound, *sonare*, sound: see *sonant*. Cf. *assonant, consonant, resonant*.] **1.** Discordant in sound; harsh; jarring; inharmonious; unpleasant to the ear: as, *dissonant* tones or intervals.

You are yet too harsh, too *dissonant*;
There's no true music in your words, my lord.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, iii. 1.

With loud and *dissonant* clangor
Echoed the sound of their brazen drums.
Longfellow, Evangeline, i. 4.

2. Discordant in general; disagreeing; incongruous.

For it must needs be that, how far a thing is *dissonant* and disagreeing from the guise and trade of the hearers, so far shall it be out of their belief.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 6.

Dissonant chord, any chord not a major or minor triad. See *triad*. — **Dissonant interval**, the interval between two tones less closely related to each other than a minor third or sixth. See *discord*.

dissoned†, *a.* [ME., appar. pp. of **dissonen*, < F. *dissoner* = Pr. Pg. *dissonar* = Sp. *disonar* = It. *dissonare*, < L. *dissonare*, disagree in sound: see *dissonant*.] Dissonant.

disspirit (dis-spir'it), *v. t.* Same as *dispirit*.

dissuade (di-swād'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dissuaded*, ppr. *dissuading*. [Formerly spelled *disswade*; < OF. *dissuader*, F. *dissuader* = Sp. *disuadir* = Pg. *dissuadir* = It. *dissuadere*, < L. *dissuadere*, dissuade, < *dis-*, apart, away, + *suadere*, pp. *suasus*, persuade: see *suasion*, and cf. *persuade*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To advise or exhort against something; attempt to draw or divert from an action by the presentation of reasons or motives: as, he *dissuaded* his friend from his rash purpose.

Mr. Burchell, on the contrary, *dissuaded* her with great ardour; and I stood neuter. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xiii.

We would persuade our fellow to this or that; another self within our eyes *dissuades* him.
Emerson, New England Reformers.

2. To change from a purpose by persuasion or argument.

We submit to Cæsar, . . . promising
To pay our wonted tribute, from the which
We were *dissuaded* by our wicked queen.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5.

3†. To give advice against; represent as undesirable, improper, or dangerous.

War therefore, open or conceal'd, alike
My voice *dissuades*. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 187.

II. *intrans.* To give advice in opposition to some proposed course of action.

Here Essex would have tarried, in expectation of the Indian Fleet, but that Graves the Pilot *dissuaded*, because the Harbour was not good.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 385.

dissuader (di-swā'dėr), *n.* One who dissuades; a dehorter.

dissuasion (di-swā'zhon), *n.* [= F. *dissuasion* = Sp. *disuasion* = Pg. *dissuasão* = It. *dissuasione*, < L. *dissuasio(n-)*, < *dissuadere*, pp. *dissuasus*, dissuade: see *dissuade*.] **1.** The act of dissuading; advice or exhortation in opposition to something; diversion or an attempt to divert from a purpose or measure by advice or argument; dehortation.

Endeavour to preserve yourself from relapse by such *dissuasion* from love as its votaries call invectives against it.
Boyle.

2. A dissuasive influence or motive; a deterring action or effect.

But for the *dissuasion* of two eyes,
That make with him foul weather or fine day,
He had abstained, nor graced the spectacle.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 309.

dissuasive (di-swā'siv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dissuasif* = Sp. *disuasivo* = Pg. It. *dissuasivo*, dissuasive, < L. *dissuasus*, pp. of *dissuadere*, dissuade: see *dissuade*.] **I.** *a.* Tending to dissuade or divert from a purpose; dehortatory.

The young lovers were too much enamoured of each other to attend to the *dissuasive* voice of avarice.
Goldsmith, True History for the Ladies.

II. *n.* Argument or advice employed to deter one from a measure or purpose; that which is intended or tends to divert from any purpose or course of action.

A hearty *dissuasive* from . . . the practice of swearing and cursing. *Abp. Sharp*, Works, IV. xviii.

dissuasively (di-swā'siv-li), *adv.* In a dissuasive manner. *Clarke.*

dissuasory (di-swā'sō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= It. *dissuasorio*, < L. as if **dissuasorius*, < *dissuasor*, a dissuader, < *dissuadere*, pp. *dissuasus*, dissuade: see *dissuade*.] **I.** *a.* Tending to dissuade; dissuasive. [Rare.]

II. *n.*; pl. *dissuasories* (-riz). A dissuasion; a dissuasive exhortation. [Rare.]

This virtuous and reasonable person, however, has ill luck in all his *dissuasories*. *Jeffrey.*

dissue, *v. i.* See *dizzue*.

dissunder†, *v. t.* [< *dis-*, apart, + *sunder*.] To separate; rend asunder.

Whose misrule Automedon restraines,
By cutting the intangling geres, and so *dissundering* quite
The brave slaine beast. *Chapman*, Iliad, xvi.

dissweeten† (dis-swē'tn), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *sweeten*.] To deprive of sweetness.

By excess the sweetest comforts will be *dissweetened*.
Bp. Richardson, Observations on Old Test., p. 296.

dissyllabet†, *n.* See *dissyllable*.

dissyllabic (dis-i-lab'ik), *a.* [= F. *dissyllabique*, < *dissyllabe*, dissyllable: see *dissyllable*.] Consisting of two syllables only: as, a *dissyllabic* foot in poetry.

dissyllabification (dis-i-lab*ʺ*i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *dissyllabify*: see *-fy* and *-ation*.] Formation into two syllables.

dissyllabify (dis-i-lab'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dissyllabified*, ppr. *dissyllabifying*. [< *dissyllabe* + *-fy*, make.] To form into two syllables.

dissyllabism (di-sil'a-bizm), *n.* [< *dissyllabe* + *-ism*.] The character of having only two syllables.

Of some of them [tongues related and unrelated to Chinese] the roots are in greater or less part dissyllabic; and we do not yet know that all *dissyllabism*, and even that all complexity of syllable beyond a single consonant with following vowel, is not the result of combination or reduplication. *Whitney*, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 774.

dissyllabize (di-sil'a-bīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dissyllabized*, ppr. *dissyllabizing*. [< *dissyllabe* + *-ize*.] To dissyllabify.

dissyllable (di-sil'a-bl or dis'i-la-bl), *n.* [Altered to suit *syllable*, from earlier *dissyllabe*, < F. *dissyllabe* = Sp. *disílabo* = Pg. *dissyllabo*, < L. *disyllabus*, of two syllables, < Gr. *δισύλλαβος*, improp. *δισσύλλαβος*, of two syllables, < *δι-*, two-, + *συλλαβή*, a syllable: see *syllable*.] A word consisting of two syllables only, as *paper*, *whiteness*, *virtue*.

dissymmetric, dissymmetrical (dis-si-met'-rik, -ri-kal), *a.* [< L. *dis-* priv. + Gr. *σύμμετρος*, symmetric: see *symmetric*.] Having no plane of symmetry; especially, having the same form but not superposable, as the right- and left-hand gloves. Thus, the crystals of tartaric acid, which are optically right- and left-handed, are dissymmetric, and were conceived by Pasteur to be built up of dissymmetric molecules.

Pasteur invoked the aid of helices and magnets, with a view to rendering crystals *dissymmetrical* at the moment of their formation. *Tyndall*, Int. to Life of Pasteur, p. 17.

dissymmetry (dis-sim'e-tri), *n.* [< L. *dis-* priv. + Gr. *συμμετρία*, symmetry.] Want of symmetry, specifically that characteristic of dissymmetric bodies. See *dissymmetric*.

By both helices and magnets Faraday caused the plane of polarisation in perfectly neutral liquids and solids to rotate. If the turning of the plane of polarisation be a demonstration of molecular *dissymmetry*, then, in the twinkling of an eye, Faraday was able to displace symmetry by *dissymmetry*, and to confer upon bodies, which in their ordinary state were inert and dead, this power of rotation which M. Pasteur considers to be the exclusive attribute of life. *Tyndall*, Int. to Life of Pasteur, p. 17.

This device acts . . . as a pyromagnetic motor, the heat now passing through the tubes in such a way as to produce a *dissymmetry* in the lines of force of the iron field. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 133.

dissympathy (dis-sim′pā-thi), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *sympathy.*] Want of sympathy or interest; indifference. *Johnston.* [Rare.]

dist. An abbreviation of *district:* as, *Dist.* Atty., District Attorney.

distackle† (dis-tak′l), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *tackle.*] To divest of tackle or rigging.

At length, these instruments of their long wandrings . . . tossed their *distackled* fleet to the shore of Libya. *Warner*, Albion's England, Addition to ii.

distad (dis′tad), *adv.* [< *dist(ance)* + *-ad*[3].] In *anat.*, away from the center; from within outward; toward the surface or end of the body.

distaff (dis′tăf), *n.*; pl. *distaffs* (-tăfs), rarely *distaves* (-tāvz). [< ME. *distaf, dystaf, disestaf, dysestaf,* < AS. *distæf, disstæf,* distaff, < **dise* (> late ME. *disen, dysen,* furnish a distaff with flax, E. *dizen,* dial. *dize,* deck out, array) (prob. = East Fries. *dissen* = LG. *diesse,* the bunch of flax on the distaff, > G. dial. *diesse* (naut.), tow, oakum) + *stæf,* staff: see *dize, dizen,* and *staff.* A connection of the first element with OHG. *dehsa,* MHG. *dehse,* a distaff, < (MHG.) *dehsen,* break or swingle flax (orig. prepare, form, fashion as with a hatchet, ax, or other implement), whence also OHG. *dehsala,* a hatchet, ax, etc. (see *ask*[2]), is doubtful.] **1.** In the earliest method of spinning, the staff, usually a cleft stick about 3 feet long, on which was wound a quantity of wool, cotton, or flax to be spun. The lower end of the distaff was held between the left arm and the side, and the thread, passing through and gaged by the fingers of the left hand, was drawn out and twisted by those of the right, and wound on a suspended spindle made so as to be revolved like a top, which completed the twist. In Eastern countries and in some districts of Europe, especially in Italy, the primitive distaff and spindle are still used; but after the introduction of the spinning-wheel into Europe, about the fifteenth century, the distaff became an attachment only of that designed for flax, and thus continued in general use till a recent period, modified in form.

The loaded *distaff* in the left hand placed,
With spongy coils of snow-white wool was graced;
From these the right hand lengthening fibres drew,
Which into thread 'neath nimble fingers grew.
Catullus (trans.).

He's so below a beating that the women find him not worthy of their *distaves.*
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, v. 1.

2. Figuratively, a woman, or the female sex.

His crown usurped, a *distaff* on the throne. *Dryden.*

Distaff day, or **Saint Distaff's day,** the day after Twelfth-day, or the festival of Epiphany: formerly so called in England because on that day the women resumed their distaffs and other ordinary employments, after the relaxation of the holidays.—**Distaff side,** or **distaff side of the house,** an old collective phrase for the female members of a family, as the distaff was always used by women, and was common among all ranks: used especially with reference to relationship and descent, and opposed to *spear side:* as, he is connected with the family on the *distaff side;* he traces his descent through the *distaff side of the house.* Also called *spindle side.*

distain (dis-tān′), *v. t.* [< ME. *disteinen, disteignen,* < OF. *desteindre, destaindre,* F. *déteindre* = Pr. *destengner* = Sp. *desteñir* = Pg. *destingir* = It. *stignere, stingere,* distain, take away the color, < L. *dis-* priv. + *tingere,* tinge, color: see *dis-* and *tinge, tint, taint.* Now abbr. *stain,* q. v.] **1**†. To take away the color of; hence, to weaken the effect of by comparison; cause to pale; outvie.

And thou, Tesbe, that hast of love suche peyne,
My lady comith, that al this may *disteyne.*
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 262.

2. To tinge with any color different from the natural or proper one; discolor; stain: as, a sword *distained* with blood. [Archaic.]

Divers of the women I have seen with their chinnes *distained* into knots and flowers of blue, made by pricking of the skin with needles. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 85.

Colors that *distain*
The cheeks of Proteus or the silken train
Of Flora's nymphs. *Quarles*, Emblems, iii. 14.

The door, which was equipped with neither bell nor knocker, was blistered and *distained.*
R. L. Stevenson, Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, p. 4.

3. To blot; sully; defile; tarnish.

Thoughe one his tonge *distayne*
With cursid speche, to doo hym silf a shame.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 77.

The worthiness of praise *distains* his worth,
If that the prais'd himself bring the praise forth.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3.

Have ye fair daughters? Look
To see them live, torn from your arms, *distained,*
Dishonored. *Miss Mitford*, Rienzi.

distal (dis′tal), *a.* [< *dist(ance)* + *-al,* on analogy of *central.*] In *anat.*, situated away from the center of the body; being at the end; terminal; peripheral: the opposite of *proximal:* as, the *distal* end of a limb, a bone, or other part or organ. Thus, the nails are at the *distal* ends of the fingers; the *distal* extremity of the thigh-bone is at the knee; the *distal* organs or appendages of a hydrozoan are at the end of the main stem.

An insect, in entering . . . to suck the nectar, would depress the *distal* portion of the labellum [in *Epipactis palustris*], and consequently would not touch the rostellum. *Darwin*, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 97.

distally (dis′tal-i), *adv.* In a distal situation or direction; toward the distal end or extremity; remotely; terminally; peripherally.

The humerus is a stout bone — prismatic, and with a rounded head at its proximal end, flattened and broad *distally.* *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 185.

distant†, *v. t.* [A var. of *distance, v.*] To keep separate; distinguish.

For an I war dead, and ye war dead,
And baith in ae grave laid, O,
And ye and I war tane up again,
Wha could *distan* your mouls frae mine, O?
Laird of Drum (Child's Ballads, IV. 122).

distance (dis′tans), *n.* [< ME. *distance, destance, destaunce* = D. *distantie* = G. *distanz* = Dan. *distance* = Sw. *distans,* < OF. *distance, destance,* distance, separation, disagreement, disaccord, F. *distance,* distance, = Pr. Sp. Pg. *distancia* = It. *distanza, distanzia,* < L. *distantia,* distance, remoteness, difference, < *distan(t-)s,* distant: see *distant.*] **1.** The measure of the interval between two objects in space, or, by extension, between two points of time; the length of the straight line from one point to another, and hence of time intervening between one event or period and another: as, the *distance* between New York and San Francisco; the *distance* of two events from each other; a *distance* of five miles; events only the *distance* of an hour apart. In navigation distances are usually measured along rhumb-lines.

Space considered barely in length between any two beings, without considering any thing else between them, is called *distance.* *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xiii. 2.

2. A definite or measured space to be maintained between two divisions of a body of troops, two combatants in a duel, or the like: as (in command), take your *distances.*

He fights as you sing prick-song, keeps time, *distance,* and proportion. *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4.

3. In *horse-racing,* the space measured back from the winning-post which a horse, in heat-races, must have reached when the winning horse has covered the whole course in order to be entitled to enter subsequent heats. In the United States the distances for trotting-races are (1889) as follows: Mile-heats, 80 yards; two-mile heats, 150 yards; three-mile heats, 220 yards; mile-heats, best three in five, 100 yards; mile-heats, with eight or more starters, 120 yards. The distances for running-races are as follows: Three-quarter-mile heats, 25 yards; mile-heats, 30 yards; two-mile heats, 50 yards; three-mile heats, 60 yards; four-mile heats, 70 yards. A horse which fails to reach the distance-post before the heat has been won, or whose rider or driver is adjudged to have made certain specified errors, is said to be *distanced.*

This was the horse that ran the whole field out of *distance.* *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

4. In *music,* the interval or difference between two tones. See *interval.*—**5.** Remoteness of place or time; a remote place or time: as, at a great *distance;* a light appeared in the *distance.*

'Twere an ill World, I'll swear, for ev'ry Friend,
If *Distance* could their Union end.
Cowley, Friendship in Absence, st. 3.

'Tis *distance* lends enchantment to the view,
And robes the mountain in its azure hue.
Campbell, Pleasures of Hope, i. 7.

6. Remoteness in succession or relation: as, the *distance* between a descendant and his ancestor; there is a much greater *distance* between the ranks of major and captain than between those of captain and first lieutenant.—**7.** Remoteness in intercourse; reserve of manner, induced by or manifesting reverence, respect, dignity, dislike, coldness or alienation of feeling, etc.

I hope your modesty
Will know what *distance* to the crown is due. *Dryden.*
'Tis by respect and *distance* that authority is upheld.
Bp. Atterbury.

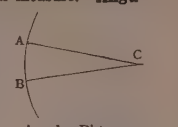
On the part of Heaven
Now alienated, *distance* and distaste.
Milton, P. L., ix. 9.

8†. Dissension; strife; disturbance.

Tho wolde the baylies that were come from Fraunce,
Dryve the Flemisshe that made the *destaunce.*
Flemish Insurrection (Child's Ballads, VI. 270).

After mete, without *distans,*
The cockwolds schuld together danse.
The Horn of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 23).

Accessible distances, such distances as may be measured by the application of any linear measure.—**Angular distance,** the angle of separation included by the directions of two objects from a given point. Also called *apparent distance.*—**Center of mean distances.** See *center*[1].—**Curtate distance.** See *curtate.*—**Focal distance.** See *focal.*—**Horizontal distance,** distance measured in the direction of the horizon.—**Inaccessible distances,** such distances as cannot be measured by the application of any linear measure, but only by triangulation.—**Law of distances.** See *Bode's law,* under *law.*—**Line of distance,** in *persp.*, a straight line drawn from the eye to the principal point of the plane.—**Mean distance** of a planet from the sun, an arithmetical mean between its greatest and least distances.—**Meridional distance,** in *navig.*, the distance or departure from the meridian; the easting or westing.—**Middle distance,** in *painting,* the space intermediate between the foreground and the background. Also called *middle ground.*—**Moon in distance.** See *moon.*—**Point of distance,** in *persp.*, that point in the horizontal line which is at the same distance from the principal point as the eye is.—**Striking distance** of an electrical discharge, as of a Leyden jar, the thickness of the layer of dry air across which the spark will pass. It is proportional to the difference of potentials of the two electrified surfaces.—**To devour the distance.** See *devour.*—**To keep one at a distance,** to avoid familiarity with one; treat one with reserve.



Angular Distance.
The angle ACB is the angular distance between A and B as viewed from C.

There is great reason why superiors should *keep* inferiors thus *at a distance,* and exact so much respect of them. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 182.

To keep one's distance, to show proper respect or reserve; not to be too familiar.

If a man makes me *keep my distance,* the comfort is, he keeps his at the same time.
Swift, Thoughts on Various Subjects.

distance (dis′tans), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *distanced,* ppr. *distancing.* [= Dan. *distancere* = Sw. *distansiera* = F. *distancer* = Pg. *distanciar;* from the noun.] **1.** To place at a distance; situate remotely.

I heard nothing thereof at Oxford, being then sixty miles *distanced* thence. *Fuller.*

2. To cause to appear at a distance; cause to appear remote. [Rare.]

His peculiar art of *distancing* an object to aggrandize his space. *H. Miller.*

3. In *horse-racing,* to beat in a race by at least the space between the distance-post and the winning-post; hence, to leave behind in a race; get far ahead of. See *distance, n.*, 3.

She had *distanced* her servant, and . . . turned slightly in her saddle and looked back at him.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 30.

Hence—**4.** To get in advance of; gain a superiority over; outdo; excel.

He *distanced* the most skilful of his cotemporaries.
Milner.

distance-block (dis′tans-blok), *n.* A block inserted between two objects to separate them or keep them a certain distance apart.

distance-judge (dis′tans-juj), *n.* In *horse-racing,* a judge stationed at the distance-post to note what horses have not reached it when the winner passes the winning-post.

distanceless (dis′tans-les), *a.* [< *distance* + *-less.*] **1.** Not affording or allowing a distant or extensive view; dull; hazy. [Rare.]

A silent, dim, *distanceless,* rotting day.
Kingsley, Yeast, i.

Specifically—**2.** Appearing as if near by; without effect of distance, as a landscape in some states of light and atmosphere in which all the outlines are hard and clear-cut, and the usual bluish haze tinting hills and other objects is lacking.

distance-piece (dis′tans-pēs), *n.* A distance-block.

distance-post (dis′tans-pōst), *n.* In *horse-racing,* the post or flag placed at the end of the distance. See *distance, n.*, 3.

distance-signal (dis′tans-sig′nal), *n.* In *rail.*, the most distant of the series of signals under the control of a signal-man.

distancy† (dis′tan-si), *n.* Distance. *Dr. H. More.*

distant (dis′tant), *a.* [< ME. *distant,* < OF. *distant,* F. *distant* = Sp. Pg. It. *distante,* < L. *distan(t-)s,* ppr. of *distare,* stand apart, be separate, distant, or different, < *di-, dis-,* apart, + *stare,* stand: see *stand,* and cf. *constant, extant, instant, restant.*] **1.** Standing or being apart from a given point or place; situated at a different point in space, or, by extension, in time; separated by a distance: as, a point a line or a hair's-breadth *distant* from another; Saturn is estimated to be about 880,000,000 miles *distant* from the sun.

We passed by certain Cisterns, some mile and better *distant* from the City. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 169.

2. Remote; far off or far apart in space, time, connection, prospect, kind, degree, sound, etc.: as, *distant* stars; a *distant* period; *distant* relatives; a *distant* hope; a *distant* resemblance.

Banners blazed
With battles won in many a *distant* land.
Scott, Vision of Don Roderick.

In the tranquil landscape, and especially in the *distant* line of the horizon, man beholds somewhat as beautiful as his own nature. *Emerson*, Nature.

The boy's cry came to her from the field,
More and more *distant*. *Tennyson*, Dora.

Specifically—**3.** In *entom.*: (*a*) Thinly placed or scattered: as, *distant* punctures, striæ, spines, etc.: opposed to *close*, *contiguous*, etc. (*b*) Widely separated, or more separated than usual: opposed to *approximate*: as, *distant* eyes (widely separated at the base); *distant* legs or antennæ. (*c*) Separated by an incisure or joint, as the head and thorax of a beetle. *Kirby.*—**4.** Indirect; not obvious or plain.

In modest terms and *distant* phrases.
Addison, Spectator.

5. Not cordial or familiar; characterized by haughtiness, coldness, or reserve; cool; reserved; shy: as, *distant* manners.

Good day, Amintor; for to me the name
Of brother is too *distant*: we are friends,
And that is nearer.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 1.

You will be surpriz'd, in the midst of a daily and familiar Conversation, with an Address which bears so *distant* an Air as a publick Dedication.
Steele, Tender Husband, Ded.

=**Syn. 1.** Removed.—**5.** Cool, cold, haughty, frigid.

distantial† (dis-tan'shal), *a.* [< L. *distantia*, distance (see *distance*, *n.*), + *-al.*] Remote in place; distant. *W. Montague.*

distantly (dis'tant-li), *adv.* **1.** Remotely; at a distance.—**2.** In *entom.*, sparsely; so that the component parts are distant from one another: as, *distantly* punctured or spinose.—**3.** With reserve or haughtiness.

distaste† (dis-tāst'), *v.* [< *dis-* priv. + *taste.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To disrelish; dislike; loathe: as, to *distaste* drugs or poisons.

One *distastes*
The scent of roses, which to infinites
Most pleasing is and odoriferous.
Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, i. 1.

If the multitude *distast* wholsome doctrine, shall we to humor them abandon it?
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

2. To offend; disgust; vex; displease; sour.

Suitors are so *distasted* with delays and abuses.
Bacon, Suitors.

Honourable and worthy Country men, let not the meanesse of the word fish *distaste* you, for it will afford as good gold as the Mines of Guiana or Potassie.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, II. 253.

'Tis dull and unnatural to have a Hare run full in the Hound's Mouth, and would *distaste* the keenest Hunter.
Congreve, Old Batchelor, iv. 5.

3. To spoil the taste or relish of; change to the worse; corrupt.

Her brain-sick raptures
Cannot *distaste* the goodness of a quarrel
Which hath our several honours all engag'd
To make it gracious. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 2.

An envious apoplexy, with which his judgment is so dazzled and *distasted* that he grows violently impatient of any opposite happiness in another.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Pref.

II. *intrans.* To be distasteful, nauseous, or displeasing.

Poisons,
Which, at the first, are scarce found to *distaste*.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3.

distaste (dis-tāst'), *n.* [< *distaste*, *v.*] **1.** Want of taste or liking for something; disrelish; disgust, or a slight degree of it; hence, dislike in general.

If one dissent, he shall sit down, without showing any further *distaste*, publicly or privately.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 213.

On the part of Heaven
Now alienated, distance and *distaste*.
Milton, P. L., ix. 9.

A positive crime might have been more easily pardoned than a symptom of *distaste* for the foreign comestibles.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, vi.

A certain taste for figures, coupled with a still stronger *distaste* for Latin accidence, directed his inclination and his father's choice towards a mercantile career.
A. M. Clerke, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 37.

2†. Discomfort; uneasiness; annoyance.

Now, brother, I should chide;
But I'll give no *distaste* to your fair mistress.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, iii. 2.

So many gratifications attend this public sort of obscurity, that some little *distastes* I daily receive have lost their anguish. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 4.

3†. That which is distasteful or offends.

Our ear is now too much profaned, grave Maro,
With these *distastes*, to take thy sacred lines.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

=**Syn. 1.** Repugnance, disinclination, displeasure, dissatisfaction.

distasteful (dis-tāst'fûl), *a.* [< *distaste* + *-ful*, 1.] **1.** Nauseous; unpleasant or disgusting to the taste; hence, offensive in general.

Why shou'd you pluck the green *distasteful* fruit
From the unwilling bough,
When it may ripen of itself and fall?
Dryden, Don Sebastian, iii. 1.

Our ordinary mental food has become *distasteful*.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 2.

2. Indicating distaste, dissatisfaction, or dislike; repulsive; malevolent.

After *distasteful* looks, . . . and cold-moving nods,
They froze me into silence. *Shak.*, T. of A., ii. 2.

=**Syn. 1.** Unpalatable, unsavory, disagreeable.

distastefully (dis-tāst'fûl-i), *adv.* In a displeasing or offensive manner. *Bailey*, 1727.

distastefulness (dis-tāst'fûl-nes), *n.* Disagreeableness to the taste, in any sense.

The allaying and qualifying much of the bitter and *distastefulness* of our physick.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, II. x. § 2.

Distastefulness alone would, however, be of little service to caterpillars, because their soft and juicy bodies are so delicate, that if seized and afterwards rejected by a bird they would almost certainly be killed.
A. R. Wallace, Nat. Select., p. 118.

distastive† (dis-tās'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *distaste* + *-ive.*] **I.** *a.* Having distaste or dislike.

Your vnwilling and *distastiue* ear.
Speed, Hen. V., IX. xv. § 10.

II. *n.* That which gives disrelish or aversion. *Whitlock.*

distasture† (dis-tās'tūr), *n.* [< *distaste* + *-ure.*] The state of being displeased, dissatisfied, or vexed.

This duke (saith Grafton), being an aged man and fortunate before in all his warres, vpon this *distasture* impressed such dolour of minde, that for very griefe thereof he liued not long after.
Speed, Queen Mary, IX. xxiii. § 32.

distemonous (dī-stē'mō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. δι-, two-, + στήμων, stamen, + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, having two stamens; diandrous.

distemper[1] (dis-tem'pėr), *v.* [< ME. *distemperen*, < OF. *destemprer* = Sp. *destemplar* = Pg. *destemperar*, disorder, = It. *distemperare*, *distemprare*, *stemperare*, *stemprare*, disorder, distemper (now chiefly in sense of *distemper*[2]), < ML. *distemperare*, derange, disorder, distemper, < L. *dis-* priv. + *temperare* (> OF. *temprer*, F. *tremper*, etc.), temper: see *temper*. Cf. *distemper*[2].] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To change the temper or due proportions of.

The fourthe is, whan thurgh the gret abundance of his mete the humours in his body ben *distempered*.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

2. To disease; disorder; derange the bodily or mental functions of.

This variable composition of man's body hath made it as an instrument easy to *distemper*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 189.

You look very ill: something has *distempered* you.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, iv. 2.

He had abord his vessels aboute 80. lustie men (but very unruly), who, after they came ashore, did so *distemper* them selves with drinke as they became like maddmen. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 441.

But body and soul are *distempered* when out of tune, unmodulated, unbalanced.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 290.

3. To deprive of temper or moderation; ruffle; disturb.

Distempre you nought.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 495.

Men's spirits were . . . *distempered*, as I have related, and it might have been expected that they would have been much divided in their choice.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 272.

Strange that this Monviedro
Should have the power so to *distemper* me.
Coleridge.

But the dust of prejudice and passion, which so *distempers* the intellectual vision of theologians and politicians, is seen to make . . . no exception of the perspicacity of philologists. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 350.

II.† *intrans.* To become diseased. [Rare.]

The stones on thi lande is for to drede;
For thai be somer hoote and winter colde,
That vyne, and greyne, and tree *distempre* wolde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 11.

distemper[1] (dis-tem'pėr), *n.* and *a.* [< *distemper*[1], *v.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** An unbalanced or unnatural temper; want of balance or proportion.

If little faults, proceeding on *distemper*,
Shall not be wink'd at, how shall we stretch our eye
When capital crimes, chew'd, swallow'd, and digested,
Appear before us? *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 2.

We read a great deal of the disappointments of authors, and a prevalent *dis-temper* resulting therefrom.
N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 431.

Hence—**2.** Disease; malady; indisposition; any morbid state of an animal body or of any part of it: now most commonly applied to the diseases of brutes.

Of no *distemper*, of no blast he died,
But fell like autumn fruit that mellowed long.
Dryden and Lee, Œdipus, iv. 1.

The person cured was known to have laboured under that *distemper* some years before our Saviour was born.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. i.

Specifically—**3.** A disease of young dogs, commonly considered as a catarrhal disorder. It is in general characterized by a running from the nose and eyes as one of the first and leading symptoms, and is usually accompanied by a short dry cough, and succeeded by wasting of the flesh and loss of strength and spirits.

4†. Want of due temperature; severity of climate or weather.

Those countries . . . directly under the tropic were of a *distemper* uninhabitable. *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

5†. Want of due balance of parts or opposite qualities and principles.

Temper and *distemper* [of empire] consist of contraries.
Bacon, Empire.

6†. Ill humor; bad temper.

He came, he wrote to the governour, wherein he confessed his passionate *distemper*, and declared his meaning in those offensive speeches.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 20.

The said Weston . . . gave such cutting and provoking speeches as made the said captain rise up in great indignation and *distemper*.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 106.

7†. Political disorder; tumult. *Waller.*—**8.** Uneasiness; disorder of mind.

There is a sickness
Which puts some of us in *distemper*.
Shak., W. T., i. 2.

=**Syn. 2.** *Infirmity*, *Malady*, etc. (see *disease*), complaint, disorder, ailment.

II.† *a.* Lacking self-restraint; intemperate. *Chaucer.*

distemper[2] (dis-tem'pėr), *v. t.* [Also written *destemper*; < OF. *destemprer*, later *destremper*, F. *détremper*, soak, steep, dilute, soften by soaking in water, = Sp. *destemplar* = Pg. *destemperar* = It. *distemperare*, *stemperare*, dissolve, dilute, weaken, < ML. *distemperare*, dissolve, dilute, melt, lit. temper; being the same word as *distemper*[1], but with prefix *dis-* distributive, not privative.] To prepare, as a pigment, for use in distemper painting.

Colouring of paper, viz. marbled paper, by *distempering* the colours with ox-gall, and applying them upon a stiff gummed liquor.
Sir W. Pettie, in Sprat's Hist. Royal Soc., p. 286.

distemper[2] (dis-tem'pėr), *n.* [Also written *destemper*; = F. *détrempe*, distemper, water-colors, a painting in water-colors; from the verb.] **1.** A method of painting in which the colors are mixed with any binding medium soluble in water, such as yolk of egg and an equal quantity of water, yolk and white of egg beaten together and mixed with an equal quantity of milk, fig-tree sap, vinegar, wine, ox-gall, etc. Strictly speaking, distemper painting is painting in water-color with a vehicle of which yolk of egg is the chief ingredient, upon a surface usually of wood or canvas, covered with a ground of chalk or plaster mixed with gum, this ground itself being frequently called *distemper*. See *distemper-ground*. If the glutinous medium is present in too great quantity, the colors will scale off when the painting is exposed to the air, so that they should be applied in thin layers and not be retouched until they are perfectly dry.

They glued a linnen cloth upon the wall, and covered that with plaister, on which they painted in *distemper*.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, I. 44.

This mode of painting [tempera], which is undoubtedly the most ancient, and which, in trade purposes, is called *distemper* painting, derives its name from the fact that the colours are "tempered" or mixed with some liquid or medium to bind their separate particles to each other and to the surface to which the paint is to be applied.
Field's Grammar of Colouring (ed. Davidson), p. 160.

2. A pigment prepared for painting according to this method.

There has also lately a curious fact been discovered, namely, that a couch of *distemper*, which covered the envelope of a mummy, was composed of plaister mixed with animal glue.
W. B. S. Taylor, tr. of Mérimée's Painting in Oil and Fresco, p. 218.

Common distemper, a coarse method of painting used for walls or other rough or commercial purposes, in which the colored pigments are mixed with white, with the addition of gum or glue.—**Distemper colors.** See *color*.

distemperance† (dis-tem'pėr-ans), *n.* [< ME. *destempraunce*, < OF. *destemprance* = Pr. *des-*

tempransa = Sp. *destemplanza* = Pg. *destemperança* = It. *distemperanza, stemperanza,* < ML. *distemperantia,* perturbation, disturbance of condition, < *distemperan(t-)s,* ppr. of *distemperare,* distemper: see *distemper*[1], *v.*] **1.** Intemperance; self-indulgence. *Chaucer.*—**2.** Intemperateness; inclemency; severity. *Chaucer.*—**3.** Derangement of temperature.

They [meats] annoye the body in causyng *distemperaunce.* *Sir T. Elyot,* Castle of Health, ii.

4. Distemper; disease.

Distemperance rob thy sleepe.
Marston and Webster, The Malcontent, i. 3.

distemperate† (dis-tem′pėr-āt), *a.* [< ML. *distemperatus* (> Sp. *destemplado* = Pg. *destemperado*), pp. of *distemperare,* distemper: see *distemper*[1], *v.*, and cf. *temperate, intemperate.*] **1.** Immoderate.

Aquinas objecteth the *distemperate* heat, which he supposes to be in all places directly under the sun.
Raleigh, Hist. World.

2. Diseased; distempered.

Thou hast thy brain *distemperate* and out of rule.
Wodroephe, Fr. and Eng. Grammar (1693), p. 295.

distemperately (dis-tem′pėr-āt-li), *adv.* In a distemperate, disproportioned, or diseased manner.

If you shall judge his flame
Distemperately weake, as faulty much
In stile, in plot, in spirit.
Marston, The Fawne, Epil.

distemperature (dis-tem′pėr-ā-tūr), *n.* [= It. *stemperatura;* as *distemperate* + *-ure,* after *temperature.* Cf. *distemperure.*] **1**†. Derangement or irregularity of temperature; especially, unduly heightened temperature.

This year [1079], by reason of *Distemperature* of Weather, Thunders and Lightenings, by which many Men perished, there ensued a Famine. *Baker,* Chronicles, p. 29.

A *distemperature* of youthful heat
Might have excus'd disorder and ambition.
Ford, Lady's Trial, iv. 2.

2†. Intemperateness; excess.—**3.** Violent tumultuousness; outrageous conduct; an excess.

It is one of the *distemperatures* to which an unreasoning liberty may grow, no doubt, to regard law as no more nor less than just the will—the actual and present will—of the actual majority of the nation.
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 156.

4. Perturbation of mind.

Sprinkled a little patience on the heat of his *distemperature.* *Scott.*

"You are discomposed or displeased, my lord," replied Tressilian; "yet there is no occasion for *distemperature.*"
Scott, Kenilworth, xxxviii.

5. Confusion; commixture of contrarieties; loss of regularity; disorder.—**6.** Illness; indisposition.

A huge infectious troop
Of pale *distemperatures,* and foes to life.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

I found so great a *distemperature* in my body by drinking the sweete wines of Piemont, that caused a grievous inflammation in my face. *Coryat,* Crudities, I. 96.

[Rare or obsolete in all uses.]

distemper-brush (dis-tem′pėr-brush), *n.* A brush made of bristles which are set into the handle with a cement insoluble in water.

distempered (dis-tem′pėrd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *distemper*[1], *v.*] **1.** Diseased or disordered.

His maister had mervell what it ded mene
So sodenly to see hym in that case,
All *distemperyd* and out of colour clene.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 766.

The Person that Died was so *Distempered* that he was not expected to live. *Lister,* Journey to Paris, p. 235.

Their [early monks'] imaginations, *distempered* by self-inflicted sufferings, peopled the solitude with congenial spirits, and transported them at will beyond the horizon of the grave. *Lecky,* Rationalism, II. 35.

O Sun, that healest all *distempered* vision,
Thou dost content me so, when thou resolvest
That doubting pleases me no less than knowing.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, xi. 91.

2. Put out of temper; ruffled; ill-disposed; disaffected.

The king . . . "
Is in his retirement, marvellous *distempered.*
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

Once more to-day well met, *distemper'd* lords!
The king, by me, requests your presence straight.
Shak., K. John, iv. 3.

Should I have heard dishonour spoke of you,
Behind your back, untruly, I had been
As much *distemper'd* and enrag'd as now.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iii. 1.

3. Deprived of temper or moderation; immoderate; intemperate: as, *distempered* zeal.

A woman of the church of Weymouth being cast out for some *distempered* speeches, by a major party, . . . her husband complained to the synod.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 338.

Pardon a weak, *distempered* soul, that swells
With sudden gusts, and sinks as soon in calms,
The sport of passions. *Addison,* Cato, i. 1.

4. Disordered; prejudiced; perverted: as, *distempered* minds.

The imagination, when completely *distempered,* is the most incurable of all disordered faculties. *Buckminster.*

distemperedness (dis-tem′pėrd-nes), *n.* The state of being distempered. *Bailey,* 1727.

distemper-ground (dis-tem′pėr-ground), *n.* A ground of chalk or plaster mixed with a glutinous medium, and laid on a surface of wood, plaster, etc., to prepare it for painting in distemper; or such a ground laid on without reference to subsequent operations. See *distemper*[2], *n.*, 1.

There are, for instance, many pictures of Titian painted upon a red ground; generally, they are painted upon *distemper grounds,* made of plaster of Paris and glue.
W. B. S. Taylor, tr. of Mérimée's Painting in Oil and [Fresco, p. 16.

distemperment† (dis-tem′pėr-ment), *n.* [< OF. *destemprement, destrempement,* a mixture, temperament (also prob. a distempered state), = Pg. *destemperamento* = It. *distemperamento, stemperamento,* < ML. *distemperamentum,* a distempered state, < *distemperare,* distemper: see *distemper*[1], *v.*] Distempered state; distemperature.

Then, as some sulphurous spirit sent
By the torne air's *distemperment,*
To a rich palace, finds within
Some sainted maid or Sheba queen.
Feltham, Lusoria, xxiv.

distemperure†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *destemprure, destrempure,* temper: see *distemper*[1] and *-ure.* Cf. *distemperature.*] Distemperature. *Minsheu.*

distend (dis-tend′), *v.* [< OF. *destendre,* F. *distendre* = It. *distendere, stendere,* < L. *distendere,* pp. *distentus,* LL. *distensus,* stretch asunder, < *dis-,* asunder, apart, + *tendere,* stretch: see *tend*[1], *tension.* Cf. *attend, contend, extend,* etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To stretch or spread in all directions; dilate; expand; swell out; enlarge: as, to *distend* a bladder; to *distend* the lungs.

The effect of such a mass of garbage is to *distend* the stomach. *J. C. Prichard,* Phys. Hist. Mankind.

How such ideas of the Almighty's power
(Ideas not absurd) *distend* the thought!
Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

2. To stretch in any direction; extend. [Rare.]

Upon the earth my body I *distend.*
Stirling, Aurora, ii.

What mean those colour'd streaks in heaven
Distended, as the brow of God appeased?
Milton, P. L., xi. 880.

3. To widen; spread apart. [Rare.]

The warmth *distends* the chinks.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, i.

II. *intrans.* To become distended; swell.

And now his heart
Distends with pride. *Milton,* P. L., i. 572.

distended (dis-ten′ded), *p. a.* [Pp. of *distend, v.*] In *entom.,* dilated: as, *distended* tarsi. [Rare.]

distender (dis-ten′dėr), *n.* One who or that which distends.

distensibility (dis-ten-si-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *distensible:* see *-bility.*] The quality of being distensible; capacity for distention.

Its [the spleen's] yielding capsule and its veins, remarkable for their large calibre and great *distensibility,* even when the distending force is small.
Quain, Med. Dict., p. 1509.

distensible (dis-ten′si-bl), *a.* [< LL. *distensus,* later form of L. *distentus,* pp. of *distendere,* distend (see *distend*), + *-ible.*] Capable of being distended, dilated, or expanded.

distension, *n.* See *distention.*

distensive (dis-ten′siv), *a.* [= It. *stensivo,* < LL. *distensus,* later form of L. *distentus,* pp. of *distendere,* distend: see *distend.*] **1.** That may be distended.—**2.** Having the property of distending; causing distention. *Smart.*

distent (dis-tent′), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *distentus,* pp. of *distendere,* stretch asunder: see *distend.*] **I.** *a.* Spread; distended. [Rare.]

Nostrils in play, now *distent,* now distracted.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 360.

II.† *n.* Breadth.

distention (dis-ten′shon), *n.* [< L. *distentio(n-),* < *distendere,* pp. *distensus,* stretch asunder: see *distend.*] **1.** The act of distending, or the state of being distended; dilatation; a stretching in all directions; inflation: as, the *distention* of the lungs or stomach.—**2.** A stretching in any direction; extension. [Rare.]

Our legs do labour more in elevation than in *distention.*
Sir H. Wotton, Elem. of Architecture.

dister† (dis-tėr′), *v. t.* [< OF. *desterrer,* F. *déterrer,* deprive of one's country, also dig or take out of the ground, < L. *dis-* priv. + *terra,* land, country, earth. Cf. *atter*[2], *inter.*] To banish from a country.

The Moors, whereof many thousands were *disterred* and banished hence to Barbary. *Howell,* Letters, I. i. 24.

disterminate† (dis-tėr′mi-nāt), *a.* [< L. *disterminatus,* pp. of *disterminare* (> It. *disterminare*), separate by a boundary, < *dis-,* apart, + *terminare,* set a boundary, < *terminus,* a boundary: see *term, terminate.*] Separated by bounds.

There is one and the same church of Christ, however far *disterminate* in places, however segregated and infinitely severalized in persons. *Bp. Hall,* The Peace-Maker, i. 3.

disterminationt (dis-tėr-mi-nā′shon), *n.* [< *disterminate:* see *-ation.*] Separation; secession.

This turning out of the church, this church-banishment or *disternination.* *Hammond,* Works, I. 450.

disthene (dis′thēn), *n.* [< Gr. *δι-,* two-, + *σθένος,* strength.] Cyanite: a mineral so called by Haüy on account of its unequal hardness, and because its crystals have the property of being electrified both positively and negatively.

disthrone† (dis-thrōn′), *v. t.* [< OF. *desthroner,* < *des-* priv. + *throne,* a throne: see *dis-* and *throne.* Cf. *dethrone.*] To dethrone.

Nothing can possibly *disthrone* them but that which cast the angels from heaven, and man out of paradise.
Dr. John Smith, Portrait of Old Age, Pref.

disthronize† (dis-thrō′nīz), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *throne* + *-ize.*] To dethrone.

By his death he it recovered:
But Peridure and Vigent him *disthronized.*
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 44.

distich (dis′tik), *a.* and *n.* [First, in E., as a noun; sometimes, as L., *distichon;* early mod. E. also *distick;* < L. *distichon,* < Gr. *δίστιχον,* a distich, neut. of *δίστιχος,* having two rows or verses, < *δι-,* two-, + *στίχος,* a row, rank, line, verse: see *stich.*] **I.** *a.* Having two rows: same as *distichous.*

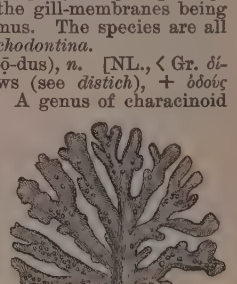
II. *n.* In *pros.,* a group or system of two lines or verses. A familiar example is the elegiac distich. (See *elegiac.*) A distich in modern and riming poetry is more generally called a *couplet.*

The first distance for the most part goeth all by *distick,* or couples of verses agreeing in one cadence.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 70.

distichiasis (dis-ti-kī′a-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίστιχος,* having two rows: see *distich.*] A malformation consisting of a double row of eyelashes.

Distichodontinæ (dis″ti-kō-don-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Distichodus* (*-odont-*) + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Characinidæ,* having an adipose fin, the teeth in both jaws well developed, the dorsal fin short, rather elongate, and gill-openings of moderate width, the gill-membranes being attached to the isthmus. The species are all African. Also *Distichodontina.*

Distichodus (dis-tik′ō-dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίστιχος,* with two rows (see *distich*), + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] A genus of characinoid fishes, representing a subfamily *Distichodontinæ.* Also *Distichodon.* Müller and Troschel.


Distichopora foliacea.

Distichopora (dis-ti-kop′ō-rą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίστιχος,* having two rows (see *distich*), + *πόρος,* a pore.] A genus of hydrocorallines, representing the family *Distichoporidæ.*

Distichoporidæ (dis″ti-kō-por′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Distichopora* + *-idæ.*] A family of hydrozoans, of the order *Hydrocorallinæ.*

Distichous Leaves.

distichous (dis′ti-kus), *a.* [< Gr. *δίστιχος,* having two rows: see *distich.*] Disposed in two rows; biserial; bifarious; dichotomous; specifically, in *bot.,* arranged alternately in two vertical ranks upon opposite sides of the axis, as the leaves of grasses, elms, etc. Also *distichic.*—**Distichous antennæ,** in *entom.,* antennæ in which the joints have on each side, near the apex, a long process which is directed forward, lying against the succeeding joint: a modification of the bipectinate type.

distichously (dis'ti-kus-li), *adv.* In a distichous manner; in two rows or ranks: as, *distichously* branched stems.

distil, distill (dis-til'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *distilled*, ppr. *distilling*. [< ME. *distillen* = D. *distilleren* = G. *destilliren* = Dan. *destillere* = Sw. *destillera*, < OF. *distiller*, F. *distiller* = Pr. *distillar* = Sp. *destilar* = Pg. *distillar* = It. *destillare, distillare*, < L. *distillare*, also and preferably written *destillare*, drop or trickle down, < *de*, down, + *stillare*, drop, < *stilla*, a drop: see *still*[2], *v.*, which is an abbr. of *distil*. Cf. *instil*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To drop; fall in drops.

Soft showers *distill'd*, and suns grew warm in vain.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 54.

Flowers in tears of balm *distil*.
Scott, L. of L. M., v. 1.

Peace, silent as dew, will *distil* on you from heaven.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 24.

2. To flow in a small stream; trickle.

The Euphrates *distilleth* out of the mountains of Armenia. *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

High rocky mountaines, from whence *distill* innumerable sweet and pleasant springs.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 118.

3. To use a still; practise distillation.

II. *trans.* **1.** To let fall in drops; dispense by drops; hence, to shed or impart in small portions or degrees.

The dew which on the tender grass
The evening had *distilled*. *Drayton.*

The roof [of the grotto] is vaulted, and *distils* fresh water from every part of it, which fell upon us as fast as the first droppings of a shower.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 446.

The drowsy hours, dispensers of all good,
O'er the mute city stole with folded wings,
Distilling odours on me as they went
To greet their fairer sisters of the East.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

Some inarticulate spirit that strove to *distill* its secret into the ear. *T. B. Aldrich*, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 231.

2. To subject to the process of distillation; rectify; purify: as, to *distil* water.—**3.** To obtain or extract by the process of distillation: as, to *distil* brandy from wine; to *distil* whisky.

To draw any Observations out of them [letters] were as if one went about to *distil* Cream out of Froth.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 1.

Burke could *distil* political wisdom out of history, because he had a profound consciousness of the soul that underlies and outlives events.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 271.

4. To use as a basis of distillation; extract the spirit or essence from: as, to *distil* grain or plants.

Sume *destyllen* Clowes of Gylofre and of Spykenard of Spayne and of othere Spices, that ben well smellynge.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 51.

5. To dissolve or melt. [Rare.]

Swords by the lightning's subtle force *distill'd*,
And the cold sheath with running metal fill'd. *Addison.*

Distilled blue. See *blue*.

distillable (dis-til'a-bl), *a.* [< OF. *distillable*, F. *distillable*, < *distiller*, distil: see *distil* and *-able*.] Capable of being distilled; fit for distillation.

Much of the obtained liquor coming from the *distillable* concretes. *Boyle*, Works, II. 225.

distillate (dis-til'āt), *n.* [< L. *distillatus*, pp. of *distillare*, distil: see *distil* and *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, a fluid distilled and found in the receiver of a distilling apparatus; the product of distillation.

Sufficient air is admitted to burn the *distillates*, and thus to produce the heat required for the distillation itself.
Science, VI. 525.

distillation (dis-ti-lā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *distillation, distillacion, distillacioun* = D. *distillatie* = G. Dan. Sw. *destillation*, < OF. *distillation*, F. *distillation* = Pr. *distillacio* = Sp. *destilacion* = Pg. *distillação* = It. *destillazione, distillazione*, < L. **distillatio*(*n-*), *destillatio*(*n-*), a dripping down, distilling, catarrh, < *distillare, destillare*, pp. *distillatus, destillatus*, drop down: see *distil*.] **1.** The act of distilling, or of falling in drops; a producing or shedding in drops.

Gayn [against] fals enuy, thynk on my charite,
My blode alle spilt by *distillacion*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 112.

2. The volatilization and subsequent condensation of a liquid by means of an alembic, a still and refrigeratory, or a retort and receiver; the operation of obtaining the spirit, essence, or essential oil of a substance by the evaporation and condensation of the liquid in which it has been macerated; rectification; in the widest sense, the whole process of extracting the essential principle of a substance. The most common method of conducting the process of distillation consists in placing the liquid to be distilled in a boiler of copper or other suitable material, called the *still*, having a movable head from which proceeds a coiled tube called the *worm*, which passes through water constantly kept cold. Heat being applied to the still, the liquid in it is volatilized, and rises in vapor into the head of the still, whence, passing down the curved tube or worm, it becomes condensed by the cold water, and makes its exit in a liquid state. The object of distillation is to separate volatile liquids from non-volatile liquids and solid matters, and also, by the operation called *fractional distillation* (which see, below), to separate from each other volatile liquids which have different boiling-points. The process is used in the arts, in the manufacture of alcohol and spirituous liquors, for preparing essences and essential oils, and for a great variety of other purposes.

I study here the mathematics,
And *distillation*. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iv. 1.

3. The substance extracted by distilling.

I suffered the pangs of three several deaths; . . . to be stopped in, like a strong *distillation*, with stinking clothes that fretted in their own grease.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 5.

4†. That which falls in drops, as in nasal catarrh.

It [exercise injudiciously used] bredeth Rheumes, Catarrhs and *distillations*.
Touchstone of Complexions, p. 104.

Distillation by descent. See *descent*.—**Dry or destructive distillation,** the destruction of a substance by heat in a closed vessel and the collection of the volatile matters evolved. Thus, illuminating gas is a product of the *destructive distillation* of coal.—**Fractional distillation,** an operation for separating two liquids which have different boiling-points. The mixture is distilled in an apparatus which admits of constant observation of the temperature, and the liquids obtained between certain intervals of temperature (five or ten degrees) are collected separately. The more volatile liquid will be found chiefly in the "fractions" first collected; and by repeating the process with the first fraction, this more volatile liquid may be obtained in a state of comparative or absolute purity.

distillatory (dis-til'a-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *distillatorie* = F. *distillatoire* = Sp. *destilatorio* = Pg. *distillatorio* = It. *distillatorio, destillatorio*, < ML. **distillatorium*, < L. *distillare, destillare*, pp. *distillatus, destillatus*, distil: see *distil*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to distillation; used for distilling: as, *distillatory* vessels.

Having in well closed *distillatory* glasses caught the fumes driven over by heat. *Boyle*, Works, I. 136.

II. *n.*; pl. *distillatories* (-riz). An apparatus used in distillation; a still.

Thanne muste ze do make in the furneis of aischin, a *distillatorie* of glas al hool of oo pece.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 4.

distiller (dis-til'ėr), *n.* One who or that which distils; one whose occupation is to extract spirit by distillation.—**Distillers' Company,** one of the livery companies of London, which has no hall, but transacts its business at Guildhall.

distillery (dis-til'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *distilleries* (-iz). [< F. *distillerie*, a distillery, < *distiller*, distil: see *distil*.] **1.** The act or art of distilling. [Rare.]—**2.** The building and works where distilling is carried on.

The site is now occupied by a *distillery*, and several other buildings. *Pennant*, London, p. 41.

distillery-fed (dis-til'ėr-i-fed), *a.* Fed with grain or swill from distilleries, as cattle or hogs.

distilment, distillment (dis-til'ment), *n.* [< OF. *distillement*, < *distiller*: see *distil* and *-ment*.] That which is produced by distillation. [Rare.]

In the porches of mine ears did pour
The leperous *distilment*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5.

distinct (dis-tingkt'), *a.* [< ME. *distinct*, < OF. *distinct*, F. *distinct* = Sp. It. *distinto* = Pg. *distincto* = G. *distinct* = Sw. Dan. *distinkt*, < L. *distinctus*, pp. of *distinguere*, distinguish: see *distinguish*.] **1.** Distinguished; not identical; not the same; separate; specifically, marked off; discretely different from another or others, or from one another.

To offend and judge are *distinct* offices.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 9.

The intention was that the two armies which marched out together should afterward be *distinct*.
Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

Not more *distinct* from harmony divine,
The constant creaking of a country sign.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 9.

Distinct as the billows, yet one as the sea.
Montgomery, Ocean, l. 54.

2. Clearly distinguishable by sense; that may be plainly perceived; well defined; not blurred or indeterminate: as, a *distinct* view of an object; *distinct* articulation; to make a *distinct* mark or impression.

And the clear voice, symphonious yet *distinct*.
Cowper, The Task, iv. 162.

Dark-blue the deep sphere overhead,
Distinct with vivid stars inlaid.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

It is not difficult to understand a character which is so plain, the features so *distinct* and strongly marked.
Theodore Parker, Washington.

3. Clearly distinguishable by the mind; unmistakable; indubitable; positive: as, a *distinct* assertion, promise, or falsehood.

He [Churchill] . . . commits an act, not only of private treachery, but of *distinct* military desertion.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

4. Very plain and intelligible in thought or expression. The distinction made by writers on vision between imperfection of vision due to want of light (obscurity) and that owing to distance (confusion) was transferred to psychology by Descartes. With him a *distinct* idea is one which resists dialectic criticism. Later writers, adhering more closely to the optical metaphor, make a *clear* idea to be one distinguishable from others, and a *distinct* idea to be one whose parts can be distinguished from one another; hence, one which can be abstractly defined.

While things yet
Are in confusion, give us, if thou canst,
Eye-witness of what first or last was done,
Relation more particular and *distinct*.
Milton, S. A., l. 1595.

The most laudable languages are alwaies most plaine and *distinct*, and the barbarous most confuse and indistinct. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 61.

A *distinct* idea is that wherein the mind perceives a difference from all other.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxix. 4.

5. Distinguishing clearly; capable of receiving or characterized by definite impressions; not confused or obscure: as, *distinct* vision; *distinct* perception of right and wrong.

The straight line extending directly in front of each eye, upon which alone objects are distinctly perceived, is called the "line of *distinct* vision." *Amer. Cyc.*, XVI. 391.

6. Decorated; adorned. [A rare Latinism.]

Divers flowres *distinct* with rare delight.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iii. 23.

Nor less on either side tempestuous fell
His arrows, from the fourfold-visaged Four,
Distinct with eyes, and from the living wheels
Distinct alike with multitude of eyes.
Milton, P. L., vi. 846.

Distinct antennæ, those antennæ which are not contiguous at the base.—**Distinct cauda** or **tail,** a tail separated from the abdomen by a constriction or narrow joint, as in the scorpion.—**Distinct scutellum,** a scutellum separated by a suture from the pronotum.—**Distinct spots, striæ, punctures,** etc., those spots, striæ, etc., which do not touch one another, but are separated by narrow spaces.—**Syn. 1.** *Separate*, etc. See *different*.—**2** and **3.** Well marked, plain, obvious, unmistakable. See *distinctly*.

distinct† (dis-tingkt'), *v. t.* [< ME. *distincten*, < OF. *distincter, destincter, destinter, detinter*, distinguish, < *distinct*, distinct: see *distinct*, *a.*] To make distinct; distinguish.

There can no wight *distincte* it so
That he dare seye a worde thereto.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6199.

Clerkes that were confessours coupled hem togedere,
Forte construe this clause and *distinkte* hit after.
Piers Plowman (A), iv. 133.

We haue, by adding some word to both in English and Latin, *Distincted* and expounded the same.
Levins, Manip. Vocab., Pref., p. 5.

distinctify (dis-tingk'ti-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *distinctified*, ppr. *distinctifying*. [< *distinct* + *-i-fy*, make.] To make distinct. *Davies.* [Rare.]

distinctio (dis-tingk'shi-ō), *n.* [L., distinction, separation, comma: see *distinction*.] In *Gregorian music:* (*a*) The pause or break by which melodies are divided into convenient phrases. In a verse of a psalm there are usually three such breaks: as,

Domine | libera animam meam | a labiis iniquis | et a lingua dolosa. Ps. cxx. 2 (Vulgate).

(*b*) Same as *differentia*, 2.

distinction (dis-tingk'shon), *n.* [< ME. *distinction, distinctioun, distincciouu*, < OF. *distinction, destinctiun, destintion*, F. *distinction* = Pr. *distinctio, distinzion* = Sp. *distincion* = Pg. *distincção* = It. *distinzione* = D. *distinctie* = G. *distinction* = Dan. Sw. *distinktion*, < L. *distinctio*(*n-*), a distinguishing, difference, separation, setting off, < *distinguere*, pp. *distinctus*, distinguish: see *distinct, distinguish*.] **1.** The act of distinguishing, either by giving a distinctive mark or character to the object or objects distinguished, or by observing the existing marks and differences.

Number is *distinction* of person be one and moe; and soe is singular and plural.
A. Hume, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.

Standards and gonfalons twixt van and rear
Stream in the air, and for *distinction* serve
Of hierarchies, of orders, and degrees.
Milton, P. L., v. 590.

The *distinction* which is sometimes made between civil privileges and political power is a *distinction* without a difference. *Macaulay*, Disabilities of Jews.

Men do indeed speak of civil and religious liberty as different things; but the *distinction* is quite arbitrary.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 237.

2. A note or mark of difference; a distinguishing quality or character; a characteristic difference: followed by *between*.

I had from my youth studied the *distinctions between* religious and civil rights. *Milton*, Second Defence.

Ev'n Palinurus no *distinction* found
Betwixt the night and day; such darkness reign'd around. *Dryden*, Æneid, iii.

If he does really think that there is no *distinction between* virtue and vice, why, sir, when he leaves our houses, let us count our spoons. *Johnson*, in Boswell, an. 1763.

3. Difference in general; the state or fact of not being the same.

God . . . having set them [simple ideas] as marks of *distinction* in things, whereby we may be able to discern one thing from another. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xxxii. 14.

There are *distinctions* that will live in heaven,
When time is a forgotten circumstance! *N. P. Willis.*

4†. Distinctness.

There is no greater difference betwixt a ciuill and brutish vtteraunce then cleare *distinction* of voices. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 61.

5. The power of distinguishing differences; discrimination; discernment; judgment.

She [Nature] left the eye *distinction*, to cull out
The one from the other. *Fletcher and Rowley*, Maid in the Mill.

Yet take heed, worthy Maximus; all ears
Hear not with that *distinction* mine do. *Fletcher*, Valentinian, i. 3.

6. The state of being distinguished; eminence; superiority; elevation of character or of rank in society; the manifestation of superiority in conduct, appearance, or otherwise.

All the Houses of Persons of *Distinction* are built with Porte-cocheres: that is, wide Gates to drive in a Coach. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 8.

When there is fully recognized the truth that moral beauty is higher than intellectual power — when the wish to be admired is in large measure replaced by the wish to be loved — that strife for *distinction* which the present phase of civilization shows us will be greatly moderated. *H. Spencer*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 494.

He was a charming fellow, clever, urbane, free-handed, and with that fortunate quality in his appearance which is known as *distinction*. *H. James, Jr.*, Confidence, ii.

7. That which confers or marks eminence or superiority; office, rank, or favor.

To be a really great historian is perhaps the rarest of intellectual *distinctions*. *Macaulay*, History.

8. The act of distinguishing or treating with honor.

The *distinctions* lately paid us by our betters awaked that pride which I had laid asleep but not removed. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, x.

Socinios received him with great marks of *distinction* and kindness. He decorated him with a chain and bracelets of gold, and gave him a dagger of exquisite workmanship, mounted with the same metal. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 300.

Accidental distinction, discretive distinction, etc. See the adjectives. — **Without distinction,** indiscriminately.

Maids, women, wives, *without distinction*, fall. *Dryden.*

=**Syn.** *Distinctness, Distinction. Distinctness* has kept the narrower literal sense of the state or quality of being distinct; *distinction* has been extended to more active meanings, as the mark of difference, the quality distinguishing, superiority by difference, outward rank, honors rendered to one as superior, etc.

And so, in grateful interchange
Of teacher and of hearer,
Their lives their true *distinctness* keep
While daily drawing nearer. *Whittier*, Among the Hills.

Pomponius preferred the honour of becoming an Athenian, by intellectual naturalisation, to all the *distinctions* which were to be acquired in the political contests of Rome. *Macaulay*, History.

To William Penn belongs the *distinction*, destined to brighten as men advance in virtue, of first in human history establishing the Law of Love, as a rule of conduct, in the intercourse of nations. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 114.

3. *Diversity*, etc. See *difference*. — **7.** Rank, note, repute, fame, renown, celebrity.

distinctional (dis-tingk′shon-al), *a.* [< *distinction* + *-al.*] Serving for distinction, as of species or groups: as, *distinctional* characters; *distinctional* colors. [Rare.]

distinctive (dis-tingk′tiv), *a.* [= F. *distinctif* = Sp. *distintivo* = Pg. *distinctivo* = It. *distintivo*, < L. as if **distinctivus*, < *distinctus*, pp. of *distinguere*, distinguish: see *distinct.*] **1.** Marking distinction, difference, or peculiarity; distinguishing from something diverse; characteristic: as, *distinctive* names or titles; the *distinctive* characteristics of a species.

All the *distinctive* doctrines of the Puritan theology were fully and even coarsely set forth. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

Nearly all cities have their own *distinctive* colour. That of Venice is a pearly white, . . . and that of Florence is a sober brown. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 172, note.

I doubt greatly whether Washington or any other of the leaders of your War of Independence ever used the word "English" as the *distinctive* name of those against whom they acted. So far as I have seen, the name that was then used in that sense was "British." *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 56.

2. Having the power to distinguish and discern; discerning. [Rare.]

Credulous and vulgar auditors readily believe it, and the more judicious and *distinctive* heads do not reject it. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

distinctively (dis-tingk′tiv-li), *adv.* In a distinctive manner; with distinction from or opposition (expressed or implied) to something else; peculiarly; characteristically: as, he was by this fact separated *distinctively* from all the others; this work is *distinctively* literary. =**Syn.** *Distinctively, Distinctly.* The former emphasizes merely the fact of separation or distinction from other things by some peculiarity or specific difference; the latter emphasizes more especially the definiteness and clearness with which this separation or distinction exists or is perceived. Thus, *distinctively* literary work is peculiarly, or clearly and obviously, literary, as distinguished from other kinds of writing.

And if Greece was *distinctively* the cultured nation of antiquity, Germany may claim that distinction in modern Europe. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 253.

To what end also doth he *distinctly* assign a peculiar dispensation of operations to the father, of ministeries to the son, of gifts to the Holy Ghost? *Barrow*, Works, II. xxiv.

distinctiveness (dis-tingk′tiv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being distinctive; distinctive character; individuality.

But the effort to add any other qualities to this refreshing one instantly takes away the *distinctiveness*, and therefore the exact character to be enjoyed in its appeal to a particular humour in us. *Ruskin.*

distinctly (dis-tingkt′li), *adv.* **1.** In a distinct manner; with distinctness; not confusedly, unclearly, or obscurely; so as not to be confounded with anything else; without the blending of one part or thing with another: as, a proposition *distinctly* understood; a figure *distinctly* defined.

Pronounce thy speeche *distinctly*, see thou mark well thy worde. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 75.

When all were plac'd in seats *distinctly* known,
And he their father had assum'd the throne,
Upon his ivory scepter first he leant. *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i. 229.

Hence — **2.** Without doubt; obviously; evidently; incontrovertibly.

To despair of what a conscientious collection and study of facts may lead to, and to declare any problem insoluble, because difficult and far off, is *distinctly* to be on the wrong side in science. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 22.

Your conduct has been *distinctly* and altogether unpardonable. *L. W. M. Lockhart*, Mine is Thine, xxxix.

He has . . . *distinctly* weakened his position by claiming as Cyprian the Catalogue of Ships. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VIII. 479.

3†. Separately; in different places.

Sometime I'd divide
And burn in many places; on the topmast,
The yards and bowsprit, would I flame *distinctly*,
Then meet and join. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

=**Syn. 1.** *Distinctly, Clearly*, explicitly, definitely, precisely, unmistakably. The first two are sometimes distinguished thus: I see it *clearly* — that is, fully outlined from all other objects; I see it *distinctly* — that is, with its features separate to the eye. This, however, is a rather uncommon refinement of meaning. See *distinctively.*

distinctness (dis-tingkt′nes), *n.* The quality or state of being distinct, in any sense of that word.

Whenever we try to recall a scene we saw but for a moment, there are always a few traits that recur, the rest being blurred and vague, instead of the whole being revived in equal *distinctness* or indistinctness. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 61.

Extensive distinctness. See *extensive.* =**Syn.** *Distinctness, Distinction* (see *distinction*), plainness, perspicuity, explicitness, lucidity.

distinctor† (dis-tingk′tor), *n.* [< LL. *distinctor*, < L. *distinguere*, distinguish: see *distinct, distinguish.*] One who distinguishes or makes distinctions.

But certes, in my fantasie such curious *distinctors* may be verie aptlie resembled to the foolish butcher, that offered to haue sold his mutton for fifteen grots, and yet would not take a crowne. *Stanihurst*, in Holinshed's Chron. (Ireland), i.

distincture (dis-tingk′tūr), *n.* [< *distinct* + *-ure.*] Distinctness. *Edinburgh Rev.* [Rare.]

distinguet†, *v. t.* [ME. *distingwen, destingen*, < OF. *distinguer, destinguer*, F. *distinguer* = Pr. *distinguir, destinguir* = Sp. Pg. *distinguir* = It. *distinguere* = D. *distingeren* = Dan. *distingvere* = Sw. *distingvera*, < L. *distinguere:* see *distinguish.*] To distinguish. *Chaucer.*

distinguish (dis-ting′gwish), *v.* [With added suffix, after other verbs in *-ish;* < ME. *distingwen, destingen* (see *distingue*), < OF. *distinguer*, < L. *distinguere*, separate, divide, distinguish, set off, adorn, lit. mark off, < *di-* for *dis-*, apart, + **stinguere* = Gr. *στίζειν*, prick, = E. *sting:* see *sting, stigma, style*[1]. Cf. *extinguish.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To mark or note in a way to indicate difference; mark as distinct or different; characterize; indicate the difference of.

It was a purple band, or of blew colour, *distinguished* with white which was wreathed about the Tiara. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 362.

Our House is *distinguish'd* by a languishing Eye, as the House of Austria is by a thick Lip. *Congreve*, Double-Dealer, iv. 3.

2. To recognize as different or distinct from what is contiguous or similar; perceive or discover the differences or characteristic marks or qualities of; recognize by some distinctive mark; know or ascertain difference in through the senses or the understanding; perceive or make out.

Let her take any shape,
And let me see it once, I can *distinguish* it. *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, iii. 3.

Sometimes you fancy you just *distinguish* him [the lark], a mere vague spot against the blue, an intenser throb in the universal pulsation of light. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 150.

Hence — **3.** To establish, state, or explain a difference or the differences between two or more things; separate by classification or definition; discriminate; set off or apart.

The seasons of the year at Tonquin, and all the Countries between the Tropicks, are *distinguished* into Wet and Dry, as properly as others are into Winter and Summer. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 32.

The mind finds no great difficulty to *distinguish* the several originals of things into two sorts. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xxvi. 2.

Death must be *distinguished* from dying, with which it is often confounded. *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, vi.

In ancient Rome the semi-slave class *distinguished* as clients originated by this voluntary acceptance of servitude with safety. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 459.

4. To discern critically; judge.

No more can you *distinguish* of a man
Than of his outward show. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 1.

As men are most capable of *distinguishing* merit in women, so the ladies often form the truest judgments of us. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, viii.

5. To separate from others by some mark of honor or preference; treat with distinction or honor; make eminent or superior; give distinction to.

Next to Deeds which our own Honour raise,
Is, to *distinguish* them who merit Praise. *Congreve*, To Sir Godfrey Kneller.

To *distinguish* themselves by means never tried before. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 164.

The beauty, indeed, which *distinguished* the favourite ladies of Charles was not necessary to James. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To make a distinction; find or show a difference: followed by *between.*

The reader must learn by all means to *distinguish between* proverbs and those polite speeches which beautify conversation. *Swift.*

In contemporaries, it is not so easy to *distinguish betwixt* notoriety and fame. *Emerson*, Books.

We are apt to speak of soul and body, as if we could *distinguish between* them, and knew much about them; but for the most part we use words without meaning. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 273.

2†. To become distinct or distinguishable; become differentiated.

The little embryo, in the natural sheet and lap of its mother, first *distinguishes* into a little knot, and that in time will be the heart, and then into a bigger bundle, which, after some days' abode, grows into two little spots, and they, if cherished by nature, will become eyes. *Jer. Taylor*, Great Exemplar.

distinguishable (dis-ting′gwish-a-bl), *a.* [< *distinguish* + *-able.*] **1.** Capable of being distinguished, separated, or discriminated from something else.

When Bruce and Baliol, with ten other competitors, conduct a litigation before Edward I. of England respecting the right to the Scottish Crown, the arguments are not *distinguishable* in principle from arguments on the inheritance of an ordinary fief. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 125.

2. Capable of being perceived, recognized, or made out; perceptible; discernible: as, a scarcely *distinguishable* speck in the sky.

Where holy ground begins, unhallowed ends,
Is marked by no *distinguishable* line;
The turf unites, the pathways intertwine. *Wordsworth*, Sonnets, iii. 7.

3. Capable of being distinguished or classified according to distinctive marks, characteristics, or qualities; divisible: as, sounds are *distinguishable* into high and low. — **4.** Worthy of note or special regard.

I would endeavour that my betters should seek me by the merit of something *distinguishable*, instead of my seeking them. *Swift.*

distinguishableness (dis-ting'gwish-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being distinguishable. *Bailey*, 1731.

distinguishably (dis-ting'gwish-a-bli), *adv.* So as to be distinguished.

We have both spices of Carissa in this province; but they melt, scarce *distinguishably*, into each other.
Sir W. Jones, Select Indian Plants.

distinguished (dis-ting'gwisht), *p. a.* **1.** Separated by some mark of distinction: as, *distinguished* rank; *distinguished* abilities.—**2.** Possessing distinction; separated from the generality by superior abilities, achievements, character, or reputation; better known than others in the same class or profession; well known; eminent: as, a *distinguished* statesman, author, or soldier.

A *distinguished* Protestant writer indeed complained not long ago that "Protestantism has no saints."
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 37.

=**Syn.** *Celebrated*, *Eminent*, etc. (see *famous*); marked, conspicuous, excellent.

distinguishedly (dis-ting'gwisht-li), *adv.* In a distinguished manner; eminently. *Swift.*

distinguisher (dis-ting'gwish-ėr), *n.* One who or that which distinguishes, or separates one thing from another by indicating or observing differences.

If writers be just to the memory of Charles II., they cannot deny him to have been an exact knower of mankind, and a perfect *distinguisher* of their talents.
Dryden, King Arthur, Ded.

distinguishing (dis-ting'gwish-ing), *p. a.* Constituting a difference or distinction; characteristic; peculiar.

Innocence of life, and great ability, were the *distinguishing* parts of his character. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 109.

Milton's chief Talent, and indeed his *distinguishing* Excellence, lies in the sublimity of his Thoughts.
Addison, Spectator, No. 279.

Distinguishing pennant, a flag used in signaling in a squadron of vessels to indicate the special ship to which signals are made.

distinguishingly (dis-ting'gwish-ing-li), *adv.* With distinction; with some mark of preference; markedly.

Some call me a Tory, because the heads of that party have been *distinguishingly* favourable to me. *Pope.*

distinguishment† (dis-ting'gwish-ment), *n.* [< *distinguish* + *-ment.*] Distinction; observation of difference.

And mannerly *distinguishment* leave out
Betwixt the prince and beggar! *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1.

distitle† (dis-tī'tl), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *title.*] To deprive of title or claim to something. [Rare.]

That were the next way to *dis-title* myself of honour.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

Distoma (dis'tō-mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίστομος*, two-mouthed, < *δι-*, two-, + *στόμα*, mouth.] **1.** The typical and leading genus of the family *Distomidæ;* a genus of trematoid or suctorial parasitic worms, or flukes, of which *D. hepaticum*, the liver-fluke, is the best-known. *D. hepaticum* is oftenest found in the liver of sheep, in which it causes the disease called rot, but it also occurs in man and various other animals. In form it is ovate, flattened, and presents two suckers (whence the name), of which the anterior is perforated by the oral aperture, and the posterior median one is approximated to it; there is a complicated branched water-vascular system; the intestine is branched and without an anus. It has been shown that the ciliated embryo passes into *Limnæus truncatulus*, and there gives rise to a sporocyst which develops rediæ, which produce other rediæ, or cercariæ, which are tadpole-like larvæ; these after swimming for a time become encysted, as, for example, on blades of grass, and in this state are eaten by sheep. Numerous species of the genus are described. *D. hæmatobium*, from the veins of man, is now referred to the genus *Bilharzia*. See cut under *cercaria*.

2. [*l. c.*] An animal belonging to this genus.

The developmental stages of Distoma militare may be summed up as: (1) Ciliated larva, (2) Redia, (3) Cercaria, (4) Cercaria, tailless and encysted, or incomplete *Distoma*, (5) Perfect *Distoma*. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 181.

3. Same as *Distomus*, 1. *Savigny*, 1816.

Distomea (dis-tō'mē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δίστομος*, two-mouthed: see *Distoma.*] A superfamily group of trematoid worms or flukes. They have at most two suckers and no hooks. They develop by a complicated alternation of generations, the larval and asexual forms chiefly inhabiting mollusks, while the sexually mature individuals live mostly in the alimentary canal of vertebrates or its appendages. The group includes the families *Distomidæ* and *Monostomidæ*.

Dimorphic forms are found in certain species of the genera Monostomum and Distomum; . . . one individual develops only male sexual organs, the other only female. Such *Distomea* are morphologically hermaphrodite, but practically of separate sexes.
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 321.

Distomeæ (dis-tō'mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δίστομος*, two-mouthed; see *Distoma.*] Same as *Distomea*, regarded as one of two orders of *Trematoda*, comprising those flukes which have two suckers or only one: distinguished from *Polystomeæ*.

Distomidæ (dis-tom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Distoma* + *-idæ.*] A family of digeneous trematoid worms or flukes, having two suckers without hooks, as the liver-flukes. The suckers are approximated at one end of the body; reproduction is by an alternation of generations. The principal genera are *Distoma* and *Bilharzia*. See cut under *cercaria*.

Distomum (dis'tō-mum), *n.* Same as *Distoma*.

Distomus (dis'tō-mus), *n.* [NL.: see *Distoma.*] **1.** A genus of ascidians, of the family *Botryllidæ*, with six-rayed anal and branchial orifices. Also *Distoma*.—**2.** A genus of *Coleoptera*. *Stephens*, 1827.

distonet, *v.* Same as *distune*. *Rom. of the Rose.*

distort (dis-tôrt'), *v. t.* [< L. *distortus*, pp. of *distorquere* (> It. *distorcere, storcere*, twist, untwist, = Sp. *destorcer* = Pg. *destorcer*, untwist, = OF. *destordre, desteurtre, detordre, detortre*, F. *distordre*, distort), twist different ways, distort, < *dis-*, apart, + *torquere*, twist: see *tort, torsion*, and cf. *contort, detort, extort*, etc.] **1.** To twist or wrest out of shape; alter the shape of; change from the proper to an improper or unnatural shape; represent by an image having a shape somewhat different from nature.

At last this odious offspring whom thou seest,
Thine own begotten, breaking violent way,
Tore through my entrails, that, with fear and pain
Distorted, all my nether shape thus grew
Transform'd. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 784.

Looking along a hot poker or the boiler of a steamboat, we see objects beyond *distorted:* i. e., we no longer see each point in its true direction.
P. G. Tait, Encyc. Brit., XIV. 583.

The low light flung a queer, *distorted* shadow of him on the wall. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, x.

Hence—**2.** To turn away or pervert; cause to give or to receive erroneous views or impressions; mislead; bias.

Wrath and malice, envy and revenge do darken and *distort* the understandings of men. *Tillotson.*

It views the truth with a *distorted* eye,
And either warps or lays it useless by.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 669.

We all admit that passion *distorts* judgment.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 196.

3. To wrest from the true meaning; pervert the truth regarding; misrepresent.

Grievances . . . *distorted*, magnified,
Coloured by quarrel into calumny.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 72.

Distorted crystal. See *crystal.*=**Syn. 1** and **2.** To contort, deform, bend.—**3.** To misapply, misuse.

distort† (dis-tôrt'), *a.* [< L. *distortus*, pp.: see the verb.] Twisted out of shape; distorted.

Her face was ugly and her mouth *distort*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 36.

distortedly (dis-tôr'ted-li), *adv.* In a distorted manner; crookedly.

Men . . . born with silver spoons in their mouths, and prone to regard human affairs as reflected in those—somewhat *distortedly*. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 370.

distorter (dis-tôr'tėr), *n.* One who or that which distorts.

distortion (dis-tôr'shon), *n.* [= OF. *destorcion*, F. *distorsion* = It. *distorsione, storsione*, < L. *distortio(n-)*, < *distorquere*, distort: see *distort, v.*] **1.** The act of distorting. (*a*) A forcible alteration of the shape of a body by twisting or wresting; the change of any shape from the proper or natural one to an improper or unnatural one; the representation of a visible object by an image of an altered shape.

We prove its use
Sovereign and most effectual to secure
A form not now gymnastic as of yore,
From rickets and *distortion*. *Cowper*, The Task, ii.

(*b*) In *math.*, any change of shape not involving a breach of continuity. But a mere alteration of size in the same ratio in all directions is not considered to be a distortion. (*c*) A twisting or writhing motion: as, the facial *distortions* of a sufferer.

2. The state of being twisted out of shape; a deviation from the natural or regular shape or position; an unnatural direction of parts, from whatever cause.

More ordinary imperfections and *distortions* of the body in figure. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 79.

In some, *Distortions* quite the Face disguise.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

3. A perversion of the true meaning or intent.

These absurdities are all framed . . . by a childish *distortion* of my words.
Bp. Wren, Monarchy Asserted (1659), p. 147.

distortive (dis-tôr'tiv), *a.* [< *distort* + *-ive.*] **1.** Tending to distort; causing distortions. *Quarterly Rev.*—**2.** Having distortions; distorted.

distortor (dis-tôr'tor), *n.*; pl. *distortores* (dis-tôr-tō'rēz). [NL., < ML. *distortor*, distorter, < L. *distorquere*, pp. *distortus*, distort: see *distort.*] **1.** In *anat.*, that which distorts.—**Distortor oris**, in *anat.*, a muscle of the mouth, so called from its distorting the mouth, as in rage, grinning, etc.; the zygomaticus major.

distourblet, *v. t.* See *distrouble.*

distract (dis-trakt'), *v. t.* [< ME. *distracten*, < ML. *distractare*, freq. of L. *distrahere*, pp. *distractus* (> OF. *destraier, destraer, destraher*, F. *distraire* = Pr. *distraire* = Sp. *distraer* = Pg. *distrahir* = It. *distraere, distraggere, distrarre, straere, strarre* = Dan. *distrahere* = Sw. *distrahera*), draw asunder, pull in different directions, divide, perplex, < *dis-*, asunder, + *trahere*, draw: see *trace, tract. Distraught* is an old form of the adj. *distract*, q. v., and is not a part of the E. verb.] **1**†. To draw apart; pull in different directions and separate; divide. *Shak.* [Rare.]—**2.** To turn or draw away from any object; divert from any point toward another point, or toward various other objects: as, to *distract* a person's attention from his occupation.

If he cannot wholly avoid the eye of the observer, he hopes to *distract* it by a multiplicity of the object.
South, Sermons.

3. To cause distraction in; draw in different directions or toward different objects; confuse by diverse or opposing considerations; perplex; bewilder: as, to *distract* the mind with cares.

They are *distracted* as much in opinion as in will.
Bacon, Political Fables, i., Expl.

A principle that is but half received does but *distract*, instead of guiding our behaviour. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 211.

A thousand external details must be left out as irrelevant, and only serving to *distract* and mislead the observer. *J. Caird.*

Multitudes were *distracted* by doubts, which they sought in vain to repress, and which they firmly believed to be the suggestions of the devil. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 72.

4. To disorder the reason of; derange; render frantic or mad.

A poor mad soul, . . . poverty hath *distracted* her.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1.

Let me not see thee more; something is done
That will *distract* me, that will make me mad,
If I behold thee. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, iii. 1.

Time may restore their wits, whom vain ambition
Hath many years *distracted*.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, v. 2.

distract† (dis-trakt'), *a.* [< ME. *distract* (after the L.), also *distrauht*, mod. *distraught* (after E. forms like *taught*, etc.), also *destrat, destret*, after OF. *destrait*, F. *distrait*, < L. *distractus*, distracted, perplexed, pp. of *distrahere*, draw asunder, perplex, etc.: see *distract, v.*] Distracted; frantic; deranged: same as *distraught.*

Thou shalt ben so *destrat* by aspre thinges.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iii. prose 8.

With this she fell *distract*,
And, her attendants absent, swallow'd fire.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3.

When any fall from virtue,
I am *distract;* I have an interest in 't.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iii. 1.

distracted (dis-trak'ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *distract, v.*; equiv. to *distract, a.*] **1.** Perplexed; harassed or bewildered by opposing considerations.

Remember thee?
Ay, thou poor ghost, while memory holds a seat
In this *distracted* globe. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 4.

The wicked, who, surprized,
Lose their defence, *distracted* and amazed.
Milton, S. A., l. 1286.

A fraternity acting together with a harmony unprecedented amongst their *distracted* countrymen of that age.
De Quincey, Essenes, i.

2. Disordered in intellect; deranged; mad; frantic.

What both you and all the rest of you say about that matter is but the fruit of *distracted* brains.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 204.

=**Syn. 1.** *Abstracted, Diverted*, etc. See *absent.*

distractedly (dis-trak'ted-li), *adv.* In a distracted manner; as a distracted person.

O'er hedge and ditch *distractedly* they take,
And happiest he that greatest haste could make.
Drayton, Battle of Agincourt.

distractedness (dis-trak'ted-nes), *n.* **1.** The state of being distracted, harassed, or perplexed in mind; a perplexed condition or state.

Such experiments as the unfurnishedness of the place and the present *distractedness* of my mind will permit me.
Boyle, Works, I. 41.

2. A disordered or deranged condition of the mind; madness.

distracter (dis-trak'tėr), *n.* One who or that which distracts.

distractful† (dis-trakt'fûl), *a.* [< *distract* + *-ful*, irreg. suffixed to verb or adj.] Distracting.

Arise, kneel not to me,
But thanke thy sisters, they apparell'd thee
In that *distractful* shape.
Heywood, Love's Mistress, sig. F, 9.

distractible (dis-trak'ti-bl), *a.* [< *distract* + *-ible*.] Capable of being distracted or drawn away.

distractile (dis-trak'til), *a.* [< *distract* + *-ile*.] In *bot.*, widely separated: applied by Richard to anthers in which the cells are separated by a very long and narrow connective, as in the genus *Salvia*.

distraction (dis-trak'shon), *n.* [< ME. *distraccioun* (but used appar. in sense of *detraction*), < OF. *distraction*, F. *distraction* = Sp. *distraccion* = Pg. *distracção* = It. *distrazione* = D. *distractie* = Dan. Sw. *distraktion*, < L. *distractio(n-)*, a pulling asunder, parting, dissension, < *distrahere*, pp. *distractus*, pull asunder: see *distract*.]

1†. The act of drawing or the state of being drawn apart; separation.

Thou who wert uncapable of *distraction* from him, with whom thou wert one, would'st yet so much act man as to retyre, for the opportunity of prayer.
Bp. Hall, The Walk upon the Waters.

2. A drawing away of the mind from one point or course to another or others; diversion of thought or feeling into a different channel or toward different objects.

That ye may attend upon the Lord without *distraction*.
1 Cor. vii. 35.

She listened to all that was said, and had never the least *distraction* or absence of thought. *Swift*, Death of Stella.

Distraction is the removal of our attention from a matter with which we are engaged, and our bestowal of it on another which crosses us. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

3. A drawing of the mind in different directions; mental confusion arising from diverse or opposing considerations; perplexity; bewilderment: as, the *distraction* caused by a multitude of questions or of cares.

Comes in one mistress Page; gives intelligence of Ford's approach; and in her invention and Ford's wife's *distraction*, they conveyed me into a buck-basket.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 5.

4. Confusion of affairs; tumult; disorder: as, political *distractions*.

Never was known a night of such *distraction*.
Dryden, Spanish Friar.

5. Violent mental excitement, or extreme agony of mind, simulating madness in its tendencies or outward exhibition; despairing perturbation: as, this toothache drives me to *distraction*.

How have mine eyes out of their spheres been fitted,
In the *distraction* of this madding fever!
Shak., Sonnets, cxix.

This quiet sail is as a noiseless wing
To waft me from *distraction*.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 85.

The *distraction* of the children, who saw both their parents expiring together, would have melted the hardest heart. *Tatler.*

6. A state of disordered reason; frenzy; insanity; madness.

What new crotchet next?
There is so much sense in this wild *distraction*,
That I am almost out of my wits too.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 2.

Forc'd to the field he came, but in the rear;
And feign'd *distraction* to conceal his fear.
Dryden, Ajax and Ulysses, l. 52.

To live upon the hopes of unseen things is madness and *distraction*, if there be no heaven, no unseen things for us.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I., Pref. to xi.

7. A cause of diversion or of bewilderment, as of the attention or the mind; something that distracts, in any sense: as, the *distractions* of gayety or of business; labor is often a *distraction* from gloomy thoughts.

The invitation offered an agreeable *distraction* to Maggie's tears. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 4.

He [Shakspere] allows us here and there the repose of a commonplace character, the consoling *distraction* of a humorous one. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 182.

8. In *Gr. gram.*, the dialectic or poetical use of two similar vowels identical in pronunciation, or differing only in quantity, for a single long vowel in the ordinary Greek form: as, φόως for φῶς, ὁρόω for ὁρῶ, κράατος for κρᾶτος, κληηδόν for κληδών, etc. Such forms are really examples of assimilation, as an intermediate stage between an earlier open form with different vowels and the later contracted form: as, (1) ὁράω, (2) ὁρόω, (3) ὁρῶ.

9. In *French-Canadian law*, the divesting of the right to costs from the client or other person presumptively or ordinarily entitled, and the declaration of it to belong to the attorney, guardian, or other person equitably entitled.—

10†. A confusing division or course; a misleading separation or detachment of parts. [Only in the passage cited.]

While he was yet in Rome,
His power [army] went out in such *distractions* as
Beguil'd all spies. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 7.

=**Syn. 6.** Derangement, aberration of mind, delirium, mania.

distractious† (dis-trak'shus), *a.* [< *distraction* + *-ous*.] Distractive.

Without such a nature, it would render his providence, to human apprehension, laborious and *distractious*.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, Pref.

distractive (dis-trak'tiv), *a.* [< *distract* + *-ive*.] Causing perplexity: as, *distractive* cares. *Dryden.*

distractively (dis-trak'tiv-li), *adv.* In a distracting or perplexing manner. *Carlyle.*

distrain (dis-trān'), *v.* [< ME. *distreynen, destrcynen, destraynen*, < OF. *destraindre, destreindre, distraindre*, compel, constrain, restrain, = Pr. *destrenger, destrenher* = It. *distringere, distrignere*, < L. *distringere*, pp. *districtus*, pull asunder, stretch out, engage, hinder, molest, ML. also compel, coerce, as by exacting a pledge by a fine or by imprisonment, < *dis-*, apart, + *stringere*, draw tight, strain: see *strain*[2], *strict, stringent*, etc., and cf. *constrain, restrain*. See also *district, distringas, distress*.]

I. *trans.* **1**†. To pull or tear asunder; rend apart.

That same net so cunningly was wound,
That neither guile nor force might it *distraine*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 82.

2†. To press with force; bear with force upon; constrain; compel.

The gentyl faucon that with his feet *distraynith*
The kyngis hand.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 337.

Distreyne here herte as faste to retorne,
As thou dost myn to longen here to se.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 596.

3†. To restrain; bind; confine.

Distrained with chaynes. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, ii. prose 6.

4†. To distress; torment; afflict.

Palamon, that love *destreyneth* so,
That wood out of his wit he goth for wo.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 597.

Moch he were *distrained* in thought,
And . . . for the dede sighed full ofte there.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 614.

Some secret sorrow did her heart *distraine*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 38.

5†. To gain or take possession of; seize; secure.

The proverbe saith, he that to muche enbraceth *distraineth* litell. *Testament of Love.*

Here's Beaufort, that regards nor God nor king,
Hath here *distrain'd* the Tower to his use.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 3.

6. In *law*: (*a*) To take and withhold (another's chattel), in order to apply it in satisfaction of the distrainor's demand against him, or to hold it until he renders satisfaction. The right to distrain was recognized at common law as a private remedy in the nature of a reprisal, by which a person might take the personal property of another into his possession, and hold it as a pledge or security until satisfaction was made, as by the payment of a debt, the discharge of some duty, or as reparation for an injury done, with the right in certain cases to sell it to obtain satisfaction — as in the instance of the impounding of cattle, damage feasant, or the taking by the landlord of the goods and chattels of a tenant while still upon the premises, for the non-payment of rent.

If anie member, of his froward disposition or otherwise, refuse to pay quarterage, penalties, arrearages, or other amerciaments, the master and wardens, with their officers, shall have power at lawful times to enter such member's shop, and *distrain* the same.
Quoted in *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cxxvii., note.

They thought it lawfull, and made it a use to *distrayne* one anothers goodes for small detts.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

The plaintiff in the action was the owner of the *distrained* cattle, and the defendant was the distrainor.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 265.

(*b*) To seize and hold in satisfaction of a demand or claim, or in order to compel the performance of an obligation; seize under judicial process or authority: said of any movable property, or of goods and chattels. See *distringas* and *distress*.

II. *intrans.* To make seizure of goods in satisfaction of a claim, or in order to compel the performance of an obligation.

The earl answered, I will not lend money to my superiour, upon whom I cannot *distrain* for the debt.
Camden, Remains.

For neglecting to do suit to the lord's court, or other certain personal service, the lord may *distrain* of common right. *Blackstone*, Com., III. i.

Unless the complainant who sought to *distrain* went through all the acts and words required by the law with the most rigorous accuracy, he in his turn . . . incurred a variety of penalties.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 273.

distrainable (dis-trā'na-bl), *a.* [< OF. *destraignable, destreignable*, < *destraindre*, distrain: see *distrain* and *-able*.] Liable to be distrained, or seized in satisfaction of a claim, or in order to compel the performance of some obligation.

Instead therefore of mentioning those things which are *distrainable*, it will be easier to recount those which are not so, with the reason of their particular exemption.
Blackstone, Com., III. i.

distrainer, distrainor (dis-trā'nėr, -nor), *n.* [< OF. (AF.) *destreinor*, < *destreindre*, distrain: see *distrain*.] One who distrains or seizes goods for debt or service; one who makes or causes seizure by way of distress.

The *distrainer* has no other power than to retain them [chattels which have been seized] till satisfaction is made.
Blackstone, Com., III. i.

The Sheriff first of all demanded a view of the impounded cattle; if this were refused, he treated the *distrainor* as having committed a violent breach of the King's peace.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 264.

distrainment (dis-trān'ment), *n.* The act of distraining, or the state of being distrained.

distrainor, *n.* See *distrainer*.

distraint (dis-trānt'), *n.* [< OF. *destrainte, destraincte, distraincte*, restraint, < *distraint*, pp. of *destraindre*, distrain: see *distrain*.] In *law*, the act of distraining; a distress.

The *distraint* of cattle for damage still retains a variety of archaic features. It is not a complete remedy. The taker merely keeps the cattle until satisfaction is made to him for the injury, or till they are returned by him on an engagement to contest the right to distrain in an action of Replevin. *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 262.

distrait (dis-trā'), *a.* [F., = E. *distract, distraught*, < L. *distractus*: see *distract, a.*] **1.** Abstracted; absent-minded; inattentive.

And then she got Grace supper, and tried to make her talk; but she was *distrait*, reserved.
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, xxvi.

2. In *French law*, awarded to another. See *distraction*, 9.

distratt, *a.* See *distract*. *Chaucer.*

distraught (dis-trât'), *p. a.* [< ME. *distrauht*, another form of *distract, destrat*, distracted, etc.: see *distract, a.*] **1**†. Drawn apart; separated.

She sent an arrow forth with mighty draught, . . .
And, in his nape arriving, through it thrild
His greedy throte, therewith in two *distraught*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vii. 31.

2. Distracted; bewildered; perplexed; being in or manifesting a state of distraction.

Distrauhte in thouhte, refourme hem to resoun.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 206.

To doubt betwixt our senses and our souls
Which are the most *distraught* and full of pain.
Mrs. Browning.

His aspect was so dazed and *distraught* as to suggest the suspicion that the sherry had been exceptionally potent. *J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 165.

distraughted†, *a.* [< *distraught* + *-ed*[2].] Distraught.

My weake *distraughted* mynd.
Spenser, Heavenly Beauty.

distream† (dis-trēm'), *v. i.* [< L. *dis-* + E. *stream*.] To flow out or over.

Yet o'er that virtuous blush *distreams* a tear.
Shenstone.

distress (dis-tres'), *v. t.* [< ME. *distressen, distresen*, < OF. *destresser, destrecier, destrechier, destroisser*, restrain, constrain, put in straits, afflict, distress, < ML. as if **districtiare*, an assumed freq. form of L. *distringere*, pp. *districtus*, pull asunder, stretch out, ML. compel, coerce, distrain: see *distrain* and *district*. Hence (in part), by apheresis, *stress, v.*, q. v.] **1.** To constrain or compel by pain, suffering, or force of circumstances.

Though the distrust of futurity is a strange error, yet it is an error into which bad men may naturally be *distressed*. For it is impossible to bid defiance to final ruin without some refuge in imagination, some presumption of escape.
Young, Night Thoughts, vii., Pref.

Men who can neither be *distressed* or won into a sacrifice of duty. *Hamilton.*

Muley Abul Hassan now abandoned all hope of carrying the place by assault, and attempted to *distress* it into terms by turning the channel of the river which runs by its walls. *Irving*, Granada, p. 44.

2. To afflict with pain, physical or mental; oppress or crush with suffering, misfortune, or calamity; make miserable.

Whan the kynge Belynans com to the bataile as was grete nede to the kynge Brangore, and to the kynge Carados, for thei were so *distrussed* that thei were euen at flight. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 249.

We are troubled on every side, yet not *distressed*.
2 Cor. iv. 8.

What in their tempers teased us or *distress'd*
Is, with our anger and the dead, at rest.
Crabbe, Works, II. 26.

3. In *law*, to seize for debt; distrain. See *distrain*, 6. = **Syn. 2.** *Trouble, Harass*, etc. See *afflict*.

distress (dis-tres′), *n.* [< ME. *distresse, destresse*, < OF. *destresse, destrece, destresce, destreche, destraiche*, F. *détresse* = Pr. *destressa, destrecha*, constraint, distress; from the verb. Hence, by apheresis, *stress*, *n.*, q. v.] **1†.** Constraint; restraint; forcible control; oppression.

This Eolus, with harde grace,
Held the wyndes in *distresse*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1587.

2†. Compulsion; requirement.

The sayde John Brendon . . . to make amends to the sayde John Matthu after the *distresse* of the Master and Wardonys forsayde. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 323.

3. Pain or suffering of body or mind; great pain, anxiety, or grief.

The thorny point
Of bare *distress* hath ta'en from me the show
Of smooth civility. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7.

With sorrow and heart's *distress*
Wearied I fell asleep. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 613.

4. In general, a state of suffering or trouble; calamity; adversity; affliction; misery arising from want or misfortune.

Upon the earth *distress* of nations. Luke xxi. 25.

There was not enough local *distress* for charity to find interest in relieving it. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 491.

From those thy words, I deem from some *distress*
By deeds of mine thy dear life I might save.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 330.

5. In *law*: (*a*) The act of distraining. See *distrain*, 6.

He would first demaund his dett, and yf he were not payed, he would straight goe and take a *distress* of his goodes and chattels, where he could find them, to the valewe. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

All who should set up such games should forfeit two hundred pounds, to be levied by *distress* on the offender's goods. *Goldsmith*, Richard Nash.

(*b*) The common-law remedy by distraining.

The practice of *Distress* — of taking nams, a word preserved in the once famous law-term withernam — is attested by records considerably older than the Conquest.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 262.

(*c*) The thing taken by distraining; that which is seized to procure satisfaction.

As these *distresses* cannot be sold, the owner, upon making satisfaction, may have his chattels again.
Blackstone, Com., III. i.

(*d*) In *old Scots law*, a pledge taken by the sheriff from those who came to fairs or markets for their good behavior, which at their close was delivered back if no harm had been done. — **Abuse of distress.** See *abuse*. — **Distress sale**, a sale of the thing distrained, in order to satisfy the claim. — **Distress warrant**, a judicial process authorizing an officer to distrain. — **Double distress**, in *Scots law*, a process used by two or more creditors to attach the funds of their debtor in the hands of a third person. — **Flag of distress.** See *flag*[2]. — **Infinite distress**, in *law*, a distress not limited in quantity, and which might be repeated from time to time until the adverse party should yield. — **Signal of distress** (*naut.*), a signal that help is needed. = **Syn. 3.** *Grief, Sorrow*, etc. See *affliction*. — **4.** Hardship, straits, perplexity.

distressed (dis-trest′ or dis-tres′ed), *p. a.* Suffering distress; exciting pity; miserable: as, a poor *distressed* object of charity. Also *distrest*.

The poor *distress'd* Lear is i' the town.
Shak., Lear, iv. 3.

He exhausted all his fortune in relieving the wants of the *distressed*. *Goldsmith*, Essays, Asem.

distressedness (dis-trest′nes), *n.* The state of being distressed or greatly pained. *Bailey*, 1731.

distressful (dis-tres′fûl), *a.* [< *distress* + *-ful*.] **1.** Inflicting or bringing distress; distressing; calamitous: as, a *distressful* event.

And often did beguile her of her tears,
When I did speak of some *distressful* stroke
That my youth suffer'd. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

The separation of friends and families is, perhaps, one of the most *distressful* circumstances attendant on penury.
Goldsmith, Vicar, iii.

2. Indicating distress; proceeding from pain or anguish: as, *distressful* cries.

One glance into Claude's face, darkened with perplexity, anger, and a *distressful* effort to look amiable and comfortable, was one too many; Tarbox burst into a laugh.
G. W. Cable, An Large, xxi.

3†. Attended with poverty or misery; gained by severe or painful toil.

Not all these, laid in bed majestical,
Can sleep so soundly as the wretched slave,
Who, with a body fill'd, and vacant mind,
Gets him to rest, cramm'd with *distressful* bread.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1.

distressfully (dis-tres′fûl-i), *adv.* In a distressing manner.

distressing (dis-tres′ing), *p. a.* Very painful or afflicting: as, a *distressing* sickness. = **Syn.** Acute, grievous, trying, afflictive, torturing, miserable.

distressingly (dis-tres′ing-li), *adv.* In a distressing manner.

distrest, *p. a.* See *distressed*.

distreynet, *v.* A Middle English form of *distrain*.

distributable (dis-trib′ū-ta-bl), *a.* [< *distribute* + *-able*.] Capable of being distributed; available for distribution.

Let them melt up their eagles, and add the mass to the *distributable* fund. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, I. 421.

distributary (dis-trib′ū-tā-ri), *a.* [< ML. *distributarius*, < L. *distributus*, pp.: see *distribute*.] Distributing; distributive; designed for distribution. *Imp. Dict.*

distribute (dis-trib′ūt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *distributed*, ppr. *distributing*. [< L. *distributus*, pp. of *distribuere* (> It. *distribuire, stribuire* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *distribuir* = F. *distribuer*), divide, distribute, < *dis-*, apart, + *tribuere*, give, impart: see *tribute*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To divide or parcel out; allot in shares; bestow in parts or shares, or in due proportion; apportion; divide among several: as, Moses *distributed* lands to the tribes of Israel; Christ *distributed* the loaves to his disciples; to *distribute* justice.

From hence a hundred rivers are supplied, which *distribute* health and verdure to the various countries through which they flow. *Goldsmith*, Essays, Asem.

Walk your dim cloister, and *distribute* dole.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

The shore . . . is very vneuen, *distributed* into hills and dales. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, II. 112.

2. To separate and put in place or order; arrange by classification or location: as, to *distribute* printing-types into their respective boxes (see **II.**, 2); to *distribute* animals into classes, orders, genera, and species; to *distribute* the books in a library according to their subjects.

His time, the day, and night, he *distributed* by the burning of certain Tapours into three equall portions.
Milton, Hist. Eng., v.

3. To spread; scatter; disperse.

The marques of Cadiz, with his confederate commanders, *distributed* themselves along the walls, to direct and animate their men in the defense. *Irving*, Granada, p. 43.

4. To spread out; cover a surface or fill a space with: as, to *distribute* ink (that is, spread it evenly and smoothly) on printing-rollers; to *distribute* manure over a field; to *distribute* heat in a building. — **5.** In *logic*, to employ in its full extent, as a term. — **Distributed force.** See *force*[1]. — **Distributed term**, in *logic*, a term employed in its full extent, so as to comprehend all its significates, or everything to which it is applicable. = **Syn. 1.** *Apportion, Allot, Assign* (see *dispense*); partition, portion out. — **2.** To classify, arrange, sort, assort, dispose.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To make distribution; exercise charity.

Distributing to the necessity of saints. Rom. xii. 13.

2. In *printing*, to put dead matter (that is, composed types that are no longer needed for printing) into the cases, by holding a quantity of it upright in the left hand on a support, and throwing the separate types from a number taken between the thumb and first and second fingers of the right hand into their proper boxes; to "throw in": as, he *distributes* rapidly.

distributer (dis-trib′ū-tėr), *n.* One who or that which distributes.

I am also by office an assisting sister of the deacons, and a denourer, instead of a *distributer* of the alms.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, v. 2.

distributing-machine (dis-trib′ū-ting-ma-shēn′), *n.* In *printing*, an apparatus for the mechanical performance of the work of type-distribution. It usually accomplishes its task through the provision of a distinctive nick on the types for each character, and deposits the different characters in separate rows or lines on slides.

distribution (dis-tri-bū′shon), *n.* [= F. *distribution* = Pr. *distribucio* = Sp. *distribucion* = Pg. *distribuição* = It. *distribuzione, stribuzione*, < L. *distributio(n-)*, < *distribuere*, distribute: see *distribute*.] **1.** The act of dividing or parceling out; allotment in shares or according to requirement; apportionment; division among several: as, the *distribution* of an estate among the heirs; the *distribution* of justice or of alms; the *distribution* of parts in a play.

Of great riches there is no real use, except it be in the *distribution*. *Bacon*, Riches.

I know that it is common to rail at the unequal *distribution* of riches as the great source of jealousies, broils, and heart-breakings. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 161.

It is evidently on the real *distribution* of power, and not on names and badges, that the happiness of nations must depend.
Macaulay, Utilitarian Theory of Government.

2. That which is distributed or apportioned.

Sit quiet in the soft showers of Providence, and favourable *distributions* in this world, either to thyself or others.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 5.

Our charitable *distributions*. *Bp. Atterbury*.

3. The act or process of separating and arranging, or the special arrangement secured; separation into distinct order, parts, or classes; systematic or natural arrangement: as, the *distribution* of printing-types into their boxes (see *distribute*, II., 2); the *distribution* of plants into genera and species.

The regular *distribution* of power into distinct departments. *Hamilton*.

Our knowledge of *distribution* in Time, being derived wholly from the evidence afforded by fossils, is limited to that geologic time of which some records remain: cannot extend to those pre-geologic times the records of which have been obliterated. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 107.

The *distribution* of the positions and velocities of each set of spheres is independent of the remaining sets, and is in all respects the same as if that particular set alone existed in the region of space under consideration.
H. W. Watson, Kinetic Theory of Gases, p. 22.

4. The act of spreading out as over a surface; in *printing*, the spreading of ink in an even film over the inking-rollers and the inking-table. — **5.** In *rhet.*: (*a*) Enumeration of several persons or things, with attribution to each of a special office, function, or characteristic. (*b*) The classification of the topics of a discourse by dividing them under different heads: now more commonly called *division*.

I do not mean that in every discourse a formal division, or *distribution* of it into parts, is requisite.
Blair, Rhetoric, xxxi.

6. In *logic*: (*a*) The distinguishing of a universal whole into its several kinds or species: thus differing from *division*, by which an integral whole is distinguished into its several parts. (*b*) The acceptation of a term in a general sense to apply to many individuals. This use of *distributio* appears in the early part of the thirteenth century. Petrus Hispanus says, "*Distribution* is a multiplication of a common term made by a universal sign; thus, when we say *every man*, the latter term is distributed or confounded by the sign *every*, so that there is a multiplication."

He will tell you that this axiom containes a *distribution*, and that all such axioms are generall; and lastly, that a *distribution* in which any part is wanting, or abundant, is faulty and fallacious.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

7. In *arch.*, the arrangement of a plan with reference to walls and open spaces, or to the various services and uses to which the different apartments of an interior are destined; also, the artistic combination of masses, ornaments, wall-openings, various kinds of masonry, etc. — **8.** In *polit. econ.*, the division of the aggregate produce of the industry of any society among the independent individuals who compose it. — **9.** In steam-engines, the operation by which steam is admitted into and withdrawn from the cylinder at each stroke of the piston. — **Accommodate distribution**, in *logic*. See *accommodate*. — **Civil distribution**, in *logic*, the acceptation of a term for nearly all its singulars, according to the everyday loose usage of speech: as, everybody reverences Shakspere (where *everybody* excludes not only those who know nothing of him, but also a considerable number of his students). — **Distribution of a curve**, in *geom.* See *curve*. — **Distribution of electricity**, a phrase employed to signify the density of the electricity on a body, as determined by its shape or the proximity of other electrified bodies, which act inductively upon it. (See *density*.) A charge of electricity always tends to distribute itself over the entire surface of the conductor. — **Distribution of heat**, a phrase expressive of the several ways by which the rays of heat, as they fall upon the surface of a solid or liquid body, may be disposed of, as by reflection, by absorption, or by transmission. — **Geographical distribution**, in *bot.* and *zoöl.*, that branch of the respective sciences which treats of the distribution of plants and animals over the surface of the earth, ascertaining the areas within which each species is found, investigating the climatic and other conditions which determine its occurrence, and in general settling all questions with regard to the areas occupied by the floras and faunas of the different countries of the world; chorology; zoögeography or phytogeography. — **Parametric distribution**, in *math.*, the manner of correspondence of different values of a parameter with points of a curve. Thus, when the coördinates of the variable points of a bicursal curve are represented by elliptic functions of a parameter, to each point of the curve there belongs a twofold infinity of values of the parameter, and the precise description of the correspondence is the *parametric distribution*. — **Province of distribution**, in *bot.* and *zoöl.*, a faunal and floral area; a chorological region. See the extract.

Certain areas of the earth's surface are inhabited by groups of animals and plants which are not found elsewhere. . . . Such areas are termed *Provinces of Distribution*.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 24.

Statute of distributions, in *law*, a statute which regulates the distribution of the personal estate of intestates. = **Syn. 1.** Apportionment, partition, division, disposition, grouping.

distributional (dis-tri-bū′shon-al), *a.* [< *distribution* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to distribu-

tion; specifically, in *zoögeog.*, of or pertaining to the geographical distribution of animals; chorological.

The orang has the smallest *distributional* area, being confined to the islands of Borneo and Sumatra.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 403.

distributionist (dis-tri-bū′shọn-ist), *n.* [< *distribution* + *-ist.*] One who advocates or promotes distribution; a believer in distribution. [Rare.]

The *distributionists* trembled, for their popularity was at stake. . . . The popularity of the distribution society among the ladies of our parish is unprecedented.
Dickens, Sketches, Ladies' Societies.

distributival (dis-trib-ū-tī′val or dis-trib′ū-ti-val), *a.* [< *distributive, n.*, + *-al.*] In *gram.*, of or pertaining to a distributive; of the nature of a distributive.

distributive (dis-trib′ū-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *distributif* = Pr. *distributiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *distributivo*, < LL. *distributivus* (in grammatical sense), < L. *distributus*, pp. of *distribuere*, distribute: see *distribute.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** That distributes; dividing and assigning in portions; dealing to each his proper share.

The other part of justice is commonly called *distributive*, and is commanded in this rule, "Render to all their dues."
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, iii., Pref.

The plain foundations of a *distributive* justice, and due order in this world, may lead us to conceive a further building. *Shaftesbury*, in Fowler's Shaftesbury and [Hutcheson, p. 111.

Specifically—**2.** In *logic*, showing that a statement refers to each individual of a class separately, and not to these individuals as making up the whole class. The *distributive acceptation* of such an adjective as *all* is that in which whatever is said of all is said of each: opposed to *collective acceptation*, in which something is said of the whole which is not true of the parts. Thus, in the sentence "All the planets are seven," the *all* is *collective;* in the sentence "All the planets revolve round the sun," it is *distributive.*

3. Expressing separation or division: as, a *distributive* prefix: specifically, in *gram.*, used to denote the persons or things that constitute a pair or number, as considered separately and singly: as, a *distributive* pronoun; a *distributive* numeral. The distributive pronouns in English are *each, every, either, neither.* The distributive numerals in Latin are *singuli*, one by one, one each; *bini*, by twos, two each; *terni*, three each, etc.

4. In *math.*, operating upon every part in operating upon the whole.—**Distributive finding of the issue**, in *law*, an issue found by a jury which is in part for the plaintiff and in part for the defendant.—**Distributive formula**, in *math.*, a formula which expresses that two operations, as F and Φ, are so related that, for all values of x, y, z, etc., we have

$$F\,\Phi\,(x, y, z, \text{etc.}) = \Phi\,(Fx, Fy, Fz, \text{etc.}).$$

In a more general sense, every formula which expresses that the operations f, F, Φ, are so related that in every case $\Phi\,F\,(x, y) = f(\Phi x, \Phi y)$.—**Distributive function**, in *math.*, a function such that $f\,(x + y) = fx + fy$.—**Distributive operation**, in *math.*, an operation subject to a distributive formula.—**Distributive principle**, in *math.*, a rule expressed by a distributive formula.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, a word that divides or distributes, as *each* and *every*, which represent the individuals of a collective number as separate.

distributively (dis-trib′ū-tiv-li), *adv.* By distribution; singly; not collectively; in a distributive sense.

When an universal term is taken *distributively*, sometimes it includes all the individuals contained in its inferior species: as when I say, every sickness has a tendency to death, I mean every individual sickness, as well as every kind. *Watts*, Logic, ii. 2.

Distributively satisfied composite relation, one of which no factor is wholly unsatisfied.

distributiveness (dis-trib′ū-tiv-nes), *n.* **1.** Desire of distributing; generosity. [Rare.]

A natural *distributiveness* of humour, and a desire to be employed in the relief of every kind of want of every person. *Bp. Fell*, Hammond, § 2.

2. In *math.*, the fact of operating upon every part in operating upon the whole; the being subject to a distributive formula.

distributor (dis-trib′ū-tọr), *n.* [< OF. *distribuour, distribueur* = F. *distributeur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *distribuidor* = It. *distribuitore, distributore*, < LL. *distributor*, < L. *distribuere*, distribute: see *distribute.*] Same as *distributer.*

The suppression of unnecessary *distributors* and other parasites of industry. *J. S. Mill*, Socialism.

district (dis′trikt), *n.* [< F. *district* = Sp. *distrito* = Pg. *districto* = It. *distretto, distritto* = D. *distrikt* = G. *district* = Dan. Sw. *distrikt*, < ML. *districtus*, a district within which the lord may distrain, also jurisdiction, < L. *districtus*, pp. of *distringere*, draw asunder, compel, distrain: see *distrain.*] **1.** A limited extent of country marked off for a special purpose, administrative, political, etc.; a circuit or territory within which may be exercised or to which are limited certain rights or powers; any portion of land or country, or any part of a city or town, which is defined by law or agreement. In British India and in various European countries a district is a subdivision of a province. In reference to political divisions in the United States, it generally imports that the inhabitants act together for some one specific purpose: as, a highway *district;* a school *district;* an election *district* (as a senate, assembly, or congressional *district*). In some States the term is applied to a class of towns. In South Carolina, during most of the period from 1768 to 1868, the chief subdivision of the State (excepting the coast region) was called a *district*, instead of a county as in the other States. In Virginia and West Virginia the chief subdivision of a county is called a *magisterial district*, with reference to the organization of local justice. In Tennessee it is called a *civil district;* in Kentucky, a *justice's district;* in Georgia, a *militia district;* in Maryland, an *election district.* In other States these divisions are called *towns* or *townships.* In colonial and provincial Massachusetts the district was a part set off from a town and made independent of it in respect to local administration, but not in respect to choosing a representative to the General Court. In the Methodist Episcopal Church the district is a territorial subdivision of a conference, comprising a number of churches and societies, under the charge of a presiding elder. A *military district* of a country is a division of a military territorial department. The federal territory containing the national capital is called the *District of Columbia.* Abbreviated *dist.*

Even the decrees of general councils bind not but as they are accepted by the several churches in their respective *districts* and dioceses, of which I am to give an account in the following periods. *Jer. Taylor*, Diss. from Popery, I. ii. § 1.

2. A region in general; a territory within definite or indefinite limits: as, the *district* of the earth which lies between the tropics, or that which is north of a polar circle; the *districts* of Russia covered by forest.—**District attorney**, an officer appointed to act as attorney for the people or government within a specified district.—**District conference.** See *conference*, 2.—**District court**, a court of limited jurisdiction having cognizance of causes within a district defined by law.—**District court martial.** See *court martial*, under *court.*—**District school**, a public or free school for the inhabitants of a specified district.—**Metropolitan district**, a title used in a few instances (as in the territory collectively known as London, in England, with its suburbs) for a division of country, including a chief city, defined by statute for the purposes of government and municipal regulation, such as for supervision in respect to fires, health, police, etc.—**Mining district**, a settlement of miners organized after the plan which, in the first years of mining in the westernmost part of the United States, the miners, in independence of all other authority, devised for their own self-government.—**Parish district**, in England, a division of a parish for general ecclesiastical purposes.—**Taxing district**, in the United States, the territory or region into which (for the purpose of assessment merely) a State, county, town, or other political district is divided. *H. H. Emmons.*—**United States district courts**, the lowest courts of the federal judicial system, having jurisdiction chiefly in admiralty, bankruptcy, and criminal matters. = **Syn.** Division, quarter, locality, province, tract.

district (dis′trikt), *v. t.* [< *district, n.*] To divide into districts or limited portions of territory: as, in the United States, States are *districted* for the choice of certain officers; counties or towns are *districted* for the maintenance of schools, etc.

district† (dis′trikt), *a.* [< L. *districtus*, pp. of *distringere*, draw asunder, stretch tight: see *distrain*, and *district, n.*] Stringent; rigorous; strict.

They should not inforce nor compell the citizens . . . to more difficult or *district* proofes of their Articles of complaints. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 165.

Punishing with the rod of *district* seuerity.
Foxe, Martyrs, p. 782.

districtly† (dis′trikt-li), *adv.* In a stringent manner; stringently; rigorously.

We send our mandats againe vnto your brotherhood, in these apostolical writings, *districtlie* and in virtue of obedience commanding you. Quoted in *Foxe's* Martyrs, p. 218.

distrife†, *n.* [ME., appar. irreg. < *dis-* + *strife.*] Strife; contention.

For he wolde not haue in no wise *distrif* be-twene hem two. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 536.

distringas (dis-tring′gas), *n.* [Law L., 2d pers. sing. subj. pres., with impv. meaning, of ML. *distringere*, distrain: see *distrain.*] In *law:* (*a*) A process, now little used, directing the sheriff to distrain or make distress—that is, to seize and withhold the goods of the person sought to be coerced. It was used to compel a defendant to appear; also, after judgment for plaintiff in an action of detinue, to compel the defendant, by repeated distresses of his goods, to give up the chattel detained. (*b*) A process commanding the sheriff to bring in the bodies of jurors who did not appear, or to distrain their lands and goods. (*c*) A process in equity against a body corporate refusing to obey the summons and direction of the court. (*d*) An order of chancery, in favor of a party claiming to be interested in any stock in the Bank of England, by which a notice is served on the bank directing its officers not to permit its transfer, or not to pay any dividend on it.

distrix (dis′triks), *n.* [NL., appar. irreg. < Gr. δίς, δι-, two-, + θρίξ (τριχ-), hair.] Forky hair; a disease of the hair in which it splits at the end. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

distrouble† (dis-trub′l), *v. t.* [< ME. *distroublen, distroblen, destroblen*, also *distourblen, disturblen*, trouble, disturb, < OF. **destourbler* (cf. *destourblier, desturblier, destoublier*, trouble, vexation, = Pr. *desturbelhar*), var. of *destourbier, destorbier, desturbier*, equiv. to *destourber, destorber, desturber*, > ME. *destourben, disturben*, disturb, trouble, after OF. *tourbler, trobler, turbler*, > ME. *troublen*, trouble: see *disturb* and *trouble.*] To disturb; trouble greatly.

Mychel they [nettles, thorns, etc.] *distourblede* me,
For sore I drad to harmed be. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1713.

That was a thynge that gretly hem *distrubled* in her armynge, and ther-ynne thei caught grete damage.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 154.

Her former sorrow into sudein wrath
(Both coosen passions of *distroubled* spright)
Converting. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. iv. 12.

distroublet, *n.* [ME., < *distrouble, v.*] Trouble.

And rode so fro morowe to euen that no *distrouble* thei ne hadde till thei com to Roestok.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 545.

distrust (dis-trust′), *n.* [< *dis-* + *trust, n.*] **1.** Absence of trust; doubt or suspicion; want of confidence, faith, or reliance: as, to listen with *distrust;* to look upon a project with *distrust.*

Therefore to the ende that thou shalt not bee in any mannier *distruste*, it is God that is the maker of this promisse. *J. Udall*, On Luke i.

So is swearing an affect of *distrust*, and want of faith or honesty, on one or both sides.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 208.

The self-accusations of such a man are to be received with some *distrust*, not of his sincerity, but of his sober judgment. *Southey*, Bunyan, p. 13.

Nor does deception lead more surely to *distrust* of men than self-deception to suspicion of principles.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 151.

2. Discredit; loss of credit or confidence

To me reproach
Rather belongs, *distrust*, and all dispraise.
Milton, P. L., xi. 166.

distrust (dis-trust′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *trust, v.* Cf. *distrust, n.*] To withhold trust or confidence from; doubt or suspect; refuse to confide in, rely upon, or give credence to: as, to *distrust* a man's veracity; I *distrust* his intentions.

I am ready to *distrust* mine eyes. *Shak.*, T. N., iv. 3.
T' intrench in what you grant — unrighteous laws,
Is to *distrust* the justice of your cause.
Dryden, Hind and Panther.

distruster (dis-trus′tėr), *n.* One who distrusts.

distrustful (dis-trust′fụl), *a.* [< *distrust* + *-ful.*] **1.** Full of distrust; wanting confidence; suspicious; mistrustful.

The doubtful and *distrustful* man Heaven frowns at.
Fletcher (and another?), Prophetess, i. 3.

These men are too *distrustful*, and much to blame to use such speeches. *Burton.*

2. Not confident; apprehensive; diffident; modest: as, *distrustful* of ourselves.

Distrustful sense with modest caution speaks.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 626.

distrustfully (dis-trust′fụl-i), *adv.* In a distrustful manner; with doubt or suspicion.

Many are they,
That of my life *distrustfully* thus say:
No help for him in God there lies.
Milton, Ps. iii. 5.

distrustfulness (dis-trust′fụl-nes), *n.* The state of being distrustful or suspicious; want of confidence.

But notwithstanding, many of them, through too much *distrustfulness*, departed and prepared to depart with their packets at the first sight of vs.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. ii. 159.

distrustingly (dis-trus′ting-li), *adv.* Suspiciously; with distrust.

distrustless (dis-trust′les), *a.* [< *distrust* + *-less.*] Free from distrust or suspicion; confident.

The same Divine teacher enjoins his Apostles to consider the lillies, or (as some would have it) the tulips of the field, and to learn thence that difficult virtue of a *distrustless* reliance upon God. *Boyle*, Works, II. 29.

distunet (dis-tūn′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* + *tune.*] To put out of tune.

For Adams sin, all creatures else accurst;
Their Harmony *distuned* by His iar.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

disturb (dis-tėrb′), *v. t.* [< ME. *disturben, desturben, destourben, destorben*, < OF. *destourber, destorber, desturber, disturber*, also *destourbier*,

destorbier, *desturbier* = Pr. OSp. *destorbar* = Sp. Pg. *disturbar* = It. *disturbare*, *sturbare*, ⟨ L. *disturbare*, drive asunder, separate by violence, disorder, disturb, ⟨ *dis-*, apart, + *turbare*, disorder, throw into confusion, trouble: see *turbulent*, *trouble*. Cf. *distrouble*.] **1.** To stir; trouble; agitate; molest; move from a state of rest or tranquillity: as, to *disturb* a sleeper; to *disturb* the sediment.

If he be at his book, *disturb* him not.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

2. To move or agitate; discompose; disquiet; throw into perplexity or confusion.

You groan, sir, ever since the morning light,
As something had *disturb'd* your noble sprite.
Dryden, Cock and Fox.

We seldom mix long in conversation without meeting with some accident that ruffles and *disturbs* us.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. x.

I feared my brain was *disturbed* by my sufferings and misfortunes. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 2.

Preparing to *disturb*
With all-confounding war the realms above.
Cowper, Iliad, xi.

3. To interfere with; interrupt; hinder; incommode; derange.

For which men seyn may nought *disturbed* be
That shall bytyden of necessite.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 622.

Care *disturbs* study. *Johnson.*

The utmost which the discontented colonies could do was to *disturb* authority. *Burke.*

4. To turn aside; cause to deviate; throw out of course or order.

And *disturb*
His inmost counsels from their destined aim.
Milton, P. L., i. 167.

=Syn. 1. To disorder, unsettle, molest.—**2.** To perplex, trouble, annoy, vex, worry, plague.—**3.** To impede, interrupt.

disturb† (dis-tėrb′), *n.* [⟨ *disturb*, *v.*] Disturbance.

Instant without *disturb* they took alarm,
And onward moved embattel'd.
Milton, P. L., vi. 549.

disturbance (dis-tėr′bans), *n.* [⟨ ME. *disturbance*, *destourbance*, *destourbaunce*, ⟨ OF. *destourbance*, *desturbance*, *distourbance*, *distorbance* (= It. *disturbanza*, *sturbanza*), ⟨ *destourber*, *disturber*, disturb: see *disturb*.] **1.** Interruption of arrangement or order; violent change; derangement: as, a *disturbance* of the electric current.

The latest measurements tell us that a light-producing *disturbance* travels at the rate of 186,000 miles in a second of time. *J. N. Lockyer*, Spect. Anal., p. 28.

2. An interruption of thought or conversation; as, to read without *disturbance*.

Sylvia enjoyed her own thoughts, and any conversation would have been a *disturbance* to her.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, viii.

3. A violent interruption of the peace; a violent stir or excitement tending to or manifested in a breach of the peace; a tumult; an uproar; in a more extended sense, public disorder; agitation in the body politic.

The *disturbance* was made to support a general accusation against the province. *Bancroft.*

4. Emotion or disorder of the mind; agitation; perturbation; confusion: as, the merchant received the news of his losses without apparent *disturbance*.

They can survey a variety of complicated ideas without fatigue or *disturbance*. *Watts*, Improvement of Mind.

5. In *law*, the wrongful obstruction of the owner of an incorporeal hereditament in its exercise or enjoyment: as, the *disturbance* of a franchise, of common, of ways, or of tenure. *Stephen.*

disturbant† (dis-tėr′bant), *a.* [⟨ L. *disturban(t-)s*, ppr. of *disturbare*, disturb: see *disturb*.] Causing disturbance; agitating; turbulent.

Every man is a vast and spacious sea; his passions are the winds that swell him in *disturbant* waves.
Feltham, Resolves, i. 62.

disturbation† (dis-tėr-bā′shon), *n.* [= OF. *destourbeson*, *destorbeson* = It. *sturbazione*, ⟨ LL. *disturbatio(n-)*, destruction, ⟨ L. *disturbare*, pp. *disturbatus*, trouble, disturb, destroy: see *disturb*.] Disturbance.

Since by this way
All future *disturbations* would desist.
Daniel, Civil Wars, iii.

disturber (dis-tėr′bėr), *n.* **1.** One who disturbs or disquiets; a violator of peace or harmony; one who causes tumult or disorder.

He stands in the sight both of God and men most justly blamable, as a needless *disturber* of the peace of God's church, and an author of dissension.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

2. One or that which excites disgust, agitation, or tumult; that which causes perturbation.

And [they] wente the right wey to Sorhant with-oute eny other *disturbier*, and were gladde and mery after the aventure that was hem befallen. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 240.

Two deep enemies,
Foes to my rest, and my sweet sleep's *disturbers*,
Are they that I would have thee deal upon.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 2.

3. In *law*, one who hinders or incommodes another in the peaceable enjoyment of his rights.

disturblance†, *n.* [ME. *disturblaunce*, ⟨ *disturblen*, *distroublen*, disturb: see *distrouble*, and cf. *disturbance*.] Trouble; disturbance. *Bp. Pecock*, Repressor, I. 86.

disturn† (dis-tėrn′), *v. t.* [⟨ OF. *destourner*, *destorner*, F. *détourner* = It. *distornare*, *stornare*, ⟨ ML. *distornare*, turn aside or away, ⟨ L. *dis-*, away, + *tornare*, turn: see *turn*.] To turn aside.

Thi fader, prey, al thilke harm *disturne*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 718.

Glad was to *disturne* that furious streame
Of war on us, that else had swallowed them.
Daniel, Civil Wars, iv. 20.

distutor (dis-tū′tor), *v. t.* [⟨ *dis-* priv. + *tutor*.] To divest of the office or rank of a tutor.

Being found guilty of a strange, singular, and superstitious way of dealing with his scholars, he was *distutored*.
Wood, Athenæ Oxon., II. 536.

distyle (dis′tīl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *distyle*, ⟨ Gr. *δίστυλος, ⟨ δι-, two-, + στῦλος, column, style: see *style*[2].] **I.** *a.* Noting a portico of two columns: applied rather to a portico with two columns in antis than to a plain two-columned porch. See cut under *anta*.

The coin shows a small *distyle* temple on a rock, flanked by two tall terminal figures, and by two cypress trees.
B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, p. 347.

The favourite arrangement was a group of pillars "*distyle* in antis," as it is technically termed, viz., two circular pillars between two square piers.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 184.

II. *n.* A portico of two columns.

disulphate (dī-sul′fāt), *n.* [⟨ *di-*[2] + *sulphate*.] **1.** In *chem.*, a sulphate containing a hydrogen atom replaceable by a basic element or radical; an acid sulphate.—**2.** A sulphate having the general formula $R_2S_2O_7$; a salt of disulphuric acid: as, potassium *disulphate*, $K_2S_2O_7$.

disulphid (dī-sul′fid), *n.* [⟨ *di-*[2] + *sulphid*.] In *chem.*, a sulphid containing two atoms of sulphur.

disulpho-. In *chem.*, in composition, indicating certain acids formed by substituting two radicals having the formula SO_2OH for two hydrogen atoms in a hydrocarbon.

disulphuric (dī-sul-fū′rik), *a.* [⟨ *di-*[2] + *sulphuric*.] Containing two sulphuric-acid radicals. Used only in the following phrase.—**Disulphuric acid**, an acid, $H_2S_2O_7$, formed in the manufacture of Nordhausen sulphuric acid and separated from it in white crystals. It decomposes easily, but forms stable salts. Also called *pyrosulphuric acid*.

disuniform† (dis-ū′ni-fôrm), *a.* [⟨ *dis-* priv. + *uniform*.] Not uniform.

disunion (dis-ū′nyon), *n.* [= F. *désunion* = Sp. *desunion* = Pg. *desunião* = It. *disunione*; as *dis-* priv. + *union*.] **1.** Severance of union; separation; disjunction; rupture.

The royal preacher in my text, assuming that man is a compound of an organized body and an immaterial soul, places the formality and essence of death in the *disunion* and final separation of these two constituent parts.
Bp. Horsley, Works, III. xxxix.

If *disunion* was out of the question, consolidation was not less repugnant to their feelings and opinions.
J. C. Calhoun, Works, I. 193.

2. A breach of amity; rupture of union in feeling or opinion; contentious disagreement.

That rub, which must prove fatal to Ireland in a short time, and might grow to such a *disunion* between the two Houses as might much cloud the happiness of this kingdom. *Clarendon*, Civil War, I. 327.

disunionist (dis-ū′nyon-ist), *n.* [⟨ *disunion* + *-ist*.] An advocate of disunion; specifically, in *U. S. hist.*, one of those who, prior to and during the civil war of 1861–65, favored or sought the disruption of the United States.

It would do for the *disunionists* that which of all things they most desire—feed them well, and give them disunion without a struggle of their own.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 143.

The Federalists characterized their opponents . . . as disorganizers, *disunionists*, and traitors.
H. Adams, Albert Gallatin, ii. 162.

disunite (dis-ū-nīt′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *disunited*, ppr. *disuniting*. [⟨ LL. *disunitus*, pp. of *disunire* (> It. *disunire* = Sp. Pg. *desunir* = OF. *desunir*, *desuner*, F. *désunir*), disjoin, ⟨ L. *dis-* priv. + LL. *unire*, unite: see *dis-* and *unite*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To separate; disjoin; part: as, to *disunite* particles of matter.

The beast they then divide, and *disunite*
The ribs and limbs. *Pope*, Odyssey, iii.

2. To set at variance; alienate.

Go on both hand in hand, O Nations; never be *disunited;* be the praise and the heroick song of all posterity.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

II. *intrans.* To part; fall asunder; become divided.

The several joints of the body politic do separate and *disunite*. *South.*

disuniter (dis-ū-nī′tėr), *n.* One who or that which disjoins or separates.

disunity (dis-ū′ni-ti), *n.* [⟨ *dis-* priv. + *unity*.] **1.** Want of unity; a state of separation.

Disunity is the natural property of matter.
Dr. H. More.

2. The absence of unity of feelings or interests; want of concord.

disusage (dis-ū′zāj), *n.* [⟨ *dis-* priv. + *usage*. Cf. *disuse*.] Gradual cessation of use or custom; neglect or relinquishment of use or practice.

They cut off presently such things as might be extinguished without danger, leaving the rest to be abolished by *disusage* through tract of time. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

disuse (dis-ūz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disused*, ppr. *disusing*. [⟨ ME. *disusen*, ⟨ OF. *desuser* (= Sp. Pg. *desusar* = It. *disusare*), disuse, ⟨ *des-* priv. + *user*, use: see *dis-* and *use*, *v.*] To cease to use; neglect or omit to employ; abandon or discard from exercise or practice.

This custom was probably *disused* before their invasion or conquest. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, ii.

disuse (dis-ūs′), *n.* [⟨ *disuse*, *v.* Cf. *use*, *n.*] **1.** Cessation of use, practice, or exercise: as, *disuse* of wine; *disuse* of sea-bathing; *disuse* of words.

It is curious to see the periodical *disuse* and perishing of means and machinery which were introduced with loud laudation a few years or centuries before.
Emerson, Self-reliance.

2. Cessation of custom or observance; desuetude.

Church discipline then fell into *disuse*. *Southey.*

disused (dis-ūzd′), *p. a.* **1.** No longer used; abandoned; obsolete: as, *disused* words.

Arms long *disused*. *Sir J. Denham*, Æneid, ii. 11.

The tortures of the former modes of punishment are *disused*. *Everett*, Orations, II. 200.

Below its piers stand several Moorish mills, *disused*, but as yet unbroken by age or floods.
Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 88.

2. Disaccustomed; not wonted or habituated: with *in* or *to*, and formerly sometimes *with*: as, *disused to* toil.

Like men *disused in* a long peace; more determinate to do, than skilful how to do. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

Priam *in* arms *disused*. *Dryden.*

disutility (dis-ū-til′i-ti), *n.* [= It. *disutilità*; as *dis-* priv. + *utility*.] The state or quality of producing harm, hindrance, injury, or other undesirable conditions: the opposite or negative of *utility*.

For the abstract notion, the opposite or negative of utility, we may invent the term *disutility*, which will mean something different from inutility, or the absence of utility. *Jevons*, Pol. Econ., iii.

disutilize (dis-ū′til-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disutilized*, ppr. *disutilizing*. [⟨ *dis-* priv. + *utilize*.] To divert from a useful purpose; render useless.

Annulled the gift, *disutilized* the grace. *Browning.*

disvaluation (dis-val-ū-ā′shon), *n.* [⟨ *disvalue* + *-ation*, after *valuation*.] Disesteem; disparagement. [Rare.]

What can be more strange or more to the *disvaluation* of the power of the Spaniard? *Bacon*, War with Spain.

disvalue† (dis-val′ū), *v. t.* [⟨ *dis-* priv. + *value*.] To diminish in value; depreciate; disparage.

Her reputation was *disvalued*
In levity. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

It is at least necessary that virtue be not *disvalued* and imbased under the just price.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 336.

disvalue† (dis-val′ū), *n.* [⟨ *disvalue*, *v.*] Disesteem; disregard.

Cæsar's self [is]
Brought in *disvalue*. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iii.

disvantageous† (dis-van-tā′jus), *a.* [(= It. *disvantaggioso*) contr. of *disadvantageous*.] Disadvantageous.

Warwick by and by
With his left wing came up, and charg'd so home and round,
That had not his light horse by *disvantageous* ground
Been hinder'd, he had struck the heart of Edward's host.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxii.

disvelop† (dis-vel′op), *v. t.* [< OF. *desveloper:* see *develop.*] To develop. *Johnson.*

disveloped (dis-vel′opt), *p. a.* [Also written *disvelloped;* pp. of *disvelop, v.*] In *her.*, unfurled and floating: said of a flag used as a bearing. Also *developed.*

disventure† (dis-ven′tūr), *n.* [Contr. of *disadventure.*] Disadventure.

Don Quixote heard it and said, What noise is that, Sancho? I know not, quoth he, I think it be some new thing; for adventures, or rather *disventures*, never begin with a little. *Shelton*, tr. of Don Quixote, I. iii. 6.

disvouch† (dis-vouch′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *vouch.*] To discredit; contradict.

Every letter he hath writ hath *disvouch'd* other. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 4.

diswarn† (dis-wârn′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. (here intensive) + *warn.*] To warn against an intended course; dissuade or prevent by previous warning.

Lord Brook *diswarning* me (from his Majestie) from coming to Theobalds this day, I was enforced to trouble your lordship with these few lines.
Lord Keeper Williams, To the Duke of Buckingham, [Cabala, p. 73.

diswarren (dis-wor′en), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *warren.*] To deprive of the character of a warren; make common.

disweapon (dis-wep′n), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *weapon.*] To deprive of weapons; disarm.

disweret, *n.* [ME. *diswere, diswayre,* < *dis-* priv. (here intensive) + *were,* doubt, hesitation.] Doubt.

Dyswere, or dowte, dubium. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 123.

diswitted† (dis-wit′ed), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *wit* + *-ed*2.] Deprived of wits or understanding; demented.

Which when they heard, there was not one
But hasted after to be gone,
As she had been *diswitted.*
Drayton, Court of Fairy.

diswont† (dis-wunt′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *wont.*] To deprive of wonted usage or habit; disaccustom.

As if my tongue and your eares could not easily be *diswonted* from our late parliamentary language, you have here in this text liberty, prerogative, the maintenance of both. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 19.

disworkmanship† (dis-wėrk′man-ship), *n.* [< *dis-*, equiv. to *mis-*, + *workmanship.*] Bad workmanship.

When I would have taken a particular account of the errata, the printer answered me he would not publish his own *disworkmanship.* *Heywood*, Apology for Actors.

disworship† (dis-wėr′ship), *n.* [< *dis-*, equiv. to *mis-*, + *worship.*] A perversion or loss of worship or honor; disgrace; discredit.

A reproach and *disworship.* *Barret.*

A thing which the rankest politician would think it a shame and *disworship* that his laws should countenance.
Milton, Divorce, i. 4.

disworship† (dis-wėr′ship), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *diswurship;* < *disworship, n.*] To dishonor; deprive of worship or dignity; disgrace.

By the vncomlynesse of any parte the whole body is *diswurshipped.* *J. Udall*, On 1 Cor. xii.

disworth† (dis-wėrth′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *worth.*] To diminish the worth of; degrade.

There is nothing that *disworths* a man like cowardice and a base fear of danger. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 37.

disyntheme (dī-sin′thēm), *n.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *σύνθημα, σύνθεμα,* a collection, assembly, < *συντιθέναι,* put together: see *synthesis.*] A set of sets, each of the latter being formed of a certain number of elements out of a given collection of them, so that each element occurs just twice among all the sets. Thus, (AB) (BC) (CD) (AD) is a dyadic disyntheme—that is, one composed of pairs. See *dyadic.* Also *diplosyntheme.*

disyoke (dis-yōk′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disyoked,* ppr. *disyoking.* [< *dis-* priv. + *yoke.*] To unyoke; free from any trammel.

Who first had dared
To leap the rotten pales of prejudice,
Disyoke their necks from custom.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

dit[1] (dit), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ditted,* ppr. *ditting.* [< ME. *ditten, dutten,* < AS. *dyttan,* stop up, close (an aperture, as the mouth, eye, ear), prob. connected with *dott,* a point, dot: see *dot*[1].] To stop up; close. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

The dor drawen, & *dit* with a derf haspe.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1233.

Ditt your mouth with your meat. *Scotch proverb.*

Foul sluggish fat *dits* up your dulled eye.
Dr. H. More, Cupid's Conflict.

dit[2]† (dit), *n.* [Also *ditt,* < ME. *dit,* partly an abbreviation of *dite, ditee,* a ditty, a sound, and partly < OF. *dit, dict,* a saying, speech, word: see *ditty,* and *dict, dictum.*] 1. A word; a saying; a sentence. *Kelham.*

From the second half of the 13th century the collections of sentences, *dits,* apologues, and moral tales become very numerous. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 354.

2. A ditty; anything sung. *Chaucer.*

No song but did contain a lovely *ditt.*
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 13.

dita, dita-bark (dē′tä, -bärk), *n.* Same as *Alstonia bark* (which see, under *bark*[2]).

dital (dit′al), *n.* [< It. *ditale,* a thimble, fingerstall, < *dito,* < L. *digitus,* a finger: see *digit.*] In *music,* a thumb- or finger-key, by which the pitch of a guitar- or lute-string can be temporarily raised a semitone: in contradistinction to *pedal,* a foot-key. Compare *digital, n.*, 3.—**Dital harp,** a kind of chromatic harp-lute, invented and named by Edward Light, an Englishman, in 1798, and improved by him in 1816. It resembled a guitar in shape, but had from 12 to 18 strings, each string being furnished with a dital, which could raise its tone a half step, thus producing a complete chromatic scale. It is not now in use.

ditamy (dit′a-mi), *n.* An old form of *dittany.*

ditander†, *n.* See *dittander.*

ditane†, **ditany**†, *n.* See *dittany.*

ditation† (dī-tā′shon), *n.* [< L. as if **ditatio(n-),* < *ditare,* enrich, < *dis* (*dit-*), contr. of *dives* (*divit-*), rich.] The act of making rich.

After all the presents of those easterne worshippers (who intended rather homage than *ditation*), the blessed Virgin comes in the forme of poverty with her two doves unto God. *Bp. Hall*, The Purification.

ditch (dich), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ditche, diche, dyche;* < ME. *diche,* an assibilated form, with shortened vowel, of *dike, dic,* < AS. *dīc,* a dike, ditch: see *dike.*] 1. A trench made by digging; particularly, a trench for draining wet land, or for making a barrier to guard inclosures, or for preventing an enemy from approaching a town or a fortress. In the latter sense it is also called a *foss* or *moat,* and is dug round the rampart or wall between the scarp and the counterscarp. See cut under *castle.*

For thei make *Dyches* in the Erthe alle aboute in the Halle, depe to the Knee, and thei do pave hem: and whan thei wil ete, thei gon there in and sytten there.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 29.

Thou art no company for an honest dog,
And so we'll leave thee to a *ditch,* thy destiny.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iii. 2.

The subsoil [in drainage] must be carefully examined by digging test-holes in various places, and also by taking advantage of any quarries, deep *ditches,* or other cuttings in the proximity. *Encyc. Brit.*, I. 332.

2. Any narrow open passage for water on the surface of the ground.

Takes no more care thence-forth to those effects,
But lets the stream run where his *Ditch* directs.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

It was characteristic of mining nomenclature that the stream of pure swift-running water which formed this peninsula, taken from the infant Arkansas, should be called a *ditch.* *The Century*, XXXI. 69.

Advance-ditch. See *advance, n.*, 6.—**Second ditch,** in *fort.*, in low wet ground, a ditch beyond the glacis.—**To die in the last ditch.** See *die*[1].

ditch (dich), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *ditche, diche, dyche;* < ME. *dichen, dychen,* assibilated forms of *diken,* make a dike or ditch: see *dike, v.*] **I.** *intrans.* To dig or make a ditch or ditches: as, *ditching* and delving; hedging and *ditching.*

II. *trans.* 1. To dig a ditch or ditches in; drain by a ditch: as, to *ditch* moist land.

Lord. Where was this lane?
Post. Close by the battle, *ditch'd,* and wall'd with turf.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 3.

2. To surround with a ditch.

Than next we come to Bethlem, which hath ben a stronge lytell Cytie, well walled and *dyched.*
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 35.

3. To throw or run into or as if into a ditch: as, to *ditch* a railway-train.

Often *ditched* by washouts in wild, unsettled districts, there is no engine which can be so quickly set on its legs again. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 8791.

ditch-bur (dich′bėr), *n.* [Formerly spelled *dyche-bur;* so called from its growing on sandy dikes.] The clot-bur, *Xanthium strumarium.*

ditch-dog (dich′dog), *n.* A dead dog thrown into a ditch.

Poor Tom, . . . that in the fury of his heart, when the foul fiend rages, eats cow-dung for sallets; swallows the old rat and the *ditch-dog.* *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4.

ditcher (dich′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *dichere,* assibilated form of *dikere,* < AS. *dīcere,* ditcher, digger: see *diker, digger,* and *ditch, dike.*] One who or that which digs ditches.

A combined cultivator and potato digger. . . . It has a plow or *ditcher* shovel formed from a plate of metal.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII. 74.

ditch-fern (dich′fėrn), *n.* A name in England for the royal fern, *Osmunda regalis.*

ditch-grass (dich′grȧs), *n.* An aquatic naiadaceous plant, *Ruppia maritima,* growing in salt or brackish water, with long thread-like stems and almost capillary leaves.

ditch-water (dich′ wâ′tėr), *n.* The stale or stagnant water collected in a ditch.

dite[1]†, *v. t.* An obsolete occasional spelling of *dight.*

dite[2] (dīt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dited,* ppr. *diting.* [< ME. *diten,* < OF. *ditier, dicter,* compose, write, indict, < L. *dictare,* dictate: see *dictate,* and *indite, indict.*] 1. To dictate: as, you write, I'll *dite.*—2. To write. [In both senses obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

He made a boke, and let it write,
Wherin his lif he did all *dite* [var. *write*].
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6786.

dite[3]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *dit*[2] and *ditty.*

diteet, *n.* A Middle English form of *ditty.*

dithecal (dī-thē′kal), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *θήκη,* a case, + *-al:* see *theca.*] In *bot.*, two-celled.

dithecous (dī-thē′kus), *a.* Same as *dithecal.*

ditheism (dī′thē-izm), *n.* [= F. *dithéisme;* < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *θεός,* a god, + *-ism.* Cf. *dyotheism.*] The doctrine of the existence of two supreme gods; religious dualism. See *Manicheism.* Arianism was called ditheism by the orthodox Christians, who asserted that the Arians believed in "one God the Father, who is eternal, and one God the Son, not eternal."

Zoroastrism is practically *ditheism,* and Buddhism anytheism. *Huxley*, in Nineteenth Century, XIX. 501.

ditheist (dī′thē-ist), *n.* [As *ditheism* + *-ist.*] One who believes in ditheism. *Cudworth.*

ditheistic, ditheistical (dī-thē-is′tik, -ti-kal), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of ditheism. *Cudworth.*

dither (dith′ėr), *v. i.* [A var. of *didder*[1], q. v.] To shake; tremble: same as *didder*[1]. *Mackay.*

dither (dith′ėr), *n.* [< *dither, v.*] A trembling; vibration.

The range of the reciprocation of the tool is so small that it is not much more than a vibration or *dither.*
The Engineer, LXV. 163.

dithering-grass (dith′ėr-ing-grȧs), *n.* Quaking-grass, *Briza media.*

dithionic (dith-i-on′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *θεῖον,* sulphur, + *-on-ic.*] In *chem.*, an epithet applied to an acid ($H_2S_2O_6$) formerly called hyposulphuric acid. It is a dibasic acid which cannot be isolated in the pure state, but forms crystallizable salts.

Dithyra† (dith′i-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *θύρα* = E. *door.*] The *Lamellibranchiata:* so called from being bivalve.

dithyramb, dithyrambus (dith′i-ramb, dith-i-ram′bus), *n.*; pl. *dithyrambs, dithyrambi* (-rambz, -ram′bī). [< L. *dithyrambus,* < Gr. *διθύραμβος;* origin unknown.] A form of Greek lyric composition, originally a choral song in honor of Dionysus, afterward of other gods, heroes, etc. First given artistic form by Arion (about 625 B. C.) and rendered by cyclic choruses, it was perfected, about a century later, by Lasos of Hermione, and at about the same time tragedy was developed from it in Attica. Its simpler and more majestic form, as composed by Lasos, Simonides, Bacchylides, and Pindar, assumed in the latter part of the fifth century a complexity of rhythmical and musical form and of verbal expression which degenerated in the fourth century into a mimetic performance rendered by a single artist. From these different stages in its history the word *dithyramb* has been used in later ages both for a nobly enthusiastic and elevated and for a wild or inflated composition. In its distinctive form the dithyramb is ἀλλοιόστροφος (consists of a number of strophes no two of which are metrically identical).

I will not dwell on Naumann's . . . *dithyrambs* about Dorothea's charm. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, I. 238.

dithyrambic (dith-i-ram′bik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *dithyrambicus,* < Gr. *διθυραμβικός,* < *διθύραμβος,* a dithyramb: see *dithyramb.*] **I.** *a.* 1. In the style of a dithyramb. Hence—2. Intensely lyrical; bacchanalian.

So Pindar does new Words and Figures roll
Down his impetuous *Dithyrambique* Tide.
Cowley, Pindaric Odes, iii. 2.

II. *n.* A dithyramb.

Pindar, and other writers of *dithyrambics.* *Walsh.*

dithyrambus, *n.* See *dithyramb.*

dition† (dish′on), *n.* [< L. *ditio(n-),* prop. *dicio(n-),* dominion, power, jurisdiction, < *dicere,* speak, say: see *diction.* Cf. *condition.*] Rule; power; government; dominion.

He [Mohammed] destroyit the christian religion throuch out al tha pairtis quhilk nou ar vndir the *dition* of the Turk. *Nicol Burne*, F. 129, b.

ditionary† (dish′on-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. as if **ditionarius,* prop. **dicionarius,* < *dicio(n-),* dominion, power: see *dition.*] **I.** *a.* Under rule; subject; tributary.

II. *n.* A subject; a tributary.

He sent one capitayne Hoieda, whom the *ditionaries* of Counaboa had enforced to keepe his houlde bysiegeinge for the space of xxx days the fortress of Saynte Thomas.
Eden, tr. of P. Martyr (Ord MS.).

ditokous (dit'ō-kus), *a.* [< Gr. *διτόκος*, having borne two at a birth, < *δι-*, two-, + *-τοκος* (cf. *τόκος*, birth), < *τίκτειν*, *τεκεῖν*, bring forth.] In *zoöl.*, having twins; producing two at a birth; also, laying two eggs, as the pigeon and humming-bird.

Ditomidæ (dī-tom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ditomus* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Ditomus*. *Lacordaire*, 1854. Also *Ditominæ*.

Ditomus (dit'ō-mus), *n.* [NL. (Bonelli, 1809), < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *τομός*, verbal adj. of *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] A genus of caraboid beetles, giving name to the family *Ditomidæ*. The mentum is strongly excavate, with an acute median tooth shorter than the lateral lobes. The numerous species are mostly confined to the Mediterranean region, though some occur further north. They live in dark places, under stones, and the larvæ resemble those of the *Cicindelidæ*. *D. tricuspidatus* is a leading species.

ditone (dī'tōn), *n.* [< Gr. *δίτονον*, the ancient major third, neut. of *δίτονος*, of two tones, < *δι-*, two-, + *τόνος*, tone.] In *Gr. music*, the interval formed by adding together two major tones; a Pythagorean major third, having the ratio 81:64, which is a comma greater than a true major third. The use of this tuning of the major third until about the twelfth century prevented its recognition till that time as a consonance.—**Diapason ditone.** See *diapason*.

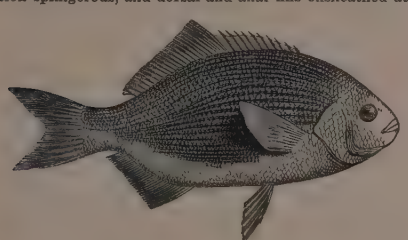
Ditrema (dī-trē'mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *τρῆμα*, hole: see *trematode*.] A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, the type of the family *Ditremidæ*. They are viviparous, and have two apertures, an anal and a genital, whence the name. See cut under *Ditremidæ*.

Ditremata (dī-trē'mą-tą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *τρῆμα(τ-)*, a hole.] 1. A division of geophilous pulmonate gastropods, containing those which have the external male and female orifices widely separate: the opposite of *Monotremata*, 2, and of *Syntremata*.—2. A group of echinoderms. *Gray*, 1840.—3. A family of fishes: same as *Ditremidæ*. *Fitzinger*, 1873.

ditrematous (dī-trē'mą-tus), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Ditremata*.

ditremid (dī-trē'mid), *n.* A fish of the family *Ditremidæ*.

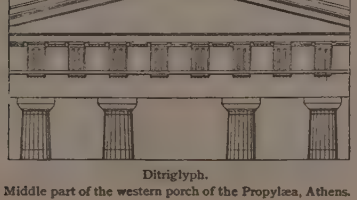
Ditremidæ (dī-trē'mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ditrema* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Ditrema*. They have an oblong compressed body, cycloid scales, entire lateral line, moderate head, toothless palate, united inferior pharyngeal bones, long dorsal fin with its anterior portion spinigerous, and dorsal and anal fins ensheathed at



Blue Surf-fish (*Ditrema laterale*).

the base by a row or rows of scales differentiated from the others. The species all inhabit the north Pacific, and are especially abundant along the western American coast. They are viviparous, thus differing from all related forms. On account of some superficial resemblances, they are called *porgy* and *perch*, as well as *surf-fish* and *kelp-fish*. They are marketable, but rather inferior as food-fishes. The family is also called *Embiotocidæ*.

ditrichotomous (dī-tri-kot'ō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *τρίχα*, threefold (< *τρεῖς*, *τρι-*, = E. *three*), + *τομός*, cutting, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] Divided into twos and threes: specifically, in *bot.*, applied to a leaf or stem continually dividing into double or treble ramifications.



Ditriglyph.
Middle part of the western porch of the Propylæa, Athens.

ditriglyph (dī'trī-glif), *n.* [< *di-*[2] + *triglyph*.] In *arch.*, an interval between two columns such as to admit of two triglyphs in the entablature instead of one, as usual: used in the Greek Doric order for the central intercolumniation over gateways, where a wide passage was necessary, as in the Propylæa and the gate of Athena Archegetis at Athens.

ditrigonal (dī-trig'ō-nąl), *a.* [< *di-*[2] + *trigonal*.] In *crystal.*, twice-three-sided. A *ditrigonal prism* is a six-sided prism, the hemihedral form of a twelve-sided or dihexagonal prism.

Ditrocha (dit'rō-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *τροχός*, a runner (cf. *τροχαντήρ*, a runner, the ball of the hip-bone: see *trochanter*).] In *entom.*, a primary division of the *Hymenoptera*, embracing all those in which the trochanters are composed of two distinct joints. It embraces the *Phyllophaga* (saw-flies), *Xylophaga* (horntails), and *Parasitica* (ichneumons and gall-flies).

ditrochæus (dī-trō-kē'us), *n.* Same as *ditrochee*.

ditrochean (dī-trō'kē-an), *a.* [< *ditrochee* + *-an*.] In *pros.*, containing two trochees.

ditrochee (dī-trō'kē), *n.* [< LL. *ditrochæus*, < Gr. *διτρόχαιος*, a double trochee, < *δι-*, two-, + *τροχαῖος*, a trochee: see *trochee*.] In *pros.*, two trochees, or a trochaic dipody, regarded as constituting a single compound foot. As equivalent to a trochaic dipody it can appear not only in its normal form, –⏑–⏑, but also with an irrational long in the last place as an apparent second epitrite, –⏑––. Also called *dichoree*, *dichoreus*.

ditroite (dit'rō-īt), *n.* [< *Ditro* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A variety of elæolite-syenite occurring at Ditro in Transylvania, and containing blue sodalite and spinel. See *elæolite-syenite*.

ditt[1]†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *dit*[1].

ditt[2]† (dit), *n.* See *dit*[2].

dittander (di-tan'dėr), *n.* [Also formerly *ditander*; < ME. *ditaundere*; an altered form of *dittany*, which name has been attached to several different plants: see *dittany*.] 1. Same as *dittany*, 1.—2. A popular English name of the pepperwort, *Lepidium latifolium*, a cruciferous herb found in salt marshes. It has a hot biting taste, and has been used instead of pepper. Also called *cockweed*.

dittany (dit'ą-ni), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dittayne*, *ditten* (also, in var. form, *dittander*, q. v.); < ME. *ditane*, *dytane*, also *detany*, *detane*, < OF. *ditain*, *diptam*, *diptame*, *dictam*, *dictame*, F. *dictame* = Pr. *diptamni* = Sp. Pg. *dictamo* = It. *dittamo* = D. *diptam* = MHG. *dictam*, < L. *dictamnus*, *dictamnum* (ML. also variously *dictamus*, *diptamnus*, *diptamus*, *diptannus*, *dictannum*, *diptannum*, *ditanus*, *diptanus*, etc.), < Gr. *δίκταμνος*, also *δίκταμνον* and *δίκταμον*, dittany, a plant which grew, among other places, on Mount *Dicte* (Δίκτη) in Crete, whence, as popularly supposed, its name: see *Dictamnus*.] 1. A common name in England for the plant *Dictamnus albus*.

Dictame [F.]: The herb *Dittany*, Dittander, garden Ginger. *Dictame de Candie: Dittany*, and *Dittany* of Candia, the right Dittander. *Cotgrave*.

Now when his chariot last
Its beams against the zodiac-lion cast,
There blossom'd suddenly a magic bed
Of sacred *ditamy*, and poppies red.
Keats, Endymion, i. 555.

2. In the United States, *Cunila Mariana*, a fragrant labiate of the Atlantic States.—3. A labiate, *Origanum Dictamnus*, the so-called dittany of Crete.

A branch of sov'reign *dittany* she bore,
From Ida gather'd on the Cretan shore.
Quoted in *Bacon's* Advancement of Learning, ii. 211.

dittay (dit'ā), *n.* [Sc., < OF. *dité*, *ditté*, *dicté*, < L. *dictatum*, lit. a thing dictated; a doublet of *ditty* and *dit*[2], and of *dictate*, *n.*] In *Scots law*: (*a*) The matter of charge or ground of indictment against one accused of crime. (*b*) The charge itself; an indictment.

dittent†, *n.* An obsolete form of *dittany*.

ditto (dit'ō), *n.* [It., that which has been said, < L. *dictum*, a saying, neut. of *dictus* (> It. *detto*), pp. of *dicere* (> It. *dire*), say: see *dictum*, and cf. *ditty*.] 1. That which has been said; the aforesaid; the same thing: a term used to avoid repetition. It is abbreviated *do.*, and is also expressed by two inverted commas, ", sometimes by the dash, —, and sometimes, especially in writing, by two minute-marks, ″. 2. A duplicate. [Colloq.]

It was a large bare-looking room, the furniture of which had no doubt been better when it was newer, with a spacious table in the centre, and a variety of smaller *dittos* in the corners. *Dickens*.

There is an insect whose long thin body is a perfect *ditto* of the dry twig on which he perches.
N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 175.

3. *pl.* A suit of clothes of the same color or material throughout. Also called *ditto-suit*. [Colloq.]

A sober suit of brown or snuff coloured *dittos* such as beseemed his profession. *Southey*, The Doctor, lvi.

ditto (dit'ō), *adv.* As before; in the same manner; also.

dittobolo (di-tob'ō-lō), *n.* [< Gr. *διττός*, double, + *ὀβολός*, an obolus.] In the Ionian isles, a copper coin equal to two oboli, or two United States cents.

dittography (di-tog'rą-fi), *n.* [< Gr. **διττογραφία*, **δισσογραφία*, a double writing or reading (lection), < **διττογράφος*, **δισσογράφος*, writing in two ways, < *διττός*, Attic form of common Gr. *δισσός*, Ionic *διξός*, double, twofold (< *δίχα* (*διχ-*), doubly, < *δίς*, *δι-*, double: see *di-*[2]), + *γράφειν*, write.] In *paleography* and *textual criticism*: (*a*) Mechanical or unconscious repetition of a series of letters or words in copying a manuscript. (*b*) A passage or reading so originated. Opposed to *haplography* (which see).

dittology (di-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *διττολογία*, *δισσολογία*, repetition of words, < *διττολόγος*, *δισσολόγος*, speaking doubly, speaking two languages, < *διττός*, Attic form of common Gr. *δισσός*, Ionic *διξός*, + *λέγειν*, speak.] A twofold reading or interpretation, as of a passage in the Bible.

ditto-suit (dit'ō-sūt), *n.* Same as *ditto*, 3. [Colloq.]

ditty (dit'i), *n.*; pl. *ditties* (-iz). [Early mod. E. also *dittie*, *ditie* (also *dit*: see *dit*[2]); < ME. *dite*, *dyte*, *ditee* (also *dit*), < OF. *dite*, *ditte*, *ditie*, *dittie*, *dictie*, m., a story, poem, song, or other composition, < L. *dictatum*, a thing dictated for writing, neut. of *dictatus*, pp. of *dictare*, dictate: see *dictate*. Cf. *dittay* and *dictate*, *n.*, and see *dight*, from the same source.] 1. A song, or poem intended to be sung, usually short and simple in form, and set to a simple melody; any short simple song. Originally applied to any short poetical composition (lyric or ballad) intended to be sung, the word came to be restricted chiefly to songs of simple rustic character, being often used of the songs of birds.

This litel short *dyte*
Rudely compyled. *Lydgate*, Minor Poems, p. 48.

Meanwhile the rural *ditties* were not mute,
Tempered to the oaten flute. *Milton*, Lycidas, l. 32.

The shortest staffe conteineth not vnder foure verses, nor the longest aboue ten; if it passe that number it is rather a whole *ditty* then properly a staffe.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 54.

Those little nimble musicians of the air, that warble forth their curious *ditties*.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 26.

The blackbird has fled to another retreat,
Where the hazel affords him a screen from the heat,
And the scene, where his melody charmed me before,
Resounds with his sweet-flowing *ditty* no more.
Cowper, Poplar Field.

2†. The words of a song, as opposed to the *tune* or music.

The *dittie*, or matter of a song. Canticum, periocha, praecentio, ὠδή. *Baret*, Alvearie, 1580.

Though there was no great matter in the *ditty*, yet the note was very untuneable. *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 3.

3†. A refrain; a saying often repeated.

To be dissolved and be with Christ was his dying *ditty*.
Sir T. Browne.

4†. Clamor; cry; noise.

The dyn & the *dite* was dole for to here,
Of men that were murtheret at the meane tyme.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11946.

ditty† (dit'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dittied*, ppr. *dittying*. [< *ditty*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To sing a ditty; warble a tune.

Which bears the under song unto your cheerful *dittying*.
P. Fletcher, Purple Island, i.

II. *trans.* To sing.

With his soft pipe and smooth-*dittied* song.
Milton, Comus, l. 86.

ditty-bag (dit'i-bag), *n.* [< **ditty* (origin obscure) + *bag*.] A small bag used by sailors for needles, thread, and similar articles; a housewife.

And don't neglect to take what sailors call their *ditty-bag*. This may be a little sack of chamois leather, about 4 inches wide by 6 inches in length.
G. W. Sears, Woodcraft (1884), p. 16.

ditty-box (dit'i-boks), *n.* A small box used like a ditty-bag.

diuca (dī-ū'kä), *n.* [Chilian.] 1. A Chilian finch.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A generic name of this bird, *Diuca grisea*.

diuresis (dī-ū-rē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if **διούρησις*, < *διουρεῖν*, urinate, < *διά*, through, + *οὐρεῖν*, urinate, < *οὖρον*, urine.] In *pathol.*, an excessive secretion of urine.

diuretic (dī-ū-ret′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *diurétique* = Sp. *diurético* = Pg. It. *diuretico*, < LL. *diureticus*, < Gr. διουρητικός, promoting urine, < διουρεῖν, urinate: see *diuresis*.] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, exciting the secretion of urine.

II. *n.* A medicine that excites the secretion and discharge of urine.

diuretical (dī-ū-ret′i-kal), *a.* Same as *diuretic*.

diurn†, **diurnet**, *a.* [ME. *diurne*, < OF. *diurne*, F. *diurne* = Sp. Pg. It. *diurno*, daily (as a noun, OF. *jour*, *jor*, F. *jour* = It. *giorno*, day), < L. *diurnus*, daily, < *dies*, day: see *dial*, *deity*.] Daily; diurnal.

Performed hath the sonne his ark *diurne*.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 551.

Diurna (dī-ėr′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *diurnus*, daily, of the day: see *diurn*.] In *entom.*: (*a*) The butterflies; the diurnal *Lepidoptera* or *Rhopalocera*, as distinguished from the *Crepuscularia* and *Nocturna*, or *Heterocera* (moths). They correspond to the old Linnean genus *Papilio*, and are so called because they show themselves only during the day. (*b*) An occasional name of insects which in the mature state live only a day or so, as the *Ephemeræ* or day-flies.

Diurnæ† (dī-ėr′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *diurnus*, daily: see *diurn*.] In *ornith.*, the diurnal birds of prey, as distinguished from the owls or *Nocturnæ*.

diurnal (dī-ėr′nal), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *diurnal* = F. *diurnal* = Sp. Pg. *diurnal* = It. *diurnale*, < L. *diurnalis*, daily, < *diurnus*, daily: see *diurn*. See also *journal*, a doublet of *diurnal*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or belonging to day; pertaining to the daytime; belonging to the period of daylight, as distinguished from the night: opposed to *nocturnal*: as, *diurnal* heat; *diurnal* hours; *diurnal* habits, as of an animal.—**2.** Daily; happening every day: as, a *diurnal* task.

Love's my *diurnal* Course, divided right
'Twixt Hope and Fear, my Day and Night.
Cowley, The Mistress, Love and Life.

3. Performed in or occupying one day; lasting but for one day; ephemeral.

In the short Course of a *Diurnal* Sun,
Behold the Work of many Ages done!
Congreve, Pindaric Odes, i.

4. Constituting the measure of a day, either on the earth or one of the other planets: as, the *diurnal* revolution of the earth, or of Mars or Jupiter.—**5.** Characterized by some change or peculiarity which appears and disappears with the daytime. (*a*) In *med.*, being most intense in the daytime: as, a *diurnal* fever. (*b*) In *ornith.*, flying abroad by day, as the hawks, eagles, vultures, and other birds of prey, as distinguished from the owls or *nocturnal* birds of prey. (*c*) In *entom.*, flying by day, as a butterfly; of or pertaining to the *Diurna*: opposed to *nocturnal* and to *crepuscular*. (*d*) In *bot.*, opening by day and closing at night, as certain flowers.—**Diurnal aberration of the fixed stars**, that part of the aberration which depends upon the earth's motion of rotation, and is consequently different in different places. See *acceleration*, and *aberration*, 5.—**Diurnal arc.** See *arc*[1].—**Diurnal circle.** See *circle*.—**Diurnal inequality**, in *magnetism*, *meteorology*, etc., an inequality the period of which is one day.—**Diurnal motion of a planet**, the number of degrees, minutes, etc., which a planet moves in twenty-four hours.

II. *n.* **1.** A day-book; a diary; a journal. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Certain *diurnals* of the honoured Mr. Edward Winslow have also afforded me good light and help.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 10.

2. A daily newspaper. [Obsolete or archaic.]

We writers of *diurnals* are nearer in our style to that of common talk than any other writers.
Steele, Tatler, No. 204.

He showed me an Oxford newspaper containing a full report of the proceedings. . . . I suppose the pages of that *diurnal* were not deathless, and that it would now be vain to search for it.
Peacock, in Dowden's Shelley, I. 124.

3. A Roman Catholic service-book containing the offices for the daily hours of prayer.—**4.** In *ornith.*, a diurnal bird of prey.—**5.** In *entom.*, one of the *Diurna*.

diurnalist† (dī-ėr′nal-ist), *n.* [< *diurnal* + *-ist*. Cf. *journalist*.] A journalist.

By the relation of our *diurnalists*.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, iv. 9.

diurnally (dī-ėr′nal-i), *adv.* **1.** By day; in the daytime.—**2.** Daily; every day.

As we make the enquiries we shall *diurnally* communicate them to the publick. *Tatler*.

diurnalness (dī-ėr′nal-nes), *n.* The quality of being diurnal.

diurnation (dī-ėr-nā′shon), *n.* [< L. *diurnus*, daily, + E. *-ation*; cf. *hibernation*.] The quiescent or somnolent state of some animals, as the bat, during the day, as contrasted with their activity at night. *Marshall Hall*.

diurnet†, *a.* See *diurn*.

diuturnal (dī-ū-tėr′nal), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *diuturno*, < L. *diuturnus*, of long duration, < *diu*, for a long time, also by day, < *dies*, a day, a space of time: see *dial*, *deity*.] Lasting; being of long continuance. [Rare.]

Things by which the peace between us may be preserved entire and *diuturnal*. *Milton*.

diuturnity (dī-ū-tėr′ni-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *diuturnidad* = Pg. *diuturnidade* = It. *diuturnità*, < L. *diuturnita(t-)s*, length of time, < *diuturnus*, of long duration: see *diuturnal*.] Length of time; long duration. [Rare.]

What prince can promise such *diuturnity* unto his relics? *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, v.

div (div), *v.* [Sc., developed from a peculiar pronunciation (dŭ) of *do*.] A Scotch form of *do*[1], auxiliary.

And *div* ye think . . . that my man and my sons are to gae to the sea in weather like yestreen and the day, and get naething for their fish? *Scott*, Antiquary, xi.

-div. See *-dib*.

diva (dē′vä), *n.* [It. *diva*, a goddess, < L. *diva*, a goddess, fem. of *divus*, a god, divine: see *deity*, *divine*.] A prima donna; a distinguished female singer.

divagation (dī-vā-gā′shon), *n.* [= F. *divagation* = Sp. *divagacion* = Pg. *divagação*, < L. as if **divagatio(n-)*, < *divagari*, wander about, < *di-* for *dis-*, in different directions, + *vagari*, wander, < *vagus*, wandering: see *vague*, *vagabond*.] A wandering; deviation; digression.

Let us be set down at Queen's Crawley without further *divagation*, and see how Miss Rebecca Sharp speeds there. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair.

When we admit this personal element into our *divagations* we are apt to stir up uncomfortable and sorrowful memories. *R. L. Stevenson*, Child's Play.

divaguely (dī-vāg′li), *adv.* [An absurd combination, as if < **divague*, L. *divagari*, wander (see *divagation*), + *-ly*[2], after E. *vaguely*.] Wanderingly; in an aimless and uncertain manner. [Rare.]

They drifted *divaguely* over the great pacific ocean of feminine logic. *C. Reade*, Art, p. 1.

divalent (dī′vā- or div′a-lent), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-* for *δίς*, twice, + L. *valen(t-)s*, having power; cf. *bivalent*, the preferable form.] In *chem.*, having power to combine with two monovalent atoms. Thus, the oxygen atom and the radical CH_2 are divalent.

divan (di-van′), *n.* [Also *diwan*; also (Anglo-Ind.) in some senses *dewan*, *deewan* (see *dewan*) = F. Sp. Pg. *divan* = It. *divano*, divan, = D. G. Dan. Sw. *divan*, < Turk. Ar. *dīwān*, Pers. *dīvān*, *diwān*, a council, a court of justice or of revenue, a minister, esp. a minister or officer of revenue (hence Anglo-Ind. *dewan*, q. v., and ult. F. *douane*, customs), a council-chamber, also a collection of writings, a book, account-book, register, album, also (in Ar.) a kind of sofa.] **1.** A council, especially a council of state; specifically, in Turkey, the chief or privy council of the Porte, presided over by the grand vizir and made up of the ministers and heads of departments. It meets twice a week.

It is said that the Pasha must confirm such a person as is agreeable to the *Divan* and country [Egypt].
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 162.

The Abbaside caliphs had a "*Divan* of Oppression," which inquired into charges of tyranny against officers of state. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 292.

2. A council-chamber; a hall; a court; a state- or reception-room in palaces and the houses of richer citizens.

The *divan* in which we sat was brightly coloured in arabesque—the ceiling being particularly rich.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 246.

3. A kind of coffee-house where smoking tobacco is the principal enjoyment.—**4.** A cushioned seat standing against the wall of a room; a kind of sofa: a sense derived by transfer from that of 'council-chamber' or 'hall' (def. 2) as furnished with low sofas, covered with rich carpets, and provided with many cushions.

The only signs of furniture in the sitting-room are a *divan* round the sides and a carpet in the centre. . . . (The *divan* is a line of flat cushions ranged round the room, either placed upon the ground, or on wooden benches, or on a step of masonry, varying in height according to the fashion of the day. Cotton-stuffed pillows, covered with chintz for summer and silk for winter, are placed against the wall, and can be moved to make a luxurious heap.) *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 188.

5. A book, especially a collection of poems by a single author: as, the *divan* of Sadi.

Many *Diwáns*, or complete editions of the works of poets, have come down to us. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 595.

[Used with reference to the Turks, Arabs, Persians, and other Orientals; in sense 4 also (in the form *divan* only) used in a general application.]

divaporation (dī-vap-ō-rā′shon), *n.* [< L. *di-* for *dis-*, apart, + *vaporatio(n-)*, a steaming, etc., < *vaporare*, steam, emit vapor, < *vapor*, steam, vapor: see *vapor*, and cf. *evaporation*.] The driving out of vapors by heat.

divaporization (dī-vap″ō-ri-zā′shon), *n.* [< L. *di-* + E. *vaporization*. Cf. *evaporization*.] Same as *divaporation*.

divaricate (dī-var′i-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *divaricated*, ppr. *divaricating*. [< L. *divaricatus*, pp. of *divaricare* (> It. *divaricare*), spread apart, < *di-* for *dis-*, apart, + *varicare*, spread apart, straddle, < *varicus*, straddling, < *varus*, bent, stretched outward.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To spread or move apart; branch off; turn away or aside; diverge: with *from*: as, to *divaricate from* the will of God.

The men of this age are divided principally into two great classes, which *divaricate* widely in the direction of their desires. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 241.

We infer then that all the languages in question are the *divaricated* representatives of a single tongue.
Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 174.

Specifically—**2.** In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, to branch off at an obtuse angle; diverge widely.

II. *trans.* To divide into branches; cause to diverge or branch apart.

Nerves curiously *divaricated* about the tongue and mouth to receive the impressions of every gusto.
Derham, Physico-Theology, iv. 5.

divaricate (dī-var′i-kāt), *a.* [< L. *divaricatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **1.** In *bot.*, branching off, as from a stem or axis, at or almost at a right angle; widely divergent.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, divergent at any considerable angle; standing off or apart from one another; spreading away, as two parts of something; forked or forficate: specifically applied to the wings of insects when they are incumbent on the body in repose, but spreading apart toward their tips.

divaricated (dī-var′i-kā-ted), *p. a.* Same as *divaricate*, *a.*

divaricately (dī-var′i-kāt-li), *adv.* In a divaricate manner; with divarication.

divarication (dī-var-i-kā′shon), *n.* [= F. *divarication* = It. *divaricazione*, < L. **divaricatio(n-)*, < *divaricare*, spread apart: see *divaricate*.] **1.** The act of branching off or diverging; separation into branches; a parting, as from a main stem or stock.

The same force . . . causing not only the variation of a single language from age to age of its existence, but also, under the government of external circumstances, its variation in space, its *divarication* into dialects.
Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 152.

2. Specifically, in *bot.* and *zoöl.*, a crossing or intersection of fibers at different angles: in *entom.*, applied to the parting of the veins or nervures of the wings.—**3**†. A divergence or division in opinion; ambiguity.

To take away all doubt, or any probable *divarication*, the curse is plainly specified.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 11.

divaricator (dī-var′i-kā-tor), *n.* [< NL. *divaricator*, < L. *divaricare*, pp. *divaricatus*, spread apart: see *divaricate*.] That which divaricates, as a muscle which causes parts to separate or recede from each other; something divellent. Specifically—(*a*) In *Brachiopoda*, a considerable muscle which opens the valves of the shell. See cut under *Waldheimia*. (*b*) In *Polyzoa*, a small muscle which opens the jaws of an avicularium.

Muscles pass . . . and doubtless act as *divaricators* of the wall of the sac. *Huxley*.

dive (dīv), *v.*; pret. *dived*, sometimes *dove*, pp. *dived*, ppr. *diving*. [Early mod. E. also *dyve*; < ME. *diven*, *dyven*, *deven*, *duven* (pret. **dīfde*, *defde*), < AS. *dȳfan* (weak verb, pret. *dȳfde*) (= Icel. *dȳfa*), dip, immerse, causal of *dūfan* (strong verb, pret. *deáf*, pl. *dufon*, pp. *dofen*; early ME. *duven*, pret. *def*, *deæf*), dive, sink, penetrate (in comp. *ge-dūfan*, dive, *be-dūfan*, cover with water, submerge (= OLG. *bedōven*, be covered with water, LG. *bedaven*, pp. covered, esp. with water), *thurh-dūfan*, dive through, etc.). Perhaps ult. connected with *dip*, q. v. The mod. pret. is prop. *dived*, but the pret. *dove*, after the assumed analogy of *drove* from *drive* (cf. *strove* for earlier *strived*, pret. of *strive*), is common in colloquial speech, and is found in good literary use.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To descend or plunge head first into water; thrust the body suddenly into water or other fluid; plunge deeply: as, to *dive* for shells.

Provide me (Lord) of Steers-man, Star, and Boat,
That through the vast Seas I may safely float:
Or rather teach me *dyue*, that I may view
Deep vnder water all the Scaly crew.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

Straight into the river Kwasind
Plunged as if he were an otter,
Dived [in early editions *dove*] as if he were a beaver.
Longfellow, Hiawatha, vii.

Hence—**2.** To make a plunge in any way; plunge suddenly downward or forward, especially so as to disappear: as, to *dive* down a precipice or into a forest.

She stood for a moment, then *dove* into the dense fog which had floated in from the river, and disappeared.
G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 23.

3. To plunge or enter deeply into something that engrosses the attention; engage deeply in anything: as, to *dive* to the bottom of a subject; to *dive* into the whirl of business.

How can they pretend to *dive* into the secrets of the human heart? *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lvii.

I

Dived in a hoard of tales that dealt with knights,
Half-legend, half-historic. *Tennyson*, Princess, Prol.

II. *trans.* To explore by diving. [Rare.]

The Curtii bravely *dived* the gulf of fame.
Sir J. Denham.

dive (dīv), *n.* [< *dive*, *v.*] **1.** A descent or plunge head first into water or other fluid; a "header": as, a *dive* from a spring-board.—**2.** A sudden attack or swoop: as, to make a *dive*.—**3.** A disreputable place of resort, where drinking and other forms of vice are indulged in, and, commonly, vulgar entertainments are given: so called because often situated in basements or other half-concealed places into which the resorters may "dive" with little risk of observation. [Colloq.]

There are 150 gambling *dives*, the approaches to which are generally so barricaded as to defy police detection.
N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 33.

They [the New York police] have been well backed up in closing the more iniquitous *dives* and disreputable resorts.
Contemporary Rev., LIII. 227.

divedapper†, **divedopper**† (dīv'dap″ėr, -dop″-ėr), *n.* [See *didapper*.] **1.** Same as *didapper*.

Certaine *dive-doppers* or water-foules.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 59.

2. A pert fellow: in contempt.

There's no good fellowship in this dandiprat,
This *dive-dapper*, as is in other pages.
Middleton, More Dissemblers besides Women, iii. 1.

divel[1] (div'l), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *devil*.

divel[2]† (dī-vel'), *v. t.* [< L. *divellere*, pull asunder, rend, < *di-* for *dis-*, asunder, + *vellere*, pull.] To pull asunder; rend.

At the first littering, their eyes are fastly closed—that is, by coalition or joining together of the eye-lids, and so continue until about the twelfth day; at which time they begin to separate, and may be easily *diuelled* or parted asunder. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 27.

divelize (div'l-īz), *v. t.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *devilize*.

divellent (dī-vel'ėnt), *a.* [= F. *divellent*, < L. *divellen(t-)s*, ppr. of *divellere*, pull asunder: see *divel*[2].] Drawing asunder; separating. *Smart.* [Rare.]

divellicate (dī-vel'i-kāt), *v. t.* [< L. *di-* for *dis-*, asunder, + *vellicatus*, pp. of *vellicare*, pull, pluck, < *vellere*, pull. Cf. *divel*[2].] To pull in pieces. [Obsolete or rare.]

My brother told me you had used him dishonestly, and had *divellicated* his character behind his back.
Fielding, Amelia, v. 6.

diver[1] (dī'vėr), *n.* [< ME. *diver*, *dyver*.] **1.** One who or that which dives or plunges into water.

The sayd *dyuer* dyde all that busynes beynge vnderneth the water. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 76.

The king he call'd his *divers* all,
To dive for his young son.
Young Hunting (Child's Ballads, III. 299).

Specifically—(*a*) One who makes a business of diving, as for pearl-oysters, to examine sunken vessels, etc. See *submarine armor*, under *armor*. (*b*) A bird that habitually dives, as a loon, grebe, auk, or penguin; specifically, one or any of the birds variously known as *Brachypteræ*, *Mergitores*, *Urinatores*, *Pygopodes*, or *Sphenisco morphæ*. The term is especially applied to the loons, family *Colymbidæ* (which see). There are three leading species: the great northern diver, *Colymbus torquatus*; the black-throated diver, *C. arcticus*; and the red-throated diver, *C. septentrionalis*. All three inhabit the northern hemisphere generally, and are noted not only for their quickness in diving, but also for the length of time they remain and the distance they traverse under water, in which they move both by swimming with the feet and by paddling with the wings. See *loon*. Also *diving-bird*.

2. One who plunges into or engages deeply in anything.—**Cartesian diver.** See *Cartesian*.

diver[2]†, *n.* See *dyvour*.

diverb (dī'vėrb), *n.* [< L. *diverbium*, the dialogue of a comedy (an imperfect translation of Gr. *διάλογος*, dialogue), < *di-* for *dis-*, apart (or else repr. Gr. *διά*), + *verbum* = E. *word*. Cf. *proverb*.] A saying in which the two members of a sentence are contrasted; an antithetical proverb. [Rare.]

England is a paradise for women, a hell for horses; Italy a paradise for horses, a hell for women: as the *diverbe* goes. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 597.

diverberate† (dī-vėr'bė-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *diverberatus*, pp. of *diverberare*, strike asunder, cleave, divide, < *di-*, *dis-*, asunder, + *verberare*, strike, beat, whip: see *verberate*, and cf. *reverberate*.] To cleave or penetrate through, as sound.

These cries for blamelesse blood *diverberate*
The high resounding Heau'n's convexitie.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 14.

diverberation† (dī-vėr-bė-rā'shon), *n.* [< L. *diverberatus*, pp. of *diverberare*, strike asunder, cleave, divide, strike, beat: see *diverberate*, and cf. *reverberation*.] A cleaving or penetrating, as sound.

diverbium (dī-vėr'bi-um), *n.*; pl. *diverbia* (-ä). [L.: see *diverb*.] In the *anc. Rom. drama*, any passage declaimed or recited by the actors without musical accompaniment or singing; the dialogue, or a scene in dialogue: opposed to *canticum*. The diverbia are generally composed in iambic trimeters (senarii).

diverge (di-vėrj'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *diverged*, ppr. *diverging*. [= D. *divergeren* = G. *divergiren* = Dan. *divergere* = Sw. *divergera*, < F. *diverger* = Sp. *divergir* = Pg. *divergir*, *divergir* = It. *divergere*, < ML. **divergere*, < L. *di-*, *dis-*, apart, + *vergere*, incline, verge, tend: see *verge*, *converge*.] **1.** To move or lie in different directions from a common point; branch off: opposed to *converge*.

In the catchment-basin all the branches converge to the main stream; in the delta they all *diverge* from the trunk channel. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 145.

Hence—**2.** In general, to become or be separated from another, or one from another; take different courses or directions: as, *diverging* trains of thought; lives that *diverge* one from the other.

And wider yet in thought and deed
Diverge our pathways, one in youth.
Whittier, Memories.

3. To differ from a typical form; vary from a normal state or from the truth.—**4.** In *math.*, to become larger (in modulus) without limit: said of an infinite series when, on adding the terms, beginning with the first, the sum increases indefinitely toward infinity. A series may be divergent without *diverging*. See *divergent series*, under *divergent*.

divergement (di-vėrj'ment), *n.* [< *diverge* + *-ment*.] The act of diverging. *Clarke.* [Rare.]

divergence (di-vėr'jens), *n.* [Sometimes also *devergence*; = G. *divergenz* = Dan. Sw. *divergens*, < F. *divergence* = Sp. Pg. *divergencia* = It. *divergenza*, < ML. **divergentia*, < **divergen(t-)s*, ppr. of **divergere*, diverge: see *divergent* and *-ence*.] **1.** The act or state of diverging, or moving or pointing in different directions (not directly opposed) from a common point; a receding one from another: opposed to *convergence*: as, the *divergence* of lines.

The nearer the direction of the incident rays to that of the optic axis, the less the *divergence* between the ordinary and the extraordinary rays.
Spottiswoode, Polarisation, p. 20.

Double images in sleepiness are certainly due to *divergence*, not convergence, of the optic axes.
Le Conte, Sight, p. 253.

Hence—**2.** Departure from a course or standard; differentiation in action or character; deviation: as, the *divergence* of religious sects; *divergence* from rectitude.

In our texts, it is true, the employment of the case-endings is usually according to their original signification; the number of *divergences* from this is relatively small.
Amer. Jour. Philol., V. 494.

3. In *math.*, the negative of the scalar part of the result of operating with the Hamiltonian operator upon a vector function. It is so called because if the vector function represents displacements of the parts of a fluid, the divergence represents the decrement of density at any point due to this displacement.—**Angle of divergence.** See *angle*[3].

divergency (di-vėr'jen-si), *n.* [As *divergence*.] The state of being divergent, or of having diverged. Also rarely *devergency*.

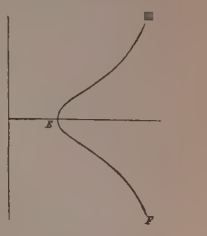
divergent (di-vėr'jent), *a.* [= D. *divergent*, < F. *divergent* = Sp. Pg. It. *divergente*, < ML. **divergen(t-)s*, ppr. of **divergere*, diverge: see *diverge*.] **1.** Moving or situated in different directions from a common point, as lines which intersect: opposed to *convergent*.—**2.** In general, separating or separated one from another; following different courses or directions.

There was hardly an expedition, hardly a negotiation, in which bickerings and *divergent* counsels did not appear.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

3. Deviating from something taken as a standard or reference; variant.

In England the ideas of the multitude are perilously *divergent* from those of the thinking class.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 199.

Divergent parabola, a name given by Newton to a cubic parabola or cubic curve having the line at infinity as its inflexional tangent.—**Divergent rays**, rays which, proceeding from a point of a visible object, continually depart from one another in proportion as they recede from the object: opposed to *convergent rays*. Concave lenses render parallel rays divergent, convex lenses convergent.—**Divergent series**, an infinite series such that, if we begin adding the terms together in their order, we do not ultimately approximate indefinitely toward a finite limit, but either oscillate from one value to another or move toward infinity. Only in the latter case, according to the usage of mathematicians, is a divergent series said to diverge. Thus, for instance, the infinite series $1-1+1-1+1-1+1$ is *divergent* without diverging.—**Divergent strabismus.** See *strabismus*.—**Divergent wings**, in *entom.*, wings which in repose are horizontal but spread apart, receding from the abdomen, as in many flies.



Divergent Parabola, *FEG*.

diverging (di-vėr'jing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *diverge*, *v.*] Same as *divergent*.

divergingly (di-vėr'jing-li), *adv.* In a diverging manner.

divers (dī'vėrz), *a.* [< ME. *divers*, *dyvers*, *diverse*, *dyverse*, < OF. *divers*, F. *divers* = Pr. *divers* = Sp. Pg. It. *diverso*, < L. *diversus*, various, different, also written *divorsus*, pp. of *divertere*, *divortere*, turn or go different ways, part, separate, divert: see *divert*. According to modern analogies, the word *divers* would be written *diverse* (pron. dī'vėrs); association with the F. original favored the spelling *divers*; and this form, with the plurality involved in the word, caused it to be regarded as a plural (whence the pron. dī'vėrz). Hence in mod. speech *divers* is used only with a plural noun. It is now obsolete or archaic, the form *diverse*, regarded as directly from the L., having taken its place. In earlier use *divers* and *diverse* are merely different spellings of the same word; early quotations are therefore here all put under *divers*. See *diverse*.] **1**†. Different in kind, quality, or manner; various.

In Egypt also there ben *dyverse* Langages and *dyverse* Lettres, and of other manere condicioun, than there ben in other parties. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 53.

Thou shalt not sow thy vineyard with *divers* seeds.
Deut. xxii. 9.

At what a *divers* price do *divers* men
Act the same things!
B. Jonson, Fall of Mortimer, i. 1.

Thus, like Sampsons Foxes, their heads are *diuers* wayes, but they are tyed together by the tayles.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 39.

2. Several; sundry; more than one, but not a great number: as, we have *divers* examples of this kind.

There be *divers* fishes that cast their spawn on flags or stones. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 47.

I believe, besides Zoroaster, there were *divers* that writ before Moses. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 23.

He has *divers* MSS., but most of them astrological, to wch study he is addicted. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 23, 1678.

=**Syn.** *Divers*, *Diverse*. *Divers* implies difference only, and is always used with a plural noun; *diverse* (with either a singular or a plural noun) denotes difference with opposition. Thus, the evangelists narrate the same events in *divers* manners, but not in *diverse*. *Trench*.

diverse (di-vėrs' or dī'vėrs), *a.* [Same as *divers*, but resting more closely on the L. *diversus*: see *divers*.] **1.** Different in kind; essentially different; different as individuals of one kind or as different kinds, but not as being affected by different accidents. Thus, Philip drunk and Philip sober, though different, are not *diverse*.

Four great beasts came up from the sea, *diverse* one from another. Dan. vii. 3.

The Pilgrims were clothed with such kind of raiment as was *diverse* from the raiment of any that traded in that Fair. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 155.

Woman is not undevelopt man,
But *diverse*. *Tennyson*, Princess, vii.

Owing to this variety of interchangeable names for the chaplaincy question, *diverse* minds were enabled to form the same judgment concerning it.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 201.

2†. Capable of assuming many forms; various; multiform.

Eloquence is a *diverse* thing. *B. Jonson.*

=**Syn.** *Divers*, *Diverse*. See *divers*.

diverse (dī-vėrs′), *adv.* In different directions.

And with tendrils creep *diverse*. *Philips.*

diverse† (di-vėrs′), *v.* [< ME. *diversen*, < OF. *diverser*, make or be diverse, differ, diverge, vary, = Pr. *diversar* = Pg. *diversar*, discern, distinguish, = It. *diversare*, be diverse, < ML. *diversare*, diverge, turn, vary, < L. *diversus*, pp. of *divertere*, turn or go different ways: see *divert*, *diverse*, *a.*, *divers*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To make diverse; diversify. *Chaucer.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To differ; be diverse.

Iewes, Gentiles, and Sarrasines iugen hemselue
That lecliche thei by-leyuen and gut here [their] law *dyuerseth*. *Piers Plowman* (C), xviii. 133.

2. To turn aside; turn out of one's way.

The Redcrosse Knight *diverst*, but forth rode Britomart. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. iii. 62.

diversely (di-vėrs′li or dī′vėrs-li), *adv.* [< ME. *diversly*, *dyversly*, *diverseliche*; < *divers*, *diverse*, + *-ly*[2].] In diverse or different ways or directions; differently; variously. Also formerly *diversly*.

Wonder it is to see in diverse mindes
How *diversly* love doth his pageaunts play. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. v. 1.

In the teaching of men *diversly* temper'd different ways are to be try'd. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

diversifiable (di-vėr′si-fī-a-bl), *a.* [= F. *diversifiable* = Pg. *diversificavel*; as *diversify* + *-able*.] That may be diversified or varied.

The almost infinitely *diversifiable* contextures of all the small parts. *Boyle*, Works, IV. 281.

diversification (di-vėr″si-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [= F. *diversification* = It. *diversificazione*, < ML. **diversificatio(n-)*, < *diversificare*, diversify: see *diversify*.] 1. The act of changing forms or qualities, or of making various: as, *diversification* of labor.

There will be small reason to deny these to be true colours, which more manifestly than others disclose themselves to be produced by *diversifications* of the light. *Boyle*, Works, I. 691.

In business, *diversification* and rivalry should be encouraged rather than stamped out by the iron heel of grasping monopoly. *S. Bowles*, in Merriam, II. 388.

2†. Diversity or variation; change; alteration: as, "*diversification* of voice," *Sir M. Hale.*

diversified (di-vėr′si-fīd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *diversify*, *v.*] Distinguished by various forms, or by a variety of objects: as, *diversified* scenery; a *diversified* landscape; *diversified* industry.

diversiflorous (di-vėr-si-flō′rus), *a.* [= F. *diversiflore*, < NL. *diversiflorus*, < L. *diversus*, various, + *flos* (*flor-*), > E. *flower*.] In *bot.*, bearing flowers of two or more sorts.

diversifolious (di-vėr-si-fō′li-us), *a.* [< NL. *diversifolius*; < L. *diversus*, various, + *folium*, leaf, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having leaves differing in form or color, etc.

diversiform (di-vėr′si-fôrm), *a.* [= F. Sp. *diversiforme*, < L. *diversus*, various, + *forma*, shape.] Of a different form; of various forms.

It [search] produced a marvellous facility for detecting doubtful or imperfect truths, an instinctive recognition of the manifold *diversiform* phases that every speculative or moral truth must necessarily possess. *J. Owen*, Evenings with Skeptics, I. 305.

diversify (di-vėr′si-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *diversified*, ppr. *diversifying*. [< F. *diversifier* = Pr. *diversifiar*, *diversificar* = Sp. Pg. *diversificar* = It. *diversificare*, < ML. *diversificare*, < L. *diversus*, diverse, + *facere*, make.] To make diverse or various in form or qualities; give variety or diversity to: as, to *diversify* the colors of a fabric; mountains, plains, trees, and lakes *diversify* the landscape; to *diversify* labor.

It was much easier . . . for Homer to find proper sentiments for an assembly of Grecian generals than for Milton to *diversify* his infernal council with proper characters. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 279.

This soul of ours . . .
Doth use, on divers objects, divers powers;
And so are her effects *diversify'd*.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, xi.

diversiloquent (dī-vėr-sil′ō-kwent), *a.* [< L. *diversus*, different, + *loquen(t-)s*, ppr. of *loqui*, speak.] Speaking in different ways. *Craig.* [Rare.]

diversion (di-vėr′shon), *n.* [= G. Dan. Sw. *diversion*, < F. *diversion* = Sp. *diversion* = Pg. *diversão* = It. *diversione*, < ML. *diversio(n-)*, < L. *divertere*, pp. *diversus*, divert: see *divert*.] 1. The act of turning aside from a course; a turning into a different direction or to a different point or destination: as, the *diversion* of a stream from its usual channel; the *diversion* of the mind from business or study, or to another object.

Cutting off the tops and pulling off the buds work retention of the sap for a time, and *diversion* of it to the sprouts that were not forward. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

2. That which diverts; that which turns something from its proper or natural course or tendency; specifically, that which turns or draws the mind from care, business, or study, and thus rests and amuses; sport; play; pastime: as, the *diversions* of youth; works of wit and humor furnish an agreeable *diversion* to the studious.

Fortunes, honours, friends,
Are mere *diversions* from love's proper object,
Which only is itself. *Sir J. Denham*, The Sophy.

We will now, for our *diversion*, entertain ourselves with a set of riddles, and see if we can find a key to them among the ancient poets. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, ii.

The necessities of hunger and thirst were his greatest *diversions* from the reflection on his lonely condition. *Steele*, Englishman, No. 26.

3. The act of drawing the attention and force of an enemy from the point where the principal attack is to be made, as by an attack or alarm on one wing of an army when the principal attack is to be made on the other wing or the center; also, generally, any act intended to draw one's attention away from a point aimed at, or a desired object. =**Syn.** 2. *Amusement*, *Recreation*, etc. (see *pastime*), relaxation.

diversity (di-vėr′si-ti), *n.*; pl. *diversities* (-tiz). [< ME. *diversite*, < OF. *diversite*, F. *diversité* = Pr. *diversitat* = Sp. *diversidad* = Pg. *diversidade* = It. *diversità*, < L. *diversita(t-)s*, difference, contrariety, < *diversus*, different, diverse: see *diverse*, *divers*, *a.*] 1. The fact of difference between two or more things or kinds; essential difference; variety; separateness: as, the *diversity* in unity of the true church; the *diversity* of objects in a landscape.

That Babyloyne that I have spoken offe, where that the Soudan duellethe, is not that gret Babyloyne where the *Dyversitee* of Langages was first made. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 40.

Great *diuersytie* between pryde and honesty is seene. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 89.

Then is there in this *diversity* no contrariety. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

Strange and several noises
Of roaring, shrieking, howling, jingling chains,
And more *diversity* of sounds. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1.

2. That in which two or more things differ; a difference; a distinction: as, *diversities* of opinion.—3†. Variegation; diversification.

Blushing in bright *diversities* of day. *Pope*, Moral Essays, iv. 84.

Diversity of person, in *law*, a plea by a prisoner in bar of execution, alleging that he is not the same who was attainted.—**Diversity of reason**†, that diversity by which things are distinguished only in conception.—**Diversity of reason reasoned**†, a distinction arising from two ways of conceiving a thing, as when we say that a trilateral figure is a triangle.—**Diversity of reason reasoning**†, a distinction arising from a thing being conceived twice over in the same way, as when we say that A is A.—**Diversity of the diameter**, in the Ptolemaic theory of the moon, an arc of the ecliptic by which the prosthapheresis of the epicycle is greater in perigee than in apogee. Also called the *excess*.—**Real diversity**, such a distinction that some fact is true of one or more things which is not true of another or others. =**Syn.** *Dissimilarity*, etc. See *difference*.

diversivolent†, *a.* [< L. *diversus*, contrary, + *volen(t-)s*, ppr. of *velle*, will, desire: see *divers*, *a.*, and *voluntary*.] Desiring strife. [Rare.]

Yon *diversivolent* lawyer, mark him! knaves turn informers, as maggots turn to flies; you may catch gudgeons with either. *Webster*, White Devil, iii. 2.

diversly†, *adv.* See *diversely*.

diverso intuitu (di-vėr′sō in-tū′i-tū). [LL.: L. *diverso*, abl. masc. of *diversus*, different; *intuitu*, abl. of *intuitus*, look, view, consideration, < *intuere*, look upon, consider: see *divers* and *intuition*.] In *law*, from a different motive or purpose; with a diverse intention. Thus, if two persons together contract with a third, but each engages for a separate thing on a separate consideration, although by the same instrument, they may be said to contract *diverso intuitu*, as distinguished from contracting jointly, or as by principal and collateral stipulations.

diversory† (di-vėr′sō-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **diversorius*, < *divertere*, pp. *diversus*, divert: see *divert*.] Serving to divert. *North.*

divert (di-vėrt′), *v.* [< ME. *diverten* = D. *diverteren* = G. *divertiren* = Dan. *divertere* = Sw. *divertera*, < OF. *divertir*, F. *divertir* = Sp. Pg. *divertir* = It. *divertire*, *divertere*, < L. *divertere*, *divortere*, turn or go different ways, part, separate, divert, < *di-* for *dis-*, apart, + *vertere*, *vortere*, turn: see *verse*. Cf. *avert*, *advert*, *convert*, *evert*, *invert*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To turn aside or away; change the direction or course of; cause to move or act in a different line or manner: as, to *divert* a stream from its bed; to *divert* the mind from its troubles; he was *diverted* from his purpose.

This tastes of passion,
And that must not *divert* the course of justice.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iii. 3.

O, impious sight!
Let me *divert* mine eyes.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 3.

Other care perhaps
May have *diverted* from continual watch
Our great Forbidder. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 813.

2. To turn to a different point or end; change the aim or destination of; draw to another course, purpose, or destiny.

He has *diverted* all the ladies, and all your company thither, to frustrate your provision, and stick a disgrace upon you. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iii. 1.

Miss Noble carried . . . a small basket, into which she *diverted* a bit of sugar, which she had first dropped in her saucer as if by mistake. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, I. 185.

3. To turn from customary or serious occupation; furnish diversion to; amuse; entertain.

It [Emmaus] is the pleasantest spot about Jerusalem, and the Jews frequently come out here on the sabbath to *divert* themselves. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 48.

O, I have been vastly *diverted* with the story! Ha! ha! ha! *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, v. 2.

4†. To subvert; destroy.

Frights, changes, horrors,
Divert and crack, rend and deracinate
The unity and married calm of states.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3.

=**Syn.** 1. To draw away. See *absent*, *a.*—3. *Amuse*, *Divert*, *Entertain*, etc. (see *amuse*); to delight, exhilarate.

II.† *intrans.* To turn aside; turn out of one's way; digress.

If our thoughts do at any time wander, and *divert* upon other objects, bring them back again with prudent and severe arts. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, iv. 7.

I *diverted* to see one of the prince's palaces. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 1, 1641.

diverter (di-vėr′tėr), *n.* One who or that which diverts. *I. Walton.*

divertible (di-vėr′ti-bl), *a.* [< *divert* + *-ible*.] Capable of being diverted.

diverticle (di-vėr′ti-kl), *n.* [< L. *diverticulum*, more correctly *deverticulum*, old form *devorticulum*, a byway, a digression, an inn, < *devertere*, *devortere*, turn away, turn aside, < *de*, away, + *vertere*, *vortere*, turn.] 1†. A turning; a byway.

The *diverticles* and blind by-paths which sophistry and deceit are wont to tread. *Hales*, Golden Remains, p. 12.

2. In *anat.*, a diverticulum. [Rare.]

diverticula, *n.* Plural of *diverticulum*.

diverticular (dī-vėr-tik′ū-lăr), *a.* [< *diverticulum* + *-ar*[3].] Pertaining to or of the nature of a diverticulum.

Another form of respiratory organ is developed from the wall of the gut, in the form of a *diverticular* outgrowth of the anterior portion of that organ. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 49.

diverticulated (dī-vėr-tik′ū-lā-ted), *a.* [< *diverticulum* + *-ate*[2] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Made or become a diverticulum; given off as a blind process; cæcal.—2. Furnished with one or more diverticula; having blind processes.

diverticulum (dī-vėr-tik′ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *diverticula* (-lă). [NL., a specific use of L. *diverticulum*: see *diverticle*.] In *anat.*, a cæcum; a blind tubular process; a hollow offset ending blindly; a cul-de-sac. Diverticula are very frequent formations, especially in connection with the alimentary canal, in which case they are usually known as *cæca*. (See cut under *alimentary*.) The term, however, is of very general applicability.

The lungs of the air-breathing Vertebrata . . . are *diverticula* of the alimentary canal. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 59.

Diverticulum superius ventriculi tertii (upper diverticulum of the third ventricle), the recessus infra pinealis (which see, under *pineal*).

diverting (di-vėr′ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *divert*, *v.*] Pleasing; amusing; entertaining: as, a *diverting* scene or sport.

The Little Plays were very *Diverting* to me, particularly those of Molière. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 171.

divertingly (di-vėr′ting-li), *adv.* In a manner that diverts; so as to divert; amusingly.

He confuted it by saying that it was not meant of boys in age, but in manners, . . . and then added, *divertingly*, that this argument therefore arose of wrong understanding the word. *Strype*, Aylmer, xiv.

divertingness (di-vėr′ting-nes), *n.* The quality of affording diversion. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

divertisant†, *a.* [< F. *divertissant*, ppr. of *divertir*, divert: see *divertise*.] Diverting; entertaining; interesting.

Doubtlesse one of the most *divertisant* and considerable vistas in ye world. *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 31, 1645.

divertise†, *v. t.* [< F. *divertiss-*, stem of certain parts of *divertir*, divert: see *divert*.] To divert; amuse; entertain.

But how shall we *divertise* ourselves till Supper be ready? *Wycherley*, Gentleman Dancing-Master, i. 1.

divertisement (di-vėr'tiz-ment), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *divertissement*, < F. *divertissement* (cf. Sp. *divertimiento* = Pg. It. *divertimento*), diversion, < *divertir*, divert: see *divertise*.] 1. Diversion; amusement; recreation.

My haste, perhaps, is not so great but it might dispense with such a *divertisement* as I promise myself in your company. *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 226.

Brahma, the poem which so mystified the readers of the Atlantic Monthly, was one of his [Emerson's] spiritual *divertisements*. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, p. 397.

2. A short ballet or other entertainment given between acts or longer pieces.

divertising†, *p. a.* [Ppr. of *divertise*, *v.*] Amusing; entertaining.

To hear the nightingales and other birds, and hear fiddles, and there a harp, and here a Jew's trump, and here laughing, and there fine people walking, is mighty *divertising*. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 138.

divertive† (di-vėr'tiv), *a.* [< *divert* + *-ive*.] Tending to divert; diverting.

For if the subject's of a serious kind,
Her thoughts are manly, and her sense refin'd;
But if *divertive*, her expressions fit,
Good language, join'd with inoffensive wit.
Pomfret, Strephon's Love for Delia.

divest (di-vest'), *v. t.* [Also *devest*; < OF. *devestir*, also *desvestir*, F. *dévêtir* = Pr. *devestir*, *desvestir* = It. *divestire*, *svestire*, < L. *devestire*, ML. also *divestire*, *disvestire*, undress, < *de-* (or *di-*, *dis-*) priv. + *vestire*, dress, clothe, < *vestis*, clothing, garment. The form *devest*, q. v., is now used only as a technical term in law.] 1. To strip of clothes, arms, or equipage; hence, to strip of anything that surrounds or attends; despoil: opposed to *invest*: as, to *divest* one of his reputation.

Neither of our lives are in such extremes; for you living at court without ambition, which would burn you, or envy, which would *devest* others, live in the sun, not in the fire. *Donne*, Letters, iv.

Even these men cannot entirely *divest* themselves of humanity. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxv.

The people, who forever keep the sole right of legislation in their own representatives, but *divest* themselves wholly of any right to the administration.
N. Webster, A Plan of Policy.

2. To strip by some definite or legal process; deprive: as, to *divest* a person of his rights or privileges; to *divest* one of title or property.

By what means can government, without being *divested* of the full command of the resources of the community, be prevented from abusing its powers?
Calhoun, Works, I. 10.

3†. To strip off; throw off.

In heaven we do not say that our bodies shall *divest* their mortality, so, as that naturally they could not die; for they shall have a composition still; and every compounded thing may perish. *Donne*, Sermons, xvii.

divestible (di-ves'ti-bl), *a.* [< *divest* + *-ible*.] Capable of being divested.

Liberty being too high a blessing to be *divestible* of that nature by circumstances. *Boyle*, Works, I. 248.

divestiture (di-ves'ti-tūr), *n.* [= F. *dévestiture*, < ML. *divestitus*, for L. *devestitus*, pp. of *devestire*, divest: see *divest* and *-ure*.] 1. The act of stripping, putting off, or depriving.

He is sent away without remedy, with a *divestiture* from his pretended Orders. *Bp. Hall*, Works, X. 226.

2. In *law*, the act of surrendering one's effects or any part thereof: opposed to *investiture*.

divestment (di-vest'ment), *n.* [< OF. *devestement*, *desvestement*, F. *dévêtement*, < *devestir*, divest: see *divest* and *-ment*.] The act of divesting. *Coleridge*. [Rare.]

divesture† (di-ves'tūr), *n.* [< OF. *devesteure*, *desvesture*, < *devestir*, divest: see *divest* and *-ure*.] An obsolete form of *divestiture*. *Boyle*.

dividable (di-vī'da-bl), *a.* [< *divide* + *-able*. Cf. *divisible*.] Divisible. [Rare.]

That power by which the several parts of matter, such as stone, wood, or the like, firmly hold together, so as to make them hard and not easily *dividable*.
Pearce, Works, I. ii.

dividant† (di-vī'dant), *a.* [Irreg. < *divide* + *-ant*[1].] Divided; separate.

Twinn'd brothers of one womb—
Whose procreation, residence, and birth
Scarce is *dividant*. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

divide (di-vīd'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *divided*, ppr. *dividing*. [Early mod. E. also *devide*; < ME. *dividen*, *dyvyden*, *deviden* = D. *divideren* = G. *dividiren* = Dan. *dividere* = Sw. *dividera* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *dividir* = It. *dividere* (= F. *diviser* = Pr. *devezir*, *divizir*, divide, from the L. pp. *divisus*: see *devise*, *n.* and *v.*), < L. *dividere*, pp. *divisus*, divide, separate, distinguish, part, distribute, < *di-* for *dis-*, apart, + **vidĕre*, of uncertain origin, prob. akin to *vidēre*, see (= Gr. *ἰδεῖν*, **ϝιδεῖν*, see, = E. *wit*, know: see *vision*, and *wit*, *v.*), being thus orig. 'see, or put so as to see, apart.' Some assume for **vidĕre* a root **vid* or **vi*, separate; cf. Skt. √ *vich*, separate, *vi*, prep. and prefix, apart, asunder, away.] I. *trans.* 1. To separate into parts or pieces; sunder, as a whole into parts; cleave: as, to *divide* an apple.

Divide the living child in two. 1 Ki. iii. 25.

To him which *divided* the Red sea into parts.
Ps. cxxxvi. 13.

2. To separate; disjoin; dispart; sever the union or connection of, as things joined in any way, or made up of separate parts: as, to *divide* soul and body; to *divide* an army.

In their death they were not *divided*. 2 Sam. i. 23.

Calamity, that severs worldly friendships,
Could ne'er *divide* us.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, iv. 1.

3. In *math.*: (*a*) To perform the operation of division on. In common arithmetic, to divide is to separate into a given number of equal parts: thus, if we *divide* 22 by 7, the quotient will be 3 and the remainder 1. See *division*, 2. (*b*) To be a divisor of, without leaving a remainder: as, "7 *divides* 21."—

4. To cause to be separate; part by any means of disjunction, real or imaginary; make or keep distinct: as, the equator *divides* the earth into two hemispheres.

Let it [the firmament] *divide* the waters from the waters.
Gen. i. 6.

Behold his goodly feet, Where one great cleft
Devides two toes pointed with iron claws.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 174.

5. To make partition of; distribute; share: as, to *divide* profits among shareholders, between partners, or with workmen.

Also next this place is an Aulter where the crucifyers of our Sauyoure Criste *deuydyd* his clothes by chaunce of dyce. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 25.

The moon is up, and yet it is not night;
Sunset *divides* the sky with her.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 27.

Division of labour cannot be carried far when there are but few to *divide* the labour among them.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 9.

6. To mark off into parts; make divisions on; graduate: as, to *divide* a sextant, a rule, etc.—

7. To disunite or cause to disagree in opinion or interest; make discordant.

There shall be five in one house *divided*, three against two. Luke xii. 52.

The learned World is very much *divided* upon Milton as to this Point. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 285.

8. To embarrass by indecision; cause to hesitate or fluctuate between different motives or opinions.

This way and that *dividing* the swift mind.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

9. In *music*, to perform, as a melody, especially with variations or divisions.

Most heavenly melody
About the bed sweet musicke did *divide*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 17.

10. In *logic*: (*a*) To separate (in thought or speech) into parts any of the kinds of whole recognized by logic: as, to *divide* a conception into its elements (species into genus and difference), an essential whole into its integrate parts.

The Law of Moses is *divided* into three parts, for either it is morall, judiciall, or ceremoniall.
Sir T. Wilson, Rule of Reason (1551).

He could distinguish and *divide*
A hair 'twixt south and south-west side.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 67.

(*b*) Especially, to separate (a genus) into its species. Hence—11. To expound; explain.

They urge very colourably the Apostle's own sentences, requiring that a minister should be able to *divide* rightly the word of God. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 81.

Her influence was one thing, not to be *divided* or discussed, only to be felt with gratitude and joy.
R. L. Stevenson, Will o' the Mill.

Edging-and-dividing bench. See *bench*.—**To divide the house**, to take a vote by division. See *division*, 1 (*c*).
=**Syn.** 2. To sever, sunder, bar apart, divorce.—5. To allot, apportion, deal out, parcel out.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become separated into parts; come or go apart; be disunited.

Love cools, friendship falls off, brothers *divide*.
Shak., Lear, i. 2.

She seem'd to *divide* in a dream from a band of the blest.
Tennyson, Maud, xxviii. 1.

2. To vote by division. See *division*, 1 (*c*).

The emperors sat, voted, and *divided* with their equals.
Gibbon.

When the bill has been read a third time, the Speaker puts the question as to whether it shall pass. The House then *divides*; those in favour of the bill pass out into one lobby, and those against it into another. The two divisions are counted by the "tellers."
A. Buckland, Nat. Institutions, p. 28.

3. To come to an issue; agree as to what are the precise points in dispute, or some of them.

divide (di-vīd'), *n.* [< *divide*, *v.*] 1. In *phys. geog.*, a water-shed; the height of land which separates one drainage-basin or area of catchment from another; often, but not always, a ridge or conspicuous elevation. [In common use in the United States, but much less frequently heard in England.]

That evening we started over the low "*divide*" to Sun Bay, where we were delayed for a few minutes in an attempt to kill a wolf which was seen near.
A. W. Greely, Arctic Service, p. 261.

In looking east from the summit of the great "continental *divide*" at this point, we saw in the distance a vast plain bounded by a chain of lofty mountains.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 401.

2. The act of dividing; a division or partition, as of winnings or gains of any kind: as, a fair *divide*. [Colloq., U. S.]

The . . . notion of an office is that it is a part of the spoils of a political fight, and ought to be given out as a part of the general *divide* after the battle is over.
New York Times, April 24, 1886.

divided (di-vī'ded), *p. a.* [Pp. of *divide*, *v.*] Parted; separated; disunited; distributed: as, a *divided* hoof; a *divided* estate. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, cut into distinct segments; cleft to the base or to the midrib: applied to a leaf, calyx, etc. (*b*) In *entom.*, said of any part that is normally simple or undivided, when by exception it is formed of two parts. (*c*) In *music*, used of two instruments or voices that are usually in unison, but are temporarily given independent parts: as, with flutes *divided*; with sopranos *divided*.—**Divided palpi**, those palpi in which the last joint is split longitudinally into two parts.—**Divided proposition**, in *logic*, a proposition in which a sign of modality intervenes between the subject and the predicate.—**Divided pygidium**, the last dorsal segment of the abdomen when it is formed of two plates, as in the males of certain *Rhynchophora*.—**Divided sense**, in *logic*, that sense of a sign of modality which it has in a divided proposition.

dividedly (di-vī'ded-li), *adv.* Separately; by division.

In this the middle term is taken *dividedly* or distributively in one premise. *Atwater*, Logic, p. 168.

dividend (div'i-dend), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *dividend* = F. *dividende* = Sp. Pg. It. *dividendo*, < L. *dividendus*, to be divided, ger. of *dividere*, divide: see *divide*, *v.*] 1. A sum to be divided into equal parts, or one to be distributed proportionately. Particularly—(*a*) In *math.*, a number or quantity which is to be divided by another called the *divisor*, the result being called the *quotient*. (*b*) A sum to be divided as profits among the shareholders of a stock company, or persons jointly interested in an enterprise. (*c*) A sum out of an insolvent estate to be divided among its creditors.

2. The share of one of the individuals among whom a sum is so divided; a share or portion.

Concerning bishops, how they ought to behaue themselues toward their clerks, or of such oblations as the faithfull offer vpon the altar; what portions or *diuidents* ought to be made thereof. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 105.

Dividend of (so much) **per cent.**, a percentage on a capital stock or any other aggregate sum, of the rate named, to be distributed proportionately among shareholders or others entitled to it.—**Dividend on** (or **off**), a stock-exchange phrase meaning that, on the day of closing the transfer-books of any stock for a dividend, the transactions in such stock for cash include (or do not include) the dividend up to the time officially designated for closing the books. In stock-exchange reports usually written *cum* (or *ex*) *dividendo*, *dividend*, *div.*, or *d.*—**Dividend warrant**, an order or authority on which a shareholder or stockholder receives his dividend.—**Stock dividend**, a division of profits, actual or anticipated, payable in reserved or additional stock instead of cash.—**To declare a dividend**, to announce readiness to pay a specified dividend.—**To make a dividend**, to set apart a sum to be divided among the persons interested in the property from which the sum is taken.—**To pass a dividend**, to omit to make a regular or expected dividend. [U. S.]

divident[1]†, *n.* [< L. *dividen(t-)s*, ppr. of *dividere*, divide.] One who divides; a divider. [Rare.]

"Divide," says one, "and I will choose." If this be but once agreed upon, it is enough; for the *divident*, dividing unequally, loses, in regard that the other takes the better half. *Harrington*, quoted in J. Adams's Works, IV. 411.

divident[2]†, *n.* An erroneous form of *dividend*.

divider (di-vī'dėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which divides; that which separates into parts.

According as the body moved, the *divider* did more and more enter the divided body.
Sir K. Digby, Nature of Man's Soul.

2. A distributer; one who deals out to each his share.

Who made me a judge or *divider* over you? Luke xii. 14.

3. One who or that which disunites or keeps apart.

Money, the great *divider* of the world. *Swift.*

Ocean, men's path and their *divider* too.
Lowell, Bon Voyage!

4. *pl.* A pair of small compasses, of which the opening is adjusted by means of a screw and

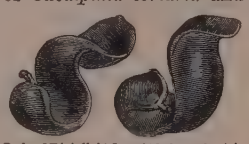
nut, used for dividing lines, describing circles, etc.; compasses in general. See *compass*, 8.—5. An attachment to a harvester for separating the swath of grain on the point of being cut from the portion left standing.—6. *pl.* In *mining*, same as *buntons*.—**Bisecting dividers**, dividers having the legs pivoted in such a way that the distance between one set of points shall always be half of the distance between another set of points.—**Proportional dividers**, dividers with a sliding pivot, so that the opening between the legs at one end bears any desired proportion to that at the other.

dividing-engine (di-vī′ding-en″jin), *n.* An apparatus for producing the divisions of the scales or limbs of mathematical and philosophical instruments. Also called *dividing-machine* and *graduation-engine*.

dividingly (di-vī′ding-li), *adv.* By division.

dividing-machine (di-vī′ ding-ma-shēn″), *n.* Same as *dividing-engine*.

divi-divi (div′i-div′i), *n.* 1. The native and commercial name of *Cæsalpinia coriaria* and its pods. The pods, which are about 2 inches long by ¾ inch broad, and curled in a remarkable manner, are exceedingly astringent, containing a large proportion of tannic and gallic acid, and are for this reason much used by tanners and dyers. The plant is a native of tropical America.



Pods of Divi-divi (*Cæsalpinia coriaria*).

2. A name given to the similar pods of *C. tinctoria*, which are used in Lima for making ink.

dividual (di-vid′ū-al), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *dividuus*, divisible (see *dividuous*), + *-al*. Cf. *individual*.] I. *a.* Divided; participated in; shared in common with others. [Obsolete or rare.]

> True love 'tween maid and maid may be
> More than in sex *dividual*.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 3.

> A man may say his religion is now no more within himself, but is becom a *dividuall* movable.
> *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 39.

> Her reign
> With thousand lesser lights *dividual* holds.
> *Milton*, P. L., vii. 382.

> But inasmuch as we can only anatomise the dead, and as nature certainly is not dead and *dividual* but living and unity, we perforce sacrifice or lose much by these enforced divisions. *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 283.

II. *n.* In *arith.* and *alg.*, one of the several parts of a dividend from which each separate figure or term of the quotient is found.

dividually† (di-vid′ū-al-i), *adv.* In a dividual manner. *Imp. Dict.*

dividuous (di-vid′ū-us), *a.* [< L. *dividuus*, divisible, < *dividere*, divide: see *divide*.] Divided; individual; special; accidental; without universal significance. [Rare.]

> The accidental and *dividuous* in this quiet and harmonious object is subjected to the life and light of nature.
> *Coleridge*, Lay Sermons.

divinal†, **divinalle**†, *n.* [ME. *divinaile*, *divynaile*, < OF. *divinaille*, *devinaille*, *devinalle*, divination, a word or sign used in divination (cf. *divinal*, *devinel*, divine), < *deviner*, divine: see *divine*, *v.*] Divination; a sign used in divination.

> What seye we of hem that bileeven in *divynailes*, as by flight or by noyse of briddes or of beestes, or by sort, by geomancie, by dremes, by chirkynge of dores, or crakynge of houses, by gnawynge of rattes, and suich manere wrecchednesse? *Chaucer* (ed. Gilman), Parson's Tale.

divination (div-i-nā′shon), *n.* [< F. *divination* = Pr. *divinacio* (cf. Sp. *adivinacion* = Pg. *adevinhação*) = It. *divinazione* = D. *divinatie* = Dan. Sw. *divination* (in comp.), < L. *divinatio(n-)*, the faculty of foreseeing, divination, < *divinare*, pp. *divinatus*, foresee, divine: see *divine*, *v.*] 1. The act of divining; the pretended art of foretelling by supernatural or magical means that which is future, or of discovering that which is hidden or obscure. The practice of divination is very ancient, and has played an important part in the theologies of almost all nations. The first attempt to raise divination to the dignity of a science is attributed to the Chaldeans. The innumerable forms which have been in use for thousands of years may be reduced to two classes: (1) that effected by a kind of inspiration or divine afflatus; and (2) that effected by the observation of certain dispositions and collocations of things, circumstances, and appearances, etc., as the flight of birds, the disposition of the clouds, the condition of the entrails of slaughtered animals, the falling of lots, etc.

> *Divination* hath been anciently and fitly divided into artificial and natural; whereof artificial is when the mind maketh a prediction by argument, concluding upon signs and tokens; natural is when the mind hath a presention by an internal power, without the inducement of a sign.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 203.

2. Figuratively, a sort of instinctive prevision; a presentiment and knowledge of a future event or events; conjectural presage; omen.

> There is much in their nature, much in their social position, which gives them a certain power of *divination*. And women know at first sight the characters of those with whom they converse. *Emerson*, Woman.

3. In *anc. Rom. law*: (*a*) A transaction in a criminal suit, in which one of several accusers of one and the same person was chosen as the chief prosecutor in the case, the others joining in it only as subscribers. (*b*) The speech or oration asking authority to fill such a rôle.=**Syn. 1.** *Prognostication*, etc. See *prediction*.

divinator (div′i-nā-tor), *n.* [= F. *divinateur* = Pr. *devinador* = It. *divinatore* (cf. OF. *adivineur* = Sp. *adivinador* = Pg. *adevinhador*), < LL. *divinator*, < L. *divinare*, pp. *divinatus*, divine: see *divine*, *v.*] One who practises divination.

> In the leading paper of Cambridge, Mass., published within a stone's throw of the university, a professed *divinator* has kept for years a large, business-like, and soberly worded advertisement of his services. *Science*, IV. 559.

divinatory (di-vin′a-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *divinatoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *divinatorio*, < LL. **divinatorius*, < *divinator*: see *divinator*.] Pertaining to a divinator or to divination; divining.

> We have seen such places before; we have visited them in that *divinatory* glance which strays away into space for a moment over the top of a suggestive book.
> *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 308.

divine (di-vīn′), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* [< ME. *divine*, *devine*, < OF. *divin*, *devin*, F. *divin* = Pr. *devin*, *divin* = Sp. Pg. It. *divino*, divine, < L. *divinus*, divine, inspired, prophetic, belonging to a deity, < *divus*, *dius*, a deity, prop. adj., belonging to a deity; cf. *deus*, a god, a deity: see *deity*.] 1. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or proceeding from God, or a god or heathen deity: as, *divine* perfections; *divine* judgments; the *divine* honors paid to the Roman emperors; a being half human, half *divine*; *divine* oracles.

> The Soul is a Spark of Immortality, she is a *divine* Light, and the Body is but a Socket of Clay.
> *Howell*, Letters, iv. 21.

> "Know thyself," was the maxim of Thales, the old Greek realist: a maxim thought so *divine* that the ancients said it fell from heaven. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 93.

> Theology cannot say the laws of Nature are not *divine*; all it can say is, they are not the most important of the *divine* laws. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 22.

2. Addressed or appropriated to God; religious; sacred: as, *divine* worship; *divine* service, songs, or ascriptions.

> Ful wel sche sang the servise *divyne*.
> *Chaucer* (ed. Morris), Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 122.

3. Godlike; heavenly; excellent in the highest degree; extraordinary; apparently above what is human.

> A *divine* sentence is in the lips of the king.
> Prov. xvi. 10.

> Over all this weary world of ours,
> Breathe, *diviner* Air!
> *Tennyson*, The Sisters (No. 2).

> A snug prebendary, rejoicing in the reputation of being the *divinest* wit and wittiest divine of the age.
> *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 10.

> He [Wesley] saw the dead in sin coming to life all around him; he passed his happy years in this *divinest* of labors. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 79.

4†. Divining; presageful; foreboding; prescient.

> Yet oft his heart, *divine* of something ill,
> Misgave him. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 845.

5. Relating to divinity or theology.

> Church history and other *divine* learning. *South*.

Divine assistance. See *assistance*.—**Divine office**, the stated service of daily prayer; the canonical hours.—**Divine right.** (*a*) *Of kings*, the doctrine that the king stands toward his people *in loco parentis*, deriving his authority, not from the consent of the governed, but directly from God. This doctrine, which in English history was especially developed under the Stuarts, though still held by some as a matter of theory, has generally ceased to have practical political significance.

> The *Divine right of kings*, independent of the wishes of the people, has been one of the most enduring and influential of superstitions, and it has even now not wholly vanished from the world. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 285.

(*b*) *Of the clergy*, a claim of divine authority for particular persons and particular forms of ecclesiastical government. An instance in the Roman Catholic Church is the still unsettled claim of the bishops to power in their several dioceses, as opposed to the papal theory that they rule mediately through the pope.—**Divine service**, the public worship of God; especially, the stated or ordinary daily and Sunday worship; in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, the hours or the daily morning and evening prayer, and the celebration of the eucharist.—**Tenure by divine service**, in *Eng. law*, an obsolete holding, in which the tenants had to perform certain religious services, as to sing a specified number of masses, expend a certain sum in alms, etc.—**The divine remedy** (*divinum remedium*), the root of *Imperatoria ostruthium*, or masterwort, which was formerly highly esteemed in medicine, but seems to have few virtues except those of an aromatic stimulant.=**Syn. 2.** Holy, sacred.—**3.** Supernatural, superhuman.

II. *n.* [< ME. *divine*, *devine*, *devyn*, a soothsayer, theologian, < OF. *devin*, a soothsayer, theologian, F. *devin*, a soothsayer (cf. Sp. *adivino* = Pg. *adevinho*, a soothsayer), = It. *divino*, a soothsayer, theologian, < L. *divinus*, a soothsayer, augur, ML. a theologian, < *divinus*, adj.: see I. The last sense, 'divinity,' is directly from the adj.] 1. A man skilled in divinity; a theologian: as, a great *divine*; "the Revelation of St. John the *Divine*."

> Voltaire was still a courtier; and . . . he had as yet published little that a *divine* of the mild and generous school of Grotius and Tillotson might not read with pleasure. *Macaulay*.

2. A minister of the gospel; a priest; a clergyman.

> It is a good *divine* that follows his own instructions.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 2.

3†. A diviner; a prophet.

> A grete *devyn* that cleped was Calkas.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 66.

> And thys ther he knew by a good *deuyn*,
> Which somtyme was clerke Merlyn vnto.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5973.

4†. Divinity.

> I sauh ther bisschops bolde and bachilers of *diuyn*
> Bi-coome clerkes of a-counte.
> *Piers Plowman* (A), Prol., l. 90.

Assembly of Divines at Westminster. See *assembly*.—**Ecumenical divines.** See *ecumenical*.=**Syn. 2.** *Clergyman*, *Priest*, etc. See *minister*, *n.*

divine (di-vīn′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *divined*, ppr. *divining*. [< ME. *devinen*, *devynen*, foresee, foretell, interpret, < OF. *deviner*, F. *deviner* (cf. Sp. *adivinar* = Pg. *adevinhar*) = It. *divinare*, < L. *divinare*, foresee, foretell, divine, < *divinus*, divinely inspired, prophetic, as a soothsayer, prophet: see *divine*, *a.*] I. *trans.* 1. To learn or make out by or as if by divination; foretell; presage.

> Why dost thou say King Richard is depos'd?
> Dar'st thou, thou little better thing than earth,
> *Divine* his downfall? *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 4.

> Those acute and subtile spirits, in all their sagacity, can hardly *divine* who shall be saved.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 57.

2. To make out by observation or otherwise; conjecture; guess.

> She is not of us, as I *divine*.
> *Tennyson*, Maud, xxvii. 7.

> The gaze of one who can *divine*
> A grief and sympathise.
> *M. Arnold*, Tristram and Iseult.

> In you the heart some sweeter hints *divines*,
> And wiser, than in winter's dull despair.
> *Lowell*, Bankside, ii.

3†. To render divine; deify; consecrate; sanctify.

> She . . . seem'd of Angels race,
> Living on earth like Angell new *divinde*.
> *Spenser*, Daphnaïda, i.

=**Syn. 1.** To prognosticate, predict, prophesy.—**2.** To see through, penetrate.

II. *intrans.* 1. To use or practise divination.

> They [Gipsies] mostly *divine* by means of a number of shells, with a few pieces of coloured glass, money, &c., intermixed with them.
> *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, II. 109.

2. To afford or impart presages of the future; utter presages or prognostications.

> The prophets thereof *divine* for money. Micah iii. 11.

3. To have presages or forebodings.

> Suggest but truth to my *divining* thoughts.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iv. 6.

4. To make a guess or conjecture: as, you have *divined* rightly.

divinely (di-vīn′li), *adv.* 1. In a divine or godlike manner; in a manner resembling deity.

> Born from above and made *divinely* wise.
> *Cowper*, Verses from Valediction.

> As when a painter, poring on a face,
> *Divinely* thro' all hindrance finds the man
> Behind it. *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. By the agency or influence of God: as, a prophet *divinely* inspired; *divinely* taught.

> In his [St. Paul's] *divinely*-inspired judgment, this kind of knowledge so far exceeds all other that none else deserves to be named with it. *Bp. Beveridge*, Works, I. xviii.

3. Excellently; in the supreme degree: as, *divinely* fair; *divinely* brave.

> The Grecians most *divinely* have given to the active perfection of men a name expressing both beauty and goodness. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

> *Divinelier* imaged, clearer seen,
> With happier zeal pursued.
> *M. Arnold*, Obermann Once More, st. 75.

divinement† (di-vīn′ment), *n.* [< OF. *devinement* = Pr. *devinamen* (cf. Sp. *adivinamiento*) = It. *divinamento*; as *divine*, *v.*, + *-ment*.] Divination. *North.*

divineness (di-vīn′nes), *n.* 1. Divinity; participation in the divine nature: as, the *divineness* of the Scriptures.

He seconde person in *divinenesse* is,
Who vs assume, and bring vs to the blis.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 207.

All true work is sacred; in all work, were it but true hand-labour, there is something of *divineness*. *Carlyle.*

2. Excellence in the supreme degree.

An earthly paragon! Behold *divineness*
No elder than a boy! *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 6.

diviner (di-vī'nėr), *n.* [< ME. *divinour, devinour, devinor*, a soothsayer, a theologian, < OF. *devineor, devinur*, F. *devineur*, < LL. *divinator*, a soothsayer: see *divinator*.] 1. One who professes or practises divination; one who pretends to predict events, or to reveal hidden things, by the aid of superior beings or of supernatural means, or by the use of the divining-rod.

And wetith it wele that he is the wisest man, and the beste *devynour* that is, saf only god.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 35.

These nations . . . hearkened unto observers of times, and unto *diviners*. Deut. xviii. 14.

2. One who guesses; a conjecturer.

A notable *diviner* of thoughts. *Locke.*

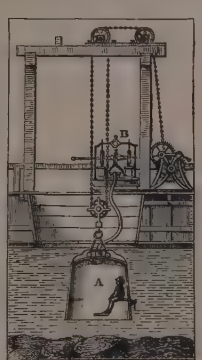
Bird-diviner†. Same as *bird-conjurer* (which see, under *conjurer*).

divineress (di-vī'nėr-es), *n.* [< ME. *devinerese*, < F. *devineresse*; fem. of *diviner*.] A female diviner or soothsayer; the priestess of an ancient oracle. [Rare.]

The *divineress* ought to have no perturbations of mind, or impure passions, at the time when she was to consult the oracle; and if she had, she was no more fit to be inspired than an instrument untuned to render an harmonious sound. *Dryden*, Plutarch.

diving-beetle (dī'ving-bē″tl), *n.* A popular name for various aquatic beetles of the family *Dytiscidæ*. They swim freely in the water, and may often be seen diving rapidly to the bottom, whence their name. See cut under *Dytiscus*.

diving-bell (dī'ving-bel), *n.* A mechanical contrivance consisting essentially of an inverted cup-shaped or bell-shaped chamber filled with air, in which persons are lowered beneath the surface of the water to perform various operations, such as examining the foundations of bridges, blasting rocks, recovering treasure from sunken vessels, etc. Diving-bells have been made of various forms, such as that of a bell, or a hollow truncated cone or pyramid, with the smaller end closed and the larger one, which is placed lowermost, open. The air contained within the bell prevents it from being filled with water on submersion, so that the diver may descend in it and breathe freely, provided he is furnished with a new supply of fresh air as fast as the contained air becomes vitiated by respiration. The diving-bell is now generally made of cast-iron in the form of an oblong chest (A), open at the bottom, and with several strong convex lenses set in its upper side or roof, to admit light to the interior. It is suspended by chains from a barge or other suitable vessel, and can be raised or lowered at pleasure, in accordance with signals given by the persons within, who are supplied with fresh air injected into a flexible pipe by means of a forcing-pump (B) placed in the vessel, while the vitiated air escapes by a cock in the upper part of the bell. An improvement on this form, called the *nautilus*, enables the occupant, instead of depending upon the attendants above, as in the older forms, to raise or sink the bell, move it about at pleasure, or raise great weights with it and deposit them in any desired spot.



Diving-bell.

diving-bird, *n.* Same as *diver*[1], 1 (*b*).

diving-buck (dī'ving-buk), *n.* A book-name of the antelope *Cephalophus mergens*, translating the Dutch name *duykerbok* (which see): so called from the way in which the animal ducks or dives in the brush. See cut under *Cephalophus*.

diving-dress (dī'ving-dres), *n.* Submarine armor (which see, under *armor*).

diving-spider (dī'ving-spī″dėr), *n.* An aquatic spider, *Argyroneta aquatica*, which builds its nest under water, and habitually dives to reach it, carrying down bubbles of air, with which it fills its nest on the principle of the diving-bell. It is thus enabled to remain under water, though fitted only for breathing air. See cut under *Argyroneta*.

diving-stone (dī'ving-stōn), *n.* A name given to a species of jasper.

divining-rod (di-vī'ning-rod), *n.* A rod or twig used in divining; especially, a twig, generally of hazel, held in the hand and supposed by its bending downward to indicate spots where metalliferous deposits or water may be found by digging. It is usually made of two twigs of hazel, or of apple or some other fruit-tree, tied together at the top with thread, or of a naturally forked branch, and is grasped by both hands in such a way that it moves when attracted by the sought-for deposit. This method of searching for ore or water has been in use for centuries, but its efficacy is now rarely credited by intelligent persons.

Shall we have most likelihood of success if we dig from east to west, or from west to east?—or will you assist us . . . with your *divining-rod* of witches-hazel?
Scott, Antiquary, xxiii.

The *divining-rod* of reverential study.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 47.

divining-staff (di-vī'ning-stâf), *n.* Same as *divining-rod*.

The mitre of high priests and the *divining-staff* of soothsayers were things of envy and ambition.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 695.

divinistert, *n.* [ME. *dyvynistre*; < *divine* + *-ist* + *-er*.] A diviner; a revealer of hidden things by supernatural means.

Therfore I stynte, I nam no *dyvynistre*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1953.

divinity (di-vin'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *divinities* (-tiz). [< ME. *divinite, devynite*, < OF. *devinite, divinite*, F. *divinité* = Pr. *divinitat* = Sp. *divinidad* = Pg. *divindade* = It. *divinità, divinitade, divinitate*, < L. *divinita(t-)s*, divinity, < *divinus*, divine: see *divine*.] 1. The character of being divine; deity; godhead; the nature of God; divine nature.

When he attributes *divinity* to other things than God, it is only a *divinity* by way of participation. *Stillingfleet.*

2. [*cap.*] God; the Deity; the Supreme Being: generally with the definite article.

'Tis *the Divinity* that stirs within us;
'Tis Heaven itself that points out an hereafter,
And intimates eternity to man. *Addison*, Cato, v. 1.

3. In general, a celestial being; a divine being, or one regarded as divine; a deity.

There's a *divinity* that shapes our ends,
Rough-hew them how we will.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

Prudence was the only *Divinity* which he worshipped, and the possession of virtue the only end which he proposed. *Dryden*, Character of Polybius.

4. That which is divine in character or quality; a divine attribute; supernatural power or virtue.

They say there is *divinity* in odd numbers.
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 1.

There's such *divinity* doth hedge a king,
That treason can but peep to what it would,
Acts little of his will. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 5.

There is more *divinity*
In beauty than in majesty.
Ford, Broken Heart, iv. 1.

When the Church without temporal support is able to doe her great works upon the unforc't obedience of men, it argues a *divinity* about her.
Milton, Church-Government, ii. 3.

5. The science of divine things; the science which treats of the character of God, his laws and moral government, the duties of man, and the way of salvation; theology: as, a system of *divinity*; a doctor of *divinity*.

Hear him but reason in *divinity*,
And, all-admiring, with an inward wish
You would desire the king were made a prelate.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 1.

In some places the Author has been so attentive to his *Divinity* that he has neglected his Poetry.
Addison, Spectator, No. 369.

One ounce of practical *divinity* is worth a painted shiploade of all their reverences have imported these fifty years. *Sterne.*

Children are . . . breviaries of doctrine, living bodies of *divinity*, open always and inviting their elders to peruse the characters inscribed on the lovely leaves.
Alcott, Table-Talk, p. 57.

Berkshire Divinity, a name sometimes given to the theological system of Edwards, Hopkins, and others, who resided in Berkshire county, Massachusetts.—**Divinity calf**. See *calf*[1].—**Divinity hall**, the name given in Scotland to a theological college, or to that department of a university in which theology is taught.—**New Divinity, New-light Divinity**, names given to the New England theology of Edwards and others, in the earlier history of its development.—**New Haven Divinity**, a popular title for a phase of modified Calvinism, deriving its name from the residence of its chief founder, N. W. Taylor (1786–1858) of Yale Theological Seminary in New Haven, Connecticut.

divinization (div″i-ni-zā'shon), *n.* [= F. *divinisation* = It. *divinizzazione*; as *divinize* + *-ation*.] The act of divinizing; deification: as, the *divinization* of pleasure. Also *divinisation*. [Rare.]

With this natural bent [toward pleasure, life, and fecundity] . . . in the Indo-European race, . . . where would they be now if it had not been for Israel, and the stern check which Israel put upon the glorification and *divinization* of this natural bent of mankind, this attractive aspect of the not ourselves?
M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, i.

divinize (div'i-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *divinized*, ppr. *divinizing*. [= F. *diviniser* = Sp. *divinizar* = Pg. *divinisar* = It. *divinizzare*; as *divine* + *-ize*.] To deify; render divine; regard as divine. Also *divinise*.

Man is . . . the animal transfigured and *divinized* by the Spirit. *Alcott*, Tablets, p. 181.

In pagan Rome, Vice was not regarded as heinous, because the Deities whom Rome worshipped were vicious, and thus Vices themselves were *divinized*.
Bp. Chr. Wordsworth, Church of Ireland, p. 168.

diviset, *a.* [< L. *divisus*, pp. of *dividere*, divide: see *divide*. Cf. *devise, v.*] Divided; loose; crumbling.

Thai [oranges] loveth lande that rare is and *divise*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 119.

divisi (dē-vē'zē). [It., pl. of *diviso*, < L. *divisus*, pp. of *dividere*, divide.] In *music*, separate: a direction that instruments playing from a single staff of music are to separate, one playing the upper and the other the lower notes.

divisibility (di-viz-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *divisibilité* = Sp. *divisibilidad* = Pg. *divisibilidade* = It. *divisibilità*, < ML. **divisibilita(t-)s*, < LL. *divisibilis*, divisible: see *divisible*.] 1. The capacity of being divided or separated into parts. —2. In *arith.*, the capacity of being exactly divided—that is, divided without remainder.—**Infinite divisibility**, the character of being divisible into parts which are also divisible, and so on ad infinitum. As applied to matter, the term implies properly that any portion of matter may, by the exercise of sufficient force, be separated into parts. After the general acceptance of the Daltonian theory of atoms, the term *infinite divisibility of matter* was long retained with the meaning of the infinite divisibility of space.

The geometricians (you know) teach the *divisibility* of quantity *in infinitum*, or without stop, to be mathematically demonstrable. *Boyle*, Things above Reason.

I said at first that *infinite divisibility of matter* was the doctrine now in vogue amongst the learned, but upon second thoughts I believe I have misrepresented them, and the mistake arose from want of distinguishing between *infinite* and indefinite *divisibility*.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, III. iii. § 12.

divisible (di-viz'i-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *divisible* = Sp. *divisible* = Pg. *divisivel* = It. *divisibile*, < LL. *divisibilis*, divisible, < L. *dividere*, pp. *divisus*, divide: see *divide*.] I. *a.* 1. Capable of division; that may be separated or disunited; consisting of separable parts or elements: as, a line is *divisible* into an infinite number of points.

The outermost layer of the body is a dense chitinous cuticula, usually *divisible* into several layers.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 546.

2. In *arith.*, capable of division without remainder: as, 100 is *divisible* by 10.

II. *n.* That which is susceptible of division.

The composition of bodies, whether it be of *divisibles* or indivisibles, is a question which must be rank'd with the indissolvables. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, v.

divisibleness (di-viz'i-bl-nes), *n.* Divisibility; capability of being divided.

The *divisibleness* of nitre into fixed and volatile parts.
Boyle, Works, I. 376.

divisibly (di-viz'i-bli), *adv.* In a divisible manner.

Besides body, which is impenetrably and *divisibly* extended, there is in nature another substance . . . which doth not consist of parts separable from one another.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 834.

division (di-vizh'ọn), *n.* [< ME. *divisioun, devisioun*, < OF. *devision, division*, F. *division* = Pr. *devision, devezio* = Sp. *division* = Pg. *divisão* = It. *divisione* = D. *divisie* = G. Dan. Sw. *division*, < L. *divisio(n-)*, division, < *dividere*, pp. *divisus*, divide: see *divide*.] 1. The act of dividing or separating into parts, portions, or shares: as, the *division* of a word (as by means of a hyphen at the end of a line); the *division* of labor; the *division* of profits.

I'll make *division* of my present with you:
Hold, there is half my coffer. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4.

Specifically—(*a*) [L. *divisio(n-)*, tr. of Gr. *διαίρεσις*.] In *logic*, the enumeration and naming of the parts of a whole; especially, the enumeration of the species of a genus. The latter is also distinguished as *logical division*. *Division* is mainly distinguished from *classification* in that the latter is a modern word, and supposes minute observation of the facts, while the former, as an Aristotelian term, denotes a much ruder proceeding, based on ordinary knowledge, and undertaken at the outset of the study of the genus divided. One of the distinctive doctrines of the Ramist school of logicians was that all division should proceed by dichotomy.

Division is a dividyng of that whiche is more commune into those whiche are lesse commune. As a definicion therefore dooeth declare what a thing is, so the *division* sheweth how many thinges are conteined in the same.
Sir T. Wilson, Rule of Reason (1551).

Division is the parting or dividing of a word or thing that is more generall, unto other words or things lesse generall. *Blundeville*, Arte of Logicke (1599), fl. 3.

(*b*) In *her.*, the separating of the field by lines in the direction of the bend, the bar, etc. (called *division bendwise*,

barwise, etc.), also for the purpose of impaling two shields together, or in quartering. (*c*) The separation of members in a legislative house in order to ascertain the vote. This is effected in the British House of Commons by the passing of the affirmative and negative sides into separate lobbies, to be counted by tellers; in American legislatures, by their rising alternately, or, as is frequently done in the House of Representatives, by passing between tellers standing in front of the Speaker's desk. In the British House of Commons the usual method of voting on any contested measure is by division; in the United States, by ayes and noes, or affirmative and negative answers on a call of the roll.

The motion passed without a *division*. — *Macaulay.*

2. In *math.*: (*a*) The operation inverse to multiplication; the finding of a quantity, the quotient, which, multiplied by a given quantity, the divisor, gives another given quantity, the dividend. In elementary arithmetic division is often defined as, for example, "the partition of a greater summe by a lesser" (*Recorde*, 1540); but such a definition applies only when the quotient is an abstract number and an integer. Division is denoted by various signs. Thus, *a* divided by *b* may be written in any of the following ways:

$$a \div b,\quad \frac{a}{b},\quad a/b,\quad a:b,\quad ab^{-1}.$$

Where multiplication is not commutative (that is, where xy is not generally equal to yx) there are two kinds of division; for if $xy = z$, x may be regarded as the quotient of z divided by y, or y as the quotient of z divided by x. These two kinds of division are denoted as follows:

$$xy \div y = x,\quad \frac{xy}{x} = y,\quad xy/y = x,\quad xy:y = x,\quad x^{-1}(xy) = y.$$

Division is one of the fundamental operations in arithmetic, common algebra, and quaternions; but in other forms of algebra it generally gives an indeterminate quotient, and so loses its importance. (*b*) A rule or method for ascertaining the quotient of a divisor into a dividend: as, long *division*. (*c*) A section; the separation of a geometrical figure into two parts.—**3.** The state of being divided; separation of parts: as, an army weakened by *division*; *divisions* among Christians.

Hate is of all things the mightiest divider; nay, is *division* itself. — *Milton*, Divorce, ii. 21.

4. That which divides or separates; a dividing line, partition, or mark of separation; any sign or cause of separation or distinction.

I will put a *division* between my people and thy people. — Ex. viii. 23.

5. A part separated or distinguished in any way from the rest; a minor part or aggregate; a distinct portion: as, the *divisions* of an orange; a *division* of mankind or of a country; the *divisions* of a book or of a discourse.

Express the heads of your *divisions* in as few and clear words as you can. — *Swift.*

Specifically—(*a*) A definite part of an army or of a fleet, consisting of a certain number of brigades or of vessels under a single commander.

For his *divisions*, as the times do brawl,
Are in three heads; one power against the French,
And one against Glendower; perforce, a third
Must take up us. — *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 3.

(*b*) A part of a ship's company set apart for a certain service in action. Those who serve at the guns are classed as the *first, second, third*, and *fourth divisions*; the *powder division* provide the guns with ammunition; the *master's division* steer the ship and work the sails; and the *engineer's division* manage the engines and the boilers. (*c*) A geographical military command, consisting of two or more departments. Thus, the Military *Division* of the Missouri consists of the department of Dakota, the department of the Platte, the department of the Missouri, and the department of Texas. The United States is divided for military purposes at the present time (1889) into three divisions—the divisions of the Atlantic, the Missouri, and the Pacific. (*d*) In *nat. hist.*: (1) In zoölogical classification, any group of species forming a part of a larger group: in entomology, sometimes specifically applied to a group smaller than a suborder and larger than a family, as the division *Gymnocerata* of the *Heteroptera*. A *section* may be equivalent in value to a division, or a group subordinate to it; a *series* is a division in which the minor groups show a regular gradation in structure. (2) In botanical classification, one of the higher grades in the sequence of groups, equivalent to *subkingdom* or *series*, as the phænogamous and cryptogamous *divisions* of plants. It is also often used as subordinate to *class*, as the polypetalous, apetalous, etc., *divisions* of dicotyledonous plants. By some authors it has been used to designate a grade between *tribe* and *order*.

6. The state of being divided in sentiment or interest; disunion; discord; variance; difference.

There was a *division* among the people. — John vii. 43.

Betwixt these two
Division smoulders hidden. — *Tennyson*, Princess, iii.

Earth, these solid stars, this weight of body and limb,
Are they not sign and symbol of thy *division* from Him? — *Tennyson*, The Higher Pantheism.

7. In *music*, a rapid and florid melodic passage or phrase, usually intended to be sung at one breath to a single syllable: so called because originally conceived as the elaboration of a phrase of long tones by the division of each into several short ones. It was common in the music of the eighteenth century.

Sweet as ditties highly penn'd,
Sung by a fair queen in a summer's bower,
With ravishing *division*, to her lute. — *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

Music, advance thee on thy golden wing,
And dance *division* from sweet string to string. — *Middleton*, Blurt, Master-Constable, i. 1.

Now that the manager has monopolized the Opera-house, haven't we the signors and signoras calling here, sliding their smooth semibreves, and gargling glib *divisions* in their outlandish throats? — *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 1.

8. The precise statement of the points at issue in any dispute. [Rare.]

The *devision* is an openyng of thynges wherein we agree and rest upon, and wherein we stick and stand in travers, shewing what we have to saie in our owne behalfe. — *Sir T. Wilson*, Rhetoric (1553).

9. See the extracts.

At the University of Cambridge, England, each of the three terms is divided into two parts. *Division* is the time when this partition is made. — *B. H. Hall*, College Words.

The terms are still further divided, each into two parts; and, after *division* in the Michaelmas and Lent terms, a student who can assign a good plea for absence to the College authorities may go down and take holiday for the rest of the time. — *C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 87.

Accidental division, a division of a subject according to its accidents: as, good things are, according to Aristotle, either qualities of mind, qualities of body, or accidents of fortune.—**Centesimal division.** See *centesimal*.—**Complementary division**, a method of division given by Boëthius. The smallest round number larger than the divisor is used, and also the complement of the divisor, or the remainder after subtracting it from the round number. The first figure of the quotient is set down, from the dividend is subtracted the product of this by the round number, and to the remainder is added the product of the same figure of the quotient by the complement of the divisor. The sum is treated as a new dividend.—**Complex** or **compound division**, the division of a complex or compound number either by a number of the same sort or by an abstract number, as the division of 3 days 13 hours 17 minutes by 1 day 18 hours 28 minutes 36 seconds, or by 7.—**Direct division.** (*a*) Division not complementary. (*b*) A rule for dividing one number by another, so as to obtain the entire period of the circulating decimal of the quotient. Both dividend and divisor are multiplied by the same number so as to make the last significant figure of the divisor 9. By striking off from the divisor so multiplied the 9, together with any ciphers which may follow it, and increasing the truncated remnant by 1, a number is obtained called the current multiplier. The last figure of the multiplied dividend is now struck off, multiplied by the current multiplier, and the product added to the truncated dividend. The sum is treated as a new dividend; and this process is continued until the dividends begin to repeat themselves. The successive figures struck off from the dividend from last to first are now written down from left to right as a whole number, and subtracted from the circulating part of the same figures repeated indefinitely into the decimal places. The remainder, after shifting the decimal point as many places to the left as there were zeros struck off from the divisor along with the 9, is the quotient sought.—**Division by circulating decimals**, a method of dividing by means of a table of circulating decimals.—**Division by factors**, the process of dividing successively by factors of the divisor.—**Division by logarithms**, a method of dividing based on the fact that the logarithm of the quotient is the logarithm of the dividend diminished by the logarithm of the divisor.—**Division of a ratio**, the reduction of a proportion from $a:b = c:d$ to $b-a:a = d-c:c$.—**Division of labor**, in *polit. econ.*, the dividing up of a process or an employment into particular parts, so that each person employed can devote himself wholly to one section of the process.—**Division of the question**, in a legislative body, the division of a complex proposition or motion into distinct propositions, in order that each may be considered and voted upon separately: a course resorted to, upon motion or demand, when any of the members favor parts but not the whole of the measure. The presiding officer usually has the power of deciding whether such division is admissible.—**Division viol.** See *viol*.—**General of division.** See *general*, *n*.—**Golden division**†, arithmetical division not complementary.—**Harmonic division of a line.** See *harmonic*.—**Iron division**†. Same as *complementary division*.—**Logical division**, any division not a partition, being either a nominal, substantial, or accidental division.—**Long division**, the common modern method of arithmetical division when the divisor is a number larger than 10. The greatest number of times that the divisor is contained in the first figures of the dividend, beginning with the left (a sufficient number being taken to make a number greater than the divisor), is set down to the right of the dividend, as the first figure of the quotient; the divisor is then multiplied by this quotient, and the product is subtracted from the left-hand part of the dividend; to the remainder the next figure to the right in the dividend is then annexed, and the number thus formed is treated as a new dividend; and so on. The same method is extended in algebra to the division of polynomials in general. The rule is of Italian origin. See *scratch division*.—**Nominal division**, an enumeration of the different senses of an equivocal word or expression; a distinction.—**Partible division**, the mental division of a whole into its parts, as of the English nation into sovereign, lords, and commons; partition.—**Real division**, a division relating to facts, not a mere distinction between different meanings of a word, embracing substantial, partible, and accidental division; the explication of a whole by its parts.—**Scratch division**, the ordinary method of division before long division came into general use, late in the seventeenth century. The products were not set down at all, but only the remainders. The divisor was set down under the dividend; the first figure of the quotient was then set down and was multiplied by the first figure of the divisor, and the remainder was set down over the corresponding figures of the dividend, which were immediately canceled, together with the first figure of the divisor. This process having been repeated until the whole divisor had been canceled, the latter was written down again one place further to the left, the second figure of the quotient was set down, and the whole proceeding repeated until a remainder was obtained less than the divisor. The following shows the successive stages of the division of 351 by 13:

```
                                     2        2
          1       19       19       19       19
351 (   351 (2   351 (2   351 (2   351 (27  351 (27
13       13       13      133      133      133
                           1        1        1
```

The rule was derived from Arabian writers.—**Short division**, a process of division practised with a divisor not larger than 10, in which the quotient is set down directly, being written from left to right, usually below a line under the dividend, without auxiliary figures.—**Substantial division**, or **division per se**, the division of a genus into its species.—**To run division**†, in *music*, to make florid variations on a theme.

Running division on the panting air. — *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iv. 3.

He could not *run division* with more art
Upon his quaking instrument than she,
The nightingale, did with her various notes
Reply to. — *Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, i. 1.

She launches out into descriptions of christenings, *runs divisions* upon a head-dress. — *Addison*, Lady Orators.

=**Syn. 1.** Demarcation, apportionment, allotment, distribution.—**5.** *Section, Portion*, etc. (see *part*, *n.*), compartment, class, head, category, detachment.—**6.** Disagreement, breach, rupture, alienation.

divisional (di-vizh'ọn-ạl), *a.* [< *division* + *-al.*] **1.** Pertaining to or serving for division; noting or making division: as, a *divisional* line. Also *divisionary*.—**2.** Belonging to a division, as of an army, or to a district constituting a division for any purpose; having to do with a division: as, a *divisional* general (that is, a general of division in the French service); a *divisional* surgeon of police.

Stern soldier as Davoust was, the correspondence shows him to have been on friendly, if not indeed affectionate, terms with his *divisional* generals. — *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIV. 202.

Divisional bonds. See *bond*[1].

divisionary (di-vizh'ọn-ā-ri), *a.* [< *division* + *-ary*[1].] Same as *divisional*, 1. *Imp. Dict.*

divisioner† (di-vizh'ọn-ėr), *n.* One who divides.

division-mark (di-vizh'ọn-märk), *n.* In *musical notation*, a horizontal curve inclosing a numeral which is placed over or under notes that are to be performed in a rhythm at variance with the general rhythm of the piece. The numeral indicates the desired rhythm. See *triplet, quintole, sextolet*, etc.

division-plate (di-vizh'ọn-plāt), *n.* In a gear-cutting lathe, a disk or wheel perforated with circular systems of holes, representing the divisions of a circumference into a certain number of parts.

divisive (di-vī'siv), *a.* [= F. *divisif* = Pr. *diviziu* = Sp. Pg. It. *divisivo*, < L. as if **divisivus*, < *divisus*, pp. of *dividere*, divide: see *divide*.] **1.** Forming or expressing division or distribution.

Those numbers which the grammarians call distributive or *divisive*, terni, quaterni, . . . &c. — *J. Mede*, On Daniel, p. 12.

2. Creating division or discord: as, *divisive* courses.

In this discharge of the trust put upon us by God, we would not be looked upon as sowers of sedition, or broachers of national and *divisive* motions. — *Milton*, Articles of Peace with the Irish.

There is nothing so fundamentally *divisive* as superficial misunderstanding. — *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 198.

Divisive descent. See *descent*, 13.—**Divisive difference.** Same as *specific difference* (which see, under *difference*).—**Divisive members**, the parts which come into view by the division of a whole.—**Divisive method**, Galen's method of treating a subject by successive definitions and divisions: otherwise called the *definitive method*.

divisively (di-vī'siv-li), *adv.* In a divisive manner; by division. *Hooker.*

divisiveness (di-vī'siv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being divisive; tendency to split up or separate into units.

So invincible is man's tendency to unite with all the invincible *divisiveness* he has. — *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. iii. 1.

divisor (di-vī'zọr), *n.* [= G. Dan. Sw. *divisor*, < F. *diviseur* = Sp. Pg. *divisor* = It. *divisore*, < L. *divisor*, a divider, distributor, < *dividere*, pp. *divisus*, divide: see *divide*.] In *arith.*: (*a*) A number or quantity by which another number or quantity (the dividend) is divided. (*b*) A number which, multiplied by an integer quotient, gives another number of which it is said to be a divisor.—**Common divisor**, or *common measure*, in *math.*, a number or quantity that divides each of two or more numbers or quantities without leaving

a remainder.—**Cyclotomic divisor**, a divisor of a cyclotomic function.—**Divisor of a form**, in *arith.*, a whole number which exactly divides some number of the given form.—**Intrinsic** (opposed to **extrinsic**) **divisor**, a cyclotomic divisor which at the same time divides the index of the congruence.—**Method of divisors**, a method for finding the commensurable roots of an equation by first rendering them integral and then searching for them among the factors of the absolute term.—**Theory of divisors**, that part of the theory of numbers which relates to the divisibility of numbers, embracing the greater part of the subject.

divisural (di-viz'ū-ral), *a.* [< **divisure* (< L. *divisura*, a division, < *dividere*, pp. *divisus*, divide) + *-al*.] Divisional: in *bot.*, applied to the median line of the teeth of mosses, along which splitting occurs.

divorce (di-vōrs'), *n.* [< ME. *divorse*, *devorse*, < OF. *divorce*, F. *divorce* = Pr. *divorsi* = Sp. Pg. *divorcio* = It. *divorzio*, < L. *divortium*, a separation, divorce, < *divortere*, *divertere*, separate: see *divert*.] **1.** A legal dissolution of the bond of marriage. In its strictest application the term means a judicial decree or legislative act absolutely terminating or nullifying a marriage, more specifically called *divorce a vinculo matrimonii*. It is often used, however, to signify a judicial separation, or termination of cohabitation, more specifically called a *limited divorce*, or a *divorce a mensa et thoro* (from bed and board); and it is sometimes also used more broadly still of a judicial decree that a supposed marriage never had a valid existence, as in case of fraud or incapacity.

A bill of *divorce* I'll gar write for him;
A mair better lord I'll get for thee.
Laird of Blackwood (Child's Ballads, IV. 290).

Hence—**2.** Complete separation; absolute disjunction; abrogation of any close relation: as, to make *divorce* between soul and body; the *divorce* of church and state.

Never may ill office, or fell jealousy, . . .
Thrust in between the paction of these kingdoms,
To make *divorce* of their incorporate league.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2.

And as the long *divorce* of steel falls on me,
Make of your prayers one sweet sacrifice,
And lift my soul to heaven. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 1.

3. The sentence or writing by which marriage is dissolved.

divorce (di-vōrs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *divorced*, ppr. *divorcing*. [= F. *divorcer* = Sp. Pg. *divorciar* = It. *divorziare*, < ML. *divortiare*, divorce; from the noun.] **1.** To dissolve the marriage contract between by process of law; release legally from the marriage tie; release by legal process from sustaining the relation or performing the duties of husband or wife: absolutely or with *from* in this and the following senses. See *divorce*, *n.*, 1.

She was *divorc'd*,
And the late marriage made of none effect.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 1.

Hence—**2.** To release or sever from any close connection; force asunder.

Sabbath rites
Have dwindled into unrespected forms,
And knees and hassocks are well-nigh *divorc'd*.
Cowper, The Task, i. 748.

Dismiss me, and I prophesy your plan,
Divorced from my experience, will be chaff
For every gust of chance. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

Sin—sin everywhere, and the sorrow that never can be *divorced from* sin. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, xx.

3. To take away; put away. [Rare.]

Nothing but death
Shall e'er *divorce* my dignities.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 1.

divorceable (di-vōr'sa-bl), *a.* [< *divorce* + *-able*.] That can be divorced. Also *divorcible*.

If therefore the mind cannot have that due society by marriage that it may reasonably and humanly desire, it can be no human society, and so not without reason *divorceable*. *Milton*, Colasterion.

divorcement (di-vōrs'ment), *n.* [< *divorce* + *-ment*.] The act or process of divorcing; divorce.

Let him write her a bill of *divorcement*. Deut. xxiv. 1.

Now haud your tongue, my daughter dear,
Leave off your weeping, let it be;
For Jamie's *divorcement* I'll send over;
Far better lord I'll provide for thee.
Jamie Douglas (Child's Ballads, IV. 288).

divorcer (di-vōr'sėr), *n.* One who or that which produces a divorce or separation.

Death is the violent estranger of acquaintance, the eternal *divorcer* of marriage. *Drummond*, Cypress Grove.

divorcible (di-vōr'si-bl), *a.* [< *divorce* + *-ible*.] Same as *divorceable*.

divorcive (di-vōr'siv), *a.* [< *divorce* + *-ive*.] Having power to divorce.

All the *divorcive* engines in heaven and earth.
Milton, Divorce, i. 8.

divot (div'ot), *n.* [Sc. and North. E., also written *divet*, and *diffat* and in different form *dowatt*; origin obscure.] A piece of turf; a square sod, of a kind used to cover roofs, build outhouses, etc.

The old shepherd was sitting on his *divot*-seat without the door mending a shoe. *Hogg*, Brownie, ii. 153.

Fail and divot. See *fail*[2].

divoto (dē-vō'tō), *a.* [It., < L. *devotus*, devout: see *devout*, and *devote*, *a.*] In *music*, devout; grave; solemn.

divot-spade (div'ot-spād), *n.* A spade for cutting divots or sods, having a semicircular blade, like a chopping-knife, and a long wooden handle with a crutch-head.

divulgate (di-vul'gāt), *v. t.* [< L. *divulgatus*, pp. of *divulgare*, make common, divulge: see *divulge*.] To spread abroad; publish. [Rare.]

It were very perillous to *dyuulgate* that noble scyence to commune people, not lerned in lyberall sciences and philosophy. *Sir T. Elyot*, Castle of Health, iv.

divulgate† (di-vul'gāt), *a.* [< L. *divulgatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Published.

Pacience and sufferaunce, by which the fayth was *dyuulgate* and spred almost thorowe the worlde in litel while. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 110.

divulgation (div-ul-gā'shon), *n.* [= F. *divulgation* = Sp. *divulgacion* = Pg. *divulgação* = It. *divulgazione*, < LL. *divulgatio(n-)*, < L. *divulgare*, pp. *divulgatus*, make common: see *divulge*.] The act of spreading abroad or publishing. [Rare.]

Secrecy hath no lesse use then *divulgation*.
Bp. Hall, Lazarus Raised.

divulgatory (di-vul'gā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *divulgate* + *-ory*.] Publishing; making known. [Rare.]

Nothing really is so self-publishing, so *divulgatory*, as thought. *Emerson*, Speech, Free Religious Association.

divulge (di-vulj'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *divulged*, ppr. *divulging*. [= F. *divulguer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *divulgar* = It. *divulgare*, < L. *divulgare*, make common, spread among the people, publish, < *di-* for *dis-*, apart, + *vulgare*, make public, < *vulgus*, the common people: see *vulgar*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make public; send or scatter abroad; publish. [Obsolete or archaic in the general sense.]

Of the benefite and commodity wherof there was a book *divulged* in Print not many years since.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 82.

After this the Queen commanded another Proclamation to be *divulged*. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 3.

Specifically—**2.** To tell or make known, as something before private or secret; reveal; disclose; declare openly.

His fate makes table talk, *divulg'd* with scorn,
And he, a jest, into his grave is borne.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, i. 218.

It would be endless to describe the different sensations of both families, when I *divulged* the news of our misfortune. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, ii.

3†. To declare by a public act; proclaim.

God . . . marks
The just man, and *divulges* him through heaven.
Milton, P. R., iii. 62.

4†. To impart, as a gift or faculty; confer generally.

Think the same vouchsafed
To cattle and each beast; which would not be
To them made common, and *divulg'd*.
Milton, P. L., viii. 583.

=**Syn. 2.** To let out, disclose, betray, impart, communicate.

II.† *intrans.* To become public; be made known; become visible.

To keep it [disease] from *divulging*, let it feed
Even on the pith of life. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 1.

divulgement (di-vulj'ment), *n.* [= It. *divulgamento*; as *divulge* + *-ment*.] The act of divulging. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

divulgence (di-vul'jens), *n.* [< *divulge* + *-ence*.] A making known; a divulging; revelation. [Rare.]

The Chancellor, in particular, was highly incensed at the *divulgence* of his threat to throw himself into the arms of France in the event of his advances being rejected by England. *Lowe*, Bismarck, II. 244.

divulger (di-vul'jėr), *n.* One who or that which divulges or reveals.

We find that false priest Watson and arch traitor Percy to have been the first devisers and *divulgers* of this scandalous report. *State Trials*, Gunpowder Plot, an. 1606.

divulse† (di-vuls'), *v. t.* [< L. *divulsus*, pp. of *divellere*, tear asunder: see *divel*[2].] To pull or tear apart or away; rend.

Vaines, synewes, arteries, why crack yee not?
Burst and *divul'st* with anguish of my griefe.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., i. 1.

divulsion (di-vul'shon), *n.* [= F. *divulsion* = Pg. *divulsão* = It. *divulsione*, < L. *divulsio(n-)*, a tearing asunder, < *divellere*, pp. *divulsus*, tear asunder: see *divel*[2].] The act of pulling or plucking away; a rending asunder; violent separation.

Water and massy bodies move to the centre of the earth; but rather than to suffer a *divulsion* in the continuance of nature, they will move upwards.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 265.

The *divulsion* of a good handful of hair. *Landor*.

On the *divulsion* of Belgium from Holland, in 1831, the treaty of separation again provided for the free navigation of this river [the Scheldt].
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 58.

divulsive† (di-vul'siv), *a.* [< L. *divulsus*, pp. of *divellere*, tear apart (see *divel*[2]), + *-ive*.] Tending to pull or tear asunder; rending. *Bp. Hall*.

divulsor (di-vul'sor), *n.* [NL., < L. *divulsus*, pp. of *divellere*, tear apart: see *divel*[2].] In *surg.*, an instrument for the forcible dilatation of a passage.

diwan (di-wan'), *n.* Same as *divan*.

diwani (di-wan'i), *n.* Same as *dewani*.

dizain† (di-zān'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dizayne*; < F. *dizain*, < *dix*, ten, < L. *decem* = E. *ten*.] A poem of ten stanzas, each of ten lines. *Davies*.

Strephon again began this *dizain*.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, p. 217.

The Assoile at large moralized, in three *Dizaynes*.
Puttenham, Partheniades.

dize (dīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dized*, ppr. *dizing*. [E. dial., also *dise*: see *dizen*.] To dizen (in def. 1). [Prov. Eng.]

dizen (diz'n or di'zn), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *disen*, *dysyn*; not found in ME., but appar. ult. < AS. **dise*, E. dial. **dizen*, *dyson* (= LG. *diesse*), the bunch of flax on a distaff, whence in comp. AS. *disstæf*, *distæf*, distaff: see *distaff*. Cf. *bedizen*.] **1.** To dress with flax for spinning, as a distaff.

I *dysyn* a distaffe, I put the flax upon it to spin.
Palsgrave.

2. To dress with clothes; attire; deck; bedizen.

Come, Doll, Doll, *dizen* me.
Fletcher, Monsieur Thomas, iv. 6.

Like a tragedy queen he has *dizen'd* her out.
Goldsmith, Retaliation, l. 67.

dizz† (diz), *v. t.* [Developed from *dizzy*.] To astonish; puzzle; make dizzy.

Now he [Rozinante] is *dizzed* with the continual circles of the stables, which are ever approached but never entered. *Gayton*, Notes on Don Quixote.

dizzard† (diz'ärd), *n.* [Also written *dizard*, *disard*; < *dizzy*, foolish, + *-ard*. Cf. *dotard*.] A blockhead.

How many poor scholars have lost their wits, or become *dizards*! *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 188.

He that cannot personate the wise-man well amongst wizards, let him learn to play the fool amongst *dizzards*. *Campion, Chapman, and Beaumont*, Mask of the Middle [Temple and Lincoln's Inn.

dizzardly† (diz'ärd-li), *a.* [< *dizzard* + *-ly*[1].] Like a dizzard or blockhead.

Where's this prating asse, this *dizzardly* foole?
R. Wilson, Cobbler's Prophecy, sig. A, 4.

dizzen (diz'n), *n.* [Sc. var. of *dozen*.] A dozen; specifically, a dozen cuts of yarn. [Scotch.]

A country girl at her wheel,
Her *dizzen's* done, she's unco weel.
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

dizzily (diz'i-li), *adv.* In a dizzy or giddy manner.

dizziness (diz'i-nes), *n.* [< *dizzy* + *-ness*.] Giddiness; a whirling in the head; vertigo.

dizzue (diz'ū), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dizzued*, ppr. *dizzuing*. [E. dial. (Corn.).] To break down or mine away the "country" on one side of a small and rich lode, so that this may afterward be taken down clean and free from waste. Also spelled *dissue*, and occasionally *dzhu*. *Pryce*. [Cornwall, Eng.]

dizzy (diz'i), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *dizzie*; < ME. *dysy*, *dysi*, *desi*, *dusy*, *dusi*, < AS. *dysig*, *dyseg*, foolish, stupid (also as a noun, foolishness, stupidity), = MD. *duysigh*, *deusigh*, foolish, stupid, giddy, = Fries. *düsig* = MLG. *dusich*, foolish, stupid, LG. *düsig*, *dösig* (> G. dial. *düsig*), giddy; also in comp., AS. **dysiglīc*, *dyselīc*, *dyslīc*, foolish, stupid, = D. *duizelig* = LG. *duselig*, *dusselig*, *düselig*, > G. (chiefly dial.) *duselig*, *dusselig*, *düselig*, *düselicht*, *düslig*, *duslicht*, giddy; with suffix *-līc*, LG. *-lig*, G. *-lich*, partly accom. in LG. and G. to *-ig* (as if < **dusel* + *-ig*), whence the later noun, LG. *dusel*, > G. *dusel*, *dussel*, giddiness, vertigo (> MD. *duyselen*, D. *duizelen* = LG. *düseln*, *dusseln*, > G. *duseln*,

dusseln, be giddy), < **dus*, **dūs* (prob. connected with MHG. *tōre*, *tōr*, G. *thor*, *tor*, a fool), which may be regarded as a contr. of **dwas*, AS. *dwæs* = MD. *dwaes*, D. *dwaas*, foolish. The Dan. *dösig*, drowsy, belongs rather to the root of *doze:* see *doze* and *daze*. The sense of 'giddy' is not found before mod. E., and the word is scarcely found at all in later ME. Hence *dizzy*, *v.*, and *dizzard*.] **1†.** Foolish; stupid.

Than waxes his hert hard and hevy,
And his head feble and *dysy*.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 770.

Ase *dusie* men and adoted doth. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 222.

2. Giddy; having a sensation of whirling in the head, with instability or proneness to fall; vertiginous.

'Tis looking downward makes one *dizzy*.
Browning, Old Pictures in Florence.

3. Causing giddiness: as, a *dizzy* height.

How fearful
And *dizzy* 'tis, to cast one's eyes so low!
Shak., Lear, iv. 6.

So, with painful steps we climb
Up the *dizzy* ways of time.
Whittier, My Dream.

4. Arising from or caused by giddiness.

A *dizzy* mist of darkness swims around. *Pitt.*

5. Giddy; thoughtless; heedless.

What followers, what retinue canst thou gain,
Or at thy heels the *dizzy* multitude,
Longer than thou canst feed them on thy cost?
Milton, P. R., ii. 420.

dizzy (diz'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dizzied*, ppr. *dizzying*. [< ME. **dysien*, *desien*, < AS. *dysigian*, *dysegian*, *dysigan*, *dysian*, be foolish, act or talk foolishly (= OFries. *dusia*, be dizzy); from the adj.] **I.†** *intrans.* To be foolish; act foolishly.

II. *trans.* To make giddy; confuse.

If the jangling of thy bells had not *dizzied* thy understanding. *Scott*, Ivanhoe, ii.

Merrily, merrily whirled the wheels of the *dizzying* dances
Under the orchard-trees and down the path to the meadows. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, i. 4.

djebel, *n.* See *jebel*.

djereed, djerrid, *n.* See *jereed, jerrid*.

djiggetai, *n.* See *dziggetai*.

djinn, djinnee. See *jinn, jinnee*.

djolan (jō'lan), *n.* [E. Ind.] The native name of the year-bird, *Buceros plicatus*, a hornbill with a white tail and a plicated membrane at the base of the beak, inhabiting the Sunda islands, Malacca, etc.

D-link (dē'link), *n.* In *mining*, a flat iron bar suspended by chains in a shaft so that it may be raised or lowered at pleasure, and used to support a man engaged in making repairs or changes in the pit-work. The man sits on the bar, and is supported in part by a strap which goes round his body under the arms.

D. M. In *music*, an abbreviation of *destra mano* (which see).

D. M., D. Mus. Abbreviations of *Doctor of Music*.

do[1] (dö), *v.*; pres. ind. 1 *do*, 2 *doest* or *dost* (you *do*), 3 *does*, *doeth*, or *doth*, pl. *do;* pret. *did*, pp. *done*, ppr. *doing*. The forms *doth* and *dost* are confined almost entirely to the auxiliary use; *doeth* and *doest* are never auxiliary. [(*a*) Inf. *do*, early mod. E. also *doe*, *doo*, *dooe*, archaically *don*, *done* (pres. ind. 1 *do*, early mod. E. also *doe*, *doo;* 2 *dost*, *doest*, early mod. E. also *doost;* 3 *does*, early mod. E. also *dooes*, *do's;* *doth*, *doeth*, early mod. E. also *dooth*), < ME. *do*, *doo*, with inf. suffix *don*, *doon*, *done* (pres. ind. 1 *do*, 2 *dost*, *dest*, 3 *doth*, *deth*, pl. *do*, *don*, *doon*, earlier *doth*), < AS. *dōn* (pres. ind. 1 *dō*, 2 *dēst*, 3 *dēth*, pl. *dōth*) = OS. *dōn*, *duon*, *duan*, *dōan* = OFries. *dua* = D. *doen* = MLG. LG. *dōn* = OHG. *tōn*, *tuon*, *tuan*, *tuen*, *tōan*, MHG. *tuon*, G. *tun*, *thun* (not in Scand. or Goth. except as in pret. suffix, Goth. *-da*, subj. *-dēdjau*, = Icel. *-dha*, *-da*, *-ta* = Sw. *-de* = Dan. *-de* = AS. *-de*, E. *-d*, *-ed:* see *-ed*[1]); (*b*) pret. *did* (2d pers. sing. *didst*, *didest*, *diddest*), < ME. *did*, *dyd*, *dide*, *dyde*, *dede*, *dude*, pl. *dide*, *diden*, *dyden*, *deden*, *duden*, < AS. *dide*, *dyde*, pl. *didon*, *dydon* = OS. *deda*, pl. *dedun*, *dadun* = OFries. *dede*, pl. *deden* = D. *deed* = MLG. LG. *dede*, pl. *deden* = OHG. *teta*, pl. (3) *tātun*, MHG. *tete*, *tate*, pl. *taten*, G. *tat*, *that*, pl. *taten*, *thaten* (in Scand. and Goth. only as pret. suffix, Goth. *-da*, pl. (3) *-dēdun*: see above): this pret. form being a reduplication of the present stem (cf. the reduplicated forms of the present in Gr. and Skt.), and the only form in mod. Teut. which retains visible traces of that method of indicating past time (this pret. *did*, used in the earliest Teut. as a suffix to form the pret. of verbs then formed, became reduced in Goth. to *-da*, in AS. to *-de*, in E. to *-d*, usually treated as *-ed*, with the preceding stem-vowel: see *-ed*[1]); (*c*) pp. *done*, < ME. *don*, *doon*, or *i-don*, *y-don*, often without the suffix *do*, *doo*, *i-do*, *y-do*, < AS. *gedōn* = OS. *dōn*, *duan*, *dān* = OFries. *dēn*, *dān* = D. *gedaan* = MLG. *gedān*, LG. *daan* = OHG. *tān*, MHG. *getan*, G. *getan*, *gethan;* (*d*) ppr. *doing*, < ME. *doinge*, earlier *doende*, *doande*, < AS. *dōnde* = OS. OFries. **duand* (not found) = OHG. *tuont*, MHG. *tuend*, G. *tuend*, *thuend:* a widely extended Indo-European root, 'do, make, put,' = L. *-dere*, put, in comp. *abdere*, put away (see *abditive*), *condere*, put together, put up (see *condite*, *condiment*), *abs-condere*, put away, hide (see *abscond*), *indere*, put upon, impose, *subdere*, put under, substitute (see *subdititious*), *credere*, trust (see *credit*) (the L. verb being merged in form and sense with *dare*, in comp. *-dere*, give: see *date*[1]), = Gr. √ **θε*, **θη*, in reduplicated pres. *τιθέναι*, ind. *τίθημι*, put, place, *θέμα*, a thing laid down, a proposition, theme, *θέσις*, a putting, position, thesis, *θήκη*, a case, etc. (see *theme*, *thesis*, *theca*, *antithesis*, etc.), = OBulg. *děti*, *děyati* = Slov. *dyati*, put, lay, say, etc. (being widely developed in the Slav. tongues), = Lith. *deti* = Lett. *dēt*, put, lay, = OPers. √ *dā* = Skt. √ *dhā* (pres. *dadhāmi*), put, lay. The orig. sense 'put' appears especially in the compounds, originally contractions, of *do* with a following adverb, namely, *don* (< *do on*), *doff* (< *do off*), *dout* (< *do out*), *dup* (< *do up*). Peculiar inf. forms, consisting of *do* combined with the prepositional sign, appear as nouns in *adō* and *to-do*. Deriv. *deed*, *doom*, *deem*, *-dom*, etc. Cf. *do*[2]. The uses of *do*, as a verb expressing almost any kind of activity, are so various, and are involved in so many idiomatic constructions, that a complete discrimination and exhibition of them in strict sequence is impossible, the coloring of the verb being largely due to its context.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To put; place; lay. [The use of the word in this sense is now obsolete, except in combination with certain adverbs in some idiomatic phrases, as *do away*, *do away with*, *do up*. (See phrases below.) In composition it appears in the existing words *don* (*do on*) and *doff* (*do off*), and in the obsolete words *dout* (*do out*) and *dup* (*do up*). All the examples given show obsolete uses except the fourth and last: *do to death* has held its ground in literature as an archaic expression.]

He hit [the body] wolde *do* in golde.
Eleven Thousand Virgins (Early Eng. Poems, [ed. Furnivall), l. 154.

To Crist
That *don* was *on* the tre. *Sir Tristrem*, i. 36.

The gode erle of Warwik was *don* to the suerd [sword].
Langtoft's Chronicle (ed. Hearne), p. 47.

He *dude* to deth deliuerli flue gode knigtes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3427.

And for he wald tell no resoun,
He was *done* in depe dungeoun,
And thore he lay in mirknes grete.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 93.

In that place ther be *done*
Holy bones mony on.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 116.

Lady Maisry *did on* her green mantle,
Took her purse in her hand.
Chil Ether (Child's Ballads, IV. 300).

Who should *do* the duke to death?
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

2. To perform; execute; achieve; carry out; effect by action or exertion; bring to pass by procedure of any kind: as, he has nothing to *do;* to *do* a man's work; to *do* errands; to *do* good.

This Josaphathe was Kyng of that Contree, and was converted by an Heremyte, that was a worthi man, and *dide* moche gode. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 96.

"Certeyn," quod she, "I will gladly *do* your counsell."
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 8.

And Ther fast by ys the Place wher kyng David *dyd* penaunce. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 36.

Six days shalt thou labour and *do* all thy work. Ex. xx. 9.

A miracle is, in the nature of it, somewhat *done* for the conversion of infidels; it is a sign, not to them that believe, but to them that believe not.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. i.

Take this one rule of life and you never will rue it—
'Tis but *do* your own duty and hold your own tongue.
Lowell, Blondel.

It is more shameful to *do* a wrong than to receive a wrong. *Sumner*, True Grandeur of Nations.

3. To treat or act in regard to (an object) so as to perform or effect the action required by the nature of the case: as, to *do* (transact) business with one; to *do* (dress) the hair; to *do* (cook) the meat thoroughly; to *do* (visit and see the sights of) a country; *do* (trim) my beard first; be sure and *do* (make) the shoes first; to *do* (work out) a problem in arithmetic. In this use, *do* is the most comprehensive of verbs, as it may assert any kind of action.

Many of them will, as soone as the Sunne riseth, light from their horses, turning themselues to the South, and will lay their gownes before them, with their swords & beads, and so standing vpright *doe* their holy things.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 390.

All ye expences of ye Leyden people [were] *done* by others in his absence.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 288.

You really have *done* your hair in a more heavenly style than ever: you mischievous creature, do you want to attract everybody? *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, p. 51.

We had two brave dishes of meat, one of fish, a carp and some other fishes, as well *done* as ever I eat any.
Pepys, Diary, March 2, 1660.

When he [Johnson] wrote for publication, he *did* his sentences out of English into Johnsonese.
Macaulay, Boswell's Life of Johnson.

It was a lovely afternoon in July that a party of Eastern tourists rode into Five Forks. They had just *done* the Valley of Big Things. *Bret Harte*, Fool of Five Forks.

Another wrote: "I cannot understand why you *do* lyrics so badly." *R. L. Stevenson*, A College Magazine, i.

4. To perform some act imparting or causing (some effect or result), or manifesting (some intention, purpose, or feeling); afford or cause by action, or as a consequence of action; cause; effect; render; offer; show: with a direct object, and an indirect object preceded by *to* or *for*, or itself preceding the direct object: as, to *do* good *to* one's neighbor; to *do* reverence *to* a superior; to *do* a favor *for* a friend; to *do* homage *for* land, as a vassal; he has *done* you a great favor; to *do* a patron honor or credit; to *do* a person harm or wrong.

But the Comaynz chaced him out of the Contree, and *diden* hym meche Sorwe. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 37.

He waved indifferently 'twixt *doing* them neither good nor harm. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 2.

But yesterday, the word of Cæsar might
Have stood against the world; now lies he there,
And none so poor to *do* him reverence.
Shak., J. C., iii. 2.

You are treacherous,
And come to *do* me mischief.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, ii. 2.

Their [the Hansiatic League's] want of a Protector did *do* them some Prejudice in that famous Difference they had with our Queen. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 3.

This had been to *do* too great force *to* our assent, which ought to be free and voluntary.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. x.

It is a very good office one man *does* another, when he tells him the manner of his being pleased.
Steele, Tatler, No. 182.

As it were a duty *done to* the tomb,
To be friends for her sake, to be reconciled.
Tennyson, Maud, xix.

5. To bring to a conclusion; complete; finish: as, the business being *done*, the meeting adjourned.

Thys *don*, we passed owt of the Vestre, and so to the hye Auter. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 11.

It is not so soone *done* as said.
Robin Hood and the Peddlers (Child's Ballads, V. 245).

As when the Pris'ner at the bar has *done*
His tongue's last Plea. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, ii. 71.

6†. To deliver; convey.

Foure or flue times he yawns; and leaning on
His (Lob-like) elbowe, hears This Message *don*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

May one that is a herald, and a prince,
Do a fair message to his kingly ears?
Shak., T. and C., i. 3.

He injoyn'd me
To *do* unto you his most kinde commends.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness.

7†. To impart; give; grant; afford.

Do me sikernesse thereto, seis Joseph thenne.
Joseph of Arimathie, l. 623.

To contrite hertis I *do* remission.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 111.

It *dooth* us coumfort on thee to calle.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 19.

8. To serve.

I went and bought a common riding-cloak for myself, to save my best. It cost but 30*s.*, and will *do* my turn mighty well. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 415.

9. To put forth; use in effecting something; exert: as, I will *do* my endeavor in your behalf; *do* your best.

Do thy diligence to come shortly unto me. 2 Tim. iv. 9.

After him many good and godly men, divine spirits, have *done* their endeavors, and still *do*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 626.

10†. To cause; make: with an object and an infinitive: as, "*do* him come," *Paston Letters*, 1474–85 (that is, cause him to come).

For she, that *doth* me all this wo endure,
Ne rekketh never whether I synke or flete.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1538.

From Ierusalem he *dede* hem come
In-to the holy place of Rome.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 127.

But ye knowe not the cause why, but yef I *do* yow to vndirstonde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 632.

Then on his brest his victor foote he thrust:
With that he cryde; "Mercy! *doe* me not dye."
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 12.

Moreover, brethren, we *do* you to wit of the grace of God bestowed on the churches of Macedonia.
2 Cor. viii. 1.

11†. To cause: with an infinitive (without *to*): as, he *did* make (that is, he caused to make); "to *do* make a castell," *Palsgrave*, 1530 (that is, to cause to make a castle, or to cause a castle to be made or erected).

He estward hath upon the gate above,
In worschipe of Venus, goddesse of Love,
Don make an auter and an oratorye.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1047.

And he founde wyth him one his sone of the age of ten yeres whom he dyde *doo* baptyse. and lyfte him fro the fonte. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 163.

12. To hoax; cheat; swindle; humbug; overreach: as, to *do* a man out of his money. [Familiar slang.] — **13†.** To outdo, as in fighting; beat; overcome.

I have *done* the Jew, and am in good health.
R. Humphreys.

To do away. (*a*†) To give up; lay aside. *Chaucer.* (*b*) To put away; remove; annul; abolish; obliterate: now usually in the form *to do away with.*

It [praise] is the most excellent part of our religious worship; enduring to eternity after the rest shall be *done away.* *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. i.

Time's wasting hand has *done away*
The simple Cross of Sybil Grey.
Scott, Marmion, vi. 37.

To do (a person) **brown.** See *brown.*

Why they'll laugh at and quiz us all over the town,
We are all of us *done* so uncommonly *brown!*
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 287.

To do duty for, to take the place of; act as a substitute for. — **To do no cure†, to do no force.** See the nouns. — **To do one cheer†.** See *cheer*[1]. — **To do one proud,** to make one feel proud: as, sir, you *do me proud.* [Colloq. or jocular.] — **To do one right†, to do one reason†,** to pledge one in drinking.

Do me right,
And dub me knight.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 3 (song).

Your master's health, sir,
I'll *do you reason*, sir.
Tuke, Adventures of Five Hours.

To do one's business, to do one's diligence. See the nouns. — **To do over.** (*a*) To repeat the doing of; perform again: as, *do* your exercise *over.* (*b*) To coat, as with paint; smear. [Rare.]

Boats . . . *done over* with a kind of slimy stuff. *Defoe.*

To do the business for. See *business.* — **To do to death.** See *death.* — **To do up.** (*a*†) To put up; raise; open. See *dup.*

Up the wyndow *dide* he hastily.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 613.

(*b*) To wrap and tie up, as a parcel: as, *do up* these books neatly, and send them off at once. (*c*) To dress and fasten, as the hair.

It is easy to be merry and good-humored when one's new dress fits exquisitely, and one's hair hasn't been fractious in the *doing up.* *Mrs. Whitney*, Leslie Goldthwaite, iv.

(*d*) To freshen, as a room with paint, paper, and upholstery, or a garment by remodeling.

An old black coat which I have had *done up*, and smartened with metal buttons and a velvet collar.
Shelley, in Dowden, I. 389.

(*e*) To iron, or starch and iron: as, a laundress who *does up* muslins well. — **To do with.** (*a*) To effect or accomplish through employment or disposal of: as, I don't know what to *do with* myself, or *with* my leisure.

There dwellen gode folk and resonable, and manye Cristene men amonges hem, that ben so riche, that thei wyte not what to *done with* hire Godes.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 300.

What will He *Do with* It? [title of a book]. *Bulwer.*

(*b*) To have concern or business with; deal with; get on with: as, I can *do* nothing *with* this obstinate fellow. — **To have to do with,** to have concern or connection with.

What *have* I *to do with* you? 2 Sam. xvi. 10.

All things are naked and opened unto the eyes of him *with* whom we *have to do.* Heb. iv. 13.

I vow, Amintor, I will never eat,
Or drink, or sleep, or *have to do with* that
That may preserve life.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, v. 4.

Dangle. What *has* a woman *to do with* politics, Mrs. Dangle?
Mrs. Dangle. And what *have* you *to do with* the theatre, Mr. Dangle? *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 1.

What's to do here? what is the matter here? what is all this about?

What's to do here, Thomas Tapster? Let's withdraw.
Shak., M. for M., i. 2.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To act; be in action; be active in performing or accomplishing; exert one's self in relation to something.

Doing is activity, and he will still be *doing.*
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 7.

Be but your self,
And do not talk, but *do.*
Fletcher (*and another?*), Prophetess, iv. 1.

Mechanic soul, thou must not only *do*
With Martha, but with Mary ponder too.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 7, Epig.

Let us then be up and *doing.*
Longfellow, Psalm of Life.

2. To act or behave; conduct one's self: with adverbial adjuncts indicating manner of acting: as, to *do* well by a man.

If your Spirit will not let you retract, yet you shall *do* well to repress any more Copies of the Satire.
Howell, Letters, ii. 2.

Behold God hath judg'd and *don* to him in the sight of all men according to the verdict of his owne mouthe.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, iii.

3. To succeed (well or ill) in some undertaking or action; get along; come through.

On the Tuesday they went to the tourney; where they *did* very nobly. *Stow* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 478).

4. To arrange; contrive; shift: as, how shall we *do* for food?

How shall we *do* for money for these wars?
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 2.

How shall I *do* to answer as they deserve your two last letters? *Richardson.*

5. [Cf. the equiv. OF. *comment le faites-vous?* lit. how do you make it? G. *was machen sie?* lit. what make you? The sense of *do*[1] in this usage merges in *do*[2]. See *do*[2], *dow*[1].] To be (well or ill); be in a state with regard to sickness or health; fare: as, we asked him how he *did;* how do you *do?*

How *does* my cousin Edward, uncle?
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

Sir John Walter asked me lately how you *did*, and wished me to remember him to you. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 24.

My dear Lady Sneerwell, how do you *do* to-day? Mr. Snake, your most obedient.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1.

Have done, desist; give over.

Moses. Sir, this is Mr. Premium, a gentleman of the strictest honour and secresy; . . . Mr. Premium, this is ——
Charles S. Pshaw! *have done.* — Sir, my friend Moses is a very honest fellow, but a little slow at expression.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

To do for. (*a*) To act for or in behalf of; provide or manage for: as, he *does* well *for* his family. (*b*) To ruin; defeat effectually; injure fatally.

This pretty smooth dialogue has *done for* me.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, ii.

"They have *done for* me at last, Hardy," said he [Nelson], as he was raised up from the deck; "my backbone is shot through." *Amer. Cyc.*, XII. 222.

To do without, to dispense with; succeed or get along without: as, I can *do without* the book till Saturday.

The Romance words are some of them words which we cannot *do without* for some particular purposes, but which are not, by the first needs of speech, always on our lips.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 163.

To have done with, to have come to an end of; have finished; cease to have part or interest in or connection with: as, I *have done with* speculating; I *have done with* you for the future.

III. *auxiliary* and *substitute.* **1.** As an auxiliary, *do* is inflected, while the principal verb is in the infinitive without *to*, and originally and strictly the object of *do:* thus, *I do know* is I perform an act of knowing. Compare *shall* and *will.*

O blessed Bond! O happy Marriage!
Which *doost* the match 'twixt Christ and vs presage!
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

The youth *did* ride, and soon *did* meet
John coming back amain. *Cowper*, John Gilpin.

Certain uses of *do* as an auxiliary, with both transitive and intransitive verbs, may be pointed out. (*a*) In forming interrogative and negative expressions: as, *do* you want this book? I *do* not long for it; *does* he do his work well? he *does* not do it as well as I expected.

You seem to marvel I *do* not marry all this while, considering that I am past the Meridian of my Age.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 60.

(*b*) With the imperative, sometimes, to help the expression of the subject: as, *do* thou go (instead of go, or go thou); *do* you stay here (instead of stay, or stay you here). (*c*) To express emphasis: as, I *do* wish you had seen him; I *did* see him; *do* be quick; *do* not (*don't*) do that. (*d*) Sometimes (now chiefly in poetry, where it is often used for merely metrical reasons, but formerly often in prose) merely as an inflection of the principal verb, with no other effect.

A fair smooth Front, free from least Wrinkle,
Her Eyes (on me) like Stars *do* twinkle.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 21.

Greeks and Jews, together with the Turks, *doe* inhabit the towne, and are admitted their churches and synagogues. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 21.

For deeds *doe* die, how ever noblie donne,
And thoughts of men *do* as themselves decay.
Spenser, Ruins of Time, l. 400.

Ros. My lord, you once *did* love me.
Ham. So I do still, by these pickers and stealers.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

This just reproach their virtue *does* excite. *Dryden.*

2. *Do*, being capable of denoting any kind of action required by the circumstances in connection with which it is used, is often employed as a substitute for the principal verb, or for the whole clause directly dependent upon it, to avoid repetition: as, conduct your business on sound principles; so long as you *do*, you are safe. In such an expression there is an ellipsis either of the principal verb or of *this, that, these things, so*, etc.: as, I intend to come, but if I *do* not you will know how to act; so long as you *do* (so), you are safe.

The next morow we sayd masse as we *ded* the tewysday be for. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 45.

I held it great injustice to believe
Thine enemy, and *did* not.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 2.

Thus my Soul still moves Eastward, as all the heavenly Bodies *do.* *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 32.

I . . . chose my wife as she *did* her wedding-gown, not for a fine glossy surface, but for such qualities as would wear well. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, i.

do[1] (dö), *n.* [Formerly also *doe;* < *do*[1], *v.*] **1†.** Endeavor; duty; all that is required of one, or that one can do.

No sooner does he peep into
The world but he has done his *doe.*
S. Butler, Hudibras.

"But," says he, "I have done my *do* in helping to get him out of the administration of things for which he is not fit." *Pepys*, Diary, III. 316.

2†. To-do; bustle; tumult; stir; fuss.

Dissenters in Parliament may at length come to a good end, tho' first there be a great deal of *do.*
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 81.

To Gresham College, where a great deal of *do* and formality in choosing of the Council and Officers.
Pepys, Diary, April 11, 1666.

3. A trick; a cheat; a hoax. [Slang.]

I thought it was a *do*, to get me out of the house.
Dickens, Sketches.

do[2] (dö), *v. i.*; pret. *did*, pp. *done*, ppr. *doing.* [Now identified in form and inflection with the much more common and comprehensive verb *do*[1]. The senses of *do*[1] and *do*[2], *v. i.*, are so intermingled that it is impossible to separate them completely. All uses not obviously belonging to *do*[2] it is best to refer to *do*[1]. Same as Sc. and E. dial. *dow*, which is phonetically the right modern form: see *dow*[1].] To suit; be fit or suitable; serve the purpose or end in view; avail; suffice: as, will this *do?*

Abs. Well, recruit will *do* — let it be so.
Fag. O, sir, recruit will *do* surprisingly.
Sheridan, The Rivals, ii. 1.

"Let women vote!" cries one. "Why, wives and daughters might be Democrats, while their fathers and husbands were Whigs. It would never *do.*"
W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 24.

Not so careful for what is best as for what will *do.*
Lowell, Biglow Papers, Int.

To do for, to suit for; serve as; answer the purpose of; be sufficient for; satisfy: as, this piece of timber will *do for* the corner post; a trusty stick will *do for* a weapon; very plain food will *do for* me.

Of course, it is a great pleasure to me to sit and talk with Mrs. Benson, while you and that pretty girl walk up and down the piazza all the evening; but I'm easily satisfied, and two evenings *did for* me.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 53.

do[3]†. An old English form of *done*, past participle of *do*[1].

With thy Ryȝth kne lette hit be *do*,
Thy worshyp thou mayst saue so.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

do[4] (dō), *n.* [A mere syllable, more sonorous than *ut*, for which it is substituted.] In *solmization*, the syllable now commonly used for the first tone or key-note of the musical scale, and also for the tone C (as the key-note of the typical scale of the pianoforte keyboard). About 1670 it replaced the Aretinian *ut*, which is still somewhat used in France. In the tonic sol-fa system it is spelled *doh*, and indicated by its initial *d*; its significance is limited to the first tone of the scale, without reference to the keyboard. In teaching sight-singing by the help of solmization, two general methods are in use: (*a*) the *fixed-do* method, in which *do* is always applied to tones bearing the letter-name C, whether they are key-notes or not; and (*b*) the *movable-do* method, in which *do* is always applied to the key-note, whatever be its letter-name. The second method is generally regarded as the more scientific, and is far the more practical, although the first has had the support of many excellent musicians.

do. An abbreviation of *ditto.*

doab[1] (dōb), *n.* [Ir. *dob*, plaster, gutter, mire; *dobaim*, I plaster, daub.] A dark sandy clay found in the neighborhood of many bogs in Ire-

land. It is used for floors, and, mixed with lime, for plastering walls.

doab[2], **dooab** (dō′ab), *n.* [Hind. *doāb*, also *duāb*, a tract of land between two rivers, < *do*, in comp. also *du* (< Skt. *dva* = Pers. *dū* = E. *two*), + *āb*, < Skt. *āp*, water, a river.] In the East Indies, a tract of country between two rivers. Also written *duab*.

doable (dō′a-bl), *a.* [< *do*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being done or executed. [Rare.]

It was *doable*, it was done for others.
Carlyle, Misc., IV. 316.

do-all (dō′âl), *n.* [< *do*[1], *v.*, + obj. *all*.] A servant, an official, or a dependent who does all sorts of work; a factotum. *Fuller*.

doand†. A Middle English form of the present participle of *do*[1].

doat, doating, etc. See *dote*[1], etc.

dob (dob), *n.* [Sc.; origin obscure.] A Scotch name of the razor-fish, a bivalve, *Solen ensis*.

dobbeldaler (dob′el-dä-lėr), *n.* [Dan., = E. *double dollar*.] A coin formerly current in Norway and Denmark, and worth about $1.12.

dobbin (dob′in), *n.* [A familiar use of the proper personal name *Dobbin*, which is a dim. of *Dob* or *Dobb* (now more frequently in the patronymic form *Dobbins*, *Dobbs*), these being variations of *Robin*, *Rob*, diminutives of *Robert*. Cf. *dicky*[1], an ass, similarly derived from a dim. of *Richard*.] A common English name for a work-horse. [As a quasi-proper name it is often written with a capital letter.]

Thou hast got more hair on thy chin than *Dobbin* my phill-horse has on his tail. *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 2.

The hard-featured farmer reins up his grateful *dobbin* to inquire what you are doing. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 171.

dobby (dob′i), *n.*; pl. *dobbies* (-iz). [Sc. also *dobbie;* dim. of *Dob*, *Dobb*, like *Hob*, var. of *Rob*, abbr. of *Robert;* a familiar use of the proper name. Cf. *dobbin*.] **1.** A fool; a childish old man.—**2.** A sprite or apparition. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng.]

He needed not to care for ghaist or barghaist, devil or *dobbie*. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xiv.

3. Same as *dobby-machine*.

Taylor's loom does not appear to have come into use, but a small Jacquard machine, or *dobby*, was introduced in the silk trade in 1830 by Mr. S. Dean, of Spitalfields.
A. Barlow, Weaving, p. 279.

dobby-machine (dob′i-ma-shēn″), *n.* A loom for weaving fancy patterns, constructed on a principle similar to that of the Jacquard loom.

dobchick (dob′chik), *n.* Same as *dabchick*.

dobee (dō′bē), *n.* Same as *dhobie*.

dobhash (dō′bash), *n.* [< Hind. *dobhashī*, Telugu *dubashī*, *dubasi*, an interpreter, a native man of business in the service of a European (Madras), < Hind. *do*, *du* (< Skt. *dva* = E. *two*), + Hind. Skt. *bhāshā*, language.] In the East Indies, an interpreter; one who speaks two or more languages.

dobie[1] (dō′bi), *n.* [By apheresis from *adobe*.] Adobe. [Colloq., U. S.]

dobie[2], *n.* Same as *dhoby*.

Dobie's line, Dobie's stripe. Same as *Krause's membrane* (which see, under *membrane*).

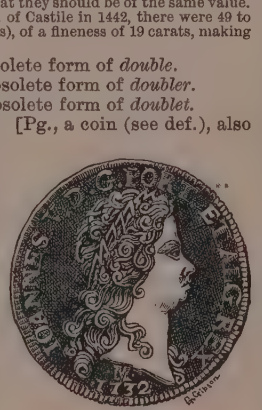
dobla (dō′blä), *n.* [OSp. (= Pg. *dobra*), fem. of *doblo*, now *doble*, = F. *double*, > E. *double*, q. v.] A gold coin formerly used in Spain. The earliest coins so called are Moorish dinars, coined by the Almohade dynasty, and distinguished from the earlier dinars by having the full weight of a mithcal, while the fineness was reduced so that they should be of the same value. As coined by John II. of Castile in 1442, there were 49 to the mark (230.04 grams), of a fineness of 19 carats, making the value $2.47.

doblet†, *a.* An obsolete form of *double*.

doblet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *doubler*.

doblet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *doublet*.

dobra (dō′brä), *n.* [Pg., a coin (see def.), also a fold, plait, double, fem. of *dobro* = Sp. *doble* = F. *double*, > E. *double*, q. v.] A gold coin formerly current in Portugal, first issued by John V., in the eighteenth century. Its value varied: the specimen here illustrated was worth £3 11*s.* 9½*d.*, or about $17.35.



Obverse.

Reverse.

Dobra of John V., King of Portugal, 1732.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

dobrao (dō-brä′ō), *n.* [Pg. *dobrão* = Sp. *doblon*, > F. *doublon*, > E. *doubloon*, q. v.] A gold coin, equal to 12,800 reis, or about $14, formerly current in Portugal, but now taken only at a valuation.

dobson (dob′son), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The larva of one of various species of neuropterous insects of the family *Sialidæ*, especially of the genus *Corydalus* (which see). Also called *hellgrammite*, *clipper*, and *crawler*.

dobule (dob′ūl), *n.* [< NL. *dobula;* origin obscure.] A name of a fresh-water cyprinoid fish, *Leuciscus dobula* (or *vulgaris*), allied to the roach and dace.

docedt, *n.* An erroneous form of *doucet*, 2.

docent (dō′sent), *a.* and *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *docent*, a university teacher, < L. *docen(t-)s*, ppr. of *docere*, teach: see *docile*.] **I.**† *a.* Teaching.

The church here is taken for the church as it is *docent* and regent, as it teaches and governs.
Abp. Laud, Against Fisher, xxxiii.

II. *n.* See *privat-docent*.

Docetæ (dō-sē′tē), *n. pl.* [LL., < Gr. Δοκηταί, < δοκεῖν, seem.] A sect of heretics of the first and second centuries who denied the human origin of Christ's body, some holding that it was a mere phantom, and others that it was real but of celestial substance. Thus they believed the incarnation, crucifixion, and resurrection of Christ to have been mere appearances or illusions. Strictly this name seems to have belonged to a single sect of the second century, but it is commonly used indifferently or collectively of the various Gnostic sects which held similar views on this point. Certain Monophysites afterward taught a doctrine as to Christ's body related to that of the Docetæ. See *Aphthartodocetæ*, *Phantasiast*.

Docetic (dō-set′ik), *a.* [< *Docetæ* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or held by the Docetæ: as, "*Docetic* gnosticism," *Plumptre*.

Docetism (dō-sē′tizm), *n.* [< *Docetæ* + *-ism*.] The doctrinal system of the Docetæ.

Docetist (dō-sē′tist), *n.* [< *Docetæ* + *-ist*.] One of the Docetæ.

These *Docetists*, as they were called, had a whole series of successors in the early church. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 736.

Docetistic (dō-sē-tis′tik), *a.* [< *Docetist* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling the Docetæ or their doctrines; Docetic.

The Gnostic heresy . . . sunders Christianity from its historical basis, resolves the real humanity of the Saviour into a *Doketistic* illusion.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 73.

doch-an-doris, doch-an-dorach (doch′an-dō′ris, -rach), *n.* [Sc., also written *deuch-an-doris*, *deuch-an-dorach*, repr. Gael. *deoch an doruis*, a stirrup-cup, lit. a drink at the door: *deoch*, drink; *an*, the; *doruis*, gen. of *dorus*, door.] A stirrup-cup; a parting-cup.

dochme (dok′mē), *n.* [Gr. δοχμή or δόχμη, the space contained in a handbreadth, < δέχεσθαι, receive.] An ancient Greek measure of length: same as *palæste*. See *palm*.

dochmiac (dok′mi-ak), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. δοχμιακός, < δόχμιος: see *dochmius*.] **I.** *a.* In *anc. Gr. pros.*: (*a*) Having or characterized by a difference of more than one between the number of times or moræ in the thesis and that in the arsis: as, a *dochmiac* foot; *dochmiac* rhythm. (*b*) Consisting of dochmii: as, a *dochmiac* verse, trimeter, strophe.—**Dochmiac rhythm.** See *rhythm*.

II. *n.* In *anc. Gr. pros.*, a verse or series composed of dochmii.

dochmius (dok′mi-us), *n.*; pl. *dochmii* (-ī). [L., < Gr. δόχμιος, sc. ποῦς, foot; lit. across, athwart, aslant.] **1.** In *anc. Gr. pros.*, a foot consisting in its fundamental form (⏑ – ⏓ ⏑ –) of five syllables, the first and fourth of which are short, and the second, third, and fifth long.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of nematoid worms, of the family *Strongylidæ*. *D. duodenalis* is an intestinal parasite from which a large part of the population of Egypt suffer, often fatally. By means of its large, hard, and dentate mouth it pierces the intestinal mucous membrane and sucks the blood, the repeated bleedings thus caused resulting in what is known as Egyptian chlorosis. This formidable parasite is about four tenths of an inch long. Another species, *D. trigonocephalus*, infests dogs. Also called *Ancylostoma*, *Anchylostoma*.

dochter (doch′tėr), *n.* An obsolete and dialectal (Scotch) form of *daughter*.

Agasia, the kyng of Britonis *dochter*.
Bellenden, Chron., fol. 19, a.

docibility (dos-i-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< OF. *docibilite*, < LL. *docibilita(t-)s*, < *docibilis*, docible: see *docible*.] Teachableness; docility. [Rare or obsolete.]

To persons of *docibility*, the real character may be easily taught in a few days. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 446.

docible (dos′i-bl), *a.* [< OF. *docible* = It. *docibile*, < LL. *docibilis*, that learns easily, teachable, < L. *docere*, teach: see *docile*.] **1.** Docile; tractable; ready to be taught; easily taught or managed. [Rare or obsolete.]

Their Camels also are *docible;* they will more bee perswaded to hold on a iourney further then ordinarie by songs then blowes. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 557.

They shall be able to speak little to the purpose, so as to satisfy sober, humble, *docible* persons, who have not passionately espoused an errour. *Bp. Bull*, Sermons, vi.

2. That may be imparted by teaching; communicable. [Rare.]

Whom nature hath made docile, it is injurious to prohibit him from learning anything that is *docible*.
Bp. Hacket.

docibleness (dos′i-bl-nes), *n.* Teachableness; docility. [Rare or obsolete.]

I might enlarge myself in the commendation of Hunting, and of the noble Hound especially, as also of the *docibleness* of dogs. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 31.

The World stands in Admiration of the Capacity and *Docibleness* of the English. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 47.

docile (dos′il or dō′sil), *a.* [Formerly also *docil;* = F. *docile* = Sp. *dócil* = Pg. *docil* = It. *docile*, < L. *docilis*, easily taught, teachable, < *docere*, teach. Cf. *didactic*.] **1.** Teachable; easily taught; quick to learn; amenable.

Dogs soon grow accustomed to whatever they are taught, and being *docile* and tractable, are very useful.
H. Ellis, Voyage to Hudson's Bay.

2. Tractable; easily managed or handled.

The ores are *docile* and contain ruby-silver and sub-sulphides. *L. Hamilton*, Mex. Handbook, p. 95.

The different ores of the Rayo Mine are *docile* in their reduction, undergoing the common Spanish amalgamation process. Quoted in *Mowry's* Arizona and Sonora, p. 148.

docility (dō-sil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *docilité* = Sp. *docilidad* = Pg. *docilidade* = It. *docilità*, *docilitade*, *docilitate*, < L. *docilita(t-)s*, teachableness, < *docilis*, teachable, docile: see *docile*.] The quality of being docile; teachableness; readiness or aptness to learn; tractableness.

The humble *docility* of little children is, in the New Testament, represented as a necessary preparative to the reception of the Christian faith.
Beattie, Moral Science, I. ii. 5.

docimacy (dos′i-mā-si), *n.* A less correct spelling of *docimasy*.

Docimastes (dos-i-mas′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Gould, 1850), also *Docimaster* (Bonaparte, 1850), < Gr. δοκιμαστής, δοκιμαστήρ, an assayer, examiner, < δοκιμάζειν, assay, test, examine.] A genus of humming-birds, notable for the enormous length of the beak, which may exceed that of all the rest of the bird. *D. ensiferus* is the only species. The bill is from 3 to 4 inches long, the whole bird being from 7½ to 8½ inches. The bill is used to probe

Sword-bearing Humming-bird (*Docimastes ensiferus*).

long tubular flowers for food, whence the generic name. This remarkable humming-bird inhabits the United States of Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru. The male is chiefly green, varied with bronze and purplish tints; the throat, bill, and feet are black, the throat varied with buff, and behind the eye is a white spot.

docimastic (dos-i-mas'tik), *a.* [= F. *docimastique*, a., docimastic (cf. Sp. *docimástica* = Pg. It. *docimastica*, n., docimasy), < Gr. δοκιμαστικός, < δοκιμαστής, an assayer, examiner, < δοκιμάζειν, assay, test, examine, scrutinize, < δόκιμος, assayed, tested, examined, approved, < δέχεσθαι, take, approve.] Proving by experiments or tests; assaying; specifically, relating to the assaying of metals: as, the *docimastic* art. Also *dokimastic*.

docimasy (dos'i-mā-si), *n.* [Also written *dokimasy*, and less correctly *docimacy*; = F. *docimasie* = Sp. Pg. It. *docimasia*, < Gr. δοκιμασία, an assay, examination, scrutiny, < δοκιμάζειν, assay, examine: see *docimastic*.] 1. In *Gr. antiq.*, particularly at Athens, a judicial inquiry into the civic standing, character, and previous life of all persons elected for public office, of youths applying for enrolment on the list of full citizens, of persons aiming at political leadership, etc. The inquiry was public; any citizen might denounce the subject of it, and his civic privileges were suspended if he could not justify himself. 2. The art or practice of assaying metals, or the art of separating metals from foreign matters, and of determining the nature and quantity of metallic substances contained in any ore or mineral.—3. The art of ascertaining the nature and properties of medicines and poisons, or of ascertaining certain facts pertaining to physiology.

docimology (dos-i-mol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. δόκιμος, assayed, examined, tested (see *docimastic*), + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] A treatise on the art of assaying or examining metallic substances.

docious (dō'shus), *a.* [Appar. a var. of *docile*, with suffix *-ous*. Cf. *docity*.] Docile; amenable. [Colloq., western U. S.]

> I can hardly keep my tongue *docious* now to talk about it. *Spirit of the Times* (New York).

docity (dos'i-ti), *n.* [Also written *dossity* (Halliwell); a contr. of *docility*, q. v.] Quickness of comprehension; docility; gumption. *Grose; Bartlett.* [Local, Eng. and U. S.]

dock[1] (dok), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *docke*; < ME. *docke*, *dokke* (> OF. *doque*, *docque*, *doke*, F. dial. *doque*, *dogue*, dock, patience), < AS. *docce*, rarely *docca* (gen. *doccan*, whence late ME. *dokan*, E. dial. *docken*, *dockan*), dock (L. *lapathum*, *rumex*), used also with descriptive adjectives, *seó fealwe docce*, the fallow-dock, golden dock (*Rumex maritimus*), *seó reáde docce*, the red dock (*R. sanguineus*), *seó scearpe docce*, the sharp dock (*R. acetosa*), and in comp. *eá-docce* (= ODan. *å-dokke*), water-dock (water-lily, *Nuphar luteum*), *sūr-docce*, sour dock (*R. acetosa*), *wudu-docce*, wood-dock (*R. acetosa*); = MD. *docke* (in comp. *docke-blæderen* (glossed *petasites*), Flem. *dokke-bladeren*) = G. *docke* (prob. < D.), *Colchicum autumnale*, in comp. *docken-blätter*, *Rumex acutus*; *docken-kraut*, burdock, *Arctium Lappa*; *wasser-docke*, water-lily. The relation of these forms to the Celtic is not clear; cf. Gael. *dogha*, burdock, Ir. *meacan-dogha*, burdock (*meacan*, a tap-rooted plant, as the carrot, parsnip, etc.).] 1. The common name of those species of *Rumex* which are characterized by little or no acidity and the leaves of which are not hastate. They are coarse herbs, mostly perennials, with thickened rootstocks. Some of the European species are troublesome weeds and widely naturalized. The roots are astringent and slightly tonic and laxative, and have been used as a remedy in cutaneous affections and numerous other diseases. Particular designations are *bitter dock*, *R. obtusifolius*; *curled* or *yellow dock*, *R. crispus*; *fiddle-dock* (from the shape of the leaves), *R. pulcher*; *golden dock*, *R. maritimus*; *patience dock*, *R. Patientia*; *sharp* or *sour dock*, *R. acetosa*; *swamp-dock*, *R. verticillatus*; *water-dock*, *R. Britannica* and *R. Hydrolapathum*; and *white dock*, *R. salicifolius*.

> Nothing teems
> But hateful *docks*, rough thistles, kecksies, burs.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2.

2. A name of various other species of plants, mostly coarse weeds with broad leaves, as *dove-dock*, the coltsfoot, *Tussilago Farfara*; *elf-dock*, the elecampane, *Inula Helenium*; *prairie-dock*, *Silphium terebinthinum*; *round dock*, the common mallow, *Malva sylvestris*; *spatter-dock*, the yellow pond-lily, *Nuphar advena*; *sweet dock*, *Polygonum Bistorta*; *velvet dock*, the mullen, *Verbascum Thapsus*. See *burdock*, *candock*, and *hardock*.—**In dock, out nettle**, a formula used as an incantation in the north of England. If a person is stung with a nettle, dock-leaves are rubbed on the affected part, and the formula is repeated. It was long used proverbially to express unsteadiness or inconstancy, or sudden change.

> Uncertaine certaine, never loves to settle,
> But here, there, everywhere; *in dock, out nettle*.
> *John Taylor*, Works (1630).

> Who fight with swords for life sure care but little,
> Since 'tis no more than this, *in dock, out nettle*.
> *Wrangling Lovers* (1677).

dock[2] (dok), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *docke*; < (1) ME. *dok* (rare), < Icel. *dockr*, a short stumpy tail (Haldorsen); cf. *doggr*, a conical projection (Haldorsen); supposed to be nearly related to (2) Icel. *dokk*, *dokka*, a windlass, and to Icel. *docka* (Haldorsen) = Norw. *dokka* = Sw. *docka* = Dan. *dukke*, a skein, = Fries. *dok*, a bundle, bunch, ball (of twine, straw, etc.), = LG. *dokke*, a bundle (of straw, thread, etc.), a skein of silk or yarn, whence G. *docke*, a bundle, bunch, plug, skein of thread, etc., a thick, short piece of anything. These words, again, are prob. identical with (3) Norw. *dokka* = Sw. *docka* = Dan. *dukke* = MD. *docke* = East Fries. *dok*, *dokke* = LG. *dokke* = OHG. *toccha*, *tocha*, a doll, MHG. *tocke*, a doll, a young girl, G. *docke* (after LG.), a doll. From the LG. form in this third group are derived (prob.) E. *duck*[3], q. v., and *doxy*, q. v.] 1. The tail of a beast cut short or clipped; the stump of a tail; the solid part of a tail.—2†. The buttocks; the rump.

> I will not go to school but when me lest [list],
> For there beginneth a sorry feast
> When the master should lift my *dock*.
> *The World and the Child* (Hazlitt's Dodsley, I. 247).

> Some call the Bishops weathercocks
> Who where there heads were turn their *docks*.
> *Colvil.*

3. The fleshy part of a boar's chine, between the middle and the rump. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] —4. A case of leather to cover the clipped or cut tail of a horse.—5. A piece of leather forming part of a crupper. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]—6. The crupper of a saddle. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—7. The stern of a ship. [Scotch.]

> She bare many canons, . . . with three great bassils, two behind in her *dock*, and one before.
> *Pitscottie*, Chron. of Scotland, p. 108.

dock[2] (dok), *v. t.* [< ME. *docken*, *dokken*, cut off the tail, cut short, curtail, < *dok*, tail: see *dock*[2], *n.* The connection of thought between 'tail' and 'cut short' appears again in the perverted form *curtail*, orig. *curtal*. The resemblance to W. *tocio*, *twcio*, clip, dock, is prob. accidental. Hence *docked*.] 1. To cut off, as the end of a thing; cut short; clip; curtail: as, to *dock* the tail of a horse.

> His heer was by his eres round yshorn,
> His top was *docked* lyk a preest beforn.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 590.

> To pluck the eyes of Sentiment,
> And *dock* the tail of Rhyme.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Music-Grinders.

Hence—2. To deduct a part from; shorten; curtail; diminish: as, to *dock* one's wages.

> We know they [bishops] hate to be *dockt* and clipt.
> *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

> They . . .
> Came, with a month's leave given them, to the sea:
> For which his gains were *dock'd*, however small.
> *Tennyson*, Sea Dreams.

> Some pretend to find defects in the work, and *dock* the payments without a shadow of justice.
> *The American*, XIV. 344.

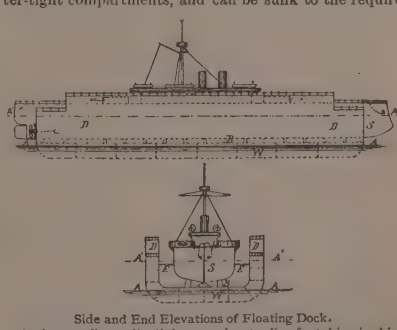
3. *Naut.*, to clue up (a corner of a sail) when it hinders the helmsman from seeing: usually with *up*.—4. To cut off, rescind, or destroy; bar: as, to *dock* an entail.

dock[3] (dok), *n.* [< MD. *docke* = D. *dok* = Flem. *dok*, a dock; cf. (from the E. or D.) Sw. *docka* = Dan. *dok*, *dokke* = G. *dock*, *docke* = F. *dock*, a dock. Origin unknown; cf. OFlem. *docke*, a cage (see *dock*[4]); Icel. *dökk*, *dökdh*, a pit, pool, = Norw. *dokk*, *dekk*, *dekt*, a hollow, low ground surrounded by hills. The word is by some connected with It. *doccia*, a canal, conduit, pipe, formerly also "a damme of a mill" (Florio), ult. < L. *ducere*, lead (see *douche*, *duct*), or with ML. *doga*, a ditch, canal, also a vessel, cup, perhaps < Gr. δοχή, a receptacle, < δέχεσθαι, receive.] In *hydraulic engin.*, strictly, an inclosed water-space in which a ship floats while being loaded or unloaded, as the space between two wharves or piers; by extension, any space or structure in or upon which a ship may be berthed or held for loading, unloading, repairing, or safe-keeping. The water-space may communicate freely with the stream or harbor, or the entrance to it may be closed by a gate or by a lock. If provided with a lock or gate, the level of the water within the dock remains at all times nearly the same, as the gate is opened only at full tide, when the level without and within is the same. If a lock is employed, vessels can pass in and out at all stages of the tide, but this does not materially affect the level of the water inside the dock. In an open dock the tide continually lowers or raises the vessel, and this interferes in some degree with the work of loading or unloading. The closed docks are free from this inconvenience, while a greater advantage is found in the absence of currents. In a larger sense the term is also applied to a basin or inclosed water-space for the storage of floating timber or the safe-keeping of river-steamers, barges, or canal-boats laid up for the winter, and by a further extension is made to include the wharves and warehouses on or in the neighborhood of a dock. The largest closed docks are at Liverpool and London, in England. In a particular sense the term is also applied to the construction and apparatus used in repairing and building ships, as the *floating dock*, *dry-dock*, *depositing-dock*, and *sectional dock*.

> The saide shippe, called the Holy Crosse, was so shaken in this voyage, and so weakened, that she was layd vp in the *docke*, and neuer made a voyage after.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. i. 98.

Depositing-dock, a caisson or an elevator for lifting vessels from the water and placing them upon stagings or wharves erected for the purpose. The lifting apparatus consists of a series of caissons or pontoons, placed side by side and joined at one end to another pontoon that, with a series of upright tubular structures, forms a girder and makes the back of a comb-like structure, of which the pontoons are the teeth. In the rear of the girder is a large floating pontoon, connected with it by two rows of heavy booms that, being pivoted at each end, serve as a series of parallel bars and keep the entire structure upright while afloat. To lift a vessel, a row of blocks with shores and chocks is arranged on top of all the pontoons. The air is allowed to escape, and the entire structure, except the float in the rear, sinks till the vessel can be floated over the pontoons. When the vessel is in position the water is pumped out of the pontoons, and they all rise together, lifting the vessel out of the water.—**Dry-dock**, a dock or an excavated basin adjoining navigable water, provided with a gate, and so arranged that, after the docking of a ship, the water can be exhausted from it. Such docks are long and narrow, with sloping sides formed in steps. The modern method of construction is to excavate the basin in the shore, and to drive heavy piling along the bottom and upon the sloping sides and rear end. Upon the piles are laid heavy timbers to form the floor and the steps at the sides. At the entrance are double gates opening outward, and meeting at an angle when closed, to resist the pressure of the water on the outside when the dock is empty. A recent method of closing a dry-dock is by means of a floating gate or caisson with flat bottom and wide stem and stern, which is floated into position across the entrance and loaded with water-ballast till it sinks, fitting tightly by a keel into a groove in the gateway. To use the dock, the gate is opened, or floated away at high water, and the ship is drawn into the dock and held afloat over a line of blocks along the center of the dock. The gate is then put in position, and sunk till the dock is closed water-tight. The water within the dock is then exhausted by steam-pumps, leaving the ship supported on the blocks, and braced on both sides by shores extending to the dock-steps. A typical dry-dock is the Brooklyn Navy-yard Dock No. 1, which is 500 feet long, 60 feet wide at the bottom, and capable of admitting a ship drawing 18 feet. Steam-pumps with a capacity of 40,000 gallons of water a minute are used to empty it.—**Floating dock**, a capacious wooden or iron structure, generally rectangular, intended to serve as a graving-dock. Sometimes floating docks are built in water-tight compartments, and can be sunk to the required depth by the admission of water into these compartments. When the vessel is docked, the floating dock is raised by pumping, till its bottom touches the keel of the ship. Shores are then added to keep the ship in position, and the dock is raised higher. Instead of compartments, water-tight tanks are occasionally used, and the dock is raised and

Dry-dock, or Graving-dock.



Side and End Elevations of Floating Dock.

A, *A*, water-line; *A'*, *A'*, immersed water-line for taking in ships; *B*, blocks for supporting ships; *D*, *D*, dock; *E*, *E*, shores for side support; *S*, ship raised on dock; *W*, water-tight compartments.

lowered on the same principle. A floating dock may also be made so heavy as to sink by its own weight deep enough to receive the largest vessel, and be raised by means of empty water-tight tanks, which lift dock and ship by their buoyancy.—**Graving-dock**, a dry-dock: so called because used in graving or cleaning the bottom of ships. The graving-docks in the navy-yards of Brooklyn, Boston, and Norfolk are important examples.—**Half-tide dock**, a basin connecting two or more docks, and communicating with the entrance-basin.—**Sectional dock**, a floating dock composed of a succession of pontoons or caissons attached to a platform below the vessel. Steam-pumps are used to remove the water from the caissons, and, as they float, the vessel is raised.

dock[3] (dok), *v. t.* [= D. Flem. *dokken* = Dan. *dokke*, dock; from the noun.] To bring or draw into or place in a dock.

It floweth 18. foot, that you may make, *dock*, or carine ships with much facilitie.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 111.

dock[4] (dok), *n.* [Appar. the same word as *dock*[3]; cf. OFlem. *docke*, a cage.] The place where a criminal stands in court.

Here will be officers, presently; bethink you
Of some course sodainely to scape the *dock*;
For thither you'll come else.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, v. 5.

dockage[1] (dok'āj), *n.* [< *dock*[2] + *-age*.] Curtailment; deduction, as of wages.

There is no docking for accidental delays. . . . I do not find in the time-book a single instance of *dockage* for any reason. *Phila. Times*, March 20, 1886.

dockage[2] (dok'āj), *n.* [< *dock*[3] + *-age*.] Provision for the docking of vessels; accommodation in a dock; the act of docking a vessel; the charge for the use of a dock: as, the port has ample *dockage; dockage*, so much (in an account).

The plethora of "cities" and "city sites," whose prospects the vast *dockage* and trade territory of Chicago has superseded. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXII. 334.

dockan, *n.* See *docken*.

dock-block (dok'blok), *n.* A pulley-block secured to a dock, and used in loading and unloading vessels.

docked (dokt), *p. a.* [< ME. *docked;* pp. of *dock*[2], *v.*] Cut off short; having the end or tail cut off; specifically, in *entom.*, cut off sharply in any direction, as if with a knife; truncated, as a tip or apex.

docken, dockan (dok'en, -an), *n.* [Dial. var. of *dock*[1].] The dock, a plant of the genus *Rumex*. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

Wad ye compare yer sell to me,
A *docken* till a tansie?
Ritson's Scottish Songs, I. 182.

docker (dok'ėr), *n.* [< *dock*[2], *v. t.*, + *-er*[1].] A stamp used to cut and perforate the dough for crackers or sea-biscuit.

docket (dok'et), *n.* [Formerly sometimes spelled *docquet* (as if of F. origin), and with altered form *dogget;* < late ME. *docket;* appar. < *dock*, *v.*, + dim. *-et* (less prob. < ME. *docket*, var. of *docked*, pp. of *dock*, *v.*, and thus lit. 'a thing cut short,' 'an abridgment').] **1.** In general, a summarized statement; an abridgment or abstract; a brief.

On the outer edge of these tablets a *docket* is occasionally inscribed in alphabetic characters, containing a brief reference to the contents, evidently for the purpose of enabling the keeper of the records to find any particular document in the archives where they were piled up.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 253.

2. In *law:* (*a*) A summary of a larger writing; a paper or parchment, or a marginal space, containing the heads of a writing; a digest. (*b*) A register of judgments, more specifically of money judgments. Thus, a judgment for the foreclosure of a mortgage and sale of the property is not docketed in this sense; but if after sale there remains a deficiency for which a defendant is personally liable, the judgment for the deficiency is docketed against him, thus being made a lien on his real property in the county or district. (*c*) A list of causes in court for trial or hearing, or of the names of the parties who have causes pending, usually made in the order in which the causes are to be called. (*d*) In England, the copy of a decree in chancery, left with the record and writ clerk, preparatory to enrolment.—**3.** A bill tied to goods, containing some direction, as the name of the owner or the place to which they are to be sent; also, a ticket attached to goods, specifying their measurement. See *ticket*.—**4.** A shred or piece. [Prov. Eng.]—**5.** A woodman's bill. [Prov. Eng.]—**To strike a docket**, in *Eng. law*, to give a bond to the lord chancellor, engaging to prove the debtor to be a bankrupt, whereupon a fiat of bankruptcy is issued against the debtor: said of a creditor.

docket (dok'et), *v. t.* [< *docket*, *n.*] **1.** In *law:* (*a*) To make an abstract or summary of the heads of, as a document; abstract and enter in a book: as, judgments regularly *docketed*. (*b*) To make a judgment a lien on lands.—**2.** To enter in a docket; write a brief of the contents of, as on the back of a writing.

They were all *docketed* and marked, and tied with red tape. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair.

3. To mark with a docket or ticket.

docking (dok'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *dock*[2], *v. t.*] **1.** A cutting or clipping, as of a horse's tail.—**2.** The operation of cutting and piercing the dough for sea-biscuit.

dockmackie (dok'mak-i), *n.* A common name in the United States for the *Viburnum acerifolium*, sometimes used as an application to tumors.

dock-master (dok'mȧs″tėr), *n.* One who has the superintendence of docks.

dock-rent (dok'rent), *n.* Charge for storing and warehousing goods in a dock.

dock-warrant (dok'wor″ant), *n.* In England, a certificate given to the owner of goods warehoused in the docks; a warehouse-receipt. When a transfer is made, the certificate is indorsed with an order to deliver the goods to the purchaser. The warrant thus becomes an authority for the removal of the goods.

The holder of a *dock-warrant* has a prima-facie claim to the pipes of wine, bales of wool, hogsheads of sugar, or other packages named thereon.
Jevons, Money and Mech. of Exchange, p. 207.

dockyard (dok'yärd), *n.* A yard or magazine near a harbor, for containing all kinds of naval stores and timber. Dockyards belonging to the government (called in the United States *navy-yards*) usually include dry-docks for repairing ships, and slips on which new vessels are built, besides the storehouses and workshops.

docmac (dok'mak), *n.* A siluroid fish of the genus *Bagrus* (*B. docmac*), inhabiting the Nile. It is a kind of catfish.

The genus Bagrus, of which the Bayad (B. bayad) and *Docmac* (B. docmac) frequently come under the notice of travellers on the Nile. *Günther*, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 68.

Docoglossa (dok-ō-glos'ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. δοκός, a bearing-beam, a beam, bar, + γλῶσσα, tongue.] A group or order of dicœcious gastropods, characterized by having transverse rows of beam-like teeth on the odontophore or lingual ribbon. Different limits have been assigned to it. (*a*) In Troschel's system it was made to include the limpet-like gastropods and the chitons. (*b*) In Gill's and later systems it is restricted to the limpet-like forms, as the families *Patellidæ*, *Acmæidæ*, and *Lepetidæ*.

docoglossate (dok-ō-glos'āt), *a.* and *n.* [As *Docoglossa* + *-ate*[1].] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Docoglossa;* being one of the *Patellidæ* or limpets.

At any rate, it is certain that the old views of a close relation between the Polyplacophore and the *docoglossate* Gastropoda had very little morphological basis.
Science, IV. 335.

II. *n.* A gastropod of the order *Docoglossa*.

docquett, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *docket*.

doctor (dok'tọr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *doctour;* < ME. *doctour, doctur, doctor, doktor*, a doctor (of divinity, law, or medicine), < OF. *doctour, doctur*, F. *docteur* = Pr. Sp. *doctor* = Pg. *doutor* = It. *dottore* = D. G. *doctor* = Dan. Sw. *doktor*, < L. *doctor*, a teacher, ML. esp. in the university sense, < *docere*, teach: see *docile*.] **1.** A teacher; an instructor; a learned man; one skilled in a learned profession.

But freres hauen forgetten this, . . .
Wher [whether] Fraunceis or Domynik other Austen ordeynide
Any of this dotardes *doctur* to worthe [become].
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 580.

Then stood up one in the council, a Pharisee, named Gamaliel, a *doctor* of the law. Acts v. 34.

The best and ablest *doctors* of Christendom have been actually deceived in matters of great concernment.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 377.

Who shall decide, when *doctors* disagree,
And soundest casuists doubt, like you and me?
Pope, Epistle to Lord Bathurst, l. 1.

2. In a university, one who has passed all the degrees of a faculty, and is thereby empowered to teach the subjects included in the faculty; a person who has received the highest degree in a faculty: as, a *doctor* in divinity. The degree is also regularly conferred by certain technical schools, as those of medicine, and, under certain conditions, by colleges. An honorary degree of doctor, as of divinity or laws, is often conferred by universities and colleges. The degree of *doctor* differs only in name from that of *master*. When there was but one degree in each faculty, the graduate was called a *master* in Paris, a *doctor* in Bologna. The faculty of the decretals being modeled after that of Bologna, those who took the highest degree in law were called *doctors*. This title was afterward extended to masters in theology, and finally to masters in medicine. The degrees of doctor conferred by universities, colleges, and professional schools include *doctor of divinity* (L. *divinitatis doctor*, abbreviated *D. D.*; or *sacræ theologiæ doctor*, abbreviated *S. T. D.*; or *doctor theologiæ*, abbreviated *D. T.*); *doctor of medicine*, abbreviated *D. M.* (L. *medicinæ doctor*, abbreviated *M. D.*); *doctor of laws* (L. *legum doctor*, abbreviated *LL. D.*); *doctor of civil law*, abbreviated *D. C. L.* (L. *legis civilis doctor*); *doctor of both laws* (civil and canon) (L. *juris utriusque doctor*, abbreviated *J. U. D.*); *doctor of philosophy*, abbreviated *D. P.* (L. *philosophiæ doctor*, abbreviated *Ph. D.*); *doctor of science* (L. *scientiæ doctor*, abbreviated *Sc. D.*); *doctor of music*, abbreviated *D. M.* (L. *musicæ doctor*, abbreviated *Mus. D.*)—the abbreviations of the Latin forms being more commonly used; *doctor of dental surgery*, abbreviated *D. D. S.*; *doctor of veterinary surgery*, abbreviated *D. V. S.*

With us ther was a *Doctour* of Phisik,
In al this world ne was ther non him lik
To speke of phisik and of surgerye.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 411.

And the noumbre of *doctoures* of Cyuyle and physyk was grete excedyngly. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 6.

The *doctor* of the civil law had to prove his knowledge of the Digest and the Institutes.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 311.

Specifically—**3.** A person duly licensed to practise medicine; a physician; one whose occupation is to cure diseases. [In the second and third senses much used as a title before the person's name (and then often abbreviated *Dr.*), or alone, as a customary term of address: as, *Doctor* Martin Luther; *Doctor* Johnson; *Dr.* Holmes; come in, *doctor*.]

When ill, indeed,
E'en dismissing the *doctor* don't always suceeed.
Colman the Younger, Lodgings for Single Gentlemen.

4. A minor part of certain pieces of machinery employed in regulating the feed or in removing surplus material; specifically, the roller in a power printing-press which serves as a conductor of ink to the distributing rollers (see *crab-roller, drop-roller*): as, a color-*doctor;* a cleaning-*doctor;* a lint-*doctor*, etc. [In some uses the word is probably a corruption of L. *ductor*, leader.]—**5.** An auxiliary steam-engine; a donkey-engine.—**6.** In *wine-making:* (*a*) A liquor used to mix with inferior wine to make it more palatable, or to give it a resemblance to a better wine. (*b*) A liquor used to darken the color of wine, as boiled must mixed with pale sherry to produce brown sherry. See *sherry, mosto*, and *must*.—**7.** A translation of a local name in North Africa of the bird *Emberiza striolata*. See the extract.

The house-sparrow is not found; between Morocco and Mogador its place is taken by a beautiful bird (Emberiza striolata), locally called tabib, or "the *doctor*."
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 833.

8. Same as *doctor-fish*.—**9.** *pl.* False or doctored dice. [Old slang.]

Now, Sir, here is your true dice; a man seldom gets anything by them; here is your false, Sir; hey how they run! Now, Sir, those we generally call *doctors*.
Mrs. Centlivre, Gamester, i.

Doctor of philosophy. (*a*) In the German universities, a degree corresponding to master of arts. (*b*) In some American universities, a degree superior to that of master of arts. Abbreviated *Ph. D.* See above, 2.—**Doctors' Commons.** See *commons*.

doctor (dok'tọr), *v.* [= ML. *doctorare*, make or become a doctor, confer the degree of doctor on; from the noun. See *doctor, n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To treat, as a doctor or physician; treat medicinally; apply medicines for the cure of; administer medicine or medical treatment to: as, to *doctor* a disease; to *doctor* a patient. Hence—**2.** To repair; mend; patch up. [Colloq.]—**3.** To confer the degree of doctor upon. [Rare.]

I am taking it into serious deliberation whether I shall or shall not be made a Doctor, and . . . I begin to think that no man who deliberates is likely to be *Doctored*.
Southey, Letters, III. 196.

Albertus Magnus was thirty-five years of age before he was *doctored* by the University of Paris in 1228.
Laurie, Universities, p. 218.

4. To disguise by mixture or manipulation; especially, to alter for the purpose of deception; give a false appearance to; adulterate; cook up; tamper with: as, to *doctor* wine or an account. [Colloq. or slang.]

The Cross Keys . . . had *doctored* ale, an odour of bad tobacco, and remarkably strong cheese.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xxviii.

The news all came through Northern channels, and was *doctored* by the government, which controlled the telegraph. *H. Greeley*, in New York Independent, June, 1862.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To practise physic.—**2.** To receive medical treatment; take medicine: as, to *doctor* for ague. [Colloq.]

doctoral (dok'tọ-ral), *a.* [Formerly also *doctorall;* = F. *doctoral* = Sp. *doctoral* = Pg. *doutoral* = It. *dottorale*, < NL. **doctoralis*, < L. *doctor*, doctor: see *doctor*.] Relating or pertaining to the degree of doctor, or to the profession of a teacher or doctor.

But Rabbi in Israel, and Rab and Mar in Babylon, began to be *Doctoral* titles about that time.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 173.

Magisterial or *doctoral* authority and truth.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 311.

The dignity with which he [Nicias] wears the *doctoral* fur renders his absurdities infinitely more grotesque.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

doctorally (dok'tọ-ral-i), *adv.* In the manner of a doctor. *Hakewill.* [Rare.]

doctorate (dok'tọ-rāt), *n.* [< F. *doctorat* = Sp. *doctorado* = Pg. *doutorado* = It. *dottorato* = D. *doctoraat* = Sw. *doctorat*, < ML. *doctoratus*, doctorship, doctorate, < L. *doctor*, a doctor: see *doctor* and *-ate*[3].] The degree of doctor.

I thank you . . . for your congratulations on my advancement to the *doctorate*.
Bp. Hurd, To Warburton, Letters, ccvi.

According to Wood, in 1659 Nicolas Staughton, of Exeter College, was admitted doctor both of civil and canon law; and it is not impossible that there were other attempts to revive the canon law *doctorate* as an adjunct to the degree in civil law.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 330.

doctorate (dok'tọ-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *doctorated*, ppr. *doctorating*. [< *doctor* + *-ate*[2]; appar. with ref. to *doctorate*, *n.*] To make a doctor of; confer the degree of doctor upon. *Warton.* [Rare.] Also *doctorize*.

Even after Salernum had a teacher of law it could not *doctorate* in law. *Laurie*, Universities, p. 123.

doctor-box (dok'tọr-boks), *n.* In *dyeing*, a piece of copper attached to doctor-shears to prevent the exposure of too much color to the atmosphere: used for colors susceptible to quick oxidation, such as pencil-blue.

There is less especial difficulty in printing pencil-blue with the cylinder. Thousands of pieces are weekly printed in America, and a considerable number here. The apparatus used is a *doctor-box*.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 483.

doctoress, doctress (dok'tọr-es, -tres), *n.* A female physician.

Should you say an ague were a fever, the *doctoress* would have a shaking fit of laughter.
Whitlock, Manners of Eng. People, p. 47.

doctor-fish (dok'tọr-fish), *n.* A fish of the genus *Acanthurus:* so called from the sharp and glassy, lancet-like, movable spines with which it is armed on each side of the tail, so that it cannot be handled incautiously with impunity. All the species belong to the tropics. Also called *doctor, surgeon, surgeon-fish, barber-fish.*

doctor-gum (dok'tọr-gum), *n.* A South American gum of uncertain derivation, but usually considered to be a product of *Rhus Metopium*. Also called *hog-gum*.

doctorial (dok-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< *doctor* + *-ial*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a doctor, professor, or teacher.

His humour of sententiousness and *doctorial* stilts is a mask he delights in, but you ought to know him and not be frightened by it. *G. Meredith*, The Egoist, xxvii.

doctorization (dok″tọ-ri-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *doctor* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] The ceremony of investing a candidate for the doctorate with the doctor's hood.

doctorize (dok'tọr-īz), *v. t.* [< *doctor* + *-ize*.] Same as *doctorate*.

Lord Northampton and I were *doctorized* in due form.
Tickner, W. H. Prescott.

doctorly† (dok'tọr-li), *a.* [< *doctor* + *-ly*[1].] Of, pertaining to, or like a learned man; scholarly. *Bp. Hall.*

doctorship (dok'tọr-ship), *n.* [< *doctor* + *-ship*.] The degree or rank of a doctor; doctorate.

In one place of Cartwright's book he spake of Whitgift's "bearing out himself, by the credit of his *doctorship* and deanery." *Strype*, Whitgift, an. 1573.

doctress, *n.* See *doctoress*.

doctrinaire (dok-tri-nār'), *n.* and *a.* [= D. *doctrinair* = Dan. Sw. *doktrinär*, < F. *doctrinaire*, < ML. **doctrinarius*, pertaining to doctrine, < L. *doctrina*, doctrine: see *doctrine*.]

I. *n.* **1.** One who theorizes without a sufficient regard to practical considerations; a political theorist; an ideologist; one who undertakes to explain things by one narrow theory or group of theories, leaving out of view all other forces at work.

He [Melbourne] said a *doctrinaire* was a fool, but an honest man. *Greville*, Memoirs, Sept. 25, 1834.

In our opinion, there is no more unsafe politician than a conscientiously rigid *doctrinaire*, nothing more sure to end in disaster than a theoretic scheme of policy that admits of no pliability for contingencies.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 160.

2. In *French hist.*, during the period of the Restoration (1815–30) and later, one of a class of politicians and political philosophers who desired a constitution constructed on historical principles, especially after the analogy of the British constitution. They were opposed to absolutism and to revolutionary ideas, and were devoted to abstract doctrines and theories rather than to practical politics. Their chief leaders were Royer-Collard and Guizot.

II. *a.* Characteristic of a doctrinaire or unpractical theorist; merely theoretical; insisting upon the exclusive importance of a one-sided theory.

The whole scheme [of civil-service organization] of 1870 and 1875 must be pronounced to have been a grave mistake: it is *doctrinaire*, academical, and quite unsuited to the practical requirements of the public offices.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 501.

In his [Justus Moser's] wayward and caustic style, he often criticizes effectively the *doctrinaire* narrowness of his contemporaries. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 364.

doctrinal (dok'tri-nal), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *doctrinall;* = F. *doctrinal* = Sp. *doctrinal* = Pg. *doutrinal* = It. *dottrinale*, < LL. *doctrinalis*, pertaining to doctrine, theoretical (ML. neut. *doctrinale*, a book of doctrine), < L. *doctrina*, doctrine: see *doctrine*.]

I, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to doctrine; consisting of or characterized by doctrine; relating or pertaining to fundamental belief or instruction: as, *doctrinal* theology; *doctrinal* soundness in religion, science, or politics; a *doctrinal* controversy.

There be four kinds of disputation, whereof the first is called *doctrinal*, because it appertaineth to science. The second is called dialectical, which belongeth to probable opinion. *Blundeville.*

The *doctrinal* element is not a thing independent, purely theoretic, disconnected from the realities of life and history. *G. P. Fisher*, Begin. of Christianity, p. 3.

2. Serving for instruction or guidance; having the office or effect of teaching.

The word of God no otherwise serveth, than . . . in the nature of a *doctrinal* instrument. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

Action is *doctrinal*, and teaches both art and virtue.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 39.

Doctrinal disputation. See *disputation*, 2.

II. *n.* Something that is a part of doctrine; a tenet or article of belief.

Not such as assent to every word in Scripture can be said in *doctrinals* to deny Christ. *South.*

doctrinally (dok'tri-nal-i), *adv.* In a doctrinal manner; in the form of doctrine; by way of teaching or positive direction; as regards doctrine. *Milton.*

doctrinarian (dok-tri-nā'ri-an), *n.* [< ML. **doctrinarius* (see *doctrinaire*) + *-an*.] A doctrinaire; a political theorist. *J. H. Newman.*

doctrinarianism (dok-tri-nā'ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *doctrinarian* + *-ism*.] The principles or practices of doctrinarians or doctrinaires; mere theorizing or speculation, as opposed to practical principles; blind adhesion to one-sided theories.

He [the student of Russian civilization] will find the most primitive institutions side by side with the latest products of French *doctrinarianism*, and the most childish superstitions in close proximity with the most advanced free-thinking. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 82.

doctrine (dok'trin), *n.* [< ME. *doctrine*, < OF. *doctrine*, F. *doctrine* = Pr. Sp. *doctrina* = Pg. *doutrina* = It. *dottrina* = G. *doctrin* = Dan. Sw. *doktrin*, < L. *doctrina*, teaching, instruction, learning, knowledge, < *doctor*, a teacher, < *docere*, teach: see *docile, doctor.*] **1.** In general, whatever is taught; whatever is laid down as true by an instructor or master; hence, a principle or body of principles relating to or connected with religion, science, politics, or any department of knowledge; anything held as true; a tenet or set of tenets: as, the *doctrines* of the gospel; the *doctrines* of Plato; the *doctrine* of evolution.

If they learne pure and cleane *doctryne* in youth, they poure out plentye of good workes in age.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

That they may adorn the *doctrine* of God our Saviour in all things. Tit. ii. 10.

The New Testament contains not only all *doctrine* necessary to salvation, but necessary to moral teaching.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 294.

2†. The act of teaching; instruction; course of discipline; specifically, instruction and confirmation in the principles of religion.

For Seint Poul saith that al that writen is
To oure *doctrine* it is iwrite ywis.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 622.

He shall be wel taught in curtesie and speche,
For suche *doctrine* schal hym lere and teche.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 77.

This art hath two several methods of *doctrine*, the one by way of direction, the other by way of caution.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 223.

Doctrine of chances. See *probability.*—**Doctrine of correspondences.** See *correspondence.*—**Doctrine of cy-pres.** See *cy-pres.*—**Doctrine of definite proportions.** See *atomic theory*, under *atomic.*—**Doctrine of enumerated powers.** See *enumerate.*—**Doctrine of occasional causes.** See *occasional.*—**Monroe doctrine,** in American politics, the doctrine of the non-intervention of European powers in matters relating to the American continent. It received its name from statements contained in President Monroe's annual message to Congress in December, 1823, at the period of a suspected concert of the powers in the Holy Alliance to interfere in Spanish America in behalf of Spain. The following are the most significant passages in the message: "We could not view an interposition for oppressing them [the Spanish-American republics] or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power, in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States." "The American continents should no longer be subjects for any new European colonial settlement."

The only thing which the *Monroe Doctrine* really contains is the intimation on the part of the United States of a right to resist attempts of European Powers to alter the constitutions of American communities.
G. P. Fisher, Outlines of Universal Hist., p. 602.

=**Syn. 1.** *Precept, Doctrine, Dogma, Tenet. Precept* is a rule of conduct, generally of some exactness, laid down by some competent or authoritative person, and to be obeyed; it differs from the others in not being especially a matter of belief. (See *principle.*) *Doctrine* is the only other of these words referring to conduct, and in that meaning it is biblical and obsolescent. In the Bible it refers equally to teaching as to the abstract truths and as to the duties of religion: "In vain they do worship me, teaching for *doctrines* the commandments of men." (Mat. xv. 9.) As distinguished from *dogma* and *tenet*, *doctrine* is a thing taught by an individual, a school, a sect, etc., while a *dogma* is a specific doctrine formulated as the position of some school, sect, etc., and pressed for acceptance as important or essential. *Dogma* is falling into disrepute as the word for an opinion which one is expected to accept on pure authority and without investigation. *Tenet* is a belief viewed as held, a doctrinal position taken and defended. It is equally applicable to the beliefs of an individual and of a number; it has no unfavorable sense.

Here [shall] patriot Truth her glorious *precepts* draw,
Pledged to religion, liberty, and law.
Story, Motto of Salem Register, Life of Story.

How the bold teacher's *doctrine*, sanctified
By truth, shall spread throughout the world dispersed.
Wordsworth, Wiclif.

Dogmas and creeds concerning Christ have been built up on texts taken from Paul's writings.
J. F. Clarke, Ideas of the Apostle Paul, p. 266.

His faith, perhaps, in some nice *tenets* might
Be wrong; his life, I'm sure, was in the right.
Cowley, Death of Crashaw.

document (dok'ū-ment), *n.* [< ME. *document*, < OF. *document*, F. *document* = Sp. Pg. It. *documento* = D. Dan. Sw. *dokument* = G. *document*, < L. *documentum*, a lesson, example, proof, instance, ML. also an official or authoritative paper, < L. *docere*, teach: see *docile, doctor.*] **1**†. That which is taught; precept; teaching; instruction; direction; authoritative dogma.

For alle of tendre age
In curtesye resseyve shulle *document*,
And vertues knowe, by this lytil coment.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 1.

If punishment were instantly and totally inflicted, it would be but a sudden and single *document*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 815.

2. Strictly, a written or printed paper containing an authoritative record or statement of any kind; more generally, any writing or publication that may be used as a source of evidence or information upon a particular subject or class of subjects; specifically, in the *law of evidence*, anything bearing a legible or significant inscription or legend; anything that may be read as communicating an idea (including thus a tombstone, a seal, a coin, a sign-board, etc., as well as paper writings).

Saint Luke professes not to write as an eye-witness, but to have investigated the original of every account which he delivers: in other words, to have collected them from such *documents* and testimonies as he . . . judged to be authentic. *Paley*, Evidences, viii.

Document bill, a bill of exchange accompanied by a document as collateral security, such as a bill of lading, policy of insurance, or the like, of merchandise on its way to market, given to a banker or broker in return for an advance of money. The bill is drawn against a part of the estimated value of the goods covered by the collateral security. Used especially of an Indian bill drawn on London. Also called *documentary exchange.*—**Public document,** one of the regular official publications of a government, containing reports, statistics, etc. Often abbreviated *pub. doc.*

document (dok'ū-ment), *v. t.* [< *document*, *n.*]
1†. To teach with authority; instruct; school.

I am finely *documented* by mine own daughter.
Dryden, Don Sebastian, iv. 1.

What, you are *documenting* Miss Nancy, reading her a Lecture upon the pinch'd Coif, I warrant ye.
Mrs. Centlivre, Bold Stroke, ii.

2. To support by recorded evidence; bring evidence of; prove. *Jamieson.*

This city was so often destroyed, her monuments and charters lost, that her original cannot well be *documented*.
Blue Blanket, p. 4.

Since the story [La Terre] cannot remain valuable as literature, but must have other interest as a scientific study, . . . it seems a great pity it should not have been fully *documented*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 642.

3. To furnish with documents; furnish with instructions and proofs, or with papers necessary to establish facts: as, a ship should be *documented* according to the directions of law.

No state can exclude the properly *documented* subjects of another friendly state, or send them away after they

have been once admitted, without definite reasons, which must be submitted to the foreign government concerned.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 69.

There were 256 disasters to *documented* vessels.
The American, XII. 286.

documental (dok-ū-men'ṭal), *a.* [< *document* + *-al.*] 1†. Pertaining to instruction. *Dr. H. More.*—2. Same as *documentary.*

documentary (dok-ū-men'ṭa-ri), *a.* Pertaining to or derived from documents; consisting in documents.

We have, through the whole, a well-ordered and *documentary* record of affairs. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 169.

Documentary evidence. See *evidence.*—**Documentary exchange.** Same as *document bill* (which see, under *document*).—**Documentary hypothesis,** in Biblical criticism, the hypothesis that the Pentateuch is composed of two or more documents of which Moses or some later and unknown author was the editor. See *Elohistic, Jehovistic.*

documentation† (dok″ū-men-tā'shon), *n.* [< ML. *documentatio(n-)*, a reminding, < L. *documentum*, a lesson, example, warning, etc.: see *document.*] Instruction; teaching.

"I am to be closeted, and to be documentized," proceeded he. "Not another word of your *documentations*, dame Selby; I am not in a humour to hear them; I will take my own way." *Richardson*, Sir Charles Grandison, VI. 157.

documentize† (dok'ū-men-tīz), *v.* [< *document* + *-ize.*] **I.** *intrans.* To be didactic.

II. *trans.* To instruct; admonish.

The Attorney-General . . . desired the wife would not be so very busy, being, as he said, well *documentised*, meaning by this Whiteacre. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 294.

dod[1] (dod), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dodded*, ppr. *dodding.* [E. dial., < ME. *dodden*, cut off, lop, shear; origin unknown. Hence *dodded*, *dod-dy*[1].] To cut off; lop; shear.

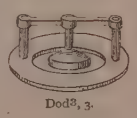
Doddyn trees or herbys and other lyke, [L.] decomo, capulo. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 125.

The more that he *doddide* the heeris [hairs], so mych more thei wexen [grew]. *Wyclif*, 2 Ki. xiv. 26 (Oxf.).

dod[2] (dod), *n.* [< Gael. *dod*, peevishness, a pet. Hence *doddy*[2].] A fit of ill humor or sullenness. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

Your mother should na be egget on in her anger, when she happens, poor body, to tak' the *dods* now and then.
Galt, The Entail, II. 143.

dod[3] (dod), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. The foxtail reed. [North. Eng.]—2. A shell. [Prov. Eng.]—3. In *tile-making*, a mold with an annular throat through which clay is forced to form drain-pipe.


Dod[3], 3.

dod[4]† (dod), *v. t.* [Same as *dad*[2], beat, etc.: see *dad*[2].] To beat; beat out.

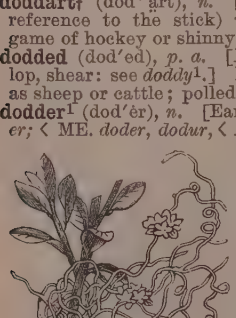
Our husbandmen in Middlesex make a distinction between *dodding* and threshing of wheat, the former being only the beating out of the fullest and fairest grain, leaving what is lean and lank to be threshed out afterwards. Our comment may be said to have *dodded* the Sheriffes of several Counties, insisting only on their most memorable actions. *Fuller*, Worthies, xv.

dodaers†, *n.* [A (Dutch) sailors' name; also written *dodaars*, mod. D. as if **doodaars*, < *dood*, = E. *dead*, + *aars* = E. *arse:* see further under *dodo.*] Same as *dodo. Bontius.*

doddart† (dod'ärt), *n.* [Perhaps < *dod*[1] (in reference to the stick) + *-art, -ard.*] The game of hockey or shinny. See *hockey.*

dodded (dod'ed), *p. a.* [Pp. of *dod*[1], cut off, lop, shear: see *doddy*[1].] Being without horns, as sheep or cattle; polled. [Scotch.]

dodder[1] (dod'ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dodder;* < ME. *doder, dodur,* < AS. *dodder,* **doder* = MLG. *doder, dodder,* late MHG. *todter,* G. *dotter* = Dan. *dodder* = Sw. *dodra,* dodder. Perhaps connected, with ref. to yellowness, with AS. *dydrin,* **dydren* = OS. *dodro* = MLG. *doder, dodder, dudder* = OHG. *totoro, tutaro,* MHG. *toter,* G. (with D. *d*) *dotter,* dial. *dottern* (cf. D. *dojer*), the yolk of an egg.] The common name of plants of the genus *Cuscuta,* a group of very slender, branched, twining, leafless, yellowish or reddish annual parasites, belonging to the natural order *Convolvulaceæ.* They are found on many kinds of herbs and low shrubs. The seed germinates on the ground, but the young plant soon attaches itself to its host, from which it derives all its nourishment. Some species have proved very injurious to cultivated crops, especially to flax and clover. See *Cuscuta.*


Lesser Dodder (*Cuscuta Epithymum*).

dodder[2] (dod'ėr), *v. i.* [Also E. dial. *dadder,* equiv. to *doddle, daddle*[1]: see *doddle, daddle*[1].] To shake; tremble.

Rock'd by the blast, and cabin'd in the storm,
The sailor hugs thee to the *doddering* mast,
Of shipwreck negligent, while thou art kind.
Thomson, Sickness, iv.

doddered (dod'ėrd), *a.* [< *dodder*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Overgrown with dodder; covered with parasitic plants.

The peasants were enjoined
Sere-wood, and firs, and *doddered* oaks to find.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 905.

dodder-grass (dod'ėr-gras), *n.* The quaking-grass, *Briza media:* so called from the trembling of its spikelets. Also called locally in England *doddering grass* or *doddle-grass, doddering dickies* or *jockies,* and *dodderin' Nancy.*

dodders (dod'ėrz), *n.* Same as *malis.*

dodder-seed (dod'ėr-sēd), *n.* A name sometimes given to the seeds of *Camelina sativa*, occasionally cultivated in Europe for their oil.

doddle (dod'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *doddled*, ppr. *doddling.* [Sc., = *daddle*[1].] To toddle.

doddy[1] (dod'i), *n.*; pl. *doddies* (-iz). [Sc., also written *doddie*, dim., equiv. to *dodded*, pp., < *dod*[1], cut off.] A cow without horns.

doddy[2] (dod'i), *a.* [< *dod*[2] + *-y*[1]; cf. Gael. *dodach*, pettish, < *dod.*] Ill-natured; snappish. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

I fancy dogs are like men. . . . Colley is as *doddy* and crabbit to Watty as if he was its adversary.
Galt, The Entail, I. 166.

doddypate†, *n.* See *dodipate.*

doddypoll†, *n.* See *dodipoll.*

dodeca-. [< L. (NL.) *dodeca-*, < Gr. *δώδεκα*, poet. *δυώδεκα*, twelve, < *δύο* = E. *two*, + *δέκα* = E. *ten.* Cf. E. *twelve.*] The first element in some compounds of Greek origin, meaning 'twelve.'

Dodecactiniæ (dō″de-kak-tin'i-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δώδεκα*, twelve, + NL. *Actinia.*] A group of polyps.

dodecadactylon† (dō″dek-a-dak'ti-lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δώδεκα*, twelve, + *δάκτυλος*, finger.] Same as *dodecadactylus.*

dodecadactylus† (dō″dek-a-dak'ti-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δώδεκα*, twelve, + *δάκτυλος*, a finger, finger's breadth. See *duodenum.*] The duodenum.

dodecagon (dō-dek'a-gon), *n.* [< Gr. *δωδεκάγωνον*, a dodecagon, < *δώδεκα*, twelve, + *γωνία*, angle.] A polygon having twelve sides and twelve angles.—**Regular dodecagon,** one whose sides are all equal and whose angles are all equal.

dodecagonal (dō-de-kag'ō-nal), *a.* [< *dodecagon* + *-al.*] Having twelve sides and twelve angles.

dodecagyn (dō-dek'a-jin), *n.* [< NL. *dodecagynus*, adj.: see *dodecagynous.*] In *bot.*, a plant having twelve styles.

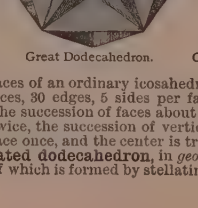
Dodecagynia (dō″dek-a-jin'i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *dodecagynous.*] The name given by Linnæus to the orders which in his system of plants have twelve styles.

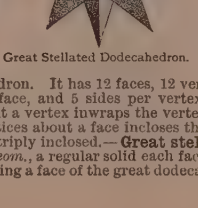
dodecagynian (dō″dek-a-jin'i-an), *a.* Belonging to the Linnean order *Dodecagynia.*

dodecagynous (dō-de-kaj'i-nus), *a.* [< NL. *dodecagynus*, < Gr. *δώδεκα*, twelve, + *γυνή*, a female (in mod. bot. a style or pistil).] In *bot.*: (*a*) Having twelve styles or pistils. (*b*) Same as *dodecagynian.*

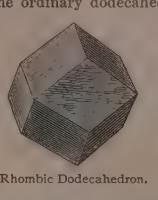
dodecahedral (dō″dek-a-hē'dral), *a.* [< *dodecahedron* + *-al.*] Having the form of a dodecahedron: as, the *dodecahedral* cleavage of sphalerite. Also *duodecahedral.*

dodecahedron (dō″dek-a-hē'dron), *n.* [= F. *dodécaèdre*, < NL. *dodecahedron*, < Gr. *δώδεκα*, twelve, + *ἕδρα*, a seat, base.] In *geom.*, a solid having twelve faces. Also *duodecahedron.*—**Great dodecahedron,** in *geom.*, a regular solid each face of which has the same boundaries as five covertical

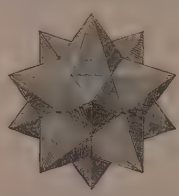

Great Dodecahedron.


Great Stellated Dodecahedron.

faces of an ordinary icosahedron. It has 12 faces, 12 vertices, 30 edges, 5 sides per face, and 5 sides per vertex. The succession of faces about a vertex inwraps the vertex twice, the succession of vertices about a face incloses the face once, and the center is triply inclosed.—**Great stellated dodecahedron,** in *geom.*, a regular solid each face of which is formed by stellating a face of the great dodecahedron. It has 12 faces, 20 vertices, 30 edges, 5 edges per face, and 3 edges per vertex. The succession of faces about a vertex goes once round the vertex, while the succession of vertices about a face goes twice round the center of the face, and the center is quadruply inclosed.—**Ordinary dodecahedron,** in *geom.*, a regular body, a species of pentagonal dodecahedron. It has 12 faces, 20 vertices, 30 edges, 5 sides per face, and 3 sides per vertex. Its surface is 20.64578 times the square of a side, its volume 7.663119 times the cube of a side. The ordinary dodecahedron of geometry is an impossible form among crystals, for its faces extended would cut the axes at distances from the center having an irrational ratio to each other. The form approximating most closely to it is the pentagonal dodecahedron, or the pyritohedron, in which the faces are five-sided, but not regular pentagons.—**Regular dodecahedron,** in *geom.*, a dodecahedron whose faces are all regular polygons, and whose vertices are all regular solid angles. There are in fact four such figures; but those which inclose the center more than once being commonly neglected, the term *regular dodecahedron* is used for the ordinary dodecahedron.—**Rhombic dodecahedron,** in *geom.*, a solid contained by twelve similar faces, each of which is a rhomb, the angle between any two adjacent faces being 120°.—**Small stellated dodecahedron,** in *geom.*, a solid formed by stellating each face of the ordinary dodecahedron. It has 12 faces, 12 vertices, 30 edges, 5 edges per face, and 5 edges per vertex. The succession of faces about a vertex goes round the vertex once, the succession of vertices around a face goes round the center of the face twice, and the center of the solid is twice inclosed.—**Truncated dodecahedron,** a solid of the hexacontatetraëdroid group formed by cutting off the faces of the regular dodecahedron parallel to those of the coaxial icosahedron so as to leave the former decagons. It is one of the thirteen Archimedean solids.


Rhombic Dodecahedron.

Pentagonal Dodecahedron.


Small Stellated Dodecahedron.

Truncated Dodecahedron.

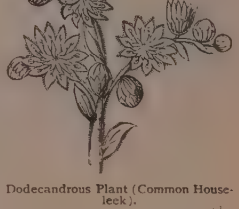
dodecamerous (dō-de-kam'e-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *δώδεκα*, twelve, + *μέρος*, part.] In *bot.*, having the parts of the flower in twelves. Also written 12-*merous.*

dodecander (dō-de-kan'dėr), *n.* [< *dodecandrous*, q. v.] In *bot.*, a plant having twelve stamens; one of the class *Dodecandria.*

Dodecandria (dō-de-kan'dri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *dodecandrous.*] A Linnean class of plants having twelve stamens, or any number from twelve to nineteen inclusive, provided they do not cohere by their filaments.

dodecandrian (dō-de-kan'dri-an), *a.* Same as *dodecandrous.*

dodecandrous (dō-de-kan'drus), *a.* [< Gr. *δώδεκα*, twelve, + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), a male (in mod. bot. a stamen).] Having twelve stamens; belonging to the class *Dodecandria.*


Dodecandrous Plant (Common Housleek).

dodecapetalous (dō″dek-a-pet'a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *δώδεκα*, twelve, + *πέταλον*, a leaf (in mod. bot. a petal).] In *bot.*, having twelve petals; having a corolla consisting of twelve parts.

dodecarchy (dō'de-kär-ki), *n.* [< Gr. *δώδεκα*, twelve, + *-ἀρχία*, < *ἄρχειν*, rule.] Government by twelve chiefs or kings. [Rare.]

The so-called *Dodecarchy*, or "government of the twelve" petty kings, appears now in an interregnum of the Dynasties. *H. S. Osborn*, Ancient Egypt, p. 95.

dodecasemic (dō″dek-a-sē'mik), *a.* [< Gr. *δωδεκάσημος*, of twelve times, < *δώδεκα*, twelve, + *σημεῖον*, a sign, mark, mora, < *σῆμα*, a sign, mark.] In *pros.*, consisting of twelve moræ or units of time; having a magnitude of twelve normal shorts: as, a *dodecasemic* foot (for instance, the trochee semantus). An Ionic dipody, a dactylic or an anapestic tripody, a trochaic or an iambic tetrapody, is *dodecasemic.*

dodecastyle (dō′dek-ạ-stīl), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *δώδεκα*, twelve, + *στῦλος*, a column: see *style*[2].]
I. *a.* In *arch.*, having twelve columns in front: said of a portico, etc.
II. *n.* A portico having twelve columns in front.

dodecasyllabic (dō″dek-ạ-si-lab′ik), *a.* [< *dodecasyllab-le* + *-ic.*] Containing twelve syllables.

dodecasyllable (dō″dek-ạ-sil′ạ-bl), *n.* [< Gr. *δώδεκα*, twelve, + *συλλαβή*, a syllable: see *syllable.*] A word of twelve syllables.

dodecatemorion (dō″dek-ạ-tē-mō′ri-on), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *δωδεκατημόριον*, a twelfth part, < *δωδέκατος*, twelfth (< *δώδεκα*, twelve), + *μόριον*, a part.] A twelfth part. [Rare.]

dodecatemory (dō″dek-ạ-tem′ọ-ri), *n.* [< LL. *dodecatemorion*, < Gr. *δωδεκατημόριον*: see *dodecatemorion.*] A twelfth part: a term formerly sometimes used for a sign of the zodiac, as being the twelfth part of a circle.

Dodecatheon (dō-de-kath′ē-on), *n.* [NL., < L. *dodecatheon*, an herb, so called after the twelve greater gods, < Gr. *δώδεκα*, twelve, + *θεός*, a god.] A North American genus of primulaceous plants, much resembling the cyclamen of Europe. They are smooth perennials, with a rosette of radical leaves and an upright scape bearing an umbel of handsome purple or white nodding flowers. The more common eastern species, *D. Meadia*, is known as *shooting-star.* There are several other very similar species of the western coast, from California to Alaska.

dodecuplet (dō-dek′ū-plet), *n.* [< Gr. *δώδεκα*, twelve, + *-u-ple*, as in *quintuple, octuple*, etc., + *-et.* Cf. *octuplet.*] In *music*, a group of twelve notes to be performed in the time of eight.

dodge (doj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dodged*, ppr. *dodging.* [First recorded in early mod. E.; perhaps (the term. *-ge* being appar. due to a ME. form **dodien*, **dodyen*; cf. *soldier*, pron. sōl′jėr) connected with Sc. *dod*, jog, North. E. *dad*, shake, whence the freq. forms *dodder, doddle, dadder, daddle*; cf. *didder, diddle*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To start suddenly aside; shift place by a sudden start, as to evade a blow or escape observation.

As I am an old fox-hunter, I should have turned and *dodged*, and have played them a thousand tricks they had never seen in their lives before.
Addison, Sir Roger at the Play.

2. To shift about; move cautiously, as in avoiding discovery, or in following and watching another's movements: as, he *dodged* along byways and hedges; the Indians *dodged* from tree to tree.

For he had, any time this ten years full,
Dodged with him, betwixt Cambridge and the Bull.
Milton, Ep. Hobson, i.

3†. To play tricks; be evasive; play fast and loose; raise expectations and disappoint them; quibble.

Now I must
To the young man send humble treaties, *dodge*
And palter in the shifts of lowness.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 9.

You know my passion for Martha, and what a dance she has led me; she *dodged* with me above thirty years.
Addison.

4. To jog; walk in a slow, listless, or clumsy manner. [Colloq., North. Eng.]
II. *trans.* **1.** To evade by a sudden shift of place, or by trick or device; escape by starting aside, or by baffling or roundabout movements: as, to *dodge* a blow; to *dodge* a pursuer or a creditor; to *dodge* a perplexing question.

A speck, a mist, a shape, I wist!
And still it near'd and near'd:
As if it *dodged* a water-sprite,
It plunged, and tacked, and veered.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, iii.

It might have begun otherwise or elsewhere, but war was in the minds and bones of the combatants, it was written on the iron leaf, and you might as easily *dodge* gravitation. *Emerson*, Emancipation Proclamation.

2. To play fast and loose with; baffle by shifts and pretexts; trick. [Colloq.]

He *dodged* me with a long and loose account.
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

dodge (doj), *n.* [< *dodge*, *v.*] A shifty or ingenious trick; an artifice; an evasion.

Some, who have a taste for good living, have many harmless arts, by which they improve their banquet, and innocent *dodges*, if we may be permitted to use an excellent phrase that has become vernacular since the appearance of the last dictionaries. *Thackeray.*

In the friction of competition, expedients which their successful deviser thinks fair enough may become *dodges* in the eyes of his fellows, who had not happened to think of them.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 84.

dodger (doj′ėr), *n.* [< *dodge* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who dodges or evades; one who practises artful shifts or dodges.

A scurvy haggler, a lousy *dodger*, or a cruel extortioner.
Cotgrave.

He had a rather flighty and dissolute mode of conversing, and furthermore avowed that among his intimate friends he was . . . known by the sobriquet of "The Artful *Dodger*."
Dickens, Oliver Twist, viii.

2. A small handbill distributed in the streets or other public places. [U. S.]

A number of printed *dodgers* were distributed in different parts of the city, and also posted on the doors of all houses occupied by the Chinese.
Philadelphia Times, Sept. 28, 1885.

3. Same as *corn-dodger.* [U. S.]

dodgery (doj′ėr-i), *n.* [< *dodge* + *-ery.*] Trickery; a trick.

When he had put this *dodgery* upon those that gaped for the vacancy, it was a feast of laughter to him.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, p. 98.

dodgily† (doj′i-li), *adv.* [< *dodgy* + *-ly*[2].] Artfully; cunningly.

The Ewerer strains water into his basins, on the upper one of which is a towel folded *dodgily.*
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 323, note.

dodgy (doj′i), *a.* [< *dodge* + *-y*[1].] Disposed to dodge; evasive; artful; cunning.

dodipate†, **doddypate**† (dod′i-pāt), *n.* [< ME. *dodypate*, equiv. to *dodipoll*, both meaning 'dodded' (i. e., shaven) head, in contemptuous reference to the priestly tonsure; < *dod*[1], ME. *dodden*, shear, shave, + *pate.*] Same as *dodipoll.*

dodipoll, doddypoll (dod′i-pōl), *n.* [Also written *dodipole, doddipole, doddypole, dottipole*, ME. *dottypol*, equiv. to *dodipate*, q. v.; < *dod*[1], ME. *dodden*, shear, shave, + *poll*, head.] A stupid person; a thickhead.

Some will say, our curate is naught, an asse-head, a *dodipoll.*
Latimer, 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI.

This Noah was laughed to scorn; they, like *dodipoles*, laughed this godly father to scorn.
Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

dodkin (dod′kin), *n.* [Also written *dotkin*; var. of *doitkin*: see *doitkin.*] See *doitkin.*

dodman† (dod′mạn), *n.* [Early mod. E.; origin obscure. Also called *hodmandod*, q. v.] **1.** An animal that casts its shell, like the lobster and crab.

A sely *dodman* crepe. *Bp. Bale*, Kynge Johan, p. 7.

2. A shell-snail.

dodo (dō′dō), *n.* [< Pg. *doudo*, a dodo, < *doudo, doido*, a simpleton, a fool, < *doudo, doido*, adj., simple, foolish. According to Diez, this word, which is unknown in Spanish, came from England (?): E. dial. (Devon) *dold*, stupid, confused: see *dolt.* Cf. *booby*, a bird so named for a similar reason. The bird was also named by the Dutch (1) *walgh-vogel*, now *walg-vogel*, lit. 'nauseous bird'; also (2) *dod-aers*, lit. 'dead-arse,' "propter fœdam posterioris partis crassitiem" (note dated 1626), or because of some resemblance to the dabchick or little grebe, which was also so called; also (3) *dronte* (> Dan. *dronte* = Sw. *dront*); origin unknown. The NL. name is *didus*, Sp. *dido*: see *Didus.*] A recently extinct bird of Mauritius, *Didus ineptus*, the type of the family *Didida* and suborder *Didi*, now usually assigned to the order *Columbæ.* The dodo was living in Mauritius on the discovery of that island by the Portuguese under Mascarenhas in the beginning of the sixteenth century, and it is known to have survived until July, 1681. Knowledge of the bird was for some time confined to the quaint and often questionable narratives of voyagers, certain pictures, mostly by Dutch artists, and a few fragmentary remains. In 1866 bones in abundance were found, and the osseous structure has been described in detail. The dodo was a massive, clumsy, flightless, and defenseless bird, about as large as a swan, covered with downy feathers, with a very stout hooked bill, short strong legs, short tail, and wings too small for flight; so that it soon succumbed under the new conditions which the occupation of the island introduced, its extinction being probably due as much to the animals which man introduced as to the human invaders of the island. The solitaire (*Pezophaps solitarius*) of Rodriguez, an island of the same group, was similar to the dodo, but sufficiently distinct to be placed in a different genus. (See *solitaire.*) The neighboring island of Réunion or Bourbon also had a dodo, in all probability a third kind.

Dodo (*Didus ineptus*).
From a painting in the Belvedere, Vienna.

You shall receue . . . a strange fowle: which I had at the Iland Mauritius called by ye Portingalls a *Do Do:* which for the rareness thereof I hope wilbe welcome to you. *Emanuel Altham*, letter written in 1628.

[This is the earliest known English mention of the bird.]

The *Dodo* comes first to a description: here and in Dygarrois [Rodriguez] (and no where else, that I ever could see or heare of) is generated the *Dodo* (a Portuguize name it is, and has reference to her simpleness), a Bird which for shape and rareness might be call'd a Phœnix (wer 't in Arabia). *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels (ed. 1638).

Dodonæan (dō-dō-nē′an), *a.* [< L. *Dodonæus*, < *Dodona*, < Gr. Δωδώνη, Dodona.] Of or pertaining to the ancient town of Dodona, beneath Mount Tomarus in Epirus, and to the famed sanctuary and oracle of Zeus (Jupiter) seated in a grove of oaks at that place. The oracle was one of the most ancient of the Greeks, and ranked with those of Delphi in Greece and of Zeus Ammon in Libya as one of the three in highest repute. Recent excavations on the site have brought to light a rich collection of works of art, particularly of small bronzes, and a large number of inscriptions, many of them on leaden plates. Also written *Dodonaian, Dodonian.*

The wreath of wild olive distinguishes the Olympian from the *Dodonæan* Jupiter, who has the crown of oak-leaves. *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 350.

It is in the great prayer, where Achilles addresses Zeus as *Dodonaian* and Pelasgic.
Contemporary Rev., LIII. 186.

dodrans (dō′dranz), *n.* [L., contr. of **dequadrans*, three fourths, lit. less one fourth, < *de*, away, + *quadrans*, a fourth: see *quadrant.*] **1.** In *Rom. metrology*, three fourths; especially, three fourths of a Roman foot, equal to 8.73 English inches.—**2.** An ancient Roman coin.

dodrum (dod′rum), *n.* [Sc. Cf. *dod*[2].] A whim; a crotchet. *Jamieson.*

Ne'er fash your head wi' your father's *dodrums.*
Galt, The Entail, III. 21.

doe[1] (dō), *n.* [< ME. *doo, do*, earlier *da*, < AS. *dā* (once, glossing L. "damma vel dammula") = Dan. *daa*, in comp. *daa-dyr* (*dyr* = E. *deer*), deer, fallow deer, *daa-hind* (*hind* = E. *hind*), doe, *daa-hjort* (*hjort* = E. *hart*), buck, *daa-kalv* (*kalv* = E. *calf*), fawn, = Sw. *dof-*, in comp. *dof-hind*, a doe, *dof-hjort*, a buck, = OHG. *tāmo, dāmo*, MHG. *tāme*, G. *dam-*, in comp. *dam-bock* (*bock* = E. *buck*), *dam-hirsch* (*hirsch* = E. *hart*), *dam-thier* (*thier* = E. *deer*), *dam-wild, dann-, tann-wild* (*wild* = E. *wild*), a deer, = F. *daim*, m., deer, *daine*, f., doe, = Pr. *dam* = Sp. *dama* = It. *daino*, m., *daina*, f., *damma*, f., < L. *dāma, damma* (f., used also as m.), a deer, prob. connected with *domare* = E. *tame*, q. v. The AS., Scand., and mod. G. forms are variously altered from the normal form in their derivation from the L. *dāma.* The native AS. word is *hind:* see *hind*[1].] **1.** The female of the deer (the feminine corresponding to *buck*) and of most antelopes.

There might men *does* and roes yse,
And of squyrels ful gret plente.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1401.

It was a stag, a stag of ten,
Bearing his branches sturdily; . . .
It was there he met with a wounded *doe*,
She was bleeding deathfully.
Scott, L. of the L., iv. 25.

2. The female of the hare or rabbit.

doe[2]†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *do*[1].

doe[3] (dō), *n.* [Sc.; origin obscure.] The wooden ball used in the game of shinty. Also called *knowt.*

doe-bird, *n.* See *dough-bird.*

Dœdicurus (dē-di-kū′rus), *n.* [NL., prop. **Dædycurus*, < Gr. *δοίδυξ* (*δοιδυκ-*), a pestle, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of glyptodons or fossil armadillos, having only three digits on the fore feet and four on the hind. *D. giganteus* is the typical species, from the Pleistocene of South America. *Burmeister*, 1875.

doer (dō′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *doer, doere*, < AS. *dōere*, < *dōn*, do: see *do*[1].] **1.** One who does something; one who performs or executes; an efficient actor or agent.

If we should now excommunicate all such wicked *doers*, there would be much ado in England.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

The *doers* of the law shall be justified. Rom. ii. 13.

Tut, tut, my lord, we will not stand to prate:
Talkers are no good *doers.* *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 3.

Thy story I'll have written, and in gold too,
In prose and verse, and by the ablest *doers.*
Fletcher, Double Marriage, iv. 2.

Specifically—**2.** In *Scots law*, an agent or attorney.

does (duz). [Early mod. E. also *dooes, do's*, < ME. *dos, dus*, commonly *doth, deth:* see *do*[1], *v.*] The third person singular of the present indicative of the verb *do.* See *do*[1].

doeskin (dō′skin), *n.* **1.** The skin of a doe.—**2.** A very close and compact woolen cloth, smoothly finished on the face, made for wearing-apparel, especially for men.

doff (dof), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *doffe;* in 17th century sometimes printed *d'off;* < ME. *doffe*, orig., in impv. (in which form the word first appears) *dof*, contr. of *do of*, inf. *don of*, put off: see *do* and *off*. Cf. *don*, *dout*, *dup*. Cf. E. dial. *gauf* (for **goff*), contr. of *go off*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To put or take off, as dress, or any article of dress, especially the hat or cap.

Then to her he did *doffe* his cap.
Robin Hood and the Tanners Daughter (Child's Ballads, [V. 335).

You have deceiv'd our trust,
And made us *doff* our easy robes of peace.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 1.

Heaven's king who *doffs* himself our flesh to wear.
Crashaw.

Would I could *doff* my royal robes, and be
One of the people who are ruled by me.
R. H. Stoddard, King's Bell.

2†. To strip; uncover; lay bare.—**3†.** To put or drive off; thrust aside or away.

Every day thou *doff'st* [*daff'st* or *daffest* in most editions] me with some device. *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 2.

With their tails do sweep
The dewy grass, to *do'ff* the simpler sheep.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

4. To throw, as something taken off or rejected; put or thrust so as to be out of the way. [Rare.]

This need for a special organ, not included within the range of sensible Experience, is *doffed* aside.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, 1st ser., III. [vii. § 84.

5. In *textile manuf.*: (*a*) To strip off, as cotton or wool for spinning from the cards or carding-cylinder, etc. (see *doffer*); also, to remove or take away, as full bobbins, to make way for empty ones. (*b*) To mend or piece together, as broken threads.

II. *intrans.* To remove the hat from the head in salutation.

And feeding high, and living soft,
Grew plump and able-bodied;
Until the grave churchwarden *doff'd*,
The parson smirk'd and nodded.
Tennyson, The Goose.

doffer (dof′ėr), *n.* One who or that which doffs; specifically, a revolving cylinder in a carding-machine, which doffs or strips off the cotton from the cards. See cut under *carding-machine*.

The *doffers*, who refused to pack yarn, are still making trouble.
Strike of American Linen Co., New York Evening Post, [March 1, 1888.

doffing-cylinder (dof′ing-sil″in-dėr), *n.* A carded cylinder in a carding-machine for removing fibers from the teeth of the main cylinder.

doffing-knife (dof′ing-nīf), *n.* In a carding-machine, a steel blade with a finely toothed edge, which is reciprocated by a crank tangentially to the teeth of the doffer, for the purpose of taking off from it the carded wool which is collected into a sliver.

dog (dog or dôg), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dogg*, *dogge;* < ME. *dog*, *dogge*, < AS. *docga* (found only once, in a gloss, in gen. pl. *docgena*) = MD. *dogge*, D. *dog* = LG. *dogge*, > G. *dogge*, dial. *dog*, *docke* = Sw. *dogg* = Dan. *dogge*, a dog, mastiff; cf. (from LG. or E.) OF. and F. *dogue* = Sp. *dogo* = Pg. *dogo*, *dogue* = It. *dogo*, a mastiff, bulldog; origin unknown. The general Teut. and Indo-European name for the dog appears in *hound*, q. v. Hence in comp. *bandog*, *bulldog*, etc.] **1.** A quadruped of the genus *Canis*, *C. familiaris*. The origin of the dog is a question most difficult of solution. Some think the breed is derived from the wolf, others affirm it to be from a familiarized jackal; all agree that no trace of it is to be found in a primitive state, the dhole of India and the dingo of Australia being wild descendants from domesticated ancestors. The view now generally taken by naturalists is that the dog is neither a species, in the zoölogical sense, nor even the descendant of any one species modified by domestication, but that the dogs of different parts of the world have a correspondingly various ancestry, from different wild species of the genus *Canis*, as wolves, foxes, and jackals. This view is supported not only by the enormous differences between dogs, but also by the readiness with which nearly all dogs cross with their wild relatives; and, accordingly, the name *Canis familiaris* is a conventional rather than a proper zoölogical designation of the dog as a species. No satisfactory classification of the different kinds of dogs has been arrived at, what some naturalists regard as types being regarded by others as mere mongrels. An old classification grouped dogs in three classes, the *Celeres*, *Sagaces*, and *Pugnaces*. Colonel Hamilton Smith groups the domestic dog into six sections: (1) the *wolf-dogs*, including the Siberian, Eskimo, Newfoundland, Great St. Bernard, sheep-dog, etc.; (2) *watch-* and *cattle-dogs*, including the German boar-hound, Danish dog, dog of the North American Indians, etc.; (3) the *greyhounds*, as the different kinds of greyhound, Irish hound, lurcher, Egyptian street-dog, etc.; (4) the *hounds*, as the blood-hound, staghound, foxhound, harrier, beagle, pointer, setter, spaniel, springer, cocker, Blenheim dog, poodle, etc.; (5) the *curs*, including the terrier and its allies; (6) the *mastiffs*, including the different kinds of mastiff, bulldog, pug-dog, etc. All these are artificial varieties, having comparatively little stability, their distinctive characters being soon lost by reversion to a more generalized type if they are left to interbreed. This tendency to reversion requires to be constantly counteracted by "artificial selection" at the hands of breeders, in order that the several strains may be kept pure, and their peculiarities be perpetuated along the desired lines of specialization. The best-bred dogs, of whatever kind, are those furthest removed from an original or common type of structure. The differences between dogs of all kinds are vastly greater than those found among individuals of any species in a state of nature; so great that, were they not known to be artificial, the dog would represent several different genera of the family *Canidæ* in ordinary zoölogical classification. In fact, some genera, based upon actual and constant differences in the dental formula, have been named in order to signalize certain structural modifications which are found to exist, affording an example of the evolution of generic characters as well as of specific differences. These variations extend not only to size and general configuration, character of the pelage, and other outward features, but also to positive osteological and dental peculiarities, more marked probably than those of any other domesticated animals. The corresponding physiological and psychological differences are equally decided, as witnessed in the dispositions and temperaments of dogs, their comparative docility, intelligence, etc., and consequently the uses to which they are or may be put. In the matter of size alone, for example, some toy dogs are tiny enough to stand easily on one of the fore paws of a large dog. Throughout the endless varieties, however, the influence of heredity is witnessed in the readiness with which dogs interbreed with one another, and cross with wolves, foxes, and jackals, bearing fertile progeny in all cases, and the readiness with which they revert to the wild state of their several ancestors. See the names of the several breeds. See also *Canidæ* and *Canis*.

Now is a *dogge* also dere that in a dych lygges.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1792.

Many pretty ridiculous aspersions are cast vpon *dogges*, so that it would make a *dogge* laugh to heare and vnderstand them: as, I haue heard a man say, I am as hot as a *dogge*, or, as cold as a *dogge;* I sweat like a *dogge* (when indeed a *dogge* never sweats); as drunke as a *dogge;* hee swore like a *dogge;* and one told a man once that his wife was not to be beleev'd, for shee would lye like a *dogge*.
John Taylor, The Worlde Runnes on Wheeles (Works, [1630), p. 232.

He asks no angel's wings, no seraph's fire;
But thinks, admitted to that equal sky,
His faithful *dog* shall bear him company.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 112.

2. In distinguishing sex, a male dog, as opposed to *bitch;* hence sometimes used in composition for the male of other animals, as in *dog-fox*, *dog-ape*.—**3.** *pl.* Canine quadrupeds in general; the family *Canidæ* (which see).—**4.** The prairie-dog. [Colloq., western U. S.]—**5.** The dogfish. [Local, Eng.]—**6.** A mean, worthless fellow; a currish or sneaking scoundrel: applied in reproach or contempt.

A! *dogg!* the deuyll the drowne! *York Plays*, p. 82.

Whoever saw the like? what men have I?—
Dogs! cowards! dastards!—I would ne'er have fled,
But that they left me midst my enemies.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 2.

7. A gay or rakish man, especially if young; a sport or gallant: applied, usually with an epithet (*young*, *impudent*, etc.), in mild or humorous reprobation.

I love the *young dogs* of this age. *Johnson*, in Boswell.

Here, sir, I give my daughter to you, who are the most *impudent dog* I ever saw in my life.
Sheridan, St. Patrick's Day, ii. 4.

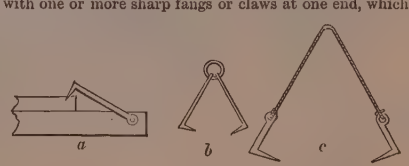
8. In *astron.*: (*a*) [*cap.*] One of two ancient constellations lying south of the zodiac, known as *Canis Major* and *Canis Minor*. See *Canis*. (*b*) The dog-star.

The burnt air, when the *Dog* reigns, is not fouler
Than thy contagious name.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 1.

9. A name of various mechanical devices, tools, and pieces of machinery. (*a*) *pl.* Andirons: specifically called *fire-dogs*.

Dogs for andirons is still current in New England, and in Walter de Biblesworth I find chiens glossed in the margin by andirons. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, Int.

(*b*) Same as *dog-head*, 1. (*c*) A sort of iron hook or bar, with one or more sharp fangs or claws at one end, which



a. Bench-dog. *b*. Ring- or Span-dogs. *c*. Sling-dogs.

may be fastened into a piece of wood or other heavy article, for the purpose of moving it: used with various specific prefixes. See cut. (*d*) An iron with fangs for fastening a log in a saw-pit or on the carriage of a saw-mill. (*e*) Any part of a machine acting as a claw or clutch, as the carrier of a lathe, or an adjustable stop to change the motion of a machine-tool. (*f*) *pl.* The set-screws which adjust the bed-tool of a punching-press. (*g*) A grappling-iron which lifts the monkey or hammer of a pile-driver. (*h*) A click or pallet to restrain the back-action of a ratchet-wheel by engaging the teeth; a pawl. (*i*) *pl.* In *ship-building*, the final supports which are knocked aside when a ship is launched; a dogshore. (*j*) In a lock, a tooth, projection, tusk, or jag which acts as a detent. (*k*) A grab used to grasp well-tubes or -tools, to withdraw them from bored, drilled, or driven wells. (*l*) *pl.* Nippers used in wire-drawing. They resemble carpenters' strong pincers or pliers, and are sometimes closed by a sliding ring at the end of the strap or chain which slides down the handles of the nippers.—**A dog's age,** a comparatively long time; as, I haven't seen him in *a dog's age*. [Colloq.]—**A dog's death,** a humiliating or disgraceful death, such as is inflicted upon a worthless or dangerous dog.

Let neither my father nor mother get wit
This *dog's death* I'm to die.
The Queen's Marie (Child's Ballads, III. 119).

A hair of the dog that bit him. See *hair*1.—**Burrowing dog,** the prairie-wolf or coyote, *Canis latrans*.—**Curtal dog.** See *curtal*.—**Dalmatian dog,** the coach-dog; an artificial breed of dogs, resembling the pointer in form and stature, but white in color, profusely spotted with black. It is trained to run under a vehicle, and is kept mainly as an appendage to an equipage, having little sagacity, and being practically worthless for other purposes. Also called *Danish dog*.—**Derby dog.** See *Derby*.—**Dog Fo, Dog of Fo.** See *Fo*.—**Dog in the manger,** a churlish fellow who will neither use a thing himself nor let another use it, or who from mere perversity stands in the way of the interest or enjoyment of another without benefiting himself: referring to the fable of an ill-natured dog which, stationing himself in a horse's manger, will not let the horse eat the food in it, although he cannot eat it himself.—**Dog to or for the bow†,** a dog used in shooting. Such dogs, being well trained and obedient, were taken to typify humble or subservient people. *Davies*.

And eek to Januarie he gooth as lowe
As evere dide a *dogge for the bowe*.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 770.

Eskimo dog, one of a breed of dogs extensively spread over the northern regions of America and of eastern Asia. It is rather heavier than the English pointer, but appears smaller on account of the shortness of its legs. It has oblique eyes, an elongated muzzle, and a bushy tail, which characteristics give it a wolfish appearance. The color is generally a deep dun, obscurely barred and patched with a darker color. It is the only beast of burden in arctic latitudes, and with a team of such dogs attached to his sledge the Eskimo can travel 60 miles a day for several successive days.—**Field-dog,** a dog used for the pursuit of game in the field. In the United States the term is commonly applied to pointers and setters.—**Hunting-dog.** (*a*) A dog used for hunting. (*b*) The painted hyena or cynhyene. See *Lycaon*.—**Maltese dog,** a very small kind of spaniel with long silky hair, generally white, and with a round muzzle.—**Newfoundland dog,** a fine variety of the dog, supposed to be derived from Newfoundland, where it is employed in drawing sledges and little carriages laden with wood, fish, or other commodities. There are several varieties of this dog, the principal being a very large breed with broad muzzle, head carried well up, noble expression, waving or curly hair, thick and bushy curled tail, black and white color. Another breed is smaller and almost entirely black. Some breeds seem to be crossed with hounds, mastiffs, etc. The Newfoundland dog is remarkable for its sagacity, patience, and good nature, and for its affection for its master. No dog excels it as a water-dog, its broad half-webbed paws making it an excellent and powerful swimmer.—**Pouched dog,** a marsupial, the thylacine dasyure of Tasmania. See *hyena*, 2, and *zebra-wolf*.—**Prairie dog.** See *prairie-dog*.—**To rain cats and dogs.** See *cat*1.—**To the dogs,** to waste, ruin, perdition, etc.: used with *give*, *go*, *send*, *throw*, etc.

Give not that which is holy *unto the dogs*. Mat. vii. 6.

Throw physic *to the dogs*, I'll none of it.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 3.

If that mischievous Até that has engaged the two most mighty monarchs in the world in a bloody war were *sent* to her place, i. e., *to the dogs*.
Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 266.

dog (dog or dôg), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dogged*, ppr. *dogging*. [Early mod. E. *dogge;* < *dog*, *n.*] **1.** To follow like a dog; follow with or as with dogs, as in hunting with dogs; hunt; follow pertinaciously or maliciously; keep at the heels of; worry with importunity: as, to *dog* deer; to *dog* a person's footsteps.

We'll *dog* you, we'll follow you afar off.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, ii. 2.

I have been pursued, *dogged*, and waylaid. *Pope*.

On your crests sit fear and shame,
And foul suspicion *dog* your name.
Scott, Rokeby, ii. 25.

This it is to *dog* the fashion: i. e., to follow the fashion at a distance, as a dog follows the heels of his master.
Whalley, Note to B. Jonson's Every Man out of his [Humour, iv. 6.

2. To fasten, as a log by means of a dog (see *dog*, *n.*, 9 (*d*)), for sawing.

When the log reached the carriage it was *dogged*, not with the old-fashioned lever dog driven by a mallet, but by the simple movement of a lever.
Encyc. Brit., XXXI. 345.

It has novel features of construction, and is particularly intended for *dogging* small tapering logs.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVI. 170.

3. *Naut.*, to grip, as a rope, to a spar or cable so that the parts bind on each other, to prevent slipping, and causing it to cling.

dogal (dō′gal), *a.* [< ML. *dogalis*, var. (after It. *doge*, doge: see *doge*) of *ducalis*, ducal: see *ducal*.] Belonging or pertaining to a doge. *Millhouse.*

dogana (dō-gä′nä), *n.* [It., = F. *douane*, customs, a custom-house: see *douane*, *divan*.] A custom-house.

dog-and-chain (dog′and-chān′), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a bent lever with a chain attached, by means of which props are withdrawn from the goaf without endangering the safety of the miner.

dog-ape (dog′āp), *n.* A male ape.

If ever I thank any man, I'll thank you; but that they call compliment is like the encounter of two *dog-apes*.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 5.

dogaressa (dō-ga-res′ä), *n.* [It., fem. < *doge*, doge.] The wife of a doge.

Bas-reliefs of the doge and the *dogaressa* kneeling at the feet of the enthroned Christ.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 205.

dogate (dō′gāt), *n.* [= F. *dogat* = It. *dogato*, < ML. *ducatus*, *docatus*, a duchy: see *ducat*, *duchy*.] The office or dignity of a doge. Also written *dogeate*. *E. D.*

dogbane, *n.* See *dog's-bane*.

dog-bee (dog′bē), *n.* **1.** A drone or male bee. —**2.** A fly troublesome to dogs.

dog-belt (dog′belt), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a strong broad belt of leather to which a chain is attached, passing between the legs of the men drawing dans or sledges in the low works. [Eng.]

dogberry (dog′ber″i), *n.*; pl. *dogberries* (-iz). **1.** The berry of the dogwood, *Cornus sanguinea*. —**2.** In Nova Scotia, the mountain-ash, *Pyrus Americana*.

dogberry-tree (dog′ber″i-trē), *n.* **1.** The dogwood.—**2.** In the United States, the chokeberry, *Pyrus arbutifolia*.

dog-biscuit (dog′bis″kit), *n.* A kind of biscuit made with scraps of meat, for feeding dogs.

dogblow (dog′blō), *n.* In Nova Scotia, the ox-eye daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*.

dog-bolt† (dog′bōlt), *n.* [Appar. < *dog* + *bolt* (obscure); a vague term of contempt. There is no basis of fact for the fanciful explanation of the word as "a corruption of AS. *dolgbote* [meaning *dolgbōt*, compensation for a wound] —*dolg*, a wound, and *bote* [meaning *bōt*], recompense; hence, a pettifogger who first provoked an assault and then sued for damages therefor"] A fool; a butt: a term of contempt.

On me attendeth simple Sir John, (a chaplayne more meet to serve a thatcher, than in the church,) who is made a doulte and a *dog-bolte* by every servinge-man.
Ulpian Fulwell, Ars Adulandi, the Arte of Flatterie.

I have been fool'd and jaded, made a *dog-bolt*:
My daughter's run away. *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, iii. 1.

O, ye *dog-bolts!*
That fear no hell but Dunkirk.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, v. 1.

dog-brier (dog′brī″ėr), *n.* A brier, the dog-rose, *Rosa canina*.

dog-cart (dog′kärt), *n.* **1.** A carriage with a box for holding sportsmen's dogs; hence, a carriage for ordinary driving similar to a village cart, but with two transverse seats back to back, the second of which, as originally made, could be shut down, thus forming a box to hold dogs.

We have never yet satisfactorily discovered whether the *dog-cart* be an English or French invention, as it is common with both nations, where it is used for hunting as well as for pleasure-riding.
E. M. Stratton, World on Wheels, p. 240.

2. A small cart made to be drawn by dogs.

dog-cheap (dog′chēp), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *dog-cheape*, *dogge-cheape*, *dog-chepe*; < *dog* (as a type of worthlessness) (see *dog*, *n.*, 6) + *cheap*, *a.* There is nothing to connect the word with *dagger-cheap*, q. v.] Very cheap; in little estimation.

Vil, *vile* [It.], vile, base, . . . good cheape, of little price, *dogge cheape*. *Florio.*

They afforded their wares so *dog-cheape*.
Stanihurst, Descrip. of Ireland, p. 22.

The nearest to the Chæronean in virtue and wisdom is Trajan, who holds all the gods *dog-cheap*. *Landor.*

dog-colet, *n.* Dog's-bane. *Palsgrave.*

dog-collar (dog′kol″ėr), *n.* **1.** A collar for a dog.—**2.** An ornamental band or collar made of metal, beads, velvet, etc., and worn close round the throat by women.

dog-daisy (dog′dā″zi), *n.* The field-daisy. [North. Eng.]

dog-days (dog′dāz), *n. pl.* A part of the year about the time of the heliacal rising of the dog-star. Various dates, from July 3d to August 15th, have been assigned for the first dog-day, and various durations, from 30 to 54 days. Pliny says they began with the heliacal rising of Procyon, which took place, he says, July 19th, N. S.; and this date has been widely accepted. But he also says the sun was then entering Leo, which rule, making the dog-days begin July 23d, has also been used. Hippocrates (450 B. C.) says they were in the hottest and most unhealthy part of summer. If the season was of Babylonian origin, it would originally probably have been in early summer. Perhaps they are now most usually reckoned from July 3d to August 11th, inclusive.

I should have look'd as soon for frost
In the *Dog-days*, or another inundation,
As hop'd this strange conversion above miracle.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, iii. 1.

I generally lay aside the *dog-days* and the hot time of the summer for the teaching of this part of the exercise.
Addison, The Fan Exercise.

dog-drave† (dog′drāv), *n.* A kind of sea-fish mentioned in early charters. *Hamersly.*

dogdraw† (dog′drâ), *n.* In *old Eng. forest law*, an apprehension of an offender against the venison in the forest when he was found drawing after the deer by the scent of a led hound, especially after a deer which he had wounded with crossbow or longbow.

doge (dōj), *n.* [= F. *doge* = Sp. Pg. *doge* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *doge*, < It. *doge*, prop. dial. (Venetian) for **doce*, *duce*, It. usually *duca* (after MGr. *δοῦκα*, acc. of *δούξ*), < L. *dux* (*duc-*), leader, duke: see *duke*.] The title of the chief magistrate of the old republics of Venice and Genoa. In Venice the office was established in the eighth century; the doge was chosen for life, at first by the citizens, but toward the end of the twelfth century the election was restricted to a small committee of the Great Council. The power and dignity of the doges were originally very great, but gradually became limited through the jealousy of the Venetian aristocracy. In Genoa the dignity was established in the fourteenth century; the doge was at first elected for life, but from the first part of the sixteenth century the term was restricted to two years, and the authority of the doge became more limited. The office disappeared in Venice in 1797, at the overthrow of the republic, and in Genoa in the same year, although there was a temporary restoration of it in the latter city a few years later.

Doge of Venice.—Vecellio.

dog-eared (dog′ērd), *a.* Having the corners of the leaves curled over and soiled by use, as a book. Also *dog's-eared*.

Statute books before unopened, not *dog-eared*.
Lord Mansfield.

dogeate (dō′jāt), *n.* [< *doge* + *-ate*³.] Same as *dogate*.

dogeship (dōj′ship), *n.* [< *doge* + *-ship*.] The office and dignity of a doge.

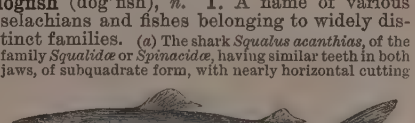
It is hard to acquit the Venetian commonwealth, under the *dogeship* of Giovanni Mocenigo, of risking the lasting interests of all Christendom, and of their Eastern dominion as part of it, to serve the momentary calls of a petty Italian policy. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 319.

dog-faced (dog′fāst), *a.* Same as *dog-headed* (*a*).

dog-fancier (dog′fan″si-ėr), *n.* One who breeds dogs and keeps them for sale.

dog-fennel, *n.* See *dog's-fennel*.

dogfish (dog′fish), *n.* **1.** A name of various selachians and fishes belonging to widely distinct families. (*a*) The shark *Squalus acanthias*, of the family *Squalidæ* or *Spinacidæ*, having similar teeth in both jaws, of subquadrate form, with nearly horizontal cutting edges pointed outward, and with a spine in the front of each dorsal fin. It is the common dogfish of New England fishermen, and is often called *piked dogfish* by the English. It attains a length of from 1 to 3 feet, and is regarded as a pest, being very destructive to food-fishes. (*b*) A general name of sharks of the family *Squalidæ* or *Spinacidæ*. (*c*) A shark of the family *Galeorhinidæ* or *Carcharidæ*, as *Mustelus hinnulus*, etc., having flattened teeth forming a pavement in both jaws, and unarmed dorsal fins. (*d*) Any shark of the subfamily *Mustelinæ*. (*e*) A shark of the family *Scylliidæ*, as the spotted dogfish, *Scylliorhinus catulus*, the rough skin of which is used by joiners and other artificers in polishing various substances, as wood. The small-spotted dogfish is a second species, *Scylliorhinus canicula*. (*f*) A name of the mudfish, *Amia calva*. (*g*) A name of *Dallia pectoralis*. See *Galliidæ*. Also called *blackfish*. (*h*) A kind of wrasse, *Crenilabrus caninus*.


Dogfish (*Squalus acanthias*).

2. A name of the menobranchus or mud-puppy, *Necturus maculatus*, a batrachian reptile.

dog-fisher† (dog′fish″ėr), *n.* One of the kinds of fish called *dogfish*.

The *dog-fisher* is good against the falling sickness.
I. Walton, Complete Angler.

dog-fly (dog′flī), *n.* [< ME. *dogflye*; < *dog* + *fly*².] A voracious biting fly, common in woods and bushes, and very troublesome to dogs. It somewhat resembles the black fly which infests cattle.

dog-footed (dog′fůt″ed), *a.* Digitigrade, with blunt non-retractile claws, as a dog; cynopodous: specifically applied to a division of the *Viverridæ*: opposed to *cat-footed* or *æluropodous*. *J. E. Gray.*

dog-fox (dog′foks), *n.* **1.** A male fox.

The policy of those crafty swearing rascals—that stale old mouse-eaten dry cheese, Nestor, and that same *dog-fox*, Ulysses—is not proved worth a blackberry.
Shak., T. and C., v. 4.

2. A name of some small burrowing species of *Vulpes*, as the corsak, *V. corsac*, with reference to their resemblance to both the dog and the fox (which see). They inhabit the warmer portions of Asia and Africa. The American representative of the same group is the kit-fox, *Vulpes velox*. See cut under *corsak*.

dogged (dog′ed), *a.* [< ME. *dogged*, sullen, morose, doggish; < *dog* + *-ed*².] **1**†. Having the meaner qualities of a dog; malicious; mean; contemptible; surly.

How found thou that filthe in thi fals wille,
Of so *dogget* a dede in thi dėrf hert?
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10379.

Arriving at Chickahamania, that *dogged* Nation was too well acquainted with our wants, refusing to trade, with as much scorne and insolency as they could expresse.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 198.

2. Having the pertinacity of a dog; silently obstinate; unyielding.

You will find him [the barbel] a heavy and a *dogged* fish to be dealt withal. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, i. 14.

In the Presidency, as in the war, he [Grant] showed a tenacious, *dogged* will, and a certain massive force, which carried him far toward his ends.
G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, II. 112.

=Syn. 2. Stubborn, mulish, inflexible, headstrong.

dogged (dog′ed), *adv.* [< *dogged*, *a.*] Very: as, a *dogged* mean trick. [Prov. Eng., and colloq., U. S.]

doggedly (dog′ed-li), *adv.* [< ME. *doggedly*, *doggetly*; < *dogged* + *-ly*².] **1.** In a dogged manner; with the pertinacity of a dog; persistently; unyieldingly.

He [Johnson] verified his own doctrine, that a man may always write well when he will set himself *doggedly* to it.
Boswell.

Of all stupidities there are few greater, and yet few in which we more *doggedly* persist, than this of estimating other men's conduct by the standard of our own feelings.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 253.

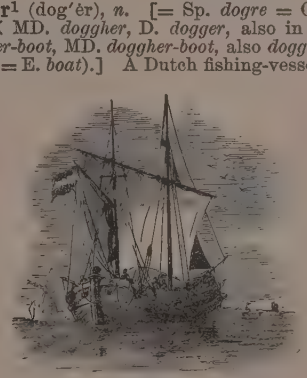
2. Badly; basely; shamefully. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

doggedness (dog′ed-nes), *n.* The quality of being dogged; stubbornness; firm or sullen determination or obstinacy.

Now you are friendly,
Your *doggedness* and niggardize flung from you,
And now we will come to you.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 7.

There was a churlish and unusual look about Rigby. It was as if malignant, and yet at the same time a little frightened, he had screwed himself into *doggedness*.
Disraeli, Coningsby, viii. 6.

dogger¹ (dog′ėr), *n.* [= Sp. *dogre* = G. *dogger*, < MD. *doggher*, D. *dogger*, also in comp. *dogger-boot*, MD. *doggher-boot*, also *dogghe-boot* (*boot* = E. *boat*).] A Dutch fishing-vessel used in the North Sea, particularly in the cod- and herring-fisheries. It is rigged with two masts, and somewhat resembles a ketch.


Dutch Dogger.

dogger[2] (dog′ėr), *n.* [Sc. also *doggar:* see below. The term was introduced into English geology by Young and Bird in 1822.] A sandy and oölitic ironstone. The term *Dogger Series*, however, is generally taken to include not only the dogger proper, but the gray and yellow sands which underlie it. The Dogger Series rests upon the alum shale (Upper Lias) in Yorkshire, where *dogger* is a provincial word meaning a rounded stone, in allusion to the rounded appearance caused by atmospheric action on the large blocks into which the rock is divided by joints. The dogger is much worked for the iron ore which it contains. This name as used by Continental geologists is the equivalent of that part of the Jurassic series which corresponds to the Lower Oölite of the English geologists. It is the Brown Jura of the Germans, and is there divided into three groups, distinguished by their fossil remains. The entire series consists of many alternations of clays, marls, shales, and sandstones, frequently containing iron ore, as is the case in England.

doggerel (dog′ėr-el), *a.* and *n.* [Sometimes written *doggrel;* < ME. *dogerel*, adj.; origin unknown. There is no obvious connection with *dog;* cf. *dog-Latin.*] **I.** *a.* An epithet originally given to a kind of loose, irregular measure in burlesque poetry, like that of "Hudibras," but now more generally applied to mean verses defective alike in sense and in rhythm.

"Now such a rym the devel I beteche!
This may wel be rym *dogerel*," quod he.
Chaucer, Prol. to Tale of Melibeus, l. 7.

I confesse the most part to be so rude, blunt, and harsh, and so full of tautologie (which I could not avoide), that they are not worthy to be accompted for verses or meeters, but rather for rime *doggrel*.
T. Hill, Arithmetic (1600), Pref.

Two fools that . . .
Shall live in spite of their own *dogg'rel* rhymes.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., ii. 411.

II. *n.* 1. Burlesque poetry, generally in irregular measure.

Doggerel like that of Hudibras. *Addison*, Spectator.

2. Mean, paltry verses, defective in sense and in rhythm.

The rhyming puffs of blacking, cosmetics, and quack medicines are well-known specimens of *doggerel*, which only the ignorant class style poetry. *W. Chambers.*

The author of the Dialogus de Scaccario and the Latin biographer of Richard I. both run into what would be *doggerel* if it were not Latin, apparently out of the very glee of their hearts and devotion to their subject-matter.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 152.

doggerelist (dog′ėr-el-ist), *n.* [< *doggerel* + *-ist.*] A writer of doggerel. [Rare.]

The greatest modern *doggerelist* was John Wolcot, better known as Peter Pindar, whose satirical and scurrilous verses fill several volumes. *W. Chambers.*

doggerelize (dog′ėr-el-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *doggerelized*, ppr. *doggerelizing.* [< *doggerel* + *-ize.*] To write doggerel: as, to *doggerelize* for advertising purposes. *E. D.*

doggerelizer (dog′ėr-el-ī-zėr), *n.* One who doggerelizes; a writer of mean rimes.

A sarcastical and ill-tempered *doggerelizer*.
Annals of Phil. and Penn., I. 178.

Master Dove, a *doggerelizer* and satyrist.
Annals of Phil. and Penn., I. 418.

doggerman (dog′ėr-man), *n.*; pl. *doggermen* (-men). [< *dogger*[1] + *man.*] A sailor belonging to a dogger.

doggery (dog′ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *doggeries* (-iz). [< *dog* + *-ery.*] 1. Doggish conduct; mean, low, or worthless character; quackery. *Carlyle.*—2. A low drinking-house; a groggery. [Slang, U. S.]

dogget† (dog′et), *n.* An old form of *docket.*

dogging (dog′ing), *n.* [< *dog* + *-ing*[1].] The method or practice of hunting game with dogs: as, the *dogging* of deer.

doggish (dog′ish), *a.* [< *dog* + *-ish*[1].] Like a dog; churlish; growling; snappish.

Or if we will be so vnordinate, and (with reuerence be it spoken, without offence to God or man) so *doggish* and currish, one to another, the Lord lacketh not his dog-strikers to whip vs. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 17.

doggishly (dog′ish-li), *adv.* In a doggish manner; as a dog.

doggishness (dog′ish-nes), *n.* The quality of being doggish.

dog-gone, dog-on (dog′gôn′, -ôn′), *interj.* [An allusive mitigation of the oath *God damn.*] A minced oath, used imperatively, equivalent to *darn*[2] as a euphemism for *damn.* [Colloq. and low.]

dog-goned (dog′gônd′), *a.* [See *dog-gone.*] Confounded: a minced epithet equivalent to *darned* as a euphemism for *damned.* [Colloq. and low, U. S.]

An' reckoned he warn't goin' to stan' no sech *doggauned* econ'my. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., p. 22.

But when that choir got up to sing
I couldn't catch a word;
They sung the most *dog-gondest* thing
A body ever heard.
Will Carleton, Farm Ballads, p. 80.

dog-grass (dog′gras), *n.* A coarse grass, *Agropyrum caninum*, resembling couch-grass, but with fibrous roots and longer awns. Also *dog's-grass, dog-wheat.*

dog-grate (dog′grāt), *n.* A fire-grate of the general shape of a basket, supported on fire-dogs or andirons.

A grate with standards, which we still call a *dog-grate*.
G. T. Robinson, in Art Journal, 1881.

doggrel (dog′rel), *a.* and *n.* See *doggerel.*

doggy[1] (dog′i), *a.* [< *dog* + *-y*[1].] Doggish; currish. [Eng.]

Pack hence, *doggye* rakhels! *Stanihurst*, Æneid, i. 145.

doggy[1] (dog′i), *n.*; pl. *doggies* (-iz). [< *dog* + dim. *-y*[2].] A little dog: a pet term for a dog.

doggy[2] (dog′i), *n.*; pl. *doggies* (-iz). [E. dial.] In *coal-mining*, the overlooker or "boss" of a certain number of men and boys. [South Staffordshire and north of Eng.]

dog-head (dog′hed), *n.* 1. Part of the lock of a gun; the hammer. [Scotch.] Also called *dog.*

Dog-head.

Ye stand there hammering *dog-heads* for fules that will never snap them at a Highlandman.
Scott, Waverley, xxx.

2. A hammer used by sawmakers.

dog-headed (dog′hed″ed), *a.* Having a head like that of a dog; cynocephalous: specifically applied (*a*) to sundry baboons, also called *dog-faced;* (*b*) to a South American boa, *Xiphosoma caninum.*

dog-hearted (dog′här″ted), *a.* Having, as it were, the heart of a dog; hence, cruel; pitiless; malicious.

His *dog-hearted* daughters. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 3.

dog-hole (dog′hōl), *n.* A hole or kennel for a dog; a place fit only for dogs; a vile habitation.

France is a *dog-hole*, and it no more merits
The tread of a man's foot. *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 3.

Shall I never return to mine own house again? We are lodg'd here in the miserablest *dog-hole*.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iii. 2.

Though the best room in the house, in such a narrow *dogg-hole* we were crammed that it made me loathe my company and victuals. *Pepys*, Diary, Jan. 23, 1662.

In the gallery there is a model of a wretched-looking *dog-hole* of a building, with a ruined tower beside it.
Greville, Memoirs, Aug. 19, 1834.

doghood (dog′hůd), *n.* [< *dog* + *-hood.*] The condition of being a dog; dogs collectively.

But a lapdog would be necessarily at a loss in framing to itself the motives and adventures of *doghood* at large.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xliv.

dog-hook (dog′hůk), *n.* 1. A strong hook or wrench used for separating iron boring-rods. —2. A bar of iron with a bent prong, used in handling logs. *E. H. Knight.*

dog-house (dog′hous), *n.* A box in the shape of a house, for the use of dogs; a small kennel.

dog-kennel (dog′ken″el), *n.* A house or kennel for dogs. See *kennel*[1].

dog-Latin (dog′lat″in), *n.* Barbarous Latin.

dog-leech (dog′lēch), *n.* One who treats the diseases of dogs. Formerly also spelled *dog-leach.*

This *dog-leech*,
You style him doctor, 'cause he can compile
An almanac. *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, iv. 1.

Suspicion of "Servility," of reverence for Superiors, the very *dogleech* is anxious to disavow.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, p. 161.

dog-legged (dog′legd), *a.* In *arch.*, a term applied to stairs which have no well-hole, the rail and balusters of the upper and under flights falling in the same vertical plane.

dog-letter (dog′let″ėr), *n.* The letter or sound *r.* Also called *canine letter.* See *R.*

dog-lichen (dog′lī″ken), *n.* The popular name of the plant *Peltigera canina.* The frond is prostrate, foliaceous, irregular in outline, membranous, brownish-green or grayish above, whitish and spongiose beneath. The apothecia are attached to the upper side of extended lobes. It is very common on damp ground, stones, and trunks of trees. It was formerly supposed to be a specific for hydrophobia.

dog-looked† (dog′lůkt), *a.* Having a hang-dog look.

A wretched kind of a *dog-looked* fellow.
Sir R. L'Estrange, tr. of Quevedo's Visions, i.

dog-louse (dog′lous), *n.* A louse which infests dogs, as the *Hæmatopinus piliferus*, a mallophagous insect of the family *Pediculidæ* and order *Hemiptera*, or the *Trichodectes canis.*

dogly† (dog′li), *a.* [< *dog* + *-ly*[1].] Like a dog; churlish.

dogma (dog′mă), *n.*; pl. *dogmas* (-măz) or *dogmata* (-ma-tă). [= F. *dogme* = Sp. Pg. *dogma* = It. *dogma, domma* = D. G. *dogma* = Dan. *dogme* = Sw. *dogm*, < L. *dogma*, < Gr. *δόγμα*(τ-), that which seems good, an opinion, view, a public decree, edict, or ordinance, < *δοκεῖν*, think, seem, appear, seem good (that is, be one's opinion, pleasure, or will, be decreed), = L. *decere*, behoove: see *decent.*] 1. A settled opinion; a principle, maxim, or tenet held as being firmly established.—2. A principle or doctrine propounded or received on authority, as opposed to one based on experience or demonstration; specifically, an authoritative religious doctrine.

A *dogma* is a proposition; it stands for a notion or for a thing; and to believe it is to give the assent of the mind to it, as standing for one or for the other.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 94.

The confused masses of partial traditions and *dogmata* with which it has become encumbered.
Edinburgh Rev., CXLV. 219.

3. Authoritative teaching or doctrine; a system of established principles or tenets, especially religious ones; specifically, the whole body or system of Christian doctrine, as accepted either by the church at large or by any branch of it.

The truth of any religion lies not in its *dogma*, but in its moral beauty or poetical imperishability.
N. A. Rev., CXL. 319.

Literature and *Dogma* [title of a book]. *M. Arnold.*

4. In the *Kantian philosophy*, a directly synthetical proposition based on concepts of the understanding. It is distinguished (1) from an analytical judgment, (2) from a fact of experience, (3) from a mathematical proposition, and (4) from an indirectly synthetical apodeictic proposition, such as the law of sufficient reason.=**Syn.** *Precept, Tenet*, etc. See *doctrine.*

dog-mad (dog′mad), *a.* Mad as a mad dog; utterly demented.

You are *dog-mad*, yet perceive it not;
Very far mad, and whips will scant recover you.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iv. 3.

dog-man (dog′man), *n.* One who deals in dog's-meat.

And filch the *dog-man's* meat
To feed the offspring of God.
Mrs. Browning, Napoleon III. in Italy.

dogmaolatry (dog-ma-ol′a-tri), *n.* [Irreg. for **dogmatolatry*, < Gr. *δόγμα*(τ-), dogma, + *λατρεία*, worship.] The worship of dogma; undue fondness or reverence for dogmatic teachings or doctrines. [Rare.]

The *dogmaolatry* of the last two centuries (Popish and Protestant). *Kingsley*, Life (1852), I. 268.

dogmata, *n.* Greek plural of *dogma.*

dogmatic (dog-mat′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dogmatique* = Sp. *dogmático* = Pg. It. *dogmatico* (cf. D. G. *dogmatisch* = Dan. Sw. *dogmatisk*), < LL. *dogmaticus*, < Gr. *δογματικός*, < *δόγμα*(τ-), a dogma: see *dogma.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a dogma or an authoritatively settled doctrine; pertaining to dogma or authoritative doctrine in general: as, *dogmatic* theology.

Lipsius therefore is wrecked on the antinomy between *dogmatic* knowledge and spiritual incapacity of knowing.
Westminster Rev., CXXVI. 472.

The deliverances of the Roman Catholic Church upon the subject are *dogmatic*, and based upon the assumption or belief that it cannot err, and must be obeyed, whether reasons are given or not. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 356.

2. Asserting, or disposed to make positive assertions of, opinion, doctrine, or fact without presenting argument or evidence, or in an overbearing and arrogant manner.

We grow more and more impatient of generalisations and idealisations, and more and more intolerant of *dogmatic* assumptions, the longer we study them.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 371.

3. In the *Kantian philosophy*, relating to that kind of metaphysics which deduces its doctrines syllogistically, or from the analysis of conceptions, setting out with those which seem perfectly clear and distinct: opposed to *critical.*—**Dogmatic Christianity.** See *Christianity*, 1 (*b*).=**Syn.** 2. *Authoritative, Magisterial, Dogmatic*, etc. (see *magisterial*); *Sure, Certain, Confident*, etc. (see *confident*); oracular, categorical.

II. *n.* [= F. *dogmatique* = Sp. *dogmático* = G. *dogmatik* = Dan. Sw. *dogmatik.*] 1. Same as *dogmatics.*

The possibility and the need of such a science as *dogmatic* rest upon the specific nature of Christianity as the perfect form of a divinely given religion.
Encyc. Brit., VII. 334.

2. A dogmatist.

dogmatical (dog-mat′i-kal), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Given to or characterized by dogmatism; dogmatic.

One of these authors is . . . so grave, sententious, *dogmatical* a rogue, that there is no enduring him. *Swift.*

II.† *n. pl.* Same as *dogmatics*.

It had not been possible for wits so subtile as have managed these things to have offered it to the world, but that they hasted to their theories and *dogmaticals*, and were imperious and scornful toward particulars.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 214.

dogmatically (dog-mat'i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* **1.** In a dogmatic manner; positively; in a magisterial or authoritative manner; arrogantly.—**2.** In the *Kantian philosophy*, by a dogmatic method. See *dogmatic*, *a.*, 3.

dogmaticalness (dog-mat'i-ka̤l-nes), *n.* The quality of being dogmatical; positiveness.

In this were to be considered the natures of scepticism, *dogmaticalness*, enthusiasm, superstition, etc.
Bp. Hurd, Warburton.

dogmatician (dog-ma̤-tish'a̤n), *n.* [< *dogmatic* + *-ian*.] One who practises dogmatism; a maker or propounder of dogmas; a dogmatist. [Rare.]

The traditions of the *dogmaticians*, or the imaginings of the "Christian consciousness."
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLV. 254.

dogmatics (dog-mat'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *dogmatic*: see *-ics*.] The science which treats of the arrangement and statement of religious doctrines, especially of the doctrines received in and taught by the Christian church; doctrinal theology. Also *dogmatic*.

The Avesta, then, is not a system of *dogmatics*, but a book of worship. *J. F. Clarke*, Ten Great Religions, v. § 6.

Dogmatics is a scientific unfolding of the doctrinal system of Christianity from the Bible and Christian consciousness, and in harmony with true reason as enlightened by revelation. *Schaff*, Christ and Christianity, p. 4.

I once studied theology, and was in my day well up in *dogmatics*. *New Princeton Rev.*, II. 257.

dogmatisation, dogmatise, etc. See *dogmatization*, etc.

dogmatism (dog'ma̤-tizm), *n.* [= F. *dogmatisme*, < ML. *dogmatismus*, < Gr. as if **δογματισμός*, < *δογματίζειν*, dogmatize: see *dogmatize*.] **1.** The character of being dogmatic; authoritative, positive, or arrogant assertion of doctrines or opinions.

The self-importance of his demeanour and the *dogmatism* of his conversation. *Scott.*

Nothing is more commendable in a philosopher than the courage, in the face of the opposing *dogmatisms* of materialistic and metaphysical theories of the universe, to admit that there are some things which we do not know.
Mind, XII. 594.

2. In the *Kantian philosophy*, a dogmatic method in metaphysics; an uncritical faith in the presumptions of reason.

Our critique is not opposed to the dogmatical procedure of reason, as a science of pure knowledge (for this must always be dogmatical—that is, derive its proof from sure principles, a priori), but to *dogmatism* only—that is, to the presumption that it is possible to make any progress with pure philosophical knowledge, consisting of concepts, and guided by principles, such as the reason has long been in the habit of employing, without first enquiring in what way, and by what right, it has become possessed of them. *Dogmatism* is therefore a dogmatical procedure of pure reason, without a previous criticism of its own powers.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Max Müller.

Do we explain experience as the product of the non-Ego, we have the system which may be called *Dogmatism;* do we explain the whole as springing from the Ego, we have Idealism. *Adamson*, Fichte, p. 126.

3. The doctrine of the sect of physicians known as Dogmatists.

dogmatist (dog'ma̤-tist), *n.* [= F. *dogmatiste* = Sp. Pg. *dogmatista*, < LL. *dogmatistes*, < Gr. *δογματιστής*, one who maintains dogmas, < *δόγμα*(τ-), dogma: see *dogma*.] **1.** One who is dogmatic or maintains a dogma or dogmas; a magisterial teacher; one who asserts positively doctrines or opinions unsupported by argument or evidence.

He who is certain, or presumes to say he knows, is in that particular, whether he is mistaken or in the right, a *dogmatist*. *Shaftesbury*, Misc. Reflections.

The most unflinching sceptic of course believes in the objections to knocking his head against a post as implicitly as the most audacious *dogmatist*.
Leslie Stephen, Eng. Thought, i. § 57.

2. [*cap.*] One of a sect of ancient physicians founded by Hippocrates, and named in contradistinction to *Empirics* and *Methodists*. They based their practice on conclusions or opinions drawn from certain theoretical inferences which they considered might be logically defended or proved.

dogmatization (dog″ma̤-ti-zā'sho̤n), *n.* [< *dogmatize* + *-ation*.] The act of dogmatizing; the act of drawing up or stating in a dogmatic form. Also spelled *dogmatisation*.

The syllabus is part of that series of acts to which the *dogmatizations* of 1854 and 1870 also belong, and it bridges over the interval between them.
Gladstone, Harper's Weekly, March 20, 1875.

dogmatize (dog'ma̤-tīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dogmatized*, ppr. *dogmatizing*. [= F. *dogmatiser* = Sp. Pg. *dogmatizar* = It. *dogmatizzare* = G. *dogmatisiren* = Dan. *dogmatisere* = Sw. *dogmatisera*, < LL. *dogmatizare*, < Gr. *δογματίζειν*, lay down as an opinion, < *δόγμα*(τ-), an opinion, dogma: see *dogma*.] **I.** *intrans.* To make dogmatic assertions; utter or write positive statements, but without adducing arguments or evidence in support of what is asserted.

I question whether ever any man has produc'd more experiments to establish his opinions without *dogmatising*.
Evelyn, To Mr. Wotton.

Whose pious hope aspires to see the day
When moral evidence shall quite decay,
And damns implicit faith, and holy lies,
Prompt to impose, and fond to *dogmatize*.
Pope, The Dunciad, iv. 464.

If a man *dogmatize* in a mixed company on Providence and the divine laws, he is answered by a silence which conveys well enough to an observer the dissatisfaction of the hearer. *Emerson*, Compensation.

II. *trans.* **1.** To assert or deliver as a dogma; make a dogma of. [Rare.]

Then they would not endure persons that did *dogmatize* anything which might intrench upon their reputation or their interest.
Jer. Taylor, Liberty of Prophesying, xiv. § 4.

2. To treat dogmatically; make a subject of dogmatism: as, to *dogmatize* a political question. [Rare.]

Without adducing one fact, without taking the trouble to perplex the question by one sophism, he placidly *dogmatises* away the interest of one half of the human race.
Macaulay, Mill on Government.

Also spelled *dogmatise*.

dogmatizer (dog'ma̤-tī-zėr), *n.* One who dogmatizes; a bold asserter; a magisterial or authoritative teacher. Also spelled *dogmatiser*.

An earnest disputer, or a peremptory *dogmatizer*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 307.

dogmatory† (dog'ma̤-tō-ri), *a.* [< *dogma*(*t-*) + *-ory*.] Dogmatical. *E. D.*

dog-nail (dog'nāl), *n.* A nail of large size having a projection on one side, used by carpenters and locksmiths.

dog-on, *interj.* See *dog-gone*.

dog-pan (dog'pan), *n.* A long, narrow wooden water-trough lined with lead or iron, used in grinding cutlery.

dog-parsley (dog'pärs″li), *n.* Same as *fool's-parsley* (which see, under *parsley*).

dog-pig (dog'pig), *n.* A sucking pig.

dog-poison (dog'poi″zn), *n.* Same as *fool's-parsley* (which see, under *parsley*).

dog-power (dog'pou″ėr), *n.* An apparatus in which the weight of a dog traveling in a drum or on an endless track is utilized as a motive power.

dog-ray (dog'rā), *n.* The dogfish. *Harrison.*

dogrose (dog'rōz), *n.* The *Rosa canina*, or wild brier, natural order *Rosaceæ*. It is a common British plant, growing in thickets and hedges. The fruit is known as the *hip*.

dog-salmon (dog'sam″o̤n), *n.* A salmon of the genus *Oncorhynchus*, as *O. gorbuscha*, the hump-backed salmon (so called in Alaska), or *O. keta*. See *salmon*.

dog's-bane, dogbane (dogz'-, dog'bān), *n.* **1.** The popular name of the plant *Apocynum androsæmifolium*. The root is intensely bitter, and has been used in America as a substitute for ipecacuanha. See *Apocynum*.

2. The *Aconitum Cynoctonum*.

dog's-body (dogz'bod″i), *n.* A name given by seamen to a pease-pudding boiled in a cloth.

dog's-chop (dogz'chop), *n.* A species of fig-marigold, *Mesembrianthemum caninum*.

dog's-ear (dogz'ēr), *n.* **1.** The corner of a leaf in a book bent over like the ear of a dog by careless use.—**2.** *Naut.*, the bight formed in the leech-rope of a topsail or course in reefing.

dog's-ear (dogz'ēr), *v. t.* [< *dog's-ear*, *n.*] To bend over in dog's-ears, as the leaves in a book.

Lady Slattern Lounger, who had just sent it [a novel] home, had so soiled and *dog's-ear'd* it, it wa'n't fit for a Christian to read. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, i. 2.

A "register," meagerly inscribed, led a terribly public life on the little bare desk, and got its pages *dog's-eared* before they were covered.
H. James, Jr., The Bostonians, xxxv.

dog's-fennel, dog-fennel (dogz'-, dog'fen″el), *n.* Mayweed: so called from its bad smell and from some resemblance of its leaf to that of fennel.

dog's-grass (dogz'gras), *n.* Same as *dog-grass*.

dog's-guts (dogz'guts), *n.* A fish of the family *Synodontidæ*, *Harpodon nehereus:* same as *bummalo*.

dog-shark (dog'shärk), *n.* A scyllioid shark, *Scyllium canicula*.

dogshore (dog'shōr), *n.* [< *dog*, 9 (*i*), + *shore*2.] In *ship-building*, one of the shores or pieces of timber used to prevent a vessel from starting during the removal of the keel-blocks preparatory to launching.

dog-show (dog'shō), *n.* An exhibition of dogs; a bench-show.

dog-sick (dog'sik), *a.* Very sick; nauseated.

dogskin (dog'skin), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* The skin of a dog, or the leather made from it: also applied to a kind of leather (sheepskin) not actually made of a dog's skin. It is somewhat thicker than the leather of which kid gloves are made, and is used for gloves for men's wear, driving-gloves, etc.

II. *a.* Made of the skin of a dog, or of the leather so called.

dog-sleep (dog'slēp), *n.* A light sleep like that of a dog, disturbed by the slightest sound.

Juvenal indeed mentions a drowsy husband, who raised an estate by snoring; but then he is represented to have slept what the common people call *dogsleep*. *Addison.*

My sleep was never more than what is called *dog-sleep;* so that I could hear myself moaning, and was often, as it seemed to me, wakened suddenly by my own voice.
De Quincey, Opium-eater, p. 35.

dog's-meat (dogz'mēt), *n.* Scraps and refuse of meat used as food for dogs; especially, inferior meat set apart by a butcher to be sold for such use.

dog's-mercury (dogz'mėr″kū-ri), *n.* The common name of *Mercurialis perennis*, natural order *Euphorbiaceæ*. See *mercury*.

dog's-nose (dogz'nōz), *n.* A kind of mixed drink. See the extracts. [Eng.]

Dog's nose, which your committee find . . . to be compounded of warm porter, moist sugar, gin and nutmeg (a groan, and "so it is," from an elderly female).
Dickens, Pickwick Papers, xxxii.

The sergeant rose as Philip fell back, and brought up his own mug of beer, into which a noggin of gin had been put (called in Yorkshire *dog's nose*).
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxiv.

dog's-tail grass. See *grass*.

dog-star (dog'stär), *n.* Sirius or Canicula, a star of the first magnitude in the constellation Canis Major, the heliacal rising of which (see *heliacal*) occurring in the hottest part of the year gave name to the dog-days (which see). See also *Canicula*, and cut under *Canis*.

The *Dog-star* rages! nay, 'tis past a doubt,
All Bedlam, or Parnassus, is let out.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 3.

dog-stone (dog'stōn), *n.* A rough or shaped stone used for a millstone.

dogstones (dog'stōnz), *n.* An orchidaceous plant. Also called *foolstones*.

dog's-tongue (dogz'tung), *n.* A plant, *Cynoglossum officinale*. Also called *hound's-tongue*.

His remedies were womanish and weak. Sage and wormwood, . . . *dog's-tongue*, . . . feverfew, and Faith, and all in small quantities, except the last.
C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, xciv.

dog's-tooth grass. See *grass*.

dog-tent (dog'tent), *n.* A kind of tent, so called because its size and form resemble those of a common kind of dog-kennel.

If tents are used, the small *dog tent* is the best.
Sportsman's Gazette, p. 651.

dog-tick (dog'tik), *n.* A tick which infests dogs. The commonest dog-tick of Great Britain, to which the name specifically applies, is *Ixodes ricinus*. Another species of Europe, *I. reduvius*, is also found on dogs, but more frequently on cattle and sheep. There is no distinctive dog-tick in the United States, but *I. bovis* and *I. unipunctata* are often found on dogs.

dog-tired (dog'tīrd), *a.* Tired as a dog after a long chase.

Tom is carried away by old Benjy, *dog-tired* and surfeited with pleasure.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 2.

dog-tooth (dog'töth), *n.* **1.** The canine tooth of man; a canine. Also called *eye-tooth*. —**2.** A popular English name of the shells of *Dentalium*.—**3.** A steel punch used in working marble.

dog-tooth (dog'töth), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* In *arch.*, an epithet applied to an ornamented molding cut in projecting teeth, of frequent occurrence in early medieval architecture.

II. *n.* Dog-tooth molding.

The western door [of the church] adds Norman *dog-tooth* and chevron to the Saracenic billet.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, [p. 172.

Dog-tooth Molding.—Church of Retaud, Charente-Inférieure, France.

dog-tooth spar, violet. See the nouns.

dog-town (dog'toun), *n.* A colony or settlement of prairie-dogs, *Cynomys ludovicianus* or *C. columbianus.* [Western U. S.]

The black-footed ferret . . . will . . . work extraordinary havoc in a *dog town*, as it can follow the wretched little beasts down into the burrows.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 666.

dog-tree (dog'trē), *n.* **1.** The cornel or dogwood.

The knot fastned vnto it was of the barke of the Cornell or *dogge-tree*, wouen with such art that a man could neither finde beginning nor end thereof.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 326.

2. The alder. [North. Eng.]

dog-trick (dog'trik), *n.* A currish or mean trick; an ill-natured practical joke.

I will heere, in the way of mirthe, declare a prettie *dog-tricke* or gibe as concerninge this mayden.
Polydore Vergil (trans.).

dog-trot (dog'trot), *n.* A gentle trot, like that of a dog.

At half-past twelve we were off again on a *dog-trot*, keeping a straight course for the outermost point of a large cape, hoping to reach it by noon of the following day. *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., II. 346.

dog-vane (dog'vān), *n.* [< *dog* + *vane.*] *Naut.*, a small vane, composed of thread, cork, and feathers or bunting, set on the weather gunwale of a vessel to show the direction of the wind.

dog-watch (dog'woch), *n.* *Naut.*, a watch of two hours, arranged so as to alter the watches kept from day to day by each division of the crew. The first dog-watch is from 4 to 6 P. M., the second from 6 to 8 P. M. See *watch.*

As the *dog-watches* come during twilight, after the day's work is done, and before the night-watch is set, they are the watches in which everybody is on deck.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 14.

dog-weary (dog'wēr″i), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *dogge-wearie.*] Very tired; much fatigued; dog-tired.

O master, master, I have watch'd so long
That I am *dog-weary.* *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 2.

dog-whelk (dog'hwelk), *n.* A popular English name of univalve shells of the genus *Nassa*, as *N. reticulata* or *N. arcularia.*

Dog-whelk (*Nassa reticulata*).

dog-whipper (dog'hwip″ėr), *n.* A church beadle. [North. Eng.]

It were verie good the *dog-whipper* in Paules would have a care of this in his unsaverie visitation everie Saterday.
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse (1592).

In the neighbourhood of Sheffield a sexton is still called a *dog-whipper.*
N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 316.

dogwood (dog'wůd), *n.* [Appar. < *dog* + *wood*[1].] Some suppose *dogwood*, as applied to the wood of trees of the genus *Cornus*, to be a corruption of **dagwood* (< *dag*[1] + *wood*[1]), a name equiv. to its other names, *prick-wood*, *skewer-wood*, so called because, being firm, hard, and smooth, it is used to make butchers' skewers; but the form **dagwood* is not found, and in this, as well as in its other applications (see def. 3), and in similar popular names of plants, it is not necessary to assume a definite intention in the use of the animal name.] **1.** A tree of the genus *Cornus;* the cornel; especially, in Europe, the wild or male cornel, *C. sanguinea.* Also called *dogwood-tree.* In the United States some of the species are familiar, as the flowering dogwood, *C. florida*, a highly ornamental tree, of moderate size, covered in May or early June with a profusion of large white or pale-pink flowers; the Californian dogwood, *C. Nuttallii;* the swamp-dogwood, *C. sericea;* and the dwarf dogwood, *C. Canadensis.* See *Cornus.*

2. The wood of trees of the genus *Cornus.* Dogwood is so exceptionally free from silex that watchmakers use small splinters of it for cleaning out the pivot-holes of watches, and opticians for removing dust from small deep-seated lenses.

3. Any cornel-like shrub so called, as in England the *Euonymus Europæus.* The black dogwood of Europe is *Rhamnus Frangula* and *Prunus Padus*, and of the West Indies, *Piscidia Carthaginensis;* false or striped dogwood, *Acer Pennsylvanicum;* Jamaica or white dogwood, *Piscidia Erythrina;* poison dogwood, *Rhus venenata;* pond-dogwood, *Cephalanthus occidentalis;* and the white dogwood of England, *Viburnum Opulus.* The New Zealand dogwood, *Bedfordia salicina*, of the natural order *Compositæ*, has a beautifully marked wood, used in cabinet-work. The dogwood of Australia, *Jacksonia scoparia*, a leguminous shrub, has a disagreeable odor when burning.

dogwood-bark (dog'wůd-bärk), *n.* The bark of the *Cornus florida*, used in the United States as a substitute for Peruvian bark in cases of fever. *Ure*, Dict., II. 69.

dogwood-tree (dog'wůd-trē), *n.* Same as *dogwood*, 1.

doil (doil), *n.* [A dial. var. of *dwaul*, q. v.] Nonsense. [Prov. Eng.]

doilt (doilt), *a.* [Sc., also written *doylt*, *doil'd*, confused, stupid, crazed, appar. a var. of *dulled* or *dolt:* see *dolt.* Cf. *doil.*] Stupid; confused; crazed.

doily (doi'li), *n.*; pl. *doilies* (-liz). [Said to be named from the first maker, Mr. *Doily* or *Doyley*, "a very respectable warehouseman, whose family had resided in the great old house next to Hodsoll's the banker's from the time of Queen Anne" (N. and Q.). The slight resemblance to E. dial. (Norfolk) *dwile*, a small towel, a coarse napkin, < D. *dwaal* = E. *towel*, appears to be accidental, but it may have affected the present use of the word.] **1.** An old kind of woolen stuff. Also used attributively.

The stores are very low, sir; some *doiley* petticoats and manteaus we have, and half a dozen pairs of laced shoes.
Dryden, Limberham, iv. 1.

We should be as weary of one set of acquaintance, though never so good, as we are of one suit, though never so fine; a fool, and a *doily* stuff, would now and then find days of grace, and be worn for variety.
Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 10.

2. A small ornamental napkin, often in colors, fringed and embroidered, and brought on the dinner-table on a dessert-plate, with the finger-bowl, etc., arranged upon it: also used for many similar purposes.

Also spelled *doyley.*

doing (dō'ing), *n.* [< ME. *doinge*, pl. *doinges;* verbal n. of *do*[1], *v.*] **1.** A thing done; a transaction, feat, or action, good or bad. [Rare in the singular.]

Thou takest witnesse of God that he approve thi *doynge.*
Wyclif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), III. 174.

"You are brave fellows!" said the bishop,
"And the king of your *doings* shall know."
Robin Hood and the Bishop of Hereford (Child's Ballads, [V. 295).

2. *pl.* Course of action; the steps or measures taken in regard to something; proceedings; movements.

For submitting your *doinges* to mi iudgement, I thanke you. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 5.

The long fantastic night
With all its *doings* had and had not been.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

doit[1] (doit), *n.* [= LG. and G. *deut* = Dan. *döit*, < D. *duit* (pron. nearly doit), formerly *duyt*, also called *duycken*, a small coin (see def.); origin unknown. Cf. *doitkin* = *dotkin* = *dodkin.*] **1.** A small copper coin (the eighth part of a

Obverse. Reverse.
Doit struck for Java by the Dutch, 1765; British Museum. (Size of the original.)

stiver) formerly current in the Netherlands and the Dutch colonies, and worth about a farthing. —**2.** Any trifling coin or sum of money.

Morel. You will give me my gold again?
1st Guard. Not a *doit*, as I am virtuous and sinful.
Shirley, Bird in a Cage.

And force the beggarly last *doit*, by means
That his own humour dictates, from the clutch
Of Poverty. *Cowper*, Task, v. 316.

Hence—**3.** A trifle: as, I care not a *doit.*

doit[2]† (doit), *v. i.* An obsolete (Scotch) variant of *dote*[1].

doited (doi'ted), *a.* [Var. of *doted*, q. v.] Same as *doted*, 1. [Scotch.]

Thou clears the head o' *doited* Lear,
Thou cheers the heart o' drooping Care.
Burns, Scotch Drink.

doiter (doi'tėr), *v. i.* [Cf. *dodder*[2] and *totter;* also *doit*[2] = *dote*[1].] To walk in a feeble manner, as an aged or infirm person; totter. [Scotch.]

doitkin (doit'kin), *n.* [Also *dodkin*, *dotkin;* < D. *duitken*, dim. of *duit*, a doit.] The name given by the English to a small Dutch coin which was illegally imported into England, especially in the fifteenth century: also applied generally to any small coin or sum of money.

Thence he brought him to an oil cellar, and where they sold olives; here you shall have (quoth he) a measure called Chœnix, for two brazen *dodkins* (a good market, beleeve me). *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 126.

For, sir, you must understand that she's not worth a *dodkin* for a queen. *Shelton*, tr. of Don Quixote.

dokare†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *ducker.*

doke[1]†. An obsolete spelling of *duck*[1], *duck*[2].

doke[2] (dōk), *n.* [A dial. var. of *dalk*[2].] **1.** A deep dint or furrow.—**2.** A contusion. *Dunglison.*—**3.** A small brook. *Halliwell.*—**4.** A flaw in a boys' marble. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng. in all senses.]

dokeret, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *ducker.*

dokhma, dokmeh (dok'mä, -me), *n.* [< Pers. *dakhma.*] A receptacle for the dead used by the Parsees, consisting of a low round tower built of large stones, on the grated top of which the bodies are exposed till, being stripped of their flesh by carnivorous birds, their bones drop through the grating into the pit of the tower.

After all, there is something sublime in that sepulture of the Parsees, who erect near every village a *dokhma*, or Tower of Silence, upon whose summit they may bury their dead in air. *T. W. Higginson*, Oldport Days, p. 157.

dokimastic, dokimasy, *a.* Same as *docimastic, docimasy.*

dokmeh, *n.* See *dokhma.*

doko (dō'kō), *n.* [African.] A name of a dipneumonous lung-fish or mudfish of Africa, *Protopterus* (*Lepidosiren*) *annectens.* See *mudfish*, and cut under *Protopterus.* Also called *komtok.*

dol. An abbreviation of *dollar* or *dollars.*

Dolabella (dō-la-bel'ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *dolabella*, dim. of *dolabra*, a hatchet: see *dolabra.*] A genus of tectibranchiate gastropods, of the family *Aplysiidæ*, or sea-hares: so called from the shape of the shell. The species are found in the Mediterranean and eastern seas.

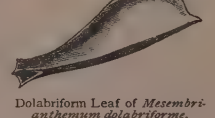
Dolabella scapula.

dolabra (dō-lā'brä), *n.*; pl. *dolabræ* (-brē). [L., a kind of hatchet or ax (see def.), < *dolare*, hew, chip with an ax.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a cutting or digging implement of various shapes, used, according to shape and purpose, as a hatchet, an ax, a knife, a chisel, a mattock, or a pickax. Dolabræ were used by the Roman soldiers in making intrenchments and destroying fortifications. Others of a more ornate form were employed by the pontifices in slaughtering their sacrificial victims, and others again of various shapes were used in gardening.

Pontifical Dolabræ.

dolabrate (dō-lā'brāt), *a.* [< *dolabra* + *-ate*[1].] Same as *dolabriform.*

dolabriform (dō-lab'ri-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *dolabra*, q. v., + *forma*, shape.] Having the form of an ax or a cleaver. (*a*) In *bot.*, applied to certain fleshy leaves which are straight and thick on one side, thinning to an acute edge on the other, and attenuate toward the base. (*b*) In *conch.*, applied to the foot of certain bivalves. (*c*) In *entom.*, applied to parts which are cylindrical, or nearly so, at the base, but spread out on one side above, so as to form a convex sharp edge or keel.


Dolabriform Leaf of *Mesembrianthemum dolabriforme.*

dolcan (dol'kan), *n.* Same as *dulciana.*

dolce (dōl'chē), *a.* and *n.* [It., < L. *dulcis*, sweet: see *dulcet.*] **I.** *a.* In *music*, sweet: an instruction to the performer that the music is to be executed softly and sweetly.

II. *n.* A soft-toned organ-stop.

dolce far niente (dōl'che fär nien'te). [It., lit. sweet do nothing: *dolce*, < L. *dulcis*, sweet; *far*, *fare*, < L. *facere*, do; *niente*, nothing: see *dulce*, *douce*, and *fact.* Cf. *fainéant.*] Sweet idleness; pleasing inactivity.

dolcemente (dōl-che-men'te), *adv.* [It., < *dolce*, sweet.] In *music*, softly and sweetly: noting a passage to be so performed: a direction equivalent to *dolce.*

dolciano, dolcina (dōl-chē-ä'nō, -chē'nä), *n.* [It., < *dolce*, sweet, < L. *dulcis*, sweet.] A musical instrument of the bassoon kind, used in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

dold (dōld), *a.* [See *dolt.*] Stupid; confused. [Prov. Eng.]

doldrums (dol'drumz), *n. pl.* [Also in sing. *doldrum;* perhaps connected with *dold*, stupid: see *dolt.*] **1.** Low spirits; the dumps: as, he is in the *doldrums.* [Colloq.]—**2.** *Naut.*, certain parts of the ocean near the equator that abound in calms, squalls, and light baffling winds; also, the calms or variations of weather characteristic of those parts. The region of the doldrums varies in breadth from sixty to several hundred miles, and shifts its extreme limits at different seasons between latitude 5° S. and 15° N. It is overhung at a great height by a permanent belt of cloud, gathered by opposing currents of the trade-winds.

Now, these are the very months when the equatorial calms, or *doldrums*, are farthest north of the equator.
Science, III. 41.

dole[1] (dōl), *n.* [< ME. *dole, dol*, earlier *dale, dal*, < AS. *dāl*, a division, a part, *ge-dāl*, division; the same as the more common umlauted form, AS. *dǣl*, ME. *del*, E. *deal*[1], a part, etc.: see *deal*[1].] **1.** A part apportioned or divided out; portion; share; lot; fortune: same as *deal*[1], 1. [Now only poetical.]

For vrthely herte myȝt not suffyse
To the tenthe *dole* of tho gladnes glade.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 136.

And crimes were set to sale, and hard his *dole*
Who could not bribe a passage to the skies.
Bryant, The Ages.

Flatter me not, for hath not our great Queen
My *dole* of beauty trebled?
Tennyson, Last Tournament.

2. In *mining*, one of the shares or parts into which a parcel of ore is divided for distribution among the various persons to whom it belongs. [Cornwall, Eng.]—**3.** A portion of money, food, or other things distributed in charity; what is given in charity; alms; gratuity.

To greden after Goddis men [cry for the friars] when ȝe delen *doles*. *Piers Plowman* (B), iii. 71.

Alms are *doles* and largesses to the necessitous and calamitous people. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, iv. 8.

Doles were used at Funerals, as we learn from St. Chrysostom, to procure Rest to the Soul of the Deceased, and that he might find his Judge propitious.
Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 36.

Let me . . .
Walk your dim cloister, and distribute *dole*
To poor sick people. *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

4†. The act of dealing out or distributing: as, the power of *dole* and donative.

It was your presurmise,
That in the *dole* of blows your son might drop.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1.

Others whom mere ambition fires, and *dole*
Of provinces abroad, which they have feigned
To their crude hopes, and I as amply promised.
B. Jonson, Catiline, i. 1.

Happy man be his dole†, his dole or lot in life be that of a happy man: a proverbial expression.

If it be my luck, so; if not, *happy man be his dole!*
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 4.

Let every man beg his own way, and *happy man be his dole!* *Beau. and Fl.*, Wit at Several Weapons, i. 1.

dole[1] (dōl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *doled*, ppr. *doling*. [< *dole*[1], *n.*; ult. the same as *deal*[1], *v.*] To give in portions or small quantities, as alms to the poor; apportion; distribute; deal: commonly with *out*: often implying that what is distributed is limited in quantity or is given grudgingly.

The supercilious condescension with which even his reputed friends *doled out* their praises to him. *De Quincey.*

Some poor keeper of a school
Whose business is to sit thro' summer months
And *dole out* children's leave to go and play.
Browning, In a Balcony.

dole[2] (dōl), *n.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *dool, dule, dill*, < ME. *dol, doel, dowle, duel, deol*, < OF. *dol, doel, duel*, F. *deuil* (= Pr. *dol* = Sp. *duelo* = Pg. (obs.) *doilo* = It. *duolo*), mourning, grief, verbal n. of OF. *doloir*, F. *douloir* = Pr. Sp. *doler* = Pg. *doer* = It. *dolere*, < L. *dolere*, feel pain, grieve. Hence also (from L. *dolere*) ult. E. *dolent, dolor, condole.*] **1.** Grief; sorrow; lamentation; mourning. [Now only poetical.]

She yede anoon to the holy man that hadde taught hir the right creaunce, full hevy and pensif, makynge grete *doell* and sorow. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 7.

For vs is wrought, so welaway!
Doole endurand nyght and day. *York Plays*, p. 30.

Till on a daye it so beffell
Great *dill* to him was dight.
Sir Cauline (Child's Ballads, III. 174).

And drest in *dole*, bewailde hir death.
Gascoigne, Philomene (ed. Arber), p. 101.

She died,
So that day there was *dole* in Astolat.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

Specifically—**2.** The moaning of doves.—**3.** In *falconry*, a flock of turtle-doves.

dole[3] (dōl), *n.* [= F. *dol* = Pr. *dol* = Sp. Pg. It. *dolo*, < L. *dolus*, artifice, wile, guile, deceit, fraud, < Gr. *δόλος*, a bait, a cunning artifice, wile, guile, deceit, akin to *δέλεαρ*, also *δέλος*, a bait.] In *Scots law*, malevolent intention; malice.

There can be no proper crime without the ingredient of *dole*. *Erskine's Institutes*, IV. iv. § 5.

dole[4] (dōl), *n.* [Also E. dial. *dool, dowl*, Sc. also *dool, dule*, the goal in a game, *dule*, a boundary, landmark, = D. *doel*, neut., the mark, butt, mound of earth used as a butt, in archery; cf. *doel*, m., the place where the armed burgesses used to assemble. The sense 'mound of earth' is correlative to that of MHG. G. *dole*, a canal, < OHG. *dola*, an underground drain, entrance to a mine, etc. Cf. Icel. *dæla*, a groove or trough, = Norw. *dæla*, a trough, channel, a little stream, etc. Cf. *dole*[5].] **1**†. A boundary; a landmark.

Accursed be he . . . who removeth his neighbour's *doles* or marks. *Homilies*, ii., Exhortation for Rogation Week.

2. The goal in a game.—**3.** A strip of land left unplowed between two plowed portions; a broad balk. [Prov. Eng.]—**4.** A part or portion of a meadow in which several persons have shares. See *dole-meadow*. [Prov. Eng.]

dole[5] (dōl), *n.* [E. dial., also *dowel*; cf. Norw. *döl*, a little dale, a meadow-lot near the house, = Icel. *döl, dæl*, a little dale, < Norw. *dal* = Icel. *dalr* = E. *dale*: see *dale*[1]. Cf. *dole*[4].] A low flat place. *Halliwell.* [West. Eng.]

dole-bag† (dōl'bag), *n.* A bag formerly worn by an official charged with the distribution of alms, especially one worn on stated occasions as a badge of office. [Eng.]

dole-beer† (dōl'bēr), *n.* Beer given as a dole or in alms.

I know, yo' were one, could keepe
The buttry-hatch still lock'd, and save the chippings,
Sell the *dole-beere* to aqua-vitæ-men.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1.

dole-bread† (dōl'bred), *n.* Bread given as a dole, or in alms; especially, bread begged on All Saints' Day.

Pain d'aumosne [F.]. *Dole-bread.* *Nomenclator.*

dole-fish (dōl'fish), *n.* **1.** In Great Britain, the portion of fish that falls to each of several fishermen who work in company.—**2.** The common cod: formerly so called by the fishermen in the North Sea, because they took their pay or dole in this kind of fish.

doleful (dōl'fûl), *a.* [< ME. *doleful, dolful, dulfull, duelful*, etc.; < *dole*[2] + *-ful.*] **1.** Full of dole or grief; sorrowful.

How oft my *doleful* sire cry'd to me, tarry, son,
When first he spied my love. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Expressing or causing grief; of a mournful or dismal character; gloomy: as, a *doleful* whine; a *doleful* cry.

All crysten men that walke me by,
Be-hold and se this *dulfull* syght.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 93.

She, poor bird, as all forlorn,
Lean'd her breast up till a thorn,
And there sung the *dolefull'st* ditty,
Shak., Pass. Pilgrim, xxi.

Regions of sorrow, *doleful* shades, where peace
And rest can never dwell. *Milton*, P. L., i. 65.

3†. Crafty; cunning; wily. *Minsheu.*

He . . . hadde wele garnysshed alle the forteresses of his londe that noon ne myght not gretly forfete, and thei were so *dolfull* that the sarazins so distroied the londe as ye haue herde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 192.

=Syn. **1** and **2**. Mournful, woeful, rueful, lugubrious, dolorous, piteous, cheerless.

dolefully (dōl'fûl-i), *adv.* [< ME. *dolfulli, dulfulli, deolfulliche, delfulliche*, etc.; < *doleful* + *-ly*[2].] In a doleful manner; sorrowfully; dismally; sadly.

God sente to Saul by Samuel the prophete,
That Agag of Amalek and al hus lyge puple
Sholde deye *delfulliche* for dedes of here eldren.
Piers Plowman (C), iv. 419.

dolefulness (dōl'fûl-nes), *n.* The character of being doleful; melancholy; gloominess; dismalness. *Bailey*, 1727.

dole-meadow (dōl'med″ō), *n.* A meadow in which several persons have shares, the portion of each being marked by doles or balks. [Prov. Eng.]

dolent (dō'lent), *a.* [< ME. *dolent* = OF. *dolent, doleant*, F. *dolent* = Sp. *doliente* = Pg. *doente* = It. *dolente*, < L. *dolen(t-)s*, ppr. of *dolere*, grieve, sorrow: see *dole*[2].] Grieving; full of grief; sorrowful. [Obsolete or poetical.]

Whan Adragain saugh his felow fallen, it was no nede to aske yef he were *dolent*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 331.

Dal. The king is angry.
Craw. And the passionate duke
Effeminately *dolent*. *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 4.

Through me the way is to the city *dolent*.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, iii. 1.

dolert, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *dollar.*

dolerite (dol'e-rīt), *n.* [= F. *dolérite*, < Gr. *δολερός*, deceptive, < *δόλος*, deceit: see *dole*[3].] A name given by Haüy to a rock of the basalt family, called by some a basaltic greenstone, the deception implied in the name referring to the difficulty of distinguishing the rock from other varieties also designated as greenstone. As limited at the present time, dolerite includes the coarser-grained varieties of basalt, in which the component minerals can be detected by the naked eye. See *basalt* and *greenstone.*

doleritic (dol-e-rit'ik), *a.* [< *dolerite* + *-ic.*] Consisting of or like dolerite: as, *doleritic* lava.

dolerophanite (dol-e-rof'a-nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *δολερός*, deceptive, + *-φανης*, appearing, < *φαίνεσθαι*, appear.] A sulphate of copper occurring in small brown monoclinic crystals at Vesuvius.

dolesome (dōl'sum), *a.* [< *dole*[2] + *-some.*] Doleful; gloomy; dismal; sorrowful.

The *dolesome* passage to th' infernal sky.
Pope, Odyssey.

dolesomely (dōl'sum-li), *adv.* In a dolesome manner. *E. D.*

dolesomeness (dōl'sum-nes), *n.* Gloom; dismalness.

If the exceeding glory of heaven cannot countervaile the *dolesomnesse* of the grave, what doe I beleeving?
Bp. Hall, Meditation of Death.

dolesst (dō'les), *a.* [< *do*[2], *v.*, + *-less*; var. of *dowless.*] Shiftless; good-for-nothing. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

dolestone (dōl'stōn), *n.* A landmark: same as *dole*[4], 1. [Prov. Eng.]

dolfint, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *dolphin.*

dolia, *n.* Plural of *dolium.*

doli capax (dō'lī kā'paks). [L.: *doli*, gen. of *dolus*, guile (see *dole*[3]); *capax*, capable (see *capacious*).] In *law*, literally, capable of criminal intention; hence, of sufficient age to distinguish between right and wrong. At common law a child between 7 and 14 is presumptively *doli incapax*, but may be proved to be *doli capax*. The limit is modified by modern statutes in some jurisdictions, as in New York by the substitution of 12 for 14.

Dolichidæ† (dō-lik'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Brullé, 1838), < *Dolichus* + *-idæ.*] A family of ground-beetles, typified by the genus *Dolichus.*

dolichocephali (dol″i-kō-sef'a-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *dolichocephalus*: see *dolichocephalous.*] In *ethnol.*, those people whose cephalic index is below 75, and who are consequently dolichocephalic.

dolichocephalic (dol″i-kō-sef-a-lik or -se-fal'ik), *a.* [As *dolichocephal-ous* + *-ic.*] Long-headed; pertaining to a long head: as, a *dolichocephalic* person or race; a *dolichocephalic* skull. This word is applied in ethnology to the persons or races having skulls the diameter of which from side to side, or the transverse diameter, is small in comparison with the longitudinal diameter, or that from front to back. The West African negro presents an example of the dolichocephalic skull. Broca applies the term *dolichocephalic* to skulls having a cephalic index of 75 and under, and this limit is generally adopted. Compare *brachycephalic.* Also *dolichocephalous.*

dolichocephalism (dol″i-kō-sef'a-lizm), *n.* [As *dolichocephal-ous* + *-ism.*] In *ethnol.*, the quality, state, or condition of being dolichocephalic.

The Esquimaux are long-headed, and are allied by language and customs to the Kutchin and other races of North America, who are of good bodily development; so that the imagined resemblance to them would not necessarily militate against the stature or *dolichocephalism* of the European aborigines.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 243.

dolichocephalous (dol″i-kō-sef'a-lus), *a.* [< NL. *dolichocephalus*, < Gr. *δολιχός*, long, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Long-headed: same as *dolichocephalic.*

The prevailing form of the negro head is *dolichocephalous.* Quoted in *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 500.

dolichocephaly (dol″i-kō-sef'a-li), *n.* [As *dolichocephal-ous* + *-y*[3].] Same as *dolichocephalism.*

The existing cranial types most nearly approaching this are those of the Australians and Bushmans, but their *dolichocephaly* is equalled by that of the Mongoloid Eskimo.
N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 251.

Dolichocera (dol-i-kos'e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δολιχός*, long, + *κέρας*, horn.] In Latreille's system of classification, a subtribe of *Muscides*, including species of the genus *Tetanocera* and its immediate allies.

Dolichoderus (dol-i-kod'e-rus), *n.* [NL. (Lund, 1831), < Gr. *δολιχός*, long, + *δέρη*, Attic for *δειρή*, the neck.] **1.** A genus of ants, of the family *Formicidæ*, confined to the new world. Four species are found in North America and several in South America, characterized by the cubical metathorax, the horizontal, nearly flat face and wings, and the females with two complete submarginal cells. *D. pustulatus* inhabits the eastern United States.

2. A genus of beetles, of the family *Tenebrionidæ*, founded by Castelnau in 1840. It contains 3 species only, all from Madagascar.

dolichodirous (dol″i-kō-dī'rus), *a.* [< Gr. *δολιχόδειρος*, long-necked, < *δολιχός*, long, + *δειρή*, the neck.] Long-necked.

Dolichonyx (dō-lik'ō-niks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δολιχός*, long, + *ὄνυξ*, nail.] A genus of American oscine passerine birds, of the family *Icteridæ*, having a conical bill and general fringilline aspect, acute tail-feathers, and comparatively long curved claws, whence the name. The type

of the genus is the bobolink or reed-bird, *D. oryzivorus;* there are several other species. See cut under *bobolink*.

Dolichopodidæ (dol″i-kō-pod′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dolichopus* (*-pod-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of tetrachætous brachycerous dipterous insects, containing a number of flies with long legs, brilliant metallic colors, and active predaceous habits, as the well-washers. About 1,200 species are known. They feed upon other insects, and inhabit damp places covered with rich vegetation. The larvæ are long, slender, and cylindrical, and live in the ground or in decomposing vegetation. The adult flies have the first basal cell of the wing short, the second united with the discal cell, and a terminal or dorsal bristle on the simple 3-jointed antennæ. Also *Dolichopidæ* and *Dolichopodes*.

Dolichopus (dō-lik′ō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1796), < Gr. δολιχόπους, with long feet, < δολιχός, long, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] The typical genus of the family *Dolichopodidæ*, characterized by the presence of spines on the hind metatarsi. *D. funditor*, which is common in the eastern United States, is an example.

Dolichopus funditor.
(Line shows natural size.

Dolichos (dol′i-kos), *n.* [NL., named from the length of the pod, < Gr. δολιχός, long.] A genus of herbaceous or sometimes shrubby leguminous plants, nearly related to the common bean, *Phaseolus*, natives of tropical and temperate regions of Asia, Africa, and Australia, with a few species in South America. Several species are extensively cultivated for food in warm regions, especially *D. Lablab*, often called the Egyptian or black bean; *D. Sinensis*, or China bean; and *D. biflorus*, the horse-gram of the East Indies. *D. sesquipedalis* is the asparagus-bean of gardens, a native of South America.

Dolichosauria (dol″i-kō-sâ′ri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dolichosaurus*.] A group of fossil *Lacertilia* from the Cretaceous formation. They are characterized by the great number of the cervical vertebræ (seventeen in the typical genus, *Dolichosaurus*) and the extremely slender elongated body. They possess limbs, and a sacrum composed of two vertebræ.

Dolichosaurus (dol″i-kō-sâ′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δολιχός, long, + σαῦρος, a lizard.] The typical genus of *Dolichosauria*.

A very singular Lacertilian found in the chalk, and resembling an eel in size and form, has been described by Professor Owen, under the name of *Dolichosaurus*.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 197.

Dolichotis (dol-i-kō′tis), *n.* [NL. (cf. Gr. δολιχοΐνατος, long-eared), < Gr. δολιχός, long, + οὖς (ὠτ-) (also οὔας, οὐατ-) = E. *ear*[1].] A genus of

Patagonian Cavy (*Dolichotis patachonica*).

South American rodents, of which the Patagonian cavy, *D. patachonica*, is the type: so named from the long ears, which are like those of a rabbit.

dolichuric (dol-i-kū′rik), *a.* [< *dolichurus* + *-ic*.] In *anc. pros.*, having one syllable too many at the end: an epithet of dactylic hexameters the last foot of which is apparently trisyllabic. Such verses are not really unrhythmical, the apparent fault being obviated by synizesis, or due to the loss of some ancient peculiarity of pronunciation (as in the Homeric dialect) inadequately represented in the extant text. See *misurus* and *macrocephalic*.

dolichurus (dol-i-kū′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δολιχοῦρος, long-tailed, < δολιχός, long, + οὐρά, tail.] 1. In *pros.*, a dactylic hexameter with a redundant syllable, or one apparently redundant, in the last foot. See *dolichuric*.—2. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*, a genus of fossorial hymenopterous insects, of the family *Pompilidæ*, or digger-wasps. There are two species, both European.

Dolichus (dol′i-kus), *n.* [NL. (Bonelli, 1809), < Gr. δολιχός, long.] A genus of ground-beetles, of the family *Carabidæ*, containing, as at present restricted, the single south European species *D. flavicornis*. Five South African species were included by Dejean, but were separated by Chandoir and Lacordaire and placed in *Cymindis*.

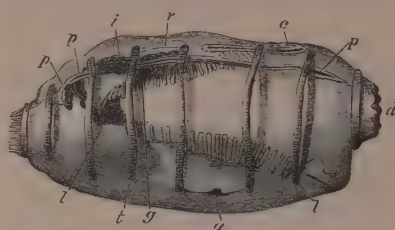
doliid (dō′li-id), *n.* A member of the *Doliidæ*.

Doliidæ (dō-lī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dolium* + *-idæ*.] A family of tænioglossate siphonostomous gastropods. The animal is very large, and has a wide head, elongate distant tentacles, greatly developed cylindrical proboscis, and a very large foot, lobed and dilated in front and having a horizontal groove. The shell has a very large body-whorl, relieved by revolving ridges and corresponding grooves. The species are inhabitants of tropical seas. Some of them are known as *tuns*. See cut under *Dolium*.

doliman (dol′i-man), *n.* Same as *dolman*, 1.

doliolid (dō-lī′ō-lid), *n.* A tunicate of the family *Doliolidæ*.

Doliolidæ (dol-i-ol′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Doliolum* + *-idæ*.] A family of oceanic cyclomyarian ascidians, related to the salps, represented by the genus *Doliolum*, and separated with some authors an order *Cyclomyaria* (which see) of compound tunicaries. They are transparent,



Sexual Ascidiozoöid of *Doliolum denticulatum*, highly magnified.

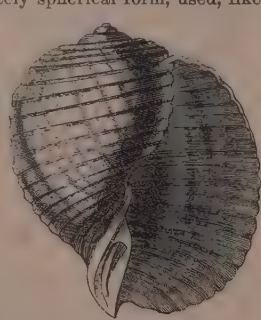
a, ganglion; *c*, endostyle; *d*, oral opening (atrial opening at opposite end); *g*, esophagus; *i*, stomach; *l*, intestine; *p*, *p*, *p*, testis; *r*, heart; *t*, *t*, muscles.

free-swimming, cask-shaped organisms, moving by contracting the body and so squirting water out of one or the other end, developing by an alternation of generations, and provided with ciliated ribbon-shaped branchiæ, dividing the respiratory cavity into two portions. The branchial lamellæ are pierced with numerous slits. In sexual generation the ovaries and testes mature simultaneously.

Doliolum (dō-lī′ō-lum), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *dolium*, a very large jar: see *dolium*.] The typical genus of the family *Doliolidæ*. *D. denticulatum* and *D. mülleri* are examples.

dolite (dō′līt), *n.* [< *Dolites* (Krüger, 1823), < *Dolium* + *-ites*.] A fossil shell of the genus *Dolium*.

dolium (dō′li-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *dolium*, a very large jar.] 1. Pl. *dolia* (-ạ). In *Rom. antiq.*, a very large jar or vase of rough pottery, usually of approximately spherical form, used, like a cask at the present day, to contain wine, oil, and other liquids, as well as grain and other dry commodities. It was more anciently called *calpar*, and is equivalent to the Greek *pithos*.—2. [*cap.*] The typical genus of gastropods of the family *Doliidæ*. *Dolium galea* is a leading species. They are all characterized by a ventricose spirally furrowed shell, with a very small spire and an enormous aperture with crenate lip, and no operculum. They are known as *tuns*.



Dolium galea.

doll[1]† (dol), *n.* [A general use of *Doll*, *Dolly*, a woman's name, an abbr. of *Dorothy*, < F. *Dorothée*, < L. *Dorothea*, < Gr. Δωροθέα, fem. of Δωρόθεος, lit. gift of God, < δῶρον, a gift (< δίδόναι, give: see *date*[1]), + θεός, God. *Theodore*, fem. *Theodora*, is composed of the same elements reversed. Cf. *doll*[2].] A sweetheart; a mistress; a paramour; a doxy. Also *dolly*. [Old slang.]

doll[2] (dol), *n.* [In childish speech common also in the dim. form *dolly;* prob. a particular use of *Doll*, *Dolly*, a familiar dim. of the proper name *Dorothy*. See *doll*[1], and cf. *dolly*[1], *dolly*[2]. Cf. also *jack*, as the name of a toy. The common explanation of *doll* as an abbr. of *idoll*, *idol*, is certainly wrong. There is nothing to connect the word with East Fries. *dolske*, a wooden doll, *dokke*, *dok*, a doll: see *duck*[3].] A puppet representing a child, usually a little girl (but also sometimes a boy or a man, as a soldier, etc.), used as a toy by children, especially by girls.

Those who . . . live only to display a pretty face . . . can scarce rank higher than a painted *doll*.
V. Knox, Essays, I. xxxvi.

doll[3] (dol), *n.* [Sc.; origin obscure.] 1. Dung, especially of pigeons.—2. A large cake of sawdust mixed with dung, used for fuel. *Jamieson.* [Angus.]—3. A large lump.

dollar (dol′ạr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *doller*, *doler*, *daller*, *daler;* < MD. *daler*, D. *daalder* = LG. *daler* = Sw. Dan. *daler* = Pg. *dollar* (< E.) = It. *tallero* (NL. *dalerus*, *thalerus*), < G. *taler*, *thaler*, *thaller*, now usually spelled *thaler*, a dollar, short for *Jochimstaler*, *Jochimsthaler*, *Joachimsthaler*, orig. *Jochimstaler gulden-groschpfennig*, i. e., the 'gulden-groschen (florin) penny (coin) of Jochimsthal,' so called because first coined (toward the end of the 15th century) from silver obtained from mines in *Joachimsthal*, i. e., Joachim's dale (G. *thal* = E. *dale*[1]), in Bohemia. They were also sometimes called *Schlickenthaler*, because coined by the counts of Schlick. The "Spanish dollar" is called in Sp. a *peso*.] 1. The English name of the large silver German coin called *thaler:* also applied to similar coins of the Low Countries and of Scandinavia; to the large silver coin of Spain, the celebrated "Spanish dollar," or peso, also called *pillar dollar* (from its figure of the Pillars of Hercules) and *piece of eight* (as containing 8 reals); and later to a large silver coin succeeding the Spanish dollar in Spanish America.

The Duke of Wirtemberg is agreed wt Magister Teutonici ordinis, so that the duke shall have for his charges 66,000 *dalers*.
Quoted in *E. Lodge's* Illus., etc., Reign of Edw. VI., [No. 23.

He disbursed at St. Colmes' inch
Ten thousand *dollars* to our general use.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 2.

Now touching Danske money, . . . they have their Grasshe, whereof 30 make 1 gilderne, which is woorthe 4 shillings sterling, and they have also *Dollars* olde and new; their common *dollar* is 35 grasshe, but of their new *dollars* some are woorthe 24 grasshe, some 26, and some 30.
Recorde, Grounde of Artes, fol. 159.

2. The monetary unit or standard of value of the United States and Canada, containing 100 cents, and equal to about 4*s.* 1½*d.* English. In the United States it is represented in the currency by gold and silver coins and by notes; in Canada by notes only. A two-dollar gold coin is current in Newfoundland. This unit was established in the United States under the confederation of the States, by resolution of Congress, July 6th, 1787. It was represented by a silver piece, the coinage of which was authorized by the act of Congress, August 8th, 1786, by which was also established the decimal system of coinage. The coinage was not begun until two years after the law of April 2d, 1792, establishing the mint. That law provided for the coinage of "dollars or units, each to be of the value of a Spanish milled dollar," as that coin was then current, and to contain 371¼ grains of pure silver, or 416 grains of standard silver. The Spanish dollar above mentioned was that struck in Spanish America. Spanish-American dollars, and coins representing halves, quarters, eighths, and sixteenths of them (the last two known as *shillings* and *sixpences* in New York and some other States, and by other names elsewhere), were abundant in the United States during the latter part of the eighteenth and the first half of the nineteenth century. The Spanish dollar coined in Spain was rare, but the intrinsic value of the two coins was the same. By an act of January 18th,

Obverse.

Reverse.

Dollar of the United States, 1795
(Size of the original.)

1837, the dollar was made to consist of 412½ grains ⅞ fine, the quantity of pure silver remaining the same, 371¼ grains. This dollar, being worth in market value from 100 to 104 cents, went out of circulation. An act of March 3d, 1849, directed the coinage of gold dollars of 25.8 grains ⅞ fine, 23.22 being pure gold; and by act of February 12th, 1873, this was declared the unit of value of the United States. An act of February 28th, 1878, directed the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase silver bullion, not less than $2,000,000 nor more than $4,000,000 per month, and cause it to be coined into standard silver dollars. The coins representing fractional parts of the dollar are: in silver, the half-dollar and quarter-dollar, or 50-cent and 25-cent pieces, and the dime or 10-cent piece; in nickel, the half-dime or 5-cent piece (originally in silver, and inconveniently small); and in bronze, the cent (originally in copper, and much larger) and the 2-cent piece. There is also a 3-cent piece, originally coined in silver and afterward in nickel, which has been little used owing to its inconvenient smallness in both forms. By the term *dollar* in the United States notes is intended the coined dollar of the United States, a certain quantity in weight and fineness of gold or silver, authenticated as such by the stamp of the government. Sometimes abbreviated *dol.*, but commonly represented by the symbol $ (the dollar-mark) before the number.

The Almighty *Dollar*, that great object of universal devotion throughout our land, seems to have no genuine devotees in these peculiar villages.
Irving, The Creole Village.

The Congress of 1792 fixed the monetary unit of the United States in coin, gave it the name *Dollar*, made it the unit of the money of account in their offices and courts, [and] named also its multiples and fractions.
Report of Sec. of Treasury, 1886, I. xlv.

Almighty dollar. See *almighty.*—**Buzzard dollar.** See *buzzard.*—**Dollar of the fathers,** in American political parlance, the silver dollar: a phrase used by those who advocated the resumption of its coinage, effected in 1878, when for a quarter of a century it had formed no part of the coinage of the country, and when, owing to depreciation in the value of silver, it no longer possessed its original actual value.—**Lion dollar** [also *lyon dollar;* a Dutch coin, so called because it bore the figure of a lion: D. *leeuw*, a lion, also a coin so called], a Dutch (Brabant) coin in circulation in the province of New York in colonial times.

There is an Act to raise the value of the *Lyon Dollars* which were apprehended to be all carried out of the Province, because under their proportion in value to other foreign coin.
Gov. Burnet to the Lords of Trade, Dec. 14, 1720 (Docs. [relating to Colon. Hist. of N. Y., V. 583).

After the first day of November next there will be none of the bills formerly issued current, the *Lyon Dollars* (a species of money brought here by the first Dutch settlers) are rarely now seen.
Gov. Moore to the Earl of Hillsborough, May 14, 1768 (Docs. [relating to Colon. Hist. of N. Y., VIII. 72).

Trade dollar, a former silver coin of the United States, weighing 420 grains, authorized by an act of 1873, and intended chiefly for the uses of the trade with China and Japan. An act of March 1st, 1887, authorized the Treasurer of the United States to redeem in standard silver dollars all trade dollars presented within the following six months.

dollar-bird (dol′är-bėrd), *n.* One of the rollers (*Coraciidæ*) of the genus *Eurystomus*, as *E. pacificus* or *australis*, of the Australian and Papuan regions: so called from the large round white spot on the wing. See cut under *Eurystomus.*

dollardee (dol′är-dē), *n.* [< *dollar* + *dee* (a mere finishing syllable?); cf. *dollar-fish.*] The blue copper-nosed sunfish, *Lepomis pallidus*, a fish of the family *Centrarchidæ*, of common occurrence in most parts of the United States.

dollar-fish (dol′är-fish), *n.* 1. A carangoid fish, *Vomer setipinnis:* so named from the roundness and silvery color of the young. Also called *moonfish* (which see).—2. A stromatoid fish, *Stromateus triacanthus:* so named from its round form and silvery color. Also called *butter-fish* and *harvest-fish.* See cut under *butter-fish.*

dollar-mark (dol′är-märk), *n.* The character $, signifying 'dollar' or 'dollars.' Thus, $5 means five dollars; $3.75 means three dollars and seventy-five cents.

dollee-wood (dol′ē-wụd), *n.* The wood of *Myristica Surinamensis*, a tall tree of tropical America, with aromatic foliage.

dollin (dol′in), *n.* [E. dial.] A small earthenware jug with a spout. [Wales and west. Eng.]

dollop (dol′ọp), *n.* [E. dial., also *dallop*, q. v.] 1. A lump; a mass. [Colloq.]

The great blunderbuss, moreover, was choked with a *dollop* of slough-cake. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, ii.

2. See *dallop.*

dollop (dol′ọp), *v. t.* [E. dial.; cf. *dollop*, *n.*] 1. To beat.—2. To handle awkwardly. [Prov. Eng.]

dolly[1]† (dol′i), *n.*; pl. *dollies* (-iz). [See *doll*[1].] Same as *doll*[1].

Drink, and dance, and pipe, and play,
Kisse our *dollies* night and day. *Herrick.*

dolly[2] (dol′i), *n.*; pl. *dollies* (-iz). [A dim. of *doll*[2]; ult. identical with *dolly*[1].] A doll. See *doll*[2].

dolly[3] (dol′i), *n.*; pl. *dollies* (-iz). [Prob. from the familiar name *Dolly.* Cf. *doll*[1], *jack*, *jenny*, *billy*, etc., as similarly applied to various mechanical contrivances.] 1. In *mining*, the flat disk of wood which moves up and down in the keeve or dolly-tub in the process of concentrating ore by tossing and packing. See *toss.* [Cornwall, Eng.]—2. In *pile-driving*, an extension-piece placed on the upper end of a pile, when the head of the pile is beyond the reach of the monkey. *E. H. Knight.*—3. A tool with an indented head for shaping the head of a rivet; a snap-head. *E. H. Knight.*—4. A primitive form of apparatus for clothes-washing, consisting of a wooden disk furnished with from three to five legs with rounded ends, and a handle with a cross-piece rising from the center. The dolly is jerked rapidly around in different directions in a tub or box in which the clothes to be washed are immersed in water.

dolly[3] (dol′i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dollied*, ppr. *dollying.* [< *dolly*[3], *n.*] In *mining*, to concentrate or dress (ore) by the use of the dolly.

dolly[4] (dol′i), *n.*; pl. *dollies* (-iz). [Hind. *dālī*, a tray.] In India, a complimentary offering of fruit and flowers, sweetmeats, and the like, usually presented on trays or brass dishes. *Yule and Burnell.*

The English call these offerings *dollies;* the natives, *dáli.* They represent in the profuse East the visiting cards of the meagre West. *G. A. Mackay*, Ali Baba, p. 84.

In the evening the Rana's *dolly*, or offering, was brought in, consisting of fruit, of atta, rice, grain, and . . . half-a-dozen of champagne.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 202.

dolly-bar (dol′i-bär), *n.* [< *dolly*[3] + *bar*[1].] A bar or block placed in the trough of a grindstone to raise the level of the water and bring it into contact with the stone.

dolly-shop (dol′i-shop), *n.* [Now understood as < *dolly*[2] (in reference to the black doll suspended over the door as a sign) + *shop;* but prob. a corruption of orig. *tally-shop*, q. v.] In Great Britain, a shop where rags and refuse are bought and sold; an illegal pawn-shop.

dolly-tub (dol′i-tub), *n.* The keeve forming a part of the so-called dollying- or dolling-machine, used in Cornwall in the process of tossing and packing tin-stuff. See *toss* and *dolly*[3].

Dolly Varden (dol′i vär′dn). [From *Dolly Varden*, a character in Dickens's "Barnaby Rudge."] 1. A woman's gown of gay-flowered material, usually a muslin print, made with a pointed bodice and a skirt tucked up or draped over a petticoat of solid color: worn about 1865–70.—2. [In allusion to the coloring: see def. 1.] A species of trout or char of California, *Salvelinus malma.*

dolma (dol′mä), *n.* [Turk. *dolma*, lit. stuffing, < *dolmaq*, fill, stuff, become full.] A Turkish dish made of vine-leaves, egg-plant, gourds, etc., stuffed with rice and chopped meat.

dolman (dol′man), *n.* [Also written, in first sense, *doliman*, formerly *dollymant*, < F. *doliman* (def. 1), *dolman* (def. 3) = G. *dollman*, *doliman* = Dan. Sw. *dolman* (def. 3) = Bohem. *doloman* = Russ. *dolomanŭ*, *dolmanŭ* = Bulg. Serv. *dolama* = Hung. *dolmany*, < Turk. *dolama* (def. 1).] 1. A long robe, open in front, and having narrow sleeves buttoned at the wrist, worn by the Turks over their other garments.—2. The uniform jacket of a hussar, richly ornamented with braid, and peculiar in that it is worn like a cloak with one or both sleeves hanging loose.—3. An outer garment worn by women, with a cape or hanging piece over the arm instead of a sleeve; a kind of mantle.

dolmen (dol′men), *n.* [Also sometimes *tolmen;* = F. Sp. *dolmen*, < Bret. *dolmen*, < *dol*, a table, + *men* = W. *maen*, a stone. Cf. W. *tolfaen*, an omen-stone (*faen* in comp. for *maen*, a stone).] A structure consisting of one large unhewn stone resting on two or more unhewn stones placed erect in the earth: a term also frequently used as synonymous with *cromlech.* The name is sometimes given also to structures where several blocks are raised upon pillars so as to form a sort of gallery. The most remarkable monument of this kind is probably that known as the Pierre Couverte, near Saumur, in France. It is 64 feet long, 14 feet wide, and about 6 feet high, and consists of four upright stones on each side, one at each end, and four on the top. The great stone of the dolmen represented in the accompanying cut is 33 feet long, 14½ feet deep, and 18½ feet across; it is calculated to weigh 750 tons, and is poised on the points of two natural rocks. It is now generally believed that dolmens were sepulchers, although afterward they may have been used as altars. They are often present within stone circles. The dolmen was probably a copy of a primitive rude dwelling, and may sometimes have been the actual structure in which the savage sheltered himself, converted afterward into his tomb. In several cases one of the stones is pierced with a hole. This is supposed to have been for the purpose of introducing food to the dead. Conclusions in regard to the original identity of various races have been based on the similarity of such structures in various parts of the world, as in Hindustan, Circassia, Algeria, and Europe; but too much importance may be attached to this, as the inclosed dolmen is simply the structure which savages of a very low type, of whatever race, would naturally erect for shelter. See *cromlech* and *menhir.*

Constantine Dolmen, Cornwall.

dolmenic (dol-men′ik), *a.* [< *dolmen* + *-ic.*] 1. Of or pertaining to dolmens.—2. Building dolmens.

The ethnological character and the migrations of the supposed *dolmenic* people.
N. Joly, Man before Metals (trans.), p. 158.

Dolomedes (dol-ō-mē′dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δολομήδης*, wily, crafty, < *δόλος*, wile, craft, + *μῆδος*, in pl. *μήδεα*, counsels, plans, arts, cunning, < *μήδεσθαι*, plan, plot, contrive.] A genus of citigrade spiders, of the family *Lycosidæ*, or wolf-spiders. *D. mirabilis* is an example, and is one of the spiders which carry their eggs about in special webs.

dolomite (dol′ō-mīt), *n.* [Named from the French geologist *Dolomieu* (1750–1801).] 1. A native carbonate of calcium and magnesium, occurring as a crystallized mineral, and also on a large scale in white granular crystalline rock-masses, and then often called *dolomite marble.* The proportions of the carbonates vary from 1:1 to 1:3 or 1:5.—2. A rock consisting essentially of this mineral. It occurs in large masses in various regions, and especially in that of the upper Mississippi, where there are several members of the geological series which are at least two or three hundred feet thick, made up of dolomite in a remarkably pure form.

dolomitic (dol-ō-mit′ik), *a.* [< *dolomite* + *-ic.*] Containing dolomite: said of a limestone when it contains a considerable percentage of carbonate of magnesia, or of dolomite, intermixed with the more or less pure calcareous material of which limestone ordinarily consists.

dolomitization (dol-ō-mit-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *dolomite* + *-ize* + *-ation.*] Conversion into dolomite, either partial or entire: a term used by geologists in discussing the origin of dolomite or its probable mode of formation from limestone. Also *dolomitisation*, *dolomization.*

dolomization (dol′ō-mi-zā′shọn), *n.* Same as *dolomitization.*

dolomize (dol′ō-mīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dolomized*, ppr. *dolomizing.* [< *dolom(ite)* + *-ize.*] To form into dolomite.

dolor, dolour (dō′lọr), *n.* [< ME. *dolour*, *dolur*, < OF. *dolor*, *dolur*, *dolour*, F. *douleur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *dolor* = It. *dolore*, < L. *dolor*, pain, smart, ache, grief, sorrow, < *dolere*, feel pain, grieve, sorrow: see *dole*[2].] 1†. Pain; pang; suffering; distress.

Shortly she his *dolour* hath redrest.
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 41.

A mind fixed and bent upon somewhat that is good doth avert the *dolours* of death. *Bacon*, Death.

Besides, it [the water of the Nile] . . . cureth the *dolour* of the reins. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 78.

2. Grief; sorrow; lamentation. [Now only poetical.]

Where, for ouer moche sorowe and *dolour* of herte, she sodenly fell into a sowne and forgetfulnes of her mynde.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 29.

Her wretched dayes in *dolour* she mote waste.
Spenser, F. Q., III. ii. 17.

The tongue's office should be prodigal
To breathe the abundant *dolour* of the heart.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

Dolors of the Virgin Mary, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, certain events in the life of the Virgin Mary which are made the subjects of special meditation and prayer. They are seven, namely, the prophecy of Simeon, the flight into Egypt, the three days' loss of Jesus, the meeting of Jesus on the way to Calvary, the crucifixion, the descent from the cross, and the entombment. Hence the Virgin is entitled *Our Lady of Dolors.*—**Feast of Dolors,** in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*: (*a*) The Friday after Passion Sunday. (*b*) A lesser feast established by Pope Pius VII. in 1814 for the third Sunday of September.

doloriferous (dol-ọ-rif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *dolor*, pain, + *ferre*, produce, bear, + *-ous.*] Producing pain or grief.

Whether or not wine may be granted in such *doloriferous* affects in the joints.
Whitaker, Blood of the Grape, p. 74.

dolorific, dolorifical (dol-ọ-rif′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= Sp. *dolorífico* = Pg. It. *dolorifico*, < ML. *dolo-*

rificus, < L. *dolor*, pain, grief, + *facere*, make.] Causing or expressing pain or grief.

Dissipating that vapour, or whatever else it were, which obstructed the nerves, and giving the *dolorifick* motion free passage again. *Ray*, Works of Creation, ii.

doloroso (dō-lō-rō′sō), *a.* [It., < LL. *dolorosus*: see *dolorous*.] In *music*, noting a soft and pathetic manner.

dolorous (dol′ọ-rus), *a.* [< ME. *dolerous*, < OF. *doloreux*, F. *douloureux* = Sp. Pg. It. *doloroso*, < LL. *dolorosus*, painful, sorrowful, < L. *dolor*, pain, sorrow: see *dolor*.] **1.** Exciting or expressing sorrow, grief, or distress; dismal; mournful: as, a *dolorous* object; a *dolorous* region; *dolorous* sighs.

Ther was Carados of the *dolerouse* toure.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 250.

But when the *dolorous* day
Grew drearier toward twilight falling, came
A bitter wind, clear from the North.
Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

2†. Painful; giving pain.

Ther was *dolerouse* fight, and the mortalite so grete, that ther ran stremes of blode as a rennynge river thourgh the felde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 337.

Their despatch is quick, and less *dolorous* than the paw of the bear. *Dr. H. More*, Antidote against Atheism.

=**Syn. 1.** See list under *doleful*.

dolorously (dol′ọ-rus-li), *adv.* [< ME. *dolerously*; < *dolorous* + *-ly*2.] Sorrowfully; in a manner to express grief or distress; painfully.

v of tho pantoners hym toke and ledde hym forth betinge hym *dolerously*, and I praye yow and requere that ye will telle me what ye be, and for what cause ye be come? *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 544.

Made the wood *dolorously* vocal with a thousand shrieks and wails. *Hawthorne*, Blithedale Romance, xii.

dolorousness (dol′ọ-rus-nes), *n.* Sorrowfulness.

dolour, *n.* See *dolor*.

dolphin (dol′fin), *n.* [< ME. *dolphyn*, *dolfin* (also *delphin*, *delfin*, < L.), < OF. *dalphin*, *daulphin*, F. *dauphin* = Pr. *dalfin* = Sp. *delfin* = Pg. *delfim* = It. *delfino*, < L. *delphinus*, poet. *delphin*, < Gr. δελφίς, later δελφίν (δελφιν-), a dolphin (*Delphinus delphis*): see *Delphinus*. Cf. *dauphin*.] **1.** The popular name of the cetaceous mammals of the family *Delphinidæ* and genus *Delphinus*, most of which are also known as and more frequently called *porpoises*, this word being interchangeable with *dolphin*. The dolphin proper is *Delphinus delphis*, having a longer and sharper snout than the porpoise proper, divided by a constriction with convexity forward from the convex fore-

Dolphin (*Delphinus delphis*).

head. It abounds in the Mediterranean and the temperate parts of the Atlantic, is an agile animal, and often follows ships in large herds, executing amusing gambols, describing semicircular curves which bring the blow-hole out of water to enable itself to breathe. A usual length is about 6 feet.

That even yet the *Dolphin*, which him [Arion] bore
Through the Agæan seas from Pirates vew,
Stood still by him astonisht at his lore.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. xi. 23.

2. A general and popular name of fish of the family *Coryphænidæ*: so called from some confusion with the mammals of the same name. Species are *Coryphæna hippurus*, *C. equisetis*, etc., of an elongated antrorsiform shape with a high protuberant forehead and very long dorsal fin, inhabiting the high seas of warm and temperate latitudes. They range up to 5 or 6 feet in length, and are remarkable for the change of color they undergo when taken out of the water. Also called *dorado*. See cut under *Coryphæna*.

Parting day
Dies like the *dolphin*, whom each pang imbues
With a new colour, as it gasps away,
The last still loveliest, till—'tis gone—and all is gray.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 29.

3. In *Gr. antiq.*, a ponderous mass of lead or iron suspended from a special yard on a naval vessel, and, if opportunity presented, let fall into the hold of a hostile ship to sink her by breaking through her bottom.—**4.** *Naut.*: (*a*) A spar or buoy made fast to an anchor, and usually supplied with a ring to enable vessels to ride by it. (*b*) A mooring-post placed at the entrance of a dock. It is generally composed of a series of piles driven near to one another in a circle, and brought together and capped over at the top. The name is also sometimes applied to the mooring-posts placed along a quay or wharf.

5. In *early artillery*, a handle cast solid on a cannon. Usually two of these were placed at the balancing-point, so that the gun would hang horizontal if suspended by them. They were commonly made in the conventional form of a dolphin; hence the name.

6. [*cap.*] In *astron.*, an ancient northern constellation, Delphinus (which see).—**7.** In *arch.*, a technical term applied to the pipe and cover at a source for the supply of water.—**8.** In *Christian archæol.*, an image or representation of a dolphin, constituting an emblem of love, diligence, and swiftness. It was frequently introduced in architectural sculpture, etc., or worn as an ornament by the early Christians. It was often represented entwined about an anchor.

9†. Same as *dauphin*.—**Dolphin of the mast** (*naut.*), a kind of wreath formed of plaited cordage, formerly fastened round the masts of a vessel as a support to the puddening. *Falconer*. See *puddening*.

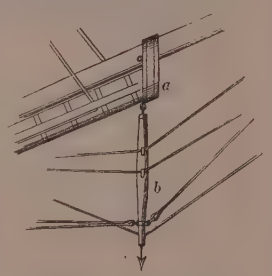
dolphinet (dol′fin-et), *n.* [< *dolphin* + *-et*.] A female dolphin.

The Lyon chose his mate, the Turtle Dove
Her deare, the Dolphin his owne *Dolphinet*.
Spenser, Colin Clout, l. 866.

dolphin-flower (dol′fin-flou″ėr), *n.* A name of cultivated species of *Delphinium*; the larkspur.

dolphin-fly (dol′fin-flī), *n.* An insect of the aphis tribe, *Aphis fabæ*, which destroys the leaves of bean-crops, thus rendering the plants incapable of bringing the ordinary quantity of seeds to perfection. Also called, from its black color, the *collier-aphis*.

dolphin-striker (dol′fin-strī″kėr), *n.* A ship's spar extending perpendicularly downward from the cap of the bowsprit, and serving to support the jib-boom by means of the martingale-stays. Also called *martingale*.



a, Bowsprit-cap; *b*, Dolphin-striker.

dolt (dōlt), *n.* [First in early mod. E.; appar. a var. of E. dial. *dold*, stupid, confused, < ME. *dold*, another spelling of *dulled*, *dult*, dulled, pp. of *dullen*, *dollen*, make dull or stupid: see *dull*, *v.*] A dull, stupid fellow; a blockhead; a numskull.

O gull! O *dolt*!
As ignorant as dirt! *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2.

dolt (dōlt), *v. i.* [< *dolt*, *n.*] To waste time foolishly; behave foolishly. [Rare.]

doltish (dōl′tish), *a.* [< *dolt* + *-ish*1.] Like a dolt; dull in intellect; stupid; blockish.

The most arrant, *doltish* clown that I think ever was without the privilege of a bauble.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

doltishly (dōl′tish-li), *adv.* In a doltish manner; stupidly.

doltishness (dōl′tish-nes), *n.* The character of a dolt; stupidity.

In that comicall part of our Tragedy, we haue nothing but scurrility, vnworthy of any chast eares: or some extreame shew of *doltishnes*, indeed fit to lift vp a loude laughter, and nothing els.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

dolvent†. A Middle English past participle of *delve*.

dom1**†**, *n.* A Middle English form of *doom*.

dom2 (dom), *n.* [Pg., = Sp. *don*, < L. *dominus*, lord, master: see *don*2.] **1.** The Portuguese form of *don*2, used in Portugal and Brazil. In Portugal this title is confined to the king and the members of the royal family.—**2.** The joker or blank card used in playing dom pedro.—**3.** [Abbr. of L. *dominus*.] A title formerly given to the pope, and afterward to Roman Catholic dignitaries and members of some monastic orders.

-dom. [< ME. *-dom*, < AS. *-dōm* = OS. *-dōm* = D. *-dom* = OHG. *-tuom*, MHG. *-tum*, G. *-tum*, *-thum* = Dan. *-dom*, *-dømme* = Sw. *-dom*, *-dōme*, prop. an independent word, AS. *dōm*, judgment, law, jurisdiction, E. *doom*: see *doom*.] A suffix, originally an independent word, meaning 'jurisdiction,' hence province, state, condition, quality, as in *kingdom*, *earldom*, *popedom*, etc., *Christendom*, *freedom*, *halidom*, *wisdom*, etc.: much used also in colloquial or humorous formations, as in *uppertendom*.

domable† (dom′a-bl), *a.* [< OF. *domable*, < L. *domabilis*, tamable, < *domare* = E. *tame*: see *tame*. Cf. *daunt*, *domitable*.] That may be tamed. *Bailey*, 1731.

domableness† (dom′a-bl-nes), *n.* Capability of being tamed. *Bailey*, 1727.

domage1**†**, *n.* An obsolete form of *damage*.

domage2**†**, *n.* [Ult. < L. *domare*, tame, subjugate: see *domable*.] Subjugation. *Hobbes*.

domain (dō-mān′), *n.* [= D. *domein* = G. *domäne* = Dan. *domæne* = Sw. *domän*, < OF. *domaine* (also *demaine*, > E. *demain* and *demesne*), F. *domaine* = Sp. *dominio* (obs. *domanio*, after OF.) = Pg. *dominio* = It. *dominio*, *domino*, domain, < L. *dominium*, right of ownership, property, dominion: see *dominion*, *dominate*. Cf. *demain*.] **1.** Dominion; province of action; range or extent of authority: as, to trench on one's *domain* by interference.

Me thought bi hym, as my witt couthe suffice,
His hert was noo thyng in his owen *demayne*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 56.

2. The territory over which dominion is exercised; the territory ruled over by a sovereign, or under the government of a commonwealth: as, the *domains* of Great Britain.—**3.** An estate in land; landed property.

The large *domain* his greedy sons divide.
Pope, Odyssey, xiv.

The village, in becoming more populous from some cause or other, has got separated from its cultivated or common *domain*; or the *domain* has been swallowed up in it. *Maine*, Village Communities, p. 118.

4. The land about the mansion-house of a lord, and in his immediate occupancy.—**5.** In *law*, ownership of land; immediate or absolute ownership; permanent or ultimate ownership. In the last two senses the word coincides with *demain*, *demesne*.—**6.** The range or limits of any department of knowledge or sphere of action, or the scope of any particular subject: as, the *domain* of religion, science, art, letters, agriculture, commerce, etc.; the judicial *domain*.

Thou unrelenting past!
Strong are the barriers round thy dark *domain*.
Bryant, The Past.

7. In *logic*, the breadth, extension, circuit, or sphere of a notion.—**Crown domains, royal domains.** Same as *crown lands* (which see, under *crown*).—**Direct domain** (F. *domaine directe*), in *French-Canadian law*, a right of superiority which the feudal seignior or grantor reserved to himself on a grant of real property held under feudal tenure or by emphyteutic lease.—**Domain of use** (F. *domaine utile*), the use and enjoyment of the right of ownership of real property held under a grant from the feudal seignior or by emphyteutic lease, subject to certain dues and services to the feudal seignior or grantor, who retains his right of superiority.—**Eminent domain, right of eminent domain,** the superiority or dominion of the sovereign power over all the property within the state, by which it is entitled to appropriate, by constitutional agency, any part necessary to the public good, compensation being given for what is taken.

The Act of Virginia legislators which stretched the doctrine of *eminent domain* to the borders of modern socialism. *Johns Hopkins Hist. Studies*, 3d ser., p. 35.

Public domain, national domain, state domain. (*a*) In Europe, the property belonging directly to and controlled by the state, such as lands set apart for state or public uses, roads, canals, navigable rivers, fortifications, public buildings, etc. (*b*) In the United States, the lands owned by the federal government or by a State; the public lands held for sale or reserved for specific uses.

domal (dō′mal), *a.* [< ML. **domalis*, < L. *domus*, a house: see *dome*.] In *astrol.*, pertaining to a house.

News that ought to make the heart of a coward tremble. Mars is now entering into the first house, and will shortly appear in all his *domal* dignities.
Addison, The Drummer, iii. 1.

domanial (dō-mā′ni-al), *a.* [< F. *domanial*, < ML. *domanialis*, < *domanium*, an altered form (after F.) of L. *dominium*, domain: see *domain*.] Relating to domains or landed estates.

In all *domanial* and fiscal causes, and wherever the private interests of the Crown stood in competition with those of a subject, the former enjoyed enormous and superior advantages. *Hallam*.

domba (dom′bä), *n.* [E. Ind.] A large East Indian tree, *Calophyllum inophyllum*. The seeds furnish a fragrant oil, and the wood is hard and durable.

dombet, *a.* A Middle English form of *dumb*.

Dombeya (dom′bē-ạ), *n.* [NL., named in honor of J. *Dombey*, a French botanist (1742–93).] A sterculiaceous genus of handsome shrubs and trees, natives of Africa and the adjacent islands, including about 25 species. The bark of *D. platanifolia*, of Madagascar, yields a fiber that is used for making cordage. *D. Burgessiæ*, of South Africa, is known as the Zulu cherry.

Domboc (AS. pron. dōm'bōk), *n.* [AS., lit. 'doom-book,' i. e., book of laws: see *doom* and *book*.] The book of laws, now lost, compiled under the direction of King Alfred of England, and containing the local customs of the several provinces of the kingdom. Also *Domebook*.

These would probably include the standard work of Alfred, known as the *Domboc*, and those counterparts of charters which served the purpose of a primitive enrollment. *Athenæum*, No. 3083, p. 706.

dome[1] (dōm), *n.* [< OF. *dome*, also spelled, erroneously, *dosme*, a town-house, state-house, a dome, cupola, F. *dôme*, a cupola, dome, = It. *duomo*, a dome, cupola, cathedral, = OS. *dōm* = OFries. *dōm* = OHG. *dōm*, *duom*, a house, MHG. *duom*, *tuom*, a temple, a church, = G. *thum* (obs.), *dom*, a cathedral (in comp. *domkirche*, whence the accom. Icel. *dōmkirkja* = Sw. *domkyrka* = Dan. *domkirke*, a cathedral), < L. *dōmus* (ML. also prob. *dōmus*), a house, ML. *domus Dei* or simply *domus*, or with a saint's name attached, e. g., *domus Sancti Petri*, a church, cathedral, often roofed with a cupola, < Gr. *δόμος*, a house, a temple, < *δέμειν*, build, akin to E. *timber*, q. v. The above forms were partly mixed with ML. *dōma*, a house, roof, cupola, < LL. *dōma*, a house, roof, < Gr. *δῶμα* (*τ*-), a house, a temple, < *δέμειν*, build.] **1.** A building; a house; especially, a stately building; a great hall; a church or temple. [Poetical.]

Approach the *dome*, the social banquet share. *Pope.*

The aspiring youth that fired the Ephesian *dome*
Outlives in fame the pious fool that raised it.
Cibber, Rich. III. (altered), iii. 1.

In Xanadu did Kubla Khan
A stately pleasure-*dome* decree.
Coleridge, Kubla Khan.

2. In *arch.*, a cupola; a vault upon a plan circular or nearly so; a hemispherical or approximately hemispherical coving of a building.

Dome of Brunnelleschi (1420), Santa Maria del Fiore, Florence.

This restricted application of the term arose from the fact that the churches of Italy were almost universally built with a cupola at the intersection of the nave and the transept, or over the sanctuary. In some instances *dome* may refer equally well to the church or cathedral, or to the cupola which is its most conspicuous feature.

At the south side of the court there is a fine mosque covered with a large *dome*.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 122.

Life, like a *dome* of many-coloured glass,
Stains the white radiance of eternity.
Shelley, Adonais, lii.

The hand that rounded Peter's *dome*
And groined the aisles of Christian Rome,
Wrought in a sad sincerity.
Emerson, The Problem.

A true Gothic *dome*—grand arches leading up to a grander *dome* within, concentric story above story without, rising with forests of pinnacles clustered around the tall central spire.
C. E. Norton, Travel and Study in Italy, p. 311.

3. Anything shaped like a cupola. (*a*) A hemispherical arch. (*b*) The steam-chamber of a locomotive. (*c*) In *metal.*, the upper part of a furnace, resembling a hollow hemisphere or small dome. (*d*) The raised roof or monitor-roof of a railroad-car of American pattern, serving for lighting and ventilation, or a similar feature over the chief cabin or saloon of some steamers.

4. The dome-shaped part of the roof of an astronomical observatory, placed over a telescope. It is usually hemispherical, and is so arranged that any desired part of the heavens may be disclosed to the instrument. In some forms this is accomplished by means of a continuous series of shutters; in others, a complete longitudinal section of the dome, from apex to base, can be removed or thrown open as far as desired, and a mechanism is provided to revolve the dome so that the aperture can be made to command any part of the heavens.

5. In *crystal.*, a form whose planes intersect the vertical axis, but are parallel to one of the lateral axes: so called because it has above or below a horizontal edge like the roof of a house; also, one of the faces of such a form. In the orthorhombic system, a dome, if parallel to the longer lateral axis, is a *macrodome;* if parallel to the shorter lateral axis, a *brachydome*. In the monoclinic system a dome is an *orthodome* or *clinodome* according as it is parallel to that lateral axis which is respectively perpendicular or oblique to the vertical axis.—**Floating dome**, a form of rotating astronomical dome floating in an annular tank filled with a fluid, in which the base of the dome is plunged.

dome[1] (dōm), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *domed*, ppr. *doming*. [< *dome*[1], *n.*] To furnish or cover with a dome; give the shape of a dome to.

Once more the Heavenly Power
Makes all things new,
And *domes* the red-plough'd hills
With loving blue. *Tennyson*, Early Spring.

So far as I know, all the *domed* buildings erected by the Romans up to the time of Constantine, and indeed long afterwards, were circular in the interior.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 347.

The ceiling is divided into square *domed* panels, each containing medallions and enrichment finished in citrine, cream, light blue, and a profusion of gold.
Beck's Jour. Dec. Art, II. 346.

dome[2]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *doom*.

Domebook, *n.* Same as *Domboc*.

dome-cover (dōm'kuv″ėr), *n.* In a locomotive, the cover of copper or brass which incloses the dome to prevent radiation of heat. See *dome*[1], *n.*, 3 (*b*).

dome-head (dōm'hed), *n.* The top of the dome of a tank-car.

domel (dō'mel), *a.* A dialectal form of *dumble*[1]. *Grose.*

doment (dō'ment), *n.* [< *do*[1] + *-ment.*] Performance; doings. [Colloq.]

A public ball, or any such great formal *do-ment*.
Rhoda Broughton, Joan.

domesday†, domesman†, etc. Obsolete forms of *doomsday*, etc.

domestic (dō-mes'tik), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *domestick, domestike;* < OF. *domestique*, vernacularly *domesche, domeche, domeiche, domesgue*, etc., F. *domestique* = Pr. *domesgue, dometgue, domestic, domestegue* = Sp. *doméstico* = Pg. It. *domestico*, < L. *domesticus*, belonging to the household, < *domus*, house, household: see *dome*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Relating or belonging to the home or household, or to household affairs; pertaining to one's place of residence, or to the affairs which concern it, or used in the conduct of such affairs: as, *domestic* concerns; *domestic* life; *domestic* duties; *domestic* servants; *domestic* animals.

Who addeth that they liued not without men, but that they put the men to *domestike* drudgeries, and exercised the women in the field. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 398.

Domestic happiness, thou only bliss
Of Paradise that has surviv'd the fall!
Cowper, Task, iii. 41.

In these simple vales
The natural feeling of equality
Is by *domestic* service unimpaired.
Wordsworth, Excursion, vi.

2. Attached to the occupations of the home or the family; pertaining to home life, or to household affairs or interests: as, a *domestic* man or woman.

Well, you see, master Premium, what a *domestic* character I am; here I sit of an evening surrounded by my family. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

His fortitude is the more extraordinary, because his *domestic* feelings were unusually strong.
Macaulay, Bunyan.

The *domestic* man, who loves no music so well as his kitchen clock, and the airs which the logs sing to him as they burn on the hearth, has solaces which others never dream of. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 206.

3. Pertaining to a nation considered as a family, or to one's own country; internal; not foreign: as, *domestic* dissensions; *domestic* goods; *domestic* trade.

Lo here maye ye see this beast to be no stranger, borne farr off, for Paul saith, he sitteth in the temple of God; he is therefore a *domestyc* enimye.
Joye, Expos. of Daniel, vii.

If there be any proposition universally true in politics, it is this, that foreign attachments are the fruit of *domestic* misrule. *Macaulay*, Disabilities of Jews.

Domestic peace is maintained without the aid of a military establishment. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I., Int.

4. Home-made: an epithet applied to certain cotton cloths of American manufacture. See II., 5.

A stack of unbleached *domestic* cloth for a bolster.
E. Eggleston, The Century, XXXV. 46.

Domestic architecture. (*a*) The art of designing and executing buildings for domestic or private use, as cottages, farm-houses, villas, mansions, etc. (*b*) Collectively, the styles or methods pursued in building for domestic purposes; the character or quality of domestic buildings: as, the *domestic architecture* of England as compared with that of France.—**Domestic commerce, domestic corporation.** See the nouns.—**Domestic economy**, the manner in which matters relating to the family are conducted; specifically, the economical management of household affairs; the art of managing domestic affairs in the best and thriftiest manner.—**Domestic medicine**, medicine as practised by unprofessional persons in their own families.—**Domestic motor.** See *motor*.

II. *n.* **1.** A household servant; a servant residing with a family.

The master labours, and leads an anxious life, to secure plenty and ease to the *domestics*.
Knox, Duty of Servants, Sermons, xvi.

Many a gallant gay *domestic*
Bows before him at the door.
Tennyson, Lord of Burleigh.

2†. A native of a country.

If he were a forreiner for birth, yet he was a *domestick* in heart. *Bp. Hall*, Good Centurion.

3†. An inmate of a house.

The great Basil mentions a certain art, of drawing many doves, by anointing the wings of a few with a fragrant ointment, and so sending them abroad, that by the fragrancy of the ointment they may allure others unto the house whereof they are themselves the *domesticks*.
C. Mather, Mag. Chris., iv., Int.

4†. A domicile; a home.

I found myself so unfit for courts, that I was resolved to pass the rest of my life in my own *domestick*.
Sir W. Temple, Memoirs, p. 345.

5. *pl.* Home-made cotton cloths, either bleached or unbleached, of the grades in common use, and neither printed nor dyed. [U. S.]

domestical (dō-mes'ti-kal), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *domesticall;* < *domestic* + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* **1**†. Same as *domestic*.

Abandoned and forsaken, yea even of his own *domesticall* servants.
Quoted in *Raleigh's* Hist. World, Pref., p. 34.

The original, proceedings and successe of the Northren *domestical* and forren trades and traffiques of this Isle of Britain. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 124.

2. Of a home-like character; of local origin. [Rare.]

The Catholic Church . . . has made in fourteen centuries [in England] a massive system, . . . at once *domestical* and stately. *Emerson*, English Traits.

II.† *n.* **1.** A family; a household.

Amongest whom, ther were many his parentes & *domesticals* or housholdes. *Nicolls*, tr. of Thucydides, fol. 41.

2. A domestic; a servant. *Southwell.*

domestically (dō-mes'ti-kal-i), *adv.* **1.** In relation to domestic affairs.

As the conception of life in the Hebrew heaven elaborated, . . . the ascribed arrangements did not, like those of the Greeks, parallel terrestrial arrangements *domestically*. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 105.

Her brother's life struck her as bare, ungarnished, helpless, socially and *domestically* speaking.
H. James, Jr., Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 98.

2. Privately; as one of a family.

domesticant† (dō-mes'ti-kant), *a.* [< ML. *domesticant(t-)s*, ppr. of *domesticare:* see *domesticate*.] Forming part of the same family.

The power . . . was virtually residing and *domesticant* in the plurality of his assessors.
Sir E. Dering, Speeches, p. 71.

domesticate (dō-mes'ti-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *domesticated*, ppr. *domesticating*. [< LL. *domesticatus*, p. a., prop. pp. of (ML.) *domesticare* (> It. *domesticare* = Pg. Sp. *domesticar* = Pr. *domesgar, domesjar* = F. *domestiquer*, OF. *domescher*), live in a family, trans. tame, < L. *domesticus*, domestic: see *domestic*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make domestic; accustom to remain much at home: as, to *domesticate* one's self.—**2.** To make an inmate of a household; associate in family life; hence, to make intimate or cause to become familiar, as if at home.

Having the entry into your house, and being half *domesticated* by their situation.
Burke, To a Member of the National Assembly.

I would not be *domesticated* all my days with a person of very superior capacity to my own.
Lamb, Old and New Schoolmaster.

To marry is to *domesticate* the Recording Angel.
R. L. Stevenson, Virginibus Puerisque, ii.

This proposition I beg the reader to *domesticate* in the most intimate and familiar part of his knowledge.
Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 748.

If we dilate in beholding the Greek energy, the Roman pride, it is that we are already *domesticating* the same sentiment. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 234.

3. To convert to domestic uses, as wild animals or plants; tame or bring under control or cultivation; reclaim from a state of nature.

The *domesticated* reindeer still retains his wild instincts, and never fails to protest against the necessity of labor.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 144.

II. *intrans.* To live much at home; lead a quiet home life; become a member of a family circle.

I would rather . . . see her married to some honest and tender-hearted man, whose love might induce him to *domesticate* with her, and to live peaceably and pleasingly within his family circle, than to see her mated with a prince of the blood. *H. Brooke*, Fool of Quality, I. 305.

domestication (dō-mes-ti-kā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *domestication* = Sp. *domesticacion* = Pg. *domesticação* = It. *domesticazione*, < ML. as if **domesticatio(n-)*, < *domesticare*, domesticate: see *domesticate*.] **1.** The act of becoming domestic, or the state of being domesticated; home life; home-like association or familiarity.—**2.** The act of converting to domestic uses, as wild animals or plants, by taming or cultivation; the state of being made domestic: as, the *domestication* of the zebra has been attempted; the *domestication* of the potato.

domesticative (dō-mes′ti-kā-tiv), *a.* [< *domesticate* + *-ive*.] Tending to or of the nature of domestication: as, *domesticative* breeding.

domesticity (dō-mes-tis′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *domesticities* (-tiz). [= F. *domesticité* = Sp. *domesticidad* = Pg. *domesticidade*, < ML. *domesticita(t-)s*, < L. *domesticus*, domestic: see *domestic*.] **1.** The state of being domestic.

These great artists [who succeeded "the masters"] brought with them mystery, despondency, *domesticity*, sensuality: of all these good came, as well as evil.
Ruskin, Lectures on Art, § 184.

Some of the aspects of a soldier's career, its nomadic character, its want of *domesticity*.
The Century, XXXII. 935.

2. A domestic affair, act, or habit.

The *domesticities* of life. *J. Martineau.*

domesticize (dō-mes′ti-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *domesticized*, ppr. *domesticizing*. [< *domestic* + *-ize*.] To render domestic; domesticate. *Southey.*

domett (dom′et), *n.* [Prob. from a proper name.] A plain cloth, of which the warp is cotton and the weft woolen.

domeykite (dō-mā′kīt), *n.* [After I. *Domèyko*, a Chilian mineralogist.] A native copper arsenid, occurring massive in Chili, of a tin-white to steel-gray color and metallic luster.

domical (dō′mi-kạl), *a.* [< ML. **domicalis*, *domicialis*, < L. *domus*, a house, ML. a church, etc.: see *dome*.] Related to or shaped like a dome; characterized by the presence of a dome or domes; influenced in construction by the principles of the dome.

The kings of Mykénê had reared those tombs or treasuries which show such a wonderful striving after the *domical* form while the *domical* construction was not yet understood. *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, V. 405.

Domical church, a church of which a dome is the characteristic feature; or, specifically, a church of which the entire roof-plan is practically a series of domes, whether boldly prominent, as in St. Mark's at Venice, and in the church of St. Front at Périgueux, France, copied from it

Domical Church.— Cathedral of Périgueux, France; 12th century.

in the eleventh century, or not apparent from the exterior, as is common in the medieval churches of Anjou and bordering provinces. This system of construction is of Byzantine origin, and presents a highly interesting and important phase of architectural development.

[Périgord] is the land alike of flint implements and of *domical churches*. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 325.

domically (dō′mi-kạl-i), *adv.* In a domical manner; as or with a dome: as, *domically* roofed chapels.

domicella (dom-i-sel′ạ̈), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *domus*, a house: see *dome*.] The specific name of a lory of the Moluccas, *Lorius domicella* (Linnæus), adopted by some authors as the genus name instead of the barbarous word *Lorius*. In some usages it is nearly conterminous with the subfamily *Lorinæ*, including *Eos*, *Coriphilus*, etc.

Domicella (*Lorius domicella*).

domicile, domicil (dom′i-sil), *n.* [= D. *domicilie* = G. Dan. Sw. *domicil*, < OF. *domicile*, F. *domicile* = Pr. *domicili* = Sp. Pg. It. *domicilio*, < L. *domicilium*, a habitation, abode, < *domus*, a house (see *dome*), + **-cilium*, perhaps connected with *cella*, a cot, hut, cell, and *celare*, cover, hide: see *cell*, *conceal*.] **1.** In general, a place of residence of a person or a family; in a narrower sense, the place where one lives; a place of habitual abode, in contradistinction to a place of temporary sojourn.

Let him have no culinary fire, no *domicil*; let him, when very hungry, go to the town for food.
Sir W. Jones, Ordinances of Menu, xii.

2. In *law*, the place where a person has his home, or his principal home, or where he has his family residence and personal place of business; that residence from which there is no present intention to remove, or to which there is a general intention to return. The domicile depends not on citizenship, nor on presence, but on the concurrence of two elements: 1st, residence in a place; and 2d, the intention of the person to make that place his home. Thus, a man may be a citizen of one country, have his domicile in another, and temporarily reside in a third. Domicile is of three kinds: 1st, *domicile of origin* or *nativity*, depending on that of the parents at the time of birth; 2d, *domicile of choice*, which is voluntarily acquired by the party; and 3d, *domicile by operation of law*, as that of a wife arising from marriage. The term *domicile* is sometimes used to signify the length of residence required by the law of some countries for the purpose of establishing jurisdiction in civil actions; in Scotland, residence for at least forty days within the country constitutes a domicile as to jurisdiction. All questions relating to personal property, in matters of debt, intestacy, or testamentary disposition, are determined by the law of the place of domicile, while those relating to real property are subject to the law of the place where it is situated. The property of a foreigner domiciled in a country with which his own is at war is held to be subject to seizure as that of an alien enemy.

It would be more correct to say that that place is properly the *domicil* of a person in which his habitation is fixed without any present intention of removing therefrom.
Story, Conflict of Laws, iii. § 43.

"Two things must concur," says the same eminent jurist [Story], "to constitute *domicile* — first, residence, and secondly, intention of making it the home of the party," and when once *domicile* is acquired it is not shaken off by occasional absences for the sake of business or of pleasure, or even by visits to a former *domicile* or to one's native country. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 67.

domicile (dom′i-sil), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *domiciled*, ppr. *domiciling*. [= D. *domicilieren* = G. *domiciliren* = Dan. *domiciliere* = Sw. *domiciliera*, < F. *domicilier* = Sp. Pg. *domiciliar*, < NL. **domiciliare* (see *domiciliate*), domicile; from the noun.] To establish in a fixed residence, or a residence that constitutes continuance in abode; domiciliate.

He has now been a fortnight *domiciled* at Oriel.
Mem. of R. H. Barham, in Ingoldsby Legends, I. 86.

domiciliar† (dom-i-sil′i-ạ̈r), *n.* [< ML. *domiciliarius*, a domestic: see *domiciliary*.] A domestic; a member of a household.

The dean of Strasburg, the prebendaries, the capitulars and *domiciliars*. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iv. 1.

domiciliary (dom-i-sil′i-ā-ri), *a.* [= OF. and F. *domiciliaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *domiciliario*, < ML. *domiciliarius*, prop. adj., domestic, < L. *domicilium*, abode, domicile: see *domicile*.] **1.** Pertaining to an abode, or the residence of a person or a family.

The personal and *domiciliary* rights of the citizen.
Motley.

Domiciliary visitation of the poor is the great need of the city. *G. S. Merriam*, S. Bowles, II. 325.

2. In *zoöl.*, constituting or pertaining to a protective or investing envelop or case in which an animal lives: as, the *domiciliary* structure of an infusorian; a *domiciliary* secretion.—**Domiciliary visit**, a visit to a private dwelling, particularly for the purpose of searching or inspecting it under authority, as in police supervision or in house-to-house visitation by sanitary officers.

Whether or not official oversight [in ancient Egypt] included *domiciliary visits*, it at any rate went to the extent of taking note of each family.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 558.

domiciliate (dom-i-sil′i-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *domiciliated*, ppr. *domiciliating*. [< NL. **domiciliatus*, pp. of **domiciliare*, < L. *domicilium*, a domicile: see *domicile*, *v.*] **1.** To provide with or establish in a domicile; fix in a place of residence.

The *domiciliated* classes of one of the most interesting nations of the world.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, Pref., p. iv.

2†. To render domestic; tame.

The *domiciliated* animals.
Pownall, Study of Antiquities, p. 61.

domiciliation (dom-i-sil-i-ā′shọn), *n.* [< *domiciliate* + *-ion*.] **1.** The state of being domiciliated; inhabitancy.—**2**†. The act of taming or rendering domestic; the state of being tamed or domesticated: as, the *domiciliation* of wild fowls. *E. D.*

domiculture (dō′mi-kul-tụ̄r), *n.* [< L. *domus*, a house, household, + *cultura*, cultivation.] Housekeeping and cookery; domestic economy. *E. D.* [Rare.]

domify† (dō′mi-fī), *v. t.* [As ML. *domificare*, build, < L. *domus*, a house, + *facere*, make: see *dome*[1] and *-fy*.] In *astrol.*, to divide (the heavens) into twelve houses, in order to erect a theme or horoscope by means of six great circles, called circles of position.

domina (dom′i-nạ̈), *n.*; pl. *dominæ* (-nē). [L., mistress, lady, fem. of *dominus*, master, lord; used as titles in ML.: see *dominus*.] In *law*, a title formerly given to an honorable woman who held a barony in her own right.

dominance, dominancy (dom′i-nans, -nan-si), *n.* [< OF. *dominance*, *dominence*, F. *dominance*, < *dominant*, dominant: see *dominant*. Cf. *predominance*.] Rule; control; authority; ascendancy.

dominant (dom′i-nant), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *dominant*, F. *dominant* = Sp. Pg. It. *dominante*, < L. *dominan(t-)s*, ppr. of *dominari*, rule: see *dominate*. Cf. *predominant*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Exercising rule or chief authority; governing; predominant: as, the *dominant* party or faction.

From the beginning the militant class, being by force of arms the *dominant* class, becomes the class which owns the source of food — the land.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 463.

Hence — **2.** Having a controlling effect or influence; most conspicuous or effective; overshadowing.

In the view from the railway Saint Nicholas' tower is *dominant*. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 16.

Moral existence is often thoughtlessly confounded with spiritual, because it is so *dominant* a form of natural existence as to seem something apart from it.
H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 116.

But once originated, the conception of the constancy of the order of Nature has become the *dominant* idea of modern thought. *Huxley*, Amer. Addresses, p. 2.

Dominant branch of a tree, in *math.*, one containing at least half of all the knots of the tree.—**Dominant chord** or **triad**, in *music*, the triad based upon the dominant or fifth tone of the scale. This triad precedes that of the tonic in the complete or authentic cadence.—**Dominant section**, in *music*, an intermediate section of a piece, written in the key of the dominant, and thus contrasted with the first and last sections, in the key of the tonic.—**Dominant tenement**, the tenement or parcel of land in favor of which a servitude exists over another tenement, called the *servient tenement*. The owner of the dominant tenement is sometimes called the *dominant owner*.

II. *n.* [= D. G. *dominante* = Dan. Sw. *dominant*, < It. *dominante*: see I.] In *music*: (*a*) The reciting tone in Gregorian scales or modes. (*b*) The fifth tone in the modern scales or modes; so called because of its importance in relation to the key-note or tonic.

Ancient Greek music seems . . . to have deviated from ours by ending on the *dominant* instead of the tonic.
Helmholtz, Sensations of Tone (trans.), p. 371.

dominantly (dom′i-nant-li), *adv.* In a dominant manner; so as to control or sway.

It is owing to its *dominantly* materialistic side, and to its power in increasing the capacity for pain, as well as actual pain, that civilization has developed modern pessimism. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 27.

dominate (dom′i-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dominated*, ppr. *dominating*. [< L. *dominatus*, pp. of *dominari* (> It. *dominare* = F. *dominer* = Sp. Pg. *dominar*: see also *domineer*), rule, be lord,

< *dominus*, lord, master: see *dominus*. Hence in comp. *predominate*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To bear rule over; control by mastery; govern; sway.

We everywhere meet with Slavonian nations either dominant or *dominated*. *Tooke*, Hist. Russia.

Hence—2. To affect controllingly or most prominently; have chief influence over or effect upon; overshadow: as, a *dominating* feature in a landscape.

The spectral form of an awful fate *dominating* all things human and divine. *J. Caird.*

The credulity of the Christians was *dominated* by conscience, and they detected a polluted impostor with as sure an instinct as the most cultivated Epicurean. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 135.

II. *intrans.* To hold control; predominate; prevail.

The system of Aristotle, however, still *dominated* in the universities. *Hallam*, Introd. Lit. of Europe, iii. 2.

The Mount of Olives is a steep and rugged hill, *dominating* over the city and the surrounding heights. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 76.

How explain the charm with which he [Shakspere] *dominates* in all tongues, even under the disenchantment of translation? *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 184.

domination (dom-i-nā'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *domynacion*, < OF. *dominaciun, dominacion, domination*, F. *domination* = Pr. *domination* = Sp. *dominacion* = Pg. *dominação* = It. *dominazione*, < L. *dominatio(n-)*, rule, dominion (also used in a concrete sense, in sing. or pl., rulers, lords, ML. a title of kings, etc., also in pl. one of the supposed orders of angels), < *dominari*, pp. *dominatus*, rule: see *dominate*.] 1. The exercise of power in ruling; dominion; sovereignty; lordship; government.

This lyon crowned hadde in his companye xviij lyonsewes crowned, whereof eche of hem hadde lordshippe and *domynacion* ouer the tother bestes that were turned to the lyon crowned. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 413.

Thou, and thine, usurp
The *dominations*, royalties, and rights
Of this oppressed boy. *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1.

2. Control by means of superior ability, influence, position, or resources; prevailing force: as, the *domination* of strong minds over weak; the *domination* of reason over the passions.

That austere and insolent *domination* [of the aristocracy]. *Burke*, Present Discontents (1770).

3. *pl.* An order of angels, supposed to be mentioned in two passages of the New Testament (Eph. i. 21, Col. i. 16), where the authorized version uses the word *dominions*. In the scheme of the celestial hierarchy (see *hierarchy*) of Dionysius the pseudo-Areopagite (first cited in the sixth century), and afterward generally accepted, the dominations constitute the fourth among the nine orders of angels, ranking as the first order of the second or intermediate triad. The form *domination* rather than *dominion* is due to the Latin *dominatio* of the Vulgate, the rendering of the Greek κυριότης, dominion, lordship, power and rank of a lord, the word also used by Dionysius.

Thrones, *dominations*, princedoms, virtues, powers;
Hear my decree. *Milton*, P. L., v. 607.

=Syn. 1. Rule, command.—2. *Influence, Ascendancy*, etc. See *authority*.

dominative (dom'i-nā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *dominatif* = Sp. Pg. *dominativo*, < ML. *dominativus*, < L. *dominari*, rule: see *dominate*.] Presiding; governing; dominating. [Obsolete or rare.]

Nothing should be despisable in the eyes of other, the prince in majesty and sovereignty of power, the nobility in wisdom and *dominative* virtue. *Sir E. Sandys*, State of Religion.

dominator (dom'i-nā-tọr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *dominatour*; = F. *dominateur* = Sp. Pg. *dominador* = It. *dominatore*, < L. *dominator*, a ruler, < *dominari*, rule: see *dominate*.] A ruler; a ruling power; a presiding or predominant influence.

The great pride of the Greekes and Latines, when they were *dominatours* of the world, reckoning no language so sweete and ciuill as their owne. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 209.

Jupiter with Mars [are] *dominators* for this north-west part of the world. *Camden*, Remains, Britain.

Great deputy, the welkin's vicegerent, and sole *dominator* of Navarre. *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 1.

domineer (dom-i-nēr'), *v.* [In the 17th century also *domineere, domminere*; < MD. *domineren*, feast luxuriously (lit. play the master; cf. quot. from Shakspere under def. 2), D. *domineren* = G. *dominiren* = Dan. *dominere* = Sw. *dominera*, domineer, < OF. *dominer*, F. *dominer*, < L. *dominari*, rule, be master: see *dominate*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To rule in an overbearing or arrogant manner; have or get the upper hand.

The bishop of Ely, chancelor,
Was left a vice-roy here,
Who like a potent emperor
Did proudly *domminere*.
True Tale of Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 362).

A Iustice of peace hee is to *domineere* in his Parish, and doe his neighbour wrong with more right.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, An Vp-start Countrey [Knight.

As when the feudal lords were strongest, the towns sought protection under their castles, so in Italy, when the towns and their factions *domineered*, the feudal lords were fain to seek their safety in becoming citizens. *Brougham.*

2. To give orders or directions in an arrogant, blustering manner; make an overbearing assertion of authority; play the master: often with *over*.

Go to the feast, revel and *domineer*.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2.

His Wishes tend abroad to roam;
And her's, to *domineer* at home.
Prior, Alma, ii.

Viragos, who discipline their husbands and *domineer over* the whole neighbourhood. *Goldsmith*, Female Warriors.

=Syn. 1. To tyrannize.—2. To swagger, lord it.

II. *trans.* To govern; sway; influence.

The barbara *domineereth* all the other syllogisms. *Sir T. Browne.*

Think'st thou, because my friend, with humble fervour,
Kneels to Omnipotence, each gossip's dream,
Each village-fable, *domineers* in turn
His brain's distemper'd nerves?
H. Walpole, Mysterious Mother, ii. 2.

domineering (dom-i-nēr'ing), *p. a.* Overbearing. =Syn. *Authoritative, Dogmatic*, etc. See *magisterial*.

domini, *n.* Plural of *dominus*.

dominical (dō-min'i-kạl), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *dominical*, F. *dominical* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *dominical* = It. *domenicale*, < ML. *dominicalis*, pertaining to Sunday (*dominica*, or, in full, *dominica dies* or *dominicus dies*, the Lord's day, Sunday, > It. *domenica* = Sp. *domingo* = Pg. *domingo, dominga* = F. *dimanche*, Sunday) (neut. *dominicale*, a book containing the lessons or services for Sunday, also a costume or veil for Sunday), or to the Lord, < L. *dominicus* (> Sp. *dominico*), pertaining to a lord, LL. and ML. pertaining to the Lord, < L. *dominus*, lord: see *dominus*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the Lord's day, or Sunday.

And who knows not the superstitious rigor of his Sundays Chappel, and the licentious remissness of his Sundays Theater; accompanied with that reverend Statute for *Dominical* Jigs and Maypoles, publisht in his own Name, and deriv'd from the example of his Father James. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, i.

2. Relating to Christ as Lord: as, the *dominical* prayer.

Some words altered in the *dominical* gospels. *Fuller.*

Dominical or Sunday letter, one of the seven letters A, B, C, D, E, F, G, used in calendars to mark the Sundays throughout the year. The first seven days of the year being marked by the above letters in their order, the following seven and all consecutive sets of seven days to the end of the year are similarly marked, except that in leap-years the 24th and 25th of February receive the same letter; so that on whatever day the first Sunday of the year falls, the letter which marks it will mark all the other Sundays of the year, except in leap-year, when after February 24th the dominical letter for the remainder of the year changes to the one preceding. (Many modern writers make the change of letter to occur after the end of February, the 29th taking no letter.) After twenty-eight years the same letters return in their order. The use of the dominical letter is primarily to aid in determining the date of Easter; but it may be used, by calculation, for finding the day of the week on which a given date falls in any year, past or future. To find the dominical letter of any year, let p, q, r, s, respectively, be the digits in the thousands', hundreds', tens', and units' places of the number of the year. Then, if the year is new style, find the sum $6p + 2q + 5r + 4s + 1$, and diminish it by the quotient of the year divided by 400 (neglecting the remainder). If it is old style, form the sum $3(p + 1) + q + 5r + 4s$. In either case increase the result by double the remainder after dividing the year by 4 (this remainder being taken as 4 for January and February of a leap-year). Divide the result by 7, and the remainder is the ordinal number of the dominical letter in the alphabet (the ordinal number of G being called 0).

II.† *n.* 1. The Lord's day; Sunday.—2. The Lord's house; a building used for religious service.

Then began Christian Churches, Oratories, or *dominicals* to outshine the Temples of the Heathen Gods. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 351.

3. A dominical letter.

Kath. Fair as a text B in a copy-book.
Ros. 'Ware pencils! How? let me not die your debtor,
My red *dominical*, my golden letter. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

4. A garment or veil for Sundays. See *dominicale*.

Wee decree that euery woman, when she dooth communicate, haue her *dominical*: if she haue it not, let her not communicate vntil the next Sonneday. *Bp. Jewell*, Reply to Harding, p. 73.

dominicale (dō-min-i-kā'lē), *n.* [ML.: see *dominical*.] A general term for a costume or a single garment appropriated to Sunday and attendance on divine service, especially a veil, of which the use is retained in Italy to the present day, and was common among Roman Catholics elsewhere until a recent date.

Dominican (dō-min'i-kạn), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dominicain* = Sp. Pg. *dominicano, dominico* = It. *domenicano* (chiefly as a noun) = D. *Dominikaan* = G. *Dominicaner* = Dan. Sw. *Dominikaner* (as a noun), < ML. *Dominicanus*, pertaining to Dominicus, a Dominican, < *Dominicus*, a man's name, referring to Dominic de Guzman, called St. Dominic. The name *Dominicus*, E. *Dominic*, F. *Dominique*, Sp. *Domingo*, It. *Domenico*, means 'belonging to the Lord': see *dominical*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to St. Dominic or the Dominicans.—2. Noting certain South American tanagers of the genus *Paroaria*, as *P. cucullata*, of dark-gray color with a pointed scarlet crest.

II. *n.* One of an order of mendicant friars instituted by the Spaniard Domingo de Guzman in Languedoc in France, and confirmed by the pope in 1216. The official name of the order is Fratres Predicatores (rendered in English Friars Preachers, Preaching Brethren or Friars, Predicants, or Order of Preachers), preaching and instruction being the chief objects of its foundation. It was established by Dominic himself also in Italy and Spain, and spread rapidly in other countries. In England its members were called Black Friars, from their black cloaks, and in France Jacobins, from the church and hospital of St. Jacques (Jacobus), in which they were first established in Paris. Their rules, based upon those of St. Augustine, enjoin poverty, chastity, fasting, and silence; but the last two may be dispensed with when they would interfere with active duties. The officers of the order are all elective. The highest, holding his place six years, is termed general; provincial and conventual priors have charge respectively of provinces and convents. The Dominicans and Franciscans, originating about the same time and long vehement rivals, were the leading orders of the Roman Church until the rise of the Jesuits in the sixteenth century. They still exist in many countries, but with reduced influence. The dress of the order is a black mantle and a white habit and scapular. An order of Dominican nuns was also founded by Dominic.

dominicide[1] (dō-min'i-sīd), *n.* [< L. *dominus*, lord, master, + *-cida*, killer, < *cædere*, kill.] One who kills his master. *E. D.*

dominicide[2] (dō-min'i-sīd), *n.* [< L. *dominus*, lord, master, + *-cidium*, a killing, < *cædere*, kill.] The killing of a master. *E. D.*

dominie (dom'i-ni or dō'mi-ni), *n.* [= Sp. *dómine*, a schoolmaster, < L. *domine*, voc. of *dominus*, a lord or master; the word being formerly used in the vocative as a regular term of address to clergymen, schoolmasters, and others in authority.] 1. A schoolmaster; a pedagogue. [Scotch and Old Eng.]

The dainty *dominie*, the schoolmaster. *Beau. and Fl.*

Abel Sampson, commonly called, from his occupation as a pedagogue, *Dominie* Sampson. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, ii.

2. In some parts of the United States, a clergyman; a parson; especially, a settled minister or pastor: a title used specifically in the (Dutch) Reformed Church, and colloquially in other churches, particularly in New York and New Jersey.

dominio (dō-mē'ni-ō), *n.* [Sp.: see *dominion*.] In *Mexican* and *Spanish law*, equivalent to *dominium*.

dominion (dō-min'yọn), *n.* [< ME. *dominion, domynyon*, < OF. *dominion* (F. *dominion*, as applied to the Dominion of Canada), < ML. *dominio(n-)*, equiv. to L. *dominium* (> Sp. Pg. It. *dominio*), lordship, right of ownership, < *dominus*, lord: see *domain, demain, demesne*, all from the same source.] 1. Lordship; sovereign or supreme authority; the power of governing and controlling; empire: as, a territory under the *dominion* of a foreign power.

Hit is also vnder the *domynyon* of the Venysians. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 10.

For till his dayes, the chiefe *dominion*
By strength was wielded without pollicy.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 39.

I praised and honoured him that liveth for ever, whose *dominion* is an everlasting *dominion*. Dan. iv. 34.

2. The right of uncontrolled possession, use, and disposal; power of control.

Study thou the *dominion* of thyself, and quiet thine own commotions. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 24.

He could not have private *dominion* over that which was under the private *dominion* of another. *Locke.*

What am I
That I dare to look her way;
Think I may hold *dominion* sweet,
Lord of the pulse that is lord of her breast?
Tennyson, Maud, xvi. 1.

3. A territory and people subject to a specific government or control; a domain: as, the *dominions* of Prussia.

Judah was his sanctuary, and Israel his *dominion*. Ps. cxiv. 2.

All thay that dwell in that *Dominion*, whereof the city is head. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 40.

I have seen now all the King of Great-Britain's *Dominions*. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 38.

Youth, Manhood, Age, that draws us to the ground, . . . Glide to thy dim *dominions*, and are bound. *Bryant*, The Past.

4. *pl.* Same as *dominations*. See *domination*, 3.

Whether they be thrones, or *dominions*, or principalities, or powers. Col. i. 16.

Act of dominion, in *law*, an act tantamount to an exercise of ownership.—**Arms of dominion,** in *her.* See *arm*², 7 (*a*).—**Dominion day,** a national holiday observed in the Dominion of Canada on the first day of July, in celebration of the proclamation of the union of the provinces under that name on July 1st, 1867, in accordance with the act of the British Parliament, passed March 29th of that year, called the British North American Act.—**Old Dominion,** a name popularly given to the State of Virginia.

And what more prolific mother of nobility was there in the eighteenth century than the *Old Dominion*? *Schouler*, Hist. U. S., I. 9.

=**Syn. 1.** Sovereignty, sway, control, rule, mastery, ascendancy.

dominium (dō-min′i-um), *n.* [L., lordship, dominion: see *dominion*.] In *civil law*, the ownership of a thing, as opposed to a mere life interest, to an equitable right, to a merely possessory right, or to a right against a particular person.

Dominium gives to him in whom it is vested the power of applying the subject to all purposes, except such as are inconsistent with his relative or absolute duties. Servitus gives the power of applying the subject only to exactly determined purposes. *Gordon Campbell*, Roman Law, p. 251.

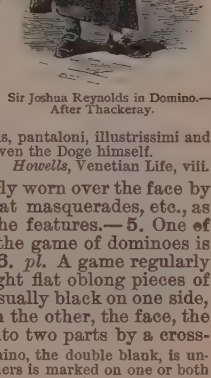
We cannot give a reason, other than mere chance, why power over a wife should have retained the name of manus, why power over a child should have obtained another name, potestas, why power over slaves and inanimate property should in later times be called *dominium*. *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 313.

Dominium directum. (*a*) The legal title to land, as distinguished from the right to use it. (*b*) The right of the feudal lord in land, as distinguished from that of his vassal. (*c*) The right of the landlord in land, as distinguished from that of his tenant.—**Dominium utile,** the right of the beneficiary, vassal, or tenant in land, as distinguished respectively from the three meanings of *dominium directum*. *Dominium directum* and *dominium utile*, whether vested in the same person or not, together make up the ownership of the land in its widest sense.

domino (dom′i-nō), *n.*; pl. *dominoes* or *dominos* (-nōz). [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *domino* = F. *domino* = Sp. *dominó* = Pg. It. *domino*, masquerade dress, < ML. *domino* (in sense 1), < L. *dominus*, lord, master, in ML. a title common to ecclesiastics (see *dominie*); cf. ML. *dominicale*, a kind of veil. The game is said to be so called from the black under surface or part of the pieces with which it is played.] **1.** (*a*) An ecclesiastical garment worn over other vestments in cold weather, made loose, and furnished with a hood. (*b*) By restriction, the hood alone.—**2.** A garment made in partial imitation of that described in def. 1, and used at masked balls. It is usually made of thin silk, loose, and with large sleeves and a hood.

His Majesty of Denmark, Gold *Domino*, trimmed with silver and Italian Flowers. *Court Milliner's List of* [*King of Denmark's Masquerade*, N. and Q., 7th [ser., III. 64.

3. A person wearing a domino.



Sir Joshua Reynolds in Domino.—After Thackeray.

The old Carnival . . . comes back and throngs the place with motley company,—*dominoes*, harlequins, pantaloni, illustrissimi and illustrissime, and perhaps even the Doge himself. *Howells*, Venetian Life, viii.

4. A half-mask formerly worn over the face by ladies when traveling, at masquerades, etc., as a partial disguise for the features.—**5.** One of the pieces with which the game of dominoes is played. See def. 6.—**6.** *pl.* A game regularly played with twenty-eight flat oblong pieces of ivory, bone, or wood, usually black on one side, the back, and white on the other, the face, the latter being divided into two parts by a cross-line. The face of one domino, the double blank, is unmarked, and that of the others is marked on one or both ends with pips or spots from one to six in number, the highest piece being the double six. Dominoes, however, are made in different styles, and for some games a larger number of pieces and higher markings are used. All play with dominoes consists in matching the pieces in a line by the corresponding ends so long as this can be done, and scoring the number of spots remaining in the beaten hand to the account of the winner.

The two players at *dominoes* glanced up from their game, as if to protest. *Dickens*, Little Dorrit, i. 11.

dominotier (do-mē-nō-tiā′), *n.* [F. *dominotier*, a maker of dominoes (in def. 1, above); hence, by extension, as in def.; < *domino*, domino.] A maker of colored or marbled paper; an engraver or a colorer of woodcuts.

The makers of such paper, as well as the engravers and colourers of wood-cuts, were called *dominotiers*. *Chatto*, Wood Engraving, p. 45.

dominus (dom′i-nus), *n.*; pl. *domini* (-nī). [L., a master, lord, owner, proprietor, ruler, in LL. and ML. applied especially to the Lord, in ML. also a title common to ecclesiastics and gentlemen (in this use being often abbreviated in writing and speech to "*Dom.*"); fem. *domina*, lady, mistress. Hence the Rom. forms *dan*¹, *don*², *dom*², *dame*, *dam*², *doña*, *donna*, *dueña*, *duenna*, *damsel*, *donzel*, *madam*, *madame*, *madonna*, etc. L. *dominus* = Skt. *damana*, in comp., conquering, also as a proper name, < Skt. √ *dam*, tame, = L. *domare* = E. *tame*.] **1.** Master; sir: a title formerly given to a clergyman (in the University of Cambridge to a bachelor of arts), gentleman, or lord of a manor. See *dominie*, *don*², *dan*¹.—**2.** In *civil law*, one who possesses something by right.—**3.** In *feudal law*, one who grants part of his estate in fee, to be enjoyed by another.—**Dominus vobiscum,** the versicle "The Lord be with you," employed in Western liturgies and offices, like the similar *Pax vobiscum* (Peace be with you), as a brief prayer of the priest for the people, the people in turn praying for the priest in the response *Et cum spiritu tuo* (And with thy spirit).

domitable† (dom′i-ta-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **domitabilis*, < *domitare*, tame (> E. *daunt*), freq. of *domare* = E. *tame*: see *tame*, *daunt*. Cf. *domable*.] Capable of being tamed.

Those animals of the more voracious and fierce nature are less subject to be disciplined, tamed, and brought into subjection; the other are by their very nature more *domitable*, domestick, and subject to be governed. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 369.

domite (dō′mīt), *n.* [< *Dôme* (Puy-de-Dôme, a department of France) + *-ite*².] A variety of trachyte occurring in the volcanic region of central France.

domitic (dō-mit′ik), *a.* [< *domite* + *-ic*.] Composed of or similar to domite.

dom pedro (dom pē′drō). [Pg. *Dom Pedro* = Sp. *Don Pedro*, lit. Sir Peter; *Pedro* being a very common Sp. and Pg. Christian name, < L. *Petrus*, < Gr. Πέτρος, Peter.] A name given to the game of sancho pedro when the joker or *dom* is used as one of the trumps.

dompynget, *n.* [ME., mod. as if **dumping*, < *dump*, plunge: see *dump*².] The dabchick.

In mareis and in mores, in myres and in wateres *Dompynges* dyueden [dived]; "deere god," ich sayde, "Wher hadden these wilde suche witt and at what scole?" *Piers Plowman* (C), xiv. 169.

don¹ (don), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *donned*, ppr. *donning*. [A contr. of *do on*, at first prob. (like *doff*, < *do* + *off*) in the impv.; ME. *don on*, AS. *dōn on*, pret. *dyde on*: see *do*¹. Cf. *doff*.] To put on; invest with.

Then up he rose, and *donn'd* his clothes. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 5 (song).

Come, *don* thy cap, and mount thy horse. *Scott*, Marmion, v. 31.

Odin *donn'd*
His dazzling corslet and his helm of gold. *M. Arnold*, Balder Dead.

don² (don), *n.* [< Sp. *don* = Pg. *dom*, a title equiv. to E. *Mr.*, < ML. *dominus*: see *dominus*. The word is ult. the same as ME. *dan*: see *dan*¹.] **1.** [*cap.*] A title in Spain and Italy prefixed to a man's Christian name, like *Sir* in Great Britain. Formerly, in Spain, it was confined to men of high rank, but is now applied to all persons of the better classes, and is a mere title of courtesy.

The title of *Don*, which had not then been degenerated into an appellation of mere courtesy. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., xvi.

2. A gentleman; a man bearing the title of or addressed as "Don."

One will bee sicke forsooth, and bid her maid deny her to this *don*, that earle, the other marquesse, nay to a duke. *Rawlins*, The Rebellion, i. 1.

3. Any person of high importance or leading position: applied ironically to one giving himself airs of importance.

The great *dons* of wit. *Dryden*.

4. In Great Britain, a fellow of a college, or any college authority. [University slang.]

I find that the reverend *dons* in Oxford are already alarmed at my appearance in public. *Amhurst*, Terræ Filius, Jan. 28, 1721.

The college authorities (in University slang-phrase the *Dons*) are designated in the most general terms as the Master and Fellows. *C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 31.

doña (dō′nyä), *n.* [Sp.: see *donna*, and *dueña*, *duenna*.] A lady: the Spanish equivalent of *donna*, especially as a conventional title of respect.

There was the Countess of Medina Celi; . . . And *Doña* Serafina, and her cousins. *Longfellow*, Spanish Student, i. 1.

donable (dō′na-bl), *a.* [< L. *donabilis*, that deserves to be presented or presented with, < *donare*, present: see *donate*.] Capable of being donated or given. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare or obsolete.]

Donacia (dō-nā′si-ă), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1775), < Gr. δόναξ, a reed.] A genus of chrysomelid beetles, typifying the subfamily *Donaciinæ*, and somewhat resembling longicorns, the antennæ being filiform and the prothorax narrow and not margined. They are small species, mostly of metallic colors, and covered with water-proof hairs. The larvæ feed on the roots and stems of water-plants and algæ. It is a wide-spread genus, of over 100 species, 25 of which inhabit the United States.

Donacidæ¹ (dō-nas′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Donax* (*Donac-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of bivalve mollusks, taking name from the genus *Donax*. They are closely related to the *Tellinidæ*, and by many referred to the same family. They differ in the form of the shell, which is wedge-shaped, with the front produced and rounded, and the posterior short and very oblique. Over 100 species are known.

Donacidæ² (dō-nas′i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Donaciidæ*. *Lacordaire*, 1845.

Donaciidæ (don-ą-sī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Donacia* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Coleoptera:* same as *Donaciinæ*. Also written *Donaciadæ* and *Donacidæ*.

Donaciinæ (don-ą-si-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Donacia* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Chrysomelidæ*, typified by the genus *Donacia*. Usually written *Donacinæ*. *Lacordaire*, 1845.

Donacinæ¹ (don-ą-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Donax* (*Donac-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Tellinidæ:* same as the family *Donacidæ*¹.

Donacinæ² (don-ą-sī′nē), *n. pl.* Same as *Donaciinæ*.

donacite (dō′na-sīt), *n.* [NL., < *Donax* (*Donac-*) + *-ite*².] A fossil shell of the genus *Donax*, or closely resembling a species of that genus.

Donacobius (don-ą-kō′bi-us), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1831), < Gr. δόναξ (δονακ-), a reed, + βίος, life.] A genus of South American dentirostral oscine passerine birds, of the group *Miminæ*, or mocking-thrushes, connecting these with the wrens. They have a long, notched bill, with entirely exposed nostrils and nasal membrane, moderate rictal bristles, and tail longer than the rounded wings. *D. cyaneus* and *D. albovittatus* are the two species.

dona nobis (dō′nā nō′bis). [L., give us (*pacem*, peace): *dona*, 2d pers. sing. impv. of *donare*, give; *nobis*, dat. pl. of *ego*, I (pl. *nos*).] **1.** In the Roman Catholic mass, the last section, beginning "Dona nobis pacem."—**2.** A musical setting of those words, especially as a movement in a mass.

donary (dō′na-ri), *n.*; pl. *donaries* (-riz). [< L. *donarium*, the place in a temple where votive offerings were got, a votive offering, < *donum*, a gift, votive offering.] A thing given to a sacred use. [Rare.]

I conceal their *donaries*, pendants, other offerings. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 620.

donat†, *n.* See *donet*.

donatary (don′a-tā-ri), *n.*; pl. *donataries* (-riz). [= F. *donataire* = Sp. Pg. It. *donatario*, < ML. *donatarius*, also *donatorius*, the recipient of a gift, < *donatus*, a gift, < L. *donare*, give: see *donate*.] Same as *donatory*.

donate (dō′nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *donated*, ppr. *donating*. [< L. *donatus*, pp. of *donare*, give, present (something—acc.) to (a person—dat.), present (a person—acc.) with (something—abl.), grant, give up, remit, condone (see *condone*), < *donum*, a gift, = Skt. *dāna*, a gift, akin to Gr. δῶρον, a gift, < L. *dare*, Gr. δι-δό-ναι = Skt. √ *dā*, give: see *date*¹.] To give; present as a gift; contribute. [U. S.]

More than a hundred thousand dollars have been *donated* . . . by members of his family. *E. A. Park*.

donation (dō-nā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *donation*, OF. *donoison*, *donaison*, *donaeson*, *dounison* = Sp. *donacion* = Pg. *doação* = It. *donazione*, < L. *donatio*(*n-*), a giving, < *donare*, give: see *donate*.] **1.** The act of giving or bestowing; a granting.

He gave us only over beast, fish, fowl,
Dominion absolute; that right we hold
By his *donation*. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 69.

2. That which is gratuitously given; a grant; a gift.

And some *donation* freely to estate
On the bless'd lovers. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

3. In *law*, the act or contract by which the ownership of a thing is transferred by one person to another without consideration. To be valid, a donation supposes capacity both in the donor to give and in the donee to receive, and requires consent, delivery, and acceptance.—**Donatio mortis causa** (literally, a gift by reason of death), a gift of personal property, made in the donor's expectation of speedy death, with the implied or expressed condition that the thing is to be returned if he recover.—**Donation lands**, in Pennsylvania, in the period succeeding the revolution, lands set apart in the northwestern part of the State for donation or gift to citizens of the State who had served in the revolutionary army. = **Syn. 2.** Contribution, benefaction.—**3.** *Gift*, *Largess*, etc. See *present*.

donation-party (dō-nā'shon-pär'ti), *n.* A party of the parishioners of a clergyman, who usually assemble at the clergyman's house, each guest bringing him a present, as some article of food or clothing or of household use; also, the custom of assembling for this purpose; sometimes, the things so presented. This custom prevails chiefly in rural regions. [U. S.]

Donatism (don'a-tizm), *n.* [< *Donatus* + *-ism*.] The doctrines of the Donatists.

Donatist (don'a-tist), *n.* [< LL. *Donatista*, Donatist, < *Donatus*, a man's name.] One of an early Christian sect in Africa which originated in a dispute over the election of Cæcilian to the see of Carthage, A. D. 311, occasioned by his opposition to the extreme reverence paid to relics of martyrs and to the sufferers for the Christian faith called confessors, and the rivalry of Secundus, primate of Numidia. Secundus and the Numidian bishops declared Cæcilian's consecration invalid because conferred by Felix of Aptunga, whom they charged with being a traditor. They excommunicated Cæcilian and his party, and made one Majorinus bishop in opposition. The name Donatist came either from Donatus of Casæ Nigræ, who headed the party of Majorinus at the Lateran Council in 313, where it was condemned, or (more probably) from Donatus "the Great," who succeeded Majorinus in 315 and under whom the schism became fixed. Repressed under Constans, the Donatists revived under the favor of Julian the Apostate. Repressive measures, provoked by their frequent acts of fanatical violence, were resorted to from time to time. These measures, internal schisms, the conciliatory conduct of the orthodox clergy at a conference held at Carthage in 411, and the arguments of St. Augustine caused many to abandon Donatism, and the sect became insignificant, though not entirely extinct till the seventh century. The Donatist party held that it constituted the whole and only true church, and that the baptisms and ordinations of the orthodox clergy were invalid, because they were in communion with traditors. They therefore rebaptized and reordained converts from Catholicism. See *Circumcellion*, *Maximianist*, *Primianist*, *Rogatist*.

Donatistic, Donatistical (don-a-tis'tik, -ti-kal), *a.* [< *Donatist* + *-ic*, *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to Donatism or to the Donatists.

donative (don'a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *donatif*, F. *donatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *donativo*, < ML. *donativum*, a gift, neut. of **donativus*, < L. *donare*, give: see *donate*.] **I.** *a.* Vested or vesting by donation: as, a *donative* advowson.

II. *n.* **1.** A gift; a largess; a gratuity; a present; a dole.

The Roman emperor's custom was at certain solemn times to bestow on his soldiers a *donative;* which *donative* they received wearing garlands upon their heads.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, ii. 5.

They [the Romans] were entertained with publick shews and *donatives*. *Dryden.*

2. In *canon law*, a benefice given and collated to a person by the founder or patron without either presentation, institution, or induction by the ordinary.

He requested from the Duke the appointment to the church in the park, an extra-parochial *donative*, with no visible source of income.
J. H. Shorthouse, Sir Percival, ii.

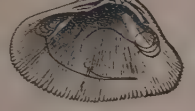
donator (dō-nā'tor), *n.* [= F. *donateur* = Sp. *donador* = Pg. *doador* = It. *donatore*, < L. *donator*, a giver, < *donare*, give: see *donate*, and cf. *donor*.] In *law*, a donor.

donatory (don'a-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *donatories* (-riz). [< ML. *donatorius*, more correctly *donatarius:* see *donatary*.] In *Scots law*, a donee of the crown; one to whom escheated property is, on certain conditions, made over. Also *donatary*.

donaught (dō'nât or dun'ot), *n.* [< *do*[1], *v.*, + obj. *naught;* cf. *donothing*.] One who does nothing; an idle, good-for-nothing person. Also dialectally *donnaught*, *donnat*, *donnot*.

Crafty and proud *donaughts*. *Granger.*

donax (dō'naks), *n.* [L., < Gr. *δόναξ*, a reed, also a kind of shell-fish; prob. "a reed shaken by the wind," < *δονεῖν*, shake, drive about, as the wind.] **1.** A species of grass of the genus *Arundo* (*A. Donax*), occasionally cultivated in gardens, and attaining a height of 8 or 10 feet. In Spain and other parts of the south of Europe it grows much taller, and its stems are used for fishing-rods, looms, etc. The leaves are beautifully striped like ribbon-grass. **2.** [*cap.*] A genus of siphonate lamellibranchiate bivalves, of the family *Donacidæ*, having equivalve shells of triangular form, the umbo at the obtuse angle of the triangle, the margin entire and perfectly coaptated, and the surface usually striped with color from beak to margin. The species are numerous, and are known as *wedge-shells*. *D. denticulatus* is a typical example.



Right Valve of Wedge-shell (*Donax denticulatus*).

doncella (don-sel'ą), *n.* [Sp., a damsel: see *damsel*[1].] A name of certain labroid fishes. (*a*) *Harpe* or *Bodianus rufus*, also called *ladyfish* (which see). (*b*) *Platyglossus radiatus*, the bluefish of Florida.

dondainet, *n.* [OF., also *domdaine*.] **1.** A crossbow or arbalist; a military engine of the ballista type.—**2.** A bolt or quarrel for such an engine.

done (dun), *pp.* [The perfect participle of *do*, *v.*: see *do*[1]. Only special uses of *done* are noted here.] **1.** As an auxiliary, used to express completed action: originally causal after *have* or *had*, followed by an object infinitive; in present use the *have* or *had* is often omitted and the infinitive turned into a preterit, leaving *done* as a mere preterit sign. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.; a characteristic of negro idiom.]

When that Noe had *done* espye
How that the eirth began to drye.
Sir D. Lyndsay.

What use dis dried-up cotton stalk, when Life *done* picked my cotton?
I'se like a word dat somebody *done* said, and den forgotten. *The Century.*

2. Completed; finished; decided; accepted: used in an exclamatory way to signify acceptance of a proposition, as a wager.—**3.** Completely used up; thoroughly fatigued; tired out: sometimes with *out* or *up* (or with *for:* see *to do for*, under *do*[1], *v.*).

Not so the Holland fleet, who, tired and *done*,
Stretched on their decks like weary oxen lie.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, l. 70.

The horses were thoroughly *done;* . . . my steed Tétel, . . . with head lowered and legs wide apart, was a tolerable example of the effects of pace.
Sir S. W. Baker, Heart of Africa, p. 115.

By this time I was pretty nearly *done out*, for running along the steep ground through the sage-brush was most exhaustive work. *The Century*, XXX. 228.

4. [The same as *done*, completed, executed; substituted for OF. *doné*, *donné*, given (equiv. to L. *datum*, given, i. e., published: see *date*[1]), pp. of OF. *doner*, F. *donner*, give, < L. *donare*, give: see *donate*.] Completed; executed; issued; made public: used chiefly in the concluding clause of a formal document, expressing the place at which and the date on which it received official sanction and became valid: as, *done* at Washington this 15th day of May, etc.—**Done brown, done for, done up**, etc. See *do*[1], *v.*

donet. An obsolete form of the infinitive (and present indicative plural) of *do*[1].

donee (dō-nē'), *n.* [< OF. *doné*, *donné*, pp. of *doner*, *donner*, < L. *donare*, give: see *donate*.] **1.** A person to whom a gift or a donation is made.

Either men,
Donors or *donees*, to their practice shall
Find you to reckon nothing, me owe all.
B. Jonson, Underwoods, xxx.

2. Specifically, in *law:* (*a*) One to whom a voluntary conveyance is made.

If goods be given to one till such a thing happen, or upon such a condition, there is a property in the *donee*, yet it is clogged with a limitation and condition.
State Trials, John Hampden, an. 1637.

(*b*) One to whom land is conveyed in fee tail. (*c*) An appointee; one to whom a power is given. See *power*.

donet, donatt, *n.* [< ME. *donet*, *donat*, < OF. *donat*, a grammar, elementary book, so called from the much-used grammar (*Ars grammatica*) of Ælius *Donatus*, a grammarian, commentator, and rhetorician, who taught at Rome about the middle of the 4th century A. D.] A grammar; the elements of any art.

Thenne I drouȝ me a-mong this drapers, my *donet* to leorne. *Piers Plowman* (A), v. 123.

A *Donat* into Christian Religion. [Title.] *Bp. Pecock.*

dong (dong), *n.* [Native name.] A name of the wild yak, *Poëphaga grunniens*. See *yak*.

Dongan charter. See *charter*.

doni (dō'ni), *n.* [Also written *dony*, *dhoney*, *dhony;* < Telugu *done*.] A clumsy kind of boat used on the coasts of Coromandel in India, and in Ceylon, sometimes decked, and occasionally furnished with an outrigger. It is about 70 feet long, 20 feet broad, and 12 feet deep, with one mast and a lug-sail, and is navigated in fine weather only.

doniferous (dō-nif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *donum*, a gift, + *ferre*, = E. *bear*[1], + *-ous*.] Bearing gifts. *E. D.* [Rare.]

donjon (prop. dun'jon, also don'jon, to suit the spelling), *n.* [ME. *dongeon*, *donjoun*, etc., < OF. *donjon:* see *dungeon*.] The inner tower, keep, or stronghold of a castle. See cut under *castle*. It is simply another spelling of *dungeon*, to which it is preferred in the sense of the definition by some writers, on account of the special idea of *prison* now associated with *dungeon*.

The gharry rumbles over the bridge towards the grand *donjons* of a giant keep that frowns over the flood.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 52.

donjonné (don-jo-nā'), *a.* [OF., < *donjon*, a donjon, tower: see *dungeon*.] In *her.*, having a donjon or inner tower rising above the rest: said of a castle used as a bearing.

donk, *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *dank*.

The dolly dikis war al *donk* and wate.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 201.

donk, *v. t.* A dialectal form of *dank*.

A myste & a merkenes in mountains aboute,
All *donkyt* the dales with the dym showris.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9639.

donkey (dung'ki or dong'ki), *n.* [First recorded about the middle of the 18th century, also written *donky*, *donkie;* of dial. origin, formed with double dim. *-k-ey*, Sc. spelled *-k-ie* (usually with dim. *-i-*, *-ie*, *-y*, preceding, as in Banffshire *horsikie*, a little horse, *beastikie*, a little beast), < *dun*, a familiar name for a horse, and presumably of an ass, with ref. to its color, < *dun*[1], *a.*: see *dun*[1]. Cf. *dunnock*, a hedge-sparrow, similarly formed, < *dun*[1] + *-ock*.] **1.** An ass: a familiar term.

Or in the London phrase, thou Devonshire monkey,
Thy Pegasus is nothing but a *donkey*.
Wolcott (Peter Pindar) (ed. 1830), p. 116.

2. A stupid or obstinate and wrong-headed fellow.

donkey-engine (dung'ki-en"jin), *n.* In *mach.*, a small steam-engine used where great power is not required, and often to perform some subsidiary operation. Donkey-engines on steam-vessels, etc., are used for pumping water into the boilers or from the hold, handling the cargo, hoisting the anchor or the sails, etc.

donkey-pump (dung'ki-pump), *n.* **1.** A feed-pump for steam-boilers, also often used as supplementary to other apparatus.—**2.** An additional steam-pump which can be employed when the main engine is not working, or for special work, such as washing decks, removing bilge-water, or in case of fire.

donkey-rest (dung'ki-rest), *n.* In *paper-manuf.*, a frame against which the form is laid to drain.

donna (don'ą), *n.* [It., = Sp. *doña*, *dueña* (as a title *Doña*) (see *doña*, *dueña*, *duenna*), < L. *domina*, mistress, lady: see *domina*, *dominus*, *don*[2].] **1.** A lady: as, prima *donna*, the first female singer in an opera, oratorio, etc.—**2.** [*cap.*] A common title of respect for Italian and Portuguese ladies, and in foreign languages also for Spanish ladies (in place of Spanish *Doña*), prefixed to the Christian name: as, *Donna* Margarita.

donnaught, donnat, *n.* Dialectal forms of *donaught*.

donne[1]**t**, *a.* A Middle English form of *dun*[1].

donne[2]**t**, *v. t.* A false spelling of *don*[1].

donnerd, donnert (don'erd, -ert), *a.* [Sc., also written *donnard* and *donnort*, stupid (cf. *donnar*, stupefy, *bedunder'd*, stunned with noise), appar. < Dan. *dundre* = Sw. *dundra*, make a loud noise, thunder, = E. *thunder*, *v.*] **1.** Grossly stupid.—**2.** Stunned; dazed.

The *donnort* bodie croon'd right lowne,
Whyle tears dreeped a' his black beard down.
Cromek's Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 88.

donnish (don'ish), *a.* [< *don*[2], 4, + *-ish*[1].] Pertaining to or characteristic of an English university don.

Unless a man can get the prestige and income of a don, and write *donnish* books, it's hardly worth while for him to make a Greek and Latin machine of himself.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xvi.

donnism (don'izm), *n.* [Better spelled **donism*, < *don*[2], 4, + *-ism*.] Self-importance, or distance and loftiness of carriage. [English university slang.]

donnot, *n.* A dialectal form of *donaught*.

donor (dō′nor), *n.* [< OF. *donor, donour, doneor*, F. *donneur*, < L. *donator*, a giver, < *donare*, give: see *donate, donator*.] **1.** One who gives or bestows; one who confers anything gratuitously; a benefactor.—**2.** Specifically, in *law*: (*a*) A giver. (*b*) One who creates an estate tail. (*c*) One who gives to another a power. See *power*.

donothing (dō′nuth″ing), *n.* and *a.* [< *do*[1], *v.*, + obj. *nothing*. Cf. *donaught*.] **I.** *n.* One who does nothing; an idler.

II. *a.* Doing no work; idle; indolent; inactive. [In this use commonly with a hyphen.]

Why haven't you a right to aspire to a college education as any *do-nothing* canon there at the abbey, lad?
Kingsley, Alton Locke, iv.

In short, neither the extreme *do-nothing* policy nor the extreme violence policy will solve the great problem.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 145.

donothingness (dō′nuth″ing-nes), *n.* Idleness; indolence; inactivity.

A situation of similar affluence and *do-nothingness*.
Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, xxxviii.

Donovan's solution. See *solution*.

donship (don′ship), *n.* [< *don*[2] + *-ship*.] The state or rank of a don: used, after *your, his*, etc., in an honorary form of address or reference to one entitled to be called *don*. [Rare.]

I draw the lady
Unto my kinsman's here, only to torture
Your donships for a day or two.
Fletcher, The Chances, v. 1.

donsie (don′si), *a.* [Sc., also written *doncie*; perhaps, in the first two senses, ult. < Gael. *donas*, bad luck, mischief, harm, the devil, < *do-* priv., not, + *sonas*, lucky, fortunate, < *son*, good, profit, advantage.] **1.** Unlucky.

Their *donsie* tricks, their black mistakes,
Their failings an' mischances.
Burns, Address to the Unco Guid.

2. Restive; unmanageable.

Tho' ye was trickie, slee and funny,
Ye ne'er was *donsie*.
Burns, The Auld Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare.

3. Affectedly neat and trim: implying the idea of self-importance.

She was a *donsie* wife and clean.
Ramsay, Poems, I. 228.

4. Sickly; ailing: as, he's sair kep'n doon wi' a *donsie* wife and *donsie* bairns. [Colloq.]

donsky (don′ski), *n.* [Russ. *Donskoĭ*, of the river Don, < *Donŭ*, Don.] A variety of Russian wool of coarse quality, first introduced into English woolen manufacture about 1830.

don't (dōnt). A contraction of *do not*, common in colloquial language, and, more improperly, as a contraction of *does not* (*doesn't*).

donzel† (don′zel), *n.* [(In ME. only in the form *damsel*, etc.) < OF. *danzel*, etc., = Pr. *donzel, dansel* = Sp. *doncel* = Pg. *donzel* = It. *donzello*, < ML. *domicellus, domnicellus, dominicellus*, dim. of L. *dominus*, master: see *damsel*[2], *dominus*.] A young attendant; a page; a youth of good quality not yet knighted.

Esquire to a knight-errant, *donzel* to the damsels.
S. Butler, Characters.

doo[1]†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *do*[1].

doo[2] (dö), *n.* A Scotch form of *dove*[1].

dooab, *n.* See *doab*[2].

doob (döb), *n.* [Also written *doub*, and more accurately *dūb*, repr. Hind. *dūb*, < Skt. *dūrvā*, doob.] An East Indian name for the plant *Cynodon Dactylon*, used as a fodder-grass.

dood (död), *n.* [< Beng. *dūdh*, a camel.] A camel in military use; a riding-dromedary.

Poor *dood*, down with you on your knees! At the word of command, the sowar forces his beast to kneel.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 237.

Doodia (dö′di-ạ), *n.* [NL.] A small genus of ferns, natives of the southern hemisphere, and common in cultivation. The fronds are from 6 to 18 inches long, pinnate or pinnatifid. The oblong or slightly curved sori are arranged in one or more rows between the midrib and margins of the pinnæ, and the veins form one or two rows of arches.

doodle[1] (dö′dl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *doodled*, ppr. *doodling*. [= Sc. *doudle*; perhaps a var. of *daddle, dawdle*, q. v.] To dandle.

An' he was tane to Craignethan's hall,
An' *doudlit* on his knee.
Edinburgh Rev., July 1, 1819, p. 526.

doodle[1] (dö′dl), *n.* A trifler; a simple fellow. [Provincial.]

doodle[2] (dö′dl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *doodled*, ppr. *doodling*. [Prob. supposed to be imitative, but in fact due to the comp. *doodlesack*, q. v.] To drone, as a bagpipe. *Scott*, Old Mortality.

doodlesack (dö′dl-sak), *n.* [< G. *dudelsack*, a bagpipe, < *dudeln*, play on a bagpipe (< Pol. *dudlić*, play on a bagpipe, < *dudy* = Bohem. *duda, dudy* = Slov. *dude*, a bagpipe, = Russ. *duda*, a pipe, reed), + *sack* = E. *sack*[1].] A bagpipe.

dood-wallah (död′wol-ạ̈), *n.* [< Beng. *dūdh-wālā*, < *dūdh*, a camel, + Hind. Beng., etc., *-wālā*, a keeper.] In India, an attendant who has charge of camels; a camel-driver.

The moment the *dood-wallah* pulls the string, which is attached to a piece of wood passed through the cartilage of the animal's nostril, the camel opens its huge mouth.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 224.

dook[1] (dök), *n.* A dialectal form of *duck*[1].

dook[2] (dök), *n.* A dialectal form of *duck*[2].

dook[3] (dök), *n.* [Sc.; origin unknown.] A piece of wood inserted into a wall for attaching finishings to.

dool[1] (döl), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *dole*[2].

O' a' the num'rous human *dools*,
Ill har'sts, daft bargains, cutty stools, . . .
Thou bear'st the gree.
Burns, To the Toothache.

dool[2] (döl), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *dole*[4].

doolful (döl′fûl), *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *doleful*. *Spenser*.

The brethren o' the Commerce-Chaumer
May mourn their loss wi' *doolfu'* clamour.
Burns, Epistle to William Creech.

dool-tree (döl′trē), *n.* [Sc., also written *dule-tree*; < *dool*[1] = *dole*[2] + *tree*.] In Scotland, a mourning-tree (see the extract). It resembled, as marking a place of mourning, the *dun deurshuil* (the knoll of the tearful eye) of the Highlands, where the clan usually assembled to bewail any misfortune that befell the community.

The Earl of Cassilis fell at Flodden with many of his followers; and there is still to be seen, in front of the castle, a very large plane-tree, underneath whose melancholy boughs his sorrowing people are said to have spent several weeks in lamentations of their own and their country's calamity; for which reason it bears the appellation of the *dule-tree*. *Land of Burns*.

A whole chapter of sights and customs striking to the mind, from the pyramids of Egypt to the gibbets and *dule trees* of mediæval Europe. *R. L. Stevenson*, Æs Triplex.

dooly (dö′li), *n.*; pl. *doolies* (-liz). [< Hind. *dūli*, Marāthi *doli* (cerebral *d*), a litter.] A kind of litter used in India and the neighboring countries, inferior to the palkee or palanquin, but also lighter, and used on long journeys. *Forbes*.

Coolies, however, awaited me with a *dooly*, one of those low litters slung on a bamboo, in which you may travel swiftly and without effort.
F. M. Crawford, Mr. Isaacs, xii.

doom (döm), *n.* [< ME. *doome, dome, dom*, < AS. *dōm*, a judgment, sentence, doom, decree, law (= OS. *dōm* = OFries. *dōm* = OHG. *tuom* = Icel. *dōmr* = Sw. Dan. *dom* = Goth. *dōms*), judgment, with formative *-m*, < *dō-n*, etc., E. *do*[1], in the orig. sense of 'put, place, set'; cf. Gr. *θέμις*, established law, of the same ult. origin. Hence *-dom* and *deem*, q. v.] **1.** Judgment or decision; specifically, a decision determining fate or fortune; fateful decision or decree: originally in a neutral sense, but now generally implying an adverse decision: as, the court pronounced *doom* upon the culprits; to fall by *doom* of battle.

This argument is fals, so is thi *doome*;
Bi what right woldist thou me wynne?
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 50.

Then was that golden belt by *doome* of all
Graunted to her, as to the fayrest Dame.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. v. 16.

Therefore to Me their *doom* he hath assign'd,
That they may have their wish, to try with Me
In battel which the stronger proves.
Milton, P. L., vi. 317.

Ælfred's main work, like that of his successor, was to enforce submission to the justice of hundred-moot and shire-moot alike on noble and ceorl, "who were constantly at obstinate variance with one another in the folk-moots before ealdorman and reeve, so that hardly any one of them would grant that to be true *doom* that had been judged for *doom* by the ealdorman and reeves."
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 134.

His own false *doom*,
That shadow of mistrust should never cross
Betwixt them, came upon him.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. Fate decreed or determined; fixed fortune; irrevocable destiny.

Seek not to know to Morrow's *Doom*;
That is not ours, which is to come.
Congreve, Imit. of Horace, I. ix. 3.

O'er him whose *doom* thy virtues grieve
Aërial forms shall sit at eve.
Collins, Death of Col. Ross.

In an early stage of society slavery is the *doom* of the prisoner of war; it is often the legal *doom* of the criminal.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 180.

3†. Judgment or opinion; discernment.

Cassandra to councell then call thai belyue,
To haue a *dom* of that dede.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11810.

In him no point of courtesy there lackt,
He was of manners mild, of *doom* exact.
Mir. for Mags., p. 175.

That Islands space;
The which did seeme, unto my simple *doome*,
The onely pleasant and delightfull place
That ever troden was of footings trace.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 21.

This one consent in all your *dooms* of him, . . .
Argues a truth of merit in you all.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

4†. The last judgment. See *doomsday*.

Thy Aue maria and thi crede,
That shalle the saue at *dome* of drede.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 303.

The *Doom* schalle ben on Estre Day, suche tyme as oure Lord aroos. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 114.

Day of doom. See *day*[1].—**Doom bark.** See *bark*[2].—**The crack of doom,** the signal for the final dissolution of all things; the last trump.

What! will the line stretch out to the *crack of doom*?
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.

Let him not quit his belief that a pop-gun is a pop-gun, though the ancient and honorable of the earth affirm it to be the *crack of doom*. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 87.

To false a doom†, in *Scots law*, to protest against a sentence.—**Syn. 2.** *Fate, Doom*, etc. See *destiny*.

doom (döm), *v. t.* [< *doom*, *n.* The older form is *deem*, q. v.] **1**†. To judge; form a judgment upon.

Him, through their malice fallen,
Father of mercy and grace, thou didst not *doom*
So strictly; but much more to pity incline.
Milton, P. L., iii. 401.

2. To condemn to punishment; consign by a decree or sentence; pronounce sentence or judgment on; destine: as, a criminal *doomed* to death; we are *doomed* to suffer for our errors.

He was sentenced to be bound in chains, and *doomed* to perpetual torments. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii.

Absolves the just, and *dooms* the guilty souls.
Dryden, Æneid.

Souls *doomed* of old
To a mild purgatory.
Lowell, Fountain of Youth.

3. To ordain as a penalty; decree.

Have I a tongue to *doom* my brother's death?
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 1.

Lost! I am lost! my fates have *doom'd* my death.
Ford, 'Tis Pity, i. 3.

4†. To tax by estimate or at discretion, as on the failure of a taxpayer to make a statement of his taxable property. [Massachusetts, U. S.]

doomage† (dö′māj), *n.* [< *doom* + *-age*.] A penalty or fine for neglect. [New Hampshire, U. S.]

doomday†, *n.* [< ME. *domeday*, < AS. *dōmdæg* (= Dan. *dommedag* = Sw. *domedag*), < *dōm*, doom, + *dæg*, day.] Same as *doomsday*.

He asoyled hym surely, & sette hym so clene,
As *dome-day* schulde haf ben dizt on the morn.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1883.

doomer (dö′mėr), *n.* [< ME. **domere*, < AS. *dōmere*, an occasional form of *dēmere* (= D. *doemer* = Dan. *dommer* = Sw. *domare*), a judge: see *doom*, *v.*, and *-er*[1], and cf. *deem*.] One who dooms, as a judge or a juryman. [Rare.]

That fatal look of a common intelligence, of a common assent, was exchanged among the *doomers* of the prisoner's life and death as the judge concluded.
Bulwer, Eugene Aram, vi. 5.

doomful (döm′fûl), *a.* [< *doom* + *-ful*.] Full of doom or destruction; fraught with doom.

For Life and Death is in thy *doomefull* writing!
Spenser, To G. Harvey.

And by th' infectious slime that *doomful* deluge left
Nature herself hath since of purity been reft.
Drayton, Polyolbion, ix.

doom-palm (döm′päm), *n.* A variety of palm, *Hyphæne Thebaica*, remarkable, like other species of the genus, for having a repeatedly branched stem, each branch terminating in a tuft of large fan-shaped leaves. The fruit is about the size of an apple; it has a fibrous, mealy rind, which tastes like gingerbread (whence the name *gingerbread-tree*, sometimes applied to this palm), and is eaten by the poorer inhabitants of the places where it grows. An infusion of the rind is also used as a beverage, being cooling, slightly aperient, and beneficial in fevers. The seeds are horny, and are made into small ornaments. Ropes are made of the fibers of the leaf-stalks. The doom-palm is a native of Upper Egypt and the central parts of Africa, and in some districts forms whole forests. Also spelled *doum-palm*.

Doom-palm (*Hyphæne Thebaica*).

dooms (dömz), *adv.* [Altered toward *doom*, by way of explaining an obscure word, from *doons*, *doonsin*, *dunze*, *doon*, *done*, *doyn*, also *doonlins* (*-lins* = E. *-ling*), very, in a great degree, < Icel. *dāindis-*, rather, pretty (adv.), a prefix to adjectives and adverbs, < *dā-*, very, prob. orig. 'wonderfully,' < *dā*, reflex. *dāst*, admire, be charmed at, = Norw. *daa*, *daast*, pity, compassionate.] Very; absolutely: as, *dooms* bad (very bad). [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

"Aweel," he said, "this suld be nae sic *dooms* desperate business surely." *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xlv.

doomsday (dömz'dā), *n.* [< ME. *domesdai*, *domesdeie*, etc., < AS. *dōmes dæg*, day of doom, i. e., of judgment: *dōmes*, gen. of *dōm*, doom, judgment; *dæg*, day. Cf. *doomday*.] **1.** The day of the last judgment.

What shuld I make lenger tale?
Of all the pepil I ther say,
I coude not telle tyl *domesday*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1284.

An he wad harpit till *domisday*,
She'll never speak again.
Glenkindie (Child's Ballads, II. 14).

They may serve for any theme, and never be out of date until *doomsday*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

2. Any day of sentence or condemnation.

Buck. This is All-Souls' day, fellow, is it not?
Sher. It is, my lord.
Buck. Why, then All-Souls' day is my body's *doomsday*.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 1.

3. [*cap.*] The Doomsday Book (see below), or a record similar to it, as the Exon Doomsday, contemporary with it, preserved in Exeter cathedral.

A *Domesday* of the conquerors was drawn up in the ducal hall at Lillebonne, a forerunner of the great *Domesday* of the conquered.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, III. 200.

Doomsday Book [written archaically *Domesday Book*, < ME. *Domesdeie Book*, etc., so called because its decision was regarded as final], a book containing a digest, in Norman French, of the results of a census or survey of England undertaken by order of William the Conqueror, and completed in 1086. It consists of two volumes in vellum, a large folio containing 382 pages, and a quarto containing 450. They form a valuable record of the ownership, extent, and value of the lands of England (1) at the time of the survey, (2) at the date of bestowal when they had been granted by the king, and (3) at the time of Edward the Confessor, when a somewhat similar survey had been made; the numbers of tenants and dependents, amount of live stock, etc., were also returned. The book was long kept under three different locks in the Exchequer, along with the king's seal, but is now kept in the Public Record Office. In 1783 a facsimile edition printed from types made for the purpose was issued by the British government. The counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Durham were not included in the survey. There existed also local doomsday books.

doomsman† (dömz'man), *n.* [< ME. *domesman*, *domysman*, *domesmon*, a judge, < *domes*, gen. of *dom*, judgment, + *man*.] A judge; an umpire.

For counteth he no kynges wratthe whan he in courte sitteth
To demen as a *domes-man*. *Piers Plowman* (B), xix. 302.

Nowe sir, ye muste presente this boy unto sir Pilate,
For he is *domysman* nere and nexte to the king.
York Plays, p. 267.

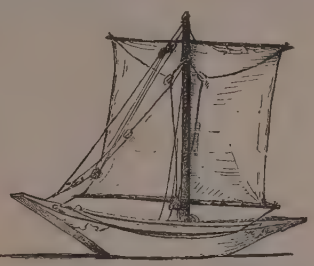
doomster† (döm'stėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *domester*; < *doom* + *-ster*. Another form is *deemster*, *dempster*, q. v.] One who pronounces doom or judgment; in Scotland, formerly, the public executioner. In the case of a capital conviction in the Court of Justiciary, the doom or sentence was repeated by the executioner in the judge's words, with the addition, "This I pronounce for doom."

Repeating after the Clerk of Court, he gabbled over the words of the sentence, which condemned Euphemia Deans to be . . . conveyed to the common place of execution, and there hanged by the neck upon a gibbet. "And this," said the *Doomster*, aggravating his harsh voice, "I pronounce for doom." *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxiv.

doon[1] (dön), *n.* [Singhalese name.] A large tree of Ceylon, *Doona Zeylanica*, of the natural order *Dipterocarpaceæ*. The timber is much used for building, and the tree also yields a resin which is made into varnish.

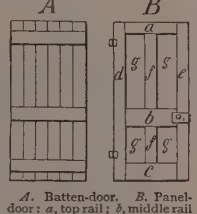
doon[2] (dön), *adv.* and *prep.* A Scotch form of *down*[2].

doonga (döng'gä), *n.* [< Hind. *dūnga* (cerebral *d*), a canoe, a trough, lit. deep.] A canoe made out of a single piece of wood and carrying a square sail, employed for navigating the marshes and the branches of the mouth of the Ganges. The doongas are used chiefly in obtaining salt.



Doonga.—From model in South Kensington Museum, London.

door (dōr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *doore*, *dore*; in earlier speech the word appears in two forms more or less mixed: (1) ME. *dore*, *dor*, < AS. *dor* (gen. *dores*, pl. *doru*), OS. *dor* = OFries. *dore* = MLG. *dor* = LG. *door* = OHG. MHG. *tor*, G. *thor* = Goth. *daur*, all neut.; (2) ME. *dure*, *dur*, < AS. *duru* (gen. *dura*, pl. *dura*, *duru*) (also rarely nom. *dure*, gen. and pl. *duran*) = OS. *dura* = OFries. *dure* = D. *deur* = MLG. *dore* = LG. *döre* = OHG. *turi*, pl., also sing., MHG. *tür*, G. *thür* = Icel. *dyrr*, pl., = Sw. *dörr* = Dan. *dör* = Goth. *daurons*, pl., a door, all fem. (Dan. common) except the Icel., which is also neut.; all orig. pl. The common Teut. form is **dur-* = Gr. *θύρα* = L. *foris*, usually in pl., *fores* (> ult. *foris-*, *forum*, *foraneous*, *foreign*, etc.), = Ir. Gael. *dorus*, later *doras* = W. *drws* = OBulg. *dvĭrĭ* = Bohem. *dvershe* = Pol. *dzwierze*, *drzwi* = Little Russ. *dveri* = Russ. *dveri* = Lett. *durwis* = Lith. *durīs* = Zend *dvara* (> Pers. *dar*, > Turk. *der*) = Skt. *dvār*, *dur*, fem. (> Hind. *dvar*, Gypsy *dwar*), all with the general sense of 'door' or 'gate.' In another view, referred to Skt. √ *dhu*, move quickly, shake, fan (a fire), = Gr. *θύειν*, rush, storm, as the wind, being thus orig. (like *window*, q. v.) a passage for the air or wind.] **1.** A movable barrier of wood, metal, stone, or other material, consisting sometimes of one piece, but generally of several pieces framed together, commonly placed on hinges, for closing a passage into a building, room, or other inclosure. In antiquity, as in China and other Eastern countries at the present day, doors often swung on pivots projecting into sockets above and below. Modern carpenters' doors are classified in general as *batten-doors* and *panel-doors*. Batten-doors are formed of two or more boards placed longitudinally side by side, and held together by two or more transverse rails. Panel-doors are formed of a skeleton framework called a *door-frame*, of which the openings are filled with pieces of stuff called *panels*, which are usually cut from thinner boards than the framework. If the panels are wider than they are high, they are called *lying panels;* if longer than wide, they are called *standing panels*.



A. Batten-door. *B*. Panel-door: *a*, top rail; *b*, middle rail or lock-rail; *c*, bottom rail; *d*, hanging-stile; *e*, lock-stile; *f*, montant; *g*, panels.

At last he came unto an yron *doore*
That fast was lockt. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. viii. 37.

The threshold grates the *door* to have him heard.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 306.

2. An opening for passage into or out of a building or any apartment of it, or any inclosure; a doorway.

Whan he entred in to the Chapelle, that was but a lytille and a low thing, and had but a lityl *Dore* and a low, than the Entree began to wexe so gret and so large and so highe as thoughe it had ben of a gret Mynstre, or the gate of a Paleys. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 139.

The little boy stoode
Looking out a *dore*.
The Boy and the Mantle (Child's Ballads, I. 14).

'Tis not so deep as a well, nor so wide as a church *door;* but 'tis enough, 'twill serve. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 1.

Hence — **3.** An exterior or public entranceway, or the house or apartment to which it leads.

Martin's office is now the second *door* in the street.
Arbuthnot.

4. Avenue; passage; means of approach or access, or of exit: commonly in figurative uses: as, the *door* of reconciliation; a *door* of escape.

But I will tarry at Ephesus until Pentecost. For a great *door* and effectual is opened unto me. 1 Cor. xvi. 8, 9.

Blank door, a filled-up door-space in a wall, with a casing and dressings like those of a door, made for ornament or symmetry of appearance. — **Bulkhead door.** See *bulkhead*. — **Center of a door.** See *center*[1]. — **Chalking of a door**, in Scotland, a warning to tenants of urban tenements to move, given by having the principal door of the house chalked, forty days before Whitsuntide, by a town officer, acting at the desire of the proprietor, and without written authority from the magistrates. — **Deaf as a door.** See *deaf*. — **Death's door.** See *death*. — **Double door**, an entrance-door made like a folding door with two leaves. — **Folding door**, a door between apartments, generally with two leaves, but sometimes with four (two hinged together on each side, so that one of each pair will fold back against its mate), one half of the door having bolts at top and bottom to hold it closed, the two halves closing together at the center, and each half when fully opened folding back against the adjacent parallel line of wall- or door-space. Sometimes confounded with *sliding door* (which see, below). — **Ledged door**, a deal door strengthened by cross-pieces at the back. — **Letters of open doors.** See *open*. — **Next door to.** (*a*) In the house next adjacent to. (*b*) Near to; bordering on; very nearly.

A riot unpunished is but *next door to* a tumult.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

Out of doors. (*a*) Out of the house; in the open air; abroad.

Look you; I'll turn you *out o' doors*, and scorn you.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iii. 3.

(*b*) Hence, figuratively, quite gone; no more to be found; lost; irrelevant.

His imaginary title of fatherhood is *out of doors*. *Locke*.

These controversies about the four elements and their manner of mistion are quite *out of doors* in their philosophy. *Boyle*, Origin of Forms.

Overhung door, a door supported from above, as in some forms of sliding barn- and car-doors. — **Sliding door**, a door consisting either of one or of two leaves made so as to slide in a direct line in opening or closing it. A sliding door between apartments in a dwelling-house usually has two leaves, each of which slides back on sheaves into an open space worked in the partition. Sometimes, in the latter case, confounded with *folding door* (which see, above). — **The angelic door** or **gate**, in some Byzantine churches, a door which seems to have connected the nave with the choir, when the latter was separated by a partition from the rest of the body of the church. *J. M. Neale*. — **The holy doors**, in Greek churches, the central door of the iconostasis, giving access to the bema or sanctuary from the choir (if that forms a separate division of the building) or from the body of the church. Sometimes also called the *royal doors*, a name properly belonging to the doors of the narthex. The holy doors are open only at the commencement of great vespers, at the entrances (great and little) in the liturgy and vespers, and from the invitation of the priest to the communicants to approach till the close of the liturgy. See cut under *bema*. — **The royal doors** or **gates**, in Greek churches, strictly, the doors leading from the narthex into the body of the church: also called the *silver doors* or *gates*, because in the church of St. Sophia they were made of silver. The name *royal gates* is also frequently given to the outer doors of the church leading into the narthex from the porch or proaulion, and properly distinguished as the *beautiful gates;* and some writers even use the term *royal doors* as a name of the holy doors of the bema. — **To darken one's door.** See *darken*. — **To lie** or **be at one's door**, figuratively, to be imputable or chargeable to one.

If I have failed, the fault *lies* wholly *at my door*.
Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting, Pref.

Lady Clara Vere de Vere, . . .
The guilt of blood *is at your door*.
Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

To make the doors†. See *make*. — **To put** or **set one to the door.** (*a*) To dismiss one; drive one away. (*b*) Figuratively, to ruin one. [Scotch.] — **To throw open the door to**, to afford an opportunity for. — **With open doors**, with publicity.

doora, *n.* See *durra*.

door-band† (dōr'band), *n.* [< ME. *dorbande*; < *door* + *band*[1].] The bolt of a door.

Hic gumfus [LL. gomphus, < Gr. *γόμφος*], a *dorbande*.
AS. and O. E. Vocab. (ed. Wright) (2d ed. Wülcker), [col. 733, l. 25.

door-bar† (dōr'bär), *n.* [< ME. *dorebar*; < *door* + *bar*[1].] The bar or bolt of a door.

door-bell (dōr'bel), *n.* A bell at a door, or connected with a handle or knob exposed outside a door, for the purpose of giving notice when one desires admittance.

door-case (dōr'kās), *n.* The frame or casing which incloses a door, and in which it swings.

The cornish, *door case*, and a sort of a basement above the steps, are proofs that the architecture is antient.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 134.

door-cheek (dōr′chēk), *n.* A door-post. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

The next thing I admire in it [the Pantheon] is the *doore-checks* and couple, which is all of one peece of white marble. *Sir A. Balfour*, Letters, p. 137.

doorea (dō′rē-ạ), *n.* A variety of Dacca muslin of the finest quality, printed in colors, and striped.

door-frame (dōr′frām), *n.* The structure forming the skeleton of a paneled door. It consists of the stiles at the sides, the montant or centerpiece, and the rails or horizontal pieces. See cut *B* under *door*.

Doorga, *n.* See *Durga*.

door-guard (dōr′gärd), *n.* A light framework of scantling on the inside of a railroad-car for freight or other stowage, to keep the freight from impeding the movement of the sliding doors.

door-hanger (dōr′hang″ėr), *n.* A metallic hook sustaining a sliding door from above, and sliding on an iron track as the door moves.

door-hawk (dōr′hâk), *n.* Same as *dor-hawk*. *Montagu.*

dooring† (dōr′ing), *n.* [< *door* + *-ing*[1].] A door with all its appendages.

So terrible a noise as shakes the *doorings* of houses . . . ten miles off. *Milton*, Hist. Moscovia, v.

door-jamb (dōr′jam), *n.* See *jamb*.

doorkeeper (dōr′kē″pėr), *n.* 1. One who guards the door or entrance of a house or an apartment, and admits persons entitled to admittance; a janitor.

I had rather be a *doorkeeper* in the house of my God, than to dwell in the tents of wickedness. Ps. lxxxiv. 10.

2. In the early church and in the Roman Catholic Church, same as *ostiary*.

door-knob (dōr′nob), *n.* The bulb or handle on a door-lock spindle, by which the door is opened.

door-knocker (dōr′nok″ėr), *n.* Same as *knocker*.

The visitor will certainly be sent to see a *door-knocker* in a house in one of the streets on the western slope.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 215.

door-latch (dōr′lach), *n.* An attachment to a door by which it is kept closed. It is either a latch in the typical form, or a spring-bolt in a case of metal having a spindle with knobs by which the bolt is released from a keeper on the door-post.

door-mat (dōr′mat), *n.* A heavy mat made of hemp, flax, or jute, woven or tied, or of sedge, straw, rushes, etc., or sometimes of caoutchouc, placed before a door for use in cleaning the shoes by those entering.

door-nail (dōr′nāl), *n.* [< ME. *dorenail, dornayl*; < *door* + *nail*.] A large nail or stud fixed in a door to receive the blow of a knocker of simple form.—**Dead as a door-nail.** See *dead*.

door-piece (dōr′pēs), *n.* In a Cornish pump-lift, the valve-chamber of the pump. It is a section in which there is a door that can be taken away when it is necessary to examine the valve and seat, or to make repairs.

door-pin (dōr′pin), *n.* A pin or catch used to fasten the door of a freight-car.

door-place† (dōr′plās), *n.* Same as *doorway*.

I went up the hill to the west, opposite to the end of the vale of Hinnom, and saw a great number of sepulchral grots cut out of the rock, many of which have beautiful *door-places*. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. 25.

door-plate (dōr′plāt), *n.* A plate of metal or other material on the door of a house or room, bearing the name and sometimes the business of the occupant.

door-post (dōr′pōst), *n.* The post, jamb, or side-piece of a door.

And thou shalt write them [my words] upon the *door posts* of thine house, and upon thy gates. Deut. xi. 20.

door-pull (dōr′půl), *n.* A handle used for opening or shutting a door.

door-shaft (dōr′shâft), *n.* A revolving iron shaft extending from the front platform to the rear door of a street-car having no conductor, by means of which the driver can open or close the door.

doorshek (dōr′shek), *n.* The prayer-carpet used by Mohammedans. See *prayer-rug*.

door-sill (dōr′sil), *n.* The sill or threshold of a doorway.

Doorsill there was none, but a perennial passage for the hens under the door board. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 47.

door-spring (dōr′spring), *n.* An apparatus for automatically closing a door. Door-springs are made in a great variety of forms, and act by means of coiled, twisted, or curved metallic springs, strong elastic bands, or air-compressing appliances, which store the power spent in opening the door and apply it to close and latch it.

doorstead† (dōr′sted), *n.* The entrance of or parts about a door; a doorway.

Did nobody clog up the king's *door-stead* more than I, there would be room for all honest men.
Warburton, To Hurd, Letter cxci.

door-step (dōr′step), *n.* The step of a door; the threshold.

She set her foot on her *door step*,
A bonny marble stane.
Lord William (Child's Ballads, III. 20).

door-stone (dōr′stōn), *n.* The stone at the threshold; the step-stone.

They durstna' on ony erraud whatsoever gang ower the *dore-stane* after gloaming. *Scott.*

door-stop (dōr′stop), *n.* 1. A flange against which a door shuts in its frame.—2. A device placed behind a door to prevent it from being opened too widely.

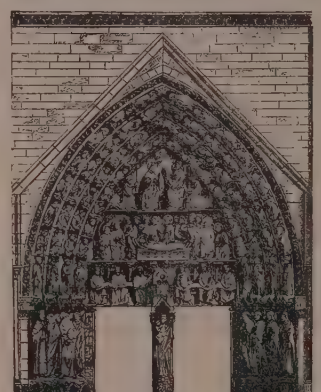
door-strap (dōr′strap), *n.* In some street-cars having no conductor, a cord or strap by which the driver can close the rear door.

door-strip (dōr′strip), *n.* A border or weather-guard affixed to the edge of a door, and arranged to fit tightly against the casing when the door is closed.

door-tree† (dōr′trē), *n.* [< ME. *doretre* (= Dan. *dörtræ* = Sw. *dörrträ*); < *door* + *tree*.] The side-piece or jamb of a door; the door-post.—**Dead as a door-tree.** Same as *dead as a door-nail* (which see, under *dead*).

For Iames the gentil iugged in his bokes,
That faith with-oute the faite is rigte no thinge worthi,
And as *ded as a dore-tre* but gif the dedes folwe.
Piers Plowman (B), i. 185.

doorway (dōr′wā), *n.* In *arch.*, the passage of a door; the entranceway into a room or building. Doorways exhibit the characteristics of the different classes of architecture in which they are used. In classical architecture and during the middle ages much



Medieval Doorway.—North Portal, or Door of the Virgin, of the western front of Notre Dame Cathedral, Paris. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

attention was bestowed upon the design and ornamentation of entrances, particularly those of churches and other public buildings. In all good architecture the chief doorway of a building is treated as a very important feature, and is made of size and dignity corresponding with the façade of which it is a part and the interior to which it gives access.

The Pelasgic races soon learnt to adopt for their *doorways* the more pleasing curvilinear form with which they were already familiar from their interiors.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 236.

There are no flying buttresses, no pinnacles, no deep and fretted *doorways*, such as form the charm of French and English architecture.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 46.

doorway-plane (dōr′wā-plān), *n.* In *arch.*, a space between the open passage or the doorway proper and the larger arch within which it is placed. This space is frequently richly adorned with sculpture, especially in medieval architecture.

doorweed (dōr′wēd), *n.* The *Polygonum aviculare*, a common low weed in yards, pathways, and waste places.

dooryard (dōr′yärd), *n.* A yard about the door of a house.

On either side [of the road] stand the houses, with little green lawns in front, called in rustic parlance "*door-yards*." *J. Fiske*, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 20.

doosootee (dö-sō′tē), *n.* [Hind. *dusūti*, a coarse cloth made of double threads, < *do*, *du* (< Skt. *dvi* = E. *two*), + *sūt*, thread, < Skt. √ *sīv* = E. *sew*.] Cotton cloth used for tents and other things requiring strong material, from Agra in northern India. Also *dosootee*.

dop[1]† (dop), *v. i.* [< ME. **doppen* (only as in deriv. *dop*[1], *n.*[1], *dopper, n.*), < AS. *doppettan*, dip, dive, as a bird into water, < **dopen*, pp. of **deápan*, the formal source of *dyppan*, dip, + *-ettan*, verb-formative: see *dip*, and cf. *dop*[1], *n.*[1], *dopper*. Cf. also OFlem. *doppen*, var. of *dopen* = MD. *dopen*, D. *doopen* = MLG. *dopen*, etc., dip, baptize: see *dope, n.*] To dip or duck.

So was he dight,
That no man might
Hym for a frere deny,
He *dopped* and dooked,
He spake and looked,
So religiously.
Sir T. More, A Merry Iest.

Like tonny-fish they be which swiftly dive and *dop*.
North, tr. of Plutarch.

dop[1]† (dop), *n.*[1] [< ME. *doppe*, a water-bird, dipper, diver, < AS. *doppa* (in a gloss, "funix [*fulix*, coot], gonot [gannet] vel *doppa*, enid [duck]"—Wright's AS. Vocab., ed. Wülcker, col. 23, l. 30; and in comp.: *dūfe-doppa*, > E. *divedopper, divedapper*, usually *didapper*, q. v.; *dop-ened* (lit. 'dip-duck'), a coot, L. *fulica, fulix; dop-fugel* (lit. 'dip-fowl'), L. *mergus, mergulus*; cf. E. *dobchick, dabchick*, prop. **dop-chick*, dial. *dop-chicken*: see also *dopper-bird* and *dopper*), < *doppettan*, dip, dive: see *dop*[1], *v.*] A diving bird; a diver.

Hy plumten doune, as a *doppe*, in the water.
King Alisaunder, l. 5776 (Weber's Metr. Rom., I.).

dop[1]† (dop), *n.*[2] [< *dop*[1], *v.*] A very low bow.

The Venetian *dop*, this.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

dop[2] (dop), *n.* [Also written *dopp*; < D. *dop*, MD. *dop, doppe* = MLG. *dop, doppe*, shell, husk, cover.] In *diamond-cutting*, the instrument into which the diamond to be polished is soldered by means of a fusible metal. It consists of a bowl to receive the diamond and molten metal, and a round iron stem, which is held by the tongs.

dop-chicken (dop′chik″en), *n.* [Same as **dop-chick*, which is found only in the altered forms *dobchick, dabchick*, < *dop*[1], *v.*, + *chick* or *chicken*: see *dop*[1], *n.*[1], and *dabchick*.] Same as *dabchick*, 3. [Prov. Eng. (Lincolnshire).]

dope (dōp), *n.* [< D. *doop*, sauce, dip, baptism, < *doopen*, dip, baptize: see *dip*, and cf. *dop*[1], *doper*.] 1. Any thick liquid, as a thick sauce, thick gruel, or other semi-fluid or pasty thing for eating. Specifically—2. A thick pasty lubricant; specifically, axle-grease.

"*Dope*," a preparation of pitch, tallow, and other ingredients, which, being applied to the bottom of the shoes, enables the wearer to lightly glide over snow softened by the rays of the sun. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, XXII. 9033.

3. Any absorbent material, as cotton-waste or sand, used to absorb and hold a lubricant or other liquid. Thus, cotton-waste is used as dope on railroads around the axles of the wheels to hold the oil used for lubrication; and in the manufacture of dynamite sand is used to hold the nitroglycerin.

doper†, *n.* Same as *dopper*, 2.

dopper† (dop′ėr), *n.* [ME. *dopper*, spelled *doppar*, a water-fowl, didapper (see *divedapper, divedopper, didapper*, ME. *dydoppar*, etc., orig. *dive* + *dopper*), < *doppe*, dip: see *dop*[1], *n.*[1]] 1. A diving bird; a didapper.

Doppar or dydoppar, watyr byrde, mergulus.
Prompt. Parv., p. 127.

Doppar, byrde. *Palsgrave.*

2. A dipper: in contempt for an Anabaptist. [Cf. *Dipper*, 2.] Also *doper*.

Fact. Have you *doppers?*
2 *Her.* A world of *doppers!* but they are there as lunatic persons, walkers only: that have leave only to hum and ha, not daring to prophesy, or start up upon stools to raise doctrine. *B. Jonson*, News from the New World.

dopper-bird (dop′ėr-bėrd), *n.* The dabchick or didapper. *Halliwell.*

doppia (dop′piä), *n.* [It., fem. of *doppio* = F. *double*, > E. *double*: see *double*. Cf. *dobla, dobra*.] A former Italian gold coin; a pistole. The doppia of Piedmont was equal to $2.72 in American gold, that of Rome $3.37, that of Lucca $3.37, that of Milan $3.81, that of Venice $4.07, that of Malta $4.68, and that of the island of Sicily $5.05.

doppietta (dop-piet′tä), *n.* [It. dial., dim. of *doppia*: see *doppia*.] A former gold coin of the island of Sardinia, worth $1.90 in American gold.

dopping† (dop′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *dop*[1], *v.*] Literally, a dipping or ducking; specifically, in *falconry*, a number of sheldrakes together.

A *dopping* of sheldrakes.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 97.

dopplerite (dop'lėr-īt), *n.* [Named by Haidinger for the German physicist Christian *Doppler* (1803–54).] A substance derived from the maceration of peat or other vegetable matter. It is soft and elastic when freshly obtained, but loses two thirds of its weight of water when dried at the ordinary temperature of the air, and then has nearly the composition of cellulose. When thoroughly dry it is brittle, and has a vitreous luster and a decided conchoidal fracture. It is found in many localities in peat-bogs, and associated with liguite. It is one of the varieties of fossil vegetable matter called by the Germans *Pechkohle* (pitch-coal).

doputta (dō-put'ä), *n.* [Also *doputtah*; < Hind. *dopatta, dupattā* (cerebral *t*), a kind of shawl or wrapper, lit. having two breadths, < *do, du* (< Skt. *dvi* = E. *two*), + *pat*, a breadth.] In India, a wide piece of stuff, worn as a shawl, without cutting or sewing. It is the principal garment of women of the lower orders.

dor[1], **dorr**[1] (dôr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dorre, doar, dore* (and in comp. sometimes *door*); < ME. **dore* (not found), < AS. *dora*, a humble-bee, bumblebee (AS. also *feld-beó*, 'field-bee'); cf. mod. comp. *dumbledore*, a bumblebee, also a beetle or cockchafer. Origin unknown.] **1.** A lamellicorn beetle of the family *Scarabæidæ*, a species of dung-beetle, *Geotrypes stercorarius*. It is one of the commonest British beetles, less than an inch long, black with a metallic reflection, and is often heard droning through the air toward the close of the summer twilight. Also called *dor-beetle*, sometimes *dor-fly*, and provincially in England *buzzard-clock*.

> What should I care what every *dor* doth buz
> In credulous ears?
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

> With broods of wasps, of hornets, *doars*, or bees.
> *John Dennys* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 173).

2†. A drone (bee).

> There is a great numbre of gentlemen which cannot be content to live idle themselfes, lyke *dorres*, of yat which other haue laboured for.
> *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ed. Arber, p. 38.

3. The cockchafer, *Melolontha vulgaris*. [Prov. Eng.] Also *dor-beetle*. **4.** One of several ground-beetles, species of the family *Carabidæ* and genus *Harpalus*. More fully called *black dor*. *Kirby*.

dor[2]**†, dorr**[2]**†** (dôr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dorred*, ppr. *dorring*. [Early mod. E. also *dorre;* appar. < *dor*[1], *dorr*[1], a beetle, in the same way as *hum, humbug*, hoax, < *hum*, buzz; but cf. Icel. *dāri* = Dan. *daare* = Sw. *dåre*, a fool, Dan. *bedaare* = Sw. *dåra*, befool, infatuate, delude: see *dare*[2]. The G. *thor*, MHG. *tōre, tōr*, is a different word, connected with E. *dizzy*.] To hoax; humbug; make a fool of; perplex.

> Abroad with Thomas? Oh, that villaine *dors* me;
> He hath discovered all unto my wife.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iv.

> When we are so easily *dord* and amated with every sophisme, it is a certain argument of great defect of inward furniture and worth. *Hales*, Sermon on 2 Pet. iii. 16.

To dor the dotterel, to humbug a simpleton.

> Here he comes, whistle; be this sport called *dorring the dott'rel?* *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 1.

dor[2]**†, dorr**[2]**†** (dôr), *n.* [< *dor*[2], *dorr*[2], *v.*] **1.** A trick; a practical joke.

> My love was fool'd, time number'd to no end
> My expectation flouted; and guess you, sir,
> What *dor* unto a doating maid this was,
> What a base breaking-off!
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Love's Pilgrimage, iii. 2.

> Now trust me not, Readers, if I be not already weary of pluming and footing this Seagull, so open he lies to strokes; and never offers at another, but brings home the *dorre* upon himselfe. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

2. A practical joker.

> This night's sport,
> Which our court-*dors* so heartily intend.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 1.

3. A fool. *Hawkins*, iii. 109 (in Halliwell).—**To give one the dor,** to make a fool of one.

> He follows the fallacy, comes out accoutred to his believed instructions; your mistress smiles, and you *give him the dor*. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

Doradina (dor-ą-dī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Doras* (*-rad-*) + *-ina*.] In Günther's system of classification, a group of *Siluridæ* with the rayed dorsal fin developed and the anterior and posterior nostrils remote from each other. It includes the *Doradinæ* and other forms.

Doradinæ (dor-ą-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Doras* (*-rad-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of siluroid fishes with the gill-membrane confluent with the skin below, the nostrils remote, and a lateral row of bony plates. It includes about 40 South American fresh-water species.

doradine (dor'ą-din), *a.* Of or relating to the *Doradinæ*.

Dorado (dō-rä'dō), *n.* [< Sp. *dorado* (< L. *deauratus*), gilt, pp. of *dorar*, < LL. *deaurare*, gild: see *deaurate*.] **1.** A small southern constellation, created by Bayer, north of the great Magellanic cloud.—**2.** [*l. c.*] Same as *dolphin*, 2.

Doraspida (dor-ą-tas'pi-dä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Haeckel, 1862), < *Doraspis* + *-ida*.] A family of acantharian radiolarians, typified by the genus *Doraspis*. They have a simple spherical lattice-shell, composed of the branched apophyses of 20 equal radial spines meeting in its center. Properly written *Dorataspidæ*.

> The family *Doraspida* is the most important family of the Acanthophracta, or of those Acantharia in which the radial spines are connected by a complete extra-capsular lattice-shell.
> *Haeckel*, Radiolaria of Challenger, p. 802.

Doraspidæ (dor-ą-tas'pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Doraspis* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Doraspida*, and the preferable form of the name.

Dorataspidæ (dor″ą-tas-pid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Doraspidæ*.

Doraspis (dor-ą-tas'pis), *n.* [NL. (Haeckel, 1860), < Gr. *δόρυ*, spear, + *ἀσπίς*, shield.] A genus of radiolarians, typical of the family *Doraspida*.

dor-beetle, dorr-beetle (dôr'bē″tl), *n.* **1.** Same as *dor*[1], 1.—**2.** Same as *dor*[1], 3, and *cockchafer*, 1.

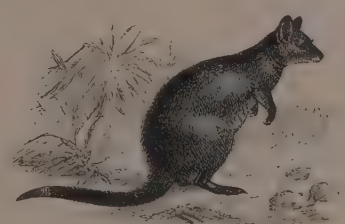
dor-bug, dorr-bug (dôr'bug), *n.* **1.** The cockchafer of Europe, *Melolontha vulgaris*.—**2.** In the United States, the popular name of several species of the genus *Lachnosterna*, of which there are altogether about 75. The commonest is *L. fusca*, abundant in the months of May and June, hence sharing with some related beetles the name of *June-bug*. It is a stout beetle, about an inch long, of a dark-brown color, with comparatively long, slender feet and hooked claws, and well known from its habit of entering lighted rooms at night with a loud buzzing noise. These beetles feed upon the leaves of various trees, preferably plum and cherry. The large white larvæ or grubs live in the ground on the roots of turf, and are often very injurious, like those of the cockchafer.

Dor-bug (*Lachnosterna fusca*). (Line shows natural size.)

Dorcas (dôr'kas), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δορκάς*, a deer, a gazel (so called in reference to its large bright eyes), < *δέρκεσθαι*, perf. *δέδορκα*, see, look at. *Drake*[2] and *dragon* are of the same ult. origin.] A genus of antelopes. *Ogilby*, 1836.

Dorcatherium (dôr-ka-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δορκάς*, a deer, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] A genus of fossil deer or *Cervidæ* of the Miocene period. *Kaup*, 1833.

Dorcopsis (dôr-kop'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δορκάς*, a gazel, + *ὄψις*, appearance.] A genus of Papuan kangaroos. They are of small size and somber coloration, with the hair on the nape antrorse, the tail



Papuan Kangaroo (*Dorcopsis luctuosa*).

naked and scaly at the end, the premolar teeth large, and eye-teeth present. *D. luctuosa* of Papua is about 2 feet long, with a tail 1 foot long. *D. muelleri* is a species peculiar to the island of Misol.

dore[1]**†**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *door*.

dore[2]**†**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *dor*[1], retained in *dumbledore*.

doree† (dō-rē' or dō'rē), *n.* Same as *dory*[1].

Dorema (dō-rē'mą), *n.* [NL., so called in allusion to its product, gum ammoniac, < Gr. *δώρημα*, a gift, < *δωρεῖν*, give, present, < *δῶρον*, a gift, < *δι-δό-ναι*, give: see *donate*.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, of about half a dozen species, natives of western Asia. The most important is *D. ammoniacum*, which yields the gum ammoniacum of commerce, its concrete milky juice. A very similar gum-resin is furnished by *D. Aucheri*.

dor-fly, dorr-fly (dôr'flī), *n.* Same as *dor*[1], 1.

dor-hawk, dorr-hawk (dôr'hâk), *n.* The common goatsucker, night-jar, or fern-owl, *Caprimulgus europæus*. Also *door-hawk*. [Local, Eng.]

> The *dor-hawk*, solitary bird,
> Round the dim crags on heavy pinions wheeling.
> *Wordsworth*, The Waggoner, i.

doria (dō'ri-ä), *n.* A cotton cloth woven with stripes of different thicknesses.

Dorian (dō'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Dorius*, equiv. to *Doricus*, < Gr. Δώριος, Δωρικός, Dorian, Doric, pertaining to Doris, L. *Doris*, Gr. Δωρίς, or to the Dorians, L. *Dores*, Gr. Δωριεῖς, eponym. Δῶρος, Dorus.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Doris, a small district of ancient Greece, lying south of Thessaly and northwest of Phocis; relating to or originating with the inhabitants of Doris.—**2.** Of or pertaining to the Doric race; Doric.

> There shalt thou hear and learn the secret power
> Of harmony, in tones and numbers hit
> By voice or hand; and various-measured verse,
> Æolian charms and *Dorian* lyrick odes.
> *Milton*, P. R., iv. 257.

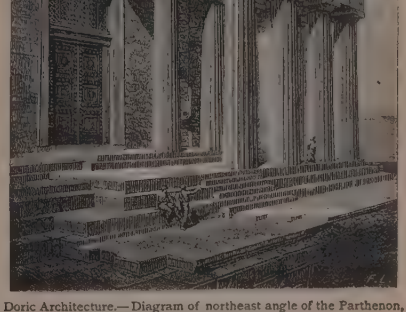
Dorian chiton, mode, etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Doris in Greece.—**2.** A member of the Doric or Dorian race, one of the four great divisions of the ancient Hellenes or Greeks (the others being the Æolians, the Ionians, and the Acheans). In the historical period the Dorians occupied southern and western Peloponnesus, the chief state of the race being Sparta, as well as Megara, Corinth, Argos, Cnidus, Halicarnassus, Rhodes, Corcyra, Syracuse, Tarentum, etc.

Doric (dor'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *Dorick, Doricke;* = F. *Dorique* = Sp. *Dórico* = Pg. It. *Dorico*, < L. *Doricus*, < Gr. Δωρικός, < Δωρίς, Doris: see *Dorian*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Doris or its inhabitants.—**2.** Pertaining to the Dorian race; characteristic of or derived from the Dorians.

> He touch'd the tender stops of various quills,
> With eager thought warbling his *Doric* lay.
> *Milton*, Lycidas, l. 189.

Doric cyma. See *cyma*, 1.—**Doric dialect.** See II.—**Doric mode.** See *mode*.—**Doric order,** in *arch.*, the oldest and strongest of the three Greek orders, in its external forms the simplest of all, but in its most perfect examples, especially as exhibited in the monuments of the age of Pericles at Athens, combining with solidity and force the most subtle and delicate refinement of outlines and proportions that architecture has known. In a de-



Doric Architecture.—Diagram of northeast angle of the Parthenon, illustrating method of construction.

based and distorted form, the Doric constituted the second order of the Romans, coming between their Tuscan and Ionic. A characteristic of the Grecian Doric column is the absence of a base; the channelings are usually 20 in number, and in section approximate to a semi-ellipse; the capital has generally no astragal, but only one or more fillets or annulets, which separate the channelings from the echinus. The profile of the capital in the best examples is a carefully studied eccentric curve, neither flat enough to be hard in effect, nor full enough to be weak. The echinus prior to the time of perfection spread out far beyond the shaft; the later Greeks made it a frustum of a cone, and the Romans cut it as an ordinary quarter-round. In good Greek examples, as a rule, no horizontal lines are found in a Doric building, floor- and cornice-lines, etc., being curved slightly upward; the profiles of the column-shafts are slightly convex, and all columns are slightly inclined toward the center of the building. All these particularities have relation to optical effects so subtle that their influence is felt rather than seen.

The first of the Roman *orders* is the *Doric*, which, like everything else in this style, takes a place about half-way between the Tuscan wooden posts and the nobly simple order of the Greeks. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 298.

II. *n.* The Doric dialect; the language of the Dorians, a dialect of the Greek or Hellenic, characterized by its broadness and hardness: hence applied to any dialect with similar characteristics, especially to the Scotch.

Doricism (dor'i-sizm), *n.* [< *Doric* + *-ism.*] A peculiarity of the Doric dialect; a characteristic of Doric speech or manner.

Doricize (dor'i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Doricized*, ppr. *Doricizing*. [< *Doric* + *-ize.*] To render Doric in character. Also spelled *Doricise*.

The Ionic order, for instance, which arose in the Grecian colonies on the coast, is only the native style of this country *Doricised*, if the expression may be used.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 228.

Dorididæ, Doridæ (dō-rid'i-dē, dor'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Doris* (*Dorid-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of marine nudibranchiate gastropods, the sea-lemons, having no shell or mantle, and the gills disposed circularly in a rosette around the anus (pygobranchiate), which is on the dorsal aspect. See cut under *Doris*.

doridoid (dor'i-doid), *a.* [< *Doris* (*Dorid-*) + *-oid.*] Like a sea-lemon; being or resembling an animal of the genus *Doris* or family *Dorididæ*: as, a *doridoid* nudibranchiate.

Doridopsidæ (dor-i-dop'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Doridopsis* + *-idæ.*] A family of nudibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Doridopsis*. They are superficially like the *Dorididæ*, but have a suctorial mouth without any odontophore.

Doridopsis (dor-i-dop'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δωρίς* (*δωριδ-*), a knife (see *Doris*), + *ὄψις*, view, appearance.] The typical genus of the family *Doridopsidæ*.

Dorippe (dō-rip'ē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δωρίς* (see *Doris*) + *ἵππος*, a horse.] The typical genus of

Mask-crab (*Dorippe sima*).

the family *Dorippidæ*, containing such species as *D. sima*, the mask-crab. They are noted as crabs with which certain sea-anemones are cancrisocial.

Dorippidæ (dō-rip'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dorippe* + *-idæ.*] A family of anomural decapod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Dorippe*.

Doris (dō'ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δωρίς* (also *δορίς*, appar. after *δόρυ*, a spear), a knife used at sacrifices, prop. a Dorian knife (sc. *κοπίς*, a knife), being prop. adj., *Δωρίς*, Dorian; also, as a noun, the country of the Dorians: see *Dorian.*] The typical genus of the family *Dorididæ*, or sea-lemons, containing such species as *D. tuberculata*, *D. johnstoni*, and *D. coccinea*. *Argo* is a synonym.

Sea-lemon (*Doris johnstoni*).

Dorism (dō'rizm), *n.* [< Gr. *δωρισμός*, speaking in Doric, < *δωρίζειν*, speak Doric: see *Dorize.*] An idiom or peculiarity of the Doric dialect; a Doricism.

According to Brand, the latest writer on the subject, all those *Dorisms* which appear in the Boeotian dialect are either survivals of the Doric speech of the conquered inhabitants, or are importations from the neighboring communities to the west. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 427.

Dorize (dō'rīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *Dorized*, ppr. *Dorizing*. [< Gr. *δωρίζειν*, imitate the Dorians, speak Doric, < *Δωρίς*, Doris: see *Dorian.*] **I.** *intrans.* To use the dialect or customs of the Dorians.

II. *trans.* To make Doric.

Boeotia was originally an Aeolic land, and . . . it was partially *Dorized* at an early period of its history.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 431.

dorking (dôr'king), *n.* [So called from *Dorking*, in Surrey, England, where these fowls have been extensively bred.] A breed of domestic fowls, of good size, and of fair quality as egg-producers, but especially valuable for the table. The breed is characterized by the long, low, full shape, and by having five toes on each foot. There are white, silver-gray, colored, and cuckoo dorkings, having either single combs or rose-combs. The cuckoo dorkings are barred black and white. The general characteristics of the silver-gray and colored varieties are: hens, gray (in the colored variety, brownish or spotted black), with salmon breasts; cocks, glossy black on breast, with back, neck, saddle, wing-bow, and secondaries white.

dorlach, dorloch (dôr'laċh, -loċh), *n.* [Sc., < Gael. *dorlach*, a handful, a bundle, a sheaf of arrows, a quiver, < *dorn*, a fist (cf. dim. *dornan*, a small handful), + *luchd*, a burden, load.] **1.** A bundle; a knapsack.

These supple fellows [the Highlanders], with their plaids, targes, and *dorlachs*. *J. Baillie*, Letters, I. 175.

2. A portmanteau.

There's Vich Ian Vohr has packed his *dorlach*.
Scott, Waverley, II. 389.

Callum told him also, tat his leather *dorloch* wi' the lock on her was come frae Doune. *Scott*, Waverley, II. 319.

3†. A quiver.

Swordes, tairgis, bowes, *dorlaches*, and wther invasive wapones. *Acts of Charles I.* (ed. 1814), v. 357.

[The Scotch *dorlach*, also spelled *dourlach*, is said to mean also 'a short sword, a dagger'; but this appears to be an error, resting in part on a misunderstanding of the quotation last cited.]

dorm (dôrm), *v. i.* [< Icel. Norw. *dorma* = G. dial. *durmen*, slumber, doze, = F. *dormir* = Sp. *dormir*, *durmir* = Pg. *dormir* = It. *dormire*, sleep, < L. *dormire*, sleep. Cf. Gr. *δαρθάνειν*, Skt. √ *drā*, sleep. See *dormant*, *dormer*, etc.] To slumber; doze. [North. Eng.]

dorm (dôrm), *n.* [< *dorm*, *v.*] A slumber; a doze.

Not a calm and soft sleep like that which our God giveth His beloved ones, but as the slumbering *dormes* of a sick man. *Bp. Sanderson*, Works, I. 146.

dormancy (dôr'man-si), *n.* [< OF. *dormance*, < *dormant*, sleeping: see *dormant* and *-ancy.*] The state of being dormant; quiescence.

To the conduct of their predecessor, Queen Mary, it was an objection, that she had revived an ill precedent of prerogative taxation after a *dormancy* of centuries.
State Trials, The Great Case of Imposition, an. 1606.

dormant (dôr'mant), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dormaunt*, sometimes *dormond*, *dormount*; < ME. *dormant*, *dormaunt*, stationary, < OF. *dormant*, F. *dormant* = Sp. *dormiente*, *durmiente* = Pg. *dormente* = It. *dormente*, *dormiente*, sleeping, dormant (Sp. also as a noun, a beam, joist), < L. *dormien(t-)s*, ppr. of *dormire*, sleep: see *dorm.*]

Lion Dormant.

I. *a.* **1.** Sleeping; asleep. Hence **—2.** In *her.*, lying down with its head on its fore paws, as if asleep: said of a beast used as a bearing. **—3.** Hibernating: said of certain animals. **—4.** In a state of rest or inactivity; quiescent; not in action, movement, force, or operation; being or kept in abeyance: as, a *dormant* rebellion; a *dormant* title; *dormant* privileges.

It is by lying *dormant* a long time or being . . . very rarely exercised, that arbitrary power steals upon a people. *Burke.*

We espied
Some indications strong of *dormant* pride.
Crabbe, Tales of the Hall.

The impulse which they communicated to the long *dormant* energies of Europe. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 8.

Underneath every one of the senses lies the soul and spirit of it, *dormant* till they are magnetized by some powerful emotion.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 185.

Dormant bolt. See *bolt*[1]. —**Dormant execution,** a writ which by neglect to enforce it loses its priority over a subsequent creditor. —**Dormant partner,** in *com.*, a sleeping or special partner. See *partner.* —**Dormant table†,** a table, as of the dining-room, which is permanent, forming a stationary piece of furniture, as distinguished from one made up of boards laid on trestles, as was common in Europe in the middle ages.

His *table dormant* in his halle alway
Stood redy covered al the longe day.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 353.

The *tabull dormounte* withouten lette;
Ther at the cokwoldes wer sette.
The Horn of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 19).

Dormant window†, the window of a sleeping-apartment; a dormer-window.

II. *n.* **1.** A beam; a sleeper: formerly also *dormond*, *dormant-tree*. Also *dormer*. *Halliwell.* —**2.** A dish which remains from the beginning to the end of a repast, such as cold pies, hams, and potted meats, placed down the middle of the table at a large entertainment; a centerpiece which is not removed. *Imp. Dict.*

dormant-tree†, *n.* Same as *dormant*, 1.

dormart†, *n.* An obsolete form of *dormer.*

dormaunt†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *dormant.*

dorme†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *dorm.*

dormer (dôr'mėr), *n.* [Formerly also *dormar*; < OF. *dormeor*, *dormior*, *dormor*, also *dormitor*, a sleeping-room, < L. *dormitorium*, a sleeping-room: see *dormitory.*] **1.** A sleeping-room; a dormitory. —**2.** [Short for *dormer-window.*] A dormer-window. *Oxford Gloss. Arch.* —**3.** Same as *dormant*, 1. *Halliwell.*

dormered (dôr'mėrd), *a.* [< *dormer* + *-ed*[2].] Having dormer-windows.

It was a square old edifice, with a porch which was a model of gravity, and a high, solid, *dormered* roof of the kind that seems to grow darker and more ponderous as years go by. *New Princeton Rev.*, III. 112.

dormer-window (dôr'mėr-win″dō), *n.* [< *dormer*, 1, + *window*; so named because such windows are found chiefly in upper bedrooms.] A window standing vertically in a projection, built out to receive it, from a sloping roof.

Dormer-window of the Hôtel de Jacques Cœur, Bourges, France; 15th century.

dormiat (dôr'mi-at), *n.* [L., let him sleep: 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *dormire*, sleep: see *dorm.*] A license for a student to be absent from early prayers. *Gradus ad Cantab.*

dormice, *n.* Plural of *dormouse.*

dormition (dôr-mish'ọn), *n.* [=OF. *dormition*, *dormison*, F. *dormition* = Pr. *dormicio* = Sp. *dormicion* = It. *dormizione*, < L. *dormitio(n-)*, sleep, < *dormire*, sleep: see *dorm.*] A sleeping; the state or condition of sleep, especially a prolonged one. [Rare.]

Wert thou disposed . . . to plead, not so much for the utter extinction as for the *dormitione* of the soul.
Bp. Hall, Works, VII. 295.

We consult him upon matters of doctrine, and quiz him tenderly upon his powers of *dormition*.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 70.

dormitive (dôr'mi-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dormitif* = Sp. Pg. *dormitivo*, < NL. *dormitivus*, < L. *dormire*, sleep: see *dorm.*] **I.** *a.* Causing or tending to cause sleep: as, the *dormitive* properties of opium.

II. *n.* A medicine which has the property of producing or promoting sleep; an opiate; a soporific.

But for Cowslip-Wine, Poppy-Water, and all *Dormitives*, those I allow. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iv. 5.

dormitory (dôr'mi-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *dormitories* (-riz). [=OF. *dormitor*, *dormitoir*, vernacularly *dormeor*, *dormior*, *dormor* (> E. *dormer*, q. v.), and *dortor*, *dortour*, *dorteour* (> E. *dorter*, q. v.) = Pr. *dormidor*, *dormitori* = Sp. Pg. It. *dormitorio*, < L. *dormitorium*, a sleeping-room, neut. of *dormitorius*, belonging to sleep, < *dormitor*, a sleeper, < *dormire*, sleep: see *dorm.*] **1.** A place, building, or room to sleep in. Specifically —(*a*) A place in convents where the monks or nuns sleep, either divided into a succession of small chambers or cells, or left undivided, in the form commonly of a long room. The dormitory has usually immediate access to the church or chapel, for the convenience of its occupants in attending nocturnal services.

Round each temple-court
In *dormitories* ranged, row after row,
She saw the priests asleep.
Shelley, Witch of Atlas, lxiv.

(*b*) That part of a boarding-school or other institution where the inmates sleep, usually a large room, either open or divided by low partitions, or a series of rooms opening upon a common hall or corridor: in American colleges, sometimes an entire building divided into sleeping-rooms. **2†.** A burial-place; a cemetery. See *cemetery*, which has the same etymological meaning.

He had now in his new church (neere ye garden) built a *dormitory* or vault with several repositories, in which to burie his family. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 10, 1677.

dormond†, *n.* Same as *dormant*, 1.

dormount†, *a.* See *dormant.*

dormouse (dôr'mous), *n.*; pl. *dormice* (-mīs). [< ME. *dormous*, spelled *dormows*, *dormowse* (15th century), lit. 'sleep-mouse,' in allusion to its dormant life in winter; < *dorm*, slumber, + *mouse*: see *dorm* and *mouse.* Cf. MD. *slaep-*

ratte = G. *schlafratte* (lit. 'sleep-rat'), a dormouse.] A rodent of the family *Myoxidæ*. The dormouse is peculiar among rodents in having no cæcum. The general appearance is squirrel-like, hence the name *squirrel-mice* sometimes given to these animals; but the structure and general affinities are murine. The dormice are confined to the old world, and are widely distributed in Europe and Asia, with some outlying forms in Africa. Their shape is neat and gracile; they have full eyes, shapely limbs, and a long hairy tail, which in *Myoxus* proper is bushy and distichous throughout, in *Muscardinus* bushy but cylindrical, in *Eliomys* tufted and flattened at the end, and in *Graphiurus* shorter and like a lead-pencil. There are about 12 species of the 4 genera named. The common dormouse is *Muscardinus avellanarius*, only about as large as the house-mouse; the fat dormouse or loir (*Myoxus glis*) and the garden-dormouse or lerot (*Eliomys nitela*) are both much larger. The dormice hibernate in a lethargic or torpid state, occasionally waking up in mild weather, and availing themselves of a stock of provisions which they have hoarded.

Common Dormouse (*Muscardinus avellanarius*).

I would
I were a *Dor-Mouse* for a hundred yeer,
That I might sleep full twenty Lustres heer.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, iv. 33.

He was made for other purpose then to be euer eating as swine, euer sleeping as *Dormise*.
Dekker, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 30.

Dormouse phalangers. See *Dromicia*.—**Striped dormouse**, a book-name of the hackee, chipmunk, or ground-squirrel of the United States, *Tamias striatus*. *Pennant*.

dornecke†, dornex†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *dornick*.

dornick (dôr'nik), *n.* [Also formerly or dial. *dornik, dornique, dornock, dorneck, darnick*, and (as if pl.) *dornex, darnix*, etc. (cf. Icel. *dornikar*, a kind of water-tight boots), so called from *Dornick* (OFlem. *Dornick*, Flem. *Doornik* = F. *Tournai* = ML. *Turnacum, Tornacum*, Tournay), a town in Belgium where this cloth was originally made. A similar cloth is said to have been made at Dornoch in Sutherlandshire, Scotland.] **1†.** A stout linen cloth, especially a damask linen having a simple diaper pattern, formerly much used for church vestments, altar-hangings, etc.

He fand his chalmer weill arrayit
With *dornik* work on buird displayit.
Sir D. Lyndsay, Squyer Meldrum, l. 884.

2. Linsey-woolsey: in this sense *darnick*. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.] —**3.** [Appar. from a fancied resemblance to the figures of *dornick*, 1.] A pebble or cobblestone; any small fragment of rock. [Western U. S.]

dornix†, *n.* An obsolete form of *dornick*.

dornock (dôr'nok), *n.* See *dornick*.

doron† (dō'ron), *n.* [L., < Gr. *δῶρον*, a gift, also (perhaps not the same word) a handbreadth: see *dorema, donate*.] **1.** A gift; a present.—**2.** As an ancient Greek unit of length, a handbreadth or palm.

Doronicum (dō-ron'i-kum), *n.* [NL.] A genus of composite plants, much resembling the arnica, natives of Europe and temperate Asia. *D. Caucasicum* and *D. Pardalianches* are cultivated for their flowers, and are commonly known as *leopard's-bane*.

Dorosoma (dor-ō-sō'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δόρυ*, a spear, + *σῶμα*, body; in allusion to the form of the body in the young.] The typical genus of clupeoid fishes of the family *Dorosomidæ*; gizzard-shad. *D. cepedianum* is the common gizzard- or hickory-shad or thread-herring of the United States. See cut under *gizzard-shad*.

Dorosomatidæ (dor″ō-sō-mat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Dorosomidæ*.

Dorosomidæ (dor-ō-sō'mi-dē), *n. pl.* [< *Dorosoma* + *-idæ*.] A family of malacopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Dorosoma*. They have an oblong, rather deep body, carinated belly, thin deciduous scales, small head, and small mouth overarched by the blunt snout, with narrow, short maxillaries having each a single supplemental bone. They have a general likeness to a shad, and the species in the United States are generally called *gizzard-shads*. They are mud-loving fishes, occurring in coast as well as inland waters of warm regions, and of little or no value as food.

dorp (dôrp), *n.* [< D. *dorp* = LG. *dorp* = AS. and E. *thorp*, a village: see *thorp*.] A small village. [Rare.]

No neighbouring *dorp*, no lodging to be found,
But bleaky plains, and bare unhospitable ground.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, I. 1905.

dorr¹, *n.* See *dor¹*.

dorr²†, *v.* and *n.* See *dor²*.

dorriet, *n.* An obsolete form of *dory¹*.

Dorrite (dôr'it), *n.* [< *Dorr* (see def.) + *-ite²*.] In *U. S. hist.*, one of those who engaged in or favored the revolutionary movement for a reformation of the then existing oligarchical State government of Rhode Island in 1841–42, led by Thomas W. Dorr. The effort ended in a slight insurrection called the "Dorr rebellion," after the irregular adoption by a majority of the people of a new constitution and the election of Dorr as governor; but its object was in great part effected by a constitution legally formed and adopted in the autumn of 1842.

dorsa, *n.* Plural of *dorsum*.

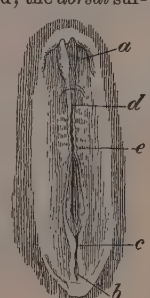
dorsabdominal (dôr-sab-dom'i-nal), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *abdomen*, abdomen: see *abdominal*.] Pertaining to the back and the belly: specifically said of the situation of parts, or direction of a line or plane, between the dorsal and abdominal or ventral aspects of the body: as, a *dorsabdominal* axis; a *dorsabdominal* direction. Also *dorsiventral, dorsoventral*.—**Dorsabdominal symmetry,** a kind of symmetry or reversed repetition on the opposite (dorsal and abdominal) sides of a plane passing through the middle of the body perpendicularly to both the median vertical or longitudinal and the transverse planes; one of the three kinds of symmetry which an organism may present, the other two being bilateral symmetry and anteroposterior symmetry. It is less evident than either of the other two, and usually inappreciable.

dorsabdominally (dôr-sab-dom'i-nal-i), *adv.* In a dorsabdominal direction or relative position; from back to belly, and conversely; dorsiventrally: as, a line drawn *dorsabdominally*.

dorsad (dôr'sad), *adv.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *ad*, toward.] In *anat.*, toward the dorsum or back; backward, with reference to the animal itself, without regard to its posture: as, the spinal cord lies *dorsad* of the bodies of the vertebræ; the aorta arches *dorsad* as well as sinistrad: opposed to *ventrad*, and in *Vertebrata* equivalent to *neurad*.

dorsadiform (dôr'sad-i-fôrm), *a.* [< *dorsad* + *-i-form*.] In *ichth.*, having that form in which the tendency of extension of the body is upward above the shoulders, as the common perch and many other fishes. *Gill*.

dorsal (dôr'sal), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *dorsal* = Sp. Pg. *dorsal* = It. *dorsale*, < ML. *dorsalis* (L. *dorsualis*), pertaining to the back, < L. *dorsum*, the back: see *dorse¹, dorsum*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** In *anat.*: (*a*) Of or pertaining to the back: as, the *dorsal* fin of a fish; *dorsal* muscles, nerves, etc. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the back of a part or organ: as, the *dorsal* aspect of the hand; the *dorsal* surface of the breast-bone; the *dorsal* artery of the penis.—**2.** In *entom.*, pertaining to the upper surface of the thorax or abdomen.—**Dorsal eyes,** in *zoöl.*, those eyes which are situated nearly in the middle of the upper surface, as in certain *Arachnida*.—**Dorsal fin,** in *ichthyol.*, the fin or fin-like integumentary expansion generally developed on the back of aquatic vertebrates—that is, leptocardians, myzonts, selachians, true fishes, and cetaceans. Abbreviated *d.* or *D.* See cut under *fin*.—**Dorsal laminæ,** in *embryol.*, longitudinal folds of blastoderm forming a ridge on each side of the primitive groove of a vertebrate embryo, and eventually uniting over it to convert it into the cerebrospinal canal: opposed to *ventral laminæ*, which similarly inclose the rest of the body.

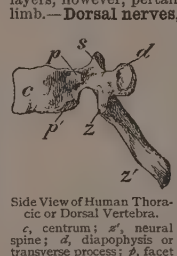


Early Vertebrate Embryo of Chick.

a, cephalic end; *b*, caudal end; *c*, primitive groove; *d*, dorsal laminæ, closing over *c*; *e*, several protovertebræ.

A linear depression, the primitive groove, makes its appearance on the surface of the blastoderm, and the substance of the mesoblast along each side of this groove grows up, carrying with it the superjacent epiblast. Thus are produced the two *dorsal laminæ*. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 12.

Dorsal muscles, in *human anat.*, those muscles which lie upon the back. Those of the so-called first and second layers, however, pertain to the anterior extremity or fore limb.—**Dorsal nerves,** those spinal nerves which emerge in relation with dorsal vertebræ.—**Dorsal punctures,** in *entom.*, impressed dots, few in number and determinate in position, found on the elytra of certain beetles, principally the *Carabidæ*. They are of great service in distinguishing species, and are not to be confounded with the ordinary irregular punctures of the surface.—**Dorsal segments,** in *entom.*, the segments of the abdomen, seen from above, and numbered from the base to the apex.—**Dorsal surface,** in *entom.*, the upper surface of the whole insect, including the elytra if these are present.—**Dorsal suture,** in *bot.*, the outer suture or ridge of a carpel or pod, corresponding to the midvein of the carpellary leaf.—**Dorsal vertebræ,** in *anat.*, those vertebræ which lie between the cervical and lumbar vertebræ; thoracic vertebræ, frequently the only ones which bear free-jointed ribs. Abbreviated *d.* or *D.* See cut in preceding column.—**Dorsal vessel,** in *entom.*, the long blood-vessel, or heart, lying along the back of an insect.



Side View of Human Thoracic or Dorsal Vertebra.

c, centrum; *s'*, neural spine; *d*, diapophysis or transverse process; *p*, facet for articulation of head of rib; *p'*, demi-facet for head of another rib; *z*, upper articular or oblique process, or prezygapophysis; *z'*, lower do., or postzygapophysis.

II. *n.* **1.** In *ichth.*, a dorsal fin. *Pennant*.—**2.** In *anat.*, a dorsal vertebra.—**3.** *Eccles.* See the extract.

The orphrey of the chasuble was often distinguished into three parts; that in the front being called the "pectoral," the other, behind, the "*dorsal*," and the two over the shoulders the "humerals."
Rock, Church of our Fathers, i. 363, note.

dorsally (dôr'sal-i), *adv.* **1.** In a dorsal situation; on the back; by the back.—**2.** In a dorsal direction; toward the back; dorsad.

At the point of their junction there is usually a single median process projecting *dorsally*.
W. H. Flower, Osteology, p. 12.

Dorsally to the alimentary tract the cœlom is spacious.
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 636.

dorsalmost (dôr'sal-mōst), *a. superl.* [< *dorsal* + *-most*.] Next to the back. [Rare.]

The *dorsalmost* pair of tentacles are the only ones which actually belong to that part of the disc which forms the great dorsal hood. *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 674.

dorsalward, dorsalwards (dôr'sal-wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [< *dorsal* + *-ward, -wards*.] Same as *dorsad*. [Rare.]

The dorsal division of the cœlom has passed *dorsalwards*. *Jour. Micros. Science*, XXVIII. 395.

dorsch (dôrsh), *n.* [Cf. G. *dorsch*, the haddock, < LG. *dorsch* = Icel. *thorskr* = Sw. Dan. *torsk*, a codfish, > E. *torsk*, q. v.] The young of the common cod.

dorse¹ (dôrs), *n.* [< OF. *dors, dos*, back (cf. *ders*, also dim. *derselet*, a canopy: see *dorsel*), F. *dos* = Sp. Pg. It. *dorso*, < L. *dorsum*, the back (of beasts, later also of men), a ridge, in ML. the back of anything; perhaps akin to Gr. *δειρή, δέρη*, the neck, a ridge, *δειράς*, a ridge.] **1†.** The back.

He had a very choice library of books, all richly bound, with gilt *dorses*. *Wood*, Athenæ Oxon.

2. A piece of stuff used to cover the back of a settle or chair, or hung at the back of an altar or at the sides of a chancel; especially, a piece of rich stuff forming the back of a chair of state or a throne, reaching from the canopy to the floor of the dais. In ecclesiastical use now *dossal*. Formerly also *dorser, dorsel, dosser*.

A *dorse* and redorse of crymsyn velvet with flowers of gold, in length two yards three quarters.
Will of Sir R. Sutton.

dorse² (dôrs), *n.* [See *dorsch*.] A young cod, formerly supposed to be a distinct species called the variable cod, *Gadus callarias*.

dorsed (dôrst), *a.* [As *dorse¹* + *-ed²*.] In *her.*, same as *aversant*.

dorsel† (dôr'sel), *n.* [< OF. *dorsal*, < ML. *dorsale, dorsile, dorserium, dorsarium, dorsorium* (> E. *dorser*, q. v.), and (accom. to the F.) *dossale, dossuale*, and *dosserium* (> E. *dosser*, q. v.); so called because hung at the back of one sitting down, < L. *dorsum*, the back: see *dorse¹, dorsal*.] **1.** Same as *dorse¹*, 2.—**2.** [OF. *dossal*.] A kind of woolen stuff.—**3.** Same as *dorser*, 2.

dorser† (dôr'sėr), *n.* [= Sc. *dorsour*, < ME. *dorsour, dorsure, dorsere, dorcere*, < ML. *dorserium, dorsorium*, equiv. to *dorsale*, > E. *dorsel*, a canopy: see *dorsel*. Same as *dosser*, q. v.] **1.** Same as *dorse¹*, 2. *Prompt. Parv.*—**2.** A pannier or basket. Also *dorsel, dosser*.

She is turn'd,
By this, some farmer's dairymaid; I may meet her
Riding from market one day 'twixt her *dorsers*.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, i. 1.

What makes so many scholars then come from Oxford and Cambridge, like market-women, with *dorsers* full of lamentable tragedies and ridiculous comedies?
Shirley, Witty Fair One, iv.

Dorsibranchiata (dôr-si-brang-ki-ā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *dorsibranchiatus*: see *dorsibranchiate*.] In Cuvier's system, the second order of *Annelides*, including free marine worms. It closely approximated in significance to the order *Cætopoda* of modern naturalists. They have the branchiæ on the back, whence the name.

dorsibranchiate (dôr-si-brang'ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *dorsibranchiatus*, < L. *dorsum*, the back, + *branchiæ*, gills.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having gills on the back; notobranchiate, as certain nudibranchiate gastropods and many marine annelids.—**2.** Specifically, having dorsal gills, as the *Dorsibranchiata*; of or pertaining to the *Dorsibranchiata*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Dorsibranchiata*.

dorsicollar (dôr-si-kol′ăr), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *collum*, the neck, + *-ar*.] Of or pertaining to the back and to the neck. *Coues*, 1887.

dorsicumbent (dôr-si-kum′bent), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + **-cumben(t-)s*, ppr. of *-cumbere* (in comp. *incumbere*, etc.), otherwise *cubare*, lie down.] Lying upon the back; supine: opposed to *ventricumbent*, or prone.

dorsiduct (dôr′si-dukt), *v. t.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *ducere* (pp. *ductus*), lead.] To bring or carry toward or to the back: opposed to *ventriduct*. [Rare.]

Dorsiduct the tail of the cat so as to expose the anus and open it slightly. *Wilder and Gage*, Anat. Tech., p. 84.

dorsiferous (dôr-sif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *ferre*, = E. *bear*[1], + *-ous*.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Same as *dorsigerous*. (*b*) Bringing forth upon the back; dorsiparous.

dorsifixed (dôr′si-fikst), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *fixus*, fixed, pp. of *figere*, fix: see *fix*.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, attached dorsally, or by the back: applied to anthers, etc.

dorsigerous (dôr-sij′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *gerere*, carry, + *-ous*.] In *zoöl.*, bearing or carrying on the back: as, the *dorsigerous* opossum, *Didelphys dorsigera*, so called from the fact that it bears its young upon its back. Also *dorsiferous*.

dorsigrade (dôr′si-grād), *a.* [NL., < L. *dorsum*, the back, + *gradi*, walk.] In *zoöl.*, walking upon the back of the toes, as certain armadillos.

dorsilateral (dôr-si-lat′e-ral), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *latus* (*later-*), the side, + *-al*.] Same as *dorsolateral*.

dorsilumbar (dôr-si-lum′bär), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *lumbus*, loin, + *-ar*.] Same as *dorsolumbar*.

dorsimesal (dôr-si-mes′al), *a.* [< *dorsimeson* + *-al*.] Lying along the middle line of the back; pertaining in any way to the dorsimeson. Also *dorsomesal*. *Wilder and Gage*, Anat. Tech., p. 44. [Rare.]

dorsimeson (dôr-si-mes′on), *n.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + NL. *meson*, q. v., coined by Wilder and Gage.] The middle lengthwise line of the back. [Rare.]

dorsiparous (dôr-sip′a-rus), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *parere*, produce, + *-ous*.] **1.** In *bot.*, bearing fruit upon the back: applied to certain groups of ferns which produce fruit upon the lower surface or back of the fronds. —**2.** In *zoöl.*, hatching young upon the back, as certain toads do.

dorsiscapular (dôr-si-skap′ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *scapula*, the shoulder-blade, + *-ar*.] Of or pertaining to the back and the shoulder-blade. *Coues*, 1887.

dorsispinal (dôr-si-spī′nal), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *spina*, spine, + *-al*.] In *anat.*, of or pertaining to both the back and the spine.—**Dorsispinal vein**, in *human anat.*, one of a set of veins which form a network about the processes and arches of vertebræ.

dorsiventral (dôr-si-ven′tral), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *venter*, the belly, + *-al*.] **1.** In *anat.*, same as *dorsabdominal*.—**2.** In *bot.*, same as *bifacial*, 2.

Also *dorsoventral*.

dorsiventrality (dôr″si-ven-tral′i-ti), *n.* [< *dorsiventral* + *-ity*.] The condition of being dorsiventral. [Rare.]

dorsiventrally (dôr-si-ven′tral-i), *adv.* In a dorsiventral direction or situation; from back to belly; dorsabdominally. Also *dorsoventrally*.

The girdle running *dorsoventrally*. *Science*, III. 324.

dorsocaudal (dôr-sō-kâ′dal), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *cauda*, tail, + *-al*.] In *anat.*, superior and posterior in direction or position.

dorsocervical (dôr-sō-sėr′vi-kal), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *cervix* (*cervic-*), the neck, + *-al*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to or situated on the back of the neck; pertaining to both the back and the neck.—**Dorsocervical vertebræ**, equivocal vertebræ between the thoracic and the cervical series proper.

dorsodynia (dôr-sō-din′i-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *dorsum*, the back, + ὀδύνη, pain.] In *pathol.*, myalgia in the muscles of the back.

dorso-epitrochlear (dôr″sō-ep-i-trok′lē-ăr), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the dorso-epitrochlearis or epitrochlearis muscle.

II. *n.* Same as *dorso-epitrochlearis*.

dorso-epitrochlearis (dôr″sō-ep-i-trok-lē-ā′ris), *n.*; pl. *dorso-epitrochlearis* (-rēz). [NL., < L. *dorsum*, the back, + Gr. ἐπί, upon, + *trochlea*, q. v.] A muscle which in some quadrupeds passes from the back to the elbow.

dorsoflexion (dôr-sō-flek′shon), *n.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *flexio(n-)*, a bending: see *flexion*.] A bending of the back; a bow. *Froude*, Carlyle, I. 51.

dorso-intestinal (dôr″sō-in-tes′ti-nal), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *intestina*, intestine, + *-al*.] In *anat.*, situated on the dorsal aspect of the intestine. *R. Owen.*

dorsolateral (dôr-sō-lat′e-ral), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *latus* (*later-*), side, + *-al*.] Pertaining to the back and the side; dorsal and lateral in position; situated on the side of the back; dorsopleural. Also *dorsilateral*.—**Dorsolateral muscle** or **muscles**, the large segmented mass of muscle in fishes lying between the lateral and dorsal septa, and the muscles in higher animals which are derived from this.

dorsolumbar (dôr-sō-lum′bär), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *lumbus*, loin, + *-ar*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the whole dorsal (that is, the thoracic and lumbar) region of the trunk of the body: said especially of those vertebræ, collectively considered, which intervene between the cervical and the sacral vertebræ proper. The most obvious and usual distinction between dorsal and lumbar vertebræ being the presence of developed ribs on the former and their absence from the latter, and ribs being frequently developed from the cervical to the sacral region of the spine, the whole series of such rib-bearing vertebræ is called *dorsolumbar*. The epithet is also used in the phrase *dorsolumbar region*. Also *dorsilumbar*.

The variations within the *dorsolumbar region* depend on the ribs. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 437.

dorsomedian (dôr-sō-mē′di-an), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *medius*, middle, + *-an*.] Situated in the midline of the back. *Huxley*. [Rare.]

dorsomesal (dôr-sō-mes′al), *a.* Same as *dorsimesal*.

dorso-orbicularis (dôr″sō-ôr-bik-ū-lā′ris), *n.*; pl. *dorso-orbiculares* (-rēz). A muscle of the hedgehog, arising on the back near the termination of the trapezius, and spreading upon the orbicularis panniculi, which it antagonizes.

dorsopleural (dôr-sō-plö′ral), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + Gr. πλευρά, the side, + *-al*.] In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the back and the side.

dorsosseus (dôrs-os′ē-us), *n.*; pl. *dorsossei* (-ī). [NL. (Coues, 1887), < L. *dorsum*, the back, + *osseus*, of bone: see *osseous*.] A dorsal interosseus muscle of the hand or foot.

dorsour†, *n.* See *dorser*.

dorsoventral (dôr-sō-ven′tral), *a.* **1.** Same as *dorsabdominal*.

In both forms the polyps show a well-marked bilateral symmetry with regard to the *dorsoventral* axis. *Jour. Micros. Science*, XXVIII. 35.

2. Same as *bifacial*.

dorsoventrally (dôr-sō-ven′tral-i), *adv.* Same as *dorsiventrally*.

Dorstenia (dôr-stē′ni-ä), *n.* [NL., named after T. *Dorsten* (died 1552), a German botanist.] A genus of herbaceous plants, of the natural order *Urticaceæ*, nearly related to the mulberry and fig, characterized by minute naked monœcious flowers crowded upon a flat or somewhat concave fleshy receptacle. The leaves are all radical, and the naked peduncle rises from a thickened rootstock. There are about 50 species, natives of tropical America and Africa, with a single species in the East Indies. The rhizome usually possesses tonic and stimulating properties. Contrayerva is the product of *D. Contrayerva*, *D. Brasiliensis*, and some other species of Brazil.

Inflorescence of *Dorstenia Contrayerva*: *a*, receptacle covered with minute flowers. (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

dorsulum (dôr′sū-lum), *n.*; pl. *dorsula* (-lä). [NL., dim of L. *dorsum*, the back.] In *entom.*, a name given by Kirby to the mesoscutum or second dorsal sclerite of the thorax. It is conspicuous in hymenopters.

dorsum (dôr′sum), *n.*; pl. *dorsa* (-sä). [L., the back, a ridge: see *dorse*, *dorsal*.] **1.** In *anat.*: (*a*) The back. (*b*) The back of a part or organ: as, the *dorsum* of the foot; the *dorsum* of the shoulder-blade.—**2.** In *conch.*, the upper surface of the body of a shell, the aperture being downward.—**3**†. The ridge of a hill.

A similar ridge, which . . . suddenly rises into a massy *dorsum*. *T. Warton*, Hist. Kiddington, p. 69.

Latissimus dorsi [NL.], the broadest muscle of the back in man. See cut under *muscle*.—**Longissimus dorsi** [NL.], the longest muscle of the back in man. See *muscle*.

dorsumbonal (dôr-sum′bō-nal), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *umbo(n-)*, a boss, + *-al*: see *umbonal*.] In *zoöl.*, both dorsal and umbonal, as one of the accessory valves in the family *Pholadidæ*.

In Pholas dactylus we find a pair of umbonal plates, a *dorsumbonal* plate and a dorsal plate. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 687.

dort (dôrt), *n.* [< ME. *dort* (in comp. *canker-dort*, q. v.); origin obscure.] A sulky or sullen mood or humor; the sulks: usually in the plural: as, he is in the *dorts*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Andrew, that left you in the *dorts*, is going to marry Nanny Kemp. *Petticoat Tales*, I. 288.

dort (dôrt), *v. i.* [Sc.: see *dort*, *n.*] To become pettish; sulk.

dorter† (dôr′tėr), *n.* [< ME. *dorter*, *dortour*, *dortoure*, *dorture*, < OF. *dortor*, *dortour*, *dorteour*, *dortoir*, F. *dortoir*, < L. *dormitorium*, a sleeping-room, dormitory: see *dormitory* and *dormer*.] A sleeping-room; a dormitory, especially of a monastery.

At home in oure *dortour*. *Chaucer*, Summoner's Tale, l. 147.

The Monckes he chaced here and there,
And them pursu'd into their *dortours* sad.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. xii. 24.

They thought there was no life after this; or if there were, it was without pleasure, and every soul thrust into a hole, and a *dorter* of a span's length allowed for his rest and for his walk. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 693.

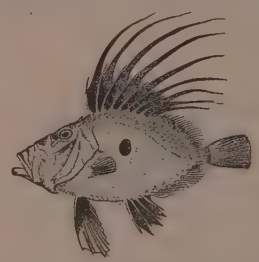
dorty (dôr′ti), *a.* [Sc.; < *dort* + *-y*[1]: see *dort*, *n.*] **1.** Pettish; prone to sullenness; sulky.

Your well-seen love, and *dorty* Jenny's pride. *Ramsay*, Poems, II. 68.

2. Delicate; difficult to cultivate: applied to plants.

doruck (dō′ruk), *n.* A water-bottle used in modern Egypt.

dory[1] (dō′ri), *n.*; pl. *dories* (-riz). [Also formerly *doree*, *dorrie*; < F. *dorée*, a dory, lit. 'gilt,' fem. of *doré*, pp. of *dorer*, < LL. *deaurare*, gild: see *deaurate*. Also called *John-dory*, where *John* is simply an expletive use of the familiar proper name, though it has been fancifully explained from F. *jaune*, yellow.] **1.** A popular

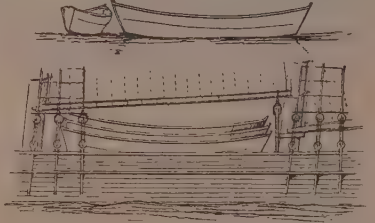


Dory (*Zeus faber*).

name of the acanthopterygious fish *Zeus faber*, the type of the family *Zeidæ*. It is found in the seas of Europe, and is esteemed very delicate eating. It seldom exceeds 18 inches in length. It is also called *John-dory*.

2. A local name in some parts of the United States and Canada, especially along Lake Michigan, of *Stizostedion vitreum*, the wall-eyed pike-perch.

dory[2] (dō′ri), *n.*; pl. *dories* (-riz). [Origin uncertain.] A small boat; especially, a small



Dory.—Lower figure shows nest of dories on deck of fishing-schooner.

flat-bottomed boat used in sea-fisheries, in which to go out from a larger vessel to catch fish.

Doryfera (dō-rif′e-rä), *n.* Same as *Doryphora*, 2.

Dorylæmus (dor-i-lē′mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δόρυ, a spear, + λαιμός, throat.] A genus of marine nematode worms, of the family *Enoplidæ*. *D. maximus* is a very common European species, found in the mud.

Dorylidæ (dō-ril′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dorylus* + *-idæ*.] A family of ants, differing from the *Formicidæ* in having only the first abdominal segment forming the peduncle.

Dorylus (dor′i-lus), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Dorylidæ*.

Doryphora (dō-rif′ō-rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δορυφόρος*, bearing a spear or shaft, < *δόρυ*, a stem, tree, shaft, spear, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] 1. In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of beetles, of the family *Chrysomelidæ*, closely allied to *Chrysomela*, but differing from it in the form of the last joint of the maxillary palpi, which is short, truncate, and not dilated. Many species from South and Central America are known. The few which are found in North America live upon solanaceous plants. The most familiar of these is the Colorado potato-beetle, *D. decemlineata* (Say), commonly known as the *potato-bug*. (See cut under *beetle*.) Another very closely allied species, *D. juncta* (Germar), occurs in the eastern United States. This differs from the former in the arrangement of the black stripes on the elytra, the two outer ones being united behind, and in the color of the legs, which are entirely pale excepting a black femoral spot. The larvæ of the two species are distinguished by the black color of the head of *D. decemlineata*, that of *D. juncta* being pale. (*b*) A genus of *Lepidoptera*.—2. A genus of *Polygastrica*. Also *Doryfera*.

doryphorus (dō-rif′ō-rus), *n.*; pl. *doryphori* (-rī). [< Gr. *δορυφόρος*, bearing a spear: see *Doryphora*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, and in *art* and *archæol.*, a spear-bearer; a man armed with a spear; specifically, a nude figure, or one almost nude, holding a spear or lance: a favorite subject with ancient sculptors. The most noted statue known as a doryphorus was that by the great artist Polycletus, which is regarded as his celebrated canon, or type of what the perfectly proportioned human figure should be.

Doryphorus.— Copy after Polycletus, Museo Nazionale, Naples.

His [Kresilas's] statue of a *Doryphoros* is suggestive of influence from Polykleitos.
A. S. Murray, Greek Sculpture, II. 241.

Doryrhamphinæ (dor″i-ram-fi′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Doryrhamphus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Syngnathidæ*, in which "the males have the egg-pouch not on the tail, but on the breast and belly" (*Kaup*).

Doryrhamphus (dor-i-ram′fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δόρυ*, a spear, + *ῥάμφος*, beak, bill.] A genus of syngnathoid fishes, typical of the subfamily *Doryrhamphinæ*. *Kaup*, 1853.

dos à dos (dō′ zä dō′). [F.: *dos*, < L. *dorsum*, the back; *à*, to; *dos*, the back. Cf. *vis-à-vis*.] Back to back; specifically, in *dancing*, an evolution in reels, etc., in which two persons advance, pass around each other back to back, and return to their places.

dosage (dō′sāj), *n.* [< *dose* + *-age*.] 1. In *med.*, the act or practice of administering medicine in doses; a course or method of dosing.

I pause in the *dosage*, and wait to see whether the symptoms improve. *N. Y. Med. Jour.*, XL. 8.

Infinitesimal *dosage*, increased potency by means of dynamization, the unification of disease, etc., have ceased to be essential planks in the homœopathic platform.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 536.

2. The operation of adding to wine, especially to sparkling wine, such as champagne, whatever is needful to give it an artificial distinctive character, as that of being dry or sweet, light or strong.

The *dosage* varies with the quality of the wine [champagne] and the country for which it is intended; but the genuine liquor [for the dosage] consists of nothing but old wine of the best quality, to which a certain amount of sugar-candy and perhaps a dash of the finest cognac has been added. *De Colange*, I. 138.

dose (dōs), *n.* [= F. *dose* = Sp. *dósis* = Pg. *dose*, *dosis* = It. *dose*, *dosa* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *dosis*, < NL. *dosis*, < Gr. *δόσις*, a giving, a portion prescribed, a dose of medicine, < *δι-δό-ναι*, give: see *donate*.] 1. The quantity of medicine given or prescribed to be taken at one time or within a specified time; of liquid medicine, a potion.

I am for curing the world by gentle alteratives, not by violent *doses*. *Irving*.

Many circumstances influence the *doses* of medicine. Women require smaller *doses*, as a general principle, than men. *Dunglison*.

Hence—2. Anything given to be swallowed, literally or figuratively; especially, a portion or allotment of something nauseous or disagreeable either to the recipient or to others.

As fulsome a *dose* as you shall give him, he shall readily take it down. *South*.

3. A quantity or amount of something regarded as analogous in some respect to a medical prescription, or to medicine in use or effect.

They [Romanists] have retirement for the melancholy, business for the active, idleness for the lazy, honour for the ambitious, splendour for the vain, severities for the sowre and hardy, and a good *dose* of pleasures for the soft and voluptuous. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. i.

No paper . . . comes out without a *dose* of paragraphs against America. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, I. 343.

James Mill constantly uses the expression *dose* of capital. "The time comes," he says, "at which it is necessary either to have recourse to land of the second quality, or to apply a second *dose* of capital less productively upon land of the first quality." *Jevons*, Polit. Econ., p. 231.

4. In *wine-manuf.*, the quantity of something added to the wine to give it its peculiar character: as, a *dose* of syrup or cognac added to champagne. See *dosage*, 2.

In some [champagne] establishments the *dose* is administered with a tin can or ladle; but more generally an ingenious machine of pure silver and glass, which regulates the percentage of liqueur to a nicety, is employed.
De Colange, I. 138.

Black dose. Same as *black-draught*.

dose (dōs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dosed*, ppr. *dosing*. [= F. *doser*; from the noun.] 1. To administer in doses: as, to *dose* out a bottle of jalap.—2. To give doses to; give medicine or physic to.

A bold, self opinioned physician, . . . who shall *dose*, and bleed, and kill him secundum artem!
South, Sermons, I. 298.

3. In *wine-manuf.*, to add sugar, cognac, or whatever is needful to give a distinctive character to.—**To dose with**, to supply with a dose or quantity of; administer or impart to in or as if in doses: generally in a derogatory sense: as, to *dose* one *with* quack medicines, or *with* flattery; I *dosed* him *with* his own physic (that is, turned the tables upon him, paid him in his own coin).

Invited his dear brother to a feast, hugged and embraced, courted and caressed him till he had well *dosed* his weak head *with* wine, and his foolish heart *with* confidence and credulity. *South*, Works, I. xi.

doseh (dō′se), *n.* [Ar. *dose*, *dause*, a treading.] A religious spectacle or ceremony performed in Cairo during the festival of the Moolid, in which the dervishes pave the road with their bodies, while the sheik rides over them on horseback. See *Moolid*.

The present sheykh of the Saadee'yeh refused, for several years, to perform the *Do'seh*.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 201.

doseint†, *n.* A Middle English form of *dozen*.

doselt†, *n.* An obsolete form of *dossal*.

doser†, *n.* 1. An obsolete form of *dosser*, 1.—2. Same as *dorse*[1], 2.

doshalla (dō-shal′ä), *n.* [Hind. *doshāla*, < *do*, *du* (< Skt. *dvi* = E. *two*), + *shāl*, shawl.] The Indian shawl, somewhat more than twice as long as it is wide, and anciently often as much as 8 feet long.

dosimeter (dō-sim′e-tėr), *n.* [< NL. *dosis*, a dose, + L. *metrum*, a measure.] An apparatus for measuring minute quantities of liquid; a drop-meter.

Dosinia (dō-sin′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Scopoli, 1777), < *dosin*, a Senegalese (west African) name of a species, + *-ia*.] A notable genus of bivalve mollusks, of the family *Veneridæ*. They have a large foot, united siphons, and a very flat round shell, as *D. discus*, a common species on the Atlantic coast of the United States.

Right valve of *Dosinia exoleta*.

dosiology (dō-si-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *δόσις* (*δοσι-*, *δοσε-*), a dose, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak.] Same as *dosology*.

Dositheän (dō-sith′ē-ăn), *n.* One of a Samaritan sect, named from Dositheus, a false Messiah, who appeared about the time of Christ. Its members were fanatical in various respects, especially in a rigorous observance of the sabbath. The sect, though small in numbers, existed for several centuries.

dosology (dō-sol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *δόσις*, a dose, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *dose* and *-ology*.] 1. What is known about the doses or quantities and combinations in which medicines should be given; the science of apportioning or dividing medicines into doses.—2. A treatise on dosing.

Also *dosiology*.

dosootee, *n.* See *doosootee*.

doss[1] (dos), *v. t.* [Prov. Eng. and Sc. Cf. *douse*[2] and *toss*.] 1. To attack with the horns; toss.—2. To pay: as, to *doss* down money.

doss[2] (dos), *n.* [E. dial.] A hassock.

dossal, dossel[1] (dos′al, -el), *n.* [Written archaically *dosel*; = Sp. *dosel*, a canopy, = Pg. *docel*, *dorsel* = It. *dossello*, < OF. *dossel*, *dossiel*, *dousiel*, *dossal*, < ML. *dorsale* (also, accom. to F., *dossale*), a canopy, tapestry: see *dorsal*, *dorsel*, and *dorser*.] A hanging of stuff, silk, satin, damask, or cloth of gold at the back of an altar and sometimes also at the sides of the chancel. It is usually embroidered, and frequently a church has a set of dossals of different colors, to be used according to the festival or season of the church year.

dossel[2], *n.* See *dossil*.

dosser[1] (dos′ėr), *n.* [Written archaically *doser*; < ME. *dosser*, *dossour*, *dosur*, *doser*, *docer*, < OF. *dossier*, *doussier*, *docier*, m., also *dossiere*, *dousiere*, f., F. *dossier* = It. *dossiere*, *dossiero*, < ML. *dorserium*, *dosserium*, equiv. to *dorsale*, tapestry, a canopy, curtain, etc.: see *dorsel*.] 1. Hangings of tapestry or carpet-work, sometimes richly embroidered with silks and with gold and silver, formerly placed round the walls of a hall, or at the east end, and sometimes the sides, of the chancel of a church.

Hit watȝ don abof the dece, on *doser* to henge,
Ther alle men for meruayl myȝt on hit loke.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 478.

The cupborde in his warde schalle go,
The *dosurs* cortines to henge in halle,
Thes offices nede do he schalle.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 311.

2†. Same as *dorse*[1], 2.

There were *dosers* on the deis. *Warton*.

3†. Same as *dorser*, 2.

Al thys hous . . . was made of twigges, . . .
Swiche as men to these cages thwite
Or maken of these panyers,
Or elles hattes or *dossers*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1940.

Some *dosser* of fish. *B. Jonson*.

You should have had a sumpter, though 't had cost me
The laying on myself; where now you are fain
To hire a ripper's mare, and buy new *dossers*.
Fletcher (and another), Noble Gentleman, v. 1.

4. In *her.*, same as *water-budget*.

dosser[2] (dos′ėr), *n.* [Appar. < *doss*[2], a hassock (also, a mattress?), + *-er*[1].] One who lodges at a doss-house.

A *dosser* is the frequenter of the lodging-houses of the poor. *Spectator*, No. 3059, p. 237.

doss-house (dos′hous), *n.* In London, a very cheap lodging-house, furnished with straw beds.

Between the fourpenny *doss-house* and the expensive Peabody or Waterlow building, adequate lodging of a wholesome and really cheap kind is so rarely to be found as to be practically non-existent in more crowded quarters of London. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 231.

dossière (dos-i-ãr′), *n.* [OF. *dossiere*, *doussiere*, a curtain: see *dosser*[1].] In *armor*, a piece protecting the back; the piece which covered the back from below the neck to the waist. In the early years of the fourteenth century the dossière was divided in the middle, and the two parts were connected by means of hinges. When worn with the brigandine of splints, the dossière covered the lower part of the back only, corresponding with the pansière in front.

dossil, dossel[2] (dos′il, -el), *n.* [< ME. *dosil*, *dosylle*, *doselle*, *dosele*, *dussel*, < OF. *dosil*, *douzil*, *dousil* = Pr. *dozil*, < ML. *docillus*, *ducillus*, *duciculus*, a spigot, a dim. form, lit. a little conduit, < L. *ducere*, lead, conduct: see *duct*.] 1. A spigot in a cask; a plug.

Hei caste away the *dosils*, that win orn [ran] abroad.
Robert of Gloucester, p. 542.

2. A wisp of hay or straw to stop up an aperture. [Prov. Eng.]—3. The rose at the end of a water-pipe. [Prov. Eng.]—4. In *surg.*, a pledget or small portion of lint made into a cylindrical or conical form, for purging a wound.—5. A roll of cloth for cleaning the ink from an engraved plate previous to printing. [In the last two senses usually *dossil*.]

dost (dust). The second person singular indicative present of *do*[1].

dot[1] (dot), *n.* [< ME. **dot* (not found), < AS. *dott*, a dot, speck (found only once, applied to the speck at the head of a boil); prob. = D.

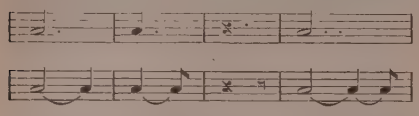
dot, "a little bundle of spoiled wool, thread silk or such like, which is good for nothing" (Sewel), = East Fries. *dotte*, *dot*, a clump, Fries. *dodd*, a clump, = Sw. dial. *dott*, a little heap, clump. Hence *dottle;* also (< AS. *dott*) AS. *dyttan*, E. *dit*[1], stop up, plug.] A point or minute spot on a surface; a small spot of different color, opacity, or material from that of the surface on which it is situated.

Long stood Sir Bedivere
Revolving many memories, till the hull
Look'd one black *dot* against the verge of dawn.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

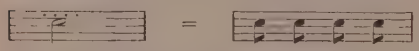
Specifically—(*a*) A small spot introduced in the variegation of cloth: as, polka *dots* in women's dress-fabrics. (*b*) In *writing* and *printing*, a minute round spot serving—(1) as a customary distinction, as the dot over the body of *i* and *j* and formerly of *y*, or (2) as a special diacritic, as the dots of ä, å, ą, etc., in the notation of pronunciation used in this dictionary, or the vowel-signs or points in Hebrew and Arabic, or (3) as a mark of punctuation, as the period, which consists of one dot, and the colon, which consists of two dots.

The *dot* on the letter [i] came into fashion in the 14th century. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 161.

(*c*) In *musical notation:* (1) A point placed after a note or rest, to indicate that the duration of the note or rest is to be increased one half. A double dot further increases the duration by one half the value of the single dot:



(2) A point placed over or under a note, to indicate that the note is to be performed somewhat staccato (which see); but in old music, when several dots are placed over a long note, they indicate that it is to be subdivided into as many short notes:



(3) When placed in the spaces of a staff with a heavy or double bar, dots indicate the beginning or end of a repeat (which see). (*d*) In *embroidery*, and in weaving imitating embroidery, a simple, small, round spot, especially when solid or opaque, on a thin and translucent ground. There are several kinds, distinguished chiefly by their size, as point de pois, point d'or, etc. (*e*) In *plastering:* (1) *pl.* Nails so driven into a wall that their heads are left projecting a certain distance, thus forming a gage to show how thick the plaster should be laid on. (2) A patch of plaster put on to regulate the floating rule in making screeds and bays.

dot[1] (dot), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dotted*, ppr. *dotting*. [< *dot*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To mark with dots; make a dot or dots in or upon: as, to *dot* an i; to *dot* a surface.

Some few places, which are here, and in other parts of the chart, distinguished by a *dotted* line.
Cook, Voyages, II. ii. 7.

2. To mark or diversify with small detached objects: as, a landscape *dotted* with cottages or clumps of trees.

Dotting the fields of corn and vine,
Like ghosts, the huge gnarl'd olives shine.
M. Arnold.

3. To place so as to appear like dots.

All about were *dotted* leafy trees.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 233.

Dotted line, a line of dots on a surface made for some specific purpose, as in a map, diagram, or drawing to mark an indefinite boundary, route, or outline, in printing to mark an omission or to guide the eye from one point to another, etc.—**Dotted manner** (F. *manière criblée*), a system of engraving in dots, peculiar to the fifteenth century. When on metal plates the larger dots were probably punched out of the metal and the smaller indented, but not to complete perforation. The work was either in relief or in intaglio, according to circumstances. When on wood the circular spots were cut out so as to reduce the surface of the blocks. Dotted metal plates were intended to serve as ornaments for book-covers and -corners, or for pieces of furniture, and their indented dots were filled with enamel. Before the enamel was put in the goldsmith was accustomed to rub off impressions upon paper with a burnisher; and these impressions are known as prints in the *dotted manner.*—**Dotted note** or **rest**, in *musical notation*, a note or rest with a dot after it. See *dot*[1], *n.* (*c*) (1).—**Dotted stitch.** Same as *dot-stitch.*

II. *intrans.* To make dots or spots.—**To dot and carry**, or **carry one**, etc., in performing addition, as in school, to set down the units of an added column and carry the tens to the next column. [In the extract used as a complex noun for the action.]

The metre, too, was regular
As schoolboy's *dot and carry.*
Lowell, Origin of Didactic Poetry.

To dot and go one, to waddle. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

dot[2] (dot), *n.* [< F. *dot* = Pr. *dot* = Sp. Pg. *dote* = It. *dote*, *dota*, < L. *dos* (*dot-*), dower: see *dote*[2] (the prop. E. form, though now obsolete) and *dower*[2].] In *mod. civil law*, dowry; property which the wife brings upon her marriage to the husband, the income of which is in his control for the expenses of the marital establishment, the principal remaining her separate property. It is either formally settled by a written instrument, or secured by expressing the marriage contract as under the dotal rule.

The dos or dotal estate is something very different from our "dower." It has become the *dot* of French law, and is the favourite form of settling the property of married women all over the Continent of Europe. It is a contribution by the wife's family, or by the wife herself, intended to assist the husband in bearing the expenses of the conjugal household. Only the revenue belonged to the husband, and many minute rules . . . prevented him from spending it on objects foreign to the purpose of the settlement. The corpus or capital of the settled property was, among the Romans (as now in France), incapable of alienation, unless with the permission of a court of justice.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 319.

dotage (dō'tāj), *n.* [< ME. *dotage;* < *dote*[1] + *-age.*] **1.** The state of one who dotes; feebleness or imbecility of mind in old age; second childhood; senility.

This tree is olde anoon, and in his age
He goothe oute of his kynde into *dotage.*
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 91.

From Marlborough's eyes the streams of *dotage* flow,
And Swift expires, a driveller and a show.
Johnson, Vanity of Human Wishes, l. 317.

2. Weak and foolish affection; excessive fondness.

Masit were our myndes & our mad hedis,
And we in *dotage* full depe dreuyn, by faith,
ffor the wille of a woman, & no whe ellis.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9749.

Nay, but this *dotage* of our general's
O'erflows the measure. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 1.

3. The folly imagined by one who is foolish and doting. [Rare.]

These are the foolish and childish *dotages* of such ignorant Barbarians. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 254.

Sure, some *dotage*
Of living stately, richly, lends a cunning
To eloquence. *Ford*, Fancies, i. 3.

[People] must, as they thought, heighten and improve it [religion] till they had mixed with it the freaks of Enthusiasm, or the *dotages* of Superstition.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. viii.

dotal (dō'tal), *a.* [< F. Pr. Sp. Pg. *dotal* = It. *dotale*, < L. *dotalis*, < *dos* (*dot-*), dower: see *dot*[2].] Pertaining to dower, or a woman's marriage portion; constituting dower, or comprised in it.

Shall I, of one poor *dotal* town possest,
My people thin, my wretched country waste?
Garth, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xiv.

dotant† (dō'tant), *n.* [< *dote*[1] + *-ant*[1].] A dotard.

Can you . . . think to front his revenges . . . with the palsied intercession of such a decayed *dotant* as you seem to be? *Shak.*, Cor., v. 2.

dotard (dō'tärd), *n.* and *a.* [Also dial. (in 3d sense) *dottard;* < ME. *dotard;* < *dote*[1] + *-ard.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** One who is in his dotage or second childhood; one whose intellect is impaired by age.

And thoug this flaterynge freres wyln for her pride
Disputen of this deyte as *dotardes* schulden,
The more the matere is moved the [masedere hy] worthen.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 825.

The nonsense of Herodotus is that of a baby. The nonsense of Xenophon is that of a *dotard.*
Macaulay, History.

2. One who is foolishly fond; one who dotes. —**3.** An aged, decaying tree. [Prov. Eng.]

And for great trees, we see almost all overgrown trees, in church-yards, or near ancient buildings and the like, are pollards, or *dotards*, and not trees at their full height.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 586.

II. *a.* **1.** Doting; imbecile.

The shaft of scorn that once had stung
But wakes a *dotard* smile.
Tennyson, Ancient Sage.

2. Decayed, as a tree. [Prov. Eng.]

Manie *dottarde* and decayde trees are within divers mannors surveyde, which are contynuallie wrongfullie taken by the tenauntes. *Lansdowne MS.* (1613), 165.

dotardly (dō'tärd-li), *a.* [< *dotard* + *-ly*[1].] Like a dotard; weak.

dotardy (dō'tär-di), *n.* [< *dotard* + *-y*[3].] The state of being a dotard.

dotation (dō-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. Pr. *dotation* = Sp. *dotacion* = Pg. *dotação* = It. *dotazione*, < ML. *dotatio(n-)*, < L. *dotare*, endow, < *dos* (*dot-*), dower: see *dot*[2].] **1.** The act of endowing a woman with a marriage portion.—**2.** Endowment; establishment of funds for the support of some institution.

His *dotation* and glorious exaltation of the see of Rome.
Bp. Ridley, in Bradford's Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), [II. 160.

Sometimes these *dotations* were made by common assent of the people, without any corporation.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., ii.

dotchin (doch'in), *n.* [A corruption, through the Cantonese, of Chinese *toh*, take up in the hand, + *ching*, weigh.] The name given in the south of China to the portable steelyard in use throughout China and the adjoining countries. In the smaller kinds, used for weighing silver

Dotchin, showing ingots of silver in the scale.

(sycee), medicines, etc., the beam is of ivory or bone; in the larger ones, used in shops and for general marketing, it is of wood. Those in use in Hongkong are graduated for both English and Chinese weights.

dote[1] (dōt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *doted*, ppr. *doting*. [Also *doat;* < ME. *dotien*, *doten*, dote (not in AS.), = OD. *doten*, dote, mope, D. *dutten*, take a nap, mope (cf. *dut*, a nap, sleep, dotage), = Icel. *dotta*, nod from sleep (cf. *dott*, nodding, *dottr*, a nodder), = MHG. *tūzen*, keep still, mope. Cf. OF. *redoter*, F. *radoter*, rave, of LG. origin.] **I.** *intrans.* **1**†. To be stupid; act like a fool.

He wol maken him *doten* anon ryght.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 430.

Wise men will deme it we *dote*,
But if we make ende of oure note.
York Plays, p. 305.

2. To be silly or weak-minded from age; have the intellect impaired by age, so that the mind wanders or wavers.

He dredes no dynt that *dotes* for elde.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 125.

Time has made you *dote*, and vainly tell
Of arms imagined in your lonely cell. *Dryden.*

When an old Woman begins to *doat*, and grow chargeable to a Parish, she is generally turned into a Witch.
Addison, Spectator, No. 117.

Wilhelm, Count Berliftzing, . . . was, at the epoch of this narrative, an infirm and *doting* old man.
Poe, Tales, I. 476.

3. To bestow excessive love; lavish extravagant fondness or liking: with *on* or *upon:* as, to *dote on* a sweetheart; he *dotes upon* oysters.

Aholah . . . *doted on* her lovers, *on* the Assyrians.
Ezek. xxiii. 5.

No Man ever more loved, nor less *doated upon* a Wife than he [Henry IV.]. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 166.

O Death all-eloquent! you only prove
What dust we *dote on*, when 'tis man we love.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 336.

4. To decay, as a tree. [Prov. Eng.]

The seed of thorn in it wol dede and *dote.*
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

II.† *trans.* To love to excess.

Why wilt thou *dote* thyself
Out of thy life? Hence, get thee to bed.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.

Why, know love *doats* the fates,
Jove groanes beneath his waight.
Marston, Sophonisba, v. 1.

dote[1]† (dōt), *n.* [< ME. *dote;* < *dote*[1], *v.*] **1.** A dotard.

Thou hast y-tint [lost] thi pride,
Thou *dote.*
Sir Tristrem, p. 109.

2. A state of stupor; dotage.

Thus after as in a *dote* he hath tottered some space about, at last he falleth downe to dust.
Boyd, Last Battell, p. 529.

dote[2]† (dōt), *n.* [< F. *dot*, < L. *dos* (*dot-*), dower: see *dot*[2] and *dower.*] **1.** Same as *dot*[2].

In the article of his own marriage with the daughter of France, there is no mention of *dote* nor douaire.
Wyatt, To Cromwell, April 12, 1540.

2. *pl.* Natural gifts or endowments.

I muse a mistress can be so silent to the *dotes* of such a servant. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, ii. 2.

As we assign to glorified bodies after the last resurrection certain *dotes* (as we call them in the school), certain endowments, so labour thou to find those endowments in thy soul here. *Donne*, Sermons, xvii.

Cor. Sing then, and shew these goodly *dotes* in thee,
With which thy brainless youth can equal me.
Men. The *dotes*, old dotard, I can bring to prove
Myself deserv's that choice, are onely love.
R. B.'s Continuation of Sidney's Arcadia, p. 516.

dote[2]† (dōt), *v. t.* [< F. *doter*, < L. *dotare*, endow: see *dow*[4].] To endow; give as endowment.

Manie kinges since that tyme have advanced letteres be erecting schooles, and *doting* revennues to their maintenance. *A. Hume*, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), Ded., p. 3.

doted† (dō′ted), *a.* [= Sc. *doited*, q. v.; < ME. *doted*, stupid, imbecile, pp. of *doten*, dote: see *dote*[1].] **1.** Stupid; foolish.

Senceless speach and *doted* ignorance.
Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 34.

2. Decayed, as a tree.

Then beetles could not live
Upon the hony bees,
But they the drones would drive
Unto the *doted* trees.
Friar Bacon's Brazen Heads Prophesie (1604).

Such an old oak, though now it be *doted*, will not be struck down at one blow. *Bp. Howson*, Sermons, p. 33.

dotehead†, *n.* [< *dote*[1] + *head*.] A dotard.

And the *dotehead* was beside himselfe & whole out of his mynde. *Tyndale*, Works, p. 350.

dotel†, *n.* [< *dote*[1] + *-el*; equiv. to *doter*.] A dotard. *Davies*.

For so false a doctrine so foolish unlearned a drunken *dotel* is a meet schoolmaster. *Pilkington*, Works, p. 586.

doter (dō′tėr), *n.* [< *dote*[1] + *-er*[1]; equiv. to *dotard* and *dotel*.] **1**†. One whose understanding is enfeebled by age; a dotard.

What should a bold fellow do with a comb, a dumb *doter* with a pipe, or a blind man with a looking-glass?
Burton, Anat. of Mel.

2. One who dotes; one who bestows excessive fondness or liking: with *on* or *upon*.

Thus we see what fine conclusions these *doters upon* body (though accounted great masters of logic) made.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 240.

3. One who is excessively or weakly in love.

O, if in black my lady's brows be deck'd,
It mourns, that painting, and usurping hair,
Should ravish *doters* with a false aspect.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3.

doth (duth or dōth). The third person singular indicative present of *do*[1].

Dothidea (dō-thid′ē-ă), *n.* [NL.] A genus of fungi, belonging to the *Dothideaceæ*, and having dark-colored uniseptate spores. They grow on dead branches of trees. The species that grow on living plants, which were formerly classed in this genus, are now referred to *Phyllachora*.

Dothideaceæ (dō-thid-ē-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dothidea* + *-aceæ*.] A family of pyrenomycetous fungi, having the perithecia immersed in a stroma with which they are homogeneous in substance. Many grow upon living plants, others on dead vegetable substances.

dothienenteritis (doth″i-en-en-tē-rī′tis), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀοθιήν*, a small abscess, a boil, + *ἔντερα*, intestines, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of Peyer's patches and the small glandular follicles of the intestine.

dothienteritis (doth-i-en-tē-rī′tis), *n.* Same as *dothienenteritis*.

doting (dō′ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *dote*[1], *v.*] **1.** Weak-minded; imbecile from old age.

She is older than she was, therefore more *doting*.
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, iii. 1.

Let me not, however, lose the historian in the man, nor suffer the *doting* recollections of age to overcome me.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 146.

2. Excessively fond.

Full oft her *doting* sire would call
His Maud the merriest of them all.
Scott, Rokeby, iv. 5.

Also spelled *doating*.

dotingly (dō′ting-li), *adv.* In a doting manner; foolishly; in a manner characterized by excessive fondness. Also spelled *doatingly*.

They remain slaves to the arrogance of a few of their own fellows; and are *doatingly* fond of that scrap of Grecian knowledge, the Peripatetic philosophy.
Bacon, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

Thus did those tender hearted reformers *dotingly* suffer themselves to be overcome with harlots language.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

doting-piece† (dō′ting-pēs), *n.* [< *doting*, verbal n. of *dote*[1], *v.*, + *piece*.] A person or thing dotingly loved; a darling.

"Pride and perverseness," said he, "with a vengeance! yet this is your *doating-piece*." *Richardson*, Pamela, I. 68.

dotish (dō′tish), *a.* [< *dote*[1], *n.*, + *-ish*[1].] Childishly fond; weak; stupid.

Dotterels, so named (says Camden) because of their *dotish* foolishnesse. *Holland*, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 543.

dotkin (dot′kin), *n.* Same as *doitkin*.

Doto (dō′tō), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Δωτώ, the name of a Nereid, lit. giver, < *δι-δό-ναι*, give.] **1.** A genus of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, of the family *Pinnotheridæ*. **2.** A genus of nudibranchiate gastropods, or sea-slugs, of the family *Dendronotidæ*, or giving name to a family *Dotoidæ*. *D. coronata* is a small brilliantly spotted species.

Doto coronata, about natural size.

dotoid (dō′toid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Dotoidæ*.

Dotoidæ (dō-tō′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Doto* + *-idæ*.] A family of nudibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Doto*, containing sea-slugs in which the tentacles are retractile into cup-shaped cavities, and the branchiæ are papillose.

dot-punch (dot′punch), *n.* Same as *center-punch*.

dot-stitch (dot′stich), *n.* A name given to the embroidery-stitch used in making the simple decoration known as the *dot*, and also plain leaves and the like. It is a simple overcast stitch. Also called *dotted stitch*.

dottard (dot′ärd), *n.* Same as *dotard*, 3.

dotter (dot′ėr), *n.* A tool for making dots; specifically, a small instrument, made in various forms, used in graining for imitating the eyes of bird's-eye maple.

Before the colour is dry, put on the eyes [in bird's-eye maple] by dabbing with the *dotter*.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 84.

dotterel (dot′ėr-el), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dotterell*, *dottrel*, *dotrel*; < ME. *dotrelle*, a stupid or foolish person, a dotard, also the bird, so called from its supposed stupidity, < *dotien*, *doten*, dote, be stupid: see *dote*[1].] **1.** The popular name of a kind of plover, *Ægialites* or *Eudromias morinellus*, abundant in Europe and Asia. It breeds in high latitudes and performs extensive migrations twice a year, appearing in temperate regions in April and May, and again in September and October. The dotterel is about 10 inches long, and weighs 4 or 5 ounces; the bill is an inch long; the general plumage is much variegated above; the belly is black, the breast yellow, with a white and black collar. It derives its name from its apparent stupidity, or tameness, allowing itself to be easily approached and taken. Its flesh is much esteemed for food. Several related species receive the same name, with qualifying terms.

Dotterel (*Eudromias morinellus*).

In catching of *dotterels* we see how the foolish bird playeth the ape in gestures. *Bacon*.

The *dotterel*, which we think a very dainty dish,
Whose taking makes such sport, as no man more can wish.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxv.

Hence—**2.** A booby; a dupe; a gull.

E. Our *Dotterel* then is caught.
B. He is, and just
As *dotterels* use to be: the lady first
Advanc'd toward him, stretch'd forth her wing, and he
Met her with all expressions. *May*, Old Couple.

3†. An aged, decaying tree: same as *dotard*, 3: also used attributively.

Som old *dotterell* trees.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 137.

To dor the dotterel†. See *dor*[2].

dotting-pen (dot′ing-pen), *n.* A drawing-pen which makes a succession of dots on the surface over which it is passed. It consists of a small toothed wheel rotating in a stock by which it is supplied with ink.

dottle (dot′l), *n.* [Also written *dottel*; < ME. *dottel*, *dotelle*, a plug or tap of a vessel (cf. LG. *dutte*, a plug), ult. < AS. *dott*, E. *dot*, a point, > *dyttan*, E. *dit*[1], stop up: see *dot*[1] and *dit*[1].] **1.** A plug or tap of a vessel.—**2.** A small rounded lump or mass; especially, the tobacco remaining in the bottom of a pipe after smoking, which is often put on the top of fresh tobacco when refilling. [Scotch.]

A snuffer-tray containing scraps of half-smoked tobacco, "pipe *dottles*," as he called them, which were carefully resmoked over and over again till nothing but ash was left.
Kingsley, Alton Locke, vi.

dottrel (dot′rel), *n.* A variant of *dotterel*.

dot-wheel (dot′hwēl), *n.* A tool used in bookbinding and other leather-work, also a larger tool used in other trades, consisting of a wheel mounted in a handle allowing it to revolve freely, and furnished with fine blunt teeth, which when rolled over a surface produce a dotted line.

doty (dō′ti), *a.* [< *dote*[1] + *-y*[1]. Cf. *doted*, *dotard*.] Decayed; decaying. [Local, U. S.]

A log may be *doty* in places, and even hollow, and yet have considerable good timber in it.
Philadelphia Telegraph, XL. 8.

douane (dö-ȧn′), *n.* [< F. *douane*, customs duties, a custom-house, = Pr. *doana* = It. *dogana* for *doana* = ML. *duana*, < Sp. Pg. *aduana*, a duty, impost, custom-house (cf. Sp. *duan*, obs. form of *divan*, divan), < Ar. *al*, the, + *dīwān*, a court of revenue, minister of revenue, council, divan, etc.: see *divan* and *dewan*. Hence the surname *Duane*.] A custom-house.

While the *Douane* remained here, no accident of that kind happened. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 491.

douar, dowar (dou′ȧr), *n.* [< Ar. *daur*, a circle, circuit.] A collection of Arab tents arranged in a circle as a corral.

On the southern and western sides, the tents of the vulgar crowded the ground, disposed in *dowars*, or circles for penning cattle. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 418.

doub, *n.* See *doob*.

double (dub′l), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dubble*, *dobble*; < ME. *double*, *doble*, *dubble*, *duble* = D. *dubbel*, a., double, *dobbel*, n., gambling, = LG. *dubbel*, *dobbel* = G. *doppel*, *doppelt*, a., = Dan. *dobbelt*, a., double, *dobbel*, n., gambling, = Sw. *dubbel*, a., double, < OF. *double*, *doble*, *duble*, F. *double* = Pr. *doble* = Sp. *doblo*, now usually *doble* = Pg. *dobro* = It. *doppio* (also Sp. Pg. It. *duplo*, E. *duple*), < L. *duplus*, double, < *duo*, = E. *two*, + *-plus*, akin to *plenus*, full, and to E. *full*: see *full*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Consisting of two in a set together; being a pair; coupled; composed of two equivalent or corresponding parts; twofold: as, a *double* leaf; a *double* chin.

So we grew together,
Like to a *double* cherry, seeming parted;
But yet a union in partition,
Two lovely berries moulded on one stem.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2.

Hee seemes not one, but *double*.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, ii.

Let . . .
The swan, on still St. Mary's lake,
Float *double*, swan and shadow!
Wordsworth, Yarrow Unvisited.

2. Having a twofold character or relation; comprising two things or subjects, either like or unlike; combining two in one: as, a *double* office; to play a *double* part on the stage or in society.

Capt. Minott seems to have served our prudent fathers in the *double* capacity of teacher and representative.
Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

He [Clive] had to bear the *double* odium of his bad and of his good actions, of every Indian abuse and of every Indian reform. *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

3. Twice as much or as large (according to some standard); multiplied by two; containing the same portion or measure, as to size, strength, etc., repeated: as, a vessel having *double* the capacity of another; a decoction of *double* strength; a *double* bed.

Take *double* money in your hand. Gen. xliii. 12.

Let a *double* portion of thy spirit be upon me.
2 Ki. ii. 9.

4. Of extra weight, thickness, size, or strength: as, *double* ale; a *double* letter.

The haubreke was so stronge of *dubble* maile, and the squyer so full of prowesse, that he ne meved not for the stroke. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 198.

Here's a pot of good *double* beer, neighbour; drink, and fear not your man. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., ii. 3.

5. Acting in a twofold manner; diverse in manifestation; characterized by duplicity; deceitful.

With flattering lips and with a *double* heart do they speak. Ps. xii. 2.

You are too *double*
In your dissimulation. *Ford*, 'Tis Pity, ii. 2.

She has found out the art of making me believe that I have the first place in her affection, and yet so puzzles me by a *double* tongue, and an ambiguous look, that about once a fortnight I fancy I have quite lost her.
Steele, Lover, No. 7.

6. In *bot.*, having the number of petals largely increased by a transformation of the stamens or pistils: applied to flowers.—**7.** In *entom.*, geminate; being in pairs.—**8.** In musical instruments, producing a tone an octave lower: as, a *double* bassoon, a *double* open diapason stop, etc.—**Apparent double point.** See *apparent*.—**Cross double-claved**, in *her.*, a cross composed of double-warded keys, either radiating from a common ring or bow, or having the bow for one end of the cross, and three double-

warded ends.—**Cross double-crossed**, in *her.*, a cross crossed, the smaller arms of which are crossed again. Also called *cross crosslet crossly*.—**Cross double-parted**. See *cross*[1].—**Cross double-parted flory**, in *her.*, a cross flory of which each part is cut in two and separated: it therefore resembles four flat crescents forming a cross.—**Cross double portant**, in *her.*, same as *cross doublé* (which see, under *cross*[1]).—**Double action**, in *mech.*: (*a*) Action or power applied in two directions or according to two methods, or by the agency of two parts or members where a single part might be made to perform the work; or the property of exerting such action or power. (*b*) Specifically, in a steam-engine, the production of both motions of the piston by the agency of live steam, applied to each face alternately, as distinguished from *single action*, in which the return motion of the piston is induced by atmospheric pressure or by the weight of the parts. See *double-acting*.—**Double algebra**. (*a*) Ordinary algebra with imaginaries. (*b*) A multiple algebra in which the number of independent units is two.—**Double angle** of a quadrilateral, the sum of two opposite angles.—**Double bassoon**, a musical instrument, the largest and deepest of the oboe family, having a compass of 3 octaves upward from the third C below middle C—that is, an octave lower than the ordinary bassoon. Its tube is conical, and more than 16 feet long, but so bent upon itself as to be compact and convenient.—**Double bottle**, a vessel made of two bottles combined at one or more points, so as to make a group: usually for fantastic effect, but sometimes for a useful purpose.—**Double bourdon**, the lowest stop in an organ, of 32-feet pitch.—**Double class** (of feet), in *anc. pros.*, same as *diplasic class*. See *diplasic*.—**Double consonant**, a character representing two consonant-signs, as $x = ks$, Greek $\psi = ps$.—**Double contact**, contact at two points.—**Double crown**, an English printing-paper of the size 20 × 30 inches.—**Double-current working**, in *teleg.*, a method of signaling in which a current first in one direction and then in the other is used for each signal. In some cases the line is kept closed, and to transmit a signal the current is reversed. In other cases, as in the Wheatstone fast-speed automatic system, a current in one direction is used to put the recorder in action, and a current in the opposite direction to put it out of action and discharge the line.—**Double demisemiquaver**, in *musical notation*, a sixty-fourth note.—**Double generator** of a ruled surface, a line in the surface, the intersection of two tangent planes.—**Double gloster**, a rich kind of cheese made in Gloucestershire, England, from new milk.—**Double horizontal dial**, a sun-dial having two gnomons and so arranged that the meridian can be found, as well as the time. Many problems can be solved by means of the instrument.—**Double image**, the appearance of two objects in binocular vision.—**Double Joe**, a Portuguese coin, the double Joannes, about equal in value to a Spanish doubloon.

> The fair Rose-Noble, the bright Moidore,
> And the broad *Double-Joe* from ayont the sea.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 54.

Double medium, an American printing-paper of the size 24 × 38 inches.—**Double negative**, a sign of negation repeated.—**Double pistole**, a former gold coin in Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, generally worth about $8: but several kinds of Swiss double pistoles were worth about $9.20.—**Double point** (NL. *punctum duplex*), a point upon a curve or surface which counts for two in regard to the intersections; on a curve, a point having two tangents, a node; on a surface, a point where a curve of the second order is tangent to the surface, a conical point.—**Double pot**, an English printing-paper of the size 17 × 25½ inches.—**Double question**, one that offers two alternatives between which the determination is to be made.

> A *double question* standeth not in one woorde, but in two several sentences, as thus: Is the studie of Philosophie praise worthie, or is it not?
> *Sir T. Wilson*, Rule of Reason (1551).

Double rose. See *rose*.—**Double royal**, an American printing-paper of the size 26 × 40 inches.—**Double secant** of a skew cubic, a right line cutting the cubic three times.—**Double sense of Scripture**. See *sense*.—**Double shuffle**. See *shuffle*.—**Double sixes**. (*a*) Two sixes thrown at once with two dice. (*b*) A certain system of lines on a cubic surface.—**Double slider**. See *slider*.—**Double spiral**, in *math.*, the isogonal trajectory of a sheaf of circles; a rhumb-line as it appears on a stereographic projection.—**Double tangent**, a line which is tangent to a curve at two points.—**Double-tangent plane**, a plane which is tangent to a surface at two points.—**Order of the Double Crescent**. See *crescent*. (For other phrases, as *double bar*, *consciousness*, *function*, *relation*, *refraction*, etc., see the nouns.) [*Double* is much used in composition with participles to denote twice the regular number or quantity: as, *double*-headed, *double*-jointed.]

II. *n.* **1.** A twofold quantity or size; a number, sum, value, or measure twice as great as the one taken as a standard.

> And whereas he saith the emperour had but for his part a *dobble*, as far as I can see, knowing what the wares cost in those partes, he had trible. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 353.
>
> If the thief be found, let him pay *double*. Ex. xxii. 7.
>
> In all the four great years of mortality . . . I do not find that any week the plague increased to the *double* of the precedent week above five times.
> *Graunt*, Bills of Mortality.
>
> It is a dangerous way of reasoning in physics, as well as morals, to conclude, because a given proportion of anything is advantageous, that the *double* will be quite as good, or that it will be good at all.
> *Contemporary Rev.*, I. 38

2. A backward turn in running to escape pursuers.

> When each *double* and disguise
> To baffle the pursuit he tries.
> *Scott*, Rokeby, iii. 2.

Hence—**3.** A turn; a place where a doubling or turning is made, as by game in hunting.

> Often Lord Rothschild's hounds run a deer for a couple of hours over the wide pastures, the *doubles*, and the brooks of the Vale of Aylesbury.
> *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXVI. 389.

4. A trick; a shift; an artifice to deceive.

> I would now rip up . . .
> All their arch-villanies and all their *doubles*,
> Which are more than a hunted hare ere thought on.
> *Fletcher*, Tamer Tamed, iii. 1.

5. Something precisely like another thing; a counterpart; a duplicate; an exact copy.

> No gloom that stately shape can hide,
> No change uncrown its brow; behold!
> Dark, calm, large-fronted, lightning-eyed,
> Earth has no *double* from its mould!
> *O. W. Holmes*, Birthday of Daniel Webster, Jan. 18, 1856.
>
> My charming friend . . . has, I am almost sure, a *double*, who preaches his afternoon sermons for him.
> *E. E. Hale*, My Double.
>
> It seemed as if her *double* had suddenly glided forward and peered at me through her evasive eyes.
> *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, xv.
>
> The host of hay-cocks seemed to float
> With *doubles* in the water.
> *H. P. Spofford*, Poems, p. 10.

Hence—**6.** A person's apparition or spirit, appearing to himself or to another, as to admonish him of his approaching death; a wraith.—**7.** A fold or plait; a doubling.

> Rolled up in sevenfold *double*. *Marston*.

8. *Milit.*, a contraction of *double-quick* (which see).—**9.** In *music*: (*a*) A variation. (*b*) A repetition of words in a song. (*c*) [F.] A turn. (*d*) In the opera, a singer fitted to supply the place of a principal in an emergency. (*e*) An instrument, or especially an organ-stop, sounding the octave below the usual pitch: as, to play an organ-piece with the *doubles* drawn (that is, with the 16-feet stops). (*f*) *pl.* In change-ringing, changes on five bells: so called because two pairs of bells change places. Also called *grandsire*.—**10.** A size of Tavistock roofslates, 13 × 16 inches.—**11.** *Eccles.*, a feast on which the antiphon is doubled; a double feast. See *feast*, and *to double an antiphon*, under *double*, *v. t.*—**12.** In *short whist*, a game by which the winners score two points, their adversaries having scored only one or two to their five.—**13.** *pl.* In *lawn-tennis*, games played by two on a side: opposed to *singles*, played by one on a side.—**14.** In *printing*, same as *doublet*.—**15.** *pl.* Thick narrow ribbons for shoestrings and the like, usually made of silk or cotton.—**To make a double**, in *shooting*, to kill two birds or beasts in succession, one with each barrel of a double-barreled gun.

double (dub′l), *adv.* [< *double*, *a.*] Twice; doubly.

> To do a wilful ill, and glory in it,
> Is to do it *double*, *double* to be damn'd too.
> *Fletcher*, Wife for a Month, iv. 2.
>
> None *Double* see like Men in Love. *Cowley*, Ode, st. 5.

Arched double, beveled double, cottised double, etc. See the adjectives.—**To carry double**, to carry two riders at once, as a horse.

> His father, without any trouble,
> Set her up behind him, and bad her not fear,
> For his gelding had oft *carried double*.
> *Robin Hood's Birth* (Child's Ballads, V. 345).

To see double, to see, by illusion, two images of the same object: an experience common in drunkenness.

double (dub′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *doubled*, ppr. *doubling*. [Early mod. E. also *dubble*; < ME. *doublen*, *doblen*, *dublen*, *dubblen*, < OF. *doubler*, *dobler*, F. *doubler* = Pr. Sp. *doblar* = Pg. *dobrar* = It. *doppiare* (cf. D. *dubbelen*, *ver-dubbelen* = G. *doppeln*, *ver-doppeln* = Dan. *for-doble* = Sw. *för-dubbla*, double, = MLG. *dobbelen*, *dubbelen* = Dan. *doble* = Sw. *dobbla*, gamble, play, with dice), < ML. *duplare*, double, < L. *duplus*, double: see *double*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make double; increase, enlarge, or extend by adding an equal portion, measure, or value to: as, to *double* a sum of money; to *double* the quantity or size of a thing; to *double* a task.

> As if equitie pretended were not iniquitie *doubled*.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 26.
>
> All his ills are made
> Less by your bearing part; his good is *doubled*
> By your communicating.
> *Shirley*, Maid's Revenge, ii. 4.

2. To be the double of; contain twice the number, quantity, or measure of, or twice as much as: as, the enemy's force *doubles* our own.

> *Doubling* all his master's vice of pride.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

3. To bring or join together or side by side, as two parts of a thing, or two things of the same kind; lay or fold one part of upon another: as, to *double* a shawl or a curtain: often followed by an adverb of direction or manner: as, to *double* a blanket *lengthwise* or *crosswise*; to *double up* a file or files of soldiers, or teams of horses; to *double over* a leaf in a book; to *double down* the corner of a page.

> Thou . . . shalt *double* the sixth curtain in the forefront of the tabernacle. Ex. xxvi. 9.
>
> He bought her Sermons, Psalms, and Graces;
> And *doubled down* the useful places.
> *Prior*, Hans Carvel.
>
> There's a Page *doubled down* in Epictetus that is a Feast for an Emperor. *Congreve*, Love for Love, i. 1.

4. To clench, as the hand.

> Then the old man
> Was wroth, and *doubled* up his hands.
> *Tennyson*, Dora.

5. To repeat; duplicate: as, to *double* a stroke.

> The rebel king
> *Doubled* that sin in Bethel and in Dan,
> Likening his Maker to the grazed ox.
> *Milton*, P. L., i. 485.

6. To pass round or by; march or sail round, so as to proceed along both sides of: as, to *double* Cape Horn.

> Sailing along the coast, he *doubled* the promontory of Carthage. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.
>
> John Gonsalez and Tristan Vaz, . . . having obtained a small ship from him [the prince], resolved to *double* Cape Bojador, and discover the coast beyond.
> *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 97.

7. In *music*, to add the upper or lower octave to the tones of (the melody or harmony).—**Doubled glass**. See *glass*.—**To double an antiphon**, to say an antiphon in full both before and after its psalm or canticle, as is done on double feasts.—**To double and twist**, to add (one thread) to another and twist (them) together.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To increase to twice the sum, number, value, or measure; grow twice as great.

> 'Tis observed in particular nations, that within the space of three hundred years, notwithstanding all casualties, the number of men *doubles*.
> *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth.

2. To turn in the opposite direction, or wind, in running.

> *Doubling* and turning like a hunted hare. *Dryden*.
>
> But I began
> To thrid the musky-circled mazes, wind
> And *double* in and out the boles, and race
> By all the fountains. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

3. To put on more effort or speed.

> He *doubled* to his work in a moment, and left the Cantab, who shortly afterwards gave up.
> *Bury and Hillier*, Cycling, p. 104.

4. *Milit.*, to march at the double-quick.—**5.** To play tricks; practise deception.

> *Om.* An 't please your honour——
> *Count F.* Tut, tut, leave pleasing of my honour, diligence;
> You *double* with me, come.
> *B. Jonson*, Case is Altered, i. 2.
>
> What penalty and danger you accrue,
> If you be found to *double*. *Webster*.

To double upon. (*a*) *Naval*, to inclose between two fires, as an enemy's fleet. (*b*) To elude (pursuers) by turning back in running.

double-acting (dub′l-ak″ting), *a.* In *mech.*, acting or applying power in two directions; producing a double result.—**Double-acting cylinder, inclined plane, pump, steam-engine**, etc. See the nouns.

double-bank (dub′l-bank), *v. t.* To work or pull by means of men working in pairs, as an oar or a rope—that is, with two men at one oar, or with men on both sides of the rope.

double-banked, double-benched (dub′l-bangkt, -bencht), *a.* **1.** *Naut.*, having two opposite oars pulled by rowers on the same thwart, or having two men to the same oar: said of a boat.—**2.** Having two tiers of oars and of rowers, one over the other, as ships were worked in antiquity.—**Double-banked frigate**. See *frigate*.

double-banker (dub′l-bang′kėr), *n.* Same as *double-banked frigate* (which see, under *frigate*).

double-barreled (dub′l-bar″eld), *a.* **1.** Having two barrels, as a gun.—**2.** Figuratively, serving to effect a double purpose or to produce a double result.

> This was a *double-barrelled* compliment. It implied that Mrs. Weller was a most agreeable female, and also that Mr. Stiggins had a clerical appearance.
> *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxvii.

double-bass (dub′l-bās′), *n.* A musical instrument, the largest and deepest of the viol family, having 3 or 4 strings, with a compass of over 3 octaves from the third E below middle C. It was invented in the sixteenth century, and introduced into the orchestra about 1700; and it is now one of the most useful of orchestral instruments. The strings are usually tuned a fourth apart.

double-benched, *a.* See *double-banked*.

double-biting (dub′l-bī″ting), *a.* Biting or cutting on either side: as, a *double-biting* ax. *Dryden.* [Rare.]

double-bitt (dub′l-bit), *v. t.* *Naut.*, to pass, as a cable, round another bitt besides its own, or give it two turns round the bitts, so that it will be more securely fastened.

double-bodied (dub′l-bod″id), *a.* Having two bodies.—**Double-bodied microscope.** See *microscope.*—**Double-bodied signs,** in *astrol.*, the four zodiacal signs Gemini, Virgo, Sagittarius, and Pisces.

double-breasted (dub′l-bres″ted), *a.* Made alike on both sides of the breast, as a coat or waistcoat having two rows of buttons and buttonholes, so that it may be buttoned on either side.

He wore a pair of plaid trousers, and a large rough *double-breasted* waistcoat. *Dickens.*

double-breather (dub′l-brē″ᴛʜėr), *n.* An amphirhine animal, or one which breathes through two nostrils; one of the *Amphirhina* (which see), or any vertebrate above the *Monorhina.* *Haeckel.*

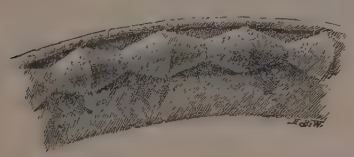
double-brooded (dub′l-brö″ded), *a.* In *entom.*, having two broods annually: applied to those species which have two generations during the year, one brood generally appearing in the spring and the other in the autumn.

double-charge (dub′l-chärj′), *v. t.* To charge, intrust, or distinguish with a double portion.

Master Robert Shallow, choose what office thou wilt in the land, 'tis thine. Pistol, I will *double-charge* thee with dignities. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 3.

double-concave (dub′l-kon′kāv), *a.* Same as *concavo-concave.*

double-cone (dub′l-kōn′), *a.* In *arch.*, consisting of cones joined base to base and apex to apex, as a Romanesque style of molding.



Double-cone Molding.—Stoneleigh Church, Warwickshire, England.

double-convex (dub′l-kon′veks), *a.* Same as *convexo-convex.*

double-crown (dub′l-kroun′), *n.* A gold coin of the value of 10 or 11 shillings, current in England in the seventeenth century. It was first issued by James I.

Obverse. Reverse.

Double-crown of James I., in the British Museum. (Size of the original.)

double-darken (dub′l-där″kn), *v. t.* To make doubly dark or gloomy. [Rare.]

When clouds arise
Such natures *double-darken* gloomy skies.
Lowell, To G. W. Curtis.

double-dealer (dub′l-dē″lėr), *n.* One who acts two different parts in the same business or at the same time; one who professes one thing and intends another; one guilty of duplicity.

Well, I will be so much a sinner to be a *double dealer.* *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1.

double-dealing (dub′l-dē″ling), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* Duplicity; deceitful practice; the profession of one thing and the practice of another.

David, now satisfied as to the priests, thought he owed to the Abuna a mortification for his *double-dealing.* *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 590.

The affairs of the universe are not carried on after a system of benign *double-dealing.* *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 513.

II. *a.* Given to duplicity; artful; treacherous.

There were parsons at Oxford as *double-dealing* and dangerous as any priests out of Rome. *Thackeray.*

double-decker (dub′l-dek′ėr), *n.* 1. A ship with two decks above the water-line.—2. A street-car having a second floor and seats on top.—3. A freight- or cattle-car with two floors.—4. A steam-boiler with two tiers of firing-chambers.—5. A tenement-house having two families on one floor: so termed by the police of New York city.

double d'or (dö″bl dôr). A kind of French jewelry, formed from a plate of gold soldered upon a copper plate eleven times as thick. The compound plate thus formed is rolled thin and made into any desired shape.

double-dye (dub′l-dī), *v. t.* To dye twice over.

double-dyed (dub′l-dīd), *p. a.* 1. Twice dyed. Hence—2. Deeply imbued, as with guilt; thorough; complete: as, a *double-dyed* villain.

double-dyeing (dub′l-dī″ing), *n.* A method of dyeing mixed woolen and cotton goods, by which the wool is first dyed with a color which has no affinity for cotton, after which the cotton is dyed with some color having no affinity for wool.

double-eagle (dub′l-ē′gl), *n.* 1. A gold coin of the United States, worth two eagles or $20, or £4 2*s.* 2*d.* English money.—2. The heraldic representation of an eagle with two heads, as in the national arms of Russia and Austria. It is the ancient emblem of the Byzantine and Holy Roman empires.

double-edged (dub′l-ejd), *a.* 1. Having two edges.

"Your Delphic sword," the panther then replied,
"Is *double-edged*, and cuts on either side."
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 192.

2. Figuratively, cutting or working both ways: applied to an argument which makes both for and against the person employing it, or to any statement having a double meaning.

Double-edged as is the argument from rudimentary organs, there is probably none which has produced a greater effect in promoting the general acceptance of the theory of evolution. *Huxley*, Evolution in Biology.

double-ender (dub′l-en″dėr), *n.* 1. Anything with two ends alike, as a boat designed to move forward or backward with equal ease.

Two ships, the Peruvian corvette "America" and the United States *double-ender* "Wateree," were carried [by a great sea-wave] nearly half a mile to the north of Arica, beyond the railroad which runs to Tacna, and there left stranded high and dry. *R. A. Proctor*, Light Science, p. 219.

It may be styled a *double-ender* spear, for each extremity of it is pointed in an identical manner. *Amer. Antiquarian*, IX. 370.

2. A cross-cut sawing-machine, with a pair of adjustable circular saws, for equalizing pieces of stuff by sawing both ends at once.

double entendre (dö′bl oṅ-toṅ′dr). [F. *double*, double, and *entendre*, to understand, used in the sense of *entente*, meaning, sense. The French has no such phrase; its nearest equivalent is *mot à double entente*, a word or phrase of double sense, for which the E. phrase seems a blundering substitute, with modified meaning.] A word or phrase with two meanings, or admitting of two interpretations, one of which is usually obscure or indelicate.

The French know no such expression as *double entendre*, the nearest approach to it being *double entente*, a double meaning: which is, however, wholly devoid of the ulterior significance attached to *double entendre.* *Saturday Rev.*

Double entendre, whether right or wrong, has been naturalized in English, and will be found in many of the best dictionaries. Had I been writing in French, I should have used *double entente.* *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 87.

double-eyed (dub′l-īd), *a.* Watching in all directions; having keen sight.

Prevelie he [the kid] peeped out through a chinck,
Yet not so previlie but the Foxe him spyed;
For deceitfull meaning is *double eyed.*
Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

double-face (dub′l-fās), *n.* Duplicity; insincerity; hypocrisy.

double-faced (dub′l-fāst), *a.* 1. Having two faces or aspects: as, the *double-faced* god Janus.

Fame, if not *double-faced*, is double-mouth'd,
And with contrary blast proclaims most deeds.
Milton, S. A., l. 971.

2. Having both surfaces finished, so that either may be used as the right side: as, a *double-faced* cloth, shawl, or other fabric.—3. Deceitful; hypocritical; practising duplicity.

O Lord, I am sure Mr. Sneer has more taste and sincerity than to ——A damn'd *double-faced* fellow! *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 1.

A man decided, unscrupulous, and energetic: a *double-faced*, but not a double-minded man [Warwick]. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.

double-facedness (dub′l-fā″sed-nes), *n.* The state of being double-faced; duplicity.

We accustom ourselves and our children to live under this double-faced morality, which is hypocrisy, and to conciliate our *double-facedness* by sophistry. *Nineteenth Century*, XXI. 251.

double-first (dub′l-fėrst′), *n.* In Oxford University: (*a*) One who gains the highest place in the examinations in both classics and mathematics.

The Calendar does not show an average of two *Double Firsts* annually for the last ten years, out of one hundred and thirty-eight graduates in Honors and more than twice that number of graduates altogether. *C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 120.

(*b*) The degree itself: as, he took a *double-first* at Oxford.

double-flowered (dub′l-flou″ėrd), *a.* Having double flowers, as a plant.

double-footed (dub′l-fůt″ed), *a.* Diplopod: applied to those myriapods (the chilognaths) which have two pairs of limbs to each segment of the body—that is, the round centipeds.

double-gear (dub′l-gēr′), *n.* In *mach.*, the gearing attached to the headstock of a lathe to vary its speed.

double-gild (dub′l-gild), *v. t.* To gild with double coatings of gold; hence, to gloze over; cover up by flattery or cajolement.

England shall *double gild* his treble guilt. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

double-handed (dub′l-han″ded), *a.* 1. Having two hands.—2†. Double-dealing; deceitful. *Glanville.*

double-headed (dub′l-hed″ed), *a.* 1. Having two heads: as, a *double-headed* eagle in a coat of arms.—2. Supposed to have two heads: as, the *double-headed* serpent (the amphisbæna).

double-header (dub′l-hed″ėr), *n.* A railroad-train drawn by two engines, or pulled by one engine and pushed by another. [Colloq., U. S.]

A freight engine dashed into the rear of the train, crushing the ends of nearly all the cars on the train, as well as damaging the second engine, the train being a *double-header.* *Philadelphia Ledger*, Dec. 30, 1887.

double-hearted (dub′l-härt″ted), *a.* False at heart; deceitful; treacherous.

double-hung (dub′l-hung), *a.* In *arch.*, being both suspended so as to move upward or downward: said of the two sashes of a window provided with cords, pulleys, and weights.

double-lock (dub′l-lok), *v. t.* 1. To fasten with two bolts; secure with double fastenings.—2. To lock by turning the key twice, as in some forms of lock.

double-lunged (dub′l-lungd), *a.* Having two lungs: specifically applied to the *Dipneumones.*

double-man (dub′l-man), *n.* In the University of Cambridge, one proficient both in mathematics and in classics. Compare *double-first.*

double-manned (dub′l-mand), *a.* Furnished with twice the complement of men, or with two men instead of one.

double-meaning (dub′l-mē″ning), *a.* Having or conveying two meanings; misleading; deceitful.

He has deceived me, like a *double-meaning* prophesier. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3.

double-milled (dub′l-mild), *a.* Twice milled or fulled, as cloth, to make it finer.

double-minded (dub′l-mīn″ded), *a.* Wavering; unstable; unsettled; undetermined.

A *double-minded* man is unstable in all his ways. Jas. i. 8.

double-mindedness (dub′l-mīn″ded-nes), *n.* Indecision; inconstancy; instability.

double-natured (dub′l-nā″tůrd), *a.* Having a twofold nature.

Two kinds of life hath *double-natured* man,
And two of death. *Young*, Night Thoughts.

doubleness (dub′l-nes), *n.* [< ME. *doublenesse*; < *double* + *-ness.*] 1. The state of being double or doubled.

If you think well to carry this, as you may, the *doubleness* of the benefit defends the deceit from reproof. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1.

Doubleness is sometimes connected with prolification, or the continued growth of the axis of the flower. *Doubleness* is strongly inherited. *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 151.

2. Duplicity; deceit.

For in oure dayes nis but covetise,
Doubleness and tresoun and envye,
Poyson and manslawhtre and mordre in sondry wyse.
Chaucer, Former Age, l. 63.

It is clear to you, I hope, that Stephen was not a hypocrite—capable of deliberate *doubleness* for a selfish end. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vi. 9.

double-nostriled (dub′l-nos″trild), *a.* Having two nasal passages; amphirhine: a translation of the term *Amphirhina*, applied to all skulled vertebrates excepting the lampreys and hags, or *Monorhina.* *Haeckel.*

double-quick (dub'l-kwik'), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n. Milit.*, the quickest step next to the run, consisting of 165 steps to the minute, each 33 inches long. Also *double-time*.

The soldiers pushed doggedly ahead, and, thinking to pass the crowd, broke into a *double-quick*.
The Century, XXXV. 909.

II. *a.* **1.** Performed in the time of the double-quick; pertaining to or in conformity with the double-quick: as, *double-quick* step.—**2.** Very quick or hurried: as, he disappeared in *double-quick* time.

double-quick (dub'l-kwik'), *adv. Milit.*, in double-quick step: as, we were marching *double-quick*.

double-quick (dub'l-kwik'), *v.* **I.** *intrans. Milit.*, to march in double-quick step.

II. *trans. Milit.*, to cause to march in double-quick step: as, the colonel *double-quicked* them.

Berry *double-quicked* his men to the point, but was too late.
The Century, XXXV. 962.

doubler[1] (dub'lėr), *n.* [< *double*, *v.*, + *-er*[1]; = D. *dobbelaar* = ODan. *doblere* = Dan. *dobler*, gambler, gamester.] **1.** One who or that which doubles; particularly, an instrument for augmenting a very small quantity of electricity, so as to render it manifest by sparks or the electrometer.

The earliest of such continuous electrophori was Bennet's *Doubler*, the latest is Holtz's machine.
S. P. Thompson, Elect. and Mag., p. 26.

2. A still arranged for intercepting vapors of distillation, and redistilling them.—**3.** A machine for doubling and drawing silk.—**4.** The felting placed between a fabric to be printed and the printing-cylinder.—**5.** Same as *double-ripper*.—**Norremberg doubler**, a form of polariscope.

doubler[2] (dub'lėr), *n.* [< ME. *doubler*, *dobler*, *dobeler*, < OF. *doublier* (= Pr. *dobler*, *doblier*), a large plate, < *double*, double: see *double*, *a.*] A dish or platter used in gathering and removing fragments from the table. *Minsheu.* [Now prov. Eng.]

And wisshed witterly with wille ful egre,
That disshes and *dobleres* bifor this ilke doctour,
Were molten led in his maw!
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 81.

A bassyn, a bolle, other a scole,
A dysche other a *dobler*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1146.

double-ripper (dub'l-rip'ėr), *n.* Two sleds placed one behind the other and connected by a plank, upon which boys coast down-hill. Also *doubler*, *double-runner*, *bob-sled*. [New Eng.]

The *double-ripper* is now laid aside with other engines of calamity.
Newspaper.

double-ruff (dub'l-ruf'), *n.* An old game at cards.

I can play at nothing so well as *double-ruff*.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness.

double-runner (dub'l-run'ėr), *n.* Same as *double-ripper* or *bob-sled*.

double-shade (dub'l-shād), *v. t.* To double the natural darkness of.

Now began
Night with her sullen wings to *double-shade*
The desert.
Milton, P. R., i. 500.

double-shining (dub'l-shī'ning), *a.* Shining with double luster.

The sports of *double-shining* day.
Sidney.

boudle-shot (dub'l-shot), *v. t.* To load, as a cannon, with double the usual weight of shot, for the purpose of increasing the destructive power. This practice is not employed with the heavier and more perfect guns of the present day.

double-snipe (dub'l-snīp'), *n.* A name of the greater snipe, *Gallinago major*.

double-stop (dub'l-stop), *v. t.* In playing the violin, to stop two strings of simultaneously with the fingers, and thus produce two-part harmony.

double-stopping (dub'l-stop'ing), *n.* In playing musical instruments of the viol family, the playing of two strings at once, especially where both of them are stopped—that is, shortened by the finger. The two simultaneous tones thus produced are called *double-stops*.

Double-struck Coin of Chersonesus in Crete, 4th century B. C.—British Museum. (Size of original.)

double-struck (dub'l-struk), *a.* In *numis.*, showing a double impression of the device (type) or inscription, as a coin or medal, owing to the fact that the metal blank accidentally shifted while the specimen was being struck off from the die.

doublet (dub'let), *n.* [< ME. *dublet*, *dobbelet*, *doblette*, *doplyt*, etc., < OF. *doublet*, m., also *doublette*, F. *doublet*, double stone, a garment so called (also called *doublier*; cf. *doublier*, *doublūr*, lining for a garment), < *double*, double, + dim. *-et*.] **1.** One of a pair of like things; a duplicate: in most uses commonly in the plural.

Those *doublets* on the side of his tail seem to add strength to the muscles which move the tail-fins.
N. Grew, Museum.

The occurrence of *doublets*, or pairs of variant versions.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII. 427.

Specifically—(*a*) In *typography*, an unintentional duplication of a word, phrase, passage, etc. Also *double*. (*b*) In *philol.*, a duplicate form of a word; one of two (or, by extension, three or more) words originally the same, but having come to differ in form, and usually more or less in meaning. Doublets are very common in English. They usually consist of an older and a later form, the older being generally descended and the later directly borrowed from the same original (as *benison*, *benediction*; *malison*, *malediction*, etc.), or two accidental variations of one original, sometimes slightly discriminated (as *alarm*, *alarum*, etc.), or of a standard literary and a dialectal form (as *church*, *kirk*; *lord*, *laird*, etc.). See *dimorphism*, 5. (*c*) In *her.*, a chevron-shaped bearing which issues from either side of the field, and reaches nearly to the opposite side without touching it. (*d*) One of a pair of dice turned up in throwing when they both present the same number of spots: usually in the plural: as, to throw *doublets*.

2. Something formed by a union of two like things; a duplicate combination. Specifically—(*a*) A counterfeit gem composed of two pieces of crystal with a layer of color between them, giving the effect of a genuine colored stone.

You may have a brass ring gilt with a *doublet* for a small matter.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 330.

(*b*) In *optics*, a combination of two simple lenses, with the object of diminishing the chromatic and spherical aberration: in the former use called specifically an *achromatic doublet*. The *Wollaston doublet* (see the extract) consists of two plano-convex lenses placed a short distance apart in the eyepiece of a microscope.

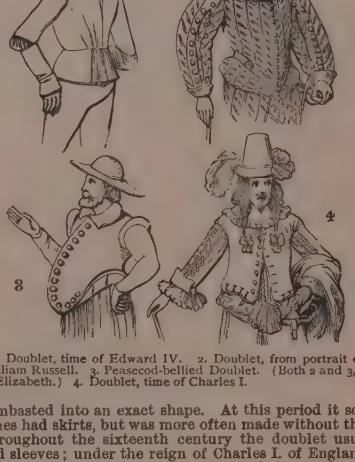
An important improvement on the single lens was introduced by Dr. Wollaston, who devised the *doublet* still known by his name.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 23.

3†. *pl.* A game with dice upon tables, somewhat resembling backgammon.

They be at their *doublets* still.
Latimer, 4th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

What! where's your cloak? . . .
To tell you truth, he hath lost it at *doublets*.
Cartwright, Ordinary (1651).

4. An outer body-garment such as was worn by men from about the end of the fifteenth until about the middle of the seventeenth century. Originally it had short skirts, and was girded round the body with a belt of leather or similar material. Later it was cut and adjusted with great care, and even stuffed or bombasted into an exact shape. At this period it sometimes had skirts, but was more often made without them. Throughout the sixteenth century the doublet usually had sleeves; under the reign of Charles I. of England it became universally an undergarment, being made without sleeves, and was thus the prototype of the modern waistcoat. So long as doublets were a common garment for men, they were frequently imitated in the fashions of feminine dress: thus, a similar body-garment for women was worn about 1580, and again in the reign of Charles II. of England, corresponding nearly to the modern sack, having sleeves and short skirts.



1. Doublet, time of Edward IV. 2. Doublet, from portrait of Sir William Russell. 3. Peasecod-bellied Doublet. (Both 2 and 3, time of Elizabeth.) 4. Doublet, time of Charles I.

Then lace his *dublett* euery hoole.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 178.

A silken *doublet*! a velvet hose! a scarlet cloak!
Shak., T. of the S., v. 1.

Whether matrons of the holy assembly
May lay their hair out, or wear *doublets*.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iii. 2.

His *doublet* was of sturdy buff,
And though not sword, yet cudgel-proof.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 305.

Doublet of defense or **fence**†, a brigandine.—**To dight one's doublet.** See *dight*.

double-time (dub'l-tīm'), *n. Milit.*, same as *double-quick*.

double-tongue† (dub'l-tung'), *n.* [ME. *double-tonge*.] Duplicity; deceitfulness.

Now comith the sinne of *double tonge*, swiche as speke faire biforn folk and wikkedly bihynde.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

double-tongue (dub'l-tung), *v. i.* In *music*, in playing the flute and certain brass instruments, like the cornet, to apply the tongue rapidly to the teeth and the hard palate alternately, so as to insure a brilliant execution of a staccato passage.

double-tongued (dub'l-tungd), *a.* Making contrary declarations on the same subject at different times; deceitful.

Likewise must the deacons be grave, not *double-tongued*.
1 Tim. iii. 8.

double-topsail (dub'l-top'sl), *a. Naut.*, an epithet noting a rig in which the square topsail is replaced by two smaller sails and yards, in order to lessen the labor of the crew and enable them to reduce sail with greater rapidity. In this rig the lower topsail-yard is fixed to the cap, and the clues of the upper topsail are lashed to the lower topsail yard-arms.

double-touch (dub'l-tuch'), *n.* A method of making magnets. See *magnet*.

doubletree (dub'l-trē), *n.* Same as *equalizing-bar* (*b*) (which see, under *bar*[1]).

double-trouble (dub'l-trub'l), *n.* A characteristic step of a rustic dance or breakdown, derived from the plantation negroes. It usually has a banjo accompaniment. [Southern U. S.]

He [Peter Stuyvesant] likewise ordered that the ladies, and indeed the gentlemen, should use no other step in dancing than "shuffle and turn" and "*double-trouble*."
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 406.

double-worked (dub'l-wėrkt), *a.* Grafted twice. See the extract.

When we graft or bud a tree already budded or grafted, we call it *double-worked*.
P. Barry, Fruit Garden, p. 100.

doubling (dub'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *double*, *v.*] **1.** Something doubled or folded over; a fold; a plait; specifically (*naut.*), the doubled edge or skirt of a sail.—**2.** That the addition of which makes double. Specifically—(*a*) In *her.*, the lining of a mantle or mantling. (*b*) In *slating*, the double course of slates at the eaves of a house: sometimes applied to the eaves-board. (*c*) In *music*, the addition to a tone of its upper or lower octave.

3. *pl. Naut.*, that part of a mast included between the trestletrees and the cap.—**4.** The second distillation of wine.—**5.** The act of marching at the double-quick. [Rare.]—**6.** In *bot.*, same as *chorisis*.—**Doubling of the bow.** See *bow*[3].

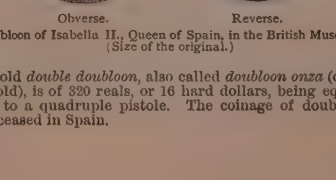
doubling (dub'ling), *a.* Shifting; manœuvering.

Lord Egmont was *doubling*, absurd, and obscure.
Walpole, Letters, II. 484.

doubling-frame (dub'ling-frām), *n.* A machine on which double silk threads are wound.

doubling-nail (dub'ling-nāl), *n.* A nail used to fasten the lining of the gun-ports in a ship.

doubloon (dub-lön'), *n.* [< F. *doublon*, < Sp. *doblon* (= Pg. *dobrão* = It. *doppione*), a doubloon, so called because it was originally of double the value of a pistole, aug. of *doblo* (= Pg. *dobro* = It. *doppio*), double: see *double*. Cf. *dobla*, *dobra*.] A gold coin of Spain and the Spanish-American states, originally of double the value of the pistole, the double pistole being equivalent from 1730 to 1772 to $8.24, from 1772 to 1786 to $8.08, and from 1786 to 1848 to $7.87. The current doubloon of Spain (*doblon de Isabel*, 1848) is of 100 reals, and worth a little more than $5.02.



Obverse. Reverse.

Doubloon of Isabella II., Queen of Spain, in the British Museum. (Size of the original.)

The old *double doubloon*, also called *doubloon onza* (ounce of gold), is of 320 reals, or 16 hard dollars, being equivalent to a quadruple pistole. The coinage of doubloons has ceased in Spain.

They had succeeded in obtaining from him [the French ambassador] a box of *doubloons*.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxiii.

doubly (dub'li), *adv.* **1.** In a double or two-fold manner; in twice the quantity or to twice the degree: as, to be *doubly* sensible of an obligation.

For fools are *doubly* fools, endeav'ring to be wise.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, I. 2401.

When, musing on companions gone,
We *doubly* feel ourselves alone.
Scott, Marmion, ii., Int.

2. Deceitfully; with duplicity.

doubt[1] (dout), *v.* [Early mod. E. *dout, doute* (the *b* being inserted in the F. and E. forms in the 16th century, in ignorant imitation of the orig. L.; it does not occur in early E. or F.); < ME. *douten, dowten*, earlier *duten*, fear, be in fear, also, less commonly, doubt, < OF. *douter, duter, doter*, later *doubter*, mod. F. *douter*, doubt, fear, = Pr. *duptar, doptar* = Sp. *dudar* = Pg. *duvidar* = It. *dottare*, < L. *dubitare*, waver in opinion, be uncertain, doubt, hesitate, in form a freq. verb, connected with *dubius*, wavering in opinion, uncertain, doubtful, dubious (see *dubious*), < *duo*, = E. *two*, + *-bi-*, of uncertain origin. Cf. Gr. *δοτή*, doubt; Skt. *dvaya*, twofold; Goth. *tweifls* = Dan. *tivil* = Sw. *tvifvel* = G. *zweifel* = D. *twijfel*, doubt; AS. *tweó*, doubt; all from the word for 'two.' Hence (from OF.) *redoubt*[1], *redoubtable*, and (from L. *dubitare*) *dubitate, dubitation*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To be uncertain as to a truth or fact; be undetermined or undecided; waver or fluctuate in opinion; hesitate.

Here men *dowten* comunly to whom men schulde restore the godes that thei have geten with wronge.
Wyclif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), III. 174.

To them that *doubt* of Wine, of chesse, seailes, and of tables, thou shalt say that such sports and such drinkes are a great sinne. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 257.

He began to *doubt* of everything
Amidst that world of lies.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 173.

2†. To be in fear; be afraid.

Tho *douteden* the schepherdes, & in gret drede weren.
Geburt Jesu, l. 515.

Who so *doutes* for her menace,
Have he never syght off Goddes face.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 6733.

Whan the kynge Arthur vndirstode their menaces, he yede oute by a wyndowe of karlion, for he *douted* moche of treson. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 108.

II. *trans.* **1.** To be uncertain as to the truth or fact of; hold in question; question; hesitate to believe: as, to *doubt* the truth of a story.

The phenix, were she never seen, were *doubted*.
Fletcher, Valentinian, i. 2.

If they . . . turn not back perverse:
But that I *doubt*. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 563.

Doubt thou not but I shall go again,
E'en as I *doubt* not that fresh misery
I there shall gather as the days pass by.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 324.

2. To be expectant or apprehensive of; believe hesitatingly or indefinitely.

Quath he, "heo *duteth* me to lite."
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 68.

I fear I am pursued; and *doubt* that I,
In my defence, have kill'd an officer.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, iii. 1.

When we were come to where the three fellows were hanged, he said, That he *doubted* that that would be his end also. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 296.

I *doubt* her affections are farther engaged than we imagine. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 1.

They *doubted* some sinister motive, or deeper policy than appeared in the conduct of the French king.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.

3. To distrust; be uncertain with regard to; be distrustful of: as, to *doubt* one's ability to execute a task.

Amaunt . . . cutte a-sonder the laces of his helme and caste it a-wey, and than couered hym with his shelde, for sore he *douted* his heede, whereon was no more but the coyfe of mayle. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 368.

He is so devoted to his book,
As I must tell you true, I *doubt* his health.
Ford, 'Tis Pity, i. 4.

To teach vain wits a science little known,
T' admire superior sense, and *doubt* their own!
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 200.

4†. To fear; be afraid of.

Myche *dut* he his dreme, & dred hym therfore.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13834.

Ho so *douteth* Jhesu Crist, him ne failleth nogt.
St. Brandan (ed. Wright), p. 13.

Philip . . .
Doughtye men *douten* for dreedful hee seemes.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 167.

As soone as he saugh the grete devell he lete renne to hym, for nothinge he hym *douted*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 442.

5†. To cause to fear; put in fear; appal; daunt.

I'll tell ye all my fears; one single valour,
The virtues of the valiant Caratach,
More *doubts* me than all Britain.
Fletcher, Bonduca, i. 2.

doubt[1] (dout), *n.* [Early mod. E. *doute* (the *b* being inserted as in the verb); < ME. *doute, dout*, earlier *dute*, fear, doubt, < OF. *doute, dute, dote*, F. *doute* = Pr. *dopte, dubte* = Sp. *duda* = Pg. *duvida* = It. *dotta*, doubt; from the verb: see *doubt*[1], *v.*] **1.** Uncertainty with regard to the truth of a given proposition or assertion; suspense of judgment arising from defect of evidence or of inclination; an unsettled state of opinion; indecision of belief.

What prevents the admission of a proposition as certain is called *doubt*. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

When I say that Descartes consecrated *doubt*, you must remember that it was that sort of *doubt* which Goethe has called "the active scepticism, whose whole aim is to conquer itself"; and not that other sort which is born of flippancy and ignorance, and whose aim is only to perpetuate itself, as an excuse for idleness and indifference.
Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 323.

2. A matter of uncertainty; an undecided case or proposition; a ground of hesitation.

It was *doute* whether [which] bonys were Petris and whether wer Paulis.
Trevisa, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, V. 77.

Give me leave to tell you, it would seem a kind of affront to our country to make a *doubt* of what we pretend to be famous for. *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 224.

But though he now prayed wherever he was, at home or abroad, in the house or in the field, two *doubts* still assaulted him: whether he was elected, and whether the day of grace was not gone by. *Southey*, Bunyan, p. 21.

It is one thing to believe that a doctrine is false, and quite another thing to admit a theoretical *doubt* about it.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 303.

3. A difficulty suggested or proposed for solution; an objection.

To every *doubt* your answer is the same. *Blackmore.*

4†. Difficulty; danger.

Forced them, how ever strong and stout
They were, as well approv'd in many a *doubt*,
Back to recule. *Spenser*, F. Q., V. xi. 47.

5†. Hesitating apprehension; fear; dread.

He nadde of no prince in the worlde *doute*.
Robert of Gloucester, p. 89.

The *dute* of deth is swithe stronge.
Old Eng. Miscellany (ed. Morris), p. 44.

Pope Urban durst not depart for *doubt*. *Berners.*

In doubt, in uncertainty; in suspense.

Thy life shall hang *in doubt* before thee.
Deut. xxviii. 66.

Methodic doubt, doubt feigned for a philosophical purpose, concerning a proposition really believed, as the Cartesian doubt respecting one's own existence.—**No doubt,** without question; certainly.—**Objective doubt,** that which is occasioned by the insufficiency of the evidence.—**Subjective doubt,** hesitancy in accepting a proposition because it is not such as one is antecedently inclined to believe.—**To hang in doubt, to make no doubt.** See the verbs.=**Syn. 1.** Indecision, irresolution, suspense, hesitation, hesitancy, misgiving, distrust, mistrust.

doubt[2]†, *n.* [By apheresis from *redoubt*[2], q. v.] A redoubt. *Davies.*

Forward be all your hands,
Urge one another. This *doubt* down that now betwixt us stands,
Jove will go with us to their walls.
Chapman, Iliad, xii. 286.

doubtable (dou'ta-bl), *a.* [The *b* inserted as in the verb; < ME. *doutable, dutable*, < OF. **doutable*, later *doubtable* (= Sp. *dudable*) (cf. OF. *redoubtable*), fearful, mighty, whence E. *redoubtable*), < *douter, doter*, doubt: see *doubt*[1], *v.*] That may be doubted; dubitable. [Rare.]

Sith that thy citee is assayled
Thourgh knyghtis of thyn owne table,
God wote thi lordship is *doutable!*
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6274.

Therfore men comen from fer Contrees to have Juggement of *doutable* Causes: and other Juggement usen thei non there. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 172.

doubtance†, *n.* [The *b* inserted as in the verb; < ME. *doutance*, earlier *doutaunce, dotaunce*, < OF. *dotance, dutance* = Pr. *duptansa, doptansa* = Sp. *dudanza* = It. *dottanza*, < ML. *dubitantia*, doubt, fear, < L. *dubitare*, doubt: see *doubt*[1], *v.*] Fear; dread; suspicion. *Chaucer.*

Eglentine, thys Kinges doughter fre,
Off Paynymes had gret fere and *doubtance*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2130.

doubted (dou'ted), *p. a.* [< ME. *douted, duted*, pp. of *douten*, etc., fear, doubt: see *doubt*[1], *v.*] **1.** Questioned; not certain or settled.—**2†.** Feared; redoubted; redoubtable.

Domys the doghty, *doutid* in fild.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6350.

So sholde ye be the more dredde and *douted* thourgh euery londe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 581.

Turne thee to those that weld the awful crowne,
To *doubted* Knights, whose woundlesse armour rusts.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., October.

doubtedly† (dou'ted-li), *adv.* Doubtfully.

Good heed would be had that nothing be *doubtedly* spoken, which may haue double meaning, . . . but that all our wordes runne to confirme wholy our matter.
Sir T. Wilson, Art of Rhetoric, p. 108.

doubter (dou'tėr), *n.* One who doubts; one whose opinion is unsettled or whose mind is not convinced.

The unsettled *doubters*, that are in most danger to be seduced. *Hammond*, Works, II. ii. 67.

doubtful (dout'fûl), *a.* [< *doubt*[1] + *-ful*. The earlier adj. was *doutous*: see *doubtous*.] **1.** Full of doubt; having doubt; not settled in opinion.

To assist the *doubtful* Wouter in the arduous business of legislation, a board of magistrates was appointed.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 155.

2. Causing doubt; dubious; ambiguous; uncertain; not distinct in character, meaning, or appearance; vague: as, a *doubtful* expression; a *doubtful* hue.

A *doubtful* day
Of chill and slowly greening spring.
Whittier, What the Birds Said.

Till now the *doubtful* dusk reveal'd
The knolls once more where, couch'd at ease,
The white kine glimmer'd.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xcv.

Now the full-leaved trees might well forget
The changeful agony of *doubtful* spring.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 280.

3. Admitting of or subject to doubt; not obvious, clear, or certain; questionable.

I will adopt some beggar's *doubtful* issue,
Before thou shalt inherit.
Fletcher (*and another*), Elder Brother, iv. 1.

For where the event of a great action is left *doubtful*, there the poet is left master.
Dryden, Don Sebastian, Pref.

It is always the person of *doubtful* virtue who is most eager to assume the appearance of severe integrity.
J. T. Trowbridge, Coupon Bonds, p. 108.

4. Of uncertain issue; precarious; shifting.

Who have sustain'd one day in *doubtful* fight.
Milton, P. L., vi. 423.

Inspired repulsed battalions to engage,
And taught the *doubtful* battle where to rage.
Addison, The Campaign.

5. Of questionable or suspected character.

She never employed *doubtful* agents or sinister measures. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 16.

6†. Fearful; apprehensive; suspicious.

So long they stayed that the King grew *doubtfull* of their bad vsage, that he swore by the Skies, if they returned not well, he would haue warres with Opechankanough so long as he had any thing.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 86.

7. Indicating doubt; disturbed by doubt. [Rare.]

With *doubtful* feet and wavering resolution
I came. *Milton*, S. A., l. 732.

8. In *pros.*, variable in quantity; capable of being pronounced or measured either as a long or as a short; common; dichronous.=**Syn. 1.** Uncertain, undecided.—**2.** *Dubious, Equivocal*, etc. (see *obscure*, *a.*); problematic, enigmatical.

doubtfully (dout'fûl-i), *adv.* In a doubtful manner; with doubt or hesitation; so as to indicate or admit of doubt.

When we speake or write *doubtfully*, and that the sence may be taken two wayes, such ambiguous termes they call Amphibologia, we call it the ambiguous.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 217.

I came to the court . . . and very privately discovered to her majesty this conspiracy. . . . She took it *doubtfully*. I departed with fear.
State Trials, William Parry, an. 1584.

How *doubtfully* these spectres fate foretel!
In double sense and twilight truth they dwell.
Dryden, Tyrannic Love, iv. 1.

Tints softly with each other blended,
Hues *doubtfully* begun and ended.
Wordsworth, Bird of Paradise.

doubtfulness (dout'fûl-nes), *n.* **1.** A state of doubt or uncertainty of mind; dubiousness; suspense; instability of opinion.

Faith is utterly taken away. Instead whereof is distrust and *doubtfulness* bearing rule.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 29.

2. Ambiguity; uncertainty of meaning.

Here we must be diligent, that . . . there be no *doubtfulness* in any word, and that alwaies there be one maner of words that goe before, and also one maner of wordes ende the sentence, plainly and without double vnderstanding. *Sir T. Wilson*, Art of Logic, fol. 20.

3. Uncertainty of event or issue; indeterminateness of condition.

Every day that passed showed the *doubtfulness* of the convention. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 265.

doubtingly (dou'ting-li), *adv.* In a doubting manner; dubiously.

In the forty-first experiment I tendered my thoughts concerning respiration, but *doubtingly*. *Boyle*, Works, I. 176.

doubtless (dout'les), *a.* and *adv.* [The *b* inserted as in *doubt*; < ME. *douteles*, < *doute*, doubt: see *doubt*[1], *n.*, and *-less*.] **I.**† *a.* **1.** Free from doubt; indubitable.

It is no prejudice to the precious charity of knowledge, even in undoubted truths, to make truth more *doubtless*. *Ford*, Honour Triumphant, ii.

2. Having no fear; free from fear of danger; secure.

Pretty child, sleep *doubtless*, and secure
That Hubert, for the wealth of all the world,
Will not offend thee. *Shak.*, K. John, iv. 1.

II. *adv.* Without doubt; without objection or uncertainty; unquestionably; often, with weakened sense, presumably, probably. [An elliptical use of the adjective, standing for the phrase "it is doubtless that."]

Doubtless he would have made a noble knight. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

The rock seems to have been dug away all round the sphynx for a great way, and the stone was *doubtless* employ'd in building the pyramids. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 46.

Doubtless, development increases the capacity both for enjoyment and for suffering. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 239.

doubtlessly (dout'les-li), *adv.* Unquestionably.

Why you may, and *doubtlessly* will, when you have debated that your commander is but your mistress. *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, i. 1.

doubtous†, *a.* [The *b* inserted as in the verb; < ME. *doutous*, *dotous*, < OF. *doutos*, *dotus*, F. *douteux* (= Pr. *doptos*, *duptos* = Sp. *dudoso* = Pg. *duvidoso* = It. *dottoso*), doubtful, < *doute*, doubt: see *doubt*[1], *n.*, and *-ous*.] Doubtful; dubious; of doubtful sense.

For in these pointes wherein we vary, . . . either the Scripture is plaine & easy to perceiue, or *doubtouse* and hard to vnderstande. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 457.

doubtously†, *adv.* [The *b* inserted as in *doubt*; < ME. *doutously*, *doutusli*; < *doubtous* + *-ly*[2].] Doubtfully; dubiously.

And drow him toward the des, but *doutusli* after
He stared on his stepmoder stiffi a while.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4338.

doubtsome†, *a.* [The *b* inserted as in *doubt*; early mod. E. *doutsum*; < *doubt*[1], *n.*, + *-some*.] Doubtful.

Anceps [L.]. . . . Ang., Double or two edged; *doubtsome*. *Calepini*, Dict., 1590 (ed. 1605).

With *doutsum* victorie they dealt. *Battle of Harlaw* (Child's Ballads, VII. 186).

douc (dök), *n.* [< F. *douc*, of uncertain origin.] A name of the old-world catarrhine monkeys of the genus *Semnopithecus*. There are many species of these handsome apes, generally of large size and varied coloration, with long limbs and tails.

douce (Sc. pron. dös), *a.* [Sc., also *douse*; < ME. *douce*, < OF. F. *doux*, fem. *douce*, sweet, soft, gentle, mild, < L. *dulcis*, sweet, etc.: see *dulce*.] **1.**† Sweet; pleasant; luxurious.

And Diues in deyntees lyued and in *douce* vye [life]. *Piers Plowman* (B), xiv. 122.

2. Sober; sedate; gentle; not light or frivolous; prudent; modest. [Scotch.]

Sir George was gentle, meek, and *douse*. *Raid of the Reidswire* (Child's Ballads, VI. 133).

There were some pretty Gallas, *douce*-looking Abyssinians, and Africans of various degrees of hideousness. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 473.

douced† (dö'sed), *n.* An erroneous form of *doucet*, 2.

doucely (dös'li), *adv.* [< *douce* + *-ly*[2].] Sedately; soberly; prudently. [Scotch.]

Doucely manage our affairs
In parliament. *Burns*, Prayer to the Scotch Representatives.

douceness (dös'nes), *n.* **1.** Soberness; sedateness; modesty. [Scotch.]—**2.**† Sweetness. *Davies*.

Some luscious delight, yes, a kind of ravishing *douceness* there is in studying good books. *S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 166.

douceperet, *n.* See *douzepere*.

doucet†, *a.* and *n.* [*a.* ME., < OF. *doucet*, sweet, gentle, F. *doucet*, mild, demure, dim. of *doux*, sweet: see *douce* and *dulcet*. **II.** *n.* **1.** ME. *doucette*, *dowcette*, *dowcete*, a kind of pasty. **2.** ME. *doucet*, *doucette*, *doucete*, < OF. *doucette*, also called *doucine*, etc., a musical instrument, perhaps a kind of flute; from the adj.] **I.** *a.* Sweet; dulcet.

Adieu, I you say, my full *doucet* floure!
Adieu, my lady of full gret valoure!
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3898.

II. *n.* **1.** A kind of pasty or custard.

Bakemetes or *dowcettes*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 170.

Dousette, a lytell flawne, dariolle. *Palsgrave*.

2. A musical instrument, a kind of flute.

Many a thousand tymes twelve . . .
That craftily begunne to pipe
Bothe in *doucet* and in riede.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1221.

3. A testicle of a deer. Also written *dowcet*, *dowset*.

All the sweet morsels, called tongue, ears, and *dowcets*. *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

douceur (dö-sėr'), *n.* [= D. *douceur* = Dan. *douceur*, *dusör* = Sw. *dusör*, reward, < F. *douceur*, sweetness, a present, < OF. *douçor*, *dolçor*, *dulçor* (> ME. *dousour*) = Pr. *dolzor* = Sp. *dulzor* = Pg. *dulçor*, < LL. *dulcor*, sweetness, < L. *dulcis*, sweet: see *dulcet*.] **1.**† Sweetness or mildness of manner; kindness; gentleness.

Now for synglerty o hyr *dousour*,
We calle hyr fenyx of Arraby.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 429.

Blame with indulgence, and correct with *douceur*. *Chesterfield*.

2. A conciliatory offering; a present or gift; a reward; a bribe.

The commander-in-chief of the Bengal army could have had no ground for exasperation at being shut out from the interview, had he not in like manner reckoned on receiving a handsome *douceur*. *J. T. Wheeler*, Short Hist. India, p. 354.

3.† A kind or agreeable remark; a compliment.

With a good account of her health, she writes me many *douceurs*, in which you have a great share. *Lord Lyttelton* (1771), in Correspondence of David Garrick, I. 440.

douche (dösh), *n.* [F., a douche, a shower-bath, = Sp. *ducha* = It. *doccia*, a water-pipe, spout, conduit, < *docciare* = F. *doucher*, pour, < ML. **ductiare*, < L. *ducere*, pp. *ductus*, lead, conduct. Cf. *conduit*[1], of the same ult. origin.] **1.** A jet or current of water or vapor applied to some part or a particular organ of the body, as in a bath or for medicinal purposes.—**2.** An instrument for administering such a jet. Douches are differently formed and named, according to the parts for which they are designed: as, a nasal *douche*.—**Douche filiforme.** Same as *aquapuncture*.

doucine (dö-sēn'), *n.* [F.] In *arch.*, a molding concave above and convex below, serving especially as a cyma to a delicate cornice; a cyma recta.

doucker (dö'kėr), *n.* Same as *ducker*.

dough (dō), *n.* [Also dial. *dow* (formerly in literary use), and (with pron. as in *tough*) *duff*, also dial. *doff* (see *duff*); < ME. *dow*, *dowe*, *dou*, *dogh*, *dog*, earlier *dagh*, *dag*, < AS. *dāh*, dat. *dāge* = D. and LG. *deeg* = OHG. MHG. *teic*, G. *teig* = Icel. *deig* = Sw. *deg* = Dan. *deig* = Goth. *daigs*, dough; < √ **dig*, Goth. *deigan*, knead, mold, form, = L. *fingere* (*fig-*), mold, form (whence ult. E. *feign*, *figure*, *fictile*, etc., q. v.), = Gr. **θιχ* in *τεῖχος*, wall, = Skt. √ *dih*, stroke, smear.] **1.** A mass composed of flour or meal prepared for baking into bread or cake by various processes, as moistening, mixing with yeast, salt, etc., raising (after which it is called *sponge*), and kneading, or for simpler kinds by moistening and mixing only; paste of bread.

When they [camels] travel, they cram them with barly *dough*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 108.

2. Something having the appearance or consistency of dough, as potters' clay, etc.

They renew this Image with new *dow* many times. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 797.

3†. A little cake. [North. Eng.]

Dough or *Dow* is vulgarly used in the North for a little Cake, though it properly signifies a Mass of Flour tempered with Water, Salt, Yeast, and kneaded fit for baking. *Bourne's Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 163, note.

One's cake is dough. See *cake*[1].

dough (dō), *v. t.* [< *dough*, *n.*] To make into dough. [Rare.]

The technical word used [in making Paraguayan tea] is sevar mâte (cebar, lit., to bait, to grease, applied in the sense of *doughing* together the paste formed by the yerba and water and accommodating the bombilla). *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 16.

To dough in. See the extract.

The mixing of the malt required for one grist with water in the mash-tun at the commencement of a brewing is called *doughing in*. *Thausing*, Beer (trans.), p. 412.

dough-baked (dō'bākt), *a.* Imperfectly baked; unfinished; half-done; soft; hence, imperfect; deficient, especially intellectually. [Obsolete or archaic.]

This botcher looks as if he were *dough-baked*; a little butter now, and I could eat him like an oaten-cake. *Fletcher* (*and another*), Love's Cure, ii. 1.

Since we are so much indebted to God for accepting our best, it is not safe ventured to present him with a *dough-baked* sacrifice. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 265.

Nay, what is more than all, he [love] can make those *dowbak'd*, senseless, indocile animals, women, too hard for us, their politick lords and rulers, in a moment. *Wycherley*, Country Wife, iv. 1.

dough-balls (dō'bâlz), *n. pl.* A marine alga, *Polysiphonia Olneyi*, belonging to the order *Florideæ*.

In its typical form Polysiphonia Olneyi forms dense soft tufts, sometimes called *dough-balls* by the sea-shore population. *Farlow*, Marine Algæ, p. 171.

dough-bird (dō'bėrd), *n.* A local name in the United States of the Eskimo curlew, *Numenius*

Dough-bird (*Numenius borealis*).

borealis, the smallest American species of the genus *Numenius*. It has a slender bill only about two inches long. It is abundant during its migrations, and is much sought as a game-bird. Also *doe-bird*.

Accompanying and mingling freely with the golden plover are the Esquimaux curlew, or *dough-birds*, in great numbers. *Shore Birds*, p. 12.

dough-boy† (dō'boi), *n.* *Naut.*, a boiled dumpling of raised dough.

Bread and Flower being scarce with us, we could not make *Dough-boys*. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. ii. 38.

dough-brake (dō'brāk), *n.* A power-machine used in bakeries for kneading dough; a dough-kneader. It consists of corrugated rollers, between which the dough passes in a sheet.

dougher† (dō'ėr), *n.* [ME. *dower*, < *dough*, *dow*, dough, + *-er*[1].] A baker.

And moreouer, that all *Dowers* of the Cite, and suburbis of the same, grynd att the Cite-is myllis, and noo where els, as long as they mey have sufficiaunt grist. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 335.

doughface (dō'fās), *n.* A person who is pliable and, as it were, made of dough; a flabby character; specifically, in *U. S. hist.*, in the period of sectional controversy regarding slavery, a Northern politician disposed to show undue compliance with the wishes of the South.

Randolph with his inimitable slang termed it [the Missouri Compromise] a "dirty bargain, helped on by eighteen northern *dough-faces*." *Schouler*, Hist. U. S., III. 166.

Fer any office, small or gret,
I couldn't ax with no face,
Without I'd ben, thru dry and wet,
Th' unrizzest kind o' *doughface*.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., vi.

In 1838 the Democratic Congressmen from the Northern States decided in caucus in favor of a resolution requiring all petitions relating to slavery to be laid on the table without debate. This identified the party as it then existed with the slave-holding interest, and its northern representatives were stigmatized as *Dough-faces*. Quoted in *Mag. of Amer. Hist.*, XIII. 497.

doughfaced (dō'fāst), *a.* Pliable; easily molded; truckling; pusillanimous. [U. S. political slang.]

doughfaceism (dō'fā″sizm), *n.* [< *doughface* + *-ism*.] The character of a doughface; liability to be led by one of stronger mind or will; pliability; specifically, subservience to proslavery influences. [U. S. political slang.]

doughiness (dō'i-nes), *n.* [< *doughy* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being doughy.

doughing-machine (dō'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for cutting dough. In this apparatus a piece of dough of the required weight is placed in a circular metal box, in which by a movement of a handle a number of knives are caused to rise through slits in the bottom, and these, passing through the dough, divide it into thirty distinct pieces, each of the same weight. *The Engineer* (London), LVII., No. 1483.

dough-kneaded (dō'nē″ded), *a.* Soft; like dough. *Milton*.

dough-kneader (dō'nē″dėr), *n.* A machine for mixing or kneading dough. See *dough-brake*.

dough-maker (dō'mā″kėr), *n.* A kneading-machine; a dough-brake.

The flour is stored above the bakehouse, and is delivered into one of Pfleiderer's sifting-machines, in which,

by the aid of a spiral brush, a sack may be sifted in a very few minutes, and from this into the *dough-maker* or kneading-machine. *The Engineer* (London), LVII., No. 1483.

doughnut (dō′nut), *n.* [Also dial. *donnot;* < *dough* + *nut.*] A small spongy cake made of dough (usually sweetened and spiced) and fried in lard.

An enormous dish of balls of sweetened dough, fried in hog's fat, and called *doughnuts*, or olykoeks. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 170.

Doughnut day. See the extract.

Dough-nut-day, Shrove Tuesday (Baldock, Herts). It being usual to make a good store of small cakes fried in hog's lard, placed over the fire in a brass skillet, called dough-nuts, wherwith the youngsters are plentifully regaled. Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 302.

dough-raiser (dō′rā″zėr), *n.* A pan or hot-water bath in which pans of dough are placed to rise under the influence of a gentle heat from the bath. The pans are placed on perforated shelves above the water and covered with cloths. Also called *dough-trough.*

doughtt, douhtt, *n.* [< ME. *dought, douthe, duthe, duzeth, dogeth,* < AS. *duguth, dugoth* (= OFries. *duged* = MLG. *ducht, doget, dogent,* LG. *dögt* = OHG. *tugundi, tugund, tugathi, tugad, tuged,* MHG. *tugende, tugent, tuget,* G. *tugend* = Icel. *dygdh* = Sw. *dygd* = Dan. *dyd*), excellence, nobility, manhood, age of manhood, power, strength; as a collective noun, men, people, attendants or retainers, army, multitude; < *dugan*, be strong: see *dow*[1], and cf. *doughty.*] 1. Manhood; the age of manhood; manly power or strength; excellence.—2. Men collectively; especially, men as composing an army or a court; retainers.

That day doubble on the dece watz the *douth* serued,
Fro the kyng watz cummen with knyȝtes in to the halle.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 61.

dought (Sc. pron. duċht). Obsolete or dialectal Scotch preterit of *dow*[1].

doughtert, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *daughter.*

doughtily (dou′ti-li), *adv.* [< ME. *douhteli, doughtiliche,* etc.; < *doughty* + *-ly*[2].] In a doughty manner; with doughtiness.

Hit is wonder to wete, in his wode anger,
How *doghtely* he did that day with his hond.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9007.

Doughtily fighting in the chiefe brunt of the enemies. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 35.

doughtiness (dou′ti-nes), *n.* [< ME. *douhtynesse, duhtigness;* < *doughty* + *-ness.*] The quality of being doughty; valor; bravery.

Virtue is first of all, what the Germans well name it, *Tugend* (*Taugend, dow*-ing, or *Dought-iness*), courage and the faculty to do. *Carlyle.*

dough-trough (dō′trôf), *n.* Same as *dough-raiser.*

doughty (dou′ti), *a.* [< ME. *doughty, douhty, dohty, duhti,* etc., < AS. *dohtig,* also umlauted *dyhtig,* strong, valiant, good, = MLG. *duchtig,* LG. *dügtig* = OHG. *tühtic,* MHG. G. *tüchtig* = Icel. *dygdhugr* = Sw. *dugtig* = Dan. *dygtig,* able, valiant, etc., adj. from a noun repr. by MHG. *tuht,* strength, activity, < OHG. *tugan* = AS. *dugan,* etc., be strong, etc., E. *dow*[1], *do*[2]: see *dow*[1], *do*[2].] Strong; brave; spirited; valiant; powerful: as, a *doughty* hero.

Patroculus the proude, a prise mon of werre;
With Diomed, a *doughti* mon & dernist of hond,
A stronge man in stoure & stuernist in fight.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3653.

Full many *doughtie* knightes he in his dayes
Had doen to death, subdewde in equall frayes.
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 26.

She smiled to see the *doughty* hero slain;
But, at her smile, the beau revived again.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 69.

But there is something solid and *doughty* in the man [Dryden] that can rise from defeat, the stuff of which victories are made in due time.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 18.

doughty-handed (dou′ti-han″ded), *a.* Strong-handed; mighty.

I thank you all;
For *doughty-handed* are you, and have fought
Not as you serv'd the cause, but as 't had been
Each man's like mine. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 8.

doughy (dō′i), *a.* [< *dough* + *-y*[1].] 1. Like dough; flabby and pallid; yielding to pressure; impressible.

No, no, no, your son was misled with a snipt-taffeta fellow there, whose villainous saffron would have made all the unbaked and *doughy* youth of a nation in his colour. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 5.

2. Not thoroughly baked, as bread; consisting in part of unbaked dough; half-baked.

Douglas heart, ring. See *heart, ring.*

douk (dök), *v.* and *n.* A dialectal form of *duck*[1], *duck*[2].

doukar, *n.* A dialectal form of *ducker*, 3.

doulia (dö′li-ä), *n.* See *dulia.*

doulocracyt (dö-lok′ra-si), *n.* See *dulocracy.*

doum-palm, *n.* See *doom-palm.*

doundaké, doundaké bark. See *bark*[2].

doup (doup), *n.* [Sc., also written *dowp, dolp;* appar. < Dan. **dup*, Sw. **dopp* in comp. Cf. Dan. *dupsko* = Sw. *doppsko* (*sko* = E. *shoe*), ferrule.] 1. Bottom; buttocks; butt-end; end; extremity: as, a candle-*doup.*

The wight and doughty captains a'
Upo' their *doups* sat down.
Poems in Buchan Dialect, p. 1.

2. A loop at the end. See the extract.

Six warp threads . . . are passed through mails in the leashes of the headle H, and thence through loops called "*doups*" fixed to a headle. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 193.

doupion, *n.* See *dupion.*

dour (dör), *a.* [Sc. form of *dure, a.*] Hard; inflexible; obstinate; bold; hardy. [Scotch.]

He had a wife was *dour* an' din.
Burns, Sic a Wife as Willie had.

The Lord made us all, and you may trust Him to look after us all—better than these *dour*-faced pulpit-thumpers imagine. *W. Black*, In Far Lochaber, v.

doura (dö′rä), *n.* See *durra.*

douree (dö′rē), *n.* In the Levant, a necklace, especially one of gold beads.

dourlach (dör′laċh), *n.* See *dorlach.*

dourness (dör′nes), *n.* The state or quality of being dour; obstinacy; stubbornness. [Scotch.]

If there's power in the law of Scotland, I'll gar thee rue sic *dourness*. *Galt*, The Entail, I. 309.

We are gravely told to look for the display of a *dourness*, desperation, and tenacity on the part of Frenchmen. *The Nation*, Jan. 12, 1871, p. 20.

douroucouli (dö-rö-kö′li), *n.* The native name of one of the small, large-eyed, nocturnal South

Douroucouli (*Nyctipithecus trivirgatus*).

American monkeys of the genus *Nyctipithecus* (which see), as *N. trivirgatus*, or *N. rufipes.* Also written *durukuli.*

douse[1] (dous), *v.*; pret. and pp. *doused,* ppr. *dousing.* [Also written *dowse,* formerly *douze, douce, dause,* etc.; perhaps of Scand. origin: cf. Sw. *dunsa*, plump down, fall clumsily (*duns*, the noise of a falling body), = Dan. *dunse*, thump. Cf. *douse*[2].] I. *trans.* To thrust or plunge into a fluid; immerse; dip; also, to drench or flood with a fluid.

I have . . . *douz'd* my carnal affections in all the vileness of the world. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 515.

The Captain gave me my bath, by *dousing* me with buckets from the house on deck.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 161.

II. *intrans.* 1. To fall or be plunged suddenly into a fluid.

It is no jesting trivial matter
To swing i' th' air, or *douse* in water.
S. Butler, Hudibras.

2. To search for deposits of ore, for lodes, or for water, by the aid of the dousing- or divining-rod (which see).

douse[2], **dowse**[2] (dous), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *doused, dowsed,* ppr. *dousing, dowsing.* [Cf. Sc. *douss, douce, doyce,* throw; *dusch,* rush, fall with a noise, < ME. *duschen, dusshen*, rush, fall; cf. Norw. *dusa*, break, cast down from, OD. *doesen*, beat, strike, G. dial. *tusen, dusen*, strike, run against, East Fries. *dössen*, strike. See also *doss*[1] and *dust*[1], which appear to be connected.] 1. To strike.

Dowse, to give a blow on the face, strike. *Bailey.*

2. *Naut.*, to strike or lower in haste; slacken suddenly: as, *douse* the topsail.

Very civilly they *doused* their topsailes, and desired the man of warre to come aboord them.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 52.

As the brig came more upon the wind, she felt it more, and we *doused* the skysails, but kept the weather studding-sails on her. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 75.

douse[2] (dous), *n.* [Also written *dowse;* Sc. *douce, doyce, douss,* etc.; from the verb.] A blow; a stroke.

The porter uttered a sort of a yell, which came not amiss into his part, started up with his club, and dealt a sound *douse* or two on each side of him.
Scott, Kenilworth, xxx.

douse[3] (dous), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *doused,* ppr. *dousing.* [Also written *dowse;* perhaps a particular use of *douse*[2]. Usually taken as a corruption of *dout*[1], but such a change would be very unusual. Certainly not from AS. *dwæscan*, extinguish.] To put out; extinguish. [Slang.]—**Douse the glim.** See *glim.*

douser (dou′sėr), *n.* [< *douse*[1], *v. i.*, + *-er*[1].] One whose business or occupation it is to search for metalliferous deposits or water by the use of the dousing- or divining-rod. Also *dowser.*

dousing-chock (dou′sing-chok), *n.* In *shipbuilding*, one of several pieces fayed across the apron and lapped on the knightheads or inside stuff above the upper deck.

dousing-rod (dou′sing-rod), *n.* [< *dousing*, ppr. of *douse*[1], *v. i.*, + *rod.*] A divining-rod.

The virtues of the *dousing-rod* he [Sir George Airy, Astronomer Royal] wholly attributes to the excitability of the muscles of the wrists. *Caroline Fox*, Mem. Old Friends.

dout[1]**t** (dout), *v. t.* [Contr. of *do out*, ME. *don ut*, i. e., put out: see *do*[1], and cf. *doff, don, dup.*] To put out; quench; extinguish; douse.

First in the intellect it *douts* the light. *Sylvester.*

I have a speech of fire, that fain would blaze,
But that this folly *douts* it. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 7.

dout[2]**t,** *v.* and *n.* An earlier spelling of *doubt*[1].

doutancet, *n.* An earlier spelling of *doubtance.*

doutet, *v. t.* An earlier spelling of *doubt*[1].

doutelest, *a.* and *adv.* An earlier spelling of *doubtless.*

douthtt, *n.* See *dought.*

doutoust, *a.* An earlier spelling of *doubtous.*

douzeperet, douceperet, *n.* [An archaism in Spenser; ME. *doseper, dosyper*, sing., developed from pl. *dozepers, duzeparis, duze pers, dosse pers*, etc., < OF. *doze* (*douze, duze*, etc.) *pers* (*pars*), mod. F. *les douze pairs*, the 'twelve peers' celebrated in the Charlemagne romances: *doze, douze*, mod. F. *douze*, < L. *duodecim*, twelve (see *duodecimal, dozen*); *per*, mod. F. *pair*, peer (see *peer*[1], *pair, par*).] One of the twelve peers (*les douze pairs*) of France, renowned in fiction.

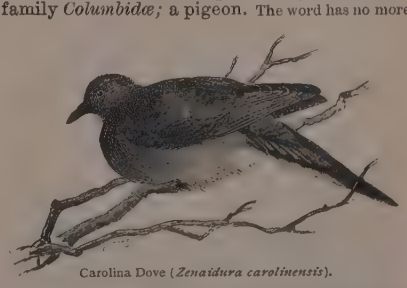
Inne Franse weren italle twelfe iferan,
The Freinsce heo cleopeden *dusze pers* [var. *dosseperes*].
Layamon, I. 69.

Kydd in his kalander a knyghte of his chambyre,
And rollede the richeste of alle the rounde table!
I ame the *dussepere* and duke he dubbede with his hondes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2643.

For to brynge this warre to the more effectuall ende, he [Charles Martel] chase xii. perys, which after some wryters are callyd *doseperys*, or kyngs, of ye which vi. were bisshopys, and vi. temporall lords.
Fabyan, Works, I. clv.

Big looking like a doughty *Doucepere*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 31.

dove[1] (duv), *n.* [= Sc. *doo, dow,* < ME. *dove, douve, dowve, duve,* < AS. **dūfe* = OS. *dūbha* = D. *duif* = LG. *duve* = OHG. *tūba*, MHG. *toube*, G. *taube* = Icel. *dūfa* = Sw. *dufva* = Dan. *due* = Goth. *dūbō*, a dove, lit. a diver, < AS. *dūfan*, etc., E. *dive*, dip. The application of the name to the bird is not clear (perhaps "from its habit of ducking the head, or from its manner of flight"). The AS. form **dūfe* is not recorded (but cf. *dūfe-doppa*, translating L. *pelicanus*: see under *divedapper, didapper*), the name *culfre*, E. *culver*[1], q. v., being used; this is prob. ult. < L. *columba*, a dove, which also orig. means a 'diver': see *columba*[1].] 1. Any bird of the family *Columbidæ;* a pigeon. The word has no more



Carolina Dove (*Zenaidura carolinensis*).

specific meaning than this, being exactly synonymous with *pigeon;* in popular usage it is applied most frequently to

a few kinds of pigeons best known to the public, and as a book-name is commonly attached to the smaller species of pigeons: as, the ring-*dove*, turtle-*dove*, stock-*dove*, ground-*dove*, quail-*dove*, etc. The Carolina dove, or mourning dove, is *Zenaidura carolinensis*. The common doves of the old world are the ring-dove, rock-dove, stock-dove, and turtle-dove. (See these words.) In poetry, and in literature generally, the dove is an emblem of innocence, gentleness, and tender affection. In sacred literature and art it is a symbol of the Holy Ghost.

The Holy Ghost descended in a bodily shape like a *dove* upon him. Luke iii. 22.

Oft I heard the tender *dove*
In firry woodlands making moan.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

2. *Eccles.*, a repository or tabernacle for the eucharist, in the form of a dove, formerly used in the East and in France.

There generally were two vessels: the smaller one, or the pix, that held the particles of the blessed Eucharist; the larger cup, or *dove*, within which the other was shut up. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 203.

dove[2] (dōv). An occasional preterit of *dive*.

dove[3] (dōv), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *doved*, ppr. *doving*. [E. dial., appar. ult. from an unrecorded AS. verb, the source of the verbal noun AS. *dofung*, dotage; cf. E. dial. freq. *dover*, also *doven*, the latter perhaps < Icel. *dofna*, become dead or heavy (cf. *dofi*, torpor), = Sw. *domna*, become numb, *dofna*, numb; cf. Dan. *dōve*, blunt, *bedōve*, stun, stupefy, from the same root as *deaf*, q. v. Cf. *dowf*.] To slumber; be in a state between sleeping and waking. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

dove-color (duv′kul′ėr), *n.* In textile fabrics, a warm gray of a pinkish or purplish tone.

dove-cote (duv′kōt), *n.* [< ME. *dove-cote*, *dowe-cote* (cf. Sc. *dowcate*), < *dove* + *cote*: see *cot*[1], *cote*[1].] A small structure placed at a considerable height above the ground, as on a building or a pole, for the roosting and breeding of domestic pigeons; a house for doves.

Like an eagle in a *dove-cote*, I
Flutter'd your Volscians in Corioli.
Shak., Cor., v. 5.

dove-dock (duv′dok), *n.* Same as *coltsfoot*.

dove-eyed (duv′īd), *a.* Having eyes like those of a dove; having eyes expressive of meekness, mildness, gentleness, tenderness, or affection.

dove-house (duv′hous), *n.* A dove-cote. *Shak.*

dovekie (duv′ki), *n.* [Appar. < *dove*[1] + dim. *-kie*.] The sea-dove or little auk, *Mergulus alle* or *Alle nigricans*, a small urinatorial or diving bird of the family *Alcidæ*. It is abundant in the northern Atlantic and Arctic oceans, congregating to

Dovekie (*Mergulus alle*).

breed in some places in countless numbers. It is about 8¼ inches long, web-footed, three-toed, with short wings and tail and short stout bill, the body glossy blue-black above, with white scapular stripes, ends of secondaries white, and the under parts mostly white. See *Alle*.

Joe, who had been out hunting, reported that he had seen in the open water three *dovekies*.
C. F. Hall, Polar Exp., p. 314.

dovelet (duv′let), *n.* [< *dove*[1] + dim. *-let*.] A little dove; a young dove.

dove-like (duv′līk), *a.* Having the appearance or qualities of a dove; gentle.

The young Spirit
That guides it has the *dove-like* eyes of hope.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, ii. 4.

doveling (duv′ling), *n.* [< *dove*[1] + dim. *-ling*[1].] A young dove; a dovelet.

I will be thy little mother, my *doveling*.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 748.

doven (dō′ven), *v. i.* Same as *dove*[3].

dovening (dōv′ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *doven*, *v.*] A slumber. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

dove-plant (duv′plant), *n.* The *Peristeria elata*, an orchid of Central America: so called from the resemblance of the column of the flower to a white dove with expanded wings. Also called *Holy Ghost plant*.

dover (dō′vėr), *v. i.* Same as *dove*[3].

Jean had been lyin' wakin' lang,
Ay thinkin' on her lover,
An juste's he gae the door a bang,
She was begun to *dover*.
A. Douglas, Poems, p. 139.

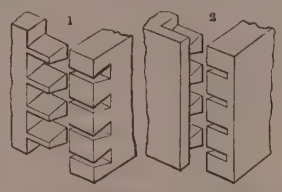
Dover's powder. See *powder*.

dove's-foot (duvz′fůt), *n.* 1. The popular name in England of *Geranium molle*, a common British plant: so called from the shape of its leaf.—2. The columbine.

doveship (duv′ship), *n.* [< *dove*[1] + *-ship*.] The character of a dove; the possession of dove-like qualities, as meekness, gentleness, innocence, etc.

For us, let our *dove-ship* approve itselfe in meeknesse of suffering, not in actions of cruelty.
Bp. Hall, The Beautie and Vnitie of the Church.

dovetail (duv′tāl), *n.* [< *dove* + *tail*[1]. Cf. equiv. *culvertail*.] In *carp.*, a tenon cut in the form of a dove's tail spread, or of a reversed wedge; a manner of fastening boards or timbers together by letting tenons so cut on one into corresponding cavities or mortises in another. This is the strongest of all fastenings or joints, as the dovetails cannot be drawn out except by force applied in the direction of their length. Dovetails are either exposed or concealed; concealed dovetailing is of two kinds, lapped and mitered. See also cut under *joint*.—**Dental-cut dovetail**, a dovetail having each part dented to fit into the spaces between the teeth of the corresponding portions.—**Dovetail-file, dovetail-hinge.** See *file*, *hinge*.—**Dovetail-joint**, in *anat.*, the suture or serrated articulation, as of the bones of the head.—**Dovetail-molding**, an ornament in the form of a dove's tail, occurring in Roman-



1. Common Dovetailing. 2. Lap Dovetailing.

Dovetail-molding.—Cathedral of Ely, England.

esque architecture.—**Dovetail-plates**, in *ship-building*, plates of metal let into the heel of the stern-post and keel of a vessel to bind them together. Similar plates are used for joining the stern-foot with the fore end of the keel. See cut under *stern*.—**Dovetail-saw.** See *saw*[1].—**Secret dovetail**, a manner of joining in which neither pins nor dovetails extend through the work, being concealed by its outer face.

dovetail (duv′tāl), *v. t.* [< *dovetail*, *n.*] 1. To unite by tenons in the form of a pigeon's tail spread let into corresponding mortises in a board or timber: as, to *dovetail* the angles of a box.—2. Figuratively, to unite closely, as if by dovetails; fit or adjust exactly and firmly; adapt, as one institution to another, so that they work together smoothly and harmoniously.

Into the hard conglomerate of the hill the town is built; house walls and precipices morticed into one another, *dove-tailed* by the art of years gone by, and riveted by age. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 10.

He [Lord Chatham] made an administration so checkered and speckled, he put together a piece of joinery so crossly indented and whimsically *dove-tailed*, etc.
Burke, American Taxation.

When any particular arrangement has been for a course of ages adopted, everything also has been adapted to it, and, as it were, fitted and *dovetailed* into it. *Brougham.*

dovetailed (duv′tāld), *a.* In *her.*, broken into dovetails, as the edge or bounding line of an ordinary or any division of the field. See *ante*[2].

dove-wood (duv′wůd), *n.* The wood of *Alchornea latifolia*, a euphorbiaceous tree of Jamaica.

dovish† (duv′ish), *a.* [< *dove*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Like a dove; innocent.

Contempte of thys worlde, *doveyshe* simplicitie, serpentlike wysdome.
Confut. of N. Shaxton (1546), sig. G 4, b.

dow[1] (dou), *v. i.*; pret. *dowed*, *dought*. [< ME. *dowen*, *doghen*, *duzen*, *dugen*, pres. ind. *deh*, *deih*, *degh*, later *dowe*, *doghe*, pret. *dought*, *doughte*, *douhte*, *doht*, < AS. *dugan* (pres. ind. *deáh*, pl. *dugon*, pret. *dohte*) = OS. *dugan* = OFries. *duga* = D. *deugen* = MLG. *dogen*, LG. *dögen* = OHG. *tugan*, MHG. *tugen*, *tougen*, G. *taugen* = Icel. *duga* = OSw. *dugha*, *dogha*, Sw. *duga* = Dan. *due* = Goth. *dugan* (only in pres. *daug*), be good, fitting, able: a preterit-present verb, the pres., AS. *deáh*, Goth. *daug*, being orig. a pret. from a root **dug*, be good, perhaps akin to Gr. τύχη, fortune, luck, τυγχάνειν, obtain. Hence *dought*, *doughty*. The word *dow*, becoming confused in sense and form, and dialectally in pronunciation, in certain constructions with the different verb *do*[1], was at length in literary use completely merged with it; but *dow* remains in dialectal use: see *do*[1] and *do*[2]. The difference well appears in the AS. line "*dō* ā thætte duge" ('do aye that dows,' i. e., do always that which is proper). The two verbs also appear (*do*[1] twice, in the sense of 'put') in the first quot. below.] 1†. To be good, as for a purpose; be proper or fitting; suit.

Duden [did, i. e., put] hire bodi thrin in a stanene thruh [coffin], as hit *deh* halhe [saints] to donne [do, i. e., put].
St. Juliana, p. 77.

Ring ne broche nabbe ge, . . . he no swuch thing that ou [you] ne *deih* forto habben. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 420.

2†. To be of use; profit; avail.

Ther watz moon [moan] for to make when meschef was cnowen,
That nogt *dowed* bot the deth in the depe stremes.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 374.

Thre yere in care bed lay Tristrem . . .
That neuer ne *dought* him day
For sorwe he had o night. *Sir Tristrem*, ii. 1.

3. To be able; can. [Scotch.]

But Dickie's heart it grew sae great,
That ne'er a bit o't he *dought* to eat.
Dick o' the Cow (Child's Ballads, VI. 72).

But facts are chiels that winna ding,
And *downa* be disputed. *Burns*, A Dream.

Do what I *dought* to set her free,
My saul lay in the mire.
Burns, To Miss Ferrier.

4†. To be (well or ill); do. See *do*[2].

dow[2] (dou), *n.* [An obsolete or dialectal form of *dough*.] 1. Dough.—2. A cake. [Prov. Eng.]

dow[3] (dou), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *dove*[1].

Furth flew the *dow* at Noyis command. *Sir D. Lyndsay.*

dow[4]† (dou), *v. t.* [< ME. *dowen*, < AF. *dower*, OF. *douer*, *doer*, F. *douer* (F. also *doter*: see *dote*[2]) = Pr. Sp. Pg. *dotar* = It. *dotare*, < L. *dotare*, endow: see *dote*[2], *v.*, *dotation*. Cf. *endow*.] 1. To endow.

Dobet doth ful wel and *dewid* he is also,
And hath possessions and pluralites for pore menis sake.
Piers Plowman (A), xi. 196.

2. To give up; bestow.

O lady myn, that I love and no mo,
To whom for-evermo myn herte I *dowe*.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 230.

dow[5], *n.* See *dhow*.

dowable† (dou′a-bl), *a.* [< AF. *dowable*; as *dow*[4] + *-able*.] Fit to be endowed; entitled to dower.

Was Ann Sherburne (widow and relict of Richd. Sherburne) "*dowable* of said lands, &c.," and how long did she receive said dower?
Record Soc. Lancashire and Cheshire, XI. 84.

dowager (dou′ā-jėr), *n.* [< OF. *douagiere* (ML. *doageria*), a dowager (def. 1), fem. of *douagier*, *douaigier*, *dowaigier*, adj., < *douage* (as if E. **dowage*), dower, < OF. *douer*, E. *dow*[4], endow: see *dow*[4], *dower*[2].] 1. In *law*, a widow endowed or possessed of a jointure.—2. A title given to a widow to distinguish her from the wife of her husband's heir bearing the same name: applied particularly to the widows of princes and persons of rank.

This *dowager*, on whom my tale I found,
Since last she laid her husband in the ground,
A simple sober life in patience led.
Dryden, Cock and Fox.

Yea, and beside this he offereth to take to wife Elianor, Quene *Dowager* of Portyngall, without any dower.
Hall, Hen. VIII., an. 19.

dowagerism (dou′ā-jėr-izm), *n.* [< *dowager* + *-ism*.] The rank or condition of a dowager.

dowairet, *n.* A Middle English form of *dower*[2].

dowar, *n.* See *douar*.

dowcet†, *n.* See *doucet*, 3.

dowd[1] (doud), *a.* [E. dial., < Icel. *daudhr* = AS. *dēad*, E. *dead*: see *dead*.] Dead; flat; spiritless. [North. Eng.]

dowd[2] (doud), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A woman's nightcap. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

dowdet, *n.* A Middle English form of *dowdy*.

dowdily (dou′di-li), *adv.* In a dowdy or slovenly manner.

A public man should travel gravely with the fashions, not foppishly before, nor *dowdily* behind, the central movement of his age. *R. L. Stevenson*, Samuel Pepys.

dowdiness (dou′di-nes), *n.* [< *dowdy* + *-ness*.] The state of being dowdy.

dowdy (dou′di), *n.* and *a.* [E. dial. also *dawdy*, Sc. *dawdie*, < ME. *dowde*, a dowdy; origin obscure. Appar. not connected with *dawdle*, idle, trifle: see *dawdle*.] I. *n.*; pl. *dowdies* (-diz).

A slatternly, slovenly, ill-dressed woman; a slattern, especially one who affects finery.

If she be never so fowlle a *dowde*.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 112.

Laura, to his lady, was but a kitchen-wench; . . . Dido, a *dowdy*; Cleopatra, a gipsy. *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4.

High company; among others the Duchess of Albemarle, who is ever a plain, homely *dowdy*. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 158.

II. *a.* Slovenly; ill-dressed; slatternly: applied to women.

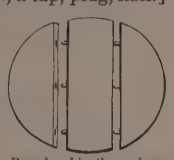
No huswifery the *dowdy* creature knew;
To sum up all, her tongue confessed the shrew.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Wednesday.

Pallas in her stockings blue,
Imposing, but a little *dowdy*.
O. W. Holmes, The First Fan.

dowdyish (dou'di-ish), *a.* [< *dowdy* + *-ish*[1].] Like a dowdy; somewhat dowdy.

dowel (dou'el), *n.* [Also formerly or dial. *doul*, prob. < F. *douille*, a socket, the barrel of a pistol (Cotgrave), < ML. **ductillus* (?), dim. of *ductus*, a canal, duct: see *duct*, *conduit*[1], and cf. *dossil*. On the other hand, cf. G. *döbel* for **tübel*, < MHG. *tübel*, OHG. *tupili*, a tap, plug, nail.]

1. A wooden or metallic pin or tenon used for securing together two pieces of wood, stone, etc. Corresponding holes fitting the dowel being made in each of the two pieces, one half of the pin is inserted into the hole in the one piece, and the other piece is then thrust home on it. The dowel may serve either as a permanent attachment of the two pieces joined, or as a shifting one; in the latter case one end is secured by glue and the other is left free, as in the movable leaves of an extension table.



Barrel-end in three pieces joined by Dowels.

2. A piece of wood driven into a wall to receive nails of skirtings, etc.; a dook.

dowel (dou'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *doweled* or *dowelled*, ppr. *doweling* or *dowelling*. [< *dowel*, *n.*] To fasten together, as two boards, by pins inserted in the edges: as, to *dowel* pieces which are to form the head of a cask. Sometimes written *dowl*.

dowel-bit (dou'el-bit), *n.* A boring-tool the barrel of which is a half-cylinder terminating in a conoidal cutting edge or radial point. It is used in a brace. Also called *spoon-bit*.

dowel-joint (dou'el-joint), *n.* A joint made by means of a dowel or dowels.

dowel-pin (dou'el-pin), *n.* A dowel used to fasten together two boards or timbers.

dowel-pointer (dou'el-poin″tėr), *n.* A hollow cone-shaped tool with a cutting edge on its inner face, used to point or chamfer the ends of dowels so that they can be more readily driven.

dower†[1], *n.* See *dougher*.

dower[2] (dou'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *dower*, *dowere*, *dowayre*, < AF. *dowere*, OF. *doaire*, F. *douaire* = Pr. *dotaire*, < ML. *dotarium* (also *doarium*, after OF.), dower, < L. *dos* (*dot-*), dower: see *dot*[2], *dotation*, *dow*[4], *endow*.] 1. The property which a woman brings to her husband at marriage; dowry.

Is there a virgin of good fame wants *dower*?
He is a father to her. *Fletcher*, Beggars' Bush, i. 3.

He wedded a wife of richest *dower*,
Who lived for fashion, as he for power.
Whittier, Maud Muller.

2. In *law*, the portion which the law allows to a widow for her life out of the real property in which her deceased husband held an estate of inheritance. At common law it is one third of such real property held by the husband at any time during the marriage as the common issue of the husband and wife might have inherited, except such property as has been conveyed with the concurrence of the wife. The wife may also bar the right of dower by accepting a jointure. By modifying statutes, in some of the United States, the dower is sometimes a share in fee, and sometimes extends only to property which the husband held at the time of his death. In England, by the Dower Act of 1833, the common-law rights of the wife have been greatly modified, her dower being entirely under the control of the husband. In the earlier periods of the common law several kinds of dower were usual, as *dower ad ostium ecclesiæ*, which was dower voluntarily pledged by the husband at the porch of the church where the marriage was solemnized; and in this case the share might be less than a third, or (except for a restriction at one time imposed for the protection of the interests of feudal lords) it might be more than a third. This was, sometimes at least, done by the declaration in the marriage service "with all my lands I thee endow," or the husband might specify a particular manor or other lands. If he had no lands, or chose to mention goods only, the declaration was, as now, "with all my worldly goods I thee endow," in which case the wife, if she survived him, was entitled to a third of the personal property left by him; and if he left lands, the law, notwithstanding his omission to promise dower in them, gave her what was called *reasonable dower*, or *dower according to custom*, viz., the life estate in one third as above described, unless she had accepted a jointure or other provision in lieu of dower.

The *dower* of lands in English law . . . belonged to a class of institutions widely spread over western Europe, very similar in general character, often designated as *dos*rium, but differing considerably in detail.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 338.

3. One's portion of natural gifts; personal endowment.

He's noble every way, and worth a wife
With all the *dowers* of virtue.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, v. 3.

And if, as toward the silent tomb we go,
Through love, through hope, and faith's transcendent *dower*,
We feel that we are greater than we know.
Wordsworth, River Duddon, xxxiv.

Admeasurement of dower, a proceeding to set off to a widow the third of her deceased husband's property to which she is legally entitled.—**Assignment of dower**. See *assign*, *v.*—**Inchoate right of dower**, that anticipation of a right of dower which a wife of the owner of real property has during his life, it being contingent on her surviving as his widow.—**Release of dower**, the act or instrument by which an inchoate right of dower is extinguished. At common law this is effected only by joining in the husband's deed of conveyance.—**To assign dower**. See *assign*, *v.*—**To bar dower**, to preclude the claiming of dower by a widow, as by her joining her husband in conveying during his life.—**Writ of dower**, a process for the establishing of the right of dower, or the recovery of the land by the widow.

dower[2] (dou'ėr), *v. t.* [< *dower*[2], *n.*] To furnish with dower; portion; endow.

Will you, . . .
Dower'd with our curse, and stranger'd with our oath,
Take her, or leave her? *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1.

The poet in a golden clime was born,
With golden stars above;
Dower'd with the hate of hate, the scorn of scorn,
The love of love. *Tennyson*, The Poet.

dower-house (dou'ėr-hous), *n.* In Great Britain, a house provided for the residence of a widow after the estate of her husband, with its manor-house, has passed to the heir.

dowerless (dou'ėr-les), *a.* [< *dower* + *-less*[1].] Destitute of dower; having no portion or fortune.

Dow'rless to court some peasant's arms,
To guard your withered age from harms.
E. More, The Colt and the Farmer, Fable 12.

dowery† (dou'ėr-i), *n.* An obsolete form of *dowry*.

dowf (douf), *a.* [Sc., also written *douf*, *dolf*, etc., < Icel. *daufr*, deaf, dull, = E. *deaf*, q. v. Cf. *dove*[3].] 1. Dull; flat; noting a defect of spirit or animation, and also of courage; melancholy; gloomy; inactive; lethargic; pithless; vapid; wanting force; frivolous. *Jamieson.*

They're [Italian lays] *dowf* and dowie at the best,
Dowf and dowie, *dowf* and dowie,
They're *dowf* and dowie at the best,
Wi' a' their variorum. *J. Skinner*, Tullochgorum.

2. Dull; hollow: as, a *dowf* sound. *Jamieson.*

dowie (dou'i), *a.* Dull; melancholy; in bad health; in bad tune. [Scotch.]

She mauna put on the black, the black,
Nor yet the *dowie* brown.
Sweet Willie and Fair Annie (Child's Ballads, II. 135).

O bonny, bonny, sang the bird,
Sat on the coil o' hay,
But *dowie*, *dowie*, was the maid
That follow'd the corpus' clay.
Clerk Saunders, II. 324.

dowitch (dou'ich), *n.* Same as *dowitcher*. [Local, U. S. (New York).]

dowitcher (dou'ich-ėr), *n.* [A corruption of G. *deutsch*, German (or D. *duitsch*, Dutch), *deutscher*, a German: see *Dutch*.] The red-breasted or gray-backed snipe, *Macrorhamphus griseus*: a popular and now a book name of this species, which was formerly locally (Long Island and vicinity) called *German* or *Dutch snipe*, to distinguish it from the so-called *English snipe*, *Gallinago wilsoni*. A closely related species, *M. scolopaceus*, is known as the *long-billed*, *western*, or *white-tailed dowitcher*. The name is sometimes locally misapplied to the pectoral sandpiper, *Actodromas maculata*. Also *dowitch*, *dowitchee*.—**Bastard dowitcher** or **dowitch**, the stilt-sandpiper, *Micropalama himantopus*.

dowk, dowke (douk), *n.* [E. dial., prob. = Sc. *dalk*, varieties of slate clay, sometimes common clay, = *dauch*, "a soft and black substance chiefly of clay, mica, and what resembles coal-dust," = *daugh* = E. *dough*, q. v.] The name given in the mining districts of the north of England to the dark-colored argillaceous material which not unfrequently constitutes a considerable part of the veins.

The news of bonny *dowk* and excellent rider have frequently proved the only solace of unsuccessful adventures. *Sopwith*, Mining District of Alston Moor, p. 109.

dowl (doul), *n.* [Also written *dowle*, *doul*, prob. < OF. *douille*, *doille*, *doulle*, soft, something soft (> F. *douillet*, soft, downy, *douillette*, a wadded garment), F. dial. *douilles*, hairs, < L. *ductilis*, ductile: see *ductile*.] One of the filaments which make up the blade of a feather; a fiber of down; down.

There is a certain shell-fish in the sea . . . that bears a mossy *dowle* or wool, whereof cloth was spun.
Hist. of Man. Arts (1661).

No feather or *dowle* of a feather but was heavy enough for him. *De Quincey.*

dowlas, dowlass (dou'las), *n.* [Prob., like many other names of cloths, from a town-name; said to be from *Doullens*, a town in the department of Somme, France.] A strong and coarse linen cloth, used, until the introduction of machine-woven cotton cloth, for purposes not requiring fine linen. Yorkshire and the south of Scotland were the chief places of its manufacture during the eighteenth century.

The maid, subdued by fees, her trunk unlocks,
And gives the cleanly aid of *dowlass*-smocks.
Gay, To the Earl of Burlington.

dowled†, *a.* [ME., < *dowle*, *doule*, *dole*, etc.: see *dole*[2].] Dead; flat. *Halliwell.*

And loke ye gyue no persone noo *dowled* drynke, for it wyll breke ye scabbe. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 268.

dowless (dou'les), *a.* [Sc., also *doloss*, < *dow*[1], = *do*[2], + *-less*.] Feeble; wanting spirit or activity; shiftless.

Dowless fowk, for health gaue down,
Along your howms be streekan
Their limms this day. *Picken*, Poems, p. 55.

dowly†, *adv.* [ME., < *dowle*, *doule*, *dole*, etc.: see *dole*[2].] Feebly; despairingly.

With fainttyng & feblenes he fell to the ground
All *dowly*, for dole, in a dede swone.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13937.

down[1] (doun), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *downe*, *doune*; < ME. *down*, *doun*, earlier *dune*, *dun*, a hill, < AS. *dūn*, a hill, = OHG. *dūn*, a promontory, = Sw. dial. *dun*, a hill; in the other Teut. languages confined to a special sense: = OFries. *dūne*, NFries. *düne* = MD. *duyne*, D. *duin* = MLG. *dune*, LG. *düne* (> G. *düne* = E. *dune*, dial. *dene* = F. *dune* = It. Sp. Pg. *duna*), a sand-hill, a sand-bank, a shifting ridge of sand (see *dune*); prob. of Celtic origin, < Ir. *dūn*, a hill, mount, fort, = W. *din*, a hill-fort (OCelt. **dūn*, in Latinized place-names, as *Lugdunum*, Lyons, *Augustodunum*, etc.), = OHG. MHG. *zūn*, G. *zaun* = OS. *tūn* = AS. *tūn* = Icel. *tūn*, an enclosed place, an inclosure, a town (see *town*, which is thus cognate with *down*); perhaps = Gr. *θίς* (*θιν-*), a heap, a heap of sand, the beach or sea-shore, = Skt. *dhanus*, a sand-bank, *dhanvan*, beach, shore. Hence *down*[2], *adv.*, *prep.*, and *v.*] 1. A hill; a hill of moderate elevation and more or less rounded outline: in this general sense now chiefly in poetry, as opposed to *dale*, *vale*, *valley*.

The dubbement [adornment] dere of *doun* & dalez,
Of wod & water & wlonk [beautiful] playnez,
Bylde in me blys, abated my balez.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 121.

Downs, that almost escape th' inquiring eye,
That melt and fade into the distant sky.
Cowper, Retirement.

A traveller who has gained the brow
Of some aerial *down*. *Wordsworth*, Prelude, ix.

A long street climbs to one tall-tower'd mill,
And high in heaven behind it a gray *down*.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

[This word enters (as *Dun-*, *Don-*, *-down*, *-dan*) into the names of numerous places formerly inhabited by the Celts in England, referring originally to a fortified hill, or a hill advantageously situated for defense.]

2. Same as *dune*. Hence—3. A bare, level space on the top of a hill; more generally, a high, rolling region not covered by forests.

My bosky acres, and my unshrubb'd *down*.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1.

My flocks are many, and the *downs* as large
They feed upon.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, i. 3.

4. *pl.* Specifically, certain districts in southern and southeastern England which are underlain by the Chalk (which see). These districts are considerably elevated above the adjacent areas, and are dry in consequence of the absorbent nature of the underlying rock. They are not forest-covered, but form natural pastures, and are largely given over to sheep-raising. The North Downs are in Kent, England; the South Downs, in Sussex. The one is to the north, the other to the south, of the remarkable district known as the *Weald* (which see). Various other areas of similar character are called downs, and to this word there is often some geographical prefix, as the *Marlborough Downs*. When used to designate an area of considerable extent, the word is always made plural, and means simply the hills, or the highlands. A limited portion of this high, rolling region is often called *the down*.—**The Downs**, as a proper name, a roadstead on the coast of Kent in England, near the entrance to the strait of Dover, where the North Downs meet the coastline. It lies between the North and South Forelands, opposite Deal, Sandwich, and Ramsgate, inside of the shallow called the Goodwin Sands, and is an important shelter for shipping.

All in *the Downs* the fleet was moored.
Gay, Black-eyed Susan.

down[2] (doun), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *downe, doune;* < ME. *down, doun, doune,* earlier *dune, dun,* down, abbr. of *adune, adun,* E. *adown,* < AS. *ādūn, ādūne,* also *of-dūne,* adv., down, orig. *of dūne,* i. e., from (the) hill: *of,* off, from; *dūne,* dat. of *dūn,* a hill: see *down*[1], *n.* Cf. *adown, adv.,* of which *down*[2] is an aphetic form.] **1.** In a descending direction; from a higher to a lower place, degree, or condition: as, to look *down;* to run *down;* the temperature is *down* to zero.

And aftre is Libye the hye, and Lybye the lowe, that descendethe *down* toward the grete See of Spayne.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 263.

He's ta'en *down* the bush o' woodbine,
Hung atween her bour and the witch carline.
Willie's Ladye (Child's Ballads, I. 167).

2. In a direction from a source or starting-point, from a more to a less important place or situation, or the like: as, to sail *down* toward the mouth of a stream; to go *down* into the country.

In the evening I went *down* to the port at the mouth of the river. *Pococke,* Description of the East, I. 129.

3. In a descending order; from that which is higher or earlier in a series or progression to that which is lower or later.

From God's Justice he comes *down* to Man's Justice.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxvi.

And lest I should be wearied, madam,
To cut things short, come *down* to Adam.
Prior, Alma, ii.

The Papacy had lost all authority with all classes, from the great feudal prince *down* to the cultivators of the soil. *Macaulay,* Von Ranke.

4. In *music,* from a more acute to a less acute pitch.—**5.** From a greater to a less bulk, degree of consistency, etc.: as, to boil *down* a decoction.—**6.** To or at a lower rate or point, as to price, demand, etc.; below a standard or requirement: as, to mark *down* goods or the prices of goods; the stocks sold *down* to a very low figure; to beat *down* a tradesman.

I brought him *down* to your two butter-teeth, and them he would have. *B. Jonson,* Every Man in his Humour, i. 4.

7. Below the horizon: as, the sun or moon is *down.*

At the day of date of euen-songe,
On oure byfore the sonne go *down.*
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), l. 529.

'Tis Hesperus — there he stands with glittering crown,
First admonition that the sun is *down!*
Wordsworth, Tintern Abbey.

8. From an erect or standing to a prostrate or overturned position or condition: as, to beat *down* the walls of a city; to knock a man *down.*

The creest and the coronalle, the claspes of sylver,
Clenly with his clubb he crasschede *doune* at onez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1108.

Pelleas . . .
Cast himself *down;* and . . . lay
At random looking over the brown earth.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

9. In or into a low, fallen, overturned, prostrate, or downcast position or condition, as a state of discomfiture; at the bottom or lowest point, either literally or figuratively: as, never kick a man when he is *down;* to put *down* a rebellion; to be taken *down* with a fever.

And thys holy place ys callyd Sancta Maria De Spasimo. Seynt Elyne byldyd a chirche ther, but yt ys *Downe.*
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 32.

He that is *down* needs fear no fall.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

His [Shaftesbury's] disposition led him generally to do his utmost to exalt the side which was up, and to depress the side which was *down.* *Macaulay,* Sir William Temple.

There is a chill air surrounding those who are *down* in the world. *George Eliot,* Mill on the Floss, iv. 2.

Hence—**10.** Into disrepute or disgrace; so as to discredit or defeat: as, to preach *down* error; to write *down* an opponent or his character; to run *down* a business enterprise.

He shar'd our dividend o' the crown
We had so painfully preach'd *down.*
S. Butler, Hudibras.

11. On or to the ground.

No shot did ever hit them, nor could ever any Conspirator attaine that honor as to get them *downe.*
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 44.

In our natural Pace one Foot cannot be up till the other be *down.* *Howell,* Letters, I. iii. 1.

12. On the counter; hence, in hand: as, he bought it for cash *down;* he paid part *down* and gave his note for the balance.

I will kneel to you, pray for you, pay *down*
A thousand hourly vows, sir, for your health.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 6.

Can't you trust one another, without such Earnest *down?* *Steele,* Conscious Lovers, iii. 1.

13. Elliptically: in an imperative or interjectional use, the imperative verb (*go, come, get, fall, kneel,* etc.) being omitted. (*a*) Used absolutely: as, *down!* dog, *down!*

Down, therefore, and beg mercy of the duke.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

Down, thou climbing sorrow,
Thy element's below! *Shak.,* Lear, ii. 4.

(*b*) Followed by *with,* being then equivalent to a transitive verb with *down* (*put, pull, take down*), in either a literal or a denunciatory sense: as, *down with* the sail! *down with* it! *down with* tyranny!

Down with the palace, fire it. *Dryden.*

14. On paper or in a book: with *write, jot, set, put,* or other verb applicable to writing.

This day is holy; doe ye *write* it *downe,*
That ye for ever it remember may.
Spenser, Epithalamion.

Doesn't Mr. Fosbrook let you take places for a play before it is advertised, and *set* you *down* for a box for every new piece through the season? *Sheridan,* The Critic, i. 1.

15. In place, position, or occupation; firmly; closely.

He [a worshiper] that sees another composed in his behaviour throughout, and fixed *down* to the holy duty he is engaged in, grows ashamed of his own indifference and indecencies, his spiritual dissipations and dryness.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xix.

Down charge! a command to a dog to lie down, used when shooting with pointers or setters.—**Down east,** in or into Maine or the regions bordering on the eastern seacoast of New England. [U. S.]—**Down in the mouth.** See *mouth.*—**Down south,** in or into the Southern States. [U. S.]—**Down to date.** See *date*[1].—**Down with the dust, down with the helm,** etc. See the nouns.—**To back down, bear down, bring down,** etc. See the verbs.—**To be down at heel.** See *heel*[1].—**To be down on one's luck,** to be in ill luck.—**To be down upon** or **on,** to fall upon; attack; berate; hence, to be angry or out of humor with. [Colloq.]

Be kerful yer don't git no green ones in among 'em, else Hepsy 'll *be down on* me. *H. B. Stowe,* Oldtown, p. 180.

To come down on, to come down with. See *come.*—**To lay down,** figuratively, to state or expound, especially emphatically or authoritatively: as, to *lay down* a principle.—**To lay down the law,** to give emphatic commands or reproof.—**Union down.** See *flag of distress,* under *flag*[2].—**Up and down.** See *up.*

down[2] (doun), *prep.* [Early mod. E. also *downe, doune;* < *down, adv.* Cf. *adown, prep.,* of which *down*[2] is an aphetic form. The prepositional use of the aphetic form does not appear in ME. or AS.] **1.** In a descending direction upon or along, either literally, as from a higher toward a lower level or position, or from a point or place which is regarded as higher; adown: as, to glance *down* a page; to ramble *down* the valley; to sail *down* a stream; an excursion *down* the bay; *down* the road.

Many do travel *downe* this river from Turin to Venice.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 97.

When the wind is *down* the range, i. e., blowing from the archer toward the target, the elevation of the bow-hand must be lessened. *M. and W. Thompson,* Archery, p. 39.

2. Along the course or progress of: as, *down* the ages.—**Down the country,** toward the sea, or toward the part where rivers discharge their waters into the ocean.

down[2] (doun), *a.* and *n.* [< *down*[2], *adv.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Cast or directed downward; downcast; dejected: as, a *down* look.

Thou art so *down,* upon the least disaster!
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 4.

A *down* countenance he had, as if he would have looked thirty mile into hell. *Middleton,* The Black Book.

2†. Downright; plain; positive.

Her many *down* denials. *Fletcher,* Valentinian.

3. Downward; that goes down, or on a road regarded as down: as, a *down* train or boat.—**Down beat,** in *music:* (*a*) The downward motion of a conductor's hand or baton, by which the primary and initial accent or pulse of each measure is marked. (*b*) The accent or pulse thus marked.—**Down bow,** in *violin-playing,* the stroke of the bow from nut to point, made by lowering the right arm: often indicated by the sign ⊓.

II. *n.* A downward movement; a low state; a reverse: as, the ups and *downs* of fortune.

A woman who had age enough, and experience enough in *downs* as well as ups. *F. R. Stockton,* The Dusantes, iii.

down[2] (doun), *v.* [< *down*[2], *adv.*] **I.** *trans.* To cause to go down. (*a*) To put, throw, or knock down; overthrow; subdue: as, to *down* a man with a blow.

The hidden beauties seem'd in wait to lie,
To *down* proud hearts that would not willing die.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

I remember how you *downed* Beauclerck and Hamilton, the wits, once at our house. *Mme. D'Arblay.*

(*b*) To discourage; dishearten; dispirit. [Obsolete or colloquial in both senses.]

The lusty Courser, that late scorn'd the ground,
Now lank and lean, with crest and courage *downd.*
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

II. *intrans.* To go down. (*a*) To descend; sink; fall.

When one pulleth down his fellow, they must needs *down* both of them. *Latimer,* Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

And you may know by my size that I have a kind of alacrity in sinking; if the bottom were as deep as hell, I should *down.* *Shak.,* M. W. of W., iii. 5.

If we must *down,* let us like cedars fall.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, v. 1.

Does he instantly *down* upon his knees in mute, because ecstatic, acknowledgment of the Highest?
H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 301.

(*b*) To go down the throat; hence, to be palatable; be acceptable or trustworthy.

This will not *down* with me; I dare not trust
This fellow. *Beau. and Fl.,* Woman-Hater, iv. 2.

If he at any time calls for victuals between meals, use him nothing but dry bread. If he be hungry more than wanton, bread alone will *down.* *Locke,* Education, § 14.

down[3] (doun), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *downe, doune;* < ME. *down, downe, doun* = MLG. *dūne,* LG. *dune* (> G. *daune*), f. (perhaps of Scand. origin), = Icel. *dūnn,* m., = Sw. Dan. *dun,* down. Prob. not connected with MD. *donse, donst,* down, flock, pollen, D. *dons,* down: see *dust.*] **1.** The fine soft covering of fowls under the feathers; the fine soft feathers which constitute the under plumage of birds, as distinguished from contour-feathers, particularly when thick and copious, as in swans, ducks, and other water-fowls. The eider-duck yields most of the down of commerce. See *down-feather.*

He has laid her on a bed of *down,* his ain dear Annie.
Bonnie Annie (Child's Ballads, III. 48).

Instead of *Down,* hard Beds they chose to have,
Such as might bid them not forget their Grave.
Cowley, Davideis, i.

2. The first feathering of a bird; the downy plumage or floccus with which a præcocial bird is clothed when hatched, or that which an altricial bird first acquires.—**3.** The soft hair of the human face when beginning to appear.

Here they also found the statue . . . of naked Castor, having a hat on his head, his chin a little covered with *doune.* *Sandys,* Travailes, p. 224.

The first *down* begins to shade his face. *Dryden.*

4. A fine soft pubescence upon plants and some fruits; also, the light feathery pappus or coma upon seeds by which they are borne upon the wind, as in the dandelion and thistle.

As he saith, in truncke who wol hem doo
Must pike away the *downe* of alle the tree.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 195.

A part of Margaret's work for the season was gleaning from the bounties of forest and field; and, aided by Rose, she got quantities of walnuts, chestnuts, and vegetable *down.* *S. Judd,* Margaret, ii. 6.

In the down, downy; covered with down-feathers, as a chick, duckling, or gosling when just hatched. See *floccus.*—**To drive down.** See *drive.*

downa (dou'nä). [Sc.—i. e., *dow na:* see *dow*[1]; *na* = E. *no, adv.,* not; cf. *canna*[3], *dinna.*] Cannot. See *dow*[1], 3. [Scotch.]

downbear (doun'bãr), *v. t.* [< *down*[2], *adv.,* + *bear*[1].] To bear down; depress.

down-beard (doun'bērd), *n.* The downy or winged seed of the thistle. [Rare.]

It is frightful to think how every idle volume flies abroad like an idle globular *downbeard,* embryo of new millions.
Carlyle, Misc., IV. 263.

down-bed (doun'bed), *n.* A bed stuffed with down; hence, a very soft, luxurious bed.

You must not look for *down-beds* here, nor hangings,
Though I could wish ye strong ones.
Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, i. 4.

down-by (doun'bī), *adv.* [< *down*[2], *adv.,* + *by, adv.*] Down the way. [Scotch.]

downcast (doun'kȧst), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* **1.** Cast or directed downward: as, a *downcast* eye or look.

Eyes *downcast* for shame.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 144.

Hence—**2.** Depressed; dejected: as, a *downcast* spirit.

Downcast he [Lessing] could never be, for his strongest instinct, invaluable to him also as a critic, was to see things as they really are.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 315.

3. In *mining,* descending. The current of air taken from the surface to ventilate the interior of a coal-mine is called the *downcast current,* and the shaft through which it is conveyed the *downcast shaft.*

II. *n.* **1.** A downward look: generally implying sadness or pensiveness.

That *down-cast* of thine eye, Olympias,
Shews a fine sorrow.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, ii. 2.

I saw the respectful *Downcast* of his Eyes, when you catcht him gazing at you during the Musick.
Steele, Conscious Lovers, ii. 1.

2. In *mining,* the ventilating shaft down which the air passes in circulating through a mine.

downcastness (doun'kȧst-nes), *n.* The state of being downcast; dejectedness.

Your doubts to chase, your *downcastness* to cheer.
D. M. Moir.

downcome (doun'kum), *n.* [< *down*^{2} + *come*.] A tumbling or falling down; especially, a sudden or heavy fall; hence, ruin; destruction.

Ye sall William Wallace see,
Wi' the *down-come* of Robin Hood.
Sir William Wallace (Child's Ballads, VI. 242).

When ever the Pope shall fall, if his ruine bee not like the sudden *down-come* of a Towre, the Bishops, when they see him tottering, will leave him.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

down-draft, down-draught (doun'drȧft), *n.* 1. A downward draft or current of air, as in a chimney, the shaft of a mine, etc.—2. A burden; anything that draws one down, especially in worldly circumstances: as, he has been a *down-draft* on me. [Scotch pron. dön'-dracht.]

downdraw (doun'drâ), *n.* Same as *down-draft*.

down-east (doun'ēst'), *prep. phr.* as *a.* Coming from or living in the northeastern part of New England: as, a *down-east* farmer. [U. S.]

down-easter (doun'ēs'tėr), *n.* One living "down east" from the speaker: sometimes applied to New Englanders generally, but specifically to the inhabitants of Maine. [U. S.]

downed (dound), *a.* [< *down*^{3} + *-ed*^{2}; = Dan. *dunet*.] Covered or stuffed with down.

Their nest so deeply *downed*. *Young*.

downfall (doun'fâl), *n.* [< *down*^{2} + *fall*.] 1. A falling downward; a fall; descent: as, the *downfall* of a stream.

Each *downfall* of a flood the mountains pour
From their rich bowels rolls a silver stream.
Dryden.

2†. What falls downward; a waterfall.

Those cataracts or *downfalls*. *Holland*.

3†. A pit; an abyss.

Catrafosso [It.], a deepe, hollowe, vgly or dreadfull ditch, hole, pit, den, trench, gulfe, dungeon or *downfall*. *Florio*.

4. Descent or fall to a lower position or standing; complete failure or overthrow; ruin: as, the *downfall* of Napoleon.

The duke is virtuous, mild; and too well given
To dream on evil, or to work my *downfall*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

5. Waning; decay. [Rare.]

'Tween the spring and *downfall* of the light.
Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

6. A kind of trap in which a weight or missile falls down when the set is sprung; a deadfall. See the extract.

Another native method of destroying those animals [hippopotamuses] is by means of a trap known as the *down-fall*, consisting of a heavy wooden beam armed at one end with a poisoned spear-head and suspended by the other to a forked pole or overhanging branch of a tree. The cord by which the beam is suspended descends to the path beneath, across which it lies in such a manner as to be set free the instant it is touched by the foot of the passing hippopotamus; the beam thus liberated immediately descends, and the poisoned weapon passes into the head or back of the luckless beast, whose death in the adjacent stream takes place soon after. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 856.

downfallen (doun'fâ″ln), *a.* Fallen; ruined.

Let us . . .
Hold fast the mortal sword; and, like good men,
Bestride our *down-fall'n* birthdom.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3.

The land is now divorced by the *downfallen* steep cliffs on the farther side. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall.

down-feather (doun'feᴛʜ″ėr), *n.* In *ornith.*, a feather, generally of small size compared with a contour-feather, characterized by a downy or plumulaceous structure throughout; a plumule. See *plumule*.

Down-feathers . . . are characterized by a downy structure throughout. They more or less completely invest the body, but are almost always hidden beneath the contour-feathers; like padding about the bases of the latter.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 86.

downgrowth (doun'grōth), *n.* The act of growing downward; the product of a downward growth.

This space subsequently becomes enclosed by definite walls by the *downgrowth* of the mesoblast in this region.
Micros. Science, XXVII. 352.

down-gyved† (doun'jīvd), *a.* Hanging down like the loose links of fetters. [Rare.]

His stockings foul'd,
Ungarter'd, and *down-gyved* to his ancle.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 1.

downhaul (doun'hâl), *n.* *Naut.*, a rope by which a jib, staysail, gaff-topsail, or studding-sail is hauled down when set.

I . . . sprang past several, threw the *downhaul* over the windlass, and jumped between the knightheads out upon the bowsprit.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 32.

Peak downhaul. See *peak*.

downhearted (doun'här″ted), *a.* Dejected; depressed; discouraged.

Dinna be overly *down-hearted*, when ye see how wonderfully ye are ta'en care o'. *Galt*.

downhill (doun'hil), *prep. phr.* as *a.* [< *down*^{2}, *prep.*, + *hill*^{1}.] Sloping downward; descending; declining.

And the first steps a *downhill* greensward yields.
Congreve.

downiness (dou'ni-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being downy.—2. Knowingness; cunningness; artfulness; cuteness. [Slang.]

Downingia (dou-nin'ji-ą), *n.* [NL., named after A. J. *Downing*, a horticulturist and landscape-gardener of New York (1815–52).] A small lobeliaceous genus of Californian plants, consisting of low annuals with showy blue and white flowers. They are occasionally cultivated for ornament.

downland (doun'land), *n.* [< *down*^{1} + *land*. Cf. AS. *dūnland*, hilly land, < *dūn*, a hill, + *land*, land.] Land characterized by downs.

downless (doun'les), *a.* [< *down*^{3} + *-less*.] Having no down.

Beauty and love advanc'd
Their ensigns in the *downless* rosy faces
Of youths and maids, led after by the graces.
Marlowe and Chapman, Hero and Leander, v.

This callow boy with his *downless* cheek eclipsed the graybeards. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 621.

downlooked (doun'lůkt), *a.* Having a downcast countenance; dejected; gloomy; sullen.

Jealousy suffused, with jaundice in her eyes,
Discolouring all she view'd, in tawny dress'd;
Downlook'd, and with a cuckoo on her fist.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., ii. 489.

downlying (doun'lī-ing), *n.* and *a.* [Sc.] I. *n.* 1. The time of retiring to rest; time of repose.—2. The time at which a woman is to give birth to a child; lying-in: as, she's at the *down-lying*.

II. *a.* About to lie down or to be in travail of childbirth.

downpour (doun'pōr), *n.* [< *down*^{2} + *pour*.] A pouring down; especially, a heavy or continuous shower.

The rain, which had been threatening all day, now descended in torrents, and we landed in a perfect *downpour*.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. viii.

downright (doun'rīt), *adv.* [< ME. *downright, dounright, dounryht*, also with adv. gen. suffix *dounrightes*, earliest form *dunriht, dunrihte*, < *dun*, down, + *rihte*, adv., right, straight: see *down*^{2}, *adv.*, and *right*, *adv.* Cf. *upright*.] 1. Right down; straight down; perpendicularly.

A stoon or tyle under the roote enrounde,
That it goo nought *douneright* a stalke alloone,
But sprede aboue.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 56.

A giant's slain in fight,
Or mow'd o'erthwart, or cleft *downright*.
S. Butler, Hudibras.

2. In plain terms; without ceremony or circumlocution.

Fairies, away:
We shall chide *downright*, if I longer stay.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2.

3. Completely; thoroughly; utterly: as, he is *downright* mad.

God gaf the dom hymselue,
That Adam and Eue and hus issue alle
Sholden deye *doun-ryht* and dwelle in peyne euere,
Yf thei touchede the treo and of the frut eten.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 199.

He is a *downright* witty companion, that met me here purposely to be pleasant and eat a Trout.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 84.

4. Forthwith; without delay; at once.

This paper put Mrs. Bull in such a passion that she fell *downright* into a fit. *Arbuthnot*.

downright (doun'rīt), *a.* [< *downright, adv.*] 1. Directed vertically; coming straight down.

I cleft his beaver with a *downright* blow.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 1.

The low thunders of a sultry sky
Far-rolling ere the *downright* lightnings glare.
Whittier, What of the Day.

2. Directly to the point; plain; unambiguous; unevasive.

I would rather have a plain *downright* wisdom than a foolish and affected eloquence. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

3. Using plain, direct language; accustomed to express opinions directly and bluntly; blunt.

Your *downright* captain still,
I'll live and serve you.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, v. 2.

Reverend Cranmer, learned Ridley, *downright* Latimer, zealous Bradford, patient Hooper.
Fuller, Sermon of Reformation, p. 17.

4. Complete; absolute; utter.

If they proceed upon any other footing, it is *downright* folly. *Bacon*, Moral Fables, iv., Expl.

None could enter into life but those that were in *downright* earnest. *Southey*, Bunyan, p. 21.

It is *downright* madness to strike where we have no power to hurt. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

downrightness (doun'rīt-nes), *n.* Direct or plain dealing.

Nay, was not Andreas in very deed a man of order, courage, *downrightness*? *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 56.

downrush (doun'rush), *n.* A rushing down. [Rare.]

A *downrush* of comparatively cool vapours.
A. M. Clerke, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 201.

The *downrushes* of the gases, which, though absolutely intensely hot, are relatively cool. *Stokes*, Light, p. 238.

downset (doun'set), *a.* In *her.*, removed from its place by its own width. Thus, a bend *downset* is cut in two, and the two parts are slipped past each other until they touch at one point only.—**Double downset**, in *her.*, having a piece cut out and slipped past by the width of the ordinary, so as to touch the remaining parts at two points only.

down-share (doun'shār), *n.* In England, a breast-plow used to pare off the turf on downs.

downsitting (doun'sit″ing), *n.* The act of sitting down; repose; a resting.

Thou knowest my *downsitting* and mine uprising.
Ps. cxxxix. 2.

downsome (doun'sum), *a.* [< *down*^{2}, *adv.*, + *-some*.] Low-spirited; melancholy. [Colloq.]

When you left us at 'Frisco we felt pretty *downsome*.
F. R. Stockton, The Dusantes, iii.

down-stairs (doun'stārz'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* Down the stairs; below; to or on a lower floor: as, he went or is *down-stairs*.

down-stairs (doun'stārz), *prep. phr.* as *a.* Pertaining or relating to, or situated on, the lower floor of a house: as, he is in one of the *down-stairs* rooms.

downsteepy† (doun'stē″pi), *a.* Having a great declivity.

He came to a craggy and *downsteepy* rock.
Florio, tr. of Montaigne's Essays (1613), p. 197.

down-stream (doun'strēm'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* With or in the direction of the current of a stream.

downtake (doun'tāk), *n.* In *engin.*, an air-passage leading downward; specifically, such a passage leading from above to the furnaces or blowers of a marine boiler.

downthrow (doun'thrō), *n.* In *mining*, a dislocation of the strata by which any bed of rock or seam of coal has been brought into a position lower than that it would otherwise have occupied. See *dislocation* and *fault*.

down-tree (doun'trē), *n.* The *Ochroma Lagopus*, of tropical America: so called from the woolly covering of the seeds.

downtrodden, downtrod (doun'trod″n, -trod), *a.* Trodden down; trampled upon; tyrannized over.

The most underfoot and *downtrodden* vassals of perdition. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng.

downward, downwards (doun'wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [< ME. *dounward, duneward, dunward*, also with adv. gen. suffix *dounwardes*, late AS. *ādūneweard*, < *ādūne*, adown, down, + *-weard*, -ward: see *down*^{2}, *adv.*, and *-ward*.] 1. From a higher to a lower place, condition, or state.

Ever in motion; now 'tis Faith ascends,
Now Hope, now Charity, that upward tends,
And *downwards* with diffusive good descends.
Dryden, Eleonora.

Her hand half-clench'd
Went faltering sideways *downward* to her belt.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

2. In a course or direction from a head, origin, source, or remoter point in space or in time: as, water flows *downward* toward the sea; to trace successive generations *downward* from the earliest records.

A ring the county wears,
That *downward* hath succeeded in his house.
Shak., All's Well, iii. 7.

3. In the lower parts; as regards the lower parts or extremities.

And also for he hathe Lordschipe aboven alle Beates: therfore make thei the halfendel of Ydole of a man upwardes, and the tother half of an Ox *dounwardes*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 166.

Dagon his name; sea monster, upward man
And *downward* fish. *Milton*, P. L., i. 462.

downward (doun'wärd), *a.* [< *downward, adv.*] 1. Moving or tending from a higher to a lower place, condition, or state; taking a descending direction, literally or figuratively: as, the *downward* course of a mountain path, or of a drunkard.

With *downward* force,
That drove the sand along, he took his way,
And roll'd his yellow billows to the sea. *Dryden*.

Beauty and anguish walking hand in hand
The *downward* slope to death.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

2. Descending from a head, origin, or source: as, the *downward* course of a river; a *downward* tracing of records.

How sweet it were, hearing the *downward* stream,
With half-shut eyes ever to seem
Falling asleep in a half-dream!
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters (Choric Song).

downwardly (doun'wärd-li), *adv.* In a downward direction. [Rare.]

A frame . . . is cushioned between springs which soften the jar, whether the latter be communicated upwardly or *downwardly*. *Electric Rev.* (Amer.), II. No. 24.

downwards, *adv.* See *downward*.

downweed (doun'wēd), *n.* [< *down*[3] + *weed*[1].] An old English name for a species of cudweed, *Filago Germanica*.

downweigh (doun-wā'), *v. t.* To weigh or press down; depress; cause to sink or prevent from rising.

A different sin *downweighs* them to the bottom.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, vi. 86.

downy[1] (dou'ni), *a.* [< *down*[1] + *-y*[1].] Having downs; containing downs. *Davies*.

The Forest of Dartmore, and the *downy* part of Ashburton, Islington, Bridford, &c.
Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, I. 382.

downy[2] (dou'ni), *a.* [< *down*[3] + *-y*[1]; = Sw. *dunig*.] **1.** Covered with down or nap.

So doth the swan her *downy* cygnets save.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3.

2. Having the character or structure of down; resembling down: as, *downy* plumage.

There lies a *downy* feather. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

Methinks I see the Midnight God appear,
In all his *downy* Pomp array'd.
Congreve, On Mrs. Hunt.

3. Made of down or soft feathers.

Belinda still her *downy* pillow press'd;
Her guardian sylph prolong'd the balmy rest.
Pope, R. of the L., i. 19.

4. Soft; soothing; calm.

Malcolm! awake!
Shake off this *downy* sleep, death's counterfeit.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 3.

5. Knowing; cunning: as, a *downy* cove. [Slang.]

dowry (dou'ri), *n.*; pl. *dowries* (-riz). [Also formerly *dowery*; < ME. *dowrye*, *dowrie*, *dowerie*, extended form of *dower*, q. v.] **1.** The money, goods, or estate which a woman brings to her husband in marriage; the portion given with a wife; dower. See *dower*[2] and *dot*[2].

I could marry this wench for this device, . . . and ask no other *dowry* with her, but such another jest.
Shak., T. N., ii. 5.

Cain's Line possest sinne as an heritage;
Seth's, as a *dowry* got by mariage.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Ark.

The Duke of Guise being slain in the Civil War, the Queen of Scots *Dowry* was not paid her in France.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 333.

2. Any gift or reward in view of marriage.

Ask me never so much *dowry* and gift. Gen. xxxiv. 12.

To his dear tent I'd fly, . . .
There tell my quality, confess my flame,
And grant him any *dowry* that he'd name.
Crowall, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., viii.

3. That with which one is endowed; gift; endowment; possession.

Adorn'd with wisedome and with chastitie,
And all the *dowries* of a noble mind.
Spenser, Daphnaïda, l. 216.

Every rational creature has all nature for his *dowry* and estate. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 24.

dowse[1], *v.* See *douse*[1].

dowse[2], *v.* and *n.* See *douse*[2].

dowser, *n.* See *douser*.

dowsett, *n.* See *doucet*, 3.

dowst (doust), *n.* [See *dust*[2], *douse*[2].] A stroke.

How sweetly does this fellow take his *dowst*.
Stoops like a camel!
Fletcher (*and another*?), Nice Valour, iv. 1.

dowtt, **dowtet**, *n.* Middle English forms of *doubt*[1].

dowvet, *n.* An obsolete form of *dove*[1]. *Chaucer*.

doxological (dok-sō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *doxology* + *-ical*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a doxology; giving praise to God. *Bp. Hooper*.

doxologize (dok-sol'ō-jīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *doxologized*, ppr. *doxologizing*. [< Gr. δοξολογ-εῖν, give glory to, + E. *-ize*.] To give glory to God, as in a doxology. Also spelled *doxologise*. *Bailey*, 1727.

doxology (dok-sol'ō-ji), *n.*; pl. *doxologies* (-jiz). [= F. *doxologie* = Pg. It. *doxologia*; < ML. *doxologia*, < Gr. δοξολογία, a praising, < δοξολόγος, giving or uttering praise, < δόξα, glory, honor, repute, < δοκεῖν, think, expect: see *dogma*.] A hymn or psalm of praise to God; a form of words containing an ascription of praise to God; specifically, the Gloria in Excelsis or great doxology, the Gloria Patri or lesser doxology, or some metrical ascription to the Trinity, like that beginning "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow." The name *doxology* is also given to the Sanctus or Seraphic Hymn, founded on Isa. vi. 3, to a series of Halleluiahs (see Rev. xix. 4, 6), to metrical forms of the Gloria Patri, and to other metrical ascriptions to the Trinity. The ascription to the Trinity at the end of a sermon is sometimes called a doxology.

An express *doxology* or adoration, which is apt and fit to conclude all our prayers and addresses to God.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 228.

The Psalms, . . . united three or four together under a single *Doxology*, came next, according to their present monthly arrangement, in the version of the Great Bible.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

doxy (dok'si), *n.*; pl. *doxies* (-siz). [Also formerly *doxie*, *doccy*; a slang or cant term, prob. of D. or LG. origin, as if < D. **doketje*, dim. of MD. *docke* = LG. *dokke* = East Fries. *dok*, *dokke*, a doll. Cf. East Fries. *doktje*, a small bundle, dim. of *dok*, LG. *dokke*, a bundle, supposed to be the same word as *dok*, a doll: see under *dock*[2]. Cf. *duck*[3], from the same source.] A mistress; a sweetheart; generally, in a bad sense, a paramour.

O. Doxy, Moll, what's that?
M. His wench. *Middleton and Dekker*, Roaring Girl, i. 1.

The beggar has no relish above sensations; he finds rest more agreeable than motion; and while he has a warm fire and his *doxy*, never reflects that he deserves to be whipped. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 6.

doyen (dwo-yaṅ'), *n.* [F., a dean: see *dean*[2].] A dean.

Some years ago I submitted this emendation to the *doyen* of all Shakespearians, Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps, asking his opinion. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 264.

doyley, *n.* See *doily*.

doylt, *a.* See *doilt*.

Wae worth that brandy, burning trash! . . .
Twins mony a poor, *doylt*, drucken hash,
O' half his days.
Burns, Scotch Drink.

doz. A common abbreviation of *dozen*.

doze (dōz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dozed*, ppr. *dozing*. [Prob. < Icel. *dūsa*, doze (cf. *dūs*, also *dos*, a lull, a dead calm), = Sw. dial. *dusa*, doze, slumber, = Dan. *döse*, doze, mope; cf. *dös*, drowsiness. Prob. connected with Icel. *dūrr*, a nap, *dūra*, take a nap, and with AS. *dysig*, foolish, E. *dizzy*: see *dizzy*, and words there cited. Connection with *daze* is doubtful.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To sleep lightly or fitfully; especially, to fall into a light sleep unintentionally.

If he happened to *doze* a little, the jolly cobbler waked him. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Before I *dozed* off, I was going to tell you what Mr. and Mrs. Tulliver were talking about.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 1.

2. To be in a state of drowsiness; be dull or half asleep: as, to *doze* over a book.

The poppied sails *doze* on the yard.
Lowell, Appledore.

How can the Pope *doze* on in decency?
He needs must wake up also, speak his word.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 67.

=Syn. *Drowse*, *Slumber*, etc. See *sleep*.

II. *trans.* **1.** To pass or spend in drowsiness: as, to *doze* away one's time.

Chiefless armies *dozed* out the campaign.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 617.

2. To make dull; overcome as with drowsiness. [Rare or obsolete.]

Dozed with much work. *Pepys*.

doze (dōz), *n.* [< *doze*, *v. i.*] A light sleep; a fitful slumber.

It was no more than . . . a slight slumber, or a morning *doze* at most. *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, p. 15.

To bed, where half in *doze* I seem'd
To float about. *Tennyson*, Princess, i.

dozen (duz'n), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dosen*, *dozein*, *dosein*, *dozan*, < ME. *dozeyn*, *dozeyne*, *doseyn*, *dosain*, etc. (= D. *dozijn* = MHG. *duzend*, MG. *tusin*, *tossin*, G. *dutzend* = Dan. *dusin* = Sw. *dussin* = Russ. *duizhina*, a dozen), < OF. *dozaine*, *douzaine*, *dosaine*, *dozeine*, *dozeyne*, a dozen, a number of twelve (in various uses), a judicial or municipal district so called (F. *douzaine* = Pr. *dotzena* = Sp. *docena* = Pg. *duzia* = It. *dozzina*, a dozen), prop. fem. of *dozain*, *douzain*, *douzin*, *dosin*, adj., twelve, as a noun a dozen, a twelfth part (with suffix *-ain*, E. *-an*, *-en*, < L. *-anus*), < *doze*, *douze*, F. *douze* = Pr. *dotze* = Sp. *doce* = Pg. *doze* = It. *dodici*, < L. *duodecim*, twelve, < *duo*, = E. *two*, + *decem* = E. *ten*: see *duodecimal* and *twelve*.] **1.** A collection of twelve things; twelve units: used with or without *of*: as, a *dozen* eggs, or a *dozen of* eggs; twelve *dozen* pairs of gloves. Like other numerical terms denoting more than a few, *dozen* is often used for an indefinitely great number: as, I have a *dozen* things to attend to at once. Abbreviated *doz*.

I bought you a *dozen of* shirts to your back.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3.

Perch'd about the knolls,
A *dozen* angry models jetted steam.
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

2†. In *old Eng. law*, a municipal district consisting originally of twelve families or householders. Compare *tithing*, *riding*[2], *hundred*. [In this sense only historical, and usually spelled *dozein*.]

The court there held clearly, that where a man of a *Dozein* is amerced in the Hundred, or Leet, that his cattle shall be taken, i. e., distrained well enough in what Place soever they are found within the Hundred, altho' it is in another *Dozein*. Vide 15 Eliz. Dyer, 322 a.
Richard Godfrey's Case (1615), 11 Coke, 45.

To which Leets come three Deciners with their *Dozein*, and present things presentable, whereof one is called the first *Dozein*, the second, the second *Dozein*, the third, the third *Dozein*. *Richard Godfrey's Case* (1615), 11 Coke, 44 b.

In the statute for view of Frankpledge made 18 E. 2, one of the articles for stewards in their Leets to enquire of, is, if all the *Dozeins* be in the assise of our Lord the King, and which not and who receive them.
Cowell, Dict. and Interpreter.

Bakers' dozen. See *baker*.—**Long dozen, devil's dozen.** Same as *bakers' dozen* (which see, under *baker*).

dozened (dō'znd), *a.* [As *doze* + *-en* + *-ed*[2].] Spiritless; impotent; withered. *Brockett*. [Prov. Eng.]

dozener (duz'n-ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. and historically *dozeiner*, *doziner*, *dosiner*, etc., < ME. *dozinier*, *dozenier*, < OF. (AF.) *dozenier*, < *dozaine*, a dozen: see *dozen*. The word appears to have become confused with *decenner*, *deciner*, etc.: see *decenner*.] **1**†. One who belongs to the municipal district called a dozen.—**2.** A ward constable; a city constable. [Local, Eng.]

The Police of the city [Litchfield] is efficient. It consists of 19 constables, termed *dozeners*, who are appointed by the different wards. They were formerly confined to their own wards, but are now appointed for the whole city generally. *Municip. Corp. Reports* (1835), p. 1926.

dozenth (duz'nth), *a.* [< *dozen* + *-th*.] Twelfth. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

dozer (dō'zėr), *n.* One who dozes or slumbers; one who is slow and listless, as if he were not fully awake.

Calm, even-tempered *dozers* through life. *J. Baillie*.

When he aroused himself from a nap in church, arose, and looked sternly about to catch some luckless *dozer*.
Harper's Mag., LXV. 633.

dozinert, *n.* Same as *decenner*.

doziness (dō'zi-nes), *n.* [< *dozy* + *-ness*.] Drowsiness; heaviness; inclination to sleep. *Locke*.

dozy (dō'zi), *a.* [< *doze* + *-y*[1].] Drowsy; heavy; inclined to sleep; sleepy; sluggish.

The yawning youth, scarce half awake,
His lazy limbs and *dozy* head essays to raise.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, iii.

Dp. Chemical symbol of *decipium*.

dpt. An abbreviation of *deponent*.

Dr. An abbreviation of *debtor* and *doctor*.

dr. An abbreviation of *dram* and *drams*.

D. R. An abbreviation of *dead-reckoning*.

drab[1] (drab), *n.* [Early mod. E. *drabbe*; prob. < Ir. *drabog* = Gael. *drabag*, a slut, slattern, cf. Gael. *drabach*, dirty, slovenly, *drabaire*, a slovenly man, < Ir. *drab*, a spot, stain; prob. related to Ir. and Gael. *drabh*, draff, the grains of malt, whence Gael. *drabhag*, dregs, lees, a little filthy slattern, *drabhas*, filth, obscenity, foul weather. Prob. connected with *draff*, q. v.] **1.** A slut; a slattern.

Drabbe, a slut, [F.] vilotiere. *Palsgrave*.

So at an Irish funeral appears
A train of *drabs*, with mercenary tears.
W. King, Art of Cookery.

2. A strumpet; a prostitute.

If your worship will take order for the *drabs* and the knaves, you need not to fear the bawds.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 1.

drab[1] (drab), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *drabbed*, ppr. *drabbing*. [< *drab*[1], *n.*] To associate with strumpets.

O, he's the most courteous physician,
You may drink or *drab* in 's company freely.
Fletcher (*and another*), Fair Maid of the Inn.

drab[2] (drab), *n.* and *a.* [Orig. a trade-name, being a particular application (simple 'cloth,' i. e., undyed cloth ?) of F. *drap*, cloth: see *drape*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A thick woolen cloth of a yellowish-gray color.—**2.** A yellowish-gray tint.

II. *a.* Of a yellowish-gray color, like the cloth so called.

drab[3] (drab), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A kind of wooden box used in salt-works for holding the salt when taken out of the boiling-pans. Its bottom is shelving or inclining, that the water may drain off.

Draba (drā′bą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δράβη*, a plant, *Lepidium Draba.*] A genus of cruciferous plants, low herbaceous perennials, or rarely annuals, often cespitose, distinguished by ovate or oblong many-seeded pods with flat nerveless valves parallel to the broad septum. There are about 100 species, mostly natives of the colder and mountainous regions of the northern hemisphere, of which 30 are found in North America, chiefly in the western ranges of mountains and in arctic regions. The whitlow-grass of Europe, *D. verna*, also introduced into some parts of the United States, is a small winter annual and one of the earliest spring flowers.

drabber† (drab′ėr), *n.* [< *drab*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who keeps company with drabs.

> I well know him
> For a most insatiate *drabber.*
> *Massinger*, City Madam, iv. 2.

drabbets (drab′ets), *n.* [Prob. ult. < F. *drap*, cloth; cf. *drab*[2].] A coarse linen fabric or duck made at Barnsley in England.

drabbing (drab′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *drab*[1], *v.*] The practice of associating with strumpets, or drabs.

> Which of all the virtues
> (But drunkenness, and *drabbing*, thy two morals)
> Have not I reach'd?
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Four Plays in One.

drabbish[1] (drab′ish), *a.* [< *drab*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Having the qualities of a drab; sluttish.

> I markte the *drabbishe* sorcerers,
> And harde their dismall spell.
> *Drant*, tr. of Horace's Satires, i. 8.

drabbish[2] (drab′ish), *a.* [< *drab*[2] + *-ish*[1].] Somewhat of the color of drab.

drabble (drab′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *drabbled*, ppr. *drabbling.* [< ME. *drabelen, drablen*, also *dravelen* (and in comp. *bedrabelen, bidravelen*, bedrabble), slabber, soil, drabble, = LG. *drabbeln*, slaver, dribble, = Dan. *dræve*, twaddle, drivel. Another form of *drivel*[1] and *dribble*[2]. Prob. ult. connected with *drab*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To draggle; make dirty, as by dragging in mud and water; wet and befoul: as, to *drabble* a gown or a cloak.

II. *intrans.* To fish for barbels with a rod and a long line passed through a piece of lead.

drabble (drab′l), *n.* [< *drabble*, *v.*] Ragged and dirty people collectively; rabble.

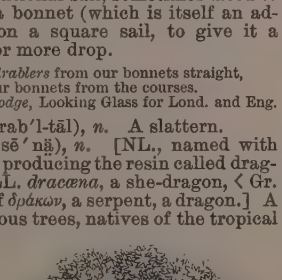
> He thought some Presbyterian rabble
> In test-repealing spite were come to flout him,
> Or some fierce Methodistic *drabble.*
> *Wolcot* (Peter Pindar).

drabbler (drab′lėr), *n.* [Also written *drabler*; appar. < *drabble*, *v.*] *Naut.*, in sloops and schooners, a small additional sail, sometimes laced to the bottom of a bonnet (which is itself an additional sail) on a square sail, to give it a greater depth or more drop.

> And took our *drablers* from our bonnets straight,
> And severed our bonnets from the courses.
> *Greene and Lodge*, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

drabbletail† (drab′l-tāl), *n.* A slattern.

Dracæna (drą-sē′nä), *n.* [NL., named with reference to its producing the resin called dragon's-blood; < LL. *dracæna*, a she-dragon, < Gr. *δράκαινα*, fem. of *δράκων*, a serpent, a dragon.] A genus of liliaceous trees, natives of the tropical regions of Africa, Asia, and Polynesia, including about 35 species. The leaves are large, lanceolate, and entire, often somewhat fleshy, and are borne in tufts at the ends of the branches. The flowers are small and the fruit is baccate. Various species are cultivated in greenhouses and in ornamental grounds on account of their foliage and tropical habit, though some that are known under the name belong rather to the related genus *Cordyline.* The most remarkable species is the dragon-tree, *D. Draco*, of the Canary islands, which yields a resin called dragon's-blood. It is of rapid growth, and attains sometimes a gigantic size. A famous tree at Orotava, on Teneriffe, which was destroyed by a hurricane in 1867, was about 75 feet high and 79 feet in circumference near the base, and was of nearly the same size in 1402.



Dragon-tree (*Dracæna Draco*).

dracanth, *n.* [See *dragagant, tragacanth.*] Gum tragacanth. See *tragacanth.*

drachm (dram), *n.* Same as *drachma* and *dram.*

drachma (drak′mą), *n.*; pl. *drachmæ, drachmas* (-mē, -mąz). [L., also rarely *drachuma*, < Gr. *δραχμή*, later also *δραγμή*, dial. *δαρχμή, δάρχμα*, an Attic weight, a Grecian silver coin, lit. as much as one can hold in the hand, a handful; cf. *δράγμα*, a handful, a sheaf, *δράξ*, a handful, a measure so called, < *δράσσεσθαι* (√ **δρακ*), grasp, take by handfuls. The E. forms are *drachm, dram*: see *dram.*] **1.** The principal silver coin of the ancient Greeks. The drachma coined according to the Attic weight-system weighed (normally) 67.4 grains; the drachma of the Æginetic system weighed 97 grains; of the Græco-Asiatic, 56 grains; of the Rhodian, 60 grains; of the Babylonic, 84 grains; and of the Persian, 88 grains. Roughly speaking, the average value of the ancient drachma may be said to have been about the same as that of the modern one, or the French franc, but its purchasing power was considerably greater.

Obverse. Reverse.

Drachma of Phæstus in Crete, about 400 B. C.; struck on the Æginetic system.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

> By heaven, I had rather coin my heart,
> And drop my blood for *drachmas.* *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3.
>
> There's a *drachm* to purchase gingerbread for thy muse.
> *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iv. 1.

The only cartel I remember in ancient history is that between Demetrius Poliorcetes and the Rhodians, when it was agreed that a free citizen should be restored for 1000 *drachmas*, and a slave bearing arms for 500.
Hume, Essays, ii. 11.

2. A silver coin of the modern kingdom of Greece, by law of the same value as the French franc, equal to 19.3 United States cents. It is divided into 100 lepta.—**3.** A weight among the ancient Greeks, being that of the silver coin. See *dram.*

dracina, dracine (dra-sī′nä, drā′sin), *n.* [NL. *dracina*, < L. *draco*, dragon, in reference to dragon's blood.] The red resin of the substance called dragon's-blood, much used to color varnishes. Also called *draconin.*

Draco (drā′kō), *n.* [L. *draco* (*dracon-*), < Gr. *δράκων* (*δρακοντ-*), a serpent, a dragon, a constellation so called, a sea-fish, etc.: see *dragon* and *drake*[2].] **1.** One of the ancient northern constellations, the Dragon.—**2.** [*l. c.*] A luminous exhalation from marshy grounds. *Imp. Dict.*—**3.** A genus of old-world acrodont lizards, of the family *Agamidæ*, having a parachute formed of the integument stretched over extended hinder ribs, by means of which the animal protracts its leaps into a kind of flight. *Draco volans*, of the Malay peninsula, is the common flying-lizard or dragon. See *dragon*, 2.

Dracocephalum (drā-kō-sef′ą-lum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δράκων*, a dragon, + *κεφαλή*, head: in reference to the shape of the corolla.] A genus of labiate plants, of about 30 species, natives of the Mediterranean region and temperate Asia, with a single species indigenous to North America. It is very nearly related to *Nepeta.* A few species are occasionally cultivated for their showy flowers or the fragrance of the foliage. *D. Canariense* has been called sweet balm or balm of Gilead. A common name for plants of the genus is *dragon's-head.*

Draconian (drą-kō′ni-ąn), *a.* Same as *Draconic.*

> Refraining from all *Draconian* legislation, they have put their faith in a system of ingenious checks and a complicated formal procedure. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 206.

Draconic (drą-kon′ik), *a.* [< L. *Draco*(*n-*), < Gr. Δράκων (Δρακοντ-), a person's name, < *δράκων*, a serpent, dragon: see *Draco, dragon.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to Draco, archon of Athens in or about 621 B. C., and one of the founders of the enlightened Attic polity; or resembling in severity the code of laws said to have been established by him, in which he prescribed the penalty of death for nearly all crimes—for smaller crimes because they merited it, and for greater because he knew of no penalty more severe. Hence—**2.** Rigorous: applied to any extremely severe, harsh, or oppressive laws.—**3.** Relating to the constellation Draco.

Draconically (drą-kon′i-kąl-i), *adv.* In a Draconic manner; severely; rigorously.

draconin (drak′ō-nin), *n.* Same as *dracina.*

Draconinæ (drak-ō-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Draco*(*n-*) + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of lizards, of which the genus *Draco* is the type. They have wing-like lateral expansions of the integument, supported by prolonged ribs, a moderate mouth, and small conic incisors. Over 20 species are found in India and adjoining countries. See cut under *dragon.*

draconites†, *n.* [< L. *draco*(*n-*), a dragon, + *-ites.*] A dragon-stone.

> Haue in your rings eyther a Smaragd, a Saphire, or a *Draconites*, which you shall beare for an ornament: for in stones, as also in hearbes, there is great efficacie.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 257.

draconitic (drak-ō-nit′ik), *a.* Same as *dracontic.*

Draconoidea (drak-ō-noi′dē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Draco*(*n-*) + *-oidea.*] A family of lizards, of which the genus *Draco* is the type: now usually merged in *Agamidæ.*

dracontiasis (drak-on-tī′ą-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δράκων* (*δρακοντ-*), dragon, + *-ιασις*: see *-iasis.*] In *pathol.*, the presence in the tissues of the *Dracunculus medinensis*, and the morbid conditions produced by it. See *Dracunculus*, 3.

dracontic (drā-kon′tik), *a.* [< NL. **draconticus*, < Gr. as if **δρακοντικός*, < *δράκων* (*δρακοντ-*), dragon; the *dragon's head*, L. *caput draconis*, being a name formerly given to one of the nodes of the lunar orbit.] Pertaining to the nodes of the moon's orbit (called the *dragon's head* and *tail*). Also *draconitic.*—**Dracontic month**, the time which the moon takes in making a revolution from a node back to that node. On the average, it is 27 days 5 hours 5 minutes 36 seconds, being about 2¼ hours shorter than a tropical or periodical month.

dracontine (drā-kon′tin), *a.* [< Gr. *δράκων* (*δρακοντ-*), a dragon, + *-ine*[1].] Belonging to or of the character of a dragon.

Dracontium (drā-kon′shi-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δρακόντιον*, a plant of the arum kind, < *δράκων* (*δρακοντ-*), a dragon; "the spots or streaks of the plant resembling those of the dragon."] **1.** A genus of araceous plants, natives of tropical America. There are 5 or 6 species, which are among the largest of the order. They have a milky juice, a large tuberous root, a single very large 3-parted leaf, and a tall peduncle bearing the very fetid flower. The root of *D. polyphyllum* is said to be used as a remedy for snake-bites and as an emmenagogue.

2. [*l. c.*] The pharmaceutical name for the root of the skunk-cabbage, *Symplocarpus fœtidus* (sometimes called *Dracontium fœtidum*). The root is used as an acrid irritant, as an antispasmodic, etc.

Dracunculus (drą-kun′kū-lus), *n.* [L., dim. of *draco*(*n-*), dragon, serpent: see *Draco, dragon.*] **1.** An herbaceous genus of the natural order *Araceæ*, including two species of southern Europe and the Canary islands. The green dragon, *D. vulgaris*, with pedately divided leaves and spotted stems, is sometimes cultivated, but its large green flowers (purple within) are very fetid.

2. [*l. c.*] A dragonet, or goby, of the genus *Callionymus.*—**3.** A genus of worms. *D.* (*Filaria*) *medinensis*, the guinea-worm, a fine, thread-like worm 60 centimeters to 1 meter long, inhabits in its larval condition certain small crustaceans (*cyclops*), enters the human stomach in drinking-water, and finds its way to the subcutaneous regions, especially of the legs and feet, where it develops and causes abscesses. It is very common in tropical Asia and Africa.

drad†. Obsolete preterit and past participle of *dread.*

dradge (draj), *n.* Same as *dredge*[2].

draff (dràf), *n.* [Also formerly sometimes *draugh*, and by extension *draft, draught*; < ME. *draf*, refuse, esp. refuse of grain, chaff, husks (not in AS.), = D. *draf*, swill, hog's wash, cf. *drab, drabbe*, dregs, lees, grounds, = OHG. *trebir*, MHG. *treber*, G. *treber, träber*, pl., grains, husks, = Icel. *draf*, draff, husks, = Sw. *draf*, grains, = Dan. *drav*, dregs, lees. Perhaps of Celtic origin: cf. Ir. *drabh* = Gael. *drabh*, draff, refuse. Perhaps connected with *drab*[1], q. v.] Refuse; lees; dregs; the wash or swill given to swine; specifically, the refuse of malt which has been used in brewing or distilling, given to swine and cows. Also called *brewers' grains.*

> Defyle not thy lips with eating much, as a Pigge eating *draffe.* *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 77.
>
> I had a hundred and fifty tattered prodigals, lately come from swine-keeping, from eating *draff* and husks.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2.
>
> No, give them grains their fill,
> Husks, *draff* to drink and swill.
> *B. Jonson*, Ode to Himself.
>
> Nothing-worth,
> Mere chaff and *draff*, much better burnt.
> *Tennyson*, The Epic.

draffish† (dràf′ish), *a.* [< *draff* + *-ish*[1].] Like draff; draffy; worthless.

> The *draffish* declaracyons of my lorde Boner, with such other dirty dryselynges of Antichrist.
> *Bp. Bale*, A Course at the Romyshe Foxe (1543), fol. 97 b.

drafflesacked† (draf′l-sakt), *a.* Filled with draff. *Becon*, Works, II. 591 (Parker Soc.), noted in N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 302.

draff-sack†, *n.* [< ME. *draf-sak*; < *draff* + *sack*[1].] A bag filled with draff or refuse.

I lye as a *draf-sak* in my bed.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 286.

draffy (dra̤f'i), *a.* [< *draff* + *-y*[1]. Cf. equiv. *drafty*[2], *draughty*[2].] Like draff; waste; worthless.

The dregs and *draffy* part, disgrace and jealousie,
I scorn thee, and contemn thee.
Fletcher, Island Princess, iv. 1.

draft[1], **draught**[1] (dra̤ft), *n.* and *a.* [This word has changed in pron. from *draught* (ME. and mod. Sc. pron. dräċht) to *draft* (pron. dräft, dra̤ft), and the fact has been recognized by the spelling *draft*, which, dating from late ME., is now the established form in the military, commercial, and many technical uses, in which the literary traditions in favor of *draught* are less felt; in other uses the spelling *draught* still prevails, though *draft* is not uncommon in many of them. There is no rational distinction between the two forms; *draft* is on all accounts preferable. (The *f* represents the changed sound of the orig. guttural; a similar change is recognized in the spelling *dwarf*.) Early mod. E. usually *draught*, rarely *draft* (dial. also *drought*, *drait*: see *drought*[2], *drait*), < ME. *draught*, *draugt*, *drauht*, *draht*, also rarely *drafte*, also, with loss of the guttural, *drawte*, a drawing, pulling, pull, stroke, etc., not found in AS. (= MD. *draght*, *dracht*, D. *dragt* = MLG. LG. *dracht*, a load, burden, = MHG. *traht*, G. *tracht*, a load, = Icel. *drāttr*, a pulling, draft of fishes), = OSw. *drækt*, Sw. *drägt* = Dan. *dragt*, a burden, litter, draft; with formative *-t*, < AS. *dragan*, draw, drag: see *draw*. The uses of *draft* are so numerous and involved that their exhibition in linear sequence is difficult. All the senses attached to the word in either spelling with their quotations are here necessarily exhibited together under *draft*[1], *draught*[1], although, of course, most of the obsolete senses are found only in the older spelling *draught* (in its various ME. forms). Modern senses in which the spelling *draught* is still prevalent over *draft* are indicated. In cases not so indicated, *draft* is the prevalent spelling. The compounds in which *draught* is the only recorded spelling are given under that spelling.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The act of drawing or dragging (in any sense); a drawing; a draw; a haul; a pull. [In this sense, and in senses 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 14, 16, 19, etc., generally spelled *draught*. See etymology and examples.]

And bent his bow, . . . and even there
A large *draught* up to his eare
He drew, and with an arrow . . . the queene a wounde
He gave. *Chaucer's Dream*, l. 787.

She sent an arrow forth with mighty *draught*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vii. 31.

So doth the fisher consider the *draught* of his net, rather than the casting in.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 211.

Upon the *draught* of a pond not one fish was left.
Sir M. Hale.

2. The capacity of being dragged or hauled; the yielding to a force which draws or drags: as, a cart or plow of easy *draft*.—**3.** The act of drawing water from a well, or any liquid from a vessel; the state of being ready to be so drawn: as, ale on *draught*.

Drawte of watyr owte of a welle, or other lycoure owte of a wesselle, [L.] idem est [sc. quod *haustus*].
Prompt. Parv., p. 131.

4. That which is drawn, dragged, or pulled; a load or burden to be drawn.

Delve diches, bere and drawe *draghtes* and berthens.
MS. in Halliwell.

5. That which is secured by drawing or pulling; specifically, that which is obtained by drawing a net through the water in fishing; a haul.

Som fischeres sold a *drauȝte* of fishes with the nettis.
Trevisa, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, III. 67.

For he was astonished . . . at the *draught* of the fishes which they had taken. Luke v. 9.

What stands for "top" in wool manufacture is called first *drafts* in silk-combing.
W. C. Bramwell, Wool-Carder, p. 44.

6. The act of drinking, as of water or wine.

In his hands he took the goblet, but awhile the *draught* forbore. *Trench*, Harmosan.

7. A quantity of a liquid drunk at one time; a quantity, especially of a medicine, prescribed to be drunk at one time.

Thou shalle have drynke, . . .
Have here the *draght* that I the hete [promised].
Towneley Mysteries, p. 228.

For the whole Ocean would not serue the Sunne alone for a *draught*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 12.

My purpose is to drink my morning's *draught* at the Thatched House. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 20.

Prepare a sleeping *Draught*, to seal his Eyes.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

Where once the sign-post caught the passing eye,
Low lies that house where nut-brown *draughts* inspired.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil.

8†. A drawing by sensuous or mental motives; attraction; enticement; inducement.

For any luste of loves *draught*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 348.

9. The act of drawing or taking away a part; the act of taking a number or a portion from an aggregate; a levy; the act of depleting or reducing in number, force, etc.: as, a *draft* upon his resources.

There remained many places of trust and profit unfilled, for which there were fresh *draughts* made out of the surrounding multitudes. *Addison*, Vision of Justice.

10. A selection of men or things for a special duty or purpose; specifically, a selection or drawing of persons from the general body of the people, by lot or otherwise, for military service; a levy; conscription; also, a selection of persons already in service, to be sent from one post or organization to another, in either the army or the navy; a detachment; also, a transfer of vessels of war to a different fleet or squadron.

Several of the States had supplied the deficiency by *drafts* to serve for the year. *Marshall.*

The operation of the *draft*, with the high bounties paid for army recruits, is beginning to affect injuriously the naval service. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 423.

11. A team of horses in a cart or wagon. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]—**12.** The depth of water which a ship draws or requires to float it; the depth a ship sinks in water, especially when laden: as, a ship of 12 feet *draft*. If the vessel is fully laden, it is termed the *load-water draft*; if unloaded, the *light-water draft*.

He is the first that hath come to any certainty beforehand, of foretelling the *draught* of water of a ship before she be launched. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 378.

13. A written order drawn by one person upon another; a writing directing the payment of money on account of the drawer; a bill of exchange; particularly, an inland bill of exchange. Drafts are frequently used by the agents or officers of corporations, one agent drawing on another. One reason for using them is the convenience in keeping accounts and having vouchers for payments. Drafts are frequently used between municipal officers, and are not usually negotiable instruments when thus used. Abbreviated *dft.*

You shall have a *draught* upon him, payable at sight; and, let me tell you, he is as warm a man as any within five miles round him. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xiv.

I thought it most prudent to defer the *drafts* till advice was received of the progress of the loan.
A. Hamilton.

He was driven to the expedient of replenishing the exchequer by *draughts* on his new subjects.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 19.

14. The distance to which an arrow may be shot; a bow-shot. Also called *bow-draught*.

Fro thens a *Bowe drawghte*, toward the Southe, is the Chirche, where seynt James and Zacharie the Prophete weren buryed. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 96.

He with-drogh hym a *draght* & a dyn made,
Gedrit all his gynge and his grounde held.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1224.

He wente and com in soche maner till thei be come nygh the wode, with-ynne a *bowe draught* where the kynge and his thre bretheren were. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 514.

15. The drawing or moving of air; the air so drawn or moved; a confined current of air, as in a room or in the flue of a chimney. The draft of a chimney depends, apart from the mode of construction, on the difference of the density of the rarefied column inside the chimney, as compared with an equal column of the external atmosphere, or on the difference in height of the two columns of elastic fluid, supposing them reduced to the same standard of density. The velocity of the current is the same as that of a heavy body let fall from a height equal to the difference in height of two such aërial columns. Drafts may be produced or increased (*a*) by a blast which rarefies the air above the fire (a *blast-draft*), or (*b*) by blowers which compress the air beneath the fire (a *forced draft*).

The topmost elm-tree gather'd green
From *draughts* of balmy air.
Tennyson, Launcelot and Guinevere.

A *draft* of air came up the staircase and rattled the latch of Philip's room. *J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 207.

16†. A move in chess or checkers.

With a *draght* he was chekmate. *MS. in Halliwell.*

Of the progression and *draughtes* of the forsayde playe of the chesse. *Caxton*, Playe of the Chesse, p. 4.

But I deliuere weel this checke,
I leese my game at this *drauȝte*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.

17. *pl.* The game of checkers. The name *draughts* (literally 'moves') has reference to the manner of playing, the name *checkers* to the kind of board used. See *checker*[1], 3.

The chekker was choisly there chosen the first,
The *draghtes*, the dyse, and other dregh games.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1621.

There are two methods of playing at *draughts*: the one commonly used in England, denominated the French Game, which is played upon a chess-board, and the other called the Polish Game, because, I presume, the first was invented in France and the latter in Poland.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 415.

18. A mild blister; a poultice.—**19**†. A drain; a sink; a privy. Mark vii. 19.

Hang them, or stab them, drown them in a *draught*,
Confound them by some course. *Shak.*, T. of A., v. i.

20. An allowance for waste of goods sold by weight; also, an allowance made at the custom-house on excisable goods. [Eng.]—**21.** The act of drawing; delineation; that which is delineated; a representation by lines, as the figure of a house, a machine, a fort, etc., drawn on paper; a drawing or first sketch; an outline.

We are not of opinion, . . . as some are, that nature in working hath before her certain exemplary *draughts* or patterns. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 3.

The *drafts* or sea-plats being consulted, it was concluded to go to certain islands lying in lat. 23° north.
Dampier, Voyages, an. 1687.

The cemeterial cells of ancient Christians and martyrs were filled with *draughts* of Scripture stories.
Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, iii.

For not only the judgment upon that nation [the Jewish] was a *draught*, as it were, in little of the great day, but the symptoms and fore-runners of the one were to bear a proportion with the other. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. xi.

Hence—**22.** A first sketch, outline, or copy of any writing or composition; the proposed form of a written instrument prepared for amendment and alteration, as may be required, preliminary to making a fair copy.

In the original *draft* of the instructions was a curious paragraph which, on second thoughts, it was determined to omit. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxiii.

23†. A treatise; a discourse.

Thet ich habbe hier beuore yssewed [showed] . . . huer [where] thet ic spek of the wyttes of the zaule [soul] ate ginninge of the *draȝthe* of uirtue.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 251.

24†. A drawbridge: same as *draught-bridge*.

Thay let down the grete *draȝt*, and derely out ȝeden.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 817.

25. In *founding*, the slight bevel given to the pattern for a casting, in order that it may be drawn from the sand without injury to the mold.—**26.** In *masonry*, a line on the surface of a stone hewn to the breadth of the chisel.—**27.** In *weaving*, the cording of a loom or the arrangement of the heddles.

The *draught* and tie-up, as it is called, for weaving the twill. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 108.

28. The sectional area of the openings in a turbine-wheel or in a sluice-gate.—**29.** The degree of deflection of a millstone-furrow from a radial direction.—**30**†. A stroke.

No man ne myghte asytte
Hys swordes *draught*.
Octovian, l. 1665 (Weber's Metr. Rom., III.).

xij *draughtes* with the egge of the knyfe the venison crossande. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 141.

31†. Skill; art; stratagem.

He made wel the tabernacle als hem was tagt,
Goten and grauen with witter *dragt*.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 3622.

For Arvirage his brothers place supplyde
Both in his armes and crowne, and by that *draught*
Did drive the Romanes to the weaker syde.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 51.

32†. A company or lot. [Slang.]

A *draught* of butlers.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 80.

33. The heart, liver, and lights of a calf or sheep: in this sense only *draught*. Also called *pluck*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—**Angle of draft.** See *angle*[3].—**Black draught.** See *black-draught*.—**Delivery draft,** in *molding*, the construction of a pattern by tapering its parts, or otherwise so forming it that it can be withdrawn without breaking the mold.—**Drifts in the sheer draft,** in *ship-building*, those pieces where the rails are cut off. They are ended with scrolls and called *drift-pieces*.—**Effervescing draught,** a solution of citrate of potassium given in a state of effervescence, prepared by mixing lemon-juice, or a solution of citric acid, with a solution of carbonate or bicarbonate of potassium.—**Margin draft.** See *margin*.—**On draught.** See def. 3.—**Reverting draft,** in a steam-boiler, such an arrangement of the draft that the current of hot air and smoke is caused to return in a course parallel to its first course. *E. H. Knight.*—**Sheer draft,** in *ship-building*. See the extract.

The portion of the design which contains the three plans we have just been describing, together with the positions of decks, ports, and general outline of the hull, is termed the *sheer draught*, and this is the drawing which is chiefly required in laying-off. *Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 8.

Split draft, in a steam-boiler, such an arrangement of the draft that the current of hot air and smoke is divided and caused to pass off by two or more flues. *E. H. Knight.* —**To have a draft**, in *carp.*, said of mortised work when the pinhole through the tenon is made nearer the shoulder than the corresponding hole through the cheeks of the mortise, so that when the pin is driven it draws the parts snugly together. (See also *wheel-draft.*)

II. *a.* **1.** Used or suited for drawing loads: as, *draft* cattle. [More properly in composition. See *draft-cattle*, etc.] —**2.** Being on draught; drawn as required from the cask: as, *draught* ale.

draft[1], **draught**[1] (drȧft), *v. t.* [< *draft*[1], *draught*[1], *n.*] **1.** To draw; pull. [Rare.]

The cold and dense polar water, as it flows in at the bottom of the equatorial column, will not directly take the place of that which has been *drafted* off from the surface. *W. B. Carpenter*, in Croll's Climate and Time, p. 164.

2. In *weaving*, to draw (thread) through the heddles.

The weaver . . . adopts some other arrangement, to devise which he constructs a plan which will not only represent the *draughting* or entering of the warp threads through the headles, but show also the cording or the attachment of the treadles to the headles.
A. Barlow, Weaving, p. 108.

3. To draw out by selection, as for service; levy; conscript; specifically, to select (persons) by a draft for military purposes.

This Cohen-Caph-El was some royal seminary in Upper Egypt, from whence they *drafted* novices to supply their colleges and temples. *Holwell*, Dict.

Soldiers were being *drafted;* but the draft was very unpopular. *T. W. Higginson*, Young Folks' Hist. U. S., p. 306.

4. To draw in outline; delineate; sketch; outline.—**5.** To prepare the proposed form of, as a document or writing of any kind; make a first sketch of in writing: as, to *draft* a memorial or a lease.

He [John Adams] drew up the rules and regulations for the Navy, the foundation of the present naval code, also he *drafted* the Articles of War.
Theodore Parker, Historic Americans.

A proclamation, *drafted* by himself [Lincoln], copied on the spot by his secretary, was concurred in by his Cabinet.
The Century, XXXV. 721.

draft[2]†, **draught**[2]†, *n.* Same as *draff.*

Ye *draftes* of wine, floces.
Levins, Manip. Vocab., col. 9, l. 19.

draft-animal (drȧft'an″i-mal), *n.* An animal, as a horse, mule, or ox, used in drawing loads.

draft-bar (drȧft'bär), *n.* **1.** A bar to which the traces are attached in harnessing horses or other animals for drawing; a swingletree.—**2.** In a railroad-car, the bar to which the coupling is attached.

draft-box (drȧft'boks), *n.* An air-tight tube for carrying to the tail-race the water from an elevated water-wheel.

draft-cattle (drȧft'kat″l), *n. pl.* Animals used in drawing loads.

Had I not lost three of my best *draught-cattle?*
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIX. 623.

draft-compasses (drȧft'kum″pas-ez), *n. pl.* Compasses with movable points, used for making the finer lines in mechanical drawings, as plans, etc.

draft-equalizer (drȧft'ē″kwal-ī-zėr), *n.* A form of whippletree designed for three horses; a trebletree.

draft-eye (drȧft'ī), *n.* In a harness, a short arm attached to the hame, and with a hole drilled in its end, to which the tug is secured.

draft-hole (drȧft'hōl), *n.* An opening through which air is supplied to a furnace.

draft-hook (drȧft'hůk), *n.* A large hook of iron fixed on the cheeks of a gun-carriage, there being two on each side, one near the trunnion-hole and the other at the train, used in drawing the gun backward and forward by means of draft-ropes.

draft-horse (drȧft'hôrs), *n.* A horse used for drawing heavy loads.

draftiness, draughtiness (drȧf'ti-nes), *n.* The condition of being drafty, or of abounding in drafts.

draft-ox (drȧft'oks), *n.*; pl. *draft-oxen* (-ok″sn). [ME. *draght-ox.*] An ox used for drawing loads.

draft-rod (drȧft'rod), *n.* A rod extending beneath the beam of a plow from the clevis to the sheth, and taking the strain off the beam. *E. H. Knight.*

draftsman, draughtsman (drȧfts'man), *n.*; pl. *draftsmen, draughtsmen* (-men). [< *draft's, draught's*, poss. case of *draft*[1], *draught*[1], + *man.*] **1.** One who draws or prepares plans, sketches, or designs; one skilled in drawing.

Exact knowledge of these principles ought to be at the fingers' ends of every ornamental *draughtsman.*
Athenæum, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 56.

2. One who draws up a written instrument; one skilled in the preparation of pleadings and conveyances.

The mischiefs arising from the amendment of bills are much aggravated by the peculiar canons of interpretation which the insulation of *draftsmen* forces upon our tribunals. *Maine*, Village Communities, p. 374.

3. One who drinks drams; a tippler. [Rare.]

The wholesome restorative above mentioned [water-gruel] may be given in tavern-kitchens to all the morning *draughtsmen* within the walls when they call for wine before noon. *Tatler*, No. 241.

4. A piece or "man" used in the game of checkers or draughts. [In the last two senses spelled only *draughtsman.*]

draftsmanship, draughtsmanship (drȧfts'man-ship), *n.* The skill or work of a draftsman.

This method of shading affords scope as well for surveying skill as for *draughtsmanship.*
R. A. Proctor, Light Science, p. 281.

draft-spring (drȧft'spring), *n.* A spring forming part of a trace or tug, used to relieve the draft-animal from sudden strains. Also *draft-tug.*

draft-tree (drȧft'trē), *n.* The neap or tongue of a wagon.

draft-tug (drȧft'tug), *n.* **1.** A trace of a harness.—**2.** A short section attached to the draft-eye of the hame in a harness, to which the trace proper is buckled. *E. H. Knight.*—**3.** Same as *draft-spring.*

drafty[1], **draughty**[1] (drȧf'ti), *a.* [< *draft*[1], *draught*[1], + *-y*[1].] Of or pertaining to drafts of air; exposed to drafts: as, a *drafty* hall.

Some had no hangings for their great *draughty* rooms.
Miss Yonge, Stray Pearls.

drafty[2]†, **draughty**[2]† (drȧf'ti), *a.* [< *draft*[2], *draught*[2], for *draff*, + *-y*[1]. Cf. *draffy.*] Like draff; worthless; nasty. *Chaucer.*

To stand whole yeares, tossing and tumbling the filth that falleth from so many *draughty* inventions as daily swarme in our printing house.
Return from Parnassus (1606).

drag (drag), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dragged*, ppr. *dragging.* [< ME. *draggen*, a late secondary form of *drawen*, early ME. *drazen, dragen*, due to Scand. influence: cf. Sw. *dragga* = Dan. *drægge*, search with a grapnel, drag (def. 3) (associated with the noun: see *drag, n.*); cf. also Icel. *dragna*, intr., drag, trail along; < Icel. *draga* = Sw. *draga* = Dan. *drage* = AS. *dragan*, E. *draw:* see *draw.* Hence *draggle.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To draw along by main force; pull; haul.

The other disciples came in a little ship, . . . *dragging* the net with fishes. John xxi. 8.

He . . . is not only content to *drag* me at his chariot-wheels; but he makes a shew of me. *Stillingfleet.*

The Church [of England] had fallen, and had, in its fall, *dragged* down with it a monarchy which had stood six hundred years. *Macaulay*, Leigh Hunt.

2. To draw along slowly or heavily, as something difficult to move: as, to *drag* one foot after the other.—**3.** To draw a grapnel through or at the bottom of, as a river or other body of water, in search of something: as, they *dragged* the pond. Hence—**4.** Figuratively, to search painfully or carefully.

While I *dragg'd* my brains for such a song.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

5. To break, as land, by drawing a drag or harrow over it; harrow. [U. S.]—**To drag in** or **into**, to introduce unnecessarily or unsuitably: as, to *drag in* an allusion to private affairs; why is this subject *dragged into* the discussion?

If he must suffer, he must *drag* official gentlemen *into* an immortality most undesirable, and of which they have already some disagreeable forebodings.
Emerson, John Brown.

To drag anchor. See *anchor*[1].—**Syn. 1.** *Haul, Tug*, etc. (see *draw*); trail.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be drawn along or trail on the ground; be pulled or hauled along: as, an anchor that does not hold is said to *drag.*—**2.** To move or proceed heavily, laboriously, or slowly; move on languidly or with effort.

The day *drags* through, though storms keep out the sun.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 32.

Through the whole piece he *dragged* along, just half a beat behind the rest. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, iv. 4.

Most wearily
Month after month to him the days *dragged* by.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 291.

3. To use a grapnel or drag: as, to *drag* for fish; to *drag* for a drowned person.—**4.** To dredge: used among oystermen.—**5.** To drawl in speaking. [Prov. Eng.]

drag (drag), *n.* [= MLG. *dragge*, a drag-anchor, a grapnel; = Sw. *dragg*, a grappling, grapnel, drag; *drag*, a pull, draft; = Dan. *dræg*, a grapnel, drag; *drag*, a pull, tug, haul, handle-shafts, portage, a blow, stroke, etc.; = Icel. *drag*, the iron rim on the keel of a boat or a sledge; associated with the verb *drag*, both being from the verb (Icel. *draga*, etc.) represented by *draw:* see *dray*[1], *v.*, *drag*, *v.*, and *draw.*] **1.** Something that is, or is designed to be, dragged, hauled, or tugged. Specifically—(*a*) A grapnel, a weighted net, or other similar device for dragging the bottom of a body of water, as in searching for the body of a drowned person. (*b*) A drag-net. (*c*) A dredge. (*d*) A heavy harrow: same as *brake*[3], 7. (*e*) A kind of stout sledge upon which heavy bodies, especially stones, are dragged over the ground. [U. S.] (*f*) An artificial scent, usually a bag of anise-seed, dragged on the ground to furnish a trail for fox-hounds.

The Myopia hounds are also used mainly after Reynard himself; but at least nine out of ten runs with the other packs are after a *drag.* *The Century*, XXXII. 335.

(*g*) A tool used by miners for cleaning out bore-holes before putting in the charge. It is usually made of light rod-iron, and ends in a tapering spiral, called a *drag-twist.* It is similar to a wormer, but of larger size. See *scraper.* (*h*) A device for retarding or stopping the rotation of a wheel or of several wheels of a carriage in descending hills, slopes, etc. See *skid.* (*i*) A fence placed across running water, consisting of a kind of hurdle which swings on hinges, fastened to a horizontal pole. [Prov. Eng.] (*j*) *Naut.*, a kind of floating anchor, usually of spars and sails, used to keep the head of a ship or boat to the wind or to diminish leeway. (*k*) Anything attached to a moving body which retards its progress, as a boat in tow of a ship; hence, a person or thing forming an obstacle to the progress or prosperity of another.

We see it [the ocean] now in direct connection with the solar system, its tidal wave acting as a *drag* upon the earth's rotation. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 4.

(*l*) A device for guiding wood to a saw, used in sawing veneers. (*m*) A long, high carriage, often drawn by four horses, uncovered, and either with seats on the sides or with several transverse seats. Often improperly used in the sense of *mail-coach* or *tally-ho.* (*n*) In *masonry*, a thin plate of steel, indented on the edge, used for finishing the dressing of soft stone which has no grit.

2. The act of dragging; a heavy motion indicative of some impediment; motion effected slowly and with labor: as, a heavy *drag* up-hill.

Had a *drag* in his walk. *Hazlitt.*

3. In *billiards*, a blow, of the nature of a push, on the cue-ball somewhat under the center, causing it to follow the object-ball for a short distance.—**4.** A hunt or chase in which an artificial scent is substituted for a live fox.

Sportsmen were rather disconsolate, except the happy few who hit on the expedient of running a *drag* between the out-line and in-line pickets for the hounds of Major Frazer. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 357.

5. The smell of a fox on the ground: as, the *drag* was taken up by the hounds.—**6.** The retardation and prolongation of signals received from a telegraph-line or submarine cable of considerable electrostatic capacity.—**7.** In *printing*, a slight slipping or scraping of a sheet on a form of types, which produces a thickened impression on one side of each letter.—**8.** In *marine engin.*, the difference between the speed of a screw-ship under sail and that of the screw, when the ship outruns the latter; the difference between the propulsive effects of the different floats of a paddle-wheel. Also called *slip.*—**9.** In *music:* (*a*) In lute-playing, a portamento downward. (*b*) A rallentando.—**10.** The bottom or lower side of a molding-flask.—**11.** See the extract.

This clay-water [water containing disintegrated kaolin-rock] is led into channels called *drags*, where the sand and coarser flakes of mica are deposited.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 1.

12. *Naut.*, the difference between the draft of water forward and that aft. *Qualtrough*, Boat Sailer's Manual, p. 8.—**13.** A burglars' tool for prizing safes open; a spread. *Worcester.*

dragagant†, *n.* [< OF. *dragagant:* see *tragacanth.*] Tragacanth.

dragant†, *n.* [= D. Dan. Sw. *dragant*, < OF. *dragant:* see *tragacanth.*] Tragacanth.

dragantin (dra-gan'tin), *n.* [< *dragant* + *-in*[2].] A mucilage obtained from gum tragacanth.

drag-bar (drag'bär), *n.* **1.** A strong iron rod, with an eyehole at each end, connecting a locomotive engine and tender by means of the drag-bolt and spring. It is also generally attached to freight-cars. In the United States called *draw-bar.*—**2.** The bar of a drag for retarding or stopping the wheels of carriages descending inclines.

drag-bolt (drag′bōlt), *n.* A strong bolt coupling the drag-bars of a locomotive engine and tender, or those of freight-cars, together, and removable at pleasure. In the United States called *coupling-pin.*

drag-chain (drag′chān), *n.* A strong chain attached to the front of the buffer-bar of a locomotive engine, to connect it with another engine or a tender; also, the chain attached to the drag-bar of goods-wagons or freight-cars. [Eng.]

drag-driver (drag′drī″vėr), *n.* One who drives in the stragglers of a herd of cattle. [Western U. S.]

The rest [of the cowboys] are in the rear to act as *drag-drivers*, and hurry up the phalanx of reluctant weaklings.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 862.

dragée (dra-zhā′), *n.* [F.: see *dredge*[2].] A sugar-plum; in *phar.*, a sugar-coated medicine. *Dunglison.*

dragenall†, *n.* A dredger.

dragger (drag′ėr), *n.* One who drags.

draggle (drag′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *draggled*, ppr. *draggling*. [Early mod. E. (cf. ME. *drakelyn*, var. of *drabelyn*, drabble, in Prompt. Parv.), freq. of *drag*: see *drag*, *v.* Cf. *drawl*, similarly related to *draw*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To drag or draw along on damp ground or mud, or on wet grass; drabble.

With *draggled* nets down hanging to the tide.
Trench, Herring-Fishers of Lochfyne.

2. To wet or befoul, as by dragging the garments through dew, mud, or dirt.

She's got from the pond, and *draggled* up to the waist like a mermaid. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, v.

Yesterday was a very bad, *draggling* day, and Paris is not pleasant at such a time.
Sydney Smith, To Mrs. Sydney Smith.

A bough of brier-rose, whose pale blossoms sweet
Were *draggled* in the dust.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 219.

II. *intrans.* To be drawn along the ground so as to become wet or dirty.

His *draggling* tail hung to the dirt,
Which on his rider he would flirt.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 449.

draggletail (drag′l-tāl), *n.* [Early mod. E. *dragletail*; < *draggle*, *v.*, + obj. *tail*[1].] A bedraggled or untidy person; a slut.

draggletailed (drag′l-tāld), *a.* Untidy; bedraggled.

Do you think that such a fine proper gentleman as he cares for a fiddlecome tale of a *draggletailed* girl?
Sir J. Vanbrugh, The Relapse, iv. 2.

draggly (drag′li), *a.* [< *draggle* + *-y*[1].] Bedraggled.

A strange *draggly*-wick'd tallow candle.
Carlyle, in Froude, II. 55.

drag-hook (drag′hůk), *n.* The hook of the drag-chain by which locomotive engines, tenders, and goods-wagons or freight-cars are attached to each other. [Eng.]

drag-hound (drag′hound), *n.* A hound trained to follow a drag or artificial scent. See *drag*, 1 (*f*).

What is often spoken of as fox-hunting around New York is not fox-hunting at all, in the English sense of the term, but an entirely different, although allied form of sport, namely, riding to *drag-hounds*.
The Century, XXXII. 335.

drag-hunt (drag′hunt), *n.* A hunt in which a drag or artificial scent, as an anise-seed bag, is substituted for a fox; a drag. See *drag*, *n.*, 4.

The advantage of a *drag-hunt* is that many men are limited in time, and cannot potter round in the woods for hours looking for foxes. *The Century*, XXXII. 345.

drag-link (drag′lingk), *n.* **1.** In marine engines, a link connecting the crank of the main shaft with that of the inner paddle-shaft.—**2.** A drag-bar.

dragman (drag′man), *n.*; pl. *dragmen* (-men). A fisherman who uses a drag-net.

To which may be added the great riots committed by the Foresters and Welsh on the *dragmen* of Severn, hewing all their boats to pieces.
Sir M. Hale, Hist. Plac. Cor., xiv. § 7.

drag-net (drag′net), *n.* [< *drag* + *net*; AS. *drægnet* = Icel. *dragnet* = Sw. Dan. *dragnot*.] A net designed to be drawn on the bottom of a river or pond for taking fish, etc.

dragoman (drag′ō-man), *n.*; pl. *dragomans* (-manz) (sometimes *dragomen*, by confusion with E. *man*; cf. *Mussulman*). [In several forms: (1) E. *dragoman* = G. Dan. Sw. *dragoman*, < F. *dragoman* = Sp. *dragomán* = Pg. *dragomano* = It. *dragommanno*; ML. *dragomannus*, *dragumanus* = MGr. δραγούμανος; (2) obs. E. *drogoman*, *drogman*, < ME. *drogman* (= G. *drogeman* (MHG. *trougemunt*, *tragemunt*) = Sw. *drogman*), < OF. *drogueman*, *drogeman*, *druguement*, F. *drogman* = Pr. *drogoman* = Sp. *drogmán* = It. *drogmanno* = ML. *drogamanus*, *drogamundus*; (3) obs. E. *druggerman*; (4) obs. E. *trugman*, *trudgeman*, *truchman*, *truchement* = G. *trugman*, < F. *trucheman*, *truchement* = Sp. *trujamán* = It. *turcimanno*; all ult. = Turk. Pers. *tarjumān*, < Ar. *tarjumān*, an interpreter, translator, < *tarjama*, formerly *targama*, interpret, < Chald. *targem*, interpret, explain, > *targūm*, explanation, interpretation, > E. *targum*, q. v.] An interpreter. Specifically—(*a*) An interpreter and guide or agent for travelers.

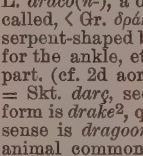
Dragomans in Syria are more than mere interpreters: they are contractors for the management of tours and of caravans, and they relieve the traveller of all the difficulties of preparation and of intercourse with the natives.
Baedeker's Guide to Palestine, etc.

But an Englishman journeying in the East must necessarily have with him *Dragomen* capable of interpreting the Oriental language. *Kinglake*, Eothen, Pref.

(*b*) An interpreter attached to an embassy or a consulate. The term is in general use among travelers in the Levant and other parts of the East.

We meet in state, accompanied by the Consul, with two janissaries in front, bearing silver maces, and a *dragoman* behind. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 204.

dragon (drag′ǫn), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *dragon*, *dragun*, *dragoun*, < OF. *dragon*, a dragon, a standard, = Pr. Sp. *dragon* = Pg. *dragão* = It. *dragone* (see the Teut. forms under *drake*[2]), < L. *draco*(*n*-), a dragon, ML. also a standard so called, < Gr. δράκων, a serpent, also a sea-fish, a serpent-shaped bracelet or necklace, a bandage for the ankle, etc., lit. the seeing one, 2d aor. part. (cf. 2d aor. inf. δρακεῖν) of δέρκεσθαι, see, = Skt. *darç*, see. Cf. *Dorcas*. The older E. form is *drake*[2], q. v.; a later form with another sense is *dragoon*, q. v.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A fabulous animal common to the conceptions of many primitive races and times, or, as in the Bible, an indefinite creature of great size or fierceness. When described or depicted, it is represented as either a monstrous serpent or a lizard (like an exaggerated crocodile), or a compound of both, or (as in heraldry) as a combination of mammalian and reptilian characters; but always as winged, with fiery eyes, crested head, and terrible claws. It is often represented as blood-red and spouting fire, and sometimes with several heads, like the Hydra; and in the myths of the Scandinavians and other races, dragons are often the guardians of treasures, etc. The killing of a dragon was reckoned among the greatest feats of heroes in both ancient and medieval times; thus, the legend of St. George and the dragon is one of the most celebrated in Christian literature. The dragon is the imperial emblem of China, and is regarded by the Chinese as a sort of divinity, but by other peoples generally as the type and embodiment of fierceness and cruelty or watchful malice. In the Apocalypse "the dragon, that old serpent" is a synonym of Satan (Rev. xx. 2). In the Old Testament it is either a large land-animal or a great marine fish (Isa. xxxiv. 13—revised version, jackal; Ps. lxxiv. 13—revised version, dragon), a venomous land-serpent (Ps. xci. 13—revised version, serpent), or the crocodile (Ezek. xxix. 3—revised version, dragon). The same Hebrew word, *thannîm*, is also sometimes translated *whale* (Gen. i. 21—revised version, sea-monster; Job vii. 12—revised version, sea-monster). The extinct pterodactyl comes nearest of all known creatures to the most prevalent conception of a dragon.


Heraldic Dragon.

Eftsoones that dreadful *Dragon* they espyde,
Where stretcht he lay upon the sunny side
Of a great hill, himselfe like a great hill.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 4.

2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A lizard of the genus *Draco*, specifically called the *flying-dragon*. It is a harmless creature, of about 4 inches in length of head and body, with a long slender tail, making the whole length about 10 inches. It has a large frill on each side of the body, formed of skin stretched over six elongated hinder ribs, which like a parachute sustain the creature in the air for a few moments. The structure is not a wing, and the animal does not properly fly, the arrangement somewhat resembling that in the flying-squirrel, flying-lemur, etc. The species are confined to the old world. (*b*) Any one of the monitor-lizards. *Griffith's Cuvier.* (*c*) In *ornith.*, a kind of carrier-pigeon. Also called *dragoon.*

Flying-dragon (*Draco volans*).

The English *Dragon* differs from the improved English Carrier in being smaller in all its dimensions.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 146.

3. A fierce, violent person, male or female; now, more generally (from the part of guardian often played by the dragon in mythology), a spiteful, watchful woman; a duenna.

Peggy O'Dowd is indeed the same as ever; . . . a tyrant over her Michael; a *dragon* amongst all the ladies of the regiment. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xliii.

4. [*cap.*] An ancient northern constellation, Draco. The figure is that of a serpent with several small coils. It appears at a very ancient date to have had wings in the space now occupied by the Little Bear.

5. A short firearm used by dragoons in the seventeenth century, described as having a barrel 16 inches long, with a large bore. *Grose.*—**6.** An old kind of standard or military ensign, so called because it was decorated with a dragon painted or embroidered upon it, or because it consisted (like the Anglo-Saxon standard at Hastings, as seen in the Bayeux tapestry) of a figure of a dragon carried upon a staff. A similar standard was in use as late as the reign of Richard I. in England, and is especially mentioned as being in his crusading army. Also called *dragon-standard*. See *drake*[2], 2.

Edmond ydygt hys standard. . . . And hys *dragon* up yset. *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 303.

Ther genfanouns and her penselles
Wer weel wroght off grene sendels,
And on everylkon a *dragoun*
As he fought with a lyoun.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 2967.

7. A name given to various araceous plants, as in England to *Arum maculatum*; the brown dragon, *Arisæma triphyllum*; the green dragon, *Dracunculus vulgaris*, and in the United States *Arisæma Dracontium*; the female or water dragon, *Calla palustris.*—**8.** In Scotland, a paper kite.—**9**†. See the extract.

A *dragon* is a small Malacca cane, so called from its blood-red colour.
Dobson, Selections from Steele, p. 479, note.

Demi-dragon, in *her.*, the upper half of a dragon with head and fore paws (see *demi-*), but always including the extremity of the tail, which appears brought up behind the back.—**Dragon china**, in *ceram.*, a table porcelain made at Broseley in England, decorated with a design of dragons imitated from Oriental patterns. See *porcelain.*—**Dragon's head and tail**, in *astrol.*, the nodes of the planets, especially of the moon, or the two points in which the orbits of the planets intersect the ecliptic: so called because the figure representing the passage of a planet from one node to the other was fancied to resemble that of a dragon. The dragon's head was the point where the planet passes from the southern to the northern side of the ecliptic; the dragon's tail, the other.—**Dragon's wings**, in *her.*, the two wings of a dragon used as a bearing. They are generally represented as displayed, and sometimes a spear or other object is shown between them.—**Gum dragon.** See *tragacanth.*

II. *a.* Pertaining to or resembling dragons; performed by dragons; fierce; formidable.

The *dragon* wing of night o'erspreads the earth.
Shak., T. and C., v. 9.

Beauty . . . had need the guard
Of *dragon*-watch with unenchanted eye.
Milton, Comus, l. 395.

dragonade, dragonnade (drag-ǫ-nād′), *n.* [Also written *dragoonade*; < F. *dragonnade*, < *dragon*, a dragoon; from the use of dragoons in such persecutions: see *dragoon.*] One of a series of persecutions of the Protestants, chiefly in the south of France, in the reign of Louis XIV., carried on by raids of dragoons, who were quartered upon the heretics and exercised great cruelty toward them; hence, any persecution carried on with the aid of troops.

He learnt it as he watched the *dragonnades*, the tortures, the massacres of the Netherlands. *Kingsley.*

dragon-beam (drag′ǫn-bēm), *n.* In *arch.*, a beam or piece of timber bisecting the angle formed by the wall-plate at a corner, and serving to receive and support the foot of a hip-rafter. Also called *dragon-piece.*

dragoness (drag′ǫn-es), *n.* [< *dragon* + *-ess.*] A female dragon.

Instantly she gaue command
(Ill to ill adding) that the *dragonesse*
Should bring it vp. *Chapman*, Hymn to Apollo.

dragonet (drag′ǫn-et), *n.* [< ME. *dragonet*, a young dragon, < OF. *dragonet*, *dragonnet* (= Pr. *dragonat*), < *dragon*, a dragon: see *dragon.*] **1.** A little or young dragon.

Or in his wombe might lurke some hidden nest
Of many *dragonettes*, his fruitfull seede.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xii. 10.

So when great Cox, at his mechanic call,
Bids orient pearls from golden dragons fall,
Each little *dragonet*, with brazen grin,
Gapes for the precious prize and gulps it in.
Mason, Epistle to Dr. Shebbeare.

2. The English name of fishes of the genus *Callionymus*, family *Callionymidæ*. The appellation *dragonet* was substituted by Pennant for *yellow gurnard*, a name by which the *Callionymus lyra* was previously known. *Day.* Also *dragon-fish*. See cut under *Callionymus*.

3. A name of the very large lizards of South America of the genus *Crocodilurus* (or *Ada*), belonging to the family *Teiidæ* or *Ameividæ*.

dragon-fish (drag′ŏn-fish), *n.* Same as *dragonet*, 2.

dragon-fly (drag′ŏn-flī), *n.* The common name of any neuropterous insect of the group *Libellulina* or *Odonata*, and families *Libellulidæ*, *Æschnidæ*, and *Agrionidæ*. They have a long slender body, a large head with enormous eyes, very strong jaws, and two pairs of large reticulate membranous wings. They are of swift, strong flight, predatory habits, and great voracity. Some of the species rival butterflies in the

A common Dragon-fly (*Libellula trimaculata*), natural size.

brilliancy of their hues. The great dragon-fly, *Æschna grandis*, is about 4 inches long. Most of the species are considerably smaller than this. The eggs are usually attached to the stems of aquatic plants, just below the surface of the water. The larva is predaceous, and lives on other water-insects; the pupa is active, and crawls from the water to a plant-stem or rock, where it transforms into the imago. The adult is also predaceous, catching its prey upon the wing. *Libellula trimaculata* is a common species in the United States. Also called *damsel-fly*, *devil's darning-needle*, and *mosquito-hawk*.

And it may be that the delicate-coloured *dragon-flies* may have likewise some corrosive quality.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 729.

The burnished *dragon-fly* is thine attendant,
And tilts against the field,
And down the listed sunbeam rides resplendent,
With steel-blue mail and shield.
Longfellow, Flower-de-Luce.

dragonier†, *n.* [OF., also *dragonnier*, < *dragon*, a dragon: see *dragon*.] Same as *dragon*.

dragonish (drag′ŏn-ish), *a.* [< *dragon* + *-ish*.] In the form of a dragon; dragon-like.

Sometime we see a cloud that's *dragonish:*
A vapour, sometime, like a bear or lion.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 12.

dragon-leech (drag′ŏn-lēch), *n.* A kind of medicinal leech, *Hirudo interrupta*. *E. D.*

dragonnade, *n.* See *dragonade*.

dragonné (drag-o-nā′), *a.* [F., < *dragon*, dragon: see *dragon*.] In *her.*, having the hinder or lower half that of a dragon: said of a creature used as a bearing, whose fore part is that of a lion or the like: as, a lion *dragonné*. Also *dragony*.

dragon-piece (drag′ŏn-pēs), *n.* Same as *dragon-beam*.

dragon-root (drag′ŏn-rōt), *n.* A name given in the United States to the plant *Arisæma Dracontium*, and to the root of the Indian turnip, *Arisæma triphyllum*.

dragon's-blood (drag′ŏnz-blud), *n.* The name of several resins of a dark-red color. The dragon's-blood of commerce is an exudation upon the fruit of the *Calamus Draco*, one of the ratan-palms of the Malay archipelago. It is used in medicine for coloring plasters and tooth-powders, and in the arts for coloring varnish, staining marble, etc. It is largely used by the Chinese. The dragon's-blood of the island of Socotra in the Indian ocean, known from a very early date under this name (the *cinnabar* of Dioscorides), and supposed to be the product of species of *Dracæna*, is now but little sought. The dragon's-blood of the Canary islands is the astringent inspissated juice of the *Dracæna Draco*, and is no longer in use. The name has also been applied to an exudation obtained from the *Pterocarpus Draco*, a leguminous tree of the West Indies, and to that of the *Croton Draco*, a euphorbiaceous tree of Mexico; but neither substance is met with in commerce.

dragon's-eye (drag′ŏnz-ī), *n.* The fruit of the *Nephelium Longanum* of China, much resembling the litchi, but smaller. Also called *longan*.

dragon's-head (drag′ŏnz-hed), *n.* 1. A name of plants of the genus *Dracocephalum*, of which term it is a translation.—2. In *her.*, the name of the tincture *tawny* when blazoning is done by the heavenly bodies.—**False dragon's-head**, a plant of the United States, *Physostegia Virginica*, which was originally referred to the genus *Dracocephalum*.

dragon-shell (drag′ŏn-shel), *n.* The shell of *Cypræa stolida*. *E. D.*

dragon's-tail (drag′ŏnz-tāl), *n.* 1. In *her.*, the name of the tincture *murrey* when blazoning is done by the heavenly bodies.—2. In *palmistry*, same as *discriminal line*. See *discriminal*.

dragon-standard (drag′ŏn-stan″därd), *n.* Same as *dragon*, 6.

dragon-tree (drag′ŏn-trē), *n.* The *Dracæna Draco*. See *Dracæna*.

dragon-water (drag′ŏn-wâ″tėr), *n.* A medicinal remedy very popular in the earlier half of the seventeenth century.

Ran into Bucklersbury for two ounces of *dragon-water*, some spermaceti and treacle.
Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, iii. 3.

Carduus Benedictus
Or *dragon-water* may doe good upon him.
Randolph, Amyntas (1640).

dragonwort (drag′ŏn-wėrt), *n.* The bistort, *Polygonum Bistorta*, and with the old herbalists the green dragon, *Dracunculus vulgaris*.

dragony (drag′ŏ-ni), *a.* Same as *dragonné*. *Cotgrave*.

dragoon (dra-gön′), *n.* [Introduced toward the end of the 17th century (formerly also *dragooner* = D. *dragonder* = G. *dragoner* = Dan. Sw. *dragon*), < F. *dragon* (= Sp. *dragon* = Pg. *dragão* = It. *dragone*, in this sense after F.), a dragoon, so called, it is said, "from *dragon*, a short species of carbine carried by the original dragoons raised by Marshal Brissac in 1554, on the muzzle of which, from the old fable that the dragon spouts fire, the head of the monster was worked"; but Littré dates the sense 'dragoon' from 1585, and the name probably arose from *dragon* in the sense of 'standard': see *dragon*, 6.] 1. A cavalry soldier. Originally dragoons were a mongrel force, a sort of mounted infantry, armed with musquetoons or carbines, and serving on foot as well as on horseback; but now they serve as cavalry only. In the British army they are classed as heavy or light dragoons, according to the weight of men, horses, and equipments. The term is not used in the United States army.

Reports and judgments will not do 't,
But 'tis *dragoons*, and horse and foot.
Brome, On Sir G. B. his defeat.

We drave him back to Bonnybrigs,
Dragoons, and foot, and a',
Up and War Them A', Willie (Child's Ballads, VII. 266).

2†. A dragonade.

Endeavour to bring men to the catholick faith (as they pretend) by *dragoons* and imprisonments, not by demonstrations and reasons out of Scripture.
Bp. Barlow, Remains, p. 265.

3. Same as *dragon*, 2 (*c*).

dragoon (dra-gön′), *v. t.* [< *dragoon*, *n.*, after F. *dragonner*, dragoon, harass, persecute, lit. subject to the violence of dragoons, < *dragon*, dragoon: see *dragoon*, *n.*, *dragonade*.] 1. To set dragoons or soldiers upon, as in the dragonades (see *dragonade*); persecute or oppress by armed force.—2. To cause to submit, as by persistent threats; compel by repeated acts of any kind; harass.

Deny to have your free-born Toe
Dragoon'd into a wooden Shoe.
Prior, To Fleetwood Shephard.

Mr. Gladstone is not the only minister who has defied public opinion, but he is almost the only one in recent times who has *dragooned* a majority of Parliament into sustaining him in it for the lack of any representative man to supplant him. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 104.

dragoonade† (drag-ŏ-nād′), *n.* Same as *dragonade*. *Bp. Burnet*.

dragoon-bird (dra-gön′bėrd), *n.* A large black fruit-crow of South America, *Cephalopterus ornatus*: so called from the great recurved helmet-like crest of feathers. Also called *umbrella-bird*.

dragooner† (dra-gö′nėr), *n.* A dragoon.

drag-rake (drag′rāk), *n.* A large heavy rake having crowded curved teeth like a dredge, dragged principally in search of clams. Also called *clam-scraper*.

drag-rope (drag′rōp), *n.* A stout rope with a hook at one end and wooden handles inserted between the strands at intervals, used by soldiers for dragging pieces of artillery, etc.

drag-saw (drag′sâ), *n.* A saw the effective stroke of which is given by a drag or pull instead of a thrust.

drag-sheet (drag′shēt), *n.* *Naut.*, a sort of floating anchor for checking the drift of a vessel in a heavy gale, formed of a square sheet, kept stretched by metallic bars, and attached to a beam which serves to float it. Also called *anchor-drag* and *sea-anchor*.

dragsman (dragz′man), *n.*; pl. *dragsmen* (-men). 1. The driver of a drag or coach.

He had a word for the hostler, . . . a nod for the shooter or guard, and a bow for the *dragsman*.
Thackeray, Shabby Genteel Story, i.

2. A thief who follows carriages to cut away luggage from behind. [Eng. slang.]

drag-spring (drag′spring), *n.* In *rail.*: (*a*) A strong spring placed near the back of the tender. It is attached by the ends to the drag-bar which connects the engine and tender, and by the center to the drag-bar which connects the train to the tender. (*b*) A spring attached to the drag-bar to lessen the jerk when starting or increasing speed. [Eng.]

drag-staff (drag′stâf), *n.* A pole pivoted to the rear axle of a vehicle and trailing on the ground behind it, designed to prevent a backward movement of the vehicle when it stops on a steep hill.

drag-twist (drag′twist), *n.* See *drag*, 1 (*g*).

drag-washer (drag′wosh″ėr), *n.* A flat iron ring on the axle-arm of a gun-carriage, having an iron loop attached for the purpose of fastening the drag-rope when necessary. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.

draigle (drā′gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *draigled*, ppr. *draigling*. A dialectal form of *draggle*.

drail† (drāl), *v.* [A contr. of *draggle* (cf. *drawl*), prob. due in part to association with *trail*.] I. *trans.* To trail; drag.

He returned . . . towards his sheep on the top of the hill, *drailing* his sheephook behind him.
Dr. H. More, Epistles to the Seven Churches, To the [Reader.

II. *intrans.* To be trailed or dragged.

If we would keep our garment clean, it is not sufficient to wash it only, unless we have a continual care to keep it from *drailing* in the dirt. *South*, Sermons, VI. 449.

drail (drāl), *n.* [< *drail*, *v.*] 1. A toothed iron projecting from the beam of a plow for hitching the horses to. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A large piece of lead placed around the shank of a large-sized fish-hook, in the form of a cone: used in fishing for bluefish. At the upper end a loop of wire is introduced to hold the line, and the lower end tapers until it meets the shank opposite the point of the hook. When attached to the line a pickled eelskin is drawn over it until the lower end just covers the head.

drain (drān), *v.* [E. dial. also *drean*, *dreen*; < ME. **drainen*, **dreinen*, **dregnen* (not found), < AS. *drehnian*, *dreahnian*, *drēnian*, ONorth. *drehnia*, drain, a secondary verb (orig. **dragnan* = Icel. *dragna*, intr., draw, trail along), < AS. *dragan* = Icel. *draga*, draw: see *draw* and *drag*. The F. *drainer*, G. *dränieren*, Dan. *dræne* are from E. *drain*.] I. *trans.* 1. To draw off gradually, as a liquid; remove or convey away by degrees, as through conduits, by filtration, or by any comparable process: as, to *drain* water from land, wine from the lees, or blood from the body; to *drain* away the specie of a country.

Salt water, *drained* through twenty vessels of earth, hath become fresh. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

Colonies, by *draining* away the brave and enterprising, leave the country in the hands of the timid and avaricious. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xxv.

2. To free, clear, or deprive by degrees, as of a liquid; empty or exhaust gradually: as, to *drain* land of water (the most familiar use of the word); to *drain* a vessel of its contents; to *drain* a country of its resources.

Rouse thee, my soul; and *drain* thee from the dregs
Of vulgar thoughts. *Quarles*, Emblems, i., Invoc.

He [the king] protested that he had been so *drained* in the late Wars that his Chests are yet very empty.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 5.

We will *drain* our dearest veins
But they shall be free!
Burns, Scots wha ha'e.

Ida stood, . . . *drain'd* of her force
By many a varying influence.
Tennyson, Princess, vi.

To drain the cup to the bottom. See *cup*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To flow off gradually.

It [the meat] was then laid in such a position as to permit the juices to *drain* from it. *Cook*, Voyages, VI. iii. 8.

2. To be gradually emptied, as of a liquid: as, the cask slowly *drains*.

drain (drān), *n.* [< *drain*, *v.*] 1. The act of draining or drawing off, or of emptying by drawing off; gradual or continuous outflow, withdrawal, or expenditure.

The *drain* on agricultural labour for mill-hands, and the vast cost of machinery, which two or three sand-storms disabled, soon demonstrated his mistake.
Saturday Rev., Sept. 9, 1865.

2. That which drains, or by means of which draining is immediately effected.

When there are no such Natural *Drains* of Charity as Children and near Relations which need our Assistance.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. x.

Specifically—(*a*) A passage, pipe, or open channel for the removal of water or other liquid; especially, a pipe or channel for removing the surplus water from soils. Drains may be open ditches or sunken pipes or conduits. Those for wet lands are so made as to permit the percolation into them of water from the adjacent soil, as by the use in a covered conduit of porous earthen pipes or tiles, or of a filling of small stones, of an open cut where there is a sufficient slope, etc. See *sewer*.

Here also it receiueth the Baston *dreane*, Longtoft *dreane*, . . . and thence goeth by Mickham into the sea, taking withall on the right hand sundry other *dreanes*.
Holinshed, Descrip. of Britaine, xv.

(*b*) The trench in which the melted metal flows from a furnace to the molds. (*c*) In *surg.*, a hollow sound or canula used to draw off purulent matter from a deep-seated abscess.

3. *pl.* The grain from the mash-tub: distinctively called *brewers' drains*.—**Gun-barrel drain**, a cylindrical drain of small diameter.—**Rubble drain**, in *agri.*, a drain formed of a layer of rubble-stones laid in a trench.

drainable (drā′na-bl), *a.* [< *drain* + *-able*.] Capable of being drained, as land.

drainage (drā′nāj), *n.* [< *drain* + *-age*.] 1. The act or process of draining; a gradual flowing off, as of a liquid.—2. The system of conduits, channels, or passages by means of which something is drained.

Their [the Etruscans'] *drainage* works and their bridges, as well as those of the kindred Pelasgians in Greece, still remain monuments of their industrial science and skill, which their successors never surpassed.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 283.

3. That which is drained off; that which is carried away by a system of drains; the water carried off by the systems of rivers and their minor affluents in any drainage-basin, or area of catchment, or in any part thereof. See *basin*, 8, and *catchment*.—4. In *surg.*, the draining of the pus and other morbid products from an accidental or artificial wound.—**Land-drainage Act.** See *land-drainage*.

drainage-basin (drā′nāj-bā″sn), *n.* Same as *basin*, 8.

drainage-tube (drā′nāj-tūb), *n.* In *surg.*, a tube, usually of india-rubber, introduced to secure efficient drainage of a wound.

drain-cap (drān′kap), *n.* A vessel for collecting the drainings or water of condensation from a steam-cylinder.

drain-cock (drān′kok), *n.* A small cock at the lower end of the cylinder of a steam-engine, for removing water of condensation.

drain-curb (drān′kėrb), *n.* A circular caisson used to support the earth in sinking a shaft. It is loaded with masonry, and gradually sinks through the removal of the earth below it. It forms the base of the shaft-lining.

drainer (drā′nėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *drayner*.] 1. One who drains; one who constructs channels for draining land: as, a ditcher and *drainer*.

But I am informed that the *drayners* of the fenns have of late . . . wrested the mace out of this bayliff's hand, and have secured this county against his power for the future.
Fuller, Worthies, Bedfordshire.

I beg the reader to take the word of an old *drainer* that it [water] does get in.
The Century, XXIX. 47.

2. A natural or artificial channel by which drainage is effected.

drain-gage (drān′gāj), *n.* A device for estimating the amount of moisture which percolates through the soil.

drain-gate (drān′gāt), *n.* A grid or grated opening to a sewer.

draining-engine (drā′ning-en″jin), *n.* A pumping-engine for removing water from mines, low-lying lands, etc.

draining-machine (drā′ning-ma-shēn″), *n.* A centrifugal drier. See *drier*.

draining-plow (drā′ning-plou), *n.* A kind of plow used in making drains. A form in common use in England has three colters, two mold-boards, and a share. The middle colter is vertical and splits the soil in the middle of the furrow; the two side colters are inclined, to cut the sloping sides of the drain; and the mold-boards lift the soil in two slices, which are delivered on each side of the ditch. The usual dimensions of a ditch thus made are 12 inches deep, 15 wide at top, and 8 at bottom.

draining-pot (drā′ning-pot), *n.* In *sugar-manuf.*, an inverted cone-shaped vessel in which wet sugar is drained. Also *draining-vat*.

draining-pump (drā′ning-pump), *n.* A special form of pump used for raising water containing mud and sand. See *pump*.

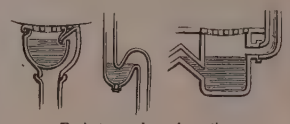
draining-vat (drā′ning-vat), *n.* Same as *draining-pot*.

drain-pipe (drān′pīp), *n.* A pipe used in draining.

All gas accumulating within *drain-pipes* is carried off above the house.
Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 8785.

drain-tile (drān′tīl), *n.* A kind of tile employed in the formation of drains.

drain-trap (drān′trap), *n.* A contrivance to prevent the escape of foul air from drains, while allowing the passage of water into them. Drain-traps are of various forms. In those represented in the cuts it will be seen that there must always be a certain quantity of water maintained to bar the way against the escape of the gas from the drain or sewer. When additional liquid is conveyed to the trap, there is of course an overflow into the drain. In the left-hand figure the gas is prevented from escaping by a metal plate thrown obliquely over the drain-mouth and dipping into the water in the vessel beyond it.



Drain-traps, shown in section.

drain-well (drān′wel), *n.* A pit sunk through an impervious stratum of earth or stone to a porous substratum, to draw off through the latter the water which gathers upon the former. See *absorbing-well*, under *absorb*.

draisine (drā-zēn′), *n.* [< G. *draisine* = F. *draisienne:* see def.] An early form of the velocipede, invented in 1817 by Baron Karl von Drais of Mannheim in Germany, which was propelled by the rider's striking his feet on the ground. See *velocipede*. Sometimes spelled *draisene*.

drait, *n.* [A dial. form of *draft*[1], *draught*[1].] A team of horses with the wagon or cart. *Grose.* [North. Eng.]

drake[1] (drāk), *n.* [< ME. *drake* (= LG. *drake*), an abbrev., by apheresis, of **endrake* or **andrake* (not found in ME. or AS.) (= MLG. *ântdrake, anderik* = MD. *endtrick* = OHG. *anetrecho, antrecho, antrache*, MHG. *antreche, antrache, antreich*, G. *enterich, entrich*, dial. *antrach* = Icel. *andriki* (Haldorsen) (mod. Icel. *andarsteggi; stegg*, male: see *steg, stag*) = Dan. *andrik* = Sw. *andrake*), a drake, < AS. *ened, æned, enid*, ME. *ened, ende* (displaced in mod. E. by *duck:* see *duck*[2]) (= MD. *ende, endte*, D. *eend* = MLG. *anet, ānt*, pl. *ende*, LG. *aante* = OHG. *anut, anot, anit*, MHG. *ant, ante, ente*, G. *ente* = Icel. *önd* (*and-*) = Sw. Dan. *and*, a duck, = L. *anas* (*anat-*) (see *Anas*) = Gr. *νῆσσα* (for **ἄνπτια*) = OBulg. *antui* = Russ. dim. *utka* = OPruss. *antis* = Lith. *antis*, a duck, = Skt. *ātí*, a water-fowl), + *-rike, -rake*, a masc. suffix appearing also in G. *gänserich*, a gander (G. *ganser, gans* = E. *goose*), *täuberich* (= Icel. *dūriki* = Dan. *durik*), cock-pigeon (G. *taube* = Icel. *dūfa* = Dan. *due* = E. *dove*[1]), and in some proper names (as G. *Friedrich* (> ult. E. *Frederick*) = Goth. *Frithareiks;* G. *Dietrich* = D. *Derrijk:* see *derrick*), < Goth. *reiks*, chief, mighty, ruling, = AS. *rīce*, mighty, etc., E. *rich:* see *rich* and *-rīc*.] 1. The male of the duck kind; specifically, the mallard.

Smiled she to see the stately *drake*
Lead forth his fleet upon the lake.
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 5.

2. The silver shilling of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, having a martlet, popularly called a *drake*, as the mint-mark. It is commonly supposed that the mark is in allusion to Sir Francis Drake, the famous admiral, but it is really the armorial cognizance of Sir Richard Martin, who was made warden of the mint in the fourteenth year of Elizabeth's reign.

3. A large flat stone on which the duck is placed in the game of duck on drake. See *duck*[2].—**To make ducks and drakes.** See *duck*[2].

drake[2] (drāk), *n.* [< ME. *drake*, a dragon, also a standard (see *dragon*), < AS. *draca* = MD. *draeck*, D. *draak* = LG. *drake*, OHG. *tracho, dracho*, MHG. *trache*, G. *drache* = Sw. *drake* = Dan. *drage* = Icel. *dreki* (see the Rom. forms under *dragon*), < L. *draco*, < Gr. *δράκων*, a serpent: see *dragon*. Cf. *fire-drake*.] †1. A fabulous animal: same as *dragon*, 1.

Lo, where the firy *drake* alofte
Fleeth up in thair [the air].
Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 96.

And as hee wolde awei fie,
His thoughte ther stode Diveles thre,
Al brennyng as a *drake*.
Kyng of Tars, l. 408 (Ritson's Metr. Rom.).

†2. A battle-standard having the figure of a drake or dragon. *Layamon*, II. 340, III. 85.—†3. A small piece of artillery. See *dragon*, 5.

Two or three shots, made at them by a couple of *drakes*, made them stagger.
Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

At their landing, the captains, with their companies in arms, entertained them with a guard, and divers vollies of shot, and three *drakes*.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 80.

4. A species of fly, apparently the dragon-fly, used as a bait in angling. Also called *drake-fly*.

The *drake* will mount steeple-height into the air; though he is to be found in flags and grass too, and indeed everywhere, high and low, in the river.
I. Walton, Complete Angler.

drake[3]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *drawk*[1].

drake-fly (drāk′flī), *n.* Same as *drake*[2], 4.

drake-stone (drāk′stōn), *n.* [In reference to the play of ducks and drakes: see under *duck*[2].] A stone made to skim along the surface of the water; the sport of making stones skim in such a way.

dram (dram), *n.* [Now also spelled *drachm*, after the L. spelling; < ME. *drame*, a dram (weight), < OF. *drame*, also spelled, in imitation of the L., *dragme, drachme*, mod. F. *drachme* = Sp. *dracma* = Pg. *drachma* = It. *dramma* = D. *drachma* = G. *drachme* = Dan. *drakme* (cf. Dan. *dram* in sense 4, < E.) = Sw. *drachma*, < L. *drachma*, ML. also *dragma*, < Gr. *δραχμή*, later also *δραγμή*, an Attic weight, a Grecian silver coin.] 1. A unit of weight less than an ounce. The dram is generally supposed to be of Greek origin. Many weights of this denomination and its multiples have been exhumed at Athens, belonging to different systems, of 57, 67, 75, and 78 grains troy, and there were doubtless others. The Solonic dram, the Athenian monetary weight, had at first 67.4, later 66.6 grains troy. The Æginetan weight was greater, and is fixed by the latest authorities as normally 97 grains. A dram afterward appears in Phenician systems as a half or quarter of a shekel; and under the Ptolemies there was in Egypt a dram of 54.6 grains troy. Under the early Roman emperors a dram was introduced into the Roman system as ⅛ of an ounce, equal to 63.2 grains troy. This relation to the ounce has been preserved in several modern systems. Thus, in apothecaries' weight, a dram is ⅛ of an ounce, or 60 grains, divided into 3 scruples of 20 grains each. The avoirdupois dram, however (derived from the Spanish *adarme*), is only $\frac{1}{16}$ of an ounce, or 27$\frac{11}{32}$ grains. In the old Spanish apothecaries' weight a dram was ⅛ of an ounce. In the Neapolitan system 10 drams made an ounce of 412½ grains troy. The Nuremberg drachm was 57.5 grains troy. The Tuscan dramma was 54.6 grains troy. In the Arabian systems the dram is properly represented by the mitcal, but the derham is often called a dram, and was in fact derived from the Attic *drachma*. Abbreviated *dr*.

We are not dieted by *drachms* and scruples, for we cannot take too much.
Donne, Letters, xxvii.

2. A small quantity. [Rare.]

An inhuman wretch
Uncapable of pity, void and empty
From any *dram* of mercy.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

For (concerning the divine nature) here was not a *dram* of glory in this union.
Donne, Sermons, i.

3. As much liquid as is drunk at once; specifically, a drink of spirits: as, a *dram* of brandy.

I could do this; and that with no rash potion,
But with a ling'ring *dram*, that should not work
Maliciously like poison.
Shak., W. T., i. 2.

I was served with marmalade, a *dram*, and coffee, and about an hour after with a light collation.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 225.

From the strong fate of *drams* if thou get free,
Another Durfey, Ward! shall sing in thee.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 145.

4. A division (one twentieth) of a raft of staves. See *crib*[1], 13. [St. Lawrence river.]—**Fluid dram**, a measure of capacity, equal to one eighth of a fluid ounce, or about a teaspoonful. In Great Britain it contains 54.8 grains of water and measures 3.55 cubic centimeters, while in the United States it contains 57.1 grains and measures 3.70 cubic centimeters. In medical use commonly written *fluidrachm*.

dram (dram), *v.*; pret. and pp. *drammed*, ppr. *dramming*. [< *dram*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To drink drams; indulge in the use of ardent spirits.

He will soon sink; I foresaw what would come of his *dramming*.
Foote, The Bankrupt, iii. 2.

II. *trans.* 1. To give a dram or drams to; ply with drink.

Matron of matrons, Martha Baggs!
Dram your poor newsman clad in rags.
T. Warton, Newsman's Verses for 1770.

The parents in that fine house are getting ready their daughter for sale, . . . praying her, and imploring her, and *dramming* her, and coaxing her.
Thackeray, Newcomes, xxviii.

drama (drä′mä), *n.* [= F. *drame* = Sp. Pg. *drama* = It. *dramma* = D. G. Dan. *drama* = Sw. *dram*, drama (first in E., in the common heading of plays, *dramatis personæ*), < LL. *drama*, < Gr. *δρᾶμα* (*τ*-), a deed, act, an action represented on the stage, a drama, esp. a tragedy, < *δρᾶν* = Lith. *daraŭ*, do.] 1. A story put into action, or a story of human life told by actual representation of persons by persons, with imitation of language, voice, gesture, dress,

and accessories or surrounding conditions, the whole produced with reference to truth or probability, and with or without the aid of music, dancing, painting, and decoration; a play.

The church was usually the theatre wherein these pious *dramas* were performed, and the actors were the ecclesiastics or their scholars.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 227.

Westward the course of empire takes its way;
The four first acts already past,
A fifth shall close the *drama* with the day;
Time's noblest offspring is the last.
Bp. Berkeley, Arts and Learning in America.

A *drama* is the imitation (in a particular way) of an action regarded as one, and treated as complete. In the observation of the process of a complete action, and in the attempt to imitate it in accordance with such observation, must therefore be sought the beginnings of the *drama*. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., Int., p. xvii.

2. A composition in verse or prose, or in both, presenting in dialogue a course of human action, designed, or seemingly designed, to be spoken in character and represented on the stage; a form of imitated and represented action regulated by literary canons; the description of a story converted into the action of a play, and thereby constituting a department of literary art: as, the classic *drama;* the Hindu *drama;* the Elizabethan *drama*. The construction of such a composition is, as a general rule, marked by three stages: first, the opening of the movement; second, the growth or development of the action; third, the close or catastrophe, which must in all cases be the consequence of the action itself, as unfolded in acts, scenes, and situations. The drama, whether in actual life or mimic representation, assumes two principal forms, namely, tragedy and comedy; and from modifications or combinations of these result the mixed or minor forms, known as tragicomedy, melodrama, lyric drama or grand opera, opera bouffe, farce, and burletta. Other forms, suggested by the subject and the manner of presenting it, are the nautical drama, the pastoral drama, the society drama, etc. Both tragedy and comedy attained a high degree of development in the ancient Greek drama, which originated in the worship of Bacchus.

Sophocles made the Greek *drama* as dramatic as was consistent with its original form. *Macaulay*, Milton.

It is sometimes supposed that the *drama* consists of incident. It consists of passion, which gives the actor his opportunity; and that passion must progressively increase, or the actor, as the piece proceeded, would be unable to carry the audience from a lower to a higher pitch of interest and emotion.
R. L. Stevenson, A Humble Remonstrance.

In the epic poem there is only one speaker—the poet himself. The action is bygone. The scene is described. The persons are spoken of as third persons. There are only two concerned in it, the poet and the reader. In the *drama* the action is present, the scene is visible, the persons are speakers, the sentiments and passions are theirs.
Dion Boucicault, in New York Herald, July 6, 1888.

3. Dramatic representation with its adjuncts; theatrical entertainment: as, he has a strong taste for the *drama*.

It was on the support of these parts of the town that the playhouses depended. The character of the *drama* became conformed to the character of its patrons.
Macaulay, Comic Dramatists.

4. Action, humanly considered; a course of connected acts, involving motive, procedure, and purpose, and by a related sequence of events or episodes leading up to a catastrophe or crowning issue.

The great *drama* and contrivances of God's providence.
Sharp, Works, I. xiii.

Let us endeavor to comprehend . . . the part assigned to us in the great *drama* of human affairs.
D. Webster, Bunker Hill, June 17, 1825.

dramatic (dra-mat′ik), *a.* [= F. *dramatique* = Sp. *dramático* = Pg. *dramatico* = It. *drammatico* (cf. D. G. *dramatisch* = Dan. Sw. *dramatisk*), < LL. *dramaticus*, < Gr. δραματικός, < δρᾶμα(τ-), a drama: see *drama*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the drama; represented by action; appropriate to or in the form of a written or acted drama: as, *dramatic* action; a *dramatic* poem.

Dramatic literature is that form of literary composition which accommodates itself to the demands of an art whose method is imitation in the way of action.
A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., Int., p. viii.

2. Employing the form or manner of the drama; writing or acting dramatically or theatrically: as, a *dramatic* poet; a *dramatic* speaker.

The materials which human life now supplies to the *dramatic* poet give him a power to move our pity and terror such as ancient tragic art . . . did not and could not possess. *J. Caird.*

3. Characterized by the force and animation in action or expression appropriate to the drama; expressed with action, or with the effect of action: as, a *dramatic* description; a *dramatic* appeal.

From thence, in my judgement, it proceeds, that as the Iliad was written while his spirit was in its greatest vigour, the whole structure of that work is *dramatick* and full of action. *Pope*, Homer, Postscript.

dramatical (dra-mat′i-kal), *a.* Same as *dramatic*. [Rare.]

Dramaticall, or representative [poesy], is, as it were, a visible history; for it sets out the image of things as if they were present; and history, as if they were past.
Bacon, On Learning, ii.

Cicero, who is known to have been an intimate friend of Roscius the actor, and a good judge of *dramatical* performances. *Spectator*, No. 141.

dramatically (dra-mat′i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of the drama; by representation; vividly and strikingly; as regards or concerns the drama; from a dramatic point of view: as, *dramatically* related; *dramatically* considered.

This plea, though it might save me *dramatically*, will damn me biographically, rendering my book from this very moment a professed romance.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, II. viii.

dramatisable, dramatisation, etc. See *dramatizable*, etc.

dramatis personæ (dram′a-tis pėr-sō′nē). [NL.: *dramatis*, gen. of LL. *drama*, a play; *personæ*, pl. of L. *persona*, a person: see *drama* and *person*.] The persons of the drama; the characters in a play. Abbreviated *dram. pers.*

dramatist (dram′a-tist), *n.* [< F. *dramatiste* = Pg. *dramatista*, < LL. as if **dramatista*, < *drama(t-)*, drama, + *-ista*, E. *-ist*.] The author of a dramatic composition; a writer of plays; a playwright.

In all the works of the great *dramatist* [Shakspere] there occur not more than fifteen thousand words.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., viii.

dramatizable (dram′a-tī-za-bl), *a.* [< *dramatize* + *-able*.] Capable of being dramatized or presented in the form of a drama. Also spelled *dramatisable*.

dramatization (dram″a-ti-zā′shon), *n.* [< *dramatize* + *-ation*.] The act of dramatizing; dramatic construction; dramatic representation. Also spelled *dramatisation*.

The spectators [of the ancient drama] lent their faith to the representation, as we, at this period, should lend our feelings if we could witness a perfect *dramatization* of the life and death of our Saviour. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 51.

dramatize (dram′a-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dramatized*, ppr. *dramatizing*. [= D. *dramatiseren* = G. *dramatisiren* = Dan. *dramatisere* = Sw. *dramatisera*, < F. *dramatiser* = Sp. *dramatizar*, < LL. *drama(t-)*, drama: see *drama* and *-ize*.] **1.** To make a drama of; put into dramatic form; adapt for representation on the stage: as, to *dramatize* an incident or an adventure; to *dramatize* a legend or a novel.

At Riga, in 1204, was acted a prophetic play: that is, a *dramatized* extract from the history of the Old and New Testaments. *Tooke*, Russia.

2. To express or manifest dramatically; bring out in a dramatic or theatrical manner.

This power of rapidly *dramatizing* a dry fact into flesh and blood. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, Int.

Mr. Farebrother . . . *dramatized* an intense interest in the tale to please the children.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, II. 242.

Also spelled *dramatise*.

dramaturge (dram′a-tėrj), *n.* [= F. *dramaturge* = Sp. Pg. *dramaturgo* = It. *drammaturgo* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *dramaturg*, < Gr. δραματουργός, a dramatic poet, a playwright, < δρᾶμα(τ-), a drama, + **ἔργειν*, v., work, *ἔργον*, work.] A writer of plays; a dramaturgist.

What was lacking to the tragedy in the law court was a Chardin—I mean a *dramaturge* to set it forth.
Athenæum, No. 3151, p. 343.

dramaturgic (dram-a-tėr′jik), *a.* [= F. *dramaturgique;* as *dramaturge* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to dramaturgy; histrionic; theatrical; stagy; hence, unreal.

Some form [of worship] it is to be hoped not grown *dramaturgic* to us, but still awfully symbolic for us.
Carlyle, Cromwell, I. 145.

Solemn entries, and grand processioning, and other *dramaturgic* grandeur. *Lowe*, Bismarck, I. 314.

dramaturgist (dram′a-tėr-jist), *n.* [As *dramaturge* + *-ist*.] One who composes a drama and directs its representation; a playwright.

How silent now; all departed, clean gone! The World-*Dramaturgist* has written, "Exeunt."
Carlyle, Past and Present, ii. 2.

dramaturgy (dram′a-tėr-ji), *n.* [< F. *dramaturgie* = Sp. Pg. *dramaturgia* = It. *drammaturgia* = D. G. *dramaturgie* = Dan. Sw. *dramaturgi*, < Gr. δραματουργία, < δραματουργός, a playwright: see *dramaturge*.] **1.** The science which treats of the rules of dramatic composition and representation; the dramatic art.—**2.** Theatrical representation; histrionism.

Some ceremonial points, which, as they found no warrant for them in the Bible, they suspected, with a very natural shudder in that case, to savour of idol-worship and mimetic *dramaturgy*. *Carlyle*, Cromwell, I. 29.

drammock (dram′ok), *n.* Same as *drummock*.

dram. pers. An abbreviation of *dramatis personæ*.

dram-shop (dram′shop), *n.* A shop where spirits are sold in drams or other small quantities, chiefly to be drunk at the counter.

drank (drangk). Preterit (and often past participle) of *drink*.

drape (drāp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *draped*, ppr. *draping*. [= D. *draperen* = G. *drapiren* = Dan. *drapere* = Sw. *drapera*, drape, < OF. *draper*, make or full cloth, make into cloth, F. *draper*, cover with mourning-cloth, dress, drape, etc., < *drap*, cloth (> E. *drab*[2], q. v.), = Pr. *drap* = It. *drappo* = Sp. Pg. *trapo*, < ML. *drappus*, *drapis*, also *trapus*, cloth, perhaps of Teut. origin: see *trappings*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cover with or as with cloth; clothe; dress, as a window, an alcove, the outside of a house, etc., the human body, or a representation of the human body, as in sculpture or painting: as, the buildings were *draped* with flags; the painter's figures are well *draped*.

Like some sweet sculpture *draped* from head to foot,
And push'd by rude hands from its pedestal.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

And I'll pick you an arbor, green and still,
Drape it with arras down to the floor.
R. H. Stoddard, The Squire of Low Degree.

Cheapside, to outshine her rivals, was *draped* even more splendidly in cloth of gold, and tissue, and velvet.
Froude, Sketches, p. 174.

2. To arrange or adjust, as clothing, hangings, etc. Specifically used of adjusting—(*a*) in *dressmaking*, the folds of stuff in the style called for by the fashion or by taste; (*b*) in *upholstery*, folds, festoons, etc., as of curtains or hangings; (*c*) in the *fine arts*, the folds of a dress, robe, etc., in a sculptured or painted representation. Compare *drapery*, 3.

3†. To make into cloth.

For Spanish wooll in Flaunders *draped* is,
And euer hath bee, that men haue minde of this.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 188.

II. *intrans.* To make cloth.

This act . . . stinted them [prices] not to exceed a rate, that the clothier might *drape* accordingly as he might afford. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

draper (drā′pėr), *n.* [< ME. *draper*, < OF. *draper, drapier*, F. *drapier* (= OSp. *drapero*, Sp. *trapero* = Pg. *trapeiro* = It. *drappiere*), a dealer in cloth, < *drap*, cloth.] One who makes or sells cloths; a dealer in cloths: as, a linen-*draper* or woolen-*draper*.

draperess (drā′pėr-es), *n.* [< *draper* + *-ess*.] A woman who deals in cloths.

It is no mean sign of the democratic day we live in when a little *draperess* lives to make such princely largess. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIII. 320.

draperied (drā′pėr-id), *a.* [< *drapery* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with drapery; covered as with drapery; draped.

There were some great masses [of rocks] that had been detached by the action of the weather, and lay half imbedded in the sand, *draperied* over by the heavy pendant olive-green sea-weed. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xviii.

drapering† (drā′pėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of **draper*, v. (equiv. to *drape*).] A making into cloth; draping.

By *Drapering* of our wooll in substance
Liuen her commons; this is her gouernance,
Without wich they may not liue at ease.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 189.

drapery (drā′pėr-i), *n.*; pl. *draperies* (-iz). [< ME. *draperie* = D. G. *draperie* = Dan. Sw. *draperi*, < OF. *draperie*, F. *draperie* (= Pr. *draparia* = Sp. *trapería* = It. *drapperia*), < *drap*, etc., cloth: see *drape*.] **1.** The occupation of a draper; the trade of making or of selling cloth.—**2.** Cloth, or textile fabrics of any description.

Hail be ȝe marchans ȝur gret packes of *draperie*.
Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall), p. 154.

The duty on woollen cloths or the old *drapery*, charged at so much the piece of cloth, was calculated after the rate of two farthings and a half a farthing for every pound weight for Englishmen; but strangers paid a double rate, besides the old duty of 1s. 2d. the piece.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 20.

3. Such cloth or textile fabrics when used for garments or for upholstery; specifically, in *sculp.* and *painting*, the representation of the clothing or dress of human figures; also, tapestry, hangings, curtains, etc.

Like one that wraps the *drapery* of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.
Bryant, Thanatopsis.

Her wine-dark *drapery*, fold in fold,
Imprisoned by an ivory hand.
T. B. Aldrich, Pampinea.

To cast the draperies. See *cast*[1], *v.*

drapet† (drap′et), *n.* [Dim. of F. *drap*, cloth.] A cloth; a coverlet; a table-cloth.

Many tables fayre dispred,
And ready dight with *drapets* festivall.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 27.

drappie (drap'i), *n.* [Sc., dim. of *drap* = E. *drop*.] A little drop; a trifling quantity.

We're nae that fou',
But just a *drappie* in our e'e.
Burns, Oh, Willie Brew'd.

drappit (drap'it), *a.* A Scotch form of *dropped*, past participle of *drop*.—**Drappit egg**, a poached or fried egg. [Scotch.]

drassid (dras'id), *n.* A spider of the family *Drassidæ*.

Drassidæ (dras'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Drassus* + *-idæ*.] A family of tubitelarian spiders, of the suborder *Dipneumones*, typified by the genus *Drassus*. The principal distinctive characters are the development of only two stigmata and two tarsal claws, the want of a distinct demarcation between the head and thorax, and the second pair of legs not longer than the others. The species have eight eyes disposed in two rows, and they are mostly of dull color.

Drassoidæ (dra-soi'dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Drassidæ*.

Drassus (dras'us), *n.* [NL., appar. irreg. < Gr. *δράσσεσθαι*, grasp, lay hold of: see *drachma*.] The typical genus of spiders of the family *Drassidæ*.

drast†, **drest**²† (drast, drest), *n.* [Usually in pl., = E. dial. *darsts*, < ME. *draste, dreste*, also *darste, derste*, pl. *drastes, drestes*, etc., < AS. *dærstan, derstan*, pl., dregs, lees, = OHG. *trestir, trester*, MHG. *trester*, G. *trester*, dial. *trest* = OBulg. *drostija*, dregs. Hence *drasty*.] Dregs; lees.

Cocumber wilde, or sour lupyne in *drestes*
Of oil comyxt, wol dryve away thees beestes.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 35.

The *dreste* [var. *drestis, drast*] of it is not wastid out, ther shal drink of it alle the synneres of erthe.
Wyclif, Ps. lxxiv. 9 (Oxf.).

Thou drunke it vp vnto the *drestis* [var. *drastis*, Purv.].
Wyclif, Is. lx. 17 (Oxf.).

drastic (dras'tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *drastique* = Sp. *drástico* = Pg. It. *drastico* (cf. G. *drastisch* = Dan. Sw. *drastisk*), < Gr. *δραστικός*, active, efficacious, < *δρᾶν*, act, effect, do: see *drama*.]

I. *a.* Effective; efficacious; powerful; acting with force or violence; vigorous: as, a *drastic* cathartic. Compare *cathartic, a.*

The party was in such extreme and imminent danger that nothing but the most *drastic* remedies could save it.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

The Coercion Act . . . had imprisoned 918 persons without trial, and in many cases without even letting them know the offences with which they were charged. But these *drastic* measures, far from pacifying the country, had brought it to the very verge of civil war.
W. S. Gregg, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 195.

II. *n.* A medicine which speedily and effectually purges.

drasty†, *a.* Trashy; of no worth; filthy.

Myn eres aken [ache] of thy *drasty* speche.
Chaucer, Prol. to Melibeus, l. 5.

drat¹†. An obsolete contracted form of *dreadeth* (*dredeth*), third person singular indicative present of *dread*. *Chaucer.*

drat² (drat), *v. t.* [A minced form of *'od rot*: see *'od* and *rot*.] An expletive expressive of mild indignation or annoyance, similar to *plague on, plague take, bother*: as, *drat* that child! [Low, and chiefly prov. Eng.]

And sleepers waking grumble "*drat* that cat."
T. Hood.

The quintain was "*dratted*" and "bothered," and very generally anathematized by all the mothers who had young sons.
Trollope.

drattle (drat'l), *v. t.* Same as *drat*². [Prov. Eng.]

Drattle 'em! thaay be mwore trouble than they be wuth.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, xxiii.

draught†, *n.* A corrupt spelling of *draff*.

draught¹, *n., a.*, and *v.* See *draft*¹.

draught²†, *n.* See *draff*.

draught-board (drâft'bōrd), *n.* The board on which the game of draughts or checkers is played; a checker-board.

draught-bridget, *n.* [ME. *drauht brigge, drawte brydge*: see *draft*¹, *draught*¹, *n.*, 24, and *bridge*¹, and cf. *drawbridge*.] A drawbridge.

Was ther non entre that to the castelle gan ligge
Bot a streite kauce, at the ende a *drauht brigge*.
Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft's Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. 183.

draught-house† (drâft'hous), *n.* A sink; a privy.

And they brake down the image of Baal, and brake down the house of Baal, and made it a *draught house* unto this day. 2 Ki. x. 27.

draughtiness, *n.* See *draftiness*.

draughtsman, *n.* See *draftsman*.

draughtsmanship, *n.* See *draftsmanship*.

draughty¹, *a.* See *drafty*¹.

draughty²†, *a.* See *drafty*².

drave (drāv). Archaic preterit of *drive*.

Dravidian (dra-vid'i-an), *a.* [< Skt. *Drāvida*, with cerebral *d*, whence in Hind. *Drāvida* and *Drāvira*: see def.] Of or pertaining to Dravida or Dravira, an ancient province of southern India: specifically applied to a family of tongues spoken in southern India and Ceylon, supposed by some to be Scythian or Ural-Altaic, by others to constitute an independent group of languages. It includes Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, Malayālam or Malabar, Tulu, etc. Also called *Tamilian*.

Dravidic (dra-vid'ik), *a.* Same as *Dravidian*.

They first entered India, became mingled with the *Dravidic* race, and afterward were driven out.
Amer. Antiquarian, X. 59.

draw (drâ), *v.*; pret. *drew*, pp. *drawn*, ppr. *drawing*. [< ME. *drawen, draȝhen, drazen, drahen* (pret. *drew, drewe, drowe, drowgh, drough, droz, droh*, pp. *drawen, drawe, drazen*), < AS. *dragan* (pret. *drōg, drōh*, pl. *drōgon*, pp. *dragen*), tr. draw, drag, intr. go, = OS. *dragan* = OFries. *drega, draga* = D. *dragen*, carry, = MLG. LG. *dragen* = OHG. *tragan*, MHG. G. *tragen*, carry, bear, = Icel. *draga* = Sw. *draga* = Dan. *drage*, draw, pull, drag, = Goth. *dragan*, draw. Not cognate with L. *trahere*, draw, whence E. *trace, tract*, etc. Hence ult. *drag, draggle, drawl, drain, draught*¹ = *draft*¹, *dray*¹, *dredge*¹, and prob. *dregs*. Cf. *indraw, outdraw, withdraw*.]

I. *trans.* **1.** To give motion to by the action of pulling; cause to move toward the force applied, or in the line of pull or traction: often with an adverb of direction: as, to *draw* a wagon, a train, or a load; to *draw down* the blinds.

'Tis a bearded Arrow, and will more easily be thrust forward than *drawn back*. *Congreve*, Old Batchelor, iii. 10.

They *draw up* the water by a windlass [from cisterns], and carry it in leather bags on camels to the houses.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 6.

The carriage was *drawn* by a pair of well-kept black ponies, furnished with every European appurtenance.
H. O. Forbes, Eastern Archipelago, p. 184.

2. To pull along, as a curtain, or to pull with strings, as a purse, so as to open or to close it; pull across: as, to *draw* the bow across the strings of a violin.

Even such a man . . .
Drew Priam's curtain in the dead of night,
And would have told him, half his Troy was burn'd.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1.

We will *draw* the curtain, and show you the picture.
Shak., T. N., i. 5.

Close up his eyes, and *draw* the curtain close;
And let us all to meditation.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

I *draw* not my purse for his sake that demands it, but His that enjoined it. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 2.

Which [heart] shall ever when I am with you be in my face and tongue, and when I am from you, in my letters, for I will never *draw* curtain between you and it.
Donne, Letters, xxiii.

3. To remove or extract by pulling: as, to *draw* a sword (from its scabbard); to *draw* teeth; to *draw* a cork.

Agrauadain . . . *drough* his swerde, and appareiled hym self to diffende. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 569.

Draw not thy sword; thou know'st I cannot fear
A subject's hand.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 1.

He durst not *draw* a knife to cut his meat.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, iii. 2.

4. To take or let out, as from a receptacle or repository; remove; withdraw: as, to *draw* water from a well or wine from a cask; to *draw* blood; to *draw* money from a bank; to *draw* the charge from a gun.

The Angell of Death *drew* from him his soule out of his nostrils, by the smell of an apple of Paradise.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 261.

Myself *drew* some blood in those wars, which I would give my hand to be washed from.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, i. 1.

5. To take, get, derive, or obtain, as from a source: as, to *draw* supplies from home; to *draw* consolation from the promises of Scripture.

I write to zou a tretice in englisch breuely *drawe* out of the book of quintis essencijs in latyn.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 1.

The colonies of heaven must be *drawn* from earth.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 25.

What I argue shall be *drawn* from the scripture only; and therin from true fundamental principles of the gospel.
Milton, Civil Power.

The Poet *draws* the Occasion from an Invitation which he here makes to his Friend.
Congreve, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xi., Arg.

The genius of every remembered poet *drew* the forces that built it up out of the decay of a long succession of forgotten ones. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 234.

6. To lead or take along, as by inducement, persuasion, or command; induce or cause to go with one: as, to *draw* a person to the top of a hill.

Nay, rather wilt thou *draw* thy forces hence.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 1.

Sir Francis improved his opportunity to buttonhole Mr. Fillmore, and *drew* him into the next room.
J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 164.

7. To lead or cause to come; bring by inducement or attraction; call up or together; attract: as, to *draw* a large audience; to *draw* lightning from the clouds.

So they yede, and met with their enmyes, and saugh that thei hadde *drawe* to hem grete part of the londe.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 92.

He shal *drawe* into remembraunce
The fortune of this worldes chaunce.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 5.

Why do melodramas *draw* larger audiences than Macbeth? *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 132.

8. In *billiards*, to cause to recoil after impact, as if pulled back: as, to *draw* a ball.—**9.** To allure; entice; induce: as, to *draw* the attention of an assembly.

She [Mary Queen of Scots] answered, That Letters might be counterfeited, her Secretaries might be corrupted; the rest, in hope of life, might be *drawn* to confess that which was not true. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 369.

I may be *drawn* to shew I can neglect
All private aims, though I affect my rest.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iii. 1.

Some ladies of position actually engaged a famous mimic and comic singer to set up a puppet show, in the hope of *drawing* away the people from Handel.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., iv.

10. To elicit; evoke; bring out by some inducement or influence: as, to *draw* a confession from a criminal; to *draw* the fire of an enemy in order to ascertain his strength or gain some advantage; to *draw* down vengeance upon one's head.

When he was spit upon, mocked, reproached and scourged, none of all these could *draw* one impatient expression from him. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. vi.

The skill and care with which those fathers had, during several generations, conducted the education of youth, had *drawn* forth reluctant praises from the wisest Protestants. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

11. To deduce; infer: as, to *draw* conclusions or arguments from the facts that have come to light; to *draw* an inference.

Some persons *draw* lucky or unlucky omens from the first object they see on going out of the house in the morning. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 340.

12. To extort; force out: as, the recital of his sufferings *drew* tears from every eye.

He [William II.] set forth a Proclamation that none should go out of the Realm without his Licence, by which he *drew* much Money from many. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 34.

13. To inhale or suck in; get or cause to pass by inhalation or suction: as, to *draw* a long breath; to *draw* air into the lungs; the dust is *drawn* into the chimney.

'Tis bane to *draw*
The same air with thee.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 1.

14. To drain or let out the contents of; empty by drawing off a fluid from: as, to *draw* a pond.

"O father, father, *draw* your dam, . . .
There's either a mermaid or a swan."
The Twa Sisters (Child's Ballads, II. 241).

A lioness, with udders all *drawn* dry,
Lay couching. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 3.

Or hath the paleness of thy guilt drunk up
Thy blood, and *drawn* thy veins as dry of that,
As is thy heart of truth? *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iv. 2.

15. To drag along on the ground or other surface; move in contact with a surface: as, to *draw* the finger over anything. [In an early form of the punishment of death by hanging, the sufferer was violently dragged or *drawn* to the gallows at the tail of a horse. Later the execution was rendered more humane, without altering its form, by *drawing* the condemned on a hurdle, or in a cart, instead of literally on the ground. See def. 16, and compare *to hang, draw, and quarter*, under *hang, v.*]

With wilde hors he schal be *drawe*.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 4632.

The howndes schuld the flesch *drawe*.
Sir Amadas, l. 173 (Weber's Metr. Rom., III.).

16. To eviscerate; disembowel: as, to *draw* poultry; hanged, *drawn*, and quartered. See *hang, v.*—**17.** To extract the strength or essential qualities of; prepare by infusion: as, to *draw* tea.—**18.** To extend by or as if by pulling; stretch; lengthen; prolong: as, to *draw* wire; to *draw* a long face.

His face *drawn* longer than 'twas wont.
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

While the fatal sister sought to twine
His thread and keep it even, she *drew* it so fine
It burst. *Webster*, Monumental Column.

In notes, with many a winding bout
Of linked sweetness long *drawn* out.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 140.

19. To pull to a certain point, as a bowstring or a bow, in order to release it with an impetus.

And a certain man *drew* a bow at a venture, and smote the king of Israel. 1 Ki. xxii. 34.

Our attention is directed to the proper manner of *drawing* the bow-string. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 124.

20. To drag or force from cover, as a fox, badger, etc.; force to appear. See *badger-baiting*.

You may *draw* your Fox if you please, Sir, and make a Bear-Garden Flourish somewhere else.
Congreve, Way of the World, v. 10.

21. To bring out by coaxing or stratagem; cause to declare one's views or opinions; betray into utterance.

We are rather inclined to think that Mr. Coleman was *drawn* on the occasion, and that he failed to perceive it.
Westminster Rev., CXXV. 580.

22. To produce; bring in: as, the deposits *draw* interest.—**23.** To get or obtain, especially as due; take or receive by right, as for service, success in competition, etc.

If every ducat in six thousand ducats
Were in six parts, and every part a ducat,
I would not *draw* them—I would have my bond.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

After supper we drew cuts for a score of apricocks, the longest cut still to *draw* an apricock.
Marston and Webster, Malcontent, Ind.

24. To trace; mark or lay out: as, to *draw* a straight line.

He [God] *draws* the line of his Justice parallel to that of his Mercy. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iv.

Warring on a later day,
Round affrighted Lisbon *drew*
The treble works, the vast designs
Of his labour'd rampart-lines.
Tennyson, Death of Wellington, vi.

25. To delineate; sketch in lines or words; depict: as, to *draw* a plan or a portrait; he *drew* a graphic picture of the condition of the city.

I haue *drawne* a Map from point to point, Ile to Ile, and Harbour to Harbour, with the Soundings, Sands, Rocks, and Land-markes.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, II. 180.

In which picture he is *drawn* leaning on a desk.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 52.

The flowers therein,
Drawn on the margin of the yellowing skin
Where chapters ended.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 209.

26. To make a draft of; write out in form; in old use, to compose or compile: as, to *draw* a deed; to *draw* a check.

This buke is on Ynglese *drawen*.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 336.

Go, the condition's *drawn*, ready dated;
There wants but your hand to 't.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, ii. 2.

He entreated Mr. Doctor her husband that hee would *draw* a booke [a bill or brief] to intimate to the judge his reasons, and hee would be very thankfull to him.
Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues (1612).

He withdrew himself to his lodging . . . and *drew* out both his propositions and answers to our complaints.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 241.

Then, strongly fencing ill-got wealth by law,
Indentures, covenants, articles, they *draw*.
Pope, Donne's Satires, ii. 94.

27. *Naut.*, to require a depth of at least (so many feet of water) in order to float: said of a vessel: as, the ship *draws* 10 feet of water.

And then he fell to explain to me his manner of casting the draught of water which a ship will *draw* before-hand.
Pepys, Diary, II. 378.

On account of their being so liable to run aground, the boats of the Nile are generally made to *draw* rather more water at the head than at the stern.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 27.

28. In *med.*, to digest and cause to discharge: as, to *draw* an abscess or ulcer by a poultice or plaster.—**29.** In *card-playing*, to take or receive, as a card or cards not yet dealt from the pack, or one to which a player is entitled from another hand.—**30.** In *mining*, to raise (ore) to the surface. *Drawing*, *hoisting*, *winding*, and *lifting* are all terms in use in various mining districts, and have essentially the same meaning. The engine which does the work is most commonly called the *winding-engine*; but the most comprehensive and generally used phrase for raising coal or ore from the mine to the surface is *drawing stuff*.—**Drawn forward**, said of a furnace-fire when fuel is added to it and the draft is turned on.—**To draw a bead on.** See *bead*.—**To draw a cover**, to hunt through it for game.—**To draw back**, to receive back, as duties on goods.—**To draw cuts.** See *cut*.—**To draw down**, in *forging*, to reduce the size of (metal bars) by hammering.—**To draw dry**, to draw off or remove all the contents from; empty completely: as, to *draw* a well *dry*.

My purse is large and deep,
Beyond the reach of riot to *draw dry*.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, ii. 1.

To draw in. (*a*) To contract; reduce to a smaller compass; cause to shrink or contract: as, to *draw in* one's expenses.

Miss Gisborne's flannel is promised the last of the week, and it must be *drawn in* to-morrow.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 2.

(*b*) To collect; bring together: as, to *draw in* one's loans. (*c*) To entice, allure, or inveigle: as, he was cunningly *drawn in* by a schemer.

That a Fool should ask such a malicious Question! Death! I shall be *drawn in* before I know where I am.
Congreve, Old Batchelor, iii. 10.

To draw in the horns. See *horn*.—**To draw it fine**, to make over-scrupulous, nice, or affected distinctions. [Colloq.]—**To draw it mild**, to express something in moderate terms; refrain from exaggeration. [Colloq.]—**To draw off.** (*a*) To withdraw; divert: as, to *draw off* the mind from a painful subject. (*b*) To take or cause to flow: as, to *draw off* wine or cider from a vessel. (*c*) To extract by distillation.—**To draw on.** (*a*) To allure; entice: as, to *draw* one *on* by promises of favor.

Some thought that Philip did but trifle with her;
Some that she but held off to *draw* him *on*.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

(*b*) To occasion; invite; bring about.

Was there ever People so active to *draw on* their own Ruin? *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 52.

Under colour of war, which either his negligence *drew on*, or his practices procured, he levied a subsidy.
Sir J. Hayward.

To draw out. (*a*) To lengthen; extend.

Virgil has *drawn out* the rules of tillage and planting into two books, which Hesiod has despatched in half a one.
Addison, Virgil's Georgics.

(*b*) To lengthen in time; cause to continue; protract.

Wilt thou be angry with us for ever? wilt thou *draw out* thine anger to all generations? Ps. lxxxv. 5.

Thy unkindness shall his death *draw out*
To lingering sufferance. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 4.

On the stage
Of my mortality my youth hath acted
Some scenes of vanity, *drawn out* at length
By varied pleasures. *Ford*, Broken Heart, iii. 5.

(*c*) To cause to issue forth; draw off, as liquor from a cask.

When one came to the pressfat for to *draw out* fifty vessels out of the press, there were but twenty. Hag. ii. 16.

(*d*) To extract, as the spirit of a substance. (*e*) To detach; separate from the main body: as, to *draw out* a file or party of men.

Draw out and take you a lamb according to your families, and kill the passover. Ex. xii. 21.

(*f*) To range; array in line.

It had bin a small maistery for him, to have *drawn out* his Legions into array, and flankt them with his thunder.
Milton, Church-Government, ii. 1.

All his past life, day by day,
In one short moment he could see
Drawn out before him.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 288.

(*g*) To elicit by questioning or address; cause to be declared; call forth: as, to *draw out* facts from a witness. (*h*) To lead to speak or act freely; obtain an unreserved exhibition of the opinions or character of: as, to *draw out* a bashful person at a party; to *draw* one *out* on religion or politics.—**To draw over.** (*a*) To raise, or cause to come over, as in a still.

Marewood, Essay on Inebriating Liquors, 1824, p. 28, says that the Moslem physician Rhazes *drew over* a red oil by distillation (A. D. 908), called oleum benedictum philosophorum. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., p. 159.

(*b*) To persuade or induce to revolt from an opposing party, and to join one's own party: as, some men may be *drawn over* by interest, others by fear.—**To draw rein**, to tighten the reins; hence, to slacken one's speed; stop.

He reached a broad river's side,
And there he *drew* his *rein*.
Sir Roland (Child's Ballads, I. 226).

To draw the curtain. See *curtain*.—**To draw the jacks**, in *weaving*, to depress the jack-sinkers, one by one, so as to form double loops.—**To draw the line**, to make a limit or division in thought, action, concession, etc.: as, I will do no more; I *draw the line* at that.

M. Robin seems to us to be wrong in supposing that it is possible to *draw* any absolute *line* of separation between the animal and vegetable kingdoms.
Pasteur, Fermentation (trans.), p. 313.

To draw the long bow. See *bow*[2].—**To draw up.** (*a*) To raise; lift; elevate. (*b*) To bring together in regular order or arrangement, as in line of battle; array.

This select assembly was *drawn up* in the centre of a prodigious multitude. *Addison*, Vision of Justice.

At the very first review which he [Tyrconnel] held, it was evident to all who were near to him that he did not know how to *draw up* a regiment.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

On the 30th of May, General Halleck had his whole army *drawn up* prepared for battle.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 380.

(*c*) To compose in due form, as a writing, in order to embody what has been proposed; prepare in writing: as, to *draw up* a petition; to *draw up* a memorandum of contract.

The lady hereafter-mentioned, . . . having approved my late discourse of advertisements, obliged me to *draw up* this, and insert it in the body of my paper.
Steele, Tatler, No. 245.

A committee was appointed to *draw up* an answer.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

=**Syn. 1.** *Draw*, *Drag*, *Haul*. These words are in an ascending scale according to the effort involved. They generally imply that the person or thing drawing, etc., goes before or along. *Draw* usually implies merely effective pulling or persuasion. *Dragging* is generally upon the ground or surface, to overcome active or passive resistance: as, to *drag* a culprit to jail; to *drag* a log to the mill. *Haul* more distinctly implies the use of main force against a counteracting impediment, as that of a dead weight, or against active resistance, as that of a struggling person: as, to *haul* a boat ashore; to *haul* up a prisoner.

Equally a nuisance are the native cartmen, with their long low carts *drawn* by mules or donkeys.
E. Sartorius, In the Soudan, ii.

Death from a rough and homely feast
Drew them away.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 243.

Hence will I *drag* thee headlong by the heels
Unto a dunghill, which shall be thy grave.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 10.

Thy Doll, and Helen of thy noble thoughts,
Is in base durance, and contagious prison;
Haul'd thither
By most mechanical and dirty hand.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 5.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To produce motion, or movement of any kind, by force of pulling, suction, or attraction: as, an animal or an engine *draws* by sheer strength or energy; a sail *draws* by being filled with wind and properly trimmed; a chimney or a stove *draws* by sucking in a current of air; a magnet *draws* by its inherent power of attraction; a blister or poultice is popularly said to *draw* from its attracting humors to the surface or bringing an abscess to a head.

An heifer . . . which hath not *drawn* in the yoke.
Deut. xxi. 3.

2. To have an attracting influence or effect; attract attention or attendance; exercise allurement, literally or figuratively: as, the play *draws* well.

Example *draws*, when Precept fails,
And Sermons are less read than Tales.
Prior, The Turtle and Sparrow.

They should keep a watch upon the particular bias in their minds, that it may not *draw* too much.
Addison, Spectator.

It is a singular fact that Mr. Emerson is the most steadily attractive lecturer in America. . . . Mr. Emerson always *draws*. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 375.

3. In *billiards*, to make the cue-ball recoil from an object-ball.—**4.** To shrink; contract.

I have not yet found certainly that the water itself, by mixture of ashes or dust, will shrink or *draw* into less room. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

5. To move in some direction or manner indicated by an adjunct or adjuncts; go, come, pass, etc., by or as if by being drawn or attracted (with reference to some specific course or destination): as, the wind *drew* strongly *through* the ravine. See phrases below.

He, arriving with the fall of day,
Drew to the gate. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. iii. 37.

6. To unsheathe one's sword: as, *draw* and defend thyself; he *drew* upon me.

Draw, if you be men.—Gregory, remember thy swashing blow. *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 1.

A nobleman can now no longer cover with his protection every . . . bully who *draws* in his quarrel.
Macaulay, West. Reviewer's Def. of Mill.

7. To use or practise the art of delineating figures: as, he *draws* correctly.—**8.** To make a draft or demand: with *on* or *upon*: as, to *draw on* one's imagination, experience, etc.

It is *on* my own personal reminiscences that I *draw* for the following story. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 98.

Draw not too often *on* the gushing spring,
But rather let its own o'erflowing till
Where the cool waters rise.
Jones Very, Poems, p. 76.

Hence—**9.** To make a formal written application through a bank or other medium for money or supplies: with *on*: as, *draw on* the firm when you need funds.

You may *draw on* me for the expenses of your journey.
Jay.

10. To be susceptible to the action of drawing or pulling: as, the cart *draws* easily; the pipe *draws* freely.

Thy balance will not *draw*; thy balance will not down.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 4.

11. In *manuf.*, to leave the mold with ease, because of the shape given to the mold and therefore to the piece cast in it. In metal-casting, molding of pottery, and the like, care is taken that the shape shall be such that the least touch will disengage the object from the mold: thus, the sides of the mold are not normal to the back, but slightly inclined, and similar precautions are taken in other cases. See *deliver*[1], *v. i.*

12. To sink or settle in water: said of ships.

Light boats may sail swift, though greater hulks *draw* deep. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 3.

Drawing curtains, curtains made to open and close—that is, to draw—as distinguished from *wall-hangings*, *dorsers*, and the like. *Inventory of* 1582, in Jour. Archæol. Ass., XXX. 253.—**To draw after**†, to "take after"; resemble.

She is youre doughter with-oute doute, and *draweth* litill *after* hir moder. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 434.

He is more suetter then is any maide.
Off that he *drawith after* that laydy
Ffro whom he is discended uerily.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6243.

To draw back or **backward**. (*a*) To retire; move back; withdraw.

The soldier also that should go on warfare, he will *draw back* as much as he can.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Her conscious diffidence he saw,
Drew backward, as in modest awe.
Scott, Rokeby, iv. 4.

(*b*) To turn back or away, as from an undertaking or a belief; give way; recede.

Now the just shall live by faith; but if any man *draw back*, my soul shall have no pleasure in him. Heb. x. 38.

To draw by, to go or pass by; come to an end.

The foolish neighbours come and go,
And tease her till the day *draws by*.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lx.

To draw in, to shorten: as, the days *draw in* now.

As the days were *drawing in*, as old ladies say, it was advisable to make the utmost use of the daylight.
Mrs. Chas. Meredith, My Home in Tasmania.

To draw near or **nigh**, to approach closely; come near.

They *draw near* unto the gates of death. Ps. cvii. 18.

Draw nigh to God, and he will *draw nigh* to you.
Jas. iv. 8.

To draw off. (*a*) To retire; retreat: as, the company *drew off* by degrees.

Montpensier, finding no prospect of relief from home, and straitened by the want of provisions, determined to *draw off* from the neighbourhood of Benevento.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 2.

To make good the cause of freedom you must *draw off* from all foolish trust in others.
Emerson, Fugitive Slave Law.

(*b*) To prepare to strike, as with the fist, in a personal encounter. [Colloq.]—**To draw on**. (*a*) [*On*, adv.] To advance; approach.

Our nuptial hour
Draws on apace. *Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 1.

(*b*) [*On*, prep.] (1) To gain on; approach in pursuit: as, the ship *drew on* the flying frigate. (2) Of a dog, to move cautiously upon (the scented game).

The Wilson's snipe gives forth a strong game effluvium, and it is no uncommon circumstance for a careful dog to *draw upon* one at a distance of . . . sixty feet.
E. J. Lewis, The American Sportsman (1885), p. 252.

To draw out, to move out or away, as from a station: absolutely, or followed by *of* or *from*: as, the army *drew out of* the defile slowly; the ship *drew out from* her berth.

To-morrow we'll *draw out*, and view the cohorts;
I' the mean time, all apply their offices.
Fletcher, Bonduca, i. 2.

The train *from out* the castle *drew*.
Scott, Marmion, vi. 13.

To draw to or **toward**, to advance to or in the direction of; come near; approach: as, the day *draws toward* evening.

Vnto his manoir comyn were many,
Which fro hunting were *drawing to* that place,
As wel of gret as smal, both hye and bace.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 621.

The heads of all her people *drew to* me,
With supplication both of knees and tongue.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

To draw to a head. Same as *to come to a head* (which see, under *head*).—**To draw up**. (*a*) To move upward; rise; ascend: as, the clouds *drew up* and disclosed the moon.

Whan the day *vp droghe* & the dym voidet,
Thus Jason full ioyfull to that gentill said.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 755.

(*b*) To form in regular order; assume a certain order or arrangement: as, the troops *drew up* in front of the palace; the fleet *drew up* in a semicircle. (*c*) To come to a stand; halt: as, the carriage *drew up* at the gate.

I could see my grandfather driving swiftly in a gig along the seaboard road, . . . and for all his business hurry, *drawing up* to speak good-humouredly with those he met.
R. L. Stevenson, Some College Memories.

(*d*) To keep company, as a lover: followed by *with*. [Scotch.]

Gin ye forsake me, Marion,
I'll e'en gae *draw up wi'* Jean.
Ritson, Scottish Songs, I. 153.

O cou'dna ye gotten dukes, or lords,
Intill your ain countrie,
That ye *drew up wi'* an English dog,
To bring this shame on me?
Lady Maisry (Child's Ballads, II. 82).

draw (drâ), *n.* [< *draw*, *v.*] **1.** The act of drawing. Specifically—(*a*) In *card-playing*, the act of taking a card or cards from the pack or from another hand; the right or privilege of doing so: as, it is my *draw* next. (*b*) In *billiards*, the act of making the cue-ball recoil from an object-ball after impact, either straight back or slightly slanting, by a quick low stroke and immediate withdrawal of the cue.

2. That which is drawn or carried; especially, a lot or chance drawn.—**3.** That part of a drawbridge which is drawn up or aside.—**4.** A drawn game; the result of a game or contest when neither party gains the advantage: as, the match ended in a *draw*.—**5.** The act or manner of bending a bow preparatory to shooting.

The utmost care and great practice should be given to acquiring the correct *draw*.
M. and W. Thompson, Archery, p. 19.

6. The lengthening of an iron rod in forging.—**7.** The action of the rollers on the fiber in a drawing-frame.—**8.** The gain or advance of a mule-carriage in drawing out the yarn.—**9.** Among sportsmen, the act of forcing a fox from his cover, a badger from his hole, etc.; the place where a fox is drawn.—**10.** Something designed to draw a person out, to make him reveal his intentions or what he desires to conceal or keep back; a feeler. [Slang.]

This was what in modern days is called a *draw*. It was a guess put boldly forth as fact, to elicit by the young man's answer whether he had been there lately or not.
C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, v.

drawable (drâ′a-bl), *a.* [< *draw* + *-able*.] Capable of being drawn.

drawback (drâ′bak), *n.* **1.** Any loss of advantage or impairment of profit, value, success, or satisfaction; a discouragement or hindrance; a disadvantage.

The avarice of Henry VII. . . . must be deemed a *drawback* from the wisdom ascribed to him. *Hallam*.

It gives me great pleasure to think of visiting Scotland in the summer; but the *drawback* will be to leave my wife and children. *Sydney Smith*, To Francis Jeffrey, iv.

2. Money or an amount paid back; usually, a certain amount of duties or customs dues paid back or remitted to an importer when he exports goods that he has previously imported and paid duty on, as, for instance, tobacco, or a certain amount of excise paid back or allowed on the exportation of home manufactures. Abbreviated *dbk*.

Sir John. Honour's a Commodity not vendable among the Merchants; there is no *Drawback* upon 't.
Fain. That's a Mistake, Sir John; I have known a Statesman pawn his Honour as often as Merchants enter the same Commodity for Exportation; and like them, draw it back so cleverly, that those who give him Credit upon 't, never perceiv'd it till the Great Man was out of Post. *Mrs. Centlivre*, Artifice, i.

The Irish were allowed to import foreign hops, and to receive a *drawback* on the duty on British hops.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xvii.

3. In *iron-founding*, a loose piece in a mold. In brass-founding such a piece is called a *false core*.

draw-bar (drâ′bär), *n.* **1.** A bar used to connect two railroad-cars or locomotives. See *drag-bar*. [U. S.]

The higher the *draw-bar* is above the rails the greater will be the tendency to pull the engine down behind and up in front. *Forney*, Locomotive, p. 334.

2. A bar, or one of a set of bars, in a fence, which can be drawn back or let down to allow passage, as along a road or path. [U. S.]

They were now stopped by some *draw bars*, which passed, they found themselves ascending a steep incline sown with large stones. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 202.

draw-bays (drâ′bāz), *n.* A species of lasting, especially for making shoes.

draw-bench (drâ′bench), *n.* In *wire-drawing*, a machine in which wire is reduced in size or brought to gage by being drawn through openings of standard size. See *drawing-bench* and *drawing-block*.

Solid wire can easily be reduced in size by means of the *draw-bench*, a contrivance working with a windlass.
Goldsmith's Handbook, p. 103.

draw-bolt (drâ′bōlt), *n.* Same as *coupling-pin*.

draw-bore (drâ′bōr), *n.* In *carp.*, a hole pierced through a tenon, nearer to the shoulder than the holes through the cheeks are to the abutment with which the shoulder is to come into contact, so that a pin when driven into it will draw these parts together.—**Draw-bore pin**, a joiners' tool, consisting of a solid piece or pin of steel, tapered from the handle, used to enlarge the pin-holes which are to secure a mortise and tenon, and to bring the shoulder of the rail close home to the abutment on the edge of the stile. When this is effected the draw-bore pin is removed, and the hole is filled up with a wooden peg.

drawbore (drâ′bōr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *drawbored*, ppr. *drawboring*. To make a draw-bore in: as, to *drawbore* a tenon.

draw-boy (drâ′boi), *n.* A boy who helps a weaver in drawing the heddles to form the pattern of the cloth he is weaving; hence, a mechanical device employed for this purpose.

drawbridge (drâ′brij), *n.* [< ME. *drawebrygge*, *drawbrugge*, < *drawen*, draw, + *brygge*, etc., bridge.] **1.** A bridge which may be drawn up or let down to admit or hinder communication, or to leave a transverse passage free, as before the gate of a town or castle, or over a navigable river. Formerly also called *draught-bridge* and *draught*. See *draft*[1]. Drawbridges, as applied to fortifications, date only from the beginning of the fourteenth century. At first they spanned the foss, joining the gate of the fort or of the advanced work with its outer bank. Later, drawbridges formed only the inner portion of the platform of the bridge, the outer portion being stationary. The drawbridge was usually raised by chains attached to levers projecting from the wall at a proper distance above it, which levers were elevated by heavy weights attached to their inner extremities, the wall forming the fulcrum. When raised, the drawbridge formed a barricade before the gate, thus providing a twofold obstacle to the assailant—a chasm and a strengthened barrier.

Drawbridge, Château of Montargis, France.

From Iztacpalpan to Mexico is two leagues, all on a faire Causey, with many *draw-bridges*, thorow which the water passeth. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 787.

The entrance to the courtyard of the old mansion lay through an archway, surmounted by the foresaid tower, but the *drawbridge* was down, and one leaf of the iron-studded folding-doors stood carelessly open.
Scott, Kenilworth, xii.

2. A bridge one or more sections of which can be lifted or moved aside to permit the passage of boats.

draw-cut (drâ′kut), *n.* A cut produced by a drawing movement of a cutting-tool.

drawee (drâ-ē′), *n.* [< *draw* + *-ee*[1].] One on whom an order, draft, or bill of exchange is drawn—that is, the one to whom its request is addressed; the person requested by a bill of exchange to pay it. See extract under *drawer*, 3.

drawer (drâ′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *drawer*, *drawere*; < *draw* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who draws, as one who takes water from a well, or liquor from a cask; hence, formerly, a waiter.

Let them be hewers of wood and *drawers* of water unto all the congregation. Josh. ix. 21.

Put on two leather jerkins and aprons, and wait upon him at his table like *drawers*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 2.

The *Drawers* are the ciuillest people in it, men of good bringing vp, and howsoeuer wee esteeme of them, none can boast more iustly of their high calling.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Tauerne.

2. One who or that which attracts.—**3.** One who draws a bill of exchange or an order for the payment of money.

The person, however, who writes this letter [a draft] is called in law the *drawer*, and he to whom it is written the *drawee*. *Blackstone*, Com., II. 10.

4. A box-shaped receptacle, as for papers, clothes, etc., fitted into a piece of furniture, as a bureau, a table, a cabinet, etc., in such a manner that access to it is had by drawing or sliding it out horizontally in its guides or frame.

As little knowledge or apprehension as a worm shut up in one *drawer* of a cabinet hath of the senses or understanding of a man. *Locke*.

5. *pl.* An undergarment worn on the legs and lower part of the body by both sexes.

The Maltese harden the bodies of their children by making them go stark naked, without shirt or *drawers*, till they are ten years old. *Locke*.

Chest of drawers, a piece of furniture having drawers to contain clothing, linen, etc. The earlier ones commonly had a box-like compartment above and two or three drawers below. The secretaries frequently found among English and American furniture of the eighteenth century, and still common in some parts of the continent of Europe, are chests of drawers with a writing-table above. The only form now commonly in use is the bureau.

The chest contrived a double debt to pay,
A bed by night, a *chest of drawers* by day.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 230.

drawfile (drâ′fīl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *drawfiled*, ppr. *drawfiling*. To file by drawing the file sidewise along the work, as a spoke-shave is used.

The cutters are backed off on the ends only, their tops being merely lightly *draw-filed* after being turned up.
J. Rose, Pract. Machinist, p. 177.

The cone having been turned true, and its surface slightly roughened by *drawfiling*, it is then charged with flour-emery and oil. *Byrne*, Artisan's Handbook, p. 61.

draw-gate (drâ′gāt), *n.* The valve of a sluice.

draw-gear (drâ′gēr), *n.* 1. A harness adapted for draft-horses.—2. The apparatus or parts by which railway-carriages are coupled together, etc. [Eng.]

drawglove (drâ′gluv), *n.* An old game that consisted in representing words by the fingers: also used in the plural.

> Puss and her prentice both at *draw-gloves* play.
> *Herrick*, Hesperides, p. 306.

> After dinner the children were set to questions and commands; but here our hero was beaten hollow, as he was afterward at *drawglove* and shuffle the slipper.
> *H. Brooke*, Fool of Quality, I. 21.

draw-glove (drâ′gluv), *n.* Same as *drawing-glove*.

> The ordinary *draw-glove*, with cylindrical points and straps up the back of the hand and around the wrist, is preferred by many archers. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 376.

draw-head (drâ′hed), *n.* 1. The head of a draw-bar.—2. In *spinning*, a contrivance in which the slivers are lengthened and receive an additional twist.

draw-horse (drâ′hôrs), *n.* In *carp.*, a device for holding work upon which a drawing-knife is used.

> There is also a *draw-horse*, on which Hash smooths and squares his shingles. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 17.

drawing (drâ′ing), *n.* [< ME. *drawing* (def. 1); verbal n. of *draw*, *v.*] 1. The act of imparting motion or impulse by pulling or hauling.—2. The act of attracting.

> Will not this time of God's patience be a sufficient vindication of his lenity and goodness in order to the *drawing* men to repentance? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iii.

3. The act of forming or tracing lines, as with a pen, pencil, point, etc.; specifically, in the *fine arts*, the act or method of representing objects on a surface, strictly by means of lines, but, by extension, by means of lines combined with shades or shading, or with color, or even by means of shading or colors without lines; properly, a method of representation in which the delineation of form predominates over considerations of color.—4. A representation produced by the act of drawing; particularly, a work of art produced by pen, pencil, or crayon; also, a slighter or less elaborate work than a picture, very frequently in the sense of *sketch*, or a hasty and abridged representation of an object, scene, etc., often intended as a study for a more elaborate work to be executed later; also, especially in architecture, etc., a representation of a projected work; a design; a plan.

> When they conceived a subject, they made a variety of sketches; then a finished *drawing* of the whole; after that a more correct *drawing* of every separate part — heads, hands, feet, and pieces of drapery; they then painted the picture, and after all retouched it from the life.
> *Sir J. Reynolds*, Discourses, i.

5. The art of a draftsman; the art governing the acts and methods included under sense 3.—6. The amount of money taken for sales in a shop or other trading establishment: usually in the plural. [Eng.]—**Chalk, crayon, pen, pencil, sepia, water-color,** etc., **drawing,** a drawing in the material or manner of the particular epithet, or the art or method of producing such a drawing. See *crayon*, *sepia*, *aquarelle*, *water-color*, etc.—**Charcoal drawing,** a method of drawing in black and white with prepared pieces of charcoal, or the work produced by this method. The paper, which should be of medium weight and regular grain, is first covered with an even flat tone. When the design has been sketched in, the darkest points are marked with a light touch of charcoal, and the highest light is formed by rubbing off the charcoal with a bit of dry bread, so that the extremes may not be lost sight of in establishing gradations. The subject is indicated in broad simple masses, and the delicate tones are blended and softened with a stump.—**Cut-line drawing,** in *stained-glass work*, a full-size cartoon or drawing on paper of the design, with the leads marked. The glass, being laid over this, is cut by following these lines. The same drawing serves afterward for leading up the work.—**Drawing from the round,** a drawing from a statue, a cast, or any other object in relief or in the round; or the art or practice of making such drawings.—**Drawing in two colors, in three colors,** etc., a drawing in not more than two colors, as in black and white, or in not more than three colors, etc. The drawing in three colors, or in three crayons or pencils, was much in vogue in the eighteenth century. It was a simplified form of pastel, executed on tinted paper, with a red or pink crayon for the flesh-tints, black for shadows, drapery, etc., and white for lights.—**Drawing on the block,** or **on the wood,** the process of drawing a picture, or a picture drawn, on a block of wood prepared for the engraver, who follows it in cutting the surface for printing.—**Finished drawing,** a drawing carefully worked out in detail, as distinguished from a rough drawing or a sketch.—**Free-hand drawing,** a drawing produced by the hand guided by the eye alone, without the use of any auxiliary instruments; or the art of making such drawings.—**Geometrical** or **mechanical drawing,** a drawing made with the aid of instruments, as compasses, scales, rulers, etc.; or the method or art of producing such a drawing. In drawing a building, or the like, by this method, the shadows are conventionalized geometrically, usually falling from left to right at an angle of 45°, and all rays of light are considered to be parallel.—**In drawing,** correctly drawn; symmetrical; in proportion: applied to a work of art or to a natural object, etc.—**Linear** or **line drawing,** a drawing executed strictly in lines or with a point.—**Monochrome drawing,** a drawing executed in one color only.—**Out of drawing,** incorrectly drawn; out of proportion; inharmonious. Compare *in drawing*.—**Wash-drawing,** a representation of an object produced by laying in the shades in flat washes, with merely the outlines and chief details put in in line; or the method, etc., of producing such a representation. This method is much used for architectural drawings, drawings of machines, industrial designs, etc.; and it is also largely practised in drawing on the block for engravers.

drawing-awl (drâ′ing-âl), *n.* A leather-workers' awl having a hole near the point, in which thread is inserted so that it may be pushed through in sewing.

drawing-bench (drâ′ing-bench), *n.* 1. An apparatus, invented for use in mints, in which strips of metal are brought to an exact thickness and width by being drawn through a gaged opening made by two cylinders at the required distance apart and prevented from rotating.—2. A bench or horse used in working with the coopers' drawing-knife.

drawing-block (drâ′ing-blok), *n.* In *wire-drawing*, a drum or cylinder to which one end of the wire is attached, and which by its motion draws the wire through the drawing-plate, and at the same time coils it.

drawing-board (drâ′ing-bōrd), *n.* A board on which paper is stretched for use in drawing.

drawing-book (drâ′ing-bůk), *n.* A book for practice in drawing, made of leaves of drawing-paper, usually blank, but sometimes partially printed with elementary designs to be copied in the blank spaces.

drawing-compass (drâ′ing-kum″pas), *n.* A pair of compasses one leg of which has a pen or pencil attached to it, or forming part of it. See cut under *bow-pen*.

drawing-engine (drâ′ing-en″jin), *n.* An engine for raising or lowering men or materials in the shaft or inclines of a mine. This is generally effected by the revolution of a drum, which winds up or unwinds a rope of hemp or steel wire to which the kibble or cage is attached. The term *winding* is more frequently used in the United States than *drawing*, which is common in England, although both are current in both countries.

drawing-frame (drâ′ing-frām), *n.* 1. A machine in which the slivers of cotton, wool, etc., from the carding-engine are attenuated by passing through consecutive pairs of rollers, each pair revolving at a higher speed than its predecessor.—2. In *silk-manuf.*, a machine in which the fibers of floss or refuse silk are laid parallel, preparatory to being cut into lengths by the cutting-engine, to be afterward worked like cotton. *E. H. Knight.*

drawing-glove (drâ′ing-gluv), *n.* In *archery*, a glove worn on the right hand to protect the fingers in drawing the bow. Also called *draw-glove*.

> In addition to his bow and arrows, an archer, to be fully equipped, must have a *drawing-glove* to protect the fingers of the right hand. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 376.

drawing-hook (drâ′ing-hůk), *n.* A clutch-hook used in lifting well-rods. *E. H. Knight.*

drawing-in (drâ′ing-in′), *n.* 1. In *weaving*, the operation of arranging the threads of yarn in the loops of the heddles.—2. In *bookbinding*, the process of covering the boards of a book-cover with leather.

drawing-knife (drâ′ing-nīf), *n.* 1. A cutting-tool consisting of a blade with a handle at each end, for use with a drawing motion. When used, it is laid transversely to the work, and pulled toward the person with both hands. The work is held by a shaving-horse, clamp, or vise.
2. A tool for making an incision in the surface of wood along the line which a saw is to follow, to prevent the teeth of the saw from tearing the surface of the wood. Also *draw-knife*.

drawing-lift (drâ′ing-lift), *n.* The lowest lift of a Cornish pump, or that lift in which the water rises by suction (that is, by atmospheric pressure) to the point from which it is forced upward by the plunger.

drawing-machine (drâ′ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine in which a strip of metal is drawn through a gaged aperture to make it even and thin.

drawing-master (drâ′ing-mås″tėr), *n.* A teacher of drawing.

> The method differs . . . materially from that generally adopted by *drawing-masters*.
> *Ruskin*, Elements of Drawing, Int., p. ix.

drawing-paper (drâ′ing-pā″pėr), *n.* A variety of stout paper made in large sizes, and designed for use in making drawings. For pencil drawings it is generally white, and for chalk drawings tinted. It is usually made of linen stock. There are fourteen regular sizes, generally of about the following dimensions: cap, 13 × 16 inches; demy, 15½ × 18½; medium, 18 × 22; royal, 19 × 24; superroyal, 19 × 27; imperial, 21½ × 29; elephant, 22½ × 27½; columbier, 23 × 33½; atlas, 26 × 33; theorem, 28 × 34; double elephant, 26 × 40; antiquarian, 31 × 52; emperor, 40 × 60; and Uncle Sam, 48 × 120.

drawing-pen (drâ′ing-pen), *n.* A pen used in drawing lines. It generally consists of two adjustable steel blades between which the ink is held, the thickness of the line depending upon the adjustment of the distance between the blades.—**Double drawing-pen,** a drawing-pen which makes two lines at the same time.

drawing-pin (drâ′ing-pin), *n.* A flat-headed pin or tack used to fasten drawing-paper to a board or desk; a thumb-tack.

drawing-point (drâ′ing-point), *n.* A steel instrument used in drawing straight lines on metallic plates; a metal-scriber.

drawing-press (drâ′ing-pres), *n.* A machine for forming hollow sheet-metal ware. It consists essentially of two dies, placed one above the other, and operated by means of cams or other appliances. Each die is in two parts, an exterior and an interior. A piece of sheet-metal having been placed between the dies, power is applied, and the two dies come together, first cutting the metal into the required shape, then holding it firmly by the edges while the interior parts of the dies press together, bending and stretching the metal into shape. The machine makes pans, plates, dishes, covers, etc., complete in one operation. See *stamping-press*.

drawing-rolls (drâ′ing-rōlz), *n. pl.* In spinning-machinery, rolls set in pairs, each turning more rapidly than the preceding pair, through which the sliver passes in succession and is thus extended or "drawn."

drawing-room[1] (drâ′ing-röm), *n.* [< *drawing*, 3, + *room*.] A room for drawing; specifically, the apartment in an engineer's shop where patterns and plans are prepared.

drawing-room[2] (drâ′ing-röm), *n.* [Abbr. of *withdrawing-room*, q. v.] 1. A room appropriated for the reception of company; a room in which distinguished personages hold levees, or private persons receive parties, etc.

> There is nothing of the copy-book about his [D'Artagnan's] virtues, nothing of the *drawing-room* in his fine natural civility.
> *R. L. Stevenson*, A Gossip on a Novel of Dumas's.

2. The company assembled in a drawing-room.

> He would amaze a *drawing-room* by suddenly ejaculating a clause of the Lord's Prayer.
> *Macaulay*, Samuel Johnson.

3. A formal reception of company at the English court, or by persons in high station: as, to hold a *drawing-room*.

> Pay their last duty to the Court, and come,
> All fresh and fragrant, to the *drawing-room*.
> *Pope*, Satires of Donne, iv. 215.

> A *drawing-room* yesterday, at which the Princess Victoria made her first appearance.
> *Greville*, Memoirs, Feb. 25, 1831.

Drawing-room car. See *car*[1].

drawing-table (drâ′ing-tā″bl), *n.* 1†. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, a table the top of which could be lengthened by pulling out slides or leaves. It was the prototype of the modern extension table.—2. A table or stand especially designed for use in drawing.

drawk[1] (drâk), *n.* [Also *drauk*, *drook* (and *dravick*); < ME. *draue*, *drauke*, *drawke*, *drake* = D. *dravig*, *dravich*, cockle, darnel.] Darnel; wild oats. [Local, Eng.]

drawk[2], *v. t.* Another form of *drouk*.

draw-knife (drâ′nīf), *n.* Same as *drawing-knife*, 2.

drawl (drâl), *v.* [A mod. freq. form of *draw* (as *draggle*, freq. of *drag*); cf. D. *dralen* = ODan. *dravle* = Icel. *dralla*, loiter, linger, similarly from cognates of E. *draw*.] I. *trans.* 1. To drag on slowly and heavily; while or dawdle away (time) indolently. [Rare.]

> Thus, sir, does she constantly *drawl* out her time without either profit or satisfaction. *Johnson*, Idler, No. 15.

2. To utter or pronounce in a slow, spiritless tone, as if by dragging out the utterance.

> Thou *drawl'st* thy words,
> That I must wait an hour, where other men
> Can hear in instants.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, i. 1.

II. *intrans.* 1. To move slowly and heavily; move in a dull, slow, lazy manner. [Rare.]

> While the first snow was mealy under feet,
> A team *drawled* creaking down Quompegan street.
> *Lowell*, Fitz Adam's Story.

2. To speak with a slow, spiritless utterance, from affectation, laziness, or want of interest.

> I never heard such a *drawling*-affecting rogue.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 1.

drawl (drâl), *n.* [< *drawl*, *v.*] The act of drawling; a slow, unanimated utterance.

This, while it added to intelligibility, would take from psalmody its tedious *drawl*.
W. Mason, Eng. Church Musick, p. 223.

drawlatch† (drâ′lach), *n.* A thief who practised somewhat in the manner of a sneak-thief, watching to see if the people of a house were absent, and then opening the door (drawing the latch) and taking what he could get. *Ribton-Turner*, Vagrants and Vagrancy.

If I pepper him not, say I am not worthy to be cald a duke, but a *drawlatch*. *Chettle*, Hoffman.

drawler (drâ′lėr), *n.* One who drawls.

Thou art no sabbath-*drawler* of old saws.
Tennyson, Sonnet to J. M. K.

draw-lid (drâ′lid), *n.* A lid that slides in grooves.

The box containing the selenium was laid on its side, and had a *draw-lid* which was kept closed except when exposure was made. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 791.

drawlingly (drâ′ling-li), *adv.* In a drawling manner; with a slow, hesitating, or tedious utterance.

drawlingness (drâ′ling-nes), *n.* The quality of being drawling.

draw-link (drâ′lingk), *n.* A link for connecting two railroad-cars.

draw-loom (drâ′löm), *n.* A loom used in figure-weaving. The warp-threads are passed through loops made in strings arranged in a vertical plane, a string to each warp-thread. The strings are arranged in separate groups, and are pulled by a draw-boy in the order required by the pattern, the groups being drawn up by pressing upon handles. It was the predecessor of the Jacquard loom.

drawn (drân), *p. a.* 1. Undecided, from the fact that neither contestant has the advantage.

If we make a *drawn* game of it, or procure but moderate advantages, every British heart must tremble.
Addison.

If you have had a *drawn* battle or a repulse, it is the price we pay for the enemy not being in Washington
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 253.

2. Eviscerated; disemboweled: as, a *drawn* fowl.—3. Melted: as, *drawn* butter.—4. In *needlework*, gathered or shirred; puckered by threads drawn through the material.

The Queen was dressed in pink silk, over which was a lace dress, and wore a white *drawn* gauze bonnet.
First Year of a Silken Reign, p. 171.

5. Freed from all particles of iron and steel by means of magnets: said of brass filings.—6. Having the sword drawn.

Why, how now, ho! awake! Why are you *drawn*?
Wherefore this ghastly looking? *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 1.

At daggers drawn. See *dagger*[1].—**Drawn and quartered**, disemboweled and cut into four pieces. See *draw*, *v. t.*, 14.—**Drawn brush**, a small brush, such as a tooth- or nail-brush, in which the tufts of bristles are wound with wire and drawn into holes, the wire being sunk in narrow grooves in the back, which are then filled with cement.—**Drawn clay.** See *clay*.—**Drawn lace**, drawn-work.

draw-net (drâ′net), *n.* A net made of packthread, with wide meshes, for catching the larger sorts of birds.

drawn-work (drân′wėrk), *n.* A kind of ornamental work done in textile fabrics by cutting out, pulling out, or drawing to one side some of the threads of the fabric while leaving others, or by drawing all into a new form, producing a sort of diaper-pattern. This work was the original form of lace, the addition to it of needlework producing the simplest varieties of lace. The early name for this was *cut-work*. Modern drawn-work is generally left in simple patterns without the addition of needlework.

Why is there not a cushion-cloth of *drawn-work*,
Or some fair cut-work, pinn'd up in my bed-chamber,
A silver and gilt casting-bottle hung by 't?
Middleton, Women Beware Women, iii. 1.

Creva drawn-work, a kind of drawn lace made in Brazil. *Dict. of Needlework.*

draw-plate (drâ′plāt), *n.* 1. A drilled plate of steel or a drilled ruby through which a wire, or a metal ribbon or tube, is drawn to reduce its caliber and equalize it, or to give it a particular shape. The holes in the plate are made somewhat conical, and where a considerable reduction in size is sought the wire or rod is passed in succession through a series of holes, each a little smaller than the preceding. 2. A similar instrument for testing the ductility of metals, consisting of an oblong piece of steel pierced with a diminishing series of gradually tapered holes.

draw-point (drâ′point), *n.* The etching-needle when used on a bare plate; a dry-point. *E. H. Knight.*

draw-poker (drâ′pō″kėr), *n.* A game: same as *poker*. See *poker*[2].

draw-rod (drâ′rod), *n.* A rod by which two draw-bars, or the drawing-gears at the opposite ends of a railroad-car, are joined.

draw-spring (drâ′spring), *n.* 1. An apparatus designed to counteract the recoil or shock when a tow-rope or cable breaks. It consists of a cylinder, having a piston-rod to which india-rubber bands are fitted, and a chain to which the tow-rope of a boat or the cable of a ship at anchor is made fast. 2. A spring connecting the draw-bar of a railroad-car with the car, and designed to resist both tension and compression.

draw-stop (drâ′stop), *n.* In *organ-building*, the knob by which the slide belonging to a particular set of pipes or stops is drawn and the wind admitted to that set, or by which a coupler is put in operation.—**Draw-stop action**, in *organ-building*, the entire mechanism of knobs, bars, angles, stickers, slides, etc., by which the stops and couplers are controlled.

draw-taper (drâ′tā″pėr), *n.* Same as *delivery*, 10. Also called *draft*, *draught*.

draw-timber (drâ′tim″bėr), *n.* One of two timbers at the end of a railroad-car beneath the frame, and generally extending from the end timber of the platform, in passenger-cars, to the bolster. In passenger-cars they mainly support the platform. In street-cars usually but one draw-timber is employed, and that is in the center of the car, and has the draw-bar attached to it.

draw-tongs (drâ′tôngz), *n. pl.* An instrument for drawing fine wire.

This method prevents plier-marks, and also preserves the shape of the wire intact, by dispensing with the use of *draw-tongs*, and this is of some importance in fancy wire-drawing. *Goldsmith's Handbook*, p. 104.

draw-tube (drâ′tūb), *n.* In a microscope, the tube which carries the eyepiece and object-glass. It consists of two parts, one sliding within the other, so that its length can be varied at will. *Dana.*

draw-well[1] (drâ′wel), *n.* A deep well from which water is drawn by a long cord or pole and a bucket.

They've thrown him in a deep *draw well*,
Full fifty fathoms deep.
Earl Richard (Child's Ballads, III. 11).

draw-well[2] (drâ′wel), *n.* In old-fashioned furniture, a deep drawer in which valuables were kept.

I wish, for their sakes, I had the key of my study out of my *draw-well*, only for five minutes, to tell you their names. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vi. 30.

dray[1] (drā), *n.* [E. dial. also *dree*; < ME. **dreye*, a sledge, sled, < AS. *dræge*, lit. that which is drawn, found only in the sense of 'drag-net' (= Sw. *drög*, a sledge, dray; cf. Icel. *drag*, the iron rim on the keel of a boat, or a sledge), < *dragan* = Sw. Icel. *draga*, etc., draw. The ME. sense seems to be of Scand. origin.] 1. A low, strong cart with stout wheels, used for carrying heavy loads. Also called *dray-cart*.

It makes no difference . . . whether the conveyance was by wagons, *drays*, or cars.
Soule vs. San Francisco Gaslight Co., 54 Cal., 241.

2. A sledge; a sled; a rude sort of vehicle without wheels. [Eng.]

dray[1] (drā), *v. t.* [< *dray*[1], *n.*] To carry or convey on a dray.

All unclaimed goods . . . will be carted, *drayed*, or lightered by responsible cartmen, draymen, or lightermen, etc.
Laws and Regulations of New York Customs Inspectors, [1883, p. 47.

dray[2] (drā), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A squirrel's nest. Also written *drey*.

The nimble squirrel noting here,
Her mossy *dray* that makes.
Drayton, Quest of Cynthia.

The morning came, when neighbour Hodge,
Who long had mark'd her airy lodge, . . .
Climb'd like a squirrel to his *dray*,
And bore the worthless prize away.
Cowper, A Fable.

dray[3]†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *deray*.

drayage (drā′āj), *n.* [< *dray*[1] + *-age*.] 1. The use of a dray; the act of hauling on a dray.

Coal was . . . removed by defendant on cars run upon a tramway, . . . and was warehoused without being hauled on drays. This was held equivalent to *drayage*.
Soule vs. San Francisco Gaslight Co., 54 Cal., 241.

2. A charge for the use of a dray.

dray-cart (drā′kärt), *n.* Same as *dray*[1], 1.

dray-horse (drā′hôrs), *n.* A horse used for drawing a dray.

drayman (drā′man), *n.*; pl. *draymen* (-men). A man who drives and manages a dray.

A brace of *draymen* bid—God speed him well,
And had the tribute of his supple knee.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 4.

To descend lower, are not our streets filled with sagacious *dray-men*, and politicians in liveries?
Spectator, No. 307.

drazel†, *n.* Same as *drossel*.

dread (dred), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dreaded*, formerly *dread*, *dred*, *drad*. [Early mod. E. also *dred*, *dredde*; < ME. *dreden*, pret. *dredde*, *dred*, rarely *dradde*, *drad*, pp. *dred*, rarely *drad*, < AS. **drǣdan*, only in comp. *on-drǣdan*, *ā-drædan*, *of-drǣdan*, ONorth. *on-drēda*, usually reflex., be afraid, dread, = OS. *an-drādan* = OHG. *in-trātan*, MHG. *in-trāten*, be afraid; remoter origin unknown.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To fear in a great degree; be in shrinking apprehension or expectation of: used chiefly with reference to the future: as, to *dread* death.

Admonishing all the world how that he is to be *dread* and feared. *J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 109.

But what I *drad*, did me poor wretch betide,
For forth he drew an arrow from his side.
Greene, Sonnet.

What the consequence of this will be, God onely knows, and wise men *dread*. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 30, 1673.

So have I brought my horse, by word and blow,
To stand stock-still and front the fire he *dreads*.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 264.

2†. To cause to fear; alarm; frighten.

This travelling by night in a desolate wilderness was little or nothing dreadful to me; whereas formerly the very thoughts of it would seem to *dread* me.
R. Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 422).

3†. To venerate; hold in respectful awe.

This flour that I love so and *drede*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 211.

He was *drad* and loued in countreis abowte,
Heyest & lowest hym Loved & alowte.
Arthur (ed. Furnivall), l. 116.

II. *intrans.* To be in great fear, especially of something which may come to pass.

Whan the princes and the Barouns herde the kynge thus speke, thei were somdell a-shamed, forthei *dredde* leste he sholde holde hem cowardes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 618.

Dread not, neither be afraid of them. Deut. i. 29.

dread (dred), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dred*, *dredde*; < ME. *dred*, usually *drede*, fear, doubt; from the verb.] 1. Great fear or apprehension; tremulous anticipation of or repugnance to the happening of something: as, the *dread* of evil; the *dread* of suffering; the *dread* of the divine displeasure.

Ac for *drede* of the deth I dar nougt telle treuthe.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 407.

When Gaheries and Galashin saugh Agrauayn falle, thei hadde grete *drede* that he were slayn.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 199.

Whence this secret *dread*, and inward horror,
Of falling into nought? *Addison*, Cato, v. 1.

2. Awe; fear united with respect; terror.

The fear of you and the *dread* of you shall be upon every beast of the earth. Gen. ix. 2.

Shall not his excellency make you afraid? and his *dread* fall upon you? Job xiii. 11.

She turn'd her right and round about,
Saye, "Why take ye sic *dreads* o' me?"
The Laird of Waristoun (Child's Ballads, III. 320).

3. A cause or object of apprehension; the person or the thing dreaded.

Let him be your *dread*. Isa. viii. 13.

4†. Doubt.

Ther shuln ye sen expresse, that no *dred* is
That he is gentil that doth gentil dedis.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 313.

Out of dread†, without doubt.—**Without dread**†, without doubt; doubtless. = **Syn. 1** and **2.** Awe, affright, fright, terror, horror, alarm, panic.

dread (dred), *p. a.* 1. Dreaded; such as to excite great fear or apprehension; terrible; frightful.

If he will not yield,
Rebuke and *dread* correction wait on us,
And they shall do their office.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 1.

We will be *dread* thought beneath thy brain,
And foul desire round thine astonished heart.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, i. 1.

2. That is to be dreaded or feared; awful; solemn; venerable: as, *dread* sovereign; a *dread* tribunal.

Confounding Mighty things by meanes of Weak;
Teaching dum Infants thy *drad* Praise to speak.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

God of all Nations! Sovereign Lord!
In thy *dread* name we draw the sword.
O. W. Holmes, Army Hymn.

dreadable† (dred′a-bl), *a.* [< *dread* + *-able*.] That is to be dreaded. *Latham.*

dreader (dred′ėr), *n.* One who dreads, or lives in fear and apprehension.

I have suspended much of my pity toward the great *dreaders* of popery. *Swift.*

dreadful (dred′fûl), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dreadfull*, *dredful*; < ME. *dredful*, *dredeful*; < *dread* + *-ful*.] **I.** *a.* 1†. Full of dread or fear.

"Certes, sir," seid Merlin, "in these two a-visions there is grete significacion, and it is no wonder though ye ther-of be *dredfull*." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 416.

Dreadfull of daunger that mote him betyde.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 37.

2†. Full of respect, honor, or veneration.

With *dredful* herte and glad devocioun.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 109.

3. Exciting or attended by great dread, fear, or terror; terrible; formidable; direful: as, a *dreadful* storm; a *dreadful* invasion.

And zit is the Lond of Prestre John more ferr, be many *dredfulle* iourneyes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 271.

The great and *dreadful* day of the Lord. Mal. iv. 5.

The lady may command, sir;
She bears an eye more *dreadful* than your weapon.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, i. 1.

There is nothing so inconsiderable, which may not appear *dreadful* to an imagination that is filled with omens and prognostics. *Addison*, Omens.

4. Awful; venerable; awe-inspiring.

How *dreadful* is this place! Gen. xxviii. 17.

A *dreadful* music. *Massinger*, Renegado, v. 3.

So Evangelist drew nearer and nearer, and, coming up to him, he looked upon him with a severe and *dreadful* countenance. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 94.

=Syn. 3. *Fearful*, *Frightful*, etc. (see *awful*); terrific, horrible, horrid, dire, direful, tremendous.

II. *n.* That which is fearful or terrible: used only in the phrases *penny dreadful*, *shilling dreadful*, to denote a tale of vulgar sensationalism sold at a small price, or a cheap sensational newspaper or periodical. [Eng.]

A drunken good-for-nothing, blind to his own absurdities and shortcomings, he [Ally Sloper] commenced his career as the hero of a *penny dreadful* which, unfortunately for its author, had but little success.
Contemporary Rev., L. 516.

By grace of a very rare genius, the best work of the Brontës is saved, as by fire, out of the repulsive sensationalism they started, destined to perish in *shilling dreadfuls*.
F. Harrison, Choice of Books, iii.

dreadfully (dred'fûl-i), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *dredfully*, < ME. *dredfully*; < *dreadful* + *-ly*[2].] **1†.** With alarm; fearfully.

Ac whan he hadde sizte of that segge a-syde he gan hym drawe,
Dredfully by this day! as duk doth fram the faucoun.
Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 62.

Ful tenderly begynneth she to wepe;
She rist her vp, and *dredefully* she quaketh,
As dothe the braunche that Zepherus shaketh.
Chaucer (ed. Gilman), Good Women, l. 2679.

2. In a dreadful or terrible manner.

Ffro Viterbe to Venyse, theis valyante knyghtez:
Dresses up *dredfully* the dragone of golde,
With egles al-over, enamelede of sable.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2026.

Their beaten anvils *dreadfully* resound,
And Ætna shakes all o'er, and thunders underground.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

dreadfulness (dred'fûl-nes), *n.* The quality of being dreadful; terribleness; frightfulness.

dreadingly (dred'ing-li), *adv.* In a manner significant of dread or terror; with misgiving. [Rare.]

Mistrustfully he trusteth,
And he *dreadingly* doth dare;
And forty passions in a trice
In him consort and square.
Warner, Albion's England, vi. 33.

dreadless (dred'les), *a.* [< ME. *dredles*, *dredeles*; < *dread* + *-less*.] **1.** Fearless; bold; not intimidated; undaunted; intrepid.

And *dreadless* of their danger, climb
The floating mountains of the brine.
Cotton (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 217).

Gentle and just and *dreadless*, is he not
The monarch of the world?
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, iii. 1.

2. Exempt from dread or fear of danger; secure.

Safe in his *dreadles* den him thought to hide.
Spenser, World's Vanitie, x.

3†. Without dread or apprehension: used elliptically (like *doubtless*) with adverbial effect.

Do dresse we tharefore, and byde we no langere,
Ffore *dredlesse* with-owttyne dowtte, the daye schalle be ourez!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2043.

dreadlessness (dred'les-nes), *n.* Fearlessness; undauntedness; freedom from fear or terror.

Zelmane (to whom danger then was a cause of *dreadlessness* . . .) with swiftness of desire crossed him.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

dreadly† (dred'li), *a.* [< ME. *dredli*, *dredlich*; < *dread* + *-ly*[1].] Dreadful.

This *dreadly* spectacle. *Spenser*.

dreadnaught, dreadnought (dred'nât), *n.* [< *dread*, *v.*, + obj. *naught*, *nought*.] **1.** A person who fears nothing.—**2.** Something that assures against fear. Hence—**3.** A thick cloth with a long pile, used for warm clothing or for protection against the elements; a garment made of such cloth. Also called *fearnaught*.

Look at him in a great-coat of the closest texture that the looms of Leeds could furnish—one of those *dreadnoughts* the utility of which sets fashion at defiance.
Southey, The Doctor, lvii.

dream[1] (drēm), *n.* [< ME. *dreme*, *dreem*, *drem*, *dream*, a dream, < AS. **dreám* (not found in this sense) = OS. *drōm* = OFries. *drām* = D. *droom* = MLG. *drōm*, LG. *droom* = OHG. MHG. *troum*, G. *traum* = Icel. *draumr* = Sw. *dröm* = Dan. *drøm*, a dream; perhaps lit. a deceptive vision, orig. **draugmo-*, < Teut. √ **drug*, seen in OHG. *triogan*, MHG. *triegen*, G. *triegen*, now *trügen* = OS. *bi-driogan* (= OHG. *bitriogan*), deceive, delude (cf. OS. *drugi*, deceptive, OHG. MHG. *ge-troc* = OS. *gi-drog*, phantom, apparition, = Icel. *draugr*, a ghost, spirit; = Skt. √ *druh* (for **dhrugh* ?), hurt (by deceit, wile, magic), cf. OPers. *drauga*, a lie). Though generally identified with *dream*[2], AS. *dréam*, joy, a joyful sound, etc., there is really nothing to connect the two words except the likeness of form.] **1.** A succession of images or fantastic ideas present in the mind during sleep; the sleeping state in which such images occur.

And thei ete no mete in alle the Wynter: but thei lygn as in a *Drem*, as don the Serpentes.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 288.

Dreams are but interludes which fancy makes;
When monarch reason sleeps, this mimic wakes.
Dryden, Cock and Fox, l. 325.

A *dream* is a succession of phenomena having no external reality to correspond to them.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 244.

2. That which is presented to the mind by the imaginative faculty, though not in sleep; a vision of the fancy, especially a wild or vain fancy.

Glories
Of human greatness are but pleasing *dreams*.
Ford, Broken Heart, iii. 5.

The potentiality of growing rich beyond the *dreams* of avarice. *Johnson*, in Boswell, an. 1781.

They live together and they dine together; . . . but the man is himself and the woman herself; that *dream* of love is over, as everything else is over in life.
Thackeray, Henry Esmond, vii.

dream[1] (drēm), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dreamed* or *dreamt*, ppr. *dreaming*. [< ME. *dremen* (not in AS.) = D. *droomen* = Sw. *drömma* = Dan. *drömme* = OHG. *troumjan*, MHG. *troumen*, G. *träumen*, dream; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To be partially, and with more or less confusion or incoherence, conscious of images and thoughts during sleep: with *of* before an object: as, to *dream of* a battle; to *dream of* an absent friend.

And he *dreamed*, and behold a ladder set upon the earth, and the top of it reached to heaven. Gen. xxviii. 12.

The slave who, slumbering on his rusted chain,
Dreams of the palm-trees on his burning plain.
O. W. Holmes, Poetry.

So I *dream*, sometimes, *of* a straight scarlet collar, stiff with gold lace, around my neck, instead of this limp white cravat. *G. W. Curtis*, Prue and I, p. 64.

2. To think idly or dreamily; give way to visionary thought or speculation; indulge in reverie or waking visions.

They *dream* on in a constant course of reading, but not digesting. *Locke*.

Franklin thinks, investigates, theorizes, invents, but never does he *dream*.
Theodore Parker, Historic Americans.

3. To have indefinite thought or expectation; think of something as possible; conceive: with *of*: as, he little *dreamed of* his approaching fate.

He . . . [Jesus] takes this occasion to tell his Disciples that they must no longer *dream of* the Glories and Splendour of this world. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. xii.

We might be otherwise; we might be all
We *dream of*, happy, high, majestical.
Shelley, Julian and Maddalo.

In Persia, no one with any pretence to respectability would *dream of* stirring outside the door without at least four men walking behind him. *O'Donovan*, Merv, xi.

II. *trans.* **1.** To see or think in a dream; imagine in sleep.

Your old men shall *dream* dreams. Joel ii. 28.

Said he not so? or did I *dream* it so?
Shak., R. and J., v. 3.

The dreams which nations *dream* come true.
Lowell, Ode to France.

2. To imagine as if in a dream; think about vainly, idly, or fancifully.

Man errs not that he deems
His welfare his true aim;
He errs because he *dreams*
The world does but exist that welfare to bestow.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna, i. 2.

3. To suppose indefinitely; have a conception of or about; believe in a general way.

The Atheists and Naturalists *dreame* the world to be eternall, and conceiue that all men could not be of one; because of this diuersitie of Languages.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 45.

She never *dreams* they used her for a snare,
And now withdraw the bait has served its turn.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 287.

4. To pass in reverie or inaction; spend idly or fancifully: followed by *away*, *out*, or *through*: as, to *dream away* one's life.

Why then does Antony *dream out* his hours?
Dryden, All for Love, i. 1.

dream[2]†, *n.* [ME. *drem*, *dreem*, *dreme*, earlier *dream* (rare except in earliest ME.), a sound, esp. a joyful sound, jubilation, < AS. *dréam*, a sound, esp. a joyful sound, song, harmony, joy (very common), = OS. *drōm*, joy; hence the verb AS. *drȳman*, *drēman*, rejoice, make jubilee, sing, = OS. *drōmian*, rejoice. Prob. not connected with *dream*[1], q. v., but perhaps allied to Gr. *θρῦλος*, a noise as of many voices, a shouting, murmuring; perhaps also allied to *drone*[1], q. v.] A noise, especially a joyful noise; jubilation; music.

Tha he mihte ihere . . . muchel folkes *dream*.
Layamon, I. 43.

Hornes blast other [or] belles *drem*.
Bestiary (Old Eng. Misc., ed. Morris), l. 665.

Lus! bus! las! das! rowtyn be rowe
Swech dolful a *dreme* the devyl it to dryve.
Rel. Ant., I. 240.

To hire louerd heo sede with stille *dreme*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 52.

dreamer (drē'mėr), *n.* [< ME. *dremere*, *dremer* = D. *droomer* = OHG. *troumāre*, G. *träumer* = Sw. *drömmare* = Dan. *drømmer*; < *dream*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who dreams; one who has dreams or visions.

They said one to another, Behold, this *dreamer* cometh. Gen. xxxvii. 19.

Alas! the *dreamer* first must sleep,
I only watch'd, and wish'd to weep.
Byron, The Giaour.

2. A visionary: as, a political *dreamer*.

He must be an idle *dreamer*,
Who leaves the pie and gnaws the streamer. *Prior*.

3. A mope; a sluggard.—**4.** A South American puff-bird of the genus *Chelidoptera*, as *C. tenebrosa*.

dreamery (drē'mėr-i), *n.* [= D. *droomerij* = G. *träumerei* = Dan. Sw. *drömmeri*; as *dream*[1] + *-ery*, collective suffix.] A habit of dreaming or musing: as, given to *dreamery*. *Imp. Dict.*

dreamful (drēm'fûl), *a.* [< *dream*[1] + *-ful*.] Full of dreams; marked by dreams or visionary thought.

Give us long rest or death, dark death, or *dreamful* ease.
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters (Choric Song).

dream-hole (drēm'hōl), *n.* One of the openings left in the walls of steeples, etc., for the admission of light. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng.]

dreamily (drē'mi-li), *adv.* **1.** In a dreamy manner; as a dream.

I hear the cry
Of their voices high
Falling *dreamily* through the sky.
Longfellow, Birds of Passage.

2. As in a dreaming state; in reverie; idly.

dreaminess (drē'mi-nes), *n.* The state of being dreamy, or given to reverie.

He was a dark, still, slender person, always with a trance-like remoteness, a mystic *dreaminess* of manner.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 68.

dreamland (drēm'land), *n.* The land or region seen in dreams; hence, the land of fancy or imagination; the region of reverie.

They are real, and have a venue in their respective districts in *dreamland*. *Lamb*, To Coleridge.

dreamless (drēm'les), *a.* [(= G. *traumlos* = Dan. *drømløs*) < *dream*[1] + *-less*.] Free from dreams.

Worn with misery,
He slept the *dreamless* sleep of weariness.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 207.

dreamlessly (drēm'les-li), *adv.* In a dreamless manner.

dreamt (dremt). Preterit and past participle of *dream*[1].

dream-while (drēm'hwīl), *n.* The apparent duration of a dream. [Rare.]

Now and then, for a *dream-while* or so.
Lamb, Artificial Comedy.

dream-world (drēm'wėrld), *n.* A world of dreams or illusive shows. [Rare.]

But thou be wise in this *dream-world* of ours.
Tennyson, Ancient Sage.

dreamy (drē'mi), *a.* [(= MLG. *drömech*) < *dream*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Full of dreams; given to dreaming; relating to or associated with dreams; giving rise to dreams: as, *dreamy* moods.

All day within the *dreamy* house
The doors upon their hinges creak'd.
Tennyson, Mariana.

2. Having the characteristics of a dream; consisting of or resembling idle imaginations; dream-like; vague; indistinct; visionary: as, he led a *dreamy* existence.

From *dreamy* virtues of this kind he turned with something like distaste. *Talfourd*, Charles Lamb.

The atmosphere was not too clear on the horizon for *dreamy* effects; all the headlands were softened and tinged with opalescent colors. *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 123.

drear (drēr), *a.* [An abbrev. of *dreary*, q. v.] Dreary. [Poetical.]

In urns and altars round,
A *drear* and dying sound
Affrights the Flamens at their service quaint.
Milton, Nativity, l. 193.

A *drear* northeastern storm came howling up. *Whittier*, Bridal of Pennacook.

dreart (drēr), *n.* [Made by Spenser from *dreary*, *a.*] Dread; dismalness; grief; sorrow; dreadfulness.

The ill-faste Owle, deaths dreadfull messengere;
The hoars Night-raven, trump of dolefull *drere*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 36.

He to him stepping neare,
Right in the flanke him strooke with deadly *dreare*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 20.

drearihead†, drearihood† (drēr'i-hed, -hụd), *n.* [False forms, made by Spenser, < *dreary* + *-head*, *-hood*.] Dreariness; dismalness; gloominess.

What evill plight
Hath thee opprest, and with sad *drearyhead*
Chaunged thy lively cheare?
Spenser, F. Q., III. ii. 30.

But Fury was full ill appareiled
In rags, that naked nigh she did appeare,
With ghastly looks and dreadfull *drerihed*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 17.

drearily (drēr'i-li), *adv.* [< ME. *drerily*, *dreriliche*, *dreoriliche*; < *dreary* + *-ly*[2].] In a dreary manner; dismally; forlornly.

A queer inner court, befouled with rubbish and *drearily* bare of convenience. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 149.

drearment† (drēr'i-ment), *n.* [A false form, made by Spenser, < *dreary* + *-ment*.] Dismalness; terror; horror; dread.

To sadder times thou mayst attune thy quill,
And sing of sorrowe and deathes *dreeriment*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., November.

dreariness (drēr'i-nes), *n.* **1.** The state or character of being dreary.—**2†.** Sorrow.

Let be thi wepynge and thy *drerinesse*.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 701.

drearing† (drēr'ing), *n.* [A false form, made by Spenser, < *drear-y* + *-ing*.] Dreariness; gloom.

All were my self, through griefe, in deadly *drearing*.
Spenser, Daphnaïda, l. 189.

drearisome† (drēr'i-sum), *a.* [< *dreary* + *-some*.] Very dreary; gloomy; desolate; forlorn.

dreary (drēr'i), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *drearie*, *drery*, *drerie*; < ME. *drery*, *dreri*, *dreori*, *drury*, < AS. *dreórig*, sad, mournful. AS. *dreórig* also means bloody, gory, = OS. *drōrag* = Icel. *dreyrigr* = MHG. *trōric*, bloody, < AS. *dreór* = OS. *drōr* = Icel. *dreyri*, *drōri* = MHG. *trōr*, blood, gore, < AS. *dreósan* (= Goth. *driusan*, etc.), fall, whence ult. E. *dross* and *drizzle*, q. v. But the sense 'sad' is prob. reached from another direction: OHG. **trūrag*, *trūreg*, MHG. *trūrec*, G. *traurig*, whence prob. LG. *trūrig*, D. *treurig* (with HG. *t*), sad, mournful, connected with OHG. *trūrēn*, cast down the eyes, mourn, MHG. *trūren*, G. *trauern*, mourn, orig. cause to fall, causative of the orig. verb, Goth. *driusan*, etc., above.] **1†.** Sorrowful; sad.

Thus praied thai all with *drery* steuyn,
Heueand up thaire heuides till heuyn.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 129.

They renue the funerall pompe of these great men yearly, assembling thither with plentie of wine and meats, and there watch all night (especially the women) singing *drerie* lamentations. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 822.

2. Lonesomely dismal or gloomy; exciting a feeling of desolation, sadness, or gloom.

The messenger of death, the ghastly owl,
With *dreary* shrieks did also yell. *Spenser*, F. Q.

The breakers were right beneath her bows,
She drifted a *dreary* wreck.
Longfellow, Wreck of the Hesperus.

On the ridge of the slope [was] an old cemetery, so *dreary* with its few hopeless fig-trees and aloes that it made the heart ache to look at it. *T. B. Aldrich*, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 245.

Hence—**3.** Exciting a feeling of tedium or ennui; tiresomely monotonous: as, a *dreary* book.

Chaucer is the first who broke away from the *dreary* traditional style, and gave not merely stories, but lively pictures of real life as the ever renewed substance of poetry. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 255.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** Cheerless, comfortless, drear, dark.—**3.** Tedious.

drecchet, *v.* See *dretch*[1], *dretch*[2].

dred†, dredet, *v.* and *n.* Middle English forms of *dread*.

dredeful†, *a.* A Middle English form of *dreadful*.

dredeles†, *a.* A Middle English form of *dreadless*.

dreder (dred'ėr), *n.* [Sc., also *dredour*, *dridder*, *drither*; appar. < *dread*, *v.*] Fear; dread. [Scotch.]

What aileth you, my daughter Janet,
You look sae pale and wan?
There is a *dreder* in your heart,
Or else ye love a man.
Lord Thomas of Winesberry (Child's Ballads, IV. 305).

dredge[1] (drej), *n.* [Formerly sometimes written *drudge*; of LG. origin, perhaps through OF. *drege*, *dreige*, a kind of net used for catching oysters (cf. mod. F. *dragueˌ* < E. *drag*, *n.*), < OD. *draghe*, D. *dreg(-net)*, a dredge, a drag-net (see *drag-net* and *dray*[1]); cf. D. *dreg* = LG. *dregge*, *drägge* = Dan. *dræg* = Sw. *dragg*, a grapnel, drag. The form *dredge* is practically an assibilation of *drag*, *n.*, ult. < *drag*, *v.*: see *drag*.] **1.** A bush-harrow; a large rake. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** Any instrument for bringing up or removing solid substances from under water by dragging on the bottom. (*a*) A drag-net for taking oysters, etc.

The oysters . . . haue a peculiar *dredge*; which is a thick strong net, fastened to three spils of iron, and drawne at the boates sterne gathering whatsoeuer it meeteth lying in the bottome of the water. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 30.

(*b*) An apparatus for bringing up marine animals, plants, and other objects from the bottom of the sea for scientific investigation. It consists principally of a frame of iron and a net which is attached to the frame. As generally constructed, the frame is transversely oblong, generally about three times as long as wide, with straight ends and slightly inclined sides, having the outer edges sharp to serve as scrapers. The net is usually composed of heavy twine, but sometimes of iron chainwork, and is attached to the frame by holes near the inner edges. Fastened to the frame are iron handles, to which a rope or iron chain is attached. (*c*) A machine for clearing the beds of canals, rivers, harbors, etc. See *dredging-machine*.

3. In *ore-dressing*, in certain mining districts of England, ore which is intermediate in richness between "prill-ore" and "halvans"; ore of second quality, more or less intermixed with veinstone. Sometimes written *dradge*.

dredge[1] (drej), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dredged*, ppr. *dredging*. [< *dredge*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To clear out with a dredge; remove sand, silt, mud, etc., from the bottom of: as, to *dredge* a harbor, river, or canal.—**2.** To take, catch, or gather with a dredge; obtain or remove by the use of a dredge: as, to *dredge* mud from a river.

A Caryophyllia which was *dredged* up alive by Captain King. *Darwin*, Coral Reefs, p. 116.

II. *intrans.* To make use of a dredge; operate with a dredge: as, to *dredge* for oysters.

dredge[2] (drej), *n.* [Also *dradge*; assibilated from earlier *dreg*, < ME. *dragg*, *dragge*, *drage*, a mixture of different kinds of grain or pulse, meslin; the same as ME. *dragge*, *dradge*, *dragy*, a kind of digestive and stomachic comfit, < OF. *dragie*, *dragee*, a kind of digestive powder, a comfit, sweetmeat, also small shot, etc., mod. F. *dragée*, a sugar-plum, small shot, meslin, < Pr. *dragea* = Sp. *grajea* = Pg. *grageia*, *grangea* = It. *traggea*, now *treggea*, comfits, sugar-plums, sweetmeats (ML. *dragetum*, *dragata*, *drageia*, *dragia*, after OF.), < ML. *tragemata*, pl., < Gr. τραγήματα, rarely in sing. τράγημα, dried fruits or sweetmeats eaten as dessert, < τραγεῖν, 2d aor. of τρώγειν, gnaw, nibble, munch, eat.] Formerly, same as *meslin*; now, specifically, a mixture of oats and barley sown together.

Thy *dredge* and thy barley go thresh out to malt. *Tusser*.

dredge[3] (drej), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dredged*, ppr. *dredging*. [Formerly *dreg*; E. dial. *dridge*; < *dredge*[2], *n.*] To sprinkle flour upon, as roasting meat.

Burnt figs *dreg'd* with meal and powdered sugar. *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, ii. 3.

Dredge you a dish of plovers. *Fletcher (and others)*, Bloody Brother, ii. 2.

dredge-box (drej'boks), *n.* [< *dredge*[3] + *box*[2].] Same as *dredging-box*.

dredgeman (drej'man), *n.*; pl. *dredgemen* (-men). [< *dredge*[1] + *man*.] One who fishes for oysters with a dredge.

dredger[1] (drej'ėr), *n.* [< *dredge*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who works with or makes use of a dredge.

In the month of May, the *dredgers* (by the law of the Admiralty court) have liberty to catch all manner of oysters, of what size soever. *Bp. Sprat*, Hist. Royal Soc.

2. A boat or vessel used in dredging.

We . . . had sight of a brigandine or a *dredger*, which the general tooke within one houres chase with his two barges. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 586.

3. A dredging-machine.

dredger[2] (drej'ėr), *n.* [< *dredge*[3] + *-er*[1].] A dredging-box.

dredgerman (drej'ėr-man), *n.*; pl. *dredgermen* (-men). One engaged in dredging.

In these courts they appoint . . . the quantity [of oysters] each *Dredgerman* shall take in a day, which is usually called Setting the Stint. *Defoe*, Tour through Great Britain, I. 150.

dredgie (drej'i), *n.* Same as *dirgie*. [Scotch.]

dredging (drej'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *dredge*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of using a dredge.

Most of our coasts produce them [oysters] naturally, and in such places they are taken by *dredging*, and are become an article of commerce, both raw and pickled. *Pennant*, Brit. Zoölogy, The Oyster.

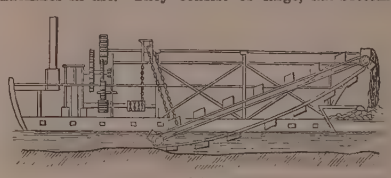
2. The matter or material brought up by a dredge.

It is not a little curious that these two forms should present themselves in the same *dredging*. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 474.

dredging-box (drej'ing-boks), *n.* [Also formerly *drudging-box*; < *dredging* + *box*[2].] A small box, usually of tin, with a perforated top, used to sprinkle flour on roasting meat, on a kneading-board, etc. Also *dredge-box*.

Cuts of the basting-ladles, dripping-pans, and *drudging-boxes*, &c., lately dug up at Rome, out of an old subterranean scullery. *King*, Art of Cookery, v.

dredging-machine (drej'ing-ma-shēn′), *n.* An apparatus for lifting mud and silt from the bottoms of rivers, harbors, canals, etc. Some dredging-machines employ a single bivalve or clam-shell scoop; others a series of scoops on an endless chain; others some form of suction apparatus. The earliest form appears to have been a single box-like shovel or spoon, suspended from a crane rigged up on a large flat-boat. It was lowered into the mud, dragged along by means of ropes till filled, and then raised and emptied into the boat. Another early form is the chapelet or chain-pump, which, by means of an endless chain carrying buckets traveling in a trough, lifts mud and water, discharging them at the top into a flat alongside the machine. On this plan are now built some of the largest and most powerful dredging-machines in use. They consist of large, flat-bottomed



Steam Dredging-machine.

boats, usually of iron, with a bucket-chain carrying nearly 40 buckets, each with a capacity of about 13 cubic feet. In excavating the Suez canal, the lifting buckets of some of the larger machines had a capacity of 5 cubic feet each, and the delivery was 20 buckets a minute. For the delivery of the sand or spoil both chutes and traveling buckets were used, the spoil being, in some instances, delivered 230 feet from the dredger. The clam-shell dredger is largely used in the United States, and has the merit of ease of management, the scoop operating in a half-circle about the boat, so that a wide channel can be excavated without moving the boat. The scoop is suspended from a crane at the bow of the boat, and is operated by means of chains controlled by steam-power, two long flexible poles serving as guides for the clam-shell. In the machines employing a suction or exhaust, a tube is lowered into the mud, and the mud and water are raised by means of a revolving disk in the tube, or by the aid of a vacuum or an ejector. A large vessel on the boat, being exhausted of air, is connected with the submerged pipe, when the mud and water readily rise into the receiver. In another form of pneumatic dredger a pipe is lowered into the silt and closed air-tight, and steam is then turned into the upper part of the pipe, driving out the air. Many other forms are used.

Dred Scot case. See *case*[1].

dree[1] (drē), *v.* [< ME. *dreen*, *dreien*, *dryen*, *drehen*, *dregen*, *dreghen*, *dreogen*, < AS. *dreógan*, bear, suffer, endure, also do, perform, = Goth. *driugan*, do military service; cf. Icel. *drȳgja* (a secondary form), connect, perpetrate, also lengthen: see *dree*[2]. Cf. also *dright*.] **I.** *trans.* To suffer; bear; endure: as, to *dree* penance. [Now only Scotch or poetical.]

For what I *drye* or what I thinke,
I wil myselven al it drynke.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1879.

Why *dreghis* thou this dole, & deris thi seluyn?
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3586.

Ye have the pains o' hell to *dree*.
The Cruel Mother (Child's Ballads, II. 271).

To dree one's or **a weird**, to abide one's fate or destiny; endure an inevitable penalty. [Scotch.]

I kenn'd he behoved to *dree his weird* till that day cam. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, lv.

A poor broken-hearted thing, that, if she hath done evil, has *dreed a* sore *weird* for it. *Scott*, Fair Maid of Perth, I. xii.

II.† *intrans.* To endure; be able to do or continue.

Neiȝ wod of his witt he wax neiȝ for drede,
& fled as fast homward as fet miȝt *drie*.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1772.

Ride on, ride on, Lord William now,
As fast as ye can *dree!*
Lord William (Child's Ballads, III. 19).

dree[2] (drē), *a.* [E. dial., = Sc. *dreigh, dreich, dreegh,* < ME. *drez, dregh, driz, dryz,* long, extended, great, < Icel. *drjūgr* = Sw. *dryg* = Dan. *drøi,* long, ample, substantial, solid, heavy; cf. Icel. *draugr,* a sluggard; *drȳgja,* commit, also keep longer, lengthen; Sw. *dröja,* stay, delay, = Dan. *dröie,* make a thing go far, go a long way; ult. connected with AS. *dreógan,* bear, suffer, endure, do, perform, E. *dree:* see *dree*[1].] **1**†. Long; large; ample; great.

The kynge was lokyd in a felde
By a ryver brede and *dreghe*.
MS. Harl., 2252. (*Halliwell.*)

The durres to vndo of the *dregh* horse.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11890.

2†. Great; of serious moment.—**3.** Tedious; wearisome; tiresome. [Prov. Eng.]

"Thou'rt in great pain, my own dear Stephen?" "I ha' been — dreadful, and *dree*, and long."
Dickens, Hard Times, iii. 6.

dree[2] (drē), *n.* [E. dial., = Sc. *dreigh,* < ME. *dreghe, dregh,* < *dregh, dreg,* etc., dree: see *dree*[2], *a.*] Length; extension; the longest part.

Thus they drevene to the dede dukes and erles,
Alle the *dreghe* of the daye, with dredfulle werkes!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2916.

dreely (drē'li), *adv.* [E. dial., = Sc. *dreighly,* < ME. *drely, dregly, dreghly, dryzly,* etc.; < *dree*[2] + *-ly*[2].] **1**†. Highly; largely; nobly; earnestly.

I drow into a dreme, & *dreghly* me thought
That Mercury the mykill God, in the mene tyme,
Thre goddes hade getten goyng hym bye,
That come in his company clere to beholde.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2379.

Drawene *dreghely* the wyne, and drynkne thereaftyre.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2028.

2. Slowly; tediously. [Prov. Eng.]

dreen, *v.* and *n.* A dialectal form of *drain.*

dreg[1], *n.* An obsolete or colloquial singular of *dregs.*

dreg[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *dredge*[2].

dreg[3]†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *dredge*[3].

dregginess (dreg'i-nes), *n.* [< *dreggy* + *-ness.*] The state of being dreggy; fullness of dregs or lees; foulness; feculence.

dreggish (dreg'ish), *a.* [< *dreg*[1] (*dregs*) + *-ish*[1].] Full of dregs; foul with lees; feculent.

To give a strong taste to this *dreggish* liquor, they fling in an incredible deal of broom or hops.
Harvey, Consumptions.

dreggy (dreg'i), *a.* [< ME. *dreggy* (= Sw. *dräggig*), < *dreg*[1] (*dregs*) + *-y*[1].] Containing dregs or lees; consisting of dregs; foul; muddy; feculent.

No relations of theirs, after all, but a *dreggy* hybrid of the basest bloods of Europe.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., p. 46.

dregs (dregz), *n. pl.* [< ME. *dregges,* also *dragges,* rarely in sing. *dreg,* < Icel. *dregg,* pl. *dreggjar* = Sw. *drägg,* dregs, lees; prob. < Icel. and Sw. *draga* = E. *draw,* the connection of thought being like that in *drain* as related to *draw:* see *drain, draw.*] **1.** The sediment of liquors; lees; grounds; feculence; any foreign matter of liquors that subsides to the bottom of a vessel containing them. [Formerly, and still sometimes colloquially, used in the singular.]

The *dregs* thereof, all the wicked of the earth shall wring them out, and drink them. Ps. lxxv. 8.

What too curious *dreg* espies my sweet lady in the fountain of our love? *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 2.

King John, in the meanwhile, was draining the cup of bitterness to the *dregs*. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 2.

You have stretched out your hands to save the *dregs* of the sifted sediment of a residuum.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 253.

2. Waste or worthless matter; dross; sweepings; refuse; hence, what is most vile and worthless: as, the *dregs* of society.

From the *dregs* of life think to receive
What the first sprightly running could not give.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, iv. 1.

What wonder is it, if ever since, and especially now, in these *dregs* of time, there be wilful men found, who will oppose their own vain fancies and novelties to the general sense of the whole body of Christians?
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xi.

They increased, by their numbers and their vices, the weight of that *dreg* which, in great and prosperous cities, ever sinks . . . to the lowest condition.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 538.

3. Solid impurities found in raw fats. *W. L. Carpenter*, Soap and Candles, p. 83.—**To drain the cup to the dregs.** See *cup.*

dreher (drā'ėr), *n.* [G., a kind of dance, a turner, a winch, < *drehen,* turn, = AS. *thrāwan,* turn, throw, E. *throw:* see *throw.*] **1.** An Austrian dance similar to the ländler.—**2.** Music written to accompany such a dance.

dreier, dreyer (drī'ėr), *n.* [G. usually *dreier,* < *drei* = E. *three.*] A Silesian money, 3 hellers.

dreigh (drēch), *a.* and *n.* A Scotch form of *dree*[2].

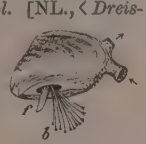
When thou an' I were young an' skeigh,
An' stable meals at fairs were *dreigh*.
Burns, The Auld Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare.

dreint†. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *drench*[1].

Dreissena (drī'se-nä), *n.* [NL., after Dr. *Dreyssen* of Belgium.] A genus of bivalve lamellibranchs, of the family *Mytilidæ,* or mussels, or made type of the family *Dreissenidæ. D. polymorpha,* originally an inhabitant of rivers and streams emptying into the Aral and Caspian seas, has extended its range into many European localities. Also *Dreyssena, Dreissensia.*

Dreissenacea (drī-se-nā'sē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dreissena* + *-acea.*] A group of acephalous mollusks: same as the family *Dreissenidæ.*

Dreissenidæ (drī-sen'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dreissena* + *-idæ.*] A family of bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Dreissena.* The mantle is open only for the foot in front of the umbones, and the siphons are situated at the distal margin. The branchial siphon is tubular, the anal subsessile, the foot ligulate and byssiferous, and the shell mytiliform with terminal umbones. There is an internal ligament; the pallial impressions are obscure; and there are three muscular scars.



Dreissena polymorpha: *b*, byssus; *f*, foot; lower arrow, inhalent siphon; upper arrow, exhalent siphon.

Dreisseninæ (drī-se-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dreissena* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily referred to the family *Mytilidæ:* same as the family *Dreissenidæ.* Also *Dreissensinæ.*

Dreissensia (drī-sen'si-ą), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Dreissena.*

Dreissensinæ (drī-sen-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Dreisseninæ.*

drem[1]†, **dreme**[1]†, *n.* and *v.* Obsolete forms of *dream*[1].

drem[2]†, **dreme**[2]†, *n.* See *dream*[2].

dremels†, *n.* [ME., also *dremeles,* < *dremen,* dream, + *-els,* a suffix seen also in ME. *metels,* a dream, and in the earlier forms of *riddle, n.*] A dream.

How that Ymagynatyf in *dremeles* me tolde,
Of Kynde and of his connynge and how curteise he is to bestes. *Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 14.

Dremotherium (drem-ō-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., for (?) **Dromotherium,* < Gr. δρόμος, a running, course, + θηρίον, a wild beast.] A genus of fossil ruminants from the Miocene of France, said to be related to the musk-deer.

drench[1] (drench), *v.* [< ME. *drenchen* (pret. *drenched* and *dreint,* pp. *drenched* and *dreint*), drench, drown, < AS. *drencan,* give to drink, also drown (= OFries. *drenka, drinka* = D. *drenken* = LG. *dränken,* OHG. *trenchan,* MHG. *trenken,* G. *tränken* = Icel. *drekkja* = Sw. *dränka*), caus. of *drincan,* drink: see *drink.* Cf. *drown,* of the same ult. origin.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To wet thoroughly; soak; steep; fill or cover with water or other liquid: as, garments *drenched* with rain or in the sea; swords *drenched* in blood; the flood has *drenched* the earth.

Oute of the see gravel the salt to bringe,
Let *drenche* it for a tyme in water swete.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 14.

Some in the greedie flouds are sunke and *drent*.
Spenser, tr. of Virgil's Gnat.

Order'd to *drench* his Knife in filial Blood;
Destroy his Heir, or disobey his God.
Prior, Solomon, iii.

For there, with broad wig *drenched* with rain,
The parish priest he saw. *Whittier*, The Exiles.

2. To gorge or satiate with a fluid: as, he *drenched* himself with liquor.—**3.** Specifically, to administer liquid physic to abundantly, especially in a forcible way.

I continued extraordinary Weak for some days after his [a Malayan doctor's] *Drenching* me thus: But my Fever left me for above a Week. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 503.

If any of your cattle are infected, . . . *drench* them.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

They were rough,
Dosed him with torture as you *drench* a horse.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 75.

4†. To drown.

Him thenketh verrayly that he may se
Noes flood come walking as the see
To *drenchen* Alisoun, his honey deere.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 431.

5. To subject (hides) to the effect of soaking and stirring in a solution of animal excrements or an alkaline solution. *Harper's Mag.*, LXX. 276.—**Syn. 1.** To steep, souse, deluge (with).

II.† *intrans.* To drown.

Thus shal mankynde *drenche* and lese his lyf.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 335.

drench[1] (drench), *n.* [< ME. *drench, drenke, drænc,* a drink, < AS. *drenc,* also *drinc* = OS. OFries. D. and LG. *drank* = OHG. *tranch,* G. *trank,* a drink, < AS. *drincan,* etc. (pret. *dranc*), drink: see *drink, v.*, and cf. *drink, n.*, and *drench*[1], *v.* In senses 2 and 3 rather from the verb *drench.*] **1**†. A drink; a draught.

Ther ne is nother king ne kuene thet ne ssel drinke of deathes *drench*. *Ayenbite of Inwyt*, p. 130.

2. A large draught of fluid; an inordinate drink.

A *drench* of sack
At a good tavern, and a fine fresh pullet,
Would cure him. *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, ii. 1.

Dregs and lees of Spain, with Welsh metheglin—
A *drench* to kill a horse.
Massinger, Great Duke of Florence, ii. 2.

Hence—**3.** A draught of physic; specifically, a dose of medicine for a beast, as a horse.

The sugar on the pill and the syrup around the oil left *drench* and purgative sufficiently heroic.
G. W. Curtis, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 800.

4. That with or in which something is drenched; a provision or preparation for drenching or steeping.

They [skins] are put into a *drench* of bran and water, heated to about 185° Fahr. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 388.

drench[2]†, *n.* A less correct form of *dreng.*

drencher (dren'chėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which drenches or wets.—**2.** One who administers a drench to a beast.

drenching-horn (dren'ching-hôrn), *n.* A cow's horn with perforations at the pointed end, the other being closed, used in giving medicine to sick animals.

dreng† (dreng), *n.* [In historical books cited also as *drenge* and *drench;* in Law L. *drengus,* repr. ME. *dreng,* also *dring,* pl. *drenges, dringes,* rarely *drenches,* a vassal, < AS. *dreng,* a valiant man, < Icel. *drengr,* a valiant man, a youth, = Sw. *dräng,* a man, a servant, = Dan. *dreng,* a boy, an apprentice, obs. a footman (whence Sc. *dring,* a servant).] In *old Eng. law,* a tenant in capite. The term was usually or originally applied to tenants holding directly of the king or of ecclesiastics, but in virtue of a service less honorable than knighthood, including commonly some agricultural work, and service as messenger and in the care of dogs and horses. Its application seems to have varied greatly in different places and times; but it implied generally a servile vassal who aspired to be a military vassal.

Bothe of erl and of baroun,
And of *dreng* and of thayn,
And of knith and of sweyn. *Havelok*, l. 2182.

It seems, then, that the *drengs* were tenants in pure villenage, bound to the lord, and annexed to the manor, and that they were usually sold with the forest to which they belonged, as mere drudges, to perform the most servile and laborious offices.
Gentleman's Mag. Library, I. 188.

Lanfranc, we are told, turned the *drengs,* the rent paying tenants of his archiepiscopal estates, into knights for the defence of the country. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 96.

drengage† (dreng'āj), *n.* [< *dreng* + *-age.*] **1.** The tenure by which a dreng held land.

There are also services connected with the bishop's hunting expeditions. Thus there are persons holding in *drengage,* who have to feed a horse and a dog, and to go in the great hunt (magna caza) with two harriers and 15 "cordons," etc. *Seebohm*, Eng. Vil. Community, p. 71.

2. The quantity of land, usually sixteen acres, to be plowed, sown, and harrowed by a dreng.

drenke†, *n.* An obsolete form of *drench*[1].

drenkle†, *v.* See *drinkle, dronkle.*

drent† (drent). An obsolete preterit and past participle of *drench*[1].

Drepane (drep'ą-nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δρεπάνη,* also *δρέπανον,* a sickle, a pruning-hook, < *δρέπειν,* pluck.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Drepanidæ:* so called from the elongated falciform pectoral fins.

drepania, *n.* Plural of *drepanium.*

drepanid (drep'ą-nid), *n.* A fish of the family *Drepanidæ.*

Drepanidæ (dre-pan'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Drepane* + *-idæ.*] A family of scombroid acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Drepane.* They have a compressed elevated body, with scales encroaching on the dorsal fin; the dorsal fin is divided into a shorter anterior and a larger posterior portion, and the pectorals are falciform. The *Drepane punctata* is common in the Indian and Australian seas.

drepanidium (drep-ą-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *drepanidia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *δρεπάνη,* a sickle (see

Drepane), + dim. *-ίδιον.*] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The flagellula or sickle-shaped young of certain protozoans, as a gregarine, as hatched from a spore. (*b*) The phase or stage of growth in which a young gregarine is sickle-shaped. (*ct*) [*cap.*] A genus of such organisms.

Drepanidium ranarum, the falciform young of an unascertained coccidiide. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 853.

drepaniform (drep′a-ni-fôrm), *a.* [< Gr. δρεπάνη, a sickle, + L. *forma*, shape.] Formed like a sickle or scythe; sickle-shaped; falciform or falcate.

Drepaninæ (drep-a-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Drepane* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily constituted for the genus *Drepane*, by some referred to the family *Chætodontidæ*, and by others to the *Carangidæ*: same as the family *Drepanidæ*.

Drepanis (drep′a-nis), *n.* [< Gr. δρεπανίς, a bird, perhaps the European swift, so called from the long, thin, falcate wings, < δρεπάνη, a sickle: see *Drepane*.] A genus of *Nectariniidæ* with falcate mandibles, characteristic of the Friendly

Sickle-billed Sunbird (*Drepanis pacifica*).

and Sandwich islands, sometimes giving name to a subfamily *Drepaninæ*; the sickle-billed sunbirds. *D. pacifica* is an example. The genus is also called *Falcator*, and some of the species are referred to *Mellithreptus*. In some species, as *Drepanis vestiaria*, or *Vestiaria coccinea*, the bill is enormously long and curved almost to a semicircle. This is a scarlet species from the plumage of which the Sandwich islanders manufacture beautiful robes.

drepanium (dre-pā′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *drepania* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. δρεπάνιον, dim. of δρέπανον, equiv. to δρεπάνη, a sickle: see *Drepane*.] In *bot.*, a sickle-shaped cyme, the successive flowers springing always from the upper side of their respective axes.

drepe[1]†, *v. i.* See *drip*, *drop*.

drepe[2]†, *v. t.* See *drib*[1], *drub*.

dreret, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *drear*.

drerimentt, *n.* A variant spelling of *dreariment*.

drerinesst, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *dreariness*.

dreryt, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *dreary*.

Dresden point-lace. See *lace*.

dress (dres), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dressed* or *drest*, ppr. *dressing*. [Early mod. E. also *dresse*; < ME. *dressen*, make straight, direct, rule, prepare, clothe, address one's attention to, < OF. *dresser*, *drescer*, *drecier*, erect, set up, arrange, dress, = Pr. *dressar*, *dreissar*, *dreçar* = OSp. *derezar* = It. *drizzare*, *dirizzare*, direct, etc., < ML. **directiare*, an assumed freq. < L. *directus*, ML. also *drectus*, *drictus*, straight, direct: see *direct*.]

I. *trans.* **1.** To put or make straight; adjust to a right line: as (in military use), to *dress* ranks.

Schrewide thingis schulen be in to *dressid* thingis [L. *erunt prava in directa*]. *Wyclif*, Luke iii. 5.

2†. To regulate; direct; set right; keep in the right course.

Thou schalt blesse God and pray hym to *dresse* thy ways. *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.

Danmarke he *dryssede* alle by drede of hym selvyne,
Fra Swynne unto Swether-wyke, with his swrede kene!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 46.

Make clean [my soul] thy thoughts, and *dress* thy mixt desires. *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 2.

3†. To adjust; fasten; fix.

The vyne eke to the tree with bondes *dresse*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 68.

4†. To address; direct: as, to *dress* words to a person; hence, with reflexive pronoun, to direct or turn one's course, efforts, or attention; prepare or apply one's self to do something; repair; betake one's self: as, they *dressed themselves* to the dance.

To the chambre dore he gan *hym dresse*.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 282.

What for the Yles, what for the See, . . . fewe folke assayen for to passen that passage; alle be it that men myghte don it well, that myght ben of power to *dresse him* thereto. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 306.

The men of armys bothe with spere and sheld,
With grete corage *dressid them* in to the feld.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2191.

5. To prepare or make ready; treat in some particular way, and thus fit for some special use or purpose. (*a*) To till; cultivate; prune.

And the Lord God took the man, and put him into the garden of Eden to *dress* it and to keep it. Gen. ii. 15.

The well-*dress'd* Vine
Produces plumpest Grapes.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

(*b*) To prepare for use as food, by cooking or by the addition of suitable condiments, etc.: as, to *dress* meat; to *dress* a salad.

It were a folly to take the pain to *dress* a bad dinner at home, when they may be welcome to good and fine fare so nigh hand at the hall.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 5.

The people were very civil, lending us an earthen Pot to *dress* Rice, or any thing else.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 90.

We dined together on very excellent provision, *dressed* according to their custom.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 298.

(*c*) To make fit for the purpose intended, by some suitable process: as, to *dress* beef for the market; to *dress* skins; to *dress* flax or hemp.

For their apparell, they are sometimes covered with the skinnes of wilde beasts, which in Winter are *dressed* with the hayre, but in Sommer without.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 129.

At that time it was customary to size or *dress* the warp in the loom. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 239.

(*d*) To cut or reduce to the proper shape or dimensions, or evenness of surface, as by planing, chiseling, tooling, etc.; trim; finish off; put the finishing touches to: as, to *dress* timber; to *dress* a millstone. (*e*) In *mining* and *metal.*, to sort or fit for smelting by separating and removing the non-metalliferous veinstone: as, to *dress* ores. (*f*) To comb and do up: as, to *dress* the hair.

O what need I *dress* up my head,
Nor what need I kaim doun my hair?
Laird of Blackwood (Child's Ballads, IV. 290).

(*g*) To curry and rub down: as, to *dress* a horse.

6. To treat with remedies or curative appliances: as, to *dress* a wound.

To heal her wounds by *dressing* of the weapon.
Ford, Witch of Edmonton, iii. 3.

The wound was *dressed* antiseptically.
Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 8870.

7. To array; equip; rig out: as, to *dress* a ship with flags and pendants.

We sent our skiffe aland to be *dressed*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 276.

And Caddell *drest*, amang the rest,
With gun and good claymore.
Battle of Tranent-Muir (Child's Ballads, VII. 172).

8. To attire; put clothes upon; apparel; adorn or deck with suitable clothes or raiment: as, he *dressed* himself hastily; to *dress* one's self for dinner; the maid *dressed* her mistress for a ball.

All her Tresses ties behind;
So *dress'd*, Diana hunts the fearful Hind.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

Good-morrow, Sir: what! up and *drest*, so early?
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 236.

A young man came to the court *dressed* as a minstrel, and carrying his Timpan at his back.
O'Curry, Anc. Irish, II. xxxiv.

9†. To direct toward; reach toward; reach; offer.

He *dressyd* hys bak unto the maste.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 2554.

Who of 3ou is a man, whom 3if his sone axe breed, wher he shal *dresse* to hym a stoon? *Wyclif*, Mat. vii. 9 (Oxf.).

10†. To prepare for action.

Segramor drough his suerde and *dressed* his shelde, and com towarde Agravadain a grete spede, and he com for to mete hym vigerously. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 569.

To dress up or **out**, to clothe elaborately or peculiarly; dress with great care or elegance, or in unusual clothing.

Our modern medals are full of togas and tunicas . . . that have not been in fashion these thousand years. You see very often a king of England or France *dressed up* like a Julius Cæsar. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, iii.

=**Syn. 1.** To aline.—**7.** To accoutre, array, rig.—**8.** To attire, apparel, clothe, embellish.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To direct one's course; go.

Fro derknesse I *dresse* to blysse clere.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 89.

2. To come into line or proper alinement: as (in military use), to *dress* up in the center.

All that remains of the west side of the square running southwards is continued on the same plan as the brick house, and *dresses* with it in height.
N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 344.

3. To clothe one's self; put on one's usual garments, or such garments as are required for a particular occasion: as, to *dress* for the day; to *dress* for dinner, or for a ball.

I did *dress* in the best array,
As blythe as ony bird on tree.
The Laird of Waristoun (Child's Ballads, III. 319).

The servant told me that Lord Grey was still at the House of Lords, and that her ladyship had just gone to *dress*. *Macaulay*, Life and Letters, I. 209.

She always *dressed* handsomely, and her rich silks and laces seemed appropriate to a lady of her dignified position in the town. *Josiah Quincy*, Figures of the Past, p. 61.

4†. To give orders or directions.

For als I byde bus [it behooves] all thyng be and dewly done als I will *dresse*. *York Plays*, p. 13.

5†. To get on or up; rise.

Deliverly he *dressed* vp, er the day sprenged.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2009.

To dress up, to dress one's self with special care; put on one's best clothing, or different garments from those commonly worn. [Colloq., U. S.]

dress (dres), *n.* [< *dress*, *v.*] **1.** A garment, or the assemblage of garments, used as a covering for the body or for its adornment; clothes; apparel: as, to spend a good deal of money on *dress*.

As Chastity, says Philander, appears in the habit of a Roman matron, in whom that virtue was supposed to reign in its perfection, Piety wears the *dress* of the vestal virgins, who were the greatest and most shining examples of it. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, ii.

Abs. Is Mr. Faulkland returned?
Fag. He is above, sir, changing his *dress*.
Sheridan, The Rivals, ii. 1.

Style is the *dress* of thoughts.
Chesterfield, Letters, Nov. 24, 1749.

Specifically—**2.** The gown or robe worn by women, consisting of a skirt and a waist, either made separately or in one garment.

Two evening *dresses* for a girl who had never had anything better than the simplest muslin!
Mrs. Oliphant, A Poor Gentleman, xvi.

3. Outward adornment; elegant clothing, or skill in selecting, combining, and adjusting articles of clothing: as, a love of *dress*; a man of *dress*.—**4.** In *ornith.*, plumage: as, spring or autumn *dress*; the breeding *dress*.—**5.** External finish: used especially of the arrangement of the furrows on a millstone.—**6.** Size; dressing.

Boil or soak [the canvas] for an hour or so in a solution of soda and water to get out the *dress*.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 122.

Full dress, a style of dress which etiquette or fashion requires to be worn on occasions of ceremony, or on certain social occasions, as a fashionable private entertainment, a ball, etc.=**Syn. 1.** Clothing, raiment, habiliments, accoutrements, vestments, habit, attire, array, garb, costume, suit.

dress-circle (dres′sėr′kl), *n.* A portion of a theater, concert-room, or other place of entertainment, originally set apart for spectators or an audience in evening dress, but now generally used indiscriminately: in theaters, usually the first gallery or circle above the floor.

There they [East Indians at the Queen's Theatre in London] sit in splendid array, in the *dress-circle*, close to the royal box, and no one objects. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 484.

dress-coat (dres′kōt′), *n.* A coat worn by men on occasions of ceremony; especially, a coat fitting tightly, and having the skirts cut away over the hips. See *coat*[2], and *full dress*, under *dress*.

dresser[1] (dres′ėr), *n.* [< *dress* + *-er*[1]. Cf. F. *dresseur*, a trainer.] **1.** One who dresses; one who is employed in preparing, trimming, or adjusting something.

Then said he unto the *dresser* of his vineyard, Behold, these three years I come seeking fruit on this fig tree, and find none; cut it down. Luke xiii. 7.

A very simple honest fellow, sir, one Demetrius, a *dresser* of plays about the town here. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iii. 1.

Specifically—(*a*) A hospital assistant whose office it is to dress wounds, ulcers, etc.

The magistrate and clerk were bowed in by the house-surgeon and a couple of young men who smelt very strong of tobacco-smoke; they were introduced as *dressers*.
Dickens, Sketches, The Hospital Patient.

(*b*) One who is employed in clothing and adorning others, as in a theater.

She [the Empress Eugénie] had three maids, or *dressers*, as they are called at the English court.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 617.

(*c*) In *type-founding*, a workman who dresses types arranged in rows, removes their defects, and prepares them for sale.

2. A tool, apparatus, or power-machine for cutting and dressing the furrows on the face of a millstone. The simplest of the tools used for this purpose is a pick or light hammer having one or more sharp steel points; a block of emery or corundum, provided with a handle, and having a sharp cutting edge, is also used. In more complicated apparatus, a pick or other similar tool is supported on a frame that travels over the face of the stone. In some cases the stone is set up on edge, as in a lathe; in others it is placed horizontally in the machine under a revolving cutter, which travels on a fixed arm radial to the stone, the stone revolving beneath it.

3. A machine for splitting geological specimens. It consists of a strong frame with a pair of chisels, one fixed and the other controlled by a powerful lever. The mineral, fossil, or other material is placed between the chisels and split by pressure.
4. A miners' pick.—**5.** A plumbers' mallet used for closing joints in sheet-lead.

dresser[2] (dres'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *dressour, dressure, dressore* (ML. *dressorium*, after E.), < OF. *dreçoir, drechoir*, a dresser (F. *dressoir*, a sideboard), < ML. *directorium*, a dresser, < L. *directus*, straight, > ult. OF. *drecier, drescer*, etc., dress, prepare: see *dress, v.*] **1.** A table, sideboard, or bench on which meat and other things are dressed or prepared for use.

Summoning your tenants at my *dresser*,
Which is, indeed, my drum.
Massinger, The Guardian, iii. 3.

A maple *dresser* in her hall she had,
On which full many a slender meal she made.
Dryden, Cock and Fox, l. 17.

It was formerly customary for the cook, when dinner was ready, to knock on the *dresser* with his knife, by way of summoning the servants to carry it into the hall.
Gifford, Note to Massinger's Unnatural Combat, iii. 1.

2. A cupboard or set of shelves for dishes and cooking utensils.

The pewter plates on the *dresser*
Caught and reflected the flame, as shields of armies the sunshine. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, i. 2.

dress-goods (dres'gụdz), *n. pl.* Fabrics used for women's and children's frocks or gowns.

dressing (dres'ing), *n.* [< ME. *dressynge;* verbal n. of *dress, v.*] **1.** The act of one who dresses; the act or process of adjusting, preparing, trimming, finishing, etc., in any sense of the verb *dress*. Specifically, in *metal.*, the mechanical treatment which an ore receives after being brought to the surface; concentration. This is almost always done in water, and with the aid of suitable machinery. (See *cob*[7], *jig, buddle*[2].) The dressing of an ore, or the mechanical treatment, necessarily precedes the smelting, or chemical treatment. In the former it is chiefly the difference in specific gravity between the metalliferous portion of the vein and the veinstone itself of which advantage is taken for effecting a separation. In the chemical treatment the result depends on the various reactions which the substances present have with one another when exposed to a high temperature or smelted.
2. That which is used in dressing or preparing anything, as for use or ornament. Specifically—(*a*) In *med.* and *surg.*, the remedy or apparatus applied to a wound or sore, etc. (*b*) The manure or compost spread over land in preparing it for cropping. (*c*) In *cookery:* (1) The sauce, etc., used in preparing a dish for the table. (2) Stuffing; the flavored material, as bread-crumb, inserted in a fowl, in veal, etc., for roasting. [Colloq.] (*d*) The glaze, stiffening, or finishing applied to textile fabrics to give them greater smoothness and firmness, to allow of their being folded, packed, etc., with greater ease, and sometimes with the dishonest intention of giving them artificial weight or the appearance of greater excellence of manufacture. (*e*) In *arch.*, the moldings around doors, windows, and other openings on an elevation.
3. A thrashing; a flogging or beating; a reprimand or scolding. [Colloq.]

If ever I meet him again, I will give him such a *dressing* as he has not had this many a day.
Jane Austen, Sense and Sensibility, xxx.

dressing-bench (dres'ing-bench), *n.* In *brick-making*, a bench with a cast-iron plate upon which the bricks, after drying in the sun, are rubbed, polished, and beaten to make them symmetrical.

dressing-board† (dres'ing-bōrd), *n.* Same as *dresser*[2], 1.

She's laid him on a *dressin board*,
Whar she did often dine.
Sir Hugh (Child's Ballads, III. 143).

dressing-case (dres'ing-kās), *n.* A box containing certain requisites for the toilet, as combs, shaving apparatus, hair-, tooth-, and nail-brushes, pomatum, etc.

dressing-floor (dres'ing-flōr), *n.* In *mining*, an area of ground near the mouth of the mine with a floor of firmly beaten earth or paved with stones, on which the ores as they arrive at the surface are sorted or receive their first rough treatment. See *spalling-floor*.

dressing-frame (dres'ing-frām), *n.* A frame of wire, having the general shape above of the shoulders and bust of a woman, and below following the curves of a skirt: used in shaping dresses, draping the folds, etc.

dressing-gown (dres'ing-goun), *n.* A loose and easy gown or robe worn while making the toilet or when in dishabille.

dressing-jacket (dres'ing-jak″et), *n.* A loose upper garment of washable material worn by women while dressing. Also *dressing-sack*.

dressing-knife (dres'ing-nīf), *n.* [< ME. *dressingknife, dressyngcnyfe*, etc.] A slightly curved blade with handles, used by tanners in shaving off the fatty tissue from the hides.

Cokes come with *dryssynge knyfe;*
They brittened tham als thay were wode.
Thomas of Erseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 106).

dressing-machine (dres'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* **1.** A machine for separating the bran from flour, consisting of a skeleton cylinder covered with wire, and carrying from six to eight brushes.—**2.** A machine in which twisted yarn is sized, scraped, brushed, and dried by heat and an air-blast, to remove the fuzz and slightly gloss it.

dressing-room (dres'ing-röm), *n.* A room, as one opening from a bedroom, intended to be used for dressing: as, the *dressing-rooms* of a theater.

dressing-sack (dres'ing-sak), *n.* Same as *dressing-jacket*. [This word is the more usual in the United States, and *dressing-jacket* in England.]

dressing-table (dres'ing-tā″bl), *n.* **1.** A table provided with conveniences for adjusting the dress; a toilet-table.—**2.** A dressing-bench.—**3.** A bench on which ores are sorted.—**4.** A machine for dressing, truing, and straightening stereotype plates. See *stereotype*.

dressmaker (dres'mā″kėr), *n.* One, especially a woman, whose occupation is the making of gowns and other articles of female attire.

dressoir (dre-swor′), *n.* [F.: see *dresser*[2].] A sideboard; a court cupboard; a dresser.

dress-parade (dres'pā-rād″), *n. Milit.*, a tactical ceremonial or parade in full uniform.

The darky is always on *dress parade*. The moment he gets into uniform he thinks the eyes of all men are upon him. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 788.

dress-spur (dres'spėr), *n.* A name given to a spur, seen on medieval brasses, etc., the rowel of which is inclosed in a smooth ring, and which has been for this reason thought to be merely emblematic. It is probable, however, that the ring is a mere device of shading used by the engraver to throw the rowel into relief.

dress-uniform (dres'ū″ni-fôrm), *n. Milit.*, the uniform prescribed to be worn on occasions of ceremony.

dressy (dres'i), *a.* [< *dress* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Fond of dress; given to elaborate or showy dressing. [Colloq.]

"And don't trouble to dress," continued the considerate aunt, "for we are not very *dressy* here."
Marriage, I. 33.

2. Having an air of fashion or dress; modish; stylish: said of garments or materials. [Colloq.]

Many hints had been given on the virtues of black velvet gowns; . . . they were *dressy*, and not too *dressy*.
Marriage, I. 206.

drest[1]. An occasional preterit and past participle of *dress*.

drest[2]†, *n.* See *drast*.

dretch[1]†, *v. t.* [ME. *drechen, drecchen*, later *dretchen*, < AS. *dreccan*, vex, trouble, afflict. Connection with *dretch*[2] doubtful.] To vex; trouble; oppress.

This chanteclere gan gronen in his throte,
As man that in his dreme is *drecched* sore.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 67.

"Truly," said the bishop, "I saw the angels heave up Sir Launcelot towards heaven, and the gates of heaven opened against him." "It is but *dretching* of swevens," said Sir Bors, "for I doubt not Sir Launcelot aileth nothing but good." *Sir T. Malory*, Morte d'Arthur, III. clxxv.

dretch[2]†, *v. i.* [= Sc. *dretch, dratch*, linger, < ME. *drechen, drecchen*, later *dretchen*, linger, delay (not in AS. in this sense). Perhaps = MHG. *trecken*, G. *trecken* = D. *trekken* = Dan. *trække*, draw, pull (D. and Dan. forms perhaps of HG. origin).] To delay; linger.

What shold I *drecche*, or telle of his array?
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1264.

Be than [by then] the Romaynez ware rebuykyde a lyttille,
With-drawes theyme drerely and *dreches* no lengare.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2154.

dreul†, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *drool*.

dreve†, *v. t.* See *drove*[4].

drevil†, *n.* Same as *drivel*[2].

drew (drö). Preterit of *draw*.

drey†, *n.* See *dray*[2].

dreye†, *a.* An obsolete form of *dry*. *Chaucer*.

dreyer, *n.* See *dreier*.

dreyling (drī'ling), *n.* An old Danish copper coin, a quarter-skilling.

dreynt†. An obsolete past participle of *drench*[1].

Dreyssena, *n.* See *Dreissena*.

drib[1]† (drib), *v.* [A dial. var., like *drub*, of ME. *drepen*, hit, strike, slay: see *drub*. In part (def. 2) mixed with *drib*[2], *dribble*[1], q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cut off; chop off. *Dekker*. Specifically—**2.** To cut off little by little; cheat by small and reiterated tricks; purloin.

He who drives their bargains *dribs* a part. *Dryden*.

3. To entice step by step.

With daily lies she *dribs* thee into cost.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, i.

4. In *archery*, to shoot directly at short range.

Not at the first sight, nor with a *dribbed* shot,
Love gave the wound, which while I breathe will bleed.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, Astrophel and Stella.

II. *intrans.* In *archery*, to shoot at a mark at short range.

drib[2]† (drib), *v. i.* [A dial. var. of *drip* (ME. *drippen*) or of the related ME. *drepen*, drop; due prob. in part to the freq. *dribble*[1] for **dripple*. See *drip, dribble*[1], *dribble*[2].] To dribble; drivel.

Like drunkards that *dribbis*.
Skelton, Garland of Laurel, l. 641.

drib[2] (drib), *n.* [< *drib*[2], *v.*; or else an abbr. of *driblet, dribblet*.] A drop; a driblet, or small quantity.

Rhymes retailed in *dribbs*. *Swift*, On Gibb's Psalms.

We are sending such regiments and *dribs* from here and Baltimore as we can spare to Harper's Ferry.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 241.

dribber† (drib'ėr), *n.* [< *drib*[1], *v.*, 4, + *-er*[1].] In *archery*, one who shoots at short range. *Ascham*.

dribbet† (drib'et), *n.* [Var. of *driblet*.] Same as *driblet*.

Their poor pittances are injuriously compounded, and slowly payd by *dribbets*, and with infinite delayes.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 143.

dribble[1] (drib'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dribbled*, ppr. *dribbling*. [Formerly also *drible;* for **dripple* (= LG. *drippeln*), freq. of *drip:* see *drip*, and cf. *drib*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To fall in drops or small particles, or in a quick succession of drops: as, water *dribbles* from the eaves.

Which receiver . . . allows the grain to *dribble* only in small quantities into the central hole in the upper millstone. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., xv.

'Twas there I caught from Uncle Reuben's lips,
In *dribbling* monologue 'twixt whiffs and sips,
The story I so long have tried to tell.
Lowell, Fitz Adam's Story.

2†. To fall weakly and slowly.

The *dribbling* dart of love. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 4.

3. To act or think feebly; want vigor or energy. [Rare.]

Small temptations allure but *dribbling* offenders.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

4. To be of trifling importance. [Rare.]

Some *dribbling* skirmishes. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 597.

II. *trans.* **1.** To throw down or let fall in drops or bits.

Let the cook follow with a ladle full of soup, and *dribble* it all the way up stairs. *Swift*, Directions for Servants.

2. To give out in small portions: often with *out*.

Stripes, too, at intervals, *dribbled out* the Marsala with a solemnity which would have done honour to a duke's butler. *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, xxvii.

3. In *foot-ball* and other games, to give a slight kick or shove to, as the ball, without intending to send it far.

As we wheeled quickly, I saw that one of the other two men on our side had stopped it [the ball], and was beginning to *dribble* it along. *F. M. Crawford*, Mr. Isaacs, viii.

dribble[1] (drib'l), *n.* [< *dribble*[1], *v.*] **1.** Any small quantity of dropping or trickling fluid; a dropping or dripping: as, the *dribble* from the eaves.

If that little *dribble* of an Avon had succeeded in engendering Shakespeare, what a giant might we not look for from the mighty womb of Mississippi?
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 185.

2. Drizzly or wet weather. [Scotch.]

Now thou's turn'd out, for a' thy trouble,
But house or hald,
To thole the winter's sleety *dribble*
An' cranreuch cauld! *Burns*, To a Mouse.

dribble[2] (drib'l), *v. i.* [A var. of *drivel*[1] by confusion with *dribble*[1]. Cf. *drabble*.] To drivel; slaver.

dribble[3]† (drib'l), *n.* A variant of *drivel*[2].

dribbler (drib'lėr), *n.* A weak person; a driveler.

The aspirants and wranglers at the bar, the *dribblers* and the spit-fires. *Southey*, The Doctor, interchapter vii.

driblet, dribblet (drib'let), *n.* [< *dribble*[1] + dim. *-et*.] A small piece or part; any inconsiderable part of a whole: as, the money was paid in *driblets;* the food was doled out in *driblets*.

The *driblet* of a day. *Dryden*.

The savings banks of the United States had, in 1887, some $1,200,000,000 of deposits. . . . Saved in *dribblets*, it would have been spent in *dribblets*, and would have passed out of reckoning without doing the world any service, but for the savings banks. *The Century*, XXXV. 965.

dridder (drid'ėr), *n.* Same as *dreder*.

driddle (drid'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *driddled*, ppr. *driddling*. [Sc., also written *druttle*, *drutle*; origin obscure.] 1. To play unskilfully, as on the violin.

A pigmy scraper wi' his fiddle,
Wha us'd at trysts and fairs to *driddle*.
Burns, Jolly Beggars.

2. To wander aimlessly or feebly from place to place.—3. To work constantly without making much progress.

drie[1]†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *dry*.

drie[2], *v. t.* A Scotch spelling of *dree*[1].

Would'st thou thy every future year
In ceaseless prayer and penance *drie*,
Yet wait thy latter end with fear—
Then, daring warrior, follow me!
Scott, L. of L. M., ii. 5.

drier (drī'ėr), *n.* [< *dry* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which dries or is used in drying. Specifically—(*a*) A machine or mechanical contrivance or apparatus used in removing moisture from some substance: as, a fruit-*drier*; a clothes-*drier*; a grain-*drier*. (*b*) Any substance added to a paint to increase its drying quality. It may be a liquid, such as japan, or a dry material, as oxid of lead, oxid of manganese, burnt umber, or sugar of lead. Also spelled *dryer*.—**Centrifugal drier**, a machine in which rotary motion is the direct means of extracting moisture. It consists of two circular tubs of metal placed one within the other, the smaller one being pierced with many small holes and revolving on its axis. On placing sugar, wet fabrics, etc., within the interior vessel and setting it in rapid motion, the water is expelled by centrifugal force. See *evaporator* and *lumber-drier*.

drier, driest (drī'ėr, drī'est). Comparative and superlative degrees of *dry*.

drifet, *v.* A Middle English form of *drive*.

drift (drift), *n.* [< ME. *drift*, *dryft*, act of driving, a drove, shower of rain or snow, impulse (not in AS.; = OFries. **drift* (in comp. *ur-drift*) = D. *drift*, a drove, flock, course, current, ardor, = MLG. *drift* = MHG. *trift*, a drove, herd, pasture, drift (of wood, etc.), activity, = Icel. *drift*, *dript*, a snow-drift, = Sw. *drift*, impulse, instinct, = Dan. *drift*, instinct, inclination, drove, (naut.) drift, leeway); with formative *-t*, < AS. *drīfan*, pp. *drifen*, drive: see *drive*.] 1. A driving; a force impelling or urging forward; impulse; hence, figuratively, overbearing power or influence.

The ffolke was so ferd, that on flete were,
All drede for to drowne with *dryft* of the se;
And in perell were put all the proude kynges.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4635.

The dragoun dreew him awaie with *drift* of his winges.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 998.

A bad man, being under the *drift* of any passion, will still follow the impulse of it till something interposes.
South, Sermons.

There is a kind of undertow in that rich baritone of his that sweeps our minds from their foothold into deeper waters with a *drift* we cannot and would not resist.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 383.

2. Anything driven; especially, an assemblage or a number of things or animals driven, or impelled by any kind of force: as, a *drift* of trees in a torrent; a *drift* of cattle (a drove); a *drift* of bullets.

Anton Shiel, he loves not me,
For I gat twa *drifts* of his sheep.
Hobie Noble (Child's Ballads, VI. 100).

A *dryft* of tame swine.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 80.

We saw a great *drift*; so we heaved out our skiff, and it proved a fir log, which seemed to have been many years in the water. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 20.

Drifts of rising dust involve the sky. *Dryden.*

Beyond the lodge the city lies,
Beneath its *drift* of smoke.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

Hence—3. A heap of any matter driven together: as, a *drift* of snow, or a snow-*drift*; a *drift* of sand.

A smooth white mound the brush-pile showed,
A fenceless *drift* what once was road.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

4. Course of anything; tendency; aim; intention: as, the *drift* of reasoning or argument; the *drift* of a discourse.

And then he taketh him al to the deuises of his worldly counsailers, and . . . maketh many wise waies as he weneth, and al turne at length vnto foly, and one subtil *drift* driueth an other to naught.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 41.

These Furies: who with fell despight . . . pursue (incensed)
Their damned *drifts* in Adam first commenced.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

Hovers betwixt two factions, and explores
The *drifts* of both.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

He threw in some . . . commonplace morality to conceal his real *drift*. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 416.

5. In *geol.*, loose detrital material, fragments of rock, boulders, sand, gravel, or clay, or a mixture of two or more of these deposits, resting on the surface of the bed-rock. The term *drift* was introduced by Lyell in 1840, to take the place of *diluvium*, with which latter word the idea of a universal deluge, and especially the Noachian deluge, had been generally associated. (See *diluvium*.) The word *drift* is now usually applied to detrital deposits when it is intended to include at the same time the transportation from a distance. Almost all detrital material has, however, been formed with more or less help from running water, and therefore must in that process have been moved to a greater or less distance from the place of its origin. It is especially with reference to material lying on the surface in northern Europe and northeastern North America that the term *drift* is used at present by geologists, and it is frequently called *northern drift*, since much of it has been moved in a southerly direction. And since ice is believed by most geologists to have been the principal agent by which this drift was moved, it is also denominated *glacial drift*, while the detrital material transported by the agency of ice at the present time is not so called. See *glacier* and *moraine*.

6. In *mining*, a nearly horizontal excavation made in opening or working a mine: nearly the synonym of *level*. The levels or drifts are the nearly horizontal openings in a mine; the shafts are the nearly vertical openings by which the levels are connected and made accessible. (See *level* and *adit*.) A drift is wholly within the soil or rock; an open cut is open to the sky. Also *driftway*.

7. *Naut.*, the leeway which a vessel makes when lying to or hove to during a gale. Also *driftway*.—8. In *ship-building*, the difference between the size of a bolt and the hole into which it is to be driven, or between the circumference of a hoop and the circumference of the mast on which it is to be driven.—9. The horizontal oversetting force or pressure outward exerted by an arch on the piers on which it rests.—10. Slow movement of a galvanometer-needle, generally due to changes in the torsional elasticity of the suspending fiber.—11. In *mech.*, a longish round and slightly tapering piece of steel used for enlarging a hole in a metallic plate; a drift-bolt; a punch. It sometimes has grooves cut in spirals on the sides, to give it cutting edges. Also called *driver*.—12. *Milit.*: (*a*) A tool used in ramming down the composition contained in a rocket or similar firework. (*b*) A priming-iron to clean the vent of a piece of ordnance from burning particles after each discharge. [Eng.] (*c*) In *gun.*, same as *derivation*, 6.—13. A green lane. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 302. [Prov. Eng.]—14. Delay; procrastination. [Scotch.]

Trouble uppon trouble is the matter and exercise of patience, lang *drift* and delay of thinges hoped for is the exercise of true patience. *R. Bruce*, Eleven Sermons.

15. [D. *drift*, a course, current, a passing.] In South Africa, a ford.—16. The distance traversed in making a single haul of a dredge.—**Drift epoch.** See *glacial epoch*, under *glacial*.—**Drift of a current**, the rate at which it flows.—**Drift of the forest**, in *Eng. law*, a driving together of the cattle that are in a forest, in order to ascertain their condition and status, as to ownership, commonableness, etc.; a kind of "round-up."—**Drifts in the sheer draft.** See *draft*[1].—**Glacial drift.** See above, 5, and *glacial*.—**Northern drift**, in *geol.*, a name given to boulder-clay of the Pleistocene period, when its materials were supposed to have been brought by polar currents from the north. See above, 5.—**Road-drift**, the materials scraped from a road, as in repairing it.

drift (drift), *v.* [< *drift*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To float or be driven along by a current of water or air; be carried at random by the force of the wind or tide; hence, figuratively, to be carried as if by accident or involuntarily into a course of action or state of circumstances.

We *drifted* o'er the harbour bar.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, vi.

Half the night
Buoy'd upon floating tackle and broken spars,
These *drifted*, stranding on an isle at morn.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

After 1860 he [Tilden] *drifted* into New York State politics. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 387.

2. To accumulate in heaps by the force of wind; be driven into heaps.

The nightwind smooths with *drifting* sand
Our track. *Whittier*, At Port Royal.

3. In *mining*, to run a drift. See *drift*, *n.*, 6.

II. *trans.* 1. To drive into heaps: as, a current of wind *drifts* snow or sand.—2. To cover with drifts or driftage.

The sides of the road were *drifted* with heaps of wild hawthorn and honeysuckle in full bloom.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 240.

The roads were *drifted* to such an extent that even the ploughs could not be passed through in many places.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 187.

3. To excavate horizontally or in a horizontal direction; drive. Shafts are *sunk*; levels or drifts are *driven* or *drifted*.

There is for every soil a limit in depth beyond which it becomes more expedient to *drift* the required way, and construct a vaulted tunnel of sufficient dimensions, than to make an open cutting with the requisite slopes.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 448.

4. To delay; put off. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

The Lord, suppose hee *drifted* and delayed the effect of his prayer, . . . yit he heareth him.
R. Bruce, Eleven Sermons.

driftage (drif'tāj), *n.* [< *drift* + *-age*.] 1. That which is drifted; drift.—2. *Naut.*, the amount of deviation from a ship's course due to leeway.—3. In *gun.* and *archery*, windage.

drift-anchor (drift'ang″kọr), *n.* Same as *sea-anchor*.

drift-bolt (drift'bōlt), *n.* A bolt, commonly made of steel, used for driving out other bolts.

drift-current (drift'kur″ent), *n.* A current produced by the force of the wind.

A current thus directly impelled by wind is termed a *drift-current*. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 19.

drift-ice (drift'īs), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *drif-is* = Dan. *driv-is*.] Masses of detached floating ice which drift with the wind or ocean currents, as in the polar seas.

drift-land (drift'land), *n.* In *old Eng. law*, a tribute paid yearly by some tenants, to the king or a landlord, for the privilege of driving cattle through a manor on the way to fairs or market.

driftless (drift'les), *a.* [< *drift* + *-less*.] 1. Without drift or aim; purposeless; aimless. *North British Rev.*—2. Free from drift or driftage.

Whitney describes the surface of the rock within the *driftless* region as being uneven and irregular.
Geikie, Ice Age, p. 500.

drift-mining (drift'mī″ning), *n.* A term used in various gold regions to denote that kind of mining which is carried on by following, by means of drifts or levels, the detrital material in the channels of former rivers, now obliterated and covered with volcanic and other accumulations.

drift-net (drift'net), *n.* A gill-net supported upright in the water by floats and distended by means of weights below.

drift-netter (drift'net″ėr), *n.* A fisherman who uses a drift- or gill-net.

drift-sail (drift'sāl), *n.* *Naut.*, a sail attached to a hawser, thrown overboard and veered ahead so as to act as a drag and keep the ship's head to the sea in heavy weather.

driftway (drift'wā), *n.* 1. A road over which cattle are driven.

The horse-passengerway became in lapse of time a *driftway*. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 376.

2. *Naut.* and in *mining*, same as *drift*.

driftweed (drift'wēd), *n.* 1. Same as *gulf-weed*.—2. In England, the tangle, *Laminaria digitata*, especially cylindrical portions of the frond.

driftwood (drift'wůd), *n.* Wood drifted or floated by water.

drifty (drif'ti), *a.* Forming or characterized by drifts, especially of snow.

Drifty nights an' dripping summers. *Hogg.*

drightt, *n.* [ME., also *drigt*, earlier *drihten*, < AS. *drihten*, *dryhten*, a ruler, lord, prince, esp. the Lord (= OS. *drohtin* = OFries. *drochten* = OHG. *truhtīn*, *trohtīn*, *trehtīn*, MHG. *truhten*, *trohten*, *trehten* = Icel. *dróttinn* = OSw. *drotin*, *droten*, Sw. *drott* = Dan. *drot* (Goth. not recorded), a ruler, lord), < *driht*, *dryht*, also *gedriht*, *gedryht*, ME. *drihte* (= OS. *druht*, in comp., = OFries. *dracht*, *drecht* = OHG. **truht*, MHG. *truht*, *trucht* = Icel. *dróttr*), a host, company, retinue, following, people (cf. Goth *gadrauhts*, a soldier; cf. *drauhtinon*, serve as a soldier, *drauhtinassus*, military service), < *dreógan*, bear, endure (= Goth. *driugan*, serve as a soldier): see *dree*[1], and cf. *drossard*.] A lord; a chief; in a particular sense, the Lord.

Me thinkth bi thine crois ligte [shining],
That thu longest to ure *drigte*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 1310.

Which dereworthe *dright* desires mee too haue?
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 692.

drigie (drij'i), *n.* Same as *dirgie*.

drill[1] (dril), *v.* [The meanings of *drill* are more or less involved with those of *trill*, making their separation, in history and definition, a matter of some uncertainty. *Drill*[1], < D. *drillen*, bore, turn round, whirl, wheel, shake, brandish, exercise in the management of arms, train, = LG. *drillen*, bore, also vex, tease, tire with importunities, 'bore,' = MHG. *drellen*, turn round, G. *drillen*, bore, train, also tire, 'bore,' = Dan.

drille, bore, tire, 'bore,' drill (in agri.), = Sw. *drilla*, bore (the G. and Scand. forms are prob. of LG. origin), = AS. *thyrelian*, lit. pierce, E. *thrill*, make a hole, < MD. *drille*, a hole, = AS. *thyrel*, a hole: see *thrill*. See also *trill*[1] and *trill*[2], and cf. *drill*[2].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To pierce or make a hole in with a drill or a similar tool, or as if with a drill.

Perforated sore,
And *drill'd* in holes, the solid oak is found,
By worms voracious eaten through and through.
Cowper, Task, i. 26.

2. To make with a drill: as, to *drill* a hole.—3†. To wear away or waste slowly.

This accident hath *drilled* away the whole summer.
Swift.

4. To instruct and exercise in military tactics and the use of arms; hence, to train in anything with the practical thoroughness characteristic of military training.

And *drill* the raw world for the march of mind.
Tennyson, Death of Wellington, vii.

He *drilled* himself till inflexible habit stood sentinel before all those postern-weaknesses which temperament leaves unbolted to temptation.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 78.

5. On American railroads, to shift (cars or locomotives) about, or run them back and forth, at a terminus or station, in order to get them into the desired position.—6†. To draw on; entice; decoy.

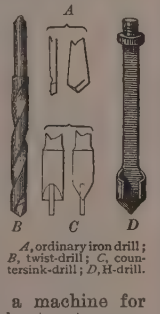
At length they *drill'd* them [Indians] by discourse so near, that our Men lay'd hold on all three at once.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 114.

With faint Resistance let her *drill* him on.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

7. [< *drill*, *n.*, 4.] In *agri.*: (*a*) To sow in rows, drills, or channels: as, to *drill* wheat. (*b*) To sow with seed in drills: as, the field was *drilled*, not sown broadcast.

II. *intrans.* 1. To go through exercises in military tactics.—2. To sow seed in drills.

drill[1] (dril), *n.* [= D. *dril* = LG. *drill* = Dan. *dril* = Sw. *drill*, a drill; from the verb.] 1. A tool for boring holes in metal, stone, or other hard substance; specifically, a steel cutting-tool fixed to a drill-stock, bow-lathe, or drilling-machine. See cuts under *bow-drill*, *brace-drill*, and *cramp-drill*. In the widest sense, the term is used to include all drilling-machines, or machines for perforating stone, metal, etc., such as the *rock-drill*, *diamond drill*, *dental drill*, etc.; but not boring-machines which are used for wood. Also called *drill-bit*.



A, ordinary iron drill; *B*, twist-drill; *C*, countersink-drill; *D*, H-drill.

A kind of patent *drill*
To force an entrance to the Nation's till.
Lowell, Tempora Mutantur.

2. In *mining*, a borer: the more common term in the United States.—3. In *agri.*, a machine for planting seeds, as of grasses, wheat, oats, corn, etc., by dropping them in rows and covering them with earth. Such machines vary in form and size from a small hand-implement sowing one row to the gang-drill drawn by one or two horses, and heavy steam-power machines drawn by a rope from a traction-engine, as in steam-plowing. Horse-power drills are sometimes fitted with self-feeding devices for regulating the speed and the amount of feed from the hopper to the tubes that convey the seed to the ground. They all have some form of share or tool for opening or preparing the ground for the seed, immediately in front of the tube that distributes the seed. Nearly all forms have also an attachment for covering the seed after it has been dropped. Some of the larger machines, particularly for steam-power, are combined harrows and drills. Grain- or seed-drilling machines are sometimes called *seeders* or *seeding-machines*.

4. (*a*) A row of seeds deposited in the earth. (*b*) The trench or channel in which the seeds are deposited.—5. A shell-fish which is destructive to oyster-beds by boring into the shells of young oysters. In the United States the name is applied to *Urosalpinx cinerea*, a muricine gastropod with a shell about an inch long, of an ashy or brownish coloration, with 10 or 12 undulations on the body-whorl. It lays its eggs in capsules containing about a dozen eggs. It ranges along the Atlantic coast from Canada to Florida, but is rare north of Massachusetts. Also called *borer* and *snail-bore*.

The destructive *drill*, which works its way into the shell of the young oysters and then feasts on the nutritious occupants.
Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 8868.

6. The act of training soldiers in military tactics; hence, in general, the act of teaching by repeated exercises.

The second substitute for temperament is *drill*, the power of use and routine.
Emerson, Conduct of Life.

Archimedean drill. Same as *Persian drill.*—**Burhead drill**, a dentists' drill with an enlarged conical head the surface of which is formed into a series of cutting edges: used to excavate a cavity for filling.—**Car-box drill**, a drill used to remove damaged cap-bolts from the boxes of car-trucks.—**Centrifugal drill**, a drill which carries a fly-wheel upon the stock to maintain steady motion.—**Dental drill**, a dentists' instrument of various forms, for cutting out decayed portions of teeth, opening a nerve-cavity, etc.—**Diamond drill.** (*a*) A drill or borer which cuts by means of diamonds set like teeth in an annular bit or boring-head. The boring-head, which is a hollow cylinder, is made to revolve with rapidity by suitable machinery, so that a large hole can be made by cutting out only a small quantity of rock, a solid core of which fills the hollow of the cylinder and is broken off and removed from time to time. (*b*) In *dentistry*, a small iron drill into the end of which is set a small piece of bort.—**Double drill**, a drill with two cutters: used for making countersink-holes, as for screw- or rivet-heads.—**Double-traverse drill**, an adjustable machine-tool for making exactly similar holes simultaneously at a distance apart, as in the two ends of a bridge-link. It is used when several pieces exactly alike are required. *E. H. Knight.*—**Expanding drill**, a drill with a pair of adjustable bits which can be spread apart at any given depth, to increase the width of the hole at that point.—**Finishing-drill**, any form of drill making a smooth cut, used to follow a drill doing rapid but rough work.—**Fluted drill**, a drill upon which are formed, on opposite sides, two longitudinal grooves or flutes. The cutting faces at the point are formed by the edges of these flutes, which are cut away in conical form.—**Forked drill**, a slotting-tool with a forked point, used in a slot-drilling machine. It is either forged and ground from solid steel or formed by fixing two movable cutters in a stock. Its action is rapid, but it leaves a rough surface, and must be followed by a finishing-tool.—**Lip drill**, any flat drill upon the cutting edge of which a lip is formed, either by grinding or during the process of forging. The lip adds to the speed and cleanness of working.—**Persian drill.** (*a*) A hand-drill operated by a nut moved backward and forward over a quick screw on the stock of the drill. (*b*) A screw-stock drill in which, by means of bevel-pinions, the motion of the screw-stock is transmitted to a drill at right angles to the stock. Also called *Archimedean drill*, *screw-stock drill*.—**Piercing-drill**, a drill for making a hole, as distinguished from a finishing-drill or a slotting-drill.—**Pin drill**, a drill having a cylindrical pin projecting from the center of its cutting face. It is used to enlarge a hole previously made, or to face off the surface around such a hole, the pin being inserted into the hole and holding the tool true.—**Plain drill**, a drill of which the angular cutting end is formed on a shank flattened on opposite sides toward the point. Such drills do fair work for small holes, but should be made with the narrow sides parallel for a short distance from the point, to afford guidance to the tool in the hole, as well as for the needs of sharpening.—**Pneumatic drill**, a drill actuated by mechanism for which compressed air supplies the power; an air-drill.—**Rose drill**, a drill with a cylindrical cutting face, cut on the edge in a series of teeth: used for finishing, especially in slot-drilling.—**Roughing-drill**, any form of drill adapted for speedy working, but producing a rough cut, such as the forked drill.—**Screw-stock drill.** Same as *Persian drill.*—**Serpent's-tongue drill**, a flat-ended drill of which the point has the form of a sharpened oval. It is used in a lathe, and is not suitable for very hard or for very soft materials.—**Square-ended drill**, a drill of which the cylindrical end is beveled off to a straight cutting edge, from the center of which a small indentation is cut out: used for slotting, etc.—**Swiss drill**, a cylindrical drill of which one half the body is cut away at the point, and the remainder is sharpened in the form of one half of a quadrangular pyramid. It is a form of single-acting metal-drill.—**Teat drill**, a square-faced cylindrical drill with a sharp, pyramidal projection or teat issuing from the center of the cutting face. It is used to flatten or finish the bottoms of holes.—**Twist drill**, a cylindrical drill around the body of which is carried a deep spiral groove, so that the tool appears as if twisted from a flat bar. The point is sharpened to an obtuse angle. Such drills are used in all sizes, from a diameter of three inches down.—**Vertical drill**, a drill with a vertical spindle. *E. H. Knight.*—**Wall-drill**, a drilling-machine set up against a wall, and not fitted with a table to receive the work. The drilling-tool is often carried on a radial arm for facility in adjusting it to the work. It is used for large work, not adapted to be placed on a table.—**Watchmakers' drill**, a small drill with a spear-shaped head having an obtuse or but slightly acute point, the edge of which is usually sharpened evenly on both sides. In use it is generally driven alternately backward and forward.

drill[2] (dril), *v.* [Origin not clear; cf. ME. *drillen*, *a-drillen* (rare, with doubtful meaning), slip away; LG. *drullen*, ooze, = Dan. dial. *drille* = Sw. *dröjla*, spill, as water out of a full vessel. See the equiv. *trill*.] **I.** *intrans.* To trill; trickle; flow gently.

All have cool refreshing rivulets of crystal, *drilling* over pebbles of amber.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa.

Into which [pool] a barren spring doth *drill* from between the stones of the Northward wall, and stealeth away almost undiscerned.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 149.

II. *trans.* To drain; draw off in drains or streams: as, water *drilled* through a boggy soil.

drill[2]† (dril), *n.* [< *drill*[2], *v.*] 1. A sip, as of water.

Drylle, or lytylle drafte of drynke, haustellus.
Prompt. Parv.

2. A rill.

So does a thirsty land drink up all the dew of heaven that wets its face, and the greater shower makes no torrent, nor digs so much as a little furrow, that the *drills* of the water might pass into rivers, or refresh their neighbour's weariness.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 643.

Springs through the pleasant meadows pour their *drills*.
Sandys.

drill[3] (dril), *n.* [Abbr. of *drilling*[2] (regarded as a collective n. ?); cf. equiv. LG. and G. *drell*.] A trade-name for *drilling*[2]: often used in the plural.

drill[4] (dril), *n.* [Developed from *mandrill*, an ape, appar. regarded as < *man* + *drill*, the second element being taken for a kind of ape. See *mandrill*.] In *zoöl.*, a baboon.

What a devil (quoth the midwife), would you have your son move his ears like a *drill*?
Martinus Scriblerus, ii.

Specifically, *Mormon* or *Cynocephalus leucophæus*, a baboon of western Africa, closely related to the mandrill, but smaller, with a black visage, and a stumpy erect tail scarcely two inches long.

drill-barrow (dril'bar″ō), *n.* Same as *drill*[1], 3. [Eng.]

drill-bit (dril'bit), *n.* Same as *drill*[1], 1.

drill-bow (dril'bō), *n.* [= D. *drilboog*.] A small string-bow, generally made of a thin slip of steel, used to turn a drill, the string being twisted about the drill and the bow being reciprocated forward and backward. See cut under *bow-drill*.

drill-chuck (dril'chuk), *n.* In a lathe or drilling-machine, a chuck which grasps and holds the shank of the drill.

driller (dril'ėr), *n.* One who or that which drills.

In drilling, the *driller* turns the clamps, united to the temper screw by a swivel.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LV. 116.

drillet (dril'et), *n.* The acorn-cups of *Quercus Ægilops*, used in tanning.

drill-gage (dril'gāj), *n.* A tool for determining the angle of the bezel or edge of a drill.

drill-harrow (dril'har″ō), *n.* [= Dan. *dril-harv*.] A small harrow employed to extirpate weeds and to pulverize the earth between rows of plants. [Eng.]

drill-holder (dril'hōl″dėr), *n.* A stock, lathe-rest, or other attachment for holding a drill steady or in position, while it is kept up to its work by the tail-center.

drill-husbandry (dril'huz″ban-dri), *n.* In *agri.*, the method of sowing seeds in drills or rows.

drilling[1] (dril'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *drill*[1], *v.*] That which is worn off by a drill from the substance drilled.

When the oil-sand is reached, specimens of the *drillings* are taken for every run.
S. G. Williams, Applied Geology, p. 176.

drilling[2] (dril'ing), *n.* [Accom. to the form of a collective n. in *-ing*, < G. *drillich*, drilling, ticking, huckaback, < OHG. *drilīh*, MHG. *drilich*, *drilch*, drilling, as adj. three-threaded, accom. (to G. *dri-*, *drei* = E. *three*) from L. *trilix* (*trilic-*), three-threaded, < *tri-*, *tres* (= E. *three*) + *licium*, a thrum, a thread. Cf. *dimity*, *samite*, *twill*.] A twilled linen or cotton cloth, very stout, and used for waist-linings, summer trousers, etc. Also called *drill* and *drills*.

drilling-jig (dril'ing-jig), *n.* A portable drilling-machine worked by hand.

drilling-lathe (dril'ing-lāŦн), *n.* A drilling-machine on horizontal ways or shears, thus resembling a lathe. *E. H. Knight.*

drilling-machine (dril'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for cutting holes in metal, rock, etc., by means of a drill. See *drill*[1].—**Multiple drilling-machine**, a machine-tool having a number of drills which can be adjusted as to their distance apart. It is adapted for drilling holes at regulated distances in bars which must be exactly alike, as in bridge- and car-work.—**Pillar drilling-machine**, a machine-tool of which the bed is supported by a post or pillar, and is adjustable vertically either by means of a rack and pinion or by a screw formed about the pillar.—**Radial drilling-machine**, a drilling-machine of which the arm supporting the drilling-tool is pivoted so that it will swing in the radius of a circle over the work.

drill-jar (dril'jär), *n.* A form of stone- or well-boring tool in which the tool-holder is lifted and dropped successively. *E. H. Knight.*

drill-master (dril'mās″tėr), *n.* [= D. *dril-meester*.] One who gives practical instruction in military tactics and the use of arms; hence, one who trains in anything, especially in a mechanical manner.

The number of educated officers was . . . too limited to satisfy the imperious demands of the staff, much less those of the *drill-master*.
N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 79.

drill-plate (dril'plāt), *n.* A breastplate for a hand-drill.

drill-plow (dril'plou), *n.* A plow for sowing grain in drills.

drill-press (dril'pres), *n.* A form of drilling-machine armed with one or more drills for boring holes in metal, and designated as *vertical*, *horizontal*, or *universal*, in accordance with its mode of working.

drill-rod (dril′rod), *n.* In boring wells, etc., the rod used to support the drill or boring-tool and to connect it with the motor at the surface.

drill-sergeant (dril′sär″jent), *n.* *Milit.*, a non-commissioned officer who instructs soldiers in their duties and trains them to military movements.

drill-stock (dril′stok), *n.* In *mech.*, the holder (of which there are many kinds) for receiving the fixed end of a drill.

drily, *adv.* See *dryly*.

Drimys (drī′mis), *n.* [NL., so named from the bitter tonic taste of the bark, < Gr. δριμύς, piercing, sharp, keen, acrid, bitter.] A genus of evergreen aromatic shrubs or small trees,

Flowering Branch of *Drimys Winteri*.

belonging to the natural order *Magnoliaceæ* and nearly related to the genus *Illicium*. There are 5 species, of which 2 are Australian, the others belonging respectively to New Zealand, Borneo, and South America. *D. Winteri* of South America yields Winter's bark (which see, under *bark*[2]).

drinesst, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *dryness*.

drink (dringk), *v.*; pret. *drank* (formerly *drunk*), pp. *drunk* (sometimes *drank*, formerly *drunken*), ppr. *drinking*. [< ME. *drinken* (pret. *drank, dronk*, pl. *drunke, drunken, dronke, dronken*, pp. *drunken, dronken, dronke*), < AS. *drincan* (pret. *dranc*, pl. *druncon*, pp. *druncen*) = OS. *drinkan* = OFries. *drinka* = D. *drinken* = MLG. LG. *drinken* = OHG. *trinchan*, MHG. G. *trinken* = Icel. *drekka* = Sw. *dricka* = Dan. *drikke* = Goth. *drigkan*, drink. From G. come It. *trincare* = F. *trinquer*, touch glasses, hobnob. Hence *drench*[1], *drown*, q. v.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To swallow water or other fluid.

Thei ne ete ne *dronke* of all that nyght, and no more ne hadde thei don of all the day be-fore, for the bataile hadde endured all the day. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 171.

To *drink* or eat in earthenware we scorn,
Which cheaply country cupboards does adorn.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, iii. 281.

Specifically—**2.** To imbibe spirituous liquors, especially habitually or to excess; be intemperate in the use of spirituous liquors.

They *drank*, and were merry with him. Gen. xliii. 34.

To drink deep, to take a deep draught; indulge in intoxicating liquors to excess.

A little learning is a dangerous thing;
Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring:
There shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,
And drinking largely sobers us again.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 216.

To drink to, to salute in drinking; invite to drink by drinking first; wish well to in the act of taking the cup.

I *drink to* the general joy of the whole table,
And *to* our dear friend Banquo. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4.

II. *trans.* **1.** To swallow (a liquid); receive (a fluid) into the stomach through the mouth; imbibe: as, to *drink* water or wine.

After *drinking* a glass of very good iced lemonade, I took my leave, much amused and pleased.
Macaulay, Life and Letters, I. 192.

2. To affect in a specific way by or in drinking; induce a condition in by the act or example of drinking: as, to *drink* a bowl empty; he *drank* his companions drunk.

Xerxes, whose populous Army *drunk* rivers dry, and made mountains circumnavigable.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 20.

3. To suck in; absorb; imbibe.

And let the purple vi'lets *drink* the stream. *Dryden.*

4. Figuratively, to take in through the senses, as the ear or eye, with eagerness and pleasure: with reference to utterance or appearance.

My ears have not yet *drunk* a hundred words
Of thy tongue's uttering. *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 2.

Still *drink* delicious poison from thy eye.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 122.

5†. To take in (vapor, fumes, or smoke); inhale: as, to *drink* the air. Old writers often used *drink* for *smoke* with reference to tobacco.

I did not, as you barren gallants do,
Fill my discourses up *drinking* tobacco.
Chapman, All Fools, ii. 1.

By this air, the most divine tobacco that ever I *drunk*.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

Thou can'st not live on this side of the world, feed well, and *drink* tobacco.
G. Wilkins, Miseries of Inforced Marriage.

Fumosus cannot eat a bit, but he
Must *drink* tobacco, so to drive it down.
Davies, Scourge of Folly, epig. 148.

To drink down, to take away thought or consideration of by drinking; subdue or extinguish: as, to *drink down* care; to *drink down* unkindness.—**To drink in,** to absorb; take or receive by absorption, or through the senses or the mind: as, a plant *drinks in* oxygen from the atmosphere; to *drink in* wisdom from instruction; to *drink in* the beauties of the scene.—**To drink off,** to drink the whole of at a draught: as, to *drink off* a cup of cordial.

We have no cause to complain of the bitterness of that Cup which he hath *drunk off* the dregs of already.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. vi.

To drink off candles' ends†. See *candle*.—**To drink the health** or **to the health of,** to drink while expressing good wishes for the health or welfare of; signify good will to by drinking; pledge.—**To drink up.** (*a*) To drink the whole of: as, to *drink up* a glass of wine.

That 'tis Decreed, confirm'd, and ratified,
That (of necessity) the fatall Cup,
Once, all of vs must (in our turn) *drink up*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

(*b*) To draw up or exhaust: as, the heated air *drinks up* the moisture of the earth.

drink (dringk), *n.* [< ME. *drink, drinke*, also assibilated *drinch*, < AS. *drinc, dryncˇ*, also *drinca, gedrinc* (= Sw. *drick* = Dan. *drik*), a drink, < *drincan*, drink: see *drink*, *v.*, *drench*[1], *n.*] **1.** Any liquid, as water or wine, swallowed or taken into the stomach as a beverage for quenching thirst, or for medicinal purposes.

Returning back to Rome, was chosen Pope by the Name of Adrian the Fourth, and dyed, being choaked with a Fly in his *Drink*. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 58.

We drunk our first New England water, with as much delight as ever we drunk *drink* in all our lives.
Chron. Pilgrims, quoted in Tyler's Amer. Lit., I. 160.

Specifically—**2.** Strong or intoxicating liquor; alcoholic stimulants collectively: as, a craving for *drink*.

They fall to those spiced *drinkes* and sacrificeth flesh with great mirth, and being well apayed, returne home.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 430.

3. A draught; as much of any liquid as is or may be taken at one time; a potion: as, a long *drink* of lemonade; have a *drink*.

If thou doe give or fill the *drinke*, with duty set it downe.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 291.

We will give you sleepy *drinks*. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 1.

Black drink. See *black*.—**Imperial drink,** a sweetened and flavored solution of bitartrate of potassium, *potus imperialis*. *U. S. Dispensatory*.—**In drink,** drunk; intoxicated.

I could find it in my heart to beat him . . . but that the poor monster's *in drink*. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2.

Strong drink, alcoholic liquor of any kind or all kinds.

But they also have erred through wine, and through *strong drink* are out of the way. Isa. xxviii. 7.

drinkable (dring′ka-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< *drink* + *-able*.] **I.** *a.* That may be drunk; fit or suitable for drinking; potable.

By this means the water would become *drinkable* with some coolness. *Boyle*, Works, V. 698.

The water that is in it [the pool] seems to depend on the rains, and is not *drinkable*.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 10.

II. *n.* A liquor that may be drunk.

I never have courage till I see the eatables and *drinkables* brought upo' table, and then I'm as bauld as a lion.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, ii. 1.

drinkableness (dring′ka-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being drinkable. *Imp. Dict.*

drink-a-penny (dringk′a-pen″i), *n.* The little grebe, *Podicipes* or *Tachybaptes fluviatilis*. Also *penny-bird*. *Swainson.* [Local, Irish.]

drinker (dring′kėr), *n.* [< ME. *drinkere, drynkare*, < AS. *drincere* (= D. *drinker* = OHG. *trinchari, drinkari, trinchare*, G. *trinker* = Sw. *dricka-re*, drinker, *drinkare*, drunkard), < *drincan*, drink.] One who drinks; particularly, one who drinks spirituous liquors habitually or to excess; a tippler.

The sonne of man came eatynge and dryncynge, and they say, behold a glutton and *dryncker* of wine, and a frende vnto publicans and synners. *Bible* (1551), Mat. xi.

Spiders are great *drinkers*, and suffer severely from drought. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 298.

drinker-moth (dring′kėr-môth), *n.* The popular name of a large European bombycid moth, *Odonestis potatoria*: so called from its long suctorial proboscis or antlia.

drinking-bout (dring′king-bout), *n.* A convivial revel; a set-to at drinking.

The *drinking-bout* and quarrels of the shepherds are seasoned with homely English allusions.
A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 48.

drinking-horn (dring′king-hôrn), *n.* [= Dan. *drikkehorn*.] A horn used as a drinking-vessel, or a drinking-cup made of horn. See *horn*.

drinklet, drenklet, *v.* [ME. *drinklen, drenklen*, freq. of *drinken*, drink: see *drink*, and cf. *drench*. See also *dronkle, drown*.] **I.** *trans.* To drench; drown. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 132.

II. *intrans.* To drown.

drinkless (dringk′les), *a.* [< ME. *drinkeles*; < *drink* + *-less*.] Without drink; having nothing to drink. [Rare.]

Though a man forbede dronkennesse,
He nought forbet that every creature
Be *drunkynlees* for alway, as I gesse.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 718.

[Fairfax MS. Other MSS. have *drinkless*.]

O, which a sorwe
It is for to be *drinkeles!*
Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 3.

drink-money (dringk′mun″i), *n.* Money given to buy liquor to drink; hence, a fee or gratuity.

drink-offering (dringk′of″ėr-ing), *n.* A Jewish offering of wine, etc., in sacrifices.

And with the one lamb a tenth deal of flour mingled with the fourth part of an hin of beaten oil; and the fourth part of an hin of wine for a *drink-offering*. Ex. xxix. 40.

drip (drip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dripped*, ppr. *dripping*. [< ME. *dryppen* (rare), < AS. *dryppan* (pret. *drypte*, impv. *dryp*; also *drypian*, pret. **drypede*, impv. *drype*), cause to drop, let fall (= Sw. *drypa* = Dan. *dryppe*, drip), a causative verb associated with the rarer secondary forms *dropian* (dial. *drupian*; pret. *dropede*, dial. *drupede*) and *droppan* (pret. **dropte*), whence E. *drop*, *v.*, < **dreópan*, pp. **dropen*, pret. **dreáp*, pl. **drupon* (occurring, if at all, only in uncertain passages, but no doubt once existent), ME. *drepen*, drop, fall, = OS. *driopan* (pret. *drōp*) = OFries. *driapa* = D. *druipen* = OHG. *triufan*, G. *triefen* (pret. *troff*) = Icel. *drjūpa* (pret. *draup*), drop, drip. See *drop*, and cf. *drib*[2], *v.*, *dribble*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To fall in drops.

Of the yonge oute trie
Oon here, oon there, and elles where hem *dripe*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

2. To shed or let fall a liquid in drops, as a wet garment or a roof.

The eaves *dripped* now
Beneath the thaw.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 84.

II. *trans.* To let fall in drops.

Her flood of tears
Seems like the lofty barn of some rich swain,
Which from the thatch *drips* fast a shower of rain.
Swift.

From the roofless walls
The shuddering ivy *dripped* large drops.
Wordsworth, Prelude, ii.

drip (drip), *n.* [< ME. *dryppe*, later *drippe* = Dan. *dryp*, a drop: see *drop*, *n.* In the other senses from the verb. Cf. *drib*[2], *n.*] **1†.** A drop. See *drop*, *n.*—**2.** A falling or letting fall in drops; a dripping.

On the ear
Drops the light *drip* of the suspended oar.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 86.

The *drip* of water night and day
Giving a tongue to solitude.
D. G. Rossetti, The Portrait.

3. That which falls in drops; specifically, dripping, or melted fat which drips from meat while roasting.

Water may be procured for necessary occasions from the heavens by preserving the *drips* of the houses.
Mortimer.

4. In *arch.*, a projecting member of a cornice, etc., so cut as to throw off water, which would without it trickle down upon the parts beneath. See *dripstone*.—**5.** A receptacle for waste or overflow: as, the *drip* of a water-cooler or a refrigerator.—**Right of drip,** in *law*, an easement or servitude which entitles one person to let the drip from his eaves fall on another's property.

drip-joint (drip′joint), *n.* In *plumbing*, a mode of uniting two sheets of metal in roofing, where the joint is with the current, so as to form a water-conductor. *E. H. Knight.*

dripping (drip′ing), *n.* That which falls in drops; specifically, the fat which falls from meat in roasting: commonly in the plural.

dripping-pan (drip′ing-pan), *n.* A pan for receiving the fat which drips from meat in roasting.

drip-pipe (drip′pīp), *n.* A small pipe used to convey away the water of condensation from a steam-pipe.

dripple (drip′l), *a.* [E. dial., prob. < *drip* or *drop*.] Weak; rare. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

drip-pump (drip′pump), *n.* A pump used by plumbers to remove drip, or water which collects when pipes are out of order.

drip-stick (drip′stik), *n.* In *stone-sawing*, a stick with an iron hook or a blade at the end, serving as a spout to conduct water slowly from a barrel to the stone to keep the kerf wet.

dripstone (drip′stōn), *n.* 1. In *arch.*, a projecting molding or cornice over a doorway, window, etc., to prevent rain-water from trickling down. It is of various forms, and terminates at each end in a head or other sculptured device serving for support or merely for ornament, or sometimes in a simple molding. Also called *weather-molding*, or *hood-molding*, and, when returned square, *label*.

Gate of Close, Salisbury Cathedral, England.
D, *D*, dripstone. (Right-hand figure shows a section of the gateway.)

Dripstone Termination.—Church at Cahors, France.

2. A filtering-stone: so called by seamen.

dritt, *n.* [< ME. *drit*, *dritt*, *dritte* (= MD. *drijt*, D. *dreet* = Icel. *dritr*, excrement; from the verb: see *drite*. Hence, by transposition, *dirt*, q. v.] Excrement; dung; dirt. *Wyclif.*

drite†, *v. i.* [< ME. *dritan*, *gedritan* = D. *drijten* = Icel. *drita*, void excrement. See *drit*, *dirt*, *n.*] To void excrement.

drive (drīv), *v.*; pret. *drove* (formerly *drave*), pp. *driven*, ppr. *driving*. [< ME. *driven*, earlier *drifen* (pret. *drof*, *drove*, pl. *driven*, pp. *driven*), drive (a ship, a plow, a vehicle, cattle), hunt, chase (deer, etc.), compel to go, drive (a nail), pursue (business), intr. go forward, press on, rush on with violence, ride, etc., < AS. *drīfan* (pret. *drāf*, pl. *drifon*, pp. *drifen*), drive (in nearly all the ME. uses), = OS. *drībhan* = OFries. *driva* = LG. *driben* = D. *drijven* = OHG. *trīban*, MHG. *trīben*, G. *treiben* = Icel. *drīfa* = Sw. *drifva* = Dan. *drive* = Goth. *dreiban*, drive. Hence *drift*, *drove*², *drivel*², etc.]

I. *trans.* 1. To compel or urge to move; impel or constrain to go in some direction or manner. (*a*) To compel (an animal or a human being, and, by figurative extension, inanimate things), by commands, cries, or threats, or by gestures, blows, or other physical means, to move in a desired direction: as, to *drive* a flock of sheep; to *drive* slaves; to *drive* away a fear.

"Vnkynde and vnknowing!" quath Crist; and with a rop smote hem, . . .
And *drof* hem out alle that ther bowten and solde.
Piers Plowman (C), xix. 159.

They vse also to *driue* them into some narrow poynt of land, when they find that advantage.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 133.

Afterwards we met some of his [the aga's] men *driving* off the people's cattle.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 179.

Specifically—(1) To impel to motion and quicken: applied to draft-animals, as a horse or an ox; also, by extension, to the vehicle drawn, and in recent figurative use to a locomotive or other engine.

Day *drove* his courser with the shining mane.
M. Arnold, Balder Dead, ii.

Stage-coaches were generally *driven* at a rapid rate down long inclines. *The Century*, XXXV. 2.

(2) To chase (game); hunt; especially, to chase (game) into a snare or corral, or toward a hunter:

To *drive* the deer with hound and horn,
Earl Percy took his way. *Chevy Chase.*

He's ower to Tividale to *drive* a prey.
Jamie Telfer (Child's Ballads, VI. 106).

Driving is now quite a recognized branch of grouse-shooting. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 834.

(*b*) To cause to move by the direct application of a physical force: as, clouds or a ship *driven* by the wind; to *drive* a nail with a hammer.

There sprang a fountaine which watereth their Countrey, and *driueth* their Mils. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 74.

Swift as the whirlwind *drives* Arabia's scatter'd Sands.
Prior, Ode to the Queen, st. 7.

(*c*) In *base-ball*, also in *lawn-tennis*, etc., to knock or throw (the ball) very swiftly. (*d*†) To cause to pass; pass away: said of time.

Thus that day they *driven* to an ende.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2621.

Thus sho *drof* forth hir dayes in hir depe thoght,
With weping and wo all the woke [week] ouer.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 498.

2. To compel or incite to action of any kind; lead or impel to a certain course or result: used in a variety of figurative senses: as, the smoke *drove* the firemen from the building; despair *drove* him to suicide; oppression *drove* them into open rebellion.

What nede *dryveth* the to grene wode?
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 90).

Such is the rarenesse of the situation of Venice, that it doth even amaze and *drive* into admiration all strangers.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 199.

We ourselves can neither dance a hornpipe nor whistle Jim Crow without *driving* the whole musical world into black despair. *De Quincey*, Herodotus.

3. To urge; press; carry forward or effect by urgency or the presentation of motives: as, to *drive* home an argument; to *drive* business; to *drive* a bargain.

They . . . injoyned him not to conclud absolutly till they knew ye termes, and had well considered of them; but to *drive* it to as good an issew as he could.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 210.

Drive a Trade, do, with your Three penny-worth of small Ware. *Congreve*, Way of the World, v. 1.

Drive thy business; let not thy business *drive* thee.
Franklin, Poor Richard's Almanac.

You *drive* a queer bargain with your friends and are found out, and imagine the world will punish you.
Thackeray.

4. To force, in general; push vigorously, in a figurative sense.

You must not labour to *drive* into their heads new and strange informations, which you know well shall be nothing regarded with them that be of clean contrary minds.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

We *drove* on the war at a prodigious disadvantage.
Swift, Conduct of Allies.

5. To convey in a carriage or other vehicle: as, to *drive* a friend in the park.—6†. To overrun and devastate; harry.

We come not with design of wasteful prey,
To *drive* the country, force the swains away.
Dryden.

7. In *mining*, to excavate in a nearly horizontal direction. See *drift* and *level*.

A Theban king on ascending the throne began at once to *drive* the tunnel which was to form his final resting place, and persevered with the work until death.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 622.

8†. To endure.

Bettyr they were to be oute off lyve
Than soche payne for to *dryve*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 120.

To drive a nail in one's coffin. See *coffin*.—**To drive a ship**, to make it carry a great press of sail.—**To drive feathers or down**, to place feathers or down in a machine which, by a current of air, drives off the lightest to one end, and collects them by themselves.

My thrice-*driven* bed of *down*. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

To drive over or out, in *type-setting*, to carry from one line into another, or extend beyond its proper length for the matter contained, by unusually wide spacing: as, to *drive over* or *out* a word or syllable; to *drive out* a line or a paragraph.—**To drive the backwood up.** See *backwood*.—**To drive the cross**, in *target-shooting*, to hit the target at the intersection of two straight lines; make the best shot possible.—**To drive the nail**, in *target-shooting*, to strike the head of a nail with the bullet and thus drive it into the wood; hence, to make a good shot; make a good hit, as in an argument.

A shot which comes very close to the nail is considered that of an indifferent marksman; the bending of the nail is, of course, somewhat better; but nothing less than hitting it right on the head is satisfactory. . . . Those who *drive the nail* have a further trial among themselves.
Audubon, Ornith. Biog., I. 293.

To drive to one's wit's end, to perplex utterly; nonplus.

Then the text that disturbed him came again into his mind: and he knowing not what to say nor how to answer, was "*driven to his wit's end*, little deeming," he says, "that Satan had thus assaulted him, but that it was his own prudence which had started the question."
Southey, Bunyan, p. 21.

To drive to the wall, to force to accept unapproved terms or circumstances; push to extremity; crush.

There was a disposition in Congress to keep no terms with the President—to *drive* him completely *to the wall*.
G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, II. 33.

=Syn. 1 and 2. See *thrust*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To go along before an impelling force; be impelled; be moved by any physical force or agent: as, the ship *drove* before the wind.

A Spanish Carauell comming to water at Dominica, one of the Caniball Ilands, the Saunges cut her Cable in the night, and so she *draue* on shore, and all her companie was surprised and eaten by them. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 902.

Lying with the helm a-weather, we made no way but as the ship *drove*. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 21.

Seven days I *drove* along the dreary deep,
And with me *drove* the moon and all the stars.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

2. To act or move with force, violence, or impetuosity: as, the storm *drove* against the house; he *drove* at the work night and day.

Fierce Boreas *drove* against his flying sails. *Dryden.*

He flew where'er the horses *drove*, nor knew
Whither the horses *drove*, or where he flew.
Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.

Heapt in mounds and ridges all the sea
Drove like a cataract. *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

Heroes madly *drave* and dashed their hosts
Against each other. *Bryant*, Earth.

3. To ride on horseback. [Now only provincial.]

He cam *driuende* upon a stede. *Havelok*, l. 2702.

Whan thei hadde thus rested a-while thei saugh her meyne come full harde *dryuinge*, ffor the sarazins recouered a-noon as the knyghtes of the rounde table lefte the standard. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 335.

4. To be conveyed in a carriage; travel in a vehicle drawn by one or more horses or other animals.—5. To aim or tend; make an effort to reach or obtain: with *at*: as, the end he was *driving at*.

They are very religious & honest gentle-men, yet they had an end y^t they *drove at* & laboured to accomplish.
Sherley, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 401.

I don't know what you mean, Brother—What do you *drive at*, Brother? *Steele*, Tender Husband, v. 1.

6. To aim a blow; strike with force: with *at*.

At Anxur's shield he *drove*, and at the blow
Both shield and arm to ground together go.
Dryden, Æneid.

7. To work with energy; labor actively: often with *away*.

She had been kneeling, trowel in hand, *driving away* vigorously at the loamy earth. *The Century*, XXXV. 947.

8†. To take the property of another; distrain for rent; drive cattle into a pound as security for rent.

His landlord, who, he fears, hath sent
His water-bailiff thus to *drive* for rent.
Cleaveland.

The term *driving* was applied to a summary process for recovering rent which the law in these days conferred upon the landlord, whereby he could drive to the pound the cattle of any tenant who owed any rent whatever, without previous notice to the tenant or any statement of the landlord's demand having been furnished to him, and the cattle so impounded might be kept in durance until the rent was paid. *Trench*, Realities of Irish Life.

To drive out, in *type-setting*, to space out lines so as to make the matter fill a larger or the desired amount of space.—**To let drive**, to aim a blow; strike.

Four rogues in buckram *let drive* at me.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

drive (drīv), *n.* [< *drive*, *v.*] 1. The act or result of driving; something done by means of driving. (*a*) An urging or impelling forward of an assemblage of animals, of a collection of logs in a stream, etc.: as, a *drive* of cattle on the plains for the purpose of branding or sorting them; a *drive* of game for the convenience of sportsmen.

Sometimes an animal—usually a cow or steer, but, strangely enough, very rarely a bull—will get fighting mad, and turn on the men. If on the *drive*, such a beast usually is simply dropped out.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 861.

(*b*) A strong or sweeping blow or impulsion. (*c*) In *type-founding*, the deep impress of the steel punch or model-letter in a bar of copper. Also known as a *strike* or *unjustified matrix*. It is usually made by a quick and strong blow in cold-rolled copper. The drive, when fitted to the mold, is called a *justified matrix*.

When the letter is perfect, it is driven into a piece of polished copper, called the *drive* or strike. This passes to the justifier, who makes the width and depth of the faces uniform throughout the fount. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 699.

(*d*) In *base-ball*, also in *lawn-tennis*, etc., the knocking or throwing of a ball very swiftly. (*e*) Conveyance in a vehicle; an excursion or airing in a carriage: as, to take a *drive*.

2. That which is driven; cattle, game, etc., driven together or alone.

In each of these tributaries [of St. Croix river] lay last spring what is termed a heavy *drive* of logs.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LV. 101.

3. The state of being driven or hurried; extreme haste or pressure: as, a *drive* of business. [Colloq.]

Many collieries are now turning out 1500 tons a day, requiring one incessant *drive*. *The Engineer*, LXV. 248.

4. A course upon which carriages are driven; a road prepared for driving: as, the *drives* in a park.—5. The course or country over which game is driven.—6. The selling of a particular kind of goods, as gloves, below the usual price, in order to draw customers. [Trade cant.]—7. A jest or satirical remark directed at a person or thing. [Colloq., U. S.]

drive-boat (drīv'bōt), *n.* A light rowing-boat used by the drivers in driving menhaden into the net or seine.

drive-bolt (drīv'bōlt), *n.* A tool used to drive a bolt home (that is, to its final position) when this cannot be done with a hammer.

drivel[1] (driv'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *driveled, drivelled*, ppr. *driveling, drivelling*. [< ME. *drivelen*, also *drevelen*, var. of *dravelen*, which is another form of *drabelen*, drabble: see *drabble* and *dribble*[2], and *drool*, a contr. of *drivel*[1].] 1. To slaver; let spittle drop or flow from the mouth, like a child, an idiot, or a dotard.

No man could spit from him without it [the tongue], but would be forced to *drivel*, like some paraliticks or a fool. *Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra, i. 5.

2. To be weak or foolish; talk weakly or foolishly; dote.

That folly of *drivelling* infidelity, which shivers at every fresh revelation of geology. *De Quincey*, Herodotus.

drivel[1] (driv'l), *n.* [< *drivel*[1], *v.*] 1. Slaver; saliva flowing from the mouth.

But when he spied her his saint,
He wipte his greasie shoes,
And clear'd the *driuell* from his beard,
And thus the shepheard wooes.
Warner, Albion's England, iv. 20.

2. Silly, unmeaning talk; inarticulate nonsense; senseless twaddle, like the talk of an idiot.

drivel[2]† (driv'l), *n.* [Also written *drevil, drevill, drevel*, also *dribble* (see *dribble*[3]); < ME. *drivel*, a servant, slave (= MD. *drevel* = MLG. *dravel, drevel*, a servant, = OHG. *trībil*, MHG. *trībel, treibel*, a driver, a servant), < *driven*, etc., drive, pursue business, etc. No connection with *drivel*[1], with which dictionaries have confused it.] A servant; a drudge; a slave.

Thu schalt be mare beon idrecchet then eni *drivel* i the hus other eni hured hine [Thou shalt be more oppressed than any *drivel* in the house or any hired hind].
Hali Meidenhed (ed. Cockayne), p. 29.

That foule aged *drevill*. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. ii. 3.

Amphialus having persuaded Clinias to write a bold answer to Dametas, calling him a "filthy *drivel*," Dametas, who was as great a coward as Clinias, would have drawn back. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

driveler, driveller (driv'l-ėr), *n.* One who drivels; an idiot; a fool.

From Marlborough's eyes the streams of dotage flow,
And Swift expires a *driv'ler* and a show.
Johnson, Vanity of Human Wishes.

Due mirth he loved, yet was his sway severe;
No blear-eyed *driveller* got his stagger here.
Lowell, Fitz Adam's Story.

driven (driv'n). Past participle of *drive*.

driver (drī'vėr), *n.* [< ME. *driver, drifer* = OFries. *drīvere* = LG. *driver* = D. *drijver* = OHG. *trīpāri*, MHG. *trībære, trīber*, G. *treiber*; < *drive* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which drives. Specifically—(*a*) One who drives animals or men. (1) One who drives horses or cattle; a drover.

The multitude, . . . like a drove of sheep, . . . may be managed by any noise or cry which their *drivers* shall accustom them to. *South*, Works, II. ix.

(2) One who drives draft-animals attached to a vehicle.

The carts with the *driuers*, and with the oxen, camels, asses, and mules, with the whole carriage and victuals, he tooke and brought with him. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. i. 84.

(3) Formerly, in the southern United States, specifically, the overseer of a gang of slaves.

A *driver* is the foreman of a gang of laborers. On some plantations the title of foreman is coming into use, the negroes objecting to the old word.
The Century, XXXV. 110.

(4) By extension, a locomotive-engineer. (5) A subordinate official formerly employed in driving for rent in Ireland. See *drive*, *v. i.*, 8. (6) One who drives game to a hunter; in *deer-hunting*, one who puts the hounds on the track of the game. (*b*) One who sets something before him as an aim or object; an aimer.

A dangerous *driver* at popery and sedition.
Bp. Montagu, Appeal to Cæsar, p. 80.

(*c*) One who drives logs down a stream. [U. S.] (*d*) An energetic, pushing person. [Colloq.] (*e*) In the menhaden-fishery, one who drives the fish into the net by throwing stones at them from a light rowboat, a pile of stones being carried for the purpose. (*f*) *Naut.*: (1) A large sail, like a studdingsail, formerly set abaft the mizzenmast where the spanker is now set; hence, the spanker. See cut under *sail*. (2) The foremost spur in the bulgeways. (*g*) In *mach.*: (1) A driving-wheel. (2) The tread-wheel of a harvester. (3) A tamping-iron, used to tamp the powder in a blast-hole. (4) A curved piece of metal fixed to the center-chuck of a lathe. (5) The cross-bar on the spindle of a grinding-mill. (6) Same as *drift*, *n.*, 11. (7) A substance interposed between the driving instrument and the thing driven. A cooper drives hoops by striking upon the *driver*. (8) In *weaving*, a piece of wood or other material, upon a spindle, and placed in a box, which impels the shuttle through the opening in the warp.

2. A bird, the dowitcher. [Local, U. S.]

driver-ant (drī'vėr-ânt), *n.* The popular name of a species of ant in western Africa, *Anomma arcens*, of the family *Dorylidæ*: so called from its driving other animals before it.

driver-boom (drī'vėr-bōm), *n.* *Naut.*, an old term for *spanker-boom*.

driveway (drīv'wā), *n.* A way for driving; a drive; specifically, a private road, as from a house to the street entrance.

drive-wheel (drīv'hwēl), *n.* Same as *driving-wheel*.

driving-axle (drī'ving-ak'sl), *n.* See *axle*.

driving-band (drī'ving-band), *n.* The band or strap which communicates motion from one machine to another, or from one part of the same machine to another.

driving-bolt (drī'ving-bōlt), *n.* A tool used by wheelwrights for driving in nave-boxes.

driving-box (drī'ving-boks), *n.* 1. The journal-box of a driving-axle.—2. The driver's seat on a coach.

driving-cap (drī'ving-kap), *n.* A cap of iron, fitted to the top of a pipe, as in an oil-well, to receive the blow when driven and thus to protect the pipe.

driving-chisel (drī'ving-chiz'el), *n.* See *chisel*[2].

driving-gear (drī'ving-gēr), *n.* See *gear*.

driving-notes† (drī'ving-nōts), *n. pl.* In *music*, syncopated notes—that is, notes driven through an accent without repetition. See *syncopation*.

driving-shaft (drī'ving-shâft), *n.* In *mach.*, a shaft from the driving-wheel communicating motion to machinery.

driving-spring (drī'ving-spring), *n.* In *rail.*, the spring fixed upon the box of the driving-axle of a locomotive engine, to support the weight and to deaden shocks.

driving-wheel (drī'ving-hwēl), *n.* 1. In *mach.*, a main wheel that communicates motion to another or to others.—2. In *rail.*, one of the large wheels (commonly four, though occasionally as many as ten, in number) in a locomotive engine which are fixed upon the crank-axles or main shafts.

Also called *driver* and *drive-wheel*.

drixy (drik'si), *a.* [Formerly also *dricksie*; var. of *druxy*, q. v.] 1†. Decayed, as a tree or timber.

The resemblance misticall: as when we liken a young childe to a greene twigge which ye may easilie bende euery way ye list; or an old man who laboureth with continuall infirmities, to a drie and *dricksie* oke.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie (ed. Arber), p. 251.

2. Dwarfish; stunted. [Scotch.]

drizzle[1] (driz'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *drizzled*, ppr. *drizzling*. [Early mod. E. *drizle, drisel*; prob. < ME. **dreselen*, an unrecorded freq. of *dresen* (pp. *ydroren*; rare), fall, < AS. *drēosan* (pret. *drēas*, pl. *druron*, pp. *droren*), fall (as rain, snow, dew, fruit, the slain, etc.), = OS. *driosan* = Norw. *drjosa* = Goth. *driusan*, fall: an orig. Teut. verb, found otherwise only in the causative, OHG. *trōran*, MHG. *trōren*, cause to drop, let fall in drops, pour, shed, throw away (= Icel. *dreyra*, intr. ooze, bleed), and in other secondary forms: AS. *drūsian*, sink, become sluggish (see *drowse*); E. dial. *drose, droze*, freq. *drosle*, drip or gutter, as a candle; LG. *drusen*, also *drusken*, fall with a noise, make a noise, = MD. *druyschen*, make a noise; LG. *drōschen, dreschen* = G. dial. *dräuschen, dreuschen*, formerly *dreussen*, rain heavily, shower; Norw. *drysja*, fall, fall and scatter, as grain, rush with a noise, tr. scatter, spread, = Dan. *drysse*, fall or drop in small particles, tr. sprinkle; and in the derivatives *dross* and *dreary*, and their kindred: see *dross* and *dreary*.] I. *intrans.* To fall, as water from the clouds, in very fine particles; rain in small drops: as, it *drizzles; drizzling* drops; *drizzling* rain.

Drizzling tears did shed for pure affection. *Spenser*.

Sometimes, though but seldom, when these Winds blow the Sky is over-cast with small Clouds, which afford some *drizling* small Rain. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 45.

A silver car, air-borne,
Whose silent wheels, fresh wet from clouds of morn,
Spun off a *drizzling* dew. *Keats*, Endymion, ii.

II. *trans.* To shed in small drops or particles.

The earth doth *drizzle* dew. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 5.

drizzle[1] (driz'l), *n.* [< *drizzle*[1], *v.*] A light rain; mizzle; mist.

drizzle[2] (driz'l), *n.* A local English name of the young ling. Also called *ling-drizzle*.

drizzly (driz'li), *a.* [< *drizzle* + *-y*[1].] Drizzling; consisting of or characterized by drizzle.

Winter's *drizzly* reign. *Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics.

But the shapes of air have begun their work,
And a *drizzly* mist is around him cast.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay, p. 47.

drock (drok), *n.* [E. dial.] A watercourse. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

drock (drok), *v. t.* [E. dial., < *drock*, *n.*] To drain with underground stone gutters. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

drofland†, *n.* [An old law term, < ME. *drof, drove*, drove, + *land*; also called *drift-land* and *drifland* (*dryfland*): see *drift-land*.] Same as *drift-land*.

droger, drogher (drō'gėr), *n.* [Prob. of West Indian origin.] 1. A small West Indian coasting craft, having long light masts and lateen sails.—2. Any slow, clumsy coasting craft.

We carried [two hides on the head at a time] for the first few months; but after falling in with a few other "hide *droghers*," and finding that they carried only one at a time, we "knocked off" the extra one.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 99.

droghing (drō'ging), *n.* [< *drogh(er)* + *-ing*[1].] The West Indian coasting carrying-trade.

drogman†, **drogoman**† (drog'man, -ō-man), *n.* Obsolete forms of *dragoman*.

drogue (drōg), *n.* [See *drag*, *n.*] The drag, an implement used to check the progress of a running whale by being bent on to the drogue-iron. It is made in various ways. A common drogue is made of two pieces of board, 12 or 14 inches square, nailed together, with sometimes a third upright piece, to which the drogue-lashing is made fast. Another is made like a small wooden tub with an upright to which the lashing is bent on. Also *drug*.

The *drogue* consists of a hinge-jointed iron ring . . . to which a conical canvas bag is sewn, and roped.
Qualtrough, Boat Sailer's Manual, p. 122.

droguet (drō-gā'), *n.* [F.: see *drugget*.] A French term for various fabrics for wearing-apparel: used in English especially for a ribbed woolen material for dresses; a variety of rep.

droil† (droil), *v. i.* [Also *droyl, droyle*; prob. < D. *druilen*, MD. *druylen*, loiter, slumber, move stealthily; connection with the noun uncertain.] To work sluggishly or slowly; plod.

Let such vile vassals . . .
Drudge in the world, and for their living *droyle*.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 157.

The soul forgot her heavenly flight, and left the dull and *droyling* carcas to plod on in the old rode and drudging Trade of outward conformity.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

droil† (droil), *n.* [Also *droyle, droile*: see the verb. Cf. Icel. *drjōli*, a drone, sluggard; Gael. *droll*, an awkward sluggard.] 1. Labor; toil; drudgery.

'Tis I do all the *droil*, the dirt-work.
Shirley, Gentleman of Venice, i. 2.

2. A drudge.

Peasants and *droyls*.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, ii. 1.

droit (droit; F. pron. drwo), *n.* [< OF. *droit, droict, dreit*, F. *droit* = Sp. *derecho* = Pg. *direito* = It. *diretto*, < ML. *directum*, contr. *drectum, drictum*, right, justice, law, neut. of L. *directus*, right, straight, direct: see *direct, adroit*, and *dress*.] 1. In *old law*, right, especially a right in land; right of ownership. The simultaneous holding of actual possession, the right of possession, and the right of ownership was termed *droit-droit* or *jus duplicatum*. This constituted a completely legal title.

2. In *finance*, duty; custom.

The pilferings of the orchard and garden I confiscated as *droits*. *Marryat*, Frank Mildmay, i.

Argument en droit, argument of a question of law.—**Défense en droit.** See *defense*.—**Droit commun, droit coutumier,** common or general law.—**Droit d'accroissement,** in *French law*, right of survivorship.—**Droit d'ainesse,** right by birth; right of primogeniture.—**Droit d'aubaine.** See *aubaine*.—**Droit de corvées,** right to feudal service.—**Droit de déshérence,** right of escheat.—**Droit de fauteuil.** See *fauteuil*.—**Droit de suite.** (*a*) Right to follow and reclaim from the hands of a third person. (*b*) Right of stoppage in transitu.—**Droit de tabouret.** See *tabouret*.—**Droit d'exécution,** the right of a stock-broker to sell the securities bought by him for the account of a client, if the latter does not accept delivery thereof. The same expression is also applied to the sale by a stock-broker of securities deposited with him by his client, in order to guarantee the payment of operations for which the latter has given instructions. *Napoleon Argle.*—**Droits of admiralty,** perquisites once attached to the office of admiral of England, or lord high admiral. Of these perquisites, the most valuable was the right to the property of an enemy, as ships seized on the breaking out of hostilities. The droits of admiralty are now paid into the exchequer for the benefit of the public service. A tenth part of property captured at sea is allowed to the captors. In American law droits of admiralty are not as such recognized. Acts of Congress from time to time have regulated the disposition of captured property.

All those portions of the power of the admiral which may be properly called executive or administrative are unknown to the American admiralty. The trappings, perquisites, prerogatives, and *droits of the admiralty* are left to governments with which they are in harmony.
Benedict, Admiralty Practice, § 33.

Plaider en droit, in *French law*, to interpose a defense upon the law, as distinguished from a denial or plea of facts.

droitural (droi'tū-ral), *a.* [< OF. *droiture*, right, the right side (< ML. *directura*, right, < L. *directus*, right: see *droit* and *direct*), + *-al*.] In *law*, relating to a right to real property, as distinguished from possession.—**Droitural action**, an action employed to regain the possession of real property by one who has lost not only the possession, but also the right of possession, and has nothing but the mere right of property. *Minor.*

droll (drōl), *n.* [< OF. *drolle*, *draule*, a good fellow, boon companion, wag, mod. F. *drôle*, a rogue, knave, fellow, < MD. D. *drol*, a droll, merry-andrew, humorous fellow, a troll, a round lump; cf. G. *droll*, a short thick person (of LG. origin), G. dial. *droll*, *troll*, a troll (see *troll*); cf. Gael. *droll*, an awkward sluggard (see *droil*). The relations of the several words are not clear. See *droll*, *a.*] **1.** A waggish fellow; one whose practice or occupation is to raise mirth by odd tricks; a jester, merry-andrew, or buffoon.

To the Dolphin taverne, where . . . Sir Thomas Harvy and myself dined, . . . and very merry we were, Sir Thomas Harvy being a very *drolle*. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 241.

Democritus, dear *Droll*, revisit Earth.
Prior, Democritus and Heraclitus.

We see one of these *drolls* holding a pair of bellows by way of a fiddle, and using the tongs as a substitute for the bow. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 390.

2. A farce; a dramatic entertainment intended to amuse. [Obsolete or archaic in both uses.]

A *droll*, or interlude among the Greeks, I take to have been one function of the chorus; and with us at the theatres, it is the dance in Tottenham-court-road, the ballad or musical entertainment, which fills up the space between the different parts of the performance.
Jon Bee, Essay on Samuel Foote.

In a private collection, Langbaine had gathered about a thousand plays, besides interludes and *drolls*.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 175.

A *Droll* or Drollery was a dramatic piece made up of scenes from different plays, and acted chiefly at booths by strolling companies.
A. Dobson, Selections from Steele, p. 450, note.

droll (drōl), *a.* [< F. *drôle*, odd, queer, comical, funny. In both F. and E. the adj. appears later than the noun. Cf. G. *drollig*, merry, facetious, droll, odd. See *droll*, *n.*] **1.** Waggish; facetious; comical.

Dick, the merry-andrew, rather light fingered and riotous, but a clever, *droll* fellow.
Macaulay, St. Dennis and St. George.

2. Ludicrous; queer; laughable; ridiculous: as, a *droll* story; a *droll* scene.

I find in them [the masterpieces of wit and humor of Italy] abundance of ingenuity, of *droll* naïveté, of profound and just reflection, of happy expression.
Macaulay, Dante.

There is a *droll* resolve in the Massachusetts records by which he [Hugh Peter] is "desired to write to Holland for 500 l. worth of peter, & 40 l. worth of match."
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 48.

=**Syn.** *Comical*, *Funny*, etc. (see *ludicrous*); amusing, farcical, waggish, fantastic, whimsical.

droll (drōl), *v.* [= OF. *droler*, jest, trifle, play; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* To jest; play the buffoon.

The Romans were fallen into that degree of Irreligion and Atheism that nothing was more common among them than to *droll* upon Religion. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. x.

Tipkin is an absolute Lombard-Street Wit, a Fellow that *drolls* on the strength of Fifty thousand Pounds.
Steele, Tender Husband, i. 1.

II. *trans.* **1†.** To lead or influence by jest or trick; cajole.

Men that will not be reasoned into their senses may yet be laughed or *drolled* into them. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Wise men may be argued out of a Religion they own, but none but Fools and Madmen will be *droll'd* out of it.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. i.

2. To turn into a jest. [Rare.]

In fact, I don't know but the Colonel is a little too jolly. This *drolling* everything is rather fatiguing.
Howells, Their Wedding Journey, p. 280.

droller† (drō'lėr), *n.* A jester; a buffoon.

And now he is making an experiment by another sort of enemies, and sets the apes and *drollers* upon it.
Glanville, Sermons, iv.

drollery (drō'lę-ri), *n.*; pl. *drolleries* (-riz). [< OF. *drolerie*, *draulerie*, waggery, a merry prank, an antic figure or mask set on a scutcheon or coat of arms, mod. F. *drôlerie*, waggery, < *drolle*, *drôle*, n. See *droll*, *n.*] **1.** The conduct of a droll, buffoon, or wag; something done to raise mirth; sportive tricks; buffoonery; fun.

They [the people of Judah] made sport with the Prophets, and turned their threatnings into songs of mirth and *drollery*. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iv.

He contrived to make the most commonplace subjects amusing, and carried everybody along with him in his wildest flights of *drollery*.
Lady Holland, in Sydney Smith, iv.

2. The character of being droll; comicalness; humor.

The rich *drollery* of "She Stoops to Conquer."
Macaulay, Oliver Goldsmith.

3. Comical action, as in a dramatic representation; something used or done to excite mirth.

He is loth to make nature afraid in his plays, like those that beget tales, tempests, and such like *drolleries*.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, Ind.

4†. A comic picture.

We arrived late at Roterdam, where was their annual marte or faire, so furnished with pictures (especially Landskips and *Drolleries*, as they call those clounish representations) that I was amaz'd. *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 13, 1641.

Their [Dutch artists'] pictures, in their own age, were not classed in the range of serious work; they bore commonly the significant name of *Drolleries*.
F. T. Palgrave, Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 85.

droll-house† (drōl'hous), *n.* A place where drolls or drolleries were acted.

Should the senate-house where all our lawgivers assemble be used for a theatre or *droll-house*, or for idle puppet-shows? *Watts*, Holiness of Times, etc., iii.

drollict† (drō'lik), *a.* [< *droll*, *n.*, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to a droll or puppet-show.

Thalestris, Queen of the Amazons, Anna Bullen, Queen Elizabeth, or some other high princess in *drollic* story.
Fielding, Jonathan Wild, ii. 3.

drollingly (drō'ling-li), *adv.* In a jesting manner.

What confusion will one day cover the faces of those that . . . speak slightly . . . and perhaps *drollingly* of the supreme and infinitely perfect Being!
Boyle, Works, V. 156.

drollist† (drō'list), *n.* [< *droll* + *-ist*.] A facetious person; a jester; a buffoon.

These idle *drollists* have an utter antipathy to all braver and more generous kinds of knowledge.
Glanville, Reflections on Drollery and Atheism, § 3.

drolly (drōl'li), *adv.* In a droll or comical manner.

At first sight, nothing seems more *drolly* trivial than the lives of those whose single achievement is to record the wind and the temperature three times a day.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 5.

Dromadidæ (drō-mad'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dromas* (*Dromad-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of grallatorial birds of uncertain position, represented by the genus *Dromas* alone. Also *Dromidæ*.

Dromæidæ (drō-mē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dromæus* + *-idæ*.] The emus considered as a family of ratite birds. See *Dromœinæ*.

Dromœinæ (drō-mē-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dromæus* + *-inæ*.] The emus as a subfamily of ratite birds of the family *Casuariidæ*, represented only by the genus *Dromœus* (which see). Also written *Dromaiinæ*.

Dromœognathæ (drō-mē-og'nā-thē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *dromœognathus*: see *dromœognathous*.] In *ornith.*, a group of birds, embracing only the tinamous (*Tinamidæ* or *Crypturi*) of South America; birds which, although belonging to the *Carinatæ*, have the bones of the palate disposed substantially as in the *Ratitæ*. See *dromœognathism*.

Dromœognathi (drō-mē-og'nā-thī), *n. pl.* [NL., masc. pl. of *dromœognathus*: see above.] Same as *Dromœognathæ*.

dromœognathism (drō-mē-og'nā-thizm), *n.* [< *dromœognath-ous* + *-ism*.] The arrangement of the bones of the palate in the particular manner seen in the *Dromœognathæ* and all ratite or struthious birds, as the ostrich and its allies. The posterior ends of the palatines and the anterior ends of the pterygoids are very imperfectly, or not at all, articulated with the basisphenoidal rostrum, being usually separated from it, and supported by the broad, cleft hinder end of the vomer. Strong basipterygoid processes, arising from the body of the basisphenoid, and not from the rostrum, articulate with facets which are situated nearer the posterior than the anterior ends of the inner edges of the pterygoid bones. *Huxley.*

dromœognathous (drō-mē-og'nā-thus), *a.* [< NL. *dromœognathus*, < *Dromœus*, the generic name of the emu, + Gr. γνάθος, jaw.] **1.** Exhibiting dromœognathism; having the palate-bones disposed substantially as in the ostrich.—**2.** Belonging to or being one of the *Dromœognathæ*.

All the Ratite birds, and the tinamous alone of Carinate birds, are *dromœognathous*.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 168.

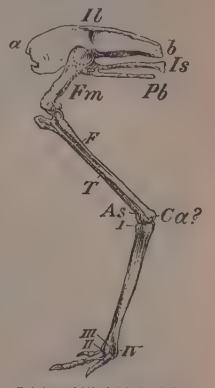
Skull of *Nothura maculosa* (with most of beak cut off), showing dromœognathous structure of palate.

Mxp, maxillopalatine; *Pl*, palatine; *Pt*, pterygoid; *Vo*, vomer; +, basipterygoid process.

Dromæopappi (drō-mē-ō-pap'ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. δρομαῖος, swift, fleet, + πάππος, a little bird.] An order of extinct birds with teeth, conterminous with the subclass *Odontolcæ* (which see).

Dromœornis (drō-mē-ôr'nis), *n.* [NL., < *Dromœus*, q. v., + Gr. ὄρνις, a bird.] A genus of extinct Australian ratite birds: so called from its affinity to *Dromœus*, the genus of living emus. Also *Dromornis*.

Dromæus (drō-mē'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δρομαῖος, swift, fleet, < δρόμος, a running, < δραμεῖν, run: see *dromedary*.] A genus of ratite birds, of the family *Casuariidæ* and subfamily *Dromœinæ*; the emus. Three species are recognized by naturalists, *D. novæ-hollandiæ*, *D. ater*, and *D. irroratus*. In general the characters are those of *Casuarius*, the cassowaries; but there is no casque upon the head, which is feathered; the beak is comparatively slender; and the rudimentary wings are entirely hidden in the very long and copious plumage which parts along the back and falls on each side in long curly plumes, somewhat resembling hair. The feathers are double—that is, two or even three webs grow from one main stem. See *emu*. Also *Dromaius*, *Dromiceius*.



Pelvis and Hind Limb of Emu (*Dromæus*).

Il, ilium, with *α*, anterior process, and *b*, posterior process; *Is*, ischium; *Pb*, pubis; *Fm*, femur; *T*, tibia; *F*, fibula; *As*, astragalus; *Cα*, calcaneum? *I*, head of metatarsus; *II*, *III*, *IV*, metatarsal processes for second, third, and fourth digits. Compare with cut under *Ornithoscelida*.

Dromaius, *n.* See *Dromœus*.

Dromas (drō'mas), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δρομάς, running, < δραμεῖν, run: see *dromedary*.] The typical and only genus of grallatorial birds of the family *Dromadidæ*. There is but one species, *Dromas ardeola*, of India and Africa.

Dromatherium (drō-ma-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. δρομάς, running, + θηρίον, a wild beast.] **1.** A genus of fossil mesozoic mammals. *D. silvestre*, representing a very primitive type of *Mammalia*, has been found in the Triassic formations of North America, in the Chatham coal-fields of North Carolina. The *Dromatherium* is the oldest American mammal yet discovered.

2. [*l. c.*] Pl. *dromatheria*, *dromatheriums* (-ä, -umz). An animal of the genus *Dromatherium*.

dromedarian (drum-ę-dā'ri-an), *n.* [< *dromedary* + *-an*.] Same as *dromedarist*.

Ridden by *dromedarians* in Egyptian costume.
Daily Telegraph (London), Nov. 7, 1877.

dromedarist (drum'ę-dā-rist), *n.* [< *dromedary* + *-ist*.] One who rides or drives a dromedary.

As to 'Osma'n Ibn El-Hheb'la and Mohham'mad Ib'n Ka'mil, the *Dromedarist*, they journeyed until they entered the castle of El-Kar'ak.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 131.

dromedary (drum'ę-dā-ri), *n.*; pl. *dromedaries* (-riz). [Early mod. E. also *dromedare*; < ME. *dromedarie*, *-ary*, also *drowmondere*, < OF. *dromedaire*, F. *dromadaire* = Pr. *dromadari*, *dromedari*, *dromodari* = Sp. *dromedal*, *dromedario* = Pg. It. *dromedario* = D. *drommedaris* = G. Dan. Sw. *dromedar*, < LL. *dromedarius*, prop. **dromadarius*, extended, with suffix *-arius*, < L. *dromas* (*dromad-*), a dromedary, < Gr. δρομάς (δρομαδ-), running (cf. δρομαῖος κάμηλος, a dromedary, lit. running camel), < δραμεῖν, 2d aor. associated with τρέχειν, run.] **1.** A thorough-bred or blooded Arabian camel, of more than ordinary speed and bottom, expressly cultivated and used for riding. The dromedary is not a distinct or natural species, but an improved domestic breed or race, bearing the same relation to an ordinary camel that a race-horse or hunter does to a common horse. Dromedaries are for the most part of the one-humped species, *Camelus dromedarius*; but the two-humped Bactrian camel may also be improved into a dromedary. See *camel*.

Abulites there mette Alexander . . . and presented hym amongst the reste of other thinges *dromedary* camels yt were wonderful swift.
J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 108.

After did a mightie man pursew,
Ryding upon a *Dromedare* on hie.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 38.

I was moving over the Desert, not upon the rocking *dromedary*, but seated in a barque made of mother-of-pearl. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 138.

2†. Same as *dromon*.

The dromion, dromon, or *dromedary*, was a large war ship, the prototype of which was furnished by the Saxons.
Encyc. Brit., VII. 310.

Dromia (drō′mi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δρομίας*, a kind of fish, < *δρόμος*, a running, < *δραμεῖν*, run: see *dromedary*.] The typical genus of *Dromi-*

Sponge-crab (*Dromia vulgaris*).

idæ. They have 2 pairs of podobranchiæ, 5 pairs of anterior and of posterior arthrobranchiæ, and 4 pairs of pleurobranchiæ.

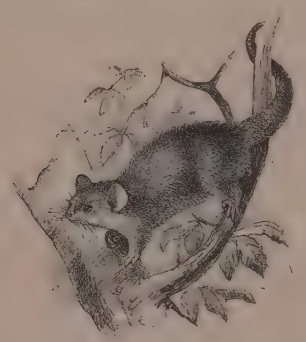
dromic, dromical (drom′ik, -i-kạl), *a.* [< Gr. *δρομικός*, good at running, swift, fleet, also pertaining to running or to a race-course, < *δρόμος*, a running, race-course: see *dromos*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a race-course or dromos, or to racing.—**2.** In the Eastern Church, equivalent to *basilican* as applied to a type of church, from its plan resembling that of a race-course.

In the Eastern church, though the erection of St. Sophia, at Constantinople, introduced a new type which almost entirely superseded the old one, the basilican form—or, as it was then termed, *dromical*, from its shape being that of a race-course (dromos)—was originally as much the rule as in the West. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 418.

These remarks of course apply only to churches of the true Eastern type; there are many of the kind called *dromic*, or basilican, which exhibit the early Western arrangement. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 170.

Dromiceius (drom-i-sē′i-us), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Dromœus*.

Dromicia (drō-mish′i-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δρομικός*, good at running, swift: see *dromic*.] A genus of marsupials, including the dormouse phalangers, such as *D. nana*. There are several species of these little phalangers, resembling dormice in habits, and



Dormouse Phalanger (*Dromicia nana*).

to some extent in appearance; some have a length of only 3 or 4 inches, with the tail about as long. The genus is technically characterized by having only three true molars above and below, and an incipient parachute; it is most nearly related to the pygmy petaurists, or small flying-phalangers, such as *Belideus* and *Acrobates*.

Dromidæ (drom′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Dromadidæ*.

Dromiidæ (drō-mī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dromia* + *-idæ*.] A family of brachyurous or anomurous decapodous crustaceans, the sponge-crabs, having remarkably large chelæ: a transitional group between the *Brachyura* and the *Macrura*.

dromoi, *n.* Plural of *dromos*.

dromont†, dromond†, *n.* [< ME. *dromoun, dromond, dromund, dromande, drowmund*, etc., = MLG. *dragemunt* (assimilated to MLG. *dragen*, draw), < OF. *dromon, dromont*, later *dromant*, a small and swift vessel, < LL. *dromo(n-)*, < LGr. *δρόμων*, a light vessel, dromond, < Gr. *δρόμος*, a running, < *δραμεῖν*, run: see *dromedary*.] A large, fast-sailing war-vessel; hence, a similar vessel of any kind. Also *dromedary*.

Whan at Hampton he made the great *dromons*,
Which passed other great ships of all the commons.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 205.

Roger de Hoveden . . . and Peter de Longtoft celebrate the struggle which Richard I., . . . on his way to Palestine, had with a huge *dromon*. . . . This vessel had three masts, was very high out of the water, and is said to have had 1500 men on board. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 310.

And of the merchants bought a *dromond* tall
They called the Rose-Garland.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 12.

Dromornis (drō-môr′nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δρόμος*, a running (see *Dromœus*), + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] Same as *Dromœornis*. *Owen*, Proc. Zoöl. Soc., 1872, p. 682.

dromos (drom′os), *n.*; pl. *dromoi* (-oi). [< Gr. *δρόμος*, a running, course, race-course, < *δραμεῖν*, run: see *dromedary*.] **1.** In *Gr. antiq.*, a race-course.—**2.** In *archæol.*, an entrance-passage or avenue, as to a subterranean treasury; a way bordered by rows of columns; an alley between rows of statues, as the usual approaches of Egyptian temples.

Alleys of colossal rams or sphinxes form the approach or *dromos*. *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 219.

drone[1] (drōn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *droned*, ppr. *droning*. [Altered, in conformation to *drone*[2], *n.*, from **droun* = Sc. *drune*, low, murmur, < ME. *drounen* (rare), roar or bellow (said of a dragon); not in AS.; = MD. *dronen, dreunen*, tremble, quaver, D. *dreunen*, make a trembling noise, = MLG. *dronen*, LG. *drönen*, > G. *dröhnen, drönen*, drone, hum, = Icel. *drynja*, roar (cf. *drynr*, a roaring, *drunur*, a thundering), = Sw. *dröna*, low, bellow, drone, = Dan. *drøne*, peal, rumble, boom (cf. *drön*, a boom). Cf. Goth. *drunjus*, a sound, voice; Gr. *θρῆνος*, a dirge (see *threne*). Hence (remotely) *drone*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* **1†.** To roar; bellow.

Hee *drouned* as a dragon, dredeful of noyes.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 985.

2. To give forth a monotonous, unvaried tone; utter a dull humming sound; hum or buzz, as a beetle or a bagpipe.

And all the air a solemn stillness holds,
Save where the beetle wheels his *droning* flight,
And drowsy tinklings lull the distant folds.
Gray, Elegy.

Red after revel, *droned* her lurdane knights
Slumbering. *Tennyson*, Pelleas and Ettarre.

Like the national instrument of Scotland, the mind *drones* wofully and will discourse most dolorous music, unless an expansive and resilient force within supplies the basis of quickly responsive action. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XX. 103.

3. To use a dull, monotonous tone: as, he *drones* in his reading.

Turn out their *droning* senate, and possess
That seat of empire which our souls were fram'd for.
Otway, Venice Preserved, ii. 3.

Pale wizard priests, o'er occult symbols *droning*.
Whittier, Worship.

II. *trans.* To give forth or utter in a monotonous, dull tone: as, he *drones* his sentences.

I ask no organ's soulless breath
To *drone* the themes of life and death.
Whittier, The Meeting.

And the reader *droned* from the pulpit,
Like the murmur of many bees,
The legend of good Saint Guthlac,
And Saint Basil's homilies.
Longfellow, King Witlaf's Drinking-Horn.

drone[1] (drōn), *n.* [< *drone*[1], *v.*] **1.** A monotonous, continued tone or sound; a humming: as, the *drone* of a bee.

I am as melancholy as . . . the *drone* of a Lincolnshire bagpipe. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 2.

If men should ever bee thumming the *drone* of one plaine Song, it would be a dull Opiat to the most wakefull attention. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

2. In *music*: (*a*) A pipe in the bagpipe which gives out a continuous and invariable tone.

The harmony of them that pipe in recorders, flutes, and *drones*. *Bp. Bale*, Select Works, p. 536.

(*b*) A drone-bass.

drone[2] (drōn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *droane*; < ME. *drone, drane*, < AS. *drān*, also *drān* = OLG. *drān*, MLG. *drane, drone*, LG. *drone* (> G. *drohne*, and prob. Dan. *drone* = Icel. *drjōni*, a drone; cf. Sw. *drönare*, a drone, lit. 'droner'); akin to OHG. *treno*, MHG. *trene, tren*, G. dial. (Sax., Austr.) *trehne, trene*, a drone. Cf. Lith. *tranni*, Gr. (Lacon.) *θρῶναξ*, a drone, *τενθρήνη, τενθρηδών*, a kind of wasp or bee, *ἀνθρήνη, ἀνθρηδόν*, a hornet or wasp (see *Anthrenus*); all appar. ult. from the imitative root of *drone*[1], *v.*] **1.** The male of the honey-bee. It is smaller than the queen bee, but larger than the working bee. The drones make no honey, but after living a few weeks and impregnating the queen they are killed or driven from the hive by the workers. See *bee*[1].

I would be loath
To be a burden, or feed like a *drone*
On the industrious labour of the bee.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, iii. 1.

If once he [Love] lose his Sting, he grows a *Drone*.
Cowley, The Mistress, Against Fruition.

All with united force combine to drive
The lazy *drones* from the laborious hive.
Dryden, Æneid, i.

Hence—**2.** An idler; a sluggard; one who lives on the labor of others.

I found myself a member of an active community in which not a *drone* nor an invalid could be counted.
E. S. Phelps, Beyond the Gates, p. 134.

drone[2] (drōn), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *droned*, ppr. *droning*. [< *drone*[2], *n.*] To live in idleness.

Why was I not the twentieth by descent
From a long restive race of *droning* kings? *Dryden*.

drone-bass (drōn′bās), *n.* In *music*, a bass consisting of the tonic, or of the tonic and dominant, sounded continuously throughout a piece. It is frequently employed for a pastoral effect.

drone-beetle (drōn′bē″tl), *n.* A beetle of the family *Geotrypidæ*.

drone-cell (drōn′sel), *n.* One of those cells of a honeycomb which are destined for the larvæ of male bees. The eggs are laid in these at a later period than in the worker-cells.

drone-fly (drōn′flī), *n.* A dipterous insect or fly of the family *Syrphidæ*, *Eristalis tenax*: so called from its resemblance to a drone bee.

drone-pipe (drōn′pīp), *n.* **1.** A pipe producing a droning sound; hence, poetically, the droning hum of an insect.

You fell at once into a lower key
That's worse—the *drone-pipe* of a humble-bee.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 330.

Specifically—**2.** The largest tube of a bagpipe, which produces the droning sound; the drone.

drongo (drong′gō), *n.* **1.** A name given by Le Vaillant, in the form *drongeur*, to a South African bird afterward known as the musical drongo, *Dicrurus musicus*; then extended to the numerous African, Asiatic, and East Indian fly-catching crow-like birds with long forked tails which compose the family *Dicruridæ*.

Drongo (*Buchanga atra*).

They are also called *drongo-shrikes*. The *Buchanga atra* of India and the further East is an example.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] The generic name of a Madagascan species usually known as *Dicrurus* or *Edolius forficatus*. In this sense the quasi-Latin form *Drongus* is found.

drongo-cuckoo (drong′gō-kūk″ö), *n.* A cuckoo of the genus *Surniculus*, as *S. dicruroides* of Nepâl.

drongo-shrike (drong′gō-shrīk), *n.* Same as *drongo*, 1.

dronish (drō′nish), *a.* [< *drone*[2] + *-ish*[1].] Like a drone; lazy; indolent; inactive.

The *dronish* monks, the scorn and shame of manhood.
Rowe.

dronishly (drō′nish-li), *adv.* In a dronish manner.

dronishness (drō′nish-nes), *n.* The state of being dronish.

dronk†. An obsolete (Middle English) form of *drank* and of *drunk*.

dronkelew†, *a.* and *n.* See *drunkelew*.

dronken†. An obsolete (Middle English) form of *drunken*.

dronklet, *v.* [ME. *dronklen* for **drunklen*, freq. of *drinken*, pp. *drunken, dronken*, drink: see *drink, drunk*, and cf. *drinkle*.] **I.** *trans.* To drench; drown.

II. *intrans.* To drown. *Robert of Brunne*, tr. of Langtoft's Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. 106, etc.

dronte (dron′te), *n.* [< D. *dronte* = Dan. *dronte*, dodo. See *dodo*.] A name of the dodo.

drony (drō′ni), *a.* [< *drone*[2] + *-y*[1].] Like a drone; dronish; sluggish. *Johnson*. [Rare.]

drook, *v. t.* See *drouk*.

drooket, *p. a.* See *droukit*.

drool (drōl), *v. i.* [E. dial., also written *droul*; a contr. of *drivel*[1], q. v.] To slaver, as an infant; drivel; drop saliva. [Prov. Eng., and common in the United States.]

There the slave-holder finds the chief argument for his ownership of men, and in Africa or New England kidnaps the weak, his mouth *drooling* with texts.
Theodore Parker, in Dean, p. 159.

droop (dröp), *v.* [< ME. *droupen*, rarely *dropen*, *drupen*, droop, esp. from sorrow, < Icel. *drūpa*, droop, esp. from sorrow, a secondary verb, < *drjūpa* = AS. **dreópan*, drop: see *drop* and *drip*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To sink or hang down; bend or hang downward, as from weakness or exhaustion.

Wel cowde he dresse his takel yemanly;
His arwes *drowpede* nought with fetheres lowe.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 107.

The evening comes, and every little flower
Droops now, as well as I.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, iii. 3.

Hampden, with his head *drooping*, and his hands leaning on his horse's neck, moved feebly out of the battle.
Macaulay, Nugent's Hampden.

Near the lake where *drooped* the willow,
Long time ago. *G. P. Morris.*

2. To languish from grief or other cause; fall into a state of physical weakness.

Conceiving the dishonour of his mother,
He straight declin'd, *droop'd*, took it deeply.
Shak., W. T., ii. 3.

After this King Leir, more and more *drooping* with Years, became an easy prey to his Daughters and thir Husbands. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., i.

We had not been at Sea long before our Men began to *droop*, in a sort of a Distemper that stole insensibly on them. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 524.

One day she *drooped*, and the next she died; nor was there the distance of many hours between her being very easy in this world, and very happy in another.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. vi.

3. To fail or sink; flag; decline; be dispirited: as, the courage *droops*; the spirits *droop*.

Myche fere had that fre, & full was of thoght,
All *droupond* in drede and in dol lengyt.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6303.

But wherefore do you *droop?* why look so sad?
Be great in act, as you have been in thought.
Shak., K. John, v. 1.

Why *droops* my lord, my love, my life, my Cæsar?
How ill this dulness doth comport with greatness!
Fletcher (*and another?*), Prophetess, v. 1.

4. To tend gradually downward or toward a close. [Poetical.]

Then day *droopt*; the chapel bells
Call'd us: we left the walks.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

5. To drip; be wet with water. [Prov. Eng.]

I was *drooping* wet to my very skinne.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 57.

"They've had no rain at all down here," said he.
"Then," said she, demurely regarding her *drooping* skirts, "they'll think I must have fallen into the river."
W. Black, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 391.

II. *trans.* To let sink or hang down: as, to *droop* the head.

The lilylike Melissa *droop'd* her brows.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

Great, sulky gray cranes *droop* their motionless heads over the still, salt pools along the shore.
R. T. Cooke, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 24.

droop (dröp), *n.* [< *droop*, *v.*] The act of drooping, or of bending or hanging down; a drooping position or state.

With his little insinuating jury *droop*.
Dickens, Little Dorrit, i. 21.

drooper (drö'pėr), *n.* One who or that which droops.

If he [the historian] be pleasant, he is noted for a iester; if he be graue, he is reckoned for a *drooper*.
Stanihurst, To Sir H. Sidney, in Holinshed.

droopingly (drö'ping-li), *adv.* In a drooping manner; languishingly.

They [duties] are not accompanied with such sprightliness of affections, and overflowings of joy, as they were wont, but are performed *droopingly* and heavily.
Sharpe, Works, III. iii.

drop (drop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dropped*, ppr. *dropping*. [Early mod. E. also *droppe*; < ME. *droppen*, < AS. *droppan*, also *dropian* and *droppetian*, *droppetan* = D. *droppen* = G. *tropfen* = Sw. *droppa*, drop; secondary forms of the orig. strong verb, AS. **dreópan* (pret. **dreáp*, pl. **drupon*, pp. **dropen*; occurring, if at all, only in doubtful passages), ME. *drepen* (= OS. *driopan* = OFries. *driapa* = D. *druipen* = OHG. *triufan*, MHG. G. *triefen* = Icel. *drjūpa* = Norw. *drjupa*), drop, whence also ult. *drop*, *n.*, *drip*, *v.*, *dribble*[1], etc., and (through Icel.) *droop*, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To fall in small portions or globules, as a liquid.

The quality of mercy is not strain'd;
It *droppeth* as the gentle rain from heaven
Upon the place beneath. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1.

2. To let drops fall; drip; discharge in drops.

The heavens also *dropped* at the presence of God.
Ps. lxviii. 8.

Mine eyes may *drop* for thee, but thine own heart will ache for itself. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 1.

It was a loathsome herd, . . . half bestial, half human, *dropping* with wine, bloated with gluttony, and reeling in obscene dances. *Macaulay*, Milton.

3. To fall; descend; sink to a lower position or level.

From morn
To noon he fell, . . . and with the setting sun
Dropp'd from the zenith like a falling star.
Milton, P. L., i. 745.

The curtain *drops* on the drama of Indian history about the year 650, or a little later.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 209.

4. Specifically, to lie down, as a dog.—**5.** To die, especially to die suddenly; fall dead, as in battle.

It was your presurmise,
That in the dole of blows your son might *drop*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1.

They see indeed many *drop*, but then they see many more alive. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 152.

6. To come to an end; be allowed to cease; be neglected and come to nothing.

I heard of threats, occasioned by my verses; I sent to acquaint them where I was to be found, and so it *dropped*.
Pope.

7†. To fall short of a mark. [Rare.]

Often it *drops* or overshoots. *Collier.*

8. To fall lower in state or condition; sink; be depressed; come into a state of collapse or quiescence.

Down *dropt* the breeze, the sails *dropt* down.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, ii.

9. *Naut.*, to have a certain drop, or depth from top to bottom: said of a sail.

Her main top-sail *drops* seventeen yards. *Mar. Dict.*

A dropping fire (*milit.*), a continuous irregular discharge of small arms.—**To drop astern** (*naut.*), to pass or move toward the stern; move back; let another vessel pass ahead, either by slackening the speed of the vessel that is passed or because of the superior speed of the vessel passing.—**To drop away** or **off**, to depart; disappear; be lost sight of: as, all my friends *dropped away* from me; the guests *dropped off* one by one.

If the war continued much longer, America would most certainly *drop away*, and France, and perhaps Spain, become bankrupt. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xv.

To drop down a stream, a coast, etc., to sail, row, or move down a river or toward the sea, downward along a coast, etc.—**To drop in**, to happen in; come in as if casually, or without previous agreement as to time, as for a call.

Captain Knight with as many Men as he could incourage to march, came in about 6, but he left many Men tired on the Road; these, as is usual, came *dropping in* one or two at a time, as they were able.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 219.

Others of the household soon *dropped in*, and clustered round the board. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 33.

To drop out, to withdraw or disappear from one's (or its) place: as, he *dropped out* of the ranks.—**To drop to shot**, to drop or charge at the discharge of the gun: said of a field-dog.—**To drop to wing**, to drop or charge when the bird flushes: said of a field-dog.

II. *trans.* **1.** To pour or let fall in small portions, globules, or drops, as a liquid: as, to *drop* a medicine.

His heavens shall *drop* down dew. Deut. xxxiii. 28.

Their eyes are like rocks, which still *drop* water.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 492.

2. To sprinkle with or as if with drops; variegate, as if by sprinkling with drops; bedrop: as, a coat *dropped* with gold.

This rumoured the day following about the City, numbers of people flockt thither; who found the roome all to be *dropt* with torches in confirmation of this relation.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 151.

3. To let fall; allow to sink to a lower position; lower: as, to *drop* a stone; to *drop* the muzzle of a gun.

I saw him with that lily cropp'd
Impatient swim to meet
My quick approach, and soon he *dropp'd*
The treasure at my feet.
Cowper, Dog and Water-lily.

Hence—**4.** To let fall from the womb; give birth to: said of ewes, etc.: as, to *drop* a lamb.

The history of a new colt that my lord's mare Thetis had *dropped* last week. *H. Kingsley*, Geoffry Hamlyn, xvii.

5. To cause to fall; hence, to kill, especially with a firearm. [Colloq.]

A young grouse at this season [October] offers an easy shot, and he was *dropped* without difficulty.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 79.

He had the luck
To *drop* at fair-play range a ten-tined buck.
Lowell, Fitz Adam's Story.

6. To let go; dismiss; lay aside; break off from; omit: as, to *drop* an affair or a controversy; to *drop* an acquaintance; to *drop* a letter from a word.

He is now under prosecution; but they think it will be *dropped*, out of pity. *Swift*, Journal to Stella, xlix.

Upon my credit, sir, were I in your place, and found my father such very bad company, I should certainly *drop* his acquaintance. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

It [the cave] has also a semicircular open-work moulding, like basket-work, which . . . is evidently so unsuited for stone-work that it is no wonder it was *dropped* very early. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 116.

The member, whether church or minister, can be tried, expelled, *dropped*, or transferred to a co-ordinate body, as facts may warrant. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLIII. 418.

7. To utter as if casually: as, to *drop* a word in favor of a friend.

They [the Arabs] had *dropt* some expressions as if they would assault the boat by night if I staid, which, without doubt, they said that they might make me go away.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. ii. 105.

To my great surprise, not a syllable was *dropped* on the subject. *Lamb*, Imperfect Sympathies.

8. To write and send (a note) in an offhand manner: as, *drop* me a line.—**9.** To set down from a carriage.

When Lord Howe came over from Twickenham to see him [the King], he said the Queen was going out driving, and should "*drop* him" at his own house.
Greville, Memoirs, July 18, 1830.

To drop a courtesy, to courtesy.

The girls, with an attempt at simultaneousness, *dropped* "*curcheys*" of respect. *The Century*, XXXVI. 85.

To drop a line. (*a*) To fish with a line. (*b*) To write a letter or note.—**To drop anchor**, to anchor.—**To drop the curtain.** See *curtain*.—**To drop** or **weep millstones.** See *millstone*.

drop (drop), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *droppe*; < ME. *drope*, < AS. *dropa* (= OS. *dropo* = D. *drop* = MLG. *drope*, *drape*, LG. *druppen*, *drapen* = OHG. *tropfo*, *troffo*, MHG. *tropfe*, G. *tropfen* = Icel. *dropi* = Sw. *droppe* = Dan. *draabe*), a drop, < AS., etc., **dreópan*, pp. **dropen*, drop: see *drop*, *v.*] **1.** A mass of water or other liquid so small that the surface-tension brings it into a spherical shape more or less modified by gravity, adhesion, etc.; a globule: as, a *drop* of blood; a *drop* of laudanum.

One or two *drops* of water perce not the flint stone, but many and often droppings doo.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 164.

O, now you weep; and, I perceive, you feel
The dint of pity; these are gracious *drops*.
Shak., J. C., iii. 2.

Madam, this grief
You add unto me is no more than *drops*
To seas, for which they are not seen to swell.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iii. 2.

2. Something that resembles such a drop of liquid, as a pendent diamond ornament, an earring, or a glass pendant of a chandelier: specifically applied to varieties of sugar-plums and to medicated candies prepared in a similar form: as, lemon-*drops*; cough-*drops*.

The flutt'ring fan be Zephyretta's care;
The *drops* to thee, Brillante, we consign;
And, Momentilla, let the watch be thine.
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 113.

Specifically, in *her.*, the representation of a drop of liquid, usually globular below and tapering to a point above. Drops of different colors are considered as teardrops, drops of blood, etc., and are blazoned accordingly. See *gutté*.

3. Any small quantity of liquid: as, he had not drunk a *drop*.

Water, water everywhere,
Nor any *drop* to drink.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, i.

Hence—**4.** A minute quantity of anything: as, he has not a *drop* of honor, or of magnanimity.

But if there be
Yet left in heaven as small a *drop* of pity
As a wren's eye, fear'd gods, a part of it!
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2.

5. *pl.* Any liquid medicine the dose of which consists of a certain number of drops.

Lydia. Give me the sal volatile.
Lucy. Is it in a blue cover, ma'am?
Lydia. My smelling-bottle, you simpleton!
Lucy. O, the *drops!*—here, ma'am.
Sheridan, The Rivals, i. 2.

6. A piece of gut used by anglers on casting-lines. A fly-hook is attached to the loose end of the drop, the other end being fastened to the casting-line.

7. A Scotch unit of weight, the sixteenth part of an ounce, nearly equal to 30 grains English troy weight.—**8.** The act of dropping; drip. [Rare.]

Can my slow *drop* of tears, or this dark shade
About my brows, enough describe her loss?
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

9. In *mech.*, a contrivance arranged so as to drop, fall, or hang from a higher position, or to lower objects. Specifically—(*a*) A trap-door in the scaffold of a usual form of gallows, upon which the criminal about to be executed is placed with the halter about his neck, and which is suddenly dropped or swung open on its hinges, letting him fall. (*b*) A contrivance for lowering heavy weights, as bale-goods, to a ship's

deck. (*c*) The curtain which is dropped or lowered between the acts to conceal the stage of a theater from the audience. Also called *drop-curtain*, *drop-scene*. (*d*) The movable plate which covers the keyhole of a lock. (*e*) A piece of cut glass, sometimes prism-shaped, sometimes flat, as if cut out of a sheet of plate-glass, used with others like it as a pendent ornament on girandoles, chandeliers, etc. (*f*) A drop-press. (*g*) A swaging-hammer which falls between guides.

10. In *arch.*, one of the small cylinders or truncated cones depending from the mutule of the Doric cornice and the member upon the architrave immediately under the triglyph of the same order; a trunnel.—**11.** In *mach.*, the interval between the base of a hanger and the shaft below.—**12.** *Naut.*, the depth of a sail from head to foot in the middle: applied to courses only, *hoist* being applied to other square sails.—**13.** In *fort.*, the deepest part of a ditch in front of an embrasure or at the sides of a caponiere.—**14.** In *entom.*, a small circular spot, clear or light, in a semi-transparent surface: used principally in describing the wings of *Diptera*.—**A drop in the bucket,** an exceedingly small proportion.

> The bulk of his [Congreve's] accumulations went to the Duchess of Marlborough, in whose immense wealth such a legacy was as *a drop in the bucket*.
> *Macaulay*, Leigh Hunt.

Drop of stock, in *firearms*, the bend or crook of the stock below the line of the barrel.—**Drop serene** (a literal translation of Latin *gutta serena*), an old medical name for *amaurosis*.—**Prince Rupert's drop.** Same as *detonating bulb* (which see, under *detonating*).—**To get the drop,** to be prepared to shoot before one's antagonist is ready; hence, to gain an advantage. [Colloq., western U. S.]

> These desperadoes always try to *get the drop* on a foe—that is, to take him at a disadvantage before he can use his own weapon. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 504.

To have a drop in one's eye, to be drunk. [Slang.]

> O faith, Colonel, you must own you *had a drop in your eye;* for when I left you, you were half seas over.
> *Swift*, Polite Conversation, i.

dropax (drō′paks), *n.* [< Gr. *δρῶπαξ*, a pitch-plaster, < *δρέπειν*, pluck, pluck off.] A preparation for removing hair from the skin; a depilatory. [Rare or unused.]

drop-bar (drop′bär), *n.* In *printing*, a bar or roller attached to a printing-press for the purpose of regulating the passage of the sheet to impression. In the rotary press the bar drops at a fixed time on the edge of the sheet, and with an eccentric revolving motion draws it forward. In some forms of the cylinder-press the bar drops on the edge of the sheet and holds it firmly in position until it is seized by the grippers. Also called *drop-roller*.

drop-black (drop′blak), *n.* See *black*.

drop-bottom (drop′bot″um), *n.* A bottom, as of a car, which can be let fall or opened downward: a common device for unloading certain kinds of railroad-cars.

drop-box (drop′boks), *n.* In a figure-weaving loom, a box for holding a number of shuttles, each carrying its own color, and so arranged that any one of the shuttles can be brought into action as required by the pattern.

drop-curls (drop′kėrlz), *n. pl.* Curls dropping loose from the temples or sides of the head.

drop-curtain (drop′kėr″tạn), *n.* Same as *drop*, 9 (*c*).

drop-drill (drop′dril), *n.* An agricultural implement which drops seed and manure into the soil simultaneously. See *drill*[1], 3.

drop-fingers (drop′fing″gėrz), *n. pl.* In *printing*, two or more finger-like rods attached to some forms of cylinder printing-presses for the purpose of holding the sheet in fixed position until it is seized by the grippers.

drop-fly (drop′flī), *n.* In *angling*, same as *dropper*, 4.

drop-forging (drop′fōr″jing), *n.* A forging produced by a drop-press.

drop-glass (drop′glȧs), *n.* A dropping-tube or pipette, used for dropping a liquid into the eye or elsewhere.

drop-hammer (drop′ham″ėr), *n.* Same as *drop-press*.

drop-handle (drop′han″dl), *n.* A form of needle-telegraph instrument in which the circuit-making device is operated by a handle projecting downward.

drop-keel (drop′kēl), *n.* *Naut.*, same as *center-board*. [Eng.]

droplet (drop′let), *n.* [< *drop* + *-let*.] A little drop.

> Though thou abhorr'dst in us our human griefs,
> Scorn'dst our brain's flow, and those our *droplets* which
> From niggard nature fall. *Shak.*, T. of A., v. 5.

drop-letter (drop′let″ėr), *n.* A letter intended for a person residing within the delivery of the post-office where it is posted. [U. S.]

drop-light (drop′līt), *n.* A portable gas-burner, generally in the form of a lamp, connected with a chandelier or other gas-fixture by a metallic or flexible tube.

dropling (drop′ling), *n.* [< *drop* + *-ling*[1].] A little drop. *Davies.* [Rare.]

> Rightly to speak, what Man we call and count,
> It is a beamling of Diuinity,
> It is a *dropling* of th' Eternall Fount,
> It is a moatling hatcht of th' Vnity.
> *Sylvester*, Quadrains of Pibrac, st. 13.

dropmeal† (drop′mēl), *adv.* [< ME. *dropemele*, < AS. *dropmǣlum*, by drops, < *dropa*, drop, + *mǣlum*, dat. pl. of *mǣl*, a portion, time, etc.: see *meal*[1].] Drop by drop; in small portions at a time.

> Distilling *drop-meale* a little at once in that proportion and measure as thirst requireth.
> *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xvii. 2.

drop-net (drop′net), *n.* **1.** A kind of light cross-woven lace.—**2.** A net suspended from a boom and suddenly let fall on a passing school of fish.

dropper (drop′ėr), *n.* [< *drop* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which drops. Specifically—(*a*) A glass tube with an elastic cap at one end and a small orifice at the other, for drawing in a liquid and expelling it in drops; a pipette. Also *dropping-tube*. (*b*) A reaping-machine that deposits the cut grain in gavels on the ground: so called to distinguish it from one that merely cuts, or cuts and binds. See *reaper*.

> It causes a Westerner to laugh to see small grain being cut with a *dropper* or a self-raking reaper.
> *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 373.

(*c*) Among florists, a descending shoot produced by seedling bulbs of tulips, instead of a renewal of the bulb upon the radical plate, as in the later method of reproduction.

2. In *mining*, a branch or spur connecting with the main lode: nearly the same as *feeder*, except that the latter more generally carries the idea of an enrichment of the lode with which it unites.—**3.** A dog which is a cross between a pointer and a setter.—**4.** An artificial fly adjusted to a leader above the stretcher-fly, used in angling. Also called *bobber* and *drop-fly*. See *whip*.

> And observe, that if your *droppers* be larger than, or even as large as, your stretcher, you will not be able to throw a good line. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, ii. 5, note.

dropping (drop′ing), *n.* [< ME. *droppynge*, < AS. *dropung*, a dropping, verbal n. of *dropian*, drop: see *drop*, *v.*] **1.** The act of falling in drops; a falling.

> A continual *dropping* in a very rainy day and a contentious woman are alike. Prov. xxvii. 15.

2. That which drops or is dropped: generally in the plural.

> Like eager *droppings* into milk. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5.
>
> All the Countrey is overgrowne with trees, whose *droppings* continually turneth their grasse to weeds, by reason of the ranckenes of the ground, which would soone be amended by good husbandry.
> *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 121.

Specifically—**3.** *pl.* Dung: especially said of the dung of fowls: as, the *droppings* of the henroost.—**4.** In *glass-making*, one of the lumps or globules formed in the glass by the glazing of the clay cover of the melting-vessel and its combination with the volatilized alkalis. The crude glass thus formed on the cover drops into the molten glass in the vessel, rendering it defective.

dropping-bottle (drop′ing-bot″l), *n.* An instrument for supplying small quantities of water to test-tubes, etc.; an edulcorator.

dropping-tube (drop′ing-tūb), *n.* Same as *dropper*, 1 (*a*).

drop-press (drop′pres), *n.* A swaging-, stamping-, or forging-machine having either a regular or an intermittent motion. It is essentially a power-hammer moving between vertical guides, and delivering a dead-stroke blow either from its own weight or by weight combined with power. In simple machines the weight is raised above the anvil by hand by means of a cord, and let fall; but as these machines are wasteful of labor they have been largely superseded by power-machines, in which the weight is raised by a strap wound over a drum, or by a wooden slat pressed between two pulleys revolving in opposite directions, or by direct connection with a wrist on a disk-wheel. The weight is either released at any point of its path by some simple device controlled by a lever within reach of the operator's hand or foot, or it descends by the movement of the disk. If a spring is interposed between the weight and the lifting apparatus, whatever its form, to absorb the recoil, it is called a *dead-stroke hammer* or *press*. In the drop-presses employing a strap or other lifting device that is released at the will of the operator, the blows are intermittent. Where the connection with a wheel is direct, the blows are regular and uniform so long as the machine works. All things shaped from hot metals on a drop-press, such as small parts of machines, are called *drop-forgings*. The drop-press is sometimes called simply *press*, and sometimes *drop-hammer*. It should not be confounded with the stamping-press, which, while it is allied to the drop-press, differs essentially in its manner of working.

drop-ripe (drop′rīp), *a.* So ripe as to be ready to drop from the tree. *Davies.* [Rare.]

> The fruit was now *drop-ripe*, we may say, and fell by a shake. *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 274.

drop-roller (drop′rō″lėr), *n.* **1.** Same as *drop-bar*.—**2.** In *press-work*, an inking-roller which drops at regulated intervals, with a supply of printing-ink, on the distributing-table or distributing-rollers. Also known as the *ductor* or *ductor-roller*.

drop-scene (drop′sēn), *n.* Same as *drop*, 9 (*c*).

dropseed-grass (drop′sēd-gras), *n.* A name given to species of *Sporobolus* and *Muhlenbergia*.

drop-shutter (drop′shut″ėr), *n.* In *photog.*, a device for rendering the exposure of a plate in a camera very brief: used in instantaneous photography. The most simple form, also known as the *guillotine shutter*, and the one that gives a name to all other appliances of the kind, consists of two opaque pieces, each pierced with a hole, and arranged to slide one over the other. One of the pieces is fitted over the lens-tube, and when the openings in the two pieces are in line, the shutter admits light to the camera. When it is desired to make a very short exposure, the movable slide is raised till the opening of the tube is closed. On letting the slide fall, the opening in it passes before that in the fixed piece, and for an instant light is admitted to the plate behind the lens. To accelerate the fall of the slide, various devices are used, as springs or elastic bands. Improved drop-shutters have the form of revolving disks actuated by springs, etc., or that of flap-shutters controlled by a pneumatic device, etc.; and in many the opening is made to take place eccentrically, or the holes in the shutters are cut of various shapes, with the object of distributing the light, and giving a greater volume of light to the foreground or the lower portion of the picture, which is naturally not so well lighted as the higher portions.

dropsical (drop′si-kạl), *a.* [< *dropsy* + *-ic-al*.] **1.** Affected with dropsy; inclined to dropsy.

> Laguerre towards his latter end grew *dropsical* and inactive. *Walpole*, Anecdotes of Painting, IV. i.

2. Resembling or partaking of the nature of dropsy.

dropsicalness (drop′si-kạl-nes), *n.* The state of being dropsical. *Bailey*, 1727.

dropsied (drop′sid), *a.* [< *dropsy* + *-ed*[2].] Diseased with dropsy; unnaturally swollen; exhibiting an unhealthy inflation.

> Where great additions swell, and virtue none,
> It is a *dropsied* honour. *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 3.

dropstone (drop′stōn), *n.* A stalactitic variety of calcite. See *stalactite*.

dropsy (drop′si), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dropsie*; < ME. *dropsy*, *dropesye*, abbr. by apheresis of *ydropsie*, *hydropsie*: see *hydropsy*.] **1.** In *med.*, a morbid accumulation of watery liquid in any cavity of the body or in the tissues. See *edema*, *anasarca*, and *ascites*.

> And lo a man syk in the *dropesye* was bifore him.
> *Wyclif*, Luke xiv.
>
> But the sad *Dropsie* freezeth it extream,
> Till all the blood be turned into fleam.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

2. In *bot.*, a disease in succulent plants caused by an excess of water.—**3.** In *fish-culture*, a disease of young trout. Before the food-sac is gone the trout are often affected with a swelling over the sac, where a membrane forms, swells out, and is filled with a watery substance. An incision is sometimes made in the swelling to let out the water. Also called *blue swelling*.

drop-table (drop′tā″bl), *n.* A machine for lowering weights, and especially for removing the wheels of locomotives.

drop-the-handkerchief (drop′the-hang′kėr-chif), *n.* A children's game in which one player having a handkerchief drops it behind any one of the others, who are formed in a ring, and tries to escape within the ring before being kissed.

drop-tin (drop′tin), *n.* Tin pulverized by being dropped into water while melted.

dropwise (drop′wīz), *adv.* [< *drop* + *-wise*.] After the manner of drops; droppingly; by drops. [Rare.]

> In mine own lady palms I cull'd the spring
> That gather'd trickling *dropwise* from the cleft.
> *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

drop-worm (drop′wėrm), *n.* The larva of one of many insects. Specifically—(*a*) Of any geometrid moth. Also called *span-worm*, *inch-worm*, *measuring-worm*, etc. (*b*) Of *Thyridopteryx ephemeræformis*. Also called *hang-worm* and *bag-worm*.

dropwort (drop′wėrt), *n.* An English name for the *Spiræa Filipendula*.—**False dropwort,** an American book-name for *Tiedemannia teretifolia*, an umbelliferous plant of the Atlantic States.—**Hemlock-** and **water-dropwort,** common book-names for species of *Œnanthe*.

droschka, *n.* Same as *droshky*.

drose, *v. i.* See *droze*.

Drosera (dros′e-rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δροσερός*, dewy, < *δρόσος*, dew, water, juice, prob. ult. < (Skt.) √ *dru*, run.] A genus of plants giving name to the order *Droseraceæ*. There are about 100 species, found in all parts of the globe excepting the

Pacific islands, and most abundantly in extratropical Australia. Their leaves are covered with glandular hairs, which exude drops of a clear glutinous fluid that glitter in the sun; hence the name *Drosera*, and in English *sundew*. These glandular hairs retain small insects that touch them, and other hairs around those actually touched by the insect bend over and inclose it. The excitement of the glands induces the secretion of a digestive fluid, under the operation of which the nutritious nitrogenous matter of the insect is dissolved and absorbed. The common European species have long had a popular reputation as a remedy for bronchitis and asthma.

Sundew (*Drosera rotundifolia*).

Droseraceæ (dros-ę-rā′-sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Drosera* + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of polypetalous insectivorous herbs, growing in marshy localities in temperate and tropical regions, having their leaves mostly circinate in vernation and covered with numerous glandular viscid hairs. Of the 6 genera, *Drosera* (which see) is by far the largest. Of the others, *Dionæa* is characterized by having foliaceous petioles bearing a two-lobed lamina which closes quickly when touched, and *Aldrovanda* by having pitcher-shaped leaves. See cut under *Dionæa*.

droshky, drosky (drosh′-, dros′ki), *n.*; pl. *droshkies, droskies* (-kiz). [Also written *drozhki*, etc.; = F. *droschki* = D. *droschke* = Dan. *droske* = Sw. *droska*, ⟨ G. *droschke*, a droshky, cab, etc., = Pol. *drozhka, dorozhka*, ⟨ Russ. *drozhki* (= Little Russ. *drozhky*), a droshky, dim. of *drogi*, a carriage, a hearse, prop. pl. of *droga*, the pole or shaft of a carriage. Not connected with Russ. *doroga*, a road (= Pol. *droga* = Bohem. *draga, draha*, a road, = OBulg. Serv. *draga*, a valley), dim. *dorozhka* (> Pol. *dorozhka*), a little road, though the second Pol. form simulates such a connection.] A kind of light four-wheeled carriage used in Russia and Prussia. The droshky proper is without a top, and consists of a kind of long narrow bench, on which the passengers ride as on a saddle; but the name is now applied to various kinds of vehicles, as to the common cabs plying in the streets of some German cities, etc.

Droskies—the smallest carriages in the world, mere sledges on wheels, with drivers like old women in low-crowned hats and long blue dressing-gowns buttoned from their throats to their feet. *A. J. C. Hare*, Russia, ii.

Begovuiya *droshki*—an extremely light vehicle, composed of two pairs of wheels joined together by a single board, on which the driver sits stride-legged. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 235.

drosnet, *n.* [ME.: see *dross*.] Dregs; dross.

drosometer (drō-som′e-tėr), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *δρόσος*, dew, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of dew that condenses on a body which has been exposed to the open air during the night. It consists of a balance, one end of which is furnished with a plate fitted to receive the dew, and the other with a weight protected from it.

Drosophila (drō-sof′i-lą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δρόσος*, dew, + *φίλος*, loving.] A genus of flies, of the family *Muscidæ*, one species of which, *Drosophila flava* (the yellow turnip-leaf miner), is very destructive to turnips, the maggots eating into the pulp and producing whitish blisters on the upper side. *D. cellaris* attacks potatoes.

dross (dros), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *drosse;* ⟨ ME. *drosse*, earlier *dros*, ⟨ AS. *dros* = MLG. *dros* = MD. *droes*, dregs. The more common AS. word is **drosen* (or **drōsen*), always in syncopated pl. *drosna* (or **drōsna*) (= MD. *droessem*, D. *droesem* = MLG. *druse* = OHG. *trusana, trusna, drusena, drusina*, MHG. *drusene, drusine, drussene*, OHG. also *truosana, truosena, truosina, truosen, druosana*, MHG. *truosen, druosene*, G. *drusen*), lees, dregs, ⟨ *drósan* (pp. *droren* for **drosen*) = OS. *driosan* = Norw. *drjosa* = Goth. *driusan* (LG. *drusen*, etc.), fall: see *drizzle*, and cf. *droze, drowse*.] 1. Refuse or impure or foreign matter which separates from a liquid and falls to the bottom or rises to the top, as in wine or oil or in molten metal; sediment; lees; dregs; scum; any refuse or waste matter, as chaff; especially, and now chiefly, the slag, scales, or cinders thrown off from molten metal.

Gold and siluer clenseth ham of hore *dros* i the fure [in the fire]. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 284.

Drosse of metalle, scorium; *drosse* of corne, acus, criballum, ruscum; *drosse* of fylthe where of hyt be, ruscum, rusculum. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 133.

Some scumd the *drosse* that from the metall came,
Some stird the molten owre with ladles great.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 36.

2. In *galvano-elect.*, an alloy of zinc and iron formed in the zinc-bath, partly by the solvent action of the zinc on the iron of the pot, but chiefly from the iron articles dipped, and from the dripping off of the superfluous amalgam as they come from the bath. *W. H. Wahl.*—3. Figuratively, a worthless thing; the valueless remainder of a once valued thing.

The world's glory is but *dross* unclean. *Spenser.*

The past gain each new gain makes a loss,
And yesterday's gold love to-day makes *dross*.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 340.

dross (dros), *v. t.* [⟨ *dross*, *n.*] To remove dross from.

Drossing is performed with a large perforated iron spoon or ladle, through the openings of which the fluid zinc runs off, while the dross is retained, packed into shallow moulds so as to form slabs of about seventy-five pounds weight, and in this form is usually sold to the smelters and refiners, who gain the zinc it contains either by distillation or by special patented procedures.
W. H. Wahl, Galvanoplastic Manipulations, p. 529.

drossard† (dros′ärd), *n.* [⟨ D. *drossaard*, MD. *drossaert* (with accom. term. *-aurd, -aert* = E. *-ard*), earlier MD. *drossact*, D. *drost* = OFries. *drusta* = MLG. *drossete* (> ML. *drossatus*), *drotzete, druczete, droste, druste*, LG. *droste* = OHG. **truhtsāzo, truhsāzo, trutsāzo, truhsazzo*, MHG. *truhtsēze, truhtsæze, trochtsaze, truhsæze, truchseze*, G. *truchsess* = Icel. *drōttseti* = Sw. *drottsät, drozet, drozt, drots* = Dan. *drost* (⟨ LG.), an officer whose duty it was to set the meat on the table of his prince or sovereign, a steward, server, grand master of the kitchen, hence in extended use a steward, bailiff, constable, prefect, chief officer, appar. (as best shown in OHG.) ⟨ OHG. *truht* (= OS. *druht* = AS. *dryht, driht*), the people, multitude, company, following (see *dright*), + OHG. *sāzo* (= AS. *sēta*, etc.: see *cotset*), one who sits or settles: the compound appar. meaning orig. the officer who assigned a prince's guests or followers their seats at table. Less prob. the first element is OHG. *truht*, a load, draught, provisions (akin to E. *draft*[1], *draught*[1]), the lit. meaning of the compound suiting then its first known actual use, one who sets the meat on the table.] A steward; a bailiff; a prefect.

There is . . . a *drossard* of Limburgh near this place (to whom I gave an Exemplar of R. B.'s Apology) very desirous to speak with some of the friends.
Penn, Travels in Holland, etc.

drossel† (dros′el), *n.* [Also written *drazel;* perhaps the same as *drotchel*, appar. ⟨ Sc. *dratch, dretch* = E. *dretch*[2], loiter, delay: see *dretch*[2].] An idle wench; a slut.

That when the time's expir'd, the *drazels*
For ever may become his vassals.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. i. 987.

Now dwels ech *drossel* in her glass.
Warner, Albion's England, ix. 47.

drosser (dros′ėr), *n.* See the extract.

The weight of so many tables pressing one against another would cause the hindermost to bend; but this is prevented by the invention of iron frames or *drossers*, which divide the tables into sets. *Glass-making*, p. 125.

drossiness (dros′i-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being drossy; foulness; impurity.

The furnace of affliction being meant but to refine us from our earthly *drossiness*, and soften us for the impression of God's own stamp and image. *Boyle*, Works, I. 275.

drossless (dros′les), *a.* [⟨ *dross* + *-less*.] Free from dross.

drossy (dros′i), *a.* [⟨ *dross* + *-y*[1].] Like dross; pertaining to dross; abounding with dross, or waste or worthless material; applied to metals, and figuratively to other things.

So doth the fire the *drossy* gold refine.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul. Int.

A wise man, like a good refiner, can gather gold out of the *drossiest* volume. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 21.

Many more of the same bevy, that, I know, the *drossy* age doats on. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

The heart restor'd and purg'd from *drossy* nature
Now finds the freedom of a new-born creature.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 15.

drot (drot), *v. t.* Same as *drat*[2].

droud (droud), *n.* [Sc., origin obscure.] 1. A codfish. *Jamieson.*

The fish are awful; half a guinea for a cod's head, and no bigger than the *drouds* the cadgers bring from Ayr, at a shilling and eighteen-pence a piece.
Blackwood's Mag., June, 1820, p. 269.

2. A kind of wattled box for catching herrings. *Jamieson.*—3. A lazy, lumpish person. *Jamieson.*

Folk pitied her heavy handful of such a *droud*.
Galt, Annals of the Parish, p. 336.

drought†. A Middle English form of the preterit of *draw*.

drought[1], **drouth** (drout, drouth), *n.* [In the first form (with *th* altered to *t*, as also in *height, hight, highth*), ⟨ ME. *drought, drowght, drugt, drozt;* in the second, the more orig. form, early mod. E. also *drougth*, ⟨ ME. *drougth, druhth, drogthe, drugthe;* ⟨ AS. *drūgath, drūgoth* (= D. *droogte*), dryness, ⟨ *drȳge*, orig. **drūge* (= D. *droog*), dry: see *dry*. *Drouth* is thus equiv. to *dry-th* (which form is occasionally used, like *warm-th*, etc.). *Drouth* is etymologically the more correct spelling. Both forms have been in concurrent use since the ME. period, but *drought* has been the more common.] 1†. Dryness.

With the *drowghte* of the daye alle drye ware the flores!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3250.

The Asp, says Gesner, by reason of her exceeding *drought*, is accounted deaf; but that one Asp is deafer than another I read not. *Cotgrave.*

2. Dry weather; want of rain or of moisture; such a continuance of dry weather as injuriously affects vegetation; aridness.

Whan that Aprille with his shoures soote
The *droghte* of March hath perced to the roote.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 2.

In a *drought* the thirsty creatures cry,
And gape upon the gather'd clouds for rain.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis.

In the dust and *drouth* of London life
She moves among my visions of the lake.
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

3. Thirst; want of drink.

As one, whose *drouth*
Yet scarce allay'd, still eyes the current stream.
Milton, P. L., vii. 66.

4. Figuratively, scarcity; lack.

A *drought* of Christian writers caused a dearth of all history. *Fuller.*

drought[2], *n.* A dialectal form of *draft*[1], *draught*[1].

droughtiness, drouthiness (drou′ti-nes, -thi-nes), *n.* The state of being droughty; dryness; aridness.

droughty, drouthy (drou′ti, -thi), *a.* 1. Characterized by drought; dry.

Oh! can the clouds weep over thy decay,
Yet not one drop fall from thy *droughty* eyes?
Drayton, The Barons' Wars, ii.

When the man of God calls to her "Fetch me a little water," . . . it was no easy suit in so *droughtie* a season.
Bp. Hall, Elijah.

The sun of a *drouthy* summer . . . was shining on the heath. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

2. Thirsty; dry; requiring drink.

If the former years
Exhibit no supplies, alas! thou must
With tasteless water wash thy *droughty* throat.
Philips.

And at his elbow Souter Johnny,
His ancient, trusty, *drouthy* cronie.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

There are capital points in the second [picture], which depicts the consternation excited in a village inn on discovering the single ale-cask dry, and the house full of *drouthy* customers. *Saturday Rev.*, July 8, 1865.

The rustic politicians would gather round Philip, and smoke and drink, and then question and discuss till they were *drouthy* again. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xli.

drouk, drook (drök), *v. t.* [Sc., ⟨ ME. **drouken*, **drouknen* (see *droukening*), ⟨ Icel. *drukna* = Dan. *drukne*, be drowned: see *drown*, where the *k* is lost in the *n*.] To drench; wet thoroughly. Also *drawk*.

And aye she took the tither souk
To *drouk* the stowrie tow.
Burns, The Weary Pund o' Tow.

droukening†, **droukning**†, *n.* [ME., also *drouking*, ⟨ **drouken*, **drouknen*, drench: see *drouk*.] 1. A slumbering; slumber; a doze.

Als I lay in a winteris nyt in a *droukening* before the day.
Debate of Body and Soul, l. 1. (Lat. Poems attrib. to (W. Mapes, ed. Wright.)

2. A swoon.

Alle thei seiden thei weore sori,
For-dolled in a *drouknyng* dred.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 141.

droukit, drooket (drö′kit, -ket), *p. a.* [Pp. of *drouk*, q. v.] Drenched. [Scotch.]

The last Halloween I was waukin'
My *droukit* sark-sleeve, as ye ken.
Burns, Tam Glen.

The cart gaed ajee and they baith fell into the water; twa puir *droukit*-like bodies they were when they cam out.
Petticoat Tales, I. 237.

droukning†, *n.* See *droukening*.

droumy† (drou′mi), *a.* [E. dial. (Devonshire); cf. *drumly*.] Troubled; turbid; muddy.

That . . . protestation of Catiline, to set on fire and trouble states, to the end to fish in *droumy* waters.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 350.

drouth, drouthiness, etc. See *drought*[1], etc.

drove[1]. Preterit and obsolete and dialectal past participle of *drive*.

drove[2] (drōv), *n.* [< ME. *drove*, earlier *drof*, < AS. *drāf*, a drove, < *drifan* (pret. *drāf*), drive: see *drive*.] **1.** A number of oxen, sheep, or swine driven in a body; cattle driven in a herd: by extension, a collection or crowd of other animals, or of human beings, in motion.

Of moistfull matter,
God made the people that frequent the Water;
And of an Earthly stuff the stubborn *droues*
That haunt the Hills and Dales, and Downs and Groues.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

The sounds and seas, with all their finny *drove*,
Now to the moon in wavering morrice move.
Milton, Comus, l. 115.

Where *droves*, as at a city gate, may pass.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires.

2. A road or drive for sheep or cattle in droves. [Great Britain.] — **3.** A narrow channel or drain, used in the irrigation of land. [Great Britain.]

drove[3] (drōv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *droved*, ppr. *droving*. [Sc., usually in pp. *droved*; prob. a secondary form (after *drove*[1], *drove*[2]) of *drive*; cf. D. *drijven*, drive, also engrave, emboss.] In *masonry*, to tool roughly. — **Droved and broached**, a phrase applied to work that has been first rough-hewn, and then tooled clean. — **Droved and striped**, a phrase applied to work that is first rough-tooled, and then formed into shallow grooves or stripes with a half- or three-quarter-inch chisel, having the droved interstices prominent. — **Droved ashler.** See *ashler*.

drove[3] (drōv), *n.* [See *drove*[3], *v.*] A chisel, from two to four inches broad, used in making droved work.

drove[4]†, **dreve**†, *v. t.* [ME. *droven*, *dreven*, < AS. *drēfan* (for **drōfian*), trouble, agitate, disturb (the mind), = OS. *drōbhian* = MLG. *drōven*, LG. *dröven* = MD. *droeven* = OHG. *truoban*, *truoben*, MHG. *truoben*, *trüeben*, G. *trüben*, trouble, = Sw. *be-dröfva* = Dan. *be-dröve*, grieve, trouble, = Goth. *drōbjan*, cause trouble, excite an uproar; connected with the adj., AS. *drōf*, etc., troubled: see *drovy*.] To trouble; afflict; make anxious.

Welthe his lif trobles and *droves*.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 1309.

drovent. An obsolete and improper form of *driven*, past participle of *drive*.

drover (drō'vėr), *n.* [< *drove*[2], *n.*, + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who drives cattle or sheep to market; one who buys cattle in one place to sell in another.

The temple itself was profaned into a den of thieves, and a rendezvous of higlers and *drovers*.
South, Sermons, III. 311.

2†. A boat driven by the wind: probably only in the passage cited.

He woke
And saw his *drover* drive along the streame.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 22.

droving[1] (drō'ving), *n.* [< *drove*[2] + *-ing*[1].] The occupation of a drover. [Rare.]

droving[2] (drō'ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *drove*[3], *v.*] A method of hewing the faces of hard stones, similar to random-tooling or boasting. See *drove*[3], *v.* — **Droving and striping**, in *stone-cutting*, the making with the chisel of shallow parallel channels or grooves along the length of a rough-hewn stone.

drovy† (drō'vi), *a.* [The reg. mod. form would be **droovy* = E. dial. *druvy*, *druivy*, thick, muddy, overcast (cf. *druve*, a muddy river), Sc. *drowie*, moist, muddy, < ME. *drovy*, *drovi*, turbid, muddy, < AS. *drōf*, *drōfi* (rare), turbid, muddy, also troubled (in mind), = OS. *drōbhi*, *druobhi* = D. *droef*, *droevig* = MLG. *drōve*, LG. *drüw*, *dröve* = OHG. *truobi*, G. *trübe*, troubled, gloomy, sad: see *drove*[4].] Turbid.

He is like to an hors that seketh rather to drynke *drovy* water and trouble than for to drinke water of the welle that is cleer.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

drow[1], *v. t.* [E. dial., var. of *dry*: see *dry*.] To dry. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng. (Exmoor).]

drow[2] (drou), *n.* [Sc., appar. developed from the adj. *drowie*, moist, misty, > E. *drovy*, q. v.] A cold mist; a drizzling shower.

drow[3] (drou), *n.* [Sc., also *trow*, var. of *troll*[2]. Cf. *droll*.] One of a diminutive elfish race supposed by superstitious people in the Shetland islands to reside in hills and caverns, and to be curious artificers in iron and precious metals.

I hung about thy neck that gifted chain, which all in our isles know was wrought by no earthly artist, but by the *Drows* in the secret recesses of their caverns.
Scott, Pirate, x.

drowght†, *n.* An obsolete form of *drought*[1].

drown (droun), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *droun*; < ME. *drownen*, *drounen*, contr. of earlier *druncnen*, *druncnien*, < ONorth. *druncnia* (= Icel. *drukna* = Sw. *drunkna* = Dan. *drukne*, intr., drown, sink, = AS. *druncnian* = OHG. *trunkanēn*, *drunkanēn*, become drunk, be drunk), < AS. *druncen*, pp. of *drincan*, drink: see *drink*. Cf. *drench*[1], drown, and *drouk*, of same ult. origin.] **I.** *intrans.* To be suffocated by immersion in water or other liquid.

O Lord! methought what pain it was to *drown!*
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4.

II. *trans.* **1.** To suffocate by immersion in water or other liquid; hence, to destroy, extinguish, or ruin by or as if by submersion.

The sea cannot *drown* me: I swam, ere I could recover the shore, five-and-thirty leagues, off and on.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 2.

I feel I weep apace; but where's the flood,
The torrent of my tears to *drown* my fault in?
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iv. 2.

I try'd in Wine to *drown* the mighty Care;
But wine, alas, was Oyl to th' Fire.
Cowley, The Mistress, The Incurable.

The barley is then steeped too much, or, as the maltster expresses it, is *drowned*. *Thausing*, Beer (trans.), p. 281.

2. To overflow; inundate: as, to *drown* land.

To dew the sovereign flower, and *drown* the weeds.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 2.

If it [the storm] had continued long without ye shifting of ye wind, it is like it would have *drouned* some parte of ye cuntrie. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 337.

The trembling peasant sees his country round
Covered with tempests, and in oceans *drowned*.
Addison, The Campaign.

A weir is said to be *drowned* when the water in the channel below it is higher than its crest.
Rankine, Steam Engine, § 137.

3. Figuratively, to plunge deeply; submerge; overwhelm: as, to *drown* remorse in sensual pleasure.

Both man and child, both maid and wife,
Were *drown'd* in pride of Spain.
Queen Eleanor's Fall (Child's Ballads, VII. 293).

My private voice is *drowned* amid the senate.
Addison, Cato.

To drown out, to force to come out, leave, etc., by influx of water; drive out by flooding or by fear of drowning.

Chilion fished, hunted, laid traps for foxes, [and] *drowned out* woodchucks. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 3.

drownage (drou'nāj), *n.* [< *drown* + *-age*.] The act of drowning. *Carlyle*. [Rare.]

drowner (drou'nėr), *n.* One who or that which drowns.

The nourse of dyse and cardes is werisome idlenesse, enemy of virtue, *drowner* of youthe. *Ascham*, Toxophilus.

drowse (drouz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *drowsed*, ppr. *drowsing*. [Also *drowze*, formerly *drouse*, *drouze*, prob. < ME. **drousen* (not found), < AS. *drūsan*, *drūsian*, sink, become slow or sluggish (rare) (= MD. *droosen*, slumber, doze; cf. LG. *drünsen*, *drünseln*, slumber, *drunsen*, low, as a cow, drawl in speech), < *dreósan* (= Goth. *driusan*, etc.), fall: see *drizzle*, *dross*, *droze*.] To be heavy with sleepiness; be half asleep; hence, to be heavy or dull.

He *drowsed* upon his couch. *South*, Sermons, IV. 78.

Let not your prudence, dearest, *drowse*, or prove
The Danaïd of a leaky vase. *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

In the pool *drowsed* the cattle up to their knees.
Lowell, Sir Launfal, i.

= **Syn.** *Doze*, *Slumber*, etc. See *sleep*.

drowse (drouz), *n.* [< *drowse*, *v.*] A state of somnolency; a half-sleep.

But smiled on in a *drowse* of ecstasy. *Browning*.

Many a voice along the street,
And heel against the pavement echoing, burst
Their *drowse*. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

He gave one look, then settled into his *drowse* again.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 128.

drowsed (drouzd), *p. a.* **1.** Sleepy; overcome with sleepiness; drowsy.

I became so *drowsed* that it required an agony of exertion to keep from tumbling off my horse.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 272.

2. Heavy from somnolency; dull; stupid.

There gentle sleep
First found me, and with soft oppression seized
My *drowsed* sense. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 289.

drowsihead, *n.* See *drowsyhead*.

drowsily (drou'zi-li), *adv.* **1.** In a drowsy manner; sleepily; heavily: as, he *drowsily* raised his head. — **2.** Sluggishly; languidly; slothfully; lazily.

Drowsily the banners wave
O'er her that was so chaste and fair. *Praed*.

drowsiness (drou'zi-nes), *n.* **1.** Sleepiness; disposition to sleep; lassitude.

'Tis like the murmuring of a stream, which, not varying in the fall, causes at first attention, at last *drowsiness*.
Dryden, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

He bore up against *drowsiness* and fever till his master was pronounced convalescent. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

2†. Sluggishness; sloth; laziness.

Drowsiness shall clothe a man with rags. Prov. xxiii. 21.

drowsy (drou'zi), *a.* [Formerly also *drousie*; < *drowse* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Inclined to sleep; sleepy; heavy with sleepiness.

Drowsy am I, and yet can rarely sleep. *Sir P. Sidney*.

They went till they came into a certain country, whose air naturally tended to make one *drowsy*. . . . Here Hopeful began to be very dull and heavy of sleep; wherefore he said unto Christian, I do now begin to grow so *drowsy* that I can scarcely hold up mine eyes; let us lie down here and take one nap.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, i., Enchanted Ground.

2. Resulting from or affected by drowsiness; characteristic of or marked by a state of drowsing.

The rest around the hostel fire
Their *drowsy* limbs recline.
Scott, Marmion, iii. 26.

My heart aches, and a *drowsy* numbness pains
My sense. *Keats*, Ode to a Nightingale.

3. Disposing to sleep; lulling; soporific: as, a *drowsy* couch.

The hoary willows waving with the wind,
In *drowsy* murmurs lull'd the gentle maid.
Addison.

The bowl with *drowsy* juices filled
From cold Egyptian drugs distilled.
Addison, Rosamond, iii. 3.

I hate to learn the ebb of time
From yon dull steeple's *drowsy* chime.
Scott, L. of the L., vi. 24.

4. Dull; sluggish; stupid.

I would give you a *drowsy* relation, for it is that time of night, though I called it evening. *Donne*, Letters, lxii.

Those inadvertencies, a body would think, even our author, with all his *drowsy* reasoning, could never have been capable of. *Bp. Atterbury*.

drowsyhead (drou'zi-hed), *n.* [In Spenser *drowsihed*; < *drowsy* + *-head*.] Drowsiness; sleepiness; tendency to sleep. [Archaic.]

A pleasing land of *drowsyhead* it was,
Of dreams that wave before the half-shut eye.
Thomson, Castle of Indolence, i. 6.

These hours of *drowsihead* were the season of the old gentlewoman's attendance on her brother.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, ix.

drowsy-headed (drou'zi-hed'ed), *a.* [< *drowsy* + *head* + *-ed*[2].] Having a sleepy or sluggish disposition; sleepy-headed.

droylet, *v.* and *n.* See *droil*. *Spenser*.

droze, drose (drōz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *drozed*, ppr. *drozing*. [E. dial., also freq. *drosle*; prob. connected with *dross* and *drowse*, ult. < AS. *dreósan*, fall: see *drizzle*, *dross*, *drowse*.] To melt and drip down, as a candle. *Grose*; *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

drub (drub), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *drubbed*, ppr. *drubbing*. [Appar. orig. dial. form (= E. dial. (Kent) *drab* for **drob*), a var. or secondary form of **drop*, **drep* (E. dial. *dryp* and *drib*: see *drib*[2]), beat, < ME. *drepen* (pret. *drop*, *drap*, *drape*), strike, kill, < AS. *drepan* (pret. **dræp*, *drep*, pp. *dropen*, *drepen*), strike, = LG. *drapen*, *drāpen* = OHG. *treffan*, MHG. G. *treffen*, hit, touch, concern, = Icel. *drepa* = Sw. *drāpa* = Dan. *dræbe*, kill, slay (cf. Sw. *drabba*, hit).] To beat with a stick; cudgel; belabor; thrash; beat in general.

Captain Swan came to know the Business, and marr'd all; undeceiving the General, and *drubbing* the Nobleman. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 362.

Must I be *drubb'd* with broom-staves?
Steele, Lying Lover, iv. 1.

Admiral Hawke has come up with them [the French] and *drubbed* them heartily.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, vi., ed. note.

If any of the under officers behave so as to provoke the people to *drub* them, promote those to better offices.
Franklin, Autobiog., p. 411.

drub (drub), *n.* [< *drub*, *v.*] A blow with a stick or cudgel; a thump; a knock.

By setting an unfortunate mark on their followers they have exposed them to innumerable *drubs* and contusions.
Addison.

drubber (drub'ėr), *n.* One who drubs or beats.

These two were sent (or I'm no *Drubber*).
Prior, The Mice.

drubbing (drub'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *drub*, *v.*] A cudgeling; a sound beating.

drudge[1] (druj), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *drudged*, ppr. *drudging*. [< ME. *druggen*, work hard; said to be of Celtic origin; cf. Ir. *drugaire*, a slave or drudge, *drugaireachd*, slavery, drudgery; but these forms are prob. of E. origin. Cf. *drug*[2], a drudge, Sc. *drug*, pull forcibly, *drug*, a rough pull, E. dial. *drug*, a timber-carriage, *drudge*[2], a large rake, as a verb, harrow, = E. *dredge*[1]. The word is thus prob. ult. < AS. *dragan*, E. *draw*: see *draw*, *drag*, *dredge*[1].] To work hard, especially at servile, mechanical, or uninteresting work; labor in tedious, drag-

ging tasks; labor with toil and fatigue, and without interest.

He profreth his servyse
To *drugge* and drawe.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 558.

Fair are your Words, as fair your Carriage;
Let me be free, *drudge* you in Marriage.
Prior, The Mice.

Can it be that a power of Intellect so unmeasured and exhaustless in its range has been brought into being merely to *drudge* for an animal existence?
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 159.

drudge[1] (druj), *n.* [< *drudge*[1], *v.* See *drug*[2].] One who toils, especially at servile or mechanical labor; one who labors hard in servile or uninteresting employments; a spiritless toiler.

Another kind of bondman they have, when a vile *drudge*, being a poor labourer in another country, doth choose of his own free will to be a bondman among them.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 8.

I can but wait upon you,
And be your *drudge*; keep a poor life to serve you.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 2.

How did the toiling ox his death deserve,
A downright simple *drudge*, and born to serve?
Dryden, Pythagorean Philos., l. 177.

drudge[2] (druj), *n.* [E. dial., ult. = *dredge*[1], *n.*] 1. A large rake. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. A dredge.

drudge[2] (druj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *drudged*, ppr. *drudging*. [E. dial., ult. = *dredge*[1], *v. t.*] To harrow. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

drudge[3] (druj), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Whisky in the raw state, as used in the manufacture of alcohol. [U. S.]

drudger[1] (druj'ėr), *n.* A drudge; one who drudges.

drudger[2]† (druj'ėr), *n.* [Var. of *dredger*[2].] 1. A dredging-box.

To London, and there among other things did look over some pictures at Cade's for my house, and did carry home a silver *drudger* for my cupboard of plate.
Pepys, Diary, Feb. 2, 1665.

2. A bonbon-box in which comfits (dragées) are kept.

drudgery (druj'ėr-i), *n.* [< *drudge*[1] + *-ery*[1].] The labor of a drudge; ignoble, spiritless toil; hard work in servile or mechanical occupations.

One that is aboue the world and its *drudgery*, and cannot pull downe his thoughts to the pelting businesses of it [life].
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A High-spirited Man.

Those who can turn their hands to any thing besides *drudgery* live well enough by their industry.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 141.

Paradise was a place of bliss, . . . without *drudgery*, and without sorrow. *Locke.*

=Syn. *Labor*, *Toil*, etc. See *work*, *n.*

drudgical (druj'i-kal), *a.* [Irreg. < *drudge*[1] + *-ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to a drudge; of the nature of a drudge or of drudgery. *Carlyle.*

drudging-box† (druj'ing-boks), *n.* See *dredging-box.*

drudgingly (druj'ing-li), *adv.* With labor and fatigue; laboriously.

drudgism (druj'izm), *n.* [< *drudge* + *-ism.*] Drudgery. *Carlyle.*

druerie†, **druery**†, *n.* Same as *drury.*

drug[1] (drug), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *drugg*, *drugge* (ME. *drugges*, *drogges*, is doubtful in this sense, as in the only passage cited (Chaucer) it alternates with *dragges*, stomachic comfits: see *dredge*[2]); = G. *droge*, *drogue* = Sp. Pg. It. *droga*, < OF. *drogue*, F. *drogue*, a drug, mod. also stuff, rubbish, < D. *droog* = E. *dry*: "*drooghe waere*, *droogh kruyd*, *droogherije* (dry wares, dry herb, 'druggery'), pharmaca, aromata" (Kilian, who explains that "drugs violently dry up and cleanse the body, but afford it no nourishment"); "*droogen*, *gedroogde kruyden en wortels* (dried herbs and roots), druggs" (Sewel). See *dry.*] 1. Any vegetable, animal, or mineral substance used in the composition or preparation of medicines; hence, also, any ingredient used in chemical preparations employed in the arts.

Full redy hadde he his apotecaries,
To send him *dragges* [var. *drogges*, *drugges*] and his letuaries,
For eche of hem made other for to winne.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 426.

2. A thing which has lost its value, and is no longer wanted; specifically, a commodity that is not salable, especially from overproduction: as, a *drug* in the market (the phrase in which the word is generally used).

Dead they lie,
As these were times when loyalty's a *drug*,
And zeal in a subordinate too cheap
And common to be saved when we spend life!
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 230.

drug[1] (drug), *v.*; pret. and pp. *drugged*, ppr. *drugging*. [< *drug*[1], *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To mix with drugs; narcotize or make poisonous, as a beverage, by mixture with a drug: as, to *drug* wine (in order to render the person who drinks it insensible).

The surfeited grooms
Do mock their charge with snores: I have *drugg'd* their possets. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 2.

2. To dose to excess with drugs or medicines.—3. To administer narcotics or poisons to; render insensible with or as with a narcotic or anesthetic drug; deaden: as, he was *drugged* and then robbed.

A sorrow's crown of sorrow is remembering happier things. *Drug* thy memories, lest thou learn it, lest thy heart be put to proof. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

With rebellion, thus sugar-coated, they have been *drugging* the public mind of their section for more than thirty years. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 145.

4. To surfeit; disgust.

With pleasure *drugg'd*, he almost long'd for woe.
Byron, Childe Harold, i. 6.

II. *intrans.* To prescribe or administer drugs or medicines, especially to excess.

Past all the doses of your *drugging* doctors.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

drug[2]† (drug), *n.* [See *drudge*[1].] A drudge.

Hadst thou, like us, from our first swath proceeded
The sweet degrees that this brief world affords
To such as may the passive *drugs* of it
Freely command, thou wouldst have plung'd thyself
In general riot. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

drug[3] (drug), *n.* Same as *drogue.*

drugge[1]†, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *drudge*[1].

drugge[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *drug*[1].

drugger (drug'ėr), *n.* [< *drug* + *-er*[1]. Cf. F. *drogueur*, Sp. *droguero.*] 1†. A druggist.

Fraternities and companies I approve of—as merchants' burses, colledges of *druggers*, physicians, musicians, &c.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 63.

2. One who administers drugs; especially, a physician who doses to excess. *Dunglison.*

druggerman† (drug'ėr-man), *n.* An obsolete form of *dragoman.*

You *druggerman* of heaven, must I attend
Your droning prayers? *Dryden*, Don Sebastian.

Pity you was not *druggerman* at Babel.
Pope, Satires of Donne, iv. 83.

druggery (drug'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *druggeries* (-iz). [< OF. *droguerie*, F. *droguerie* (cf. MD. *drooghe-rije*), < *drogue*, drug: see *drug*[1] and *-ery.*] 1. Drugs collectively. [Rare.]—2. A druggist's shop. [Humorous.]

drugget (drug'et), *n.* [= G. *droguett* = Sp. Pg. *droguete* = It. *droghetto*, < F. *droguet*, drugget, formerly a kind of stuff half silk, half wool. Origin unknown. There is nothing to show a connection with *drug*[1].] 1. A coarse woolen material, felted or woven, either of one color or printed on one side, and used as a protection for a carpet, as a carpet-lining, or, especially in summer, as a rug or carpet, generally covering only the middle portion of a floor. A finer fabric of the same sort is used for table- and piano-covers.—2. A striped woolen or woolen and cotton fabric, commonly twilled, formerly used in some parts of Great Britain, especially for women's clothing.

He is of a fair complexion, light brown lank hair, having on a dark brown frieze coat, double-breasted on each side, with black buttons and buttonholes; a light *drugget* waistcoat.
Advertisement, 1703 (Malcolm's Manners and Customs [of London in 18th Cent.).

They [the Gauls] wove their stuffs for summer, and rough felts or *druggets* for winter wear, which are said to have been prepared with vinegar, and to have been so tough as to resist the stroke of a sword.
C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 114.

druggist (drug'ist), *n.* [= MD. *drooghist* = F. *droguiste* (appar. later than the E.); as *drug*[1] + *-ist.*] 1. One who deals in drugs; one whose occupation is the buying and selling of drugs.

This new corporation of *druggists* had inflamed the bills of mortality and puzzled the College of Physicians with diseases for which they neither knew a name or cure.
Tatler, No. 131.

Specifically—2. One who compounds or prepares drugs according to medical prescriptions; an apothecary or pharmacist; a dispensing chemist. [U. S.]—**Chemist and druggist.** See *chemist.*

drugster† (drug'stėr), *n.* [< *drug* + *-ster.*] A druggist.

They place their ministers after their apothecaries; that is, the physician of the soul after the *drugster* of the body.
South, Works, I. iv.

druid (drö'id), *n.* [= G. *druide* = F. *druide* = Sp. Pg. *druida* = It. *druido*, < L. *druida*, pl. *druidæ*, also *druis* (fem. *druias*), pl. *druides* (usually in pl.), = Gr. *δρυίδης*, a druid; of Old Celtic origin: < OIr. *drui*, gen. *druad*, dat. and acc. *druid*, nom. pl. and dual *druad*, later Ir. and Gael. *draoi*, gen. *druadh*, a magician (L. *magus*); also later nom. *druidh* = W. *derwydd* (orig. nom. **dryw*), a druid. Cf. AS. *drȳ*, a magician, < OIr. *drui*, a magician. The W. form shows a forced simulation of W. *derw*, an oak; so L. *druidæ* was thought to be connected with Gr. *δρῦς*, a tree, esp. an oak (= E. *tree*); but this is guesswork. Cf. OIr. *dair* (gen. *darach*), *daur* (gen. *daro*, *dara*) = OGael. *dair* = W. *dār*, an oak.] 1. One of an order of priests or ministers of religion among the ancient Celts of Gaul, Britain, and Ireland. The chief seats of the druids were in Wales, Brittany, and the regions around the modern Dreux and Chartres in France. The druids are believed to have possessed some knowledge of geometry, natural philosophy, etc. They superintended the affairs of religion and morality, and performed the office of judges. The oak is said to have represented to them the one supreme God, and the mistletoe when growing upon it the dependence of man upon him; and they accordingly held these in the highest veneration, oak-groves being their places of worship. They are said to have had a common superior, who was elected by a majority of votes from their own members, and who enjoyed his dignity for life. The druids, as an order, always opposed the Romans, but were ultimately exterminated by them. [Very commonly written with a capital.]

As those *Druids* taught, which kept the British rites,
And dwelt in darksome groves, there counselling with sprites. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, i. 35.

Thir Religion was governd by a sort of Priests or Magicians call'd *Druides* from the Greek name of an Oke, which Tree they had in greate reverence, and the Missleto especially growing theron. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

2. [*cap.*] A member of a society called the United Ancient Order of Druids, founded in London in 1781, for the mutual benefit of the members, and now counting numerous lodges, called *groves*, in America, Australia, Germany, etc.—3. In *entom.*, a kind of saw-fly, a hymenopterous insect of the family *Tenthredinidæ*.—**Druid's foot**, a five-pointed figure supposed to have had mystical meaning among the druids, and still in use in some parts of Europe as a charm.

druidess (drö'id-es), *n.* [= F. *druidesse*; as *druid* + *-ess.*] A female druid; a druidic prophetess or sorceress.

The *Druidess* has offended Heaven in giving way to love. *The American*, IV. 232.

druidic, druidical (drö-id'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *druid* + *-ic*, *-ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to the druids: as, *druidical* remains.

The Druid followed him, and suddenly, we are told, struck him with a *druidic* wand, or, according to one version, flung at him a tuft of grass over which he had pronounced a *druidical* incantation. *O'Curry*, Anc. Irish, I. x.

Druidical bead. Same as *adder-stone.*—**Druidical circles**, the name popularly given to circles formed of large upright stones, consisting in some cases of a single round, in others of several rounds, and concentric, from the assumption that they were druidical places of worship, though there is no sufficient proof that this was their destination. The most celebrated druidical circle in England is that at Stonehenge in Wiltshire.—**Druidical patera**, a name given to bowls, commonly of stone, and usually with one handle, found in the Isle of Man and elsewhere, and now thought to have been used as lamps. Similar bowls are still in use for this purpose in the Faroe islands.

druidish (drö'id-ish), *a.* [< *druid* + *-ish*[1].] Pertaining to or like the druids.

druidism (drö'id-izm), *n.* [= F. *druidisme* = Sp. Pg. *druidismo*; as *druid* + *-ism.*] The religion of the druids; the doctrines, rites, and ceremonies of the sacerdotal caste of the ancient Celts. See *druid*, 1.

Still the great and capital objects of their [the Saxons'] worship were taken from *Druidism*.
Burke, Abridg. of Eng. Hist., i. 2.

Their religion [that of the ancient Britons] was *Druidism*; and Britain is said to have been the parent-seat of that creed. *Sir E. Creasy*, Eng. Const., p. 23.

druid-stone (drö'id-stōn), *n.* Same as *graywether.*

drum[1] (drum), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *drumme*; = Dan. *tromme* = Sw. *trumma* (cf. Ir. Gael. *druma*, < E.), a drum, < D. *trom* = LG. *trumme* = G. *tromme*, dial. *trumme*, *trumm*, *tromm*, *dromm*, late MHG. *trumme*, *trumbe*, *drumbe*, *drumme*, *trum*, a drum (also in dim. form: Dan. *tromle* = Sw. *trumla*, < D. *trommel* = G. *trommel*, formerly also *drummel*, MHG. *trummel*, *trumpel*, *drompel*, *trumel*, a drum); orig. identical with MHG. *trumme*, *trumbe*, < OHG. *trumba*, *trumpa*, a trump, trumpet: see *trump*[1] and *trumpet*[1]. It thus appears that *drum*[1] and *trump*[1] are ult. identical, though applied to unlike instruments. The diverse use is prob. due to the (supposed) imitative origin of the name. See *drum*[1], *v.*] 1. A musical instrument of the percussive class, consisting of a hollow wooden or metallic body and a tightly stretched head of membrane which is struck with a stick. Three

principal forms are used: (1) cylindrical, with one head and an open bottom, usually called a *tambourine* or *Egyptian drum*; (2) hemispherical, with two head, usually called a *kettledrum*; (3) cylindrical, with two heads, one of which can be struck, as in a side-drum or snare-drum, or both of which can be struck, as in the bass drum. All these forms are used to some extent in orchestral music, but the kettledrum only is important, because it alone can be perfectly tuned. Orchestral drums are generally used in pairs, and tuned to different pitches. The third form in all its varieties is much used in military music, principally to emphasize rhythm.

I would wish them rather to be chosen out of all partes of the realme, either by discretion of wise men thereunto appoynted, or by lott, or by the *drumme*, as was the old use in sending foorthe of colonyes.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

The *drummes* crie dub a dub. *Gascoigne*, Flowers.

Your nether party fire must,
Then beat a flying *drum*.
Battle of Philiphaugh (Child's Ballads, VII. 134).

2. In *arch.*: (*a*) The solid part of the Corinthian and Composite capital, otherwise called *bell*, *vase*, or *basket*. (*b*) One of the blocks of nearly cylindrical form of which the shafts of many columns are constructed. (*c*) An upright member under or above a dome.—**3.** In *mach.*, a term applied to various contrivances resembling a drum in shape. Specifically—(*a*) A cylinder revolving on an axis for the purpose of turning wheels by means of belts or bands passing round it. (*b*) The barrel of a crane or windlass. (*c*) A cylinder on which wire is wound, as in wire-drawing. (*d*) The grinding cylinder or cone of some mills. (*e*) The cast-iron case which holds the coiled spring of a spring car-brake. (*f*) A circular radiator for steam or hot air; a stove-drum or steam-drum. (*g*) In water-heaters or steam-boilers, a chamber into which heated water is made to flow in order to afford room for other bodies of water from parts of the boiler not so near the fire. (*h*) A steam-tight cask in which printed fabrics are submitted to the action of steam to fix the colors. (*i*) A washing-tub for cleaning rags in paper-making. (*j*) A doffer in a carding-machine.
4. In a vase or similar vessel, that part of the body which approximates to a cylindrical form.—**5.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) The tympanum or middle ear. (*b*) The tracheal tympanum or labyrinth of a bird. See *tympanum*, 4. (*c*) One of the tympanic organs seated in two deep cavities on the first abdominal segment of certain *Homoptera*, and said to be used in producing sounds. *Kirby*. (*d*) The large hollow hyoid bone of a howling monkey. See *Mycetinæ*.—**6.** A membrane drawn over a round frame, used for testing the delicate edges of eye-instruments.—**7.** A receptacle having the form of a drum, or the quantity packed in such receptacle: as, a *drum* of figs.—**8.** *Milit.*, a party accompanied by a drum sent under a flag of truce to confer with the enemy.

I believe I told you of Lord John Drummond sending a *drum* to Wade to propose a cartel.
Walpole, Letters, II. 2.

9†. [With allusion to drumming up recruits.] A fashionable and crowded evening party, at which card-playing appears to have been the chief attraction; a rout. The more riotous of such assemblies were styled *drum-majors*.

They were all three to go together to the opera, and thence to Lady Thomas Hatchet's *drum*.
Fielding, Tom Jones.

All your modern entertainments, routs, *drums*, or assemblies. *Goldsmith*, The Goddess of Silence.

10. An afternoon tea. Also called *kettledrum*, with a punning allusion to *tea-kettle*.—**11.** In *ichth.*, a name of several sciænoid fishes: so called from the drumming noise they make, said to be due, in part at least, to the grinding of the pharyngeal bones upon each other. (*a*) The salt-water drum, *Pogonias chromis*, the largest of the *Sciænidæ*, ranging from 20 to nearly 100 pounds in weight,

Salt-water Drum (*Pogonias chromis*).

of a silvery-gray color when adult, and with numerous barbels on the chin. It ranges along the Atlantic coast of the United States from Florida to Massachusetts. It feeds much upon shell-fish, and is very destructive to oyster-beds. (*b*) The fresh-water drum, *Haplodinotus grunniens*, a smaller fish than the foregoing, without barbels. It is an inhabitant of the great lakes, and of the Mississippi river and its larger tributaries. Also called *sheepshead*. (*c*) The branded drum, or beardless drum, *Sciæna ocellata*, the redfish of the south Atlantic and Gulf States. It is recognized by the black spot margined with light color forming an ocellus on each side of the base of the tail-fin. It is a game-fish valued for the table, averaging about 10 pounds in weight, but sometimes attaining upward of 40 pounds. Also called *organ-fish*, *red-horse*, *spotted-bass*, *red-bass*, *sea-bass*. See cut under *redfish*.—**Bass drum**, a musical instrument, the largest of the drum family, having a cylindrical body and two heads of membrane, the tension of which may be altered by hoops. It is struck with a soft-headed stick. It is commonly used in military bands, and occasionally in full orchestras. Formerly called *long drum*.—**Beat or tuck of drum.** See *beat*[1].—**Circulating drum**, in water-heaters or steam-boilers, a chamber disposed to receive a flow of heated water in order to afford room near the heating surface for other bodies of water from parts of the boiler remote from the fire.—**Double drum**, a former name of the bass drum.—**Drum of cod**, a large cask or hogshead, containing from 500 to 1,000 pounds, into which the cod are packed tightly and pressed down with a jack-screw and shipped.—**Drum of the ear.** Same as *tympanum*.—**Muffled drum**, a drum having the cord which is used for carrying the drum over the shoulder passed twice through the cords which cross the lower diameter of the drum, to prevent a sharp sound, or to render the sound grave and solemn.

And our hearts, though stout and brave,
Still, like *muffled drums*, are beating
Funeral marches to the grave.
Longfellow, Psalm of Life.

drum[1] (drum), *v.*; pret. and pp. *drummed*, ppr. *drumming*. [= D. *trommen* = Dan. *tromme* = Sw. *trumma*, drum; also freq. E. *drumble*, q. v.; from the noun, but felt to be in part imitative. See *drum*[1], *n.*, and cf. *thrum*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To beat a drum; beat or play a tune on a drum.—**2.** To beat rhythmically or regularly with the fingers or something else, as if using drumsticks: as, to *drum* on the table.

He *drummed* upon his desk with his ruler and meditated. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 274.

There was no sound but the *drumming* of the General's fingers on his sword-hilt.
G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 281.

3. To beat, as the heart; throb.

His *drumming* heart cheers up his burning eye,
His eye commends the leading to his hand.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 435.

4. To attract recruits, as by the sound of the drum; hence, in the United States, to sue for partizans, customers, etc.: followed by *for*.—**5.** To sound like a drum; resound.

This indeed makes a noise, and *drums* in popular ears.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici.

6. To produce a sound resembling drumming: said of partridges, blackcock, and other birds. It is done by quivering the expanded feathers of the wings.

The bird [snipe] never *drummed* except when on the stoop, and whenever it performed this manœuvre the quill feathers of the wings were always expanded to their utmost width, so that the light could be seen between them, and quivered with a rapid, tremulous motion that quite blurred their outlines.
J. G. Wood, Out of Doors, p. 171.

II. *trans.* **1.** To perform on a drum, as a tune.—**2.** *Milit.*, to expel formally and accompany in departure with the beat of the drum: often used figuratively, and usually followed by *out*: as, the disgraced soldier was *drummed out* of the regiment.

A soldier proved unworthy was *drummed out*.
Lowell, Tempora Mutantur.

One by one the chief actors in it [the prosecution of the Whisky Ring] were called before the lines, despoiled of their insignia, and *drummed out* of the administration camp. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXIII. 321.

3. To summon as by beat of drum.

But, to confound such time,
That *drums* him from his sport, and speaks as loud
As his own state, and ours—'tis to be chid
As we rate boys. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 4.

4. To force upon the attention by continual iteration; din: as, to *drum* something into one's ears.—**To drum up**, to assemble as by beat of drum; assemble or collect by influence and exertion: as, to *drum up* recruits or customers.

drum[2] (drum), *n.* [< Ir. and Gael. *druim*, also *druman*, the back, a ridge, summit.] **1.** A ridge; a hill. *Drum* enters into the composition of many Celtic place-names, especially in Ireland and Scotland, as *Drum*condra, *Drum*glass, *Drum*sheugh, *Drum*lanrig, *Drum*oak; and it is frequently found alone as the name of a farm, an estate, a village, etc.
Specifically—**2.** A long narrow ridge or mound of sand, gravel, and boulders: a name given by Irish geologists to elevations of this kind believed to have been the result of glacial agencies. See *eskar*, *horseback*, and *kame*. Also called *drumlin*.

It [the glacial drift] is apt to occur in long ridges ("*drums*" or *drumlins*) which run in the general direction of the rock striation—that is, in the path of the ice movement. *Geikie*.

The long parallel ridges, or "sowbacks" and *drums*, as they are termed, . . . invariably coincide in direction with the valleys or straths in which they lie.
Geikie, Ice Age, p. 17.

drum-armature (drum′är′ma-tūr), *n.* A dynamo-armature constructed so as to resemble a drum in form.

drumbelo (drum′be-lō), *n.* [E. dial.: see *drumble*[2], *v.*] A dull, heavy fellow.

drumble[1]† (drum′bl), *v. i.* [Appar. freq. of *drum*, *v.*, after D. *trommelen* = G. *trommeln* = Dan. *tromle* = Sw. *trumla*, drum (see *drum*, *v.*); but perhaps in part of other origin. Cf. *drumble*[2].] **1.** To sound like a drum.

The whistling pipe and *drumbling* tabor.
Drayton, Nymphidia, viii.

2. To mumble. *Halliwell*.

drumble[2]† (drum′bl), *v. i.* [Cf. *drumble*[1] and *dumble*[1].] To drone; be sluggish.

Go take up these clothes here, quickly; . . . look, how you *drumble*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 3.

drumble-drone (drum′bl-drōn), *n.* [E. dial. also *drumble-drane*; < *drumble* + *drone*; cf. *dumbledore*.] **1.** A drone.—**2.** A bumblebee.—**3.** A dor-beetle. *Kingsley*.

drumbler† (drum′blėr), *n.* [< MD. *drommeler*, a kind of ship (Kilian). Cf. MD. D. *drommeler*, a man of square and compact build, < *drommel*, things packed close together, < *drom*, a thread, = E. *thrum*[1], q. v.] A kind of ship.

She was immediatly assaulted by diuers English pinasses, hoyes, and *drumblers*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 601.

drum-call (drum′kâl), *n.* In *milit. music*, a call, signal, or command given upon the drum.

drum-curb (drum′kėrb), *n.* A wooden or iron cylinder set in the opening of a shaft, at the beginning of its construction, to sustain the lining. The earth is cut away under the edges of the drum, and as it settles down courses of brick are added to the lining at the top.

drum-cylinder (drum′sil′in-dėr), *n.* In a printing-press, a large cylinder making one revolution to each impression. See *cylinder-press*.

drumfish (drum′fish), *n.* Same as *drum*[1], 11.

drum-guard (drum′gärd), *n.* A device on a threshing-machine to prevent the operator, while feeding it, from falling into the throat, the feeder being at the top: used only on English machines.

drumhead (drum′hed), *n.* **1.** The membrane stretched upon a drum, by striking which the tone is produced. Its tension and the pitch of the tone are determined by rings or hoops fitted round the edge of the drum-body.
2. The top part of a capstan, which is pierced with a number of holes to receive the ends of the levers or bars employed to turn it round. See *capstan*.—**3.** In *anat.*, the membrana tympani.—**4.** A variety of cabbage having a large rounded or flattened head.—**Drumhead court martial.** See *court martial*, under *court*.

drumin, drumine (drum′in), *n.* [< *Drum*(*mondii*) (see def.) + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid from *Euphorbia Drummondii*, said to produce local anesthesia like cocaine.

drumlin (drum′lin), *n.* Same as *drum*[2], 2.

drumly (drum′li), *a.* [E. dial. and Sc., also *drumbled*. Cf. *droumy*. Perhaps altered from equiv. ME. *drubly*, *drobly*, turbid, muddy, connected with *drublen*, *droblen*, trouble, make turbid, as water, perhaps allied to equiv. *droven* (see *drove*[4]), or possibly a mixture of *droven* with equiv. *trublen*, *troblen*, trouble. Cf. *drumble*[2], and LG. *drummelig*, *drummig*, musty, applied to grain, bread, etc.] **1.** Turbid; full of grounds, dregs, or sediment; dreggy; muddy; holding foreign matter in mechanical solution.

Draw me some water out of this spring. Madam, it is all foul, . . . it is all *drumly*, black, muddy.
Wodroephe, Fr. and Eng. Gram., p. 210.

Then bouses *drumly* German water,
To mak' himsel' look fair and fatter.
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

2. Troubled; gloomy.

Dismal grew his countenance,
And *drumlie* grew his ee.
The Dæmon Lover (Child's Ballads, I. 203).

drum-major (drum′mā′jor), *n.* **1.** The chief or first drummer of a regiment.—**2.** One who directs the evolutions of a band or drum-corps in marching. [U. S.]—**3†.** A riotous evening assembly. See *drum*[1], 9.

drummer (drum′ėr), *n.* **1.** One who plays the drum; especially, one who beats time on the drum for military exercises and marching.

We caried with vs a fifer & a *drummer*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 437.

2. One who solicits custom; a traveling salesman; a commercial traveler. [U. S.]

The energy and wiles of business *drummers*.
The Century, XXVIII. 631.

3. A local name of a large West Indian cockroach, *Blatta gigantea*, which, in old frame houses, makes a noise at night, by knocking

its head against the wood. The sound very much resembles a smart knocking with the knuckle upon the wainscoting.

drumming (drum'ing), *n.* The sport of fishing for drumfish.

drumming-log (drum'ing-log), *n.* A log to which a bird, as a grouse, resorts to drum.

drummock (drum'ok), *n.* [Sc., also written *drammock, dramock, drammach*, etc., < Gael. *dramaige*, a foul mixture.] A mixture of uncooked oat-meal and cold water.

> To tremble under Fortune's crummock,
> On scarce a bellyfu' o' *drummock*,
> Wi' his proud, independent stomach
> Could ill agree.
> *Burns*, On a Scotch Bard.

Drummond light. Same as *calcium light* (which see, under *calcium*).

drum-room† (drum'röm), *n.* The room where a drum or crowded evening party is held. See *drum*[1], *n.*, 9.

> The bonny housemaid begins to repair the disordered *drum-room*. *Fielding*, Tom Jones, xi. 9.

drum-saw (drum'sâ), *n.* Same as *cylindrical saw* (which see, under *cylindric*).

drum-sieve, *n.* See *sieve*.

drum-skin (drum'skin), *n.* [= Dan. *trommeskind* = Sw. *trumskinn*.] A drumhead.

> His heart
> Beats like an ill-played *drum-skin* quick and slow.
> *Library Mag.*, III. 801.

drumslade†, *n.* [Found in the 16th century, and appar. earlier; also spelled *drumslet*, **drumsled* (cited as *drumsted*), *drombeslade, drunslade, drounslate;* appar. of D. or LG. origin, like *drumslager*, but no corresponding form appears; cf. MD. *trommelslagh*, D. *trommelslag* = G. *trommelschlag* = Dan. *trommeslag* = Sw. *trumslagare*, a drum-beat. See *drumslager*.] **1.** A drum.

> The drummers and the *drumslades* (tympanotribæ), as also the trumpeters, call to arms, and inflame the soldiers. *Hoole*, Visible World.

2. A drummer. *Minsheu.*

drumslager†, *n.* [< MD. *trommelslager, trommel-slagher*, D. *trommelslager* (= G. *trommelschläger*, earlier *trommen-schläger, trumpe-sleger, drumme-schläger* = Dan. *trommeslager* = Sw. *trumslagare*), < *trommel*, D. *trommel* and *trom* (= G. *trommel* and *tromme*, etc.), a drum, + *slager* (= G. *schläger*, etc.), beater (= E. *slayer*), < *slagen* (= G. *schlagen*, etc., beat, strike) = E. *slay:* see *drum* and *slayer*. Cf. *drumslade*.] A drummer.

> He was slaine and all his companie, there being but one man, the *drumslager*, left aliue, who by swiftnesse of his foote escaped. *Holinshed*, Chron., Ireland, an. 1580.

drumstick (drum'stik), *n.* [= Dan. *trommestik*.] **1.** One of the sticks used in beating a drum. That used for the bass drum has a soft, stuffed head. Drumsticks are generally used in pairs, one in each hand of the performer.

2. Hence, from its shape, the lower or outer joint of the leg of a dressed fowl, as a chicken, duck, or turkey. Anatomically, it is the leg from the knee to the heel, the leg proper, or crus, intervening between the thigh and the shank, which latter is usually cut off when the fowl is dressed for the table.

3. The stilt-sandpiper or bastard dowitcher, *Micropalama himantopus*. [Local, U. S.]

drumstick-tree (drum'stik-trē), *n.* The *Cassia Fistula:* so called from the shape of its pods.

drum-wheel (drum'hwēl), *n.* In *hydraulic engin.*, a tympanum.

drumwood (drum'wud), *n.* The *Turpinia occidentalis*, a small sapindaceous tree of Jamaica and other parts of tropical North America. It has pinnate leaves and white flowers, which are followed by dark-blue drupes.

drunk (drungk). The regular past participle and a former preterit of *drink*.

drunk (drungk), *p. a.* [Pp. of *drink, v.*] **1.** Intoxicated; inebriated; overcome, stupefied, or frenzied by alcoholic liquor: used chiefly in the predicate.

> Be not *drunk* with wine, wherein is excess. Eph. v. 18.

> Since *drunk* with Vanity you fell,
> The things turn round to you that steadfast dwell.
> *Cowley*, The Mistress, Called Inconstant.

> I gave Patrick half-a-crown for his Christmas-box, on condition he would be good; and he came home *drunk* at midnight. *Swift*, Journal to Stella, Dec. 24, 1711.

2. Drenched or saturated.

> I will make mine arrows *drunk* with blood. Deut. xxxii. 42.

drunk (drungk), *n.* [< *drunk, a.*] **1.** A spree; a drinking-bout.—**2.** A case of drunkenness; a drunken person. [Slang.]

drunkard (drung'kärd), *n.* [First in 16th century, also written *drunkerd;* < *drunk* + *-ard.*] One given to an excessive use of strong drink; a person who is habitually or frequently drunk; an inebriate.

> The *drunkard* and the glutton shall come to poverty. Prov. xxiii. 21.

> Avoid the company of *drunkards* and busybodies. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 404.

Drunkard's cloak†. See *cloak*.

drunkelew†, *a.* and *n.* [ME. *drunkelew, dronkelewe*, drunken, < *drunken, dronken*, drunken, + *-lew*, < Icel. *-legr* = AS. *-līc*, E. *-ly*[2].] **I.** *a.* Given to drink; drunken. *Chaucer.*

> Voide alle *drunkelew* folk, . . .
> And alle hem that vsen suche vnthriftynesse,
> And also dijs pleiers. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 56.

II. *n.* A drunkard.

> A yonge man to be a *dronkelewe*. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., vi.

drunken (drung'kn), *p. a.* [The older form of *drunk*, now used chiefly as an attributive, the predicative use, as in senses 1 and 4, being archaic or technical.] **1.** Affected by or as if by strong drink; intoxicated; drunk.

> *Drunken* men imagine everything turneth round. *Bacon.*

> He stares, he sighs, he weeps and now seems more
> With sorrow *drunken* than with Wine before.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, iii. 188.

> Let the earth be *drunken* with our blood. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 3.

2. Given to drunkenness; habitually intemperate: as, he is a *drunken*, worthless fellow.

> *Alon.* Is not this Stephano, my *drunken* butler?
> *Seb.* He is drunk now. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1.

3. Proceeding from intoxication; done in a state of drunkenness: as, a *drunken* quarrel.

> When your carters, or your waiting vassals,
> Have done a *drunken* slaughter, and defac'd
> The precious image of our dear Redeemer,
> You straight are on your knees for pardon, pardon.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., ii. 1.

4. Acting as if drunk: applied by workmen to a screw the thread of which is uneven and produces an unsteadiness of motion in the nut.

> If the tool is moved irregularly or becomes checked in its forward movement, the thread will become *drunken*, that is, it will not move forward at a uniform speed. *J. Rose*, Practical Machinist, p. 106.

Drunken cutter. See *cutter*[1].

drunkenhead† (drung'kn-hed), *n.* [ME. *drunkenhed, drunkinhed, dronkehed,* < *drunken* + *-hed*, -head.] Drunkenness.

> For thei two through her *dronkenhede*,
> Of witles excitacion
> Oppressed all the nacion
> Of Spayne. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., vi.

drunkenly (drung'kn-li), *adv.* In a drunken manner. [Rare.]

> That blood already, like the pelican,
> Hast thou tapp'd out, and *drunkenly* carous'd.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 1.

drunkenness (drung'kn-nes), *n.* [< ME. *drunkennesse, drunkenesse, dronkenesse*, etc., < AS. *druncennes*, < *druncen*, drunken: see *drunken* and *-ness*.] **1.** The state of being drunk, or overpowered by intoxicants; the habit of indulging in intoxicants; intoxication; inebriation.

> Sum men seye that he sloughe ones an Heremyte in his *Dronkenesse*, that he loved ful wel. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 71.

> Let us walk honestly, as in the day; not in rioting and *drunkenness*. Rom. xiii. 13.

2. Disorder of the faculties resembling intoxication; intense excitement; frenzy; rage.

> Passion is the *drunkenness* of the mind. *South*, Sermons, II. 362.

drunkenship (drung'kn-ship), *n.* [< ME. *drunke[n]ship, drunkeshippe, dronkeship* (AS. **druncenscipe*, not verified); < *drunken* + *-ship*.] Drunkenness.

> For *dronkeship* in euery place,
> To whether side that it turne,
> Doth harme. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., vi.

drunkerd†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *drunkard*.

drunkwort (drungk'wėrt), *n.* An old name for tobacco. *Minsheu.*

drunt (drunt), *v. i.* [Also *drount, drant;* < Dan. *drunte, drynte* (rare), lag, loiter.] To drawl. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

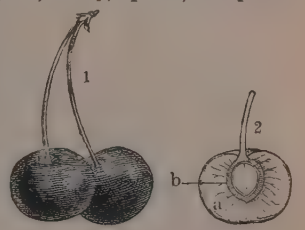
drunt (drunt), *n.* [Also *drant, draunt;* from the verb.] **1.** A slow and dull tone; a drawling enunciation.—**2.** A fit of pettishness; the dumps; the huff. [North. Eng. and Scotch in both senses.]

> An' Mary, nae doubt, took the *drunt*,
> To be compared to Willie. *Burns*, Halloween.

Drupaceæ (drö-pā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *drupaceus:* see *drupaceous* and *-aceæ*.] A name given by some botanists to that division of rosaceous plants which comprehends the almond, peach, cherry, plum, and similar fruit-bearing trees. More generally called *Amygdaleæ*, from Latin *amygdala*, almond.

drupaceous (drö-pā'shius), *a.* [< NL. *drupaceus*, < *drupa*, a drupe: see *drupe*, and cf. *Drupaceæ*.] **1.** Producing drupes: as, *drupaceous* trees.—**2.** Resembling or relating to a drupe; consisting of drupes. See *drupe*.

drupe (dröp), *n.* [= F. *drupe* = Sp. Pg. It. *drupa*, < NL. *drupa*, a drupe, < L. *drupa, druppa* (with or without *oliva*), > LGr. *δρύππα*, an overripe olive, < Gr. *δρυπεπής*, ripened on the tree, quite ripe, a form alternating with *δρυπετής*, ready to fall, overripe, < *δρῦς*, tree, + *πέπτ-ειν*, cook, ripen, and *πί-πτ-ειν* (√ **πετ*), fall, respectively.] In *bot.*, a stone-fruit; a fruit in which the outer part of the pericarp becomes fleshy or softens like a berry, while the inner hardens like a nut, forming a stone with a kernel, as the plum, cherry, apricot, and peach. The stone inclosing the kernel is called the putamen (or endocarp), while the pulpy or more succulent part is called the sarcocarp (or mesocarp), and the outer covering the epicarp. The true drupe consists of a single one-celled and usually one-seeded carpel, but the term is applied to similar fruits resulting from a compound pistil, in which there may be several separate or separable putamens. Many small drupes, like the huckleberry, are in ordinary usage classed with berries. On the other hand, some drupe-like fruits, as that of the hawthorn, are technically referred to the pome, and the cocoanut and walnut, being intermediate between a nut and a drupe, are described as drupaceous nuts.



Drupe.
1. Cherries. 2. Section of a cherry: *a*, fleshy sarcocarp; *b*, stony wall of the putamen, inclosing the seed.

drupel (drö'pel), *n.* [< NL. **drupella*, dim. of *drupa*, a drupe: see *drupe*.] A little drupe, such as the individual pericarps which together form the blackberry.

drupelet (dröp'let), *n.* [< *drupe* + *-let*.] Same as *drupel*.

drupeole (drö'pē-ōl), *n.* [< NL. **drupeola*, dim. of *drupa*, a drupe: see *drupe* and *-ole*.] Same as *drupel*.

drupetum (drö-pē'tum), *n.*; pl. *drupeta* (-tă). [NL., < *drupa*, a drupe: see *drupe* and *-etum*.] In *bot.*, an aggregation of drupes, as in the blackberry.

drupose (drö'pōs), *n.* [< *drupe* + *-ose*.] A compound ($C_{12}H_{20}O_8$) formed by treating the stony concretions found in pears with dilute hydrochloric acid at a boiling heat.

drury†, **druery**†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *droury, drouery;* < ME. *drury, druri, druery, druerie, druwerie, driwerie*, etc., < OF. *druerie* = Pr. *drudaria* = It. *druderia*, love, gallantry, < OF. *dru, drud, druc* = Pr. *druz* = It. *drudo*, amorous, gallant, < OHG. *trūt, drūt* (> G. *traut*, a.), a friend, lover.] **1.** Love; gallantry.

> Of ladys love and *drewery*. *Chaucer*, Sir Thopas, l. 184.

> The *druweries* of ladies and damesels make knyghtes to vndirtake the hardynesse of armes that thei don. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 641.

2. A mistress.

> Lady, where is your *drury?*
> *Bonnie House o' Airly* (Child's Ballads, VI. 185).

3. A love-token; a gift, especially a jewel or other precious object.

> Thenne dressed he his *drurye* double hym aboute. *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2033.

> Hit [truth] is as der worthe a *druwery* as dere god himselue. *Piers Plowman* (C), ii. 83.

druse[1] (drōz), *n.* [< G. *druse* (as in def.), < Bohem. *druza*, in same sense, orig. a brush, = Russ. *drusa* (obs.), a brush.] A rock-cavity lined with crystals; a geode, or, as miners call it, a vug. A common word in Germany, adopted from the Slavic: the most important mining region of Germany being the Erzgebirge, on the borders of Bohemia. The word originally meant (in Slavic) 'brush,' and was applied to surfaces covered with projecting crystals like teeth, just as *comb* has been in English. Hence it also came to mean the cavities where such druses are found to occur. In English the word *druse* is little used at the present time except by mineralogists, and then chiefly in the adjective form *drusy* (which see). See also *geode*.

Druse[2] (drös), *n.* [Turk. *Druzi.*] One of a people and religious sect of Syria, living chiefly in the mountain regions of Lebanon and Antilibanus and the district of Hauran. The only name they acknowledge is *Unitarians* (*Muahidin*); that by which they are known to others is probably from Ismail Darazi or Durzi, who was their first apostle in Syria. They are fanatical and warlike, and have had bloody conflicts with their neighbors the Maronites.

Drusian[1] (drö'si-an), *a.* [< L. *Drusianus*, < *Drusus* (see def.).] Pertaining to Nero Claudius Drusus, called Drusus Senior (38–9 B. C.), stepson of the emperor Augustus, who governed Germany.—**Drusian foot**, an ancient German long measure, equal to about 13 English inches.

Drusian[2] (drö'zi-an), *a.* [< *Druse*[2] + *-ian.*] Of or pertaining to the Druses.

The full exposition of the *Drusian* creed . . . would require a volume of considerable size.
Encyc. Brit., VII. 484.

drusy (drö'zi), *a.* [< *druse*[1] + *-y*[1].] In *mineral.*, covered or lined with very minute crystals. The surface of a mineral is said to be drusy when composed of very small prominent crystals of nearly uniform size: as, *drusy* quartz.

The *drusy*, crystalline cavities of quartz and amethyst that enhance the beauty of the material [silicified wood] so much. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 362.

druve, *n.* [See *drovy.*] A muddy river. *Grose.* [Cumberland, Eng.]

druvy†, *a.* See *drovy.* *Brockett.*

druxy, druxey (druk'si), *a.* [Also *droxy*, and formerly **drixy*, *dricksie*; origin obscure.] Partly decayed, as a tree or timber; having decayed spots or streaks of a whitish color.

dry (drī), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *drie*; < ME. *drye*, *drie*, *dri*, *drige*, *dryge*, *druge*, etc., < AS. *drȳge*, *drige*, orig. **drūge* = D. *droog* = MLG. *droge*, *druge*, LG. *dreuge*, *drög*, *drege*, *dree*, dry; allied to OS. *drukno*, *drokno*, adv., *druknian*, v., make dry, = OHG. *trucchan*, *trocchan*, MHG. *trucken*, *trocken*, G. *trocken*, adj., dry. Cf. Icel. *draugr*, a dry log, from the same Teut. √ **drug.* Hence ult. *drought*[1], *drouth*, *dryth*, and *drug*[1].]

I. *a.*; compar. *drier*, superl. *driest* (sometimes *dryer* and *dryest*). **1.** Without moisture; not moist; absolutely or comparatively free from water or wetness, or from fluid of any kind: as, *dry* land; *dry* clothes; *dry* weather; a *dry* day; *dry* wood; *dry* bones.

When 'tis fair and *dry* Weather North of the Equator, 'tis blustering and rainy Weather South of it.
Dampier, Voyages, II. iii. 77.

It is a very *dry* country, where they have hardly any other supply but from the rain water.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii, 136.

Upon the reading of this letter, there was not a *dry* eye in the club. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 517.

Nor vainly buys what Gildor sells,
Poetic buckets for *dry* wells.
M. Green, The Spleen.

Specifically—**2.** In *geol.* and *mining*, free from the presence or use of water, or distant from water: as, *dry* diggings; *dry* separation.—**3.** Not giving milk: as, a *dry* cow.—**4.** Thirsty; craving drink, especially intoxicating drink.

None so *dry* or thirsty . . . will touch one drop of it.
Shak., T. of the S., v. 2.

Believe me, I am *dry* with talking; here, boy, give us here a bottle and a glass.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 259.

I suspected nothing but that he had rode till he was *dry*.
Walpole, Letters, II. 346.

5. Barren; jejune; destitute of interest; incapable of awakening emotion: as, a *dry* style; a *dry* subject; a *dry* discussion.

As one then in a dreame, whose *dryer* braine
Is tost with troubled sights and fancies weake,
He mumbled soft, but would not all his silence breake.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 42.

Their discourses from the pulpit are generally *dry*, methodical, and unaffecting. *Goldsmith*, English Clergy.

Long before he reached manhood he knew how to baffle curiosity by *dry* and guarded answers.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

Macaulay's memory, like Niebuhr's, undoubtedly confounded not infrequently inference and fact; it exaggerated; it gave, not what was in the book, but what a vivid imagination inferred from the book. Sir George Lewis had none of this defect; his memory was a *dry* memory, just as his mind was a *dry* light; if he said a thing was at page 10, you might be sure it was at page 10.
W. Bagehot, On Sir G. C. Lewis.

6†. Severe; hard: as, a *dry* blow.

Dro. S. I pray you eat none of it [meat].
Ant. S. Your reason?
Dro. S. Lest it make you choleric, and purchase me another *dry* basting. *Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 2.

If I should have said no, I should have given him the lie, uncle, and so have deserved a *dry* beating again.
Ford, 'Tis Pity, ii. 6.

7. Lacking in cordiality; cold: as, his answer was very short and *dry*.

Wyth sturne chere ther he stod, he stroked his berde,
& wyth a countenaunce *dryge* he droȝ doun his cote.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 335.

Full cold my greeting was and *dry*.
Tennyson, The Letters.

8. Humorous or sarcastic, apparently without intention; slily witty or caustic: as, a *dry* remark or repartee.

He was rather a *dry*, shrewd kind of body. *Irving.*

Mark . . . is exceedingly calm; his smile is shrewd; he can say the *driest*, most cutting things in the quietest tones. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, ix.

9. In *painting*, noting a hardness or formal stiffness of outline, or a want of mellowness and harmony in color; frigidly precise; harsh.

The Fall of the Angels, by F. Floris, 1554; which has some good parts, but without masses, and *dry*.
Sir J. Reynolds, Journey to Flanders and Holland.

No comparison can be instituted between his [Verrocchio's] *dry* uninspired manner and the divine style of his scholar [Leonardo da Vinci].
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 136.

10. In *sculp.*, lacking or void of luxuriousness or tenderness in form.—**11.** Free from sweetness and fruity flavor: said of wines and, by extension, of brandy and the like. It is said also of artificially prepared wines, as champagnes, in which a diminished amount of sweetening, or liqueur, as it is called, is added, as compared with sweet wines.

12. In *metal.*, noting a peculiar condition of a metal undergoing metallurgic treatment. The epithet is chiefly used in reference to copper which is being refined. Dry copper contains a certain proportion of oxygen in combination, and to eliminate this it is subjected to the process of poling.

During the ladling out the refiner takes an assay at short intervals, as the metal is liable to get out of pitch, or become *dry*, as under-poled copper is termed.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 350.

13. In American political slang, of or belonging to the Prohibition party; in favor of or adopting prohibition of the sale or use of intoxicating liquors: opposed to *wet*: as, a *dry* town, county, or State.—**Cut and dry**†. See *cut*, *p. a.*—**Dry bob, casting, color.** See the nouns.—**Dry confections.** See *confection.*—**Dry cooper.** See *cooper.*—**Dry cupping.** See *cupping*, 1.—**Dry digging, distillation, exchange, mass, measure, pile**, etc. See the nouns.—**Dry plate**, in *photog.*, a sensitized plate of which the sensitive film is hard and dry, so that it can be packed away, and, if protected from light, will keep for a considerable time before being used to make a negative or a positive picture. Various processes for preparing dry plates have been experimented with almost since the earliest diffusion of photography; but most of these processes afforded plates of very uncertain quality, slow in operation, and exceedingly unreliable in their property of keeping. Dry plates have comparatively recently come into general use, in great measure superseding the old wet plates, owing to the adoption of gelatin as a medium for the sensitizing agent (bromide of silver), which is formed into an emulsion with the gelatin, and spread in a thin film upon some support, as glass, paper, or metal. Such plates require a remarkably short exposure to make a picture, are very convenient to handle, since the operator can make a number of exposures at one time and place, and can perform the chemical operations of development, etc., at his convenience, weeks afterward, if necessary, at any other place, instead of being forced, as with wet plates, to finish his picture at once. Moreover, the gelatin film is so tough that it is hardly necessary to varnish a dry-plate picture, as is indispensable with the tender collodion film; and these plates can be prepared commercially at small cost and of even quality. Their chief defect is that they cannot, as now made, be trusted to keep unimpaired in warm weather, while unexposed or undeveloped, longer than about two months, or even less.—**Dry process.** See *process.*—**Dry season**, a fishing season during which fish are scarce. [Local, New England.]—**Dry service.** See *dry mass*, under *mass*[1].—**Dry way**, a method of assaying by the aid of fire, or in a furnace or muffle: the opposite of assaying in the *humid way*, when the combination to be assayed, or, more properly, analyzed, exists in solution, or in the liquid form.—**High and dry.** See *high.*—**To boil dry.** See *boil*[2].

II. *n.*; pl. *dries* (drīz). **1.** A place where things are dried; a drying-house.

In the tanks it [clay] is allowed to settle until it acquires a thick creamy consistency, when it is transferred to the drying-house or *dry*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 1.

2. In American political slang, a member of the Prohibition party.—**3.** In *masonry*, a fissure in a stone, intersecting it at various angles to its bed and rendering it unfit to support a load.

dry (drī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dried*, ppr. *drying*. [< ME. *dryen*, *drien*, *drigen*, *drygen*, etc., < AS. *drȳgan*, *drīgan*, tr., dry, *drūgian*, intr., become dry (= D. *droogen* = LG. *drögen*, *drügen*, dry), < *drȳge*, dry: see *dry*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make dry; free from water or from moisture of any kind, and by any means, as by wiping, evaporation, exhalation, or drainage; desiccate: as, to *dry* the eyes; to *dry* hay; wind *dries* the earth; to *dry* a meadow or a swamp.

After *drie* hem in the sonne, a nyghtes
Leve hem not throute, and then in places colde
Lette honge hem uppe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 117.

With eyes scarce *dried*, the sorrowing dame
To welcome noble Marmion came.
Scott, Marmion, iv. 12.

2. To cause to evaporate or exhale; stop the flow of: as, to *dry* out the water from a wet garment.

Chang'd Peace and Pow'r for Rage and Wars,
Only to *dry* one Widow's Tears. *Prior*, Alma, i.

3. To wither; parch.

A man of God, by Faith, first strangely *dri'd*,
Then heal'd again, that Kings vnholy hand.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, iiii. 8.

This wasted body,
Beaten and bruis'd with arms, *dried* up with troubles,
Is good for nothing else but quiet now, sir,
And holy prayers. *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, i. 3.

Cut and dried. See *cut*, *p. a.*—**Dried alum.** Same as *burnt alum* (which see, under *alum*).—**To dry up.** (*a*) To deprive wholly of moisture; scorch or parch with aridity.

Their honourable men are famished, and their multitude *dried up* with thirst. Isa. v. 13.

(*b*) To evaporate completely; stop the flow of: as, the fierce heat *dried up* all the streams.

Dry up your tears, and stick your rosemary
On this fair corse. *Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 5.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To lose moisture; become free from moisture.—**2.** To evaporate; be exhaled; lose fluidity: as, water *dries* away rapidly; blood *dries* quickly on exposure to the air.—**To dry up.** (*a*) To become thoroughly dry; lose all moisture. (*b*) To be wholly evaporated; cease to flow. (*c*) To wither, as a limb. (*d*) To cease talking; be silent. [Low.]

Dry up!—no, I won't *dry up*. I'll have my rights, if I die for 'em, . . . so you had better *dry up* yourself.
P. Reeves, Student's Speaker, p. 79.

dryad (drī'ad), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. *dryade* = Sw. *dryad* = F. *dryade* = Sp. *dríade*, *dríada* = Pg. *dryas* = It. *driada*, *driade*, < L. *dryas* (*dryad-*), < Gr. δρυάς (δρυαδ-), a wood-nymph, < δρῦς, a tree, esp. and commonly the oak, = E. *tree*, q. v. Cf. *hamadryad.*] **1.** In *myth.*, a deity or nymph of the woods; a nymph supposed to reside in trees or preside over woods. See *hamadryad.*

Soft she withdrew, and, like a wood-nymph light,
Oread or *Dryad*, or of Delia's train,
Betook her to the groves. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 387.

Thou, light-winged *Dryad* of the trees, . . .
Singest of summer in full-throated ease.
Keats, Ode to a Nightingale.

Knock at the rough rind of this ilex-tree, and summon forth the *Dryad*. *Hawthorne*, Marble Faun, ix.

2. In *zoöl.*, a kind of dormouse, *Myoxus dryas.*

Dryades (drī'a-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] A group of butterflies, named from the genus *Dryas*. *Hübner*, 1816.

dryadic (drī-ad'ik), *a.* [< *dryad* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to dryads.

He could hear the woods declaiming in vibrant periods, although he could translate none of these *dryadic* tones that came from the trees. *The Atlantic*, LXI. 669.

Dryandra (drī-an'drä), *n.* [NL., named after Jonas *Dryander*, a Swedish-English botanist (1748–1810).] A large genus of Australian shrubs, natural order *Proteaceæ*, with hard, dry, evergreen, generally serrated leaves, and compact cylindrical clusters of yellow flowers. A few species are occasionally cultivated in greenhouses.

Dryas (drī'as), *n.* [NL., < L. *dryas*, a dryad: see *dryad.*] **1.** A small genus of rosaceous plants, found in alpine and arctic regions of the northern hemisphere. They are small prostrate shrubs with large white or yellow flowers, followed by a number of long feather-awned achenes. The mountain avens, *D. octopetala*, is amphigean, and from it the arctic *D. integrifolia* is hardly distinct. The only other species, *D. Drummondii*, is peculiar to the Rocky Mountains of British America.

2. In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of butterflies, of which *D. paphia* is the type and sole species. (*b*) Another genus of butterflies. Also called *Aculhua*. *Hübner*, 1816; *Felder*, 1865.

dry-as-dust (drī'as-dust'), *a.* and *n.* [That is, *dry as dust*; used as the name of "Dr. Dryasdust," the feigned editor or introducer of some of Scott's novels, and by later writers in allusion to this character.] **I.** *a*, Very dry or uninteresting; prosaic.

That sense of large human power which the mastery over a great ancient language, itself the key to a magnificent literature, gave, and which made scholarship then a passion, while with us it has almost relapsed into an antiquarian *dry-as-dust* pursuit.
R. H. Hutton, Modern Guides of English Thought, p. 193.

So much of the work is really admirable that one the more regrets the large proportion of the trivial and the *dryasdust*. *Athenæum*, No. 3084, p. 739.

II. *n.* A dull, dry, prosaic person.

Not a mere antiquarian *dryasdust*.
British Quarterly Rev., LXXXIII. 173.

dry-beat† (drī′bēt), *v. t.* To beat (a thing) till it becomes dry; hence, to beat severely.

I will *dry-beat* you with an iron wit.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 5.

Ros. Not one word more, my maids; break off, break off.
Biron. By heaven, all *dry-beaten* with pure scoff!
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

He by *dry-beating* him might make him at least sensible of blows. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 834.

dry-bone (drī′bōn), *n.* In *mining*, the ore of zinc, chiefly the silicate, which occurs, mixed with lead ore, in the mines of the upper Mississippi lead region.

dry-boned (drī′bōnd), *a.* Having dry bones; without flesh. *Imp. Dict.*

dry-castor (drī′kas′tor), *n.* A species of beaver. Sometimes called *parchment-beaver*.

dry-cup (drī′kup), *v. t.* To apply the cupping-glass to without scarification.

dry-cupping (drī′kup′ing), *n.* See *cupping*.

dry-cure (drī′kūr), *v. t.* To cure (fish, meat, hides, etc.) by salting and drying, as distinguished from pickling.

dry-ditch† (drī′dich), *v. t.* To labor at without result, as one who digs a ditch in which no water will flow.

There would be no end to repeat with how many quarrels this unfortunate Bishop was provok'd, yet his adversaries did but *dry-ditch* their matters, and digged in vain, though they still cast up earth.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, ii. 98.

dry-dock (drī′dok), *n.* See *dock*³.

dryer, *n.* See *drier*.

dry-eyed (drī′īd), *a.* Tearless; not weeping.

Sight so deform what heart of rock could long
Dry-eyed behold? *Milton*, P. L., xi. 495.

dry-fat† (drī′fat), *n.* Same as *dry-vat*.

dry-fist† (drī′fist), *n.* A niggardly person. *Ford*.

dry-fisted (drī′fis′ted), *a.* Niggardly.

Dry-fisted patrons. *News from Parnassus*.

dryfoot (drī′fůt), *adv.* [< ME. *drye foot, dru fot, drui fot, drige fot*, adverbial acc.; AS. dat. pl. *drȳgum fōtum*, on dry feet.] 1. With dry feet; on dry land.—2. In the manner of a dog which pursues game by the scent of the foot.

A hound that runs counter, and yet draws *dry-foot* well.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 2.

My old master intends to follow my young master, *dry-foot*, over Moorfields to London.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 2.

dry-foundered (drī′foun′dėrd), *a.* Foundered, as a horse.

If he kick thus i' the dog-days, he will be *dry-founder'd*.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, v. 3.

dry-goods (drī′gůdz), *n. pl.* Textile fabrics, and related or analogous articles of trade (as cloth, shawls, blankets, ribbons, thread, yarn, hosiery, etc.), in distinction from groceries, hardware, etc.

112 horses were laden on the beach near Benacre with *dry goods*, . . . and on the 20th of the same month 40 horses were laden with *dry goods* at Kartley by riders well armed. *Rep. of House of Commons on Smuggling*, 1745.

dry-house (drī′hous), *n.* Same as *drying-house*.

To have wooden bobbins retain their size and shape after they are put into a hot mill, the wood must be thoroughly seasoned in a good, well heated *dry house*.
Manufacturers' Rev., XX. 217.

drying (drī′ing), *a.* [Ppr. of *dry*, *v.*] 1. Serving to dry; adapted to exhaust moisture: as, a *drying* wind or day.—2. Having the quality of rapidly becoming dry and hard: as, a *drying* oil. See *oil*.

drying-box (drī′ing-boks), *n.* In *photog.*, an oven or a cupboard heated by a gas- or oil-stove, or otherwise, and used to dry and harden gelatin plates, phototypes, etc.

drying-case (drī′ing-kās), *n.* A copper case inclosed in a hot-water chamber, employed in drying tissues and hardening balsam preparations for the microscope.

drying-chamber (drī′ing-chām′bėr), *n.* See *chamber*.

drying-floor (drī′ing-flōr), *n.* See *floor*.

drying-house (drī′ing-hous), *n.* A building, room, etc., in establishments of many different kinds, as gunpowder-works, dye-houses, fruit-drying establishments, etc., where goods or materials are dried in an artificially raised temperature; a drying-chamber. Also *dry-house*, *drying-room*.

drying-machine (drī′ing-ma-shēn′), *n.* A machine used in bleaching, dyeing, and laundry establishments, consisting of two concentric drums or cylinders, one within the other, open at the top, and having the inner cylinder perforated with holes. The goods to be dried are placed within the inner cylinder, and the machine is then made to rotate with great velocity, when, by the action of centrifugal force, the water escapes through the holes. The action of the drying-machine is the same in principle as that witnessed when a person trundles a mop to dry it. Also called *extractor*.

drying-off (drī′ing-ôf′), *n.* The process by which an amalgam of gold is evaporated, as in gilding.

drying-plate (drī′ing-plāt), *n.* One of a series of frames in a malt-kiln, covered with woven wire, and placed one over the other, so that the hot air from the flues beneath may ascend through them and dry malt placed in them.

drying-tube (drī′ing-tūb), *n.* A tube filled with some material having a great avidity for moisture, such as calcium chlorid, sulphuric acid, or phosphoric anhydrid, and used to dry a current of gas which is passed through it, or to retain the moisture evolved from a substance so that it can be weighed.

Drying-tube.

Dryininæ (drī-i-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dryinus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of parasitic hymenopterous insects, of the family *Proctotrupidæ*, founded by Haliday in 1840. They are distinguished by having a tongue-like addition to the hind wings, or, when the wings are wanting in the female, by enlarged raptorial front feet. The wingless species resemble ants.

Dryinus (drī′i-nus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804), < Gr. *δρύινος* (of a tree, esp. of the oak) (= E. *treen*), < *δρῦς*, a tree, the oak: see *dryad*.] 1. In *entom.*, the typical genus of *Dryininæ*, having the vertex impressed and the wings ample. It is wide-spread, and the species appear to be parasitic upon leaf-hoppers. *D. atriventris* of North America is an example.

2. In *herpet.*, a genus of whip-snakes, of the family *Dryophidæ*, distinguished from *Dryophis* (which see) by having smooth instead of keeled scales. *Merrem*, 1820; *Wagler*.

dryly, drily (drī′li), *adv.* [< *dry* + *-ly*².] 1. Without moisture.

It looks ill, it eats *drily;* marry, 'tis a withered pear.
Shak., All's Well, i. 1.

2. Without embellishment; without anything to enliven, enrich, or entertain.

The poet either *drily* didactive gives us rules which might appear abstruse even in a system of ethics, or triflingly volatile writes upon the most unworthy subjects.
Goldsmith, The Augustan Age in England.

3. Coldly; frigidly; without affection.

Virtue is but *dryly* praised and starves.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires.

4†. Severely; harshly; inconsiderately.

Conscious to himself how *dryly* the king had been used by his council. *Bacon*, Henry VII.

5. With apparently unintentional or sly humor or sarcasm.

Drymodes (drī-mō′dēz), *n.* [NL. (Gould, 1840), < Gr. *δρυμώδης*, woody (of the wood), < *δρυμός*, a coppice, wood, an oak-coppice (< *δρῦς*, a tree, esp. the oak), + *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of Australian turdoid passerine birds. Its position is uncertain; by some it is referred to a family *Timeliidæ*. Also written *Drymaœdus*.

Drymœca (drī-mē′kä), *n.* [NL. (*Drymoica*—Swainson, 1827), < Gr. *δρυμός*, a coppice, + *οἶκος*, house, > *οἰκεῖν*, dwell.] 1. A genus of small dentirostral oscine passerine birds, containing numerous characteristic African species known as *grass-warblers:* now commonly merged in *Cisticola*.—2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

Also *Drymoica*.

Drymomys (drim′ō-mis), *n.* [NL. (Tschudi, 1846), < Gr. *δρυμός*, a coppice, + *μῦς*, a mouse.] A notable genus of South American sigmodont rodents, of the family *Muridæ* and subfamily *Murinæ*. They have the upper lip cleft, the ears large, the tail long and scaly, the incisors furrowed on the sides, and the molars small, the first of them with 3 pairs of tubercles, the second with 2 pairs, and the third with 1 pair.

dry-multure (drī′mul′tūr), *n.* In *Scots law*, a sum of money or quantity of corn paid yearly to a mill, whether those liable in the payment grind their grain at the mill or not. See *thirlage*.

dryness (drī′nes), *n.* [Formerly also *driness;* < ME. *drynesse*, < AS. *drȳgnes, drīgnes*, etc., < *drȳge*, dry: see *dry* and *-ness*.] The character or state of being dry. Specifically—(*a*) Freedom from moisture; lack of water or other fluid; aridity; aridness. (*b*) Barrenness; jejuneness; want of that which interests, enlivens, or entertains: as, the *dryness* of style or expression; the *dryness* of a subject. (*c*) Want of feeling or sensibility in devotion; want of ardor: as, *dryness* of spirit. (*d*) In *painting*, harshness and formality of outline, or want of mellowness and harmony in color. (*e*) In *sculp.*, want of tenderness in form.

dry-nurse (drī′nėrs), *n.* 1. A nurse who attends and feeds a child, but does not suckle it. Compare *wet-nurse*.—2. One who stands to another in a relation somewhat similar; hence, especially, an inferior who instructs his superior in his duties. [Slang.]

Grand caterer and *dry-nurse* of the Church. *Cowper*.

dry-nurse (drī′nėrs), *v. t.* 1. To feed, attend, and bring up without suckling.—2. To instruct in the duties of a higher rank or position than one's own. [Slang.]

When a superior officer does not know his duty, and is instructed in it by an inferior officer, he is said to be *dry-nursed*. The inferior nurses the superior as a dry-nurse rears an infant. *Brewer*.

Dryobalanops (drī-ō-bal′a-nops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δρυοβάλανος*, an acorn (< *δρῦς*, a tree, esp. the oak, + *βάλανος*, an acorn or any similar fruit), + *ὤψ*, face, appearance.] A small genus of trees, belonging to the natural order *Dipterocarpeæ*, natives of the Malay archipelago. The principal species, *D. aromatica*, is remarkable as the source of the Borneo or Sumatra camphor, which is found filling cracks or cavities in the wood. See *camphor*.

Flowering Branch of Camphor-tree (*Dryobalanops aromatica*).

Dryocopus (drī-ok′ō-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δρῦς*, a tree, esp. the oak, + *-κοπος*, < *κόπτειν*, cut.] 1. A genus of woodpeckers, of which the great black woodpecker of Europe, *Dryocopus martius*, is the type. This bird is one of the largest of its tribe, black with a scarlet crest, and resembles somewhat the ivory-billed and pileated woodpeckers of the United States. It inhabits northerly portions of Europe. *Boie*, 1826.

Great Black Woodpecker (*Dryocopus martius*).

2. A genus of South American tree-creepers. Also *Dendrocincla*. *Maximilian*, 1831.

Dryodromas (drī-od′rō-mas), *n.* [NL. (Hartlaub and Finsch, 1869), < Gr. *δρῦς*, a tree, esp. the oak, + *δρομάς*, running, < *δραμεῖν*, run.] A genus of African warblers, the dryodromes, as *D. fulvicapilla* of South Africa.

dryodrome (drī′ō-drōm), *n.* A bird of the genus *Dryodromas*.

Dryolestes (drī-ō-les′tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δρῦς*, a tree, esp. the oak, + *λῃστής*, a robber.] A genus of fossil pantotherian mammals of the

Jurassic age, remains of which are found in the *Atlantosaurus* beds of the Rocky Mountain region of North America, indicating an animal related to the opossum.

Dryolestidæ (drī-ō-les'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dryolestes* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct marsupial mammals, represented by the genus *Dryolestes*.

Dryophidæ (drī-of'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dryophis* + *-idæ*.] A family of aglyphodont or colubriform serpents; the whip-snakes. They have an extremely slender form and a greenish color; their habits are arboreal, and they inhabit warm countries. The pupil is horizontal, and the dentition characteristic; the snout is sometimes prolonged into a flexible appendage. There are several genera.

Dryophis (drī'ō-fis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δρῦς, a tree, esp. the oak, + ὄφις, snake.] A genus of colubriform serpents, typical of the family *Dryophidæ*, or whip-snakes, having no nasal appendage and keeled scales. *D. acuminata* and *D. argentea* are two South American species.

Dryopithecus (drī″ō-pi-thē'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δρῦς, a tree, esp. the oak, = E. *tree*, + πίθηκος, an ape.] A genus of extinct anthropoid apes from the Miocene of France, of large size and among the highest simians, regarded by Gervais and Lartet as most closely related to the early ancestors of man. These apes were of nearly human stature, and were probably arboreal and frugivorous.

Dryoscopus (drī-os'kō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1826), < Gr. δρῦς, a tree, esp. the oak, + σκοπεῖν, view.] An extensive genus of shrikes, of the family *Laniidæ*, containing about 22 species, all confined to Africa. The type is *D. cubla*. The bill is always hooked and notched, but varies in proportion of height to width in different species. The nostrils are oval and exposed, the wings and tail rounded and of about equal lengths, and the tarsi scutellate. The plumage of the back and rump is extremely fluffy; the coloration is black and white, sometimes with an ochraceous tinge but without any bright colors, and is alike in both sexes. Also called *Hapalonotus*, *Chaunonotus*, and *Rhynchastatus*.

dry-point (drī'point), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* **1.** A steel instrument or etching-needle with a sharp point, used by etchers to cut delicate lines on copperplates from which the etching-ground has been removed. The bur raised by the cutting of the metal is either left standing on one side of the furrow to catch the printing-ink and produce a mezzotint effect of more or less deep tone, or removed with the burnisher so that the line may yield a clean impression.

2. The process of engraving with the dry-point.

II. *a.* In *engraving*, an epithet applied to a line made with the dry-point, or to an engraving produced by means of that instrument.

dry-pointing (drī'poin″ting), *n.* The grinding of needles and table-forks.

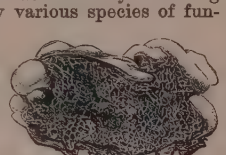
Drypta (drip'tă), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1801), irreg. < Gr. δρύπτειν (?), tear, strip.] A genus of adephagous beetles, of the family *Carabidæ*. They are of small size and slender, graceful form. There are 20 to 30 species, confined to the old world, especially well represented in the East Indies and Africa; only 2 are European. *D. marginata* of Europe is the type.

Dryptidæ† (drip'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Laporte, 1834), < *Drypta* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Coleoptera*, named from the genus *Drypta*, now merged in *Carabidæ*.

dry-rent (drī'rent), *n.* In *law*, a rent reserved without clause of distress.

dryrihed†, *n.* A false spelling of *drearihead*.

dry-rot (drī'rot), *n.* **1.** A decay affecting timber, occasioned by various species of fungi, the mycelium of which penetrates the timber, destroying it. *Polyporus hybridus* causes the dry-rot of oak-built ships; *Merulius lacrymans* is the most common and most formidable dry-rot fungus, found chiefly in fir- and pine-wood. *Polyporus destructor* is common in Germany. Damp, unventilated situations are most favorable to the development of dry-rot fungi. Dry wood is not attacked. Various methods have been proposed for the prevention of dry-rot; that most in favor is to thoroughly saturate the wood with creosote, which makes it unfit for vegetation. (See *kyanizing*.) Animal dry-rot is also found to be occasioned by the attack of fungi.



Dry-rot Fungus (*Merulius lacrymans*).

2. Figuratively, a concealed or unsuspected inward decay or degeneration, as of public morals or public spirit.

dry-rub (drī'rub), *v. t.* To make clean by rubbing without wetting.

dry-salt (drī'sâlt), *v. t.* To cure (fish, meat, hides, etc.) by salting and drying; dry-cure.

drysalter (drī'sâl″tėr), *n.* [< *dry-salt*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] **1**†. A dealer in salted or dried meats, pickles, sauces, etc.

I became a merchant—a wholesale trafficker . . . in everything, from barrels of gunpowder down to a pickled herring. In the civic acceptation of the word, I am a merchant; amongst the vulgar, I am called a *drysalter*.
T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney, III. ii.

2. A dealer in dyestuffs, chemical products, etc. [Great Britain.]

drysaltery (drī'sâl″tėr-i), *n.* [< *dry-salt* + *-ery*.] **1.** The business of a drysalter.—**2.** The articles kept by a drysalter.

dry-shod (drī'shod), *a.* Having dry shoes or feet.

Dry-shod to passe she parts the flouds in tway.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 20.

Those Feet, that *dry-shod* past the Crimsin Gulf,
Now dance (alas!) before a Molten Calf.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

dry-stone (drī'stōn), *a.* Composed of stones not cemented with mortar: as, "*drystone* walls," *Scott*.

dry-stove (drī'stōv), *n.* A glazed structure for containing plants which are natives of dry climates.

dryth†, *n.* [< *dry* + *-th*; a mod. formation, as a var. of *drouth*, with direct ref. to *dry*. See *drought*[1], *drouth*.] Same as *drought*[1].

dry-vat† (drī'vat), *n.* A basket, box, or packing-case for containing articles of a dry kind. Also *dry-fat*.

I am a broken vessel, all runs out:
A shrunk old *dryfat*.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, iii. 2.

Charles has given o'er the world; I'll undertake
. . . to buy his birthright of him
For a *dry-fat* of new books.
Fletcher (*and another*), Elder Brother, i. 2.

D. S. An abbreviation of *dal segno*.

d/s. An abbreviation of *days' sight*, common in commercial writings: as, a bill payable at 10 *d/s.* (that is, ten days after sight).

D. Sc. An abbreviation of *Doctor of Science*.

dso, *n.* [E. Ind.] A valuable hybrid between the yak and the common cow. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 197.

D-string (dē'string), *n.* The third string on the violin, and the second on most other instruments played with a bow; the third string on the guitar.

duad (dū'ad), *n.* [Var. of *dyad*, after L. *duo*, two: see *dyad*, *dual*.] **1.** Same as *dyad*.—**2.** In *math.*, an unordered pair; two objects considered as making up one, and as the same one whichever is taken first.

duadic (dū-ad'ik), *a.* **1.** Same as *dyadic*.—**2.** In *math.*, composed of unordered pairs.

dual (dū'al), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *dualis*, of two (in gram. tr. Gr. δυϊκός), < *duo* = Gr. δύο = E. *two*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Relating to two; specifically, in *gram.*, expressing two, as distinguished from *singular*, expressing one, and from *plural*, expressing more than two. The languages of our family originally had a dual number, both in declension and in conjugation; it is preserved in Sanskrit and Greek, and less fully in other tongues, as Gothic. Dual forms also occur in other families.

2. Composed or consisting of two parts, qualities, or natures, which may be separately considered; twofold; binary; dualistic: as, the *dual* nature of man, spiritual and corporeal.

Faint glimpses of the *dual* life of old,
Inward, grand with awe and reverence; outward, mean and coarse and cold. *Whittier*, Garrison of Cape Ann.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, the number relating to two; the dual number.

The employment of a *dual* for the pronouns of the first and second persons marks an early date.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. xiv.

dualin (dū'a-lin), *n.* [< *dual*, of two, + *-in*[2].] A mixture of 30 parts of fine sawdust, 20 of saltpeter, and 50 of nitroglycerin, used as an explosive. Also called *dualin-dynamite*.

dualism (dū'a-lizm), *n.* [= F. *dualisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *dualismo* = D. G. *dualismus* = Dan. *dualisme* = Sw. *dualism*; as *dual* + *-ism*.] **1.** Division into two; a twofold division; duality.

An inevitable *dualism* bisects nature, so that each thing is a half, and suggests another thing to make it whole: as, spirit, matter; man, woman; odd, even; subjective, objective; in, out; upper, under; motion, rest; yea, nay. . . . The same *dualism* underlies the nature and condition of man. *Emerson*, Compensation.

2. In *philos.*, in general, that way of thinking which seeks to explain all sorts of phenomena by the assumption of two radically independent and absolute elements, without any continuous gradation between them: opposed to *monism*. In particular, the term is applied—(*a*) To the doctrine that spirit and matter exist as distinct substances, thus being opposed both to *idealism* and to *materialism*.

Berkeley then is right in triumphing over Realism and *Dualism*. Right in saying that if he were to accord them the existence of matter they could make no use of it. The subject would remain as dark as before. *G. H. Lewes*.

(*b*) To the doctrine of a double absolute, especially a principle of good and a principle of evil, or a male and a female principle.

Rudimentary forms of *Dualism*, the antagonism of a Good and Evil Deity, are well known among the lower races of mankind. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 287.

3. In *theol.*: (*a*) The doctrine that there are two independent divine beings or eternal principles, one good and the other evil: characteristic especially of Parsism and various Gnostic systems. (*b*) The heretical doctrine, attributed to Nestorius by his opponents, of the twofold personality of Christ, the divine logos dwelling as a separate and distinct person in the man Christ Jesus, and the union of the two natures being somewhat analogous to the indwelling of the Holy Spirit in the believer; that view of the personality of Christ which regards him as consisting of two personalities.—**4.** In *chem.*, a theory advanced by Berzelius which assumed that every compound, whether simple or complex, must be constituted of two parts of which one is positively and the other negatively electrified. Thus, for example, sodium sulphate is put together not from sulphur, oxygen, and sodium, but from sulphuric acid and soda, which can themselves be separated into positive and negative constituents. *Muir*, Principles of Chemistry.

5. In general, any system or theory involving a duality of principles.—**Creatural dualism.** See *creatural*.—**Hypothetic dualism.** See *hypothetic*.—**Natural dualism**, the doctrine of a real subject and a real object in cognition accepted unreflectively.—**Persian dualism**, the doctrine of a good and an evil active principle struggling against each other in the government of human affairs and destiny.—**Realistic dualism**, the doctrine that the universe consists of two kinds of realities, spirit and matter.

dualist (dū'a-list), *n.* [= F. *dualiste* = Sp. Pg. It. *dualista* = D. Dan. Sw. *dualist*; as *dual* + *-ist*.] One who holds the doctrine of dualism in any of its forms; an opponent of monism; especially, one who admits the existence both of spirit and of matter. *Craig*.

dualistic (dū-a-lis'tik), *a.* [= F. *dualistique* (cf. D. G. *dualistisch* = Dan. Sw. *dualistisk*); as *dualist* + *-ic*.] **1.** Consisting of two; characterized by duality.—**2.** Of or pertaining to dualism; not monistic.

The *dualistic* doctrine of a separate mind is therefore based upon an artificial and impassible separation of the two necessarily co-existent sides of thought-life, namely, the plastic and the functional.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 118.

In the Mazdean or Zoroastrian religion we have the best example of a *dualistic* faith. *Faiths of the World*, p. 350.

duality (dū-al'i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *dualitie* = F. *dualité* = Pr. *dualitat* = Sp. *dualidad* = Pg. *dualidade* = It. *dualità*, < L. as if **dualita(t-)s*, < *dualis*, dual: see *dual*.] The state of being two, or of being divided into two; twofold division or character; twoness.

This *dualitie* after determission is founden in euery creature, be it neuer so single of onhed.
Testament of Love, ii.

Though indeed they be really divided, yet are they so united as they seem but one, and make rather a *duality* than two distinct souls.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 5.

To the schoolmen the *duality* of the universe appeared under a different aspect.
Huxley, Nineteenth Century, XXI. 192.

The principle of duality, in *geom.*, the principle that in any proposition not involving measure, if for "point" be everywhere substituted "plane," and vice versa, the latter proposition will be as true as the former.

Upon this supposition of a positive curvature, the whole of geometry is far more complete and interesting; *the principle of duality*, instead of half breaking-down over metric relations, applies to all propositions without exception. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 323.

duan (dū'an), *n.* [< Gael. *duan*, a poem, canto, ode, song, ditty, oration, = Ir. *duan*, a poem, song. Cf. Ir. *duar*, a word, saying, *duas*, a poet.] A division of a poem; a canto; also, a poem or song. *Burns*; *Byron*.

duarchy (dū'ăr-ki), *n.*; pl. *duarchies* (-kiz). [Prop. **dyarchy*, < Gr. δύο, = E. two, + *-αρχία*, < ἄρχειν, rule.] Government by two persons; diarchy (which see).

Siam is practically a monarchy, although nominally a *duarchy*, the second king hardly holding the power of a vice-king. *Harper's Weekly*, XXVIII. 330.

dub[1] (dub), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dubbed*, ppr. *dubbing*. [< ME. *dubben*, rarely *dobben*, *doubben*, dub (also in comp. *adubben*: see *adub*), < late AS. **dubban* (only once in pret. *dubbade*: "Se cyng [William the Conqueror] *dubbade* his sunu Henric tō rīdere," the king dubbed his son Henry a knight) (whence the equiv. Icel. *dubba til riddara*, Sw. *dubba till riddare*; Icel. *dubba*, also, equip with arms, dress), < OF.

*douber, *dober, duber, in comp. adouber, adober, aduber, adubber, adoubber, adobber, equip with arms, invest with armor, dress, prepare, repair, adjust, mod. F. adouber, adjust (a piece in chess), adouber, radouber, repair (a ship, etc.) (= Sp. adobar, prepare, dress, pickle, cook, tan, etc. (hence Sp. and E. adobe), = OPg. adubar = It. addobbare, dress, deck, adorn; so ML. adobare, equip with arms, invest with armor, dub as knight, dress, repair, adorn, etc.), < a-, L. ad-, to, + douber, duber, adjust, arrange, repair, prob. of OLG. origin, meaning orig. 'strike' (whence, in two independent applications, (a) 'strike, give the accolade,' with reference to that part of the ceremony of knighting, whence, in general, equip with arms, invest with armor, dress, adorn, etc., and (b) 'strike, beat, dress, prepare,' in various mechanical uses; not found in ME.); cf. OF. dober, dauber, beat, swinge, thwack (in part identical with dober, dauber, plaster, daub: see daub); < East Fries. dubba, beat, slap (Koolman), = OSw. dubba, strike (Ihre), appar. orig. in part imitative; cf. dub[2]. Cf. also dab[1].] 1. To strike with a sword in the ceremony of making one a knight; hence, to make or designate as a knight; invest with the knightly character.

He lokede
As is the kynde of a knyght that cometh to be *doubed*.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 11.

He [the Nayro] is *dubbed* or created by the king, who commaundeth to gird him with a sword, and laying his right hand vpon his head, muttereth certaine wordes softly, and afterward *dubbeth* him.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 495.

The king stood up under his cloth of state, took the sword from the lord protector, and *dubbed* the lord mayor of London knight. *Hayward*.

Monsieur Mingo for quaffing doth surpass,
In cup, or can, or glass;
God Bacchus do me right,
And *dub* me knight
Domingo.
Nash, Summer's Last Will and Testament.

[This catch, a scrap of which is also put into the mouth of Silence in Shakspere's 2 Henry IV., v. 3, alludes to a convivial custom, according to which he who drank a large potation of wine or other liquor, on his knees, to the health of his mistress, was jocularly said to be *dubbed* a knight, and retained his title for the evening.]

Hence — 2. To confer a new character or any dignity or name upon; entitle; speak of as.

O Poet! thou had'st been discreeter, . . .
If thou had'st *dubb'd* thy Star a Meteor,
That did but blaze, and rove, and die.
Prior, On the Taking of Namur, st. 12.

A man of wealth is *dubb'd* a man of worth.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. vi. 81.

The settlers have *dubbed* this the cabbage-tree.
The Century, XXVII. 920.

3†. To invest with the dress and insignia of a knight, or with any distinctive character; in general, to dress; ornament; embellish.

He [the Lord] *dubbed* him wit our liknes.
Eng. Metr. Homilies (ed. J. Small), p. 12.

[It was] *dubbed* ouer with dyamondes, that were dere holdyn,
That with lemys of light as a lamp shone.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1683.

And alle tho Robes ben orfrayed alle abouten, and *dubbed* fulle of precious Stones and of grete oryent Perles, fulle richely. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 233.

4. To strike, cut, rub, or dress so as to make smooth, or of an equal surface. (a) To cut down or reduce with an adz.

If I wanted a board, I had no other way but to cut down a tree, set it on an edge before me, and hew it flat on either side with my axe, till I had brought it to be as thin as a plank, and then *dub* it smooth with my adze. *De Foe*.

(b) To rub with grease, as leather when being curried. (c) To raise a nap on, as cloth, by striking it with teazels. (d) To cut off the comb and wattles, and sometimes the earlobes of (a game-cock); trim. (e) To dress (a fishing-fly).

Some *dub* the Oak-fly with black wool, and Isabella-coloured mohair, and bright brownish bear's hair, warped on with yellow silk. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 105, note.

It is no time to be *dubbing* when you ought to be fishing.
R. B. Roosevelt, Game Fish, p. 265.

To dub out, in *plaster-work*, to bring out (a surface) to a level plane by pieces of wood, tiles, slate, plaster, or the like.

dub[2] (dub), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dubbed*, ppr. *dubbing*. [Prob. orig. 'strike' (see *dub*[1]), but in *dub-a-dub*, *rub-a-dub*, considered imitative, like Ar. *dabdaba* (*a* pron. like E. *u*), the noise of a drum, of horses' feet, etc. The noun *dub*[2] is rather due to *dub*[1], 4 (*a*), dress with an adz.] To make a quick noise, as by hammering or drumming.

dub[2] (dub), *n.* [See *dub*[2], *v.*] A blow.

As skilful coopers hoop their tubs
With Lydian and with Phrygian *dubs*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. i. 850.

dub[3] (dub), *n.* [E. dial. and Sc.: see *dib*[2].] A puddle; a small pool of foul, stagnant water.

They rudely ran with all their might,
Spared neither *dub* nor mire.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 196).

Tam skelpit on thro' *dub* and mire,
Despising wind, and rain, and fire.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

dub-a-dub (dub'a-dub'). [See *dub*[2]. Cf. *rub-a-dub*.] An imitation of the sound of a drum. See second extract under *drum*[1], 1.

dubash (dö'bash), *n.* Same as *dobhash*.

dubb (dub), *n.* [Ar. (> Pers.) *dubb*, a bear.] A name of the Syrian bear.

dubbeh (dub'e), *n.* [Ar. *dabba*.] The modern Egyptian name of the common wooden lock used in Cairo and elsewhere in the East. It has a square bolt of wood, sometimes as much as two feet long, in which are a number of holes arranged in a pattern; a movable block, above and resting upon the bolt, has iron pegs corresponding to the holes in the bolt. The key, also of wood, has also pegs or pins by means of which the pins of the lock are pushed up, allowing the bolt to slide. Also spelled *dabbeh*.

dubber[1]†, *n.* A furbisher of old clothes. *York Plays*, Int., p. lxxv.

dubber[2] (dub'ėr), *n.* [Repr. Gujerati *dabaro* (cerebral *d*), a leathern vessel, bottle, etc.] In India, a large leathern vessel made of untanned hide of the buffalo or the goat, and used for holding oil, ghee, etc. Also written *dupper*.

Did they not boil their Butter it would be rank, but after it has passed the Fire they kept it in *Duppers*, the year round. *Fryer*, East India and Persia, p. 118.

dubbing (dub'ing), *n.* [< ME. *dubbing, dobbyng;* verbal n. of *dub*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of making a knight; the accolade.

A prince longeth for to do
The gode knigtes *dobbyng*.
Shoreham, Poems, p. 15.

The *dubbyng* of my dingnite may nogt be done downe,
Nowdir with duke nor duzeperes, my dedis are so dreste.
York Plays, p. 219.

2†. Dress; ornament; trappings.

His corown and his kinges array
And his *dubbing* he did oway.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 130.

3. The act of striking, cutting, rubbing, or dressing, so as to make smooth or otherwise adapted to a purpose. (a) Dressing by means of an adz. (b) Rubbing with grease, as leather when being curried. See *dipping*, 4. (c) Raising a nap on cloth by means of teazels.

Hence — 4. A preparation of grease for use in currying leather. — 5. The materials used for making the body of a fishing-fly. The term is applied more particularly to material of short fiber used in making the body of the fly, as fur, pig's wool, or pig's down. It is spun sparsely around the waxed wrapping-silk and wound on with it. The materials commonly used are mohair, seal's wool, pig's wool, floss silk, and hurls of peacock-feathers or of ostrich-plumes. Wool is least used for dubbing, especially in trout-fishing, as it absorbs too much water and makes the fly soggy; it is used, however, for salmon-flies, seal's wool being preferable.

Take your *dubbing* which is to make the body of your fly, as much as you think convenient.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 245.

dubbing-tool (dub'ing-töl), *n.* A tool for paring or smoothing off an irregular surface; an adz.

dubh. [Ir. and Gael., black. See *dhu*.] See *dhu*.

dubhash (dö'bash), *n.* Same as *dobhash*.

dubiety (dū-bī'e-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *dubiedad* = Pg. *dubiedade* = It. *dubbietà, dubbietade, dubbietate*, < L. *dubieta(t-)s*, < *dubius*, doubtful: see *dubious*.] Doubtfulness; dubiousness.

A state of *dubiety* and suspense is ever accompanied by uneasiness. *Richardson*.

The twilight of *dubiety* never falls upon a Scotchman.
Lamb, Imperfect Sympathies.

Had the antagonist left *dubiety*,
Here were we proving murder a mere myth.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 75.

dubiosity (dū-bi-os'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *dubiosities* (-tiz). [= It. *dubbiosità, dubbiositade, dubbiositate*, < L. as if **dubiosita(t-)s*, < *dubiosus*, dubious: see *dubious*.] 1. Dubiousness; doubtfulness. — 2. Something doubtful.

Men often swallow falsities for truths, *dubiosities* for certainties. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

dubious (dū'bi-us), *a.* [= It. *dubbioso*, < LL. *dubiosus*, an extension of L. *dubius* (> Pg. *dubio*, = It. *dubio, dubbio*), doubtful: see *doubt*[1].] 1. Doubting; hesitating; wavering or fluctuating in opinion, but inclined to doubt.

At first he seemed to be very *dubious* in entertaining any discourse with us, and gave very impertinent answers to the questions that we demanded of him.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 12.

Dubious still whose word to take.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 121.

Wedderburn, the Attorney-General, was restless and *dubious*, and was anxious to oblige the Chief Justice of Common Pleas to retire, in order that he might obtain his place.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

2. Doubtful; marked by or occasioning doubt or uncertainty; difficult to determine or relieve of uncertainty; not distinct or plain; puzzling: as, a *dubious* question; a *dubious* light.

Sometimes the manner of speaking, even concerning common things, is dark and *dubious*.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. ix.

For *dubious* meanings learn'd polemics strove,
And wars on faith prevented works of love.
Crabbe, Works, I. 147.

Locked to it probably as a means of solving a *dubious* problem. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., xvi.

The world is full of hopeful analogies and handsome *dubious* eggs called possibilities.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 91.

3. Of uncertain event or issue: as, a *dubious* undertaking.

His utmost power with adverse power opposed
In *dubious* battel on the plains of heaven,
And shook his throne. *Milton*, P. L., i. 104.

4. Liable to doubt or suspicion; of doubtful quality or propriety; questionable: as, a man of *dubious* character; a *dubious* transaction; his morals or his methods are *dubious*. = Syn. 1. Unsettled, undetermined. — 2. *Doubtful, Ambiguous*, etc. (see *obscure*, *a.*); questionable, problematical, puzzling.

dubiously (dū'bi-us-li), *adv.* Doubtfully; uncertainly; questionably.

For first, Albertus Magnus speaks *dubiously*, confessing he could not confirm the verity hereof.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 5.

dubiousness (dū'bi-us-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being dubious, or inclined to doubt; doubtfulness.

She [Minerva] speaks with the *dubiousness* of a man, not the certainty of a Goddess. *Pope*, Odyssey, i., note.

2. Uncertainty; the quality of being difficult to determine, or open to doubt or question: as, the *dubiousness* of a problem.

Let us therefore at present acquiesce in the *dubiousness* of their antiquity. *J. Philips*, Splendid Shilling, Ded.

dubitable (dū'bi-ta-bl), *a.* [< OF. *dubitable* = Sp. *dubitable* = Pg. *dubitavel* = It. *dubitabile*, < L. *dubitabilis*, < *dubitare*, doubt: see *dubitate, doubt, v.*] Liable to be doubted; doubtful; uncertain.

All the *dubitable* hazards
Of fortune. *Middleton*, Game at Chess, iii. 1.

The ground of invocation of saints or angels being at least *dubitable*, their invocation is sin.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry, p. 25.

dubitably (dū'bi-ta-bli), *adv.* In a dubitable manner. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

dubitancy (dū'bi-tan-si), *n.* [< OF. *dubitance* = It. *dubitanza*, < ML. *dubitantia*, doubt, < L. *dubitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *dubitare*, doubt: see *dubitate, doubt, v.*] Doubt; uncertainty. [Rare.]

Running headlong and wilfully after the old impurities, even then when they are most fully without all *dubitancy* resolved, that all the joys of heaven are forfeited by this choice. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 505.

dubitate (dū'bi-tāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dubitated*, ppr. *dubitating*. [< L. *dubitatus*, pp. of *dubitare*, doubt: see *doubt, v.*] To doubt; hesitate. [Rare.]

If, for example, he were to loiter *dubitating*, and not come; if he were to come, and fail.
Carlyle, French Rev., I. iv. 1.

How largely his statements are to be depended on, I more than merely *dubitate*.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., p. 7.

dubitatingly (dū'bi-tā-ting-li), *adv.* Hesitatingly. *Carlyle*.

dubitation (dū-bi-tā'shon), *n.* [< OF. and F. *dubitation* = Pr. *dubitatio* = Sp. *dubitacion* = Pg. *dubitação* = It. *dubitazione*, < L. *dubitatio(n-)*, < *dubitare*, doubt: see *dubitate, doubt*[1].] The act or state of doubting; doubt; hesitation. In the scholastic disputations, dubitation was the condition of a disputant who had pronounced a matter to be doubtful and was bound to sustain that position.

Dubitation is the beginning of all Knowledge.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 20.

The ordinary effects . . . might for ever after be confidently expected, without any *dubitation*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 255.

In states of *dubitation* under impelling elements, the instinct pointing to courageous action is, besides the manlier, conjecturably the right one.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 451.

dubitative (dū'bi-tā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *dubitatif* = Pr. *dubitatiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *dubitativo*, < LL. *dubitativus*, < L. *dubitare*, doubt: see *dubitate*.] Tending to doubt; doubting. [Rare.]

They were engaged. She had been nibbled at, all but eaten up, while he hung *dubitative*; and though that was the cause of his winning her, it offended his niceness.
G. Meredith, The Egoist, iii.

dubitatively (dū′bi-tā-tiv-li), *adv.* Hesitatingly; doubtingly; as if in doubt. [Rare.]

"But ought I not to tell Ezra that I have seen my father?" said Mirah, with deprecation in her tone. "No," Mrs. Meyrick answered, *dubitatively*, "I don't know that it is necessary to do that."
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, liii.

Duboisia (dū-boi′si-ą), *n.* [NL., named after F. N. A. *Dubois*, a French botanist and ecclesiastic (1752–1824).] 1. A solanaceous genus of plants, of Australia and New Caledonia, including two shrubby or arborescent species. *D. myoporoides* is employed in surgery for the dilatation of the pupil, and yields an alkaloid, duboisine, identical with hyoscyamine. The wood is white and very soft, but close and firm, and excellent for carving. The leaves and twigs of the pituri, *D. Hopwoodii*, are chewed by the natives as a stimulating tonic.

2. [*l. c.*] Same as *duboisine*.

duboisine (dū-boi′sin), *n.* [< *Duboisia* + *-ine*².] An alkaloid obtained from *Duboisia myoporoides*, a shrub or small tree which is a native of Australia. In its chemical reactions and its physiological effects it presents strong resemblances to hyoscyamine. Also *duboisia*.

dubs¹ (dubz), *n. pl.* [An abbr. of *doublets*.] Doublets at marbles. A player knocking two marbles out of the ring cries "*dubs*," and thereby claims both.

The ground was beaten by many feet to the hardness of a floor, and the village boys delighted to play marbles in this convenient spot. Their cries of "rounses," "taw," "*dubs*," "back licks," and "vent" might often be heard there before and after school hours.
The Century, XXXVI. 78.

dubs² (dubz), *n. pl.* [Cf. equiv. *dibs*: see *dib*³.] Money: same as *dib*³, 3. [Slang.]

ducal (dū′kal), *a.* [= F. *ducal* = Sp. Pg. *ducal* = It. *ducale*, < LL. *ducalis*, < L. *dux* (*duc-*), a leader, general, ML. duke: see *duke*¹.] 1. Pertaining to a duke: as, a *ducal* coronet.

Oil, salt, even flour and bread, were subject to monopoly, and could only be sold by the *ducal* agents. *Brougham.*

2. In *ornith.*, a term applied to certain large terns of the subgenus *Thalasseus*, as *Sterna* (*Thalasseus*) *cantiaca*. *Coues.*

ducally (dū′kal-i), *adv.* After the manner of a duke; with a duke or a ducal family: as, *ducally* connected.

ducape (dū′kāp), *n.* A heavy silk, especially black or of plain color, usually corded.

ducat (duk′at), *n.* [Altered in spelling from earlier *duckat*, *ducket*, < ME. *duket* (= D. *dukaat*, G. *dukat*, Dan. Sw. *dukat*), < OF. and F. *ducat* = Pr. *ducat* = Sp. Pg. *ducado* = It. *ducato*, < ML. *ducatus*, a ducat; so called, it is said, from the motto "Sit tibi, Christe, datus, quem tu regis, iste *ducatus*" (let this duchy which thou rulest be dedicated to thee, O Christ), impressed on a coin struck by Roger II. of Sicily as duke of Apulia; < ML. *ducatus*, a duchy, < L. *dux* (*duc-*), a leader, ML. duke: see *duke*¹. Cf. *duchy*, ult. a doublet of *ducat*.] 1. A gold coin of varying form and value, formerly in use in several European countries. A ducat was first issued in Apulia, about the middle of the twelfth

Obverse.

Reverse.

Ducat of Ladislaus Postumus, King of Hungary, A. D. 1452–1457.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

century, by the Norman duke Roger II. In 1283 a gold ducat was struck in Venice, but the piece was afterward called a *zecchino* (sequin), the ducat becoming only a money of account. (See def. 2.) The earliest gold coins of Germany seem to have been called ducats, and this name was applied to German gold coins of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Gold coins called ducats were also issued in the Netherlands, in Hungary, and elsewhere. The value of the ducat varied but little, the coin usually containing from 3.42 to 3.44 grams of fine gold, worth from $2.27 to $2.32.

If every *ducat* in six thousand *ducats*
Were in six parts, and every part a *ducat*,
I would not draw them. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1.

Take you a *ducket*, or your chequin of gold, and apply to the place affected. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 1.

After it grew tributary to the Turke; yet was it governed and possessed by the Genoese, who paid for their immunities the Annuall sum of fourteen thousand *duckats*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 11.

2. An old money of account in the Venetian republic.

Now whereas the Venetian *duckat* is much spoken of, you must consider that this word *duckat* doth not signifie any one certaine coyne; but many severall pieces do concurre to make one *duckat*. *Coryat*, Crudities, II. 68.

3. *pl.* Money; cash. [Slang.]—4. An Austrian weight for gold, which has been determined by Vienna authorities to be 3.490896 grams. This unit is supposed to have been derived through the Jews from the Ptolemaic drachma of 3.56 grams.—**Ducat gold**, in *ceram.*, a name given to gilding of brilliant color slightly in relief above the glaze, especially in the painting of fine porcelain.

ducatoon (duk-ą-tōn′), *n.* [Also formerly *duckatoon*, *ducadoon*; < F. *ducaton* = Sp. *ducaton* = Pg. *ducatão*, < It. *ducatone*, aug. of *ducato*, a

Obverse.

Reverse.

Ducatoon struck by Antonio Priuli, Doge of Venice, A. D. 1618–1623.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

ducat: see *ducat*.] The English name of the ducatone, a silver coin (also called *giustina*) formerly current in the republic of Venice, and containing nearly 398 grains of fine silver, equal to 0.965 of the United States silver dollar.

Some gae her crowns, some *ducadoons*.
Gight's Lady (Child's Ballads), VIII. 290).

The *duckatoone*, which containeth eight livers, that is, six shillings. This piece hath in one side the effigies of the Duke of Venice and the Patriarch, . . . and in the other, the figure of St. Justina, a chast Patavine [Paduan] virgin. *Coryat*, Crudities, II. 68.

duces, *n.* Plural of *dux*.

duces tecum (dū′sēz tē′kum). [L., you will bring with you: *duces*, 2d pers. sing. fut. ind. of *ducere*, lead, bring (see *duct*); *te*, abl. of *tu* = E. *thou*; *cum*, with (appended to personal pronouns).] In *law*, a writ commanding a person to appear in court, and to bring with him specified documents or other things in his custody, which may be required as evidence. More fully called *subpœna duces tecum*. See *subpœna*.

Duchet, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *Dutch*.

duchess (duch′es), *n.* [Formerly also *dutchess*; < ME. *duchesse*, *duches* (also *dukes*, i. e., *dukess*), < OF. *duchesse*, F. *duchesse* = Pr. *duquessa* = Sp. *duquesa* = Pg. *duqueza* = It. *duchessa*, < ML. *ducissa* (the orig. hard sound of *c* being retained in Rom., after the masc. form), fem. of *dux* (*duc-*), > OF. *duc*, etc., E. *duke*: see *duke*¹.] 1. The consort or widow of a duke, or a woman who holds the sovereignty or titles of a duchy.

Ich am hus dere douheter, *duchesse* of heuene.
Piers Plowman (C), iii. 33.

The dictionary definition is far from being exhaustive, since, obviously, where so created, or where the terms of the patent so run, a *duchess* may be *duchess* in her own right. There is no antinomy to resolve in the case of a princess being also a *duchess*. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 229.

2. A variety of roofing-slate two feet long and one foot wide.—3. A part of ladies' head-dress in the seventeenth century, apparently a knot of ribbon.

duchy (duch′i), *n.*; pl. *duchies* (-iz). [Also formerly *dutchy*; < ME. *duchie*, *duchee*, *duche*, < OF. *duchee*, *duchet*, f., F. *duché*, m., = Pr. *ducat* = Sp. Pg. *ducado* = It. *ducato*, < ML. *ducatus*, a duchy, territory of a duke, L. *ducatus*, military leadership, command, < *dux* (*duc-*), a leader, ML. a duke: see *duke*¹, and cf. *ducat*, *dogate*.] The territory or dominions of a duke; a dukedom. See *duke*¹, 3.

duchy-court (duch′i-kōrt), *n.* The court of a duchy; especially, in England, the court of the duchy of Lancaster, held before the chancellor of the duchy or his deputy, concerning equitable interests in lands held of the crown in right of this duchy.

ducipert, *n.* In *her.*, same as *cap of maintenance* (which see, under *maintenance*).

duck¹ (duk), *v.* [< ME. **dukken* (= MD. *ducken* = LG. *ducken*, > G. *ducken* = Dan. *dukke*, also *dykke*), duck, dive, stoop; a secondary verb, partly displacing its orig., E. dial. and Sc. *douk*, *dook*, < ME. *douken*, *dūken*, < AS. **dūcan* (found only in deriv. *duce*, a duck: see *duck*²) = MD. *duycken*, D. *duiken* = MLG. *dūken*, LG. *duken* = OHG. *tūhhan*, MHG. *tūchen*, G. *tauchen* = Sw. *dyka*, orig. intr., duck, dive, stoop.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To plunge the head or the whole body into water and immediately withdraw; make a dip.

They shot marvellously at him, and he was driven sometimes to *duck* into the water.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 609.

Well, my dear brother, if I scape this drowning,
'Tis your turn next to sink; you shall *duck* twice
Before I help you.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, ii. 2.

2. To nod or bob the head suddenly; bow.

Because I cannot flatter, and look fair, . . .
Duck with French nods and apish courtesy,
I must be held a rancorous enemy.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3.

You shall have
A Frenchman *ducking* lower than your knee,
At th' instant mocking even your very shoe-ties.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, i. 1.

Hence—3. To give way; yield; cringe.

"What, take the credit from the Law?" you ask?
Indeed, we did! Law *ducks* to Gospel here.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 107.

Wig *ducked* to wig, each blockhead had a brother, and there was a universal apotheosis of the mediocrity of our set. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 338.

II. *trans.* 1. To dip or plunge in water and immediately withdraw: as, to *duck* a witch or a scold.

So shall they were seizing him there
To *duck* him likewise.
Robin Hood and Little John (Child's Ballads, V. 220).

I say, *duck* her in the loch, and then we will see whether she is witch or not. *Scott*, Abbot, ii.

2. To lower or bend down suddenly, as in dodging a missile or an obstacle, or in saluting awkwardly: as, to *duck* the head.

duck¹ (duk), *n.* [< *duck*¹, *v.*] A diving inclination of the head.

As it is also their generall custome scarcely to salute any man, yet may they neither omitte crosse, nor carved statue, without a religious *duck*.
Discov. of New World, p. 128.

Here be, without *duck* or nod,
Other trippings to be trod
Of lighter toes. *Milton*, Comus, l. 960.

duck² (duk), *n.* [= Sc. *duik*, *duke*, *dook*, < ME. *ducke*, *dukke*, *doke*, *dokke*, *douke*, *duke*, < AS. *dūce* (found only in gen. *dūcan*), a duck, lit. a ducker, < **dūcan* (pret. pl. **dūcon*, pp. **dōcen*), duck, dive: see *duck*¹, *v.* Cf. *ducker*, 3; Dan. *duk-and*, *dyk-and*, a sea-duck (*and*, duck: see *drake*¹); Sw. *dyk-fågel*, diver, plungeon (*fågel* = E. *fowl*). So *diver*, *dipper*, *dopper*, etc., names applied to diving birds.] 1. A lamellirostral natatorial bird of the family *Anatidæ* and subfamily *Anatinæ* or *Fuligulinæ* (which see). The technical distinction between any duck and other birds of the same family, as geese and mergansers, is not clear; but a duck may usually be recognized by the broad and flat bill, short legs, scutellate tarsi, and entirely feathered head. The common wild duck or mallard is *Anas boscas*, the feral stock of the domestic duck. The species of ducks are numerous, about 125, divided into some 40 modern genera, and found in nearly all parts of the world. Most ducks fall in one or the other of two series, fresh-water ducks or river-ducks, *Anatinæ*, and salt-water ducks or sea-ducks, *Fuligulinæ*; and from the latter a few are sometimes detached to form a third subfamily, *Erismaturinæ*; but the implied distinction in habits by no means holds good, since some or any river-ducks may be found in salt water, and few if any sea-ducks are entirely maritime. The mallard and closely related species now form the restricted genus *Anas*. Teal are small ducks, chiefly of the genus *Querquedula*; *Q. circia* is the garganey. The widgeons form the genus *Mareca*; the gadwalls, *Chaulelasmus*; the spoonbills, *Spatula*; the pintails or sprigtails, *Dafila*. Certain arboreal ducks of various parts of the world constitute the genus *Dendrocygna*. The muscovy duck or musk-duck is *Cairina moschata*. The celebrated mandarin-duck of China and the wood-duck or summer duck of the United States are two species of the genus *Aix*, *A. galericulata* and *A. sponsa*. Sheldrakes or burrow-ducks are of the genus *Casarca* or *Tadorna*. A number of sea-ducks with black or red heads are placed in genera variously named *Fuligula*, *Fulix*, *Aithyia*, *Nyroca*, etc.; such are the scaups and pochards, the canvasback, and others. The buffleheads, goldeneyes, and whistlewings belong to a ge-

nus variously called *Clangula*, *Glaucion*, and *Bucephala*. The harlequin duck is *Histrionicus histrionicus* or *H. minutus*. The old-wife or long-tailed duck is *Harelda glacialis*. The Labrador duck, *Camptolæmus labradorius*, is notable as being probably on the point of extinction; it is a near relative of the steamer-duck of South America, *Micropterus cinereus*. Eiders are large sea-ducks of the genus *Somateria* and some related genera. Scoters and surf-ducks, also called sea-coots, are large black sea-ducks of the genus *Œdemia* and its subdivisions. The ruddy ducks belong to the genus *Erismatura* and some related genera. Fishing-ducks, so called, are not properly ducks, but mergansers (*Merginæ*).

The *duck* and mallard first, the falconers only sport.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxv.

2. The female duck, as distinguished from the male, or *drake* (which see).—**3.** Some web-footed bird likened to or mistaken for a duck: as, the cobbler's-awl *duck* (that is, the avoset).—**4.** One of the stones used in playing the game of duck on drake.—**Acorn-duck**, the summer duck or wood-duck, *Aix sponsa*. [Maryland, Carolina, U. S.]—**American scaup duck**, a variety of the common scaup peculiar to America, *Aithyia marila nearctica*.—**Bimaculated duck**. See *bimaculate*.—**Black duck**. (*a*) The dusky duck. (*b*) The velvet scoter. (*c*) The surf-scoter. [Local, U. S.]—**Black English duck**, the dusky duck. [Southern U. S.]—**Blaten duck**, the gadwall—that is, the blatant or bleating duck. [New Jersey, U. S.]—**Bombay duck**. See *bummalo*.—**Brahminy duck**. See *brahminy*.—**Buffalo-headed, buffel-head, buffel's-head, or buffle-headed duck**. Same as *buffel*[1], 2.—**Butter-duck**. (*a*) The butterball. [Georgia, U. S.] (*b*) The ruddy duck. [Virginia, U. S.]—**Cayuga duck**, a large black variety of the domestic duck. It has been recently introduced into England.—**Channel-duck**, the velvet scoter. *Sharpless*, 1833. [Chesapeake Bay, U. S.]—**Cobbler's-awl duck**. See *cobbler*[1].—**Cock-robin duck**, the hooded merganser. [New Jersey, U. S.]—**Conjuring duck**, the buffle or spirit-duck; also, the goldeneye or whistlewing: from their quickness in diving. *Sir J. Richardson*. [British America.]—**Creek-duck**, the gadwall. *G. Trumbull*. [Atlantic coast, U. S.]—**Crested wood-duck**, the wood-duck. *Belknap*, 1784. [New Hampshire, U. S.]—**Crow duck**. See *Fulica*.—**Cuthbert duck**, or **St. Cuthbert's duck**, the common eider, *Somateria mollissima*.—**Daub-duck**, the ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*. *G. Trumbull*. [Rangeley lakes, Maine, U. S.]—**Deaf-duck**. Same as *daub-duck*. [Michigan, U. S.]—**Duck on drake**, a game in which one player places upon a large stone (the *drake*) a small stone (the *duck*), which the other players try to knock off with their ducks and return to the pitching-line without having been touched. If the player whose duck is on the drake succeeds in touching one of the other players while his duck is in his hand, the latter takes his place, and the game continues as before.—**Duclair duck**, a French variety of the domestic duck, the result of crossing white and colored varieties.—**Dumpling-duck**. Same as *daub-duck*. [Georgia, U. S.]—**Dunter duck**. See *dunter*.—**Dusky and spotted duck**, the harlequin duck. *G. Edwards*, 1747.—**Dusky duck**, *Anas obscura*, a large duck closely related to the mallard, of varied dark coloration, with white under the wings and purplish-violet speculum, abundant along the eastern coast of the United States, and highly esteemed for food. A variety resident in Florida is *Anas obscura fulvigula*.—**English duck**, the mallard. *G. Trumbull*. [Local, southern U. S.]—**Fall duck**, the American redhead or pochard. *Schoolcraft*, 1820; *Tanner*, 1830.—**Fan-crested duck**, the hooded merganser. *Barton*, 1799.—**Fish- or fishing-duck**, a general name of mergansers, from their food or habits.—**Flock duck**. See *flocking-fowl*.—**Fool-duck**, the ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*. *G. Trumbull*. [Michigan, U. S.]—**French duck**, the mallard. [Louisiana, U. S.]—**German duck**, the gadwall. Also called *Welsh drake*. *Girard*, 1844. [New Jersey, U. S.]—**Gray duck**. (*a*) Properly, the gray or gadwall, *Anas strepera* or *Chaulelasmus streperus*. (*b*) The female mallard. (*c*) The female pintail. [Local, U. S.]—**Harle duck**. Same as *harle*. *Rev. C. Swainson*, 1885. [Orkney islands.]—**Harlequin duck**. See *harlequin*.—**Heavy-tailed duck**, the ruddy duck. Also called *bristletail*, *pintail*, *quilltail*, *sticktail*, *stifftail*, *spinetail*, etc., in reference to the peculiar tail-feathers. *Sharpless*, 1830. [Chesapeake Bay, U. S.]—**Herald duck**, the herald, a merganser. [Shetland isles.]—**Isles of Shoals duck**, the American eider.—**Labrador duck**, *Camptolæmus labradorius*, a species of sea-duck of the northeastern coast of North America. See def. 1.—**Lame duck**. See *lame*.—**Little black and white duck**, the male buffle. *Edwards*, 1747.—**Little brown duck**, the female buffle. *Catesby*, 1731.—**Long-tailed duck**, *Harelda glacialis* or *Clangula hyemalis*. See *harelda* and *Harelda*.—**Maiden duck**, the shoveler. *Rev. C. Swainson*. [Wexford, Ireland.]—**Mandarin-duck**, a beautiful kind of duck, *Aix galericulata*, having a purple, green, white, and chestnut plumage, and a varied green and purple crest. It is a native of China, and is regarded in that empire as an emblem of conjugal affection. It is a near relative of the common summer duck or wood-duck of the United States, *Aix sponsa*.—**Mire-, moss-, or muir-duck**, the mallard. *Rev. C. Swainson*. [Local, Eng.]—**Mountain duck**, the harlequin. *Sir J. Richardson*. [Hudson's bay.]—**Musselduck**, the American scaup. *G. Trumbull*. [Shinnecock bay, New York, U. S.]—**Noisy duck**, the long-tailed duck. *J. J. Audubon*.—**Painted duck**. (*a*) The Chinese mandarin-duck, *Aix galericulata*. (*b*) The harlequin. [Hudson's bay.]—**Penguin-duck**, a variety of the domestic duck: so called from its erect attitude.—**Pheasant-duck**. (*a*) The pintail, *Dafila acuta*. Also called *sea-pheasant* and *water-pheasant*. A related species is technically known as *Dafila urophasiana*. [Local, U. S.] (*b*) The hooded merganser. Also called *water-pheasant*. *Lawson*, 1709. [New Jersey, U. S.]—**Pied duck**, the Labrador duck, *Camptolæmus labradorius*.—**Pied gray duck**, the male pintail. *G. Trumbull*. [Long Island, New York, U. S.]—**Puddle-duck**, the common domestic duck, of no special breed.—**Raft duck**. See *raft-duck*.—**Red-headed duck**. See *red-head*.—**Ring-necked duck**. See *ringneck*.—**Rock-duck**, the harlequin duck. *Rev. J. H. Langille*. [Nova Scotia.]—**Rouen duck**, a large variety of domestic duck, colored like the mallard.—**Round-crested duck**, the hooded merganser.—**Ruddy duck**, the most general name of *Erismatura rubida*: so called from the prevailing reddish color of the adult male, first by A. Wilson, 1814. It has many popular and more or less local names in the United States, derived from some peculiarity of its aspect or habits.—**St. Cuthbert's duck**. See *Cuthbert duck*.—**Scale-duck**, the red-breasted merganser. [Strangford Lough.]—**Scotch duck**, the buffle. Also called *Scotchman*, *Scotch dipper*, *Scotch teal*. *G. Trumbull*. [North Carolina, U. S.]—**Scoter duck**. See *scoter*.—**Sharp-tailed duck**, the long-tailed duck. *Rev. C. Swainson*. [Orkney and Shetland.]—**Shoal-duck**, the American eider. [New England.]—**Sleepy duck**, the ruddy duck.—**Sleigh-bell duck**, the American black scoter. *G. Trumbull*. [Rangeley lakes, Maine, U. S.]—**Smoking-duck**, the American widgeon. [Fur countries.]—**Squam-duck**, the American eider: so called from a locality in Long Island, New York. *Giraud*, 1844.—**Squaw-duck**, the American eider: a misprint for *squam-duck*. *De Kay*, 1844; *Trumbull*, 1888.—**Stock-duck**, the mallard.—**Summer duck**, a duck which summers or breeds in a given place or region. Specifically—(*a*) The wood-duck (which see). See *Aix*. [U. S.] (*b*) The garganey or summer teal, *Querquedula circia*. [Eng.]—**Surf-duck**, a sea-duck of the genus *Œdemia*; a scoter; a sea-coot; specifically, *Œ. perspicillata*, inhabiting North America at large, especially coastwise, the male of which is black with a white patch on the nape and another on the poll, and the bill pinkish-white, orange, and black.—**Swallow-tailed duck**, the long-tailed duck. *Swainson and Richardson*, 1831. [Hudson's bay.]—**To make or play (at) duck and drake, to make or play ducks and drakes.** (*a*) To cast or shy a flat stone, a piece of slate, etc., along the surface of water so as to cause it to strike and rebound repeatedly.

What watered slates are best to *make*
On watery surface *duck-and-drake*.
S. Butler, Hudibras.

Duck and Drake is a very silly pastime, though inferior to few in point of antiquity, . . . and was anciently played with flat shells, testulam marinam, which the boys threw into the water, and he whose shell rebounded most frequently from the surface before it finally sunk was the conqueror. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 494.

Hence—(*b*) To handle or use a thing recklessly; scatter; squander; throw into confusion: with *with* or *of*.

He [the unscientific etymologist] has now added to his marvellous capacity for philological blundering the power of wandering into the field of comparative philology and of there *playing ducks and drakes with* the Aryan roots and their permutations. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 312.

My fortune is nae inheritance—a' mine ain acquisition—I can *make ducks and drakes of* it. So don't provoke me. *H. Mackenzie*, Man of the World, iv. 1.

Tree-duck. (*a*) Any duck of the genus *Dendrocygna* (which see). (*b*) The wood-duck or summer duck, which breeds in trees. (*c*) The hooded merganser: so called from breeding in trees. *R. Ridgway*. [Indiana, Illinois, U. S.]—**Tufted duck**, the ring-necked scaup, *Aithyia collaris* or *Fuligula rufitorques*. *A. Wilson*.—**Velvet duck**, the velvet or white-winged scoter. See *scoter*.—**Wheat-duck**, the American widgeon. *D. Crary*. [Oregon, U. S.]—**Whistle-duck**. See *whistlewing*.—**Whistling duck or coot**, the American black scoter.—**White-faced duck or teal**, the blue-winged teal. See *teal*.—**White-winged surf-duck**, the velvet scoter. See *scoter*.—**Wild duck**, specifically, the mallard.—**Winter duck**, the long-tailed duck. [U. S.]—**Wood duck**. See *wood-duck*.

duck[3] (duk), *n.* [Prob. a familiar use of *duck*[2], like *dove*, *chick*[1] = *chuck*[2], *mouse*, *lamb*, F. *poule*, and other zoölogical terms of endearment; but cf. Dan. *dukke* = Sw. *docka* = East Fries. *dokke*, *dok* = G. *docke*, etc., a doll, puppet: see *dock*[2]. Cf. also *doxy*.] A sweetheart; a darling: a word of endearment, fondness, or admiration. It is sometimes also applied to things: as, a *duck* of a bonnet. [Colloq.]

Will you buy any tape
Or lace for your cape,
My dainty *duck*, my dear-a?
Shak., W. T., iv. 3 (song).

Prithee goe in (my *duck*); I'le but speak to 'em,
And return instantly. *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, ii. 2.

duck[4] (duk), *n.* [< D. *doek*, linen cloth, a towel, light canvas, = MLG. *dök* = OHG. *tuoh*, MHG. *tuoch*, G. *tuch*, cloth, = Icel. *dúkr*, any cloth or texture, a table-cloth, a towel, = Sw. *duk* = Dan. *dug*, cloth.] **1.** A strong linen fabric simply woven without twill, lighter than canvas, and used for small sails, sails for pleasure-boats, and for men's wear. Duck is usually white or unbleached, but is sometimes made in plain colors.—**2.** A cotton fabric sometimes considered the second grade, for strength and durability, after double-warp (which see, under *warp*).—**Russia duck**, a white linen canvas of fine quality.

duck-ant (duk'ânt), *n.* In Jamaica, a species of *Termes* or white ant, which, according to P. H. Gosse, constructs its nest on the branches or trunks of trees, where clusters of them may be seen forming large, black, round masses, often as big as a hogshead.

duckat†, **duckatoon**†. Obsolete forms of *ducat*, *ducatoon*.

duckbill (duk'bil), *n.* **1.** The duck-billed platypus, *Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*, a monotrematous oviparous mammal of Australia, having a horny beak like a duck's, whence the name. Also *duck-mole*. See *Ornithorhynchus*.—**2.** Same as *duck-billed speculum* (which see, under *speculum*).—**3.** [In allusion to the shape of the toe.] A broad-toed shoe of the fifteenth century.

Duckbill, or Duck-billed Platypus (*Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*).

duck-billed (duk'bild), *a.* Having a bill like a duck's, as that of the *Ornithorhynchus*.—**Duck-billed cat**, the fish *Polyodon spatula*, or paddle-fish. Also called *spoon-billed cat*.—**Duck-billed speculum**. See *speculum*.

ducker (duk'ėr), *n.* [= E. dial. *douker*, *doucker*, < ME. *doukere*, a ducker, a bird so called, = D. *duiker* = OHG. *tûhhari*, MHG. *tucher*, G. *taucher* = Dan. *dukker*, a diver (bird), *dykker*, a plunger, = Sw. *dykare*, a diver.] **1.** One who ducks; a plunger or diver.

They haue Oysters, in which the Pearles are found, which are fished for by *duckers*, that diue into the water, at least ten, twenty, or thirty fathom.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 505.

2. A cringer; a fawner.

No, dainty *duckers*,
Up with your three pil'd spirits, your wrought valours.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iv. 1.

3. A bird that ducks or dives; specifically, the European dipper, *Cinclus aquaticus*. *Macgillivray*. [Local, British.]

duckery (duk'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *duckeries* (-iz). [< *duck*[2] + *-ery*.] A place for breeding ducks.

Every city and village has fish ponds and *duckeries*. [Southern China.] *U. S. Cons. Rep.*, No. lv. (1885), p. 583.

ducket[1], *n.* An obsolete spelling of *ducat*.

ducket[2], *n.* A corruption of *dowcote*, variant of *dovecote*. *Brockett*.

duck-hawk (duk'hâk), *n.* **1.** In England, the moor-buzzard or marsh-harrier, *Circus æruginosus*.—**2.** In the United States, the great-footed hawk or peregrine falcon, *Falco peregrinus*, var. *anatum*: so called from its habitually preying upon ducks. It is very closely related to and not specifically distinct from the peregrine falcon of the old world. It is a bird of great strength and spirit, a true falcon, little inferior to the gerfalcon in size, and about as large as the lanner or prairie-falcon. The female, which is larger than the male, is 17 to 19 inches long and about 45 in extent of wings. In both sexes, when adult, the upper parts are slaty-blue or dark-bluish ash, darker on the head, the sides of which have a characteristic curved black stripe; the under parts are whitish or buff, variously spotted or barred with blackish; the wings and tail are also spotted or barred; the bill is blue-black; the cere and feet are yellow. The duck-hawk is widely but irregularly distributed throughout North America; it nests indifferently on trees, cliffs, or the ground, and usually lays 3 or 4 heavily colored eggs.

Duck-hawk (*Falco peregrinus*, var. *anatum*).

ducking[1] (duk'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *duck*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of plunging or the being plunged into water: as, to get a *ducking*.

At length, on the 18th of September, we crossed the line in the longitude of 8° west; after which the ceremony of *ducking*, &c., generally practised on this occasion, was not omitted. *Cook*, Voyages, III. ii. 1.

2. The act of bowing stiffly or awkwardly.

For my kneeling down at my entrance, to begin with prayer, and after to proceed with reverence, I did but my duty in that; let him scoffingly call it cringing or *ducking*, or what he pleases. *State Trials*, Abp. Laud, an. 1640.

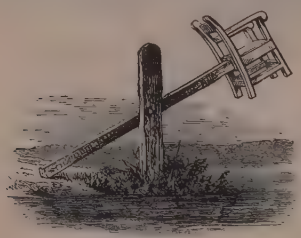
ducking[2] (duk'ing), *n.* [< *duck*[2] + *-ing*[1].] The sport of shooting wild ducks.

For water service of any kind, and especially for *ducking*, he [the Chesapeake Bay dog] is the dog par excellence. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 424.

ducking-gun (duk'ing-gun), *n.* A very heavy fowling-piece used for shooting ducks, and usually mounted upon a fixture in a punt or skiff.

ducking-sink (duk'ing-singk), *n.* A boat used in hunting ducks and other water-fowl.

ducking-stool (duk'ing-stōl), *n.* A stool or chair in which common scolds were formerly tied and plunged into water. They were of different forms, but that most commonly in use consisted of an upright post and a transverse pivoted beam on which



Ducking-stool.

the seat was fitted or from which it was suspended by a chain. The ducking-stool is mentioned in the Doomsday survey; it was extensively in use throughout Great Britain from the fifteenth till the beginning of the eighteenth century, and in one rare case at least — at Leominster — was used as recently as 1809. See *cucking-stool*. Also called *castigatory*.

If he be not fain before he dies to eat acorns, let me live with nothing but pollerd, and my mouth be made a *ducking-stool* for every scold.
G. Wilkins, Miseries of Inforst Marriage, iii.

duckins (duk'inz), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A name in Berwick, England, of the sea-stickleback, *Spinachia vulgaris*.

duckish (duk'ish), *n.* [A dial. transposition of *dusk*.] Dusk. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

duck-legged (duk'leg″ed), *a.* Having short legs, like a duck.

Duck-legg'd, short-waisted, such a dwarf she is,
That she must rise on tiptoes for a kiss.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, vi.

duckling (duk'ling), *n.* [< ME. *dokelyng, dokelynge*; < *duck*[2] + dim. *-ling*[1].] A young duck.

I must have my capons
And turkeys brought me in, with my green geese
And *ducklings* i' th' season.
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, i. 1.

So have I seen, within a pen,
Young *ducklings* foster'd by a hen.
Swift, Progress of Marriage.

duck-meat, duck's-meat (duk'-, duks'mēt), *n.* The popular name of several species of *Lemna* and *Wolffia*, natural order *Lemnaceæ*, plants growing in ditches and shallow water, floating on the surface, and eaten by ducks and geese. See *Lemna*. Also called *duckweed*.

duck-mole (duk'mōl), *n.* Same as *duckbill*, 1.

The *duck-mole*, on the other hand, lays two eggs at a time, and does not carry them about, but deposits them in her nest, an underground burrow like that of the mole.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVII. 666.

duckoy†, *n.* [See *decoy*, *v.*] Same as *decoy*.

duck's-bill (duks'bil), *n.* In *printing*, a projecting lip (◻) of stiff paper or cardboard pasted on the tympan of a hand-press to sustain and keep in place the sheet to be printed. — **Duck's-bill bit.** See *bit*[1]. — **Duck's-bill limpet.** See *limpet*.

duck's-egg (duks'eg), *n.* In *cricket*, the zero (0) which marks in the score the fact that a side or a player makes nothing; hence, a score of nothing: as, to win a *duck's-egg*.

duck's-foot (duks'fůt), *n.* In some parts of England, the lady's-mantle, *Alchemilla vulgaris*, from the shape of the leaf. The name is said to be given in the United States to the May-apple, *Podophyllum peltatum*.

duck-shot (duk'shot), *n.* Large shot used for shooting wild ducks.

duck's-meat, *n.* See *duck-meat*.

duck-snipe (duk'snīp), *n.* The semipalmated tattler or willet, *Symphemia semipalmata*. *Dr. Henry Bryant*, 1859. [Bahamas.]

duckweed (duk'wēd), *n.* Same as *duck-meat*.

duck-weight (duk'wāt), *n.* A stone figure of a duck, used as a weight in ancient Assyria and Babylonia. It was usually inscribed with a legend, giving the name of the king and the value of the weight in minæ, as "30 manahs, Palace of Irba Merodach, King of Babylon."

Duclair duck. See *duck*[2].

duct (dukt), *n.* [Also, as L., *ductus*; = OF. *duit, doit, doet* = Pg. *ducto* = It. *dutto*, < L. *ductus*, a leading, a conduit-pipe (cf. *aqueduct, conduit*[1], *douche*), < *ducere*, pp. *ductus*, lead, conduct, draw, bring forward, etc. (in a great variety of uses), = Goth. *tiuhan* = OHG. *ziohan*, MHG. G. *ziehen* = AS. *teón*, draw, > ult. E. *tow, tug*: see *tow*[1], *tug*, *tuck*[1], etc. The L. *ducere* is the ult. source of very many E. words, as *abduce, adduce, conduce, deduce, educe, induce, introduce, produce, reduce, seduce, traduce, abduct, conduct*, etc., *conduit*[1], *conduit*[2], *aqueduct, viaduct*, etc., *endue*[3], *subdue*, etc., *educate*, etc., *ductile*, etc., *duke, doge, ducat, duchy*, etc.] 1†. Leading; guidance; direction; bearing.

According to the *duct* of this hypothesis.
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, p. 146.

2. Any tube or canal by which a fluid is conducted or conveyed. Specifically — (*a*) In *anat.*, one of the vessels of an animal body by which the blood, chyle, lymph, secretions, etc., are conveyed. See *ductus*.

The little *ducts* began
To feed thy bones with lime, and ran
Their course, till thou wert also man.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

(*b*) In *bot.*: (1) A long continuous vessel or canal, formed by a row of cells which have lost their intervening partitions. The walls are variously marked by pits and by spiral, annular, or reticulated thickenings, and the cavity may be filled with air or water, or they may be lactiferous. (2) In *bryology*, the narrow continuous cells which surround the utricles in the leaves of *Sphagnum*. — **Aberrant duct of the testis.** See *aberrant*. — **Acoustic duct.** See *acoustic* and *auditory*. — **Annular duct.** See *annular*. — **Archinephric duct,** the duct of the archinephron, or primitive kidney. — **Arterial duct, auditory duct, branchial duct.** See the adjectives. — **Biliary duct,** one of the ramified systems of ducts which collect the bile from the liver and by their union form the hepatic duct. — **Cystic duct,** the duct of the gall-bladder conveying bile into the intestine, either directly or, as in man, by uniting with the hepatic duct in a ductus communis choledochus. — **Duct or canal of Bartholin,** one of the ducts of the sublingual gland, running alongside of Wharton's duct, and opening into it or close to its orifice into the mouth. — **Duct of Gärtner.** Same as *Gaertnerian canal* (which see, under *canal*[1]). — **Duct or canal of Müller** (*ductus Muelleri*), the primitive oviduct, or passage in the female from the ovary to the exterior, which subsequently becomes converted, as in mammals, into the Fallopian tube, uterus, etc. One Müllerian duct may be obliterated, or both may persist, in different animals; or the two may be united in one in most of their extent, giving rise to a single uterus and vagina with a pair of Fallopian tubes. — **Duct or canal of Wharton.** See *Wharton's duct*, below. — **Duct or canal of Wirsung.** See *pancreatic duct*. — **Ducts or canals of Rivinus** (*ductus Riviniani*), those ducts of the sublingual gland which open apart from one another and from Wharton's duct. — **Ducts or canals of Stenson,** the communication of Jacobson's organ with the buccal cavity. — **Efferent duct.** Same as *deferent canal* (which see, under *deferent*). — **Ejaculatory duct** or **canal.** See *ductus ejaculatorius*, under *ductus*. — **Galactophorous duct,** one of the lactiferous ducts of the mammary gland which terminate in the nipple. — **Genito-urinary duct.** See the extract.

In the Urodela, the vasa efferentia of each testis enter the inner side of the corresponding kidney, and traverse it, leaving its outer side to enter a *genito-urinary duct*, which lies on the outer side of the kidney, ends blindly in front, and opens behind into the cloaca.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 163.

Hepatic duct, the duct of the liver, conveying bile to the intestine, either directly or, as in man, by uniting with the cystic duct to form the ductus communis choledochus. It is formed in man of two main branches which issue from the liver at the transverse fissure, one from the right, the other from the left lobe, and unite in one trunk before joining the cystic duct.

Human Thoracic Duct and Azygous Veins.

a, receptacle of the chyle; *b*, trunk of the thoracic duct, opening at *c* into root of left innominate vein at junction of *f*, left jugular, and *g*, left subclavian vein; *e*, right innominate vein; *d, d, d*, several thoracic and lumbar lymphatic glands; *h, h*, a short portion of the esophagus. Two azygous veins run parallel with and on each side of the duct, until the left crosses behind the duct to join the right. The structures represented rest nearly upon the back-bone.

All the ducts from the liver and gall-bladder are sometimes known as *biliary ducts*, collectively. — **Lactiferous duct.** Same as *galactophorous duct*. — **Lymphatic duct.** See *lymphatic*, *n.* — **Nasal duct,** the membranous tube leading from the lacrymal sac to open into the inferior meatus of the nose. — **Obliterated duct.** See *obliterate*. — **Pancreatic duct,** the duct of the pancreas, discharging the pancreatic secretion into the intestine. In man the principal pancreatic duct is also called *duct* or *canal of Wirsung*. — **Parotid duct.** Same as *ductus Stenonis* (which see, under *ductus*). — **Secondary archinephric duct.** See the extract.

In both sexes the products escape by an apparatus which is homologous with the Müllerian duct, consisting of a canal of varying length, and provided with an infundibular orifice, which is attached to the ureter (*secondary archinephric duct*); this takes up the generative products.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. [(trans.), p. 610.

Steno's duct. See *ductus Stenonis*, under *ductus*. — **Thoracic duct,** the ductus thoracicus, the common trunk of all the lymphatics, excepting those which form the right lymphatic duct, conveying the great mass of lymph and chyle directly into the venous circulation: so called from its course through the cavity of the thorax. In man this duct is from 15 to 18 inches long; it begins opposite the second lumbar vertebra, by a dilated sac or cyst (the receptaculum chyli or cistern of Pecquet), and runs up to the root of the neck, alongside the vertebral column, passing through the aortic orifice of the diaphragm. It ends in the venous system at or near the junction of the left internal jugular and subclavian veins. It is composed of 3 coats, and is provided with valves. Its caliber varies between that of a crow-quill and of a goose-quill. — **Wharton's** or **Whartonian duct** (*ductus Whartoni*; named for Thomas Wharton, an English physician, author of "Adenographia," 1656), the duct of the submaxillary gland, conveying saliva into the mouth, about 2 inches long, opening on a papilla at the side of the frenum linguæ, or bridle of the tongue. — **Wolffian duct.** See *ductus Wolffii*, under *ductus*.

ductible (duk'ti-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **ductibilis* (cf. ML. *ductabilis*), < *ductus*, pp. of *ducere*, lead: see *duct*.] Capable of being drawn out; ductile. [Rare.]

The purest gold is most *ductible*.
Feltham, Resolves, ii. 2.

ductile (duk'til), *a.* [= F. *ductile* = Sp. *dúctil* = Pg. *ductil* = It. *duttile*, < L. *ductilis*, that may be led, extended, or hammered out thin, < *ductus*, pp. of *ducere*, lead: see *duct*.] 1. Susceptible of being led or drawn; tractable; complying; yielding to persuasion or instruction: as, the *ductile* mind of youth; a *ductile* people.

The sinful wretch has by her arts defiled
The *ductile* spirit of my darling child.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 139.

Says he, "while his mind's *ductile* and plastic,
I'll place him at Dotheboys Hall,
Where he'll learn all that's new and gymnastic."
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 165.

The overwhelming popularity of "Guzman de Alfarache" . . . rendered this form of fiction so generally welcome in Spain that it made its way into the *ductile* drama.
Ticknor, Span. Lit., III. 106.

2. Flexible; pliable.

The *ductile* rind and leaves of radiant gold.
Dryden, Æneid.

The toughest and most knotty parts of language became *ductile* at his touch. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

3. Capable of being drawn out into wire or threads: as, gold is the most *ductile* of the metals.

All bodies, *ductile* and tensile, as metals, that will be drawn into wires. *Bacon.*

ductilely (duk'til-li), *adv.* In a ductile manner. *Imp. Dict.*

ductileness (duk'til-nes), *n.* The quality of being ductile; capability of receiving extension by drawing; ductility. [Rare.]

I, when I value gold, may think upon
The *ductileness*, the application.
Donne, Elegies, xviii.

ductilimeter (duk-ti-lim'e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *ductilimètre*, < L. *ductilis*, ductile, + *metrum*, measure.] An instrument for showing with precision the ductility of metals.

ductility (duk-til'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *ductilité* = Sp. *ductilidad* = Pg. *ductilidade* = It. *duttilità*, < L. as if **ductilita(t-)s*, < *ductilis*, ductile: see *ductile*.] 1. That property of solid bodies, particularly metals, which renders them capable of being extended by drawing, with correlative diminution of their thickness or diameter, without any actual fracture or separation of parts. On this property the wire-drawing of metals depends. It is greatest in gold and least in lead. Dr. Wollaston succeeded in obtaining a wire of platinum only $\frac{1}{5000}$ of an inch in diameter.

The order of *ductility* is — Gold, Silver, Platinum, Iron, Copper, Palladium, Aluminium, Zinc, Tin, Lead.
A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 232.

2. Flexibility; adjustability; ready compliance.

It is to this *ductility* of the laws that an Englishman owes the freedom he enjoys.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, i.

In none of Dryden's works can be found passages more pathetic and magnificent, greater *ductility* and energy of language, or a more pleasing and various music.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

duction† (duk'shon), *n.* [< L. *ductio(n-)*, < *ductus*, pp. of *ducere*, lead: see *duct*.] Leading; guidance.

The but meanly wise and common *ductions* of bemisted nature. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 66.

ductless (dukt'les), *a.* [< *duct* + *-less*.] Having no duct: as, a *ductless* gland. The so-called ductless glands of man are four — the spleen, thymus, thyroid, and adrenal. The last is a pair, and the others are single. See *gland*.

ductor (duk'tor), *n.* [< L. *ductor*, a leader, < *ducere*, pp. *ductus*, lead: see *duct*.] 1†. A leader. *Sir T. Browne.* — 2. An inking-roller on a printing-press which takes printing-ink from the ink-fountain and conducts it (whence the name)

to the distributing-table and -rollers. Improperly called *doctor* by many pressmen.

ductor-roller (duk′tọr-rō′lėr), *n.* Same as *drop-roller*.

ductule (duk′tūl), *n.* [< NL. **ductulus*, dim. of L. *ductus*, a duct: see *duct*.] A little duct. [Rare.]

As the *ductules* grow longer and become branched, vascular processes grow in between them.
Foster, Embryology, I. vi. 18.

ducture† (duk′tūr), *n.* [< ML. as if **ductura*, < L. *ductus*, pp. of *ducere*, lead: see *duct* and *-ure*.] Guidance; direction.

Interest and design are a kind of force upon the soul, bearing a man oftentimes besides the *ducture* of his native propensities. *South*, Works, VIII. i.

ductus (duk′tus), *n.*; pl. *ductus*. [L.: see *duct*.] In *anat.*, any duct, tube, pipe, canal, or other conduit. [In technical use the Latin form is commonly preserved.]—**Ductus ad nasum** (duct to the nose), the nasal or lacrymal duct, conveying tears from the eye to the nose.—**Ductus arteriosus**, Same as *arterial duct* (which see, under *arterial*).—**Ductus Bellinianı** (duct of Bellini), the excretory tubes of the kidneys.—**Ductus Botalli** (duct of Botalli), a ductus arteriosus between the fourth aortic arch and the fifth; in mammals, the communication which persists during fetal life between the arch of the aorta and the pulmonary artery, on the closure of which passage, after birth, the duct becomes a fibrous cord, the *ligamentum Botalli*. The term is sometimes extended to the corresponding ductus arteriosi of other primitive aortic arches. So named from Leonardo Botalli, of Piedmont, born at Asti about 1530, who described it in 1565.—**Ductus choledochus**, a bile-duct; the common bile-duct. Also called *ductus communis choledochus*. See *choledoch*.—**Ductus cochlearis**, the cochlear canal (which see, under *canal*[1]).—**Ductus Cuvieri** (duct of Cuvier), a short transverse venous trunk, formed on each side of a vertebrate embryo by the junction of anterior and posterior cardinal veins; the primitive anterior or superior venæ cavæ, both of which may persist as two precaval veins, or, as usual in higher *Vertebrata*, one of which may be more or less obliterated, when a single (right) vena cava superior persists.—**Ductus ejaculatorius** (ejaculatory duct), in both *Vertebrata* and many *Invertebrata*, the duct conveying semen from the testicles or associate structures to the canal of the intromittent organ, especially from the seminal vesicles to the urethra.—**Ductus endolymphaticus**, a tubular process of the membranous labyrinth of the ear which passes through the aqueductus vestibuli into the cranial cavity, where it terminates in a blind enlargement below the dura mater, the sacculus endolymphaticus. See *labyrinth*, and *recessus vestibuli*, under *recessus*.—**Ductus Gaertneri**. Same as *Gaertnerian canal* (which see, under *canal*[1]).—**Ductus hepato-entericus**, a bile-duct in general; a ductus choledochus; any efferent duct conveying the hepatic secretion into the intestine.—**Ductus nasolacrymalis**, the membranous tube consisting of the lacrymal sac and nasal duct.—**Ductus œsophagocutaneus**, a duct which places the esophagus in communication with the branchial pore and so with the exterior, in some fishes, as the hag, *Myxine*.—**Ductus pneumaticus**, a pneumatic duct; an air-duct or passage placing the cavity of any pneumatic organ in communication with the cavity of the enteron, as the air-duct of a fish, in its higher development becoming any of the ordinary air-passages of a body, as a windpipe, etc.—**Ductus Rivini** or **Riviniani**, the ducts of Rivinus (which see, under *duct*).—**Ductus Stenonis** (Steno's duct), the duct of the parotid gland, conveying saliva into the mouth: so called from the Danish anatomist Nicolas Steno, of Copenhagen (1638–86). Also called *parotid duct*.—**Ductus thoracicus** (thoracic duct), the largest lymphatic vessel of the body, conveying chyle directly into the venous circulation. See cut under *duct*.—**Ductus venosus** (venous duct), the communicating vein, in the fetus, between the inferior vena cava and the umbilical vein, obliterated soon after birth.—**Ductus vitellinus**, or **ductus vitello-intestinalis** (vitelline or vitello-intestinal duct), in a vertebrate embryo, the communication between the primitive intestine and the cavity of the yolk-sac or umbilical vesicle.—**Ductus Wirsungianus**, the duct of Wirsung, the principal pancreatic duct.—**Ductus Wolffii** (Wolffian duct), the excretory duct of the Wolffian body or primitive kidney, in the female soon disappearing for the most part, in the male becoming the permanent vas deferens, or excretory duct of the testicle. (See also *canal*[1].)

dud (dud), *n.* [< ME. *dudd*, *dudde*, a coarse cloak; said to be of Celtic origin. Cf. *brat*[1].] 1†. A coarse cloak or mantle.

Dudde, clothe, [L.] amphibilus birrus.
Prompt. Parv., p. 134.

Lacerna est pallium fimbriatum, a coule, or a *dudde* or a gowne. *Prompt Parv.*, p. 134, note (Harl. MS., No. 2257).

2†. A rag.—3. *pl.* [Formerly also spelled *dudes*, as in Harman's "Caveat" (1567), where the word is erroneously set down as "pedlar's French"—that is, thieves' cant.] Clothes; especially, poor or ragged clothing; tatters: used in contempt. [Colloq. or humorous.]

I se warrant it was the tae half of her fee and bountith, for she wared [spent] the ither half on pinners and pearlings; . . . she'll ware 't a' on *duds* and nonsense.
Scott, Old Mortality, xiv.

Away I went to sea, with my *duds* tied in a han'kercher.
Mrs. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 84.

At some windows hung lace curtains, flannel *duds* at some. *G. W. Cable*, Old Creole Days, p. 151.

dudder[1] (dud′ėr), *v.* [Var. of *dodder*[2] and *didder*, q. v.] **I.** *intrans.* To didder or dodder; shiver or tremble.

'Tis woundy cold, sure. I *dudder* and shake like an aspen leaf, every joint of me.
Ford and Dekker, Witch of Edmonton, ii. 1.

II. *trans.* To shock with noise; deafen; confuse; confound; amaze. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

dudder[1] (dud′ėr), *n.* [< *dudder*[1], *v.*] Confusion; amazement: as, all in a *dudder* (that is, quite confounded). *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

dudder[2] (dud′ėr), *n.* [< *dud* + *-er*.] Same as *duffer*[1], 2.

duddery (dud′ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *dudderies* (-iz). [< *dud* + *-ery*.] A place where duds or rags are kept for sale. *Gent. Mag.*; *Grose*. [Colloq. or low.]

duddlest, *n. pl.* Duds. *Pilkington*, Sermons (Parker Soc.). [North. Eng.]

duddy (dud′i), *a.* [Sc., also *duddie*; < *dud* + *-y*[1].] Ragged; tattered; having a disreputable appearance.

Nae tawted tyke, though e'er sae *duddie*,
But he wad stan't, as glad to see him.
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

Their goods were contained in certain *duddy* pokes.
Carlyle, in Froude, I. 271.

duddy (dud′i), *n.*; pl. *duddies* (-iz). [Dim. of *dud*.] A little rag. *Mackay*.

dude (dūd), *n.* [A slang term said to have originated in London, England. It first became known in general colloquial and newspaper use at the time of the so-called "esthetic" movement in dress and manners, in 1882–3. The term has no antecedent record, and is prob. merely one of the spontaneous products of popular slang. There is no known way, even in slang etymology, of "deriving" the term, in the sense used, from *duds* (formerly sometimes spelled *dudes*: see *dud*), clothes, in the sense of 'fine clothes'; and the connection, though apparently natural, is highly improbable.] A fop or exquisite, characterized by affected refinements of dress, speech, manners, and gait, and a serious mien; hence, by an easy extension, and with less of contempt, a man given to excessive refinement of fashion in dress.

There was one young man from the West, who would have been flattered with the appellation of *dude*, so attractive in the fit of his clothes, the manner in which he walked and used his cane and his eyeglass, that Mr. King wanted very much to get him and bring him away in a cage. *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 180.

The elderly club *dude* may lament the decay of the good old code of honor. *Harper's Mag.*, LXVII. 632.

The social *dudes* who affects English dress and the English drawl. *The American*, VII. 151.

dudeen (dū-dēn′), *n.* [Of Ir. origin.] A short tobacco-pipe; a clay pipe with a stem only two or three inches long.

It is not the descendants of the "Mayflower," in short, who are the representative Americans of the present day; it is the Micks and the Pats, the Hanses and the Wilhelms, redolent still of the *dudeen* and the sauerkraut barrel.
The Century, XXXV. 807.

dudeism (dū′dizm), *n.* See *dudism*.

dudgeon[1] (duj′ọn), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *dudgen*, *dudgin*, Sc. *dugeon*; < ME. *dojoun*, *dojon*, *dogon* (as a noun: see def. 3 and quot.); perhaps, through an unrecorded OF. **dojon*, **dogon*, dim. of OF. (and F.) *douve* = Pr. Cat. *doga* = It. *doga*, dial. *dova* (ML. *doga*), a stave (of a hogshead or other cask), < MD. *duyghe*, D. *duig* = MHG. *dūge*, G. *daube*, a stave; further origin unknown.] **I.** *n.* 1†. A stave of a barrel or cask. [Recorded only in the compound *dudgeon-tree*: see def. 2 and *dudgeon-tree*.]—2. Wood for staves: same as *dudgeon-tree*. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]—3†. Some kind of wood having a mottled grain; or the wooden hilt of a dagger, ornamented with graven lines.

Ronnyn [i. e., run, as lines interwoven] as *dojoun* or masere [maple: see *mazer*] or other lyke.
Prompt. Parv., p. 436.

4†. The hilt of a dagger. See *dudgeon-haft*.

And on thy blade and *dudgeon* gouts of blood.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 1.

5†. A dagger. See *dudgeon-dagger*.

II.† *a.* Ornamented with graven lines; full of wavy lines; curiously veined or mottled.

Now for the box-tree: . . . seldome hath it any graine crisped damaske wise, and never but about the root, the which is *dudgin* and full of worke.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xvi. 16.

dudgeon[2] (duj′ọn), *n.* [By apheresis from the orig. form *endugine*, appar. < W. **endygen*, < *en-*, an enhancing prefix, + *dygen*, malice, resentment. Cf. *dychan*, a jeer, *dygas*, hatred, Corn. *duchan*, *duwhan*, grief, sorrow.] A feeling of offense; resentment; sullen anger; ill will; discord.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, writing a Letter to him [Wolsey], subscribed Your Brother William of Canterbury; he took it in great *Dudgeon* to be termed his Brother. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 265.

I drink it to thee in *dudgeon* and hostility. *Scott*.

Mrs. W. was in high *dudgeon*; her heels clattered on the red-tiled floor, and she whisked about the house like a parched pea upon a drum-head.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 365.

dudgeon[3]† (duj′ọn), *a.* [Origin uncertain; ME. *doron*, explained by L. *degener*, degenerate, worthless, occurs in "Prompt. Parv." (p. 125) in the alphabetical place of and appar. intended for **dogon*, **doion*, but another manuscript has in the same place "*doion*, *dogena*" (p. 436), which seems to refer to *dudgeon*[1], the hilt of a dagger: see *dudgeon*[1].] Rude; unpolished.

By my troth, though I am plain and *dudgeon*,
I would not be an ass. *Beau. and Fl.*, Captain, ii. 1.

You see I use old *dudgeon* phrase to draw him.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, ii. 4.

dudgeon-dagger† (duj′ọn-dag′ėr), *n.* A dagger having an ornamental hilt of wood; hence, a dagger of any sort, but especially one carried by a civilian, and not a weapon of war.

An his justice be as short as his memory,
A *dudgeon-dagger* will serve him to mow down sin withall.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, v. 1.

dudgeon-haft† (duj′ọn-hâft), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dudgin hafte*; < *dudgeon*[1] + *haft*.] The haft or hilt of a dagger ornamented with graven lines.

A *dudgeon haft* of a dagger, [F.] dague a roelles.
Sherwood.

dudgeon-tree, *n.* [Sc. *dugeon-tree*; < *dudgeon*[1] + *tree*.] Wood for staves. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

dudism (dū′dizm), *n.* [< *dude* + *-ism*.] The dress, manners, and social peculiarities of the class known as dudes.

I suppose it to be the efflorescence of that pseudo-æstheticism which has had other outcome in sun-flowers, and *Dude-ism*, and crazy quilts, and crushed strawberry tints.
D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together.

Dudley limestone, trilobite. See *limestone*, *trilobite*.

dudman (dud′man), *n.*; pl. *dudmen* (-men). [< *dud* + *man*.] A rag man, or a man made of rags—that is, a scarecrow made of old garments. *Mackay*. [Prov. Eng.]

due[1] (dū), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dew*; < ME. *due*, *dewe*, *duwe*, < OF. *deu*, *deut*, m., *deue*, f., mod. F. *dû*, m., *due*, f. (pp. of *devoir*: see *dever*, *devoir*), = It. *debuto*, < ML. as if **debutus* for L. *debitus*, owed (neut. *debitum*, fem. *debita*, a thing due or owed, a debt), pp. of *debere* (> It. *dovere* = F. *devoir*, etc.), owe: see *debt*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Owed; payable as an obligation; that may be demanded as a debt: as, the interest falls *due* next month.

The penalty,
Which here appeareth *due* upon the bond.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

Then there was Computation made, what was *due* to the King of Great Britain, and the Lady Elizabeth.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 5.

In another [inscription] there is a sort of table of the fees or salaries *due* to the several officers who were employed about the games.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 71.

2. Owing by right of circumstances or condition; that ought to be given or rendered; proper to be conferred or devoted: as, to receive one with *due* honor or courtesy.

Do thou to euery man that is *due*,
As thou woldist he dide to thee.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 63.

We receive the *due* reward of our deeds. Luke xxiii. 41.

Hapless the lad whose mind such dreams luvade,
And win to verse the talents *due* to trade. *Crabbe*.

With dirges *due* in sad array,
Slow through the churchyard path we saw him borne.
Gray, Elegy.

3. According to requirement or need; suitable to the case; determinate; settled; exact: as, he arrived in *due* time or course.

Mony dayes he endurit, all in *due* pes,
And had rest in his rewme right to his dethe.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13386.

They cannot nor are not able to make any *due* proofe of our letters of coquet. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 211.

Last of all he was seen of me also, as of one born out of *due* time. 1 Cor. xv. 8.

To ask your patience,
If too much zeal hath carried him aside
From the *due* path. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iii. 2.

4. That is to be expected or looked for; under engagement as to time; promised: as, the train is *due* at noon; he is *due* in New York to-morrow.—5. Owing; attributable, as to a cause or origin; assignable: followed by *to*: as, the delay was *due to* an accident.

This effect is *due to* the attraction of the sun and moon. *J. D. Forbes.*

In the mind of the savage every effect is believed to be *due to* a special worker, because special workers have been observed to precede effects in a multitude of instances. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 330.

That which is most characteristic of us [Americans] is unmistakably a political education *due to* English origin and English growth. *Stillé*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 191.

6. In *law:* (*a*) Owing, irrespective of whether the time of payment has arrived: as, money is said to be *due* to creditors although not yet payable. (*b*) Presently payable; already matured: as, a note is said to be *due* on the third day of grace.—**Due and payable,** said of a subsisting debt the time for payment of which has arrived.—**Due notice, due diligence,** such as the law requires under the circumstances.—**Due process of law,** in *Amer. const. law,* the due course of legal proceedings according to those rules and forms which have been established for the protection of private rights. Constitutional provisions securing to citizens due process of law imply judicial proceeding with opportunity to be heard, as distinguished from a legislative act. They refer generally to those processes which the American law inherited from the English common law, as part of the law of the land secured by Magna Charta; but they may include any new form of legal proceeding devised and sanctioned by legislative act, provided it be consonant with the recognized general principles of liberty and justice.

II. *n.* 1. That which is owed; that which is required by an obligation of any kind, as by contract, by law, or by official, social, or religious relations, etc.; a debt; an obligation.

And unto me addoom that is my *dew.*
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 56.

I'll give thee thy *due*, thou hast paid all there.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 2.

Measuring thy course, fair Stream! at length I pay
To my life's neighbour *dues* of neighbourhood.
Wordsworth, The River Eden, Cumberland.

For I am but an earthly Muse,
And owning but a little art.
To lull with song an aching heart,
And render human love his *dues.*
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxxvii.

Specifically—2. Any toll, tribute, fee, or other legal exaction: as, custom-house *dues;* excise *dues.*

Men that cleave the soil.
Sow the seed, and reap the harvest with enduring toil,
Storing yearly little *dues* of wheat and wine and oil.
Tennyson, The Lotos-Eaters (Choric Song).

3. Right; just title.

The key of this infernal pit by *due* . . .
I keep. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 850.

Easter dues. See *Easter*[1].—**For a full due** (*naut.*), so that it need not be done again.

The stays and then the shrouds are set up *for a full due.* *Luce*, Seamanship, p. 116.

Sound dues, a toll or tribute levied by Denmark from an early date (it is mentioned as early as 1319) until 1857, on merchant vessels passing through the Sound between Denmark and Sweden. These dues were an important source of revenue for Denmark; they were sometimes partially suspended, were regulated by various treaties, and continued until abolished for a compensation fixed by treaties with the maritime nations.—**To give the devil his due.** See *devil.*

due[1] (dū), *adv.* [< *due, a.*] Directly; exactly: only with reference to the points of the compass: as, a *due* east course.

Due west it rises from this shrubby point.
Milton, Comus, l. 306.

The Danube descends upon the Euxine in a long line running *due* south. *De Quincey*, Herodotus.

due[2]†, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *dewe;* < ME. *duen,* by apheresis from *enduen, endewen, endowen:* see *endue*[2], *endow.*] To endue; endow.

For Fraunces founded hem [religious orders] nougt to faren on that wise,
Ne Domynik *dued* hem neuer swiche drynkers to worthe [become]. *Piers Plowman's Crede* (E. E. T. S.), l. 776.

This is the latest glory of thy praise,
That I, thy enemy, *due* thee withal.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 2.

due-bill (dū'bil), *n.* A brief written acknowledgment of indebtedness, differing from a promissory note in not being payable to order or transferable by mere indorsement.

due corde (dö'e kôr'de). [It.: *due,* fem. of *duo,* < L. *duo* = E. *two; corde,* pl. of *corda,* < L. *chorda,* cord, chord: see *chord.*] Two strings: in *music,* a direction to play the same note simultaneously on two strings of any instrument of the violin class.

due-distant (dū'dis"tant), *a.* Situated at a suitable distance. [A nonce-word.]

A seat, soft spread with furry spoils, prepare;
Due-distant, for us both to speak and hear.
Pope, Odyssey, xix.

dueful† (dū'fúl), *a.* [Formerly also *dewful;* < *due*[1] + *-ful.*] Fit; becoming.

But thee, O Jove! no equall Judge I deeme,
Of my desert, or of my *dewfull* Right.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 35.

duel (dū'el), *n.* [= D. Dan. *duel* = G. Sw. *duell,* < F. *duel,* < It. *duello* = Sp. *duelo* = Pg. *duello,* < ML. *duellum,* lit. a combat between two, a restored form of L. *bellum,* OL. *duellum,* war (see *bellicose,* etc.), < *duo* = E. *two.*] 1. A single combat; specifically, a premeditated and prearranged combat between two persons with deadly weapons, and usually in the presence of at least two witnesses, called *seconds,* for the purpose of deciding a quarrel, avenging an insult, or clearing the honor of one of the combatants, or of some third party whose cause he champions. The origin of the modern practice of dueling was doubtless the judicial combat or wager of battle resorted to in the middle ages as a means of settling disputes. The practice was formerly common, but has generally been suppressed by adverse public opinion in civilized countries. In England and the United States dueling is illegal, death resulting from this cause being regarded as murder, no matter how fair the combat may have been; and the seconds are liable to severe punishment as accessories. *Deliberate dueling* is where both parties meet avowedly with intent to murder. In law the offense of dueling consists in the invitation to fight; and the crime is complete on the delivery of a challenge.

They then advanced to fight the *duel*
With swords of temper'd steel.
Sir Hugh le Blond (Child's Ballads, III. 258).

A certain Saracen . . . challenged the stoutest Christian of all the army to a *duell.* *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 119.

Modern war, with its innumerable rules, regulations, limitations and refinements, is the *Duel* of Nations. *Sumner*, Cambridge, Aug. 27, 1846.

A *duel* is a fighting together of two persons, by previous consent, and with deadly weapons, to settle some antecedent quarrel. 2 *Bishop*, Cr. L. (7th ed.), 313.

2. Any fight or contest between two parties; especially, a military contest between parties representing the same arm of the service.

The Son of God,
Now entering his great *duel,* not of arms,
But to vanquish by wisdom hellish wiles.
Milton, P. R., i. 174.

The long-range artillery *duels* so popular at one time in the war. *The Century*, XXXVI. 104.

duel (dū'el), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dueled, duelled,* ppr. *dueling, duelling.* [= D. *duelleren* = G. *duelliren* = Dan. *duellere* = Sw. *duellera;* from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* To engage in single combat; fight a duel.

With the king of France *duelled* he.
Metrical Romances, iii. 297.

II. *trans.* To meet and fight in a duel; overcome or kill in a duel.

Who, single combatant,
Duell'd their armies rank'd in proud array,
Himself an army. *Milton*, S. A., l. 345.

He must at length, poor man! die dully of old age at home; when here he might so fashionably and gentilely, long before that time, have been *duell'd* or flux'd into another world. *South*, Works, II. vi.

The stage on which St. George *duelled* and killed the dragon. *Maundrell.*

duelert, duellert (dū'el-ėr), *n.* A combatant in single fight; a duelist.

You may also see the hope and support of many a flourishing family untimely cut off by a sword of a drunken *dueller,* in vindication of something that he miscalls his honour. *South*, Works, VI. iii.

dueling, duelling (dū'el-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *duel, v.*] The fighting of a duel; the practice of fighting duels.

duelist, duellist (dū'el-ist), *n.* [= D. *duellist,* < F. *duelliste* = Sp. *duelista* = Pg. It. *duellista;* as *duel* + *-ist.*] One who fights in single combat; one who practises or promotes the practice of dueling.

You imagine, perhaps, that a contempt for your own life gives you a right to take that of another; but where, sir, is the difference between a *duellist* who hazards a life of no value, and the murderer who acts with greater security? *Goldsmith*, Vicar.

duello (dū-el'ō), *n.* [< It. *duello:* see *duel.*] 1. A duel; a single combat.

This being well forc'd, and urg'd, may have the power
To move most gallants to take kicks in time,
And spurn out the *duelloes* out o' th' kingdom.
Fletcher (and another?), Nice Valour, iii. 1.

2. The art or practice of dueling, or the code of laws which regulate it.

The gentleman will, for his honour's sake, have one bout with you: he cannot by the *duello* avoid it. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4.

duelsome (dū'el-sum), *a.* [< *duel* + *-some.*] Inclined or given to dueling; eager or ready to fight duels. [Rare.]

Incorrigibly *duelsome* on his own account, he is for others the most acute and peaceable counsellor in the world. *Thackeray*, Paris Sketch-Book, ii.

dueña (dö-ā'nyä), *n.* [Sp.] See *duenna.*

dueness (dū'nes), *n.* [< *due*[1] + *-ness.*] Fitness; propriety; due quality. [Rare.]

That *dueness,* that debt (as I may call it), that obligation, which, according to the law of nature, in a way of meetness and comeliness, it was fit for God as a creator to deal with a creature. *Goodwin*, Works, I. ii. 199.

duenna (dū-en'ä), *n.* [Sp., formerly *duenna,* now spelled *dueña,* vernacular form of *doña,* mistress, lady (fem. corresponding to masc. *dueño,* master, *don,* sir), < L. *domina,* mistress, fem. of *dominus,* master: see *dominus, don*[2], *donna,* etc.] 1. The chief lady in waiting on the Queen of Spain.—2. An elderly woman holding a middle station between a governess and a companion, appointed to take charge of the girls of a Spanish family.

How could I know so little of myself when I sent my *duenna* to forbid your coming more under my lattice?
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, Slawkenbergius's Tale.

3. Any elderly woman who is employed to guard a younger; a governess; a chaperon.

You are getting so very pretty that you absolutely need a *duenna.* *Hawthorne*, Blithedale Romance, ix.

duet (dū-et'), *n.* [Also, as It., *duetto;* = D. Dan. *duet* = G. Sw. *duett* = Sp. *dueto* = Pg. *duetto,* < It. *duetto,* < *duo,* < L. *duo* = E. *two.*] A musical composition either for two voices or for two instruments, or for two performers on one instrument, and either with or without accompaniment.

duetet, *n.* A Middle English form of *duty.*

duettino (dö-et-tē'nō), *n.* [It., dim. of *duetto,* duet.] A short, unpretentious duet.

Ariettas and *duettinos* succeed each other.
Longfellow, Hyperion, p. 329.

duetto (dö-et'tō), *n.* [It.: see *duet.*] A duet.

They then . . . set off in a sort of *duetto,* enumerating the advantages of the situation. *Scott*, Monastery, xviii.

due volte (dö'e vōl'te), [It.: *due,* fem. of *duo,* < L. *duo* = E. *two; volte,* pl. of *volta,* turn: see *vault, n.*] Two times; twice: a direction in musical compositions.

duff (duf), *n.* [Another form of *dough* (with *f* < *gh,* as in *draft* = *draught, dwarf,* etc.): see *dough.*] 1. Dough; paste of bread. [Prov. Eng.]—2. *Naut.,* a stiff flour pudding boiled in a bag or cloth: as, sailors' plum *duff.*

The crew . . . are allowed [on Sunday] a pudding, or, as it is called, a *duff.* This is nothing more than flour boiled with water, and eaten with molasses.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 19.

3. Vegetable growth covering forest-ground. [Local, U. S.]

This *duff* (composed of rotten spruce-trees, cones, needles, etc.) has the power of holding water almost equal to the sponge, and, when it is thoroughly dry, burns, like punk, without a blaze. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 289.

I have seen the smoke from fires in the *duff* even after the snow has fallen.
Rep. of Forest Commission of State of New York, 1886, [p. 102.

4. Fine coal.

duffar, *n.* Same as *duffer*[2], *duffart.*

duffart (duf'ärt), *n.* and *a.* [Sc., also *dowfart, doofart,* < *dowf,* q. v., + *-art, -ard.*] **I.** *n.* A dull, stupid fellow.

II. *a.* Stupid; dull; spiritless.

duff-day (duf'dā), *n.* The day on which duff is served on board ship; Sunday.

duffel, *n.* and *a.* See *duffle.*

duffer[1] (duf'ėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. A peddler; specifically, one who sells women's clothes.

A class of persons termed "*duffers,*" "packmen," or "Scotchmen," and sometimes "tallymen," traders who go rounds with samples of goods, and take orders for goods afterwards to be delivered, but who, carrying no goods for immediate sale, were not within the scope of the existing charge, were in 1861 brought within the charge by special enactment and rendered liable to duty. These *duffers* were numerous in Cornwall.
S. Dowell, Hist. Taxation, III. 38.

2. A hawker of cheap, flashy, and professedly smuggled articles; a hawker of sham jewelry. [Eng. in both uses.]

duffer[2] (duf'ėr), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *duffart,* q. v.] A stupid, dull, plodding person; a fogy; a person who only seemingly discharges the functions of his position; a dawdling, useless character: as, the board consists entirely of old *duffers.*

Duffers (if I may use a slang term which has now become classical, and which has no exact equivalent in English proper) are generally methodical and old. Fosset certainly was a *duffer.* *Hood.*

"And do you get £800 for a small picture?" Mackenzie asked severely. "Well, no," Johnny said, with a laugh, "but then I am a *duffer.*"
W. Black, Princess of Thule, xxv.

The snob, the cad, the prig, the *duffer*—du Maurier has given us a thousand times the portrait of such specialties. No one has done the *duffer* so well.
H. James, Jr., The Century, XXVI. 55.

duffil†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *duffle*.

duffing (duf'ing), *n.* In *angling*, the body of an artificial fly.

duffle, duffel (duf'l), *n.* and *a.* [< D. *duffel* = LG. *duffel*, a kind of coarse, thick, shaggy woolen cloth, = W. Flem. *duffel*, any shaggy material for wrapping up; cf. *duffelen*, wrap up, < *duffel*, a bundle or bunch (of rags, hay, straw, etc.) (Wedgwood). Usually referred to *Duffel*, a town near Antwerp.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A coarse woolen cloth having a thick nap or frieze, generally knotted or tufted.

> And let it be of *duffle* grey
> As warm a cloak as man can sell.
> *Wordsworth*, Alice Fell.

They secured to one corporation the monopoly to continue to introduce . . . trade guns, fishing and trapping gear, calico, *duffle*, and gewgaws.
W. Barrows, Oregon, p. 69.

2. Baggage; supplies; specifically, a sportsman's or camper's outfit.

Every one has gone to his chosen ground with too much impedimenta, too much *duffle*.
G. W. Sears, Woodcraft, p. 4.

II. *a.* Made of duffle.

She was going . . . to buy a bran-new *duffle* cloak.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, ii.

dufoil (dū'foil), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *duo* (= E. *two*) + E. *foil*[1], < L. *folium*, a leaf. Cf. *trefoil*, etc.] **I.** *n.* In *her.*, a head of two leaves growing out of a stem. Otherwise called *twifoil*.

II. *a.* In *her.*, having only two leaves.

dufrenite (dū-fren'īt), *n.* [From the French mineralogist P. A. *Dufrénoy* (1792–1857).] A native hydrous iron phosphate, generally massive with radiated fibrous structure. It has a dark-green color, but changes on exposure to yellow or brown.

dufrenoysite (dū-fre-noi'zit), *n.* [< *Dufrénoy* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A sulphid of arsenic and lead, found in small prismatic crystals of a lead-gray color in the dolomite of the Binnenthal, Switzerland: named for the French mineralogist P. A. Dufrénoy.

dug[1] (dug), *n.* [Early mod. E. *dugge*; cf. E. dial. *ducky*, *dukky*, the female breast; prob. ult. connected with Sw. *dägga* = Dan. *dægge*, suckle. See *dairy*, *dey*[1].] The pap or nipple of a woman or a female animal; the breast, with reference to suckling. It is now applied to that of a human female only in contempt.

> It was a faithless squire that was the source
> Of all my sorrow, and of these sad tears;
> With whom, from tender *dug* of common nourse,
> At once I was up brought. *Spenser*, F. Q.

> She wildly breaketh from their strict embrace,
> Like a milch doe, whose swelling *dugs* do ache,
> Hasting to feed her fawn hid in some brake.
> *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 875.

dug[2] (dug). Preterit and past participle of *dig*.

dugong (dū'gong), *n.* [Also *duyong*; < Malay *dūyong*, Javanese *duyung*.] A large aquatic herbivorous mammal of the order *Sirenia*, *Halicore dugong*, of the Indian seas. In general configuration it resembles a cetacean, having a tapering fish-like body ending in flukes like a whale's, with two fore

Dugong (*Halicore dugong*).

flippers and no hind limbs. It is known to attain a length of 7 or 8 feet, and is said to be sometimes much longer. The flesh is edible, and not unlike beef. Other products of the dugong are leather, ivory, and oil. The dugong and the manatee, of the old and new world respectively, are the best-known sirenians, and leading living representatives of the order *Sirenia* (which see). They may have contributed to the myth of the mermaid. See *Halicore*.

dugout (dug'out), *n.* **1.** A boat consisting of a log with the interior dug out or hollowed. It is a common form of the primitive canoe.

Our boat was a very unsafe *dug-out* with no out-riggers, in which we could not dare to beguile a part of the way in sleep, for fear of capsizing it by an unguarded movement. *H. O. Forbes*, Eastern Archipelago, p. 296.

The sun was just rising, as a man stepped from his slender *dug-out* and drew half its length out upon the oozy bank of a pretty bayou.
G. W. Cable, The Century, XXXV. 89.

2. A shelter or rough kind of house excavated in the ground, or more generally in the face of a bluff or bank. *Whole dugouts* are entirely excavated; *half dugouts* are partly excavated and partly built of logs. The latter kind is frequently used in Montana by dwellings; the whole dugouts are chiefly built for storing the crops and other things and as a refuge from cyclones and tornadoes. [Western U. S.]

The small outlying camps are often tents or mere *dug-outs* in the ground. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 499.

People must resort to *dug-outs* and cellar caves.
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXI. 259.

Dugungus, *n.* [NL. (Tiedmann), < *dugong*, q. v.] A genus of sirenians: same as *Halicore*. Also called *Platystomus*.

dug-way (dug'wā), *n.* A way dug along a precipitous place otherwise impassable; a road constructed for the passage of vehicles on the side of a very steep hill, along a bold river-front, etc. [Western U. S.]

dui-. [Accom. form of Skt. *dvi* (= E. *twi-*), < *dva* = L. *duo* = E. *two*: noting a supposed second following element.] A prefix attached to the name of a chemical element and forming with it a provisional name for a hypothetical element, which, according to the periodic system of Mendelejeff, should have such properties as to stand in the same group with the element to which the prefix is attached and next but one to it. For instance, *dui-fluorine* is the name of a supposed element not yet discovered, belonging in the same group as fluorine and separated from it in the group by manganese.

Dujardinia (dū-jär-din'i-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after *Dujardin*.] A genus of chætopodous annelids, of the family *Syllidæ*.

duke[1] (dūk), *n.* [< ME. *duke*, *dewke*, *duk*, *duc*, *douk*, *douc*, < OF. *duc*, *ducs*, *dux*, F. *duc* = Sp. Pg. *duque* = It. *duca* (Venetian *doge*: see *doge*) = MGr. δούξ, < L. *dux* (*duc-*), a leader, general, ML. a duke, < L. *ducere*, lead: see *duct*. Cf. G. *herzog* = D. *hertog* = Dan. *hertug* = Sw. *hertig*, a duke, = AS. *heretoga*, a general, lit. 'army-leader'; the second element (G. *-zog*, AS. *-toga*) being ult. akin to L. *dux*, as above. Cf. *duchess*, *duchy*, *ducat*, etc.] **1**†. A chief; a prince; a commander; a leader: as, "the *dukes* of Edom," Ex. xv. 15.

"What lord art thu?" quath Lucifer; a voys aloud seyde, "The lord of myght and of mayn, that made alle thynges. *Duke* of this dymme place, a-non vndo the gates."
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 365.

With-ynne the Cite were iij[m] men defensable, that of the *Duke* made grete ioye when thei hym saugh.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 188.

Hannibal, *duke* of Carthage. *Sir T. Elyot.*

2. In Great Britain, France, Italy, Spain, and Portugal, a hereditary title of nobility, ranking next below that of *prince*, but in some instances a sovereign title, as in those of the dukes of Burgundy, Normandy, Lorraine, etc. (see 3, below), or borne as his distinguishing title by a prince of the blood royal. The first English duke was Edward the Black Prince, created Duke of Cornwall in 1337. Dukes, when British peers, sit in the House of Lords by right of birth; Scotch and Irish dukes have a right of election to it, in common with other peers of those countries, in certain proportions; in other countries, except Germany (see below), the title conveys no prescriptive political power. In Great Britain a duke's coronet consists of a richly chased gold circle, having on its upper edge eight strawberry-leaves, with or without a cap of crimson velvet, closed at the top with a gold tassel, lined with sarcenet, and turned up with ermine.

Coronet of an English Duke.

His grandfather was Lionel *duke* of Clarence,
Third son to the third Edward king of England.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 4.

Next in rank [to the sovereign] among the lords temporal were the *dukes*. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 428.

3. A sovereign prince, the ruler of a state called a *duchy*. In the middle ages, on the continent of Europe, all dukes were hereditary territorial rulers, generally in subordination to a king or an emperor, though often independent; now only German dukes retain that status, and of these there are but five, those of Anhalt, Brunswick, Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and Saxe-Meiningen. Modena and Parma, in Italy, were ruled by sovereign dukes until their incorporation with the kingdom of Italy in 1860.

4†. A name of the great eagle-owl of Europe, *Bubo maximus*, called *grand-duc* by the French. —**5.** *pl.* The fists. [Slang.]—**Duke of Exeter's daughter**†. See *brake*[3], 12.—**Duke palatine.** See *palatine*.—**To dine with Duke Humphrey.** See *dine*.

duke[1] (dūk), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *duked*, ppr. *duking*. [< *duke*[1], *n.*] To play the duke. [Rare.]

Lord Angelo *dukes* it well in his absence.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 2.

duke[2], *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *duck*[2].

Thré dayis in dub amang the *dukis*
He did with dirt him hyde.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 22.

dukedom (dūk'dum), *n.* [< *duke*[1] + *-dom*.] **1.** The jurisdiction, territory, or possessions of a duke.

Is not a *dukedom*, sir, a goodly gift?
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 1.

Edward III. founded the *dukedom* of Cornwall as the perpetual dignity of the king's eldest son and heir apparent. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 423.

2. The rank or quality of a duke.

dukeling (dūk'ling), *n.* [< *duke*[1] + dim. *-ling*.] A petty, mean, insignificant, or mock duke.

This *dukeling* mushroom
Hath doubtless charm'd the king.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, ii. 3.

dukely (dūk'li), *a.* [< *duke*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Becoming a duke. *Southey*.

dukery (dū'kėr-i), *n.*; pl. *dukeries* (-iz). [< *duke*[1] + *-ery*.] A ducal territory, or a duke's seat: as, the *Dukeries* (a group of ducal seats in Nottinghamshire, England). *Davies*. [Humorous.]

The Albertine line, electoral though it now was, made apanages, subdivisions, unintelligible little dukes and *dukeries* of a similar kind. *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 359.

England is not a *dukery*. *Nineteenth Century.*

dukeship (dūk'ship), *n.* [< *duke*[1] + *-ship*.] The state or dignity of a duke.

Will your *dukeship*
Sit down and eat some sugar-plums?
Massinger, Great Duke of Florence, iv. 2.

duke's-meat, *n.* Same as *duck-meat*.

dukess†, *n.* [ME. *dukes*, a var. of *duches*: see *duchess*.] A duchess.

Dukhobortsi (dö-kō-bôrt'si), *n. pl.* [Russ. *dukhoboretsŭ*, pl. *dukhobortsi*, one who denies the divinity of the Holy Ghost (*dukhoborstvo*, a sect of such deniers), < *dukhŭ*, spirit (*Svyatuĭ Dukhŭ*, Holy Ghost), + *boretsŭ*, a contender, wrestler, < *borotĭ*, overcome, refl. contend, wrestle, fight.] A fanatical Russian sect founded in the early part of the eighteenth century by a soldier named Procope Loupkin, who pretended to make known the true spirit of Christianity, then long lost. They have no stated places of worship, observe no holy days, reject the use of images and all rites and ceremonies, have no ordained clergy, and do not acknowledge the divinity of Christ or the authority of the Scriptures, to which they give, in so far as they accept them, a mystical interpretation. Owing to their murders and cruelties, they were removed to the Caucasus in 1841 and subsequent years; they now form a community there of seven villages.

dulcamara (dul-ka-mā'rạ), *n.* [= F. *douce-amère* = Sp. *dulcamara*, *dulzamara* = Pg. It. *duccamara*, < NL. *dulcamara*, lit. bitter-sweet, < L. *dulcis*, sweet, + *amarus*, bitter.] A pharmaceutical name for the bittersweet, *Solanum Dulcamara*, a common hedge-plant through Europe and the Mediterranean region, and naturalized in the United States. The root and twigs have a peculiar bitter-sweet taste, and have been used in decoction for the cure of diseases of the skin.

Bittersweet (*Solanum Dulcamara*).

dulcamarin (dul-ka-mā'rin), *n.* [= F. *dulcamarine*; as *dulcamara* + *-in*[2].] A glucoside obtained from the *Solanum Dulcamara* or bittersweet, forming a yellow, transparent, resinous mass, readily soluble in alcohol, sparingly so in ether, and very slightly soluble in water.

dulcarnon†, *n.* A word occurring in the phrase *to be at dulcarnon*—that is, to be at a loss, to be uncertain what course to take. It is found in the following passage from Chaucer:

> "I *am*, til God me bettere mynde sende,
> *At dulcarnon*, right at my wittes ende."
> Quod Pandarus, "Ye, nece, will ye here?
> *Dulcarnon* called is 'flemyng of wreches';
> It semeth hard, for wreches wol nought lere,
> For veray slouthe, or other wilful teches."
> *Troilus*, iii. 931.

Dulcarnon represents the Arabic *dhū 'l karnein*, 'lord of the two horns,' a name applied to Alexander, either because he boasted himself the son of Jupiter Ammon, and therefore had his coins stamped with horned images, or, as some say, because he had in his power the eastern and western world, signified in the two horns. (Selden's Preface to Drayton's Polyolbion.) But the epithet was also applied to the 47th proposition of Euclid, in which the squares of the two sides of the right-angled triangle stand out something like two horns. This proposition was confounded by Chaucer with the 5th proposition, the

famous *pons asinorum*. This, for some reason, was in the middle ages termed *Elefuga*, which is explained as meaning 'flight of the miserable,' or, as Chaucer renders it, 'flemyng of wreches.' *Ele* was supposed to be derived from *elegi*, meaning miserable, and this latter was itself derived from *elegia*, meaning sorrow. The passage from Chaucer was first thus explained in the London *Athenæum*, Sept. 23, 1871, p. 393.

dulce (duls), *a.* and *n.* [Altered to suit the orig. L.; early mod. E. *doulce*, earlier *douce*, < ME. *douce, dowce*, sweet, < L. *dulcis*, sweet: see *douce*.] **I.** *a.* Sweet; pleasant; soothing.

Nevertheless with much *doulce* and gentle terms they make their reasons as violent and as vehement one against the other as they may ordinarily.
Quoted in *Stubbs's* Const. Hist., § 443.

II. *n.* Sweet wine; must. See the extract.

Sweetness is imparted by the addition of "*dulce*,"—that is, must, frequently made from grapes dried for some days in the sun. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 950.

dulcet†, *v. t.* [< *dulce, a.*] To make sweet; render pleasant; soothe.

Severus . . . (because he would not leave an enemie behind at his backe) . . . wisely and with good foresight *dulceth* and kindly intreateth the men.
Holland, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 68.

dulceness† (duls'nes), *n.* [< **dulce*, a. (see *douce, a.*); < L. *dulcis*, sweet, + *-ness*.] Sweetness; pleasantness.

Too much *dulceness*, goodness, and facility of nature.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 338.

dulcet (dul'set), *a.* and *n.* [Altered, after L. *dulcis*, from ME. *doucet*, sweet, < OF. *doucet*, F. *doucet* (= Pr. *dosset, dousset*), dim. of *doux*, fem. *douce*, < L. *dulcis*, sweet. Cf. *doucet*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Sweet to the sense, especially of taste; luscious; exquisite; also, melodious; harmonious.

Dainty lays and *dulcet* melody. *Spenser*.

Anon out of the earth a fabric huge
Rose, like an exhalation, with the sound
Of *dulcet* symphonies and voices sweet.
Milton, P. L., i. 712.

So mild and *dulcet* as the flesh of young pigs.
Lamb, Roast Pig.

2 Agreeable to the mind.

They have . . . styled poesy a *dulcet* and gentle philosophy. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

II.† *n.* The sweetbread.

Thee stagg upbreaking they slit to the *dulcet* or inchepyn. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, i. 218.

dulcetness (dul'set-nes), *n.* Sweetness.

Be it so that there were no discommodities mingled with the commodities; yet as I before have said, the brevity and short time that we have to use them should assuage their *dulcetness*.
J. Bradford, Writings (Parker Soc.), I. 338.

dulcian†, *n.* [= Dan. Sw. *dulcian* = OF. *doulçaine, douçainne, doucine*, also *doulcine, doucine*, a flute, = Sp. *dulzaina* = Pg. *dulçaina, doçaina, doçainha*, < ML. *dulciana*, a kind of bassoon, < L. *dulcis*, sweet: see *dulce*.] A small bassoon.

dulciana (dul-si-an'ä), *n.* [ML., a kind of bassoon: see *dulcian*.] In *organ-building*, a stop having metal pipes of small scale, and giving thin, incisive, somewhat string-like tones. The word was formerly applied to a reed stop of delicate tone. See *dulcian*. Also called *dolcan*.

dulcification (dul"si-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *dulcification* = Sp. *dulcificacion* = Pg. *dulcificação* = It. *dolcificazione*, < L. as if **dulcificatio(n-)*, < *dulcificare*, sweeten: see *dulcify*.] The act of sweetening; the act of freeing from acidity, saltness, or acrimony. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

dulcifluous (dul-sif'lō-us), *a.* [< ML. *dulcifluus*, < L. *dulcis*, sweet, + *-fluus*, < *fluere*, flow.] Flowing sweetly. *Bailey*, 1727.

dulcify (dul'si-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dulcified*, ppr. *dulcifying*. [< F. *dulcifier*, < LL. *dulcificare*, sweeten, < L. *dulcis*, sweet, + *facere*, make.] 1. To sweeten; in old chemistry, to free from corrosive and sharp-tasting admixtures; render more agreeable to the taste.

Can you sublime and *dulcify*? calcine?
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

Other beneficial inventions peculiarly his; such as the *dulcifying* sea-water with that ease and plenty.
Evelyn, To Mr. Wotton.

2. To render more agreeable in any sense.

His harshest tones in this part came steeped and *dulcified* in good-humour. *Lamb*, Artificial Comedy.

Dulcified spirit, a compound of alcohol with mineral acids: as, *dulcified spirits* of niter.

dulciloquy† (dul-sil'ō-kwi), *n.* [= Pg. It. *dulciloquo*, It. also *dolciloquo*, < LL. *dulciloquus*, sweetly speaking, < L. *dulcis*, sweet, + *loqui*, speak.] A soft manner of speaking. *Bailey*, 1731.

dulcimel†, *n.* An obsolete form of *dulcimer*.

dulcimer (dul'si-mėr), *n.* [Formerly also *dulcimel* (after Sp. and It.); < OF. *doulcemer* (Roquefort), < Sp. *dulcémele* = It. *dolcemele*, a musical instrument, < L. *dulce melos*, a sweet song: *dulce*, neut. of *dulcis*, sweet; *melos*, < Gr. *μέλος*, a song: see *melody*.] 1. A musical instrument consisting of a body shaped like a trapezium, over which are stretched a number of metallic strings, having a compass—sometimes diatonic, sometimes chromatic—of from 2 to 3 octaves. The tones are produced by striking the strings with hammers, the heads of which have both hard and soft sides, so that different qualities and degrees of force are possible. The dulcimer is a very ancient instrument. It is specially notable because it was the prototype of the pianoforte, which is essentially a keyed dulcimer—that is, a dulcimer whose hammers are operated by keys or levers. The immediate precursor of the pianoforte, however, the harpsichord, was a keyed psaltery. See *harpsichord, psaltery, pianoforte*.

Here, among the fiddlers, I first saw a *dulcimere* played on with sticks knocking of the strings, and is very pretty.
Pepys, Diary, I. 283.

It was an Abyssinian maid,
And on her *dulcimer* she played.
Coleridge, Khubla Khan.

2†. A kind of woman's bonnet.

With bonnet trimmed and flounced withal,
Which they a *dulcimer* do call.
Warton, High Street Tragedy.

dulcin (dul'sin), *n.* [< L. *dulcis*, sweet, + *-in*2.] Same as *dulcitol*.

dulciness† (dul'si-nes), *n.* [< *dulce* + *-y* + *-ness*.] Softness; easiness of temper. *Bacon*.

Dulcinist (dul'si-nist), *n.* [< ML. *Dulcinistæ*, pl., < *Dulcinus*, a proper name (It. *Dolcino*), < L. *dulcis*, sweet.] A follower of Dulcinus or Dolcino (born at Novara, Italy; burned alive in 1307), a leader of the Apostolic Brethren of northern Italy. With that sect, the Dulcinists rejected the authority of the pope, oaths, marriage, capital punishment, and all rites and ceremonies. They held that all law and all rights of property should be abolished, and that the rite of marriage should be superseded by a merely spiritual and celibate union of man and wife.

dulcitamine (dul-sit-am'in), *n.* [< *dulcite* + *amine*.] In *chem.*, a compound of dulcitan with ammonia, having the formula $C_6H_8(OH)_5NH_2$.

dulcitan (dul'si-tan), *n.* [< *dulcite* + *-an*.] The anhydrid of dulcitol ($C_6H_{12}O_5$), an alcohol prepared by heating dulcitol.

dulcite (dul'sīt), *n.* [< L. *dulcis*, sweet, + *-ite*2.] Same as *dulcitol*.

dulcitol (dul'si-tol), *n.* [< *dulcite* + *-ol*.] A saccharine substance ($C_6H_{14}O_6$), similar to and isomeric with mannite, which occurs in various plants, and is commercially obtained from an unknown plant in Madagascar, and in the crude state is called *Madagascar manna*. Also called *dulcite, dulcin, dulcose*.

dulcitude† (dul'si-tūd), *n.* [< L. *dulcitudo*, sweetness, < *dulcis*, sweet: see *dulce, douce*.] Sweetness. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

dulcorate† (dul'kō-rāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *dulcoratus*, pp. of *dulcorare*, sweeten, < *dulcor*, sweetness, < L. *dulcis*, sweet: see *dulce*.] To sweeten; make less acrimonious.

The ancients, for the *dulcorating* of fruit, do commend swines-dung above all other dung.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 465.

dulcoration† (dul-kō-rā'shon), *n.* [< ML. *dulcoratio(n-)*, < LL. *dulcorare*, sweeten: see *dulcorate*.] The act of sweetening.

The fourth is in the *dulcoration* of some metals; as saccharum Saturni, &c. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 358.

dulcose (dul'kōs), *n.* [< L. *dulcis*, sweet, + *-ose*.] Same as *dulcitol*.

dule (döl), *n.* Same as *dool*, a dialectal form of *dole*2.

duledge (dū'lej), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] In *mech.*, a peg of wood which joins the ends of the six fellies that form the round of the wheel of a gun-carriage.

Dules (dū'lēz), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1829), irreg. < Gr. *δοῦλος*, a slave. Prop. *Dulus*, as applied to a genus of birds.] A genus of serranoid fishes, characterized by a lash-like extension of a spine of the dorsal fin, the body being thus under the lash, whence the name.

dule-tree, *n.* See *dool-tree*.

dulia (dū-lī'ä), *n.* [ML., < Gr. *δουλεία*, service, servitude, < *δοῦλος*, a slave.] An inferior kind of worship paid to saints and angels in the Roman Catholic Church. Also *duly, doulia*.

Catholic theologians distinguish three kinds of cultus. Latria, or supreme worship, is due to God alone, and cannot be transferred to any creature without the horrible sin of idolatry. *Dulia* is that secondary veneration which Catholics give to saints and angels as the servants and special friends of God. Lastly, hyperdulia, which is only a subdivision of *dulia*, is that higher veneration which we give to the Blessed Virgin as the most exalted of mere creatures, though, of course, infinitely inferior to God, and incomparably inferior to Christ in his human nature.
Cath. Dict.

Dulichia (dū-lik'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δουλιχός*, Ionic form of *δολιχός*, long: see *Dolichos*.] The typical genus of the family *Dulichiidæ*.

Dulichiidæ (dū-li-ki'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dulichia* + *-idæ*.] A family of amphipod crustaceans.

Dulinæ (dū-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dulus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of West Indian dentirostral oscine passerine birds, commonly referred to the family *Vireonidæ*, sometimes to the *Ampelidæ*. It is represented by the genus *Dulus* (which see).

dull[1] (dul), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *dul, dulle*; < ME. *dul, dull*, also *dyll, dill*, and in earlier use *dwal*, < AS. **dwal, *dwol*, found only in contr. form *dol*, stupid, foolish, erring (= OS. *dol* = OFries. *dol* = D. *dol* = MLG. *dwal, dwel, dol*, LG. *dol, dul* = OHG. MHG. *tol*, G. *toll*, mad, = Icel. *dulr*, silent, close, = Goth. *dwals*, foolish), < **dwelan*, pret. **dwal*, pp. *gedwolen*, mislead, = OS. *fordwelan*, neglect. From the same root come AS. *dwelian*, err, *dwola, dwala*, error, *gedwola* = OHG. *gitwola*, error, etc., and ult. E. *dwell* and *dwale*, q. v. Cf. also *dill*[2] and *dolt*.] 1. Stupid; foolish; doltish; blockish; slow of understanding: as, a lad of *dull* intellect.

The murmur was mykell of the mayn pepull,
Lest thai dang hir to dethe in hor *dull* hate.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11904.

If our Ancestors had been as *dull* as we have been of late, 'tis probable we had never known the way so much as to the East Indies. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 102.

Among those bright folk not the *dullest* one.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 366.

2. Heavy; sluggish; drowsy; inanimate; slow in thought, expression, or action: as, a surfeit leaves one *dull*; a *dull* thinker; a *dull* sermon; a *dull* stream; trade is *dull*.

Their hands and their minds through idleness or lack of exercise should wax *dull*.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

It can never be known, till she is tried, whether a new ship will or will not be a good sailer; for the model of a good-sailing ship has been exactly followed in a new one, which has been proved, on the contrary, remarkably *dull*.
Franklin, Autobiog., p. 262.

3. Wanting sensibility or keenness; not quick in perception: as, *dull* of hearing; *dull* of seeing.

And yet, tho' its voice be so clear and full,
You never would hear it; your ears are so *dull*.
Tennyson, The Poet's Mind.

4. Sad; melancholy; depressed; dismal.

If thi herte be *dulle* and myrke and felis nother witt ne sauour ne deuocyone for to thynke.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 40.

5. Not pleasing or enlivening; not exhilarating; causing dullness or ennui; depressing; cheerless: as, *dull* weather; a *dull* prospect.

He from the Rain-bow, as he came that way,
Borrow'd a Lace of those fair woven beams
Which clear Heavens blubber'd face, and gild *dull* day.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 59.

Fly, fly, profane fogs, far hence fly away;
Taint not the pure streams of the springing day
With your *dull* influence. *Crashaw*, A Foul Morning.

There are very few people who do not find a voyage which lasts several months insupportably *dull*.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

Dull, dreary flats without a bush or tree.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook.

6. Gross; inanimate; insensible.

Looks on the *dull* earth with disturbed mind.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 340.

7. Not bright or clear; not vivid; dim; obscure: as, a *dull* fire or light; a *dull* red color; the mirror gives a *dull* reflection.

One *dull* breath against her glass.
D. G. Rossetti, Love's Nocturn.

By night, the interiors of the houses present a more *dull* appearance than in the day.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 188.

8. Not sharp or acute; obtuse; blunt: as, a *dull* sword; a *dull* needle.

The murtherous knife was *dull* and blunt.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

I wear no *dull* sword, sir, nor hate I virtue.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 3.

Wielding the *dull* axe of Decay.
Whittier, Mogg Megone.

9. Not keenly felt; not intense: as, a *dull* pain.

=Syn. 1. *Silly*, etc. See *simple*.

dull[1] (dul), *v.* [= E. dial. *dill*; < ME. *dullen, dyllen, dillen*, make dull; < *dull*[1], *a.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make dull, stupid, heavy, insensible, etc.;

lessen the vigor, activity, or sensitiveness of; render inanimate; damp: as, to *dull* the wits; to *dull* the senses.

How may ye thus meane you with malis, for shame!
Youre dedis me *dullis*, & dos out of hope.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11314.

I hate to heare, lowd plaints have *duld* mine eares.
Spenser, Daphnaida, v.

Those [drugs] she has
Will stupify and *dull* the sense awhile.
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 6.

The nobles and the people are all *dull'd*
With this usurping king.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iii.

Dull not thy days away in slothful supinity and the tediousness of doing nothing.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., I. xxxiii.

2. To render dim; sully; tarnish or cloud: as, the breath *dulls* a mirror.

She deem'd no mist of earth could *dull*
Those spirit-thrilling eyes so keen and beautiful.
Tennyson, Ode to Memory.

3. To make less sharp or acute; render blunt or obtuse: as, to *dull* a knife or a needle.—4. To make less keenly felt; moderate the intensity of: as, to *dull* pain.

Weep; weeping *dulls* the inward pain.
Tennyson, To J. S.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To become dull or blunt; become stupid.

Right nought am I thurgh youre doctrine,
I *dulle* under youre discipline.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4792.

Which [wit] rusts and *duls*, except it subiect finde
Worthy it's worth, whereon it self to grinde.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

2. To become calm; moderate: as, the wind *dulled*, or *dulled* down, about twelve o'clock. [Rare.]—3. To become deadened in color; lose brightness.

The day had *dulled* somewhat, and far out among the western isles that lay along the horizon there was a faint, still mist that made them shadowy and vague.
W. Black, A Daughter of Heth, xx.

dull[2] (dul), *n.* [Origin obscure; there is no evidence to connect it with *dole*[3], < L. *dolus*, a device, artifice, snare, net, < Gr. δόλος, a bait for fish, a snare, net, device, artifice.] A noose of string or wire used to snare fish; usually, a noose of bright copper wire attached by a short string to a stout pole. [Southern U. S.]

dull[2] (dul), *v. i.* [< *dull*[2], *n.*] To fish with a dull: as, to *dull* for trout. [Southern U. S.]

I hope that the barbarous practice called *dulling* has gone out of fashion. *Forest and Stream*, March 11, 1880.

dullard (dul'ärd), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *dullarde*; < *dull* + *-ard*.] **I.** *n.* A dull or stupid person; a dolt; a blockhead; a dunce.

They which cannot doe it are holden *dullards* and blockes. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 342.

II. *a.* Dull; doltish; stupid.

But would I bee a poet if I might,
To rub my browes three days, and wake three nights,
And bite my nails, and scratch my *dullard* head?
Bp. Hall, Satires, I. iv.

dullardism (dul'ärd-dizm), *n.* [< *dullard* + *-ism*.] Stupidity; doltishness. *Maunder.* [Rare.]

dull-brained (dul'brānd), *a.* Having a dull brain; being slow to understand or comprehend.

This arm of mine hath chastised
The petty rebel, *dull-brain'd* Buckingham.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

dull-browed (dul'broud), *a.* Having a gloomy brow or look.

Let us screw our pampered hearts a pitch beyond the reach of *dull-browed* sorrow.
Quarles, Judgment and Mercy.

duller (dul'èr), *n.* One who or that which makes dull.

Your grace must fly phlebotomy, fresh pork, conger, and clarified whey; they are all *dullers* of the vital spirits.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, ii. 1.

dullery† (dul'èr-i), *n.* [= MLG. *dullerie*; as *dull* + *-ery*[1].] Dullness; stupidity.

Master Antitus of Cresseplots was licentiated, and had passed his degrees in all *dullery* and blockishness.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 11.

dull-eyed (dul'īd), *a.* Having eyes dull in expression; being of dull vision.

I'll not be made a soft and *dull-ey'd* fool.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 3.

dullhead (dul'hed), *n.* A person of dull understanding; a dolt; a blockhead.

This people (sayth he) be fooles and *dulhedes* to all goodnes. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 76.

dullish (dul'ish), *a.* [< *dull* + *-ish*[1].] Somewhat dull.

They are somewhat heavy in motion and *dullish*, which must be imputed to the quality of the clime.
Howell, Parly of Beasts, p. 12.

dullness, dulness (dul'nes), *n.* [< ME. *dulnesse, dullnes, dolnesse, dolnes*; < *dull* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being dull, in any sense of that word.

Thou art inclin'd to sleep; 'tis a good *dulness*,
And give it way. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

Dulness, that in a playhouse meets disgrace,
Might meet with reverence in its proper place.
Dryden, Troilus and Cressida, Prol., l. 25.

Nor is the *dulness* of the scholar to extinguish, but rather to inflame, the charity of the teacher.
South, Sermons.

And gentle *Dulness* ever loves a joke.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 34.

When coloured windows came into use, the comparative *dulness* of the former mode of decoration [fresco] was immediately felt. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 520.

Cardiac dullness. See *cardiac.* =**Syn.** *Baldness, Heaviness*, etc. (in style). See *frigidity*.

dully (dul'li), *adv.* In a dull manner; stupidly; sluggishly; without life or spirit; dimly; bluntly.

She has a sad and darkened soul, loves *dully*.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 1.

The dome *dully* tinted with violet mica.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 317.

dully (dul'i), *a.* [< *dull* + *-y*.] Somewhat dull. [Poetical.]

Far off she seem'd to hear the *dully* sound
Of human footsteps fall. *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

dulness, *n.* See *dullness*.

dulocracy† (dū-lok'ra-si), *n.* [Also written *doulocracy*; < Gr. δουλοκρατία, < δοῦλος, a slave, + *-κρατία*, < κρατεῖν, rule.] Predominance of slaves; a government of or by means of slaves. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

dulse (duls), *n.* [Also dial. *dullis, dilse, dills, dillisk*; < Gael. *duileasg, duileosg* = Ir. *duileasg, duilliasg*, dulse, perhaps < Gael. Ir. *duille*, a leaf, + (Ir.) *uisge*, water: see *usquebaugh, whisky*.] A seaweed, *Rhodymenia palmata*, belonging to the order *Florideæ*. It has bright-red, broadly wedge-shaped fronds, from 6 to 12 inches long and 4 to 8 inches broad, irregularly cleft or otherwise divided, and often bearing frondlets on the margin. It is common between tide-marks, and extends into deeper waters, adhering to the rocks and to other algæ. It is eaten in New England and in Scotland; in Iceland it is an important plant, and is stored in casks to be eaten with fish; in Kamtchatka a fermented liquor is made from it. In the south of England this name is given also to another alga of the same order, *Iridæa edulis*.

What dost thou here, young wife, by the water-side,
Gathering crimson *dulse*? *Celia Thaxter*, All's Well.

Craw dulse, *Rhodymenia ciliata.* [Scotch.]—**Pepper dulse,** *Laurencia pinnatifida.* [Scotch.]

Dulus (dū'lus), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < Gr. δοῦλος, a slave. The bird used to be called *Tangara esclave.*] A genus of probably vireonine

Dulus dominicus.

dentirostral oscine birds of the West Indies, representing a subfamily *Dulinæ*, the position of which is unsettled. In some respects it resembles *Icteria*. *D. dominicus* is the only established species.

dulwilly (dul'wil-i), *n.* [E. dial.] The ring-plover, *Ægialites hiaticula*. *Montagu*.

duly[1] (dū'li), *adv.* [< ME. *duely, dewly, diewly, dueliche*; < *due*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a due manner; when or as due; agreeably to obligation or propriety; exactly; fitly; properly.

Vnto my dygnyte dere sall *diewly* be dyghte
A place full of plente to my plesyng at ply.
York Plays, p. 1.

That they may have their wages *duly* paid them,
And something over to remember me by.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2.

As our Saviour, during his forty days' stay on earth, fully enabled his apostles to attest his resurrection, so did he qualify them *duly* to preach his doctrine.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. vii.

Seldom at church, 'twas such a busy life;
But *duly* sent his family and wife.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 382.

None *duly* loves thee but who, nobly free
From sensual objects, finds his all in thee.
Cowper, Glory to God Alone.

duly[2] (dū'li), *n.* [< *dulia*, q. v.] Same as *dulia*.

Now call you this devotion, as you please, whether *duly* or hyperduly, or indirect, or reductive, or reflected or anagogical worship, which is bestowed on such images.
Brevint, Saul and Samuel at Endor, p. 352.

dum†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *dumb*.

dumal (dū'mal), *a.* [< LL. *dumalis*, < L. *dumus*, OL. *dusmus*, a thorn-bush, a bramble, perhaps akin (as if a contraction of **densimus*) to *densus* = Gr. δασύς, thick, dense: see *dense*.] Pertaining to briers; bushy.

dumb (dum), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *dum, dumbe*; < ME. *dumb, domb, doumb*, < AS. *dumb*, mute, = OFries. *dumbe, dumi* = D. *dom* = MLG. LG. *dum*, dull, stupid, = OHG. *tumb, MHG. tump, tum*, G. (with LG. *d*) *dumm*, mute, stupid, = Icel. *dumbr, dumbi*, mute, = Sw. *dumb*, mute, *dum*, stupid, = Dan. *dum*, stupid, = Goth. *dumbs*. OHG. *tumb*, G. *dumm*, is found also in sense of 'deaf' (OHG. *toup*); cf. Gr. τυφλός, blind; perhaps the two words are ult. connected, the orig. sense being then 'dull of perception.' See *deaf*.] **1.** Mute; silent; refraining from speech.

I was *dumb* with silence; I held my peace. Ps. xxxix. 2.

Dombe as any ston,
Thou sittest at another booke,
Tyl fully dasewyd is thy looke.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 658.

To praise him we sould not be *dumm*.
Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII. 189).

Since they never hope to make Conscience *dumb*, they would have it sleep as much as may be.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. xi.

2. Destitute of the power of speech; unable to utter articulate sounds: as, a deaf and *dumb* person; the *dumb* brutes.—**3.** Mute; not accompanied with or emitting speech or sound: as, a *dumb* show; *dumb* signs.

Such shapes, such gesture, and such sound, expressing
(Although they want the use of tongue) a kind
Of excellent *dumb* discourse. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 3.

You shan't come near him; none of your *dumb* signs.
Steele, Lying Lover, iii. 1.

Hence—**4.** Lacking some usual power, manifestation, characteristic, or accompaniment; destitute of reality in some respect; irregular; simulative: as, *dumb* ague; *dumb* craft. See phrases below.—**5.** Dull; stupid; doltish. [Local, U. S. In Pennsylvania this use is partly due to the G. *dumm.*]—**6.** Deficient in clearness or brightness, as a color. [Rare.]

Her stern was painted of a *dumb* white or dun colour.
Defoe.

Deaf and dumb. See *deaf-mute*.—**Dumb ague,** a popular name of an irregular intermittent fever, lacking the usual chill or cold stage; masked fever.—**Dumb borsholder,** an old staff of office, serving also as an implement to break open doors and the like in the service of the law, of which an example is preserved at Twyford in the county of Kent, England. It was made of wood, about 3 feet long, with an iron spike at one end and several iron rings attached, through which cords could be passed. *J. A. A.*, IX. 505.—**Dumb compass.** See *compass*.—**Dumb craft,** lighters and boats not having sails.—**Dumb crambo, furnace,** etc. See the nouns.—**Dumb piano.** Same as *digitorium*.—**Dumb spinet.** Same as *manichord*.—**To strike dumb,** to render silent from astonishment; confound; astonish.

Alas! this parting *strikes* poor lovers *dumb*.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 2.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Mute*, etc. See *silent*.

dumb (dum), *v.* [< ME. *doumben*, < AS. *ā-dumbian*, intr., become dumb, be silent, < *dumb*, dumb: see *dumb, a.*] **I.**† *intrans.* To become dumb; be silent.

I *doumbed* and meked and was ful stille.
Ps. xxxviii. 3 (ME. version).

II. *trans.* To make dumb; silence; overpower the sound of.

An arm-gaunt steed,
Who neigh'd so high, that what I would have spoke
Was beastly *dumb'd* by him. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 5.

dumb-bell (dum'bel), *n.* One of a pair of weights, each consisting of two balls joined by a bar, intended to be swung in the hands for the sake of muscular exercise, made of iron, or for very light exercise of hard wood.

Brandishing of two sticks, grasped in each hand and loaden with plugs of lead at either end; . . . sometimes practised in the present day, and called "ringing of the *dumb bells.*" *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 142.

dumb-bidding (dum'bid'ing), *n.* A form of bidding at auctions, where the exposer puts a reserved bid under a candlestick or other covering, and no sale is effected unless the bidding comes up to that.

dumb-cake (dum'kāk), *n.* A cake made in silence on St. Mark's Eve, with numerous cere-

monies, by maids, to discover their future husbands. [Local, Eng.]

dumb-cane (dum'kān), *n.* An araceous plant of the West Indies, *Dieffenbachia Seguine:* so called from the fact that its acridity causes swelling of the tongue when chewed, and destroys the power of speech.

dumb-chalder (dum'châl'dėr), *n.* In *ship-building*, a metal cleat bolted to the after part of the stern-post, for one of the rudder-pintles to play on.

dumb-craft (dum'krâft), *n.* An instrument somewhat similar to the screw-jack, having wheels and pinions which protrude a ram, the point of which communicates the power.

dumbfound, dumbfounder. See *dumfound, dumfounder.*

dumble[1] (dum'bl), *a.* [E. dial., < *dumb* + dim. or freq. term. *-le.*] Stupid; very dull. *Halliwell.*

dumble[2]† (dum'bl), *n.* [E. dial., = *dimble*, q. v.] Same as *dimble.*

dumbledore (dum'bl-dôr), *n.* [E. dial., also written *dumbledor;* < **dumble* = D. *dommelen*, buzz, mumble, slumber, doze (perhaps ult. imitative, like *bumble-, humblebee*), + *dore, dor*, a bumblebee, a black beetle, a cockchafer: see *dor*[1].] 1. The bumblebee.

> Betsy called it [the monk's hood] the *dumbledore's* delight. *Southey*, The Doctor, viii.

2. The brown cockchafer.

dumbly (dum'li), *adv.* [< *dumb* + *-ly*[2].] Mutely; silently; without speech or sound.

> Cross her hands humbly,
> As if praying *dumbly*,
> Over her breast. *Hood*, Bridge of Sighs.

dumbness (dum'nes), *n.* 1. Muteness; silence; abstention from speech; absence of sound.

> Take hence that once a king; that sullen pride
> That swells to *dumbness*.
> *Dryden*, Don Sebastian, iii. 1.

2. Incapacity for speaking; inability to utter articulate sounds. See *deafness.*

> In the first case the demoniac or madman was dumb; and his *dumbness* probably arose from the natural turn of his disorder.
> *Farmer*, Demoniacs of New Testament, i. § 5.

dumb-show (dum'shō'), *n.* 1. A part of a dramatic representation shown pantomimically, chiefly for the sake of exhibiting more of the story than could be otherwise included, but sometimes merely emblematical. Dumb-shows were very common in the earlier English dramas.

> Groundlings who, for the most part, are capable of nothing but inexplicable *dumb shows* and noise.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2.
>
> The Julian feast is to-day, the country expects me; I speak all the *dumb-shows:* my sister chosen for a nymph.
> *Fletcher and Rowley*, Maid in the Mill, ii. 1.

2. Gesture without words; pantomime: as, to tell a story in *dumb-show.*

dumb-waiter (dum'wā'tėr), *n.* A framework with shelves, placed between a kitchen and a dining-room for conveying food, etc. When the kitchen is in the basement story the dumb-waiter is balanced by weights, so as to move readily up and down by the agency of cords and pulleys. The name is also given to a small table or stand, sometimes with a revolving top, placed at a person's side in the dining-room, to hold dessert, etc., until required.

> Mr. Meagles . . . gave a turn to the *dumb-waiter* on his right hand to twirl the sugar towards himself.
> *Dickens*, Little Dorrit, i. 16.

dumetose (dū'me-tōs), *a.* [< L. *dumetum, dumnetum*, OL. *dumectum*, a thicket, < *dumus*, a bramble: see *dumal.*] In *bot.*, bush-like.

dumfound, dumbfound (dum-found'), *v. t.* [Orig. a dial. or slang word, < *dumb* + appar. *-found* in *confound.*] To strike dumb; confuse; stupefy; confound.

> Words which would choke a Dutchman or a Jew,
> *Dumfound* Old Nick, and which from me or you
> Could not be forced by ipecacuanha,
> Drop from his oratoric lips like manna. *Southey.*
>
> I waited doggedly to hear him [Landor] begin his celebration of them [pictures], *dumfounded* between my moral obligation to be as truthful as I dishonestly could and my social duty not to give offense to my host.
> *Lowell*, The Century, XXXV. 514.

dumfounder, dumbfounder (dum-foun'dėr), *v. t.* [Another form of *dumfound*, apparently simulating *founder*[3], sink.] Same as *dumfound.* [Rare.]

> There is but one way to browbeat this world,
> *Dumbfounder* doubt, and repay scorn in kind—
> To go on trusting, namely, till faith move
> Mountains. *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 114.

Dumicola (dū-mik'ō-lä), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1831, as *Dumecola*), < L. *dumus*, a bramble, + *colere*, inhabit.] A genus of South American tyrant flycatchers, of the family *Tyrannidæ*, containing such species as *D. diops.* Also called *Musciphaga* and *Hemitriccus.*

dummador (dum'a-dôr), *n.* Same as *dumbledore.*

dummerer† (dum'ėr-ėr), *n.* [< *dumb* + double suffix *-er-er.*] A dumb person; especially, one who feigns dumbness.

> Equall to the Cranck in dissembling is the *Dunmerar;* for, as the other takes vpon him to haue the falling sicknesse, so this counterfets Dumbnes.
> *Dekker*, Belman of London (ed. 1608), sig. D, 3.
>
> Every village almost will yield abundant testimonies [of counterfeits] amongst us; we have *dummerers*, &c.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 159.

dumminess (dum'i-nes), *n.* The character of being dumb; stupidity.

> A little anecdote . . . which . . . strikingly illustrates the *dumminess* of a certain class of the English population. *C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 292, note.

dummy (dum'i), *n.* and *a.* [= Sc. *dumbie;* dim. of *dumb, dum.*] **I.** *n.*; pl. *dummies* (-iz). 1. One who is dumb; a dumb person; a mute. [Colloq.]—2. One who is silent; specifically, in *theat.*, a person on the stage who appears before the lights, but has nothing to say.—3. One who or that which lacks the reality, force, function, etc., which it appears to possess; something that imitates a reality in a mechanical way or for a mechanical purpose. Specifically—(*a*) Some object made up to deceive, as a sham package, a wooden cheese, an imitation drawer, etc. (*b*) Something used as a block or model in exhibiting articles of dress, etc. (*c*) A specimen or sample of the size and appearance of something which is to be made, as a book composed of sheets of blank paper bound together. (*d*) Something employed to occupy or mark temporarily a particular space in any arrangement of a number of articles. 4. In *mech.*: (*a*) A dumb-waiter. (*b*) A locomotive with a condensing-engine, and hence avoiding the noise of escaping steam: used especially for moving railroad-cars in the streets of a city, or combined in one with a passenger-car for local or street traffic. (*c*) The name given by firemen to one of the jets from the mains or chief water-pipes. (*d*) A hatters' pressing-iron.—5. In *card-playing:* (*a*) An exposed hand of cards, as in whist when three play. (*b*) A game of whist in which three play, the fourth hand being placed face up. One player, with his and his own hand, plays against the other two.—**Double dummy**, a game at whist with only two players, each having two hands of cards, one of them exposed.

II. *a.* 1†. Silent; mute. *Clarke.*—2. Sham; fictitious; feigned: as, a *dummy* watch.

> About 1770 it became fashionable to wear two watches; but this was an expensive luxury, and led to the manufacture of *dummy* watches.
> *F. Vors*, Bibelots and Curios, p. 83.
>
> It is also probable that farms made up in whole or part of land obtained by *dummy* entries would, for some time at least, be returned as having separate owners and therefore as separate farms. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 388.

Dumont's blue. See *blue, n.*

dumortierite (dū-môr'tėr-īt), *n.* [After M. Eugène *Dumortier.*] A silicate of aluminium of a bright-blue color, occurring in fibrous forms in the gneiss of Chaponost near Lyons, and elsewhere.

dumose, dumous (dū'mōs, dū'mus), *a.* [< L. *dumosus, dummosus*, OL. *dusmosus*, bushy, < *dumus*, a thorn-bush, a bramble: see *dumal.*] 1. In *bot.*, having a compact, bushy form.—2. Abounding in bushes and briers.

dump[1] (dump), *n.* [< **dump*, adj., Sc. *dumph*, dull, insipid; prob. < Dan. *dump*, dull, low, hollow, = G. *dumpf*, damp, musty, dull, esp. of sound, low, heavy, indistinct, muffled (< MHG. *dimpfen*, steam, reek); cf. D. *dompig*, damp, hazy, misty, = LG. *dumpig*, damp, musty, = Sw. dial. *dumpin*, melancholy (pp. of *dimba*, steam, reek), Sw. *dumpig*, damp: see below. Cf. D. *dompen*, quench, put out; from the same source as *damp*, q. v.] 1. A dull, gloomy state of the mind; sadness; melancholy; sorrow; heaviness of heart: as, to be in the *dumps.* [Regularly used only in the plural, and usually in a humorous or derogatory sense.]

> Some of our poore familie be fallen into such *dumpes*, that scantly can any such cumfort as my poore uit can geue them any thing asswage their sorow.
> *Sir T. More*, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 3.
>
> Why, how now, daughter Katharine? In your *dumps?*
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1.
>
> *Gent.* But where's my lady?
> *Pet.* In her old *dumps* within, monstrous melancholy.
> *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, v. 2.
>
> His head like one in doleful *dump*
> Between his knees.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, II. i. 106.
>
> I know not whether it was the *dumps* or a budding ecstasy. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 242.

2†. Meditation; reverie. *Locke.*—3. *pl.* Twilight. [Prov. Eng.]—4†. (*a*) A slow dance with a peculiar rhythm.

> And then they would have handled me a new way;
> The devil's *dump* had been danc'd then.
> *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, v. 4.

(*b*) Music for such a dance.

> Visit by night your lady's chamber-window
> With some sweet concert: to their instruments
> Tune a deploring *dump*. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. 2.

(*c*) Any tune.

> O, play me some merry *dump*, to comfort me.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 5.

dump[2] (dump), *v.* [< ME. *dumpen*, rarely *dompen*, tr. cast down suddenly, intr. fall down suddenly (not in AS.); = Norw. *dumpa*, fall down suddenly, fall or leap into the water, = Sw. dial. *dumpa*, make a noise, dance clumsily, *dompa*, fall down suddenly, = Icel. *dumpa* (once), thump, = Dan. *dumpe*, intr. thump, plump, tr. dip, as a gun, = D. *dompen*, tr., dip, as a gun, *dompelen*, tr., plunge, dip, immerse, = LG. *dumpeln*, intr., drift about, be tossed by wind and waves; all from a strong verb repr. by Sw. *dimpa*, pret. *damp*, pp. neut. *dumpit*, fall down, plump. Cf. *thump.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To throw down violently; plunge; tumble. [Obsolete, except as a colloquialism in the United States: as, the bully was *dumped* into the street.]

> Than sall the rainbow descend. . . .
> Wit[h] the wind than sall it mell,
> And driue tham dun all vntil hell
> And *dump* the deuls [devils] thider in.
> *Cursor Mundi*, l. 22639.
>
> Kene men sall the kepe,
> And do the dye on a day,
> And *domp* the in the depe.
> *Minot*, Poems (ed. Ritson), p. 47.

2. To put or throw down, as a mass or load of anything; unload; especially, to throw down or cause to fall out by tilting up a cart: as, to *dump* a stickful of type (said by printers); to *dump* bricks, or a load of brick. [U. S.]

> The equipage of the campaign is *dumped* near the store-cabin. *W. Barrows*, Oregon, p. 137.
>
> *Dumped* like a load of coal at every door.
> *Lowell*, To G. W. Curtis.

3. To plunge into. [Scotch.]—4. To knock heavily. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* 1†. To fall or plunge down suddenly.

> Vp so doun schal ye *dumpe* depe to the abyme.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), iii. 362.
>
> The folke in the flete felly thai drownen:
> Thai *dump* in the depe, and to dethe passe.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 13289.

2. To unload a cart by tilting it up; dispose of a refuse load by throwing it out at a certain place: as, you must not *dump* there. [U. S.]—3. In *printing*, to remove type from the stick and place it on the galley: as, where shall I *dump?*

dump[2] (dump), *n.* [= Norw. *dump*, a sudden fall or plunge, also the sound of something falling, also a gust of wind, a squall, = Dan. *dump*, the sound of something falling; from the verb. Hence *dumpy, dumpling.*] 1. The sound of a heavy object falling; a thud.—2. Anything short, thick, and heavy. Hence—3. A clumsy medal of lead formerly made by casting in moist sand; specifically, a leaden counter used by boys at chuckfarthing and similar games. The dumps still existing are generally impressed with characters, often letters, perhaps the initials of the maker.

> Thy taws are brave, thy tops are rare,
> Our tops are spun with coils of care,
> Our *dumps* are no delight.
> *Hood*, Ode on Prospect of Clapham Academy.

4. A small coin of Australia.

> The small colonial coin denominated *dumps* have all been called in. *Sydney Gazette*, January, 1823.
>
> If the dollar passes current for five shillings, the *dump* lays claim to fifteen pence value still in silver money.
> *Sydney Gazette*, January, 1823.

5. *pl.* Money; "chink." [Slang.]

> May I venture to say when a gentleman jumps
> In the river at midnight for want of the *dumps*,
> He rarely puts on his knee-breeches and pumps?
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 37.

6. A place for the discharge of loads from carts, trucks, etc., by dumping; a place of deposit for offal, rubbish, or any coarse material. [U. S.]

> A sort of platform on the edge of the *dump*. There, in old days, the trucks were tipped and the loads sent thundering down the chute. *The Century*, XXVII. 191.
>
> We sat by the margin of the *dump* and saw, far below us, the green tree-tops standing still in the clear air.
> *The Century*, XXVII. 38.
>
> The next point is to get sufficient grade or fall to carry away the immense masses of débris: that is, the miner has to look out for his "*dump.*"
> *Eissler*, Mod. High Explosives, p. 278.

7. The pile of matter so deposited; specifically, the pile of refuse rock around the mouth of a shaft or adit-level. [U. S.]—**8.** A nail. See the extract. [Eng.]

Nails of mixed metal being termed *dumps*.
Thearle, Naval Arch., § 216.

dump[3] (dump), *n.* [Cf. Norw. *dump*, a pit, pool, also the bottom of a carriage or sleigh; LG. *dumpfel, tümpfel*, an eddy, a deep place in a lake or stream, orig. a place that "plunges" down; ult. from the verb represented by *dump*[2], *v.*] A deep hole filled with water. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.].

dumpage (dum'pāj), *n.* [< *dump*[2] + *-age.*] **1.** The privilege of dumping loads from carts, trucks, etc., on a particular spot. [U. S.]—**2.** The fee paid for such privilege. [U. S.]

dump-bolt (dump'bōlt), *n.* In *ship-building*, a short bolt used to hold planks temporarily.

dump-car (dump'kär), *n.* A dumping-car.

dump-cart (dump'kärt), *n.* Same as *tip-cart.*

dumper (dum'pėr), *n.* One who or that which dumps; specifically, a tip-cart. [U. S.]—**Double dumper**, a cart or wagon the form of which is like that of a tip-cart, except that the neap contains a seat for the driver in the rear of the forward axle. [U. S.]

dumping-bucket (dum'ping-buk"et), *n.* See *bucket.*

dumping-car (dum'ping-kär), *n.* A truck-car the body of which can be turned partly over to be emptied. [U. S.]

dumping-cart (dum'ping-kärt), *n.* A cart whose body can be tilted to discharge its contents. [U. S.]

dumping-ground (dum'ping-ground), *n.* A piece of ground or a lot where earth, offal, rubbish, etc., are emptied from carts; a dump. [U. S.]

dumpish (dum'pish), *a.* [< *dump*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Dull; stupid; morose; melancholy; depressed in spirits.

Sir knight, why ride ye *dumpish* thus behind?
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 5.

The life which I live at this age is not a dead, *dumpish*, and sour life; but chearful, lively, and pleasant.
Lord Herbert, Memoirs.

She will either be *dumpish* or unneighbourly, or talk of such matters as no wise body can abide.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 237.

dumpishly (dum'pish-li), *adv.* In a dull, moping, or morose manner. *Bp. Hall.*

dumpishness (dum'pish-nes), *n.* The state of being dull, moping, or morose.

The duke demaundid of him what should signifie that *dumpishnes* of mynde. *Hall*, Edw. IV., an. 15.

dumple (dum'pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dumpled*, ppr. *dumpling.* [Appar. freq. of *dump*[2], *v.*] To fold; bend; double. *Scott.*

dumpling (dump'ling), *n.* [< *dump*[2], *n.*, 2, + dim. *-ling.*] **1.** A kind of pudding or mass of boiled paste, or a wrapping of paste in which fruit is boiled.

Our honest neighbour's goose and *dumplings* were fine.
Goldsmith, Vicar, x.

2. A dwarf. [Prov. Eng.]—**Scotch dumpling**, the stomach of a cod, stuffed with chopped cod-liver and corn-meal, and boiled.

dumpling-duck, *n.* See *duck*[2].

dumpy[1] (dum'pi), *a.* [< *dump*[1] + *-y*[1].] Dumpish; sad; sulky. [Rare.]

The sweet, courteous, amiable, and good-natured Saturday Review has *dumpy* misgivings upon the same point.
New York Tribune.

dumpy[2] (dum'pi), *a.* and *n.* [< *dump*[2], *n.*, + *-y*[1].] **I.** *a.* Short and thick; squat.

Her stature tall—I hate a *dumpy* woman.
Byron, Don Juan, i. 61.

He had a round head, snugly-trimmed beard slightly dashed with gray, was short and a trifle stout—King thought, *dumpy.* *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 185.

II. *n.*; pl. *dumpies* (-piz). **1.** A specimen of a breed of the domestic hen in which the bones of the legs are remarkably short. Also called *creeper.*—**2.** Same as *dumpy-level.*

dumpy-level (dum'pi-lev"el), *n.* A form of spirit-level much used in England, especially for rough and rapid work. Its superiority consists principally in its simplicity and compactness. The telescope is of short focal length, whence the name *dumpy-level*, or simply *dumpy*, as it is frequently called. It is also called the *Gravatt level*, after the name of the inventor. In the dumpy the level is placed upon the telescope (not under it, as in the Y-level), and is fastened at one end with a hinge, and at the other with a capstan-headed screw. See *Y-level.*

dumreicherite (dōm'rī-ċhėr-īt), *n.* [Named after Baron von *Dumreicher* of Lisbon.] A hydrous sulphate of magnesium and aluminium, related to the alums, found in the volcanic rocks of the Cape Verd islands.

dun[1] (dun), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *dunne, donne, dun*, < AS. *dun, dunn*, < W. *dwn*, dun, dusky, swarthy, = Ir. and Gael. *donn*, dun, brown. Not related to G. *dunkel*, dark. Hence *dunling, dunnock, donkey.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of a color partaking of brown and black; of a dull-brown color; swarthy.

And shote at the *donne* dere
As I am wont to done.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, IV. 256).

My mistress' eyes are nothing like the sun;
Coral is far more red than her lips' red;
If snow be white, why then her breasts are *dun.*
Shak., Sonnets, cxxx.

They [sea-lions] have no hair on their bodies like the seal; they are of a *dun* colour, and are all extraordinary fat. *Dampier*, Voyages, an. 1683.

And deer-skins, dappled, *dun*, and white.
Scott, L. of the L., i. 27.

2. Dark; gloomy.

"O is this water deep," he said,
"As it is wondrous *dun?*"
Sir Roland (Child's Ballads, I. 226).

He then survey'd
Hell and the gulf between, and Satan there
Coasting the wall of heaven on this side night
In the *dun* air sublime. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 72.

Fallow-dun, a shade between cream-color and reddish brown, which graduates into light bay or light chestnut. *Darwin.*—**Mouse-dun**, lead- or slate-color which graduates into an ash-color.

II. *n.* A familiar name for an old horse or jade: used as a quasi-proper name (like *dobbin*).—**Dun in the mire**, a proverbial phrase used to denote an embarrassed or straitened position.

Syr, what *Dunne* is *in the mire?*
Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, Prol.

dun[1] (dun), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dunned*, ppr. *dunning.* [< ME. *dunnen, donnen*, make of a dun color, < AS. *dunnian*, darken, obscure (as the moon does the stars), < *dun, dunn*, dark, dun: see *dun*[1], *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make of a dun or dull-brown color.

Dunnyd of colour, subniger. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 135.

I sall yow gyffe twa gud grewhundes
Are *donned* als any doo [doe].
MS. in Halliwell, p. 310.

Especially—**2.** To cure, as cod, in such a manner as to impart a dun or brown color. See *dunfish.* [New Eng.]

The process of *dunning*, which made the [Isles of] Shoals fish so famous a century ago, is almost a lost art, though the chief fisherman at Star still *duns* a few yearly.
Celia Thaxter, Isles of Shoals, p. 83.

II. *intrans.* To become of a dun color.

Thin hew [hue] *dunnet.*
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 221.

dun[2] (dun), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dunned*, ppr. *dunning.* [< ME. *dunnen*, make a loud noise (verbal n. *dunning*, a loud noise), var. of *dynnen, dynning, dinnen*, etc., earlier ME. *dunien*, < AS. *dynian*, make a din. *Dun*[2] is thus another form of *din, v.* Cf. *dunt* = *dint, dull*[1] = *dill*[2], etc. The use of the word as in II. is modern, and may be of other origin.] **I.**† *intrans.* To make a loud noise; din.

II. *trans.* To demand payment of a debt from; press or urge for payment or for fulfilment of an obligation of any kind.

I scorn to push a lodger for his pay; so I let day after day pass on without *dunning* the old gentleman for a farthing. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 19.

dun[2] (dun), *n.* [< *dun*[2], *v.*] **1.** One who duns; an importunate creditor, or an agent employed to collect debts.

It grieves my heart to be pulled by the sleeve by some rascally *dun*, "Sir, remember my bill."
Arbuthnot, Hist. John Bull.

Has his distresses too, I warrant, like a lord, and affects creditors and *duns.* *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 2.

2. A demand for the payment of a debt, especially a written one; a dunning-letter: as, to send one's debtor a *dun.*

dun[3] (dun; AS. and Ir. pron. dōn), *n.* [Of Celtic origin; Ir. *dūn* = Gael. *dūn*, a hill, fort, town, W. *din*, a hill-fort; > AS. *dūn*, E. *down*[1], a hill: see *down*[1].] A hill; a mound; a fortified eminence. This word enters into the composition of many place-names in Great Britain, frequently under the modified forms *dum-, don-, -don* (as well as *down*, which see): as, *Dun*stable, *Dun*mow, *Dun*dee, *Dun*bar, *Dum*fries, *Dum*barton, *Don*caster, *Don*egal, etc.

The *Dun* was of the same form as the Rath, but consisting of at least two concentric circular mounds or walls, with a deep trench full of water between them. They were often encircled by a third, or even by a greater number of walls, at increasing distances; but this circumstance made no alteration in the form or in the signification of the name. *O'Curry*, Anc. Irish, II. xix.

dunbird (dun'bėrd), *n.* **1.** The common pochard or red-headed duck, *Fuligula ferina.*—**2.** The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida.* *Nuttall*, 1834.—**3.** The female scaup duck, *Fuligula marila.* [Essex, Eng.]

duncan (dung'kan), *n.* A half-grown cod. *Gordon.* [Scotch (Moray Frith).]

dunce (duns), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dunse, duns, Duns* (> G. *Duns*), orig. in the phrase *Duns man, Duns-man*, that is, a follower of *Duns* (also written *Dunse, Dunce*), whose full name was *John Duns Scotus*, a celebrated scholastic theologian, called the "Subtle Doctor." He died in 1308. His followers, called *Scotists*, held control of the universities till the reformation set in, when the reformers and humanists, regarding them as obstinate opponents of sound learning and of progress, and their philosophy as sophistical and barren, applied the term *Duns man*, which at first meant simply a Scotist, to any caviling, sophistical opponent; and so it came finally to mean any dull, obstinate person.] **1.**† [*cap.*] A disciple or follower of John Duns Scotus (see etymology); a Dunce-man; a Scotist. *Tyndale.*

Scotista [It.], a follower of Scotus, as we say a *Dunce.*
Florio.

Hence—**2.** A caviling, sophistical person; a senseless caviler.

Whoso surpasseth others either in cavilling, sophistry, or subtle philosophy, is forthwith named a *Duns.*
Stanihurst, in Holinshed's Chron. (Ireland), p. 2.

3. A dull-witted, stupid person; a dolt; an ignoramus.

What am I better
For all my learning, if I love a *dunce,*
A handsome *dunce?* to what use serves my reading?
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iii. 1.

Graue clothes make *dunces* often seeme great clarkes.
Cotgrave (s. v. *fol.*).

Or I'm a very *Dunce*, or Womankind
Is a most unintelligible thing.
Cowley, The Mistress, Women's Superstition.

How much a *dunce* that has been sent to roam
Excels a *dunce* that has been kept at home.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 415.

The interval between a man of talents and a *dunce* is as wide as ever. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

duncedom (duns'dum), *n.* [< *dunce* + *-dom.*] The domain of dunces; dunces in general. *Carlyle.*

It [dignity] is at once the thinnest and most effective of all the coverings under which *duncedom* sneaks and skulks.
Whipple, Lit. and Life, p. 142.

duncely†, **dunsly**† (duns'li), *adv.* [< *Dunce* (def. 1), *Duns*, + *-ly*[2].] In the manner of a follower of Duns Scotus, or of Duns Scotus himself.

He is wilfully witted, *Dunsly* learned, Moorly affected, bold not a little, zealous more than enough.
Latimer, Sermons and Remains, II. 374.

Dunce-man†, **Duns-man**† (duns'man), *n.* [See *dunce.*] A disciple of Duns Scotus; a Scotist; hence, a subtle or sophistical reasoner (see *dunce*, etymology).

Now would Aristotle deny such speakyng, & a *Duns man* would make xx. distinctions. *Tyndale*, Works, p. 88.

How thinke you? is not this a likely answere for a great doctour of diuinitie? for a great *Duns man?* for so great a preacher? *Barnes*, Works, p. 232.

duncepoll (duns'pōl), *n.* A dunce. [Prov. Eng.]

Duncer†, *n.* [< *Dunce, Duns* (i. e., Duns Scotus: see *dunce*), + *-er*[1].] A Dunce-man. *Becon.*

duncery (dun'sėr-i), *n.* [Formerly *dunsery* and *dunstery*; < *dunce* + *-ery.*] Dullness; stupidity.

Let every indignation make thee zealous, as the *dunstery* of the monks made Erasmus studious.
S. Ward, Sermons, p. 83.

The land had once infranchis'd her self from this impertinent yoke of prelaty, under whose inquisitorius and tyrannical *duncery* no free and splendid wit can flourish.
Milton, Church-Government, Pref., ii.

With the occasional *duncery* of some untoward tyro serving for a refreshing interlude.
Lamb, Old and New Schoolmaster.

dunce-table (duns'tā"bl), *n.* An inferior table provided in some inns of court for the poorer or duller students. *Dyce.* [Eng.]

A phlegmatic cold piece of stuff: his father, methinks, should be one of the *dunce-table*, and one that never drunk strong beer in 's life but at festival-times.
Dekker and Ford, Sun's Darling, v. 1.

dunch[1] (dunch), *v. t.* or *i.* [Also written *dunsh*; < ME. *dunchen*, push, strike, < Sw. *dunka*, beat, throb, = Dan. *dunke*, thump, knock, throb, = Icel. *dunka* (Haldorsen), give a hollow sound.] To push or jog, as with the elbow; nudge. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

"Ye needna be *dunshin* that gate [way], John," continued the old lady; "naebody says that ye ken whar the brandy comes from." *Scott*, Old Mortality.

dunch[2] (dunch), *a.* [Appar. a var. of *dunce.*] Deaf. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

dunche-down†, **dunse-down**†, *n.* [So called "bycause the downe of this herbe will cause one to be deafe, if it happens to fall into the

ears, as Matthiolus writeth" (Lyte, 1578); < *dunch*[2] + *down*[3].] The herb reed-mace, *Typha latifolia*.

duncical† (dun'si-kal), *a.* [Formerly also *duncicall, dunsical, dunstical;* < *dunce* + *-ic-al.*] Like a dunce.

The most dull and *duncicall* commissioner.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., VIII. ii. 26.

I have no patience with the foolish *duncical* dog.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, VIII. 100.

duncify† (dun'si-fī), *v. t.* [< *dunce* + *-i-fy*, make.] To make dull or stupid; reduce to the condition of a dunce.

Here you have a fellow ten thousand times more *duncified* than dunce Webster.
Warburton, To Hurd, Letters, cxxx.

duncish (dun'sish), *a.* [< *dunce* + *-ish*[1].] Like a dunce; sottish. *Imp. Dict.*

duncishness (dun'sish-nes), *n.* The character or quality of a dunce; folly. *Westminster Rev.*

dun-cow (dun'kou), *n.* In Devonshire speech, the shagreen ray, *Raia fullonica*, a batoid fish.

duncur (dung'kėr), *n.* The pochard or dun-bird. Also *dunker*. [Prov. Eng.]

Dundee pudding. See *pudding*.

dunder[1] (dun'dėr), *n.* A dialectal variant of *thunder*.

dunder[2] (dun'dėr), *n.* Lees; dregs; especially, the lees of cane-juice, which are used in the West Indies in the distillation of rum.

The use of *dunder* in the making of rum answers the purpose of yeast in the fermentation of flour. *Edwards.*

dunderbolt (dun'dėr-bōlt), *n.* [A dial. var. of *thunderbolt.*] A fossil belemnite; a thunderstone. *Davies.*

For "the reumatis" boiled *dunderbolt* is the sovereign remedy, at least in the West of Cornwall.
Polwhele, Traditions and Recollections (1826), II. 607.

dunderfunk (dun'dėr-fungk), *n.* The name given by sailors to a dish made by soaking ship-biscuit in water, mixing it with fat and molasses, and baking in a pan. Also called *dandy-funk*.

dunderhead (dun'dėr-hed), *n.* [Orig. E. dial., appar. < *dunder*[1], = *thunder* (cf. Sc. *donnard*, stupid, appar. of same ult. origin), + *head*. Cf. equiv. *dunderpate, dunderpoll.*] A dunce; a numskull.

I mean your grammar, O thou *dunderhead*.
Fletcher (*and another*), Elder Brother, ii. 4.

Here, without staying for my reply, shall I be called as many blockheads, numskulls, doddypoles, *dunderheads*, ninny-hammers, &c. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ix. 25.

dunderheaded (dun'dėr-hed″ed), *a.* Like a dunderhead or dunce. *G. A. Sala.*

dunderpate (dun'dėr-pāt) *n.* [< *dunder*[1] (see *dunderhead*) + *pate.*] Same as *dunderhead*.

Many a *dunderpate*, like the owl, the stupidest of birds, comes to be considered the very type of wisdom.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 148.

dunderpoll (dun'dėr-pōl), *n.* [< *dunder*[1] (see *dunderhead*) + *poll*[1].] Same as *dunderhead*. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. (Devonshire).]

dunder-whelp (dun'dėr-hwelp), *n.* [< *dunder*[1] (see *dunderhead*) + *whelp.*] A dunderhead; a blockhead.

What a purblind puppy was I! now I remember him;
All the whole cast on 's face, though it were umber'd,
And mask'd with patches: what a *dunder-whelp*,
To let him domineer thus!
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iii. 1.

dun-diver (dun'dī″vėr), *n.* 1. The female merganser or goosander, *Mergus merganser:* so called from the dun or brown head.—2. The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*. [New York, U. S.] *J. E. De Kay*, 1844.

Dundubia (dun-dū'bi-ă), *n.* [NL. (Amyot and Serville, 1843) (so called from the resonant drumming sound which these insects emit), < Hind. Skt. *dundubhi*, a drum, < Hind. *dund.*] A remarkable genus of homopterous insects, containing the largest and most showy species of the family *Cicadidæ*, or cicadas. *D. imperatoria* is the largest hemipteran known, expanding 8 inches, of a rich orange-color, and is a native of Borneo.

dune[1] (dūn), *n.* [Partly a dial. form (also *dene*) of *down*[1], and partly < F. *dune* = Sp. Pg. It. *duna*, a dune, = G. *düne*, a dune, = Dan. Sw. *dyner*, pl., < LG. *dünen*, pl., = Fries. *dünen* (also *düninge, düm*) = D. *duin*, a dune, = E. *down*[1], a hill: see *down*[1].] A mound, ridge, or hill of loose sand, heaped up by the wind on the sea-coast, or rarely on the shore of a large lake, as on Lake Superior. Hills of loose sand at a distance from the coast, or in the interior of a country, are sometimes called by French authors *dunes;* but this is not the usage in English. Also *down*.

The Spaniards neared and neared the fatal *dunes* which fringed the shore for many a dreary mile.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, xxxi.

Then along the sandy margin
Of the lake, the Big-Sea-Water,
On he sped with frenzied gestures, . . .
Till the sand was blown and sifted
Like great snowdrifts o'er the landscape,
Heaping all the shore with Sand *Dunes*.
Longfellow, Hiawatha, xi.

The long low *dune*, and lazy-plunging sea.
Tennyson, Last Tournament.

dune[2] (dūn), *n.* [See *dun*[3].] An ancient fort with a hemispherical or conical roof. [Scotch.]

dunfish (dun'fish), *n.* [< *dun*[1], *a.* and *v. t.*, + *fish.*] Codfish cured by dunning, especially for use on the table uncooked. The fish are first slack-salted and cured, then taken down cellar and allowed to "give up," and then dried again. Great pains are taken in this mode of preparation, even to the extent of covering the "fagots" with bed-quilts to keep them clean. [New Eng.]

dung[1] (dung), *n.* [< ME. *dung, dong*, rarely *ding*, < AS. *dung*, also *dyng* (in glosses badly written *dingc* and *dinig*) = OFries. *dung*, Fries. *dong* = OHG. *tunga*, MHG. *tunge*, dung, G. *dung* (with LG. *d*) (cf. MHG. *tunger*, G. *dünger*, manure) = Sw. *dynga*, muck, = Dan. *dynge*, a heap, hoard, mass. Hence *dingy*[1].] The excrement of animals; ordure; feces.

Thei that kepen that Hows coveren hem with Hete of Hors *Dong*, with outen Henne, Goos, or Doke, or ony other Foul. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 49.

For over colde doo [put] douves *dounge* at eve
Aboute her roote.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 189.

Pigeon *dung* approaches guano in its power as manure.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 233.

dung[1] (dung), *v.* [< ME. *dungen, dongen* (with restored vowel), < AS. *ge-dyngan* = OFries. *donga, denga* = MHG. *tungen*, G. *düngen*, dung, manure (cf. Dan. *dynge* = Sw. *dynga*, heap, hoard, amass); from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cover with dung; manure with or as with dung.

And, warring with success,
Dung Isaac's Fields with forrain carcasses.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

And he answering said unto him, Lord, let it alone this year also, till I shall dig about it, and *dung* it.
Luke xiii. 8.

This ground was *dunged*, and ploughed, and sowed.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 254.

2. In *calico-printing*, to immerse in a bath of cow-dung and warm water in order to remove the superfluous mordant.

II. *intrans.* To void excrement.

dung[2] (dung). Preterit and past participle of *ding*[1].

dungaree (dung-ga-rē'), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., low, common, vulgar.] A coarse cotton stuff, generally blue, worn by sailors.

The crew have all turned tailors, and are making themselves new suits from some *dungaree* we bought at Valparaiso. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. xii.

dung-bath (dung'bȧth), *n.* In *dyeing*, a bath used in mordanting, composed of water in which a small proportion of cows' or pigs' dung, or some substitute for it, has been dissolved, with a certain amount of chalk to remove the acetic acid from the printed material. See *dunging*.

dung-beetle (dung'bē″tl), *n.* 1. A common English name of the dor or dor-beetle, *Geotrypes stercorarius*.—2. *pl.* A general name of the group of scarabs or scarabæoid beetles which roll up balls of dung; the tumblebugs or dung-chafers, as the sacred beetle of the Egyptians. See cuts under *Copris* and *Scarabæus*.

dung-bird (dung'bėrd), *n.* Same as *dung-hunter*. See *badoch*. [Prov. Eng.]

dung-chafer (dung'chā″fėr), *n.* A name given to various coleopterous insects of the family *Scarabæidæ*, and especially of the genus *Geotrypes*, which frequent excrement for the purpose of depositing their eggs; a dung-beetle.

dungeon (dun'jun), *n.* [Also archaically in some senses *donjon;* < ME. *dongeon, dongeoun, dongon, dongoun, donyon, donioun*, etc., a dungeon (in both uses), < OF. *dongeon, dongon, donjon*, etc., F. *donjon* = Pr. *donjon, dompnhon, domejo* (ML. reflex *dunjo(n-), dungeo(n-), donjio(n-), dangio(n-), domgio(n-)*, etc.), < ML. *domnio(n-)*, a dungeon (tower), contr. from and a particular use of ML. *dominio(n-)*, domain, dominion, possession: see *dominion, domain, demain, demesne.*] 1. The principal tower of a medieval castle. It was usually raised on a natural or artificial mound and situated in the innermost court or bailey, and formed a last refuge into which the garrison could retreat in case of necessity. Its lower or underground part was often used as a prison. Also called *keep, dungeon-keep*, or *tower*. See cut under *castle*. [In this sense also written *donjon*, a spelling preferred by some English writers; but there is no historical distinction.]

Hence—2. A close cell; a deep, dark place of confinement.

A-twene theis tweyn a gret comparison;
Kyng Alysaunder, he conquerryd alle;
Dyogenes lay in a smalle *dongeon*,
In sondre wedyrs which turnyd as a balle.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 27.

They brought him [Joseph] hastily out of the *dungeon*.
Gen. xli. 14.

The King of Heaven hath doom'd
This place our *dungeon*, not our safe retreat.
Milton, P. L., ii. 317.

dungeon (dun'jun), *v. t.* [< *dungeon, n.*] To confine in or as in a dungeon.

Dungeoned up in the darkness of our ignorance.
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 128.

You said nothing
Of how I might be *dungeoned* as a madman.
Shelley, The Cenci, ii. 1.

dungeoner (dun'jun-ėr), *n.* One who imprisons or keeps in jail; a jailer. [Poetical.]

That most hateful land,
Dungeoner of my friend. *Keats*, To ——.

dung-fly (dung'flī), *n.* A dipterous insect of the genus *Scatophaga*.

dung-fork (dung'fôrk), *n.* 1. A fork used in moving stable-manure. Also *muck-fork.*—2. In *entom.*, a pointed or forked process upon which the larvæ of certain coleopterous insects carry about their own excrement, as in the genera *Cassida, Coptocycla*, and the like. See cut under *Coptocycla*.

dunghill (dung'hil), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *dunghil, dunghille;* < ME. *donghyll, donghel*, etc.; < *dung* + *hill*[1].] **I.** *n.* 1. A heap of dung.

Salt is good, but if salt vanysche, in what thing schal it be sauered? Neither in erthe, neither in *donghille* it is profitable. *Wyclif*, Luke xiv.

Shine not on me, fair Sun, though thy brave Ray
With safety can the foulest *dunghils* kiss.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 135.

Hence—2. Figuratively—(*a*) A mean or vile abode. (*b*) Any degraded situation or condition.

He . . . lifteth up the beggar from the *dunghill*.
1 Sam. ii. 8.

(*c*) A man meanly born: a term of abuse.

Out, *dunghill!* dar'st thou brave a nobleman?
Shak., K. John, iv. 3.

II. *a.* Sprung from the dunghill; mean; low; base.

Unfit are *dunghill* knights
To serve the town with spear in field. *Googe.*

You must not suffer your thoughts to creep any longer upon this *dunghill* earth.
Bp. Beveridge, Works, II. cxxxvii.

Dunghill fowl, a mongrel or cross-bred specimen of the common hen; a barn-yard fowl.

dunghill-raker (dung'hil-rā″kėr), *n.* The common dunghill fowl. [A nonce-word.]

The *dunghill-raker*, spider, hen, the chicken too, to me have taught a lesson. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

dung-hook (dung'hůk), *n.* An agricultural implement for spreading manure.

dung-hunter (dung'hun″tėr), *n.* One of the species of jaeger or skua-gull, of the genus *Stercorarius*. The birds are so called from their supposed habits; but in reality they harass other gulls and terns to make them disgorge their food, not to feed upon their excrement. Also called *dung-bird* and *dirty-allen*.

dunging (dung'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *dung*[1], *v.*] In *dyeing*, the mordanting of goods by passing them through a dung-bath (which see). In modern practice substitutes are used.

dungiyah (dung'gi-yä), *n.* A coasting-vessel in use in the Persian gulf, on the coasts of Arabia, and especially in the gulf of Cutch. The dungiyahs sail with the monsoon, and arrive often in large companies at Muscat, celebrating their safe arrival with salvos of artillery, music, and flags. They are flat-bottomed and broad-beamed, have generally one mast, frequently longer than the vessel, and are in other respects rigged like the baggala. The model is supposed to date from the expedition of Alexander.

dungmere (dung'mēr), *n.* A pit where dung, weeds, etc., are mixed, to rot together for manure. *E. Phillips*, 1706; *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

dungy (dung'i), *a.* [< *dung* + *-y*[1]. Cf. *dingy*[1].] Full of dung; foul; vile.

There's not a grain of it [honesty], the face to sweeten
Of the whole *dungy* earth. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1.

dung-yard (dung'yärd), *n.* A yard or inclosure where dung is collected.

dunite (dun'īt), *n.* [So called from *Dun* Mountain, near Nelson, New Zealand.] A rock consisting essentially of a crystalline granular mass of olivin with chromite or picotite, containing

also frequently more or less of various other minerals, alteration products of the olivin. Dunite appears to be frequently more or less altered into serpentine.

duniwassal, dunniewassal (dūn-i-was′al), *n.* [Repr. Gael. *duin' uasal*, a gentleman: *duine*, a man; *uasal*, gentle.] Among the Highlanders of Scotland, a gentleman, especially one of secondary rank; a cadet of a family of rank.

His bonnet had a short feather, which indicated his claim to be treated as a *Duinhe-Wassell*, or sort of gentleman. *Scott*, Waverley, xvi.

dunkadoo (dung-ka-dō′), *n.* [Imitative.] The American bittern, *Botaurus mugitans* or *lentiginosus*. [Local, New Eng.]

Dunkard (dung′kärd), *n.* Same as *Dunker*[1].

Near at hand was the meeting-house of a sect of German Quakers — Tunkers or *Dunkards*, as they are differently named. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 255.

Dunker[1], **Tunker** (dung′-, tung′kėr), *n.* [< G. *tunker*, a dipper, < *tunken*, MHG. *tunken*, *dunken*, OHG. *tunchōn*, *dunchōn*, *thunkōn*, dip, immerse, perhaps ult. = L. *tingere* = Gr. *τέγγειν*, wet, moisten, dye, stain: see *tinge*.] A member of a sect of German-American Baptists, so named from their manner of baptism. Their proper church-name is *Brethren*. Driven from Germany by persecution early in the eighteenth century, they took refuge in Pennsylvania, and thence extended their societies into neighboring States, and are especially found in Ohio. They condemn all war and litigation, acknowledge the authority of the Bible, administer baptism by triple immersion, and only to adults, practise washing of the feet before the Lord's supper, use the kiss of charity, laying on of hands, and anointing with oil, and observe a severe simplicity in dress and speech. They have bishops, elders, and teachers, and are commonly supposed to accept the doctrine of universal redemption. Also called *Dipper*.

dunker[2] (dung′kėr), *n.* Same as *duncur*.

Dunkirk lace. See *lace*.

dunlin (dun′lin), *n.* [A corruption of E. dial. *dunling*, the proper form, < *dun*[1] + dim. *-ling*[1]. Cf. *dunbird*, *dunnock*.] The red-backed sandpiper, *Tringa* (*Pelidna*) *alpina*, widely dispersed and very abundant in the northern hemisphere, especially along sea-coasts, during the extensive

American Dunlin (*Pelidna pacifica*), in summer plumage.

migrations it performs between its arctic breeding-grounds and its temperate or tropical winter resorts. The dunlin is 8 inches long, the bill an inch or more, slightly decurved; in full dress the belly is jet-black, the upper parts varied with brown, gray, and reddish. The American dunlin is a different variety, somewhat larger, with a longer or more decurved bill, the *Pelidna pacifica* of Coues. The dunlin is also called *stint*, *purre*, *ox-bird*, *bull's-eye*, *sea-snipe*, *pickerel*, etc.

dunling (dun′ling), *n.* A dialectal (and originally more correct) form of *dunlin*.

dunlop (dun′lop), *n.* A rich white kind of cheese made in Scotland out of unskimmed milk: so called from the parish of Dunlop in Ayrshire.

dunnage (dun′āj), *n.* [Origin unknown.] 1. Fagots, boughs, or loose wood laid in the hold of a ship to raise heavy goods above the bottom and prevent injury from water; also, loose articles of lading wedged between parts of the cargo to hold them steady and prevent injury from friction or collision.

We covered the bottom of the hold over, fore and aft, with dried brush for *dunnage*.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 304.

2. Baggage.

But Barnacle suggested, as some of the *dunnage* and the tent would need to be dried before being packed, that we build a fire outside.
C. A. Neidé, Cruise of Aurora (1885), p. 105.

dunnage (dun′āj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dunnaged*, ppr. *dunnaging*. [< *dunnage*, *n.*] To stow with fagots or loose wood, as the bottom of a ship's hold; wedge or chock, as cargo. See *dunnage*, *n.*

Vessels fraudulently *dunnaged* for the purpose of reducing their tonnage. *The American*, VIII. 382.

dunner (dun′ėr), *n.* One who duns; one employed in soliciting payment of debts.

They are ever talking of new silks, and serve the owners in getting them customers, as their common *dunners* do in making them pay. *Spectator*.

dunniewassal, *n.* See *duniwassal*.

dunniness (dun′i-nes), *n.* [< *dunny* + *-ness*.] Deafness. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

dunning (dun′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *dun*[1], *v.*] The process of curing codfish in a way to give them a particular color and flavor. See *dun*[1], *v. t.*, and *dunfish*.

dunnish (dun′ish), *a.* [< *dun*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Inclined to a dun color; somewhat dun.

dunnock (dun′ok), *n.* [E. dial. (Northampton) also *doney*; < ME. *donek*, < *donnen*, *dunnen*, dun, + dim. *-ek*, *-ock*. Cf. *donkey*.] The hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis*. Also *dick-dunnock*. *Macgillivray*.

Hareton has been cast out like an unfledged *dunnock*.
E. Brontë, Wuthering Heights, iv.

dunny (dun′i), *a.* [E. dial.; origin obscure. Cf. *donnerd*.] Deaf; dull of apprehension. [Local, Great Britain.]

My old dame, Joan, is something *dunny*, and will scarce know how to manage. *Scott*.

dunpickle (dun′pik″l), *n.* The moor-buzzard, *Circus æruginosus*. *Montagu*. [Local, Eng.]

dunrobin (dun′rob″in), *n.* A superior kind of Scotch plaid.

dunst, dunset, *n.* Obsolete forms of *dunce*.

dunse-down†, *n.* See *dunche-down*.

dunsery†, *n.* An obsolete form of *duncery*.

dunset† (dun′set), *n.* [A book-form repr. AS. *dūnsǣte*, *dūnsēte*, pl., a term applied to a certain division of the Welsh people, lit. hill-dwellers, < *dūn*, a hill (see *down*[1]), + *sǣta* (= OHG. *sāzo*), a dweller, settler, < *sittan* (pret. *sæt*), sit. Cf. *cotset*.] One of the hill-dwellers of Wales; a settler in a hill country.

dunsh, *v. t.* See *dunch*[1].

dunsical†, *a.* See *duncical*.

dunsly†, Duns-man†. See *duncely*, *Dunce-man*.

dunst (dunst), *n.* A kind of flour; fine semolina without bran or germs. *The Miller* (London).

dunstable (dun′sta-bl), *a.* and *n.* [In allusion to *Dunstable* in England, the adj. use (as in def.) being derived from the word as used in the phrase *Dunstable road* or *way*.] **I.†** *a.* [*cap.*] Plain; direct; simple; downright.

Your uncle is an odd, but a very honest, *Dunstable* soul.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, VI. 177.

Dunstable road, way, or **highway,** the way to Dunstable: used proverbially as a symbol of plainness or directness.

"As plain as *Dunstable road*." It is applied to things plain and simple, without welt or guard to adorn them, as also to matters easie and obvious to be found.
Fuller, Worthies, Bedfordshire.

There were some good walkers among them, that walked in the kings high way ordinarily, uprightly, plaine *Dunstable way*. *Latimer*, Sermons.

II. *n.* A fabric of woven or plaited straw, originally made at Dunstable in England. Also used attributively: as, a *dunstable* hat or bonnet.

dunster† (dun′stėr), *n.* 1. A kind of broadcloth: so called in the seventeenth century.— 2. Cassimere.

dunt (dunt), *n.* [A var. of *dint*, *dent*, < ME. *dunt*, *dynt*, etc.: see *dint* and *dent*[1].] 1. A stroke; a blow. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

I hae a gude braid sword,
I'll tak *dunts* frae naebody.
Burns, I ha'e a Wife o' my Ain.

2. A malady characterized by staggering, observed particularly in yearling lambs. [Prov. Eng.]— 3. Palpitation. *Dunglison*. [Scotch.]

dunt (dunt), *v.* [A var. of *dint*, *dent*[1]: see *dint*, *dent*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To strike; give a blow to; knock. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

Fearing the wrathful ram might *dunt* out . . . the brains, if he had any, of the young cavalier, they opened the door. *Galt*, Ringan Gilhaize, II. 220.

2. In packing herrings, to jump upon (the head of the barrel) in order to pack it more tightly. [Local, Canadian.]— 3. To confuse by noise; stupefy. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To beat; palpitate, as the heart. [Scotch.]

While my heart wi' life-blood *dunted*,
I'd bear't in mind.
Burns, To Mr. Mitchell.

dunter (dun′tėr), *n.* [Sc., perhaps so called from its waddling gait, < *dunt*, *v.*] The eider-duck, *Somateria mollissima*. *Montagu*. [Local, British.]

dunter-goose (dun′tėr-gös), *n.* Same as *dunter*. *Symonds*.

duntle (dun′tl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *duntled*, ppr. *duntling*. [Freq. of *dunt*.] To dent; mark with an indentation. [Prov. Eng.]

His cap is *duntled* in; his back bears fresh stains of peat. *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, Int.

duo (dū′ō), *n.* [It., a duet, also two, < L. *duo* = E. *two*.] The same as *duet*. A distinction is sometimes made by using *duet* for a two-part composition for two voices or instruments of the same kind, and *duo* for such a composition for two voices or instruments of different kinds.

(Lord's Day.) Up, and, while I staid for the barber, tried to compose a *duo* of counter point: and I think it will do very well, it being by Mr. Berkenshaw's rule.
Pepys, Diary, II. 312.

duo-. [L. *duo-*, *duo*, = Gr. *δυο-*, *δύο* = E. *two*.] A prefix in words of Latin or Greek origin, meaning 'two.'

duodecahedral, duodecahedron (dū-ō-dek-a-hē′dral, -dron). See *dodecahedral*, *dodecahedron*.

duodecennial (dū″ō-dē-sen′i-al), *a.* [< LL. *duodecennis*, of twelve years (< L. *duodecim*, twelve, + *annus*, a year), + *-al*.] Consisting of twelve years. *Ash*.

duodecimal (dū-ō-des′i-mal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *duodecim* (= Gr. *δυώδεκα*, *δώδεκα*), twelve (< *duo* = E. *two*, + *decem* = E. *ten*), + *-al*. Cf. *dozen*, ult. < *duodecim*, and see *decimal*.] **I.** *a.* Reckoning by twelves and powers of twelve: as, *duodecimal* multiplication.

The *duodecimal* system in liquid measures, which is found elsewhere, appears to be derived from the Babylonians. *Von Ranke*, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 19.

Duodecimal arithmetic or **scale.** See *duodenary arithmetic* or *scale*, under *duodenary*.

II. *n.* 1. One of a system of numerals the base of which is twelve.— 2. *pl.* An arithmetical rule for ascertaining the number of square feet, twelfths of feet, and square inches in a rectangular area or surface whose sides are given in feet and inches and twelfths of inches. The feet of the multiplier are first multiplied into the feet, inches, and twelfths of the multiplicand, giving square feet, twelfths, and inches. The inches of the multiplier are then multiplied into the feet and inches of the multiplicand, giving twelfths of feet and square inches, and finally the twelfths of inches of the multiplier are multiplied into the feet of the multiplicand, giving square inches. These three partial products are then added together to get the product sought. It is used by artificers. Also called *duodecimal* or *cross multiplication*.

duodecimally (dū-ō-des′i-mal-i), *adv.* In a duodecimal manner; by twelves.

duodecimfid (dū″ō-dē-sim′fid), *a.* [< L. *duodecim*, twelve, + *-fidus*, < *findere*, cleave, split (= E. *bite*): see *fission*, etc.] Divided into twelve parts.

duodecimo (dū-ō-des′i-mō), *n.* and *a.* [Orig. in L. (NL.) phrase *in duodecimo: in*, prep., = E. *in; duodecimo*, abl. of *duodecimus*, twelfth, < *duodecim*, twelve.] **I.** *n.* 1. A size of page usually measuring, in the United States, about 5⅛ inches in width and 7⅞ inches in length, when the leaf is uncut, and corresponding to crown octavo of British publishers.— 2. A book composed of sheets which, when folded, form twelve leaves of this size.— 3. In *music*, the interval of a twelfth. *E. D.*

II. *a.* Consisting of sheets folded into twelve leaves; having leaves or pages measuring about 5⅛ by 7⅞ inches. Often written 12*mo* or 12°.

duodecimole (du-ō-des′i-mōl), *n.* [< L. *duodecimus*, twelfth: see *duodecimo*.] In *music*, a group of twelve notes to be performed in the time of eight; a dodecuplet.

Duodecimpennatæ (dū″ō-dē-sim-pe-nā′tē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *duodecim*, twelve, + *pennatus*, winged, feathered.] In *ornith.*, in Sundevall's system, a cohort of *Gallinæ*, composed of the American curassows and guans, *Cracidæ*: so called from the 12 rectrices or tail-feathers. Also called *Sylvicolæ*.

duodecuple (dū-ō-dek′ū-pl), *a.* [= F. *duodécuple* = Sp. *duodécuplo* = Pg. It. *duodecuplo*, < L. *duo*, = E. *two*, + *decuplus*, tenfold: see *decuple* and *duodecimal*.] Consisting of twelves.

duodena, *n.* Plural of *duodenum*.

duodenal[1] (dū-ō-dē′nal), *a.* [= F. *duodénal* = Sp. Pg. *duodenal* = It. *duodenale*; as *duodenum* + *-al*.] Connected with or relating to the duodenum: as, "*duodenal* dyspepsia," *Copland*.— **Duodenal fold,** a special loop or duplication of the duodenum, in which the pancreas is lodged in many animals, especially in birds, where it forms the most constant and characteristic folding of the intestine.— **Duodenal glands.** See *gland*.

duodenal[2] (dū-ō-dē′nal), *a.* and *n.* [< *duodene* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a duodene.

II. *n.* In *musical theory*, the symbol of the root of a duodene.

duodenary (dū-ō-den′a-ri), *a.* [= F. *duodénaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *duodenario*, < L. *duodenarius*, containing twelve, < *duodeni*, twelve each, < *duodecim*, twelve.] Relating to the number twelve; twelvefold; increasing by twelves.—**Duodenary** or **duodecimal arithmetic** or **scale**, that system in which the local value of the figures increases in a twelvefold proportion from right to left, instead of in the tenfold proportion of the common decimal arithmetic.

duodene (dū′ō-dēn), *n.* [< L. *duodeni*, twelve each: see *duodenary*. Cf. *duodenum*.] In *musical theory*, a group of twelve tones, having precise acoustical relations with one another, arranged so as to explain and correct problems in harmony and modulation. Any tone whatever may be chosen as the root, and its symbol is called a duodenal. The root, the major third above, and the major third below it constitute the initial trine. The duodene consists of four such trines, one being the initial trine, one a perfect fifth below it, one a perfect fifth above it, and one two perfect fifths above it. The term and the process of analysis to which it belongs were first used by A. J. Ellis in England in 1874. The study of the process is incident to the attempt to secure just intonation (pure temperament) on keyed instruments of fixed pitch.

duodenitis (dū″ō-dē-nī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *duodenum* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the duodenum.

duodenostomy (dū″ō-dē-nos′tō-mi), *n.* [< NL. *duodenum*, q. v., + Gr. στόμα, mouth, opening.] The surgical formation of an external opening from the duodenum through the abdominal wall.

duodenum (dū-ō-dē′num), *n.*; pl. *duodena* (-nä). [NL. (so called because in man it is about twelve finger-breadths long), < L. *duodeni*, twelve each: see *duodenary*.] **1.** In *anat.*, the first portion of the small intestine, in immediate connection with the stomach, receiving the hepatic and pancreatic secretions, and usually curved or folded about the pancreas. It extends from the pylorus to the beginning of the jejunum. In man it is from 10 to 12 inches in length. See cuts under *alimentary* and *intestine*.

2. In *entom.*, a short smooth portion of the intestine, between the ventriculus and the ileum, found in a few coleopterous insects. Some entomotomists, however, apply this name to the ventriculus.

duodrama (dū-ō-drä′mä), *n.* [= F. *duodrame* = It. *duodramma*, < L. *duo*, two (= Gr. δύο = E. *two*), + Gr. δρᾶμα, a drama: see *drama*.] A dramatic or melodramatic piece for two performers only.

duoliteral (dū-ō-lit′ėr-al), *a.* [< L. *duo*, = E. *two*, + *literal*: see *literal*, *letter*³.] Consisting of two letters only; biliteral.

duologue (dū′ō-log), *n.* [< L. *duo*, two (= Gr. δύο = E. *two*), + Gr. λόγος, speech. Cf. *monologue*, *dialogue*.] A dialogue or piece spoken by two persons.

> Mr. Ernest Warren's *duologue* "The Nettle" is simple, pretty, and effective. *Athenæum*, No. 3077.

> I do not feel that I shall be departing from the rule I prescribed to myself at the commencement of this paper, if I touch upon the *duologue* entertainments. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 644.

duomo (dwō′mō), *n.* [It., a dome, cathedral: see *dome*¹.] A cathedral; properly, an Italian cathedral. See *dome*¹.

> Bright vignettes, and each complete,
> Of tower or *duomo*, sunny-sweet.
> *Tennyson*, The Daisy.

> The bishop is said to have decorated the *duomo* with 500 large and 200 small columns brought from Paros for the purpose. *C. C. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, Int., p. xxxv., note.

dup† (dup), *v. t.* [Contr. of dial. *do up*, open, < ME. *do up*, *don up*, open: see *do*¹, and cf. *don*¹, *doff*, *dout*¹.] To open.

> What Devell! iche weene, the porters are drunke; wil they not *dup* the gate to-day?
> *R. Edwards*, Damon and Pythias.

> Then up he rose and donn'd his clothes,
> And *dupp'd* the chamber door.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 5.

dupability (dū-pa-bil′i-ti), *n.* [Also written, less reg., *dupeability*; < *dupable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being dupable; gullibility.

> But this poor Napoleon mistook; he believed too much in the *dupability* of men. *Carlyle.*

dupable (dū′pa-bl), *a.* [Also written, less reg., *dupeable*; < *dupe* + *-able*.] Capable of being duped; gullible.

> Man is a *dupable* animal. *Southey*, The Doctor, lxxxvii.

duparted (dū′pär-ted), *a.* [< L. *duo*, = E. *two*, + *parted*.] In *her.*, same as *biparted*.

dupe (dūp), *n.* [< F. *dupe*, a dupe, < OF. *dupe*, *duppe*, F. dial. *dube*, *duppe*, a hoopoe, a bird regarded as stupid: see *hoopoe* and *Upupa*. For similar examples of the application of the names of (supposed) stupid birds to stupid persons, cf. *booby*, *goose*, *gull*, and (in Pg.) *dodo*. Cf. Bret. *houperik*, a hoopoe, a dupe.] A person who is deceived; one who is led astray by false representations or conceptions; a victim of credulity: as, the *dupe* of a designing rogue; he is a *dupe* to his imagination.

> First slave to words, then vassal to a name,
> Then *dupe* to party; child and man the same.
> *Pope*, Dunciad, iv. 502.

> He that hates truth shall be the *dupe* of lies.
> *Cowper*, Progress of Error.

> When the spirit is not master of the world, then it is its *dupe*. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 229.

dupe (dūp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *duped*, ppr. *duping*. [< F. *duper*, dupe, gull, take in; from the noun.] To deceive; trick; mislead by imposing on one's credulity: as, to *dupe* a person by flattery.

> Ne'er have I *duped* him with base counterfeits.
> *Coleridge.*

> Instead of making civilization the friend of the poor, it [the theory of social equality] has *duped* the poor into making themselves the enemies of civilization.
> *W. H. Mallock*, Social Equality, p. 211.

dupeability, dupeable. See *dupability*, *dupable*.

duper (dū′pėr), *n.* [< *dupe* + *-er*¹; after OF. (and F.) *dupeur*, a deceiver.] One who dupes or deceives; a cheat; a swindler.

> The race-ground had its customary complement of knaves and fools—the *dupers* and the duped.
> *Bulwer*, Pelham, I. xii.

dupery (dū′pėr-i), *n.* [< F. *duperie*, < *dupe*, a dupe: see *dupe*, *n.*] The art of deceiving or imposing upon the credulity of others; the ways or methods of a duper.

> Travelling from town to town in the full practice of *dupery* and wheedling. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 304.

> It might be hard to see an end to the inquiry were we once to set diligently to work to examine and set forth how much innocent *dupery* we habitually practise upon ourselves in the region of metaphysics.
> *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 23.

dupion, doupion (dū′-, dö′pi-ọn), *n.* [< F. *doupion*, < It. *doppione*, aug. of *doppio*, double, < L. *duplus*, double: see *double*, and also *doubloon* and *dobrao*, doublets of *dupion*.] **1.** A double cocoon formed by two silkworms spinning together.—**2.** The coarse silk furnished by such double cocoons.

duplation (dū-plā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *duplus*, double, + *-ation*.] Multiplication by two; doubling.

duple (dū′pl), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *duplo*, < L. *duplus*, double: see *double*, the old form.] Double. [Rare in general use.]

> A competent defence of Illyricum was upon a two-fold reason established, the *duple* greatnesse of which business the emperor having taken in hand affected both.
> *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus, p. 101.

Duple ratio, a ratio such as that of 2 to 1, 8 to 4, etc. *Subduple ratio* is the reverse, or as 1 to 2, 4 to 8, etc.—**Duple rhythm**, in *music*, a rhythm characterized by two beats or pulses to the measure; double time.

duple (dū′pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dupled*, ppr. *dupling*. [< *duple*, *a.*] To double. [Rare.]

duplet (dū′plet), *n.* [< L. *duplus*, double, + E. dim. *-et*.] A doublet. [Rare.]

> That is to throw three dice till *duplets* and a chance be thrown, and the highest *duplet* wins.
> *Dryden*, Mock Astrologer, iii.

duplex (dū′pleks), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *duplex*, double, twofold, < *duo*, = E. *two*, + *plicare*, fold.] **I.** *a.* Double; twofold. Specifically applied in electricity to a system of telegraphy in which two messages are transmitted at the same time over a single wire: it includes both *diplex* and *contraplex*. See these words.—**Duplex escapement** of a watch. See *escapement*.—**Duplex idea, lathe, pelitti.** See the nouns.—**Duplex querela** (*eccles.*), a double quarrel (which see, under *quarrel*).

II. *n.* A doubling or duplicating.

duplex (dū′pleks), *v.* [< *duplex*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* In *teleg.*, to arrange (a wire) so that two messages may be transmitted along it at the same time.

> Four perfectly independent wires were practically created. . . . Each of these wires was also *duplexed*.
> *G. B. Prescott*, Elect. Invent., p. 219.

II. *intrans.* To transmit telegraphic messages by the duplex system.

duplicate (dū′pli-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *duplicated*, ppr. *duplicating*. [< L. *duplicatus*, pp. of *duplicare*, make double, < *duplex* (*duplic-*), double, twofold: see *duplex*. Cf. *double*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To double; repeat; produce a second (like the first); make a copy or copies of.

> Whereof perhaps one reason is, because there is shewn in this a *duplicated* power: a contrary stream of power running across and thwart, in its effects in this.
> *Goodwin*, Works, III. i. 558.

2. In *physiol.*, to divide into two by natural growth or spontaneous division: as, some infusorians *duplicate* themselves.

II. *intrans.* To become double; repeat or be repeated; specifically, in ecclesiastical use, to celebrate the mass or holy communion twice in the same day. See *duplication*.

> The desires of man, if they pass through an even and indifferent life towards the issues of an ordinary and necessary course, they are little, and within command; but if they pass upon an end or aim of difficulty or ambition, they *duplicate*, and grow to a disturbance.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 104.

> If the Priest has to *duplicate*, i. e., to celebrate twice in one day, he must not drink the ablutions, which must be poured into a chalice and left for him to consume at the second celebration. For to drink the ablutions would be to break his fast.
> *F. G. Lee*, Directorium Anglicanum, 4th ed. (1879), p. 248.

duplicate (dū′pli-kāt), *a.* and *n.* [= It. *duplicato* = D. *duplikaat* = G. Dan. *duplikat*, < L. *duplicatus*, pp. of *duplicare*, make double: see *duplicate*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Double; twofold; consisting of or relating to a pair or pairs, or to two corresponding parts: as, *duplicate* spines in an insect; *duplicate* examples of an ancient coin; *duplicate* proportion.—**2**†. Consisting of a double number or quantity; multiplied by two.

> The estates of Bruges little doubted to admit so small a numbre into so populous a company, yea though the numbre were *duplicate*. *Hall*, Hen. VII., an. 5.

3. Exactly like or corresponding to something made or done before; repeating an original; matched: as, there are many *duplicate* copies of this picture; a *duplicate* action or proceeding.—**Duplicate proportion** or **ratio**, the proportion or ratio of squares: thus, in geometrical proportion, the first term is said to be to the third in the *duplicate* ratio of the first to the second, or as its square is to the square of the second. Thus, in 9 : 15 : : 15 : 25, the ratio of 9 to 25 is a *duplicate* of that of 9 to 15, or as the square of 9 is to the square of 15; also, the duplicate ratio of a to b is the ratio of $a\ a$ to $b\ b$ or of a^2 to b^2.

II. *n.* **1.** One of two or more things corresponding in every respect to each other.

> Of all these he [Vertue] made various sketches and notes, always presenting a *duplicate* of his observations to Lord Oxford. *Walpole*, Life of Vertue.

Specifically, in *law* and *com.*: (*a*) An instrument or writing corresponding in every particular to a first or original and of equal validity with it; an additional original.

> *Duplicates* of dispatches and of important letters are frequently sent by another conveyance, as a precaution against the risk of a miscarriage. The copy which first reaches its destination is treated as an original. *Wharton.*

> In the case of mutual contracts, such as leases, contracts of marriage, copartnership, and the like, *duplicates* of the deed are frequently prepared, each of which is signed by all the contracting parties; and, where this is done, the parties are bound if one of the *duplicates* be regularly executed, although the other should be defective in the necessary solemnities. *Bell.*

(*b*) A second copy of a document, furnished by authority when the original has been lost, defaced, or invalidated.

2. One of two or more things each of which corresponds in all essential respects to an original, type, or pattern; another corresponding to a first or original; another of the same kind; a copy: as, a *duplicate* of a bust.

> Many *duplicates* of the General's wagon stand about the church in every direction. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 72.

duplication (dū-pli-kā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *duplication* = Pr. *duplicatio* = Sp. *duplicacion* = Pg. *duplicação* = It. *duplicazione*, < L. *duplicatio(n-)*, < *duplicare*, pp. *duplicatus*, double: see *duplicate*, *v.*] **1.** The act of duplicating, or of making or repeating something essentially the same as something previously existing or done.

> However, if two sheriffs appear in one year (as at this time and frequently hereafter), such *duplication* cometh to pass by one of these accidents. *Fuller*, Worthies, Berkshire.

2. In *arith.*, the multiplication of a number by two.—**3.** A folding; a doubling; also, a fold: as, the *duplication* of a membrane.—**4.** In *physiol.*, the act or process of dividing into two by natural growth or spontaneous division.—**5.** In *music*, the process or act of adding the upper or lower octaves or replicates to the tones of a melody or harmony. See *double*, *n.* and *v.*—**6.** In *bot.*, same as *chorisis*.—**7.** In *admiralty law*, a pleading on the part of the defendant in reply to the replication. *Benedict.* [Rare.]—**8.** *Eccles.*, the celebration of the mass or eucharist twice by the same priest on the same day. From the sixth century to the thirteenth, duplication was in many places not an unusual practice on a number of days. Since the fourteenth century it has been forbidden in the Roman Catholic Church except on Christmas day. In the mediæval church in England it was allowed on Easter day also. The Greek Church does not permit duplication.—**Duplication formula**, in *math.*, a formula for obtain-

ing the sine, etc., of the double of an angle from the functions of the angle itself.—**Problem of the duplication**, or **duplication of the cube**, in *math.*, the problem to determine the side of a cube which shall have double the solid contents of a given cube. The problem is equivalent to finding the cube root of 2, which is neither rational nor rationally expressible in terms of square roots of integers; consequently neither an exact numerical solution nor an exact construction with a rule and compass is possible. Also called the *Delian problem*.

There remain yet some other pages of Mr. Hobbes's dialogue, wherein he speaks of . . . the *duplication of the cube*, and the quadrature of the circle.
Boyle, Works, I. 234.

The altar of Apollo at Athens was a square block, or cube, and to double it required the *duplication of the cube*.
D. Webster, Speech, Mechanics' Inst., Nov. 12, 1828.

duplicative (dū′pli-kā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *duplicatif*; as *duplicate* + *-ive*.] Having the quality of duplicating or doubling; especially, in *physiol.*, having the quality of duplicating or dividing into two by natural growth or spontaneous division.

In the lowest forms of Vegetable life, the primordial germ multiplies itself by *duplicative* subdivision into an apparently unlimited number of cells.
W. B. Carpenter, in Grove's Corr. of Forces.

duplicatopectinate (dū-pli-kā-tō-pek′ti-nāt), *a.* [< *duplicate* + *pectinate*.] In *entom.*, having the branches of bipectinate antennæ on each side alternately long and short.

duplicature (dū′pli-kā-tūr), *n.* [= F. *duplicature* = It. *duplicatura*, < L. as if **duplicatura*, < *duplicare*, pp. *duplicatus*, double: see *duplicate*, *v.*] A doubling; a fold or folding; a duplication: as, a *duplicature* of the peritoneum.

The kidneys and bladder are contained in a distinct *duplicature* of that membrane [the peritoneum], being thereby partitioned off from the other contents of the abdomen.
Paley, Nat. Theol., xi.

duplicidentate (dū″pli-si-den′tāt), *a.* [< NL. *duplicidentatus*, < L. *duplex* (*duplic-*), double, + *dentatus* = E. *toothed*: see *dentate*.] Of or pertaining to the *Duplicidentati*; having four upper incisors, two of which are much smaller than and situated behind the other two, of which they thus appear like duplicates, as in the hare, rabbit, or pika. *Coues*.

Duplicidentati (dū″pli-si-den-tā′tī), *n. pl.* [NL. (sc. *Glires*), orig. *Duplicidentata* (sc. *Rodentia*, Illiger, 1811); pl. of *duplicidentatus*: see *duplicidentate*.] A prime division of the order *Rodentia* or *Glires*, containing those rodents, as the hares and pikas, which have four upper front teeth—that is, twice as many as ordinary rodents, or *Simplicidentati*. The group consists of the families *Leporidæ* and *Lagomyidæ*. *E. R. Alston*.

duplicity (dū-plis′i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *duplicite*, < OF. *duplicite*, F. *duplicité* = Sp. *duplicidad* = Pg. *duplicidade* = It. *duplicità*, < LL. *duplicita(t-)s*, doubleness, ML. ambiguity, < L. *duplex* (*duplic-*), twofold, double: see *duplex*.] **1.** The state of being double; doubleness. [Rare.]

They neither acknowledge a multitude of unmade deities, nor yet that *duplicity* of them which Plutarch contended for (one good and the other evil).
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 231.

These intermediate examples need not in the least confuse our generally distinct ideas of the two families of buildings; the one in which the substance is alike throughout, and the forms and conditions of the ornament assume or prove that it is so; . . . and the other, in which the substance is of two kinds, one internal, the other external, and the system of decoration is founded on this *duplicity*, as pre-eminently in St. Mark's. I have used the word *duplicity* in no depreciatory sense. *Ruskin*.

A star in the Northern Crown, . . . (η Coronæ), was found to have completed more than one entire circuit since its first discovery; another, τ Serpentarii, had closed up into apparent singleness; while in a third, ζ Orionis, the converse change had taken place, and deceptive singleness had been transformed into obvious *duplicity*.
A. M. Clerke, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 58.

2. Doubleness of heart or speech; the acting or speaking differently in relation to the same thing at different times or to different persons, with intention to deceive; the practice of deception by means of dissimulation or double-dealing.

And shall we even now, whilst we are yet smarting from the consequences of her treachery, become a second time the good easy dupes of her *duplicity*?
Anecdotes of Bp. Watson, I. 273.

I think the student of their character should also be slow to upbraid Italians for their *duplicity*, without admitting, in palliation of the faults, facts of long ages of alien and domestic oppression, in politics and religion.
Howells, Venetian Life, xxi.

3. In *law*, the pleading of two or more distinct matters together as if constituting but one. =Syn. **2.** Guile, deception, hypocrisy, artifice, chicanery.

duplo- (dū′plō). [< L. *duplus*, double: see *double*.] A prefix signifying 'twofold' or 'twice as much': as, *duplo-carburet*, twofold carburet.

duply (dū-plī′), *n.*; pl. *duplies* (-plīz′). [< **duply*, v. (on type of *reply*, < OF. *replier*), < OF. as if **duplier*, F. only *dupliquer* = Sp. Pg. *duplicar* = It. *duplicare*, < ML. *duplicare*, put in a rebutter, make a second reply, L. *duplicare*, double: see *duplicate*, *a.*] In *Scots law*, a second reply: a pleading formerly in use in inferior courts.

Answers, replies, *duplies*, triplies, quadruplies, followed thick upon each other.
Scott, Abbot, i.

dupondius (dū-pon′di-us), *n.*; pl. *dupondii* (-ī). [L., also *dupondium*, *dipondium*, < *duo*, = E. *two*, + *pondus*, a weight, < *pendere*, weigh: see *pound*[1].] A Roman bronze coin, of the value

Obverse. Reverse.
Dupondius of Augustus.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

of 2 asses (see *as*[4]), issued by Augustus and some of his successors: popularly called by coin-collectors "second brass," to distinguish it from the sestertius, the "first brass" Roman coin.

dupper (dup′ėr), *n.* Same as *dubber*[2].

Dupuytren's contraction. See *contraction*.

dur (dōr), *n.* [= G. Dan. Sw. *dur*, < L. *durus*, hard.] In *music*, major: as, C *dur*, or C major.

dura (dū′rą), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *durus*, hard: see *dure*.] **1.** Same as *duramen*.—**2.** The dura mater (which see). *Wilder and Gage*.

durability (dū-ra-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= Dan. Sw. *durabilitet*, < F. *durabilité* (OF. *dureblete*) = Pr. *durabletat* = Pg. *durabilidade* = It. *durabilità*, < LL. *durabilita(t-)s*, < L. *durabilis*, durable: see *durable*.] The quality of being durable; the power of lasting or continuing in the same state by resistance to causes of decay or dissolution.

A Gothic cathedral raises ideas of grandeur in our minds by its size, its height, . . . its antiquity, and its *durability*.
H. Blair, Rhetoric, iii.

durable (dū′ra-bl), *a.* [= D. Dan. Sw. *durabel*, < F. *durable* = Pr. Sp. *durable* = Pg. *duravel* = It. *durabile*, < L. *durabilis*, lasting, < *durare*, last, < *durus*, hard, lasting: see *dure*, *v.*] Having the quality of lasting, or continuing long in being; not perishable or changeable; lasting; enduring: as, *durable* timber; *durable* cloth; *durable* happiness.

The monuments of wit and learning are more *durable* than the monuments of power, or of the hands.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 101.

They might take vp their Crosse, and follow the second Adam vnto a *durable* happinesse.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 28.

For time, though in eternity, applied
To motion, measures all things *durable*
By present, past, and future.
Milton, P. L., v. 581.

The very susceptibility that makes him quick to feel makes him also incapable of deep and *durable* feeling.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 364.

=Syn. *Permanent*, *Stable*, etc. (see *lasting*), abiding, continuing, firm, strong, tough.

durableness (dū′ra-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being lasting or enduring; durability: as, the *durableness* of honest fame.

As for the timber of the walnut-tree, it may be termed an English shittim-wood for the fineness, smoothness, and *durableness* thereof.
Fuller, Worthies, Surrey.

The *durableness* of metals is the foundation of this extraordinary steadiness of price.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, i. 11.

durably (dū′ra-bli), *adv.* In a lasting manner; with long continuance.

An error in physical speculations is seldom productive of such consequences, either to one's neighbour or one's self, as are deeply, *durably*, or extensively injurious.
V. Knox, Essays, i.

dural (dū′ral), *a.* [< *dura* (*mater*) + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the dura mater.

The *dural* vessels were well injected externally and internally.
Medical News, LII. 430.

dura mater (dū′rą mā′tėr). [NL.: L. *dura*, fem. of *durus*, hard; *mater*, mother: see *dure*, *mother*, and cf. *dura*.] The outermost membranous envelop or external meninx of the brain and spinal cord; a dense, tough, glistening fibrous membrane which lines the interior of the brain-case, but in the spinal column is separated from the periosteum lining the vertebræ by a space filled with loose areolar tissue. In the skull it envelops the brain, but does not send down processes into the fissures. It forms, however, some main folds, as the vertical falcate sheet or falx cerebri between the hemispheres of the cerebrum, and the tentorium or horizontal sheet between the cerebrum and the cerebellum. Sundry venous channels between layers of the dura mater are the sinuses of the brain. The term *dura mater* is contrasted with *pia mater*, both these meninges being so named from an old fanciful notion that they were the "mothers," or at least the nurses, of the contained parts.

duramen (dū-rā′men), *n.* [NL., < L. *duramen*, hardness, also applied to a ligneous vine-branch, < *durare*, harden, < *durus*, hard: see *dure*.] In *bot.*, the central wood or heart-wood in the trunk of an exogenous tree. It is harder and more solid than the newer wood that surrounds it, from the formation of secondary layers of cellulose in the wood-cells. It is also usually of a deeper color, owing to the presence of peculiar coloring matters. Called by ship-carpenters the *spine*. See *alburnum*. Also *dura*.

The inner layers of wood, being not only the oldest, but the most solidified by matters deposited within their component cells and vessels, are spoken of collectively under the designation *duramen* or "heart-wood."
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 369.

durance (dū′rans), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *duraunce*, *duranse*; < OF. *durance* = Sp. *duranza* = It. *duranza*, < ML. as if **durantia*, < L. *duran(t-)s*, ppr. of *durare*, last: see *dure*, *v.* In E. *durance* is prob. in part an abbr. by apheresis of *endurance*, q. v.] **1.** Duration; continuance; endurance. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Loe! I have made a Calender for every yeare,
That steele in strength, and time in *durance*, shall outweare.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., Epil.

An antique kind of work, composed of little square pieces of marble, gilded and coloured, . . . which set together . . . present an unexpressible statelinesse; and are of marvellous *durance*.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 24.

Of how short *durance* was this new made state!
Dryden, State of Innocence, v. 1.

The *durance* of a granite ledge.
Emerson, Astræa.

2. Imprisonment; restraint of the person; involuntary confinement of any kind.

What bootes it him from death to be unbownd,
To be captived in endlesse *duraunce*
Of sorrow and despeyre without aleggeaunce?
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 42.

They [the Flemmings] put their Lord in Prison, till with long *Durance* he at last consented.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 122.

I give thee thy liberty, set thee from *durance*.
Shak., L. L. L., iii. 1.

In *durance* vile here must I wake and weep.
Burns, Epistle from Esopus to Maria.

3†. Any material supposed to be of remarkable durability, as buff-leather; especially, a strong cloth made to replace and partly to imitate buff-leather; a variety of tammy. Sometimes written *durant*, and also called *everlasting*.

Your mincing niceries—*durance* petticoats, and silver bodkins.
Marston, Jonson, and Chapman, Eastward Ho, i. 1.

As the taylor that out of seven yards stole one and a half of *durance*.
R. Wilson, Three Ladies of London.

Is not a buff-jerkin a most sweet robe of *durance*?
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 2.

4. A kind of apple.

durancy†, *n.* [As *durance*.] Continuance; lastingness; durance.

The souls ever *durancy* I sung before,
Ystruck with mighty rage.
Dr. H. More, Sleep of the Soul, i. 1.

durangite (dū-ran′jīt), *n.* [< *Durango* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A fluo-arsenate of aluminium, iron, and sodium, occurring in orange-red monoclinic crystals, associated with cassiterite (tin-stone), at Durango, Mexico.

duranse†, *n.* An obsolete form of *durance*.

durant† (dū′rant), *n.* [< It. *durante*, a kind of strong cloth, < L. *duran(t-)s*, lasting, ppr. of *durare*, last: see *dure*, *v.*] Same as *durance*, 3.

Duranta (dū-ran′tą), *n.* [NL., named after Castor *Durante*, an Italian physician (died 1590).] A genus of verbenaceous shrubs of tropical America, bearing a great profusion of blue flowers in racemes. *D. Plumieri* is found in greenhouses.

durante beneplacito (dū-ran′tē bē-nē-plas′i-tō). [ML. NL.: L. *durante*, abl. of *duran(t-)s*, during, ppr. of *durare*, last, dure (see *dure*, *v.*, and *during*); LL. *beneplacito*, abl. of *beneplacitum*, good pleasure, neut. of *beneplacitus*, pp. of *beneplacere*, *bene placere*, please well: see *beneplacit*.] During good pleasure.

durante vita (dū-ran'tē vī'tă). [L.: *durante*, abl. of *duran(t-)s*, during (see *durante beneplacito*); *vitā*, abl. of *vita*, life: see *vital*.] During life.

duration (dū-rā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *duracion*. Cf. Pr. *duracio* = Sp. *duracion* = Pg. *duração* = It. *durazione*, < ML. *duratio(n-)*, continuance, perseverance, < L. *durare*, last: see *dure*, *v.*] Continuance in time; also, the length of time during which anything continues: as, the *duration* of life or of a partnership; the *duration* of a tone or note in music; the *duration* of an eclipse.

The distance between any parts of that succession [of ideas], or between the appearance of any two ideas in our minds, is that we call *duration*.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xiv. 3.

Is there any thing in human life, the *duration* of which can be called long? *Steele*, Spectator, No. 153.

It was proposed that the *duration* of Parliament should be limited. *Macaulay*.

Relative, apparent, and common time is *duration* as estimated by the motion of bodies, as by days, months, and years. *Clerk Maxwell*, Matter and Motion, art. xvii.

durbar, darbar (dėr'bär), *n.* [< Hind. *darbār*, Turk. *derbār*, < Pers. *darbār*, a court, an audience-room, < *dar*, a door, + *bār*, admittance, audience, court, tribunal.] 1. An audience-room in the palace of a native prince of India; the audience itself.

He was at once informed that a Rampore citizen had no right to enter the *durbar* of Jubbul, and was obliged to go out in the rain in the court-yard.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 206.

2. A state levee or audience held by the governor-general of India, or by one of the native princes; an official reception.

On January 1, 1877, Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India, at a *darbár* of unequalled magnificence, held on the historic "ridge" overlooking the Mughal capital of Delhi. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 811.

dure† (dūr), *a.* [Sc. also *dour*; < OF. *dur*, F. *dur* = Sp. Pg. It. *duro*, < L. *durus*, hard, rough, harsh, insensible, = Ir. *dur* = Gael. *dur*, dull, hard, stupid, obstinate, firm, strong, = W. *dir*, certain, sure, of force, *dir*, force, certainty; but the Celtic forms, like W. *dur*, steel, may be borrowed from the Latin.] Hard; rough.

What *dure* and cruell penance dooe
I sustaine for none offence at all.
Palace of Pleasure, I. sig. Q, 4.

dure† (dūr), *v.* [< ME. *duren*, < OF. *durer*, F. *durer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *durar* = It. *durare*, < L. *durare*, intr. be hardened, be patient, wait, hold out, endure, last, tr. harden, inure, < *durus*, hard, rough, harsh, insensible: see *dure*, *a.* Hence *endure*, *perdure*, *duration*, *during*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To extend in time; last; continue; be or exist; endure.

Whyl that the world may *dure*.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 980.

Vpon a sabboth day, when the disciples were come together vnto the breakyng of the bread, Paule made a sermon *duryng* to mydnight. *Tyndale*, Works, p. 476.

Yet hath he not root in himself, but *dureth* for a while. Mat. xiii. 21.

The noblest of the Citizens were ordained Priests, which function *dured* with their liues.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 332.

2. To extend in space.

Arabye *durethe* fro the endes of the Reme of Caldee unto the laste ende of Affryk, and marchethe to the Lond of Ydumee, toward the ende of Botron.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 43.

"How fer is it hens to Camelot?" quod Seigramor. "Sir, it is vj mile vnto a plain that *dureth* wele two myle fro thens." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 260.

II. *trans.* To abide; endure.

He that can trot a courser, break a rush,
And, arm'd in proof, dare *dure* a strawes strong push.
Marston, Satires, i.

dureful† (dūr'fûl), *a.* [< *dure* + *-ful*.] Lasting: as, *dureful* brass.

The *durefull* oake whose sap is not yet dride.
Spenser, Sonnets, vi.

dureless† (dūr'les), *a.* [< *dure* + *-less*.] Not lasting; fading; fleeting: as, "*dureless* pleasures," *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

Düreresque (dü-rėr-esk'), *a.* [< *Dürer* (see def.) + *-esque*.] In the manner or style of Albert Dürer, the most famous Renaissance artist of Germany (1471–1528), noted for the perfection of his drawing and the facility with which he delineated character and passion: as, *Düreresque* detail. Albert Dürer was at once painter, sculptor, engraver, and architect; but his fame is most widely spread through his admirable engravings, both on wood and on copper, which far surpassed anything that had been produced in that branch of art in his day, and provided free scope for his remarkable sureness and delicacy of hand. One of the greatest merits of his work lies in the harmony of composition characterizing even his most complicated designs. In his early work the detail, though

Düreresque Detail, as illustrated in a woodcut by Dürer.
(Reduced from the original.)

always rendered with almost unparalleled truth, is somewhat profuse and labored, and often sacrifices beauty to exactness; but toward the close of his career he sought to attain repose and simplicity of manner and subject.

duress (dū'res or dū-res'), *n.* [< ME. *duresse*, *durese*, hardship, < OF. *durece*, *duresce*, *duresse* = Pr. *duressa* = Sp. Pg. *dureza* = It. *durezza*, < L. *duritia*, hardness, harshness, severity, austerity, < *durus*, hard: see *dure*, *a.*] 1†. Hardness.

Ye that bere an herte of suche *duresse*,
A faire body formed to the same.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 67.

2. Hardship; constraint; pressure; imprisonment; restraint of liberty; durance.

Whan the spaynols that a-spied spakli thei him folwed,
And deden al the *duresse* that thei do migt.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3632.

Yef I delyuer my moder fro this Iuge, shall eny other do her *duresse*? *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 19.

Right feeble through the evill rate
Of food which in her *duresse* she had found.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 19.

After an unsatisfactory examination and a brief *duress*, the busy ecclesiastic was released.
Motley, Dutch Republic, III. 398.

3. In *law*, actual or apprehended physical restraint so great as to amount to coercion: a species of fraud in which compulsion in some form takes the place of deception in accomplishing the injury. *Cooley.*—**Duress of goods**, the forcible seizing or withholding of personal property without sufficient justification, in order to coerce the claimant.—**Duress of imprisonment**, actual deprivation of liberty.—**Duress per minas**, coercion by threats of destruction to life or limb. A promise is voidable when made under duress, whether this is exercised immediately upon the promisor or upon wife, husband, descendant, or ascendant.

duress† (dū-res'), *v. t.* [< *duress*, *n.*] To subject to duress or restraint; imprison.

If the party *duressed* do make any motion. *Bacon.*

duressor† (dū-res'or), *n.* [< *duress* + *-or*.] In *law*, one who subjects another to duress. *Bacon.*

duret† (dū-ret'), *n.* [Appar. < OF. *duret*, F. *duret* (= It. *duretto*), somewhat stiff, hard, etc., dim. of *dur*, stiff, hard, etc., < L. *durus*, hard: see *dure*, *a.*] A kind of dance.

The Knights take their Ladies to dance with them galliards, *durets*, corantoes, &c.
Beaumont, Masque of Inner-Temple.

durettat, *n.* [As if < It. *duretto*, somewhat hard: see *duret*.] A coarse kind of stuff, so called from its wearing well.

I never durst be seen
Before my father out of *duretta* and serge;
But if he catch me in such paltry stuffs,
To make me look like one that lets out money,
Let him say, Timothy was born a fool.
Jasper Mayne, City Match, i. 5.

Durga (dör'gă), *n.* [Hind. *Durgā*, Skt. *Durgā*, a female divinity (see def.), prop. adj., lit. whose going is hard, hard to go to or through, impassable, as n. difficulty, danger, < *dur-* for *dus-*, hard, bad (= Gr. *δυσ-*, bad: see *dys-*), + √ *gā*, another form of √ *gam*, go, come, = E. *come*, q. v.] A Hindu divinity, the consort of Siva, other names given her being *Devi*, *Kali*, *Parvati*, *Bhavani*, *Uma*, etc. She is generally represented with ten arms. In one hand she holds a spear, with which she is piercing Mahisha, the chief of the demons, the killing of whom was her most famous exploit; in another, a sword; in a third, the hair of the demon chief, and the tail of a serpent twined round him; and in others, the trident, discus, ax, club, and shield. A great festival lasting ten days is celebrated annually in Bengal in her honor. Also spelled *Doorga*.

Durga.
(From Coleman's "Hindu Mythology.")

durgan, durgen (dėr'gan, -gen), *n.* [A dial. var. of *dwarf* (ME. *dwergh*, etc.): see *dwarf*.] A dwarf. *E. Phillips*, 1706; *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

Durham (dėr'am), *n.* One of a breed of short-horn cattle, so named from the county of Durham in England, where they are brought to great perfection: also used attributively: as, the *Durham* breed; *Durham* cattle.

Duria (dū'ri-ă), *n.* See *Durio*.

durian (dū'ri-an), *n.* [< Malay *duryon*.] 1. A tree, the *Durio Zibethinus*. See *Durio*.—2. The fruit of this tree.

We tasted many fruits new to us; . . . we tried a *durian*, the fruit of the East, . . . and having got over the first horror of the onion-like odour we found it by no means bad. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xxiv.

durillo (dö-rēl'yō), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *duro*, hard: see *dure*, *a.*] An old Spanish coin, a gold dollar: otherwise called the *escudillo de oro* and *coronilla*.

during†, *n.* [< ME. *during*; verbal n. of *dure*, *v.*] Duration; existence.

And that shrewes ben more unsely if they were of lenger *during* and most unsely yf they weren perdurable.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iv. prose 4.

during†, *p. a.* [< ME. *during*, ppr. of *duren*, last: see *dure*, *v.*] Lasting; continuing; enduring. *Chaucer.*

Temples and statues, reared in your minds,
The fairest, and most *during* imagery.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, i. 2.

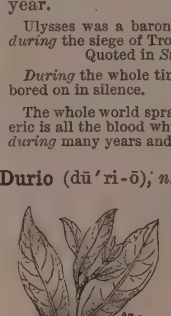
during (dūr'ing), *prep.* [< ME. *duringe*, prep., prop. ppr. of *dure*, last (see *during*, *p. a.*), like OF. and F. *durant* = Pr. *duran*, *durant* = Sp. Pg. It. *durante*, < L. *durante*, abl. agreeing with the substantive, as in *durante vitā*, during life, lit. life lasting, where *durante* is the present participle used in agreement with the noun *vita* (E. *life*), used absolutely: *durante*, abl. of *duran(t-)s*, ppr. of *durare*, last: see *dure*, *v.*] In the time of; in the course of; throughout the continuance of: as, *during* life; *during* our earthly pilgrimage; *during* the space of a year.

Ulysses was a baron of Greece, exceedingly wise, and *during* the siege of Troy invented the game of chess.
Quoted in *Strutt's* Sports and Pastimes, p. 405.

During the whole time Rip and his companion had labored on in silence. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 53.

The whole world sprang to arms. On the head of Frederic is all the blood which was shed in a war which raged *during* many years and in every quarter of the globe.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

Durio (dū'ri-ō), *n.* [NL., also written *Duria* and (non-Latinized) *Durion*, *Dhourra*, etc., < Malay *duryon*: see *durian*.] A genus of malvaceous trees, of which there are three species, natives of the Malay peninsula and adjoining islands. The durian, *D. Zibethinus*, the best-known species, is a tall tree very commonly cultivated for its fruit, which is very large, with a thick hard rind and entirely covered with strong sharp spines. Notwithstanding its strong civet odor and somewhat terebinthinate flavor, it is regarded by the natives as the most delicious of fruits. The custard-like pulp in which the large seeds are embedded is the part eaten; the seeds are also roasted and eaten, or pounded into



Durian (*Durio Zibethinus*).

flour. They may be used as vegetable ivory. It possesses very marked aphrodisiac qualities.

durity† (dū′ri-ti), *n.* [= F. *dureté* = It. *durità, duritade, duritate,* < L. *durita(t-)s,* hardness, < *durus,* hard: see *dure, a.*] 1. Hardness; firmness.

As for irradiancy or sparkling, which is found in many gems, it is not discoverable in this; for it cometh short of their compactnesse and *durity.*
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

The ancients did burn their firmest stone, and even fragments of marble, which in time became almost marble again, at least of indissoluble *durity,* as appeareth in the standing theatres. *Sir H. Wotton,* Elem. of Architecture.

2. Hardness of mind; harshness; cruelty. *Cockeram.*

durjee (dėr′jē), *n.* [Also written *dirgee, durzee,* etc., repr. Hind. *darzi,* vernacularly *darji,* < Pers. *darzi,* a tailor.] In the East Indies, a native domestic tailor or seamster.

durmast (dėr′mȧst), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A species of oak (*Quercus sessiliflora,* or, according to some, *Q. pubescens*) so closely allied to the common oak (*Q. Robur*) as to be reckoned by some botanists only a variety of it. Its wood is, however, darker, heavier, and more elastic, and less easy to split or to break; but it is comparatively easy to bend, and is therefore highly valued by the builder and the cabinet-maker.

durn[1], **durns** (dėrn, dėrnz), *n.* [E. dial. (Cornwall) *durn,* a door-post, gate-post, < Corn. *dorn,* door-post; cf. W. *dor, drws,* door: see *door.*] In *mining,* a "sett" of timbers in a mine. *Durns* is sometimes made singular and sometimes plural. (*Pryce.*) The term chiefly used at present, especially in the United States, is *sett* (which see).

durn[2], *v. t.* See *dern*[3].

duro (dō′rō), *n.* [Sp.] The Spanish silver dollar, the peso duro. See *dollar.*

durometer (dū-rom′e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *durus,* hard, + *metrum,* a measure.] An apparatus invented by Behrens for testing the hardness of steel rails. It consists essentially of a small drill fitted with apparatus for measuring the amount of feed under a given pressure of the drill, and counting the turns of the drill. The feed and work are considered to give relatively the hardness of the steel.

durous† (dū′rus), *a.* [< L. *durus,* hard: see *dure, a.*] Hard.

They all of them vary much from their primitive tenderness and bigness, and so become more *durous.*
J. Smith, Solomon's Portraiture of Old Age, p. 186.

duroy† (dū-roi′), *n.* [See *corduroy.*] Same as *corduroy.*

Western Goods had their share here also, and several booths were filled with Serges, *Duroys,* Druggets, Shalloons, Cantaloons, Devonshire Kersies, etc.
Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, I. 94.

durra (důr′ȧ), *n.* [Also written *dura, doura, dourah, dora, dhura, dhourra, dhurra,* etc., repr. Ar. *dorra, durra, dora,* Turk. *dori,* millet; cf. Ar. *dorra,* Turk. Pers. Hind. *durr,* a pearl.] The Indian millet or Guinea corn, *Sorghum vulgare.* See *sorghum.*

The always scanty crop of *doura* fails away from the Nile. *The Century,* XXIX. 651.

durst (dėrst). A preterit of *dare*[1].

durukuli, *n.* See *douroucouli.*

dusack (dū′sak), *n.* [G. *dusak,* also *duseck, tusack, disak, thiesak, tiszek,* < Bohem. *tesak,* a short, broad, curved sword.] A rough cutlas in use in Germany in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It is commonly represented as forged of a single piece, the fingers passing through an opening made at the end opposite the point, so that the grip consists of a rounded and perhaps leather-covered part of the blade itself. It is said to have originated in Bohemia.

duset, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *deuce*[1].

dush (dush), *v.* [E. dial., < ME. *dusshen, duschen; dasshen, daschen,* dash: see *dash.*] I. *trans.* To strike or push violently. [Now only prov. Eng.]

Thei *dusshed* hym, thei dasshed hym,
Thei lusshed hym, thei lasshed hym,
Thei pusshed hym, thei passhed hym,
All sorowe thei saide that it semed hym.
York Plays, p. 481.

Mynours then mightely the moldes did serche,
Ouertyrnet the toures, & the tore walles
All *dusshet* into the diche, doll to be-holde.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4776.

II. *intrans.* To fall violently; dash down; move with violence. [Now only prov. Eng.]

Such a dasande drede *dusched* to his herte
That al falewit [fallowed] his face.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1538.

dusk (dusk), *a.* and *n.* [= E. dial. *duckish* (transposed from *dusk*); < early ME. *dosk, dosc, deosk, deosc,* dark; not found in AS., but perhaps a survival of the older form of AS. *deorc,* ME. *deorc, derk,* E. *dark,* which in its rhotacized form has no obvious connections, while *deosc, dosk, dusk* appears to be related to Norw. *dusk,* a drizzling rain, Sw. dial. *dusk,* a slight shower, Sw. *dusk,* chilliness, raw weather (> Norw. *duska* = Sw. *duska* = Dan. *duske,* drizzle; Sw. *duskig,* misty, etc.), appar. orig. applied to dark, threatening weather. LG. *dusken,* slumber, is not related.] I. *a.* Dark; tending to darkness; dusky; shaded, either as to light or color; shadowy; swarthy. [Rare and poetical.]

A pathless desert, *dusk* with horrid shades.
Milton, P. R., i. 296.

Dusk faces with white silken turbans wreathed.
Milton, P. R., iv. 76.

As rich as moths from *dusk* cocoons.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

II. *n.* 1. Partial darkness; an obscuring of light, especially of the light of day; a state between light and darkness; twilight: as, the *dusk* of the evening; the *dusk* of a dense forest.

He quits
His door in darkness, nor till *dusk* returns.
Wordsworth, Excursion, v.

Prone to the lowest vale th' aerial tribes
Descend: the tempest-loving raven scarce
Dares wing the dubious *dusk.* *Thomson,* Summer.

Fortunately the *dusk* had thrown a veil over us, and in the exquisite delicacy of the fading light we drifted slowly up the mysterious river.
C. W. Stoddard, Mashallah, p. 161.

2. Tendency to darkness of color; swarthiness.

Some sprinkled freckles on his face were seen,
Whose *dusk* set off the whiteness of the skin.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 77.

dusk (dusk), *v.* [< ME. *dusken,* earlier *dosken,* make dark, become dark; < *dusk, a.*] I. *trans.* 1. To make dusky or dark; obscure; make less luminous.

After the sun is up, that shadow which *dusketh* the light of the moon must needs be under the earth. *Holland.*

Essex, at all times his [Raleigh's] rival, and never his friend, saw his own lustre *dusked* by the eminence of his inferior. *I. D'Israeli,* Amen. of Lit., II. 266.

2. To make dim.

Which clothes a dirkness of a forletyn and a despised elde hadde *dusked* and derked.
Chaucer, Boëthius, i. prose 1.

The faithfulnes of a wife is not stained with deceipt, nor *dusked* with any dissembling.
Sir T. Wilson, Art of Rhetoric, p. 55.

II. *intrans.* 1. To grow dark; begin to lose light, brightness, or whiteness.

Dusken his eyghen two, and faylleth breth.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1948.

2. To cause a dusky appearance; produce a slightly ruffled or shadowed surface.

Little breezes *dusk* and shiver
Thro' the wave that runs for ever
By the island in the river
Flowing down to Camelot.
Tennyson, Lady of Shalott, i.

[Rare in all uses.]

dusken (dus′kn), *v.* [< *dusk* + *-en*[1].] I. *intrans.* To grow dusk; dim; become darker. [Rare.]

I have known the male to sing almost uninterruptedly during the evenings of early summer, till twilight *duskened* into dark. *Lowell.*

II. *trans.* To make dark or obscure. [Rare.]

The sayd epigrame was not vtterly defaced, but onely *duskened,* or so rased that it myght be redde, thoughe that with some difficulty. *Nicolls,* tr. of Thucydides, fol. 163.

duskily (dus′ki-li), *adv.* With partial darkness; with a tendency to darkness or somberness.

The twilight deepened, the ragged battlements and the low broad oriels [of Haddon Hall] glanced *duskily* from the foliage, the rooks wheeled and clamored in the glowing sky. *H. James, Jr.,* Trans. Sketches, p. 26.

duskiness (dus′ki-nes), *n.* Incipient or partial darkness; a moderate degree of darkness or blackness; shade.

Time had somewhat sullied the colour of it with such a kind of *duskiness,* as we may observe in pictures that have hung in some smoky room.
Boëtius (trans.), p. 3 (Oxf., 1674).

duskish (dus′kish), *a.* [< *dusk* + *-ish*[1].] Moderately dusky; partially obscure; dark or blackish.

Sight is not well contented with sudden departments from one extream to another; therefore let them have rather a *duskish* tincture than an absolute black.
Sir H. Wotton, Elem. of Architecture.

duskishly (dus′kish-li), *adv.* Cloudily; darkly; obscurely; dimly.

The Comet appeared again to-night, but *duskishly.*
Pepys, Diary, II. 195.

duskishness (dus′kish-nes), *n.* Duskiness; slight obscurity; dimness.

The harts use dictamus. The swallow the hearbe celedonia. The weasell fennell seede, for the *duskishnesse* and blearishnesse of her eyes.
Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues (1612).

The divers colours and the tinctures fair,
Which in this various vesture changes write
Of light, of *duskishnesse.*
Dr. H. More, Psychozoia, i. 22.

dusky (dus′ki), *a.* [< *dusk* + *-y*[1].] 1. Rather dark; obscure; not luminous; dim: as, a *dusky* valley.

Here dies the *dusky* torch of Mortimer,
Chok'd with ambition of the meaner sort.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5.

He [Dante] is the very man who has heard the tormented spirits crying out for the second death, who has read the *dusky* characters on the portal within which there is no hope. *Macaulay,* Milton.

Memorial shapes of saint and sage,
That pave with splendor the Past's *dusky* aisles.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

2. Rather black; dark-colored; fuscous; not light or bright: as, a *dusky* brown; the *dusky* wings of some insects.

I will take some savage woman, she shall rear my *dusky* race. *Tennyson,* Locksley Hall.

A smile gleams o'er his *dusky* brow.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, i.

Here were the squalor and the glitter of the Orient — the solemn *dusky* faces that look out on the reader from the pages of the Arabian Nights.
T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 201.

3. Hence, figuratively, gloomy; sad. [Rare.]

While he continues in life, this *dusky* scene of horrour, this melancholy prospect of final perdition will frequently occur to his fancy. *Bentley,* Sermons.

Dusky duck. See *duck.*

Dussumiera (dus-ū-mē′rȧ), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1847; also *Dussumieria*); named for the traveler *Dussumier.*] A genus of fishes, in some systems made type of a family *Dussumieridæ.*

dussumierid (dus-ū-mē′rid), *n.* A fish of the family *Dussumieridæ.*

Dussumieridæ (dus-ū-mē′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dussumiera* + *-idæ.*] A family of malacopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Dussumiera.* It is closely related to the family *Clupeidæ,* but the abdomen is rounded and the ribs are not connected with a median system of scales. The species are few in number; one (*Dussumiera teres*) is an inhabitant of the eastern coast of the United States.

Dussumierina (dus′ū-mē-rī′nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dussumiera* + *-ina*[2].] In Günther's system, the fourth group of *Clupeidæ,* with the mouth anterior and lateral, the upper jaw not overlapping the lower, and the abdomen neither carinate nor serrate, and without an osseous gular plate. The group corresponds to the family *Dussumieridæ.*

dust[1] (dust), *n.* [< ME. *dust, doust,* < AS. *dust* (orig. *dūst*) = OFries. *dust* = MLG. LG. *dust* (> G. *dust*), dust, = D. *duist,* meal-dust, = Icel. *dust,* dust, = Norw. *dust,* dust, fine particles, = Dan. *dyst,* fine flour or meal; allied prob. to OHG. *tunist, dunist, dunst,* breath, storm, MHG. G. *dunst,* vapor, fine dust, = Sw. and Dan. *dunst,* steam, vapor; and to Goth. *dauns,* odor; all prob. ult. from a root repr. by Skt. √ *dhvans* or √ *dhvas,* fall to dust, perish, vanish, in pp. *dhvas-ta* (= E. *dus-t*), bestrewn, covered over, esp. with dust.] 1. Earth or other matter in fine dry particles, so attenuated that they can be raised and carried by the wind; finely comminuted or powdered matter: as, clouds of *dust* obscure the sky.

Than a-roos the *duste* and the powder so grete that vnnethe oon myght knowe a-nother, ne noon ne a-bode his felowe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 201.

The ostrich, which leaveth her eggs in the earth, and warmeth them in *dust.* Job xxxix. 13, 14.

2. A collection or cloud of powdered matter in the air; an assemblage or mass of fine particles carried by the wind: as, the trampling of the animals raised a great *dust;* to take the *dust* of a carriage going in advance.

By reason of the abundance of his horses their *dust* shall cover thee. Ezek. xxvi. 10.

Hence — 3. Confusion, obscurity, or entanglement of contrary opinions or desires; embroilment; discord: as, to raise a *dust* about an affront; to kick up a *dust.* See phrases below.

Great contest follows, and much learned *dust*
Involves the combatants; each claiming truth,
And truth disclaiming both. *Cowper,* Task, iii. 161.

4. A small quantity of any powdered substance sprinkled over something: used chiefly in cookery: as, give it a *dust* of ground spice. — 5. Crude matter regarded as consisting of separate particles; elementary substance.

Many [a day] hade i be ded & to *dust* roted,
Nadde it be Goddes grace & help of that best.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4124.

Dust thou art, and unto *dust* shalt thou return.
Gen. iii. 19.

My flesh is clothed with worms and clods of *dust*. . . .
For now shall I sleep in the *dust*. Job vii. 5, 21.

Fair brows
That long ago were *dust*.
Bryant, Flood of Years.

Hence—6†. A dead body, or one of the atoms that compose it; remains.

The bodies of the saints, what part of the earth or sea soever holds their *dusts*, shall not be detained in prison when Christ calls for them. . . . Not a *dust*, not a bone, can be denied. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 106.

Hereafter if one *Dust* of Me
Mix'd with another's Substance be,
'Twill leaven that whole Lump with love of Thee.
Cowley, The Mistress, All over Love.

7. A low condition, as if prone on the ground.

He raiseth up the poor out of the *dust*. 1 Sam. ii. 8.

8. Rubbish; ashes and other refuse. [Eng.]

But when the parish dustman came,
His rubbish to withdraw,
He found more *dust* within the heap
Than he contracted for! *Hood*, Tim Turpin.

A string of carts full of miscellaneous street and house rubbish, all called here [London] by the general name of *dust*. *New York Tribune*, Sept. 9, 1879.

9. Gold-dust; hence, money; cash. See phrases below. [Slang.]—**10.** Same as *dust-brand*.—**Cosmic dust.** See *cosmic*.—**Down with the (his, your) dust,** pay or deliver the money at once.

The abbot *down with his dust*; and, glad he had escaped so, returned to Reading, as somewhat lighter in purse, so much more merry in heart than when he came thence. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., II. 218.

Limb. I'll settle two hundred a year upon thee. . . .
Aldo. Before George, son Limberham, you'l spoil all, if you underbid so. Come, *down with your dust*, man; what, show a base mind when a fair Lady's in question!
Dryden, Limberham, ii. 1.

Come, fifty pounds here; *down with your dust*.
O'Keefe, Fontainebleau, ii. 3.

Dust and ashes. See *ash*[2].—**Founders' dust.** See *founder*[2].—**Metallic dust,** powdered oxids or filings of metals, used for giving a metallic luster to wall-papers, lacquered ware, etc. The metal-powders are washed, treated with chemicals, and heated, to obtain a variety of colors.—**To beat the dust.** See *beat*[1].—**To bite the dust.** See *bite*.—**To kick up a dust,** to make a row; cause tumult or uproar. [Colloq.]—**To make one take the dust,** in *driving*, to pass one on the road so as to throw the dust back toward him; beat one in a race.—**To raise a dust.** (*a*) To cause a cloud of dust to rise, as a fast-driven carriage, a gust of wind, etc. (*b*) To make confusion or disturbance; get up a dispute; create discord or angry discussion. [Colloq.]

The Bishop saw there was small reason to *raise* such *a dust* out of a few indiscreet words.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, II. 61.

By the help of these [men], they were able to *raise a dust* and make a noise; to form a party, and set themselves at the head of it. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. iii.

To throw dust in or **into one's eyes,** to mislead, confuse, or dupe one.

This is certainly the *dust* of Gold which you have *thrown in* the good Man's *Eyes*. *Dryden*, Spanish Friar, iii. 1.

dust[1] (dust), *v. t.* [< ME. *dusten*, intr., rise as dust, = Icel. *dusta* = Norw. *dusta*, tr., dust, sprinkle with dust, = Dan. *dyste*, sprinkle; from the noun.] **1.** To free from dust; brush, wipe, or sweep away dust from: as, to *dust* a table, floor, or room.

Let me *dust* yo' a bit, William. Yo've been leaning against some whitewash, a'll be bound.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xiv.

2. To sprinkle with dust, or with something in the form of dust: as, to *dust* a cake with fine sugar; to *dust* a surface with white or yellow.

Especially in one of those stand-stills of the air that forebode a change of weather, the sky is *dusted* with motes of fire of which the summer-watcher never dreamed.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 52.

Insects in seeking the nectar would get *dusted* with pollen, and would certainly often transport it from one flower to another. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 95.

To dust one, to make one take the dust (which see, under *dust*, *n.*).—**To dust one's jacket,** to give one a drubbing; beat one as if for freeing him from dust, or so as to raise a dust.

dust[2] (dust), *v.* [< ME. *dusten*, *desten*, throw, hurl, intr. rush, comp. *adusten*, throw (a different word from *dusshen*, throw down, dash: see *dush*), appar. of Scand. origin: < Icel. *dusta*, beat; cf. *dustera*, tilt, fight (Haldorsen, Cleasby), *dust*, a blow (Haldorsen), = Sw. *dust* = Dan. *dyst*, a tilt, bout, fight, = MLG. *dust* (*zdust*, *sust*), a tilt, a dance. Prob. allied to *douse*[2], beat (see *douse*[2]). Hitherto confused by a natural figure with *dust*[1], from which, in def. I., 2, and II., it cannot now be entirely separated. It is possible that the two words are ult. connected. Cf. Gr. *κονίειν*, tr. cover with dust, intr. run (as horses or men), or march (as an army), making a dust in the act, i. e., 'dust.'] **I.†** *trans.* **1.** To throw; hurl.

This milde meiden . . . toc [took] him bi the ateliche [grisly] top, ant hef him up ant *duste* him adunriht [downright] to ther [the] eorthe.
St. Margherete (ed. Cockayne), p. 12.

He iss Godd self, that *duste* death under him.
Legend of St. Katherine, l. 1093.

2. To strike; beat.

An engel *duste* hit a swuch dunt that hit bigon to clateren. *Legend of St. Katherine*, l. 2025.

Observe, my English gentleman, that blowes have a wonderfull prerogative in the feminine sex; . . . if . . . she be good, to *dust* her often hath in it a singular . . . vertue. *Benvenuto*, Passengers' Dialogues (1612).

II. *intrans.* To run; leave hastily; scuttle; get out: as, to get up and *dust;* come, *dust* out of here. [Colloq. or slang.]

Vrgan lepe vnfain
Ouer the bregge [bridge] he *deste*.
Sir Tristrem, iii. 9 (Minstrelsy, ed. Scott, V.).

dust-ball (dust'bâl), *n.* A disease in horses in which a ball is sometimes formed in the intestinal canal, owing to over-feeding with the dust of corn or barley. Its presence is indicated by a haggard countenance, a distressed eye, a distended belly, and hurried respiration.

dust-bin (dust'bin), *n.* A covered receptacle for the accumulated dust, ashes, and rubbish of a dwelling, usually placed in a cellar or in a yard. [Eng.]

Villages, with their rows of hovels sandwiched in between rows of *dustbins*. *Contemporary Rev.*, LII. 128.

dust-brand (dust'brand), *n.* Smut. Also *dust*.

dust-brush (dust'brush), *n.* A brush made of feathers, fine bristles, tissue-paper, or the like, for removing dust, as from furniture, walls, framed pictures, etc.

dust-cart (dust'kärt), *n.* A cart for conveying dust, refuse, and rubbish from the streets. [Eng.]

dust-chamber (dust'chām″bėr), *n.* An inclosed flue or chamber filled with deflectors, in which the products of combustion from an ore-roasting furnace are allowed to settle, the heavier and more valuable portions being left in the dust-chamber, and the volatile portions passing out through the chimney or other escape.

dust-collar (dust'kol″ăr), *n.* A grooved ring or flange placed between the hub of a wheel and the journal, to hold a dust-guard and keep the axle-box clean.

duster (dus'tėr), *n.* **1.** One who dusts.—**2.** That which is used in dusting or removing dust, as a piece of cloth or a brush. A kind of cloth especially for use in the form of dusters is made of cotton, or of linen and cotton, generally twilled, woven plain or with a checked pattern, and sold by the yard, and also in separate squares, like handkerchiefs.

We were taught to play the good housewife in the kitchen and the pantry, and were well instructed in the conduct of the broom and the *duster*.
Watts, Education of Children and Youth, § viii.

3. A fine sieve.—**4.** A machine for sifting dry poisons upon plants, to destroy insects. *E. H. Knight.*—**5.** A light overcoat or wrap worn to protect the clothing from dust, especially in traveling.

With February came the Carnival. . . . Hawthorne . . . accepted its liberties . . . with great good humor. He used to stroll along the streets, with a linen *duster* over his black coat.
J. Hawthorne, Nathaniel Hawthorne, II. v.

Set duster, a long broom, hearth-brush, or any dusting-brush.

dust-guard (dust'gärd), *n.* A thin piece of wood, leather, or fabric fitted to a journal-box to exclude dust from the axle and bearings, and to prevent the escape of the oil and waste from the box.

The *dust-guard* is made of sycamore wood, and is either in one or two parts. *Engineer*, LXV. 297.

dust-hole (dust'hōl), *n.* A dust-bin.

Our *dusthole* ain't been hemptied this week, so all the stuff is running into the sile.
Quoted in *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 80.

dustiness (dus'ti-nes), *n.* The state of being dusty.

dusting-colors (dus'ting-kul″ǫrz), *n. pl.* In *printing*, colors in the form of powder, made to be spread or dusted over an impression in adhesive varnish. Ultramarine blue and gold bronzes are common dusting-colors, and by this treatment show greater depth or brilliancy of color than when mixed with the varnish as a printing-ink.

dustless (dust'les), *a.* [< *dust*[1] + *-less*.] Free from dust.

A *dustless* path led to the door.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 177.

dust-louse (dust'lous), *n.* An insect of the genus *Psocus* or family *Psocidæ*.

dustman (dust'man), *n.*; pl. *dustmen* (-men). **1.** One whose employment is the removal of dust, rubbish, or garbage.—**2.** The genius of sleep in popular sayings and folklore: so named because the winking and eye-rubbing of a sleepy child are as if he had dust in his eyes.—**Running** or **flying dustman,** a man who removed dust from dust-holes, without license, for the sake of what he could pick out of it. [Eng.]

At Marlborough Street one day early in November, 1837, two of the once celebrated fraternity known as "*flying dustmen*" were charged with having emptied a dust-hole in Frith Street, without leave or licence of the contractor. Quoted in *First Year of a Silken Reign*, pp. 78, 79.

dustoori (dus-tō'ri), *n.* Same as *dasturi*.

dust-pan (dust'pan), *n.* A utensil for collecting and removing dust brushed from the floor, furniture, etc.

dust-point† (dust'point), *n.* An old rural game, probably the same as push-pin.

We to nine holes fall,
At *dust-point* or at quoits.
Drayton, Muse's Elysium, vi.

Then let him be more manly; for he looks
Like a great school-boy that had been blown up
Last night at *dust-point*.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, iii. 3.

dust-prig (dust'prig), *n.* A dust-hole thief; one who filched from dust-bins. [Eng.]

The days of "dusting on the sly" seem to be rapidly passing away. The transportation of the renowned Bob Bonner, first of *dust-prigs*, added to the great fall in breeze, have caused this consummation.
Quoted in *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 79.

dust-prigging (dust'prig″ing), *n.* Filching or stealing from dust-bins. [Eng.]

In the palmy days of *dust-prigging*, [men] fearlessly encountered the perils of Tothill Fields and the treadmill in pursuit of their unlawful vocation.
Quoted in *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 79.

dust-shot (dust'shot), *n.* The smallest size of shot. Also called *mustard-seed*.

Mustard-seed or *dust-shot*, as it is variously called.
Coues.

dust-storm (dust'stôrm), *n.* A storm of wind which raises dense masses of dust into the air, as on one of the great deserts of Africa or Asia.

dustuck, dustuk (dus'tuk), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Hind. *dastak*, a passport, permit, < Hind. *dast*, < Pers. *dast*, the hand.] In India, a customs permit.

Mir Jafir pledged himself to permit all goods of every kind and sort to be carried duty free, under the company's *dustuck*. *J. T. Wheeler*, Short Hist. India, p. 295.

dust-whirl (dust'hwėrl), *n.* A whirl of dust, made by an eddy of wind.

In defining this phenomenon [the whirlwind] it will be best perhaps that you should be asked to recall the occurrence, on any warm day, of the formation of a *dust-whirl* as it suddenly bursts upon you in the open street.
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXI. 247.

dusty (dus'ti), *a.* [< ME. *dusty*, *dusti*, < AS. *dystig*, dusty, < *dust*, dust: see *dust*[1] and *-y*[1].] **1.** Filled, covered, or sprinkled with dust; reduced to dust; clouded with dust: as, a *dusty* road; *dusty* matter; *dusty* windows.

All our yesterdays have lighted fools
The way to *dusty* death. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 5.

The house thro' all the level shines,
Close-latticed to the brooding heat,
And silent in its *dusty* vines.
Tennyson, Mariana in the South.

Nothing ever gave me such a poignant sense of death and *dusty* oblivion as those crumbling tombs overshadowing the clamorous and turbulent life on the hillside.
T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 245.

2. Like dust; of the hue of dust; clouded: as, a *dusty* white or red.—**3.** Covered with minute, dust-like scales, as the wings of a butterfly. *Westwood*.

dusty-foot (dus'ti-fůt), *n.* Same as *piepoudre*.

dusty-miller (dus'ti-mil″ėr), *n.* **1.** The auricula, *Primula Auricula:* so called from the white mealiness upon the leaves.—**2.** The *Senecio Cineraria*, a common cultivated foliage-plant which is covered with white tomentum.

Dutch (duch), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *Dutche*, *Doutche*, *Duche;* < ME. *Dutche*, *Duche* (Hollandish or German), < MD. *duytsch* (OD. *dietisc*), D. *duitsch*, Dutch, Hollandish (*hoogduitsch*, High Dutch, German), = MLG. *dudesch*, LG. *düdesk* = OS. *thiudisk* = OHG. *diutisk*, MHG. *diutisch*, *diutsch*, *diusch*, *tiutisch*, *tiutsch*, *tiusch*, MG. *dudesch*, *dutisch*, *tutisch*, G. *deutsch*, until recently also *teutsch*, = Icel. *Thýthverskr*, *thýtherskr*, *thýeskr* (perverted forms), later and mod. Icel. *thýzkr* = Sw. *tysk* = Dan. *tydsk* (the Scand.

forms after G.) (ML. *theodiscus, theotiscus*, first in the 9th century), German, Teutonic, lit. belonging to the people, popular, national (supposed to have been first applied to the 'popular' or national language, German, in distinction from the literary and church language, Latin, and from the neighboring Romance tongues), being orig. = Goth. **thiudisks* (in adv. *thiudiskō*, translating Gr. *ἐθνικῶς*, adv. of *ἐθνικός*, national, also foreign, gentile) = AS. *theódisc*, n., a language, < Goth. *thiuda* = AS. *theód* = OS. *thiod, thioda, theoda* = OFries. *thiade* = OD. *diet* = OHG. *diota, diot*, MHG. *diet*, people, = Icel. *thjōdh*, nation, = Lett. *tauta*, people, nation, = Lith. *tautà*, country, = Ir. *tuath*, people, = Oscan *touto*, people (cf. *meddix tuticus* (Livy), the chief magistrate of the Campanian towns: *meddix, medix*, a magistrate); cf. Skt. √ *tu*, grow, be strong. This noun (Goth. *thiuda*, OHG. *diot*, etc.) appears in several proper names, as in AS. *Theódrīc*, G. *Dietrich*, D. *Dierrijk*, whence E. *Derrick*, giving name to the mechanical contrivance so called: see *derrick*. The word *Dutch* came into E. directly from the MD., but it is also partly due to the G. form.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Teutonic or German race, including the Low German (Low Dutch) and the High German (High Dutch). See II. Specifically — **2.** Of or pertaining to the Low Germans or to their language, particularly to the inhabitants of Holland; Hollandish; Netherlandish: formerly called specifically *Low Dutch*.

> Light pretexts drew me; sometimes a *Dutch* love
> For tulips. *Tennyson*, Gardener's Daughter.

The word *Dutch* in this sense came to have in several phrases an opprobrious or humorous application, perhaps due in part to the animosity engendered by the long and severe contest for the supremacy of the seas waged by England and the Netherlands in the seventeenth century. See *Dutch auction, courage, defense*, etc.

3. Of or pertaining to the High Germans or to their language: formerly called specifically *High Dutch*. — **Dutch auction**, an auction at which the auctioneer starts with a high price, and comes down till he meets with a bidder; a mock auction. — **Dutch bargain.** See *bargain*. — **Dutch bricks.** See *brick*[2]. — **Dutch cheese.** See *cheese*[1]. — **Dutch clover.** See II., 7. — **Dutch collar**, a horse-collar. — **Dutch concert.** See *concert*. — **Dutch courage**, artificial courage; boldness inspired by intoxicating spirits.

> Pull away at the usquebaugh, man, and swallow *Dutch courage*, since thine English is oozed away.
> *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, xi.

Dutch cousins, intimate friends: a humorous perversion of *german cousins* or *cousins german*. — **Dutch defense**, a sham defense.

> I am afraid Mr. Jones maintained a kind of *Dutch defence*, and treacherously delivered up the garrison without duly weighing his allegiance to the fair Sophia.
> *Fielding*, Tom Jones, ix. 5.

Dutch foil. See *foil*[1]. — **Dutch gleek**, drink: a jocular allusion to the game of gleek: as if tippling were the favorite game of Dutchmen. *Nares.*

> Nor could be partaker of any of the good cheer, except it were the liquid part of it, which they call *Dutch gleek*, where he plaied his cards so well, and vied and revied so often, that he had scarce an eye to see withal.
> *Gayton*, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 96.

Dutch gold. See *Dutch metal*. — **Dutch lace**, a thick and not very open lace, like a coarse Valenciennes lace, made in the Netherlands, generally by the peasants. — **Dutch leaf.** See *Dutch metal*. — **Dutch liquid** (so named because first made by an association of Dutch chemists), a thin, oily liquid, insoluble in water, having a pleasant, sweetish smell and taste. It is a definite compound, ethylene dichlorid ($C_2H_4Cl_2$), formed by mixing ethylene or olefiant gas and chlorin. It also occurs as a by-product in the manufacture of chloral. — **Dutch metal**, one of the alloys used as a cheap imitation of gold, and sold in the form of leaves, called *Dutch leaf* or *leaf-gold*. It is a kind of brass, containing 11 parts of copper to 2 of zinc, and is one of the most malleable of alloys. It is cast in thin plates and then rolled, and afterward beaten into very thin leaves. It is used in bookbinding. — **Dutch myrtle, oven, pink.** See the nouns. — **Dutch pins.** See *pin*. — **Dutch roller, rush.** See the nouns. — **Dutch school**, the name applied to a peculiar style of painting which attained its highest development in the Netherlands, characterized by the selection of subjects of a low or commonplace character, as boors drinking, butchers' shops, the materials of the larder, etc., but raised to the highest popularity by admirable imitation and general perfection of execution. Rembrandt, Brouwer, Ostade, and Jan Steen are among the best-known masters of this peculiar school. — **Dutch syrup.** See the extract.

> A kind of syrup called colonial-syrup or *Dutch-syrup* is brought into commerce from those colonies where sugar is manufactured from sugar-cane.
> *Thausing*, Beer (trans.), p. 217.

Dutch talent (*naut.*), any piece of nautical work which, while it may answer the purpose, and even show a certain ingenuity, is not done in clever, shipshape style: defined by sailors as "main strength and stupidity." — **Dutch tile.** See *tile*. — **Dutch white.** See *white*. — **Dutch wife**, an open frame of ratan or cane, used in hot weather in the Dutch East Indies and other tropical countries to rest the arms and legs upon while in bed. — **To talk like a Dutch uncle**, to talk with great but kindly severity and directness, as if with the authority and unsparing frankness of an uncle from whom one has expectations.

> Milverton . . . began reasoning with the boys, *talking* to them *like a Dutch uncle* (I wonder what that expression means) about their cruelty.
> *Helps*, Animals and their Masters, p. 131.

II. *n.* **1.** The Teutonic or Germanic race; the German peoples generally: used as a plural. Specifically — **2.** The Low Germans, particularly the people of Holland, or the kingdom of the Netherlands; the Dutchmen; the Hollanders: called specifically the *Low Dutch*: used as a plural. — **3.** The High Germans; the inhabitants of Germany; the Germans: formerly called specifically the *High Dutch*: used as a plural.

> Germany is slandered to have sent none to this war [the Crusades] at this first voyage; and that other pilgrims, passing through that country, were mocked by the *Dutch*, and called fools for their pains. *Fuller.*

4†. The Teutonic or Germanic language, including all its forms. See 5, 6. — **5.** The language spoken in the Netherlands; the Hollandish language (which differs very slightly from the Flemish, spoken in parts of the adjoining kingdom of Belgium): called distinctively *Low Dutch*. — **6.** The language spoken by the Germans; German; High German: formerly, and still occasionally (as in the United States, especially where the two races are mingled), called distinctively *High Dutch*. — **7†.** The common white clover, *Trifolium repens*: an abbreviation of *Dutch clover*. — **8.** [*l. c.*] A kind of linen tape. — **Pennsylvania Dutch**, a mixed dialect, consisting of German intermingled with English, spoken by the descendants of the original German settlers of Pennsylvania. — **To beat the Dutch**, to be very strange or surprising; excel anything before known or heard of: said of a statement, an occurrence, etc., usually in the form "That *beats the Dutch*." [Colloq., northern U. S.]

dutch (duch), *v. t.* [That is, to treat in Dutch fashion: in allusion to the fact that quills were first so prepared in Holland; < *Dutch, a.*] To clarify and harden by immersing in heated sand, as goose-quills.

duchesst, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *duchess*.

Dutchman (duch'man), *n.*; pl. *Dutchmen* (-men). **1.** A member of the Dutch race; a Hollander: in the United States often locally applied to Germans, and sometimes to Scandinavians.

> The *Dutch man* who sold him this Vessel told him withal that the Government did not allow any such dealings with the English, tho they might wink at it.
> *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 111.

2. [*l. c.*] A wooden block or wedge used to hide the opening in a badly made joint. — **Flying Dutchman.** (*a*) A legendary Dutch captain who for some heinous offense was condemned to sail the sea, beating against head-winds, till the day of judgment. Legends differ as to the nature of his offense. According to one, a murder was committed on board his ship; according to another, the captain swore a profane oath that he would weather the Cape of Good Hope, though it took him till the last day. It is said that he sometimes hails vessels with the request that they will take letters home for him. (*b*) The ship commanded by this captain. — **Harry Dutchman**, the hooded crow, *Corvus cornix*. [Local, Eng.]

Dutchman's-breeches (duch'manz-brich″ez), *n.* The plant *Dicentra Cucullaria*: so called from its broadly two-spurred flowers. [U. S.]

Dutchman's-laudanum (duch'manz-lâ″danum), *n.* Bullhoof, the flowers of which are used in Jamaica as a narcotic.

Dutchman's-pipe (duch'manz-pīp), *n.* The plant *Aristolochia Sipho*, a climber with broad handsome foliage: so called from the shape of the flowers. See cut under *Aristolochia*. [U. S.]

dutchy†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *duchy*.

duteous (dū'tē-us), *a.* [< *duty* + *-ous* (cf. *beauteous*, < *beauty* + *-ous*).] **1.** Dutiful; obedient; subservient. [Rare.]

> As *duteous* to the vices of thy mistress
> As badness would desire. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6.
>
> A *duteous* daughter and a sister kind.
> *Dryden*, On a Lady who Died at Bath.

2. Pertaining to or required by duty. [Rare.]

> With mine own tongue deny my sacred state,
> With mine own breath release all *duteous* oaths.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., iv. 1.
>
> My ways and wishes, looks and thoughts, she knows,
> And *duteous* care by close attention shows.
> *Crabbe*, Works, V. 52.

duteously (dū'tē-us-li), *adv.* In a duteous manner.

duteousness (dū'tē-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being duteous.

> If piety goes before, whatever *duteousness* or observance comes afterwards, it cannot easily be amiss.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Rule of Conscience, iii. 5.

dutiable (dū'ti-a-bl), *a.* [< *duty* + *-able.*] Subject to a customs duty: as, *dutiable* goods.

dutied (dū'tid), *a.* [< *duty* + *-ed*[2].] Subjected to duties or customs. [U. S., and rare.]

> Breadstuff is *dutied* so high in the market of Great Britain as in times of plenty to exclude it, and this is done from the desire to favor her own farmers.
> *Ames*, Works, II. 13.

dutiful (dū'ti-fûl), *a.* [< *duty* + *-ful.*] **1.** Performing the duties required by social or legal obligations; obedient; submissive to natural or legal superiors; obediently respectful: as, a *dutiful* son or daughter; a *dutiful* ward or servant; a *dutiful* subject.

> The Queen being gone, the King said, I confess she hath been to me the most *dutiful* and loving Wife that ever Prince had. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 276.
>
> Though never exceptionally *dutiful* in his filial relations, he had a genuine fondness for the author of his being. *J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 187.

2. Expressive of a sense of duty; showing compliant respect; required by duty: as, *dutiful* attentions.

> There would she kiss the ground, and thank the trees,
> bless the air, and do *dutiful* reverence to every thing she thought did accompany her at their first meeting.
> *Sir P. Sidney.*
>
> Surely if we have unto those laws that *dutiful* regard which their dignity doth require, it will not greatly need that we should be exhorted to live in obedience unto them.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 9.

dutifully (dū'ti-fûl-i), *adv.* In a dutiful manner; with regard to duty; obediently; submissively.

> I advised him to persevere in *dutifully* bearing with his mother's ill humour. *Anecdotes of Bp. Watson*, I. 367.

dutifulness (dū'ti-fûl-nes), *n.* The quality of being dutiful; submission to just authority; habitual performance of duty.

> At his [the Earl of Essex's] landing, Bryan MacPhelym welcom'd him, tendering unto him all manner of *Dutifulness* and Service. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 350.
>
> Piety or *dutifulness* to parents was a most popular virtue among the Romans. *Dryden.*

duty (dū'ti), *n.*; pl. *duties* (-tiz). [Early mod. E. also *dutie, duetie, dewty, dewtie*, < ME. *duete, duetee, deute, dewtee*, etc., < *due, dewe*, due, + *-te, -ty*, formed after such words as *bewte*, beauty, etc.: see *due*[1] and *-ty*.] **1.** Obligatory service; that which ought to be done; that which one is bound by natural, moral, or legal obligation to do or perform.

> It doth not stand with the *duty* which we owe to our heavenly Father, that to the ordinances of our mother the Church we should show ourselves disobedient.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 9.
>
> Take care that your expressions be prudent and safe, consisting with thy other *duties*.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 664.
>
> In the middle ages fealty to a feudal lord was accounted a *duty*, and the assertion of personal freedom a crime.
> *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 265.

2. The obligation to do something; the binding or obligatory force of that which is morally right: as, when *duty* calls, one must obey.

> For the parents iniurie was reuenged, and the *duetie* of nature performed or satisfied by the childe.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 138.
>
> I taught my wife her *duty*, made her see
> What it behoved her see and say and do,
> Feel in her heart and with her tongue declare.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 227.
>
> O hard, when love and *duty* clash!
> *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.
>
> It is asserted that we are so constituted that the notion of *duty* furnishes in itself a natural motive of action of the highest order, and wholly distinct from all the refinements and modifications of self-interest.
> *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 189.
>
> *Duty* to one's countrymen and fellow-citizens, which is the social instinct guided by reason, is in all healthy communities the one thing sacred and supreme.
> *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, II. 69.

3. Due obedience; submission; compliant or obedient service.

> Every subject's *duty* is the king's; but every subject's soul is his own. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1.

4. A feeling of obligation, or an act manifesting such feeling; an expression of submissive deference or respectful consideration. [Archaic or prov. Eng.]

> They both attone
> Did *dewty* to their Lady, as became.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ix. 28.
>
> There also did the Corporation of Dover and the Earl of Winchelsea do their *duties* to him, in like sort.
> *England's Joy* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 27).
>
> I must entreat you to take a promise that you shall have the first [copy] for a testimony of that *duty* which I owe to your love. *Donne*, Letters, xiv.
>
> He craved so for news of Sylvia, . . . even though it was only that she sent her *duty* to him.
> *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xix.

5. Any requisite procedure, service, business, or office; that which one ought to do; particularly, any stated service or function: as, the *duties* of one's station in life; to go or be on *duty*; the regiment did *duty* in Flanders.

Fear God, and keep his commandments: for this is the whole *duty* of man. Eccl. xii. 13.

To employ him on the hardest and most imperative *duty*. *Hallam.*

6. In *mech.*, the number of foot-pounds of work done per bushel or per hundredweight of fuel consumed: as, the *duty* of a steam-engine.—**7†.** That which is due; an obligation; compensation; dues.

And right as Judas hadde purses smale
And was a theef, right swiche a theef was he,
His master hadde but half his *duetee*.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 6934.

They neither regarded to sette him to schole, nor while he was at schoole to paie his schoolemaister's *duetie*.
J. Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 369.

The man shall give unto the woman a ring, laying the same upon the book, with the accustomed *duty* to the Priest and Clerk. *Rubric in Marriage* (1552).

Do thy duty, and have thy *duty*. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 1.

8. A tax or impost; excise or customs dues; the sum of money levied by a government upon certain articles, specifically on articles imported or exported: as, the stamp *duty* of Great Britain; the legacy *duty;* the *duties* on sugar; ad valorem and specific *duties*.

To dames discreet, the *duties* yet unpaid,
His stores of lace and hyson he convey'd.
Crabbe, Works, I. 55.

The word *duties* is often used as synonymous with taxes, but is more often used as equivalent to customs; the latter being taxes levied upon goods and merchandise which are exported or imported. In this sense, *duties* are equivalent to imposts, although the latter word is often restrained to *duties* on goods and merchandise which are imported from abroad. *Andrews*, Revenue Laws, § 133.

Alnage duties. See *alnage*.—**Breach of duty.** See *breach*.—**Countervailing duties.** See *countervailing*.—**Differential duty.** Same as *discriminating duty* (which see, under *discriminating*).—**Mails and duties†.** See *mail*[3].—**To do duty for.** See *do*[1].—**Syn. 8.** *Custom, Excise*, etc. See *tax*, *n.*

duty-free (dū′ti-frē), *a.* Free from tax or duty.

duumvir (dū-um′vėr), *n.*; pl. *duumviri, duumvirs* (-vi-rī, -vėrz). [L., usually, and orig., in pl. *duumviri*, more correctly *duoviri* (sing. *duovir*), i. e., *duo viri*, two men: *duo* = E. *two; viri*, pl. of *vir* = AS. *wer*, a man. Cf. *centumvir, decemvir.*] In *Rom. hist.*, one of two officers or magistrates united in the same public function. The officers specifically so called were either the highest magistrates of municipal towns or persons appointed for some occasional service, the kind of duty in all cases being indicated by a descriptive term: as, *duumviri navales*, officers for equipping and repairing the fleet.

duumviracy (dū-um′vi-rā-si), *n.* [< *duumvirate:* see *-acy.*] The union of two persons in authority or office. [Rare.]

A cunning complicating of Presbyterian and Independent principles and interests together, that they may rule in their *Duumviracy*.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 438.

duumviral (dū-um′vi-ral), *a.* [= F. *duumviral* = It. *duumvirale*, < L. *duumviralis*, < *duumviri:* see *duumvir* and *-al.*] Pertaining to Roman duumviri, or to a duumvirate.

duumvirate (dū-um′vi-rāt), *n.* [= F. *duumvirat* = Sp. *duunvirato* = Pg. *duumvirato* = It. *duumvirato*, < L. *duumviratus*, < *duumviri:* see *duumvir* and *-ate*[3].] The union of two men in the same office, or the office, dignity, or government of two men thus associated, as in ancient Rome.

duumviri, *n.* Latin plural of *duumvir*.

duvet (dū-vā′), *n.* [F., < OF. *duvet*, down, wool, nap.] A quilt or comfortable stuffed with swans' down or eider-down.

dux (duks), *n.*; pl. *duces* (dū′sēz). [L., a leader, general, chief: see *duke*[1].] **1.** A leader; a chief; specifically, the head or chief pupil of a class or division in some public schools. *Imp. Dict.*—**2.** In *music*, the subject or theme of a fugue: distinguished from the *comes* or answer.

duyker, duykerbok (dī′kėr, -bok), *n.* [< D. *duiker*, = E. *ducker*, + *bok* = E. *buck.*] The diving-buck, or impoon, *Cephalophus mergens*, an antelope of South Africa: so called from its habit of plunging through and under the bushes in flight instead of leaping over them. There are several species of *Cephalophus*, besides the one mentioned, to which the name is also applicable. See cut under *Cephalophus*.

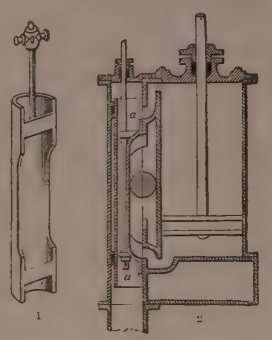
duyong, *n.* Same as *dugong*.

duzine, *n.* [< D. *dozijn*, a dozen: see *dozen.*] A body of twelve men, governing a village. [N. Y., colonial, local.]

The patentees are said to have been called the "Twelve Men" or *Duzine*, and to have had both legislative and judicial powers in town affairs.
Johns Hopkins Univ. Stud., IV. 55.

D. V. An abbreviation of the Latin *Deo volente*, God willing. See *Deo volente*.

D-valve (dē′valv), *n.* A valve for opening and closing the induction and eduction passages of a steam-engine cylinder: so called from its plan resembling the letter D. The usual form of the D-valve is shown in fig. 1, where it is seen detached, and at *a a*, fig. 2, which represents a section of a steam-cylinder and nozles.



D-valve.

dwale (dwāl), *n.* [< ME. *dwale, dwole*, error, delusion, also, in later use, *dwale*, a sleeping-potion, deadly nightshade, < AS. *dwola* (rarely *dwala*), *ge-dwola*, error, delusion, heresy; cf. D. *dwaal-* (in comp.), delusion, = OHG. *twāla*, MHG. *twāle*, delay; Icel. *dvali*, sleep, lethargy (Haldorsen), *dvala*, also *dvöl*, pl. *dvalar*, a short stay, a stop, pause; Sw. *dvala*, a trance, ecstasy, = Dan. *dvale*, torpor, lethargy, a trance (*dvale-drik*, a sleeping-potion, *dvale-bær*, mandrake): words variously formed and connected with AS. **dwal*, **dwol*, *dol* (= Goth. *dwals*, etc.), stupid, foolish, dull (see *dull*[1]), and with the secondary verbs AS. *dwelian*, mislead, intr. err, *dwellan*, hinder, mislead, *dwelian*, remain, dwell, etc.; all ult. from the strong verb represented by AS. **dwelan*, pret. **dwal*, **dwol*, pp. *ge-dwolen*, mislead: see further under *dwell*, and cf. *dwale, v., dwalm.*] **1†.** Error; delusion.

The Goddes lamb than clenge sale
This wreched werld fra sinful *duale*.
Cursor Mundi, l. 12840.

2†. A sleeping-potion; a soporific.

To bedde goth Aleyn, and also Jon,
Ther nas no more, hem neededе no *dwale*.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 241.

The frere with hus fisik this folke hath enchaunted,
And doth men drynke *dwale* that men dredeth no synne.
Piers Plowman (C), xxiii. 379.

3. The deadly nightshade, *Atropa Belladonna*, which possesses stupefying or poisonous properties.

Dwale, or sleeping nightshade, hath round blackish stalkes, &c. This kind of nightshade causeth sleep.
Gerarde, Herball (ed. T. Johnson), ii. 56.

4. In *her.*, a sable or black color.—**Deadly dwale,** the *Acuistus arborescens*, a small solanaceous tree of tropical America, nearly allied to *Atropa*. It bears yellow berries.

dwale (dwāl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dwaled*, ppr. *dwaling*. [See *dwell.*] To mutter deliriously. *Dunglison.* [Devonshire, Eng.]

dwalm, dwaum (dwäm, dwâm), *n.* [Sc., also written *dualm, dwam;* < ME. **dwolme*, < AS. *dwolma*, a confusion, chaos, hence a gulf, chasm (cf. OS. *dwalm*, delusion, = OHG. *twalm*, stupefaction, a stupefying drink), < **dwelan*, pp. *gedwolen*, mislead, lead into error: see *dwell, dwale*, and *dull*[1].] A swoon; a sudden fit of sickness.

Hir Majestie . . . this nicht has had sum *dwaumes* of swooning.
Letter of Council of State, in Keith's Hist., App., p. 183.

When a child is seized with some undefinable ailment, it is common to say, "It's just some *dwaum*." *Jamieson.*

dwang (dwang), *n.* A strut inserted between the timbers of a floor to stiffen them. [Scotch.]

dwarf (dwârf), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *dwarf, dwerf*, where *f* represents the changed sound (so in LG. below) of the guttural, which also took a different development in the parallel ME. *dwerowe, dwerwe* (mod. E. as if **dwarrow;* cf. *arrow, barrow*, etc.), < *dwergh, dwerk* (whence also mod. dial. *durgan*), a dwarf, particularly as an attendant, < AS. *dweorg, dweorh*, a dwarf (def. 1), = D. *dwerg*, a dwarf, = MLG. *dwerch, dwarch, dwark* = LG. *dwarf*, a dwarf, contr. *dorf*, an insignificant person or thing, = OHG. *twerg*, MHG. *twerc, querch, zwerch*, G. *zwerg*, a dwarf, = Icel. *dvergr* = Sw. and Dan. *dverg*, a dwarf. The mythological sense appears esp. in Scand., and may be the orig. sense.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A person of very small size; a human being much below the ordinary stature. True dwarfs (some of the most celebrated of whom have been from 3 to less than 2 feet in height) are usually well formed; but dwarfishness is often accompanied by deformity or caused by disproportion of parts. In ancient, medieval, and later times, dwarfs have been in demand as personal attendants upon ladies and noblemen; and the ancient Romans practised methods of dwarfing persons artificially.

Of that Citee was Zacheus the *Dwerf*, that clomb up in to the Sycomour Tre, for to see oure Lord; be cause he was so litille, he myghte not seen him for the peple.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 98.

Behind her farre away a *Dwarfe* did lag,
That lasie seemd, in being ever last.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 6.

Beneath an oak, mossed o'er by eld,
The Baron's *Dwarf* his courser held.
Scott, L. of L. M., ii. 31.

2. An animal or a plant much below the ordinary size of its species.—**3.** In *Scand. myth.*, a diminutive and generally deformed being, dwelling in rocks and hills, and distinguished for skill in working metals.

II. *a.* Of small stature or size; of a size smaller than that common to its kind or species: as, a *dwarf* palm; *dwarf* trees. Among gardeners *dwarf* is used to distinguish fruit-trees of which the branches spring from the stem near the ground from riders or standards, the original stocks of which are several feet in height.

In the northern wall was a *dwarf* door, leading by breakneck stairs to a pigeon-hole.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 92.

Many of the *dwarf* bicycles now offered for sale, though they have merits of their own, are anything but safeties.
Bury and Hillier, Cycling, p. 28.

Similar to it [*B. Aquifolium*], but different in foliage and *dwarfer* in growth, is B. repens.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVI. 292.

Dwarf bay, bilberry, cherry, etc. See the nouns.—**Dwarf dove,** a small ground-dove of the genus *Chamæpelia* (or *Columbigallina*). There are several species, all American, the best-known being *C. passerina*, common in southern parts of the United States. See cut under *ground-dove*.—**Dwarf lemur,** a small lemur of the genus *Microcebus* (which see).—**Dwarf male,** in algæ of the group *Œdogonieæ*, a small, short-lived plant consisting of only a few cells, developed in the vicinity of the oögonium from a peculiar zoöspore, and producing antherozoöids.—**Dwarf quail,** a small quail of the genus *Excalfactoria*, as the Chinese dwarf quail, *E. sinensis*.—**Dwarf snake,** a serpent of the family *Calamaridæ* (which see), of diminutive size, and with non-distensible jaws, very generally distributed over the globe, found under stones and logs. There are several genera and species.—**Dwarf thrush,** a small variety of the hermit-thrush, found in the Western States; *Turdus nanus*.—**Dwarf wall,** specifically, a wall of less height than a story of a building. The term is generally applied to walls which support the sleeper-joists under the lowest floor of a building.

dwarf (dwârf), *v.* [< *dwarf, n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To hinder from growing to the natural size; make or keep small; prevent the due development of; stunt.

Thus it was that the national character of the Scotch was, in the seventeenth century, *dwarfed* and mutilated.
Buckle, Civilization, II. v.

The habit of brooding over a single idea is calculated to *dwarf* the soundest mind.
Dr. Ray, in Huxley and Youmans' Physiol., § 508.

The window heads have been *dwarfed* down to mere framings for masks.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 124.

You may *dwarf* a man to the mere stump of what he ought to be, and yet he will put out green leaves.
G. W. Cable, Grandissimes, p. 331.

2. To cause to appear less than reality; cause to look or seem small by comparison: as, the cathedral *dwarfs* the houses around it.

The larger love
That *dwarfs* the petty love of one to one.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

The mind stretches an hour to a century, and *dwarfs* an age to an hour. *Emerson*, Old Age.

And who could blame the generous weakness
Which, only to thyself unjust,
So overprized the work of others,
And *dwarfed* thy own with self-distrust?
Whittier, A Memorial, M. A. C.

II. *intrans.* To become less; become dwarfish or stunted.

As it grew, it *dwarfed*. *Buckle*, Civilization, II. ii.

The region where the herbage began to *dwarf*.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 7.

dwarfish (dwâr′fish), *a.* [< *dwarf* + *-ish*[1].] **1.** Like a dwarf; below the common stature or size; diminutive: as, a *dwarfish* animal; a *dwarfish* shrub.—**2.** Slight; petty; despicable.

The king . . . is well prepar'd
To whip this *dwarfish* war, these pigmy arms,
From out the circle of his territories.
Shak., K. John, v. 2.

dwarfishly (dwâr′fish-li), *adv.* Like a dwarf; in a dwarfish manner.

The painter, the sculptor, the composer, the epic rhapsodist, the orator, all partake one desire, namely, to express themselves symmetrically and abundantly, not *dwarfishly* and fragmentarily. *Emerson*, The Poet.

dwarfishness (dwâr′fish-nes), *n.* Smallness of stature; littleness of size.

Science clearly explains this *dwarfishness* produced by great abstraction of heat; showing that, food and other things being equal, it unavoidably results.
H. Spencer, Education, p. 247.

dwarfling (dwârf′ling), *n.* [< *dwarf* + dim. *-ling*[1].] A very small dwarf; a pygmy.

When the *Dwarfling* did perceiue me, . . .
Skipt he soone into a corner.
Sylvester, The Woodman's Bear.

dwarfy (dwâr'fi), *a.* [< *dwarf* + *-y*[1].] Small; dwarfish.

Though I am squint-eyed, lame, bald, *dwarfy*, &c., yet these deformities are joys.
Waterhouse, Apol. for Learning (1653), p. 65.

dwaum, *n.* See *dwalm*.

dwell (dwel), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dwelled*, more usually *dwelt*, ppr. *dwelling*. [< ME. *dwellen* (pret. *dwellede, dwelede, dwelde, dwalde, dwelte, dwelt*), intr. linger, remain, stay, abide, dwell, also err, tr. mislead; < AS. (*a*) *dwellan* (pret. *dwealde*), tr., mislead, deceive, hinder, prevent; (*b*) *dwelian* (also in comp. *gedwelian* and *ādwelian*) (pret. *dwelede, dwelode*), tr. mislead, deceive, intr. err, wander; (*c*) *dwelian* (pret. *dwelode*), intr., remain, dwell (rare in this sense); (*d*) *dwolian*, rarely *dwalian*, comp. *gedwolian*, intr., err, wander; = D. *dwalen*, err, = MLG. *dwelen, dwalen*, err, be foolish, LG. *dwalen*, intr. err, tr. mislead, cheat, = OS. *bi-dwelian*, hinder, delay, = OHG. *twaljan, twellan*, MHG. *twellen, twelen*, tr. hinder, delay, intr. linger, wait, = Icel. *dvelja*, intr. wait, tarry, tr. delay, defer, refl. *dveljask*, stay, make a stay, = Sw. *dväljas*, intr., dwell, = Dan. *dvæle*, intr., linger, loiter; all secondary verbs, more or less mixed in forms and senses, and with numerous derivatives, ult. from the strong verb represented by AS. **dwelan* (pret. **dwal*, **dwol*, pp. *gedwolen*), mislead, cause to err (pp. as adj., perverse, erring), = OS. *for-dwelan*, neglect, = OHG. *ar-twelan*, become dull, stupid, or lifeless, *ga-twelan*, stop, sleep (not in Goth. except as in deriv. *dwals*, stupid, foolish, etc.: see *dull*[1]); prob. from a root repr. by Skt. √ *dhvar*, bend or make crooked. See *dwale, dull*[1], *dolt*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To linger; delay; continue; stay; remain.

I ne dar no leng *dwelle* her,
For ihc was sent as Messager.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 48.

Sertes, ich haue wonder
Where my douzter to-day *dwelles* thus longe.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1989.

Yat qwat broyer or syster be ded of yis gylde, ye aldyrman and alle ye gylde breyeryn and systers schullyn be redi to bere hym to ye chyrche, and offyrryn as it aforne seyde, and *dwelle* yer tylle ye messe be don, and be beryid.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 88.

Go, and let
The old men of the city, ere they die,
Kiss thee, the matrons *dwell* about thy neck.
B. Jonson, Catiline, v. 6.

2. To abide as a permanent resident; reside; have abode or habitation permanently or for some time.

In that Desert *duellyn* manye of Arrabyenes.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 63.

God shall enlarge Japheth, and he shall *dwell* in the tents of Shem. Gen. ix. 27.

Nor till her lay was ended could I move,
But wish'd to *dwell* for ever in the grove.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 135.

And Virtue cannot *dwell* with slaves, nor reign
O'er those who cower to take a tyrant's yoke.
Bryant, The Ages.

3†. To live; be; exist: without reference to place.

There was *dwellynge* somtyme a ryche man, and it is not longe sithen, and men clept him Gatholonabes; and he was fulle of Cauteles. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 277.

To dwell on or **upon.** (*a*) To keep the attention fixed on; regard with attention or interest.

They stand at a distance *dwelling on* his looks and language, fixed in amazement. *Buckminster.*

The mind must abide and *dwell upon* things, or be always a stranger to the inside of them. *South.*

Do you not, for instance, *dwell on* the thought of wealth and splendour till you covet these temporal blessings?
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 89.

Then Lancelot lifted his large eyes; they *dwelt*
Deep-tranced *on* hers. *Tennyson*, Balin and Balan.

(*b*) To continue on; occupy a long time with; speak or write about at great length or with great fullness: as, to *dwell on* a note in music; to *dwell upon* a subject.

But I shall not *dwell upon* speculations so abstracted as this. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 19.

I must not *dwell on* that defeat of fame.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

To dwell under one's vine and fig-tree, to live in one's own home; enjoy the possession of a home in one's own right. 1 Ki. iv. 25. = **Syn. 2.** *Abide, Sojourn, Continue*, etc. See *abide*[1].

II.† *trans.* **1.** To inhabit.

We sometimes
Who *dwell* this wild, constrain'd by want, come forth,
To town or village. *Milton*, P. R., i. 331.

2. To place as an inhabitant; plant.

The promise of the Father, who shall *dwell*
His Spirit within them. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 487.

dwell (dwel), *n.* [< *dwell, v.*] In *printing*, the brief continuation of pressure in the taking of an impression on a hand-press or an Adams press, supposed to set or fasten the ink more firmly in the paper.

dweller (dwel'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *dwellere*, < *dwellen*, dwell: see *dwell, v.*] An inhabitant; a resident of some continuance in a place.

And it was known unto all the *dwellers* at Jerusalem.
Acts i. 19.

Dweller in yon dungeon dark.
Burns, Ode on Mrs. Oswald.

Dweller on the threshold, in *occultism*, an imaginary being or spirit, of frightful aspect and malicious character, supposed to be encountered on the threshold of one's studies in psychic science, as a kind of Cerberus guarding the realm of spirit. *Bulwer.*

dwelling (dwel'ing), *n.* [< ME. *dwelling, duelling*, delay, continuance, an abode, verbal n. of *dwellen*, dwell.] **1**†. Delay. *Chaucer.*—**2**†. Continuance; stay; sojourn.

Therefore euery man bithinke him weel
How litil while is his *dwellynge*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 94.

3. Habitation; residence; abode; lodgment.

Ne no wighte maie, by my clothing,
Wete with what folke is my *dwelling*.
Rom. of the Rose.

Thy *dwelling* shall be with the beasts of the field.
Dan. iv. 32.

The condition of that fardel, the place of your *dwelling*, your names? *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

4. A place of residence or abode; an abiding-place; specifically, a house for residence; a dwelling-house.

Hazor shall be a *dwelling* for dragons. Jer. xlix. 33.

There was a neat white *dwelling* on the hill, which we took to be the parsonage. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 350.

dwelling-house (dwel'ing-hous), *n.* A house occupied or intended to be occupied as a residence.

One Messuage or *Dwellinge-house*, called the Viccaredge house. *Record Soc. of Lancashire and Cheshire*, I. 13.

dwelling-place (dwel'ing-plās), *n.* [< ME. *dwellynge place.*] A place of residence; an abiding-place.

Thei . . . hav not here a *dwellynge place* for evere.
Wyclif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), III. 197.

There, where seynt Kateryne was buryed, is nouther Chirche ne Chapelle, ne other *duellynge place*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 62.

The Church of Christ hath been hereby made, not "a den of thieves," but in a manner the very *dwelling-place* of foul spirits. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 24.

This wretched Inn, where we scarce stay to bait,
We call our *Dwelling-place*.
Cowley, Pindaric Odes, xii. 1.

dwelt (dwelt). Preterit and past participle of *dwell*.

dwindle (dwin'dl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dwindled*, ppr. *dwindling*. [Freq. (for **dwinle*) of ME. *dwinen*, waste away, dwine: see *dwine*.] **1.** To diminish; become less; shrink; waste or consume away: with *by* or *from* before the cause, and *to, in*, or *into* before the effect or result: as, the body *dwindles by* pining or consumption; an estate *dwindles from* waste; an object *dwindles in* size as it recedes from view; *from* its constant exposure, the regiment *dwindled to* a skeleton.

Weary sev'n nights, nine times nine,
Shall he *dwindle*, peak, and pine.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 3.

By a natural and constant transfer, the one [estate] had been extended; the other had *dwindled to* nothing.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

In the common Triton of our ponds, the external lungs or branchiæ *dwindle* away when the internal lungs have grown to maturity. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 458.

2. To degenerate; sink; fall away in quality.

Religious societies . . . are said to have *dwindled* into factious clubs. *Swift.*

The flattery of his friends began to *dwindle* into simple approbation. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iii.

= **Syn. 1.** *Diminish*, etc. (see *decrease*); attenuate, become attenuated, decline, fall off, fall away.

dwindle† (dwin'dl), *n.* [< *dwindle, v.*] Gradual decline or decrease; a wasting away; degeneracy; decline.

However inferior to the heroes who were born in better ages, he might still be great among his contemporaries, with the hope of growing every day greater in the *dwindle* of posterity. *Johnson*, Milton.

dwindlement (dwin'dl-ment), *n.* [< *dwindle* + *-ment.*] A dwindled state or condition; decreased size, strength, etc.

It was with a sensation of dreadful *dwindlement* that poor Vincent crossed the street again to his lonely abode.
Mrs. Oliphant, Salem Chapel, i.

dwine (dwīn), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dwined*, ppr. *dwining*. [E. dial. and Sc., < ME. *dwinen*, < AS. *dwīnan*, pine away, dwindle, = MD. *dwynen* = LG. *dwinen* = Icel. *dvīna, dvina, dvena* = Sw. *tvina*, pine away, languish; cf. Dan. *tvine*, whine, whimper. Hence *dwindle.*] To pine; decline, especially by sickness; fade or waste: usually with *away*.

Duelfulli sche *dwined a-waie* bothe dayes & nigtes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 578.

Mi loue euere wexinge be,
So that y neuere *duynne*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.

He just *dwined away*, and we hadn't taken but one whale before our captain died, and first mate took th' command. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, ix.

dwt. A contraction of *pennyweight, d.* standing for Latin *denarius*, a penny, and *wt.* for *weight.*

dyad (dī'ad), *n.* and *a.* [< LL. *dyas* (*dyad-*), < Gr. *δυάς* (*δυαδ-*), the number two, < *δύο* = E. *two*, q. v.] **I.** *n.* **1.** Two units treated as one; a pair; a couple.

A point answers to a monad, and a line to a *dyad*, and a superficies to a triad.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 376.

2. In *chem.*, an elementary substance each of whose atoms, in combining with other atoms or molecules, is equivalent in saturating power to two atoms of hydrogen. For example, oxygen is a dyad as seen in the compound H_2O (water), where one atom of oxygen combines with and saturates two atoms of hydrogen.

3. In *morphology*, a secondary unit of organization, resulting from individuation or integration of an aggregate of monads. See *monad.*—**4.** In *math.*, an expression signifying the operation of multiplying internally by one vector and then by another.—**Pythagorean dyad,** the number two considered as an essence or constituent of being.

II. *a.* Same as *dyadic*.

dyad-deme (dī'ad-dēm), *n.* A colony or aggregate of undifferentiated dyads. See *monad-deme*.

A secondary unit or dyad, this rising through *dyad-demes* into a triad. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 843.

dyadic (dī-ad'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *dyad* + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining or relating to the number two, or to a dyad; consisting of two parts or elements: as, a *dyadic* metal.—**2.** In *Gr. pros.*: (*a*) Comprising two different rhythms or meters: as, a *dyadic* epiploce. (*b*) Consisting of pericopes, or groups of systems each of which contains two unlike systems: as, a *dyadic* poem.—**Dyadic arithmetic.** Same as *binary arithmetic* (which see, under *binary*).—**Dyadic disyntheme,** any combination of dyads, with or without repetition, in which each element occurs twice and no oftener.—**Dyadic syntheme,** a similar combination in which each element occurs only once.

Also *dyad, duadic*.

II. *n.* **1.** In *math.*, a sum of dyads. See *dyad.*—**2.** The science of reckoning with a system of numerals in which the ratio of values of successive places is two.—**Complete dyadic.** See *complete.*—**Conjugate dyadics.** See *conjugate.*—**Cyclic dyadic,** a dyadic which may be expressed to any desired degree of approximation as a root of a unity or universal idemfactor.—**Linear dyadic,** a dyadic reducible to a dyad.—**Planar dyadic,** a dyadic which can be reduced to the sum of two dyads.—**Shearing dyadic,** a dyadic expressing a simple or complex shear.—**Uniplanar dyadic,** a planar dyadic in which the plane of the antecedents coincides with that of the consequents.

Dyak (dī'ak), *n.* One of a native race inhabiting Borneo, the largest island of the Malay archipelago. The Dyaks are numerically the leading people of the island, and are usually believed to be its aborigines. Also *Dayak, Dayakker.*

dyakis-dodecahedron (dī-a-kis-dō-dek-a-hē'dron), *n.* [< Gr. *δνάκις*, twice, + *δωδεκάεδρον*, a dodecahedron: see *dodecahedron.*] Same as *diploid*.

The *dyakisdodecahedron*, bounded by twenty-four trapezoids with two sides equal, has twelve short, twelve long, and twenty-four intermediate edges.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 355.

dyarchy (dī'är-ki), *n.*; pl. *dyarchies* (-kiz). [< Gr. *δυαρχία*, dyarchy, < *δύο*, two, + *ἄρχειν*, rule, govern.] A government by two; a diarchy. Also *duarchy*.

The name *Dyarchy*, given by Dr. Mommsen to the Constitution of Augustus, is not yet sufficiently justified.
The Academy, Feb. 25, 1888, p. 128.

Dyas (dī'as), *n.* [NL. use of LL. *dyas*, the number two: see *dyad.*] In *geol.*, a name sometimes applied to the Permian system, from its being divided into two principal groups. Compare *Trias*. See *Permian*.

Dyassic (dī-as'ik), *a.* Pertaining or belonging to the Dyas or Permian.

dyaster (dī-as'tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δύο*, = E. two, + *ἀστήρ* = E. *star.*] The double-star figure occurring in or resulting from caryocinesis. Also spelled *diaster*.

dye[1] (dī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dyed*, ppr. *dyeing*. [Formerly also *die*; < ME. *dyen*, *dien*, *deyen*, < AS. *deágian*, *dēgian*, dye, color, < *deág*, *deáh*, a dye, color, < **deágan*, a strong verb found only once, in pret. *deóg*, dye, tinge, prob. (like *tinge*, < L. *tingere*), orig. wet, moisten, and allied to AS. *deáw*, E. *dew*, and so to E. *dag*[1], dew, and *deg*, moisten, sprinkle: see *dew*[1].] **1.** To fix a color or colors in the substance of by immersion in a properly prepared bath; impregnate with coloring matter held in solution. The matters used for dyeing are obtained from vegetables, animals, and minerals; and the subjects to which they are applied are porous materials in general, but especially wool, cotton, silk, linen, hair, skins, feathers, ivory, wood, and marble. The great diversity of tint obtained in dyeing is the result of the combination of two or more simple coloring substances with one another or with certain chemical reagents. To render the colors permanent, the subsequent application of a mordant, or the precipitation of the coloring matter by the direct use of a mordant, is usually required; but when aniline and some other artificial dyes are used, no mordant is necessary. The superficial application of pigments to tissues by means of adhesive vehicles such as oil and albumen, as in painting or in some kinds of calico-printing, does not constitute dyeing, because the coloring bodies so applied do not penetrate the fiber, and are not intimately incorporated with it.

2. To overspread with color, as by effusion; tinge or stain in general.

> I cannot rest
> Until the white rose that I wear be *dyed*
> Even in the lukewarm blood of Henry's heart.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., i. 2.

> Mony o' Murry's men lay gaspin,
> An' *dyit* thi grund wi theire bleid.
> *Battle of Corichie* (Child's Ballads, VII. 213).

> Their [maidens'] cheekes were *died* with vermilion.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 807.

> Over the front door trailed a luxuriant woodbine, now *dyed* by the frosts into a dark claret.
> *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 8.

To dye in grain. See *grain*[1].—**To dye scarlet**†, to drink deep; drink till the face becomes scarlet.

dye[1] (dī), *n.* [< ME. **deye*, **deghe* (not found), < AS. *deág*, *deáh*, a dye, color: see the verb, which is orig. from the noun.] **1.** Coloring matter in solution; a coloring liquor.

> A kind of shell-fish, having in the midst of his jaws a certain white vein, which containeth that precious liquor: a *die* of soveraign estimation. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 168.

2. Color; hue; tint; tinge.

> And creeping shrubs of thousand *dyes*
> Waved in the west wind's summer sighs.
> *Scott*, L. of the L., i. 11.

dye[2]†, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *die*[1].

dye[3]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *die*[3].

> You shall no more deal with the hollow *dye*
> Or the frail card. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1.

dye-bath (dī'bȧth), *n.* A bath prepared for use in dyeing; a solution of coloring matter in which substances to be colored are immersed.

> Oxalic acid, like acetic acid, is used for preparing *dye-baths*. *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 708.

dye-beck (dī'bek), *n.* Same as *dye-bath*.

> The *dye-beck* consists of alizarin and tannin.
> *Ure*, Dict., IV. 915.

dye-house[1] (dī'hous), *n.* A building in which dyeing is carried on.

dye-house[2] (dī'hous), *n.* [A dial. var. of *dey-house*.] A milk-house or dairy. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng.]

dyeing (dī'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *dye*[1], *v.*] The operation or practice of fixing colors in solution in textile and other porous substances.

dye-pot (dī'pot), *n.* A dye-vat.

> There were clothes there which were to receive different colors. All these Jesus threw into one *dye-pot*, . . . and taking them out, each [piece] was dyed as the dyer wished.
> *Stowe*, Origin of the Books of the Bible, p. 222.

dyer (dī'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *dyere*, *diere*, *deyer*, < *dyen*, etc., dye: see *dye*[1], *v.*] One whose occupation is to dye cloth, skins, feathers, etc.

> Almost . . . my nature is subdued
> To what it works in, like the *dyer's* hand.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, cxi.

Dyers' spirit, tin tetrachlorid, known in commerce as oxymuriate of tin ($SnCl_4 + 5H_2O$). It is a valuable mordant.

dyer's-broom (dī'ėrz-bröm), *n.* The plant *Genista tinctoria*, used to make a green dye. Also called *dyeweed*.

dyer's-greenweed (dī'ėrz-grēn″wēd), *n.* Same as *dyer's-broom*.

dyer's-moss (dī'ėrz-môs), *n.* The lichen *Roccella tinctoria*. Same as *archil*, 2.

dyer's-weed (dī'ėrz-wēd), *n.* The woad, weld, or yellow-weed, *Reseda luteola*, affording a yellow dye, and cultivated in Europe on that account.

dyester (dī'stėr), *n.* [< *dye*[1] + *-ster*.] A dyer. [Scotch.]

dyestone (dī'stōn), *n.* A red ferruginous limestone occurring in Tennessee, used occasionally in the place of a dye, although insoluble and not properly a dye.—**Dyestone ore**, an iron ore of great economical importance in the United States. Also called *fossil*, *dyestone fossil*, *flaxseed*, and *Clinton ore*. See *Clinton ore*, under *ore*.

dyestuff (dī'stuf), *n.* In *com.*, any dyewood, lichen, powder, or dye-cake used in dyeing and staining. The most important dyestuffs are cochineal, madder, indigo, logwood, fustic, quercitron-bark, and the various preparations of aniline. Also called *dyeware*.

dye-trial (dī'trī″al), *n.* An experiment with coloring matters to determine their value as dyes. Such experiments are usually performed by dyeing small pieces of yarn or fabric, of equal size, in beakers, one of which contains the coloring matter in question, the other a standard of the same colorant.

> Never less than two *dye-trials* should be carried out at once, viz., one with the new colouring matter, the other with a colouring matter of known value, which is taken as the "type." *Benedikt*, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 57.

dye-vat (dī'vat), *n.* A bath containing dyes, and fitted with an apparatus for immersing the fabrics to be colored.

dyeware (dī'wār), *n.* Same as *dyestuff*.

> The reaction which ensues is not produced by any other *dye-ware*. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 354.

dyeweed (dī'wēd), *n.* Same as *dyer's-broom*.

dyewood (dī'wůd), *n.* Any wood from which dye is extracted.

dye-works (dī'wėrks), *n. sing.* or *pl.* An establishment in which dyeing is carried on.

dygogram (dī'gō-gram), *n.* [< Gr. *δύ(ναμις)*, power, + *γω(νία)*, angle, + *γράμμα*, anything written.] A diagram containing a curve generated by the motion of a line drawn from a fixed origin, and representing in direction and magnitude the horizontal component of the force of magnetism on a ship's compass-needle while the ship makes a complete circuit. The course of the ship is marked on the curve. There are two kinds of dygogram, according as it is supposed to be fixed in space during the rotation of the ship or fixed on the ship.

dying (dī'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *die*[1], *v.*] The act of expiring; loss of life; death.

> Always bearing about in the body the *dying* of the Lord Jesus, that the life also of Jesus might be made manifest in our body. 2 Cor. iv. 10.

dying (dī'ing), *p. a.* [< ME. *dyinge*, *diyng*, with older term. *diend*, *diand*, etc.; ppr. of *die*[1], *v.* In some uses, as *dying* hour, *dying* bed, etc. (defs. 4, 5), the word is the verbal noun used attributively.] **1.** Physically decaying; failing from life; approaching death or dissolution; moribund: as, a *dying* man; a *dying* tree.

> The noise of battle hurtled in the air,
> . . . and *dying* men did groan. *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 2.

2. Mortal; destined to death; perishable: as, *dying* bodies.

> I preached as never sure to preach again,
> And as a *dying* man to *dying* men.
> *Baxter*, Love breathing Thanks and Praise.

3. Drawing to a close; fading away; failing; languishing: as, the *dying* year; a *dying* light.

> That strain again;—it had a *dying* fall.
> *Shak.*, T. N., i. 1.

> Where the *dying* night-lamp flickers.
> *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

4. Given, uttered, or manifested just before death: as, *dying* words; a *dying* request; *dying* love.

> I do prophesy the election lights
> On Fortinbras; he has my *dying* voice.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

> Sir, let me speak next,
> And let my *dying* words be better with you
> Than my dull living actions.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, v. 3.

5. Pertaining to or associated with death: as, a *dying* hour; a *dying* bed.

> He served his country as knight of the shire to his *dying* day. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 109.

Dying declaration. See *declaration*.

dyingly (dī'ing-li), *adv.* In a dying or languishing manner.

dyingness (dī'ing-nes), *n.* The state of dying; hence, a state simulating the approach of death, real or affected; affected languor or faintness; languishment.

> Tenderness becomes me best, a sort of *dyingness;* you see that picture, Foible—a swimmingness in the eyes.
> *Congreve*, Way of the World, iii. 5.

dyke, *n.* and *v.* A less proper spelling of *dike*.

dykehopper (dīk'hop″ėr), *n.* The wheatear, *Saxicola œnanthe*. *Swainson*. [Local, Eng. (Stirling).]

dynactinometer (dī-nak-ti-nom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *δύν(αμις)*, power, + *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτῖν-*), a ray, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the intensity of actinic power, or for comparing the quickness of lenses.

dynagraph (dī'na-grâf), *n.* [Short for *dynamograph*, q. v.] A machine for reporting the condition of a railroad-track, the speed of a train, and the power (and consumption of coal and water) used in traversing a given distance. The most important machine of this class was built by Professor Dudley, and is employed in examining road-beds in all parts of the United States. It consists of a paper ribbon arranged to pass under a series of recording pens, and moved by means of gearing from one of the axles of the car in which it is placed. The mechanical recording appliances give the tension on the draw-bar, showing the resistance of the car, its speed, the distance traveled absolutely, and in a given number of seconds, minutes, and hours. The oscillations of the car, also the level of the rails, the alinement, the condition of the joints of the rails, and the elevations of the rails at curves, are all mechanically traced on the paper band. Besides this, by simple electrical connections, the amount of water and coal consumed in the engine, the pressure of the steam, the mile-posts, stations, etc., are recorded from the car or from the engine, and all these records appear side by side upon the paper. See *seismograph*.

dynam (dī'nam), *n.* [< Gr. *δύναμις*, power, might, strength, faculty, capacity, force, etc., < *δύνασθαι*, be able, capable, strong enough (to do), pass for, signify, perhaps allied to L. *durus*, hard: see *dure*, *a.*] **1.** A unit of work, equal to a weight of one pound raised through one foot; a foot-pound.—**2.** A force, or a force and a couple, the resultant of all the forces acting together on a body. Also spelled *dyname*.

Dynamene (dī-nam'e-nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυναμένη*, fem. of *δυνάμενος*, ppr. of *δύνασθαι*, be able (> *δύναμις*, power): see *dynam*.] **1.** A genus of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, of the family *Dromiidæ*.—**2.** A genus of calyptoblastic hydroids, of the family *Sertulariidæ*. *D. pumila* is an example.—**3.** A genus of spur-heeled cuckoos: same as *Eudynamys*. *Stephens*. [Not in use.]—**4.** A genus of isopods, of the family *Sphæromidæ*.—**5.** A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Hübner*, 1816.

dynameter (dī-nam'e-tėr), *n.* [A contr. of *dynamometer*, which is differently applied: see *dynamometer*.] An instrument for determining the magnifying power of telescopes. It consists of a small tube with a transparent plate, exactly divided, which is fixed to the tube of a telescope, in order to measure the diameter of the distinct image of the object-glass.

dynametric, dynametrical (dī-na-met'rik, -ri-kal), *a.* [< *dynameter* + *-ic*, *-ical*.] Pertaining to a dynameter.

dynamic (dī-nam'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *δυναμικός*, powerful, efficacious, < *δύναμις*, power: see *dynam*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to mechanical forces not in equilibrium: opposed to *static*.—**2.** Pertaining to mechanical forces, whether in equilibrium or not; involving the consideration of forces. By extension—**3.** Causal; effective; motive; involving motion or change: often used vaguely.

> The direct action of nature as a *dynamic* agent is powerful on the language of savages, but gradually becomes insensible as civilization advances.
> *W. K. Sullivan*, Int. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. viii.

> Action is *dynamic* existence.
> *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 482.

> They [Calvinists] teach a spiritual, real, or *dynamic* and effective presence of Christ in the Eucharist for believers only, while unworthy communicants receive no more than the consecrated elements to their own judgment.
> *Schaff*, Christ and Christianity, p. 165.

4. In the *Kantian philos.*, relating to the reason of existence of an object of experience.—**Dynamic category**, in the *Kantian philos.*, a category which is the concept of dynamic relation.—**Dynamic electricity**, current electricity. See *electricity*.—**Dynamic equivalent of heat.** See *equivalent*.—**Dynamic geology**, that branch of the science of geology which has as its object the study of the nature and mode of action of the agencies by which geological changes are and have been effected. See *geology*.—**Dynamic head.** See *head*.—**Dynamic murmurs**, cardiac murmurs not caused by valvular incompetence or stenosis, but by anemia or an unusual configuration of the internal surface of the heart, as where a chorda tendinea is so placed as to give rise to a murmur.—**Dynamic relations**, causal relations; especially, the relations between substance and accident, between cause and effect, and between interacting subjects.—**Dynamic synthesis**, in the *Kantian philos.*, a synthesis of heterogeneous elements necessarily belonging together.

> When the pure concepts of the understanding are applied to every possible experience, their *synthesis* is either mathematical or *dynamical*, for it is directed partly to the intuition only, partly to the existence of the phenomenon.
> *Kant*, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Max Müller.

Dynamic theory, a theory by which Kant endeavored to explain the nature of matter or the mode of its formation. According to this theory, all matter was originated by two antagonistic and mutually counteracting principles called *attraction* and *repulsion*, all the predicates of which are referred to motion.—**Dynamic theory of nature.** (*a*) A theory which seeks to explain nature from forces, especially from forces of expansion and contraction (as the Stoics did), opposed to a mechanical theory which starts with matter only. (*b*) The doctrine that some

other original principle besides matter must be supposed to account for the phenomena of the universe.—**Dynamic theory of the soul**, the metaphysical doctrine that the soul consists in an action or tendency to action, and not in an existence at rest.—**Dynamic theory of the tides**, a theory of the tides in which the general form of the formulas is determined from the solution of a problem in dynamics, the values of the coefficients of the different terms being then altered to suit the observations: opposed to the *statical theory*, which first supposes the sea to be in equilibrium under the forces to which it is subjected, and then modifies the epoch to suit the observations.—**Dynamic viscosity.** See *viscosity*.

II. *n.* **1.** A moral force; an efficient incentive.

We hope and pray that it may act as a spiritual *dynamic* on the churches and upon all the benevolent in our land.
Missionary Herald, Nov., 1879.

2. The science which teaches how to calculate motions in accordance with the laws of force: same as *dynamics*.

dynamical (dī-nam′i-ka̤l), *a.* Same as *dynamic*.

The *dynamical* theory [of the tides].
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 355.

Dynamical coefficient of viscosity. See *coefficient*.

dynamically (dī-nam′i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In a dynamic manner; as regards dynamics.

Dynamically, the only difference between carbonate of ammonia and protoplasm which can be called fundamental, is the greater molecular complexity and consequent instability of the latter. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 433.

dynamics (dī-nam′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *dynamic:* see *-ics*. Cf. LL. *dynamice*, dynamics, < Gr. *δυναμική* (sc. *τέχνη*, art), fem. of *δυναμικός*, dynamic.] **1.** The mathematical theory of force; also (until recently the common acceptation), the theory of forces in motion; the science of deducing from given circumstances (masses, positions, velocities, forces, and constraints) the motions of a system of particles.

The science of motion is divided into two parts: the accurate description of motion, and the investigation of the circumstances under which particular motions take place. . . . That part of the science which tells us about the circumstances under which particular motions take place is called *dynamics*. . . . *Dynamics* are again divided into two branches: the study of those circumstances under which it is possible for a body to remain at rest is called statics, and the study of the circumstances of actual motion is called kinetics. *W. K. Clifford.*

[What is here called *kinetics* has until recently been called *dynamics*.]

The hope of science at the present day is to express all phenomena in symbols of *Dynamics*.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 283.

2. The moving moral or physical forces of any kind, or the laws which relate to them.

The empirical laws of society are of two kinds; some are uniformities of coexistence, some of succession. According as the science is occupied in ascertaining and verifying the former sort of uniformities or the latter, M. Comte gives it the title of Social Statics or of Social *Dynamics*. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, VI. x. § 5.

These are then appropriately followed by the *dynamics* of the subject, or the institution in action in many grave controversies and many acute crises of history.
Atlantic Monthly, LVIII. 418.

Dynamics of music, the science of the variation and contrast of force or loudness in musical sounds.—**Geological dynamics**, that branch of geology which treats of the nature and mode of operation of all kinds of physical agents or forces that have at any time, and in any manner, affected the surface and interior of the earth.—**Rigid dynamics**, the dynamics of rigid bodies, in which only ordinary differential equations occur.

dynamism (dī′na̤-mizm), *n.* [< Gr. *δύναμις*, power (see *dynam*), + *-ism*.] **1.** The doctrine that besides matter some other material principle—a force in some sense—is required to explain the phenomena of nature. The term is applied—(*a*) to the doctrines of some of the Ionic philosophers, who held to some such principles as love and hate to explain the origin of motion; (*b*) to the doctrine adopted by Leibnitz that substance consists in the capacity for action; (*c*) to the doctrine of Tait that mechanical energy is substance; and (*d*) to the widely current doctrine that the universe contains nothing not explicable by means of the doctrine of energy.

2. The mode of being of mechanical force or energy.

Who does not see the contradiction of requiring a substance for that which by its definition is not substantial at all, but pure *dynamism?*
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. ii. § 2.

Dynamism would be more appropriate than Materialism as a designation of the modern scientific movement, the idea of inertia having given place to that of an equilibrium of forces. *J. M. Rigg*, Mind, XII. 557.

dynamist (dī′na̤-mist), *n.* [As *dynam-ism* + *-ist*.] A believer in dynamism.

Thus I admit, with the pure *dynamist*, that the material universe, or successive material universes, as manifestations of matter and motion, are concatenated with time, are born, run their course, and fade away, as do the clouds of air. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXII. 803.

dynamistic (dī-na̤-mis′tik), *a.* Pertaining to the doctrine of force.

It is usual (and convenient) to speak of two kinds of monarchianism—the *dynamistic* and the modalistic.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 719.

dynamitard (dī′na̤-mi-tärd″), *n.* [< F. *dynamitard;* as *dynamite* + *-ard*.] Same as *dynamiter*.

If Ireland is to be turned into a Crown Colony, she must be put under martial law; and even that will be no defence against the attacks of *dynamitards* by whom we may be struck at home. *British Quarterly Rev.*, LXXXIII. 411.

The associate guild of assassins—the nihilist and the *dynamitard*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXVIII. 344.

dynamite (dī′na̤-mīt), *n.* [< Gr. *δύναμις*, power (see *dynam*), + *-ite*[2].] An explosive of great power, consisting of a mixture of nitroglycerin with some absorbent such as sawdust, or a certain silicious earth from Oberlohe in Hanover. The object of the mixture is to diminish the sensitiveness of nitroglycerin to slight shock, and so to facilitate its carriage without impairing its explosive quality. The disruptive force of dynamite is estimated at about eight times that of gunpowder. Dynamite may be ignited with a match, and will burn quietly with a bright flame without any explosion. Large quantities have been known to fall 20 feet on a hard surface without explosion. It explodes with certainty when ignited by a percussion fuse containing fulminating mercury.

dynamite (dī′na̤-mīt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dynamited*, ppr. *dynamiting*. [< *dynamite*, *n.*] **1.** To mine or charge with dynamite in order to prevent the approach of an enemy, or for destructive purposes.

The military authorities of Pretoria had caused a rumor to go forth that some of the buildings and roads were *dynamited*, and this deterred the Boers from entering the town, which, as a matter of fact, was not *dynamited* at all. *Athenæum*, No. 3016, p. 201.

2. To blow up or destroy by or as if by dynamite.

It appears from the letters that the American Republic has been *dynamited*, and upon its ruins a socialistic republic established. *Science*, X. 92.

His [Prince Alexander's of Bulgaria] people . . . are not at all inclined to *dynamite* him, which is more than can be said for the Czar. *Times* (London), April 26, 1886.

dynamite-gun (dī′na̤-mīt-gun), *n.* A gun constructed for propelling dynamite, nitroglycerin, or other high explosives, by means of steam or compressed air under high tension.

dynamiter (dī′na̤-mī-tėr), *n.* [< *dynamite* + *-er*[1].] One who uses, or is in favor of using, dynamite and similar explosives for unlawful purposes; specifically, a political agitator who resorts to or advocates the use of dynamite and the indiscriminate destruction of life and property for the purpose of coercing a government or a party by terror.

Surely no plea of justification could absolve the *dynamiter* from the eternal consequences of his own infernal deeds. *N. A. Rev.*, CXL. 387.

The recent explosions on the underground railways were the work of . . . *dynamiters*.
The American, VII. 93.

Dynamiters subventioned by Parisian fanatics were to appear in Metz. *Nineteenth Century*, XXII. 421.

dynamitical (dī-na̤-mit′i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *dynamite* + *-ical*.] Having to do with dynamite; violently explosive or destructive.

Like certain *dynamitical* critics, he is satisfied with destruction, and his attitude towards constitutional formulæ is not unlike that of the *dynamitical* critic towards Constitutions—British and other. *Nature*, XXXIV. 25.

dynamitically (dī-na̤-mit′i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* By means, or as by means, of dynamite; with explosive violence.

The Irish attempts, at New York, Paris, and elsewhere, *dynamitically* to blow up England on behalf of Ireland.
The Congreyationalist, Feb. 17, 1887.

dynamiting (dī′na̤-mī-ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *dynamite*, *v.*] The practice of destroying or terrorizing by means of dynamite.

The question is, whether the law permits *dynamiting*, or whether it will stop *dynamiting* at the place where it is started, which is the only place where it can be stopped.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 426.

dynamitism (dī′na̤-mī-tizm), *n.* [< *dynamite* + *-ism*.] The use of dynamite and similar explosives in the indiscriminate destruction of life and property for purposes of coercion; any political theory or scheme involving the use of such destructives.

Unqualified repudiation of assassination and *dynamitism*.
The American, VI. 36.

dynamization (dī″na̤-mi-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *dynamize* + *-ation*.] **1.** Dynamic development; increase of power in anything; dynamogeny: as, *dynamization* of nerve-force.—**2.** In *homeopathy*, the extreme trituration of medicines with a view to increase their efficiency or strength.

dynamize (dī′na̤-mīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dynamized*, ppr. *dynamizing*. [< Gr. *δύναμ-ις*, power (see *dynam*), + *-ize*.] In *homeopathy*, to increase the efficiency or strength of (medicines) by extreme trituration.

Dynamizing of medicinal substances.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 127.

dynamo (dī′na̤-mō), *n.* An abbreviation of *dynamo-electric machine*. See *electric*.

The machines were driven by a Cummer engine of about a hundred horse-power, which furnished power for other *dynamos*. *Science*, III. 177.

Characteristic of a dynamo. See *characteristic*.—**Series dynamo**, a dynamo in which the whole current generated in the armature is passed through the coil of the field-magnets.—**Shunt dynamo**, a dynamo in which only a part of the entire current generated by the rotating armature is applied to excite the field-magnets.

dynamo-electric, dynamo-electrical (dī′na̤-mō-ē-lek′trik, -tri-ka̤l), *a.* [< Gr. *δύναμις*, power (see *dynam*), + *electric, electrical*.] Producing force by means of electricity: as, a *dynamo-electric* machine; also, produced by electric force.—**Dynamo-electric machine.** See *electric*.

dynamogenesis (dī″na̤-mō-jen′e-sis), *n.* Same as *dynamogeny*.

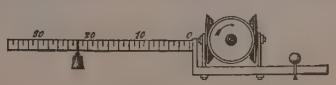
dynamogenic (dī″na̤-mō-jen′ik), *a.* [< *dynamogeny* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to dynamogeny.

The influence thus manifested is *dynamogenic*.
Dr. Brown-Séquard.

dynamogeny (dī-na̤-moj′e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *δύναμις*, power (see *dynam*), + *-γένεια*, < *-γενής*, producing: see *-geny*.] In *psychic science*, production of increased nervous activity; dynamization of nerve-force. Also *dynamogenesis*.

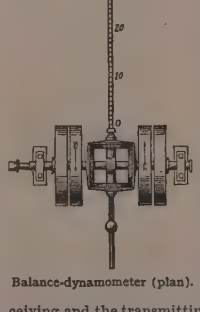
dynamograph (dī-nam′ọ̄-graf), *n.* [< Gr. *δύναμις*, power (see *dynam*), + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument combining an elliptic spring and a register to indicate the muscular power exerted by the hand of a person compressing it.

dynamometer (dī-na̤-mom′e-tėr), *n.* [Contr. *dynameter*, q. v.; < Gr. *δύναμις*, power (see *dynam*), + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An apparatus for measuring the amount of force expended by men, animals, or motors in moving a load, operating machines, towing vessels, etc.; a power-measurer. Dynamometers use the resistance of springs, weights, and friction as a test, each comparison being made with a known weight or force that will overcome the resistance of the spring, raise the weight, or balance the friction. One of the simplest forms is a steelyard in which the force to be measured is applied to the



Balance-dynamometer (elevation).

shorter arm while a weight is balanced on the longer graduated arm. The most common form of spring-dynamometer consists of an elliptical spring that may be compressed or pulled apart in the direction of its longer axis, with an index and scale, and sometimes a recording pencil, to indicate the amount of force exerted. In the apparatus depending on friction a brake is applied to the face of a pulley, and the force is measured by the resistance of the brake to the motion of the pulley. In other forms fast and loose pulleys are placed side by side and connected by weighted levers, a certain amount of force being required to lift the lever and communicate motion to both pulleys. In still other forms coiled springs are used to test a direct strain, as in moving a load or in towing. There are other forms used to test the recoil of guns and the explosive force of gunpowder. In the Batchelder dynamometer two pairs of bevel-wheels are interposed between the receiving and the transmitting pulleys, one pair in line with the pulleys, the other pair at right angles to them and in line with a balanced scale-beam. The force and resistance transmitted through the gears tend to turn the scale-beam about the line of the pulley-shafts, and this must be resisted by a weight upon the scale-beam, which is the measure of the force transmitted. The dynamometer is not a direct indicator of power exerted or of work performed; but when the velocity with which resistance is overcome or force transmitted has been determined by other means, this velocity, and the measure of the force obtained by the dynamometer, are the data for computing the power or work. See *balance-dynamometer, crusher-gage, piezometer*, and *pressure-gage*.—**Dynamometer coupling**, a device inserted in a shaft by means of which the power transmitted may be measured.



Balance-dynamometer (plan).

dynamometric, dynamometrical (dī″na̤-mọ̄-met′rik, -ri-ka̤l), *a.* [< *dynamometer* + *-ic, -ical*.] Pertaining to or made with the aid of a dynamometer.

dynamometry (dī-na̤-mom′e-tri), *n.* [< *dynamometer* + *-y*[3].] The act or art of using the dynamometer.

Dynamostes (dī-na̤-mos′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Pascoe, 1857), < Gr. *δύναμις*, power, strength.] A genus

of longicorn beetles, of the family *Cerambycidæ*. There is but one species, *D. audax*, of the East Indies.

dynast (dī′nast), *n.* [= F. *dynaste* = Pg. *dynasta* = Sp. It. *dinasta*, < L. *dynastes* (ML. also **dynasta*), < Gr. *δυνάστης*, a lord, master, ruler, < *δύνασθαι*, be able, strong: see *dynam.*] A ruling prince; a permanent or hereditary ruler.

Philosophers, *dynasts*, monarchs, all were involved and overshadowed in this mist. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 599.

The ancient family of Des Ewes, *dynasts* or lords of the dition of Kessell. *A. Wood*, Athenæ Oxon.

This Thracian *dynast* is mentioned as an ally of the Athenians against Philip in an inscription found some years ago in the Acropolis at Athens. *B. V. Head*, Historia Numorum, p. 241.

dynasta† (dī-nas′tä), *n.* [< ML. **dynasta*, L. *dynastes*, < Gr. *δυνάστης*: see *dynast.*] Same as *dynast.*

Wherefore did his mother, the virgin Mary, give such praise to God in her prophetic song, that he had now by the coming of Christ cut down *dynastas*, or proud monarchs? *Milton*, Tenure of Kings and Magistrates.

Dynastes (dī-nas′tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυνάστης*, a ruler: see *dynast.*] A genus of lamellicorn beetles, of the family *Scarabæidæ* or typical of a family *Dynastidæ*. It is restricted to forms having the external maxillar lobe with 3 or 4 small median teeth, no lateral prothoracic projections, and the last tarsal joint arcuate and clubbed. The type is *D. hercules*, the Hercules-beetle, the largest known true insect, having a length of about 6 inches, of which the curved prothoracic horn is nearly one half.

dynastic (dī-nas′tik), *a.* [= F. *dynastique* = Sp. *dinástico*; cf. D. G. *dynastisch* = Dan. Sw. *dynastisk*, < Gr. *δυναστικός*, < *δυνάστης*, a ruler: see *dynast.*] Relating or pertaining to a dynasty or line of kings.

In Holland *dynastic* interests were betraying the welfare of the republic. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 365.

The civil wars of the Roses had been a barren period in English literature, because they had been merely *dynastic* squabbles, in which no great principles were involved which could shake all minds with controversy and heat them to intense conviction. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 150.

The *dynastic* traditions of Europe are rooted and grounded in the distant past. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 15.

dynasticism (dī-nas′ti-sizm), *n.* [< *dynastic* + *-ism.*] Kingly or imperial power handed down from father to son; government by successive members of the same line or family.

In the Old World *dynasticism* is plainly in a state of decadence. *Goldwin Smith*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XX. 628.

Dynastidæ (dī-nas′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dynastes* + *-idæ.*] A family of lamellicorn beetles, taking name from the genus *Dynastes*, and containing a few forms remarkable for their great size and strength. They are chiefly tropical, and burrow in the ground. The Hercules-beetle, elephant-beetle, and atlas-beetle are examples. The group is usually merged in *Scarabæidæ*.

dynastidan (dī-nas′ti-dan), *n.* [< *Dynastidæ* + *-an.*] One of the *Dynastidæ*.

dynasty (dī′nas-ti), *n.*; pl. *dynasties* (-tiz). [= D. G. *dynastie* = Dan. Sw. *dynasti*, < F. *dynastie* = Sp. *dinastía* = Pg. *dynastia* = It. *dinastia*, < ML. *dynastia*, *dinastia*, < Gr. *δυναστεία*, lordship, rule, < *δυνάστης*, a lord, master, ruler: see *dynast.*] 1†. A government; a sovereignty.—2. A race or succession of sovereigns of the same line or family governing a particular country: as, the successive *dynasties* of Egypt or of France.

At some time or other, to be sure, all the beginners of *dynasties* were chosen by those who called them to govern. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

It is to Manetho that we are indebted for that classification called by the Greeks *Dynasties*, a word applied generally to those sets of kings which belonged to one family, or who were derived from one original stock. These *Dynasties* were named as well as numbered, and their names were derived from the town, or region, whence the founder came or where he lived. *H. S. Osborn*, Ancient Egypt, p. 49.

dyne (dīn), *n.* [Abbr. of *dynam*, < Gr. *δύναμις*, power: see *dynam.*] In *physics*, the unit of force in the centimeter-gram-second system, being that force which, acting on a gram for one second, generates a velocity of a centimeter per second; the product of a gram into a centimeter, divided by the square of a mean solar second. The force of a dyne is about equivalent to the weight of a milligram. It requires a force of about 445,000 dynes to support one pound of matter on the earth's surface in latitude 45°.

The *dyne* is about 1.02 times the weight of a milligramme at any part of the earth's surface; and the megadyne is about 1.02 times the weight of a kilogramme. *J. D. Everett*, Units and Phys. Const., p. 167.

dyocætriacontahedron, dyokaitriakontahedron (dī″ō-sē-, dī″ō-kī-trī-ą-kon-tą-hē′drọn), *n.* [< Gr. *δύο καὶ τριάκοντα*, thirty-two (*δύο* = E. *two*; *καί*, and; *τριάκοντα* = L. *triginta* = E. *thirty*), + *ἕδρα*, seat, base.] In *geom.*, a solid having thirty-two faces.

dyophysitic (dī″ō-fi-zit′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *δύο*, = E. *two*, + *φύσις*, nature, + *-ite*[2] + *-ic.* Cf. *diphysite.*] Having two natures.

They agree in the attempt to substitute a Christ-personality with one consciousness and one will for a *dyophysitic* Christ with a double consciousness and a double will. *Schaff*, Christ and Christianity, p. 94.

dyotheism (dī-ō′thē-izm), *n.* [< Gr. *δύο*, = E. *two*, + *θεός*, a god, + *-ism.* Cf. *ditheism*, the preferable form.] The doctrine that there are two Gods, or a system which recognizes such a doctrine; dualism.

It [Arianism] starts with a zeal for the unity and the unchangeableness of God; and yet ends in *dyotheism*, the doctrine of an uncreated God and a created God. *Schaff*, Christ and Christianity, p. 58.

dyothelism (dī-oth′e-lizm), *n.* [Also *diothelism*; < Gr. *δύο*, = E. *two*, + *θέλειν*, will, + *-ism.*] The doctrine that Christ had two wills.

dyothelite (dī-oth′e-līt), *n.* and *a.* [As *dyothelism* + *-ite*[2].] **I.** *n.* A believer in dyothelism.

II. *a.* Pertaining to dyothelism.

The reply of the Western Church was promptly given in the unambiguously *dyothelite* decrees of the Lateran synod held by Martin I. in 649. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 758.

dys-. [< L. *dys-*, < Gr. *δυσ-*, an inseparable prefix, opposed to *εὐ-* (see *eu-*), much like E. *mis-*[2] or *un-*[1], always with notion of 'hard, bad, unlucky,' etc., destroying the good sense of a word or increasing its bad sense; = Skt. *dus-* = Zend *dush-* = Ir. *do-* = Goth. *tus-*, *tuz-* = OHG. *zur-* = Icel. *tor-*, hard, difficult.] An inseparable prefix in words of Greek origin, signifying 'hard, difficult, bad, ill,' and implying some difficulty, imperfection, inability, or privation in the act, process, or thing denoted by the word of which it forms a part.

dysæsthesia (dis-es-thē′si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσαισθησία*, insensibility, < *δυσαίσθητος*, insensible, < *δυσ-*, hard, + *αἰσθητός*, verbal adj. of *αἰσθάνεσθαι*, perceive, feel.] In *pathol.*, impaired, diminished, or difficult sensation; dullness of feeling; numbness; insensibility in some degree. Also spelled *dysesthesia*.

dysæsthetic (dis-es-thet′ik), *a.* [< *dysæsthesia*, after *esthetic.*] Affected by, exhibiting, or relating to dysæsthesia. Also spelled *dysesthetic*.

dysanalyte (dis-an′ą-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *δυσανάλυτος*, hard to undo, < *δυσ-*, hard, + *ἀνάλυτος*, dissoluble: see *analytic.*] A mineral related to pyrochlore, occurring in small black cubic crystals in limestone at Vogtsburg in the Kaiserstuhl, a mountainous district of Baden.

dysarthria (dis-är′thri-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσ-*, hard, + *ἄρθρον*, a joint.] In *pathol.*, inability to articulate distinctly; dyslalia.

dysarthric (dis-är′thrik), *a.* [< *dysarthria* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to dysarthria.

Dysaster (dis-as′tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσ-*, bad, + *ἀστήρ* = E. *star.*] A genus of fossil pedalostichous sea-urchins, of the family *Cassidulidæ* or *Collyritidæ*, or giving name to a family *Dysasteridæ*.

Dysasteridæ (dis-as-ter′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dysaster* + *-idæ.*] A family of irregular or exocyclic sea-urchins, typified by the genus *Dysaster*, with ovoid or cordate shell, showing bivium and trivium converging to separate apices, non-petaloid ambulacra, and eccentric mouth.

dyschezia (dis-kē′zi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσ-*, hard, + *χέζειν*, defecate.] In *pathol.*, difficulty and pain in defecation.

dyschroia, dyschroa (dis-kroi′ą, dis′krō-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσ-*, bad, + *χροιά*, Attic also *χρόα*, color.] In *pathol.*, discoloration of the skin from disease.

dyschromatopsia (dis-krō-mą-top′si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσ-*, bad, + *χρῶμα*(*τ-*), color, + *ὄψις*, view, sight.] In *pathol.*, feeble or perverted color-sense. Also *dyschromatopsy*, *dischromatopsis*.

dysclasite (dis′klą-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *δυσ-*, hard, + *κλάσις*, a breaking (< *κλᾶν*, break), + *-ite*[2].] In *mineral.*, a mineral, usually fibrous, of a white or yellowish color and somewhat pearly luster, consisting chiefly of hydrous silicate of lime. Also called *okenite*.

dyscophid (dis′kō-fid), *n.* A toad-like amphibian of the family *Dyscophidæ*.

Dyscophidæ (dis-kof′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dyscophus* + *-idæ.*] A family of firmisternal salient anurous amphibians, typified by the genus *Dyscophus*, with teeth in the upper jaw, dilated sacral diapophyses, precoracoids resting upon coracoids, a cartilaginous omosternum, and a very large anchor-shaped cartilaginous sternum. There are several genera, chiefly Madagascan. Some of these frogs are remarkable for the beauty of their coloration.

Dyscophus (dis-kō′fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δύσκωφος*, stone-deaf, < *δυσ-*, hard, + *κωφός*, deaf.] 1. A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Dyscophidæ*.—2. In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of the orthopterous family *Œcanthidæ*, having the front deflexed and the male elytra rudimentary, typified by *D. saltator* of Brazil. *Saussure*, 1874. (*b*) A genus of South American *Lepidoptera*. *Burmeister*, 1879.

dyscrase (dis′krās), *n.* [Formerly also *discrase*; < NL. *dyscrasia*: see *dyscrasia.*] Same as *dyscrasia*.

dyscrasia (dis-krā′si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσκρασία*, bad temperament, < *δύσκρατος*, of bad temperament, < *δυσ-*, bad, + **κρατός*, verbal adj. of *κεραννύναι*, mix (> *κρᾶσις*, mixture): see *crater*, *crasis.*] In *pathol.*, a generally faulty condition of the body; morbid diathesis; distemper. Also *dyscrase*, *dyscrasy*, and formerly *discrase*, *discrasy*.

dyscrasic (dis-kras′ik), *a.* [< *dyscrasia* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of dyscrasia; characterized by dyscrasia: as, *dyscrasic* degeneration.

It should not be forgotten that the death-rate was greater among *dyscrasic* children. *N. Y. Med. Jour.*, XL. 645.

dyscrasite (dis′krā-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *δυσ-*, bad, + *κρᾶσις*, a mixture (see *dyscrasia*), + *-ite*[2].] A mineral of a silver-white color and metallic luster, occurring in crystals, and also massive and granular. It consists of antimony and silver. Also written *discrase*, *discrasite*, and also called *antimonial silver* (which see, under *silver*).

dyscrasy (dis′krā-si), *n.*; pl. *dyscrasies* (-siz). [Formerly also *discrasie*; < F. *dyscrasie*, < NL. *dyscrasia*: see *dyscrasia.*] Same as *dyscrasia*.

Sin is a cause of *dyscrasies* and distempers, making our bodies healthless. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 256.

A general malaise or *dyscrasy*, of an undefined character, but indicated by a loss of appetite and of strength, by diarrhœa, nervous prostration, or by a general impairment of health. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXII. 6.

Dysdera (dis′dē-rą), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804), < Gr. *δύσδηρις*, hard to fight with, < *δυσ-*, hard, + *δῆρις*, fight.] The typical genus of spiders of the family *Dysderidæ*.

Dysderidæ (dis-der′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dysdera* + *-idæ.*] A family of tubitelarian spiders, typified by the genus *Dysdera*. They are especially distinguished by having two pairs of stigmata, one just behind the other, and distributed on each side of the belly near its base; they have but six eyes or fewer. Also called *Dysderides* and *Dysderoidæ*.

dysenteric, dysenterical (dis-en-ter′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= F. *dysentérique, dyssentérique* = Sp. *disentérico* = Pg. *dysenterico* = It. *disenterico, dissenterico*, < L. *dysentericus*, < Gr. *δυσεντερικός*, < *δυσεντερία*, dysentery: see *dysentery.*] 1. Pertaining to, of the nature of, accompanied by, or resulting from dysentery: as, *dysenteric* symptoms or effects.—2. Suffering from dysentery: as, a *dysenteric* patient.

dysenterious (dis-en-tē′ri-us), *a.* [< *dysentery* + *-ous.*] Same as *dysenteric.* [Rare.]

All will be but as delicate meats dressed for a *dysenterious* person, that can relish nothing. *Gataker.*

dysentery (dis′en-ter-i), *n.* [Formerly *dysenterie*; < F. *dysenterie, dyssenterie* = Sp. *disenteria* = Pg. *dysenteria* = It. *disenteria, dissenteria* = D. *dyssenterie* = G. *dysenterie* = Dan. Sw. *dysenteri*, < L. *dysenteria*, < Gr. *δυσεντερία*, dysentery, < *δυσέντερος*, suffering in the bowels, < *δυσ-*, bad, ill, + *ἔντερον*, pl. *ἔντερα*, the bowels: see *entero-.*] A disease characterized by inflammation of the mucous membrane of the large intestine, mucous, bloody, and difficult evacuations, and more or less fever.

dysepulotic (dis-ep-ū-lot′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *δυσ-*, hard, + *epulotic*, q. v.] In *surg.*, not healing or cicatrizing readily or easily: as, a *dysepulotic* wound.

dysesthesia, dysesthetic. See *dysæsthesia, dysæsthetic.*

dysgenesic (dis-jē-nes′ik), *a.* [< *dysgenesis* + *-ic.*] Breeding with difficulty; sterile; infecund; barren. *Darwin.*

dysgenesis (dis-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσ-*, hard, + *γένεσις*, generation.] Difficulty in breeding; difficult generation; sterility; infecundity.

Dysidea (di-sid′ē-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσ-*, hard, bad, + *ἰδέα*, form: see *idea.*] A genus of sponges, typical of the family *Dysideidæ*. Also *Duscidcia*.

Dysideidæ (dis-i-dē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Dysidea* + *-idæ*.] A family of fibrous sponges.

dysidrosis (dis-i-drō′sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. δυσ-, hard, + ἱδρώς, sweat, perspiration, ⟨ ἵδος (√ *σριδ) = E. *sweat*.] A disease of the sweat-follicles, in which they become distended with the retained secretion.

dysis (dī′sis), *n.* [ML., also *disis*, ⟨ Gr. δύσις, setting of the sun or stars (δύσις ἡλίου, the west), ⟨ δύειν, sink, dive, set.] In *astrol.*, the seventh house of the heavens, which relates to love, litigation, etc.

dyskinesia (dis-ki-nē′si-ą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. δυσκινησία, ⟨ δυς-, hard, + κίνησις, movement, ⟨ κινεῖν, move.] In *pathol.*, impaired power of voluntary movement.

dyslalia (dis-lā′li-ą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. δυσ-, hard, + λαλεῖν, speak.] In *pathol.*, difficulty of utterance dependent on malformation or imperfect innervation of the tongue and other organs of articulation; slow or difficult speech.

dyslexia (dis-lek′si-ą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. δυσ-, hard, + λέξις, a speaking, speech, word: see *lexicon*.] See the extract.

> Dr. R. Berlin . . . describes under the name *dyslexia* a novel psychic affection related to "alexia," or word-blindness, but differing from it in that the patients can read a few lines, but apparently get no sense from their reading and give it up in despair.
> *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 548.

dyslogistic (dis-lō-jis′tik), *a.* [⟨ *dyslogy* + *-istic* (after *eulogistic*, ⟨ *eulogy*). Cf. Gr. δυσλόγιστος, hard to compute, also ill-calculating, misguided.] Conveying censure, disapproval, or opprobrium; censorious; opprobrious.

> Ask Reus for the motive which gave birth to the prosecution on the part of Actor; the motive of course is the most odious that can be found: desire of gain, if it be a case which opens a door to gain; if not, enmity, though not under that neutral and unimpassioned, but under the name of revenge or malice, or some other such *dyslogistic* name. *Bentham*, Judicial Evidence, i. 8.

> Any respectable scholar, even if *dyslogistic* were new to him, would see at a glance that *dislogistic* must be a mistake for it, and that the right word must be the reverse of eulogistic. The paternity of *dyslogistic* — no bantling, but now almost a centenarian — is adjudged to that genius of common-sense, Jeremy Bentham.
> *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 309.

> Gossips came to mean intimate friends; next, gossip meant the light, familiar talk of such friends; and, finally, with a *dyslogistic* connotation, any frivolous conversation. *W. E. Hearn*, Aryan Household, p. 291.

dyslogistically (dis-lō-jis′ti-kạl-i), *adv.* In a dyslogistic manner; so as to convey censure or disapproval.

> Accordingly he [Kant] is set down as a "Transcendentalist," and all the loose connotation of that term, as it is now *dyslogistically* employed among us, is thought to be applicable to him. *T. H. Green*, in Academy.

dyslogy (dis′lō-ji), *n.* [⟨ Gr. δυσ-, bad, ill, + -λογία, ⟨ λέγειν, speak; after Gr. εὐλογία, E. *eulogy*, of opposite meaning.] Dispraise: the opposite of *eulogy*.

> In the way of eulogy and *dyslogy* and summing-up of character there may doubtless be a great many things set forth concerning this Mirabeau. *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 117.

dysluite (dis′lō-īt), *n.* [⟨ Gr. δυσ-, hard, + λύειν, loosen, + *-ite*[2].] A name given to a variety of gahnite, or zinc-spinel, from Sussex county, New Jersey, containing a small percentage of manganese: so named because difficult to dissolve.

dysmenorrhea, dysmenorrhœa (dis-men-ō-rē′ą), *n.* [NL. *dysmenorrhœa*, ⟨ Gr. δυσ-, hard, + μήν, a month, + ῥοία, a flowing.] In *pathol.*, difficult or laborious menstruation; catamenial discharges accompanied with much local pain, especially in the loins.

dysmenorrheal, dysmenorrhœal (dis-men-ō-rē′ąl), *a.* [⟨ *dysmenorrhea*, *dysmenorrhœa*, + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or connected with dysmenorrhea: as, the *dysmenorrheal* membrane which is sometimes discharged from the uterus.

dysmerism (dis′me-rizm), *n.* [⟨ Gr. δυσ-, bad, + μέρος, part (division), + *-ism*.] An aggregation of unlike parts; a process or result of dysmerogenesis; a kind of merism opposed to *eumerism*.

dysmeristic (dis-me-ris′tik), *a.* [As *dysmerism* + *-ist-ic*.] Having the character or quality of dysmerism; irregularly repeated in a set of more or less unlike parts whose relations to one another, or origin one from another, is disguised; dysmerogenetic: opposed to *eumeristic*. See extract under *dysmerogenesis*.

dysmerogenesis (dis″me-rō-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. δυσ-, bad, + μέρος, part (division), + γένεσις, generation.] The genesis, origination, or production of many unlike parts, or of parts in irregular series or at irregular times, which together form an integral whole; dysmeristic generation; repetition of forms with adaptive modification or functional specialization; a kind of merogenesis opposed to *eumerogenesis*.

> The tendency to bud formation . . . has all along acted concurrently with a powerful synthetic tendency, so that new units have from the first made but a gradual and disguised appearance. This is *dysmerogenesis*, and such aggregates as exhibit it may be called *dysmeristic*.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 555.

dysmerogenetic (dis″me-rō-jē-net′ik), *a.* [⟨ *dysmerogenesis*, after *genetic*.] Produced by or resulting from dysmerogenesis; characterized by or exhibiting dysmerism; dysmeristic: opposed to *eumerogenetic*.

dysmeromorph (dis′me-rō-môrf), *n.* [⟨ Gr. δυσ-, bad, + μέρος, part (see *dysmerism*), + μορφή, shape.] An organic form resulting from dysmerogenesis; a dysmeristic organism: opposed to *eumeromorph*.

> Synthesized eumeromorph simulates normal *dysmeromorph*; analysized *dysmeromorph* simulates normal eumeromorph. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 555.

dysmeromorphic (dis″me-rō-môr′fik), *a.* [⟨ *dysmeromorph* + *-ic*.] Having the character or quality of a dysmeromorph; dysmerogenetic or dysmeristic in form: opposed to *eumeromorphic*.

dysnomy (dis′nō-mi), *n.* [⟨ Gr. δυσνομία, lawlessness, a bad constitution, ⟨ δύσνομος, lawless, ⟨ δυσ-, bad, + νόμος, law.] Bad legislation; the enactment of bad laws.

dysodile (dis′ō-dil), *n.* [⟨ Gr. δυσώδης, ill-smelling (⟨ δυσ-, ill, + ὄζειν, smell, akin to L. *odor*, smell), + *-ile*.] A kind of greenish- or yellowish-gray coal occurring in masses made up of foliaceous layers, which when burning emits a very fetid odor. It is a product of the decomposition of combined vegetable and animal matters. It was first observed at Melili in Sicily, and has also been found at several places in Germany and France.

dysodont (dis′ō-dont), *a.* [⟨ NL. *dysodon(t-)s*, ⟨ Gr. δυσ-, bad, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] In *coneh.*, having obsolete or irregular hinge-teeth; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Dysodonta*.

Dysodonta (dis-ō-don′tą), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *dysodont*: see *dysodont*.] A group or order of bivalve mollusks having obsolete or irregular hinge-teeth, muscular impressions unequal or reduced to one, and pallial line entire. It corresponds to the *Monomyaria*.

Dysodus (dis′ō-dus), *n.* [NL., irreg. ⟨ Gr. δυσ-, bad, + ὀδούς = E. *tooth*.] A generic name bestowed by Cope upon the Japanese pugdog, called *Dysodus pravus*, characterized by such degradation of the dentition that there may be in all but 16 teeth (no incisors, 1 canine in each half-jaw, 1 premolar and 1 molar in each upper, and 2 premolars and 2 molars in each lower half-jaw), thus exemplifying actual evolution of a generic form by "artificial selection" of comparatively few years' duration.

dysoötocia (dis-ō-ō-tō′si-ą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. δυσ-, ill, + ᾠοτοκία, a laying of eggs, ⟨ ᾠοτόκος, laying eggs, ⟨ ᾠόν (= L. *ovum*), egg, + τίκτειν, τεκεῖν, produce, bear.] In *zoöl.*, difficult ovulation.

dysopia (dis-ō′pi-ą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. δυσωπία, confusion of face (taken in the def. in another sense), ⟨ δυσ-, bad, ill, + ὤψ (ὠπ-), eye, face.] Same as *dysopsia*.

dysopsia (dis-op′si-ą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. δυσ-, bad, + ὄψις, view, sight.] In *pathol.*, painful or defective vision.

dysopsy (dis-op′si), *n.* [⟨ Gr. δυσ-, bad, ill, + ὄψις, sight.] Same as *dysopsia*.

dysorexia (dis-ō-rek′si-ą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. δυσορεξία, feebleness of appetite, ⟨ δυσ-, bad, + ὄρεξις, appetite.] In *pathol.*, a depraved or failing appetite.

dysorexy (dis′ō-rek-si), *n.* Same as *dysorexia*.

dyspareunia (dis-pa-rō′ni-ą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. δυσ-, hard, + πάρευνος, lying beside, ⟨ παρά, beside, + εὐνή, bed.] In *pathol.*, inability to perform the sexual act without pain: usually applied to females.

dyspepsia (dis-pep′siä), *n.* [Also *dyspepsy*; = F. *dyspepsie* = Sp. It. *dispepsia* = Pg. *dyspepsia*, ⟨ L. *dyspepsia*, ⟨ Gr. δυσπεψία, indigestion, ⟨ δύσπεπτος, hard to digest, ⟨ δυσ-, hard, + πεπτός, verbal adj. of πέπτειν, ripen, soften, cook, digest, = L. *coquere*, cook: see *cook*[1].] Impaired power of digestion. The term is applied with a certain freedom to all forms of gastric derangement, whether involving impaired power of digestion or not. But it is usually discarded when some more definite diagnosis can be made, as gastric cancer, gastric ulcer, gastritis, gastrectasia, or when it depends on poisonous ingesta or appears as a feature of some other disease, especially if that is acute. *Functional dyspepsia*, also called *atonic* and *nervous dyspepsia*, is gastric derangement, not exclusively neuralgic, which may involve a diminished or an excessive secretion of the gastric juice, or diminished or excessive acidity in that secretion, or an irritability of the stomach-walls or an impairment of their motor functions, and which appears to depend on some defect in the innervation of the stomach, and not on some grosser lesion.

dyspepsy (dis-pep′si), *n.* Same as *dyspepsia*.

dyspeptic (dis-pep′tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dyspeptique*, ⟨ Gr. as if *δυσπεπτικός, ⟨ δυσπεψία, dyspepsia: see *dyspepsia*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of dyspepsia: as, a *dyspeptic* complaint. — 2. Suffering from or afflicted with dyspepsia or indigestion: as, a *dyspeptic* person. — 3. Characteristic of one afflicted with chronic dyspepsia; hence, bilious; morbid; "blue"; pessimistic; misanthropic: as, a *dyspeptic* view or opinion.

II. *n.* A person afflicted with dyspepsia.

dyspeptical (dis-pep′ti-kạl), *a.* [⟨ *dyspeptic* + *-al*.] Troubled with dyspepsia; hence, inclined to morbid or pessimistic views of things.

> How seldom will the outward capability fit the inward; though talented wonderfully enough, we are poor, unfriended, *dyspeptical*, bashful; nay, what is worse than all, we are foolish. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 83.

dysphagia (dis-fā′ji-ą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. as if *δυσφαγία, ⟨ δυσ-, hard, + φαγεῖν, eat.] In *pathol.*, difficulty in swallowing. Also *dysphagy*.

dysphagic (dis-faj′ik), *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with dysphagia.

dysphagy (dis′fā-ji), *n.* [= F. *dysphagie*; ⟨ NL. *dysphagia*: see *dysphagia*.] Same as *dysphagia*.

dysphonia (dis-fō′ni-ą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. δυσφωνία, roughness of sound, ⟨ δύσφωνος, ill-sounding, ⟨ δυσ-, ill, + φωνή, sound.] In *pathol.*, difficulty in producing vocal sounds.

dysphony (dis′fō-ni), *n.* [= F. *dysphonie*; ⟨ NL. *dysphonia*: see *dysphonia*.] Same as *dysphonia*.

dysphoria (dis-fō′ri-ą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. δυσφορία, pain hard to be borne, anguish, ⟨ δύσφορος, hard to bear, ⟨ δυσ-, hard, + -φόρος, ⟨ φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] In *pathol.*, impatience under affliction; a state of dissatisfaction, restlessness, fidgeting, or inquietude.

dysphuistic (dis-fū-is′tik), *a.* [⟨ *dys-*, bad, + *-phuistic* as in *euphuistic*, q. v.] Ill-sounding; inelegant.

> Of A Lover's Complaint . . . I have only space or need to remark that it contains two of the most exquisitely Shakespearean verses ever vouchsafed to us by Shakespeare, and two of the most execrably euphuistic or *dysphuistic* lines ever inflicted on us by man.
> *Swinburne*, Shakespeare, p. 62.

dyspnœa (disp-nē′ą), *n.* [L., ⟨ Gr. δύσπνοια, difficulty of breathing, ⟨ δύσπνοος, scant of breath, short-breathed, ⟨ δυσ-, hard, + -πνόος; cf. πνοή, breathing, ⟨ πνεῖν, breathe.] In *pathol.*, difficulty of breathing; difficult or labored respiration.

dyspnœal (disp-nē′ąl), *a.* [⟨ *dyspnœa* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of dyspnœa; connected with dyspnœa.

dyspnœic (disp-nē′ik), *a.* [⟨ L. *dyspnoicus*, n., one short of breath, ⟨ Gr. δυσπνοϊκός, short of breath, ⟨ δύσπνοια, dyspnœa: see *dyspnœa*.] Affected with or resulting from dyspnœa; dyspnœal.

dysporomorph (dis′pō-rō-môrf), *n.* One of the *Dysporomorphæ*.

Dysporomorphæ (dis″pō-rō-môr′fē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Dysporus* + Gr. μορφή, form.] In Huxley's system of classification (1867), a division of desmognathous birds, exactly corresponding to the *Steganopodes*, *Totipalmati*, or oar-footed natatorial birds. They have all four toes webbed, the oil-gland surmounted by a circlet of feathers, the sternum broad and truncate posteriorly, the mandibular angle truncate, the maxillopalatines large and spongy, the united palatines carinate, and no basipterygoid processes. The division includes the pelicans, gannets, cormorants, frigates, darters, and tropic-birds.

dysporomorphic (dis″pō-rō-môr′fik), *a.* [⟨ *Dysporomorphæ* + *-ic*.] Belonging to or resembling the *Dysporomorphæ*; totipalmate; steganopodous.

Dysporus (dis′pō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811: so called with reference to the closure or obliteration of the nostrils), ⟨ Gr. δύσπορος, hard to pass, difficult, ⟨ δυσ-, hard, + πόρος, passage.] A genus of gannets: same as *Sula*. It is often separated from *Sula* to designate the brown gannets, as the booby, *D. fiber*, as distinguished from the white ones, as *S. bassana*.

dyssycus (di-sī′kus), *n.*; pl. *dyssyci* (-sī). [NL., ⟨ Gr. δυσ-, bad, + σῦκον, a fig.] Haeckel's name for a form of sponge also called *rhagon*.

dysteleological (dis-tel″ē-ō-loj′i-kạl), *a.* [⟨ *dysteleology* + *-ical*.] Purposeless; without design; having no "final cause" for being; not teleological.

dysteleologist (dis-tel-ē-ol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *dysteleology* + *-ist.*] One who believes in dysteleology.

Dysteleologists, without admitting a purpose, had not felt called upon to deny the fact.
L. F. Ward, Dynam. Sociol., I. 173.

dysteleology (dis-tel-ē-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *δυσ-*, bad, + *τέλος* (*τελε-*), end, purpose, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *teleology*.] The science of rudimentary or vestigial organs, apparently functionless or of no use or purpose in the economy of the organism, with reference to the doctrine of purposelessness. The idea is that many useless or even hurtful parts may be present in an organism in obedience to the law of heredity simply, and that such are evidences of the lack of design or purpose or "final cause" which the doctrines of teleology presume.

The Doctrine of Purposelessness, or *Dysteleology*.
Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), I. 109.

It is no wonder that Mr. Romanes should avow his "total inability to understand why the phenomena of instinct should be more fatal to the doctrine of *Dysteleology* than any other of the phenomena of nature."
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 63.

Dysteria (dis-tē′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσ-*, hard, + *τηρεῖν*, watch, have an eye on, keep; cf. *δυστήρητος*, hard to keep.] The typical genus of *Dysteriidæ*. *D. armata* of Huxley, which inhabits salt water, has such a structure that it has been supposed by Gosse to be a rotifer.

Dysteriidæ (dis-tē-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dysteria* + *-idæ*.] A family of free-swimming animalcules, more or less ovate, cylindrical, flattened or compressed, and mostly encuirassed. They have the carapace simple or consisting of two lateral, subequal, conjoined, or detached valves; cilia confined to the more or less narrow or constricted ventral surface; the oral aperture followed by a distinct pharynx, the walls of which are strengthened by a simple horny tube, by a cylindrical fascicle of corneous rods, or by otherwise differentiated corneous elements; a conspicuous tail-like style, or compact fascicle of setose cilia presenting a style-like aspect, projecting from the posterior extremity. Most of them inhabit salt water.

Dysterina (dis-tē-rī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dysteria* + *-ina*[2].] A family of ciliate infusorians, typified by the genus *Dysteria*. *Claparède and Lachmann*, 1858–60. See *Dysteriidæ*.

dysthesia (dis-thē′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσθεσία*, a bad condition, < *δύσθετος*, in bad condition: see *dysthetic*.] In *pathol.*, a non-febrile morbid state of the blood-vessels; a bad habit of body dependent mainly upon the state of the circulating system.

dysthetic (dis-thet′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *δύσθετος*, in bad case, in bad condition, < *δυσ-*, bad, + *θετός*, verbal adj. of *τι-θέ-ναι*, put, place.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by dysthesia.

dysthymic (dis-thim′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *δυσθυμικός*, melancholy, < *δυσθυμία*, despondency, despair, < *δυσ-*, bad, + *θυμός*, spirit, courage.] In *pathol.*, affected with despondency; depressed in spirits; dejected.

dystocia (dis-tō′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυστοκία*, a painful delivery, < *δύστοκος*, bringing forth with pain, < *δυσ-*, hard, + *τίκτειν*, *τεκεῖν*, bring forth.] In *pathol.*, difficult parturition. Also *dystokia*.

dystome (dis′tōm), *a.* Same as *dystomic*.

dystomic, dystomous (dis-tom′ik, dis′tō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *δύστομος*, hard to cut (but taken in pass. sense 'badly cleft'), < *δυσ-*, hard, bad, + *τομός*, verbal adj. of *τέμνειν*, cut.] In *mineral.*, having an imperfect fracture or cleavage.

dystrophic (dis-trof′ik), *a.* [< *dystrophy* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to a perversion of nutrition.

dystrophy (dis′trō-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *δυσ-*, hard, ill, + *τροφή*, nourishment, < *τρέφειν*, nourish.] In *pathol.*, perverted nutrition.

dysuria (dis-ū′ri-ä), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *δυσουρία*, < *δυσ-*, hard, + *οὖρον*, urine.] In *pathol.*, difficulty in micturition, attended with pain and scalding. Also *dysury*.

dysuric (dis-ū′rik), *a.* [< *dysuria* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of dysuria; affected with dysuria.

dysury (dis′ū-ri), *n.* Same as *dysuria*.

Dytes (dī′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Kaup, 1829), < Gr. *δύτης*, a diver, < *δύειν*, dive.] A genus of small grebes, of the family *Podicipedidæ*, containing such species as the horned and the eared grebe.

Dyticidæ, *n. pl.* See *Dytiscidæ*.

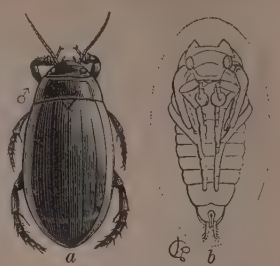
Dyticus, *n.* See *Dytiscus*.

dytiscid (dī-tis′id), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Dytiscidæ*.

II. *n.* A water-beetle of the family *Dytiscidæ*.

Dytiscidæ, Dyticidæ (dī-tis′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dytiscus*, *Dyticus*, + *-idæ*.] A family of two-eyed aquatic adephagous *Coleoptera*, or predatory beetles, having the metasternum destitute of an antecoxal piece, but prolonged in a triangular process posteriorly, the antennæ slender, filiform, or setaceous, and the abdomen with six segments. The *Dytiscidæ* are related to the ground-beetles or *Carabidæ*, but differ in the form of the metasternum, and in the structure of the legs, which are natatorial. They are water-beetles, mostly of large size, with narrowly oval depressed bodies and oar-like hind legs, found almost everywhere in fresh water.

Dytiscus, Dyticus (dī-tis′kus, dit′i-kus), *n.* [NL., orig. and commonly *Dytiscus* (Linnæus), *Dyticus* (Geoffroy, 1764), < Gr. *δυτικός*, able to dive, < *δύτης*, a diver, < *δύειν*, dive, sink, get into, enter.] The typical genus of predaceous water-beetles of the family *Dytiscidæ*, having the metasternal spiracles covered by the elytra, the front tarsi five-jointed, and patellate in the male, and the hind tarsi not ciliate, with the claws equal. The numerous species are large, but difficult to distinguish. They are dark olive-green above, the thorax and elytra being often margined with yellow. The elytra are smooth in the male, usually sulcate in the female. *D. marginalis* (Linnæus) is very abundant in Europe, inhabiting, like the other species, large bodies of stagnant water. Some species are called *water-butts*.



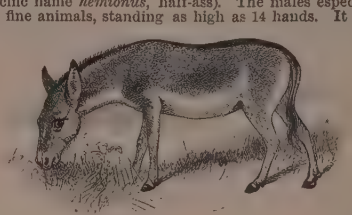
a, *Dytiscus fasciventris*; *b*, pupa of *D. marginalis*. (Natural size.)

dyvour (dī′vŏr), *n.* [Sc., also *dyvor*, *diver*, < F. *devoir*, a duty, obligation, etc.: see *dever* and *devoir*.] In *old Scots law*, a bankrupt who had made a cessio bonorum to his creditors.

Louis, what reck I by thee,
Or Geordie on his ocean?
Dyvor, beggar loons to me—
I reign in Jeanie's bosom. *Burns.*

dzeren, dzeron (dzē′ren, -ron), *n.* [Mongol. name.] The Chinese antelope, *Procapra gutturosa*, a remarkably swift animal, inhabiting the arid deserts of central Asia, Tibet, China, and southern Siberia. It is nearly 4½ feet long, and is 2½ feet high at the shoulder. When alarmed it clears over 20 feet at one bound. Also called *goitered antelope* and *yellow goat*.

dziggetai (dzig′ge-tī), *n.* [Mongol. name.] The wild ass of Asia, *Equus hemionus*, whose habits are graphically recorded in the book of Job, and which is believed to be the *hemionus* of Herodotus and Pliny. It is intermediate in appearance and character between the horse and the ass (hence the specific name *hemionus*, half-ass). The males especially are fine animals, standing as high as 14 hands. It lives



Dziggetai (*Equus hemionus*).

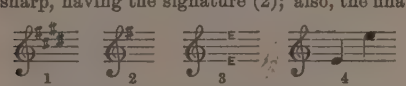
in small herds, and is an inhabitant of the sandy steppes of central Asia, 16,000 feet above sea-level. The dziggetai or hemione is one of several closely related species, or more probably varieties, of large wild Asiatic asses which appear to lack the black stripe across the withers. Two of these are sometimes distinguished under the names of *kulan* (*Equus onager*), a wide-ranging form, and *kiang* (*E. kiang*), of Tibet. See *onager*, *ghur*, and *khur*. Also spelled *djiggetai* and in other ways.

1. The fifth letter and second vowel in our alphabet. It has the same place in the order of the alphabet as the corresponding sign or character in the older alphabets, Latin and Greek and Phenician, from which ours is derived (see *A*); but the value originally attached to the sign has undergone much modification. The comparative scheme of forms (like that given for the preceding letters) is as follows:

Egyptian. Hieroglyphic. Hieratic. Phenician. Early Greek and Latin.

From the capital E have come by gradual modification and variation (as in the case of the other letters) all the other printed and written forms. The value of the sign in the Semitic alphabets was and still is that of an aspiration, a peculiar smooth *h*. But when the alphabet was adapted to Greek use, this unnecessary aspirate-sign was utilized as a sign for a vowel-sound, either short or long, being nearly that instanced in our two words *met* and *they*. This double value in point of quantity it had in all early Greek use, and until in one section of the Greek race—and later, after their example, in all the others—it was found convenient to distinguish the long sound by a separate sign, H (see *H*), after which the E was restricted to denoting the short sound, as in our *met*. This distinction was not introduced into the Italican alphabets; hence the same sign stands for both short and long sound in Latin, and with us. The name of the sign in Phenician was *he* (of doubtful meaning; usually explained as 'window'); in Greek it was *εἶ*, and later *ἒ ψιλόν*, 'simple *e*'—it is believed, in antithesis to the double *αι*, which then had the same sound. In most of the languages of Europe the sign has retained its original Greek and Latin value; in the English it has done this only so far as concerns the short sound; the long sound has, in the history of the changes of pronunciation, so generally passed over into what was originally the long *i*-sound, that we now call this sound long *e* (as in *meet*, *mete*, *meat*, etc.). The proper *e*-sound (in *met*, *they*) is phonetically a medium between the completely open *a* of *father* and the close sound *i* of *pique*. In its two quantities (*met*, *they*) it constitutes about five per cent. of English utterance. Taking into account also the numerous digraphs, as *ea*, *ee*, *ei*, *ey*, *ae*, *ie*, *oe*, in which it is found, and its frequent occurrence as a silent letter, *e* is the most used of our alphabetic signs. This frequency is due in considerable measure to the general reduction of the vowels of endings to *e* that constitutes a conspicuous part of the change from Anglo-Saxon to English. The total loss then, further, of many of these endings in utterance has left numerous cases of silent final *e*, to which others have been added by analogy with these. A degree of value in the economy of our written speech belongs to it, in so far as its occurrence after a single consonant now almost regularly indicates the long sound of the vowel preceding that consonant, as in *mate*, *mete*, *mite*, *mote*, *mute*; but in many cases it appears also after a single consonant preceded by a short vowel, and such cases, as *give*, *live*, *have*, *vineyard*, constitute one of the classes where reform in orthography is most easily made, and has most to recommend it. (See *-e*.) E has further come to be used as an orthographic auxiliary, in some cases after *c* and *g*, where it is conventionally regarded as preserving the so-called "soft" sound of those letters, as in *peaceable*, *manageable*.

2. As a numeral, 250. *Du Cange.*—**3.** As a symbol: (*a*) In the calendar, the fifth of the dominical letters. (*b*) In *logic*, the sign of the universal negative proposition. See A^1, 2 (*b*). (*c*) In *alg.*: (1) [*cap.*] The operation of enlargement: thus, $Efx = f(x + 1)$; also, the greatest integer as small as the quantity which follows: thus, $E\frac{1}{2} = 3$. (2) [*l. c.*] The base of the Napierian system of logarithms; also, the eccentricity of a conic.—**4.** In *music*: (*a*) The key-note of the major key of four sharps, having the signature (1), or of the minor key of one sharp, having the signature (2); also, the final



1 2 3 4

of the Phrygian mode in medieval music. (*b*) In the fixed system of solmization, the third tone of the scale, called *mi*: hence so named by French musicians. (*c*) On the keyboard of the pianoforte, the white key to the right of every group of two black keys. (*d*) The tone given by such a key, or a tone in unison with such a tone. (*e*) The degree of a staff assigned to such a key or tone; with the treble clef, the lower line and upper space (3). (*f*) A note on such a degree, indicating such a key or tone (4). —**5.** As an abbreviation: (*a*) East: as, *E.* by *S.*, east by south. See *S. E.*, *E. S. E.*, etc. (*b*) In various phrase-abbreviations. See *e. g.*, *i. e.*, *E. and O. E.*, etc.—**E dur**, the key of E major.—**E moll**, the key of E minor.

e-[1], A prefix of Anglo-Saxon origin, one of the forms of the original prefix *ge-*. It remains unfelt in *enough*. See *i-*.

e-[2]. [L. *ē-*, *ē*, reduced form of *ex-*, *ex*: see *ex-*.] A prefix of Latin origin, a reduced form of *ex-*, alternating with *ex-* before consonants, as in *evade*, *elude*, *emit*, etc. See *ex-*. In some scientific terms it denotes negation or privation, like Greek *ἀ-* privative (being then conventionally called *e-* privative): as, *ecaudate*, tailless, anurous; *edentate*, toothless, etc. In *elope* the prefix is an accommodated form of Dutch *ent-*.

-e. [ME. *-e*, *-en*, < AS. *-a*, *-e*, *-o*, *-u*, *-an*, *-en*, etc.] The unpronounced termination of many English words. Silent final *e* is of various origin, being the common representative (pronounced in earlier English) of almost all the Anglo-Saxon, Old French, Latin, etc., inflection-endings. In nouns and adjectives of native origin it may be regarded as representing the original vowel-ending of the nominative (as in *ale*, *tale*, *stake*, *rake*, etc.), or, more generally, the original oblique cases (dative, etc.), which from their greater frequency became in Middle English the accepted form of the nominative also, as in *lode*, *pole*, *mile*, *wile*, etc.; similarly, in words of Latin and other origin, as *rule*, *rude*, *spike*, *sprite*, etc. In verbs of native origin *-e* represents the original infinitive (AS. *-an*, ME. *-en*, *-e*) mixed with the present indicative, etc., as in *make*, *wake*, *write*, etc. In a great number of words the *-e* has disappeared as an actual sound, the letter being retained, as a result of phonetic and orthographic accident, as a conventional sign of "length"—an accented vowel followed by a single consonant before final silent *e* being regularly "long," as in *rate*, *write*, *rode*, *tube*, etc., words distinguished thus from forms with a "short" vowel, *rat*, *writ*, *rod*, *tub*, etc. In words of recent introduction *-e* is used whenever this distinction is to be made. In some cases the vowel preceding *-e* is short, as in *give*, *live*, *bade*, *have*, *javelin*, *vineyard*, etc., especially in polysyllables in *-ile*, *-ine*, *-ite*, etc., as *hostile*, *glycerine*, *opposite*, etc.; but some of these words were formerly or are now often spelled without the superfluous *e*, as *bad*, *glycerin*, *fibrin*, *deposit*, etc. Etymologically, final *e* in modern English has no weight or value, it being a mere chance whether it represents an original vowel or syllable.

-é. [F. *-é*, fem. *-ée*, pp. suffix, < L. *-ātus*, *-āta*: see *-ate*[1].] A French suffix, the termination of perfect participles, and of adjectives and nouns thence derived, some of which are used, though consciously as French words, in English, as *protégé*, *négligé*, *retroussé*, *dégagé*, *écarté*, etc. The Anglicized form is *-ee*[1] (which see).

ea. A common English digraph, introduced about the beginning of the sixteenth century, having then the sound of ā, and serving to distinguish *e* or *ee* with that sound from *é* or *ee* with the sound of ē. The original sound ā remained in most of the words having *ea* until the eighteenth century, and still prevails in *break*, *great*, *yea*, and in a dialectal ("Irish") pronunciation of *beast*, *please*, *mean*, etc. (which in dialect-writing are spelled so as to represent this pronunciation: see *baste*[4]); it has become ē in *bread*[1], *dread*, *head*, *meadow*, *health*, *wealth*, *leather*, *weather*, etc., and, modified by the following *r*, in *bear*[1], *bear*[2], *heart*, *hearth*, *earth*, *learn*, etc. In most words, however, the digraph *ea* now agrees in sound with *ee*, namely, ē, as in *read*, pronounced the same as *reed* (but the preterit *read* like *red*). The modern digraph *ea* has no connection with the Anglo-Saxon and early Middle English diphthong or "breaking" *ed*, *ea*, though it happens to replace it in some words, as in *bread*[1] (Anglo-Saxon *bredd*), *lead*[2] (Anglo-Saxon *ledd*), *ear*[1] (Anglo-Saxon *ēare*).

ea. An abbreviation of *each*.

each (ēch), *a.* and *pron.* [< (1) ME. *ech*, *eche*, *æche*, *iche*, *yche*, *uche*, etc., these being prop. oblique forms, assibilated, of the proper nom. *elc*, *ælc*, *eilc*, *ilc*, *ilk*, *ylc*, *ulc* (> Sc. *ilk*, *ilka*), each, < AS. *ælc* (= MD. *ieghelick*, *ellick*, *elck*, D. *elk* = OFries. *elk*, *ellik*, *ek*, *ik* = MLG. LG. *ēllik*, *elk* = OHG. *ēogalīh*, *iogelīh*, MHG. *iegelīch*, G. *jeglich*), each, orig. **ā-ge-līc*, < *ā*, ever, in comp. indef., + *gelīc*, like, < *ge-*, a generalizing prefix, + *līc*, body, form: see *ay*[1] (= *o*[3]), *i-* (= *e*[-1] = *y-*), and *like*[1], *like*[2], *-ly*[1]. Mixed in ME. with (2) *ilc*, *ilk* (mod. Sc. *ilk*[2], *ilka*, q. v.), assibilated *ilche*, *ich*, *uch*, *uich*, contr. of earlier *iwilc*, *iwilc*, *iwilch*, < AS. *gehwilc*, *gehwylc* (= OHG. *gahwelīh*), each, every one, any one, < *ge-*, generalizing prefix, + *hwilc*, who, which (see *i-* and *which*); and with (3) ME. *ewilc*, < AS. *ǣghwilc* (= OHG. *ēogihwelīh*), each, orig. **ā-ge-hwilc*, < *ā*, ever, + *gehwilc*, each, any one, as above. See *every*, where *-y* stands for an orig. *each*, and *such* and *which*, where *-ch* is of like origin with *-ch* in *each*.] **I.** *distributive adj.* Being either or any unit of a numerical aggregate consisting of two or more, indefinitely: used in predicating the same thing of both or all the members of the pair, aggregate, or series mentioned or taken into account, considered individually or one by one: often followed by *one*, with *of* before a noun (partitive genitive): as, *each* sex; *each* side *of* the river; *each* stone in a building; *each one of* them has taken a different course from every other.

Thei token *ech on* by hymself a peny.
Wyclif, Mat. xx. 10.

Betheleem is a litylle Cytee, long and narwe and well walled, and in *eche* syde enclosed with gode Dyches.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 69.

She her weary limbes would never rest;
But every hll and dale, *each* wood and plaine,
Did search. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. ii. 8.

And the princes of Israel, being twelve men: *each one* was for the house of his fathers. Num. i. 44.

Each envious brier his weary legs doth scratch,
Each shadow makes him stop, *each* murmur stay.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 705.

II. *pron.* **1.** Every one of any number or numerical aggregate, considered individually: equivalent to the adjectival phrase *each one*: as, *each* went his way; *each* had two; *each* of them was of a different size (that is, from all the others, or from every one else in the number).

Than thei closed hem to-geder straite *eche* to other.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 398.

And there appeared . . . cloven tongues like as of fire, and it sat upon *each* of them. Acts ii. 3.

You found his mote; the king your mote did see;
But I a beam do find in *each* of three.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3.

Wandering *each* his several way. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 523.

Each is strong, relying on his own, and *each* is betrayed when he seeks in himself the courage of others.
Emerson, Courage.

2†. Both.

And *each*, though enemies to either's reign,
Do in consent shake hands to torture me.
Shak., Sonnets, xxviii.

At each†, joined each to another; joined end to end.

Ten masts *at each* make not the altitude
Which thou hast perpendicularly fell.
Shak., Lear, iv. 6.

Each other. (*a*†) Each alternate; every other; every second.

Each other worde I was a knave.
Bp. Still, Gammer Gurton's Needle.

Living and dying *each other* day.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, p. 2.

(*b*) Each the other; one another: now generally used when two persons or things are concerned, but also used more loosely like *one another* (which see, under *another*): as, they love *each other* (that is, *each* loves the *other*).

eachwhere† (ēch'hwār), *adv.* [< *each* + *where*.] Everywhere.

For to entrap the careles Clarion,
That rang'd *each where* without suspition.
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 376.

The mountains *eachwhere* shook, the rivers turned their streams. *L. Bryskett* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 208).

Eacles (ē'a-klēz), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816); etym. dubious.] A genus of large, handsome bomby-

Male of *Eacles imperialis*, about one half natural size.

cid moths, peculiar to North and South America, having short hind wings, short proboscis, simple antennæ in the female, and the antennæ of the male pectinate to a greater or less extent. *E. imperialis* is one of the largest and handsomest moths of North America, of a yellow color, with purplish-brown spots on the wings. The male is more purplish than the female. The larvæ feed on the foliage of various forest-trees, and pupate in loose cocoons under ground.

Ead-. See *Ed-*[2].

eadish, *n.* See *eddish.*

-eæ. [NL., etc., fem. pl. (sc. *plantæ*, plants) of L. *-eus:* see *-eous*, and cf. *-aceæ*.] 1. In *bot.*, a suffix used chiefly in the formation of tribal names and the names of other groups between the genus and the order. It also occurs as the termination of some ordinal names.—2. In *zoöl.*, the termination of the names of various taxonomic groups: (*a*) regularly, of groups between the genus and the subfamily; (*b*) irregularly, of different groups above the family. In both cases *-eæ* is used without implication of gender.

eager[1] (ē′gėr), *a.* [< ME. *eger, egre,* < OF. *egre, aigre,* F. *aigre* = Pr. *agre* = OSp. *agre,* Sp. *agrio* = Pg. It. *agro,* < L. *acer* (*acr-*), sharp, keen: see *acid, acerb,* etc. Cf. *vinegar, alegar.*]

1†. Sharp; sour; acid.

This seed is *eger* and hot. *Chaucer,* Parson's Tale.

Egrest fruits, and bitterest hearbs did mock
Madera Sugars, and the Apricock.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

It doth posset
And curd, like *eager* droppings into milk.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5.

2. Sharp; keen; biting; severe; bitter. [Obsolete or archaic.]

A more myghty and more *egre* medicine.
Chaucer, Boëthius, i. prose 5.

If so thou think'st, vex him with *eager* words.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 6.

It is a nipping and an *eager* air. *Shak.,* Hamlet, i. 4.

The cold most *eager* and sharpe till March, little winde, nor snow, except in the end of Aprill.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 405.

3. Sharply inclined or anxious; sharp-set; excited by ardent desire; impatiently longing; vehement; keen: as, the soldiers were *eager* to engage the enemy; men are *eager* in the pursuit of wealth; *eager* spirits; *eager* zeal.

Manly he demeyned him to make his men *egre*,
Bad hem alle be bold & busiliche fiȝt.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3636.

All the ardent and daring spirits in the parliamentary party were *eager* to have Hampden at their head.
Macaulay, Nugent's Hampden.

As our train of horses surmounted each succeeding eminence, every one was *eager* to be the first who should catch a glimpse of the Holy City.
R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 144.

4. Manifesting sharpness of desire or strength of feeling; marked by great earnestness: as, an *eager* look or manner; *eager* words.

She sees a world stark blind to what employs
Her *eager* thought, and feeds her flowing joys.
Cowper, Charity, l. 405.

5†. Brittle.

Gold itself will be sometimes so *eager* . . . that it will as little endure the hammer as glass itself.
Locke, Human Understanding, III. vi. 35.

=Syn. 3. Fervent, fervid, warm, glowing, zealous, forward, enthusiastic, impatient, sanguine, animated.

eager[1]†, *v. t.* [< ME. *egren;* from the adj.] To make eager; urge; incite.

The nedy poverte of his houshold mihte rather *egren* hym to don felonyes. *Chaucer,* Boëthius, iv. prose 6.

He angurt hym full euyll, & *egerd* hym with,
ffor the dethe of the dere his dole was the more.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7329.

eager[2], **eagre** (ē′gėr), *n.* [Chiefly dial. or archaic, and hence of unstable form and spelling, but prop. *eager;* also written (obs., archaic, or dial.) *eagre, eger, egor, egre, eygre, aigre, ager, higre, hygre,* and with alteration of *g* to *k, aker, acker,* etc., < ME. *aker, akyr,* a corruption of AS. **eagor,* **ēgor,* only in comp. *eágor-, ēgor-stréam,* ocean-stream, *ēgor-here,* the 'ocean-host,' a flood, = Icel. *ægir,* the ocean, the sea, in myth. the giant Ægir, the husband of Ran, answering to both Oceanus and Poseidon in Greek mythology.] A sudden and formidable influx and surging of the tide in a high wave or waves, up a river or an estuary; a bore, as in the Severn, the Hooghly, and the Bay of Fundy.

His manly heart . . .
Its more than common transport could not hide;
But like an *eagre* rode in triumph o'er the tide.
Dryden, Threnodia Augustalis, l. 134.

Sea-tempest is the Jötun Aegir; . . . and now to this day, on our river Trent, as I hear, the Nottingham bargemen, when the river is in a certain flooded state, call it *Eager;* they cry out, "Have a care; there is the *Eager* coming." *Carlyle.*

A mighty *eygre* raised his crest.
Jean Ingelow, High Tide on the Coast of Lincolnshire.

eagerly (ē′gėr-li), *adv.* [< ME. *egerly, egurly, egreliche,* etc.; < *eager*[1] + *-ly*[2].] 1†. With sharpness or keenness; bitterly; keenly.

And thanne welled water for wikked werkes,
Egerlich ernynge out of mennes eyen.
Piers Plowman (B), xix. 376.

Abundance of rain froze so *eagerly* as it fell, that it seemed the depth of winter had of a sudden been come in.
Knolles, Hist. Turks.

2. In an eager manner; with ardor or vehemence; with keen desire, as for the attainment of something sought or pursued; with avidity or zeal.

[He] rode a-gein hym full *egerly*, and smote hym with all his myght. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 158.

And *egrelich* he loked on me and ther-fore I spared
To asken hym any more ther-of, and badde hym full fayre
To discreue the fruit that so faire hangeth.
Piers Plowman (B), xvi. 64.

How *eagerly* ye follow my disgraces,
As if it fed ye! *Shak.,* Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

To the holy war how fast and *eagerly* did men go!
South, Sermons.

eagerness (ē′gėr-nes), *n.* 1†. Tartness; sourness; sharpness.—2. Keen or vehement desire in the pursuit or for the attainment of something, or a manifestation of such desire; ardent tendency; zeal; fervor: as, to pursue happiness or wealth with *eagerness; eagerness* of manner or speech.

She knew her distance, and did angle for me,
Madding my *eagerness* with her restraint.
Shak., All's Well, v. 3.

The *eagerness* and strong bent of the mind after knowledge, if not warily regulated, is often an hinderance to it.
Locke.

What we call our despair is often only the painful *eagerness* of unfed hope. *George Eliot,* Middlemarch, ii. 81.

=Syn. 2. *Earnestness, Avidity, Eagerness, Zeal, Enthusiasm,* ardor, vehemence, impetuosity, heartiness, longing, impatience. The first five words may all denote strong and worthy movements of feeling and purpose toward a desired object. In this field *eagerness* has either a physical or a moral application; with *avidity* the physical application is primary; *earnestness, zeal,* and *enthusiasm* have only the moral sense. *Avidity* represents a desire for food, primarily physical, figuratively mental: as, to read a new novel with *avidity;* it rarely goes beyond that degree of extension. *Eagerness* emphasizes an intense desire, generally for specific things, although it may stand also as a trait of character; it tends to produce corresponding keenness in the pursuit of its object. *Earnestness* denotes a more sober feeling, proceeding from reason, conviction of duty, or the less violent emotions, but likely to prove stronger and more permanent than any of the others. The word has at times a special reference to effort; it implies solidity, sincerity, energy, and conviction of the laudableness of the object sought; it is contrasted with *eagerness* in that it affects the whole character. *Zeal* is by derivation a bubbling up with heat; it is naturally, therefore, an active quality, passionate and yet generally sustained, an abiding ardor or fervent devotion in any unselfish cause. *Enthusiasm* is so far redeemed from its early suggestion of extravagance that it denotes presumably a trait of character more general than *eagerness* or *zeal,* more lively than *earnestness,* a lofty quickness of feeling and purpose in the pursuit of laudable things under the guidance of reason and conscience; thus it differs from *zeal,* which still generally implies a poorly balanced judgment.

The nobles in great *earnestness* are going
All to the senate-house. *Shak.,* Cor., iv. 6.

I lent her some modern works: all these she read with *avidity.* *Charlotte Brontë,* The Professor, xviii.

So Gawain, looking at the villainy done,
Forbore, but in his heat and *eagerness*
Trembled and quivered.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

It was the sense that the cause of education was the cause of religion itself that inspired Ælfred and Dunstan alike with their *zeal* for teaching.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 325.

Truth is never to be expected from authors whose understandings are warped with *enthusiasm;* for they judge all actions, and their causes, by their own perverse principles, and a crooked line can never be the measure of a straight one. *Dryden,* Ded. of Plutarch's Lives.

There is a certain *enthusiasm* in liberty, that makes human nature rise above itself in acts of bravery and heroism.
A. Hamilton, Works, II. 116.

eagle (ē′gl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *egle;* < ME. *egle,* < OF. *egle, aigle,* F. *aigle* = Pr. *aigla* = Sp. *aguila* = Pg. *aguia* = It. *aquila,* < L. *aquila,* an eagle (prob. so called from its dark-brown color), fem. of *aquilus,* dark-colored, brown (cf. Lith. *aklas,* blind): see *Aquila, aquiline,* etc. The native E. name is *earn:* see *earn*[3].] 1. Properly, a very large diurnal raptorial bird of the family *Falconidæ* and genus *Aquila* (which see), having the feet feathered to the toes, and no tooth to the bill, which is straight for the length of the cere. There are about 9 species, all confined to the old world except the golden eagle, *Aquila chrysaëtus,* which ranges also in North America. This is the type-species, to which the term originally attached; it is 3 feet or more in length, of a dark-brown color, deriving the epithet *golden* from the ruddy-brown feathers of the back of the neck. It preys on lambs, hares, rabbits, various birds, such as grouse, and carrion. Other notable species are the imperial eagle, *A. heliaca;* the Russian eagle, *A. mogilnik;* the spotted eagle, *A. maculata* (or *nævia*). From its size, strength, rapacity, and powers of flight and vision, the eagle has been called the king of birds; but its prowess is greatly exaggerated. By the ancients it was called the bird of Jove, and it was borne on the Roman standards. Many nations, as France under the Bonapartes, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, have adopted it as the national emblem. In heraldry it ranks as one of the most noble bearings in coat-armor.

Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaëtus*).

There myghte men the ryal *egle* fynde,
That with his sharpe lok persith the sunne;
And othere *eglis* of a lowere kynde,
Of whiche that clerkis wel devyse cunne.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 330.

So the struck *eagle,* stretched upon the plain,
No more through rolling clouds to soar again,
View'd his own feather on the fatal dart,
And wing'd the shaft that quiver'd in his heart.
Byron, English Bards and Scotch Reviewers, l. 826.

2. A member of the genus *Haliaëtus,* which comprises the fishing-eagles, sea-eagles, or earns, resembling the eagle proper in size and form, but having the shank bare of feathers and scaly: such as the white- or bald-headed eagle, or bald eagle, *H. leucocephalus,* the national emblem of the United States; the white-tailed eagle, *H. albicilla;* the pelagic eagle, *H. pelagicus,* etc.—3. A name of many raptorial birds larger than the hawk and the buzzard, only distantly related, as the harpy eagle, booted eagle, etc. A number of genera of such large hawks are sometimes grouped with the true eagles in a subfamily *Aquilinæ* (which see).

4. [*cap.*] An ancient northern constellation between Cygnus and Sagittarius, containing the bright star Altair. It seems to be shown on Babylonian stones of high antiquity, and the statement still current that it almost touches the equinoctial refers to the position of that circle about 2000 B. C. At present the constellation, enlarged by the addition of Antinoüs shortly after the Christian era, extends 20° north and 13° south of the equator. See *Aquila,* 2.

5. A military ensign or standard surmounted by the figure of an eagle. It is especially associated with ancient Rome, though borne, with various modifications, by certain modern nations, as France under the first and second empires.

This utter'd, overboard he leaps, and with his *Eagle* feircly advanc'd runs upon the Enemy.
Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

What! shall a Roman sink in soft repose,
And tamely see the Britons aid his foes?
See them secure the rebel Gaul supply;
Spurn his vain *eagles* and his power defy?
Langhorne, Cæsar's Dream.

6. A lectern, usually of wood or brass, the upper part of which is in the shape of an eagle with outstretched wings supporting a book-rest, the eagle being the symbol of Saint John the Evangelist.

[The minister] read from the *eagle.* *Thackeray.*

7. A gold coin of the United States, of the value of 10 dollars, weighing 258 grains troy, 900 fine, and equivalent to £2 1*s.* 1*d.* sterling.—8. In *arch.,* a name for a pediment.—9. In the game of roulette, a spot, outside the regular 36 numbers, upon which is the picture of an eagle. If this is the winning number, the bank takes in all bets except those made on that particular one. See *roulette.* Also called *eagle-bird.*—**American eagle.** See *bald eagle.*—**Bald eagle,** or *bald earn,* a common though misapplied name for the white-headed eagle of North America, *Haliaëtus leucocephalus.* This is the eagle which has been adopted as the national emblem on the arms of the United States, and is figured on some of its coins, being popularly called "the American eagle," "the spread eagle," "the national bird," "the bird of freedom," etc. It is about 3 feet long, dark-brown or blackish when adult, with pure-white head and tail; the shank is partly naked and yellow, by which mark the species may be distinguished in any plumage from the golden eagle, *Aquila chrysaëtus.* Also called *white-* or *bald-headed eagle.* See cut on following page.—**Black eagle.** (*a*) The golden eagle, *Aquila chrysaëtus.* (*b*) The young of the bald eagle, *Haliaëtus leucocephalus.*—**Calumet eagle.** See

Bald Eagle (*Haliæëtus leucocephalus*).

calumet.—**Fishing-eagle.** Same as *osprey.*—**Golden eagle.** See def. 1.—**Order of the Black Eagle,** a Prussian order founded by Frederick I. in 1701. The number of knights is limited to 30, exclusive of the princes of the blood royal, and all must be of unquestioned nobility. The badge is a cross of 8 points, having in the center a circle with the monogram FR (for *Fredericus Rex*); the four arms are enameled red, with the eagle of Prussia in black enamel between each two arms. The ribbon is orange, but on occasions of ceremony the badge is worn pendent to a collar, consisting alternately of black eagles holding thunderbolts, and medallions bearing the same monogram as the badge and also the monogram "Suum cuique."—**Order of the Red Eagle** (formerly *Order of the Red Eagle of Bayreuth;* also called *Order of Sincerity*), an order founded by the Margrave of Bayreuth in 1705, and in 1792 adopted by Frederick William II. of Prussia on succeeding to the principality. The present insignia of the order are quite different from those of the original order. The badge is an 8-pointed cross, having in the center a medallion with a red eagle bearing the arms of the Hohenzollern family. The arms of the cross are of white enamel, with an eagle of red enamel between each two arms. The ribbon is striped orange-color and white. —**Order of the White Eagle,** an order founded at the beginning of the eighteenth century by Augustus II. of Poland and Saxony, or, as is alleged, revived by him. It has been adopted by the Czar of Russia, and is composed of one class only. The badge is a cross of 8 points, bearing a white eagle in relief, and surmounted by an imperial crown. The ribbon is sky-blue, but on state occasions the badge is worn pendent to a collar of white eagles connected by plain gold links.—**Spread eagle,** an eagle with outspread wings; specifically, the emblem of the United States of America: often applied attributively to any loud, bombastic, boastful, and arrogant display of national or other sentiments: as, a *spread-eagle* speech. See *spread-eagleism.*

eagle-bird (ē′gl-bėrd), *n.* Same as *eagle,* 9.

eagle-eyed (ē′gl-īd), *a.* 1. Sharp-sighted, like an eagle.—2. Quick to discern; having acute intellectual vision.

I know the frailty of my fleshly will:
My passion's *eagle-ey'd.* *Quarles,* Emblems, iv. 1.

To be curious and *Eagle-eyed* Abroad, and to be Blind and ignorant at Home, . . . is a Curiosity that carrieth with it more of Affectation than any thing else.
Howell, Letters, ii. 55.

eagle-fin†, *n.* [ME. *egrefyn* (see quot.), < F. dial. (Champagne) *aigrefin,* also pron. *aiglefin* (as if connected with *aigle,* > E. *eagle*), a sort of fish; origin uncertain.] An alleged old name of the haddock.

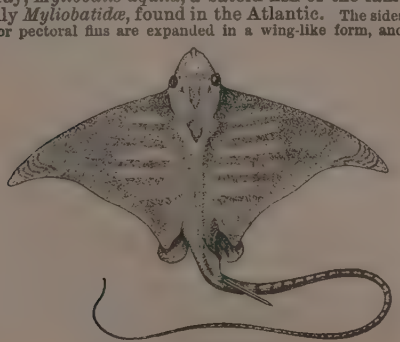
Belonius states that *Egrefin* or *Eagle-fin* was formerly its [the haddock's] English name. *Day.*

eagle-flighted (ē′gl-flī″ted), *a.* Flying like an eagle; mounting high. [Poetical.]

eagle-hawk (ē′gl-hâk), *n.* A hawk of the genus *Morphnus,* as the Guiana eagle-hawk, *M. guianensis. G. Cuvier.*

eagle-owl (ē′gl-oul), *n.* 1. A name of the great horned owl of Europe, *Bubo maximus,* and hence of other large species of the same genus, as *B. virginianus,* the great horned owl of North America. See cut under *Bubo.*—2. A name of sundry other large owls. *Swainson.*

eagle-ray (ē′gl-rā), *n.* 1. A large species of ray, *Myliobatis aquila,* a batoid fish of the family *Myliobatidæ,* found in the Atlantic. The sides or pectoral fins are expanded in a wing-like form, and the jaws are paved with rows of hexagonal teeth, the median of which are of much greater breadth than length. 2. Any ray of the family *Myliobatidæ.* These rays are immensely broad, owing to the development of the pectoral fins, and have a long, flexible tail, armed with one or more serrated spines. They inhabit for the most part tropical or warm seas.



Eagle-ray (*Myliobatis aquila*).

eagle-sighted (ē′gl-sī″ted), *a.* Having strong sight, as an eagle.

What peremptory *eagle-sighted* eye
Dares look upon the heaven of her brow,
That is not blinded by her majesty?
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3.

eagless (ē′gles), *n.* [< *eagle* + *-ess.*] A female or hen eagle. *Sherwood.* [Rare.]

eaglestone (ē′gl-stōn), *n.* [Tr. of Gr. *ἀετίτης*: see *aëtites.*] A variety of argillaceous oxid of iron, found in masses varying from the size of a walnut to that of a man's head. In form these masses are spherical, oval, or nearly reniform, or sometimes resemble a parallelopiped with rounded edges and angles. They have a rough surface, and are essentially composed of concentric layers. The nodules often embrace at the center a kernel or nucleus, sometimes movable, and always differing from the exterior in color, density, and fracture. To these hollow nodules the Greeks gave the name of *eaglestones,* from a notion that the eagle transported them to her nest to facilitate the laying of her eggs. Also called *aetites.*

Whether the aetites or *eaglestone* hath that eminent property to promote delivery or restrain abortion, respectively applied to lower or upward parts of the body, we shall not discourage common practice by our question.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

eaglet (ē′glet), *n.* [Earlier mod. E. also *eglet;* < F. *aiglette,* dim. of *aigle,* eagle: see *eagle.*] A young eagle; a little eagle. In heraldry, when three or more eagles are borne on an escutcheon they are usually called eaglets, and always so when they are borne upon an ordinary, as a bend, fesse, etc., or another bearing, or on a mantle.

When like an *eglet* I first found my love,
For that the virtue I thereof would know,
Upon the nest I set it forth, to prove
If it were of that kingly kind, or no. *Drayton.*

My dark tall pines, that . . .
Foster'd the callow *eaglet.*
Tennyson, Œnone.

eagle-vulture (ē′gl-vul″tūr), *n.* A book-name of the *Gypohierax angolensis* of western Africa.

eagle-winged (ē′gl-wingd), *a.* Having the wings of an eagle; swift as an eagle.

The *eagle-winged* pride
Of sky-aspiring and ambitious thoughts.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

eaglewood (ē′gl-wûd), *n.* [< *eagle* + *wood*[1]; like F. *bois d'aigle,* G. *adlerholz,* a translation of NL. *lignum aquilæ,* or *aquilaria,* which is an accom. (to L. *aquila,* eagle) of the E. Ind. name *aghil,* Hind. *agar,* < Skt. *aguru* or *aguru* (the latter form accom. to *aguru,* not heavy, < *a-* priv. + *guru* = Gr. *βαρύς* = L. *gravis,* heavy), > prob. Gr. *ἀγάλλοχον,* NL. *agallochum:* see *agallochum* and *Aloë.*] A highly fragrant wood, much used by Asiatics for incense. See *agallochum.*

eagrass (ē′gràs), *n.* Same as *eddish,* 1.

eagre, *n.* See *eager*[2].

eald†, *n.* A dialectal variant of *eld.* *Grose.*

ealder†, *n.* An obsolete (Middle English and rare Anglo-Saxon) form of *elder*[2].

ealdorman, *n.* [AS.: see *alderman.*] A chief; a leader: the Anglo-Saxon original of *alderman,* used in modern historical works with reference to its Anglo-Saxon use.

The name of *Ealdorman* is one of a large class; among a primitive people age implies command and command implies age; hence, in a somewhat later stage of language, the elders are simply the rulers.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, I. 51.

The bishop declared the ecclesiastical law, as the *ealdorman* did the secular.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 299.

eam†, *n.* [Formerly *eame;* < ME. *eme, eem, eam, em,* < AS. *ēám,* contr. of **ēáhām,* = OFries. *em* = D. *oom,* uncle, = OHG. MHG. *ōheim,* uncle (mother's brother), also nephew (sister's son), G. *oheim, ohm,* uncle. The first syllable, AS. *ea-* (= Goth. *au-*), is perhaps related to Goth. *awo,* grandmother, Icel. *afi,* grandfather, *āi,* great-grandfather, and to L. *av-un-culus,* uncle, *av-us,* grandfather; the second syllable is obscure. *Eum* remains in the surnames *Eames* and *Ames.*] Uncle.

Sone to hem of the cite a-sembled he thanne,
& faugt than so ferscheli for his *emes* sake.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3426.

Henry Hotspur, and his *eame*
The earl of Wor'ster.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxii.

eant (ēn), *v. i.* [< ME. *enen,* bring forth young, < AS. *eánian,* contr. of *eácnian,* be pregnant, < *eácen,* pregnant, lit. increased, pp. of **eácan,* pret. **eóc* (= Icel. *auka* = Goth. *aukan*), increase, found only in the pp. *eácen:* see *eke.* Cf. the equiv. *yean,* which differs from *ean* only in the prefix.] To bring forth young; yean. See *yean.*

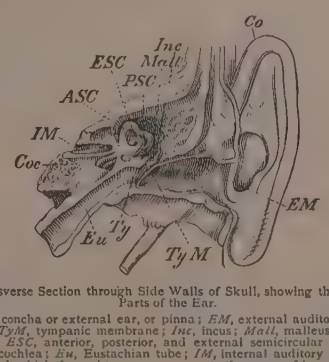
Both do feed,
As either promised to increase your breed
At *eaning*-time, and bring you lusty twins.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

E. and O. E. An abbreviation of the commercial phrase *errors and omissions excepted,* frequently appended to statements and accounts when rendered.

eanling† (ēn′ling), *n.* [< *ean* + dim. *-ling*[1]. Cf. *yeanling.*] A lamb just brought forth.

All the *eanlings* which were streak'd and pied
Should fall as Jacob's hire. *Shak.,* M. of V., i. 3.

ear[1] (ēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *eare;* < ME. *ere, ire, eare,* < AS. *ēare* = OS. *ōrā* = OFries. *āre, ār* = D. *oor* = MLG. LG. *ōr* = OHG. *ōrā,* MHG. *ōre, ōr,* G. *ohr* = Icel. *eyra* = Sw. *öra* = Dan. *øre* = Goth. *auso* = L. *auris* (dim. *auricula,* ML. *oricula,* > It. *orecchia* = Sp. *oreja* = Pg. *orelha* = Pr. *aurelha* = F. *oreille,* ear, = E. *auricle:* see *auricle, auricular,* etc.) = Gr. *οὖς* (*ωτ-*), also *οὖας* (*οὐατ-*), for **οὔσος* (*οὐσατ-*) = OBulg. Bulg. Croatian, Serv. *ucho* = Bohem. Pol. *ucho* = Russ. *ukho* = Lith. *ausis* = OPruss. *ausins* (pl. acc.), ear; a general Indo-European name, prob. allied to Gr. *αἰεν,* hear, perceive, L. *audire,* hear: see *audience, audit,* etc., *auscultate,* etc. Connection with *hear* doubtful: see *hear.*] 1. The organ of hearing; the apparatus of audition; the acoustic sense-organ; any mechanism by which an animal receives the impact of sound-waves and perceives them as sound. In man and mammals generally the ear consists of an *external ear,* which comprises (1) the more or less funnel-shaped pinna and (2) the external auditory meatus; of a *middle ear, ear-drum,* or *tympanum,* closed from the external auditory meatus by the tympanic membrane, traversed by a chain of small bones, the auditory ossicles, named *malleus, incus,* and *stapes,* and communicating with the pharynx by the Eustachian tube; and of an *internal ear,* or *labyrinth,* the essential organ of hearing, containing the end-organs of the auditory nerve. The labyrinth consists of a complicated closed sac, the membranous labyrinth, lined with epithe-



Transverse Section through Side Walls of Skull, showing the Inner Parts of the Ear.

Co, concha or external ear, or pinna; *EM,* external auditory meatus; *TyM,* tympanic membrane; *Inc,* incus; *Mall,* malleus; *ASC, PSC, ESC,* anterior, posterior, and external semicircular canals; *Coc,* cochlea; *Eu,* Eustachian tube; *IM,* internal auditory meatus, through which the auditory nerve passes to the organ of hearing.

lium and lying in a roughly corresponding excavation in the petrous bone, the bony labyrinth. The membranous labyrinth contains a limpid fluid, the *endolymph,* and between the membranous labyrinth and the bony labyrinth is a similar liquid called *perilymph.* The auditory nerve, penetrating the bone by the internal auditory meatus, is distributed to the walls of the membranous labyrinth. The labyrinth is completely shut off from the tympanum, but there are two fenestræ or openings, closed by membranes, in the tympanic wall of the bony labyrinth, and the foot of the stapes is applied to one of them. Sound-waves which impinge upon the tympanic membrane are transmitted across the tympanum by the chain of auditory ossicles, and thence into the labyrinth. In vertebrates below mammals the ear at once becomes simplified, as by lack of an external ear and reduction of the ossicles and of the labyrinth, the latter being simply ligulate or strap-shaped; and, as in fishes, the inner ear may contain one or more concretions, sometimes of great size, called *otoliths* or *ear-stones.* An ear of some kind is recognizable in the great majority of invertebrates. In its simplest recognizable expression it is a mere capsule or vesicle, containing some hard body answering to an otolith, and so supposed to have an auditory function. See *cochlea, labyrinth,* and cut under *tympanic.*

External Ear, or Pinna.

1, helix; 2, fossa of antihelix, or fossa triangularis; 3, fossa of helix, or fossa scaphoidea; 4, antihelix; 5, 5, concha; 6, antitragus; 7, lobule; 8, tragus.

2. The external ear alone, known as the pinna, auricle, or concha: as, the horse laid his *ears* back.

In another Yle ben folk, that han gret *Eres* and longe, that hangen doun to here Knees.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 205.

Hollowing one hand against his *ear*,
To list a foot-fall. *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

3. In *ornith.*: (*a*) The auriculars or packet of auricular feathers which cover the external ear-passage of a bird. (*b*) A plumicorn or corniplume; one of the "horns" of an owl.— **4.** The sense of hearing; the power of distinguishing sounds; the power of nice perception of the differences of sound.

The Poet must know to whose *eare* he maketh his rime, and accommodate himselfe thereto, and not giue such musicke to the rude and barbarous as he would to the learned and delicate *eare*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 72.

5. Specifically, in *music*, the capacity to appreciate, analyze, and reproduce musical compositions by hearing them; sensitiveness to musical intonation and to differences of pitch and quality in musical sounds: as, a correct *ear*. Sometimes called a *musical ear*.

Sneer. I thought you had been a decided critic in music, as well as in literature.
Dangle. So I am — but I have a bad *ear*.
Sheridan, The Critic, i. 1.

When therefore I say that I have no *ear*, you will understand me to mean — for music.
Lamb, Chapter on Ears.

And men who have the gift of playing on an instrument by *ear* are sometimes afraid to learn by rule, lest they should lose it. *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 323.

6. A careful or favorable hearing; attention; heed.

I cried unto God with my voice, . . . and he gave *ear* unto me. Ps. lxxvii. 1.

I gaue as good *eare*, and do consider as well the taulke that passed, as any one did there.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 19.

Give every man thine *ear*, but few thy voice.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3.

But the bigots and flatterers who had his *ear* gave him advice which he was but too willing to take.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

7†. Disposition to listen; judgment; taste.

He laid his sense closer, and in fewer words, according to the style and *ear* of those times. *Sir J. Denham.*

8. A part of any inanimate object having some likeness to the external ear. (*a*) A projection from the side of a vessel or utensil made to be used as a handle: as, the *ears* of a jar, pitcher, or other vessel.

Each bottle had a curling *ear*,
Through which the belt he drew,
And hung a bottle on each side,
To make his balance true.
Cowper, John Gilpin.

Over the fireplace were . . . iron candlesticks hanging by their *ears*. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 7.

(*b*) That part of a bell by which it is suspended; the cannon. See first cut under *bell*. (*c*) A plate of soft metal at the mouth of the mouthpipe of an organ, used to qualify the tone by being bent more or less over the opening. (*d*) The loop or ring by which the ram of a pile-driver is raised. (*e*) In *printing*, a projecting piece on the edge of the frisket or of the composing-rule. *E. H. Knight.* (*f*) One of the holes bored in a spherical projectile for the insertion of the points of the shell-hooks used in manipulating it.

9. In *arch.*, same as *crosset*, 1 (*a*). — **A flea in the ear.** See *flea*. — **All ear** or **ears**, listening intently; giving close attention to sounds or utterances.

I was *all ear*,
And took in strains that might create a soul
Under the ribs of death. *Milton*, Comus, l. 560.

For at these [pulpit] performances she was all attention, *all ear*; she kept her heart fixed and intent on its holy work, by keeping her eye from wandering.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. vi.

Ass's ear, a kind of sea-ear, *Haliotis asininus*, a fine iridescent shell used in the manufacture of buttons, for inlaying woodwork, and for other purposes. See *abalone*, *Haliotis*, *ormer*. — **At first ear†**, at first hearing; immediately. *Davies.*

A third cause of common errors is the credulity of men, that is, an easie assent to what is obtruded, or a believing *at first ear* what is delivered by others.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 5.

Barrel of the ear. Same as *tympanum*. — **By the ears**, in a state of discord or contention.

All Heav'n is *by the Ears* together,
Since first that little Rogue came hither.
Prior, Cupid and Ganymede.

Cheeks and ears†. See *cheek*. — **Dionysius's ear.** (*a*) The name given to a secret subterranean ear-shaped passage connecting the palace of Dionysius the Elder, first tyrant of Syracuse (died 367 B. C.), with his stone-quarry prisons, through which he was able to overhear the conversation of his prisoners. (*b*) An aural instrument for the use of very deaf persons. It has a large pavilion secured by a swivel to a stand upon the floor, and an elastic tube with a nozle to be held to the ear. *E. H. Knight.* — **Drum of the ear.** Same as *tympanum*. — **Over head and ears.** See *up to the ears*, below. — **To fall together by the ears, to go together by the ears,** to engage in a fight or scuffle; quarrel.

They will, instead of eating peaceably, *fall together by the ears*, each single one impatient to have all to itself.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 7.

To give ear to. See *give*. — **To meet the ear.** See *meet*. — **To set by the ears,** to make strife between; cause to quarrel.

Who ever hears of fat men heading a riot, or herding together in turbulent mobs? — no — no — it is your lean, hungry men who are continually worrying society, and *setting* the whole community *by the ears*.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 157.

To sleep upon both ears, to sleep soundly.

Let him set his heart at rest; I will remove this scruple out of his mind, that he may *sleep* securely *upon both ears*.
Abp. Bramhall, Works, III. 518.

Touching the ears, in the *early church*, a part of the ceremony of baptizing catechumens, consisting of touching the ears, and saying "Ephphatha" (be opened), a symbol of the opening of the understanding. — **Up to the ears, over the ears†, over head and ears,** deeply absorbed or engrossed; overwhelmed: as, *over head and ears* in debt, or in business.

This Phedria out of hand got him a certain singing wench, skilfull in musicke, and fell in love with her *over the eares*. *Terence* (trans.), 1614.

A cavalier was *up to the ears* in love with a very fine lady. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

When I was quite embarked, discovered myself *up to the ears* in a contested election. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 353.

Venus's ear, an ear-shell or sea-ear; a species of *Haliotis*, as the ormer, *H. tuberculata*: with allusion to the fable of Aphrodite. — **Wine of one ear†,** good wine. One of the annotators of Rabelais says: "I have introduced the same with good success in some parts of Leicestershire, and elsewhere, speaking of good ale, *ale of one ear*; bad ale, ale of two ears. Because when it is good we give a nod with one ear; if bad, we shake our head, that is, give a sign with both ears that we do not like it."

O the fine white wine! upon my conscience it is a kind of taffatas wine; hin, hin, it is *of one ear* (il est à une oreille). *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 5.

ear[1]† (ēr), *v. t.* [< *ear*[1], *n.*] To listen to; hear with attention.

I *eared* her language, lived in her eye.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 1.

ear[2] (ēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *eare*; < ME. *ere*, *eer*, < AS. *ēár*, contr. of orig. **eahor* = ONorth. *eher*, *æhher* = MD. *aere*, D. *aar* = MLG. *ār*, *are*, LG. *ār* = OHG. *ahir*, *ehir*, MHG. *eher*, G. *ähre* = Icel. Sw. Dan. *ax* = Goth. *ahs*, an ear, = L. *acus* (*acer-*, orig. **acis-*), chaff (see *acerose*); connected with Goth. *ahana*, chaff, = E. *awn*[1]; AS. *egl*, a beard of grain, E. dial. *ail*; L. *acus* (*acu-*), a needle; L. *acies* = AS. *ecge*, E. *edge*, etc.: see *awn*[1], *ail*[2], *acus*, *aculeate*, *aglet*, *edge*, *egg*[2].] A spike or head of corn or grain; that part of a cereal plant which contains the flowers and seed.

The barley was in the *ear*, and the flax was bolled.
Ex. ix. 31.

Red ear, an ear of maize exceptionally of a deep-red color. Such an ear, when found, was made a source of sport at old-fashioned corn-huskings in the United States.

For each *red ear* a gen'ral kiss he gains.
Joel Barlow, Hasty Pudding.

Great ardor was evinced in pursuit of the *red ear* [of corn], for which piece of fortune the discoverer had the privilege of a kiss from any lady he should nominate.
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 6

ear[2] (ēr), *v. i.* [< *ear*[2], *n.*] To shoot, as an ear; form ears, as corn.

The stalke was first set, began to *eare* ere it came to halfe growth, and the last not like to yeeld any thing at all. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, II. 236.

ear[3]† (ēr), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *eare*; < ME. *eren*, *erien*, < AS. *erian* = OFries. *era* = MD. *eren*, *eeren*, *errien*, *aeren* = MLG. *eren* = OHG. *erran*, MHG. *eren*, *ern*, G. dial. *ären*, *eren* = Icel. *erja* = Sw. *ärja* = Goth. *arjan* = L. *arare* (whence E. *arable*, q. v.) = Gr. ἀρόειν, ἀροῦν = Ir. *araim* = OBulg. Serv. Bohem. *orati* = Russ. *oratĭ* = Lith. *artĭ* = Lett. *art*, plow.] To cultivate with a plow; plow; till.

To sowe and *eree* upp feeldes fatte and weet,
And weedes tender yette oute of hem geet.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 142.

A rough valley which is neither *eared* nor sown.
Deut. xxi. 4.

The English were brought so low, that they were fain to till and *eare* the Ground, whilst the Danes sate idle, and eat the Fruit of their Labours. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 13.

For this daie men that doo *eare* the ground there doo oft plow up bones of a large size, and great store of armour. *Holinshed*, Descrip. of Britain, i. 11.

ear[4] (ār), *adv.* [Sc., < ME. *er*, *ær*, *ear*, etc., early, usually *ere*, before: see *ere* and *early*.] Early.

ear[5] (ēr), *n.* [E. dial., by misdivision of *a near*, a kidney, as *an ear*: see *near*[2] and *kidney*.] A kidney. *Brockett*; *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

earable† (ēr'a-bl), *a.* [< *ear*[3] + *-able*. Cf. *arable*.] Capable of being tilled; being under cultivation; arable.

He [the steward] is further to see what demeanes of his lordes is most meete to be taken into his handes, so well for meddowe, pasture, as *earable*, &c.
Order of a Nobleman's House, Archæol., XIII. 315.

earache (ēr'āk), *n.* Pain in the ear; otalgia.

earal† (ēr'al), *a.* [Improp. < *ear*[1] + *-al*. Cf. *aural*.] Receiving by the ear; aural; auricular.

They are not true penitents that are merely *earal*, verbal, or worded men, that speak more than they really intend. *Hewyt*, Sermons (1658), p. 34.

earbob (ēr'bob), *n.* An ear-ring or ear-drop. [New Eng.]

I've got a pair o' *ear-bobs* and a handkercher pin I'm a goin' to give you, if you'll have them.
L. M. Alcott, Hospital Sketches, p. 35.

ear-bone (ēr'bōn), *n.* **1.** A bone of the ear; one of the bones composing the otocrane, otic capsule, or periotic mass, inclosing the organ of hearing. — **2.** One of the auditory ossicles or bonelets of the cavity of the middle ear; an ossiculum auditus, as the malleus, incus, or stapes. See first cut under *ear*. — **3.** A hard concretion in the cavity of the inner ear; an ear-stone, otosteon, or otolith (which see).

ear-brisk (ēr'brisk), *a.* Having ears that move or erect themselves quickly; attentive. [Rare.]

He [the colt] was an *ear-brisk* and high-necked critter.
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 7.

ear-brush (ēr'brush), *n.* A brush consisting of a piece of sponge attached to a handle, used to clean the interior (external auditory meatus) of the ear; an aurilave.

ear-cap (ēr'kap), *n.* A cover for the ear against cold.

ear-cockle (ēr'kok″l), *n.* [< *ear*[2] + *cockle*[1].] A disease in wheat caused by the presence in the grain of worms belonging to the genus *Tylenchus*. Called in some parts of England *purples*.

ear-conch (ēr'konk), *n.* The shell of the ear; the external ear, concha, auricle, or pinna.

ear-confession† (ēr'kon-fesh″on), *n.* Auricular confession. See *confession*.

I shall dispute with a Greek about the articles of the faith which my elders taught me and his elders deny, as *ear-confession*.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 133.

Pardons, pilgrims, *ear-confession*, and other popish matters. *Bp. Bale*, Select Works, p. 57.

ear-cornet (ēr'kôr″net), *n.* A small auricle or ear-trumpet worn in the hollow of the outer ear.

ear-cough (ēr'kôf), *n.* A cough provoked by irritation in the ear.

eard (ārd), *n.* [< ME. *erd*, *æred*, *eard*, home, < AS. *eard*, land, country, dwelling-place, home (= OS. *ard*, dwelling-place, = OHG. *art*, a plowing, etc.), connected with *erian*, E. *ear*[3], plow (see *ear*[3]); prob. not connected with *earth*.] **1†.** Land; country; dwelling-place.

God-bar him into paradis,
An *erd* al ful of swete blis.
Genesis and Exodus, l. 209.

2. [Partly confused with *earth*[1].] Earth. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

He somnede færd [gathered an army] swulc næs næure eær on *erde*. *Layamon*, I. 177.

ear-drop (ēr'drop), *n.* An ornamental pendant to an ear-ring; an ear-ring with a pendant. — **Lady's ear-drops,** the common garden fuchsia: so called from the formation and pendency of its flowers.

ear-dropper (ēr'drop″ėr), *n.* **1†.** An eavesdropper. *Davies.*

It is possible an *ear-dropper* might hear such things talk'd at cock-pits and dancing schools.
Bp. Hacket, Life of Abp. Williams, ii. 81.

2. Same as *ear-drop*. [Colloq.]

Come, we can go down now. I'm as ready as a mawkin can be — there's nothing awanting to frighten the crows, now I've got my *ear-droppers* in.
George Eliot, Silas Marner, xi.

eardrop-tree (ēr'drop-trē), *n.* A lofty leguminous tree of Jamaica, *Enterolobium cyclocarpum*, the pod of which is curved so as to form a complete circle.

ear-drum (ēr'drum), *n.* **1.** The middle ear; the tympanum. See *tympanum*, and first cut under *ear*. — **2.** More especially, the tympanic membrane: as, to burst or puncture the *ear-drum*. See cuts under *ear* and *tympanic*.

ear-dust (ēr'dust), *n.* The small gritty particles found in the cavity of the inner ear of many animals; minute concretions in the labyrinth, distinguished from otoliths or otostea by their fineness; otoconia. See *otoconium*.

eared[1] (ērd), *a.* [< *ear*[1] + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Having ears; having appendages or processes resembling the external ear. In heraldry, animals borne in coat-armor with their ears differing in tincture from that of the body are blazoned *eared* of such a metal or color.

2. In *ornith.*, having conspicuous auricular feathers, as the eared grebe, or having plumicorns, as various species of eared owls. — **3.** In *Mammalia*, auriculate; having large or pe-

culiar outer ears, as certain bats; having outer ears in a group of animals others of which have them not: as, the *eared* seals.—4. In *bot.*, same as *auriculate*, 2.—**Eared eggs**, of insects, those eggs which have, just before the apex, two short oblique appendages serving to prevent them from sinking in the semi-liquid substances on which they are deposited.

eared[2] (ērd), *a.* [< *ear*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Having ears or awns, as grain. In heraldry, grain with the ear differing in tincture from the stalk or blade is blazoned *eared* of such a metal or color: as, a stalk of wheat vert, *eared* or.

earer†, *n.* [ME. *erer, eerer, erere,* < *eren,* plow: see *ear*[3].] A plower; a plowman.

Whether al day shal ere the *erere* that he sowe.
Wyclif, Isa. xxviii. 24.

ear-flap (ēr'flap), *n.* The hanging flap of a dog's ear.

ear-gland (ēr'gland), *n.* The warty glandular skin or tympanum of a batrachian, as a toad; the parotid.

ear-hole (ēr'hōl), *n.* The aperture of the ear; the outer orifice of the ear; the external auditory meatus or passage.

eariness, *n.* See *eeriness.*

earing[1] (ēr'ing), *n.* [< *ear*[1] + *-ing*[1].] A small rope attached to the cringle of a sail, by which it is bent or reefed. When attached to the head-cringle for bending, it is called a *head-earing;* when attached to the reef-cringle, a *reef-earing.*

If the second mate is a smart fellow, he will never let any one take either of these posts from him; but if he is wanting either in seamanship, strength, or activity, some better man will get the bunt and *earings* from him.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 26.

From clue to earing. See *clue.*

earing[2] (ēr'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *ear*[2], *v.*] The forming of ears of corn.

Their winter some call Popanow, the spring Cattapeuk, the sommer Cohattayough, the *earing* of their Corne Nepinough, the harvest and fall of leafe Taquitock.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 126.

earing[3]† (ēr'ing), *n.* [< ME. **ering,* < AS. *ering, eriung,* verbal n. of *erian,* plow, ear: see *ear*[3].] A plowing of land. See *ear*[3].

Yf rishes, gresse, or fern in with this walle is,
With *ereyng* ofte her lyves wol be spende.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 151.

There are five years, in the which there shall neither be *earing* nor harvest. Gen. xlv. 6.

earing-cringle (ēr'ing-kring″gl), *n.* See *cringle.*

earish† (ēr'ish), *a.* [< *ear*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Auricular. *Davies.*

His [Antichrist's] idolatrous altars, his *earish* confession, his housel in one kind for the lay, . . . and all his petting pedlary, is utterly banished and driven out of this land.
Becon, Works, III. 4.

ear-kissing (ēr'kis″ing), *a.* Kissing (that is, whispered in) the ear.

You have heard of the news abroad; I mean the whispered ones, for they are yet but *ear-kissing* arguments.
Shak., Lear, ii. 1.

earl (èrl), *n.* [< ME. *erl,* earlier *eorl,* earl, as a designation of rank, < AS. *eorl,* an earl, a nobleman of high rank, nearly equiv. to *ealdorman* (see *alderman*); first in the Kentish laws, but its common use as a title and designation of office begins with the Scandinavian invasion, through the influence of the cognate Icel. Sw. Dan. *jarl,* Icel. orig. *earl,* in the earliest Scand. use a man above the rank of a 'carl' or churl, then, esp. as a Norw. and Dan. title, an earl; the earlier AS. use occurs only in poetry, *eorl,* a man, esp. a warrior (pl. *earlas,* men, warriors, the people, as an army), = OS. *erl,* a man, = OHG. *erl,* only in proper names; cf. *Heruli, Eruli,* the LL. form of the name of a people of northern Germany, prob. 'the warriors,' OS. pl. *erlos,* AS. *eorlas,* etc. Further origin unknown; it is impossible to derive *eorl* from *ealdor,* a chief, as has been suggested.] A British title of nobility designating a nobleman of the third rank, being that next below a marquis and next above a viscount. *Earl* was the highest title until 1337, when the first duke was created; and it fell to the third rank in 1386, on the creation of the title of *marquis.* The earl formerly had the government of a shire, and was called *shireman.* After the conquest, when their office was first made hereditary, earls were for a time called *counts,* and from them shires took the name of *counties;* the wife of an earl is still called *countess.* *Earl* is now a mere title, unconnected with territorial jurisdiction, so much so that several earls have taken as their titles their own names with the prefix *Earl,* as *Earl Grey, Earl Spencer, Earl Russell.* An earl's coronet consists of a richly chased circle of gold, having on its upper edge eight strawberry-leaves, alternating with eight pearls, each raised on a spire higher than the leaves, and with a cap, etc., as in a duke's coronet. See cut under *coronet.*

A Dukes Eldest sonnes be *Earles,* and all the rest of his sonns are Lords, with the Addition of there Christen name, as Lord Thomas, Lord Henry.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 27.

My thanes and kinsmen,
Henceforth be *earls;* the first that ever Scotland
In such an honour nam'd. *Shak.,* Macbeth, v. 7.

The government was entrusted to a magistrate with the title of Ealdorman, or its Danish equivalent *Earl.*
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, I. 52.

The ancient dignity of the *earl* has in former chapters been traced throughout its history. In very few instances was the title annexed to a simple town or castle.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 428.

Earl marshal, the eighth great officer of state in Great Britain. He is the head of the College of Arms (see *Heralds' College,* under *herald*), determines all rival claims to arms, and grants armorial bearings, through the medium of the king-at-arms, to persons not possessed of hereditary arms. It is his duty also to direct all great ceremonies of state, and to make the formal proclamation of war or peace. The office was formerly of great importance, and was originally conferred by grant of the king (as early as the time of Richard II.), but is now hereditary in the family of the Howards, dukes of Norfolk, called the premier earls of England. (See *marshal.*) There were formerly also earls marshals in Scotland. See *marischal.*

The list
Of those that claim their offices this day,
By custom of the coronation. . . .
Next, the duke of Norfolk,
He to be *earl marshal.* *Shak.,* Hen. VIII., iv. 1.

Earl palatine. See *palatine.*

ear-lap (ēr'lap), *n.* [< ME. *erelappe,* < AS. *earlæppa* (= OFries. *ārleppa, ārlippa* = MD. dim. *oorlapken* = Norw. *ørelap, ørelæp* = Sw. *örlapp* = Dan. *ørelæp* (Sw. usually *örflik* or *örtipp,* Dan. *øreflip*) = G. *ohrläpp-chen*), ear-lap, < *eare,* ear, + *læppa,* lap: see *ear*[1] and *lap*[1].] 1. The tip of the ear.—2. One of a pair of covers for the ears in cold weather, made of cloth or fur so as to incase them. [U. S.]

ear-lappet (ēr'lap″et), *n.* 1. An auricular cutaneous fold or fleshy excrescence of a bird; a kind of wattle hanging from the ear: usually called *ear-lobe.*

In the Dutch sub-breed of the Spanish fowl the white *ear-lappets* are developed earlier than in the common Spanish breed. *Darwin,* Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 263.

2. Same as *ear-lap,* 2. [Rare.]

earldom (èrl'dum), *n.* [< ME. *erldom, eorldom,* < AS. *eorldōm* (= Icel. *jarldōmr* = Norw. Dan. *jarledömme* = Sw. *jarldöme*), < *eorl,* earl, + *-dōm,* -dom.] The seigniory, jurisdiction, or dignity of an earl.

Of the eleven *earldoms,* three were now [1300] vested in the king, who, besides being earl of Lancaster, Lincoln, and Hereford, was also earl of Derby, Leicester, and Northampton. *Stubbs,* Const. Hist., § 303.

earldorman, *n.* A false form of Anglo-Saxon *ealdorman,* due to confusion with Anglo-Saxon *eorl.* See *alderman.*

earl-duck (èrl'duk), *n.* [Var. of *harle* (Orkney), name of same bird.] The red-breasted merganser. *Swainson.* [Prov. Eng.]

earles-penny† (èrlz'pen″i), *n.* [ME.: see *arles, arle-penny.*] Money in ratification of a contract; earnest-money.

earless (ēr'les), *a.* [< *ear*[1] + *-less.*] 1. Deprived of ears; having the ears cropped.

Earless on high stood unabash'd Defoe.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 147.

2. Destitute of ears; not eared; exauriculate: as, the *earless* seals.—3. Specifically, in *ornith.,* having no plumicorns: as, the *earless* owls.—4†. Not giving ear; not inclined to hear or listen.

A surd and *earless* generation of men. *Sir T. Browne.*

Earless marmot. See *marmot.*

earlet (ēr'let), *n.* [< *ear*[1] + dim. *-let.*] 1. A small ear.—2. An ear-ring.

And he said to them: I desire one request of you: Give me the *earlets* of your spoils. For the Ismaelites were accustomed to wear golden *earlets.*
Judges viii. 24 (Douay version).

3. In *bot.,* an auricle, as in certain foliose *Hepaticæ.*

earlid (ēr'lid), *n.* [< *ear*[1] + *lid.* Cf. *eyelid.*] In *zoöl.,* a valvular external cutaneous ear which can be shut down upon the auditory opening.

The tympanic membranes [of the crocodile] are exposed, but a cutaneous valve, or *earlid,* lies above each and can be shut down over it. *Huxley,* Anat. Vert., p. 214.

ear-lifter (ēr'lif″tėr), *n.* [< *ear*[2], *n.,* + *lifter.*] A projecting guide on the knife-bar of a harvester to assist in lifting fallen or storm-beaten grain, so that it can be cut by the machine.

earliness (èr'li-nes), *n.* The state or fact of being early; a state of advance or forwardness; a state of being prior to something else, or at the beginning.

The goodness of the crop is great gain, if the goodness answers the *earliness* of coming up. *Bacon.*

Thy *earliness* doth me assure,
Thou art up-rous'd by some distemp'rature.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 3.

I have prayed your son Halbert that we may strive tomorrow with the sun's *earliness* to wake a stag from his lair. *Scott,* Monastery, xx.

earl-marshal (èrl'mär'shal), *n.* See *earl marshal,* under *earl.*

ear-lobe (ēr'lōb), *n.* 1. The lobe or lobule of the ear. See *lobule,* and cut under *ear.*—2. The auricular caruncle or fleshy excrescence beside the ear of a fowl; an ear-lappet.

ear-lock (ēr'lok), *n.* [< ME. **erelokke,* < AS. *earlocc,* < *eáre,* ear, + *locc,* lock: see *ear*[1] and *lock*[2].] A lock or curl of hair near the ear, worn by men of fashion in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.; a love-lock.

Love-locks, or *ear-locks,* in which too many of our nation have of late begun to glory, . . . are yet . . . but so many badges of infamy, effeminacy, vanity. *Prynne.*

early (èr'li), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *erly, erley;* < ME. *erly, erli, ereli,* north. *arly, arely, ayrly,* etc., < AS. **ārlice,* ONorth. *ārlice,* early (rare, the common form being *ār,* E. *ere*) (= Icel. *ārliga,* also contr. *ārla,* adv., = Dan. *aarle,* adj. and adv.), < *ār,* ere, early, + *-lice,* E. *-ly*[2]: see *ere*[1].] Near the initial point of some reckoning in time; in or during the first part or period of some division of time, or of some course or procedure: as, come *early; early* in the day, or in the century; *early* in his career.

And Ewein that gladly roos euer *erly* more than eny other. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 448.

Those that seek me *early* shall find me. Prov. viii. 17.

Satirday, *erley* in the mornyng, we toke our Jorneyne towardys Jherusalem.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 25.

Diffuse thy beneficence *early,* and while thy treasures call thee master. *Sir T. Browne,* Christ. Mor., i. 5.

As the city of Thebes was so antient, sciences flourished in it very *early,* particularly astronomy and philosophy.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 109.

=**Syn.** *Early, Soon, Betimes.* *Early* is relative, and notes occurrence before some fixed or usual time, or before the course of time had far advanced beyond that point: as, he rose *early* (that is, he rose before the usual time of rising, or before the day had advanced far); he came *early* in the evening (that is, before the evening was far advanced); while in "come *early*" the meaning may be only "do not be late in your coming, or do not delay your coming beyond the set or accustomed time." *Soon* means shortly, or in a short time after the present or some fixed point of time: as, come *soon;* he left *soon* after my arrival. *Betimes* (by time) means in good time for some specific object or all useful purposes: as, he rose *betimes.*

early (èr'li), *a.*; compar. *earlier,* superl. *earliest.* [< ME. **erlich, earlich,* found only once as adj., and prob. due to the adv.: see *early, adv.*] 1. Pertaining to the first part or period of some division of time, or of some course in time; being at or near the beginning of the portion of time indicated or concerned: as, an *early* hour; *early* manhood; the *early* times of the church.

In their *early* days they had wings.
Bacon, Moral Fables, vi.

The delinquencies of the *early* part of his administration had been atoned for by the excellence of the later part. *Macaulay,* Warren Hastings.

Unfortunately blighted at an *early* stage of their growth.
Hawthorne, Old Manse, I.

2. Appearing or occurring in advance of, or at or near the beginning of, some appointed, usual, or well-understood date, epoch, season, or event; being before the usual time: as, an *early* riser; *early* fruit; *early* (that is, premature) decay; *early* marriage.

The *early* bird catches the worm. *Proverb.*

The *early* lark, that erst was mute,
Carols to the rising day
Many a note and many a lay.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 4.

3. Occurring in the near future: as, I shall take an *early* opportunity of calling on you; the petitioners asked that a meeting be called at an *early* date.—4. In *embryol.,* very young; very recently formed: as, an *early* embryo.—**Early English.** See *English.*—**Early English architecture,** the Pointed style of medieval architecture in England, which was developed from and succeeded the Norman at the close of the twelfth and in the early part of the thirteenth century. It is characterized in general by purity and simplicity of lines, combined with delicacy, refinement, and grace. The columns and shafts are more slender than those of the preceding style, and foliage in some instances sprouts out from the central pillar between the shafts; the moldings are more delicately curved, and are alternated with hollows so as to give beautiful effects of light and shade; the capitals frequently have the form of an inverted bell, and are often enriched with foliage, as of the trefoil, rising from the neck-molding and swelling outward beneath the abacus; the towers are loftier and are often crowned by spires; the buttresses project boldly; the vaults are groined, and the graceful wall-arcades often have their spandrels filled with sculpture. The most distinctive features of the Early English style, however, are the pointed arches

and long, narrow, lancet-headed windows, without mullions. Toward the end of the period the windows be-

Early English Architecture.—Galilee Porch and South Transept of Lincoln Cathedral.

came grouped in a manner that led to the development of tracery, and the style passed into the Decorated style. Also called the *First Pointed* or *Lancet style*.

earmark (ēr′märk), *n.* [< *ear*[1] + *mark*.] **1.** A mark on the ear by which a sheep or other domestic animal is known. Hence—**2.** Figuratively, in *law*, any mark for identification, as a privy mark made on a coin.—**3.** Any characteristic or distinguishing mark, natural or other, by which the ownership or relation of something is known.

What distinguishing marks can a man fix upon a set of intellectual ideas, so as to call himself proprietor of them? They have no *earmarks* upon them, no tokens of a particular proprietor. *Burrows.*

An element of disproportion, of grotesqueness, *earmark* of the barbarian, disturbs us, even when it does not disgust, in them all [songs of the Trouvères].
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 243.

earmark (ēr′märk), *v. t.* [< *earmark*, *n.*] To mark, as sheep, by cropping or slitting the ear.

For feare least we like rogues should be reputed,
And for *eare-marked* beasts abroad be bruted.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale.

earn[1] (èrn), *v. t.* [< ME. *ernen*, *ernien*, *earnien*, < AS. *earnian*, earn, merit, with altered sense, developed, as indicated by the cognate forms (the E. dial. sense 'glean,' as in def. 3, being appar. of later growth), from that of 'work (reap) for hire,' = MLG. *arnen*, *ernen*, OHG. *arnōn*, MHG. *arnen*, reap; from a noun not found in AS., but represented by OFries. *arn* = MLG. *arn*, *aren*, *arne*, *erne*, OHG. *aran*, *arn*, MHG. *erne* (< OHG. pl. *ernī*), harvest (whence OHG. *arnōt*, pl. *arnōdī*, MHG. *ernede*, *ernde*, G. *ernde*, *ärnde*, *erndte*, *ärndte*, usually *ernte*, harvest), = Icel. *önn* for **asnu*, work, a working season, = Goth. *asans*, harvest, harvest-time (cf. Russ. *osenĭ*, harvest, autumn); whence Goth. *asneis* = OHG. *asni* = AS. *esne*, a hired laborer.] **1.** To gain by labor, service, or performance; acquire; merit or deserve as compensation or reward for service, or as one's real or apparent desert; gain a right to or the possession of: as, to *earn* a dollar a day; to *earn* a fortune in trade; to *earn* the reputation of being stingy.

Grant that your stubbornness
Made you delight to *earn* still more and more
Extremities of vengeance.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 119.

Every joy that life gives must be *earned* ere it is secured: and how hardly *earned*, those only know who have wrestled for great prizes. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, vii.

What steward but knows when stewardship *earns* its wage?
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 44.

2. In *base-ball*, to gain or secure by batting or base-running, and not by the errors or bad play of opponents: as, one side scored 5, but had *earned* only 3 runs.—**3.** To glean. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

earn[2] (èrn), *v. i.* [E. dial. and Sc., < ME. *ernen*, *cornen*, *urnen*, etc., < AS. *irnan*, *yrnan*, *eornan*, transposed form of *rinnan*, etc., run (ME. also coagulate): see *run* (of which *earn*[2] is a doublet), *runnet*, *rennet*.] To curdle, as milk.

earn[3], **ern**[3], **erne**[3] (èrn), *n.* [< ME. *ern*, *erne*, *earn*, *ærn*, earn, < AS. *earn*, ONorth. *arn* = D. *arend* = MLG. *arn*, *arne*, *erne*, *arnt*, *arent*, LG. *arend* = OHG. MHG. *arn* = Icel. Sw. Dan. *örn*, an eagle; also without the formative *-n*, OHG. *aro*, MHG. *ar*, G. *aar* = Icel. *ari* = Goth. *ara*, an eagle (in comp. MHG. *adel-arn*, also *adel-ar*, G. *adler* = D. *adelaar*, eagle, lit. 'noble eagle'), akin to OBulg. *orĭlŭ* = Bulg. Slov. *orel* = Serv. *orao* = Bohem. *orel* = Pol. *orzel*, *orel* (barred *l*) = Russ. *orelŭ* = OPruss. *arelie* = Lith. *arelis*, *erelis* = Lett. *ērglis*, an eagle, appar. orig. 'the bird' by eminence, = Gr. *ὄρνις* (stem *ὀρνιθ-*, dial. *ὀρνιχ-*, orig. *ὀρνι-*), also *ὄρνεον*, a bird, so called from its soaring, < *ὀρνίναι* (√**ὀρ*) = L. *oriri*, rise, soar (> ult. E. *orient*), = Skt. √ *ar*, move.] An eagle. This is the original English name for the eagle. It is now chiefly poetical or dialectal, or used, as in zoölogy, in special designations like *bald earn*.

That him ne hauede grip [gripe vulture] or *ern*.
Havelok, l. 572.

An *ern*, in stede of his baner, he set vp of golde.
Robert of Gloucester, p. 215.

Bald earn. See *bald eagle*, under *eagle*.

earn[4]† (èrn), *v. i.* [A corruption of *yearn*[1], by confusion with *earn*[5], equiv. to *yearn*[2].] To yearn.

And ever as he rode his hart did *earne*
To prove his puissance in battell brave.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 3.

earn[5]† (èrn), *v. i.* Same as *yearn*[2].

earnest[1] (èr′nest), *n.* [< ME. *ernest*, *eornest*, < AS. *eornest*, *eornost*, *eornust*, zeal, serious purpose, = OFries. *ernst*, Fries. *ernste* = MD. *aernst*, D. *ernst* = MLG. *ernest*, *ernst*, LG. *ernst* = OHG. *ernust*, MHG. *ernest*, G. *ernst*, zeal, vigor, seriousness; cf. Icel. *ern*, brisk, vigorous. The OHG. and MHG. word has, rarely, the sense of 'fighting,' but there is no authority in AS. or ME. for this sense, on which a comparison with Icel. *orrosta*, mod. *orosta*, *orusta*, a battle, is founded.] **1**†. Gravity; serious purpose; earnestness.

The hoote *ernest* is al overblowe.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1287.

Therewith she laught, and did her *earnest* end in jest.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 23.

2. Seriousness; reality; actuality, as opposed to jesting or feigned appearance.

Take heed that this jest do not one day turn to *earnest*.
Sir P. Sidney.

But take it—*earnest* wed with sport,
And either sacred unto you.
Tennyson, Day-Dream, Epil.

In earnest, or **in good earnest**, with a serious purpose; seriously; not in sport or jest, nor in a thoughtless, trifling way: as, they set to work *in earnest*.

What ever he be he shall repente the daye
That he was bold, *in earnest* or in game,
To do to you this villany and shame.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 510.

He acted *in good earnest* what Rehoboam did but threat'n.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxvii.

earnest[1] (èr′nest), *a.* [< ME. **erneste*, adj., not found (only *ernestful*), < AS. *eornoste*, adj. and adv., = MLG. *ernest*, *ernst*, G. *ernst*, adj.; from the noun.] **1.** Serious in speech or action; eager; urgent; importunate; pressing; instant: as, *earnest* in prayer.

He was most *earnest* with me, to haue me say my mynde also. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 71.

The common people were *earnest* with this new King for peace with the Tapanecans.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 792.

With much difficulty he suffer'd me to looke homeward, being very *earnest* with me to stay longer.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 10, 1677.

Some of the magistrates were very *earnest* to have irons presently put upon them.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 176.

2. Possessing or characterized by seriousness in seeking, doing, etc.; strongly bent; intent: as, an *earnest* disposition.

On that prospect strange
Their *earnest* eyes they fix'd.
Milton, P. L., x. 553.

3. Strenuous; diligent: as, *earnest* efforts.—**4.** Serious; weighty; of a serious, important, or weighty nature; not trifling or feigned.

They whom *earnest* lets do often hinder.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

Your knocks were so *earnest* that the very sound of them made me start. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 244.

Life is real, life is *earnest*. *Longfellow*, Psalm of Life.

earnest[1]† (èr′nest), *v. t.* [= G. *ernsten*, be severe, speak or act severely; from the noun.] To be serious with; use in earnest.

Let's prove among ourselves our armes in jest,
That when we come to *earnest* them with men,
We may them better use.
Pastor Fido (1602), sig. E 1.

earnest[2] (èr′nest), *n.* [With excrescent *-t*, < ME. *ernes*, *eernes*, a pledge, < W. *ernes*, a pledge, *ern*, a pledge, *erno*, give a pledge. Cf. L. *arrha*, *arra*, earnest: see *arles* and *arrha*.] **1.** A portion of something given or done in advance as a pledge; security in kind; specifically, in *law*, a part of the price of goods or service bargained for, which is paid at the time of the bargain to evidence the fact that the negotiation has ended in an actual contract. Hence it is said to *bind* the bargain. Sometimes the earnest, if trifling in amount, is not taken into account in the reckoning.

Giving them some money in hand as an *earnest* of the rest. *Ludlow*, Memoirs.

2. Anything that gives pledge, promise, assurance, or indication of what is to follow; first-fruits.

Poul tellith in this epistle of fredom of Cristene men, how thei have ther *ernes* here, and fully fredom in hevene.
Wyclif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), II. 277.

He who from such a kind of Psalmistry, or any other verbal Devotion, without the pledge and *earnest* of suteable deeds, can be perswaded of a zeale and true righteousness in the person, hath much yet to learn.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, i.

Ev'ry moment's calm that soothes the breast
Is giv'n in *earnest* of eternal rest.
Cowper, An Epistle.

=**Syn.** *Earnest*, *Pledge*. *Earnest*, like *pledge*, is security given for the doing of something definite in the future, and generally returned when the conditions of the contract have been fulfilled. In 2 Cor. i. 22 and v. 5 we read that the Spirit is given as the *earnest* of indefinite future favors from God; in Blackstone we find "a penny, or any portion of the goods delivered as *earnest*." Whether literal or figurative, *earnest* is always a pledge in kind, a part paid or given in warrant that more of the same kind is forthcoming; as in "Macbeth," i. 3, Macbeth is hailed thane of Cawdor "for an *earnest* of a greater honor." See also "Cymbeline," i. 6. *Pledge* is often used figuratively for that which seems promised or indicated by the actions of the present, *earnest* being preferred for that which is of the same nature with the thing promised, and *pledge* for that which is materially different.

Man, if not yet fully installed in his powers, has given much *earnest* of his claims.
Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 15.

Seldom has so much promise, seldom have so great *earnests* of great work, been so sadly or so fatally blighted.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 10.

Bright *pledge* of peace and sunshine.
Vaughan, The Rainbow.

earnest[2]† (èr′nest), *v. t.* [< *earnest*[2], *n.*] To serve as an earnest or a pledge of.

This little we see is something in hand, to *earnest* to us those things which are in hope.
T. Shepard, Clear Sunshine of the Gospel, Ded.

earnestful† (èr′nest-fûl), *a.* [< *earnest*[1] + *-ful*.] Serious; earnest.

Lat us stinte of *ernestful* matere.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 1176.

earnestly (èr′nest-li), *adv.* [< ME. *ernestly*, < AS. *eornostlīce*, earnestly, strictly (also used conjunctively as a stiff translation of L. *ergo*, *igitur*, *itaque*, etc., therefore, and so, but, etc.) (= D. *ernstelijk* = OHG. *ernustlīhho*, MHG. *ernestlīche*, G. *ernstlich*), < *eornost*, earnest, + *-līce*, E. *-ly*[2].] In an earnest manner; warmly; zealously; importunately; eagerly; with real desire; with fixed attention.

Thenne euelez on erthe *ernestly* grewen.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), l. 2227.

Being in an agony, he prayed more *earnestly*.
Luke xxii. 44.

There stood the king, and long time *earnestly*
Looked on the lessening ship.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 309.

earnest-money (èr′nest-mun″i), *n.* Money paid as earnest to bind a bargain or ratify and confirm a sale. Also called *hand-money*.

earnestness (èr′nest-nes), *n.* **1.** Intentness or zeal in the pursuit of anything; eagerness; strong or eager desire; energetic striving: as, to seek or ask with *earnestness*; to engage in a work with *earnestness*.

So false is the heart of man, so . . . contradictory are its actions and intentions, that some men pursue virtue with great *earnestness*, and yet cannot with patience look upon it in another. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 799.

Moderation costs nothing to a man who has no *earnestness*. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 140.

They who have no religious *earnestness* are at the mercy, day by day, of some new argument or fact, which may overtake them, in favor of one conclusion or the other.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 414.

2. Anxious care; solicitude; strength of feeling; seriousness: as, a man of great *earnestness*; the charge was maintained with much *earnestness*.

I learn that there is truth and firmness and an *earnestness* of doing good alive in the world.
Donne, Letters, xlvii.

=**Syn. 1.** *Zeal*, *Enthusiasm*, etc. See *eagerness*.

earnest-penny† (ėr′nest-pen″i), *n.* Same as *earnest-money*.

Accept this gift, most rare, most fine, most new;
The *earnest-penny* of a love so fervent.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, ii. 2.

An argument of greater good hereafter, and an *earnest-penny* of the perfection of the present grace, that is, of the rewards of glory. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 265.

ear-net (ēr′net), *n.* A covering for the ears of horses, made of netted cord, to keep out flies.

earnful† (ėrn′fụl), *a.* [A var. of *yearnful*.] Full of anxiety; causing anxiety or yearning.

The *earnful* smart which eats my breast.
P. Fletcher, Piscatory Eclogues, v.

earning[1] (ėr′ning), *n.* [< ME. *erning, ernung*, < AS. *earnung, earning* (= OHG. *arnunc, arnunga*), desert, reward, verbal n. of *earnian*, earn: see *earn*[1].] That which is earned; that which is gained or merited by labor, service, or performance; reward; wages; compensation: used chiefly in the plural.

This is the great expense of the poor that takes up almost all their *earnings*. *Locke*.

A tax on that part of profits known as *earnings* of management. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 88.

earning[2] (ėr′ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *earn*[2], *v.*] Rennet. *Brockett*. [Prov. Eng.]

earning-grass (ėr′ning-gràs), *n.* The common butterwort, *Pinguicula vulgaris*: so called from its property of curdling milk. [Prov. Eng.]

ear-pick (ēr′pik), *n.* An instrument for cleaning the ear.

ear-piece (ēr′pēs), *n.* [Tr. of F. *oreillère*.] A name given to the side-piece of the burganet or open helmet of the sixteenth century, usually made of splints, and covering a leather strap or chin-band to which they are riveted. Compare *cheek-piece*. Also called *oreillère*.

ear-piercer (ēr′pēr″sėr), *n.* [Tr. of F. *perce-oreille*.] The earwig.

ear-piercing (ēr′pēr″sing), *a.* Piercing the ear, as a shrill or sharp sound.

O, farewell!
Farewell the neighing steed, and the shrill trump,
The spirit-stirring drum, the *ear-piercing* fife.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3.

ear-pocket (ēr′pok″et), *n.* The little pouch formed by a fold of skin at the root of the outer ear of some animals, as the cat.

ear-reach (ēr′rēch), *n.* Hearing-distance; earshot. [Rare.]

The sound of it might have pierced your senses with gladness, had you been in *ear-reach* of it.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, ii. 2.

Some invisible eare might be in ambush within the *ear-reach* of his words. *Fuller*, Holy State.

ear-rent† (ēr′rent), *n.* Payment made by laceration or loss of the ears.

A hole to thrust your heads in,
For which you should pay *ear-rent*. *B. Jonson*.

ear-ring (ēr′ring), *n.* [< ME. *erering, eerryng*, < AS. *ēárhring* (= D. *oorring* = OHG. *ōrring*, MHG. *ōrrinc*, G. *ohrring* = Sw. *örring* = Dan. *ørenring*), < *ēáre*, ear, + *hring*, ring: see *ear*[1] and *ring*[1].] A ring or other ornament, usually of gold or silver, and with or without precious stones, worn at the ear, the usual means of attachment being the ring itself, or a hook or projection which forms a part of it, passing through the lobe. Among Orientals ear-rings have been used by both sexes from the earliest times. In England they were worn by the Romanized Britons and by Anglo-Saxons. After the tenth century the fashion seems to have declined throughout Europe, and ear-rings are neither found in graves nor seen in paintings or sculptures. The wearing of ear-rings was reintroduced into England in the sixteenth century, and Stubbs, writing in the time of Queen Elizabeth, says, "The women are not ashamed to make holes in their ears whereat they hang rings and other jewels of gold and precious stones." The use of ear-rings by women has continued to the present time. In the seventeenth century they were worn by men; and seafaring men, especially of the southern nations of Europe, have retained the use of them, commonly in the form of gold hoops, down to our own times. Among women the shape of ear-rings changes completely with the fashions, long, heavy pendants being succeeded by smaller ones, and these by single stones in almost invisible chatons, set close to the lobe of the ear.

Without *earings* of siluer or some other metal . . . you shall see no Russe woman, be she wife or maide.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 497.

ear-rivet (ēr′riv″et), *n.* One of the otoporpæ of a hydrozoan. See *otoporpa*.

Earse, *n.* See *Erse*.

earsh, ersh (ėrsh), *n.* [E. dial., also *errish, erige, arish*, and by contraction *ash*, < ME. *asche*, stubble, appar. corrupted, by association with *asche*, ashes, from reg. **ersch*, < AS. **ersc*, **ærsc*, found only in comp. *ersc-hen, ærsc-hen*, equiv. to *edisc-hen*, a quail (see *eddish-hen*), *edisc*, and presumably **ersc*, **ærsc*, meaning a pasture, a park for game: see *eddish*. The ult. origin and the relations of the two words are not clear.] Stubble; a stubble-field: same as *eddish*, 1.

ear-shell (ēr′shel), *n.* The common name of any shell of the family *Haliotidæ*; a sea-ear: so called from the shape.—**Guernsey ear-shell**, *Haliotis tuberculata*: same as *ormer*.

ear-shot (ēr′shot), *n.* Reach of hearing; the distance at which words may be heard.

Gomez, stand you out of *ear-shot*. I have something to say to your wife in private. *Dryden*, Spanish Friar.

There were numerous heavy oaken benches, which, by the united efforts of several men, might be brought within *earshot* of the pulpit. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, vi.

ear-shrift† (ēr′shrift), *n.* Auricular confession.

The Papists' lenten preparation of forty days' *earshrift*. *Cartwright*, Admonition.

Your *eareshrift* (one part of your penance) is to no purpose. *Calfhill*, Answer to Martiall, p. 243.

ear-snail (ēr′snāl), *n.* A snail of the family *Otinidæ*.

ear-sore† (ēr′sōr), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Morose; quarrelsome; apt to take offense.

II. *n.* Something that offends the ear.

The perpetual jangling of the chimes too in all the great towns of Flanders is no small *ear-sore* to us.
Tom Brown, Works, I. 306.

earst†, *adv.* An archaic spelling of *erst*.

ear-stone (ēr′stōn), *n.* An otolith. The substance of these concretions is often called *brain ivory* (which see, under *ivory*).

ear-string (ēr′string), *n.* An ornamental appendage worn by men in the seventeenth century; a silk cord, usually black, passed through the lobe of the ear and hanging in two, four, or more strands, sometimes so low as to lie upon the shoulder, sometimes only two or three inches long. In all the representations of this fashion it is limited to the left ear.

earth[1] (ėrth), *n.* [Early mod E. also *erth*; < ME. *erthe, eorthe*, < AS. *eorthe* = OS. *ertha, erdha* = OFries. *erthe, irthe, erde*, NFries. *yerd* = MD. *erde, aerde*, D. *aarde* = MLG. *erde* = OHG. *erda, erdha*, MHG. G. *erde* = Icel. *jörđh* = Sw. *jord* = Dan. *jord* = Goth. *airtha*, earth (OTeut. **ertha*, in L. as *Hertha*, as the name of a goddess); allied to OHG. *ero*, earth, Icel. *jörfi*, gravel, Gr. *ἔρα-ζε*, to the earth, on the ground. Usually, but without much probability, referred to the √ **ar*, plow, whence *ear*[3], *earth*[2], *eard, arable*, etc.] **1.** The terraqueous globe which we inhabit. It is one of the planets of the solar system, being the third in order from the sun. The figure of the earth is approximately that of an ellipsoid of revolution or oblate spheroid, the axes of which measure 12,756,506 meters and 12,713,042 meters, or 7,926 statute miles and 1,041 yards, and 7,899 statute miles and 1,023 yards, respectively, thus making the compression 1:293. The radius of the earth, considered as a sphere, is 3,958 miles. The mean density of the whole earth is 5.6, or about twice that of the crust, and its interior is probably metallic. The earth revolves upon its axis in one sidereal day, which is 3 minutes and 55.91 seconds shorter than a mean solar day. Its axis remains nearly parallel to itself, but has a large but slow gyration which produces the precession of the equinoxes. The whole earth revolves about the sun in an ellipse in one sidereal year, which is 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes, and 9 seconds. The ecliptic, or plane of the earth's orbit, is inclined to the equator by 23° 27′ 12″.68 mean obliquity for January 0, 1890, according to Hansen. The earth is distant from the sun by about 93,000,000 miles.

A nobill tree, thou secomoure;
I blisse hym that the on the *erthe* brought.
York Plays, p. 214.

One expression only in the Old Testament gives us the word *earth* in its astronomical meaning,—that in the twenty-sixth chapter of Job:—

"He stretched out the north over empty space;
He hanged the *earth* upon nothing."
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 104.

It appears, . . . from what we know of the tides of the ocean, that the *earth* as a whole is more rigid than glass, and therefore that no very large portion of its interior can be liquid. *Clerk Maxwell*, Heat, p. 21.

Sir W. Thomson has calculated that, if no change has occurred in the order of things, it cannot have been more than 200,000,000 years since the *earth* was in the condition of a mass of molten matter, on which a solid crust was just beginning to form. *Clerk Maxwell*, Heat, p. 248.

2. The solid matter of the globe, in distinction from water and air; the materials composing the solid parts of the globe; hence, the firm land of the earth's surface; the ground: as, he fell to the *earth*.

God called the dry land *earth*. Gen. i. 10.

3. The loose material of the earth's surface; the disintegrated particles of solid matter, in distinction from rock; more particularly, the combinations of particles constituting soil, mold, or dust, as opposed to unmixed sand or clay. Earth, being regarded by ancient philosophers as simple, was called an element; and in popular language we still hear of the four elements, fire, air, earth, and water.

Withinne a litil tyme ȝe schal se al the gold withinne the Mercurie turned into *erthe* as sotile as flour.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 8.

Two mules' burden of *earth*. 2 Ki. v. 17.

The majority of the cities and towns [of Greece] complied with the demand made upon them, and gave the [Persian] king *earth* and water.
Von Ranke, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 165.

4. The inhabitants of the globe; the world.

The whole *earth* was of one language. Gen. xi. 1.

She is the hopeful lady of my *earth*.
Shak., R. and J., i. 2.

5. Dirt; hence, something low or mean.

What ho! slave! Caliban!
Thou *earth*, thou! speak. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

6. The hole in which a fox or other burrowing animal hides itself.

Seeing I never stray'd beyond the cell,
But live like an old badger in his *earth*.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

7. In *chem.*, a name formerly given to certain inodorous, dry, and uninflammable substances which are metallic oxids, but were formerly regarded as elementary bodies. They are insoluble in water, difficultly fusible, and not easily reduced to the metallic state. The most important of them are alumina, zirconia, glucina, yttria, and thorina. The alkaline earths, baryta, strontia, lime, and magnesia, have more the properties of the alkalis, being somewhat soluble in water, and having an alkaline taste and reaction.

8. In *elect.*: (*a*) The union of any point of a telegraph-line, submarine cable, or any system of conductors charged with or conveying electricity with the ground. It is generally made by joining the point at which the earth is to be established by means of a good conductor with a metallic plate buried in moist earth, or with metallic water-pipes or gas-pipes, which, on account of their large surface of contact with the earth, usually afford excellent earth-connections. (*b*) A fault in a telegraph-line or cable, arising out of an accidental contact of some part of the metallic circuit with the earth or with more or less perfect conductors connected with the earth.—**Adamic earth.** See *Adamic*.—**Axis of the earth.** See *axis*[1].—**Bad earth**, in *elect.*, a connection with the earth in which great resistance is offered to the passage of the current.—**Black earth**, a kind of coal which is pounded fine and used by painters in fresco.—**Chian earth.** See *Chian*.—**Cologne earth**, a kind of light bastard ocher, of a deep-brown color, transparent, and durable in water-color painting. It is an earthy variety of lignite or partially fossilized wood, and occurs in an irregular bed from 30 to 50 feet deep near Cologne, whence the name.—**Compression of the earth.** See *compression*.—**Dead earth**, or **total earth**, in *elect.*, an earth-connection offering almost no resistance to the passage of the current, as when a telegraph-wire falls upon a railroad-track, or when the conductor of a submarine cable has a considerable surface in actual contact with the water.—**Earth of alum**, a substance obtained by precipitating the earth from alum dissolved in water by adding ammonia or potassa. It is used for paints.—**Earth of bone**, a phosphate of lime existing in bones after calcination.—**Ends of the earth.** See *end*.—**Figure of the earth**, the shape and size, not of the earth's surface, but of the mean sea-level continued under the land at the heights at which water would stand in canals open to the sea; also, the generalized figure or ellipsoid which most nearly coincides with the figure of the sea-level.

If Lactantius affirm that the *figure of the earth* is plane, or Austin deny there are antipodes, though venerable fathers of the church and ever to be honoured, yet will not their authorities prove sufficient to ground a belief thereon. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 7.

Good earth, in *elect.*, a connection with the earth in which the current meets with little resistance in its passage from the wire or conductor to the earth.—**Heavy earth.** Same as *baryta*.—**Intermittent earth**, in *elect.*, an earth-connection such as is produced by a wire touching at intervals conducting bodies in connection with the earth.—**Magnetic poles of the earth.** See *magnetic*.—**Partial earth**, in *elect.*, a poor earth-connection, such as exists when a telegraph-wire rests upon the ground, when its insulators are defective, or when it touches any conductor connected with the earth, but offering considerable resistance.—**To bring to the earth**†, to bury. *Eng. Gilds*.—**To put to earth**, in *elect.*, to join or connect a conductor with the earth.—**To run to earth**, in *hunting*, to chase the game, as a fox, to its hole or burrow.—**Syn. 1.** *Earth, World, Globe*. *Earth* is used as the distinctive name of our planet in the solar system, as Mercury, Venus, *Earth*, Mars, etc. It is used not only of soil, but of the planet regarded as material, and also as the home of the human race. (See Job i. 7; Ps. lviii. 11.) *World* has especial application to the earth as inhabited; hence we say, he is gone to a better *world*; are there other *worlds* besides this? It belongs, therefore, especially to the surface of the earth; hence we speak of sailing around the *world*, but not the *earth*. *Globe* makes prominent the roundness of the earth: as, to circumnavigate the *globe*.

The first man is of the *earth*, earthy. 1 Cor. xv. 47.

The Sun flies forward to his brother Sun;
The dark *Earth* follows wheel'd in her ellipse.
Tennyson, Golden Year.

Poets, whose thoughts enrich the blood of the *world*.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

In the four quarters of the *globe*, who reads an American book?
Sydney Smith, Rev. of Seybart's Annals of United States.

On the head of Frederic is all the blood which was shed in a war which raged during many years and in every quarter of the *globe*. *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

earth[1] (ėrth), *v.* [= LG. *erden* = Icel. *jarðha* = Sw. *jorda* = Dan. *jorde*, trans., earth, bury; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To hide in or as in the earth.

An you once *earth* yourself, John, in the barn,
I have no daughter vor you.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, v. 2.

The fox is *earthed*. *Dryden*, Spanish Friar.

2. To put underground; bury; inter.

Upon your grannam's grave, that very night
We *earthed* her in the shades.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 1.

Here silver swans with nightingales set spells,
Which sweetly charm the traveller, and raise
Earth's *earthed* monarchs from their hidden cells.
John Rogers, To Anne Bradstreet.

But now he hath served the sentence out, . . .
Why not *earth* him and no more words?
T. B. Aldrich, The Jew's Gift.

3. To cover with earth or mold; choke with earth.

O thou, the fountain of whose better part
Is *earth'd* and gravel'd up with vain desire.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 7.

Earth up with fresh mould the roots of those auriculas which the frost may have uncovered.
Evelyn, Calendarium Hortense.

4. In *elect.*, to put to earth; place in connection with the earth.

In dry weather they [conductors] are not *earthed* at all well, and a strong charge may then surge up and down them, and light somebody else's gas in the most surprising way. *Science*, XII. 18.

II. *intrans.* To retire underground; burrow, as a hunted animal.

Huntsmen tell us that a fox when escaped from the dogs, after a hard chase, always walks himself cool before he *earths*. *Bp. Horne*, Essays and Thoughts.

Hence foxes *earthed*, and wolves abhorred the day,
And hungry churles ensnared the nightly prey.
Tickell, Hunting.

earth[2] (ėrth), *n.* [E. dial., < *ear*[3], plow, + *-th*, noun-formative; early record is wanting, but *eard*, q. v., in the sense of 'plowing' (OHG. *art*), is nearly the same word.] **1†.** The act of plowing; a plowing.

Such land as ye break up for barley to sow,
Two *earths* at the least, ere ye sow it, bestow.
Tusser, Husbandry.

2. A day's plowing. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

earth-auger (ėrth'â'gėr), *n.* Same as *earth-borer*.

earth-ball (ėrth'bâl), *n.* The truffle, *Tuber cibarium*, which grows in the soil, and produces its spores within tuber-like bodies.

earth-bath (ėrth'bȧth), *n.* A remedy occasionally used, consisting of a bath of earth or mud.

earth-board (ėrth'bōrd), *n.* The board of a plow that turns over the earth; the mold-board.

earth-borer (ėrth'bōr'ėr), *n.* A form of auger for boring holes in the ground, in which the twisted shank revolves inside a cylindrical box with a valve, which retains the earth till the tool is withdrawn. Also called *earth-auger*, *earth-boring auger*. See cut under *auger*.

earth-born (ėrth'bôrn), *a.* **1.** Born of the earth; springing originally from the earth: as, the fabled *earth-born* giants.

Creatures of other mould, *earth-born* perhaps,
Not spirits. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 360.

2. Arising from or occasioned by earthly considerations.

All *earth-born* cares are wrong. *Goldsmith*.

3. Of low birth; meanly born.

Earth-born Lycon shall ascend the throne. *Smith*.

earth-bound (ėrth'bound), *a.* Fastened by the pressure of earth; firmly fixed in the earth; hence, figuratively, bound by earthly ties or interests.

Who can impress the forest; bid the tree
Unfix his *earth-bound* root?
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.

earth-bred (ėrth'bred), *a.* Low; groveling.

Peasants, I'll curb your headstrong impudence,
And make you tremble when the lion roars,
Ye *earthbred* worms. *A. Brewer* (?), Lingua, i. 6.

earth-chestnut (ėrth'ches'nut), *n.* The earth-nut.

earth-closet (ėrth'kloz'et), *n.* A night-stool, or some convenience of that kind, in which the feces are received and covered by dry earth.

earth-crab (ėrth'krab), *n.* An occasional name of the mole-cricket, *Gryllotalpa vulgaris*.

earth-created (ėrth'krē-ā'ted), *a.* Formed of earth.

And an eternity, the date of gods,
Descended on poor *earth-created* man!
Young, Night Thoughts, ix. 220.

earth-current (ėrth'kur'ent), *n.* See *current*.

earth-din† (ėrth'din), *n.* [ME. *erthedine, -dyn, -dene*, < AS. *eorth-dyne*, an earthquake, < *eorthe*, earth, + *dyne*, a loud sound, din.] An earthquake.

Pestilences and hungers sal be,
And *erthedyns* in many contre.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 4035.

earth-drake (ėrth'drāk), *n.* [< ME. **erthedrake*, < AS. *eorth-draca*, < *eorthe*, earth, + *draca*, drake, dragon.] In *Anglo-Saxon myth.*, a mythical monster resembling the dragon of chivalry.

He sacrifices his own life in destroying a frightful *earth-drake*, or dragon. *W. Spalding*.

earth-eater (ėrth'ē'tėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which eats earth.—**2.** In *ornith.*, specifically, *Nyctibius grandis*, the ibigau (which see).

earthen (ėr'thn), *a.* [< ME. *erthen, eorthen* (AS. not recorded) = D. *aarden* = OHG. *erdīn, irdīn*, MHG. *erdīn, erden*, G. *erden*, now *irden* = Goth. *airtheins*, earthen; as *earth*[1] + *-en*[2].] Made of earth; made of clay or other earthy substance: as, an *earthen* vessel.

Go, and tac the *erthene* litil wynvessel of the crockere.
Wyclif, Jer. xix. 1.

A beggarly account of empty boxes,
Green *earthen* pots, bladders, and musty seeds.
Shak., R. and J., v. 1.

Do not grudge
To pick out treasures from an *earthen* pot.
Herbert.

earthenware (ėr'thn-wâr), *n.* Vessels or other objects of clay (whether alone or mixed with other mineral substances) baked or fired in a kiln, or more rarely sun-dried or otherwise prepared without firing. The term is often restricted to the coarser qualities, as distinguished from *porcelain* and *stoneware* and from *terra-cotta*. In this sense earthenware may be known from porcelain by its opacity, and from stoneware by its porosity, which latter quality may be recognized by touching a fracture with the tongue, when the tongue will adhere to the porous earthenware, but not to stoneware. Earthenware may be either unglazed, as bricks, ordinary flower-pots, etc., or enameled. See *delf*[2], *faience*, *majolica*.

Earthenware is described as a soft, opaque material formed of an earthy mixture, refractory, or hard to fuse, in the kiln.
Wheatley and Delamotte, Art Work in Earthenware, p. 1.

earth-fall (ėrth'fâl), *n.* [= OFries. *irthfal, erthfel, erdfal* = G. *erdfall*, a sinking of the earth, = Icel. *jarðhfall* = Dan. *jordfald* = Sw. *jordfall*, an earth-fall.] Same as *land-slide*.

earth-fast (ėrth'fȧst), *a.* [< ME. **erthfeste*, < AS. **eorthfæst, eorthfest*, < *eorthe*, earth, + *fæst*, fast.] Firm in the earth, and difficult to be removed.

earth-fed (ėrth'fed), *a.* Fed upon earthly things; low; groveling.

Such *earthfed* minds
That never tasted the true heaven of love.
B. Jonson.

earth-flax (ėrth'flaks), *n.* A fine variety of asbestos, with long, flexible, parallel filaments resembling flax.

earth-flea (ėrth'flē), *n.* A name of the chigoe, *Sarcopsylla penetrans*: so called from its living in the earth. See cut under *chigoe*.

earth-fly (ėrth'flī), *n.* Same as *earth-flea*.

earth-foam (ėrth'fōm), *n.* Same as *aphrite*.

earth-gall (ėrth'gâl), *n.* [< ME. **erthe-galle*, < AS. *eorth-gealla*, < *eorthe*, earth, + *gealla*, gall.] **1.** A plant of the gentian family, especially the lesser centaury, *Erythræa Centaurium*: so called from its bitterness.—**2.** In the United States, the green hellebore, *Veratrum viride*.

earth-hog (ėrth'hog), *n.* The aardvark. Also called *earth-pig*. See *Orycteropus*.

earth-holet, *n.* [ME. *eorthehole.*] A cave.

earth-house (ėrth'hous), *n.* [Sc. *eird-, eard-, yird-house* (see *eard*, 2); < ME. *erthhus, eorthhus*, < AS. *eorth-hūs* (= Icel. *jarðh-hūs* = Dan. *jordhus* = G. *erdhaus*), a cave, den, < *eorthe*, earth, + *hūs*, house.] The name generally given throughout Scotland to the underground structures known as "Picts' houses" or "Picts' dwellings." The earth-house in its simplest form consists of a single irregular-shaped chamber, formed of unhewn stones, the side walls gradually converging toward the top until they can be roofed by stones 4 or 5 feet in width, the whole covered in by a mound of earth rising slightly above the level of the surrounding country. The more advanced form has two or three chambers. Earth-houses are frequent in the northeast of Scotland, occasionally thirty or forty being found in the same locality, as in the Moor of Clova, Kildrummy, Aberdeenshire. Querns, bones, deers' horns, plates of stone or slate, earthen vessels, cups and implements of bone, stone celts, bronze swords, etc., are occasionally unearthed in or near them. Similar structures are found in Ireland. See *beehive house*, under *beehive*.

earth-inductor (ėrth'in-duk'tor), *n.* In *elect.*, a coil of wire arranged so as to be capable of rotation in a magnetic field, and connected with a galvanometer by means of which the induced current of electricity can be measured. It is used for measuring the strength of magnetic fields as compared with that of the earth.

earthiness (ėr'thi-nes), *n.* **1.** The quality of being earthy, or of containing earth.

[He] freed rain-water . . . from its accidental, and as it were feculent *earthiness*. *Boyle*, Works, III. 103.

2. Intellectual or spiritual coarseness; grossness.

The grossness and *earthiness* of their fancy. *Hammond*.

earthliness (ėrth'li-nes), *n.* **1.** The quality of being earthly; grossness.—**2.** Worldliness; strong attachment to earthly things.—**3†.** Want of durability; perishableness; frailty. *Fuller*.

earthling (ėrth'ling), *n.* [Not found in ME. (cf. AS. *eorthling, yrthling*, a farmer, a tiller of the earth) (= G. *erdling*); < *earth*[1] + *-ling*[1].] **1†.** An inhabitant of the earth; a creature of this world; a mortal.

Humorous *earthlings* will control the stars.
B. Jonson, Masque of Hymen.

To *earthlings*, the footstool of God, that stage which he raised for a small time, seemeth magnificent.
Drummond.

2. One strongly attached to worldly things; a worldling.

earthly (ėrth'li), *a.* [< ME. *erthly, ertheli, eorthelī, -liche, -lic*, < AS. *eorthlīc* (= OHG. *erdlīh* = Icel. *jarðhligr*), < *eorthe*, earth, + *-līc*, E. *-ly*[1].] **1.** Pertaining to the earth or to this world; pertaining to the mundane state of existence: as, *earthly* objects; *earthly* residence.

Eorthliche honeste thynges was offred thus at ones,
Thorgh thre kynde kynges kneolyng to Iesu.
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 94.

Whan the bretheren of Gawein com thider ther he-gan the doell and sorowe so grete that noon *erthly* man myght devise noon gretter. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 300.

Our *earthly* house of this tabernacle. 2 Cor. v. 1.

2. Belonging to the earth or world; worldly; carnal, as opposed to spiritual or heavenly; vile.

How is he born in whom we did knowe non *erthely* delyte. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 1.

Whose glory is in their shame, who mind *earthly* things.
Phil. iii. 19.

This *earthly* load
Of death, call'd life. *Milton*, Sonnets, ix.

Myself
Am lonelier, darker, *earthlier* for my loss.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

3†. Made of earth; earthy: as, "*earthly* substance," *Holland.*—**4.** Corporeal; not mental.

Great grace that old man to him given had,
For God he often saw, from heaven hight,
All were his *earthly* eyen both blunt and bad.
Spenser, F. Q.

5. Being or originating on earth; of all things in the world; possible; conceivable: used chiefly as an expletive.

What *earthly* benefit can be the result? *Pope*.

It is passing strange that, during the long period of their education, the rising generation should never hear an *earthly* syllable about the constitution and administration of their nation. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 29.

=**Syn. 1.** Terrestrial, mundane, sublunary, etc. See *worldly*.

earthly-minded (ėrth'li-mīn'ded), *a.* Having a mind devoted to earthly things.

earthly-mindedness (ėrth'li-mīn'ded-nes), *n.* Grossness; sensuality; devotion to earthly objects; earthliness.

earth-mad† (ėrth'mad), *n.* [< *earth*[1] + *mad*[2], a worm.] A kind of worm or grub.

The *earth-mads* and all the sorts of worms . . . are without eyes. *Holland*.

earth-moss (ėrth'môs), *n.* A book-name for a moss of the genus *Phascum*.

earthnut (ėrth'nut), *n.* [< ME. **erthnote*, < AS. *eorth-nutu* for **eorth-hnutu* (= D. *aardnoot* = G. *erdnuss* = Dan. *jordnød* = Sw. *jordnöt*), < *eorthe*, earth, + *hnutu*, nut.] **1.** The tuberous root of *Bunium flexuosum* and *B. Bulbocastanum*, common umbelliferous plants of Europe. See *Bunium*.—**2.** The groundnut, *Arachis hypogœa*.—**3.** The tuber of *Cyperus rotundus* and some other species of the same genus.

earth-oil (ėrth'oil), *n.* Same as *petroleum*.

earth-pea (ėrth'pē), *n.* See *pea*.

earth-pig (ėrth'pig), *n.* Same as *earth-hog*.

earth-pit (ėrth'pit), *n.* A trench or pit, covered with glass, for protecting plants from frost.

earth-plate (ėrth'plāt), *n.* In *elect.*, a metallic plate buried in the ground, forming the earth-connection of a telegraph-wire, lightning-conductor, or other electrical appliances.

earthpuff† (ėrth′puf), *n.* A species of *Lycoperdon;* the puffball.

Tuberes, mushrooms, tadstooles, earthturfes, *earthpuffes.* *Nomenclator* (1585).

earth-pulsation (ėrth′pul-sā″shọn), *n.* A slow wave-like movement of the surface of the earth. Such movements, in general, escape attention on account of their long period.

earthquake (ėrth′kwāk), *n.* [< ME. *ertheqwake,* < *erthe,* earth, + *quake,* quake. The AS. words were *eorth-bifung, -beofung* (*bifung,* trembling), *eorth-dyne* (*dyne,* din), *eorth-styrung* (*styrung,* stirring), *eorthstyrennis.* Cf. *earth-din.*] A movement or vibration of a part of the earth's crust. Such movements are of every degree of violence, from those that are scarcely perceptible without the aid of apparatus specially contrived for the purpose to those which overthrow buildings, rend the ground asunder, and destroy thousands of human lives. The duration of earthquakes is as variable as their intensity. Sometimes there is a single shock, lasting only a second or two; at other times a great number of shocks occur in succession, separated by greater or less intervals of time, the earth not being reduced to complete quiescence for weeks or even months. It is not known that any portion of the earth's surface is entirely exempt from earthquakes; but there are large areas where no very destructive ones have ever occurred, either in the memory of man or as recorded in history. The regions most frequently visited by destructive shocks are those where active volcanoes exist, those near high mountain-ranges, and those where the rocks are of recent geological age, and are much disturbed or uplifted. Such regions are the vicinity of the Mediterranean, the shores of the Pacific and the adjacent islands, the neighborhood of the Alps, and the East India islands. Regions not liable to seismic disturbances are the whole of northeastern North America, the east side of South America, the north of Asia, and a large part of Africa. An earthquake-shock is a wave-like motion of a part of the earth's crust, and, in the words of Humboldt, is one of the ways in which the reaction of the interior of the earth against its exterior makes itself manifest. The most destructive earthquake of which we have any knowledge was that of Lisbon. It began November 1st, 1755, and was felt over that part of the earth's surface included between Iceland on the north, Mogador in Morocco on the south, Töplitz in Bohemia on the east, and the West India islands on the west. The destruction of life and property occasioned by this shock was very great. The disturbance continued, especially in the vicinity of the Mediterranean, with short intermissions, for several months. On November 18th, 1755, the most violent shock occurred which has been felt in New England since its settlement by the whites. One of the most destructive earthquakes of recent occurrence was that which took place on the island of Ischia near Naples, July 28th, 1883, by which over 2,000 persons perished. By the earthquake at Mendoza, South America, on the 20th of March, 1861, over 12,000 persons lost their lives. A violent earthquake, most destructive in Charleston, South Carolina, and vicinity, occurred on the night of August 31st, 1886. See *seismic, seismometer,* and *volcanism.*

Whan the Jewes hadden made the Temple, com an *Erthe quakeng,* and cast it doun (as God wolde) and destroyed alle that thei had made.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 84.

And all the yle ys sor trobled with the seyd *erthe qwake* Dyvse tymes. *Torkington,* Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 18.

It was calculated . . . by Sir C. Lyell that an *earthquake* which occurred in Chili in 1822 added to the South-American continent a mass of rock more than equal in weight to a hundred thousand of the great pyramids of Egypt.
Huxley, Physiography, p. 187.

Earthquake-shadow, that part of the earth's surface which is in some degree protected from an advancing earthquake-wave by the interposition of a mountain-range, hill, ravine, or other arrangement of the geological formation which offers an obstacle to its passage.

earth-shine (ėrth′shīn), *n.* [< *earth*[1] + *shine.* Cf. *moonshine, sunshine, starshine.*] In *astron.,* the faint light visible on the part of the moon not illuminated by the sun. It is due to the light which the earth reflects on the moon, and is most conspicuous soon after new moon, when the sun-illuminated part of the disk is smallest. This phenomenon is popularly described as "the old moon in the new moon's arms."

earth-smoke (ėrth′smōk), *n.* [A translation of L. *fumus terræ: fumus,* smoke; *terræ,* gen. of *terra,* earth: see *fumitory* and *terrestrial.*] The plant fumitory, *Fumaria officinalis.*

earth-star (ėrth′stär), *n.* [A translation of *Geaster.*] A fungus of the genus *Geaster;* a kind of puffball having a double peridium, the outer layer of which breaks into segments which become reflexed, forming a star-like structure about the base of the fungus.

earth-stopper (ėrth′stop″ėr), *n.* In *hunting,* one who stops up the earths of foxes to prevent their escape.

The *earth-stopper* is an important functionary in countries where there are many earths. *Encyc. Brit.,* XII. 395.

earth-table (ėrth′tā″bl), *n.* In *arch.,* a projecting course or plinth resting immediately upon the foundations. Also called *grass-table* and *ground-table.* See *ledgment-table.*

earth-tilting (ėrth′til″ting), *n.* A slight movement or displacement of the surface of the ground in some forms of earthquake.

Earth-tiltings show themselves by a slow bending and unbending of the surface, so that a post stuck in the ground, vertical to begin with, does not remain vertical, but inclines now to one side and now to another, the plane of the ground in which it stands shifting relatively to the horizon. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXI. 626.

earth-tongue (ėrth′tung), *n.* The popular name given to club-shaped fungi of the genus *Geoglossum,* found in lawns and grassy pastures.

earth-treatment (ėrth′trēt″ment), *n.* A method of treating wounds with clay (or clayey earth) dried and finely powdered. It is applied to the wound as a deodorizing agent, tending at the same time to prevent or arrest putrefaction. *Thomas,* Med. Dict.

earth-tremor (ėrth′trem″or), *n.* A minute movement of the surface of the earth, resembling an earthquake in rapidity of oscillation, but on account of its small amplitude requiring instrumental means for its detection.

earthward, earthwards (ėrth′wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [< *earth*[1] + *-ward, -wards.*] Toward the earth.

earth-wire (ėrth′wīr), *n.* In *elect.,* a wire used for joining conductors with the earth: especially applied to wires placed upon telegraph-poles for the purpose of conveying the leakage from the line to the earth, thus preventing interference by leakage from one line to another.

earthwolf (ėrth′wůlf), *n.* The aardwolf. See *Proteles.*

earthwork (ėrth′wėrk), *n.* [< ME. **erthewerk,* < AS. *eorthweorc* (= D. *aardwerk* = G. *erdwerk* = Dan. *jordværk*), < *eorthe,* earth, + *weorc,* work: see *earth*[1] and *work.*] 1. In *engin.,* any operation in which earth is removed or thrown up, as in cuttings, embankments, etc.—2. In *fort.,* any offensive or defensive construction formed chiefly of earth: commonly in the plural. Hence —3. Any similar construction, as the ancient mounds of earth found in various parts of the United States, of unknown use and origin. They differ widely in form, but are always well defined in plan, and sometimes inclose large areas.

Anyhow, there the mound is, an *earthwork* which, if artificial it be, the Lady of the Mercians herself need not have been ashamed of. *E. A. Freeman,* Venice, p. 30.

earthworm (ėrth′wėrm), *n.* [= D. *aardworm* = G. *erdwurm;* < *earth*[1] + *worm.*] 1. The common name of the worms of the family *Lumbricidæ* (which see), and especially of the genus *Lumbricus,* of which there are several species, one of the best-known being *L. terrestris.* They belong to the order of oligochætous annelids. The earthworm has a cylindric vermiform body, tapering at both ends, segmented into a great number of rings, destitute of legs, eyes, or any appendages visible on ordinary inspection. It moves by the contraction of the successive segments of the body, aided by rows of bristles which are capable of being retracted. It is hermaphrodite, each individual of a pair impregnating the other in copulation, when the two are jointed in two places by their respective clitella. Earthworms are highly useful, giving a kind of under-tillage to the land, loosening the soil, and rendering it more permeable to the air. According to Darwin, in his work on "The Formation of Vegetable Mould," etc., earthworms, from their enormous numbers, exercise a highly important agency not only in this respect, but in the creation and aggregation of new soil, the burial and preservation (as also the original disintegration) of organic remains of all kinds, etc. They are food for many birds, mammals, and other animals, and their value for bait is well known to the angler, whence they are often called *angleworms* or *fishworms.* These worms are mostly a few inches long, but there are species attaining a length of a yard or more.

The people who inhabit the highlands of Southern Brazil have a firm belief in the existence of a gigantic *earthworm* fifty yards or more in length, five in breadth, covered with bones as with a coat-of-mail, and of such strength as to be able to uproot great pine-trees as though they were blades of grass, and to throw up such quantities of clay in making its way underground as to dam up streams and divert them into new courses. This redoubtable monster is known as the "Minhocao."
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 508.

2. Figuratively, a mean, sordid wretch.

Thy vain contempt, dull *earthworm,* cease. *Norris.*

earthworm-oil (ėrth′wėrm-oil), *n.* A greenish oil obtained from earthworms, used as a remedy for earache.

earthy (ėr′thi), *a.* [< *earth*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Of or pertaining to earth; consisting of earth; partaking of the nature of earth; terrene: as, *earthy* matter.—2. Resembling earth or some of the properties of earth: as, an *earthy* taste or smell.

And catch the heavy *earthy* scents
That blow from summer shores.
T. B. Aldrich, Piscataqua River.

3†. Inhabiting the earth; earthly.

Those *earthy* spirits black and envious are;
I'll call up other gods of form more fair.
Dryden, Indian Emperor.

4. Gross; not refined.

Nor is my flame
So *earthy* as to need the dull material force
Of eyes, or lips, or cheeks. *Sir J. Denham.*

5. In *mineral.,* without luster, or dull, and roughish to the touch.—**Earthy cobalt.** See *asbolan.*—**Earthy fracture,** a fracture which exposes a rough, dull surface, with minute elevations and depressions, characteristic of some minerals.—**Earthy manganese.** See *wad.*

ear-trumpet (ēr′trum″pet), *n.* An apparatus for collecting sound-waves and conveying them to the ear, used chiefly by the deaf. The most common form is a simple metallic tube having a flaring or bell-shaped mouth for collecting the waves of sound, and a smaller end or ear-piece which is inserted in the ear.

ear-wax (ēr′waks), *n.* Cerumen.

earwig (ēr′wig), *n.* [= E. dial. *earwike, earwrig, yerriwig, erriwiggle,* etc., < ME. *erwygge, erewygge, yerwygge,* < AS. *ēarwicga,* also once improp. *eōrwicga,* earwig (translating L. *blatta*), < *ēare,* ear, + *wicga,* a rare word, occurring but once (Leechdoms, ii. 134, l. 4, translated 'earwig'), appar. a general term for an insect, lit. a moving creature, allied to *wicg,* a horse, *wiht,* a creature, a wight, < *wegan,* tr. bear, carry, intr. move, > E. *weigh:* see *weigh, wight*[1].—Many languages give a name to this insect indicating a belief that it is prone to creep into the human ear: D. *oorworm* = G. *ohrwurm,* earwurm; G. *ohrbohrer,* 'ear-borer'; Sw. *örmask,* ear-worm; Dan. *örentvist,* 'ear-twister'; F. *perce-oreille,* Pg. *furaorelhas,* 'pierce-ear'; Sp. *gusano del oído,* It. *verme auricolare,* ear-worm, etc.] 1. The popular English name of all the cursorial orthopterous insects of the family *Forficulidæ,* representing the suborder *Euplexoptera,* which has several genera and numerous species. There is a popular notion that these insects creep into the ear and cause injury to it. They are mostly nocturnal and phytophagous, though some are carnivorous. They have filiform, many-jointed antennæ, short, veinless, leathery upper wings, under wings folded both lengthwise and crosswise, anal forceps, and no ocelli. The common earwig is *Forficula auricularis;* the great earwig is *Labidura gigantea;* the little earwig is *Labia minor.* Another species is *Spongophora brunneipennis.*

Earwig (*Spongophora brunneipennis*). (Line shows natural size.)

2. In the United States, the common name of any of the small centipeds, such as are found in houses in most of the States.—3†. One who gains the ear of another by stealth and whispers insinuations; a prying informer; a whisperer.

That gaudy *earwig,* or my lord your patron,
Whose pensioner you are.
Ford, Broken Heart, ii. 1.

Ear-wiggs that buzz what they think fit in the retir'd closet. *Bp. Hacket,* Life of Abp. Williams, I. 85.

earwig (ēr′wig), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *earwigged,* ppr. *earwigging.* [< *earwig, n.*] To gain the ear of and influence by covert statements or insinuations; whisper insinuations in the ear of against another; fill the mind of with prejudice by covert statements.

He was so sure to be *earwigged* in private that what he heard or said openly went for little.
Marryat, Snarleyyow.

Up early and down late, for he was nothing of a sluggard; daily *ear-wigging* influential men, for he was a master of ingratiation.
R. L. Stevenson, A College Magazine, ii.

ear-witness (ēr′wit″nes), *n.* 1. One who is able to give testimony to a fact from his own hearing.

An *ear-witness* of all the passages betwixt them. *Fuller.*

Dante is the eye-witness and *ear-witness* of that which he relates. *Macaulay,* Milton.

2. A mediate witness; one who testifies to what he has received upon the testimony of others. *Hamilton.*

ear-worm (ēr′wėrm), *n.* 1. Same as *boll-worm.* —2†. A secret counselor.

There is nothing in the oath to protect such an *ear-worm,* but he may be appeached.
Bp. Hacket, Life of Abp. Williams, II. 152.

earwort (ēr′wėrt), *n.* The *Rhachacathis rupestris,* a low rubiaceous shrub of the West Indies.

ease (ēz), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *eaze, ese;* < ME. *ese, eise, eyse,* < AF. *eise,* OF. *aise, ayse, aize,* F. *aise,* f., = Pr. *aise, ais* (> prob. Basque *aisia*) = OCat. *aise,* ease, = Pg. *azo,* aid, motive, occasion, = Olt. *asio, agio, aggio,* m., ease, convenience, exchange, premium, now distinguished in spelling: *agio,* ease; *aggio* (> F. *agio,*

> E. *agio*, q. v.), exchange, premium. Hence the adj., OF. *aise, ayse, aize* = Pr. *ais*, easy (mod. F. *aisé*, p. a., easy); the adv. phrase, OF. *a aise*, F. *à l'aise* = Pr. *ad ais* = It. *ad agio, adagio* (> E. *adagio*), at ease, at leisure, > OF. *aaise, ahaise* = OPg. *aaso* = It. *adagio*, ease; and the compound, F. *malaise* (> E. *malaise*), uneasiness. The Rom. forms are somewhat irregular, and are certainly of external origin, perhaps Celtic: cf. (1) Bret. *eaz, ez*, easy; Gael. *adhais*, leisure, ease. There is nothing to prove a connection with (2) AS. *eáthe*, obs. E. *eath* (see *eath*); or with (3) Goth. *azets*, easy (in compar. *azetizo*), *azeti*, ease, *azetaba*, easily; or with (4) L. *otium*, ease (see *otiose*); or with (5) OHG. *essa*, MHG. G. *esse* (> Dan. *esse*), a forge, furnace, chimney, orig. a fireplace (akin to AS. *ād*, a funeral pyre, *āst*, a furnace, kiln, > E. *oast*, q. v.), whence, as some conjecture, 'to be at one's ease' (F. *être à son aise*), orig. 'to be at one's hearth, feel at home'; or with (6) MLG. *esse* = G. *esse* = ODan. *esse*, Dan. *es* = Sw. *esse*, well-being, comfort, ease (appar. < L. *esse*, be, used as a noun): unless indeed these last Teut. forms are, like the E. word, from the F. *aise*.] **1.** An undisturbed state of the body; freedom from labor, pain, or physical annoyance of any kind; tranquil rest; physical comfort: as, he sits at his *ease;* to take one's *ease*.

Be comfortable to thy friends, and to thyselfe wish *ease*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 99.

Soul, . . . take thine *ease*, eat, drink, and be merry.
Luke xii. 19.

How blest is he who crowns, in shades like these,
A youth of labour with an age of *ease!*
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 99.

Better the toil . . .
Than waking dream and slothful *ease*.
Whittier, Seed-time and Harvest.

2. A quiet state of the mind; freedom from concern, anxiety, solicitude, or anything that frets or ruffles the mind; tranquillity.

And Gonnore hym praide soone to come a-gein, "ffor neuer," quod [she], "shall I be in *ese* of herte vn-to the tyme that I yow se a-gein." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 360.

Oh, did he light upon you? what, he would have had you seek for *ease* at the hands of Mr. Legality?
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 100.

Like a coy maiden, *Ease*, when courted most,
Farthest retires — an idol, at whose shrine
Who oft'nest sacrifice are favor'd least.
Cowper, Task, i. 409.

Hence — **3†.** Comfort afforded or provided; satisfaction; relief; entertainment; accommodation.

But for the love of God they him bisoght
Of herberwe [harborage] and of *ese* as for hir peny.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 199.

It is an *ease* to your friends abroad that you are more a man of business than heretofore; for now it were an injury to trouble you with a busy letter.
Donne, Letters, xxxi.

A principal fruit of friendship is the *ease* and discharge of the fulness of the heart, which passions of all kinds do cause and induce. *Bacon*, Friendship (ed. 1887).

It is an *ease*, Malfato, to disburthen
Our souls of secret clogs.
Ford, Lady's Trial, i. 3.

4. Facility; freedom from difficulty or great labor: as, it can be done with great *ease*.

When you please, 'tis done with *ease*.
Robin Hood and the Golden Arrow (Child's Ballads, V. 387).

Lamenting is altogether contrary to reioysing, euery man saith so, and yet is it a peece of ioy to be able to lament with *ease*. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 37.

The Mob of Gentlemen who wrote with *ease*.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 108.

5. Freedom from stiffness, constraint, or formality; unaffectedness: as, *ease* of style; *ease* of manner.

True *ease* in writing comes from art, not chance.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 362.

At ease, in an undisturbed state; free from pain or anxiety: used also with a qualification of emphasis (*well at ease*) or of negation (*ill at ease*, formerly sometimes *evil on ease*, ME. *evele an cyse*).

His soul shall dwell *at ease*. Ps. xxv. 13.

Ther I was *well at ese*, ffor ther was no thyng that I Desyred to have but I had it shortly.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 7.

I am very *ill at ease*,
Unfit for mine own purposes.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3.

At one's ease, comfortable; free from stiffness or formality. — **Chapel of ease.** See *chapel*. — **Little ease**, a cell much too small for a prisoner, used as a torture in the reign of Elizabeth. = **Syn. 1.** *Quiet, Tranquillity*, etc. See *rest*. — **4.** *Ease, Easiness, Facility.* (See *readiness*.) In connection with tasks of any sort, *ease* is subjective, and denotes freedom from labor, or the power of doing things without seeming effort: as, he reads with *ease*. *Easiness* is in this connection generally objective, characterizing the nature of the task: as, the *easiness* of the task led him to despise it. *Facility* in the objective sense of easiness of performance or accomplishment is nearly obsolete; properly it is subjective, being sometimes equivalent to *readiness*. Like other powers, *facility* is partly the result of some special endowment or adaptation, but also is developed by practice.

Whate'er he did was done with so much *ease*,
In him alone 'twas natural to please.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 27.

Refrain to-night;
And that shall lend a kind of *easiness*
To the next abstinence. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.

He changed his faith and his allegiance two or three times, with a *facility* that evinced the looseness of his principles. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 362.

ease (ēz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eased*, ppr. *easing*. [< ME. *esen, eisen*, < OF. **eiser, aiser, aisier* = Pr. *aisar* = Pg. *azar* = It. *agiare*, ease; from the noun.] **1.** To relieve or free from pain or bodily disquiet or annoyance; give rest or relief to; make comfortable.

Ther thei rested and *esed* hem [themselves] in the town as thei that ther-to hadde grete nede.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 172.

Heaven, I hope, will *ease* me: I am sick.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iv. 3.

The longer they live the worse they are, and death alone must *ease* them. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 262.

Thou mayest rejoice in the mansion of rest, because, by thy means, many living persons are *eased* or advantaged.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, iv. 9.

2. To free from anxiety, care, or mental disturbance: as, the late news has *eased* my mind.

Now first I find
Mine eyes true opening, and my heart much *eased*.
Milton, P. L., xii. 274.

3. To release from pressure or tension; lessen or moderate the tension, tightness, weight, closeness, speed, etc., of, as by slacking, lifting slightly, shifting a little, etc.: sometimes with *off*: as, to *ease* a ship in a seaway by putting down the helm, or by throwing some cargo overboard; to *ease* a bar or a nut in machinery.

O *ease* your hand! treat not so hard your slave!
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 546).

There may be times no doubt when the pressure by Russia upon ourselves in India may be *eased off* by a dexterous diplomatic use of European alliances and complications. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 7.

4. To relieve, as by the removal of a burden or an encumbrance; remove from, as a burden: with *of* before the thing removed: as, to *ease* a porter *of* his load.

The childeren hem vn-armed and wente to theire loggyngis, and hem *esed of* all thinge that to mannys body belongeth. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 271.

Will no man *ease* me *of* this fool?
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, ii. 1.

I'll *ease* you *of* that care, and please myself in 't.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, ii. 2.

He was not gone far, after his arrival, but the cavaliers met him and *eased* him *of* his money.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 119.

Sir Thomas Smythe, having reluctantly professed a wish to be *eased of* his office, was dismissed.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 118.

5. To mitigate; alleviate; assuage; allay; abate or remove in part, as any burden, pain, grief, anxiety, or disturbance.

Sound advice might *ease* hir wearie thoughtes.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 52.

Ease thou somewhat the grievous servitude of thy father.
2 Chron. x. 4.

Strong fevers are not *eas'd*
With counsel, but with best receipts and means.
Ford, Broken Heart, ii. 2.

There . . . may sweet music *ease* thy pain
Amidst our feast.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 106.

6. To render less difficult; facilitate.

My lords, to *ease* all this, but hear me speak.
Marlowe, Edward II., i. 2.

High over seas
Flying, and over lands, with mutual wing
Easing their flight. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 428.

Ease her! the command given to reduce the speed of a steamer's engine, generally preparatory to the command "to stop her," or "turn astern." — **To ease away** (*naut.*), to slack gradually, as the fall of a tackle. — **To ease the helm.** See *helm*[1]. = **Syn. 2.** To quiet, calm, tranquilize, still, pacify. — **4.** To disburden, disencumber.

easeful (ēz'fûl), *a.* [< *ease* + *-ful*.] Attended by or affording ease; promoting rest or comfort; quiet; peaceful; restful.

To himself, he doth your gifts apply;
As his main force, choice sport, and *easeful* stay.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 524).

I spy a black, suspicious, threat'ning cloud,
That will encounter with our glorious sun,
Ere he attain his *easeful* western bed.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 3.

A high-bred, courtly, chivalrous song; . . . a song for royal parks and groves, and *easeful* but impassioned life.
The Century, XXVII. 783.

easefully (ēz'fûl-i), *adv.* With ease or quiet.

easefulness (ēz'fûl-nes), *n.* The state of being easeful, or the quality of promoting ease and tranquillity.

easel[1] (ē'zl), *n.* [< D. *ezel* = G. *esel*, an easel, lit. an ass, = AS. *esol*, an ass: see *ass*[1]. For the particular meaning, 'a support,' cf. *clothes-horse, saw-horse, saw-buck*, F. *chevalet*, Sp. *caballete*, Pg. *cavallete de pintor*, It. *cavalletto*, an easel, clothes-horse, etc.] A frame in the form of a tripod for supporting a blackboard, paper, or canvas in drawing and painting; also, a similar frame used as a rest for portfolios, large books, etc. — **Easel-picture, easel-piece.** (*a*) A movable picture painted on an easel, as distinguished from a painting on a wall, ceiling, etc. (*b*) A picture small enough to be placed on an easel for exhibition after completion.

easel[2] (ē'sl), *adv.* [Sc., also written *eassel, eastle, eastilt*, appar. variations of *eastlin*, **eastling*, adv., easterly: see *eastling*. For the form, cf. *deasil*.] Eastward.

Ow, man! ye should hae hadden *eassel* to Kippeltringan.
Scott, Guy Mannering, i.

easeless (ēz'les), *a.* [< *ease* + *-less*.] Wanting ease; lacking in ease. [Rare.]

Send me some tokens, that my hope may live,
Or that my *easeless* thoughts may sleep and rest.
Donne, The Token.

I ceaselesse, *easelesse* pri'd about
In every nook, furious to finde her out.
Vicars, tr. of Virgil (1632).

easement (ēz'ment), *n.* [< ME. *esement, eysement*, < OF. *aisement* (= Pr. *aizimen*), < *aiser*, ease: see *ease* and *-ment*.] **1.** That which gives ease, relief, or assistance; convenience; accommodation.

Thei ben fulle grete Schipppes, and faire, and wel ordeyned, and made with Halles and Chambres, and other *eysementes* as thoughe it were on the Lond.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 214.

Here they of force (as fortune now did fall)
Compelled were themselves awhile to rest,
Glad of that *easement*, though it were but small.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iv. 15.

He has the advantage of a free lodging, and some other *easements*. *Swift.*

2. In *law*, a right of accommodation in another's land; such a right in respect to lands — as that of passage, or of having free access of light and air — which does not involve taking anything from the land; more specifically, such a right when held in respect to one piece of land by the owner of a neighboring piece by virtue of his ownership of the latter. In reference to this latter piece, the right is termed an *easement;* in reference to the former it is termed a *servitude:* but by some writers these terms are used indiscriminately. *Easement*, as distinguished from *license*, implies an interest in the servient tenement itself.

3. In *carp.*, same as *ease-off*. — **Apparent easement**, an easement "of such a nature that it may be seen or known on a careful inspection by a person ordinarily conversant with the subject" (*L. A. Goodeve*).

ease-off (ēz'ôf), *n.* In *carp.*, etc., a curve or easy transition formed at the junction of two pieces, moldings, etc., which would otherwise meet at an angle, as at the junction of the wall-string of a flight of stairs with the base-board of the wall, either above or below.

easily (ē'zi-li), *adv.* [< ME. *esily, esely, esiliche;* < *easy* + *-ly*[2].] In an easy manner; with ease; without difficulty, pain, labor, anxiety, etc.; smoothly; quietly; tranquilly: as, a task *easily* performed; an event *easily* foreseen; to pass life *easily;* the carriage moves *easily*.

Than meveth on monday two houres be-fore day, and goth all *esely* oon after a-nother with-oute sore traveile.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 318.

It is but a little abuse, say they, and it may be *easily* amended. *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

Coming to Norwich, he [Prince Lewis] takes that City *easily*, but Dover cost him a longer Siege.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 72.

Not soon provoked, she *easily* forgives. *Prior.*

easiness (ē'zi-nes), *n.* **1.** The state of being easy; the act of imparting or the state of enjoying ease; restfulness: as, the *easiness* of a vehicle; the *easiness* of a seat.

I think the reason I have assigned hath a great interest in that rest and *easiness* we enjoy when asleep. *Ray.*

2. Freedom from difficulty; ease of performance or accomplishment: as, the *easiness* of an undertaking.

Easiness and difficulty are relative terms. *Tillotson.*

3. Flexibility; readiness to comply; prompt compliance; a yielding or disposition to yield without opposition or reluctance: as, *easiness* of temper.

Give to him, and he shall but laugh at your *easiness*.
South.

This *easiness* and credulity destroy all the other merit he has; and he has all his life been a sacrifice to others, without ever receiving thanks, or doing one good action.
Steele, Spectator, No. 82.

4. Freedom from stiffness, constraint, effort, or formality: applied to manners or style.

Abstruse and mystic thoughts you must express
With painful care, but seeming *easiness*.
Roscommon, On Translated Verse.

That which cannot without injury be denied to you, is the *easiness* of your conversation, far from affectation or pride; not denying even to enemies their just praises.
Dryden, Ded. of Third Misc.

She had not much company of her own sex, except those whom she most loved for their *easiness*, or esteemed for their good sense. *Swift*, Death of Stella.

=Syn. 2. *Facility*, etc. See *ease*.

easing[1]† (ē′zing), *n.* [< *ease* + *-ing*[1].] An easement; an allowance; a special privilege.

This led unfortunately in later times to many *easings* to the sons of Gild-brothers in learning the trade and acquiring the freedom of the Gild.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cxxxii.

easing[2] (ē′zing), *n.* [A dialectal contr. of *eavesing*, q. v.] The eaves of a house, collectively. *Brockett.* [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

easing-sparrow (ē′zing-spar″ō), *n.* The house-sparrow, *Passer domesticus*, which nests under the easing or eaves of houses. [Prov. Eng.]

easing-swallow (ē′zing-swol″ō), *n.* Same as *eaves-swallow*, 2.

east (ēst), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *est*, *eest*, *æst*, *east*, n., east (acc. *est*, etc., as adv.), < AS. *ēást*, adv., orig. the acc. or dat. (locative) of the noun, used adverbially (never otherwise as a noun, and never as an adj., the forms so given in the dictionaries being simply the adv. (*ēást* or *east-an*), alone or in comp.), to the east, in the east, east; in comp. *ēást-* (*est-*, *eest-*, etc.), a quasi-adj., as in *ēást-dǣl*, the eastern region, the east, etc. (> E. *east*, *a.*); = D. *oost* = Fries. *east*, *aest* = LG. *oost*, G. *ost* = Sw. *ost* = Dan. *ost*, *öst*, east (as a noun, in other than adverbial use; all modern, and developed from the older adverbial uses) (cf. OF. *est*, *hest*, F. *est* = Sp. Pg. *este*, Sp. Pg. also with the def. art., *leste* = It. *est*, from the E.): (1) AS. *ēást* = D. *oost* = Dan. *öst*, adv., to the east, in the east, east; (2) AS. *ēástan*, *ēásten*, *ēsten* = OS. *ōstan*, *ōstana* = OFries. *aesta*, *āsta*, Fries. *āsta* = MLG. *ostene*, *osten* = OHG. *ōstana*, MHG. *ōstene*, *ōsten*, G. *osten* = Icel. *austan*, adv., prop. 'from the east (hither),' but in MHG. and G. also 'in the east, east'; hence the noun, D. *oosten* = MLG. *osten* = OHG. *ōstan*, MHG. *ōsten*, G. *osten* = Sw. *östan* = Dan. *östen*, the east; (3) AS. **ēástor* (not found, but perhaps the orig. form of *ēást*), ME. *ester-*, E. *easter-* (in comp.) = OS. *ōstar* = OFries. *āster* = D. *ooster* = OHG. *ōstar*, MHG. *ōster*, G. *oster* (in comp.) = Sw. *öster* = Dan. *öster* = Icel. *austr*, adv., to the east, east, Sw. Dan. Icel. also as noun, the east; (4) AS. *ēásterne*, adj., E. *eastern*, q. v.; (5) AS. *ēástweard*, *ēásteweard*, E. *eastward*, q. v. These are all formed from an orig. Teut. **aus-t-a-* or **aus-t-os-*, the dawn, = L. *aurōra* for **ausōsa*, the dawn (see *aurora*), = Gr. ἠώς, Attic ἕως, Doric ἀώς, Laconian ἀββώρ, Æolic αὔως for **αὔσως* (see *Eos*, *Eocene*), = Skt. *ushas*, the dawn, the personified Dawn, Aurora, = Lith. *auszra*, dawn (cf. *auszta*, the morning star, *auszti*, v., dawn, = Lett. *aust*, dawn); cf. Skt. *usra*, bright, pertaining to the dawn, as noun the dawn, = AS. **Ēástra*, dial. *Ēóstra*, the goddess of dawn or rather of spring (the dawn of the year), > E. *Easter*[1], q. v.; < √ **us*, Skt. √ *ush*, burn, = L. *urere*, orig. **usere* (perf. *ussi*, pp. *ustus*), burn (see *adust*[2], *combust*, etc.), = Gr. αὔειν, kindle, εἴειν, singe, etc., a reduced form of √ *vas*, grow bright, light up, dawn, whence also ult. Gr. ἦμαρ, orig. **ϝεσμαρ*, day, ἔαρ, orig. **ϝεσαρ*, = L. *vēr*, orig. **veser*, spring (> ult. E. *vernal*, etc.), L. *aurum*, gold (> ult. E. *auric*[1], *aurous*, *or*[4], etc.). Cf. *west*, *north*, *south*, and *northeast*, *southeast*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** One of the four cardinal points of the compass, opposite to the west, and lying on the right hand when one faces the north; the point in the heavens where the sun is seen to rise at the equinox, or the corresponding point on the earth. Strictly, the term applies to the one point where the sun rises at the equinox; but originally and in general use it refers to the general direction. Specifically (*eccles.*), the point of the compass toward which one is turned when facing the altar or high altar from the direction of the nave. As early as the second century it was the established custom for Christians to pray facing the east. From this resulted the custom of building churches with the altar and sanctuary at the east end and the main entrance at the west end, and of using the terms in this way even with respect to churches not so built.

In comynge doun fro the Mount of Olyvete, toward the *Est*, is a Castelle, that is cleped Bethanye.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 97.

Here lies the *east*: Doth not the day break here?
Shak., J. C., ii. 1.

2. The quarter or direction toward the mean point of sunrise; an eastward situation or trend; the eastern part or side: as, a town or country in the *east* of Europe, or on the *east* of a range of mountains; to travel to the *east* (that is, in an eastern direction).—**3.** A territory or region situated eastward of the person speaking, or of the people using the term. Specifically—(*a*) [*cap.*] The parts of Asia collectively (as lying east of Europe) where civilization has existed from early times, including Asia Minor, Syria, Arabia, India, China, etc.: as, the riches of the *East*; the spices and perfumes of the *East*; the kings of the *East*. Also called the *Orient*.

The gorgeous *east*, with richest hand,
Showers on her kings Barbaric pearl and gold.
Milton, P. L., ii. 3.

(*b*) In the Bible, the countries southeast, east, and northeast of Palestine, as Moab, Ammon, Arabia Deserta, Armenia, Assyria, Babylon, Parthia. The countries designated by the term in particular passages must be discovered from the context.

Then Jacob went on his journey, and came into the land of the people of the *east*. Gen. xxix. 1.

The Midianites came up, and the Amalekites, and the children of the *east*. Judges vi. 3.

(*c*) [*cap.*] In the United States, in a restricted sense, New England; in a more general sense, the whole eastern or Atlantic portion of the country, as distinguished from the *West*.

4. [*cap.*] In *church hist.*, the church in the Eastern Empire and countries adjacent, especially those on the east, as "the West" is the church in the Western Empire: as, the great schism between *East* and West.

It is idle to keep (as controversialists, and especially Anglo-Roman controversialists, love to keep) the *East* in the background. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 16.

5. The east wind.

The dreaded *East* is all the wind that blows.
Pope, R. of the L., iv. 20.

As when a field of corn
Bows all its ears before the roaring *East*.
Tennyson, Princess, i.

Empire of the East. See *empire*.

II. *a.* [< ME. *est-*, *eest-*, *æst-*, *east-*, < AS. *east-*, only in comp., being the adv. (orig. noun) so used: see *east*, *n.*] **1.** Situated in the direction of the rising sun, or toward the point where the sun rises when in the equinoctial: as, the *east* side; an *east* window.

This evening, on the *east* side of the grove.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

2. Coming from the direction of the east: only in the phrase *the* or *an east wind*.

Thou breakest the ships of Tarshish with *an east wind*.
Ps. xlviii. 7.

3. *Eccles.*, situated beyond or in the direction of the altar or high altar of a church as seen from the nave: as, the *east* end of the choir-stalls.

Abbreviated *E*.

East dial. See *dial.*—**East Indies**, a name given to the countries included in the two great peninsulas of southern Asia and the adjacent islands, from the delta of the Indus to the northern extremity of the Philippine islands, comprising India, Burma, Siam, etc.

They shall be my *East* and West *Indies*, and I will trade to them both. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 3.

east (ēst), *adv.* [< ME. *est*, *eest*, *æst*, *east*, < AS. *ēást*, adv.: see *east*, *n.* and *a.*] **1.** In an easterly direction; eastward: as, he went *east*.

Like youthful steers unyok'd, they took their course
East, west, north, south. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

One gate there only was, and that look'd *east*.
Milton, P. L., iv. 178.

2. *Eccles.*, toward the point conventionally regarded as the east; in the direction of or beyond the altar as seen from the nave: as, the chapel *east* of the choir is commonly called the Lady Chapel.—**About east**, about right; in a proper manner. *Bartlett.* [Slang, New Eng.]—**Down east.** See *down*[2], *adv.*

east (ēst), *v. i.* [< *east*, *n.* and *adv.*] To move toward the east; turn or veer toward the east. [Scarcely used except in the verbal noun *easting*.]

east-about (ēst′ą-bout′), *adv.* Around toward the east; in an easterly direction.

The cause, whatever it was, gradually spread, moving *east-about*. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 7.

Easter[1] (ēs′tėr), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *ester*, earlier *æster*, *æstere*, also *esterne*, *eesterne* (orig. pl.), < AS. *ēástre*, generally pl., nom. *ēástro*, gen. *ēástrena*, dat. *ēástron*, *ēástran*, also *ēástor-*, *ēáster-* (only in comp. and in ONorth. gen. *ēástres*), Easter, = OHG. *ōstarā*, pl. *ōstarūn*, MHG. *ōster*, generally pl. *ōstern*, G. *ostern* (in comp. *oster-*), Easter; orig. a festival in honor of the goddess of Spring, = AS. **Ēástra*, whose name as such is given by Beda in the dial. form *Ēóstra* = OHG. **Ostarā*, etc.: see *east*, *n.*] **I.** *n.* A festival observed in the Christian church, from early times, in commemoration of the resurrection of Jesus Christ. It corresponds with the Passover of the Jews, which in the King James version of the Bible is called once by the name of *Easter* (Acts xii. 4). The name appears several times in earlier versions. Easter is observed by the Greek, Roman Catholic, Episcopal, and Lutheran churches, and by many among the non-liturgical churches who do not generally regard the church year. The esteem in which it is held is indicated by its ancient title, "the great day." Easter is the Sunday which follows that 14th day of the calendar moon which falls upon or next after the 21st day of March. This is true both of old style and new, and the rule has been used, though not universally, from a very early day.

The northern Irish and Scottish, together with the Picts, observed the custom of the Britons, keeping their *Easter* upon the Sunday that fell between the xiv. and the xx. day of the Moon.
Abp. Ussher, Religion of the Anc. Irish, ix., in Wordsworth's Church of Ireland, p. 54.

Gauss's Rule for finding the date of Easter. First, take x and y out of the following table:

	x	y
Old style	15	6
New style, A. D. 1583–1699	22	2
" " 1700–1799	23	3
" " 1800–1899	23	4
" " 1900–2099	24	5.

Second, calculate the five numbers a, b, c, d, e, by the following rules, where N is the number of the year:

a is the remainder after the division of N by 19.
b is the remainder after the division of N by 4.
c is the remainder after the division of N by 7.
d is the remainder after the division of $19a + x$ by 30.
e is the remainder after the division of $2b + 4c + 6d + y$ by 7.

Third, then $d + e + 22$ is the day of March, or $d + e - 9$ is the day of April on which Easter falls, except that when this rule gives April 26th the true day is April 19th, and when the rule gives April 25th, if $d = 28$ and $a > 10$, then the true date is April 18th.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to Easter.

It were much to be wished . . . that their *easter* devotions would, in some measure, come up to their *easter* dress. *South*, Works, II. viii.

At Easter price†, at a cheap rate, flesh being formerly then at a discount. *Wright.*—**Easter day**, the day on which the festival of Easter is celebrated.

But O, she dances such a way!
No sun upon an *Easter-day*
Is half so fine a sight.
Suckling, Ballad upon a Wedding.

Easter dues or **offerings**, in the *Ch. of Eng.*, certain dues paid to the parochial clergy by the parishioners at Easter as a compensation for personal tithes, or as the tithe for personal labor.—**Easter eggs**, eggs, real or artificial, ornamented by dyeing, painting, or otherwise, and used at Easter as decorations or gifts.

Easter eggs, or Pasch eggs, are symbolical of creation, or the re-creation of spring. The practice of presenting eggs to our friends at Easter is Magian or Persian. . . . Christians adopted the custom to symbolize the resurrection, and they color the eggs red in allusion to the blood of their redemption. *Brewer.*

Easter eve (sometimes *Easter even*), the day before Easter Sunday; Holy Saturday; the end of Lent and the prelude to the festival of Easter. In the early church Good Friday and Easter eve were observed as a strict and continuous fast till after midnight of the latter, the whole night before Easter day being passed in continual worship and in listening to lections and sermons. During this vigil the churches, and frequently the streets, were brilliantly lighted, the worshipers also bringing lamps and tapers with them. Two ancient ceremonies of Easter eve, still retained in the Roman Catholic Church, are the benediction of the paschal taper (see *paschal* and *exultet*), a custom which is said to have originated in the fifth century, and the benediction of the font. Easter eve was the chief time for baptism in the early church.

And soo to Roane the same nyght, where we abode *Ester euyn* and Ester daye all daye, and on Ester Monday that was the .xij. daye of Apryll we departed from Roane to Cuys to dyner, and to Myny ye same nyght.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 3.

It is not Easter yet; but it is *Easter eve;* all Lent is but the vigil, the eve of Easter. *Donne*, Sermons, xii.

Easter gift, a gift presented at Easter.—**Easter term.** (*a*) In *Eng. law*, a term of court beginning on the 15th of April and continuing till about the 8th of May. (*b*) In the English universities, a term held in the spring and lasting for about six weeks after Easter.—**Easter week**, the week following Easter, the days of which are called *Easter Monday*, *Easter Tuesday*, etc.

easter[2]† (ēs′tėr), *a.* [< ME. *ester-* (in comp.), < AS. **eastor* = OS. *ostar*, etc., adv., east: see *east*, *n.*, and cf. *eastern*, *easterly*, *easterling*, from which *easter*, *a.*, is in part developed.] Eastern; easterly.

Till starres gan vanish, and the dawning brake,
And all the *Easter* parts were full of light.
Sir J. Harington, tr. of Ariosto, xxiii. 6.

Easter-flower (ēs′tėr-flou″ėr), *n.* The *flor de pascua* of Brazil, a euphorbiaceous shrub, *Eu-*

phorbia (or *Poinsettia*) *pulcherrima*, frequently cultivated for ornament, its flowers being surrounded by large, bright-colored bracts.

easterling (ēs'tėr-ling), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *esterling* (first found in the Latinized form *Esterlingi*, pl., a name applied to the Hanse merchants from the *East*, i. e., from North Germany, who had special trading and banking privileges, and who appear to have coined money known by their name: see *sterling*) (after MLG. *osterlink* = G. *osterling*); < *easter-* (see *east*, *n.* and *a.*, *easter*[2]) + *-ling*[1].] **I.** *n.* **1.** A native of some country lying eastward of another; an Oriental: formerly applied in England to the Hanse merchants and to traders in general from parts of Germany and from the shores of the Baltic.

> Having oft in batteill vanquished
> Those spoylefull Picts, and swarming *Easterlings*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. x. 63.

> Merchants of Norway, Denmark, . . . called *Easterlings*. *Holinshed*, Ireland, an. 430.

> The merchants of the East-Land parts of Almain or High Germany well known in former times by the name of *Easterlings*. *Fuller*, Worthies, xxiv.

> It is most likely the *Easterlings* did preserve a record of many words and actions of the holy Jesus, which are not transmitted to us.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 138.

2. The name given to the English silver pennies (also called *sterlings*) of the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries; also to European imitations of the same. See *sterling*.—**3**†. The common widgeon, *Mareca penelope*. *Latham*.—**4.** The smew or white nun, *Mergellus albellus*. *Montagu*. [Local, British.]

II. *a.* Belonging to the money of the Easterlings or Baltic traders. See *sterling*.

easterly (ēs'tėr-li), *a.* [= OHG. *ōstarlīh*, MHG. *ōsterlīch*, G. *osterlich* = Icel. *austarligr*, adj., easterly; < *easter-* (see *east*, *n.* and *a.*, *easter*[2], *eastern*) + *-ly*[1].] **1.** Moving or directed eastward: as, an *easterly* current; an *easterly* course. —**2.** Situated toward the east: as, the *easterly* side of a lake.

> In whiche Lapland he [Arthur] placed the *easterly* bounds of his Brittish empire. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 2.

3. Looking toward the east: as, an *easterly* exposure.—**4.** Coming from the east: as, an *easterly* wind; an *easterly* rain.

> The winter winds still *easterly* do keep,
> And with keen frosts have chained up the deep.
> *Drayton*, On his Lady not coming to London.

easterly (ēs'tėr-li), *adv.* [< *easterly*, *a.*] On the east; in the direction of east.

> There seem to have been two adjacent but separate tornadoes, moving *easterly* about sixty miles an hour.
> *Science*, III. 801.

easter-mackerel (ēs'tėr-mak″e-rel), *n.* Same as *chub-mackerel*.

eastern (ēs'tėrn), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *esterne*, *æsterne*, < AS. *ēasterne* (= OS. *ōstrōni* = OHG. *ōstrōni* = Icel. *austrœnn*, eastern), < **ēastor*, *ēast* = OS. *ōstar*, etc., east: see *east*, *n.* and *a.* Cf. *western*, *northern*, *southern*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Situated toward the east or on the part toward the east: as, the *eastern* side of a town or church; the *eastern* shore of a bay.

> Right against the *eastern* gate,
> Where the great sun begins his state.
> *Milton*, L'Allegro, l. 59.

2. Going toward the east, or in the direction of east: as, an *eastern* route.—**3.** Coming from the east; easterly. [Rare.]

> I woo'd a woman once,
> But she was sharper than an *eastern* wind.
> *Tennyson*, Audley Court.

4. Of or pertaining to the east; Oriental; being or occurring in the east: as, *eastern* countries; *eastern* manners; an *eastern* tour.

> The *easterne* churches first did Christ embrace.
> *Stirling*, Doomesday, The Ninth Houre.

> *Eastern* Kings, who to secure their reign
> Must have their brothers, sons, and kindred slain.
> *Sir J. Denham*, On Mr. John Fletcher's Works.

Eastern Church. Same as *Greek Church* (which see, under *Greek*).—**Eastern crown**, in *her.*, same as *antique crown* (which see, under *antique*).—**Eastern Empire.** See *empire*.—**Eastern hemisphere.** See *hemisphere*.—**Eastern question**, the collective name given to the several problems or complications in the international politics of Europe growing out of the presence of the Turkish power in the southeast.

II. *n.* **1.** A person living in or belonging to the eastern part of a country or region; specifically, one belonging to one of the countries lying east of Europe; an Oriental. [Rare.]

> The *easterns* themselves complained of the excessive heat of the sun.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 129.

> The instinct of *Easterns* is to estimate the importance of a prince very much in a direct ratio to the number of armed retainers he has about him. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 154.

2. [*cap.*] A member of the orthodox Oriental or Greek Church: in contradistinction from a *Latin* or *Western*.

> The *Easterns* contend that the Consecration is not complete without it [the Invocation].
> *C. E. Hammond*, Liturgies Eastern and Western, Int., [p. xxxv.

> A large number of Christians, Protestants and *Easterns* as well as Catholics, profess to receive them [Christian dogmas] on ecclesiastical authority.
> *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 325.

easterner (ēs'tėr-nėr), *n.* [< *eastern* + *-er*[1].] A person from the eastern United States. [Colloq., U. S.]

> The bulk of the cowboys themselves are South-westerners. . . . The best hands are fairly bred to the work and follow it from their youth up. Nothing can be more foolish than for an *Easterner* to think he can become a cowboy in a few months' time.
> *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 502.

easternmost (ēs'tėrn-mōst), *a. superl.* [< *eastern* + *-most*.] Most eastern; situated in the point furthest east.

Eastertide (ēs'tėr-tīd), *n.* Eastertime; either the week ushered in by and following Easter, formerly observed throughout the Christian world as a holiday and with religious services, or the fifty days between Easter and Whitsuntide, which were observed as a festival and with religious solemnities. This period is still regarded by the church as a special festival season.

East-Indiaman (ēst-in'di̤ă-man), *n.* A vessel employed in the East India trade.

> Sometimes an *East Indiaman*, with rusty, seamed, blistered sides, and dingy sails, comes slowly moving up the harbor, with an air of indolent self-importance and consciousness of superiority. *G. W. Curtis*, Prue and I, p. 65.

easting (ēs'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *east*, *v.*] *Naut.* and *surv.*, the distance eastward from a given meridian; the distance made by a ship on an eastern course, expressed in nautical miles.

> We had run down our *easting* and were well up for the Strait. *Macmillan's Mag.*

> At noon we were in lat. 54° 27′ S., and long. 85° 5′ W., having made a good deal of *easting*.
> *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 358.

eastland (ēst'land), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *eestlond*, *estlond*, *eastlond*, < AS. *ēastland*, < *ēast*, adv., east, + *land*, land.] **I.** *n.* The land in the east; eastern countries; the Orient. [Rare.]

II.† *a.* Eastward-bound; being engaged in the eastern trade.

> Our own eight East India ships . . . and our *eastland* fleet, to the number of twenty. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 192.

eastling (ēst'ling), *a.* [Sc. *eastlin*; < *east* + *-ling*[2]. Cf. *backling*, *headling*, etc. See *easel*[2].] Easterly.

> How do you, this blae *eastlin* wind,
> That's like to blaw a body blind?
> *Burns*, To James Tennant.

eastward (ēst'wärd), *adv.* [< ME. *estward*, < AS. *ēastweard*, *ēasteweard*, adv., < *ēast*, adv., east, + *-weard*, -ward.] Toward the east; in the direction of east: as, to travel *eastward*; the Dead Sea lies *eastward* of Jerusalem.

> Haste hither, Eve, and with thy sight behold,
> *Eastward* among those trees, what glorious shape
> Comes this way moving. *Milton*, P. L., v. 309.

> While more *eastward* they direct the prow,
> Enormous waves the quivering deck o'erflow.
> *Falconer*, Shipwreck, iii.

eastward (ēst'wärd), *a.* [< *eastward*, *adv.*] **1.** Having a direction toward the east.

> The *eastward* extension of this vast tract was unknown.
> *Marsden*, tr. of Marco Polo.

2. Bearing toward the east; deviating or tending in the direction of the east: as, the *eastward* trend of the mountains.—**Eastward position** (*eccles.*), the position of the celebrant at the eucharist, when he stands in front of the altar and facing it: used with especial reference to such Anglican priests as face the altar throughout most of the communion office, in contradistinction from others who place themselves at the north end of the altar, facing southward.

eastwards (ēst'wärdz), *adv.* [< *eastward* + adv. gen. *-s*.] Eastward.

> Such were the accounts from the remotest parts *eastwards*. *Marsden*, tr. of Marco Polo.

easy (ē'zi), *a.*; compar. *easier*, superl. *easiest*. [Early mod. E. also *easie*; < ME. *esy*, *eesy*, < *ese*, ease: see *ease*, *n.*] **1.** Having ease. (*a*) Free from bodily pain or discomfort; quiet; comfortable: as, the patient has slept well and is *easy*. (*b*) Free from anxiety, care, or fretfulness; quiet; tranquil; satisfied: as, an *easy* mind.

> Keep their thoughts *easy* and free, the only temper wherein the mind is capable of receiving new informations.
> *Locke*.

(*c*) Free from want or from solicitude as to the means of living; affording a competence without toil; comfortable: as, *easy* circumstances; an *easy* fortune.

> A marriage of love is pleasant, a marriage of interest *easy*, and a marriage where both meet, happy.
> *Addison*, Spectator, No. 261.

> The members of an Egyptian family in *easy* circumstances may pass their time very pleasantly.
> *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 187.

2. Not difficult; not wearisome; giving or requiring no great labor or effort; presenting no great obstacles; not burdensome: as, an *easy* task; an *easy* question; an *easy* road.

> This sikenes is righte *easy* to endure;
> But fewe puple it causith for to dye.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 61.

> My yoke is *easy*, and my burden is light. Mat. xi. 30.

> 'Tis as *easy* as lying. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2.

> At last, with *easy* roads, he came to Leicester.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iv. 2.

> It is much *easier* to govern great masses of men through their imagination than through their reason.
> *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 287.

3. Giving no pain, shock, or discomfort: as, an *easy* posture; an *easy* carriage; an *easy* trot.

> Mr. Bailey, wiping his face on the jack-towel, remarked, "that arter late hours nothing freshened up a man so much as an *easy* shave."
> *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxix.

4. Moderate; not pressing or straining; not exacting; indulgent: as, a ship under *easy* sail; an *easy* master.

> He was an *easy* man to yeve penance.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 223.

> Stert nat rudely; komme inne an *esy* pace.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 3.

> I have several small wares that I would part with at *easy* rates. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 106.

> We made *easy* journeys, of not above seven or eight score miles a day. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 2.

5. Readily yielding; not difficult of persuasion; compliant; not strict: as, a woman of *easy* virtue.

> With such deceits he gained their *easy* hearts.
> *Dryden*.

> So merciful a king did never live,
> Loth to revenge, and *easy* to forgive.
> *Dryden*, Spanish Friar, v. 2.

> I am a Fellow of the most *easy* indolent Disposition in the World. *Steele*, Tender Husband, i. 1.

6. Not constrained; not stiff, formal, or harsh; facile; natural: as, *easy* manners; an *easy* address; an *easy* style of writing.

> There is no man more hospitably *easy* to be withall than my Lord Arlington. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 16, 1671.

> Good manners is the art of making those people *easy* with whom we converse. *Swift*, Good Manners.

> His version is not indeed very *easy* or elegant; but it is entitled to the praise of clearness and fidelity.
> *Macaulay*, Milton.

> Dryden was the first Englishman who wrote perfectly *easy* prose, and he owed his style and turn of thought to his French reading.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 340.

7. Easeful; self-indulgent.

> Our Blessed Saviour represents in the Parable this young Prodigal as weary of being rich and *easie* at Home, and fond of seeing the Pleasures of the World.
> *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. i.

> The *easy*, Epicurean life which he [Frederic] had led, his love of good cookery and good wine, of music, of conversation, of light literature, led many to regard him as a sensual and intellectual voluptuary.
> *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

8†. Light; sparing; frugal.

> And yit he was but *esy* of dispence;
> He kepte that he wan in pestilence.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 441.

9†. Indifferent; of rather poor quality.

> The maister of the feast had set vpon the table wine that was but *easie* and so-so.
> *J. Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 348.

10. In *com.*, not straitened or restricted, or difficult to obtain or manage: opposed to *tight*: as, the money-market is *easy* (that is, loans may be easily procured).—**Easy circumstances.** See *circumstance*.—**Free and easy.** See *free*.—**Honors are easy**, in *whist-playing*, honors are equally divided between the sides; hence, figuratively, of any dispute or contention between two parties, there seems to be no advantage on either side. [U. S.]=**Syn. 1.** Untroubled, contented, satisfied.—**5.** Pliant, complaisant, accommodating.—**6.** Unconstrained, graceful.

easy (ē'zi), *adv.*; compar. *easier*, superl. *easiest*. [< *easy*, *a.*] Easily.

> True ease in writing comes from art, not chance,
> As those move *easiest* that have learned to dance.
> *Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 363.

easy-chair (ē'zi-chãr), *n.* A chair so shaped and of such material as to afford a comfortable seat; especially, an arm-chair upholstered and stuffed.

I set the Child an *easy Chair*
Against the Fire, and dry'd his Hair.
Prior, Cupid Turn'd Stroller.

Whether thou choose Cervantes' serious air,
Or laugh and shake in Rabelais' *easy-chair*.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 19.

easy-going (ē'zi-gō''ing), *a.* Inclined to take matters in an easy way, without jar or friction; good-natured.

After the *easy-going* fashion of his day, he [Gray] was more likely to consider his salary as another form of pension. *Lowell*, New Princeton Rev., I. 164.

The flavor of Old Virginia is unmistakable, and life drops into an *easy-going* pace under this influence.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 205.

eat (ēt), *v.*; pret. *ate* (āt) or *eat* (et), pp. *eaten* (sometimes *eat*), ppr. *eating*. [Early mod. E. also *eate, ete;* < ME. *eten* (pret. *et, eet, æt*, pl. *ete, eten*, pp. *eten*), < AS. *etan* (pret. *æt*, pl. *ǣton*, pp. *eten*) = OS. *etan* = OFries. *ita, eta*, NFries. *ytten* = MLG. LG. *eten* = D. *eten* = OHG. *ezan, ezzan*, MHG. *ezzen*, G. *essen* = Icel. *eta* = Sw. *äta* = Dan. *æde* = Goth. *itan* = L. *edere* = Gr. ἔδειν = Gael. and Ir. *ith* = Slav. √ *jad*, *ēd = Skt. √ *ad*, eat. Cf. *etch*[1], *fret*[1], *edible*, etc.; all from the same ult. root.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To masticate and swallow as nourishment; partake of or devour as food: said especially of solids: as, to *eat* bread.

But he toke him three Greynes of the same Tree that his Fadre *eet* the Appelle offe. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 11.

They shall make thee to *eat* grass as oxen. Dan. iv. 25.

Venator. On my word, master, this is a gallant Trout; what shall we do with him?
Piscator. Marry, e'en *eat* him to supper.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 77.

2. To corrode; wear away; gnaw into; consume; waste: generally with *away, out, up*, or *into:* as, rust has *eaten away* the surface; lines *eaten out* by aqua fortis; these cares *eat up* all my time.

A great admirer he is of the rust of old Monuments, and readeth onely those Characters where time hath *eaten out* the letters.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, An Antiquary.

Who *eat up* my people as they eat bread. Ps. xiv. 4.

Which I, in capital letters,
Will *eat into* thy flesh with aquafortis,
And burning corsives. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iii. 6.

As I scaled the Alps, my Thoughts reflected upon Hannibal, who, with Vinegar and Strong Waters, did *eat out* a Passage thro' those Hills. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 43.

The taxes were so intollerable that they *eate up* the rents. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 17, 1655.

The great business of the sea is . . . confined to *eating away* the margin of the coast, and planing it down to a depth of perhaps a hundred fathoms.
Huxley, Physiography, p. 183.

To eat crow. See *crow*[2].—**To eat dirt.** See *dirt.*—**To eat humble-pie.** See *humble-pie.*—**To eat one out of house and home,** to ruin one by the cost of supporting or entertaining others.

Thy wife's friends will *eat thee out of house and home*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 544.

To eat one's head off, to cost more in feeding than one is worth: said usually of an animal, particularly a horse.

My mare has *eaten her head off* at the Ax in Aldermanbury. *Country Farmer's Catechism.*

To eat one's heart, to brood over one's sorrows or disappointments.

He could not rest; but did *his* stout *heart eat*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ii. 6.

I will not *eat my heart* alone,
Nor feed with sighs a passing wind.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cviii.

To eat one's terms, in the English inns of court, to go through the prescribed amount of study preparatory to being called to the bar: in allusion to the number of dinners a student must eat in the public hall of his society each term in order that the term may count as such.

Together, save for college times,
Or Temple-*eaten terms*.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

To eat one's words, to take back what one has uttered; retract one's assertions.

I'll *eat* no *words* for you, nor no men.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, v. 1.

Would I were a man,
I'd make him *eat his* knave's *words!*
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, iv. 1.

If you find such a man in close and cordial influence with the masses, write me, and these *words* will be *eaten* with pleasure! *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 21.

To eat sour grapes. See *grape*[1]. =**Syn.** *Eat, Bite, Chew, Gnaw, Devour, Gobble, Consume.* *Eat* is the general word. To *bite* is to set the teeth into. To *chew* is to grind with the teeth. To *gnaw* is to bite off little by little, to work at with the teeth, where the substance is hard or managed with difficulty and there is little or nothing to be got: as, to *gnaw* a bone. To *devour* is to eat up, to eat eagerly or voraciously. To *gobble* is to eat hurriedly or offensively, as in large pieces. To *consume* is to eat up, to eat completely. *Bite, chew*, and *gnaw* do not imply swallowing; the others do.

One cannot *eat* one's cake and have it too.
Bickerstaff, Thomas and Sally.

Truth has rough flavours if we *bite* it through.
George Eliot, Armgart, ii.

Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be *chewed* and digested.
Bacon, Studies (ed. 1887).

Gnawing with my teeth my bonds in sunder,
I gain'd my freedom. *Shak.*, C. of E., v. 1.

The miserable soldiers, after *devouring* all the horses in the city, are reduced to the degradation of feeding on dogs, cats, rats, etc. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 28.

And supper *gobbled* up in haste. *Swift*, Ladies' Journal.

Those few escaped
Famine and anguish will at last *consume*.
Milton, P. L., xi. 778.

II. *intrans.* 1. To take food; feed.

He did *eat* continually at the king's table. 2 Sam. ix. 13.

Why *eateth* your master with publicans and sinners?
Mat. ix. 11.

Their daunces ended, they devoure the meate, for they had not *eate* in three dayes before.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 773.

2. To make way by corrosion; gnaw; penetrate or excavate by disorganization or destruction of substance: as, a cancer *eats* into the flesh.

Their word will *eat* as doth a canker. 2 Tim. ii. 17.

The ulcer, *eating* thro' my skin,
Betray'd my secret penance.
Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

3. To taste; relish: as, it *eats* like the finest peach. [Colloq.]

The Chub, though he *eat* well thus dressed, yet as he is usually dressed, he does not.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 66.

While the tender Wood-pigeon's cooing cry
Has made me say to myself, with a sigh,
"How nice you would *eat* with a steak in a pie!"
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 114.

Soup and potatoes *eat* better hot than cold. *Russell.*

Eating days. See *day*[1].—**To eat up into the wind** (*naut.*), to gain to windward to an unusual degree.

There are craft that from their model and balance of sail . . . seem to *eat up into the wind*.
Qualtrough, Boat-Sailer's Manual, p. 9.

eatable (ē'tạ-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< *eat* + *-able.*] **I.** *a.* Fit to be eaten; edible; proper for food; esculent.

What fish can any shore, or British sea-town show,
That's *eatable* to us, that it doth not bestow
Abundantly thereon? *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xxv. 158.

II. *n.* Anything that may be eaten; that which is fit for or used as food.

Eatables we brought away, but the earthen vessels we had no occasion for. *Dampier*, Voyages, an. 1685.

eatage (ē'tāj), *n.* [A corruption (as if < *eat* + *-age*) of *edige, eddish:* see *eddish.*] Food for horses and cattle from aftermath. See *eddish.*

The immense *eatage* obtained from seeds the same year they are sown and after the flax is pulled.
Economist, Feb. 1, 1852.

eat-bee†, *n.* [< *eat*, *v.*, + obj. *bee*[1].] A merope or bee-eater (which see). *Florio.*

eaten (ē'tn). Past participle of *eat.*

eater (ē'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *etere*, < AS. *etere* (= D. *eter* = G. *esser* = Dan. *æder* = Sw. *ätare*), eater, < *etan*, eat.] 1. One who eats; specifically, a menial; a servant. Compare *beef-eater.*

Asc byeth the mochele drinkeres and *eteres*.
Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 47.

Be not among winebibbers, among riotous *eaters* of flesh. Prov. xxiii. 20.

Where are all my *eaters?* my mouths, now?
B. Jonson, Epicœne, iii. 2.

Menials appear to have been treated formerly with very little ceremony; they were stripped and beaten at their master's pleasure; and cormorants, *eaters*, and feeders were among the civilest names bestowed upon them.
Gifford, Note to B. Jonson's Every Man out of his Humour, v. 1.

2. That which eats or corrodes; a corrosive.

eath† (ēTH), *a.* [< ME. *eth, æth, eath*, < AS. *ēaðe* = OS. *ōdhi* = OHG. *ōdi*, easy. Connection of this word with OHG. *ōdi*, MHG. *œde*, G. *öde*, empty, desolate, = Dan. Sw. *öde* = Icel. *audhr* = Goth. *auths*, desolate, barren, is doubtful. There is no connection with *ease:* see *ease.*] Easy.

That kud knizt is *eth* to know by his kene dedes.
William of Palerne, l. 3571.

More *eath* it were for mortall wight
To tell the sands, or count the starres on hye.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. xi. 53.

All hard assayes esteem I *eath* and light.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, ii. 46.

eath† (ēTH), *adv.* [< ME. *ethe, eathe, ythe*, < AS. *ēaðe, ēthe, eáth, ēth*, easily, < *eáthe*, easy: see *eath, a.*] Easily.

Who thinks him most secure, is *eathest* sham'd.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, x. 42.

eathly† (ēTH'li), *adv.* Easily. *Halliwell.*

eating (ē'ting), *n.* [< ME. *etynge;* verbal n. of *eat, v.*] 1. The act of consuming food, especially solid food.

Wat turneth a man to beestis kinde
But *etynge* & drynking out of seasoun?
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

2. That which may be eaten; food: as, the birds were delicious *eating.*

The French love good *eating*—they are all gourmands.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vii. 17.

And she and I the banquet-scene completing
With dreamy words—and very pleasant *eating*.
T. B. Aldrich, The Lunch.

eating (ē'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *eat, v.*] Corroding; caustic.

The *eating* force of flames, and wings of winds.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 3.

Ever, against *eating* cares,
Lap me in soft Lydian airs.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 135.

eating-house (ē'ting-hous), *n.* A house where food is served to customers; a place of resort for meals; a restaurant.

Eaton code. See *code.*

eau (ō), *n.*; pl. *eaux* (ōz). [F., < L. *aqua*, water: see *aqua.*] Water: a word designating various spirituous waters, particularly perfumes and cordials; it also enters into several French heraldic phrases.—**Eau Créole,** a highly esteemed cordial made in Martinique, West Indies, by distilling the flowers of the mammee-apple (*Mammea Americana*) with spirit of wine.—**Eau de Cologne,** Cologne water. See *cologne.*—**Eau de Javelle,** in *phar.*, a solution prepared by mixing, in suitable proportions, potassium carbonate, bleaching-powder, and water. The solution after filtration contains salt, potassium carbonate, and potassium hypochlorite. It is used chiefly as an antiseptic and a bleaching agent. Also *Javelle's water.*—**Eau de Luce** (from *Luce*, the name of the inventor), a compound of mastic, alcohol, oil of lavender, oil of amber, and aqua ammoniæ. It is stimulant and antispasmodic. Also called *spiritus ammoniæ succinatus* and *aqua Lucinæ.*—**Eau de Paris,** a substitute for eau de Cologne and similar cosmetics. It is sometimes taken in sweetened water as a cordial and stimulant.

eau-de-vie (ō'dė-vē'), *n.* [F., lit. water of life: *eau*, water (see *eau*); *de*, of; *vie*, < L. *vita*, life.] The French name for brandy: specifically applied to the coarser and less purified varieties of brandy, the term *cognac* being generally applied to fine grades.—**Eau-de-vie de Dantzig,** a white liqueur or cordial, sweet and strong, in which are introduced for ornament small particles of gold-leaf.—**Eau-de-vie d'Hendaye,** a sweet cordial of which there are three varieties—white, which contains the least alcohol; green, which is the strongest; and yellow.

eaux, *n.* Plural of *eau.*

eavet, *v. t.* [< *eaves.*] To shelter, as beneath eaves. *Davies.* [Rare.]

His hat shap't almost like a cone, . . .
With narrow rim scarce wide enough
To *eave* from rain the staring ruft.
T. Ward, England's Reformation, p. 102.

eavedrop†, *v.* See *eavesdrop.*

eaver (ē'vėr), *n.* [E. dial.] Rye-grass. *Halliwell.* [Devonshire, Eng.]

Neither doth it fall behind in meadow-ground and pasturage, clover, *eaver*, and trefoil-grass.
Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, I. 362.

eaves (ēvz), *n. pl.* [Early mod. E. also *eves;* < ME. *evese, eovese*, pl. *eveses*, eaves of a house, edge (of a hill, a wood, etc.), < AS. *efese, yfese*, eaves, edge, = OFries. *ose* = MLG. *ovese*, LG. *oese, ese* = OHG. *obasa, obosa, obisa, opasa, oposa, opesa, obsa*, MHG. *obse*, G. dial. *obesen, obsen*, a porch (G. dial. *ousch, uesch*, a gutter along the eaves), = Icel. *ups* = Sw. dial. *uffs*, eaves, = Goth. *ubizwa*, a porch, prob. < Goth. *uf*, under, = OHG. *oba, opa*, MHG. *obe*, G. *oben*, above (cf. G. *ob-dach*, a shelter), etc.: see *over*, from the same ult. source. This word is prop. singular, but, like *riches*, etc., it is treated as plural, the formative suffix *-es* being mistaken for the plural suffix.] 1†. Edge; border; margin.

Anne forsothe sat beside the wele eche dai in the *euese* of the hil. *Wyclif*, Tobit xi. 5 (Oxf.).

Thus laykez this lorde by lynde wodez [lind-wood's] *euez*.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight, l. 1178.

Specifically—2. The lower edge of a roof; that part of the roof of a building which projects beyond the wall and sheds the water that falls on the roof; hence, figuratively, any projecting rim.

His tears run down his beard, like winter's drops
From *eaves* of reeds. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1.

Shrowded under an obscure cloke, and the *eves* of an old hat. *B. Jonson*, Fortunate Isles.

Sombre streets of palaces with overhanging *eaves*, that, almost meeting, form a shelter from the fiercest sun.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 283.

eaves-board, eaves-catch (ēvz'bōrd, -kach), *n.* An arris-fillet, or a thick board with a feather-edge, nailed across the rafters at the eaves of a roof to raise the course of slates a little. Also called *eaves-lath.*

eaves-drip (ēvz'drip), *n.* [ME. not found; < AS. *efes-, yfes-drypa, yfes-dropa* (= Icel. *upsar-*

dropi = OSw. *opsädrup* = OFries. *osedropta* = MD. *osendrup*, *oosdrup* (also *osenloop*), D. *oosdruip*, eaves-drip, stillicide), < *efese*, eaves, + *dryppan*, drip, *dropa*, a drop: see *eaves* and *drip*, *drop*. Cf. *eaves-drop*.] An ancient custom or law which required a proprietor to build in such a manner that the eaves-drop from his house or buildings should not fall on the land of his neighbor. It was the same as the urban servitude of the Romans, called *stillicide* (*stillicidium*).

eaves-drop (ēvz′drop), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *eves-drop*; < *eaves* + *drop*: see *eaves-drip*.] The water which falls in drops from the eaves of a house.

eavesdrop (ēvz′drop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *eavesdropped*, ppr. *eavesdropping*. [Early mod. E. also *evesdrop* (and *eavedrop*); < *eaves-drop*, *n.*]

I. *intrans.* 1. To lurk under the eaves or near the windows of a house to listen and learn what is said within doors.

> But truly I cannot blame the gentlewomen; you stood *eves-dropping* under their window, and would not come up. *Beau. and Fl.*, Captain, v. 3.
>
> Telling some politicians who were wont to *eavesdrop* in disguises. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

2. Figuratively, to lie in wait to hear the private conversation of others.

> Strozza hath *eavesdropp'd* here, and overheard us. *Chapman*, Gentleman Usher, ii. 1.

II. *trans.* To listen to in a clandestine manner. [Rare.]

> The jealous eare of night *eave-drops* our talke. *Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, I., ii. 1.
>
> It is not civil to *eavesdrop* him, but I'm sure he talks on 't now. *Shirley*, Hyde Park, i. 2.

eavesdropper (ēvz′drop″ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *evesdropper*, *esen-dropper*; < *eavesdrop*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who watches for an opportunity to hear the private conversation of others.

> Under our tents I'll play the *eaves-dropper*,
> To hear if any mean to shrink from me.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 3.

Eaves-droppers, or such as listen under walls or windows or the eaves of a house, to hearken after discourse, and thereupon to frame slanderous and mischievous tales, are a common nuisance, and presentable at the court leet. *Blackstone*, Com., IV. xiii.

eavesdropping (ēvz′drop″ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *eavesdrop*, *v.*] The act of one who eavesdrops; the doings of an eavesdropper.

> Then might the conversations of a Schiller with a Goethe . . . tempt Honesty itself into *eavesdropping*. *Carlyle*, Schiller.

eavesing† (ēv′zing), *n.* [E. dial. contr. pl. *eavings*, *easings*; < ME. *evesynge*, eaves (also, earlier, *evesunge*, a shearing, < AS. **efesung*, a shearing (around the edges), verbal n. of *efesian*, *efsian*, shear, = Icel. *efsa*, cut), < *evese*, edge, eaves: see *eaves*.] 1. A shearing; what is shorn off.

> Me sold his *euesunge*, theo her the mee kerf of. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 398.

2. Eaves.

> As we may seo a wynter
> Isekles in [on] *euesynges* thorgh hete of the sonne
> Melteth . . . to myst and to water.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xx. 193.

eaves-lath (ēvz′läth), *n.* Same as *eaves-board*.

eaves-swallow (ēvz′swol″ō), *n.* 1. Same as *cliff-swallow*. This name was first used about 1825, when these birds appeared in settled parts of the eastern United States, and were observed to build their bottle-nosed nests of mud under the eaves of houses, their natural nesting-places being on cliffs. Often less correctly written *eave-swallow*.

Eaves-swallow (*Petrochelidon lunifrons*).

2. The house-martin, *Chelidon urbica*. Also *easing-swallow*. [Local, Eng.]

eaves-trough (ēvz′trôf), *n.* A gutter suspended immediately under the eaves of a roof to catch the drip. It is made of wood, sheet-tin, zinc, or copper, and fitted with hangers for adjusting it to the structure. Also called *gutter*, *leader*, or *spout*.

eavings (ē′vingz), *n. pl.* [Contr. of *eavesings*: see *eavesing*.] Eaves. *Cotgrave.* [Now chiefly prov. Eng.]

ébauchoir (ā-bō-shwor′), *n.* [F., < *ébaucher*, sketch, outline, rough-hew: see *bosh*[1], and cf. *debauch*.] 1. A large chisel used by statuaries to rough-hew their work.—2. A great hatchel or beating instrument used by rope-makers.

ebb (eb), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *ebbe*; < ME. *ebbe*, < AS. *ebba* = D. *eb*, *ebbe* = OFries. *ebba* = LG. *ebbe* (> G. *ebbe*) = Sw. *ebb* = Dan. *ebbe*, ebb. Prob. related to Goth. *ibuks*, backward, and perhaps to Goth. *ibns* = AS. *efen*, E. *even*[1], q. v.]

I. *n.* 1. The reflux or falling of the tide; the return of tide-water toward the sea: opposed to *flood* or *flow*. See *tide*.

> As sore wondren somme on cause of thonder,
> On *ebbe*, on flood, on gossomer, and on mist.
> *Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, l. 251.
>
> His mother was a witch, and one so strong
> That could control the moon, make flows and *ebbs*.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1.
>
> Sometimes at a low *ebbe* they [quicksands] are all uncovered with water. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 2.
>
> [Æschylus] was always at high flood of passion, even in the dead *ebb* and lowest water-mark of the scene. *Dryden*, Grounds of Criticism in Tragedy.

2. A flowing backward or away; decline; decay; a gradual falling off or diminution: as, the *ebb* of prosperity; crime is on the *ebb*.

> There have been divers of your Royal Progenitors who have had as shrewd Shocks; and 'tis well known how the next transmarine Kings have been brought to lower *ebbs*. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 63.
>
> I hate to learn the *ebb* of time
> From yon dull steeple's drowsy chime.
> *Scott*, L. of the L., vi. 24.
>
> Moral principle was at as low an *ebb* in private as in public life. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 14.

3†. A name of the common bunting, *Emberiza miliaria*. *Montagu.*

II.† *a.* Not deep; shallow.

> The water there is otherwise verie low and *ebb*.
> *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxxi. 7.
>
> The *ebber* shore. *Bp. Hall*, Works (1648), p. 20. (*Halliwell.*)
>
> O how *ebb* a soul have I to take in Christ's love!
> *Rutherford*, Letters, viii.

ebb (eb), *v.* [< ME. *ebben*, < AS. *ebbian* = D. *ebben* = MLG. LG. *ebben* (> MHG. *eppen*, G. *ebben*) = Sw. *ebba* = Dan. *ebbe*, ebb: see the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To flow back; return, as the water of a tide, toward the ocean; subside: opposed to *flow*: as, the tide *ebbs* and flows twice in twenty-four hours. See *tide*.

> This Watre rennethe, flowynge and *ebbynge*, be asyde of the Mountayne. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 199.
>
> But that which I did most admire was, to see the Water keep *ebbing* for two Days together, without any flood, till the Creek where we lived was almost dry. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 66.

2. To return or recede; fall away; decline.

> Now, when all is wither'd, shrunk, and dry'd,
> All virtues *ebb'd* out to a dead low tide.
> *Donne*, Countess of Salisbury.
>
> I lay
> And felt them slowly *ebbing*, name and fame.
> *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

=**Syn.** To recede, retire, decrease, sink, lower, wane, fall away.

II. *trans.* To cause to subside. [Rare.]

> That disdainful look has pierc'd my soul, and *ebb'd* my rage to penitence and sorrow. *Steele*, Lying Lover, ii. 1.

ebb-anchor (eb′ang″kor), *n.* The anchor by which a ship rides during the ebb-tide.

ebb-tide (eb′tīd), *n.* The reflux of tide-water; the retiring tide.

ebent†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ebon*. *Johnson.*

Ebenaceæ (eb-ē-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *ebenus* (see *ebony*) + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of gamopetalous exogens, containing 5 or 6 genera and about 250 species, shrubs or trees, chiefly inhabiting the tropics, with hard and heavy wood. Among the valuable timbers yielded by this order are the ebony, calamander-wood, marblewood, etc. The largest and most important genus is *Diospyros*. See cut under *Diospyros*.

ebenet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ebon*.

ebeneous (ē-bē′nē-us), *a.* [< LL. *ebeneus*, of ebony, < L. *ebenus*, ebony: see *ebony*.] Of or pertaining to ebony; black; ebony-colored.

Ebionism (ē′bi-ọn-izm), *n.* Same as *Ebionitism*.

> But an *Ebionism* which Irenæus and Eusebius, who had the entire works of these authors in their hands, failed to detect, could not be of a very pronounced character. *G. P. Fisher*, Begin. of Christianity, p. 502.

Ebionite (ē′bi-ọn-īt), *n.* and *a.* [< LL. *Ebionitæ*, pl., Gr. Ἐβιωναῖοι, < Heb. *'ebjōnīm* (pl. of *'ebjōn*), lit. 'the poor'; the origin of the application of the name is uncertain.] **I.** *n.* A member of a party of Judaizing Christians which appeared in the church as early as the second century and disappeared about the fourth century. They agreed in (1) the recognition of Jesus as the Messiah, (2) the denial of his divinity, (3) belief in the universal obligation of the Mosaic law, and (4) rejection of Paul and his writings. The two great divisions of Ebionites were the Pharisaic Ebionites, who emphasized the obligation of the Mosaic law, and the Essenic Ebionites, who were more speculative and leaned toward Gnosticism.

II. *a.* Relating to the heresy of the Ebionites.

Ebionitic (ē″bi-ọn-it′ik), *a.* [< *Ebionite* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the Ebionites or Ebionitism.

Ebionitism (ē′bi-ọn-īt-izm), *n.* [< *Ebionite* + *-ism*.] The doctrines or system of the Ebionites. Also *Ebionism*.

> The principal monument of the Essenian *Ebionitism* is the pseudo-Clementine writings, whose date is somewhere in the latter part of the second century. *G. P. Fisher*, Begin. of Christianity, p. 499.

eblanin (eb′la-nin), *n.* [Formation not clear.] Same as *pyroxanthine*.

Eblis, Iblees (eb′lis, ib′lēs), *n.* [Ar. *Iblīs*.] In *Mohammedan myth.*, an evil spirit or devil, the chief of the fallen angels or wicked jinns. Before his fall he was called Azazel or Hharis. —**Hall of Eblis**, the hall of demons; pandemonium.

eboe-light (ē′bō-līt), *n.* [< *eboe*, appar. W. Ind., + *light*[1].] The *Erythroxylon brevipes*, a shrub of the West Indies.

eboe-torchwood (ē′bō-tôrch″wůd), *n.* Same as *eboe-light*.

eboe-tree (ē′bō-trē), *n.* A leguminous tree, *Dipteryx oleifera*, of the Mosquito Coast in Central America, the seeds of which yield a large quantity of oil. They resemble the tonquin-bean, but are entirely without fragrance.

ebon (eb′ọn), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *eben*, *heben*, *ebene*, etc. (cf. D. *ebbenhout* = G. *ebenholz* (> Dan. *ibenholt* = Sw. *ebenholts*), 'ebony-wood'), < OF. *benus*, *ebene*, F. *ébène* = Pr. *ebena* = Sp. Pg. It. *ebano*, < L. *ebenus*, corruptly *hebenus*, < Gr. ἔβενος, ἐβένη, the ebony-tree, ebony, prob. of Phen. origin; cf. Heb. *hobnīn*, pl., ebony: so called in allusion to its hardness; < *eben*, a stone. Now usually *ebony*, *ebon* being chiefly poetical: see *ebony*.] **I.** *n.* Ebony (which see).

> To write those plagues that then were coming on
> Doth ask a pen of *ebon* and the night.
> *Drayton*, Barons' Wars, iv.
>
> Of all those trees that be appropriate to India, Virgil hath highly commended the *ebene* above the rest. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xii. 4.

II. *a.* 1. Consisting or made of ebony.

> A gentle youth, his dearely loved Squire,
> His speare of *heben* wood behind him bare.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. vii. 37.

2. Like ebony in color; dark; black.

> Heaven's *ebon* vault,
> Studded with stars unutterably bright,
> Through which the moon's unclouded grandeur rolls.
> *Shelley*, Queen Mab, iv.
>
> Sappho, with that gloriole
> Of *ebon* hair on calmèd brows.
> *Mrs. Browning*, Vision of Poets.

ebonist (eb′ọn-ist), *n.* [< *ebon*, *ebony*, + *-ist*.] A worker in ebony.

ebonite (eb′ọn-īt), *n.* [< *ebon*, *ebony*, + *-ite*[2].] A black, hardened compound of caoutchouc or gutta-percha and sulphur in different proportions, to which other ingredients may be added for specific uses; properly, black vulcanite, but used also as a general synonym of *vulcanite* (which see).

ebonize (eb′ọn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ebonized*, ppr. *ebonizing*. [< *ebon*, *ebony*, + *-ize*.] 1. To stain black, as wood, with a view to the imitation of natural ebony: as, a bookcase of *ebonized* wood.—2. To make black or tawny; tinge with the color of ebony: as, to *ebonize* the fairest complexion.

Also spelled *ebonise*.

ebony (eb′ọn-i), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *ebonie*, *ibonie*; an extended form of *ebon*, q. v.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *ebonies* (-iz). A name given to various woods distinguished in general by their dark color and hardness, and extensively used for carving, ornamental cabinet-work, instruments, canes, etc. The most valuable is the heart-wood of *Diospyros Ebenum*, which grows in great abundance in the flat parts of Ceylon, and is of such size that logs of its heart-wood 2 feet in diameter and from 10 to 15 feet long are easily procured. Other varieties of valuable ebony are obtained from *D. Ebenaster* of the East Indies and *D. melanoxylon* of the Coromandel coast in Hindustan. The most usual color is black, but the ebonies from tropical America vary much in this respect. The green ebony of Jamaica, known also as American or West Indian ebony, the wood of a leguminous tree, *Brya Ebenus*, takes a beautiful polish, and is used for inlaying, making flutes, etc. The brown ebony of British Guiana, the source of which is uncertain, is dark-brown, often with

lighter streaks, very hard, and one of the handsomest woods of that country. The green or yellow ebony of French Guiana, the wood of *Bignonia Leucoxylon*, and the red ebony from the same region, are also very hard and heavy. Mountain ebony, of the East Indies, is the wood of *Bauhinia variegata*.

Our captain counts the image of God, nevertheless the image, cut in *ebony*, as if done in ivory.
Fuller, Good Sea-Captain.

Sparkl'd his [the swan's] jetty eyes; his feet did show
Beneath the waves like Afric's *ebony*.
Keats, Imit. of Spenser.

II. *a.* Of ebony; made of ebony, or like ebony: as, an *ebony* cane; an *ebony* finish.

éboulement (F. pron. ā-böl′moṅ), *n.* [F., ⟨ *ébouler*, tumble down, ⟨ *é-* (⟨ L. *ex-*), out of, down, + **bouler*, ⟨ *boule*, bowl, ball: see *bowl*².] 1. In *fort.*, the crumbling or falling of the wall of a fortification.—2. In *geol.*, a land-slide, or land-slip; an avalanche of rock; the giving way and sudden fall of a mass of rock, earth, or loose material of any kind. Sometimes, though rarely, used by writers in English, as, for instance, in describing the phenomena of earthquakes and volcanoes.

ebracteate, ebracteated (ē-brak′tē-āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [⟨ L. *e-* priv. + *bractea*, a thin plate: see *bracteate*.] In *bot.*, without bracts.

When bracts are absent altogether, as is usually the case in the plants of the natural order Cruciferæ, . . . such plants are said to be *ebracteated*.
R. Bentley, Botany, p. 181.

ebracteolate (ē-brak′tē-ō-lāt), *a.* [⟨ L. *e-* priv. + *bracteola*, dim. of *bractea*, a thin plate: see *bracteolate*.] In *bot.*, without bractlets.

Ebraiket, *a.* A Middle English form of *Hebraic*.

Ebrewt, *n.* An obsolete form of *Hebrew*.

ebriety (ē-brī′e-ti), *n.* [Formerly *ebrietie*; ⟨ F. *ébrieté* = Pr. *ebrietat* = Sp. *ebriedad* = Pg. *ebriedade* = It. *ebrietà*, *ebbrietà*, ⟨ L. *ebrieta(t-)s*, drunkenness, ⟨ *ebrius*, drunken: see *ebrious*.] Drunkenness; intoxication by spirituous liquors; derangement of the mental functions caused by drink. [Now rare.]

Bitter almonds, . . . [as an] antidote against *ebriety*, hath commonly failed. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 6.

We have a very common expression to describe a man in a state of *ebriety*, that "he is as drunk as a beast," or that "he is beastly drunk." *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., III. 32.

ébrillade (F. pron. ā-brē-lyäd′), *n.* [F., ⟨ It. *sbrigliata*, a pull of the bridle, check, reproof, ⟨ *sbrigliare*, unbridle, undo, loosen, ⟨ *s-* (⟨ L. *ex-*), out, + *briglia*, bridle.] In the *manège*, a check given to a horse by a sudden jerk of one rein when he refuses to turn.

ebriosity (ē-bri-os′i-ti), *n.* [Formerly *ebriositie*; = F. *ébriosité*, ⟨ L. *ebriosita(t-)s*, ⟨ *ebriosus*, given to drink, ⟨ *ebrius*, drunken: see *ebrious*.] Habitual drunkenness. [Rare.]

That religion which excuseth . . . Noah in the aged surprizal of six hundred years . . . will neither acquit *ebriosity* nor ebriety in their known and intended perversions.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 21.

Of all *ebriosity*, who does not prefer to be intoxicated by the air he breathes? *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 234.

ebrious (ē′bri-us), *a.* [= F. *ébrieux* = Sp. Pg. *ebrioso* = It. *ebrioso*, *ebbrioso*, ⟨ L. *ebrius*, drunken.] Given to indulgence in drink; drunken; drunk; intoxicated. [Rare.]

ebuccinatort (ē-buk′si-nā-tor), *n.* [⟨ L. *e*, out, + *buccinator*, prop. *bucinator*, a trumpeter: see *buccinator*.] A trumpeter. [Rare.]

The *ebuccinator*, shewer, and declarer of these news, I have made Gabriel, the angel and ambassador of God.
Becon, Works, I. 43.

ebulliatet (ē-bul′yāt), *v. i.* [Improp. for **ebullate*, ⟨ LL. *ebullatus*, pp. of *ebullare*, for the more correct L. *ebullire*, boil up: see *ebullient*.] To boil or bubble up; effervesce.

Whence this 29 play-oppugning argument will *ebulliate*.
Prynne, Histrio-Mastix, I. iv. 3.

ebullience, ebulliency (ē-bul′yens, -yen-si), *n.* [⟨ *ebullient*: see *-ence*, *-ency*.] A boiling over; a bursting forth; overflow.

The natural and enthusiastick fervour of men's spirits, and the *ebulliency* of their fancy. *Cudworth*, Sermons, p. 93.

The absence of restraints — of severe conditions — in fine art allows a flush and *ebullience*, an opulence of production, that is often called the highest genius.
A. Bain, Corr. of Forces.

ebullient (ē-bul′yent), *a.* [⟨ L. *ebullien(t-)s*, ppr. of *ebullire*, boil out or up, ⟨ *e*, out, + *bullire*, boil: see *boil*², *v.*] Boiling over, as a liquid; overflowing; hence, over-enthusiastic; over-demonstrative.

The *ebullient* choler of his refractory and pertinacious disciple. *Landor*.

That the so *ebullient* enthusiasm of the French was in this case perfectly well directed, we cannot undertake to say. *Carlyle*.

Those *ebullient* years of my adolescence.
Lowell, The Century, XXXV. 511.

Mr. Brookfield presents an amusing type of a prolix and *ebullient* old actor. *Athenæum*, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 60.

ebullioscope (ē-bul′yō-skōp), *n.* [= F. *ébullioscope*, irreg. ⟨ L. *ebullire*, boil up, + Gr. σκοπεῖν, view.] An instrument by which the strength of spirit of wine is determined by the careful determination of its boiling-point.

ebullition (eb-u-lish′on), *n.* [= OF. *ebullicion*, F. *ébullition* = Pr. *ebullicio* = Sp. *ebulicion*, *ebullicion* = Pg. *ebullição* = It. *ebullizione*, ⟨ LL. *ebullitio(n-)*, ⟨ L. *ebullire*, boil up: see *ebullient*.] 1. The bubbling up or agitation which results from the action of heat on a liquid, owing to the lowest portions becoming gaseous and escaping; a boiling up or over. The temperature at which ebullition takes place varies with the liquid, and when performed in the open air with the pressure of the atmosphere, being higher when the pressure is increased, and lower when it is diminished. See *boiling-point*.

It is possible to heat water 20° F. above its boiling-point without *ebullition*. *Clerk Maxwell*, Heat, p. 25.

2. Any similar agitation, bubbling up, or disturbed or seething condition or appearance, produced by causes other than heat, as when rapidly flowing water encounters numerous obstacles or contrary currents.

The chafing of the water against these huge obstacles [rocks of granite], the meeting of the contrary currents one with another, creates such a violent *ebullition*, . . . that it fills the mind with confusion.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 156.

3. Effervescence occasioned by fermentation or by any other process which causes the evolution of an aëriform fluid, as in the mixture of an acid with a carbonated alkali. [In this sense formerly *bullition*.]

We cannot find it to hold neither in iron or copper, which is dissolved with less *ebullition*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 7.

4. Figuratively, an outward display of feeling; a sudden burst; a pouring forth; an overflowing: as, an *ebullition* of passion.

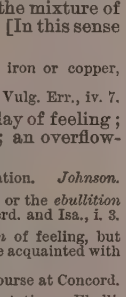
The greatest *ebullitions* of the imagination. *Johnson*.

Disposed to refer this to inexperience, or the *ebullition* of youthful spirit. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 3.

It was not an extravagant *ebullition* of feeling, but might have been calculated on by any one acquainted with the spirits of our community.
Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

=Syn. *Ebullition*, *Effervescence*, *Fermentation*. *Ebullition* is a boiling out or up; the word may be applied figuratively to that which suggests heated or intense activity. *Effervescence* is not the result of heat or of the escape of steam, but of the escape of gas from a liquid. *Fermentation* is a process often invisible, often taking place in solids, and sometimes producing *effervescence* in liquids.

ebulumt, ebulust (eb′ū-lum, -lus), *n.* [L.] The herb wall-wort, danewort, or dwarf elder. *E. Phillips*, 1706.



Eburia quadrigeminata, natural size.

Eburia (ē-bū′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Serville, 1834), ⟨ L. *ebur*, ivory: see *ivory*.] A genus of longicorn beetles, of the family *Cerambycidæ*, comprising many species, mostly of Central and South America and the West Indies. Ten, however, are found in North America, as the common *E. quadrigeminata*.

eburine (eb′ū-rin), *n.* [⟨ L. *ebur*, ivory (see *ivory*), + *-ine*².] An artificial ivory composed of bone-dust, gum tragacanth, and some coloring substance.

eburite (eb′ū-rīt), *n.* [⟨ L. *ebur*, ivory, + *-ite*².] Same as *eburine*.

Eburna (ē-bėr′nä), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *eburnus*, of ivory, ⟨ *ebur*, ivory: see *ivory*.] A genus of gastropods, variously limited. (*a*) By Lamarck it was made to include the ivory-shell *E. glabrata*, as well as turreted species of the family *Buccinidæ*. (*b*) By most later writers the typical species has been referred to the *Olividæ* and the genus restricted to buccinids, like *E. spirata*, which are by others designated as the genus *Latrunculus*. As thus limited, it is remarkable for the oblong-ovate form, turreted spire, and flattish upper or sutural surface of the whorls, deep umbilicus, and thick porcellanous texture. The color is also characteristic, reddish spots being distributed on a white ground. (*c*) By a few the genus is restricted to the ivory-shell *E. glabrata*, by others called *Dipsacus*. There are about 14 species, found in China, etc.; some are used for food.

Ivory-shell (*Eburna spirata*).

eburnated (ē-bėr′nā-ted), *a.* [⟨ L. *eburnus*, of ivory, + *-ate*¹ + *-ed*².] Made hard and dense, like ivory: said of bone.

eburnation (eb-ėr-nā′shon), *n.* [= F. *éburnation*; ⟨ L. *eburnus*, of ivory, + *-ation*.] In *pathol.*, a morbid change in bone by which it becomes very hard and dense, like ivory, as in arthritis deformans.

eburnean (ē-bėr′nē-an), *a.* [= F. *éburnéen*, ⟨ L. *eburneus*, of ivory: see *eburneous*.] Relating to or made of ivory.

eburneous (ē-bėr′nē-us), *a.* [= Sp. *ebúrneo* = Pg. *eburneo* = It. *eburneo*, *eburno*, ⟨ L. *eburneus*, of ivory, ⟨ *ebur*, ivory: see *ivory*.] Resembling ivory in color; of ivory-like whiteness: as, the *eburneous* gull, *Larus eburneus*.

eburnification (ē-bėr″ni-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [⟨ **eburnify*, ⟨ L. *eburnus*, of ivory, + *-ficare*, E. *-fy*, make: see *-ation*.] The conversion of substances into others which have the appearance or density of ivory.

Eburninæ (eb-ėr-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Swainson, 1840), ⟨ *Eburna* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of gastropods, typified by the genus *Eburna*, and to which have been also referred genera now known to be little related to it. See cut under *Eburna*.

eburnine (eb′ėr-nin or -nīn), *a.* [= F. *éburnin*, ⟨ L. *eburnus*, of ivory, ⟨ *ebur*, ivory: see *ivory*.] Made of ivory. [Rare.]

All in her night-robe loose, she lay reclined,
And, pensive, read from tablet *eburnine*.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 19.

ec-. [L., etc., *ec-*, ⟨ Gr. *ἐκ-*, *ἐκ*, reg. form before a consonant of *ἐξ-*, *ἐξ*, out, etc.: see *ex-*.] A prefix of Greek origin, the form of *ex-* before a consonant, as in *ec-lipse*, *ec-logue*, *ec-stasy*, etc. It is sometimes used in scientific terms as equivalent to *ecto-* or *exo-*, as opposed to *en-*, *endo-*, or *ento-*.

écaille-work (ā-kaly′wėrk), *n.* [⟨ F. *écaille*, = It. *scaglia* (⟨ G. *schale*, scale) (see *scale*¹), + E. *work*.] Decorative work made by sewing scales cut from quills upon a foundation, as of velvet or silk, forming patterns in relief. When skilfully done it resembles mother-of-pearl work.

ecalcarate (ē-kal′ka-rāt), *a.* [⟨ NL. **ecalcaratus*, ⟨ L. *e-* priv. + *calcar*, a spur: see *calcarate*.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, having no spur or calcar, in any technical sense of the latter word.

Ecaninat (ē-ka-nī′nä), *n. pl.* [⟨ L. *e-* priv. + *caninus*, canine (tooth).] In Blyth's classification of *Mammalia*, a term proposed as a substitute for the *Insectivora* of Cuvier.

ecardinal (ē-kär′di-nal), *a.* [⟨ NL. **ecardinalis*, ⟨ L. *e-* priv. + *cardo* (*cardin-*), hinge: see *cardinal*.] Hingeless, inarticulate, or lyopomatous, as a brachiopod; of or pertaining to the *Ecardines*.

Ecardines (ē-kär′di-nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ L. *e-* priv. + *cardo* (*cardin-*), a hinge.] One of the two orders of the class *Brachiopoda*. It includes those brachiopods the bivalve shell of which has no hinge and little if any difference between the dorsal and ventral valves, and contains the families *Lingulidæ*, *Discinidæ*, and *Craniidæ*, which are thus collectively distinguished from the *Testicardines*. The term is synonymous with *Lyopomata*, *Inarticulata*, *Pleuropygia*, and *Sarcobranchiata*, all of which are names of this division of brachiopods.

Ecardinia (ē-kär-din′i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Ecardines*.

ecarinate (ē-kar′i-nāt), *a.* [⟨ NL. **ecarinatus*, ⟨ L. *e-* priv. + *carina*, keel: see *carinate*.] In *ornith.* and *bot.*, without a carina or keel.

écarté (ā-kär-tā′), *n.* [F., lit. discarded, pp. of *écarter*, discard, set aside, ⟨ *é-*, ⟨ L. *ex*, out, + *carte*, card: see *card*¹, and cf. *discard*.] A game played by two persons with thirty-two cards, the small cards from two to six inclusive being excluded. The players having cut for the deal, which is decided by the highest card, the dealer gives five cards to each player, three and two at a time, and turns up the eleventh card for trump. If he turns up a king, he scores one; and if the king of trumps occurs in the hand of either player, the holder may score one by announcing it before playing. The cards rank as follows: king (highest), queen, knave, ace, ten, etc. A player having a higher card of the suit led must take the trick with such a card; if he cannot follow suit, he may play a trump or not, as he chooses. Three tricks count one point, five tricks (called a *vole*) two points, and five points make game. Before play begins the non-dealer may propose—that is, claim the right to discard (*écarter*) any of the cards in his hand, and have them replaced with fresh ones from the pack. Should he do so, both can discard as many cards as they choose.

Ecaudata (ē-kâ-dā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *ecaudatus*: see *ecaudate*.] In *herpet.*, the *Anura* or tailless batrachians: opposed to *Caudata* or *Urodela*.

ecaudate (ē-kâ′dāt), *a.* [< NL. *ecaudatus*, < L. *e-* priv. + *cauda*, a tail: see *caudate*.] **1.** In *bot.*, without a tail or tail-like appendage. —**2.** In *zoöl.*, tailless; anurous; not caudate. Specifically, in entomology, said of the posterior wings of butterflies, etc., when they are destitute of tail-like marginal processes.

Ecballium (ek-bal′i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐκβάλλειν, throw out, < ἐκ, out, + βάλλειν, throw.] A genus of cucurbitaceous plants, closely allied to *Momordica*. The only species, *E. Elaterium*, is the squirting cucumber, a native of southern Europe: so

Squirting Cucumber (*Ecballium Elaterium*).

named because the fruit when ripe separates suddenly from its stalk, and at the same moment forcibly expels the seeds and juice from the aperture left at the base. A precipitate obtained from the juice is the elaterium of medicine, a very powerful hydragogue cathartic. See *elaterium*.

ecbasis (ek′bā-sis), *n.* [= F. *ecbase*, < L. *ecbasis*, < Gr. ἔκβασις, a going out, issue, event, < ἐκβαίνειν, go out, come out, happen, < ἐκ, out, + βαίνειν, go, = E. *come*: see *base*[2], *basis*.] An argument drawn from the relation of cause and effect; especially, an argument for or against a certain course of action, such as the passage of a proposed bill or law, from a consideration of probable consequences.

ecbatic (ek-bat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. as if *ἐκβατικός, < ἐκβαίνειν, happen: see *ecbasis*.] Relating to an event that has happened; denoting a mere result or consequence, as distinguished from *telic*, which implies purpose or intention. Thus, the sentence "Events fell out *so that* the prophecy *was* fulfilled" is *ecbatic;* but the sentence "Events were arranged *in order that* the prophecy *might be* fulfilled" is *telic*.

ecblastesis (ek-blas-tē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐκβλάστησις, a shooting or budding forth, < ἐκβλαστάνειν, shoot or sprout out, < ἐκ, out, + βλαστάνειν, sprout.] In *bot.*, axillary prolification in the flower: a term applied by Engelmann to the occurrence of adventitious buds in the axils of one or more parts of the flower.

ecbole (ek′bō-lē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐκβολή, a throwing out (ἐκβολὴ λόγου, a digression), < ἐκβάλλειν, throw out: see *Ecballium*.] **1.** In *rhet.*, a digression.—**2.** In *Gr. music*, the raising or sharping of a tone: opposed to *eclysis*.

ecbolic (ek-bol′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *ecbolique*, < Gr. ἐκβόλιον, sc. φάρμακον, a drug for expelling the fetus, < ἐκβάλλειν, throw out: see *ecbole*.] **I.** *a.* Promoting parturition; producing abortion.

II. *n.* A drug promoting parturition.

ecce homo (ek′sē hō′mō). [L.: *ecce*, a demonstrative adv. or interj., here (he or it is)! lo! behold! prob. orig. **ece*, < **e*, locative of pron. *i-s, e-a, i-d*, this, he, she, it, + demonstrative suffix *-ce; homo*: see *Homo*.] Behold, the man: a phrase commonly used to denote Christ crowned with thorns, considered as a subject for a work of painting or sculpture, from the words with which he was presented by Pilate to the Jews (John xix. 5). This subject has been frequently chosen by artists since the fifteenth century, among its most celebrated examples being paintings by Correggio, Titian, H. Caracci, Guido Reni, Van Dyck, and Guercino.

ecceity (ek-sē′i-ti), *n.* [< ML. *ecceitas* (occurring in the 16th century as a modification of the earlier *hæccеitas*, due to the fact that the formation of the latter word was not understood), < L. *ecce*, lo! in LL. and ML. an assistant pron. or adv., this, here: see *ecce homo*.] Same as *hæccеity*.

eccentric (ek-sen′trik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *eccentrick;* = F. *excentrique* = Pr. *excentric* = Sp. *excéntrico* = Pg. *excentrico* = It. *eccentrico* = D. *excentriek* (cf. D. *excentrisch* = G. *excentrisch* = Dan. Sw. *excentrisk*), < NL. *eccentricus*, < LL. *eccentros*, < Gr. ἔκκεντρος, out of the center, < ἐκ, out, + κέντρον, center: see *center*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Not located or situated in the center; away from the center or axis: as, in botany, lateral embryos and the stipes of some hymenomycetous fungi are said to be *eccentric*.

The astronomers discover in the earth no centre of the universe, but an *eccentric* speck.
Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 16.

A complete neural circulation, however, is by no means the necessary condition of a sensibility independently located in *eccentric* portions of the human body such as Mr. Lewes supposes. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 234.

2. In *med.*, not originating or existing in the center or central parts; due to peripheral causes: as, *eccentric* irritation; *eccentric* convulsions (that is, convulsions due to peripheral irritation).—**3.** Not coincident as regards center; specifically, in *geom.*, not having the same center: applied to circles and spheres which have not the same center, and consequently are not parallel: opposed to *concentric*, having a common center. Hence—**4.** Not coincident as regards course or aim; tending to a different end or result; devious.

Whatsoever affairs pass such a man's hands, he crooketh them to his own ends, which must needs be often *eccentric* to the ends of his master or State.
Bacon, Wisdom for a Man's Self (ed. 1887).

Women's Affections are *eccentrick* to common Apprehension; whereof the two poles are Passion and Inconstansy.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 226.

5. Deviating, or characterized by deviation, from recognized, stated, or usual methods or practice, or from established forms, laws, etc.; irregular; erratic; odd: as, *eccentric* conduct; an *eccentric* person.

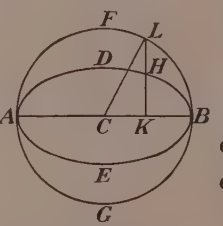
Still he preserves the character of a humourist, and finds most pleasure in *eccentric* virtues.
Goldsmith, Vicar, iii.

So would I bridle thy *eccentric* soul,
In reason's sober orbit bid it roll.
Whitehead, On Churchill.

6. Of or pertaining to an eccentric: as, the *eccentric* anomaly of a planet; the *eccentric* rod of a steam-engine.

In senses 3 and 6 sometimes written *excentric*.

Eccentric angle, in *geom.*, an angle connected with an ellipse and defined as follows: Let ABDE be an ellipse. Upon the transverse axis AB as a diameter erect the circle ABFG. Then, taking any point on the ellipse, as H, let fall the perpendicular HK upon the transverse axis AB, and continue this perpendicular until it cuts the circle at the point L on the same side of the transverse axis AB. Join L with the common center, C, of the ellipse and circle. Then, the angle BCL, reckoned from one determinate end, B, of the transverse axis, is called the *eccentric angle* of the point H. The expression is derived from *eccentric anomaly*.—**Eccentric anomaly.** See *anomaly*.—**Eccentric cam,** a circular disk used as a cam, in which the center of rotation is outside the center of figure.—**Eccentric chuck.** See *chuck*[4].—**Eccentric circle.** Same as **II.**, 1.—**Eccentric cutter.** See *cutter*[1].—**Eccentric equation.** Same as *equation of the eccentric* (which see, under *equation*).—**Eccentric equator.** Same as *equant*.—**Eccentric hypertrophy of the heart.** See *hypertrophy*.—**Eccentric place** of a planet, its place as seen from the center of its orbit.—**Eccentric theory,** a theory of the sun's motion which uses an eccentric in place of an epicycle.—**Eccentric wheel,** a wheel which is fixed on an axis that does not pass through the center. Its action is that of a crank of the same length as the eccentricity. See **II.**, 2.



Eccentric Angle.

=**Syn. 5.** *Eccentric, Singular, Strange, Odd, Queer, Whimsical*, peculiar, erratic. *Eccentric* is applied to acts which are the effects of tastes, prejudices, judgments, etc., not merely different from those of ordinary people, but largely unaccountable and often irregular, or to the person who thus acts. *Singular* implies that a thing stands alone in its kind or approximately so; practically, the word expresses some disapprobation: as, a *singular* fellow or performance; while *eccentric* people are generally the objects of good-humored interest. *Strange* implies that the thing or its cause is unknown: as, a very *strange* proceeding; a *strange* insect; but what is *strange* to one man may not be so to another; what is *strange* to most or all is *singular*. *Odd*, unmated, starts from the same idea as *singular;* when applied to personal appearance, it implies singularity and grotesqueness: as, an *odd* figure; when applied to the mind or habits, it is nearly equivalent to *eccentric*, but is somewhat stronger: as, he is very *odd;* he has *odd* ways; when applied to actions or conditions, it frequently implies some degree of wonder, and is then nearly the same as *surprising:* as, it is *odd* that he does not write. *Queer* often expresses a singularity that is droll. *Whimsical* is nearer to *eccentric*, applying to one who often acts upon capricious and irregular fancies of a rather amusing kind. For connection with *quaint*, see *ancient*. See also *wonderful, irregular, fanciful*.

Yet in all these scores [of Shakspere's characters] hardly one . . . is to be found which deviates widely from the common standard, and which we should call very *eccentric* if we met it in real life. *Macaulay*, Madame D'Arblay.

The vulgar thus through imitation err;
As oft the learn'd by being *singular*.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 425.

Strange graces still, and *stranger* flights she had,
Was just not ugly, and was just not mad.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 49.

What can be *odder*, for example, than the mixture of sensibility and sausages in some of Goethe's earlier notes to Frau von Stein, unless, to be sure, the publishing of them? *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 296.

But the old three-cornered hat,
And the breeches, and all that,
Are so *queer*.
O. W. Holmes, The Last Leaf.

Birds frequently perish from sudden changes in our *whimsical* spring weather, of which they have no foreboding. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 6.

II. *n.* **1.** (*a*) In *anc. astron.*, a circle having its center remote from the earth and carrying an epicycle which in its turn was supposed to carry a planet.

Or if they list to try
Conjecture, he his fabric of the heavens
Hath left to their disputes; perhaps to move
His laughter at their quaint opinions wide
Hereafter, when they come to model heaven
And calculate the stars; how they will wield
The mighty frame; how build, unbuild, contrive,
To save appearances; how gird the sphere
With centric and *eccentric* scribbled o'er,
Cycle and epicycle, orb in orb. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 83.

(*b*) In *mod. astron.*, a circle described about the center of an elliptical orbit, with half the major axis for radius.—**2.** In *mech.*, a device for converting a regular circular motion into an irregular reciprocating rectilinear motion. It acts upon the body moved by it through its perimeter like a cam, with which it is sometimes classed; but all its peculiarities of motion are essentially those of a crank-motion, and it may be considered as a crank having a wrist of larger diameter than the throw. In the steam-engine it is a disk fitted to the shaft, with its center placed at one side of the center of the shaft, and it acts to convert the rotary motion of the shaft into the reciprocating motion of the valve-gear of the cylinder, and thus to make the engine self-acting. (See *link-motion, reversing-gear*, and *cut-off*.) In this sense sometimes written *excentric*.

3. One who or that which is irregular or anomalous in action; a person of eccentric habits.

Mr. Farquhar added another to his gallery of middle-aged *eccentrics*. *Athenæum*, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 60.

Angular advance of an eccentric. See *angular*.—**Eccentric of the eccentric,** a circle whose center is remote from the earth (in the Ptolemaic theory) or from the sun (in the Copernican), and which carries round its circumference a second circle, called the *eccentric*, and this again a third, called the *epicycle*, which carries a planet. An *eccentric of an eccentric* was supposed by Ptolemy to explain the motion of Mercury, and by Copernicus to explain the motions of Mercury and Venus. Tycho suggested such an explanation for the motions of Mars.—**Equation of the eccentric.** See *equation*.

eccentrical (ek-sen′tri-kạl), *a.* Same as *eccentric*.

eccentrically (ek-sen′tri-kạl-i), *adv.* With eccentricity; in an eccentric manner or position. Also *excentrically*.

Swift, Rab'lais, and that favourite child,
Who, less *eccentrically* wild,
Inverts the misanthropic plan,
And, hating vices, hates not man.
Lloyd, Familiar Epistle.

eccentric-gear (ek-sen′trik-gēr), *n.* In *mech.*, a term including all the links and other parts which transmit the motion of an eccentric.

eccentric-hoop (ek-sen′trik-höp), *n.* Same as *eccentric-strap*.

eccentricity (ek-sen-tris′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *eccentricities* (-tiz). [= F. *excentricité* = Sp. *excentricidad* = Pg. *excentricidade* = It. *eccentricità* = D. *excentriciteit* = G. *excentricität* = Dan. Sw. *excentricitet*, < NL. *eccentricita(t-)s*, < *eccentricus*, eccentric: see *eccentric*.] **1.** Deviation from a center; the state of a circle with reference to its center not coinciding with that of another circle.—**2.** In *geom.* and *astron.*, the distance between the foci of a conic divided by the transverse diameter. The eccentricity of the earth's orbit is .01677, or about $\frac{1}{60}$.—**3.** In *anc. astron.*, the distance of the center of the equant from the earth.—**4.** Departure or deviation from that which is stated, regular, or usual; oddity; whimsicalness: as, the *eccentricity* of a man's genius or conduct.

Akenside was a young man warm with every notion . . . connected with the sound of liberty, and by an *eccentricity* which such dispositions do not easily avoid, a lover of contradiction, and no friend to anything established.
Johnson, Akenside.

5. An eccentric action or characteristic; a striking peculiarity of character or conduct.

Whose [Frederic William's] *eccentricities* were such as had never before been seen out of a mad-house.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

Also *excentricity* in the literal uses.

Angle of eccentricity, in *geom.*, the angle whose sine is equal to the eccentricity of an ellipse.—**Bisection of the eccentricity.** See *bisection.*—**Temporal eccentricity**, in *anc. astron.*, the eccentricity of the orbit of Mercury at any time. Since the eccentric of Mercury was supposed itself to be carried on an eccentric, it follows that the eccentricity would not be a constant quantity.

eccentric-rod (ek-sen'trik-rod), *n.* In *mech.*, the main connecting-link by which the motion of an eccentric is transmitted.

eccentric-strap (ek-sen'trik-strap), *n.* In *mech.*, the band of iron which embraces the circumference of an eccentric, and within which it revolves. The eccentric-rod is attached to it. Also called *eccentric-hoop.*

eccentrometer (ek-sen-trom'e-tėr), *n.* [< LL. *eccentros*, eccentric, + *metrum*, measure.] Any instrument used to determine the eccentricity of a projectile.

eccephalosis (ek-sef-ą-lō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐκ, out, + κεφαλή, head: see *cephalic* and *-osis.*] In *obstet.*, an operation in which the brain of the child is removed to facilitate delivery; excerebration.

ecce signum (ek'sē sig'num). [L., behold, the sign: *ecce*, behold (see *ecce homo*); *signum*, sign: see *sign.*] Behold, the sign; here is the proof.

ecchondroma (ek-on-drō'mą), *n.*; pl. *ecchondromata* (-ma-tą). [NL., < Gr. ἐκ, out of, + χόνδρος, cartilage, + *-oma.*] A chondroma or cartilaginous tumor growing from the surface of a bone; a chondroma originating in normal cartilage, and forming an outgrowth from it.

ecchondrosis (ek-on-drō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐκ, out of, + χόνδρος, cartilage (cf. ἐκχονδρίζειν, make into cartilage), + *-osis.*] Same as *ecchondroma.* Also *ekchondrosis.*

ecchymoma (ek-i-mō'mą), *n.*; pl. *ecchymomata* (-ma-tą). [NL., < Gr. ἐκ, out of, + χυμός, juice, + *-oma.*] A swelling on the skin caused by extravasation of blood.

ecchymosed (ek'i-mōst), *a.* [< *ecchymos-is* + *-ed*[2].] Characterized by or partaking of the nature of ecchymosis.

The changes which take place in the colour of an *ecchymosed* spot are worthy of attention, since they may serve to aid the witness in giving an opinion on the probable time at which a contusion has been inflicted.
A. S. Taylor, Med. Jurisprudence, p. 192.

ecchymosis (ek-i-mō'sis), *n.*; pl. *ecchymoses* (-sēz). [= F. *ecchymose*, < NL. *ecchymosis*, < Gr. ἐκχύμωσις, < ἐκχυμόεσθαι, shed the blood and leave it extravasated under the skin, < ἐκ, out, + χυμός, juice, animal juice, < χέειν, pour: see *chyme*[1].] In *med.*, a livid, black, or yellow spot produced by extravasated blood. In dermatology the word usually denotes an extravasation of greater extent than the small spots called *petechiæ.*

M. Tardieu states that he has seen these subpleural *ecchymoses* in the body of an infant ten months after death!
A. S. Taylor, Med. Jurisprudence, p. 360.

ecchymotic (ek-i-mot'ik), *a.* [= F. *ecchymotique*; as *ecchymosis* (*-mot-*) + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of ecchymosis: as, *ecchymotic* collections.

In purpura hemorrhagica the lesions are usually more numerous, more extensive, *ecchymotic* in character.
Duhring, Skin Diseases, plate K.

Eccl. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Ecclesiastes*; (*b*) [*l. c.*] of *ecclesiastical.*

eccle, *n.* See *eckle*[1].

Eccles. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Ecclesiastes*; (*b*) [*l. c.*] of *ecclesiastical.*

ecclesia (e-klē'zi-ą), *n.*; pl. *ecclesiæ*, *ecclesias* (-ē, -ąz). [= F. *église* = Pr. *gleiza*, *glieyza*, *glicia* = Sp. *iglesia* = Pg. *igreja* = It. *chiesa* (also *ecclesia*), church, < L. *ecclesia*, an assembly of the (Greek) people, LL. (also, as in ML., sometimes *eclesia*) a church, congregation of Christians, = Ar. *kelīse*, *kenīse* = Turk. *kilīse* = Pers. *kalisa*, *kanisa*, a church, < Gr. ἐκκλησία, an assembly of the people, LGr. an assembly of Christians, a church, < ἔκκλητος, summoned, < ἐκκαλεῖν, summon, call out, < ἐκ, out, + καλεῖν, call: see *calends.*] **1.** An assembly; the great assembly of the people in certain ancient Greek states, as Athens, at which every free citizen had a right to vote.

The people in the United States, . . . planted, as they are, over large dominions, cannot meet in one assembly, and therefore are not exposed to those tumultuous commotions, like the raging waves of the sea, which always agitated the *ecclesia* at Athens.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 491.

In ancient Greece and Italy the primitive clan-assembly or township-meeting did not grow by aggregation into the assembly of the shire, but it developed into the comitia or *ecclesia* of the city. *J. Fiske*, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 67.

2. A society for Christian worship; a church; a congregation: the Greek and Latin name, sometimes used in English writing with reference to the early church.

ecclesial† (e-klē'zi-ąl), *a.* [< ML. *ecclesialis*, < LL. *ecclesia*, the church: see *ecclesia.*] Ecclesiastical.

Our *ecclesial* and political choices.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

It is not the part of a King . . . to meddle with *Ecclesial* Government. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xiii.

ecclesian (e-klē'zi-ąn), *n.* [< ML. *ecclesianus*, a supporter of the church as against the civil power, also as adj., < LL. *ecclesia*, the church: see *ecclesia.*] One who maintains the supremacy of the ecclesiastical domination over the civil power. *Imp. Dict.*

ecclesiarch (e-klē'zi-ärk), *n.* [= F. *ecclésiarque*, < LGr. ἐκκλησιάρχης, < Gr. ἐκκλησία, an assembly, + ἀρχός, a leader.] **1.** A ruler of the church; an ecclesiastical magnate. *Bailey*, 1727.—**2.** In the *Gr. Ch.*, a sacrist or sacristan; a church officer who has charge of a church and its contents, and summons the worshipers by semantron or otherwise. In the more important churches the ecclesiarch formerly had minor officials under his authority.

ecclesiast (e-klē'zi-ast), *n.* [< ME. *ecclesiaste*; = F. *ecclésiaste*, < LL. *ecclesiastes*, < Gr. ἐκκλησιαστής, in classical Gr. a member of the assembly (ecclesia), < ἐκκλησιάζειν, sit in the assembly, debate as an assembly, later call an assembly, LGr. summon to church, come into the church, < ἐκκλησία, an assembly of the people, LGr. a church: see *ecclesia.* The word ἐκκλησιαστής is usually translated 'preacher,' but this is an imperfect rendering, being rather an inference from the verb ἐκκλησιάζειν in its later sense, 'call an assembly' (hence, by inference, give it directions or admonitions), or from the Heb. word of similar import.] **1.** An ecclesiastic; one who addresses the church or assembly of the faithful; a preacher or sacred orator; specifically, with the definite article, Coheleth, or the Preacher—that is, Solomon, or the author of the book of Ecclesiastes.

He was in chirche a noble *ecclesiaste*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 708.

Though thrice a thousand years are past
Since David's son, the sad and splendid,
The weary King *Ecclesiast*,
Upon his awful tablets penned it.
Thackeray, Vanitas Vanitatum.

2†. [*cap.*] Ecclesiasticus.

Redeth *Ecclesiaste* of flaterie
Beth ware, ye lordes, of hire trecherie.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 507.

Ecclesiastes (e-klē-zi-as'tēz), *n.* [LL., < Gr. Ἐκκλησιαστής: the title in the Septuagint and hence in the Vulgate version of the book called in Heb. *Qōhēleth*, lit. he who calls together an assembly of the people, the gatherer of the people, fem. (in use masc.) part. < *qāhal*, call, call together (otherwise defined 'heap together'). See *ecclesiast.*] One of the books of the Old Testament, also called *the Preacher.* *Ecclesiastes* is the Greek title in the Septuagint version. But *preacher*, in its modern signification, is not synonymous with the original. (See the etymology.) The book is a dramatic presentation of the fruitlessness of a life devoted to worldly pleasure or ambition. It purports to be a record of the experience and reflections of Solomon, to whom its authorship is often attributed, but on this point Biblical critics disagree. Often abbreviated *Eccl.*, *Eccles.*

ecclesiastic (e-klē-zi-as'tik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *ecclesiastick*; < F. *ecclésiastique* = Sp. *eclesiástico* = Pg. *ecclesiastico* = It. *ecclesiastico*, *ecchiesiastico*, *eccresiastico* = Sw. *ecklesiastik* (cf. G. *ecclesiastisch* = Dan. *ekklesiastisk* = Sw. *ecklesiastisk*), < L. *ecclesiasticus*, < Gr. ἐκκλησιαστικός, of or for the assembly, LGr. and LL. of or for the church (as a noun, a church officer, an ecclesiastic) (cf. ἐκκλησιαστής, a member of the assembly, etc.), < ἐκκλησιάζειν, sit in the assembly, LGr. summon to church, etc.: see *ecclesia*, *ecclesiast.*] **I.** *a.* Ecclesiastical; specifically, pertaining to the ministry or administration of the church. [Now rare.]

And pulpit, drum *ecclesiastick*,
Was beat with fist instead of a stick.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 11.

An *ecclesiastic* person . . . ought not to go in splendid and vain ornaments. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 7.

A church of England man has a true veneration for the scheme established among us of *ecclesiastick* government.
Swift.

II. *n.* **1.** In early usage, a member of the orthodox church, as distinguished from Jews, pagans, infidels, and heretics.

I must here observe farther that the name of *ecclesiastics* was sometimes attributed to all Christians in general.
Bentham.

2. One holding an office in the Christian ministry, or otherwise officially consecrated to the service of the church: usually restricted to those connected with an episcopate, and in the middle ages to subordinate officials.

Among the Roman Catholics, all monks, and, in the Church of England, the various dignitaries who perform the episcopal functions, are entitled *ecclesiastics.*
Crabb, English Synonymes, p. 369.

From a humble *ecclesiastic*, he was subsequently preferred to the highest dignities of the church. *Prescott.*

ecclesiastical (e-klē-zi-as'ti-kąl), *a.* [< *ecclesiastic* + *-al.*] Pertaining or relating to the church; churchly; not civil or secular: as, *ecclesiastical* discipline or government; *ecclesiastical* affairs, history, or polity; *ecclesiastical* courts. Sometimes abbreviated *eccl.*, *eccles.*

There are in men operations, some natural, some rational, some supernatural, some politic, some finally *ecclesiastical.* *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 16.

A Bishop, as a Bishop, had never any *Ecclesiastical* Jurisdiction. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 22.

The Anglo-Saxon sovereigns, acting in the closest union with their bishops, made *ecclesiastical* laws which clothed the spiritual enactments with coercive authority.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 298.

Ecclesiastical books, in the *early church*, books allowed to be read in church, especially those read for edification and for the instruction of catechumens, but not belonging in the strictest sense to the canon of Scripture. This name was applied to such books as those named in the sixth of the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England, after the canonical books of the Old Testament, as "the other books," and collected in the King James Bible under the heading "Apocrypha."—**Ecclesiastical calendar.** See *calendar.*—**Ecclesiastical colors.** See *color.*—**Ecclesiastical commission.** (*a*) A court appointed by Queen Elizabeth, and invested by her with nearly absolute powers, for the purpose of regulating religious opinions, and punishing all departure from the church standards either in doctrine or in ritual. It was subsequently abolished by Parliament. (*b*) A standing commission in England, created by Parliament in the early part of the nineteenth century, invested with important powers for the reform of the established church. Its plans have to be submitted, after due notice to persons interested, to the sovereign in council, and be ratified by orders in council; but after ratification and due publication they have the same effect as acts of Parliament.—**Ecclesiastical councils.** See *council*, 7.—**Ecclesiastical courts**, church courts in which the canon law is administered and ecclesiastical causes are tried. In countries in which the church is established by law the decisions of these courts have a binding legal effect, and the courts constitute a part of the judicial machinery of the community; in other countries their decisions are binding only within the church, and enforced only by church discipline. In England there are several ecclesiastical courts. That of primary resort is the Consistory Court of the diocese; from it appeals go to the Court of Arches, and from there to the Privy Council. In the Protestant Episcopal Church of America the administration of discipline of lay members is wholly in the hands of the rector, an appeal lying to the bishop. The method of proceeding against clergymen in each diocese is determined by diocesan canons. A bishop is tried by the House of Bishops. In the Presbyterian Church the ecclesiastical courts are the Session, Presbytery, Synod, and General Assembly, the last being the court of last resort; in the Methodist Church trials are had before a church committee, with an appeal to the Conference; in both churches there are provisions for the constitution of courts for the trial of clergymen for false doctrine or immoral conduct. In churches of the Congregational system there are no ecclesiastical courts; the local church is the only tribunal recognized. In the Roman Catholic Church there are bishops' courts for the trial of ordinary church causes, the trial of bishops being reserved to the pope; but the methods of procedure differ according to the position of the church in different countries.—**Ecclesiastical epistles**, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, letters written by church dignitaries officially, and carrying with them ecclesiastical authority, as apostolic epistles written by the Roman pontiff in virtue of his apostolic authority, commendatory epistles (see *commendatory*), dimissory epistles (see *dimissory*), encyclical epistles (see *encyclic*), pastoral epistles, and epistles of instruction to particular churches.—**Ecclesiastical fast.** See *fast*[3].—**Ecclesiastical history**, the history of the church from the beginning to the present time, including both Old Testament and New Testament history; more specifically, the history of the Christian church, including both its interior and its exterior development—that is, its organization and also the development of its doctrinal beliefs.—**Ecclesiastical law**, the law of the church as administered in the ecclesiastical courts; in a more general sense, especially in those countries where there is no church establishment, the whole body of the law relating to religion or religious institutions as administered in the civil courts.—**Ecclesiastical mode.** See *mode.*—**Ecclesiastical moon**, or *calendar moon*, a fictitious month used in determining the date of Easter. It is made purposely to depart from the natural month, to avoid the possibility of a coincidence of Easter with the Jewish Passover.—**Ecclesiastical notary.** See *notary.*—**Ecclesiastical polity**, the principles and laws of church government.—**Ecclesiastical state**†, the body of the clergy.

A king . . . in whose time also began that great alteration in the *state ecclesiastical.*
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 131.

ecclesiastically (e-klē-zi-as′ti-kal-i), *adv.* By the church; as regards the constitution, laws, doctrines, etc., of the church.

It is both naturally and *ecclesiastically* good.
Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, iii. 5.

ecclesiasticism (e-klē-zi-as′ti-sizm), *n.* [< *ecclesiastic* + *-ism.*] Strong adherence to the principles and organization of the church, or to ecclesiastical observances, privileges, etc.; devotion to the interests of the church and the extension of its influence in its external relations.

My religious convictions and views have remained free from any tincture of *ecclesiasticism*. *Westminster Rev.*

Puseyites and ritualists, aiming to reinforce *ecclesiasticism*, betray a decided leaning towards archaic print, as well as archaic ornaments.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 107.

Ethical forces for all the reforms of society are stored in the Christian church, but the battery is insulated by *ecclesiasticism*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLI. 246.

Ecclesiasticus (e-klē-zi-as′ti-kus), *n.* [LL., prop. adj., of or belonging to the church: see *ecclesiastic.*] The name in the Latin version of the Bible, and the alternative name in the English Apocrypha, of the book called in the Septuagint "The Wisdom of Jesus, the Son of Sirach," included in the canon of the Old Testament by the Roman Catholic and Greek churches, but regarded as apocryphal by Jews and Protestants, though occasionally read in the Anglican Church. In form it resembles the Book of Proverbs. It is supposed to have been originally compiled in Hebrew or Aramean about 180 B. C., and translated into Greek about 130 B. C. Abbreviated *Ecclus.*

ecclesiography (e-klē-zi-og′ra-fi), *n.* [< LGr. *ἐκκλησία*, the church, + Gr. *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The history of churches, their locality, doctrines, polity, and condition. *The Congregationalist*, July 2, 1879.

ecclesiological (e-klē″zi-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *ecclesiology* + *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to ecclesiology; treating of ecclesiology.

Colossians is christological, and represents Christ as the true pleroma or plenitude of the Godhead, the totality of divine attributes and powers; Ephesians is *ecclesiological*, and exhibits the ideal church as the body of Christ, as the reflected pleroma of Christ, "the fulness of Him who filleth all in all." *Schaff*, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 96.

Mr. Butler candidly admits that in *ecclesiological* and ritual knowledge he started with but a scanty outfit.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 27.

ecclesiologist (e-klē-zi-ol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *ecclesiology* + *-ist.*] One versed in ecclesiology; an expounder of ecclesiology.

For the *ecclesiologist* proper there is a prodigious baldacchino, and a grand display of metal-work behind the high altar. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 282.

ecclesiology (e-klē-zi-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [< LGr. *ἐκκλησία*, the church, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] 1. The science of the church as an organized society, and of whatever relates to its outward expression or manifestation.

Christology naturally precedes *ecclesiology* in the order of the system, as Christ precedes the church.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 96.

It will furnish future writers in the history and *ecclesiology* of Ireland with a most valuable storehouse of information. *Athenæum.*

2. The science of church architecture and decoration. It treats of all the details of church furniture, ornament, etc., and their symbolism, and is cultivated especially by the High Church party in the Church of England.

Eastern *Ecclesiology* may be divided into two grand branches, Byzantine and Armenian.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, I. 169.

eccles-tree (ek′lz-trē), *n.* A dialectal variant of *axletree.* [Prov. Eng.]

Ecclus. An abbreviation of *Ecclesiasticus.*

eccope† (ek′ō-pē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκκοπή*, a cutting out, an incision, < *ἐκκόπτειν*, cut out, < *ἐκ*, out, + *κόπτειν*, cut.] In *surg.*, the act of cutting out; excision; specifically, a perpendicular division of the cranium by a cutting instrument.

eccoprotic† (ek-ō-prot′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *eccoproticus*, < Gr. *ἐκκοπρωτικός*, < *ἐκκοπροῦν* (only in pass.), clear of dung, < *ἐκ*, out, + *κόπρος*, dung.] **I.** *a.* Having the quality of promoting alvine discharges; laxative; loosening; gently cathartic.

II. *n.* A medicine which purges gently, or which tends to promote evacuations by stool; a laxative.

Eccremocarpus (ek″re-mō-kär′pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκκρεμής*, hanging from or upon (< *ἐκκρέμασθαι*, hang from), + *καρπός*, fruit.] A genus of climbing shrubs, natural order *Bignoniaceæ*, containing three species, natives of South America. They have twice-pinnatisect leaves with small membranaceous leaflets, and green or yellow five-lobed flowers. *E. scaber* is cultivated as an ornamental creeper.

eccrinology (ek-ri-nol′ō-ji), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ἐκκρίνειν*, separate (< *ἐκ*, out, + *κρίνειν*, separate), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] That branch of physiology which relates to the secretions and the act of secretion.

eccrisis† (ek′ri-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκκρισις*, separation, < *ἐκκριτος*, separated, < *ἐκκρίνειν*, choose out, separate, < *ἐκ*, out, + *κρίνειν*, separate: see *crisis.*] In *med.*: (*a*) The expulsion or excretion of any waste products or products of disease. (*b*) The excreted products themselves.

eccritic† (e-krit′ik), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐκκριτικός*, secretive, < *ἐκκριτος*, secreted, separated: see *eccrisis.*] A medicine that promotes excretion; an eliminative.

eccyesis (ek-si-ē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if **ἐκκύησις*, < *ἐκκυεῖν*, bring forth, put forth as leaves, < *ἐκ*, forth, + *κυεῖν*, be pregnant.] Extra-uterine gestation, or the development of the fetus outside of the cavity of the uterus, as in a Fallopian tube, an ovary, or the abdominal cavity.

eccyliosis (ek-sil-i-ō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκκυλίεσθαι*, be unrolled (develop) (< *ἐκ*, out, + *κυλίειν*, roll up: see *cylinder*), + *-osis.*] In *pathol.*, a disease or disturbance of development; a disorder resulting from the process of development.

ecderon (ek′de-ron), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκ*, out, + *δέρος*, skin.] An outer layer of integument, as the epithelial layer of mucous membrane, or the epidermal layer of the skin: distinguished from *enderon*, the deeper layer.

ecderonic (ek-de-ron′ik), *a.* [< *ecderon* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the ecderon; epidermal or epithelial.

Teeth in Mollusca and Annulosa are always *ecderonic*, cuticular, or epithelial structures.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 80.

ecdysis (ek′di-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔκδυσις*, a getting out, < *ἐκδύειν*, get out of, strip off, < *ἐκ*, out, + *δύειν*, get into, enter.] The act of putting off, coming out of, or emerging; the act of shedding or casting an outer coat or integument, as in the case of serpents and certain insects, or the feathers of birds; the molt: opposed to *endysis.*

ecgonine (ek′gō-nin), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐκγονος*, born (as a noun, a child) (< *ἐκ*, out of, + *-γονός*, born: see *-gony*), + *-ine*2.] In *chem.*, a base obtained from cocaine by the action of hydrochloric acid. It is soluble in water.

échancrure (F. pron. ā-shoṅ-krür′), *n.* [F., a hollowing out, scallop, slope, < *échancrer*, cut sloping, lit. cut crabwise, < *é-*, < L. *ex*, out, + *chancre*, < L. *cancer*, a crab: see *cancer.*] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a notch, nick, or indentation, as on the edge or surface of a part; an emargination; a shallow fissure. It is more than a mere depression, and less than a furcation or forfication.

échauguette (F. pron. ā-shō-get′), *n.* [F., a watch-turret, < OF. *eschauguette, eschalguette*, oldest form *eschargaite* (ML. reflex. *scaraguayta*), orig. a company on guard, then a single sentinel, then a sentry-box, watch-turret (cf. Walloon *scarwaiter*, be on the watch), < OHG. **skarwahta*, MHG. *scharwate* (G. *scharwache*), < OHG. *skara*, MHG. G. *schar*, a company, a division or detail of an army, a crowd, + **wahta*, MHG. *wachte*, G. *wacht*, a watch, > OF. *waite, guaite*, E. *wait*: see *wait.*] A bartizan.

eche1†, *a.* and *pron.* A Middle English form of *each.*

eche2†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *eke.*

eche3†, *n.* A Middle English form of *ache*1.

eche4†, *a.* [ME., earlier *ece*, < AS. *ēce*, everlasting, eternal; cf. OS. *ēwig* = OFries. *ēwich, ēwig* = D. *eeuwig* = OHG. *ēwic*, MHG. *ēwic, ewec*, G. *ewig* = Dan. Sw. *evig*, everlasting, eternal, < OHG. *ēwa*, etc., = Goth. *aws*, an age, eternity: see *ay*1, *age, etern.*] Everlasting; eternal.

Than ilke song that ever is *eche*.
Owl and Nightingale, l. 742.

In helle heo schulle forberne
On *eche* sorynesse.
Old Eng. Miscellany (ed. Morris), p. 72.

echelon (esh′e-lon), *n.* [< F. *échelon* (= Sp. *escalon*), a round of a ladder, a step, stepping-stone, echelon, < *échelle*, OF. *eschelle* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *escala* = It. *scala*, < L. *scala*, a ladder: see *scale*2.] A step-like arrangement or order; specifically, a military disposition of troops of such a nature that each division, brigade, regiment, company, or other body occupies a position parallel to, but not in the same alinement with, that in front, thus presenting the appearance of steps, and capable of being formed into one line by moving each of the less advanced divisions, etc., forward until they all aline. Troops so disposed are said to be *in echelon.* A fleet is said to be *in echelon* when it presents a wedge-form to the enemy, so that the bow-guns and broadsides of the several ships can defend one another.

The beaters moved *in echelon* by the hill-top as well as they could. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 166.

The friends were standing where the Catskill hills lay before them *in echelon* towards the river, the ridges lapping over each other and receding in the distance.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 54.

echelon (esh′e-lon), *v. t.* [< *echelon*, *n.*] To form in echelon.

The Russian army of the Lom in the end of July was *echeloned* along the road to Rustchuk, waiting for the word to surround that fortress.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 128.

echelon-lens (esh′e-lon-lenz), *n.* A compound lens used for lighthouses, having a series of concentric annular lenses arranged round a central lens, so that all have a common focus.

echeneidan (ek-e-nē′i-dan), *n.* A fish of the family *Echeneididæ. Sir J. Richardson.*

echeneidid (ek-e-nē′i-did), *n.* A fish of the family *Echeneididæ.*

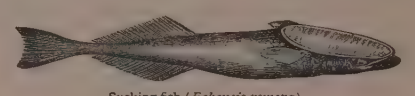
Echeneididæ (ek″e-nē-id′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echeneis* (*-id-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of teleocephalous fishes, representing the suborder *Discocephali*, and typified by the genus *Echeneis.* The body is elongated, broad in front, and tapering to the caudal fin; the head is flat, horizontal above, and surmounted by an oval disk. This disk is composed of numerous (10 to 27) transverse bars, pectinated behind, and divided into pairs by a median longitudinal leathery partition, and is surrounded by a leathery margin. This formation is homologous with a set of dorsal spines, and is in fact an extremely modified dorsal fin. A normal dorsal is developed on the hinder part of the body, and the anal nearly corresponds to it. The ventrals are thoracic in position, and have 5 rays, and a slender spine closely attached to the adjoining ray. By means of the disk, acting as a sucker, these fishes attach themselves to other animals. They are known to sailors and fishermen as *suckers* or *sucking-fishes.* About a dozen species are known; the most common are *Echeneis naucrates* and *Remora remora.* Also *Echeneidæ, Echeneidini.* See *pilot-fish, remora.*

Echeneidini (ek-e-nē-i-dī′nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echeneis* (*-id-*) + *-ini.*] Same as *Echeneididæ. Bonaparte*, 1837.

echeneidoid (ek-e-nē′i-doid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Echeneididæ.*

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Echeneididæ.*

Echeneis (ek-e-nē′is), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἐχενηίς* (*-ιδ-*), the remora, supposed to have the power of holding ships back, prop. adj., ship-holding, < *ἔχειν*, hold, + *ναῦς* = L. *navis*, a ship.] The typical genus of the family *Echeneididæ*, having on the top of the head a large, flat, lami-



Sucking-fish (*Echeneis remora*).

nated disk or sucker, composed of numerous transverse plates set obliquely upward and backward, forming an adhesive surface by which the fish attaches itself to various objects, as a larger fish, a ship's bottom, etc. The type is the common remora or sucking-fish, *E. naucrates.* By some it is extended to include all the species of the family, and by others restricted to elongated slender species with numerous plates to the suckers, like *E. naucrates.*

echeum (ē-kē′um), *n.*; pl. *echea* (*-ä*). [L. *ēchēa*, < Gr. *ἠχεῖα*, pl. of *ἠχεῖον*, a kind of loud kettle-drum or gong, < *ἦχος*, *ἠχή*, a sound, esp. a loud sound, roar, *ἠχεῖν*, sound, ring: see *echo.*] In *arch.*, one of the sonorous bell-shaped vases of bronze or clay which the ancients are said to have introduced in the construction of their theaters to give greater power to the voices of the actors. See *acoustic vessel*, under *acoustic.*

Echeveria (ech-e-vē′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., named after *Echeveri*, a botanic artist.] A genus of succulent plants, natural order *Crassulaceæ*, chiefly natives of Mexico. It is now included in the genus *Cotyledon.*

echiaster (ek-i-as′tėr), *n.* [NL., prop. *echinaster* (which is used in another application: see *Echinaster*), < Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, hedgehog, + *ἀστήρ*, a star.] 1. A kind of stellate sponge-spicule. *Sollas.*—2. [*cap.*] A genus of coleopterous insects. *Erichson.*

Echidna (ē-kid′nä), *n.* [NL., < L. *echidna*, < Gr. *ἐχιδνα*, an adder, viper, < *ἔχις*, an adder, viper: see *Echis.*] 1. In *ichth.*, a genus of anguilliform fishes: generally accounted a synonym of *Muræ-*

na. Forster, 1778. [Not in use.] — **2.** In *herpet.*, a genus of reptiles: used by Wagler and others for the genus of vipers (*Viperidæ*) called *Bitis* by Gray and Cope. *Merrem*, 1820. [Not in use.] — **3.** In *mammal.*: (*a*) The typical genus of the family *Echidnidæ*, containing the aculeated ant-eater or spiny ant-eater of Australia and Tasmania, *E. hystrix* or *aculeata*, and another species, *E. lawesi* of New Guinea, together with a fossil one, *E. oweni*. They have 5 toes on each foot; the snout is straight and moderately developed. *Tachyglossus* is the same, and is the name properly to be used for this genus according to zoölogical rules of nomenclature, the name *Echidna* having been preoccupied in another sense, though it has most currency in this sense. See *Acanthoglossus*, *ant-eater*. *Cuvier*, 1797. (*b*) [*l. c.*] A species of the genus *Echidna* or family *Echidnidæ*. The echidna resembles a large hedgehog, excepting that the spines are much longer, and the snout is long and slender, with a small aperture at the end for the protrusion of the long, flexible, worm-like tongue. The animal is nocturnal, fossorial, and insectivorous, and catches insects with its long, sticky tongue, whence it is known as the *porcupine ant-eater*. The echidna is closely related to the ornithorhynchus, or duck-billed platypus, and, like it, is oviparous.

4. A genus of echinoderms. *De Blainville*, 1830.

Echidnæ (e-kid′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *echidna*, < L. *echidna*, an adder, viper: see *Echidna*.] A group of bombycid moths. *Hübner*, 1816.

Echidnidæ (e-kid′ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echidna* + *-idæ*.] The family of monotrematous ornithodelphian or prototherian mammals constituted by the genera *Echidna* (or *Tachyglossus*) and *Zaglossus* (or *Acanthoglossus*). They have, in addition to the ordinal and superordinal characters which they share with *Ornithorhynchidæ*, convoluted cerebral hemispheres, perforated acetabulum, as in birds, the facial region of the skull produced into a long, slender rostrum with the nostrils at its end, styliform mandibular rami, vermiform protrusile tongue, no true teeth, feet not webbed, but furnished with long claws, and no tibial spur. The family is properly called *Tachyglossidæ*.

Zaglossus or *Acanthoglossus bruijni*.

Echidnina (ek-id-nī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echidna* + *-ina*².] A group of mammals represented by *Echidna*. *Bonaparte*, 1837.

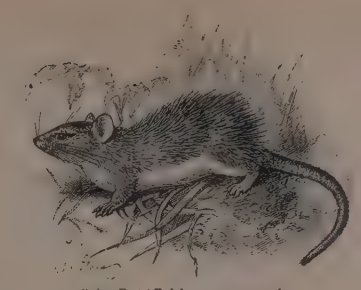
echidnine (e-kid′nin), *n.* [< L. *echidna*, viper, + *-ine*².] Serpent-poison; the secretion from the poison-glands of the viper and other serpents. Echidnine is a clear, viscid, neutral, yellowish fluid, containing albumin, mucus, fatty matter, a yellow coloring principle, and, among its salts, phosphates and chlorids. Associated with the albumin is a peculiar nitrogenous body, to which the name *echidnine* is more particularly applied. The poison-bag of a viper seldom contains more than 2 grains of the poisonous liquid; $\frac{1}{250}$ of a grain is sufficient to kill a small bird.

Echimyidæ (ek-i-mī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echimys* + *-idæ*.] A family of hystricomorphic rodents, taking name from the genus *Echimys*. Also *Echinomyidæ*.

Echimyinæ (e-kī-mi-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echimys* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of hystricomorphic rodents, of the family *Octodontidæ*, related to the porcupines; the hedgehog-rats. It is a large group of numerous genera, differing much in external form and aspect. The African ground-pig, *Aulacodus swinderianus*, belongs to this subfamily, as do the West Indian genera *Capromys* and *Plagiodon*. (See cut under *Aulacodus*.) All the rest of the genera are South American. Of these the coypou, *Myopotamus coypus*, is the best-known form, though not a typical one. (See cut under *coypou*.) The most representative genera are *Echimys* and *Loncheres*, or the spiny rats proper, of which there are a dozen or more species, having prickles in the fur. *Cercomys*, *Dactylomys*, and *Mesomys* are other examples without spines. *Carterodon* is a fossil genus from the bone-caves of Brazil. Also written *Echimyina*, *Echimyna*, *Echimydina*, and, more correctly, *Echinomyinæ*.

Echimyna (ek-i-mī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echimys* + *-(i)na*.] Same as *Echimyinæ*.

Echimys (e-kī′mis), *n.* [NL., contr. of *Echinomys*, lit. 'hedge-rat' (so called from the fact that the pelage is bristly or mixed with flattened spines), < Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, + *μῦς* = E. *mouse*.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Echimyinæ*; the spiny rats proper. All the species are South American; *E. cayennensis* is the best-known. *Geoffroy*, 1809. Also written *Echymys*, and properly *Echinomys*.



Spiny Rat (*Echimys cayennensis*).

echint, *n.* [ME., < L. *echinus*: see *echinus*.] A sea-hedgehog; a sea-urchin.

> Men . . . knowen whiche strondes habounden most of tendre fisshes or of sharpe fisshes that hyȝten *echymnys*.
> *Chaucer*, Boëthius, p. 82.

Echinacea (ek-i-nā′sē-ä), *n.* [NL. (so called on account of the long spinescent bracts of the columnar receptacle), < Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, + *-acea*.] A genus of coarse composite plants of the prairies of North America, allied to *Rudbeckia*, but with long rose-colored rays and prickly-pointed chaff. There are two species, which are occasionally cultivated. Their thick black roots have a pungent taste, and are used in popular medicine under the name of *black-sampson*.

Echinarachnius (e-kī-na-rak′ni-us), *n.* [NL. (Leske, 1778), < Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + *ἀράχνη*, a spider.] A genus of flat, irregular petalostichous sea-urchins, of the family *Mellitidæ* (or *Scutellidæ*), with no perforations or lunules. *E. parma*, of the Pacific and Atlantic coasts of the United States, is known as the *sand-dollar* or *cake-urchin*. *E. excentricus* is the common cake-urchin of the Pacific coast. See cut under *cake-urchin*.

Echinaster (ek-i-nas′tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + *ἀστήρ*, a star.] A genus of starfishes, of the family *Solastridæ*.

Echinaster sentus.

E. sepositus is an example. *E. sentus* is a West Indian species, extending northward on the Atlantic coast of the United States, having the spines sheathed in membrane and occurring only at the angles of the calcareous plates of the upper surface. *Cribella* is a synonym.

Echinasteridæ (e-kī-nas-ter′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinaster* + *-idæ*.] A family of starfishes with two rows of tube-feet, a skeletal frame of lengthened ossicles, and spines on those of the dorsal surface: a synonym of *Solastridæ*.

echinate (ek′i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *echinatus*, set with prickles, prickly, < *echinus*, a hedgehog: see *echinus*.] Spiny, like a hedgehog; bristling with sharp points; bristly. An *echinate surface* is one thickly covered with sharp elevations like spines bristling, and is to be distinguished from a *muricate surface*, in which the elevations are scattered, lower, and not so acute.

echinated (ek′i-nā-ted), *a.* [< *echinate* + *-ed*².] Rendered prickly or bristly.

> Fibre *echinated* by laterally projecting spicules.
> *Lendenfeld*.

Echini (e-kī′nī), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *echinus*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin: see *echinus*.] **1.** In Cuvier's system of classification, the second family of pedicellate echinoderms, containing the sea-urchins: equivalent to several modern families, or to the whole of the order or class *Echinoidea*. — **2.** [*l. c.*] Plural of *echinus*.

echinid (ek′i-nid), *n.* One of the *Echinidæ*.

Echinida (e-kin′i-dä), *n. pl.* Same as *Echinidæ*.

Echinidæ (e-kin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of regular desmostichous or endocyclic sea-urchins, of the order *Endocyclica* and class *Echinoidea*, having a thin round shell with broad ambulacral spaces bearing tubercles and spines, the latter mostly short and pyriform, and oral branchiæ; the typical sea-urchins or sea-eggs. The genera are numerous, such as *Echinus*, *Echinothrix*, *Toxopneustes*, etc.

echinidan (e-kin′i-dan), *n.* A sea-urchin; one of the *Echinidæ*.

echiniform (e-kī′ni-fôrm), *a.* In *entom.*, same as *echinoid*.

Echiniscus (ek-i-nis′kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, + *-ισκος*, dim. suffix.] A genus of bear-animalcules or water-bears, of the family *Macrobiotidæ*: a synonym is *Emydium*. *E. bellermanni* is an example.

echinital (e-kin′i-tal), *a.* [< *echinite* + *-al*.] Pertaining to an echinite or fossil sea-urchin.

echinite (e-kī′nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + E. *-ite*².] A fossil sea-urchin. Echinites are found in all fossiliferous strata, but are most abundant and best preserved in the Chalk. The term is an indefinite one, these fossils being of various genera, as *Goniocidaris*, *Echinothuria*, etc. The Paleozoic echinites form an order *Palæchinoidea*, represented by such genera as *Palæchinus*, *Eocidaris*, etc. See cut under *Echinothuriidæ*.

Echinobothrium typus.

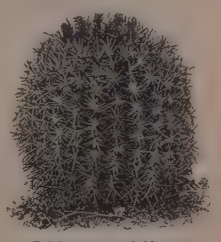
Echinobothria (e-kī-nō-both′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Rudolphi), pl. of *Echinobothrium*.] A group named for the cestoid worms. See *Echinobothrium*.

Echinobothrium (e-kī-nō-both′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, + *βοθρίον*, dim. of *βόθρος*, a pit, trench.] A genus of cestoid worms, or tapeworms, of the family *Diphyllidæ*, having on the head two fossettes with hooks. The separated proglottides continue to live and grow for some time independently. *E. minimum* and *E. typus* are examples. Also *Echineibothrium*.

Echinobrissidæ (e-kī-nō-bris′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinobrissus* + *-idæ*.] A family of irregular sea-urchins, typified by the genus *Echinobrissus*.

Echinobrissus (e-kī-nō-bris′us), *n.* [NL., prop. **Echinobryssus*, < Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + *βρύσσος*, a kind of sea-urchin.] The typical genus of the family *Echinobrissidæ*.

Echinocactus (e-kī-nō-kak′tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, + *κάκτος*, cactus.] A genus of cactaceous plants, globose or oval, and sometimes gigantic, strongly ribbed, or with tubercles in vertical or spiral rows. They are armed with clusters of short spines, at the base of which, upon the younger parts of the plant, are borne the large and showy flowers. Over 200 species have been described, mostly Mexican, with a considerable number within the limits of the United States.



Echinocactus viridescens.

Echinocardium (e-kī-nō-kär′di-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, + *καρδία* = E. *heart*.] A genus of spatangoid sea-urchins, or heart-urchins, of the family *Spatangidæ*. *E. cordatum* occurs on both coasts of the Atlantic. *Leske*, 1778. Also called *Amphidotus*.

Echinocardium cordatum.

echinochrome (e-kī′nō-krōm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + *χρῶμα*, color.] See the extract.

> Dr. C. A. MacMunn describes the spectroscopic or chemical characters of the blood of various worms and mollusks. One of the most interesting pigments which he has detected is that which he calls *echinochrome*, . . . obtained from the perivisceral cavity of Strongylocentrotus lividus.
> *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, 2d ser., VI. i. 48.

echinococci, *n.* Plural of *echinococcus*.

Echinococcifer (e-kī-nō-kok′si-fėr), *n.* [NL., < *echinococcus* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] A genus of tapeworms, in which, in the hydatid state, the tænia-heads bud in special brood-capsules in such a way that their invagination is turned toward the lumen of the vesicle, as in the echinococcus of *Tænia echinococcus*. *Claus*.

echinococcus (e-kī-nō-kok′us), *n.*; pl. *echinococci* (-sī). [NL., < Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, + *κόκκος*, a berry: see *coccus*.] *Tænia echinococcus* in its larval (scolex) stage, which forms

the so-called hydatids occurring in the liver, brain, etc., of man and other animals; the hydatid form of the wandered scolex of *Tænia echinococcus*, having deutoscolices or daughter-cysts formed by gemmation. This hydatid is that of the tapeworm of the dog, having several tænia-heads in the cyst; it may occur in man, commonly in the liver, giving rise to very serious disease. The word was originally a genus name, given by Rudolphi before the relationship to *Tænia* was known; it is now used as the name of the larval stage of the tapeworm whose specific name is the same. See cut under *Tænia*.

In *Echinococcus* the structure of the cystic worm is . . . complicated by its proliferation, the result of which is the formation of many bladder-worms, inclosed one within the other, and contained in a strong laminated sac or cyst, apparently of a chitinous nature, secreted by the parasite. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 186.

Echinoconidæ (e-kī-nō-kon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Echinoconus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil regular sea-urchins.

Echinoconus (e-kī-nō-kō'nus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, + *κῶνος*, a cone: see *cone*.] The typical genus of *Echinoconidæ*. *Breyn.*

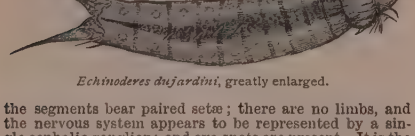
Echinocoridæ (e-kī-nō-kor'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Echinocorus* + *-idæ*.] A family of irregular sea-urchins, chiefly of the Cretaceous formation.

Echinocorus (ek-i-nok'ō-rus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + (?) *κόρις*, a bug.] The typical genus of *Echinocoridæ*. *Schröter.*

Echinocrepis (e-kī-nō-krē'pis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + *κρηπίς*, a boot.] A genus of spatangoid sea-urchins, or heart-urchins, of the family *Spatangidæ*, of a triangular form, with the anal system on the lower or actinal surface. *E. cuneata* is a deep-sea form of southern seas. *Agassiz*, 1879.

Echinocystis (e-kī-nō-sis'tis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, + *κύστις*, a bladder: see *cyst*.] A cucurbitaceous genus of plants of the eastern United States, of a single annual species, *E. lobata*. It has numerous white flowers, and an oval, prickly fruit, which becomes dry and bladdery, and opens at the top for the discharge of the seeds. It is frequently cultivated for ornament, and is known as the *wild balsam-apple*. By some authorities the genus is extended to include *Megarrhiza* and other western and Mexican species.

Echinoderes (ek-i-nod'e-rēz), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, + *δέρη*, neck.] A singular genus of minute worm-like animals of uncertain position, supposed to be intermediate in some respects between the wheel-animalcules and the crustaceans. The rounded head is furnished with recurved hooks, and is succeeded by 10 or 11 distinct segments, the last of which is bifurcated;



Echinoderes dujardini, greatly enlarged.

the segments bear paired setæ; there are no limbs, and the nervous system appears to be represented by a single cephalic ganglion; and eye-spots are present. It is the typical genus of the family *Echinoderidæ*. *E. dujardini* is an example. It is a small marine worm, scarcely half a millimeter long, with a distinct retractile head, caudal setæ, and ten rings of setæ along the body, giving an appearance of segmentation.

Echinoderidæ (e-kī-nō-der'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Echinoderes* + *-idæ*.] A family of animalcules, by some considered related to the rotifers, based upon the genus *Echinoderes*. It is often located with the gastrotrichous worms.

Echinoderidæ, which Dujardin and Greef regarded as connecting links between Vermes and Arthropoda. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 404.

echinoderm (e-kī'nō-dėrm), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ *Echinoderma*.] **I.** *a.* Having a prickly covering; echinodermatous.

II. *n.* Any one of the *Echinodermata*.

All *echinoderms* have a calcareous skeleton, and many are provided with movable spines. A characteristic apparatus of vessels, termed the ambulacral or water-vascular system, is present. It is composed of a ring round the pharynx, from which proceed a number of radiating canals, commonly giving off cæcal appendages (Polian vesicles), as well as branches which enter the retractile tube-feet, often furnished with a terminal disk or sucker, which with the spines are the organs of locomotion. The madreporic canal connects the pharyngeal ring with the exterior. *Pascoe*, Zoöl. Class., p. 40.

Echinoderma (e-kī-nō-dėr'mą), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Echinodermata*.] Same as *Echinodermata*. *Owen.*

echinodermal (e-kī-nō-dėr'mal), *a.* [⟨ *echinoderm* + *-al*.] Same as *echinodermatous*.

The harder, spine-clad or *echinodermal* species perplex the most patient and persevering dissector by the extreme complexity and diversity of their constituent parts. *Owen*, Anat., x.

Echinodermaria (e-kī″nō-dėr-mā'ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., as *Echinoderma* + *-aria*.] A group of echinoderms. *De Blainville*, 1830.

Echinodermata (e-kī-nō-dėr'mą-tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *echinodermatus*: see *echinodermatous*.] A phylum or subkingdom of metazoic animals; the echinoderms. They represent one of the most distinct types of the animal kingdom, agreeing with cœlenterates in having a radiate or actinomeric arrangement of parts, usually pentamerous or by fives or tens, a digestive canal, a water-vascular or ambulacral apparatus, a true blood-vascular system, and the integument indurated by calcareous deposits, as either granules, spicules, or hard plates forming a shell. The alimentary canal is distinct from the general body-cavity; there is a deuterostomatous oral orifice or mouth, and usually an anus. The sexes are mostly distinct. The species undergo metamorphosis; the free-swimming ciliated embryo is known as a pluteus, in some cases as an echinopœdium (see cut under *echinopœdium*); the adult form is usually assumed by a complicated kind of secondary development from the larval form, which is mostly bilateral. The *Echinodermata* were so named by Klein in 1734, and in Cuvier's system were the first class of his *Radiata*; they are still sometimes reduced to a class with the *Cœlenterata*. As a subkingdom they are divisible into four classes: *Crinoidea*, *Echinoidea*, *Asteroidea*, and *Holothurioidea*, or the crinoids, sea-urchins, starfishes, and sea-cucumbers. As a class they are sometimes divided directly into seven orders: *Echinoidea* (sea-urchins), *Asteroidea* (starfishes), *Ophiuroidea* (sand-stars and brittle-stars), *Crinoidea* (feather-stars), *Cystoidea* (extinct), *Blastoidea* (extinct), and *Holothurioidea* (sea-cucumbers). All are marine. Also *Echinoderma*.

The organization of the *Echinodermata* does in fact appear so different from that of the cœlenterates, and seems to belong to a so much higher grade of development, that the combination of the two groups as Radiata is inadmissible, and so much the more so since the radial arrangement of the structure exhibits some transitions towards a bilateral symmetry. The *Echinodermata* are separated from the Cœlenterata by the possession of a separate alimentary canal and vascular system, and also by a number of peculiar features both of organization and of development. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 267.

echinodermatous (e-kī-nō-dėr'mą-tus), *a.* [⟨ NL. *echinodermatus*, ⟨ Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + *δέρμα*(*τ*-), skin.] Having a spiculate or indurated skin; specifically, of or pertaining to the echinoderms or *Echinodermata*. Also *echinodermal*.

Echinodes (ek-i-nō'dēz), *n.* [NL. (Le Conte, 1869), ⟨ Gr. *ἐχινώδης*, like a hedgehog, prickly, ⟨ *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + *εἶδος*, form.] 1. In *entom.*, a genus of beetles, of the family *Histeridæ*, with two North American species, *E. setiger* and *E. decipiens*.—2. A genus of insectivorous mammals: same as *Hemicentetes*.

Echinoglossa (e-kī-nō-glos'ą), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, + *γλῶσσα*, the tongue.] A grade or series of *Mollusca*, represented by the gastropods, cephalopods, pteropods, and scaphopods, as collectively distinguished from the *Lipoglossa* (which see) alone. In E. R. Lankester's arrangement of *Mollusca*, the *Echinoglossa* are divided into three classes: *Gastropoda*, *Cephalopoda* (including *Pteropoda*), and *Scaphopoda*. *Odontophora* is a synonym.

echinoglossal (e-kī-nō-glos'al), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ *Echinoglossa* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Echinoglossa*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Echinoglossa*.

echinoid (e-kī'noid), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + *εἶδος*, form. Cf. *Echinodes*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Having the form or appearance of a sea-urchin: in entomology, applied to certain insect-eggs which are shaped like an echinus, and covered with crowded deep pits.—2. Pertaining to the *Echinoidea*.

II. *n.* In *zoöl.*, one of the *Echinoidea*.

The spheroidal *echinoids*, in reality, depart further from the general plan and from the embryonic form than the elongated spatangoids do. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 223.

Echinoidea (ek-i-noi'dē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Echinus* + *-oidea*.] A class of the phylum or subkingdom *Echinodermata*; the sea-urchins or sea-eggs. They have a rounded, depressed (not elongated) form, subspherical, cordiform, or discoid, inclosed in a test or shell composed of many calcareous plates closely and usually immovably connected, studded with tubercles and bearing movable spines, and perforated in some places for the emission of tube-feet; an oral and anal orifice always present, a convoluted intestine, a water-vascular system, a blood-vascular system, and sometimes respiratory as well as ambulatory appendages. The perforated plates are the ambulacra, alternating with imperforate interambulacral plates; there are usually five pairs of each. The anus is dorsal or superior, the mouth ventral or inferior; the latter in many forms has a complicated internal skeleton. The general arrangement of parts is radiate or actinomeric, with meridional divisions of parts; but bilaterality is recognizable in many adults, and perfectly expressed in the larval forms. The *Echinoidea* are divisible into *Regularia*, *Desmosticha*, or *Endocyclica*, containing the ordinary symmetrically globose forms, as *Cidaris*, *Echinus*, and *Echinometra*; and the *Irregularia*, *Petalosticha*, or *Exocyclica*, containing the cake-urchins and heart-urchins, or the clypeastroids and spatangoids (respectively sometimes erected into the orders *Clypeastrida* and *Spatangida*); together with the Paleozoic echinoids, which in some systems constitute a third order, *Palæchinoidea*. Also *Echinoida*.

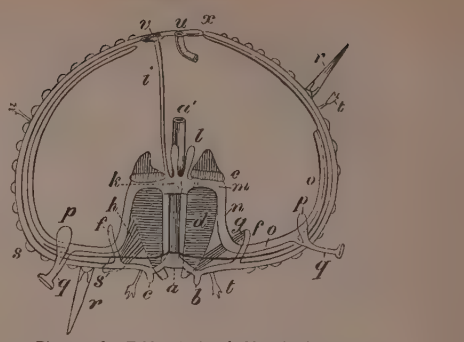


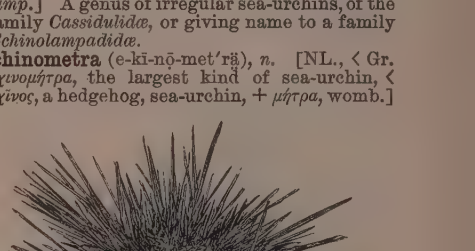
Diagram of an Echinus (stripped of its spines).

a, mouth; *a′*, gullet; *b*, teeth; *c*, lips; *d*, alveoli; *e*, falces; *f*, *f*, auriculariæ; *g*, retractor, and *h*, protractor, muscles of Aristotle's lantern; *i*, madreporic canal; *k*, circular ambulacral vessel; *l*, Polian vesicle; *m*, *n*, *o*, *p*, ambulacral vessels; *q*, *q*, pedal vesicles; *r*, *r*, spines; *s*, tubercle; *s′*, tubercle to which a spine is articulated; *t*, *t*, pedicellariæ; *u*, anus; *v*, madreporic tubercle; *x*, ocular spot.

Echinolampadidæ (e-kī″nō-lam-pad'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Echinolampas* (*-pad-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of irregular sea-urchins. See *Cassidulidæ*[1]. Also *Echinolampidæ*.

Echinolampas (e-kī-nō-lam'pas), *n.* [NL., also *Echinolampus*; ⟨ Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + *λάμπη*, *λαμπάς* (*-παδ-*), a torch: see *lamp*.] A genus of irregular sea-urchins, of the family *Cassidulidæ*, or giving name to a family *Echinolampadidæ*.

Echinometra (e-kī-nō-met'rą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἐχινομήτρα*, the largest kind of sea-urchin, ⟨ *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + *μήτρα*, womb.]



Echinometra oblongata, with spines in part removed to show the plates of the test.

The typical genus of regular sea-urchins of the family *Echinometridæ*. *E. oblongata* is an example.

Echinometridæ (e-kī-nō-met'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Echinometra* + *-idæ*.] A family of regular desmostichous or endocyclical sea-urchins, of the order *Endocyclica* or *Cidaridea*, having a long oval shell, imperforate tubercles, oral branchiæ, and ambulacral areas in arcs of more than three pairs of pores. *Echinometra* and *Podophora* are the leading genera.

Echinomyia (e-kī-nō-mī'i-ą), *n.* [NL. (Duméril, 1806), ⟨ Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, + *μυῖα*, a fly.] A genus of flies, of the family *Tachinidæ*, comprising large bristly species of a black or blackish-gray color, usually with reddish-yellow sides of the abdomen or with glistening white bands. Among them are the largest European flies of the family *Muscidæ* in a broad sense, but none have yet been found in America. They are parasitic upon caterpillars. Also *Echinomya*.

Echinomyidæ (e-kī-nō-mī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Echinomys* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Echimyidæ*.

Echinomyinæ (e-kī″nō-mi-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Echinomys* + *-inæ*.] Same as *Echimyinæ*.

Echinomys (e-kī'nō-mis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, + *μῦς* = E. *mouse*.] Same as *Echimys*. *Wagner*, 1840.

Echinoneidæ (e-kī-nō-nē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Echinoneus* + *-idæ*.] A family of irregular sea-urchins, typified by the genus *Echinoneus*. Also written *Echinonidæ* and *Echinoneides*.

Echinonemata (e-kī-nō-nē'mą-tą), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, + *νῆμα*, pl. *νήματα*, a thread, ⟨ *νεῖν*, spin.] A subordinal or other group of ceratosilicious sponges, having spicules of two or more kinds, there being smooth, double-pointed ones in the ceratode, and rough, single-pointed ones standing partly exposed.

Echinoneus (ek-i-nō'nē-us), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + *νέος* = E. *new*.] A genus of irregular sea-urchins, of the family *Cassidulidæ*, or giving name to a family *Echinoneidæ*.

echinopædia, *n.* Plural of *echinopædium*.

echinopædic (e-kī-nō-pē′dik), *a.* [< *echinopædium* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the echinopædium of an echinoderm; auricularian. See *Holothurioidea*.

echinopædium (e-kī-nō-pē′di-um), *n.*; pl. *echinopædia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, + *παιδίον*, dim. of *παῖς* (*παιδ-*), a child.] The early larval stage of an echinoderm: a name

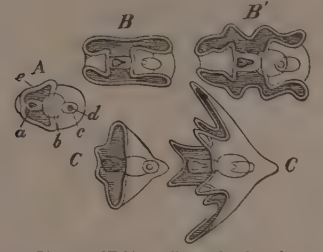


Diagram of Echinopædia, much enlarged.

A, common primitive form of *Echinodermata*, whence *B*, *B′*, a vermiform holothurid, and *C*, *C′*, a pluteiform ophiurid or echinid (pluteus) larva are derived: *a*, mouth; *b*, stomach; *c*, intestine; *d*, anus; *e*, ciliated band.

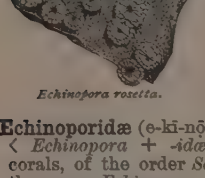
given by Huxley to the primitive generalized type-form of the *Echinodermata*, illustrated by the bilaterally symmetrical embryonic stage of nearly all members of that class. See the extract.

In many Echinoderms, the radial symmetry, even in the adult, is more apparent than real, inasmuch as a median plane can be found, the parts on each side of which are disposed symmetrically in relation to that plane. With a few exceptions, the embryo leaves the egg as a bilaterally symmetrical larva, provided with ciliated bands, and otherwise similar to a worm-larva, which may be termed an *Echinopædium*. The conversion of the *Echinopædium* into an Echinoderm is effected by the development of an enterocœle, and its conversion into the peritoneal cavity and the ambulacral system of veins and nerves, and by the metamorphosis of the mesoderm into radially-disposed antimeres, the result of which is the more or less complete obliteration of the primitive bilateral symmetry of the animal.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 466.

=Syn. *Echinopædium*, *Pluteus*. *Echinopædium* is the more general term, used by its proposer to cover any embryonic or larval stage of any echinoderm from the gastrula stage to the assumption of its specific characters. A *pluteus* is a special pluteiform larva of some echinoderms, as the holothurians, ophiurians, and echinids proper.

echinoplacid (e-kī-nō-plas′id), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, + *πλάξ* (*πλακ-*), anything flat, a plate, etc., + *-id*[2].] Having a circlet of spines on the madreporic plate, as a starfish: opposed to *anechinoplacid*.



Echinopora roseata.

Echinopora (ek-i-nop′ō-rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, + *πόρος*, a passage: see *pore*.] The typical genus of stone-corals of the family *Echinoporidæ*. *Lamarck*.

Echinoporidæ (e-kī-nō-por′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinopora* + *-idæ*.] A family of stone-corals, of the order *Sclerodermata*, typified by the genus *Echinopora*.

Echinoprocta (e-kī-nō-prok′tä), *n.* [NL., fem. of *echinoproctus*: see *echinoproctous*.] A genus of porcupines: same as *Erethizon*. *J. E. Gray*, 1865.

echinoproctous (e-kī-nō-prok′-tus), *a.* [< NL. *echinoproctus*, < Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, + *πρωκτός*, the rump.] Having a spiny or prickly rump: specifically applied to porcupines of the genus *Echinoprocta* or *Erethizon*.

Echinops (e-kī′-nops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, + *ὄψ*, face.] 1. A genus of cynaroid *Compositæ* with a thistle-like habit, remarkable for having its one-flowered heads crowded in dense terminal clusters resembling the ordinary flower-head of the order. There are about 75 species, natives of the Mediterranean region and eastward, mostly perennials. A few species are occasionally cultivated for ornament, and are known as *globe-thistles*.

Echinops Ruthenicus.

2. A genus of Madagascan insectivorous mammals, of the family *Centetidæ*, containing the sokinah, *E. telfairi*. *Martin*, 1838.

Echinoptilidæ (e-kī-nop-til′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinoptilum* + *-idæ*.] A family of pennatulid polyps, of the section *Junciformes*, typified by the genus *Echinoptilum*, having no axis.

Echinoptilum (ek-i-nop′ti-lum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, + *πτίλον*, a feather, wing.] The typical genus of *Echinoptilidæ*. The type is *E. macintoshii* of Japan.

echinorhinid (e-kī-nō-rin′id), *n.* A shark of the family *Echinorhinidæ*.

Echinorhinidæ (e-kī-nō-rin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinorhinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of sharks, represented by the genus *Echinorhinus*. The body is very stout and surmounted by scattered thorn-like tubercles, the anal fin wanting, and the first dorsal rather nearer the pectoral than the ventral fins. Also called *Echinorhinoidæ*.

echinorhinoid (e-kī-nō-rī′noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Echinorhinus* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Of or relating to the *Echinorhinidæ*.

II. *n.* An echinorhinid.

Echinorhinus (e-kī-nō-rī′nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, + *ῥινός*, skin, hide.] A genus of selachians, or sharks, typical of the

Spinous Shark (*Echinorhinus spinosus*).

family *Echinorhinidæ*: so called because the tubercles which stud the skin bear spines; these, when detached, leave a scar. *E. spinosus* is the spinous shark of European, African, and American waters.

Echinorhynchidæ (e-kī-nō-ring′ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinorhynchus* + *-idæ*.] The typical and only family of nematelminth parasitic worms of the order *Acanthocephala* (which see), having the sexes distinct, no oral orifice or alimentary canal, and the head consisting of a protrusile proboscis armed with hooks, whence the name. They are formidable, worm-like internal parasites, with gregarina-like embryos, becoming encysted like cestoid worms. Besides *Echinorhynchus*, the family contains the genus *Coleops*. The species are numerous.

Echinorhynchus (e-kī-nō-ring′kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, + *ῥύγχος*, snout.] The typical genus of the family *Echinorhynchidæ*. See cut under *Acanthocephala*.

The numerous species of the genus *Echinorhynchus* live principally in the alimentary canal of different vertebrata; the gut-wall may be as it were sown with these animals.

Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 382.

In their sexual state, the parasites which constitute the genus *Echinorhynchus* inhabit the various classes of the Vertebrata, while they are found in the Invertebrata only in a sexless condition. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 553.

Echinosoma (e-kī-nō-sō′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + *σῶμα*, body.] 1. A genus of apneumonous holothurians, of the family *Oncinolabidæ*, having filiform tentacles and five rows of tube-feet.—2. In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of earwigs, of the family *Forficulidæ*. *Serville*, 1838. (*b*) A genus of weevils, of the family *Curculionidæ*, containing one Madeiran species, *E. porcellus*. *Wollaston*, 1854.

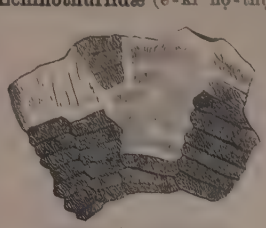
Echinostomata (e-kī-nō-stō′ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, + *στόμα* (*τ-*), mouth.] A group of *Vermes*. *Rudolphi*.

Echinostrobus (ek-i-nos′trō-bus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, + *στρόβος*, a twisting, < *στρέφειν*, turn.] A fossil genus of conifers, instituted by Schimper, and closely allied to *Thuya* (which see), and also resembling *Arthrotaxis* in its foliation. They occur in the lithographic stones (Jurassic) of Solenhofen in Bavaria, and in other localities of Jurassic rocks in Europe.

Echinothuria (e-kī-nō-thū′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, + *θύριον*, dim. of *θύρα* = E. *door*.] A fossil genus of regular sea-urchins, giving name to a family *Echinothuriidæ*.

Echinothurida (e-kī-nō-thū′ri-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinothuria* + *-ida*.] In Gegenbaur's system of classification, a subordinal group of desmostichous *Echinoidea*, having a movable dermal skeleton and presenting some other points of resemblance to the *Asterida*. The genera *Echinothuria*, *Calveria*, and *Phormosoma* are examples.

Echinothuriidæ (e-kī-nō-thū-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinothuria* + *-idæ*.] A family of regular endocyclical or desmostichous sea-urchins, having the plates of the shell overlapping or movably connected by soft parts, as in the genera *Asthenosoma* and *Phormosoma*. Also written *Echinothuridæ*.

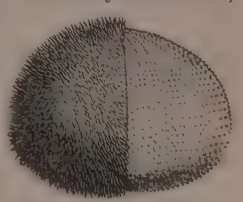


Fragment of a Fossil Echinus (*Echinothuria floris*).

Echinozoa (e-kī-nō-zō′ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, + *ζῷον*, pl. *ζῷα*, an animal.] Allman's name of the series of animals which Huxley called *Annuloida*.

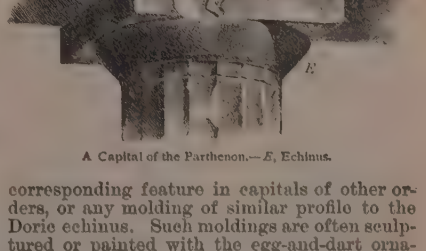
echinulate (e-kin′ū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **echinulus*, dim. of L. *echinus*, a hedgehog, + *-ate*[1].] Having small prickles; minutely prickly or spiny.

echinus (e-kī′nus), *n.*; pl. *echini* (-nī). [L., < Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, the hedgehog, urchin, prop. *ἐχῖνος χερσαῖος*, land-urchin, as distinguished from *ἐχῖνος πελάγιος*, the sea-urchin; = Lith. *ezys* = OBulg. *jezĭ* = AS. *igil*, and contr. *il* = D. *egel* = OHG. *igil*, MHG. G. *igel* = MLG. LG. *egel* = Icel. *igull*, a hedgehog.] 1. A hedgehog.—2. A sea-urchin.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] A Linnean genus (1735), formerly used with great latitude, now the typical genus of the family *Echinidæ*, containing such sea-urchins or sea-eggs as *E. sphæra*, the common British species, or the Mediterranean *E. esculentus*, which is extensively used for food, the ovaries being eaten. The genus may be taken to exemplify not only the family to which it pertains, but the whole order of regular sea-eggs, and the class of sea-urchins itself. The shape is depressed-globose, with centric mouth and anus; the shell or test is hard, immovable, meridionally divided into five pairs of imperforate alternating with five pairs of perforate plates, the plates studded with tubercles, and in life bearing movable spines. The perforate plates are the ambulacra, emitting the tube-feet. The mouth has a complicated system of plates, constituting the object known, when detached, as *Aristotle's lantern* (which see, under *lantern*). A sea-urchin is comparable to a starfish with the five arms bent upward and their ends brought together in the center over the back of the animal, and then soldered together throughout, with the modification of internal structure which such an arrangement of the parts would necessarily entail.



Sea-urchin (*Echinus esculentus*).
Left side in natural state; right side with the spines removed, showing the bare plates.

4. In *arch.*, the convex projecting molding of eccentric curve in Greek examples, supporting the abacus of the Doric capital; hence, the



A Capital of the Parthenon.—*E*, Echinus.

corresponding feature in capitals of other orders, or any molding of similar profile to the Doric echinus. Such moldings are often sculptured or painted with the egg-and-dart ornament.

In this instance the abacus is separated from the shaft; there is a bold *echinus* and a beaded necking; in fact, all the members of the Grecian order, only wanting the elegance which the Greeks added to it.

J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 342, note.

échiqueté (ā-shē-kē-tā′), *a.* [F., formerly *eschiqueté*, formed (with prefix *es-*, *é-* (< L. *ex-*), out, off, instead of *des-*, *dé-*, *dé-* (< L. *de-*), of, off) from *échiqueté*, pp. of *échiqueter*, divide into checks, under influence of *échiquier*, a checkerboard: see *check*[1]. The regular OF. form is

escheque: see *checky*.] In *her.*, same as *checky*. Also written *échiquetté*.

Echis (ek'is), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔχις, an adder, viper, akin to L. *anguis*, a snake: see *Anguis* and *anger*[1].] A genus of Indian vipers, of the family *Viperidæ*, including venomous solenoglyph forms of small size, having fewer ventral scutes than the African vipers, simple subcaudal scutes, imbricated carinate scales on the head, in two rows between the eyes and the labial plates, and small nostrils in a large divided nasal plate. *E. carinata* is a common species, 20 inches or less in length. *Merrem*, 1820. Called *Toxicoa* by Gray.

Echitonium (ek-i-tō'ni-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *echite*, a kind of clematis; or < L. *echitis*, Gr. ἐχίτης, a kind of stone; < Gr. ἔχις, an adder, viper: see *Echis*.] A genus of fossil plants, instituted by Unger. The genus is phanerogamous, and is said by Schimper to be analogous to *Echites* of Linnæus, an intertropical boraginaceous genus of plants occurring in Asia and America. They are found in various localities in central Europe in the Tertiary.

Echium (ek'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔχιον, a plant (*Echium rubrum*), < ἔχις, a viper: see *Echis*.] A genus of boraginaceous plants, tall hairy herbs or somewhat shrubby, natives of the old world. There are about 50 species, chiefly of the Mediterranean region and South Africa, of which the common viper's-bugloss, or blueweed, *E. vulgare*, with showy blue flowers, has become naturalized in some parts of the United States.

Echiuridæ (ek-i-ū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echiurus* + *-idæ*.] The leading family of *Echiuroidea* or chætiferous gephyreans, having the oral end of the body produced into a grooved proboscis, containing the long esophageal commissures which meet in front without ganglionic enlargement, and having on the ventral side two hooked setæ anteriorly, with sometimes circles of setæ posteriorly, the mouth below the proboscis at its base, and the anus terminal. The leading genera are *Echiurus*, *Bonellia*, and *Thalassema*. The *Echiuridæ* are made by Lankester a class of the animal kingdom under the phylum *Gephyrea*.

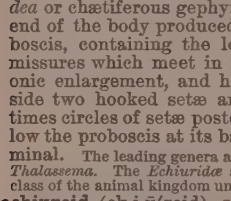
echiuroid (ek-i-ū'roid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Echiurus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Chætiferous, as a gephyrean; of or pertaining to the *Echiuroidea*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Echiuroidea*.

Echiuroidea (ek'i-ū-roi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echiurus* + *-oidea*.] An order of *Gephyrea*, the chætiferous gephyreans. They have a terminal anus, and a mouth at the base of a preoral proboscis. The group contains the families *Echiuridæ* and *Sternaspidæ*, and is equivalent to a gephyrean order *Chætifera*.

The *Echiuroidea* or chætiferous gephyrea present no external segmentation of their elongated and contractile body; they have, however, in the young state, the rudiments of 15 metameres. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 389.

Echiurus (ek-i-ū'rus), *n.* [NL. (for **Echidurus*), < Gr. ἔχις (ἐχιδ-), an adder, viper, + οὐρά, a tail.] A genus of chætophorous gephyreans (one of the group *Chætiferi* of Gegenbaur), armed with two strong setæ on the ventral side (whence the name). The cuticle develops chitinous processes, and there is a communication between the rectum and the perivisceral cavity by means of a pair of tubular organs which are ciliated internally and at their apertures. It is the typical genus of the family *Echiuridæ*. *E. pallasi* of the North Sea is an example. Also written *Echiuris*.



Echiurus Gaertneri, about natural size.

echlorophyllose (ē-klō-rō-fil'ōs), *a.* [< NL. **echlorophyllosus*, < L. *e-* priv. + *chlorophyllum*, chlorophyl: see *chlorophyl*, *chlorophyllous*.] Without chlorophyl. *Braithwaite*.

echo (ek'ō), *n.*; pl. *echoes* (-ōz). [Altered (after L.) from earlier spelling; early mod. E. also *echoe*, *eccho*; < ME. *ecco*, *ekko* = D. G. *echo* = Dan. *echo*, *ekko* = Sw. *eko* = OF. *eqo*, F. *écho* = Sp. *eco* = Pg. *ecco*, *echo* = It. *eco*, < L. *echo* (ML. also *ecco*), < Gr. ἠχώ, a sound, an echo; cf. ἦχος, ἠχή, a sound, noise, ἠχεῖν, sound, ring, etc.] **1.** A sound repeated by reflection or reverberation from some obstructing surface; sound heard again at its source; repercussion of sound: as, an *echo* from a distant hill. Sound being produced by waves or pulses of the air, when such waves meet an opposing surface, as a wall, they are reflected like light-waves (see *reflection*); the sound so heard, as if originating behind the reflecting surface, is an echo. The echo of a sound returns to the point whence the sound originated if the reflecting surface is at right angles to a line drawn to it from that point. An oblique surface reflects the sound in another direction, so that it may be heard elsewhere, though not at the point where the sound originated. If the direct and reflected sounds succeed one another with great rapidity, which happens when the reflecting surface is near, the echo only clouds the original sound, but is not heard distinctly; and it is such indistinct echoes that interfere with the hearing in churches and other large buildings. An interval of about one ninth of a second is necessary to discriminate two successive sounds; and as sound passes through the atmosphere at the rate of about 1,125 feet in a second, $\frac{1}{9}$ of 1,125, or about 62 feet, will be the least distance at which an echo can be heard; and this will be distinct only in the case of a sharp, sudden sound. The walls of a house or the ramparts of a city, the surface of a cloud, a wood, rocks, mountains, and valleys produce echoes. Some echoes are remarkable for their frequency of repetition, and are called *multiple* or *tautological echoes*.

> Folweth *Ekko*, that holdeth no silence,
> But ever answereth at the countretaille.
> *Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 1132.
>
> The babbling *echo* mocks the hounds,
> Replying shrilly to the well-tun'd horns,
> As if a double hunt were heard at once.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., ii. 3.

The Scriptures are God's voice; the church is his *echo*, a redoubling, a repeating of some particular syllables and accents of the same voice. *Donne*, Sermons, xiv.

> Blow, bugle, blow, set the wild *echoes* flying,
> And answer, *echoes*, answer, dying, dying, dying.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, iii. (song).

2. [*cap.*] In *classical myth.*, an oread or mountain nymph, who, according to a usual form of the myth, pined away for love of the beautiful youth Narcissus till nothing remained of her but her voice.

> Sweet *Echo*, sweetest nymph, that liv'st unseen
> Within thy aery shell. *Milton*, Comus, l. 230.

3. Figuratively, a repetition of the sentiments of others; reproduction of the ideas or opinions of others, either in speech or in writing.

It is the folly of too many to mistake the *echo* of a London coffeehouse for the voice of the kingdom.
Swift, Conduct of the Allies.

4. In *music*, the very soft repetition of a short phrase, particularly in orchestral or organ music. In large organs an echo-organ is sometimes provided for echo-like effects; it consists of pipes shut up in a tight box, or removed to a distance from the organ proper, and controlled by a separate keyboard or by separate stops. A single stop so used or placed is called an *echo-stop*.

5. In *arch.*, a wall or vault, etc., having the property of reflecting sounds or of producing an echo.—**6.** [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of neuropterous insects. *Selys*, 1853.—**To the echo**, so as to produce a reverberation of sound; hence, loudly; vehemently; so as to excite attention and response: chiefly used with *applaud* or similar words.

> I would *applaud* thee *to the* very *echo*,
> That would applaud again. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 3.

echo (ek'ō), *v.* [< *echo*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To emit an echo; reflect or repeat sound; give forth an answering sound by or as if by echo.

> And kiss'd her lips with such a clamorous smack,
> That, at the parting, all the church did *echo*.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., iii. 2.
>
> Lord, as I am, I have no pow'r at all,
> To hear thy voice, or *echo* to thy call.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, iv. 8.
>
> How often from the steep
> Of *echoing* hill or thicket have we heard
> Celestial voices. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 681.

2. To be reflected or repeated by or as if by echo; return or be conveyed to the ear in repetition; pass along by reverberation.

> Her mitred princes hear the *echoing* noise,
> And, Albion, dread thy wrath and awful voice.
> *Sir R. Blackmore.*
>
> Sounds which *echo* further west
> Than your sires' "Islands of the Blest."
> *Byron*, Don Juan, iii. 86.

In the midst of *echoing* and re-*echoing* voices of thanksgiving. *D. Webster*, Adams and Jefferson.

3. To produce a reverberating sound; give out a loud sound.

> Drums and trumpets *echo* loudly,
> Wave the crimson banners proudly.
> *Longfellow*, The Black Knight (trans.).

II. *trans.* **1.** To emit an echo of; reflect the sound of, either directly or obliquely; cause to be heard by reverberation: as, the whispering gallery of St. Paul's in London *echoes* very faint sounds.

> Never [more shall] the black and dripping precipices
> *Echo* her stormy scream as she sails by.
> *M. Arnold*, Sohrab and Rustum.

2. To repeat as if by way of echo; emit a reproduction of, as sounds, words, or sentiments; imitate the sound or significance of.

> Then gan triumphant Trompets sownd on hye,
> That sent to heven the *ecchoed* report
> Of their new joy, and happie victory.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. xii. 4.
>
> Those peals are *echoed* by the Trojan throng.
> *Dryden*, Æneid.

The whole nation was *echoing* his verse, and crowded theatres were applauding his wit and humour.
I. D'Israeli, Calam. of Authors, I. 159.

They would have *echoed* the praises of the men whom they envied, and then have sent to the newspapers libels upon them. *Macaulay.*

3. To imitate as an echo; repeat or reproduce the sounds, utterances, or sentiments of: as, the mocking-bird *echoes* nearly all other creatures; to *echo* a popular author.

And the true art for . . . popular display is — to contrive the best forms for appearing to say something new, when in reality you are but *echoing* yourself.
De Quincey, Style, i.

echoer (ek'ō-ėr), *n.* One who echoes.

Followers and *echoers* of other men.
W. Howitt, Visits to Remarkable Places (Amer. ed., 1842), [p. 131.

echoic (ek'ō-ik), *a.* [= Sp. *ecóico* = Pg. *echoico*, < LL. *echoicus*, echoing, riming (of verses), < L. *echo*, echo: see *echo*.] Pertaining to or formed by echoism; onomatopoetic. See extract under *echoism*.

echoical† (e-kō'i-kal), *a.* [< *echoic* + *-al*.] Having the nature of an echo. *Nares.* [Rare.]

An *echoicall* verse, wherein the sound of the last syllable doth agree with the last save one, as in an echo.
Nomenclator.

echoism (ek'ō-izm), *n.* [< *echo* + *-ism*.] In *philol.*, the formation of words by the echoing or imitation of natural sounds, as those caused by the motion of objects, as *buzz*, *whizz*, or the characteristic cries of animals, as *cuckoo*, *chickadee*, *whip-poor-will*, etc.; onomatopœia. [Recent.]

Onomatopœia, in addition to its awkwardness, has neither associative nor etymological application to words imitating sounds. It means word-making or word-coining, and is as strictly applicable to Comte's *altruisme* as to *cuckoo*. *Echoism* suggests the echoing of a sound heard, and has the useful derivatives *echoist*, *echoize*, and *echoic*, instead of *onomatopoetic*, which is not only unmanageable, but, when applied to words like *cuckoo*, *crack*, erroneous; it is the voice of the cuckoo, the sharp sound of breaking, which is onomatopoetic or word-creating, not the echoic words which they create.
J. A. H. Murray, 9th Ann. Address to Philol. Soc.

echoist (ek'ō-ist), *n.* [< *echo* + *-ist*.] One who forms words by the imitation or echoing of sounds. See *echoism*. [Recent.]

echoize (ek'ō-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *echoized*, ppr. *echoizing*. [< *echo* + *-ize*.] To form words by echoing or imitating sounds. See *echoism*. [Recent.]

echolalia (ek-ō-lā'li-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἠχώ, an echo, + λαλιά, babbling, < λαλεῖν, babble.] In *pathol.*, the repetition by the patient in a meaningless way of words and phrases addressed to him. It occurs in certain nervous disorders.

echoless (ek'ō-les), *a.* [< *echo* + *-less*.] Giving or yielding no echo; calling forth no response.

Its voice is *echoless*. *Byron*, Prometheus.

echometer (e-kom'e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *échomètre* = Sp. *ecómetro* = Pg. *echometro* = It. *ecometro*, < Gr. ἠχώ, echo, + μέτρον, a measure.] In *physics*, an instrument for measuring the duration, the intervals, and the mutual relation of sounds.

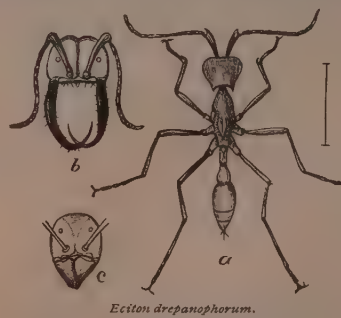
echometry (e-kom'e-tri), *n.* [= F. *échométrie* = Sp. *ecometría* = Pg. *echometria* = It. *ecometria*; as *echometer* + *-y*.] **1.** The art or act of measuring the duration, etc., of sounds.—**2.** In *arch.*, the art of constructing buildings in conformity with the principles of acoustics.

echoscope (ek'ō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. ἠχώ, sound, echo, + σκοπεῖν, view.] A stethoscope.

echo-stop (ek'ō-stop), *n.* See *echo*, 4.

Echymys, *n.* An erroneous form of *Echimys*. *Wiegmann*, 1838.

Eciton (es'i-ton), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804); formation not obvious.] A genus of ants called



Eciton drepanophorum.

a, soldier (line shows natural size); *b*, head of soldier, front view; *c*, head of male, front view.

foraging or *army ants*, usually placed in the family *Myrmicidæ*, as the petiole of the abdomen has two nodes. It is now supposed that the genus *Labidus*, of the family *Dorylidæ*, is represented exclusively by the males of *Eciton*, and the characters of both groups require revision. These ants are found in South and Central America, and 3 species of *Eciton* and 6 of *Labidus* are known in the United States, from Utah, New Mexico, California, and Texas. There are two kinds of neuters or workers, large-headed and small-headed, the former of which are called *soldiers*. They are carnivorous, march in vast numbers, and are very destructive.

eckle[1], **eccle** (ek'l), *n.* [E. dial., also *eecle*, var. of *ickle*, ult. < AS. *gicel*, an icicle: see *ickle*, *icicle*.] **1.** An icicle.—**2.** *pl.* The crest of a cock.—**To build eccles in the air**, to build castles in the air. *Wright.* [Prov. Eng. in all uses.]

eckle[2] (ek'l), *n.* [E. dial. Cf. *eckle*[1].] A woodpecker. [Prov. Eng.]

eckle[3], *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *eckled*, ppr. *eckling*. [A dial. var. of *ettle*.] To aim; intend; design. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

éclair (ā-klār'), *n.* [F., lit. lightning, < *éclairer*, lighten, illumine, < L. *exclarare*, light up, < *ex*, out, + *clarare*, make bright or clear: see *clear*, *v.*] A small oblong cake, filled with a cream or custard, and glazed with chocolate or sugar.

eclaircise, *v. t.* See *eclaircize*.

éclaircissement (ā-klār-sēs'moṅ), *n.* [F. (=Pr. *esclarziment* = Sp. *esclarecimiento* = Pg. *esclarecimento*), < *éclaircir*, clear up: see *eclaircize*.] Explanation; the clearing up of something not before understood.

> Nay, madam, you shall stay . . . till he has made an *éclaircissement* of his love to you.
> *Wycherley*, Country Wife.
>
> Next morning I breakfasted alone with Mr. W[alpole]; when we had all the *eclaircissement* I ever expected, and I left him far better satisfied than I had been hitherto.
> *Gray*, Letters, L. 124.

eclaircize (e-klār'sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eclaircized*, ppr. *eclaircizing*. [< F. *éclaircis-*, stem of certain parts of *éclaircir* (= Pr. *esclarzir*, *esclarzezir* = Sp. Pg. *esclarecer*), clear up; with suffix, ult. < L. *-escere* (see *-esce*, *-ish*[2]), < *éclairer*, lighten, illumine: see *éclair*.] To make clear; explain; clear up, as something not understood or misunderstood. Also spelled *eclaircise*. [Rare.]

eclampsia (ek-lamp'si-ą), *n.* [= F. *éclampsie* = It. *eclamsia*, < NL. *eclampsia*, < Gr. ἐκλαμψις, a shining forth, exceeding brightness, < ἐκλάμπειν, shine forth, < ἐκ, forth, + λάμπειν, shine: see *lamp*.] In *pathol.*, a flashing of light before the eyes; also, rapid convulsive motions. The name is applied to convulsions resembling those of epilepsy, but not of true epilepsy: as, the *eclampsia* of childbirth. Also *eclampsy*.

eclampsic (ek-lamp'sik), *a.* A less correct form of *eclamptic*.

eclampsy (ek-lamp'si), *n.* Same as *eclampsia*.

eclamptic (ek-lamp'tik), *a.* [= F. *éclamptique*; as *eclampsia* (*eclampt-*) + *-ic*.] **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of eclampsia: as, *eclamptic* convulsions; *eclamptic* idiocy.—**2.** Suffering from eclampsia: as, an *eclamptic* patient.

éclat (ā-klā'), *n.* [F., < *éclater*, burst forth, < OF. *esclater*, shine, *s'esclater*, burst, < OHG. *slīzan*, MHG. *slīzen*, split, burst, G. *schleissen* = AS. *slītan*, E. *slit*, q. v.] **1.** A burst, as of applause; acclamation; approbation: as, his speech was received with great *éclat*.—**2.** Brilliant effect; brilliancy of success; splendor; magnificence: as, the *éclat* of a great achievement.

> Although we have taken formal possession of Burmah with much *éclat*, the dangers and difficulties of the enterprise are by no means at an end.
> *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 288.

3. Renown; glory.

> Yet the *éclat* it gave was enough to turn the head of a man less presumptuous than Egmont. *Prescott.*

eclectic (ek-lek'tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *éclectique* = Sp. *ecléctico* = Pg. *eclectico* = It. *eclettico* (cf. G. *eklektisch* = Dan. *eklektisk*), < NL. *eclecticus*, < Gr. ἐκλεκτικός, picking out, selecting, < ἐκλεκτός, picked out, < ἐκλέγειν, pick out (= L. *eligere*, pp. *electus*, > E. *elect*, q. v.), < ἐκ, out, + λέγειν, pick, choose: see *legend*.] **I.** *a.* Selecting; choosing; not confined to or following any one model or system, but selecting and appropriating whatever is considered best in all.

> The American mind, in the largest sense *eclectic*, struggled for universality, while it asserted freedom.
> *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., II. 464.
>
> When not creative, their genius has been *eclectic* and refining. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 23.

Eclectic medicine, a medical theory and practice based upon selection of what is esteemed best in all systems; specifically, the medical system of a separately organized school of physicians in the United States, who make much use of what they regard as specific remedies, largely or chiefly botanical.—**Eclectic physician.** (*a*) One of an ancient order of physicians, supposed to have been founded by Agathinus of Sparta. (*b*) A practitioner of the American school of eclectic medicine.

II. *n.* One who, in whatever department of knowledge, not being convinced of the fundamental principles of any existing system, culls from the teachings of different schools such doctrines as seem to him probably true, conformable to good sense, wholesome in practice, or recommended by other secondary considerations; one who holds that opposing schools are right in their distinctive doctrines, wrong only in their opposition to one another. In philosophy the chief groups of eclectics have been—(1) those ancient writers, from the first century before Christ, who, like Cicero, influenced by Platonic skepticism, held a composite doctrine of ethics, logic, etc., aggregated of Platonist, Peripatetic, Stoic, and even Epicurean elements; (2) writers in the seventeenth century who, like Leibnitz, mingled Aristotelian and Cartesian principles; (3) writers in the eighteenth century who adopted in part the views of Leibnitz, in part those of Locke; (4) Schelling and others, who held beliefs derived from various idealistic, pantheistic, and mystical philosophers; (5) the school of Cousin, who took a mean position between a philosophy of experience and one of absolute reason.

> Even the *eclectics*, who arose about the age of Augustus, . . . were . . . as slavish and dependent as any of their brethren, since they sought for truth not in nature, but in the several schools.
> *Hume*, Rise of Arts and Sciences.
>
> My notion of an *eclectic* is a man who, without foregone conclusions of any sort, deliberately surveys all accessible modes of thought, and chooses from each his own "hortus siccus" of definitive convictions.
> *J. Owen*, Evenings with Skeptics, II. 331.

Specifically—(*a*) A follower of the ancient eclectic philosophy. (*b*) In the *early church*, a Christian who believed the doctrine of Plato to be conformable to the spirit of the gospel. (*c*) In *med.*, a practitioner of eclectic medicine, either ancient or modern; an eclectic physician.

eclectically (ek-lek'ti-kal-i), *adv.* By way of choosing or selecting; in the manner of the eclectic philosophers or physicians; as an eclectic.

eclecticism (ek-lek'ti-sizm), *n.* [= F. *éclecticisme*; as *eclectic* + *-ism*.] The method of the eclectics, or a system, as of philosophy, medicine, etc., made up of selections from various systems.

> Sensualism, idealism, skepticism, mysticism, are all partial and exclusive views of the elements of intelligence. But each is false only as it is incomplete. They are all true in what they affirm, all erroneous in what they deny. Though hitherto opposed, they are, consequently, not incapable of coalition; and, in fact, can only obtain their consummation in a powerful *eclecticism*—a system which shall comprehend them all.
> *Sir W. Hamilton*, Edinburgh Rev., L. 201.

eclectism (ek-lek'tizm), *n.* [< F. *éclectisme* = Pg. *eclectismo*, < Gr. ἐκλεκτός, picked out: see *eclectic* and *-ism*.] Same as *eclecticism*. [Rare.]

> The classicists, indeed, argue for that *eclectism* of taste which finds suggestive material wherever there is force and beauty. *D. G. Mitchell*, Bound Together, iv.

Eclectus (ek-lek'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐκλεκτός, picked out, select: see *eclectic*.] **1.** A genus of trichoglossine parrots related to the lories, containing several species of the Philippine, Malaccan, and Papuan islands, as *E. linnæi*, *E. polychlorus*, etc.—**2.** [*l. c.*] A parrot of the genus *Eclectus*.

eclegm† (ek-lem'), *n.* [Prop. **ecligm*; = F. *éclegme*, *écligme*, < L. *ecligma*, < Gr. ἔκλειγμα, an electuary, < ἐκλείχειν, lick up, < ἐκ, out, + λείχειν, lick. Cf. *electuary*, from the same ult. source.] A medicine of syrupy consistency.

eclimeter (ek-lim'e-tėr), *n.* An instrument to be held in the hand for measuring the zenith distances of objects near the horizon.

eclipse (ē-klips'), *n.* [< ME. *eclips* (more frequent in the abbr. form *clips*, *clyppes*, *clyppus*, etc.: see *clips*), < OF. *eclipse*, F. *éclipse* = Pr. *eclipsis*, *eclipses*, *elipse* = Sp. Pg. *eclipse* = It. *eclisse*, *ecclisse*, *ecclissi*, < L. *eclipsis*, < Gr. ἔκλειψις, an eclipse, lit. a failing, forsaking, < ἐκλείπειν, leave out, pass over, forsake, fail, intr. leave off, cease, suffer an eclipse, < ἐκ, out, + λείπειν, leave.] **1.** In *astron.*, an interception or obscuration of the light of the sun, moon, or other heavenly body, by the intervention of another heavenly body either between it and the eye or between it and the source of its illumination. An eclipse of the sun is caused by the intervention of the moon between it and the earth, the sun's disk being thus partially or entirely hidden; an eclipse of the moon is occasioned by the earth passing between it and the sun, the earth's shadow obscuring the whole or part of its surface, but never entirely concealing it. The number of eclipses of the sun and moon cannot be fewer than two nor more than seven in one year, exclusive of penumbral eclipses of the moon. The most usual number is four, seven being very rare. Jupiter's satellites are eclipsed by passing through his shadow. See *occultation*.

> For it shal chaungen wonder soone,
> And take *eclips* right as the moone,
> Whanne he is from us i-lett
> Thurgh erthe, that bitwixe is sett
> The sonne and hir, as it may falle,
> Be it in partie or in alle.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 5337.
>
> But in ye first watche of ye night, the moone suffred *eclips*. *J. Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 78.
>
> The sun . . . from behind the moon,
> In dim *eclipse*, disastrous twilight sheds
> On half the nations, or with fear of change
> Perplexes monarchs. *Milton*, P. L., i. 597.
>
> As when the sun, a crescent of *eclipse*,
> Dreams over lake and lawn, and isles and capes.
> *Tennyson*, Vision of Sin, i.

2. Figuratively, any state of obscuration; an overshadowing; a transition from brightness, clearness, or animation to the opposite state: as, his glory has suffered an *eclipse*.

> All the posterity of our first parents suffered a perpetual *eclipse* of spiritual life. *Raleigh*, Hist. World.
>
> Gayety without *eclipse*
> Wearieth me. *Tennyson*, Lilian.
>
> How like the starless night of death
> Our being's brief *eclipse*,
> When faltering heart and failing breath
> Have bleached the fading lips!
> *O. W. Holmes*, Agnes.
>
> He [Earl Hakon] was zealous, in season and out of season, to bring back those who in that *eclipse* of the old faith had either gone over to Christianity or preferred to "trust in themselves," to what he considered the true fold.
> *Edinburgh Rev.*

Annular, central, partial, penumbral, total eclipse. See the adjectives.—**Eclipse of a satellite**, the obscuration of it by the shadow of its primary: opposed to an *occultation*, in which it is hidden by the body of the primary.—**Eclipse of Thales**, a total eclipse of the sun which took place 585 B. C., May 28th, during a battle between the Medes and the Lydians, and which is stated to have been predicted by Thales of Miletus.—**Quantity of an eclipse**, the number of digits eclipsed. See *digit*, 3.

eclipse (ē-klips'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *eclipsed*, ppr. *eclipsing*. [< ME. *eclipsen*, < OF. *eclipser*, F. *éclipser* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *eclipsar* = It. *eclissare*, *ecclissare*; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To obscure by an eclipse; cause the obscuration of; darken or hide, as a heavenly body: as, the moon *eclipses* the sun.

> Within these two hundred yeares found out it was . . . that the moone sometime was *eclipsed* twice in five moneths space, and the sunne likewise in seven.
> *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, ii. 9.

2. To overshadow; throw in the shade; obscure; hence, to surpass or excel.

> Though you have all this worth, you hold some qualities
> That do *eclipse* your virtues.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, i. 1.
>
> Another now hath to himself engross'd
> All power, and us *eclipsed*. *Milton*, P. L., v. 776.
>
> When he [Christ] was lifted up [to his cross], he did there crucify the world, and the things of it, *eclipse* the lustre, and destroy the power, of all its empty vanities.
> *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xviii.
>
> I, therefore, for the moment, omit all inquiry how far the Mariolatry of the early Church did indeed *eclipse* Christ.
> *Ruskin.*

II. *intrans.* To suffer an eclipse. [Rare.]

> The labouring moon
> *Eclipses* at their charms. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 666.

ecliptic (ē-klip'tik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *ecliptick*; = F. *écliptique* = Pg. *ecliptico* = It. *eclittico*, < LL. *eclipticus*, < LGr. ἐκλειπτικός, of or caused by an eclipse (as a noun, = F. *écliptique* = Sp. *ecliptica* = Pg. *ecliptica* = It. *eclittica*, < LL. *ecliptica* (sc. *linea*, line), < Gr. ἐκλειπτικός (sc. κύκλος, circle), the line or circle in the plane of which eclipses take place), < ἔκλειψις, an eclipse: see *eclipse*, *n.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to an eclipse.—**2.** Pertaining to the apparent path of the sun in the heavens: as, *ecliptic* constellations.

> Thy full face in his oblique designe
> Confronting Phoebus in th' *Ecliptick* line,
> And th' Earth between.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

Ecliptic conjunction, a conjunction in longitude of the moon with the sun, the former being within its ecliptic limits.—**Ecliptic digit**, one twelfth part of the sun's or moon's diameter, used as a unit in expressing the quantity of eclipses.—**Ecliptic limits**, the greatest distances at which the moon can be from her nodes (that is, from the ecliptic), if an eclipse of the sun or moon is to happen.

II. *n.* **1.** In *astron.*, a great circle of the heavens in the plane of the earth's orbit, or that of the apparent annual motion of the sun among the stars. The *fixed ecliptic* is the position of the ecliptic at any given date. The *mean ecliptic* is the position of the fixed ecliptic relative to the equinoctial, as modified by precession. This is now approaching the equinoctial at the rate of 47″ per century. The *true* or *apparent ecliptic* is the mean ecliptic as modified by the effects of nutation. The *obliquity of the ecliptic* is the inclination of the

ecliptic to the equinoctial. Its mean value for A. D. 1900 is 23° 27′ 8″.

Satan . . .
Took leave; and toward the coast of earth beneath,
Down from the *ecliptic* sped. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 740.

My lady's Indian kinsman, unannounced,
With half a score of swarthy faces came.
His own, tho' keen and bold and soldierly,
Sear'd by the close *ecliptic*, was not fair.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

2. A great circle drawn upon a terrestrial globe, tangent to the tropics. It is sometimes said to "mark the sun's annual path across the surface of the earth"; but since its plane is represented as fixed upon the earth, the rotation of the latter will give it a gyratory motion incompatible with its representing any celestial appearance. It may, however, prove convenient when a terrestrial globe is used instead of a celestial one.

eclog, *n.* An abbreviated spelling of *eclogue*.

eclogite (ek′lō-jīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐκλογος*, picked out (< *ἐκλέγειν*, pick out, choose), + *-ite*².] The name given by Haüy to a rock consisting of a crystalline-granular aggregate of omphacite (a granular, grass-green variety of pyroxene) with red garnet. With these essential constituents cyanite (disthene) is often associated, and, less commonly, silvery mica, quartz, and pyrites. This is one of the most beautiful of rocks, and of rather rare occurrence. It is found in the Alps, in the Fichtelgebirge in Bavaria, in the Erzgebirge in Bohemia, and also in Norway. It occurs in lenticular masses in the older gneisses and schists. To the variety occurring at Syra in Greece, consisting largely of cyanite or disthene, the name *cyanite rock* or *disthene rock* has been given. Also spelled *eklogite*.

eclogue (ek′log), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *eclog*, and *eglogue*, *æglogue*; = F. *eglogue*, *eclogue*, now *églogue*, *éclogue* = Sp. *ecloga* = Pg. *egloga* = It. *egloga*, *ecloga* = G. *ekloge* = Dan. Sw. *eklog*, < L. *ecloga*, < Gr. *ἐκλογή*, a selection, esp. of poems, "elegant extracts" (cf. *ἐκλογος*, picked out), < *ἐκλέγειν*, pick out, select, < *ἐκ*, out, + *λέγειν*, pick, choose; cf. *eclectic*. The term came to be applied esp. to a collection of pastoral poems (with special ref. to Virgil's pastoral poems (*Bucolica*), which were published under the title of *Eclogæ*, 'selections'), whence the false spellings *eglogue*, *æglogue* (F. *églogue*, etc.), in an endeavor to bring in the pastoral associations of Gr. *αἴξ* (*αἰγ-*), a goat.] In *poetry*, a pastoral composition, in which shepherds are introduced conversing with one another; a bucolic: as, the *eclogues* of Virgil.

Some be of opinion, and the chiefe of those who haue written in this Art among the Latines, that the pastorall Poesie which we commonly call by the name of *Eglogue* and Bucolick, a tearme brought in by the Sicilian Poets, should be the first of any other.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 30.

eclosion (ē-klō′zhọn), *n.* [< F. *éclosion*, < *éclos-*, stem of certain parts of *éclore*, emerge from the egg, < L. *excludere*, shut out: see *exclude*, *exclusion*, and cf. *close*¹, *close*².] The act of emerging from a covering or concealment; specifically, in *entom.*, the escape of an insect from the pupa- or chrysalis-case.

eclysis (ek′li-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔκλυσις*, a lowering of the voice through three quarter-tones, a release or deliverance, < *ἐκλύειν*, release, < *ἐκ*, out, + *λύειν*, loose.] In *Gr. music*, the lowering or flatting of a tone: opposed to *ecbole*.

ecod (ē-kod′), *interj.* [One of the numerous variations, as *egad*, *begad*, *bedad*, etc., of the oath *by God*.] By God; egad: a minced oath. [Now rare.]

Ecod, you're in the right of it.
Sheridan (?), The Camp, i. 1.

Ecod! how the wind blows! what a grand time we shall have! *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 14.

econome (ek′ō-nōm), *n.* [= F. *économe* = Sp. *ecónomo* = Pg. It. *economo*, steward, financial manager, = D. *econoom* = G. *ökonom*, husbandman, steward, = Dan. *ökonom* = Sw. *ekonom* (D. and Sw. after F.), < LL. *œconomus*, < Gr. *οἰκονόμος*, a housekeeper: see *economy*.] **1.** In the *early church*, a diocesan administrator; the curator, administrator, and dispenser, under the bishop, of the diocesan property and revenues. — **2.** In the early and in the medieval church, and to the present day in the Greek Church, the financial officer and steward of a monastery.

Also *œconome* and *œconomus*.

economic (ē-kō- or ek-ō-nom′ik), *a.* [Formerly also *economick*, *œconomic*, *œconomick*, *œconomique*; = F. *économique* = Sp. *económico* = Pg. It. *economico* (cf. D. *economisch* = G. *ökonomisch* = Dan. *ökonomisk* = Sw. *ekonomisk*), < L. *œconomicus*, < Gr. *οἰκονομικός*, pertaining to the management of a household or family, practised therein, frugal, thrifty, < *οἰκονομία*, the management of a household: see *economy*.] **1†.** Relating or pertaining to the household; domestic. — **2.** Pertaining to the regulation of household concerns. [Obsolete or archaic.]

And doth employ her *economic* art,
And busy care, her household to preserve.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul.

3. Pertaining to pecuniary means or concerns; relating to or connected with income and expenditure: as, his *economic* management was bad; he was restrained by *economic* considerations; the *economic* branches of government. — **4.** Of or pertaining to economics, or the production, distribution, and use of wealth; relating to the means of living, or to the arts by which human needs and comforts are supplied: as, an *economic* problem; *economic* disturbances; *economic* geology or botany.

The *economic* ruin of Spain may be said to date from the expulsion of the Moriscoes.
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 245.

5. Characterized by freedom from wastefulness, extravagance, or excess; frugal; saving; sparing: as, *economic* use of money or of material. [In this sense more commonly *economical*.]

The charitable few are chiefly they
Whom Fortune places in the middle way;
Just rich enough, with *economic* care,
To save a pittance, and a pittance spare.
Harte, Eulogius.

=**Syn. 5.** Saving, sparing, careful, thrifty, provident.

economical (ē-kō- or ek-ō-nom′i-kal), *a.* [< *economic* + *-al*.] Same as *economic*. The form *economical* is more common than *economic* in sense 5.

This *economical* misfortune [of ill-assorted matrimony].
Milton, Divorce.

There was no *economical* distress in England to prompt the enterprises of colonization. *Palfrey*.

But the *economical* and moral causes that were destroying agriculture in Italy were too strong to be resisted.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 284.

The life of the well-off people is graceful, pretty, daintily-ordered, hospitable; but it has a simplicity which incidentally makes it comparatively *economical*.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 68.

economically (ē-kō- or ek-ō-nom′i-kal-i), *adv.* **1.** As regards the production, distribution, and use of wealth; as regards the means by which human needs and comforts are supplied. — **2.** With economy; with frugality or moderation.

economics (ē-kō- or ek-ō-nom′iks), *n.* [Formerly also *economicks*; pl. of *economic* (see *-ics*), after Gr. *τὰ οἰκονομικά*, neut. pl. (also fem. sing. *ἡ οἰκονομική*, sc. *τέχνη*, art), the art of household management.] **1.** The science of household or domestic management. [Obsolete or archaic.] — **2.** The science which treats of wealth, its production, distribution, etc.; political economy.

The best authors have chosen rather to handle it [education] in their politicks than in their *œconomicks*.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 78.

Not only in science, but in politicks and *economics*, in the less splendid arts which administer to convenience and enjoyment, much information may be derived, by careful search, from times which have been in general neglected, as affording nothing to repay the labour of attention. *V. Knox*, Essays, No. 73.

Among minor alterations, I may mention the substitution for the name of Political Economy of the single convenient term *Economics*. *Jevons*, Pol. Econ. (2d ed.), Pref.

economisation, economise, etc. See *economization*, etc.

economist (ē-kon′ō-mist), *n.* [Formerly also *œconomist*; = F. *économiste* = Sp. Pg. It. *economista*; as *economy* + *-ist*.] **1.** One who manages pecuniary or other resources; a manager in general, with reference to means and expenditure or outlay.

Very few people are good *œconomists* of their fortune, and still fewer of their time. *Chesterfield*, Letters, ccxvi.

It would be . . . madness to expect happiness from one who has been so very bad an *economist* of his own.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xiii.

Ferdinand was too severe an *economist* of time to waste it willingly on idle pomp and ceremonial.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 19.

Specifically — **2.** A careful or prudent manager of pecuniary means; one who practises frugality in expenditure: as, he has the reputation of being an *economist*; he is a rigid *economist*. — **3.** One versed in economics, or the science of political economy.

So well known an English *economist* as Malthus has also shown in a few lines his complete appreciation of the mathematical nature of economic questions.
Jevons, Pol. Econ. (2d ed.), Pref.

4. An officer in some cathedrals of the Church of Ireland who is appointed by the chapter to manage the cathedral fund, to see to the necessary repairs, pay the church officers, etc. — **Economist mouse,** *Arvicola œconomus*, a Siberian vole.

Economite (ē-kon′ō-mīt), *n.* [As *economy* + *-ite*².] Same as *Harmonist*, 4.

economization (ē-kon′ō-mi-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *economize* + *-ation*.] The act or practice of economizing, or managing frugally or to the best effect; the result of economizing; economy; saving. Also spelled *economisation*. [Rare.]

To the extent that augmentation of mass results in a greater retention of heat, it effects an *economization* of force. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 47.

economize (ē-kon′ō-mīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *economized*, ppr. *economizing*. [= F. *économiser* = Sp. *economizar* = Pg. *economisar* = It. *economizzare* = D. *economiseren* = G. *ökonomisiren* = Dan. *ökonomisere*; as *economy* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To manage economically; practise economy in regard to; treat savingly or sparingly: as, to *economize* one's means or strength; he *economized* his expenses.

To manage and *economize* the use of circulating medium. *Walsh*.

II. *intrans.* To practise economy; avoid waste, extravagance, or excess; be sparing in outlay: as, to *economize* in one's housekeeping, or in the expenditure of energy.

He does not know how to *economize*. *Smart*.

Also spelled *economise*.

economizer (ē-kon′ō-mī-zėr), *n.* **1.** One who economizes; one who uses money, material, time, etc., economically or sparingly. — **2.** In *engin.*, an apparatus by which economy, as of fuel, is effected; specifically, one in which waste heat from a boiler or furnace is utilized for heating the feed-water.

Also spelled *economiser*.

economy (ē-kon′ō-mi), *n.*; pl. *economies* (-miz). [Formerly also *economie*, *œconomy*, *œconomie*; = F. *économie* = Sp. *economía* = Pg. It. *economia* = D. *economie* = G. *ökonomie* = Dan. *ökonomi* = Sw. *ekonomi* (D. and Sw. after F.), < L. *œconomia*, < Gr. *οἰκονομία*, the management of a household or family, or of the state, the public revenue, < *οἰκονόμος*, one who manages a household, a manager, administrator, < *οἶκος*, a house, household (= L. *vicus*, a village, > ult. E. *wick*, *wich*, a village, etc.: see *wick*³), + *νέμειν*, deal out, distribute, manage: see *nome*¹.] **1.** The management, regulation, or supervision of means or resources; especially, the management of the pecuniary or other concerns of a household: as, you are practising bad *economy*; their domestic *economy* needs reform.

Fain. He keeps open house for all comers.
Wid. He ought to be very rich, whose *œconomy* is so profuse. *Mrs. Centlivre*, The Artifice, iv.

Hence — **2.** A frugal and judicious use of money, material, time, etc.; the avoidance of or freedom from waste or extravagance in the management or use of anything; frugality in the expenditure or consumption of money, materials, etc.

I have no other notion of *economy* than that it is the parent of liberty and ease. *Swift*, To Lord Bolingbroke.

Nature, with a perfect *economy*, turns all forces to account. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 388.

Another principle that serves to throw light on our inquiry is that which has been called the principle of *economy*, viz., that an effect is pleasing in proportion as it is attained by little effort and simple means.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 70.

3. Management, order, or arrangement in general; the disposition or regulation of the parts or functions of any organic whole; an organized system or method: as, the internal *economy* of a nation; the *economy* of the work is out of joint.

This *economy* must be observed in the minutest parts of an epic poem. *Dryden*, Æneid, Ded.

If we rightly examine things, we shall find that there is a sort of *economy* in providence, that one shall excel where another is defective, in order to make men more useful to each other, and mix them in society.
Steele, Tatler, No. 92.

Specifically — (*a*) The provisions of nature for the generation, nutrition, and preservation of animals and plants; the regular, harmonious system in accordance with which the functions of living animals and plants are performed: as, the animal *economy*; the vegetable *economy*.

He who hunts
Or harms them there is guilty of a wrong,
Disturbs the *economy* of nature's realm.
Cowper, Task, vi. 577.

If we forget, for an instant, that each species tends to increase inordinately, and that some check is always in action, yet seldom perceived by us, the whole *economy* of Nature will be utterly obscured.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 303.

(*b*) The functional organization of a living body: as, his internal *economy* is badly deranged.

It is necessary to banish from the mind the idea that we live literally besieged by organisms always ready to sow putrefaction on the mucous tract of our *economies*.
Science, III. 520.

(*c*) The regulation and disposition of the internal affairs of a state or nation, or of any department of government.

The Jews already had a Sabbath, which as citizens and subjects of that *economy* they were obliged to keep, and did keep. *Paley.*

The theatre was by no means so essential a part of the *economy* of a Roman city as it was of a Grecian one.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 323.

4†. Management; control. [Rare.]

I shall never recompose my Features, to receive Sir Rowland with any *Œconomy* of Face.
Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 5.

Domestic economy. See *domestic.*—**Economy of grace.** See *grace.*—**Political economy.** See *political.* =**Syn. 2.** *Frugality, Economy, Thrift. Frugality* saves by avoiding both waste and needless expense; its central idea is that of saving. *Economy* goes further, and includes prudent management: as, *economy* of time. *Thrift* is a stronger word for *economy;* it is a smart, ambitious, and successful economy.

Lucullus, when *frugality* could charm,
Had roasted turnips in the Sabine farm.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 218.

Strict *economy* enabled him [Frederic William] to keep up a peace establishment of sixty thousand troops.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

Thrift, thrift, Horatio! the funeral bak'd meats
Did coldly furnish forth the marriage tables.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2.

e converso (ē kon-vėr'sō). [L., lit. from the converse: *e, ex*, from; *converso*, abl. of *conversum*, neut. of *conversus*, converse: see *converse*[2], *a.*] On the contrary; on the other hand.

écorché (ā-kor-shā'), *n.* [F., lit. flayed, pp. of *écorcher*, OF. *escorcher*, flay, > ult. E. *scorch:* see *scorch.*] In *painting* and *sculp.*, a subject, man or animal, flayed or exhibited as deprived of its skin, so that the muscular system is exposed, for the purposes of study.

ecorticate (ē-kôr'ti-kāt), *a.* [< NL. **ecorticatus*, < L. *e-* priv. + *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark: see *cortex.*] In *bot.*, without a cortical layer: applied especially to lichens.

Écossaise (ā-ko-sāz'), *n.* [F., fem. of *Écossais*, Scotch: see *Scotch*[1].] **1.** A species of rustic dance of Scotch origin.—**2.** Music written for such a dance, or in imitation of its rhythm.—**3.** In *therapeutics*, the douche Écossaise or Scotch douche, alternating hot and cold douches.

The alternation of hot and cold douches, which for some unknown reason has got the name of *Ecossaise*, is a very powerful remedy from the strong action and reaction which it produces, and is one of very great value.
Encyc. Brit., III. 439.

ecostate (ē-kos'tāt), *a.* [< NL. *ecostatus*, < L. *e-* priv. + *costa*, a rib: see *costate.*] **1.** In *bot.*, not costate; without ribs.—**2.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Having no costæ, in general; ribless. (*b*) Bearing no ribs, as a vertebra.

écoute (ā-köt'), *n.* [F., < *écouter*, OF. *escouter*, listen, > ult. E. *scout*[1].] In *fort.*, a small gallery made in front of the glacis for the shelter of troops, designed to annoy or interrupt the miners of the enemy.

Ecpantheria (ek-pan-thē'ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), so called as being spotted, < Gr. *ἐκ*, out (here intensive), + *πάνθηρ*, panther or leopard: see *panther.*] A genus of arctiid moths chiefly distinguished by the short hind wings, and comprising a large number of new-world species. Most of them are tropical or subtropical, but *E. screbania* is a well-known North American form.

ecphasis† (ek'fą-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔκφασις*, a declaration, < *ἐκφάναι*, speak out, < *ἐκ*, out, + *φάναι* = L. *fari*, speak.] In *rhet.*, an explicit declaration.

Ecphimotes, *n.* See *Ecphymotes.*

ecphlysis (ek'fli-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if **ἔκφλυσις*, < *ἐκφλύζειν*, spurt out, < *ἐκ*, out, + *φλύζειν*, *φλύειν*, bubble up, burst out.] In *pathol.*, vesicular eruption, confined in its action to the surface.

ecphonema† (ek-fō-nē'mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκφώνημα*, a thing called out, a sermon, < *ἐκφωνεῖν*, cry out, pronounce, < *ἐκ*, out, + *φωνεῖν*, utter a sound, < *φωνή*, the voice, a sound.] A rhetorical exclamation or ejaculation. See *ecphonesis.*

ecphoneme (ek'fō-nēm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐκφώνημα*: see *ecphonema.*] The mark of exclamation (!). *Goold Brown.*

ecphonesis (ek-fō-nē'sis), *n.*; pl. *ecphoneses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *ἐκφώνησις*, pronunciation, an exclamation, < *ἐκφωνεῖν*, pronounce, cry out: see *ecphonema.*] **1.** In *rhet.*, a figure which consists in the use of an exclamation, question, or other form of words used interjectionally to express some sudden emotion, such as joy, sorrow, fear, wonder, indignation, anger, or impatience. Also called *exclamation.*—**2.** In the *Gr. Ch.*, one of those parts of the service which are said by the priest or officiant in an audible or elevated voice. The greater part of the liturgy is said secretly — that is, in a low or inaudible tone (*μυστικῶς*, an adverb equivalent to the *secrete* or *secreto* of the Latin Church). The ecphoneses, on the other hand, are said aloud (*ἐκφώνως*, an adverb answering to the phrases *intelligibili voce, clara voce*, of the Roman Missal, *with an audible voice, with a loud voice*, in the English Prayer-Book). They generally form the conclusion of a prayer which the priest has said secretly, and contain a doxology or ascription to the Trinity. The benediction at the beginning of the Liturgy of the Catechumens and that at the commencement of the Anaphora in the Constantinopolitan liturgies are said in this way. Also called the *exclamation.*

ecphora (ek'fō-rą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκφορά*, a carrying out, a projection in a building, < *ἐκφέρειν*, carry out, intr. shoot forth, < *ἐκ*, out, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] **1.** In *arch.*, the projection of any member or molding before the face of the member or molding next below it.—**2.** [*cap.*] In *conch.*, same as *Fusus. Conrad*, 1843.

ecphractic (ek-frak'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἐκφρακτικός*, fit for clearing obstructions (*ἐκφρακτικά*, sc. *φάρμακα*, pl., ecphractic medicines), < *ἐκφράσσειν*, clear obstructions, open up, < *ἐκ*, out, + *φράσσειν*, inclose.] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, serving to remove obstructions; deobstruent.

II. *n.* An ecphractic drug.

ecphronia† (ek-frō'ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκφρων*, out of one's mind, crazy, < *ἐκ*, out of, + *φρήν*, mind.] In *pathol.*, insanity.

ecphyma (ek-fī'mą), *n.*; pl. *ecphymata* (ek-fim'-ą-tą). [NL., < Gr. *ἔκφυμα*, an eruption of pimples, < *ἐκφύεσθαι*, grow out, < *ἐκ*, out, + *φύεσθαι*, grow.] In *pathol.*, a cutaneous excrescence, as a wart.

Ecphymotes (ek-fi-mō'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔκφυμα*, an eruption of pimples: see *ecphyma.*] A genus of pleurodont lizards, of the family *Iguanidæ*, having a short and flattened form, and large pointed carinate scales on the thick tail: otherwise generally as in *Polychrus. Fitzinger*, 1826. Also spelled *Ecphimotes.*

ecphysesis (ek-fi-zē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκφύσησις*, emission of the breath, < *ἐκφυσᾶν*, blow out, breathe out, snort, < *ἐκ*, out, + *φυσᾶν*, blow, breathe.] In *pathol.*, a quick breathing.

Ecpleopodidæ (ek-plē-ō-pod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ecpleopus* + *-idæ.*] A family of ptychopleural or cyclosaurian lizards. Also *Ecpleopoda.*

Ecpleopus (ek-plē'ō-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔκπλεος*, complete, entire (< *ἐκ*, out, + *πλέος*, full), + *πούς* = E. *foot.*] The typical genus of the family *Ecpleopodidæ. Duméril and Bibron.*

ecptoma† (ek-tō'mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔκπτωμα*, a dislocation, < *ἐκπίπτειν*, fall out of, be dislocated, < *ἐκ*, out, + *πίπτειν*, fall.] In *pathol.*, a falling down of any part: applied to luxations, prolapsus uteri, scrotal hernia, the expulsion of the placenta, sloughing off of gangrenous parts, etc.

ecpyesis (ek-pī-ē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκπύησις*, suppuration, < *ἐκπυέειν*, suppurate, < *ἐκ*, out, + *πυεῖν*, suppurate, < *πῦον*, pus.] In *pathol.*, a skin-disease with purulent or serous effusion: now rarely used.

écrasement (ā-kraz'moṅ), *n.* [F. *écrasement*, a crushing, < *écraser*, crush: see *craze.*] In *surg.*, the operation of removing a part, as a tumor, by a wire or chain loop gradually tightened so as to cut slowly through its attachment.

écraseur (ā-kra-zėr'), *n.* [F., < *écraser*, crush, bruise: see *craze.*] In *surg.*, an instrument for removing tumors. It consists of a fine chain or wire which is passed around the base of the part to be removed, and gradually tightened by a screw or otherwise until it has cut through.—**Galvanic écraseur**, an écraseur so constructed that the wire loop can be heated to redness while in use by the passage through it of an electric current.

écrevisse (ā-krė-vēs'), *n.* [F. *écrevisse*, a crawfish, a cuirass: see *crawfish, crayfish.*] In *armor*, a name given to any piece formed of splints, one sliding over the other, in the manner of the tail of the crawfish. See *garde-reine, great braguette* (under *braguette*), and *splint.*

ecrhythmus (ek-rith'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔκρυθμος*, out of tune, < *ἐκ*, out, + *ῥυθμός*, tune, rhythm: see *rhythm.*] In *med.*, an irregular beating of the pulse.

écru (e-krö'; F. pron. ā-krü'), *a.* [F. *écru*, unbleached, raw, applied to linen, silk, etc., OF. *escru*, < *es-*, here unmeaning, + *cru*, raw, crude, < L. *crudus:* see *crude.*] **1.** Unbleached: applied to textile fabrics.—**2.** Having the color of raw silk, or of undyed and unbleached linen; hence, by extension, having any similar shade of neutral color, as the color of hemp or hempen cord.—**Écru lace**, a modern lace made with two kinds of braid, one plain and the other crinkled, and worked into large and prominent patterns, usually geometrical, with bars or brides of thread. The term is derived from the common use of materials of écru color.

ecrustaceous (ē-krus-tā'shius), *a.* [< NL. **ecrustaceus*, < L. *e-* priv. + *crusta*, a crust: see *crustaceous.*] In *bot.*, without a crustaceous thallus, as some lichens.

ecstasis (ek'stą-sis), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ἐκστασις*: see *ecstasy.*] In *pathol.*, same as *ecstasy*, 3.

ecstasize (ek'stą-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ecstasized*, ppr. *ecstasizing.* [< *ecstasy* + *-ize.*] To fill with ecstasy or excessive joy. *F. Butler.* [Rare.]

Rose and Margaret burst from their retreat with a loud laugh, and gave Obed a hearty greeting; which he, bemazed and *ecstacized*, returned as handsomely as he knew how. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 11.

ecstasy (ek'stą-si), *n.*; pl. *ecstasies* (-siz). [Formerly spelled variously *ecstasie, ecstacy, extasy, extasie*, etc.; = F. *extase* = Sp. *extasi, extasis* = Pg. *extasis* = It. *estasi* (D. *extase* = G. *ekstase* = Dan. *extase* = Sw. *extas*, < F.), < LL. *ecstasis*, ML. also *extasis*, < Gr. *ἔκστασις*, any displacement or removal from the proper place, a standing aside, distraction of mind, astonishment, later a trance, < *ἐξιστάναι*, 2d. aor. *ἐκστῆναι*, put or place aside, mid. and pass. stand aside, < *ἐξ*, *ἐκ*, out, + *ἱστάναι*, place, set, *ἵστασθαι*, stand: see *stasis.*] **1.** A state in which the mind is exalted or liberated as it were from the body; a state in which the functions of the senses are suspended by the contemplation of some extraordinary or supernatural object, or by absorption in some overpowering idea, most frequently of a religious nature; entrancing rapture or transport.

Whether what we call *ecstasy* be not dreaming with our eyes open, I leave to be examined. *Locke.*

When the mind is warmed with heavenly thoughts, and wrought up into some degrees of holy *ecstasy*, it stays not there, but communicates these impressions to the body.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xix.

The Neoplatonists, though they sometimes spoke of civic virtues, regarded the condition of *ecstasy* as not only transcending but including all, and that condition could only be arrived at by a passive life.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 350.

2. Overpowering emotion or exaltation, in which the mind is absorbed and the actions are controlled by the exciting subject; a sudden access of intense feeling. Specifically — (*a*) Joyful, delightful, or rapturous emotion; extravagant delight: as, the *ecstasy* of love; he gazed upon the scene with *ecstasy.*

He on the tender grass
Would sit, and hearken ev'n to *ecstasy.*
Milton, Comus, l. 625.

Sweet thankful love his soul did fill
With utter *ecstasy* of bliss.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 84.

It is a sky of Italian April, full of sunshine and the hidden *ecstasy* of larks.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 191.

The *ecstasies* of mirth and terror which his gestures and play of countenance never failed to produce in a nursery flattered him [Garrick] quite as much as the applause of mature critics. *Macaulay*, Madame d'Arblay.

(*b*) Grievous, fearful, or painful emotion; extreme agitation; distraction: as, the very *ecstasy* of grief; an *ecstasy* of fear.

Better be with the dead . . .
Than on the torture of the mind to lie
In restless *ecstacy.* *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 2.

Come, let us leave him in his ireful mood,
Our words will but increase his *ecstasy.*
Marlowe, Jew of Malta, i. 2.

And last, the cannons' voice that shook the skies,
And, as it fares in sudden *ecstasies*,
At once bereft us both of ears and eyes.
Dryden, Astræa Redux, l. 228.

3. In *med.*, a morbid state of the nervous system, allied to catalepsy and trance, in which the patient assumes the attitude and expression of rapture. Also *ecstasis.*—**4†.** Insanity; madness.

That noble and most sovereign reason,
Like sweet bells jangled, out of tune and harsh;
That unmatch'd form and feature of blown youth,
Blasted with *ecstacy.* *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1.

ecstasy (ek'stą-si), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ecstasied*, ppr. *ecstasying.* [< *ecstasy*, *n.*] To fill with rapture or enthusiasm. [Rare.]

The persons . . . then made prophetical and inspired must needs have discoursed like seraphims and the most *ecstasied* order of intelligences.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 31.

They were so *ecstasied* with joy that they made the heavens ring with triumphant shouts and acclamations.
J. Scott, Christian Life, I. iv. § 5.

ecstatic (ek-stat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *ecstatick, extatick;* = F. *extatique* = Sp. *extático* = Pg. *extatico* = It. *estatico*, < Gr. *ἐκστατικός*, < *ἔκστασις*, ecstasy: see *ecstasy.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or resulting from ecstasy; entrancing; overpowering.

In pensive trance, and anguish, and *ecstatick* fit.
Milton, The Passion, l. 42.

To gain Pescennius one employs his schemes;
One grasps a Cecrops in *ecstatick* dreams.
Pope, To Addison.

The Sonnets [Mrs. Browning's] reveal to us that Love which is the most *ecstatic* of human emotions and worth all other gifts in life. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 138.

2. Affected by ecstasy; enraptured; entranced.

By making no responses to ordinary stimuli, the *ecstatic* subject shows that he is "not himself."
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 77.

II. *n.* **1.** One subject to ecstasies or raptures; an extravagant enthusiast. [Rare.]

Old Hereticks and idle *Ecstaticks*, such as the very primitive times were infinitely pestred withal.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 201.

2. *pl.* Ecstasy; rapturous emotion.

ecstatical (ek-stat'i-kal), *a.* [Formerly *extatical*; < *ecstatic* + *-al*.] Same as *ecstatic*.

With other *extaticall* furies, and religious frencies, with ornaments of gold and iewels. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 66.

ecstatically (ek-stat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an ecstatic manner; rapturously; ravishingly.

ectad (ek'tad), *adv.* [< Gr. *ἐκτός*, without, outside, + *-ad*[3], < L. *ad*, to.] In *anat.*, to or toward the outside or exterior; outward; outwardly.

The dura mater may be described as *ectad* of the brain, but entad of the cranium.
Wilder and Gage, Anat. Tech., p. 27.

ectal (ek'tal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐκτός*, without, + *-al*.] In *anat.*, outer; external; superficial; peripheral: opposed to *ental*.

The suggestion to employ ental and *ectal* was welcomed, and they were published [by Wilder in 1881].
Wilder and Gage, Anat. Tech., p. 27.

ectasia (ek-tā'si-ą), *n.* [NL.: see *ectasis*.] **1.** Ectasis.—**2.** Aneurism.—**Alveolar ectasia.** Same as *vesicular emphysema* (which see, under *emphysema*).

ectasis (ek'tā-sis), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ἔκτασις*, extension, < *ἐκτείνειν* (= L. *exten-d-ere*), extend, < *ἐκ*, out, + *τείνειν*, stretch: see *extend*, *tend*[1].] **1.** In *anc. orthoëpy* and *pros.*: (*a*) The pronunciation of a vowel as long. (*b*) The lengthening or protraction of a vowel usually short. See *diastole*.—**2.** In *anc. rhet.*: (*a*) The use of a long vowel or syllable in a part of a clause or sentence where it will produce a special rhythmical effect. (*b*) The use of a form of a word longer than that commonly employed. This is generally called *paragoge*.

ectaster (ek-tas'tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκτός*, without, + *ἀστήρ*, star.] A kind of sponge-spicule. *Sollas*.

ectatic (ek-tat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐκτατός*, capable of extension, < *ἐκτείνειν*, extend: see *ectasis*.] Exhibiting or pertaining to ectasis.

ectene, ectenes (ek'te-nē, -nēz), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐκτενής* (LGr. also *ἐκτενή*, n.), prop. adj., extended, continued (sc. *ἱκεσία*, *αἴτησις*, *εὐχή*, or *προσευχή*, supplication, prayer), < *ἐκτείνειν*, stretch out, prolong: see *ectasis* and *extend*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, one of the litanies recited by the deacon and choir. It follows the gospel, and is introduced by the words "Let us all say with our whole soul, and with our whole mind let us say." The choir responds with *Kyrie Eleison*, once after this invitation and the first petition, and thrice after the other petitions. See *litany*.

ectental (ek-ten'tal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐκτός*, without, + *ἐντός*, within, + *-al*.] In *embryol.*, of or pertaining to the outer and the inner layer of a gastrula: specifically said of the line of primitive juncture of the ectoderm and endoderm circumscribing the mouth of a gastrula. Also *ecto-ental*.

ecteron (ek'tę-ron), *n.* An erroneous form of *ecderon*. *Mivart*.

ecteronic (ek-tę-ron'ik), *a.* An erroneous form of *ecderonic*. *Mivart*.

ecthesis (ek'the-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔκθεσις*, a setting forth, an exposition, < *ἔκθετος*, verbal adj. of *ἐκτιθέναι*, put out, set forth, < *ἐκ*, out, + *τιθέναι*, put, set.] An exposition, especially of faith. In church history *the Ecthesis* is the decree of the emperor Heraclius, about A. D. 638, declaring that the controversy as to whether Christ has two wills or one will with a twofold or theandric operation (a view acceptable to the Monothelites) was to be left an open question.

The [first] Lateran synod, by which not only the Monothelite doctrine but also the moderating *ecthesis* of Heraclius and typus of Constans II. were anathematized.
Encyc. Brit., XV. 646.

ecthlipsis (ek-thlip'sis), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ἐκθλῖψις*, ecthlipsis, lit. a squeezing out, < *ἐκθλίβειν*, squeeze out, < *ἐκ*, out, + *θλίβειν*, squeeze. Cf. *elision*.] In *Gr.* and *Lat. gram.*, omission or suppression of a letter; especially, in *Lat. gram.*, elision or suppression in utterance of a final vowel and consonant in a syllable ending in *m*, as in the line

Monstr*um* horrend*um*, informe, ingens, cui lumen ademptum. *Virgil*, Æneid, III. 658.

ecthoræa, *n.* Plural of *ecthorœum*.

ecthoræal, ecthoreal (ek-thō-rē'al), *a.* [< *ecthorœum* + *-al*.] Pertaining to an ecthorœum: as, an *ecthorœal* protrusion.

ecthorœum (ek-thō-rē'um), *n.*; pl. *ecthorœa* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *ἐκ*, out, out of, + *θοραῖος*, containing the seed, < *θορός*, seed, semen.] In *zoöl.*, the thread of a thread-cell; the stinging-hair of a cnida; a cnidocil. Also *ecthoreum*. See cut under *cnida*.

The inner wall of the sac [cnida] is produced into a sheath terminating in a long thread (*ecthoreum*); this is usually twisted in many coils round its sheath, and fills up the open end of the sac. *Pascoe*, Zoöl. Class., p. 16.

ecthyma (ek-thī'mą), *n.*; pl. *ecthymata* (ek-thim'a-tą). [NL., < Gr. *ἔκθυμα*, a pustule, papula, < *ἐκθύειν*, break out, as heat or humors, < *ἐκ*, out, + *θύειν*, rage, boil, rush.] In *pathol.*, a large pustule intermediate in character between a furuncle or boil and an ordinary pustule.

ecthymiform (ek-thī'mi-fôrm), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔκθυμα* (*ἐκθυματ-*), a pustule, papula (see *ecthyma*), + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form of or resembling an ecthyma.

ecto-. [NL. *ecto-*, < Gr. *ἐκτός*, adv. and prep., without, outside (opposed to *ἐντός*, within: see *ento-*), < *ἐκ*, out, + quasi-superl. suffix *-το-ς*.] A prefix in words (chiefly biological) of Greek origin, signifying 'outside, without, outer, external, lying upon': as, *ectoderm*, the outer skin; *Ectozoa*, external parasites: opposed to *endo-*, *ento-*.

ectobasidium (ek″tō-bā-sid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *ectobasidia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + NL. *basidium*, q. v.] In *mycol.*, a basidium that is externally placed, as in *Hymenomycetes*. *Le Maout and Decaisne*, Botany (trans.), p. 954.

Ectobia (ek-tō'bi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *βίος*, life.] A genus of cursorial orthopterous insects, of the family *Blattidæ*, or cockroaches, containing a number of small species, as *E. germanica*, the croton-bug (which see): sometimes synonymous with *Blatta* in a restricted sense. *Westwood*, 1839.

ectoblast (ek'tō-blast), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *βλαστός*, a bud, germ.] **1.** In *biol.*, the outermost recognizable structure of a cell; a cell-wall, in any way distinguished from mesoblast or other more interior structures. The ectoblast is to a cell what the epiblast is to a more complex organism.—**2.** In *embryol.*, the outer primary layer in the embryo of any metazoan animal; the epiblast; the ectoderm. See cut under *blastocœle*.

ectoblastic (ek-tō-blas'tik), *a.* [< *ectoblast* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the ectoblast; consisting of ectoblast; ectodermal.

ectobliquus (ek-tob-lī'kwus), *n.*; pl. *ectobliqui* (-kwī). [NL., < Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + L. *obliquus*, oblique.] In *anat.*, the external oblique muscle of the abdomen, the obliquus abdominis externus. Also called *extrobliquus*. See cut under *muscle*.

ectocardia (ek-tō-kär'di-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *καρδία*, heart.] In *teratol.*, a malformation in which the heart is out of its normal position.

ectocarotid (ek″tō-ka-rot'id), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + E. *carotid*.] In *anat.*, the external carotid artery; the outer branch of the common carotid.

Ectocarpaceæ (ek″tō-kär-pā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ectocarpus* + *-aceæ*.] A family of phæosporic marine algæ having filamentous branching fronds, chiefly monosiphonous, with little or no cortex.

Ectocarpeæ (ek-tō-kär'pē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ectocarpus* + *-eæ*.] **1.** In *bot.*, same as *Ectocarpaceæ*.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, a division of nematophorous *Cœlenterata*, containing those hydrozoans whose genitalia are developed from the ectoderm: opposed to *Endocarpeæ*. The group is equivalent to the *Hydromedusæ*.

ectocarpous (ek-tō-kär'pus), *a.* [< NL. *ectocarpus*, < Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *καρπός*, fruit.] Having external genitals, or developing sexual products from the ectoderm, as a hydromedusan; of or pertaining to the *Ectocarpeæ*.

Ectocarpus (ek-tō-kär'pus), *n.* [NL.: see *ectocarpous*.] In *bot.*, the principal genus of *Ectocarpaceæ*, including a large number of olive-brown filamentous species, many of which grow attached to larger algæ.

ectochona (ek-tō-kō'nä), *n.*; pl. *ectochonæ* (-nē). [NL., < Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *χώνη*, a funnel: see *chone*.] An ectochone.

ectochone (ek'tō-kōn), *n.* [< NL. *ectochona*, q. v.] The outer division of a chone.

In many sponges (Geodia, Stelletta) the cortical domes are constricted near their communication with the subdermal cavity (subcortical crypt) by a transverse muscular sphincter, which defines an outer division or *ectochone* from an inner or endochone. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 415.

ectoclinal (ek-tō-klī'nal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *κλίνειν*, lean: see *clinic*, *clinode*.] In *bot.*, having the clinode (hymenium) and spores exposed upon the surface of the receptacle. *Le Maout and Decaisne*, Botany (trans.), p. 958.

ectocœlian (ek-tō-sē'li-an), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *κοιλίον*, a hollow.] In *anat.*, extraventricular; situated outside of the cavities of the brain: applied to that part of the corpus striatum (the nucleus lenticularis) which appears embedded in the wall of the hemisphere. *Wilder*.

ectocœlic (ek-tō-sē'lik), *a.* [As *ectocœl-ian* + *-ic*.] Situated on the outside of the common cavity of a cœlenterate.

A misleading appearance of *ectocœlic* septa is produced by the fact that some pairs of mesenteries die out after a very short course.
G. H. Fowler, Micros. Science, XXVIII. 5.

ectocondyle (ek-tō-kon'dil), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + E. *condyle*.] The outer or external condyle of a bone, on the side away from the body: said especially of the condyles at the lower end of the humerus and of the femur respectively: opposed to *entocondyle*. See *epicondyle*.

ectocoracoid (ek-tō-kor'a-koid), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + NL. *coracoideus*, the coracoid.] In the dipnoan fishes, the element of the shoulder-girdle outside of that with which the pectoral limb articulates. Also called *clavicle*.

ectocranial (ek-tō-krā'ni-al), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *κρανίον*, skull: see *cranium*.] Of or pertaining to the outer walls or surface of the skull; forming a part of the cranial parietes, as a bone.

There is a large bony tract . . . between the squamosal and the large interparietal, which is not one of the ordinary *ectocranial* bones.
W. K. Parker, Proc. Roy. Soc., XXXVIII. 135.

ectocuneiform (ek-tō-kū'nē-i-fôrm), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *ectocuneiforme*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* In *anat.*, pertaining to the outermost cuneiform bone; ectosphenoid.

Union of the navicular and cuboid, and sometimes the *ectocuneiform* bone, of the tarsus.
W. H. Flower, Encyc. Brit., XV. 430.

II. *n.* The outermost one of the three cuneiform or wedge-shaped bones of the distal row of tarsal bones; the ectocuneiform or ectosphenoid bone of the foot. See cut under *foot*.

ectocuneiforme (ek-tō-kū″nē-i-fôr'mē), *n.*; pl. *ectocuneiformia* (-mi-ą).. [NL., < Gr. *ἐκτός*, without, + NL. *cuneiforme*, the cuneiform bone.] Same as *ectocuneiform*.

ectocyst (ek'tō-sist), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *κύστις*, a bladder: see *cyst*.] In *Polyzoa*, the external tegumentary layer of the cœnœcium, forming the common cell or cyst in which each individual zoöid is contained. See the extract, and cuts under *Polyzoa* and *Plumatella*.

As a rule the colonies [of polyzoans] possess a horny or parchment-like, frequently also calcareous, exoskeleton, which arises from the hardening of the cuticle around the individual zoöids. Each zoöid is accordingly surrounded by a very regular and symmetrical case—the *ectocyst* or cell; through the opening of which the anterior part of the soft body of the contained zoöid with its tentacular crown can be protruded. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), II. 71.

ectoderm (ek'tō-dėrm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *δέρμα*, skin: see *derm*.] The completed outer layer of cells, or outer blastodermic membrane, in all metazoan animals, formed by the cells of the epiblast, and primitively constituting the outer wall of the whole body, as the endoderm does that of the body-cavity; an epiblast, ectoblast, or external blastoderm. The term is chiefly used in embryology, or of certain lower animals whose bodies consist essentially of an outer and an inner layer, and not as a synonym of the epidermis or cuticle of the higher animals. See cut under *gastrula*.

ectodermal (ek-tō-dėr'mal), *a.* [< *ectoderm* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the ectoderm; consisting of ectoderm: as, the *ectodermal* layer of a cœlenterate.

The ovary bursts its *ectodermal* covering.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 515.

ectodermic (ek-tō-dėr'mik), *a.* [< *ectoderm* + *-ic*.] Same as *ectodermal*.

ecto-entad (ek″tō-en'tad), *adv.* [< Gr. *ἐκτός*, without, + *ἐντός*, within, + *-ad*[3]. Cf. *ectad*, *entad*.] In *anat.*, from without inward. [Rare.]

A part may be divided by cutting either *ecto-entad*, from without inward, or ento-ectad, from within outward.
Wilder and Gage, Anat. Tech., p. 27.

ecto-ental (ek′tō-en′tal), *a.* Same as *ectental*.
The mesoderm grows out from the *ectoental* line.
C. S. Minot, Medical News, XLIX. 249.

ectogastrocnemius (ek-tō-gas-trok-nē′mi-us), *n.*; pl. *ectogastrocnemii* (-ī). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *γαστήρ*, stomach, + *κνήμη*, the lower leg, tibia.] The outer gastrocnemial muscle, or outer head of the gastrocnemius; the gastrocnemius externus. See cut under *muscle*.

ectogenous (ek-toj′e-nus), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *-γενης*, producing: see *-genous*.] Originating or developed outside of the host; externally parasitic: opposed to *endogenous*.
Some of the pathogenous bacteria are accustomed to develope and multiply without the body, while others only do so within it. The former kind we may describe as *ectogenous*, the latter as endogenous.
Ziegler, Pathol. Anat. (trans.), i. § 203.

ectoglutæus (ek-tō-glō′tē-us), *n.*; pl. *ectoglutæi* (-ī). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἐκτός*, without, + *γλουτός*, the rump, buttocks: see *glutæus*, *gluteal*.] In *anat.*, the outer or great gluteal muscle; the glutæus maximus. Also *ectogluteus*. See cut under *muscle*.

ectogluteal (ek-tō-glō′tē-al), *a.* [⟨ *ectoglutæus* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the ectoglutæus. Also *ectoglutæal*.

ectolecithal (ek-tō-les′i-thal), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *λέκιθος*, yolk, + *-al*.] In *embryol.*, noting those ova which have the food-yolk peripheral in position, and thus exterior to the formative yolk. The cleavage or segmentation is consequently confined at first to the inner parts of the ovum, and it is only in later stages, when the food-yolk has shifted to the center, that the cleavage becomes peripheral. The egg of the spider is an example. See *centrolecithal*, *telolecithal*.
The first processes of segmentation in these at first *ectolecithal* ova are withdrawn from observation, since they take place in the centre of an egg covered by a superficial layer of food-yelk. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 112.

Ectolithia (ek-tō-lith′i-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *λίθος*, stone.] Those radiolarians which have an external silicious skeleton or exoskeleton: distinguished from *Endolithia*.
Only a few [radiolarians] remain naked and without firm deposits; as a rule, the soft body possesses a silicious skeleton, which either lies entirely outside the central capsule (*Ectolithia*), or is partially within it (Endolithia).
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 189.

ectolithic (ek-tō-lith′ik), *a.* [As *Ectolithia* + *-ic*.] Extracapsular or exoskeletal, as the skeleton of a radiolarian; of or pertaining to the *Ectolithia*; not endolithic.

ectomere (ek′tō-mēr), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *μέρος*, part.] In *embryol.*, the less granular of the two blastomeres into which the mammalian ovum divides: also applied to a descendant of this blastomere in the first stages of development. See *blastomere*, *entomere*.

ectomeric (ek-tō-mer′ik), *a.* [⟨ *ectomere* + *-ic*.] Having the character of an ectomere.

ectoparasite (ek-tō-par′ą-sīt), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *παράσιτος*, a parasite: see *parasite*.] An external parasite; a parasite living upon the exterior of the host, as distinguished from an endoparasite. Lice, fleas, ticks, etc., are ectoparasites. The term has no classificatory significance in zoölogy or botany.

ectoparasitic (ek-tō-par-ą-sit′ik), *a.* [⟨ *ectoparasite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of an ectoparasite or of ectoparasites; epizoic.
In the entoparasitic forms of this division the visual organs disappear, while they are persistent in many of the *ectoparasitic* forms.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 154.

ectopectoralis (ek-tō-pek-tō-rā′lis), *n.*; pl. *ectopectorales* (-lēz). [⟨ Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + L. *pectoralis*, pectoral: see *pectoral*.] In *anat.*, the outer or great pectoral muscle; the pectoralis major (which see, under *pectoralis*).

ectopia (ek-tō′pi-ą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἐκτόπιος*, *ἔκτοπος*, away from a place, out of place, out of the way, ⟨ *ἐκ*, out, + *τόπος*, place: see *topic*.] In *pathol.*, morbid displacement of parts, usually congenital: as, *ectopia* of the heart or of the bladder. Also *ectopy*.

ectopic (ek-top′ik), *a.* [⟨ *ectopia* + *-ic*.] Characterized by ectopia.
The gestation is *ectopic*, that is, proceeding in an abnormal locality, which is unfit for the office imposed upon it.
R. Barnes, Dis. of Women, p. 370.

Ectopistes (ek-tō-pis′tēz), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἐκτοπίζειν*, wander, migrate, ⟨ *ἔκτοπος*, away from a place, ⟨ *ἐκ* + *τόπος*, place.] A genus of pigeons, of the family *Columbidæ*. They have short tarsi feathered part way down in front, a short bill feathered far forward, the wings acutely pointed by the first three primaries, a long cuneate tail of 12 tapering acuminate feathers, wing-coverts with black spots, party-colored tail-feathers, an iridescent neck, and the sexes distinguishable by color. *E. migratorius* is the common wild pigeon or passenger-pigeon of North America. See cut under *passenger-pigeon*.

ectoplasm (ek′tō-plazm), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ἐκτός*, without, + *πλάσμα*, a thing formed, ⟨ *πλάσσειν*, form.] **1.** In *zoöl.*, the exterior protoplasm or sarcode of a cell; the ectosarc: applied to the denser exterior substance of infusorians and other unicellular organisms, or of a free protoplasmic body, as a zoöspore.
In the Infusoria, which are covered by a firm cuticle, there is a central semifluid mass of sarcode (endoplasm) which is distinct from the more compact peripheral layer of sarcode (*ectoplasm*). *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 54.

2. In *bot.*, the outer hyaline layer or film of the protoplasmic mass within a cell.

ectoplasmic (ek-tō-plaz′mik), *a.* [⟨ *ectoplasm* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or consisting of ectoplasm.

ectoplastic (ek-tō-plas′tik), *a.* Same as *ectoplasmic*.
The differentiation of this cortical substance (which is not a frequent or striking phenomenon in tissue-cells) may be regarded as an *ectoplastic* (i. e., peripheral) modification of the protoplasm, comparable to the entoplastic (central) modification which produces a nucleus.
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 833.

ectopopliteal (ek″tō-pop-lit′ē-al), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + L. *poples* (*poplit-*), hock, knee: see *popliteal*.] In *anat.*, situated upon the outer side of the popliteal space or region: as, the *ectopopliteal* nerve.

Ectoprocta (ek-tō-prok′tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *ectoproctus*.] A division of the *Polyzoa* established by Nitsche, characterized by having the anus outside of the circlet of tentacles: opposed to *Endoprocta*. See the extract.
In the *Ectoprocta*, . . . the endocyst consists of two layers, an outer and inner; of which the former is the representative of the ectoderm in other animals. The latter lines the walls of the perivisceral cavity, and is reflected thence, like a peritoneal tunic, over the tentacular sheath and into the interior of the tentacula, whence it is continued on to the alimentary canal, of which it forms the external investment. The endoderm, which lines the alimentary canal, is of course continuous, through the oral opening, with the ectoderm.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 571.

ectoproctous (ek-tō-prok′tus), *a.* [⟨ NL. *ectoproctus*, ⟨ Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *πρωκτός*, the anus, posteriors.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Ectoprocta:* specifically applied to those polyzoans, as the *Gymnolæmata*, which have the anus situated outside the circlet of tentacles: opposed to *endoproctous*.
It has been pointed out that the characteristic polypide of the *ectoproctous* Polyzoa is a structure developed from the cystid. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 396.

ectopterygoid (ek-top-ter′i-goid), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ NL. *ectopterygoideus*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the external pterygoid bone or muscle.

II. *n.* **1.** An external pterygoid bone; one of the lateral bones of the palate of some animals, as reptiles. It is highly developed, for instance, in the crocodile. See *Crocodilia*.—**2.** In typical fishes, the external of two bones just behind the palatine, generally called *pterygoid*. See cut under *palato-quadrate*.—**3.** In *anat.*, the ectopterygoid muscle.

ectopterygoideus (ek-top-ter-i-goi′dē-us), *n.*; pl. *ectopterygoidei* (-ī). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + NL. *pterygoideus:* see *pterygoid*.] In *anat.*, the external pterygoid muscle. See *pterygoideus*.

ectopy (ek′tō-pi), *n.* Same as *ectopia*.

ectosarc (ek′tō-särk), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh.] The ectoplasm of a protozoan; the exterior substance of the body of an animal of low organization, as an amœba or other rhizopod or protozoan, in any way distinguished from an endosarc; the usually thicker, denser, tougher, or otherwise modified protoplasm which forms an envelop of the body, as differentiated from the interior substance or contents. The term is used chiefly in connection with amœbas or other rhizopods, in which, though there may be no definite cell-wall, the outer sarcode is differentiated in some way from the inner substance, or endosarc.

ectosarcode (ek-tō-sär′kōd), *n.* Same as *ectosarc*.

ectosarcodous (ek-tō-sär′kō-dus), *a.* [⟨ *ectosarcode* + *-ous*.] Consisting of external sarcode; constituting an ectosarc; ectoplasmic.

ectosarcous (ek-tō-sär′kus), *a.* [⟨ *ectosarc* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to the ectosarc.

ectosomal (ek′tō-sō-mal), *a.* [⟨ *ectosome* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the ectosome; cortical, as the exterior region of a sponge.

ectosome (ek′tō-sōm), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *σῶμα*, body.] In sponges, the outer region, forming the roof and walls of the subdermal chambers, composed of ectoderm and a superficial layer of endoderm; the cortex: distinguished from *choanosome* and *endosome*.
The choanosome forms a middle layer between a reticulation of *ectosome* on the one side and of endoderm and mesoderm, i. e., endosome, on the other.
Sollas, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 415.

ectosphenoid (ek-tō-sfē′noid), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ἐκτός*, without, + *σφηνοειδής*, wedge-shaped: see *sphenoid*.] Same as *ectocuneiform*. [Rare.]

ectosporous (ek-tō-spō′rus), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *σπόρος*, seed: see *spore*.] Forming spores externally; exosporous.

ectosteal (ek-tos′tē-al), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *ὀστέον*, bone, + *-al*.] Relating to or situated on the outside of a bone; proceeding from without inward, as a growth of bone.

ectosteally (ek-tos′tē-al-i), *adv.* In an ectosteal manner or position.

ectostosis (ek-tos-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *ὀστέον*, bone, + *-osis*.] That form of ossification of cartilage which begins in or immediately under the perichondrium; also, growth of bone from without inward; periosteal ossification.

ectothecal (ek-tō-thē′kal), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *θήκη*, case: see *theca*.] In *bot.*, having thecæ or asci exposed, as in discomycetous fungi and gymnocarpous lichens; discomycetous; gymnocarpous.

ectotriceps (ek-tot′ri-seps), *n.*; pl. *ectotricepites* (ek-tot-ri-sep′i-tēz). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + NL. *triceps*.] In *anat.*, the outer head or external division of the triceps muscle of the arm, considered as a distinct muscle. Also *extratriceps*.

Ectozoa (ek-tō-zō′ą), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *ectozoön*, q. v.] External parasites in general, as distinguished from *Entozoa*, or internal parasites. Thus, the fish-lice, or *Epizoa*, are *Ectozoa*, as are other lice, ticks, fleas, etc. The term is a vague one, having no classificatory significance, and implying no structural affinity among the creatures designated by it. Also called *ectoparasites*.

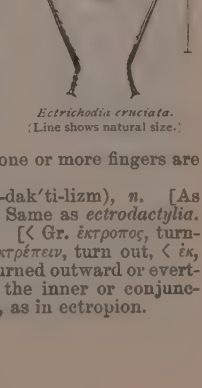
ectozoan (ek-tō-zō′an), *n.* [⟨ *Ectozoa* + *-an*.] One of the *Ectozoa;* an epizoan; an ectoparasite.

ectozoic (ek-tō-zō′ik), *a.* [⟨ *Ectozoa* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the *Ectozoa;* epizoic; ectoparasitic.

ectozoön (ek-tō-zō′on), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *ζῷον*, animal.] One of the *Ectozoa;* an ectozoan.

Ectrephes (ek′tre-fēz), *n.* [NL. (Pascoe, 1866), ⟨ Gr. *ἐκτρέφειν*, bring up, breed, produce, ⟨ *ἐκ*, out, + *τρέφειν*, nourish.] A genus of beetles, of the family *Ptinidæ*, containing a few Australian species. Also *Anapestus*.

Ectrichodia (ek-tri-kō′di-ą), *n.* [NL. (Serville, 1825), ⟨ Gr. *ἐκ*, out, + *τριχώδης*, like hair, hairy, ⟨ *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of bugs, of the family *Reduviidæ* and subfamily *Ectrichodiinæ*. *E. crucigata* is a generally distributed species in the United States, about half an inch long, of a shining bright-red color, variegated with black, short, stout, hairy antennæ of a dusky color, and thick, piceous rostrum.


Ectrichodia cruciata.
(Line shows natural size.)

Ectrichodides (ek-tri-kod′i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] A group of hemipterous insects, represented by the genus *Ectrichodia*. Same as *Ectrichodiinæ*.

Ectrichodiinæ (ek-tri-kod-i-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Ectrichodia* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of bugs, of the family *Reduviidæ*, typified by the genus *Ectrichodia*.

ectrodactylia (ek″trō-dak-til′i-ą), *n.* [NL., irreg. ⟨ Gr. *ἐκτρωσις*, miscarriage, + *δάκτυλος*, finger.] In *teratol.*, a malformation in which one or more fingers are wanting.

ectrodactylism (ek-trō-dak′ti-lizm), *n.* [As *ectrodactyl-ia* + *-ism*.] Same as *ectrodactylia*.

ectropic (ek-trop′ik), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *ἔκτροπος*, turning out of the way, ⟨ *ἐκτρέπειν*, turn out, ⟨ *ἐκ*, out, + *τρέπειν*, turn.] Turned outward or everted, as an eyelid, when the inner or conjunctival surface is exposed, as in ectropion.

ectropical (ek-trop′i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐκ*, out, + *τροπικός*, tropic (see *tropic*), + *-al*.] Belonging to parts outside the tropics; extratropical. [Rare.]

ectropion, ectropium (ek-trō′pi-on, -um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκτρόπιον*, everted eyelid, < *ἔκτροπος*, turning out: see *ectropic*.] In *pathol.*: (*a*) An abnormal eversion or turning outward of the eyelids. (*b*) Eversion of the cervical endometrium of the womb.

ectropometer (ek-trō-pom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐκτροπή*, a turning off, turning aside (< *ἐκτρέπειν*, turn off: see *ectropic*), + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument used on shipboard for determining the bearing or compass-direction of objects. The ectropometer in use in the United States Navy consists of a vertical stanchion fitted in sockets on the deck or bridge and surmounted by a compass-card without a magnet. The card turns on a vertical axis and is fitted with an alidade. The magnetic heading of the ship being adjusted on this card to a line parallel with the keel, the alidade gives readily the bearing of land, lighthouses, etc. Also *ektropometer*.

ectrotic (ek-trot′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐκτρωτικός*, of or for abortion, < *ἔκτρωσις*, abortion, < **ἐκτρωτός*, verbal adj. of *ἐκτιτρώσκειν*, abort, < *ἐκ*, out, + *τιτρώσκειν*, *τρώειν*, wound, injure.] In *med.*, preventing the development or causing the abortion of a disease.

ectypal (ek′ti-pal), *a.* [< *ectype* + *-al*.] Taken from the original; imitated. [Rare.]

Exemplars of all the *ectypal* copies.
Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things, p. 417.

Ectypal world, in *Platonic philos.*, the phenomenal world, the world of sense, as distinguished from the archetypal or noumenal world.

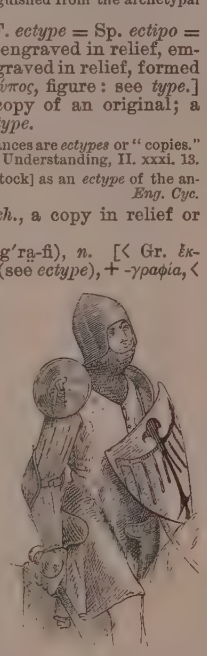
ectype (ek′tīp), *n.* [= F. *ectype* = Sp. *ectipo* = Pg. *ectypo*, < L. *ectypus*, engraved in relief, embossed, < Gr. *ἔκτυπος*, engraved in relief, formed in outline, < *ἐκ*, out, + *τύπος*, figure: see *type*.] **1.** A reproduction or copy of an original; a copy: opposed to *prototype*.

The complex ideas of substances are *ectypes* or "copies."
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxxi. 13.

Some regarded him [Klopstock] as an *ectype* of the ancient prophets. *Eng. Cyc.*

Specifically — **2.** In *arch.*, a copy in relief or embossed.

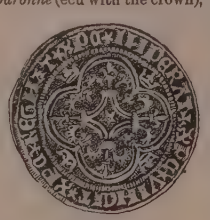
ectypography (ek-ti-pog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔκτυπος*, engraved in relief (see *ectype*), + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write, engrave.] A method of etching in which the lines are left in relief upon the plate instead of being sunk into it.



Écu.
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

écu (ā-kü′ or ā′kū), *n.* [F., a shield (applied also to a coin, etc.), < OF. *escu*, *escut*, < L. *scutum*, a shield: see *escutcheon*, *scutum*.] **1.** The shield carried by a mounted man-at-arms in the middle ages; especially, the triangular shield of no great length carried during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and hung around the neck by the guige, so as to cover the left arm and left side. — **2.** The name of several gold and silver coins current in France from the fourteenth century onward, having a shield as part of their type: in English usually rendered *crown*. Among these coins were the *écu d'or* (golden crown), the *écu à la couronne* (écu with the crown),

Obverse.



Reverse.

Écu d'Or of Charles VI., King of France.— British Museum. (Size of the original.)

the *écu au soleil* (écu with the sun), *écu blanc* (white crown), and *écu d'argent* (silver crown). The specimen of the *écu d'or* of Charles VI. (A. D. 1380–1422) here illustrated weighs 61 grains.

3. A Scotch gold coin, also called *crown*, issued in the sixteenth century by James V. and by Mary, Queen of Scots. It was worth at the time

Obverse.

Reverse.

Écu of James V. of Scotland.— British Museum. (Size of the original.)

of issue 20 shillings English. — **4.** In France, a sum of money, formerly consisting of three francs, now generally of five francs. — **5.** A vegetable tracing-paper, 15 × 20 inches. *Drummond.*

Ecuadoran (ek-wä-dō′ran), *a.* and *n.* [< *Ecuador* + *-an*.] Same as *Ecuadorian*.

Ecuadorian (ek-wä-dō′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Ecuador* (Sp. *Ecuador*, so called because crossed by the equator, < Sp. *ecuador* = E. *equator*) + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Ecuador: as, the *Ecuadorian* fauna.

The *Ecuadorian* section [of the Andes].
Encyc. Brit., VII. 644.

II. *n.* A native of Ecuador, a republic of South America, on the Pacific, north of Peru.

ecumenic, œcumenic (ek-ū-men′ik), *a.* [= F. *œcuménique* = Sp. *ecuménico* = Pg. It. *ecumenico* (cf. G. *ökumenisch* = Dan. Sw. *ökumenisk*), < LL. *œcumenicus*, < Gr. *οἰκουμενικός*, general, universal, of or from the whole world, < *οἰκουμένη*, the inhabited world, the whole world, fem. (sc. *γῆ*, earth) of *οἰκούμενος*, ppr. pass. of *οἰκεῖν*, inhabit, < *οἶκος*, a house: see *economy*.] Same as *ecumenical* (which is the usual form).

ecumenical, œcumenical (ek-ū-men′i-kal), *a.* [< *ecumenic*, *œcumenic*, + *-al*.] General; universal; specifically, belonging to the entire Christian church.

No other literature [than the French] exhibits so expansive and *œcumenical* a genius, or expounds so skilfully or appreciates so generously foreign ideas.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 160.

The assumption of the title of *Œcumenical* Patriarch was another proof of the vast designs entertained by the Bishops of Constantinople.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 29.

Both kings bound themselves to maintain the Catholic worship inviolate, . . . and agreed that an *œcumenical* council should at once assemble, to compose the religious differences. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 202.

The ancient Greek Church is the mother of *œcumenical* orthodoxy; she elaborated the fundamental dogmas of the Trinity and the Person of Christ, as laid down in the Apostles' and the Nicene creeds.
Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 10.

Ecumenical bishop, a title first assumed by John the Faster, Patriarch of Constantinople, in the latter part of the sixth century. Gregory the Great, Bishop of Rome (590–604), strongly opposed the use of the title; but from the time of Boniface III. (607), on whom it was conferred by the emperor Phocas, it has been used by the popes as their right. — **Ecumenical council.** See *council*, 7. — **Ecumenical divines**, in the *Gr. Ch.*, a title given to St. Basil the Great, St. Gregory the Divine, and St. John Chrysostom.

ecumenically, œcumenically (ek-ū-men′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a general or ecumenical manner.

ecumenicity, œcumenicity (ek″ū-me-nis′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *œcuménicité* = Pg. *ecumenicidade*; as *ecumenic*, *œcumenic*, + *-ity*.] The character of being ecumenical.

Some Catholics have protested against the *œcumenicity* of the synod in 1311 at Vienna, generally reckoned the 15th œcumenical [council]. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 511.

écusson (ā-kü-sōn′), *n.* [F.: see *escutcheon*.] In *her.*, an escutcheon, especially an escutcheon of pretense, or inescutcheon.

ecyphellate (ē-sī-fel′āt), *a.* [< NL. **ecyphellatus*, < L. *e-* priv. + NL. *cyphella*, q. v.] In *bot.*, without cyphellæ: applied to lichens, etc.

eczema (ek′ze-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκζεμα*, a cutaneous eruption, < *ἐκζεῖν*, boil up or out, < *ἐκ*, out, + *ζεῖν*, boil.] An inflammation of the skin attended with considerable exudation of lymph. Ordinarily the eczematous patch is red, slightly swollen, more or less incrusted, and moist on the removal of the crust, and causes considerable itching and smarting. — **Eczema papulosum**, the form of eczema characterized by papules, the swollen papillæ of the skin. — **Eczema rubrum.** (*a*) Pityriasis rubra. (*b*) Acute eczema when the color of the skin is very red. — **Eczema squamosum.** (*a*) Chronic eczema marked by the exfoliation of large quantities of epithelial scales. (*b*) Pityriasis rubra. — **Erythematous eczema**, a mild form of eczema, marked by little more than redness of the skin (erythema). — **Vesicular eczema**, the form or stage of eczema in which the eruption consists of vesicles containing serum.

eczematous (ek-zem′a-tus), *a.* [= F. *eczémateux*; < *eczema(t-)* + *-ous*.] **1.** Pertaining to or produced by eczema: as, *eczematous* eruptions. — **2.** Afflicted with eczema.

ed. An abbreviation (*a*) of *editor*; (*b*) of *edition*.

ed-[1]. [ME. *ed-*, < AS. *ed-* = OS. *idug* = OFries. *et-* = OHG. *it-*, *ita-*, MHG. *ite-* = Icel. *idh-* = Goth. *id-*, a prefix equiv. to L. *re-*, again, back: see *re-*.] A prefix now obsolete or occurring unfelt in a few words, meaning 'again, back, re-,' as in *edgrow*, *edgrowth*, *ednew*. See *eddish*, *eddy*.

Ed-[2]. [ME. *Ed-*, < AS. *Eád-*, a common element in proper names, being *eád*, happiness, prosperity, = OS. *ōd*, estate, property, wealth, prosperity, = OHG. *ōt*, estate, = Icel. *audhr*, riches, wealth: see *allodium*.] An element in proper names of Anglo-Saxon origin, meaning originally 'property' (in Anglo-Saxon, 'prosperity' or 'happiness'), as *Edward*, Anglo-Saxon *Éadweard*, protector of property; *Edwin*, Anglo-Saxon *Éadwine*, gainer or friend of property.

-ed[1], **-ed**[2]. [(1) *-ed*[1], pret. (*-ed*, *-d*, or *-t*, or entirely absent, according to the preceding elements), < ME. *-ed*, rarely *-ad*, earlier reg. *-e-de* (*-a-de*), *-de*, pl. *-e-den* (*-a-den*), *-den* (usually spelled *-t*, *-te*, *-ten*, when so pronounced, as after certain consonants (see below) and in northern use also after the vowel, *-et*, *-it*, whence mod. Sc. *-et*, *-it*), < AS. *-e-de*, *-o-de* (rarely *-a-de*), or, without the preceding vowel, *-de*, pl. *-e-don*, *-o-don*, *-don* (spelled *-te*, *-ton*, after consonants requiring such assimilation, as *miste*, *cyste*, *drypte*, etc., E. *mist*, *kist*, *dript*, now usually by conformation *missed*, *kissed*, *dripped*, etc.), the pret. suffix proper being simply *-de*, the preceding vowel representing the suffix *-ia*, Goth. *-ja*, etc., Teut. **-ja*, **-jo*, formative of weak verbs; = OS. *-a-da*, *-o-da*, *-da* = OFries. *-e-de*, *-a-de*, *-de*, *-te* = D. *-de* = MLG. *-e-de*, *-de*, *-te* = OHG. *-o-ta*, *-e-ta*, *-i-ta*, MHG. *-e-te*, *-te*, G. *-te* = Icel. *-adha*, *-āha*, *-da*, *-ta* = Sw. *-a-de*, *-de* = Dan. *-de*, *-te* = Goth. (with persons indicated) 1 *-da* (*-i-da*, *-o-da*, *-ai-da*), 2 *-des*, 3 *-da*, dual 2 *-dēdu*, 3 *-dēduts*, pl. 1 *-dēdum*, 2 *-dēduth*, 3 *-dēdun*; being orig. the reduplicated pret. of AS. *dōn*, E. *do*[1], etc., namely, AS. *dide*, E. *did*, used as a pret. formative: see *do*[1]. (2) *-ed*[2], pp. (*-ed*, *-d*, or *-t*, or entirely absent, according to the preceding elements), < ME. *-ed*, *-d*, also *-t* (when so pronounced, as after certain consonants (see above) and in northern use also after the vowel, *-et*, *-it*, whence mod. Sc. *-et*, *-it*), < AS. *-e-d*, *-o-d*, rarely *-ad*, often in the pl. *-e-d-e*, etc., with syncope of the preceding vowel *-d-e*, *-t-e*; = OS. OFries. D. MLG. LG. *-d* = OHG. MHG. G. *-t* = Icel. *-dhr*, *-dr*, *-tr*, m., *-dh*, *-d*, *-t*, f., *-t*, neut., = Sw. *-t* = Dan. *-t* = Goth. *-th-s* = L. *-tu-s* = Gr. *-το-ς* = Skt. *-ta-s*; a general adj. and pp. suffix quite different from *-ed*[1], though now identified with it in form. The suffix appears in L. *-a-tu-s* (E. *-ate*[1], *-ade*[1], *-ada*, *-ado*, *-ee*[1], etc.; disguised in various forms, as in *arm-y*), *-i-tus*, *-ī-tus* (E. *-ite*[1], *-it*[1]), *-ē-tus*, *-u-tus* (E. *-ute*), and without a preceding vowel as *-tus* (E. *-t*, as in *fea-t*, *fac-t*, etc.).] The regular formative of the preterit or past tense, and the perfect participle, respectively, of English "weak" verbs: suffixes of different origin (see etymology), but now identical in form and phonetic relations, and so conveniently treated together. Either suffix is attached (with suppression of final silent *-e*, if any) to the infinitive or first person indicative, and varies in pronunciation and spelling according to the preceding consonant (the final consonant of the infinitive): (1) *-ed*, pronounced -ed after *t*, *d*, as in *heated*, *loaded*, etc., and archaically in other positions, as in *hallowed*, *raised*, etc., and usually in some perfect participles used adjectively, as in *blessed*, *crooked*, *winged*, etc., parallel to *blest*, *crooked* (pronounced krůkt), *winged* (pronounced wingd), etc. (2) *-ed*, pronounced (with suppression of the vowel) d, after a sonant, namely, *b*, *g* "hard," *g* "soft" (*-ge* = *dzh* or *zh*), *j* (written *-ge*, as preceding), *s* (*-se* = *z*), *th* (= *dh*), *v*, *z*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *ng*, *r*, as in *robed*, *robbed*, *lagged*, *raged*, *engaged*, *rouged*, *hedged*, *raised*, *posed*, *smoothed*, *breathed*, *lived*, *buzzed*, *boiled*, *felled*, *beamed*, *dreamed*, *stoned*, *leaned*, *hanged*, *barred*, *abhorred*, etc. (but after the liquids *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, in some words also or only *-t*: see below), or after a vowel, or a vowel before *h* or *w*, as in *hoed*, *rued*, *brayed*, *towed*, *awell*, *hurrahed*, etc. — most words of this class being formerly written without the vowel, which subsequently came to be indicated, pedantically, by an apostrophe, as in *rais'd*, *breath'd*, *liv'd*, etc. (this device being still retained by some, for its apparent metrical value, in verse, but otherwise little used in verbs, though it is the rule in the analogous instance of the possessive case of nouns, as in *man's*, *boy's*, etc.), except in a few words which have preserved the simple form, namely, (3) *-d*, pronounced d (the vowel being suppressed in both pronunciation and spelling), as in *laid*, *paid*, *staid*, *shod*, *heard*, *sold*, *told*, and (with loss of the final consonant of the infinitive) *clad*, *had*, and *made* (so spelled to preserve the "long" vowel), and, in preterit only, *could*, *should*, *would* — these forms being "irregular" in spelling only (*laid*, *paid*, *staid*), or in spelling and pronunciation, as compared with the forms having the usual

-ed. (4) *-ed*, pronounced t (the vowel being suppressed and the *d* assimilated to the preceding consonant) after a surd, namely, *c* "soft" (= *s*), *ch* (= *tsh*), *f*, *k*, *p*, *qu* (= *k*), *s* surd, *sh*, *th* surd, *x* (= *ks*), as in *faced, enticed, matched, cuffed, coughed* (pronounced kôft), *looked, lacked, tipped, piqued, pressed, classed, clashed, toothed, earthed, mixed*, etc., such words being formerly, as a rule, and still optionally (in verse, as preferred by Tennyson and other modern poets, or in restored or reformed spelling), spelled as pronounced, with *t*, as *lookt, lackt, tipt, prest, mixt, fixt*, etc.; in some words, where *-ed* after a liquid, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, or a vowel, is pronounced t instead of, as regularly, d, and in some words after *p*, the spelling *-t* prevails, either exclusively (and then accompanied by a change of the radical vowel), as in *dealt, felt, bought, caught, thought, wrought, brought, sought, taught, slept, swept, wept*, etc., or with a parallel form in *-ed* pronounced d, as in *spelt, spilt, spoilt, dreamt, leant, pent, burnt*, etc. (the *t* in some cases absorbing the final *-d* of the infinitive, as in *bent, blent, built, girt*, etc.), with parallel forms *spelled, spilled*, etc. (*bended, girded*, etc.). (5) In some monosyllables the suffix *-ed*, reduced to *-d* or *-t*, as above, has blended with the final *-d* or *-t* of the infinitive, forming, in earlier spelling, a double consonant, *dd* or *tt*, which has since been simplified, as in *shed, shred, hit, split*, etc., all trace of the suffix being thus effaced, and such preterits and past participles being assimilated to the infinitive; an original long vowel in the infinitive becoming short in the preterit and past participle, as in *read*, preterit and past participle *read* (red), *lead*, preterit and past participle *led* (where the change is recognized in the spelling), and hence, rarely, in the infinitive, as in *spread*, preterit and past participle *spread*. Some words ending in *-ed*[2] (participles used as adjectives) may, with the definite article, or other definitive word, preceding, come to be used as nouns, having as such a possessive case (in *'s*) and a plural (in *-s*): as, the police took charge of *the deceased's* effects; at this *the accused's* countenance changed. This is found chiefly in newspaper language; but the plural, as "*their beloveds*," is not uncommon in recent poetry. See *-d*[1], *-d*[2], *-t*[1], *-t*[2].

edacious (ē-dā′shus), *a.* [= It. *edace*, < L. *edax* (*edac-*), given to eating, < *edere* = E. *eat:* see *eat*.] Eating; given to eating; greedy; voracious.

> Swallowed in the depths of *edacious* Time.
> *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 236.
>
> Concord Bridge had long since yielded to the *edacious* tooth of Time. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., p. 37.

edaciously (ē-dā′shus-li), *adv.* Greedily; voraciously.

edaciousness (ē-dā′shus-nes), *n.* Edacity.

edacity (ē-das′i-ti), *n.* [= It. *edacità*, < L. *edacita(t-)s*, < *edax*, giving to eating: see *edacious*.] Greediness; voracity; ravenousness; rapacity.

> It is true that the wolf is a beast of great *edacitie* and digestion. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 972.
>
> If thou have any vendible faculty, nay, if thou have but *edacity* and loquacity, come. *Carlyle.*

Edaphodon (ē-daf′ō-don), *n.* [NL.: see *edaphodont*.] A fossil genus of chimæroid fishes, of the order *Holocephali*, found in the Greensand, Chalk, and Tertiary strata. *Buckland.*

edaphodont (ē-daf′ō-dont), *n.* [< NL. *edaphodon(t-)s*, < Gr. ἔδαφος, bottom, foundation, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] A fossil chimæroid fish of the genus *Edaphodon*.

Edda (ed′ä), *n.* [Icel., lit. great-grandmother.] A book written (in prose) by Snorri Sturluson (born about 1178, died by assassination 1241), containing the old mythological lore of Scandinavia and the old artificial rules for verse-making; also, a collection of ancient Icelandic poems. The name *Edda*, by whom given is not known, occurs for the first time in the inscription to one of the manuscripts of the work, written fifty or sixty years after Snorri's death. Snorri's Edda (*Edda Snorra Sturlusonar*) consists of five parts: *Formâli* (Preface), the *Gylfaginning* (Delusion of Gylfi), *Braga-radhur* (Sayings of Bragi), *Skáldskapar-mál* (Art of Poetry), and *Háttatal* (Number of Meters), to which are added in some manuscripts *Thulur*, or a rhymed glossary of synonyms, lists of poets, etc. As the *Skáldskapar-mál*, or Art of Poetry, forms the chief part of the Edda (including several long poems), the work became a sort of handbook of poets, and so *Edda* came gradually to mean the old artificial poetry as opposed to the modern plain poetry contained in hymns and sacred poems. About the year 1643 the Icelandic bishop Brynjulf Sveinsson discovered a collection of the old mythological poems, which is erroneously ascribed to Sæmund Sigfussen (born about 1055, died 1133), and hence called after him *Sæmundar Edda hins Fróda*, the Edda of Sæmund the Learned. The poems that compose this Edda are supposed to have been collected about the middle of the thirteenth century, but were composed probably in the eighth and ninth centuries. Hence the name now given to the collection, the *Elder* or *Poetic Edda*, in distinction from the *Younger* or *Prose Edda* of Snorri, to which alone the name *Edda* previously belonged. The most ancient of the poems in the Elder Edda is the *Völuspa*, the Prophecy of the *Völva* or sibyl.

Eddaic (e-dā′ik), *a.* [< *Edda* + *-ic*.] Same as *Eddic*.

> The *Eddaic* version, however, of the history of the gods is not so circumstantial as that in the Ynglingasaga.
> *E. W. Gosse.*

eddas (ed′äz), *n.* Same as *eddoes*.

edder[1] (ed′ėr), *n.* [E. dial. also *ether*; < ME. **eder*, < AS. *edor, eder, eodor*, a hedge, an inclosure, = OS. *edor* = OHG. *etar*, MHG. *eter*, G. dial. *etter* = Icel. *jadharr* = Norw. *jadar, jar, jaar, jair, jær*, edge, border.] 1. A hedge. [Prov. Eng.] — 2. The binding at the top of stakes used in making hedges. Sometimes called *eddering*. *Wright.* [North. Eng.]

> In lopping and felling save *edder* and stake,
> Thine hedges as needeth to mend, or to make.
> *Tusser*, One Hundred Points of Good Husbandry.

3. In Scotland, straw ropes used in thatching corn-ricks.

edder[1] (ed′ėr), *v. t.* [< *edder*[1], *n.*, 3.] To bind or make tight with edder; fasten, as the tops of hedge-stakes, by interweaving edder. *Mortimer.*

edder[2] (ed′ėr), *n.* [A dial. var. of *adder*[1], q. v.] 1. An adder; a serpent. [Now only Scotch.]

> Ye *eddris* and *eddris* briddis, hou schulen ye fle fro the doom of helle? *Wyclif*, Mat. xxiii.
>
> For *eddres*, spirites, monstres, thyng of drede,
> To make a smoke and stynke is goode in dede.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.

2†. A fish like a mackerel.

edders, *n.* See *eddoes*.

Eddic (ed′ik), *a.* [< *Edda* + *-ic*.] Of or relating to the Scandinavian Eddas; having the character or style of the Eddas: as, the *Eddic* prophecy of the Völva. Also *Eddaic*.

eddish (ed′ish), *n.* [E. dial., also *edish, eadish, eddige;* contr. *etch*, stubble; corrupted *eatage*, q. v.; < ME. **edish*, not found (except as in the comp. *eddish-hen*, q. v.), < AS. *edisc*, a pasture, a park for game; origin unknown, but perhaps orig. 'aftermath,' second growth, < *ed-* (again, back) (see *ed-*[1]), + *-isc*, adj. term.; the formation if real is irreg. Grein refers to ONorth. *ēdo, ēde*, a contr. of *eowod*, a flock. It is doubtful whether *eddish* has any connection with AS. *yddisc, in-eddisc* (only in glosses), household goods or furniture. See *earsh*.] 1. The pasture or grass that comes after mowing or reaping. [Local, Eng.]

> Keep for stock is tolerably plentiful, and the fine spring weather will soon create a good *eddish* in the pastures.
> *Times* (London), April 30, 1857.

2. See the extract.

> The word *etch*, or *eddish*, or *edish*, occurs in Tusser, and means the stubble of the previous crop of whatever kind.
> *Seebohm*, Eng. Vil. Community, p. 376.

eddish-hen†, *n.* [ME. *edisse-henne*, and corruptly *ediscine* (in a gloss), < AS. *edisc-hen, edescheu, -henn*, a quail, lit. a pasture-hen (cf. mod. 'prairie-hen'), < *edisc*, a pasture, park for game, + *henn*, hen.] A quail.

> Thai asked, and come the *edissehenne*.
> Ps. civ. [cv.], 40 (ME. version).

eddoes, edders (ed′ōz, ed′ėrz), *n.* A name given by the negroes of the Gold Coast, as well as in the West Indies, to the roots of the taro-plant, *Colocasia antiquorum*. Also *eddas*.

eddy (ed′i), *n.*; pl. *eddies* (-iz). [The ME. form (and the AS., if any) not recorded; the word is either cognate with or derived from Icel. *idha*, an eddy, whirlpool, = Norw. *ida*, also *ide* (and in various other forms, *ia, ie, ea, eaa, udu, uddu, vudu, odo, evju, ivju*, the last forms prob. of other origin; often with prefix *bak-*, back, *upp-*, up, *kring*, circle), = Sw. dial. *idha, idå* = Dan. dial. *ide*, an eddy, whirlpool; cf. Icel. *idha* = Norw. *ida*, whirl about; Icel. *idh*, f., a doing, *idh*, n., a restless motion, = Sw. *id*, industry, = Dan. *id*, pursuit, intention; Icel. *idhinn* = Sw. *idog*, assiduous, diligent; prob. connected with AS. *ed-*, etc., back (equiv. to L. *re-*): see *ed-*[1]. Cf. *eddish*.] A part of a fluid, as a stream of water, which has a rotatory motion; any small whirl or vortex in a fluid. Eddies are due to the viscosity of fluids, and to the very small degree to which they slip over the surfaces of solids. A portion of fluid to which a rotatory motion has once been communicated loses this motion only by the gradual effect of viscosity, so that eddies subsist for some time. They are always found between counter-currents.

> Avoid the violence of the current, by angling in the returns of a stream, or the *eddies* betwixt two streams, which also are the most likely places wherein to kill a fish in a stream, either at the top or bottom.
> *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 269.
>
> And smiling *eddies* dimpled on the main. *Dryden.*
>
> The charmed *eddies* of autumnal winds
> Built o'er his mouldering bones a pyramid.
> *Shelley*, Alastor.
>
> Alas! we are but *eddies* of dust,
> Uplifted by the blast, and whirled
> Along the highway of the world.
> *Longfellow*, Golden Legend, ii.

Common observation seems to shew that, when a solid moves rapidly through a liquid at some distance below the surface, it leaves behind it a succession of *eddies* in the fluid. *Stokes*, On some Cases of Fluid Motion.

=Syn. See *stream*.

eddy (ed′i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *eddied*, ppr. *eddying*. [< *eddy*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To move circularly or in a winding manner, as the water of an eddy, or so as to resemble the movement of an eddy.

> Time must be given for the intellect to *eddy* about a truth, and to appropriate its bearings.
> *De Quincey*, Style, i.
>
> As they looked down upon the tumult of the people, deepening and *eddying* in the wide square, . . . they uttered above them the sentence of warning — "Christ shall come." *Ruskin.*
>
> With *eddying* whirl the waters lock
> Yon treeless mound forlorn,
> The sharp-winged sea-fowl's breeding rock,
> That fronts the Spouting Horn.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Agnes.

II. *trans.* To cause to move in an eddy; collect as into an eddy; cause to whirl. [Rare.]

> The circling mountains *eddy* in
> From the bare wild the dissipated storm. *Thomson.*

eddy-water (ed′i-wâ″tėr), *n.* *Naut.*, same as *dead-water*.

eddy-wind (ed′i-wind), *n.* The wind moving in an eddy near a sail, a mountain, or any other object.

edelforsite (ed′el-fôr-sīt), *n.* [< *Ædelfors* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] In *mineral.*, a compact calcium silicate from Ædelfors in Sweden, probably the same as wollastonite.

edelite (ed′e-līt), *n.* Same as *prehnite*.

edelweiss (ed′el-wīs; G. pron. ā′dl-vīs), *n.* [G., < *edel*, noble, precious (= E. obs. *athel*, q. v.), + *weiss* = E. *white*.] The *Leontopodium alpinum* (*Gnaphalium Leontopodium*) of the Alps and Pyrenees, a plant much sought for by travelers in Switzerland, where it grows at a great altitude in situations difficult of access. It is remarkable for its dense clusters of flower-heads surrounded by a radiating involucre of floral leaves, all densely clothed with a close, white, cottony pubescence.

Edelweiss (*Leontopodium alpinum*).

edema, œdema (ē-dē′mȧ), *n.*; pl. *edemata, œdemata* (-mȧ-tȧ). [NL. *œdema*, < Gr. οἴδημα, a swelling, a tumor, < οἰδεῖν, swell, become swollen, < οἰδος, a swelling.] 1. In *pathol.*, a puffiness or swelling of parts arising from accumulation of serous fluid in interstices of the areolar tissue: as, *edema* of the eyelids. — 2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of bombycid moths, founded by Walker in 1855, having the palpi pilose, rather long, ascending in the male and porrect in the female, with the third joint lanceolate. The larva of *E. albifrons*, which feeds on the oak, is a handsome caterpillar striped with yellow and black dorsally, and pinkish on the under side.

Edema albifrons, natural size.

edematose, œdematose (ē-dem′ȧ-tōs), *a.* Same as *edematous*.

edematous, œdematous (ē-dem′ȧ-tus), *a.* [< *edema(t-), œdema(t-)*, + *-ous*.] Relating to edema; swelling with a serous effusion.

Eden (ē′dn), *n.* [= F. *Éden* = Sp. *Edén* = Pg. *Eden* = G. *Eden*, etc., < LL. *Eden* (in Vulgate), < Heb. and Chal. *ʿēden*, Eden, lit. 'pleasure' or 'delight.'] 1. In the Bible, the name of the garden which was the first home of Adam and Eve: often, though not in the English version of the Bible, called *Paradise*. — 2. A region mentioned in the Bible, the people of which were subdued by the Assyrians. It is supposed to have been in northwestern Mesopotamia (2 Ki. xix. 12; Isa. xxxvii. 12). — 3. Figuratively, any delightful region or place of residence. Also *Aden*.

> Summer isles of *Eden* lying in dark-purple spheres of sea. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

Edenic (ē-den′ik), *a.* [< *Eden* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to Eden; characteristic of Eden.

> By the memory of *Edenic* joys
> Forfeit and lost.
> *Mrs. Browning*, Drama of Exile.

Will he admit that the *Edenic* man was a different species, or even genus? *Science*, V. 407.

edenite (ē'dn-īt), *n.* [< *Eden(ville)* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] An aluminous variety of amphibole or hornblende, containing but little iron, of a pale-green or grayish color, occurring at Edenville in New York.

Edenization (ē″dn-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *Edenize* + *-ation*.] A making or converting into an Eden. [Rare.]

The evangelization and *Edenization* of the world. *The Congregationalist*, Nov. 5, 1885.

Edenize (ē'dn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Edenized*, ppr. *Edenizing*. [< *Eden* + *-ize*.] 1. To make like Eden; convert into a paradise. [Rare.] —2. To admit into Paradise; confer the joys of Paradise upon. [Rare.]

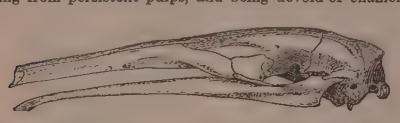
For pure saints *edeniz'd* unfit. *Davies*, Wit's Pilgrimage.

edental (ē-den'tạl), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *e-* priv. + *den(t-)s*, = E. *tooth*, + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Edentate; toothless.—2. Of or pertaining to the *Edentata*.

II. *n.* A member of the order *Edentata*.

edentalous (ē-den'tạ-lus), *a.* [Appar. < *edental* + *-ous*; but prob. intended for *edentulous*, q. v.] Same as *edentate*. [Rare.]

Edentata (ē-den-tā'tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *edentatus*, toothless: see *edentate*.] 1. In *mammal.*, a Cuvierian order of mammals; the edentates. The term is literally incorrect, and in so far objectionable, few of these animals being edentulous or toothless; and the Linnean equivalent term, *Bruta*, is often employed instead. But the name is firmly established, and the members of the order do agree in certain dental characters, which are these: that incisors are never present, and that the teeth, when there are any, are homodont and (excepting in *Tatusiinæ*) monophyodont, growing from persistent pulps, and being devoid of enamel.



Edentate Skull of Great Ant-eater (*Myrmecophaga jubata*).

The *Edentata* are ineducabilian placental mammals, with a relatively small cerebrum of one lobe, but otherwise very diversiform in structure, appearance, and mode of life; the old-world forms are likewise widely different from those of the new world; most edentates are of the latter. The armadillos, sloths, and ant-eaters of America, and the fodient ant-eaters and scaly ant-eaters of Africa and Asia, represent respectively five leading types of *Edentata*, affording a division of the order into the five suborders *Loricata* (armadillos), *Tardigrada* (sloths), *Vermilinguia* (American ant-eaters), *Squamata* (scaly ant-eaters or pangolins), and *Fodientia* (digging ant-eaters or aardvarks). The tardigrades, including a number of gigantic fossil forms, as the mylodons and megatheriums, formerly called *Gravigrada*, are herbivorous, and the living forms are all arboricole. The others are carnivorous and chiefly insectivorous, and it is among these that the entirely toothless forms occur, as in the ant-eaters. The Cuvierian *Edentata* included the *Monotremata*, now long since eliminated.

2. A group of crustaceans. *Latreille*, 1826.

edentate (ē-den'tāt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *édenté* = Sp. *edentado*, < L. *edentatus*, toothless, pp. of *edentare*, render toothless, < *e*, out, + *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*; cf. *dentate*: see *Edentata*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Edentulous; toothless.—2. Of or pertaining to the *Edentata*, and thus having at least no front teeth.

II. *n.* 1. One of the *Edentata*; an ineducabilian placental mammal without incisors.—2. A toothless creature.

I tried to call to him to move, but how could a poor *edentate* like myself articulate a word?
Kingsley, Alton Locke, xxxvi.

edentated (ē-den'tā-ted), *a.* [< *edentate* + *-ed*2.] Deprived of teeth; edentate. [Rare.]

Edentati (ē-den-tā'tī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *edentatus*, toothless: see *Edentata*.] A group of edentate mammals. *Vicq-d'Azyr*, 1792.

edentation (ē-den-tā'shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **edentatio(n-)*, < *edentare*, pp. *edentatus*, render toothless: see *edentate*.] The state or quality of being edentate; toothlessness.

edentulate (ē-den'tụ-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **edentulatus*, < L. *edentulus*, toothless: see *edentulous*.] In *entom.*, without teeth; edentate: said of the mandibles when they have no tooth-like processes on the inner side. *Kirby*.

edentulous (ē-den'tụ-lus), *a.* [< L. *edentulus*, toothless, < *e-* priv. + *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*: see *dent*2. Cf. *edentate*.] Without teeth; toothless.

The jaws of birds are always *edentulous* and sheathed with horn, of divers configurations, adapted to their different modes of life and kinds of food. *Owen*, Anat., Int.

edert, *n.* See *edder*2.

Edessa (ē-des'ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *Edessa*, Gr. *Ἔδεσσα*, a city of Macedonia.] A genus of pentatomid bugs, typical of a subfamily *Edessinæ*. Over 100 species are known, of which more than 40 inhabit North America; only one is found in the United States. The genus was founded by Fabricius in 1803.

Edessa bifida. (Line shows natural size.)

Edessan (ē-des'ạn), *a.* [< L. *Edessa*, Gr. *Ἔδεσσα*, a city of Mesopotamia, + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Edessa, a city in northwestern Mesopotamia, noted as the seat of an important theological school, and as the chief center from which Nestorianism spread over a great part of Asia.—**Edessan family** or **branch of liturgies**, that class of liturgies which is commonly called *Nestorian*, because used by Nestorians. Its oldest representative is the Liturgy of the Apostles (Adæus and Maris). See *liturgy*.

Edessene (ē-des'ēn), *a.* [< LL. *Edessenus*, < *Edessa*, Edessa: see *Edessan*.] Same as *Edessan*.

Edessinæ (ed-e-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Edessa* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of heteropterous hemipterous insects or bugs, of the family *Pentatomidæ*, having the sternum produced into a cross, and the middle line of the venter carinate, the base of the keel being protracted into a horn. Also *Edessides*.

edge (ej), *n.* [< ME. *egge*, < AS. *ecg*, an edge, poet. a sword, = OS. *eggia* = OFries. *eg*, *ig*, Fries. *ig* = D. *egge* = MLG. *egge* = OHG. *ekka*, edge, point, MHG. *ecke*, *egge*, G. *eck*, *ecke*, edge, corner, = Icel. *egg* = Sw. *egg* = Dan. *egg* = Goth. **agja* (not found) = L. *acies*, a sharp edge or point, front of an army ('edge of battle'), akin to *acer*, sharp (> ult. E. *eager*1), *acus*, a needle, etc., to Gr. *ἀκίς*, *ἀκή*, a point, to Skt. *açri*, an edge, corner, angle, and to E. *awn*1, *ail*2, *ear*2, q. v.] 1. The sharp margin or thin bordering or terminal line of a cutting instrument: as, the *edge* of a razor, knife, sword, ax, or chisel.

He . . . smote the kynge Pignores thourgh the helme that nother coyf ne helme myght hym warant till that the suerdes *egge* touched hys brayn.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 589.

Who [Tubal] first sweated at the forge
And forc'd the blunt and yet unbloodied steel
To a keen *edge*, and made it bright for war.
Cowper, Task, v. 216.

2. The extreme border or margin of anything; the verge; the brink: as, the *edge* of a table; the *edge* of a precipice.

Than draw streight thy clothe, & ley the bougt [fold] on the vttur *egge* of the table.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 129.

You knew he walk'd o'er perils, on an *edge*,
More likely to fall in than to get o'er.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1.

Specifically—(*a*) In *math.*, a line, straight or curved, along which a surface is broken, so that every section of the surface through that line has a cusp or an abrupt change of direction at the point of intersection with it. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, the extreme boundary of a surface, part, or mark, generally distinguished as posterior, anterior, lateral, superior, etc. In entomology it is often distinguished from the *margin*, which is properly an imaginary space surrounding the disk of any surface, and limited by the edge. The outer edge of the elytron of a beetle may be either the extreme boundary of the elytron, or the lateral boundary of the upper surface, separated from the true boundary by a deflexed margin called the *epipleura*.

3. The border or part adjacent to a line of division; the part nearest some limit; an initial or terminal limit; rim; skirt: as, the *edge* of the evening; the outer and inner *edges* of a field; the horizon's *edge*.

For the sayde temple stondeth vpon the est *egge* of Mounte Morrea, and the Mounte Olyuete is right est from it. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 43.

The new general, unacquainted with his army, and on the *edge* of winter, would not hastily oppose them.
Milton.

It [Watling Street] ran closely along the *edge* of this great forest, by the bounds of our Leicestershire.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 190.

4. The side of a hill; a ridge. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

Just at the foot of one of the long straight hills, called *Edges* in that country [England, on the borders of Wales], we came upon my friend's house.
J. H. Shorthouse, John Inglesant, Int. chap.

5. Sharpness; acrimony; cutting or wounding quality.

Slander,
Whose *edge* is sharper than the sword.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 4.

Fie, fie! your wit hath too much *edge*.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, i. 2.

The remark had a biting *edge* to it.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 20.

6. Acuteness or sharpness, as of desire or of appetite; keenness; eagerness; fitness for action or operation.

Cloy the hungry *edge* of appetite
By bare imagination of a feast.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

I did but chide in jest; the best loves use it
Sometimes; it sets an *edge* upon affection.
Middleton, Women Beware Women, ii. 1.

When I got health, thou took'st away my life,
And more; for my friends die;
My mirth and *edge* was lost; a blunted knife
Was of more use than I. *G. Herbert.*

'Tis true, there is an *edge* in all firm belief, and with an easy metaphor we may say the sword of faith.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 10.

Back and edge†. See *back*1.—**Basset edges.** See *basset*2.—**Convanescible edge.** See *convanescible*.—**Cuspidal edge**, or **edge of regression.** See *cuspidal*.—**To set on edge.** (*a*) To rest or balance on the border of; cause to stand upright on an edge: as, to *set* a large flat stone *on edge*. (*b*) To make eager or intense; sharpen; stimulate: as, his curiosity or expectation was *set on edge*.—**To set the teeth on edge**, to cause an uncomfortable feeling as of tingling or grating in the teeth, as may be done by the eating of very sour fruit, by the sound of filing, etc.

One will melt in your Mouth, and t'other *set* your *Teeth on Edge*.
Congreve, Way of the World, i. 5.

=**Syn. 2** and **3.** Verge, skirt, brim. See *rim*.—**6.** Intensity.

edge (ej), *v.*; pret. and pp. *edged*, ppr. *edging*. [< ME. *eggen*, put an edge on, sharpen (only in p. a. *egged*, < AS. *ecged*, p. a., only in comp. *twi-ecged*, two-edged, *scearp-ecged*, sharp-edged), also set on edge, intr. be set on edge, as the teeth, also edge on, egg, incite (in this sense from Scand.) (= OFries. *eggja*, fight, = Icel. *eggja* = Sw. *egga* = Dan. *egge*, incite), < AS. *ecg*, edge: see *edge*, *n.* See also *egg*2.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To sharpen; put an edge upon; impart a cutting quality to. [Chiefly poetical.]

The wrongs
Of this poor country *edge* your sword! oh, may it
Pierce deep into this tyrant's heart!
Fletcher, Double Marriage, i. 1.

Those who labour
The sweaty Forge, who *edge* the crooked Scythe,
Bend stubborn Steel, and harden gleening Armour,
Acknowledge Vulcan's Aid.
Prior, First Hymn of Callimachus.

That is best blood that hath most iron in 't
To *edge* resolve with. *Lowell*, Comm. Ode.

2. Hence, figuratively, to sharpen; pique.

Let me a little *edge* your resolution: you see nothing is unready to this great work, but a great mind in you.
Ford, 'Tis Pity, v. 4.

By such reasonings the simple were blinded and the malicious *edged*. *Sir J. Hayward.*

3. To furnish with an edge, fringe, or border: as, to *edge* a flower-bed with box.

And thou shalt find him underneath a brim
Of sailing pines that *edge* yon mountain in.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 3.

Their long descending train,
With rubies *edged*. *Dryden.*

A voice of many tones—sent up from streams, . . .
And sands that *edge* the ocean. *Bryant*, Earth.

4. To move by or as if by dragging or hitching along edgewise; impel or push on edge, and hence slowly or with difficulty: as, to *edge* a barrel or a box across the sidewalk; to *edge* one's self or one's way through a crowd.

Edging by degrees their chairs forwards, they were in a little time got up close to one another. *Locke.*

5. To incite; instigate; urge on; egg. See *egg*2. [Now rare.]

This . . . will encourage and *edge* industrious and profitable improvements. *Bacon*, Usury (ed. 1887).

Edg'd-on by some thank-picking parasite.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, iv. 1.

Ardour or passion will *edge* a man forward when arguments fail. *Ogilvie.*

Edging-and-dividing bench. See *bench*.—**To edge in**, to put or get in by or as if by an edge; manage to get in.

When you are sent on an errand, be sure to *edge in* some business of your own. *Swift*, Directions to Servants, iii.

Do, Sir Lucius, *edge in* a word or two every now and then about my honour. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, v. 3.

II. *intrans.* To move sidewise; move gradually, cautiously, or so as not to attract notice: as, *edge* along this way.

We sounded, and found 20 fathoms and a bottom of sand; but, on *edging* off from the shore, we soon got out of sounding. *Cook*, Second Voyage, iii. 7.

When one has made a bad bet, it's best to *edge* off.
Colman, Jealous Wife, v. 3.

To edge away, to move away slowly or cautiously; *naut.*, to decline gradually, as from the shore, or from the line of the course.—**To edge down upon an object**, to approach an object in a slanting direction.—**To edge in with**, to draw near to, as a ship in chasing.

edge-bolt (ej'bōlt), *n.* In *bookbinding*, the closed folds of a section or signature as shown in an uncut book.

edgebone (ej'bōn), *n.* [One of the numerous perversions of what was orig. *nache-bone:* see *aitchbone.*] The haunch-bone, aitchbone, or natch-bone of a beef: so called because it presents edgewise when the meat is cut in dressing for the table. It is the principal part of the pelvis or os innominatum.

edge-coals (ej'kōlz), *n. pl.* In Scotland, coal-beds inclined at a high angle. Also called *edge-seams,* and more rarely *edge-metals.*

edge-cutting (ej'kut'ing), *n.* In *bookbinding,* the operation of trimming down with a knife the rough edges or bolts of a sewed and uncut book.

edged (ejd or ej'ed), *a.* [< ME. *egged,* < AS. *ecged,* < *ecg,* edge: see *edge, v.*] 1. Furnished with an edge; sharp; keen.

O, turn thy *edged* sword another way.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

2. Having a border or fringe of a different substance, color, etc., from that of the body, as a piece of cloth or a flower.

White cannopies and curtains made of needle work . . . *edged* with . . . bone-lace. *Coryat,* Crudities, I. 106.

My lady's Indian kinsman rushing in,
A breaker of the bitter news from home,
Found a dead man, a letter *edged* with death
Beside him. *Tennyson,* Aylmer's Field.

3. In *her.,* same as *fimbriated.*—**To play with edged tools.** See *tool,* and compare *edge-tool.*

edge-key (ej'kē), *n.* Same as *edger,* 2.

edgeless (ej'les), *a.* [< *edge* + *-less.*] Not sharp; blunt; obtuse; unfit to cut or penetrate: as, an *edgeless* sword; an *edgeless* argument.

Till clogg'd with blood, his sword obeys but ill
The dictates of its vengeful master's will;
Edgeless it falls. *Rowe,* tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, vi.

edgelong† (ej'lông), *adv.* [< *edge* + *-long,* as in *headlong, sidelong,* etc.] In the direction of the edge; edgewise.

Stuck *edgelong* into the ground. *B. Jonson.*

edge-mail (ej'māl), *n.* A name given by some writers to a kind of armor represented on medieval monuments, which has been assumed to be made of links or rings sewed edgewise upon cloth or leather—an improbable device. Compare *broigne.* Also called *edgewise mail.*

edge-plane (ej'plān), *n.* 1. A carpenters' plane for trimming flat, round, or hollow edges on woodwork.—2. Same as *edger,* 2.

edger (ej'ėr), *n.* 1. A circular saw for squaring the edges of lumber cut directly from the whole log; an edging-saw: usually double, hence called *double edger.* See *saw*[1].—2. In *leather-working,* a tool for trimming the edges of shoe-soles, straps, harness, etc. It has a knife or cutter, the blade of which is varied in shape according to the form which it is desired to give to the work, and a gage and guides, usually adjustable, to insure the correct placing of the work. Also called *edge-key, edge-plane, edge-tool.*

edge-rail (ej'rāl), *n.* On railroads, a rail so constructed that the wheels of cars roll upon its edge, the wheels being kept in place by flanges projecting from their inner periphery: so called in distinction from the flat rails first used.

edge-roll (ej'rōl), *n.* In *bookbinding:* (*a*) A rolling-tool used in gilding and decorating the edges of book-covers. (*b*) Ornament or decoration so produced on the edges of a book-cover.

edge-roll (ej'rōl), *v. t.* 1. In *bookbinding,* to use an edge-roll.—2. In *minting,* to roll the edges of the blanks so as to produce a rim.

edge-setter (ej'set'ėr), *n.* A power-lathe for burnishing the edges of the soles of shoes.

edge-shot (ej'shot), *a.* Planed on the edges, as a board: a lumbermen's term.

edge-stitch (ej'stich), *n.* In *netting, knitting,* etc., a name given to the first stitch on a row. *Dict. of Needlework.*

edge-tool (ej'tōl'), *n.* [< ME. *eggetol,* < *egge,* edge, + *tol,* tool.] 1. Any tool with a cutting edge, as the ax, the chisel, the plane, the bit, etc.

3if any *egge tol* wol entre in-to his bodi,
I wol do him to the deth and more despit ouere.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3755.

2. Same as *edger,* 2.—3. Figuratively, a matter dangerous to tamper or sport with.

There's no jesting with *edge-tools.*
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, ii. 2.

You jest: ill jesting with *edge-tools!*
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

edge-trimmer (ej'trim'ėr), *n.* A small machine for paring the boot-sole. The boot is held on a jack, moving automatically, and the knife trims the edge and takes out the feather.

edgeways (ej'wāz), *adv.* [< *edge* + *-ways* for *-wise.*] Same as *edgewise.*

Odd! I'll make myself small enough:—I'll stand *edgeways.* *Sheridan,* The Rivals, v. 3.

"Nor all white who are millers," said honest Hob, glad to get in a word, as they say, *edge-ways.*
Scott, Monastery, xiv.

At certain times the rings of Saturn are seen *edgeways.*
Newcomb and Holden, Astron., p. 108.

edge-wheel (ej'hwēl), *n.* A wheel which travels on its edge in a circular bed, as in the Chilian mill and in many forms of crushing-mill.

edgewise (ej'wīz), *a.* and *adv.* [< *edge* + *-wise.*] I. *a.* With the edge turned forward or toward a particular point.

In this still air even the uneasy rocking poplar-leaves were almost stationary on their *edgewise* stems.
E. Eggleston, The Graysons, xii.

Edgewise mail. Same as *edge-mail.*

II. *adv.* In the direction of the edge; by edging.

At the last pushed in his word
Edgewise, as 'twere.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 189.

edging (ej'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *edge, v.*] 1. That which is added on the border or which forms the edge, as lace, fringe, or braid added to a garment for ornament; specifically, narrow lace or embroidery especially made for trimming frills and parts of dress.

The garland which I wove for you to wear,
Of parsley, with a wreath of ivy bound,
And border'd with a rosy *edging* round.
Dryden, tr. of Theocritus, Amaryllis, l. 52.

I have known a woman branch out into a long extempore dissertation upon the *edging* of a petticoat.
Addison, Lady Orators.

2. A border; a skirting; specifically, in *hort.,* a row of plants set along the border of a flower-bed: as, an *edging* of box.

Yon *edging* of Pines
On the steep's lofty verge.
Wordsworth, In the Simplon Pass.

3. In *bookbinding:* (*a*) The art of preparing the uncut or folded leaves of a book by shaving or trimming, adapting them to receive gold, marbling, or color, and burnishing. (*b*) The decorating of the edges of a book by marbling or coloring.—4. In *carp.,* the evening of the edges of ribs and rafters to make them range together.

edging-iron (ej'ing-ī'ėrn), *n.* In *gardening,* a sickle-shaped cutting-tool, with the edge on the convex side, used for cutting out the edges of paths and roads and the outlines of figures, etc., in turf.

edgingly (ej'ing-li), *adv.* Carefully; gingerly. [Rare.]

The new beau awkwardly followed, but more *edgingly,* as I may say, setting his feet mincingly, to avoid treading upon his leader's heels.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, II. 220.

edging-machine (ej'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* 1. A machine-tool for molding, edging, and profiling woodwork. See *molding-machine.*—2. In *metal-working,* a machine for milling irregular shapes and making templets and patterns. Sometimes called a *profiling-machine.*

edging-saw (ej'ing-sâ), *n.* A saw for squaring edges; an edger; specifically, a circular saw mounted on a bench and used to saw boards into strips or straight-edges.

edging-shears (ej'ing-shērz), *n. pl.* Shears used to cut the edges of sod along walks, around garden-beds, etc. The blades are often set at an angle and fitted to long handles, so that the operator can work in a standing posture.

edging-tile (ej'ing-tīl), *n.* A tile used in making borders for beds in gardens.

edgrew (ed'grō), *n.* Same as *edgrow.*

edgrow (ed'grō), *n.* [Also *edgrowth;* < ME. *edgrow, edgraw* (cf. AS. *edgrōwung,* a growing again), < AS. *ed-,* back, again, + *grōwan,* grow: see *ed-*[1] and *grow.*] Aftermath; aftergrass. [Prov. Eng.]

Edgrow [var. *edgraw, ete growe*], greese, [L.] bigermen, regermen. *Prompt. Parv.,* p. 135.

edgrowth (ēd'grōth), *n.* [Formerly also *eddgrouth;* < *ed-*[1] + *growth.* Cf. *edgrow.*] Same as *edgrow.*

edgy (ej'i), *a.* [< *edge* + *-y*[1].] 1. Showing an edge; sharply defined; angular.

The outlines of their body are sharpe and *edgy.*
R. P. Knight, Anal. Inquiry into Prin. of Taste, p. 66.

2. Keen-tempered; irritable: as, an *edgy* temper. [Rare in both senses.]

edit, *a.* See *edy.*

edibilatory (ed-i-bil'a-tō-ri), *a.* [Irreg. < LL. *edibilis,* edible, + *-atory.*] Of or pertaining to edibles or eating. [Rare.]

Edibilatory Epicurism holds the key to all morality.
Bulwer, Pelham, lviii.

edibility (ed-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *edible:* see *-bility.*] The character of being edible; suitableness for being eaten.

edible (ed'i-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *edibilis,* eatable, < L. *edere* = E. *eat.*] I. *a.* Eatable; fit to be eaten as food; esculent: specifically applied to objects which are habitually eaten by man, or specially fit to be eaten, among similar things not fit for eating: as, *edible* birds'-nests; *edible* crabs; *edible* sea-urchins.

Of fishes some are *edible;* some, except it be in famine, not. *Bacon,* Nat. Hist., § 859.

The *edible* Creation decks the Board.
Prior, Solomon, ii.

II. *n.* Anything that may be eaten for food; an article of food; an eatable: a constituent of a meal: generally in the plural: as, bring forward the *edibles.*

edibleness (ed'i-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being edible.

edict (ē'dikt), *n.* [In mod. form after the L.; < ME. *edit,* < OF. *edit, edict,* F. *édit* = Sp. *edicto* = Pg. *edito* = It. *editto* = D. *edikt* = G. *edict* = Dan. Sw. *edikt,* < L. *edictum,* a proclamation, ordinance, edict, neut. of *edictus,* pp. of *edicere,* proclaim, < *e,* out, forth, + *dicere,* speak: see *diction.*] 1. A decree or law promulgated by a sovereign prince or ruler on his sole authority; hence, any analogous order or command.

The very reading of the public *edicts* should fright thee from commerce with them. *B. Jonson,* Poetaster, i. 1.

Edicts, properly speaking, cannot exist in Britain, because the enacting of laws is lodged in the parliament, and not in the sovereign. *Ogilvie.*

Every one must see that the *edicts* issued by Henry VIII. to prevent the lower classes from playing dice, cards, bowls, &c., were not more prompted by desire for popular welfare than were the Acts passed of late to check gambling.
H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 8.

No one of its [the Virginia legislature's] members was able to encounter Patrick Henry in debate, and his *edicts* were registered without opposition.
Bancroft, Hist. Const., II. 354.

Specifically—2. In *Rom. law,* a decree or ordinance of a pretor.—3. In Scotch ecclesiastical use, a church proclamation; specifically, a notice to show cause, if any, why a pastor or elders should not be ordained.—**Edict of Nantes,** an edict signed by Henry IV. of France in April, 1598, to secure to the Protestants the free exercise of their religion. It was revoked by Louis XIV. in October, 1685.—**Edict of Theodoric,** a code of laws, issued about A. D. 506, for the use of the Roman subjects of Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths.—**General edict,** in *Rom. antiq.,* an edict made by the pretor as a law, in his capacity of subordinate legislator.—**Special edict,** an edict made by the pretor for a particular case, in his capacity as judge.=**Syn.** *Decree, Ordinance,* etc. (see *law*[1]); mandate, rescript, manifesto, command, pronunciamiento.

edictal (ē'dik-tal), *a.* [= F. *édictal,* < LL. *edictalis,* < L. *edictum,* a proclamation: see *edict.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of an edict or edicts.

The Praetor in framing an *Edictal* jurisprudence on the principles of the Jus Gentium was gradually restoring a type from which law had only departed to deteriorate.
Maine, Ancient Law, p. 56.

The simpler methods . . . of the *edictal* law were found to be more convenient than the rigorous formality of the archaic customs. *W. E. Hearn,* Aryan Household, p. 421.

Edictal citation, in *Scots law,* a citation made upon a foreigner who is not resident within Scotland, but who has a landed estate there, or upon a native of Scotland who is out of the country.

edicule (ed'i-kūl), *n.* [= It. *edicola,* < L. *ædicula,* a cottage, a niche or shrine, dim. of *ædes,* a building: see *edify.*] A small edifice; a shrine, usually in the shape of an architectural monument, or a niche for a reliquary or statue, etc., so ornamented as to be complete in itself and independent of the building with which it is connected. [Rare.]

It [the superstructure of the Khuzneh at Petra], too, is supported by Corinthian pillars, and is surmounted by a huge urn, and a smaller *edicule* of the same order stands on either side. *The Century,* XXXI. 17.

edificant† (ē-dif'i-kant), *a.* [= F. *édifiant* = Sp. Pg. It. *edificante,* < L. *ædifican(t-)s,* ppr. of *ædificare,* build: see *edify.*] Building.

And as his pen was often militant
Nor less triumphant; so *edificant*
It also was, like those blessed builders, who
Stood on their guard, and stoutly builded too.
Dugard, On Gataker (1655), p. 75.

edification (ed'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< F. *édification* = Pr. *edificatio* = Sp. *edificacion* = Pg. *edificação* = It. *edificazione,* < L. *ædificatio(n-),* act of building, a building (structure), LL. instruction, < *ædificare,* pp. *ædificatus,* build: see *edify.*] 1. The act or process of building; construction. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The castle or fortresse of Corfu . . . is not onely of situation the strongest I haue seene, but also of *edification.*
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 111.

Clergymen who are on the way of learning some valuable lessons in the art of popular Church *edification*.
The Churchman, LIV. 469.

2†. The thing built; a building; an edifice. *Bullokar.*—**3.** The act of edifying or instructing, or the state of being edified; improvement of the mind; enlightenment: most frequently used with reference to morals or religion.

He that prophesieth speaketh unto men to *edification*.
1 Cor. xiv. 3.

Out of these magazines I shall supply the town with what may tend to their *edification*. *Addison*, Guardian.

'Tis *edification* to hear him converse; he professes the noblest sentiments. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 3.

edificator (ed'i-fi-kā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *édificateur* = Sp. Pg. *edificador* = It. *edificatore*, < L. *ædificator*, a builder, < *ædificare*, pp. *ædificatus*, build: see *edify*.] One who or that which edifies; an edifier. [Rare.]

Language is the grand *edificator* of the race.
G. D. Boardman, Creative Week, p. 209.

edificatory (ed'i-fi-kā-tọ-ri), *a.* [= It. *edificatorio*, < LL. *ædificatorius*, < L. *ædificator*, a builder: see *edificator*.] Tending to edification.

Where these gifts of interpretation and eminent endowments of learning are found, there can be no reason of restraining them from an exercise so beneficially *edificatory* to the church of God. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, x.

edifice (ed'i-fis), *n.* [< F. *édifice* = Pr. *edifici* = Sp. Pg. It. *edificio*, < L. *ædificium*, a building of any kind, < *ædificare*, build: see *edify*.] A building; a structure; an architectural fabric: applied chiefly to large or fine buildings, public or private.

Should I go to church,
And see the holy *edifice* of stone,
And not bethink me straight of dangerous rocks?
Shak., M. of V., i. 1.

edificial (ed-i-fish'al), *a.* [< *edifice* + *-ial*.] Pertaining to an edifice or a structure; structural.

Mansions . . . without any striking *edificial* attraction.
British Critic, III. 653.

edifier (ed'i-fī-ėr), *n.* **1†.** One who builds; a builder. *Huloet.*—**2.** One who edifies or imparts instruction, especially in morals or religion.

They scorn their *edifiers* t' own,
Who taught them all their sprinkling lessons,
Their tones and sanctify'd expressions.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. ii. 624.

edify (ed'i-fi), *v.*; pret. and pp. *edified*, ppr. *edifying*. [< ME. *edifien*, *edefien*, < OF. *edifier*, F. *édifier* = Pr. *edificar*, *edifiar* = Sp. Pg. *edificar* = It. *edificare*, < L. *ædificare*, build, erect, establish, LL. instruct, < *ædes*, more commonly *ædis*, a building for habitation, esp. a temple, as the dwelling of a god, in pl. *ædes*, a dwelling-house (orig. a fireplace, a hearth; cf. Ir. *aidhe*, a house, *aodh*, fire, AS. *ād*, a funeral pyre, and see *oast*), + *-ficare*, < *facere*, build.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To build; construct. [Obsolete or archaic.]

And seide, "This is an hous of orisouns and of holynesse,
And whenne that my wil is ich wol hit ouerthrowe,
And er thre dayes after *edefye* hit newe."
Piers Plowman (C), xix. 162.

Munday, the xxvij Day of Aprill, to fferare, and ther I lay all nyght, it ys a good Cite, and well and substancially *Edifyed*. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 6.

Wherein were written down
The names of all who had died
In the convent, since it was *edified*.
Longfellow, Golden Legend, ii.

2†. To build in or upon; cover with buildings.

Long they thus traveiled in friendly wise,
Through countreyes waste, and eke well *edifyde*,
Seeking adventures hard, to exercise
Their puissaunce. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. i. 14.

3. To build up or increase the faith, morality, etc., of; impart instruction to, particularly in morals or religion.

They that will be true ploughmen must work faithfully for God's sake, for the *edifying* of their brethren.
Latimer, Sermon of the Plough.

Comfort yourselves together and *edify* one another.
1 Thes. v. 11.

Your help here, to *edify* and raise us up in a scruple.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

My little ones were kept up beyond their usual time to be *edified* by so much good conversation.
Goldsmith, Vicar, ix.

4†. To convince or persuade.

You shall hardly *edify* me that those nations might not, by the law of nature, have been subdued by any nation that had only policy and moral virtue. *Bacon*, Holy War.

5†. To benefit; favor.

My love with words and errors still she feeds,
But *edifies* another with her deeds.
Shak., T. and C., v. 3.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To cause or tend to cause moral or intellectual improvement; make people wiser or better.

The graver sort dislike all poetry,
Which does not, as they call it, *edify*. *Oldham.*

2†. To be instructed or improved, especially morally; become wiser or better.

I have not *edified* more, truly, by man.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iii. 1.

All you gallants that hope to be saved by your clothes, *edify*, *edify*. *Massinger.*

Alith. There's Doctrine for all Husbands, Mr. Harcourt.
Harc. I *edify*, Madam, so much, that I am impatient till I am one. *Wycherley*, Country Wife, v. 1.

edifyingly (ed'i-fī-ing-li), *adv.* In an edifying or instructive manner.

He will discourse unto us *edifyingly* and feelingly of the substantial and comfortable doctrines of religion.
Killingbeck, Sermons, p. 324.

edifyingness (ed'i-fī-ing-nes), *n.* The quality of being edifying. [Rare.]

edile, ædile (ē'dīl), *n.* [< L. *ædilis*, < *ædes*, *ædis*, a building, a temple: see *edify*.] In ancient Rome, a magistrate whose duty was originally the superintendence of public buildings and lands, out of which grew a large number of functions of administration and police. Among other duties, that of promoting the public games was incumbent on the ediles, and cost them large sums of money. Later, under the empire, their functions were distributed among special officials, and their importance dwindled.

edileship, ædileship (ē'dīl-ship), *n.* [< *edile*, *ædile*, + *-ship*.] The office of an edile.

The *ædileship* was an introduction to the highest offices.
L. Schmitz, Hist. Rome, p. 236.

edilian, ædilian (ē-dil'i-an), *a.* [< *edile*, *ædile*, + *-ian*.] Relating to an edile.

edingtonite (ed'ing-tọn-īt), *n.* [Named after Mr. *Edington*, a Glasgow mineralogist.] A rare zeolitic mineral occurring near Dumbarton, Scotland. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminium and barium.

edit (ed'it), *v. t.* [= F. *éditer* = Sp. *editar*, < L. *editus*, pp. of *edere*, give out, put out, produce, publish (as literary productions), exhibit, etc., < *e*, out, + *dare*, give: see *date*[1].] **1†.** To put forth; issue; publish.

He [Plato] wrote and ordeyned lawes moste eqal and iust. He *edityed* unto the Grekes [the plan of] a comon welthe stable, quyet and commendable.
J. Locher, Prol. to Barclay's tr. of Ship of Fools (ed. [Jamieson), I. 6.

2. To make a recension or revision of, as a manuscript or printed book; prepare for publication or other use in a clarified, altered, corrected, or annotated form; collate, verify, elucidate, amend, etc., for general or special use.

Abelard wrote many philosophical treatises which have never been *edited*. *Enfield.*

There are at least four Viharas which we know for certainty were excavated before the Christian Era. There are probably forty, but they have not yet been *edited* with such care as to enable us to feel confident in affixing dates to them. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 144.

3. To supervise the preparation of for publication; control, select, or adapt the contents of, as a newspaper, magazine, encyclopedia, or other collective work.

edition (ē-dish'ọn), *n.* [= F. *édition* = Sp. *edicion* = Pg. *edição* = It. *edizione*, < L. *editio(n-)*, a putting forth, a publishing, edition of a literary work, < *edere*, pp. *editus*, put forth, publish: see *edit*.] **1.** The act of editing.—**2.** An edited copy or issue of a book or other work; a recension, revision, or annotated reproduction: as, Milman's *edition* of Gibbon's "Rome"; the Globe *edition* of Shakspere.—**3.** A concurrent issue or publication of copies of a book or some similar production; the number of books, etc., of the same kind published together, or without change of form or of contents; a multiplication or reproduction of the same work or series of works: as, a large *edition* of a book, map, or newspaper; the work has reached a tenth *edition*; the folio *editions* of Shakspere's plays.

The which I also have more at large set oute in the seconde *edition* of my booke. *Whitgift*, Defence, p. 49.

As to the larger additions and alterations, . . . he has promised me to print them by themselves, so that the former *edition* may not be wholly lost to those who have it.
Locke, Human Understanding, To the Reader.

4. Figuratively, one of several forms or states in which something appears at different times; a copy; an exemplar.

The business of our redemption is . . . to set forth nature in a second and fairer *edition*. *South*, Sermons.

Delphin editions of the classics. See *delphin*[1].—**Diamond edition.** See *diamond*.—**Édition de luxe** [F.], an edition of a book characterized by the choice quality and workmanship of the paper, typography, embellishment, binding, etc., and the limited number of copies issued, and hence the enhanced price. Éditions de luxe are generally sold by subscription.—**Elzevir editions.** See *Elzevir*.

edition† (ē-dish'ọn), *v. t.* [< *edition*, *n.*] To edit; publish. *Myles Davies.*

editioner† (ē-dish'ọn-ėr), *n.* [< *edition* + *-er*[1].] An editor.

Mr. Norden . . . maketh his complaint in that necessary Guide, added to a little, but not much augmented, by the late *Editioner*. *J. Gregory*, Posthuma, p. 321.

editio princeps (ē-dish'i-ō prin'seps). [L.: *editio*, an edition; *princeps*, first: see *edition*, *n.*, and *principal*.] The first printed edition of a book, especially of a Greek or Latin classic.

editor (ed'i-tọr), *n.* [= F. *éditeur* = Sp. Pg. *editor* = It. *editore*, a publisher, < L. *editor*, one who puts forth, an exhibitor (the sense 'editor' is mod.), < *edere*, pp. *editus*, put forth: see *edit*.] One who edits; one who prepares, or superintends the preparation of, a book, journal, etc., for publication. Abbreviated *ed.*—**City editor.** See *city*.

editorial (ed-i-tō'ri-al), *a.* and *n.* [< *editor* + *-ial*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to, proceeding from, or written by an editor: as, *editorial* labors; an *editorial* article, note, or remark.

The *editorial* articles are always anonymous in form.
Sir G. C. Lewis, Authority in Matters of Opinion, ix.

II. *n.* An article, as in a newspaper, written by the editor or one of his assistants, and in form setting forth the position or opinion of the paper upon some subject; a leading article: as, an *editorial* on the war.

The opening article on the first page [of "Figaro"] is what we should call the chief *editorial*, and what the English term a "leader." In Paris it is known as a "chronique." *The Century*, XXXV. 2.

editorially (ed-i-tō'ri-al-i), *adv.* As, by, in the style of, or with the authority of an editor.

editorship (ed'i-tọr-ship), *n.* [< *editor* + *-ship*.] The office of an editor.

editress (ed'i-tres), *n.* [< *editor* + *-ess*.] A female editor.

edituate† (ē-dit'ū-āt), *v. t.* [< ML. *ædituatus*, pp. of *ædituare*, keep or govern a temple, < L. *ædituus* (> It. *edituo*), a keeper of a temple, < *ædes*, *ædis*, a temple (see *edify*), + *tueri*, protect.] To defend or govern, as a house or temple.

The devotion whereof could not but move the city to *edituate* such a piece of divine office.
J. Gregory, Notes on Scripture, p. 49.

Edmunds Act. See *act*.

edoctrinate† (ē-dok'tri-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *e*, out, + *doctrina*, doctrine: see *doctrine*, and cf. *indoctrinate*.] To instruct.

In what kind of complement, please you, venerable sir, to be *edoctrinated*? *Shirley*, Love Tricks, iii. 5.

Edolianæ† (e-dō-li-ā'nē), *n. pl.* Same as *Edoliidæ*.

Edoliidæ (ed-ō-lī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Edolius* (the typical genus) + *-idæ*.] A family of drongos, named from the genus *Edolius:* same as *Dicruridæ*. Also formerly *Edolianæ*.

-edral (-ē'dral). [< NL. *-edralis*, < *-edron*, *-hedron*, in comp. *decahedron*, *dodecahedron*, etc., < Gr. *ἕδρα*, a seat, base, = E. *settle*[1]: see *settle*[1].] In *geom.*, the latter element of compound adjectives referring to solids or volumes having so many (*x*, *y*, etc., 100, 1,234, etc.) faces. Thus, *x-edral* means 'having *x* faces'; 1,234-*edral* means 'having 1,234 faces,' and so on.

Edriaster (ed-ri-as'tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἕδριον*, dim. of *ἕδρα*, a seat, + *ἀστήρ*, star.] A genus of cystic encrinites or fossil crinoids, of the order *Cystoidea*, typical of the family *Edriasteridæ*. Also *Edrioaster*. *Billings*, 1858.

edriasterid (ed-ri-as'tẹ-rid), *n.* One of the *Edriasterida*. Also *edrioasterid*.

Edriasterida (ed″ri-as-ter'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Edriaster* + *-ida*.] An order of fossil crinoids, or a suborder of cystoid crinoids, represented by *Edriaster* and related genera. They are exclusively paleozoic, and in general resemble the *Cystoidea*. A pyramid is present, there are no arms or stem, and the ambulacra communicate by perforations with the calycine cavity. The shape is that of a rounded starfish or flattened sea-urchin with a concave base. Also *Edrioasterida*.

Edriasteridæ (ed″ri-as-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Edriaster* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil cystoid crinoids or encrinites, of the order *Cystoidea*, typified by the genus *Edriaster*. They have no arms or stalk, and resemble in form some of the starfishes. Also spelled *Edrioasteridæ*.

Edriophthalma (ed″ri-of-thal'mä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *edriophthalmus:* see *edriophthalmous*.] **1.** The sessile-eyed crustaceans; one of

the two great divisions of the higher (malacostracous as distinguished from entomostracous) *Crustacea*, having fixed sessile eyes not borne upon a movable stalk, as in the *Podophthalma* (which see), no solid carapace or cephalothorax, the head, thorax, and abdomen distinct, and the thorax segmented like the abdomen. This division, rated as a subclass, includes the three orders *Læmodipoda*, *Amphipoda*, and *Isopoda* (see these words), and in this acceptation the term is definite. It has, however, been used in less exact and more comprehensive senses, sometimes including even trilobites and rotifers.

2. In *conch.*, a tribe of gastropods having the eyes on the outer side of the base of the tentacles. It includes most of the proboscis-bearing forms.

Edriophthalmata (ed″ri-of-thal′mą-tą̆), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Edriophthalma*.

edriophthalmatous (ed″ri-of-thal′mą-tus), *a.* Same as *edriophthalmous*.

edriophthalmic (ed″ri-of-thal′mik), *a.* Same as *edriophthalmous*.

edriophthalmous (ed″ri-of-thal′mus), *a.* [< NL. *edriophthalmus*, prop. *hedriophthalmus*, < Gr. ἕδριον, dim. of ἕδρα, a seat, + ὀφθαλμός, the eye.] Sessile-eyed, as a crustacean; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Edriophthalma*.

Educabilia (ed″ū-kā-bil′i-ą̆), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **educabilis*, educable: see *educable*.] A superordinal group or series of monodelphian or placental mammals, in which the brain has a relatively large cerebrum, overlapping much or all of the cerebellum and olfactory lobes, and a large corpus callosum extending backward to or beyond the vertical plane of the hippocampal sulcus, and having in front a well-developed rostrum. It includes the higher set or series of mammalian orders, as *Primates*, *Ferœ*, *Ungulata*, *Proboscidea*, *Sirenia*, and *Cete*, thus collectively distinguished from the *Ineducabilia* (which see). It corresponds to *Gyrencephala* and *Archencephala* of Owen, and to the *megasthenes* and *archonts* of Dana. The word was invented by Bonaparte.

educabilian (ed″ū-kā-bil′i-ąn), *a.* [< *Educabilia* + *-an*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Educabilia*: opposed to *ineducabilian*.

educability (ed″ū-kā-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *éducabilité*; as *educable* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] Capability of being educated; capacity for receiving instruction.

But this *educability* of the higher mammals and birds is after all quite limited. *J. Fiske*, Evolutionist, p. 313.

educable (ed′ū-kā-bl), *a.* [= F. *éducable*; < NL. **educabilis*, < L. *educare*, educate: see *educate*.] Capable of being educated; susceptible of mental development.

Man is . . . more *educable* and plastic in his constitution than other animals. *Dawson*, Orig. of World, p. 423.

educatable (ed′ū-kā-tą-bl), *a.* [< *educate* + *-able*.] Capable of being educated; educable. [Rare.]

Not letters but life chiefly educate if we are *educatable*. *Alcott*, Tablets, p. 105.

educate (ed′ū-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *educated*, ppr. *educating*. [< L. *educatus*, pp. of *educāre* (> It. *educare* = Sp. Pg. *educar* = F. *éduquer*), bring up (a child, physically or mentally), rear, educate, train (a person in learning or art), nourish, support, or produce (plants or animals), freq. of *educĕre*, pp. *eductus*, bring up, rear (a child, usually with reference to bodily nurture or support, while *educāre* refers more frequently to the mind), a sense derived from that of 'assist at birth' (cf. "*Educit* obstetrix, *educat* nutrix, instituit pædagogus, docet magister," Varro, ap. Non. 447, 33 — but these distinctions were not strictly observed), the common and lit. sense being 'lead forth, draw out, bring away,' < *e*, out, + *ducere*, lead, draw: see *educe*. There is no authority for the common statement that the primary sense of *educate* is to 'draw out or unfold the powers of the mind.'] To impart knowledge and mental and moral training to; develop mentally and morally by instruction; cultivate; qualify by instruction and training for the business and duties of life.

That philosopher [Epicurus] was *educated* here and in Teos, and afterwards went to Athens, where he was cotemporary with Menander the comedian. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 24.

Educate and inform the whole mass of the people. Enable them to see that it is their interest to preserve peace and order, and they will preserve them. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 276.

There is now no class, as a class, more highly *educated*, broadly *educated*, and deeply *educated*, than those who were, in old times, best described as partridge-popping squireens. *De Morgan*, Budget of Paradoxes, p. 381.

=**Syn.** To teach, rear, discipline, develop, nurture, breed, indoctrinate, school, drill.

education (ed-ū-kā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *éducation* = Sp. *educacion* = Pg. *educação* = It. *educazione*, < L. *educatio*(*n*-), a breeding, bringing up, rearing, < *educare*, educate: see *educate*.] 1. The imparting or acquisition of knowledge; mental and moral training; cultivation of the mind, feelings, and manners. Education in a broad sense, with reference to man, comprehends all that disciplines and enlightens the understanding, corrects the temper, cultivates the taste, and forms the manners and habits; in a narrower sense, it is the special course of training pursued, as by parents or teachers, to secure any one or all of these ends. Under *physical education* is included all that relates to the development and care of the organs of sensation and of the muscular and nervous systems. *Intellectual education* comprehends the means by which the powers of the understanding are developed and improved, and knowledge is imparted. *Esthetic education* is the development of the sense of the beautiful, and of technical skill in the arts. *Moral education* is the cultivation of the moral nature. *Technical education* is intended to train persons in the arts and sciences that underlie the practice of the trades or professions. Education is further divided into *primary education*, or instruction in the first elements of knowledge, received by children in common or elementary schools or at home; *secondary*, that received in grammar and high schools or in academies; *higher*, that received in colleges, universities, and postgraduate study; and *special* or *professional*, that which aims to fit one for the particular vocation or profession in which he is to engage. With reference to animals, the word is used in the narrowest sense of training in useful or amusing acts or habits.

By wardeship the moste parte of noble men and gentlemen within this Realme haue bene brought vp ignorantly and voide of good *educasions*.
Quoted in *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), [Forewords, p. ix.

To love her was a liberal *education*. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 49.

Is there no danger of their neglecting or rejecting altogether those opinions of which they have heard so little during the whole course of their *education*?
Hume, Dial. concerning Natural Religion, i.

But *education*, in the true sense, is not mere instruction in Latin, English, French, or history. It is the unfolding of the whole human nature. It is growing up in all things to our highest possibility. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 36.

2. The rearing of animals, especially bees, silkworms, or the like; culture, as of bacteria in experimenting; a brood or collection of cultivated creatures. [Recent, from French use.]

If they [silkworm-moths] were free from disease, then a crop was sure; if they were infected, the *education* would surely fail. . . . Small *educations*, reared apart from the ordinary magnanerie, . . . were recommended. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 59.

Bureau of Education, an office of the United States government, forming a part of the Department of the Interior, and charged with the promotion of the cause of education through the collection and diffusion of statistical and other information. It originated in 1867. Its head is called the *Commissioner of Education*. = **Syn.** *Training*, *Discipline*, etc. (see *instruction*); breeding, schooling.

educationable (ed-ū-kā′shọn-ą-bl), *a.* [< *education* + *-able*.] Proper to be educated. *Isaac Taylor*. [Rare.]

educational (ed-ū-kā′shọn-ąl), *a.* [< *education* + *-al*.] Pertaining to education; derived from education: as, *educational* institutions; *educational* habits.

How would birchen bark, as an *educational* tonic, have fallen in repute! *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 304.

educationalist (ed-ū-kā′shọn-ąl-ist), *n.* [< *educational* + *-ist*.] Same as *educationist*.

In order to give our American *educationalists* an idea of the importance of the results. *The American*, IX. 470.

educationally† (ed-ū-kā′shọn-ąl-i), *adv.* As regards education.

Botany is naturally and *educationally* first in order. *Earle*, Eng. Plant Names, p. iii.

educationary (ed-ū-kā′shọn-ą-ri), *a.* [< *education* + *-ary*.] Pertaining to education; educational. [Rare.]

The utilitarian policy of the age is gradually eliminating from the *educationary* system many of the special processes by which minds used to be developed. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XX. 107.

educationist (ed-ū-kā′shọn-ist), *n.* [< *education* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in the theory and practice of education, or who advocates or promotes education; an educator.

Indeed, judging . . . from the writings of some of the most prominent *educationists* in the United States, an enthusiasm is spreading among Americans in favour of workshop instruction. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 700.

The zealous *educationist* is too apt to forget that the weak and vicious man is fighting single-handed for the mastery over perhaps a score of evil-minded ancestors. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 489.

educative (ed′ū-kā-tiv), *a.* [< *educate* + *-ive*.] 1. Tending to educate, or consisting in educating.

He [Swedenborg] reduces the part which morality plays in the Divine administration to a strictly *educative* one. *H. James*, Subs. and Shad., p. 51.

2. Fitted for or engaged in educating: as, an *educative* class.

educator (ed′ū-kā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *éducateur* = Sp. Pg. *educador* = It. *educatore*, < L. *educator*, a rearer, foster-father, later a tutor, pedagogue, < *educare*, bring up, rear, educate: see *educate*.] One who or that which educates; specifically, one who makes a business or a special study of education; a teacher or instructor.

Give me leave . . . to lay before the *educators* of youth these few following considerations. *South*, Works, V. i.

Trade, that pride and darling of our ocean, that *educator* of nations, that benefactor in spite of itself, ends in shameful defaulting, bubble and bankruptcy, all over the world. *Emerson*, Works and Days.

educe (ē-dūs′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *educed*, ppr. *educing*. [= Sp. *educir* = Pg. *eduzir* = It. *educere*, < L. *educere*, bring out, etc., < *e*, out, + *ducere*, lead, draw: see *duct*, and cf. *educate*, *adduce*, *conduce*, *induce*, *produce*, etc.] 1†. To draw out; extract, in a literal or physical sense.

Cy. Why pluck you not the arrow from his side?
Be. We cannot, lady. . . .
St. No mean, then, doctor, rests there to *educe* it?
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, iv. 1.

2. To lead or bring out; cause to appear or be manifested; bring into view or operation; evoke.

The eternal art *educing* good from ill. *Pope*, Essay on Man, ii. 175.

Yet has the wondrous virtue to *educe*
From emptiness itself a real use. *Cowper*, Hope, l. 155.

In divine things the task of man is not to create or to acquire, but to *educe*. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 347.

educible (ē-dū′si-bl), *a.* [< *educe* + *-ible*.] Capable of being educed.

educt (ē′dukt), *n.* [= F. *éducte*; < L. *eductum*, neut. of *eductus*, pp. of *educere*, lead out: see *educe*.] 1. That which is educed; extracted matter; specifically, something extracted unchanged from a substance. [Rare.]

The volatile oils which pre-exist in cells, in the fruit and other parts of plants, and oil of sweet almonds obtained by pressure, are *educts*; while oil of bitter almonds, which does not pre-exist in the almond, but is formed by the action of emulsion and water on amygdalin, is a product. *Chambers's Encyc.*

2. Figuratively, anything educed or drawn from another; an inference. [Rare.]

The latter are conditions of, the former are *educts* from, experience. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

3. In *math.*, an expression derived from another expression of which it is a part.

eduction (ē-duk′shọn), *n.* [= Sp. *educcion* = Pg. *educção*, < L. *eductio*(*n*-), < *educere*, pp. *eductus*, draw out: see *educe*.] The act of educing; a leading or drawing out.

eduction-pipe (ē-duk′shọn-pīp), *n.* In steam-engines, the pipe by which the exhaust-steam from the cylinder is led into the condenser or allowed to escape into the atmosphere.

eduction-port (ē-duk′shọn-pōrt), *n.* An opening for the passage of steam in a steam-engine from the valves to the condenser; the exhaust-port.

eduction-valve (ē-duk′shọn-valv), *n.* A valve through which a fluid is discharged or exhausted: as, the exhaust- or *eduction-valve* of the steam-engine.

eductive (ē-duk′tiv), *a.* [< L. *eductus*, pp. of *educere*, draw out (see *educe*), + *-ive*.] Tending to educe or draw out. *Boyle.*

eductor (ē-duk′tọr), *n.* [< LL. *eductor* (only as equiv. to L. *educator*), < L. *educere*, draw out.] That which brings forth, elicits, or extracts. [Rare.]

Stimulus must be called an *eductor* of vital ether. *Dr. E. Darwin.*

edulcorant (ē-dul′kọ-rant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. as if **edulcoran*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of **edulcorare*, sweeten: see *edulcorate*.] I. *a.* In *med.*, sweetening, or rendering less acrid.

II. *n.* A drug intended to render the fluids of the body less acrid.

edulcorate (ē-dul′kọ-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *edulcorated*, ppr. *edulcorating*. [< L. as if **edulcoratus*, pp. of **edulcorare* (> F. *édulcorer* = Pg. *edulcorar*, sweeten), < *e*, out, + LL. *dulcorare*, sweeten: see *dulcorate*.] 1. To remove acidity from; sweeten.

Succory, a little *edulcorated* with sugar and vinegar, is by some eaten in the summer, and more grateful to the stomach than the palate. *Evelyn*, Acetaria.

2. In *chem.*, to free from acids, salts, or impurities by washing.

The copious powder that results from their union is, by that union of volatile parts, so far fixed that, after they have *edulcorated* it with water, they prescribe the calcining of it in a crucible for five or six hours.
Boyle, Works, IV. 311.

edulcoration (ē-dul-kō-rā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *édulcoration* = Pg. *edulcoração*; as *edulcorate* + *-ion.*] 1. The act of sweetening by admixture of some saccharine substance.—2. In *chem.*, the act of sweetening or rendering more mild or pure by freeing from acid or saline substances, or from any soluble impurities, by repeated affusions of water.

edulcorative (ē-dul′kō-rā-tiv), *a.* [< *edulcorate* + *-ive.*] Having the quality of sweetening or purifying; edulcorant.

edulcorator (ē-dul′kō-rā-tọr), *n.* One who or that which edulcorates; specifically, in *chem.*, a contrivance formerly used for supplying small quantities of water to test-tubes, watch-glasses, etc.

eduliousꝟ (ē-dū′li-us), *a.* [< L. *edulia*, eatables, food (rare sing. *edulium*, > It. *edulio*), prop. pl. of *edule* (> Pg. *edulo*), neut. of adj. *edulis*, eatable, < *edere* = E. *eat.*] Edible; eatable.

The husks of peas, beans, or such *edulious* pulses.
Sir T. Browne, Misc., p. 13.

Edwardsia (ed-wärd′zi-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Quatrefages, 1842), named after Henri Milne-*Edwards*, a French naturalist.] A genus of sea-anemones, made type of the family *Edwardsiidæ*. They are not fixed or attached, but live free in the sand, or, when young, are even free-swimming organisms. In the latter state they have been described as a different genus, *Arachnactis*. *E. beautempsi* is an example.

Edwardsia beautempsi, about natural size.

Edwardsiidæ (ed-wärd-zī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Edwardsia* + *-idæ.*] A group of *Actiniaria* with eight septa. There are two pairs of directive septa, the remaining four septa being impaired. All the septa are furnished with reproductive organs. The tentacles are simple, and usually more numerous than the septa. The body-wall is soft, and the column longitudinally sulcate, with eight invections.

edwiteꝟ, *v. t.* [ME. *edwiten, edwyten*, < AS. *edwītan* (= OHG. *itawīzian, itawīzōn*, MHG. *itewīzen* = Goth. *idweitjan*), reproach, < *ed-*, back, + *wītan*, blame: see *wite*, and cf. *twit*, < AS. *ætwītan.*] To reproach; rebuke.

The fyrste worde that he warpe was, "where is the bolle?"
His wif gan *edwite* hym tho how wikkedlich he lyued.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 370.

edwiteꝟ, *n.* [ME. *edwite, edwyte, edwit, edwyt*, < AS. *edwit* (= OHG. *itawīz, itwiz*, MHG. *itewize, itwīz* = Goth. *idweit*), reproach, < *edwītan*, reproach: see *edwite, v.*] Reproach; blame.

Man, hytt was full grett dyspyte
So offte to make me *edwyte*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 124.

edyꝟ, editꝟ, *a.* [ME., also *eadi, ædi*, < AS. *ēadig* (= OS. *ōdag* = OHG. *ōtag* = Icel. *audhigr* = Goth. *audags*), rich, happy, fortunate, blessed, < *ēad*, wealth, riches, happiness: see *Ed-.*] 1. Rich; wealthy.

Vnderstondeth vn to me, *edye* men and arme [poor].
Old Eng. Miscellany (ed. Morris), p. 65.

2. Costly; expensive. *Layamon*, I. 100.—3. Happy; blessed.

Edy beo thu mayde.
Old Eng. Miscellany (ed. Morris), p. 65.

4. Fortunate; favorable.

Me wore leuere . . .
Of *eddi* dremes rechen swep.
Genesis and Exodus, l. 2085.

5. Famous; distinguished.

Most doughty of dedis, dreghist in armys,
And the strongest in stoure, that euer on stede rode,
Ercules, that honerable, *edist* of my knightes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5324.

ee (ē), *n.* [A dial. form of *eye*: see *eye.*] An eye. [Now chiefly Scotch.]

Fears for my Willie brought tears in my *ee*.
Burns, Wandering Willie.

ee. A common English digraph, of Middle English origin, having now the sound of "long" *e*, namely, ē. In Middle English it was actually "double" *e*—that is, the long sound ā corresponding to the short sound e, representing an Anglo-Saxon long *e* (*ē*), as in *beet, greet, meet, breed, feed*, etc., or an Anglo-Saxon *æ*, as in *seed, eel, sleep, weed*[2], etc., or *eá*, as in *cheek, steep, leek*, etc., or *eó*, as in *bee, deer, deep, creep, weed*[1], etc., such vowels or diphthongs becoming in later Middle English long *e*, written either *e* or *ee*, and in early modern English spelled *ee* or *ea*, with some differentiation (see *ea*). In words of other than Anglo-Saxon origin *ee* has the same sound, except in a few words not completely Anglicized, as in *matinée*. Words of Oriental or other remote origin having the vowel *i* (pronounced ē) are often spelled with *ee* when turned into English form, as *elchee, suttee*, etc.

E. E. An abbreviation of *errors excepted*, a saving clause frequently placed at the foot of an account rendered. Also, in a fuller form, *E. and O. E.* (which see).

-ee[1]. [Late ME. *-e* or *-ee*, < OF. *-e*, fem. *-ee*, mod. F. (with a diacritical accent) *-é*, fem. *-ée* (pron. alike), < L. *-atus*, fem. *-ata*, pp. of verbs in *-are*, F. *-er*. Early ME. *-e, -ee*, from the same source, has usually become thoroughly Englished as *-y*, or *-ey*; cf. *arm-y, jur-y, jell-y, chimn-ey, journ-ey*, etc. See *-ate*[1], *-ade*[1], *-y.*] A suffix of French, or more remotely of Latin origin, ultimately the same as *-ate*[1] and *-ed*[2], forming the termination of the perfect passive participle, and indicating the object of an action. It occurs chiefly in words derived from old Law French or formed according to the analogy of such words, as in *pay-ee, draw-ee, assign-ee, employ-ee*, etc., denoting the person who is paid, drawn on, assigned to, employed, etc., as opposed to the agent in *-or*[1] or *-er*[1] (in legal use generally *-or*[1]), as *pay-er* or *pay-or, draw-er, assign-or, employ-er*, etc.

-ee[2]. [Cf. dim. *-ie, -y*, and see *-ee*[1].] A diminutive termination, occurring in *bootee, goatee*, etc. The diminutive force is less obvious in *settee*, which may be regarded as a diminutive of *sett-le.*

eef, *a.* A dialectal form of *eath.*

Howbeit to this daie, the dregs of the old ancient Chaucer English are kept as well there [in Ireland] as in Fingall, as they terme . . . easie, éeth, or *éefe*.
Stanihurst, Descrip. of Ireland, p. 11, in Holinshed.

eegrass (ē′gràs), *n.* Same as *eddish*, 1.

eek[1]ꝟ, *v., adv.*, and *conj.* An obsolete form of *eke.*

eek[2] (ēk), *v. i.* [A dial. var. of *itch* or *yuck*: see *itch, yuck.*] To itch. [Prov. Eng.]

eeketꝟ, *v., adv.*, and *conj.* An obsolete form of *eke.*

eel (ēl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *eele*; < ME. *el, ele*, < AS. *æl* = MD. *ael*, D. *aal* = Fries. *iel* = MLG. *āl, ēl*, LG. *al* = OHG. MHG. *āl*, G. *aal* = Icel. *āll* = Sw. *ål* = Norw. Dan. *aal*, an eel; perhaps orig. Teut. **agla* (cf. L. *anguilla* = Gr. ἔγχελυς, an eel), dim. of a supposed **agi* = L. *anguis* = Gr. ἔχις = Skt. *ahi*, a snake, < √ **agh*, **angh*, choke, strangle: see *anguish, anger*[1], etc., *Echis, Echidna.*] 1. An elongated apodal fish of the family *Anguillidæ* and genus *Anguilla*, of which there are several species. The body is very long and subcylindrical, covered with discrete minute elliptical scales, chiefly arranged diagonally to the axis and at right angles with one another, but immersed in the skin, and partly concealed by a slippery mucous coat. The head is somewhat depressed, and the lower jaw protuberant. The teeth are slender, conic, and crowded in small bands in both jaws and in a longitudinal band on the vomer. The dorsal, anal, and caudal fins are nearly uniform, and completely united into one, the dorsal beginning near the second third of the entire length of the body. The color is generally brownish or blackish, except on the belly, which is whitish or silvery. The females attain a considerably larger size than the males. The sexual organs are minute except in the breeding season, and sexual intercourse takes place in the sea. Young females ascend into fresh water, but the males remain in salt water, and have rarely been seen; and when full-grown the females return to the sea for sexual intercourse and spawning. Eels are of much economic importance, and objects of special fisheries. The common European species is *Anguilla anguilla* or *A. vulgaris*; the American is *A. rostrata*. See *Anguilla, Anguillidæ.*

In that Flome men fynden *Eles* of 30 Fote long and more.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 161.

Is the adder better than the *eel*,
Because his painted skin contents the eye?
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 3.

It is agreed by most men that the *eel* is a most dainty fish.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, i. 23.

2. Any fish of the order *Apodes* or *Symbranchii*, of which there are many families and several hundred species.—3. Some fish resembling or likened to an eel; an anguilliform fish.—4. Some small nematoid or threadworm, as of the family *Anguillulidæ*, found in vinegar, sour paste, etc. See *vinegar-eel*, and cut under *Nematoidea.*—**Blind eel**, a bunch of eel-grass or marsh-grass. [Colloq., Chesapeake Bay, U. S.]—**Electric eel**, a remarkable fish, *Electrophorus* or *Gymnotus electricus*, of the family *Electrophoridæ*, of a thick, eel-like form with a rounded, finless back, the vent at the throat, and the anal fin commencing behind it, of a brownish color above and whitish below. It has the power of giving strong electric discharges at will. The shocks produced are often violent, and serve as a means both of offense and of defense. They are weakened by frequent repetitions. Its electrical apparatus consists of two pairs of longitudinal bodies between the skin and the muscles of the caudal region, one pair next to the back and one along the anal fin. This apparatus is divided into about 240 cells, and is supplied by over 200 nerves. The electric eel is the most powerful of electric fishes. It sometimes attains a length of over 6 feet. It inhabits the fresh waters of Brazil and Guiana.—**Pug-nosed eel**, an eel of the genus *Simenchelys* (which see): so called by fishermen. It is a deep-sea species, found off the Newfoundland banks, often burrowing in the halibut, whence the specific name *S. parasiticus*.—**Salt eel.** (*a*) An eel or an eel's skin prepared for use as a whip.

Up betimes, and with my *salt eele* went down in the parler, and there got my boy and did beat him til I was faine to take breath two or three times.
Pepys, Diary, April 24, 1663.

Hence—(*b*) A rope's end; a flogging. [Nautical slang.]

Trembling for fear,
Lest from Bridport they get such another *salt eel*
As brave Duncan prepared for Mynheer.
Dibdin, A Salt Eel for Mynheer.

Electric Eel (*Electrophorus electricus*).

eel-basket (ēl′bȧs″ket), *n.* A basket for catching eels; an eel-pot.

eel-buck (ēl′buk), *n.* An eel-pot. [Great Britain.]

Eel-bucks that are intended to catch the sharp-nosed or frog-mouthed eels are set against the stream, and are set at night, as those two descriptions of eels feed and run only at night.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIX. 258.

eeleator, *n.* [E. dial.] A young eel. [Local, Eng. (Northumberland).]

Eele! *Eeleaator!* cast your tail intiv a knot, and aw'l throw you into the waater. Quoted in *Brockett's* Glossary.

eelfare (ēl′fâr), *n.* [< *eel* + *fare*, a going. Hence by corruption *elver*, q. v.] 1. In the Thames valley, the migration of young eels up the river.—2. A fry or brood of eels. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

eel-fly (ēl′flī), *n.* A shad-fly. *C. Hallock.* [St. Lawrence river.]

eel-fork (ēl′fôrk), *n.* A pronged instrument for catching eels.

eel-gig (ēl′gig), *n.* Same as *eel-spear.*

eel-grass (ēl′gràs), *n.* 1. A grass-like naiadaceous marine plant, *Zostera marina.* [U. S.]

The dull weed upholstered the decaying wharves, and the only freight that heaped them was the kelp and *eel-grass* left by higher floods. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 45.

2. The wild celery, *Vallisneria spiralis.*

eel-mother (ēl′muʏʜ″ėr), *n.* A viviparous fish, *Zoarces viviparus*, of an elongated eel-like form, often confounded with the eel.

eel-oil (ēl′oil), *n.* An oil obtained from eels, used in lubricating, and as a liniment in rheumatism, etc.

eel-pot (ēl′pot), *n.* 1. A kind of basket for catching eels, having fitted into the mouth a funnel-shaped entrance, like that of a wire mouse-trap, composed of flexible willow rods converging inward to a point, so that the eels can easily force their way in, but cannot escape. These baskets are usually attached to a framework of wood erected in a river, especially a tideway river, the large open end of each being opposed to the current of the stream. The eels are thus intercepted on their descent toward the brackish water, which takes place during the autumn. Eel-pots are used in various parts of the Thames in England. In Great Britain called *eel-buck.*
2. The homelyn ray, *Raia maculata.* [Local, Eng.]

eel-pout (ēl′pout), *n.* [< ME. **elepoute* (not recorded), < AS. *ælepūte* (= OD. *aelpuyt*, also *puytael*, D. *puitaal*) (L. *capito*), < *æl*, eel, + *pūte* (only in this comp.), pout: see *pout*[1].] 1. The conger-eel or lamper-eel, *Zoarces anguillaris*, of North America. See *lamper-eel.*—2. A local English name of the eel-mother or viviparous blenny, *Zoarces viviparus.*—3. A local English name of the burbot, *Lota vulgaris.*

eel-punt (ēl′punt), *n.* A flat-bottomed boat used in fishing for eels.

eel-set (ēl′set), *n.* A peculiar kind of net used in catching eels.

In Norfolk, where immense quantities of eels are caught every year, the capture is mostly effected by *eel-sets*, which are nets set across the stream, and in which the sharp-nosed eel is the one almost invariably taken.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIX. 258.

eel-shaped (ēl′shāpt), *a.* Like an eel in shape, long and slender; specifically, anguilliform.

eel-shark (ēl′shärk), *n.* A shark of the family *Chlamydoselachidæ.*

eel-shear (ēl′shēr), *n.* An eel-spear.

eelskin (ēl′skin), *n.* The skin of an eel. Eel-skins are used—(*a*) to cover a squid or artificial bait for

catching bluefish, bonitos, etc.; (*b*) by negroes as a remedy for rheumatism; (*c*) by sailors as a whip, and in this case called *salt eel*. (*d*) Formerly used as a casing for the cue or pigtail of the hair or the wig, especially by sailors.

eel-spear (ēl'spēr), *n.* A forked spear used for catching eels. There are many sizes and styles of the instrument. Special forms of eel-spears are known as *prick* and *dart*.

een (ēn), *n.* An obsolete or Scotch plural of *eye*. See *ee*.

e'en[1] (ēn), *adv.* A contraction of *even*[1]. Formerly often written *ene*.

I have *e'en* done with you. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

e'en[2] (ēn), *n.* [Sc.] A contraction of *even*[2]. Formerly often written *ene*.

-een. [Cf. *-ene*, *-ine*, *-in*, etc.] A termination of Latin origin, representing ultimately Latin *-enus*, *-inus*, etc., adjective terminations, as in *damaskeen*, *tureen*, *canteen*, *sateen*, *velveteen*, etc. See these words.

e'er (ār), *adv.* A contraction of *ever*.

This is as strange thing as *e'er* I look'd on. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1.

-eer. [< F. *-ier*, < L. *-ārius*, etc.: see *-er*[1] and *-ier*.] A suffix of nouns of agent, being a more English spelling of *-ier*, equivalent to the older *-er*[2], as in *prisoner*, etc. (see *-er*[2]), as in *engineer* (formerly *enginer*), *pamphleteer*, *gazetteer*, *buccaneer*, *cannoneer*, etc., and, with reference to place of residence, *mountaineer*, *garreteer*, etc.

eerie, *a.* See *eery*.

eerily (ē'ri-li), *adv.* In an eery, strange, or unearthly manner.

It spoke in pain and woe; wildly, *eerily*, urgently. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxxv.

eeriness (ē'ri-nes), *n.* The character or state of being eery. Also spelled *eariness*.

eery, eerie (ē'ri), *a.* [Sc., also written *eiry*, *ery*; origin obscure.] **1.** Such as to inspire awe or fear; mysterious; strange; peculiar; weird.

Dark, dark, grew his *eerie* looks,
And raging grew the sea.
The Dæmon Lover (Child's Ballads, I. 303).

The *eerie* beauty of a winter scene. *Tennyson.*

2. Affected by superstitious fear, especially when lonely; nervously timorous.

In mirkiest glen at midnight hour,
I'd rove, and ne'er be *eerie*.
Burns, My ain kind Dearie, O.

As we sat and talked, it was with an *eerie* feeling that I felt the very foundations of the land thrill under my feet at every dull boom of the surf on the outward barrier.
H. O. Forbes, Eastern Archipelago, p. 13.

eet†. An obsolete preterit of *eat*. *Chaucer.*

ef-. An assimilated form of *ex-* before *f*.

efags† (ē-fagz'), *interj.* [Another form of *ifacks*, *ifecks*, etc.: see *i'fecks*.] In faith; on my word; certes. [Vulgar.]

"*Efags!* the gentleman has got a Tratyor," says Mrs. Towwouse; at which they all fell a laughing.
Fielding, Joseph Andrews.

eff (ef), *n.* Same as *eft*[1].

effable† (ef'a-bl), *a.* [= It. *effabile*, < L. *effabilis*, utterable, < *effari*, utter, speak out, < *ex*, out, + *fari* = Gr. *φάναι*, speak: see *fable*, *fame*.] Utterable; capable of being explained; explicable. *Barrow.*

He did, upon his suggestion, accommodate thereunto his universal language, to make his character *effable*.
Wallis, Defence of the Royal Society (1678), p. 16.

efface (e-fās'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *effaced*, ppr. *effacing*. [< F. *effacer* (= Pr. *esfassar*), efface, < *ef-* for *es-* (< L. *ex*), out, + *face*, face.] **1.** To erase or obliterate, as something inscribed or cut on a surface; destroy or render illegible; hence, to remove or destroy as if by erasing; as, to *efface* the letters on a monument; to *efface* a writing; to *efface* a false impression from a person's mind.

Efface from his mind the theories and notions vulgarly received. *Bacon.*

Tho' brass and marble remain, yet the inscriptions are *effaced* by time, and the imagery moulders away.
Locke, Human Understanding, ii. 10.

From which even the icy touch of death had not *effaced* all the living beauty. *Sumner*, Joseph Story.

2. To keep out of view or unobserved; make inconspicuous; cause to be unnoticed or not noticeable: used reflexively: as, to *efface one's self* in the midst of gaiety.

That exquisite something called style, which, like the grace of perfect breeding, everywhere pervasive and nowhere emphatic, makes itself felt by the skill with which it *effaces itself*, and masters us at last with a sense of indefinable completeness.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 175.

=**Syn. 1.** *Deface*, *Erase*, *Cancel*, *Expunge*, *Efface*, *Obliterate*. To *deface* is to injure, impair, or mar to the eye, and so generally upon the surface: as, to *deface* a building. The other words agree in representing a blotting out or removal. To *erase* is to rub out or scratch out, so that the thing is destroyed, although the signs of it may remain: as, to *erase* a word in a letter. To *cancel* is to cross out, to deprive of force or validity. To *expunge* is to strike out; the word is now rarely used, except of the striking out of some record: as, to *expunge* from the journal a resolution of censure. To *efface* is to make a complete removal: as, his kindness *effaced* all memory of past neglect. *Obliterate* is more emphatic than *efface*, meaning to remove all sign or trace of.

Like gypsies, lest the stolen brat be known,
Defacing first, then claiming for his own.
Churchill, Apology, l. 236.

Whatever hath been written shall remain,
Nor be *erased* nor written o'er again.
Longfellow, Morituri Salutamus, l. 168.

The experiences in dreams continually contradict the experiences received during the day; and go far towards *cancelling* the conclusions drawn from day experiences.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 72.

A universal blank
Of nature's works, to me *expunged* and rased.
Milton, P. L., iii. 49.

These are the records, half *effaced*,
Which, with the hand of youth, he traced.
Longfellow, Coplas de Manrique.

The Arabians came like a torrent, sweeping down and *obliterating* even the landmarks of former civilization.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 8.

effaceable (e-fā'sa-bl), *a.* [= F. *effaçable*; as *efface* + *-able*.] Capable of being effaced.

effacement (e-fās'ment), *n.* [= F. *effacement*; as *efface* + *-ment*.] The act of effacing, or the state of being effaced.

efféré (e-fa-rā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *effarer*, startle, frighten, = Pr. *esferar*, frighten, < L. *efferare*, make wild, < *efferus*, wild: see *efferous*.] In *her.*, same as *salient*: said of a beast, especially a beast of prey. Also *effearé*.

effascinate† (e-fas'i-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *effascinatus*, pp. of *effascinare*, fascinate, < *ex-* (intensive) + *fascinare*, charm: see *fascinate*.] To charm; bewitch; delude; fascinate. *Heywood.*

effascination† (e-fas-i-nā'shon), *n.* [< L. *effascinatio(n-)*, < *effascinare*, pp. *effascinatus*, charm: see *effascinate*.] The act of bewitching, deluding, or fascinating, or the state of being bewitched or deluded.

St. Paul sets down the just judgement of God against the receivers of Anti-christ, which is *effascination*, or strong delusion.
Shelford, Learned Discourses (Camb., 1635), p. 317.

effearé, *a.* In *her.*, same as *efféré*.

effect (e-fekt'), *v. t.* [< L. *effectus*, pp. of *efficere*, *ecfacere*, bring to pass, accomplish, complete, do, effect, < *ex*, out, + *facere*, do: see *fact*, and cf. *affect*, *infect*.] **1.** To produce as a result; be the cause or agent of; bring about; make actual; achieve: as, to *effect* a political revolution, or a change of government.

What he [the Almighty] decreed,
He *effected*; man he made, and for him built
Magnificent this world. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 152.

Insects constantly carry pollen from neighboring plants to the stigmas of each flower, and with some species this is *effected* by the wind. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 248.

Almost anything that ordinary fire can *effect* may be accomplished at the focus of invisible rays.
Tyndall, Radiation, § 7.

2. To bring to a desired end; bring to pass; execute; accomplish; fulfil: as, to *effect* a purpose, or one's desires.

If it be in man, besides the king, to *effect* your suits, here is man shall do it. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4.

E'en his soul seem'd only to direct
So great a body such exploits t' *effect*.
Daniel, Civil Wars, v.

Being consul, I doubt not t' *effect*
All that you wish. *B. Jonson*, Catiline.

=**Syn. 1.** To realize, fulfil, complete, compass, consummate; *Affect*, *Effect*. See *affect*[2].—**2.** *Execute*, *Accomplish*, etc. See *perform*.

effect (e-fekt'), *n.* [< ME. *effect* = D. *effect*, *effekt*, = G. *effect* = Dan. Sw. *effekt*, < OF. *effect*, *effet*, F. *effet* = Pr. *effeit* = Sp. *efecto* = Pg. *effeito* = It. *effetto*, < L. *effectus*, an effect, tendency, purpose, < *efficere*, *ecfacere*, pp. *effectus*, bring to pass, accomplish, complete, effect: see *effect*, *v.*] **1.** That which is effected by an efficient cause; a consequent; more generally, the result of any kind of cause except a final cause: as, the *effect* of heat.

Every argument is either derived from the *effecte* of the matier, of the fourme, or of the efficient cause.
Sir T. Wilson, Rule of Reason.

Causes are as parents to *effects*.
Bacon, Physical Fables, viii., Expl.

Divers attempts had been made at former courts, and the matter referred to some of the magistrates and some of the elders; but still it came to no *effect*.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 388.

You have not only been careful of my fortune, which was the *effect* of your nobleness, but you have been solicitous of my reputation, which is that of your kindness.
Dryden, Account of Annus Mirabilis.

The Turks in the work stood their ground, and fired with terrible *effect* into the whirlwind that was rushing upon them.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 96.

2. Power to produce consequences or results; force; validity; account: as, the obligation is void and of no *effect*.

Christ is become of no *effect* unto you. Gal. v. 4.

3. Purport; import or general intent: as, he immediately wrote to that *effect*; his speech was to the *effect* that, etc.

The *effect* of which seith thus in wordes fewe.
Chaucer, Pity, l. 56.

They spake to her to that *effect*. 2 Chron. xxxiv. 22.

When I the scripture ones or twyes hadde redde,
And knewe therof all the hole *effecte*. *Hawes.*

We quietly and quickly answered him, both what wee were, and whither bound, relating the *effect* of our Commission.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 42.

4. A state or course of accomplishment or fulfilment; effectuation; achievement; operation: as, to bring a plan into *effect*; the medicine soon took *effect*.

Not so worthily to be brought to heroical *effect* by fortune or necessity. *Sir P. Sidney.*

5. Actual fact; reality; not mere appearance: preceded by *in*.

And thise images, wel thou mayst espye,
To the ne to hem-self mowe nought profyte,
For *in effect* they been nat worth a myte.
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale (ed. Skeat), G, 511.

No other *in effect* than what it seems.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

6. Mental impression; general result upon the mind of what is apprehended by any of the faculties: as, the *effect* of a view, or of a picture.

The *effect* was heightened by the wild and lonely nature of the place. *Irving.*

He carries his love of *effect* far beyond the limits of moderation. *Macaulay*, On History.

I was noting the good *effect* of the cinnamon-colored lateen-sails against the dazzling white masonry.
T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 218.

In the best age of Greek art the jeweller obtained varied *effects* by his perfect mastery over the gold itself, and made comparatively little use of such precious stones as were then known, except in rings.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 395.

7. *pl.* [After F. *effets*, effects, chattels, *effets mobiliers*, movable property; cf. *effet*, a bill, bill of exchange, *effets publics*, stocks, funds.] Goods; movables; personal estate. In *law*: (*a*) Property; whatever can be turned into money. (*b*) Personal property.

A few words sufficed to explain everything, and in ten minutes our *effects* were deposited in the guest's room of the Länsman's house. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 127.

8†. The conclusion; the dénouement of a story.

Now to the *effect*, now to the fruyt of al,
Why I have told this storye, and tellen shal.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1160.

Effect of a machine, in *mech.*, the useful work performed in some interval of time of definite length.—**For effect,** with the design of creating an impression; ostentatiously.—**Hall effect,** the deflection, within its conductor, of an electric current passing through a magnetic field.—**Peltier effect,** the heating or cooling of a junction of dissimilar metals by the passage of an electric current.—**Thomson effect,** the evolution or absorption of heat by an electric current in flowing from one point in a conductor to another at a different temperature.—**To give effect to,** to make valid; carry out in practice; push to its legitimate or natural result.—**To take effect,** to operate or begin to operate.=**Syn. 1.** *Effect*, *Consequence*, *Result*; event, issue. *Effect* is the closest and strictest of these words, both philosophically and popularly representing the immediate product of a cause: as, every *effect* must have an adequate cause; the *effect* of a flash of lightning. A *consequence* is, in the common use of the word, more remote, and not so closely linked to a cause as *effect*; it is that which follows. *Result* may be near or remote; it is often used in the singular to express the sum of the *effects* or *consequences*, viewed as making an end.

Find out the cause of this *effect*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

Consequences are unpitying. Our deeds carry their terrible *consequences*, quite apart from any fluctuations that went before — *consequences* that are hardly ever confined to ourselves. *George Eliot*, Adam Bede, xvi.

Of what mighty endeavour begun
What *results* insufficient remain.
Owen Meredith, Epilogue.

7. *Goods*, *Chattels*, etc. See *property*.

effecter (e-fek'tèr), *n.* One who or that which effects, produces, or causes. Also *effector*.

The commemoration of that great work of the creation, and paying homage and worship to that infinite being who was the *effector* of it.
Derham, Physico-Theology, xi. 6.

effectible (e-fek'ti-bl), *a.* [< *effect* + *-ible*.] Capable of being done or achieved; practicable; feasible. [Rare.]

Whatsoever . . . is *effectible* by the most congruous and efficacious application of actives to passives, is *effectible* by them. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 338.

effection (e-fek'shon), *n.* [= F. *effection*, < L. *effectio(n-)*, a doing, effecting, < *efficere*, pp. *effectus*, effect: see *effect*, *v.*] **1.** The act of effecting; creation; production.

But going further into particulars, [Plato] falls into conjectures, attributing the *effection* of the soul unto the Great God, but the fabrication of the body to the Dii ex Dio, or Angels. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 290.

2. In *geom.*, the construction of a proposition. [Rare in both uses.] —**Geometrical effection**, a geometrical problem deducible from some general proposition.

effective (e-fek'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *effectief* = G. *effectiv* = Dan. Sw. *effektiv*, < F. *effectif* = Pr. *effectiu* = Sp. *efectivo* = Pg. *effectivo* = It. *effettivo*, < LL. *effectivus*, < L. *effectus*, pp. of *efficere*, effect: see *effect*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Serving to effect the intended purpose; producing the intended or expected effect or result; operative; efficacious: as, an *effective* cause; *effective* proceedings.

Though [theaters were] forbidden, after the year 1574, to be open on the Sabbath, the prohibition does not appear to have been *effective* during the reign of Elizabeth. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., II. 16.

2. Capable of producing effect; fit for action or duty; adapted for a desired end: as, the *effective* force of an army or of a steam-engine is so much; *effective* capacity.

Is there not a manifest inconsistency in devolving upon the federal government the care of the general defence, and leaving in the state governments the *effective* powers by which it is to be provided for? *A. Hamilton*, Federalist, No. xxiii.

3. Serving to impress or affect with admiration; producing a decided impression of beauty or a feeling of admiration at the first presentation; impressive; striking; specifically, artistically strong or successful: as, an *effective* performance; an *effective* picture.

Nothing can be more *effective* than the ancient gold which . . . covers the walls of . . . St. Sophia of Kieff, the largest of the ancient Russian cathedrals. *A. J. C. Hare*, Russia, ix.

The church of Sebenico is, both inside and out, not only a most remarkable, but a thoroughly *effective* building. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 93.

4. Actual; real. [A Gallicism.]

The Chinese, whose *effective* religion, practised at much cost and with great apparent sincerity, is now, as it has been from the earliest times, ancestor-worship. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXII. 191.

Effective component of a force. See *component*. —**Effective force.** See *force*[1]. —**Effective money**, coin, in contradistinction to depreciable paper money. —**Effective scale of intercalations**, in *math.*, the series of real roots of two functions of x written in order of magnitude after repeated processes of removing pairs of roots belonging, each pair, to either one function, so that the roots of the two functions follow each other alternately. =**Syn.** *Effective*, *Efficient*, *Efficacious*, *Effectual*, are not altogether the same in meaning; all imply an object aimed at, and generally a specific object. *Effective* and *efficient* are used chiefly where the object is physical. *Effective* is applied to that which has the power to produce an effect or some effect, or which actually produces or helps to produce some effect: as, the army numbered ten thousand *effective* men; the bombardment was not very *effective*; *effective* revenue. *Effective* is most clearly separated from the others when representing the power to do, even when that power is not actually in use. *Efficient* seems the most active of these words: a person is very *efficient* when very helpful in producing desired results; an *efficient* cause is one that actually produces a result. *Effective* and *efficient* may freely be applied to persons; the others less often. *Efficacious* is essentially only a stronger word for *efficient*: as, an *efficacious* remedy; *efficient* would not be appropriate with *remedy*, as implying too much of self-directed activity in the remedy. *Effectual*, with reference to a result, implies that it is decisive or complete; an *effectual* stop or cure finishes the business, rendering further work unnecessary.

Precision is the most *effective* test of affected style as distinct from genuine style. *A. Phelps*, Eng. Style, p. 115.

The rarity of the visits of *efficient* bees to this exotic plant [*Pisum Sativum*] is, I believe, the chief cause of the varieties so seldom intercrossing. *Darwin*, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 161.

That spirit, that first rush'd on thee
In the camp of Dan,
Be *efficacious* in thee now at need!
Milton, S. A., l. 1437.

To be prepared for war is one of the most *effectual* ways of preserving peace. *Washington*, Address to Congress, Jan. 8, 1790.

II. *n.* *Milit.*: (*a*) The number of men actually doing duty, or the strength of a company, a regiment, or an army, in the field or on parade.

By the last law which passed the Reichstag with such difficulty the peace-*effective* was increased by about 42,000 men. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 17.

(*b*) A soldier fit for duty.

Nevertheless he assembled his army, 20,000 *effectives*. *The Century*, XXIX. 618.

effectively (e-fek'tiv-li), *adv.* **1.** With effect; powerfully; with real operation; completely; thoroughly.

And that thyng which maketh a man loue the law of God, doth make a man righteous, and iustifieth him *effectiuely* and actually. *Tyndale*, Works, p. 335.

People had been dismissed the camp *effectively*, finally, and with no possibility of return; but this was the first time that anybody had been introduced ab initio. *Bret Harte*, Luck of Roaring Camp.

2.† Actually; in fact. [A Gallicism.]

effectiveness (e-fek'tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being effective. =**Syn.** *Effectiveness*, *Efficiency*, *Efficacy*, *Effectualness*. The same differences obtain among these words as among *effective*, *efficient*, *efficacious*, and *effectual*. (See comparison under *effective*.) *Effectualness* is less often used, on account of its awkwardness.

effectless (e-fekt'les), *a.* [< *effect* + *-less*.] Without effect or result; useless; vain.

Sure all's *effectless*; yet nothing we'll omit
That bears recovery's name. *Shak.*, Pericles, v. 1.

effector (e-fek'tor), *n.* [= It. *effettore*, < L. *effector*, < *efficere*, pp. *effectus*, effect: see *effect*, *v.*] See *effecter*.

effectress† (e-fek'tres), *n.* [< *effecter* + *-ess*.] A woman who effects or does. [Rare.]

A Chappell dedicated to the Virgin Mary, . . . reputed an *effectresse* of miracles. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 7.

effectual (e-fek'tū-al), *a.* [= Sp. *efectual* (obs.) = It. *effettuale*, < ML. **effectualis* (in adv. *effectualiter*), < L. *effectus* (*effectu-*), an effect: see *effect*, *n.*] **1.** Producing an effect, or the effect desired or intended; also, loosely, having adequate power or force to produce the effect: as, the means employed were *effectual*.

Their gifts and grants are thereby made *effectual* both to bar themselves from revocation, and to assecure the right they have given. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 62.

The *effectual* fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much. Jas. v. 16.

2†. True; veracious.

Reprove my allegation, if you can;
Or else conclude my words *effectual*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

Effectual adjudication, calling, demand, etc. See the nouns. =**Syn. 1.** *Efficacious*, *Effectual*, etc. (see *effective*); efficient, successful, complete, thorough.

effectually (e-fek'tū-al-i), *adv.* **1.** In an effectual manner; with complete effect; so as to produce or secure the end desired; thoroughly: as, the city is *effectually* guarded.

The Poet with that same hand of delight, doth draw the mind more *effectually* then any other Arte dooth. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

I could see it [the story] visibly operate upon his countenance, and *effectually* interrupt his harangue. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xxvi.

2. Actually; in fact. [A Gallicism.]

Although his charter can not be produced with the formalities used at his creation, . . . yet that he was *effectually* Earle of Cambridge by the ensuing evidence doth sufficiently appear. *Fuller*, Hist. Cambridge Univ., I. 21.

effectualness (e-fek'tū-al-nes), *n.* The quality of being effectual. =**Syn.** See *effectiveness*.

effectuate (e-fek'tū-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *effectuated*, ppr. *effectuating*. [< ML. **effectuatus*, pp. of **effectuare* (> It. *effettuare* = Sp. *efectuar* = Pg. *effectuar* = F. *effectuer*, > D. *effectueren* = G. *effectuiren* = Dan. *effektuere* = Sw. *effektuera*), give effect to, < L. *effectus* (*effectu-*), effect: see *effect*, *n.*] To bring to pass; accomplish; achieve; effect.

He found him a most fit instrument to *effectuate* his desire. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

Where such an unexpected face appears
Of an amazed court, that gazing sat
With a dumb silence (seeming that it fears
The thing it went about t' *effectuate*).
Daniel, Civil Wars, vii.

In political history it frequently occurs that the man who accidentally has *effectuated* the purpose of a party is immediately invested by them with all their favourite virtues. *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., III. 123.

effectuation (e-fek-tū-ā'shon), *n.* [= Pg. *effectuação* = It. *effettuazione*; as *effectuate* + *-ion*.] The act of effectuating, bringing to pass, or producing a result.

The ghostly or spiritual *effectuation* of natural occurrences has ever been and is still the mode of interpretation most readily seized upon by primitive thinking. *Mind*, IX. 368.

First of all, we must note the distinction of immanent action and transitive action; the former is what we call action simply, and implies only a single thing, the agent; the latter, which we might with advantage call *effectuation*, implies two things, i. e., a patient distinct from the agent. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 82.

effectuose† (e-fek'tū-ōs), *a.* [< L. as if **effectuosus*: see *effectuous*.] Same as *effectuous*.

effectuous† (e-fek'tū-us), *a.* [< OF. *effectueux*, < L. as if **effectuosus*, < *effectus* (*effectu-*), effect: see *effect*, *n.*] Having effect or force; forcible; efficacious; effective. *B. Jonson.*

For the contempt of the Gospell, shall the wrath of God suffer the Turke and the Pope with strong delusions and *effectuouse* errors to destroye many soulis and bodys. *Joye*, Expos. of Daniel, xii.

Effectuous wordes and pithie in sense. Expressa et sensu tincta verba. *Baret*, Alvearie, 1580.

effectuously† (e-fek'tū-us-li), *adv.* Effectually; effectively.

O my dear father, Master L[atimer], that I could do anything whereby I might *effectuously* utter my poor heart towards you! *J. Careless*, in Bradford's Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 406.

effeir (e-fēr'), *v. i.* [Sc., also written *effere*, *affeir*, *affer*, < OF. *afferer*, *aferer* (= Pr. *afferir*; ML. reflex *affirere*), be suitable, convenient, < L. *afferre*, *adferre*, bring to, assist, be useful to: see *afferent*.] In *Scots law*, to be suitable, or belong.

In form as *effeirs*, means such form as in law belongs to the thing. *Bell.*

The Baron of Avenel never rides with fewer than ten jack-men at his back, and oftener with fifty, bodin [furnished] in all that *effeirs* to war as if they were to do battle for a kingdom. *Scott*, Monastery, xxxiii.

effeir (e-fēr'), *n.* [Sc., also written *effere*, *affeir*, etc.; < *effeir*, *v.*] **1.** That which belongs or is becoming to one's rank or station.

Quhy sould they not have honest weidis [proper clothes] To thair estait doand *effeir*? *Maitland*, Poems, p. 328.

2. Property; quality; state; condition.

Than callit scho all flouris that grew on feild,
Discryving all thair fassiouns and *effeirs*.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 5.

Effeir of war, warlike guise.

effeminacy (e-fem'i-nā-si), *n.* [< *effeminate*: see *-cy*.] The state or quality of being effeminate; feminine delicacy or weakness; want of manliness; womanishness: commonly applied, in reproach, to men exhibiting such a character.

He tells me, speaking of the horrid *effeminacy* of the King, that the King hath taken ten times more care and pains in making friends between my Lady Castlemaine and Mrs. Stewart, when they have fallen out, than ever he did to save his kingdom. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 168.

The physical organization of the Bengalee is feeble even to *effeminacy*. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

Bacchus nurtured by a girl, and with the soft, delicate limbs of a woman, was the type of a disgraceful *effeminacy*. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 243.

But foul *effeminacy* held me yoked
Her bond slave. *Milton*, S. A., l. 410.

effeminate† (e-fem'i-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *effeminated*, ppr. *effeminating*. [< L. *effeminatus*, pp. of *effeminare* (> It. *effemminare*, *effeminare* = Sp. *efeminar* (obs.) = Pg. *effeminar* = Pr. *efeminar* = F. *efféminer*), make womanish, < *ex*, out, + *femina*, a woman: see *feminine*.] **I.** *trans.* To make womanish; unman; weaken.

More resolute courages, then the Persians or Indians, *effeminated* with wealth & peace, could afford. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 399.

And thou dost nourish him a lock of hair behind like a girle, *effeminating* thy son even from the very cradle. *Evelyn*, Golden Book of Chrysostome.

Thou art as hard to shake off as that flattering *effeminating* Mischief, Love. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, iii. 1.

II. *intrans.* To grow womanish or weak; melt into weakness.

In a slothful peace, both courages will *effeminate*, and manners corrupt. *Bacon*, True Greatness of Kingdoms and Estates (ed. 1887).

effeminate (e-fem'i-nāt), *a.* [= F. *efféminé* = Pg. *effeminado* = It. *effemminato*, *effeminato*, < L. *effeminatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **1.** Having the qualities of the female sex; soft or delicate to an unmanly degree; womanish: applied to men.

The king, by his voluptuous life and mean marriage, became *effeminate* and less sensible of honour. *Bacon.*

A woman impudent and mannish grown
Is not more loath'd than an *effeminate* man.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3.

I have heard sometimes men of reputed ability join in with that *effeminate* plaintive tone of invective against critics. *Shaftesbury*, Misc., III. 1.

Be manly then, though mild, for, sure as fate,
Thou art, my Stephen, too *effeminate*.
Crabbe, Works, V. 240.

2. Characterized by or resulting from effeminacy: as, an *effeminate* peace; an *effeminate* life.

Soldiers
Should not affect, methinks, strains so *effeminate*.
Ford, Broken Heart, iii. 2.

3†. Womanlike; tender.

As well we know your tenderness of heart,
And gentle, kind, *effeminate* remorse.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7.

=**Syn.** *Womanish*, etc. (see *feminine*), weak, unmanly.

effeminately (e-fem'i-nāt-li), *adv.* In an effeminate manner; womanishly; weakly.

With golden pendants in his ears,
Aloft the silken reins he bears,
Proud, and *effeminately* gay.
Fawkes, tr. of Anacreon's Odes, lxix.

Effeminately vanquish'd: by which means,
Now blind, dishearten'd, shamed, dishonour'd, quell'd,
To what can I be useful? *Milton*, S. A., l. 562.

effeminateness (e-fem′i-nāt-nes), *n.* The state of being effeminate; unmanly softness.

The indulgent softness of the parent's family is apt, at best, to give young persons a most unhappy *effeminateness.* *Secker*, Works, I. i.

effemination† (e-fem-i-nā′shon), *n.* [= F. *effémination* = Pg. *effeminação* = It. *effeminazione*, < LL. *effeminatio(n-)*, < L. *effeminare*, pp. *effeminatus*, make womanish: see *effeminate*, *v.*] The state of being or the act of making effeminate.

But from this mixture of sexes . . . degenerous *effemination.* *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., viii. 17.

effeminize† (e-fem′i-nīz), *v. t.* [As *effemin-ate* + *-ize.*] To make effeminate.

Brave knights *effeminized* by sloth. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas.

effendi (e-fen′di), *n.* [Turk. *efendi*, a gentleman, a master (of servants), a patron, protector, a prince of the blood (*efendim*, 'my master,' in address equiv. to E. *sir*), < NGr. *ἀφέντης* (pron. äfen′dēs), a lord, master, a vernacular form of Gr. (also NGr.) *αὐθέντης* (in NGr. pron. äfthen′dēs), an absolute master: see *authentic.*] A title of respect given to gentlemen in Turkey, equivalent to *Mr.* or *sir*, following the name when used with one.

I assumed the polite and pliant manners of an Indian physician, and the dress of a small *Effendi*, still, however, representing myself to be a Dervish. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 52.

efferation†, *n.* [< LL. *efferatio(n-)*, a making wild or savage, < L. *efferare*, pp. *efferatus*, make wild or savage, < *efferus*, very wild, fierce, savage: see *efferous.*] A making wild. *Bailey*, 1727.

efferent (ef′e-rent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *efférent*, < L. *efferen(t-)s*, ppr. of *efferre*, *ecferre*, bring or carry out, < *ex*, out, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] **I.** *a.* Conveying outward or away; deferent: as, the *efferent* nerves, which convey a nervous impulse from the ganglionic center outward to the muscles or other active tissue. In the system of blood-vessels the arteries are the *efferent* vessels, conveying blood from the heart to all parts of the body, while the veins are the *afferent* vessels, bringing blood to the heart. In any gland or glandular system the vessel which takes up and carries off a secretion is *efferent.*—**Efferent duct.** Same as *deferent canal* (which see, under *deferent*).

II. *n.* 1. In *anat.* and *physiol.*, a vessel or nerve which conveys outward.—2. A river flowing from and bearing away the waters of a lake.

efferous† (ef′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *efferus*, very wild, fierce, savage, < *ex* (intensive) + *ferus*, wild, fierce: see *fierce.*] Very wild or savage; fierce; ferocious: as, an *efferous* beast.

From the teeth of that *efferous* beast, from the tusk of the wild boar. *Bp. King*, Vitis Palatina, p. 34.

effervesce (ef-ėr-ves′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *effervesced*, ppr. *effervescing.* [< L. *effervescere*, boil up, foam up, < *ex*, out, + *fervescere*, begin to boil, < *fervēre*, boil: see *fervent.*] 1. To be in a state of natural ebullition, like liquor when gently boiling; bubble and hiss, as fermenting liquors or any fluid when some part escapes in a gaseous form; work, as new wine.

The compound spirit of nitre, put to oil of cloves, will *effervesce*, even to a flame. *Mead*, Poisons.

2. Figuratively, to show signs of excitement; exhibit feelings which cannot be suppressed: as, to *effervesce* with joy.

Have I proved . . .
That Revelation old and new admits
The natural man may *effervesce* in ire,
O'erflood earth, o'erfroth heaven with foamy rage,
At the first puncture to his self-respect?
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 85.

Effervescing draught. See *draft*[1].

effervescence, effervescency (ef-ėr-ves′ens, -en-si), *n.* [= F. *effervescence* = Sp. *efervescencia* = Pg. *effervescencia* = It. *effervescenza*, < L. *effervescen(t-)s*, ppr.: see *effervescent.*] 1. Natural ebullition; that commotion of a fluid which takes place when some part of the mass flies off in a gaseous form, producing small bubbles: as, the *effervescence* or working of new wine, cider, or beer; the *effervescence* of a carbonate with nitric acid, in consequence of chemical action and decomposition producing carbon dioxid or carbonic-acid gas.—2. Figuratively, strong excitement; manifestation of feeling.

The wild gas, the fixed air, is plainly broke loose: but we ought to suspend our judgment until the first *effervescence* is a little subsided. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

We postpone our literary work until we have more ripeness and skill to write, and we one day discover that our literary talent was a youthful *effervescence* which we have now lost. *Emerson*, Old Age.

=**Syn.** See *ebullition.*

effervescent (ef-ėr-ves′ent), *a.* [= F. *effervescent* = Sp. *efervescente* = Pg. It. *effervescente*, < L. *effervescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *effervescere*, boil up: see *effervesce.*] Effervescing; having the property of effervescence; of a nature to effervesce.

effervescible (ef-ėr-ves′i-bl), *a.* [< *effervesce* + *-ible.*] Capable of effervescing.

A small quantity of *effervescible* matter. *Kirwan.*

effervescive (ef-ėr-ves′iv), *a.* [< *effervesce* + *-ive.*] Producing or tending to produce effervescence: as, an *effervescive* force. *Hickok.* [Rare.]

effet (ef′et), *n.* A dialectal form of *eft*[1].

effete (e-fēt′), *a.* [Formerly also *effœte*; < L. *effetus*, improp. *effœtus*, that has brought forth, exhausted by bearing, worn out, effete, < *ex*, out, + *fetus*, that has brought forth: see *fetus.*] 1. Past bearing; functionless, as a result of age or exhaustion.

It is . . . probable that the females as well of beasts as birds have in them . . . the seeds of all the young they will afterwards bring forth, which, . . . all spent and exhausted, . . . the animal becomes barren and *effete.* *Ray*, Works of Creation, i.

Hence—2. Having the energies worn out or exhausted; become incapable of efficient action; barren of results.

All that can be allowed him now is to refresh his decrepit, *effete* sensuality with the history of his former life. *South*, Sermons.

If they find the old governments *effete*, worn out, . . . they may seek new ones. *Burke.*

Islamism . . . as a proselyting religion . . . has long been practically *effete.* *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXIII. 141.

=**Syn.** 1. Unproductive, unfruitful, unprolific.—2. Spent, worn out.

effeteness (e-fēt′nes), *n.* The state of being effete; exhaustion; barrenness.

What would have been the result to mankind . . . if the hope of the world's rejuvenescence had been met solely by that *effeteness* of corruption [the old Roman empire]? *Buckle*, Civilization, I. 221.

efficacious (ef-i-kā′shus), *a.* [< OF. *efficacieux*, equiv. to *efficace*, F. *efficace* = Pr. *efficaci* = Sp. *eficaz* = Pg. *efficaz* = It. *efficace*, < L. *efficax* (*efficac-*), efficacious, < *efficere*, effect, accomplish, do: see *effect*, *v.*] Producing the desired effect; having power adequate to the purpose intended; effectual in operation or result.

The mode which he adopted was at once prudent and *efficacious.* *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 82.

He knew his Rome, what wheels we set to work;
Plied influential folk, pressed to the ear
Of the *efficacious* purple.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 144.

=**Syn.** *Efficient*, *Effectual*, etc. (see *effective*); active, operative, energetic.

efficaciously (ef-i-kā′shus-li), *adv.* In an efficacious manner; effectually.

It [torture] does so *efficaciously* convince
That . . . out of each hundred cases, by my count,
Never I knew of patients beyond four
Withstand its taste. *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 74.

efficaciousness (ef-i-kā′shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being efficacious; efficacy.

The *efficaciousness* of these means is sufficiently known and acknowledged. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 5.

efficacy (ef′i-kā-si), *n.* [= F. *efficace* = Pr. *efficacia* = Sp. *eficacia* = Pg. It. *efficacia*, < L. *efficacia*, efficacy, < *efficax*, efficacious: see *efficacious.*] The quality of being efficacious or effectual; production of, or the capacity of producing, the effect intended or desired; effectiveness.

This hath ever made me suspect the *efficacy* of relics. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 28.

Planetary motions, and aspects,
In sextile, square, and trine, and opposite,
Of noxious *efficacy.* *Milton*, P. L., x. 660.

Even were Gray's claims to being a great poet rejected, he can hardly be classed with the many, so great and uniform are the *efficacy* of his phrase and the music to which he sets it. *Lowell*, New Princeton Rev., I. 177.

=**Syn.** *Efficiency*, etc. (see *effectiveness*); virtue, force, energy.

efficience† (e-fish′ens), *n.* Same as *efficiency.*

efficiency (e-fish′en-si), *n.* [= Sp. *eficiencia* = Pg. *efficiencia* = It. *efficienza*, < L. *efficientia*, efficiency, < *efficien(t-)s*, efficient: see *efficient.*] The quality of being efficient; effectual agency; competent power; the quality or power of producing desired or intended effects.

The manner of this divine *efficiency* being far above us. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

Truth is properly no more than Contemplation; and her utmost *efficiency* is but teaching. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxviii.

Causes which should carry in their mere statement evidence of their *efficiency.* *J. S. Mill*, Logic, III. v. 9.

Specifically—(*a*) The state of being able or competent; the state of possessing or having acquired adequate knowledge or skill in any art, profession, or duty: as, by patient perseverance he has attained a high degree of *efficiency.* (*b*) In *mech.*, the ratio of the useful work performed by a prime motor to the energy expended. =**Syn.** *Efficacy*, etc. See *effectiveness.*

efficient (e-fish′ent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *efficient* = Pr. *eficient* = Sp. *eficiente* = Pg. It. *efficiente*, < L. *efficien(t-)s*, ppr. of *efficere*, effect, accomplish, etc.: see *effect*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Producing outward effects; of a nature to produce a result; active; causative.

If one flower is fertilised with pollen which is more *efficient* than that applied to the other flowers on the same peduncle, the latter often drop off. *Darwin*, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 399.

2. Acting or able to act with due effect; adequate in performance; bringing to bear the requisite knowledge, skill, and industry; capable; competent: as, an *efficient* workman, director, or commander.

Every healthy and *efficient* mind passes a large part of life in the company most easy to him. *Emerson*, Clubs.

Efficient cause, a cause which brings about something external to itself: distinguished from *material* and *formal cause* by being external to that which it causes, and from the *end* or *final cause* in being that by which something is made or done, and not merely that for the sake of which it is made or done. The conception of *efficient cause* antedates that of physical force in the scientific sense; and the latter finds no place in the Aristotelian division of causes. But many writers of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries extend the meaning of *efficient cause* to include forces. Other and inferior writers, since the Aristotelian philosophy has ceased to form an essential part of a liberal education, use the phrase *efficient cause* in imitation of older writers, but without any distinct apprehension of its meaning, probably in the sense of *effectual cause.* (See the citation from Lecky, below.) *Efficient causes* are traditionally divided into various classes: 1st, into *active* and *emanative:* thus, fire is said to be the emanative cause of its own heat and the active cause of heat in other bodies; 2d, into *immanent* and *transient:* an immanent cause brings about some modification of itself (it is, nevertheless, regarded as external, because it does not produce itself); 3d, into *free* and *necessary;* 4th, into *cause by itself* and *cause by accident:* thus, if a man in digging a well finds a treasure, he is the cause per se of the well being dug, and the cause by accident of the discovery of the treasure; 5th, into *absolute* and *adjuvant*, the latter being again divided into *principal* and *secondary*, and *secondary* into *procatarctical*, *proegumenal*, and *instrumental* (the procatarctical extrinsically excites the principal cause to action, the proegumenal internally disposes the principal cause to action); 6th, into *first* and *second;* 7th, into *universal* and *particular;* 8th, into *proximate* and *remote.* Medical men follow Galen in dividing the efficient causes of disease into *predisposing*, *exciting*, and *determining.*

Every politician knew that the interference of the sovereign during the debate in the House of Lords was the *efficient cause* of the change of ministry. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xv.

=**Syn.** *Efficacious*, *Effectual*, etc. (see *effective*); energetic, operative, active, ready, helpful.

II. *n.* 1. An efficient cause (see above).

God, which moveth mere natural agents as an *efficient* only, doth otherwise move intellectual creatures, and especially his holy angels. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 4.

Excepting God, nothing was before it: and therefore it could have no *efficient* in nature. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, viii., Expl.

O, but, say such, had not a woman been the tempter and *efficient* to our fall, we had not needed a redemption. *Ford*, Honour Triumphant, i.

Some are without *efficient*, as God. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 14.

2. One who is efficient or qualified; specifically, in the volunteer service of Great Britain, one who has attended the requisite number of drills, and in respect of whom the corps receives the capitation grant paid by government.—3. In *math.*, a quantity multiplied by another quantity to produce the quantity of which it is said to be an *efficient;* a factor.—**Extra efficient**, a commissioned officer or sergeant of volunteers in the British army who has obtained an official certificate of competency. Extra efficients earn an extra grant for their company.

efficiently (e-fish′ent-li), *adv.* In an efficient manner; effectively.

God, when He is stiled Father, must always be understood to be a true and proper cause, really and *efficiently* giving life. *Clarke*, The Trinity, ii. § 13, note.

effiction†, *n.* [< L. *effictio(n-)*, a representation (in rhet.) of corporal peculiarities, < *effingere*, pp. *effictus*, form, fashion, represent: see *effigy.*] A fashioning; a representation. *Bailey*, 1727.

effierce† (e-fērs′), *v. t.* [< *ef-* + *fierce*, after L. *efferare*, make fierce, < *efferus*, very fierce: see *efferous.*] To make fierce or furious.

With fell woodness he *effierced* was,
And wilfully him throwing on the gras
Did beat and bounse his head and brest ful sore.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 27.

effigial (e-fij′i-al), *a.* [< F. *effigial*; as *effigy* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or exhibiting an effigy. [Rare.]

The three volumes contain chiefly *effigial* cuts and monumental figures and inscriptions. *Critical Hist. of Pamphlets.*

effigiate (e-fij′i-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *effigiated*, ppr. *effigiating.* [< LL. *effigiatus*, pp. of *effigiare* (> It. *effigiare* = Pr. *efigiar* = F. *effigier*), form, fashion, < *effigies*, an image, likeness: see

effigy.] To make into an effigy of something; form into a like figure. [Rare.]

He who means to win souls . . . must, as St. Paul did, *effigiate* and conform himself to those circumstances of living and discourse by which he may prevail.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 754.

effigiation (e-fij-i-ā′shọn), *n.* [< *effigiate* + *-ion.*] 1. The act of forming in resemblance. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]—2. That which is formed in resemblance; an image or effigy. [Rare.]

No such *effigiation* was therein discovered, which some nineteen weeks after became visible.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., X. ii. 53.

effigies (e-fij′i-ēz), *n.* [L.: see *effigy.*] An effigy.

This same Dagoberts monument I saw there, and under his *Effigies* this Epitaph. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 46.

We behold the species of eloquence in our minds, the *effigies* or actual image of which we seek in the organs of our hearing. *Dryden*, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

effigurate (e-fig′ū-rāt), *a.* [< L. *ex*, out, + *figuratus*, pp. of *figurare*, figure, < *figura*, a figure: see *figurate.*] In *bot.*, having a definite form or figure: applied to lichens: opposed to *effuse.*

Effigy.—Brass in West Lynn Church, Norfolk, England.

effigy (ef′i-ji), *n.*; pl. *effigies* (-jiz). [Formerly also *effigie*, and, as L., *effigies*; = F. *effigie* = Sp. *efigie* = Pg. It. *effigie*, < L. *effigies*, *effigia*, a copy or imitation of an object, an image, likeness, < *effingere*, pp. *effictus*, form, fashion, represent, < *ex*, out, + *fingere* (*fig-*), form: see *feign*, *fiction.*] A representation or imitation of any object, in whole or in part; an image or a representation of a person, whether of the whole figure, the bust, or the head alone; a likeness in sculpture, painting, or drawing; a portrait: most frequently applied to the figures on sepulchral monuments, and popularly to figures made up of stuffed clothing, etc., to represent obnoxious persons.

A choice library, over which are the *effigies* of most of our late men of polite literature.
Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 21, 1644.

The abbey church of St. Denis possesses the largest collection of French 13th-century monumental *effigies.*
Encyc. Brit., XXI. 563.

A chair of state was placed on it, and in this was seated an *effigy* of King Henry, clad in sable robes and adorned with all the insignia of royalty. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 3.

To burn or **hang in effigy**, to burn or hang an image or a picture of (a person), either as a substitute for actual burning or hanging (formerly practised by judicial authorities as a vicarious punishment of a condemned person who had escaped their jurisdiction), or, as at the present time, as an expression of dislike, hatred, or contempt: a mode in which public antipathy or indignation is often manifested.

This night the youths of the Citty *burnt* the Pope *in effigie.* *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 5, 1673.

efflagitate† (e-flaj′i-tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *efflagitatus*, pp. of *efflagitare*, demand urgently, < *ex* (intensive) + *flagitare*, demand.] To demand earnestly. *Coles*, 1717.

efflate (e-flāt′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *efflated*, ppr. *efflating.* [< L. *efflatus*, pp. of *efflare*, blow or breathe out, < *ex*, out, + *flare* = E. *blow*[1].] To fill with breath or air; inflate. [Rare.]

Our common spirits, *efflated* by every vulgar breath upon every act, deify themselves.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 179.

efflation (e-flā′shọn), *n.* [= OF. *efflation*, < L. as if **efflatio(n-)*, < *efflare*, pp. *efflatus*, blow or breathe out: see *efflate.*] The act of breathing out or puffing; a puff, as of wind.

A soft *efflation* of celestial fire
Came, like a rushing breeze, and shook the lyre.
Parnell, Gift of Poetry.

effleurage (e-flē-räzh′), *n.* [F., grazing, touching, < *effleurer*, graze, touch: see *efflower.*] Gentle superficial rubbing (of a patient) with the palm of the hand.

effloresce (ef-lọ-res′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *effloresced*, ppr. *efflorescing.* [= Sp. *eflorecer*, < L. *efflorescere*, inceptive form (later in simple form, LL. *efflorere*), blossom, < *ex* (intensive) + *florere*, blossom, flower, < *flos* (*flor-*), a flower: see *flower.*] 1. To burst into bloom, as a plant.

The Italian [Gothic architecture] *effloresced* . . . into the meaningless ornamentation of the Certosa of Pavia and the cathedral of Como. *Ruskin.*

2. To present an appearance of flowering or bursting into bloom; specifically, to become covered with an efflorescence; become incrusted with crystals of salt or the like.

The walls of limestone caverns sometimes *effloresce* with nitrate of lime in consequence of the action of nitric acid formed in the atmosphere. *Dana.*

3. In *chem.*, to change either throughout or over the surface to a whitish, mealy, or crystalline powder, from a gradual decomposition, on simple exposure to the air; become covered with a whitish crust or light crystallization, in the form of short threads or spiculæ, from a slow chemical change between some of the ingredients of the matter covered and an acid proceeding commonly from an external source.

As the surface [of a puddle of water] dries, the capillary action draws the moisture up pieces of broken earth, dead sticks, and tufts of grass, where the salt *effloresces.*
Darwin, Geol. Observations, ii. 307.

efflorescence (ef-lọ-res′ens), *n.* [= F. *efflorescence* = Sp. *eflorescencia* = Pg. *efflorescencia* = It. *efflorescenza*, < L. *efflorescen(t-)s*, ppr.: see *effloresent.*] 1. The act of efflorescing or blossoming out; also, an aggregation of blossoms, or an appearance resembling or suggesting a mass of flowers.

As the sky is supposed to scatter its golden star-pollen once every year in meteoric showers, so the dome of St. Peter's has its annual *efflorescence* of fire.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 299.

2. In *bot.*, the time or state of flowering; anthesis.—3. In *med.*, a redness of the skin; a rash; eruption, as in measles, smallpox, scarlatina, etc.—4. In *chem.*, the formation of small white threads or spiculæ, resembling the sublimated matter called flowers, on the surface of certain bodies, as salts, or on the surface of any permeable body or substance; the incrustation so formed.

efflorescency (ef-lọ-res′en-si), *n.* 1. The state or condition of being efflorescent.—2†. An efflorescence.

Two white, sparry incrustations, with *efflorescencies* in form of shrubs, formed by the trickling of water.
Woodward, Fossils.

efflorescent (ef-lọ-res′ent), *a.* [= F. *efflorescent* = Sp. *eflorecíente* = Pg. It. *efflorescente*, < L. *efflorescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *efflorescere*, blossom: see *efflorese.*] 1. Blooming; being in flower.—2. Apt to effloresce; subject to efflorescence: as, an *efflorescent* salt.—3. Covered or incrusted with efflorescence.

Yellow *efflorescent* sparry incrustations on stone.
Woodward, Fossils.

efflower (e-flou′ėr), *v. t.* [An erroneous accom. (as if < *ef-* + *flower*) of F. *effleurer*, graze, touch, touch upon, strip the leaves off, < *ef-* for *es-* (< L. *ex*), out, + *fleur* (in the phrase *à fleur de*, on a level with), < G. *flur*, plain, = E. *floor.*] In *leather-manuf.*, to remove the outer surface of (a skin). See the extract.

The skins [chamois-leather] are first washed, limed, fleeced, and branned. . . . They are next *efflowered*—that is, deprived of their epidermis by a concave knife, blunt in its middle part—upon the convex horsebeam.
Ure, Dict., III. 87.

effluence (ef′lọ̈-ens), *n.* [= F. *effluence* = Sp. *efluencia* = Pg. *effluencia*, < NL. **effluentia*, < L. *effluen(t-)s*, flowing out: see *effluent.*] 1. The act of flowing out; outflow; emanation.—2. That which issues or flows out; an efflux; an emanation.

Bright *effluence* of bright essence increate.
Milton, P. L., iii. 6.

From this bright *Effluence* of his Deed
They borrow that reflected Light
With which the lasting Lamp they feed.
Prior, Carmen Seculare (1700), st. 35.

And, as if the gloom of the earth and sky had been but the *effluence* of these two mortal hearts, it vanished with their sorrow. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, xviii.

Grant that an unnamed virtue or delicate vital *effluence* is always ascending from the earth.
The Atlantic, LVIII. 428.

effluency (ef′lọ̈-en-si), *n.* Same as *effluence.*

effluent (ef′lọ̈-ent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *effluent* = Sp. *efluente* = Pg. *effluente*, < L. *effluen(t-)s*, ppr. of *effluere*, flow out, < *ex*, out, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluent.* Cf. *affluent*, *influent*, *refluent*, etc.] I. *a.* Flowing out; emanating.

Dazzling the brightness; not the sun so bright,
'Twas here the pure substantial fount of light;
Shot from his hand and side in golden streams,
Came forward *effluent* horny-pointed beams.
Parnell, Gift of Poetry.

II. *n.* 1. That which flows out or issues forth.

A number of specimens of waste liquors from factories, with the residual matters pressed into cakes, and also of the purified *effluents*, are exhibited.
Sci. Amer. Supp., No. 446.

2. Specifically, in *geog.*, a stream that flows out of another stream or out of a lake: as, the Atchafalaya is an *effluent* of the Mississippi river.—3. In *math.*, a covariant of a quantic of degree *mn* in *i* variables, the covariant being of degree *m* and in *p* variables, where *p* is the number of permutations that can be obtained by dividing *n* into *i* parts. *Sylvester*, 1853.

effluvia, *n.* Plural of *effluvium.*

effluviable (e-flö′vi-ạ-bl), *a.* [< *effluvium* + *-able.*] Capable of being given off in the form of effluvium. [Rare.]

The great rapidness with which the wheels that serve to cut and polish diamonds must be moved does excite a great degree of heat . . . in the stone, and by that and the strong concussion it makes of its parts, may force it to spend its *effluviable* matter, if I may call it so.
Boyle, Works, IV. 354.

effluvial (e-flö′vi-ạl), *a.* [< *effluvium* + *-al.*] Pertaining to effluvia; containing effluvia.

effluviate (e-flö′vi-āt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *effluviated*, ppr. *effluviating.* [< *effluvium* + *-ate*[2].] To throw off effluvium. [Rare.]

What an eminent physician, who was skilled in perfumes, affirmed to me about the durableness of an *effluviating* power. *Boyle*, Works, V. 47.

effluvium (e-flö′vi-um), *n.*; pl. *effluvia* (-ạ). [= F. *effluve* = Sp. *efluvio* = Pg. It. *effluvio*, < L. *effluvium*, a flowing out, an outlet, < *effluere*, flow out: see *effluent.*] A subtle or invisible exhalation; an emanation: especially applied to noxious or disagreeable exhalations: as, the *effluvia* from diseased bodies or putrefying animal or vegetable substances.

Besides its electrick attraction, which is made by a sulphureous *effluvium*, it will strike fire upon percussion.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

efflux (ef′luks), *n.* [= Sp. (obs.) *eflujo* = It. *efflusso*, < L. as if **effluxus*, n., < *effluere*, pp. *effluxus*, flow out: see *effluent.*] 1. The act or state of flowing out or issuing in a stream; effusion; effluence; flow: as, an *efflux* of matter from an ulcer. The rate of efflux of a fluid is roughly calculated by Torricelli's theorem, that the velocity at the orifice is the same as if each particle had fallen freely from the level of the fluid in the vessel. But, owing to the converging motion, the area of the orifice is greater than the section of the stream, while the pressure is increased, so that the efflux is less than the amount given by Torricelli's theorem.

It is no wonder, if God can torment where we see no tormentor, and comfort where we behold no comforter; he can do it by immediate emanations from himself, by continual *effluxes* of those powers and virtues which he was pleased to implant in a weaker and fainter measure in created agents. *South*, Works, VIII. xiv.

2. That which flows out; an emanation, effusion, or effluence.

Prime cheerer, Light!
Of all material beings, first and best!
Efflux divine! *Thomson*, Summer, l. 92.

Whatever talents may be, if the man create not, the pure *efflux* of the Deity is not his; cinders and smoke there may be, but not yet flame. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 78.

Beryllus (who was a precursor of Apollinarianism) taught that in the Person of Christ, after His nativity as Man, there was a certain *efflux* of the divine essence, so that He had no reasonable human soul.
Bp. Chr. Wordsworth, Church Hist., I. 291.

efflux† (e-fluks′), *v. i.* [< L. *effluxus*, pp.: see the noun.] To flow out or away.

Five years being *efluxed*, he took out the tree and weighed it. *Boyle*, Works, I. 496.

effluxion (e-fluk′shọn), *n.* [= F. *effluxion* = Sp. (obs.) *efljion*, < L. as if **effluxio(n-)* (ML. also sometimes spelled *effluctio*), < *effluere*, pp. *effluxus*, flow out: see *efflux.*] 1. The act of flowing out.—2. That which flows out; an emanation. [Rare.]

There are some light *effluxions* from spirit to spirit, when men are one with another; as from body to body. *Bacon.*

The *effluxions* penetrate all bodies, and like the species of visible objects are ever ready in the medium, and lay hold on all bodies proportionate or capable of their action.
Sir T. Browne, Concerning the Loadstone.

effodient (e-fō′di-ent), *a.* [< L. *effodien(t-)s*, ppr. of *effodire*, *ecfodire*, dig out, dig up, < *ex*, out, + *fodire*, dig: see *fossil.*] In *zoöl.*, habitually digging; fossorial; fodient.

Effodientia (e-fō-di-en′shi-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *effodien(t-)s*, digging: see *effodient.*] A division of edentate mammals, including insectivorous forms, most of which are effodient or fossorial, as the armadillos, ant-eaters, aardvarks, and pangolins: a term now superseded by *Fodientia*, and restricted to the African fossorial ant-eaters, as the aardvarks.

effœte†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *effete.*

effoliation (e-fō-li-ā′shọn), *n.* [Var. of *exfoliation.*] In *bot.*, the removal or fall of the foliage of a plant.

efforce† (e-fōrs′), *v. t.* [< F. *efforcer*, endeavor, strive, = Pr. *esforsar* = Sp. *esforzar* = Pg. *esforçar*, force, also endeavor, = It. *sforzare*, force, refl. endeavor, < ML. *effortiare, efforciare, exforciare*, force, compel, *efforciari*, endeavor, < L. *ex*, out, off, + *fortis*, strong: see *force*[1]. Cf. *afforce, deforce.*] To force; violate.

> Burnt his beastly heart t' *eforce* her chastity.
> *Spenser*, F. Q.

efforced†, *a.* [< *efforce* + *-ed*[2].] Forceful; imperative.

> Againe he heard a more *efforced* voyce,
> That bad him come in haste.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. viii. 4.

efform† (e-fôrm′), *v. t.* [= It. *efformare*, < L. *ex*, out, + *formare*, form.] To fashion; shape; form.

> Merciful and gracious, thou gavest us being, raised us from nothing, . . . *efforming* us after thy own image.
> *Jer. Taylor.*

efformation† (ef-ôr-mā′shọn), *n.* [< *efform* + *-ation.*] The act of giving shape or form; formation.

> Pretending to give an account of the production and *efformation* of the universe. *Ray*, Works of Creation, i.

effort (ef′ȯrt or -ėrt), *n.* [< F. *effort*, OF. *esfort, esfort* = Pr. *esfort* = Sp. *esfuerzo* = Pg. *esforço* = It. *sforzo*, an effort; verbal n. of the verb (ML. *effortiare*) represented by *effort, v.*, and *efforce:* see *effort, v.*, and *efforce.*] **1.** Voluntary exertion; a putting forth of the will, consciously directed toward the performance of any action, external or internal, and usually prepared by a psychological act of "gathering the strength" or coördination of the powers. A voluntary action, not requiring such preparation, is, both in the terminology of psychology and in ordinary language, said to be performed without *effort.*

> It is more even by the *effort* and tension of mind required, than by the mere loss of time, that most readers are repelled from the habit of careful reading.
> *De Quincey*, Style, i.

> We could never listen for a quarter of an hour to the speaking of Sir James, without feeling that there was a constant *effort*, a tug up hill.
> *Macaulay*, Sir James Mackintosh.

2. The result of exertion; something done by voluntary exertion; specifically, a literary, oratorical, or artistic work.

> In your more serious *efforts*, he says, your bombast would be less intolerable if the thoughts were ever suited to the expression. *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 1.

3. In *mech.*, a force upon a body due to a definite cause. Thus, a heavy body on an inclined plane is said to have an *effort* to fall vertically. Also, the effective component of a force.—**Center of effort.** See *center*[1].—**Effort of nature** (a phrase introduced by Sydenham), the concurrence of physiological processes tending toward the expulsion of morbific matter from the system.—**Mean effort,** a constant force which applied to a particle tangentially to its trajectory would produce the same total work as a given variable force.—**Sense of effort,** the feeling which accompanies an exertion of the will, by which we are made aware of having put forth force. It is held by some psychologists to accompany all sensations, since, as they say, all sensation produces an immediate reaction of the will.=**Syn.** Attempt, trial, essay, struggle.

effort† (ef′ȯrt or -ėrt), *v. t.* [< ML. *effortiare*, strengthen (cf. *confortiare*, strengthen: see *comfort, v.*), also compel, force: see *effort, n.*, to which the verb conforms. Cf. *efforce.*] To strengthen; reinforce.

> He *efforted* his spirits with the remembrance and relation of what formerly he had been and what he had done.
> *Fuller*, Worthies, Cheshire.

effortless (ef′ȯrt-les or -ėrt-les), *a.* [< *effort* + *-less.*] Making no effort.

> But idly to remain
> Were yielding *effortless*, and waiting death.
> *Southey*, Thalaba, iv.

effossion (e-fosh′ọn), *n.* [< LL. *effossio(n-)*, a digging out, < L. *effodire*, pp. *effossus*, dig out: see *effodient.*] The act of digging out of the earth; exfodiation. [Rare.]

> He . . . set apart annual sums for the recovery of manuscripts, the *effossions* of coins, and the procuring of mummies. *Martinus Scriblerus*, i.

effracture (e-frak′tūr), *n.* [< LL. *effractura*, a breaking (only in ref. to housebreaking), < *effringere*, pp. *effractus*, break, break open, < *ex*, out, + *frangere*, break: see *fraction, fracture.*] In *surg.*, a fracture of the cranium with depression of the broken bone.

effranchise (e-fran′chiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *effranchised*, ppr. *effranchising.* [< OF. *effranchiss-, esfranchiss-*, stem of certain parts of *effrancher, esfrancher*, affranchise, < *es-* (< L. *ex*, out) + *franchir*, free: see *franchise.* Cf. *affranchise.*] To invest with franchises or privileges. [Rare.]

effray† (e-frā′), *v. t.* [< F. *effrayer*, frighten: see *affray* (of which *effray* is a doublet) and *afraid.*] Same as *affray.*

> Their dam upstart, out of her den *effraide*,
> And rushed forth. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. i. 16.

effrayable† (e-frā′a-bl), *a.* [< *effray* + *-able.*] Frightful; dreadful. *Harvey.*

effrayant (e-frā′ant), *a.* [F., ppr. of *effrayer*, frighten: see *effray* and *-ant*[1].] Frightful; alarming.

> The frontal sinus, or the projection over the eyebrows, is largely developed [in the microcephalous idiot], and the jaws are prognathous to an *effrayant* degree.
> *Darwin*, Descent of Man, I. 117.

effrayé (e-frā-yā′), *a.* [F., pp. of *effrayer*, frighten: see *effray.*] In *her.*, same as *rampant.*

effrenation† (ef-rẹ-nā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *effrenatio(n-)*, < *effrenare*, pp. *effrenatus*, unbridle, < *ex*, out, + *frenare*, bridle, < *frenum*, a bridle.] Unbridled rashness or license; unruliness. *Glossographia Aug.*, 1707.

effront† (e-frunt′), *v. t.* [< LL. *effron(t-)s*, barefaced, shameless, < L. *ex*, out, + *fron(t-)s*, front, forehead: see *front* and *affront.*] To treat with effrontery. *Sir T. Browne.*

effronted† (e-frun′ted), *a.* [Also *effrontit* (prop. Sc.); = F. *effronté* = Pr. *esfrontat* = It. *sfrontato*, < L. as if **effrontatus*), < LL. *effron(t-)s*, shameless: see *effront.*] Characterized by or indicating effrontery; brazen-faced.

> Th' *effronted* whore prophetically showne
> By Holy John in his mysterious scrouls.
> *Stirling*, Doomesday, The Second Houre.

effrontery (e-frun′tėr-i), *n.* [< OF. *effronterie* (F. *effronterie*), < *effronte*, shameless, < LL. *effron(t-)s*, barefaced, shameless: see *effront.*] Assurance; shamelessness; sauciness; impudence or boldness in transgressing the bounds of modesty, propriety, duty, etc.: as, the *effrontery* of vice; their corrupt practices were pursued with bold *effrontery.*

> A touch of audacity, altogether short of *effrontery*, and far less approaching to vulgarity, gave as it were a wildness to all that she did. *Scott*, The Abbot, iv.

> I am not a little surprised at the easy *effrontery* with which political gentlemen, in and out of Congress, take it upon them to say that there are not a thousand men in the North who sympathize with John Brown.
> *Emerson*, John Brown.

=**Syn.** *Impertinence*, etc. (see *impudence*); hardihood, audacity. See list under *impertinence.*

effrontuously† (e-frun′tū-us-li), *adv.* [< **effrontuous* (cf. OF. *effronteux*) (irreg. < LL. *effron(t-)s*, shameless, + *-u-ous*) + *-ly*[2].] With effrontery; impudently.

> He most *effrontuously* affirms the slander.
> *Roger North*, Examen, p. 23.

effulcrate (e-ful′krāt), *a.* [< NL. **effulcratus*, < L. *ex*, out, + *fulcrum*, a support.] In *bot.*, not subtended by a leaf or bract: said of a bud from below which the leaf has fallen.

effulge (e-fulj′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *effulged*, ppr. *effulging.* [< L. *effulgere*, shine forth, < *ex*, forth, + *fulgere*, shine: see *fulgent.*] **I.** *trans.* To cause to shine forth; radiate; beam. [Rare.]

> Firm as his cause
> His bolder heart; . . .
> His eyes *effulging* a peculiar fire.
> *Thomson*, Britannia.

II. *intrans.* To send forth a flood of light; shine with splendor.

effulgence (e-ful′jens), *n.* [= Sp. *efulgencia*, < L. *effulgen(t-)s*, ppr.: see *effulgent.*] A shining forth, as of light; great luster or brightness; splendor: as, the *effulgence* of divine glory.

> So breaks on the traveller, faint and astray,
> The bright and the balmy *effulgence* of morn.
> *Beattie*, The Hermit.

> To glow with the *effulgence* of Christian truth.
> *Sumner*, Hon. John Pickering.

=**Syn.** *Brilliance, Luster*, etc. See *radiance.*

effulgent (e-ful′jent), *a.* [< L. *effulgen(t-)s*, ppr. of *effulgere*, shine forth: see *effulge.*] Shining; bright; splendid; diffusing a flood of light.

> The downward sun
> Looks out *effulgent* from amid the flash
> Of broken clouds. *Thomson*, Spring.

effulgently (e-ful′jent-li), *adv.* In an effulgent or splendid manner.

effumability† (e-fū-ma-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *effumable:* see *-bility.*] The quality of flying off in fumes of vapor, or of being volatile.

> Paracelsus . . . seems to define mercury by volatility, or (if I may coin such a word) *effumability.*
> *Boyle*, Works, I. 539.

effumable† (e-fū′ma-bl), *a.* [< *effume* + *-able.*] Capable of flying off in fumes or vapor; volatile.

effume† (e-fūm′), *v. t.* [< F. *effumer*, < L. *effumare*, emit smoke or vapor, < *ex*, out, + *fumare*, smoke, steam, < *fumus*, smoke, vapor: see *fume.*] To breathe or puff out; emit, as steam or vapor.

> I can make this dog take as many whiffes as I list, and he shall retain or *effume* them, at my pleasure.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 1.

effund† (e-fund′), *v. t.* [< L. *effundere*, pour out: see *effuse.*] To pour out.

> Olyves nowe that oute of helthes dwelle
> Oyldregges salt *effunde* uppon the roote.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 108.

> If he his life *effund*
> To utmost death, the high God hath design'd
> That we both live. *Dr. H. More*, Psychozoia, ii. 146.

effuse (e-fūz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *effused*, ppr. *effusing.* [< L. *effusus*, pp. of *effundere, ecfundere*, pour forth, < *ex*, forth, + *fundere*, pour: see *fuse.*] To pour out, as a fluid; spill; shed.

> Smooke of encense *effuse* in drie oxe dounge
> Doo under hem, to hele hem and socoure.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 138.

> Whose maiden blood, thus rigorously *effus'd*,
> Will cry for vengeance at the gates of heaven.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 4.

> Why to a man enamour'd,
> That at her feet *effuses* all his soul,
> Must woman cold appear, false to herself and him?
> *Steele*, Lying Lover, v. 1.

effuse (e-fūs′), *a.* [= OF. *effus* = Sp. *efuso* = It. *effuso*, < L. *effusus*, pp.: see the verb.] **1**†. Poured out freely; profuse.

> 'Tis pride, or emptiness, applies the straw,
> That tickles little minds to mirth *effuse.*
> *Young*, Night Thoughts, viii.

2. In *bot.*: (*a*) Very loosely spreading, as a panicle, etc. (*b*) In *lichenology*, spread out without definite form or figure: opposed to *effigurate.*—**3.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) In *conch.*, applied to shells where the aperture is not whole behind, but the lips are separated by a gap or groove. (*b*) In *entom.*, loosely joined; composed of parts which are almost separated from one another: opposed to *compact* or *coarctate.*

effuse† (e-fūs′), *n.* [< *effuse, v.*] Effusion; outpouring; loss; waste.

> And much *effuse* of blood doth make me faint.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 6.

effusion (e-fū′zhọn), *n.* [= F. *effusion* = Sp. *efusion* = Pg. *effusão* = It. *effusione*, < L. *effusio(n-)*, < *effundere*, pp. *effusus*, pour out: see *effuse.*] **1.** The act of pouring out, literally or figuratively; a shedding forth; an outpour: as, the *effusion* of water, of blood, of grace, of words, etc.

> When there was but as yet one only family in the world, no means of instruction, human or divine, could prevent *effusion* of blood. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 10.

> The . . . most pitifull Historie of their Martyrdome, I have often perused not without *effusion* of tears.
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 64.

> The *effusion* of the Spirit under the times of the Gospel: by which we mean those extraordinary gifts and abilities which the Apostles had after the Holy Ghost is said to descend upon them. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. ix.

2. That which is poured out; a fluid, or figuratively an influence of any kind, shed abroad.

> Wash me with that precious *effusion*, and I shall be whiter than snow. *Eikon Basilike.*

Specifically—**3.** An outpour of thought in writing or speech; a literary effort, especially in verse: as, a poetical *effusion:* commonly used in disparagement.

> Two or three of his shorter *effusions*, indeed, . . . have a spirit that would make them amusing anywhere.
> *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 845.

4. In *pathol.*, the escape of a fluid from the vessels containing it into a cavity, into the surrounding tissues, or on a free surface: as, the *effusion* of lymph.—**5.** [ML. *effusio(n-)*, tr. of Gr. *ῥοαί.*] That part of the constellation Aquarius (which see) included within the stream of water. It contains the star Fomalhaut, now located in the Southern Fish.—**Effusion of gases,** in *chem.*, the escape of gases through minute apertures into a vacuum. In his experiments to determine the rate of effusion of gases, Graham used thin sheets of metal or glass, perforated with minute apertures .086 millimeter or .003 inch in diameter. The rates of effusion coincided so nearly with the rates of diffusion as to lead to the conclusion that both phenomena follow the same law, and therefore the rates of effusion are inversely as the square roots of the densities of the gases.

effusive (e-fū′siv), *a.* [< L. as if **effusivus*, < *effundere*, pp. *effusus*, pour out: see *effuse.*] **1.** Pouring out; flowing forth profusely: as, *effusive* speech.

> Th' *effusive* south
> Warms the wide air, and o'er the void of heaven
> Breathes the big clouds with vernal showers distent.
> *Thomson*, Spring, l. 144.

Hence—**2.** Making an extravagant or undue exhibition of feeling.

He [Dante] is too sternly touched to be *effusive* and tearful. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 121.

3. Poured abroad; spread or poured freely.

With thirsty sponge they rub the tables o'er
(The swains unite the toil); the walls, the floor,
Wash'd with th' *effusive* wave, are purg'd of gore.
Pope, Odyssey, xxii.

effusively (e-fū′siv-li), *adv.* In an effusive manner.

effusiveness (e-fū′siv-nes), *n.* The state of being effusive.

eflected (ē-flek′ted), *a.* In *entom.*, bent outward suddenly.

efreet, (e-frēt′), *n.* Same as *afrit*.

"Wadna ye prefer a meeracle or twa?" asked Sandy. . . . "Or a few *efreets?*" added I.
Kingsley, Alton Locke, xxi.

eft[1] (eft), *n.* [< ME. *efte, eefte*, more commonly *evete, euete*, later *ewte*, and with the *n* of the indef. art. *an* adhering, *nefte, newte*, now usually *newt*, q. v. *Eft*, though now only provincial, is strictly the correct form.] A newt; any small lizard.

Efts, and foul-wing'd serpents, bore
The altar's base obscene.
Mickle, Wolfwold and Ulla.

eft[2]† (eft), *adv.* [ME. *eft, æft, efte*, < AS. *eft, æft* = OS. *eft* = OFries. *ēft*, afterward, again: see *after*.] After; again; afterward; soon.

Til that Kynde cam Clergie to helpen,
And in the myrour of Myddel-erde made hym *eft* to loke.
Piers Plowman (C), xiv. 132.

Let him take the bread and *eft* the wine in the sight of the people.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 267.

efter (ef′tėr), *adv.* and *prep.* Obsolete and dialectal form of *after*.

eftest†. A form occurring only in the following passage, where it is apparently either an intentional blunder put into the mouth of Dogberry, or an original misprint for *easiest* (in early print *easiest* or *efiest*). The alleged *eft*, 'convenient, handy, commodious,' assumed from this superlative, is otherwise unknown.

Yea, marry, that's the *eftest* way.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 2.

eftsoon†, **eftsoons**† (eft-sön′, -sönz′), *adv.* [< ME. *eftsone, eftsones*, again, soon after, also, besides, < *eft*, again, + *sone*, soon: see *eft*[2] and *soon*.] **1.** Soon after; soon again; again; anew; a second time; after a while.

Shal al the world be lost *eftsones* now?
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 303.

Pharaoh dreamed to have seen seven fair fat oxen, and *eftsoons* seven poor lean oxen.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 249.

2. At once; speedily; forthwith.

Ye may *eftsones* hem telle,
We usen here no wommen for to selle.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 181.

Sir, your ignorance
Shall *eftsoon* be confuted.
Chapman, All Fools, ii. 1.

Hold off, unhand me, greybeard loon!
Eftsoons his hand dropt he.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, i.

e. g. An abbreviation of the Latin *exempli gratia:* for the sake of an example; for example.

Ega (ē′gą), *n.* [NL. (Castelnau, 1835); a geographical name.] A genus of adephagous ground-beetles, of the family *Carabidæ*, containing about 12 species, nearly all from tropical countries, but two of them North American, *E. sallei* and *E. lætula*. Also called *Chalybe, Selina*, and *Steleodera*.

Ega sallei.
(Line shows natural size.)

egad (ē-gad′), *interj.* [A minced form of the oath *by God*. Cf. *ecod, gad*[3], etc.] An exclamation expressing exultation or surprise.

Egad, that's true. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

egal† (ē′gal), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *egal*, < OF. *egal, esgal, igal, equal*, F. *égal*, < L. *æqualis*, equal: see *equal*, the present E. form.] **I.** *a.* Equal.

Egal to myn offence. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 137.

Was ever seen
An emperor in Rome thus overborne,
Troubled, confronted thus; and, for the extent
Of *egal* justice, used in such contempt?
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 4.

II. *n.* An equal.

égalité (ā-gal-ē-tā′), *n.* [F.] Equality. This word is familiar in the French revolutionary phrase *liberté, égalité, fraternité* (liberty, equality, fraternity), and as the surname taken by Philip, Duke of Orleans (Philippe Égalité), as a token of his adherence to the revolution; he was nevertheless guillotined by the revolutionists in 1793.

egality (ē-gal′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *egalities* (-tiz). [< ME. *egalite, egalitee*, < OF. *egalite, egaute*, F. *égalité*, < L. *æqualita(t-)s*, equality: see *equality*, the present E. form.] Equality. [A rare Gallicism.]

She is as these martires in *egalite*.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

That cursed France with her *egalities*.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

egally†, *adv.* Equally.

egalness†, *n.* Equalness; equality. *Nares*.

Egean, *a.* See *Ægean*.

egence (ē′jens), *n.* [< L. *egen(t-)s*, ppr. of *egere*, be in want, be needy. Cf. *indigent, indigence*.] The state or condition of suffering from the need of something; a strong desire for something; exigence. *Grote*.

eger[1]†, *a.* See *eager*[1].

eger[2], *n.* See *eager*[2].

eger[3] (ē′gėr), *n.* [Origin not obvious.] In *bot.*, a tulip appearing early in bloom.

egeran (eg′e-ran), *n.* [< *Eger*, in Bohemia, where idocrase occurs.] In *mineral.*, same as *vesuvianite*.

Egeria (ē-jē′ri-ą), *n.* [L. *Egeria, Ægeria*, Gr. Ἠγερία.] **1.** In *Rom. myth.*, a prophetic nymph or divinity, the instructress of Numa Pompilius, and invoked as the giver of life.—**2.** [NL.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, of the family *Maiidæ*, or spider-crabs. *E. indica* is an Indian species. *Leach*, 1815. (*b*) A genus of bivalve shells, of the family *Donacidæ*, generally considered to be the same as *Galatea*. *Roissy*, 1805.—**3.** [NL.] See *Ægeria*.—**4.** The 13th planetoid, discovered by De Gasparis, at Naples, in 1850.

egerian, *a.* See *ægerian*.

Egeriidæ, *n. pl.* [NL.] See *Ægeriidæ*.

egerminate (ē-jėr′mi-nāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *egerminated*, ppr. *egerminating*. [< L. *egerminatus*, pp. of *egerminare*, put forth, sprout, < *e*, out, + *germinare*, sprout: see *germinate*.] To put forth buds; germinate.

egest (ē-jest′), *v.* [< L. *egestus*, pp. of *egerere*, bring out, discharge, void, vomit, < *e*, out, + *gerere*, carry.] **I.** *trans.* To discharge or void, as excrement: opposed to *ingest*.

II.† *intrans.* To defecate; pass dejecta of any kind.

There be divers creatures that sleep all winter, as the bear, . . . the bee, etc. These all wax fat when they sleep, and *egest* not. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 899.

egesta (ē-jes′tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *egestus*, pp. of *egerere*, void, vomit: see *egest*.] That which is thrown out; specifically, excrementitious matters voided as the refuse of digestion; excrement, feces, or dejecta of any kind: opposed to *ingesta*.

During this time she vomited everything, the *egesta* being mixed with bile. *Med. News*, XLI. 340.

egestion (ē-jes′chon), *n.* [< L. *egestio(n-)*, < *egerere*, pp. *egestus*, void, vomit: see *egest*.] The act of voiding the refuse of digestion, or that which is voided; defecation; dejection: opposed to *ingestion*.

It is confounded with the intestinal excretions and *egestions*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 13.

egestive (ē-jes′tiv), *a.* [< *egest* + *-ive*.] Of or for egestion: opposed to *ingestive*.

egg[1] (eg), *n.* [< ME. *egge*, pl. *egges, eggis* (of Scand. origin, < Icel. *egg*, etc., below), parallel with ME. *ey, eye, ay, ai*, pl. *eyren, eiren, ayren, eren*, etc. (this form, which disappeared in the first half of the 16th century, would have given mod. E. **ay*, riming with *day*, etc.), of native origin: namely, < AS. *æg*, rarely *æig* (in comp. also *æger-*), pl. *ægru*, = D. *ei* = MLG. *ei, eig*, LG. *ei* = OHG. *ei*, pl. *eigir*, MHG. *ei*, G. *ei*, pl. *eier*, = Icel. *egg* = Sw. *ägg* = Dan. *æg* = Goth. **addjis* (?), Crimean Goth. *ada* = OIr. *og*, Ir. *ugh* = Gael. *ubh* = W. *wy* = L. *ōvum*, later *ŏvum* (> It. *uovo* = Sp. *huevo* = Pg. *ovo* = Pr. *ov, uov, ueu* = OF. *oef*, F. *œuf*), = Gr. ᾠόν, in older forms ὄιον, ὤεον, dial. ὄβεον, orig. *ὤϝόν (NGr. *αὐγον*, also ὠόν), = OBulg. *jaje* (orig. **āvje*?) = Bulg. *jajce* = Serv. Pol. *jaje* = Bohem. *vejce* = Russ. (dim.) *yaitse*, an egg. The orig. form of the word is uncertain; not found in Skt., etc.] **1.** The body formed in the females of all animals (with the exception of a few of the lowest type, which are reproduced by gemmation or division), in which, by impregnation, the development of the fetus takes place; an ovum, ovule, or egg-cell; the procreative product of the female, corresponding to the sperm, sperm-cell, or spermatozoön of the male. In biology the term is used in the widest possible sense, synonymously with *ovum* (which see). In its simplest expression, an egg is a mass or speck of protoplasm capable of producing an organism like the parent, sometimes by itself, oftener only by impregnation with the corresponding substance of the opposite sex; and in low sexless organisms the generative body is indistinguishable as an egg-cell from a sperm-cell. In higher animals which have opposite sexes the egg is usually distinguished from the spermatozoön by its greater relative size and its sphericity. Regarded morphologically, an egg has throughout the animal kingdom one single and simple character, or morphic valence, that of the cell, in which a cell-wall, cell-substance, a nucleus, and a nucleolus are, as a rule, distinguishable. Such an egg is usually of microscopic or minute size; and, however comparatively enormous an egg may become by the addition of other structures, its morphological character as a cell is not altered. Thus, an egg, in its primitive undifferentiated and unimpregnated condition, does not differ morphologically from any other cell of an animal organism, or from the whole of a single-celled animal, nor can the egg of a sponge, for example, be distinguished from that of a woman. Physiologically, however, the egg differs enormously from other cells, in that under proper conditions it may germinate or build up an entire organism like that of the parent. This is usually possible only after impregnation; but the eggs of parthenogenetic insects, as aphids, germinate for several generations without the male element. The parts of an egg may be named in general terms, the same as those used for other cells; but special names are usually applied. Thus, the nucleolus or smallest and inmost recognizable constituent is called the *germinal spot* or *spot of Wagner;* the nucleus is called the *germinal vesicle* or *vesicle of Purkinje* (in both cases wrongly, because these parts are not specially concerned in germination, and may even disappear after impregnation, the germinal vesicle proper being quite another structure). The common cell-substance or protoplasm is the *vitellus* or *yolk;* the cell-wall is the *vitelline membrane*, sometimes called in human anatomy the *zona pellucida*. To these regular constituents of an egg may be added others, namely: (1) a large, sometimes enormous, mass of granular colored albumen or food-yolk, as distinguished from the proper formative yolk, as that constituting nearly all the ball of yellow of a hen's egg; (2) a great quantity of colorless albumen, the "white" of an egg. Both the white and the "yellow," however large in mass, are included in what corresponds to the original cell-wall. But the latter may acquire with its great increase in size a special thickness and toughness, then becoming (3) the *egg-pod, putamen*, or *membrana putaminis;* which may be still further thickened and hardened, as (4) the *egg-shell*, either white or variously pigmented. Thus it is seen that the great size of some eggs, as those of all birds, most reptiles, many batrachians, and some fishes, is due to extraneous substances deposited upon the true egg or egg-cell. This process of inclusion may go still further, the egg, or a mass of eggs together, being enveloped in a glairy substance, *egg-glue* or *oöglœa*, as that of frogs' eggs, or encased in variously and often curiously constructed egg-cases. A trace of this is seen in the human egg, where a little granular matter, derived from a Graafian follicle and known as the *discus proligerus*, surrounds the egg-cell. Eggs the whole of whose yolk is formative, or makes up into the body of the embryo after segmentation of the whole vitellus, are called *holoblastic;* others, with a quantity of food-yolk which does not undergo segmentation, are *meroblastic*. All large eggs, as birds', are meroblastic. In these the egg proper is known as the *cicatricula* or *tread;* and the tough, stringy albumen which steadies or buoys the yellow in the white forms the *chalazæ*. The germ-yolk and the food-yolk may occupy different relative positions. (See *centrolecithal, ectolecithal*, etc.) The organ in which an egg is produced, whatever its size, shape, or position in the body of the female, is the *ovary;* the passage by which it is conveyed to another part of the body, or to the exterior, is an *oviduct*. In the former all the essential parts of the egg appear; in the latter various accessory structures, as the white and the shell, are deposited. All sexed animals "lay" eggs; those in which the egg passes directly out of the body, to be hatched outside, are called *oviparous;* those in which the egg severs its vascular or vital connection with the parent, but remains inside the body to hatch, are *ovoviviparous;* those whose eggs retain vascular connection with the parent, as by means of a placenta and an umbilical cord, so that they bring forth alive, are *viviparous*. In the last the oviducts are more or less modified, as into Fallopian tubes, uterus, and vagina, for the purpose of gestation, as distinguished from the incubation of eggs laid outside the body. Egg-laying, as of birds, reptiles, insects, etc., is called *oviposition;* many insects have the end of the abdomen modified into a special *ovipositor*. The normal and usual shape of an egg is the sphere, preserved even in some large eggs, as those of turtles; many eggs are cylindrical, with rounded ends; the largest eggs, with a hard chalky shell, as birds', present a characteristic figure, the *ovoid*, varying to more or less conical, or elliptical, or subspherical. In such cases the large end is called the *butt*, the small end the *point*. All mammalian eggs, excepting those of the oviparous monotremes, are spherical and microscopic; the egg of the human female measures about $\frac{1}{175}$ of an inch in diameter. A hen's egg of good size weighs about 1,000 grains, of which the white is 600, the yellow 300, the shell 100. An ostrich's egg holds about 3 pints. The largest known egg is that of the extinct Madagascan elephant-bird, *Æpyornis maximus*, having a capacity of about 12 dozen hens' eggs, and a long axis of a foot or more. Eggs of many animals besides birds are important food-products, of great economic and commercial value, as turtles' eggs, the roe of many fishes, the coral or berry of lobsters, etc.

He eet many sondry metes, mortrewes, and puddynges,
Wombe-cloutes and wylde braune & *egges* yfryed with grece. *Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 68.

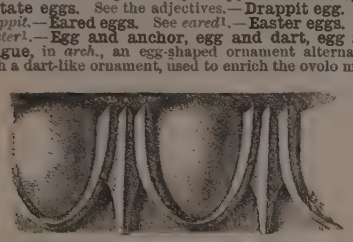
This brid be a bank bildith his nest,
And helpeth his *eiren* and hetith hem after.
Richard the Redeless, iii. 42.

The largest *Eggs*, yet warm within their Nest,
Together with the Hens which laid 'em, drest.
Congreve, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xi.

2. Something like or likened to an egg in shape.

There was taken a great glass bubble with a long neck, such as chymists are wont to call a philosophical *egg*. *Boyle*.

[The egg was used by the early Christians as a symbol of the hope of the resurrection. The use of eggs at Easter has, doubtless, reference to the same idea. Eggs of marble have been found in the tombs of early Christians.]—**Alien egg.** See *alien*.—**Ants' eggs.** See *ant*[1].—**Bad egg,** a bad or worthless person. [Colloq.]—**Coronate eggs, costate eggs.** See the adjectives.—**Drappit egg.** See *drappit*.—**Eared eggs.** See *eared*[1].—**Easter eggs.** See *Easter*[1].—**Egg and anchor, egg and dart, egg and tongue,** in *arch.*, an egg-shaped ornament alternating with a dart-like ornament, used to enrich the ovolo mold-



Egg-and-dart Molding.—Erechtheum, Athens.

ing. It is also called the *echinus ornament*. See *echinus*, 4. The motive is of Hellenic origin, but has been a usual one from Hellenic times to the present day, though it has not preserved its Greek refinement.—**Egg of the universe,** in ancient Greek cosmogony, the sphere of the sky with its contents, segmented at the surface of the earth, and supposed to be an egg in process of incubation.—**Egg Saturday,** or **Feast of Eggs** (Festum Ovorum), the day before Quinquagesima Sunday.

By the common people too, the preceding Saturday [that preceding "the Sunday before the first in Lent"], in Oxfordshire particularly, is called *Egg Saturday*.
Hampson, Medii Ævi Kalendarium, I. 158.

Electric egg, a form of electrical apparatus used to illustrate the influence of the pressure of the air upon the electrical discharge. It consists of an ellipsoidal glass vessel with brass rods inserted at the ends. When it is exhausted of air, and a discharge of high-potential electricity is passed between these poles, a continuous violet tuft of light connects them, the form of which varies with the degree of exhaustion.—**Ephippial egg.** See *ephippial*.—**Mohr's egg,** the bezoar-stone of the mohr, an antelope.—**Roc's egg.** See *roc*.—**To come in with five eggs**†, to make a foolish remark or suggestion.

Whiles another gyueth counsell to make peace wyth the Kynge of Arragone, . . . another *cummeth in wyth* hys *v. eggs*, and aduyseth to howke in the Kynge of Castell.
Sir T. More, Utopia, tr. by Robinson (ed. 1551), sig. E, vi.

To put all one's eggs into one basket, to venture all one has in one speculation or investment.—**To take eggs for money,** to allow one's self to be imposed upon: a saying which originated at a time when eggs were so plentiful as scarcely to have a money value.

Leon. Mine honest friend,
Will you *take eggs for money?*
Mam. No, my lord, I'll fight.
Shak., W. T., i. 2.

O rogue, rogue, I shall have *eggs for* my *money;* I must hang myself. *Rowley*, Match at Midnight.

egg[1] (eg), *v. t.* [< *egg*[1], *n.*] **1.** To apply eggs to; cover or mix with eggs, as cutlets, fish, bread, etc., in cooking.—**2.** To pelt with eggs. [U. S.]

The abolition editor of the "Newport (Ky.) News" was *egged* out of Alexandria, Campbell County, in that State, on Monday. *Baltimore Sun*, Aug. 1, 1857.

egg[2] (eg), *v. t.* [< ME. *eggen*, incite, urge on, instigate (in either good or bad sense), < Icel. *eggja* = Sw. *egga*, *upp-egga* = Dan. *egge*, *op-egge*, incite, egg, lit. 'edge,' < Icel. *egg* = Sw. *egg* = Dan. *egg* = AS. *ecg*, E. *edge:* see *edge*, *n.*, and *edge*, *v.*, a doublet of *egg*[2].] To incite or urge; encourage; instigate; provoke: now nearly always with *on*.

Adam and Eue he *eggede* to don ille,
Consailde Cayne to cullen hus brother.
Piers Plowman (C), ii. 61.

Some vpon no iust & lawful grounds (being *egged on* by ambition, enuie, and couetise) are induced to follow the armie. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 552.

Thou shouldst be prancing of thy steed,
To *egg* thy soldiers forward in thy wars.
Greene, Alphonsus, iii.

egg-albumin (eg′al-bū′min), *n.* The albumin which occurs in the white of eggs. It is closely allied to serum-albumin, but differs in certain physical properties.

egg-animal (eg′an′i-mal), *n.* One of the *Ovularia*.

egg-apple (eg′ap′l), *n.* Same as *egg-plant*.

eggar, *n.* See *egger*[3].

egg-bag (eg′bag), *n.* **1.** The ovary.—**2.** A bag used by conjurers, from which eggs seem to be taken though it is empty.

egg-bald (eg′bâld), *a.* Bald as an egg; completely bald. *Tennyson*.

egg-basket (eg′bas′ket), *n.* An open wire basket for use in boiling eggs, by means of which the eggs may all be taken up at once, and the water drained off of them.

egg-beater (eg′bē′tėr), *n.* An instrument having a piece to be twirled by the hand, for use in whipping eggs.

egg-bird (eg′bėrd), *n.* **1.** A popular name of the sooty tern, *Sterna* (*Haliplana*) *fuliginosa*, whose eggs, like those of some other terns, have commercial value in the West Indies and southern United States.—**2.** A name of sundry other sea-birds, as murres, guillemots, etc., which nest in large communities, and whose eggs are of economic or commercial value.

egg-blower (eg′blō′ėr), *n.* A blowpipe used by oölogists in emptying eggs of their contents by forcing in a stream of air or water with the breath through a hole in the shell made with the egg-drill. They are of various styles and sizes, generally curved or hooked at the small end like a chemists' blowpipe, but smaller and finer at the point.

egg-born (eg′bôrn), *a.* Produced from an egg, as all animals are; but specifically, hatched from the egg of an oviparous animal.

egg-carrier (eg′kar′i-ėr), *n.* A device for transporting eggs without injury. (*a*) A box or frame with pockets or partitions of cloth, wire, cardboard, etc., for holding each a single egg of poultry. (*b*) In *fish-culture*, an apparatus for carrying ova in water to be subsequently hatched.

egg-case (eg′kās), *n.* A natural casing or envelop of some kinds of eggs. (*a*) The oötheca or case in which the eggs of various insects, as the cockroach, are contained when laid. (*b*) The silken case in which many spiders inclose their eggs; an egg-pouch. (*c*) The case in which the eggs of sharks and other elasmobranchs are contained; a sea-barrow. (*d*) The ovicapsule of various marine carnivorous gastropods, especially of the families *Buccinidæ*, *Muricidæ*, etc. See *ovicapsule*.

egg-cell (eg′sel), *n.* An ovum; an ovule; an egg itself, when it is in the cell stage, or state of a cell, as a nucleated mass of protoplasm, with or without a nucleolus, and with or without a cell-wall, but ordinarily possessing both. See *ovum*.

egg-cleavage (eg′klē′vāj), *n.* The segmentation of the vitellus of an egg; cell-cleavage of an egg-cell; the germination of an ovum, ovule, or egg from the stage of a cytula to that of a morula. It is one of the earliest processes of germination, in which the single mass of the formative yolk is divided into a great number of other masses or cells, by subsequent differentiation of which the whole body of the embryo is formed. Egg-cleavage proceeds in various "rhythms" or ratios, as 2, 4, 8, 16, etc.—**Discoidal egg-cleavage.** See *discoidal*.

egg-cockle (eg′kok′l), *n.* An edible cockle, *Cardium elatum*.

egg-cup (eg′kup), *n.* A cup for use in eating soft-boiled eggs. In its original form, it is made to hold a single egg upright while this is eaten out of the shell with a spoon. Another form is double, with one end like the former, and the reverse end larger for eggs to be broken into it.

egg-dance (eg′dâns), *n.* A dance by a single performer, who is required to execute a complicated figure, blindfolded, among a number of eggs, without touching them.

Preparations in the middle of the road for the *egg-dance*, so strikingly described by Goethe.
Hone, Year Book, p. 962.

egg-drill (eg′dril), *n.* An instrument for drilling or boring a small round hole in the shell of a bird's egg, used by oölogists. It consists of a little steel or iron bar which may be twirled in the fingers, having a sharp-pointed conical head roughened to a rasping surface.

egget†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *edge*.

eggement†, *n.* See *eggment*.

egg-ended (eg′en′ded), *a.* Terminated by ovoidal caps or ends.

Spherical shells, such as the ends of *egg-ended* cylindrical boilers. *Rankine*, Steam Engine, § 63.

egger[1] (eg′ėr), *n.* [< *egg*[1] + *-er*[1]. Also called *eggler*, where the *l* appears to be merely intrusive.] One who makes a business of collecting eggs, as of birds or turtles.

egger[2] (eg′ėr), *n.* [< *egg*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who eggs, urges, or incites: usually with *on*.

egger[3] (eg′ėr), *n.* [Also written *eggar;* origin uncertain.] In *entom.*, a reddish-brown moth of either of the genera *Lasiocampa* and *Eriogaster:* as, the oak-*egger*, *L. quercus;* the grass-*egger*, *L. trifolii;* the small *egger*, *E. lacustris*.

egger-moth (eg′ėr-môth), *n.* Same as *egger*[3].

eggery (eg′ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *eggeries* (-iz). [< *egg*[1] + *-ery*.] A nest of eggs; a place where eggs are laid. [Rare.]

egg-fish (eg′fish), *n.* One of many names applied to gymnodont plectognath fishes, from their shape when inflated. They are chiefly of the family *Tetrodontidæ*.

egg-flip (eg′flip′), *n.* A hot drink made of ale or beer with eggs, sugar, spice, and sometimes a little spirit, thoroughly beaten together. It is popularly called a *yard of flannel*, from its fleecy appearance.

The revolution itself was born in the room of the Caucus Club, amidst clouds of smoke and deep potations of *egg-flip*. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIII. 98.

egg-forceps (eg′fôr′seps), *n. sing.* and *pl.* **1.** An instrument used in fish-culture in handling or removing ova. Also called *egg-tongs*.—**2.** A delicate spring-forceps used by oölogists to pick out pieces of the embryo or membrane from eggs prepared for the cabinet.

egg-glass (eg′glâs), *n.* **1.** A sand-glass running about three minutes, for timing the boiling of eggs.—**2.** An egg-cup of glass.

egg-glue (eg′glö), *n.* A tough, viscid, gelatinous substance in which the eggs of some animals, as crustaceans, are enveloped, serving to attach them to the body of the parent; oögluea.

egg-hot (eg′hot), *n.* A posset made of eggs, ale, sugar, and brandy. *Lamb*.

egging (eg′ing), *n.* The act or art of collecting eggs, as for oölogical or commercial purposes; the business of an egger.

egg-laying (eg′lā′ing), *a.* Oviparous; laying eggs to be hatched outside the body.

eggler (eg′lėr), *n.* See *egger*[1].

egg-lighter (eg′li′tėr), *n.* Same as *egg-tester*.

egg-membrane (eg′mem′brān), *n.* The cell-wall of an ovum; the vitelline membrane; in *ornith.*, the egg-pod.

eggment† (eg′ment), *n.* [ME. *eggement;* < *egg*[2] + *-ment*.] Incitement; instigation.

Thurgh womannes *eggement*
Mankind was lorn, and damned ay to die.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 744.

egg-nog (eg′nog′), *n.* A sweet, rich, and stimulating cold drink made of eggs, milk, sugar, and spirits. The yolks of the eggs are thoroughly mixed with the sugar (a tablespoonful for each egg), and half a pint of spirits is added for each dozen of eggs. Lastly, half a pint of milk for each egg is stirred in. The whites of the eggs are used to make a froth.

egg-pie (eg′pī′), *n.* A pie made of eggs. *Halliwell*.

egg-plant (eg′plant), *n.* The brinjal or aubergine, *Solanum Melongena*, cultivated for its large oblong or ovate fruit, which is of a dark-purple color, or sometimes white or yellow. The fruit is highly esteemed as a vegetable. Also called *egg-apple*, *mad-apple*.

Flowering Branch and Fruit of Egg-plant (*Solanum Melongena*).

egg-pod (eg′-pod), *n.* A pod or case enveloping and containing an egg or eggs; specifically, in *ornith.*, the membrana putaminis, the tough membrane which lines the shell of a bird's egg. See *putamen*.

egg-pop (eg′pop′), *n.* A kind of egg-nog. [New Eng.]

Lewis temporarily contended with the stronger fascinations of *egg-pop*. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 59.

No more *egg-pop*, made with eggs that would have been fighting cocks, to judge by the pugnacity the beverage containing their yolks developed. *O. W. Holmes*, Essays, p. 146.

egg-pouch (eg′pouch), *n.* A sac of silk or other material in which certain spiders and insects carry their eggs; the oötheca.

eggs-and-bacon (egz′and-bā′kn), *n.* [So called from the two shades of yellow in the flowers.] **1.** The bird's-foot trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*.—**2.** The toad-flax, *Linaria vulgaris*.

eggs-and-collops (egz′and-kol′ops), *n.* Same as *eggs-and-bacon*, 2.

egg-sauce (eg′sâs), *n.* Sauce prepared with eggs, used with boiled fish, fowls, etc.

egg-shaped (eg′shāpt), *a.* Ovoid; having the figure of a solid whose cross-section anywhere is circular, and whose long section is oval (deeper near one end than near the other). An *egg-shaped* egg is technically distinguished in oölogy from an *elliptical*, *pyriform*, or *subspherical* egg.

egg-shell (eg′shel), *n.* The shell or outside covering of an egg: chiefly said of the hard, brittle, calcareous covering of birds' eggs. This shell consists mostly of carbonate of lime or chalk, depos-

ited upon and in among the fibers of the egg-pod or putamen. It is a secretion of a particular calcific tract of the oviduct near the end of that tube. It may be nearly colorless and of such crystalline purity and translucency that the contents of the fresh egg show a pinkish blush through it, or very heavy, opaque, flaky white; whole-colored of various tones, as green, blue, drab, ochrey, etc.; or party-colored in many shades of reds, browns, etc., in endless variety of patterns. Besides the evident diversity of character in thickness, roughness, etc., the shell has many variations in microscopic texture, depending upon details of the deposition of the particles of lime in the pod. The shell of an ostrich's egg is so thick and hard that it may seriously wound a man if the egg explodes, as it sometimes does when addled, in consequence of the compression of the gases generated in decomposition.—**Egg-shell china,** **egg-shell porcelain,** porcelain of extreme thinness and translucency. It was made originally in China, and is now produced also in European factories, where the process consists in filling a mold of plaster of Paris with the material called barbotine, of which a thin film at once adheres to the mold from the absorption of its moisture by the gypsum. The liquid barbotine being then thrown out and the mold put into the kiln, the film remaining in it is baked, and can then be removed from the mold.

egg-slice (eg′slīs), *n.* A kitchen utensil for removing omelets or fried eggs from a pan.

egg-spoon (eg′spön), *n.* A small spoon for eating eggs from the shell.

egg-syringe (eg′sir″inj), *n.* A small, light metal syringe for forcing a stream of water into an egg to empty it, or to wash the inside of the shell, for oölogical purposes. The best are made with a ring in the end of the piston large enough to insert the thumb, so that they can be worked with one hand while the other holds the egg. The nozle is fine, and may be variously curved.

egg-tester (eg′tes″tėr), *n.* A device for examining eggs by transmitted light to test their age and condition or the advancement of an embryonic chick. It may be in the form of a dark lantern with an opening through which the egg is viewed, or of a box with perforated lid carrying the eggs, and a reflector below for throwing the light through them, or in the much simpler and more practical form of a conical tube, the egg being held toward the light against the orifice at the larger end and observed by means of an eye-hole in the smaller end. Also *egg-lighter.*

egg-timer (eg′tī″mėr), *n.* A sand-glass used for determining the time in boiling eggs.

egg-tongs (eg′tôngz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* Same as *egg-forceps,* 1.

egg-tooth (eg′töth), *n.* A hard point or process on the beak or snout of the embryo of an oviparous animal, as a bird or reptile, by means of which the rupture or breakage of the egg-shell may be facilitated.

The embryos [of serpents] are provided with an *egg-tooth,* a special development like that of the chick.
Stand. Nat. Hist., III. 352.

egg-trot (eg′trot), *n.* In the *manège,* a cautious jog-trot pace, like that of a housewife riding to market with eggs in her panniers. Also called *eggwife-trot.*

egg-tube (eg′tūb), *n.* In *zoöl.,* a tubular organ in which ova are developed, or through which they are conveyed to or toward the exterior of the body; an oviduct.

The ovaries [in *Lepidoptera*] consist on either side of four very long many-chambered *egg-tubes,* which contain a great quantity of eggs. *Claus,* Zoölogy (trans.), p. 581.

egg-urchin (eg′ėr″chin), *n.* A globular sea-urchin; one of the echini proper, or regular sea-urchins, as distinguished from the flat ones known as cake-urchins, or the cordate ones called heart-urchins.

eggwife (eg′wīf), *n.* A woman who sells eggs. —**Eggwife-trot.** Same as *egg-trot.*

eghet, *n.* An obsolete variant of *eye. Chaucer.*

egidos, *n. pl.* [Sp.] See *ejido.*

egilopic, egilopical, etc. See *ægilopic,* etc.

egis, *n.* See *ægis.*

eglandular (ē-glan′dū-lăr), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + *glandula,* gland: see *glandular.*] In *biol.,* having no glands.

eglandulose, eglandulous (ē-glan′dū-lōs, -lus), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + *glandula,* gland: see *glandulose.*] Same as *eglandular.*

eglantine (eg′lan-tin or -tīn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *eglentine;* first in the 16th century, < F. *eglantine,* **aiglantine,* now *églantine* (= Pr. *aiglentina*), eglantine (cf. OF. *aiglantin,* adj., pertaining to the eglantine); with suffix *-ine* (¶E. *-ine,* L. *-inus,* fem. *-ina*), < OF. *aiglant, aiglent, aglent* = Pr. *aguilen,* sweetbrier, hip-tree, < L. **aculentus,* an assumed form, lit. prickly, thorny, < *aculeus,* a sting, prickle, thorn, < *acus,* a point, needle: see *aculeus,* and cf. *aglet.*] 1. The sweetbrier, *Rosa rubiginosa.* It flowers in June and July, and grows in dry, bushy places.

When the lilly leafe, and the *eglantine,*
Doth bud and spring with a merry cheere.
The Noble Fisherman (Child's Ballads, V. 329).

Sweet is the *eglantine,* but pricketh nere.
Spenser, Sonnets, xxvi.

The leaf of *eglantine,* whom not to slander,
Outsweeten'd not thy breath.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2.

2. The wild rose or dogrose, *Rosa canina.*

Eglantine, cynorrodos. *Levins,* Manip. Vocab. (1570).

To hear the lark begin his flight, . . .
And at my window bid good morrow
Through the sweet-briar or the vine
Or the twisted *eglantine.*
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 48.

Eglantine has sometimes been erroneously taken for the honeysuckle, and it seems more than probable that Milton so understood it, by his calling it "twisted." If not, he must have meant the wildrose. *Nares.*

eglenteret, *n.* [ME., also *eglentier* (the form *egletere* in Tennyson being a spurious mod. archaism); = MD. *eghelentier,* < OF. *eglentier, eglenter, aiglantier, aglantier, esglantier* (cf. Pr. *aiguilancier*), the eglantine, prop. the bush or tree as distinguished from the flower; with suffix *-ier* (E. *-er*[2], L. *-arius*), < *aiglant, aiglent, aglant,* the eglantine: see *eglantine.*] The sweetbrier; eglantine.

He was lad into a gardin of Cayphas, and there he was cround with *eglentier.* *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 14.

The woodbine and *egletere*
Drip sweeter dews than traitor's tear.
Tennyson, A Dirge.

eglentinet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *eglantine. Minsheu.*

eglomeratet (ē-glom′ėr-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eglomerated,* ppr. *eglomerating.* [< L. *e,* out, + *glomeratus,* pp. of *glomerare,* wind up into a ball: see *glomerate.*] To unwind, as a thread from a ball. *Coles,* 1717.

egma (eg′mă), *n.* A humorous corruption of *enigma.*

Arm. Some enigma, some riddle: come, thy l'envoy; begin.
Cost. No *egma,* no riddle, no l'envoy.
Shak., L. L. L., iii. 1.

ego (ē′gō), *n.* [< L. *ego* = Gr. *ἐγώ* = AS. *ic,* E. *I:* see *I*[2].] The "I"; that which feels, acts, and thinks; any person's "self," considered as essentially the same in all persons. This use of the word was introduced by Descartes, and has long been current in general literature.

The *ego,* as the subject of thought and knowledge, is now commonly styled by philosophers simply the subject, and subjective is a familiar expression for what pertains to the mind or thinking power. In contrast and correlation to these, the terms object and objective are now in use to denote the non-ego, its affections and properties, and, in general, the really existent as opposed to the ideally known. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

For the *ego* without the non-ego is impossible in fact and meaningless in thought, and the abstraction of the *ego* from the bodily organisation and the intuition of itself by itself as a non-bodily entity is an artificial and deceptive process. *Maudsley,* Body and Will, p. 55.

Absolute ego. See *absolute.*—**The empirical ego,** the self as the object of itself; what "I" am conscious of as "myself."—**The pure ego,** the self regarded abstractly as the mere thinking subject, apart from every object of thought, even itself.

ego-altruistic (ē′gō-al-trō-is′tik), *a.* Relating or pertaining to one's self and to others. See the extract.

From the egotistic sentiments we pass now to the *ego-altruistic* sentiments. By this name I mean sentiments which, while implying self-gratification, also imply gratification in others; the representation of this gratification in others being a source of pleasure not intrinsically, but because of ulterior benefits to self which experience associates with it. *H. Spencer,* Prin. of Psychol., § 519.

egohood (ē′gō-hůd), *n.* [< *ego* + *-hood.*] Individuality; personality. *Brit. Quarterly Rev.*

egoical (ē-gō′i-kal), *a.* [< *ego* + *-ic-al.*] Pertaining to egoism. *Hare.* [Rare.]

egoism (ē′gō-izm), *n.* [= D. G. *egoismus* = Dan. *egoisme* = Sw. *egoism* = F. *egoïsme* = Sp. Pg. It. *egoismo;* as *ego* + *-ism.*] 1. The habit of valuing everything only in reference to one's personal interest; pure selfishness or exclusive reference to self as an element of character.

The Ideal, the True and Noble that was in them having faded out, and nothing now remaining but naked *egoism,* vulturous greediness, they cannot live. *Carlyle.*

2. In *ethics,* the doing or seeking of that which affords pleasure or advantage to one's self, in distinction to that which affords pleasure or advantage to others: opposed to *altruism.* In this sense the term does not necessarily imply anything reprehensible, and is not synonymous with *egotism.*

Egoism is the feeling which demands for self an increase of enjoyment and diminution of discomfort. Altruism is that which demands these results for others.
L. F. Ward, Dynam. Sociol., I. 14.

Egoism comprises the sum of inclinations that aim at purely personal gratification, each of these inclinations having its particular gratification; and the further we go back in civilisation, the greater is the predominance which these egoistic impulses have.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 164.

3. In *metaph.,* the opinion that no matter exists and only one mind, that of the individual holding the opinion. The term is also applied (by critics) to forms of subjective idealism supposed logically to result in such an opinion. See *solipsism.*—**Syn. 1.** *Pride, Egotism,* etc. See *egotism.*

egoist (ē′gō-ist), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *egoist* = F. *egoïste* = Sp. Pg. It. *egoista;* as *ego* + *-ist.*] 1. One who is characterized by egoism; a selfish or self-centered person.—2. In *metaph.,* one holding the doctrine of egoism.

egoistic, egoistical (ē-gō-is′tik, -ti-kal), *a.* [< *egoist* + *-ic, -ical.*] 1. Characterized by the vice of egoism; absorbed in self.—2. In *ethics,* pertaining or relating to one's self, and not to others; relating to the promotion of one's own well-being, or the gratification of one's own desires; characterized by egoism: opposed to *altruistic.*

The adequately *egoistic* individual retains those powers which make altruistic activities possible.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 72.

3. In *metaph.,* involving the doctrine that nothing exists but the ego.

The *egoistical* idealism of Fichte is less exposed to criticism than the theological idealism of Berkeley.
Sir W. Hamilton.

Egoistical object, a mode of consciousness regarded as an object.—**Egoistical representationism,** the doctrine that the external world is known to us by means of representative ideas, and that these are modifications of consciousness.

egoistically (ē-gō-is′ti-kal-i), *adv.* In an egoistic manner; as regards one's self.

Each profits *egoistically* from the growth of an altruism which leads each to aid in preventing or diminishing others' violence. *H. Spencer,* Data of Ethics, § 77.

egoity (ē-gō′i-ti), *n.* [< *ego* + *-ity.*] The essential element of the ego or self; egohood.

This innocent imposture, which I have all along taken care to carry on, as it then was of some use, has since been of regular service to me, and, by being mentioned in one of my papers, effectually recovered my *egoity* out of the hands of some gentlemen who endeavoured to correct it for me. *Swift,* On Harrison's Tatler, No. 28.

If you would permit me to use a school term, I would say the *egoity* remains: that is, that by which I am the same I was. *W. Wollaston,* Religion of Nature, ix. § 8.

The non-ego out of which we arise must somehow have an *egoity* in it as cause of finite egos.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 546.

egoize (ē′gō-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *egoized,* ppr. *egoizing.* [< *ego* + *-ize.*] To give excessive attention or consideration to one's self, or to what relates to one's self; be absorbed in self. [Rare.]

egophonic, egophony. See *ægophonic, ægophony.*

egotheism (ē′gō-thē-izm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐγώ,* = E. *I,* + *θεός,* God, + E. *-ism.*] The deification of self; the substitution of self for the Deity; also, the opinion that the individual self is essentially divine.

egotism (ē′gō-tizm or eg′ō-tizm), *n.* [< *ego* + *t* (see *egotist*) + *-ism.*] 1. The practice of putting forward or dwelling upon one's self; the habit of talking or writing too much about one's self.

Adieu to *egotism;* I am sick to death at the very name of self. *Shelley,* in Dowden, I. 101.

It is idle to criticise the *egotism* of autobiographies, however pervading and intense.
W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 1st ser., p. 177.

Hence—2. An excessive esteem or consideration for one's self, leading one to judge of everything by its relation to one's own interests or importance.

The most violent *egotism* which I have met with . . . is that of Cardinal Wolsey, "Ego et rex meus, I and my King." *Spectator,* No. 562.

There can be no doubt that this remarkable man owed the vast influence which he exercised over his contemporaries at least as much to his gloomy *egotism* as to the real power of his poetry. *Macaulay,* Moore's Byron.

Selfishness is only active *egotism.*
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 364.

—**Syn.** *Pride, Egotism, Vanity, Conceit, Self-conceit, Self-consciousness.* *Pride* and *egotism* imply a certain indifference to the opinions of others concerning one's self. *Pride* is a self-contained satisfaction with the excellence of what one is or has, despising what others are or think. *Vanity* is just the opposite; it is the love of being even fulsomely admired. *Pride* rests often upon higher or intrinsic things: as, *pride* of family, place, or power; intellectual or spiritual *pride.* *Vanity* rests often upon lower and external things, as beauty, figure, dress, ornaments; but the essential difference is in the question of dependence upon others. Over the same things one person might have *pride* and another *vanity.* One may be too proud to be vain. *Conceit,* or *self-conceit,* is an overestimate of one's own abilities or accomplishments; it is too much an elevation of the real self to rest upon wealth, dress, or other external things. *Egotism* is a strong and obtrusive confidence in one's self, shown primarily in conversation, not only by frequent references to self, but by monopolizing

attention, ignoring the opinions of others, etc. It differs from *conceit* chiefly in its selfishness and unconsciousness of its appearance in the eyes of others. *Conceit* becomes *egotism* when it is selfish enough to disparage others for its own comparative elevation. *Self-consciousness* is often confounded with *egotism*, *conceit*, or *vanity*, but it may be only an embarrassing sense of one's own personality, an inability to refrain from thinking how one appears to others; it therefore often makes one shrink out of notice.

Vanity makes men ridiculous, *pride* odious. *Steele.*

Pride, indeed, pervaded the whole man, was written in the harsh, rigid lines of his face, was marked by the way in which he stood, and, above all, in which he bowed.
Macaulay, William Pitt.

His excessive *egotism*, which filled all objects with himself. *Hazlitt.*

We never could very clearly understand how it is that *egotism*, so unpopular in conversation, should be so popular in writing. *Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

These sparks with awkward *vanity* display
What the fine gentleman wore yesterday.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 329.

Conceit may puff a man up, but never prop him up.
Ruskin, True and Beautiful.

They that have the least reason have the most *self-conceit.* *Whichcote.*

Something which befalls you may seem a great misfortune;—you . . . begin to think that it is a chastisement, or a warning. . . . But give up this egotistic indulgence of your fancy; examine a little what misfortunes, greater a thousand fold, are happening, every second, to twenty times worthier persons; and your *self-consciousness* will change into pity and humility.
Ruskin, Ethics of the Dust, v.

egotist (ē′gō-tist or eg′ō-tist), *n.* [< *ego* + *t* (inserted to avoid hiatus, or after the analogy of *dramatist*, *epigrammatist*, etc.) + *-ist*. Cf. *egoist*, *egoism*, etc.] One who is characterized by egotism, in either sense of that word.

We are all *egotists* in sickness and debility.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 28.

egotistic, egotistical (ē-gō- or eg-ō-tis′tik, ē-gō- or eg-ō-tis′ti-kal), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of egotism; characterized by egotism: as, an *egotistic* remark; an *egotistic* person.

It would, indeed, be scarcely safe to draw any decided inferences as to the character of a writer from passages directly *egotistical.* *Macaulay.*

=Syn. Conceited, vain, self-important, opinionated, assuming. See *egotism.*

egotistically (ē-gō- or eg-ō-tis′ti-kal-i), *adv.* In an egotistical manner.

egotize (ē′gō-tīz or eg′ō-tīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *egotized*, ppr. *egotizing*. [< *ego* + *t* (see *egotist*) + *-ize*.] To talk or write much of one's self; exhibit egotism. [Rare.]

I *egotize* in my letters to thee, not because I am of much importance to myself, but because to thee both *ego* and all that *ego* does are interesting.
Cowper, To Lady Hesketh.

In these humble essaykins I have taken leave to *egotize.*
Thackeray, A Hundred Years Hence.

egranulose (ē-gran′ū-lōs), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + *granulose.*] In *bot.*, not granulose; without granulations.

egret† (ē′gr), *n.* Same as *eager*2.

egreet, *prep. phr.* as *adv.* A Middle English form of *agree.*

Thene the emperour was *egree*, and enkerly fraynes
The answere of Arthure.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 507.

egre-fint, *n.* See *eagle-fin.*

egregious (ē-grē′jus), *a.* [< L. *egregius*, distinguished, surpassing, eminent, excellent, < *e*, *ex*, out, + *grex* (*greg-*), flock: see *gregarious.*] Above the common; beyond what is usual; extraordinary. (*a*†) In a good sense, distinguished; remarkable.

Erictho
'Bove thunder sits: to thee, *egregious* soule,
Let all flesh bend. *Marston*, Sophonisba, iv. 1.

He might be able to adorn this present age, and furnish history with the records of *egregious* exploits, both of art and valour. *Dr. H. More*, Antidote against Atheism.

This essay [Pope's "Essay on Man"] affords an *egregious* instance of the predominance of genius, the dazzling splendour of imagery, and the seductive powers of eloquence.
Johnson, Pope.

(*b*) Now, more commonly in a bad or condemnatory sense, extreme; enormous.

These last times, . . . for insolency, pride, and *egregious* contempt of all good order, are the worst.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., iv.

Ah me, most credulous fool,
Egregious murderer, thief, anything
That's due to all the villains past, in being,
To come! *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5.

People that want sense do always in an *egregious* manner want modesty. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 47.

You have made, too, some *egregious* mistakes about English law, pointed out to me by one of the first lawyers in the King's Bench. *Sydney Smith*, To Francis Jeffrey.

=Syn. (*b*). Huge, monstrous, astonishing, surprising, unique, exceptional, uncommon, unprecedented.

egregiously (ē-grē′jus-li), *adv.* In an egregious manner.

Make the Moor thank me, love me, and reward me,
For making him *egregiously* an ass.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1.

What can be more *egregiously* absurd, than to dissent in our opinion, and discord in our choice, from infinite wisdom? *Barrow*, Works, I. xviii.

egregiousness (ē-grē′jus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being egregious.

egremoine†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *agrimony.* *Chaucer.*

egress (ē′gres, formerly ē-gres′), *n.* [= Pg. It. *egresso*, < L. *egressus*, a going out, < *egressus*, pp. of *egredi*, go out, < *e*, out, + *gradi*, go: see *grade.* Cf. *ingress*, *progress*, *regress.*] **1.** The act of going or issuing out; a going or passing out; departure, especially from an inclosed or confined place.

Their [bishops'] lips, as doors, are not to be opened but for *egress* of instruction and sound knowledge.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 24.

Gates of burning adamant,
Barr'd over us, prohibit all *egress.*
Milton, P. L., ii. 437.

2. Provision for passing out; a means or place of exit.

The *egress*, on this side, is under a great stone archway, thrown out from the palace and surmounted with the family arms. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 162.

3. In *astron.*, the passing of a star, planet, or satellite (except the moon) out from behind or before the disk of the sun, the moon, or a planet.

egress (ē-gres′), *v. i.* [< L. *egressus*, pp. of *egredi*, go out: see *egress*, *n.* Cf. *aggress*, *progress.*] To go out; depart; leave. [Rare.]

egression (ē-gresh′ọn), *n.* [= Sp. (obs.) *egresion*, < L. *egressio(n-)*, < *egressus*, pp. of *egredi*, go out: see *egress.*] The act of going out, especially from an inclosed or confined place; departure; outward passage; egress. [Rare.]

Inig. So thou mayst have a triumphal *egression.*
Pug. In a cart, to be hanged!
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, v. 4.

The wise and good men of the world, . . . especially in the days and periods of their joy and festival *egressions*, chose to throw some ashes into their chalices.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, ii. 1.

egressor (ē-gres′ọr), *n.* One who goes out.

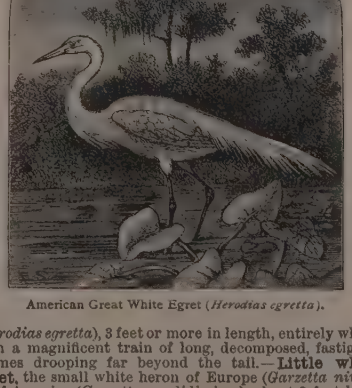
egret (ē′gret), *n.* [Also, in some senses, *aigret*, *aigrette*, formerly *egrett*, *egrette*, *ægret*; < F. *aigrette*, a sort of heron, a tuft of feathers, a tuft, a cluster (of diamonds, etc.), the down of seeds, etc., dim. of OF. **aigre*, **aigron*, mod. F. dial. *égron*, found in OF. only with loss of the guttural, *hiron*, mod. F. *héron*, a heron, whence E. *heron*: see *heron.*] **1.** A name common to those species of herons which have long, loose-webbed plumes, forming tufts on the head and neck, or a flowing train from the back.

In the famous feast of Archbishop Nevill, we find no less than a thousand asterides, *egrets* or *egrittes*, as it is differently spelt. *Pennant*, Brit. Zoölogy.

2. A heron's plume.

Their head tyres of flowers, mix'd with silver, and gold, with some sprigs of *ægrets* among.
B. Jonson, Masques, Chloridia.

3. A topknot, plume, or bunch of long feathers upon the head of a bird; a plumicorn: as, the *egrets* of an owl.—**4.** Same as *aigret*, 2.—**5.** In *bot.*, the flying, feathery, or hairy down of seeds, as the down of the thistle.—**6.** A monkey, *Macacus cynomolgus*, an East Indian species commonly seen in confinement.—**Great white egret**, the white heron of Europe (*Herodias alba*), or of America



American Great White Egret (*Herodias egretta*).

(*Herodias egretta*), 3 feet or more in length, entirely white, with a magnificent train of long, decomposed, fastigiate plumes drooping far beyond the tail.—**Little white egret**, the small white heron of Europe (*Garzetta nivea*), or of America (*Garzetta candidissima*), about 2 feet long, with an egret on the head, and a recurved dorsal train.—**Reddish egrets, dichroic egrets**, herons of the genera *Hydranassa*, *Dichromanassa*, *Demiegretta*, etc., with variegated (sometimes white) plumage, and long dorsal train.

egrett†, **egrette**†, *n.* See *egret.*

egrimony[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *agrimony.*

Egrimony bread is very pleasant. *R. Sharrock*, 1663.

egrimony[2]† (eg′ri-mō-ni), *n.* [< L. *ægrimonia*, sorrow, anxiety, < *æger*, sick, troubled, sorrowful.] Sickness of the mind; sadness; sorrow.
Cockeram.

egriot (ē′gri-ọt), *n.* [Formerly also *agriot*, < OF. *agriote*, "agriotte, the ordinary sharp or tart cherry, which we also call *Agriot*-cherry" (Cotgrave), mod. F. *griotte*, prob. ult. < Gr. **ἀγριώτης* (?) for *ἀγρώτης*, wild, *ἄγριος*, wild, < *ἀγρός*, field: see *Agrostis*, etc.] A kind of sour cherry.

egritude† (ē′gri- or eg′ri-tūd), *n.* [= It. *egritudine*, < L. *ægritudo*, < *æger*, sick, troubled, sorrowful.] Mental trouble; sorrow; distress; more rarely, bodily sickness.

I do not intende to write to the cure of *egritudes* or syckenesses confyrmed.
Sir T. Elyot, Castle of Health, iv.

Now, now we symbolize in *egritude*,
And simpathize in Cupids malady.
Cyprian Academy (1647), p. 34.

egualmente (ā-gwäl-men′te), *adv.* [It., equally, evenly, < *eguale*, < L. *æqualis*, equal.] In *music*, evenly: a direction in playing.

eguisé (e-gwē-zā′), *a.* In *her.*, same as *aiguisé.*

Egyptian (ē-jip′shan), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *Egiptian*, *Egypcien*, *Egipcien* (also by apheresis *Gipcien*, *Gipsen*, etc., whence mod. *Gipsy*, q. v.); < OF. *Egyptien*, F. *Égyptien* = Sp. *Egipciano*, < L. *Ægyptius*, < Gr. *Αἰγύπτιος*, Egyptian, < *Αἴγυπτος* (L. *Ægyptus*), m., Egypt, fem., the Nile. The name does not appear to be of Egyptian or Semitic origin.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Egypt, a country in the northeastern part of Africa, in the valley and delta of the Nile.—**2**†. Gipsy. See II., 2.—**Egyptian architecture**, the architecture of ancient Egypt, which, among its peculiar monuments, exhibits pyramids, rock-cut temples and tombs, and gigantic monolithic obelisks. The characteristic features of the style are solidity and the majesty attending colossal size. Among its peculiarities are: (*a*) The gradual converging or sloping inward of most of its exterior wall-surfaces. This is especially noticeable in the pylons or monumental gateways standing singly or in series before its temples. (*b*) Roofs and

Egyptian Architecture.
Portico of the Temple of Edfou, Ptolemaic period.

covered ways, flat, and composed of immense blocks of stone, reaching from one wall or stone epistyle beam to another, the arch, although in all its forms of frequent use in drains and similar works, not being employed in architecture above ground, which holds consistently to the system of lintel-construction. (*c*) Columns, numerous, close, and massive, without bases, or with broad, flat, low bases, and exhibiting great variety in their capitals, from a simple square block to a wide-spreading bell, elaborately carved with palm-leaves or other forms suggested by vegetation, especially in some adaptation of the lotus plant, bud, or flower. (*d*) The employment of a large concave molding to crown the entablature, decorated with vertical flutings or leaves. (*e*) Walls and columns decorated with a profusion of sculptures in incised outline, often of admirable precision (see *cavo-rilievo*), or in low relief, representing divinities, men, and animals, with innumerable hieroglyphics, brilliant and true, though simple, coloring being superadded. A remarkable feature of Egyptian architecture is the grandeur of its mechanical operations, as in cutting, polishing, sculpturing, and transporting enormous blocks of limestone and of granite, and in its stupendous excavations in the solid rock. The prototype of the Greek Doric order is to be sought in such Egyptian columnar structures as the grotto-façades of Beni-Hassan; and from the Egyptian lotus carvings and decoration were developed many characteristic Assyrian decorative motives, as well as the Ionic capital and the graceful anthemion-molding of Greece. See *mastaba*, *obelisk*, *pylon*, *pyramid*, *syringe*, etc.—**Egyptian art**, the architecture, sculpture, and painting of ancient Egypt, one of the most important of the great artistic developments of the world. (See *Egyptian architecture*, above.) The earliest known

Egyptian sculptures, not less than 6,000 years old, exhibit great technical skill, approach nature with remarkable ease and certainty, and far surpass in naturalness the more conventional works which succeeded them. Yet the best Egyptian works of all times possess striking individuality as well as refinement, a very large proportion

Egyptian Sculpture.
General Rahotep (Rahotpou) and his Wife, Princess Nefert (Nofrit), period of the first Theban empire.

of the vast number of portrait statues and reliefs being evidently likenesses, and the physical differences of class, station, and employment, as well as ethnological differences in the countless historical scenes, being clearly rendered. With the advent of the Ptolemies, Greek influences were brought to bear upon Egyptian art, which progressively lost its good qualities without acquiring those of the art of Greece and of Rome. The great Sphinx of Ghizeh is the oldest as well as the largest work of sculpture known; the colossi of Amenhotep (Amenhotpou) III. at Thebes (one of them is the famous Memnon, so called) are about 52 feet high; those of the Rameseum are of the same height; and that of Tanis is nearly 60 feet high. Egyptian painting is strictly illumination, as the colors are laid on flat, without shading or gradation, within a definite outline. The drawing is typically of great beauty, the outlines being firm, accurate, and graceful. In gem-cutting and jewelry, in enamel, in terra-cotta and glass, in the carving of wood and ivory, in metal-working, and in the industrial arts generally, Egyptian artists and artisans displayed great taste and skill, and were enabled by the diffusion of material prosperity to devise and perfect their products in endless diversity.—**Egyptian bean.** See *bean*[1].—**Egyptian black ware,** a name given by Wedgwood to one of his varieties of fine earthenware: same as *basalt ware* (which see, under *basalt*).—**Egyptian blue.** See *blue*.—**Egyptian chlorosis.** See *chlorosis*.—**Egyptian cloth.** Same as *mummy-cloth*.—**Egyptian darkness,** deep or total darkness: in allusion to the ninth plague of Egypt (Ex. x. 21–23).—**Egyptian frog,** a toad. *Halliwell.* [Isle of Wight.]—**Egyptian goose.** See *goose*.—**Egyptian herring.** See *herring*.—**Egyptian lotus.** See *lotus*.—**Egyptian pebble,** a species of agate or jasper.—**Egyptian pebbleware.** See *pebbleware*.—**Egyptian porcelain,** the name given to a ceramic ware of a blue or greenish color, made in the form of small mummy-shaped figures, and, more rarely, of figures of divinities, and cups, goblets, and the like, found in ancient Egyptian tombs. The material seems to have been sand held together by a relatively small amount of potters' clay; this, when fired, turns to an opaque glass or enamel throughout its whole mass. The color is an oxid of copper, which is applied to the surface, and stains the ware very deeply.—**Egyptian vulture.** See *vulture*.—**Egyptian ware,** a variety of Wedgwood ware.

II. *n.* **1.** A native of Egypt; a member of any of the different races constituting the permanent population of Egypt; more specifically, a member or a descendant of the ancient Egyptian race or races, supposed to be now represented chiefly by the Copts and the fellahs or peasantry, as distinguished from the Arabs and other later settlers.—**2†.** A gipsy.

George Faw and Johnnee Faw *Egiptianis* war convictit, &c. for the blud drawing of Sande Barrown, &c. and ordanit the saidis *Egiptianis* to pay the barbour for the leyching of the said Barrowne. *Aberd. Reg.* A. (1548), V. 16.

That handkerchief
Did an *Egyptian* to my mother give;
She was a charmer, and could almost read
The thoughts of people. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 4.

3. One of a class of wandering impostors, Welsh or English, who disguise themselves as gipsies and live by telling fortunes, stealing, etc.

Egyptic† (ē-jip′tik), *a.* [< *Egypt* + *-ic*. Cf. D. G. *egyptisch* = Dan. *ægyptisk* = Sw. *egyptisk*.] Egyptian.

Thou, whose gentle form and face
Fill'd lately this *Egyptic* glass.
Middleton, Game at Chess, iii. 2.

Egyptize (ē-jip′tīz), *v. t.* or *i.*; pret. and pp. *Egyptized*, ppr. *Egyptizing*. [< *Egypt* + *-ize*.] To make or become Egyptian in character; give or assume an Egyptian appearance or quality. Also spelled *Egyptise*. [Rare.]

The *Egyptising* image of the god of Heliopolis.
C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 240.

Egyptologer (ē-jip-tol′ō-jėr), *n.* Same as *Egyptologist*.

The Aryan mind is offended at seeing men of another continent clothed in such a very European garb; it is for *Egyptologers* to say whether the sculpture is correct.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 171.

Egyptological (ē-jip-tō-loj′i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to Egyptology; devoted to the study of Egyptology: as, an *Egyptological* museum or work.

Egyptologist (ē-jip-tol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *Egyptology* + *-ist*.] One skilled or engaged in the study of the antiquities of Egypt, and particularly of the hieroglyphic inscriptions and documents. Also *Egyptologer*.

Egyptology (ē-jip-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *Αἴγυπτος*, Egypt, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of Egyptian antiquities.

Old Testament criticism has had new stores opened to it by unearthings on the cognate grounds of *Egyptology* and Assyriology. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 157.

eh (ā or e), *interj.* [A mere syllable; sometimes spelled *eigh*; cf. *ah*, *oh*, *ey*, *hey*, *heigh*, etc.] An interrogative exclamation expressive of inquiry, doubt, or slight surprise.

ehidos, *n. pl.* See *ejido*.

ehlite (ā′līt), *n.* In *mineral.*, a mineral of the copper family, of a green color and pearly luster. It is a hydrated phosphate of copper, and sometimes contains vanadium.

Ehretia (e-ret′i-ä), *n.* [NL., named after G. D. *Ehret*, a famous botanical artist of the 18th century.] A genus of trees or shrubs, natural order *Boraginaceæ*, containing about 50 species, natives of the warmer regions of the old world. They are of little importance, a few species having medicinal properties, or furnishing useful woods.

eicosacolic, *a.* See *icosacolic*.

eicosasemic, *a.* See *icosasemic*.

eident (ī′dent), *a.* Same as *ithand*. [Scotch.]

And mind their labours wi' an *eydent* hand.
Burns, Cottar's Saturday Night.

eider (ī′dėr), *n.* [= D. *eider(-vogel)* (= E. *fowl*) = G. *eider(-gans)* (= E. *goose*), the eider, < Icel. *ædhr* (æ pron. like E. ī) = Sw. *eider* = Dan. *eder(-fugl)* (= E. *fowl*).] **1.** Same as *eider-duck*.—**2.** Same as *eider-down*.

eider-down (ī′dėr-doun), *n.* [< *eider* + *down*[3], after Icel. *ædhar-dūn* = Sw. *eiderdun* = Dan. *ederdun*; cf. G. *eiderdunen*, D. *eiderdons*, F. *édredon*.] Down or soft feathers of the eider-duck, such as the bird plucks from its breast to line the nest or cover the eggs. The commercial down is chiefly obtained from the common eider, and is used in the manufacture of many beautiful fabrics, as coverlets, robes, tippets, muffs, etc. It is one of the very poorest conductors of heat, as well as an extremely light substance, thus preserving great warmth with very little weight.

eider-duck (ī′dėr-duk), *n.* A duck of the subfamily *Fuligulinæ* and genus *Somateria*; especially, the common *Somateria mollissima*, which inhabits both coasts of the North Atlantic. It is much larger than the common duck, being about 2 feet long, and has a peculiarly gibbous bill with a pair of frontal processes. The male is almost entirely black and white in large masses, with the head tinged with green; the female is brown, variegated with grayer,

Eider-duck (*Somateria mollissima*, var. *dresseri*).

redder, and duskier shades in small patterns. The down with which these birds line their nests is copious, and is much valued for its extreme lightness, warmth, and elasticity. The birds are practically domesticated in some places. The American bird, a slightly different variety from the European, is known as variety *dresseri*; it breeds abundantly in Labrador, Newfoundland, etc. The king eider-duck is a very distinct species, *Somateria* (*Erionetta*) *spectabilis*, the gibbosity of the bill being different in shape, and the head tinged with blue as well as green. The Pacific eider-duck is *S. v-nigrum*, having a black V-shaped mark on the chin, but otherwise resembling the common eider. The spectacled eider-duck, *Somateria* (*Arctonetta*) *fischeri*, inhabits the northern Pacific; its bill is not gibbous, and it has no frontal processes, the feathers reaching beyond the nostrils. Steller's duck, *Heniconetta stelleri*, is often called *Steller's eider*, and sometimes included in the genus *Somateria*. See *Somateria*.

The *eider-duck*, which swarmed on Farne island when St. Cuthbert went to lead a lonely life there, became a great favourite with the holy man, . . . and St. Cuthbert's birds are they called to this day.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, i. 279.

eider-goose (ī′dėr-gös), *n.* Same as *eider-duck*.

eider-yarn (ī′dėr-yärn), *n.* A soft woolen yarn made from the fleeces of merino sheep, sold in different colors for knitting and similar kinds of work.

eidograph (ī′dō-graf), *n.* [Prop. **idograph*, < Gr. *εἶδος*, form, shape, figure, lit. that which is seen, < *ἰδεῖν* = L. *videre*, see (see *idea*), + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument for copying designs, reduced or enlarged in any proportion within certain limits; a form of pantograph.

eidola, *n.* Plural of *eidolon*.

eidolology (ī-dō-lol′ō-ji), *n.* [Prop. **idolology*, < Gr. *εἰδωλον*, image (see *idol*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] In *philos.*, the theory of cognition; the explanation of the possibility of knowledge.

eidolon (ī-dō′lon), *n.*; pl. *eidola* (-lä). [Also *idolon* (reg. L. form *īdōlum*, whence E. *idol*, q. v.), < Gr. *εἰδωλον*, an image, phantom, image of a god, an idol.] **1.** A likeness; an image; a representation.—**2.** A shade or specter; an apparition; hence, a confusing reflection or reflected image.

Where an *eidolon* named Night
On a black throne reigns upright.
Poe, Dream-land.

The *eidolon* of James Haddock appeared to a man named Taverner, that he might interest himself in recovering a piece of land unjustly kept from the dead man's infant son. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 89.

The skill of the best constructors of microscopic objectives has been of late years successfully exerted in the removal of the "residual errors" to which these *eidola* were due. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 11.

eidomusikon (ī-dō-mū′zi-kon), *n.* [Prop. (NL.) **idomusicon*, < Gr. *εἶδος*, form, + *μουσικός*, belonging to music.] Same as *melograph*.

eidoscope (ī′dō-skōp), *n.* [Prop. **idoscope*, < Gr. *εἶδος*, form, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument having two perforated disks of metal, which, revolving on their axes, produce an endless variety of geometrical figures. If colored glass disks are used, innumerable combinations of color are obtained.

Eidotea, Eidothea, *n.* See *Idotea*.

eidouranion (ī-dō-rā′ni-on), *n.*; pl. *eidouranía* (-ä). [Prop. (NL.) **iduranium*, < Gr. *εἶδος*, form, + *οὐρανός*, the heavens.] A kind of orrery.

A Mr. Walker delivered here [in the Colosseum] in March, 1838, a series of astronomical lectures, chiefly memorable on account of their being illustrated by an elaborate machine called the *eidouranion*, a large transparent orrery.
First Year of a Silken Reign, p. 214.

eigh (ā), *interj.* Another spelling of *eh* and *aye*[2].

Some snake (saith shee) hath crept into me quick,
It gnawes my heart: ah, help me, I am sick,
Haue mee to bed: *eigh* me, a friezing-frying,
A burning cold torments me living-dying.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

eighet, *n.* An obsolete form of *eye*[1]. *Chaucer.*

eight[1] (āt), *a.* and *n.* [= Sc. *aucht*, *aught*; < ME. *eight*, *eighte*, *eihte*, *ehte*, *eahte* (North. *aucht*, *aught*, *auht*, *auhte*, *ahte*, etc.), < AS. *eahta*, rarely *ehta*, ONorth. *æhto*, *æhta* = OS. *ahto* = OFries. *achta*, *achte* = D. *acht* = MLG. *achte*, *acht*, LG. *acht* = OHG. *ahto*, MHG. *ahte*, G. *acht* = Icel. *ātta* = Sw. *otta* = Dan. *otte* = Goth. *ahtau* = Ir. *ocht* = Gael. *ochd* = W. *wyth* = Corn. *eath* = Bret. *eich*, *eiz* = L. *octo* (> It. *otto* = Sp. *ocho* = Pg. *oito* = Pr. *oit*, *ueit* = OF. *oit*, *uit*, *huit*, F. *huit*) = Gr. *ὀκτώ* = Lith. *aszтūni* = Skt. *ashta*, eight.] **I.** *a.* One more than seven: a cardinal numeral.

Whanne the schip was maad in which a fewe, that is to saie *eighte* soulis weren maad saaf bi water.
Wyclif, 1 Pet. iii.

Eight Banners. See *banner*, 6.—**Eight-hour law.** See *hour*.

II. *n.* **1.** A number, the sum of seven and one.—**2.** A symbol representing eight units, as 8, or VIII, or viii; hence, a curved outline in the shape of the figure 8.

Tired out
With cutting *eights* that day upon the pond.
Tennyson, The Epic.

3. A playing-card having eight spots or pips.—**Figure eight, figure of eight,** the symbol 8, or a figure resembling it.—**Piece of eight.** See *dollar*, 1.

eight[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *ait*.

eighteen (ā′tēn′), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *eightene*, *eigtetene*, *ehtetene*, *æhtene*, etc., < AS. *eahtatȳne*,

eahtatiéne, rarely *ehtatȳne* (= OS. *ahtotian, ahtetehan* = OFries. *achtatine, achtēne* = D. *achttien* = LG. *achtein* = OHG. *ahtōzehan*, MHG. *ahtzehen, ahzehen*, G. *achtzehn* = Icel. *ātjān* = Sw. *aderton* = Dan. *atten* = Goth. **ahtautaihun* (not recorded) = L. *octodecim* = Gr. ὀκτωκαίδεκα (καί, and) = Skt. *ashṭādaça* (accented on 2d syll.), eighteen), < *eahta*, etc., eight, + *téon*, pl. *-tȳne*, ten: see *eight*, and *ten, teen*[3].] **I.** *a.* Eight more than ten, or one more than seventeen: a cardinal numeral.

II. *n.* **1.** The sum of ten and eight, or seventeen and one.—**2.** A symbol representing eighteen units, as 18, or XVIII, or xviii.

eighteenmo (ā′tēn′mō), *n.* and *a.* [An E. reading of the symbol "18mo," which orig. and prop. stands for L. *octodecimo*, prop. in the phrase *in 18mo*, i. e., *in octodecimo*; abl. of L. *octodecimus*, eighteenth, < *octodecim* = E. *eighteen*.] **I.** *n.* A size of book of which each signature is made up of 18 folded leaves, making 36 pages to the signature: commonly written 18*mo*. In the United States the usual size of the 18mo untrimmed leaf is 4 × 6¼ inches. The 18mo is troublesome to both printers and binders, from its complicated imposition and folding, and is now little used.

II. *a.* Of the size of a sheet folded into eighteen leaves; consisting of such sheets: as, an *eighteenmo* page or book.

eighteenth (ā′tēnth′), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. **eightetende, *ehtetethe*, < AS. *eahtateótha* = MHG. *ahtzehende, ahzehende*, G. *achtzehnte* = Icel. *ātjándi* = Dan. *attende* = Sw. *adertonde* = Skt. *ashṭādaçá* (accented on last syll.), eighteenth: as *eighteen* + *-th*, ordinal suffix: see *-th*[3].] **I.** *a.* Next after the seventeenth: an ordinal numeral.

II. *n.* **1.** The quotient of unity divided by eighteen; one of eighteen equal parts of anything; an eighteenth part.—**2.** In *music*, an interval comprehending two octaves and a fourth.

eightfoil (āt′foil), *n.* [< *eight* + *foil*[1], leaf; cf. *trefoil, quatrefoil*, etc.] In *her.*, a plant or grass having eight rounded leaves: usually represented as a set figure consisting of a circle from which eight small stems radiate, each supporting a leaf. Also called *double quatrefoil*.

eightfold (āt′fōld), *a.* [< *eight* + *-fold*.] Eight times the number or quantity.

eighth (āṫth), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *eigtthe, eightethe, ehtuthe*, etc., often contracted (being then like the cardinal) *eight, eighte*, etc., often with Scand. term., *eghtende, eztende, aghtand, ahtand, auchtande*, etc., < AS. *eahtotha, ehteotha* = OS. *ahtodo* = OFries. *achtunda* = D. *achtste* = OHG. *ahtodo*, MHG. *ahtode, ahtede*, G. *achte* = Icel. *āttandi* = Sw. *åttonde* = Dan. *ottende* = Goth. *ahtuda*, eighth: as *eight* (AS. *eahta*, etc.), eight, + *-th*, ordinal suffix: see *-th*[3].] **I.** *a.* Next after the seventh: an ordinal numeral.

The *aughtene* commandement es that "thou sall noghte bere false wyttnes agaynes thi neghteboure."
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 11.

And [God] sparide not the first world, but kepte Noe the *eigthe* man the bi-foregoer of rightwisnesse.
Wyclif, 2 Pet. ii.

II. *n.* **1.** The quotient of unity divided by eight; one of eight equal parts of anything.—**2.** In *music*: (*a*) The interval between any tone and a tone on the eighth diatonic degree above or below it; an octave. (*b*) A tone distant by an eighth or octave from a given tone; an octave or replicate. The eighth tone of a scale is really the prime or key-note of a replicate scale. (*c*) An eighth-note.—**3.** In *early Eng. law*, an eighth part of the rents for the year, or of movables, or both, granted or levied by way of tax.

eighthly (āṫth′li), *adv.* [< *eighth* + *-ly*[2].] In the eighth place; for or at an eighth time.

eighth-note (āṫth′nōt), *n.* In *musical notation*, a note having half the time-value of a quarter-note; a quaver: marked by the sign ♪ or 𝅘𝅥𝅮, or, when grouped, ♫, 𝅘𝅥𝅮𝅘𝅥𝅮.

eighth-rest (āṫth′rest), *n.* In *musical notation*, a rest, or sign for silence, equal in duration to an eighth-note: marked by the sign 𝄾.

eightieth (ā′ti-eth), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. **eigtethe*, < AS. **hundeahtigotha* (= D. *tachtigste* = OHG. *ahtozogōsto*, G. *achtzigste*, etc.): as *eighty* (AS. *hundeahtatig*, etc.) + *-eth, -th*, ordinal suffix: see *-th*[3].] **I.** *a.* Next after the seventy-ninth: an ordinal numeral.

II. *n.* The quotient of unity divided by eighty; one of eighty equal parts.

eightling (āt′ling), *n.* [< *eight* + *-ling*[1].] A compound or twin crystal consisting of eight individuals, such as are common with rutile.

eightscore (āt′skōr), *a.* or *n.* [< *eight* + *score*.] Eight times twenty; one hundred and sixty.

eighty (ā′ti), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *eygty, eigteti*, < AS. *hundeahtatig* (see *hund-*) = OS. *ahtodoch, ahtodeg* = OFries. *achtantich* = D. *tachtig* = OHG. *ahtōzō, ahtōzug, ahzoc*, MHG. *ahtzic, ahzec*, G. *achtzig* = Icel. *āttatigir, āttatíu* = Sw. *åttatio, åttio* = Dan. *otteti* = Goth. *ahtautehund*, eighty: as *eight* (AS. *eahta*, etc.) + *-tig*, orig. a form of *ten*: see *ten* and *-ty*[1].] **I.** *a.* Eight times ten, or one more than seventy-nine; fourscore: a cardinal numeral.

II. *n.* **1.** The number greater by one than seventy-nine; the sum of eight tens.—**2.** A symbol representing eighty units, as 80, or LXXX, or lxxx.

-eign. A false form of *-ein, -en*, in *for-eign* and *sover-eign* (which see).

eigne (ān or ā′ne), *a.* [A bad spelling, in old law writings, of OF. *aisné, ainsné* (F. *aîné* = Pr. *annatz* = Sp. *entenado* = Pg. *enteado* = It. *antenato*), < *ains*, before, + *né*, born, < L. *ante natus*, born before: see *ante-* and *natal*. Cf. *puisne*, ult. < L. *post natus*.] 1. Eldest: an epithet used in law to denote the eldest son: as, bastard *eigne*.—**2†.** Belonging to the eldest son; unalienable; entailed.

eik[1] (āk), *n.* A Scotch form of *oak*.

eik[2] (ēk), *n.* A Scotch spelling of *eke*.

eikon (ī′kon), *n.*; pl. *eikones* (ī′kō-nēz). [A direct transliteration (the L. form being *icon*) of Gr. εἰκών, an image: see *icon*.] A likeness; an image; an effigy; particularly, one of the "holy images" of the Eastern Church. Also written *icon*.

eikonic, *a.* See *iconic*.

eikosarion (ī-kō-sā′ri-on), *n.*; pl. *eikosaria* (-ä). [LGr. εἰκοσάριον (NGr. εἰκοσάρι), < εἴκοσι = L. *viginti* = E. *twenty*.] A coin of the Eastern Empire, equal to an obolus. *Finlay*, Greece under the Romans.

eikosiheptagram (ī′kō-si-hep′ta-gram), *n.* [< Gr. εἰκοσιέπτα, seven and twenty, + γράμμα, a written character.] A system of twenty-seven straight lines in space.

eild[1] (ēld), *n.* A Scotch form of *eld*.

eild[2] (ēld), *a.* Not giving milk: as, an *eild* cow. [Scotch.]

eilding (ēl′ding), *n.* A Scotch form of *elding*.

eileton (NGr. pron. ē-lē-tōn′), *n.*; pl. *eilvta* (-tä′). [LGr. εἰλητόν, the corporal, < Gr. εἰλητός, Attic εἰλιτός, rolled, wound, verbal adj. of εἵλειν, Attic εἴλειν, roll, wind.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, the cloth or covering, anciently of linen, but now of silk, on which the eucharistic elements are consecrated, and which answers therefore to the corporal of the Western Church. In the liturgies of Constantinople, the unfolding and spreading of the eileton is immediately followed by the warning to the catechumens to depart, and by the first prayer of the faithful.

eimer (ī′mėr), *n.* [G. *eimer*, bucket.] A German liquid measure, having a capacity of from 2 to 80 United States gallons, but most frequently from 15 to 18 gallons.

-ein. [ME. *-ein, -eyn, -ain*, etc.: see *-ain, -en*.] An archaic form of *-ain, -en*, preserved in *villein*.

eirach (ē′raċh), *n.* [Gael. *eireag*.] A hen of the first year; a pullet. [Scotch.]

eird-house†, *n.* Same as *earth-house*.

eiret, *n.* See *eyre*[1].

eirenarch, *n.* See *irenarch*.

eirenica, eirenika, *n.* See *irenica*.

eirie, eiry, *n.* See *aery*[2].

eisel†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *eysell*; < ME. *eisel, eysel, aysile, aisille*, < OF. *aisil, aissil*, vinegar, ult. < L. *acetum*, vinegar: see *ascetic*.] Vinegar.

She was lyk thing for hunger deed,
That lad her life onely by breed
Kneden with *eisel* strong and egre,
And thereto she was lene and megre.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 217.

Like a willing patient, I will drink
Potions of *eysel* 'gainst my strong infection.
Shak., Sonnets, cxi.

[Vinegar was deemed efficacious in preventing contagion.]

eisenrahm (ī′zn-räm), *n.* [G., lit. iron-cream: *eisen* = E. *iron*; *rahm* = AS. *redm*, cream.] The German name for a variety of hematite having a fine scaly structure, greasy feel, and cherry-red color. It leaves a mark on paper.

eisodia, *n.* See *isodia*.

eisodicon, eisodikon, *n.* See *isodicon*.

eisteddfod (ī-steṪH′vōd), *n.*; pl. *eisteddfodau* (ī-steṪH-vōd′ä). [W., a sitting, a session, assembly, esp. congress of bards or literati, < *eistedd*, sitting (as a verb, sit, be seated), + *mod*, a circle, inclosure.] An assembly; a meeting: specifically applied to a national assembly or congress of bards and minstrels held periodically in Wales. The eisteddfod is a very ancient institution, but its modern form dates from about the twelfth century. It is designed to foster patriotism, to encourage the study of the Welsh language and literature, and to promote the cultivation of the ancient bardic poetry and music of the principality. Since 1819 an eisteddfod has been held almost every year. It usually attracts thousands of persons from all parts of the country, and lasts three or four days, which are devoted to orations and contests in poetry, singing, harping, etc.; and prizes are awarded, amid much enthusiasm and ceremony, to the successful competitors. The proceedings are conducted partly in Welsh and partly in English. Similar meetings are sometimes held in the United States by citizens of Welsh origin.

eis-wool (īs′wůl), *n.* A fine kind of worsted used for making shawls. *Dict. of Needlework*.

either (ē′ṪHėr or ī′ṪHėr: see below), *a.* and *pron.* [< ME. *either, eyther, aither, ayther, ether, aither*, also *eyder, ayder*, etc. (also contr. to *er*, as *other* to *or*), adj., pron. indef. and conj., < AS. *āgther*, contr. of *āghwæther* (= OFries. *eider, aider*, orig. **aichweder* = OHG. **ēogahwedar, ēocahwedar, iogahwedar, iogiwedar*, MHG. *iegeweder*, MG. *iqueder, iqueddər*), either, each, contr. of the orig. **ā-ge-hwæther*, < *ā-*, ever, in comp. an indef. prefix equiv. to mod. E. *ever-*, + *ge-*, generalizing prefix, + *hwæther*, pron., whether: see *whether*, pron. The forms interchange in ME., in both the pronominal and conjunctional use, with ME. *awther, auther, athir, owther, outher, other*, contr. *or* (whence mod. E. *or*, the correlative of *either*, conj.), < AS. *āhwæther*, contr. *āwther, āuther, āthor* (= OFries. *ahwedder, auder, ouder* = D. *ieder* = MLG. *ieder, ider* = OHG. *ēohwedar, ēowedar, ioweder*, MHG. *ieweder, iweder, ieder*, G. *jeder*), either, each, < *ā-*, ever, in comp. an indef. prefix, + *hwæther*, pron., whether: this form being thus identical, with the exception of the prefix *ge-*, with the first form. Hence, with a negative prefixed, *neither*, q. v. The regular literary pronunciation of *either*, according to history and analogy, is ē′ṪHėr (and so *neither*, nē′ṪHėr); but the dialectal pronunciation ā′ṪHėr, which preceded the present literary pronunciation ē′ṪHėr, and the pronunciation ī′ṪHėr, which has now some currency even among educated persons, all have historical justification.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Being one or the other of two, taken indifferently or as the case requires: referring to two units or particulars of a class: as, it can be done in *either* way; take *either* apple; the boat will land on *either* side.

Spirits, when they please,
Can *either* sex assume, or both.
Milton, P. L., i. 424.

2. Being one and the other of two; being both of two, or each of two taken together but viewed separately: as, they took seats on *either* side.

In the midst of the street of it, and on *either* side of the river, was there the tree of life. Rev. xxii. 2.

The pastor was made to take his seat before the altar, with his two sacristans, one on *either* side. *Prescott*.

[In this use, *each* or *both*, according to construction, is nearly if not quite always to be preferred. Properly, *either* refers indefinitely to one or the other of two (and often in actual use, though less accurately, to some one of any number); *each*, definitely to every one of two or any larger number considered individually: a distinctness of signification which ought to be maintained, since interchange of the words (less practised by careful writers now than formerly) offers no advantage, but may create ambiguity. *Both*, two together, one and the other taken jointly, should be preferred when this is the specific sense; but *both* and *each* may often be interchanged. Thus, the camp may be pitched on *either* side of the stream (on one or the other side indifferently); there were two camps, one on *each* side; the camp was pitched on *both* sides (one camp, divided); there are fine buildings on *both* sides of the street, or on *each* side, but not on *either* side.]

II. *pron.* **1.** One or the other; one of two, taken indifferently.

Bote the bark of that on semede dimmore
Then *outher* of the other two.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

And bothe hostes made to-geder grete loye, as soone as *eyder* of hem myght sen other. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 148.

Lepidus flatters both,
Of both is flatter'd; but he neither loves,
Nor *either* cares for him. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 1.

2. Each of two; the one and the other. [See remarks under I., 2.]

The king of Israel and Jehoshaphat sat *either* of them on his throne. 2 Chron. xviii. 9.

Either's heart did ache
A little while with thought of the old days.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 294.

either (ð′ṪHėr or ī′ṪHėr: see *either*, *a.*, etym.), *conj.* [< ME. *either, eyther*, etc., *awther, auther, other*, etc., contr. also *or*, which now prevails as the second form in the correlation *either* . . . *or*. Hence, with a negative prefixed, *neither*, q. v. See *either*, *a.* and *pron.*] **1.** In one case;

according to one choice or supposition (in a series of two or more): a disjunctive conjunction, preceding one of a series of two or more alternative clauses, and correlative with *or* before the following clause or clauses. Sometimes, as in poetry, *or* is used before the first clause also.

It befallethe sumtyme, that Cristene men becomen Sarazines, *outher* for povertee, *or* for symplenesse, *or* elles for here owne wykkednesse. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 141.

Either he is talking, *or* he is pursuing, *or* he is in a journey, *or* peradventure he sleepeth. 1 Ki. xviii. 27.

Celia. Twas he in black and yellow.
Duch. Nay, 'tis no matter, *either* for himself
Or for the affection of his colours.
Middleton, More Dissemblers Besides Women, ii. 1.

2. In any case; at all: used adverbially, for emphasis, after a sentence expressing a negation of one or two alternatives, or of all alternatives: corresponding to *too* similarly used after affirmative sentences: as, he tried it, and didn't succeed; then I tried it, but I didn't succeed, *either*. That's mine; no, it isn't, *either*. [Colloq.]

ejaculate (ē-jak′ū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ejaculated*, ppr. *ejaculating*. [< L. *ejaculatus*, pp. of *ejaculari* (> F. *ejaculer* = Pg. *ejacular*), cast out, throw out, < *e*, out, + *jaculari*, throw, dart, < *jaculum*, a missile, a dart, < *jacere*, throw: see *eject*, *jet*[2].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To throw out; cast forth; shoot out; dart. [Archaic, except in technical use.]

If he should be disposed to do nothing, do you think that a party or a faction strong enough . . . to *ejaculate* Mr. Van Buren out of the window . . . would permit him to do nothing? *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 337.

A tall . . . gentleman, coming up, brushed so close to me in the narrow passage that he received the full benefit of a cloud of smoke which I was *ejaculating*.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 215.

2. To utter as an exclamation, or in an exclamatory manner; utter suddenly and briefly: as, to *ejaculate* a cry or a prayer.

The Dominie groaned deeply, and *ejaculated*, "Enormous!" *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xxxix.

II. *intrans.* To utter ejaculations; speak in an abrupt, exclamatory manner.

ejaculation (ē-jak-ū-lā′shon), *n.* [< L. as if **ejaculatio(n-)*, < *ejaculari*, throw out: see *ejaculate*.] 1. The act of throwing or shooting out; a darting or casting forth. [Archaic, except in technical use.]

The Scripture calleth envy an evil eye; . . . so that still there seemeth to be acknowledged, in the act of envy, an *ejaculation* or irradiation of the eye. *Bacon*, Envy (ed. 1887).

2. The uttering of exclamations, or of brief exclamatory phrases; that which is so uttered.

The *ejaculations* of the heart being the body and soule of Diuine worship. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 35.

Which prayers of our Saviour [Mat. xxvi. 39], and others of like brevity, are properly such as we call *ejaculations;* an elegant similitude from a dart or arrow, shot or thrown out. *South*, Works, II. iv.

When a Moos'lim is unoccupied by business or amusement or conversation, he is often heard to utter some pious *ejaculation*. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 359.

3. Specifically, in *physiol.*, the emission of semen; a seminal discharge: as, the vessels of *ejaculation*.

There is hereto no derivation of the seminal parts, nor any passage from hence, unto the vessels of *ejaculation*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 4.

ejaculator (ē-jak′ū-lā-tor), *n.* [< NL. *ejaculator*, < L. *ejaculari*, throw out: see *ejaculate*.] One who or that which ejaculates.—**Ejaculator urinæ, ejaculator seminis**, the muscle of the penis which expels the semen and urine from the urethra. Also called *accelerator urinæ*.

ejaculatory (ē-jak′ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= Pg. It. *ejaculatorio*, < NL. *ejaculatorius*, < *ejaculator:* see *ejaculator*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Casting forth; throwing or shooting out; also, suddenly shot, cast, or darted out. [Archaic, except in technical use.]

Giving notice by a small bell, so as in 120 half minutes, or periods of the bullet's falling in the *ejaculatorie* spring, the clock part struck. *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 24, 1655.

2. Uttered in ejaculations; spoken with an interrupted, exclamatory utterance.

The Church hath at all times used prayers of all variety, long and short, *ejaculatory*, determined, and solemn.
Jer. Taylor, Polem. Discourses, Pref.

We are not to value ourselves upon the merit of *ejaculatory* repentances, that take us by fits and starts.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

3†. Sudden; hasty.—4. In *physiol.*, pertaining to ejaculation; providing for the emission of semen, etc.: as, *ejaculatory* seminal vessels.—**Ejaculatory duct** or **canal.** See *duct*.

II.† *n.* Same as *ejaculation*, 2.

Divine *ejaculatories*, and all those aydes against devils.
Marston, Dutch Courtezan, iv. 1.

eject (ē-jekt′), *v. t.* [< L. *ejectus*, pp. of *eicere*, *ejicere*, throw out, < *e*, out, + *jacere*, throw: see *jet*[1], and cf. *abject*, *deject*, *conject*, *inject*, etc.] 1. To throw out; cast forth; thrust out; discharge; drive away or expel.

We are peremptory, to despatch
This viperous traitor; to *eject* him hence
Were but one danger. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1.

Every look or glance mine eye *ejects*
Shall check occasion.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

Specifically—2. To dismiss, as from office, occupancy, or ownership; turn out: as, to *eject* an unfaithful officer; to *eject* a tenant.

The French king was again *ejected* when our king submitted to the Church. *Dryden*.

Old incumbents in office were *ejected* without ceremony, to make way for new favorites.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 19.

=**Syn. 1.** To emit, extrude.—2. To oust, dislodge.

eject (ē-jekt′), *n.* [< L. *ejectum*, neut. of *ejectus*, pp. of *eicere*, *ejicere*, eject: see *eject*, *v.*] That which is ejected; specifically, in *philos.*, a reality whose existence is inferred, but which is outside of, and from its nature inaccessible to, the consciousness of the one making the inference: thus, the consciousness of one individual is an *eject* to the consciousness of any other.

But the inferred existence of your feelings, of objective groupings among them similar to those among my feelings, and of a subjective order in many respects analogous to my own—these inferred existences are in the very act of inference thrown out of my consciousness, recognized as outside of it, as not being a part of me. I propose, accordingly, to call these inferred existences *ejects*, things thrown out of my consciousness, to distinguish them from objects, things presented in my consciousness, phenomena.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 72.

ejecta (ē-jek′tä), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *ejectum*, neut. of *ejectus*, pp. of *eicere*, *ejicere*, eject: see *eject*, *v.*] Things that are cast out or away; refuse.

Dust and other *ejecta* played but a secondary part in the production of the phenomena.
Amer. Meteor. Jour., III. 109.

ejectamenta (ē-jek-ta-men′tä), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *ejectamentum*, that which is cast out, < *ejectare*, cast out: see *eject*, *v.*] Things which have been cast out; ejecta; refuse.

Facts . . . indicate that a considerable portion of the new mountain may be composed of *ejectamenta*.
Science, V. 66.

ejection (ē-jek′shon), *n.* [< L. *ejectio(n-)*, < *ejectus*, pp. of *eicere*, *ejicere*, eject.] 1. The act of ejecting, or the state of being ejected; expulsion; dismissal; dispossession; rejection.

Then followed those tremendous adventures, those perils by sea, by wreck, by false brethren, by envious searchers; those *ejections* upon islands, those labours by the way, which complete in me the portrait of St. Paul.
Bale, in R. W. Dixon's Hist. Church of Eng., xxi.

Our first parent comforted himself, after his *ejection* out of Paradise, with the foresight of that blessed seed of the woman which should be exhibited almost four thousand years after. *Bp. Hall*, Select Thoughts, § 30.

Some of these alterations are only the *ejections* of a word for one that appeared to him more elegant or more intelligible. *Johnson*, Pref. to Shakespeare.

2. That which is ejected; matter thrown out or expelled.

They [laminated beds alternating with and passing into obsidian] are only partially exposed, being covered up by modern *ejections*. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, i. 62.

Action of ejection and intrusion, in *Scots law*, an action brought when lands or houses are violently taken possession of by another, for the purpose of recovering possession with damages and violent profits.—**Letters of ejection**, in *Scots law*, letters under the royal signet, authorizing the sheriff to eject a tenant or other possessor of land who had been decreed to remove, and who had disobeyed a charge to remove, proceeding on letters of horning on the decree.

ejective (ē-jek′tiv), *a.* [< *eject* + *-ive.*] 1. Pertaining to ejection; casting out; expelling.

It was the one thing needful, I take it, to prove that the sun is an orb possessing intense eruptive or *ejective* energy.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 422.

2. In *philos.*, of the nature of an eject. [Recent.]

This conception symbolizes an indefinite number of ejects, together with one object which the conception of each eject more or less resembles. Its character is therefore mainly *ejective* in respect of what it symbolizes, but mainly objective in respect of its nature.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 74.

ejectively (ē-jek′tiv-li), *adv.* 1. By ejection.—2. In *philos.*, as an eject. [Recent.]

Mental existence is already known to them *ejectively*, although, as may be conceded, never thought upon subjectively. *N. A. Rev.*, CXL. 254.

ejectment (ē-jekt′ment), *n.* [< *eject* + *-ment.*] An ejecting or casting out; specifically, a dispossession; the act of dispossessing or ousting.

Driving him [the devil] out, in the face of the whole congregation, by exorcisms and spiritual *ejectments*.
Warburton, Doctrine of Grace, ii. 4.

Action of ejectment, in *law*, a possessory action, wherein the title to real property may be tried and the possession recovered, wherever the party claiming has a right of entry. See *casual ejector*, under *casual*.

ejector (ē-jek′tor), *n.* One who or that which ejects. Specifically—(*a*) In *law*, one who ejects another from or dispossesses him of his land. (*b*) A device for utilizing the momentum of a jet of steam or air under pressure to lift a liquid or a finely divided solid, such as sand, dust, or ashes. In the simplest form two pipes are placed one within the other, the larger one having a conical shape at the place where the smaller one enters it. A jet of steam or air passing from the smaller pipe upward into the larger pipe tends to cause any liquid, as oil or water, within reach to rise in the larger pipe. In oil-wells such a device is used to raise the oil to the surface. In another form of ejector, for lifting water, the smaller pipe enters a bend of the larger pipe near the top, the force of the jet tending to lift water through the pipe from below. The steam-ejector is also used to lift ashes from the furnace-room of a steamer and to discharge them through a pipe passing overboard above the water-line. The ejector is also used to exhaust the air of a vacuum-brake; in this case the steam-jet moves a column of air instead of water. (*c*) A device for throwing cartridge-shells from a firearm after firing. The common ejector of single- and double-barreled breech-loaders is a bolt underneath the gun-barrel, with a head fitted to the rim of the bore, working automatically back and forth in closing and opening the arm; in the latter movement the head catches against the rim of the shell and pushes it out of the barrel. There are many other devices, as a spring-lever, etc.—**Casual ejector.** See *casual*.

Ejector.

ejector-condenser (ē-jek′tor-kon-den′sėr), *n.* In a steam-engine, a form of condenser operated by the exhaust-steam from the cylinder.

ejido (ā-hē′dō), *n.* [Sp., = Pg. *exido*, a common, < L. *exitus*, a going out, exit: see *exit*.] In *Spanish* and *Mexican law*, a common; a public inclosed space of land. By the laws of Spain pueblos or towns and their inhabitants were entitled to four square leagues of land for their general and common use. This tract was called the *ejido*. In the American law reports the word is used in the plural, and spelled variously *ejidos*, *ehidos*, *egidos*, *exidos*.

ejoo (ē′jö), *n.* [Of Malay origin.] The fiber of the gomuti.

ejulation† (ej-ö-lā′shon), *n.* [< L. *ejulatio(n-)*, < *ejulare*, also deponent *hejulari*, wail, lament, < *heu*, *hei*, *ei*, an exclamation of grief or fear.] An outery; a wailing; a loud cry expressive of grief or pain; mourning; lamentation.

No *ejulation*
Tolled her knell; no dying agony
Frown'd in her death.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, xviii. 53.

Instead of hymns and praises, he breaks out into *ejulations* and effeminate wailings. *Government of the Tongue.*

ejuration† (ej-ö-rā′shon), *n.* [< LL. *ejuratio(n-)*, *ejeratio(n-)*, an abjuring, a resigning, < L. *ejurare*, *ejerare*, abjure, renounce, resign, < *e*, out, + *jurare*, swear.] Solemn disavowal or renunciation. *Bailey*, 1727.

eka-. [< Skt. *eka*, one. Cf. *dui-*.] In *chem.*, a prefix attached to the name of an element and forming with it a provisional name for a hypothetical element which, according to the periodic system of Mendelejeff, should have such properties as to stand in the same group with the element to which the prefix is made and next to it. For example, *eka-aluminium* was the provisional name given by Mendelejeff to a hypothetical element which in the periodic system should have such properties as to stand in the same group as aluminium and next to it. The recently discovered element gallium agrees in properties with those ascribed to eka-aluminium, and this name is now abandoned.

eke (ēk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eked*, ppr. *eking*. [Early mod. E. also *eeke*, *eek;* < ME. *eken*, also assibilated *echen* (> E. dial. *etch*), < AS. *ēcan ȳcan*, *īcan* (pret. *ēcte*, pp. *ēced*) (= OS. *ōkian*, *ōcōn* = OHG. *ouhhōn*, *ouchōn*, *auhhōn* = Icel. *auka* (pret. *aukadhi*) = Sw. *öka* = Dan. *øge*), increase, cause to grow; secondary form, prop. caus. of **eácan* (pret. **eóc*, pp. *eácen*), only in the pp. *eácen* (= OS. *ōcan*, *giōcan*), as adj., increased, enlarged, made pregnant, = OS. **ōcan* = Icel. *auka* (pret. *jōk*) = Goth. *aukan* (pret. *aiauk*), intr., grow, increase; = L. *augere*, increase; prob. connected with Gr. *αὐξάνειν*, *αὔξειν*, increase, which is akin to E. *wax*, increase. Hence *eke*, *adv.* and *conj.*] 1†. To increase; enlarge; lengthen; protract; prolong.

God myghte not a poynte my joies *eche*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1509.

Spare, gentle sister, with reproch my paine to *eeke*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vi. 22.

2. To add to; supply what is lacking to; increase, extend, or make barely sufficient by addition: usually followed by *out:* as, to *eke out* a piece of cloth; to *eke out* a performance.

More bent to *eke* my smartes
Then to reward my trusty true intent,
She gan for me devise a grievous punishment.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 55.

In order to *eke out* the present page, I could not avoid pursuing the metaphor. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 5.

It was their custom, from father to son, to *eke out* the frugal support derived from this little domain by the business of a smith, to which the oldest son was habitually brought up. *Everett*, Orations, II. 5.

eke (ēk), *n.* [< ME. *eke*, also assibilated *eche*, < AS. *eáca*, an increase, < **eácan*, increase: see *eke*, *v.*] Something added to something else. Specifically—(*a*) A short wooden cylinder on which a beehive is placed to increase its capacity when the bees have filled it with comb. [Scotch.]

Neighbour defines *eke* as half a hive placed below the main hive, while a whole hive used in the same way is called a "nadir." *Phin*, Dict. Apiculture, p. 31.

(*b*) Same as *eking*, 2.

eke (ēk), *adv.* and *conj.* [< ME. *eke*, *eek*, *ek*, *ec*, < AS. *eác* = OS. *ōk* = OFries. *āk* = D. *ook* = LG. *āk*, *ōk*, *auk* = OHG. *ouh*, *ouch*, MHG. *ouch*, G. *auch* = Icel. *auk* = Sw. *och* = Dan. *og*, and, also, = Goth. *auk*, for, also; prob. the adverbial acc. of a noun (cf. Icel. *at auk*, besides, to boot, AS. *tō eácan*, besides, moreover), < AS. **eácan*, etc., increase: see *eke*, *v.*] Also; likewise; in addition. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The emperour & *eek* sibile spoken prophesie,
And thei acordiden bothe in feere.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 45.

Up Una rose, up rose the lyon *eke*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 21.

A train-band captain *eke* was he
Of famous London town. *Cowper*, John Gilpin.

ekebergite (ek'e-bėrg-īt), *n.* [After the Swedish mineralogist *Ekeberg*.] A variety of scapolite.

ekename† (ēk'nām), *n.* [ME. *ekename*, *ekname* (= Icel. *auknafn* = Sw. *öknamn* = Dan. *øgenavn*), an added name, < *eke*, an addition, increase, *eken*, add, + *name*, name: see *eke* and *name*. Hence, by misdividing *an ekename* as *a nekename*, the form *nickname*, q. v.] An added name; an epithet; a nickname. See *nickname*.

We have thousands of instances . . . of such *eke-names* or epithet-names being adopted by the person concerned. *Archæologia*, XLIII. 110 (1871).

ekia (ē'ki-ă), *n.* The wild African dog.

eking (ē'king), *n.* [Also *ekeing*; early mod. E. also *eeking*; < ME. **eking*, *echinge*; verbal n. of *eke*, *v.*] **1.** The act of adding.

I dempt there much to have eeked my store,
But such *eeking* hath made my hart sore.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

2. That which is added. Specifically—(*a*) A piece of wood fitted to make good a deficiency in length, as the end of a knee of a ship and the like.

Ekeing is the name given to the timber which, resting upon the shelf, ekes out or fills up the spaces between the apron and the foremost beam, and between the stern post and aftermost beam—the deck hook and deck transom . . . connecting the two sides. *Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 210.

(*b*) The carved work under the lower part of the quarter-piece of a ship at the aft part of the quarter-gallery. Also *eke*.

eklogite, *n.* See *eclogite*.

el[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *ell*[1].

el[2], *n.* See *ell*[2].

el-. [L. *el-*, < Gr. *ἐλ-*, assimilation of *ἐν-* before *λ*.] An assimilated form of *en-*[2] before *l*, as in *el-lipse*.

-el[1]. [ME. *-el*, < AS. *-el*, a noun-suffix, prob. orig. same as *-ere*, E. *-er*. Cf. *-al*, *-ar*, and see *-le*[1]. See *-er*[1].] A suffix of Anglo-Saxon origin, forming nouns, originally denoting the agent, from verbs, as in *runnel*: in modern English, except after *n*, usually written *-le*, as in *bead-le*, *beet-le*[2], etc. See *-le*[1].

-el[2]. [(1) OF. *-el*, mod. *-el*, *-eau*, m., *-elle*, f., < L. *-ellus*, *-ella*, *-ellum*, parallel to *-illus*, etc., being usually dim. *-lu-s*, with assimilation of a preceding consonant. The suffix *-l* (*-lo-*, *-lu-s*, *-el*, etc.) is a common Indo-European formative, with different uses, diminutive, agential, or adjective. It appears also in *-l-et*, q. v. (2) See *-al*, etc.] **1.** A suffix originally and still more or less diminutive in force, sometimes of Teutonic origin, as in *hatch-el* (= *hack-le*, *heck-le*), but usually of Latin origin, as in *chap-el*, *cup-el*, *tunn-el*, etc.—**2.** A suffix of various origin, chiefly Latin, as in *chatt-el*, *chann-el*, *kenn-el*[2], etc. (where it represents Latin *-alis*, E. *-al*), *fenn-el*, *funn-el*, etc. See these words.

E la† (ē lä). In *medieval music*, the second E above middle C: so named by Guido, in whose system it was the highest tone: hence often used by the old dramatists to denote the extreme of any quality, but especially any extravagant or hyperbolical saying.

Necessitie . . . made him . . . stretch his braines as high as *E la* to see how he could recouer pence to defray his charges. *Greene*, Never Too Late.

There are some expressions in it [Dryden's "State of Innocence"] that seem strain'd and a note beyond *E la*. *Langbaine*, Dram. Poets (ed. 1691), p. 72.

elaboracy (ē-lab'ō-rā-si), *n.* [< *elaborate*, *a.*: see *-acy*.] Elaboration. [Rare.]

A minute *elaboracy* of detail.
P. Robinson, Harper's Weekly, June 7, 1884, p. 367.

elaborate (ē-lab'ō-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *elaborated*, ppr. *elaborating*. [< L. *elaboratus*, pp. of *elaborare* (> It. *elaborare* = Sp. Pg. *elaborar* = F. *élaborer*), labor greatly, work out, elaborate, < *e*, out, + *laborare*, labor: see *labor*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To produce with labor; work out; produce in general.

The honey, that is *elaborated* by the bee, . . . affords a great deal of pleasure to the bee herself.
Boyle, Works, II. 355.

Or, in full joy, *elaborate* a sigh. *Young*, Love of Fame.

If the Orchideæ had *elaborated* as much pollen as is produced by other plants, relatively to the number of seeds which they yield, they would have had to produce a most extravagant amount, and this would have caused exhaustion. *Darwin*, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 288.

Specifically—**2.** To improve or refine by successive operations; work out with great care; work up fully or perfectly.

There has been up to the present day an endeavour to explain every existing form of life on the hypothesis that it has been maintained for long ages in a state of balance; or else on the hypothesis that it has been *elaborated*, and is an advance, an improvement, upon its ancestors.
E. R. Lankester, Degeneration, p. 29.

Often . . . a speaker's thought is not weighty enough to sustain *elaborated* style of any kind, and, least of all, *elaborated* imagery. *A. Phelps*, English Style, p. 285.

II. *intrans.* To be or become elaborate; be elaborated. [Rare.]

This custom [of burying a dead man's movables with him] *elaborates* as social development goes through its earlier stages. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 103.

elaborate (ē-lab'ō-rāt), *a.* [= F. *élaboré* = Sp. Pg. *elaborado* = It. *elaborato*, < L. *elaboratus*, pp.: see the verb.] Wrought with labor; finished with great care and nicety of detail; much studied; executed with exactness; highly finished: as, an *elaborate* discourse; an *elaborate* performance.

The Expressions are more florid and *elaborate* in these Descriptions than in most other Parts of the Poem.
Addison, Spectator, No. 321.

His style would never have been elegant; but it might at least have been manly and perspicuous; and nothing but the most *elaborate* care could possibly have made it so bad as it is. *Macaulay*, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

What an *elaborate* theory have we here,
Ingeniously nursed up, pretentiously
Brought forth! *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 177.

=**Syn.** Labored, perfected, highly wrought.

elaborately (ē-lab'ō-rāt-li), *adv.* In an elaborate manner; with elaboration; with nice regard to exactness.

I beleeve that God is no more mov'd with a prayer *elaborately* pend, then men truely charitable are mov'd with the pen'd speech of a Begger. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxiv.

elaborateness (ē-lab'ō-rāt-nes), *n.* The quality of being elaborate, or wrought with great labor.

Yet it [the "Old Batchelor"] is apparently composed with great *elaborateness* of dialogue, and incessant ambition of wit. *Johnson*, Congreve.

elaboration (ē-lab-ō-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *élaboration* = Sp. *elaboración* = Pg. *elaboração* = It. *elaborazione*, < L. *elaboratio*(*n-*), < *elaborare*: see *elaborate*.] **1.** The act of elaborating, or working out or producing; production or formation by a gradual process: as, the *elaboration* of sap by a tree.

Elaboration is a gradual change of structure, in which the organism becomes adapted to more and more varied and complex conditions of existence.
E. R. Lankester, Degeneration, p. 32.

2. The act of working out and finishing with great care and exactness in detail; the act of improving or refining by successive processes; painstaking labor.

It is not my design in these papers to treat of my subject . . . to the full *elaboration*. *Boyle*, Works, IV. 596.

3. Labored finish or completeness; detailed execution; careful work in all parts: as, the *elaboration* of the picture is wonderful.

elaborative (ē-lab'ō-rā-tiv), *a.* Serving, tending, or having power to elaborate; working out with minute attention to completeness and to details; laboriously bringing to a state of completion or perfection.—**Elaborative faculty**, in *psychol.*, the intellectual power of discerning relations and of viewing objects by means of or in relations; the understanding, as defined by the German philosophers; the discursive faculty; thought: a phrase introduced by Sir William Hamilton.

elaborator (ē-lab'ō-rā-tor), *n.* [= F. *elaborateur*, < L. as if **elaborator*, < *elaborare*, elaborate: see *elaborate*, *v.*] One who or that which elaborates.

elaboratory (ē-lab'ō-rā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< *elaborate* + *-ory*. As a noun, after *laboratory*.] **I.** *a.* Elaborating; tending to elaborate. [Rare.]

II.† *n.* A laboratory.

He shew'd us divers rare plants, caves, and an *elaboratory*. *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 1, 1665.

In this retreat of mine, shall I have the use of mine *elaboratory*? *Scott*, Kenilworth, xviii.

elabrate (ē-lā'brāt), *a.* [< NL. **elabratus*, < L. *e-* priv. + *labrum*, lip: see *labrum*.] Having no labrum: an epithet applied in entomology to the mouth when it has no distinct labrum or upper lip, as in the spiders and most *Diptera*.

Elacate (ē-lak'ā-tē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἠλακάτη*, dial. *ἠλακάτα*, *ἀλακάτα*, a distaff.] The typical genus of fishes of the family *Elacatidæ*. *E. canada* is a food-fish of the Atlantic coast of North America and the West Indies, reaching a length of 5 feet and a weight of from 15 to 20 pounds. It is variously known as the *sergeant-fish*, *coalfish*, *bonito*, *cubby-yew* or *cobia*, and *crab-eater*. See cut under *cobia*.

elacatid (ē-lak'ā-tid), *n.* A fish of the family *Elacatidæ*.

Elacatidæ (el-ā-kat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elacate* + *-idæ*.] A family of scombriform fishes, of fusiform shape, with depressed head, smooth scales, lateral line concurrent with the back, eight free spines representing the first dorsal fin, a long second dorsal and anal fin, and acutely lobed tail. The cranium is also characteristic. The type is the cobia or sergeant-fish, *Elacate canada*. See cut under *cobia*.

elacatoid (ē-lak'ā-toid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Elacatidæ*.

II. *n.* An elacatid.

elachert (el'ā-chėrt), *n.* Same as *degote*.

Elachistea (el-ā-kis'tē-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐλάχιστος*, superl. of *ἐλαχύς*, small.] A small genus of olive-brown filamentous marine algæ, belonging to the *Phæosporeæ*, which grow in small tufts attached to other algæ, especially *Fucaceæ*. The basal part of the tuft is composed of densely packed branching filaments, which at the surface branch corymbosely, so as to form a layer of short filaments (paraphyses). At the base of the latter are borne the sporangia and a series of long, unbranched filaments. *Elachistea fucicola* is the commonest species in Great Britain and America.

Elachistinæ (el-ā-kis-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elachistus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of insects, of the parasitic hymenopterous family *Chalcididæ*. They have four-jointed tarsi, slender hind thighs, distinct parapsides, and a submarginal vein reaching the costa without a break. The species are all parasitic, and some of the larvæ spin irregular cocoons, differing in this respect from most other *Chalcididæ*.

Elachistodon (el-ā-kis'tō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐλάχιστος*, superl. of *ἐλαχύς*, small, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), tooth.] A genus of Indian colubriform serpents of the subfamily *Dasypeltinæ*, having esophageal teeth formed by enameled processes of cervical vertebræ projecting into the gullet (as in the genus *Dasypeltis*), but smooth scales, head little distinct from the body, a grooved maxillary tooth, and a loreal plate. *E. westermanni* is an example. *Reinhardt*, 1863.

Elachistus (el-ā-kis'tus), *n.* [NL. (Spinola, 1811), < Gr. *ἐλάχιστος*, superl. of *ἐλαχύς*, small.] The typical genus of *Elachistinæ* (which see),

Elachistus cacæciæ. (Cross shows natural size.)

characterized by the one-spurred hind tibiæ and metallic colors. In Europe 50 species have been described, and in North America 6; the latter are parasitic upon tortricid larvæ. Sometimes wrongly spelled *Elachestus*.

Elæagnaceæ (el′ē-ag-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Elæagnus* + *-aceæ*.] A small natural order of apetalous exogens, scattered over the northern hemisphere. They are trees or shrubs, covered with silvery or brown scales, and having alternate or opposite leaves, and small white or yellow flowers. There are only 3 genera, *Elæagnus*, *Hippophaë*, and *Shepherdia*, including about 25 species, of which 4 are American.

Elæagnus (el-ē-ag′nus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἐλαίαγνος* or *ἐλέαγνος*, a Bœotian marsh-plant, perhaps myrica, sweet gale, ⟨ *ἐλαία*, olive-tree, + *ἄγνος*, equiv. to *λύγος*, a willow-like tree: see *agnus castus*, under *agnus*.] A genus of shrubs or small trees, the type of the order *Elæagnaceæ*, of about 20 species. The fruit, sometimes edible, is a spurious drupe formed of the fleshy calyx-tube inclosing

Flowering Branch of Oleaster (*Elæagnus angustifolia*). *a*, fruit; *b*, section of same.

the one-seeded nut. Several species are cultivated for their ornamental silvery-scurfy foliage, especially the oleaster, *E. angustifolia*, of Europe, and several variegated varieties from Japan. The silver-berry, *E. argentea*, with silvery berries, is a native of northern America.

Elæis (e-lē′is), *n.* [NL., so named in reference to palm-oil, yielded by the African species, ⟨ Gr. *ἔλαιον*, olive-oil, oil in general, ⟨ *ἐλαία*, the olive-tree: see *oil* and *olive*.] A genus of palms, of 3 or 4 species, found in Africa and tropical South America, with low stems and pinnate leaves. The fruit is red or yellow, consisting of a fleshy and oleaginous pericarp surrounding a hard nut. The oil-palm of Africa, *E. Guineensis*, is common along the western coast, where the oil obtained from the fruit forms an article of food and export. It is also cultivated in Brazil and elsewhere. See *palm-oil*.

Elænia (e-lē′ni-ą), *n.* [NL. (Sundevall, 1835, in the form *Elainia*).] An extensive genus of small olivaceous flycatchers of Central America, of the family *Tyrannidæ*, sometimes giving name to a subfamily *Elæniinæ*. There are about 20 species of *Elænia* proper, such as *E. pagana*, *E. placens*, etc. The name of the genus refers to the prevailing olivaceous coloration of the species. Also written *Elainia*, *Elania*, *Elæna*.

Elæniinæ (e-lē-ni-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Elænia* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Tyrannidæ*, named from the genus *Elænia*. The bill is in most cases compressed and but sparingly bristled, contrary to the rule in *Tyrannidæ*; the feet are feeble and the wings generally short. The prevailing colors are olive greens and browns, whence the birds are collectively known as *olive-tyrants*. They are distributed over all the Neotropical region, reaching to the border of the United States. The limits of the subfamily are not fixed; Sclater admits 19 genera. Also *Elæneinæ*, *Elæninæ*, *Elaineinæ*, *Elainінæ*.

elæoblast (e-lē′ō-blást), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ἔλαιον*, oil, + *βλαστός*, germ.] In *zoöl.*, the urochord of certain ascidians; a rudimentary notochord, occurring in the embryos of the salps.

The placenta becomes more sharply marked off from the body of the embryo, at the posterior end of which a structure known as the *elæoblast* — the equivalent of the notochord — makes its appearance. . . . The embryo is born as a small fully developed salpa, which, however, still possesses the remains of the placenta and the *elæoblast*.
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), II. 107.

elæoblastic (e-lē-ō-blas′tik), *a.* [⟨ *elæoblast* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the elæoblast; composing the elæoblast: as, *elæoblastic* cells.

Elæocarpus (e-lē-ō-kär′pus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἐλαία*, the olive-tree, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A genus of trees and shrubs, of the order *Tiliaceæ*, containing 50 species, natives of India and Australia and the intervening islands. They have simple leaves and racemes of small flowers. The fruit is an oblong or globose drupe, consisting of a rough bony nut surrounded by a fleshy pulp. In India the fruit of several species is used in curries, or pickled like olives. Some species of Australia and New Zealand yield a light but very tough wood.

Elæodendron (e-lē-ō-den′dron), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἐλαία*, the olive-tree, + *δένδρον*, a tree.] A celastraceous genus of small trees or shrubs, of about 30 species, sparsely scattered through tropical regions. *E. croceum* furnishes the saffron-wood of Natal. *E. glaucum* is a native of Ceylon and Coromandel, and is known by the name of Ceylon tea.

Elæodes (el-ē-ō′dēz), *n.* [NL. (Eschscholtz, as *Eleodes*), ⟨ Gr. *ἐλαιώδης*, contr. of *ἐλαιοειδής*, oily, ⟨ *ἔλαιον*, olive-oil, oil, + *εἶδος*, appearance.] A genus of beetles, of the family *Tenebrionidæ*, containing large species with the tarsi spinose or setose, and the connate elytra partly embracing the body: so called from the oily fluid discharged by the insects when irritated. There are about 50 species, all of the United States, where they take the place of the species of *Blaps* in the old world. *E. obscura* and *E. gigantea* are examples; the latter is 1¼ inches long. The fluid, as in *Blaps*, is secreted by two glands near the anus, and is sometimes ejected to a distance of three or four inches. It has a penetrating and indescribably offensive odor. Also spelled *Eleodes*.

elæodochon (el-ē-od′ō-kon), *n.*; pl. *elæodocha* (-kä). [⟨ Gr. *ἐλαιοδόχος* or *-δόκος*, holding oil, ⟨ *ἔλαιον*, olive-oil, oil, + *δέχεσθαι*, *δέκεσθαι*, receive, contain.] The uropygial gland or rump-gland of a bird; the oil-gland, a kind of sebaceous follicle saddled upon the pope's-nose at the root of the tail. It is composed of numerous slender tubes or follicles, which secrete the greasy fluid, and the ducts of which, uniting successively in larger tubes, finally open by one or more pores, commonly upon a little nipple-like elevation. Birds press out a drop of oil with the beak, and dress the feathers with it, in the operation called *preening*. The gland is large and always present in aquatic birds, which have need of a waterproof plumage; it is smaller in land-birds, as a rule, and wanting in some. The character of the elæodochon, whether it be bare or surmounted by a circlet of feathers, distinguishes various natural groups of birds.

Top of Pope's-nose of a Skua Gull (*Stercorarius parasiticus*). *E*, elæodochon, or oil-gland, with circlet of feathers; *C*, *C*, upper tail-coverts; *R*, quills of two central tail-feathers, or rectrices.

elæolite (e-lē′ō-līt), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ἔλαιον*, olive-oil, oil, + *λίθος*, a stone.] A coarse massive variety of nephelite, of a waxy, greasy luster, and presenting various shades of green, gray, and red. The predominance of soda in its composition renders its alteration a frequent source of zeolites, as thomsonite. Also *elæolite*.

elæolite-syenite (e-lē′ō-līt-sī′e-nīt), *n.* A rock composed essentially of the minerals elæolite and orthoclase, and having a granitoid structure. With these minerals are very commonly associated others in lesser quantity, such as plagioclase, augite, hornblende, biotite, magnetite, apatite, zircon, sodalite, and sphene. The most important and classic occurrence of elæolite-syenite is in southern Norway, where it is the repository of many interesting minerals and of several of the very rare metals, such as yttrium, cerium, niobium, etc. Varieties of this rock containing considerable zircon have been frequently designated as *zircon-syenite*; a variety from Miask, Russia, with much mica, is known as *miascite*; one from Mount Foya in Portugal, which was supposed to contain hornblende, as *foyaite*; and one from Ditro in Transylvania, containing sodalite and spinel, as *ditroite*.

elæometer (el-ē-om′e-tėr), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ἔλαιον*, olive-oil, oil, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] A hydrometer for testing the purity of olive- and almond-oils by determining their densities. Also *elaiometer*.

elæoptene (el-ē-op′tēn), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ἔλαιον*, olive-oil, oil, + *πτηνός*, winged.] The liquid portion of volatile oils, as distinguished from the concrete or crystallizable portion, called *stearoptene* (which see). Also *elaopten*, *oleoptene*.

elæosaccharine (e-lē-ō-sak′ą-rin), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *ἔλαιον*, olive-oil, oil, + *σάκχαρον*, sugar.] Containing both oil and sugar.

elaic (e-lā′ik), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *ἐλαϊκός*, ⟨ *ἐλαία*, the olive-tree: see *olive*.] Same as *oleic*.

elaidate (e-lā′i-dāt), *n.* [⟨ *elaidic* + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, a salt formed by the union of elaidic acid with a base.

elaidic (el-ą-id′ik), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *ἐλαΐς* (*ἐλαϊδ-*), equiv. to *ἐλαία*, the olive-tree, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to oleic acid or elain.—**Elaidic acid**, $C_{18}H_{34}O_2$, a fatty acid forming crystalline leaflets, obtained from oleic acid by adding nitrous or hyponitrous acid.

elaidin, elaidine (e-lā′i-din), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ἐλαΐς* (*ἐλαϊδ-*), the olive-tree, + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] In *chem.*, a fatty substance, white, crystalline, produced by the action of nitric acid upon certain oils, especially castor-oil.

elain, elaine (e-lā′in), *n.* [= F. *élaïne*; ⟨ Gr. *ἐλαία*, olive-oil, oil, + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] The liquid principle of oils and fats: same as *olein*.

elaiodic (el-ā-od′ik), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *ἐλαιώδης*, oily (see *Elæodes*), + *-ic*.] Derived from castor-oil: as, *elaiodic* acid.

elaiometer (el-ą-om′e-tėr), *n.* Same as *elæometer*.

elaldehyde (e-lal′dē-hīd), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ἔλ(αιον)*, oil, + *aldehyde*.] In *chem.*, a solid polymeric modification of acetaldehyde, containing three molecules in one. Perhaps identical with paraldehyde.

Elamite (ē′lam-īt), *n.* and *a.* [⟨ *Elam* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] **I.** *n.* An inhabitant of ancient Elam, a country east of Babylonia, commonly regarded as corresponding nearly to the old province of Susiana in Persia (now Khuzistan).

II. *a.* Pertaining to Elam or the Elamites.

elamp† (ē-lamp′), *v. i.* [⟨ L. *e*, out, + E. *lamp*: see *lamp*.] To shine.

As when the cheerful sun, *elamping* wide,
Glads all the world with his uprising ray.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Victory and Triumph, i.

This, indeed, is deformed by words neither English nor Latin, but simply barbarous, as *elamping*, eblazon, deprostrate, purpured, glitterand, and many others.
Hallam, Introd. Lit. of Europe, iii. 5.

élan (ā-loṅ′), *n.* [F., ⟨ *élancer*, shoot, incite, refl. rush forward, dash: see *elance*.] Ardor inspired by enthusiasm, passion, or the like; dash.

elance (e-lâns′), *v. t.* [⟨ F. *élancer*, ⟨ *é-* (L. *e*), out, + *lancer*, dart, hurl, ⟨ *lance*, a lance.] To throw or shoot; hurl; dart. [Rare.]

While thy unerring hand *elanc'd*
Another, and another dart, the people
Joyfully repeated Io!
Prior, tr. of Second Hymn of Callimachus.

Elance thy thought, and think of more than man.
Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

eland (ē′land), *n.* [⟨ D. *eland*, an elk (in South Africa applied to the eland), = G. *elend*, *elen* (⟩ F. *élan*), *elendthier*, elk, ⟨ Lith. *elnis* = Pol. *jelen'* = OBulg. *jeleni*, elk. See *elk*[1].] 1. The Cape elk, *Oreas canna*, a large bubaline antelope of South Africa, standing 5 feet high at the withers, and weighing from 700 to 900 pounds. Its flesh is much prized, especially the hams, which are dried and used like tongue. It has in consequence been almost extirpated in the neighborhood of Cape Colony, where it formerly abounded. Also called *elk*.

Eland (*Oreas canna*).

Our party was well supplied with *eland* flesh during our passage through the desert; and it being superior to beef, and the animal as large as an ox, it seems strange that it has not yet been introduced into England.
Livingstone.

2. A name sometimes used for the moose.

elanet (el′ą-net), *n.* [⟨ *Elanus* + dim. *-et*.] A kite or glede of the genus *Elanus*. *G. Cuvier*.

Elanoides (el-ą-noi′dēz), *n.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1848, after Vieillot, 1818), ⟨ *Elanus* + Gr. *εἶδος*.] A genus of birds, of the family *Falconidæ*; the swallow-tailed kites. The tail is extremely long and deeply forficate, the wings are long and pointed, the feet

Swallow-tailed Kite (*Elanoides forficatus*).

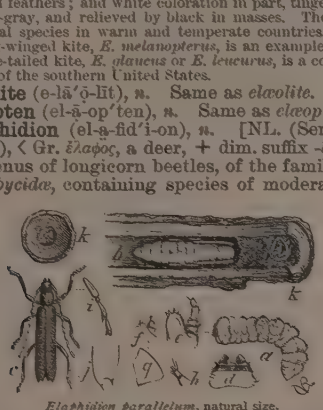
are small, and the bill is simple. The genus is related to *Nauclerus*, of which it is held by some to be a subgenus. The type is the swallow-tailed kite of the United States, which is white with a glossy-black mantle, wings, and tail, and about two feet long, the tail forming more than half the length when full-grown.

Elanus (el'ą-nus), *n.* [NL. (Savigny, 1809), < Gr. ἐλαύνειν, drive, set in motion: see *elastic.*] A genus of small milvine birds, of the family *Falconidæ;* the pearl kites. They have a weak bill and claws; very short tarsi, feathered part way down in front, but elsewhere finely reticulate; long, pointed wings; short, square, or emarginate tail, with broad feathers; and white coloration in part, tinged with pearl-gray, and relieved by black in masses. There are several species in warm and temperate countries. The black-winged kite, *E. melanopterus,* is an example. The white-tailed kite, *E. glaucus* or *E. leucurus,* is a common bird of the southern United States.

elaolite (el-ā'ō-līt), *n.* Same as *elæolite.*

elaopten (el-ā-op'ten), *n.* Same as *elæoptene.*

Elaphidion (el-ą-fid'i-on), *n.* [NL. (Serville, 1834), < Gr. ἔλαφος, a deer, + dim. suffix *-ιδιον.*] A genus of longicorn beetles, of the family *Cerambycidæ,* containing species of moderate or



Elaphidion parallelum, natural size.

a, larva; *b,* twig split open, showing inclosed pupa; *b,* severed end of twig; *c,* beetle; *i,* basal joints of an antenna, showing the characteristic spines at the tip of the third and fourth joints; *f,* tip of elytron; *d, e, f, g, h,* head, maxilla, labium, mandible, and antenna of larva.

large size, with moderately long spinose antennæ and rounded thorax. About 20 species are known, all from North America and the West Indies. *E. parallelum* is a common species in the northern and eastern United States, about half an inch long, and ashy-brown in color; its larva bores into oak and hickory. Also *Elaphidium.*

elaphine (el'ą-fin), *a.* [< NL. *elaphus,* < Gr. ἔλαφος, a deer: see *Elaphus.*] Pertaining to the red deer, *Cervus elaphus,* or to that section of the genus *Cervus* which this species represents.

Elaphodus (e-laf'ō-dus), *n.* [NL. (Milne-Edwards, 1872), irreg. < Gr. ἔλαφος, a deer, + εἶδος, form.] A genus of muntjacs or *Cervulinæ* of China, represented by Michie's tufted deer, *Ela-*

Tufted Deer (*Elaphodus michianus*).

phodus michianus, formerly called *Lophotragus,* having unbranched antlers and no frontal cutaneous glands.

Elaphomyces (el-ą-fom'i-sēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔλαφος, a deer, + μύκης, a mushroom.] A genus of subterranean fungi, belonging to the *Tuberaceæ. Elaphomyces granulatus,* the common species, produces nearly spherical tuber-like conceptacles, varying from the size of a hazelnut to that of a walnut. The surface is covered with fine warts. The contents consist chiefly of the black spores, from 1 to 8 in each ascus.

Elaphrus riparius.
(Line shows natural size.)

Elaphridæ (e-laf'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elaphrus* + *-idæ.*] A family of *Coleoptera,* named from the genus *Elaphrus.* Also *Elaphridea, Elaphrides.*

Elaphrus (e-laf'rus), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1801), < Gr. ἐλαφρός, light in moving.] A genus of adephagous beetles, of the family *Carabidæ* and subfamily *Carabinæ.* They are of small size and stout form, with the elytra impressed, the mandibles setigerous, and the antennæ free at the base. About 30 species are known, 11 of them North American. *E. riparius,* about a quarter of an inch long, is a common European species.

elaphure (el'ą-fūr), *n.* [< *Elaphurus.*] A large deer, *Elaphurus davidianus,* of northern China, remarkable for the strong development and branching of the brow-antler and an inverse reduction of the other antlers, but otherwise related to the red deer and other species of the genus *Cervus.*

Elaphurus (el-ą-fū'rus), *n.* [NL. (Milne-Edwards), < Gr. ἔλαφος, the stag, + οὐρά, tail.] A genus of *Cervidæ* related to the stag, but having a longer tail and inversely developed antlers. See *elaphure.*

Elaphus (el'ą-fus), *n.* [NL. (Hamilton Smith, 1827), < Gr. ἔλαφος, a stag.] A genus of *Cervidæ,* containing such large deer as the American elk or wapiti, *E. (Cervus) canadensis.* See cut under *wapiti.*

elapid (el'ą-pid), *n.* A serpent of the family *Elapidæ.*

Elapidæ (ē-lap'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elaps,* the typical genus, + *-idæ.*] A family of venomous serpents, of the suborder *Proteroglypha,* order *Ophidia,* typified by the genus *Elaps.* They have poison-glands and grooved poison-fangs, behind which are usually solid hooked teeth, the palatine and pterygoid bones and the lower jaw having teeth also. The tail is not compressed. Species inhabit tropical and warm temperate regions of both hemispheres. Among them are the most poisonous of snakes, as the Indian cobra, *Naja tripudians,* and the Egyptian asp, *N. haje.* Others are much less to be dreaded, as the harlequin-snake of the United States, *Elaps fulvius.* There are upward of 20 genera and numerous species. The family is restricted by Cope to forms lacking postfrontal bones, when most of the serpents usually placed in it are brought under *Najidæ* (which see). Also *Elapsidæ.* See cuts under *asp, cobra-de-capello,* and *coral-snake.*

elapidation (ē-lap-i-dā'shon), *n.* [< L. *elapidatus,* cleared from stone, < *e,* out, + *lapidatus,* pp. of *lapidare,* throw stones at, < *lapis* (*lapid-*), a stone; cf. *dilapidate.*] A clearing away of stones. *Bailey,* 1731. [Rare.]

elapoid (el'ą-poid), *a.* [< *Elaps* + *-oid.*] Resembling a serpent of the genus *Elaps;* belonging or related to the *Elapidæ;* cobriform, not crotaliform, as a venomous serpent.

Elaps (ē'laps), *n.* [NL., a var. of *elops,* < L. *elops:* see *Elops.*] A genus of venomous serpents, giving name to the family *Elapidæ,* having two nasal plates. The species are beautifully ringed with black and red, and some of them are called coral-snakes, as *E. corallina* of tropical America, and harlequin-snakes, as *E. fulvius* of North America. See cut under *coral-snake.*

elapse (ē-laps'), *v. i.;* pret. and pp. *elapsed,* ppr. *elapsing.* [< L. *elapsus,* pp. of *elabi,* glide away, < *e,* out, away, + *labi,* glide, fall: see *lapse.*] **1.** To slide, slip, or glide away; pass away with or as if with a continuous gliding motion: used of time.

> Several years *elapsed* before such a vacancy offered itself by the death of the archpriest of Uzeda.
> *Prescott,* Ferd. and Isa., ii. 5.

2†. To pass out of view or consideration; suffer lapse or neglect.

> Such great acts do facilitate our pardon, and hasten the restitution, and in a few days comprise the *elapsed* duty of many months. *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), I. 189.

elapse (ē-laps'), *n.* [< *elapse, v.*] The act of passing; lapse. [Rare.]

> To sink themselves [the Pietists] into an entire repose and tranquillity of mind. In this state of silence to attend the secret *elapse* and flowings in of the Holy Spirit, that may fill their minds with peace and consolation, joys or raptures. *Addison,* Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 531.
>
> After an *elapse* of years.
> *Annals of Phil. and Penn.,* I. 533.

Elapsidæ (ē-lap'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elaps* + *-idæ.*] Same as *Elapidæ.*

elapsion (ē-lap'shon), *n.* [< *elapse* + *-ion.*] The act of elapsing; lapse. *E. Phillips,* 1706. [Rare.]

elaqueate (ē-lak'wē-āt), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *elaqueated,* ppr. *elaqueating.* [< L. *elaqueatus,* pp. of *elaqueare,* disentangle, < *e,* out, + *laqueus,* a snare.] To disentangle. *Coles,* 1717. [Rare.]

Elasipoda (el-ą-sip'ō-dą), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Elasmopoda.*

elasmapod (e-las'mą-pod), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *elasmapodous.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Elasmapoda.*

Elasmapoda (el-as-map'ō-dą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἐλασμός, ἔλασμα, a metal plate, + ποίς (ποδ-) = E. *foot.*] An ordinal or other group of deep-sea holothurians. They exhibit distinct bilateral symmetry, having both a dorsal and a ventral surface, the ambulatory ambulacra confined to the latter, and the acephalic region usually specialized. About 50 species are known (all only recently), of several genera, as *Elpidia, Kolga, Irpa,* etc. Also *Elasipoda.*

elasmapodous (el-as-map'ō-dus), *a.* Pertaining to the *Elasmapoda.* Also *elasmapod.*

Elasmiæ (e-las'mi-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.; cf. *Elasmus.*] A group of tineid moths. *Hübner,* 1816.

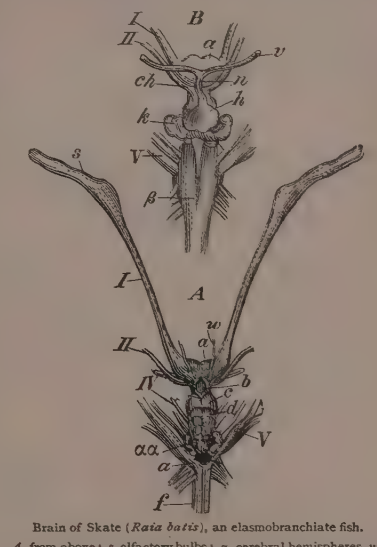
Elasminæ (el-as-mī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Howard, 1886), < *Elasmus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Chalcididæ,* represented by the genus *Elasmus,* having four-jointed tarsi and swollen hind thighs. Also *Elasmoidæ.*

elasmobranch (e-las'mō-brangk), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Elasmobranchii.*

II. *n.* A vertebrate of the group *Elasmobranchii.*

elasmobranchian, elasmobranchiate (e-las-mō-brang'ki-an, -ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* Same as *elasmobranch.*

Elasmobranchii (e-las-mō-brang'ki-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἐλασμός or ἔλασμα, a metal plate (see *Elasmus*), + βράγχια, gills.] A class, subclass, or order of fishes, otherwise known as *Chondropterygii* and *Selachii,* including the sharks and skates: so named from the lamellar branchiæ, or plate-like gills. These lamelliform gills are fixed both at their distal and proximal ends, so that they separate the branchial cavity into as many chambers as there are branchiæ. The group is characterized by the cartilaginous skeleton, with the cranial elements not sutured together; the usually heterocercal tail, with the spinal column running into the upper lobe; the presence of pectoral and ventral fins; the mouth generally inferior,



Brain of Skate (*Raia batis*), an elasmobranchiate fish.

A, from above: *s,* olfactory bulbs; *a,* cerebral hemispheres, united in the middle line; *b,* thalamencephalon; *c,* mesencephalon; *d,* cerebellum; *aa,* plaited bands formed by the restiform bodies; *I, II, IV, V,* first (olfactory), second (optic), fourth, and fifth pairs of cerebral nerves; *f,* medulla oblongata; *w,* a blood-vessel. *B,* from below, in part enlarged: *ch,* optic chiasm; *h,* pituitary body; *n* and *v,* vessels connected with *h*; *k,* saccus vasculosus; *β,* pyramids of medulla oblongata; *a, I, II, V,* same as in *A.*

or on the under surface of the head; the gill-pouches and -slits usually 5, sometimes 6 or 7, generally with an equal number of external apertures, but in the *Holocephali* with only one on each side; the optic nerves chiasmal; the intestine with a spiral valve, and the arterial cone with pluriserial valves; and the skin either naked, or with placoid scales, forming shagreen or other armor. The division of the group varies; it is now usually divided into two subclasses, *Holocephali* and *Plagiostomi,* the latter including the sharks and the rays.

Elasmodectes (e-las-mō-dek'tēz), *n.* Same as *Elasmognathus,* 2.

Elasmodon (e-las'mō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐλασμός, a thin plate (see *Elasmus*), + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth.*] A genus of elephants, the same as *Elephas* proper, or *Euelephas,* containing the Asiatic as distinguished from the African elephant of the genus *Loxodon:* so named by Falconer from the laminar pattern of the molars. See first cut under *elephant.*

Elasmognatha (el-as-mog'nā-thą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *Elasmognathus:* see *elasmognathous.*] In *conch.,* a section of terrestrial pulmonate gastropods in which the jaw is elasmognathous. It includes the family *Succiniidæ.*

elasmognathous (el-as-mog'nā-thus), *a.* [< NL. *Elasmognathus,* < Gr. ἐλασμός, a thin plate, + γνάθος, jaw.] In *conch.,* having a jaw with a quadrangular plate or appendage diverging from the upper margin: applied to the *Succiniidæ.*

Elasmognathus (el-as-mog'nā-thus), *n.* [NL.: see *elasmognathous.*] **1.** A genus of American tapirs, characterized by having the nasal sep-

tum or prolongation of the mesethmoid bone prominent and perfectly ossified. *E. bairdi*, the type, is a large Nicaraguan species about 40 inches long and 22 high. *E. dowi* is another Central American form. See cut under *tapir*.

2. A genus of extinct chimæroid fishes, later (1888) called *Elasmodectes*. *Egerton*.

Elasmoidæ (el-as-moi'dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elasmus* + *-oidæ*.] Same as *Elasminæ*. *Förster*, 1856.

elasmosaur (e-las'mō-sâr), *n.* A reptile of the genus *Elasmosaurus* or family *Elasmosauridæ*.

Skeleton of an Elasmosaur (*Elasmosaurus platyurus*).

Elasmosauridæ (e-las-mō-sâ'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elasmosaurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct natatorial reptiles, taking name from the genus *Elasmosaurus*.

Elasmosaurus (e-las-mō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL. (Cope, 1868), < Gr. *ἐλασμός*, *ἔλασμα*, a thin plate, + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] An American genus of extinct reptiles, of the order *Sauropterygia*, related to the plesiosaurs, but differing in the structure of the pectoral arch. A species was upward of 40 feet long, aquatic and piscivorous, with a very long neck, small head, paddle-like limbs and tail, and long, sharp teeth.

Elasmotheriidæ (e-las'mō-thē-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elasmotherium* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct perissodactyl quadrupeds, without canines or incisors, and with a crenulated longitudinal ridge on the lower molars: a group having relationships with both the horse and the rhinoceros, but much more closely related to the latter in the order of ungulates. *Gill*, 1872.

Elasmotherium (e-las-mō-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐλασμός*, a thin plate, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] The typical genus of the family *Elasmotheriidæ*.

Elasmus (e-las'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐλασμός* (also *ἔλασμα*), a metal plate, < *ἐλαίνειν* (*ἐλα-*), drive, strike, beat out: see *elastic*.] A genus of parasitic hymenopterous insects, of the family *Chalcididæ*, representing the subfamily *Elasminæ*, having four-jointed tarsi, enlarged hind femora, and the antennæ ramose in the male. The species are all of small size, and some are secondary parasites — that is, parasites of parasites. *E. pullatus* is a North American example. *Westwood*, 1833.

Elassoma (el-a-sō'mă), *n.* [NL. (Jordan, 1877), < Gr. as if **ἐλάσωμα*, a diminution, loss, defect, defeat, < *ἐλασσοῦν*, make less, < *ἐλάσσων*, less, compar. of *ἐλαχύς*, little, small.] A genus of very small fresh-water fishes of North America, representing the family *Elassomidæ*.

elassome (el'a-sōm), *n.* A fish of the family *Elassomidæ*. *D. S. Jordan*.

Elassomidæ (el-a-som'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elassoma* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Elassoma*. They have an oblong compressed body covered with rather large cycloid scales, no lateral line, unarmed opercular bones, conic teeth in the jaws, and toothless palate; the dorsal fin is short and has about 4 spines, the anal still smaller with 3 spines, and the ventral thoracic and normal, with 1 spine and 5 rays. Only two species are known; they inhabit sluggish streams and ponds of the southern United States, and are among the smallest of fishes, rarely exceeding 1½ inches in length. Also *Elassomatidæ*.

elassomoid (e-las'ō-moid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Elassomidæ*.

II. *n.* An elassome.

elastic (ē-lăs'tik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *elastick* (first recorded in the form *elastical*: see first quot.); = F. *élastique* = Sp. *elástico* = Pg. It. *elastico* (cf. D. G. *elastisch* = Dan. Sw. *elastisk*), < NL. *elasticus* (NGr. *ἐλαστικός*), elastic, < Gr. as if **ἐλαστής*, for *ἐλατής*, equiv. to *ἐλατήρ*, a driver, hurler (see *elater*[2]), < *ἐλαίνειν* (*ἐλα-*), drive, set in motion, push, strike, beat out.]

I. *a.* 1†. Serving, as a catapult, to hurl missiles by the force of a spring.

> By what *elastick* engines did she rear
> The starry roof, and roll the orbs in air?
> *Sir R. Blackmore.*

2. Having, as a solid body, the power of returning to the form from which it is bent, extended, pressed, pulled, or distorted, as soon as the force applied is removed; having, as a fluid, the property of recovering its former volume after compression. A body is perfectly elastic when it has the property of resisting a given deformation equally, however that deformation may have been produced, whether slowly or suddenly, etc. All bodies, however, have different elasticities at different temperatures, and if the deformation is so sudden as to change the temperature of the body and so alter its resistance to deformation, this is not considered as showing it to be imperfectly elastic.

> For the more easy understanding of the experiments triable by our engine, I thought it not superfluous nor unseasonable, in the recital of this first of them, to insinuate that notion by which it seems likely that most, if not all of them, will prove explicable. Your Lordship will easily suppose that the notion I speak of is that there is a spring, or *elastical* power, in the air we live in. By which *ἐλατὴρ* or spring of the air, that which I mean is this: that our air either consists of, or at least abounds with, parts of such a nature that in case they be bent or compressed by the weight of the incumbent part of the atmosphere, or by any other body, they do endeavor, as much as in them lieth, to free themselves from that pressure, by bearing against the contiguous bodies that keep them bent; and as soon as those bodies are removed, or reduced to give them way, by presently unbending and stretching out themselves, either quite, or so far forth as the contiguous bodies that resist them permit, and thereby expanding the whole parcel of air these *elastical* bodies compose. *Boyle*, Spring of the Air (1659).

> A body is called *elastic* in which a particle moved from its natural position of equilibrium has a tendency to return to its first position as soon as the external cause which had displaced it has ceased. *Blaserna*, Sound (trans.), p. 4.

Figuratively — 3. Admitting of extension; capable of expanding and contracting, according to circumstances; hence, yielding and accommodating: as, an *elastic* conscience; *elastic* principles.

> A volunteer navy may in some degree supply the place of privateers, supposing that plenty of time and an *elastic* organization are at command.
> *J. R. Soley*, Blockade and Cruisers, p. 169.

4. Possessing the power or quality of recovering from depression or exhaustion; able to resist a depressing or exhausting influence; capable of sustaining shocks without permanent injury: as, *elastic* spirits.

> The herds are *elastic* with health. *Landor.*

Curve of elastic resistance. See *curve*. — **Elastic belting,** a material made in bands from half an inch to several inches in width, plain or striped, and having thin slips of india-rubber lying in the direction of its length and covered by woven material of cotton, silk, or the like, which completely conceals the india-rubber, unless the belting is stretched. The threads of rubber are usually square in section, having been cut from thin sheets. — **Elastic bitumen.** Same as *elaterite*. — **Elastic button.** See *button*. — **Elastic cartilage,** cartilage represented in the pinna, the epiglottis, and elsewhere, which is opaque, yellowish, flexible, and tough, and in which the matrix except in the immediate vicinity of the cells is permeated by numerous elastic fibers. — **Elastic curve.** See *curve*. — **Elastic fabric,** a cloth or ribbon into which threads of rubber called *shirrs* are woven. — **Elastic fibers,** in *anat.*, fibers of elastic quality traversing the intercellular substance of connective tissue. They are of a light-yellow color, branch and anastomose freely, and strongly resist chemical treatment. — **Elastic flannel.** See *flannel*. — **Elastic fluid,** a fluid which has the property of expanding in all directions on the removal of external pressure, as gases and vapors. See *gas*. — **Elastic glue.** See *glue*. — **Elastic gum,** india-rubber. — **Elastic mineral pitch,** a brown, massive, elastic variety of bitumen. — **Elastic mold,** a mold of glue used for copying casts. — **Elastic tissue,** in *anat.*, connective tissue made elastic by the presence of abundant elastic fibers. Such tissue is found in the middle coat of arteries, the larynx, Eustachian tube, yellow ligaments of the vertebræ, etc., and forms in some animals the ligamentum nuchæ. Mixed with cartilage, it constitutes a variety of the latter known as yellow or elastic fibrocartilage. — **Elastic type,** a type made of roller-composition (glue, glycerin, and sugar) or prepared guttapercha, which yields under impression: used generally in the form of a stereotype for hand-stamping with ink, for which elasticity is desirable. — **Elastic webbing,** a material similar to elastic belting, but of greater width.

II. *n.* A piece or strip of india-rubber, or of webbing or belting made elastic by the incorporation of india-rubber, used as a band, garter, or the like. [U. S.]

elasticalt (ē-lăs'ti-kal), *a.* [See *elastic*.] Same as *elastic*.

elastically (ē-lăs'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In an elastic manner; with elasticity or power of accommodation.

> Comedy . . . *elastically* lending itself to the tone and taste of the times without sacrificing the laws of its own being. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., Int., p. xxxv.

elastician (ē-las-tish'an), *n.* [< *elastic* + *-ian*.] A person devoted to the advancement of the knowledge of elasticity.

elasticity (ē-las-tis'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *élasticité* = Sp. *elasticidad* = Pg. *elasticidade* = It. *elasticità* = D. *elasticiteit* = G. *elasticität* = Dan. Sw. *elasticitet*, < NL. **elasticita(t-)s*, elasticity, < *elasticus*, elastic: see *elastic* and *-ity*.] The property of being elastic, in any sense; especially, that physical force resident in the smallest sensible parts of bodies, by virtue of which the holding of them in a state of strain (change of size or shape) involves work, which for small strains is proportional to the square of the amount of the strain. There are different kinds of elasticity, corresponding to the different kinds of strain.

> If the restitution of a springy body, forcibly bent, proceed only from the endeavor of the compressed parts themselves to recover their former state, one may not impertinently take notice of the *elasticity* that iron, silver and brass acquire by hammering.
> *Boyle*, Great Effects of Motion.

> On the fingers of the queen were ten gold rings, the hoops of which were not continuous, but open like bracelets to admit of *elasticity*.
> *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 382.

> Never did the finances of the country give stronger evidence of vitality, soundness, and *elasticity* than was produced when Lowe, on opening the budget of 1871 on April 20, showed the yield of the revenue for 1870–1 to have exceeded the estimate by two millions and a quarter.
> *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, II. 363.

> He [Berkeley] returned . . . to have the primacy of Ireland within his reach. But we always feel that he has not the same *elasticity* and heartiness of life as before.
> *Scotsman* (newspaper).

Axis of elasticity, axis of direct elasticity. See *axis*[1]. — **Coefficient of elasticity.** See *coefficient*. — **Elasticity of bulk,** resistance to change of bulk. — **Elasticity of shape,** resistance to change of shape. — **Fresnel's surface of elasticity,** a surface whose radii vectores are proportional to the square roots of the elastic forces which, upon Fresnel's theory of light, are exerted in the directions of those radii round any point of a crystalline body. — **Light-elasticity.** See *light*. — **Limit of elasticity,** an amount of deformation which if applied to a body is such that if made any greater the body will not completely spring back when released. — **Modulus of elasticity,** the ratio of stress to strain: also termed the *elasticity* simply. See *modulus*. — **Perfect elasticity,** the property of being perfectly elastic. See *elastic, a.*, 2.

elasticness (ē-lăs'tik-nes), *n.* Elasticity. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

elastin (ē-lăs'tin), *n.* [< *elast-ic* + *-in*[2].] In *chem.*, a body closely resembling albumen, except that it is free from sulphur, forming the principal substance of the elastic fiber which is the characteristic constituent of certain tissues.

elatchee (ē-lach'ē), *n.* [< Hind. *elāchī*, *ilāchī*.] Cardamom.

elate (ē-lāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *elated*, ppr. *elating*. [< L. *elatus*, pp. of *efferre*, bring out, lift up, < *ex*, out, + *ferre*, carry (= E. *bear*[1]), pp. *latus*: see *ablative*, and cf. *collate*, *delate*[1], *delate*[2], *dilate*, *illate*, *prolate*, *relate*, etc., and *efferent*.] 1†. To raise; exalt; elevate.

> From whence the Talismanni with *elated* voyces, for they use no bels, doe congregate the people, pronouncing the Arabicke sentence, there is but one God, and Mahomet his Prophet. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 24.

> Turn we a moment Fancy's rapid flight
> To vigorous soils, and climes of far extent;
> Where, by the potent sun *elated* high,
> The vineyard swells refulgent on the day.
> *Thomson*, Autumn.

2. To raise or swell, as the mind or spirits; elevate with satisfaction or gratification; puff up; make proud.

> Though *elated* by his victory, he still maintained the appearance of moderation. *Hume*, Hist. Eng.

> He [Gilbert White] brags of no fine society, but is plainly a little *elated* by "having considerable acquaintance with a tame brown owl." *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 2.

elate (ē-lāt'), *a.* [< ME. *elat*, < L. *elatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Raised; lifted up. [Poetical and archaic.]

> And sovereign law, that state's collected will,
> O'er thrones and globes, *elate*,
> Sits empress. *Sir W. Jones.*

2. Exalted in feeling; elated.

> This kyng of kynges proud was and *elaat*;
> He wende that god, that sit in magestee,
> Ne myght hym nat bireue of his estaat.
> *Chaucer*, Monk's Tale (ed. Skeat), B. 3357.

> Those promising youths, . . . like sons of the morning, *elate* with empty hopes and glittering outsides.
> *Bacon*, Moral Fables, i., Expl.

> Who feels his freehold's worth, and looks *elate*,
> A little prop and pillar of the state.
> *Crabbe*, Works, I. 176.

=Syn. 2. Exultant, jubilant, exhilarated, overjoyed, puffed up, proud.

elatedly (ē-lā'ted-li), *adv.* With elation.

> Nero, we find, defiled most in the foulest mires of luxury, and where do we find any so *elatedly* proud, or so unjustly rapacious as he? *Feltham*, On Luke xiv. 20.

elatedness (ē-lā'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being elated. *Bailey*, 1731.

elatement (ē-lāt'ment), *n.* [< *elate* + *-ment*.] The act of elating, or the state of being elated; mental elevation; elation.

> A sudden *elatement* swells our minds.
> *Hervey*, Meditations, II. 54.

elater[1], **elator** (ē-lā′tėr, -tọr), *n.* [< *elate* + *-er*[1], *-or*.] One who or that which elates.

elater[2] (el′ą-tėr), *n.* [NL. *elater*, < Gr. ἐλατήρ, a driver, hurler, < ἐλαύνειν (ἐλα-), drive, set in motion: see *elastic*.] **1†.** Elasticity; especially, the expansibility of a gas.

It may be said that the swelling of the compressed water in the pewter vessel lately mentioned, and the springing up of the water at the hole made by the needle, were not the effects of an internal *elater* of the water, but of the spring of the many little particles of air dispersed through that water. *Boyle*, Spring of the Air, Exp. xxii.

2. [NL.] In *bot.*: (*a*) One of the four club-shaped filaments of *Equisetaceæ*, attached at one point to a spore, formed by the splitting of the outer coat of the spore. They are strongly hygroscopic, and aid in the dispersion of the spores, also keeping a small group together, as they leave the sporangium. See cut under *Equisetaceæ*. (*b*) One of the long and slender fusiform cells of *Hepaticæ* having one or more spiral thickenings within. They loosen the spores in the capsule at the time of their dispersion. (*c*) One of the similar free filaments of *Myxomycetes* forming part of the capillitium, and frequently having spiral thickenings. They are sometimes furnished with spines. Their characters are useful in distinguishing species.—**3.** [NL.] In *entom.*: (*a*) [*cap.*] The typical genus of the family *Elateridæ*, founded by Linnæus in 1767. It comprises over 100 species, of which nearly 50 inhabit North America. They are mostly found in temperate regions, on leaves and flowers, or oftener under bark. They are distinguished from members of related genera by the filiform fourth tarsal joint, oblong-oval scutellum, small regularly convex head, and the sinuate single-toothed dilatation of the hind coxæ. (*b*) One of the *Elateridæ;* a click-beetle. (*c*) One of the elastic bristles at the end of the abdomen of the *Poduridæ*. *A. S. Packard.* See *spring*.

elaterid (e-lat′ę-rid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Elateridæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Elateridæ;* a click-beetle, spring-beetle, or skipjack.

Elateridæ (el-ą-ter′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elater*[2], 3 (*a*), + *-idæ*.] A family of sternoxine pentamerous beetles, corresponding to the Linnean genus *Elater*. The ventral segments are typically free, the first not being elongated; the tarsi are 5-jointed; the prothorax is loosely jointed to the mesothorax; the prosternum is prolonged behind; the globose front coxæ are within the prosternum; the hind coxæ are contiguous, laminate, and sulcate; the free ventral segments are 5 or rarely 6 in number; the labrum is free and visible; and the antennæ are usually serrate, sometimes filiform, pectinate, or flabellate. The species are very numerous, and are known as *click-beetles*, *snapping-beetles*, *spring-beetles*, and *skipjacks*. Their legs are short, and when they are placed on their backs on a flat surface they right themselves with an audible snapping of their bodies. This is effected by means of the spine of the prosternum, which acts as a spring on the mesosternum, and the force being transmitted to the base of the elytra, and so to the supporting surface, the insects are jerked into the air and manage to fall on their feet. The force is remarkable, as one may experience by trying to hold one of the larger species. (See cut under *click-beetle*.) The fireflies of tropical regions are elaters, as of the genus *Pyrophorus*. (See cut under *antenna*.) The larvæ of many species are known as *wireworms*, and are very injurious to crops. See cut under *wireworm*.

elaterin, elaterine (e-lat′ę-rin), *n.* [< *elater-ium* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A neutral principle ($C_{20}H_{28}O_5$) extracted by alcohol from elaterium. When pure it forms colorless hexagonal crystals, which are odorless and have a bitter, acrid taste. It is used in medicine in minute doses as a very powerful hydragogue cathartic.

elaterist (e-lat′ę-rist), *n.* [< *elater*[2] + *-ist*.] One who holds that many of the phenomena connected with the air-pump are to be explained by the elasticity of the air, and who maintains the truth of Boyle's law that the density of a gas is proportional to the pressure.

Although our authour [Linus] confesses that air has a spring as well as a weight, yet he resolutely denies that spring to be near great enough to perform those things which his adversaries (whom for brevity sake we will venture to call *elaterists*) ascribe to it. *Boyle*, Defence against Linus, ii.

elaterite (e-lat′ę-rīt), *n.* [< *elater-ium* + *-ite*.] An elastic mineral resin of a blackish-brown color, subtranslucent, and occurring in soft flexible masses. Also called *elastic bitumen* and *mineral caoutchouc*.

elaterium (el-ą-tē′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐλατήριος, driving, driving away, neut. ἐλατήριον, sc. φάρμακον, an opening medicine, < ἐλατήρ, a driver, < ἐλαύνειν (ἐλα-), drive: see *elater*[2].] **1.** A substance obtained from the fruit of the *Ecballium Elaterium*, or squirting cucumber, which, if it is gathered a little before it ripens, and the juice gently expressed, deposits a green sediment, which is collected and dried. Good elaterium operates as a drastic purge, and is generally administered in cases of dropsy. It contains elaterin, together with starch, resin, etc.

2. In *bot.*, a fruit consisting of three or more dehiscent cocci, as in *Euphorbia*. *Richard.* [Not used.]

elaterometer (el″ą-tē-rom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. ἐλατήρ, a driver (see *elater*[2], 1), + μέτρον, a measure.] An air-pressure or steam-pressure gage.

elatery† (el′ą-te-ri), *n.* [< Gr. ἐλατήριος, driving: see *elaterium*.] Acting force or elasticity: as, the *elatery* of the air. *Ray.*

elatin (el′ą-tin), *n.* [< *elat(erium)* + *-in*[2].] A substance extracted from elaterium by alcohol: probably a mixture of elaterin and chlorophyl. See *elaterin*.

Elatinaceæ (e-lat-i-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elatine* + *-aceæ*.] An order of small polypetalous herbs with opposite leaves and axillary flowers, including only 2 genera and about 20 species; the waterworts. See *Elatine*.

Elatine (e-lat′i-nē), *n.* [NL., < L. *elatine*, a plant of the genus *Antirrhinum*, < Gr. ἐλατίνη, a species of toadflax, so called from some resemblance to the fir or pine, fem. of ἐλάτινος, of the fir or pine, < ἐλάτη, the silver fir, prob. so called in reference to its straight, high growth, < ἐλατός, verbal adj. of ἐλαύνειν, drive, push: see *elastic*, *elater*[2].] A genus of very small annual herbs, typical of the order *Elatinaceæ*, growing in water or mud, and found in temperate or subtropical regions around the globe, known as *waterwort*. Four species occur in the United States.

elation (ē-lā′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *elacion*, < L. *elatio(n-)*, a carrying out, a lifting up, < *elatus*, pp. of *efferre*, carry out, lift up: see *elate*.] Elasticity of feeling due to some special cause or occasion; an exultant condition of the mind, as from physical enjoyment, success, or gratification of any kind; mental inflation; exultation.

Elaciοun is whan he ne may neither suffre to have maister ne felawe. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

God began to punish this vain *elation* of mind, by withdrawing his favours. *Bp. Atterbury.*

What to youth belong,
Gay raiment, sparkling gauds, *elation* strong.
M. Arnold, Austerity of Poetry.

Elatobranchia (el″ą-tō-brang′ki-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἐλατός, verbal adj. of ἐλαύνειν, drive, push, + βράγχια, gills.] A group of mollusks.

elator, *n.* See *elater*[1].

elatrometer (el-ą-trom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. ἐλατήρ, a driver (see *elater*[2], 1), + μέτρον, a measure.] In *physics*, an instrument for measuring the degree of rarefaction of the air in the receiver of an air-pump.

elayle (el′ą-il), *n.* [< Gr. ἔλαιον, olive-oil, oil, + ὕλη, matter.] Same as *ethylene*.

Elberfeld blue. See *blue*, *n.*

elbow (el′bō), *n.* [= Sc. *elbuck;* < ME. *elbowe*, < AS. *elnboga*, and contr. *elboga* (= D. *elleboog* = LG. *ellebage* = OHG. *elinpogā*, *elinpogo*, *ellinbogo*, MHG. *elenboge*, G. *ellenboge*, *elboge* = Icel. *ölnbogi*, and contr. *ölbogi*, now *olbogi*, formerly *alnbogi*, *albogi* = Dan. *albue;* cf. Sw. *armbåge*), elbow, < *eln*, ell, in the orig. sense of 'forearm,' + *boga*, a bow, in the orig. sense of 'a bend': see *ell* and *bow*[2]. Cf. *ulna* and *cubit*.] **1.** The bend of the arm; the angle made by bending the arm at the junction of the upper arm with the forearm.

And preide to god for hem bothe ladyes and maidenes in the chirches vpon theire knees and *elbowes*, that god sholde hem spede and defende fro deth. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 246.

The wings that waft our riches out of sight
Grow on the gamester's *elbows*.
Cowper, Task, iii. 761.

There leaning deep in broider'd down we sank
Our *elbows*. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

2. In *anat.*, the elbow-joint and associate structures. See *elbow-joint*.—**3.** Something curved or bent like the human elbow; specifically, a flexure or angle of a wall or road, especially if not acute; a sudden turn or bend in a river or the sea-coast; a jointed or curved piece of pipe for water, smoke, gas, etc., designed to connect two lines running at an angle to each other.—**4.** In *carp.*, etc., one of the upright sides which flank any paneled work. See *crosset*.—**5.** The raised arm of a chair or end of a sofa, designed to support the arm or elbow.

But *elbows* still were wanting; these, some say,
An alderman of Cripplegate contriv'd;
And some ascribe th' invention to a priest,
Burly, and big, and studious of his ease.
Cowper, Task, i. 60.

6. A shoulder-point in cattle. *Grose.* [Local, Eng.]—**At one's elbow,** near at hand; convenient; within call.

They know them to have bin the main corrupters *at* the Kings *elbow*. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxiv.

Sir Roger, planting himself *at* our historian's *elbow*, was very attentive to everything he said. *Spectator*, No. 329.

Elbow in the hawse (*naut.*), a turn or half-twist produced in the cables of a ship when moored, caused by her swinging twice the wrong way.—**In at elbows,** in comfortable or decent circumstances.

I don't suppose you could get a high style of man . . . for pay that hardly keeps him *in at elbows*.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxxviii.

Out at elbows, having holes in the elbows of one's coat; hence, in a dilapidated or impoverished condition; at odds with fortune; unfortunate.—**To crook the elbow.** See *crook*.—**To rub** or **touch elbows,** to associate closely; be intimate.—**To shake the elbow,** to gamble: from the motion of shaking a dice-box.

He's always *shaking* his heels with the ladies, and his *elbows* with the lords. *Vanbrugh*, Confederacy, i.

Up to the elbows (in anything), very busy; wholly engaged or engrossed.

elbow (el′bō), *v.* [< *elbow*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To push or shove with or as if with the elbow; hence, figuratively, to push or thrust by overbearing means; crowd: as, to *elbow* people aside in a crowd; to *elbow* a rival out of the way.

He'll . . . *elbow* out his neighbours. *Dryden.*

I would gladly abandon, of my own free will, the part I have in her fickle favour, but I will not be *elbowed* out of it by the clown Sussex or this new upstart.
Scott, Kenilworth, xvi.

2. To make or gain by pushing as with the elbows: as, to *elbow* one's way through a crowd.

As some unhappy wight, at some new play,
At the pit door stands *elbowing* a way.
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, Epil.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To jut into an angle; project; bend or curve abruptly, as a wall or a stream.—**2.** To jostle with or as if with the elbow; push one's way; hence, figuratively, to be rudely self-assertive or aggressive.

He that grows hot and turbid, that *elbows* in all his philosophick disputes, must needs be very proud of his own sufficiencies. *Mannyngham*, Discourses (1681), p. 50.

Purse-proud, *elbowing* Insolence,
Bloated Empiric, puff'd Pretence.
Grainger, Solitude.

elbow-board (el′bō-bōrd), *n.* The board at the bottom of a window which forms the inner sill.

elbow-chair (el′bō-chār), *n.* Same as *arm-chair*. [Now rare.]

The furniture . . . [consisted] of hangings made of old Genoa yellow damask, with a bed and *elbow chairs* of the same stuff, adorned with fringes of blue silk.
Smollett, tr. of Gil Blas, x. 8.

Necessity invented stools,
Convenience next suggested *elbow-chairs*.
Cowper, Task, i. 87.

elbow-cuff (el′bō-kuf), *n.* An attachment to the short elbow-sleeve of a woman's dress, worn about 1775. The cuff is or appears to be turned back so as to cover the elbow like a cap.

elbowed (el′bōd), *a.* [< *elbow* + *-ed*[2].] Supplied with or shaped like an elbow; specifically, in *entom.*, turning at an angle; kneed; geniculate: as, *elbowed* antennæ; *elbowed* marks. *Westwood.*

Picks, having straight tips converging to the eye, instead of being curved, are said to be *elbowed* or anchored.
Wm. Morgan, Man. of Mining Tools, p. 74.

elbow-gauntlet (el′bō-gänt″let), *n.* A gauntlet of which the cuff covers the forearm nearly to the elbow-joint. It is sometimes prolonged on the outer edge of the arm so as to protect the elbow. During the sixteenth century such gauntlets of steel superseded the vambrace, and gloves of leather and quilted silk answering the same purpose were worn far into the seventeenth century.

elbow-grease (el′bō-grēs), *n.* A colloquial or humorous expression for energetic hand-labor, as in rubbing, scouring, etc.

He has scartit and dintit my gude mahogany past a' the power o' bees-wax and *elbow-grease* to smooth.
Galt, The Entail, III. 84.

To clean a gun properly requires some knowledge, more good temper, and most *elbow-grease*.
Coues, Field Ornith. (1874), p. 13.

elbow-guard (el′bō-gärd), *n.* Same as *cubitière*.

elbow-joint (el′bō-joint), *n.* In *anat.*, the articulation of the forearm with the upper arm; the joint formed by the articulation of the ulna and radius with the humerus. The head of the radius and the greater sigmoid cavity of the ulna, respectively, are apposed to the trochlear and capitellar surfaces of the humerus. In so far as the movement of the whole forearm upon the upper arm is concerned, the elbow-joint is the most strict ginglymus or hinge-joint in the body, having no lateral motion; but the head of the radius independently revolves in the lesser sigmoid cavity of the ulna, pivoted upon the capitellum of the humerus, in the movements of pronation and supination. The term is extended to the corresponding joint of the arm or fore limb of other animals, whatever its construction may be.

elbow-piece (el′bō-pēs), *n.* Same as *cubitière*.

elbow-plate (el′bō-plāt), *n.* 1. In *paper-making*, the cutter of the rag-cutting machine when bent to an angle in the middle.—2. An early name for the cubitière, denoting especially the simple form used during the thirteenth century. See cut under *armor* (fig. 2).

elbow-rail (el′bō-rāl), *n.* In a railroad-car, a part of the body-framing running horizontally along the sides at about the height of the elbow of a passenger in a sitting position. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

elbow-room (el′bō-röm), *n.* Room to extend the elbows; hence, freedom from confinement; ample room for motion or action.

Now my soul hath *elbow-room*. *Shak.*, K. John, v. 7.

No sooner is he disappointed of that harbour then God provides cities of Hebron; Saul shal die to give him *elbow-room*. *Bp. Hall*, Abner and Joab.

elbow-scissors (el′bō-siz″ǫrz), *n. pl.* Scissors which, for convenience in cutting, have a bend in the blade or shank.

elbow-shaker (el′bō-shā″kėr), *n.* A dicer; a sharper; a gamester. *Halliwell.* [Old slang.]

elbow-shield (el′bō-shēld), *n.* The piece of armor protecting the elbow; a cubitière. See cuts under *armor* (figs. 2 and 3). *Hewitt.*

elbow-sleeve (el′bō-slēv), *n.* A sleeve in a woman's dress, terminating at the elbow.

elbow-tongs (el′bō-tôngz), *n. pl.* A pair of heavy tongs with curved jaws.

elbuck (el′buk), *n.* A Scotch form of *elbow*.

elcaja (el-kā′jä), *n.* An Arabian tree, *Trichilia emetica*, the fruit of which is emetic, and also is sometimes used in the composition of an ointment for the cure of the itch.

Elcesaite, Elkesaite (el-sē′-, el-kē′sa-īt), *n.* One of a party or sect among the Jewish Christians of the second century, deriving their name from Elkasai or Elxai, either their founder or leader, or the title of the book containing their doctrines, which they regarded as a special revelation. Their belief and practices were a mixture of Gnosticism and Judaism, with much that was peculiar. They were finally confounded with the Ebionites.

elchi, elchee (el′chi, -chē), *n.* [Turk. and Pers., < Hind. *elchi*, an ambassador, envoy.] An ambassador or envoy. Also spelled *eltchi*.

Things which they had told to Colonel Rose they did not yet dare to tell to the great *Elchi* (Lord Stratford de Redcliffe). *Kinglake.*

eld (eld), *n.* [= Sc. *eild*, < ME. *eld, elde, eelde*, earlier *ylde*, < AS. *yldu, yldo*, rarely *ældu, æld, eld*, old age, an age, antiquity (= OS. *eldi* = OHG. *alti, elti* = Icel. *öld* = Dan. *ælde* = Goth. *alds*, age, an age), < *eald*, old: see *old* and *world*.] 1. Age: said of any period of life.

Fyfe hundredth wyntres I am of *elde*,
Me thynk ther geris as yestirday.
York Plays, p. 43.

Lest migte the faylled
In thyne olde *elde*. *Piers Plowman* (B), xii. 8.

That faire child was of foure ger *eld*.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3498.

2. Old age; senility; also, an old person.

Weake *eld* hath left thee nothing wise.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 16.

The weak fantasy of indigent *eld*. *Lamb*, Witches.

Time hath reft whate'er my soul enjoy'd,
And with the ills of *Eld* mine earlier years alloy'd.
Byron, Childe Harold, ii. 98.

Green boyhood presses there,
And waning *eld*, pleading a youthful soul,
Intreats admission. *Southey.*

3. An age; an indefinitely long period of time.

The thridde werldes *elde* cam quanne [when]
Thare begat Abram. *Genesis and Exodus*, l. 705.

4. Time.

This storie olde, . . .
That *elde* which al can frete and bite . . .
Hath nygh devoured out of our memorie.
Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, l. 10.

5. Former ages; old times; antiquity.

Traditions of the saint and sage,
Tales that have the rime of age,
And chronicles of *eld*.
Longfellow, Prelude.

[Obsolete or poetical in all uses.]

eldt, *a.* An obsolete variant of *old*.

eldt, *v.* [< ME. *elden*, become old, tr. make old, < AS. *yldan, ældian*, delay, tr. put off, delay, prolong, < *eald*, old: see *old*, *a.*, and *old*, *v.* (of which *eld*, *v.*, is a doublet), and *eld*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To become old; grow old.

Vertu stille ne sholde nat *elden*.
Chaucer, Boëthius, ii. prose 7.

Time . . . had maad hir *elde*
So inly. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 395.

2. To delay; linger. *Ps. Cott.*

II. *trans.* To make old.

Tyme that *eldith* our auncessours, and *eldeth* kings and emperours. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 391.

elden (el′den), *n.* A dialectal form of *elding*.

elder[1] (el′dėr), *a. compar.* [< ME. *elder, eldere, eldre, elther, alder, aldre, ældre, ealdre*, < AS. *yldra, eldra* (= OFries. *alder, elder* = OS. *aldira* = OHG. *alter*, MHG. *elter*, G. *älter* = Icel. *ellri, eldri* = Dan. *ældre* = Sw. *äldre*), compar. (with umlaut) of *eald*, old. The compar. *older* is modern, < *old* + *-er*[2]: see *old*. Cf. *elder*[1], *n.*] 1. Older; senior; having lived a longer time; born, produced, or formed before something else: opposed to *younger*.

Sadoyne hir brother that was *elther* than she.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 472.

The *elder* shall serve the younger. Gen. xxv. 23.

His *elder* son was in the field. Luke xv. 25.

After fifteen Months Imprisonment, K. Richard is released, and returns into England four Years *elder* than he went out. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 64.

2. Prior in origin or appointment; preceding in the date of a commission; senior: as, an *elder* officer or magistrate.

You wrong me, Brutus,
I said an *elder* soldier, not a better.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3.

He [Dryden] may very well have preferred Romanism because of its *elder* claim to authority in all matters of doctrine. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 77.

3. Prior in time; earlier; former.

In *elder* times, when merriment was.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 252).

In the *elder* days of Art,
Builders wrought with greatest care.
Longfellow, The Builders.

The account of this . . . is so strongly characterized by the simplicity of *elder* times . . . that I shall venture to read an extract from the author who relates it.
Everett, Orations, II. 80.

The North Devon coast . . . has the primary merit of being, as yet, virgin soil as to railways. I went accordingly from Barnstaple to Ilfracombe on the top of a coach, in the fashion of *elder* days.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 36.

Elder Brethren. See *brother*.—**Elder Edda.** See *Edda*.—**Elder hand.** See *hand*.

elder[1] (el′dėr), *n.* [< (1) ME. pl. *eldren, ældren, ælderen, aldren, ealdren*, and (with double pl.) *eldrene, elderne*, also (with pl. of adj. in positive) *eldre, eldere*, also (prop. pl. of (2), below) *elderes, eldres, elders*, rarely *olders*, (*a*) parents, (*b*) ancestors; (2) ME. rarely in sing. *eldere, ældere, ælder, alder*, (*c*) a chief; the forms and senses being mixed in ME., but distinct in AS.: < AS. (1) *yldran, eldran, ældran* (ONorth. *aldro*), (*a*) parents, (*b*) ancestors (rarely in sing. *yldra*, parent, father, = OFries. *aldera, ieldera, alder, elder* = OS. *aldiro, aldro*, pl. *aldron, eldiron* = G. *eltern*, pl., parents, *voreltern*, ancestors, = Dan. *forældre* = Sw. *föräldrar*, pl., parents), pl. of *yldra*, etc., adj. compar. of *eald*, old: see *elder*[1], *a.*; (2) AS. *ealdor, aldor*, pl. *ealdras, aldras*, (*a*) an elder, parent, (*b*) ancestor, also and more commonly (*c*) a chief, prince, < *eald*, old, + *-or*; orig. identical with the compar. adj.] 1. One who is older than another or others; an elderly person.

To fructifie also this is honest,
That yonger men obeye unto thaire *eldron*
In gouvernynge, as goode and buxom children.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

At the board, and in private, it very well becometh children's innocency to pray, and their *elders* to say Amen.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

He led a blooming bride,
And stood a wither'd *elder* at her side.
Crabbe, Parish Register.

The tavern-hours of mighty wits,
Thine *elders* and thy betters.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

2. A forefather; a predecessor; one of a former generation in the same family, class, or community.

By it [faith] the *elders* obtained a good report.
Heb. xi. 2.

Carry your head as your *elders* have done before you.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

3. In the Old Testament, a title of indefinite signification applied to various officers, but generally indicating in the earlier history the princes or heads of tribes, and afterward men of special influence, dignity, and authority in their local community. In the New Testament the elders are the lay element in the Sanhedrim, the supreme court of the Jewish nation in the first century.

Gather unto me all the *elders* of your tribes, and your officers, that I may speak these words in their ears.
Deut. xxxi. 28.

Her husband is known in the gates, when he sitteth among the *elders* of the land. Prov. xxxi. 23.

In the first instance, at any rate originally, the head of the first house was always the head of the clan, that of the first clan also that of the tribe. All these three grades of the heads of the people, who would thus reach the total of 1,728, might certainly be also designated by one common name, and in all probability this was furnished by the name "head" or "father," also more definitely the "head of the fathers," but more frequently by the name we so often meet with of *elder*.
Ewald, Antiq. of Israel (trans.), p. 245.

4. In the New Testament, also the title of certain officers in the Christian church, whose functions are not clearly defined, but who apparently exercised a considerable control in the conduct of the local churches. Scholars are not agreed as to the limits or nature of their authority. The Presbyterians maintain that there were two classes of elders (1 Tim. v. 17; 1 Cor. xii. 28; Rom. xii. 6–8; Acts xv. 25, 26, xx. 28; Heb. xiii. 7, 17). The Congregationalists on the one hand, and the Episcopalians on the other, maintain that there was no distinction between ruling and teaching elders, the elder or presbyter being in their judgment identical with the pastor or shepherd of the flock (Acts xx. 28; 1 Thes. v. 12; Heb. xiii. 7, 17; 1 Tim. v. 17).

Elder is the translation of the equivalent word, which we still preserve in its Greek form of presbyter, and which is contracted through the old French forms prester and prestre, into priest. *Smith*, N. T. Hist., p. 447, note.

5. In certain Protestant churches, an officer exercising governmental functions, either with or without teaching or pastoral functions. (*a*) In churches of the Baptist persuasion the pastors of churches are usually called *elders*, although the class especially so called are not settled pastors, but evangelists and missionaries. (*b*) (1) In churches of the Presbyterian order the pastor of a church is technically called the *teaching elder*, as distinguished from the *ruling elders*, commonly called simply *elders*, who are a body of laymen, varying in number, selected to assist the pastor in the oversight and government of the church. The board of ruling elders constitute with the pastor the session of the church, and are intrusted with its government and discipline, subject to the supervision of the Presbytery. Such elders are required to accept the Symbol or Confession of Faith of the Presbyterian Church; they do not administer the sacraments, but aid in the Lord's supper by distributing the elements. They are sometimes elected for life, sometimes only for a term of years. (2) In the early days of Congregationalism many churches had, besides the pastor and teacher, a *ruling elder*, charged with matters of church government and discipline.

The congregation at Watertown (whereof Mr. George Phillips was pastor) had chosen one Richard Brown for their *elder*. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 81.

I judg it not lawfull for you, being a *ruling Elder*, . . . opposed to the Elders that teach & exhorte and labore in ye word and doctrine, to which ye sacrements are annexed, to administer them, nor convenient if it were lawfull.
Robinson, Quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, [p. 167.

(*c*) In some bodies of American Methodists *elder* is the general term for any clergyman. In the Methodist Episcopal Church the *presiding elder* is an ordained clergyman appointed by and serving under the bishop as superintendent, with large though carefully defined supervisory powers within a specified "district," which usually corresponds somewhat in extent to an average county in an eastern State. In this district every minister is amenable to him, and every church is subject to his supervision and is usually visited by him three or four times during the year. He presides at Quarterly and often at District Conferences. *Traveling elders* are itinerant preachers appointed by the Annual Conference. (*d*) In the Mormon Church the *elder* is an officer whose duty it is "to preach and baptize; to ordain other elders, and also priests, teachers, and deacons; to lay on hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost; to bless children; and to take the lead of all meetings." The elders constitute the Melchizedek priesthood, and include the apostles, the Seventy, the evangelists or patriarchs, and the high priest. *Mormon Catechism*, xvii. (*e*) Among the Shakers, four *elders*, two males and two females (the latter also called *elderesses*), have charge of each of the aggregated families.

elder[2] (el′dėr), *n.* [(1) < ME. *elder, eldre, eldyr* (with excrescent *d*), *eller*, also *ellerne, ellarne* (whence mod. dial. *eller, eldern, ellern, ellentree*), < AS. *ellen*, the usual form, but earlier *ellaern* (in a Kentish gloss) = MLG. *elhorn, alhorn, alherne*, etc., LG. *elloorn*, elder, the elder-tree. (2) Another form appears in E. dial. *hilder*, < ME. *hilder, hiller, hillor, hillerne, helderne* (generally, like the other ME. forms, in connection with *tree*) = D. *halder(-boom)* (now *vlier, vlier-boom*) = Norw. *hyll, hylle-tre* = Sw. *hyll, hylle-trä* = Dan. *hyld, hylde-træ*, elder, elder-tree. (3) A third form appears in OHG. *holantar, holuntar*, MHG. *holander, holder*, G. *holunder, hohlunder, holder*, dial. *holler*. It is doubtful whether these three forms are ult. identical. Popular etym. has wrought confusion, e. g., in assimilating the forms with those of *alder*[1]; cf. ME. *elder*, mod. dial. *eller*, LG. *ellern*, G. *eller*, alder. The third form, OHG. *holantar*, etc., appears to consist of *hol-*, the root of the word, popularly supposed to be identical with *hol*, mod. G. *hohl*, = AS. *hol*, hollow, + *-an* = AS. *-en*, inflexive or deriv. suffix, + *-tar*, MHG. *-der*, prob. (as in OHG. *mazzol-tra*, MHG. *mazolter*, G. *massholder* = AS. *mapul-dur, -dor, -dern*, maple-tree) cognate with *tree*: cf. the Scand. forms with *-tre, -trä, -træ*. Some

compare Russ. *kalina*, elder.] The common name for species of *Sambucus*. The ordinary elder of Europe is *S. nigra*, and that of North America is *S. Canadensis*, both with black-purple berries, well known as shrubs of rapid growth, the stems containing an unusual amount of pith. The red-berried elder of the United States is *S. racemosa*, and the dwarf or ground elder of Europe is *S. Ebulus*. From the dried pith of the elder-tree balls for electrical purposes are made. The wood is also used for inferior turnery-work, weavers' shuttles, nettingpins, and shoemakers' pegs.

Laurel for a garland, or *elder* for a disgrace.
Lyly, Alexander and Campaspe, Epil.

Box-elder, the *Negundo aceroides*, a North American tree, often cultivated for shade.—**Dwarf elder**, of Jamaica, the *Pilea grandis*, a suffrutescent urticaceous plant with large elder-like leaves.—**Marsh-elder**, of the United States, *Iva frutescens*.—**Poison elder**, the poison sumac, *Rhus venenata*.—**Red, rose**, or **white elder**, of Europe, the guelder-rose, *Viburnum Opulus*. Also called *water-elder*.—**Wild elder**. (*a*) In England, the ashweed, *Ægopodium Podagraria*. Also called *bishop's-elder*. (*b*) In the United States, the *Aralia hispida*.

elderberry (el'dėr-ber'i), *n.*; pl. *elderberries* (-iz). [< *elder*[2] + *berry*[1].] The purplish-black drupaceous fruit of the elder, *Sambucus nigra* and *S. Canadensis*, having an acidulous and sweetish taste, and used for making a kind of wine. The inspissated juice is employed as an aperient and a diuretic.

That *elderberries* are poison, as we are taught by tradition, experience will unteach us.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 7.

elderess (el'dėr-es), *n.* A female elder.

elderfather†, *n.* See *eldfather*.

elder-gun (el'dėr-gun), *n.* A popgun made of elder-wood by extracting the pith.

That's a perilous shot out of an *elder gun*, that a poor and private displeasure can do against a monarch!
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1.

If he give not back his crown again upon the report of an *elder-gun*, I have no augury.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, i. 1.

elderly (el'dėr-li), *a.* [< *elder*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Somewhat old; advanced beyond middle age; bordering on old age: as, *elderly* people.

I knew them all as babies, and now they're *elderly* men.
Tennyson, The Grandmother.

=Syn. *Old*, etc. See *aged*.

eldern[1]† (el'dėrn), *a.* [Also *eldren*; < *elder*[1] + *-n*.] Elder; elderly; aged.

Then out it speaks an *eldren* knight. . . .
"O hand your tongue, ye *eldren* man,
And bring me not to shame."
Tam-a-Line (Child's Ballads, I. 260).

eldern[2]† (el'dėrn), *a.* [< *elder*[2] + *-n*, for *-en*. Cf. ME. *ellern*, etc., elder.] Of elder; made of elder; belonging to the elder.

Hee would discharge us as boyes do *elderne* gunnes—one pellet to strike out another.
Marston and Webster, Malcontent, iv. 4.

Nettles are put in pottage, and sallats are made of *eldern*-buds.
Fuller, Holy State, I. v. 2.

eldership (el'dėr-ship), *n.* [< *elder*[1] + *-ship*.] 1. Seniority; the state of being older. [Rare or obsolete.]

No other dominion than paternity and *eldership*.
Raleigh, Hist. World, I. ix. § 1.

Though Truth and Falsehood are as twins ally'd,
There's *eldership* on Truth's delightful side.
Parnell, Donne's Third Satire Versified.

2. The office of an elder: as, he was elected to the *eldership*.—3. A body or an order of elders.

No repeated crambes of Christ's discipline, of Elders and *Eldherships*, . . . no engine was capable to buoy up Presbytery.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 17.

elder-tree (el'dėr-trē), *n.* See *elder*[2].

elder-wine (el'dėr-win), *n.* A wine made from elderberries, usually with the addition of some spirit.

eldest (el'dest), *a. superl.* [< ME. *eldest*, *eldeste*, *ealdeste*, *aldest*, < AS. *yldesta*, superl. of *eald*, old. The form *oldest* is mod., < *old* + *-est*; cf. *elder*[1], *a.*] Oldest; most advanced in age; that was born first: as, the *eldest* son or daughter.

Then he [the king of Moab] took his *eldest* son that should have reigned in his stead, and offered him for a burnt offering upon the wall. 2 Ki. iii. 27.

O, my offence is rank, it smells to heaven;
It hath the primal *eldest* curse upon 't,
A brother's murther!
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 3.

Eldest hand. See *hand*.

eldfather†, *n.* [< ME. *eldfader*, *eldefader*, *aldfader*, < AS. *ealdfæder*, *aldfæder* (= OFries. *aldafeder*, *aldfader*), grandfather, < *eald*, old, + *fæder*, father: see *old* (and *eld*) and *father*. Cf. *eldmother*.] 1. A grandfather.

The wyt of hire fadir or of hire *eldefadir*.
Chaucer, Boëthius, ii. prose 4.

2. A father-in-law.

eldin, *n.* See *elding*.

elding (el'ding), *n.* [E. dial. Also *eilding*, *eldin*, *elden* (and *eel-thing*), < ME. **elding*, *eyldyng*, < Icel. *elding* (= Dan. *ilding*), fuel, < *eldr* = Dan. *ild*, fire: see *anneal*[1].] 1†. Firewood; fuel. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 136.

Ye'll be wanting *eilding* now, or something to pitt ower the winter.
Scott, Guy Mannering, xlv.

2. Rubbish. *Halliwell*.

eldmother†, *n.* [< ME. *eldmoder*, < AS. *ealdmōdor* (= OFries. *aldemöder*, *aldmöder*), grandmother, < *eald*, old, + *mōdor*, mother: see *old* (and *eld*) and *mother*. Cf. *eldfather*.] 1. A grandmother.

Eldmoder to ane hunder thar saw I Hecuba.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 55.

2. A mother-in-law. *Halliwell*.

Item. I gyve vnto my *eldmoder* his [the father-in-law's] wyffe, my wyffes froke and a read petticote.
Will of 1571 (cited in Prompt. Parv., ed. Way, p. 138).

El Dorado (el dō-rä'dō). [Sp., lit. the golden: *el*, the (< L. *ille*, that); *dorado*, pp. of *dorar*, gild: see *dorado* and *deaurate*.] A country rich beyond all precedent in gold and jewels, which the early Spanish explorers believed to exist somewhere in the new world, and which Orellana averred that he had found in his voyage down the Amazon in 1540–41. This was soon disproved, but the search was continued down to the eighteenth century, and the name has become a synonym for any region said to abound in the means of easily acquired wealth. It was used with specific reference to California for some years after the discovery of gold there in 1848. Sometimes written as one word: as, the *Eldorado* of the West.

My sick brother, as in hospital-maladies men do, thou dreamest of Paradises and *El Dorados*, which are far from thee.
Carlyle.

In *Eldorado*, we are told, the children in the streets play with nuggets of gold instead of marbles.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 98.

eldrich, eldritch (el'drich), *a.* [Sc., also formerly spelled *elriche*, *elrische*, *elraige*, *elrick*, *alrisch*, *allerish*, *alry*, *elphrish*, etc.; origin uncertain.] Hideous; ghastly; wild; weird; preternatural.

She heard strange *elritch* sounds
Upon that wind which went.
The Young Tamlane (Child's Ballads, I. 123).

His lengthen'd chin, his turn'd-up snout,
His *eldritch* squeal and gestures.
Burns, Holy Fair.

Elean (ē'lē-an), *a.* Same as *Eliac*.

Eleatic (el-ē-at'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Eleaticus*, also *Eleates*, pertaining to *Elea*, Gr. Ἐλέα, L. also *Velia* and *Helia*, orig. called (by its Greek founders) Ὑέλη, i. e. (prob.), **ϝέλη*, < *ἕλος*, orig. **ϝέλος*, a marsh, low ground by rivers.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Elea (Latin *Velia*), an ancient Greek town in southern Italy or Magna Græcia; specifically, an epithet given to a school of Greek philosophy founded by Xenophanes of Colophon, who resided in Elea. The most distinguished philosophers of this school were Parmenides and Zeno. The main Eleatic doctrines are developments of the conception that the One, or Absolute, alone is real.

II. *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Elea.—2. An adherent of the Eleatic philosophy.

Eleaticism (el-ē-at'i-sizm), *n.* [< *Eleatic* + *-ism*.] The doctrines of the Eleatic school of philosophy.

elec. An abbreviation of *electric* and *electricity*.

elecampane (el''ē-kam-pān'), *n.* [Formerly *elicampane*, *alecampane*, *alycompaine*, *heliecampanie* (the first part being altered appar. in simulation of the L. name *helenium* = Gr. *ἕλενιον* (> AS. *elene*); < OF. *enule-campane*, < ML. *inula campana*, elecampane: L. *inula*, elecampane, perhaps an accom. of *helenium*, < Gr. *ἕλενιον*, a plant supposed to be elecampane; ML. *campana*, prob. for *campania*, fem. of *campanius*, *campaneus*, of the field, < L. *campus*, a field: see *campaign*, *champagne*.]

Elecampane (*Inula Helenium*).

1. The common name of *Inula Helenium*, a coarse stout composite plant, a native of central Europe and Asia, sometimes cultivated, and often found naturalized in meadows and pastures in the eastern United States. It was one of the most famous of old medicines, having a special reputation in all pulmonary affections, and it is still used as a domestic remedy for various complaints.

Seed-pearl were good now, boiled with syrup of apples,
Tincture of gold, and coral, citron-pills,
Your *elicampane* root, myrobalanes.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 2.

2. A coarse sweetmeat, professedly made from the root of the plant, but really composed of little else than colored sugar.

He borrowed from every one of the pupils—I don't know how he spent it except in hardbake and *alycompaine*.
Thackeray, Newcomes, xxv.

elect (ē-lekt'), *v. t.* [< L. *electus*, pp. of *eligere* (> It. *eleggere* = Sp. Pg. *elegir* = F. *élire*), pick out, choose, elect (= Gr. *ἐκλέγειν*, pick out, choose, > ult. E. *eclectic*), < *e*, out, + *legere*, pick out, pick, gather, collect, etc.: see *legend*. Cf. *collect*, *select*.] 1. To pick out; select from among a number; specifically, in *theol.*, to select, especially as an object of divine mercy or favor. See *election*, 6.

The breath of worldly men cannot depose
The deputy *elected* by the Lord.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 2.

He lost nothing of . . . devotion to the sublime enterprise to which he held himself *elected* from his infancy by the promises of God.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 6.

If Orcagna's work was *elected* to survive the ravages of time, it is a happy chance that it should be balanced by a group of performances of such a different temper.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 322.

Hence—2. To select for an office or employment by a majority or plurality (according to agreement) of votes; choose by ballot or any similar method: as, to *elect* a representative or a senator; to *elect* a president or mayor.

After the Death of Hubert Archbishop of Canterbury, the Monks of that Convent secretly in the Night *elected* one Reginald, their Sub-Prior, to succeed him.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 73.

3. To choose; prefer; determine in favor of.

Of his Deghter by dene, that were dere holdyn,
One Creusa was cald kyndly by nome,
That Eneas afterward *Elit* to wed,
That spokyn is of specially in our spede after.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 1491.

They have been, by the means that they *elected*, carried beyond the end that they designed.
Boyle, Essay on Scripture.

Yourself *elected* law should take its course,
Avenge wrong, or show vengeance not your right.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 149.

=Syn. *Select*, *Prefer*, etc. See *choose*.

elect (ē-lekt'), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *élit* = Sp. *electo* = Pg. *eleito* = It. *eletto*, < L. *electus*, pp.: see *elect*, *v. t.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Chosen; selected from among a number; taken in preference to others; specifically, in *theol.*, chosen as the special objects of mercy or divine favor; chosen to eternal life.

The elder unto the *elect* lady and her children, whom I love in the truth. 2 John 1.

Some I have chosen of peculiar grace,
Elect above the rest.
Milton, P. L., iii. 184.

Thrilling with the electric touch of sacred leaves, he saw in vision, like Dante, that small procession of the elder poets to which only *elect* centuries can add another laurelled head.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 310.

2. Chosen to an office, as by vote, but not yet inaugurated, consecrated, or invested with office: in this sense usually after the noun: as, governor or mayor *elect*.—3. Of such a nature as to merit choice or preference; noble; exalted.

Emerson . . . stood hale and serene and sane, *elect* and beautiful in every aspect of his mind.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 478.

II. *n. sing.* or *pl.* 1. A person or persons chosen or set apart; one or more selected for a particular service or honor.

Behold my servant, whom I uphold; mine *elect*, in whom my soul delighteth.
Isa. xlii. 1.

These reverend fathers, . . . the *elect* of the land.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4.

The executive, the *elect* of the whole State, has in no instance any medium of communication with his constituents, except through the legislature.
N. A. Rev., CXXIII. 4.

2. Those who are chosen by God to eternal life.

He shall send his angels, . . . and they shall gather together his *elect* from the four winds.
Mat. xxiv. 31.

'Tis true we all hold there is a number of *elect*, and many to be saved.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, I. 56.

As God hath appointed the *elect* unto glory, so hath He, by the eternal and most free purpose of His will, foreordained all the means thereunto.
West. Conf. of Faith, iii. § 6.

elect. An abbreviation of *electric* and *electricity*.

electant†, *n.* (ē-lek'tant), *n.* [< L. *electan(t-)s*, ppr. of *electare*, rare freq. of *eligere*, elect: see *elect*.] One having the power of choosing.

You cannot go on further to entitle him a free *electant* too.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, II. iii. 26.

electary†, *n.* (ē-lek'tą-ri), *n.* An obsolete form of *electuary*.

electicism (ē-lek'ti-sizm), *n.* An improper form of *eclecticism*. [Rare.]

election (ē-lek′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *election, electioun,* < OF. *election,* F. *élection* = Pr. *electio* = Sp. *eleccion* = Pg. *eleição* = It. *elezione,* < L. *electio(n-),* a choosing, < *eligere,* pp. *electus,* pick out, choose, elect: see *elect.*] **1.** A deliberate act of choice; particularly, a choice of means for accomplishing a given end.

Nor headlong carried by the stream of will,
Nor by his own *election* led to ill.
Daniel, Civil Wars, iv.

For what is Man without a mooving mind,
Which hath a judging wit and chusing will?
Now if God's power should her *election* bind,
Her motions then would cease and stand all still.
Sir J. Davies, Nosce Teipsum.

I had thought you
Had had more judgment to have made *election*
Of your companions.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

The freedom of *election* — a freedom which is indispensable to all moral value, whether in doing or in suffering, in believing or denying. *De Quincey,* Essenes, i.

2. The choice of a person or persons for office of any kind by the voting of a body of qualified or authorized electors. The persons voted for are called *candidates,* or, with reference to their selection as candidates, *nominees.* Election for public office is now almost universally effected by the use of printed ballots. (See *ballot*[1].) The decision may depend upon the casting of an actual majority of all the votes for a candidate, as in various European countries and in some of the United States, or upon a plurality or the largest number of votes for any candidate where there are more than two opposing candidates, as in most of the United States. In the former case a new election has to be held when there is no actual majority; in the latter a single balloting is final unless there is a tie, which is very rare.

And alweys thei maken here Queen by *Electioun,* that is most worthy in Armes. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 155.

The *election* of a President of America, some years hence, will be much more interesting to certain nations of Europe than ever the *election* of a king of Poland was.
Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 275.

3. The act or process of choosing a person or persons for office by vote; a polling for office; also, the occasion or set time and provision for making such choice: as, a general or a special *election;* American *elections* are generally held in autumn.

Election, in a political sense, was formerly limited to "the act of choosing a person to fill an office or employment." The new sense . . . is a voting at the polls to ratify or reject a proposed measure.
Prof. F. P. Brewer, in Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., [XVII., App., p. vii.

Hence — **4.** By extension, a public vote upon a proposition submitted; a poll for the decision by vote of any public matter or question: as, to hold an *election* on a new constitution, or on a measure referred by the legislature to the people. [U. S.] — **5†.** Discernment; discrimination; distinction.

To use men with much difference and *election* is good.
Bacon.

6. In *theol.*: (*a*) The choice by God of particular individuals either (1) to be the recipients of his grace and of eternal life, or (2) to be commissioned for a particular work. Whether the choice in the former case is absolute or conditional is a disputed question in theology. Calvinism maintains that it is absolute; Arminianism, that it is conditional.

Knowing, brethren beloved, your *election* of God.
1 Thes. i. 4.

This *election* was not founded upon foreseen faith, and the obedience of faith, holiness, or any other good quality or disposition in man, as the prerequisite, cause, or condition on which it depended; but men are chosen to faith and to the obedience of faith, holiness, etc.
Canons of the Synod of Dort, ix.

I believe *election* means, secondly, a divine appointment of some men to eternal happiness. But I believe this *election* to be conditional, as well as the reprobation opposite thereto. *John Wesley,* Works, VI. 28.

(*b*†) Those who are elected by God to eternal life.

Israel hath not obtained that which he seeketh for; but the *election* hath obtained it. Rom. xi. 7.

7. In *astrol.*, a reason for choosing one time rather than another for an undertaking; a preference of times. See *root, n.*

The assendent sothly, as well in alle nativitez as in questiouns & *eleccioun*s of tymes, is a thing which that thise astrologiens gretly observen. *Chaucer,* Astrolabe, ii. § 4.

Elections hold good in those cases only where both the virtue of the heavenly bodies is such as does not quickly pass, and the action of the inferior bodies is such as is not suddenly accomplished.
Bacon, De Augmentis (tr. by Spedding), ii. 4.

8. In *math.*, a part or the whole of a number of distinguishable objects. The number of elections of n things is $2^n - 1$. Thus, the elections of three things, A, B, C, are: A, B, C, AB, AC, BC, ABC. — **Age of election.** See *age,* 3. — **Disseizin by election.** See *disseizin.* — **Elections (Hours of Poll) Act,** an English statute of 1884 (47 and 48 Vict., c. 34), which established hours for voting at parliamentary and municipal elections in certain boroughs, from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. In 1885 (48 Vict., c. 10) it was extended to include all such elections. — **Point or place of election,** in *surg.*, the preferred point, as, in ligature arteries, the point where in a normal person the artery can be most conveniently and advantageously tied. — **Primary election.** See *primary.* — **Strong or weak election,** in *astrol.*, a great or small preference for one time rather than another. = **Syn. 1** and **2.** *Choice, Preference,* etc. See *option.*

election-auditor (ē-lek′shọn-â″di-tọr), *n.* In Great Britain, an officer annually appointed for each constituency, to whom is committed the duty of auditing and publishing the account of all expenses incurred at parliamentary elections.

electioneer (ē-lek-shọ-nēr′), *v. i.* [< *election* + *-eer.*] To employ means for influencing an election, as public speaking, solicitation of votes, etc.; work for the success of a candidate or of a party in an election: as, to *electioneer* for a candidate, or for a ticket; he *electioneered* with great effect.

He . . . took care to engage in his interest all those underlings who delight in galloping round the country to *electioneer.* *Miss Edgeworth,* Rosanna, iii.

The experiment is now making, . . . whether candidates for the presidency shall openly *electioneer* for that office.
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 425.

electioneerer (ē-lek-shọ-nēr′ėr), *n.* One who electioneers.

Many loud-tongued *electioneerers,* who proved to Vivian, by everything but calculation, that he must be returned if he would but stand. *Miss Edgeworth,* Vivian, ii.

electioneering (ē-lek-shọ-nēr′ing), *p. a.* Of or pertaining to the influencing of voters before or at an election: as, *electioneering* practices.

elective (ē-lek′tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *électif* = Pr. *electiu* = Sp. Pg. *electivo* = It. *elettivo,* < L. as if **electivus,* < *electus,* pp. of *eligere,* pick out, choose: see *elect.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Chosen by election; dependent on choice; bestowed or passing by election: as, an *elective* monarchy (one in which the king is raised to the throne by election); the office is *elective:* opposed to *hereditary,* or to tenure by appointment.

The *elective* mode of obtaining rulers is the characteristic policy of republican government.
A. Hamilton, The Federalist, No. lvii.

It came to be disputed whether the monarchy was hereditary or *elective.* *J. Adams,* Works, IV. 362.

By its [the House of Lords'] side arose the House of Commons, the *elective* house of the knights, citizens, and burgesses. *E. A. Freeman,* Amer. Lects., p. 369.

An *elective* magistracy and clergy, land for all who would till it, and reading and writing, will ye, nill ye.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 230.

2. Pertaining or relating to or consisting in the choice or right of choosing by vote: as, the *elective* principle in government; the *elective* franchise.

The pope . . . rejected both candidates, declared the *elective* power to be forfeited, and put in his own nominee.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 382.

The *elective* right of the chapters and the archiepiscopal confirmation were formally admitted.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 381.

3. Exerting the power of choice.

All moral goodness consisteth in the *elective* act of the understanding will. *N. Grew,* Cosmologia Sacra.

4. Selecting for combination: as, an *elective* attraction, which is a tendency in bodies to unite with certain kinds of matter in preference to other kinds. — **Elective affinity.** See *chemical affinity,* under *chemical.* — **Elective franchise, monarchy,** etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* In the colleges of the United States, an optional study; any one of a number of studies from which the scholar is allowed to select that which he prefers.

Post-graduate *electives* are allowed to a limited extent.
Jour. Pedagogy, I., No. 6, advertising p. 6.

electively (ē-lek′tiv-li), *adv.* By choice; with preference of one to another.

Cabbage is no food for her [the butterfly]; yet in the cabbage, not by chance, but studiously and *electively,* she lays her eggs. *Paley,* Nat. Theol., xviii.

electivity (ē-lek-tiv′i-ti), *n.* [< *elective* + *-ity.*] The quality of being elective. *F. W. H. Myers.*

elector (ē-lek′tọr), *n.* [= F. *électeur* = Sp. *elector* = Pg. *eleitor* = It. *elettore,* < L. *elector,* a chooser, < *eligere,* pp. *electus,* pick out, choose: see *elect.*] One who elects or has the right of choice; a person who has the legal right of voting for any functionary or the adoption of any measure; a voter. In free governments the people, or such of them as possess the prescribed qualifications, are the electors of their legislative representatives, and in some, as the United States, of their principal executive officers, and in some cases of their judicial officers.

The rule of Jefferson was followed in requiring no property qualification for an *elector.*
Bancroft, Hist. Const., II. 113.

Specifically — (*a*) In the Roman-German empire, one of the seven or more princes who had the right to elect the emperor. As established by the Golden Bull of 1356, these were the spiritual electors of Mayence, Treves, and Cologne, and the temporal electors of the Rhine Palatinate, Saxony, Brandenburg, and Bohemia. Other German princes, as the rulers of Bavaria, Hanover, etc., also had voices in the college of electoral princes for longer or shorter periods. The original electors held also the great magisterial offices of the imperial court. The whole system passed away with the empire in 1806. The temporal princes holding the right were generally known by the title of *elector* in their several dominions.

Munich is a place visited by most of the strangers who go into Germany; the *elector's* palace in the town was finely furnished. *Pococke,* Description of the East, II. ii. 214.

(*b*) In the United States, one of the presidential electors. See below.

The President of the United States . . . and the Vice-President are chosen for the term of four years, by *electors,* appointed in such manner as the several States may direct. *Calhoun,* Works, I. 176.

The *electors* have no practical power over the election, and have had none since their institution.
T. H. Benton, Thirty Years, I. 37.

Presidential electors, persons elected by the voters of the several States for the purpose of electing the next President and Vice-President of the United States. Originally they were expected to exercise some independent choice among members of each party represented in their body; but in practice their function soon became merely that of casting votes predetermined by party nomination. Each State has as many electors as it has representatives and senators in Congress. No person holding an office under the United States government is eligible for an elector. — **The Great Elector,** the name usually given to Frederick William, Elector of Brandenburg from 1640 to 1688, who greatly strengthened the Brandenburg-Prussian power, and prepared the way for the elevation of the Prussian monarchy under Frederick the Great.

electoral (ē-lek′tọ-ral), *a.* [= F. *électoral* = Sp. *electoral* = Pg. *eleitoral* = It. *elettorale;* < *elector* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to election or electors; consisting of electors.

Such are the subdivisions in favour of the *electoral* and other princes of the empire. *Burke,* Economical Reform.

The restriction of the *electoral* franchise to the class which was qualified to serve on juries commended itself to moderate politicians of the fifteenth century.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 368.

Electoral college, a name informally given to the electors of a single State, when met to vote for President and Vice-President of the United States, and sometimes to the whole body of electors. See *presidential electors,* under *elector.*

In case the *electoral college* fails to choose a Vice-President, the power devolves on the Senate to make the selection from the two candidates having the highest number of votes. *Calhoun,* Works, I. 175.

Electoral commission, in *U. S. hist.*, an extraordinary commission, consisting of five senators, five representatives, and five associate justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, created by an act of Congress in 1877, to whom were to be referred all electoral votes for President and Vice-President as to the admission of which the two houses could not agree, the Republicans having a majority in the Senate and the Democrats in the House of Representatives. The occasion for the disagreement was the opposite views taken by the respective parties as to the relative validity of different sets of electoral votes returned from the lately seceded States of Louisiana, South Carolina, and Florida, and also from Oregon, which would decide the election. The result was the seating of the Republicans Hayes and Wheeler, as against the Democrats Tilden and Hendricks. — **Electoral crown,** the crown worn by the electors of the Roman-German empire, represented as arched with four half-circles supporting an orb and a cross, and doubled or faced with ermine, which turns up round the lower rim and has a scalloped edge, and with two fillets hanging down on the two sides. — **Electoral mantle,** a mantle worn as a mark of office by the electors of the Roman-German empire.

electorality† (ē-lek-tọ-ral′i-ti), *n.* [< *electoral* + *-ity.*] An electorate.

Understanding as well this declaration to be for the *electoralities,* principalities, and estates, situate and being within the empire. *Reliquiæ Wottonianæ,* p. 534.

electorate (ē-lek′tọr-āt), *n.* [= F. *électorat* = Sp. *electorado* = Pg. *eleitorado* = It. *elettorato;* as *elector* + *-ate*[3].] **1.** The whole body of electors; the aggregate of citizens entitled to vote.

Our Liberal *electorate* has the task thrown upon it not only of choosing a good minister, but also of determining what the good shall be which this minister is to bring us.
M. Arnold, in Nineteenth Century, XIX. 654.

In the new Parliament, notwithstanding the vast increase of the *electorate,* there was no direct representation of the unions. *The Century,* XXVIII. 129.

2. The dignity of an elector in the Roman-German empire. — **3.** The territory of an elector in Germany.

He . . . can himself command, when he pleases, the whole strength of an *electorate* in the empire.
Addison, Freeholder.

electoress, electress (ē-lek′tọr-es, -tres), *n.* [= F. *électrice* = It. *elettrice;* as *elector* + *-ess.*] The wife or widow of an elector of the Roman-German empire.

The eyes of all the protestants in the nation turned towards the *electoress* of Brunswick; who was daughter to the queen of Bohemia. *Bp. Burnet,* Hist. Own Times, an. 1700.

electorial (ē-lek-tō′ri-al), *a.* [< *elector* + *-ial.*] Same as *electoral.* [Rare.]

I make no doubt they [the revolution society] would soon erect themselves into an *electorial* college, if things were ripe to give effect to their claim.
Burke, Rev. in France.

electorship (ē-lek′tor-ship), *n.* [< *elector* + *-ship.*] The office of an elector.

And if the Bavarian hath male-issue of this young lady, the son is to succeed him in the *electorship*.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 23.

Electra (ē-lek′trạ), *n.* [L., < Gr. Ἠλέκτρα, a fem. proper name: see *electrum.*] 1. One of the Pleiades, 20 Tauri.—2. [NL.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of polyps. *Lamarck*, 1816. (*b*) A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Stephens*, 1829. (*c*) A genus of dipterous insects. *Loew*, 1845. (*d*) A genus of mollusks.

electret, *n.* A Middle English form of *electrum.*

electrepeter (ē-lek-trep′e-tėr), *n.* [Incorrectly formed, appar. meant for **electrotrope*, < Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber (repr. electricity), + τρέπειν, turn.] An instrument for changing the direction of electric currents.

electress, *n.* See *electoress.*

electric (ē-lek′trik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *électrique* = Sp. *eléctrico* = Pg. *electrico* = It. *elettrico* (cf. D. G. *elektrisch* = Dan. Sw. *elektrisk*), < NL. *electricus*, < L. *electrum*, amber (repr. electricity): see *electrum.* First used by Gilbert, "Vim illam *electricam* nobis placet appellare" (De Magnete (1600), ii. 2, p. 47).] **I.** *a.* [Also *electrical.*] 1. Containing electricity, or capable of exhibiting it when excited by friction: as, an *electric* body, such as amber or glass.

There is no need to admit with Cartesius that because some *electrical* bodies are very close and fixed, what they emit upon rubbing is not part of their own substance.
Boyle, Atmospheres of Consistent Bodies (1667).

2. Pertaining to or consisting in electricity: as, *electric* power; an *electric* discharge.

Some substances possess in a very high degree the capacity of transmitting the *electric* power or condition; others possess in a high degree the capacity of intercepting it. *Tyndall*, Light and Elect., p. 147.

3. Derived from or produced by electricity: as, an *electric* shock; an *electric* light.—4. Conveying electricity; producing electricity; communicating a shock by electricity: as, an *electric* machine; *electric* wires; the *electric* eel or fish.

Certain fishes belonging to the genera Torpedo (among the Elasmobranchii), Gymnotus, Malapterurus, and Mormyrus (among the Teleostei), possess organs which convert nervous energy into electricity, just as muscles convert the same energy into ordinary motion. . . . The nerves of the electrical organs proceed from the fifth pair, and from the *electric* lobe of the medulla oblongata, which appears to be developed at the origin of the pneumogastrics.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 54.

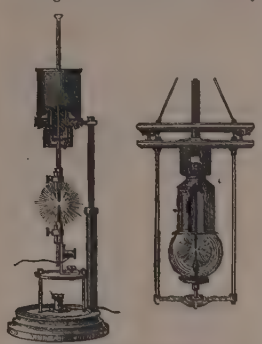
5. Operated by electricity: as, an *electric* bell; an *electric* railway.—6. Figuratively, full of fire, spirit, or passion, and capable of communicating it to others; magnetic.

Electric Pindar, quick as fear,
With race-dust on his cheeks, and clear
Slant startled eyes.
Mrs. Browning, Vision of Poets.

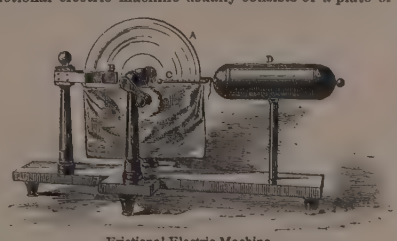
Such was the *electric* vitality of this friend of ours.
G. W. Curtis, Int. to Cecil Dreeme.

Dynamo-electric machine. See *electric machine*, below.—**Electric absorption.** See *residual charge*, under *residual.*—**Electric action,** in *organ-building*, a mechanism in which the connection between the keyboard and the pipes is made by the help of electricity.—**Electric alarm,** any alarm or signaling device controlled or operated by a current of electricity. The alarm is sounded by the closing of the electric circuit, which may be effected by a thermostat, a door, a sash, or other device, according to the purpose for which the alarm is used. See *alarm*, *thermostat*, and *fire-alarm.*—**Electric annunciator,** an apparatus by means of which the location of the point at which an electric circuit is made or broken is indicated. A number of electromagnets are connected, each with some particular station, room, or point from which a signal may come; the opening or closing of the circuit at any of these points operates the electromagnet to which it is joined, bringing into view a number, letter, or word indicating the location of the point. An alarm-bell is generally rung at the same time.—**Electric apparatus,** the various machines and appliances necessary for conducting electrical experiments, and illustrating the laws of electric action.—**Electric atmosphere, electric aura.** See *aura*[1].—**Electric bridge, call-bell, clock, current, displacement, eel, egg, fuse, governor, hammer, harpoon,** etc. See the nouns.—**Electric field,** any space in which electric force exists.—**Electric force,** the force existing among bodies charged with electricity, due to the existence of the charge.—**Electric lamp,** the contrivance in which the electric light is produced.—**Electric light,** light produced by electricity; especially, a brilliant light for purposes of illumination obtained by means of a powerful current of electricity, generated by a magneto- or dynamo-electric machine. The light is of two general kinds, the *arc-light* and the *incandescent light.* In the first the voltaic arc is employed; in the second a resisting conductor is rendered incandescent by the current. The arc-light (see *voltaic arc*, under *arc*[1]) is produced when a powerful current passes between two carbon electrodes, at first in contact and afterward separated a short distance, the result being the formation of the voltaic arc. The light of the arc and the glowing carbon-points has great intensity, and electric lamps of this kind are extensively used for purposes of illumination, where a powerful light (1,200 candle-power or upward) can be economically employed. In order to keep the carbon electrodes at a constant distance, so that the light may be uniform, some form of regulator is generally needed. Commonly an electromagnet, through which the current passes, is used for this purpose. As the carbons are slowly consumed the distance between them increases; the current meets with greater resistance, and is weakened accordingly; this in turn weakens the electromagnet, which acts less powerfully on its armature, and thus through some mechanical device causes the points to approach each other. If they come too near together, the strengthened current strengthens the electromagnet, and the same contrivance pulls them apart again; so that the current automatically regulates itself. In electric candles this necessity is done away with; here, as in the Jablochkoff candle, for example, the carbon pencils are placed side by side, separated by some insulating earthy substance, the arc is formed at the top, and the candle burns away in a manner analogous to that of an ordinary

Incandescent Lamp, or Glow-lamp.
a, carbon filament.

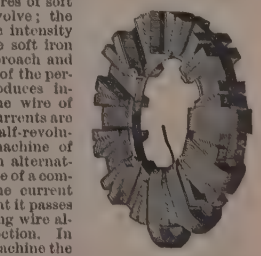

Brush Electric Arc-lamps.

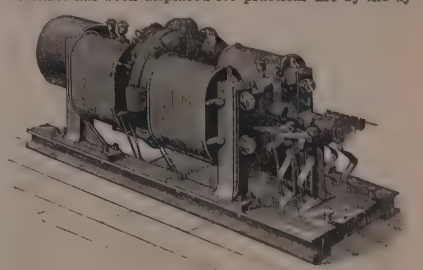
candle. With these candles alternating currents are employed to obviate the difficulty that would otherwise arise from the more rapid consumption of the carbon forming the positive pole. In an incandescent electric lamp, or glow-lamp, the current is made to pass through a strip of some substance which, because of its high resistance, becomes highly heated, and hence brilliantly incandescent. Practically, the only suitable substance known is carbon, which in the form of a thin strip or wire, carefully prepared for the purpose (for example, from a strip of bamboo) and bent in a loop, is inclosed in a bulb of glass from which the air has been exhausted. The vacuum is essential to prevent the consumption of the carbon at the high temperature to which it is raised. The incandescent light is comparable in brilliancy to a good gas-burner, and is hence suitable for general house illumination; it is superior to gas in steadiness, and has the great advantage that it does not vitiate the air. The current employed has, for lamps of ordinary power, much less strength than that needed for the arc-light. The clutch-lamp is an arc-lamp in which the rod to which the upper carbon is attached is surrounded by an annular clutch, which is raised when the circuit is completed, thus establishing the arc.—**Electric log,** a ship's log in which the recording mechanism may be stopped by closing an electrical circuit through the tow-line when it is necessary to haul the log on board ship. Another form of electric log uses the recording mechanism to close a circuit through the tow-line, and report the record of the log on the vessel. See *log.*—**Electric machine,** a machine for generating large quantities of electricity. Those commonly used for producing statical electricity depend upon either friction or induction for their operation. For producing current electricity a magneto-electric or dynamo-electric machine is employed. The frictional electric machine usually consists of a plate or

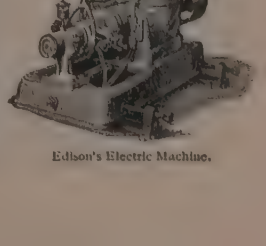


Frictional Electric Machine.
A, glass plate; *B*, rubber, holding amalgam; *C*, collecting points; *D*, prime conductor.

cylinder of glass, which is made by means of a handle to revolve between stationary cushions whose surfaces are covered with amalgam. One form of electricity (positive) is generated on the revolving plate, and is taken off by combs to a large brass cylinder, called the *prime conductor;* the other (negative) is generated on the cushions, and may also be collected on a conductor, but is generally allowed to pass off to the earth through a metallic chain. The electricity obtained is the equivalent of the mechanical energy expended in turning the crank, less that which through friction is expended in producing useless heat. An induction-machine acts upon the principle of induction. Thus, in the Holtz machine no friction is used except to charge the armatures. It consists of a stationary glass plate with two open spaces, or "windows," on opposite sides of the center, and of a second glass plate which is revolved very rapidly in front of it. On the other side of the movable plate, and opposite the windows, are two combs connecting with brass conductors ending in large knobs. On one edge of each window is attached a piece of paper, called the *armature*, and a tongue of paper projects from it into the open space toward the revolving wheel. In the use of the Holtz machine and others of the same kind a small initial charge must first be communicated to the armature. By induction this is increased until a maximum, depending on the insulating power of the machine and its supports, is reached. The electrical energy developed has its equivalent in the work done in overcoming alternate attraction and repulsion of the moving and fixed parts. The effects of an induction-machine are much more powerful than those of the plate-machine, and it is less influenced by dampness in the air. It is consequently a very useful machine in the physical laboratory, being much used for statical experiments. When a powerful current of electricity is required, a magneto-electric or dynamo-electric machine driven by a steam- or gas-engine, or by water-power, is employed. These machines depend upon the induction which takes place between magnets and coils of wire, when their relative positions are changed. (See *induction.*) The distinction between the magneto- and dynamo-machines is that in the former a permanent magnet is employed, while in the latter its place is taken by an electromagnet. A simple form of the first consists of a large horseshoe magnet, before the poles of which two bobbins wound with insulated copper wire and inclosing cores of soft iron are made to revolve; the variation in magnetic intensity and polarity as these soft iron cores alternately approach and recede from the poles of the permanent magnet produces induced currents in the wire of the bobbins. These currents are reversed for each half-revolution, and hence a machine of this type produces an alternating current. By the use of a commutator, however, the current may be rectified, so that it passes through the connecting wire always in the same direction. In another form of the machine the soft iron core is in the form of a ring, about which a number of separated coils of insulated wire are wound, the ends of which are taken to the central axis. This circular armature revolves between the poles of the horseshoe magnet, and the result is the generation of a current in one direction in one half of the coils, and in the opposite direction in the other half. The current is taken off for the outside circuit by means of two metallic brushes on each side of the central axis. The magneto-electric machine has been displaced for practical use by the dynamo-electric machine, or dynamo. The dynamo-machines in use are of many forms, but all consist essentially of one or more large electromagnets (called the *field-magnets*) between the poles of which an armature, consisting of a soft iron core wound with coils of insulated copper wire, is made to revolve very rapidly by means of an engine. In most of them the principle of reduplication is involved—that is, commencing with a very small amount of residual magnetism in the field-magnets, the inductive action between them and the revolving armature results in the production of a feeble current in the coils. This current may be made to pass through the wire of the stationary magnets, strengthening them so that they exert a stronger inductive influence on the armature, thus producing a strong current in the coils, which again charges more strongly the field-magnets, and so on until the machine is in full action. The charging of the field-magnets is accomplished in different ways. In some forms of the machine the field-magnets are excited by independent currents, produced by separate machines; in other forms (called *series dynamos*) the current generated in the armature charges the field-magnets, and is also used for the outside work, the coils of the electromagnets, in other words, forming part of the external circuit; in still other forms (called *shunt dynamos*) a portion only of the current generated in the armature is used to charge the field-magnets, the remainder being taken off for the practical outside work. Many different forms of the machine are now in use, and they have proved an economical and convenient


Armature of Brush Dynamo-electric Machine.


Brush Dynamo-electric Machine.


Edison's Electric Machine.

means of obtaining powerful currents of electricity, when it is to be used for producing the electric light, for electroplating, for the transmission of power or energy, and so on. In the transmission of energy by electricity, the current produced by the machine is made to pass through a second machine (called an *electric motor*, generally similar to and often identical with the dynamo in form and construction, the order of working being reversed), distant a number of miles, perhaps, from the first, and there it causes the armature to revolve, and this revolution may be employed to do any kind of mechanical work. Dynamos have a high degree of efficiency, many transforming over 90 per cent. of the mechanical energy used in revolving the armature into the energy of the electric current. They furnish the electric current much more economically, as well as more regularly, than a voltaic battery, since the zinc, the fuel of the latter, is an expensive and a poor fuel, as compared with the coal used for the engine which drives the dynamo.—**Electric meter,** an instrument designed to measure the quantity of electricity supplied to consumers for the production of light or heat, or to be used as a motive power.—**Electric motor.** See *electric machine.*—**Electric organ.** See *organ.*—**Electric pendulum,** a form of electroscope consisting of a pith-ball suspended by a non-conducting thread.—**Electric piano.** See *piano.*—**Electric railway,** a railway on which electricity is the motive power. The wheels of each car may be set in motion by an electric motor to which they are geared, or a motor-car may draw one or more cars. There are two distinct systems of electric railway. In one the electric motor is actuated by a current of electricity drawn from a secondary or "storage" battery carried with the car, generally underneath the floor; in the other the current is conveyed from a dynamo at some point on the line by means of conductors, which may be supported upon poles or placed in an underground conduit.—**Electric storm,** a violent disturbance of the electrical condition of the earth, resulting in strong earth-currents through long lines of telegraph, often interfering with the ordinary working of the line. These storms are sometimes widespread, and are thought by some physicists to be related to contemporaneous disturbances of the atmosphere of the sun. The phrase is also applied to unusually violent displays of atmospheric electricity.—**Electric-telegraph cable.** See *cable.*—**Electric tension,** difference of electric potential: often used as equivalent to *electromotive force.* (See also *battery, cell, circuit, condenser, electricity, fluid, potential, telegram, telephone, tension, spark, unit.*)

II. *n.* A body or substance capable of exhibiting electricity by means of friction or otherwise, and of resisting the passage of it from one body to another. See *electricity.*—**To excite an electric.** See *excite.*

electrical (ē-lek′tri-kal), *a.* [< *electric* + *-al.*] Same as *electric.*

We believe that the time has arrived when the scientific world no longer looks upon *electrical* phenomena as isolated and separate from the phenomena of heat and light, or chemical reactions. *Science,* IV. 164.

Electrical burglar-alarm, endosmosis, etc. See the nouns.—**Electrical diapason,** an instrument consisting of a tuning-fork or -reed, the vibration of which is maintained by means of electricity.—**Electrical engineering,** the science and art of utilizing electricity, especially in the production of light, heat, and motive power, in the transmission and distribution of energy, and in its application to a great variety of metallurgical and other processes. It also includes the science and art of the erection and maintenance of telegraph- and cable-lines, of electric railway-signals, and other forms of electric signaling.—**Electrical mortar,** a small mortar within which a discharge is made to take place between two bodies charged with contrary electricities. This disruptive discharge causes so violent a disturbance of the air-particles as to expel a light ball placed in the mouth of the mortar. See *Volta's pistol,* under *pistol.*

electrically (ē-lek′tri-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of electricity, or by means of it; as regards electricity.

electricalness (ē-lek′tri-kal-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being electrical. [Rare.]

electrician (ē-lek-trish′an), *n.* [= F. *électricien;* as *electric* + *-ian.*] 1. One who studies electricity, and investigates its properties by observation and experiments; one versed in the science of electricity.—2. One engaged in the business of making or supplying electric apparatus or appliances.

electricity (ē-lek-tris′i-ti), *n.* [= D. *elektriciteit* = G. *elektricität* = Dan. Sw. *elektricitet* = F. *électricité* = Sp. *electricidad* = Pg. *electricidade* = It. *elettricità,* < NL. *electricita(t-)s,* < *electricus,* electric: see *electric.*] In *physics,* a name denoting the cause of an important class of phenomena of attraction and repulsion, chemical decomposition, etc., or, collectively, these phenomena themselves. The true nature of electricity is as yet not at all understood; but it is probable that it is not, as was formerly assumed, of the nature of a fluid—either a single fluid, as was supposed by Franklin, or two fluids (positive and negative), as was supposed by Symmer. The word was first used by Gilbert, the creator of the science of electricity, and by him was applied to the phenomena of attraction and repulsion as exhibited when amber (electrum) and some other substances of a similar character were briskly rubbed. Its meaning has been gradually extended to include a large variety of phenomena, among which may be named heating, luminous and magnetic effects, chemical decomposition, etc., together with numerous apparent attractions and repulsions of matter widely differing from those originally noted, but all of which are attributed to a common cause. The subject is usually divided into the two parts of *statical* or *frictional electricity,* including the electricity produced by friction and analogous means, the phenomena of which are chiefly statical, and *current electricity* (also called *voltaic electricity*), including that produced by the chemical or voltaic battery and electromagnetic machines, the phenomena of which are mostly dynamical. The form of electricity first discovered was the frictional. The discovery is generally attributed to Thales (sixth century B. C.), who observed that amber, after being rubbed by silk, had the property of attracting light bodies, like bits of paper, bran, etc. It was subsequently discovered that glass, sulphur, resin, and many other bodies gained by friction this same property to a greater or less extent. When electricity is produced by the friction of silk on glass, that of the glass is called *vitreous* or *positive electricity,* while that of the silk rubber is called *resinous* or *negative electricity.* When produced by the friction of flannel or silk on sealing-wax, that of the wax is *negative,* and that of the flannel or silk rubber is *positive.* This distinction, which, however, is properly explained as due to a difference of electrical potential (see *potential*), extends through the whole subject, by whatever means the electricity is produced. It is found universally true that the two kinds of electricity are produced in equal amounts. Besides friction, there are other means of exciting electricity, as pressure between two bodies or sudden fracture (by which means sugar becomes faintly luminous when broken in the dark). If a piece of sealing-wax is broken, the opposite ends will be found to be dissimilarly electrified. This is especially true of the fracture of cleavable minerals, like mica, calcite, etc. Some crystallized bodies become electrified by change of temperature: for example, a crystal of tourmalin, on being slightly warmed, becomes positively electrified at one extremity, and negatively at the other; if cooled, the poles are reversed. (See *pyro-electricity.*) For the chief means of obtaining a supply of frictional electricity, see *electric machine,* under *electric,* and *electrophorus.* The principal subjects considered under the head of statical electricity are the distribution of electricity over the surface of a conductor, as determined by its shape or the proximity of other electrified bodies (see *density*); the effect of induction or the production of an electrified state in a neutral body by approaching it to one already electrified, but without contact; the degree of induction, as determined by the nature of the non-conductor or dielectric (see *induction, conductor, dielectric*); the accumulation of electricity in a condenser, as a Leyden jar (see *condenser,* and *Leyden jar,* under *jar*); the measurement of capacity, potential, quantity, etc. (as with an electrometer); and the phenomena of discharge, as the spark-discharge, which takes place between oppositely electrified bodies when they are brought near together, the brush-discharge, etc. The electricity generated by friction and analogous means is in a state of high potential (see *potential*), but the quantity, and therefore the amount of electrical energy, is generally small; it has the power of overcoming great resistances and producing violent mechanical effects, as seen in the discharge of a Holtz machine, and still more strikingly in the case of lightning. Frictional electricity has found but few useful applications in the arts. The common means of producing current electricity is the voltaic battery. (See *battery* and *cell.*) Electrical currents may also be obtained by revolving a coil of wire in the space (magnetic field) between the poles of a steel magnet or electromagnet, so as to cut the lines of force between these poles. This principle is made use of in magneto-electric and dynamo-electric machines (see *electric*) to obtain powerful currents of electricity for practical use. A current may also be produced by soldering together two ends of two bars of different metals, connecting the other ends with a copper wire, and then heating (or cooling) the first point of union. This is called *thermo-electricity,* and the pair of metals is called a *thermo-electrical couple;* it is analogous to the voltaic couple, only here the electrical current is obtained at the expense of the heat supplied. (See *thermo-electricity.*) The principal subjects considered under the head of current electricity are the effects of the current in causing chemical decomposition (see *electrolysis, electrometallurgy*), in producing heat and light through the resistance of the medium, including the voltaic arc, and in the production of induced currents in a coil of wire, under certain conditions, by the action of another current or a magnet (see *induction*); the measurement of strength of current (as with a galvanometer or *ampere-meter,* which see), of electromotive force (as with a volt-meter), and of resistance (as with the electric bridge or ohm-meter), etc. The current electricity produced by the chemical battery or ordinary dynamo-machine differs from the statical electricity of the frictional or induction machine, in that the difference of potentials of the poles, or, in other words, the electromotive force of the current when the poles are connected, is relatively small, while the quantity of electricity is relatively enormously large. Correspondingly, ordinary current electricity has relatively very little power of overcoming a high resistance; no spark is obtained, even from a powerful battery, when the poles are separated by so much as a small fraction of an inch; but the current can do a large amount of work in producing chemical decomposition (as in the electrolysis of water), or mechanically, when transformed by an electric motor. Induced currents, however, as those produced by an induction-coil (which see), may have a very high electromotive force and consequent power of overcoming resistance.—**Animal electricity.** See *animal.*—**Contact theory of electricity,** a theory which assumes that the electromotive force of a voltaic cell, and perhaps the electricity produced by friction, is due to the difference of potential assumed by two dissimilar substances when placed in contact.—**Diffusion of electricity.** See *diffusion.*—**Distribution of electricity.** See *distribution.*—**Electrostatic units of electricity.** See *electrostatic.*—**Excitation of electricity.** See *excitation.*—**Free** and **bound electricity.** By a "free" charge of electricity is generally meant one which is borne by an insulated body independently of surrounding objects, while a "bound" charge is one held in position by the presence and attraction of a charge of the opposite character or sign upon a neighboring body. As a matter of fact all charges are "bound," the production of a given quantity of one kind of electricity being always accompanied by the production of the same quantity of the opposite kind. When this complementary charge is very distant and widely distributed, as on the walls of a room, the first may be said to be "free" electricity.

electriferous (ē-lek-trif′e-rus), *a.* [< LL. *electrifer,* producing amber (bearing electricity) (< L. *electrum,* amber (repr. electricity), + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]), + *-ous.*] Bearing or transmitting electricity. Also *electrophorous.*

A distinct, all-pervading *electriferous* æther must be assumed. *Littell's Living Age,* March 1, 1884, p. 522.

electrifiable (ē-lek′tri-fī-a-bl), *a.* [< *electrify* + *-able.*] 1. Capable of receiving electricity, or of being charged with it; that may be electrified or become electric.—2. Capable of receiving and transmitting the electric fluid.

electrification (ē-lek″tri-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< *electrify* + *-ation.*] The act of electrifying, or the state of being charged with electricity. This may be positive (+) or negative (—), according as the body is charged with positive or negative electricity—that is, according as its potential is higher or lower than the assumed zero. See *potential.*

If an electrified body be made to touch one not previously electrified, it is found that the one loses a part of its *electrification* and the other gains *electrification.*
J. E. H. Gordon, Elect. and Mag., I. 4.

electrifier (ē-lek′tri-fī-ėr), *n.* One who or that which electrifies.

electrify (ē-lek′tri-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *electrified,* ppr. *electrifying.* [< L. *electrum,* amber (repr. electricity), + *-ficare,* make: see *-fy.*] 1. To communicate electricity to; charge with electricity; make electric: as, to *electrify* a jar.—2. To cause electricity to pass through; affect by electricity; give an electric shock to: as, to *electrify* a limb.—3. To excite suddenly; give a sudden shock to; surprise with some sudden and startling effect, of a brilliant or shocking nature; startle greatly; thrill: as, the whole assembly was *electrified.*

He [Milton] *electrifies* the mind. *Macaulay,* Milton.

If the sovereign were now to immure a subject in defiance of the writ of Habeas Corpus, or to put a conspirator to the torture, the whole nation would be instantly *electrified* by the news. *Macaulay,* Hist. Eng., i.

electrine[1] (ē-lek′trin), *a.* [< LL. *electrinus,* < Gr. *ἠλεκτρινος,* made of amber or electrum, < *ἤλεκτρον,* amber, electrum: see *electrum.*] 1. Belonging to or made of amber.—2. Composed of the alloy called electrum (which see).

electrine[2] (ē-lek′trin), *n.* [< *electrum* (*electric*) + *-ine*[2].] The (supposed) principle of electricity; a (supposed) kind of matter which manifests electrical phenomena.

A hitherto undescribed ponderable chemical element, which he terms *electrine,* and which he assumes to be an essential constituent of oxygen.
Ashburner, in Reichenbach's Dynamics, Pref., p. xiv.

electrization (ē-lek-tri-zā′shon), *n.* [= F. *électrisation* = Sp. *electrizacion* = Pg. *electrização;* as *electrize* + *-ation.*] The act of electrifying. Also spelled *electrisation.*

It is not electricity which cures, but *Electrizations,* a process requiring far more technical skill than the uninitiated generally believe. *Alien. and Neurol.,* VI. 153.

electrize (ē-lek′trīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *electrized,* ppr. *electrizing.* [= D. *elektriseren* = G. *elektrisiren* = Dan. *elektrisere* = Sw. *elektrisera* = F. *électriser* = Sp. Pg. *electrizar* = It. *elettrizzare,* < NL. **electrizare,* electrify, < L. *electrum,* amber (repr. electricity).] To make electric; electrify. Also spelled *electrise.*

electrizer (ē-lek′trī-zėr), *n.* One who or that which electrifies; specifically, an apparatus for the application of electricity for medical purposes. Also spelled *electriser.*

electro (ē-lek′trō), *n.* [Abbreviation of *electrotype.*] An electrotype.

For these reasons the Act is objectionable in prohibiting the importation of stereos and *electros.*
Amer. Publishers' Circular.

electro-. [NL., etc., *electro-,* formally repr. Gr. *ἠλεκτρο-,* combining form of *ἤλεκτρον,* amber, electrum (see *electrum*), but practically a contraction of *electrico-,* combining form of *electricus,* E. *electric:* see *electric.*] The combining form, in many modern compounds, of *electric,* often representing also *electricity.* [In the following compounds containing *electro-,* where the second element exists independently in English, or is otherwise perfectly obvious, and where no parallel forms are cited, no etymology is given.]

electroballistic (ē-lek″trō-ba-lis′tik), *a.* Concerned with electricity as used to determine the velocity of a projectile at any part of its flight: an epithet applied to various instruments invented by Nauvez. The projectile passes in succession through two or more screens, the distances between which are known; and, the exact time of passage through each screen being electrically recorded, a simple calculation gives the velocity at that part of the flight.

electrobath (ē-lek′trō-bȧth), *n.* The liquid used in electroplating, in which the metal to be deposited is held in solution.

electrobiological (ē-lek″trō-bī-ō-loj′i-kȧl), *a.* Of or pertaining to electrobiology.

electrobiologist (ē-lek″trō-bī-ol′ō-jist), *n.* One versed in electrobiology.

electrobiology (ē-lek″trō-bī-ol′ō-ji), *n.* 1. Biology as concerned with electrical phenomena; that branch of science which treats of the electric currents developed in living organisms.—2. That phase of mesmerism or animal magnetism in which the actions, feelings, etc., of a person in the mesmeric condition are controlled, or supposed to be controlled, by the will of the operator.

electrobioscopy (ē-lek″trō-bī-os′kō-pi), *n.* The process of testing the muscles with electricity to determine if life is extinct. *Greer*, Dict. of Electricity, p. 49.

electrobronze (ē-lek′trō-bronz), *n.* A metallic coat given to iron articles by an electrobath. The coating is subsequently protected by a varnish.

electrocapillarity (ē-lek″trō-kap-i-lar′i-ti), *n.* Certain phenomena collectively occurring at the common surface of two liquids in contact when their difference of potential is altered. The surface-tension of the liquids is changed, and motion usually results. See *electrocapillary*.

electrocapillary (ē-lek-trō-kap′i-lā-ri), *a.* Capillary and electrical: designating certain capillary phenomena produced by electricity. For example, if a horizontal glass tube be filled with a dilute acid, and a drop of mercury be placed in the middle of the tube, the passage of a current of electricity through it will cause the drop to move toward the negative pole. A capillary electrometer has been constructed, in which the pressure of a column of liquid is made to balance the electrocapillary force exerted at the surface of contact of mercury and dilute acid, this force being nearly proportional to the electromotive force when it does not exceed one volt.

electrocautery (ē-lek-trō-kâ′tėr-i), *n.* In *surg.*, cauterizing by means of a platinum wire heated by the passage of a current of electricity; the instrument used.

electrochemical (ē-lek-trō-kem′i-kȧl), *a.* Pertaining to electrochemistry.

The electromotive force of an electrolyte is equal to the mechanical equivalent of the heat of combination of its *electrochemical* equivalent.
Atkinson, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 247.

Electrochemical series, the arrangement of the chemical elements in such an order that all the elements which are electropositive with reference to a given element are placed before it, and all those which are electronegative after it. See *electrolysis*.

electrochemically (ē-lek-trō-kem′i-kȧl-i), *adv.* According to the laws of electrochemistry.

The *electro-chemically* equivalent amount of copper sulphate. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 8814.

electrochemist (ē-lek-trō-kem′ist), *n.* One who practises electrochemistry.

It [electrometallurgy] is a subject of intense interest to the chemist and to the electrician, for it combines principles underlying its practice which belong to both professions. In fact, the man skilled in its science and art may appropriately be styled an *electro-chemist*.
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXIX. 81.

electrochemistry (ē-lek-trō-kem′is-tri), *n.* Chemistry as concerned with electricity; the science which treats of the agency of electricity in effecting chemical changes. It is generally divided into *electrolysis*, or the separation of a compound body into its constituent parts by the passage of an electric current, and *electrometallurgy*, or the application of electrolysis to the arts. See *electrolysis*.

electrochronograph (ē-lek-trō-kron′ō-grȧf), *n.* A chronograph on which the record is made by electrical means: much used in astronomical observatories and in the laboratory for noting the precise instant or duration of transits and similar phenomena. See *chronograph*.

electrochronographic (ē-lek″trō-kron-ō-graf′-ik), *a.* Pertaining to an electrochronograph, or indicated and recorded by means of it.

electrocopper (ē-lek-trō-kop′ėr), *v. t.* To plate or cover with copper by means of electricity. See *electroplating*.

Steel, iron, zinc, lead, and tin which have been previously *electro-coppered*. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 212.

electrode (ē-lek′trōd), *n.* [= F. *électrode*; as *electric* + Gr. ὁδός, way.] A pole of the current from an electric battery or machine which is in use in effecting electrolysis: applied generally to the two ends of an open electric circuit. The positive pole is termed the *anode*, and the negative pole the *cathode*.

electrodeposit (ē-lek″trō-dē-poz′it), *n.* That which has been deposited by means of electricity.

electrodeposit (ē-lek″trō-dē-poz′it), *v. t.* To deposit, as a metal or other substance, from a chemical compound, by means of electricity.

In the same year also M. de Ruolz *electro-deposited* brass from a solution composed of the cyanides of copper and zinc dissolved in aqueous cyanides of potassium.
G. Gore, Electro-Metallurgy, p. 25.

electrodeposition (ē-lek″trō-dep-ō-zish′ọn), *n.* The deposition of metals or other substances from a solvent by means of electricity.

Employed *electro-deposition* for producing the copper plates. *G. Gore*, Electro-Metallurgy, p. 25.

electrodepositor (ē-lek″trō-dē-poz′i-tọr), *n.* One who practises the art of electrodeposition.

In 1840, M. de Ruolz, a French *electro-depositor*, . . . had taken out a patent in France for electro-gilding.
W. H. Wahl, Galvanoplastic Manipulations, p. 20.

electrodiapason (ē-lek″trō-dī-ȧ-pā′zọn), *n.* Same as *electrical diapason* (which see, under *electrical*).

A universal support or *electro-diapason*, intended to inscribe and show in projection the vibratory movements.
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXI., Supp., p. 48.

electrodynamic, electrodynamical (ē-lek″trō-dī-nam′ik, -i-kȧl), *a.* Pertaining to electrodynamics.—**Directrix of electrodynamic action.** See *directrix*.

electrodynamics (ē-lek″trō-dī-nam′iks), *n.* That part of the science of electricity which treats of the mutual action of electric currents and of currents and magnets.

electrodynamism (ē-lek-trō-dī′nȧ-mizm), *n.* See the extract.

The trance caused by regarding fixedly a gleaming point produces in the brain, in his [Dr. Philips's] opinion, an accumulation of a peculiar nervous power, which he calls *electrodynamism*. *Science*, IX. 542.

electrodynamometer (ē-lek″trō-dī-nȧ-mom′e-tėr), *n.* [< *electrodynamic* + L. *metrum*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the strength of an electric current by means of the attraction or repulsion mutually exerted by two coils of wire, through at least one of which the whole or a part of the current to be measured passes.

Weber devised an instrument known as an *electrodynamometer* for measuring the strength of currents by means of the electrodynamic action of one part of the circuit upon another part. *S. P. Thompson*, Elect. and Mag., p. 297.

electrodynamometrical (ē-lek″trō-dī″nȧ-mō-met′ri-kȧl), *a.* Pertaining to the electrodynamometer.

Electro-dynamometrical measurements.
Electrical Rev., XXII. 159.

electro-engraving (ē-lek″trō-en-grā′ving), *n.* An etching process in which the plate, covered with a ground and properly etched, is placed in an electrobath to deepen the "bite" or cutting-in of the lines.

electro-ergometer (ē-lek″trō-ėr-gom′e-tėr), *n.* See *ergometer*.

electrogenesis (ē-lek-trō-jen′e-sis), *n.* Causation or production by electricity.

electrogenetic (ē-lek″trō-jē-net′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to electrogenesis.

electrogild (ē-lek′trō-gild), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *electrogilded, electrogilt*, ppr. *electrogilding*. To gild, by means of the voltaic battery, with a thin deposit of gold precipitated from a bath of a salt of the metal.

electrogilder (ē-lek-trō-gil′dėr), *n.* One who practises electrogilding.

electrograph (ē-lek′trō-grȧf), *n.* [< Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber (repr. electricity: see *electric, electro-*), + γράφειν, write.] 1. A curve automatically traced and forming a continuous record of the indications of an electrometer.—2. An apparatus for engraving the copper cylinders used in printing fabrics and wall-papers. The cylinder is first coated with varnish, which is scratched by diamond-points traversing upon it, and controlled by circuit-breakers, that are in turn controlled by the copyist. The exposed portions are then etched by exposure to an acid-bath.

electrography (ē-lek-trog′rȧ-fi), *n.* [< Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber (repr. electricity), + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write.] 1. Galvanography. Specifically—2. The process of copying a fine engraving on copper or steel by means of an electro-copper deposit.

electrokinetic (ē-lek″trō-ki-net′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to electrokinetics, or electricity in motion.

electrokinetics (ē-lek″trō-ki-net′iks), *n.* That branch of electricity which treats of electric currents, or the flow of electricity.

electrolier (ē-lek-trō-lēr′), *n.* [Modern, formed in imitation of *chandelier*.] A bracket, pendant, or stand, often with branches, and ornamented, used for supporting incandescent electric lamps.

electrolithotrity (ē-lek″trō-li-thot′ri-ti), *n.* Lithotrity, or the destruction of vesical calculi, effected by electrolysis.

electrologic, electrological (ē-lek-trō-loj′ik, -i-kȧl), *a.* [< *electrology* + *-ic, -ical*.] Of or pertaining to electrology.

electrologist (ē-lek-trol′ō-jist), *n.* One versed in the science of electrology.

electrology (ē-lek-trol′ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *électrologie*; < Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber (repr. electricity), + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The department of physical science which treats of the phenomena and properties of electricity.

electrolysability, electrolysable, etc. See *electrolyzability*, etc.

electrolysis (ē-lek-trol′i-sis), *n.* [= F. *électrolyse*, < NL. **electrolysis*, < Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber (repr. electricity), + λύσις, solution, resolution, < λύειν, loose, solve, resolve. Cf. *analysis*.] The decomposition of a chemical compound, called the *electrolyte*, into its constituent parts by an electric current. Thus, water is decomposed by electrolysis into hydrogen and oxygen; of these it is found that the hydrogen is attracted by the negative pole (the cathode), and is hence said to be *electropositive*, and is called the *cation*; while the oxygen collects at the positive pole (the anode), and is said to be *electronegative*, and is called the *anion*. Similarly, by experimenting with different compounds and observing the behavior in each case, an electrochemical series of the elements, arranged in order, from oxygen, the most negative, to the most positive metals, sodium, potassium, etc., has been deduced. A salt may also be decomposed by electrolysis: thus, copper sulphate yields metallic copper at the negative pole (upon which it is deposited), and sulphuric acid at the positive pole. By electrolysis Davy was able to decompose lime and the other alkaline earths, and thus to show that they were compounds of metals, calcium, etc., with oxygen. An electrolysis in which the ions (a term including both anion and cation) are produced at their respective electrodes without interference from these electrodes or the surrounding electrolyte is called a *primary electrolysis*. Very often combinations take place between the ions and the electrodes or the electrolyte, so that the final products are different from the true ions. This is called *secondary electrolysis*. For the application of electrolysis in the arts, see *electrometallurgy*.

electrolyte (ē-lek′trō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber (repr. electricity), + λυτός, verbal n. of λύειν, solve, dissolve. Cf. *electrolysis*.] A compound which is decomposable, or is subjected to decomposition, by an electric current.

No elementary substance can be an *electrolyte*: for from the nature of the operation compounds alone are susceptible of electrolysis. *W. A. Miller*, Elem. of Chem., § 282.

electrolytic, electrolytical (ē-lek-trō-lit′ik, -i-kȧl), *a.* [= F. *électrolytique*; as *electrolyte* + *-ic, -ical*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of electrolysis.

It is not improbable that the increased *electrolytic* power of water by the addition of some acids, such as the sulphuric and phosphoric, where the acids themselves are not decomposed, depends upon a catalytic effect of these acids. *W. R. Grove*, Corr. of Forces, p. 169.

Electrolytic cell. See *cell*.

electrolytically (ē-lek-trō-lit′i-kȧl-i), *adv.* In an electrolytic manner; by means of electrolysis; as in electrolysis.

The fibre is carbonized in moulds of nickel, and is attached to the conducting wires by copper, *electrolytically* deposited upon them. *G. B. Prescott*, Dynam. Elect., p. 283.

electrolyzability (ē-lek-trō-lī-zȧ-bil′i-ti), *n.* The capability of being decomposed by an electric current. Also spelled *electrolysability*.

electrolyzable (ē-lek′trō-lī-zȧ-bl), *a.* [= F. *électrolysable*; as *electrolyze* + *-able*.] Susceptible of decomposition by an electric current. Also spelled *electrolysable*.

electrolyzation (ē-lek″trō-li-zā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *électrolysation*; as *electrolyze* + *-ation*.] The act of electrolyzing. Also spelled *electrolysation*.

electrolyze (ē-lek′trō-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *electrolyzed*, ppr. *electrolyzing*. [= F. *électrolyser*; < *electrolysis*. Cf. *analyze*, < *analysis*.] To decompose by the direct action of electricity. Also spelled *electrolyse*.

Electromagnet.

electromagnet (ē-lek-trō-mag′net), *n.* A magnet which owes its magnetic properties to the inductive action of an electric current. If an insulated wire is wound about a bar

of soft iron and a current of electricity is passed through it, the bar becomes a temporary magnet with a north and a south pole; the end at which the current circulates through the wire in the direction of the hands of a clock, as the observer looks at it, is the south pole. In practice, an electromagnet has ordinarily a horseshoe form. It consists of two cylinders, or cores, of soft iron, fastened together at one end and each wound many times with insulated wire; the wire must be so wound that if the horseshoe were straightened the direction of winding would be the same throughout. An electromagnet may be made very powerful, so as to support a ton or more. The soft iron core retains its maximum magnetization only so long as the current is passing, and loses nearly all of it the instant the current ceases. This principle is made use of in the telegraph (which see), electric clocks, electric call-bells, etc. If the core is made of steel, it becomes under the action of the current a permanent magnet.

electromagnetic (ē-lek′trō-mag-net′ik), *a.* Pertaining to electromagnetics, or to the relation between electricity and magnetism; of the nature of electromagnetism. See *electromagnetism*. Also *galvanomagnetic*.—**Electromagnetic engine, machine.** See *electric machine*, under *electric*.—**Electromagnetic theory of light.** See *light*.—**Electromagnetic units,** units employed in measuring electric currents, and based upon the force exerted between two magnetic poles; the units practically used to measure the strength of currents (ampere), electromotive force (volt), resistance (ohm), etc., are electromagnetic units.

electromagnetically (ē-lek′trō-mag-net′i-kal-i), *adv.* In an electromagnetic manner; by electromagnetism.

A single wire bent twice at right-angles is made to rotate *electro-magnetically* between the poles of a horseshoe magnet. *Dredge's Electric Illumination*, I. 74.

electromagnetics (ē-lek′trō-mag-net′iks), *n.* The science of electromagnetism.

electromagnetism (ē-lek-trō-mag′net-izm), *n.* The collective term for the phenomena which rest upon the relation between electric currents and magnetism. It comprises the effects of an electric current in directing a magnetic needle and in inducing magnetism in a magnetic substance, as soft iron, and also the analogous effects of a magnet in directing a movable conductor traversed by a current, or in inducing in a conductor an electric current. The directive power of an electric current upon a magnet was discovered by Oersted; it is the principle involved in all forms of galvanometer (which see). The power of an electric current to induce magnetism, and of a magnet to induce an electric current, is treated under *induction;* these latter phenomena form the basis of the electromagnet and of all forms of magneto-electric and dynamo-electric machines.

electromagnetist (ē-lek-trō-mag′net-ist), *n.* One skilled in electromagnetism.

electromassage (ē-lek′trō-ma-säzh′), *n.* In *therap.*, the combination of the use of electricity with massage by employing the more or less specially modified electrodes of a galvanic or faradic battery as instruments for more or less imperfect rubbing and kneading.

electromedical (ē-lek-trō-med′i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to the medicinal use of electricity.

electrometallurgy (ē-lek-trō-met′al-ėr-ji), *n.* The art of depositing certain metals, as gold, silver, copper, etc., from their solutions by means of the slow action of an electric current. Its most important applications are electroplating and electrotyping. The essential parts of the process of plating with copper, for example, are as follows: If the surface upon which the metal is to be deposited is a mold (as of a medal) of gutta-percha or wax, it must be made a conductor by having its surface brushed over with powdered graphite. It is then attached to the negative pole of the battery and suspended in the solution of the required metal, as copper sulphate, the positive pole at the same time consisting of a plate of the same metal. The result of the electrolysis (see *electrolysis*) caused by the passage of the current is the decomposition of the solution, the metal being deposited upon the exposed surface at the negative pole, and sulphuric acid being formed at the positive pole; the acid, however, dissolves a part of the copperplate, and thus keeps the solution of constant strength. A current of uniform strength is necessary. Iron and nickel are deposited from solutions of their double salts with ammonium; gold and silver, from alkaline solutions containing potassium cyanide.

electrometer (ē-lek-trom′e-tėr), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *elektrometer* = F. *électromètre* = Sp. *electrómetro* = Pg. *electrometro* = It. *elettrometro*, < Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber (repr. electricity), + μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument for measuring difference of electrostatic potential between two conductors. See *potential*. There are many forms. The *absolute electrometer* (also called *balance-electrometer*) of Sir William Thomson consists essentially of two parallel circular plates attracting each other, the central portion of one of them, the upper, suspended from one arm of a balance or by means of light steel springs, the other being movable to a greater or less distance from the first by means of a micrometer screw. The upper disk is always brought to a fixed position (which can be very accurately determined) by means of the attraction of the lower, the amount of attraction being regulated by the distance between the two plates. It is thus seen that the electric force is actually weighed, and formulas are given by means of which the difference of potentials is deducible in absolute measure, the areas of the plates and the distance between them being known. The *quadrant electrometer* of Sir William Thomson consists of four quadrant-shaped pieces of metal, sometimes segments of a flat cylindrical box, the alternate pairs being connected by a wire; above or within this, if the cylindrical form is used, a flat needle of aluminium is hung by a delicate wire. The needle is kept in a constant electrical condition by connection usually with a Leyden jar placed above or below, and if the two pairs of quadrants are dissimilarly electrified — that is, are in a state of different potential, as by connecting them respectively with the poles of a voltaic cell — the needle is deflected from its position of rest, and the amount of this deflection, as measured by the motion of a spot of light reflected from a small mirror attached to it, gives a means of calculating the difference of potential of the bodies under experiment. In another method of using the quadrant electrometer the pairs of quadrants are kept at a constant difference of potential, while that of the needle varies. Arranged in this manner, it is much used in the investigation of atmospheric electricity. Lippmann and Dewar have devised very delicate capillary electrometers, based on the alteration of the force of capillarity by electric action. See *electrocapillary*.

electrometric, electrometrical (ē-lek-trō-met′rik, -ri-kal), *a.* [As *electrometer* + *-ic, -ical.*] Of or pertaining to electrometry, or the measurement of electricity: as, an *electrometrical* experiment.

electrometry (ē-lek-trom′e-tri), *n.* [As *electrometer* + *-y.*] That department of the science of electricity which embraces the methods of making electrical measurements, more especially of statical electricity.

electromotion (ē-lek-trō-mō′shọn), *n.* 1. The current of electricity, or the passing of it from one metal to another, in a voltaic circuit.—2. Mechanical motion produced by means of electricity.

electromotive (ē-lek-trō-mō′tiv), *a.* Of or pertaining to electromotion; producing or produced by electromotion.—**Electromotive force** (abbreviated *E. M. F.*), that which determines the flow of electricity from one place to another, giving rise to an electric current. It is the result of, and proportional to, the difference of electric potential (see *potential*) between two bodies, or parts of the same body, and bears a similar relation to it that the pressure in a water-pipe does to the difference of water-level upon which its amount depends. The strength of an electric current is directly proportional to the electromotive force, and inversely proportional to the resistance (Ohm's law). The electromotive force is measured in volts.—**Electromotive series,** the series of the various metals (or other substances) useful for producing an electric current, arranged in such an order for a given liquid that each is positive with reference to those which follow in the list, and negative for those which precede. For example, in dilute sulphuric acid the order is zinc, lead, iron, copper, silver, platinum, carbon — that is, if zinc and iron are coupled together in a voltaic cell containing sulphuric acid, the zinc is the positive plate, and the current goes in the wire from iron to zinc; if iron and copper are taken, the current in the wire is from copper to iron. It is found that the electromotive force is a maximum for zinc and carbon, and is equal to the sum of the electromotive forces for all the intervening metals. In another liquid the order would be changed, but the above law would hold true; for example, in potassium sulphid, iron is electro-negative with reference to copper. Also called *contact series*.

electromotograph (ē-lek-trō-mō′tọ-graf), *n.* A name sometimes applied to a peculiar telephone-receiver invented by Edison. The vibrations of the mica disk by which the sound is reproduced are caused by variations in frictional resistance between a revolving cylinder of lime and a small platinum plate which rests upon its surface and is attached to the center of the disk, these variations being due to variations in the strength of the current transmitted.

electromotor (ē-lek-trō-mō′tọr), *n.* [= F. *électromoteur* = Sp. *electromotor;* < L. *electrum*, amber (repr. electricity), + *motor*, a mover.] 1. Any arrangement which gives rise to an electric current, as a single cell, a voltaic battery, or a thermo-electric pile.—2. An engine in which electricity is employed to produce mechanical effects. See *electric machine*, under *electric*, and *motor*.

electromuscular (ē-lek-trō-mus′kụ-lạr), *a.* Pertaining to the relations between electricity and certain phenomena exhibited by muscles.

electron (ē-lek′tron), *n.* Same as *electrum*.

electronegative (ē-lek-trō-neg′a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* 1. Repelled by bodies negatively electrified, and attracted by those positively electrified; having a tendency to pass to the positive pole in electrolysis.—2. Assuming negative potential when in contact with a dissimilar substance, as copper when joined to zinc in a voltaic cell. See *electromotive series*, under *electromotive*.

II. *n.* A body which, in the process of electrolysis, appears at the positive pole of the voltaic battery. Oxygen is the most electronegative of the elements. See *electrolysis*.

electronegatively (ē-lek-trō-neg′a-tiv-li), *adv.* In an electronegative manner.

Such materials as are related *electro-negatively* to iron. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 324.

electro-optic (ē-lek-trō-op′tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to electro-optics: as, an *electro-optic* action.

electro-optics (ē-lek-trō-op′tiks), *n.* That branch of the science of electricity which treats of its relations to light. Among these relations are: the production of double refraction, as in glass, by the electrostatic stress produced when two wires from an induction coil or Holtz machine are fixed in holes in it near together; the rotation of the plane of polarization of a ray of light on traversing a transparent medium placed in a magnetic field, or by reflection at the surface of a magnet; the change of electrical resistance exhibited by certain bodies during exposure to light, as selenium (see *photophone*); and the relation between the index of refraction and the specific inductive capacity of transparent bodies which is established by experiment and required by the electromagnetic theory of light.

electropathic (ē-lek-trō-path′ik), *a.* [< *electropathy* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to electropathy. *Science*, XI., No. 274, adv. p. iii.

electropathy (ē-lek-trop′a-thi), *n.* [< Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber (repr. electricity), + *-πάθεια*, < πάθος, suffering. Cf. *homeopathy*.] Treatment of disease by electricity; electrotherapeutics.

electrophone (ē-lek′trō-fōn), *n.* [< Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber (repr. electricity), + φωνή, voice, sound.] An instrument for producing sounds, resembling trumpet-tones, by electric currents of high tension. It has been recommended for use as a telegraphic relay capable of giving two or four signs with a single wire, having this advantage over other relays, that perfection of contact is not necessary to its working. It has been used also to indicate the electric equilibrium of muscle and nervous tissue by the variation of its tones, and by a system of levers attached to the wrist to show the rhythm and character of the pulse; and it may be fitted to the telephone, and thus be made to repeat a sound made gently in one place in trumpet-tones in another place hundreds of yards distant. *Chambers's Encyc.*

electrophori, *n.* Plural of *electrophorus*, 1.

electrophorid (ē-lek-trof′ọ-rid), *n.* A fish of the family *Electrophoridæ*.

Electrophoridæ (ē-lek-trō-for′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Electrophorus* + *-idæ*.] A family of anguilliform fishes, of the order *Plectospondyli*. There are no scales nor dorsal fin; the head is rounded in front, the premaxillaries forming most of the upper border of the mouth, and the supramaxillaries being reduced; and the anus is under the throat, the anal fin beginning just behind it, and continuous with the caudal. The family contains the electric eel (which see, under *eel*). See also *Gymnotidæ*.

electrophoroid (ē-lek-trof′ọ-roid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Electrophoridæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Electrophoridæ*.

electrophorous (ē-lek-trof′ọ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *electrophorus:* see *electrophorus*.] Same as *electriferous*.

electrophorus (ē-lek-trof′ọ-rus), *n.* [= F. *électrophore* = Sp. *electróforo*, < NL. *electrophorus*, < Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber (repr. electricity), + -φορος, < φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] 1. Pl. *electrophori* (-rī). An instrument for obtaining statical electricity by means of induction. It consists of a disk of resin, or other non-conducting material easily excited by friction, and a polished metal disk with an insulating handle. The resin disk is negatively electrified by striking or rubbing it with a catskin or flannel, and the metal plate is then laid upon it. Under these circumstances the upper plate does not receive a direct charge from the lower, but is positively charged on the lower surface and negatively on the upper; if now the disk is touched by the finger, the negative electricity passes to the ground, leaving the disk charged positively. On being lifted away by its insulating handle, it is found to be charged, and will give a spark. It may then be replaced on the lower plate, and the process repeated an indefinite number of times without any fresh excitation, if the weather is favorable. The electricity obtained each time is the equivalent of the mechanical work done in separating the two surfaces against the attraction of the unlike electricities.

Volta's Electrophorus.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] The typical genus of *Electrophoridæ*. There is but one species, the electric eel, *E. electricus*. *Gill*, 1864. See cut under *eel*.

electrophotometer (ē-lek′trō-fō-tom′e-tėr), *n.* An instrument for comparing the intensities of various lights by reference to the intensity of the light produced by an electric spark. See *photometer*.

electrophotomicrography (ē-lek′trō-fō′tō-mi-krog′ra-fi), *n.* The art of photographing, by means of the electric light, objects as magnified by the microscope. *E. H. Knight.*

electrophysiological (ē-lek′trō-fiz′i-ọ-loj′i-kal), *a.* Relating to electrical results produced in living tissues.

electrophysiologist (ē-lek′trō-fiz-i-ol′ọ-jist), *n.* One who is versed in electrophysiology.

electrophysiology (ē-lek′trō-fiz-i-ol′ọ-ji), *n.* That branch of science which treats of electric phenomena produced through physiological agencies.

electroplate (ē-lek′trō-plāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *electroplated*, ppr. *electroplating*. To plate or give a coating of silver or other metal to by means of electrolysis. See *electrometallurgy*.

To *electroplate* is to disguise with an adherent thin coating of metal, which then serves as an ornamental covering to the object treated. To electrotype, on the other hand, is to produce a separate and distinct object, with an existence of its own. *J. W. Urquhart*, Electrotyping, p. 4.

electroplate (ē-lek′trō-plāt), *n.* Articles coated with silver or other metal by the process of electroplating.

electroplater (ē-lek′trō-plā-tėr), *n.* One who practises electroplating.

electroplating (ē-lek′trō-plā-ting), *n.* **1.** The process or art of coating metals and other materials with an adherent film of metal, in a bath containing a solution of the metal, by means of the electrolytic action of an electric current from a battery or dynamo. In simple forms of electroplating apparatus, the bath containing the metallic solution may form the battery, as in plating with copper. The more common plan is to employ a current obtained from some source outside the bath. Table-cutlery or -ware, building- or car-fixtures, lamps, etc., to be electroplated, are suspended by wires from a metal rod laid across the top of the bath and connected with the negative pole of the battery, this terminal of the current forming the *cathode*. The silver, nickel, copper, etc., to be deposited is suspended in like manner from a rod connected with the positive pole of the battery, the terminal forming the *anode*. (See *electrolysis*, *electrometallurgy*.) The deposition of metals by electrolysis forms a part of several arts, as in electrotyping; but as in these the film of metal deposited in the bath is not adherent, they are described under separate heads. Electroplating is strictly the covering of a metal with a metallic film permanently attached to it, as in nickel-plating, plating telegraph-wires with copper, and table-ware with silver. See *electrotype*, *galvanoplastic*, *galvanoglyph*, *galvanograph*, and *nickel-plating*.

2. The deposit itself, or the surface, obtained by means of the process explained above.

electropoion (ē-lek-trō-poi′on), *n.* [< Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber (repr. electricity), + ποιῶν, pp. of ποιεῖν, make.] A mixture of sulphuric acid, bichromate of potash, and water, used as the liquid for batteries in which zinc and carbon are the poles.

electropolar (ē-lek-trō-pō′lăr), *a.* Having, as an electrical conductor, one end or surface positive and the other negative.

electropositive (ē-lek-trō-poz′i-tiv), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* **1.** Attracted by bodies negatively electrified, or by the negative pole of a voltaic battery.—**2.** Assuming positive potential when in contact with another substance, as zinc in a voltaic cell.

II. *n.* A body which in electrolysis appears at the negative pole of a voltaic battery. Potassium is the most electropositive of all known bodies. See *electrolysis*.

electropuncturation, electropuncture (ē-lek″trō-pungk-tū-rā′shọn, ē-lek-trō-pungk′tūr), *n.* Same as *electropuncturing*.

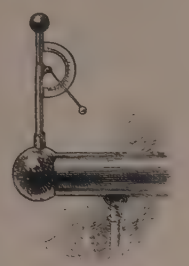
electropuncturing (ē-lek-trō-pungk′tūr-ing), *n.* In *med.*, the operation of inserting two or more needles in a part affected and then connecting them with the wires from the poles of a galvanic battery.

Condensing Electroscope.

electropyrometer (ē-lek″trō-pī-rom′e-tėr), *n.* See *pyrometer*.

electroscope (ē-lek′trō-skōp), *n.* [= D. *elektroscoop* = G. Dan. Sw. *elektroskop* = F. *électroscope* = Sp. *electróscopo* = Pg. *electroscopio* = It. *elettroscopio*, < NL. **electroscopium*, < Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber (repr. electricity), + σκοπεῖν, view.] An instrument for observing or detecting the existence of free electricity, and, in general, for determining its kind. All electroscopes depend for their action on the elementary law of electric forces, that bodies similarly charged repel each other, while bodies dissimilarly charged attract each other. The simplest electroscope consists of pith-balls suspended by silk threads; another simple form consists of a pair of short pieces of straw suspended by silk threads. When not in use the pieces of straw hang down, touching each other. On presenting an electrified body to them they become excited and stand apart, thus giving a test for electricity. The gold-leaf electroscope of Bennet, introduced in 1789, consists of two pieces of gold-leaf, about ½ inch broad, fixed to a brass rod and hung inside a glass globe which has been thoroughly dried, in order that the insulation of the apparatus may be as nearly perfect as possible. The globe is closed with a wooden stopper, through the center of which passes a glass tube containing the brass rod. The

Pith-ball Electroscope.



Quadrant Electroscope.

upper end of the rod is furnished with a knob. If an electrified body is brought near the top of the instrument, induction takes place; the top becomes electrified oppositely to the body presented, and the pieces of gold-leaf similarly. To find if the latter are positively or negatively charged, a glass rod is rubbed and brought near the knob; if positively charged, the leaves will diverge still more under the induction of the glass; if negatively, they will collapse, the negative electricity being attracted to the positive of the glass rod. In Volta's condensing electroscope, in place of the gilt knob there is a flat metal plate upon which rests another similar plate, which may be removed by an insulating handle.—**Quadrant electroscope**, a form of pith-ball electroscope which serves to measure roughly the degree of electrification by the rise of the pith-ball as indicated by the motion of the rod carrying it on a graduated semicircle.

electroscopic (ē-lek-trō-skop′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the electroscope; performed by means of the electroscope.

electrosemaphore (ē-lek-trō-sem′a-fōr), *n.* A semaphore operated by electricity.

electrostatic, electrostatical (ē-lek-trō-stat′-ik, -i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to statical electricity.—**Electrostatic units of electricity**, those units which are based upon the force exerted between two quantities of statical electricity, as units of quantity, potential, etc.

electrostatics (ē-lek-trō-stat′iks), *n.* The science which treats of the phenomena of statical electricity (see *electricity*), as the mutual attractions or repulsions of electrified bodies, the measurement and distribution of charges of electricity, etc.

That branch of electrical science which treats of the properties of simple electrified bodies is called *electrostatics*, because in them the electricity is supposed to be at rest. *J. E. H. Gordon*, Elect. and Mag., I. 28.

electrosteeling (ē-lek-trō-stē′ling), *n.* The art of electroplating with iron the copperplates used in engraving. See *electroplating*.

electrostereotype (ē-lek-trō-ster′ē-ō-tīp), *n.* Same as *electrotype*.

electrotechnic, electrotechnical (ē-lek-trō-tek′nik, -ni-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to electrotechnics.

electrotechnics (ē-lek-trō-tek′niks), *n.* The methods, processes, and operations made use of in the application of electricity to the arts.

electrotherapeutic (ē-lek′trō-ther-a-pū′tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to electrotherapeutics.

electrotherapeutics (ē-lek′trō-ther-a-pū′-tiks), *n.* The treatment of disease by means of electricity; the principles and doctrines of such treatment as a branch of medicine; electropathy.

electrotherapeutist (ē-lek′trō-ther-a-pū′tist), *n.* One who studies or practises electrotherapeutics.

electrotherapy (ē-lek-trō-ther′a-pi), *n.* Same as *electrotherapeutics*.

electrothermancy (ē-lek-trō-thėr′man-si), *n.* [< Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber (repr. electricity), + θέρμανσις, a heating, < θερμαίνειν, heat, < θερμός, hot.] That branch of electrical science which investigates the effects produced by the electric current upon the temperature of a conductor or part of a circuit composed of two different metals.

electrothermotic (ē-lek′trō-thėr-mot′ik), *a.* Of or relating to heat generated by electricity.

electrotin (ē-lek′trō-tin), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *electrotinned*, ppr. *electrotinning*. To electroplate with tin. See *electroplating*.

electrotint (ē-lek′trō-tint), *n.* Same as *electrotinting*.

electrotinting (ē-lek-trō-tin′ting), *n.* A method of making a design, etc., in relief, for printing, by drawing the lines on a metal plate with some varnish which resists the action of acids, and placing it in an electrobath, when the exposed portions are bitten in, leaving the protected parts in relief.

electrotome (ē-lek′trō-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber (repr. electricity), + τομός, cutting, verbal adj. of τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] An automatic circuit-breaker. *Greer*, Dict. of Elect., p. 54.

electrotonic (ē-lek-trō-ton′ik), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to electrical tension: applied by Faraday to what at one time he erroneously believed to be a peculiar latent state or condition of a conductor near another conductor through which an electric current was flowing.—**2.** Of, pertaining to, or produced by electrotonus.

electrotonicity (ē-lek′trō-tō-nis′i-ti), *n.* [< *electrotonic* + *-ity*.] Same as *electrotonus*.

electrotonize (ē-lek-trot′ō-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *electrotonized*, ppr. *electrotonizing*. [< *electrotonic* + *-ize*.] To alter the normal electric current of, as a nerve. See *electrotonus*.

electrotonous (ē-lek-trot′ō-nus), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to electrical tension.—**2.** Of, pertaining to, or produced by electrotonus.

electrotonus (ē-lek-trot′ō-nus), *n.* [< Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber (repr. electricity), + τόνος, tension: see *tone*.] The altered state of a nerve or a muscle during the passage of a galvanic current through it. The irritability is heightened in the neighborhood of the cathode and diminished in that of the anode. The currents of rest in the nerve are increased or diminished according as they run in the same or an opposite direction to that of the galvanic current. Also *electrotonos*, *electrotonicity*.

electrotype (ē-lek′trō-tīp), *n.* [= F. *électrotype*; < Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber (repr. electricity), + τύπος, figure, image: see *type*.] A copy in metal (precipitated by galvanic or electric action, usually in the form of a thin sheet) of any engraved or molded surface. Copies of medals, jewelry, and silverware, of woodcuts and pages of composed type, are common forms of electrotypes. The metal most used is copper, and the largest application of the process is to the preparation of plates for printing. The form of composed type is molded in wax, which is dusted or coated with blacklead in order to make it a conductor. The wax mold is suspended in a galvanic bath of sulphate of copper, through which a current of electricity is passed. The thin shell of copper which attaches to the mold is afterward backed with type-metal. Also *electrostereotype*, and commonly abbreviated *electro*.

electrotype (ē-lek′trō-tīp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *electrotyped*, ppr. *electrotyping*. [= F. *électrotyper*; from the noun.] To make a plate copy or plate copies of by electrical deposition.

electrotyper (ē-lek′trō-tī-pėr), *n.* **1.** One who makes electrotypes.—**2.** The vat in which the electrotyping solution is held. [Eng.]

electrotypic (ē-lek-trō-tip′ik), *a.* Pertaining to or effected by means of electrotyping.

electrotyping (ē-lek′trō-tī-ping), *n.* The art or process of making electrotypes. Also called *galvanoplastic process*.

electrotypist (ē-lek′trō-tī-pist), *n.* [< *electrotype* + *-ist*.] One who practises electrotypy.

electrotypy (ē-lek′trō-tī-pi), *n.* [= F. *électrotypie*; as *electrotype* + *-y*.] The process of electrotyping. Also called *galvanoplasty*.

electrovection (ē-lek-trō-vek′shọn), *n.* [< L. *electrum*, amber (repr. electricity), + *vectio(n-)*, a carrying, < *vehere*, pp. *vectus*, carry: see *convection*, etc., *vehicle*.] Same as *electrical endosmosis* (which see, under *endosmosis*).

electrovital (ē-lek-trō-vī′tal), *a.* Electrical and dependent upon vital processes.

electrum (ē-lek′trum), *n.* [Also *electron*; = F. *électrum* = Sp. Pg. *electro* = It. *elettro*, < L. *electrum*, amber (called in pure L. *succinum*), also the metallic compound so called, < Gr. ἤλεκτρον, or ἤλεκτρος, amber, also an alloy of gold and silver, akin to ἠλέκτωρ, the beaming sun, also fire as an element; to Ἠλέκτρα, a fem. name; and prob. to Skt. *arka*, the sun, *archis*, flame, √ *arch*, beam, shine.] A word used by Greek (ἤλεκτρον) and Latin (*electrum*) authors with various meanings at various times. From the time of Herodotus on its most common meaning in Greek was 'amber,' but it was also used for 'pure gold,' as by Sophocles. The Romans used *electrum* with the meaning of 'amber,' also as designating an alloy, which might be either natural or artificial, of silver and gold (Pliny gives the amount of silver present in electrum at one fifth of the whole). Later on, *electrum* was confounded with *orichalc* (which see), and in the middle ages had acquired the definite meaning of 'brass.' At all times, and especially among the Latin writers, there was more or less uncertainty in regard to the meaning of this word, and there was a tendency among both Greeks and Romans to use it just as *adamant* was frequently used, namely, as designating some ideal, imperfectly known substance possessed of almost miraculous properties.

electuary (ē-lek′tū-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *electuaries* (-riz). [Also formerly *electary;* = OF. *electuaire*, F. *électuaire* = Sp. Pg. *electuario* = It. *elettuario* (also formerly, by apheresis, *lectuary*, < ME. *letuarie*, < OF. *lettuaire* = Pr. *lectoari, lactoari*, = It. *lattuario, lattovaro*, > G. *latwerge* = Dan. *latværge* = Sw. *latverg*), < LL. *electuarium*, also *electarium*, an accom. (in simulation of L. *electus*, picked out; cf. ML. *electuarium*, the élite of a troop of soldiers) of **eclictarium* (with L. suffix *-arium*), < Gr. ἐκλεικτόν (with equiv. ἔκλειγμα, > L. *ecligma:* see *eclegm*), an electuary, < ἐκλείχειν, lick up, < ἐκ, out, + λείχειν, lick: see *lick*.] In *phar.*, a medicine composed of powders or other ingredients, incorporated with some conserve, honey, or syrup, originally made in a form to be licked by the patient.

"How do you do, my honest friend?" . . . "Very weakly, sir, since I took the *electuary*," answered the patient.
Scott, Abbot, xxvi.

Eledone (el-e-dō′nē), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1817), < Gr. ἐλεδών, a kind of polypus.] A genus of

Eledone verrucosa.

cephalopods, typical of the family *Eledonidæ*. *E. verrucosa* and *E. cirrhosa* are examples.

eledonid (e-led′ō-nid), *n.* A cephalopod of the family *Eledonidæ*.

Eledonidæ (el-e-don′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eledone* + *-idæ*.] A family of octopod cephalopods, characterized by the development of but one row of suckers along each arm, but otherwise very similar to the *Octopodidæ*, with which they are generally associated.

eleemosynarily (el-ē-mos′i-nā-ri-li), *adv.* In an eleemosynary manner; by way of charity; charitably.

eleemosynariness (el-ē-mos′i-nā-ri-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being charitable.—2. The disposition to receive alms. *Bailey*, 1727.

eleemosynary (el-ē-mos′i-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *eleëmosynarius*, pertaining to alms, one who gives or receives alms, < *eleëmosyna*, < Gr. ἐλεημοσύνη, alms: see *alms*, and cf. *almoner*, ult. a doublet of *eleemosynary*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to alms; derived from or provided by charity; charitable: as, an *eleemosynary* fund; an *eleemosynary* hospital.

Eleemosynary relief never yet tranquillized the working-classes—it never made them grateful; it is not in human nature that it should. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xvi.

The beds of patients [in the hospital at Beaune] are draped in curtains of dark red cloth, the traditional uniform of these *eleemosynary* couches.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 251.

2. Relating to charitable donations; intended for the distribution of alms, or for the use and management of donations and bequests, whether for the subsistence of the poor or for the conferring of any gratuitous benefit.

The *eleemosynary* sort [of corporations] are such as are constituted for the perpetual distribution of the free alms, or bounty, of the founder of them to such persons as he has directed. *Blackstone*, Com., I. xviii.

Eleemosynary corporations are for the management of private property according to the will of the donors.
D. Webster, Speech, March 10, 1818.

3. Dependent upon charity; receiving charitable aid or support: as, the *eleemosynary* poor.

In the accounts of Maxtoke priory, near Coventry, in the year 1430, it appears that the *eleemosynary* boys, or choristers, of that monastery acted a play.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, II. 390.

Eleemosynary corporation. See *corporation*.

II. *n.*; pl. *eleemosynaries* (-riz). One who subsists on charity; one who lives by receiving alms.

Living as an *eleemosynary* upon a perpetual contribution from all and every part of the creation.
South, Sermons, III. i.

elegance (el′ē-gans), *n.* [= D. *elegantie* = G. *eleganz* = Dan. *elegance* = Sw. *elegans*, < OF. *elegance*, F. *élégance* = Sp. Pg. *elegancia* = It. *eleganza*, < L. *elegantia*, elegance, < *elegan(t-)s*, elegant: see *elegant*.] 1. The state or quality of being elegant; beauty resulting from perfect propriety or from exact fitness, symmetry, or the like; refinement of manner, quality, or appearance: as, *elegance* of dress.

Soracte, in January and April, rises from its blue horizon like an island from the sea, with an *elegance* of contour which no mood of the year can deepen or diminish.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 152.

Gray's perfect *elegance* could nowhere have found a more admirable foil than in the vulgar jauntiness and clumsy drollery of his correspondent, Mason.
Lowell, New Princeton Rev., I. 167.

2. That which pleases by its nicety, symmetry, purity, or beauty; an elegancy: as, the *elegances* of polite society.=**Syn. 1.** Grace, beauty, polish. See comparison under *elegant*.

elegancy (el′ē-gan-si), *n.*; pl. *elegancies* (-sīz). 1. The quality of being elegant; elegance. [Rare.]

Let there be two delicate or rich cabinets, daintily paved, richly hanged, glazed with crystalline glass, and a rich cupola in the midst, and all other *elegancy* that may be thought upon. *Bacon*, Building (ed. 1887).

2. That which imparts elegance; an elegant characteristic or quality.

Such kind of inspired knowledge of strange tongues as includes all the native peculiarities, which, if you will, you may call their *elegancies*.
Warburton, Doctrine of Grace, i. 8.

The beautiful wildness of nature, without the nicer *elegancies* of art. *Spectator*, No. 477.

elegant (el′ē-gant), *a.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *elegant*, < OF. *elegant*, F. *élégant* = Sp. Pg. It. *elegante*, < L. *elegan(t-)s*, sometimes spelled *eligan(t-)s*, of persons, luxurious, fastidious, choice, dainty, fine, tasteful, elegant; of things, choice, neat, fine, elegant; in form ppr. of an unused verb **elegare*, prob. equiv. to *eligere*, ppr. *eligen(t-)s*, choose, pick out: see *elect, eligible*.] 1. Having good or fine taste; nice in taste; fastidious; sensible to beauty or propriety; discriminating beauty from deformity or imperfection: said of persons.

Under this contrariety of identification, an *elegant* critic aptly describes him.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, Int., p. vi.

Eve, now I see thou art exact of taste,
And *elegant*, of sapience no small part.
Milton, P. L., ix. 1018.

2. Polished; polite; refined; graceful: said of persons: as, an *elegant* lady or gentleman.—3. Characterized by or pertaining to good taste; indicating a refined propriety of taste: as, *elegant* manners.

Why will you endeavour to make yourself so disagreeable to me, and thwart me in every little *elegant* expense?
Sheridan, School for Scandal, ii. 1.

4. Expressed with taste and neatness; correct and polished in expression or arrangement: as, an *elegant* style of composition; *elegant* speech.

I have likewise heard this *elegant* distichon.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 29.

Whoever wishes to attain an English style familiar but not coarse, and *elegant* but not ostentatious, must give his days and nights to the volumes of Addison.
Johnson, Addison.

He entered the Church early, but devoted himself to the study of canon law and of *elegant* literature.
Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 414.

5. Pleasing to the eye by grace of form or delicacy of color; characterized by exquisiteness of design or fine taste; free from coarseness, blemish, or other defect; refined: as, an *elegant* figure; an *elegant* vase; an *elegant* structure.—6. Pleasing to the mind, as exhibiting fine perception of what is required; calculated to effect its purpose with exceeding accuracy, delicacy, and neatness; exquisitely ingenious or appropriate: as, an *elegant* modification of a philosophical instrument; an *elegant* algebraical formula or mathematical demonstration; an *elegant* chess problem.

An *elegant* sufficiency, content,
Retirement, rural quiet.
Thomson, Spring, l. 1158.

=**Syn.** *Elegant, Graceful*, tasteful, courtly. *Elegant* implies that anything of an artificial character to which it is applied is the result of training and cultivation through the study of models or ideals of grace; *graceful* implies less of consciousness, and suggests often a natural gift. A rustic, uneducated girl may be naturally *graceful*, but not *elegant*. We speak of *elegant* manners, composition, furniture, taste, but of a *graceful* tree, fawn, child; the playful movements of a kitten may be *graceful*. See *beautiful*.

His easy art may happy nature seem,
Trifles themselves are *elegant* in him.
Pope, Epistle to Miss Blount, l. 4.

Not proudly high nor meanly low,
A *graceful* myrtle rear'd its head.
Montgomery, The Myrtle.

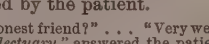
elegantemente (ā-lā-gän-te-men′te), *adv.* [It., elegantly, < *elegante*, elegant, + *-mente*, an adv. suffix, orig. abl. of L. *men(t-)s*, mind, with preceding adj. in agreement.] With elegance; in a graceful and pleasing style: a direction in music.

elegantly (el′ē-gant-li), *adv.* In an elegant manner; with elegance.

Sir Henry Wotton . . . delivered his ambassage most *elegantly* in the Italian language.
I. Walton, Sir H. Wotton.

Dr. Warren preached before the Princesse . . . of the blessednesse of the pure in heart, most *elegantly* describing the blisse of the beatifical vision.
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 24, 1686.

elegiac (e-lē′ji-ak or el-ē-jī′ak), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *elegiack;* = F. *élégiaque* = Sp. *elegíaco* = Pg. It. *elegiaco*, < LL. *elegiacus*, < Gr. ἐλεγειακός, < ἐλεγεία, ἐλεγεῖον, an elegy: see *elegy*.] **I.** *a.* 1. In *anc. pros.*, an epithet noting a distich the first line of which is a dactylic hexameter and the second a pentameter, or verse differing from the hexameter by suppression of the arsis or metrically unaccented part of the third and the sixth foot, thus:



Verses or poems consisting of elegiac distichs are called *elegiac verses* or *poems* (*elegiacs*); poetry composed in this meter, *elegiac verse* or *poetry* (*the elegy*); and the writers who employed this verse, especially those who employed it exclusively or by preference, are known as the *elegiac poets*. Elegiac verse seems to have been used primarily in threnetic pieces (poems lamenting or commemorating the dead), or to have been associated with music of a kind regarded by the Greeks as mournful. Almost from its first appearance in literature, however, it is found used for compositions of various kinds. The principal Roman elegiac poets are Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, and Ovid. In modern German literature the elegiac meter has been frequently used, especially by Goethe and Schiller. Coleridge's translation from the latter poet may serve as an example in English.

In the hex | ameter rises | the fountain's | silvery | column,
In the pen | tameter aye | falling in | melody | back.
Coleridge, The Ovidian Elegiac Meter.

You should crave his rule
For pauses in the *elegiac* couplet, chasms
Permissible only to Catullus!
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 276.

2. Belonging to an elegy, or to elegy; having to do with elegies.

Arnold is a great *elegiac* poet, but there is a buoyancy in his elegy which we rarely find in the best elegy, and which certainly adds greatly to its charm.
Contemporary Rev., XLIX. 528.

Hence—3. Expressing sorrow or lamentation: as, *elegiac* strains.

Let *elegiack* lay the woe relate,
Soft as the breath of distant flutes.
Gay, Trivia.

Mr. Lyttleton is a gentle *elegiac* person.
Gray, Letters, I. 220.

II. *n.* In *pros.*: (*a*) A pentameter, or verse consisting of two dactylic penthemims or written in elegiac meter. (*b*) *pl.* A succession of distichs consisting each of a dactylic hexameter and a dipenthemim; a poem or poems in such distichs: as, the Heroides and Tristia of Ovid are written in *elegiacs*. See I.

elegiacal (el-ē-jī′a-kal), *a.* [< *elegiac* + *-al*.] Same as *elegiac*.

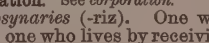
He was the author of a very large number of volumes of lyrical, *elegiacal* and romantic verse.
The American, VIII. 251.

elegiambi, *n.* Plural of *elegiambus*.

elegiambic (el″e-jī-am′bik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἐλεγεῖον, the meter of the elegy, + ἰαμβικός, iambic: see *elegy* and *iambic*.] **I.** *a.* Consisting of half an elegiac pentameter followed by an iambic dimeter; being or constituting an elegiambus (which see): as, an *elegiambic* verse.

II. *n.* A verse consisting of a dactylic penthemim followed by an iambic dimeter; an elegiambus (which see).

elegiambus (el″e-jī-am′bus), *n.*; pl. *elegiambi* (-bī). [LL. (Marius Victorinus, Ars Gramm., iv.), < L. *elegia*, elegy, + *iambus*, iambus.] A compound verse, consisting of a dactylic penthemim (group of two dactyls and the thesis or long syllable of a third) and an iambic dimeter, thus:



elegiast (e-lē′ji-ast or el-ē-jī′ast), *n.* [< *elegy* (L. *elegia*) + *-ast*.] An elegist. [Rare.]

The great fault of these *elegiasts* is, that they are in despair for griefs that give the sensible part of mankind very little pain. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xvi.

elegiographer (el″ē-ji-og′ra-fėr), *n.* [< Gr. ἐλεγειογράφος, a writer of elegies, < ἐλεγεία, an elegy, + γράφειν, write.] A writer of elegies, or of poems in elegiac verse. [Rare.]

Elegiographer, one who writes mournful songs.
Cockeram.

elegious (e-lē′ji-us), *a.* [< Gr. ἐλεγεῖος, elegiac, < ἐλεγεία, elegy.] Elegiac; hence, lamenting; melancholy. [Rare.]

If your *elegious* breath should hap to rouse
A happy tear, close harb'ring in his eye,
Then urge his plighted faith.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 1.

elegist (el'ē-jist), *n.* [< *elegy* + *-ist.*] A writer of elegies.

Our *elegist*, and the chroniclers, impute the crime of withholding so pious a legacy to the advice of the king of France. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, I. 108.

elegit (ē-lē'jit), *n.* [L., he has chosen: 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. of *eligere*, choose: see *elect.*] 1. In *law*, in England and in some of the United States, a judicial writ of execution, which may at the election of the creditor issue on a judgment or on a forfeiture of recognizance, commanding the sheriff to take the judgment debtor's goods, and, if necessary thereafter, his lands, and deliver them to the judgment creditor, who can retain them until the satisfaction of the judgment.—2. The title to land held under execution of a writ of elegit.

elegize (el'ē-jīz), *v. i.* or *t.*; pret. and pp. *elegized*, ppr. *elegizing*. [< *elegy* + *-ize.*] To write or compose elegies; celebrate or lament after the style of an elegy; bewail.

I . . . perhaps should have *elegized* on for a page or two farther, when Harry, who has no idea of the dignity of grief, blundered in. *H. Walpole*, Letters, II. 371.

elegy (el'ē-ji), *n.*; pl. *elegies* (-jiz). [Formerly *elegie;* = D. G. *elegie* = Dan. Sw. *elegi*, < OF. *elegie*, F. *élégie* = Sp. *elegía* = Pg. It. *elegia*, < L. *elegia*, also *elegēa*, *elegeia*, < Gr. ἐλεγεία, fem. sing., but orig. neut. pl., τὰ ἐλεγεῖα, an elegiac poem, in reference to the meter (later a lament, an elegy), pl. of ἐλεγεῖον, a distich consisting of a hexameter and a pentameter (> LL. *elegium*, *elegēum*, *elegīon*, *elegēon*, an elegy; cf. L. dim. *elegidion*, *elegidarion*, a short elegy), neut. (sc. μέτρον, meter, or ἔπος, poem) of ἐλεγεῖος, prop. pertaining to a song of mourning, elegiac, < ἔλεγος, a song of mourning, a lament, later (in reference to the usual meter of such songs) any poem in distichs; origin unknown. The usual derivation from ἐ ἐ λέγε, 'cry woe! woe!' a refrain in such songs (ἐ ἐ or rather ἐέ, an interjection of pain or grief, like E. *ah*, *ay*[2], etc.; λέγε, 2d pers. sing. impv. of λέγειν, say), is no doubt erroneous.] 1. In *classical poetry*, a poem written in elegiac verse.

The third sorrowing was of loues, by long lamentation in *Elegie:* so was their song called, and it was in a pitious maner of meetre, placing a limping Pentameter after a lusty Exameter, which made it go dolourously more then any other meeter. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 39.

2. A mournful or plaintive poem; a poem or song expressive of sorrow and lamentation; a dirge; a funeral song.

And there is such a solemn melody
'Tween doleful songs, tears and sad *elegies*.
Webster, White Devil, v. 1.

Let Swans from their forsaken Rivers fly,
And sicken'ing at her Tomb, make haste to dye,
That they may help to sing her *Elegy*.
Congreve, Death of Queen Mary.

3. Any serious poem pervaded by a tone of melancholy, whether grief is actually expressed or not: as, Gray's "*Elegy* in a Country Churchyard."

Elegy is the form of poetry natural to the reflective mind. It may treat of any subject, but it must treat of no subject for itself, but always and exclusively with reference to the poet himself. *Coleridge.*

4. In *music*, a sad or funereal composition, vocal or instrumental, whether actually commemorative or not; a dirge. = Syn. *Dirge*, *Requiem*, etc. See *dirge*.

eleidin (e-lē'i-din), *n.* [< Gr. ἔλαια, olive-oil, oil, + *-id* + *-in*[2].] In *chem.*, a substance found in the stratum granulosum and elsewhere in the epidermis, and staining very deeply with carmine: regarded by Waldeyer as identical with hyaline, and called on that account by Unna *ceratohyalin*.

element (el'ē-ment), *n.* [< ME. *element*, < OF. *element*, F. *élément* = Sp. Pg. It. *elemento* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *element*, < L. *elementum*, a first principle, element, rudiment, pl. first principles, the elements (of existing things), the elements of knowledge, the alphabet; origin uncertain. The common derivation of the word from *alere*, nourish, which would identify *elementum* with *alimentum*, nourishment (see *aliment*), is wholly improbable. Several other derivations have been proposed, of which one assumes the orig. sense to be 'the alphabet,' the 'A-B-C,' or lit. the 'L-M-N,' the word being formed, in this view, < *el* + *em* + *en*, the names of the letters L, M, N, + the term. *-tum*, as in the common formative *-mentum*, E. *-ment.*] 1. That of which anything is in part compounded, which exists in it, and which is itself not decomposable into parts of different kinds; a fundamental or ultimate part or principle; hence, in general, any component part; any constituent part or principle.

Thought
Alone, and its quick *elements*, will, passion,
Reason, imagination, cannot die. *Shelley*, Hellas.

Noble architecture is one *element* of culture.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 99.

That *element* of tragedy which lies in the very fact of frequency has not yet wrought itself into the coarse emotion of mankind. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, I. 214.

Three tribes, settlers on three hills, were the *elements* of which the original [Roman] commonwealth was made.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 285.

Specifically—(*a*) An ingredient, especially of the temperament.

There's little of the melancholy *element* in her, my lord.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1.

(*b*) *pl.* The rudimentary principles of any science: as, Euclid's "*Elements*" (Gr. στοιχεῖα), a work setting forth in an orderly and logical way the simple and fundamental propositions of geometry. (*c*) In *geom.*, one of the points, lines, or planes, or other geometrical forms, by which a figure or geometrical construction is made up. "Space may be considered as a geometrical figure whose elements are either points or planes. Taking the points as elements, the straight lines of space are so many ranges, and the planes of space so many planes of points. If, on the other hand, the planes are considered as elements, the straight lines of space are the axes of so many axial pencils, and points of space are centers of so many sheaves of planes" (*Cremona*, Geom., tr. by Leudesdorff, § 31). (*d*) In *math.*, one of a number of objects arranged in a symmetrical or regular figure. The elements of a determinant are the quantities arranged in a square block or matrix, the sum of whose products forms the determinant. (*e*) In *astron.*, one of the quantities necessary to be known in calculating the place of a planet (perhaps because the planets were called *elements*). They are six, namely, the longitude of the ascending node, the inclination of the orbit to the ecliptic, the longitude of the perihelion, the mean distance from the sun, the mean longitude at any epoch, and the eccentricity. Hence—(*f*) A datum required for the solution of any problem. (*g*) *pl.* The bread and wine used in the eucharist: distinctively called *communion elements*.

When all have communicated, the Bishop shall return to the Lord's Table, and reverently place upon it what remaineth of the consecrated *Elements*, covering the same with a fair linen cloth.
Book of Common Prayer, Holy Communion.

(*h*) In *biol.*, one of the primary or embryological parts composing the body of an animal, or of the pieces which have united to form any part. Thus, the thorax of an insect is composed of three principal *elements* or rings, the epicranium is formed of several *elements* or pieces which are soldered together, etc. (*i*) In *elect.*, a voltaic cell. See *cell*.

The bichromate of potassium batteries, composed of four troughs with six compartments, making twenty-four *elements* in circuit. A mercury commutator enabled us to use at pleasure six, twelve, eighteen, or twenty-four *elements*, and thus to obtain four different speeds of the screw [of an electric balloon]. *Science*, III. 154.

2. One of the four things, fire, water, earth, and air (to which ether was added as a fifth element), falsely regarded by the ancients as the constituents of which all things are composed. Water, as an element, consists of all that is in the rain, the rivers, the sea, etc.; fire, of lightning, the sun, etc.; these, together with the air and earth, were supposed to make up the matter of nature. *The elements* often means in a particular sense wind and water, especially in action: as, the fury of *the elements*.

"It is a water that is maad, I seye,
Of *elementes* foure," quod Plato.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale (ed. Skeat), G. l. 1460.

ȝe haue thanne in the ampulle ij. *elementis:* that is to seie, watir and eyr.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 12.

My Ariel,—chick,—
That is thy charge; then to the *elements!*
Be free, and fare thou well! *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1.

I've heard
Schoolmen affirm, man's body is compos'd
Of the four *elements*. *Massinger*, Renegado, iii. 2.

And, lost each human trace, surrendering up
Thine individual being, shalt thou go
To mix forever with the *elements*.
Bryant, Thanatopsis.

3. A kind of matter undecomposable into other kinds. The elements as enumerated by Empedocles, and generally recognized in antiquity, were four—fire, water, earth, and air. (See 2.) The older chemists, of the fifteenth century and later, recognized three elements—sulphur, mercury, and salt. In modern chemistry an element, or elementary body, is regarded merely as a simple substance which has hitherto resisted analysis by any known chemical means. The list of such elements is a provisional one, since it is possible, and not improbable, that many bodies now considered elementary may be proved to be compound. There are about 70 elements at present (1889) recognized by chemists, commonly divided into two groups, namely, *metals* and the *non-metallic bodies* or *metalloids*. The non-metallic elements are hydrogen, chlorin, bromine, iodine, fluorin, oxygen, sulphur, selenium, tellurium, nitrogen, phosphorus, arsenic, antimony, bismuth, boron, silicon, and carbon. (See *metalloid*.) The remaining elements are regarded as metals. (See *metal*.) Five of the elements, oxygen, nitrogen, hydrogen, chlorin, and fluorin, are gases at ordinary temperatures; two, bromine and mercury, are liquids; the rest are solids. The properties of all the elements bear a close relation to their atomic weights. (See *periodic law*, under *periodic*.) The following is a list of the elements with symbols and atomic weights.

Elements.	Symbols.	Atomic Weights.
Aluminium	Al	27.1
Antimony	Sb	120
Arsenic	As	75
Barium	Ba	137.1
Beryllium (see *glucinum*)	Be	—
Bismuth	Bi	208
Boron	B	11
Bromine	Br	80
Cadmium	Cd	112.1
Cæsium	Cs	132.8
Calcium	Ca	40
Carbon	C	12
Cerium	Ce	141.5
Chlorin	Cl	35.5
Chromium	Cr	52.3
Cobalt	Co	58.8
Columbium (see *niobium*)	—	—
Copper	Cu	63.3
Decipium	Dp	171
Didymium	D or Di	145
Erbium	Er	166
Fluorin	F or Fl	19
Gallium	Ga	70
Germanium	Ge	72.3
Glucinum	Be or Gl	9.1
Gold	Au	196.7
Hydrogen	H	1
Indium	In	113.7
Iodine	I	126.9
Iridium	Ir	193
Iron	Fe	56
Lanthanum	La	138
Lead	Pb	206.9
Lithium	Li	7
Magnesium	Mg	24.4
Manganese	Mn	55
Mercury	Hg	200.1
Molybdenum	Mo	96
Nickel	Ni	58
Niobium	Nb	94
Nitrogen	N	14
Osmium	Os	195
Oxygen	O	16
Palladium	Pd	106.5
Phosphorus	P	31
Platinum	Pt	194.9
Potassium	K	39.1
Rhodium	Rh	104
Rubidium	Rb	85.4
Ruthenium	Ru	104
Samarium	Sm	150
Scandium	Sc	44
Selenium	Se	79
Silicon	Si	28
Silver	Ag	107.9
Sodium	Na	23
Strontium	Sr	87.5
Sulphur	S	32
Tantalum	Ta	182.8
Tellurium	Te	125
Terbium	Tr	162
Thallium	Tl	204.2
Thorium	Th	233
Tin	Sn	118.1
Titanium	Ti	48.1
Tungsten	W	184
Uranium	U	240
Vanadium	V	51.3
Ytterbium	Yb	173
Yttrium	Y	89.5
Zinc	Zn	65.3
Zirconium	Zr	90.5

There are a number of other bodies which have been named as elements (as phillipium, scandium, norwegium, etc.), whose properties have, however, not been sufficiently investigated and defined to warrant their inclusion in the list.

4. The proper or natural environment of anything; that in which something exists; hence, the sphere of experience of a person; the class of persons with whom one naturally associates, or the sphere of life with which one is familiar: as, he is out of his *element*.

We are simple men; we do not know what's brought to pass under the profession of fortune-telling. She works by charms, by spells, by the figure, and such daubery as this is, beyond our *element:* We know nothing.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 2.

This Tim is the head of a species: he is a little out of his *element* in this town; but he is a relation of Tranquillus, and his neighbour in the country, which is the true place of residence for this species. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 85.

Circulating element. See *circulate.*—**Double element.** See *double.*—**Element of a figure,** in the calculus, an infinitesimal part of it.—**Elements of a crystal.** See *parameter.*—**Magnetic elements of a place,** the declination and inclination of the magnetic needle and the intensity of the earth's magnetic attraction.—**Osculating elements.** See *osculating.*

element† (el'ē-ment), *v. t.* [< *element*, *n.*] 1. To compound of elements or first principles.

Whether any one such body be met with, in those said to be *elemented* bodies, I now question. *Boyle.*

2. To constitute; form from elements; compose; enter into the constitution of.

Dull, sublunary lover's love
(Whose soul is sense) cannot admit
Of absence, 'cause it doth remove
The thing which *elemented* it.
Donne, Vindication Forbidding Mourning.

These [good life and good works] are the two elements, and he which is *elemented* from these hath the complexion of a good man, and a fit friend. *Donne*, Letters, xxx.

elemental (el-ē-men′tal), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *elemental;* as *element* + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an element or elements.

In and near the photosphere, or underneath it, matter must be in its most *elemental* state.
C. A. Young, The Sun, p. 295.

There is spectroscopic evidence which seems to show that, starting with a mass of solid *elemental* matter, such mass of matter is continually broken up as the temperature is raised. *J. N. Lockyer*, Spect. Anal., p. 126.

2. Pertaining or relating to first principles; simple; elementary. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Some *elemental* knowledge, I suppose, they [the druids] had; but I can scarcely be persuaded that their learning was either deep or extensive.
Burke, Abridg. of Eng. Hist., i. 2.

3. Of or pertaining to the elements of the material world: more especially used of the mobile elements, fire, air, and water, with reference to their violent or destructive action. See *element*, 2 and 3.

If dusky spots are vary'd on his brow,
And streak'd with red, a troubled colour show;
That sullen mixture shall at once declare
Winds, rain, and storms, and *elemental* war.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics.

But all subsists by *elemental* strife;
And passions are the elements of life.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 169.

Elemental law of thought, a first principle; a fundamental belief.

II. *n.* A spirit of the elements; a nature-spirit. See I., 3, and *element*, 2 and 3.

elementalism (el-ē-men′tal-izm), *n.* [< *elemental* + *-ism.*] The theory which identifies the divinities of the ancients with the elemental powers. *Gladstone.*

elementality (el″ē-men-tal′i-ti), *n.* [< *elemental* + *-ity.*] The state of being elemental or elementary.

By this I hope the *elementality* (that is, the universality) of detraction, or disparagement, . . . is out of dispute.
Whitlock, Manners of Eng. People, p. 456.

elementally (el-ē-men′tal-i), *adv.* In an elemental manner; with reference to or as regards elements.

Those words taken circumscriptly, without regard to any precedent law of Moses, are as much against plain equity . . . as those words of "Take, eat, this is my body," *elementally* understood, are against nature and sense.
Christian Religion's Appeal, xv. (Ord MS.).

Legislate as much as you please, you cannot abolish the fact of the sexes. Constituently, *elementally* the same, Man and Woman are organized on different bases. Like the stars, they differ in their glory.
G. D. Boardman, Creative Week, p. 232.

elementar† (el-ē-men′tär), *a.* [< L. *elementarius:* see *elementary.*] Elementary.

What thyng occasioned the showres of rayne
Of fyre *elementar* in his supreme spere.
Skelton, Garland of Laurel.

elementariness (el-ē-men′ta-ri-nes), *n.* The state of being elementary.

elementarity† (el″ē-men-tar′i-ti), *n.* [< *elementary* + *-ity.*] Elementariness.

For though Moses have left no mention of minerals, nor made any other description then sutes unto the apparent and visible creation, yet is there unquestionably a very large classis of creatures in the earth far above the condition of *elementarity.* *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

elementary (el-ē-men′ta-ri), *a.* [= D. *elementair* = G. *elementar* (in comp.), also *elementarisch* = Dan. *elementær* = Sw. *elementär* (D. Dan. Sw. after F.) (Dan. Sw. also *elementar* in comp.) = F. *élémentaire* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *elementar*, Pg. also *elementario* = It. *elementare, elementario,* < L. *elementarius,* belonging to the elements or rudiments, < *elementum,* element, rudiment: see *element.*] **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of an element or elements; primary; simple; uncompounded; incomplex: as, an *elementary* substance.

They [chemists] have found it impossible to obtain from oxygen anything but oxygen, or from hydrogen anything but hydrogen; and, in the present state of our knowledge, these bodies are consequently regarded as *elementary* or simple substances. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 105.

Without ritual, religion may exist in its *elementary* state, and this *elementary* state of religion is what may be described as habitual and permanent admiration.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 70.

The primitive homestead, . . . where all things were *elementary* and of the plainest cast.
Stedman, Poets of America, p. 101.

2. Initial; rudimental; containing, teaching, or discussing first principles, rules, or rudiments: as, an *elementary* treatise or disquisition; *elementary* education; *elementary* schools.

It is probable that before the time of Aristotle there were *elementary* treatises of geometry which are now lost.
Reid, Inquiry into Human Mind.

Such a pedantick abuse of *elementary* principles as would have disgraced boys at school. *Burke*, Army Estimates.

3. Treating of elements; collecting, digesting, or explaining principles: as, an *elementary* writer.—**Elementary analysis,** in *chem.*, the estimation of the amounts of the elements which together form a compound body.—**Elementary angles,** in *crystal.*, angles between particular faces characteristic of particular minerals.—**Elementary body.** See *element*, 3.—**Elementary particles of Zimmermann.** See *blood-plate.*—**Elementary proposition,** a self-evident and indemonstrable proposition.—**Elementary substances.** See *element*, 3.

elementation (el″ē-men-tā′shon), *n.* [< *element, v.,* + *-ation.*] Instruction in elements or first principles. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

elementish† (el-ē-men′tish), *a.* [< *element* + *-ish.*] Elemental; elementary.

If you mean of many natures conspiring together, as in a popular government, to establish this fair estate, as if the *elementish* and ethereal parts should in their townhouse set down the bounds of each one's office, then consider what follows: that there must needs have been a wisdom which made them concur. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

elementoid (el-ē-men′toid), *a.* [< L. *elementum* + Gr. εἶδος, form.] Like an element; having the appearance of a simple substance: as, compounds which have an *elementoid* nature, and perform elemental functions.

elemi (el′e-mi), *n.* [= F. *élémi* = Sp. *elemí* = Pg. It. *elemi;* of Eastern, said to be of Ar., origin.] A name of fragrant resins of various kinds, all of them probably the product of trees belonging to the natural order *Burseraceæ.* The Oriental or African elemi of the older writers is an exudation from *Boswellia Freereana*, a tree found in the region south of the gulf of Aden. It is used in the East for chewing, like mastic. The elemi of pharmacy comes chiefly from Manila, and is the product of *Canarium commune.* It is a stimulant resin, and is used in plasters and ointments. Other sorts are Mexican or Vera Cruz elemi, obtained from species of *Bursera;* Brazilian elemi, from various species of *Protium* (*Icica*); and Mauritius elemi, from *Canarium paniculatum.*

elemin (el′e-min), *n.* [< *elemi* + *-in*[2].] The crystallizable portion of elemi.

elench (ē-lengk′), *n.* [< L. *elenchus,* < Gr. ἔλεγχος, an argument of disproof or refutation, a cross-examining, < ἐλέγχειν, disgrace, put to shame, cross-examine for the purpose of refuting, put to the proof, confute, refute.] In *logic,* an argumentation concluding the falsity of something maintained; a refutation; a confutation; also, a false refutation; a sophism. Also *elenchus.*

Reprehension or *elench* is a syllogism which gathereth a conclusion contrary to the assertion of the respondent.
Blundeville (1609).

The sophistical *elenchus* or refutation, being a delusive semblance of refutation which imposes on ordinary men and induces them to accept it as real, cannot be properly understood without the theory of *elenchus* in general; nor can this last be understood without the entire theory of the syllogism, since the *elenchus* is only one variety of syllogism. The *elenchus* is a syllogism with a conclusion contradictory to or refutative of some enunciated thesis or proposition. Accordingly we must understand the conditions of a good and valid syllogism before we study those of a valid *elenchus;* these last, again, must be understood, before we enter on the distinctive attributes of the pseudo-*elenchus*—the sophistical, invalid, or sham, refutation. *Grote.*

Ignorance of the elench. See *fallacy of irrelevant conclusion,* under *fallacy.*

elenchic, elenchical (ē-leng′kik, -ki-kal), *a.* [< *elench* + *-ic, -ical.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of an elench; refuting; confutative; sophistical. *Bailey*, 1776.

elenchically (ē-leng′ki-kal-i), *adv.* By means of an elench. *Imp. Dict.*

elenchize† (ē-leng′kīz), *v. i.* [< Gr. ἐλέγχειν, confute, + *-ize.*] To dispute; refute.

Tip. Hear him problematize.
Pru. Bless us, what's that?
Tip. Or syllogize, *elenchize.* *B. Jonson*, New Inn, ii. 2.

elenchtic†, **elenchtical**†, *a.* Erroneous forms of *elenctic, elenctical.*

elenchus (ē-leng′kus), *n.* **1.** Same as *elench.* —**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] (*a*) A genus of gastropods. *Humphreys*, 1797. (*b*) A genus of *Strepsiptera. Curtis*, 1831.

elenctic†, **elenctical**† (ē-lengk′tik, -ti-kal), *a.* [Also written, erroneously, *elenchtic, -al,* < Gr. ἐλεγκτικός, refutative, < ἐλεγκτός, verbal adj. of ἐλέγχειν, refute, confute: see *elench.*] Same as *elenchic.*

elenge, ellinge, *a.* [Now only dial.; < ME. *elenge,* also, less often, *elynge, eling;* perhaps an alteration, with suffix *-ing,* of AS. *ellende, elelænde,* with equiv. *elelendisc,* ME. *elelendis, helelendisse, helendis, -isse,* foreign, strange, living in a foreign land (*eleland,* a foreign land), = OS. *elilendi* = D. *ellendig* = OHG. *elilenti,* foreign, living in a foreign land, MHG. *ellende,* the same, also unhappy, wretched, G. *elend,* unhappy, wretched, = Dan. *elendig,* = Sw. *eländig,* unhappy, wretched; < AS. *ele-, el-,* other (see *else* and *alien*), + *land,* land. The same development of sense appears in *wretched,* ult. < AS. *wrecca,* an outcast, exile.] Cheerless; wretched; miserable; unhappy.

Heuy-chered I ȝede, and *elynge* in herte.
Piers Plowman (B), xx. 2.

Poverte is this, although it seme *elenge,*
Possessioun that no wight wil chalenge.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 344.

elengely†, *adv.* [ME., also *elengelich;* < *elenge* + *-ly*[2].] Cheerlessly; miserably.

Alisaundre that al wan *elengelich* ended.
Piers Plowman (B), xii. 45.

elengenesse†, **ellengness**†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *ellengness;* < ME. *ellengenesse.*] Sorrow; trouble. *Rom. of the Rose.*

Eleocharis (el-ē-ok′a-ris), *n.* [NL., prop. **Heleocharis,* < Gr. ἕλος (gen. ἕλεος), low ground by rivers, marsh-meadows, + χαίρειν, rejoice, > χάρις, favor, delight.] A genus of cyperaceous plants, of about 80 species, growing in wet places, and distributed over all tropical and temperate regions. They are characterized by terete or angular culms closely sheathed at the base, and bearing a naked, solitary terminal head of closely imbricated scales. There are about 20 North American species. Commonly known as *spike-rush.*

Eleotragus (el-ē-ot′rā-gus), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1846), prop. **Heleotragus,* < Gr. ἕλος (gen. ἕλεος), a marsh, + τράγος, a goat.] A genus of antelopes, containing such as the riet-bok or reed-buck of South Africa, *E. arundinaceus.*

Eleotridinæ (el-ē-ot-ri-dī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eleotris* (*-rid-*) + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of gobioid fishes closely resembling the *Gobiinæ,* but with separated ventral fins. Also *Eleotrinæ.*

Eleotris (e-lē′ō-tris), *n.* [NL. (Gronovius).] A genus of fishes, typical of the subfamily *Eleotridinæ.*

elephant (el′ē-fant), *n.* [< ME. *elefaunt, elifaunt, elifaunt,* earlier and more commonly *olifant, olifaunt, olefawnt, olyfaunt, olifont, olifunt* (rarely, in later ME., spelled with *ph,* as in L.), < OF. *olifant,* also *elifant,* F. *éléphant* = Pr. *elephant* = Sp. *elefante* = Pg. *elefante, elephante* = It. *elefante* = AS. *elpend, elp, ylp,* an elephant (see *alp*[1]), = MD. D. *elefant* (also MD. *olefant, olifant,* D. *olifant,* < OF.) = MLG. *elefant, elepant,* also *elpender, olvant* = OHG. *elafant, elfant, helfant,* MHG. *elefant, elfant, elfent,* G. *elefant, elephant* = Dan. Sw. *elefant* (cf. Goth. *ulbandus* = OHG. *olbanta, olbenta, olbanda,* MHG. *olbende, olbent* = AS. *olfend,* a camel: see *camel*), < L. *elephas, elephans* (*elephant-*), also *elephantus,* and ML. *elefantus,* < Gr. ἐλέφας (ἐλεφαντ-), an elephant (first in Herodotus), ivory (first in Homer and Hesiod); perhaps < Heb. *eleph,* an ox (cf. *Lucabos,* Lucanian ox, the older L. name: see *alpha*); but some compare Heb. *ibāh,* Skt. *ibhas,* an elephant, and L. *ebur,* ivory: see *ivory.* The Slav. and Oriental names are different: OBulg. *slonŭ* = Bohem. *slon* = Pol. *slon′* = Russ. *slonŭ* (> Lith. *slanas*), elephant; Turk. Ar. *fīl,* Hind. *fīl, pīl,* < Pers. *pīl,* elephant; Hind. *hāthī, hātī,* < Skt. *hastin,* elephant, < *hasta,* hand, trunk.] **1.** A five-toed proboscidian mammal, of the genus *Elephas,* constituting a subfamily, *Elephantinæ,* and comprehending two living species, namely, *Elephas indicus* and *Elephas* (*Loxodon*) *africanus.* The former inhabits India, and is characterized by a concave high forehead, small ears, and comparatively small tusks; the latter is found in Africa, and has a convex forehead, great flapping ears, and large tusks. The tusks occur in both sexes, curving upward from the extremity of the upper jaw. The nose is prolonged into a cylindrical trunk or proboscis, at the extremity of which the nostrils open. The trunk is extremely flexible and highly sensitive, and terminates in a finger-like prehensile

Indian Elephant (*Elephas indicus*).

lobe. Elephants are the largest quadrupeds at present existing. Their tusks are of great value as ivory, furnishing an important article of commerce, in Africa especially, and

African Elephant (*Elephas* or *Loxodon africanus*).

occasioning the destruction of great numbers of these animals. Ten species of fossil elephants have been described, of which the best-known is the hairy mammoth, *E. primigenius*. The mastodons are nearly related to elephants, but form a separate subfamily *Mastodontinæ* (which see).

Than he returned toward hym with his betell in his honde, and put his targe hym be-forn that was of the bon of an *Olyfaunte*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 338.

The castelles . . . that craftily ben sett upon the *olifantes* bakkes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 191.

He is as valiant as the lion, churlish as the bear, slow as the *elephant*. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 2.

2. Figuratively, a burdensome or perplexing possession or charge; something that one does not know what to do with or how to get rid of: as, to have an *elephant* on one's hands; he found his great house very much of an *elephant*. —**3.** Ivory; the tusk of the elephant. [Poetical.]

High o'er the gate, in *elephant* and gold,
The crowd shall Cæsar's Indian war behold.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics.

4. A drawing- or writing-paper measuring in America 22 × 27 inches.—**A white elephant**, a possession or a dignity more troublesome and costly than profitable: in allusion to the rare and highly venerated white elephants of the East Indies, which must be kept in royal state, and which are said to be sometimes presented by the King of Siam to courtiers whom he desires to ruin.

Bazaine bethought him of his master's natural anxiety to know the situation. That master was the *white elephant* of Bazaine and the army.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 58.

Double elephant, a drawing- or writing-paper measuring in England 26⅔ or 27 × 40 inches, and in America (where it is also called *double royal*) 26 × 40 inches.—**Elephant hawk-moth.** See *hawk-moth*.—**Order of the White Elephant**, a Danish order alleged to be of great antiquity. Its foundation, however, is specifically ascribed to Christian I., 1462, and its reorganization to Christian V., 1693. It is limited to 30 knights besides the members of the royal family, and no person can be a knight who is not previously a member of the order of the Danebrog. The collar of the order is composed alternately of elephants and embattled towers. The badge is an elephant bearing on his back a tower, and on his head a driver dressed like a Hindu. The ribbon to which the badge is attached on ordinary occasions is sky-blue.—**Rogue elephant**, an elephant of ungovernably bad temper, which lives alone or apart from the herd, and is regarded as particularly dangerous.—**To see** or **to show the elephant**, to see or exhibit something strange or wonderful; especially, to see for the first time, or exhibit to a stranger, the sights and scenes of a great city (often implying those of a low or disreputable kind). [Slang, U. S.]

elephant-apple (el′ē-fant-ap″l), *n.* The wood-apple of India, *Feronia elephantum*, a large rutaceous tree allied to the orange, and bearing an orange-like fruit. The pulp of the fruit is acid, and is made into a jelly.

elephant-beetle (el′ē-fant-bē″tl), *n.* **1.** A name of several lamellicorn scarabæoid beetles of enormous size. Specifically—(*a*) Any species of the cetonian genus *Goliathus*. See *goliath-beetle*. (*b*) Any species of either of the genera *Dynastes* and *Megasoma*. *M. elephas* is a large American species. Some of the elephant-beetles, as *Dynastes hercules* of tropical America, attain a total length of 6 inches, but of this the long prothoracic horn makes about half. See cut under *Hercules-beetle*.

2. One of the rhynchophorous beetles or weevils: so called from the long snout or proboscis.

elephant-bird (el′ē-fant-bėrd), *n.* A fossil bird of Madagascar, of the genus *Æpyornis* (which see).

elephant-creeper (el′ē-fant-krē″pėr), *n.* The *Argyreia speciosa*, a convolvulaceous woody climber of India, reaching the tops of the tallest trees. Its leaves are white-tomentose beneath, and its deep-rose-colored flowers are borne in axillary cymes. The leaves are used for poultices and in various cutaneous diseases.

elephanter (el-ē-fan′tėr), *n.* A heavy periodical rain at Bombay.

elephant-fish (el′ē-fant-fish), *n.* A name of the southern chimæra, *Callorhynchus antarcticus*: so called on account of the prolongation of the

Elephant-fish (*Callorhynchus antarcticus*).

snout, which has a peculiar proboscis-like appendage, serving as a prehensile organ. It is an inhabitant of the southern Pacific and the vicinity of the Cape of Good Hope, and is sometimes eaten.

elephant-grass (el′ē-fant-gras), *n.* An East Indian bur-reed, *Typha elephantina*, the pollen of which is made into bread by the natives of Sind.

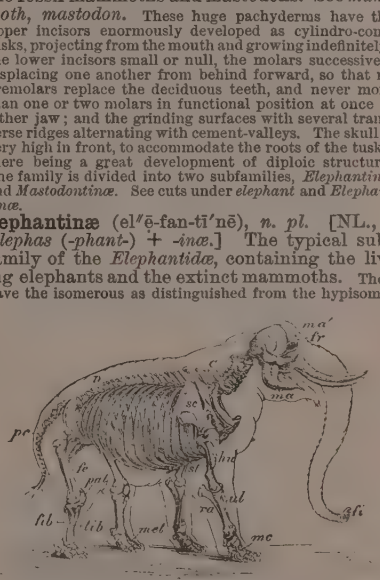
elephantiac (el-ē-fan′ti-ak), *a.* [< L. *elephantiacus*, < *elephantiasis*: see *elephantiasis*.] Of the nature of or affected with elephantiasis.

elephantiasis (el″ē-fan-tī′a-sis), *n.* [< L. *elephantiasis*, < Gr. ἐλεφαντίασις, a skin-disease, so called from its giving the skin the appearance of an elephant's hide, < ἐλέφας (ἐλεφαντ-), elephant: see *elephant*.] A name given to several forms of skin-disease. (*a*) Elephantiasis Arabum, or pachydermia. See *pachydermia*. (*b*) Elephantiasis Græcorum, or leprosy. See *lepra*.

elephantid (el-ē-fan′tid), *n.* A proboscidean mammal of the family *Elephantidæ*, as an elephant, mammoth, or mastodon.

Elephantidæ (el-ē-fan′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elephas* (*-phant-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of the order *Proboscidea*, containing the living elephants and the fossil mammoths and mastodons. See *mammoth*, *mastodon*. These huge pachyderms have the upper incisors enormously developed as cylindro-conic tusks, projecting from the mouth and growing indefinitely; the lower incisors small or null, the molars successively displacing one another from behind forward, so that no premolars replace the deciduous teeth, and never more than one or two molars in functional position at once in either jaw; and the grinding surfaces with several transverse ridges alternating with cement-valleys. The skull is very high in front, to accommodate the roots of the tusks, there being a great development of diploic structure. The family is divided into two subfamilies, *Elephantinæ* and *Mastodontinæ*. See cuts under *elephant* and *Elephantinæ*.

Elephantinæ (el″ē-fan-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elephas* (*-phant-*) + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of the *Elephantidæ*, containing the living elephants and the extinct mammoths. They have the isomerous as distinguished from the hypisome-



Skeleton and Outline of African Elephant (*Elephas* or *Loxodon africanus*).

fr, frontal; *ma*, mandible; *ma′*, malar; *fi*, "finger" at end of trunk; *C*, cervical vertebræ; *D*, dorsal vertebræ; *pe*, pelvis; *sc*, scapula; *st*, sternum; *hu*, humerus; *ul*, ulna; *ra*, radius; *mc*, metacarpus; *fe*, femur; *pat*, patella; *tib*, tibia; *fib*, fibula; *met*, metatarsus.

rous or anisomerous dentition, the transverse ridges of the molars being three to five, the same on all the teeth, continuous, and the valleys filled with cement. The genera are *Elephas*, *Loxodon*, and *Stegodon*, the last extinct.

elephantine (el-ē-fan′tin), *a.* [= F. *éléphantin* = Sp. It. *elefantino* = Pg. *elephantino*, < L. *elephantinus*, elephantine, also of ivory, < Gr. ἐλεφάντινος, of ivory, < ἐλέφας (ἐλεφαντ-), elephant, ivory: see *elephant*.] **1.** Pertaining to the elephant; resembling an elephant.

With turcoises divinely blue
(Though doubts arise where first they grew,
Whether chaste *elephantine* bone
By min'rals ting'd, or native stone).
Sir W. Jones, The Enchanted Fruit.

Hence—**2.** Elephant-like; huge; immense; heavy; clumsy: as, he was of *elephantine* proportions; *elephantine* movements.

But what insolent familiar durst have mated Thomas Coventry?—whose person was a quadrate, his step massy and *elephantine*. *Lamb*, Old Benchers.

3. Made or consisting of ivory. See *chryselephantine*.—**Elephantine books**, in *Rom. antiq.*, certain books consisting (originally) of ivory tablets, in which were registered the transactions of the senate, magistrates, emperors, and generals.—**Elephantine epoch**, in *geol.*, the period during which there was a preponderance of large pachyderms.

elephant-leg (el′ē-fant-leg), *n.* Pachydermia of the leg; Barbados leg. See *pachydermia*.

elephant-mouse (el′ē-fant-mous), *n.* Same as *elephant-shrew*.

elephantoid (el-ē-fan′toid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἐλέφας (ἐλεφαντ-), elephant, + εἶδος, form.] **I.** *a.* Having the form of an elephant.

II. *n.* An elephantid.

elephantoidal (el″ē-fan-toi′dal), *a.* Same as *elephantoid*.

Elephantopus (el-ē-fan′tō-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐλεφαντόπους, ivory-footed (NL. taken in sense of 'elephant's-foot'), < ἐλέφας (ἐλεφαντ-), elephant, ivory.] **1.** A genus of herbaceous vernoniaceous composites of America, of a dozen species, one of which (*E. scaber*) is a common weed in most tropical countries. Three species occur within the United States. Some Brazilian species are reputed to have medicinal properties.

2. A genus of acalephs. *Lisson*, 1843.

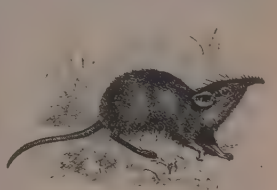
elephantous (el-ē-fan′tus), *a.* [< *elephant*(*iasis*) + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of elephantiasis: as, the *elephantous* group of specific inflammations. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 1432.

elephant-seal (el′ē-fant-sēl), *n.* Same as *sea-elephant*.

elephant's-ear (el′ē-fants-ēr), *n.* A common name for plants of the genus *Begonia*, from the form of their leaves.

elephant's-foot (el′ē-fants-fůt), *n.* **1.** A book-name for species of *Elephantopus*, of which the word is a translation.—**2.** *Testudinaria elephantipes*, a plant of the natural order *Dioscoreaceæ*.

elephant-shrew (el′ē-fant-shrō), *n.* A small mouse-like saltatorial insectivorous quadruped of Africa; one of the animals of the family *Macroscelidæ* or *Rhynchocyonidæ*. In superficial aspect they resemble some of the jumping-mice or kangaroo-mice, especially of the American genera *Zapus* and *Dipodomys*, having long hind limbs, well-developed ears, and the snout so long and sharp as to resemble a proboscis, whence the name. Also called *elephant-mouse* and *proboscis-rat*.



Elephant-shrew (*Macroscelides typicus*).

elephant's-tusk (el′ē-fants-tusk), *n.* A mollusk, *Dentalium arcuatum*, one of the tooth-shells.

Elephas (el′ē-fas), *n.* [NL., < L. *elephas*, < Gr. ἐλέφας, elephant: see *elephant*.] The typical genus of elephants, formerly embracing both the living species, or genera, now sometimes restricted to the type represented by the Asiatic elephant, *Elephas indicus*. In this restricted sense it is the same as *Elasmodon* and *Euclephas*. See cuts under *elephant*.

Elettaria (el-e-tā′ri-ą), *n.* [NL.] An East Indian genus of scitamineous plants, of only one or two species. *E. Cardamomum* furnishes the cardamom-seeds of commerce. See *cardamom*.

Eleusine (el-ū-sī′nē), *n.* [NL., appar. in reference to *Eleusis* (†): see *Eleusinian*.] A genus of grasses, belonging to the tribe *Chlorideæ*, having several linear spikes digitate at the summit of the culm. The species are natives of the warmer parts of the globe, and several are cultivated for their grain. In the East an Indian species, *E. coracana* (known as *natchnee*, *nagla ragee*, *mand*, and *murwa*), is cultivated as a corn, from which the Tibetans make a weak beer. *E. stricta* is also a productive grain, and the Abyssinian grain tocusso is the product of another species, *E. Tocusso*. *E. Indica*, an annual species, is now naturalized in most warm countries, and is good for grazing and soiling, and as hay.

Eleusinia (el-ū-sin′i-ą), *n. pl.* [L., < Gr. Ἐλευσίνια, neut. pl. of Ἐλευσίνιος, pertaining to Eleusis, < Ἐλευσίς (Ἐλευσιν-), Eleusis.] In *Gr. antiq.*, the famous Athenian mysteries and festival of Eleusis, symbolizing the various phases of human life in the light of philosophic views as to its eternity, and honoring Demeter (Ceres), Cora (Proserpina), and the local Attic divinity Iacchos (Ἴακχος) as the especial protectors of agriculture and of all fruitfulness, and the guardians of Athens. Eleusinia, introduced from Athens,

were also celebrated in other parts of Greece and Greek lands. See *Eleusinian*.—**Great Eleusinia**, the chief annual festival in honor of Demeter and Cora, celebrated at Athens and Eleusis from the 13th to the 23d of Boedromion (September–October).—**Lesser Eleusinia**, an annual festival at Athens, held as a prelude to the Great Eleusinia in the middle of the month of Anthesterion (February–March).

Eleusinian (el-ū-sin′i-an), *a.* [< L. *Eleusinius*, < Gr. Ἐλευσίνιος, pertaining to Eleusis: see *Eleusinia*.] Relating to Eleusis in Attica, Greece: as, the *Eleusinian* mysteries and festival, the mysteries and festival of Demeter (Ceres), celebrated at Eleusis.

Eleuthera bark. Same as *cascarilla bark* (which see, under *bark*²).

Eleutherata (e-lū-thē-rā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἐλεύθερος, free, + *-ata*².] A term used by Fabricius (1775) to designate beetles, the insects which now form the order *Coleoptera*.

eleutherian (el-ū-thē′ri-an), *a.* [< Gr. ἐλευθέριος, like a free man, frank, freely giving, bountiful (ἐλευθερία, freedom), < ἐλεύθερος, free.] Freely giving; bountiful; liberal.

> And *eleutherian* Jove will bless their flight.
> *Glover*, Leonidas, i.

Eleutheroblastea (e-lū″thę-rō-blas′tē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἐλεύθερος, free, + βλαστός, germ.] An order of hydroid hydrozoans, or a suborder of the order *Hydroida* and class *Hydrozoa*, represented by the common fresh-water hydra, *Hydra viridis*, of the family *Hydridæ*. The animals have a hydriform trophosome and no medusoid buds, both generative products being developed within the body-wall of the single polypite of which the hydrosome consists. It is the lowest and simplest grade of hydrozoans, and contains the only fresh-water forms.

eleutheroblastic (e-lū″thę-rō-blas′tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Eleutheroblastea*.

eleutherobranchiate (e-lū″thę-rō-brang′ki-āt), *a.* [< NL. **eleutherobranchiatus*, < Gr. ἐλεύθερος, free, + βράγχια, gills.] Having free gills; of or relating to the *Eleutherobranchii*.

Eleutherobranchii (e-lū″thę-rō-brang′ki-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἐλεύθερος, free, + βράγχια, gills.] A primary group of fishes, having the gills free at the outer edge, and thus contrasted with the selachians and the myzonts. It includes all the true or teleostomous fishes. [Not in use.]

Eleutherodactyli (e-lū″thę-rō-dak′ti-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἐλεύθερος, free, + δάκτυλος, finger, toe.] In *ornith.*, those *Passeres* which have the hind toe perfectly free, as is the case with all *Passeres* except the *Eurylæmidæ* or *Desmodactyli* (which see). The character is made a basis of the primary division of *Passeres*. *Forbes*.

eleutherodactylous (e-lū″thę-rō-dak′ti-lus), *a.* Having the characters of the *Eleutherodactyli*.

eleutheromania (e-lū″thę-rō-mā′ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐλευθερία, free (ἐλεύθερος, free), + μανία, madness.] A mania for freedom; excessive zeal for freedom. [Rare.]

> Our Peers have, in too many cases, laid aside their frogs, laces, bagwigs; and go about in English costume, or ride rising in their stirrups, in the most headlong manner; nothing but insubordination, *eleutheromania*, confused unlimited opposition in their heads.
> *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. iii. 4.

eleutheromaniac (e-lū″thę-rō-mā′ni-ak), *a.* and *n.* [< *eleutheromania* + *-ac*; cf. *maniac*.] **I.** *a.* Having an excessive zeal for freedom.

> Crowds, as was said, inundate the outer courts: inundation of young *eleutheromaniac* Noblemen in English costume, uttering audacious speeches.
> *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. iii. 4.

II. *n.* One having an excessive zeal for freedom; a fanatic on the subject of freedom.

eleutheropetalous (e-lū″thę-rō-pet′a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. ἐλεύθερος, free, + πέταλον, a leaf (in mod. bot. a petal), + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having the petals distinct; polypetalous.

eleutherophyllous (e-lū″thę-rō-fil′us), *a.* [< Gr. ἐλεύθερος, free, + φύλλον = L. *folium*, a leaf, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, composed of separate leaves: applied to a calyx or corolla, or to the perianth as a whole.

Eleutheropomi (e-lū″thę-rō-pō′mī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἐλεύθερος, free, + πῶμα, a lid.]* A suborder of chondropterygian fishes, in which the gills are free. The sturgeons and chimæras were grouped together by Duméril under this title. [Not in use.]

eleutherosepalous (e-lū″thę-rō-sep′a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. ἐλεύθερος, free, + NL. *sepalum*, sepal, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, composed of distinct sepals; polysepalous.

Eleutherurus (e-lū-thę-rō′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐλεύθερος, free, + οὐρά, tail.] A genus of fruit-eating bats, of the family *Pteropodidæ*, so called from having the tail free from the interfemoral membrane. *E. ægyptiacus* is a species frequently sculptured on Egyptian monuments.

Egyptian Free-tailed Bat (*Eleutherurus ægyptiacus*).

elevate (el′ę-vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *elevated*, ppr. *elevating*. [< L. *elevatus*, pp. of *elevare* (> It. *elevare* = Sp. Pg. *elevar* = F. *élever*), raise, lift up, < *e*, *ex*, out, + *levare*, make light, lift, < *levis*, light: see *levity*, *lever*. Cf. *alleviate*.] **1.** To move or cause to move from a lower to a higher level, place, or position; raise; lift; lift up: as, to *elevate* the host in the service of the mass; to *elevate* the voice.

> Dwarf, bear my shield; squire, *elevate* my lance.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 2.

In every endeavour to *elevate* ourselves above reason, we are seeking to *elevate* ourselves above the atmosphere with wings which cannot soar but by beating the air.
J. Martineau.

You remember the high stool on which culprits used to be *elevated* with the tall paper fool's-cap on their heads, blushing to the ears.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 241.

2. To raise to a higher state or station; exalt; raise from a low, common, or primary state, as by training or education; raise from or above low conceptions: as, to *elevate* a man to an office; to *elevate* the character.

> Honours that tended to *elevate* a body of people into a distinct species from the rest of the nation. *Shenstone.*

A grandeur, a simplicity, a breadth of manner, an imagination at once *elevated* and restrained by the subject, reign throughout Milton's Ode on the Nativity.
Hallam, Introd. Lit. of Europe, iii. 5.

The competence of man to *elevate* and to be *elevated* is in that desire and power to stand in joyful and ennobling intercourse with individuals, which makes the faith and the practice of all reasonable men. *Emerson*, Domestic Life.

3. To excite; cheer; animate: as, to *elevate* the spirits.

> *Nor.* Or art thou mad?
> *Clorin.* A little *elevated*
> With the assurance of my future fortune:
> Why do you stare and grin?
> *Massinger*, Parliament of Love, ii. 1.

When men take pleasure in feeling their minds *elevated* by strong drink, and so indulge their appetite as to destroy their understandings, . . . their case is much to be pitied.
John Woolman, Journal (1756), p. 93.

Hence—**4.** To intoxicate slightly; render somewhat tipsy. [Colloq.]

> His depth of feeling is misunderstood; he is supposed to be a little *elevated*, and nobody heeds him.
> *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, ix.

5†. To make light or unimportant; diminish the weight or importance of.

> The Arabian physicians, . . . not being able to deny it to be true of the holy Jesus, endeavour to *elevate* and lessen the thing by saying it is not wholly beyond the force of nature that a virgin should conceive.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Rule of Conscience, i. 4.

Disclosed elevated. See *disclosed*.—**Elevated railroad.** See *railroad*.—**Elevating arc.** See *arc*¹. = **Syn. 1.** To lift up, uplift.—**2.** To promote, ennoble.—**1–3.** *Lift*, *Exalt*, etc. See *raise*.

elevate (el′ę-vāt), *a.* [ME. *elevat*; < L. *elevatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Raised; elevated. [Poetical and rare.]

> And in a region *elevate* and high,
> And by the form wherein it [a comet] did appear,
> As the most skilful seriously divine,
> Foreshow'd a kingdom shortly to decline.
> *Drayton*, Baron's Wars, i.
>
> On each side an imperial city stood,
> With towers and temples proudly *elevate*
> On seven small hills. *Milton*, P. R., iv. 34.

elevatedness (el′ę-vā-ted-nes), *n.* The state of being elevated.

> I had neither wife nor children, in whom mutually to reflect and see reflected the *elevatedness* and generosity of my station. *Godwin*, St. Leon.

elevating-screw (el′ę-vā-ting-skrō), *n.* A screw by means of which the breech of a piece of ordnance is adjusted for the elevation or vertical direction of the piece.

elevatio (el-ę-vā′shi-ō), *n.* [L.: see *elevation*.] **1.** In *anc. music*, a raising of the voice; arsis. —**2.** In *medieval music*, the extension of a mode beyond its usual compass or ambitus.

elevation (el-ę-vā′shon), *n.* [< ME. *elevacioun*, < OF. *elevacion*, F. *élévation* = Pr. *eslevation*, *eslevatio* = Sp. *elevacion* = Pg. *elevação* = It. *elevazione*, < L. *elevatio*(*n*-), a lifting up, < *elevare*, lift up, elevate: see *elevate*.] **1.** The act of elevating or raising from a lower level, place, or position to a higher.

> I hope a proper *elevation* of voice, a due emphasis and accent, are not to come within this description.
> *Steele*, Spectator, No. 147.

I can add nothing to the accounts already published of the *elevation* of the land at Valparaiso which accompanied the earthquake of 1822.
Darwin, Geol. Observations, ii. 245.

2. The state of being raised or elevated; exaltation; specifically, exaltation of feeling or spirits.

> Different *elevations* of spirit unto God are contained in the name of prayer. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 48.

His style was an elegant perspicuity, rich of phrase, but seldom any bold metaphors; and so far from tumid, that it rather wanted a little *elevation*. *Sir H. Wotton.*

I fancied I could distinguish an *elevation* of spirit different from that which is the cause or the effect of simple jollity. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 115.

Hence—**3.** A state of slight inebriation; tipsiness. [Colloq.]—**4.** That which is raised or elevated; an elevated place; a rising ground; a height.

> His [Milton's] poetry reminds us of the miracles of Alpine scenery. Nooks and dells, beautiful as fairyland, are embosomed in its most rugged and gigantic *elevations*.
> *Macaulay*, Milton.

5. Altitude. (*a*) In *astron.*, the distance of a heavenly body above the horizon, or the arc of a vertical circle intercepted between it and the horizon. (*b*) In *gun.*, the angle which the axis of the bore makes with the plane of the horizon. (*c*) In *dialing*, the angle which the style makes with the substylar line. (*d*) In *topog.*: (1) Height; the vertical distance above the sea-level or other surface of reference. (2) The angle at which anything is raised above a horizontal direction.

> Tak ther the *elevacioun* of thi pool, and eke the latitude of thy regioun. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, ii. § 23.

6. In *arch.*, a geometrical representation of a building or part of a building or other structure in vertical projection—that is, of its upright parts.—**7.** *Eccles.*, the act of raising the eucharistic elements after consecration and before communion, in sign of oblation to God, or in order to show them to the people. With reference to the latter purpose especially, this act is also known as the *ostension*. The act of elevation before God and that of ostension to the people are, however, in many liturgies not coincident.

> The priests were singing, and the organ sounded,
> And then anon the great cathedral bell,
> It was the *elevation* of the Host.
> *Longfellow*, Spanish Student, i. 3.

8. In the *Rom. Cath. liturgy*, a musical composition, vocal or instrumental, performed in connection with the elevation of the host.—**Altitude** or **elevation of the pole.** See *altitude*.—**Angle of elevation**, in *ordnance*, the angle which the axis of the gun makes with a line passing through its sights and the target.—**Elevation bell.** See *bell*¹.—**Elevation of the panagia.** See *panagia*.—**Geometric elevation**, a design for the front or side of a building drawn according to the rules of geometry, as opposed to *perspective* or *natural elevation*. = **Syn. 1.** Lifting, lifting up, uplifting, improvement.—**2.** Eminence, loftiness, superiority, refinement.

elevator (el′ę-vā-tor), *n.* [= F. *élévateur* = Sp. *elevador* = It. *elevatore*, < LL. *elevator*, one who raises up, a deliverer, < L. *elevare*, lift up: see *elevate*.] **1.** One who or that which raises, lifts, or exalts. Specifically—**2.** In *anat.*: (*a*) A muscle which raises a part of the body, as the lip or eyelid: same as *levator*. (*b*) Same as *extensor*. [Rare.]

> There appear, at first, to be but three *elevators*, or extensors [of the digits], but practically each segment [phalanx] has its *elevator*. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 50.

3. A surgical instrument used for raising a depressed or fractured part of the skull. Also called *elevatory*.—**4.** In *mech.*, a hoisting apparatus; a lift. (*a*) A car or cage for lifting and lowering passengers or freight in a hoistway; in a broad sense, the entire hoisting apparatus, including the shaft or well, the cage, and the motor. See *hoisting-engine*. (*b*) A structure for storing grain in bulk, including the grain-lifters and -conveyers. In such elevators the elevator proper, or lifter, is a continuous band of leather studded with metal cups or elevator-buckets, passing over a pulley at the top of the building and under a second pulley on the elevator-boot, or the foot of an inclosed tube called the *elevator-leg* (see *leg*). In some instances the elevator-leg is pivoted at the top, so that it may swing clear of the building and reach into the hold of the vessel or car to be emptied. The structure itself consists of a nest of deep bins, into which the grain is directed by spouts from the top of the lifter. The capacity of such elevators is often one and a half million bushels or more. For the horizontal movement of grain in elevators,

conveyers are used. Lifting elevators are also used in flour-mills, grinding-mills, furnaces, and other works, to handle materials of all kinds in bulk, as sand, ashes, ice, etc.

5. A building containing one or more mechanical elevators, especially a warehouse for the storage of grain. [U. S.]—**Autodynamic elevator.** See *autodynamic*.—**Elevator case,** a noted case before the United States Supreme Court in 1876 (Munn *vs.* Illinois, 94 U. S., 113), in which it was decided that, notwithstanding the exclusive power of Congress to regulate interstate commerce, a State may, for the public good, regulate the manner in which citizens shall use their property when devoted by them to a use in which the public have an interest: so called because sustaining the validity of a statute limiting grain-elevator tolls.—**Elevator-engine.** See *engine*.—**Floating elevator,** an elevator erected on a boat for lifting, transferring, or storing grain. Such elevators are used to transfer grain from barges to the holds of ships.—**Hydraulic elevator,** an elevator operated by some kind of hydraulic apparatus. For short lifts the hydraulic press is sometimes used, particularly where the weight to be raised is great. Another form, for light loads and moderate heights, is a telescopic tube supporting the car at the upper end. On filling the tube with water under pressure it expands and raises the car; to lower it, the supply of water is cut off, and that in the tube is allowed to escape. The most common form of hydraulic elevator in the United States is that of a car lifted by ropes, operated by a piston in a long cylinder. The rope is connected directly with the piston-rod, which is moved by the admission of water under pressure. In some instances the cylinder is horizontal and the travel of the piston limited, multiplying gear being fitted to the rope. The usual form is an upright cylinder with a very simple form of rope-gearing.—**Pneumatic elevator,** a hoisting or lifting apparatus worked by compressed air; a pneumatic hoist.

elevatory (el′ē-vā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *élévatoire* = It. *elevatorio*, < NL. **elevatorius*, < LL. *elevator*, elevator: see *elevator, elevate.*] **I.** *a.* Raising or tending to raise; having power to elevate.

Channels are almost universally present within the fringing reefs of those islands which have undergone recent *elevatory* movements. *Darwin*, Coral Reefs, p. 73.

Among these *elevatory*, and therefore reparative, agents, the most important place must be assigned to earthquakes and volcanoes. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 186.

II. *n.*; pl. *elevatories* (-riz). Same as *elevator*, 3.

élève (ā-lev′), *n.* [F., < *élever*, raise, bring up, educate, < L. *elevare*, raise: see *elevate.*] A pupil; one brought up, educated, or trained by another.

eleven (ē-lev′n), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *elleven, enleven, enlevene, enleve, elleoven, elleove, endleve*, etc., < AS. *endleofan, endlufon, endlyfon* (= OS. *elef, elevan, eleven, ellevan* = OFries. *andlova, alvene, elleva* = D. *elf* = LG. *eleve, ölve, ölwen* = OHG. *einlif*, MHG. *einlif, einlef, eilef, eilf*, G. *eilf, elf* = Icel. *ellifu*, later *ellefu*, = Sw. *elfva* = Dan. *elleve* = Goth. *ainlif*), eleven, orig. **ānlif* (the first syllable (*end-*, < *ān*) having been modified by shortening and mutation with dissimilated gemination of *n* to *nd*, and the last syllable (*-an, -on*) added as a quasi-plural suffix), < *ān* (= Goth. *ain*, etc.), one, + *-lif*, an element appearing also in Goth. *twalif* = AS. *twelf*, E. *twelve*, etc. (see *twelve*), and appar. = Lith. *-lika*, in *vënolika*, eleven, where the element is by some supposed to stand for **dika* = Gr. *δέκα* = L. *decem* = E. *ten*, making the Teut. and Lith. forms exactly cognate with L. *undecim*, eleven, < *unus* = E. *one*, + *decem* = E. *ten.*] **I.** *a.* One more than ten: a cardinal numeral beginning the second decade: as, *eleven* men.

The game [shovel-board], when two play, is generally *eleven;* but the number is extended when four or more are jointly concerned. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 395.

II. *n.* **1.** The number which is the sum of ten and one.—**2.** A symbol representing eleven units, as 11, or XI., or xi.—**3.** A team or side in cricket or foot-ball: so called because regularly consisting of eleven players: as, the Philadelphia *eleven;* there were two strong *elevens* matched.

eleven-o'clock-lady (ē-lev′n-o-klok-lā′di), *n.* [Tr. F. *dame d'onze heures.*] The star-of-Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum umbellatum.*

eleventh (ē-lev′nth), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *elleventhe, ellevend, enleventhe, endlefte, enlefte*, etc., < AS. *endlyfta* (= OS. *ellifto* = OFries. *ellefta, elefta, alfta, andlofta* = D. *elfde* = OHG. *einlifto*, MHG. *einlifte, einlefte, eilfte*, G. *elfte* = Icel. *ellifti*, mod. *ellefti* = Dan. *ellevte* = Sw. *elfte*, eleventh: as *eleven* (AS. *endleofan*, etc.) + *-th*, the ordinal suffix: see *-th*[3].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Next in order after the tenth: an ordinal number.

But aboute the *elleventhe* hour he wente out and founde other stondynge, and he seide to hem, what stonden ye idel heere al dai? *Wyclif*, Mat. xx.

2. Constituting one of eleven equal parts into which anything is divided: as, the *eleventh* part of fifty-five is five.—**At the eleventh hour,** at the last moment; just before it is too late: in allusion to the parable of the laborers in the vineyard. Mat. xx. 1–16.

II. *n.* **1.** One of eleven equal parts; the quotient of unity divided by eleven: as, five *elevenths* of fifty-five are twenty-five.

The crysoprase the tenthe is tyȝt;
The Iacyngh the *enleuenthe* gent.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 1013.

2. In *early Eng. law*, an eleventh part of the rents of the year, or of movables, or both, granted or levied by way of tax.—**3.** In *music:* (*a*) The interval between any tone and a tone on the eleventh diatonic degree above or below it; a compound fourth, or an octave and a fourth. (*b*) A tone distant by an eleventh from a given tone.

elf (elf), *n.*; pl. *elves* (elvz). [Early mod. E. also *elfe;* < ME. *elf, elfe, alfe*, pl. *elvene, alvene*, < AS. *ælf*, pl. *ylfe*, m., *ælfen, elfen*, in a very early form *ælbin* (usually in comp.), m., an elf, sprite, fairy, incubus, = MD. *alf*, D. *elf* = MLG. *alf*, LG. *elf* = OHG. *alp*, MHG. *alp* (*alb-*), pl. *elbe*, and G. *alp*, m., MHG. *elbe*, f. (G. *elf*, m., *elfe*, f., < E. *elf*), = Icel. *álfr* = Sw. *alf*, m., *elfva*, f., *elf-* (in comp.), pl. *elfvor* = Dan. *alf, elver-* (in comp.), an elf: a common Teut. word; ult. origin unknown. From the Icel. form *álfr*, formerly *alfr*, is the doublet *aulf, awf*, also written *auph, ouph*, and usually *oaf*, q. v., now discriminated in senses. See *erl-king.*] **1.** An imaginary being superstitiously supposed to inhabit unfrequented places, and in various ways to affect mankind; a sprite; a fairy; a goblin. Elves are usually imagined as diminutive tricksy beings in human form, given to capricious interference, either kindly or mischievous, in human affairs.

This was the olde opinion as I rede,—
I speke of manye hundred yeres ago,—
But now kan no man se none *elves* mo.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 6.

Every *elf*, and fairy sprite,
Hop as light as bird from brier.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 2.

The *elves* also,
Whose little eyes glow
Like the sparks of fire, befriend thee.
Herrick, Night-Piece to Julia.

2. A mischievous or wicked person; a knave; a rogue.

Bid him, without more ado,
Surrender himself, or else the proud *elf*
Shall suffer with all his crew.
Robin Hood and the Valiant Knight (Child's Ballads, [V. 389).

Spite of all the criticising *elves*,
Those who would make us feel, must feel themselves.
Churchill, The Rosciad, l. 961.

3. A diminutive person; a dwarf; hence, a pet name for a child, especially one who is very sprightly and graceful.=**Syn. 1.** Sprite, hobgoblin, imp.—**3.** Urchin, dwarf.—**1** and **3.** *Fay, Gnome*, etc. See *fairy.*

elf (elf), *v. t.* [< *elf, n.*, in allusion to the mischievousness ascribed to elves. Cf. *elf-lock.*] To entangle intricately, as the hair. [Rare.]

My face I'll grime with filth;
Blanket my loins; *elf* all my hair in knots.
Shak., Lear, ii. 3.

elf-arrow (elf′ar″ō), *n.* Same as *elf-bolt.*

elf-bolt (elf′bōlt), *n.* An arrow-head of flint or other stone found among paleolithic remains: so called from the supposition that they were fairy arrow-heads. Also *elf-arrow, elf-dart, elf-shot, elf-stone.*

elf-child (elf′chīld), *n.* A child supposed to have been substituted by elves for one which they had stolen; a changeling.

elf-dart (elf′därt), *n.* Same as *elf-bolt.*

elf-dock (elf′dok), *n.* See *dock*[1], 2.

elf-fire (elf′fīr), *n.* A common name for ignis fatuus.

elfin (el′fin), *n.* and *a.* [An artificial (poetical) form, first used by Spenser; in form as if an adj. (for **elfen*, < *elf* + *-en*), but it first appears as a noun, and in def. 2 is appar. regarded as diminutive. Cf. AS. *elfen, ælfen, ælbin* (usually in comp.) (= MHG. *elbinne*), a fairy, nymph, fem. of *ælf*, an elf: see *elf.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** An elf; an inhabitant of fairy-land: in Spenser applied to his knights.

He was an *Elfin* borne of noble state
And mickle worship in his native land.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 6.

2. A little urchin or child. [Playful.]

For she was just, and friend to virtuous lore,
And pass'd much time in truly virtuous deed;
And in those *elfins'* ears would oft deplore
The times, when truth by Popish rage did bleed.
Shenstone, The Schoolmistress, st. 15.

=**Syn.** See *fairy, n.*

II. *a.* Relating or pertaining to elves.

The mightiest chiefs of British song
Scorned not such legends to prolong:
They gleam through Spenser's *elfin* dream,
And mix in Milton's heavenly theme.
Scott, Marmion, Int., i.

Excalibur, . . . rich
With jewels, *elfin* Urim, on the hilt.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

Elfin pipe. See *fairy pipes*, under *fairy.*

elfish, elvish (el′fish, -vish), *a.* [< ME. *elvish, elvisch, alvisc* (= MHG. *elbisch*); < *elf* + *-ish*[1].] **1.** Of or pertaining to elves or to elf-land; of the nature of an elf; caused by or characteristic of elves; peevish; spiteful: as, an *elfish* being; *elfish* mischief.

O, spite of spites!
We talk with goblins, owls, and *elvish* sprites;
If we obey them not, this will ensue,
They'll suck our breath, or pinch us black and blue.
Shak., C. of E., ii. 2.

I watched the water-snakes; . . .
And when they reared, the *elfish* light
Fell off in hoary flakes.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, iv.

2†. Distracted or bewitched by elves; distraught or abstracted, as if bewitched.

He semeth *elvyssh* by his contenaunce,
For unto no wight doth he daliaunce.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, Prol., l. 13.

elfishly, elvishly (el′fish-li, -vish-li), *adv.* In the manner of elves; mischievously.

She had been heard talking, and singing, and laughing most *elvishly*, with the invisibles of her own race.
Scott, Peveril of the Peak, xvi.

elfkin (elf′kin), *n.* [< *elf* + dim. *-kin.*] A little elf.

elf-king (elf′king), *n.* [= D. *elfenkoning* = Dan. *elverkonge.*] The king of the elves or fairies.

elf-land (elf′land), *n.* The region of the elves; fairy-land.

The horns of *Elfland* faintly blowing.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

elf-lock (elf′lok), *n.* A knot of hair twisted by elves; a knot twisted as if by elves; hence, in the plural, hair in unusual disorder.

This is that very Mab,
That plats the manes of horses in the night,
And bakes the *elf-locks* in foul sluttish hairs,
Which, once untangled, much misfortune bodes.
Shak., R. and J., i. 4.

You will pull all into a knot or *elf-lock;* which nothing but the shears or a candle will undo.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, Ind.

Ragged *elf-locks* hanging down to the breast.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 319.

elf-locked (elf′lokt), *a.* Wearing elf-locks; with disheveled or tangled hair. [Poetical.]

The *elfe-lockt* fury all her snakes had shed.
Sir R. Stapleton, tr. of Juvenal, vii. 83.

elf-queen (elf′kwēn), *n.* [< ME. *elfqueen;* < *elf* + *queen.*] The queen of the elves or fairies.

The *elfqueene* with hir joly compaignye
Daunced ful ofte in many a grene mede.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 4.

elf-shot (elf′shot), *a.* Shot by an elf.

There, every herd, by sad experience, knows
How, wing'd with fate, their *elf-shot* arrows fly,
When the sick ewe her summer food foregoes,
Or, stretch'd on earth, the heart-smit heifers lie.
Collins, Pop. Superstitions of the Highlands.

elf-shot (elf′shot), *n.* **1.** Same as *elf-bolt.*

The Stone Arrow Heads of the old Inhabitants of this Island (that are sometimes found) are vulgarly supposed to be Weapons shot by Fairies at Cattle. They are called *Elf-shots.* *Bourne's Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 117, note.

2. A disease supposed to be produced by the agency of elves. [Scotch.]

elf-skin† (elf′skin), *n.* A word found only in the following passage, where it is probably a misprint for *eel-skin* (in allusion to Prince Henry's long and lank figure).

Fal. Away, you starveling, you *elf-skin*, you dried neat's-tongue. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

elf-stone (elf′stōn), *n.* Same as *elf-bolt.*

elger (el′gėr), *n.* [E. dial., < ME. *elger, elyer* (= MD. *aelgheer, elgheer*, D. *aalgeer*), ult. < AS. *æl*, eel, + *gār*, spear: see *gar, gore*[2].] An eel-spear. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 138. [Local, Eng.]

Elgin marbles. See *marble.*

Eliac (ē′li-ak), *a.* Pertaining to Elis, an ancient city of the Greek Peloponnesus. Also *Elean.*—**Eliac school,** a school of philosophy founded in Elis by Phædo, a scholar and favorite of Socrates. Its doctrines are conjectured to have been ethical, and somewhat skeptical concerning the theory of cognition.

elicit (ē-lis′it), *v. t.* [< L. *elicitus*, pp. of *elicere*, draw out, < *e*, out, + *lacere*, entice: see *lace.* Cf. *allect.*] To draw out; bring forth or to light; evolve; gain: as, to *elicit* sparks by col-

lision; to *elicit* truth by discussion; to *elicit* approval.

From the words taken together such a sense must be *elicited* as will give a meaning to each word.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 254.

That may justly *elicit* the assent of reasonable men.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 129.

It is not the composition of the piece, but the number of starts and attitudes that may be introduced, that *elicits* applause. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xviii.

The inquiry at Stratham was calculated to *elicit* the truth. *D. Webster*, Goodrich Case, April, 1817.

elicit† (ē-lis′it), *a.* [< L. *elicitus*, pp.: see the verb.] **1.** Immediately directed to an end: opposed to *imperate*.

To give alms is a proper and *elicite* act of charity.
Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, ii. 3.

2. Performed by the will itself without the aid of any other faculty: as, volition, nolition, choice, consent, and the like are *elicit* acts: opposed to *imperate*.

The schools dispute whether in morals the external action superadds anything of good or evil to the internal *elicit* act of the will. *South*, Works, I. 3.

elicitate† (ē-lis′i-tāt), *v. t.* [< *elicit* + *-ate*².] To elicit.

And make it streme with light from forms innate.
Thus may a skilful man hid truth *elicitate*.
Dr. H. More, Sleep of the Soul, ii. 41.

elicitation† (ē-lis-i-tā′shon), *n.* [< *elicitate* + *-ion*.] The act of eliciting, or of drawing out.

That *elicitation* which the schools intend is a deducing of the power of the will into act; that drawing which they mention is merely from the appetibility of the object.
Bp. Bramhall.

elide (ē-līd′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *elided*, ppr. *eliding*. [= Sp. Pg. *elidir* = It. *elidere*, < L. *elidere*, knock, strike, or dash out, force out, press out, in gram. (tr. Gr. *ἐκθλίβειν*: see *ecthlipsis*) suppress (a vowel), < *e*, out, + *lædere*, strike, hurt by striking: see *lesion*. Cf. *collide*.] **1**†. To break or dash in pieces; crush.

Before we answer unto these things, we are to cut off that whereunto they from whom these objections proceed do oftentimes fly for defence and succour, when the force and strength of their arguments is *elided*.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iv. 4.

2. In *gram.*, to suppress or slur over the sound of in speech, or note the suppression of in writing: technically applied especially to the cutting off of a final vowel, as in "th' enemy," but in a more general sense to that of a syllable or any part of a word. See *elision*, 1.

eligibility (el′i-ji-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *eligible*: see *-bility*.] **1.** Worthiness or fitness to be chosen; the state or quality of a thing which renders it desirable or preferable to another.

Sickness hath some degrees of *eligibility*, at least by an after-choice. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, vi. § 3.

2. Capability of being chosen to an office; the condition of being qualified to be chosen; legal qualification for election or appointment.

eligible (el′i-ji-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *eligible*, F. *éligible* = It. *eligibile*, < ML. **eligibilis*, that may be chosen (in adv. compar. *eligibilius*), < L. *eligere*, choose: see *elect*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Fit to be chosen; worthy of choice; desirable: as, an *eligible* tenant.

Peace with men can never be *eligible* when it implies enmity with God. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xxiv.

While health endures, the latter part of life, in the eye of reason, is certainly the more *eligible*.
Steele, Spectator, No. 153.

Certainty, in a deep distress, is more *eligible* than suspense. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe.

Through tomes of fable and of dream
I sought an *eligible* theme.
Cowper, Annus Memorabilis, 1789.

2. Qualified to be chosen; legally qualified for election or appointment.

Among the Mundrucus, the possession of ten smoke-dried heads of enemies renders a man *eligible* to the rank of chief. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 350.

II. *n.* One who is qualified to be chosen or elected; an eligible person.

The certification of all the *eligibles* will result in what you have applauded. *The American*, XII. 132.

eligibleness (el′i-ji-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being eligible; fitness to be chosen in preference to another; suitableness; desirableness.

It [citizenship] embraced certain private rights, and certain political rights; these last being principally the right of suffrage, and *eligibleness* to office.
G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 49.

eligibly (el′i-ji-bli), *adv.* In an eligible manner; so as to be worthy of choice or capable of election.

eligmid (e-lig′mid), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Eligmidæ*.

Eligmidæ (e-lig′mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eligmus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Eligmus*. They have a peculiar shell gaping behind the umbones and a special myophore for the adductor muscle. The species are peculiar to the Oölite. They are generally referred to the family *Ostreidæ*.

Eligmus (e-lig′mus), *n.* [NL., prop. **Heligmus*, < Gr. *ἕλιγμός*, a winding, rolling, convolution, < *ἑλίσσειν*, wind, roll, turn: see *helix*.] The typical genus of *Eligmidæ*.

elimate† (el′i-māt or ē-lī′māt), *v. t.* [< L. *elimatus*, pp. of *elimare*, file, polish, < *e*, out, + *limare*, file, < *lima*, a file.] To render smooth; polish.

eliminable (ē-lim′i-na-bl), *a.* [< L. *eliminare*, eliminate: see *-able*.] Capable of being eliminated.

Cumulative error, not *eliminable* by working in a circuit, may be caused when there is much northing or southing in the direction of the line. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 707.

eliminant (ē-lim′i-nant), *n.* [< L. *eliminan(t-)s*, ppr. of *eliminare*, turn out of doors: see *eliminate*.] In *math.*, a function of the coefficients of any number of homogeneous equations among the same number of unknown quantities, such that the vanishing of it is the necessary and sufficient condition of the equations being consistent with one another. [The word was introduced by De Morgan. Many writers continue to use Bezout's word, *resultant*.]

eliminate (ē-lim′i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eliminated*, ppr. *eliminating*. [< L. *eliminatus*, pp. of *eliminare* (> It. *eliminare* = Sp. Pg. *eliminar* = F. *éliminer*), turn out of doors, banish, < *e*, out, + *limen* (*limin-*), a threshold, akin to *limes* (*limit-*), a boundary: see *limit*.] **1**†. To go beyond the limit or limits of.

In thy wreathed cloister thou
Walkest thine own gray friar too;
Strict, and lock'd up, thou'rt hood all o'er,
And ne'er *eliminat'st* thy door.
Lovelace, The Snail.

2. To thrust out; remove, throw aside, or disregard as injurious, superfluous, irrelevant, or for any reason undesirable or unnecessary; expel; get rid of.

This detains secretions which nature finds it necessary to *eliminate*. *Med. Repos.*

Now here the obvious method occurs of sifting the masses, so as to *eliminate* the worst elements and retain the best. *Prof. Blackie.*

Scientific truths, of whatever order, are reached by *eliminating* perturbing or conflicting factors, and recognizing only fundamental factors.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 104.

3. In *math.*, to remove (a quantity) from a system of equations by the reduction of the number of equations. Thus, if we have two equations expressing respectively the rates at which an orange growing on a tree increases in bulk and in weight, we can combine them so as to *eliminate* the time, and so obtain an equation expressing the relation between the bulk and the weight.—**To eliminate the personal equation.** See *equation*. [The use of *eliminate* as a synonym of *elicit*, *deduce*, *separate*, etc., practised by some writers, is without justification.

Newton, . . . having *eliminated* the great law of the natural creation. *J. D. Morell.*

To *eliminate* the real effect of art from the effects of the abuse. *Ruskin.*]

elimination (ē-lim-i-nā′shon), *n.* [= F. *élimination* = Sp. *eliminacion* = Pg. *eliminação* = It. *eliminazione*, < L. as if **eliminatio(n-)*, < *eliminare*, thrust out of doors: see *eliminate*.] **1.** A thrusting out; the act of removing, throwing aside, or disregarding; expulsion; riddance.

The preparatory step of the discussion was, therefore, an *elimination* of those less precise and appropriate significations which, as they would at best only afford a remote genus and difference, were wholly incompetent for the purpose of a definition. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

By means of researches on different coloured light it is now ascertained that those rays which cause the liveliest *elimination* of oxygen belong to the less refrangible half of the spectrum. *Lommel*, Light (trans.), p. 196.

2. In *law*, the act of banishing or turning out of doors; ejection.—**3.** In *math.*, the process of reducing a number of equations containing certain quantities to a smaller number, in which one or more of the quantities shall not be found.—**Dialytic elimination.** See *dialytic*.—**Euler's method of elimination**, a method of eliminating an unknown quantity between two equations of the mth and nth degrees respectively, which consists in multiplying the first by an indeterminate expression of the $(n-1)$th degree and the second by an indeterminate expression of the $(m-1)$th degree, and equating separately the $m+n$ terms so obtained. The determinant expressing their compatibility is the eliminant required.

eliminative (ē-lim′i-nā-tiv), *a.* [< *eliminate* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to or effecting elimination; specifically, excretory.

Eliminative or excretory tissues represented by cells in the kidneys, skin, etc.
H. N. Martin, Human Body (3d ed.), p. 30.

eliminator (ē-lim′i-nā-tor), *n.* [< *eliminate* + *-or*.] One who or that which eliminates, removes, or throws aside.

The lungs play a double part, being not merely *eliminators* of waste or excretionary products, but importers into the economy of a substance which is not exactly either food or drink, but something as important as either —to wit, oxygen. *Huxley and Youmans*, Physiol., § 29.

eliminatory (ē-lim′i-nā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *eliminate* + *-ory*.] Eliminative.

Chronic irritation set up in the *eliminatory* organs by the excretion of incompletely oxidized nitrogenous matter. *Med. News*, LII. 294.

elinguate† (ē-ling′gwāt), *v. t.* [< L. *elinguatus*, pp. of *elinguare*, deprive of the tongue, < *e*, out, + *lingua* = E. *tongue*.] To cut out the tongue of.

The damnèd Doomes-man hath Him judg'd to death,
The Diu'll that Diu'll *elinguate* for his doome.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 14.

elinguation† (ē-ling-gwā′shon), *n.* [< LL. *elinguatio(n-)*, < L. *elinguare*, deprive of the tongue: see *elinguate*.] In *old Eng. law*, the punishment of cutting out the tongue.

elinguid† (ē-ling′gwid), *a.* [With irreg. term. *-id*, < L. *elinguis*, without a tongue, speechless, < *e*, out, + *lingua* = E. *tongue*.] Tongue-tied; not having the power of speech. *Coles.*

Eliomys (e-lī′ō-mis), *n.* [NL. (Wagner, 1843), < Gr. *ἑλειός* or *ἐλειός*, a kind of dormouse, *Myoxus glis*, + *μῦς*, mouse.] A genus of dormice, of the family *Myoxidæ*, with distichous tufted tail and simple stomach. There are several species, the best-known of which, *E. nitela*, is the lerot, about 6 inches long.

eliquament (ē-lik′wa-ment), *n.* [< LL. as if **eliquamentum*, < *eliquare*, clarify, strain: see *eliquate*.] A liquid expressed from fat, or from fat fish.

eliquate (el′i-kwāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eliquated*, ppr. *eliquating*. [< L. *eliquatus*, pp. of *eliquare*, cause to flow, pour forth, clarify, strain, < L. *e*, out, + *liquare*, melt, liquefy: see *liquate*.] To separate, as one metal from another. See *liquate*.

eliquation (el-i-kwā′shon), *n.* [< LL. *eliquatio(n-)*, a liquefying, < *eliquare*, cause to flow freely, pour forth, clarify, strain: see *eliquate*.] See *liquation*.

Elis (ē′lis), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1804).] A genus of fossorial hymenopterous insects, of the family *Scoliidæ*. The eyes are subreniform in both sexes, and the front wings have two recurrent nervures.

Elis quadrinotata, natural size.

They are large wasps of scoliid habits, of which 9 North American and 6 European species are known. *E. quadrinotata* and *E. plumipes* inhabit the southern United States, where they have been found on cotton-plants.

elision (ē-lizh′on), *n.* [= F. *élision* = Sp. *elision* = Pg. *elisão* = It. *elisione*, elision, < L. *elisio(n-)*, a striking or pressing out, in gram. (LL.) the suppression of a vowel (tr. Gr. *ἐκθλιψις*: see *ecthlipsis*), < *elidere*, pp. *elisus*, strike out, press out: see *elide*.] **1.** A striking or cutting off; specifically, in *gram.*, the cutting off or suppression of a vowel or syllable, naturally or for the sake of euphony or meter, especially at the end of a word when the next word begins with a vowel; more generally, the suppression of any part of a word in speech or writing: as, in "th' embattled plain" there is an *elision* of *e*; in "I'll not do it" there is an *elision* of *wi*.

The Italian is so full of Vowels, that it must euer be cumbred with *Elisions*. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

He has made use of several *Elisions* that are not customary among other English Poets.
Addison, Spectator, No. 285.

Nor praise I less that circumcision
By modern poets call'd *elision*,
With which, in proper station plac'd,
Thy polish'd lines are firmly brac'd.
Swift, The Dean's Answer to Sheridan.

2†. Division; separation.

The cause given of sound, that it would be an *elision* of the air, whereby, if they mean anything, they mean a cutting or dividing, or else an attenuating of the air, is but a term of ignorance. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 124.

elisor (ē-lī′zor), *n.* [< OF. *eliseor, esliseor, elisour, eliseur*, mod. F. *éliseur*, a chooser, < *elire*, mod. F. *élire*, < L. *eligere*, choose: see *elite, v., elect.*] In *law*, a sheriff's substitute in performing the duty of returning a jury, provided in some jurisdictions when the sheriff is interested in a suit.

These *Elisors* [of Preston] (called inhabitants only in the charter) are by a bye-law of 1742 required to be capital burgesses, and in-guild burgesses.
Municip. Corp. Report, 1835, p. 1686.

elite†, *v. t.* [ME. *eliten* (pp. *elit*), < OF. *elit, eslit* (F. *élit*), pp. of *elire, eslire* (F. *élire*), choose, < L. *eligere*, choose, elect: see *elect.* Cf. *élite.*] To choose; elect.

One Creusa, . . .
That Eneas afterward *elit* to wed.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1490.

A mare yboned sadde, ybulked greet,
Yformed nobully moast been *elite*;
And though she be not swyfte, a strong one gete.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 136.

elite†, *n.* [Sc. also *elyte* (obs.); < ME. *elite*, < OF. *elit, eslit*, elected, pp. of *elire, eslire*, elect: see *elite, v.*, and *elect, v.* and *n.*] One chosen; a person elected.

The pape wild not consent, he quassed ther *elite*.
Robert of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft's Chron. (ed. Hearne), [p. 209.

élite (ā-lēt′), *n.* [F., < OF. *eslite*, < *elire, eslire*, F. *élire*, choose, pp. *elit, eslit, élit*, choice: see *elite*, and *elect, v.* and *n.*] A choice or select body; the best part: as, the *élite* of society.

elix† (ē-liks′), *v. t.* [< LL. *elixare*, boil thoroughly, seethe, < L. *elixus*, thoroughly boiled, seethed, < *e*, out, + *lixare* (rare), boil, < *lix*, ashes, lye.] To extract.

With a straine of fresh invention,
She might presse out the raritie of Art;
The pur'st *elixed* juyce of rich conceipt.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, Prol.

elixate† (ē-lik′sāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *elixatus*, pp. of *elixare*, boil thoroughly: see *elix.*] To boil; seethe; extract by boiling. *Richardson.*

elixation† (el-ik-sā′shon), *n.* [= F. *élixation* = Sp. *elijacion* = Pg. *elixação*, < LL. as if **elixatio(n-)*, < *elixare*, pp. *elixatus*, boil thoroughly: see *elixate.*] The cooking, especially of meat, by boiling; extraction by boiling; also, concoction in the stomach; digestion.

Elixation is the seething of meat in the stomach, by the said naturall heat, as meat is boiled in a pot; to which corruption or putrefaction is opposite.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 20.

The flesh which was included five weeks ago was this day found very good. I do not doubt but that perfect *elixation* was able to contribute something to its preservation, because the sundry principles of which flesh consisteth had, whilst the heat continued, exerted their strength upon one another far better than if, the flesh being less boiled, by reason of the great avolation of parts, had been removed from the fire, as happens in ordinary coctions.
Boyle, Second Contin. of Experiments, Art. xix., Exp. 3.

elixir (ē-lik′sėr), *n.* [Formerly also *elixar;* < ME. *elixir* = D. *elixer* = Sw. Dan. G. *elixir*, < OF. *elixir*, F. *élixir* = Pg. *elexir* = It. *elisire*, < Sp. *elixir*, elixir, < Ar. *el iksīr*, the philosopher's stone: *el*, *al*, the; *iksīr*, philosopher's stone, by some derived from *kasara*, break, break the edge, destroy, but prob. (like some other Ar. terms of alchemy: see *alchemy, alembic, limbeck*) of Gr. origin: < Gr. *ξηρός*, also *ξερός*, dry, perhaps akin to *χερσός, χερρός*, dry: see *Chersus, chersonese.*] **1.** In *alchemy*, a soluble solid substance which was believed to have the property of transmuting baser metals into silver or gold and of prolonging life. The *great elixir*, also called the *philosopher's stone*, or the *red tincture*, when shaken in very small quantity into melted silver, lead, or other base metal, was said to transmute it into gold. In minute doses it was supposed to prolong life and restore youth, and was then called the *elixir vitæ*. The *lesser elixir*, *stone of the second class*, or *white tincture*, was regarded as having these qualities in lesser degree; thus it transmuted baser metals into silver. The word is now often used figuratively.

A! nay! lat be; the philosophres stoon,
Elixir clept, we sechen faste echoon.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 310.

He that has once the flower of the sun,
The perfect ruby, which we call *elixir*, . . .
Can confer honour, love, respect, long life;
Give safety, valour, yea, and victory,
To whom he will. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1.

What enables me to perform this great work is the use of my Obsequium Catholicum, or the grand *elixir*, to support the spirits of human nature. *Guardian*, No. 11.

The air we breathed was an *elixir* of immortality.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 89.

2. In *med.*, formerly, a tincture with more than one base; in modern pharmacy, an aromatic, sweetened, spirituous preparation containing small quantities of active medicinal substances. The first object sought in the modern elixir is an agreeable taste, and usually this is attained only by such sacrifices as to render the effect of the medicine almost nil. *U. S. Dispensatory*, p. 537.

3. The inmost principle; absolute embodiment or exemplification. [Rare or obsolete.]

She is not such a kind of evil as hath any good or use in it, which many evils have, but a distill'd quintessence, a pure *elixar* of mischief.
Milton, Church-Government, ii., Con.

A serenity and complacency . . . infinitely beyond the greatest bodily pleasures, the highest quintessence and *elixir* of worldly delights. *South*, Works, I. ii.

Elixir of vitriol, aromatic sulphuric acid; a mixture of sulphuric acid, cinnamon, ginger, and alcohol.—**Elixir proprietatis**, a decoction of aloes, saffron, and myrrh in vinegar. Commonly abbreviated *elixir pro.*

Paracelsus declared them an elixir made of aloes, saffron, and myrrh would prove a vivifying and preserving balsam, able to continue health and long life to its utmost limits; and hence he calls it by the lofty title of *elixir of propriety* to man; but concealed the preparation, in which Helmont asserts the alcahest is required.
P. Shaw, Chemistry, Process 81.

Elixir vitæ. See above, 1.—**Elixir vitæ of Mathiolus**, a compound of alcohol and upward of twenty aromatic and stimulating substances, at one time administered in epilepsy.

elixir (ē-lik′sėr), *v. t.* [< *elixir, n.*] To give the character of an elixir to. [Rare.]

Yourself you have a good physician shown,
To his much grieved friends, and to your own,
In giving this *elixir'd* medicine,
For greatest grief a sovereign anodyne.
Lovelace, To Capt. Dudley Lovelace.

elixiviate† (ē-lik-siv′i-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *e*, out, + E. *lixiviate.*] To lixiviate or refine thoroughly. *Boyle.*

elixiviation† (ē-lik-siv-i-ā′shon), *n.* [< *elixiviate* + *-ion.*] A complete or thorough process of lixiviation.

And by examining these substances by fit and proper ways, as also the cap. mort. by calcination, *elixiviation*, and (if it will bear such a fire) vitrification.
Boyle, Works, IV. 800.

Elizabethan (ē-liz-a-beth′an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Elizabeth (daughter of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn), Queen of England from 1558 to 1603, or to her times.

A new crop of geniuses like those of the *Elizabethan* age may be born in this age, and, with happy heart and a bias for theism, bring asceticism, duty, and magnanimity into vogue again. *Emerson*, in N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 417.

Elizabethan architecture, a name given to the mixed or debased architecture of the times of Elizabeth and James I., when the worst forms of the Pointed and degenerate Italian styles were combined, producing a singular heterogeneousness in detail, with, however, much picturesqueness in general effect. Its chief characteristics are: windows large, either in the plane of the wall or deeply embayed, long galleries, tall and highly decorated chimneys, and a profuse use of ornamental strapwork in parapets, window-heads, etc. The Elizabethan style is the last stage of the Tudor or Perpendicular, and, from its correspondence in period with the Renaissance of the continent, has sometimes been called the *English Renaissance.* The epithet *Jacobean* has been given to the latest variety of the Elizabethan, differing from the Elizabethan proper in showing a greater proportion of corrupt Italian forms.

Elizabethan Architecture.— Hargrave Hall, England.

The house was an admirable specimen of complete *Elizabethan*, a multitudinous cluster of gables and porches, oriels and turrets, screens of ivy and pinnacles of slate.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 47.

Elizabethan literature, the literature produced during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, which was one of the most prolific and well-marked periods of English literary activity. It was very remarkable for the variety, vigor, and permanent value of much of its prose and verse, and especially for the great number and productiveness of its dramatic writers. The two most eminent names in this literature are those of Francis Bacon, one of the greatest of philosophers, and William Shakspere, the greatest of all dramatists.—**Elizabethan type.** Same as *church text* (which see, under *church, a.*).

elk[1] (elk), *n.* [< ME. **elk* (not found), irreg. < AS. *elch* (occurring once in a glossary of the 8th century, glossing L. *tragelaphus*) for **elh*, with the reg. breaking **eolh* (cf. *eola*, glossing L. *damma*, deer, in the same glossary), = MD. *elgh* = OHG. *elaho, eliho, elho*, MHG. *elhe, elch*, G. *elch*, < Icel. *elgr* = Sw. *elg* = Norw. *elg* = Dan. *els-dyr* (for **elgs-dyr*) = L. *alces* = Gr. *ἄλκη* (the L. and Gr. perhaps of Teut. origin), elk. D. *eland*, an elk (also, in South Africa, an eland), G. *elend, elen*, usually *elen-thier* (*thier* = E. *deer*, a beast), elk, are of other origin: see *eland.*] **1.** Properly, the largest existing European and

Elk (*Alces malchis*).

Asiatic species of the deer family, or *Cervidæ*, *Alces malchis* (formerly called *Cervus alces*). It stands when full-grown about 7 feet high at the withers, and bears enormous palmate antlers weighing sometimes 50 or 60 pounds. Its nearest living relative is the American moose.

2. In America, the wapiti, *Cervus canadensis*, a very different animal from the elk proper, representing the red deer or stag of Europe, *C. elaphus.* See *wapiti* and *Alces.*—**3.** In Asia, among the Anglo-Indians, some large rusine or rucervine deer or stag, as the sambur, *Cervus aristotelis.* These, like the wapiti of America, are related more or less nearly to the red deer or stag, and are quite unlike the true elk and the moose.

4. Same as *eland*, 1.—**Elk bark.** See *bark*[2].—**Irish elk**, the *Cervus* or *Megaceros hibernicus*, a very large extinct elk, with enormous palmate antlers, the remains of which occur in the peat-bogs of Ireland.

elk[2] (elk), *n.* [E. dial., formerly also *elke, ilke;* ME. not found; perhaps a corruption of AS. *elfetu, ylfete* (for **ylfetu*), earlier (Kentish) *aelbitu* = OHG. *alpiz, elbiz*, MHG. *elbez*, a swan.] The wild swan, or hooper, *Cygnus ferus. Montagu.* [Local, Eng.]

In water black as Styx, swims the wild swan, the *ilke*,
Of Hollænders so termed. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xxv.

elk[3] (elk), *n.* [Origin uncertain; It. *elce*, dial. (Sardinian) *elighe* = Pr. *euze* = F. *yeuse*, < L. *ilex* (*ilic-*), the holm-oak: see *Ilex.*] A kind of yew of which bows are made. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Elkesaite, Elcesaite, *n.* See *Elcesaite.*

elknut (elk′nut), *n.* The *Pyrularia oleifera*, a santalaceous shrub of the southern United States. Also called *oilnut.*

elk-tree (elk′trē), *n.* The sourwood or sorrel-tree of the United States, *Oxydendrum arboreum.*

elkwood (elk′wůd), *n.* The umbrella-tree, *Magnolia Umbrella*, of the southern United States, a small tree with soft, light, close-grained wood.

ell[1] (el), *n.* [< ME. *elle, elne*, < AS. *eln*, an ell (18, 20¼, 24, etc., inches), = D. *el, elle* = OHG.

elina, elna, MHG. *eline, elne, ellen*, G. *elle* = Icel. *alin* = Sw. *aln* = Dan. *alen* = Goth. *aleina* (for **alina*?), an ell, whence It. *auna*, F. *aune*, an ell; orig. the forearm (as in AS. *eln-boga*, E. *elbow*), = L. *ulna*, the forearm, the elbow, an ell, = Gr. *ὠλένη*, the forearm: see *elbow, ulna*.] A long measure, chiefly used for cloth. The English ell, not yet obsolete, is a yard and a quarter, or 45 inches. This unit seems to have been imported from France under the Tudors; and a statute of 1409 recognizes no difference between the ell (aune) and the yard (verge). The Scotch ell was 37 Scotch inches, or 37.0958 English inches. The so-called Flemish ell differed in different places, but averaged 27.4 English inches. Other well-ascertained ells were the following: ell of Austria, 30.676 English inches; of Bavaria, 32.702 inches; of Bremen, 22.773 inches; of Cassel, 22.424 inches; of France, 47.245 inches; of Poland, 22.650 inches; of Prussia, 26.259 inches; of Saxony, 22.257 inches; of Sweden, 23.378 inches. The ell of Holland is now the meter. See *cubit, pik, endazeh, kut, braccio, khaleb*.

> He was, I must tell you, but seven foot high,
> And, may be, an *ell* in the waste.
> *Robin Hood and Little John* (Child's Ballads, V. 221).

> O, here's a wit of cheverel that stretches from an inch narrow to an *ell* broad! *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4.

> She [the world] boasts a kernel, and bestows a shell;
> Performs an inch of her fair promis'd *ell*.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, i. 7.

ell[2], **el**[2] (el), *n.* [< ME. **el*, < AS. *el*, < L. *el*, the name of the letter L, < *e*, the usual assistant vowel, + *-l*; a L. formation, the Gr. name being *λάμβδα*.] 1. The name of the letter *L*, *l*. It is rarely so written, the symbol being used instead.—2. An addition to or wing of a house which gives it the shape of the capital letter L.—3. A pipe-connection changing the direction at right angles.

ellachick (el'a-chik), *n.* [Nesqually Ind. *el-la-chick*.] A tortoise of the family *Clemmyidæ*, *Chelopus marmoratus*. It is usually about 7 or 8 inches long, and is the most important economic tortoise of the Pacific coast of the United States; it lives in rivers and ponds, and lays its eggs in June. It is always on sale in the San Francisco market, and is highly esteemed for food, although inferior to the sea-turtle.

ellagic (e-laj'ik), *a.* [< **ellag*, an arbitrary transposition of F. *galle*, gall, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from gallnuts.—**Ellagic acid**, $C_{14}H_8O_9$, an acid which may be prepared from gallic acid, but is procured in largest quantities from the Oriental bezoars. Pure ellagic acid is a light, pale-yellow, tasteless powder, shown by the microscope to consist of transparent prisms. With the bases it forms salts. Also called *bezoardic acid*.

ell-bone (el'bōn), *n.* [< *ell*[1] (taken in its orig. sense, AS. *eln* = L. *ulna*) + *bone*[1]. Cf. *elbow*.] The bone of the forearm; the ulna.

elleboret, *n.* An obsolete variant of *hellebore*. *Chaucer*.

elleborin (el'ē-bō-rin), *n.* [< L. *elleborus, helleborus*, + *-in*: see *hellebore*.] A resin of an extremely acrid taste, found in the *Helleborus hiemalis*, or winter hellebore.

elleck (el'ek), *n.* [E. dial.; origin unknown. Cf. *Elleck, Ellick, Ellek*, etc., colloquial abbreviations of Alexander.] A local English name of the red gurnard, *Trigla cuculus*.

eller[1] (el'ėr), *n.* A dialectal form of *elder*[2].

eller[2] (el'ėr), *n.* A dialectal form of *alder*[1].

Ellerian (e-lē'ri-an), *n.* A member of a sect of German Millenarians of the eighteenth century, founded by Elias Eller (died 1750). The Ellerians expected the Messiah to be born again of the wife of their leader, whose professed revelations they accepted as of equal authority with the Bible. From *Ronsdorf*, the place of their settlement, they are also called *Ronsdorfians*.

ellern, *a.* A dialectal form of *aldern*.

ellest, *adv.* A Middle English form of *else*.

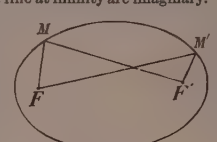
ellipochoanoid (el″i-pō-kō'a-noid), *a.* and *n.* [See *Ellipochoanoida*.] **I.** *a.* Having incomplete septal funnels; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Ellipochoanoida*. Also *ellipochoanoidal*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Ellipochoanoida*.

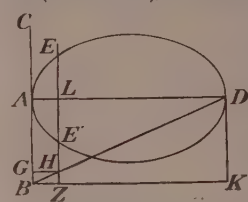
Ellipochoanoida (el″i-pō-kō-a-noi'dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐλλιπής*, omitting, falling short (< *ἐλλείπειν*, omit, fall short: see *ellipse*), + *χοάνη*, a funnel, + *-ida*.] A group of nautiloid cephalopods whose septal funnels are short, the siphon being completed by means of a more or less porous intervening connective wall: contrasted with *Holochoanoida*. *A. Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XXII. 260.

ellipochoanoidal (el″i-pō-kō-a-noi'dal), *a.* Same as *ellipochoanoid*.

ellipse (e-lips'), *n.* [= D. Sw. *ellips* = G. Dan. *ellipse* = F. *ellipse* = Sp. *elipse* = Pg. *ellipse* = It. *ellisse, elisse*, ellipse, < L. *ellipsis*, a want, defect, an ellipse, < Gr. *ἔλλειψις*, a leaving out, ellipsis in grammar, a falling short, the conic section ellipse (see def.), < *ἐλλείπειν*, leave in, leave behind, omit, intr. fall short, < *ἐν*, in, + *λείπειν*, leave. Cf. *ellipsis*.] In *geom.*, a plane curve such that the sums of the distances of each point in its periphery from two fixed points, the foci, are equal. It is a conic section (see *conic*) formed by the intersection of a cone by a plane which cuts obliquely the axis and the opposite sides of the cone. The ellipse is a conic which does not extend to infinity, and whose intersections with the line at infinity are imaginary. Every ellipse has a center, which is a point such that it bisects every chord passing through it. Such chords are called *diameters of the ellipse*. A pair of conjugate diameters bisect, each of them, all chords parallel to the other. The longest diameter is called the *transverse axis*, also the latus transversum; it passes through the foci. The shortest diameter is called the *conjugate axis*. The extremities of the transverse axis are called the *vertices*. (See *conic, eccentricity, angle*.) An ellipse may also be regarded as a flattened circle—that is, as a circle all the chords of which parallel to a given chord have been shortened in a fixed ratio by cutting off equal lengths from the two extremities. The two lines from the foci to any point of an ellipse make equal angles with the tangent at that point. To construct an ellipse, assume any line whatever, AB, to be what is called the latus rectum. At its extremity erect the perpendicular AD of any length, called the latus transversum (transverse axis). Connect BD, and complete the rectangle DABK. From any point L, on the line AD, erect the perpendicular LZ, cutting BK in Z and BD in H. Draw a line HG, completing the rectangle ALHG. There are now two points, E and E′, on the line LZ, such that the square on LE or LE′ is equal to the rectangle ALHG. The locus of all such points, found by taking L at different places on the line AD, forms an ellipse. [The name *ellipse* in its Greek form was given to the curve, which had been previously called the section of the acute-angled cone, by Apollonius of Perga, called by the Greeks "the great geometer." The participle *ἐλλείπων*, "falling short," had long been technically applied to a rectangle one of whose sides coincides with a part of a given line (see *Euclid*, VI. 27). So *παραβάλλειν* and *ὑπερβάλλειν* (*Euclid*, VI. 28, 29) were said of a rectangle whose side extends just as far and overlaps respectively the extremity of a given line. Apollonius first defined the conic sections by plane constructions, using the latus rectum and latus transversum (transverse axis), as above. The ellipse was so called by him because, since the point L lies between A and D, the rectangle ALHG "falls short" of the latus rectum AB. In the case of the hyperbola L lies either to the left of A or to the right of D, and the rectangle ALHG "overlaps" the latus rectum. In the case of the parabola there is no latus transversum, but the line BK extends to infinity, and the rectangle equal to the square of the ordinate has the latus rectum for one side.]—**Cubical ellipse.** See *cubical*.—**Focal ellipse.** See *focal*.—**Infinite ellipse.** Same as *elliptois*.—**Logarithmic ellipse**, the section of an elliptic cylinder by a paraboloid. *Booth*, 1852.


Ellipse.

F and *F′* are the foci. $FM + MF' = FM' + M'F'$, *M* and *M′* being any points in the curve.



ellipsis (e-lip'sis), *n.*; pl. *ellipses* (-sēz). [= D. Sw. *ellips* = G. Dan. *ellipse* = F. *ellipse* = Sp. *elipsis* = Pg. *ellipse* = It. *ellisse, elisse*, < L. *ellipsis*, < Gr. *ἔλλειψις*, omission, ellipsis: see *ellipse*.] 1. In *gram.*, omission; a figure of syntax by which a part of a sentence or phrase is used for the whole, by the omission of one or more words, leaving the full form to be understood or completed by the reader or hearer: as, "the heroic virtues I admire," for "the heroic virtues *which* I admire"; "prythee, peace," for "*I* pray thee, *hold thy* peace."—2. In *printing*, a mark or marks, as —, * * *, . . ., denoting the omission or suppression of letters (as in *k—g* for *king*) or of words.—3†. In *geom.*, an ellipse.

> When a right cone is cut quite through by an inclining plane, the figure produced by the section agrees well with the received notion of an *ellipsis*, in which the diameters are of an unequal length. *Boyle*, Works, IV. 464.

ellipsograph (e-lip'sō-gràf), *n.* [Prop. *elliptograph*; < Gr. *ἔλλειψις* (**ἐλλειπτ-*), ellipse (see *ellipse*), + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument for describing ellipses; a trammel. Also *elliptograph*.

ellipsoid (e-lip'soid), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔλλειψις*, ellipse, + *εἶδος*, form.] In *geom.*, a solid figure all plane sections of which are ellipses or circles.—**Axes of an ellipsoid.** See *axis*[1].—**Central ellipsoid**, an ellipsoid having its center at the center of mass of a body, its axes coincident with the principal axes and proportional to the radii of gyration about them.—**Ellipsoid of expansion.** See *strain-ellipsoid*, below.—**Ellipsoid of gyration**, an ellipsoid such that the perpendicular from its center to any tangent plane is equal to the radius of gyration of a given body about that axis.—**Ellipsoid of inertia.** Same as *ellipsoid of gyration*.—**Ellipsoid of revolution**, the surface generated by the rotation of an ellipse about one of its axes. When the rotation is about the major axis, the ellipsoid is *prolate*; when about the minor, the ellipsoid is *oblate*.—**Equimomental ellipsoid**, an ellipsoid whose moments of inertia about all axes are the same as those of a given body.—**Momental ellipsoid**, or **inverse ellipsoid of inertia**, a surface of which every radius vector is inversely proportional to the radius of gyration of the body about that radius vector as an axis. This is sometimes called *Poinsot's ellipsoid*, though invented by Cauchy.—**Reciprocal ellipsoid of expansion**, the surface of which each radius vector is inversely proportional to the square root of the linear expansion in the same direction.—**Strain-ellipsoid**, or **ellipsoid of expansion**, the ellipsoid into which any strain transforms any infinitesimal sphere in a body.

ellipsoidal (el-ip-soi'dal), *a.* Of the form of an ellipsoid.

elliptic, elliptical (e-lip'tik, -ti-kal), *a.* [= F. *elliptique* = Sp. *elíptico* = Pg. *elliptico* = It. *ellittico, elittico* (cf. D. G. *elliptisch* = Dan. Sw. *elliptisk*), < ML. *ellipticus*, < Gr. *ἐλλειπτικός*, in grammar, elliptical, defective, < *ἔλλειψις* (**ἐλλειπτ-*), ellipsis, ellipse: see *ellipse, ellipsis*.] **1.** Pertaining to an ellipse; having the form of an ellipse. [*Elliptical* is the more common form except in technical uses, and is frequent in them.]

> In horses, oxen, goats, sheep, the pupil of the eye is *elliptical*, the transverse axis being horizontal.
> *Paley*, Nat. Theol., xii.

2. Pertaining to or marked by ellipsis; defective; having a part left out.

> In all matters they [early writers] affected curt phrases: and it has been observed that even the colloquial style was barbarously *elliptical*. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 352.

> His [Thucydides's] mode of reasoning is singularly *elliptical*; in reality most consecutive, yet in appearance often incoherent. *Macaulay*, Athenian Orators.

> Production and productive are, of course, *elliptical* expressions, involving the idea of a something produced; but this something, in common apprehension, I conceive to be, not utility, but wealth. *J. S. Mill*.

3. In *entom.*, elongate-ovate; more than twice as long as broad, parallel-sided in the middle, and rounded at both ends, but in general more broadly so at the base: applied especially to the abdomen, as in many *Hymenoptera*.—**4.** In *math.*, having a pair of characteristic elements imaginary: as, an *elliptic* involution.—**Elliptical gearing.** See *gearing*.—**Elliptic arc**, a part of an ellipse.—**Elliptic chuck.** Same as *oval chuck* (which see, under *chuck*[4]).—**Elliptic compasses**, an instrument for describing an ellipse by continued motion.—**Elliptic conoid**, an ellipsoid.—**Elliptic coördinates.** See *coördinate*.—**Elliptic epicycloid.** See *epicycloid*.—**Elliptic function**, a doubly periodic function analogous to a trigonometrical function, and the inverse of an elliptic integral.—**Elliptic integral**, an integral expressing the length of the arc of an ellipse.—**Elliptic involution**, one which has no real double points.—**Elliptic motion**, motion on an ellipse so that equal areas are described about one of the foci in equal times.—**Elliptic point** on a surface, a synclastic point; a point having the indicatrix an ellipse; a point where the principal tangents are imaginary.—**Elliptic polarization**, in *optics*. See *polarization*.—**Elliptic singularity**, an ordinary or inessential singularity of a function. See *singularity*.—**Elliptic space.** (*a*) The space inclosed by an ellipse. (*b*) See *space*.—**Elliptic spindle**, a surface generated by the revolution of an elliptic arc about its chord.

elliptically (e-lip'ti-kal-i), *adv.* **1.** According to the form of an ellipse.

> Reflection from the surfaces of metals, and of very high refractive substances such as diamond, generally gives at all incidences *elliptically* polarised light. *Tait*, Light, § 287.

2. In the manner of or by an ellipsis; with something left out.

ellipticity (el-ip-tis'i-ti), *n.* [< *elliptic* + *-ity*.] The quality of being elliptic; the degree of divergence of an ellipse from the circle; specifically, in reference to the figure of the earth, the difference between the equatorial and polar semi-diameters divided by the equatorial: as, the *ellipticity* of the earth is $\frac{1}{299}$. It may also without appreciable error be taken as twice the difference divided by the sum of the two axes.

> In 1740 Maclaurin . . . gave the equation connecting the *ellipticity* with the proportion of the centrifugal force at the equator to gravity. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 600.

elliptograph (e-lip'tō-gràf), *n.* Same as *ellipsograph*.

elliptoid (e-lip'toid), *a.* and *n.* [< *ellipt-ic* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Somewhat like an ellipse.

II. *n.* Same as *elliptois*.

elliptois (e-lip'tō-is), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ἐλλειπτικός*, elliptic: see *elliptic*.] A curve defined by the equation $ay^{m+n} = bx^m\,(a - x^n)$, where *m* and *n* are both greater than 1. Also called *infinite ellipse*.—**Cubic elliptois.** See *cubic*.

ellmother (el'muᴛʜ″ėr), *n.* A dialectal form of *eldmother*. *Brockett*. [Prov. Eng.]

elloopa (e-lō'pä), *n.* Same as *illupi*. See *Bassia*.

Ellopia (e-lō'pi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Treitschke, 1825), < Gr. *ἔλλοψ, ἔλοψ*, a fish: see *Elops*.] In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of geometrid moths, having a slender body, short, slender, obliquely ascending palpi whose third joint is conical and minute, and entire delicate wings, of one color and not

bent on the exterior border. There are upward of 12 species, European, Australian, and American. (*b*) A genus of leaf-beetles (*Chrysomelidæ*), having one species, *E. pedestris*, of Tasmania.

ellwand, elwand (el′wond), *n.* [< *ell*[1] + *wand*.] 1. An old mete-yard or measuring-rod, which in England was 45 inches long, and in Scotland 37 Scotch or 37.0958 English inches, the standard being the Edinburgh ellwand.

A lively, bustling, arch fellow, whose pack and oaken *ell-wand*, studded duly with brass points, denoted him to be of Autolycus's profession. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xix.

2. [*cap.*] In Scotland, the asterism otherwise known as the *Girdle* or *Belt of Orion*. Also called *Our Lady's Ellwand*.

ellyard†, *n.* [ME. *elngerd*, < *elne*, ell, + *gerd*, etc., yard.] A yard an ell long; a measuring-yard; an ellwand.

The hede of an *elngerde* the large lenkthe hade,
The grayn al of grene stele and of golde hewen.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 210.

elm (elm), *n.* [< ME. *elm*, < AS. *elm* = Icel. *álmr* = Sw. *alm* = Dan. *alm* (*alm, elm*, obs.) = D. *olm* = OHG. *elm*(*-boum*), afterward (simulating L. *ulmus*) MHG. *ulm*(*-boum*), G. *ulme* = L. *ulmus*, elm.] The common name for species of *Ulmus* (which see), mostly large trees, some common in cultivation for shade and ornament, for which the majestic height and the wide-spreading and gracefully curving branches of the principal kinds admirably adapt them. The hard, heavy timber of most of the species is valuable for many purposes. Of the European species, the common English elm is *U. campestris*, of which the cork-elm (*U. suberosa*), with thick plates of cork on the branches, is probably only a variety. The Scotch elm, or wych-elm, *U. montana*, is a smaller tree than the English elm. The American species are distinguished as the American elm, white elm, or water-elm, *U. Americana;* the cedar-elm of Texas, *U. crassifolia;* the cork-, cliff-, hickory-, swamp-, or rock-elm, *U. racemosa;* the red elm, slippery-elm, or moose-elm, *U. fulva*, the inner bark of which is mucilaginous, and is used in medicine; and the winged elm, or wahoo, *U. alata*, with corky-winged branches. In Australia the name is given to the *Aphanantha Philippinensis*, a species allied to the true elm. In the West Indies *Cordia Gerascanthus* and *C. gerascanthoides*, of the order *Boraginaceæ*, receive the name, as also the rubiaceous *Hamelia ventricosa*. The wood is the toughest of European woods, and is considered to bear the driving of bolts and nails better than any other. It is very durable under water, and is frequently used for keels of ships, for boat-building, and for many structures exposed to wet, or when great strength is required. Because of its toughness, it is used for naves of wheels, shells for tackle-blocks, and common turnery. Wych-elm is much used by coach-makers, and by ship-builders for making jolly-boats. Rock-elm is much used in boat-building, and to some extent for bows.

Flowering Branch and Foliage of English Elm (*Ulmus campestris*), with flower and fruit on larger scale.

The *elm* delights in a sound, sweet, and fertile land, something more inclin'd to moisture, and where good pasture is produced. *Evelyn*, Sylva, iv. § 6.

When the broad *elm*, sole empress of the plain,
Whose circling shadow speaks a century's reign,
Wreathes in the clouds her regal diadem—
A forest waving on a single stem.
O. W. Holmes, Poetry.

elmen (el′men), *a.* [< *elm* + *-en*.] Of or pertaining to the elm, or consisting of elm. Also, less properly, *elmin*. [Rare.]

Leaning against the *elmin* tree,
With drooping head and slackened knee,
With clenched teeth, and close-clasped hands,
In agony of soul he stands! *Scott*, Rokeby, ii. 27.

elmest, elmesset, *n.* Middle English forms of *alms*.

Elmidæ (el′mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elmis* + *-idæ*.] A family of clavicorn *Coleoptera*, taking name from the genus *Elmis:* now called *Parnidæ* (which see).

elmin, *a.* See *elmen*.

Elmis (el′mis), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802).] A genus of clavicorn beetles, of the family *Parnidæ*, having only five ventral segments and rounded anterior coxæ. *E. condimentarius* is so named from being said to be used for flavoring food in Peru. The genus is wide-spread, species occurring in Europe, Australia, and North and South America. There are 21 in North America and about twice as many in other countries.

Elmis glaber. (Line shows natural size.)

Elmo's fire, St. Elmo's fire (el′mōz fīr, sānt el′mōz fīr). [After Saint *Elmo*, bishop of Formiæ, a town of ancient Italy, who died about 304, and whom sailors in the Mediterranean invoke during a storm.] Same as *corposant*.

elm-tree (elm′trē), *n.* See *elm*.

elm-wood (elm′wůd), *n.* The wood of the elm-tree.

elmy (el′mi), *a.* [< *elm* + *-y*[1].] Abounding with elms.

If thy farm extends
Near Cotswold downs, or the delicious groves
Of Symmonds, honour'd through the sandy soil
Of *elmy* Ross, . . .
Regard this sort. *Dyer*, The Fleece, i.

Thy summer woods
Are lovely, O my Mother Isle! the birch
Light bending on thy banks, thy *elmy* vales,
Thy venerable oaks! *Southey*.

elnet, *n.* An obsolete form of *ell*[1].

It must not be measured by the intemperate *elne* of it selfe. *Lord Brooke*, Letter to an Honourable Lady (1633), i.

elocation† (ē-lō-kā′shọn), *n.* [< ML. *elocatio*(*n-*), a hiring out, < L. *elocare*, let out, hire out, < *e*, out, + *locare*, place, let, hire out: see *locate*. In the second sense taken in the lit. meaning 'put out of place.'] 1. The act of hiring out or apprenticing.

There may be some particular cases incident, wherein perhaps this [consent in marriage] may without sin or blame be forborne: as when the child, either by general permission, or former *elocation*, shall be out of the parents' disposing. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, iv. 1.

2. Departure from the usual state or mood; displacement; an ecstasy.

In all poesy . . . there must be . . . an *elocation* and emotion of the mind. *Fotherby*, Atheomastix, p. 30.

elocular (ē-lok′ū-lăr), *a.* [< L. *e*, out, + *loculus*, a compartment, a little place, dim. of *locus*, a place: see *loculus*, *locus*.] In *bot.*, not partitioned; having no compartments or loculi.

elocution (el-ọ-kū′shọn), *n.* [= F. *élocution* = Sp. *elocucion* = Pg. *elocução* = It. *elocuzione*, < L. *elocutio*(*n-*), a speaking out, utterance, esp. rhetorical utterance, elocution, < *eloqui*, pp. *elocutus*, speak out, utter, < *e*, out, + *loqui*, speak. Cf. *eloquence*.] 1. The manner of speaking in public; the art of correct delivery in speaking or reading; the art which teaches the proper use of the voice, gesture, etc., in public speaking.

Elocution, which anciently embraced style and the whole art of rhetoric, now signifies manner of delivery, whether of our own thoughts or those of others. *E. Porter*.

2†. Eloquence in style or delivery; effective utterance or expression.

As I have endeavoured to adorn it with noble thoughts, so much more to express those thoughts with *elocution*. *Dryden*.

Graceful to the senate Godfrey rose,
And deep the stream of *elocution* flows.
Brooke, tr. of Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered, i.

3. Speech; the power or act of speaking.

Whose taste . . . gave *elocution* to the mute. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 748.

Can you deliver a series of questions without a quickening of your *elocution*? *A. Phelps*, English Style, p. 268.

=Syn. 1. *Elocution, Delivery.* These words are quite independent of their derivation. *Elocution* has narrowed its meaning (see quotation from E. Porter, above), and has broadened it to take in gesture. They are now essentially the same, covering bodily carriage and gesture as well as the use of the voice. *Elocution* sometimes seems more manifestly a matter of art than *delivery*. See *oratory*.

elocutionary (el-ọ-kū′shọn-ā-ri), *a.* [< *elocution* + *-ary*.] Of or pertaining to elocution.

elocutioner (el-ọ-kū′shọn-ėr), *n.* A public speaker or declaimer. [Colloq.]

They [those] heedless young fellows, that think nothing o' the fundamentals o' their faith, but are aye crying out about the *elocutioners* and poetrymongers they've heard in Glesca. *W. Black*, In Far Lochaber.

elocutionist (el-ọ-kū′shọn-ist), *n.* [< *elocution* + *-ist*.] A person versed in the art of elocution; one who teaches or writes upon elocution, or who gives public elocutionary readings or exercises.

elocutive† (el′ọ-kū-tiv), *a.* [< *elocut-ion* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to elocution.

Preaching in its *elocutive* part is but the conception of man, and differs as the gifts and abilities of men give it lustre or depression. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 48.

elod (el′ōd), *n.* [< *el*(*ectric*) + *od*.] Electric od; the supposed odic force of electricity. *Reichenbach*.

elodian (e-lō′di-an), *n.* One of the marsh-tortoises, a group of chelonians corresponding to the families *Chelydidæ* and *Emydidæ*.

éloge (ā-lōzh′), *n.* [F.: see *elogy*.] A panegyric; a funeral oration; specifically, one of the class of biographical eulogies pronounced upon all members of the French academies after their death, of which many volumes have been published.

I return you, sir, the two *éloges*, which I have perused with pleasure. I borrow that word from your language, because we have none in our own that exactly expresses it. *Bp. Atterbury*, To M. Thiriot, Ep. Corr., I. 179.

elogia, *n.* Plural of *elogium*.

elogist (el′ọ-jist), *n.* [= F. *élogiste* = Sp. (obs.) It. *elogista;* as *elogy* + *-ist*.] One who pronounces a panegyric, especially upon the dead; one who delivers an éloge. [Rare.]

[One] made the funeral sermon who had been one of her professed suitors; and so she did not want a passionate *elogist*, as well as an excellent preacher.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 360.

elogium (ē-lō′ji-um), *n.*; pl. *elogia* (-ą). [L.: see *elogy*.] Same as *elogy*.

But if Jesus of Nazareth had raised an army in defence of their liberty, and had destroyed the Romans, . . . then they would willingly have given him that title, which was set up only in derision as the *Elogium* of his Cross, Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. viii.

elogy (el′ọ-ji), *n.*; pl. *elogies* (-jiz). [= F. *éloge* = Sp. Pg. It. *elogio*, < L. *elogium*, a short maxim or saying, an inscription on a tombstone, a clause in a will, a judicial abstract, appar. a dim. of *logus*, *logos*, a word, a saying (< Gr. λόγος, a word: see *logos*), with prefix *e-*, after *eloqui*, speak out; cf. *eloquium*, eloquence, also a declaration.] A funeral oration; an éloge. [Rare, *eulogy*, a different word, being used in its stead.]

In the centre, or midst of the pegme, there was an aback, or square, wherein this *elogy* was written.
B. Jonson, King James's Coronation Entertainment.

Elohim (el′ọ-him), *n. pl.* [Heb. *'Elōhīm*, pl. of *'Elōah:* see *Allah*.] One of the names of God, of frequent occurrence in the Hebrew text of the Old Testament. Biblical critics are not agreed as to the reason for the use of the plural form: some regard it as a covert suggestion of the Trinity; others as a plural of excellence; others as an indication of an earlier polytheistic belief; still others as an embodiment of the Hebrew faith that the powers represented by the gods of the heathen were all included in one Divine Person.

Elohism (el′ọ-hizm), *n.* [< *Eloh*(*im*) + *-ism*.] Worship of God as Elohim.

It was the task of the great prophets to eliminate the distinctive religion of Jahveh, . . . and to bring Israel back to the primitive *Elohism* of the patriarchs.
Edinburgh Rev., CXLV. 502.

Elohist (el′ọ-hist), *n.* [< *Eloh*(*im*) + *-ist*.] A title given to the supposed writer (a unity of authorship being assumed) of the Elohistic passages of the Pentateuch, in contradistinction to *Jehovist*.

The descriptions of the *Elohist* are regular, orderly, clear, simple, inartificial, calm, free from the rhetorical and poetical. *S. Davidson*.

It no longer seems worth while to write puerile essays to show that the *Elohist* was versed in all the conclusions of modern geology. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 334.

Elohistic (el-ọ-his′tik), *a.* [< *Elohist* + *-ic*.] A term applied to certain passages in the Pentateuch, in which God is always spoken of in the Hebrew text as Elohim, supposed by some to have been written at an earlier period than those passages in which he is spoken of as Jehovah. The Elohistic paragraphs are simpler, more pastoral, and more primitive in their character than the Jehovistic. Gen. i. 27 is Elohistic; Gen. ii. 21–24 is Jehovistic.

The New Testament authors followed the *Elohistic* account, and speak of him [Balaam] disparagingly.
Encyc. Brit., III. 259.

eloign, eloignate†, etc. See *eloin*, etc.

eloin, eloign (ē-loin′), *v.* [Also written *eloine, eloigne;* < OF. *eloigner, esloigner*, F. *éloigner* = Pr. *esloignar, eslueignar*, < LL. *elongare*, remove, keep aloof, prolong, etc.: see *elong*.] I. *trans.* To separate and remove to a distance.

From worldly cares himselfe he did *eloyne*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iv. 20.

Eloigne, sequester, and divorce her, from your bed and your board. *Chapman*, All Fools, iv. 1.

I'll tell thee now (dear love) what thou shalt do
To anger destiny, as she doth us;
How I shall stay, though she *eloigne* me thus.
Donne, Valediction to his Book.

If the person be conveyed out of the sheriff's jurisdiction, the sheriff may return that he is *eloigned*.
Blackstone, Com., III. viii.

II.† *intrans.* To abscond.

eloinate†, **eloignate**† (ē-loi'nāt), *v. t.* [< *eloin, eloign*, + *-ate*[2], after *elongate*, q. v.] To remove; eloin.

Nor is some vulgar Greek so far adulterated, and *eloignated* from the true Greek, as Italian is from the Latin.
Howell, Foreign Travel, p. 149.

eloinment†, **eloignment**† (ē-loin'ment), *n.* [< *eloin, eloign*, + *-ment*, after F. *éloignement*.] Removal to a distance; hence, distance; remoteness.

He discovers an *eloignment* from vulgar phrases much becoming a person of quality. *Shenstone.*

elomet, *n.* Orpiment.

elong† (ē-lông'), *v. t.* [< LL. *elongare*, remove, keep aloof, prolong, protract, < *e*, out, + *longus*, long: see *long*[1]. Cf. *eloin*.] **1.** To elongate; lengthen out.

Ne pulle it not, but goodly plaine *elonge*,
Ne pitche it not to sore into the vale,
Nor breke it not all doun aboute a dale.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

2. To put far off; retard.

By sea, and hills *elonged* from thy sight,
Thy wonted grace reducing to my mind,
Instead of sleep thus I occupy the night.
Wyatt, The Lover Prayeth Venus.

Upon the roof the bird of sorrow sat,
Elonging joyful day with her sad note.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph, ii. 24.

elongate (ē-lông'gāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *elongated*, ppr. *elongating*. [< LL. *elongatus*, pp. of *elongare:* see *elong*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make long or longer; lengthen; extend, stretch, or draw out in length: as, to *elongate* a rope by splicing.

Here the spire turns round a very *elongated* axis.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 465.

2†. To remove further off.

The first star of Aries in the time of Meton the Athenian was placed in the intersection, which is now *elongated* and removed eastward twenty-eight degrees.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 13.

II. *intrans.* To recede; move to a greater distance; particularly, to recede apparently from the sun, as a planet in its orbit. [Rare.]

elongate (ē-lông'gāt), *a.* [< LL. *elongatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Lengthened; extended or produced; attenuated; specifically, in *zoöl.* and *bot.*, disproportionately or comparatively long or extended: as, a worm has an *elongate* body; a proboscis is an *elongate* snout; *elongate* antennæ are about as long as the body of an insect; *elongate* elytra extend beyond the abdomen; an *elongate* flower-stem.

elongation (ē-lông-gā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *elongacioun*, < OF. *elongation*, F. *élongation* = Pg. *elongação* = It. *elongazione*, < ML. *elongatio(n-)*, < LL. *elongare*, lengthen, elongate: see *elong*, *elongate*.] **1.** The act of elongating or lengthening; the state of being elongated or lengthened.

This whole universality of things, which we call the world, is indeed nothing else but a production, and *elongation*, and dilatation of the natural goodness of Almighty God. *Fotherby*, Atheomastix, p. 297.

To this motion of *elongation* of the fibres is owing the union or conglutination of the parts of the body, when they are separated by a wound. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

2. Extension; continuation.

His skin (excepting only his face and the palms of his hands) was entirely grown over with an horny excrescence called by the naturalists the *elongation* of the papillæ.
Cambridge, The Scribleriad, note.

May not the mountains of Westmoreland and Cumberland be considered as *elongations* of these two chains?
Pinkerton.

3†. Distance; space which separates one thing from another. *Glanville.*—**4**†. A removing to a distance; removal; recession.

Our voluntary *elongation* of ourselves from God's presence must needs be a fearful introduction to an everlasting distance from him. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 89.

Concerning the nature or proper effects of this spot or stain [upon the soul], they have not been agreed: some call it an obligation or a guilt of punishment. . . . Some fancy it to be an *elongation* from God, by dissimilitude of conditions. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 723.

5. In *astron.*: (*a*) The angular distance of a planet from the sun, as it appears to the eye of a spectator on the earth; apparent departure of a planet from the sun in its orbit: as, the *elongation* of Venus or Mercury. (*b*) The angular distance of a satellite from its primary. —**6.** In *surg.*: (*a*) A partial dislocation, occasioned by the stretching or lengthening of the ligaments. (*b*) The extension of a part beyond its natural dimensions.

elongative (ē-lông'gā-tiv), *a.* [< *elongate* + *-ive*.] Tending to, productive of, or exhibiting elongation; extended. [Rare.]

This *elongative* effort. *Congregationalist*, Oct. 22, 1885.

elope (ē-lōp'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *eloped*, ppr. *eloping*. [Formerly also *ellope*; < D. *ontloopen* (= G. *entlaufen* = Dan. *undlöbe*), run away, < *ont-* (= G. *ent-* = AS. *and-*: see *and-*), away, + *loopen*, run (> E. *lope*, q. v.), = AS. *hleápan*, E. *leap*, q. v.] To run away; escape; break loose from legal or natural ties; specifically, to run away with a lover or paramour in defiance of duty or social restraints.

But now, when Philtra saw my lands decay
And former livelod fayle, she left me quight,
And to my brother did *ellope* streight way.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iv. 9.

It is necessary to treat women as members of the body politick, since great numbers of them have *eloped* from their allegiance. *Addison*, Freeholder.

Love and *elope*, as modern ladies do.
Cawthorn, Nobility.

Southey writes to his daughter Edith in 1824, "All the maids *eloped* because I had turned a man out of the kitchen at eleven o'clock on the preceding night."
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 265.

elopement (ē-lōp'ment), *n.* [< *elope* + *-ment*.] A running away; an escape; private or unlicensed departure from the place or station to which one is bound by duty or law: specifically applied to the running away of a woman, married or unmarried, with a lover.

The negligent husband, trusting to the efficacy of his principle, was undone by his wife's *elopement* from him.
Arbuthnot.

Her imprudent *elopement* from her father. *Graves.*

But in case of *elopement* . . . the law allows her no alimony. *Blackstone*, Com., II. xv.

eloper (ē-lō'pėr), *n.* One who elopes.

Nothing less, believe me, shall ever urge my consent to wound the chaste propriety of your character, by making you an *eloper* with a duellist. *Miss Burney*, Cecilia, ii.

Elopes (el'ō-pēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Elops*.] A group of malacopterygian fishes: same as the family *Elopidæ*.

Elophilæ† (e-lof'i-lē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), prop. *Helophilæ*, < Gr. ἕλος, palus, a marsh, + φίλος, loving.] A group of pyralid moths.

elopian (e-lō'pi-an), *n.* A fish of the family *Elopidæ*. *Sir J. Richardson.*

Elopidæ (e-lop'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elops* + *-idæ*.] A family of clupeiform isospondylous fishes, resembling herrings, but much larger. They have a completed lateral line and a flat membranebone between the branches of the lower jaw. They have cycloid scales, naked head, and terminal mouth, bounded on the sides by the supramaxillaries, which are composed of three elements. The species are very few, though widely distributed in tropical and subtropical seas, sometimes entering fresh water. They belong to the genera *Elops* and *Megalops*. See cut under *Elops*.

Elopina (el-ō-pī'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elops* + *-ina*.] In Günther's classification of fishes, the sixth group of his *Clupeidæ*, with the upper jaw shorter than the lower, the abdomen rounded, and an osseous gular plate: same as the family *Elopidæ*.

elopine (el'ō-pin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Elopina*.

II. *n.* A fish of the group *Elopina*.

elopitinum†, *n.* An old name for vitriol.

Elops (el'ops), *n.* [NL., < L. *elops*, < Gr. ἔλοψ, prop. ἔλλοψ, a sea-fish, also a serpent so called,

Big-eyed Herring (*Elops saurus*).

prop. adj., mute.] The typical genus of the family *Elopidæ*. *E. saurus*, known as the *ten-pounder* and *big-eyed herring*, is a widely diffused species in both the Atlantic and the Pacific.

eloquence (el'ō-kwens), *n.* [< ME. *eloquence*, < OF. *eloquence*, F. *éloquence* = Pr. *eloquencia*, *eloquensa* = Sp. *elocuencia* = Pg. *eloquencia* = It. *eloquenzia* (obs.), *eloquenza*, < L. *eloquentia*, < *eloquent(t-)s*, eloquent: see *eloquent*.] **1.** The quality of being eloquent; moving utterance or expression; the faculty, art, or act of uttering or employing thoughts and words springing from or expressing strong emotion in a manner to excite corresponding emotion in others; by extension, the power or quality of exciting emotion, sympathy, or interest in any way: as, pulpit *eloquence;* a speaker, speech, or writing of great *eloquence;* the *eloquence* of tears or of silent grief.

Ther is non that is here,
Of *eloquence* that shal be thy pere.
Chaucer, Prol. to Franklin's Tale, l. 6.

True *eloquence* [in source or origin] I find to be none but the serious and hearty love of truth.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

By *eloquence* we understand the overflow of powerful feelings upon occasions fitted to excite them.
De Quincey, Rhetoric.

What is called *eloquence* in the forum is commonly found to be rhetoric in the study.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 111.

[Hugh] Peters would seem to have been one of those men gifted with what is sometimes called *eloquence;* that is, the faculty of stating things powerfully from momentary feeling, and not from that conviction of the higher reason which alone can give force and permanence to words.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 248.

2. That which is expressed in an eloquent manner: as, a flow of *eloquence*.

Then I'll commend her volubility,
And say she uttereth piercing *eloquence*.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

=**Syn. 1.** *Elocution*, *Rhetoric*, etc. See *oratory*.

eloquent (el'ō-kwent), *a.* [= F. *éloquent* = Pr. *eloquen* = Sp. *elocuente* = Pg. It. *eloquente*, < L. *eloquen(t-)s*, speaking, having the faculty of speech, eloquent, ppr. of *eloqui*, speak out, < *e*, out, + *loqui*, speak.] **1.** Having the power of expressing strong emotions in vivid and appropriate speech; able to utter moving thoughts or words: as, an *eloquent* orator or preacher; an *eloquent* tongue.

And for to loken ouermore,
Next of science the seconde
Is Rhetoric, whose faconde
Aboue all other is *eloquent*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., vii.

Lucullus was very *eloquent*, well spoken, and excellently well learned in the Greek and Latin tongues.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 421.

She was the most *eloquent* of her age, and cunning in all languages. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Queens.

Till the sad breaking of that Parliament
Broke him, as that dishonest victory
At Chæronea, fatal to liberty,
Kill'd with report that old man *eloquent*.
Milton, Sonnets, v.

2. Expressing strong emotions with fluency and power; movingly uttered or expressed; stirring; persuasive: as, an *eloquent* address; *eloquent* history; an *eloquent* appeal to a jury.

Doubtlesse that indeed according to art is most *eloquent* which returnes and approaches neerest to nature from whence it came. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

Burke, though he had long and deeply disliked Chatham, combined with Fox in paying an *eloquent* tribute to his memory. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

3. Manifesting or exciting emotion, feeling, or interest through any of the senses; movingly expressive or affecting: as, *eloquent* looks or gestures; a hush of *eloquent* silence.

Give it breath with your mouth, and it will discourse most *eloquent* music. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2 (Globe ed.).

4. Giving strong expression or manifestation; vividly characteristic.

His whole attitude *eloquent* of discouragement.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 131.

eloquently (el'ō-kwent-li), *adv.* With eloquence; in an eloquent manner; in a manner to please, affect, or persuade.

Some who (their hearers swaying where they would)
Could force affections, comfort and deject,
With learned lectures *eloquently* told.
Stirling, Domes-day, The Tenth Houre.

eloquious†, *a.* [< L. *eloquium*, eloquence, < *eloqui*, speak out: see *eloquent*.] Eloquent.

Eloquious hoarie beard, father Nestor, you were one of them; And you, M. Ulisses, the prudent dwarfe of Pallas, another; of whom it is Illiadized that your very nose dropt sugarcandie. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 162).

elrich (el'rich), *a.* Same as *eldrich*.

else (els), *adv.* [< ME. *elles, ellis*, often *elle*, < AS. *elles*, in another manner, otherwise, besides, = OFries. *elles, ellis* = OHG. *alles, elles*, MHG. *alles* = OSw. *aljes*, Sw. *eljest* = Dan. *ellers*, otherwise; an adverbial gen. of **ali-, ele-* (in comp. *ele-land*, another land, *elelende*, of another land, etc.) = Goth. *alis* (gen. *aljis*) = L. *alius* = Gr. ἄλλος, other. Cf. L. *alias*, prob. an old gen., at another time, otherwise: see *alias*, and cf. *alien, allo-*, etc.] **1**†. In another or a different manner; in some other way; to a different purpose; otherwise.

Your perfect self is *else* devoted. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iv. 2.

2. In another or a different case; if the fact were different; otherwise.

Take yee hede, lest ye don your rigtwisnesse before men, that yee be sen of hem, *ellis* [authorized version, otherwise] ye shule nat han mede at youre fadir.
Wyclif, Mat. vi. 1 (Oxf.).

Thou desirest . . . not sacrifice; *else* would I give it.
Ps. li. 16.

Thou didst prevent me; I had peopled *else*
This isle with Calibans. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

Shift for yourselves; ye are lost *else*.
Fletcher, Valentinian, v. 2.

Clough must have been a rare and lovable spirit, *else* he could never have so wrapped himself within the affections of true men. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 244.

A sovereign and serene capacity to fathom the *else* unfathomable depths of spiritual nature, to solve its *else* insoluble riddles, to reconcile its *else* irreconcilable discrepancies. *Swinburne*, Shakespeare, p. 76.

3. Besides; other than the person, thing, place, etc., mentioned: after an interrogative or indefinite pronoun, pronominal adjective, or adverb (*who, what, where,* etc., *anybody, anything, somebody, something, nobody, nothing, all, little,* etc.), as a quasi-adjective, equivalent to *other*: as, *who else* is coming? *what else* shall I give you? do you expect *anything else?*

Nothing elles y ne wilnede, loverd, bote the [Nothing *else* I wished, Lord, but Thee].
St. Edm. Conf. (Early Eng. Poems, ed. Furnivall), l. 566.

If you like not my writing, go read *something else*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 22.

There is a mode in giving Entertainment, and doing *any* courtesy *else*, which trebly binds the Receiver to an Acknowledgment. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 25.

All else of earth may perish: love alone
Not Heaven shall find outgrown!
O. W. Holmes, Poems (1873), p. 232.

[The phrases *anybody else, somebody else, nobody else,* etc., have a unitary meaning, as if one word, and properly take a possessive case (with the suffix at the end of the phrase): as, this is *somebody else's* hat; *nobody else's* children act so.] —**God forbid else**†, God forbid that it should be otherwise.

Ay, and the best she shall have; and my favour
To him that does best: *God forbid else.*
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 2.

elsen, elsin (el'sen, -sin), *n.* [E. dial., Sc. also *elson, elshin, elsyn,* < OD. *elsene, aelsene,* mod. D. *els,* < (perhaps through OHG. *alansa, alunsa, *alasna* (> ME. *alesna,* > It. *lesina* = Sp. *lesna, alesna* = Pr. *alena* = OF. *alesne,* F. *alêne*), an awl) OHG. *ala,* MHG. *ale,* G. *ahle,* etc., = AS. *al, eal, ēl, awul,* E. *awl*: see *awl.*] An awl.

Nor hinds wi' *elson* and hemp lingle,
Sit soleing shoon out o'er the ingle.
Ramsay, Poems, II. 203.

elsewards (els'wärdz), *adv.* [< *else* + *-wards.*] To another place; in another direction. [Rare.]

But these earthly sufferers [the punctual] know that they are making their way heavenwards, and their oppressors [the unpunctual] their way *elsewards.*
Trollope, Autobiography (1883), p. 293.

elsewhat† (els'hwot), *n.* [< ME. **elleswhat, elleshwat,* < AS. *elles hwæt,* something else: *elles,* else; *hwæt,* indef., what. See *else* and *what,* and cf. *somewhat.*] Something or anything else; other things.

When talking of the dainty flesh and *elsewhat* as they eate.
Warner, Albion's England, 1592.

elsewhen† (els'hwen), *adv.* [< ME. *elleswhen;* < *else* + *when.*] At another time.

We shulde make a dockett of the names of such men of nobylytie here, as we thought mete and convenyent to serve his highnes, in case his graces will were, this preasent yeare, or *elles-whenn,* to use ther servyce in any other foreyn countrey. *State Papers*, III. 552.

elsewhere (els'hwãr), *adv.* [< ME. *elleshwer, elleshwar,* < AS. *elles hwēr, elles hwār: elles,* else; *hwēr,* indef., where.] In another place or in other places; somewhere or anywhere else: as, these trees are not to be found *elsewhere.*

Seek you in Rome for honour: I will labour
To find content *elsewhere.*
Fletcher (*and another* ?), Prophetess, iv. 5.

That he himself was the Author of that Rebellion, he denies both heer and *elswhere,* with many imprecations, but no solid evidence. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xii.

We may waive just so much care of ourselves as we honestly bestow *elsewhere.* *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 13.

The Persian sword, formidable *elsewhere,* was not adapted to do good service against the bronze armor and the spear of the Hellenes.
Von Ranke, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 167.

elsewhither (els'hwiᵺ'ėr), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *elswhither;* < ME. **elleswhider, elleswhoder,* < AS. *elles hwider, elles hwyder: elles,* else; *hwider, hwyder,* whither.] In another direction. [Rare.]

To Yrlond heo flowe ageyn, *& elles wyder* heo mygte.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 103.

Our course lies *elsewhither.* *Carlyle*, in Froude, I. 30.

elsewise† (els'wīz), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *elswise;* < *else* + *-wise,* after *otherwise.*] In a different manner; otherwise.

And so is this matter, which would *elswise* haue caused much spyte and hatred, opened in our names.
J. Udall, On 1 Cor. iii.

elsin, *n.* See *elsen.*

Elsner's green. See *green.*

eltchi, *n.* See *elchi.*

elth†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *eld.*

elucidate (ē-lū'si-dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *elucidated,* ppr. *elucidating.* [< LL. *elucidatus,* pp. of *elucidare* (> Sp. Pg. *elucidar* = F. *élucider*), make light or clear, < L. *e,* out, + *lucidus,* light, clear: see *lucid.*] To make clear or manifest; throw light upon; explain; render intelligible; illustrate: as, an experiment may *elucidate* a theory.

The illustrations at once adorn and *elucidate* the reasoning. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

Though several of them proffered a vast deal of information, little or none of it had much to do with the matter to be *elucidated.* *J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 239.

=Syn. *Expound,* etc. (see *explain*); to unfold, clear up.

elucidation (ē-lū-si-dā'shon), *n.* [= F. *élucidation* = Sp. *elucidacion* = Pg. *elucidação,* < LL. as if **elucidatio(n-),* < *elucidare,* make light or clear: see *elucidate.*] **1.** The act of elucidating or of throwing light upon any obscure subject.

We shall, in order to the *elucidation* of this matter, subjoin the following experiment. *Boyle.*

The *elucidation* of the organic idea . . . is the business and talk of philosophy. *Jour. Spec. Phil.*, XIX. 39.

2. That which explains or throws light; explanation; illustration: as, one example may serve for an *elucidation* of the subject.

I might refer the reader to see it highly verified in David Blondel's familiar *elucidations* of the eucharistical controversie. *Jer. Taylor*, Real Presence, § 12.

I shall . . . allot to each of them [sports and pastimes] a separate *elucidation.* *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 55.

elucidative (ē-lū'si-dā-tiv), *a.* [< *elucidate* + *-ive.*] Making or tending to make clear; explanatory.

Such a set of documents may hope to be *elucidative* in various respects. *Carlyle*, Cromwell, I. 10.

elucidator (ē-lū'si-dā-tọr), *n.* One who elucidates or explains; an expositor.

Obscurity is brought over them by the course of ignorance and age, and yet more by their pedantical *elucidators.* *Abbot.*

elucidatory (ē-lū'si-dā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *elucidate* + *-ory.*] Tending to elucidate. [Rare.]

One word alone issued from his lips, *elucidatory* of what was passing in his mind. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 95.

eluctate† (ē-luk'tāt), *v. i.* [< L. *eluctatus,* pp. of *eluctari,* struggle out, < *e,* out, + *luctari,* struggle. Cf. *luctation, reluct.*] To burst forth; escape with a struggle.

They did *eluctate* out of their injuries with credit to themselves. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, I. 36.

eluctation† (ē-luk-tā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *eluctatio(n-),* < L. *eluctari,* struggle out: see *eluctate.*] The act of bursting forth, or of escaping with a struggle.

Ye do . . . sue to God . . . for our happy *eluctation* out of those miseries. *Bp. Hall*, Invisible World, ii. § 7.

elucubrate (ē-lū'kū-brāt), *v. i.* [Cf. It. *elucubrato,* adj.; < L. *elucubrare,* dep. *elucubrari* (> F. *élucubrer*), compose by lamplight, < *e,* out, + *lucubrare,* work by lamplight: see *lucubrate.*] Same as *lucubrate.*

Just as, when grooms tie up and dress a steed,
Boys lounge and look on, and *elucubrate*
What the round brush is used for, what the square.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 240.

elucubration† (ē-lū-kū-brā'shon), *n.* [= F. *élucubration* = Pg. *elucubração* = It. *elucubrazione;* < *elucubrate* + *-ion.*] Same as *lucubration.*

I remember that Mons. Huygens, who used to prescribe to me the benefit of his little wax taper for night *elucubrations* preferable to all other candle or lamp light whatsoever. *Evelyn*, To Dr. Beale, Aug., 1668.

elude (ē-lūd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eluded,* ppr. *eluding.* [= F. *éluder* = Sp. Pg. *eludir* = It. *eludere,* < L. *eludere,* finish play, win at play, elude or parry a blow, frustrate, deceive, mock, < *e,* out, + *ludere,* play: see *ludicrous.* Cf. *allude, collude, delude, illude.*] **1.** To avoid by artifice, stratagem, deceit, or dexterity; escape; evade: as, to *elude* pursuit; to *elude* a blow or stroke.

The stroke of humane law may also . . . be evaded by power, or *eluded* by slight, by gift, by favour.
Barrow, Works, II. xxxiii.

Tho' stuck with Argus' Eyes your Keeper were,
Advis'd by me, you shall *elude* his Care.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

Me gentle Delia beckons from the plain,
Then, hid in shades, *eludes* her eager swain.
Pope, Spring, l. 54.

By making concessions apparently candid and ample, they *elude* the great accusation.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

2. To remain unseen, undiscovered, or unexplained by; baffle the inquiry or scrutiny of: as, secrets that *elude* the keenest search.

On this subject Providence has thought fit to *elude* our curiosity. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxix.

One element must forever *elude* its researches; and that is the very element by which poetry is poetry.
Macaulay, Dryden.

His mind was quick, versatile, and imaginative; few aspects of a subject *eluded* it. *Edinburgh Rev.*

The secret and the mystery
Have baffled and *eluded* me.
Longfellow, Golden Legend, i., Prol.

=Syn. To shun, flee, shirk, dodge, baffle, foil, frustrate.

eludible (ē-lū'di-bl), *a.* [< *elude* + *-ible.*] Capable of being eluded or escaped.

If this blessed part of our law be *eludible* at pleasure, . . . we shall have little reason to boast of our advantage in this particular over other states or kingdoms in Europe.
Swift, Drapier's Letters, vii.

Elul (ē'lul), *n.* [Heb., < *ālal,* gather, reap, harvest; cf. Aram. *alal,* corn.] The twelfth month of the Jewish civil year, and the sixth of the ecclesiastical, beginning with the new moon of August.

elumbated† (ē-lum'bā-ted), *a.* [< L. *elumbis,* hip-shot, having the hip dislocated (< *e,* out, + *lumbus,* loin: see *lumbar, loin*), + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Weakened in the loins. *Bailey.*

eluscation† (ē-lus-kā'shon), *n.* [< LL. as if **eluscatio(n-),* < *eluscare,* make one-eyed, < L. *e,* out, + *luscus,* one-eyed.] Blear-eye or purblindness. *Bailey*, 1727.

elusion (ē-lū'zhon), *n.* [< ML. *elusio(n-),* < L. *eludere,* pp. *elusus,* elude: see *elude.*] Escape by artifice or deceit; evasion; deception; fraud.

Any sophister shall think his *elusion* enough to contest against the authority of a council.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 348.

An appendix relating to the transmutation of metals detects the impostures and *elusions* of those who have pretended to it.
Woodward, Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

elusive (ē-lū'siv), *a.* [< L. *elusus,* pp. of *eludere,* elude, + *-ive.*] Eluding, or having a tendency to elude; hard to grasp or confine; slippery.

Hurl'd on the crags, behold they gasp, they bleed!
And, groaning, cling upon th' *elusive* weed.
Falconer, Shipwreck, iii.

Piety is too subtile and *elusive* to be drawn into and confined in definitions. *Alcott*, Table-Talk, p. 102.

The moon was full, and snowed down the mellowest light on the gray domes, which in their soft, *elusive* outlines, and strange effect of far-withdrawal, rhymed like faint-heard refrains to the bright and vivid arches of the façade.
Howells, Venetian Life, xviii.

elusively (ē-lū'siv-li), *adv.* With or by elusion.

elusiveness (ē-lū'siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being elusive; tendency to elude.

Moreover, we had Miss Peggy, with her banjo and her bright eyes, and her malice and her mocking will-o'-the-wisp *elusiveness* of mood. *W. Black*, House-boat, x.

elusoriness (ē-lū'sọ-ri-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being elusory.

elusory (ē-lū'sọ-ri), *a.* [< ML. *elusorius,* deceptive, < L. *elusus,* pp. of *eludere,* elude: see *elude.*] Of an elusive character; slipping from the grasp; misleading; fallacious; deceitful.

Without this the work of God had perished, and religion itself had been *elusory.*
Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, III. vi. § 1.

elute (ē-lūt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eluted,* ppr. *eluting.* [< L. *elutus,* pp. of *eluere,* wash off, < *e,* out, off, + *luere,* wash: see *lute*[1], *lotion.* Cf. *dilute.*] To wash off; cleanse. [Rare.]

The more oily any spirit is the more pernicious, because it is harder to be *eluted* by the blood.
Arbuthnot, Aliments, v.

elution (ē-lū'shon), *n.* [< LL. *elutio(n-),* a washing, < L. *eluere,* wash off.] A washing out; any process by which bodies are separated by the action of a solvent; specifically, a process of recovering sugar from molasses, which consists in precipitating the sugar as sucrate of lime, insoluble in cold water, and washing it free from soluble impurities. The sucrate is decomposed by carbonic acid, which precipitates the lime as carbonate, and the pure sugar-solution is then evaporated to crystallization.

elutriate (ē-lū'tri-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *elutriated,* ppr. *elutriating.* [< L. *elutriatus,* pp. of *elutriare,* wash out, decant, rack off, < *eluere,* wash out: see *elute.*] To purify by washing and straining or decanting; purify in general.

Elutriating the blood as it passes through the lungs.
Arbuthnot, Air.

elutriation (ē-lū-tri-ā'shon), *n.* [= F. *élutriation* = Pg. *elutriação,* < L. as if **elutriatio(n-),* <

elutriate.] The operation of cleansing by washing and decanting.

eluxate (ē-luk′sāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eluxated*, ppr. *eluxating*. [< L. *e*, out, + *luxatus*, pp. of *luxare*, dislocate: see *luxate.*] To dislocate, as a bone; luxate. *Boag.* [Rare.]

eluxation (ē-luk-sā′shon), *n.* [< *eluxate* + *-ion.*] The dislocation of a bone; luxation. *Dunglison.* [Rare.]

elvan[1]† (el′van), *a.* An improper form of *elfin.*

elvan[2] (el′van), *n.* [Of Corn. origin.] The name given in Cornwall (England) to dikes, which are of frequent occurrence in that region, and which, throughout the principal mining districts, have a course approximately parallel with the majority of the most productive tin and copper lodes. The elvans—or elvan-courses, as they are frequently called—have almost identically the same ultimate chemical and mineralogical composition as the granites of Cornwall, but differ considerably from them in the mode of aggregation of their constituents. They vary in width from a few feet to several fathoms; they traverse alike granites and slates, but are more numerous in the vicinity of the granites than they are elsewhere. Many elvans have been worked for the tin ore which they sometimes contain. The rock of which elvans are made up when occurring in loose fragments is also called *elvan* or *elvan-rock.*

elvanite (el′van-īt), *n.* [< *elvan*[2] + *-ite*[2].] The name given by some lithologists to the variety of rock of which the Cornish elvans are made up: nearly equivalent to *quartz-porphyry* and *granitic porphyry.*

Elvellaceæ, Elvellacei (el-ve-lā′sē-ē, -ī), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Helvellaceæ, Helvellacei.*

elven (el′ven), *n.* [A dial. corruption of *elmen.*] An elm. [Prov. Eng.]

elver (el′vėr), *n.* [A dial. corruption of *eelfare*, q. v.] A young eel; especially, a young conger- or sea-eel. [Local, Eng.]

elver-cake† (el′vėr-kāk), *n.* Eel-cake.

These *elver-cakes* they dispose of at Bath and Bristol; and when they are fried and eaten with butter, nothing can be more delicious.
Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, II. 306.

elves, *n.* Plural of *elf.*

elvine, *n.* [E. dial.; cf. *elver.*] The young of the eel. [Local, Eng.]

elvish, elvishly. See *elfish, elfishly.*

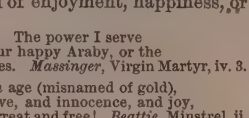
elwand, *n.* See *ellwand.*

Elymnias (e-lim′ni-as), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), irreg. < Gr. *ἔλυμος*, a case; cf. *elytrum.*] A genus of butterflies, giving name to the subfamily *Elymniinæ*. *E. lais* is the type-species, and there are three others, all of the old world.

Elymniinæ (e-lim-ni-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elymnias* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of old-world nymphalid butterflies, of one genus (*Elymnias*) and several species, having no ocelli, the wings greatly produced at the apex and their under surface peculiarly marked. Many of them resemble the *Danaïnæ* in general aspect.

Elymus (el′i-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔλυμος*, a kind of grain, panic or millet.] A genus of coarse perennial grasses, of northern temperate regions, allied to *Hordeum.* There are about a dozen species in the United States, some of which serve for hay and pasturage. Commonly known as *rye-grass* or *lyme-grass.*

Elysia (ē-lis′i-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἠλύσιος*, Elysian: see *Elysium.*] The typical genus of abranchiate gastropods of the family *Elysiidæ*, having well-developed tentacles and the sides of the body with wing-like expansions. *E. viridis*, of European, and *E. chlorotica*, of American seas, are examples; they resemble slugs, and are found in sea-wrack, eel-grass, etc.


Elysia viridis.

Elysian (ē-liz′iąn), *a.* [= F. *élyséen*, a., *élysien*, n.; cf. Sp. *eliseo, elisio* = Pg. *elysio* = It. *elisio*, < L. *elysius*, < Gr. *ἠλύσιος*, Elysian: see *Elysium.*] Pertaining to Elysium, or the abode of the blessed after death; hence, blessed; delightfully, exquisitely, or divinely happy; full of the highest kind of enjoyment, happiness, or bliss.

The power I serve
Laughs at your happy Araby, or the
Elysian shades. *Massinger*, Virgin Martyr, iv. 3.

In that *Elysian* age (misnamed of gold),
The age of love, and innocence, and joy,
When all were great and free! *Beattie*, Minstrel, ii.

Hope's *elysian* isles. *O. W. Holmes*, Fountain of Youth.

There is no Death! What seems so is transition;
This life of mortal breath
Is but the suburb of the life *elysian*,
Whose portal we call Death.
Longfellow, Resignation.

Elysian Fields [cf. F. *Champs-Élysées* = Sp. *Campos Elíseos* = Pg. *Campos Elíseos* or simply *Elíseos* = It. *Campi Elisi*, < L. *Campi Elysii* or simply *Elysii*, tr. of Gr. *Ἠλύσια πεδία*: see *Elysium*], Elysium.

elysiid (ē-lis′i-id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Elysiidæ.*

Elysiidæ (el-i-sī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elysia* + *-idæ.*] A family of marine saccoglossate pellibranchiate gastropods, with auriform tentacles, without gills, and resembling slugs, but having the sides of the body alate. The whole shape is leaf-like, the neck corresponding to a petiole. Also spelled *Elysiadæ.* See cut under *Elysia.*

Elysium (ē-liz′ium), *n.* [= F. *Élysée* = Sp. *Elíseo, Elisio* = Pg. *Elyseo, Elysio* = It. *Elisio*, < L. *Elysium* (ML. also **Elyseum*), < Gr. *Ἠλύσιον* (neut. of *ἠλύσιος*, Elysian), in *Ἠλύσιον πεδίον*, later in pl. *Ἠλύσια πεδία*, the Elysian Field, or Fields, i. e., the field of the departed, lit. of going or coming, < *ἦλυσις*, var. of *ἔλευσις*, a going or coming, advent, < *ἐλεύσεσθαι*, future, *ἐλθεῖν* (ind. *ἦλυθον, ἦλθον*), 2d aor., go, come (associated with *ἔρχεσθαι*, go, come), whence also prob. *ἐλεύθερος*, free.] In *Gr. myth.*, the abode of the blessed after death. Also called the *Elysian Fields.* It is placed by Homer on the western border of the earth; by Hesiod and Pindar in the Islands of the Blest; by later poets in the nether world. It was conceived of as a place of perfect delight. In modern literature *Elysium* is often used for any place of exquisite happiness, and as synonymous (without religious reference) to *Heaven.*

Once more, farewell! go, find *Elysium*,
There where the happy souls are crown'd with blessings.
Fletcher, Valentinian, iii. 1.

The flowery-kirtled Naiades . . .
Who, as they sung, would take the prison'd soul,
And lap it in *Elysium*. *Milton*, Comus, l. 257.

And, oh! if there be an *Elysium* on earth,
It is this, it is this.
Moore, Light of the Harem.

An *Elysium* more pure and bright than that of the Greeks. *Is. Taylor.*

elytra, *n.* Plural of *elytrum.*

elytral (el′i-tral), *a.* [< *elytrum* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the elytra: as, *elytral* striæ; *elytral* sulci.—**Elytral ligula,** a tongue-like process on the inner face of the side margins of the elytrum, serving to hold it more securely to the abdomen in repose, found in certain aquatic beetles.—**Elytral plica** or **fold,** a longitudinal ridge on the interior surface of each elytrum, near the outer margin. In repose it embraces the upper surface of the abdomen.

elytriform (e-lit′ri-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *elytrum*, elytrum, + L. *forma*, shape.] Having the form or character of an elytrum; elytroid.

elytrigerous (el-i-triǰ′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *elytrum*, elytrum, + L. *gerere*, carry, + *-ous.*] Having elytra, or bearing an elytrum.

The order of arrangement of the *elytrigerous* and cirrigerous somites [of *Polynoë*] is very curious.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 206.

elytrine (el′i-trin), *n.* [< *elytrum* + *-ine*[2].] The substance of which the horny covering of coleopterous insects is composed.

elytritis (el-i-trī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔλυτρον*, a sheath (vagina), + *-itis.*] Colpitis; vaginitis.

elytrocele (el′i-trō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔλυτρον*, a sheath (vagina), + *κήλη*, a tumor.] Same as *colpocele.*

elytro-episiorrhaphy (el″i-trō-ep″i-si-or′a-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔλυτρον*, a sheath (vagina), + *episiorrhaphy.*] A combination of colporrhaphy with episiorrhaphy.

Elytrogona (el-i-trog′ō-nä), *n.* [NL., < *ἔλυτρον*, a case, sheath, elytrum, + *-γονος*, producing: see *-gonous.*] A genus of phytophagous beetles, of the family *Cassididæ.*

elytroid (el′i-troid), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐλυτροειδής*, < *ἔλυτρον*, a sheath, + *εἶδος*, form.] Elytriform; sheath-like; vaginal.

elytron, *n.* See *elytrum.*

elytroplastic (el″i-trō-plas′tik), *a.* [As *elytroplasty* + *-ic.*] Same as *colpoplastic.*

elytroplasty (el′i-trō-plas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔλυτρον*, a sheath (vagina), + *πλάσσειν*, form.] Same as *colpoplasty.*

Elytroptera (el-i-trop′te-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔλυτρον*, a case, sheath, elytrum, + *πτερόν*, a wing.] Clairville's name (1806) of the group of insects now known as the order *Coleoptera.* It was never current, as the nearly contemporaneous arrangement of Illiger, which combined the Linnean and Fabrician systems, and adopted Ray's name *Coleoptera*, came at once into general use.

elytroptosis (el″i-trop-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔλυτρον*, a sheath (vagina), + *πτῶσις*, a fall, < *πίπτειν*, fall.] In *pathol.*, prolapse of the vagina.

elytrorrhaphy (el-i-tror′a-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔλυτρον*, a sheath (vagina), + *ῥαφή*, a seam, suture, < *ῥάπτειν*, sew.] Same as *colporrhaphy.*

elytrotomy (el-i-trot′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔλυτρον*, a sheath (vagina), + *τομή*, a cutting.] A cutting into the vaginal walls.

elytrum, elytron (el′i-trum, -tron), *n.*; pl. *elytra* (-trä). [NL., < Gr. *ἔλυτρον*, a cover, covering, as a case, sheath, shard of a beetle's wing, shell, husk, capsule, etc. (cf. *ἔλυμος*, a case, cover), < *ἑλύειν*, roll round, wrap up, cover.] **1.** In *entom.*, the modified fore wing of beetles or *Coleoptera*, forming with its fellow of the opposite side a hard, horny, or leathery case or sheath, more or less completely covering and protecting the posterior membranous wings when these are folded at rest, and usually forming an extensive portion of the upper surface of a beetle; a shard. The elytra are also known as *wing-covers* or *wing-sheaths.* They are elevated during flight, but do not serve as wings. See cuts under *Coleoptera* and *beetle.*

2. In some chætopodous annelids, as the *Aphroditidæ*, or polychætous annelids, as the *Polynoë*, one of the squamous lamellæ overlying one another on the dorsal surface of the worm, made by a modification of the dorsal cirri of the parapodia, of which they are thus specialized appendages.—**Auriculate, bispinose, connate, dimidiate,** etc., **elytra.** See the adjectives.

Elytrum of *Polynoë*, a polychætous annelid, bearing fimbriæ, viewed from above (highly magnified).

Elzevir (el′ze-vēr), *a.* and *n.* [F. *Elzévir*, formerly also *Elsevier*, D. *Elsevier.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or belonging to the Elzevir family of Dutch printers. See below.—**2.** Noting a cut of printing-type. See II., 2.—**Elzevir editions,** editions of the Latin, French, and German classics, and other works, published by a family of Dutch printers named Elzevir (Elsevier) at Leyden and Amsterdam, chiefly between 1583 and 1680. These editions are highly prized for their accuracy and the elegance of their type, printing, and general make-up. Those most esteemed are of small size, 24mo, 16mo, and 12mo.

II. *n.* **1.** A book printed by one of the Elzevir family.—**2.** A form of old-style printing-type, with firm hair-lines and stubby serifs, largely used by the Elzevirs of the seventeenth century.

Elzeviran, Elzevirian (el-ze-vē′ran, -ri-ąn), *n.* [< *Elzevir* + *-an, -ian.*] A collector or fancier of Elzevir books. See extract under *grangerite.*

An "Early-English dramatist," or an *Elzevirian.*
New Princeton Rev., V. 275.

em[1] (em), *n.* [ME. **em*, < AS. *em*, < L. *em*, the name of the letter M, < *e*, the usual assistant vowel, + *m*; a Latin formation, the Gr. name being *μῦ.*] **1.** The name of the thirteenth letter of the alphabet, usually written simply *m* or *M.*—**2.** In *printing*, the square of any size of type. The large square here shown ■ is the em of the size pica; the small one ▪, one fourth the size (one half the height and breadth), is the em of the size nonpareil, the one here used. The em is the unit of measurement in calculating the amount of type in a piece of work, as a page, a column, or a book, the standard of reckoning being 1,000; thus, this page or this book contains so many thousand, or so many thousand and hundred, *ems.* In the United States it is also the unit in calculating the amount of work done by a compositor, while the en is generally used for that purpose in Great Britain.

em[2], **'em** (always unaccented, um), *pron.* [Usually written and printed *'em*, in 17th century often *'hem*, being regarded as a "contraction" or abbreviation of *them*; but in fact the reg. descendant of ME. *hem, him, heom, hom, ham*, < AS. *him, heom*, dat. pl. of *hē*, he, *heó*, she, *hit*, it, the ME. and AS. dat. becoming the E. obj. (acc. and dat.), as in *him* and *her*, and the initial aspirate falling away as in *it*, and (in easy speech) in *he, his, him, her*: see *he, she, it.* But though this is the origin of *em* or *'em*, the form could have arisen independently as a reduction of *them*, like *'at, 'ere*, reduced forms in dial. speech of *that, there.*] In colloquial speech, the objective plural of *he, she, it*: equivalent to *them.*

For he could coin and counterfeit
New words with little or no wit; . . .
And when with hasty noise he spoke *'em*,
The ignorant for current took *'em*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 109.

em-[1]. Assimilated form of *en-*[1] before labials.

em-[2]. Assimilated form of *en-*[2] before labials.

emacerate† (ē-mas′e-rāt), *v. t.* or *i.* [< L. *emaceratus*, defined 'emaciated,' equiv. to *emaciatus* (see *emaciate*), if genuine, a mistaken form for **emacratus*, < *e* + *macer* (*macr-*), lean, whence ult. E. *meager*, q. v.] To make or become lean; emaciate.

emaceration† (ē-mas-ē-rā′shon), *n.* [< *emacerate* + *-ion*.] A making or becoming lean; emaciation.

emaciate (ē-mā′shi-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *emaciated*, ppr. *emaciating*. [< L. *emaciatus*, pp. of *emaciare* (> It. *emaciare*), make lean, cause to waste away, < *e*, out, + **maciare*, make lean, < *macies*, leanness, < *macere*, be lean, *macer* (*macr-*), lean, whence ult. E. *meager*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* To cause to lose flesh gradually; waste the flesh of; reduce to leanness: as, great suffering *emaciates* the body.

A cold sweat bedews his *emaciated* cheeks.
V. Knox, Christian Philosophy, § 56.

II. *intrans.* To lose flesh gradually; become lean, as by disease or pining; waste away, as flesh.

He [Aristotle] *emaciated* and pined away.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vii. 14.

emaciate (ē-mā′shi-āt), *a.* [< L. *emaciatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Thin; wasted; greatly reduced in flesh. [Poetical.]

Or groom invade me with defying front
And stern demeanour, whose *emaciate* steeds . . .
Had panted oft beneath my goring steel.
T. Warton, Panegyric on Oxford Ale.

emaciation (ē-mā-shi-ā′shon), *n.* [= F. *émaciation* = Sp. *emaciacion* = Pg. *emaciação* = It. *emaciazione*; < L. as if **emaciatio(n-)*, < *emaciare*, pp. *emaciatus*, make lean: see *emaciate*.] 1. The act of making lean or thin in flesh.—2. The state of becoming thin by gradual wasting of flesh; the state of being reduced to leanness.

Searchers cannot tell whether this *emaciation* or leanness were from a phthisis, or from an hectick fever.
Graunt, Bills of Mortality.

Marked by the *emaciation* of abstinence. *Scott.*

emaculate† (ē-mak′ū-lāt), *v. t.* [< L. *emaculatus*, pp. of *emaculare*, clear from spots, < *e*, out, + *macula*, a spot: see *macula* and *mail*[1].] To free from spots or blemishes; remove errors from; correct.

Lipsius, Savile, Pichena, and others have taken great pains with him [Tacitus] in *emaculating* the text, settling the reading, etc. *Hales*, Golden Remains, p. 273.

emaculation† (ē-mak-ū-lā′shon), *n.* [< *emaculate* + *-ion*.] The act or operation of freeing from spots.

emailt, emalt, *n.* Same as *amel*.

Set rich rubye to reed *emayle*,
The raven's plume to peacocke's tayle.
Puttenham, Partheniades, xv.

emanant (em′ą-nant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *emanan(t-)s*, ppr. of *emanare*, flow out, spring out of, arise, proceed from: see *emanate*.] **I.** *a.* Flowing, issuing, or proceeding from something else; becoming apparent by an effect.

The most wise counsel and purpose of Almighty God terminated in those two great transient or *emanant* acts or works, the works of creation and providence.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 35.

II. *n.* In *math.*, the result of operating any number of times upon a quantic with the operator ($x'\mathrm{d}/\mathrm{d}x + y'\mathrm{d}/\mathrm{d}y +$, etc.). *J. J. Sylvester*, 1853. Cayley (1856) defines it as one of the coefficients of the quantic formed by substituting for x, y, etc., the facients of the quantic to which the emanant belongs, $lx + mx'$, $ly + my'$, etc., and then considering l and m as the two facients of the new quantic so obtained.

emanate (em′ą-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *emanated*, ppr. *emanating*. [< L. *emanatus*, pp. of *emanare* (> It. *emanare* = Sp. Pg. *emanar* = F. *émaner*, > E. *emane*, q. v.), flow out, spring out of, arise, proceed from, < *e*, out, + *mānare*, flow: see *mation*, *madid*.] **I.** *intrans.* To flow out or issue; proceed, as from a source or origin; come or go forth: used chiefly of intangible things: as, light *emanates* from the sun; fragrance *emanates* from flowers; power *emanates* from the people.

That subsisting form of government from which all laws *emanate*. *De Quincey.*

All the stories we heard *emanated* from Calcutta.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 2.

The Hebrew word used here [in Genesis] for light includes the allied forces of heat and electricity, which with light now *emanate* from the solar photosphere.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 92.

II. *trans.* To send or give out; manifest. [Rare.]

We spoke of bright topics only, his manner all the while *emanating* the silent sympathy which helps so much because it respects so much.
Quoted in *Merriam's* Bowles, II. 413.

emanate (em′ą-nāt), *a.* [< L. *emanatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Issuing out; emanant. *Southey.* [Rare.]

emanation (em-ą-nā′shon), *n.* [= F. *émanation* = Sp. *emanacion* = Pg. *emanação* = It. *emanazione*; < LL. *emanatio(n-)*, an emanation, < L. *emanare*, flow out: see *emanate*.] 1. The act of flowing or issuing from a fountainhead or origin; emission; radiation.—2. In *philos.*: (*a*) Efficient causation due to the essence and not to any particular action of the cause. Thus, when the trunk of a tree is moved, the branches go along with it by virtue of *emanation*. Hence—(*b*) The production of anything by such a process of causation, as from the divine essence. The doctrine of emanation appears in its noblest form in the Enneads of Plotinus, who makes sensible things to emanate from the Ideas, the Ideas to emanate from the Nous, and the Nous to emanate from the One. Iamblichus makes the One to emanate from the Good, thus going one step further. The Gnostics and Cabalists pushed the doctrine to fantastic developments.

In the work of the creation we see a double *emanation* of virtue from God. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 61.

3. That which issues, flows, or is given out from any substance or body; efflux; effluvium: as, the odor of a flower is an *emanation* of its particles.

Justice is the brightest *emanation* from the gospel.
Sydney Smith.

4. In *alg.*, the process of obtaining the successive emanants of a quantic.

Regnault's chemical principle of substitution and the algebraical one of *emanation* are identical. *J. J. Sylvester.*

Facients of emanation, the facients x', y', etc., referred to in Cayley's definition of an emanant.

emanationism (em-ą-nā′shon-izm), *n.* [< *emanation* + *-ism*.] Devotion to theories of emanation.

It [superstition] settled very thickly again in the first Christian centuries, as cabalism, *emanationism*, neo-platonism, etc., with their hierarchies of spirit-hosts.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 315.

emanatist (em′ą-nā-tist), *n.* and *a.* [< *emanate* + *-ist*.] **I.** *n.* In *theol.*, one who believes in the efflux of other beings from the divine essence; especially, a member of one of the ancient Gnostic sects, such as that of the Valentinians, which maintained that other beings were so evolved. See *emanation*, 2 (*b*).

II. *a.* In *theol.*, of or pertaining to the doctrine of the emanatists.

When then it was taken into the service of these *Emanatist* [Valentinian and Manichean] doctrines, the Homoousion implied nothing higher than a generic or specific bond of unity. . . . The Nicene Fathers, on the other hand, were able, under altered circumstances, to vindicate for the word [Homoousion] its Catholic meaning, unaffected by any *Emanatist* gloss.
Liddon, Bampton Lectures, pp. 439, 440.

emanative (em′ą-nā-tiv), *a.* [< *emanate* + *-ive*.] Proceeding by emanation; issuing or flowing out, as an effect due to the mere existence of a cause, without any particular activity of the latter.

By an *emanative* cause is understood such a cause as merely by being, no other activity or causality interposed, produces an effect. *Dr. H. More*, Immortal. of Soul, i. 6.

It sometimes happens that a cause causes the effect by its own existence, without any causality distinct from its existence; and this by some is called *emanative*: which word, though feigned with repugnancy to the analogy of the Latin tongue, yet is it to be used upon this occasion till a more convenient can be found out.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman.

'Tis against the nature of *emanative* effects . . . to subsist but by the continual influence of their causes.
Glanville, Essays, i.

emanatively (em′ą-nā-tiv-li), *adv.* In or after the manner of an emanation; by emanation.

It is acknowledged by us that no natural, imperfect, created being can create, or *emanatively* produce, a new substance which was not before, and give it its whole being. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System.

emanatory (em′ą-nā-tō-ri), *a.* [< ML. **emanatorius* (neut. *emanatorium*, a fountain), < L. *emanare*, flow out: see *emanate*.] Having the nature of an emanation; emanative.

Nor is there any incongruity that one substance should cause something else which we may in some sense call substance, though but secondary or *emanatory*.
Dr. H. More, Immortal. of Soul, i. 6.

émanche (ā-monsh′), *n.* In *her.*, same as *manche*.

emancipate (ē-man′si-pāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emancipated*, ppr. *emancipating*. [< L. *emancipatus*, pp. of *emancipare*, *emancupare* (> It. *emancipare* = Sp. Pg. *emancipar* = F. *émanciper* = D. *emancipieren* = G. *emancipiren* = Dan. *emancipere* = Sw. *emancipera*, emancipate), declare (a son) free and independent of the father's power by the thrice-repeated act of *mancipatio* and *manumissio*, give from one's own power or authority into that of another, give up, surrender, < *e*, out, + *mancipare*, *mancupare*, give over or deliver up, as property, by means of the formal act called *mancipium*, give up, transfer, < *manceps* (*mancip-*), a purchaser, a contractor, lit. one who takes (the property or a symbol of it) in hand, < *manus*, hand, + *capere*, take. From *manceps* comes also *mancipium*, the formal act of purchase, hence a thing so purchased, and esp. a slave; but *emancipare* was not used in reference to freeing slaves, the word for this act being *manumittere*: see *manumit*.] 1. To set free from servitude or bondage by voluntary act; restore from slavery to freedom; liberate: as, to *emancipate* a slave.

When the dying slaveholder asked for the last sacraments, his spiritual attendants regularly adjured him, as he loved his soul, to *emancipate* his brethren for whom Christ had died. *Macaulay.*

2. To set free or liberate; in a general sense, to free from civil restriction, or restraint of any kind; liberate from bondage, subjection, or controlling power or influence: as, to *emancipate* one from prejudices or error.

They *emancipated* themselves from dependence.
Arbuthnot.

No man can quite *emancipate* himself from his age and country. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 319.

=**Syn.** *Emancipate*, *Manumit*, *Enfranchise*, *Liberate*, disenthrall, release, unfetter, unshackle. To *manumit* is the act of an individual formally freeing a slave; the word has no figurative uses. To *emancipate* is to free from a literal or a figurative slavery: as, the slaves in the West Indies were *emancipated*; to *emancipate* the mind. To *enfranchise* is to bring into freedom or into civil rights; hence the word often refers to the lifting of a slave into full civil equality with freemen. *Liberate* is a general word for setting or making free, whether from slavery, from confinement, or from real or figurative oppressions, as fears, doubts, etc.

Thought *emancipated* itself from expression without becoming its tyrant.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 326.

All slaves that had been taken from the northern shore of the Gulf of Mexico were to be *manumitted* and restored to their country. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 52.

In the course of his life he [a Roman master] *enfranchised* individual slaves. On his death-bed or by his will he constantly *emancipated* multitudes.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 249.

To cast the captive's chains aside
And *liberate* the slave.
Longfellow, The Good Part.

emancipate (ē-man′si-pāt), *a.* [< L. *emancipatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Freed; emancipated.

We have no slaves at home. Then why abroad?
And they themselves, once ferried o'er the wave
That parts us, are *emancipate* and loos'd.
Cowper, Task, ii. 39.

emancipation (ē-man-si-pā′shon), *n.* [= F. *émancipation* = Sp. *emancipacion* = Pg. *emancipação* = It. *emancipazione* = D. *emancipatie* = G. Dan. Sw. *emancipation*, < L. *emancipatio(n-)*, emancipation, < *emancipare*, emancipate: see *emancipate*.] 1. The act of setting free from bondage, servitude, or slavery, or from dependence, civil restraints or disabilities, etc.; deliverance from controlling influence or subjection; liberation: as, the *emancipation* of slaves; *emancipation* from prejudices, or from burdensome legal disqualifications; the *emancipation* of Catholics by the act of Parliament passed in 1829.

Previous to the triumph of *Emancipation* in the Federal District there was no public provision for the education of the Blacks, whether bond or free.
H. Greeley, Amer. Conflict, II. 54.

Emancipation by testament acquired such dimensions that Augustus found it necessary to restrict the power; and he made several limitations, of which the most important was that no one should emancipate by his will more than one hundred of his slaves.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 249.

2. The freeing of a minor from parental control. It may be accomplished by the contract of parent and child, and in the case of a female by marriage, and in some states by judicial decree.—**Catholic Emancipation Act.** See *Catholic*.—**Emancipation proclamation,** in *U. S. hist.*, the proclamation by which, on January 1st, 1863, President Lincoln, as commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States, declared as a military measure, in accordance with notice proclaimed September 22d, 1862, that within certain specified territory in armed rebellion all persons held as slaves "are and henceforward shall be free."

Was the *Emancipation Proclamation* legally operative and efficient the moment it was uttered? or, as many have maintained, only so fast and so far as our armies reached the slaves or the slaves our armies? *The Nation*, I. 163.

Gradual emancipation, the freeing of slaves by degrees or according to certain individual contingencies, as between specified ages or after a prescribed length of service. Slavery was extinguished by gradual emancipation in most of the original northern United States, and it was at an early date advocated by many in the more southern States. Laws were passed at different periods for gradual emancipation in the British and Spanish West Indies and in Brazil; but they have been in each instance finally superseded by acts for the absolute abolition of slavery.=**Syn.** 1. Release, manumission, enfranchisement.

emancipationist (ē-man-si-pā′shon-ist), *n.* [< *emancipation* + *-ist*.] One who is in favor of or advocates the emancipation of slaves.—

Gradual emancipationist, in the history of slavery, one who favored gradual emancipation (which see, under *emancipation*).

emancipator (ē-man′si-pā-tọr), *n.* [< LL. *emancipator*, < L. *emancipare*, emancipate: see *emancipate*.] One who emancipates, or liberates from bondage or restraint.

Richard seized Cyprus not as a pirate, but as an avenger and *emancipator*.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 161.

emancipatory (ē-man′si-pā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *emancipate* + *-ory*.] Pertaining or relating to emancipation; favoring or giving emancipation: as, an *emancipatory* judgment, law, or decree.

The first of these [sources] was the *emancipatory* spirit of the North. *The Atlantic*, LVII. 22.

A woman the most averse to any *emancipatory* ideas concerning her sex can surely identify her name with that most sexly of occupations, needlework.
Philadelphia Times, July 24, 1883.

emancipist (ē-man′si-pist), *n.* [< F. *émancipiste*, < *émanciper*, emancipate: see *emancipate* and *-ist*.] A convict in a European penal colony who has been pardoned or emancipated.

There is much jealousy between the children of the rich *emancipist* [in New South Wales] and the free settlers.
Darwin, Voyage of Beagle, II. 231.

For some time past the free colonists [in the French penal colonies], by no means a numerous class, have declined to employ *emancipists*, declaring that while they claimed the free man's wages they would not give the free man's work. *Nineteenth Century*, XXI. 839.

emandibulate (ē-man-dib′ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + *mandibula*, mandible: see *mandibulate*.] 1. In *entom.*, having no mandibles, or having those organs so modified that they cannot be used for grasping or biting, as in the *Lepidoptera* and most *Diptera*. This epithet was restricted by Kirby to species of the neuropterous family *Phryganeidæ*, in which the mandibles are soft and very minute, but the maxillæ and labium are well developed.
2. Having no lower jaw, as the lampreys and hags; cyclostomous, as a vertebrate.

emanet (ē-mān′), *v. i.* [= F. *émaner* = Sp. Pg. *emanar* = It. *emanare*, < L. *emanare*, flow out, proceed from: see *emanate*.] To flow out; issue; emanate.

We may seem even to hear the supreme intelligence and eternal soul of all nature give this commission to the spirits which *emaned* from him.
Sir W. Jones, Mystical Poetry of the Persians and Hindus.

emangt, *prep.* and *adv.* An obsolete form of *among*.

emarcid (ē-mär′sid), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *e-* + *marcidus*, withered, after *emarcescere*, wither away: see *marcid*.] In *bot.*, flaccid; wilted.

emarginate (ē-mär′ji-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emarginated*, ppr. *emarginating*. [< L. *emarginatus*, pp. of *emarginare*, deprive of the edge, < *e*, out, + *margo* (*margin-*), edge, margin: see *marginate*.] To remove the margin of; deprive of margin.

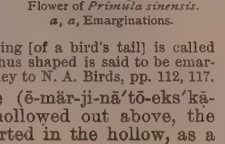
emarginate (ē-mär′ji-nāt), *a.* [< L. *emarginatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Having the margin or extremity taken away. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, notched at the blunt apex: applied to a leaf, petal, stigma, or to the gills of fungi. (*b*) In *mineral.*, having all the edges of the primitive form truncated, each by one face. (*c*) In *zoöl.*, having the margin broken by a shallow notch or other incurvation; incised; nicked. — **Emarginate prothorax** or **pronotum**, in *entom.*, one having the anterior margin concave for the reception of the head, as in many *Coleoptera*.

Three Emarginate Primaries of a Hawk.

emarginated (ē-mär′ji-nā-ted), *p. a.* Same as *emarginate*.

emarginately (ē-mär′ji-nāt-li), *adv.* In the form of notches.

emargination (ē-mär-ji-nā′shọn), *n.* [< *emarginate* + *-ion*.] The act of taking away the margin, or the state or condition of having the margin taken away. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, the condition of having a notch at the summit or blunt end, as a leaf or petal: as, the *emargination* of a leaf. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, the state of being emarginate; incision.


Leaf of *Buxus sempervirens* and Flower of *Primula sinensis*.
a, *a*, Emarginations.

Either or both webs [of feathers] may be incised toward the end; this is called *emargination*. . . .
The least appreciable forking [of a bird's tail] is called *emargination*, and a tail thus shaped is said to be emarginate. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, pp. 112, 117.

emarginato-excavate (ē-mär-ji-nā′tō-eks′kā-vāt), *a.* In *entom.*, hollowed out above, the next joint being inserted in the hollow, as a tarsal joint.

Emarginula (ē-mär-jin′ū-lä), *n.* [NL., as *emargin(ate)* + *-ula*.] A genus of keyhole-limpets, of the family *Fissurellidæ*, or made type of a family *Emarginulidæ*, having an emargination of the anterior edge of the deeply cupped shell. *E. elongatus*, of the Mediterranean, is an example.

Emarginulidæ (ē-mär-ji-nū′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Emarginula* + *-idæ*.] A family of keyhole-limpets, typified by the genus *Emarginula*, separated from the family *Fissurellidæ*.

emarginuliform (ē-mär-jin′ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Emarginula* + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling a limpet of the genus *Emarginula*.

emasculate (ē-mas′kū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *emasculated*, ppr. *emasculating*. [< LL. *emasculatus*, pp. of *emasculare*, < *e*, out, + *masculus*, male: see *masculine*, *male*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To deprive of the male functions; deprive of virility or procreative power; castrate; geld. Hence—2. To deprive of masculine strength or vigor; weaken; render effeminate; vitiate by unmanly softness.

Luxury had not *emasculated* their minds.
V. Knox, Spirit of Despotism, § 2.

The tastes and habits of civilization, the innumerable inventions designed to promote comfort and diminish pain, set the current of society in a direction altogether different from heroism, and somewhat *emasculate*, though they refine and soften, the character.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 136.

3. In general, to weaken; destroy the force or strength of; specifically, to weaken or destroy the literary force of, as a book or other writing, by too rigid an expurgation, or by injudicious editing.

McGlashan pruned freely. James abused McGlashan for having *emasculated* his jokes. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 111.

II. *intrans.* To become unmanned or effeminate.

Though very few, or rather none which have *emasculated* or turned women, yet very many who from an esteem or reality of being women have infallibly proved men. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 17.

emasculate (ē-mas′kū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *emasculatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Deprived of the male functions; castrated; hence, unmanned; deprived of vigor.

Thus the harrast, degenerous, *emasculate* slave is offended with a jubilee, a manumission.
Hammond, Works, IV. 515.

Catholicism restricts "religion" to its priests and other *emasculate* orders, and allows the laity no nearness to God but what comes through their intercession.
H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 211.

emasculation (ē-mas-kū-lā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *émasculation*; < L. as if **emasculatio(n-)*, < *emasculare*, emasculate: see *emasculate*.] 1. The act of depriving a male of the functions which characterize the sex; castration.—2. The act of depriving of vigor or strength; specifically, the act of eliminating or altering parts of a literary work in such a manner as to deprive it of its original force or vividness.

The *emasculations* [of an edition of "Don Quixote"] were some Scotchman's. *Gayton*, Notes on Don Quixote.

3. The state of being emasculated; effeminacy; unmanly weakness.

emasculator (ē-mas′kū-lā-tọr), *n.* [< L. *emasculator*, < *emasculare*, emasculate: see *emasculate*.] One who or that which emasculates.

emasculatory (ē-mas′kū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *emasculate* + *-ory*.] Serving to emasculate.

embacet, *v. t.* See *embase*.

embalet, **emballt** (em-bāl′, -bâl′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *embaled*, *emballed*, ppr. *embaling*, *emballing*. [< F. *emballer* (= Sp. Pg. *embalar* = It. *imballare*, make into a bale, pack up), < *en*, in, + *bale*, *balle*, a bale, ball: see *bale*[3], *ball*[1].] 1. To make up into a bale, bundle, or package; pack.

All the marchandize they lade outwards, they *emball* it well with Oxe hides, so that if it take wet, it can haue no great harme. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 227.

2. To wrap up; inclose.

Her streight legs most bravely were *embayld*
In gilden buskins of costly Cordwayne.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 27.

emballingt (em-bâ′ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *emball*, taken independently as < *em-*[1] + *ball*[1]: see *embale*, *emball*.] The act of distinguishing by the ball or globe, the ensign of royalty; promotion to sovereignty.

Anne. I swear again, I would not be a queen
For all the world.
Old L. In faith, for little England
You'd venture an *emballing*. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 3.

Emballonura (em-bal-ō-nū′rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐμβάλλειν, throw in, + οὐρά, tail.] The typical genus of bats of the family *Emballonuridæ*. The tail perforates the interfemoral membrane and appears loose upon the upper surface for a part of its own length, whence the name. There are 2 incisors and 2 premolars in each half of the upper jaw, and 3 incisors and 2 premolars in each half of the lower jaw. The genus contains a few species, distributed from Madagascar through the Malay archipelago.

emballonurid (em-bal-ō-nū′rid), *n.* A bat of the family *Emballonuridæ*.

Emballonuridæ (em-bal-ō-nū′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Emballonura* + *-idæ*.] A family of microchiropteran bats, containing about 12 genera and upward of 60 species. They are characterized by the obliquely truncated snout with prominent nostrils, the first phalanx of the middle finger folded in repose above the metacarpal bone, and by the production of the tail far beyond the interfemoral membrane, or the perforation of this membrane by the tail. There is generally a single pair of upper incisors. The family is nearly cosmopolitan, and is divided into *Emballonurinæ* and *Molossinæ*.

Emballonurinæ (em-bal″ō-nū-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Emballonura* + *-inæ*.] The subfamily of bats typical of the family *Emballonuridæ*, having a slender tail which either perforates

Diclidurus albus, belonging to the subfamily *Emballonurinæ*.

the interfemoral membrane above or ends in it, weak upper incisors, and long legs with slender fibulæ. The leading genera are *Furia*, *Emballonura*, *Diclidurus*, *Noctilio*, and *Rhinopoma*.

emballonurine (em-bal-ō-nū′rin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the microchiropteran families *Emballonuridæ* and *Phyllostomidæ*. The *emballonurine alliance* is one of two series into which the *Microchiroptera* are divided, having the upper incisors approximated and the tail perforating the interfemoral membrane, or produced beyond it. See *vespertilionine*.

II. *n.* A member of the emballonurine alliance; an emballonurid or phyllostomid.

embalm (em-bäm′), *v. t.* [Formerly also *imbalm*; spelling altered as in *balm*; < ME. *enbawmen*, *enbaumen*, < OF. *embaumer*, earlier *embausmer*, *embasmer*, *embausemer*, *embalsemer*, etc., F. *embaumer* = Pr. *embasmar*, *embaymar* = Sp. Pg. *embalsamar* = It. *imbalsamare*, *imbalsimare*, < ML. *imbalsamare*, < L. *in*, in, + *balsamum*, balsam, balm: see *balsam*, *balm*.] 1. To dress or anoint with balm; specifically, to preserve from decay by means of balsams or other aromatic spices; keep from putrefaction by impregnating with spices, gums, and chemicals, as a dead body. The ancient process was to open the body, remove the viscera, and fill the cavities with antiseptic spices and drugs. (See *mummy*.) In modern times many substances and methods have been employed in embalming, as by injection of arsenical preparations into the blood-vessels, generally with a view only to the preservation of the body for a certain period, as during transportation to a distant point, or instead of refrigeration in hot weather during the ordinary interval before burial.

Joseph commanded his servants the physicians to *embalm* his father: and the physicians *embalmed* Israel.
Gen. l. 2.

Unto this appertained the ancient use of the Jews to *embalm* the corpse with sweet odours, and to adorn the sepulchres of certain. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 75.

Hence—2. To preserve from neglect or decay; preserve in memory.

Those tears eternal, that *embalm* the dead.
Pope, Ep. to Jervas, l. 48.

No longer caring to *embalm*
In dying songs a dead regret.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

3. To impart fragrance to; fill with sweet scent.

Meanwhile,
Leucothea waked, and with fresh dews *embalm'd*
The earth. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 135.

Here eglantine *embalmed* the air.
Scott, L. of the L., i. 12.

embalmer (em-bä′mėr), *n.* [= F. *embaumeur*.] One who embalms bodies for preservation.

By this it seemeth that the Romans in Numa's time were not so good *embalmers* as the Egyptians were.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 171.

embalmment (em-bäm′ment), *n.* [= F. *embaumement*; as *embalm* + *-ment*.] 1. The act or process of embalming.

Lord Jefferies ordered the hearseman to carry the corpse to Russell's, an undertaker in Cheapside, and leave it

there, till he sent orders for the *embalmment*, which he added should be after the royal manner.
Malone, Dryden, "Account of the Funeral."

2. A substance used in embalming. [Archaic.]

At length we found a faire new Mat, and vnder that two bundles, the one bigger, the other lesse; in the greater we found a great quantity of fine red powder, like a kinde of *imbalmement*. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, II. 222.

If I die,
Like sweet *embalmment* round my heart shall lie
This love, this love, this love I have for thee.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 331.

embank (em-bangk'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *imbank*; < *em-*[1] + *bank*[1].] To inclose with a bank; furnish with an embankment; defend or strengthen by banks, mounds, or dikes; bank up.

embankment (em-bangk'ment), *n.* [Formerly also *imbankment*; < *embank* + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of surrounding or defending with a bank.—**2.** A mound, bank, dike, or earthwork raised for any purpose, as to protect land from the inroads of the sea or from the overflow of a river, to carry a canal, road, or railway over a valley, etc.; a levee: as, the Thames *embankment* in London, England.

Once again the tide had rolled fiercely against the *embankment*, and borne part of it away.
E. Dowden, Shelley, I. 303.

embar† (em-bär'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *embarred*, ppr. *embarring*. [Formerly also *imbar*; < OF. *embarrer*, *enbarrer*, bar, set bars on, bar in, < *en-* + *barrer*, bar: see *em-*[1] and *bar*[1].] **1.** To bar; close or fasten with a bar; make fast.—**2.** To inclose so as to hinder egress or escape; bar up or in.

Fast *embard* in mighty brasen wall.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 44.

She [the ship] was by their agreement stolen out of the harbor, where she had been long *embarred*.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 88.

3. To stop; obstruct; bar out.

The first great judgment of God upon the ambition of man was the confusion of tongues; whereby the open trade and intercourse of learning and knowledge was chiefly *imbarred*. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 64.

embarcation, *n.* See *embarkation*.

embarge[1]† (em-bärj'), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *barge*.] To put or go on board a barge.

Triumphall music from the flood arose,
As when the soueraigne we *embarg'd* doe see,
And by faire London for his pleasure rowes.
Drayton, Legend of Robert.

embarge[2]†, *v. t.* See *embargue*.

embargo (em-bär'gō), *n.* [Formerly also *imbargo*; = D. G. Dan. Sw. *embargo* = F. *embargo* = It. *imbarco*, < Sp. *embargo*, an embargo, seizure, arrest (= Pg. *embargo*, embargo, objection, = Pr. *embarg*, *embarc*), < *embargar* (= Pg. *embargar*), arrest, restrain, distrain, impede, seize, lay an embargo on, < ML. as if **imbarricare*, block up, embar, < L. *in*, in, in-[2], + ML. *barra*, a bar: see *bar*[1], and cf. *barricade*, *embar*, *embarrass*.] **1.** A stoppage or seizure of ships or merchandise by sovereign authority; specifically, a restraint or prohibition imposed by the authorities of a country on merchant vessels, or other ships, to prevent their leaving its ports, and sometimes amounting to an interdiction of commercial intercourse either with a particular country or with all countries. The sequestration by a nation of vessels or goods of its own citizens or subjects, for public uses, is sometimes called a *civil embargo*, in contradistinction to a general prohibition from leaving port intended to affect the trade or naval operations of another nation, called *international embargo*.

Embargoes on merchandize was another engine of royal power, by which the English princes were able to extort money from the people. *Hume*, Hist. Eng., V., App. iii.

An *embargo* . . . is, in its special sense, a detention of vessels in a port, whether they be national or foreign, whether for the purpose of employing them and their crews in a naval expedition, as was formerly practised, or for political purposes, or by way of reprisals.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 114.

Hence—**2.** A restraint or hindrance imposed on anything: as, to lay an *embargo* on free speech.

Her *embargo* of silence.
Bushnell, Sermons on Living Subjects, I. 34.

The chill *embargo* of the snow
Was melted in the genial glow.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

Embargo acts, United States statutes forbidding the clearing of merchant vessels from any United States port excepting by special permission of the President. The most celebrated is that of 1807, amended in 1808 (2 Stat., 451 and 453), passed to countervail the Berlin and Milan decrees of Napoleon I. and the British orders in council, by which France and Great Britain, then at war, intimated a right to interfere with and control neutral merchant vessels, whether carrying articles contraband of war or not. Similar acts were passed in 1812 (2 Stat., 700) and 1813 (3 Stat., 88).

embargo (em-bär'gō), *v. t.* [< *embargo*, *n.*] To lay an embargo upon; restrain the movement or voluntary use of, as ships or property, especially as an act of sovereignty or of public policy; make a seizure or arrestment of. See *embargo*, *n.*

embargue†, *n.* [< *embargo*, *n.*] An embargo.

To make an *Embargue* of any Stranger's Ship that rides within his Ports upon all Occasions.
Howell, Letters, I. iii. 11.

embargue† (em-bärg'), *v. t.* [Also, less prop., *embarge*; < *embargo*, *v.*] To embargo.

The first, to know if there were any warres betweene Spaine and England. The second, why our merchants with their goods were *embarged* or arrested.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 555.

Howsoever, in respect of the king's departure (at which time they use here to *embarge* all the mules, and means of carriage in this town), I believe his lordship will not begin his journey so soon as he intended.
Cabbala, Sir Wm. Alston to Sec. Conway.

It was no voluntary but a constrained Act in the English, who, being in the Persian's Port, were suddenly *embargued* for the Service [for the taking of Ormus].
Howell, Letters, I. iii. 11.

embarguement†, *n.* See *embargument*.

embark (em-bärk'), *v.* [Formerly also *embarque* and *imbark*; < OF. (and F.) *embarquer* = Sp. Pg. *embarcar* = It. *imbarcare*, < L. *in*, in, + ML. *barca*, a bark: see *bark*[3].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To put on board a ship or other vessel: as, the general *embarked* his troops and their baggage.

Sidan fled to Safi, and *embarques* his two hundred women in a Flemming; his riches, in a Marsilian.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 632.

We went on to the South Sea Coast, and there *embarked* our selves in such Canoas and Periago's as our Indian friends furnished us withal. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. iii., Int.

The French have *embarked* Fitz-James's regiment at Ostend for Scotland. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 5.

Hence—**2.** To place or venture; put at use or risk, as by investment; put or send forth, as toward a destination: as, he *embarked* his capital in the scheme.

I am sorry
I e'er *embarked* myself in such a business.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1.

I suppose thee to be one who hast *embarqu'd* many prayers for the successe of the Gospel in these darke corners of the earth.
T. Shepard, Clear Sunshine of the Gospel, To the Reader.

I know not whether he can be called a good subject who does not *embark* some part of his fortune with the state, to whose vigilance he owes the security of the whole.
Steele, Spectator, No. 346.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To go on board ship, as when setting out on a voyage: as, the troops *embarked* for Lisbon.

On the 14 of September I *imbarked* in another English ship. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 7.

In the evening I *embarked*, and they choose an evening for coolness, rowing all night.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 100.

Did I but purpose to *embark* with thee
On the smooth Surface of a Summer's Sea?
Prior, Henry and Emma.

2. To set out, as in some course or direction; make a start or beginning in regard to something; venture; engage.

Ever *embarking* in Adventures, yet never comes to Harbour. *Congreve*, Old Batchelor, i. 4.

He saw that he would be slow to *embark* in such an undertaking. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., x.

They were most unwilling that he should *embark* in an undertaking which they knew would hamper him for so many years to come. *Lady Holland*, in Sydney Smith, vii.

embarkation, embarcation (em-bär-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *embarcation*, a boat, craft (= Sp. *embarcacion* = Pg. *embarcação*); as *embark* + *-ation*.] **1.** The act of putting or going on board ship; the act of setting out or sending off by water.

The *embarcation* of the army. *Clarendon.*

Lost again and won back again, it [Salona] appears throughout those wars as the chief point of *embarcation* for the Imperial armies on their voyages to Italy.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 173.

2. That which is embarked.

Another *embarcation* of Jesuits was sent from Lisbon to Civita Vecchia. *Smollett*, Hist. Eng., III. xiii.

3. The vessel on which something is embarked. [Rare.]

We must have seen something like a hundred of these *embarkations* [canal-barges] in the course of that day's paddle, ranged one after another like the houses in a street.
R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 109.

embarkment (em-bärk'ment), *n.* [Formerly also *imbarkment*, *embarguement*, *imbarguement* (and *embarquement*, q. v.); < OF. (and F.) *embarguement* (= Pg. *embarcamento* = It. *imbarcamento*), < *embarquer*, embark: see *embark*.] The act of embarking; embarkation.

He removed from his Cuman to his Pompeian villa, beyond Naples, which, not being so commodious for an *embarkment*, would help to lessen the suspicion of his intended flight. *Middleton*, Life of Cicero, ii. 289 (Ord MS.).

embarment† (em-bär'ment), *n.* [< *embar* + *-ment*.] An embargo. *Halliwell.*

A true report of the general *embarrement* of all English shippes. *Title of a Tract* (1584).

embarquement†, *n.* [Occurring in the following passage in Shakspere, where some editions have *embarguement*; < OF. *embarguement*, taking ship, putting into a ship, loading: see *embarkment*. *Embargo* does not appear to have been in use in any form in Shakspere's time.] A word of uncertain meaning (perhaps a loading, burdening, restraint) in the following passage:

The prayers of priests, nor times of sacrifice,
Embarquements [var. *embarguements*] all of fury.
Shak., Cor., i. 10.

embarras (oṅ-ba-rä'), *n.* [F.] See *embarrass*.

embarrass (em-bar'as), *v. t.* [< F. *embarrasser*, encumber, obstruct, block up, entangle, perplex (= Sp. *embarazar* = Pg. *embaraçar* = It. *imbarazzare*, embarrass), < L. *in*, in, + F. **barras*, Pr. *barras*, a bar; cf. Sp. *barras*, a prison, prop. pl. of Pr. Sp., etc., *barra*, F. *barre*, a bar. Cf. *embar*, *embargo*, and *debarrass*, *disembarrass*.] **1.** To hamper or impede as with entanglements; encumber; render intricate or difficult; beset with difficulties; confuse or perplex, as conflicting circumstances, pecuniary complications, etc.: as, public affairs are *embarrassed*; want of order tends to *embarrass* business; the merchant is *embarrassed* by the unfavorable state of the market, or by his liabilities.

I believe our being here will but *embarrass* the interview. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, ii.

Hugo was an indefatigable and versatile writer. The stupendous quantity of work which he produced during his long literary career is hardly less *embarrassing* in variety than in amount. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 131.

2. To perplex mentally; confuse the thoughts or perceptions of; discompose; disconcert; abash: as, an abrupt address may *embarrass* a young lady.

He well knew that this would *embarrass* me.
Smollett, Humphrey Clinker.

He [Washington] never appeared *embarrassed* at homage rendered him. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 364.

=**Syn. 1.** To hinder, impede, obstruct, harass, distress, clog, hamper.—**2.** *Embarrass*, *Puzzle*, *Perplex*. To *embarrass*, literally, is to bar one's way, to impede one's progress in a particular direction, to hamper one's actions; hence, to make it difficult for one to know what is best to be done; also, to confuse or disconcert one so that one has not for a time one's usual judgment or presence of mind. To *puzzle*, literally, is to pose or give a hard question to, to put into a state of uncertainty where decision is difficult or impossible; it applies equally to opinion and to conduct. To *perplex*, literally, is to inclose, as in the meshes of a net, to entangle one's judgment so that one is at a loss what to think or how to act. *Embarrass* expresses most of uncomfortable feeling and mental confusion.

Awkward, *embarrassed*, stiff, without the skill
Of moving gracefully or standing still.
Churchill, The Rosciad.

Some truth there was, but dash'd and brew'd with lies,
To please the fools, and *puzzle* all the wise.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., l. 115.

They . . . begin by laws to *perplex* their commerce with infinite regulations, impossible to be remembered and observed. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 409.

He is perpetually *puzzled* and *perplexed* amidst his own blunders. *Addison.*

embarrass (em-bar'as), *n.* [Also written, as F., *embarras*; < F. *embarras* = Sp. *embarazo* = Pg. *embaraço* = It. *imbarazzo*, embarrassment, obstruction, etc.; from the verb.] **1**†. Embarrassment.

"Now," says my Lord, "the only and the greatest *embarras* that I have in the world is, how to behave myself to Sir H. Bennet and my Lord Chancellor."
Pepys, Diary, II. 148.

These little *embarrasses* we men of intrigue are eternally subject to. *Foote.*

2. In the parts of the United States formerly French, a place where the navigation of a river or creek is rendered difficult by the accumulation of driftwood, trees, etc.

embarrassingly (em-bar'as-ing-li), *adv.* In an embarrassing manner; so as to embarrass.

embarrassment (em-bar'as-ment), *n.* [< *embarrass* + *-ment*.] **1.** Perplexity; intricacy; entanglement; involvement, as by debt or unfavorable circumstances.

The *embarrassments* to commerce growing out of the late regulations. *Bancroft.*

Let your method be plain, that your hearers may run through it without *embarrassment*. *Watts*, Logic.

Defeat, universal agitation, financial *embarrassments*, disorganization in every part of the government, compelled Charles again to convene the Houses before the close of the same year. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

2. Perplexity or confusion of mind; bewilderment; discomposure; abashment.

You will have the goodness to excuse me, if my real, unaffected *embarrassment* prevents me from expressing my gratitude to you as I ought. *Burke*, Speech at Bristol.

embarrel† (em-bar'el), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *barrel*.] To put or pack in a barrel.

Our *embarrel'd* white herrings . . . last in long voyages. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 179).

embarren† (em-bar'en), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *barren*.] To make barren; sterilize.

Like the ashes from the Mount Vesuvius, though singly small and nothing, yet in conjoined quantities they *embarren* all the fields about it. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 9.

embase† (em-bās'), *v. t.* [< ME. *enbaissen*, < OF. *embaisser*, *embesser*, lower, abase, < *en-* + *bas*, low, base: see *base*[1]. Cf. *abase*.] **1.** To lower; degrade; depress or hollow out.

When God . . .
Had seuered the Floods, leuell'd the Fields,
Embas't the Valleys, and embost the Hils.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

2. To lower in value; debase; vitiate; deprave; impair.

Mixture of falsehood is like alloy in coin of gold and silver, which may make the metal work the better, but it *embaseth* it. *Bacon*, Truth (ed. 1887).

They that *embase* coin and metals, and obtrude them for perfect and natural. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, iv. 8.

A pleasure high, rational, and angelic; a pleasure *embased* by no appendant sting. *South.*

3. To lower in nature, rank, or estimation; degrade.

They saw that by this means they should somewhat *embase* the calling of John. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 11.

Should I . . .
Embase myself to speak to such as they?
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

Uncleanness is hugely contrary to the spirit of government, by *embasing* the spirit of a man.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, ii. 3.

embasement[1]† (em-bās'ment), *n.* [< *embase* + *-ment*.] The act of embasing, or the state of being embased; a vitiated, impaired, or debased condition; depravation; debasement.

There is dross, alloy, and *embasement* in all human tempers. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 28.

embasement[2] (em-bās'ment), *n.* [< **embase*, verb assumed from *embasis*, + *-ment*.] Same as *embasis*.

embasiate† (em-bas'i-āt), *n.* [An obs. form of *embassade*.] Embassy.

But when the Erle of Warwik understode of this marriage, he tooke it highly that his *embasiate* was deluded. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 90.

embasis (em'bā-sis), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ἐμβασις*, a bathing-tub, a foot, hoof, step, a going into, < *ἐμβαίνειν*, go into, < *ἐν*, in, + *βαίνειν*, go.] In *med.*, a bathing-tub, or vessel filled with warm water for bathing. Also called *embasement*. [Rare or obsolete.]

embassade†, **ambassade**† (em'-, am'ba-sād), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ambassad*, *ambassed*, etc. (and see *embasiate*, *ambassiate*), < late ME. *ambassade*, *ambassiade*, *ambaxade* = D. G. Dan. *ambassade* = Sw. *ambassad*, < OF. *ambassade*, also *ambaxade*, *ambayade*, and *embassade*, F. *ambassade*, < OSp. *ambaxada*, mod. Sp. *embajada* = Pg. *embaixada* = It. *ambasciata* = Pr. *ambaissat*, *ambaissada* = OF. *ambassee*, *ambaxee*, *embascee* (> E. *ambassy*, *embassy*, which are related to *ambassade*, *embassade*, as *army*[2] to *armada*: see *ambassy*, *embassy*), < ML. **ambactiata*, spelled variously *ambaxiata*, *ambaxata*, *ambasciata*, *ambassiata*, etc., an embassade, embassy, prop. pp. fem. of **ambactiare*, *ambaxiare*, *ambasciare*, *ambassiare*, etc., go on a mission, announce, < **ambactia*, *ambaxia*, *ambascia*, *ambassia* (> OF. *ambasse*), a mission, embassy, charge, office, < L. *ambactus*, cited by Festus from Ennius as a Gallic word meaning 'servant' (*servus*), and applied by Cæsar to the vassals or retainers (*ambactos clientesque*) of the Gallic chiefs; identified by Zeuss with W. *amaeth* (for **ambaeth*, orig. type **ambact*), a husbandman, orig. perhaps a tenant, retainer, or a footman, goer about, < W. *am*, formerly *amb-* (= L. *amb-*, *ambi-*, q. v.), around, about, + *aeth* (pret.), he went. With the L. *ambactus* is connected an important Teut. word, AS. *ambeht*, *embeht*, *ombiht*, *onbeht* (rare and poet.), a servant, attendant, = OS. **ambaht*, *ambahteo* = OHG. *ambaht*, *ampaht*, m., = Icel. *ambōtt*, *ambātt* (> ME. *amboht*), fem., = Goth. *andbahts*, m., a servant; a word common in later Teut. only in the deriv. AS. *ambeht*, *ambieht*, *ambiht*, *ambyht*, *ombeht*, *onbeht* (in earliest form *ambaect*), in comp. also *anbyht* = ONorth. *embeht*, service, office, = OS. *ambaht* (in comp.) = OFries. *ombecht*, *ombeht*, *ambocht*, *ambucht*, *ombet*, *ambet*, *ambt*, *ampt*, *amt*, service, office, jurisdiction, bailiwick, = OD. *ambacht*, service, office, charge, mod. D. *ambacht*, trade, handicraft, = OHG. *ambahti*, *ambaht*, MHG. *ambet*, *ammet*, G. *amt*, service, office, charge, magistracy, jurisdiction, district, business, concern, corporation, divine service, mass, etc. (> Dan. Sw. *amt*, jurisdiction, district: see *amt*, *amtman*, *amman*), = Icel. *embætti*, service, office, divine service, = Sw. *embete*, office, place, corporation, = Dan. *embede*, office, place, = Goth. *andbahti*, service; whence the verb, AS. (ONorth.) *embehtian* = Icel. *embœtta* = Goth. *andbahtjan*, serve. The Teut. word has been taken as the source of the L., but the case is prob. the other way, Goth. *and-b-* standing for L. *amb-*, which combination does not occur in Goth., while *and-b-* is common; AS. *amb-*, *omb-*, for L. *amb-*, or accom. *an-b-*, *on-b-*, the reg. reduction of AS. **and-b-*, which is never reduced to *amb-*, *omb-*, in native words (cf. *amber*[1]).] Same as *embassy*.

But when her words *embassade* forth she sends,
Lord, how sweete musicke that unto them lends!
Spenser, In Honour of Beautie.

embassador, *n.* See *ambassador*.

This Luys hath written 3. large bookes in Spanish collected . . . out of Don Iuan de Baltasar, an Ethiopian of great accompt, who had beene *Embassador* from his Master Alexander. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 666.

embassadorial (em-bas-a-dō'ri-al), *a.* See *ambassadorial*.

embassadress (em-bas'a-dres), *n.* See *ambassadress*.

With fear the modest matron lifts her eyes,
And to the bright *embassadress* replies.
Garth, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xiv.

embassage (em'ba-sāj), *n.* [Formerly also *ambassage*; another form, with suffix *-age*, of *embassade* or *embassy*, q. v.] **1.** The business or mission of an ambassador; embassy. [Rare.]

Carneades the philosopher came in *embassage* to Rome. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 14.

Honour persuaded him [Edward IV.] that it stood him much upon to make good the *Embassage* in which he had sent the Earl of Warwick, to a great Prince.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 205.

There he [Elder Brewster] served Mr. Davison, a godly gentleman, and secretary of state to Queen Elizabeth, and attended him on his *embassage* into Holland.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 221.

2†. The commission or charge of a messenger; a message.

And ever and anone, when none was ware,
With speaking lookes, that close *embassage* bore,
He rov'd at her. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. ix. 28.

Doth not thy *embassage* belong to me;
And am I last to know it?
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 4.

embassy (em'ba-si), *n.*; pl. *embassies* (-siz). [Formerly also *ambassy*; a var. of *embassade*, *ambassade*.] **1.** The public function or mission of an ambassador; the charge or employment of a public minister, whether ambassador or envoy; hence, an important mission of any kind: as, he was qualified for the *embassy*.—**2.** A message, as that of an ambassador; a charge committed to a messenger. [Archaic.]

How many a pretty *Embassy* have I
Receiv'd from them!
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 59.

Here, Persian, tell thy *embassy*. Repeat
That to obtain thy friendship Asia's prince
To me hath proffer'd sov'reignty o'er Greece.
Glover, Leonidas, x.

Such touches are but *embassies* of love.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

3. A mission, or the person or persons intrusted with a mission; a legation.

Embassy after *embassy* was sent to Rome by the Carthaginian government. *Arnold*, Hist. Rome, xiii.

In 1155, the first year of Henry II., there was an *embassy* from the kings of Norway.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 124.

4. The official residence of an ambassador; the ambassadorial building or buildings.

embastardize† (em-bas'tär-dīz), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *bastardize*.] To bastardize. Also written *imbastardize*.

The rest, *imbastardized* from the ancient nobleness of their ancestors, are ready to fall flat.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, Pref.

embaterion (em-ba-tē'ri-on), *n.*; pl. *embateria* (-ä). [< Gr. *ἐμβατήριον* (sc. *μέλος*, song), the air to which soldiers marched, a march (the anapestic songs of Tyrtæus were so called), neut. of *ἐμβατήριος*, of or for marching in, < *ἐμβαίνειν*, step in, enter upon, < *ἐν*, in, + *βαίνειν*, go, step.] A war-song sung by Spartan soldiers on the march, which was accompanied by music of flutes.

embathe† (em-bāŦH'), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *bathe*.] To bathe. Also written *imbathe*.

Gave her to his daughters to *embathe*
In nectar'd lavers, strew'd with asphodel.
Milton, Comus, l. 837.

embattle[1] (em-bat'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *embattled*, ppr. *embattling*. [Early mod. E. also *embattail*, *embatteil*; < ME. *embataylen*, *enbatelen*, array for battle, < OF. *embataillier*, array for battle, < *en-* + *bataille*, battle: see *battle*[1]. A different word from *embattle*[2], but long confused with it.] **I.** *trans.* To prepare or array for battle; arrange in order of battle.

Whan that he was *embatailed*,
He goth and hath the felde assailed.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 221.

It was not long
Ere on the plaine fast pricking Guyon spide
One in bright armes *embatteiled* full strong.
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 2.

The English are *embattled*, you French peers.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 2.

Here once the *embattled* farmers stood,
And fired the shot heard round the world.
Emerson, Concord Hymn.

II.† *intrans.* To form in order of battle.

We shall *embattle*
By the second hour i' the morn.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 9.

The Regent followed him [the French king], but could not overtake him till he came near to Senlis: There both the Armies encamped and *embattelled*, yet only some light Skirmishes passed between them. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 183.

embattle[2] (em-bat'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *embattled*, ppr. *embattling*. [Early mod. E. also *embattail*; < ME. *enbatailen*, *enbatelen*, later *enbatell*; also, without the prefix, *batailen*, northern *battalen*, mod. *battle*[2], q. v.; only in pp.; altered after *bataile* (E. *battle*[1]), < OF. **embastiller* (cf. ML. *imbattajare*, fortify), < *en-* + *bastiller*, build, fortify, embattle: see *battlement*. A different word from *embattle*[1], but long confused with it.] To furnish with battlements; give the form of battlements to: used chiefly in the past participle.

I saugh a gardeyn. . . .
Enclosed was, and walled welle,
With high walles *enbatailed*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 136.

I *enbatell* a wall, I make bastylmentes upon it to loke out at. *Palsgrave.*

Ancient towers,
And roofs *embattled* high, . . .
Fall prone. *Cowper*, Task, ii. 122.

Spurr'd at heart with fieriest energy
To *embattail* and to wall about thy cause
With iron-worded proof.
Tennyson, Sonnet to J. M. K.

embattle[2] (em-bat'l), *n.* [< *embattle*[2], *v.*] In *her.*, a merlon, or a single one of the series of solid projections of a battlement. See cut under *battlement*.

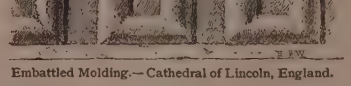
embattled (em-bat'ld), *p. a.* [Pp. of *embattle*[2], *v.*] Furnished with battlements; specifically, in *her.*, broken in square projections and depressions like the merlons and intervals of battlements: said of one of the lines forming the boundaries of an ordinary or other bearing; also said of the bearing whose outline is so broken: as, a fesse *embattled*. Also *battled*, *crénelé*, *crenelated*, *crenellated*. Also written *imbattled*.

Argent, a Fesse Embattled Gules.

This Logryn a-mended gretly the Citee, and made towres and stronge walles *enbateiled*, and whan he hadde thus ame[n]ded it he chaunged the name and cleped it Logres, in breteigne, for that his name was Logryn.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 147.

With hesitating step, at last,
The *embattled* portal-arch he passed.
Scott, L. of L. M., Int.

Battled embattled. See *battled*[2].—**Embattled grady.** See *grady*.—**Embattled molding**, in *arch.*, a molding indented like a battlement.


Embattled Molding.—Cathedral of Lincoln, England.

embattlement (em-bat'l-ment), *n.* [Pseudo-archaic *embattailment*, *embatailement*; not found in ME.; < *embattle*[2] + *-ment*, or rather the same

as *battlement*, with superfluous prefix *em-*[1].] An indented parapet; a battlement.

embay[1] (em-bā′), *v. t.* [Formerly also *imbay*; < *em-*[1] + *bay*[2].] To inclose in a bay or inlet; inclose between capes or promontories; landlock: as, the ship or fleet is *embayed*.

We were so *imbayed* with ice that we were constrained to come out as we went in. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 447.

Ships before whose keels, full long *embayed*
In polar ice, propitious winds have made
Unlooked-for outlet to an open sea.
Wordsworth, Eccles. Sonnets, ii. 23.

To escape the continual shoals in which he found himself *embayed*, he stood out to sea. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 90.

embay[2]† (em-bā′), *v. t.* [One of Spenser's manufactured forms; intended for *embathe*, as *bay*[10], q. v., for *bathe*.] To bathe; steep.

Others did themselves *embay* in liquid joyes.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 60.

Then, when he hath both plaid and fed his fill,
In the warme sunne he doth himselfe *embay*.
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 206.

embayed (em-bād′), *p. a.* [Pp. of *embay*[1], *v.*] Forming, or formed in, a bay or recess. Also spelled *imbayed*.

A superb *embayed* window.
Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 140.

embayle†, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *embale*.

embayment (em-bā′ment), *n.* [< *embay*[1] + *-ment*.] A part of the sea closed in and sheltered by capes or promontories.

The *embayment* which is terminated by the land of North Berwick. *Scott.*

embeam† (em-bēm′), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *beam*.] To beam upon; make brilliant, as with beams of light. *S. Fletcher.*

embed, imbed (em-, im-bed′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *embedded, imbedded*, ppr. *embedding, imbedding*. [< *em-*[1], *im-*[1], + *bed*[1].] To lay in or as in a bed; lay in surrounding matter: as, to *embed* a thing in clay or sand.

In the absence of a vascular system, or in the absence of one that is well marked off from the *imbedding* tissues, the . . . crude blood gets what small aëration it can only by coming near the creature's outer surface.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 307.

The *imbedding* material is to be slowly poured in, until the *imbedded* substance is entirely covered.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 189.

Embedded crystal. See *crystal*.

embelif†, *a.* [ME., a word of uncertain origin, found only in Chaucer's "Treatise on the Astrolabe"; prob. an extreme corruption (the form being appar. accom. initially to ME. *embe-, umbe-, um-*, around (see *um-*), and terminally to OF. *-if*, E. *-ive*) of a word not otherwise found in ME., namely, **oblik*, mod. E. *oblique*, < L. *obliquus, oblicus*, slanting, oblique: see *oblique*.] Oblique; slanting.

Nota that this forseid rihte orisonte that is clepid orison rectum, diuideth the equinoxial into riht angles, and the *embelif* orisonte, wher as the pol is enhawsed vpon the orisonte, ouerkeruyth the equinoxial in *embelif* angles.
Chaucer, Astrolabe (ed. Skeat), p. 37.

embelise†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *embellish*.

embellish (em-bel′ish), *v. t.* [Formerly also *imbellish*; < ME. *embelisshen, embelisen, enbelisen*, < OF. (and F.) *embelliss-*, stem of certain parts of *embellir* = Pr. *embellir, embellezir* = Sp. Pg. *embellecer* = It. *imbellire*, < L. *in-* + *bellus* (> OF. *bel*, etc.), fair, beautiful: see *beau, belle, beauty*.] To set off with ornamentation; make beautiful, pleasing, or attractive to the eye or the mind; adorn; decorate; deck: as, to *embellish* the person with rich apparel; to *embellish* a garden with shrubs and flowers; a style *embellished* by metaphors; a book *embellished* by engravings.

Bay leaves betweene,
And primroses greene,
Embellish the sweete violet.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., April.

The sloping field . . . was *embellished* with blue-bells and centaury. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, v.

And so we must suppose this ignorant Diomedes, though *embellishing* the story according to his slender means, still to have built upon old traditions. *De Quincey*, Homer, ii.

All that . . . the instinct of an artistic people could do to *embellish* the fairest cities of the fair Italian land was done, and done lavishly.
E. Dicey, Victor Emmanuel, p. 231.

=**Syn.** *Ornament, Decorate*, etc. (see *adorn*). See list under *decorate*.

embellisher (em-bel′ish-ėr), *n.* One who or that which embellishes.

These therefore have only certain heads, which they are as eloquent upon as they can, and may be called *embellishers*. *Spectator*, No. 121.

embellishingly (em-bel′ish-ing-li), *adv.* So as to embellish; with embellishments. *Imp. Dict.*

embellishment (em-bel′ish-ment), *n.* [= OF. (and F.) *embellissement*; as *embellish* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of embellishing, or the state of being embellished.

Endeavour a little at the *Embellishment* of your Stile.
Steele, Tender Husband, ii. 1.

The selection of their ground, and the *embellishment* of it. *Prescott.*

2. Ornament; decoration; anything that adds beauty or elegance; that which renders anything tasteful or pleasing to the sense: as, rich dresses are *embellishments* of the person; virtue is an *embellishment* of the mind.

Indeed the critic deserves our pity who cannot see that the formal circumstance of sitting silent seven days was a dramatic *embellishment* in the Eastern manner.
Warburton, Divine Legation, vi., notes.

Painting and sculpture are such *embellishments* as are not without their use.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 277.

Wisdom, and discipline, and liberal arts,
The *embellishments* of life. *Addison*, Cato.

Specifically—3. In *music*, an ornamental addition to the essential tones of a melody, such as a trill, an appoggiatura, a turn, etc.; a grace or decoration. =**Syn.** 1 and 2. Adornment, enrichment.

embench† (em-bench′), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *bench*.] To bank up.

Cerdicus was the first May-Lord or captaine of the Morris-daunce that on those *embenched* shelves stampt his footing. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 150).

ember[1] (em′bėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *imber, imbre, ymber*; < ME. *eymbre, eymery*, usually in pl. *emmeres, emeres*, north. *ammeris, ameris* (mod. Sc. *emmers, aumers*), < AS. *ǣmergean* (Leechd, iii. 30, 18), *ǣmyrian* (Benson), pl., = MLG. *ǣmere, ēmere, ām*er, LG. *emern, aumern* = OHG. *eimurja*, MHG. *eimere, eimer*, G. dial. (Bav.) *aimern, emmern* = Icel. *eimyrja* = Norw. *eimyrja, aamyrja* (also, by popular etym., *eldmyrja*, as if < *eld* = Icel. *eldr*, fire (see *elding*), + *myrja*, embers; but Norw. (eastern dial.) *myrja* = Sw. *mörja*, embers, is itself an abbr. of *eimyrja*) = Dan. *emmer*, pl., embers. The ult. origin is unknown.] A small live coal, brand of wood, or the like; in the plural, live cinders or ashes; the smouldering remains of a fire.

O gracious God! remove my great incumbers,
Kindle again my faiths neer-dying *imbers*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Ark.

He takes a lighted *ember* out of the covered vessel.
Colebrooke.

He rakes hot *embers*, and renews the fires.
Dryden, Æneid.

So long as our hearts preserve the feeblest spark of life, they preserve also, shivering near that pale *ember*, a starved, ghostly longing for appreciation and affection.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, x.

ember[2] (em′bėr), *n.* [In mod. E. and ME. only in comp.; < ME. *embyr-, ymber-, umbri-* (see *ember-days, ember-week*), < AS. *ymbren-*, in comp. *ymbren-dæg*, ember-day, *ymbren-wice*, ember-week, *ymbren-fæsten*, ember-fast; also abbr. *ymbren*, dat. pl. *ymbrenum*, ember-days; < *cmbryne, embrin, ymbren, ymbrene, ymbryne*, a circuit, course (*geáres ymbryne*, the year's course; *Lenctenes ymbren*, the vernal equinox, lit. the return of spring); < *ymb, ymbe, embe*, around (= OHG. *umbi-*, G. *um-*, L. *ambi-*, Gr. *ἀμφι-*, around: see *ambi-, amphi-, um-*), + *ryne*, a running, a course, < *rinnan*, run. The Icel. *imbru-dagar*, OSw. *ymberdagar*, Norw. *imbredagar*, ember-days, Icel. *imbru-nātt*, ember-night, Icel. *imbruvika*, Norw. *imbrevika*, ember-week, are in the first element from the E.; while the equiv. Sw. *tamper-dagar*, Dan. *tamper-dage*, also *kvatember*, D. *quatertemper, quatemper*, LG. *tamper, quatertamper*, G. *quatember*, formerly *kottember, kottemer*, etc., are corruptions of the ML. *quatuor tempora*, the four seasons, applied to the ember-days.] Literally, a circuit; a course; specifically, a regular (annual, quarterly, etc.) course; the regular return of a given season: a word now used only in certain compounds, namely, *ember-days, -eve, -fast, -tide, -week*, and in the derivative *embering*. See the etymology.

ember-days (em′bėr-dāz), *n. pl.* [Early mod. E. also *amber-dayes*; < ME. *embyr-dayes, ymberdayes*, earlier *umbri-dawes*, < AS. *ymbren-dæg*, pl. *-dagas* (also simply *ymbren*), ember-days: see *ember*[2] and *day*[1].] Days in each of the four seasons of the year set apart by the Roman Catholic and other western liturgical churches for prayer and fasting. They are the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent, after Whit-Sunday, after September 14th, and after December 13th. The weeks in which ember-days fall are called *ember-weeks*. The Sundays immediately following these seasons are still appointed by the canons of the Anglican Church for the ordination of priests and deacons.

embered (em′bėrd), *a.* [< *ember* + *-ed*[2].] Strewn with embers or ashes.

On the white *ember'd* hearth
Heap up fresh fuel. *Southey*, Joan of Arc, ii.

ember-eve (em′bėr-ēv), *n.* The vigil of an ember-day. See *eve*[1].

It hath been sung, at festivals,
On *ember-eves*, and holy-ales.
Shak., Pericles, Prol. to i.

ember-fast (em′bėr-fâst), *n.* [< ME. (not found), < AS. *ymbren-fæsten*: see *ember*[2] and *fast*[3].] The fast observed during the ember-days.

ember-goose (em′bėr-gös), *n.* [Also (dial.) *emmer-, imber-, immer-, ammer-goose*; cf. D. *emmervogel* (D. *vogel* = E. *fowl*), G. *imber*, < Dan. *imber*, Sw. *imber, immer*, Norw. *imbre*, var. *ymmer, hymber, hymbern*, Faroic *imbrim*, Icel. *himbrin*, mod. *himbrimi*, the ember-goose.] A name of the great northern diver or loon, *Colymbus torquatus* or *Urinator immer*.

embering† (em′bėr-ing), *n.* [< *ember*[2] + *-ing*[1].] An ember-day.

Fasting days and *emberings* be
Lent, Whitsun, Holyrood, and Lucie. *Old rime.*

embering-days† (em′bėr-ing-dāz), *n. pl.* The ember-days.

Divers of the king's subjects have of late more than in times past broken and contemned such abstinence, which hath been used in this realm upon the Fridays and Saturdays, the *embering-days*, and other days commonly called vigils. Quoted by *Hallam*.

Emberiza (em-be-rī′zä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus; earlier in Kilian, 1598), < G. dial. (Swiss) *embritze, emmeritz*, equiv. to MHG. *amerinc, ämerinc*, G. *emmering, ämmering* (= MD. *emmerinck*), G. also *emmerling, ämmerling* (= MD. *emmerlinck*), a bunting, dim. of OHG. *amero*, MHG. *amer*, G. *ammer*, a bunting, = AS. *amore*, E. **ammer, hammer*, in *yellowhammer*: see *yellowhammer*.] A genus of buntings, conirostral passerine birds of the family *Fringillidæ*, such as the common corn-bunting of Europe (*E. miliaria*), the yellow bunting (*E. citrinella*), the cirl-bunting (*E. cirlus*), the ortolan (*E. hortulana*), etc. The limits of the genus are indefinite, and the term has no more exact meaning than *bunting* (which see). In a late restricted sense it includes more than 50 species, confined to the Palæarctic, Indian, and Ethiopian regions. None of the very many North and South American buntings which have been called *Emberiza* properly belong to this genus. See *Emberizinæ*, and cuts under *bunting* and *cirl-bunting*.

Emberizidæ (em-be-riz′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Emberiza* + *-idæ*.] The buntings rated as a family of conirostral passerine birds.

Emberizinæ (em″be-ri-zī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Emberiza* + *-inæ*.] The true buntings rated as a subfamily of *Fringillidæ*. The group is probably insusceptible of zoological definition. It has of late been made one of three subfamilies of *Fringillidæ* (the others being *Coccothraustinæ* and *Fringillinæ*), having the nasal bones short, not extended backward beyond the fore border of the orbits, the mandibular tomia not conterminous throughout, leaving a gape in the commissural line of the bill, and the gonydeal angle well marked. In such acceptation, the *Emberizinæ* include about 50 genera, of most parts of the world, represented by many of the most common buntings, finches, and 'sparrows' of English-speaking countries, especially of the United States, as the chip-, snow-, and vesper-bird, lark-finch, lark-and towhee-bunting, black-throated bunting, white-throated and white-crowned sparrows, field-, fox-, song-, swamp-, and savannah-sparrows, the long-spurs, etc. See *Emberiza*.

emberizine (em-be-rī′zin), *a.* [< NL. *emberizinus*: see *Emberizinæ*.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Emberiza*; related to or resembling a bunting. *Coues.*

Emberizoides (em″be-ri-zoi′dēz), *n.* [NL. (C. J. Temminck, 1824), < *Emberiza* + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] A notable genus of South American fringilline birds with long acuminate tail-feathers, typical species of which are *E. macrura* and *E. sphenura*. Also called *Tardivola*.

Texas Sparrow (*Embernagra rufovirgata*).

Embernagra (em-bėr-nā′grä), *n.* [NL. (R. P. Lesson, 1831), < *Ember(iza)* + (*Ta*)*nagra*.] A

genus of fringilline birds, related to *Pipilo*, having green as the principal color, the wings and tail much rounded, of equal length, the tarsus moderate, and the toes short; the American greenfinches. The Texas sparrow or greenfinch is *E. rufovirgata*, a common species in the lower Rio Grande valley. Also called *Limnospiza*.

embertide (em'bėr-tīd), *n.* [< *ember*[2] + *tide*.] One of the seasons in which ember-days occur.

ember-week (em'bėr-wēk), *n.* [< ME. *ymberweke, umbri-wike*, < AS. *ymbren-wice*: see *ember*[2] and *week*[1].] A week in which ember-days fall.

And are all fallen into fasting-days and *Ember-weeks*, that cooks are out of use? *Massinger*, The Old Law, iii. 1.

Constant she keeps her *Ember-week* and Lent.
Prior, The Modern Saint.

embesy†, *v. t.* Same as *embusy*. *Skelton*.

embetter† (em-bet'ėr), *v. t.* [< *em*-[1] + *better*[1].] To make better.

For cruelty doth not *embetter* men,
But them more wary make than they have been.
Daniel, Chorus in Philotas.

embezzle (em-bez'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *embezzled*, ppr. *embezzling*. [Early mod. E. (16th cent.) *imbezzle, imbezel, embesyll, embecyll, embesel, imbesel, imbezil, imbecill*, etc., weaken, diminish, filch, < *imbecile* (accented on 2d syll.), < OF. *imbecille*, weak, feeble: see *imbecile*, and cf. *bezzle*.] 1†. To weaken; diminish the power or extent of.

And so *imbecill* all theyr strengthe that they are naught to me. *Drant*, tr. of Horace's Satires, i. 6.

The seconde plage of the seconde angell, as the seconde judgemente of God against the regiment of Rome, and this is *imbeselynge* and dimynishe of their power and dominion, many landes and people fallynge from them.
J. Udall, Revelations of St. John, xvi.

2†. To waste or dissipate in extravagance; misappropriate or misspend.

I do not like that this unthrifty youth should *embezzle* away the money.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, ii. 2.

When thou hast *embezzled* all thy store.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires.

3†. To steal slyly; purloin; filch; make off with.

A feloe . . . that had *embesled* and conveied awaye a cup of golde. *J. Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, § 83.

The Jewels, rich apparell, presents, gold, siluer, costly furres, and such like, were conueyed away, concealed, and vtterly *embezelled*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 286.

4. To appropriate fraudulently to one's own use, as what is intrusted to one's care; apply to one's private use by a breach of trust, as a clerk or servant who misappropriates his employer's money or valuables.

He accused several citizens who had been entrusted with public money with *embezzling* it. *J. Adams*, Works, V. 25.

5†. To confuse; amaze.

They came where Sancho was, astonisht and *embeseled* with what he heard and saw.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote (1652), fol. 158, back.

embezzlement (em-bez'l-mẹnt), *n.* [< *embezzle* + *-ment*.] The act of embezzling; specifically, the act by which a clerk, servant, or other person occupying a position of trust fraudulently appropriates to his own use the money or goods intrusted to his care; a criminal conversion; the appropriation to one's self by a breach of trust of the property or money of another; "a sort of statutory larceny, committed by servants and other like persons where there is a trust reposed, and therefore no trespass, so that the act would not be larceny at the common law" (*Bishop*).

To remove doubts which had existed respecting *embezzlements* by merchants' and bankers' clerks, it was enacted, by the 39 George III. ch. 85, that if any servant or clerk should by virtue of his employment receive any money, bills, or any valuable security, goods or effects, in the name or on the account of his master or employer, and should afterwards embezzle any part of the same, he shall be deemed to have feloniously stolen the same, and should be subject to transportation for any term not exceeding fourteen years.
Blackstone, Com., IV. xvii., note 3.

Embezzlement is distinguished from larceny, properly so called, as being committed in respect of property which is not, at the time, in the actual or legal possession of the owner. *Burrill*.

embezzler (em-bez'lėr), *n.* One who embezzles.

Embia (em'bi-ạ), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Embiidæ*. *E. savignii* is an Egyptian species.

embiid (em'bi-id), *n.* One of the *Embiidæ*.

Embiidæ (em-bī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Embia* + *-idæ*.] A small family of neuropterous (pseudoneuropterous) insects, of the group *Corrodentia*, related to the *Psocidæ*, characterized by the narrow depressed body, head distinct from the thorax, many-jointed moniliform antennæ, 3-jointed tarsi, and few-veined wings of equal size. They are small phytophagous insects; their larvæ are found under stones in silken galleries. By some they are referred to the *Orthoptera*. The leading genera are *Embia, Oiynthia*, and *Oligotoma*. Also written *Embiidæ*.

embillow (em-bil'ō), *v. i.* [< *em*-[1] + *billow*.] To heave, as the waves of the sea; swell. [Rare.]

And then *enbylloived* high doth in his pride disdaine
With fome and roaring din all hugeness of the maine.
Lisle, tr. of Du Bartas's First Booke of Noe.

Embiotoca (em-bi-ot'ō-kạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐμβιος*, being in life, living (< *ἐν*, in, + *βίος*, life), + *τίκτειν, τεκεῖν*, bring forth (> *τόκος*, offspring).] The typical genus of the family *Embiotocidæ*. *L. Agassiz*, 1853.

embiotocid (em-bi-ot'ō-sid), *n.* One of the *Embiotocidæ*.

Embiotocidæ (em″bi-ō-tos'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Embiotoca* + *-idæ*.] A family of viviparous acanthopterygian fishes, related to the labroids; the surf-fishes, in the widest sense. They are of ordinary compressed oval form, like the white perch, and have cycloid scales, lateral line continuous and parallel with the back, head and mouth small, with jaw-teeth only, the single dorsal fin 8- to 18-spined, folding into a groove in the back, and the anal fin long and 3-spined. They are mostly small fishes, the largest only 18 inches long, the smallest 4 or 5. All are viviparous, a remarkable fact first made known to science in 1853; 10 to 20 young are born at a litter. Nearly all are marine, abounding on the Pacific coast of the United States, where they are among the inferior food-fishes, and are called perches, porgies, shiners, etc. About 20 species, referred to about a dozen genera, are now known. Of these species 17 are confined to the Pacific coast waters of North America, and one is peculiar to the fresh waters of California. The marine species belong to the subfamily *Embiotocinæ*, the fresh-water species to the subfamily *Hysterocarpinæ*. The family has also been called *Ditremidæ, Ditremata, Holconoti*, and *Holconotidæ*. See cut under *Ditremidæ*.

Embiotocinæ (em-bi-ot-ō-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Embiotoca* + *-inæ*.] The surf-fishes proper, or marine embiotocoids, the typical subfamily of *Embiotocidæ*, with the spinous portion of the dorsal shorter than the soft part, and having only from 8 to 11 spines.

embiotocine (em-bi-ot'ō-sin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Embiotocinæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Embiotocinæ*.

embiotocoid (em-bi-ot'ō-koid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Embiotocidæ*.

II. *n.* A viviparous fish of the family *Embiotocidæ*; one of the surf-fishes.

embitter (em-bit'ėr), *v. t.* [Formerly also *imbitter*; < *em*-[1] + *bitter*[1].] 1. To make bitter or more bitter. [Rare in the literal sense.]

One grain of bad *embitters* all the best.
Dryden, Iliad, i. 775.

2. To affect with bitterness or unhappiness; make distressful or grievous: as, the sins of youth often *embitter* old age.

Is there anything that more *embitters* the enjoyments of this life than shame? *South*, Sermons.

Stern Powers who make their care
To *embitter* human life, malignant Deities.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

To open the door of escape to those who live in contention would not necessarily *embitter* the relations of those who are happy. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 240.

3. To render more violent or malignant; exasperate.

Men, the most *embittered* against each other by former contests. *Bancroft*.

embitterer (em-bit'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who or that which embitters.

The fear of death has always been considered as the greatest enemy of human quiet, the polluter of the feast of happiness, and the *embitterer* of the cup of joy.
Johnson.

embitterment (em-bit'ėr-mẹnt), *n.* [< *embitter* + *-ment*.] The act of embittering.

The commotions, terrors, expectations, and *embitterments* of repentance.
Plutarch, Morals (trans.), iv. 155 (Ord MS.).

emblanch† (em-blânch'), *v. t.* [< ME. *emblaunchen*, < OF. *emblanchir, *enblanchir, enblancir*, whiten, < *en*- + *blanchir*, whiten, < *blanc*, white: see *en*- and *blanch*.] To whiten.

It was impossible that a spot of so deep a dye should be *emblanch'd*. *Heylin*, Life of Laud, p. 260.

emblaze (em-blāz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emblazed*, ppr. *emblazing*. [< *em*-[1] + *blaze*[1].] 1. To kindle; set in a blaze.

Works damn'd, or to be damn'd (your father's fault)!
Go, purified by flames, ascend the sky, . . .
Not sulphur-tipp'd, *emblaze* an alehouse fire.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 235.

2. To adorn with glittering embellishments; cause to glitter or shine.

The unsought diamonds
Would so *imblaze* the forehead of the deep,
And so bestud with stars, that they below
Would grow inured to light. *Milton*, Comus, l. 733.

No weeping orphan saw his father's stores
Our shrines irradiate, or *emblaze* the floors.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 136.

And forky flames *emblaze* the blackening storm.
J. Barlow, Vision of Columbus, viii.

3. To display or set forth conspicuously or ostentatiously; blazon.

But thou shalt wear it as a herald's coat,
To *emblaze* the honour that thy master got.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 10.

Stout Hercules
Emblaz'd his trophies on two posts of brass.
Greene, Orlando Furioso.

emblazon (em-blā'zọn), *v.* [< *em*-[1] + *blazon*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To adorn with figures of heraldry or ensigns armorial: as, a shield *emblazoned* with armorial bearings.

Boys paraded the streets, bearing banners *emblazoned* with the arms of Aragon. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 3.

2. To depict or represent, as an armorial ensign on a shield.

My shield, . . .
On which when Cupid, with his killing bow
And cruell shafts, *emblazond* she beheld,
At sight thereof she was with terror queld.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 55.

3. To set off with ornaments; decorate; illuminate.

Ere heaven's *emblazon'd* by the rosy dawn,
Domestic cares awake him. *J. Philips*, Cider, ii.

The walls were . . . *enblazoned* with legends in commemoration of the illustrious pair. *Prescott*.

Those stories of courage and sacrifice which *emblazon* the annals of Greece and Rome. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 12.

4. To celebrate in laudatory terms; sing the praises of.

We find Augustus . . . *emblazoned* by the poets.
Hakewill, Apology.

Heroes *emblazoned* high to fame.
Longfellow, tr. of Coplas de Manrique.

You whom the fathers made free and defended,
Stain not the scroll that *emblazons* their fame!
O. W. Holmes, Never or Now.

II.† *intrans.* To blaze forth; shine out.

Th' engladden'd spring, forgetful now to weep,
Began t' *emblazon* from her leavy bed.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph after Death.

emblazoner (em-blā'zọn-ėr), *n.* 1. One who emblazons; a herald.—2. A decorator; an illuminator; one who practises ornamentation.

I step again to this *emblazoner* of his title-page, . . . and here I find him pronouncing, without reprieve, those animadversions to be a slanderous and scurrilous libel.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

emblazonment (em-blā'zọn-mẹnt), *n.* [< *emblazon* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of emblazoning.—2. That which is emblazoned. *Imp. Dict.*

emblazonry (em-blā'zọn-ri), *n.* [< *emblazon* + *-ry*.] 1. The act or art of emblazoning.—2. Heraldic decoration, as pictures or figures upon shields, standards, etc.

Who saw the Banner reared on high
In all its dread *emblazonry*.
Wordsworth, White Doe of Rylstone, iii.

Thine ancient standard's rich *emblazonry*.
Abp. Trench, Gibraltar.

emblem (em'blem), *n.* [= D. *embleem* = G. Dan. Sw. *emblem*; < OF. *embleme*, F. *emblème* = Sp. Pg. *emblema* = It. *emblema*, < L. *emblema*, pl. *emblemata*, raised ornaments on vessels, tessellated work, mosaic, < Gr. *ἔμβλημα*(*τ*-), an insertion (L. sense not recorded in Gr.), < *ἐμβάλλειν*, put in, lay on, < *ἐν*, in, + *βάλλειν*, cast, throw, put.] 1†. That which is put in or on inlaid work; inlay; inlaid or mosaic work; something ornamental inserted in another body.

Under foot the violet,
Crocus, and hyacinth, with rich inlay
Broider'd the ground, more colour'd than with stone
Of costliest *emblem*. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 703.

2. A symbolical design or figure with explanatory writing; a design or an image suggesting some truth or fact; the expression of a thought or idea both in design and in words: as, Quarles's *Emblems* (a collection of such representations).

Emblem reduceth conceits intellectual to images sensible. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 232.

3. Any object whose predominant quality symbolizes something else, as another quality, condition, state, and the like; the figure of such an object used as a symbol; an allusive figure; a symbol: as, a white robe is an *emblem* of purity; a balance, of justice; a crown, of royalty.

The emblems in use during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries are sometimes hard to discriminate from the devices; for these, as adopted by men of distinction, were commonly emblematic. See *device*, 7.

Know ye the land where the cypress and myrtle
Are *emblems* of deeds that are done in their clime?
Byron, Bride of Abydos, i. 1.

A fit *emblem*, both of the events in memory of which it is raised, and of the gratitude of those who have reared it. *D. Webster*, Speech, Bunker Hill, June 17, 1825.

4. An example. [Rare.]

(Lord's Day) Comes Mr. Herbert, Mr. Honiwood's man, and dined with me — a very honest, plain, and well-meaning man, I think him to be; and, by his discourse and manner of life, the true *emblem* of an old ordinary serving-man. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 159.

=**Syn. 2** and **3**. *Emblem*, *Symbol*, *Type*. *Emblem* and *symbol* refer to tangible objects; *type* may refer also to an act, as when the lifting up of the brazen serpent (Num. xxi. 8, 9) is said to be a *type* of the crucifixion, the serpent being a *type* or *emblem* of Christ. A *symbol* is generally an *emblem* which has become recognized or standard among men; a volume proposing new signs of this sort would be called a "book of *emblems*"; but an *emblem* may be a *symbol*, as the bread and wine at the Lord's supper are more often called *emblems* than *symbols* of Christ's death. *Symbol* is by this rule the appropriate word for the conventional signs in mathematics. *Emblem* is most often used of moral and religious matters, and *type* chiefly of religious doctrines, institutions, historical facts, etc. *Type* in its religious application generally points forward to an *antitype*.

Rose of the desert! thou art to me
An *emblem* of stainless purity.
D. M. Moir, The White Rose.

All things are *symbols*: the external shows
Of nature have their image in the mind.
Longfellow, The Harvest Moon.

Beauty was lent to Nature as the *type*
Of heaven's unspeakable and holy joy.
S. J. Hale, Beauty.

emblem (em'blem), *v. t.* [< *emblem*, *n.*] To represent or suggest by an emblem or symbolically; symbolize; emblematize. [Rare.]

Why may he not be *emblem'd* by the cozening fig-tree that our Saviour curs'd? *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 80.

emblema (em-blē'mä), *n.*; pl. *emblemata* (-ma-tä). [L.: see *emblem*.] In *archæol.*: (*a*) An inlaid emblem or ornament; an ornament in mosaic. (*b*) An ornament in relief made of some precious metal, fastened upon the surface of a vessel or an article of furniture.

In another class of jewels animals or the human figure were not relieved on a ground, but embossed and cut out in outline, like the *emblemata* of later Greek art.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 265.

emblematic, emblematical (em-ble-mat'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= F. *emblématique* = Sp. *emblemático* = Pg. It. *emblematico* (cf. D. G. *emblematisch* = Dan. Sw. *emblematisk*), < L. as if **emblematicus*, < *emblema*, emblem: see *emblem*.] **1.** Pertaining to or constituting an emblem; using or dealing in emblems; symbolic.

And wet his brow with hallowed wine,
And on his finger given to shine
The *emblematic* gem. *Scott*, Marmion, iv. 8.

And so, because the name (like many names) can be made to yield a fanciful *emblematic* meaning, Homer must be a myth. *De Quincey*, Homer, i.

2. Representative by some allusion or customary association; suggestive through similarity of qualities or conventional significance: as, a crown is *emblematic* of royalty; whiteness is *emblematic* of purity.

Glanced at the legendary Amazon
As *emblematic* of a nobler age.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

emblematically (em-ble-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an emblematic way; by way or means of emblems; in the manner of emblems; by way of allusive representation.

Others have spoken *emblematically* and hieroglyphically; and so did the Ægyptians, unto whom the phœnix was the hieroglyphick of the sun.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 12.

He took a great stone and put it up under the oak, *emblematically* joining the two great elements of masonry.
Swift.

emblematicalness (em-ble-mat'i-kal-nes), *n.* The character of being emblematical. *Bailey*, 1727.

emblematicize (em-ble-mat'i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emblematicized*, ppr. *emblematicizing*. [< *emblematic* + *-ize*.] To represent by or embody in an emblem; emblematize. [Rare.]

He [Giacomo Amiconi] drew the queen and the three eldest princesses, and prints were taken from his pictures, which he generally endeavoured to *emblematicize* by genii and cupids. *Walpole*, Anecdotes of Painting, iv. 3.

emblematist (em'blem-a-tist), *n.* [< L. *emblema(t-)*, emblem, + *-ist*.] A writer or an inventor of emblems.

Thus began the descriptions of griphins, basilisks, phœnix, and many more; which *emblematists* and heralds have entertained with significations answering their institutions. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 20.

Alciato, the famous lawyer and *emblematist*.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 133.

emblematize (em'blem-a-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emblematized*, ppr. *emblematizing*. [< L. *emblema(t-)*, emblem, + *-ize*.] To represent or express by means of an emblem: as, to *emblematize* a thought, a quality, or the like.

Anciently the sun was *emblematized* by a starry figure.
Bp. Hurd, Marks of Imitation.

emblement (em'ble-ment), *n.* [< OF. *emblaement*, *emblaiement*, *emblayement*, crop, harvest, < *emblaer*, *embleer*, *emblaier*, *emblayer*, also *emblader* (also, without prefix, *blāer*, *bleer*, *blayer*), F. *emblaver* (= It. *imbiadare*), < ML. *imbladare*, sow with grain, < L. *in*, in, + ML. *bladum* (> OF. *ble*, *blee*, *blef*, *bled*, F. *blé*, *bled* = Pr. *blat* = It. *biado*, *biada*), grain (orig. crop, as that which is taken away), orig. **ablatum*, neut. of L. *ablatus*, pp. of *auferre*, carry away: see *ablative*.] **1.** *pl.* In *law*, those annual agricultural products which demand culture, as distinguished from those which grow spontaneously; crops which require annual planting, or, like hops, annual training and culture. Emblements thus include corn, potatoes, and most garden vegetables, but not fruits, and generally not grass. They are deemed personal property, and pass as such to the executor or administrator of the occupier, instead of going with the land to his heir, if he die before he has cut, reaped, or harvested them; they also belong to the tenant when his tenancy has been terminated by an unexpected event without his agency, as by his death or that of his landlord.

If a tenant for his own life sows the lands, and dies before harvest, his executors shall have the *emblements*, or profits of the crop. *Blackstone*, Com., II. 8.

2. The right to such crops. — **Emblements Act**, an English statute of 1851 (14 and 15 Vict., c. 25), which enacted that, instead of having a right to emblements, a tenant under a tenant for life, on the determination of the tenancy, shall hold until the expiration of the then current year; that growing crops seized under execution shall be liable for accruing rent; that the tenant may remove his improvements unless the landlord elect to take them; and that in case a tithe-rent charge is unpaid the landlord may pay it and recover as on a simple contract.

emblemize (em'ble-mīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emblemized*, ppr. *emblemizing*. [< *emblem* + *-ize*.] Same as *emblematize*. Also spelled *emblemise*.

The demon lovers who seduce women to their ruin at once *emblemise* and punish the evil thoughts and feelings of their victims. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLII. 562.

embloom (em-blöm'), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *bloom*[1].] To cover or enrich with bloom. [Rare.]

emblossom (em-blos'um), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *blossom*.] To cover with blossoms. [Poetical.]

Sweet, O sweet, the warbling throng,
On the white *emblossom'd* spray!
Nature's universal song
Echoes to the rising day.
Cunningham, Day, A Pastoral.

embodier (em-bod'i-ėr), *n.* One who or that which embodies; one who gives form to anything. Formerly also *imbodier*.

He [Shakspere] must have been perfectly conscious of his genius, and of the great trust he imposed upon his native tongue as the *embodier* and perpetuator of it.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 165.

embodiment (em-bod'i-ment), *n.* [Formerly also *imbodiment*; < *embody* + *-ment*.] **1.** Investment with or manifestation through an animate body; incarnation; bodily presentation: as, metempsychosis is the supposed *embodiment* of previously existing souls in new forms; she is an *embodiment* of all the virtues.

The theory of *embodiment* serves several highly important purposes in savage and barbarian philosophy.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 113.

2. A bringing into or presentation in or through a form; formal expression or manifestation; formulation: as, the *embodiment* of principles in a treatise.

A visible memory of the past, and a sparkling *embodiment* of the present. *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 104.

Multiform *embodiments* of selfishness in unjust laws.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 451.

He [the Sultan] has no rights, for wrong can have no rights, and his whole position is the *embodiment* of wrong.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 415.

3. Collection or formation into an aggregate body; organization; an aggregate whole; incorporation; concentration: as, the *embodiment* of troops into battalions, brigades, divisions, etc.; the *embodiment* of a country's laws.

Our own Common Law is mainly an *embodiment* of the "customs of the realm."
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 529.

embody (em-bod'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *embodied*, ppr. *embodying*. [Formerly also *imbody*; < *em-*[1] + *body*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To invest with an animate body; lodge in a physical form; incarnate; hence, to give form to; formulate; coördinate the elements or principles of; express, arrange, or exemplify intelligibly or perceptibly: as, to *embody* thought in words; legislation is *embodied* in statutes; architecture is *embodied* art.

At this turn, sir, you may perceive that I have again made use of the Platonick hypothesis, that Spirits are *embodied*. *Glanville*, Witchcraft, § 11.

The soul while it is *embodied* can no more be divided from sin, than the body itself can be considered without flesh. *South*, Sermons, XI. i.

Morals can never be safely *embodied* in the constable.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 56.

Doctrines, we are afraid, must generally be *embodied* before they can excite a strong public feeling. *Macaulay*.

Even among ourselves *embodied* righteousness sometimes takes the same abstract form.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 388.

2. To form or collect into a body or united mass; collect into a whole; incorporate; organize; concentrate: as, to *embody* troops; to *embody* scattered traditions or folk-lore.

Recorded among the visits of kings and ambassadors in a precious chronicle that *embodied* the annals of all public events and copies of public documents.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 145.

We shall be able to fall back upon the Militia battalions, which will be at once *embodied*, and through whose ranks will be poured into the fighting ranks of the active army a continual supply of drilled and disciplined recruits. *Nineteenth Century*, XIX. 269.

=**Syn. 2.** To combine, compact, integrate, comprehend, comprise.

II. *intrans.* To unite into a body, mass, or collection; coalesce.

The idea of white, which snow yielded yesterday, and another idea of white from another snow to-day, put together in your mind, *embody* and run into one. *Locke*.

To *embody* against this court party and its practices.
Burke, Present Discontents.

embog (em-bog'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *embogged*, ppr. *embogging*. [< *em-*[1] + *bog*[1].] To plunge into or cause to stick in a bog; mire.

General Murray . . . got into a mistake and a morass, . . . was enclosed *embogged*, and defeated.
Walpole, Letters (1760), III. 392.

It would be calamitous for us, à propos of this matter, to get *embogged* in a metaphysical discussion about what real unity and continuity are. *W. James*, Mind, IX. 6.

embogue (em-bōg'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *embogued*, ppr. *emboguing*. [< Sp. *embocar*, enter by the mouth, or by a pass or narrow passage, = Pg. *embocar*, get into the mouth of a passage, = It. *imboccare*, feed, instruct, disembogue, = F. *emboucher*, put into the mouth, refl. disembogue, embogue (> *embouchure*, q. v.), < L. *in* (> Sp. *en*, etc.), in, + *bucca*, the cheek (> Sp. *boca*, Pg. *bocca*, It. *bocca*, F. *bouche*, the mouth): see *bucca*, and cf. *disembogue*.] To discharge itself, as a river, at its mouth; disembogue; debouch. [Rare or unused.]

emboil† (em-boil'), *v.* [< *em-*[1] + *boil*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To heat; cause to burn, as with fever.

Faynt, wearie, sore, *emboyled*, grieved, brent,
With heat, toyle, wounds, armes, smart, and inward fire,
That never man such mischiefes did torment.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 28.

II. *intrans.* To boil violently; hence, to rage with pride or anger.

The knight *emboyling* in his haughtie hart,
Knitt all his forces. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. iv. 9.

emboîtement (oṅ-bwot'moṅ), *n.* [F., a jointing, a fitting in, etc. (see def.), < *emboîter*, joint, fit in, lock (step), OF. *emboister*, lit. inclose as in a box: see *emboss*[3].] In *biol.*, the doctrine of generation promulgated by Bonnet, namely, the aggregation of living germs one within the other, and their detachment to produce new existences.

embola, *n.* Plural of *embolon*.

embolæmia, *n.* See *embolemia*.

embold† (em-bōld'), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *bold*.] To embolden.

But now we dare not shew our selfe in place,
Ne vs *embold* to dwel in company
There as our hert would loue right faithfully.
Court of Love.

embolden (em-bōl'dn), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *bold* + *-en*[1].] To give boldness or courage to; make bolder; encourage.

With these Persuasions they [Richard and Geoffery] pass over into Normandy, and join with their Brother Henry, who, *emboldned* by their Assistance, grows now more insolent than he was before. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 54.

It is generally seen among Privateers that nothing *imboldens* them sooner to mutiny than want.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 146.

Fame . . . so gentle, so retiring, that it seemed no more than an assured and *emboldened* modesty.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 54.

emboldener (em-bōl'dn-ėr), *n.* One who or that which emboldens.

embolemia, embolæmia (em-bō-lē′mi-ạ), *n.* [NL. *embolæmia*, < Gr. ἐμβολος, thrown in (see *embolism*, *embolus*), + αἷμα, blood.] The condition of the blood accompanying the formation of metabolic abscesses in pyemia.

Embolemus, *n.* See *Embolimus.*

emboli, *n.* Plural of *embolus.*

embolia[1] (em-bō′li-ạ), *n.*; pl. *embolię* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. ἐμβολή, insertion: see *embolism.*] Same as *embolism.*

embolia[2], *n.* Plural of *embolium.*

embolic (em-bol′ik), *a.* [< *embolus*, or *emboly*, + *-ic.*] 1. Inserted; intercalated; embolismic.—2. In *pathol.*, relating to embolism, or plugging of a blood-vessel.—3. Pertaining to emboly; characterized by or resulting from emboly.

The two-layered gastrula is as a rule developed from the blastosphere by . . . *embolic* invagination.
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 114.

embolimean, embolimic (em-bō-lim′ē-ạn, -ik), *a.* [< LL. *embolimæus*, inserted: see *embolism.*] Same as *embolismic.*

Emboliminæ (em-bol-i-mī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Embolimus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Proctotrypidæ*, having the hind wings lobed, the male antennæ 10-jointed, the female 13-jointed. There are two genera, *Embolimus* and *Pedinomma.* *Förster*, 1856.

Embolimus (em-bol′i-mus), *n.* [NL. (Westwood, 1833), also improp. *Embolemus*, < Gr. ἐμβλιμος, inserted, interpolated: see *embolism.*] A genus of parasitic hymenopterous insects, of the family *Proctotrypidæ*, typical of the subfamily *Emboliminæ*, characterized by the antennal scape, which is shorter than the first joint of the funicle. One North American and two European species are known. Usually spelled *Embolemus.*

Embolimus americanus, about five times natural size.

embolism (em′bō-lizm), *n.* [= F. *embolisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *embolismo*, < LL. *embolismus*, intercalation (also as adj. intercalary, an error for *embolimus*), as if < Gr. *ἐμβολισμός, < ἐμβόλιμος (LGr. also ἐμβολιμαῖος, > LL. *embolimæus*), inserted, intercalated (cf. ἔμβολος, something thrown or thrust in: see *embolus*, 2), < ἐμβάλλειν, throw in, put in, insert: see *embolus.*] 1. Intercalation; the insertion of days, months, or years in an account of time. The Greeks made use of the lunar year of 354 days, and to adjust it to the solar year of 365 days they added a lunar month every second or third year, which they called ἐμβόλιμος μὴν, or μὴν ἐμβόλιμος, intercalated month.

2. Intercalated time.—3. In *pathol.*, the obstruction of a vessel by a clot of fibrin or other substance abnormally present and brought into the current of the circulating medium from some more or less distant locality. Embolism commonly causes paralysis in the brain, with more or less of an apoplectic shock.—4. In *liturgics*, a prayer for deliverance from evil, inserted in almost all liturgies after the Lord's Prayer, as an expansion of or addition to its closing petition, whence the name. Also *embolismus.*

Also *embolia.*

embolismal (em-bō-liz′mal), *a.* [< *embolism* + *-al.*] Pertaining to intercalation; intercalated; inserted: as, an *embolismal* month.

embolismatic, embolismatical (em″bō-liz-mat′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [Irreg. < *embolism* + *-at-ic, -al.* The LGr. form ἐμβόλισμα(τ-) means 'a patch.'] Embolismic. *Scott.*

embolismic, embolismical (em-bō-liz′mik, -mi-kal), *a.* [< *embolism* + *-ic, -ical.*] Pertaining to or formed by intercalation or insertion; intercalated; inserted; embolic.

Twelve lunations form a common year, and thirteen the *embolismic* year. *Grosier*, China (trans.).

The [Hebrew] year is luni-solar, and, according as it is ordinary or *embolismic*, consists of twelve or thirteen lunar months, each of which has 29 or 30 days.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 677.

embolismus (em-bō-liz′mus), *n.* [LL. *embolismus*, insertion, intercalation: see *embolism.*] Same as *embolism*, 4.

The Lord's Prayer is followed, in almost all Liturgies, by a short petition against temptation, . . . which . . . was anciently known by the name of the *Embolismus.*
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 514.

embolite (em′bō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. ἐμβολή, an insertion (< ἐμβάλλειν, throw in, insert), + *-ite*[2].] A mineral consisting chiefly of the chlorid of silver and the bromide of silver, found in Chili and Mexico: so called because intermediate between cerargyrite and bromyrite.

embolium (em-bō′li-um), *n.*; pl. *embolia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. ἐμβόλιον, something thrown in, < ἔμβολος, thrown in: see *embolus.*] An outer or marginal part of the corium found in the hemelytra of certain heteropterous insects. It resembles the rest of the corium in consistence, and is separated from it only by a thickened rib or vein.

embolize (em′bō-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *embolized*, ppr. *embolizing.* [< *embolus* + *-ize.*] To cut off from the circulation by embolism.

Embolomeri (em-bō-lom′ē-rī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **embolomerus*: see *embolomerous.*] An order of extinct amphibians, having a set of vertebral centra interposed between the regular vertebral bodies, so that each vertebral arch has two centra, whence the name.

embolomerism (em-bō-lom′ē-rizm), *n.* [< *embolomer-ous* + *-ism.*] Formation of the vertebral column by means of intercentra between the centra; diplospondylism.

embolomerous (em-bō-lom′ē-rus), *a.* [< NL. **embolomerus*, < Gr. ἔμβολος, thrown in, + μέρος, part.] Thrown in, as intercalated centra or intercentra, between arch-bearing bodies of the vertebræ of the spinal column; having intercentra, as a spinal column; diplospondylic.

The caudal region is *embolomerous.*
E. D. Cope, Geol. Mag., II. 527.

embolon, embolum (em′bō-lon, -lum), *n.*; pl. *embola* (-lạ). [L. *embolum*, < Gr. ἔμβολον, neut., ἔμβολος, masc., the bronze beak or ram of a ship: see *embolus.*] 1. The beak of an ancient war-ship. It was made of metal, in various forms, and sharpened like the prow of a modern ram, so that it might pierce an enemy's vessel beneath the water-line.

Embolon.—Ulysses and the Sirens, from Greek red-figured hydria found at Vulci. (From "Monumenti dell' Instituto.")

2. Same as *embolus.*

embolophasia (em″bō-lō-fā′zi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔμβολος, thrown in, + φάσις, a saying, < φάναι = L. *fari*, speak.] In *rhet.*, the interjection into discourse of meaningless and usually more or less sonorous words.

embolum, *n.* See *embolon.*

embolus (em′bō-lus), *n.*; pl. *emboli* (-lī). [L., the piston of a pump, < Gr. ἔμβολος, masc., ἔμβολον, neut., anything pointed so as to thrust in easily, a peg, stopper, etc., prop. an adj., thrown or thrust in, or that may be thrown or thrust in, < ἐμβάλλειν, thrust in, throw in, < ἐν, in, + βάλλειν, throw.] 1. Something inserted into or acting within something else; that which thrusts or drives, as a piston or wedge.—2. The clot of fibrin obstructing a blood-vessel, causing embolism: as, capillary *emboli.*—3. The nucleus embloliformis of the cerebellum.

Also *embolon, embolum.*

emboly (em′bō-li), *n.* [< Gr. ἐμβολή, insertion, < ἐμβάλλειν, throw in: see *embolus.*] In *embryol.*, that mode of invagination by which a vesicular morula or blastosphere becomes a gastrula. It may be illustrated by the process of tucking half of a hollow india-rubber ball into the other half, and is effected by the more or less complete inclusion of the hypoblastic blastomeres within the epiblastic blastomeres, with the result of the diminution or abolition of the original blastocœle, the formation of an archenteron or primitive alimentary cavity with an orifice of invagination or blastopore, and thus the formation of a two-layered germ whose double walls consist of a hypoblastic endoderm and an epiblastic ectoderm, which is therefore a gastrula.

embondage† (em-bon′dāj), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *bondage.*] To reduce to bondage; enslave.

If the devill might have his free option, I believe he would ask nothing else but liberty to enfranchize all false Religions, and to *embondage* the true.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 4.

embonpoint (oṅ-bôṅ-pwaṅ′), *n.* [F., fullness, plumpness; orig. a phrase *en bon point*, in good condition: *en*, in; *bon*, good; *point*, point, degree, condition: see *in*[1], *bonus*, and *point.*] Exaggerated plumpness; rotundity of figure; stoutness: a euphemism for *fatness* or *fleshiness.*

A clearness of skin almost bloom, and a plumpness almost *embonpoint*, softened the decided lines of her features. *Charlotte Brontë*, The Professor, xviii.

The Queen [Victoria] was not very tall, but . . . until *embonpoint* overtook her, her figure was exquisitely beautiful. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLII. 285.

emborder (em-bôr′dėr), *v. t.* [Formerly also *imborder*; < *em-*[1] + *border.* Cf. OF. *emborder*, border, < *en-* + *bord*, border.] 1. To furnish, inclose, or adorn with a border.—2. To place as in a border; arrange as a border.

Thick-woven arborets and flowers
Imborder'd on each bank. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 438.

embordered (em-bôr′dėrd), *p. a.* [Formerly also *imbordered* (in heraldry also *embordured*); pp. of *emborder*, *v.*] Adorned with a border; specifically, in *her.*, having a border: an epithet used only when the border is of the same tincture as the field.

embosom (em-bůz′um), *v. t.* [Formerly also *imbosom*; < *em-*[1] + *bosom.*] 1. To take into or hold in the bosom; hold in nearness or intimacy; admit to the heart or affections; cherish.

This gracelesse man, for furtherance of his guile,
Did court the handmayd of my Lady deare,
Who, glad t' *embosome* his affection vile,
Did all she might more pleasing to appeare.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iv. 25.

2. To inclose; embrace; encircle.

His house *embosomed* in the grove.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, IV. i. 21.

The little kingdom of Navarre, *embosomed* within the Pyrenees. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

Safe-*embosomed* by the night.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 26.

emboss[1] (em-bos′), *v. t.* [Formerly also *imboss*; early mod. E. also *embosse*; < ME. *embossen*, *enbocen*, < OF. *embosser*, *enbocer*, swell or arise in bunches, emboss, < *en-* + *bosse*, a boss: see *boss*[1].] 1. To form bosses on; fashion relief or raised work upon; ornament with bosses or raised work; cover or stud with protuberances, as a shield.

To *enboce* thy Iowis [jaws] with mete is nat diewe [due].
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

I le onely now *emboss* my Book with Brass,
Dye 't with Vermilion, deck 't with Coperass.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

Dead Corps *imboss* the Vale with little Hills.
Cowley, Davideis, ii.

All crowd in heaps, as at a night alarm
The bees drive out upon each other's backs,
To *emboss* their hives in clusters.
Dryden, Don Sebastian.

Hammer needs must widen out the round,
And file *emboss* it fine with lily-flowers,
Ere the stuff grow a ring-thing right to wear.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 7.

2. To represent in relief or raised work; specifically, in *embroidery*, to raise in relief by inserting padding under the stitches. See *embossing.*

Exhibiting flowers in their natural colours, *embossed* upon a purple ground. *Scott.*

Whitewashed arcade pillars, on which were *embossed* the royal arms of Castile. *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 60.

emboss[1]† (em-bos′), *n.* [< *emboss*[1], *v.* Cf. *boss*[1], *n.*] A boss; a protuberance.

In this is a fountaine out of which gushes a river rather than a streeme, which ascending a good height breakes upon a round *embosse* of marble into millions of pearles.
Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 17, 1644.

emboss[2]† (em-bos′), *v. t.* [Appar. only in the following passage, in pp. *embost*, which appears to stand for **emboskt*, pp. of **embosk*, var. *imbosk*, in other senses; the proper form would be **embosk*, < OF. *embosquer* = Sp. Pg. *embos-car* = It. *imboscare*, ML. *imboscare*, hide in a wood, set in ambush. The older form, ME. *enbussen*, etc., appears in *ambush*, q. v.] To conceal in or as in a wood or thicket.

Like that self-gotten bird
In the Arabian woods *embost*,
That no second knows nor third.
Milton, S. A., l. 1700.

emboss[3]† (em-bos′), *v. t.* [Altered from reg. **emboist*, < OF. *emboister*, inclose, insert, fasten, put or shut up, as within a box, < *en*, in, + *boiste*, mod. F. *boîte*, a box: see *boist*[1], *bushel*[1],

box[2]. Cf. *embottement* and *embox*.] To inclose as in a box; incase; sheathe.

A knight her mett in mighty armes *embost*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 24.

The knight his thrillant speare againe assayd
In his bras-plated body to *embosse*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 20.

embossed (em-bost′), *p. a.* [Formerly also *imbossed*, *embost*, *imbost*; < ME. *embosed* (def. 6); pp. of *emboss*[1], *v.*] **1.** Formed of or furnished with bosses or raised figures: as, *embossed* leather; *embossed* writing.—**2.** In *bot.*, projecting in the center like the boss or umbo of a round shield or target.—**3.** Swollen; puffed up.

All the *embossed* sores, and headed evils,
That thou with licence of free foot hast caught,
Wouldst thou disgorge into the general world.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7.

4. In *entom.*, having several plane tracts of any shape elevated above the rest of the surface: said of the sculpture of insects.—**5.** In *glass-decoration*, grained.—**6†.** [The particular allusion in this use is uncertain; perhaps to the bubbles of foam which "emboss," as it were, the animal's mouth, or else to its puffed cheeks. See the extract from the "Babees Book" under *emboss*[1].] Foaming at the mouth and panting, as from exhaustion with running: a hunting term formerly applied to dogs and beasts of the chase.

Anone vppon as she these wordis saide,
Ther come an hert in att the chaunber dore
All *enbosed*. *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 80.

Like dastard Curres that, having at a bay
The salvage beast *embost* in wearie chace,
Dare not adventure on the stubborne pray,
Ne byte before. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. i. 22.

Huntsman, I charge thee, tender well my hounds:
Brach Merriman, the poor cur is *emboss'd*.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., i.

I am *embost*
With trotting all the streets to find Pandolfo.
J. Tomkins (?), Albumazar.

Embossed velvet. Same as *raised velvet* (which see, under *velvet*).

embosser (em-bos′ėr), *n.* One who or that which embosses; something used for producing raised figures or impressions.

The first form of Morse recorder was the *Embosser*.
Preece and Sivewright, Telegraphy, p. 67.

embossing (em-bos′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *emboss*[1], *v.*] **1.** The art or process of producing raised or projecting figures or designs in relief upon surfaces. A common method of embossing upon a wooden surface is by driving a blunt tool into the wood according to the desired pattern, then planing the surface down to the level of the sunken design, and afterward wetting it. The moisture causes the compressed portions forming the design to rise to their original height, and thus to project from the planed surface. Embossing on leather, paper, or cloth, as for book-covers, books for the blind, and various kinds of ornamental work, and also on metal, is usually effected by stamping with dies by means of an embossing- or stamping-press, or the bookbinders' arming-press. Embossing with the needle is done either by working over a pad made of cloth, sometimes in several thicknesses, or by stuffing with wool, hair, or the like, under the threads, as in couched work. See *embossing-machine*.

2. A raised figure or design; an embossment. [Rare.]

For so letters, if they be so farre off as they cannot be discerned, shew but as a duskish paper; and all engravings and *embossings* appear plain.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 878.

embossing-iron (em-bos′ing-ī″ėrn), *n.* A tool employed to produce a grained surface on marble.

embossing-machine (em-bos′ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* **1.** A system of heated rolls, the faces of which are cut with an ornamental design, used to impress the design on figured velvets and other fabrics.—**2.** A machine for ornamenting wood-surfaces by pressing hot molds upon the wet wood and burning in the pattern, the charcoal being afterward removed. In some machines engraved rolls are used in place of stamps, and the wood is steamed and passed between the rolls while hot.

3. A machine for embossing an ornamental design on boot- and shoe-fronts.

embossing-press (em-bos′ing-pres), *n.* An apparatus for stamping and embossing paper, cardboard, book-covers, leather, etc., and for erasing checks by destroying the texture of the paper on which they are written.

embossment (em-bos′ment), *n.* [< *emboss*[1] + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of embossing or forming protuberances or knobs upon a surface; the state of being embossed or studded.—**2.** A prominence like a boss; a knob or jutting point.

I wish, also, in the very middle, a fair mount, with three ascents and alleys, . . . which I would have to be perfect circles, without any bulwarks or *embossments*.
Bacon, Gardens (ed. 1887).

3. Relief; raised work.

The gold *enbossment* might indeed have been done by another, but not these heads, so true to the life, and of an art so far beyond any ability of mine, that I am tempted sometimes to think that he is in league with Vulcan.
W. Ware, Zenobia, I. 65.

The admission ticket for the City festival was a rich *embossment* from a specially cut die in the old French style of Louis XIV. *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 64, note.

embottle† (em-bot′l), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *bottle*[2].] To put in a bottle; confine in a bottle; bottle.

Stirom, firmest fruit,
Embottled (long as Priameian Troy
Withstood the Greeks) endures, ere justly mild.
J. Philips, Cider, ii.

embouchure (oṅ-bö-shür′), *n.* [F., < *emboucher*, put into the mouth, refl. flow out, discharge: see *embogue*.] **1.** The mouth of a river, etc.; the point of discharge of a flowing stream.

We approached Piteå at sunset. The view over the broad *embouchure* of the river, studded with islands, was quite picturesque. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 180.

At the entrance to Wolstenholme Sound, which, like most of these inlets, forms the *embouchure* of a glacier-river. *Schley and Soley*, Rescue of Greely, p. 6.

2. A mouthpiece. Specifically—(*a*†) The metal mounting of the opening of a purse. (*b*) In *music:* (1) The mouthpiece of a wind-instrument, especially when of metal. (2) The adjustment of the mouth of the player to such a mouthpiece. The intonation of certain instruments, such as the French horn, depends largely upon the player's embouchure.

embound† (em-bound′), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *bound*[1].] To shut in; inclose.

That sweet breath,
Which was *embounded* in this beauteous clay.
Shak., K. John, iv. 3.

embow (em-bō′), *v. t.* [Formerly also *imbow*; < *em-*[1] + *bow*[2].] To form like a bow; arch; bend; bow. [Archaic.]

I saw a bull as white as driven snowe,
With gilded hornes, *embowed* like the moone.
Spenser, Visions of the World's Vanity.

For *embowed* windows, I hold them of good use.
Bacon, Building (ed. 1887).

To walk the studious cloysters pale,
And love the high-*embowed* roof,
With antick pillars massy proof.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 157.

Dejected embowed. See *dejected*.—**Embowed-contrary,** in *her.*, same as *counter-embowed*.

embowel (em-bou′el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emboweled* or *embowelled*, ppr. *emboweling* or *embowelling*. [Formerly also *imbowel*; < *em-*[1] + *bowel*.] **1.** To inclose in another substance; embed; bury.

Deepe *emboweld* in the earth entyre.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. viii. 15.

2. [Equiv. to *disembowel*, q. v.] To remove the bowels or internal parts of; eviscerate.

Fossils, and minerals, that th' *embowel'd* earth
Displays. *J. Philips*, Cider, i.

P. Hen. Death hath not struck so fat a deer to-day,
Though many dearer, in this bloody fray;
Embowell'd will I see thee by and by;
Till then, in blood by noble Percy lie.
Falstaff. [Rising slowly.] *Embowelled!* if thou *embowel* me to-day, I'll give you leave to powder me and eat me to-morrow. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 4.

W. W. Known and approved for his Art of Embalming, having preserved the Corps of a Gentlewoman sweet and entire Thirteen Years, without *embowelling*.
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, Pref.

emboweler, emboweller (em-bou′el-ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *imboweler*, *imboweller*; < *embowel*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who disembowels.

embowelment (em-bou′el-ment), *n.* [Formerly also *imbowelment*; < *embowel* + *-ment*.] **1.** Evisceration.—**2.** *pl.* The bowels; viscera; internal parts.

What a dead thing is a clock, with its ponderous *embowelments* of lead and brass. *Lamb*, Old Benchers.

embower, imbower (em-, im-bou′ėr), *v.* [< *em-*[1], *im-*, + *bower*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To lodge or rest in or as in a bower.

The small birds, in their wide boughs *enbowring*,
Chaunted their sundrie tunes with sweet consent.
Spenser, tr. of Virgil's Gnat, l. 225.

2†. To form a bower. *Milton.*

II. *trans.* To cover with or as with a bower; shelter with or as with foliage; form a bower for.

A shady bank,
Thick over-head with verdant roof *inbower'd*.
Milton, P. L., ix. 1038.

A small Indian village, pleasantly *embowered* in a grove of spreading elms. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 96.

And the silent isle *imbowers*
The Lady of Shalott.
Tennyson, Lady of Shalott.

The *embowered* lanes, and the primroses and the hawthorn. *D. G. Mitchell*, Bound Together, i.

embowl (em-bōl′), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *bowl*[1].] To form into or as into a bowl; give a globular form to. [Rare.]

Long ere the earth, *embowl'd* by thee,
Beare the forme it now doth beare:
Yea, thou art God for ever, free
From all touch of age and year.
Sir P. Sidney, Ps. xc.

embowment† (em-bō′ment), *n.* [< *embow* + *-ment*.] An arch; a vault.

The roof all open, not so much as any *embowment* near any of the walls left. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 249.

embox (em-boks′), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *box*[2]. Cf. *emboss*[3].] To inclose in a box; box up; specifically, to seat or ensconce in a box of a theater. [Rare.]

Emboxed, the ladies must have something smart.
Churchill, Rosciad.

emboyssement†, *n.* A Middle English form of *ambushment*.

Then shuln ye euermo countrewaite *emboyssements*, and alle espiaile. *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.

embrace[1] (em-brās′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *embraced*, ppr. *embracing*. [Formerly also *imbrace*; < ME. *embracen*, *enbracen*, *enbrasen*, < OF. *embracer*, F. *embrasser* = Pr. *embrassar* = OSp. *embrasar*, *embrazar* (Sp. *abrazar*), embrace, = Pg. *embraçar*, take on the arm, as a buckler, = It. *imbracciare*, embrace, < ML. *imbrachiare*, take in the arms, embrace, < L. *in*, in, + *brachium*, arm: see *bracel*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To take, grasp, clasp, or infold in the arms; used absolutely, to press to the bosom, as in token of affection; hug; clip.

And but as he *enbraced* his horse nekke he hadde fallen to the erthe all vp-right. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 331.

Sir, I think myself happy in your acquaintance; and before we part, shall entreat leave to *embrace* you.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 225.

Strong Son of God, immortal Love,
Whom we, that have not seen thy face,
By faith, and faith alone, *embrace*.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Int.

He took his place upon the double throne,
She cast herself before him on her knees,
Embracing his.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 412.

2. To inclose; encompass; contain; encircle.

You'll see your Rome *embrac'd* with fire, before
You'll speak with Coriolanus. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 2.

Low at his feet his spacious plain is placed,
Between the mountain and the stream *embraced*.
Sir J. Denham.

A river sweeping round,
With gleaming curves the valley did *embrace*,
And seemed to make an island of that place.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 233.

3. Figuratively, to take. (*a*) To take or receive with willingness; accept as true, desirable, or advantageous; make one's own; take to one's self: as, to *embrace* the Christian religion, a cause, or an opportunity.

With shryfte of mouthe and pennaunce smerte
They wene ther blis for to *vmbrace*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 97.

I thought he would have *embraced* this opportunity of speaking to me. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 2.

O lift your natures up;
Embrace our aims; work out your freedom.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

(*b*) To receive or accept, though unwillingly; accept as inevitable.

I *embrace* this fortune patiently,
Since not to be avoided it falls on me.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 5.

Thurio, give back, or else *embrace* thy death;
Come not within the measure of my wrath.
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4.

4. To comprehend; include or take in; comprise: as, natural philosophy *embraces* many sciences.—**5†.** To hold; keep possession of; sway.

Even such a passion doth *embrace* my bosom:
My heart beats thicker than a feverous pulse.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 2.

6†. To throw a protecting arm around; shield.

See how the heavens, of voluntary grace
And soveraine favor towards chastity,
Doe succor send to her distressed cace;
So much high God doth innocence *embrace*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 29.

7. In *bot.*, to clasp with the base: as, a leaf *embracing* the stem.—**8.** In *zoöl.*, to lie closely in contact with (another part), imperfectly surrounding it. Thus, elytra are said to *embrace* the abdomen when their edges are turned over the abdominal margins; wings in repose *embrace* the body when they are closely appressed to it, curving down over the sides.

II. *intrans.* To join in an embrace.

While we stood like fools
Embracing, . . . out they came,
Trustees and Aunts and Uncles.
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

embrace[1] (em-brās′), *n.* [Formerly also *imbrace;* from the verb.] An inclosure or clasp with the arms; specifically, a pressure to the bosom with the arms; an embracement; a hug.

Now my *embraces* are for queens and princesses,
For ladies of high mark, for divine beauties.
Fletcher (and another?), Prophetess, iii. 1.

Roll'd in one another's arms, and silent in a last *embrace.*
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

embrace[2] (em-brās′), *v. t.* [< OF. *embraser, embracer,* F. *embraser,* set on fire, kindle, inflame, incite, instigate, < *en-* + *braise,* live coals: see *braize*[1]. Hence *embracer*[2], *embracery.*] In *law,* to attempt to influence corruptly, as a court or jury, by threats, bribes, promises, services, or entertainments, or by any means other than evidence or open argument.

Punishment for the person *embracing* [the embracer] is by fine and imprisonment; and for the juror so *embraced,* if it be by taking money, the punishment is (by divers statutes of the reign of Edward III.) perpetual infamy, imprisonment for a year, and forfeiture of the tenfold value. *Blackstone,* Com., IV. x.

embraced (em-brāst′), *p. a.* In *her.,* braced together; tied or bound together.

embracement (em-brās′ment), *n.* [Formerly also *imbracement;* < F. *embrassement,* < *embrasser,* embrace: see *embrace* and *-ment.*] **1.** The act of embracing; a grasp or clasp in the arms; a hug; an embrace. [Obsolescent.]

These beasts, fighting with any man, stand upon their hinder feet, and so this did, being ready to give me a shrewd *embracement.* *Sir P. Sidney.*

I should freelier rejoice in that absence wherein he won honour than in the *embracements* of his bed, where he would show most love. *Shak.,* Cor., i. 3.

Soft whisperings, *embracements,* all the joys
And melting toys
That chaster love allows.
B. Jonson, Masque of Hymen.

They were all together admitted to the *embracement,* and to kiss the feet of Jesus.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 340.

2. The act of taking to one's self; seizure; acceptance. [Rare.]

Such a benefactour is Almighty God, and such a tribute he requires of us; a ready *embracement* of, and a joyfull complacency in, his kindness. *Barrow,* Works, I. viii.

He shows the greatness
Of his vast stomach in the quick *embracement*
Of th' other's dinner. *Ford,* Lady's Trial, ii. 1.

3†. Extent of grasp; comprehension; capacity.

Nor can her [the soul's] wide *embracements* filled be.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul.

embracer[1] (em-brā′sėr), *n.* [Formerly also *imbracer;* < *embrace* + *-er*[1].] One who embraces.

The Neapolitan is accounted the best courtier of ladies, and the greatest *embracer* of pleasure of any other people.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 39.

embracer[2], **embraceor** (em-brā′sėr, -sọr), *n.* [Also *embrasor;* < OF. *embraceor, embraseor, embrasour, embraseur,* one who sets on fire, an incendiary, fig. one who inflames or incites, < *embraser, embracer,* F. *embraser,* set on fire, kindle, inflame, incite, instigate: see *embrace*[2].] In *law,* one who practises embracery.

embracery (em-brā′sėr-i), *n.* [Formerly also *imbracery;* < OF. (AF.) **embracerie,* < *embraser, embracer,* set on fire, kindle, inflame, incite, instigate: see *embrace*[2].] In *law,* the offense of attempting to influence a jury or court by any means besides evidence or argument in open court, such as bribes, promises, threats, persuasions, entertainments, or the like. It involves the idea of corruption attempted, whether a verdict is given or not, or whether the verdict is true or false.

embracing (em-brā′sing), *p. a.* Comprehensive; thorough. [Rare.]

The grasp of Pasteur on this class of subjects [ferments] was *embracing.* *Tyndall,* Life of Pasteur, Int., p. 24.

embracive (em-brā′siv), *a.* [< *embrace* + *-ive.*] Given to embracing; caressing. [Rare.]

Not less kind in her way, though less expansive and *embrasive,* was Madame de Montcontour to my wife.
Thackeray, Newcomes, lvii.

embraid[1]† (em-brād′), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *embread;* < *em-*[1] + *braid*[1].] To braid.

Her golden lockes, that late in tresses bright
Embreaded were for hindring of her haste,
Now loose about her shoulders hong undight.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vi. 18.

embraid[2]† (em-brād′), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *embrayde;* < *em-*[1] + *braid*[1], 5.] To upbraid.

To *embraide* them with their vnbelief, by this exaumple of a man being bothe a heathen and a souldier.
J. Udall, On Luke vii.

embrail (em-brāl′), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *brail.*] *Naut.,* to brail up. [Rare.]

And he who strives the tempest to disarm
Will never first *embrail* the lee yard-arm.
Falconer, Shipwreck, ii.

embranchement (F. pron. oṅ-bronsh′moṅ), *n.* [F.: see *embranchment.*] Same as *embranchment;* specifically, one of the main branches or divisions of the animal kingdom; a branch, phylum, or subkingdom.

The *embranchement* or sub-kingdom Mollusca.
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 632.

embranchment (em-brânch′ment), *n.* [< F. *embranchement,* a branching out, a branch, < *embrancher,* branch, < *en-* + *branche,* branch: see *branch.*] A branching out, as of trees; ramification; division.

This Fraternity with its *embranchments.*
D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together, v.

embrangle, imbrangle (em-, im-brang′gl), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *embrangled, imbrangled,* ppr. *embrangling, imbrangling.* [< *em-*[1], *im-,* + *brangle*[1].] To mix confusedly; entangle.

I am lost and *embrangled* in inextricable difficulties.
Bp. Berkeley, quoted by J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 66.

Physiology *imbrangled* with an inapplicable logic.
Coleridge.

The half-witted boy . . . undertaking messages and little helpful odds and ends for every one, which, however, poor Jacob managed always hopelessly to *embrangle.*
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 3.

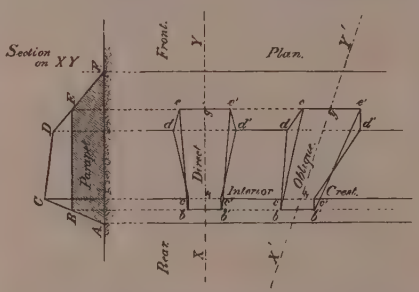
embranglement (em-brang′gl-ment), *n.* [< *embrangle* + *-ment.*] Entanglement.

embrasor, *n.* See *embracer*[2].

embrasure[1] (em-brā′zūr; in military use, em′brā-zūr), *n.* [< F. *embrasure,* an embrasure, orig. the skewing, splaying, or chamfreting of a door or window, < OF. *embraser,* skew, splay, or chamfer the jambs of a door or window (mod. F. *ébraser,* splay), < *en-* + *braser,* skew, chamfret.] **1.** In *arch.,* the enlargement of the aperture of a door or window on the inside of the wall, designed to give more room or admit more light, or to provide a wider range for ballistic arms.

Meanwhile apart, in the twilight gloom of a window's *embrasure,*
Sat the lovers, and whispered together.
Longfellow, Evangeline, i. 3.

2. In *fort.,* an opening in a wall or parapet through which guns are pointed and fired; the



Section and Plan of Embrasure.

A, E, E, F, section of parapet; *B, C, D, E,* elevation of one cheek of embrasure; *A, B,* genouillère; *B, E,* slope of sole; *X Y, X′ Y′,* directrices of embrasures; *c b b′ c′,* throat, or interior opening; *d e e′ d′,* mouth, or exterior opening; *x y,* axis; *c b e d, c′ b′ e′ d′,* cheeks or sides; *b b′ e′ e,* sole or bottom; *c c′ b′ b e e′ d′ d,* merlon; *b b,* sill. The widening of the embrasure toward the front is called the splay.

indent or crenelle of an embattlement. When the directrix (the line which bisects the sole) is perpendicular to the interior crest of the parapet, the embrasure is termed *direct;* when the directrix makes an acute angle with it, the embrasure is said to be *oblique.* The axis of an embrasure is that part of the directrix which lies within the boundaries of the sole. See *battlement.*

We saw . . . on the side of the Hill an old ruined parapet with four or five *embrasures.* *Cook,* Third Voyage, vi. 5.

Say, pilot, what this fort may be,
Whose sentinels look down
From moated walls that show the sea
Their deep *embrasures'* frown?
O. W. Holmes, Voyage of the Good Ship Union (1862).

embrasure[2]† (em-brā′zūr), *n.* [Irreg. < *embrace,* F. *embrasser,* + *-ure.*] An embrace.

Where injury of chance
Puts back leave-taking, . . . forcibly prevents
Our lock'd *embrasures.* *Shak.,* T. and C., iv. 4.

embrave† (em-brāv′), *v. t.* [Also *imbrave;* < *em-*[1] + *brave.*] **1.** To inspire with bravery; make bold.

Psyche, *embrav'd* by Charis' generous flame,
Strives in devotion's furnace to refine
Her pious self. *J. Beaumont,* Psyche, xvii., Arg.

Sage Moses first their wondrous might descry'd,
When, by some drops from hence *imbraved,* he
His triumph sung o'er th' Erythræan Tide.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 3.

2. To embellish; make fine or showy; decorate.

The faded flowres her corse *embrave.*
Spenser, Shep. Cal., November.

embrawn† (em-brân′), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *brawn.*] To make brawny or muscular.

It will *embrawne* and iron-crust his flesh.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 165).

embread†, *v. t.* Same as *embraid*[1].

embreathement (em-brē′ᴛʜment), *n.* [< *em-* + *breathe* + *-ment;* a lit. translation of L. *inspiratio(n-),* inspiration.] The act of breathing in; inspiration. [Rare.]

The special and immediate suggestion, *embreathement,* and dictation of the Holy Ghost. *W. Lee.*

embrew[1]† (em-brö′), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *brew*[1].] To strain or distil.

embrew[2]† (em-brö′), *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *imbrue.*

embright† (em-brīt′), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *bright*[1].] To make bright; brighten.

Mercy, co-partner of great George's throne,
Through the *embrighted* air ascendant flies.
Cunningham, On the Death of his Late Majesty.

embring-days† (em′bring-dāz), *n. pl.* Same as *embering-days.*

embrithite (em-brith′īt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐμβριθής,* heavy, weighty (< *ἐν,* in, + *βρίθος,* weight, < *βρίθειν,* be heavy, weigh down), + *-ite*[2].] A variety of the mineral boulangerite, from Nertchinsk in Siberia.

embroach† (em-brōch′), *v. t.* [< ME. *enbrochen,* put on the spit, < OF. *embrocher,* spit, broach, run through the body (= Sp. *embrocar* = It. *imbroccare:* see *embrocado*), < *en-* + *broche,* a broach, spit: see *broach.*] To put on the spit; broach.

Enbroche hit overtwert . .
And rost it browne.
Liber Cure Cocorum, p. 43.

embroaden (em-brô′dn), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *broaden.*] To broaden.

The *embroadened* brim [of the pelvis] found in certain savage tribes is a retention of a feature of adolescence.
Cleland, Nature, XXXVI. 598.

embrocado (em-brō-kä′dō), *n.* [A Spanish-looking modification of It. *imbroccata,* a thrust with the sword, a hit, pp. fem. of *imbroccare,* hit the mark, oppose, aim, = Sp. *embrocar* (pp. *embrocado*), fasten (a shoe in making) with tacks to the last, = F. *embrocher,* spit, broach, run through the body: see *embroach.*] A pass in fencing. *Halliwell.*

embrocate (em′brō-kāt), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *embrocated,* ppr. *embrocating.* [< ML. *embrocatus,* pp. of *embrocare* (> It. *embroccare* = Sp. Pg. *embrocar* = OF. *embroquer*), foment, < *embroca,* LL. *embrocha,* < Gr. *ἐμβροχή,* a fomentation, < *ἐμβρέχειν,* soak in, foment, < *ἐν,* in, + *βρέχειν,* wet, steep, rain, send rain: see *bregma.*] To moisten and rub, as a bruised or injured part of the body, with a liquid substance, as with liniment.

I *embrocated* the tumour with ol. litior and cham.
Wiseman, Surgery, i. 9.

embrocation (em-brō-kā′shọn), *n.* [Formerly *embrochation* (after the LL.); < OF. (and F.) *embrocation* = Sp. *embrocacion* = Pg. *embrocação* = It. *embrocazione,* < ML. *embrocatio(n-),* < *embrocare,* foment, < *embroca,* LL. *embrocha,* a fomentation: see *embrocate.*] **1.** The act of moistening and rubbing a bruised or injured part with some liquid substance.

Embrochation, a devise that physitions have to foment the head or any other part, with some liquor falling from aloft upon it, in manner of rain, whence it took its name.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, Expl. of Obscure Words.

2. The liquid with which an affected part is rubbed; a fomentation; liniment.

To scoure away the foule dandruffe, an *embrochation* of it [wild mint] and vinegre upon the head in the sun is counted singular. *Holland,* tr. of Pliny, xx. 14.

embroder†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *embroider.*

embroglio (em-brō′lyō), *n.* An erroneous form (imitating *embroil*) of *imbroglio.*

embroid† (em-broid′), *v. t.* [< ME. *embroyden, enbrouden, enbrowden, enbrauden, enbrawden,* < OF. *embroder,* embroider, < *en-* + *broder, border,* broider (cf. ME. *broyden, brouden,* etc., partly var. of *breiden, braiden,* braid): see *broid, broider,* and *border.*] Same as *embroider.*

Embrouded was he, as it were a mede,
Al ful of freshe floures, white and rede.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 89.

This woful lady ylerned had in youthe
So that she werken and *embrowden* couthe.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2352.

embroider (em-broi′dėr), *v. t.* [Formerly also *imbroider*, *embroder*, *imbroder;* extended with *-er*, as in *broider*, q. v., after *broidery*, *embroidery*, from earlier *embroid*.] **1.** To decorate with ornamental needlework. See *embroidery*.

His garment was disguysed very vayne,
And his *embrodered* Bonet sat awry.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 9.

Thou shalt *embroider* the coat of fine linen.
Ex. xxviii. 39.

Some *imbrodered* with white beads, some with Copper, other painted after their manner.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 130.

2. To work with the needle upon a ground; produce or form in needlework, as a flower, a cipher, etc.: as, to *embroider* silver stars on velvet.

The whole Chappell covered on the outside with cloth of Tissue: the gift, as appeareth by the arms *imbroydered* thereon, of the Florentine. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 132.

3. Figuratively, to embellish; decorate with verbal or literary ornament; hence, to falsify or exaggerate: as, the story has been considerably *embroidered*.

None of his writings are so agreeable to us as his Letters, particularly those which are written with earnestness, and are not *embroidered* with verses.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

embroiderer (em-broi′dėr-ėr), *n.* One who embroiders, in any sense of the word.

Their *embroiderers* are very singular workemen, who work much in gold and silver. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 122.

I am ashamed thus to employ my pen in correcting this *embroiderer*, who has stuffed his writings with so many lies that those who bear him the least ill-will are forced to blush at his fopperies and toyes.
North, Life of Qvoniambec.

embroidery (em-broi′dėr-i), *n.*; pl. *embroideries* (-iz). [< *embroider*, after *broidery*.] **1.** The art of working with the needle raised and ornamental designs in threads of silk, cotton, gold, silver, or other material, upon any woven fabric, leather, paper, etc. Embroidery has been used in all ages for the decoration of hangings and garments used for statues of divinities or in religious ceremonials; but its use in ordinary dress was especially developed during the middle ages in Europe, when garments entirely ornamented with the needle were worn by those who could afford them, and heraldry offered an opportunity for embroidery upon the surcoats and tabards of men-at-arms. The nations of Persia and the extreme East are the greatest masters of embroidery in modern times. The example most familiar to the West is the India shawl, for which see *cashmere* and *chudder*.

2. A design produced or worked according to this art.

Next these a youthful train their vows express'd,
With feathers crown'd, with gay *embroidery* dress'd.
Pope, Temple of Fame.

They wore cloaks of the richest material, covered with lace and *embroidery;* corked shoes, pantofles, or slippers, ornamented to the utmost of their means; and this extravagance was anxiously followed by men of all classes.
Fairholt, I. 256.

3. Variegated or diversified ornamentation, especially by the contrasts of figures and colors; ornamental decoration.

As if she contended to have the *embroidery* of the earth richer than the cope of the sky. *B. Jonson*, The Penates.

If the natural *embroidery* of the meadows were helpt and improved by art, a man might make a pretty landskip of his own possessions. *Spectator*, No. 414.

4. In *her.*, a hill or mount with several copings or rises and falls.—**Canadian, chain-stitch, chenille, cloth, cordovan embroidery.** See the qualifying words.—**Cut-cloth embroidery,** a kind of embroidery in which pieces of cloth cut in the shape of leaves, flowers, etc., are sewed upon a foundation, the whole being assisted by decorative edging-lines and the like in needlework. See *appliqué*, and *cloth appliqué*, under *cloth*.—**Danish embroidery.** See *Danish*.—**Darned embroidery,** a kind of embroidery in which a background of a somewhat open textile fabric is filled in by the needle with new threads, so as to make a solid and opaque surface in the form of the design. This is especially used for washable materials, such as muslin for curtains.—**Etching-embroidery.** See *etching*.

embroidery-frame (em-broi′dėr-i-frām), *n.* A frame on which material to be embroidered is fastened and stretched, so that it may not be drawn in the working.

embroidery-needle (em-broi′dėr-i-nē″dl), *n.* Any one of various large needles or implements of like character used in ornamental needlework and similar processes. The chenille embroidery-needle has a large open eye and a sharp point; the worsted- or wool-work needle, for use with canvas, is usually blunt, and has the eye nearly as large as in the former. For embroidery on solid materials the needle is thin and sharp, and has a long narrow eye; for crochet- and tambour-work the so-called needle is in reality a hook.

embroidery-paste (em-broi′dėr-i-pāst), *n.* An adhesive mixture used in embroidery to make materials adhere together, and also to stiffen the embroidery at the back. *Dict. of Needlework.*

embroil[1]† (em-broil′), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *broil*[1]. Appar. confused with *embroil*[2].] To broil; burn.

Fiery diseases, seated in the spirit, *embroile* the whole frame of the body. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 7.

That knowledge for which we boldly attempt to rifle God's cabinet should, like the coal from the altar, serve only to *embroil* and consume the sacrilegious invaders.
Decay of Christian Piety.

embroil[2] (em-broil′), *v. t.* [< OF. *embroillir*, *embrouillir*, *embrouillir*, become troubled, confused, or soiled, later and mod. F. *embrouiller* (= Sp. *embrollar* = Pg. *embrulhar* = It. *imbrogliare*), entangle, confuse, embroil, < *en-* + *brouiller*, confuse, jumble: see *broil*[2].] **1.** To mix up or entangle; intermix confusedly; involve. [Rare in this literal use.]

Omitted paragraphs *embroil'd* the sense,
With vain traditions stopp'd the gaping fence.
Dryden, Religio Laici, l. 266.

The Christian antiquities at Rome . . . are *embroiled* with fable and legend. *Addison.*

2. To involve in contention or trouble by discord; disturb; distract.

I had no design to *embroil* my kingdom in civil war.
Eikon Basilike.

It pleas'd God not to *embroile* and put to confusion his whole people for the perversness of a few.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxvi.

I verily believe it is the sad inequality of intellect that prevails that *embroils* communities more than any thing else. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 161.

embroil[2]† (em-broil′), *n.* [< *embroil*[2], *v.*] Perplexity; confusion; embarrassment. *Shaftesbury.*

What an *embroil* it had made in Parliament is not easy to conjecture. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 568.

embroilment (em-broil′ment), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *embrouillement* (= Pg. *embrulhamento* = It. *imbrogliamento*), < *embrouiller*, embroil: see *embroil*[2] and *-ment*.] The act of embroiling, or the state of being embroiled; a state of contention, perplexity, or confusion; disturbance; entanglement.

He [the Prince of Orange] was not apprehensive of a new *embroilment*, but rather wished it.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1678.

As minister to England during the war he [Adams] had largely contributed by his firmness and discretion to save the country from a foreign *embroilment*.
G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, II. 180.

embronze† (em-bronz′), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *bronze*.] To form or represent in bronze, as a statue.

Will you in largesses exhaust your store,
That you may proudly stalk the Circus o'er,
Or in the Capitol *embronz'd* may stand,
Spoil'd of your fortune and paternal land?
Francis, tr. of Horace's Satires, ii.

embrothel† (em-broth′el), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *brothel*[2].] To inclose or harbor in a brothel. [Rare.]

Men which choose
Law practice for mere gain, boldly repute
Worse than *embrothel'd* strumpets prostitute.
Donne.

embroude†, **embrowde**†, *v. t.* Middle English variants of *embroid*.

embrown (em-broun′), *v.* [Formerly also *imbrown;* < *em-*[1] + *brown*. Cf. OF. *embrunir*, darken, make brown or blackish, < *en-* + *brun*, brown.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make brown; darken.

Whence summer suns *embrown* the labouring swains.
Fenton, To Mr. Southern.

2. To make dark or obscure.

Where the unpierced shade
Imbrown'd the noontide bowers.
Milton, P. L., iv. 246.

II. *intrans.* To grow or become brown; acquire a brownish hue.

In the fields and woods, meanwhile, there were . . . signs and signals of the Summer: the darkening foliage; the *embrowning* grain. *Longfellow*, Kavanagh, xviii.

embrue† (em-brö′), *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *imbrue*.

embrute (em-bröt′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *embruted*, ppr. *embruting*. [Formerly also *imbrute;* < *em-*[1] + *brute*.] **I.** *trans.* To degrade to the condition of a brute; make brutal or like a brute; brutalize.

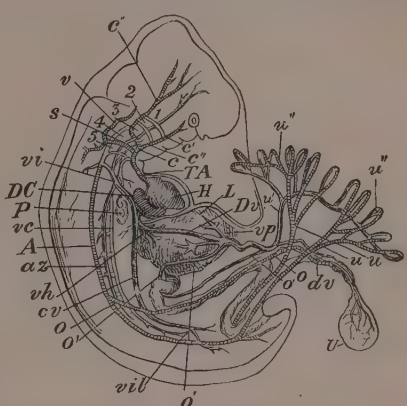
All the man *embruted* in the swine.
Cawthorne, Regulation of the Passions.

Mix'd with bestial slime,
This essence to incarnate and *imbrute*,
That to the highth of deity aspired!
Milton, P. L., ix. 166.

II. *intrans.* To fall or sink to the condition of a brute.

The soul grows clotted by contagion,
Imbodies, and *imbrutes*, till she quite lose
The divine property of her first being.
Milton, Comus, l. 468.

embryo (em′bri-ō), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *embrio* (also *embryon*, formerly also *embrion*); < F. *embryon* = Sp. *embrion* = Pg. *embryão* = It. *embrione*, < NL. *embryon*, erroneously taken, appar. at first by French writers, as *embryo(n-)*, as if from a Gr. **ἐμβρών*, but properly *embryon* (reg. L. **embryum*), < Gr. *ἔμβρυον* (stem *ἐμβρυ-*), the embryo, fetus, also applied to a newly born animal, neut. of *ἔμβρυος*, growing in, < *ἐν*, in, + *βρύειν*, swell, be full.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The fecundated germ of an animal in its earlier stages of development, and before it has assumed the distinctive form and structure of the



Early Human Embryo, giving diagrammatically the principal vessels antecedent to the establishment of the regular fetal circulation.

H, heart; *P*, lungs; *L*, liver; *TA*, the aortic trunk or cardiac aorta; *c*, *c'*, *c''*, common, external, and internal carotids; *s*, subclavian artery; *v*, vertebral artery; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, the aortic arches (the persistent left aortic arch hidden); *A*, subvertebral aorta; *o*, *o'*, omphalomeseraic artery and vein, to and from *U*, the umbilical vesicle with its vitelline duct, *dv*; *u*, *u*, the two hypogastric or umbilical arteries, with the ramifications, *u'*, *u''*, in the placenta; *u'*, umbilical vein; *vh*, hepatic vein; *cv*, inferior vena cava; *vil*, iliac veins; *az*, an azygous vein; *vc*, a posterior cardinal vein; *vi*, innominate vein; *vp*, portal vein; *Dv*, the ductus venosus; *DC*, a ductus Cuvieri. The anterior cardinal vein is seen beginning in the head and running down to the ductus Cuvieri, on the under side of the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

parent; a germ; a rudiment; in a more extended sense, a rudimentary animal during its whole antenatal existence. In the later stages of development, especially in man and the mammals generally, the name *fetus* commonly takes the place of *embryo*. In the cases of oviparous animals, the term *embryo* properly covers the whole course of development of the fecundated germ in the egg (which see, and see cut under *dorsal*): as, the hen's egg contained an *embryo* ready to hatch. By a late and loose, though now common, extension of the term, it is applied to various larval stages of some invertebrates, which in the course of their transformation are frequently so different from the parent as to be described as distinct species or genera: as, the *embryo* (first larval stage) of a cestoid worm.

The *embryos* of a man, dog, seal, bat, reptile, etc., can at first hardly be distinguished from each other.
Darwin, Descent of Man, I. 31.

2. In *bot.*, the rudimentary plant contained in the seed, the result of the action of pollen upon the ovule. It may be so rudimentary as to have apparently no distinction of parts; but even in its simplest form it consists virtually of a single internode of an axis, which upon germination develops at one extremity a leaf or leaves with a terminal bud, and a root at the other. In more developed embryos this initial internode or caulicle (often incorrectly called *radicle*) bears at one end one, two, or more rudimentary leaves called cotyledons, and often an initial bud or plumule. Also called *germ*. By recent authors the term is also applied to the developed oösporе in vascular cryptogams. See cuts under *albumen* and *cotyledon*.

3. The beginning or first state of anything, while yet in a rude and undeveloped condition; the condition of anything which has been conceived but is not yet developed or executed; rudimentary state: chiefly in the phrase *in embryo*.

There were Items of such a Treaty being *in Embrio*.
Congreve, Way of the World, i. 9.

The company little suspected what a noble work I had then *in embryo*. *Swift.*

A little bench of heedless bishops here,
And there a chancellor *in embryo*.
Shenstone, Schoolmistress.

Epispermic embryo. See *epispermic*.—**Syn.** *Fetus*, *Germ*, *Rudiment*. The first of these words is mainly applied to the embryos of viviparous vertebrates in the later stages of their development, when they are more subject to observation. *Germ* means especially the seed or fecundated

ovum, and scarcely extends beyond the early stages of an embryo. *Rudiment* is simply the specific application of a more general term to a germ or to the early, crude, or 'rude' stages of an embryo.

II. *a.* Being in the first or rudimentary stage of growth or development; incipient; embryonic: as, an *embryo* flower.

The *embryo* manor of the German tribesman, with its village of serfs upon it, might therefore, if the same practice prevailed, differ in three ways from the later manor.
Seebohm, Eng. Vil. Community, p. 341.

Embryo buds, in *bot.*, the hard nodules which occur in the bark of the beech, olive, and other trees, and are capable of developing leaves and shoots.

embryoctony (em-bri-ok′tǭ-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔμβρυον*, an embryo, + *-κτονία*, < *κτείνειν*, destroy.] In *obstet.*, the destruction of the fetus in the uterus, as in cases of impossible delivery.

embryogenic (em″bri-ǭ-jen′ik), *a.* Pertaining to embryogeny.

embryogeny (em-bri-oj′e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔμβρυον*, an embryo, + *-γένεια*, < *-γενής*, producing: see *-geny*.] The formation and development of the embryo; that department of science which treats of such formation and development.

Taxonomy ought to be the expression of ancestral development, or phylogeny, as well as of *embryogeny* and adult structure. *Huxley*, Encyc. Brit., II. 49.

embryogony (em-bri-og′ǭ-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔμβρυον*, an embryo, + *-γονία*, generation, < *-γονος*, producing, generating: see *-gony*.] Same as *embryogeny*.

embryograph (em′bri-ǭ-gráf), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔμβρυον*, embryo, + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument consisting of an ordinary microscope combined with a camera lucida for the purpose of accurately drawing the outlines of embryos and series of sections thereof. It is also used to reconstruct minute morphological and histological details on a large scale from series of microscopic sections. It was invented by Prof. His of Leipsic.

embryographic (em″bri-ǭ-graf′ik), *a.* [< *embryograph* + *-ic*.] Drawn or graphically represented by means of the embryograph.

embryography (em-bri-og′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔμβρυον*, an embryo, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] That department of anatomy which describes the embryo or treats of its development.

embryologic, embryological (em″bri-ǭ-loj′ik, -i-kạl), *a.* Of or pertaining to embryology.

The homologies of any being, or group of beings, can be most surely made out by tracing their *embryological* development, when that is possible.
Darwin, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 233.

embryologically (em″bri-ǭ-loj′i-kạl-i), *adv.* According to or as regards the laws or principles of embryology.

Is the hyppolais a warbler *embryologically*, or is he a yellow finch, connected with serins and canaries, who has taken to singing? *Kingsley*, Life, II. 203.

embryologist (em-bri-ol′ǭ-jist), *n.* [< *embryology* + *-ist*.] One who studies embryos; one versed in the principles and facts or engaged in the study of embryology.

embryology (em-bri-ol′ǭ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔμβρυον*, an embryo, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That department of science which relates to the development of embryos.

embryon (em′bri-ǫn), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *embrion*; < F. *embryon*: see *embryo*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The earlier form of *embryo*.

Let him e'en die; we have enough beside,
In *embrion*. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1.

The reverence I owe to that one womb
In which we both were *embrions*, makes me suffer
What's past.
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, i. 2.

Give me leave: I have
An *embryon* in my brain, which, I despair not,
May be brought to form and fashion.
Massinger, Great Duke of Florence, iii. 1.

I perceive in you the *embryon* of a mighty intellect which may one day enlighten thousands.
Shelley, in Dowden, I. 230.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *entom.*, a genus of leaf-beetles, of the family *Chrysomelidæ*, with one species, *E. griseovillosum*, of Brazil. *Thomson*, 1857.

II. *a.* Embryonic; rudimental; crude; not fully developed. [Archaic.]

Embryon truths and verities yet in their chaos.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., ii. 5.

For Hot, Cold, Moist, and Dry, four champions fierce,
Strive here for mastery, and to battel bring
Their *embryon* atoms. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 900.

Even the beings of his creation lie before him [Shakspere] in their *embryon* state.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 189.

embryonal (em′bri-ǫn-ạl), *a.* [< *embryon* + *-al*. This and the following forms in *embryon-* are etymologically improper, being based on the erroneous (NL.) stem *embryon-* instead of the proper stem *embry-*, *embryo-*.] Of or pertaining to an embryo, or to the embryonic stage of an organism.

Embryonal masses of protoplasm. *Bastian.*

The arms of men and apes, the fore legs of quadrupeds, the paddles of cetacea, the wings of birds, and the breast-fins of fishes are structurally identical, being developed from the same *embryonal* rudiments.
J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 460.

Embryonal vesicle, in *bot.*, the germ-cell within the embryo-sac which after fertilization is developed into the embryo. Also called *oösphere*.

embryonary (em′bri-ǫn-ạ̄-ri), *a.* [< *embryon* + *-ary*2.] Same as *embryonal*. [Rare.]

embryonate, embryonated (em′bri-ǫn-āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [< *embryon* + *-ate*1, *-ated*.] In the state of or formed like an embryo; relating to an embryo; possessing an embryo.

St. Paul could not mean this *embryonated* little plant, for he could not denote it by these words, "that which thou sowest," for that, he says, must die; but this little *embryonated* plant contained in the seed that is sown dies not. *Locke*, Second Reply to Bp. of Worcester.

embryonic (em-bri-on′ik), *a.* [< *embryon* + *-ic*.] Having the character or being in the condition of an embryo; pertaining or relating to an embryo or embryos; hence, rudimentary; incipient; inchoate: as, an *embryonic* animal, germ, or cell; *embryonic* development or researches; an *embryonic* scheme; civilization is in an *embryonic* state.

At what particular phase in the *embryonic* series is the soul with its potential consciousness implanted? is it in the egg? in the fœtus of this month or of that? in the new-born infant? or at five years of age?
E. R. Lankester, Degeneration, p. 68, note B.

embryonically (em-bri-on′i-kạl-i), *adv.* As regards an embryo; as or for an embryo; in an embryonic or rudimentary manner.

The dorsal or posterior fissure is formed . . . about the seventh day, . . . and accompanies the atrophy of the dorsal section of the *embryonically* large canal of the spinal cord. *M. Foster*, Embryology, i. 255.

embryoplastic (em″bri-ǭ-plas′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔμβρυον*, embryo, + *πλαστός*, < *πλάσσειν*, form.] Pertaining to the formation of the embryo.

embryo-sac (em′bri-ō-sak), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔμβρυον*, embryo, + *σάκκος*, L. *saccus*, sac.] **1.** In *bot.*, the reproductive cell of the ovule in phanerogams, containing the embryonal vesicle.—**2.** In *conch.*, same as *protoconch*.

embryoscope (em′bri-ǭ-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔμβρυον*, embryo, + *σκοπεῖν*, look at.] An instrument which is attached to an egg for the purpose of examining the embryo, a part of the shell being first removed, and the opening so made being hermetically closed by the apparatus, which has a glass disk in the middle through which the development of the germ during the first few days of its growth may be watched.

embryoscopic (em″bri-ǭ-skop′ik), *a.* [< *embryoscope* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the examination of embryos by means of the embryoscope.

embryotega (em-bri-ot′e-gạ̈), *n.* [NL., also *embryotegium*, < Gr. *ἔμβρυον*, the embryo, + *τέγος*, a roof.] In *bot.*, a small callosity near the hilum of some seeds, as of the date, canna, etc., which in germination gives way like a lid, emitting the radicle.

embryothlasta (em″bri-ǭ-thlas′tạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔμβρυον*, the embryo, + *θλαστός*, verbal adj. of *θλάειν*, break.] A surgical instrument for dividing the fetus to effect delivery. *Dunglison.*

embryotic (em-bri-ot′ik), *a.* Same as *embryonic*. [An ill-formed word, and little used.]

Foreseeing man would need the pressure of necessity to call forth his latent energies and develop his *embryotic* capacities. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 644.

embryotocia (em″bri-ǭ-tō′si-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔμβρυον*, the embryo, + *τόκος*, delivery.] Abortion. *Dunglison.*

embryotomy (em-bri-ot′ǭ-mi), *n.* [< NL. **embryotomia* (NGr. *ἐμβρυοτομία*), < Gr. *ἔμβρυον*, an embryo, + *τομή*, a cutting.] **1.** The dissection of embryos; embryological anatomy.—**2.** In *obstet.*, the division of the fetus in the uterus into fragments in order to effect delivery: an operation employed, for example, when the pelvis of the mother is too narrow to admit of natural delivery.

embryoust (em′bri-us), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔμβρυος*, growing in, neut. *ἔμβρυον*, an embryo: see *embryo*.] Same as *embryonal*.

Contemplation generates; action propagates. Without the first the latter is defective; without the last the first is but abortive and *embryous*. *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 14.

emburse†, *v. t.* See *imburse*.

embush†, *v.* An obsolete form of *ambush*.

embushment†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ambushment*.

To the cete unsene thay soghte at the gayneste,
And sett an *enbuschement*, als theme-selfe lykys.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3116.

embusy† (em-biz′i), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *embesy*, *enbesy*; < *em-*1 + *busy*.] To employ; keep busy.

In nedyll warke raysyng byrdes in bowres,
With vertue *enbesed* all tymes and howres.
Skelton, Garland of Laurel.

Whilst thus in battell they *embusied* were.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vii. 29.

emcristene†, *n.* A Middle English contracted form of *even-christian*.

The kyndenesse that myn *emcristene* kydde me fern gere,
Syxty sithe ich sleuthe haue for-gute hit sitthe.
Piers Plowman (C), viii. 46.

emet, *n.* A Middle English form of *eam*. *Chaucer.*

emeer, *n.* See *emir*.

emell†, **emelt**, *prep.* See *imell*.

emembrated† (ē-mem′brā-ted), *a.* [< ML. *emembratus*, pp. of *emembrare*, *exmembrare*, deprive of members, < L. *e*, *ex*, out, + *membrum*, member.] Gelded. *Bailey*, 1727.

emend (ē-mend′), *v. t.* [The same as *amend*, which is ultimately, while *emend* is directly, from the L.: = F. *émender* = Pr. *emendar* = Sp. Pg. *emendar* = It. *emendare*, < L. *emendare*, correct, amend: see *amend*.] **1.** To remove faults or blemishes from; free from fault; alter for the better; correct; amend. [Rare.]

A strong earthquake would shake them to a chaos, from which the successive force of the sun, rather than creation, hath a little *emended* them.
Feltham, Low Countries, ii.

2. To amend by criticism of the text; improve the reading of: as, this edition of Virgil is greatly *emended*.

He [Dübner, in his edition of Arrian] confines himself almost exclusively to *emending* such forms, etc., as are inconsistent with Arrian's own uniform usage in this same piece. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 204.

=**Syn.** *Improve*, *Better*, etc. See *amend*.

emendable (ē-men′da-bl), *a.* [< L. *emendabilis*, < *emendare*, emend: see *emend*. Cf. *amendable*.] Capable of being emended or corrected.

emendals (ē-men′dạlz), *n. pl.* [< *emend* + *-al*.] In the Society of the Inner Temple, London, England, a balance of money in the bank or stock of the houses, for the reparation of losses or other emergent occasions.

emendately† (ē-men′dāt-li), *adv.* [< **emendate*, adj., + *-ly*2, after L. adv. *emendate*, faultlessly, correctly, < *emendatus*, pp. of *emendare*, correct, emend: see *emend*.] Without fault; correctly.

The prynters herof were very desirous to have the Bible come forth as faultlesse and *emendatly* as the shortnes of tyme for the recognysing of the same wold require.
Taverner, Dedication to the King (Bible, 1539).

emendation (em-en- or ē-men-dā′shọn), *n.* [= OF. *emendation*, F. *émendation* = Pr. Sp. *emendacion* = It. *emendazione*; < L. *emendatio*(*n*-), < *emendare*, pp. *emendatus*, correct, emend: see *emend*.] **1.** The removal of errors; the correction of that which is erroneous or faulty; alteration for the better; correction.

The longer he lies in his sin without repentance or *emendation*. *Jer. Taylor.*

The question: By what machinery does experience at the beginning divide itself into two related parts, subjective and objective? would also require *emendation*.
J. Ward, Mind, XII. 569.

2. An alteration or correction, especially in a text: as, a new edition containing many *emendations*.

Containing the copy subjoined, with the *emendations* annexed to it. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, i.

=**Syn. 1.** Amendment, rectification, reformation.

emendator (em′en- or ē′men-dā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *émendateur* = Pr. *esmendador* = Sp. Pg. *emendador* = It. *emendatore*; < L. *emendator*, a corrector, < *emendare*, correct, emend: see *emend*.] One who emends; one who corrects or improves by removing faults or errors, as by correcting corrupt readings in a book or writing.

In the copies which they bring us out of the pretended original, there is so great an uncertainty and disagreement betwixt them, that the Roman *emendators* of Gratian themselves know not how to trust it.
Bp. Cosin, Canon of Holy Scriptures (1672), p. 123.

emendatory (ē-men′dā-tǫ-ri), *a.* [= It. *emendatorio*; < LL. *emendatorius*, corrective, < L.

emendator, a corrector: see *emendator*.] Concerned with the work of emending or correcting; amendatory.

He had what is the first requisite to *emendatory* criticism, that intuition by which the Poet's intention is immediately discovered. *Johnson*, Pref. to Shak.

emender (ē-men′dėr), *n.* One who emends.

emendicate† (ē-men′di-kāt), *v. t.* [< L. *emendicatus*, pp. of *emendicare*, obtain by begging, < *e*, out, + *mendicare*, beg: see *mendicant*.] To beg. *Cockeram.*

emerald (em′ę-rald), *n.* and *a.* [The term. altered after Sp., It., etc.; formerly also *emerant*, *emeraud*, *emraud*, *emerod*, *emrod*; < ME. *emeraude*, *emerade*, *emeraunde*, < OF. *esmeraude*, *esmeralde*, F. *émeraude* = Pr. *esmeralda*, *maracda*, *f.*, *maragde*, *maracde*, *maraude*, *meraude*, m., = Sp. Pg. *esmeralda* = It. *smeraldo* (ML. *esmaraldus*, *esmaraudus*, *esmerauda*, *esmaraudis*), < L. *smaragdus* (> directly E. *smaragd*, q. v.), < Gr. σμάραγδος, sometimes μάραγδος, a precious stone supposed to be the same as what is now known as the emerald. Cf. Skt. *marakata*, *marakta*, an emerald.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A variety of the mineral beryl, having a deep, clear green color, and when transparent highly prized as a gem. The peculiar shade of green which characterizes the emerald is probably due to the presence of a small amount of chromium. The finest emeralds come from the neighborhood of Muso, in the United States of Colombia, South America, where they occur in veins traversing clay-slate, hornblende-slate, and granite; they are also obtained in large crystals, though of less value as gems, in Siberia, and in Alexander county, North Carolina.

In that Lond Men fynden many fayre *Emeraudes* and y nowe. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 49.

The semes echon,
As it were a maner garnishing,
Was set with *emeraudes* one and one.
Flower and Leaf, l. 142.

2. The name in Great Britain of a size of printing-type, intermediate between minion (which is larger) and nonpareil (which is smaller), and measuring 138 lines to the foot. It is not used in the United States.—**3.** In *entom.*, one of several small green geometrid moths, as the grass emerald, *Pseudoterpna pruinata*, and the Essex emerald, *Phorodesma smaragdaria*.—**Emerald-green.** See *green*.—**Lithia emerald**, or **emerald spodumene**, an emerald-green variety of spodumene, also called *hiddenite*, from Alexander county, North Carolina. It is used as a gem.

II. *a.* Of a bright green, like emerald.

My sliding chariot stays,
Thick set with agate, and the azurn sheen
Of turkis blue and *emerald* green.
Milton, Comus, l. 894.

That vast expanse of *emerald* meadow. *Macaulay.*

Thro' which the lights, rose, amber, *emerald*, blue,
Flush'd. *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

Emerald copper. See *dioptase*.—**Emerald Isle**, Ireland: so called from its verdure. The epithet is said to have been first applied to it by Dr. William Drennan of Belfast, in the beginning of the nineteenth century, in his poem called "Erin."—**Emerald nickel.** See *nickel*.

emerald-fish (em′ę-rald-fish), *n.* A fish, *Gobionellus oceanicus*, with a short, anteriorly convex head, and with a faint dusky streak along the sides, a dark bar below the eye, and a bright-blue and greenish tongue exhibiting reflections like an emerald. It is found in the Caribbean sea and the gulf of Mexico.

emeraldine (em′ę-ral-din), *n.* [< *emerald* + *-ine*².] In *dyeing*, a dark-green color produced on fabrics printed with aniline black, by treating the pieces with acids before the black has been completely developed.

emerald-moth (em′ę-rald-môth), *n.* A moth of the genus *Hipparchus*, or some related genus: so called from the grass-green color.

emerant (em′ę-rant), *n.* and *a.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) variant of *emerald*.

As still was her look, and as still was her ee,
As the stillness that lay on the *emerant* lea.
Hogg, Queen's Wake, Bonny Kilmeny.

emerase (em′ę-rās), *n.* A piece of armor for the shoulder or arm, probably the gusset of the armpit.

emeraud¹†, **emeraude**¹†, *n.* and *a.* Obsolete forms of *emerald*.

emeraud²†, **emeraude**²†, *n.* See *emerod*².

emerge (ē-mėrj′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *emerged*, ppr. *emerging*. [= F. *émerger* = Pr. *emerger* = Sp. Pg. *emergir* = It. *emergere*, < L. *emergere*, rise out, rise up, < *e*, out, + *mergere*, dip, merge: see *merge*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To rise from or out of anything that surrounds, covers, or conceals; come forth; appear, as from concealment; come into view, as into a higher position or state: as, to *emerge* from the water or from the ocean; the sun *emerges* from behind a cloud, or from an eclipse; to *emerge* from poverty, obscurity, or misfortune.

Thetis, not unmindful of her son,
Emerging from the deep, to beg her boon,
Pursued their track. *Dryden*, Iliad, i.

Then from ancient gloom *emerged*
A rising world. *Thomson.*

Through the trees we glide,
Emerging on the green hill-side.
M. Arnold, Resignation.

Many of the univalves here at San Lorenzo were filled and united together by pure salt, probably left by the evaporation of the sea-spray, as the land slowly *emerged*. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, ii. 268.

2. To issue; proceed.

The rays *emerge* more obliquely out of the second refracting surface of the prism. *Newton*, Opticks.

3. To come into existence; pass from being in cause to being in act.

Contrary opposition *emerges* when a plurality of propositions can severally deny the original enouncement. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

II.† *trans.* To immerge; sink. [Rare; an error for *immerge*.]

Their souls are *emerged* in matter, and drowned in the moistures of an unwholesome cloud. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 700.

emergement† (ē-mėrj′ment), *n.* [< *emerge* + *-ment*.] Something that rises suddenly into view; an unexpected occurrence.

Go it would, as fast as one man could convey it in speech to another all the town over; it being usually observed that such *emergements* disperse in rumor unaccountably. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 401.

emergence (ē-mėr′jens), *n.* [= F. *émergence* = Sp. Pg. *emergencia* = It. *emergenza*; < L. *emergen(t-)s*, ppr.: see *emergent*, *a.*] **1.** The act of rising from or out of that which covers or conceals; a coming forth or into view.

We have read of a tyrant who tried to prevent the *emergence* of murdered bodies. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

The white colour of all refracted light, at its very first *emergence*, . . . is compounded of various colours. *Newton*, Opticks.

The sulphate of lime may have been derived . . . from the evaporation of the sea-spray during the *emergence* of the land. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, ii. 273.

2. In *bot.*, an outgrowth or appendage upon the surface of an organ, as the prickles and glandular hairs of roses.—**3**†. An emergency; exigency.

But let the *emergence* be passed when they need my head and hand, and they only know me as son of the obscure portioner of Glendearg. *Scott*, Abbot, iii.

emergency (ē-mėr′jen-si), *n.* and *a.* [As *emergence*: see *-ence*, *-ency*.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *emergencies* (-siz). **1**†. Same as *emergence*, 1.

The *emergency* of colours, upon coalition of the particles of such bodies as were neither of them of the colour of that mixture whereof they are ingredients, is very well worth our attentive observation. *Boyle*, Colours.

2. A sudden or unexpected happening; an unforeseen occurrence or condition; specifically, a perplexing contingency or complication of circumstances.

Most of our rarities have been found out by casual *emergency*. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xix.

A man must do according to accidents and *Emergencies*. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 116.

The uncertainty and ignorance of things to come makes the world new unto us by unexpected *emergencies*. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 25.

The *emergency* which has convened the meeting is usually of more importance than anything the debaters have in their minds, and therefore becomes imperative to them. *Emerson*, Eloquence.

3. A sudden or unexpected occasion for action; exigency; pressing necessity.

In any case of *emergency* he would employ the whole wealth of his empire. *Addison*, Freeholder.

4†. Something not calculated upon; an unexpected gain; a casual profit.

The rents, profits, and *emergencies* belonging to a Bishop of Bath and Wells. *Heylin*, Life of Laud, p. 159.

=**Syn. 3.** *Crisis*, etc. (see *exigency*); pinch, strait.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or provided for an emergency; dealing with or for use in emergencies: as, an *emergency* man; an *emergency* wagon.

Everybody remembers the events of the autumn of 1880; how "boycotting" was inaugurated to coerce Captain Boycott, and "*emergency* men" were established to raise the siege of his farm and save his crops. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 117.

emergent (ē-mėr′jent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *émergent* = Sp. Pg. It. *emergente*; < L. *emergen(t-)s*, ppr. of *emergere*, rise out, rise up: see *emerge*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Rising from or out of anything that covers or surrounds; coming forth or into view; protruding.

That love that, when my state was now quite sunk,
Came with thy wealth and weighed it up again,
And made my *emergent* fortune once more look
Above the main. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, i. 1.

The mountains huge appear
Emergent, and their broad bare backs upheave
Into the clouds. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 286.

Glimpses of temple-fronts *emergent* on green hill-slopes among almond-trees. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 187.

Specifically—(*a*) In *bryology*, rising slightly above the perichætium: applied to the capsule. (*b*) In *lichenology*, protruding through the cortical layer.

2. Issuing or proceeding.

The stoics held a fixed unalterable course of events; but then they held also, that they fell out by a necessity *emergent* from and inherent in the things themselves. *South*, Sermons.

3. Coming suddenly; sudden; casual; unexpected; hence, calling for immediate action or remedy; urgent; pressing.

She [Queen Elizabeth] composed certain prayers herself upon *emergent* occasions. *Bacon*, Collectanea of Queen Elizabeth.

To break and distribute the bread of life according to the *emergent* necessities of that congregation. *Donne*, Sermons, x.

It chanced that certain *emergent* and rare occasions had devolved on him to stand forth to maintain the Constitution, to vindicate its interpretation, to vindicate its authority. *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 324.

This is an elementary text-book, . . . on the maintenance of health, with the rudiments of anatomy and physiology, and the treatment of *emergent* cases. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 705.

Emergent year, the epoch or date whence any people begin to compute time: as, our *emergent year* is the year of the birth of Christ. [Rare.]

II. *n.* That which emerges or comes forth; that which appears or comes into view; a natural occurrence. [Rare.]

No particular *emergent* or purchase to be employed to any seuerall profite, vntill the common stocke of the companie shall be furnished. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 228.

There are many ways in which the properties of a mass differ from those of its molecules; the chief of these is, that some properties are *emergents*, not resultants. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iv. § 49.

emergently (ē-mėr′jent-li), *adv.* As occasion demands; on emergence; by emergency.

The particulars, whether of case or person, are to be considered occasionally and *emergently* by the judges. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 387.

emergentness (ē-mėr′jent-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being emergent. [Rare.]

emeril (em′ę-ril), *n.* [Earlier form of *emery*, q. v.] **1**†. Emery.

Whose [Jersey's] venom-hating ground
The hard'ned *emeril* hath, which thou abroad dost send. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, i. 53.

2. A glaziers' diamond.

emerited† (ē-mer′i-ted), *a.* [< L. *emeritus*, having served out one's time: see *emeritus*.] Retired from the public service after serving a full term.

I had the honour to lay one of the first foundation stones of that royal structure, erected for the reception and encouragement of *emerited* and well-deserving seamen. *Evelyn*, III. vii. § 15.

emeritus (ē-mer′i-tus), *a.* and *n.* [L. *emeritus*, having served out one's time (originally applied to a soldier or public functionary who had served out his time and retired from the public service); as a noun, one who has served out his time, pp. of *emereri*, serve out one's time, also obtain by service, < *e*, out, + *mereri*, serve, earn, merit: see *merit*.] **I.** *a.* Having served out one's time; having done sufficient service; discharged with honor from the performance of public duty on account of infirmity, age, or long service, but retained on the rolls: as, a professor *emeritus*; a rector *emeritus*.

Even after he [Josiah Quincy] had passed ninety, he would not claim to be *emeritus*, but came forward to brace his townsmen with a courage and warm them with a fire younger than their own. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 97.

II. *n.*; pl. *emeriti* (-tī). **1.** In *Rom. hist.*, a soldier or public functionary who had served out his time and retired from service. Such servants were entitled to some remuneration answering to modern half pay. Hence—**2.** One who has served out his time or done sufficient service; one who has been honorably discharged from public service or from a public office, as an officer in a university or college, usually with continuance of full or partial emolument. [Rare.]

emerod¹†, **emeroid**†, *n.* [ME. *emeraude*, *emerowde*, etc., < OF. *emmeroide*, < L. *hæmorrhois*,

a hemorrhoid: see *hemorrhoid.*] Obsolete forms of *hemorrhoid.*

The men that died not were smitten with the *emerods.*
1 Sam. v. 12.

emerod[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *emerald.*

An *emerod* estimated at 50,000 crowns.
North, tr. of Plutarch, Life of Augustus.

emeroude†, *n.* A Middle English form of *emerald. Chaucer.*

emersed (ē-mėrst'), *a.* [< L. *emersus*, pp. of *emergere*, rise out: see *emerge.*] In *bot.*, standing out of or raised above water; raised partially above surrounding leaves: applied to the capsules of mosses.

emersion (ē-mėr'shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **emersio(n-)* (for which *emersus*, a coming out), < *emergere*, pp. *emersus*, emerge: see *emerge.*] **1.** The act of emerging; emergence: chiefly used in contrast with *immersion*, etc.

The mersion also in water and the *emersion* thence, doth figure our death to the former, and receiving to a new life.
Barrow, Doctrine of the Sacraments.

Emersion upon the stage of authorship. *De Quincey.*

The theory of slow *emersion* and immersion of continents and islands — some of them, at least — cannot yet be overthrown. *Science*, VII. 303.

2. In *astron.*: (*a*) The reappearance of a heavenly body after an eclipse or occultation; also, the time of reappearance: as, the *emersion* of the moon from the shadow of the earth; the *emersion* of a star from behind the moon. (*b*) The heliacal rising of a star — that is, its reappearance just before sunrise after conjunction with the sun. *Pliny*, Nat. Hist. (trans.), xviii. 25.

Emersonian (em-ėr-sō'ni-ạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling Ralph Waldo Emerson, an American philosopher and poet (1803–1882), or his writings.

To be *Emersonian* is to be American.
N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 166.

Displaying in "conversations" the *Emersonian* jewels and transcendental wares. *Athenæum*, No. 3152, p. 372.

II. *n.* An admirer of Ralph Waldo Emerson or of his writings; a follower of Emerson.

It is irritating to the *Emersonians* to be compelled to admit that his strain has any essential quality.
The Century, XXVII. 930.

emery (em'ę-ri), *n.* [Formerly *emeril* (the form *emery* being accom. to mod. F. *émeri*); = D. *amaril*, < OF. *emeril*, mod. F. *émeril* and *émeri* = Sp. Pg. *esmeril* (= G. *schmergel*, *schmirgel*, *smirgel* = Sw. Dan. *smergel*), < It. *smeriglio* (with dim. term.), < Gr. *σμύρις*, *σμίρις* (also *σμῆρις*, as if < *σμᾶν*, wipe, rub), emery.] A granular mineral substance belonging to the species corundum, which when pure consists of alumina with slight traces of various metallic oxids. Emery, however, is in general not pure corundum, but mechanically mixed with more or less magnetite or hematite. It occurs in very hard nodules or amorphous masses in various parts of the world, but the chief supply comes from Asia Minor and the Grecian archipelago. Its principal use is in grinding and polishing glass, stone, and metal surfaces. For use the stone is usually crushed to a powder of varying degrees of fineness, which is attached as a coating to paper, cloth, wood, etc. The solid stone itself, however, is sometimes used, worked into suitable shape. — **Corn emery**, the coarsest grade of emery, used in machine-work.

emery-board (em'ę-ri-bōrd), *n.* Cardboard-pulp mixed with emery-dust and cast in cakes.

emery-cake (em'ę-ri-kāk), *n.* A preparation of emery used upon the surfaces of buff- and glaze-wheels. It is composed of emery mixed with suet and beeswax.

emery-cloth (em'ę-ri-klôth), *n.* A fabric coated with hot glue and dusted with powdered emery, used for smoothing metallic surfaces.

emery-paper (em'ę-ri-pā″pėr), *n.* Paper prepared like emery-cloth.

emery-stick (em'ę-ri-stik), *n.* A stick covered with emery-grains or emery-dust, used for facing or polishing metal surfaces.

emery-stone (em'ę-ri-stōn), *n.* A mixture of gum shellac and emery or emery and clay, used for emery-wheels.

emery-wheel (em'ę-ri-hwēl), *n.* A grinding- or polishing-wheel the face of which is coated with emery, is covered with emery-cloth or emery-paper, or is formed of emery-stone. Sometimes called *corundum-wheel.*

Emesa (em'e-sạ), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1803), < L. *Emesa*, Gr. Ἔμεσα, a city of Syria, now *Hems.*] The typical genus of the family *Emesidæ. E. longipes* is a common species in the United States.

emesid (em'e-sid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the family *Emesidæ*: as, an *emesid* bug; an *emesid* fauna. *P. R. Uhler.*

II. *n.* One of the *Emesidæ.*

Emesida (ē-mes'i-dạ), *n. pl.* Same as *Emesinæ.*

Emesidæ (ē-mes'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Emesa* + *-idæ.*] A family of heteropterous insects, of the reduvioid group, characterized by the extremely slender body, with filamentous middle and hind legs, and spinous fore legs adapted for seizing.

Emesinæ (em-e-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Emesa* + *-inæ.*] The typical subfamily of *Emesidæ*, having a single claw on the fore tarsus. Also *Emesida.*

emesis[1] (em'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔμεσις*, a vomiting, < *ἐμέειν*, vomit: see *emetic.*] In *pathol.*, the act of vomiting; discharge from the stomach by the mouth.

Emesis[2] (em'e-sis), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1808). Cf. *Emesa.*] In *zoöl.*, a genus of butterflies, of the family *Erycinidæ. E. fatima* is the typical species, and there are several others, all South American.

emet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *emmet.*

emetia (ē-mē'shi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < *emet(ic)* + *-ia.*] Same as *emetine.*

emetic (ē-met'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *emetick*; = F. *émétique* = Sp. *emético* = Pg. It. *emetico*, < L. *emeticus*, < Gr. *ἐμετικός*, causing vomit, < *ἔμετος*, vomiting, < *ἐμεῖν* (√**Fεμ-*) = L. *vomere*, vomit: see *vomit.*] **I.** *a.* Inducing vomiting.

The violent *emetick* and cathartick properties of antimony. *Boyle*, Works, II. 123.

Emetic weed, the *Lobelia inflata*, a plant possessing powerful emetic qualities, and a noted quack medicine in some parts of the United States.

II. *n.* A medicine that induces vomiting.

Indirect *emetics*, which excite vomiting by their action on the medulla oblongata, act also on other parts of the nervous system. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

emetical (ē-met'i-kạl), *a.* [< *emetic* + *-al.*] Same as *emetic.* [Rare.]

emetically (ē-met'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In such a manner as to excite vomiting.

We have not observed a well-prepared medicine of duly refined silver to work *emetically* even in women and girls. *Boyle*, Works, I. 330.

emeticize (ē-met'i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emeticized*, ppr. *emeticizing.* [< *emetic* + *-ize.*] To cause to vomit. Also spelled *emeticise.* [Rare.]

Eighty out of the 100 patients became thoroughly ill; 20 were unaffected. The curious part of it is that, with very few exceptions, the 80 *emeticised* subjects were men, while the strong-nerved few who were not to be caught with chaff were women.
Philadelphia Ledger, Dec. 31, 1887.

emetine (em'e-tin), *n.* [< *emet(ic)*, in allusion to its emetic action, + *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid found in ipecacuanha, and forming its active principle. It is white, pulverulent, and bitter, soluble in hot water and alcohol, and in large doses intensely emetic. In smaller doses it acts as an expectorant, and in still smaller quantities as a stimulant to the stomach. Also *emetia.*

emetocathartic (em'e-tō-ka-thär'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< *emetic* + *cathartic.*] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, producing vomiting and purging at the same time.

II. *n.* In *med.*, a remedy producing vomiting and purging at the same time.

emetology (em-e-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔμετος*, vomiting (see *emetic*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The medical study of vomiting and emetics.

emetomorphia (em″e-tō-môr'fi-ạ), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἔμετος*, vomiting (see *emetic*), + NL. *morphia.*] Same as *apomorphine.*

emeu, *n.* See *emu*[1].

émeute (F. pron. ā-mėt'), *n.* [F., a disturbance, riot, < L. *emota*, fem. of *emotus*, pp. of *emovere*, move, stir, agitate, disturb: see *emove, emotion.*] A seditious commotion; a riot; a tumult; an outbreak.

emew, *n.* See *emu*[1].

E. M. F. In *elect.*, a common abbreviation of *electromotive force.*

In a circuit of uniform temperature, if metallic, the sum of the *E. M. F.* is zero by the second law of thermodynamics. *Nature*, XXX. 595.

emforth†, *prep.* A Middle English contracted form of *evenforth. Chaucer.*

emgalla, emgallo (em-gal'ạ, -ō), *n.* [Native African.] The wart-hog of southern Africa, *Phacochœrus æthiopicus.*

emicant† (em'i-kant), *a.* [< L. *emican(t-)s*, ppr. of *emicare*, break forth, spring out, become conspicuous, < *e*, out, + *micare*, quiver, sparkle: see *mica.*] Beaming forth; sparkling; flying off like sparks; issuing rapidly.

Here thou almighty vigour didst exert;
Which *emicant* did this and that way dart,
Through the black bosom of the empty space.
Sir R. Blackmore, Creation, vii.

emication† (em-i-kā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *emicatio(n-)*, < *emicare*, break forth: see *emicant.*] A sparkling; a flying off in small particles or sparks, as from heated iron or fermenting liquors.

Thus iron in aqua fortis will fall into ebullition, with noise and *emication.* *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

emiction (ē-mik'shọn), *n.* [< L. *e*, out, + *mictio(n-)*, *minctio(n-)*, < *mingere*, pp. *mictus*, *minctus*, urinate: see *micturition.*] **1.** Same as *micturition.* — **2.** Urine. [Rare in both uses.]

emictory (ē-mik'tọ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [As *emiction* + *-ory.*] **I.** *a.* Promoting the flow of urine.

II. *n.*; pl. *emictories* (-riz). A medicine which promotes the flow of urine.

emiddes†, *prep.* A Middle English form of *amidst.*

Emidosaurii, *n. pl.* See *Emydosauria.*

emigrant (em'i-grạnt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *émigrant* = Sp. Pg. It. *emigrante* (= D. G. Dan. Sw. *emigrant*, n.), < L. *emigran(t-)s*, ppr. of *emigrare*, move away, emigrate: see *emigrate.* Cf. *immigrant.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Moving from one place or country to another for the purpose of settling there: as, an *emigrant* family: used with reference to the country from which the movement takes place. See *immigrant.* — **2.** Pertaining to emigration or emigrants: as, an *emigrant* ship.

II. *n.* One who removes his habitation from one place to another for settlement; specifically, one who quits one country or region to settle in another.

Along the Sussex roads, in coaches, in waggons, in fish-carts, aristocrat *emigrants* were pouring from revolutionary France. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 7.

We are justified in taking the elder Winthrop as a type of the leading *emigrants*, and the more we know him, the more we learn to reverence his great qualities, whether of mind or character.
Lowell, Oration, Harvard, Nov. 8, 1886.

Bounty emigrant. See *bounty.* — **Emigrant aid societies**, in *U. S. hist.*, societies formed in the northern United States by opponents of the extension of slavery, especially in 1854, to assist free-state emigrants to Kansas with the means of maintaining themselves against the opposition of slaveholding immigrants into that Territory.

emigrate (em'i-grāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *emigrated*, ppr. *emigrating.* [< L. *emigratus*, pp. of *emigrare*, move away, remove, depart from a place, < *e*, out, + *migrare*, move, remove, depart: see *migrate.* Cf. *immigrate.*] To quit one country, state, or region and settle in another; remove from one country or region to another for the purpose of residence: as, Europeans *emigrate* to America; the inhabitants of New England *emigrate* to the Western States.

The cliff-swallow alone of all animated nature *emigrates* eastward. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 99.

From Russia none can *emigrate* without permission of the czar. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 175.

The Puritan settlers of New England *emigrated* at infinite pain and cost for the single purpose of founding a truly Christian government.
A. A. Hodge, in New Princeton Rev., III. 39.

= **Syn.** *Immigrate*, etc. See *migrate.*

emigrate†, *a.* [< L. *emigratus*, pp.: see the verb.] Having wandered forth; wandering; roving.

But let our souls *emigrate* meet,
And in abstract embraces greet.
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 228.

emigration (em-i-grā'shọn), *n.* [= D. *emigratie* = G. Dan. Sw. *emigration*, < F. *émigration* = Sp. *emigracion* = Pg. *emigração* = It. *emigrazione*, < LL. *emigratio(n-)*, a removal from a place, < L. *emigrare*, move away, emigrate: see *emigrate.*] **1.** Removal from one country or region to another for the purpose of residence, as from Europe to America, or from one section of the United States to another.

I hear that there are considerable *emigrations* from France; and that many, quitting that voluptuous climate and that seductive Circean liberty, have taken refuge in the frozen regions, and under the British despotism of Canada. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

2. A body of emigrants: as, the Irish *emigration.* — **3.** A going beyond or out of the accustomed place.

For however Jesus had some extraordinary transvolations and acts of *emigration* beyond the times of his even and ordinary conversation, yet it was but seldom.
Jer. Taylor, Great Exemplar, An Exhortation, § 12.

It is doubtful whether there is any addition caused by *emigration* of white corpuscles from the blood-vessels.
Proc. Roy. Soc., XXXVIII. 91.

emigrational (em-i-grā'shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *emigration* + *-al.*] Relating to emigration.

emigrator (em'i-grā-tọr), *n.* [< *emigrate* + *-or.*] An emigrant. [Rare.]

émigré (ā-mē-grā'), *n.* [F., pp. of *émigrer*, < L. *emigrare*, emigrate: see *emigrate.*] An emi-

grant: applied specifically to those persons, chiefly royalists, who became refugees from France during the revolution which began in 1789.

A decree of the convention had issued against Talleyrand during his stay in England. He was an *émigré*.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 31.

Emilian (ē-mil'ian), *a.* [< It. *Emilia* (see def.), so called from the *Via Æmilia*, < L. *Via Æmilia*, a road (an extension of the Via Flaminia) which traversed the heart of Cisalpine Gaul, built by M. *Æmilius* Lepidus, Roman consul, 187 B. C.] Relating or pertaining to Emilia, a compartimento or general geographical division of the kingdom of Italy, lying north of the Apennines and south of the Po, and named from the ancient Via Æmilia, or Æmilian Way, which passes through it. It comprises the northern part of the former Papal States (the Romagna) and the former duchies of Parma and Modena.

eminence (em'i-nens), *n.* [= D. *eminentie* = G. *eminenz* = Dan. *eminence* = Sw. *eminens*, < OF. *eminence*, F. *éminence* = Pr. Sp. *eminencia* = It. *eminenza*, < L. *eminentia*, excellence, prominence, < *eminen(t-)s*, excellent, prominent, eminent: see *eminent*.] **1.** A part rising or projecting beyond the rest or above the surface; something protuberant or prominent; a projection: as, the *eminences* on or in an animal body. See phrases below, and *eminentia*.

They must be smooth, almost imperceptible to the touch, and without either *eminence* or cavities.
Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

Specifically — **2.** A conspicuous place or situation; a prominent position; especially, a hill or height of ground affording a wide view.

As he had lived, so he died in public; expired upon a cross, on the top of an *eminence* near Jerusalem.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. i.

The temple of honour ought to be seated on an *eminence*. *Burke*.

3. Elevation as regards rank, worth, accomplishment, etc.; exalted station or repute; more generally, a high degree of distinction in any respect, good or bad: as, to attain *eminence* in a profession, or in the annals of crime.

The *eminence* of the Apostles consisted in their powerfull preaching, their unwearied labouring in the Word, their unquenchable charity.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

High on a throne of royal state . . .
Satan exalted sat, by merit raised
To that bad *eminence*. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 6.

Where men cannot arrive at *eminence*, religion may make compensation by teaching content. *Tillotson*.

Whatever storms may rage in the lower regions of society, rarely do any clouds but clouds of incense rise to the awful *eminence* of the throne. *Irving*, Granada, p. 22.

4. Supreme degree. [Rare.]

Whatever pure thou in the body enjoy'st
(And pure thou wert created), we enjoy
In *eminence*. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 624.

5. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a title of honor attached by a consistorial decree of 1630 exclusively to cardinals and to the master of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem: usually with a capital.

His *Eminence* was indeed very fond of his poet.
Bp. Hurd, Notes on Epistle to Augustus.

Louis (turns haughtily to the Cardinal). Enough!
Your *eminence* must excuse a longer audience.
Bulwer, Richelieu, iv.

Articular eminence of the temporal bone. See *articular*. — **Canine eminence.** See *canine*. — **Collateral eminence.** See *collateral*. — **Eminence of Doyère,** in *anat.*, the small elevation at the point of the muscle-fiber where the nerve-fiber enters the sarcolemma. — **Iliopectineal eminence.** See *iliopectineal*. = **Syn. 1.** Height, elevation.

eminency (em'i-nen-si), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *eminencie*; as *eminence*: see *-ence*, *-ency*.] Same as *eminence*. [Now rare.]

The late most grievous cruelties . . . occasioned the writing of the enclosed letters to his majesty, and these other to your *eminency*. *Milton*, To Cardinal Mazarin.

His *eminencie* aboue others hath made him a man of Worship, for hee had neuer beene prefer'd, but that hee was worth thousands.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, An Alderman.

The glory and *eminencies* of the Divine love, manifested in the incarnation of the Word eternal.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 28.

You are to become a body politick, using amongst yourselves civil government, and are not furnished with persons of special *eminency* above the rest.
John Robinson, in New England's Memorial, p. 28.

eminent (em'i-nent), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *eminent*; = D. G. Dan. Sw. *eminent*, < OF. *eminent*, F. *éminent* = Sp. Pg. It. *eminente*, < L. *eminen(t-)s*, prominent, eminent, excellent, ppr. of *eminere*, stand out, project, excel, < *e*, out, + *minere*, project, jut. Cf. *imminent*, *prominent*.] **1.** Prominent; standing out above other things; high; lofty. [Now rare.]

Thys Citie of Jherusalem ys a ffayer *Emynent* Place, for it stondith vpon suche a grounde, That from whens so ever a man comyth ther he must nedys ascende.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 37.

Both sides of the Kings Chariot were adorned with Images of gold and siluer; two being most *eminent* among them; the one, of Peace, the other, of Warre.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 373.

Mischief, 'gainst goodness aim'd, is like a stone,
Unnaturally forc'd up an *eminent* hill,
Whose weight falls on our heads and buries us.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, iv. 4.

The two children . . . tumbled laughing over the grassy mounds which were too *eminent* for the short legs to bestride. *Hawthorne*, Doctor Grimshawe, i.

2. High in rank, office, worth, or public estimation; conspicuous; highly distinguished: said of a person or of his position: as, an *eminent* station; an *eminent* historian or poet. It is rarely used in a bad sense.

Censure is the tax a man pays to the public for being *eminent*. *Swift*, Thoughts on Various Subjects.

These objections, though sanctioned by *eminent* names, originate, we venture to say, in profound ignorance of the art of poetry. *Macaulay*.

3. Conspicuous; such as to attract attention; manifest: as, the judge's charge was characterized by *eminent* fairness; an *eminent* example of the uncertainty of circumstantial evidence.

Those whom last thou saw'st
In triumph and luxurious wealth are they
First seen in acts of prowess *eminent*
And great exploits. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 789.

The avenging principle within us will certainly do its duty upon any *eminent* breach of ours, and make every flagrant act of wickedness, even in this life, a punishment to itself. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xvi.

4. Supreme; controlling; unrestrained by higher right or authority: chiefly in the phrase *eminent domain* (which see, under *domain*). = **Syn. 1.** Elevated. — **2.** *Illustrious*, *Renowned*, etc. See *famous*.

eminentia (em-i-nen'shi-ạ), *n.*; pl. *eminentiæ* (-ē). [L., eminence: see *eminence*.] In *anat.*, an eminence; a prominence; a protuberance. — **Eminentia capitata,** the head of a bone; specifically, the radial head of the humerus. Also called *capitellum* and *capitulum*. See cut under *capitellum*. — **Eminentia cinerea,** the lower prominent portion of the ala cinerea. — **Eminentia iliopectinea,** the iliopectineal eminence. — **Eminentia intercondylea,** the spine of the tibia. — **Eminentia papillaris, pyramidalis,** or **stapedii,** the pyramid of the tympanum. — **Eminentia symphysis,** the prominent lower border of the middle of the chin, one of the most marked features of man as distinguished from other mammals.

eminential (em-i-nen'shal), *a.* [< *eminence* (L. *eminentia*) + *-al*.] **1.** Containing or pertaining to something eminently. — **2.** In *anat.*, pertaining to an eminentia; prominent or protuberant. — **Eminential equation,** an equation which by means of indeterminate coefficients expresses several independent equations.

eminently (em'i-nent-li), *adv.* **1.** In an eminent degree; in a manner to attract observation; so as to be conspicuous and distinguished from others: as, to be *eminently* learned or useful.

They in whomsoever these vertues dwell *eminently* need not Kings to make them happy, but are the architects of thir own happiness. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxi.

The highest flames are the most tremulous; and so are the most holy and *eminently* religious persons more full of awfulness and fear. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 72.

When two races, both low in the scale, are crossed, the progeny seems to be *eminently* bad.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 21.

2. As used by the older philosophical writers, in the highest possible degree; perfectly; absolutely; in a sovereign manner: said especially of the production of an effect by a cause infinitely superior to it.

emir (e-mēr'), *n.* [Also written *emeer*, and, esp. in ref. to present rulers having this title, *ameer*, *amir*; = D. G. Dan. Sw. *emir* = F. *émir* = Sp. *emir*, *amir* = Pg. *emir* = It. *emiro*, < Turk. *āmir* = Pers. Hind. *amīr*, < Ar. *amīr*, *emīr*, a commander, ruler, chief nobleman, prince: see *ameer*, and cf. *admiral*.] **1.** Among Arabs and other Mohammedan peoples, a chief of a family or tribe; a ruling prince. See *ameer*.

The book of Job shows that, long before letters and arts were known to Ionia, these vexing questions were debated . . . under the tents of the Idumean *emirs*.
Macaulay, Von Ranke's Hist. of the Popes.

2. Specifically, a title sometimes given to the descendants of Mohammed.

An *emir* by his garb of green. *Byron*, The Giaour.

3. In Turkey, with a specific designation of office or duty, a head of a department of government; a chief officer.

emirate (e-mēr'āt), *n.* [< *emir* + *-ate*[3].] The office or rank of an emir.

emissarium (em-i-sā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *emissaria* (-ạ). [NL., neut. of L. *emissarius*, taken in lit. sense: see *emissary*.] In *anat.*, an emissary (def. II., 3); specifically, an emissary vein. — **Emissarium Santorini,** or **emissarium parietale.** See *emissary veins*, under *emissary*.

emissary (em'i-sā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *émissaire* = Sp. *emisario* = Pg. It. *emissario*, n., < L. *emissarius*, sent out (as adj., first in LL.), as a noun, a scout, spy, emissary, in LL. also an attendant, < L. *emittere*, pp. *emissus*, send out: see *emit*.]

I. *a.* **1.** Emitting; sending out; furnishing an outlet. — **2.** Of or pertaining to one sent on a mission; exploring; spying.

You shall neither eat nor sleepe;
No, nor forth your window peepe
With your *emissarie* eye.
B. Jonson, Underwoods, No. 8.

Emissary veins (*emissaria Santorini*), the veins traversing the cranial walls, and connecting the veins on the outside of the skull with the sinuses of the dura mater.

II. *n.*; pl. *emissaries* (-riz). **1.** A person sent on a mission, particularly a private mission or business; an agent employed for the promotion of a cause or of his employer's interests: now commonly used in a bad or contemptuous sense, and usually implying some degree of secrecy or chicanery.

P. jun. What are *emissaries*?
Tho. Men employed outward, that are sent abroad
To fetch in the commodity.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, i. 1.

Its [popery's] *emissaries* are very numerous, and very busy in corners, to seduce the unwary.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. xv.

Christian communities send forth their *emissaries* of religion and letters.
D. Webster, Speech at Plymouth, Dec. 22, 1820.

2. An outlet for water; a channel by which water is drawn from a lake: as, the *emissary* of the Alban lake. — **3.** In *anat.*, that which emits or sends out; a vessel through which excretion takes place; an excretory or emunctory: chiefly used in the plural. Also *emissarium*. = **Syn. 1.** *Spy*, *Emissary*. A *spy* is one who enters an enemy's camp or territories to learn the condition of the enemy; an *emissary* may be a secret agent employed not only to detect the schemes of an opposing party, but to influence their councils. A *spy* in war must conceal his true character, or he may suffer death if detected; an *emissary* may in some cases be known as the agent of an adversary without incurring similar hazard.

emissaryship (em'i-sā-ri-ship), *n.* [< *emissary* + *-ship*.] The office of an emissary. *B. Jonson*.

emissilet, *a.* That may be cast or sent. *Bailey*, 1727.

emission (ē-mish'on), *n.* [= F. *émission* = Sp. *emision* = Pg. *emissão* = It. *emissione*, < L. *emissio(n-)*, a sending out, < *emissus*, pp. of *emittere*, send out: see *emit*.] **1.** The act of emitting, or of sending or throwing out; a putting forth or issuing: as, the *emission* of light from the sun or other luminous body; the *emission* of steam from a boiler; the *emission* of paper money.

Because Philosophers may disagree
If sight *emission* or reception be,
Shall it be thence inferr'd I do not see?
Dryden, Hind and Panther.

Plants climb by three distinct means, by spirally twining, by clasping a support with their sensitive tendrils, and by the *emission* of aerial rootlets.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 182.

2. That which is emitted, or sent or thrown out.

An inflamed heap of stubble, glaring with great *emissions*, and suddenly stooping into the thickness of smoke.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 23.

Specifically — (*a*) In *finance*, an amount or quantity of any representative of value issued or put into circulation; an issue: as, the entire *emission* (of coin, bank-notes, or the like) has been called in or redeemed; the first, second, and third *emissions* of United States notes issued during the civil war. (*b*) In *physiol.*, a discharge, especially an involuntary discharge, of semen. — **Theory of emission,** Newton's theory of the nature of light as being an emission of particles from the luminous body. Also called the *corpuscular theory*. See *light*, and *undulatory theory*, under *undulatory*.

emissitious† (em-i-sish'us), *a.* [< L. *emissitius*, better *emissicius*, send out (*oculi emissicii*, prying, spying eyes), < *emissus*, pp. of *emittere*, send out.] Looking or narrowly examining; prying.

Malicious mass-priest, cast back those *emissitious* eyes to your own infamous chair of Rome.
Bp. Hall, Honour of Married Clergy, ii. § 8.

emissive (ē-mis'iv), *a.* [< L. *emissus*, pp. of *emittere*, send out (see *emit*), + *-ive*.] 1. Sending out; emitting; radiating, as light.

But soon a beam, *emissive* from above,
Shed mental day, and touch'd the heart with love.
Brooke, tr. of Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered, i.

2. Pertaining to Newton's explanation of light by the theory of emission. See *emission*.

The other two theories equally suppose the non-existence of a vacuum; according to the *emissive* or corpuscular theory, the vacuum is filled by the matter itself of light, heat, etc. *W. R. Grove*, Corr. of Forces.

Emissive power, radiating power.

emissivity (em-i-siv'i-ti), *n.* [< *emissive* + *-ity*.] Emissive or radiating power. [Rare.]

The *emissivity* of a body for any radiation is equal to the absorptive power for the same radiation at any one temperature. *Tait*, Light, § 309.

emissory (em'i-sō-ri), *a.* [< NL. as if **emissorius*, < ML. *emissor*, one who sends out, < L. *emissus*, pp. of *emittere*, send out.] Sending or conveying out; emissive.

emit (ē-mit'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emitted*, ppr. *emitting*. [= F. *émettre* = Sp. *emitir* = Pg. *emittir* = It. *emettere*, < L. *emittere*, send out, emit, < *e*, out, + *mittere*, send: see *missile*, etc. Cf. *admit*, *amit*[2], *commit*, *demit*[1], *demit*[2], *dimit*, *permit*, *remit*, *transmit*.] 1. To send forth; throw or give out; vent: as, fire *emits* heat and smoke; boiling water *emits* steam; the sun and stars *emit* light.

The dying lamp feebly *emits* a yellow gleam.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 4.

While yon sun *emits* his rays divine.
Mickle, tr. of Camoens's Lusiad, ii.

A baker's oven, *emitting* the usual fragrance of sour bread. *Hawthorne*, Marble Faun, v.

A body absorbs with special energy the rays which it can itself *emit*. *Tyndall*, Light and Elect., p. 78.

2. To let fly; discharge; dart or shoot. [Rare.]

Pay sacred Rev'rence to Apollo's Song;
Lest wrathful the far-shooting God *emit*
His fatal Arrows.
Prior, tr. of Second Hymn of Callimachus.

3. To issue, as an order or a decree; issue for circulation, as notes or bills of credit.

That a citation be valid, it ought to be decreed and *emitted* by the judge's authority. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

No state shall . . . *emit* bills of credit.
Constitution of United States, Art. i. § 10.

To emit a declaration, in *Scots criminal law*, in the case of a person suspected of having committed a crime, to give an account of himself before a magistrate, usually the sheriff, which account is taken down in writing and made use of at the trial of the accused.

emittent (ē-mit'ent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *emitten(t-)s*, ppr. of *emittere*, send out: see *emit*.]
I. *a.* Emitting; emissive. [Rare.]
II. *n.* One who or that which emits.

They did it [bleeding one animal into another] yesterday before the society, very successfully also, upon a bull-mastiff and a spaniel, the former being the *emittent*, the other the recipient. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 237.

emmanché (e-moṅ-shā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *emmancher*, put a handle on, haft, < *en-* + *manche*, a handle, haft, = Sp. Pg. *mango* = It. *manico*, < ML. *manicus* (cf. equiv. dim. L. *manicula*), a handle, < L. *manus*, hand.] In *her.*: (*a*) Having a handle: said of a weapon, as an ax, when the head and the handle or staff are of different tinctures. (*b*) Decorated with a doublet: said of the field.

emmantle† (e-man'tl), *v. t.* [< *em-*[2] + *mantle*.] 1. To cover as with a mantle; envelop; protect.

The world, and this, which by another name men have thought good to call heauen (under the pourprise and bending cope whereof all things are *emmantelled* and covered). *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, i. 1.

2. To place round, by way of fortification; construct as a defense.

Besides the walls that he caused to be built and *emmantelled* about other towns. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxix. 1.

Emmanuel (e-man'ū-el), *n.* 1. See *Immanuel*. —2. An ointment much used in the latter part of the sixteenth century, composed of herbs boiled in wine, and having pitch, suet, mastic, etc., afterward added.

emmarble† (e-mär'bl), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *marble*.] To impart to or invest with the qualities of marble; harden or render cold like marble. Also *enmarble*.

Thou doest *emmarble* the proud hart of her
Whose love before their life they doe prefer.
Spenser, In Honour of Love, l. 139.

emmeleia (em-e-lē'yä), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐμμέλεια*, harmony, unison, < *ἐμμελής*, harmonious, in unison, < *ἐν*, in, + *μέλος*, song, harmony.] In *Gr. music*: (*a*) Consonance; concord; harmony. (*b*) A formal tragic dance, or the music with which such a dance was accompanied.

emmenagogic (e-men-a-goj'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to an emmenagogue; promoting menstruation.

emmenagogue (e-men'a-gog), *n.* [= F. *emménagogue* = Sp. *emenagogo* = Pg. It. *emmenagogo*, < NL. **emmenagogus*, < Gr. *ἐμμηνα*, menses (neut. pl. of *ἐμμηνος*, monthly, < *ἐν*, in, + *μήν* = L. *mensis*, a month), + *ἀγωγός*, leading, drawing forth, < *ἄγειν*, lead.] A medicine that promotes the menstrual discharge.

emmeniopathy (e-men-i-op'a-thi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐμμηνα*, menses, + *πάθος*, suffering, < *παθεῖν*, suffer, feel.] In *pathol.*, a disorder of menstruation. *Dunglison*.

emmenological (e-men-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *emmenology* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to emmenology.

emmenology (em-e-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐμμηνα*, menses (see *emmenagogue*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That special branch of medical science which deals with menstruation.

emmer-goose (em'ėr-gös), *n.* Same as *ember-goose*.

emmet (em'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *emet*, *emot*; < ME. *emet*, *emete* (also *emote*, *emotte*, *emmotte*, *ematte*, appar. simulating ME. forms of *moth*: see *moth*, *mad*[2], *maggot*), earlier *amete* (contr. *amte*, *ampte*, *ante*, > mod. E. *ant*), < AS. *ǣmete*, *ǣmette*, **ǣmete*, an emmet, ant: see further under *ant*[1], the common form of the word.] An ant.

The parsimonious *emmet*, provident
Of future. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 485.

As well may the minutest *Emmet* say
That Caucasus was rais'd to pave his Way.
Prior, Solomon, i.

emmet-hunter (em'et-hun"tėr), *n.* A name of the wryneck, *Iynx torquilla*. *Montagu*. [Local, Eng.]

emmetrope (em'e-trōp), *n.* [As *emmetrop-ia*.] A person with eyes normal as regards refraction.

emmetropia (em-e-trō'pi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐμμετρος*, in measure, proportional (< *ἐν*, in, + *μέτρον*, measure), + *ὤψ* (*ὠπ-*), eye.] Normal power of accommodation, in which the light from a luminous point at any distance from the eye not less than 10 or 12 centimeters (3.9 or 4.7 inches) can be focused to a point on the retina. Also *emmetropy*.

emmetropic (em-e-trop'ik), *a.* [As *emmetropia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or characterized by emmetropia.

The state of refraction may deviate in two ways from the *emmetropic* condition. *J. S. Wells*, Dis. of Eye, p. 499.

The normal or *emmetropic* eye adjusts itself perfectly for all distances, from about five inches to infinity. It makes a perfect image of objects at all these distances. *Le Conte*, Sight, p. 47.

emmetropy (e-met'rō-pi), *n.* Same as *emmetropia*.

The eye of which we have been speaking is the normal or perfect eye. This normal condition is called *emmetropy*. *Le Conte*, Sight, p. 46.

emmew†, **immew**† (e-, i-mū'), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1], *im-*[1], + *mew*[2].] To confine in a mew or cage; mew; coop up; cause to shrink out of sight. Also *enmew*, *inmew*.

This outward-sainted deputy,—
Whose settled visage and deliberate word
Nips youth i' the head, and follies doth *emmew*,
As falcon doth the fowl,—is yet a devil.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1.

emmonsite (em'on-zīt), *n.* [After S. F. *Emmons*, a geologist.] A doubtful ferric tellurite from the vicinity of Tombstone, Arizona.

emmove†, *v. t.* See *emove*.

emodin (em'ō-din), *n.* In *chem.*, a glucoside ($C_{15}H_{10}O_5$), crystallizing in orange-yellow prisms, found in the bark of buckthorn and in the root of rhubarb.

emollescence (em-o-les'ens), *n.* [< L. *e*, out, + *mollescere*, inceptive of *mollire*, soften: see *emollient*.] In a body beginning to melt, that degree of softness which alters its shape; the first or lowest degree of fusion.

emolliate (ē-mol'iāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emolliated*, ppr. *emolliating*. [Irreg. < L. *emollire* (pp. *emollitus*), soften: see *emollient*.] To soften; render effeminate. [Rare.]

Emolliated by four centuries of Roman domination, the Belgic colonies had forgotten their pristine valour. *Pinkerton*.

emollient (ē-mol'yent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *émollient* = Sp. *emoliente* = Pg. It. *emolliente*, < L. *emollien(t-)s*, ppr. of *emollire*, soften, < *e*, out, + *mollire*, soften, < *mollis*, soft: see *mollient*, *mollify*.]
I. *a.* Softening; making soft or supple; serving to relax the solids of anything.

The regular supply of a mucilage, more *emollient* and slippery than oil itself, which is constantly softening and lubricating the parts that rub upon each other. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., viii.

II. *n.* A therapeutic agent or process which softens and relaxes living tissues, as a poultice or massage. The word was formerly applied to the so-called demulcents.

The fifth means is to further the very act of assimilation and nourishment: which is done by some outward *emollients*, that make the parts more apt to assimilate. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 59.

emollition† (em-ọ-lish'on), *n.* [< L. as if **emollitio(n-)*, < *emollire*, soften: see *emollient*.] The act of relaxing or of making soft and pliable. [Rare.]

All lassitude is a kind of contusion and compression of the parts—and bathing and anointing give a relaxation or *emollition*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 730.

emollitive† (ē-mol'i-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *emollitus*, pp. of *emollire*, soften (see *emollient*), + E. *-ive*.] I. *a.* Tending to soften; emollient.

They enter likewise into those *emollitive* or lenitive plastres which are devised for the sores of the head. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxxvi. 21.

II. *n.* An emollient.

The misselto is a great *emollitive*; for it softeneth, discusseth, and resolveth also hard tumors. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxiv. 4.

emolument (ē-mol'ū-ment), *n.* [= F. *émolument* = Sp. Pg. It. *emolumento*, < L. *emolumentum*, *emolimentum*, effort, exertion, what is gained by labor, profit, gain, < *emoliri*, effect, accomplish, < *e*, out, + *moliri*, exert oneself: see *amolish*, *demolish*.] 1. The profit arising from office or employment; that which is received as a compensation for services, or which is annexed to the possession of office, as salary, fees, and perquisites.

The deanery of Christ Church became vacant. That office was, both in dignity and in *emolument*, one of the highest in the University of Oxford. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

2. Profit; advantage; gain in general; that which promotes the good of any person or thing.

Profits by salt pits, milles, water-courses (and whatsoeuer *emoluments* grew by them), and such like. *Holinshed*, Descrip. of England.

Nothing gives greater satisfaction than the sense of having dispatched a great deal of business to the public *emolument*. *Tatler*.

Some of Mr. Whitefield's enemies affected to suppose that he would apply these collections to his own private *emolument*. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 167.

=Syn. 1. Remuneration, pay, wages, stipend, income.—2. Benefit.

emolumental (ē-mol-ū-men'tal), *a.* [< *emolument* + *-al*.] Producing profit; useful; profitable; advantageous. [Rare.]

The passion of his majesty to encourage his subjects in all that is laudable and truly *emolumental* of this nature. *Evelyn*, Sylva, To the Reader.

emong†, *prep.* An obsolete form of *among*.

At last far off they many Islandes spy
On every side floting the floodes *emong*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 10.

emongst†, **emongest**†, *prep.* Obsolete forms of *amongst*.

And Cupid still *emongest* them kindled lustfull fyres. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. i. 39.

emony†, *n.* A corruption of *anemone*.

emotion (ē-mō'shon), *n.* [= F. *émotion* = Sp. *emocion* = Pg. *emoção* = It. *emozione*, < L. as if **emotio(n-)*, < *emotus*, pp. of *emovere*, move out, move away, remove, stir up, agitate: see *emove*.] 1†. Excited or unusual motion; disturbed movement.

I think nothing need to be said to encourage it [bathing in cold water], provided this one caution be used, that he never go into the water, when exercise has at all warm'd him or left any *emotion* in his blood or pulse. *Locke*, Education, § 8.

2. An agitated or aroused, and usually distinctly pleasurable or painful, state of mind directed toward some object; technically, a sensation excited by an idea and directed toward an object, and accompanied by some bodily commotion, such as blushing, trembling, weeping, or some slighter disturbance not manifest to a second party. Under violent emotion all the muscles of the body may be affected, but the most common effects are in the expression of the face—the mouth, eyes, and nose, named in the order of their expressiveness. The voice is also generally affected.

The stirrings of pride, vanity, covetousness, impurity, discontent, resentment, these succeed each other through the day in momentary *emotions*, and are known to Him. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 45.

It has been usual with psychologists to confound *emotions* with feeling, because intense feeling is essential to *emotion*. But, strictly speaking, a state of *emotion* is a complete state of mind, a psychosis, and not a psychical element, if we may so say. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 72.

Mellow, melancholy, yet not mournful, the tone seemed to gush up out of the deep well of Hepzibah's heart, all steeped in its profoundest *emotion*.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, vi.

=**Syn. 2.** *Trepidation, Tremor*, etc. See *agitation*.

emotional (ē-mō′shon-al), *a.* [< *emotion* + *-al*.] **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of emotion.

Whatever moral benefit can be effected by education must be effected by an education which is *emotional* rather than perceptive. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 384.

It is *emotional* force, not intellectual, that brings out exceptional results. *L. F. Ward*, Dynam. Sociol., II. 598.

2. Characterized by emotion; attended by or producing emotion; subject to emotion: as, an *emotional* poem; an *emotional* temperament.

Great intellect . . . is not readily united with a large *emotional* nature. *A. Bain*, Corr. of Forces, p. 236.

3. Employing appeal to the emotions; aiming at the production of emotion as an object: as, an *emotional* orator or harangue.

emotionalism (ē-mō′shon-al-izm), *n.* [< *emotional* + *-ism*.] **1.** The character of being emotional, or of being subject to emotion; tendency to emotional excitement.

Churchism and Moralism place the essence of Christianity in action, and *Emotionalism* puts it in feeling.
J. F. Clarke, Orthodoxy, p. 31.

2. The practice of working upon the emotions; the disposition to substitute superficial emotion for deeper feeling or right purpose.—**3.** The expression of emotion.

emotionalist (ē-mō′shon-al-ist), *n.* [< *emotional* + *-ist*.] **1.** One who is easily overcome by emotions; a person subject to or controlled by emotion.

The stiff materialist is not educated for a sound investigator any more than the limp *emotionalist*.
N. A. Rev., CXLI. 262.

2. One who endeavors to excite emotional feeling; one who appeals to the emotions rather than to the reason or conscience.

emotionality (ē-mō-shon-al′i-ti), *n.* [< *emotional* + *-ity*.] The quality of being emotional or of expressing emotion; emotionalism.

English which has once been in Italian acquires an *emotionality* which it does not perhaps wholly lose in returning to itself. *The Century*, XXX. 205.

The dog . . . does not possess our faculty of imitation, our facial *emotionality*.
Alien. and Neurol. (trans.), VII. 165.

emotioned (ē-mō′shond), *a.* [< *emotion* + *-ed*².] Affected by emotion. [Rare.]

As the young chief th' affecting scene surveys,
How all his form th' *emotion'd* soul betrays!
Scott, Essay on Painting.

emotive (ē-mō′tiv), *a.* [< L. *emotus*, pp. of *emovere*, move (see *emotion*), + *-ive*.] Producing or marked by or manifesting emotion; of an emotional character.

To him display the wonders of their frame,
His own contexture, where eternal art,
Emotive, pants within the alternate heart.
Brooke, Universal Beauty, iv.

Minds of deep *emotive* sensibility are apt to feel pained, even exasperated, by scientific explanations which decline the imaginary aid of some incomprehensible outlying agency not expressible in terms of experience.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 1.

emotively (ē-mō′tiv-li), *adv.* In an emotive manner. *George Eliot.*

emotiveness (ē-mō′tiv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being emotive. [Rare.]

The more exquisite quality of Deronda's nature—that keenly perceptive, sympathetic *emotiveness* which ran along with his speculative tendency.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xl.

emotivity (ē-mō-tiv′i-ti), *n.* [< *emotive* + *-ity*.] The capacity or state of being emotive; emotionality. [Rare.]

Sensitivity and *emotivity* have also been used as the scientific terms for the capacity of feeling.
Hickok, Mental Science, p. 176

emove† (ē-mōv′), *v. t.* [Less correctly *emmove*; < L. *emovere*, move out, move away, move, agitate, etc., < *e*, out, + *movere*, move: see *move*.] To move; arouse to emotion.

One day, when him high corage did *emmove*,
As wont ye knightes to seeke adventures wilde,
He pricked forth his puissant force to prove.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 50.

While with kind nature, here amid the grove,
We pass'd the harmless sabbath of our time,
What to disturb it could, fell men, *emove*
Your barbarous hearts?
Thomson, Castle of Indolence.

empæstic, empestic (em-pes′tik), *a.* [Also, less prop., *empaistic*; < Gr. ἐμπαιστική, sc. τέχνη, the art of embossing, < ἐμπαιστός, struck in, embossed, < ἐμπαίειν, strike in, stamp, emboss, < ἐν, in, + παίειν, strike. Cf. *anapest*.] Stamped, embossed, or inlaid, as work in metal.

empair† (em-pār′), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *impair*. *Spenser*.

empaistic (em-pās′tik), *a.* Same as *empæstic*.

empale[1], **empaled**, etc. See *impale*, etc.

empale[2]† (em-pāl′), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *pale*².] To cause to grow pale.

No bloodless malady *empales* their face. *G. Fletcher*.

empanel, empannel (em-pan′el), *v. t.* See *impanel*.

empanelment, empannelment (em-pan′el-ment), *n.* See *impanelment*.

empanoply (em-pan′ō-pli), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *empanoplied*, ppr. *empanoplying*. [< *em-*[1] + *panoply*.] To invest in full armor.

The lists were ready. *Empanoplied* and plumed
We enter'd in, and waited, fifty there,
Opposed to fifty. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

emparadise (em-par′a-dīs), *v. t.* See *imparadise*.

emparchment (em-pärch′ment), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *parchment*.] To write on parchment. [A nonce-word.]

I take your Bull as an *emparchmented* Lie, and burn it.
Carlyle.

empark† (em-pärk′), *v. t.* See *impark*. *Bp. King*.

emparlaunce†, *n.* See *imparlance*.

empasm (em-pazm′), *n.* [< Gr. ἐμπάσσειν, sprinkle in or on, < ἐν, in, + πάσσειν, sprinkle.] **1.** A powder used to remove any disagreeable odor from the person.—**2.** A cataplasm.

empassion† (em-pash′ọn), *v. t.* See *impassion*.

empassionate† (em-pash′ọn-āt), *a.* See *impassionate*.

empaste† (em-pāst′), *v. t.* See *impaste*.

empathema (em-pa-thē′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐμπαθής, in a state of emotion or passion, < ἐν, in, + πάθος, suffering, passion.] In *pathol.*, ungovernable passion. *E. C. Mann*, Psychol. Med., p. 45.

empatronize†, *v. t.* See *impatronize*.

empawn†, *v. t.* See *impawn*.

empeach†, *v. t.* See *impeach*.

empearl (em-pėrl′), *v. t.* See *impearl*.

empeche†, *v. t.* See *impeach*.

empeire†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *impair*. *Chaucer*.

empeirema (em-pī-rē′mä), *n.* See *empirema*.

empeople† (em-pē′pl), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *people*.] **1.** To furnish with inhabitants; people; populate.

We know 'tis very well *empeopled*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 6.

2. To settle as inhabitants.

He wondred much, and gan enquere . . .
What unknowen nation there *empeopled* were.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 56.

emperess†, **emperice**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *empress*.

emperil† (em-per′il), *v. t.* See *imperil*.

emperish† (em-per′ish), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *perish*.] To destroy; ruin.

His fraile senses were *emperisht* quight,
And love to frenzy turnd, sith love is franticke hight.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 20.

emperor (em′pėr-or), *n.* [Early mod. E. *emperour*; < ME. *emperour, emperur, emparour, emperere*, < OF. *empereor*, F. *empereur* = Pr. *emperador* = Sp. Pg. *emperador* = It. *imperatore*, < L. *imperator, inperator*, OL. *induperator*, a military commander-in-chief, ruler, emperor, < *imperare, inperare*, command: see *empire*.] **1**†. A commander-in-chief; a supreme leader of an army or of armies.

To Agamynon thai giffen the gouernaunce hole,
for worthiest of wit that worship to haue;
And ordant hym *Emperour* by opyn assent,
With power full playn the pepull to lede.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3670.

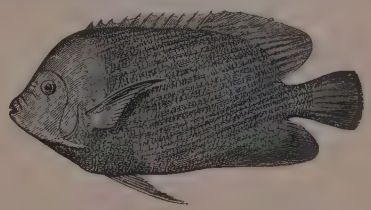
2. The sovereign or supreme ruler of an empire: a title of dignity conventionally superior to that of *king*: as, the *emperor* of Germany or of Russia. See *empire*. The title *emperor*, first assumed (with consent of the senate) by Julius Cæsar, was held by the succeeding rulers of the Roman, and afterward of the Western and Eastern empires. The line of emperors of the West terminated in A. D. 476, but the title was revived in 800 by Charlemagne, who thus laid the foundation of the elective Holy Roman Empire (which see, under *empire*). The last of his successors had, before his abdication in 1806, adopted the title of hereditary emperor of Austria. The king of Prussia was crowned emperor of Germany in 1871. Peter the Great of Russia assumed the title in 1721, and the ruler of Brazil in 1822; and it was held by Napoleon I. and Napoleon III. of France. In 1876 Queen Victoria of England was proclaimed empress of India. In western speech the sovereigns of Turkey, China, Japan, etc., are called emperors.

Under existing international arrangements the crowned heads of Europe take precedence according to the date of their accession, and their rank is precisely the same, whether their style is imperial or royal. But the proper meaning of *emperor* is the chief of a confederation of states of which kings are members.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 417.

3. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) In *entom.*: (1) One of several large sphinxes or moths: as, the peacock *emperor*, *Saturnia pavonia*. (2) One of several large butterflies of the family *Nymphalidæ*: as, the purple *emperor*, the popular name in Great Britain of *Apatura iris*, also called the *purple*

Tawny Emperor (*Apatura herse*).
a, eggs; *b*, larva, dorsal view; *c*, pupa, lateral view; *d*, male butterfly, with partial outline of female. (All natural size.)

high-flier; the tawny *emperor*, *A. herse*. See *Apatura*. (*b*) In *ornith.*, one of sundry birds notable of their kind. (*c*) A large boa of Central America, *Boa imperator*, probably a variety of the *Boa constrictor*.—**Emperor-fish.** Same as *emperor of Japan*.—**Emperor goose**, *Philacte canagica*, a handsome species of Alaska, with the plumage barred transversely and the head in part white.—**Emperor moth**, a handsome species of moth (*Saturnia pavonia*).—**Emperor of Japan**, a chætodontoid fish, *Holacanthus imperator*, of an oblong form, with a spine upon the pre-


Emperor of Japan (*Holacanthus imperator*).

operculum. It inhabits the seas of southern Japan, is resplendent in color, and notable for its savory flesh. Also called *emperor-fish*.—**Emperor penguin**, *Aptenodytes imperator* or *forsteri*, the largest known species of penguin.—**Emperor tern**, the American variety of the Caspian tern, *Sterna tschegrava imperator*.—**Purple emperor, tawny emperor.** See def. 3 (*a*) (2).=**Syn. 2.** *Monarch*, etc. See *prince*.

emperorship (em′pėr-or-ship), *n.* [< *emperor* + *-ship*.] The rank, office, or power of an emperor.

They went and put him [Napoleon] there; they and France at large. Chief-consulship, *Emperorship*, victory over Europe. *Carlyle*.

The *emperorship* was to have been hereditary in his [Charlemagne's] family, but by the year 900 his posterity . . . was extinct. *Stillé*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 170.

empery (em′pėr-i), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *emperie*; < ME. *emperie, emperye*, < OF. *emperie*, var. of *empire*, empire: see *empire*.] Empire; power; government.

Oh, misery,
When Indian slaves thirst after *empery*.
Lust's Dominion, iii. 4.

I rose, as if he were my king indeed,
And then sate down, in trouble at myself,
And struggling for my woman's *empery*.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, viii.

empestic, *a.* See *empæstic*.

Empetraceæ (em-pe-trā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Empetrum* + *-aceæ*.] An order of low, shrubby, heath-like evergreens, with small polygamous or dicœcious apetalous flowers and drupaceous fruit. There are only 4 species, belonging to the 3 genera *Empetrum*, *Corema*, and *Ceratiola*. The affinities of the order are obscure, but it is usually placed near the *Euphorbiaceæ*.

Empetrum (em′pe-trum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔμπετρον, a rock-plant, as saxifrage, neut. of ἔμπετρος, growing on rocks, < ἐν, in, on, + πέτρος, a rock:

see *pier, petro-*.] A genus of low, heath-like shrubs, of 2 species, the type of the natural order *Empetraceæ*; the crowberry or crakeberry. *E. nigrum* is a native of bogs and mountains in the cooler and arctic portions of the northern hemisphere. Its black berries are sometimes eaten. *E. rubrum*, with red berries, is found in the extreme southern part of South America.

emphasef (em-fāz′), *v. t.* [< *emphasis*.] To emphasize.

Frank. I . . . bid you most welcome.
Lady F. And I believe your most, my pretty boy,
Being so *emphased* by you. *B. Jonson*, New Inn, ii. 1.

emphasis (em′fā-sis), *n.* [= F. *emphase* (> D. G. *emphase* = Dan. *emfase* = Sw. *emfas*) = Sp. *enfasis* = Pg. *emphasis* = It. *enfasi*, emphasis, < L. *emphasis* (in pure L. *significatio(n-)*: see *signification*), < Gr. ἔμφασις, an appearing in, outward appearance, a showing or letting a thing be seen as in a mirror (reflection, image), or as involved, hence, in rhet., pregnant suggestion, indirect indication, significance, emphasis, < ἐμφαίνειν, show forth, < ἐν, in, + φαίνειν, show, mid. φαίνεσθαι, appear, > φάσις, phase, appearance: see *phase*.] **1.** In *rhet.*: (*a*) Originally, a figure consisting in a significant, pregnant, or suggestive mode of expression, implying (especially in connection with the context or the circumstances under which an oration is delivered) more than would necessarily or ordinarily be meant by the words used. This figure is of two kinds, according as it suggests either something more than is said, or something purposely not mentioned or professedly not intended. Poets frequently employ it for the former purpose, especially in similes and epithets. (*b*) The mode of delivery appropriate to pregnant or suggestive expression; hence, rhetorical stress; in general, significant stress; special stress or force of voice given to the utterance of a word, succession of words, or part of a word, in order to excite special attention. Emphasis on a syllable differs from syllabic accent by being exceptional in use, and altering the ordinary pronunciation of the word, either by increasing the stress on the syllable regularly accented or by transferring the accent to another syllable: as, a sin may be a sin of o'mission or a sin of com'mission (instead of omis'sion, commis'sion).

The province of *emphasis* is so much more important than that of accent that the customary seat of the latter is transferred in any case where the claims of *emphasis* require it. *E. Porter*, Rhetorical Delivery, iv.

2. Special and significant vigor or force: as, *emphasis* of gesticulation; in general, significance; distinctiveness.

External objects stand before us . . . in all the life and *emphasis* of extension, figure and colour.
Sir W. Hamilton.

=Syn. 1. *Emphasis, Accent, Stress.* *Emphasis* is generally upon a word, but may be upon a combination of words or a single syllable. *Accent* is upon a syllable: as, the place of the *accent* in the word "demonstrate" is not fixed. *Stress* is a synonym for either *emphasis* or *accent*. See *inflection*.

That voice all modes of passion can express
Which marks the proper word with proper *stress*;
But none emphatic can that speaker call
Who lays an equal *emphasis* on all. *Lloyd.*

By increasing, therefore, the degree of habitual *accent* on a given syllable, we can render emphatic the word in which it occurs. *G. L. Raymond*, Orator's Manual, § 27.

emphasize (em′fā-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emphasized*, ppr. *emphasizing*. [< *emphas(is)* + *-ize*.] **1.** To utter or pronounce with emphasis; render emphatic; lay stress upon: as, to *emphasize* a syllable, word, or declaration; to *emphasize* a passage in reading. —**2.** To bring out clearly or distinctly; make more obvious or more positive; give a stronger perception of.

In winter it [the sea] is warmer, in summer it is cooler, than the ambient air, and the difference is *emphasized* the farther we get away from the shore.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 535.

Unequal powers have made unequal opportunities first, however much the unequal opportunities afterwards may react on and *emphasise* the situation.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 192.

emphatic (em-fat′ik), *a.* [= F. *emphatique* = Sp. *enfático* = Pg. *emphatico* = It. *enfatico* (cf. G. *emphatisch* = Dan. Sw. *emfatisk*), < Gr. ἐμφατικός, (< ἔμφασις, stem **εμφατ-*), equiv. form of ἐμφαντικός, expressive, vivid, forcible, < ἐμφαίνειν (ἐμφαν-), show, declare: see *emphasis*.] **1.** Uttered, or to be uttered, with emphasis or stress of voice: as, the *emphatic* words in a sentence. —**2.** Forcibly significant; expressive; impressive: as, an *emphatic* gesture.

When I wish to group our three homes and their names in an *emphatic* way, it certainly answers my purpose better to speak of Angeln as Old England than to speak of England as New Angeln. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 28.

His [Fox's] acceptance of office . . . would . . . have been the most *emphatic* demonstration of the union of all parties against the invaders. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

=Syn. Expressive, earnest, energetic, striking.

emphatical (em-fat′i-kal), *a.* **1.** Same as *emphatic*. [Obsolete or rare.] —**2†.** Apparent; obvious.

It is commonly granted that *emphatical* colours are light itself, modified by refractions. *Boyle*, Colours.

emphatically (em-fat′i-kal-i), *adv.* **1.** With emphasis or stress of voice. —**2.** Significantly; forcibly; in a striking or impressive manner. —**3.** Conspicuously; preëminently.

The condition of the envious man is the most *emphatically* miserable. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 19.

He was *emphatically* a popular writer. *Macaulay.*

The doctrine that religion could be destined to pass through successive phases of development was pronounced to be *emphatically* unchristian. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 199.

4†. According to appearance; according to impression produced.

What is delivered of their [dolphins'] incurvity must be taken *emphatically*: that is, not really, but in appearance.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 2.

emphaticalness (em-fat′i-kal-nes), *n.* The quality of being emphatic. [Rare.]

emphlysis (em′fli-sis), *n.*; pl. *emphlyses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. ἐν, in, on, + φλύσις, an eruption, < φλύειν, break out, boil over.] In *med.*, a vesicular tumor or eruption.

emphotion (em-fō′ti-on), *n.*; pl. *emphotia* (-ą). [MGr. ἐμφώτιον (also ἐμφώτειος ἐσθής), lit. a garment of light, < ἐν, in, + φῶς (φωτ-), light.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, the white robe put on immediately after baptism; the chrisom.

emphractic (em-frak′tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἐμφρακτικός, likely to obstruct, < ἐμφράσσειν, obstruct, block up, < ἐν, in, + φράσσειν, fence in, block, stop.] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, having the property of closing the pores of the skin.

II. *n.* A substance which when applied to the skin has the property of closing the pores.

emphrensy† (em-fren′zi), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *phrensy*, obs. form of *frenzy*.] To make frenzied; madden.

Is it a ravenous beast, a covetous oppressour? his tooth like a mad dog's envenomes and *emphrensies*.
Bp. Hall, St. Paul's Combat.

emphyma† (em-fī′mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐν, in, + φῦμα, a tumor, a growth, < φύεσθαι, grow.] A tumor.

emphysem (em′fi-sem), *n.* The English form of *emphysema*. [Rare.]

emphysema (em-fi-sē′mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐμφύσημα, an inflation (of the stomach, peritoneum, etc.), < ἐμφυσᾶν, blow in, inflate, < ἐν, in, + φυσᾶν, blow.] In *pathol.*, distention with air or other gases.—**Interstitial emphysema**, the presence of air or other gases in the interstices of the tissues.—**Vesicular emphysema**, the permanent dilatation of the alveolar passages and infundibula of the lungs, the air-cells becoming obliterated. Also called *alveolar ectasia*.

emphysematous, emphysematose (em-fi-sem′a-tus, -tōs), *a.* [< *emphysema(t-)* + *-ous, -ose*.] **1.** Pertaining to, characterized by, or of the nature of emphysema; distended; bloated. —**2.** In *bot.*, bladdery; resembling a bladder.

emphyteusis (em-fi-tū′sis), *n.* [LL. (in Roman civil law), < Gr. ἐμφύτευσις (only in Roman use), lit. an implanting, < ἐμφυτεύειν, implant, ingraft, < ἔμφυτος, implanted, ingrafted, inborn, innate (> ult. E. *imp*, q. v.), < ἐμφύειν, implant, pass. grow in, < ἐν, in, + φύειν, produce, pass. grow.] In *Rom. law*, a contract by which houses or lands were given forever or for a long term on condition of their being improved and a stipulated annual rent paid to the grantor. It was usually for a perpetual term, thus corresponding to the feudal fee.

We are told that with the municipalities began the practice of letting out agri vectigales, that is, of leasing land for a perpetuity to a free tenant, at a fixed rent, and under certain conditions. The plan was afterwards extensively imitated by individual proprietors, and the tenant, whose relation to the owner had originally been determined by his contract, was subsequently recognised by the Prætor as having himself a qualified proprietorship, which in time became known as *Emphyteusis*.
Maine, Ancient Law, p. 299.

emphyteuta (em-fi-tū′tą), *n.* [LL., < Gr. ἐμφυτευτής, a tenant by emphyteusis: see *emphyteusis*.] In *Rom. law*, a tenant by emphyteusis.

emphyteutic (em-fi-tū′tik), *a.* [< LL. *emphyteuticus*, < *emphyteuta*, q. v.] Pertaining to emphyteusis; held on the form of tenure known as emphyteusis; taken on hire, for which rent is to be paid: as, *emphyteutic* lands.

We have distinct proof that what is called in Roman law *emphyteutic* tenure was in use among the Greeks in the case of sacred land. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 145.

Emphyteutic lease. Same as *bail à longues années* (which see, under *bail*[2]).

emphyteuticary (em-fi-tū′ti-kā-ri), *n.*; pl. *emphyteuticaries* (-riz). [< LL. *emphyteuticarius*, < *emphyteuticus*: see *emphyteutic*.] In *Rom. law*, one who held lands by emphyteusis; an emphyteuta.

Emphytus (em′fi-tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐμφυτος, ingrafted, inserted: see *emphyteusis*, and *imp*, *v.*] A genus of hymenopterous insects, of the family *Tenthredinidæ*, founded by Klug in 1881, having short wings with 2 marginal and 3 submarginal cells, filiform 9-jointed antennæ,

Strawberry False-worm (*Emphytus maculatus*).
1, 2, pupa, ventral and lateral views (line shows natural size); 3, fly, enlarged (wings on one side detached); 4, larva; 5, fly with wings closed; 6, larva curled up; 7, cocoon; 8, antenna; 9, egg. (4, 5, 6, and 7 natural size; 8 and 9 enlarged.)

transverse head, prominent eyes, and a long abdomen, cylindrical in the male, and broad and carinate in the female. The larvæ have 22 legs, and are leaf-feeders. The male of *E. maculatus* is black, the female honey-yellow; its larva feeds on the strawberry, and is known in the United States and Canada as the strawberry false-worm.

Empidæ (em′pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., contr. of *Empididæ*, < *Empis* (*Empid-*), the typical genus: see *Empis*.] A family of tetrachætous brachycerous flies, of the order *Diptera*, containing upward of 1,000 species, mostly of small size, inhabiting temperate and cold countries. They are characterized by a globose head with contiguous eyes, a simple third antenna-joint, and lengthened tarsal cells of the wings. They are very active and voracious, and in general resemble the *Asilidæ*. Species of this family may be seen dancing in swarms over running water in springtime. The slender larvæ live in garden-mold. Also *Empididæ* and *Empides*.

Empididæ (em-pid′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Empidæ*.

Empidonax (em-pi-dō′naks), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1855), < Gr. ἐμπίς (ἐμπιδ-), a mosquito, gnat (see *Empis*), + ἄναξ, king.] A large genus of small American olivaceous flycatchers, of the family *Tyrannidæ*, inhabiting North, Central, and South America, having the bill and feet moderate in length among allied genera, of mean length among related flycatchers, the wings pointed, the tail emarginate, and the plumage mostly dull-greenish. Four species are very common woodland migratory insectivorous birds of the eastern United States: the Acadian flycatcher, *E. acadicus*; Traill's, *E. traillii*; the least, *E. minimus*; and the yellow-bellied, *E. flaviventris*.

Traill's Flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii*).

empiercef (em-pērs′), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *pierce*.] See *impierce*.

He stroke so hugely with his borrowd blade,
That it *empierst* the Pagans burganet.
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 45.

empightf (em-pīt′), *a.* [< *em-*[1] + *pight*.] Fixed.

Three bodies in one wast *empight*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. x. 8.

empire (em′pīr), *n.* [< ME. *empire, empyre, empere* (also *emperie, emperye*: see *empery*), < OF. *empire* (also *emperie*), F. *empire* = Pr. *emperi, enperi* = Sp. Pg. It. *imperio*, < L. *imperium, inperium*, command, control, dominion, sovereignty, a dominion, empire, < *imperare, inperare*, command, order, < *in*, in, on, + *parare*, make ready, order: see *pare*. Cf. *imperial*, etc.] **1.** Supreme power in governing; imperial power; dominion; sovereignty.

Your Maiestie (my most gracious Soueraigne) haue shewed your selfe to all the world, for this one and thirty yeares space of your glorious raigne, aboue all other Princes of Christendome, not onely fortunate, but also most sufficient vertuous and worthy of *Empire*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 37.

He here stalks
Upon the heads of Romans, and their princes,
Familiarly to *empire*. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iv. 3.

Westward the course of *empire* takes its way.
Bp. Berkeley, Arts and Learning in America.

If we do our duties as honestly and as much in the fear of God as our forefathers did, we need not trouble ourselves much about other titles to *empire*.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 244.

2. The country, region, or union of states or territories under the jurisdiction and dominion of an emperor or other powerful sovereign or government; usually, a territory of greater extent than a kingdom, which may be, and often is, of small extent: as, the Roman or the Russian *empire*. The designation *empire* has been assumed in modern times by some small or homogeneous monarchies, generally ephemeral; but properly an empire is an aggregate of conquered, colonized, or confederated states, each with its own government subordinate or tributary to that of the empire as a whole. Such were and are all the great historical empires; and in this sense the name is applied appropriately to any large aggregation of separate territories under one monarch, whatever his title may be: as, the Assyrian, Babylonian, and Persian *empires;* the *empire* of Alexander the Great; the British *empire*, etc. See *emperor*, and *Holy Roman Empire*, below.

3. Supreme control; governing influence; rule; sway: as, the *empire* of reason or of truth.

We disdain
To do those servile offices, ofttimes
His foolish pride and *empire* will exact.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iii. 4.

The sword turns preacher, and dictates propositions by *empire* instead of arguments.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 690.

It is to the very end of our days a struggle between our reason and our temper, which shall have the *empire* over us. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 172.

Circle of the empire. See *circle*.—**Eastern Empire**, or **Empire of the East**, originally, that division of the Roman empire which had its seat in Constantinople. Its final separation from the Western Empire dates from the death of Theodosius the Great (A. D. 395), whose sons Arcadius and Honorius received respectively the eastern and western divisions of the Roman dominion. After the fall of the Western Empire, the Empire of the East is commonly known as the *Byzantine empire*. It continued until the capture of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453.—**Empire City**, the city of New York: so called as being the chief city of the Empire State, and the commercial metropolis of the United States.—**Empire State**, the State of New York: so called from its superior population and wealth as compared with the other States of the Union.—**Holy Roman Empire**, the German-Roman empire in western and central Europe (in later times commonly styled the *German empire*), which, after a lapse of more than three hundred years, reunited a large portion of the territories formerly belonging to the Western Empire. The union of the German royal and Roman imperial crowns began with Charles the Great or Charlemagne, king of the Franks, who was crowned emperor by the Pope at Rome A. D. 800; but the line of German kings who were at the same time Holy Roman emperors begins properly with Otho the Great, crowned emperor in 962. The empire was regarded as the temporal form of a theoretically universal dominion, whose spiritual head was the Pope and the earlier emperors were crowned at Rome by the spiritual rulers of Christendom. The empire continued under monarchs of the Saxon, Franconian, and Hohenstaufen dynasties, passing in 1273 to the Austrian house of Hapsburg, the members of which line remained in uninterrupted possession of the empire from 1438 until its final extinction in 1806. It had long previously lost the greater part of the external territories which had entitled it to be called Roman; and its final dissolution was due to the conquests and encroachments of Napoleon I. (See *emperor*.) The emperors were elected by certain of the more powerful German princes called electors, whose number was definitely fixed at seven by the Golden Bull of 1356, and remained at that number with but slight changes.—**The Celestial Empire**. See *celestial*.—**Western Empire**, the distinctive designation of the western portion of the Roman world after its division into two independent empires in A. D. 395. (See *Eastern Empire*, above.) Its power very rapidly declined under the inroads of barbarians and other adverse influences, and it was finally extinguished in A. D. 476. = **Syn. 1.** Sway, dominion, rule, reign, government, supremacy.

empirema (em-pi-rē′mą), *n.*; pl. *empiremata* (-mą-tą). [NL., < Gr. as if **ἐμπείρημα*, < *ἐμπειρεῖν*, be experienced in, < *ἔμπειρος*, experienced: see *empiric*.] In *logic*, a proposition grounded upon experience. Also spelled *empeirema*.

empireship (em′pīr-ship), *n.* The power, sovereignty, or dominion of an empire.

England has seized the *empireship* of India.
Library Mag., July, 1886.

empiric (em-pir′ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *empirick;* < OF. *empirique*, F. *empirique* = Sp. *empírico* = Pg. It. *empirico* (cf. D. G. *empirisch* = Dan. Sw. *empirisk*), < L. *empiricus*, < Gr. *ἐμπειρικός*, experienced (*οἱ Ἐμπειρικοί*, the Empirics: see II., 1), < *ἐμπειρία*, experience, mere experience or practice without knowledge, esp. in medicine, empiricism, < *ἔμπειρος*, experienced or practised in, < *ἐν*, in, + *πεῖρα*, a trial, experiment, attempt; akin to *πόρος*, a way, < **περ*, **παρ* = E. *fare*, go.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Same as *empirical*.—**2.** Versed in physical experimentation: as, an *empiric* alchemist.—**3.** Of or pertaining to the medical empirics.

It is accounted an error to commit a natural body to *empiric* physicians. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 17.

II. *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] One of an ancient sect of Greek physicians who maintained that practice or experience, and not theory, is the foundation of the science of medicine.

Among the Greek physicians, those who founded their practice on experience called themselves *empirics;* those who relied on theory, methodists; and those who held a middle course, dogmatists.
Fleming, Vocab. of Philos. (ed. Krauth), p. 157.

2. An experimenter in medical practice, destitute of adequate knowledge; an irregular or unscientific physician; more distinctively, a quack or charlatan.

It is not safe for the Church of Christ when bishops learn what belongeth unto government, as *empirics* learn physic, by killing of the sick. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 24.

This is the cause why *empirics* and old women are more happy many times in their cures than learned physicians, because they are more religious in holding their medicines.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 198.

There are many *empiricks* in the world who pretend to infallible methods of curing all patients.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. viii.

Empiricks and mountebanks.
Shaftesbury, Advice to an Author, ii. § 2.

3. In general, one who depends mainly upon experience or intuition; one whose procedure in any field of action or inquiry is too exclusively empirical.

The *empiric*, . . . instead of ascending from sense to intellect (the natural progress of all true learning), . . . hurries, on the contrary, into the midst of sense, where he wanders at random without any end, and is lost in a labyrinth of infinite particulars. *Harris*, Hermes, iv.

Vague generalisations may form the stock-in-trade of the political *empiric*, but he is an *empiric* notwithstanding. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 91.

= **Syn. 2.** *Mountebank*, etc. See *quack*, *n.*

empirical (em-pir′i-ka̧l), *a.* [< *empiric* + *-al*.] **1.** Pertaining to or derived from experience or experiments; depending upon or derived from the observation of phenomena.

In philosophical language the term *empirical* means simply what belongs to or is the product of experience or observation. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Now here again we may observe the error into which Locke was led by confounding the cause of our ideas with their occasion. There can be no idea, he argues, prior to experience; granted. Therefore he concludes the mind previous to it is, as it were, a tabula rasa, owing every notion which it gains primarily to an *empirical* source.
J. D. Morell.

The *empirical* generalization that guides the farmer in his rotation of crops serves to bring his actions into concord with certain of the actions going on in plants and soil. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 28.

2. Derived, as a general proposition, from a narrow range of observation, without any warrant for its exactitude or for its wider validity.

The *empirical* diagram only represents the relative number and position of the parts, just as a careful observation shows them in the flower; but if the diagram also indicates the places where members are suppressed, . . . I call it a theoretical diagram.
Sachs, Botany (trans.), p. 525.

It is not at all impossible that Henry II. may have been among the pupils of Vacarius: certainly he was more of a lawyer than mere *empirical* education could make him.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 303.

3. Pertaining to the medical practice of an empiric, in either of the medical senses of that word; hence, charlatanical; quackish.

The *empirical* treatment he submitted to . . . hastened his end. *Goldsmith*, Bolingbroke.

Empirical certainty, cognition, ego, idealism, etc. See the nouns.—**Empirical formula** or **law**, a formula which sufficiently satisfies certain observations, but which is not supported by any established theory or probable hypothesis, so that it cannot be relied upon far beyond the conditions of the observations upon which it rests. Thus, the formula of Dulong and Petit expressing the relation between the temperature of a body and its radiative power cannot be extended to the calculation of the heat of the sun, since there is no reason for supposing that it would approximate to the truth so far beyond the temperatures at which the experiments were made.

empirically (em-pir′i-ka̧l-i), *adv.* In an empirical manner; by experiment; according to experience; without science; in the manner of quacks.

Every science begins by accumulating observations, and presently generalizes these *empirically*.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 22.

empiricism (em-pir′i-sizm), *n.* [< *empiric* + *-ism*. See *empiric*.] **1.** The character of being empirical; reliance on direct experience and observation rather than on theory; empirical method; especially, an undue reliance upon mere individual experience.

He [Radcliffe] knew, it is true, that experience, the safest guide after the mind is prepared for her instructions by previous institution, is apt, without such preparation, to degenerate to a vulgar and presumptuous *empiricism*. *V. Knox*, Essays, xxxviii.

At present, he [Bacon] reflected, some were content to rest in *empiricism* and isolated facts; others ascended too hastily to first principles. *E. A. Abbott*, Bacon, p. 344.

What is called *empiricism* is the application of superficial truths, recognized in a loose, unsystematic way, to immediate and special needs.
L. F. Ward, Dynam. Sociol., II. 203.

2. In *med.*, the practice of empirics; hence, quackery; the pretension of an ignorant person to medical skill.

Shudder to destroy life, either by the naked knife or by the surer and safer medium of *empiricism*. *Dwight.*

3. The metaphysical theory that all ideas are derived from sensuous experience—that is, that there are no innate or a priori conceptions.

The terms *Empiricism*, Empiricist, Empirical, although commonly employed by metaphysicians with contempt to mark a mode of investigation which admits no higher source than experience (by them often unwarrantably restricted to Sensation), may be accepted without demur, since even the flavor of contempt only serves to emphasize the distinction.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. ii. § 14.

empiricist (em-pir′i-sist), *n.* [< *empiric* + *-ist*.] **1.** One who believes in philosophical empiricism; one who regards sensuous experience as the sole source of all ideas and knowledge.

Berkeley, as a consistent *empiricist*, saw that Sensation shuts itself up within its own home, and does not include its object. The object must be supplied from without, and he supplied it provisionally by the name of God.
N. A. Rev., CXX. 409.

The *empiricist* can take no cognizance of anything that transcends experience. *New Princeton Rev.*, II. 169.

2. A medical empiric.

empirictic†, empiricutic† (em-pi-rik′tik, em-pir-i-kū′tik), *a.* [An unmeaning extension of *empiric*.] Empirical.

The most sovereign prescription in Galen is but *empiricutick*. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1.

empirism (em′pi-rizm), *n.* [= F. *empirisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *empirismo* = D. Dan. *empirisme* = Sw. *empirism*, < NL. **empirismus*, < Gr. *ἐμπειρος*, experienced: see *empiric*.] Empiricism. [Rare.]

It is to this sense [second muscular], mainly, that we owe the conception of force, the origin of which *empirism* could never otherwise explain.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 219.

empiristic (em-pi-ris′tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to empiricism or to the empiricists; empirical. [Rare.]

The *empiristic* view which Helmholtz defends is that the space-determinations we perceive are in every case products of a process of unconscious inference.
W. James, Mind, XII. 545.

Empis (em′pis), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1767), < Gr. *ἐμπίς* (*ἐμπιδ-*), a mosquito, gnat, larva of the gadfly; cf. *Apis*[1].] The typical genus of the family *Empidæ*.

emplace (em-plās′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emplaced*, ppr. *emplacing*. [< OF. *emplacier*, place, employ, < *en-* + *placer*, place: see *place*.] To place; locate. [Rare.]

They [Iranic buildings] were *emplaced* on terraces formed of vast blocks of hewn stone, and were approached by staircases of striking and unusual design.
G. Rawlinson, Origin of Nations, i. 101.

emplacement (em-plās′mẹnt), *n.* [< F. *emplacement*, < OF. *emplacier*, place: see *emplace*.] **1.** A placing or fixing in place; location. [Rare.]

But till recently it was impossible to give to Uz any more definite *emplacement*.
G. Rawlinson, Origin of Nations, ii. 241.

2. Place or site. Specifically, in *fort.*: (*a*) The space within a fortification allotted for the position and service of a gun or battery.

The *emplacements* should be connected with each other and with the barracks by screened roads.
Nature, XXXVI. 36.

(*b*) The platform or bed prepared for a gun and its carriage.

emplaster† (em-plās′tėr), *n.* [< ME. *enplastre*, < OF. *emplastre*, F. *emplâtre* = Pr. *emplastre* = Sp. *emplasto* = Pg. *emplastro* = It. *empiastro*, *impiastro*, < L. *emplastrum*, a plaster, also, in horticulture, the band of bark which surrounds the eye in ingrafting, the scutcheon, < Gr. *ἔμπλαστρον* (also *ἔμπλαστρος*) and *ἔμπλαστον*, with or without *φάρμακον*, a plaster or salve, neut. of *ἐμπλαστός*, daubed on or over, < *ἐμπλάσσειν*, plaster up, stuff in, < *ἐν*, in, + *πλάσσειν*, form, mold. Abbr. *plaster*, q. v.] A plaster.

The spirits are sodainly moved both from vapours and passions, . . . and the parts by bathes, unguents, or *emplaisters*. *Bacon*, On Learning, iv. 2.

All *emplasters* applied to the breasts ought to have a hole for the nipples. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

emplaster† (em-plȧs′tėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *emplastren*, < OF. *emplastrer*, F. *emplâtrer* = Pr. *emplastrar* = Sp. *emplastar* = Pg. *emplastar* = It. *empiastrare*, *impiastrare*, < L. *emplastrare*, graft, bud, ML. plaster. Cf. Gr. *ἐμπλαστροῦν*, put on a plaster, < *ἔμπλαστρον*, a plaster: see *emplaster*, *n.* Abbr. *plaster*, q. v.] **1.** To cover with or as with a plaster; gloss over; palliate.

Parde, als fair as ye his name *emplastre*,
He [Solomon] was a lecchour and an ydolastre.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 1053.

2. To graft or bud.

The tree that shall *emplastred* be therby,
Take of the gemme, and bark, and therto bynde
This gemme unhurt.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 161.

emplastic (em-plas′tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἐμπλαστικός*, stopping the pores, clogging, < *ἐμπλάσσειν*, plaster up, stop up, stuff in, etc.: see *emplaster*, *n.*] **I.** *a.* Viscous; glutinous; adhesive; fit to be applied as a plaster: as, *emplastic* applications.

II. *n.* A constipating medicine.

emplastration†, *n.* The act of budding or grafting.

Solempnyte hath *emplastracion*,
Wherof beforne is taught the diligence.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 165.

emplead†, *v. t.* See *implead*.

emplectite (em-plek′tīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔμπλεκτος*, inwoven (see *emplectum*), + *-ite*2.] A sulphid of bismuth and copper, occurring in prismatic crystals of a grayish or tin-white color and bright metallic luster.

emplectum, emplecton (em-plek′tum, -ton), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἔμπλεκτον*, rubble-work, neut. of *ἔμπλεκτος*, inwoven, < *ἐμπλέκειν*, inweave, entwine, entangle, < *ἐν*, in, + *πλέκειν*, weave.] In *arch.*, either of two kinds of masonry in use among the Greeks and Romans, and other peoples. (*a*) That kind of solid masonry in regular courses in which the courses are formed alternately entirely of blocks presenting one of their sides to the exterior and entirely of blocks presenting their ends to the exterior.

Sometimes the [Etruscan] wall is built in alternate courses, in the style which has been called *emplecton*, the ends of the stones being exposed in one course, and the sides in the other. *G. Rawlinson*, Orig. of Nations, i. 114.

(*b*) That kind of masonry, much used in ancient fortification-walls, etc., in which the outside surfaces on both sides are formed of ashlar laid in regular courses, and the inclosed space between them is filled in with rubble-work, cross-stones being usually placed at intervals, either in courses or as ties extending from face to face of the wall, and binding the whole together. The term is, however, a loose one, and can be applied to any sort of masonry of greater thickness than the width of a single block, and so laid that the wall is bound together by some regular alternation of blocks placed lengthwise and endwise. Sometimes erroneously written *emplection*.

Emplectum (*b*).

emplete, *v. t.* See *implead*.

empliet, *v. t.* A Middle English variant of *imply*.

emplore† (em-plōr′), *v. t.* An obsolete form of *implore*.

employ (em-ploi′), *v. t.* [Formerly also *imploy*; < OF. *employer*, *emploier* (early **emplier*: see *emplie*, *imply*), F. *employer* = Pr. *empleiar* = Sp. *emplear* = Pg. *empregar* = It. *impiegare*, < L. *implicare*, infold, involve, engage, < *in*, in, + *plicare*, fold: see *plicate*, and cf. *implicate* and *imply*.] **1**†. To inclose; infold.—**2.** To give occupation to; make use of the time, attention, or labor of; keep busy or at work; use as an agent.

Nothing advances a business more than when he that is *employed* is believed to know the mind, and to have the heart, of him that sends him. *Donne*, Sermons, v.

Tell him I have some business to *employ* him.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

The mellow harp did not their ears *employ*,
And mute was all the warlike symphony.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii. 218.

This is a day in which the thoughts of our countrymen ought to be *employed* on serious subjects.
Addison, Freeholder.

3. To make use of as an instrument or means; apply to any purpose: as, to *employ* medicines in curing diseases.

Xii d, halfe to be *employed* to the vse of the said Cite, and the oder halfe to the sustentacion of the said fraternite. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 336.

Poesie ought not to be abased and *imployed* vpon any vnworthy matter & subject.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 18.

Thou shalt not destroy the trees, . . . and thou shalt not cut them down . . . to *employ* them in the siege.
Deut. xx. 19.

You must use
The best of your discretion to *employ*
This gift as I intend it.
Ford, Broken Heart, iii. 5.

4. To occupy; use; apply or devote to an object; pass in occupation: as, to *employ* an hour, a day, or a week; to *employ* one's life.

Some men *employ* their health, an ugly trick,
In making known how oft they have been sick,
And give us in recitals of disease
A doctor's trouble, but without the fees.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 311.

The friends of liberty wasted . . . the time which ought to have been *employed* in preparing for vigorous national defense. *Macaulay*, Sir J. Mackintosh.

=**Syn. 2.** *Employ*, *Hire*. *Hire* and *employ* are words of different meaning. To *hire* is to engage in service for wages. The word does not imply dignity; it is not customary to speak of *hiring* a teacher or a pastor; we *hire* a man for wages; we *employ* him for wages or a salary. To *employ* is thus a word of wider signification. A man *hired* to labor is *employed*, but a man may be *employed* in a work who is not *hired*; yet the presumption is that the one *employing* pays. *Employ* expresses continuous occupation more often than *hire* does.

employ (em-ploi′), *n.* [< F. *emploi* = Sp. *empleo* = Pg. *emprego* = It. *impiego*; from the verb.] Occupation; employment.

As to the genius of the people, they are industrious, . . . but luxurious and extravagant on the days when they have repose from their *employs*.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 10.

With due respect and joy,
I trace the matron at her loved *employ*.
Crabbe, Works, I. 58.

It happens that your true dull minds are generally preferred for public *employ*, and especially promoted to city honors; your keen intellects, like razors, being considered too sharp for common service.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 161.

employable (em-ploi′a-bl), *a.* [< *employ* + *-able*.] That may be employed; capable of being used; fit or proper for use.

employé (oṅ-plwo-yā′), *n.* The French form of *employee*.

employedness (em-ploi′ed-nes), *n.* The state of being employed.

Things yet less consistent with chemistry and *employedness* than with freedom, or with truth.
Boyle, Works, VI. 38.

employee (em-ploi-ē′), *n.* [< *employ* + *-ee*1, after F. *employé*, fem. *employée*, one employed, pp. of *employer*, employ.] One who works for an employer; a person working for salary or wages: applied to any one so working, but usually only to clerks, workmen, laborers, etc., and but rarely to the higher officers of a corporation or government, or to domestic servants: as, the *employees* of a railroad company. [Often written *employé* or *employe* even as an English word.]

To keep the capital thus invested [in materials for railway construction], and also a large staff of *employés*, standing idle entails loss, partly negative, partly positive.
H. Spencer, Railway Morals.

employer (em-ploi′ėr), *n.* [= F. *employeur*.] One who employs; a user; a person engaging or keeping others in service.

By a short contract you are sure of making it the interest of the contractor to exert that skill for the satisfaction of his *employers*. *Burke*, Economical Reform.

Employers and Workmen Act, an English statute of 1875 (38 and 39 Vict., c. 90), which enlarges the powers of county courts in disputes between masters and employees, and gives other courts certain civil jurisdiction in such cases.—**Employers' Liability Act**, an English statute of 1880, securing to employees a right to damages for injuries resulting from negligence on the part of the employer.

employment (em-ploi′ment), *n.* [Formerly also *imployment*; < *employ* + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of employing or using, or the state of being employed.

The hand of little *employment* hath the daintier sense.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1.

The increasing use of the pointed arch is to be clearly traced, from its first timid *employment* in construction, till it appears where no constructive advantage is gained by it. *C. E. Norton*, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 27.

2. Work or business of any kind, physical or mental; that which engages the head or hands; anything that occupies time or attention; office or position involving business: as, agricultural *employments*; mechanical *employments*; public *employment*.

I left the *Imployment* [logwood trade], yet with a design to return hither after I had been in England.
Dampier, Voyages, II. ii. 131.

The dayly *employment* of these Recluses is to trim the Lamps, and to make devotional visits and processions to the several Sanctuaries in the Church.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 71.

M. Dumont might easily have found *employments* more gratifying to personal vanity than that of arranging works not his own. *Macaulay*, Mirabeau.

3†. An implement. *Nares*. [Rare.]

See, sweet, here are the engines [an iron crow and a halter] that must do't.
My stay hath been prolonged
With hunting obscure nooks for these *employments*.
Chapman, Widow's Tears.

=**Syn. 2.** *Vocation*, *Trade*, etc. (see *occupation*); function, post, employ.

emplume (em-plōm′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emplumed*, ppr. *empluming*. [< *em*-1 + *plume*.] To adorn with or as if with plumes or feathers.

Angelhoods, *emplumed*
In such ringlets of pure glory.
Mrs. Browning, Song for Ragged Schools.

emplunge†, **implunge**† (em-, im-plunj′), *v. t.* [< *em*-1, *im*-, + *plunge*.] To plunge; immerse.

Malbecco, seeing how his losse did lye, . . .
Into huge waves of griefe and gealosye
Full deepe *emplonged* was, and drowned nye.
Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 17.

That hell
Of horrour, whereinto she was so suddenly *emplung'd*.
Daniel, Hymen's Triumph.

empodium (em-pō′di-um), *n.*; pl. *empodia* (-ȧ). [NL., < Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*. Cf. Gr. *ἐμπόδιος*, at one's feet, in the way, similarly formed.] In *entom.*, a claw-like organ which in many genera of insects is seen between the ungues or true claws. It agrees with the true claws in structure, and by some authors is called *spurious claw*. It is prominent in lucanid beetles. The term was first used by Nitzch.

empoison (em-poi′zn), *v. t.* [< ME. *empoysonen*, *enpoisonen*, *enpoysonen*, < OF. *empoisonner*, *enpoisonner*, F. *empoisonner*, < *en-* + *poisonner*, poison: see *poison*.] To poison; affect with or as if with poison; act noxiously upon; embitter. [Obsolete or archaic in all uses.]

And aftre was this Soudan *enpoysound* at Damasce; and his Sone thoghte to regne aftre him be Heritage.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 37.

A man by his own alms *empoison'd*,
And with his charity slain. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 5.

The whole earth appears unto him blasted with a curse, and *empoisoned* with the venom of the serpent.
Situation of Paradise (1683), p. 62.

Yet Envy, spite of her *empoisoned* breast,
Shall say, I lived in grace here with the best.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

That these disdaineous females and this ferocious old woman are placed here by the administration, not only to *empoison* the voyagers, but to affront them!
Dickens, Mugby Junction, iii.

empoisoner† (em-poi′zn-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *empoysoner*, < *empoysonen*, empoison.] One who poisons.

Thus ended ben thise homicydes two,
And eek the false *empoysoner* also.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale (ed. Skeat), C. l. 894.

empoisonment (em-poi′zn-ment), *n.* [< F. *empoisonnement*, < *empoisonner*, empoison: see *empoison* and *-ment*.] The act of administering poison; the state of being poisoned; a poisoning. [Rare.]

It were dangerous for secret *empoisonments*. *Bacon.*

The graver blood *empoisonments* of yellow and other fevers. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 45.

empoldered (em-pōl′dėrd), *a.* [< *em*-1 + *polder* + *-ed*2.] Reclaimed and brought into the condition of a polder; brought under cultivation. See *polder*.

emporetic†, **emporetical**† (em-pō-ret′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< L. *emporeticus* for **emporeuticus*, < Gr. *ἐμπορευτικός*, mercantile, commercial, < *ἐμπορεύεσθαι*, trade, traffic: see *emporium*.] Of or pertaining to an emporium; relating to merchandise.

emporish†, *v. t.* [ME. *enporyshen*, < OF. *empori-ss-*, contracted stem of certain parts of *empovrir*, *empoverer*, make poor: see *empover*, and *impoverish*, of which *emporish* is ult. a contracted form.] To impoverish.

And where as the coloryng of foreyns byeng and sellyng and pryuee markettes be mayntained by suffrans of vntrewe fremen such as kepe innes, logynges and herborowyng of foreyns and straungers to the hurt and *emporysshyng* of fremen.
Arnold's Chronicle, 1502 (ed. 1811, p. 83).

emporium (em-pō′ri-um), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *emporio*, < L. *emporium*, < Gr. *ἐμπόριον*, a trading-place, mart, exchange, < *ἔμπορία*, trade, commerce, < *ἔμπορος*, a passenger, traveler, merchant, < *ἐν*, in, + *πόρος*, a way (cf. *ἐμπορεύεσθαι*, travel, trade, *πορεύεσθαι*, travel, fare), < √ **περ*, *παρ* = E. *fare*.] **1.** A place of trade; a mart; a town or city of important commerce, especially one in which the commerce of an extensive country centers, or to which sellers and buyers resort from other cities or countries; a commercial center.

[Lyons] is esteemed the principall *emporium* or mart towne of all France next to Paris. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 59.

That wonderful *emporium* [Manchester], which in population and wealth far surpasses capitals so much renowned

as Berlin, Madrid, and Lisbon, was then a mean and ill-built market-town, containing under six thousand people.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., iii.

2. A bazaar; a shop or store for the sale of a great variety of articles.

It is pride, avarice, or voluptuousness which fills our streets, our *emporiums*, our theatres with all the bustle of business and alacrity of motion.
V. Knox, The Lord's Supper, xxi.

He was clad in a new collection of garments which he had bought at a large ready-made clothing *emporium* that morning. *The Century*, XXXV. 678.

3†. In *anc. med.*, the brain, because there all mental affairs are transacted.

empound† (em-pound′), *v. t.* See *impound*.

empover†, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *enpover*; < OF. *empovrir*, *empoverir*, *enpawrir*, *empoverer*, make poor: see *emporish* and *impoverish*.] To impoverish.

Lest they should themselves *enpover*
And be brought into decaye.
Roy and Barlow, Rede Me and Be nott Wrothe, p. 100.

empoverish† (em-pov′ėr-ish), *v. t.* See *impoverish*.

empower (em-pou′ėr), *v. t.* [Formerly also *impower*; < *em-*[1] + *power*.] **1.** To give power or authority to; authorize, as by law, commission, letter of attorney, verbal license, etc.: as, the commissioner is *empowered* to make terms.

Him he trusts with every key
Of highest charge, *impow'ring* him to Frame,
As he thought best, his whole Œconomy.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 143.

The Regulating Act . . . *empowered* the Crown to remove him [Hastings] on an address from the Company.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

2. To impart power or force to; give efficacy to; enable.

Does not the same force that enables them to heal *empower* them to destroy? *Baker*, Refl. on Learning.

=**Syn. 1.** To commission, license, warrant, qualify.

empresario (em-pre-sä′ri-ō), *n.* [Sp. *empresario* = Pg. *emprezario* = It. *impresario*, an undertaker, manager, theatrical manager: see *impresario*.] **1.** In parts of the United States acquired from Mexico, one who projects and manages a mercantile or similar enterprise, or takes a leading part in it, for his own profit and at his own risk, usually implying the possession and control of a concession or grant from government in the nature of a privilege or monopoly.—**2.** More specifically, a contractor who engages with the Mexican government to introduce a body of foreign settlers. Also called *hobladore*.

empress (em′pres), *n.* [< ME. *empresse*, *emperesse*, *emperes*, *emperise*, *emperice*, *emprise*, *imperes*, < OF. *empereis*, *empereris*, *empereresse*, F. *impératrice* = Pr. *emperairitz* = Sp. *emperatriz* = Pg. *imperatriz* = It. *imperatrice*, < L. *imperatrix*, *inperatrix*, acc. *-tricem*, fem. of *imperator*, *inperator*, emperor: see *emperor*.] **1.** A woman who rules over an empire; a woman invested with imperial power or sovereignty.

Mary, moder, blessyd mayde,
Quene of hevyn, *Imperes* of helle,
Sende me grace both nyȝt and daye!
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 358.

And sovereign law, that state's collected will,
O'er thrones and globes, elate,
Sits *empress*, crowning good, repressing ill.
Sir W. Jones, Ode in Imitation of Alcæus.

2. The wife or the widow of an emperor: in the latter case called specifically *empress dowager*.

She sweeps it through the court with troops of ladies,
More like an *empress* than duke Humphrey's wife.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3.

Not Cæsar's *empress* would I deign to prove.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 87.

Empress cloth, a woolen stuff for women's wear, having a finely repped or corded surface.—**Empress gauze**, a fine transparent stuff, made of silk, or silk and linen, and having a design, usually of a flower-pattern, woven in in silk.

empresse†, *v. i.* See *impress*[1].

empressement (oñ-pres′moñ), *n.* [F., < *empresser*, refl., be eager, bustling, ardent, forward: see *impress*[1].] Eagerness; cordiality; demonstrative demeanor.

empride† (em-prīd′), *v. t.* [ME. *empriden*; < *em-*[1] + *pride*.] To excite pride in; make proud.

And whenne this journee was done, Pausamy was gretly *empridede* theroff, and went into the kynges palace for to take the qwene Olympias oute of it, and hafe hir with hym. *MS. Lincoln*, A. 1. 17, fol. 3.

emprint† (em-print′), *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *imprint*.

emprise (em-prīz′), *n.* [< ME. *emprise*, *enprise*, < OF. *emprise* (= Pr. *empreza*, *empreiza* = Sp. *empresa* = Pg. *empreza*, *empresa* = It. *impresa*; ML. *imprisa*, *inprisia*, *impresia*), undertaking, expedition, enterprise, < *empris*, pp. of *emprendre*, *enprendre* = Sp. *emprender* = Pg. *emprehender* = It. *imprendere*, undertake, < L. *in*, in, on, + *prehendere*, *prendere*, take, seize: see *prehend*, *apprehend*, etc., and cf. *enterprise*, equiv. to *emprise*, but with diff. prefix.] An undertaking; an enterprise; an adventure; also, adventurousness. Also *emprize*. [Now chiefly poetical.]

Ye beene tall,
And large of limb t' atchieve an hard *emprize*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 53.

One hundred and sixty-six lances were broken, when the *emprise* was declared to be fairly achieved.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

The deeds of high *emprise* I sing.
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Interlude.

emprise†, *v. t.* [< *emprise*, *n.*] To undertake.

In secret drifts I linger'd day and night,
All how I might depose this cruel king,
That seem'd to all so much desired a thing,
As thereto trusting I *emprised* the same.
Sackville, Duke of Buckingham, st. 58.

emprison† (em-priz′n), *v. t.* An obsolete form of *imprison*.

emprosthotonos (em-pros-thot′ō-nos), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐμπροσθότονος*, drawn forward and stiffened (deriv. *ἐμπροσθοτονία*, tetanic procurvation), < *ἔμπροσθεν*, in front, forward, before (< *ἐν*, in, + *πρόσθεν*, before), + *τείνειν*, stretch, *τόνος*, a stretching.] In *pathol.*, tonic muscular spasm, bending the body forward, or in the opposite direction from *opisthotonos*. Also called *episthotonos*.

empte†, *v.* An obsolete form of *empty*.

emptier (emp′ti-ėr), *n.* One who or that which empties or exhausts.

For the Lord hathe turned away the glory of Jaakób, as the glorie of Israel: for the *emptiers* haue emptied them out and marred their vine branches.
Geneva Bible, Nahum ii. 2.

emptiness (emp′ti-nes), *n.* [< *empty* + *-ness*.] **1.** The state of being empty; the state of containing nothing, or nothing but air: as, the *emptiness* of a vessel.

The moderation of slepe must be measured by helthe and syckenes, by age, by time, by *emptyness* or fulnesse of the body, & by naturall complexions.
Sir T. Elyot, Castle of Health, ii.

His coffers sound
With hollow poverty and *emptiness*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 3.

2. Lack of food in the stomach; a state of fasting.

Monks, anchorites, and the like, after much *emptiness*, become melancholy. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 611.

3. Void space; a vacuum.

Nor could another in your room have been,
Except an *emptiness* had come between. *Dryden*.

4. Want of solidity or substance.

'Tis this which causes the graces and the loves . . . to subsist in the *emptiness* of light and shadow.
Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting, Pref.

5. Unsatisfactoriness; insufficiency to satisfy the mind or heart; worthlessness.

O frail estate of human things,
Now to our cost your *emptiness* we know. *Dryden*.

Form the judgment about the worth or *emptiness* of things here, according as they are or are not of use in relation to what is to come after. *Bp. Atterbury*.

6. Want of understanding or knowledge; vacuity of mind; inanity.

Eternal smiles his *emptiness* betray.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 315.

Knowledge is now no more a fountain seal'd:
Drink deep, until the habits of the slave,
The sins of *emptiness*, gossip and spite
And slander, die. *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

=**Syn. 5.** Vanity, hollowness, nothingness.

emption (emp′shọn), *n.* [< L. *emptio*(*n*-), a buying, < *emptus*, pp. of *emere*, buy, orig. take: see *adempt*, *exempt*, *redeem*, *redemption*, etc.] **1.** Buying; purchase. [Rare.]—**2†.** That which is bought; provision; supply.

He that stands charged with my Lordes House for the houll Yeir, if he maye possible, shall be at all Faires, where the groice *Emptions* shall be boughte for the House for the houll Yeir, as Wine, Wax, Beiffes, Multons, Wheite and Malt. (1512.)
Quoted in *Bourne's* Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 360.

emptional† (emp′shọn-al), *a.* [< *emption* + *-al*.] That may be purchased.

empty (emp′ti), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *empty*, *emty*, *emti*, *amti*, < AS. *æmtig*, *emtig*, *æmetig*, *emetig*, vacant, empty, free, idle, < **æmeta*, *æmetta*, *æmta*, leisure (cf. the verb *æmtian*, be at leisure).] **I.** *a.* **1.** Containing nothing, or nothing but air; void of its usual or of appropriate contents; vacant; unoccupied: said of any inclosure or allotted space: as, an *empty* house or room; an *empty* chest or purse; an *empty* chair or saddle.

And thaugh the brigge hadde ben all clene *empty* it hadde not be no light thinge for to haue passed.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 288.

Tears of the widower, when he sees
A late-lost form that sleep reveals,
And moves his doubtful arms, and feels
Her place is *empty*. *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, xiii.

At the Round Table of King Arthur there was left always one seat *empty* for him who should accomplish the adventure of the Holy Grail.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 124.

2. Void; devoid; destitute of some essential quality or component.

Art thou thus bolden'd, man, by thy distress,
Or else a rude despiser of good manners,
That in civility thou seem'st so *empty*?
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7.

They are honest, wise,
Not *empty* of one ornament of man.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, i. 3.

3. Destitute of force, effect, significance, or value; without valuable content; meaningless: as, *empty* words; *empty* compliments.

A word may be of . . . great credit with several authors, and be by them made use of as if it stood for some real being; but yet if he that reads cannot frame any distinct idea of that being, it is certain to him a mere *empty* sound, without a meaning, and he learns no more by all that is said of it, or attributed to it, than if it were affirmed only of that bare *empty* sound.
Locke, Conduct of Understanding, § 28.

In nice balance, truth with gold she weighs,
And solid pudding against *empty* praise.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 54.

A concept is to be considered as *empty* and as referring to no object, if the synthesis which it contains does not belong to experience.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Max Müller.

Death and misery
But *empty* names were grown to be.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 366.

4. Destitute of knowledge or sense; ignorant: as, an *empty* coxcomb.

Gaping wonder of the *empty* crowd.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 160.

5. Forlorn from destitution or deprivation; desolate; deserted.

She [Nineveh] is *empty*, and void, and waste.
Nahum ii. 10.

Rose up against him a great fiery wall,
Built of vain longing and regret and fear,
Dull *empty* loneliness, and blank despair.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 259.

6. Wanting substance or solidity; lacking reality; unsubstantial; unsatisfactory: as, *empty* air; *empty* dreams; *empty* pleasures.

Frivolities which seemed *empty* as bubbles.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, i.

7†. Not burdened; not bearing a burden or a rider: as, an *empty* horse.—**8.** Not supplied; without provision.

They . . . beat him, and sent him away *empty*.
Mark xii. 3.

They all knowing Smith would not returne *emptie*, if it were to be had.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 205.

9. Wanting food; fasting; hungry.

My falcon now is sharp, and passing *empty*.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1.

10. Bearing no fruit; without useful product.

Seven *empty* ears blasted with the east wind.
Gen. xli. 27.

Israel is an *empty* vine. Hos. x. 1.

11. Producing no effect or result; ineffectual.

The sword of Saul returned not *empty*. 2 Sam. i. 22.

Only the case,
Her own poor work, her *empty* labour, left.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

Empty engine, a locomotive running without a car or train attached. [Colloq.] =**Syn. 1.** *Void*, etc. (see *vacant*); unoccupied, bare, unfurnished.—**4.** Weak, silly, senseless.—**6.** Unsatisfying, vain, hollow.

II. *n.*; pl. *empties* (-tiz). An empty vessel or other receptacle, as a box or sack, packing-case, etc.; an empty vehicle, as a cab, freight-car, etc.: as, returned *empties*. [Colloq.]

"Well," says Leigh Hunt, "I found him [a cabman] returning from Hammersmith, and he said as an *empty* he would take me for half fare."
Frances Grundy, in Personal Traits of British Authors, [p. 241.

empty (emp′ti), *v.*; pret. and pp. *emptied*, ppr. *emptying*. [Also E. dial. *empt*; < ME. *empten*, tr. make empty, intr. be or become vacant, < AS. *æmtian*, intr., be vacant, be at leisure, < **æmeta*, *æmetta*, leisure: see *empty*, *a.*, on which the verb in mod. use directly depends.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To deprive of contents; remove, pour, or draw out the contents from; make vacant: with *of* before the thing removed: as, to *empty* a well or a cistern; to *empty* a pitcher or a purse; to *empty* a house *of* its occupants.

So help me God, therby shal he nat winne,
But *empte* his purse, and make his wittes thinne.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 188.

The Plague hath *emptied* its houses, and the fire consumed them. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. vi.

He, on whom from both her open hands
Lavish Honour shower'd all her stars,
And affluent Fortune *emptied* all her horn.
Tennyson, Death of Wellington.

2. To draw out, pour out, or otherwise remove or discharge, as the contents of a vessel: commonly with *out:* as, to *empty out* the water from a pitcher.

What be these two olive branches which through the two golden pipes *empty* the golden oil *out* of themselves? Zech. iv. 12.

3. To discharge; pour out continuously or in a steady course: as, a river *empties* itself or its waters into the ocean. [A strained use, which it is preferable to avoid, since a river is not *emptied* by its flow into the ocean.]

The great navigable rivers that *empty* themselves into it [the Euxine sea]. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To lay waste; make destitute or desolate. [Archaic.]

I . . . will send unto Babylon fanners, that shall fan her, and shall *empty* her land. Jer. li. 2.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To become empty.

The chapel *empties;* and thou may'st be gone
Now, sun. *B. Jonson*, Underwoods.

2. To pour out or discharge its contents, as a river into the ocean. [See note under I., 3.]

empty-handed (emp'ti-han″ded), *a.* Having nothing in the hands; specifically, carrying or bringing nothing of value, as money or a present.

She brought nothing here, but she has been a good girl, a very good girl, and she shall not leave the house *empty-handed.* *Trollope.*

emptying (emp'ti-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *empty, v.*] **1.** The act of making empty.

Boundless intemperance
In nature is a tyranny; it hath been
The untimely *emptying* of the happy throne,
And fall of many kings. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3.

2. That which is emptied out; specifically [*pl.*], in the United States, a preparation of yeast from the lees of beer, cider, etc., for leavening. [Colloq., and commonly pronounced *emptins.*]

A betch o' bread thet hain't riz once ain't goin' to rise agin, An' it's jest money throwed away to put the *emptins* in. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., p. 11.

empty-panneled† (emp'ti-pan″eld), *a.* Having nothing in the stomach; without food: said of a hawk.

My hawk has been *empty-pannell'd* these three houres. *Quarles*, The Virgin Widow (1656), I. 57.

emptysis (emp'ti-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔμπτυσις, a spitting, < ἐμπτύειν, spit upon, < ἐν, in, + πτύειν, spit, for *σπίειν = E. *spew*, q. v.] In *pathol.*, hemorrhage from the lungs; spitting of blood; hemoptysis.

empugn†, *v. t.* See *impugn.*

empurple, impurple (em-, im-pėr'pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *empurpled, impurpled*, ppr. *empurpling, impurpling.* [< *em-*[1], *im-*, + *purple.*] To tinge or color with purple.

And over it his huge great nose did grow,
Full dreadfully *empurpled* all with bloud.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vii. 6.

The bright
Pavement, that like a sea of jasper shone,
Impurpled with celestial roses, smiled.
Milton, P. L., iii. 364.

Tho' roseate morn
Pour all her splendours on th' *empurpled* scene.
T. Warton, Pleasures of Melancholy.

We saw the grass, green from November till April, snowed with daisies, and the floors of the dusky little dingles *empurpled* with violets. *The Century*, XXX. 219.

Empusa (em-pū'sȧ), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1798), < Gr. ἔμπουσα, a hobgoblin.] **1.** A genus of gressorial orthopterous insects, of the family *Mantidæ*, having foliaceous appendages on the head and legs, short antennæ, and a very slim thorax. *E. pauperata* is a prettily colored European species of rear-horse or praying-mantis.—**2.** A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Hübner*, 1816.—**3.** In *bot.*, the principal genus of *Entomophthoreæ*, including, as now understood, the species formerly referred to the genus *Entomophthora.* The species are parasitic upon insects. That upon the common house-fly is the one most frequently observed, forming a white halo of spores around dead flies adhering to window-panes in autumn. Spores of an *Empusa*, coming in contact with a suitable insect, enter it by means of hyphal germination and grow rapidly till the insect is killed, forming sometimes mycelium, but commonly, by budding, detached hyphal bodies of spherical or oval form. When the conditions are unfavorable to further growth the hyphal bodies may be transformed into chlamydospores, but under favorable conditions of moisture the hyphal bodies or chlamydospores produce hyphæ. At the tip of each is formed a single conidium in a sporangium similar to that of *Mucor;* or, instead of conidia, thick-walled and spherical resting spores may be formed, either asexually or by conjugation. Twenty-six species are now known in the United States, growing upon insects of all the hexapod orders.

empuse† (em-pūs'), *n.* [< ML. *empusa*, < Gr. ἔμπουσα, a hobgoblin assuming various shapes: sometimes identified with *Hecate.*] A goblin or specter. *Jer. Taylor.*

Empusidæ (em-pū'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Empusa*, 1, + *-idæ.*] A family of *Orthoptera*, taking name from the genus *Empusa. Burmeister*, 1838.

empuzzle† (em-puz'l), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *puzzle.*] To puzzle.

It hath *empuzzled* the enquiries of others . . . to make out how without fear or doubt he could discourse with such a creature. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 1.

empyema (em-pi-ē'mȧ), *n.* [= F. *empyème* = Sp. *empiema* = Pg. *empyema* = It. *empiema*, < ML. *empyema*, < Gr. ἐμπύημα, a suppuration, < ἐμπυεῖν, suppurate, < ἔμπυος, suppurating, festering, < ἐν, in, + πύον, pus.] In *pathol.*, the presence of pus in a pleural cavity; pyothorax. The word was formerly used for other purulent accumulations.

empyemic (em-pi-em'ik), *a.* [< *empyema* + *-ic.*] **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of empyema.—**2.** Affected with empyema: as, an *empyemic* patient.

empyesis (em-pi-ē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐμπύησις, suppuration, < ἐμπυεῖν, suppurate: see *empyema.*] In *pathol.*, pustulous eruption: a term used by Hippocrates, and in Good's system including variola or smallpox.

empyocele (em'pi-ō-sēl), *n.* [= F. *empyocèle*, < Gr. ἔμπυος, suppurating (see *empyema*), + κήλη, tumor.] In *pathol.*, a collection of pus within the scrotum.

empyreal (em-pi-rē'ȧl or em-pir'ē-ȧl), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *emperiall* (simulating *imperial*); = F. *empyréal*, < ML. **empyræus* (as if < Gr. **ἐμπυραῖος*, a false form), LL. *empyrius* or *empyrĕus*, fiery, < LGr. ἐμπύριος, for Gr. ἔμπυρος, in, on, or by the fire, fiery, torrid, < ἐν, in, + πῦρ = E. *fire:* see *pyre, fire.*] **I.** *a.* Formed of pure fire or light; pertaining to the highest and purest region of heaven; pure.

Go, soar with Plato to th' *empyreal* sphere.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 23.

II. *n.* The empyrean; the region of celestial purity. [Rare.]

The lord-lieutenant looking down sometimes
From the *empyreal*, to assure their souls
Against chance-vulgarisms. *Mrs. Browning.*

empyrean (em-pi-rē'an or em-pir'ē-ȧn), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *empyrée* = Pr. *empirey*, n., = Sp. *empireo* = Pg. *empyreo* = It. *empireo*, adj., < ML. **empyræus*, neut. as a noun, **empyræum:* see *empyreal.*] **I.** *a.* Empyreal; celestially refined.

In th' *empyrean* heaven, the bless'd abode,
The Thrones and the Dominions prostrate lie,
Not daring to behold their angry God.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, l. 1114.

Yet upward she [the goddess] incessant flies;
Resolv'd to reach the high *empyrean* Sphere.
Prior, Carmen Seculare (1700), st. 23.

Lispings *empyrean* will I sometimes teach
Thine honeyed tongue. *Keats*, Endymion, ii.

II. *n.* The region of pure light and fire; the highest heaven, where the pure element of fire was supposed by the ancients to exist: the same as the ether, the ninth heaven according to ancient astronomy.

The deep-domed *empyrean*
Rings to the roar of an angel onset.
Tennyson, Experiments in Quantity.

empyreum† (em-pi-rē'um), *n.* [ML. **empyræum:* see *empyreal.*] Same as *empyrean.*

Passed through all
The winding orbs like an Intelligence,
Up to the *empyreum.* *B. Jonson*, Fortunate Isles.

empyreuma (em-pi-rō'mȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐμπύρευμα, a live coal covered with ashes to preserve the fire, < ἐμπυρεύειν, set on fire, kindle, < ἔμπυρος, on fire: see *empyreal.*] In *chem.*, the pungent disagreeable taste and odor of most animal or vegetable substances when burned in close vessels, or when subjected to destructive distillation.

empyreumatic, empyreumatical (em″pi-rō-mat'ik, -i-kȧl), *a.* [< *empyreuma(t-)* + *-ic, -ical.*] Pertaining to or having the taste or smell of slightly burned animal or vegetable substances.—**Empyreumatic oil,** an oil obtained from organic substances when decomposed by a strong heat.

empyreumatize (em-pi-rō'mȧ-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *empyreumatized*, ppr. *empyreumatizing.* [< *empyreuma(t-)* + *-ize.*] To render empyreumatic; decompose by heat. [Rare.]

empyrical (em-pir'i-kȧl), *a.* [< Gr. ἔμπυρος, in fire, on fire: see *empyreal.*] Of or pertaining to combustion or combustibility. [Rare.]

Of these and some other *empyrical* marks I shall say no more, as they do not tell us the defects of the soils. *Kirwan*, Manures, p. 81.

empyrosis† (em-pi-rō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐμπύρωσις, a kindling, heating, < ἐμπυρόειν, equiv. to ἐμπυρεύειν, kindle: see *empyreuma.*] A general fire; a conflagration.

The former opinion, that held these cataclisms and *empyroses* universal, was such as held that it put a total consummation unto things in this lower world, especially that of conflagration. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

empyry†, *n.* [ME. *empiry*, < OF. *empyree*, F. *empyrée:* see *empyrean.*] The empyrean.

This heven is cald *empiry:* that is at say, heven that is fyry. *Hampole*, Prick of Conscience, l. 7761.

emraud†, *n.* An obsolete form of *emerald.*

emrod[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *emerald.*

emrod[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *hemorrhoid.*

emu[1] (ē'mū), *n.* [Also *emew, emeu;* = Pg. *ema;* prob. from a native name.] **1.** A large Australian three-toed ratite bird of the genus *Dromæus* (which see), of which there are several species, as *D. novæ-hollandiæ, D. ater*, and *D. irroratus.* These birds resemble cassowaries, but belong to a different genus and subfamily, and are easily distinguish-

Emu (*Dromæus novæ-hollandiæ*).

ed by having no casque or helmet on the head, which, with the neck, is more completely feathered. The plumage is sooty-brown or blackish, and very copious, like long curly hair, there being two plumes to the quills, so that each feather seems double. The wings are rudimentary, useless for flight, and concealed in the plumage. The emus are intermediate in size between the cassowaries and the ostriches. The species first named above is the one most commonly seen in confinement.

2. (*a*) [*cap.*] [NL., orig. in the form *Emeu.*] A genus of cassowaries. *Barrère*, 1745. (*b*) The specific name of the galeated cassowary of Ceram, in the form *emeu. Latham*, 1790. (*c*) The specific name of the east Australian *Dromæus novæ-hollandiæ*, in the form *emu. Stephens.*

emu[2] (ē'mū), *n.* An Australian wood used for turners' work. *Laslett.*

emulable (em'ū-la-bl), *a.* [< *emul(ate)* + *-able.*] That may be emulated; capable of attainment by emulous effort; worthy of emulation. [Rare.]

This I say to all, for none are so complete but they may espy some imitable and *emulable* good, even in meaner Christians. *Abp. Leighton*, On 1 Pet. iii. 13.

emulate (em'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emulated*, ppr. *emulating.* [< L. *æmulatus*, pp. of *æmulari* (> E. *emule, v.*), try to equal or excel, be emulous, < *æmulus* (> F. *émule*, n.), trying to equal or excel: see *emulous.*] **1.** To strive to equal or excel in qualities or actions; vie or compete with the character, condition, or performance of; rival imitatively or competitively: as, to *emulate* good or bad examples; to *emulate* one's friend or an ancient author.

I would have
Him *emulate* you: 'tis no shame to follow
The better precedent. *B. Jonson*, Catiline.

The birds sing louder, sweeter,
And every note they *emulate* one another.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, v. 4.

He [Dryden] is always imitating—no, that is not the word, always *emulating*—somebody in his more strictly poetical attempts, for in that direction he always needed some external impulse to set his mind in motion.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 41.

2†. To be a match or counterpart for; imitate; resemble.

Thine eye would *emulate* the diamond.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 3.

It is likewise attended with a delirium, fury, and an involuntary laughter, the convulsion *emulating* this motion.
Arbuthnot.

The blossom opening to the day,
The dews of heav'n refin'd,
Could naught of purity display,
To *emulate* his mind. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, viii.

3†. To envy.

The councell then present, *emulating* my successe, would not thinke it fit to spare me fortie men to be hazzarded in those vnknowne regions.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 135.

emulate† (em'ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *æmulatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Emulative; eager to equal or excel.

Our last king . . .
Was, as you know, by Fortinbras of Norway,
Thereto prick'd on by a most *emulate* pride,
Dar'd to the combat. *Shak.*, Hamlet, I. 1.

emulation (em-ū-lā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *émulation* = Pr. *emulacio* = Sp. *emulacion* = Pg. *emulação* = It. *emulazione*, < L. *æmulatio(n-)*, < *æmulari*, emulate: see *emulate*.] 1. Love of superiority; desire or ambition to equal or excel others; the instinct that incites to effort for the attainment of equal or superior excellence or estimation in any respect.

Among the lower animals we see many symptoms of *emulation*, but in them its effects are perfectly insignificant when compared with those which it produces in human conduct. . . . In our own race *emulation* operates in an infinite variety of directions, and is one of the principal sources of human improvement.
D. Stewart, Moral Powers, I. ii. § 5.

Let the man who thinks he is actuated by generous *emulation* only, and wishes to know whether there be anything of envy in the case, examine his own heart.
Beattie, Moral Science, I. ii. § 5.

2. Effort to equal or excel in qualities or actions; imitative rivalry, as of that which one admires in another or others: as, the *emulation* of great actions, or of the rich by the poor.

Then younger brothers may eate grasse, yf they cannot achieue to excell; which will bring a blessed *emulacion* to England. *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 11.

The apostle exhorts the Corinthians to an holy and general *emulation* of the charity of the Macedonians, in contributing freely to the relief of the poor saints at Jerusalem. *South*, Sermons.

But now, since the rewards of honour are taken away, that virtuous *emulation* is turned into direct malice.
Dryden, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

3†. Antagonistic rivalry; malicious or injurious contention; strife for superiority. [Unusual.]

What madness rules in brain-sick men,
When, for so slight and frivolous a cause,
Such factious *emulations* shall arise.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

My heart laments that virtue cannot live
Out of the teeth of *emulation*. *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 3.

=Syn. 1 and 2. *Emulation*, *Competition*, *Rivalry*. The natural love of superiority is known as *emulation*; in common use the word signifies the desire and the resulting endeavor to equal or surpass another or others in some quality, attainment, or achievement. It is intrinsically neutral both as to time and motive, but it is most frequently applied to the relations of contemporaries or associates, and to feelings and efforts of an honorable nature. *Competition* is the act of striving against others; the word is used only where the object to be attained is pretty clearly in mind, and that object is not mere superiority, but some definite thing: as, *competition* for a prize; *competition* in business. *Rivalry*, unless qualified by some favorable adjective, is generally a contest in which the competitors push their several interests in an ungenerous spirit, malignant feelings being easily a result. *Rivalry* may be general in its character: as, the *rivalry* between two states or cities; in such cases it may be friendly and honorable.

A noble *emulation* heats your breast. *Dryden.*

Envy, to which th' ignoble mind's a slave,
Is *emulation* in the learn'd or brave.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 191.

Competition for the crown, there is none nor can be.
Bacon.

When the worship of rank and the worship of wealth are in *competition*, it may at least be said that the existence of the two idols diminishes by dividing the force of each superstition. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., ii.

Far-sighted summoner of War and Waste
To fruitful strifes and *rivalries* of peace.
Tennyson, Idylls of the King, Ded.

emulative (em'ū-lā-tiv), *a.* [< *emulate* + *-ive*.] Inclined to emulation; rivaling; disposed to compete imitatively.

Yet since her swift departure thence she press'd,
He saw th' election on himself would rest:
While all, with *emulative* zeal, demand
To fill the number of th' elected band.
Hoole, tr. of Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered, v.

Emulative power
Flowed in thy line through undegenerate veins.
Wordsworth, Eccles. Sonnets, I. 27.

emulatively (em'ū-lā-tiv-li), *adv.* In an emulative manner.

emulator (em'ū-lā-tọr), *n.* [F. *émulateur* = Sp. Pg. *emulador* = It. *emulatore*, < L. *æmulator*, < *æmulari*, emulate: see *emulate*.] One who emulates; an imitative rival or competitor.

As Virgil rivalled Homer, so Milton was the *emulator* of both these. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, ii. § 4.

Full of ambition, an envious *emulator* of every man's good parts, a secret and villainous contriver against me his natural brother. *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 1.

emulatory (em'ū-lā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *emulate* + *-ory*.] Arising out of emulation; of or belonging to emulation; denoting emulation.

Whether some secret and *emulatory* brawles passed between Zipporah and Miriam. *Bp. Hall*, Aaron and Miriam.

At ale-drinking *emulatory* poems are sung
Between chivalrous people.
O'Curry, Anc. Irish, II. xxi.

emulatress (em'ū-lā-tres), *n.* [= F. *émulatrice* = It. *emulatrice*, < L. *æmulatrix*, fem. of *æmulator*: see *emulator*.] A woman who emulates. [Rare.]

Truth, whose mother is History, the *emulatress* of time, the treasury of actions, the witness of things past, and advertiser of things to come.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, II. i.

emulet† (em'ūl), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *æmule*; = OF. *emuler* = Sp. Pg. *emular* = It. *emulare*, < L. *æmulari*, emulate: see *emulate*.] To emulate.

Yet, *æmuling* my pipe, he tooke in hond
My pipe, before that *æmuled* of many.
Spenser, Colin Clout, l. 72.

This is the ground whereon the young Nassau,
Emuling that day his ancestor's renown,
Received his hurt.
Southey, Pilgrimage to Waterloo, iii.

emulge† (ē-mulj'), *v. t.* [< L. *emulgere* (> It. *emulgere*), milk out, drain out, < *e*, out, + *mulgere* = E. *milk*.] To drain out. *Bailey.*

emulgence (ē-mul'jens), *n.* [< *emulgent*: see *-ence*.] The act of draining out. [Rare.]

Weak men would be rendered nervous by the flattery of a woman's worship; or they would be for returning it, at least partially, as though it could be bandied to and fro without *emulgence* of the poetry.
G. Meredith, The Egoist, xiv.

emulgent (ē-mul'jent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *émulgent* = Sp. Pg. It. *emulgente*, < L. *emulgen(t-)s*, ppr. of *emulgere*, milk out, drain out: see *emulge*.] **I.** *a.* In *anat.*, draining out: applied to the renal arteries and veins, as draining the urine from the blood.

II. *n.* 1. In *anat.*, an emulgent vessel.—2. In *pharmacology*, a remedy which excites the flow of bile.

emulous (em'ū-lus), *a.* [< L. *æmulus*, striving to equal or excel, rivaling; in a bad sense, envious, jealous; akin to *imitari*, imitate: see *imitate*.] 1. Desirous of equaling or excelling, as what one admires; inclined to imitative rivalry: with *of* before an object: as, *emulous of* another's example or virtues.

By strength
They measure all, *of* other excellence
Not *emulous*. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 822.

The leaders, picked men of a courage and vigor tried and augmented in fifty battles, are *emulous* to distinguish themselves above each other by new merits, as clemency, hospitality, splendor of living. *Emerson*, War.

2. Rivaling; competitive.

Both striuing in *emulous* contention whether shall adde more pleasure or more profit to the Citie.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 237.

3†. Envious; jealous; contentiously eager.

He is not *emulous*, as Achilles is. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 3.

What the Gaul or Moor could not effect,
Nor *emulous* Carthage, with her length of spite,
Shall be the work of one. *B. Jonson*, Catiline.

emulously (em'ū-lus-li), *adv.* With emulation, or desire of equaling or excelling.

So tempt they him, and *emulously* vie
To bribe a voice that empires would not buy.
Lansdowne, To the Earl of Peterborough.

emulousness (em'ū-lus-nes), *n.* The quality of being emulous.

emulsic (ē-mul'sik), *a.* [< *emuls(in)* + *-ic*.] In *chem.*, pertaining to or procured from emulsin. —**Emulsic acid**, an acid procured from the albumen of almonds.

emulsification (ē-mul"si-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* The act of emulsifying, or the state of being emulsified.

emulsify (ē-mul'si-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emulsified*, ppr. *emulsifying*. [< L. *emulsus*, pp. (see *emulsion*), + *-ficare*, make.] To make or form into an emulsion; emulsionize.

Pancreatic juice *emulsifies* fat.
Darwin, Vegetable Mould, p. 37.

emulsin (ē-mul'sin), *n.* [< L. *emulsus*, pp. of *emulgere*, milk out, drain out (see *emulsion*), + *-in*[2].] In *chem.*, an albuminous or caseous substance found in the white part of both sweet and bitter almonds, and making up about one quarter of their entire weight. When pure it is an odorless and tasteless white powder, which is soluble in water and acts as a ferment, converting the amygdalin of almonds into oil of bitter almonds, hydrocyanic acid, and a sugar.

emulsion (ē-mul'shọn), *n.* [< OF. *emulsion*, F. *émulsion* = Sp. *emulsion* = Pg. *emulsão* = It. *emulsione*, < L. as if **emulsio(n-)*, < *emulsus*, pp. of *emulgere*, milk out, drain out: see *emulge*.] 1†. A draining out.

Were it not for the *emulsion* to flesh and blood in being of a public factious spirit, I might pity your infirmity.
Howard, Man of Newmarket.

2. A mixture of liquids insoluble in one another, where one is suspended in the other in the form of minute globules, as the fat (butter) in milk: as, an *emulsion* of cod-liver oil.—3. A mixture in which solid particles are suspended in a liquid in which they are insoluble: as, a camphor *emulsion*.—4. In *photog.*, a name given to various emulsified mixtures used in making dry plates, etc. See *photography*.

emulsionize (ē-mul'shọn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emulsionized*, ppr. *emulsionizing*. [< *emulsion* + *-ize*.] To make an emulsion of; emulsify: as, pancreatic juice *emulsionizes* fat.

This treatment, continued for seven or eight minutes, suffices to set free the fat of the milk from its *emulsionized* state. *Med. News*, L. 587.

emulsive (ē-mul'siv), *a.* [= F. *émulsif* = Sp. Pg. It. *emulsivo*, < L. *emuls-us*, pp. (see *emulsion*), + E. *-ive*.] 1. Softening.—2. Yielding oil by expression: as, *emulsive* seeds.—3. Producing or yielding a milk-like substance: as, *emulsive* acids.—**Emulsive oil**, rancid olive-oil: in this state adapted for producing an emulsion, and used in dyeing as a fixing agent for aluminium or iron mordants.

emunctory (ē-mungk'tọ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *émonctoire* = Sp. Pg. *emunctorio* = It. *emuntorio*, < L. **emunctorius*, adj., found only as a noun, neut., < LL. *emunctorium*, a pair of snuffers, < L. *emunctus*, pp. of *emungere*, wipe or blow the nose, < *e*, out, + *mungere* (scarcely used), blow the nose, = Gr. *ἀπο-μύσσειν*, mid. *ἀπο-μύσσεσθαι*, blow the nose; akin to *mucus*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* Excretory; depuratory; serving to excrete, carry off, and discharge from the body waste products or effete matters.

II. *n.*; pl. *emunctories* (-riz). A part or an organ of the body which has an excretory or depuratory function; an organ or a part which eliminates effete or excrementitious matters or products of decomposition, as carbonic dioxid, urea, cholesterin, etc.

emuscation† (ē-mus-kā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *emuscare*, clear from moss, < *e*, out, + *muscus*, moss.] A freeing from moss. [Rare.]

The most infallible art of *emuscation* is taking away the cause (which is superfluous moisture in clayey and spewing grounds), by dressing with lime. *Evelyn*, Sylva, xxix.

emu-wren (ē'mū-ren), *n.* A small Australian bird of the genus *Stipiturus*. The webs of the tail-feathers are decomposed, somewhat like the plumage of the emu. There are several species; *S. malachurus* is an example. See cut under *Stipiturus*.

emyd, emyde (em'id, em'id or -īd), *n.* [= F. *émyde*.] A member of the family *Emydidæ*; a fresh-water tortoise or terrapin.

Emyda (em'i-dă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐμύς* or *ἐμύς* (*ἐμυδ-*, *ἐμυδ-*), the fresh-water tortoise, *Emys lutaria*: see *Emys*.] A genus of soft-shelled tortoises, of the family *Trionychidæ*, having the shell very flat and subcircular in outline, and the toes webbed and with only three claws. They are aquatic, and are often found buried in the mud. *A. mutica*, of North America, is a comparatively small species, with a smooth shell. The genus is closely related to *Aspidonectes* (or *Trionyx*).

Emydæ (em'i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Emydidæ*.

emyde, *n.* See *emyd*.

Emydea (e-mid'ē-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Emys* (*Emyd-*) + *-ea*.] The name given by Huxley to a group of the *Chelonia*, having usually horny cutting jaws, uncovered by lips, the tympanum exposed, the limbs slenderer than in *Testudinea*, with 5-clawed digits united by a web only, and the horny plates of the carapace and plastron well developed. The *Emydea* as thus defined compose the river- and marsh-tortoises, and are divisible into two groups, the terrapins and the chelodines. See *terrapin*, *Chelodines*.

emydian (e-mid'i-an), *a.* [< *Emys* (*Emyd-*) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to the group of tortoises typified by the genus *Emys*.

emydid (em'i-did), *n.* A tortoise of the family *Emydidæ*.

Emydidæ (e-mid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., also written contr. *Emydæ*; < *Emys* (*Emyd-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of chelonians, the so-called fresh-water turtles, fresh-water tortoises, or terrapins. It includes a large series of diverse forms, some of which are as terrestrial as the true land-tortoises (*Testudinidæ*), and have a highly convex carapace, though most are aquatic, with flattened shell. There are about 60 species, of numerous genera, agreeing in their hard shell, well-formed feet adapted both for walking and swimming, usually 5-toed before and 4-toed behind, and furnished with claws. They inhabit northern temperate and tropical regions, within which they are widely distributed.

A few occur in salt or brackish water. The leading genera are *Emys*, *Cistudo* (the box-tortoises), *Chelopus* (the speckled turtles), etc. The salt-water terrapin of the Atlantic States, *Malaccclemmys palustris*, well known to epicures, belongs to this family. By some the name is supplanted by *Clemmyidæ*, the genus *Emys* being referred to the family *Cistudinidæ*, and by others the family is considered to be inseparable from the *Testudinidæ*. Also *Emydæ*. See cuts under *carapace*, *Cistudo*, and *terrapin*.

emydin (em'i-din), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐμύς* (*ἐμυδ-*), the fresh-water tortoise, + *-in*2.] In *chem.*, a white nitrogenous substance contained in the yolk of turtles' eggs. It is closely related to, if not identical with, vitellin.

Emydina1 (em-i-dī'nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐμύς* or *ἐμύς* (*ἐμυδ-*, *ἐμυδ-*), the fresh-water tortoise, + *-ina*1.] A genus of fresh-water tortoises, typical of the *Emydinidæ*.

Emydina2 (em-i-dī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Emys* (*Emyd-*) + *-ina*2.] A subfamily of *Emydidæ* or *Clemmyidæ*, typified by the genus *Emys*, and including most species of the family. It was limited by Gray to those tortoises which have the head covered with a thin hard skin, the zygomatic arch distinct, the fore limbs covered in front by thin scales and cross-bands, and the spreading toes strong and webbed.

Emydinidæ (em-i-din'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Emydina*1 + *-idæ*.] A family of soft-shelled tortoises, typified by the genus *Emydina*, including a few Asiatic species referred usually to the *Trionychidæ*, having the edge of the disk strengthened by a series of internal bones, the skull oblong, convex, and swollen, and the palate with a central groove. Also *Emydinadæ*.

emydoid (em'i-doid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Resembling or related to a tortoise of the genus *Emys*; belonging to the family *Emydidæ*.

II. *n.* A tortoise of the family *Emydidæ*.

Emydoidæ (em-i-doi'dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Emys* (*Emyd-*) + *-oidæ*.] A family of tortoises, typified by the genus *Emys*, including the *Clemmyidæ* and *Cistudinidæ*, and divided into 5 subfamilies. *L. Agassiz.* See cut under *Cistudo*.

Emydosauria (em^{d}i-dō-sâ'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐμύς* or *ἐμύς* (*ἐμυδ-*, *ἐμυδ-*), the fresh-water tortoise, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] One of several names of the order *Crocodilia*: so called from the fact that the dermal armor of the crocodiles and alligators suggests the shell of a tortoise. *De Blainville.*

Emys (em'is), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐμύς* or *ἐμύς*, the fresh-water tortoise.] A genus of tortoises, giving name to the *Emydidæ*. The name has been variously employed: (*a*) For fresh-water tortoises in general of the family *Clemmyidæ*, such as *E. lutaria* of Europe, now generally called *Clemmys caspica*, and numerous American species. (*b*) Restricted to certain box-tortoises belonging to the family now called *Cistudinidæ*, such as the box-tortoise of Europe, *Emys europæa*, which is the emys of Aristotle and the ancients, and the *Emys blandingi* of North America.

en (en), *n.* [< ME. **en*, < AS. **en*, < L. *en*, < *e*, the usual assistant vowel, + *n*.] **1.** The name of the letter *N*, *n*. It is rarely written, the symbol *N*, *n*, being used instead.—**2.** In *printing*, a space half as wide as an em, sometimes used as a standard in reckoning the amount of a compositor's work. See *em*1, 2.

en-1. [ME. *en-*, < OF. *en-*, rarely F. *en-* = Sp. Pg. *en-* = It. *en-*, *in-*, < L. *in-* (see *in-*2), an adverbial or prepositional prefix, conveying the idea, according as the verb is one of rest or of motion, of existence 'in' a place or thing, or of motion, direction, or inclination 'into' or 'to' a place or thing, < *in*, prep., in, into, = E. *in*: see *in*1. In later L. *in-* usually became *im-*, and so in Rom. *en-* usually becomes *em-*, before labials: see *em-*1, *im-*2.] A common adverbial or prepositional prefix, representing Latin *in-*, meaning primarily 'in' or 'into.' Appearing first in Middle English words derived through Old French from Latin, *en-*1 (before labials *em-*) has come to be freely used as a prefix of words of native as well as of Romance or Latin origin, being equivalent to *in-*1 of pure English origin and to *in-*2 of direct Latin origin, and hence often restored to the pure Latin form. Hence forms in *en-*1 (*em-*1) and *in-*2 (*im-*2) are frequently found (even in Middle English) coexisting, as *enclose*, *inclose*, *enquire*, *inquire*, *enwrap*, *inwrap*, *enfold*, *infold*, with, however, a tendency in one or other of the forms to disappear, or to become partly differentiated in use. Before labials *en-* becomes *em-*, as in *embellish*, *embrace*, but may remain unchanged before *m*, as in *enmew* or *emmew*. As a verbal prefix, *en-*, when joined to a noun, or a verb from a noun, may retain its original meaning of 'in' ('put in'), as in *encage* (put in a cage), *enfold*, *enfetter*, *encapsule*, etc.; or when prefixed to an adjective or a noun, it may denote a change from one state into another ('make . . . '), as in *enable* (make able), *enrich*, *enslave*, *enfranchise*, *enlarge*, and hence has often the effect simply of a verb-forming prefix. In some cases, prefixed to a verb, it has no additional force, as in *enkindle*, *encaptivate*.

en-2. [F., etc., *en-*, < L. *en-*, < Gr. *ἐν-* (before gutturals *ἐγ-*), a prefix conveying with verbs the idea of 'in' or 'at' a place, etc., with adjectives the possession of a quality, 'having,' 'with,' 'in' (= L. *in-*, > *en-*1, above), < *ἐν*, prep., = L. *in* = E. *in*: see *in*1.] An adverbial or prepositional prefix of Greek origin, meaning primarily 'in'; chiefly in scientific or technical words of modern formation, as in *encephalon*, *enanthema*, etc.

-en1. [(1) ME. *-en* (sometimes spelled *-in*, *-yn*), later often *-e*, the two forms long coexisting; earliest ME. always *-en* (weak verbs *-en* or *-ien*), < AS. *-an* (weak verbs *-an* or *-ian*, *-igean*), ONorth. *-a*, *-ia* = OS. *-an* (*-ōn*) = OFries. *-a* = D. *-en* = OHG. *-an* (*-ēn*, *-ōn*), MHG. G. *-en* = Icel. *-a* (*-ja*) = Sw. *-a* (*-ja*) = Dan. *-e* = Goth. *-an* (*-jan*), the reg. Teut. inf. suffix, quite different from the L. inf. suffix, *-re* (*-ā-re*, *-ē-re*, *-ĕ-re*, *-ī-re*), but cognate with Gr. *-εναι*, later reg. *-ειν*, and orig. dat. of **-ana*, an orig. noun suffix. (2) ME. *-en*, often only *-e*, < AS. *-en* = OS. *-an* = OFries. Fries. MD. D. MLG. LG. *-en* = OHG. *-an*, MHG. G. *-en* = Icel. *-inn* = Sw. Dan. *-en* = Goth. *-an-s*, the reg. pp. suffix of strong verbs, = L. *-n-us* = Gr. *-ν-ος* = Skt. *-n-as*, an adj. suffix. (3) < ME. *-en-en*, *-n-en* (the final syllable being a different suffix, *-en*1 (1)), < AS. *-n-an*, *-n-ian* (as in *fæstnian*, > E. *fasten*, make fast) = Goth. *-n-an*, prop. intr., as in Goth. *fullnan*, become full, in verbs formed on the pp. of strong verbs, *-an-s* = AS. and E. *-en*, etc. See (2), above. (4) ME. *-en*, often *-e*, in later ME. a general pl. suffix, in earlier ME. confined to ind. and subj. pret. pl. and subj. pres., the ind. pres. (and impv. pl.) having *-eth*, < AS. *-ath*, *-iath*. The AS. verb-forms with pl. term. *-n* were (in all 3 persons) subj. pres. *-en* (*-ien*), ind. pret. *-on* (*-an*), subj. *-en*. Like forms are found in the other Teut. tongues, being worn down and assimilated forms of elements orig. of different origin.] A termination of various origin, used in the formation of verbs. (*a*) The infinitive suffix, now obsolete, as in Middle English *singen*, *escapen*, *pullen*, etc., modern English *sing*, *escape*, *pull*, etc. In late Middle English the *-n* fell away (*singe*, *escape*, *pulle*, etc.), but the *-e* continued to be pronounced, at least optionally, until near the end of the Middle English period; in modern English the *-e*, though always silent, is retained in spelling after a single consonant following a long vowel (as in *escape*) and in some other positions. (*b*) The suffix of the past participle of strong verbs (Middle English and Anglo-Saxon *-en*), as in *risen*, *written*, etc., past participles of *rise*, *write*, etc. In Middle English the *-n* often fell away (*risen* or *rise*, *writen* or *write*, etc.); hence in modern English many coexisting forms in *-en* and *-e* silent or absent, as *broken* and *broke*, *written* and *writ*, *beaten* and *beat*, *sunken* and *sunk*, etc. In most of these pairs there is a slight differentiation of use (as *sunken*, *drunken*, adj., *sunk*, *drunk*, pp.), or one form is obsolete (*writ*, pp., etc.) or regarded as "incorrect" (*broke*, *spoke*, etc.), or is merely vulgar (*riz* for *risen*, etc.). In some cases the past participle in *-en* is modern, the verb being originally weak (with past participle in *-ed*2), as in *worn*, pp. of *wear*. In most of such instances the older form in *-ed*2 is still in prevalent use, as in *sewed* or *sewn*, *sawed* or *sawn*, *proved* or *proven*, etc., the *-ed*2 being in some instances absorbed, as in *hid* or *hidden*, *chid* or *chidden*. (*c*) A suffix forming verbs from adjectives, as *weaken*, *fatten*, etc. Originally such verbs were only intransitive ('*become* weak, fat,' etc.), but now they are also transitive ('*make* weak, fat,' etc.). (*d*) In Middle English, a plural suffix of verbs: as, they *aren*, *weren*, *sayen*, *singen*, *sungen*, etc. It is now reduced to silent *-e* or entirely lost.

-en2. [< ME. *-en*, < AS. *-en* = D. *-en* = OHG. MHG. G. *-en*, etc., = Goth. *-in-s*, *-ein-s* = L. *-i-nu-s* = Gr. *-ι-νο-ς* = Skt. *-i-na-s*, an adj. suffix, radically identical with *-en*1 (2), pp. suffix.] A suffix forming adjectives from nouns of material, as *ashen*1, *ashen*2, *earthen*, *oaken*, *wooden*, *golden*, sometimes simply *-n*, as *cedarn*, *eldern*, *silvern*, etc. Many such words are obsolete, dialectic, or archaic, as *elmen*, *treen*, *clayen*, *hairen*, etc.; many are also, some chiefly or exclusively, nouns, as *aspen*, *linden*, *linen*, *woolen*.

-en3. [< ME. *-en*, < AS. *-en* (gen. dat. *-enne*), earlier *-in*, *-inne* = OHG. *-in* (*-inna*), MHG. *-in*, *-inne*, G. *-in* = L. *-īna* (as in *regina*, queen) = Gr. *-ινα*, *-α-ινα* = Skt. *-ānī*, fem. suffix.] A feminine suffix, of which only a few relics exist in native English words, as, for example, *vixen*, from Anglo-Saxon *fyxen* (= German *füchsin*), a female fox: in some instances regarded as having a diminutive force, as in *maiden*, from Anglo-Saxon *mægden*, etc. See *vixen*, *maiden*, and compare *elfin*.

-en4. [< ME. *-en*, often *-e*, and, with double pl., *-en-e*, < AS. *-an*, the nom. acc. pl. (and gen. dat. etc. sing.) term. of weak nouns (nom. sing. masc. *-a*, fem. and neut. *-e*), = OS. *-un* = OHG. *-an*, MHG. G. *-en* = Goth. *-an-s* = L. *-in-es* (e. g., *homines*, pl. of *homo*) = Gr. *-ιν-ες* = Skt. *-ān-as*; being, in AS., etc., the stem suffix *-an*, used as a sign of the pl., the real pl. suffix (*-as*, *-es*, *-s*) having fallen away.] The plural suffix of a few nouns, as *oxen*, *brethren*, *children*, and (archaic and poetical) *eyne* or *een* (= *eyen*), *kine* (= *kyen*), *shoon*, dial. *hosen*, *housen*, *peasen*, etc. In these the termination is of Middle English origin, except in *oxen* (from Anglo-Saxon *oxan*), *eyne*, *een* (from Anglo-Saxon *edgan*), *hosen* (from Anglo-Saxon *hosan*), *peasen* (from Anglo-Saxon *pisan*).

-en5. A suffix of various other origins besides those mentioned above: often ultimately identical with *-an* (Latin *-anus*), as in *citizen*, *denizen*, *dozen*, etc., but having also, as in *often*, *midden*, etc., other sources ascertainable upon reference to the word concerned.

enable (e-nā'bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *enabled*, ppr. *enabling*. [Formerly also *inable*; < ME. *enablen*; < *en-*1 + *able*1.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make able; furnish with adequate power, ability, means, or authority; render competent.

> Temperance gives nature her full play, and *enables* her to exert herself in all her force and vigour.
> *Spectator*, No. 195.
>
> No science of heat was possible until the invention of the thermometer *enabled* men to measure the degree of temperature. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 34.

2†. To put in an efficient state or condition; endow; equip; fit out.

> Joy openeth and *enableth* the heart.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.
>
> You are beholden to them, sir, that have taken this pains for you, and my friend, Master Truewit, who *enabled* them for the business. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, v. 1.

=**Syn. 1.** To empower, qualify, capacitate.

II. *intrans.* To give ability or competency.

> For matter of policy and government, that learning should rather hurt than *enable* thereunto is a thing very improbable. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 16.

enablement† (e-nā'bl-ment), *n.* [< *enable* + *-ment*.] The act of enabling.

> Learning . . . hath no less power and efficacy in *enablement* towards martial and military virtue and prowess.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 82.

enach (en'äċh), *n.* [Gael. *eineach*, bounty.] In *old Scots law*, amends or satisfaction for a crime, fault, or trespass.

enact (e-nakt'), *v. t.* [< ME. *enacten*; < *en-*1 + *act*.] **1.** To decree; establish by the will of the supreme power; pass into a statute or established law; specifically, to perform the last act of a legislature to, as a bill, giving it validity as a law; give sanction to, as a bill.

> Through all the periods and changes of the Church it hath beene prov'd that God hath still reserv'd to himselfe the right of *enacting* Church-Government.
> *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 2.
>
> It was *enacted* that, for every ton of Malmsey or Tyne wine brought into England, ten good bowstaves should also be imported. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 372.

2. To act; perform; effect.

> The king *enacts* more wonders than a man,
> Daring an opposite to every danger.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 4.

3. To act the part of; represent on or as on the stage.

> *Ham.* And what did you *enact*?
> *Pol.* I did *enact* Julius Cæsar: I was killed i' the Capitol; Brutus killed me. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2.

Enacting clause, the introductory clause of a legislative bill or act, beginning "Be it enacted by," etc. A common means of defeating a bill in its initial stages is a motion to strike out its enacting clause, which if successful carries all the rest with it.

enact†, *n.* [ME.; < *enact*, *v.*] An enactment; an act.

> This *enacte* so to endure by force of this present yelde [gild). *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 404.

enactive (e-nak'tiv), *a.* [< *enact* + *-ive*.] Having power to enact, or establish as a law.

enactment (e-nakt'ment), *n.* [< *enact* + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of enacting or decreeing; specifically, the passing of a bill into a law; the act of giving validity to a law by vote or decree.

> In 1176, precise *enactment* established the jury system, still rude and imperfect, as the usual mode of trial.
> *Welsh*, Eng. Lit., I. 61.

2. A law enacted; a statute; an act.

> If we look simply at the written *enactments*, we should conclude that a considerable portion of the pagan worship was, at an early period, absolutely and universally suppressed. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 58.

3. The acting of a part or representation of a character in a play.=**Syn. 2.** *Statute*, *Ordinance*, etc. See *law*1.

enactor (e-nak'tor), *n.* [< *enact* + *-or*.] **1.** One who enacts or decrees; specifically, one who decrees or establishes a law.

> This is an assertion by which the great Author of our nature, and *Enactor* of the law of good and evil, is highly dishonoured and blasphemed.
> *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II., Pref.

2. One who acts or performs. *Shak.*

enacture† (e-nak'tūr), *n.* [< *enact* + *-ure*.] Purpose; effect; action.

The violence of either grief or joy
Their own *enactures* with themselves destroy.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

enage†, *v. t.* [< OF. *enagier, enaagier*, declare of age, pp. *enaagié*, aged, < *en-* + *aage*, age: see *age*.] To age; make old.

That never hail did Harvest preiudice,
That never frost, nor snowe, nor slippery ice
The fields *en-ag'd*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

Enaliornis (e-nal-i-ôr'nis), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐνάλιος*, in, on, or of the sea (< *ἐν*, in, + *ἅλς*, the sea), + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] A genus of fossil Cretaceous birds, discovered by Barrett in 1858 in the Upper Greensand of Cambridge, England. It was described by Seeley in 1866 under the name *Pelagornis (P. barretti)*, which, being preoccupied by *Pelagornis* of Lartet (1857), was renamed *Enaliornis* by Seeley in 1869. The remains appear to be those of a true bird, resembling a penguin in some respects.

enaliosaur (e-nal'i-ō-sâr), *n.* One of the *Enaliosauria*.

Enaliosauria (e-nal″i-ō-sâ'ri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐνάλιος*, living in the sea (< *ἐν*, = E. *in*, + *ἅλς*, the sea), + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] A superordinal group of gigantic aquatic Mesozoic reptiles, with a very long body, naked leathery skin, paddle-like limbs, numerous teeth in long jaws, and biconcave vertebræ. The group contained the ichthyosaurians, plesiosaurians, and other marine monsters now placed in different orders. The term is now little used; it sometimes, however, still covers the two current orders *Ichthyosauria* and *Plesiosauria*, or *Ichthyopterygia* and *Sauropterygia*.

enaliosaurian (e-nal″i-ō-sâ'ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Enaliosauria*.

II. *n.* One of the *Enaliosauria;* an enaliosaur.

enallage (e-nal'ā-jē), *n.* [= F. *énallage* = Sp. *enalage* = Pg. It. *enallage*, < L. *enallage*, < Gr. *ἐναλλαγή*, an interchange, < *ἐναλλάσσειν*, interchange, < *ἐν*, in, + *ἀλλάσσειν*, change, < *ἄλλος*, other: see *allo-*.] In *gram.*, a figure consisting in the substitution of one form, inflection, or part of speech for another. Special names are given to subdivisions of this figure. The substitution of one part of speech for another is *antimeria;* that of one case for another is *antiptosis*. Interchange of the functions of two cases in one phrase is a form of *hypallage*. Enallage of gender can hardly be illustrated in English. Antiptosis is exemplified in the colloquial "It's me" for "It is I." Enallage of number is seen in the royal and literary "we" for "I," and in our modern established "you" for "thou."

Not changing one word for another, by their accidents or cases, as the *Enallage*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 143.

Enallostega (en-a-los'te-gä), *n. pl.* [NL. (F. *Enallostègues*, D'Orbigny), < Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *ἄλλος*, other (one besides), + *τέγος*, roof.] A division of foraminifers, having the cells disposed in two alternating rows.

enambush† (en-am'bůsh), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *ambush*.] To place or conceal in ambush.

Explor'd th' embattled van, the deep'ning line,
Th' *enambush'd* phalanx, and the springing mine.
Cawthorn, Elegy on Capt. Hughes.

enamel (e-nam'el), *n.* [< ME. *enamaile* (with prefix *en-*, due to the verb *enamelen*), prop. **amaile, amel, amell, amelle, amall, aumayl*, later *ammell* (> D. G. *email* = Dan. *emaille* = Sw. *emalj*), < OF. *esmail*, F. *émail*, enamel: see *amel*.] **1.** In *ceram.*, a vitrified substance, either transparent or opaque, applied as a coating to pottery and porcelain of many kinds. It is simply a fusible kind of glass, and when transparent is commonly called *glaze*. A vitreous coating of similar character is applied to a class of iron utensils for cooking, etc., and is made to serve other useful purposes.

2. In the *fine arts*, a vitreous substance or glass, opaque or transparent, and variously colored, applied as a coating on a surface of metal or of porcelain (see def. 1) for purposes of decoration. It consists of easily fusible salts, such as the silicates and borates of sodium, potassium, lead, etc., to which various earths and metallic oxids are added to give the desired colors. These enamels are now prepared in the form of sticks, like sealing-wax, and for use are pulverized, and applied to the surface either dry or moistened so as to form a paste. The object to be enameled is then exposed to a moderate temperature in a muffle, and the vitreous substance becomes sufficiently fluid to form a brilliant and adhesive coating. Enamels in modern times include an infinite number of tints; but those of the ancient Orientals and of the Byzantine empire present but few colors, and those distinctly contrasting. See def. 3, and *Limoges enamel*, below.

3. Enamel-work: a piece or sort of work whose chief decorative quality lies in the enamel itself: as, a fine piece of cloisonné *enamel;* a specimen of *enamel* à jour. Of this work there are three distinct classes: (1) *cloisonné enamel*, in which partitions surrounding the compartments of enamel of each different color are formed of wire of rectangular section secured to the body or foundation; (2) *champlevé enamel*, in which the surface of the background is engraved or hollowed out to receive the enamel; (3) *surface-enamel*, in which the whole surface of a plate of metal is covered with the enamel, which when fused affords a smooth ground for painting. A familiar instance of the last kind of enamel-work is the dial of a common watch, which is enameled on copper in white, the figures being painted upon it in black enamel. Champlevé enamel is most used for jewelry and similar decorative work.

About her necke a sort of faire rubies
In white floures of right fine *enamaile*.
The Assembly of Ladies, l. 534.

4. Any smooth, glossy surface resembling enamel, but produced by means of varnish or lacquer, or in some other way not involving vitrification: as, the *enamel* of enameled leather, paper, slate, etc.—**5.** In *anat.*, the hardest part of a tooth; the very dense, smooth, glistening substance which crowns a tooth or coats a part of its surface: distinguished from *dentin* and from *cement*. It is always superficial, and represents a special modification of epithelial substance. It is usually white, sometimes red, as in the front teeth of most rodents, or reddish-black, as in the teeth of most shrews. See cut under *tooth*.

All the bones of the body are covered with a periosteum, except the teeth; where it ceases, and an *enamel* of ivory, which saws and files will hardly touch, comes into its place.
Paley, Nat. Theol., xi.

6. Figuratively, gloss; polish.

There is none of the ingenuity of Filicaja in the thought, none of the hard and brilliant *enamel* of Petrarch in the style.
Macaulay.

7. In *cosmetics*, a coating applied to the skin, giving the appearance of a beautiful complexion.—**Battersea enamel**, a kind of surface-enamel produced in Battersea, London, in the eighteenth century. The pieces of this enamel are usually decorated by a transfer process similar to that used for porcelain and English delft; they include needle-cases, étuis, and especially plaques with portraits.—**Canton enamel**, a variety of surface-enamel in which the ground is usually plain white, yellow, or light blue, and is decorated with enamel paintings in many colors, representing conventional flowers, scrolls, etc. Vases, incense-burners, etc., are made of it, and it is one of the most successful of modern Chinese artistic industries.—**Champlevé enamel.** See def. 3, and *champlevé*.—**Cloisonné enamel.** See def. 3, and *cloisonné*.—**Enamel à jour**, a kind of enamel in which there is no background, the enamel being made to fill all the space between the narrow bars or wires which form the design. Such enamel when translucent shows as a pattern seen by transmitted light.—**Enamel-columns**, the minute six-sided prisms of which the enamel of the teeth is composed. Also called *enamel-prisms, enamel-rods*, and *enamel-fibers*.—**Enamel-cuticle**, a thin horny cuticle covering the outer surface of the enamel in unworn teeth. Also called *Nasmyth's membrane* and *cuticula dentis*.—**Enamel en basse taille**, a variety of champlevé enamel in which the background of the lowered or sunken parts is sculptured with figures in relief, the enamel itself being transparent to allow them to be seen.—**Enamel en taille d'épargne**, a variety of champlevé enamel in which the field is almost wholly cut away or hollowed out for the reception of the enamel, leaving only narrow dividing lines of the metallic background.—**Flocked enamel**, enamel used for ornamenting a glass surface which has been made dull by grinding or by the use of acid.—**Glass enamel**, an opaque or semi-opaque glass having a milky appearance, due to the addition of binoxid of tin. It is used for window transparencies and "porcelain" lamp-shades.—**Incrusted enamel**, disks or similar small flat pieces of enameled metal inlaid in a larger surface, as of chased metal or filigree.—**Limoges enamel**, a variety of surface-enamel produced especially at Limoges in France, in which vessels and decorative pieces of various kinds and sizes are ornamented with pictorial subjects painted in many colors and in gold. This work reached its greatest excellence at the time of the Renaissance.

enamel (e-nam'el), *v.*; pret. and pp. *enameled* or *enamelled*, ppr. *enameling* or *enamelling*. [< ME. *enamelen, enaumaylen*, < OF. *enamailler, enameler, enamaler* (in pp.), < *en-* + *esmailler*, > ME. *amelen, amilen* (see *amel, v.*), F. *émailler* (> D. *emailleren* = G. *emailliren* = Dan. *emaillere* = Sw. *emaljera*) = Sp. Pg. *esmaltar* = It. *smaltare*, enamel; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To lay enamel upon; cover or decorate with enamel.

Ther wer bassynes ful bryȝt of brende golde clere,
Enaumaylde with aȝer & ewres of sute.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1457.

A knife he bore,
Whose hilt was well *enamelled* o'er
With green leaves on a golden ground.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 107.

2. To form a glossy surface like enamel upon: as, to *enamel* cardboard; specifically, to use an enamel upon the skin.—**3**†. To variegate or adorn with different colors.

The pleasing fume that fragrant Roses yeeld,
When wanton Zephyr, sighing on the field,
Enammels all.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

Enameled cloth. See *cloth*.—**Enameled glass.** See *glass*.

II. *intrans.* To practise the use of enamel or the art of enameling.

Though it were foolish to colour or *enamel* upon the glasses of telescopes, yet to gild the tubes of them may render them more acceptable to the users, without lessening the clearness of the object.
Boyle.

enamelar, enamellar (e-nam'el-ạr), *a.* [< *enamel* + *-ar*.] Consisting of enamel; resembling enamel; smooth; glossy. [Rare.]

enamel-blue (e-nam'el-blö), *n.* Same as *smalt*.

enameler, enameller (e-nam'el-ėr), *n.* [< *enamel* + *-er*[1].] One who enamels; one whose occupation is the laying on of enamels.

She put forth unto him a little rod or wand all fiery, such as painters or *enamellers* use.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 461.

It is certain that in the reigns of the two first Edwards there were Greek *enamellers* in England, who both practised and taught the art. *Walpole*, Anecdotes, I. ii., note.

Enamelers' copper. See *copper*.

enamel-germ (e-nam'el-jėrm), *n.* The epithelial germ of the enamel of teeth; the rudiment of the enamel-organ.

enamelist, enamellist (e-nam'el-ist), *n.* [< *enamel* + *-ist*.] Same as *enameler*.

enamel-kiln (e-nam'el-kil), *n.* A kiln in which pottery, glass, etc., are exposed to a low heat, such as is suitable for fixing enamel-colors, gold, etc. Such kilns are generally built of large earthenware slabs, having flues through which the smoke and flame of the fire pass without entering the body of the kiln.

enamellar, enameller, etc. See *enamelar*, etc.

enamel-membrane (e-nam'el-mem″brān), *n.* The layer of cylindrical cells of the enamel-organ of a tooth which stand on the surface of the dentinal part of a developing tooth.

enamel-organ (e-nam'el-ôr″gạn), *n.* The enamel-germ of a tooth after it has separated from the epithelium of the mouth and forms a cap over the dentinal portion of the tooth. It consists of a lining of cylindrical cells and a covering of cubical cells, and is wadded with stellate cells in abundant jelly-like intercellular substance.

enamel-painting (e-nam'el-pān″ting), *n.* Painting in vitrifiable colors, especially upon a surface of porcelain, glass, or metal, the work being subsequently fired in a muffle or kiln. See *enamel*.

enamorado† (e-nam-ō-rä'dō), *n.* [Sp. (= It. *innamorato*, q. v.), < ML. *inamoratus*, pp. of *enamorar, inamorare* (> Sp., etc.), put in love: see *enamour*.] One deeply in love.

An *enamorado* neglects all other things to accomplish his delight.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 74.

enamour (e-nam'or), *v. t.* [Also written, but rarely, *enamor;* < ME. *enamoured*, pp., < OF. *enamourer, enamorer*, F. *enamourer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *enamorar, namorar* = It. *innamorare*, < ML. *inamorare*, put in love, *inamorari*, be in love, < L. *in*, in, + *amor* (> F. *amour*, etc.), love: see *amor, amorous*.] To inflame with love; charm; captivate: used chiefly in the past participle, with *of* or *with* before the person or thing: as, to be *enamoured of* a lady; to be *enamoured of* or *with* books or science.

What trust is in these times?
They that when Richard liv'd would have him die,
Are now become *enamour'd* on his grave.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 3.

Oh, death!
I am not yet *enamour'd of* this breath
So much but I dare leave it.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 1.

Or should she, confident,
Descend with all her winning charms begirt
To *enamour*, as the zone of Venus once
Wrought that effect on Jove.
Milton, P. R., ii. 214.

He became passionately *enamoured of* this shadow of a dream.
Irving.

=**Syn.** To fascinate, bewitch.

enamourite† (e-nam'o-rīt), *n.* [< *enamour* + *-ite*[1], as in *favorite*.] A lover. [Rare.]

Is this no small servitude for an *enamourite*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 510.

enamourment (e-nam'o̤r-ment), *n.* [< *enamour* + *-ment*. Cf. OF. *enamourement*, < *enamourer*, enamour.] The state of being enamoured; a falling desperately in love. *Mrs. Cowden Clarke*.

enanthema (en-an-thē'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *ἄνθημα*, as in *ἐξάνθημα*, an eruption: see *exanthema*.] In *pathol.*, an eruption of the mucous membrane: distinguished from *exanthema*, an eruption of the skin.

enanthesis (en-an-thē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *ἄνθησις*, blossom, < *ἀνθεῖν*, blossom, bloom. Cf. *enanthema*.] In *pathol.*, an eruption on the skin from internal disease, as in scarlet fever, measles, etc.

enantioblastous (e-nan″ti-ō-blas'tus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐναντίος*, opposite (see *enantiosis*), + *βλαστός*, germ.] In *bot.*, having the embryo at the end of the seed directly opposite to the hilum.

enantiomorphic (e-nan″ti-ō-môr'fik), *a.* Same as *enantiomorphous*.

enantiomorphous (e-nan″ti-ō-môr′fus), *a.* [< NL. *enantiomorphus*, < Gr. *ἐναντίος*, opposite, + *μορφή*, form.] Contrasted in form; specifically, similar in form, but not superposable; related, as an object to its image in a mirror, or a right- to a left-hand glove. The corresponding right- and left-handed hemimorphic forms of quartz are enantiomorphous.

enantiopathic (e-nan″ti-ō-path′ik), *a.* [= F. *énantiopathique;* as *enantiopathy* + *-ic.*] Serving to excite an opposite passion or feeling; specifically, in *med.*, palliative.

enantiopathy (e-nan-ti-op′a-thi), *n.* [< Gr. as if **ἐναντιοπάθεια*, < *ἐναντιοπαθής*, having contrary properties, < *ἐναντίος*, contrary, opposite, + *πάθος*, suffering, passion.] **1.** An opposite passion or affection.

Whatever may be the case in the cure of bodies, *enantiopathy*, and not homœopathy, is the true medicine of minds. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. Allopathy: a term used by homeopathists.

enantiosis (e-nan-ti-ō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐναντίωσις*, contradiction, < *ἐναντιόεσθαι*, contradict, gainsay, < *ἐναντίος*, contrary, opposite, < *ἐν-*, in, + *ἀντίος*, contrary, < *ἀντί*, against: see *anti-*.] In *rhet.*, a figure of speech consisting in expression of an idea by negation of its contrary, or by use of a word of opposite meaning. The term *antiphrasis* was originally used as equivalent to *enantiosis* in both forms, but is now usually limited to signify enantiosis by use of a word of opposite meaning. Enantiosis by negation of the contrary, as, "he is no fool" for "he is wise," is generally called *litotes*. Enantiosis or antiphrasis in such instances as the "Eumenides" (that is, "the gracious ones") for the "Erinyes" (Furies), or the "Good People" for the fairies, passes into euphemism. See *irony*.

Enantiotreta (e-nan″ti-ō-trē′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **enantiotretus:* see *enantiotretous.*] In Ehrenberg's system (1836), a division of infusorians, having an intestine, and two apertures, at opposite ends of the body.

enantiotretous (e-nan″ti-ō-trē′tus), *a.* [< NL. **enantiotretus*, < Gr. *ἐναντίος*, opposite, + *τρητός*, perforated, verbal adj. of *τετραίνειν* (√ **τρα*), bore, perforate.] Having an opening at each end of the body, as the *Enantiotreta.*

enarch† (en-ärch′), *v. t.* An obsolete form of *inarch.*

enarché (en-är-shā′), *a.* [F., < *en-* + *arche*, arch: see *arch*[1].] In *her.*, same as *enarched;* also, rarely, same as *arched.*

enarched (en-ärcht′), *p. a.* [Pp. of *enarch*, *v.* Cf. *enarché.*] In *her.*, combined with or supported by an arch. A chevron enarched has a round or pointed arch beneath it, seeming to support it at the angle.—**Bend enarched.** Same as *bend archy* (which see, under *bend*[2]).

Argent, a Chevron Enarched Gules.

enargite (en-är′jīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐναργής*, visible, palpable, < *ἐν*, in, + *ἀργός*, bright, + *-ite*[2].] A sulpharsenite of copper occurring in small black orthorhombic crystals, also massive, in Peru, Chili, Colorado, etc.

enarm† (en-ärm′), *v.* [< ME. *enarmen*, < OF. *enarmer*, arm, equip, provide with arms or armor, provide, as a shield, with straps, < *en*, in, + *armes*, arms: see *arm*[2].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To equip with arms or armor.

How mony knightes there come & kynges *enarmed.*
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 87.

I will, by God's grace, fully set forth the same, to *enarm* you to withstand the assaults of the papists herein, if you mark well and read over again that which I now write.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 142.

2. In *old cookery*, to lard.

The crane is *enarmed* ful wele I wot
With larde of porke.
Liber Cure Cocorum, p. 29.

II. *intrans.* To arm; put on armor or take weapons.

While shepherds they *enarme* vnus'd to danger.
T. Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's [Judith, i. 371.

enarme†, *n.* [OF., < *enarmer*, provide, as a shield, with straps: see *enarm.*] The gear for holding the shield by passing the arm through straps or the like.

Inside View of Shield, showing Enarme, or Gear. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

enarmed (en-ärmd′), *a.* [< *en-*[1] + *armed.*] In *her.*, having arms (that is, horns, hoofs, etc.) of a different color from that of the body.

enarming†, *n.* [ME. *enarmynge;* verbal n. of *enarm*, *v.*] Same as *enarme.*

He griped the shelde so faste by the *enarmynge* that the catte myght it not hym be-reve. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 667.

enarration† (ē-na-rā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *énarration* = Sp. *enarracion* = Pg. *enarração* = It. *enarrazione*, < L. *enarratio(n-)*, < *enarrare*, pp. *enarratus*, relate in detail, < *e*, out, + *narrare*, relate: see *narrate.*] Recital; relation; account; exposition.

This book did that high-priest embezell, wherein was contained their genealogies to the dayes of Phineas, together with an historicall *enarration* of the years of their generation of life. *Bp. Hall*, Def. of Remonstrance.

enarthrodia (en-är-thrō′di-ạ), *n.* Same as *enarthrosis.*

enarthrodial (en-är-thrō′di-ạl), *a.* [< *enarthrodia* + *-al.*] Pertaining to enarthrosis; having the character of a ball-and-socket joint: as, *enarthrodial* movements or articulations.

enarthrosis (en-är-thrō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐνάρθρωσις*, a kind of jointing, < *ἐν*, in, + *ἄρθρον*, a joint. Cf. *arthrosis*, *diarthrosis.*] In *anat.*, a ball-and-socket joint; a kind of movable arthrosis or free articulation which consists in the socketing of a convex end of a bone in a concavity of another bone, forming a joint freely movable in every direction. The hip and shoulder are characteristic examples. Also *enarthrodia.*

enascent† (ē-nas′ent), *a.* [< L. *enascen(t-)s*, ppr. of *enasci*, spring up, issue forth, < *e*, out, + *nasci*, be born: see *nascent.*] Coming into being; incipient; nascent.

You just get the first glimpse, as it were, of an *enascent* equivocation. *Warburton*, Occasional Reflections, ii.

enatation† (ē-nā-tā′shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **enatatio(n-)*, < *enatatus*, pp. of *enatare*, swim out, < *e*, out, + *natare*, swim: see *natant, natation.*] A swimming out; escape by swimming.

enate (ē′nāt), *a.* [< L. *enatus*, pp. of *enasci*, be born: see *enascent.*] **1.** Growing out.

The parts appertaining to the bones, which stand out at a distance from their bodies, are either the adnate or the *enate* parts, either the epiphyses or the apophyses of the bones. *J. Smith*, Portraiture of Old Age, p. 176.

2. Related through the mother; maternally cognate; as a noun, one so related.

In all tribal society, either the agnates or the *enates* are clearly distinguished from the other cognates, and organized into a body politic, usually called the clan or gens. *J. W. Powell*, Science, V. 347.

enation (ē-nā′shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **enatio(n-)*, < *enatus*, pp. of *enasci*, be born: see *enate, enascent.*] **1.** In *bot.*, the production of outgrowths or appendages upon the surface of an organ.—**2.** In *ethnol.*, maternal relationship.

The fact is, that cognation, including *enation* and agnation, is primitive. *J. W. Powell*, Science, V. 347.

enaunter†, *adv.* [For *en aunter*, after ME. *in aunter*, peradventure: *in*, F. *en*, in; *aunter, aventure*, chance, adventure.] Lest that.

Anger nould let him speake to the tree,
Enaunter his rage mought cooled bee.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.

en avant (oṅ a-voṅ′). [F.: *en*, < L. *inde*, hence; *avant*, before, forward: see *avant, advance.*] Forward; onward.

enavigate† (ē-nav′i-gāt), *v. i.* and *t.* [< L. *enavigatus*, pp. of *enavigare*, sail out, sail over, < *e*, out, + *navigare*, sail: see *navigate.*] To sail out or over. *Cockeram.*

enb-. See *emb-.*

enbase†, *v. t.* Same as *embase.*

enbaste†, *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *baste*[3].] To steep or imbue. *Davies.*

It is not agreeable for the Holy Ghost, which may not suffer the Church to err in interpreting the Scriptures, to permit the same notwithstanding to be oppressed with superstition, and to be *enbasted* with vain opinions. *Philpot*, Works (Parker Soc.), p. 379.

enbaume†, **enbawme**†, *v. t.* Obsolete forms of *embalm.*

enbibe†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *imbibe.*

enblanch†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *emblanch.*

en bloc (oṅ blok). [F.: *en*, in; *bloc*, block: see *in* and *block*[1].] In block; in a lump: as, the shares will be sold *en bloc.*

We are bound to take Nature *en bloc*, with all her laws and all her cruelties, as well as her beneficences.
Contemporary Rev., LIII. 81.

enbose[1]†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *emboss*[1].

enbose[2]†, *v. t.* Same as *emboss*[2].

enbrace†, *v.* An obsolete form of *embrace.*

enbraude†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *embroid.*

enbreame†, *a.* [Irreg. < *en-*[1] + *breame*, var. of *brim*[4], *a.*] Strong; sharp. *Nares.*

We can be content (for the health of our bodies) to drink sharpe potions, receive and indure the operation of *enbreame* purges. *Northbrooke*, Dicing (1577).

enbroude†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *embroid.*

enbuschement†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ambushment.*

A gret *enbuschement* they sett,
Thare the foster thame nett.
MS. Lincoln, A. i. 17, fol. 136.

enbusy†, *v. t.* Same as *embusy.*

enc. An abbreviation of *encyclopedia.*

en cabochon (oṅ ka-bọ-shoṅ′). [F.] See *cabochon.*

en cachette (oṅ ka-shet′). [F.: *en*, in; *cachette*, hiding-place, < *cacher*, hide: see *cache*[1].] In hiding; secretly.

The vice-consul informed me that, in divers discussions with the Turks about the possibility of an Englishman finding his way *en cachette* to Meccah, he had asserted that his compatriots could do everything, even pilgrim to the Holy City. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 486.

encænia, *n. pl.* See *encenia.*

encage, incage (en-, in-kāj′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *encaged, incaged*, ppr. *encaging, incaging.* [< F. *encager*, < *en-*[1], *in-*, in, + *cage*, cage.] To put in a cage; shut up or confine in a cage; hence, to coop up; confine to any narrow limits.

He [Samson] carries away the gates wherein they thought to have *encaged* him. *Bp. Hall*, Samson's End.

encalendar (en-kal′en-där), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *calendar.*] To register in a calendar, as the saints of the Roman Catholic Church.

For saints preferred,
Of which we find these four have been,
And with their leader still to live *encalendar'd.*
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxiv.

encallow (en-kal′ō), *n.* [< *en-* (of which the force or origin is not clear) + *callow*[2], q. v.] Among the brickmakers near London, England, the soil, vegetable mold, etc., resting upon the brick-earth or clay.

encallow (en-kal′ō), *v. t.* [< *encallow*, *n.*] To remove encallow from.

encalm (en-käm′), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *calm*[1].] To place calmly or reposefully.

With an illumined forehead, and the light
Whose fountain is the mystery of God
Encalmed within his eye.
N. P. Willis, Scene in Gethsemane.

encamp (en-kamp′), *v.* [< *en-*[1] + *camp*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* To go into camp; form and occupy a camp; settle in temporary quarters, formed by tents or huts, as an army or a company.

The Levites . . . shall *encamp* round about the tabernacle. Num. i. 50.

Encamp against the city and take it. 2 Sam. xii. 28.

The four and twentieth of July, the King in Person, accompanied with divers of the Nobility, came to Calais; and the six and twentieth *encamped* before Boulogne on the North-side. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 292.

He was *encamped* under the trees, close to the stream.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 464.

II. *trans.* To form into or fix in a camp; place in temporary quarters.

Beyond the river we'll *encamp* ourselves.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 6.

Sultan Selim *encamped* his army in this place when he came to besiege Cairo.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 23.

encampment (en-kamp′ment), *n.* [< *encamp* + *-ment.*] **1.** The act of forming and occupying a camp; establishment in a camp.

We may calculate that a square of about seven hundred yards was sufficient for the *encampment* of twenty thousand Romans. *Gibbon*, Decline and Fall, i.

2. The place where a body of men is encamped; a camp.

When a general bids the martial train
Spread their *encampment* o'er the spacious plain,
Thick rising tents a canvas city build. *Gay*, Trivia.

encanker† (en-kang′kėr), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *canker.*] To corrode; canker.

What needeth me for to extoll his fame
With my rude pen *encankered* all with rust?
Skelton, Elegy on the Earl of Northumberland.

encanthis (en-kan′this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐγκανθίς*, a tumor in the corner of the eye, < *ἐν*, in, + *κάνθος*, the corner of the eye: see *canthus*[1].] In *pathol.*, a small tumor or excrescence growing from the inner angle of the eye.

en cantiel. [Heraldic F.: F. *en*, in; **cantiel*, appar. var. of OF. *cantel*, corner: see *cantle.*] In *her.*, placed aslant—that is, with the pale not vertical to the beholder, but sloping, usually with the top toward the left: said of an escutcheon, which is often so placed in seals.

encapsulate (en-kap′sụ-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *encapsulated*, ppr. *encapsulating.* [< *en-*[1] + *capsule* + *-ate*[2].] To inclose in a capsule.

encapsulation (en-kap-sụ-lā′shọn), *n.* [< *encapsulate* + *-ion.*] The act of surrounding with a capsule.

encapsule (en-kap′sūl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *encapsuled*, ppr. *encapsuling*. [< *en-*[1] + *capsule*.] To encapsulate.

Encapsuled by a more or less homogeneous membranous layer. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 107.

encaptivate (en-kap′ti-vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *encaptivated*, ppr. *encaptivating*. [< *en-*[1] + *captivate*.] To captivate. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

encarnalize (en-kär′nal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *encarnalized*, ppr. *encarnalizing*. [< *en-*[1] + *carnalize*.] To make carnal; sensualize. [Rare.]

Dabbling a shameless hand with shameful jest,
Encarnalize their spirits. *Tennyson*, Princess, iii.

encarpi, *n.* Plural of *encarpus*.

encarpium (en-kär′pi-um), *n.*; pl. *encarpia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ἐγκάρπιος*, containing seed, as fruit (*ἔγκαρπος*, containing fruit), < *ἐν*, in, + *καρπός*, fruit.] Same as *sporophore*.

encarpus (en-kär′pus), *n.*; pl. *encarpi* (-pī). [NL., prop. **encarpum*, L. only pl. *encarpa*, < Gr. *ἔγκαρπα*, pl., festoons of fruit on friezes or capitals of columns, neut. pl. of *ἔγκαρπος*, containing fruit, < *ἐν*, in, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *arch.*, a sculptured ornament in imitation of a garland or festoon of fruits, leaves, or flowers, or of other objects, suspended between two points. The garland is of greatest size in the middle, and diminishes gradually to the points of suspension, from

Encarpus.—From Palazzo Niccolini, Rome.

which the ends generally hang down. The encarpus is sometimes composed of an imitation of drapery similarly disposed, and frequently of an assemblage of musical instruments, or implements of war or of the chase, according to the purpose to which the building it ornaments is appropriated.

encase, encasement. See *incase, incasement*.

encashment (en-kash′ment), *n.* [< **encash* (< *en-*[1] + *cash*[2]) + *-ment*.] In *Eng. banking*, payment in cash of a note, draft, etc.

encastage (en-kas′tāj), *n.* [Appar. < *en-*[1] + *cast*[1], *v.*, + *-age*.] The arrangement in a pottery- or porcelain-kiln of the pieces to be fired, inclosed in their seggars if these are employed.

encauma† (en-kâ′mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔγκαυμα*, a mark burnt in, a sore from burning, < *ἐγκαίειν*, burn in: see *encaustic*.] In *surg.*: (*a*) The mark left by a burn, or the bleb or vesicle produced by it. (*b*) Ulceration of the cornea, causing the loss of the aqueous humors.

encaustic (en-kâs′tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *encaustique*, < L. *encausticus*, < Gr. *ἐγκαυστικός*, of or for burning in, *ἡ ἐγκαυστική* (sc. *τέχνη*), L. *encaustica*, the art of encaustic painting, < *ἐγκαυστος*, burnt in, painted in, encaustic, < *ἐγκαίειν*, burn in, < *ἐν*, in, + *καίειν*, burn: see *caustic*. From the neut. *ἐγκαυστον* (> LL. *encaustum*, purple-red ink) is derived E. *ink*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the art of painting with pigments in which wax enters as a vehicle, or to a painting so executed.

It is a vaulted apartment, . . . decorated with *encaustic* ornaments of the most brilliant colors.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 123.

Encaustic painting. (*a*) The art of painting with wax as a vehicle: strictly applicable only to painting executed or finished by the agency of heat, but applied also to modern methods of painting in wax, in which the wax-colors are dissolved in a volatile oil and used in the ordinary way. In the hot process colored sticks of wax and resin are melted on a heated palette, applied with the brush, and afterward modeled and united with a heated iron and spatula. After the surface has become cool and hard, it is rubbed with a candle and gone over with a clean linen cloth. According to another method, tested by Count Caylus, the ground of cloth or wood is first rubbed over with a piece of beeswax, and afterward with chalk or whiting, in order to form a surface on which the colors will adhere. The colors are mixed simply with water, and are applied in the ordinary way. When the picture is dry, it is heated, and the wax softens and absorbs the colors, forming a firm and durable coating. Encaustic painting was in very common use among the ancient Greeks and Romans. Paintings executed in encaustic occupy, in color and general effect, a place midway between paintings in oil and in fresco. (*b*) In *ceram.*, an arbitrary name given by Josiah Wedgwood to his attempted imitation of the painted decoration of Greek vases, the effort being to produce fired colors without the gloss of enamel.—**Encaustic tile**, a tile for pavement- and wall-decoration, in which the pattern is inlaid or incrusted in clay of one color in a ground of clay of another color. The manufacture and employment of encaustic tiles were brought to great excellence in connection with the architecture of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, particularly in France and England; and the art has been successfully revived in the nineteenth century. The name is an arbitrary one, without relation to the process of manufacture.—**Encaustic vase**, a vase painted with the so-called encaustic colors of Wedgwood ware. See *encaustic painting* (*b*).

Part of a Medieval Pavement of Encaustic Tiles.—Church of St. Pierre-sur-Dive, Normandy. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

II. *n.* [< L. *encaustica*, < Gr. *ἐγκαυστική*. See I.] The art, method, or practice of encaustic painting.

encaustum (en-kâs′tum), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐγκαυστον*, neut. of *ἐγκαυστος*, burnt in: see *encaustic*.] The enamel of a tooth.

encave, incave (en-, in-kāv′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *encaved, incaved*, ppr. *encaving, incaving*. [< *en-*[1], *in-*, + *cave*[1].] To hide in or as in a cave or recess.

Do but *encave* yourself,
And mark the fleers, the gibes, and notable scorns,
That dwell in every region of his face.
Shak., Othello, iv. 1.

An abrupt turn in the course of the ravine placed a protecting cliff between us and the gale. We were completely *encaved*. *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., II. 264.

-ence, -ency. See *-ance, -ancy*, and *-ent*.

enceinte (oṅ-saṅt′), *n.* [F., < *enceinte* (< L. *incincta*), fem. pp. of *enceindre* = Pr. *encenher* = It. *incingere*, < L. *incingere*, gird about, surround, < *in*, in, + *cingere*, gird: see *ceint, cincture*, and cf. *encincture*.] 1. In *fort.*, an inclosure; the wall or rampart which surrounds a place, often composed of bastions or towers and curtains. The enceinte with the space inclosed within it is called the *body of the place*.

The best authorities estimate the number of habitations [in El-Medinah] at about 1500 within the *enceinte*, and those in the suburb at 1000.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 239.

2. The close or precinct of a cathedral, abbey, castle, etc.

enceinte (oṅ-saṅt′), *a.* [F., fem. of *enceint* (< L. *incinctus*), pp. of *enceindre*, < L. *incingere*, gird about: see *enceinte*, *n.*] Pregnant; with child.

encenia, encænia (en-sē′ni-ą), *n. pl.*, used also as *sing.* [< L. *encænia*, < Gr. *ἐγκαίνια*, neut. pl., a feast of renovation or consecration, a name for Easter, < *ἐν*, in, + *καινός*, new, recent.] 1. Festive ceremonies observed in early times in honor of the construction of cities or the consecration of churches, and in later times at the universities of Oxford and Cambridge in honor of founders and benefactors: exceptionally used as a singular.

The elegies and *encænias* of those days were usually of a formidable length. *Gifford*, Int. to Ford's Plays, p. lxvii.

Specifically—2. In the Greek New Testament, and hence sometimes in English writing, the Jewish feast of the dedication. See *feast*.

encenset, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *incense*.

Encephala[1] (en-sef′ą-lą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *encephalus*, < Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος*, in the head; as a noun, the brain: see *encephalon*.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) In Haeckel's classification, a group of molluscous or soft-bodied animals, composed of the snails (*Cochlides*) and cuttles (*Cephalopoda*): one of his two main divisions of *Mollusca*, the other being *Acephala*, or the brachiopods and lamellibranchs. (*b*) As used by E. R. Lankester, a prime division or branch of the *Mollusca*, represented by two series, *Lipoglossa* and *Echinoglossa*, as together contrasted with *Lipocephala*. The *Encephala* in this sense contain the gastropods, cephalopods, pteropods, and other forms. (*c*) A group of mollusks including those which have a head. Synonymous with *Cephalata* or *Cephalophora* (which see): distinguished from *Acephala*.

encephala[2] (en-sef′ą-lą), *n.* Plural of *encephalon*.

encephalalgia (en-sef-ą-lal′ji-ą), *n.* [NL. (= F. *encéphalalgie*), < Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος*, within the head (see *encephalon*), + *ἄλγος*, pain, ache.] Same as *cephalalgia*.

Encephalartos (en-sef-ą-lär′tos), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος*, within the head (as a noun, the edible pith of young palm-shoots), + *ἄρτος*, bread.] A genus of *Cycadaceæ*, having short cylindrical or spherical trunks, with a terminal crown of pinnate leaves, which have coriaceous, often spiny, leaflets. There are about a dozen species, found only in southern Africa, but some of them are grown in conservatories for ornament. The Kafirs use the spongy farinaceous pith of the trunk and cones as food; hence they have received the name of *Kafir-bread*.

Encephalata (en-sef-ą-lā′tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *encephalatus*: see *encephalate*.] Animals which have an encephalon, as all cranial vertebrates: nearly synonymous with *Vertebrata*, and exactly with *Craniota*.

encephalate (en-sef′ą-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *encephalatus*, < *encephalon*, brain: see *encephalon*.] Having an encephalon, or a brain and skull; cranial, as a vertebrate.

encephalatrophic (en-sef″ą-lą-trof′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, + *ἀτροφία*, atrophy: see *encephalon* and *atrophy*.] Pertaining to or afflicted with atrophy of the brain.

encephalic (en-se-fal′ik or en-sef′ą-lik), *a.* [< *encephalon* + *-ic*; = F. *encéphalique* = Sp. *encefálico* = Pg. *encephalico*, < NL. *encephalicus*, < *encephalon*, the brain: see *encephalon*.] 1. Pertaining to the encephalon; cerebral.—2. Situated in the head or within the cranial cavity; intracranial.

encephalitic (en-sef-ą-lit′ik), *a.* [< *encephalitis* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or afflicted with encephalitis.

encephalitis (en-sef-ą-lī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *encephalon* + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the brain.

encephalocele (en-sef′ą-lō-sēl), *n.* [= F. *encéphalocèle* = Sp. *encefalocele*, < Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, + *κήλη*, tumor.] In *pathol.*, hernia of the brain.

encephaloccœle (en-sef′ą-lō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, + *κοῖλος*, hollow.] In *anat.*, the entire cavity of the encephalon, consisting of the several cœliæ or ventricles and their connecting passages. [Rare.]

encephaloid (en-sef′ą-loid), *a.* [= F. *encéphaloïde*, < Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling the matter of the brain.—**Encephaloid cancer**, a soft, rapidly growing, and very malignant carcinoma or cancer, with abundant epithelial cells and scanty stroma: so named from its brain-like appearance and consistence. Also called *carcinoma molle* and *medullary cancer*.

encephalology (en-sef-ą-lol′ō-ji), *n.* [< NL. *encephalologia*, < Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] A description of the encephalon or brain; the science of the brain.

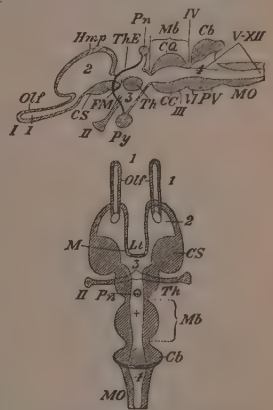
encephaloma (en-sef-ą-lō′mą), *n.*; pl. *encephalomata* (-mą-tą). [NL., < *encephalon* + *-oma*.] In *pathol.*, an encephaloid cancer.

encephalomalacia (en-sef″ą-lō-ma-lā′si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, + *μαλακία*, softness, < *μαλακός*, soft.] In *pathol.*, softening of the brain.

encephalomata, *n.* Plural of *encephaloma*.

encephalomere (en-sef′ą-lō-mēr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, + *μέρος*, part.] In *anat.*, an encephalic segment; one of the series of parts into which the brain is naturally divisible, as the prosencephalon, diencephalon, etc. [Rare.]

Five definite encephalic segments or *encephalomeres*.
Wilder, New York [Medical Jour., XLI. 327.



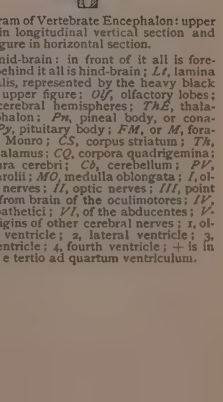


Diagram of Vertebrate Encephalon: upper figure in longitudinal vertical section and lower figure in horizontal section.

Mb, mid-brain: in front of it all is forebrain, behind it all is hind-brain; *Ll*, lamina terminalis, represented by the heavy black line in upper figure; *Olf*, olfactory lobes; *Hmp*, cerebral hemispheres; *ThE*, thalamencephalon; *Prn*, pineal body, or conarium; *Py*, pituitary body; *FM*, or *M*, foramen of Monro; *CS*, corpus striatum; *Th*, optic thalamus; *CQ*, corpora quadrigemina; *CC*, crura cerebri; *Cb*, cerebellum; *PV*, pons Varolii; *MO*, medulla oblongata; *I*, olfactory nerves; *II*, optic nerves; *III*, point of exit from brain of the oculimotores; *IV*, of the patheticï; *VI*, of the abducentes; *V-XII*, origins of other cerebral nerves; *1*, olfactory ventricle; *2*, lateral ventricle; *3*, third ventricle; *4*, fourth ventricle; + is in the iter e tertio ad quartum ventriculum.

encephalon (en-sef′ą-lon), *n.*; pl. *encephala* (-lą). [= F. *encéphale* = Pg. *encephalo* = It. *encefalo*, < NL. *encephalon*, also *encephalos*, < Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, prop. adj.

(sc. *μυελός*, marrow, the brain), within the head, < *ἐν*, in, + *κεφαλή*, the head.] In *anat.*, that which is contained in the cranial cavity and as a whole; the brain.

encephalopathia, encephalopathy (en-sef″-ą-lō-path′i-ą, en-sef-ą-lop′ą-thi), *n.* [= F. *encéphalopathie*, < NL. *encephalopathia*, < Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, + *πάθος*, suffering.] In *pathol.*, disease of the encephalon.

encephalospinal (en-sef″ą-lō-spī′nal), *a.* [< NL. *encephalon*, brain, + L. *spina*, spine, + *-al*.] Pertaining to the brain and the spinal cord.

encephalotomy (en-sef-ą-lot′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, + *τομή*, a cutting.] Dissection of the brain.

encephalous (en-sef′ą-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος*, within the head: see *encephalon*. The right form for this meaning is *cephalous*.] In *conch.*, having a head, as most mollusks; of or pertaining to the *Encephala*: an epithet applied to mollusks, excepting the *Lamellibranchia*, which are said, in distinction, to be *acephalous*.

enchace[1]†, *v. t.* See *enchase*[1].

enchace[2]†, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *enchase*[2].

enchafe† (en-chāf′), *v.* [< ME. *enchaufen*, < *en-* + *chaufen*, chafe, as if ult. < L. *incalefacere*, make warm or hot: see *en-*[1] and *chafe*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make warm or hot; heat.

Ever the gretter merite shal he have that most restreyneth the wikkede *enchaufing* or ardure of this sinne.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

So in the body of man, when the bloud is moved, it invadeth the vitall and spirituall vessels, and being set on fire, it *enchafeth* the whole body.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 694.

2. To chafe or fret; provoke; enrage; irritate.

And yet as rough,
Their royal blood *enchaf'd*, as the rud'st wind,
That by the top doth take the mountain pine
And make him stoop to the vale.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2.

Seizes the rough, *enchafed* northern deep.
J. Baillie.

II. *intrans.* To become warm.

As thei *enchaufe*, thei shul be losid fro ther place.
Wyclif, Job vi. 17 (Oxf.).

enchain (en-chān′), *v. t.* [Formerly also *inchain*; < OF. *enchainer*, F. *enchaîner* = Pr. Sp. *encadenar* = Pg. *encadear* = It. *incatenare*, < ML. *incatenare*, enchain, < L. *in*, in, + *catenare* (> OF. *chainer*, F. *chaîner*, etc.), chain: see *en-*[1] and *chain*.] 1. To chain; fasten with a chain; bind or hold in or as if in chains; hold in bondage; enthrall. [Obsolete in the literal use.]

In times past the Tyrians . . . *enchained* the images of their Gods to their shrines, for fear they would abandon their city and be gone. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 712.

What should I do? while here I was *enchain'd*,
No glimpse of godlike liberty remain'd.
Dryden, Æneid.

2. To hold fast; restrain; confine: as, to *enchain* the attention.

The subtilty of nature and operations will not be *inchained* in those bonds.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 215.

It was the Time when silent Night began
T' *enchain* with Sleep the busie Spirits of Man.
Cowley, Davideis, i.

3. To link together; connect. [Rare.]

One contracts and *enchains* his words. *Howell.*

enchainment (en-chān′ment), *n.* [< F. *enchaînement* = Pr. *encademen* = Sp. *encadenamiento* = Pg. *encadeamento* = It. *incatenamento*, < ML. **incatenamentum*, < *incatenare*, enchain: see *enchain* and *-ment*.] 1. The act of enchaining, or the state of being enchained; a fastening or binding; bondage.

It is quite another question what was the time and what were the circumstances which, by an *enchainment* as of fate, brought on the period of crime and horror which before the war with England had already coloured the advancing stages of the Revolution [in France].
Gladstone, Nineteenth Century, XXI. 923.

2. A linking together; concatenation. [Rare.]

And we shall see such a connection and *enchainment* of one fact to another, throughout the whole, as will force the most backward to confess that the hand of God was of a truth in this wonderful defeat.
Warburton, Julian's Attempt to Rebuild the Temple, ii. 3.

The idea of a systematic *enchainment* of phenomena, in which each is conditioned by every other, and none can be taken in isolation and explained apart from the rest, was foreign to his [Epicurus's] mind.
Encyc. Brit., VIII. 475.

enchair (en-chār′), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *chair*.] To seat or place in a chair; place in a position of authority or eminence. [Rare.]

But thou, Sir Lancelot, sitting in my place
Enchair'd to-morrow, arbitrate the field.
Tennyson, Last Tournament.

enchant (en-chant′), *v. t.* [Formerly also *inchant*; < ME. *enchaunten*, < OF. *enchanter*, *encanter*, F. *enchanter* = Pr. *encantar*, *enchantar* = Sp. Pg. *encantar* = It. *incantare*, < L. *incantare*, bewitch, enchant, say over, mutter or chant a magic formula, < *in*, in, on, + *cantare*, sing, chant: see *chant* and *incantation*.] 1. To practise sorcery or witchcraft on; subdue by charms or spells; hold as by a spell; bewitch.

By the Witchcraft of fair Words, [Rowena] so *enchanted* the British Nobility that her Husband Vortigern was again established in the Kingdom. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 4.

John thinks them all *enchanted*; he inquires if Nick had not given them some intoxicating potion. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To impart a magical quality or effect to; change the nature of by incantation or sorcery; bewitch, as a thing.

And now about the caldron sing,
Like elves and fairies in a ring,
Enchanting all that you put in.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.

3. To delight in a high degree; charm; fascinate.

Bid me discourse; I will *enchant* thine ear.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 145.

The prospect such as might *enchant* despair.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 469.

=**Syn. 3.** *Enchant*, *Charm*, *Fascinate*, captivate, enrapture, carry away. To *fascinate* is to bring under a spell, as by the power of the eye; to *enchant* and to *charm* are to bring under a spell by some more subtle and mysterious power. This difference in the literal affects also the figurative senses. *Enchant* is stronger than *charm*. All generally imply a pleased state in that which is affected, but *fascinate* less often than the others.

So stands the statue that *enchants* the world.
Thomson, Summer, l. 1346.

The books that *charmed* us in youth recall the delight ever afterwards. *Alcott*, Table-Talk, i.

Many a man is *fascinated* by the artifices of composition, who fancies that it is the subject which had operated so potently. *De Quincey*, Style, i.

She sat under Mrs. Mackenzie as a bird before a boa-constrictor, doomed—fluttering—*fascinated*.
Thackeray, Newcomes, lxxiii.

enchanter (en-chan′tèr), *n.* [< ME. *enchanter*, *enchaunter*, *enchauntour*, < OF. *enchanteor*, *enchanteur*, F. *enchanteur* = Pr. *encantaire*, *encantador* = Sp. Pg. *encantador* = It. *incantatore*, < L. *incantator*, an enchanter, < *incantare*, charm, enchant: see *enchant*.] 1. One who enchants or practises enchantment; a sorcerer or magician.

Flatereres ben the develes *enchauntours*, for they maken a man to wenen himself be lyke that he is not lyke.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

Than Pharo called for the wyse men and *enchaunters* of Egypte; and they did in lyke manner with their sorcery.
Bible (1551), Ex. vii.

2. One who charms or delights.—**Enchanter's nightshade**, a name of the common species of the genus *Circæa*, natural order *Onagraceæ*, low and slender erect herbs with small white flowers, inhabiting cool, damp woods of the northern hemisphere.

enchanting (en-chan′ting), *p. a.* Charming; ravishing; delightful to mind or sense: as, an *enchanting* voice; an *enchanting* face.

Simplicity in . . . manners has an *enchanting* effect.
Kames, Elem. of Criticism, iii.

The mountains rise one behind the other, in an *enchanting* gradation of distances and of melting blues and grays.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 242.

enchantingly (en-chan′ting-li), *adv.* In an enchanting manner; so as to delight or charm.

Yet he's gentle; never schooled, and yet learned; full of noble device; of all sorts *enchantingly* beloved.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 2.

enchantment (en-chant′ment), *n.* [< ME. *enchantement*, *enchauntement*, < OF. *enchantement*, *encantement*, F. *enchantement* = Pr. *encantamen* = Cat. *encantament* = Sp. *encantamento*, *encantamiento* = Pg. *encantamento* = It. *incantamento*, < L. *incantamentum*, a charm, incantation, < *incantare*, charm, enchant: see *enchant*.] 1. The pretended art or act of producing effects by the invocation or aid of demons or the agency of spirits; the use of magic arts, spells, or charms; incantation; that which produces magical results.

A-noon as thei were a-bedde, Merlin be-gan an *enchauntement*, and made hem to slepe alle.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 609.

The magicians of Egypt, they also did in like manner with their *enchantments*. Ex. vii. 11.

She is a witch, sure,
And works upon him with some damn'd *enchantment*.
Fletcher (and another), False One, iii. 2.

2. The state or condition of being enchanted, literally or figuratively; especially, a very delightful influence or effect; a sense of charm or fascination.

Warmth of fancy—which holds the heart of a reader under the strongest *enchantment*. *Pope*, Pref. to Iliad.

3. That which enchants or delights; the power or quality of producing an enchanting effect.

As we grow old, many of our senses grow dull, but the sense of beauty becomes a more perfect *enchantment* every year. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 187.

=**Syn. 1.** Charm, fascination, magic, spell, sorcery, necromancy, witchery, witchcraft.—2. Rapture, transport, ravishment.

enchantress (en-chan′tres), *n.* [< ME. *enchauntеresse*, < OF. **enchanteresse*, F. *enchanteresse* = It. *incantatrice*, < LL. **incantatrix*, fem. of *incantator*, an enchanter: see *enchanter*.] A woman who enchants, as by magic spells, beauty, manner, or the like; a sorceress.

From this *enchantress* all these ills are come. *Dryden.*

enchantry†, *n.* [ME. *enchantery*, *enchaunterye*, < OF. *enchanterie*, enchantment, < *enchanter*, enchant: see *enchant*.] Enchantment.

Tho the clerke hadde yseid hys *enchaunterye*,
Ther fore Silui hym let sle.
Robert of Gloucester, p. 10.

encharge† (en-chärj′), *v. t.* [< ME. *enchargen*, < OF. *encharger*, *enchargier*, *encarchier*, *encarkier*, etc., < ML. *incaricare*, load, charge, < L. *in*, in, + ML. *caricare*, *carricare* (> F. *encharger* = Pr. Sp. *encargar* = Pg. *encarregar* = It. *incaricare*, < *charger*, etc.), charge, load: see *en-*[1] and *charge*.] To give in charge or trust.

I have dispatched away Mr. Meredith, his Majesty's secretary of the embassy here, by the Catherine yacht, and *encharged* with my main pacquet to the secretary.
Sir W. Temple, To my Lord Treasurer, July 20, 1678.

His countenance would express the spirit and the passion of the part he was *encharged* with. *Jeffrey.*

encharge† (en-chärj′), *n.* [< *encharge*, *v.*] An injunction; a charge.

A nobleman being to passe through a water, commaunded his trumpetter to goe before and sound the depth of it; who to shew himselfe very mannerly, refus'd this *encharge*, and push'd the nobleman himselfe forward, saying: No, sir, not I, your lordship shall pardon me.
A. Copley, tr. of Wits, Fits, and Fancies (ed. 1614).

enchase[1]†, *v. t.* [< ME. *enchasen*, *enchacen*, < OF. *enchacier*, *enchacer*, *enchasser*, *encachier*, *encacier* (= Pr. *encassar*), chase away, < *en-* + *chacier*, *chacer*, *chasser*, chase: see *en-*[1] and *chase*[1].] To drive or chase away.

After the comynge of this myghty kynge,
Oure olde woo and troubille to *enchace*.
Lydgate. (*Halliwell.*)

And ne we ne shull no helpe haue of hym that sholde hem alle *enchace* oute of this londe, that is the kynge Arthur. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 182.

enchase[2] (en-chās′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enchased*, ppr. *enchasing*. [Also *inchase*, and early mod. E. *enchace*, *inchace*; < F. *enchâsser*, enchase, < *en-* + *châsse*, a frame, chase, > E. *chase*[2], q. v. Hence by apheresis *chase*[3], q. v.] 1. To inlay; incrust with precious stones or the like.

Thou shalt have gloss enough, and all things fit
T' *enchase* in all show thy long-smothered spirit.
Chapman, Bussy d'Ambois, i. 1.

Then fear the deadly drug, when gems divine
Enchase the cup and sparkle in the wine.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, x. 40.

And precious stones, in studs of gold *enchased*,
The shaggy velvet of his buskins graced.
Mickle, tr. of the Lusiad, ii.

Hence—2. To incrust or enrich in any manner; adorn by ornamental additions or by ornamental work.

She wears a robe *enchased* with eagles eyes,
To signify her sight in mysteries.
B. Jonson, The Barriers.

Vain as swords
Against the *enchased* crocodile.
Keats, Endymion, i.

3. To chase, as metal-work. See *chase*[3], 1.—4†. To inclose or contain as something enchased.

My ragged rimes are all too rude and bace
Her heavenly lineaments for to *enchace*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xii. 23.

enchaser (en-chā′sèr), *n.* One who enchases; a chaser.

enchasten (en-chā′sn), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *chasten*[1].] To chasten; chastise; correct. *H. K. White.*

enchaufe†, *v.* A Middle English form of *enchafe*.

encheason†, *n.* See *encheson*.

encheck† (en-chek′), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *check*[1].] To checker.

Where th' art-full shuttle rarely did *encheck*
The cangeant colour of a Mallards neck.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, The Decay.

enchecker†, **enchequer**† (en-chek′èr), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *checker*, *chequer*.] To checker; arrange in a checkered pattern. *Davies.*

For to pave
The excellency of this cave,
Squirrels' and children's teeth late shed
And neatly here *enchequered*.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 177.

enchedet†, *a.* [ME., with accom. E. suffix *-ed*[2], < OF. *encheu*, fallen, pp. of *encheoir*, fall, < *en-* + *cheoir*, < L. *cadere*, fall: see *cadent*, *case*[1].] Fallen; vanquished.

And the *enchede* kynge in the gay armes,
Lys gronande one the grownde, and girde thorowe evene!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3938.

encheer† (en-chēr′), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *cheer*[1].] To enliven; cheer.

And in his soveraine throne gan straight dispose
Himselfe, more full of grace and Majestie,
That mote *encheare* his friends, and foes mote terrifie.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 24.

encheirion (en-kī′ri-on), *n.*; pl. *encheiria* (-ä). [Gr. *ἐγχείριον*, < *ἐν*, in, + *χείρ*, a hand.] A handkerchief or napkin hanging from the zone or girdle, formerly worn as one of the vestments of the Greek clergy. It is regarded by some as the original form of the present epigonation.

Enchelia (en-kē′li-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔγχελυς*, an eel.] Ehrenberg's name (1830) of the group of infusorians now called *Enchelyidæ*.

Enchelycephali (en″kel-i-sef′a-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *enchelycephalus*: see *enchelycephalous*.] A group of apodal teleostean fishes, containing the true eels and congers, as distinguished from the murænoids, etc., which form the group *Colocephali*. The technical characters are the absence of a precoracoid arch and symplectic bone, in connection with a developed preoperculum and opercular bones. In Cope's system the group is an order of physostomous fishes; in Gill's, a suborder of *Apodes*.

enchelycephalous (en″kel-i-sef′a-lus), *a.* [< NL. *enchelycephalus*, < Gr. *ἔγχελυς*, an eel, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Enchelycephali*.

enchelyid (en-kel′i-id), *n.* An animalcule of the family *Enchelyidæ*.

Enchelyidæ (en-ke-lī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Enchelys* + *-idæ*.] A family of free-swimming infusorial animalcules. They are holotrichous ciliate infusorians more or less ovate in form, and ciliated throughout, the oral cilia being slightly larger than those of the general cuticular surface. The cuticle is soft and flexible, the oral aperture terminal or lateral, and the anterior extremity of the body never prolonged in a neck-like manner. They are found in stagnant water, and multiply by fission. Also *Enchelia*, *Enchelina*, *Enchelinæ*, *Enchelya*, etc.

Enchelys pupa, much enlarged.

Enchelys (en′ke-lis), *n.* [NL. (Müller, 1786), < Gr. *ἔγχελυς*, an eel.] The typical genus of the family *Enchelyidæ*, with simply ciliate terminal mouth, as in *E. farcimen*. Also spelled *Enchelis*.

enchequer†, *v. t.* See *enchecker*.

enchère (oṅ-shâr′), *n.* [F. *enchère*, OF. *enchiere* (ML. reflex *incheria*), auction, auctioning, < *encherir*, F. *enchérir*, < ML. *incariare*, bid for a thing at auction, < L. *in*, in, + *carus*, dear, precious.] In *French law*, an auction; sale by auction.

encheson†, **encheason**†, *n.* [ME. *encheson*, *enchesun*, *enchesoun*, earlier *ancheson*, *ancheison*, *ancheisun*, *ancheisoun*, later often abbr. *chesun*, *chesun*, *chesoun* (cf. It. *cagione*); with altered prefix, prop. *achesoun* (rare), < OF. *achaison*, *achoison*, *achesen*, var. of *ochoison*, *ocoison*, etc., = Pr. *ocaizo*, *ochaizo*, *achaizo* = It. *cagione*, also *occasione*, < L. *occasio(n-)*, occasion, cause: see *occasion*. Archaic in Spenser.] Cause; reason; occasion.

What is the *enchesoun*
And final cause of wo that ye endure?
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 681.

Frendis, be noght afferde afore,
I schall 3ou saye *encheson* why. *York Plays*, p. 191.

"Certes," said he, "well mote I shame to tell
The fond *encheason* that me hither led."
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 30.

enchest†, *v. t.* See *inchest*.

enchiridion (en-ki-rid′i-on), *n.*; pl. *enchiridions*, *enchiridia* (-onz, -ä). [LL., < Gr. *ἐγχειρίδιον*, a handbook, manual, neut. of *ἐγχειρίδιος*, in the hand, < *ἐν*, in, + *χείρ*, the hand.] A book to be carried in the hand; a manual; a handbook. [Rare.]

We have . . . thought good to publish an edition in a smaller volume, that as an *enchiridion* it may be more ready and usefull. *Evelyn*, Calendarium Hortense, Int.

Enchiridions of meditation all divine.
Thoreau, Letters, p. 29.

Specifically—(*a*) A Roman Catholic service-book containing the Little Office of the Virgin. (*b*) An ecclesiastical manual of the Greek Church.

enchisel (en-chiz′el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enchiseled*, *enchiselled*, ppr. *enchiseling*, *enchiselling*. [< *en-*[1] + *chisel*[2].] To cut with a chisel. *Craig*.

enchondroma (en-kon-drō′mä), *n.*; pl. *enchondromata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *-oma*.] Same as *chondroma*.

enchondromatous (en-kon-drom′a-tus), *a.* [< *enchondroma(t-)* + *-ous*.] Same as *chondromatous*.

enchondrous (en-kon′drus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *χόνδρος*, cartilage.] Cartilaginous. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

Enchophyllum (en-kō-fil′um), *n.* [NL. (Amyot and Serville, 1843), < Gr. *ἔγχος*, spear, lance, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, a leaf.] A genus of homopterous insects of the family *Membracidæ*, of arched compressed form, with a long, curved, horn-like process on the back pointing forward. *E. cruentatum*, so called from its red markings, inhabits tropical America.

enchorial (en-kō′ri-al), *a.* [< LL. *enchorius* (< Gr. *ἐγχώριος*, in or of the country, < *ἐν*, in, + *χώρα*, country) + *-al*.] Belonging to or used in a certain country; native; indigenous; demotic: specifically applied to written characters: as, an *enchorial* alphabet. See *demotic*.

The demotic or *enchorial* writing is merely a form of hieratic used for the vulgar dialect, and employed for legal documents from the time of Dyn. XXVI. downwards.
Encyc. Brit., VII. 721.

enchoric (en-kor′ik), *a.* Same as *enchorial*.

enchoristic (en-kō-ris′tik), *a.* [As *enchor-ial* + *-istic*.] Belonging to a given region; native, indigenous, or autochthonous.

enchylema (en-ki-lē′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *χυλός*, juice: see *chyle*.] 1. The fluid and unorganized part of vegetable protoplasm.—2. The hyaline or granular substance of the nucleus of a cell, in which the other nuclear elements are embedded.

This basal substance, *enchylema*, is probably more or less nearly fluid during life, and is equivalent to the "kern-saft" of those German writers who apply that term in its proper and restricted sense. *Science*, VIII. 125.

enchymatous (en-kim′a-tus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐγχυμα(τ-)*, an infusion (< *ἐγχεῖν*, pour in, infuse, < *ἐν*, in, + *χεῖν*, pour: see *chyme*[1]), + *-ous*.] Infused; distended by infusion: an epithet applied to glandular epithelial cells.

encincture (en-singk′tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *encincturedd*, ppr. *encincturing*. [< *en-*[1] + *cincture*. Cf. *enceinte*.] To surround with or as with a cincture, girdle, or band; bind about.

encincture (en-singk′tūr), *n.* [< *encincture*, *v.*] A cincture or girdle.

Fancy, free, . . .
Hath reached the *encincture* of that gloomy sea
Whose waves the Orphean lyre forbade to meet
In conflict. *Wordsworth*, Source of the Danube.

encindered† (en-sin′dėrd), *a.* [< *en-*[1] + *cinder*; suggested prob. by *encinerate*.] Burned to cinders. *Cockeram*.

encinerate† (en-sin′e-rāt), *v. t.* See *incinerate*.

encino (en-sē′nō), *n.* [Mex.] In California, the coast live-oak, *Quercus agrifolia*. It is a large evergreen tree, with hard, heavy wood, but of little value except for fuel.

encipher (en-sī′fėr), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *cipher*.] To put into cipher. Also spelled *encypher*.

To *encipher* a message in the General Service Code.
Farrow, Mil. Encyc., III. 113

en cirage (oṅ sē-räzh′). [F.: *en*, in; *cirage*, waxing, blacking, < *cirer*, wax: see *cere*.] In the manner of waxing; appearing to be waxed: an epithet applied to a monochrome picture in various shades of yellow. See *camaieu*.

encircle (en-sėr′kl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *encircled*, ppr. *encircling*. [Also *incircle*, formerly also *incercle*, *incircule*; < *en-*[1] + *circle*.] 1. To form a circle round; inclose or surround circularly; embrace as in a ring or circle; gird: as, luminous rings *encircle* Saturn.

Then let them all *encircle* him about.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 4.

Young Hermes next, a close contriving God,
Her browes *encircled* with his serpent rod,
Then plots and fair excuses fill'd her brain.
Parnell, Hesiod, Rise of Woman.

2. To encompass; surround; environ: as, the army *encircled* the city.—3. To move about in a circular direction; make the circuit of.

Towards the South and South-west of this Cape is found a long and dangerous shoule of rocks and sand, but so farre as I *incercled* it, I found thirty fathome water and a strong currant. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, II. 194.

encircletf (en-sėr′klet), *n.* [Also *incirclet*; irreg. < *en-*[1] + *circlet*, after the verb *encircle*.] A circle; a ring.

In whose *incirclets* if ye gaze,
Your eyes may tread the lover's maze.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

enclaretedf (en-klar′e-ted), *a.* [< *en-*[1] + *claret* + *-ed*[2].] Mingled with claret; claret-colored. [Rare.]

Lips she has all rubie red,
Cheeks like creame *enclarited*.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 146.

enclasp, **inclasp** (en-, in-klâsp′), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1], *in-*[2], + *clasp*.] 1. To fasten with a clasp.—2. To clasp; embrace.

The flattering ivy who did ever see
Inclasp the huge trunk of an aged tree?
F. Beaumont, The Hermaphrodite.

enclave (F. pron. oṅ-klav′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enclaved*, ppr. *enclaving*. [In mod. use directly from mod. F.; ME. *enclaven*, < OF. *enclaver*, F. *enclaver*, inclose, lock in, < Pr. *enclavar* = It. *inchiavare*, lock, < ML. *inclavare*, inclose, < L. *in* + *clavis*, a key (or *clavus*, a nail, bolt?).] To inclose or surround, as a region or state, by the territories of another power.

enclave (F. pron. oṅ-klav′), *n.* [D. G. *encluve* = Dan. *enklave* = Sw. *enklav* (def. 1), < F. *enclave*, < *enclaver*, inclose: see *enclave*, *v.*] 1. Something closed; specifically, a small outlying portion of a country which is entirely surrounded by the territories of another power. Enclaves are especially common among the states of the German empire.

Monaco is to be as it was before 1792, and Avignon, the Venaissin, Montbelliard, and all other *enclaves* within these limits are to be French territory.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, App. ii., p. 410.

In the centre of the Galla country are small *enclaves*, like Harár. *R. N. Cust*, Mod. Langs. of Africa, p. 125.

2. In *her.*, anything let into something else, especially when the thing let in is square.

enclavé (F. pron. oṅ-kla-vā′), *a.* [F., pp. of *enclaver*, inclose: see *enclave*.] In *her.*: (*a*) Let into another bearing or division of the field, especially when the projecting piece is of square form. (*b*) Divided by a line broken in square projections: similar to *embattled*, but in larger parts: said of the field.

enclavement (F. pron. oṅ-klav′moṅ), *n.* [< F. *enclavement* (= It. *inchiavamento*), < *enclaver*, inclose: see *enclave* and *-ment*.] The state or condition of being an enclave, or surrounded by an alien territory. *Wor. Supp.*

enclear†, *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *clear*.] To make clear; lighten up; brighten.

While light of lightnings flash
Did pitchy clouds *encleare*.
Sir P. Sidney, Ps. lxxxvii.

enclinet, *v.* An obsolete form of *incline*.

enclisis (en′kli-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐγκλισις*, inclination, < *ἐγκλίνειν*, incline: see *incline*.] In *Gr.* and *Lat. gram.*, pronunciation as an enclitic; attachment of a word in pronunciation to the previous word, to which it transfers its accent: opposed to *orthotonesis*. Also called *inclination*. See *enclitic*, *n.*

Retaining the convenient terms orthotonesis and *enclisis* to designate this alternating accent.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VI. 218.

enclitic (en-klit′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *enclitique*; < LL. *encliticus*, < Gr. *ἐγκλιτικός*, enclitic, lit. leaning on, < *ἐγκλίνειν* (= L. *inclinare*, > E. *incline*), lean toward, incline, < *ἐν*, in, + *κλίνειν* = E. *lean*: see *lean*[1], and cf. *cline*, *incline*.] I. *a.* 1. Leaning on or against something else. [Rare.]

The barrel . . . stood in a little shed or *enclitical* pent-house. *Graves*, Spiritual Quixote, ii. 7.

Specifically—2. In *gram.*, subjoined and accentually dependent: said of a word or particle which in regard to accent forms a part of a preceding word and is treated as if one with it, or gives up its separate accent, sometimes affecting that of its predecessor.—3. In *obstet.*, opposed to *synclitic* (which see).

II. *n.* In *gram.*, a word accentually connected with a preceding word, as *que* (and) in Latin: *arma virumque*, arms and the man.

enclitical (en-klit′i-kal), *a.* [< *enclitic* + *-al*.] Same as *enclitic*.

enclitically (en-klit′i-kal-i), *adv.* In an enclitic manner; by throwing the accent back.

enclitics (en-klit′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *enclitic* (see *-ics*), with reference to Gr. *ἐγκλισις*, inclination, the mode of a verb: see *enclisis*.] The art of inflecting words. [Rare.]

enclog† (en-klog′), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *clog.*] To clog or encumber.

Tempests themselves, high seas, and howling winds,
The gutter'd rocks, and congregated sands,
Traitors ensteep'd to *enclog* the guiltless keel.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1.

encloister (en-klois′tėr), *v. t.* [Formerly also *incloister*; < OF. **encloistrer*, *enclostrer* (cf. *encloistre*, *enclostre*, n., an inclosure, cloister) (F. *enclôitrer* = Pr. *enclostrar* = Sp. Pg. *enclaustrar* = It. *inclaustrare*), < *en-*, in, + *cloistrer*, inclose, < *cloistre*, an inclosure, cloister: see *cloister*.] To confine in a cloister; cloister; immure.

Those that sprung
From Ponda, that great king of Mercia; holy Tweed,
And Kinisdred, with these their sisters, Kinisweed,
And Eadburg, last, not least, at Godmanchester all
Encloister'd. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xxix.

enclose, encloser, etc. See *inclose*, etc.

enclothe (en-klōᵺ′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enclothed*, ppr. *enclothing*. [< *en-*[1] + *clothe*.] To clothe. *Westminster Rev.*

encloud (en-kloud′), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *cloud*[1], *v.*] To cover with clouds; becloud; shade.

The heavens on everie side *enclowded* bee.
Spenser, tr. of Virgil's Gnat, l. 571.

In their thick breaths,
Rank of gross diet, shall we be *enclouded*.
Shak., A. and C., v. 2.

enclow†, **encloy**†, *v.* See *accloy*.

encoach (en-kōch′), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *coach.*] To carry in a coach. [Rare.]

Like Phaëton . . . *encoached* in burnished gold.
Davies, Wittes Pilgrimage, sig. i. 3.

en cœur (oṅ kėr). [F.: *en*, in; *cœur*, < L. *cor* (*cord-*) = E. *heart*: see *core*[1].] **1.** In heart-shape; heart-shaped; hence, V-shaped, or with a sharp point downward: a phrase used in dressmaking and the like, applied especially to the bodice of a dress of which the neck is so shaped.—**2.** In *her.* See *cœur*.

encoffin (en-kof′in), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *coffin.*] To put or inclose in a coffin.

His body rested here in quietness until the dissolution, when, for the gain of the lead in which it was *encoffined*, it was taken up and thrown into the next water.
Weever, Ancient Funeral Monuments.

encoignure (F. pron. oṅ-kwo-nyür′), *n.* [F., OF. also *encognure*, corner, corner-piece, < OF. *encoignier*, place in a corner, < *en*, in, + *coin*, corner: see *coin*[1], *coign.*] A piece of furniture made to occupy the corner of a room, especially an ornamental piece, as a cabinet, étagère, or the like.

encollar (en-kol′ăr), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *collar.*] To surround with a collar. *Boothroyd.*

encolor, encolour (en-kul′or), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *color, colour*. Cf. OF. *encolorer*, *encolourer*, *encouleurer*, color.] To color or invest with color. *Mrs. Browning.*

encolpion, encolpium (en-kol′pi-on, -um), *n.*; pl. *encolpia* (-ä). [LGr. *ἐγκόλπιον*, prop. neut. of *ἐγκόλπιος*, on the bosom, < *ἐν*, in, + *κόλπος*, bosom, lap.] **1.** In the early and medieval church, a small reliquary or a casket containing a miniature copy of the Gospels, worn hanging in front of the breast; an amulet: often in the shape of a cross. Hence—**2.** In the medieval church and in the present Greek Church, a bishop's pectoral cross.

encolure (F. pron. oṅ-ko-lür′), *n.* [F., the neck and shoulders, OF. *encolure*, *encoleure*, a neck of land, an isthmus (cf. *encoler*, put on the neck, embrace), < *en* (< L. *in*), in, on, + *col*, < L. *collum*, the neck: see *collar*.] **1.** The neck and shoulders, as of a horse.

Hair in heaps lay heavily
Over a pale brow spirit-pure,
Carved like the heart of the coal-black tree,
Crisped like a war-steed's *encolure*.
Browning, Statue and Bust.

2. The opening at the neck of a dress, and also that at the armhole to receive the top of the sleeve. *Dict. of Needlework.*

encomber†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *encumber*.

encomberment†, *n.* See *encumberment*.

encomiast (en-kō′mi-ast), *n.* [= F. *encomiaste* = Sp. *encomiasta* = It. *encomiaste*, < Gr. *ἐγκωμιαστής*, < *ἐγκωμιάζειν*, praise, < *ἐγκώμιον*, an ode of praise, eulogy: see *encomium*.] One who praises another; one who utters or writes encomiums or commendations; a panegyrist.

The Jesuits . . . [are] the great *encomiasts* of the Chinese. *Locke*, Human Understanding, i. 4.

In his writings he appears a servile *encomiast*.
Goldsmith, Voltaire.

encomiastic (en-kō-mi-as′tik), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *encomiástico* = Pg. It. *encomiastico*, < Gr. *ἐγκωμιαστικός*, < *ἐγκωμιάζειν*, praise: see *encomiast*.]

I. *a.* Bestowing praise; commendatory; laudatory; eulogistic: as, an *encomiastic* address or discourse.

To frame some *encomiastic* speech upon this our metropolis. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

Both [epitaphs] are *encomiastic*, and describe the character and work of the deceased with considerable fullness and beauty of expression. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 495.

II.† *n.* An encomium.

I thank you, Master Compass, for your short *Encomiastic*. *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, i. 1.

encomiastical (en-kō-mi-as′ti-kal), *a.* Same as *encomiastic*.

encomiastically (en-kō-mi-as′ti-kal-i), *adv.* In an encomiastic manner.

If I have not spoken of your majesty *encomiastically*, your majesty will be pleased only to ascribe it to the law of an history. *Bacon*, To the King, letter 34.

encomiologic (en-kō-mi-ō-loj′ik), *a.* [< LL. *encomiologicus*, < Gr. *ἐγκωμιολογικός* (as a noun in neut., *ἐγκωμιολογικόν*, sc. *μέτρον*), < *ἐγκώμιον*, a laudatory ode, + *-λογικός*, < *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] In *anc. pros.*, noting a compound or episynthetic verse, consisting of a dactylic penthemim (– ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑ ⏑ | –) followed by an iambic penthemim (⏑ – | ⏑ – | ⏑). Sometimes the term is used in a wider sense to include both this meter and a similar meter with a longer iambic colon, commonly called the *elegiambus*.

encomion† (en-kō′mi-on), *n.* Same as *encomium*.

encomium (en-kō′mi-um), *n.* [Formerly also *encomion* (and *encomy*, q. v.); = F. Sp. Pg. It. *encomio*, < L. *encomium*, **encomion*, < Gr. *ἐγκώμιον*, a laudatory ode to a conqueror, a eulogy or panegyric on a living person, neut. of *ἐγκώμιος*, belonging to the praise or reward of a conqueror, prop. to the Bacchic revel, in which the victor was led home in procession with music, dancing, and merriment, < *ἐν*, in, + *κῶμος*, a revel: see *Comus*, *comedy*.] Formal praise; laudation; a discriminating expression of approval, either of a person or of a thing.

His first *Encomium* is that the Sun looks not upon a braver, nobler convocation then is that of King, Peers, and Commons. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

It is strange the galley-slave should praise
His oar or strokes; or you, that have made shipwreck
Of all delight upon this rock call'd Marriage,
Should sing *encomions* on't.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, iii. 1.

Tush, thou wilt sing *encomions* of my praise.
Chapman, Bussy d'Ambois, i. 1.

=**Syn.** *Panegyric*, etc. See *eulogy*.

encommon† (en-kom′on), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *common.*] To make common.

That their mysteries might not come to be *encommoned* by the vulgar. *Feltham*, Resolves.

encompass (en-kum′pas), *v. t.* [Formerly also *incompass*; < *en-*[1] + *compass.*] **1.** To form a circle about; encircle.

Look, how my ring *encompasseth* thy finger.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2.

2. To environ; inclose; surround; shut in: as, the besieging army *encompassed* Jerusalem.

With the great glorie of that wondrous light
His throne is all *encompassed* around.
Spenser, Heavenly Beautie.

Canutus before the Death of K. Ethelred had besieged the City, and now with a large Trench *encompassed* it.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 15.

We live *encompassed* by mysteries; we are flooded by influences of awe, tenderness, and sympathy which no words can adequately express, no theories thoroughly explain. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 223.

3. To go or sail round: as, Drake *encompassed* the globe.—**4**†. To get into one's toils; get round; gain power over.

Ah! ha! Mistress Ford and Mistress Page, have I *encompassed* you? *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2.

5. To compass or bring about; accomplish. [Rare.]

Whatever the method employed for *encompassing* his death, or wherever he may be found, the tiger proves himself a splendid beast.
P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 201.

=**Syn. 2.** To gird, invest, hem in, shut up.

encompassment (en-kum′pas-ment), *n.* [< *encompass* + *-ment.*] **1.** The act of encompassing, or the state of being encompassed.—**2.** Circumlocution in speaking; periphrasis. [Rare.]

And finding,
By this *encompassment* and drift of question,
That they do know my son, come you more nearer
Than your particular demands will touch it.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 1.

encomy†, *n.* [< L. *encomium*: see *encomium*.] Same as *encomium*.

Many popish parasites and men pleasing flatterers have written large commendations and *encomies* of those.
Bp. Bale, Select Works, p. 7.

Encope (en′kō-pē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐγκοπή*, an incision, a hindrance, < *ἐγκόπτειν*, make incisions, hinder, < *ἐν*, in, + *κόπτειν*, cut.] A genus of irregular clypeastroid sea-urchins, of the family *Mellitidæ*. It is notable for the massiveness of the calcareous test, and has a large lunule between the posterior ambulacra, in addition to five incisions opposite the ambulacra, as in *E. emarginata*. The mass of the test is greatest in *E. grandis*, a species of the west coast of Mexico.

Encope emarginata.

en coquille (oṅ kō-kēly′). [F.: *en*, in; *coquille*, shell, cockle: see *cockle*[2].] In *dressmaking*, etc., arranged in the shape of a scallop-shell; scalloped; imbricated: said of knots or rosettes of ribbons, trimmings, and the like.

encore (oṅ-kōr′), *adv.* [F., < OF. *encore* = Pr. *encara*, *enquera* = OSp. *encara* = It. *ancora*, again, once more, < L. (*in*) *hanc horam*, lit. (to) this hour: *hanc*, acc. fem. of *hic*, this; *horam*, acc. of *hora*, > ult. E. *hour*.] Again; once more: used in calling for a repetition of a particular part in a theatrical or musical performance. This use is unknown to the French, who employ the word *bis* (twice, a second time) for the same purpose.

encore (oṅ-kōr′), *n.* [< *encore*, *adv.*] **1.** A call by an audience for a repetition of some part of a performance.—**2.** A repeated performance; a repetition in or as if in response to a recall: as, the conductor refused to give any *encores*.

It was evident he felt this device to be worth an *encore*: he repeated it more than once.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xv.

encore (oṅ-kōr′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *encored*, ppr. *encoring*. [< *encore*, *adv.*] To call for a repetition of (a particular part of an entertainment).

Dolly, in her master's shop,
Encores them, as she twirls her mop.
W. Whitehead, Apology for Laureats.

encorporet†, *v. t.* [ME. *encorporen*, *encorperen*, < OF. *encorporar*, < L. *incorporare*, embody, incorporate: see *incorporate*.] To incorporate.

Putte the element of watir, that is to seye .iiij. lb of watir vpon j lb af mater and putte by .vij. daies to *encorpere* wel as tofore in the bath of marien.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 13.

And eek of our materes *encorporing*.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale (ed. Skeat), G. l. 815.

encorret, *v.* A Middle English form of *incur*.

encoubert (en-kō′bėrt), *n.* [Appar. a F. form of Sp. *encubierto* = Pg. *encoberto*, pp. of Sp. Pg. *encobrir*, Sp. also *encubrir*, cover, conceal, < *en-* + Sp. *cobrir*, *cubrir* = Pg. *cobrir*, cover: see *cover*[1].] A typical armadillo of the family *Dasypodidæ* and subfamily *Dasypodinæ* (which see), such as the peludo, *Dasypus villosus*. The term has had a more extensive application. See cut under *armadillo*.

en couchure (oṅ kö-shür′). [F.: *en*, in; *couchure*, < *coucher*, lie down, couch: see *couch*[1].] In *embroidery*, made, according to an early fashion, with coarse gold thread or spangles sewed in rows one beside another.

encounter (en-koun′tėr), *v.* [Formerly also *incounter*; < ME. *encountren*, < OF. *encontrer*, *encuntrer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *encontrar* = It. *incontrare*, meet, come against, < L. *in*, in, to, + *contra*, against: see *counter*[1], *counter*[3], and cf. *rencounter*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To come upon or against; meet with; especially, to meet casually, unexpectedly, reluctantly, or the like.

If I must die,
I will *encounter* darkness as a bride.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1.

When we came near any of these [Tonquin] Villages, we were commonly *encountered* with Beggars.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 14.

If it became him [the saint] to *encounter* the pain of sacrifice and to be "acquainted with grief," it behooved him also to triumph over both.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 97.

2. To meet antagonistically; engage in conflict of any kind with; contend with; make an attack upon.

There are mise as bigge as our countrey dogs, and therefore they are hunted with dogs, because cats are not able to *incounter* them. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 55.

And as we find our passions do rebel,
Encounter them with reason.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 2.

3†. To oppose; oppugn.

Nothing is so vnpleasant to a man, as to be *encountred* in his chiefe affection.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 225.

Jurors are not bound to believe two witnesses, if the probability of the fact does reasonably *encounter* them.
Sir M. Hale.

4†. To befall; betide.

Good time *encounter* her! *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1.

=Syn. 2. To confront, struggle with, contend against.

II. *intrans.* 1. To meet; come together; come into contact or collision.

Upon that were my thoughts tiring, when we *encountered*. *Shak.*, T. of A., iii. 6.

More than once
Full met their stern *encountering* glance.
Scott, Marmion, iii. 5.

2. To meet in opposition or conflict; come together in combat; contend; fight.

I prophesy thy death, my living sorrow,
If thou *encounter* with the boar to-morrow.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 672.

encounter (en-koun'tėr), *n.* [Formerly also *incounter*; < ME. *encontre* (rare), < OF. *encontre*, F. *encontre* = Pr. *encontre* = Sp. *encuentro* = Pg. *encontro* = It. *incontro*, a meeting; from the verb. Cf. *rencounter*, *n.*] 1. A meeting, particularly a sudden or accidental meeting, of two or more persons or bodies of any kind; a coming together or in contact.

To shun th' *encounter* of the vulgar crowd. *Pope.*

Specifically—2. In *physics*, the coming within the sphere of one another's action of the rapidly moving molecules of a gaseous body. The word is so used by some writers in order to avoid *collision*, which might be understood to imply impact. The molecules of gases move in nearly rectilinear paths, until they come so close to one another that they are suddenly deflected. This very brief mutual action is the encounter. See *gas*.

When the distance between any two molecules is so small that they are capable of exerting sensible forces upon one another, there will be said to be an *encounter* between them.
H. W. Watson, Kinetic Theory of Gases, p. 27.

3. A meeting in opposition or conflict of any kind; a conflict; a battle; specifically, a contest between individuals or a small number of men, or an accidental meeting and fighting of detachments.

Full jolly knight he seemd, and faire did sitt,
As one for knightly giusts and fierce *encounters* fitt.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 1.

Leave this keen *encounter* of our wits.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2.

Who ever knew Truth put to the worse in a free and open *encounter*? *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 52.

4. Manner of encountering; mode of accost or address; behavior in intercourse.

Thus has he . . . only got the tune of the time, and outward habit of *encounter*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

=Syn. 3. *Encounter*, *Rencounter*, *Skirmish*, *Brush*, collision, affair. As conflicts in war these are shorter, with fewer engaged, and of less importance, than those compared under *battle*. An *encounter* is often an accidental meeting, resulting in some conflict, but not suffered to grow into a general engagement. *Rencounter* is the same thing, expressed by a term less common. A *skirmish* is an irregular or desultory contest between parts of armies, as scouting parties or skirmish-lines, not generally resulting in battle. A *brush* is short and sharp, perhaps engaging the whole of some force for a time, but not being pushed into a long or hard-fought struggle. See *strife*.

encounterer (en-koun'tėr-ėr), *n.* 1. One who encounters; an opponent; an antagonist.—2. One who goes to an encounter, or seeks encounters; one who is ready for encounter of any kind.

O, these *encounterers*, so glib of tongue,
That give a coasting welcome ere it comes,
And wide unclasp the table of their thoughts
To every tickling reader! *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5.

encourage (en-kur'āj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *encouraged*, ppr. *encouraging*. [Formerly also *incourage*; < OF. *encouragier*, *encoraigier*, *encourager*, F. *encourager* (= Pr. *encorajar* = Sp. Pg. *encorajar* = It. *incoraggiare*, *incoraggire*), < *en*, in, + *courage*, courage, heart: see *courage*, *n.* and *v.* Cf. ML. *incordari*, encourage, inspire, < L. *in*, in, + *cor*(*d*-) = E. *heart*.] 1. To give courage to; inspire with courage, spirit, or firmness of mind; incite to action or perseverance.

But charge Joshua, and *encourage* him. Deut. iii. 28.

King Richard, to *encourage* his Soldiers, made a solemn Speech to them. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 233.

The actors behind the scene, who ascribed this pause to his natural timidity, attempted to *encourage* him.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xix.

2. To help forward; promote; give support to: as, to *encourage* manufactures.

The occupation dearest to his heart
Was to *encourage* goodness.
Cowper, Task, ii. 709.

Whatever is meant by Christ's yoke being easy, Christ does not *encourage* sin.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 101.

3†. To make stronger.

Erasmus had his Lagena or flagon of wine (recruited weekly from his friends at London), which he drank sometimes singly by itselfe, and sometimes *encouraged* his faint Ale with the mixture thereof.
Fuller, Hist. Cambridge, V. 48.

encouragement (en-kur'āj-ment), *n.* [Formerly also *incouragement*, *incoragement*; < OF. *encoragement*, *encouragement*, F. *encouragement* (= It. *incoraggiamento*, *incoraggimento*), < *encoragier*, *encourager*, encourage: see *encourage* and *-ment*.] 1. The act of encouraging, or of giving courage or confidence of success; incitement to action or to perseverance; a promoting or advancing.

Somewhile with merry purpose, fit to please,
And otherwhile with good *encouragement*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. v. 32.

For when he dies, farewell all honour, bounty,
All generous *encouragement* of arts. *Otway*, Orphan.

As a general rule, Providence seldom vouchsafes to mortals any more than just that degree of *encouragement* which suffices to keep them at a reasonably full exertion of their powers. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, iii.

2. That which serves to excite courage or confidence; an encouraging fact or circumstance; an incentive or inducement; that which serves to promote or advance.

What *encouragement* is there to venture an acquaintance with the rash and unstable?
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xxiii.

To think of his paternal care
Is a most sweet *encouragement* to prayer.
Byrom, On the Lord's Prayer.

encourager (en-kur'āj-ėr), *n.* One who encourages, incites, or stimulates to action; one who promotes or advances.

He [Plato] would have women follow the camp, to be spectators and *encouragers* of noble actions.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 529.

The pope is a master of polite learning, and a great *encourager* of arts. *Addison.*

The extraordinary collections made in every way by the late king [of Saxony], who was the greatest *encourager* of arts and sciences, and of every thing that is curious.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 235.

encouragingly (en-kur'āj-ing-li), *adv.* In a manner to give courage or hope of success.

encradle (en-krā'dl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *encradled*, ppr. *encradling*. [< *en*-1 + *cradle*.] To lay in a cradle.

Beginne from first, where he *encradled* was
In simple cratch, wrapt in a wad of hay.
Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Love.

encratic (en-krat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐγκρατής*, having power, possession, or control, self-controlling, < *ἐν*, in, + *κράτος*, power, strength, < *κρατίς*, strong, hard, = E. *hard*.] Of or pertaining to self-control and self-denial, especially in the forms of continence and fasting or abstinence from animal food.

Encratism (en'krā-tizm), *n.* [< *encrat-ic* + *-ism*.] The principles of the Encratites; especially, the doctrine that the union of the sexes is essentially evil.

Encratite (en'krā-tīt), *n.* [< LL. *Encratitæ*, < Gr. *ἐγκρατῖται*, pl. of *ἐγκρατίτης*, lit. the self-disciplined, continent, < *ἐγκρατής*, self-disciplined, continent, being master, being in possession of power, < *ἐν*, in, + *κράτος*, power, strength.] In the early history of the church, especially among the Gnostics, one of those ascetics who refrained from marriage and from the use of flesh-meat and wine. They were members of various heretical sects, although sometimes spoken of as a distinct body founded by the apologist Tatian, of the second century. They were also called *Continents*.

It was the heresy of the Gnostics, that it was no matter how men lived, so they did but believe aright; which wicked doctrine Tatianus, a learned Christian, did so detest, that he fell into a quite contrary, . . . and thence came the sect *Encratites*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 312.

encraty (en'krā-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐγκράτεια*, mastery, control, self-control, < *ἐγκρατής*, having power, possession, or control: see *encratic*.] Mastery over the senses; abstinence from pleasures of sense; self-control, as exercised in fasting and continence, especially the latter.

The martyrs at Lyons, as we have seen, and it may be said the School of S. John in general, were distinguished by a noble moderation: by *encraty*, or temperance, in the truest sense of the word. *Mahan*, Church History, p. 161.

encreaset, *v.* An obsolete form of *increase*.

encrest, *n.* An obsolete variant of *increase*. *Chaucer.*

encrestet, *v.* An obsolete form of *increase*.

Not doubting but, if the same may be contynued emonges theym, they shall so therby be *encrested* in welth, that they wold not gladly be pulled therefro.
State Papers, iii. 269.

encrimson (en-krim'zn), *v. t.* [< *en*-1 + *crimson*.] To make crimson; redden.

Look here what tributes wounded fancies sent me,
Of paled pearls, and rubies red as blood;
Figuring that they their passions likewise lent me,
Of grief and blushes, aptly understood
In bloodless white and the *encrimson'd* mood.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 201.

encrinal (en'kri-nal), *a.* [< *encrin*(*ite*) + *-al*.] Pertaining to an encrinite or encrinites; relating to or containing fossil crinoids; belonging to extinct forms of the order *Crinoidea* (which see).

encrinic (en-krin'ik), *a.* [< *encrin*(*ite*) + *-ic*.] Same as *encrinal*.

Encrinidæ (en-krin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Encrinus* + *-idæ*.] The former name of a family of crinoids which contained the permanently stalked forms, rooted during life. Nearly all the fossil forms, the stone-lilies or encrinites, are of this character. But the family was also represented by several living genera, or sea-lilies, as distinguished from the free feather-stars. It is now divided into numerous families. As now used by some authors, the family is restricted to fistulatous crinoids with a dicyclic base, basal plates with well-developed axial canal, brachials of two pieces, and generally without anal plates. They lived chiefly in the Triassic seas. See *Crinoidea*.

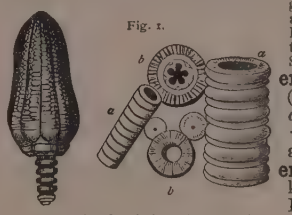


Fig. 1.

Encrinite: head and piece of stem on the left.
a, *a*, parts of the stem; *b*, *b*, separate joints.

encrinital (en'kri-nī-tal), *a.* [< *encrinite* + *-al*.] Same as *encrinal*.

encrinite (en'kri-nīt), *n.* [= F. *encrinite*, < NL. *encrinites*, < Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *κρίνον*, a lily (see *crinoid*), + *-ites*, E. -ite2.] Any fossil crinoid; a stone-lily: a term especially applied to the ordinary stalked form with a cylindrical stem and well-formed arms. Encrinites compose vast strata of marble in northern Europe and North America. In fig. 2 the variety in the figures of the encrinites is caused by the different sections represented. See *Crinoidea*. [The words associated with *encrinite* are now archaic in zoölogy. In composition *encrinite* (NL. *encrinites*) is generally represented by its radical element (Gr. *κρίνον*), giving two parallel series of generic words ending in *-crinus* and *-crinites*.]

Fig. 2.

Piece of Derbyshire Marble, showing Encrinites.

Encrinites (en-kri-nī'tēz), *n.* [NL.] The prior form of *Encrinus*.

encrinitic, encrinitical (en-kri-nit'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *encrinite* + *-ic*, *-ical*.] Same as *encrinal*.

Encrinoidea (en-kri-noi'dē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL.] A group of crinoids. See *Crinoidea*.

Encrinuridæ (en-kri-nū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Encrinurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of Silurian trilobites.

Encrinurus (en-kri-nū'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *κρίνον*, lily (see *encrinite*), + *οὐρά*, tail.] The typical genus of the family *Encrinuridæ*.

Encrinus (en'kri-nus), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1816), < Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *κρίνον*, lily: see *encrinite*.] The name-giving genus of crinoids of the family *Encrinidæ*, formerly of wide extent, but now restricted to a few closely related species. Also *Encrinites*.

encrisped (en-krispt'), *a.* [< ME. *encrisped*; pp. of **encrisp*, *v.*, < *en*-1 + *crisp*.] Curled; formed in curls. [Rare.]

Thai shall have softe *encrisped* wolle [wool]
And wonderly prolonged atte the fulle.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 154.

With heris [hairs] *encrisped*, yalowe as the golde.
Skelton, Garland of Laurel, l. 289.

encroach (en-krōch'), *v.* [Formerly also *incroach*; < ME. *encrochen*, < OF. *encrochier*, *encrocher*, *encrocier*, *encroquier*, *encrocquier* (ML. *incrocare*), seize upon, take, < *en*, in, + *croc*, a hook: see *crook*, and cf. *accroach*.] **I.†** *trans.* To seize; take; take possession of; get; obtain.

He *encrochez* kenely by craftez of armez
Countrese and castelles that to thy coroun langez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1243.

Thay ar happen also that for her harme wepes,
For thay schal comfort *encroche* in kythes ful mony.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 18.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To enter, intrude, or trespass upon the possessions, jurisdiction, rights, province, domain, or limits of some other person or thing; infringe upon or restrict another's right in any way; specifically, in *law*, to extend one's possession of land so as to transgress the boundary between it and the rightful possession or enjoyment of another or of the public: with *on* or *upon* before the object.

Exclude the *encroaching* cattle from thy ground.
Dryden.

Those who are gentle and uncomplaining, too candid to intrigue, too delicate to *encroach*, suffer much.
Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 61.

Among primitive men, individual conflicts for food pass into conflicts between hordes, when, in pursuit of food, one *encroaches on* another's territory.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 448.

2. Figuratively, to intrude gradually; lay hold, as if by stealth or irresistible power: with *on* or *upon* before the object: as, old age is *encroaching upon* me.

Superstition, . . . a creeping and *encroaching* evil.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

And listened long to the sweet sounds that thrilled
The frosty air, till now the *encroaching* cold
Recalled her to herself.
Bryant, Little People of the Snow.

=**Syn.** *Trench upon, infringe upon*, etc. (see *trespass*, *v. i.*); to invade, violate, creep upon.

encroach† (en-krōch′), *n.* [< *encroach*, *v.*] The act of encroaching; encroachment.

I cannot imagine that hereticks who err fundamentally, and by consequence damnably, took the first rise, and began to set up with a fundamental error, but grew into it by insensible *encroaches* and gradual insinuations.
South, Works, IV. ix.

encroacher (en-krō′chėr), *n.* One who encroaches; one who lessens or limits anything, as a right or privilege, by narrowing its boundaries.

Sir John Mason, Treasurer of the Queen's Chamber, a grave and Learned Man, but a great Usurper and *Encroacher* upon Ecclesiastical Livings.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 337.

The bold *encroachers* on the deep
Gain by degrees huge tracts of land.
Swift, Run upon the Bankers, 1720.

encroachingly (en-krō′ching-li), *adv.* By encroachment.

encroachment (en-krōch′ment), *n.* [< OF. (AF.) *encrochement*, < *encrochier*, encroach: see *encroach* and *-ment*.] **1.** The act of encroaching or intruding or trespassing; an entering on the rights or possessions of another, and taking possession; unlawful intrusion in general; assumption of the rights and privileges of another.

It is the surest policy in princes
To govern well their own than seek *encroachment*
Upon anothers right. *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 4.

But ambitious *encroachments* of the federal government on the authority of the state governments would not excite the opposition of a single state, or of a few states only. *Madison*, The Federalist, No. xlvi.

It will be seen that the system which effectually secured our liberties against the *encroachments* of kingly power gave birth to a new class of abuses from which absolute monarchies are exempt. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., i.

2. The thing taken by encroaching.

The general rule is that if the wrongful act is acquiesced in, the *encroachment* (i. e., the land added) is considered as annexed to the original holding.
Rapelje and Lawrence.

3. Figuratively, the act of intruding gradually and as if by stealth; approach, seizure, or progress: as, the *encroachments* of disease.

encrown†, *v. t.* [ME. *encrownen*, < OF. *encoroner*, < *en-* + *coroner*, *coronner*, *couronner*, crown: see *en-*[1] and *crown*.] To crown.

This lawe of armys was founded on the IX order of angellys in heven *encrownyd* with precyous stonys of colour and of vertues dyvers. Also of theym are fyguryed the colours in armys.
Quoted in *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 103.

encrownment†, *n.* [ME. *encorownment*, < OF. *encoronement*, < *encoroner*, crown: see *encrown* and *-ment*.] Coronation.

Kepede fore *encoronnmentes* of kynges enoynttede.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 4198.

encrust, encrustation, etc. See *incrust*, etc.

encrystal† (en-kris′tal), *v. t.* [Formerly also *enchristal*; < *en-*[1] + *crystal*.] To inclose in crystal; surround with or bury in ice.

We hear of some *enchristal'd*, such as have
That, which produc'd their death, become their grave.
Cartwright, On the Great Frost.

encuirassed (en-kwē-rast′ or en-kwē′rast), *a.* [< *en-*[1] + *cuirass* + *-ed*[2].] In *zoöl.*, furnished with a structure or outer coat likened to a cuirass, such as is developed by certain infusorians; loricate.

encumber, incumber (en-, in-kum′bėr), *v. t.* [< ME. **encumbren, encombren*, < OF. *encombrer, encumbrer* (= Pr. *encombrar* = It. *ingombrare*), < *en-* + *combrer*, cumber: see *en-*[1] and *cumber*.] **1.** To clog or impede with a load, burden, or other hindrance; render difficult or laborious in motion or operation; embarrass; overload; perplex; obstruct.

Into the bestes throte he shal hem caste,
To sleke hys hunger, and *encombre* hys teth.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2006.

Encombre neuere thy conscience for couetyse of Mede [gain]. *Piers Plowman* (C), iii. 51.

Though laden, not *encumber'd* with her spoil.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 17.

Knowledge, . . .
Till smooth'd, and squar'd, and fitted to its place,
Does but *encumber* whom it seems t' enrich.
Cowper, Task, vi. 95.

Specifically—**2.** To place (property) under a charge or servitude; load with debt or liability: as, to *encumber* an estate with mortgages, or with a widow's dower; an *encumbered* title. See *encumbrance*, 3. =**Syn. 1.** To oppress, overload, hinder, entangle, handicap, weigh down.

encumbert, *n.* [< ME. *encomber*, < OF. *encombre*, < *encombrer*, v., encumber: see *encumber*, *v.*] An encumbrance; a hindrance.

Thei spedde her iourneyes that thei com to the Castell of Charroye with-oute eny *encomber*, and ther thei made of the kynge Bohors grete ioye.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 358.

encumberingly, incumberingly (en-, in-kum′bėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a manner to encumber or impede.

encumberment†, *n.* [= F. *encombrement* = Pr. *encombrament* = It. *ingombramento*; as *encumber* + *-ment*.] The act of encumbering; obstruction; interference.

Into the se of Spayn [they] wer dryuen in a torment
Among the Sarazins, bot God, that grace tham lent,
Saued tham alle tho tymes fro ther *encumberment*.
Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft's Chron., p. 148.

The best advizement was, of bad, to let her
Sleepe out her fill without *encomberment*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. viii. 38.

encumbrance, incumbrance (en-, in-kum′brans), *n.* [< ME. *encombrance, encombraunce*, < OF. *encombrance*, < *encombrer*, encumber: see *encumber*.] **1.** The act of encumbering, or the state of being encumbered.

Ther-fore, wyte ye well that this is the *encombraunce* of the deuell. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 5.

2. That which encumbers, burdens, or clogs; anything that impedes action, or renders it difficult and laborious; an obstruction or impediment; an embarrassment.

Let none thinke they incountred not with all manner of *incumbrances*. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, II. 214.

Strip from the branching Alps their piny load,
The huge *encumbrance* of horrific wood. *Thomson.*

Specifically—**3.** In *law*, a charge or servitude affecting property, which diminishes the value of ownership, or may impair its enjoyment, so as to constitute a qualification or diminution of the rights of ownership. It does not impair ownership or power to convey, but implies a burden which will continue on the property in the hands of the purchaser. If a person owns only an undivided share in land, the share of his cotenant is not designated an encumbrance on his share; but if the land is subject to unpaid taxes or to a right of way, or if the land or one's share is subject to a mortgage or a mechanic's lien, it is said to be encumbered.

4. A family charge or care; especially, a child or a family of children: as, a widow without *encumbrance* or *encumbrances*. [Colloq.]—**Covenant against encumbrances**, a covenant, sometimes inserted in conveyances of land, that there are no encumbrances except such as may be specified.—**Mesne encumbrances**. See *mesne*. =**Syn. 2.** Burden, check, hindrance, drag, weight, dead weight.

encumbrancer, incumbrancer (en-, in-kum′bran-sėr), *n.* One who holds an encumbrance or a legal claim on an estate.

encumbrous†, *a.* [ME. *encombrous, encomberous*, < OF. *encombros, encombrous, encombrus*, < *encombre*, n., encumber: see *encumber*, *n.*] Cumbrous; tedious; embarrassing; burdensome.

Ful *encomberouse* is the usynge.
Chaucer, Complaint of Venus, l. 42.

What helpp shall he
Whos sleves *encombrous* so syde trayle
Do to his lorde?
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 107.

To avoid many *encumbrous* arguments, which wit can devise against the truth, I send to your grace the copy of mine answer. *Strype*, Cranmer, ii. 3, note.

encurtain† (en-kėr′tān), *v. t.* [ME. *encurtynen, encorteinen*, < OF. *encortiner, encourtiner*, < *en-* + *cortiner*, curtain: see *en-*[1] and *curtain*.] To curtain; inclose with curtains.

And all within in preuy place
A softe bedde of large space
Thei hadde made, and *encorteined* [var. *encurtyned*].
Gower, Conf. Amant., I.

ency., encyc. Abbreviations of *encyclopedia*.

encyclic, encyclical (en-sik′lik, -li-kal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *encyclique* = Sp. *enciclico* = Pg. *encyclico* = It. *enciclico*, < NL. *encyclicus* (after L. *cyclicus*: see *cyclic*), equiv. to L. *encyclios*, < Gr. *ἐγκύκλιος*, rounded, circular, periodic, general, < *ἐν*, in, + *κύκλος*, a circle.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Circular; sent to all members of some circle or class. In the early church letters sent by members of a council to all the churches, or by bishops to churches of a particular diocese, were called *encyclic letters*. The term is now by the Roman Catholic Church exclusively applied to letters on topics of interest to the whole church, addressed by the Pope to all the bishops in communion with him.

An imperial *encyclic letter* branded with an anathema the whole proceedings at Chalcedon, and the letter of Pope Leo, as tainted with Nestorianism.
Milman, Latin Christianity, iii. 1.

The *Encyclic* Epistle commences with the duty of preserving the faith pure and undefiled as it was at first.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 1194.

2. In *bot.*, isomerous, with regular alternation of parts: applied to flowers in which the petals, stamens, etc., are equal in number in each whorl, alternating with each other.

If all the whorls have an equal number of parts and are alternate, it [a flower] is *encyclic*. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 127.

II. *n.* A circular letter.

He [Leo XIII.] teaches by *encyclicals*; his predecessor taught by allocutions. *The Century*, XXXVI. 90.

encyclopedia, encyclopædia (en-sī-klō-pē′di-ä), *n.* [Formerly also *encyclopedy, encyclopedie, encyclopædy*, < F. *encyclopédie* = Sp. *enciclopedia* = Pg. *encyclopedia* = It. *enciclopedia*, < NL. *encyclopædia*, < Gr. *ἐγκυκλοπαιδεία* (a rare and barbarous form found in L. authors), prop. *ἐγκύκλιος παιδεία*, the circle of arts and sciences, the general education preceding professional studies: *ἐγκύκλιος*, in a circle, circular, periodic, general (see *encyclic*); *παιδεία*, education, < *παιδεύειν*, educate, bring up a child, < *παῖς* (*παιδ-*), child: see *pedagogue*.] **1.** The circle of sciences; a general system of instruction in several or all departments of knowledge. [Archaic.]

And therefore, in this *encyclopedie* and round of knowledge like the great and exemplary wheels of heaven, we must observe two circles.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., To the Reader.

Some by this art have become universally learned in a far larger compass than the old reputed *encyclopedy*.
Boyle, Works, VI. 335.

To Systematic Theology belongs also formal *Encyclopædia*, or an exhibition of theology as an organic whole, showing the relationship of the different parts, and their proper function and aim.
Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 5.

Specifically—**2.** A work in which the various topics included under several or all branches of knowledge are treated separately, and usually in alphabetical order.

It [a public library] should be rich in books of reference, in *encyclopædias*, where one may learn without cost of research what things are generally known. For it is far more useful to know these than to know those that are not generally known. *Lowell*, Books and Libraries.

3. In a narrower sense, a cyclopedia. See *cyclopedia*, 1.

Abbreviated *enc.*, *ency.*, *encyc.*

French Encyclopedia (Encyclopédie ou Dictionnaire raisonné des sciences, etc.), a celebrated French work in 28 folio volumes (including 11 volumes of plates), the first of which appeared in 1751 and the last in 1765. Five volumes of supplements were issued in 1776–7, and two volumes of index in 1780, the complete work thus consisting of 35 volumes folio. The chief editor was Diderot, who was assisted by D'Alembert, and many of the great contemporary literary men of France (hence called the *encyclopedists*) contributed to it. From the skeptical character of many of the articles, the work excited the bitterest ecclesiastical enmity, and had no small part in bringing about the state of public opinion which prepared the way for the French revolution.

encyclopediacal (en-sī″klō-pē-dī′a-kal), *a.* Same as *encyclopedic*. [Rare.]

encyclopedian (en-sī-klō-pē′di-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *encyclopedic*. [Rare.]

II.† *n.* The circle of sciences or knowledge; the round of learning.

Let them have that *encyclopædian*, all the learning in the world, they must keep it to themselves.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 191.

encyclopedic, encyclopædic (en-sī-klō-pē′dik or -ped′ik), *a.* [= F. *encyclopédique* = Sp. *enciclopedico* = Pg. *encyclopedico* = It. *enciclopedico*, < NL. *encyclopædia*: see *encyclopedia*.] **1.**

encyclopedic Pertaining to or of the nature of an encyclopedia; relating to all branches of knowledge.

The range of Dante's study and acquirement would be *encyclopedic* in any age.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 7.

We still used, with our multifarious strivings, an *encyclopedic* training, a wide command over the resources of our native tongue. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., i.

2. Possessing wide and varied information; specifically, possessing an extensive but fragmentary knowledge of facts rather than a comprehensive understanding of principles.

encyclopedical, encyclopædical (en-sī-klō-pē'di-kal or -ped'i-kal), *a.* Same as *encyclopedic*.

Klein's gigantic work ["History of the Drama"], in its inception reminding one of the *encyclopedical* works of the middle ages. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 167.

Aristotle was not only one of the most inquiring and *encyclopædical*, but also one of the most thoroughly sensible, of all writers. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 516.

encyclopedism, encyclopædism (en-sī-klō-pē'dizm), *n.* [< *encyclopedia* + *-ism*.] 1. That method of collecting and stating information which is characteristic of an encyclopedia.—2. That phase of religious skepticism in the eighteenth century of which the French Encyclopedia was the exponent. See *encyclopedia*.

From the divine Founder of Christianity to the withered Pontiff of *Encyclopedism*, in all times and places, the Hero has been worshipped.
Carlyle, Heroes and Hero-Worship, i.

encyclopedist, encyclopædist (en-sī-klō-pē'dist), *n.* [= F. *encyclopédiste* = Sp. *enciclopedista* = Pg. *encyclopedista* = It. *enciclopedista*; < *encyclopedia* + *-ist*.] 1. One who is engaged in the compilation of an encyclopedia.

Doubtless it is no great distinction at present to be an *encyclopædist*, which is often but another name for bookmaker, craftsman, mechanic, journeyman, in his meanest degeneration. *De Quincey*, Herodotus.

Specifically—2. In *French literature*, one of the collaborators in the great Encyclopedia of Diderot and D'Alembert (1751–65). The encyclopedists as a body were the chief exponents of the French skepticism of the eighteenth century; hence the name *encyclopedist* has been extended to other persons advocating similar opinions. See *encyclopedia*.

Very rapidly, after the accession of Catherine II., the friend of Voltaire and the *Encyclopædists*, it [French influence] sank deeper. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 389.

The application of these principles to social and political life, and the attempt to give them popular currency, was the task undertaken by the so-called *Encyclopædists*.
W. G. T. Shedd, Hist. Christian Doctrine, II. 217.

encyclopedy† (en-sī-klō-pē'di), *n.* Same as *encyclopedia*.

Encyrtidæ (en-sėr'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Encyrtus* + *-idæ*.] The *Encyrtinæ* as a family of *Hymenoptera*. [Not in use.]

Encyrtinæ (en-sėr-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Encyrtus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of the parasitic hymenopterous insects of the family *Chalcididæ*.

Encyrtus cecidomyiæ. (Cross shows natural size.)

They are distinguished by a compact form, the absence of parapsidal sutures, a short marginal vein on the fore wings, a sharp occipital ridge, and a large mesotibial spur. The group contains chiefly species of small size and great activity, parasitic in the main upon bark-lice and lepidopterous larvæ, though occasionally infesting other insects.

Encyrtus (en-sėr'tus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1809), < Gr. *ἐγκυρτος*, curved, arched, < *ἐν*, in, + *κυρτός*, curved.] A genus of hymenopterous insects, typical of the subfamily *Encyrtinæ*.

encyst (en-sist'), *v. t.* or *i.* [< *en-*[1] + *cyst*.] To inclose or become inclosed in a cyst or vesicle.

A different mode of *encysting*.
De Bary, Fungi (trans.), p. 442.

Encysted tumor, a tumor inclosed in a well-defined membrane.

encystation (en-sis-tā'shon), *n.* [< *encyst* + *-ation*.] Same as *encystment*.

The Helizoa propagate by simple division, with or without previous *encystation*. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 564.

encystment (en-sist'ment), *n.* [< *encyst* + *-ment*.] The process of becoming or the state of being encysted. Specifically, in *biol.*: (*a*) A process which goes on in protozoans, by which, the pseudopodia or other prolongations of the body being withdrawn, the animal assumes a spherical shape, and becomes coated with a comparatively tough resisting layer, which thus forms a cyst. The process is usually preliminary to reproduction, one of the consequences of encystment being the formation within of spore-masses or plastidules, which at length escape on rupture of the cyst, and take up an independent existence. In infusorians three kinds of encystment are distinguished, technically called *protective*, *duplicative*, and *sporular*. (*b*) A similar process occurring in certain fresh-water algæ, especially desmids. (*c*) The hydatid or encysted stage of flukes and tapeworms, as an echinococcus. See cut under *Tænia*. (*d*) The similar encysted states of sundry other animals, or their ova, embryos, or larvæ.

end (end), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ende* (E. dial. also *eend*); < ME. *ende*, *eonde*, < AS. *ende* = OS. *endi* = OFries. *enda*, *einde*, *eind*, *ein* = MD. *ende*, *einde*, D. *eind*, *einde* = MLG. LG. *ende* = OHG. *anti*, *andi*, *enti*, *ente*, *ende*, MHG. *ente*, *ende*, G. *ende* = Icel. *endir*, m., *endi*, neut., = Sw. *ände*, *ända* = Dan. *ende* = Goth. *andeis* (with orig. suffix **-ya*) = Skt. *anta*, end, limit, border, vicinity. From an orig. case-form of this noun were prob. developed the prepositions and prefixes included under *and-* (> *an-*[2], *a-*[5]), *ante-*, *anti-*: see these.] 1. One of the terminal points or parts of that which has length, or more length than breadth; the part which lies at one of the extremities of a line, or of whatever has longitudinal extension: as, the *end* of a house or of a table; the *end* of the street; each *end* of a chain or rope.

The holt man sah the heg engel atte alteres *ende*.
Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), ii. 145.

Slowly, easily, gently, softly, negligently, as caring not what *ende* goes forward. *Withals*, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 86.

I was this morning walking in the gallery, when Sir Roger entered at the *end* opposite to me.
Steele, Spectator, No. 109.

Specifically—(*a*) In *coal-mining*, the extremity of a working-place, stall, or breast. (*b*) In *spinning*, a loose untwisted ribbon of cotton or wool; a sliver. (*c*) The stem of a plant. [Prov. Eng.]

2. One of the extreme or furthermost parts of an extended surface; especially, the part or limit furthest away from the speaker, or from a customary point of view: as, the *ends* of the earth; the southern *end* of the Atlantic ocean; she is at the *end* of the garden.

An hunting for to pleyen him bi the wode's [wood's] *ende*.
Life of St. Kenelm, l. 150 (Early Eng. Poems, [ed. Furnivall).

And now from *end* to *end*
Night's hemisphere had veil'd the horizon round.
Milton, P. L., ix. 51.

3. The point at which continuity or duration ceases or terminates; the close or termination of a series, or of whatever has continuity or duration; conclusion: the opposite of *beginning:* as, the *end* of time; the *end* of a controversy or of a book; the *end* of the year or of the season.

And ye schulen be in hate to alle men for my name, but he that lasteth into the *eende* schal be saaf.
Wyclif, Mark xiii. 13.

At the *end* of two months . . . she returned.
Judges xi. 39.

Of the increase of his government and peace there shall be no *end*. Isa. ix. 7.

The "Boston Hymn" . . . is a rough piece of verse, but noble from beginning to *end*. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, x.

4. Used absolutely, the close of life; death.

Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright; for the *end* of that man is peace. Ps. xxxvii. 37.

Think on thy life and *end*, and call for mercy.
Ford, 'Tis Pity, v. 6.

For few usurpers to the shades descend
By a dry death, or with a quiet *end*.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, x. 179.

He now turned his thoughts to his approaching *end*.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 25.

5. A cause of death, destruction, or ruin: as, this cough will be the *end* of me.

And award
Either of you to be the other's *end*.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 1.

6. A remnant or portion left over; a fragment: as, candle-*ends*.

Thus I clothe my naked villainy
With odd old *ends*, stolen forth of holy writ.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3.

When Hopkins dies, a thousand lights attend
The wretch, who living saved a candle's *end*.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 293.

7. That for which anything exists or is done; a result designed or intended; ultimate object or purpose: as, "the *end* justifies the means."

The *end* of the commandment is charity. 1 Tim. i. 5.

To gain our *ends* we can do any thing,
And turn our souls into a thousand figures.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, iv. 4.

As for the third unity, which is that of action, the ancients meant no other by it than what the logicians do by their finis, the *end* or scope of any action; that which is the first in intention, and last in execution.
Dryden, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

Art is the spirit's voluntary use and combination of things to serve its *end*. *Emerson*, Art.

A life that moves to gracious *ends*
Thro' troops of unrecording friends.
Tennyson, To ———.

8. A necessary termination or consequence; an inevitable issue or conclusion; especially, in *logic*, a result toward which the action of anything tends, in such a manner that if its attainment in one way is prevented some other action tending to the same result will be set up, or so that there is some tendency to such substitution of one means for another.

The *end* of those things is death. Rom. vi. 21.

Whose *ende* is good or evill, the same thing is good or evill. A sweard is good, because it is good for a manne to defende himself. *Sir T. Wilson*, Rule of Reason.

There's a divinity that shapes our *ends*,
Rough-hew them how we will.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

9. In *archery*, the number of arrows shot from one end of the range, before proceeding to shoot from the other.

By the rules of the York Round three arrows to each archer constitute an *end*.
M. and W. Thompson, Archery, p. 52.

An end. See *an-end*.—**At loose ends,** in disorder; slack; undisciplined.

Things are getting worse and worse every day. We are all *at loose ends*. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 7.

At one's wit's end, at the end of one's ability to decide or act; in a position where one does not know what further to do.

Astrymyanes also aren *at her wittes ende*;
Of that was calculed of the element the contrarie thei fynde. *Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 364.

They reel to and fro, and stagger like a drunken man, and are *at their wit's end*. Ps. cvii. 27.

Candle's end. See *candle-end*.—**Dead on end.** See *dead*.—**End for end.** (*a*) In reverse position; so that each end occupies the place that the other did before: as, to turn a plank *end for end*.

To shift a fall *end for end* is to reeve it the opposite way, so that the hauling part becomes the standing part. *Hamerstey*.

(*b*†) *Naut.*, entirely: said of running ropes, cables, etc., when entirely run out of the blocks or the hawsehole.—**End man.** See *end-man*.—**End on.** (*a*) Having the end pointing directly toward an object: specifically applied in nautical use to a ship when her head is in a direct line with an object: opposed to *broadside on*.

In higher latitudes we look at the [auroral) streamers almost *end-on*. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 97.

(*b*) In *coal-mining*, at right angles to the cleat, or most distinctly marked set of joint-planes: said of a mode of working a mass of coal: opposed to *face on*.—**External end,** the effect which it is desired to produce upon something different from the subject. Thus, the external end of oratory is to persuade, while the internal end is to speak eloquently.—**In the end,** at last.

The very world, which is the world
Of all of us,—the place where, *in the end*,
We find our happiness, or not at all!
Wordsworth, Prelude, xi.

Latter end, the latter part; the ultimate end; the conclusion: chiefly with reference to the end of life.

O that they were wise, . . . that they would consider their *latter end*! Deut. xxxii. 29.

I will sing it in the *latter end* of a play, before the duke.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

The *latter end* of May is the time when spring begins in the high Alps. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 311.

No end. (*a*) [As noun.] A great deal; a great but indefinite amount or number: as, we had *no end* of fun; he spends *no end* of money. [Colloq.]

Another intensive of obvious import. They had *no end* of tin, i. e., a great deal of money. He is *no end* of a fool, i. e., the greatest fool possible.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 40.

(*b*) [As adverb.] Without end or limit; infinitely; extremely. [Colloq.]

He is rich; and he is *no end* obliging.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 185.

Objective or absolute end, or **end in itself,** in *Kantian philos.*, that which is the condition of the possibility of all other ends.—**Odds and ends.** See *odds*.—**On end** [= *an end*, *an-end*: see *an-end*]. (*a*) Resting or standing on one end; upright: as, place the log *on end*.

And Katerfelto with his hair *on end*.
Cowper, Task, iv. 86.

(*b*) In immediate sequence or succession; continuously.

Three times *on end* she dreamt this dream.
Fair Margaret of Craigmargat (Child's Ballads, VIII. 250).

He looked out of the window for two hours *on end*.
Dickens.

Principal or chief end, the end or purpose mainly intended.

Qu. What is the *chief end* of man?
Ans. Man's *chief end* is to glorify God, and to enjoy him forever. *The Shorter Catechism*, ques. 1.

Secondary or **succedaneous end**, some additional object to be attained.—**Subjective** or **relative end**, that to which some particular impulse tends.—**Subordinate end**, that which is aimed at as a means to some further end.—**The better end** (*naut.*), the inner and little-used end, as of a cable. *Bartlett.*

We rode with two anchors ahead, and the cables veered out to *the better end.* *Defoe*, Robinson Crusoe.

The ends of the earth, in *Scrip.*, the remotest parts of the earth, or the inhabitants of those parts. Deut. xxxiii. 17; Ps. xcviii. 3.—**To burn the candle at both ends.** See *candle.*—**To drink off candles' ends†.** See *candle.*—**To get the better end of.** (*a*) To get the better of. *Davies.*

By all which it should seem we have rather cheated the devil than he us, and have *gotten the better end of* him. *Bp. Sanderson*, Works, I. 183.

(*b*) To get the better part of; have the advantage in: as, to *get the better end of* a bargain.—**To give one a rope's end**, to give one a beating with the end of a rope.—**To have** (something) **at one's fingers' ends**, to have it at command; be ready to impart it; be thoroughly posted in it.

Ay, sir, I *have* them [jests] *at my fingers' ends.* *Shak.*, T. N., i. 3.

To make an end. (*a*) To finish; come to a stop; do no more: used absolutely, or with *of* before the thing concerned.

Believe 't, my lord and I have *made an end;*
I have no more to reckon, he to spend.
Shak., T. of A., iii. 4.

How dull it is to pause, to *make an end,*
To rust unburnish'd, not to shine in use!
Tennyson, Ulysses.

(*b*) To bring about the end; effect the termination or conclusion: with *of.*

There was noe other way but *to make* that shorte *end of* them which was made. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

I will *make an end of* my dinner; there's pippins and cheese to come. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 2.

To make both ends meet, to make one's income and expenditure balance each other; keep within one's means.

Worldly wealth he cared not for, desiring onely to *make both ends meet;* and as for that little that lapped over, he gave it to pious uses. *Fuller*, Worthies, Cumberland.

The other impecunious person contrived to *make both ends meet* by shifting his lodgings from time to time. *W. Black.*

To put an end to, to finish; terminate: as, to *put an end to* one's sufferings.

The revolution *put an end . . . to* the long contest between the King and the Parliament. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

Sweet is death, who *puts an end to* pain.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

To the bitter end. See *bitter*[1].—**To the end of the chapter.** See *chapter.*—**To the end (that)**, in order (that).

I schalle schewe how zee schulle knowe and preve *to the ende that* zee schulle not been disceyved. *Mandeville*, p. 51.

Confess them [our sins] . . . *to the end that* we may obtain forgiveness of the same.
Book of Common Prayer, Exhortation to Confession of Sins.

=**Syn.** See *extremity.*

end (end), *v.* [< ME. *enden, endien,* < AS. *endian,* usually *geendian* = OS. *endiōn, endōn* = OFries. *endia, enda, einda* = D. *einden* = OHG. *enteōn, entōn,* MHG. G. *enden* = Icel. *enda* = Sw. *ända* = Dan. *ende,* end; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bring to an end or a close; make an end of; terminate: as, to *end* a controversy; to *end* a war.

On the seventh day God *ended* his work. Gen. ii. 2.

Let death, which we expect, and cannot fly from,
End all contention.
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, v. 2.

Specifically—**2.** To bring the life of to an end; kill; destroy; put to death.

The Lord of Stafford dear to-day hath bought
Thy likeness; for, instead of thee, King Harry,
This sword hath *ended* him. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 3.

Why should I, beastlike as I find myself,
Not manlike *end* myself?—our privilege—
What beast has heart to do it?
Tennyson, Lucretius.

3. To furnish the end of, as for protection or embellishment: as, to *end* a cane with an iron ferrule.—**4.** To set on end; set upright.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To come to an end or a close; reach the ultimate or finishing point; terminate; conclude; cease: as, a voyage *ends* with the return of a ship.

Her *endeththh* nu thiss goddspell thuss.
Ormulum, l. 6514.

All's well that *ends* well. *Proverb.*

The angel *ended,* and in Adam's ear
So charming left his voice, that he awhile
Thought him still speaking, still stood fix'd to hear.
Milton, P. L., viii. 1.

The philosophy of Plato began in words and *ended* in words. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

2. Specifically, to die.

Thus *ended* an excellent and virtuous lady, universally lamented. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 22, 1652.

To end even. See *even*[1].

endable (en'da-bl), *a.* [< *end* + *-able.*] Capable of being ended or terminated; terminable.

end-all (end'âl), *n.* [< *end, v.,* + obj. *all.*] That which ends all; conclusion.

That but this blow
Might be the be-all and the *end-all* here.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 7.

endalong†, *prep.* and *adv.* See *endlong.*

endamage (en-dam'āj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *endamaged*, ppr. *endamaging.* [Formerly also *endammage, indamage, endomage;* < ME. *endamagen,* < OF. *endommager, endommaigier,* F. *endommager,* endamage, < *en-* + *dommager,* damage: see *en-*[1] and *damage.*] To bring loss or damage to; harm; injure; prejudice. [Obsolescent.]

If you bee a good man, rather make mud walls with them, mend high wayes, . . . than thus they shuld *endammage* mee to my eternall vndooing.
Quoted in *Dyce's ed. of Greene's Plays*, Int., p. xcvi.

The deceitfull Phisition, which recounteth all thinges that may *endomage* his patient, neuer telling any thing that may recure him. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 172.

Nothing is sinne, to count of, but that which *endamageth* ciuill societie. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 295.

endamageable† (en-dam'āj-a-bl), *a.* [< *endamage* + *-able.*] Capable of being damaged or injured.

endamagement† (en-dam'āj-ment), *n.* [= F. *endommagement;* as *endamage* + *-ment.*] The act of endamaging, or the state of being endamaged; loss; injury.

These flags of France, that are advanced here
Before the eye and prospect of your town,
Have hither march'd to your *endamagement.*
Shak., K. John, ii. 1.

endamnify†, *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *damnify.*] To damage.

Those who hired the fishing of that lake adjoining were *endamnified* much by the violent breaking in of the seas. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 276.

endanger (en-dān'jėr), *v. t.* [Formerly also *indanger;* < *en-*[1] + *danger.*] **1.** To bring into danger or peril; expose to loss or injury.

What Necessity should move us, most valiant Prince, for obtaining of a Title to *endanger* our Lives?
Baker, Chronicles, p. 15.

Every one hath a natural dread of everything that can *endanger* his happiness. *Tillotson.*

By an act of unjust legislation, extending our power over Texas, we have *endangered* peace with Mexico.
Sumner, Orations, I. 8.

Apprehension seems to exist among the people of the Southern States that by the accession of a Republican Administration their property and their peace and personal security are to be *endangered.*
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 112.

2†. To put within the danger (of); bring within the power (of).

Another giveth the king counsel to *endanger* unto his grace the judges of the realm, that he may ever have them on his side, and that they may, in every matter, dispute and reason for the king's right.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

3†. To incur the hazard of; cause or run the risk of.

He that turneth the humours back, and maketh the wound bleed inwards, *endangereth* malign ulcers and pernicious imposthumations.
Bacon, Seditions and Troubles (ed. 1887).

Mr. Pincheon offered his assistance, but wrote to the governour . . . that it would *endanger* a war.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 397.

Albeit I must confesse to be half in doubt whether I should bring it forth or no, it being so contrary to the eye of the world, and the world so potent in most men's hearts, that I shall *endanger* either not to be regarded, or not to be understood. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 1.

=**Syn. 1.** To hazard, risk, peril, imperil, jeopard.

endangerment (en-dān'jėr-ment), *n.* [< *endanger* + *-ment.*] The act of endangering, or the state of being endangered; danger.

He was forced to withdraw aside,
And bad his servant Talus to invent
Which way he enter might without *endangerment.*
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 20.

Yokes not to be lived under without the *endangerment* of our souls. *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

endark† (en-därk'), *v. t.* [< ME. *endirken, *enderken,* < *en-*[1] + *derk,* dark.] To make dark; darken.

Yet dyuerse there be industrious of reason,
Som what wolde gadder in their coniecture
Of such an *endarked* chaptre some season;
Howe be it, it were hard to construe this lecture.
Skelton, Garland of Laurel.

endarken† (en-där'kn), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *darken.*] Same as *endark.*

Vapours of disdain so overgrown,
That my life's light wholly *endarken'd* is.
Daniel, Sonnets to Delia, xxi.

endarteritis (en-där-tē-rī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔνδον, within, + ἀρτηρία, artery, + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the inner coat of an artery. Also *endoarteriitis, endoarteritis.*

end-artery (end'är″te-ri), *n.* An artery which, with its branches, forms no anastomosis with neighboring arteries on its way to supply a capillary district.

Endaspideæ (en-das-pid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἔνδον, within, + ἀσπίς (ἀσπιδ-), a shield (scute), + *-eæ.*] In Sundevall's system of ornithological classification, the second cohort of scutelliplantar oscines, consisting of the neotropical *Furnariinæ, Synallaxinæ,* and *Dendrocolaptinæ,* or the South American oven-birds, piculules or tree-creepers, and their allies.

endaspidean (en-das-pid'ē-an), *a.* [As *Endaspideæ* + *-an.*] In *ornith.*, having that modification of the scutelliplantar tarsus in which the scutellæ lap around the inner side of the tarsus, but are deficient on the outer side. Distinguished from *exaspidean.* See *scutelliplantar.*

endaunt†, *v. t.* [ME. *endaunten,* < *en-* + *daunten,* tame, daunt: see *en-*[1] and *daunt.*] **1.** To tame.

He *endauntede* a douue [dove] day and nyght here fedde.
Piers Plowman (C), xviii. 171.

2. To respect or stand in fear of.

endaunture†, *n.* [ME.; < *endaunt* + *-ure.*] A taming.

end-bulb (end'bulb), *n.* In *anat.* and *physiol.*, one of the bulbous end-organs or functional terminations of sensory nerves.

end-day†, *n.* [ME. *ende day, endedai, endedeie,* < AS. *endedæg* (= MHG. *endetac*), < *ende,* end, + *dæg,* day.] The day of one's end; the day or time of one's death.

And sithe at his *ende-day* he was buried there.
Robert of Gloucester, App.

endear (en-dēr'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *indear;* < *en-*[1] + *dear*[1].] **1.** To make dear in feeling; render valued or beloved; attach; bind by ties of affection.

And thou, to be *endeared* to a king,
Made it no conscience to destroy a prince.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2.

I . . . sought by all means, therefore,
How to *endear,* and hold thee to me firmest.
Milton, S. A., l. 796.

He lived to repent; and later services did *endear* his name to the Commonwealth. *W. Phillips*, Speeches, p. 337.

Rafflesia possesses many other sterling qualities far more calculated than simple bigness to *endear* it to a large and varied circle of insect acquaintances.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 177.

2†. To engage by attractive qualities; win by endearment.

The expenses of his funeral, forty pounds, were directed to be paid from the public Treasury, "as a testimonial of the Colony's *endeared* love and affection to him."
Plymouth Colony Records, in Appendix to New England's [Memorial, p. 467.

3†. To make dear or costly; raise the price of.

Whereas, the excesse of newe buildings and erections hath daily more encreased, and is still like to do so; whereby and by the immoderate confluence of people thither, our said city [London] and the places adjoyning, are, and daily will be, more and more pestred, all victuals and other provisions *endeared,* &c.
King James's Procl. conc. Buildings (1618), Rym. Fœd., [i. 107.

endearance† (en-dēr'ans), *n.* [< *endear* + *-ance.*] Affection. *Davies.*

But my person and figure you'll best understand
From the picture I've sent by an eminent hand,
Show it young Lady Betty, by way of *endearance,*
And to give her a spice of my mien and appearance.
C. Anstey, New Bath Guide, x.

endearedly (en-dēr'ed-li), *adv.* Affectionately; dearly. *Imp. Dict.*

endearedness (en-dēr'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being endeared. *More.*

endearing (en-dēr'ing), *p. a.* [Formerly also *indearing;* ppr. of *endear, v.*] Having a tendency to make dear or beloved; awakening affection: as, *endearing* qualities.

Nor gentle purpose nor *endearing* smiles
Wanted, nor youthful dalliance, as beseems
Fair couple. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 337.

With those *endearing* ways of yours . . . I could be brought to forgive anything.
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, ii.

All Irish art is faulty and irregular, but often its faults are *endearing,* and in its discords there is sweet sound.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 260.

endearingly (en-dēr'ing-li), *adv.* In an endearing manner; so as to endear.

endearly† (en-dēr'li), *adv.* [Irreg. (for *dearly*) < *endear* + *-ly*[2].] Dearly.

Portia so *endearly* reverenced Cato as she would for his preservation swallow coals. *Ford*, Honour Triumphant, iii.

endearment (en-dēr'ment), *n.* [< *endear* + *-ment.*] **1.** The state of being endeared; tender affection; love.

When a man shall have done all to create *endearment* between them. *South.*

Speaking words of *endearment,* where words of comfort availed not. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, i. 5.

2. Endearing action; a manifestation of affection; loving conduct; a caress, or the like.

We have drawn you, worthy sir,
To make your fair *endearments* to our daughter,
And worthy services known to our subjects.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, i. 1.

If the name of mother be an appellative of affections and *endearments*, why should the mother be willing to divide it with a stranger?
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 40.

endeavor, endeavour (en-dev′ọr), *v.* [The second form usual in England. Early mod. E. also *endevor, endevoir, indevor, indevour, indever,* < late ME. *endevor, indevor,* a verb due to the orig. phrase *put in dever: in*, prep., taken in comp. as the prefix *en-, in-*; *dever, devor, devour*, duty, obligation: see *dever, devoir*.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To put, apply, or exert (one's self) to do a thing: used reflexively.

I *indever my selfe* to do a thyng, I payne my selfe, I *indever me* to do the best I can. *Palsgrave.*

2. To attempt to gain; try to effect; strive to achieve or attain; strive after. [Archaic.]

Lord Loudoun arrived at Philadelphia, expressly, as he told me, to *endeavor* an accommodation between the governor and Assembly. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 253.

This intensity of mood which insures high quality is by its very nature incapable of prolongation, and Wordsworth, in *endeavoring* it, falls more below himself.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 243.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To labor or exert one's self to do or effect something; strive; try; make an effort: followed by an infinitive.

But he *endevored* with speaches mild
Her to recomfort, and accourage bold.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 34.

A great slaughter was made after this among the routed, and many of the first nobility were slain in *endeavouring* to escape. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 203.

Amy hastily *endeavoured* to recall what she were best to say, which might secure herself from the imminent dangers that surrounded her. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xxxiv.

2. To direct one's efforts or labor toward some object or end; fix one's course; aim: with *at, for*, or *after*. [Archaic.]

Thinking it sufficient to obtain immortality by their descendants, without *endeavouring at* great actions.
Bacon, Physical Fables, iii., Expl.

It was into this Gulph that Capt. Davis was gone with the two Canoas, to *endeavour for* a Prisoner, to gain intelligence, if possible, before our Ships came in.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 125.

I could heartily wish that more of our country clergy would . . . *endeavour after* a handsome elocution.
Addison, Spectator, No. 106.

We have a right to demand a certain amount of reality, however small, in the emotion of a man who makes it his business to *endeavor at* exciting our own.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 369.

=**Syn.** *Undertake, Endeavor*, etc. (see *attempt*); to seek, aim, struggle.

endeavor, endeavour (en-dev′ọr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *endevour*; < *endeavor, v.*] An effort; an essay; an attempt; an exertion of physical or mental powers toward the attainment of an object.

His *endeuour* is not to offend, and his ayme the generall opinion.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Plausible Man.

If the will and the *endeavour* shall be theirs, the performance and the perfecting shall be his.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

Is the philanthropist or the saint to give up his *endeavours* to lead a noble life, because the simplest study of man's nature reveals, at its foundations, all the selfish passions and fierce appetites of the merest quadruped?
Huxley, Man's Place in Nature, p. 131.

To do one's endeavor, to do one's best; exert one's self. [Now colloq.]

Thinking myself bound in conscience and Christian charity to *do my endeavor*.
R. Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 450).

And yet I have *done my* best *endeavors*.
Franklin, Autobiog., p. 448.

=**Syn.** Struggle, trial.

endeavorer, endeavourer (en-dev′ọr-ėr), *n.* One who makes an effort or attempt. [Rare.]

Greater matters may be looked for than those which were the inventions of single *endeavourers* or results of chance. *Glanville*, Essays, iii.

Voice, stature, motion, and other gifts, must be very bountifully bestowed by nature, or labour and industry will push the unhappy *endeavourer* in that way the further off his wishes. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 167.

endeavorment† (en-dev′ọr-mẹnt), *n.* [Early mod. E. *endevourment*; < *endeavor* + *-ment*.] The act of endeavoring; effort.

The Husbandman was meanly well content
Triall to make of his *endevourment*.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 297.

endeavour, *v.* and *n.* See *endeavor*.

endeca-. An improper form of *hendeca-*.

endecagon, endecagonal. See *hendecagon, hendecagonal*.

endeictic (en-dīk′tik), *a.* [Prop. **endictic*, < Gr. *ἐνδεικτικός*, probative, indicative, < *ἐνδεικνύναι*, point out, show, give proof, indicate, < *ἐν*, in, + *δεικνύναι*, point out: see *deictic, apodictic*.] Showing; exhibiting.—**Endeictic dialogue**, in the *Platonic philos.*, a dialogue which exhibits a specimen of dialectic skill.

endeixis (en-dīk′sis), *n.* [NL., prop. *endixis*, < Gr. *ἔνδειξις*, a pointing out, demonstration, < *ἐνδεικνύναι*, point out: see *endeictic*.] An indication: sometimes used as a synonym of *symptom*.

endellionite (en-del′yon-īt), *n.* [< *Endellion* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] The mineral bournonite, found in the parish of Endellion, in Cornwall, England. Also *endellione*.

endemial† (en-dē′mi-ạl), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐνδήμιος*, belonging to the people: see *endemic*.] Same as *endemic*.

There are *endemial* and local infirmities proper unto certain regions, which in the whole earth make no small number. *Sir T. Browne*, Letter to a Friend.

The distemper . . . is *endemial* among the great, and may be termed a scurvy of the spirits.
Goldsmith, Proper Enjoyment of Life.

endemic (en-dem′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *endémique* = Sp. *endémico* = Pg. It. *endemico* (cf. D. G. *endemisch* = Dan. Sw. *endemisk*), < Gr. as if **ἐνδήμικός* for *ἐνδήμιος*, equiv. to *ἔνδημος*, native, belonging to a people, < *ἐν*, in, + *δῆμος*, the people: see *deme*2. Cf. *epidemic*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Peculiar to a people or nation, or to the residents of a particular locality: chiefly applied to diseases.

This deformity, as it was *endemic*, and the people little used to strangers, it had been the custom . . . to look upon as the greatest ornament of the human visage.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 1.

We have not been able to escape one national and *endemic* habit, and to be liberated from interest in the elections and in public affairs. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 329.

A disease is said to be *endemic* . . . when it is owing to some peculiarity in a situation or locality. Thus, ague is *endemic* in marshy countries; goitre, at the base of lofty mountains. *Dunglison.*

2. In *phytogeog.* and *zoögeog.*, peculiar to and characteristic of a locality or region, as a plant or an animal; indigenous or autochthonous in some region, and not elsewhere.

It [the New Zealand flora] consists of 935 species, our own [British] islands possessing about 1500; but a very large proportion of these are peculiar, there being no less than 677 *endemic* species, and 32 *endemic* genera.
A. R. Wallace.

They [bees] visit many exotic flowers as readily as the *endemic* kind. *Darwin*, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 415.

Endemic disease, a disease to which the inhabitants of a particular country are peculiarly subject, and which for that reason may be supposed to proceed from local causes, as bad air or water. A disease may be *endemic* in a particular season and not in others, or *endemic* in one place and *epidemic* in another. See *epidemic*.

II. *n.* A prevalence of endemic disease.

In the light of these instructive, if not pleasant historical facts and surroundings, and of our own investigations, we are to look for the cause of the recent *endemic* of fever.
Sanitarian, XV. 31.

endemical (en-dem′i-kạl), *a.* Same as *endemic*.

That fluxes are the general and *endemical* diseases in Ireland, I need not tell you. *Boyle*, Works, II. 190.

endemically (en-dem′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In an endemic manner.

Colds have been known to prevail *endemically* among the healthy crews of vessels lately arrived from the Arctic. *Arc. Cruise of the Corwin*, 1881, p. 13.

endemicity (en-de-mis′i-ti), *n.* [< *endemic* + *-ity*.] The state or quality of being endemic.

The *endemicity* of cholera in Lower Bengal means that the same state of soil which used to arise from time to time at the great religious fairs has been gradually and permanently induced over a wide tract of soil in the basins and delta of the Ganges and Brahmapootra.
Quarterly Rev., CXXVII. 209.

endemiology (en-dē-mi-ol′ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔνδημος* (see *endemic*) + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The scientific study and investigation of endemic diseases; the knowledge resulting from such investigation; what is known regarding endemics.

endemious† (en-dē′mi-us), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔνδημος*, belonging to the people: see *endemic*.] Same as *endemic*. *Kersey*, 1715.

endemism (en′dem-izm), *n.* [As *endem-ic* + *-ism*.] Same as *endemicity*.

The Pyrenees are relatively as rich in endemic species as the Alps, and among the most remarkable instances of that *endemism* is the occurrence of the sole European species of Dioscorea (yam), the D. pyrenaica, on a single high station in the Central Pyrenees, and that of the monotypic genus Xatardia only on a high Alpine pass between the Val d'Eynes and Catalonia.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 126.

endenization (en-den-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *endenize* + *-ation*.] Admission to the rights of a denizen. [Rare.]

endenize† (en-den′iz), *v. t.* [Short form of *endenizen*.] Same as *endenizen*.

Specially since that learning, after long banishment, was recalled in the time of King Henry the Eighth, it [our tongue] hath been beautified and enriched out of other good tongues, partly by enfranchising and *endenizing* strange words. *Camden*, quoted in Hall's Mod. Eng., p. 6.

And having by little and little in many victories vanquished the nations bordering upon them, [they] brought them at length to be *endenized* and naturalized in their owne name, like as the Persians also did.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 401.

endenizen (en-den′i-zn), *v. t.* [Formerly also *endenizon*; < *en-*1 + *denizen*.] To make a denizen of; recognize as a legal resident; naturalize to a partial extent. [Rare.]

Yet a Man may live as renown'd at home, in his own country, or a private village, as in the whole World. For it is Vertue that gives Glory; That will *endenizon* a Man every where. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

Jews and Mahometans may be permitted to live in a Christian commonwealth with the exercise of their religion, but not to be *endenizon'd*.
Locke, Third Letter on Toleration, iii.

endent†, *v. t.* See *indent*.

ender (en′dėr), *n.* One who or that which ends, terminates, or finishes.

Allas, myn hertes queen! allas, my wyf!
Myn hertes lady, *endere* of my lyf!
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1918.

But yield them up where I myself must render,
That is, to you, my origin and *ender*.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 222.

ender†, *prep.* An obsolete dialectal form of *under*.

That saw Roben hes men,
As thay stode *ender* a bow [bough].
Robin Hood and the Potter (Child's Ballads, V. 21).

ender-day†, *n.* [ME., also *enders-, enderes-, endres-, endris-, andyrs-day*, < *ender-*, appar. < Icel. *endr*, adv., in times of yore, formerly, before (ult. akin to L. *ante*, before: see *and, ante-*, and *end*) (hardly, as has been suggested, a dial. or foreign form of *other*, AS. *ōther* = G. *ander*, etc.), + *day*.] Former day; other day: a word used only in the adverbial phrase *this ender-day*, the other day (that is, at some indefinite time recently past).

The mater of the [metyng] miȝtow here finde,
As i descriued *this ender day* whan thow thi drem toldest.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3042.

I me wente *this endres-daye*,
Full faste in mynd makane my mone.
Thomas of Ersseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 98).

Quhen I was young *this hendre day*,
My fadyr wes kepar off yor houss.
Barbour MS., x. 551.

endermatic (en-dėr-mat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *δέρμα*(*τ-*), the skin (see *derm*), + *-ic*.] Same as *endermic*.

endermic (en-dėr′mik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *δέρμα*, the skin (see *derm*), + *-ic*.] In *med.*, involving direct application to the skin: said of that method of administering medicines in which they are applied to the skin after the epidermis has been removed by blistering. See *hypodermic*.

enderon (en′de-ron), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *δέρος*, the skin.] The substance of skin or mucous membrane; the corium, dermis, or true skin, and the corresponding deep part of mucous membrane, as distinguished from epidermis or epithelium. See cut under *skin*.

Teeth formed by the calcification of papillary elevations of the *enderon* of the lining of the mouth are confined to the Vertebrata; unless . . . the teeth of the Echinidea have a similar origin. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 56.

enderonic (en-de-ron′ik), *a.* [< *enderon* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the enderon; of the nature of, formed by, or derived from the enderon.

In Vertebrata true teeth are invariably *enderonic*, or developed, not from the epithelium of the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal, but from a layer between this and the vascular deep substance of the enderon, which answers to the dermis in the integument.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 80.

endetted†, *a.* A Middle English form of *indebted*.

endew†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *endue*1, *endue*2, *endue*3.

endexoteric (en-dek-sō-ter′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *ἐξωτερικός*, outside: see *exoteric*.] In *med.*, resulting from internal and external causes simultaneously; including both esoteric and exoteric agency.

endiable†, *v. t.* [< F. *endiabler* = Pr. Sp. *endiablar* = Pg. *endiabrar* = It. *indiavolare*, possess with a devil, < L. *in*, in, + LL. *diabolus* (> F. *diable*, etc.), devil: see *devil*.] To possess with or as if with a devil. *Davies.* [Rare.]

Such an one as might best *endiablee* the rabble, and set them a bawling against popery.
Roger North, Examen, p. 571.

endiablement†, *n.* [< *endiable* + *-ment.*] Diabolical possession. *Davies.* [Rare.]

There was a terrible rage of faces made at him, as if an *endiablement* had possessed them all.
Roger North, Examen, p. 608.

endiaper (en-dī′a-pėr), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *diaper.*] To decorate with or as with a diaper pattern; variegate.

Who views the troubled bosome of the maine
Endiapred with cole-blacke porpesies.
Claudius Tiberius Nero, sig. G, 2.

endict†, **endictment**†, etc. Obsolete forms of *indict*, etc.

ending (en′ding), *n.* [< ME. *ending, -yng, -ung,* < AS. *endung*, verbal n. of *endian*, end: see *end*, *v.*] **1.** The act of bringing or coming to an end; termination, as of life; conclusion.

The king is not bound to answer the particular *endings* of his soldiers, the father of his son, nor the master of his servant; for they purpose not their death when they purpose their services. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1.

Much adoe is made about the beginning and *ending* of Daniels weekes. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 356.

2. In *gram.*, the terminating syllable or letter of a word; the termination, whether of declension, of conjugation, or of derivation.

ending-day†, *n.* [ME. *endyng-day.* Cf. *end-day.*] The day of death.

To myn *endyng-day*. *Chaucer*, Complaint of Venus, l. 55.

endirk†, *v. t.* Same as *endark.*

end-iron (end′ī″ėrn), *n.* [< *end* + *iron.* In the second sense confused with *andiron.*] **1.** One of two movable iron cheeks or plates used in cooking-stoves to enlarge or contract the grate at pleasure.—**2.** One of two short, thick bars of iron used to hold the ends of the sticks in a wood-fire built on a hearth. The end-irons are generally movable, and can be brought more or less near at will. They differ from fire-dogs or andirons in lying flat upon the hearth. They are much used in the south of Europe.

endiron†, *n.* An obsolete form of *andiron.*

endite† (en-dīt′), *v. t.* An obsolete form of *indite.*

enditer† (en-dī′tėr), *n.* An obsolete form of *inditer.*

endive (en′div), *n.* [< ME. *endyve* = D. *andijvie* = G. Dan. *endivie* = Sw. *endivia,* < OF. *endive*, F. *endive* = Sp. *endibia*, formerly *endivia* = Pr. Pg. It. *endivia,* < ML. *intiba*, fem. sing., L. *intibus, intubus, intybus,* masc., *intibum, intybum*, neut., < Gr. **ἔντυβον*, endive. Cf. Ar. *hindiba*, appar. of European origin.] A plant, *Cichorium Endivia*, of the natural order *Compositæ*, distinguished from the chicory, *C. Intybus*, by its annual root, much longer unequal pappus, and less bitter taste. It is probably identical with *C. pumilum*, a wild species common throughout the Mediterranean region; but it has long been in cultivation, and is in common use as a salad.

Endive, or succory, is of several sorts: as the white, the green, and the curled. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

endless (end′les), *a.* [< ME. *endeles,* < AS. *endeleás* (= OS. *endilōs* = D. *eindeloos* = G. *endlos* = Dan. *endelös* = Sw. *ändelös*), < *ende*, end, + *-leás*, -less.] **1.** Not having a termination; continuing without end, really or apparently; having no limit or conclusion: as, *endless* progression; *endless* bliss; the *endless* pursuit of an object.

My sone, God of his *endeles* goodnesse
Walled a tonge with teeth, and lippes eke,
For man sholde him avyse what he speke.
Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, l. 218.

Let *endlesse* Peace your steadfast hearts accord.
Spenser, Prothalamion, l. 102.

The *endless* islands which we have seen along the northern part of the Dalmatian shore, bare and uninhabited rocks as many of them are, are without history.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 190.

It is impossible to conceive a limit to the extent of matter in the universe; and therefore science points rather to an *endless* progress, through an *endless* space, of action involving the transformation of potential energy into palpable motion, and thence into heat, than to a single finite mechanism, running down like a clock, and stopping for ever. *Thomson and Tait*, Nat. Phil., I. ii., App. E.

2. Not having ends; returning upon itself so as to exhibit neither beginning nor end: as, an *endless* belt or chain; a circular race-course is *endless*.—**3.** Perpetually recurring; intermittable; incessant; continual: as, *endless* praise; *endless* clamor.

If singing breath or echoing chord
To every hidden pang were given,
What *endless* melodies were poured,
As sad as earth, as sweet as heaven!
O. W. Holmes, The Voiceless.

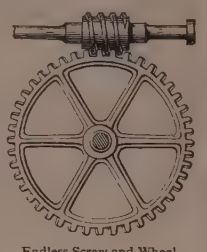
4†. Without object, purpose, or use.

Nothing was more *endless* than the common method of comparing eminent writers by an opposition of particular passages in them. *Pope*, Pref. to Iliad.

5†. Without profitable conclusion; fruitless.

All loves are *endless*. *Beau. and Fl.*

Endless belt, cable, chain, etc., one made without detached ends, or with its ends joined together, so as to pass continuously over two wheels at a greater or less distance from each other.—**Endless saw.** Same as *band-saw.*—**Endless screw,** a mechanical arrangement consisting of a screw the thread of which gears into a wheel with skew teeth, the obliquity corresponding to the angle of pitch of the screw. It is generally used as a means of producing slow motion in the adjustments of machines, moving the valve-gear of marine engines by hand, etc., rather than for the transmission of any great amount of power. Also called *perpetual screw.*


Endless Screw and Wheel.

Syn. 1. Eternal, everlasting, perpetual, unceasing, imperishable, uninterrupted, boundless, immeasurable, unlimited.

endlessly (end′les-li), *adv.* In an endless manner; without end or termination.

From glooming shadows of eternal night,
Shut up in darkness *endlessly* to dwell.
Drayton, Pierce Gaveston.

endlessness (end′les-nes), *n.* [< ME. *endelesnes,* < AS. *endeleásnes,* < *endeleás*, endless, + *-nes*, -ness.] The character of being endless; extension without end or limit; perpetuity; endless duration. *Donne.*

endleve†, **endleven**†, *a.* and *n.* Obsolete (Middle English) forms of *eleven.*

endlichite (end′lik-īt), *n.* [After Dr. F. M. *Endlich.*] An arsenic-vanadate of lead, intermediate between mimetite and vanadinite, found in New Mexico.

endlong† (end′lông), *prep.* and *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *endelong* and *endalong* (as if < *end* + *long* or *along*), < ME. *endelonge*, orig. *andlong,* < AS. *andlang*, > E. *along*: see *along*[1].] **I.** *prep.* Along; lengthwise of; from end to end of.

This lady romeths . . . *endelonge* the stronde.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1498.

And as thay went *endlande* [read *endlange*] this revere, abowte the viij houre of the day thay come tille a castelle that stode in a littille ile in this forsaid ryvere.
MS. Lincoln, A. i. 17, fol. 27. (*Halliwell.*)

And so he went *endelonge* the Cloyster there we sat at ye table and dalt to enery Pylgryme as he passed a pap wt relyques of ye holy place aboute Jherusalē.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 39.

Sir Cuthbert Ratcliff, with divers of the most wise borderers, devised a watch to be set from sunset to sunrise at all passages and fords *endalong* all the middle marches over against North Tynedale and Redesdale.
Hodgson, quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 86.

II. *adv.* **1.** Along; lengthwise.

The enemies . . . were within the towne by their trenches both *endlong* and ouerthwart.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 89.

2. Continuously; from end to end.

So takes in hond
To seeke her *endlong* both by sea and lond.
Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 19.

endly†, *a.* [(= MHG. *endēlich, endlīch*, G. *endlich*, final) < *end* + *-ly*[1].] Final.

An *endly* or finall processe of peace by authoritie.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 206.

endly†, *adv.* [< ME. *endely* (= MHG. *endelīche, endlīche*, G. *endlich*), finally; < *end* + *-ly*[2].] Finally.

Pees shalle be whereas now trouble is,
After this lyfe *endely* in blys.
MS. Harl., 3869. (*Halliwell.*)

end-man (end′man), *n.* **1.** A man at one end of a row or line; hence, an extremist; one who takes the most advanced view of anything.

A very long series of resolutions, expressing the sentiments of a few *end men* on most of the open questions in the broad sphere of modern life, were approved.
Science, IV. 113.

Specifically—**2.** In minstrel-troupes, a man who sits at an end of the semicircle of performers during the opening part of the entertainment. In the early days of negro minstrelsy each troupe had two end-men, of whom one played the tambourine and the other the clappers, or bones, and both alternately cracked jokes with the middle-man and told funny stories after each song sung by one of the company. The larger troupes have since had two, and sometimes four, of each class of end-men.

endmost (end′mōst), *a. superl.* [< *end* + *-most.*] Situated at the very end; furthest.

endo- (en′dō). [< Gr. *ἐνδο-*, combining form of *ἔνδον*, in, within, in the house, at home (= OL. *endo-, indu-*, in comp.; cf. *intus*, within), < *ἐν* = L. *in* = E. *in*[1].] A prefix in words of Greek origin, signifying 'within,' 'inside': equivalent to *ento-*: opposed to *ecto-* or *exo-*, and in some cases to *apo-, epi-*, and *peri-*.

endoarian (en-dō-ā′ri-an), *a.* Having internal genitalia, as an actinozoan; of or pertaining to the *Endoarii*; not exoarian.

Endoarii (en-dō-ā′ri-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + L. suffix *-arius*: see *-ary*[1].] Actinozoans: so named by Rapp (1829), with reference to their internal genitalia: distinguished from *Exoarii.*

endoarteriitis, endoarteritis (en″dō-är″tę-ri-ī′tis, -är-tę-rī′tis), *n.* [NL.] Same as *endarteritis.*

endobasidium (en″dō-bā-sid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *endobasidia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + NL. *basidium.*] In *mycol.*, a basidium that is inclosed in a dehiscent or indehiscent conceptacle, as in *Gasteromycetes.*

endoblast (en′dō-blast), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *βλαστός*, germ.] In *biol.*, the internal blastema or substance of the endoderm: same as *hypoblast.*

endoblastic (en-dō-blas′tik), *a.* [< *endoblast* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to endoblast; constituting or consisting of endoblast; endodermal; hypoblastic.

endocardiac (en-dō-kär′di-ak), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *καρδία*, = E. *heart* (see *endocardium*), + *-ac.* Cf. *cardiac.*] **1.** Situated within the heart.—**2.** Relating to the endocardium, or to the interior of the heart: as, an *endocardiac* sound or murmur.—**3.** Situated in the cardiac portion of the stomach.

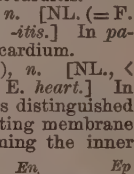
endocardial (en-dō-kär′di-al), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *καρδία*, = E. *heart* (see *endocardium*), + *-al.*] **1.** Situated within the heart.—**2.** Pertaining to the endocardium.

Endocardines (en-dō-kär′di-nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + L. *cardo* (*cardin-*), a hinge: see *cardo, cardinal.*] A group of fossil (Cretaceous) lamellibranch mollusks, containing the *Rudistæ* only, thus corresponding to the family *Hippuritidæ*: opposed to *Exocardines.* They had an inner hinge, with teeth on one valve.

endocarditic (en″dō-kär-dit′ik), *a.* [< *endocarditis* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to endocarditis.

endocarditis (en″dō-kär-dī′tis), *n.* [NL. (= F. *endocardite*), < *endocard-ium* + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the endocardium.

endocardium (en-dō-kär′di-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *καρδία* = E. *heart.*] In *anat.*, the lining of the heart, as distinguished from the pericardium, or investing membrane of that organ; the tissue forming the inner surface of the walls of the cardiac cavities, or this surface itself.



Fruit of Peach (*Amygdalus Persica*). *En*, endocarp; *Ep*, epicarp; *Mes*, mesocarp.

endocarp (en′dō-kärp), *n.* [= F. *endocarpe,* < NL. *endocarpium,* < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, the inner wall of a pericarp which consists of two dissimilar layers. It may be hard and stony as in the plum and peach, membranous as in the apple, or fleshy as in the orange. The endocarp or stone, the epicarp or outer skin, and the mesocarp or fleshy part of a peach are shown in the cut.

Endocarpeæ[1] (en-dō-kär′pē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Endocarpon* (the typical genus) + *-eæ.*] In *bot.*, a family of angiocarpous lichens having a foliaceous thallus. Also *Endocarpei.*

Endocarpeæ[2] (en-dō-kär′pē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *καρπός*, fruit, + *-eæ.*] In *zoöl.*, a division of nematophorous *Cœlenterata*, containing those whose genitalia develop from the endoderm: opposed to *Ectocarpeæ.* The division contains the *Scyphomedusæ*, and also the *Actinozoa* proper or *Anthozoa.* *Hertwig Brothers*, 1879.

endocarpein (en-dō-kär′pē-in), *a.* [< *Endocarpeæ* + *-in*[1].] Same as *endocarpoid.*

endocarpoid (en-dō-kär′poid), *a.* [< *Endocarpon* + *-oid.*] In *lichenology*, having the apothecia sunken in the substance of the thallus, as in the genus *Endocarpon.*

Endocarpon (en-dō-kär′pon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, the representative genus of *Endocarpeæ.* It has the apothecia immersed in the thallus.

Endocephala (en-dō-sef′ą-lą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **endocephalus*: see *endocephalous.*] The headless mollusks: same as *Acephala.*

endocephalous (en-dō-sef′ą-lus), *a.* [< NL. **endocephalus*, < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *κεφαλή*, the head.] Having the head, as it were, within; acephalous or headless, as a lamellibranch mollusk; pertaining to the *Endocephala.*

endoceratid (en-dō-ser'a-tid), *n.* A fossil cephalopod of the family *Endoceratidæ*.

Endoceratidæ (en″dō-se-rat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *-idæ*.] A family of nautiloid cephalopods having large holochoanoid siphons, endocones or sheaths, an endosiphon, and the whorls fusiform in transverse section. *Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XXII. 266.

endocervical (en-dō-sėr'vi-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + L. *cervix* (*cervic-*), neck, + *-al*.] Pertaining to the inside of the cervix of the uterus.

endocervicitis (en-dō-sėr-vi-sī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + L. *cervix* (*cervic-*), neck, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the lining of the cervix of the uterus.

endochona (en-dō-kō'nä), *n.*; pl. *endochonæ* (-nē). [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *χώνη*, a funnel: see *chone*.] An endochone: distinguished from *ectochona*. *Sollas*.

endochondral (en-dō-kon'dral), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *-al*.] Situated within a cartilage.

endochone (en'dō-kōn), *n.* [< NL. *endochona*.] The inner division of a chone. *Sollas*.

endochorion (en-dō-kō'ri-on), *n.*; pl. *endochoria* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *χόριον*, a membrane, the chorion.] In *anat.*, the inner chorion: a term sometimes applied to the vascular layer of the allantois, lining the chorion.

endochorionic (en-dō-kō-ri-on'ik), *a.* [< *endochorion* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the endochorion.

endochroa (en-dok'rō-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *χρόα*, *χροιά*, surface.] In *bot.*, a name given by Hartig to a supposed interior layer of the cuticle.

endochrome (en'dō-krōm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *χρῶμα*, color.] 1. In *bot.*, the brown cell-contents in *Diatomaceæ*, colored by diatomin. The term has also been applied generally to the coloring matter, other than green, of flowers, etc.—2. In *zoöl.*, the highly colored endoplasm of a cell.—**Endochrome plates**, the colored portions of the cell-contents of diatoms.

endochyme (en'dō-kīm), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *χυμός*, juice: see *chyme*[1].] In *zoöl.*, the inner chyme-mass; endoplasm.

endoclinal (en-dō-klī'nal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *κλίνειν*, lean (see *clinode*), + *-al*.] In *bot.*, having the clinode (hymenium) inclosed in a conceptacle.

endocœlar (en-dō-sē'lär), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *κοῖλος*, hollow, *κοιλία*, the belly, + *-ar*.] Situated on the inner wall, or intestinal surface or visceral side, of the cœloma or body-cavity; splanchnopleural: used chiefly of bodies derived from a four-layered germ, and hence with reference to the splanchnopleural or visceral division of the mesoderm: opposed to *exocœlar*.

The intestinal fibrous layer. From this is developed, firstly, the *endocœlar*: that is, the inner or visceral cœlom epithelium, the layer of cells covering the outer surface of the whole intestine. *Haeckel*, Evol. (trans.), I. 271.

endocœlarium (en″dō-sē-lā'ri-um), *n.* [NL.: see *endocœlar*.] In *zoöl.*, the layer of cells forming the epithelium of the visceral or inner wall of the body-cavity; the visceral epithelium of the cœloma.

endocondyle (en-dō-kon'dil), *n.* Same as *entocondyle*.

endocone (en'dō-kōn), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *κῶνος*, cone.] One of the internal concentric cones formed by the sheaths of the siphons of some cephalopods, as those of the family *Endoceratidæ*. *Hyatt*.

endoconic (en-dō-kon'ik), *a.* [< *endocone* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the endocone of a cephalopod.

endocranial (en-dō-krā'ni-al), *a.* [< *endocranium* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the endocranium; situated or taking place within the cranium.

endocranium (en-dō-krā'ni-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *κρανίον*, the skull.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a collective name for the processes which project inward from the cranium of an animal, and serve to support the organs of the head: applied by Huxley to the hard pieces found in the head of an insect, and invisible without dissection. In the cockroach these form a cruciform partition in the middle of the head, and they assume various forms in other insects. Also called *tentorium*, and by Kirby *cephalophragma*.

There is [in the cockroach] a sort of internal skeleton (*endocranium* or tentorium), which extends as a cruciform partition from the inner face of the lateral walls of the cranium . . . to the sides of the occipital foramen. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 348.

endoctrinate† (en-dok'tri-nāt), *v. t.* See *indoctrinate*.

endotrine† (en-dok'trin), *v. t.* [= F. *endoctriner* = Pr. *endoctrinar*; as *en-*[1] + *doctrine*.] Same as *indoctrinate*.

endocyclic (en-dō-sik'lik), *a.* [< NL. *endocyclicus*, < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *κύκλος*, circle.] Having a centric anus, as a regular sea-urchin; specifically, pertaining to the *Endocyclica*. Also *endocyclical*.

Endocyclica (en-dō-sik'li-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *endocyclicus*: see *endocyclic*.] An order of echinoderms, containing the regular or desmostichous sea-urchins, having the anus centric, as the cidarids and ordinary sea-eggs: same as *Desmosticha*: opposed to *Exocyclica*.

endocyclical (en-dō-sik'li-kal), *a.* Same as *endocyclic*.

endocyemate (en-dō-sī'e-māt), *a.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *κύημα*, an embryo (< *κυεῖν*, conceive), + *-ate*[1].] In *embryol.*, developed in the manner characteristic of reptiles, birds, and mammals, in which the embryo is bodily invaginated in an involution of the blastodermic membrane, and an amnion is developed in consequence; amniotic and allantoic, as vertebrates above batrachians: opposed to *epicyemate*.

The formation of the amnion in the *endocyemate* types of the Chordata. *J. A. Ryder*, Amer. Nat. (1885), p. 1118.

endocyesis (en″dō-sī-ē'sis), *n.*; pl. *endocyeses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *κύησις*, conception, < *κυεῖν*, conceive.] The state or quality of being endocyemate; the process by which an endocyemate embryo becomes such.

endocyst (en'dō-sist), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *κύστις*, bladder: see *cyst*.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The inner layer or membrane of the body-wall of a polyzoön. If there is no ectocyst, the endoderm forms the entire integument. (*b*) In *Polyzoa*, the proper ectodermal layer of the organism inside the hard ectocyst, together with the parietal layer of the mesoderm which lines and secretes the cells of the exoskeleton. See cut under *Plumatella*.

endoderm (en'dō-dėrm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *δέρμα*, skin.] In *zoöl.*, the completed inner layer of cells in all metazoan animals, formed by the cells of the hypoblast or endoblast, and representing, under whatever modification, the lining of the enteron: opposed to *ectoderm*. Primitively, it is the wall of the gastrular body-cavity, as the ectoderm is that of the whole body. Also *entoderm*. See cut under *Hydrozoa*.

The inner, or *endoderm*, is formed by the "invagination" of that layer into the space left void by the dissolution of the central cells of the "morula." *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 391.

endodermal (en-dō-dėr'mal), *a.* [< *endoderm* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the endoderm; constituting an endoderm; consisting of endoderm. Also *entodermal*, *endodermic*, *entodermic*.

endodermic (en-dō-dėr'mik), *a.* [< *endoderm* + *-ic*.] Same as *endodermal*.

endodermis (en-dō-dėr'mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *δέρμα*, skin.] In *bot.*, the layer of modified parenchyma-cells which are united to form the sheath surrounding a fibrovascular bundle.

endoenteritis (en″dō-en-te-rī'tis), *n.* [NL.] Same as *enteritis*.

endogamous (en-dog'a-mus), *a.* [< *endogam-y* + *-ous*.] Marrying, or pertaining to the custom of marrying, within the tribe or group; pertaining to, practising, or characterized by endogamy: opposed to *exogamous*.

These [the Roman usus and confarreatio] are . . . forms appropriate to marriages between members of the same family-group or tribe; and . . . could only have originated among *endogamous* tribes. *McLennan*, Prim. Marriage, iii.

The outer or *endogamous* limit, within which a man or woman must marry, has been mostly taken under the shelter of fashion or prejudice. It is but faintly traced in England, though not wholly obscured. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 224.

endogamy (en-dog'a-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *γάμος*, marriage.] Marriage within the tribe: a custom among some savage peoples: opposed to *exogamy*.

The rule which declares the union of persons of the same blood to be incest has been hitherto unnamed. . . . The words *endogamy* and exogamy (for which botanical science affords parallels) appear to be well suited to express the ideas which stand in need of names, and so we have ventured to use them. *McLennan*, Prim. Marriage, iii., note.

Evidently *endogamy*, which at the outset must have characterized the more peaceful groups, and which has prevailed as societies have become less hostile, is a concomitant of the higher forms of the family. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 290.

endogastritis (en″dō-gas-trī'tis), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *γαστήρ*, stomach, + *-itis*: see *gastritis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach; gastritis.

endogen (en'dō-jen), *n.* [< NL. *endogenus*, adj., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *-γενης*, producing: see *-gen*, *-genous*. Cf. the like-formed Gr. *ἐνδογενής*, born in the house.] A plant belonging to one of the large primary classes into which the vegetable kingdom is divided: so named from the belief that the fibrovascular bundles were developed only about the center of the stem, in distinction from the *exogens* or "outside growers"; a monocotyledon. In their structure the endogens differ from the exogens chiefly in the absence of a cambium layer and in the course of the vascular bundles, which, instead of being parallel to each other in successive concentric rings, have a variously oblique or curved direction, crossing each other, and forming a stem which has ordinarily no distinction of pith or bark, and in cross-section shows the bundles irregularly disposed, either scattered over the whole surface or gathered more compactly toward the circumference. The other organs of the plants are also characteristic. The leaves are generally parallel-veined, the flowers usually have three organs in each whorl, the seed has an embryo with one cotyledon, and the radicle issues from a sheath and is never developed into a tap-root in germination. The endogens are divided into 34 natural orders, including about 1,500 genera and from 18,000 to 20,000 species. By the characters of the inflorescence they are also distinguished as either spadiceous, as in the *Palmæ* and *Aracem*, petaloideous, as in the *Orchidaceæ*, *Liliaceæ*, *Iridaceæ*, and *Amaryllidaceæ*, or glumaceous, as in the *Gramineæ* and *Cyperaceæ*. These 8 orders embrace over four fifths of the whole number of species, the *Orchidaceæ* alone including nearly 5,000. This class contains many of the most valuable food-producing plants of the vegetable kingdom, such as the cereals and forage-plants among the grasses, the palms, plantains, etc.; and the petaloideous division supplies also very many of the most showy ornaments of the garden and greenhouse.

Parts of an Endogen.

1. Section of the stem of a palm: *e*, *e*, remains of leaf-stalks; *f*, bundles of woody fiber. 2. Portion of stem, natural size, showing the ends of the bundles of woody fiber. 3. Endogenous leaf, showing its parallel veins. 4. Monocotyledonous seed, showing (*a*) its single cotyledon. 5. Germination of palm: *b*, albumen; *c*, cotyledon; *d*, plumule; *e*, radicle issuing from a short sheath, the coleorhiza. 6. Flower of endogen.

The structure of the roots of *endogens* and exogens is essentially the same in plan with that of their respective stems. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 375.

Endogenæ (en-doj'e-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. (sc. *plantæ*) of *endogenus*: see *endogenous*.] In *bot.*, as a classifying name, the endogens. See *monocotyledon*.

endogenetic (en″dō-jē-net'ik), *a.* Having an origin from internal causes: as, *endogenetic* diseases. *Dunglison*.

endogenous (en-doj'e-nus), *a.* [< NL. *endogenus*: see *endogen*.] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) Of or pertaining to the class of endogens; growing or proceeding from within: as, *endogenous* trees or plants; *endogenous* growth.

It is in the mode of arrangement of these bundles that the fundamental difference exists between the stems which are commonly designated as *endogenous* . . . and those which are more correctly termed exogenous. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 365.

(*b*) Originating within; internal; specifically, formed within another body, as spores within a sporangium.

The zygospore is strictly an *endogenous* formation. *Bessey*.

2. In *anat.*: (*a*) Same as *autogenous*. (*b*) Inclosed in a common cavity of the matrix, as cartilage-cells.—**Endogenous cell-formation**, the development of daughter-cells within the mother-cell.

endogenously (en-doj'e-nus-li), *adv.* In an endogenous manner; internally.

endognathal (en-dog'nā-thal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *γνάθος*, jaw, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a modification of the three terminal joints of the gnathostegite or third thoracic appendage in brachyurous crustaceans. See *gnathostegite*.

The three terminal joints of the limb remain small, and constitute a palpiform appendage—the *endognathal* palp. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 299.

endogonidium (en″dō-gō-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *endogonidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + NL. *gonidium*, q. v.] A gonidium (conidium) formed inside of a cell by free cell-formation, as in *Saprolegnia*, *Mucor*, *Vaucheria*, the yeast-plant, etc.

These *endogonidia* being set free by the dissolution of the wall of the parent-cell soon enlarge and comport themselves as ordinary yeast-cells. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 311.

endogonium (en-dō-gō′ni-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *γόνος*, seed.] In *bot.*, the contents of the nucule of a chara. *Treasury of Botany.*

endolaryngeal (en″dō-lā-rin′jē-al), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *λάρυγξ*, larynx, + *-al*.] Situated within the larynx.

endolymph (en′dō-limf), *n.* [= F. *endolymphe*, < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + L. *lympha*, water: see *lymph*.] In *anat.*, the peculiar limpid fluid which is contained within the membranous labyrinth of the ear, as distinguished from the perilymph, which surrounds it. Both are inside the bony labyrinth. The endolymph may contain hard bodies called otoconites. It is also known as the *liquor Scarpæ* and the *vitreous humor* of the ear.

endolymphangial (en″dō-lim-fan′ji-al), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + L. *lympha*, water (see *lymph*), + Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel, + *-al*.] Situated or contained in lymphatic vessels: an epithet applied to certain nodules in serous membrane in relation with the lymphatic system: opposed to *perilymphangial*: as, *endolymphangial* nodules.

endolymphatic (en″dō-lim-fat′ik), *a.* [< *endolymph* + *-atic*[1].] Pertaining to the endolymph, or to the cavity of the labyrinth which contains that fluid; endolymphic: as, the *endolymphatic* fluid (that is, the endolymph); the *endolymphatic* duct (which persists in some vertebrates, as sharks, as a communication between the labyrinth and the exterior). See *ductus*.

endolymphic (en-dō-lim′fik), *a.* [< *endolymph* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to or of the nature of endolymph.

She [Laura Bridgman] does not appear to be in the least ataxic; but it will be remarkable if touch and muscle-sense have . . . so well learned to discharge those [functions] now generally supposed to be due to *endolymphic* pressure. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 262.

endomaget, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *endamage*.

endome (en-dōm′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *endomed*, ppr. *endoming*. [< *en-*[1] + *dome*[1].] To cover with or as if with a dome.

The blue Tuscan sky *endomes*
Our English words of prayer.
Mrs. Browning, Child's Grave at Florence.

endomersion (en-dō-mėr′shon), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + LL. (gloss.) *mersio(n-)*, a dipping in, immersion, < L. *mergere*, dip: see *merge*.] Immersion: a word used only in the phrase *endomersion objective* (which see, under *objective*, *n.*).

endometrial (en-dō-mē′tri-al), *a.* [< *endometrium* + *-al*.] 1. Situated within the uterus. —2. Pertaining to the endometrium.

endometritis (en″dō-mē-trī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *endometrium* + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the endometrium.

endometrium (en-dō-mē′tri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *μήτρα*, uterus: see *matrix*.] The lining membrane of the uterus.

endomorph (en′dō-môrf), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *μορφή*, form.] In *mineral.*, a mineral included in a crystal of another mineral. Thus there are found in quartz crystals a great variety of minerals, as rutile, tremolite, tourmalin, hematite, etc.

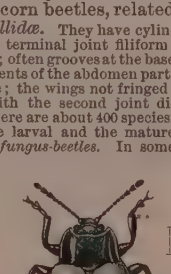
endomorphic (en-dō-môr′fik), *a.* [< *endomorph* + *-ic*.] Occurring in the form of an endomorph; of or relating to minerals occurring as endomorphs.

endomychid (en-dom′i-kid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Endomychidæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the family *Endomychidæ*; a fungus-beetle.

Endomychidæ (en-dō-mik′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Endomychus* + *-idæ*.] A family of trimerous or cryptotetramerous clavicorn beetles, related to the ladybirds or *Coccinellidæ*. They have cylindrical maxillary palpi with the terminal joint filiform; long antennæ; an elongated head; often grooves at the base of the prothorax; the dorsal segments of the abdomen partly membranous; the ventral free; the wings not fringed; the tarsi typically 3-jointed, with the second joint dilated; and the claws simple. There are about 400 species, which live on fungi in both the larval and the mature state, and are sometimes called *fungus-beetles*. In some the tarsi are evidently 4-jointed. The family is most numerous in the tropics.

Endomychus (en-dom′i-kus), *n.* [NL. (Paykull, 1798), < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *μυχός*, the innermost part, inmost nook or corner, < *μύειν*, close, shut.] The typical genus of the family *Endomychidæ*. *E. coccineus* and *E. biguttatus* are examples. *E. bovistæ* is a British species; *E. biguttatus* is the only North American one.



Fungus-beetle (*Endomychus biguttatus*). (Line shows natural size.)

endomysial (en-dō-mis′i-al), *a.* [< *endomysium* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or consisting of endomysium.

endomysium (en-dō-mis′i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *μῦς*, muscle: see *muscle*.] In *anat.*, the areolar tissue between the fibers of the fasciculi of muscles.

There seems to be a connection between the sarcolemma and the *endomysium*.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sci., V. 63.

endonephritis (en″dō-ne-frī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + NL. *nephritis*, q. v.] Same as *pyelitis*.

endoneurial (en-dō-nū′ri-al), *a.* [< *endoneurium* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or consisting of endoneurium.

endoneurium (en-dō-nū′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *νεῦρον*, nerve.] In *anat.*, the delicate connective tissue which supports and separates from one another the nerve-fibers within the funiculus.

endonucleolus (en″dō-nū-klē′ō-lus), *n.*; pl. *endonucleoli* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + NL. *nucleolus*, q. v.] A highly refractive speck or particle of protoplasm in the interior of an ovum; an endoplastule.

The protoplasm is made very opaque by the presence of a very large quantity of yolk spherules. A nucleus containing nucleolus and *endonucleoli* is always visible after staining or crushing.
R. J. H. Gibson, Trans. Roy. Soc. Edin., XXXII. 634.

endoparasite (en-dō-par′a-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *παράσιτος*, parasite: see *parasite*.] An internal parasite; a parasite which lives in the internal parts or organs of the host, as distinguished from an *ectoparasite*, which infests the skin or surface. The entozoans are of this character. The term has no classificatory meaning.

endoparasitic (en″dō-par-a-sit′ik), *a.* [< *endoparasite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of an endoparasite.

Dr. Grassi has investigated the *endoparasitic* "Protista," and recognizes five families of Flagellata.
Smithsonian Report, 1883, p. 704.

endopathic (en-dō-path′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *πάθος*, suffering, + *-ic*.] In *pathol.*, pertaining to the production of disease from causes within the body.

endopericarditic (en-dō-per″i-kär-dit′ik), *a.* [< *endopericarditis* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with endopericarditis.

endopericarditis (en-dō-per″i-kär-dī′tis), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *περικάρδιον*, pericardium, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, simultaneous inflammation of the endocardium and pericardium.

endoperidia, *n.* Plural of *endoperidium*.

endoperidial (en″dō-pe-rid′i-al), *a.* [< *endoperidium* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the character of an endoperidium.

endoperidium (en″dō-pe-rid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *endoperidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + NL. *peridium*, q. v.] The inner peridium, where two are present, as in *Geaster*. Compare *exoperidium*.

endoperineuritis (en-dō-per″i-nū-rī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + NL. *perineurium*, q. v., + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the endoneurium and perineurium.

endophagous (en-dof′a-gus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *φαγεῖν*, eat, + *-ous*.] Cannibalistic within the tribe; given to endophagy.

endophagy (en-dof′a-ji), *n.* [As *endophag-ous* + *-y*.] Cannibalism practised within the tribe; the practice of devouring one's relations.

endophlebitic (en″dō-fle-bit′ik), *a.* [< *endophlebitis* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with endophlebitis.

endophlebitis (en″dō-fle-bī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *φλέψ* (*φλεβ-*), a vein, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the inner coat of a vein.

endophlœum (en-dō-flē′um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *φλοιός*, bark.] In *bot.*, the liber or inner bark. See *liber*.

The internal [layer] or *endophlœum*, which is more commonly known as the liber.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 372.

endophragm (en′dō-fram), *n.* [< NL. *endophragma*, < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *φράγμα*, a partition, < *φράσσειν*, shut in, fence in. Cf. *diaphragm*.] In *zoöl.*, a kind of diaphragm or partition formed by apodemes of opposite sides of a somite of a crustacean.

endophragmal (en-dō-frag′mal), *a.* [< *endophragm* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to an endophragm.

The internal face of the sternal wall of the whole of the thorax and of the post-oral part of the head presents a complicated arrangement of hard parts, which is known as the *endophragmal* system. *Huxley*, Crayfish, p. 157.

endophyllous (en-dō-fil′us), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *φύλλον* (= L. *folium*, a leaf), + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, being or formed within a sheaf, as the young leaves of monocotyledons.

endophytal (en′dō-fī-tal), *a.* [< *endophyte* + *-al*.] Same as *entophytic*.

endophyte (en′dō-fīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *φυτόν*, a plant.] Same as *entophyte*.

endophytic (en-dō-fit′ik), *a.* [< *endophyte* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, same as *entophytic*.

endophytically (en-dō-fit′i-kal-i), *adv.* Same as *entophytically*.

endophytous (en-dof′i-tus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *φυτόν*, a plant, + *-ous*.] In *entom.*, penetrating within the substance of plants and trees; living within wood during a part of life, while some transformations are effected: said of the larvæ of certain insects.

The larvæ of the castnians are . . . *endophytous*, boring the stems and roots of orchids and other plants.
C. V. Riley.

endoplasm (en′dō-plazm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *πλάσμα*, a thing formed, < *πλάσσειν*, form.] 1. In *bot.*, the inner granular and somewhat fluid part of the protoplasm of a cell, as distinct from the *ectoplasm*.—2. In *zoöl.*, the interior protoplasm or sarcodous substance of a protozoan, as a rhizopod, as distinguished from the *ectoplasm*: same as *endosarc*. Also called *chyme-mass*, *parenchyma*.

endoplasmic (en-dō-plaz′mik), *a.* [< *endoplasm* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or formed of endoplasm.

endoplast (en′dō-plast), *n.* [< NL. **endoplastum*, < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *πλαστός*, formed, molded, < *πλάσσειν*, form.] The so-called nucleus of protozoan animals. The endoplast is regarded as the homologue of the nucleus of any true cell of the metazoic animals. See cuts under *Actinosphærium* and *Paramecium*.

The "nucleus" is a structure which is often wonderfully similar to the nucleus of a histological cell, but, as its identity with this is not fully made out, it may better be termed *endoplast*. . . . In a few Protozoa there are many *endoplasts*. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 74.

endoplastic (en-dō-plas′tik), *a.* [< *endoplast* + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the endoplast: as, *endoplastic* substance.—2. Having an endoplast; being one of the *Endoplastica*: as, an *endoplastic* protozoan.

Also *entoplastic*.

Endoplastica (en-dō-plas′ti-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **endoplasticus*, endoplast.] A higher group of the *Protozoa*, conveniently distinguished from the *Monera* or lower *Protozoa* by the possession of an endoplast, the so-called nucleus. See extract under *endoplast*, and *moner*. The leading divisions of the *Endoplastica*, as named by Huxley, are the *Amœboidea* (here called *Protoplasta*), *Gregarinida*, *Infusoria*, *Radiolaria*, and probably the *Catallacta*.

The Protozoa are divisible into a lower and a higher group. . . . In the latter—the *Endoplastica*—a certain portion of this substance [protoplasm] (the so-called nucleus) is distinguishable from the rest. [Note] I adopt this distinction as a matter of temporary convenience, although I entertain great doubt whether it will stand the test of further investigation. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 73.

endoplastular (en-dō-plas′tū-lär), *a.* [< *endoplastule* + *-ar*.] Of or pertaining to an endoplastule; nucleolar.

endoplastule (en-dō-plas′tūl), *n.* [< *endoplast* + *-ule*.] The so-called nucleolus of *Protozoa*, as of an amœba or other rhizopod, or of an infusorian, which may lie within or by the side of the endoplast. See cut under *Paramecium*.

Attached to one part of it [the endoplast] there is very generally . . . a small oval or rounded body, the so-called "nucleolus" or *endoplastule*.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 98.

endopleura (en-dō-plö′rä), *n.*; pl. *endopleuræ* (-rē). [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *πλευρά*, a rib, usually in pl., the ribs, the side.] In *bot.*, the delicate inner coat of a seed. See cut under *episperm*.

endopleural (en-dō-plö′ral), *a.* [< *endopleur-(ite)* + *-al*.] Pertaining to an endopleurite. Also *endopleuritic*.

endopleurite (en-dō-plö′rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + E. *pleurite*.] That part of the apodeme of a crustacean which arises from the interepimeral membrane which connects the somites; a pleural or lateral piece of the endothorax, as distinguished from an endosternite.

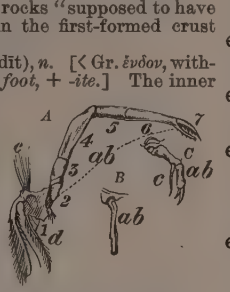
The floor of the thoracic cavity [of the crawfish] is seen to be divided into a number of incomplete cells, or chambers, by . . . apodemal partitions, which . . . arise partly from the intersternal, partly from the interepimeral mem-

brane connecting every pair of somites. The former portion of each apodeme is the endosternite, the latter the *endopleurite*. . . . The *endopleurite* . . . divides into three apophyses, one descending or arthrodial, and two which pass nearly horizontally inwards.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 269.

endopleuritic (en″dō-plō-rit′ik), *a.* [< *endopleurite* + *-ic.*] Same as *endopleural.*

endoplutonic (en-dō-plō-ton′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + E. *plutonic.*] An epithet applied by some geologists to rocks "supposed to have been generated within the first-formed crust of the earth."

endopodite (en-dop′ō-dīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *ποῦς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*, + *-ite.*] The inner one of the two main divisions of the typical limb of a crustacean: the opposite of *exopodite.* Both endopodite and exopodite are parts borne upon that part which is called the *protopodite*, and both are variously modified in different parts of the body of the same animal. The epipodite may become a gill, etc. The endopodite becomes in the thoracic region an ambulatory limb, and is then the ordinary "leg" or "claw" of a crab or lobster. When thus fully developed, it consists of 7 joints. These are the coxopodite, basipodite, ischiopodite, meropodite, carpopodite, propodite, and dactylopodite, named from base to tip of the leg, in Milne-Edwards's and Huxley's nomenclature. The nippers or chelæ at the end of such a developed endopodite are the sixth and seventh of its joints, namely, the propodite and its movably apposable dactylopodite.



A, Developed Endopodite, or ordinary ambulatory leg of the crawfish as a thoracic appendage: *ab*, the whole extent of the endopodite with seven joints; 1, coxopodite; 2, basipodite; 3, ischiopodite; 4, meropodite; 5, carpopodite; 6, propodite; 7, dactylopodite; *e*, filaments borne on coxopodite; *d*, an epipodite. *B* and *C*, appendages respectively of first and second abdominal somite of the male: *ab*, endopodite; *c*, exopodite.

endopoditic (en-dop-ō-dit′ik), *a.* [< *endopodite* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the endopodite.

On the other hand, the inner or *endopoditic* division of the antenna becomes immensely lengthened, and at the same time annulated, while the outer or exopoditic division remains relatively short, and acquires its characteristic scale-like form. *Huxley*, Crayfish, p. 218.

Endoprocta (en-dō-prok′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **endoproctus*: see *endoproctous.*] A division of the *Polyzoa*, established by Nitsche, having the anus inside of the circle of tentacles: opposed to *Ectoprocta.*

In the *Endoprocta*, . . . the endocyst is composed of only one layer, and the endoderm of the alimentary canal has no second or external coat. The perivisceral cavity, or interspace between the endoderm and ectoderm, is occupied by ramified mesodermal cells.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 571.

endoproctous (en-dō-prok′tus), *a.* [< NL. **endoproctus*, < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *πρωκτός*, anus.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Endoprocta:* as, an *endoproctous* polyzoan.

endoptile (en-dop′til), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *πτίλον*, feather, down, wing, leaf.] Same as *monocotyledonous:* an epithet proposed by Lestiboudois, because the plumule is inclosed within the cotyledon.

endoral (en-dō′ral), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + L. *os* (*or-*), mouth, + *-al.*] Situated between the adoral and preoral cilia in certain *Oxytrichidæ:* said of certain cilia.

endore[1]†, *v. t.* [ME. *endoren*, *endouren*, < OF. *endorer*, gild, glaze, < *en-* + *dorer*, F. *dorer*, gild, < LL. *deaurare*, gild: see *deaurate*, and cf. *adore*[2], *Dorado*, *dory*[1].] In *cookery*, to make of a bright golden color, as by the use of the yolks of eggs; glaze.

Enbroche hit fayre, . . .
Endore hit with ȝolkes of egges then
With a fedyr at fire.
Liber Cure Cocorum, p. 37.

Potage . . . with rosted motton, vele, porke,
Chekyns or *endoured* pygyons.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 278.

Darielles [curries] *endordide*, and dayntеez ynewe.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 199.

endore[2]†, *v. t.* [ME. *endoren*, var. of *adoren*, adore: see *adore*[1].] To adore.

Rebuke me neuer with wordeȝ felle,
Thaȝ I forloyne me dere *endorde*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 368.

endorhizal (en-dō-rī′zal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *ῥίζα*, root, + *-al.*] In *bot.*, having the radicle of the embryo inclosed within a sheath: a characteristic of endogenous plants. See cut under *endogen.*

endorhizous (en-dō-rī′zus), *a.* Same as *endorhizal.*

endorsable, endorse, etc. See *indorsable*, etc.

endosalpingitis (en-dō-sal-pin-jī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *σάλπιγξ*, a trumpet, > L. *salpinx* (*salping-*), + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the lining membrane of a Fallopian tube.

endosarc (en′dō-särk), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), the flesh.] In *zoöl.*, the inner or interior sarcode or protoplasm of the amœbæ or other protozoans, in any way distinguished from the exterior sarcodous substance or ectosarc; endoplasm. It corresponds to the general substance of a cell, as distinguished from a cell-wall and cell-nucleus. See cut under *Paramecium.*

endosarcodous (en-dō-sär′kō-dus), *a.* [< *endosarc* (*sarcode*) + *-ous.*] Same as *endosarcous.*

endosarcous (en′dō-sär-kus), *a.* [< *endosarc* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of endosarc.

endoscope (en′dō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A diagnostic instrument designed for obtaining a view of some internal part of the body, especially the bladder, uterus, and stomach.

endoscopic (en-dō-skop′ik), *a.* [< *endoscope* + *-ic.*] 1. Pertaining to or effected by means of an endoscope.—2. In *math.*, viewing coefficients with reference to their internal constitution as composed of roots or other elements. Thus, the methods of Lagrange and Abel for resolving an equation are endoscopic. *J. J. Sylvester*, 1853.

endosiphon (en-dō-sī′fon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *σίφων*, a tube.] The inner siphon of cephalopods; a median tube, inside the tube formed by the true funnels connecting the apices of the fleshy sheaths, and surrounded by a layer of shell.

This, the *endosiphon*, had the same thin covering as the sheaths themselves or the secondary diaphragms.
A. Hyatt, Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci., XXXII. 328.

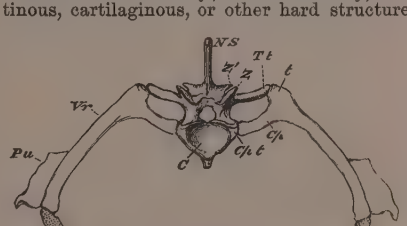
endosiphonal (en-dō-sī′fon-al), *a.* [< *endosiphon* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or having the character of an endosiphon.

endosiphonate (en-dō-sī′fon-āt), *a.* [< *endosiphon* + *-ate*[1].] Having an endosiphon.

The *endosiphonate* and transitional types [of cephalopods] of these periods have a common character.
A. Hyatt, Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci., XXXII. 328.

endoskeletal (en-dō-skel′e-tal), *a.* [< *endoskeleton* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the endoskeleton.

endoskeleton (en-dō-skel′e-ton), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *σκελετόν*, a dry body: see *skeleton.*] In *anat.*, the internal skeleton or framework of the body; the whole bony, chitinous, cartilaginous, or other hard structure which lies within the integument, and is covered by flesh and skin, as distinguished from the *exoskeleton.* In man and nearly all other mammals it constitutes the whole skeleton. In invertebrates the term covers any hard interior framework supporting soft parts, as the apodemal system of arthropods, the cuttle of a squid, etc. The endoskeleton of vertebrates is divisible into two independent portions: the *axial endoskeleton*, belonging to the head and trunk, and the *appendicular endoskeleton*, to the limbs. The axial endoskeleton consists of the entire series of vertebral and cranial segments, including ribs, breast-bones, hyoid bones, and jaws. The appendicular endoskeleton consists of the bones of the limbs, regarded as diverging appendages, and inclusive of the pectoral and pelvic arches (shoulder- and hip-girdles), by which these appendages are attached to the axial elements.



Segment of Endoskeleton from Thoracic Region of Crocodile.
C, centrum of a vertebra, over which rises the neural arch, inclosing the neural canal and ending in *NS*, the neural spine; *Z*, prezygapophysis; *Z′*, postzygapophysis; *Tr*, transverse process which articulates with *t*, tubercle of a rib; *Cpt*, that which articulates with *Cp*, capitulum of a rib; *Vr*, ossified vertebral rib, or pleurapophysis; *Vr′*, cartilaginous part of same; *Str*, sternal rib, or hemapophysis; *St*, segment of sternum; *Pu*, uncinate process of a rib or epipleura. From *Cpt* to *St*, on either side, is the hemal arch.

endosmic (en-dos′mik), *a.* Same as *endosmotic.*

endosmometer (en-dos-mom′e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *endosmomètre*; < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *ὠσμός*, impulsion (see *endosmosis*), + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the force of endosmotic action.

endosmometric (en-dos-mō-met′rik), *a.* [< *endosmometer* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or designed for the measurement of endosmotic action.

endosmose (en′dos-mōs), *n.* [= F. *endosmose*, < NL. *endosmosis*, q. v.] Same as *endosmosis.*

M. Poisson has further attempted to show that this force of *endosmose* may be considered as a particular modification of capillary action. *Whewell.*

endosmosis (en-dos-mō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *ὠσμός*, impulsion, < *ὠθεῖν*, push, thrust, impel.] The transmission of a fluid inward through a porous septum or partition which separates it from another fluid of different density: opposed to *exosmosis:* see *osmosis.* The general phenomenon of the interdiffusion of fluids through septa, including both endosmosis and exosmosis, is termed *diosmosis* or *osmosis*, but *endosmosis* is also used in this sense. The phenomena differ from diffusion proper in being affected by the nature of the septum.—**Electrical endosmosis,** the cataphoric action of the electric current; the passage of an electrolyzed liquid through a diaphragm from the anode to the cathode. Some of the laws of the phenomenon have been made out, although it is not fully understood. The amount which passes is proportional to the intensity of the current and to the specific resistance of the liquid, and is independent of the area and thickness of the diaphragm. The hydrostatic pressure required to present the phenomenon is proportional to the thickness and inversely as the area of the diaphragm.

endosmosmic (en-dos-mos′mik), *a.* An incorrect form for *endosmotic* or *endosmic.*

endosmotic (en-dos-mot′ik), *a.* [< *endosmosis* (*-osmot-*) + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to endosmosis; of the nature of endosmosis. Also *endosmic.*

Root-pressure is probably a purely physical phenomenon, due to a kind of *endosmotic* action taking place in the root-cells. *Bessey*, Botany, p. 174.

Endosmose is independent of any interchange, since it results entirely from the attraction of the dissolving substance for the solvent; and this attraction is invariable at the same temperature, and may be termed *endosmotic* force. *Sachs*, Botany (trans.), p. 597.

Endosmotic equivalent, the number expressing the ratio of the amount by weight of water which passes through a porous membrane into a saline solution to that of the amount of salt passing in the opposite direction.

endosmotically (en-dos-mot′i-kal-i), *adv.* By means of endosmosis; in an endosmotic manner.

The nutritive fluid passes *endosmotically* into the body parenchyma. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), p. 307.

endosomal (en′dō-sō-mal), *a.* [< *endosome* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the endosome of a sponge.

endosome (en′dō-sōm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *σῶμα*, body.] The innermost part of the body of a sponge, composed of endoderm and its associated deep mesoderm, exclusive of the choanosome: distinguished from both *choanosome* and *ectosome.*

In some sponges a part of the endoderm and associated mesoderm may likewise develop independently of the rest of the sponge, as in the Hexactinellida, where the choanosome forms a middle layer between a reticulation of ectosome on the one side and of endoderm and mesoderm, i. e., *endosome*, on the other. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 415.

endosperm (en′dō-spėrm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] In *bot.*, the albumen of the seed; the substance stored in the ovule or seed about the embryo for its early nourishment. By recent authors it is limited to the deposit formed within the embryo-sac. In some seeds, as of the *Cannaceæ*, there is an additional deposit within the testa, but outside of the embryo-sac, which is distinguished as the *perisperm.* See *albumen*, 2, and cut under *episperm.*

The macrospore of these plants gives rise to a small cellular prothallium bearing one or more archegonia, which in the Rhizocarps extends beyond the limits of the spore, but does not become free from it; . . . in the Phanerogams, where it is termed the *endosperm*, it remains permanently . . . enclosed. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 430.

endospermic (en-dō-spėr′mik), *a.* [< *endosperm* + *-ic.*] Containing or associated with endosperm: applied to seeds and embryos.

endospore (en′dō-spōr), *n.* [< NL. *endosporium*, < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *σπόρος*, seed: see *spore.*] 1. In *bot.*, the inner coat of a spore, corresponding to the *intine* of a pollen-grain. Compare *epispore, exospore.*

Their further history has been traced out by Kirchner; who found that their [oöspores'] germination commenced in February with the liberation of the spherical *endospore* from its envelope. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 240.

2. In *bacteriology*, a spore formed within a cell, as distinguished from *arthrospore.*

Also *endosporium.*

Endosporeæ (en-dō-spō′rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *σπόρος*, seed, + *-eæ.*] The second of the two groups into which the *Myxomycetæ* are divided. It is characterized by the production of spores inclosed within sporangia, and includes all of the order except one genus, which is referred to the *Exosporeæ.* It comprises 42 genera grouped under 18 so-called families.

endosporium (en-dō-spō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *endosporia* (-ä). [NL.] Same as *endospore*.

The zygospore does not immediately germinate; but, after a longer or shorter period of rest, the exosporium and the *endosporium* burst, and a bud-like process is thrown out. *Huxley*, Biology, v.

endosporous (en-dos′pō-rus), *a.* [< *endospore* + *-ous*.] Forming spores endogenously within a cell or spore-cavity: in bacteriology, opposed to *arthrosporous*.

endoss† (en-dos′), *v. t.* [= D. *endosseren* = G. *endossiren* = Dan. *endossere* = Sw. *endossera* = Pr. *endossar* = Sp. *endosar* = Pg. *endossar*, < F. *endosser*, OF. *endosser*, put on the back, indorse; < *en*, in, + *dos*, < L. *dorsum*, the back: see *dorse*, and cf. *indorse*, *endorse*.] 1. To put on the back; put on (armor).

They no sooner espyed the morninges mistresse, with disheueled tresses, to mount her iuorie chariot, but they *endossed* on their armours.
Knight of the Sea, quoted in Todd's Spenser, VI. 294, note.

2. To write; engrave; carve.

Her name in every tree I will *endosse*.
Spenser, Colin Clout, l. 632.

endostea, *n.* Plural of *endosteum*.

endosteal (en-dos′tē-al), *a.* [< *endosteum* + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the endosteum; situated in the interior of a bone.—2. Autogenous or endogenous, as the formation of bone; ossifying from the interior of a cartilaginous matrix.

The ossification of the human sternum is *endosteal*, or commencing within the substance of the primitive hyaline cartilage. *W. H. Flower*, Osteology, p. 72.

3. Endoskeletal, as the bone or endosteum of a cuttlefish.

endosternite (en-dō-stėr′nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *sternite*.] In *zoöl.*, that part of an apodeme of a crustacean which arises from the intersternal membrane connecting successive somites; a sternal piece of the endothorax. See *endopleurite*. *Milne-Edwards; Huxley.*

endosteum (en-dos′tē-um), *n.*; pl. *endostea* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *ὀστέον*, a bone.] 1. In *anat.*, the lining membrane of the medullary cavity of a bone; the internal periosteum. It is a prolongation of the fibrovascular covering of a bone into its interior through the Haversian canals, finally forming a delicate vascular membrane lining the medullary cavity.

2. Cuttlebone.

endostoma (en-dos′tō-mä), *n.*; pl. *endostomæ* (-mē). [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *στόμα*, the mouth.] 1. In *zoöl.*, a part situated behind and supporting the labrum in some *Crustacea*.—2. In *pathol.*, an osseous tumor within a bone.

endostome (en′dō-stōm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *στόμα*, the mouth.] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) The orifice at the apex of the inner coat of the ovule. (*b*) The inner peristome of mosses. See cut under *exostome*.—2. In *zoöl.*, same as *endostoma*.

endostosis (en-dos-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *ὀστέον*, bone, + *-osis*.] 1. In *pathol.*, the formation of an endostoma.—2. Ossification beginning in the substance of cartilage.

endostracal (en-dos′trā-kal), *a.* [< *endostracum* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or consisting of endostracum.

endostracum (en-dos′trā-kum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *ὀστρακον*, shell.] The inner layer of the hard shell or exoskeleton of a crustacean.

endostyle (en′dō-stīl), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *στῦλος*, a column: see *style*2.] A longitudinal fold or diverticulum of the middle of the hemal wall of the pharynx of an ascidian, which projects as a vertical ridge into the hemal sinus contained between the endoderm and ectoderm, but remains in free communication with the pharynx by a cleft upon its neural side. From one point of view it appears deceptively as a hollow rod, whence the name. *Huxley.* See cuts under *Doliolidæ* and *Tunicata*.

endostylic (en-dō-stil′ik), *a.* [< *endostyle* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the endostyle of ascidians. — **Endostylic cone**, a short cæcal process of the endoderm forming the extremity of the endostyle in the embryonic ascidian.

The *endostylic cone* gives rise to the whole alimentary canal of the bud. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 525.

endote†, *v. t.* [< *en-* + *dote*2. Cf. *endow*.] To endow.

Their own heirs do men disherit to *endote* them.
Tyndale, Works, I. 249.

endotheca (en-dō-thē′kä), *n.*; pl. *endothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *θήκη*, a case: see *theca*.] The hard structure upon the inner surface of the wall, or proper investment of the visceral chamber, of a coral: distinguished from the *exotheca*, and also from the *epitheca*.

endothecal (en-dō-thē′kal), *a.* [< *endotheca* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the endotheca of a coral; consisting of endotheca, as a portion of corallum.

endothecate (en-dō-thē′kāt), *a.* [< *endotheca* + *-ate*1.] Provided with an endotheca.

endothecial (en-dō-thē′si-al), *a.* [< *endothecium* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to the endothecium.—2. Having the asci inclosed, as in the pyrenomycetous fungi and angiocarpous lichens.

endothecium (en-dō-thē′si-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *θήκη*, a case: see *theca*.] In *bot.*: (*a*) The inner lining of an anther-cell. (*b*) In mosses, the central mass of cells in the rudimentary capsule, from which the archespore is generally developed.

endothelial (en-dō-thē′li-al), *a.* [< *endothelium* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of endothelium.

endothelioid (en-dō-thē′li-oid), *a.* [< *endothelium* + *-oid*.] Resembling endothelium.

The locality of the tumor gives abundant opportunity for the origin of the *endothelioid* formations. *Medical News*, LII. 301.

endothelioma (en-dō-thē-li-ō′mä), *n.*; pl. *endotheliomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < *endothelium* + *-oma*.] In *pathol.*, a malignant growth or tumor developed from endothelium.

endothelium (en-dō-thē′li-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *θηλή*, nipple. Cf. *epithelium*.] In *anat.*, the tissue, somewhat resembling epithelium, which lines serous cavities, blood-vessels, and lymphatics. It consists of a single layer of thin flat cells, applied to one another by their edges. Also called *vasalium* and *cœlarium*.

endothermic (en-dō-thėr′mik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *θέρμη*, heat, + *-ic*.] Relating to absorption of heat. Endothermic compounds are those whose formation from elementary substances is attended with absorption of heat, and whose decomposition into other simpler compounds or into elements is attended with liberation of heat. Nitroglycerin and other explosives are examples of endothermic compounds.

endothermous (en-dō-thėr′mus), *a.* Same as *endothermic*.

endothoracic (en″dō-thō-ras′ik), *a.* [< *endothorax* (*-ac-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the endothorax of an arthropod; situated in the thoracic cavity.

endothorax (en-dō-thō′raks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *θώραξ*, a breastplate, the chest.] In arthropods, as crustaceans and insects, the apodemal system of the thorax or the cephalothorax, formed by various processes and continuations of the dermal skeleton, and so constituting an interior framework of this part of the body, supporting and giving attachment to soft parts, as nerves and muscles.

These processes are very greatly developed on the cephalothorax of the higher crustacea. They are found chiefly in the head and thorax in many orders of the Insecta, where they form a complicated structure known as the *endothorax*. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 249.

Endothyrinæ (en″dō-thi-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *θύρα*, a door, + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Lituolidæ* with the test more calcareous and less sandy than in the other groups of *Lituolidæ*, sometimes perforate, and with septation distinct.

endoutet, *v. t.* [ME. *endouten*, < OF. **endouter*, later *endoubter*, < *en-* + *douter*, fear, doubt: see *en-*1 and *doubt*1.] To doubt; suspect.

And if I ne had *endouted* me
To have ben hated or assailed,
My thankes wol I not haue failed.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1664.

endow (en-dou′), *v. t.* [Formerly also *indow* (also *endew*, *endue*: see *endue*2); < ME. *endowen*, < AF. *endower*, OF. *endouer* (= Pr. *endotar*), < *en-* + *douer*, *doer*, F. *douer*, endow: see *dow*4, *dower*2, *dowry*. Cf. *endue*2.] 1. To bestow or settle a dower on; provide with dower.

With all my worldly goods I thee *endow*.
Book of Common Prayer, Marriage Service.

I would not marry her, though she were *endowed* with all that Adam had left him before he transgressed.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1.

A wife is by law entitled to be *endowed* of all lands and tenements of which her husband was seized in fee simple or fee tail during the coverture. *Blackstone.*

2. To settle money or other property on; furnish with a permanent fund or source of income: as, to *endow* a college or a church.

Our Laws give great encouragement to the best, the noblest, the most lasting Works of Charity; . . . *endowing* Hospitals and Alms-houses for the impotent, distemper'd, and aged Poor. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. vii.

But thousands die without or this or that,
Die, and *endow* a college, or a cat.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 96.

3. To furnish, as with some gift, quality, or faculty, mental or physical; equip: as, man is *endowed* by his Maker with reason; to be *endowed* with beauty, strength, or power.

For the gode vertues that the body is *endowed* with of nature. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 252.

Being desirous to improve his workmanship, and *endow*, as well as create, the human race.
Bacon, Physical Fables, ii.

Nature had largely *endowed* William with the qualities of a great ruler. *Macaulay*, Hist Eng., vii.

Beings *endowed* with life, but not with soul.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, x.

Endowed Schools Act, a British statute of 1869 (32 and 33 Vict., c. 56), empowering commissioners to remodel such schools as had been founded and endowed for special purposes, to alter or add to the trusts, directions, and provisions of the endowments, or to make new trusts, etc. Also known as *Forster's Act*. = **Syn.** *Endue*, *Endow*. See *endue*2.

endower1 (en-dou′ėr), *n.* [< *endow* + *-er*1.] One who endows.

endower2† (en-dou′ėr), *v. t.* [< *en-*1 + *dower*2.] To furnish with a dower or portion; endow.

This once renowned church . . . was gloriously decked with the jewels of her espousals, richly clad in the tissues of learning, and frankly *endowered*.
Waterhouse, Apol. for Learning (1653), p. 142.

endowment (en-dou′ment), *n.* [< *endow* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of settling dower on a woman.—2. The act of settling a fund or permanent provision for the support of any person or object, as a student, a professorship, a school, a hospital, etc.—3. That which is bestowed or settled; property, fund, or revenue permanently appropriated to any object: as, the *endowments* of a church, hospital, or college.

A chapel will I build, with large *endowment*. *Dryden.*

Professor Stokes, having been appointed to deliver three annual courses of lectures, on the *endowment* of John Burnett, of Aberdeen, chose Light as his general subject.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 129.

4. That which is given or bestowed on the person or mind; gift of nature; in the plural, natural equipment of body or mind, or both; attributes or aptitudes.

I had seen
Persons of meaner quality much more
Exact in fair *endowments*. *Ford*, Lady's Trial, i. 2.

His early *endowments* had fitted him for the work he was to do. *Is. Taylor.*

One of the *endowments* which we have received from the hand of God. *Sumner*, Fame and Glory.

The very idea that reforms may and ought to be effected peacefully implies a large *endowment* of the moral sense.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 473.

Endowment policy, or, in full, **endowment insurance policy**, a life-insurance policy of which the amount is payable to the insured at a specified time, or sooner to his representatives should he die before the time named. = **Syn.** 3. Bequest, present, gift, fund.—4. *Acquirements*, *Acquisitions*, *Attainments*, etc. (see *acquirement*); gift, talent, capacity, genius, parts. See comparison under *genius*.

end-paper (end′pā″pėr), *n.* In *bookbinding*, one of the white or blank leaves usually put before and after the text of a book in binding, one or more in each place. End-papers are not to be confounded with the *lining-papers*, of which one leaf is pasted down inside of each cover, and the other corresponds to it in the color of its outer surface.

end-piece (end′pēs), *n.* 1. A distinct piece or part attached to or connected with the end of a thing; specifically, in a watch, the support for the end of a pivot.—2. A transverse timber or bar of iron by which the ends of the two wheel-pieces of a truck-frame are connected together. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

end-plate (end′plāt), *n.* In *anat.*, the expanded termination of a motor nerve in a muscular fiber under the sarcolemma.

end-play (end′plā), *n.* The play or lateral motion of an axle, etc. Also called *end-shake*.

endree†, **endry**†, *v. t.* [ME. *endryen*, (only once) erroneously for *adryen*, *adrigen*, < AS. *ā-dreógan*, suffer, < *ā-* + *dreógan*, ME. *drigen*, *dryen*, dree: see *dree*1.] To suffer.

In courte no lenger shulde I, owte of dowte,
Dwellen, but shame in all my life *endry*.
Court of Love, l. 726.

endrudge† (en-druj′), *v. t.* [< *en-*1 + *drudge*1.] To make a drudge or slave of.

A slave's slave goes in rank with a beast; such is every one that *endrudgeth* himself to any known sin.
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 29.

endry†, *v. t.* See *endree*.

end-shake (end′shāk), *n.* Same as *end-play*.

end-speech† (end′spēch), *n.* An epilogue. *Imp. Dict.*

end-stone (end'stōn), *n.* One of the plates of a watch-jewel, against which the pivot abuts. *E. H. Knight.*

enducet, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *induce.*

endue[1] (en-dū'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *endued*, ppr. *enduing.* [Early mod. E. also *endew*, *indew*, now usually *indue*; < L. *induere*, put on (an article of clothing or ornament), clothe, deck, put on (a character), assume (a part): see *indue*[1]. Cf. *endue*[2], with which *endue*[1] is partly confused.] To clothe; invest: same as *indue*[1].

Endue them with thy Holy Spirit.
Book of Common Prayer (English).

Thus by the organs of the eye and ear,
The soul with knowledge doth herself *endue.*
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, xv.

endue[2] (en-dū'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *endued*, ppr. *enduing.* [Early mod. E. also *endew*; a variant form of *endow*; partly confused with *endue*[1], *indue*[1].] **1†.** To furnish with dower: same as *endow*, 1.

Returne from whence ye came, and rest a while,
Till morrow next that I the Elfe subdew,
And with Sansfoyes dead dowry you *endew.*
Spenser, F. Q., I. iv. 51.

2†. To furnish with a permanent fund: same as *endow*, 2.

There are a great number of Grammer Schooles throughout the realme, and those verie liberallie *endued* for the better relief of pore scholers.
Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. lviii.

3. To invest with some gift, quality, or faculty: used especially of moral or spiritual gifts, and thus partially differentiated from *endow*, 3.

God may *endue* men extraordinarily with understanding as it pleaseth him. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 7.

Learning *endueth* men's minds with a true sense of the frailty of their persons.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 32.

Nature was never more lavish of its gifts than it had been to her, *endued* as she was with the most exalted understanding. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 3.

=**Syn.** 3. *Endue*, *Endow*. *Endue* is used of moral and spiritual qualities, viewed as given rather than acquired; *endow*, of the body, external things, and mental gifts. (See *acquirement.*) An institution or a professorship is richly or fully *endowed*; a person is *endowed* with beauty or intellect; he is *endued* with virtue or piety.

Tarry ye in the city of Jerusalem until ye be *endued* with power from on high. Luke xxiv. 49.

Pandora, whom the gods
Endow'd with all their gifts.
Milton, P. L., iv. 715.

endue[3]† (en-dū'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *endew*; < OF. *enduire*, *induire*, *indure*, bring in, introduce, cover, digest, F. *enduire* = Pr. *enduire*, *endurre*, cover, coat, < L. *inducere*, bring in or on, lead in: see *induce.*] To digest: said especially of birds.

'Tis somewhat tough, sir,
But a good stomach will *endue* it easily.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, v. 2.

Cheese that would break the teeth of a new hand-saw I could *endue* now like an estrich.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, ii. 2.

Endew is when a Hawk digesteth her meat, not only putting it over from her gorge, but also cleansing her pannell.
Latham's Faulconry (Explan. of Words of Art), 1658.

enduement (en-dū'ment), *n.* [Also *induement*; < *endue*[1], = *indue*[1], + *-ment.*] The act of enduing or investing, or that with which one is endued; endowment.

enduginet, *n.* [See *dudgeon*[2].] Resentment; dudgeon.

Which shee often perceiving, and taking in great *enduginе*, roundly told him that if hee used so continually to look after her, shee would clappe such a paire of hornes upon his head. *Gratiæ Ludentes* (1638), p. 118.

endungeon†, *v. t.* To confine in a dungeon.

Were we *endungeon'd* from our birth, yet wee
Would weene there were a sunne.
Davies, Mirum in Modum, p. 26.

endurability (en-dūr-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *endurable*: see *-bility.*] The quality of being endurable; capability of being endured.

They use this irritation [of the eye] as a test of the *endurability* of the atmosphere within the chamber.
B. W. Richardson, Prevent. Med., p. 336.

endurable (en-dūr'a-bl), *a.* [< F. *endurable*, < *endurer*, endure: see *endure* and *-able.*] **1.** That can be endured or suffered; not beyond endurance.

Novelties which at first sight inspire dread and disgust, become in a few days familiar, *endurable*, attractive.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ix.

2. Durable. [Local, Eng. and U. S.]

endurableness (en-dūr'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being endurable; tolerableness.

endurably (en-dūr'a-bli), *adv.* In an endurable or durable manner; so as to be endured.

endurance (en-dūr'ans), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *indurance*; < OF. *endurance*, F. *endurance*, < *endurer*, endure: see *endure* and *-ance.* Cf. *durance.*] **1†.** Continuance; duration.

Some of them are of very great antiquity, . . . others of less *endurance.* *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

2. Continuance in bearing or suffering; the fact or state of enduring stress, hardship, pain, or the like; a holding out under adverse force or influence of any kind: as, the *endurance* of iron or timber under great strain; a person's *endurance* of severe affliction.

Patience likewise hath two parts, hardness against wants and extremities, and *indurance* of pain or torment.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 200.

The victory of *endurance* born.
Bryant, The Battle-field.

3. Ability to endure; power of bearing or suffering without giving way; capacity for continuance under stress, hardship, or infliction; as, to test the *endurance* of a brand of steel; that is beyond *endurance*, or surpasses *endurance.*

O, she misused me past the *endurance* of a block; an oak with but one green leaf on it would have answered her. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1.

To push thee forward thro' a life of shocks,
Dangers, and deeds, until *endurance* grow
Sinew'd with action. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

4†. Delay; procrastination. [Rare.]

My lord, I look'd
You would have given me your petition, that
I should have ta'en some pains to bring together
Yourself and your accusers; and to have heard you
Without *endurance* further. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 1.

[The meaning of the word in the above extract has been disputed, some thinking it equivalent to *durance*, *confinement*; others, to *suffering.*]= **Syn. 2** and **3.** *Fortitude*, etc. (see *patience*); permanence, persistence, continuance, suffering, sufferance, tolerance.

endurant (en-dūr'ant), *a.* [< F. *endurant*, ppr. of *endurer*, endure: see *endure.*] Enduring; able to bear fatigue, pain, or the like. [Rare.]

The difficulty of the chase is further increased by the fact that the Ibex is a remarkably *endurant* animal, and is capable of abstaining from food or water for a considerable time. *J. G. Wood.*

endure (en-dūr'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *endured*, ppr. *enduring.* [Early mod. E. also *indure*; < ME. *enduren*, *endeuren*, *induren*, *indowren*, tr. bear, suffer, intr. last, continue (tr. also as in L., make hard), < OF. *endurer*, F. *endurer* = Pr. Sp. OPg. *endurar* = It. *indurare*, *indurire*, tr., bear, < L. *indurare*, tr. make hard, intr. become hard, ML. bear, endure, < *in*, in, + *durare*, make hard, become hard, last, etc., < *durus*, hard: see *dure.*] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To make hard; harden; inure.

Therfore of whom God wole he hath mercy, and whom he wole he *endurith.* *Wyclif*, Rom. ix. 18.

That age despysed nicenesse vaine,
Enur'd to hardnesse and to homely fare,
Which them to warlike discipline did trayne,
And manly limbs *endur'd* with little care
Against all hard mishaps and fortunelesse misfare.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 27.

2†. To preserve; keep.

Somer wol it [wine] soure and so confounde,
And winter wol *endure* and kepe it longe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 90.

3. To last or hold out against; sustain without impairment or yielding; support without breaking or giving way.

After that the kynge Pignoras smote in to the stour with his swerde in honde, and be-gan to yeve soche strokes that noon armure hym myght *endure.*
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 589.

'Tis in grain, sir: 'twill *endure* wind and weather.
Shak., T. N., i. 5.

Thou canst fight well; and bravely
Thou canst *endure* all dangers, heats, colds, hungers.
Fletcher, Valentinian, iv. 4.

Both were of shining steel, and wrought so pure,
As might the strokes of two such arms *endure.*
Dryden.

4. To bear with patience; bear up under without sinking or yielding, or without murmuring or opposition; put up with.

We shalbe able to brooke that which other men can *indure.* *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. iii.

Therefore I *endure* all things for the elect's sakes.
2 Tim. ii. 10.

Neither father nor son can ever since *endure* the sight of me. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 25.

Square windows, round Ragusan windows, might well be *endured.* *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 253.

5. To undergo; suffer; sustain.

If ye *endure* chastening, God dealeth with you as with sons. Heb. xii. 7.

And since your Goodliness admits no blot,
Still let your Virtue too *indure* no stain.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 211.

How small, of all that human hearts *endure*,
That part which laws or kings can cause or cure.
Johnson, Lines added to Goldsmith's Traveller.

And I, in truth (thou wilt bear witness here),
Have all in all *endured* as much, and more
Than many just and holy men, whose names
Are register'd and calendar'd for saints.
Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

6†. To continue or remain in; abide in.

Absteyne you stithly, that no stoure fall;
And *endure* furthe your dayes at your dere ese.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2661.

The deer *endureth* the womb but eight months.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

=**Syn. 4.** To brook, submit to, abide, tolerate, take patiently.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To become hard; harden.

Alsike is made with barly, half mature
A party grene and uppon repes bounde
And in an oven ybake and made to *endure.*
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 163.

2. To hold out; support adverse force or influence of any kind; suffer without yielding.

So that wee may seen apertely, that gif wee wil be gode men, non enemye ne may not *enduren* agenst us.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 261.

He was so chaufed whan it was a-boute the houre of noone that nothinge myght agein hym *endure.*
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 549.

A courage to *endure* and to obey. *Tennyson*, Isabel.

3. To continue; remain; abide.

Fre am I now, and fre I wil *endure.*
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 62.

Nowe schalle thou, lady, belde with me,
In blisse that schall euere *in-dowre.*
York Plays, p. 495.

Some would keep the boat, doubting they might be amongst the Indians, others were so wet and cold they could not *endure*, but got on shore.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 47.

Fresh be the wound, still-renew'd be its smarting,
So but thy image *endure* in its prime!
M. Arnold, Faded Leaves, Separation.

4. To continue to exist; continue or remain in the same state without perishing; last; persist.

The Lord shall *endure* for ever. Ps. ix. 7.

The Indian fig, which covers acres with its profound shadow, and *endures* while nations and empires come and go around its vast circumference.
Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 121.

=**Syn.** To last, remain, continue, abide, bear, suffer, hold out.

endurement† (en-dūr'ment), *n.* [< OF. *endurement* = It. *induramento*, *indurimento*; as *endure* + *-ment.*] Endurance.

Certainly these examples [Regulus and Socrates] should make us courageous in the *endurement* of all worldly misery, if not out of religion, yet at least out of shame.
South, Works, VIII. ix.

endurer (en-dūr'ėr), *n.* **1.** One who endures, bears, suffers, or sustains.

They are very valiaunte and hardye, for the most part great *endurours* of cold, labour, hunger, and all hardiness.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

2. One who or that which continues long, or remains firm or without change.

enduring (en-dūr'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *endure*, *v.*] Lasting; permanent; unchangeable: as, an *enduring* habitation.

Ah, vain
My yearning for *enduring* bliss of days
Amidst the dull world's hopeless, hurrying race.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 340.

It is now known that the colouring principle of the Mytilus is so *enduring* that it is preserved when the shell itself is completely disintegrated.
Darwin, Geol. Observations, ii. 209.

Can I have any absolute certainty that what seem to me to be the feelings of an *enduring* "me" may not really be those of something utterly unknown?
Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 25.

enduring (en-dūr'ing), *prep.* [ME. *enduryng*; ppr. of *endure*, *v.*, used like *during*, *prep.*] During. [Old Eng., and local U. S.]

Ther to warde and kepe hir faders tresoure;
Enduryng hir life.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4629.

enduringly (en-dūr'ing-li), *adv.* Lastingly; for all time.

Already at the end of the first Punic war some eminent Romans were in their full manhood, whose names are *enduringly* associated with the events of the second.
Dr. Arnold, Hist. Rome, xlii.

enduringness (en-dūr'ing-nes), *n.* The quality of enduring; durability; permanence. *H. Spencer.*

endways (end'wāz), *adv.* [< *end* + *-ways* for *-wise.*] Same as *endwise.*

endwise (end'wīz), *adv.* [< *end* + *-wise.*] **1.** On end; erectly; in an upright position.

Pitiful huts and cabins made of poles set *endwise.*
Ray, Works of Creation.

2. With the end forward or upward: as, to present or hold a staff *endwise.*

endyma (en'di-mȧ), *n.* [NL. (Wilder), < Gr. *ἔνδυμα*, a garment, < *ἐνδύειν*, put on, get into: see *endue*[1], *indue*[1].] Same as *ependyma.*

All parts of the true cavities of the vertebrate brain are lined by a smooth epithelium called ependyma or *endyma*, the shorter name being preferable.
Wilder and Gage, Anat. Tech., p. 413.

endymal (en'di-mal), *a.* [< *endyma* + *-al.*] Same as *ependymal.*

Endymion (en-dim'i-ǫn), *n.* [NL., < L. *Endymion*, < Gr. 'Ενδυμίων, in myth. a son of Jupiter and Calyce, beloved by Selene.] **1.** In *entom.*, a genus of butterflies, named by Swainson in 1832. Its only species, *E. regalis*, is now placed in the genus *Evenus.*—**2.** A genus of crustaceans.

endysis (en'di-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδυσις*, a putting on (of clothing), an entering into, < *ἐνδύειν*, put on, get into: see *endyma.*] In *ornith.*, the acquisition of plumage by a bird; the act of putting on plumage: opposed to *ecdysis.*

ene[1]†, *adv.* An obsolete contraction of *even*[1].

ene[2]†, *n.* An obsolete contraction of *even*[2].

E. N. E. An abbreviation of *east-northeast.*

-ene. [< L. *-ēnus* (Gr. *-ηνος*), an adj. term. as in *serēnus*, serene, *terrēnus*, terrene, etc. Cf. *-anus* (E. *-an*), *-inus* (E. *-ine, -in*), *-ōnus* (E. *-one*), etc.] **1.** An adjective termination of Latin origin, as in *serene, terrene.*—**2.** In *chem.*, a termination indicating a hydrocarbon which belongs to the olefine series, having the general formula C_nH_{2n}: as, *ethylene* (C_2H_4), *propylene* (C_3H_6).

enecate† (en'ē-kāt), *v. t.* [< L. *enecatus* (also *enectus*), pp. of *enecare, enicare*, kill off, < *e*, out, + *necare*, kill.] To wear out; exhaust; kill off.

Some plagues partake of such a pernicious degree of malignity that, in the manner of a most presentaneous poison, they *enecate* in two or three hours, suddenly corrupting or extinguishing the vital spirits.
Harvey, The Plague.

en échelle (oṅ ā-shel'). [F.: *en*, in; *échelle*, ladder.] Arranged in horizontal bars, like those of a ladder, as trimmings of any kind upon a garment, or any other ladder-like formation.

enecia (ē-nē'shi-ȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἠνεκής*, bearing onward, far-stretching, continuous, earlier only in comp. *διηνεκής*, etc., continuous, < *διηνεγκεῖν*, irreg. 2d aor. associated with *διαφέρειν*, carry through or to the end, < *διά*, through, + *ἠνεγκεῖν* (√ **ἐνεκ*, **ἐνεγκ*), associated with *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A continued fever.

ened†, *n.* [ME., also *ende*, < AS. *ened*, a duck: see *drake*[1].] A duck.

enema (en'e-mȧ or e-nē'mȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνεμα*, an injection, clyster, < *ἐνιέναι*, inject, send in, < *ἐν*, in, + *ἰέναι*, send.] **1.** Pl. *enemata* (e-nem'a-tȧ). In *med.*, a quantity of fluid injected into the rectum; a clyster; an injection.

Many adhere to the old plan and still use *enemata* of food (and stimulants) not specially prepared, such as ordinary milk, beef-tea, and brandy. *Jour. Ment. Sci.*, XXX. 22.

2. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of scarabæoid beetles, founded by Hope in 1837. There are about 6 Mexican and North American species.

enemiable†, *a.* [ME. *enemyable, enmyable*, < OF. *enemiable, ennemiable, anemiable*, < ML. **inimicabilis* (in adv. *inimicabiliter*), unfriendly, hostile, < L. *in-* priv. + *amicabilis*, friendly, amicable: see *amicable*, and cf. *enemy*[1].] Hostile; inimical.

A bure he made agen the *enmyable* [var. *enemyable*] folc. *Wyclif*, Ecclus. xlvi. 7 (Oxf.).

enemity†, *n.* An obsolete form of *enmity.*

enemy[1] (en'ē-mi), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *enemie*; < ME. *enemy, enemye*, often syncopated *enmy* (cf. *enmity*), < OF. *enemi, anemi*, F. *ennemi* = Pr. *enemic* = Sp. *enemigo* = Pg. *inimigo* = It. *nemico*, < L. *inimicus*, an enemy, lit. an unfriend, < *in-* priv., = E. *un-*[1], + *amicus*, a friend: see *amiable, amicable, amity.* Cf. *inimical, inimicous.*] **I.** *n.*; pl. *enemies* (-miz). **1.** One who opposes, antagonizes, or seeks to inflict, or is willing to inflict, injury upon another, from dislike, hatred, conflict of interests, or public policy, as in war; one who is hostile or inimical.

With my wyf, I wene,
We schal yow wel acorde,
That watz your *enmy* kene.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2406.

I say unto you, Love your *enemies.* Mat. v. 44.

It [the rhinoceros] is *enemie* to the Elephant.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 503.

An *enemy* to truth and knowledge. *Locke.*

Specifically—**2.** An opposing military force. See *the enemy*, below.—**3.** A foreign state which is in a condition of open hostility to the state in relation to which the former is regarded, or a subject of such a state.—**4.** That which is inimical; anything that is hurtful or dangerous: as, strong drink is one of man's worst *enemies;* a bad conscience is an *enemy* to peace.

I am sure care's an *enemy* to life. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 3.

Alien enemy, a natural-born subject of a sovereign state which is actually at war with the state in relation to which such person is regarded.—**Public enemy, king's enemy, queen's enemy**, an enemy with whom the state is at open war, including pirates on the high seas.—**The enemy.** (*a*) *Milit.*, the opposing force: used as a collective noun, and construed with a verb or pronoun either in the singular or plural.

The enemy thinks of raising threescore thousand men for the next summer. *Addison*, State of the War.

We have met *the enemy*, and they are ours.
Com. O. H. Perry (in despatch announcing the battle [of Lake Erie, Sept. 10th, 1813).

(*b*) The adversary of mankind; the devil; Satan. (*c*) Time: as, how goes *the enemy?* (= what o'clock is it?); to kill *the enemy.* [Slang.]

"How goes *the enemy*, Snobb?" asked Sir Mulberry Hawk. "Four minutes gone."
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xix.

=**Syn.** *Antagonist, Opponent*, etc. See *adversary.*

II. *a.* 1†. Inimical; hostile; opposed.

They . . . every day grow more *enemy* to God.
Jer. Taylor.

2. In *international law*, belonging to a public enemy; belonging to a hostile power or to any of its subjects: as, *enemy* property.

Enemy ship does not make *enemy* goods.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 195.

enemy[1]†, *v. i.* [ME. *enemyen*, < OF. *enemier, ennemier*, < L. *inimicare*, make hostile, < *inimicus*, hostile, an enemy: see *enemy*[1], *n.*] To be hostile. *Wyclif.*

enemy[2] (en'ē-mi), *n.* A dialectal corruption of *anemone.*

Doon i' the woild' *enemies.*
Tennyson, Northern Farmer (O. S.).

enemy[3], *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) corruption of *emmet.*

enemy-chit (en'ē-mi-chit), *n.* The female of the stickleback. [Local, Eng.]

enemytet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *enmity.*

enepidermic (en-ep-i-dėr'mik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐν*, in, + NL. *epidermis* + *-ic.*] In *med.*, upon the surface of the skin: used of the treatment of diseases by applying remedies, as plasters, blisters, etc., to the skin.

enerd†, *v. i.* [ME. *enerden*, < *en-* + *erden*, < AS. *eardian*, dwell, < *eard*, country: see *eard.*] To dwell; live.

Ofte faght that freike & folke of the Cité,
With Enmys *enerdande* in ylis aboute.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 12857.

energetic (en-ėr-jet'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐνεργητικός*, active, < *ἐνεργεῖν*, be in action, operate, tr. effect, < *ἐνεργός*, at work, active: see *energy.*] Possessing, exerting, or manifesting energy; specifically, acting or operating with force and vigor; powerful in action or effect; forcible; vigorous: as, an *energetic* man or government; *energetic* measures, laws, or medicines.

If then we will conceive of God truly, and, as far as we can, adequately, we must look upon him not only as an eternal, but also as a being eternally *energetick.*
N. Grew, Cosmologia Sacra, i. 1.

Nitric acid of 40° is too *energetic* and costly.
W. H. Wahl, Galvanoplastic Manipulations, p. 34.

The most *energetic* element in contemporary socialism is political rather than economical.
Rae, Contemp. Socialism, p. 106.

=**Syn.** Strenuous, assiduous, potent.

energetical (en-ėr-jet'i-kal), *a.* [< *energetic* + *-al.*] Same as *energetic.* [Rare.]

He would do veneration to that person whose name he saw to be *energetical* and triumphant over devils.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 270.

energetically (en-ėr-jet'i-kal-i), *adv.* With force and vigor; with energy and effect.

energeticalness (en-ėr-jet'i-kal-nes), *n.* The quality of being energetic; activity; vigor. *Scott.*

energetics (en-ėr-jet'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *energetic*: see *-ics.*] The science of the general laws of energy.

A science whose subjects are material bodies and physical phenomena in general, and which it is proposed to call the science of *energetics.*
Rankine, Proc. of Phil. Soc. of Glasgow, May 2, 1855.

energic (e-nėr'jik), *a.* [Formerly *energick*; < F. *énergique* = Sp. *enérgico* = Pg. It. *energico* (cf. D. G. *energisch* = Dan. Sw. *energisk*), < Gr. *ἐνεργός*, at work, active: see *energy.*] **1.** Energetic; endowed with or manifesting energy. [Rare.]

Arise, as in that elder time,
Warm, *energick*, chaste, sublime!
Collins, The Passions.

To me hath Heaven with bounteous hand assigned
Energic Reason and a shaping mind.
Coleridge, On a Friend.

2. In *physics*, exhibiting energy or force; producing direct physical effect; acting; operating: as, heat is an *energic* agent.

energical (e-nėr'ji-kal), *a.* [< *energic* + *-al.*] Same as *energic.*

The learned and moderate of the reformed churches abhor the foppery of such conceits, and confess our polity to be productive of more *energical* and powerful preachers than any church in Europe.
Waterhouse, Apol. for Learning (1653), p. 85.

energico (e-ner'jē-kō), *a.* [It.: see *energic.*] In *music*, energetic: indicating a passage to be rendered with strong articulation and accentuation.

energize (en'ėr-jīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *energized*, ppr. *energizing.* [< *energy* + *-ize.*] **I.** *trans.* To endow with energy; impart active force or strength to; make vigorous.

First comes, of course, the creation of matter, its chaotic or nebulous condition, and the *energizing* of it by the brooding spirit. *Science*, III. 600.

II. *intrans.* To act with energy or force; operate with vigor; act in producing an effect.

Those nobler ecstasies of *energizing* love, of which flesh and blood, the animal part of us, can no more partake than it can inherit heaven. *Horsley*, Works, III. xxv.

Also spelled *energise.*

energizer (en'ėr-jī-zėr), *n.* One who or that which gives energy, or acts in producing an effect. Also spelled *energiser.*

Every energy is necessarily situate between two substantives: an *energizer*, which is active, and a subject, which is passive. *Harris*, Hermes, i. 9.

energumen (en-ėr-gū'men), *n.* [= F. *énergumène* = Sp. *energúmeno* = Pg. It. *energumeno*, < L. *energumenus*, < Gr. *ἐνεργούμενος*, ppr. pass. of *ἐνεργεῖν*, effect, execute, work on: see *energetic, energy.*] One possessed by an evil spirit; a demoniac. In the early church the energumens were officially recognized as a separate class, to be benefited spiritually and mentally by special prayer for them, frequent benediction, and daily imposition of the exorcist's hands.

There have been also some unhappy sectaries, viz.: Quakers and Seekers, and other such *Energumens* (pardon me, reader, that I have thought them so), which have given uggly disturbances to these good spirited men in their temple-work. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., i. 3.

The Catechumens, *Energumens*, and Penitents, says S. Dionysius, are allowed to hear the holy modulation of Psalms, and the Divine recitation of sacred Scripture, but the Church invites them not to behold the sacred works and mysteries that follow.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 208.

energy (en'ėr-ji), *n.*; pl. *energies* (-jiz). [= D. G. *energie* = Dan. Sw. *energi*, < F. *énergie* = Sp. *energía* = Pg. It. *energia*, < LL. *energia*, < Gr. *ἐνέργεια*, action, operation, actuality, < *ἐνεργής*, active, effective, later form of *ἐνεργός*, at work, active, etc., < *ἐν*, in, + *ἔργον* = E. *work.*] **1.** The actual exertion of power; power exerted; strength in action; vigorous operation.

The world was compact, and held together by its own bulk and *energy.* *Bacon*, Physical Fables, i., Expl.

There is no part of matter that does ever, by its sensible qualities, discover any power or *energy*, or give us ground to imagine that it could produce anything.
Hume, Human Understanding, i. § 7.

The last series of cognate terms are act, operation, *energy.* They are all mutually convertible, as all denoting the present exertion or exercise of a power, a faculty, or a habit. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaphysics, vii.

We must exercise our own minds with concentrated and continuous *energy.* *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 19.

My desire, like all strongest hopes,
By its own *energy* fulfill'd itself.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

2. Activity considered as a characteristic; habitual putting forth of power or strength, physical or mental, or readiness to exert it.

Something of indescribable barbaric magnificence, spiritualized into a grace of movement superior to the *energy* of the North and the extravagant fervor of the East.
Howells, Venetian Life, ii.

3. The exertion of or capacity for a particular kind of force; action or the power of acting in any manner; special ability or agency: used of the active faculties or modes of action regarded severally, and often in the plural: as, creative *energy;* the *energies* of mind and body.

The work of reform required all the *energies* of his powerful mind, backed by the royal authority.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 5.

4. In the *Aristotelian philos.*, actuality; realization; existence; the being no longer in germ or in posse, but in life or in esse: opposed to *power*, *potency*, or *potentiality*. Thus, *first energy* is the state of acquired habit; *second energy*, the exercise of a habit: one when he has learned to sing is a singer in *first energy;* when he is singing, he is a singer in *second energy*. See *act*.

5. A fact of acting or actually being.

All verbs that are strictly so called denote *energies*.
Harris, Hermes, i. 9.

6. In *rhet.*, the quality of awakening the imagination of the reader or hearer, and bringing the meaning of what is said home to him; liveliness.

Who did ever, in French authors, see
The comprehensive English *energy?*
Roscommon, On Translated Verse.

Waller was smooth; but Dryden taught to join
The varying verse, the full resounding line,
The long majestic march, and *energy* divine.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 269.

7. In *physics:* (*a*) Half the sum of the masses of the particles of a system each multiplied by the square of its velocity; half the vis viva. See *vis viva*. This sense, introduced by Dr. Thomas Young, is now obsolete. It gave rise to the following, which was introduced about 1850 by Sir William Thomson, and is now widely current. (*b*) Half the greatest value to which the sum of the masses of all the particles of a given system each multiplied by the square of its velocity, could attain except for friction, viscosity, and other forces dependent on the velocities of the particles; otherwise, the amount of work (see *work*) which a given system could perform were it not for resistance dependent on the velocities. The law of *energy* is precisely the principle that these two definitions are equivalent. This law applies solely to forces dependent alone on the relative positions of particles — that is, to attractions, repulsions, and their resultants. It is shown mathematically that, taking any two level or equipotential surfaces (see *equipotential*) which a particle might traverse in its motion, the difference of the squares of its velocities as it passed through them would be the same no matter from what point of space it started, nor what might be the direction and velocity of its initial motion. Thus, the square of the velocity at any instant could be deduced from that at any other by simply adding or subtracting a quantity dependent merely on the positions at these instants. In like manner, if a number of particles were moving about, subject to mutual attractions and repulsions, it is shown in dynamics that if to the sum of the masses, each multiplied by the square of its velocity, be added a certain quantity dependent only on the positions of the particles at that instant, this last sum would remain constant throughout the motion. Of these quantities, half the mass of a particle into the square of its velocity is termed its *actual energy*, or *energy of motion* — that is, its *kinetic activity;* while the quantity to be added to the sum of the actual energy in order to obtain a constant sum is termed the *potential energy* — that is, the latent or slumbering activity, or *energy of position;* the constant sum being termed the *total energy*. The corresponding general principle of physics is that the total energy of the physical universe is constant; this is the principle of the *persistence* or *conservation of energy*. (See below.) Examples of actual energy are the energy of sensible motion as in a moving cannon-ball, of sound-waves, of heat; of potential energy, the energy of position of a weight raised above the earth, of elasticity as in a bent bow, of electricity, chemical combination, etc. Potential or positional energy and actual or kinetic energy are in incessant interconversion; for positional energy implies force, or a tendency to motion, as much as kinetic energy implies motion or change of position. Thus, in the case of a swinging pendulum, the actual energy is null at the turning-points at the extremities of the swing, while the potential energy is at its minimum when the center of gravity is lowest; and the oscillation, but for resistances (as friction), would continue forever. Another equivalent version of the law of energy is as follows: Suppose a system of bodies were moving under the influence of those positional forces to which the law exclusively applies, and suppose that at any one instant all the particles were to strike squarely against elastic surfaces so as to have the directions of their motions reversed, but their velocities otherwise unaltered; then the whole series of motions would be performed backward, so that the particles would again pass through the same positions they had already passed through, and in the same intervals of time, but in the reverse order. Thus, a squarely rebounding cannon-ball in vacuo would move backward over the same trajectory, and with the same velocities, as in its forward motion, plunging into the mouth of the cannon again with exactly the velocity with which it had issued.

The heat which any ray, luminous or nonluminous, is competent to generate is the true measure of the *energy* of the ray. *Tyndall*, Radiation, § 9.

The quantity of *energy* can always be expressed as that of a body of a definite mass moving with a definite velocity.
Clerk Maxwell, Matter and Motion, art. xcvii.

If we multiply half the momentum of every particle of a body by its velocity, and add all the results together, we shall get what is called the kinetic *energy* of the body.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 29.

Correlation of energies or **of forces**, the transformability of one form of energy into another. Thus, for example, when mechanical energy disappears, as in friction when a railroad-train is stopped at a station, or in percussion when a cannon-ball is arrested by a target, some other form of energy, chiefly heat, is produced in its place; moreover, there is a definite numerical relation existing between the energy expended and the heat which is produced as its equivalent. (See *equivalent.*) A water-wheel is an arrangement for transforming the energy of water into some other form of mechanical energy, as for sawing wood or grinding corn; a steam-engine is used to transform the potential chemical energy of coal or wood and oxygen of the air into mechanical energy, as in a mill; and in a voltaic battery the potential energy of the zinc and acid is transformed into the energy of an electric current, and this in turn may be transformed into light and heat, or mechanical motion, or chemical separation (as in electroplating). It is found, however, that in every transformation, while no energy is absolutely lost, a considerable portion is lost as useful or available energy, being transformed into useless heat; further, it can be shown that the process which is continually going on is a change from a higher type of energy to a lower, as from heat at a high temperature to heat at a lower — that is, a *degradation* or *dissipation of energy*. If the change were to go on until all bodies were at the same temperature, then no work of any kind would be possible. The principal *stores of energy* on the earth, available for the purposes necessary to human life and comfort, are: (*a*) the energy of coal, wood, oil, and other combustibles; (*b*) of water in motion, or in an elevated position; (*c*) of air in motion, as the wind; (*d*) the muscular energy of animals. To these might be added the energy of direct solar radiation, the energy of the tides, and some others of less importance. The source of all these forms of energy, except that of the tides, is to be found in the radiant energy of the sun. — **Energy of recoil**, the capacity for work which a body has upon a recoil, as a gun when fired. — **Energy of rotation** or **translation**, the capacity of a body for doing work in virtue of its motion of rotation or translation. See *motion*. — **Extensive energy**, the number of different coöperating powers which enter into a mental state. The phrase is also applied to a kind of elasticity. — **Radiant energy**, that form of energy which is emitted by a hot body and which is propagated by undulations in the luminiferous ether at a rate of about 186,000 miles per second, as the energy sent out by a stove, by the electric arc-light, or by the sun. Every body sends out radiant energy, whatever its temperature, but as its temperature rises the amount increases, and to the sum of rays before emitted are added others of shorter and shorter wave-length. When the temperature of a solid body is raised to about 600° C. it begins to be luminous — that is, to radiate rays of red light — and as it grows hotter it emits rays corresponding to the successive colors of the spectrum. At 1500° C. it becomes white-hot — that is, radiates all the rays of the spectrum. That portion of radiant energy which is incapable of affecting the eye is generally spoken of as *radiant heat*, in distinction from *radiant light*. See *heat*, *light*, *spectrum*. — **The law of the conservation of energy** or **of force**, the law that, fundamentally speaking, there are no forces in nature to which the law of energy does not apply; the principle that the total energy of the universe is constant, no energy being created or destroyed in any of the processes of nature, every gain or loss in one form of energy corresponding precisely to a loss or gain in some other form or forms. (See *correlation of energies.*) This is the great fundamental principle of modern physics; it was perhaps first enunciated by K. F. Mohr in 1837, though several physicists were independently led to its discovery. Those uniformities of nature which present phenomena of irreversible actions — such as friction and other resistances, the conduction of heat and the phenomena of the second law of thermodynamics in general, chemical reactions, the growth and development of organic forms, etc. — cannot, according to this doctrine, result from the laws of force alone, but are to be accounted as statistical uniformities, due to vast numbers of fortuitously moving molecules. =**Syn. 2.** Activity, intensity, push, stir, zeal.

enervate (ē-nėr′vāt or en′ėr-vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enervated*, ppr. *enervating*. [< L. *enervatus*, pp. of *enervare*, deprive of nerves or sinews, weaken: see *enerve*.] **1.** To deprive of nerve, force, or strength; weaken; render feeble: as, idleness and voluptuous indulgences *enervate* the body.

For great empires, while they stand, do *enervate* and destroy the forces of the natives which they have subdued, resting upon their owne protecting forces.
Bacon, Vicissitude of Things.

Sheepish softness often *enervates* those who are bred like fondlings at home. *Locke*.

It is the tendency of a tropical climate to *enervate* a people, and thus fit them to become the subjects of a despotism. *Everett*, Orations, p. 11.

2. Figuratively, to deprive of force or applicability; render ineffective; refute.

Quoth he, it stands me much upon
T' *enervate* this objection.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. i. 706.

3. To cut the nerves of: as, to *enervate* a horse. =**Syn. 1.** To enfeeble, unnerve, debilitate, paralyze, unstring, relax.

enervate (ē-nėr′vāt or en′ėr-vāt), *a.* [< L. *enervatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Weakened; weak; enervated.

The soft *enervate* Lyre is drown'd
In the deep Organ's more majestick Sound.
Congreve, Hymn to Harmony.

Without these intervening storms of opposition to exercise his faculties, he would become *enervate*, negligent, and presumptuous. *Goldsmith*, National Concord.

enervation (en-ėr-vā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *énervation* = Sp. *enervacion* = Pg. *enervação* = It. *enervazione*, < LL. *enervatio(n-)*, < L. *enervare*, enerve: see *enerve*, *enervate*.] The act of enervating, or the state of being enervated; reduction or weakening of strength; effeminacy.

This colour of meliority and pre-eminence is a sign of *enervation* and weakness. *Bacon*, Colours of Good and Evil.

This day of shameful bodily *enervation*, when, from one end of life to the other, such multitudes never taste the sweet weariness that follows accustomed toil.
Hawthorne, Blithedale Romance, x.

enervative (ē-nėr′vā-tiv or en′ėr-vā-tiv), *a.* [< *enervate* + *-ive*.] Having power or a tendency to enervate; weakening. [Rare.]

enervet (ē-nėrv′), *v. t.* [= D. *enerveren* = G. *enerviren* = Dan. *enervere* = Sw. *enervera*, < F. *énerver* = Sp. Pg. *enervar* = It. *enervare*, < L. *enervare*, take out the nerves or sinews, < *enervis*, *enervus*, without nerves or sinews, < *e*, out, + *nervus*, nerve, sinew: see *nerve*. Cf. *enervate*.] To weaken; enervate.

Such object hath the power to soften and tame
Severest temper, smoothe the rugged'st brow,
Enerve . . . at will the manliest, resolutest breast.
Milton, P. R., ii. 165.

Age has *enerv'd* her charms so much,
That fearless all her eyes approach.
Dorset, Antiquated Coquet.

enervose (ē-nėr′vōs), *a.* [< L. *enervis*, *enervus*, without nerves or sinews (see *enerve*), + *-ose*.] In *bot.*, without nerves or veins: applied to leaves.

enervous (ē-nėr′vus), *a.* [< L. *enervis*, *enervus*, without nerves or sinews (see *enerve*), + *-ous*. Cf. *enervose*.] Without force; weak; powerless. [Rare.]

They thought their whole party safe ensconced behind the sheriffs of London and Middlesex, with their partisans of ignoramus; and that the law was *enervous* as to them.
State Trials, Stephen College, an. 1681.

enest†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *once*.

eneuch, eneugh (ē-nūch′), *a.*, *n.*, and *adv.* Scotch forms of *enough*.

He that has just *eneuch* may soundly sleep,
The o'ercome only fashes folk to keep. *Ramsay*.

enfame†, *n.* A Middle English form of *infamy*. *Testament of Love*.

en famille (oṅ fa-mēly′). [F.: *en*, in; *famille*, family.] With one's family; domestically; at home.

Deluded mortals whom the great
Choose for companions tête-à-tête,
Who at their dinners *en famille*
Get leave to sit where'er you will. *Swift*.

enfamine†, *v.* [ME. *enfamynen*, *enfaminien*; < *en-*[1] + *famine*.] **I.** *trans.* To make hungry; famish.

II. *intrans.* To become hungry; famish.

His folke forpyned
Of werynesse, and also *enfamyned*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2429.

enfamish† (en-fam′ish), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *famish*.] To famish.

enfarce†, *v. t.* [Also *infarce;* < OF. *enfarcir*, < L. *infarcire*, *infercire*, stuff into, stuff, < *in*, in, + *farcire*, stuff: see *en-*[1] and *farce*, *v.*] To fill; stuff.

Not with bellies, but with souls, replenished and *enfarced* with celestial meat. *Becon*, Potation for Lent, I. 91.

enfaunce†, *n.* A Middle English form of *infancy*.

enfaunt†, *n.* A Middle English form of *infant*. See *faunt*.

enfavor†, **enfavour**†, *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *favor*, *favour*.] To favor.

If any shall *enfavour* me so far as to convince me of any error therein, I shall in the second edition . . . return him both my thanks and amendment.
Fuller, Pisgah Sight, I.

enfeart, *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *fear*[1].] To alarm; put in fear.

But now a woman's look his hart *enfeares*.
T. Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, v. 38.

enfect†, *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *infect*.

enfeeble (en-fē′bl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enfeebled*, ppr. *enfeebling*. [Formerly also *infeeble;* < ME. *enfeblen*, < OF. *enfeblir*, *enfebleir*, *enfieblir*, *enfoiblir* (= Pr. *enfeblir*) (cf. OF. Pr. *afeblir*), enfeeble, < *en-* + *feble*, feeble: see *en-*[1] and *feeble*.] To make feeble; deprive of strength; reduce the strength or force of; weaken; debilitate; enervate: as, intemperance *enfeebles* the body; long wars *enfeeble* a state.

We by synne *enfeblen* our feith.
Wyclif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), I. 94.

So much hath hell debased, and pain
Enfeebled me, to what I was in heaven.
Milton, P. L., ix. 488.

Some . . . *enfeeble* their understandings by sordid and brutish business. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living.
=**Syn.** See list under *enervate*.

enfeeblement (en-fē′bl-ment), *n.* [< *enfeeble* + *-ment*.] The act of enfeebling, or the state of being enfeebled; enervation; weakness.

enfeebler (en-fē′blėr), *n.* One who or that which enfeebles or weakens.

Bane of every manly art,
Sweet *enfeebler* of the heart!
O, too pleasing is thy strain,
Hence, to southern climes again.
Philips, To Signora Cuzzino.

enfeeblish† (en-fē′blish), *v. t.* [< ME. *enfeblishen*, < OF. *enfebliss-*, stem of certain parts of *enfeblir*, enfeeble: see *enfeeble* and *-ish*2.] To enfeeble.

Who of his neigbore eny thing of thes askith to borwe, and it were *enfeblished* [var. *feblid*] or deed, the lord not present, he shal be compelled to geeld.
Wyclif, Ex. xxii. 14 (Oxf.).

enfeff†, *v. t.* See *enfeoff*.

enfeffement†, *n.* See *enfeoffment*.

enfellowship†, *v. t.* [ME. *enfelaushippe* (Halliwell); < *en-*1 + *fellowship*.] To accompany.

enfelon† (en-fel′on), *v. t.* [< *en-*1 + *felon*.] To render fierce, cruel, or frantic.

With that, like one *enfelon'd* or distraught,
She forth did rome whether her rage her bore.
Spenser, F. Q., V. viii. 48.

enfeoff (en-fef′), *v. t.* [Formerly also *infeoff*; the spelling, as also in the simple *feoff*, q. v., is artificial, after the ML. (Law L.) form *infeoffare, infeofare, feoffare*; prop. spelled *enfeff*, < ME. *enfeffen*, < OF. *enfeffer, enfeofer* (ML. reflex *infeoffare, infeofare*), < *en-* (L. *in-*) + *feffer*, invest with a fief: see *feoff, v.*] **1.** In *law*, to give a feud to; hence, to invest with a fee; give any corporeal hereditament to in fee simple or fee tail.

Alsoe, that as often as it shall happen that seaven of the said ffeoffees dye, those seaven who shall be then liveing shall *enffeoffe* of the premisses certain other honest men. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 256.

The dispossessed Franks of Armenia and Palestine . . . he *enfeoffed* with estates of land in Cyprus.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 165.

2†. Figuratively, to surrender or give up.

The skipping king . . .
Grew a companion to the common streets,
Enfeoff'd himself to popularity.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

enfeoffment (en-fef′ment), *n.* [< ME. *enfeffement*, < OF. *enfeffement*, < *enfeffer*, enfeoff: see *enfeoff* and *-ment*.] In *law*: (*a*) The act of giving the fee simple of an estate. (*b*) The instrument or deed by which one is invested with the fee of an estate. (*c*) The estate thus obtained.

For thee y ordeyned paradijs;
Ful riche was thin *enfeffement*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 163.

enferm†, *v. t.* A Middle English variant of *affirm*.

enfertile†, *v. t.* [< *en-*1 + *fertile*.] To fertilize.

The rivers Dee . . . and Done make way for themselves and *enfertile* the fields.
Holland, tr. of Camden's Britain, ii. 46.

enfetter (en-fet′ėr), *v. t.* [< *en-*1 + *fetter*.] To fetter; bind in fetters.

His soul is so *enfetter'd* to her love,
That she may make, unmake, do what she list.
Shak., Othello, ii. 3.

enfever (en-fē′vėr), *v. t.* [< *en-*1 + *fever*, after F. *enfiévrer*.] To excite fever in. [Rare.]

In vain the purer stream
Courts him, as gently the green bank it laves,
To blend the *enfevering* draught with its pellucid waves.
Anna Seward, Sonnets.

enfierce† (en-fērs′), *v. t.* [< *en-*1 + *fierce*.] To make fierce.

But more *enfierced* through his currish play,
Him sternly grypt, and, hailing to and fro,
To overthrow him strongly did assay.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iv. 8.

enfilade (en-fi-lād′), *n.* [< F. *enfilade*, a suite of rooms, a string (as of phrases, etc.), a raking fire, lit. a thread, < *enfiler*, thread, string, rake (a trench), rake (a vessel): see *enfile*.] *Milit.*, a line or straight passage; specifically, the situation of a place, or of a body of men, which may be raked with shot through its whole length.

enfilade (en-fi-lād′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enfiladed*, ppr. *enfilading*. [< *enfilade*, *n.*] *Milit.*, to pierce, scour, or rake with shot through the whole length, as a work or line of troops; be in a position to attack (a military work or a line of troops) in this manner.

The Spaniards, carrying the tower, whose guns completely *enfiladed* it, obtained possession of this important pass into the beleaguered city. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 7.

While this was going on, Sherman was confronting a rebel battery which *enfiladed* the road on which he was marching. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 505.

A strong and well-constructed earth-work, which was so placed as to *enfilade* the narrow and difficult channel for a mile below. *J. R. Soley*, Blockade and Cruisers, p. 216.

Enfilading battery. See *battery*.

enfile† (en-fil′), *v. t.* [< OF. *enfiler*, F. *enfiler*, thread, string, rake (a trench), rake (a vessel), = Sp. *enfilar* = Pg. *enfiar* = It. *infilare*, < ML. *infilare*, put on a thread, thread, string, < L. *in*, on, + *filum*, a thread: see *file*3, *n.* and *v.*] To put on a thread; thread; string.

Thei taughten hym a lace to braied
And weue a purs, and to *enfile*
A perle. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., vii.

The common people of India make holes through them, and so wear them *enfiled* as carkans and collars about their neckes. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxxvii. 6.

enfiled (en-fīld′), *p. a.* [Pp. of *enfile*, *v.*] In *her.*, transfixing and carrying any object, as the head of a man or beast: said of a sword the blade of which transfixes the object.

enfire† (en-fīr′), *v. t.* [< *en-*1 + *fire*.] To inflame; set on fire; kindle.

It glads him now to note how th' Orb of Flame
Which girts this Globe doth not *enfire* the Frame.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

enflame†, *v.* An obsolete variant of *inflame*.

enflesh (en-flesh′), *v. t.* [< *en-*1 + *flesh*.] **1**†. To incorporate as with the flesh; embody; incarnate.

Vices which are habituated, inbred, and *enfleshed* in him. *Florio*, tr. of Montaigne's Essays, p. 173.

2. To clothe with flesh. [Rare.]

What though the skeletons have been articulated and *enfleshed*? *G. D. Boardman*, Creative Week, p. 57.

enfleurage (F. pron. oṅ-flê-räzh′), *n.* [F., < *en-*, < L. *in-*, + *fleur*, < L. *flos* (*flōr-*), flower; cf. *inflorescence*.] The process of extracting delicate perfumes from flowers by the agency of inodorous fats.

enflower† (en-flou′ėr), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *enflore*; < *en-*1 + *flower*.] To cover or bedeck with flowers.

These odorous and *enflowered* fields
Are none of thine; no, here's Elysium.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, v. 1.

enfold (en-fōld′), *v. t.* See *infold*.

enfoliate† (en-fō′li-āt), *v. t.* See *infoliate*.

enforce (en-fōrs′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *enforced*, ppr. *enforcing*. [Formerly also *inforce*; < ME. *enforcen, enforsen*, < OF. *enforcer, enforcier* (F. *enforcir*), < ML. *infortiare*, strengthen, < *in-* + *fortiare*, strengthen, < *fortia* (OF. *force*), strength, force: see *force*1, and cf. *afforce, deforce, efforce*. Cf. *effort*.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To increase the force or strength of; make strong; strengthen; fortify.

Hur seemely cities too sorowen hem all,
Enforced were the entres with egre men fele,
That hee ne might in that marche no maner wende.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 908.

And what there is of vengeance in a lion
Chaf'd among dogs or robb'd of his dear young,
The same, *enforc'd* more terrible, more mighty,
Expect from me. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, v. 3.

2. To urge or impress with force or energy; make forcible, clear, or intelligible: as, to *enforce* remarks or arguments.

This fable contains and *enforces* many just and serious considerations. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

3. To gain or extort by force or compulsion; compel: as, to *enforce* obedience.

Sometimes with lunatic bans, sometimes with prayers,
Enforce their charity. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 3.

My business, urging on a present haste,
Enforceth short reply. *Ford*, Lady's Trial, i. 1.

4. To put or keep in force; compel obedience to; cause to be executed or performed: as, to *enforce* laws or rules.

Law confines itself necessarily to such duties as can be *enforced* by penalties.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 31.

5†. To discharge with force; hurl; throw.

As swift as stones
Enforced from the old Assyrian slings.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 7.

6. To impel; constrain; force. [Archaic.]

For competence of life I will allow you,
That lack of means *enforce* you not to evil.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 5.

Through fortune's spight, that false did prove,
I am *inforc'd* from thee to part.
The Merchant's Daughter (Child's Ballads, IV. 329).

Thou shalt live,
If any soul for thee sweet life will give,
Enforced by none.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 318.

7†. To press or urge, as with a charge.

If he evade us there,
Enforce him with his envy to the people.
Shak., Cor., iii. 3.

Now, when I come to *inforce*, as I will do,
Your cares, your watchings, and your many prayers,
Your more than many gifts. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, i. 1.

8†. To prove; evince.

Which laws in such case we must obey, unless there be reason shewed, which may necessarily *enforce* that the law of reason, or of God, doth enjoin the contrary.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

9†. To force; violate; ravish. *Chaucer.*—**10**†. Reflexively, to strain one's self; put forth one's greatest exertion. *Chaucer.*

Also the Cristene men *enforcen hem*, in alle maneres that thei mowen, for to fighte, and for to desceyven that on that other. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 137.

=**Syn. 3**. *Extort*, etc. See *exact*, *v. t.*

II.† *intrans.* **1**. To grow strong; become fierce or active; increase.

Whan Hervy saugh hym so delyuered, he hente the horse and lepte vp lightly, and ran in to the presse that dide sore encrese and *enforse*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 330.

2. To strive; exert one's self. *Chaucer.*—**3**. To make headway.

Whanne the schip was rauyschid and myghte not *enforce* aghens the wynd, whanne the schip was gheuun to the blowingis of the wynd, we weren borun with cours into an yle that is clepid Canda. *Wyclif*, Acts xxvii. 15, 16.

enforce† (en-fōrs′), *n.* [< *enforce*, *v.* Prop. *force*.] Force; strength; power.

These shifts refuted, answer thy appellant,
Though by his blindness maim'd for high attempts,
Who now defies thee thrice to single fight,
As a petty enterprise of small *enforce*.
Milton, S. A., l. 1223.

enforceable, enforcible (en-fōr′sa-bl, -si-bl), *a.* Capable of being enforced.

Grounded upon plain testimonies of Scripture, and *enforcible* by good reason. *Barrow*, Works, I. 71.

The public at large would have no *enforceable* right.
F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 14.

enforcedly (en-fōr′sed-li), *adv.* By violence or compulsion; not by choice. [Rare.]

If thou didst put this sour-cold habit on
To castigate thy pride, 'twere well: but thou
Dost it *enforcedly*; thou 'dst courtier be again.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3.

enforcement (en-fōrs′ment), *n.* [< OF. *enforcement*, < *enforcer*, enforce: see *enforce*.] **1**. The exercise of force; compulsory or constraining action; compulsion; coercion. [Archaic.]

Such a newe herte and lusty corage vnto the lawe warde canste thou neuer come by of thyne owne strength and *enforcement*, but by the operacion and workinge of the spirite. *J. Udall*, Prol. to Romans.

At my *enforcement* shall the king unite
Their nuptial hands. *Glover*, Athenaid, xx.

O Goddess! hear these tuneless numbers, wrung
By sweet *enforcement* and remembrance dear.
Keats, Ode to Psyche.

2. That which enforces, urges, or compels; constraining or impelling power; efficient motive; impulse; exigence. [Archaic.]

Let gentleness my strong *enforcement* be.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7.

The Law enjoyns a Penalty as an *enforcement* to Obedience. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 50.

Rewards and punishments of another life, which the Almighty has established as the *enforcements* of his law.
Locke.

His assumption of our flesh to his divinity was an *enforcement* beyond all the methods of wisdom that were ever made use of in the world. *Hammond*, Fundamentals.

3. The act of enforcing; the act of giving force or effect to, or of putting in force; a forcing upon the understanding or the will: as, the *enforcement* of an argument by illustrations; *enforcement* of the laws by stringent measures.—**Enforcement act**, an act for enforcing the collection of the revenues of the United States, passed in 1833 after the nullification of the tariff act of 1832 by South Carolina.

enforcer (en-fōr′sėr), *n.* One who or that which compels, constrains, or urges; one who effects by violence; one who carries into effect.

Julio. With my soveraignes leave
I'll wed thee to this man, will he, nill he.
Phil. Pardon me, sir, I'll be no love *enforcer*:
I use no power of mine unto those ends.
Fletcher (and Rowley), Maid in the Mill, v. 2.

That is even now an ineffective speaking to which grimace and gesture ("action," as Demosthenes called them) are not added as *enforcers*. *Whitney*, Encyc. Brit., XVII. 767.

enforcible, *a.* See *enforceable*.

enforcive† (en-fōr′siv), *a.* [< *enforce* + *-ive*.] Serving or tending to enforce or constrain; compulsory.

Cæs. But might we not win Cato to our friendship
By honouring speeches, nor persuasive gifts?
Me. Not possible.
Cæs. Nor by *enforcive* usage?
Chapman, Cæsar and Pompey, i. 1.

enforcively† (en-fōr′siv-li), *adv.* By enforcement; compulsorily. *Marston*.

enforest (en-for′est), *v. t.* [Formerly also *enforrest*; < OF. *enforester*, < ML. *inforestare*, convert into forest, < *in*, in, + *foresta*, forest: see *en-*1 and *forest*.] To turn into or lay under forest; afforest.

Henry the VIIIth *enforrested* the grounds thereabouts, . . . though they never attained the full reputation of a forrest in common discourse.
Fuller, Worthies, Middlesex.

enform† (en-fôrm′), *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *inform*[1].

enforsooth†, *v. t.* [ME. *enforsothen*; < *en-*[1] + *forsooth*.] To make true; rectify; reform.

Y *enforsothe* me othir whilis,
And thinke y wolde lyue a trewe lijf.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 183.

enfort† (en-fôrt′), *v. t.* [< OF. *enfortir* = Pr. *enfortir* = It. *infortire*, strengthen, < L. *in*, in, + *fortis*, strong: see *fort*, and cf. *enforce*.] To strengthen; fortify.

As Salem braveth with her hilly bullwarks,
Roundly *enforted*, soe the greate Jehova
Closeth his servantes, as a hilly bullwark
Ever abiding.
Sir P. Sidney, Ps. cxxv.

enfortune† (en-fôr′tūn), *v. t.* [ME. *enfortunen*, < OF. *enfortuner*, < *en-* + *fortune*, fortune: see *en-*[1] and *fortune*.] To endow with a fortune.

He that wroght it *enfortuned* it so
That every wight that had it shulde have wo.
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 259.

enfoulderedt, *p. a.* [Pp. of **enfoulder*, < OF. *en-* + *foulдre*, F. *foudre*, < L. *fulgur*, lightening, flashing, < *fulgere*, flash: see *fulgent*.] Mingled with lightning.

Hart cannot thinke what outrage and what cries,
With fowle *enfouldred* smoake and flashing fire,
The hell-bred beast threw forth unto the skies.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 40.

enframe (en-frām′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enframed*, ppr. *enframing*. [< *en-*[1] + *frame*.] To inclose in or as in a frame. [Rare.]

All the powers of the house of Godwin
Are not *enframed* in thee. *Tennyson*, Harold, i. 1.

Out of keeping with the style of the relief upon the gates which it [the frieze] *enframes*.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 115.

enfranchise (en-fran′chiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enfranchised*, ppr. *enfranchising*. [Formerly also *infranchise*; < OF. *enfranchis-*, stem of certain parts of *enfranchir*, *enfraunchir*, *enfranchier*, set free, enfranchise, < *en-* + *franchir*, set free: see *franchise*.] **1.** To set free; liberate, as from slavery; hence, to free or release from custody, bad habits, or any restraint.

If a man have the fortitude and resolution to *enfranchise* himself [from drinking] at once, that is the best.
Bacon, Nature in Men (ed. 1887).

This is that which hath *enfranchis'd*, enlarg'd and lifted up our apprehensions degrees above themselves.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 50.

Our great preserver!
You have *enfranchis'd* us from wretched bondage.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, v. 3.

Prisoners became slaves, and continued so in their generations, unless *enfranchised* by their masters.
Sir W. Temple.

The *enfranchised* spirit soars at last!
Mem. of R. H. Barham, in Ingoldsby Legends, I. 28.

2. To make free of a state, city, or corporation; admit to the privileges of a freeman or citizen; admit to citizenship.

The English colonies, and some septs of the Irishry, *enfranchised* by special charters, were admitted to the benefit of the laws. *Sir J. Davies*, State of Ireland.

Specifically — **3.** To confer the electoral franchise upon; admit to the right of voting or taking part in public elections: as, to *enfranchise* a class of people; to *enfranchise* (in Great Britain) a borough or a university.

From the year 1246 a mayor took the place of the aldermen, . . . but the postman-mote and the merchant guild retained their names and functions, the latter as a means by which the freemen of the borough were *enfranchised*.
Stubbs, Const. Hist. (2d ed.), § 810.

4. To endenizen; naturalize.

These words have been *enfranchised* amongst us. *Watts*.

=**Syn. 1.** *Manumit*, *Liberate*, etc. See *emancipate*.

enfranchisement (en-fran′chiz-ment), *n.* [< *enfranchise* + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of setting free; release from slavery or from custody; enlargement.

As low as to thy foot does Cassius fall,
To beg *enfranchisement* for Publius Cimber.
Shak., J. C., iii. 1.

2. The admission of a person or persons to the freedom of a state or corporation; investiture with the privileges of free citizens; the incorporating of a person into any society or body politic; now, specifically, bestowment of the electoral franchise or the right of voting.

How came the law to retreat after apparently advancing farther than the Middle Roman Law in the proprietary *enfranchisement* of women?
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 325.

Enfranchisement of copyhold lands, a legal conveyance in fee simple of copyhold tenements by the lord of a manor to the tenants, so as to convert such tenements into freeholds.

enfranchiser (en-fran′chi-zėr), *n.* One who enfranchises.

enfrayt, *n.* [A Middle English variant of *affray*.] An affray.

Let no man wyt that we war,
For ferdnes of a fowle *enfray*.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 179.

enfree† (en-frē′), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *free*.] To set free; release from captivity.

To render him,
For the *enfreed* Antenor, the fair Cressid.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 1.

enfreedom† (en-frē′dum), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *freedom*.] To give freedom to; set free.

By my sweet soul, I mean, setting thee at liberty, *enfreedoming* thy person. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iii. 1.

enfreeze† (en-frēz′), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *freeze*.] To freeze; turn into ice; congeal.

Thou hast *enfrosen* her disdainefull brest.
Spenser, In Honour of Love, l. 146.

enfrenzy (en-fren′zi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enfrenzied*, ppr. *enfrenzying*. [< *en-*[1] + *frenzy*.] To excite to frenzy; madden. [Rare.]

With an *enfrenzied* grasp he tore the jasey from his head. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 363.

en froid (oṅ frwo). [F.: *en*, < L. *in*, in; *froid*, < L. *frigidus*, cold.] In a cold state: said of anything which is more commonly put on or finished by the agency of heat.

Specimens (of majolica) on which gold is applied *en froid*. *South Kensington Handbook*, Spanish Arts.

enfroward† (en-frō′wȧrd), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *froward*.] To make froward or perverse.

The multitude of crooked and side respects, which are the only clouds that eclipse the truth from shining more lightly on the face of the world, and the only pricks which so *enfroward* men's affections as not to consider and follow what were for the best, do cause that this chief unity findeth small acceptation.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

enfume† (en-fūm′), *v. t.* [< F. *enfumer* = Pr. *enfumar*, smoke, blind with smoke, < *en-* + *fumer*, smoke: see *fume*.] **1.** To dry or cure by smoking; smoke.—**2.** To blind or obscure with smoke.

Perturbations . . . gainst their Guides doe fight,
And so *enfume* them that they cannot see.
Davies, Microcosmos, p. 38.

eng (eng), *n.* [Native name.] A large deciduous tree, *Dipterocarpus tuberculatus*, of Chittagong in Bengal, and of Burma. The wood is reddish and hard, and is largely used for house-posts, canoes, etc. It yields a clear yellow resin.

Eng. A common abbreviation of *England* and of *English*.

engage (en-gāj′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *engaged*, ppr. *engaging*. [Formerly also *ingage*; = D. *engageren* = G. *engagiren* = Dan. *engagere* = Sw. *engagera*, < OF. *engager*, F. *engager* = Pr. *engatgar*, *enguatgar*, *engatjar* = It. *ingaggiare*, < ML. *invadiare*, pledge, engage, < *in*, in, + *vadiare* (> F. *gager*, etc.), pledge, gage: see *en-*[1] and *gage*[1].]
I. *trans.* **1.** To pledge; bind as by pledge, promise, contract, or oath; put under an obligation to do or forbear doing something; specifically, to make liable, as for a debt to a creditor; bind as surety or in betrothal: with a reflexive pronoun or (rarely) a noun or personal pronoun as object: as, nations *engage* themselves to each other by treaty.

Who is this that *engaged* his heart to approach unto me?
Jer. xxx. 21.

I have *engag'd* myself to a dear friend.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2.

To the Pope hee *ingag'd* himself to hazzard life and estate for the Roman Religion. *Milton*, Elkonoklastes, xx.

Besides disposing of all patronage, civil, military, legal, and ecclesiastical, for this end, he [Lord Townshend] *engaged* himself to new pensions said to amount to 25,000*l.* a year. *Gladstone*, Nineteenth Century, XXII. 461.

The league between virtue and nature *engages* all things to assume a hostile front to vice. *Emerson*, Compensation.

2. To pawn; stake; pledge.

He is a noble gentleman; I dare
Engage my credit, loyal to the state.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, i. 2.

For an armour he would haue *engaged* vs a bagge of pearle, but we refused.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 83.

And most perfidiously condemn
Those that *engag'd* their lives for them.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. ii. 338.

He that commends another *engages* so much of his own reputation as he gives to that person commended.
Steele, Spectator, No. 188.

3. To secure for aid, employment, use, or the like; put under requisition by agreement or bargain; obtain a promise of: as, to *engage* one's friends in support of a cause; to *engage* workmen; to *engage* a carriage, or a supply of provisions.

I called at Melawé to complain of our treatment at Shekh Abadé, and see if I could *engage* him, as he had nothing else to employ him, to pay a visit to my friends at that inhospitable place. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 92.

He *engaged* seven [reindeer], which arrived the next evening, in the charge of a tall, handsome Finn, who was to be our conductor. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 109.

4. To gain; win and attach; draw; attract and fix: as, to *engage* the attention.

Your bounty has *engag'd* my truth.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iii. 2.

The Servant . . . joyfully acquaints his Master how gratefully you receiv'd the present: and this still *engages* him more; and he will complement you with great respect whenever he meets you. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 55.

This humanity and good-nature *engages* everybody to him. *Addison*, Sir Roger at Home.

While the nations of Europe aspire after change, our constitution *engages* the fond admiration of the people by which it has been established.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I., Int.

5. To occupy; employ the attention or efforts of: as, to *engage* one in conversation; to be *engaged* in war; to *engage* one's self in party disputes.

I left my people behind with my firelock, and went alone to see if I could *engage* them in a conversation.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 157.

Thus shall mankind his guardian care *engage*.
Pope, Messiah, l. 55.

Sir Peter. So, child, has Mr. Surface returned with you?
Maria. No, sir, he was *engaged*.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

It is considered extremely sinful to interrupt a man when *engaged* in his devotions.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 92.

6. To enter into contest with; bring into conflict; encounter in battle: as, the army *engaged* the enemy at ten o'clock.

He *engages* the bravest warrior of all the Greeks, Achilles; and falls by his hand, in single combat.
Bacon, Moral Fables, i.

The great commanders of antiquity never *engaged* the enemy without previously preparing the minds of their followers by animating harangues.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 368.

Grey was forced to leave Herbert, and hurry back to bring up the reserves; returning, he attacked Arundel with artillery, and completely *ingaged* him.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

7. To interlock and become entangled; entangle; involve.

There be monks in Russia, for penance, that will sit a whole night in a vessel of water, till they be *engaged* with hard ice. *Bacon*, Custom and Education (ed. 1887).

O limed soul, that struggling to be free,
Art more *engag'd*! *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 3.

Once, however, *engaged* among the first ravines and hill spurs thrown out by the great mountain chain, I turned my horse's head and rode swiftly in the direction of Merv.
O'Donovan, Merv, xv.

8. In *mech.*, to mesh with and interact upon; enter and act or be acted upon; interlock with, as the teeth of geared wheels with each other, or the rack and pinion in a rack-and-pinion movement. =**Syn. 1.** To commit, promise.—**5.** To engross, busy.—**6.** To attack, join battle with.
II. *intrans.* **1.** To pledge one's word; promise; assume an obligation; become bound; undertake: as, a friend has *engaged* to supply the necessary funds.

Many brave lords and knights likewise
To free them did *engage*.
The Seven Champions of Christendom (Child's Ballads, [I. 89).

How proper the remedy for the malady, I *engage* not.
Fuller.

I dare *engage*, these creatures have their titles and distinctions of honour. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 3.

How commonly . . . rulers have *engaged*, on succeeding to power, not to change the established order!
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 468.

2. To occupy one's self; be busied; take part: as, to *engage* in conversation; he is zealously *engaged* in the cause.

'Tis not indeed my talent to *engage*
In lofty trifles. *Dryden*, tr. of Persius's Satires.

The present argument is the most abstracted that ever I *engaged* in. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, ix.

All her slumbering energies *engage* with real delight in what lies before them. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 318.

3. To have an encounter; begin to fight; enter into conflict.

Upon advertisement of the Scots army, the Earl of Holland was sent with a body to meet and *engage* with it.
Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

It is a part of the military art to reconnoitre and feel your way before you *engage* too deeply.
Washington, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 454.

4. In *fencing*, to cross weapons with an adversary, pressing against his with sufficient force to prevent any manœuver from taking one unawares. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.—**5.** In *mach.*, to mesh and interact.

Fixed on a horizontal shaft above the vessel [a sort of water-clock] was a small toothed wheel, with which the toothed rack *engaged*, and which was, therefore, caused to turn by the rise of the float.
American Anthropologist, I. 47.

Engaging and disengaging machinery, machinery in which one part is alternately united to and separated from another, as occasion may require.

engaged (en-gājd′), *p. a.* [Pp. of *engage*, *v.*] **1.** Affianced; betrothed: as, an *engaged* pair. —**2.** Busy or occupied with matters which cannot be interrupted; not at leisure: as, when I call I always find him *engaged*.—**3.** In *arch.*, partly built or sunk into, or having the appearance of being partly built or sunk into, something else: as, *engaged* columns.

All these sculptures have been attached as decorations to a marble background; the figures are not, therefore, sculptured in the round, but, if we may borrow a term used by architects, are *engaged* figures.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 78.

Engaged column. See *column*.—**Engaged wheels**, in *mech.*, wheels that are in gear with each other. The driver is the engaging wheel, and the follower is the wheel engaged.

engagedly (en-gā′jed-li), *adv.* In an engaged manner; with entangling attachment, as a partizan.

Far better it were for publick good there were more . . . progressive pioneers in the mines of knowledge, than controverters of what is found; it would lessen the number of conciliatours; which cannot themselves now write, but as *engagedly* biassed to one side or other.
Whitlock, Manners of Eng. People, p. 233.

engagedness (en-gā′jed-nes), *n.* The state of being engaged, or seriously and earnestly occupied; zeal; animation.

engagement (en-gāj′ment), *n.* [Formerly also *ingagement*; = D. G. Dan. Sw. *engagement*, < F. *engagement* = It. *ingaggiamento*, < ML. *invadiamentum*, engagement, < *invadiare* (> F. *engager*, etc.), engage: see *engage* and *-ment*.] **1.** The act of engaging, binding, or pledging, or the state of being engaged, bound, or pledged.

These are they who have bound the land with the sinne of Sacrilege, from which mortal *ingagement* wee shall never be free till wee have totally remov'd with one labour as one individuall thing Prelaty and Sacrilege.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

2. That to which one is engaged or pledged; an agreement; an appointment; a contract; an undertaking: as, he failed to fulfil his *engagement*.

If the superior officers prevailed, they would be able to make good their *engagement*; if not, they must apply themselves to him [the king] for their own security.
Ludlow, Memoirs, I. 186.

We damsels shall soon be obliged to carry a book to enrol our *engagements* . . . if this system of reversionary dancing be any longer encouraged.
Disraeli, Young Duke, ii. 3.

Specifically—**3.** The state of having entered into a contract of marriage; betrothal: as, their *engagement* has been announced.—**4.** That which engages or binds; obligation.

He was kindly used, and dismissed in peace, professing much *engagement* for the great courtesy he found there.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 232.

This is the greatest *engagement* not to forfeit an opportunity. *Hammond*, Fundamentals.

Religion, which is the chief *engagement* of our league.
Milton.

5†. Strong attachment or adherence; partiality; bias; partizanship.

The opportunity of so fit a messenger, and my deep *engagement* of affection to thee, makes me write at this time.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 437.

This may be obvious to any who impartially, and without *engagement*, is at pains to examine. *Swift*.

6. Occupation; employment of the attention; affair of business.

Play, either by our too long or too constant *engagement* in it, becomes like an employment or profession. *Rogers*.

7. In *mach.*, the act or state of meshing together and acting upon each other: as, the *engagement* of geared wheels.—**8.** A combat between armies or fleets; a fight; a conflict; a battle.

The showr of Arrows and Darts overpass't, both Battels attack'd each other with a close and terrible *ingagement*.
Milton, Hist. Eng., v.

All full of expectation of the fleete's *engagement*, but it is not yet. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 418.

Our army, led by valiant Torrismond,
Is now in hot *engagement* with the Moors. *Dryden*.

To recite at this time the circumstances of the *Ingagement* at Brandywine, which have been bandied about in all the Newspapers, would be totally unnecessary.
Washington, to Col. Sam'l Washington, N. A. Rev., [CXLIII. 480.

9. In *fencing*, the joining of weapons with an adversary: as, an *engagement* in carte, tierce, etc. *Rolando* (ed. Forsyth).—**The Engagement**, in *British hist.*, the name given to a treaty entered into in 1647 between Charles I., then in the hands of the Parliamentary army, and commissioners on behalf of the moderate Presbyterians in Scotland, whereby the latter, for certain concessions on the king's part, engaged to deliver him from captivity by force of arms.=**Syn. 2.** *Pledge*, etc. (see *promise*, *n.*), contract.—**8.** *Conflict*, *Fight*, etc. See *battle*[1].

engager (en-gā′jėr), *n.* **1.** One who engages or secures.—**2.** One who enters into an engagement or agreement; a surety.

And that they [Italian operas] might be performed with all decency, seemliness, and without rudeness and profaneness, John Maynard . . . and several sufficient citizens were *engagers*. *Wood*, Athenæ Oxon.

3. [*cap.*] In *Scottish hist.*, one of a party who supported the treaty called "The Engagement," and who joined in the invasion of England consequent on it. See phrase under *engagement*.

engaging (en-gā′jing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *engage*, *v.*] Winning; attractive; tending to draw the attention, the interest, or the affections; pleasing: as, *engaging* manners or address.

His [Horace's] addresses to the persons who favoured him are so inimitably *engaging*, that Augustus complained of him for so seldom writing to him.
Steele, Tatler, No. 178.

That common-sense which is one of the most useful, though not one of the most *engaging*, properties of the [English] race. *Lowell*, Books and Libraries.

The Greeks combine the energy of manhood with the *engaging* unconsciousness of childhood.
Emerson, History.

engagingly (en-gā′jing-li), *adv.* In an engaging manner; so as to win the affections.

engagingness (en-gā′jing-nes), *n.* The quality of being engaging; attractiveness; attraction: as, the *engagingness* of his manners.

engallant† (en-gal′ant), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *gallant*.] To make a gallant of.

I would have you direct all your courtship thither; if you could but endear yourself to her affection, you were eternally *engallanted*. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

engaol† (en-jāl′), *v. t.* An obsolete form of *enjail*.

engarboil† (en-gär′boil), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *garboil*.] To disorder.

It is strange, that for wishing, advising, and in his owne particular using and ensuing that moderation, thereby not to *engarboile* the church, and disturb the course of piety, he should so . . . bee blamed.
Bp. Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar, ix.

engarland (en-gär′land), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *garland*.] To encircle with a garland. [Poetical.]

Muses! I oft invoked your holy aid,
With choicest flowers my speech t' *engarland* so.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 530).

Engarlanded and diaper'd
With inwrought flowers.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

engarrison (en-gar′i-sn), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *garrison*.] To place in garrison or in a state of defense.

In this case we encounter sin in the body, like a besieged enemy; and such an one, when he has *engarrison'd* himself in a strong hold, will endure a storm.
South, Works, IX. v.

There was John *engarrison'd*, and provided for the assault with a trusty sword, and other implements of war.
Glanville, Witchcraft, p. 127.

engastrimyth† (en-gas′tri-mith), *n.* [Also *engastromith*, *engastrimuth*; < Gr. ἐγγαστρίμυθος, a ventriloquist, generally used of women who delivered oracles by ventriloquy, < ἐν γαστρί, in the belly (ἐν, in; γαστρί, dat. of γαστήρ, akin to L. *venter*, belly), + μῦθος, speech. See *myth*.] A ventriloquist.

So, all incenst, the pale *engastromith*
(Rul'd by the furious spirit he's haunted with)
Speaks in his womb.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Imposture.

engender (en-jen′dėr), *v.* [Formerly also *ingender*; < ME. *engendren*, < OF. *engendrer*, F. *engendrer* = Pr. *engenrar*, *engendrar* = Sp. Pg. *engendrar* = It. *ingenerare*, < L. *ingenerare*, beget, < *in*, in, + *generare*, beget, produce, generate: see *generate* and *gender*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To breed; beget; generate.

Thus, delves made, on hem shall weete and heete,
Thai two dooth all *engendre* grapes greete.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 44.

Hence—**2.** To produce; cause to exist; bring forth; cause; excite: as, intemperance *engenders* disease; angry words *engender* strife.

This bastard love is *engendered* betwixt lust and idleness. *Sir P. Sidney*.

Sir Philip Sidney very pretily closed vp a dittie in this sort:

What medcine, then, can such disease remoue
Where loue breedes hate, and hate *engenders* loue?
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 181.

Of that airy
And oily water, mercury is *engendered*.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

Vain hopes, vain aims, inordinate desires,
Blown up with high conceits *ingendering* pride.
Milton, P. L., iv. 809.

From the prejudices *engendered* by the Church, I pass to the prejudices *engendered* by the army itself.
Sumner, Orations, I. 59.

=**Syn. 2.** To call forth, create, give rise to, occasion, stir up.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be caused or produced; come into existence.

Take hede they speake no wordes of villany, for it causeth much corruption to *ingender* in them.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

Thick clouds are spread, and storms *engender* there.
Dryden.

2. To come together; meet in sexual embrace.

Luff *ingendreth* with ioye, as in a iust sawle,
And hate in his hote yre hastis to wer.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7959.

The council of Trent and the Spanish inquisition, *ingendering* together, brought forth those catalogues and expurgating indexes. *Milton*, Areopagitica.

engenderer (en-jen′dėr-ėr), *n.* [= F. *engendreur* = Pr. *engenraire*, *engenrador* = Sp. *engendrador* = It. *ingeneratore*, < L. as if **ingenerator*, < *ingenerare*, engender: see *engender*.] One who or that which engenders; a begetter.

The *ingenderers* and ingendered.
Sir J. Davies, Wittes Pilgrimage, sig. O, 1.

engendrure†, *n.* [ME., also *engendure*, < OF. *engendrure*, *engendreure*, *engenrure*, *engenreure* = Pr. *engenradura*, < L. as if **ingeneratura*, < *ingenerare*, engender: see *engender*.] **1.** The act of generation; a begetting.

Haddestow as greet a leeve as thou hast myght,
To parfourne al thy lust in *Engendrure*,
Thou haddest bigeten many a creature.
Chaucer, Prol. to Monk's Tale, l. 59.

2. Descent; lineage.

Hys *engendrure* to declare and tell,
Comyn is he off full noble linage.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6345.

engild (en-gild′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *engilded*, *engilt*, ppr. *engilding*. [< *en-*[1] + *gild*.] To gild; brighten.

Fair Helena; who more *engilds* the night
Than all yon fiery oes and eyes of light.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2.

engint†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *engine*.

engin. An abbreviation of *engineering*.

engin-à-verge (F. pron. oṅ-zhaṅ′ä-verzh′), *n.* A military engine or catapult for throwing large stones, barrels of combustibles, etc., by means of a mast or staff rotating about one end, and having at the other a spoon, hook, or other device for holding the projectile.

engine (en′jin), *n.* [Also dial. *ingine*, *ingin*; < ME. *engin*, *engyn*, *engen*, rarely *ingyne* (with accent on second syllable, whence by apheresis often *gin*, *gyn*, *ginne*, *gynne*, > mod. E. *gin*[4], q. v.), < OF. *engin*, *enging*, *engeng*, *engeinh*, *enginh*, natural ability, artifice, a mechanical contrivance, esp. a war-engine, a battering-ram, F. *engin* = Pr. *engin*, *engen* = OSp. *engeño*, Sp. *ingenio* = Pg. *engenho* = It. *ingegno*, < L. *ingenium*, innate or natural quality, nature, genius, a genius, an invention, in LL. a war-engine, battering-ram, < *ingignere* (pp. *ingenitus*), instil by birth, implant, produce in: see *ingenious*, and cf. *genius*.] **1†.** Innate or natural ability; ingenuity; craft; skill.

But consydreth well, that I ne usurpe not to have founden this werke of my labour or of myne *engin*.
Chaucer, Astrolabe, Pref.

Virgil won the bays,
And past them all for deep *engine*, and made them all to gaze
Upon the books he made. *Churchyard*.

Such also as made most of their workes by translation out of the Latine and French toung, & few or none of their owne *engine*. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 68.

He does 't by *engine* and devices, he!
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, ii. 1.

2†. An artful device or contrivance; a skilfully devised plan or method; a subtle artifice.

Therefore this craftie *engine* he did frame,
Against his praise to stirre up enmitye.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 23.

The edict of the emperor Julianus . . . was esteemed and accounted a . . . pernicious *engine* and machination against the Christian faith.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 69.

I must visit Contarino; upon that
Depends an *engine* shall weigh up my losses,
Were they sunk low as hell.
Webster, Devil's Law-Case, ii. 4.

3. An instrumental agent or agency of any kind; anything used to effect a purpose; an instrumentality.

In the tyme that we lỳ be-fore this town ther may be taken a-nother town other be famyn or be other *engyne*, for as soone shall we take tweyne as oon.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 255.

Dexterity and sufferance, brave Don,
Are *engines* the pure politic must work with.
Ford, Lady's Trial, ii. 1.

And say, finally, whether peace is best preserved by giving energy to the government, or information to the people. This last is the most certain and the most legitimate *engine* of government.
Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 276.

An age when the Dutch press was one of the most formidable *engines* by which the public mind of Europe was moved. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

4. An apparatus for producing some mechanical effect; especially, a skilful mechanical contrivance: used in a very general way.

States, as great *engines*, move slowly.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

Specifically—(*a*†) A snare, gin, or trap.

A fissher of the contrey com to the Lak de Losane with his nettes and his *engynes*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 665.

Item, Whereas it is contained in the Statute of Westminster the Second, that young salmons shall not be taken nor destroyed by nets, nor by *engines*, at milldams, from the midst of April till the Nativity of St. John the Baptist.
Statute of 13th Richard II., quoted in Walton's [Complete Angler, p. 62, note.

(*b*) A mechanism, instrument, weapon, or tool by which a violent effect is produced, as a musket, cannon, rack, catapult, battering-ram, etc.; specifically, in old use, a rack for torture; by extension, any tool or instrument: as, *engines* of war or of torture.

The kyng of kyngges erly vppe he rose,
And sent for men of craft in all the hast,
To make *engenys* after his purpose,
The wallis to breke, the Citee for to wast.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2887.

The sword, the arrow, the gun, with many terrible *engines* of death, will be well employed. *Raleigh*, Essays.

O most small fault,
How ugly didst thou in Cordelia show!
Which, like an *engine*, wrench'd my frame of nature
From the fix'd place. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4.

But that two-handed *engine* at the door
Stands ready to smite once, and smite no more.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 130.

He takes the gift with reverence, and extends
The little *engine* [scissors] on his fingers' ends.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 132.

More particularly—(*c*) A skilfully contrived mechanism or machine, the parts of which concur in producing an intended effect; a machine for applying any of the mechanical or physical powers to effect a particular purpose; especially, a self-contained, self-moving mechanism for the conversion of energy into useful work: as, a hydraulic *engine* for utilizing the pressure of water; a steam-, gas-, or air-*engine*, in which the elastic force of steam, gas, or air is utilized; a fire-*engine*; stationary or locomotive *engines*. In popular absolute use, the word generally has reference to a locomotive engine. See these words.

In mechanicals, the direction how to frame an instrument or *engine*, is not the same with the manner of setting it on work. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 278.

Some cut the pipes, and some the *engines* play,
And some, more bold, mount ladders to the fire.
Dryden.

As the barometric oscillations are due to solar radiation, it follows that the earth and sun together constitute a thermodynamic *engine*.
Thomson and Tait, Nat. Phil., § 830.

Agricultural, ammoniacal, annular, assistant, atmospheric engine. See the adjectives.—**Balance-wheel engine.** See *balance-wheel*.—**Binary engine.** See *binary*.—**Bisulphid-of-carbon engine,** an engine using the vapor of bisulphid of carbon as a motive agent. The liquid boils at 110° F., and at the usual temperature of exhaust-steam will give a pressure of sixty-five pounds to the square inch. The vapor in such engines is condensed after passing through the cylinder, and returned to the boiler to be converted again into vapor; it can be thus used continuously with very little loss.—**Caloric engine.** See *caloric*.—**Carbonic-acid engine.** See *carbonic*.—**Compound engine.** See *steam-engine*.—**Compressed-air engine.** See *compressed*.—**Concentric engine,** a rotating engine.—**Cornish engine.** See *steam-engine*.—**Cycloidal engine,** a machine for engraving the wavy or curved lines upon the plates from which bank-checks, bonds, etc., are printed. The lines are produced by a compound motion given to the graver, or by a combined movement of graver and plate.—**Dental engine,** an apparatus for conveying power to dental surgical instruments.—**Direct-action engine,** an engine in which the piston-rod is directly coupled to the connecting-rod.—**Disk engine,** an engine in which motive power is obtained by the application of steam to the oscillation of a disk.—**Double-acting engine.** See *steam-engine*.—**Electrodynamic engine,** an engine operated by an electric current.—**Electromagnetic engine.** See *electric machine*, under *electric*.—**Elevator-engine,** a special form of steam hoisting-engine that can be controlled from the elevator-car or from any floor, or made to operate automatically at any point of the travel of the car.—**Empty engine.** See *empty*.—**Ether-engine,** a machine similar to the steam-engine, in which the vapor of ether is substituted for steam.—**Geared engine,** an engine which actuates the driven machinery through the intervention of gearing.—**Half-beam engine,** a steam-engine having a beam so arranged as to be moved about a pivot at one end by the action of the engine placed at the other end, the crank being placed beneath the middle of the beam.—**Harmonic engine,** an electromagnetic engine of small size, invented by Edison.—**High-duty engine,** an engine designed to work with minimum consumption of fuel.—**Horizontal engine,** an engine set with the axes of its steam-cylinders and its center-lines horizontal.—**Hydraulic engine.** See *hydraulic*.—**Hydrocarbon engine,** another name for the petroleum engine, or for any oil-and-vapor motor.—**Inclined engine,** an engine of which the line of action is inclined to the horizon.—**Internal-combustion engine,** an engine in which the working cylinder is also the furnace.—**Man engine,** an apparatus set in mine-shafts, consisting of two parallel and vertical rods alternately rising and falling, and carrying at suitable intervals platforms, of which a pair stop opposite each other at each stroke of the engine. In another form one set of platforms is stationary and fixed to the walls of the shaft, there being but a single oscillating rod. Miners, by stepping back and forth from one platform to another at each stroke of the engine, are raised to the surface or transported to the bottom of the mine.—**Marine engine.** See *marine*.—**Mogul engine,** a locomotive of a peculiar and heavy type, built for hauling heavy trains, and having six coupled driving-wheels and a single pair of truck-wheels.—**Non-condensing engine.** See *non-condensing*.—**Non-rotative engine,** an engine which does not turn a fly-wheel and crank-shaft.—**Oscillating engine,** an engine in which the piston-rod is coupled directly to the crank-pin, the steam-cylinder oscillating on trunnions to permit the requisite lateral movement of the rod.—**Pendulous or inverted oscillating engine,** an engine in which the steam-cylinder is supported by and oscillates about trunnions at the upper end, the piston-rod being directly connected to the crank below.—**Rose engine.** See *rose-engine*.—**Side-lever engine.** Same as *marine engine*.—**Stationary engine,** any form of motor on a fixed bed, as distinguished from a portable, road, or locomotive engine.—**Trunk-engine,** an engine in which the connecting-rod is coupled to crank and piston, reaching the latter through a large hollow "trunk" or rod forming a part of the structure.—**Twin engine,** a combination of two engines of the same construction, coupled so as to work together.—**Vertical engine,** an engine without a beam, set in the vertical line.—**Wildcat engine,** a locomotive engine that runs without a train: so called because it has no regular time. [U. S.]

engine (en'jin), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *engined*, ppr. *engining*. [< ME. *enginen, engynen*, contrive, deceive, torture, < OF. *engignier, engigner, engenier, engenhier*, contrive, invent, deceive, intrigue, etc., = Pr. *enginhar* = OSp. *engeñar*, Sp. *ingeniar* = Pg. *engenhar* = It. *ingegnare*, deceive, dupe, etc., < ML. *ingeniare*, contrive, attack with engines, dep. *ingeniari*, intrigue, deceive, < L. *ingenium*, genius, invention, LL. an engine: see *engine*, *n.*] **1†.** To contrive.

And now shal Lucifer leue it thowgh hym loth thinke;
For Gygas the geaunt with a gynne *engyned*
To breke and to bete doune that ben ageines Iesus.
Piers Plowman (B), xviii. 250.

2†. To assault with engines of war. *Davies.*

Infidels, profane and professed enemies to *engine* and batter our walls. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 29.

3†. To torture by means of an engine; rack.

The mynistres of that toun
Han hent the cartere and so sore him pyned,
And eek the hostiller so sore *engyned*,
That they biknewe hir wikkednes anoon.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 240.

4. To furnish with an engine or engines: as, the vessel was built on the Clyde and *engined* at Greenwich.

engine-bearer (en'jin-bãr''ėr), *n.* In *shipbuilding*, one of the sleepers or pieces of timber in a steamer placed between the keelson and the boilers of the steam-engine, to form a proper seat for the boilers and machinery.

engine-counter (en'jin-koun''tėr), *n.* A registering device for recording or counting the movements of engines or machinery; a speed-indicator. See *speed-recorder*.

engined (en'jind), *a.* Same as *engine-turned*.

engine-driver (en'jin-drī''vėr), *n.* One who drives or manages an engine; especially, one who manages a locomotive engine: in the United States commonly called *engineer*.

engineer (en-ji-nēr'), *n.* [Formerly *enginer*, rarely *ingener*; < OF. *engignier* = Sp. *ingeniero* = Pg. *engenheiro* = It. *ingegnere, ingegnero*, < ML. *ingeniarius*, one who makes or uses an engine, < *ingenium*, an engine: see *engine*. Cf. D. G. *ingenieur* = Dan. Sw. *ingeniör*, < F. *ingénieur*, OF. *engigneor, engigneour*, one who makes an engine, < ML. **ingeniator*, < *ingeniare*, contrive: see *engine*, *v.*] **1.** A person skilled in the principles and practice of any department of engineering. Engineers are classified, according to the particular business pursued by them, as *military, naval* or *marine, civil, mining*, and *mechanical* or *dynamic engineers*. (See *engineering*.) In the United States navy engineers are classed as follows: *Engineer in chief*, ranking with a commodore and having charge of the Bureau of Steam Engineering at the Navy Department; *chief engineers*, ranking, according to length of service, with lieutenant-commanders, commanders, or captains; *passed assistant engineers*, officers who have passed their examination for chief engineer, and who rank with lieutenants; and *assistant engineers*, who rank with ensigns or lieutenants.

2. An engine-driver; one who manages an engine; a person who has charge of an engine and its connected machinery, as on board a steam-vessel.—**3.** One who carries through any scheme or enterprise by skill or artful contrivance; a manager.—**Chief of engineers,** in the United States army, a high official of the War Department, head of the corps of engineers, who has supervisory charge of fortifications, torpedo service, military bridges, river and harbor improvements, military surveys, etc.—**Corps of engineers.** See *corps*[2].—**Fleet engineer.** See *fleet*[2].

engineer (en-ji-nēr'), *v. t.* [< *engineer*, *n.*] **1.** To plan and direct the formation or carrying out of; direct as an engineer: as, to *engineer* a canal or a tunnel.

Carefully *engineered* waterways.
Geikie, Geol. Sketches, ii. 14.

2. To work upon; ply; try some scheme or plan upon.

Unless we *engineered* him with question after question, we could get nothing out of him. *Cowper.*

3. To guide or manage by ingenuity and tact; conduct through or over obstacles by contrivance and effort: as, to *engineer* a bill through Congress.

An exhibition *engineered* by a native prince is quite a novelty even in India. *The American*, VII. 24.

engineering (en-ji-nēr'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *engineer*, *v.*] **1.** The art of constructing and using engines or machines; the art of executing civil or military works which require a special knowledge or use of machinery, or of the principles of mechanics. Abbreviated *engin.*—**2.** Careful management; manœuvering.

Who kindling a combustion of desire,
With some cold moral think to quench the fire,
Though all your *engineering* proves in vain.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 321.

Civil engineering, that branch of engineering which relates to the construction or care of roads, bridges, railroads, canals, aqueducts, harbors, drainage-works, etc.—**Electrical engineering.** See *electrical*.—**Hydraulic engineering.** See *hydraulic*.—**Mechanical** or **dynamic engineering,** that branch which relates strictly to machinery, such as steam-engines, machine-tools, millwork, etc.—**Military engineering,** that branch which relates to the construction and maintenance of fortifications, and all buildings necessary in military posts, and includes a thorough knowledge of every point relative to the attack and defense of places. The science also embraces the surveying of a country for the various operations of war.—**Mining engineering,** that branch which relates to all the operations involved in selecting, testing, opening, and working mines.—**Naval** or **marine engineering,** that branch which relates to the construction and management of engines for the propulsion of steamships.

engineership (en-ji-nēr'ship), *n.* [< *engineer* + *-ship*.] The post of engineer. [Rare.]

His nephew, David Alan Stevenson, joined with him at the time of his death in the *engineership*, is the sixth of the family who has held, successively or conjointly, that office. *R. L. Stevenson*, in Contemporary Rev., LI. 790.

engine-house (en'jin-hous), *n.* A building for the accommodation of an engine or engines.

Boilers, dynamos, and *engine-house* must all be arranged for that size. *Elect. Rev.*, XXII. 243.

engine-lathe (en'jin-lāŦH), *n.* A large form of lathe employed for the principal turning-work of a machine-shop.

engineman (en'jin-man), *n.*; pl. *enginemen* (-men). A man who manages an engine, as in steamers, steam-cars, manufactories, etc.

engine-plane (en'jin-plān), *n.* In *coal-mining*, an underground way over which the coal is conveyed by means of an endless chain or rope worked by an engine.

enginer† (en'ji-nėr), *n.* [Also *ingener*; earlier form of *engineer*: see *engineer*.] **1.** An engineer; one who manages a military engine.

For 'tis the sport to have the *enginer*
Hoist with his own petar.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4 (quartos).

2. A skilful contriver; an artful or ingenious deviser.

He is a good *enginer* that alone can make an instrument to get preferment. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 134.

There's yet one more, Gabinius,
The *enginer* of all. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, v. 4.

engine-room (en'jin-röm), *n.* The room or apartment of a vessel in which the engines are placed.

Where, for example, are the *engine-room* logs of any of the ships he warms? *The Engineer*, LXV. 108.

enginery (en'jin-ri), *n.* [< *engine* + *-ry*.] **1.** The act or art of managing engines or artillery.—**2.** Engines collectively; mechanism; machinery; especially, artillery; instruments of war.

Not distant far with heavy pace the foe
Approaching, gross and huge, in hollow cube
Trailing his devilish *enginery*. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 553.

I have lived to mark
A new and unforeseen creation rise
From out the labours of a peaceful Land
Wielding her potent *enginery* to frame
And to produce. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, viii.

The earth is shaken by our *engineries*.
Emerson, Success.

With a mighty inward whirring and buzzing of the *enginery* which constitutes her [an automaton's] muscular system. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 129.

3. Any carefully prepared scheme to compass an end, especially a bad end; machinations; devices; system of artifice.

The fraudful *enginery* of Rome. *Shenstone*, Economy.

All his own devilish *enginery* of lying witnesses, partial sheriffs, etc. *Macaulay*.

Such a comprehensive and centralized scheme of national education, if once thoroughly realized, would prove the most appalling *enginery* for the propagation of anti-Christian and atheistic unbelief.
New Princeton Rev., II. 134.

4†. Engineering.

They may descend in mathematicks to fortification, architecture, *enginery*, or navigation. *Milton*, Education.

engine-shaft (en'jin-shâft), *n.* In *mining*, a shaft used exclusively for the pumping-machinery.

engine-tool (en'jin-töl), *n.* Same as *machine-tool*.

engine-turned (en'jin-tėrnd), *a.* Ornamented with designs produced by a rose-engine. Also *engined*.

engine-turning (en'jin-tėr″ning), *n.* A class of ornament executed by what is termed a rose-

Specimens of Engine-turning.

engine. It is used for such work as the network of curved lines on a bank-note engraving or a watch-case. See *rose-engine*.

enginous† (en'ji-nus), *a.* [< ME. *enginous*, < OF. *engignos*, *engignous*, F. *ingénieux* = Pr. *enginhos* = OSp. *engeñoso*, Sp. *ingenioso* = Pg. *engenhoso* = It. *ingegnoso*, < L. *ingeniosus*, ingenious, < *ingenium*, natural ability, genius, LL. an engine. See *engine*, and *ingenious*, of which *enginous* is the older form.] Ingenious; inventive; mechanical.

It maketh a man ben *enginous*
And swifte of fote and eke irous.
Gower, Conf. Amant., VII. 99.

All the *Enginous* Wheeles of the Soule are continually going. *Dekker*, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 30.

Those beams, by *enginous* art, made often to mount and spread like a golden and glorious canopy over the deified persons that are placed under it.
Middleton, Triumphs of Integrity.

That's the mark of all their *enginous* drifts,
To wound my patience.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

engird (en-gėrd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *engirt* or *engirded*, ppr. *engirding*. [< *en-*[1] + *gird*[1].] To surround; encircle; encompass.

My heart is drown'd with grief,
Whose flood begins to flow within mine eyes;
My body round *engirt* with misery.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

While they the church *engird* with motion slow.
Wordsworth, Processions in the Vale of Chamouny.

engirdle (en-gėr'dl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *engirdled*, ppr. *engirdling*. [< *en-*[1] + *girdle*.] To inclose; surround.

Or when extending wide their flaming trains,
With hideous grasp the skies *engirdle* round,
And spread the terrours of their burning locks.
Glover, Sir Isaac Newton.

engirt† (en-gėrt'), *v. t.* [For *engird*, altered through influence of its pp. *engirt*.] To encircle; engird.

A lily prison'd in a gaol of snow; . . .
So white a friend *engirts* so white a foe.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 364.

engiscope, *n.* See *engyscope*.

englad† (en-glad'), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *glad*.] To make glad; cause to rejoice.

Lyke as the larke vpon the somer's daye,
When Titan radiant burnisheth his bemes bryght,
Mounteth on hye, with her melodious laye
Of the sonshyne *engladid* with the lyght.
Skelton, Garland of Laurel, l. 536.

englaim†, *v.* [ME. *englaymen*, *engleymen*, besmear, make sticky, cloy, < *en-*[1] + *glaymen*, *gleymen*, smear: see *glaim*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To besmear.

The gorre [gore] guschez owte at ones
That alle *englaymez* the gresse, one grounde ther he standez! *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1131.

2. To render furry or clammy; make sticky.

His tongue *engleymed*, and his nose black.
Liber Festivalis, fol. 16 b.

3. To clog; cloy.

The man that moche hony eteth his mawe it *engleymeth*.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 56.

II. *intrans.* To stick, or stick fast.

That noon offes white
Englayme uppon the rootes of her tonnge.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

englaimous†, *a.* [ME. *englaymous*; < *englaim* + *-ous*. Cf. *glaimous*.] Smeared; sticky.

Som gomys thourghe gyrde with gaddys of yryne,
Comys gayliche clede *englaymous* wapene!
Archers of Inglande fulle egerly schottes,
Hittis thourghe the harde stele hertly dynuttis!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3685.

Englander (ing'glan-dėr), *n.* [= G. *Engländer* = Dan. *Englænder*; as *England* + *-er*[1].] A native of England; an English man or woman. [Rare.]

I marvel what blood thou art—neither *Englander* nor Scot. *Scott*, Abbot, iv.

There are two young *Englanders* in the house, who hate all the Americans in a lump.
H. James, Jr., Daisy Miller, p. 35.

englanté (F. pron. oñ-gloñ-tā'), *a.* [Heraldic F., better **englandé*, < *en-*, = E. *en-*, + *glandé* (equiv. to *englanté*), acorned, < *glande*, < L. *glan(d-)s*, an acorn: see *gland*.] In *her.*, bearing acorns: said of an oak-tree used as a bearing.

englet, *n.* and *v.* Same as *ingle*.

English (ing'glish. The historical pron. would be eng'glish; the change to ing'glish is due to the great frequency of *i*, and the almost entire absence of *e*, before *ng* in mod. native E. words), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *English*, *Englisch*, *Englissh*, *Englyssh*, *Englisse* (= D. *Engelsch* = G. *Englisch* = Dan. Sw. *Engelsk*; cf. OF. *Englesche*, usually *Angleis*, *Anglois*, F. *Anglais* = Sp. *Inglés* = Pg. *Inglez* = It. *Inglese*, English, after E. *English*, as if from a ML. **Anglensis* (see *-ese*), for *Anglicus*: see *Anglic*, *Anglican*), < AS. *Englisc*, rarely *Ænglisc*, English, i. e., Anglo-Saxon, pertaining to the Angles, a Low German tribe, < *Engle*, *Ængle*, the Angles, who settled in Britain, giving to the southern part of it the name of *Engla land* (> ME. *Englelond*, *Englond*, *England*, mod. *England*), i. e., the land of the Angles: see *Angle*[2], *Anglo-Saxon*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Belonging to or characteristic of England (the largest of the three kingdoms which with the principality of Wales form the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland), or to its inhabitants, institutions, etc.: often used for *British*.

Englische men beth Saxoynes,
That beth of Engistes Soones.
Arthur (ed. Furnivall), l. 521.

And thanne ther Remayned in the shippe iiij *Englyssh* prestis moo. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 56.

Once more unto the breach, dear friends, once more;
Or close the wall up with our *English* dead!
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 1.

O the roast beef of Old England!
And O the old *English* roast beef!
Fielding, Roast Beef of Old England.

2. Of or pertaining to or characteristic of the language spoken by the people of England and the peoples derived from them. See **II.**, **2.**—**Early English architecture.** See *early*.—**English basement, bond, horn,** etc. See the nouns.—**English disease,** rickets.

II. *n.* **1.** Collectively, in the plural, the people of England; specifically, natives of England, or the people constituting the English race, particularly as distinguished from the Scotch, Welsh, and Irish.

There goes the Talbot, with his colours spread,
And all the troops of *English* after him.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

2. [ME. *English*, *Englisch*, etc., < AS. *Englisc*, *Ænglisc*, neut. adj. as noun (also with a noun, *Englisc gereord* or *getheód*), the English language—that is, the language spoken by the Angles and, by extension, by the Saxons and other Low German tribes who composed the people called Anglo-Saxons. See etymology above, *Anglo-Saxon*, and **def.**] The language of the people of England and of the peoples derived from them, including those of English descent in the United States of America, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the British dependencies in India, Africa, and other parts of the world. The signification of the term *English*, as applied to language, has varied with its changes of signification in political use. Originally applied to the language of the Angles, it came in time to be the general designation of the aggregate of slightly differing Low German dialects, Anglian and Saxon, which was recognized as the national tongue of the Teutonic invaders of Britain. This tongue, now generally known as *Anglo-Saxon* (see *Anglo-Saxon*), underwent in the course of time, by the Scandinavian invasion in the ninth century, and by the Norman conquest and the introduction of Norman French in the eleventh century, changes so extensive and profound as to make the "English" language of the later periods practically another tongue. Accordingly, the older stages of the language have at different periods received some special designation, as *Saxon*, *Anglo-Saxon*, *English-Saxon*, or *Saxon-English* for the language before the Norman conquest, and *Old English* or *Early English* for the period between the Norman conquest and the modern period. Recently some British scholars have insisted on using *English* to cover the whole range of the language, applying *Old English*, or, as some term it, *Oldest English*, to the Anglo-Saxon period. But, apart from the question as to the practical differences of the Anglo-Saxon and the language later called *English*, this tends to confusion, the term *Old English* having long had a distinct and well-understood application to the mixed language developed after the Norman conquest. Various divisions have been made of the periods of English. All are more or less arbitrary, there being no absolute gap even between the Anglo-Saxon and the following period. A common division, adopted in this dictionary, is as follows: (1) *Anglo-Saxon*, meaning usually and chiefly West-Saxon, but including all other Anglo-Saxon dialects, Kentish, Mercian, Old Northumbrian, etc., from the middle of the fifth century, or rather from the seventh century, when the first contemporary records (in Anglo-Saxon) begin, to the middle or end of the twelfth century (A. D. 450 (600)–1150 (1200)); (2) *Middle English*, also called *Old English*, from the middle or end of the twelfth century to the beginning of the sixteenth century (A. D. 1150 (1200)–1500); (3) *Modern English*, or simply *English*, from the beginning of the sixteenth century to the present time. Each of these periods is divided, when convenient, into three subperiods by the terms *early* and *late* applied to the first and the last part of the main periods. The periods of transition cannot be exactly fixed, and in the etymologies of this dictionary the designation "early Middle English," for example, with reference to a word or form, may coincide in date with the designation "late Anglo-Saxon," as applied to another word or form of earlier aspect or spelling. So "early modern English," referring properly to the first part of the sixteenth century (A. D. 1500–1550), may in some cases refer back to the last decades of the fifteenth century, or, in regard to archaic forms and spellings, may extend to the end of the sixteenth century. In particular cases the date of the century or the date of the year is given. Philologically, English, considered with reference to its original form, Anglo-Saxon, and to the grammatical features which it retains of Anglo-Saxon origin, is the most conspicuous member of the Low German group of the Teutonic family, the other Low German languages being Old Saxon, Old Friesic, Old Low German, and other extinct forms, and the modern Dutch, Flemish, Friesic, and Low German (Platt Deutsch). These, with High German, constitute the "West Germanic" branch, as Gothic and the Scandinavian tongues constitute the "East Germanic" branch, of the Teutonic family. (See the terms used.) By mixture with the Celtic and Latin of the Anglo-Saxon period, and later with the kindred Scandinavian, and then with the Old French of the Norman and other dialects, especially with the Norman French as developed in England (the Anglo-French), and with later French, and finally, in consequence of the spread of English exploration, commerce, conquest, and colonization, with nearly all the other great languages of the globe, English has become the most composite language spoken by man. The vocabulary of common life is still about three fourths of Anglo-Saxon origin; but the vocabulary of literature and commerce contains a majority of words of foreign origin, chiefly Latin or Greek, coming in great part through the Romance tongues, and of these chiefly through French. The languages from which the next greatest contributions have been received are the Scandinavian (Icelandic, Swedish, Danish, Norwegian), the Low German (Dutch, Flemish, etc.), Celtic, Hebrew, Persian, Arabic, Hindustani, Turkish, Malay, Chinese, American Indian, etc. The words derived from the more remote languages are, however, in great part names of products or customs peculiar to the countries concerned, and few of them enter into actual English use.

Dan Chaucer, well of *English* undefyled.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 32.

The critical study of *English* has but just commenced. We are at the beginning of a new era in its history. Great as are its powers, men are beginning to feel that its necessities are still greater.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxviii.

3. The English equivalent of a foreign word; an English rendering.

"Lithcock! it's Latin," the lady said,
"Richard's the *English* of that name."
Earl Richard (Child's Ballads, III. 269).

And for English gentlemen me thinks it must needs be a pleasure to them to see so rich a toong [as Italian] outvide by their mother-speech, as by the manie-folde *Englishes* of manie wordes in this is manifest.
Florio, It. Dict., To the Reader, p. 14.

4. In *printing*, a size of type between pica and great primer: in the United States, about 5½ lines to the linear inch.

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This line is in English type.

5. In *billiards*, a twisting or spinning motion imparted by a quick stroke on one side to the cue-ball. All deviations by the cue-ball from such motion as would naturally result from a straight central stroke with the cue, or from the slant given by impact on the side of an object-ball after such a stroke, are governed by the same principle; but as most force-shots have special names (*draw*, *follow*, *massé*, etc.), the word *English* is generally used only when the ball glances after impact in a direction more or less sharply angular from the object-ball or cushion. [U. S.]—**Pidgin English.** See *Pidgin-English*.—**Sandal-wood English.** See the extract.

White men and natives communicate with each other [in the South-Sea islands] by means of a very singular jargon . . . known as *sandal-wood English*, or the "bêche de mer lingo." *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX. 200.

The king's (or **queen's**) **English**, idiomatic or correct English.

Here will be an old abusing of God's patience and *the king's English*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 4.

English (ing'glish), *v.* [< *English*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To translate into the English language; render in English. [Often without a capital.]

Often he woulde *englyshe* his matters out of the Latine or Greeke vpon the sodeyne.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 7.

Those gracious Acts whereof so frequently hee makes mention may be *english'd* more properly Acts of feare and dissimulation against his mind and conscience.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, v.

Lucretius *English'd* ! 'twas a work might shake
The power of English verse to undertake.
Otway, To Mr. Creech.

2. To furnish with English speech. [Rare.]

Even a poor scantily-*Englished* Frenchman, who wasted time in trying to ask how long the cars stopped, . . . made a good dinner in spite of himself.
Howells, Their Wedding Journey.

3†. To express in speech; give an account of.

A vain-glorious knight, over-*englishing* his travels.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Pref.

4. In *billiards*, to cause to twist or spin and to assume a more or less sharply angular direction after impact: as, he *Englished* his ball too much. [U. S.]

II. *intrans.* In *billiards*, to impart a twisting or spinning motion to the cue-ball: as, I *Englished* just right. [U. S.]

Englishable (ing'glish-a-bl), *a.* [< *English* + *-able*.] Capable of being rendered in English. *Imp. Dict.*

Englisher (ing'glish-ėr), *n.* An Englishman. [Rare.]

William the Bastard could scarce have found the hardy *Englishers* so easy a conquest as Walter the Well-born may find these eunuch Romans. *Bulwer*, Rienzi, p. 138.

Englishman (ing'glish-man), *n.*; pl. *Englishmen* (-men). [< ME. *Englischman*, *Englisc man* (*mon*) (rare) (= D. *Engelschman* = Dan. *Engelskmand* = Sw. *Engelskman*), as two words: see *English* and *man*.] **1.** A man who was born in or is a citizen of England; in a broad sense, a man of the English race who preserves his distinctive racial character, wherever he resides.

Where'er I wander, boast of this I can,
Though banish'd, yet a true-born *Englishman*.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

Then presently again prepare themselves to sing
The sundry foreign Fields the *Englishmen* had fought.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iv. 443.

2. An English ship.

He indicated the lumping steamer that lay among the sailing-ships. She was not an *Englishman*, though I really forget the nationality of the colour she flew at the peak.
W. C. Russell, A Strange Voyage, iv.

Englishness (ing'glish-nes), *n.* [< *English* + *-ness*.] The quality of being English, or of having English characteristics. [Rare.]

Easily recognized by its *Englishness*.
Art Jour., April, 1888, p. 121.

Englishry (ing'glish-ri), *n.* [< *English* + *-ry*.] **1.** The state of being an Englishman. [Archaic.]

The law of *Englishry*, by which a man found killed was held to be a Frenchman, and the hundred was made responsible under this special law, unless evidence could be brought to show that the slain man was an Englishman.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 297.

"*Englishry* was not proved, therefore there are three fines." This refers to a rule made by the Conqueror, for the protection of his followers, that the hundred or township in which a foreigner was slain should be fined if the slayer was not produced. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 423.

2. A population of English descent; especially, the persons of English descent in Ireland.

Eight years had elapsed since an arm had been lifted up in the conquered island [Ireland] against the domination of the *Englishry*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxv.

Presentment of Englishry, in *old Eng. law*, during the dominion of the Normans, a plea or claim before the coroner, at an inquest on the death of an unknown man, that the deceased was not a Norman, but English, and the vill or hundred was therefore not liable to the fine which the dominant race imposed for the death of one who could be supposed to be of their own number.

Englishwoman (ing'glish-wum″an), *n.*; pl. *Englishwomen* (-wim″en). A woman who is a native of England, or a member of the distinctive English race.

The Old-English Kings almost always married *Englishwomen*. *E. A. Freeman*, Old Eng. Hist., p. 45.

englislet (eng'glis-let), *n.* In *her.*, an escutcheon of pretense.

engloom (en-glöm'), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *gloom*.] To make gloomy; surround with gloom. [Rare.]

Is this the result for the attainment of which the gymnasium remorselessly *englooms* the life of the German boy? *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 535.

englue† (en-glö'), *v. t.* [< ME. *engluer*, < OF. *engluer*; < *en-*[1] + *glue*.] To glue; join or close fast, as with glue.

Whan he sawe, and redie fonde
This coffre made, and well *englued*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., viii.

englut† (en-glut'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *inglut*; < F. *engloutir* = Pr. *englotir* = OSp. *englutir* = It. *inghiottire*, < ML. *inglutire*, swallow, < L. *in*, in, + *glutire* (> F. *gloutir*, etc.), swallow: see *en-*[1] and *glut*.] **1.** To swallow or gulp down.

My particular grief . . .
Engluts and swallows other sorrows.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.

2. To fill to repletion; glut.

Being once *englutted* with vanity, he will straightway loath all learning. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster.

engobe (en-gōb'), *n.* [Origin not obvious.] Any earthy white or cream-colored paste used as a slip in coating naturally colored pottery, in order to mask or tone down its coarser and less agreeable tint.

The red or brown ware was coated with a thin coating of white clay called an *engobe* or slip.
Wheatley and Delamotte, Art Work in Earthenware, p. 22.

The true Naukratian [ware], coated with a creamy white *engobe*, on which the decoration is laid in black or orange.
J. P. Taylor, Andover Rev., VII. 447.

engold† (en-gōld'), *v. t.* [ME. *engolden* (tr. L. *inaurare*); < *en-*[1] + *gold*.] To cover or adorn with gold. *Wyclif*, Rev. xvii. 4 (Oxf.).

engomphosis (en-gom-fō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐν, in, + γόμφος, a nail, tooth, + *-osis*.] Same as *gomphosis*.

engore[1]**†** (en-gōr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *engored*, ppr. *engoring*. [< *en-*[1] + *gore*[1].] To make gory. *Davies*.

A most unmanly noise was made with those he put to sword,
Of groans and outcries. The flood blush'd to be so much *engor'd*
With such base souls. *Chapman*, Iliad, xxi. 22.

engore[2]**†** (en-gōr'), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *gore*[2].] **1.** To pierce; gore; wound.

Lo! where beyond he lyeth languishing,
Deadly *engored* of a great wilde Bore.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 38.

2. To infuriate.

As salvage Bull, whom two fierce mastives bayt,
When rancour doth with rage him once *engore*,
Forgets with wary warde them to awayt.
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 42.

engorge (en-gôrj'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *engorged*, ppr. *engorging*. [Formerly also *ingorge*; < F. *engorger* (= Pr. *engorgar*, *engorjar* = It. *ingorgare*, *ingorgiare*), < *en-* + *gorge*, the throat: see *gorge*.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To swallow; devour; gorge; properly, to swallow with greediness or in large quantities.

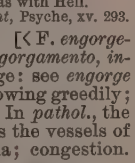
That is the Gulfe of Greedinesse, they say,
That deepe *engorgeth* all this worldes pray.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 3.

2. To fill to excess; gorge; specifically, in *med.*, to fill to excess with blood; cause hyperemia in. —**Engorged papilla**, the edematous and swollen optic papilla associated with hyperemic and tortuous veins: same as *choked disk*.

II.† *intrans.* To devour; feed with eagerness or voracity.

Nor was it wonder that he thus did swell,
Who had *engorged* and drunken was with Hell.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, xv. 293.

engorgement (en-gôrj'mẹnt), *n.* [< F. *engorgement* (= Pr. *engorjamen* = It. *ingorgamento*, *ingorgiamento*), < *engorger*, engorge: see *engorge* and *-ment*.] **1.** The act of swallowing greedily; a devouring with voracity. —**2.** In *pathol.*, the state of being filled to excess, as the vessels of an organ with blood; hyperemia; congestion. —**3.** In *metal.*, the partial choking up of a blast-furnace by an accumulation of material not thoroughly fused. Ordinarily called *scaffolding*.


A Bend Engoulée.

engouled (en-göld'), *a.* Same as *engoulée*.

engoulée (oṅ-gö-lā'), *a.* [F., fem. pp. of F. *engouler* = Pr. *engolir*, *engouller* = Sp. *engullir* = Pg. *engulir*, swallow up, < L. *in*, in, + *gula* (> OF. *goule*, F. *gueule*, etc.), the throat: see *gullet*, *gules*.] In *her.*, swallowed; being swallowed. Specifically—(*a*) An epithet applied to all bends, crosses, saltiers, etc., when their extremities enter the mouths of animals. (*b*) Being devoured: said of a child or other creature in the jaws of a serpent, or the like, which is swallowing it.

engraff†, engraffment†. Obsolete forms of *ingraft*, *ingraftment*.

engraft, engraftation, etc. See *ingraft*, etc.

engrail (en-grāl'), *v.* [Also *ingrail*; < F. *engréler*, engrail, < *en-* + *grêle*, hail: see *grail*[3].] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To variegate; spot, as with hail.

A cauldron new *engrail'd* with twenty hewes.
Chapman, Iliad, p. 325.

2. To make serrate; give an indented outline to. [Archaic.]

Over hills with peaky tops *engrail'd*.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

II. *intrans.* To form an edging or border; run in a waving or indented line.

Argent, a Bend Engrailed Gules.

engrailed (en-grāld'), *p. a.* [Also *ingrailed*; < ME. *engrelyd*, etc.; < *engrail* + *-ed*[1].] In *her.*, cut into concave semicircular indents: said of a line and also of the bearing, such as a fesse, bordure, or the like, whose edge is broken in this way: as, a bordure *engrailed*. Also *engreslé*.

Polwheel beareth a saltier *engrail'd*.
R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall.

engrailing (en-grā'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *engrail*, *v.*] An ornament consisting of a broken or indented line or band. Also written *ingrailing*.

engrailment (en-grāl'mẹnt), *n.* [< *engrail* + *-ment*.] **1.** A ring of dots round the edge of a medal.—**2.** In *her.*, the state of being engrailed; indentation in curved lines.

Also written *ingrailment*.

engrain, engrainer. See *ingrain*, *ingrainer*.

engrapple† (en-grap'l), *v. i.* [< *en-*[1] + *grapple*.] To grapple; struggle at close quarters.

There shall young Hotspur, with a fury led,
Engrapple with thy son, as fierce as he.
Daniel, Civil Wars, iv.

engrasp† (en-grȧsp'), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *grasp*.] To seize with a grasping hold; hold fast by inclosing or embracing; grip.

So both together fiers *engrasped* bee,
Whyles Guyon standing by their uncouth strife does see.
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 20.

Engraulidæ (en-grâ'li-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Engraulididæ*.

engraulidid (en-grâ'li-did), *n.* A fish of the family *Engraulididæ*.

Engraulididæ (en-grâ-lid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Engraulis* + *-idæ*.] A family of malacopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Engraulis*; the anchovies: a synonym of *Stolephoridæ* (which see). Also *Engraulidæ*. See cut under *anchovy*.

Engraulina (en-grâ-lī'nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Engraulis* + *-ina*.] In Günther's classification of fishes, the first group of *Clupeidæ*. They are characterized by having the mouth very wide and lateral; the intermaxillary very small and firmly united to the maxillary, which is elongate, and scarcely protractile; and the upper jaw projecting. The group is the same as the family *Engraulididæ* or *Stolephoridæ*.

Engraulis (en-grâ'lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐγγραυλίς, a small fish (also called ἐγκρασίχολος, < ἔγκρασις, a mixing in, + χόλος, χολή = E. *gall*[1], bile).] The typical and most extensive genus of clupeoid fishes of the family *Engraulididæ*. The common anchovy, *E. encrasicholus*, is the best-known species. The genus is also called *Stolephorus*. See *anchovy*.

engrave[1] (en-grāv'), *v. t.*; pret. *engraved*, pp. *engraved* or *engraven*, ppr. *engraving*. [Formerly also *ingrave*; < OF. *engraver*, F. *engraver*, engrave, < *en-* + *graver*, engrave: see *en-*[1] and *grave*[1]. The Gr. ἐγγράφειν, cut into, engrave, is related, if at all, only remotely: see *grave*[1].] **1.** To cut in; make by incision; produce or form by incision on a hard surface.

These were the words that were *ingraven* upon her Tombe. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 5.

To all these there be divers Witnesses, both Squires and Ladies, whose Names are *engraven* upon the Stone.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 9.

"From Edith" was *engraven* on the blade.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

2. To imprint; impress deeply; infix.

It will scarce seem possible that God should *engrave* principles in men's minds in words of uncertain signification. *Locke*.

3. To cut or carve in sunken patterns; incise with letters or figures, or with the lines representing any object: applied especially to work on metal, but also to work on stone and other hard materials.

So fond were the ancients of these costly and beautiful works that the Emperor Heliogabalus is recorded to have covered his shoes with *engraved* gems. *Fairholt*.

engrave[2]† (en-grāv′), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *grave*[2]. Cf. *grave*[1], *v. t.*] To deposit in a grave; bury; inter; inhume.

The sixt had charge of them, now being dead,
In seemly sort their corses to *engrave*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 42.

engravement (en-grāv′ment), *n.* [< *engrave*[1] + *-ment.*] **1.** The act of engraving, or the state of being engraved.—**2**†. The work of an engraver; an engraving.

We, . . . being the offspring of God, ought not to think that the Godhead is like unto gold, or silver, or stone, the *engravement* of art and man's device.
Barrow, Expos. of Decalogue.

engraver (en-grā′vėr), *n.* One who engraves; especially, an artist who produces ornaments, patterns, or representations of objects by means of incisions on a hard surface; specifically, one who produces such designs with a view to the taking from them of impressions in printers' ink or other pigment.

To work all manner of work, of the *engraver*, and of the cunning workman, and of the embroiderer. Ex. xxxv. 35.

Images are not made in the brain itself, as the pencil of a painter or *engraver* makes the image in the table or metal. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 47.

Engravers' sand-bag, a leather cushion tightly packed with sand, used to prop up a copper plate at a convenient working angle, or to permit the free movement of a plate or wooden block, when fine lines are being engraved upon it.

engravery† (en-grā′vėr-i), *n.* [< *engrave*[1] + *-ery.*] The work of an engraver.

Some handsome *engraveries* and medals.
Sir T. Browne, Miscellanies, p. 210.

engraving (en-grā′ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *engrave*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act or art of cutting designs, inscriptions, etc., on any hard substance, as stone, metal, or wood. Many branches of the art, as gem-engraving, cameo-cutting, and die-sinking, are of great antiquity.

2. Specifically, the art of forming designs by cutting, corrosion by acids, a photographic process, etc., on the surface of metal plates or of blocks of wood, etc., for the purpose of taking off impressions or prints of the design so formed. Wood-engraving appears to have come first into use, the earliest dated wood-engraving, representing St. Christopher, bearing the date of 1423, while the earliest engraving worthy of the name from a metal plate was produced by Maso Finiguerra, a goldsmith of Florence, in 1452. Relief-engraving on wood was, however, in use among the Orientals at a far earlier period. In engraving on metal the lines or marks which are to appear on the paper are sunk into the plate, and before being printed from are filled with ink, the rest of the surface being cleaned before the impression is taken. On a block of wood the lines for impression are left prominent, the blank parts being cut away, so that the wooden block serves as a type. Copper and steel plates are printed from separately on a press specially adapted for this use; wooden blocks, on the ordinary printing-press, commonly along with the accompanying text. The wood generally used for fine engraving is box, and the metals commonly employed by engravers are copper and steel. Different methods or styles of engraving on steel or copper are known as *aquatint*, *etching*, *mezzotint*, *stipple*, *line-engraving*, etc.

In facsimile *engraving*, . . . the drawing is made upon the wood with a pen or the point of a brush, generally by another person, and all that the engraver does is just to hollow all the little areas of wood that are left inkless.
P. G. Hamerton, Graphic Arts, p. 413.

3. That which is engraved, or produced by engraving; an engraved representation, or an incised plate or block intended to be printed from: as, an *engraving* on a monument or a watch-case; a steel or a wood *engraving*.

With the work of an engraver in stone, like the *engravings* of a signet, shalt thou engrave the two stones with the name of the children of Israel. Ex. xxviii. 11.

4. An impression taken from an engraved plate or block; a print.—**Anaglyptographic engraving, anastatic engraving.** See the adjectives.—**Bureau of Engraving and Printing.** See *bureau*.—**Chalk engraving,** a form of stipple engraving used to imitate drawings made in chalk. The grain of the chalk drawing is reproduced by irregular dots of different forms and sizes.—**Copperplate engraving,** the art of engraving on prepared plates of copper for printing. To the plate is given a surface which is perfectly plane and highly polished. It is next heated sufficiently to melt wax, with which it is then rubbed over, so that when cooled it is covered with a white skin, to which the design or drawing is transferred. The engraver, with a steel point, follows the lines of the drawing, pressing lightly so as to penetrate through the wax and line faintly the copper surface beneath. The wax is then melted off, the surface cleaned, and the engraving is proceeded with, a burin or graver being used to cut the lines, a scraper to remove the slight bur raised by the burin, and a burnisher to soften or tone down the lines and remove scratches. The engraver uses also a woolen rubber and a little olive-oil to clean the face of the plate, in order to render the condition of his work plainly visible; and this rubber serves also to polish off the burs.—**Facsimile engraving,** engraving on wood, in which every line is either drawn on the block or else photographed from pen or pencil drawing in reduced size, the work of the engraver being to remove the wood from between these lines. This is the earliest method of wood-engraving, and is called *facsimile* in contradistinction to *tint engraving*, in which, the drawing being in wash, gauche, or oil paint, the engraver has to invent the lines, which he cuts in such a manner as to render when printed the exact shades of the original drawing—a method of engraving of comparatively recent origin.—**Line-engraving,** the art, methods, etc., of engraving in incised lines on metal. Modern line-engravers frequently begin by etching, and complete their work with the dry-point and the burin. After the design has been transferred to the etching-ground, and the parts to be bitten in, such as grass, foliage, sea-waves, and the flowing lines of draperies, have been drawn with the needle, all white objects, such as drapery, satin, clouds, ice, the light parts of water, etc., are stopped out, to preserve them from the corroding acid. A ruling-machine, consisting of a straight bar of steel with a sliding socket having a perpendicular tube containing a diamond-pointed pen attached to its side, is used to lay flat tints, such as clear-blue skies, in parallel lines, either straight or curved, as the shape of the object to be represented may demand. When the plate has been bitten in, the ground is removed and the unbitten parts are engraved with the burin. This instrument is handled in various ways, according to the texture of the object under treatment, as by cross-hatchings, undulating or straight lines, dots in lozenge-shaped or square spaces formed by the intersection of lines, etc.; care being taken to avoid sameness of stroke, and to give as much variety as possible to the necessarily more or less mechanical patterns produced by a stiff unyielding instrument.—**Photographic engraving,** any method of engraving in which an application of photography is a chief factor in the production of the block or plate from which the impressions are taken.—**Photo-intaglio engraving,** any process for producing lines on a plate by photography, and subsequently etching them in.—**Process engraving,** a name often given to photographic engraving. Also called *process*. (See also *etching*, *heliotypy*, *lithography*, *mezzotint*, *photo-engraving*, *photogravure*, etc.)

engreaten† (en-grā′tn), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *greaten.*] To make great or greater; augment; aggravate.

As sin is grievous in its own nature, so it is much *engreatened* by the circumstances which attend it.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 396.

engredge†, *v. t.* [ME. *engredgen*, *engreggen*, < OF. *engregier*, < ML. **ingraviare* for L. *ingravare*, make heavy, weigh down, aggravate, < *in*, on, + *gravis*, heavy. Cf. *engrieve*, and see *aggravate*, *aggrieve*, *aggredge*.] To aggravate; lie heavy on.

All thise thinges . . . *engreggen* the conscience.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

engrieve† (en-grēv′), *v.* [< ME. *engreven*, < OF. *engrever*, grieve, aggrieve, < *en-* + *grever*, grieve. Cf. *engredge* and *aggrieve*.] To grieve; pain.

For yit no thyng *engreveth* me. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 3444.

Aches, and hurts, and corns do *engrieve* either towards rain or towards frost. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

engross (en-grōs′), *v. t.* [Formerly also *ingross*; < ME. *engrossen*, write large, < OF. *engrossir*, *engroisser*, *engrossier*, *engroissier* = Sp. *engrosar* = Pg. *engrossar* = It. *ingrossare*, < ML. *ingrossare*, make large, write large, engross, *ingrossari*, become large, < L. *in-* + LL. *grossus*, thick, gross, ML. also large: see *gross*.] **1**†. To make large or larger; make additions to; increase in bulk or quantity.

For this they have *engrossed* and pil'd up
The canker'd heaps of strange-achieved gold.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

Not sleeping, to *engross* his idle body,
But praying, to enrich his watchful soul.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7.

2†. To make thick or gross; thicken.

The waves thereof so slow and sluggish were,
Engrost with mud. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vi. 46.

3. To take in the gross or in bulk; take the whole of; get sole possession of; absorb completely: with or without *all*.

Cato . . . misliking greatly the *engrossing* of offices in Rome that one man should haue many at once.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 174.

If thou *engrossest all* the griefs as thine,
Thou robb'st me of a moiety.
Shak., All's Well, iii. 2.

Now with my friend I desire not to share or participate, but to *engross* his sorrows.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 5.

These negroes, in fact, like the monks of the dark ages, *engross all* the knowledge of the place, . . . being infinitely more adventurous and more knowing than their masters. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 99.

Specifically—**4.** To monopolize the supply of, or the supplies in; get entire possession or control of, for the purpose of raising prices and enhancing profits: as, to *engross* the importations of tea; to *engross* the market for wheat.

Some by *engrossing* of looms into their hands, and letting them out at such unreasonable rents.
Act of Philip and Mary, quoted in English Gilds [(E. E. T. S.), Int., p. clxiii.

What your people had you haue *ingrossed*, forbidding them our trade.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 207.

5. To occupy wholly; take up or employ entirely, to the exclusion of other things: as, business *engrosses* his attention or thoughts; to be *engrossed* in study.

Barakát, excited by this tale, became *engrossed* with the desire of slaying his own father, whom he was made to believe to be his father's murderer.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 122.

6. To write out in a fair large hand or in a formal or prescribed manner for preservation, as a public document or record. The engrossing of documents was formerly executed in England, and for some purposes till a late period, in a peculiar hand, called the *engrossing-hand*, derived from the ancient court-hand, nearly illegible to all but experts. The engrossing-hand of the present day is a fair round hand, purposely made as legible as possible. The engrossing of testimonials and other commemorative documents is often a work of much art involving the employment of ornamental characters of various forms, and sometimes also of elaborate adornment, and a studied arrangement for effective display.

That the actes of the yelde and of other yelds precedents shullen be enacted and *engrossed* in a quayer of parchemyn.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 379.

Jack had provided a fair copy of his father's will, *engrossed* in form upon a large skin of parchment.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, xi.

=**Syn. 3** and **4.** *Swallow up*, *Engulf*, etc. (see *absorb*); to lay hold of, monopolize.

engrosser (en-grō′sėr), *n.* **1.** One who takes, or gets control of, the whole; a monopolizer; specifically, a monopolizer of commodities or a commodity of trade or business.

A new sort of *engrossers*, or forestallers, having the feeding and supplying this numerous body of workmen in the woollen manufactures out of their warehouses, set the price upon the poor landholder. *Locke.*

Lord Bolingbroke tells us, that "we have lost the spirit of our Constitution; and therefore we bear, from little *engrossers* of delegated power, that which our fathers would not have suffered from true proprietors of the Royal authority." *V. Knox*, Essays, cxix.

2. One who copies a writing in large fair characters, or in an ornamental manner.

engrossing-hand (en-grō′sing-hand), *n.* The handwriting employed in engrossing. See *engross*, 6.

engrossment (en-grōs′ment), *n.* [< *engross* + *-ment.*] **1.** The act of engrossing; the appropriation of things in large or undue quantities; exorbitant acquisition. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4. —**2.** The act of copying out in large fair or ornamental characters: as, the *engrossment* of a deed, or of a testimonial.—**3.** The copy of an instrument or writing made in large fair characters.

Which clause, being approved by all parties, was in the king's presence entered in the bill that his majesty had signed; and being afterwards added to the *engrossment*, it was again thus reformed. *Clarendon*, Life, II. 495.

4. The state of being engrossed or entirely occupied about something, to the exclusion of other things; appropriation; absorption.

In the *engrossment* of her own ardent and devoted love.
Bulwer.

engrossure (en-grōs′ūr), *n.* [< *engross* + *-ure.*] Same as *engrossment*, 4.

Engrossure in his work. *Missionary Rev.*, IX. 278.

enguard† (en-gärd′), *v. t.* [< OF. *engarder*, < *en-* + *garder*, guard: see *en-*[1] and *guard.*] To guard; defend.

A hundred knights! Yes, that on every dream,
Each buz, each fancy, each complaint, dislike,
He may *enguard* his dotage with their powers,
And hold our lives in mercy. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4.

enguiché (oṅ-gē-shā′), *a.* [F., < OF. *enguiché*, < *en-* + *guiche*, a handle of a shield, buckler, etc.] In *her.*, having a rim around the mouth: said of a hunting-horn used as a bearing, and used only when the rim is of a different tincture from the rest of the horn.

engulf, ingulf (en-, in-gulf′), *v. t.* [< OF. *engolfer*, engulf (= Sp. Pg. *engolfar*, get into narrow sea-room, refl. plunge into a business, = It. *ingolfare*, engulf), < L. *in* + ML. *golfus*, *gulfus* (OF. *golfe*, etc.), gulf: see *gulf.*] **1.** To swallow up in or as in a gulf or whirlpool; overwhelm by swallowing or submerging.

You begin to believe that the hat was invented for the sole purpose of *inguifing* coppers, and that its highest type is the great Triregno itself, into which the pence of Peter rattle. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 310.

2. To cast into or as into a gulf.

If we adjoin to the lords, whether they prevail or not, we *engulf* ourselves into assured danger. *Hayward.*

engulfment, ingulfment (en-, in-gulf′ment), *n.* [< *engulf*, *ingulf*, + *-ment.*] The act of engulfing, or the state of being engulfed.

The formation of the crevasses was violent, accompanied by an explosive noise; and, where they traversed villages, escape from *ingulfment* was by no means easy.
Science, V. 351.

engynt, engynet, *n.* Obsolete variants of *engine.*

Engyschistæ (en-jis-kis′tē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἐγγύς, near (with ref. to narrowness), + σχιστός, verbal adj. of σχίζειν, cleave.] In Günther's

ichthyological system, the second subfamily of *Muræniдæ*, characterized by the reduction of the branchial apertures in the pharynx to narrow slits, whence the name. It includes the typical *Murænidæ*, or morays. See cut under *Murænidæ*.

engyscope (en'ji-skōp), *n.* [Less prop. *engiscope;* < Gr. ἐγγύς, near (with ref. to narrowness), + σκοπεῖν, view.] A kind of reflecting microscope.

enhabile†, *v.* An obsolete form of *enable*.

enhabit† (en-hab'it), *v. t.* See *inhabit*.

enhable†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *enable*.

enhalo (en-hā'lō), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *halo*.] To surround with a halo or glory. [Rare.]

Her captain still lords it over our memories, the greatest sailor that ever sailed the seas, and we should not look at Sir John Franklin himself with such admiring interest as that with which we *enhaloed* some larger boy who had made a voyage in her [the sloop Harvard].
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 41.

enhalse† (en-hals'), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *halse*.] To clasp round the neck; embrace.

The other me *enhalse*,
With welcome cosin, now welcome out of Wales.
Mir. for Mags., p. 406.

enhance (en-hàns'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *enhanced*, ppr. *enhancing*. [Formerly also *inhance;* early mod. E. also *enhaunce, enhaunse,* < ME. *enhauncen*, generally with *s, enhaunsen, enhansen*, also, with altered prefix, *anhansen*, and without prefix, *haunsen*, etc. (see *hance*); also rarely *enhawsen:* < OF. *enhauncer, enhaunsier, enhaucer, enhaucier, enhalcer,* < *en-* + *haucer, haucier*, F. *hausser* = Pr. *alsar, ausar* = Sp. *alzar* = It. *alzare*, raise, < OF. *halt, haut*, F. *haut*, etc., < L. *altus*, high (see *haughty, altitude*); the forms with *n* (OF. *enhauncer*, etc.) being appar. due to association with Pr. *enansar, enanzar*, promote, further, < *enant*, before, rather, < L. *in* + *ante*, before. Cf. Pr. *avant*, F. *avant*, etc., before, < L. *ab* + *ante* (> ult. E. *advance*, equiv. to *enhance*): see *avant, avaunt, advance.*] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To raise up; lift up; elevate.

He that mekith himself shall be *enhaunsed*.
Wyclif, Mat. xxiii. 12.

He was *enhaunsyt* full high in his hed toune.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13378.

Both of them high attonce their handes *enhaunst*,
And both attonce their huge blowes down did sway.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 31.

2. To raise to a higher degree; increase to a higher point; carry upward or to a greater extent; heighten; make greater: as, to *enhance* prices, or one's reputation or dignity; to *enhance* misery or sorrow.

I move you, my lords, not to be greedy and outrageous in *enhancing* and raising of your rents.
Latimer, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

The remembrance of the difficulties we now undergo will contribute to *enhance* our pleasure. *Bp. Atterbury.*

The pulsation of a stretched string or wire gives the ear the pleasure of sweet sound before yet the musician has *enhanced* this pleasure by concords and combinations.
Emerson, Art.

=**Syn. 2.** To swell, augment, aggravate.

II. *intrans.* To be raised; swell; grow larger: as, a debt *enhances* rapidly by compound interest. [Rare.]

Leaving fair Voya cross'd up Danuby,
As high as Saba, whose *enhauncing* streams
Cut 'twixt the Tartars and the Russians.
Greene, Orlando Furioso.

enhanced (en-hànst'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *enhance, v.*] In *her.*, removed from its proper position and set higher in the field: said of any bearing. Also *inhanced*.

enhancement (en-hàns'ment), *n.* [Formerly also *inhancement;* < *enhance* + *-ment*.] The act of enhancing, or the state of being enhanced; increase in degree or extent; augmentation; aggravation: as, the *enhancement* of value, price, enjoyment, pleasure, beauty, evil, grief, punishment, crime, etc.

Their yearly rents . . . are not to this day improved at all, the landlords making no less gain by fines and income then there is raised in other places by *enhancement* of rents. *Bacon*, Office of Alienations.

Jocular slanders have, from the slightness of the temptation, an *enhancement* of guilt.
Government of the Tongue.

enhancer (en-hàn'sèr), *n.* [< ME. *enhaunsere.*] One who enhances; one who or that which carries to a greater degree or a higher point.

There may be just reason, . . . upon a dearth of grain or other commodities, to highten the price; but in such cases we must be so affected as that we grudge to ourselves our own gain, that we be not in the first file of *enhancers*. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, i. 2.

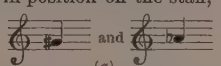
enharbor† (en-här'bor), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *harbor*.] To dwell in or inhabit.

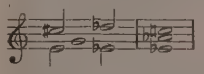
O true delight! *enharboring* the brests
Of those sweet creatures with the plumy crests.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 3.

enharden† (en-här'dn), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *harden*.] To harden; encourage; embolden.

France useth . . . to *enharden* one with confidence; for the gentry of France have a kind of loose becoming boldness. *Howell*, Foreign Travel, p. 192.

enharmonic, enharmonical (en-här-mon'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= F. *enharmonique* = Sp. *enarmónico* = Pg. *enharmonico* = It. *enarmonico*, < Gr. ἐναρμονικός, usually ἐναρμόνιος, in accord or harmony, < ἐν, in, + ἁρμονία, harmony: see *harmony, harmonic.*] **1.** In *Gr. music*, pertaining to that genus or scale that is distinguished from the diatonic and the chromatic by the use of intervals of less than a semitone.—**2.** In *mod. music:* (*a*) Pertaining to a scale or an instrument using smaller intervals than a semitone. (*b*) Pertaining to a use of notes which, though differing in name and in position on the staff, refer on instruments of fixed intonation, like the pianoforte, to identical keys or tones; thus (*a*) are enharmonically distinct, but practically identical.—**Enharmonic change** or **modulation**, a change of key or of chord-relationship effected by indicating a given tone first by one staff-degree and then by another, so as to associate it with two distinct tonalities. It is a somewhat arbitrary use of the imperfect modulatory capacities of instruments of fixed intonation.—**Enharmonic diësis.** See *diësis*.—**Enharmonic interval** or **relation**, an interval or a relation based on the nominal distinction mentioned in def. 2 (*b*).—**Enharmonic organ**, an organ having more than twelve keys to the octave.—**Enharmonic scale**, a scale having more than twelve tones to the octave.


(*a*)



enharmonically (en-här-mon'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In an enharmonic manner, or in accordance with an enharmonic scale.

enharmonion† (en-här-mō'ni-ọn), *n.* [< Gr. ἐναρμόνιον, neut. of ἐναρμόνιος, in accord: see *enharmonic.*] A song of many parts, or a concert of several tunes.

Enharmonion, one of the three general sorts of musick; song of many parts, or a curious concert of sundry tunes.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, Expl. of Obscure Words.

enhause†, *v. t.* [ME.: see *enhance.*] To lift up; elevate; exalt. *Chaucer.*

Full many thereof raised vp hath she,
Fro pouerte *enhaused* to rychesse.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6255.

enhearten (en-här'tn), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *hearten*.] To hearten up; encourage; animate; embolden. [Rare.]

When their agents came to him to feel his pulse, they found it beat so calm and even that he sent them messages to *enhearten* them.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, ii. 141.

The enemy exults and is *enheartened*. *Jer. Taylor.*

enhedge† (en-hej'), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *hedge*.] To surround with or as if with a hedge.

These, all these thither brought; and their young boyes
And frightfull matrons making wofull noise,
In heaps *enhedg'd* it. *Vicars*, tr. of Virgil (1632).

enhendé (oṅ-oṅ-dā'), *a.* [Heraldic F.] In *her.*, same as *potence:* applied to a cross only. [Rare.]

enheritage†, *n.* See *inheritage*.

enheritance†, *n.* See *inheritance*. *Tyndale.*

enhort† (en-hôrt'), *v. t.* [ME. *enhorten, enorten,* < OF. *enhorter*, < L. *inhortari*, incite, instigate, < *in*, in, to, + *hortari*, urge: see *hortation*. Cf. *exhort, dehort.*] To encourage; urge; exhort.

He his nevywe Jason wolde *enhorte*,
To saylen to that londe.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1440.

enhouse† (en-houz'), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *house*.] To house; harbor.

Enhoused there where majesty should dwell.
Middleton, Solomon Paraphrased, i.

enhuile†, *v. t.* See *enoil*.

enhunger (en-hung'gėr), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *hunger*.] To make hungry. [Rare.]

Its first missionaries bare it [the gospel] to the nations, and threw it into the arena of the world to do battle with its superstitions, and . . . to grapple with those animal passions which vice had torn from their natural range, and *enhungered* to feed on innocence and life. *J. Martineau.*

Enhydra (en'hi-drạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔνυδρος, in water, living in water, containing water: see *Enhydris* and *enhydrous*.] Same as *Enhydris*.

enhydric (en-hī'drik), *a.* Same as *enhydrous*.

Enhydrinæ (en-hi-drī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Enhydris* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of marine carnivorous quadrupeds, of the family *Mustelidæ;* the sea-otters. The hind feet are greatly enlarged and fully webbed, somewhat resembling seals' flippers; the fore feet are small; the tail is comparatively short; the muzzle is blunt; the cranial portion of the skull is very prominent; and the teeth are all blunt, 32 in all, but there are no median lower incisors. There is but one living genus, *Enhydris*. Also *Enhydrina*.

Enhydris (en'hi-dris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔνυδρις, an otter, < ἔνυδρος, in water, living in water: see *enhydrous*.] **1.** A genus of reptiles.—**2.** The typical genus of sea-otters of the subfamily *Enhydrinæ*. The grinding-teeth are of peculiar shape, without any trenchant edges or acute cusps, all being bluntly tubercular on the crowns, and rounded off in contour. The palms of the fore feet are naked, with

Sea-otter (*Enhydris lutris*).

webbed digits, and the hind feet are furry on both sides, with small hidden claws. *E. lutris*, the sea-otter of the northern Pacific, is about 4 feet long, the tail being a foot or less in length, and of dark liver-brown color, bleaching about the head, and everywhere silvered over with the hoary ends of the longer hairs. Its pelt is highly valued. Also written *Enhydra, Enydris*.

enhydrite (en-hī'drīt), *n.* [< Gr. ἔνυδρος, containing water (see *enhydrous*), + *-ite*[2].] A mineral containing water.

enhydros (en-hī'dros), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔνυδρος, containing water: see *enhydrous*.] A geode of translucent chalcedony containing water.

enhydrous (en-hī'drus), *a.* [< Gr. ἔνυδρος, in water, living in water, containing water, < ἐν, in, + ὕδωρ (ὑδρ-), water.] Having water within; containing drops of water or other fluid: as, *enhydrous* quartz. Also *enhydric*.

enhypostasia (en-hī-pō-stā'si-ạ), *n.* [MGr.**ἐνυποστασία*, < *ἐνυπόστατος*, really existent: see *enhypostatic*.] In *theol.*: (*a*) Substantial or personal existence. (*b*) Possession of personality not independently but by union with a person: sometimes used as a name descriptive of the relation of the human nature of Christ to the person of God the Son. *Schaff*, in Smith and Wace's Dict. Christ. Biog., I. 495.

enhypostatic (en-hī-pō-stat'ik), *a.* [< MGr. *ἐνυποστατικός*, < *ἐνυπόστατος*, really existent, having substantial existence, < ἐν, in, + ὑπόστατος, substantially existing: see *hypostasis, hypostatic.*] In *theol.*: (*a*) Possessing substantial or personal existence. (*b*) Possessing or endued with personality by existence in or intimate union with a person.

enhypostatize (en-hī-pos'tạ-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enhypostatized*, ppr. *enhypostatizing*. [< *enhypostat-ic* + *-ize*.] In *theol.*, to endow with substantiality or personality; especially, to endow with personality by incorporation into or intimate union with a person. See *enhypostasia*.

His humanity was *enhypostatized* through union with the Logos, or incorporated into his personality.
Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 67.

Enicuridæ (en-i-kū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* See *Henicuridæ*.

Enicurus (en-i-kū'rus), *n.* See *Henicurus*.

enigma (ē-nig'mạ), *n.* [Formerly also *ænigma* (and by contraction, corruptly, *egma*); = F. *énigme* = Sp. Pg. *enigma* = It. *enigma, enimma,* < L. *ænigma(t-)*, < Gr. *αἴνιγμα(τ-)*, a riddle, < *αἰνίσσεσθαι*, speak in riddles, < *αἶνος*, a tale, story, fable, saying.] **1.** A dark saying or representation, in which some known thing is concealed under obscure words or forms; a question, saying, figure, or design containing a hidden meaning which is proposed for discovery; a riddle.

One while speaking obscurely and in riddle called *Ænigma*. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 128.

A custom was amongst the ancients of proposing an *enigma* at festivals, and adjudging a reward to him that solved it. *Pope.*

2. Anything inexplicable to an observer, such as the means by which something is effected, the motive for a course of conduct, the cause of a phenomenon, etc.: as, how it was done is an *enigma;* his conduct is to me an *enigma*.

Faith itself is but *ænigma*, a dark representation of God to us, till we come to that state, To see God face to face, and to know as also we are known.
Donne, Sermons, xxi.

The origin of physical and moral evil: an *enigma* which the highest human intellects have given up in despair.
Macaulay, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

Divested of its colour-charm, attracting less study, the spectrum might still have remained an *enigma* for another hundred years.
O. N. Rood, Modern Chromatics, p. 306.

enigmatic, enigmatical (ē-nig-mat'ik, -i-kạl), *a.* [= F. *énigmatique* = Sp. *enigmático* = Pg. *enigmatico* = It. *enigmatico, enimmatico*, < Gr. *αἰνιγματικός*, < *αἴνιγμα*(*τ*-), a riddle: see *enigma*.] Relating to or containing an enigma; obscure; darkly expressed or indicated; ambiguous.

Your answer, sir, is *enigmatical*. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 4.

That the prediction of a future judgment should induce a present repentance, that was never an *enigmatical*, a cloudy doctrine, but manifest to all, in all prophecies of that kind. *Donne*, Sermons, vi.

The mysterious darkness in which the *enigmatic* prophecies in the Apocalypse concerning antichrist lay involved for many ages. *Warburton*, Rise of Antichrist.

Enigmatical canon. See *canon*[1].—**Enigmatical cognition.** See *cognition*. = **Syn.** Mysterious, puzzling, dark, recondite.

enigmatically (ē-nig-mat'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In an obscure manner; in a meaning different from that which the words or circumstances commonly indicate.

His death also was *enigmatically* described by the destruction or demolishment of his bodily temple.
Barrow, Works, II. xxvii.

enigmatise, *v. t.* See *enigmatize*.

enigmatist (ē-nig'ma-tist), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *enigmatista*, < Gr. *αἰνιγματιστής*, < *αἴνιγμα*(*τ*-), a riddle: see *enigma*.] A maker of or dealer in enigmas or riddles. *Addison*.

enigmatize (ē-nig'ma-tīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *enigmatized*, ppr. *enigmatizing*. [= Pg. *enigmatisar* = It. *enigmatizzare*; as *enigma*(*t*-) + *-ize*.] To utter or talk in enigmas; deal in riddles. Also spelled *enigmatise*. [Rare.]

enigmatography (ē-nig-ma-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *αἰνιγμα*(*τ*-), enigma, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The art of making enigmas or riddles.

enigmatology (ē-nig-ma-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *αἰνιγμα*(*τ*-), enigma, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of enigmas and their solution.

enist†, *adv.* A Middle English variant of *once*.

enisle (en-īl'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enisled*, ppr. *enisling*. [< *en-*[1] + *isle*.] To make an island of; insulate; place apart. [Poetical.]

Yes! in the sea of life *enisled*,
With echoing straits between us thrown,
Dotting the shoreless watery wild,
We mortal millions live alone.
M. Arnold, To Marguerite.

enjail (en-jāl'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *engaol, ingaol*; < OF. *enjaoler, enjaioler, engaioler, engeoler, angeoler*, F. *engeôler, enjôler* (= Sp. Pg. *enjaular*), put into a cage, lay in jail, < *en-* + *geole*, etc., gaol, jail: see *en-* and *jail*.] To put in jail; imprison; confine.

Within my mouth you have *engaol'd* my tongue,
Doubly portcullis'd with my teeth and lips.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

enjambement (oṅ-zhoṅb'moṅ), *n.* [F., < *enjamber*, stride, stride over, run over, project, < *en-* + *jambe*, leg: see *jamb*.] In verse, the putting over into a following line of a word or words necessary to complete the sense. [Rare.]

There are two awkward *enjambements* here. . . . There is a trick, which we have noticed above, of putting an adjective at the end of a line with its substantive in the next.
Athenæum, Jan. 28, 1888, p. 111.

enjoin (en-join'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *injoin*; < ME. *enjoinen, enjoynen*, < OF. *enjoindre*, F. *enjoindre* = Pr. *enjonger, enjunher* = It. *ingiugnere, ingiungere*, < L. *injungere*, enjoin, charge, lay upon, lit. join with or to, < *in*, in, + *jungere*, join: see *join*, and *injunction*, etc.] **1†.** To join; unite.

To be *enjoyned* with you in bands of indissoluble love and amity. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

My little children, I must shortly pay
The debt I owe to nature, nor shall I
Live here to see you both *enjoyn'd* in one.
Phillis of Scyros (1655).

2. To lay upon, as an order or command; put an injunction upon; order or direct with urgency; admonish or instruct with authority; command.

Thorwg Iugement thou art *en-Ioynet*
To bere fooles, ful of sinne.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 132.

To satisfy this good old man,
I would bend under any heavy weight
That he'll *enjoin* me to. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 1.

Enjoin me any penance; I'll build churches,
A whole city of hospitals.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, iv. 5.

3. In *law*, to prohibit or restrain by a judicial order called an injunction: used absolutely of a thing, or with *from* of a person: as, the court *enjoined* the prosecution of the work; the defendant was *enjoined from* proceeding.

He had *enioyned* them *from* their wiues, & railed as fast against him. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 10.

This is a suit to *enjoin* the defendants *from* disturbing the plaintiffs. *Chancellor Kent*.

4. To lay as an injunction; enforce by way of order or command: as, I *enjoin* it on you not to disappoint me; he *enjoined* upon them the strictest obedience.

I needes must by all meanes fulfill
This penaunce, which *enjoyned* is to me.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. viii. 30.

= **Syn. 2.** *Enjoin, Direct, Command*; to bid, require, urge, impress upon. Johnson says *enjoin* is more authoritative than *direct* and less imperious than *command*. It has the force of pressing admonition with authority: as, a parent *enjoins* on his children the duty of obedience. But it has also the sense of *command*: as, the duties *enjoined* by God in the moral law.

enjoiner (en-joi'nėr), *n.* One who enjoins. *Johnson*.

enjoinment† (en-join'ment), *n.* [< *enjoin* + *-ment*.] The act of enjoining, or the state of being enjoined.

Critical trial should be made by publick *enjoinment*, whereby determination might be settled beyond debate.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

enjoy (en-joi'), *v.* [< ME. *enjoyen*, < OF. *enjoïer, anjoier, enjoer*, give joy, receive with joy, possess, refl. rejoice (= It. *ingiojare*, fill with joy) (It. also, like Sp. *enjoyar*, adorn with jewels), < *en-* + *joie*, joy: see *joy*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To feel or perceive with joy or pleasure; take pleasure or satisfaction in the possession or experience of: as, to *enjoy* the dainties of a feast, the conversation of friends, or our own meditations; to *enjoy* foreign travel.

I could *enjoy* the pangs of death,
And smile in agony. *Addison*, Cato.

The works of Milton cannot be comprehended or *enjoyed*, unless the mind of the reader co-operate with that of the writer. *Macaulay*, Milton.

But in Ghirlandaio the skill and the imagination are equal, and he gives us a delightful impression of *enjoying* his own resources. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 298.

2. To have, possess, and use with satisfaction; have, hold, or occupy, as a good or profitable thing, or as something desirable: as, he *enjoys* a large fortune, or an honorable office.

That the children of Israel may *enjoy* every man the inheritance of his fathers. Num. xxxvi. 8.

It [Syria] came into the hands of the Saracens, from whom it was taken by the present Ottoman family, that *enjoy* the Turkish empire.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 88.

3. To derive pleasure from association with or observation of; take delight in being with or in: as, to *enjoy* one's friends; I *enjoyed* Paris more than London; to *enjoy* the country.

So I might *enjoy* my Saviour at the last, I could with patience be nothing almost unto eternity.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 7.

Specifically—**4.** To have sexual intercourse with.

That Hill, on whose high top he [Endymion] was the first that found
Pale Phoebe's wand'ring course; so skilful in her sphere,
As some stick not to say that he *enjoy'd* her there.
Drayton, Polyolbion, vii. 124.

For never did thy beauty, since the day
I saw thee first and wedded thee, adorn'd
With all perfections, so inflame my sense
With ardour to *enjoy* thee. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 1032.

5. To have or possess, as something good or desirable, in a general sense: as, he *enjoys* the esteem of the community; the paper *enjoys* a wide circulation.

He expired, . . . having *enjoyed*, by the benefit of his regimen, a long and healthy life and a gentle and easy death. *Johnson*.

Of the nineteen tyrants who started up under the reign of Gallienus, there was not one who *enjoyed* a life of peace or a natural death. *Gibbon*, Decline and Fall, x.

To enjoy one's self, to feel pleasure or satisfaction in one's own mind; experience delight from the pleasures in which one partakes; be happy.

When I employ my affection in friendly and social actions, I find I can sincerely *enjoy myself*.
Shaftesbury, Advice to an Author, iii. 2.

Saints
Enjoy themselves in heaven.
Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

II. *intrans.* To live in happiness; take pleasure or satisfaction. [Rare.]

Adam, wedded to another Eve,
Shall live with her *enjoying*, I extinct.
Milton, P. L., ix. 829.

enjoy†, *n.* [< *enjoy, v.*] Enjoyment.

As true love is content with his *enjoy*,
And asketh no witnesse nor no record.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 203.

enjoyable (en-joi'a-bl), *a.* [< *enjoy* + *-able*.] That may be enjoyed; capable of yielding enjoyment.

The evening of our days is generally the calmest and the most *enjoyable* of them. *Pope*.

To be *enjoyable*, a book must be wholesome, like nature, and flavored with the religion of wisdom.
Alcott, Tablets, p. 132.

enjoyableness (en-joi'a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being enjoyable.

The *enjoyableness* is complete if the man's life has been happy and free from reproach. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX. 269.

enjoyer (en-joi'ėr), *n.* One who enjoys.

God can order even his word and precepts so, and turn them to the destruction of the unprofitable, unworthy *enjoyers* of them. *South*, Works, IX. ii.

enjoyment (en-joi'ment), *n.* [< *enjoy* + *-ment*.] **1.** The state of enjoying; pleasurable emotion or sensation; followed by *of*, a viewing or experiencing with pleasure or delight: as, her *enjoyment* was manifest; *enjoyment of* a play, or *of* a good dinner.

A lover, when struck with the idea or fancy of his *enjoyment*, promises himself the highest felicity if he succeeds in his new amour.
Shaftesbury, Advice to an Author, iii. 2.

To the ignorant and the sensual, happiness consists in physical *enjoyment* and the possession of the good things of life. *W. R. Greg*, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 23.

2. The possession, use, or occupancy of anything with satisfaction or pleasure; in *law*, the exercise of a right: as, the *enjoyment* of an estate, or of civil and religious privileges.

The contented use and *enjoyment* of the things we have.
Bp. Wilkins, Natural Religion, ii. 4.

To enjoy rights without having proper security for their *enjoyment*, ought not indeed to satisfy any political reasoners. *Ames*, Works, XI. 212.

3. That which gives pleasure or satisfaction; cause of joy or gratification; delight: as, the *enjoyments* of life.

To despise the little things of present sense, for the hope of everlasting *enjoyments*. *Glanville*, Sermons, i.

= **Syn.** Pleasure, gratification, happiness, satisfaction.

enkennel† (en-ken'el), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *kennel*[1].] To shut up in a kennel.

The Dog [Diogenes]
That alwaies in a tub *enkennell'd* lies.
Davies, Microcosmos, p. 84.

enkerl†, *a.* [ME., appar. of Scand. or LG. origin: MD. *eenckel, enckel*, D. *enkel* = MLG. *enkel, enkelt* = Sw. Norw. *enkel* = Dan. *enkelt*, single, simple; cf. Norw. *einka*, unique, remarkable, = Icel. *einka-*, sometimes *einkar-*, in comp., only, special, particular, in older form *einga-*, only (< **einigr* = AS. *ānig*, E. *any*), < *einn* = AS. *ān*, E. *one*: see *any* and *one*.] Simple; unmixed; sole; complete.

The knyzt in the *enker* gren.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2477.

enkerchief (en-kėr'chif), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *kerchief*.] To bind with or inclose in a kerchief.

I know that soft, *enkerchief'd* hair,
And those sweet eyes of blue.
M. Arnold, Switzerland, i. (Meeting).

enkerly†, *adv.* [ME., < *enker* + *-ly*, -ly[2].] Completely; in detail.

Thene the emperour was egree, and *enkerly* frayues
The answere of Arthure.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 507.

enkernel (en-kėr'nel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enkerneled, enkernelled*, ppr. *enkerneling, enkernelling*. [< *en-*[1] + *kernel*.] To inclose in a kernel. *Davies*.

When I muse
Upon the aches, anxieties, and fears
The Maggot knows not, Nicholas, methinks
It were a happy metamorphosis
To be *enkernell'd* thus. *Southey*, Nondescripts, vi.

enkindle (en-kin'dl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enkindled*, ppr. *enkindling*. [< *en-*[1] + *kindle*[1].] **1.** To kindle; set on fire; inflame.

Enkindle all the sparks of nature,
To quit this horrid act. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 7.

That literary heaven which our youth saw dotted thick with rival glories we find now to have been a stage-sky merely, artificially *enkindled* from behind.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 115.

Hence—**2.** To excite; rouse into action; inflame: as, to *enkindle* the passions; to *enkindle* zeal; to *enkindle* war or discord, or the flames of war.

Fearing to strengthen that impatience
Which seem'd too much *enkindled*.
Shak., J. C., ii. 1.

It *enkindled* in France the fiery eloquence of Mirabeau.
Sumner, Prison Discipline.

enlace (en-lās′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enlaced*, ppr. *enlacing*. [Also *inlace*; < ME. *enlacen*, < OF. *enlacer*, F. *enlacer*, interlace, infold, = Pr. *enlassar*, *enlaissar* = Sp. *enlazar* = Pg. *enlaçar* = It. *inlacciare*, ensnare, entangle, < L. *in*, in, + *laqueus*, a string, lace: see *lace*.] **1.** To fasten or inclose with or as if with a lace; encircle; surround; infold.

That man . . . *enlaceth* hym in the cheyne with whiche he may be drawen. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. meter 4.

Tymber stronge *enlace* it for to abyde,
Eke pave or floore it wele in somer tyde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

Ropes of pearl her neck and breast *enlace*.
P. Fletcher, Piscatory Eclogues, vii. 34.

2†. To entangle; intertwine.

That the questioun of the devyne purveaunce is *enlaced* with many other questiouns, I understonde wel.
Chaucer, Boëthius, v. prose 1.

enlacement (en-lās′ment), *n.* [< *enlace* + *-ment*.] The act of enlacing, or the state of being enlaced; an encircling; embracement.

And round and round, with fold on fold,
His tail about the imp he roll'd
In fond and close *enlacement*.
Southey, The Young Dragon, i.

enlangoured†, *a.* [< OF. *enlangouré*, pp. of *enlangourer*, languish, < *en-* + *langor*, *langur*, languor: see *languor*.] Faded.

Of such a colour *enlangoured*,
Was Abstinence ywis coloured.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 7397.

enlard† (en-lärd′), *v. t.* [Also *inlard*; < OF. *enlarder*, spit, < *en-* + *larder*, lard: see *lard*, *v.*] To cover with lard or grease; baste.

That were to *enlard* his fat already pride.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 3.

enlarge (en-lärj′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *enlarged*, ppr. *enlarging*. [Formerly also *inlarge*; < ME. *enlargen*, < OF. *enlargier*, *enlargir*, *enlarger* (cf. Pr. Pg. *alargar* = Sp. *allargar* = It. *allargare*), < *en-* + *large*, large: see *en-*[1] and *large*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make larger; add to; increase in extent, bulk, or quantity; extend; augment: as, to *enlarge* a building or a business.

At night the Lord remembered us, and *enlarged* the wind to the N. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 18.

But he [Ahab] now heartily repented for the time; and for the time of repentance God *inlarged* his time of forbearance. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iv.

Bacon . . . published a small volume of Essays, which was afterwards *enlarged* . . . to many times its original bulk. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

2. To increase the capacity or scope of; expand; make more comprehensive.

This is that science which would truly *enlarge* men's minds were it studied. *Locke*.

The world is *enlarged* for us, not by new objects, but by finding more affinities and potencies in those we have.
Emerson, Success.

3. To increase in appearance; magnify to the eye.

Fancy's beam *enlarges*, multiplies,
Contracts, inverts, and gives ten thousand dyes.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 35.

4. To set at large or at liberty; give freedom or scope to; release from limitation, confinement, or pressure.

Hear me when I call, O God of my righteousness; thou hast *enlarged* me when I was in distress. Ps. iv. 1.

We have commission to possess the palace,
Enlarge Prince Drusus, and make him our chief.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, v. 3.

I make little doubt but Noah was exceedingly glad when he was *enlarged* from the ark. *Cowper*.

5†. To state at large; expatiate upon: in this sense now followed by *on* or *upon*. See II., 2.

Then in my tent, Cassius, *enlarge* your griefs,
And I will give you audience. *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 2.

Were there nought else t' *enlarge* your virtues to me,
These answers speak your breeding and your blood.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 1.

6†. To awaken strong religious feeling in; "enlarge the heart" of; hence, to move to utterance; cause or permit to expatiate: often reflexive.

Mr. Wilson was much *inlarged*, and spake so terribly, yet so graciously, as might have affected a heart not quite shut up. *T. Shepard*, Clear Sunshine of the Gospel, p. 11.

My mind was not to *enlarge my selfe* any further, but in respecte of diverse poore souls here.
Lyford, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 184.

I will *enlarge myself* no further to you at this time.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 29.

7. In *old law*, to give further time to; extend, postpone, or continue: as, to *enlarge* a rule or an order.—**Enlarging-hammer.** See *hammer*.—**Enlarging statute.** See *statute*.—**To enlarge the heart†**, to awaken religious emotion.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To grow large or larger; increase; dilate; expand: as, a plant *enlarges* by growth; an estate *enlarges* by good management.

There is an immense field here for the growing powers and the *enlarging* activities of women; but we do not seem to be getting at and into it in the best way.
S. Bowles, in Merriam, II. 164.

2. To speak at large; be diffuse in speaking or writing; expatiate; amplify: with *on* or *upon*.

This is a theme so unpleasant, I delight not to *enlarge on* it. *Decay of Christian Piety*.

The Turks call it Merchab, and *enlarge* much *upon* the Sieges it has sustain'd in former times.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 17.

While supper was preparing, he *enlarged upon* the happiness of the neighboring shire.
Addison, The Tory Foxhunter.

3. To exaggerate.

At least, a severe critic would be apt to think I *enlarge* a little, as travellers are often suspected to do.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 4.

4. In *photog.*, to make enlargements; practise solar printing. See *enlargement*, 8.

enlarge† (en-lärj′), *n.* [< *enlarge*, *v.*] Freedom; liberty; enlargement.

My absence may procure thy more *enlarge*.
Middleton, Family of Love, i. 2.

enlarged (en-lärjd′), *p. a.* [Pp. of *enlarge*, *v.*] Not narrow or confined; expanded; broad; comprehensive; liberal.

They are extremely suspicious of any *enlarged* or general views. *Brougham*, Lord Chief Justice Gibbs.

Enlarged tarsi, in *entom.*, same as *dilated tarsi* (which see, under *dilated*).

enlargedly (en-lär′jed-li), *adv.* With enlargement.

Justification is taken two ways in Scripture; strictè magis, and extensivè; precisely . . . and *enlargedly*.
Bp. Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar, vi.

enlargedness (en-lär′jed-nes), *n.* The state of being enlarged. *Christian Examiner*.

enlargement (en-lärj′ment), *n.* [< *enlarge* + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of increasing in size or bulk, real or apparent; the state of being increased; augmentation; dilatation; expansion: as, the *enlargement* of a field by the addition of two or three acres; *enlargement* of the heart.

Simple *enlargement* of the spleen occurs under a variety of circumstances. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 1510.

2. Something added on; an addition.

Every little *enlargement* is a feast to the poor, but he that feasts every day feasts no day.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, iv. 8.

And all who told it added something new;
And all who heard it made *enlargements* too.
Pope, Temple of Fame, l. 471.

3. Expansion or extension, as of powers and influence; an increase of capacity, scope, or comprehension, as of the sympathies and character.

Earnestly intreat the immortal God for the *enlargement* and extension here of the kingdom of Christ.
Peter Martyr, in Bradford's Works (Parker Soc., 1853), [II. 406.

However, these little, idle, angry controversies proved occasions of *enlargements* to the church of God.
C. Mather, Mag. Chris., i. 6.

4. Release from captivity, bondage, distress, or the like; a setting at large or at liberty.

Then shall there *enlargement* and deliverance arise to the Jews. Esther iv. 14.

Chrys. How does my dear Eugenia?
Eug. As well
As this restraint will give me leave, and yet
It does appear a part of my *enlargement*
To have your company.
Shirley, Love in a Maze, iv. 1.

5. The state or condition of being at large or unrestrained.

The desire of life and health is implanted in man's nature; the love of liberty and *enlargement* is a sister passion to it. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 4.

6. Diffuseness of speech or writing; expatiation on a particular subject; extended discourse or argument.

He concluded with an *enlargement* upon the vices and corruptions which were got into the army.
Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

7. In the calculus of finite differences, the operation of changing a function by adding unity to the variable. It is denoted by the letter E. Thus, E $\log x = \log (x+1)$.—**8.** In *photog.*, a picture of any kind, especially a positive, made of a larger size than the negative from which it is taken. See *solar printing*, under *printing*.—**Calculus of enlargement.** See *calculus*.

enlarger (en-lär′jėr), *n.* One who or that which enlarges, increases, extends, or expands; an amplifier.

Bollousus the Gaule, that was the *inlarger* thereof, swayed it [Milan] many years. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 130.

The newspaper is the great *enlarger* of our intellectual horizon. *The American*, VI. 407.

enlaurel (en-lâ′rel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enlaureled* or *enlaurelled*, ppr. *enlaureling* or *enlaurelling*. [< *en-*[1] + *laurel*.] To crown with laurels. [Poetical.]

For Swaines that con no skill of holy rage
Bene foe-men to faire skil's *enlawrell'd* Queen.
Davies, Eclogue, p. 20.

enlay† (en-lā′), *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *inlay*.

enleague (en-lēg′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enleagued*, ppr. *enleaguing*. [< *en-*[1] + *league*[1].] To bring into league. [Poetical.]

For now it doth appear
That he, *enleagued* with robbers, was the spoiler.
J. Baillie.

enlegeance†, *n.* A variant of *allegeance*[2].

enlengthen† (en-leng′thn), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *lengthen*.] To lengthen; prolong; elongate.

Never Sunday or holiday passes without some publicke meeting or other: where intermixed with women they [the Greeks] dance out the day, and with full crown'd cups *enlengthen* their jollity. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 11.

enlevé (F. pron. oṅ-lė-vā′), *a.* [F., pp. of *enlever* = Pr. Sp. (obs.) Pg. *enlevar*, lift up, < L. *inde*, thence, + *levare*, lift, < *levis*, light: see *levity*, and cf. *elevate*.] In *her.*, raised or elevated: often synonymous with *enhanced*. [Rare.]

enlevent†, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *eleven*.

enliance†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *enliance*, bond, obligation; cf. *alliance*.] Same as *alliance*.

enlight† (en-līt′), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *light*[1]. Cf. AS. *inlȳhtan*, *inlīhtan*, also *onlȳhtan*, etc., illuminate, < *in* or *on*, on, + *lȳhtan*, > E. *light*[1], *v.* Cf. *enlighten*.] To illuminate; enlighten.

The wisest king refus'd all Pleasures quite,
Till Wisdom from above did him *enlight*.
Cowley, The Mistress, Wisdom.

enlighten (en-lī′tn), *v. t.* [Formerly also *inlighten*; < *en-*[1] + *lighten*[1]. Cf. *enlight*.] **1.** To shed light upon; supply with light; illuminate. [Obsolete or archaic.]

His lightnings *enlightened* the world. Ps. xcvii. 4.

Syene, seated under the Tropick of Cancer, in which was a well of marvellous depth, *enlightned* throughout by the Sun. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 86.

2. To give intellectual or spiritual light to; illuminate by increase of knowledge and wisdom; instruct; impart knowledge to: as, to *enlighten* an ignorant community; she was soon *enlightened* as to his motives.

For it is impossible for those who were once *enlightened*, . . . if they shall fall away, to renew them again unto repentance. Heb. vi. 4–6.

'Tis he who *enlightens* our understandings. *Rogers*.

The conscience *enlightened* by the Word and Spirit of God. *Abp. Trench*.

=**Syn. 1.** To illume, illumine, irradiate.—**2.** To teach.

enlightened (en-lī′tnd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *enlighten*, *v.*] **1†.** Illuminated; supplied with light; light-giving.

Mr. Bradley, F. R. S., supposes the Will with the Wisp to be no more than a Group of small *enlightened* Insects. *Bourne's Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 372.

2. Possessing or manifesting enlightenment; having or showing much knowledge or acquired wisdom; specifically, freed from blinding ignorance, prejudice, superstition, etc.: used to note the highest stage of general human advancement, as in the series savage, barbarous, half-civilized, civilized, and *enlightened*.

It pleases me sometimes to think of the very great number of important subjects which have been discussed in the Edinburgh Review in so *enlightened* a manner.
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, iv.

enlightener (en-lī′tn-ėr), *n.* One who illuminates; one who or that which communicates light to the eye or clear views to the mind.

O sent from Heaven,
Enlightener of my darkness, gracious things
Thou hast reveal'd. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 271.

He is the prophet shorn of his more awful splendours, burning with mild equable radiance, as the *enlightener* of daily life. *Carlyle*.

enlightenment (en-lī′tn-ment), *n.* [< *enlighten* + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of enlightening, or the state of being enlightened; attainment or possession of intellectual light; used absolutely, a lighting up or enlargement of the understanding by means of acquired knowledge and wisdom; more narrowly, an illumination of the mind or acquisition of knowledge with regard to a particular subject or fact.

Their laws, if inferior to modern jurisprudence, do not fall short of the *enlightenment* of the age in which Parliament designed them. *Sir E. May*, Const. Hist. Eng., I. vi.

She wanted it [his approval] passionately, with an insistance which even her own complete *enlightenment* as to the difference between them never affected.
Mrs. Oliphant, A Poor Gentleman, xiii.

2. [Tr. G. *aufklärung*.] Independence of thought; rationalism, especially the rationalism of the eighteenth century.

This *enlightenment* Hegel had received at first in its sober German form — in the dry analysis and superficial criticism of the post-Wolffian age; but at the university he came to know it in its more intensive French form, which was to the German *enlightenment* as wine to water.
J. Caird.

enlimn† (en-lim′), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *limn*. Cf. *enlumine* and *illumine*, ult. of same elements.] To illuminate or adorn with ornamented letters or with pictures, as a book. *Palsgrave*.

enlink (en-link′), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *link*[1].] To link; connect as if into a chain.

What is it then to me, if impious war,
Array'd in flames, like to the prince of fiends,
Do, with his smirch'd complexion, all fell feats
Enlink'd to waste and desolation?
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 3.

enlist (en-list′), *v.* [Formerly also *inlist*; < *en-*[1] + *list*[5]. Hence, by apheresis, *list*[5], *v.*, 2.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To enter, as a name on a list; enroll; register.—2. To engage for public service, especially military or naval service, by enrolling after mutual agreement: as, to *enlist* men for the army.

They [the Romans] even, it is said, allowed the Carthaginians to levy soldiers in their dominions, that is, to *enlist* . . . Lucanian, or Samnite, or Bruttian mercenaries.
Dr. Arnold, Hist. Rome, xlii.

[In construing the pension and other laws relating to soldiers, *enlisted* applies to drafted men as well as to volunteers, whose names are duly entered on the military rolls. *Sheffield vs. Otis*, 107 Mass., 282.]

3. To unite firmly to a cause; employ in advancing some interest; engage the services of: as, to *enlist* one's sympathies in the cause of charity.

Methodically to *enlist* the members of a community, with due regard to their several capacities, in the performance of its public duties, is the way to make that community powerful and healthful.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 103.

Never before had so large an amount of literary ability been *enlisted* in politics. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

=**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Enroll*, etc. See *record*, *v.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To engage in public service, especially military service, by subscribing articles or enrolling one's name; specifically, to engage in such service voluntarily.—2. To enter heartily into a cause, with devotion to its interests.

enlistment (en-list′ment), *n.* [Formerly also *inlistment*; < *enlist* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of enlisting, or the state of being enlisted; the levying of soldiers or sailors by voluntary enrolment.

In England, with *enlistment* instead of conscription, this supply was always precarious.
Buckle, Civilization, II. viii.

2. The writing by which a soldier (other than one who has entered the military service under a commission as an officer) is bound.

enlive† (en-līv′), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *life*, appearing as *live* in *alive*, *livelong*, *live*, *a.*, etc. Cf. *enliven*.] To enliven; quicken; animate.

This dissolved body shall be raised out of the dust and *enlived*. *Bp. Hall*, Select Thoughts, § 30.

enliven (en-lī′vn), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *life* (*live*) + *-en*[1] (3). Cf. *enlive*.] 1. To give life, action, or motion to; make vigorous or active; vivify; quicken.

It [the spawn of carp] lies ten or twelve days before it be *enlivened*. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 142.

There, warm'd alike by Sol's *enlivening* power,
The weed, aspiring, emulates the flower. *Shenstone*.

For if there be but one life from which every man is alike *enlivened*, . . . then the unity of the creature . . . is not only a philosophic truth to which all things in heaven are conformed, but must become also a scientific truth or truth of the senses, to which all things on earth will eventually bow. *H. James*, Subs. and Shad., p. 262.

2. To give spirit or vivacity to; animate; make sprightly, gay, or cheerful.

The Reader cannot but be pleased to find the Depths of Philosophy *enlivened* with all the Charms of Poetry.
Addison, Spectator, No. 339.

A projecting point of gray rocks veined with color, *enlivened* by touches of scarlet bushes and brilliant flowers.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 324.

=**Syn.** 2. To exhilarate, cheer, inspirit, gladden, invigorate, rouse, wake up.

enlivener (en-lī′vn-ėr), *n.* One who or that which enlivens, animates, vivifies, or invigorates.

Fire, th' *enlivener* of the general frame.
Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 427.

enlivening (en-lī′vn-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *enliven*, *v.*] That which enlivens or makes gay.

The good man is full of joyful *enlivenings*.
Feltham, Resolves, i. 84.

enlivenment (en-lī′vn-ment), *n.* [< *enliven* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of enlivening or of making or becoming live, vigorous, or active.

The rappings, the trance mediums, the visions of hands without bodies, . . . the *enlivennent* of furniture — we have invented none of them, they are all heirlooms.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 150.

2. The act of making or becoming gay, animated, or vivacious.

His talk was full of little unexpected turns — in the midst of sober discussion, a flash of *enlivenment*.
Quoted in *Merriam's* Life of Bowles, II. 408.

enlock† (en-lok′), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *lock*[1].] To lock up; inclose.

That sacred Saint my soveraigne Queene,
In whose chast brest all bountie naturall
And treasures of true love *enlocked* beene.
Spenser, F. Q., IV., Prol., st. 4.

enlumine† (en-lū′min), *v. t.* [< ME. *enluminen*, < OF. *enluminer* = Pr. *enlumenar*, *enlhumenar*, < L. *inluminare*, *illuminare*, light up: see *illumine*, and cf. *enlimn*.] To illumine; enlighten; give light to.

That same great glorious lampe of light
That doth *enlumine* all these lesser fyres.
Spenser, F. Q., V., Prol., st. 7.

Even so doe those rough and harsh termes *enlumine*, and make more clearly to appeare, the brightnesse of brave and glorious words. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., Ded.

enluring† (en-lūr′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of **enlure*, v., < *en-*[1] + *lure*.] Luring; enticement. *Davies*.

They know not the detractions of slander, . . . provocations, heats, *enlurings* of lusts.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 311.

enlute†, *v. t.* [ME. *enluten*; < *en-*[1] + *lute*[1].] To daub with clay so as to make air-tight.

Of the pot and glasses *enluting* [var. *engluting*, Tyrwhitt].
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 213.

enmanché (F. pron. oṅ-moṅ-shā′), *a.* [Heraldic F., < *en*, = E. *en-*[1], + *manche*, a sleeve.] In *her.*, as if resembling or covered with a sleeve.

enmarble† (en-mär′bl), *v. t.* Same as *emmarble*.

en masse (oṅ mas). [F.: *en*, in; *masse*, mass: see *in* and *mass*[2].] In mass; all together: as, the audience rose *en masse*.

enmesh (en-mesh′), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *mesh*. Now more commonly *immesh*, q. v.] To inclose in or as if in meshes; immesh; entangle; snare.

So will I turn her virtue into pitch;
And out of her own goodness make the net
That shall *enmesh* them all. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3.

Fly thither? But I cannot fly;
My doubts *enmesh* me if I try.
Lowell, Credidimus Jovem Regnare.

The system which is supposed to be analogous to the circulatory system of higher animals is very complex in many of the higher holothurids, extends over the alimentary canal, and *enmeshes* one of the respiratory trees.
Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 177.

enmeshment (en-mesh′ment), *n.* [< *enmesh* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of enmeshing, or the state of being entangled or entrapped.—2. Woven work of meshes; network.

The moon, low in the west, was drawing a seine of fine-spun gold across the dark depths of the valley. In that enchanted *enmeshment* were tangled all the fancies of the night.
M. N. Murfree, Prophet of Great Smoky Mts., p. 120.

enmew† (en-mū′), *v. t.* Same as *emmew*.

enmiddest, *prep.* A Middle English variant of *amidst*.

Enmyddes the medew founde where he stode,
Thys cruell geaunt which that he had slain.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3097.

enmingle† (en-ming′gl), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *mingle*. More commonly *immingle*, q. v.] To mingle.

Love embittered with tears
Suits but ill with my years
When sweets bloom *enmingled* around.
Burgoyne, Lord of the Manor, I. i.

enmious† (en′mi-us), *a.* [< *enmy*, obs. form of *enemy*, + *-ous*. Cf. OF. *enemieux*.] Full of enmity; inimical. *Fox*.

enmity (en′mi-ti), *n.*; pl. *enmities* (-tiz). [Early mod. E. also *enmitie*, *enimitie*; < ME. *enmyte*, *enemyte*, *enemytee*, < OF. *enemite*, *ennemite*, usually *enemistie*, older *enamistiet*, mod. restored *inimitié* = Pr. *enemistat* = Sp. *enemistad* = Pg. *inimizade* = It. *nemistà*, *nemistade*, *nemistate*, < ML. as if **inimicita(t-)s* for L. *inimicitia*, enmity, < L. *inimicus*, an enemy, > OF. *enemi*, > E. *enemy*: see *enemy*[1]. Cf. *amity*, the same word as *enmity*, without the negative.] The quality or state of being hostile; a feeling or condition of antagonism; ill will; variance; discord.

I will put *enmity* between thee and the woman.
Gen. iii. 15.

The friendship of the world is *enmity* with God.
Jas. iv. 4.

There is now professed actual *Enmity* betwixt France and Spain. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 18.

Such an opportunity could not but be welcome to a nature which was implacable in *enmity*.
Macaulay, Addison.

=**Syn.** *Animosity*, *Ill will*, *Malice*, etc. See *animosity* and *odium*.

enmoss (en-môs′), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *moss*.] To cover with moss: as, "*enmossed* realms," *Keats*. [Poetical.]

enmove†, *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *move*.] Same as *emove*.

The knight was much *enmoved* with his speach.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 48.

enmuffle† (en-muf′l), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *muffle*.] To wrap up or infold, as in a muffler; muffle.

enmure† (en-mūr′), *v. t.* See *immure*.

enmy†, *n.* An obsolete form of *enemy*[1].

enmyte†, *n.* An obsolete form of *enmity*.

ennated† (e-nā′ted), *a.* [Var. of *innated*, equiv. to *innate*.] Innate.

But I have noted in her, from her birth,
A strange *ennated* kind of courtesy.
Webster (*and Dekker* ?), Weakest Goeth to the Wall, ii. 2.

Ennea (en′ē-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐννέα* = E. *nine*.] A genus of pulmonate gastropods, or snails, of the family *Helicidæ*. *Adams*, 1858.

ennea-. [< Gr. *ἐννέα* (with prothetic *ἐ-* and doubled *ν*; cf. *ἐνενήκοντα* (*ἐννεν-*), ninety), orig. **νεϝεν* = L. *novem* = E. *nine*: see *nine*.] A prefix in words of Greek origin, signifying 'nine.'

Enneacanthus (en″ē-a-kan′thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐννέα*, nine, + *ἄκανθα*, the spine.] A genus of small American sunfishes, of the family *Centrarchidæ*, having the caudal fin convex, and nine dorsal spines (whence the name). *E. obesus* is about 3 inches long and marked with dark vertical bands.

ennead (en′ē-ad), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐννεάς* (*ἐννεαδ-*), a body of nine, the number nine, < *ἐννέα* = E. *nine*. Cf. *enneatic*.] 1. The number nine; a system of nine objects; especially, in *math.*, a system of nine points common to different plane cubic curves, or a system of nine lines common to cubic curves.—2. One of the divisions of Porphyry's collection of the doctrines of Plotinus: so named from the fact that each of the six divisions contains nine books.

The *Enneads* of Plotinus are the primary and classical document of Neoplatonism. The doctrine of Plotinus is mysticism, and like all mysticism it consists of two main divisions [theoretical and practical].
Harnack, Encyc. Brit., XVII. 335.

enneadic (en-ē-ad′ik), *a.* [< *ennead* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to an ennead, or to the number nine. Also, improperly, *enneatic*.—**Enneadic system**, in *math.*, a system of ten points, such that on joining any one to all the rest the nine lines form an ennead.—**Enneadic system of numeration**, a system of numeration by nines.

enneagon (en′ē-ạ-gon), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐννέα*, = E. *nine*, + *γωνία*, an angle.] In *geom.*, a polygon or plane figure with nine angles.

enneagonal (en-ē-ag′ō-nal), *a.* [< *enneagon* + *-al*.] In *geom.*, having nine angles; pertaining to an enneagon.—**Enneagonal number**, a number of the form $\frac{1}{2}n(7n-5)$. Such are 1, 9, 24, 46, etc.

enneagynous (en-ē-aj′i-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐννέα*, = E. *nine*, + *γυνή*, a woman (in mod. bot. a pistil), + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having nine pistils or styles: said of a flower or plant.

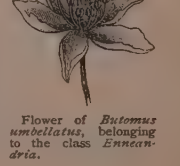
enneahedra, *n.* Plural of *enneahedron*.

enneahedral (en″ē-ạ-hē′drạl), *a.* [< *enneahedron* + *-al*.] In *geom.*, having nine faces.

enneahedria, **enneahedron** (en″ē-ạ-hē′dri-ạ, -dron), *n.*; pl. *enneahedriæ*, *enneahedra* (-ē, -drạ). [NL., < Gr. *ἐννέα*, = E. *nine*, + *ἕδρα*, a seat, base.] In *geom.*, a solid having nine faces.

ennealogy† (en-ē-al′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐννέα*, = E. *nine*, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] A speaking or treating of nine points; also, an oration or a treatise divided into nine points or chapters. *Bailey*, 1727.

enneander (en-ē-an′dėr), *n.* [< NL. **enneandrus*: see *enneandrous*.] In *bot.*, a plant having nine stamens.



Flower of *Butomus umbellatus*, belonging to the class *Enneandria*.

Enneandria, *n. pl.* [NL., < **enneandrus*: see *enneandrous*.] The ninth class of the Linnean system of plants, comprising such as have perfect flowers with nine stamens.

enneandrián (en-ē-an′dri-ạn), *a.* Same as *enneandrous*.

enneandrous (en-ē-an′drus), *a.* [< NL. **enneandrus*, < Gr. *ἐννέα*, = E. *nine*, + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), a man (in mod. bot. a stamen).] Having nine stamens.

enneapetalous (en″ē-ạ-pet′a-lus), *a.* [< NL. **enneapetalus*, < Gr. *ἐννέα*, = E. *nine*, + *πέταλον*, a leaf (in mod. bot. a petal).] Having nine petals.

Enneapterygii (en″ē-ap-te-rij′i-ī), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bloch and Schneider, 1801), < Gr. *ἐννέα*, = E. *nine*, + *πτέρυξ*, fin.] A group of fishes having, or supposed to have, nine fins.

enneasemic (en″ē-ạ-sē′mik), *a.* [< Gr. as if **ἐννεάσημος* (cf. *δίσημος*, etc., *ὀκτάσημος*), < *ἐννέα*, = E. *nine*, + *σῆμα*, sign, mark, *σημεῖον*, sign, mark, mora.] In *anc. pros.*, consisting of or equal to nine semeia (moræ) or units of metrical measurement; having a magnitude of nine times or normal shorts: as, an *enneasemic* colon; an iambic or a trochaic tripody is *enneasemic*.

enneasepalous (en″ē-ạ-sep′a-lus), *a.* [< NL. **enneasepalus*, < Gr. *ἐννέα*, nine, + E. *sepal*.] In *bot.*, having nine sepals.

enneaspermous (en″ē-ạ-spėr′mus), *a.* [< NL. **enneaspermus*, < Gr. *ἐννέα*, = E. *nine*, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] In *bot.*, having nine seeds: as, *enneaspermous* fruits.

enneastyle (en′ē-ạ-stīl), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐννέα*, nine, + *στῦλος*, column: see *style*².] Consisting of nine columns or pillars; nine-columned.

The misshapen monument called the Basilica, at Pæstum, . . . has a front of nine columns, or an *enneastyle* arrangement. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 410.

enneasyllabic (en″ē-ạ-si-lab′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐννεασύλλαβος*, nine-syllabled, < *ἐννέα*, = E. *nine*, + *συλλαβή*, syllable.] Containing or consisting of nine syllables: as, an *enneasyllabic* verse.

enneatic†, enneatical† (en-ē-at′ik, -i-kal), *a.* A mistaken form for *enneadic*, **enneadical*.—**Enneatical days**, every ninth day of a disease.—**Enneatical years**, every ninth year of a man's life.

enneation (en-ē-ā′shọn), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐννέα* = E. *nine*.] In *entom.*, the ninth segment of insects. *Maunders*.

Enneoctonus (en-ē-ok′tō-nus), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1826), < Gr. *ἐννέα*, nine, + *κτείνειν*, kill.] A genus of shrikes, of the family *Laniidæ*: so called from the tradition that the shrike kills nine victims daily. The type is the European *E. collurio*. See *nine-killer*.

ennew† (e-nū′), *v. t.* [< ME. *ennewen*, < *en*-¹ + *newe*, new. Cf. L. *innovare*, > E. *innovate*, of similar elements.] To make new; renew.

And maister Chaucer, that nobly enterprysed
How that our Englysshe myght fresshely be *ennewed*.
Skelton, Garland of Laurel, l. 389.

enniche (en-nich′), *v. t.* [< *en*-¹ + *niche*.] To place in a niche. [Rare.]

Slawkenbergius . . . deserves to be *en-nich'd* as a prototype for all writers, of voluminous works at least, to model their books by. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iii. 38.

ennis, innis (en′is, in′is). [Ir. and Gael. *innis*, *inis*, an island, a sheltered valley, a grazing-place for cattle.] A frequent element in Irish place-names: as, *Ennis*, *Ennis*corthy, *Ennis*killen, *Innis*fallen, etc.

ennoble (e-nō′bl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ennobled*, ppr. *ennobling*. [< OF. (and F.) *ennoblir*, < *en*- + *noble*, noble: see *en*-¹ and *noble*.] **1.** To make noble; confer a title of nobility on.

On what principle was Hampden to be attainted for advising what Leslie was *ennobled* for doing?
Macaulay, Nugent's Hampden.

When nobility depends on office bestowed by the king, it is plain that the king can *ennoble*; so at Rome, where nobility depended on office bestowed by the people, it would not be too much to say that the people could *ennoble*. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 304.

Seven commoners were *ennobled* for their good offices.
W. S. Gregg, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 113.

2. To dignify; exalt; elevate in degree, excellence, or respect.

What can *ennoble* sots, or slaves, or cowards?
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 215.

Only those who know the supremacy of the intellectual life — the life which has a seed of *ennobling* thought and purpose within it — can understand the grief of one who falls from that serene activity into the absorbing . . . struggle with worldly annoyances.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, II. 346.

Ennobling this dull pomp, the life of kings,
By contemplation of diviner things.
M. Arnold, Mycerinus.

His images are noble, or, if borrowed from humble objects, *ennobled* by his handling.
O. W. Holmes, Emerson, xvi.

3†. To make notable, famous, or memorable.

The Spaniards could not as invaders land in Ireland, but only *ennobled* some of the coasts thereof with shipwrecks. *Bacon.*

This man [Carolus Martellus] is much *ennobled* by many classical Historiographers. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 47.

Naples . . . is backt by mountains *enobled* for their generous wines. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 198.

ennoblement (e-nō′bl-mẹnt), *n.* [< *ennoble* + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of ennobling, or advancing to nobility; the state of being ennobled.

He [Henry VII.] added during parliament to his former creations the *ennoblement* or aduancement in nobilitie of a few others. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 15.

2. Exaltation; elevation in degree of excellence; dignity.

The eternal wisdome . . . enricht him with those *ennoblements* which were worthy him that gave them.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, i.

ennobler (e-nō′blėr), *n.* One who or that which ennobles.

Above all, the ideal with him [Spenser] was not a thing apart and unattainable, but the sweetener and *ennobler* of the street and the fireside. *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 357.

Ennomidæ (e-nom′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ennomus* + *-idæ*.] A proposed family of moths: same as *Ennominæ*. *Guenée*, 1857.

Ennominæ (en-ọ-mī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ennomus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of geometrid moths, having as type the genus *Ennomus*. *Packard*, 1876. Other names of the same group are *Ennomidæ* and *Ennomites*.

Ennomus (en′ọ-mus), *n.* [NL. (Treitschke, 1825), < Gr. *ἔννομος*, feeding in, inhabiting (a place), < *ἐν*, in, + *νέμειν*, feed, pasture, *νέμεσθαι*, feed, graze.] A genus of geometrid moths, typical of the subfamily *Ennominæ*, having the body robust, the wings dentate, and the antennæ stout. The larvæ are tuberculate, and feed on the leaves of trees. The few species are confined to Europe. Originally *Ennomos*.

ennoy†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *annoy*.

ennui (oṅ-nwē′), *n.* [F., the mod. form of OF. *enui*, older *anoi*, > E. *annoy*: see *annoy*, *n.*] A painful or wearisome state of mind due to the want of any object of interest, or to enforced attention to something destitute of interest; the condition of being bored; tedium.

The only fault of it is insipidity; which is apt now and then to give a sort of *ennui*, which makes one form certain little wishes that signify nothing. *Gray*, Letters.

Undoubtedly the very tedium and *ennui* which presume to have exhausted the variety and the joys of life are as old as Adam. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 12.

The dreadful disease of *ennui*, of life-weariness, attacks all who have no aim, no permanent purpose.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 35.

ennuyé (oṅ-nwē̤-yā′), *a.* and *n.* [F. (fem. *ennuyée*), pp. of *ennuyer*, affect with ennui, the mod. form of OF. *anoier*, > E. *annoy*: see *annoy*, *v.*, and cf. *ennui*.] **I.** *a.* Affected with ennui; bored; sated with pleasure.

II. *n.* One affected with ennui; one whom satiety has rendered incapable of receiving pleasure from the occupations of life; one indifferent to or bored by ordinary pleasures or interests.

enodal (ē-nō′dạl), *a.* [< *e-* + *nodal*.] **1.** In *bot.*, without nodes; jointless.—**2.** Not having nodes: said of an aspect of a polyhedron. *Kirkman*.

Also *enodous*.

enodally (ē-nō′dạl-i), *adv.* In an enodal manner or shape.

enodation† (ē-nọ̄-dā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *enodatio*(*n*-), < *enodare*, clear from knots, < *e*, out, + *nodus* = E. *knot*.] **1.** In *husbandry*, the cutting away of the knots of trees. *Bailey*, 1727.—**2.** The act or operation of clearing of knots, or of untying; hence, solution, as of a difficulty.

Scarcely anything that way proved too hard for him for his *enodation*.
W. Sclater, Sermon at Funeral of A. Wheelock, 1654.

enode† (ē-nōd′), *a.* [= F. *énode*, < L. *enodis*, knotless, < *e*, out, + *nodus* = E. *knot*.] Destitute of knots; knotless.

enode† (ē-nōd′), *v. t.* [< L. *enodare*, make free from knots, < *enodis*, free from knots: see *enode*, *a.*] To clear of knots; make clear. *Cockeram*.

Enodia (e-nō′di-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐνόδιος*, in or by the way, by the wayside, < *ἐν*, in, + *ὁδός*, way.] In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of butterflies, including such as *E. portlandia* and a few other species. *Hübner*, 1816. (*b*) A genus of wasps, of the family *Sphegidæ*: synonymous with *Parasphex*. *Dahlbom*, 1843.

enodous (ē-nō′dus), *a.* [< *e-* + *nodous*.] Same as *enodal*.

enofft, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *enough*.

enoilt, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *enhuile* (after F.); < ME. *enoylen*, < OF. *enoilier*, *enolier*, *ennulier*, *ennuilier*, *enhuilier*, etc., < ML. *inoleare*, anoint with oil: see *anoil* (doublet of *enoil*) and *anele*.] To anoint.

Their manner was to *enhuile* or anoint their very altars all over. *Holland*, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 771.

enoint†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *anoint*.

enology (ē-nol′ọ̄-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *οἶνος*, wine, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The art of making wine.

The school of "viticulture and *enology*," or vine-growing and wine-making, at Conegliano [Italy], dates from 1876. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 461.

enomotarch (e-nom′ọ̄-tärk), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐνωμοτάρχης*, < *ἐνωμοτία*, an enomoty, + *ἄρχειν*, rule.] The commander of an enomoty. *Mitford*.

enomoty (e-nom′ọ̄-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐνωμοτία*, a division of the Spartan army, lit. a sworn band, < *ἐνώμοτος*, sworn, bound by oath, < *ἐν*, in, + **ὤμοτός*, verbal adj. of *ὀμνύναι*, swear.] In *Gr. antiq.*, any band of sworn soldiers; specifically, the smallest subdivision of the Lacedæmonian army, from twenty-five to thirty-two or thirty-six in number, bound together by a common oath.

enophthalmus (en-of-thal′mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye.] In *pathol.*, retraction of the bulb of the eye from spasm of the extrinsic muscles of the eye.

Enopla (en′ọ̄-plạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνοπλος*, armed, in armor, < *ἐν*, in, + *ὅπλα*, arms.] A subordinal group of nemerteans or rhynchocœlous turbellarians, containing those nemertine worms which have the proboscis armed with stylets: opposed to *Anopla*. The group is equivalent to the family *Amphiporidæ* (which see), of the order *Turbellaria*. The species are of microscopic size, and live in fresh or salt water, whence they sometimes find their way into the alimentary canals of higher animals.

Enoplidæ (e-nop′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Enopla* + *-idæ*.] A family of non-parasitic, free, and mostly marine threadworms, of the order *Nematoidea*, resembling and related to the *Anguillulidæ* or vinegar-eels. The leading genera are *Enoplus*, *Enchelidium*, and *Dorylæmus*.

Many of the species have a peculiar spinning-gland at the posterior end of the body and opening on the under side of the tail. . . . One end of the thread is glued fast, the other floats the animal in the water. Most of the *Enoplidæ* avoid the neighborhood of putrefaction, but delight in pure soils and waters, in which they often abound.
Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 209.

enoplios (e-nop′li-os), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐνόπλιος*, in arms, armed (the meter being so called from its use in war-songs and war-dances), < *ἐν*, in, + *ὅπλον*, a tool, pl. *ὅπλα*, arms.] In *anc. pros.*, an anapestic tripody, with admission of an iambus as the first foot instead of an anapest or anapestic spondee (⏑⏑ ⏓ | ⏑ ⏑ ⏓ | ⏑ ⏑ ⏓, or ⏑ ⏓ | ⏑ ⏑ ⏓ | ⏑ ⏑ ⏓). It was also analyzed by some ancient metricians as consisting of four feet, an iambus or a spondee, a pyrrhic, a trochee, and an iambus (⏑ – | ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑ | ⏑ –), or of two feet, an Ionic a majore and a choriambus (– – ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑ ⏑ –).

enoploteuthid (e-nop-lō-tū′thid), *n.* A cephalopod of the family *Enoploteuthidæ*; an onychoteuthid. *Hoyle*, 1886.

Enoploteuthidæ (e-nop-lō-tū′thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Enoploteuthis* + *-idæ*.] A family of cuttlefishes: same as *Onychoteuthididæ*.

Enoploteuthis (e-nop-lō-tū′this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνοπλος*, in arms, + *τευθίς*, a cuttlefish.] A genus of cuttlefishes, of the family *Onychoteuthididæ*, in which the sessile arms have hooks but no suckers.

Enoplus (en′ọ̄-plus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνοπλος*, in arms, < *ἐν*, in, + *ὅπλον*, a tool, pl. *ὅπλα*, arms.] **1.** The typical genus of nematodes or threadworms of the family *Enoplidæ*. *E. tridentatus* is an example.—**2.** In *entom.*, a genus of *Scarabæidæ*, containing one species, *E. tridens*, from Lifu island. *Reiche*, 1860.

enoptomancy (e-nop′tọ̄-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔνοπτος*, seen in (< *ἐν*, in, + √ **ὀπ*, see: see *optic*), + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by means of a mirror. *Smart*.

enorchis (e-nôr′kis), *n.* [L. (Pliny), < Gr. *ἐνορχις*, having testicles, < *ἐν*, in, + *ὄρχις*, a testicle.] The name given by some ancient authors to a species of eaglestone having a nucleus inclosed in an outer crust.

enorlet, *v. t.* [ME. *enorlen*, *enourlen*, < OF. **enorler*, < *en*- + *orler*, *ourler* (= Pr. Sp. Pg. *orlar* = It. *orlare*), edge, ornament with an edging, < *orle*, edge: see *orle*.] To edge; border; clothe.

The vale was evene rownde with vynes of silver,
Alle with grapis of golde, gretter ware never!
Enhorilde with arborye and alkyns trees,
Erberis fulle honeste, and byrdez there undyre.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3245.

Angelez *enourled* in alle that is clene,
Bothe with-iune & with-outen, in wedez ful bryȝt.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 19.

enorm† (ē-nôrm′), *a.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *enorm* = F. *énorme* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *enorme*, < L. *enormis*, irregular, immoderate, immense, < *e*, out of, + *norma*, rule: see *norm*. Cf. *enormous*.] **1.** Deviating from rule or standard; abnormal.

All uniform,
Pure, pervious, immixed, . . . nothing *enorm*.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, I. ii. 22.

2. Excessively wicked; enormous.

That they may suffer such punishment as so *enorm* . . . actions have justly deserved.
Sir C. Cornwallis, To James I., Supp. to Cabala, p. 99.

enorm† (ē-nôrm′), *v. t.* [Also *inorm*; < *enorm*, *a.*] To make monstrous.

Then lets hee friends the fantacie *enorme*
With strong delusions and with passions dire.
Davies, Mirum in Modum, p. 9.

enormal (ē-nôr′mal), *a.* [As *enorm* + *-al*.] Deviating from the norm, standard, or type of form; subtypical; etypic. [Rare.]

enormious† (ē-nôr′mi-us), *a.* [< L. *enorm-is* (see *enorm*) + E. *-ous*. Cf. *enormous*.] Enormous.

Observe, sir, the great and *enormious* abuse hereof amongst Christians, confuted of an Ethnicke philospher.
Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues (1612).

The *enormious* additions of their artificial heights.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 60.

enormitan† (ē-nôr′mi-tan), *n.* [Irreg. < *enormity* + *-an*.] A wretch; a monster. *L'Estrange*.

enormity (ē-nôr′mi-ti), *n.*; pl. *enormities* (-tiz). [< OF. *enormite*, F. *énormité* = Sp. *enormidad* = Pg. *enormidade* = It. *enormità*, *enormitade*, *enormitate* = D. *enormiteit* = G. *enormität*, < L. *enormita(t-)s*, irregularity, hugeness, < *enormis*, irregular, huge: see *enorm*, *enormous*.] **1.** The state or quality of being enormous, immoderate, or extreme; atrociousness; vastness: in a bad sense: as, the *enormity* of his offense.

We are told that crimes of great *enormity* were perpetrated by the Athenian Government and the democracies under its protection. *Macaulay*, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

2. Enormousness; immensity: without derogatory implication. [Rare.]

In the Shakspeare period we see the fulness of life and the *enormity* of power throwing up a tropical exuberance of vegetation. *De Quincey*, Style, iii.

3. That which surpasses endurable limits, or is immoderate, extreme, or outrageous; a very grave offense against order, right, or decency; atrocious crime; an atrocity.

And if any deeme it a shame to our Nation to haue any mention made of those *inormities*, let them pervse the Histories of the Spanyards Discoveries and Plantations.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 164.

As to salutations, . . . I observe, as I stroll about town, there are great *enormities* committed with regard to this particular. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 259.

=**Syn.** **1** and **3**. *Enormity*, *Enormousness*. *Enormousness* is strictly limited to vastness in size; *enormity*, to vastness in atrocity, baseness, etc.

enormous (ē-nôr′mus), *a.* [< L. *enorm-is* (see *enorm*) + *-ous*. Cf. *enormious*.] **1**†. Deviating from or transgressing the usual measure or rule; abnormal.

The seal
And bended dolphins play: part huge of bulk,
Wallowing unwieldy, *enormous* in their gait,
Tempest the ocean. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 411.

2†. Spreading or extending beyond certain limits; redundant.

The *enormous* part of the light in the circumference of every lucid point. *Newton*, Opticks.

3. Greatly surpassing the common measure; exceeding the usual size: as, *enormous* debts; a man of *enormous* size.

An *enormous* harvest here, and every appearance of peace and plenty. *Sydney Smith*, To the Countess Grey.

The mischiefs wrought by uninstructed law-making, *enormous* in their amount as compared with those caused by uninstructed medical treatment, are conspicuous to all who do but glance over its history.
H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 48.

4. Extremely wicked; uncommonly atrocious: as, *enormous* crime or guilt.

A certaine fellow . . . had been a notorious robber and a very *enormous* liver. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 91.

5†. Disordered; perverse.

I . . . shall find time
From this *enormous* state — seeking to give
Losses their remedies. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2.

The influences of a spirit possess'd of an active and *enormous* imagination may be malign and fatal, where they cannot be resisted. *Glanville*, Essays, vi.

=**Syn.** **3**. *Enormous*, *Immense*, *Excessive*, huge, vast, monstrous, prodigious, gigantic, immoderate, unwieldy. The first three words agree in expressing greatness, and the first two vastness; anything, however small, is *excessive* if for some special reason too great in amount. Literally, *enormous* is out of rule, out of proportion; *immense*, unmeasured, immeasurable; *excessive*, going beyond bounds, surpassing what is fit, right, tolerable, etc. *Enormous* is peculiarly applicable to magnitude, primarily physical, but also moral: as, *enormous* egotism; *immense*, to extent, quantity, and number: as, an *immense* national debt; *immense* folly; *excessive*, to degree: as, an *excessive* dose; an *excessive* opinion of one's own merits.

The total quantity of saline matter carried invisibly away by the Thames from its basin above Kingston will . . . reach, in the course of a year, to the *enormous* amount of 548,230 tons. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 126.

The controversy between Protestantism and Catholicism comprises an *immense* mass of complicated and heterogeneous arguments. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 177.

An *excessive* expenditure of nerve-force involves *excessive* respiration and circulation, and *excessive* waste of tissue. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 21.

4. *Villainous*, *Abominable*, etc. (see *nefarious*); heinous, atrocious.

enormously (ē-nôr′mus-li), *adv.* In or to an enormous degree; extremely; vastly; beyond measure.

The rise in the last year . . . affords the most consoling and encouraging prospect. It is *enormously* out of all proportion. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, iii.

But there can be no doubt that all the forms of living matter are *enormously* complex in chemical constitution.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 315.

enormousness (ē-nôr′mus-nes), *n.* The state of being enormous or extreme; greatness beyond measure.

Loud sounds have a certain *enormousness* of feeling.
W. James, Mind, XII. 3.

=**Syn.** Immensity, vastness, hugeness. See *enormity*.

enorn†, **enourn**†, *v. t.* [ME. *enurnen*, *enournen*, var. of *anournen*, var. of *aornen*, *aournen*, for *adornen*, adorn: see *adorn*.] To adorn.

An auter *enournet* in nome of a god.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1675.

enorthotrope (en-ôr′thō-trōp), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *ὀρθός*, straight, right, + *τρέπειν*, turn.] A toy similar to the thaumatrope, consisting of a card on different parts of which are detached portions of a picture, which on rapid revolution appear to become joined, by virtue of the principle of persistence in visual impressions. See *thaumatrope*.

enostosis (en-os-tō′sis), *n.*; pl. *enostoses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *ὀστέον*, bone, + *-osis*.] A circumscribed bony growth in the interior of a bone: opposed to *exostosis*.

enough (ē-nuf′), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *inough*, etc., and *enow*, dial. *enow*, *enoo* (also *enuf*, *enif*, a spelling recognized even in late ME. *enoffe*) = Sc. *eneuch*, *eneugh*; < ME. *enogh*, *enoh*, *enow*, *enou*, also with prefix spelled *i-*, *y-*, *a-*, *inough*, *inogh*, *inouh*, *inoh*, *inow*, *inou*, etc., *ynough*, etc., *anough*, etc., pl. ending in *-e*, *enoghe*, *enowe*, etc., earliest ME. *genoh*, < AS. *genōh*, pl. *genōge* = OS. *ginōg*, *ginuog* = OFries. *enōch*, *anog*, *noch* = D. *genoeg* = LG. *genaug*, *enaug*, *naug* = OHG. *ginuog*, *ginuoc*, MHG. *genuoc*, also OHG. *ginōgi*, MHG. *ginuege*, G. *genug*, sometimes *gnug*, *genung* = Icel. *gnōgr* = Sw. *nog* = Dan. *nok* = Goth. *ganōhs*, enough, sufficient, abundant, in pl. many (cf. Goth. *ganauha*, sufficiency, AS. *genyht* = OHG. *ginuht*, G. *genüge*, sufficiency); < AS. *geneah* = OHG. *ginah* = Goth. *ganah* (Goth. also *binah*, with pp. *binauhts*), it suffices, an impers. pret. pres. verb; < *ga-*, *ge-*, generalizing prefix, + Teut. √ **noh* = Skt. √ *naç*, attain, reach to, = L. *nancisci* (√ **nac*), acquire, = Gr. *ἤνεγκα* (√ **νεκ*), irreg. 2d aor. of *φέρειν*, bear.] **I.** *a.* Answering the purpose; adequate to want or demand; sufficient; satisfying desire; giving content; meeting reasonable expectation.

The nexte daye, Frydaye, that was Newe Yeres daye, there was metely wynde *ynoughe*, but it was so scarse towardes oure waye that we made noo spede.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 72.

How many hired servants of my father's have bread *enough* and to spare! Luke xv. 17.

It were *enough* to put him to ill thinking.
Shak., Othello, iii. 4.

Have you not yet found means *enow* to waste
That which your friends have left you?
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

[*Enough* usually follows the noun which it qualifies, but it is sometimes put before it.

There is not *enough* leek to swear by.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 1.]

=**Syn.** *Sufficient*, *Competent*, etc. See *adequate*.

II. *n.* A quantity of a thing or act, or a number of things or persons, sufficient to satisfy desire or want, or adequate to a purpose; sufficiency: as, we have *enough* of this sort of cloth.

He answerde, that he was gret Lord y now, and well in pees, and hadde *ynowghe* of worldly Ricchesse.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 146.

Inough is a feast; more than *ynough* is counted foolishnesse. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 83.

And Esau said, I have *enough*, my brother.
Gen. xxxiii. 9.

What I attempted to consider was the mischief of setting such a value upon what is past as to think we have done *enough*. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 374.

Enough and enough†, more than enough.

Every one of us, from the bare sway of his own inherent corruption, carrying *enough and enough* about him to assure his final doom. *South*, Sermons, VI. cxxvi.

=**Syn.** Plenty, abundance.

enough (ē-nuf′), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *inough*, etc., and *enew*, etc.; < ME. *enogh*, etc. (like the adj.), < AS. *genōh* (= OS. *ginog*, *ginuog* = OFries. *enōch*, etc., = D. *genoeg* = LG. *genaug*, *enaug*, *naug* = OHG. MHG. *ginuog*, G. *genug*, etc.), adv., neut. acc. of adj.] **1.** In a quantity or degree that answers the purpose, satisfies, or is equal to the desires or wants; to a sufficient degree; sufficiently.

The wey from Rome it ys knowen perfyghthly *I now* with many Sondry persons to Englond, And ther for I Doo not wryght itt. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 67.

The land, behold, it is large *enough* for them.
Gen. xxxiv. 21.

I have seen many a philosopher whose world is large *enough* for only one person. *Emerson*, Society and Solitude.

2. To a notable extent; fairly; rather: used to denote a slight augmentation of the positive degree, the force depending upon the connection or the emphasis: as, he is ready *enough* to embrace the offer.

It is sometimes pleasant *enough* to consider the different notions which different persons have of the same thing.
Addison.

Another admired simile in the same play, . . . though academical *enough*, is certainly just.
Goldsmith, Sequel to a Poetical Scale.

3. In a tolerable or passable degree: used to denote diminution, or a degree or quality rather less than is desired, or such a quantity or degree as commands acquiescence rather than full satisfaction: as, the performance is well *enough*.

I was . . . virtuous *enough*: swore little; diced, not above seven times a week. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3.

Thou singest well *enough* for a shift.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 3.

4†. To a great degree; very much.

Game of hounde's he louede *inou* & of wilde best.
Robert of Gloucester, l. 375.

enough (ē-nuf′), *interj.* An elliptical exclamation, signifying 'it (or that) is enough,' 'I have had enough,' 'you have done enough,' etc.

Lay on, Macduff!
And damn'd be him that first cries "Hold, *enough!*"
Shak., Macbeth, v. 7.

Henceforth I'll bear
Affliction, till it do cry out itself,
Enough, *enough*, and die. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6.

enounce (ē-nouns′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enounced*, ppr. *enouncing*. [< F. *énoncer* = Sp. Pg. *enunciar* = It. *enunciare*, *enunziare*, < L. *enunciare*, prop. *enuntiare*, say out, declare: see *enunciate*. Cf. *announce*, *denounce*, etc.] To utter; declare; enunciate; state, as a proposition or an argument.

Aristotle, in whose philosophy this presumption obtained the authority of a principle, thus *enounces* the argument. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

Very few of the enlightened deputies who occasionally *enounce* the principle [the necessity of good roads for the nation] feel the necessity of having good roads in their own district. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 226.

enouncement (ē-nouns′mẹnt), *n.* [< *enounce* + *-ment*.] The act of enouncing; enunciation.

It might seem to him too evidently included in the very conception of the argument to require *enouncement*.
Sir W. Hamilton.

enourn†, *v. t.* See *enorn*.

enow (ē-nou′), *a.*, *n.*, and *adv.* A dialectal or obsolete form of *enough*.

enpaire†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *impair*.

en passant (oṅ pa-soṅ′). [F.: *en*, in, < L. *in*; *passant*, verbal n. of *passer*, pass.] While passing; by the way: often used as introductory to an incidental remark or a sudden disconnected thought. In chess, when, on moving a pawn two squares, an adversary's pawn is at the time in such a position as to take the pawn moved if it were moved but one square, the moving pawn may be taken *en passant*, the phrase being used in its literal sense.

enpatron† (en-pā′trọn), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *patron*.] To have under one's patronage or guardianship; be the patron saint of.

For these, of force, must your oblations be,
Since I their altar, you *enpatron* me.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 224.

enpayre†, **enpeire**†, *v. t.* Middle English forms of *impair*.

en pied (oṅ pyā). [F.: *en*, in, on; *pied*, < L. *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] In *her.*, standing erect: said of a creature used as a bearing, especially a bear.

enpiercet, *v. t.* See *impierce.*
enpightt, *v. t.* See *empight.*
enpledet, enpleett, *v. t.* See *implead.*
enpoisont, *v. t.* See *empoison.*
enpovert, *v. t.* See *empover.*
enpowdert, *v. t.* [< *en-* + *powder.*] To sprinkle; powder.

Clothe of golde *enpowdered* emong patches of canuesse, or perles and diamond emong peeble stones.
Udall, To Queen Katherine.

enprentt, enpreyntt, *v. t.* See *imprint.*
enpresst, *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *impress.*
en prince (oṅ prañs). [F.] In a princely style or manner; liberally; magnificently: as, he does everything *en prince.*

I supp'd this night with Mr. Secretary, at one Mr. Houblon's, a French merchant, who had his house furnish'd *en prince*, and gave us a splendid entertainment.
Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 16, 1679.

enprintt, *v. t.* See *imprint.*
enpriset, *n.* See *emprise.*
enprisont, *v. t.* See *imprison.*
enpropret, *v. t.* A variant of *appropre. Chaucer.*
enqueret, *v. t.* See *inquire.*
enquestt, *n.* See *inquest.*
enquickent (en-kwik'n), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *quicken.*] To quicken; make alive.

He hath not yet *enquickened* men generally with this deiform life. *Dr. H. More*, Notes on Psychozoia.

enquire, enquiry, etc. See *inquire*, etc.
enracet (en-rās'), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *race*[2].] To give race or origin to; implant; enroot.

Eternall God, in his almightie powre, . . .
In Paradize whylome did plant this flowre;
Whence he it fetcht out of her native place,
And did in stocke of earthly flesh *enrace.*
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 52.

enrage (en-rāj'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *enraged*, ppr. *enraging.* [< OF. *enrager*, intr., rage, rave, storm, F. *enrager* (= Pr. *enrabiar, enratjar, enrapjar, enranjar*), < *en-* + *rage*, rage: see *rage.*] **I.** *trans.* To excite rage in; exasperate; provoke to fury or madness; make furious.

I pray you, speak not; he grows worse and worse; Question *enrages* him. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4.

What doubt we to incense
His utmost ire? which, to the highth *enraged*,
Will . . . quite consume us. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 95.

=**Syn.** To irritate, incense, anger, madden, infuriate.

II. *intrans.* To become angry or enraged. [A Gallicism.]

My father . . . will only *enrage* at the temerity of offering to confute him. *Miss Burney*, Cecilia, ix. 7.

enraged (en-rājd'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *enrage, v.*] **1.** Angry; furious; exhibiting anger or fury: as, an *enraged* countenance.

The loudest seas and most *enraged* winds
Shall lose their clangor.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, iii. 2.

2†. Aggravated; heightened; passionate.

By my troth, my lord, I cannot tell what to think of it; but that she loves him with an *enraged* affection—it is past the infinite of thought. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 3.

3. In *her.*, having a position similar to that noted by *salient:* said of a horse used as a bearing.

enragement† (en-rāj'ment), *n.* [< OF. *enragement;* as *enrage* + *-ment.*] The act of enraging, or the state of being enraged; excitement; exaltation.

With sweete *enragement* of celestiall love.
Spenser, Heavenly Love.

enrail† (en-rāl'), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *rail*[1].] To surround with a rail or railing; fence in.

Where fam'd St. Giles's ancient limits spread,
An *enrail'd* column rears its lofty head.
Gay, Trivia, ii.

enrange† (en-rānj'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *enraunge*; < *en-*[1] + *range.* Cf. *arrange.*] **1.** To put in order or in line.

Fayre Diana, in fresh sommers day,
Beholdes her nymphes *enraung'd* in shady wood.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xii. 7.

2. To rove over; range.

In all this forrest and wyld wooddie raine:
Where, as this day I was *enraunging* it,
I chaunst to meete this knight.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ii. 9.

enrankt (en-rank'), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *rank*[2].] To place in ranks or in order.

No leisure had he to *enrank* his men.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 1.

en rapport (oṅ ra-pôr'). [F.: *en*, in; *rapport*, connection: see *rapport.*] In relation or connection; in or into communication or association; especially, in sympathetic relation: as, to bring A *en rapport* with B, or two persons with each other.

enrapt (en-rapt'), *a.* [< *en-*[1] + *rapt.*] Rapt; ravished; in a state of rapture or ecstasy.

I myself
Am like a prophet suddenly *enrapt*,
To tell thee that this day is ominous.
Shak., T. and C., v. 3.

He stands *enrapt*, the half-known voice to hear,
And starts, half-conscious, at the falling tear.
Crabbe, Works, V. 24.

enrapture (en-rap'tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enraptured*, ppr. *enrapturing.* [< *en-*[1] + *rapture.*] To move to rapture; transport with pleasure; delight beyond measure; ravish.

As long as the world has such lips and such eyes,
As before me this moment *enraptured* I see,
They may say what they will of their orbs in the skies,
But this earth is the planet for you, love, and me.
Moore, Irish Melodies.

The natives of Egypt are generally *enraptured* with the performances of their vocal and instrumental musicians.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 61.

enravisht (en-rav'ish), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *ravish.*] To ravish; enrapture.

What wonder, . . .
Fraile men, whose eyes seek heavenly things to see,
At sight thereof so much *enravisht* bee?
Spenser, In Honour of Love, l. 119.

enravishingly† (en-rav'ish-ing-li), *adv.* Ravishingly; ecstatically.

The subtilty of the matter will . . . more exquisitely and *enravishingly* move the nerves than any terrestrial body can possibly.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism, App., xiii.

enravishment† (en-rav'ish-ment), *n.* [< *enravish* + *-ment.*] Ravishment; rapture.

They [the beauties of nature] contract a kind of splendour from the seemingly obscuring veil; which adds to the *enravishments* of her transported admirers.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xxiv.

enregiment (en-rej'i-ment), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *regiment.*] To enroll in regiments. [Rare.]

You cannot drill a regiment of knaves into a regiment of honest men, *enregiment* and organize as cunningly as you will. *Froude*, Carlyle, II.

enregister (en-rej'is-tėr), *v. t.* [Formerly also *inregister*; < F. *enregistrer*, < *en-* + *registrer*, register: see *register.*] To register; enroll or record. [Obsolete or rare.]

To reade *enregistred* in every nooke
His goodnesse, which his beautie doth declare.
Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Beauty, l. 132.

en règle (oṅ reg'l). [F.: *en*, in; *règle*, < L. *regula*, rule: see *rule.*] According to rule; in order; in due form; as it should be.

enrheum† (en-röm'), *v. i.* [< F. *enrhumer*, give a cold to, refl. take a cold, < *en-* + *rhume*, rheum: see *rheum.*] To have rheum through cold.

The physician is to enquire where the party hath taken cold or *enrheumed.* *Harvey.*

enrich (en-rich'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *inrich;* < ME. *enrichen*, < OF. *enrichier, enrichir*, F. *enrichir* (= Pr. *enrequezir, enriquir, enrriquir, enrequir* = Sp. Pg. *enriquecer* = It. *inricchire*), < *en-* + *riche*, rich: see *rich.*] **1.** To make rich, wealthy, or opulent; supply with abundant property: as, agriculture, commerce, and manufactures *enrich* a nation.

Hee *inriched* with reuenues and indued with priuiledges al places of religion within his Islands.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 12.

War disperses wealth in the very instant it acquires it; but commerce, well regulated, . . . is the only thing that ever did *enrich* extensive kingdoms.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 367.

Lavish as the Government was of titles and of money, its ablest servant was neither ennobled nor *enriched.*
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

2. To fertilize; make fertile; supply with nutriment for plants.

The benefit and usefulness of this effusion of the Spirit; like the Rivers of Waters that both refresh and *enrich*, and thereby make glad the City of God.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. ix.

See the sweet brooks in silver mazes creep,
Enrich the meadows, and supply the deep.
Sir R. Blackmore.

3. To supply with an abundance of anything desirable; fill or store: as, to *enrich* the mind with knowledge, science, or useful observations.

Enrich my fancy, clarify my thoughts,
Refine my dross. *Quarles*, Emblems, i., Inv.

The commentary with which Lyndwood *enriched* his text was a mine of learning.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xix.

Across the north of Africa came again the progressive culture of Greece and Rome, *enriched* with precious jewels of old-world lore. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, II. 266.

4. To supply with anything splendid or ornamental; adorn: as, to *enrich* a painting with elegant drapery; to *enrich* a poem or an oration with striking metaphors or images; to *enrich* a capital with sculpture.

The columns are *enrich'd* with hieroglyphics beyond any that I have seen in Egypt.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 76.

A certain mild intellectual apathy belonged properly to her type of beauty, and had always seemed to round and *enrich* it. *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 296.

=**Syn. 3.** To endow.—**4.** To decorate, ornament, embellish.

enricher (en-rich'ėr), *n.* One who or that which enriches.

enrichment (en-rich'ment), *n.* [< *enrich* + *-ment.*] The act of enriching. (*a*) The act of making rich; augmentation of wealth.

The *enrichment* of the rich, the poverty of the poor, the public dishonesty, the debasement of the coinage, the robbery of the Church and of learning, went on undiminished.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.

The hard sufferings of the poor are intensified by the wrongful conversion of the Government to the *enrichment* of its partisans. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 274.

(*b*) Fertilization, as of the soil; a making productive. (*c*) Improvement by the abundant supply of what is useful or desirable.

I grant that no labour tends to the permanent *enrichment* of society which is employed in producing things for the use of unproductive consumers. *J. S. Mill.*

The great majority of those who favor some *enrichment* of the meager ritual of the Puritan churches yet prefer that the leader of their worship shall have some liberty of expression. *The Century*, XXXI. 152.

(*d*) The garnishing of any object with rich ornaments, or with elaborate decorative motives: as, the *enrichment* of a bookbinding, or of a stole; also, the ornamentation itself: as, ornamented with a brass *enrichment.*

West of the Church stands the atrium, with the windows of the west front and the remains of mosaic *enrichment* rising above it. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 106.

enridget (en-rij'), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *ridge.*] To ridge; form into ridges.

As I stood here below, methought his eyes
Were two full moons; he had a thousand noses,
Horns whelk'd, and wav'd like the *enridged* sea.
Shak., Lear, iv. 6.

enring (en-ring'), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *ring*[1].] To form a circle about; encircle; inclose.

Ivy . . . *enrings* the barky fingers of the elm.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

The Muses and the Graces, group'd in threes,
Enring'd a billowing fountain in the midst.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

enripent (en-rī'pn), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *ripen.*] To ripen; bring to perfection.

The Summer, how it *enripen'd* the year;
And Autumn, what our golden harvests were.
Donne, Elegies, xiv.

enrivet (en-rīv'), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *rive.*] To rive; cleave.

The wicked shaft, guyded through th' ayrie wyde
By some bad spirit that it to mischiefe bore,
Stayd not, till through his curat it did glyde,
And made a griesly wound in his *enriven* side.
Spenser, F. Q., V. viii. 34.

Where shall I unfold my inward pain
That my *enriven* heart may find relief?
Lady Pembroke (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 260).

enrobe (en-rōb'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enrobed*, ppr. *enrobing.* [< *en-*[1] + *robe.*] To clothe; attire; invest; robe.

Quaint in green, she shall be loose *enrob'd.*
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 6.

In flesh and blood *enrob'd.* *J. Baillie.*

enrobement (en-rōb'ment), *n.* [< *enrobe* + *-ment.*] Vesture; clothing; investment.

The form of dialogue is here [in Plato] no external assumption of an imaginary *enrobement*, for the sake of increased attractiveness and heightened charm.
Jour. Spec. Phil., XIX. 41.

enrockment (en-rok'ment), *n.* [< *en-*[1] + *rock*[1] + *-ment.*] A mass of large stones thrown into the water to protect the outer face of a dike or breakwater, or a shore subject to encroachment of the sea.

enroll, enrol (en-rōl'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *inroll, inrol*, early mod. E. also *enroule, inroule;* < ME. *enrollen*, < OF. *enroller, enrouler* (also *enrotuler*), F. *enrôler*, write in a roll, = Sp. *enrollar* = Pg. *enrolar* (cf. equiv. Sp. *arrollar* = It. *arrolare*), roll up, < ML. *inrotulare*, write in a roll, < L. *in*, in, + *rotulus*, a little wheel, ML. a roll: see *en-* and *roll.*] **1.** To write in a roll or register; insert or enter the name of in a list or catalogue: as, to *enroll* men for military service.

For that [the religion of Mahomet] makes it not only lawfull to destroy those of a different Religion, but *enrolls* them for Martyrs that die in the Field.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. ii.

Heroes and heroines of old
By honour only were *enroll'd*
Among their brethren of the skies. *Swift.*

2. To record; insert in records; put into writing or on record.

That this saide ordynauncez and constitucionz . . . schall be ferme and stable, we the saide Maiour bailifs and commune counsayle haue lette *enroll* hit in a roll.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 334.

He swore consent to your succession,
His oath *enrolled* in the parliament.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

An unwritten law of common right, so engraven in the hearts of our ancestors, and by them so constantly enjoyed and claimed, as that it needed not *enrolling*. *Milton.*

3†. To roll; involve; wrap.

Great heapes of them, like sheepe in narrow fold,
For hast did over-runne, in dust *enrould*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 41.

To enroll one's self, to place one's name upon a roll or list; enlist as a soldier.

All the citizens capable of bearing arms *enrolled themselves*. *Prescott.*

=**Syn. 1** and **2**. *Enlist, Register*, etc. See *record, v.*

enroller (en-rō′lėr), *n.* [Formerly also *inroller*; cf. F. *enrôleur*.] One who enrolls or registers.

enrolment, enrollment (en-rōl′mẹnt), *n.* [Formerly also *inrolment*; < F. *enrôlement*, < *enrôler*, enroll: see *enroll*.] **1.** The act of enrolling; specifically, the registering, recording, or entering of a deed, judgment, recognizance, acknowledgment, etc., in a court of record. In chancery practice a decree, though awarded by the court, was not deemed fixed until it had been engrossed on parchment and delivered to the proper clerk as a roll of the court.

Hee appointed a generall review to be made, and *enrolment* of all Macedonians. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 1221.

2. That in which anything is enrolled; a register; a roll.

The king himself caused them to be enrolled, and testified by a notary public; and delivered the *enrolments*, with his own hands, to the bishop of Salisbury.
Sir J. Davies, State of Ireland.

Clerk of enrolments. See *clerk*.—**Statute of enrolment,** an English statute of 1535, enacting that no land shall pass by bargain and sale unless it be by writing sealed, indented, and enrolled.—**Statute of enrolments.** See *statute*.

enroot (en-röt′), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *root*[1].] To fix by the root; fix fast; implant deep.

His foes are so *enrooted* with his friends,
That, plucking to unfix an enemy,
He doth unfasten so and shake a friend.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

enround† (en-round′), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *round*[2].] **1.** To make round; swell.

And other while an hen wol have the pippe,
A white pellet that wol the tonge *enrounde*,
And softely of[f] wol with thi nailes slippe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 22.

2. To environ; surround; inclose.

Upon his royal face there is no note
How dread an army hath *enrounded* him.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. (cho.).

en route (oṅ röt). [F.: *en*, in; *route*, way, route: see *route*.] On the way; upon the road.

ens (enz), *n.*; pl. *entia* (en′shi-ạ). [ML., an object, < L. *en(t-)s*, ppr. of *esse*, be (first used, says Priscian, by Julius Cæsar); formed after Gr. ὄν (ὀντ-); the earlier form **sen(t-)s* appears in *absen(t-)s*, E. *absent*, *præ-sen(t-)s*, E. *present*. See *am* (under *be*), and cf. *essence*.] **1.** That which in any sense is; an object; something that can be named and spoken of.

Ens has been viewed as the primum cognitum by a large proportion, if not the majority of philosophers.
Sir W. Hamilton, Reid's Works, p. 934.

To thee, Creator uncreate,
O Entium *Ens!* divinely great.
M. Green, The Spleen.

We cannot speak of a thing at all except in terms of feeling, cannot imagine an *ens* except in relation to a sentiens. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. vi. § 13.

2. The same as *first ens* (which see, below). *Johnson.*—**Apparent** or **intentional ens,** a real but unsubstantial appearance, as a rainbow.—**Complex ens,** a fact, as that Columbus discovered America. Not to be confounded with a *composite ens*, which is an object composed of different objects.—**Dependent ens,** that which is caused by another: opposed to *independent ens*.—**Ens of reason** (*ens rationis*), a product of mental action.—**Ens per accidens,** something existing only as an accident of a substance, or *ens per se*.—**Fictitious ens,** a product of the inventive imagination.—**First ens** (*ens primum*), with Paracelsus and other old chemists, that which contains the virtue of the substance from which it is extracted.

This liquor, being sealed up in a convenient glass, must be exposed to the sun for about six weeks, at the end of which time there will swim at the top of it the *primum ens* of the plant in a liquid form, transparent, and either green or red or perhaps of some other colour, according to the nature of the plant.
Boyle, Usefulness of Nat. Phil., ii., Essay 5.

Imaginary ens, an object of imagination in its widest sense. Thus, an object remembered is an imaginary ens.—**Most perfect ens** (*ens realissimum*), that whose essence involves all perfections, including existence.

Being is not a predicate which can be found in the subject of any judgment, and if we desire to add it synthetically, we must have some third term beyond the idea of the subject. Such third term, possible experience, is wanting in the case of the *Ens Realissimum*, which transcends experience. *Adamson*, Philos. of Kant.

Necessary ens, that the non-existence of which involves contradiction, owing to its having been defined as existent.—**Objective ens,** something which exists in the mind, but only in so far as it is an object of perception.—**Positive ens,** something not a mere privation or negation.—**Real ens,** anything whose characters are independent of what any person or any number of persons may think them to be.—**Relative** or **respective ens,** something which exists only so far as a correlate exists.—**Subjective ens,** something which has an existence otherwise than merely as an object.

ensafe† (en-sāf′), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *safe*.] To render safe.

ensaint†, *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *saint*[1].] To canonize.

For his *ensainting*, looke the almanacke in the beginning of Aprill, and see if you can find out such a saint as Saint Gildarde, which, in honour of this gilded fish, the pope so *ensainted*.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 174).

ensame†, *v. t.* See *enseam*[2], 2.

ensame†, *n.* [< *ensame, v.*] The grease of a hawk.

ensample (en-sam′pl), *n.* [< ME. *ensample*, < OF. *ensample*, an alteration, with *en-* for *es-*, of OF. *essample*, example: see *example*.] **1†.** A sample or specimen; an instance; a typical example.

Yet better were attonce to let me die,
And shew the last *ensample* of your pride.
Spenser, Sonnets, xxv.

2. A pattern or model; a guiding example. [Archaic and poetical.]

Ze scholde zeven *ensample* to the lewed peple, for to do wel; and zee zeven hem *ensample* to don evylle.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 137.

Neither as being lords over God's heritage, but being *ensamples* to the flock. 1 Pet. v. 3.

And drawing foul *ensample* from fair names,
Sinn'd also, till the loathsome opposite
Of all my heart had destined did obtain,
And all thro' thee! *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

ensample† (en-sam′pl), *v. t.* [< ME. *ensamplen*; < *ensample, n.*] To exemplify; show by example.

Homere, who in the Persons of Agamemnon and Ulysses hath *ensampled* a good governour and a vertuous man.
Spenser, F. Q., To the Reader.

ensanguine (en-sang′gwin), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ensanguined*, ppr. *ensanguining*. [< *en-*[1] + *sanguine* (< L. *sanguis*, blood): see *sanguine*.] **1.** To stain or cover with blood; smear with gore.

Where cattle pastured late, now scatter'd lies
With carcases and arms the *ensanguined* field,
Deserted. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 654.

He answered not, but with a sudden hand
Made bare his branded and *ensanguined* brow.
Shelley, Adonais, xxxiv.

2. To color like blood; impart a crimson color to.

In general color they were pink, . . . but the outer petals were dashed with a deep carmine, *ensanguined*, brilliant. *C. D. Warner*, Roundabout Journey, p. 67.

ensate (en′sāt), *a.* [< NL. *ensatus*, < L. *ensis*, a sword.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, ensiform: as, the *ensate* ovipositors of certain *Orthoptera*.

enscale (en-skāl′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enscaled*, ppr. *enscaling*. [< *en-*[1] + *scale*[1].] To carve or form with scales. *Clarke.* [Rare.]

enschedule (en-sked′ūl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enscheduled*, ppr. *enscheduling*. [< *en-*[1] + *schedule*.] To schedule; insert in a schedule.

Our just demands;
Whose tenors and particular effects
You have, *enschedul'd* briefly, in your hands.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2.

ensconce (en-skons′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ensconced*, ppr. *ensconcing*. [Formerly also *insconce, inskonse*; < *en-*[1] + *sconce*.] **1.** To cover or shelter as with a sconce or fort; protect; hide securely; give shelter or security to.

I with small Boates and 200. men would haue gone to the head of the riuer Chawonock, with sufficient guides by land, *inskonsing* my selfe euery two dayes.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 88.

I will *ensconce* me behind the arras.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 3.

Convey him to the sanctuary of rebels,
Nestorius' house, where our proud brother has
Ensconc'd himself.
Shirley (and Fletcher ?), Coronation, iv. 1.

Pedro de Vargas, a shrewd, hardy, and vigilant soldier, alcayde of Gibraltar, . . . lay *ensconced* in his old warrior rock as in a citadel. *Irving*, Granada, p. 75.

Hence—**2.** To fix firmly or snugly; settle; lodge: as, he *ensconced* himself in his comfortable arm-chair. [Colloq.]

ensculpture (en-skulp′tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ensculptured*, ppr. *ensculpturing*. [< *en-*[1] + *sculpture*.] To carve; sculpture. [Poetical.]

Those shapes distinct
That yet survive *ensculptured* on the walls
Of palaces or temples, 'mid the wreck
Of famed Persepolis. *Wordsworth*, Apology.

enseal (en-sēl′), *v. t.* [< ME. *enselen*, < OF. *enseeler, enseler, ensceler, enseller*, etc., < ML. *insigillare*, enseal, < *in*, in, + *sigillare*, seal: see *seal*[2], *v.*] **1.** To set one's seal to; ratify formally. [Archaic.]

Syn my fader, in so heigh a place
As parlement, hath hire eschaunge *ensealed*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 559.

And than he lete write a letter, and it dide *ensele* with his seell. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 617.

[He]r bul *enselyd*, concludyng in sentence
[Th]at none of al thys ordyr ys neuer like to the.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 84.

2. To seal up; keep secret.

Enseled til another day. *Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 151.

enseam[1]**†, inseam†** (en-, in-sēm′), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1], *in-*[1], + *seam*[1].] **1.** To seam; sew up.

A name engraved in the revestiary of the temple one stole away, and *enseamed* it in his thigh. *Camden.*

2. To gather up; include; comprehend.

And bounteous Trent, that in him selfe *enseames*
Both thirty sorts of fish and thirty sundry streames.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. xi. 35.

enseam[2]**†** (en-sēm′), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *seam*[3].] **1.** To make greasy; befoul with or as if with grease.

Nay, but to live
In the rank sweat of an *enseamed* bed.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4.

2. To purge from glut and grease: said of a hawk. Also *ensame*.

ensear† (en-sēr′), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *sear*[1].] To sear; cauterize.

Ensear thy fertile and conceptious womb.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3.

ensearch† (en-sėrch′), *v.* [< ME. *enserchen, encerchen*, < OF. *encercher, encerchier* (= Pr. *ensercar, essercar*), < *en-* + *cercher*, etc., search: see *en-*[1] and *search*.] **I.** *trans.* To search.

Another man peraunter, that wolde peynen him and travaylle his Body for to go in to tho Marches, for to *encerche* tho Contrees, myghten ben blamed be my Wordes, in rehercynge manye straunge thinges.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 314.

He that *enserchith* the derknes of nyzt,
And the myst of the morowtide may se,
He schal know bi cristis myzt
If zouthe kunne synge reuertere.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 93.

II. *intrans.* To make a search.

At whiche tyme as they beganne fyrst to *ensearche* by reason and by reporte of olde menne there about, what thing had bene the occasion that so good an haven was in so fewe years so sore decayed. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 227.

ensearch† (en-sėrch′), *n.* [< *ensearch, v.*] Search; inquiry.

I pray you make some good *ensearch* what my poor neighbours have lost.
Sir T. More (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 298).

enseel† (en-sēl′), *v. t.* [Also *ensile*; < *en-*[1] + *seel*[3].] To close the eyes of; seel, as a hawk.

ensegge†, *v.* and *n.* [ME.] Same as *siege*.

enseint†, *a.* An obsolete form of *enceinte*. *Blackstone.*

ensemble† (F. pron. oṅ-som′bl), *adv.* [ME. *ensemble*, < OF. *ensemble*, F. *ensemble* = Pr. *ensems, ensemps, essemps* = OCat. *ensems* = OSp. *ensemble* = OPg. *ensembra* = It. *insieme, insembre, insembra*, together, < LL. *insimul*, at the same time, mixed with *insemel*, at once, < *in* + *simul*, together, akin to *semel*, once, both akin to E. *same*, q. v. Cf. *assemble, resemble*.] Together; all at once; simultaneously.

In time togeders we haue be *ensemble*,
Where-of of pete my hert doth trimble.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3996.

ensemble (F. pron. oṅ-som′bl), *n.* [F., < *ensemble*, together: see *ensemble, adv.*] **1.** The union of parts in a whole; all the parts of anything taken together, so that each part is considered only in relation to the whole; specifically, the general effect of a work of art, piece of music, drama, etc.—**2.** In *music*, the union of all the performers in a concerted composition, as in a chorus with full orchestral accompaniment.—**3.** In *math.*, a manifold or collection of elements, discrete or continuous, finite, infinite, or superinfinite. The elements of the ensemble are usually termed its points. The integrant parts of an ensemble are all the other ensembles whose elements are elements of it. Two ensembles whose elements are capable of being put into a one-to-one correspondence with one another are said to have the same value or to be equivalent. The *first value* is the smallest infinite value, or that of the ensemble of positive whole numbers. A *linear ensemble* is one whose elements can be brought into correspondence each with a different point of one line. A *derived ensemble* is one which consists of all the limits of elements in a primitive ensemble. An ensemble is said to be condensed within a certain interval if there are elements of the ensemble in every part of the interval, however small. *Disconnected ensembles* are ensembles which have no common element. A *definite ensemble* is an ensemble such that every object is either determined to be an element of it or determined not to be so, and no object is determined in both ways. An *ordered ensemble*

is one in which the elements have a definite succession. A *perfect ensemble* is one which is its own derived ensemble. See *number*.—**First genus of ensembles,** that class of ensembles which have only a finite number of successive derived ensembles, since the elements of the *n*th derived ensemble have no limits.—**Second genus of ensembles,** that class of ensembles which have an infinite succession of derived ensembles.—**Tout ensemble,** the entire combination or collocation; the assemblage of parts or arrangement of details viewed as a whole: as, the *tout ensemble* of the piece is admirable.

ensete (en-sē′tē), *n.* [Abyssinian.] An Abyssinian name of *Musa Ensete*, a noble plant of the banana genus. It produces leaves about 20 feet long and 3 or 4 broad, the largest entire leaf as yet known. The flower-stalk, which is as thick as a man's arm, is used for food, but the fruit is worthless.

enshade†, inshade† (en-, in-shād′), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1], *in-*[1], + *shade*.] To mark with different gradations of colors. *Latham.*

Lily-white *inshaded* with the rose.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 5.

enshadow (en-shad′ō), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *shadow*.] To cast a shadow upon; obscure; overspread with shade. [Rare.]

That enthusiasm which foreshortens and *enshadows* every fault. *The Independent*, April 22, 1862.

enshawl† (en-shâl′), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *shawl*.] To cover or invest with a shawl. *Quinn.*

ensheathe, *v. t.* See *insheathe*.

enshield† (en-shēld′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enshielded* (pp. abbr. *enshield* in extract). [< *en-*[1] + *shield*.] To shield; cover; protect.

These black masks
Proclaim an *enshield* beauty, ten times louder
Than beauty could. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 4.

enshore† (en-shōr′), *v. t.* [< *en-* + *shore*[1].] To enharbor. *Davies.*

Then Death (the end of ill unto the good)
Enshore my soule neer drownd in flesh and bloud.
Davies, Wittes Pilgrimage, p. 40.

enshrine (en-shrīn′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enshrined*, ppr. *enshrining*. [Formerly also *inshrine*; < *en-*[1] + *shrine*.] To inclose in or as in a shrine or chest; deposit for safe-keeping in or as in a cabinet; hence, to preserve with care and affection; cherish.

In his own verse the poet still we find,
In his own page his memory lives *enshrined*.
O. W. Holmes, Bryant's Seventieth Birthday.

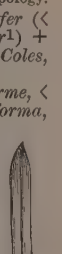
The whole of the dagoba, which is 8 ft. in diameter, has been hollowed out to make a cell, in which an image of Buddha is *enshrined*.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 132.

enshroud (en-shroud′), *v. t.* [Formerly also *inshroud*; < *en-*[1] + *shroud*.] To cover with or as with a shroud; hence, to envelop with anything which conceals from observation: as, the sun was *enshrouded* in mist; to *enshroud* one's purpose in mystery.

They lurk *enshrouded* in the vale of night.
Churchill, The Apology.

ensiferous† (en-sif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *ensifer* (< *ensis*, a sword, + *-fer*, < *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]) + *-ous*.] Bearing or carrying a sword. *Coles*, 1717; *Bailey*, 1733.

ensiform (en′si-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *ensiforme*, < NL. *ensiformis*, < L. *ensis*, a sword, + *forma*, shape.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, sword-shaped; straight, sharp on both edges, and tapering to a point; xiphoid; ensate: as, an *ensiform* leaf or organ.—**Ensiform antennæ,** in *entom.*, those antennæ which are equal and tapering, with compressed joints having one sharp edge.—**Ensiform appendage** or **cartilage.** See *cartilage*.


Ensiform Leaf.

ensign (en′sīn), *n.* [Formerly *ensigne* (and corruptly *auncient, ancient*, in the sense of standard-bearer: see *ancient*[2]), < OF. *ensigne, enseigne*, F. *enseign* = Pr. *enseigna, enseyna, essenha* = OSp. *enseña* = Sp. Pg. *insignia* = It. *insegna*, < ML. *insigna*, L. *insigne*, a standard, badge, mark (pl. *insignia*), neut. of *insignis*, distinguished by a mark, remarkable: see *insignia*. Cf. *ensign, v.*] **1.** The flag or banner distinguishing a company of soldiers, an army, or a vessel; colors; a standard.

Hang up your *ensigns*, let your drums be still.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4.

Those arms, those *ensigns*, borne away,
Accomplished Rokeby's brave array,
But all were lost on Marston's day.
Scott, Rokeby, v. 4.

We heard
The drowsy folds of our great *ensign* shake
From blazon'd lions o'er the imperial tent
Whispers of war. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

I saw no sailors, but a great Spanish *ensign* floated over, and waved, a funereal plume.
G. W. Curtis, Prue and I, p. 90.

Specifically—**2.** In Great Britain, a flag composed of a field of white, blue, or red, with the union in the upper corner, next the staff. Formerly flags with fields of all the three colors were used in the naval service, but now the white only is used for men-of-war, the red flag being assigned to the merchant service and the blue to the Royal Naval Reserve. In the United States navy the ensign is the national flag. See *flag*[2] and *union*.

3†. A sign or signal.

At the rebuke of five shall ye flee: till ye be left . . . as an *ensign* on an hill. Isa. xxx. 17.

4. A badge; a mark of distinction, rank, or office; a symbol; in the plural, insignia.

The Olive was wont to be the *ensigne* of Peace and quietnesse. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., April, Glosse.

His arms, or *ensigns* of power, are a pipe in his left hand, composed of seven reeds. *Bacon*, Fable of Pan.

Cupids . . . all armed with bows, quivers, wings, and other *ensigns* of love. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Beauty.

The tax on the armorial bearings or *ensigns* blazoned on the carriage. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, III. 178.

5†. Name and rank used as a battle-cry or watchword.

Whan the Duke saugh hem come, he cride his *ensigne*, and lete renne to theym that he sye comynge, and smote in amonge hem fiercely. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 161.

6. In the British army, until 1871, one of the lowest grade of commissioned officers in a regiment of infantry, the senior of whom carried the ensign or colors of the regiment: now called *second lieutenant*. (See *lieutenant*.) The rank of ensign also existed in the American revolutionary army.

It was on occasion of one of these suppers that Sir James Mackintosh happened to bring with him a raw Scotch cousin, an *ensign* in a Highland regiment.
Lady Holland, in Sydney Smith, iv.

7. In the United States navy, one of the lowest grade of commissioned officers, ranking with second lieutenant in the army. The title was first introduced in 1862, taking the place of *passed midshipman*.—**8†.** A company of troops led by an ensign.

Which also was defended a while with certain *ensigns* of footmen and certain pieces of artillery.
Expedition in Scotland (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 117).

ensign (en-sīn′ or en′sīn), *v. t.* [< ME. *ensignen, ensygnen*, < OF. *ensigner, enseigner*, mark, point out, tell, inform, indicate, F. *enseigner*, tell, inform, teach, instruct, = Pr. *enseignar, ensegnar, esseignar* = Sp. *enseñar* = Pg. *ensinhar* = It. *insegnare*, < ML. *insignare*, mark, indicate; cf. L. *insignire*, put a mark upon, distinguish, *insignis*, distinguished by a mark, < *in*, on, + *signum*, sign: see *sign*, and cf. *ensign, n.*, on which the E. verb in part depends.] **1†.** To mark or distinguish by some sign; form the badge of.

Henry but joined the roses, that *ensigned*
Particular families, but this hath joined
The Rose and Thistle.
B. Jonson, Prince Henry's Barriers.

2. In *her.*, to distinguish (a charge) by a mark or an ornament, as a crown, coronet, or miter, borne on or over it: as, the heart in the arms of Douglas is *ensigned* with a royal crown (see the cut)—that is, with a crown borne on the top of it. A staff is sometimes said to be *ensigned* with a flag.—**3†.** To point out to; signify to.

Argent, a heart gules, ensigned with a royal crown.

Whan the quene had called them and demaunded theym the place where our lord Ihesu cryst had be crucefyed, they wold neuer telle ne *ensygne* hyr.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 157.

ensign-bearer (en′sīn-bār′ėr), *n.* One who carries the flag; an ensign.

If it be true that the giants ever made war against heaven, he had been a fit *ensignbearer* for that company.
Sir P. Sidney.

ensignсy (en′sīn-si), *n.* [< *ensign* + *-cy*.] Same as *ensignship*.

It is, perhaps, one of the curious anomalies which pervade many parts of our system, that an *ensigncy* should exist in the engineer department, there being no colours to be carried in that corps. *Rees*, Cyc.

ensignship (en′sīn-ship), *n.* [< *ensign* + *-ship*.] The rank, office, or commission of an ensign.

ensilage (en′si-lāj), *n.* [< F. *ensilage*: see *ensile*[1].] **1.** A mode of storing fodder, vegetables, etc., in a green state, by burying it or them in pits or silos dug in the ground. See *silo*. This method has been practised in some countries from very early times, and has been recommended by modern agriculturists. Brick-lined chambers are often used in modern practice, having a movable wooden covering upon which is placed a heavy weight, say half a ton to the square yard. The pits or chambers are constructed in such a way as to exclude the air as far as possible.

It is not the least of the recommendations of the new process of preserving green fodder, called *ensilage*, that the exclusion of oxygen is an essential feature in it, fire-risks being thus avoided.
W. L. Carpenter, Energy in Nature (1st ed.), p. 79.

One of the earliest of Latin writers refers to subterranean vaults (silos), wherein the ancient Romans preserved green forage, grain, and fruit, and the Mexicans have practised the system for centuries. This, at any rate, is vouched for by Mr. John M. Bailey, one of the pioneers of the system in the United States, whose "Book of *Ensilage*," etc. *Mark Lane Express.*

2. The fodder, etc., thus preserved.

This is probably the kind of fermentation by which grass is converted into *ensilage*. *Amer. Chem. Jour.*, VIII. 336.

ensilage (en′si-lāj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ensilaged*, ppr. *ensilaging*. [< *ensilage, n.*] To store by ensilage; store in a pit or silo for preservation. See *silo*.

The advantage of an *ensilaged* crop is that it makes the farmer independent of drought.
West Chester (Pa.) Republican, VI. 4.

ensile (en′sīl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ensiled*, ppr. *ensiling*. [< Sp. *ensilar*, preserve grain in a place under ground, < *en*, in, + *silo*, < L. *sirus*, < Gr. *σιρός*, also *σειρός*, a pit to keep grain in: see *silo*.] To preserve in or as if in a silo; prepare as ensilage.

Ensiling has been accomplished without any chamber at all, the green fodder being simply stacked in the open and heavily pressed, the outer parts being, however, exposed to the air. *H. Robinson*, Sewage Question, p. 222.

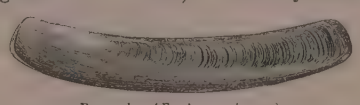
ensiludium (en-si-lū′di-um), *n.*; pl. *ensiludia* (-ă). [ML., < L. *ensis*, a sword, + *ludere*, play.] In the middle ages, a friendly contest with swords, usually with bated or blunted weapons. Compare *hastilude*.

ensilver†, *v. t.* [ME. *ensilveren*; < *en-*[1] + *silver*.] To cover or adorn with silver. *Wyclif*, Bar. vi. 7 (Oxf.).

ensindon†, *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *sindon*.] To wrap in a sindon or linen cloth. *Davies.*

Now doth this loving sacred Synaxie
(With diuine orizons and deuout teares)
Ensindon Him with choicest draperie.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 28.

Ensis (en′sis), *n.* [NL., < L. *ensis*, a sword.] A genus of razor-clams, of the family *Solenidæ*,


Razor-clam (*Ensis americanus*).

including those species in which the hinge-teeth are several and the shell is curved. *Ensis americanus* is the common razor-fish or razor-clam of American waters. The genus was formerly included in *Solen*.

ensiset, *n.* [Erroneous form of ME. *assise*, E. *assize*, abbr. *size*[1].] Assize; quality; stamp; character.

ensisternal (en-si-stėr′nal), *a.* [< L. *ensis*, a sword, + Gr. *στέρνον*, the breast-bone (see *sternum*), + *-al*.] In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the ensiform appendage or xiphoid cartilage; xiphisternal. *Béclard.*

ensky (en-skī′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enskied*, ppr. *enskying*. [< *en-*[1] + *sky*.] To place in heaven or among the gods; make immortal. [Poetical.]

I hold you as a thing *ensky'd* and sainted.
Shak., M. for M., i. 5.

enslander†, *v. t.* [< ME. *ensclaundren*, < *en-* + *sclaundren*, slander: see *en-*[1] and *slander*.] To slander; bring reproach upon.

gif ther be in bretherhede eny riotour, other contekour, other such by whom the fraternite myght be *ensclaundred*, he shal be put out therof. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

enslave (en-slāv′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enslaved*, ppr. *enslaving*. [< *en-*[1] + *slave*.] **1.** To make a slave of; reduce to slavery or bondage; subject to the arbitrary will of a master: as, barbarous nations *enslave* their prisoners of war.

What do these worthies,
But rob, and spoil, burn, slaughter, and *enslave*
Peaceable nations? *Milton*, P. R., iii. 75.

It was also held lawful to *enslave* any infidel or person who did not receive the Christian faith.
Sumner, Orations, I. 217.

2. Figuratively, to reduce to a condition analogous to slavery; deprive of moral liberty or power; subject to an enthralling influence: as, to be *enslaved* by drink or one's passions.

Enslav'd am I, though King, by one wild Word,
And my own Promise is my cruel Lord.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 192.

Having first brought into subjection the bodies of men, had no hard task, afterwards, to *enslave* their souls.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. iii.

Women of genius, even more than men, are likely to be *enslaved* by an impassioned sensibility.
Mary. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 108.

enslavedness (en-slā'ved-nes), *n.* The state of being enslaved.

enslavement (en-slāv'ment), *n.* [< *enslave* + *-ment.*] The act of enslaving, or the state of being enslaved, literally or figuratively; slavery; bondage; servitude.

Abolition by sovereign will of a slave State now ceased, and as for *enslavement* by a free State's legislation, this had never been attempted. *Schouler*, Hist. U. S., III. 136.

The effect of his [the negro's] *enslavement*, then, was not to civilize him in any sense, but merely to change him from a wild animal into a domesticated or tame one.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 233.

enslaver (en-slā'vėr), *n.* One who or that which enslaves or reduces to bondage, either literal or figurative.

What indignation in her mind
Against *enslavers* of mankind! *Swift.*

enslumber†, *v. t.* [ME. *enslombren*; < *en-*[1] + *slumber.*] To dull; enervate.

Son, lett not ydelnesse 3ou *enslombre*,
Nor wydnesse of clothys 3ou encombre.
MS. Ashmole, 52, fol. 65. (*Halliwell.*)

ensnare, ensnarer. See *insnare, insnarer.*

ensnarl[1]† (en-snärl'), *v. i.* [< *en-*[1] + *snarl*[1].] To snarl, as a dog; growl. *Cockeram.*

ensnarl[2]† (en-snärl') *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *snarl*[2].] To entangle as in a snarl; insnare.

With noyse whereof when as the caytive carle
Should issue forth, in hope to find some spoyle,
They in awayt would closely him *ensnarle*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ix. 9.

ensober† (en-sō'bėr), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *sober.*] To make sober.

God sent him sharpnesses and sad accidents to *ensober* his spirits. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 834.

ensorcel†, *v. t.* [< OF. *ensorceler*, bewitch, < *en-* + *sorceler*, bewitch: see *sorcery.*] To bewitch; use sorcery upon.

Not any one of all these honor'd parts
Your princely happes and habites that do moue,
And as it were *ensorcell* all the hearts
Of Christen kings to quarrel for your loue.
Wyatt, quoted in Puttenham's Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 187.

ensoul (en-sōl'), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *soul.*] To endow or imbue with a soul.

Maugre my endeuour
My Numbers still by habite haue the Feuer;
One-while with heat of heauenly fire *ensoul'd*;
Shivering anon, through faint vn-learned cold.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

Passion beholds its object as a perfect unit. The soul is wholly embodied, and the body is wholly *ensouled*.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 167.

In such language (surcharged and flooded with life), not only are thoughts embodied, but words are *ensouled*.
Whipple, Lit. and Life, p. 226.

enspangle† (en-spang'gl), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *spangle.*] To cover with spangles; spangle. *Davies.*

One more by thee, love and desert have sent
T' *enspangle* this expansive firmament.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 204.

ensphere, insphere (en-, in-sfēr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ensphered, insphered*, ppr. *ensphering, insphering.* [< *en-*[1], *in-*[2], + *sphere.*] **1.** To place in or as in a sphere.

His ample shoulders in a cloud *ensphear'd*
Of fierie chrimsine.
Chapman, tr. of Homeric Hymn to Hermes.

Now it seemed as if we ourselves, sitting there *ensphered* in color, flew around the globe with the quivering rays.
E. S. Phelps, Beyond the Gates, p. 164.

2. To make into a sphere.

One shall *ensphere* thine eyes; another shall
Impearl thy teeth.
Carew, Obsequies to the Lady Ann Hay.

enstall†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *install.* *Holland; Stirling.*

enstamp† (en-stamp'), *v. t.* [Also *instamp*; < *en-*[1] + *stamp.*] To impress with or as with a stamp; impress deeply; stamp.

Nature hath *enstamped* upon the soul of man the certainty of a Deity. *Hewyt*, Sermons (1658), p. 194.

enstate†, *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *instate.*

enstatite (en'stā-tīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐνστάτης*, an adversary (cf. *ἐνστατικός*, opposing, checking, starting difficulties) (< *ἐνίστασθαι*, stand against, < *ἐν*, in, on, + *ἱστάναι*, mid. *ἵστασθαι*, stand), + *-ite*[2].] A silicate, chiefly of magnesium, with some iron, belonging to the pyroxene group. It varies in color from white to green, and crystallizes in the orthorhombic system. It is infusible before the blowpipe, whence the name. It is a common mineral in certain rocks, especially in peridotites and the serpentines derived from them; also in many meteoric stones. Bronzite is a ferriferous enstatite. Chladnite, from the Bishopville (South Carolina) meteorite, is nearly pure magnesium enstatite.

enstatite-diabase (en'stā-tīt-dī'ą-bās), *n.* Same as *palatinite.*

enstile, *v. t.* See *enstyle.*

enstock† (en-stok'), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *stock.*] To fix as in the stocks.

Not that (as Stoïks) I intend to tye
With Iron Chains of strong Necessity
Th' Eternal's hands, and his free feet *enstock*
In Destinies hard Diamantine Rock.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

enstore† (en-stōr'), *v. t.* [ME. *enstoren, instoren* (accom. to *restoren*, > E. *restore*, q. v.), < L. *instaurare*, renew, restore: see *instaurate.*] To restore; renew; repeat; recapitulate.

And if ther be ony othir maundement, it is *instorid* in this word, thou schalt loue thi neighbore as thi silf.
Wyclif, Rom. xiii. 9.

enstrangle†, *v. t.* [ME. *enstranglen*; < *en-*[1] + *strangle.*] To strangle.

Thei scholde suffren to gret peyne, zif thei abyden to dyen be hem self, as Nature wolde: and whan thei ben thus *enstrangled*, thei eten here Flesche, in stede of Venysoun. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 194.

enstuff†, *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *stuff.*] To stuff; stow; cram.

Hast thou not read how wise Ulysses did
Enstuffe his eares with waxe?
Wyatt, To his Friend T.

In the dark bulk they closde bodies of men
Chosen by lot, and did *enstuff* by stelth
The hollow womb with armed soldiers.
Surrey, Æneid, ii.

enstyle† (en-stīl'), *v. t.* [Also *enstile*; < *en-*[1] + *style*[1].] To style; name; call.

A man,
Built with God's finger, and *enstyled* his Temple.
Chapman, Revenge of Bussy d'Ambois, i. 1.

But now then, for these parts he must
Be *enstiled* Lewis the Just,
Great Henry's lawful heir.
Bp. Corbet, Journey into France.

That renowned isle,
Which all men Beauty's garden-plot *enstyle*.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 1.

ensuable† (en-sū'ą-bl), *a.* [< *ensue* + *-able.*] Ensuing; following. *J. Hayward.*

ensuant† (en-sū'ant), *a.* [< *ensue* + *-ant*[1].] Following in natural sequence; sequent; accordant.

Make his dittie sensible and *ensuant* to the first verse in good reason. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 74.

ensue (en-sū'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ensued*, ppr. *ensuing.* [Formerly also *insue*; early mod. E. also *ensew, ensewe*; < ME. *ensuen*, < OF. *ensuire, ensuir, ensuivre, ensuevre*, etc., F. *ensuivre* = Pr. *enseguir, ensegre*, etc., < L. *insequi*, follow upon, < *in*, upon, + *sequi*, follow: see *sequent, sue.* Cf. *insecution*, ult. < L. *insequi.*] **I.**† *trans.* To follow or follow after; pursue.

Whos stepes glade to *Ensue*
Ys eueri woman in their degre.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 43.

Seek peace and *ensue* it. 1 Pet. iii. 11.

Ne was Sir Satyrane her far behinde,
But with like fierceness did *ensew* the chace.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 5.

You will set before you the end of this your short cross, and the great glory which will *ensue* the same.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 126.

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To come after; move behind in the same direction; follow.

Then after *ensued* three other Bashas, with slaues about them, being afoote. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 113.

But nowe adue! I must *ensue*
Where fortune doth me lede.
Nut-brown Maid (Percy's Reliques, p. 184).

2. To follow in order, or in a train of events or course of time; succeed; come after.

The sayd ambassadours are to summon and ascite the foresayd English man to appeare at the terme next *insuing*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 152.

As to appearance, famine was like to *ensue*, if not some way prevented.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 83.

Then grave Clarissa graceful waved her fan;
Silence *ensu'd*. *Pope*, R. of the L., v. 8.

Discourse *ensues*, not trivial, yet not dull.
Cowper, Task, iv. 174.

3. To follow as a consequence; result, as from premises.

Let this be granted, and it shall hereupon plainly *ensue* that, the light of Scripture once shining in the world, all other light of nature is therewith in such sort drowned that now we need it not. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

=**Syn. 2** and **3.** *Succeed*, etc. (see *follow*); to arise, proceed, spring, result.

ensuffer†, *v. t.* [ME. *ensufferen*; < *en-*[1] + *suffer.*] To suffer.

Where failled hert haue men full many,
Ensuffering full ofte ryght gret misery.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4627.

en suite (oṅ swēt). [F.: *en*, in; *suite*, suit, suite: see *suit, n., suite.*] In a set or connected series; forming a series or set with something else in the same style: as, apartments to be let *en suite* or singly.

176: an oblong Louis XVI. cabinet of ebony. . . . 177: an upright secrétaire *en suite*.
Hamilton Sale Catalogue, 1882.

ensure (en-shör'), *v.* See *insure.*

enswathe (en-swāŦH'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enswathed*, ppr. *enswathing.* [< *en-*[1] + *swathe.*] To swathe. Also written *inswathe.* [Poetical.]

With sleided silk feat and affectedly
Enswathed, and seal'd to curious secrecy.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 49.

enswathement (en-swāŦH'ment), *n.* [< *enswathe* + *-ment.*] The act of enswathing, or the state of being enswathed.

The *enswathement* of the globe in a magnetic current.
J. Cooke.

ensweep (en-swēp'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enswept*, ppr. *ensweeping.* [< *en-*[1] + *sweep.*] To sweep over; pass over rapidly. [Rare.]

A blaze of meteors shoots: *ensweeping* first
The lower skies. *Thomson*, Autumn, l. 1109.

ensweeten†, *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *sweeten.*] To sweeten.

-ent. [ME. *-ent*, also *-ant, -aunt*, etc., < OF. *-ent, -ant, -aunt* = Sp. Pg. It. *-ente*, < L. *-en(t-)s*, acc. *-entem*, suffix of ppr. of verbs in 2d, 3d, and 4th conjugations. See further under *-ant*[1]. Cf. *-ence, -ance.*] A suffix of adjectives, and of nouns originally adjectives (primarily, in the original Latin, a present participle suffix), cognate with the original form of the English present participle suffix *-ing*[2], as in *ardent*, burning, *cadent*, falling, *crescent*, growing, *orient*, rising, etc.: equivalent to *-ant*[1]. Adjectives in *-ent* are usually accompanied by derived nouns in *-ence* or *-ency*, as *cadence, ardency*, etc. See *-ant*[1], *-ance, -ancy.*

entablature (en-tab'lą-tūr), *n.* [Formerly also *intablature*; < OF. *entablature*, entablature, more commonly a base, pedestal, < OF. *entabler*, < ML. *intabulare*, construct a basis (*intabulatum*), < L. *in*, in, on, + ML. *tabulare*, L. only as pp. adj. *tabulatus*, boarded, floored, neut. *tabulatum*, a flooring, < *tabula*, a board, plank: see *table.*] **1.** In *arch.*, that part of a lintel construction, or a structure consisting of horizontal members supported by columns or vertical members,

Doric Entablature.

E, entablature: *a*, epistyle or architrave; *b*, frieze; *c*, cornice.
(From Archæol. Inst. Report on Assos Expedition.)

which rests upon the columns and extends upward to the roof, or to the tympana of the pediments if these features are present. In the classical styles it consists of three members, the architrave, the frieze, and the cornice. In large buildings projecting features, similar in form to entablatures proper, and also called by this name, are often carried around the whole edifice, or along the front only; and the term is applied by engineers to similar parts of the framing of machinery wherein architectural design is introduced. See also cut under *column.*

At the entrance to the court of the temple are remains of some buildings, of very large hewn stone, particularly an *entablature* in a good taste.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 15.

We could see the elaborately-ornamented gables and *entablatures*, with minarets and gilt spires.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 307.

2. In *mach.*, a strong iron frame supporting a paddle-shaft. *E. H. Knight.*—**Block cornices and entablatures.** See *block*[1].

entablement†, *n.* [F., < *entabler*: see *entablature.*] An entablature.

They differ in nothing either in height, substance, or *entablement* from the feminine Ionic, and masculine Doric.
Evelyn, Architecture.

en tablier (oṅ tab-li-ā'). [F.: *en*, in; *tablier*, an apron, platform, table, board, < ML. *tabularium*, a table, board, desk, neut. of *tabularius*, < L. *tabula*, table: see *table, tabular.*] **1.** In the form of an apron, or of the outline of an apron: said of trimmings when so applied to the skirt of a dress.—**2.** Decorated by trimmings, frillings, etc., arranged in this way: said of the skirt itself.

entackle† (en-tak'l), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *tackle.*] To supply with tackle.

Your storm-driven shyp I repaired new,
So well *entackled*, what wind soever blow,
No stormy tempest your barge shall o'erthrow.
Skelton, Poems, p. 26.

entad (en'tad), *adv.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *-ad*[3].] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, in a direction from without inward, or in, to, or toward a situation or position relatively nearer the center or central parts (than something else); in, on, or to the inside or inner side: opposed to *ectad*: as, the corium lies *entad* of the cuticle.

Entada (en'ta-dä), *n.* [NL., from the Malabar name.] A small genus of very tall leguminous climbers of tropical regions. *E. scandens* is widely distributed, and bears very large flattened pods a foot or two long, or more, and 4 or 5 inches wide, constricted between the seeds, which are 2 inches broad.

entail (en-tāl'), *v. t.* [Also *intail*; < ME. *entailen*, < OF. *entailler*, F. *entailler* = Pr. *entalhar*, *entaillar* = Sp. *entallar* = Pg. *entalhar* = It. *intagliare*, < ML. *intaliare*, **intaleare*, cut into, carve, < L. *in*, in, + ML. *taliare*, *taleare* (> F. *tailler*, etc.), cut: see *tail*[2], *tally*.] **1†.** To cut; carve for ornament.

Thanne was the chaptire-hous wrought as a greet chirche, Coruen and couered and queyntliche *entayled*.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 200.

The mortale steele despiteously *entayld*
Deep in their flesh. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vi. 29.

In gilden buskins of costly Cordwayne,
All bard with golden bendes, which were *entayld*
With curious antickes. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. iii. 27.

2. In *law*, to limit and restrict the descent of (lands and tenements) by gift to a man and to a specified line of heirs, by settlement in such wise that neither the donee nor any subsequent possessor can alienate or bequeath it: as, to *entail* a manor to A. B. and to his eldest son, or to his heirs of his body begotten, or to his heirs by a particular wife. See *entail, n.*, 3.

He [Moses] doth not (Now) study to make his Will,
T' *Entail* his Land to his Male-Issue still:
Wisely and justly to divide his Good,
To Sons and Daughters, and his neerest Blood.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

I here *entail*
The crown to thee, and to thine heirs for ever.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 1.

Hence—**3.** To fix inalienably on a person or thing, or on a person and his descendants; transmit in an unalterable course; devolve as an unavoidable consequence.

My grief's *entailed* upon my wasteful breath,
Which no recov'ry can cut off but death.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 15.

The intemperate and unjust transmit their bodily infirmities and diseases to their children, and *entail* a secret curse upon their estates. *Tillotson.*

It is *entailed* upon humanity to submit.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xix.

A vicious form of legal procedure, for example, either enacted or tolerated, *entails* on suitors costs, or delays, or defeats. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 50.

4. To bring about; cause to ensue or accrue; induce; involve or draw after itself.

Political economy tells us that loss is *entailed* by a forced trade with colonies. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 501.

No member of the chamber can, without its assent, be submitted to examination or arrest for any proceeding *entailing* penalties, unless seized in the act or within 24 hours of the same. *Keltie.*

Whose whole career was lie *entailing* lie
Sought to be sealed truth by the worst lie last!
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 183.

entail (en-tāl'), *n.* [Formerly also *intail*; < ME. *entaile*, *entayle*, < OF. *entaille*, F. *entaille* (ML. *intalia*), f., = Pr. *entalh* = OSp. *entalle* = Pg. *entalho* = It. *intaglio* (> E. *intaglio*, q. v.), m., a cutting, cut, notch, groove; from the verb.] **1†.** Engraved or carved work; intaglio; inlay.

A worke of rich *entayle* and curious mould,
Woven with antickes and wyld ymagery.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 4.

2†. Shape; that which is carved or shaped.

An image of another *entaile*
A lifte halfe was her fast by,
Her name aboue her heed saw I,
And she was called Felony.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 162.

3. In *law*: (*a*) The limitation of land to certain members of a particular family or line of descent; a prescribed order of successive inheritances, voluntarily created, to keep land in the family undivided; the rule of descent settled for an estate.

He [Walpole] scoffed at . . . the practice of *entail*, and tasked the ingenuity of conveyancers to tie up his villa in the strictest settlement. *Macaulay*, Horace Walpole.

(*b*) An estate entailed or limited to particular heirs; an estate given to a man and his heirs. The word is now, however, often loosely used, since strict entails are obsolete, to indicate the giving of property to one or to two successively for life with suspension of power of alienation meanwhile. By early English law, as fully established under the Norman conquest, a feoffment or grant of land to "A and the heirs of his body" created an entail, so that neither A nor any successive heir taking under the grant could alien the land; and if the line of heirs failed, the land reverted to the lord who made the grant, or his heirs. In course of time the inconveniences of the restriction on alienation led the courts to hold that such a gift must be understood not as a gift to the heirs after A, but to A on condition that he should have heirs; in other words, that the heirs could not claim as donees under the feoffment, but only as heirs under A, and that hence A took a fee, which, if he had heirs of his body, became absolute, and enabled him to alien the land. This practical abolition of entails by the courts was followed by the statute of Westminster of 1285, known as the *statute de Donis Conditionalibus*, which enacted that the will of the donor in such gifts according to the form manifestly expressed should be observed, so that such a grantee should have no power to alien. Under this act, which reestablished entails, a large part of the land in England was fettered by such grants. The courts, still disfavoring entails, termed the estate thus granted a fee tail (see *tail*), and sustained alienations by the tenant in tail, subject, however, to the right of the heirs in tail, or, if none, of the lord, to enter on the death of the tenant who had conveyed. (See *base fee*, under *fee*[2].) They subsequently also sanctioned absolute alienations by allowing the tenant in tail to have an action brought against him in which he collusively suffered the plaintiff to recover the land. (See *fine*[2], *recovery*, and *Taltarum's case*, under *case*[1].) In 1833 a direct deed was substituted by statute for this fiction. The object of entails is now, to some extent, secured by family or marriage settlements, which are often, but inaccurately, spoken of as if effecting entails. In most if not all of the United States, and in Canada, entails have been abolished, either as in England or by statutes declaring that words which would formerly create an entail create a fee simple, or, as in some States, a life estate with remainder in fee simple to heirs.—**Quasi entail**, an entail of an estate less than a fee, such as an estate for the life of a third person.—**Statute of entail**, a name sometimes given to the statute de Donis Conditionalibus (which see, above).—**To bar an entail, to dock an entail**, to defeat the restrictions of an entail by aliening or resettling the land.

entailer (en-tā'lėr), *n.* One who executes an entail; one who limits the descent of his property to a particular heir or series of heirs.

The *entailer* cannot disappoint those children who have rights to a portion of his property. *Brougham.*

entailment (en-tāl'ment), *n.* [< *entail* + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of entailing, or of limiting the descent of an estate to a particular heir and his descendants.—**2.** The state of being entailed.

ental (en'tal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *-al*.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, inner; internal: opposed to *ectal*. See *entad*.

entalent†, *v. t.* [ME. *entalenten*, < OF. *entalenter* = Pr. *entalentar*, *entalantar* = It. *intalentare*, excite, raise a desire, < L. *in*, in, + ML. *talentum*, an inclination, desire: see *en*-[1] and *talent*.] To implant a desire in; endow with.

Trust parfite loue, entire charite,
Feruent will, and *entalented* corage.
Letter of Cupid.

Entalis (en'ta-lis), *n.* [NL.; a perversion of *Dentalium*.] A genus of tooth-shells, of the family *Dentaliidæ*. *E. striolata* is an American species.

entame[1]**†**, *v. t.* [ME. *entamen*, < OF. *entamer* = Pr. *entamenar*, < ML. *intaminare*, touch, contaminate, < L. *in*, in, on, + **taminare*, touch: see *attame*[2] and *contaminate*.] To harm; hurt; tear open.

Let not my foe no more my wounde *entame*.
Chaucer, A. B. C., l. 79.

Thay hafe up hys hawberke thane, and handilez therundyre, . . .
Bothe his bakke and his breste, and his bryghte armez:
Thay ware fayne that they fande no flesche *entamede*.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1160.

entame[2]**†** (en-tām'), *v. t.* [< *en*-[1] + *tame*.] To tame; subdue.

'Tis not . . . your cheek of cream
That can *entame* my spirits to your worship.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 5.

entangle (en-tang'gl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *entangled*, ppr. *entangling*. [Formerly also *intangle*; < *en*-[1] + *tangle*.] **1.** To tangle; intermix the parts of confusedly; make confused or disordered: as, to *entangle* the hair. See *tangle*. [Rare.]

What a happiness would it have been, could Hester Prynne . . . have distinguished and unravelled her own darling's tones, amid all the *entangled* outcry of a group of sportive children. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, vi.

2. To insnare; involve, so as to render extrication difficult; subject to constraining or bewildering complications: as, to *entangle* fish in the meshes of a net; to *entangle* a person in a labyrinth.

They are *entangled* in the land, the wilderness hath shut them in. Ex. xiv. 3.

Nature catches, *entangles*, and holds all such outrages and insurrections in her inextricable net. *Bacon*, Fable of Pan.

It is under this representation [of sensual pleasure] chiefly, that sin deceives, betrays, *entangles*, bewitches, destroys the souls of men. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iii.

Snow is white and opaque in consequence of the air *entangled* among its crystals. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 154.

3. To involve in difficulties or embarrassments; embarrass, puzzle, or distract by adverse or perplexing circumstances, interests, demands, etc.; hamper; bewilder.

The Pharisees took counsel how they might *entangle* him in his talk. Mat. xxii. 15.

I suppose a great part of the difficulties that perplex men's thoughts, and *entangle* their understandings, would be easily resolved. *Locke.*

=**Syn. 1.** To tangle, knot, snarl, mat.—**2.** *Involve*, etc. See *implicate*.—**3.** To confuse, mystify.

entangled (en-tang'gld), *p. a.* In *her.*, same as *fretted*. [Rare.]

entanglement (en-tang'gl-ment), *n.* [< *entangle* + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of entangling, or the state of being entangled; a confused or disordered state; intricacy; perplexity.

The sad, dangerous, and almost fatal *entanglements* of this corporeal world.
Dr. H. More, Pre-existence of the Soul, Pref.

It is to fence against the *entanglements* of equivocal words, and the art of sophistry, that distinctions have been multiplied. *Locke.*

2. That which entangles; specifically, in *fort.*, an obstruction placed in front or on the flank of a fortification, to impede an enemy's approach. It is a kind of abatis made by partially severing the trunks of trees, pulling down the tops, and securing them to the ground by means of pickets or crotchets.—**Wire entanglements**, military entanglements made by placing at least three rows of stout pickets across the space to be obstructed, and twisting wire around them. The pickets are arranged in quincunx order, with the wires crossing diagonally.

entangler (en-tang'glėr), *n.* One who entangles. *Johnson.*

entangling (en-tang'gling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *entangle*, *v.*] An entanglement or complication. [Rare.]

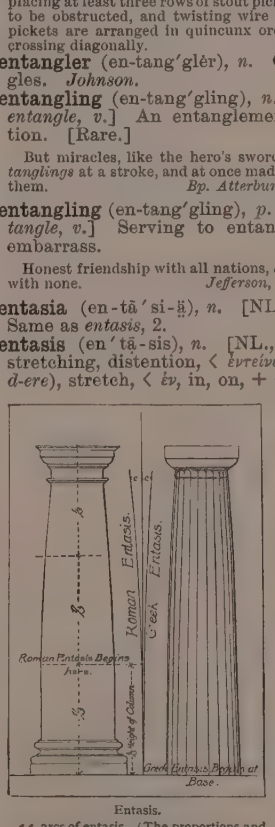
But miracles, like the hero's sword, divided these *entanglings* at a stroke, and at once made their way through them. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. viii.

entangling (en-tang'gling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *entangle*, *v.*] Serving to entangle, involve, or embarrass.

Honest friendship with all nations, *entangling* alliances with none. *Jefferson*, Inaugural Address.

entasia (en-tā'si-ä), *n.* [NL.: see *entasis*.] Same as *entasis*, 2.

entasis (en'tā-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔντασις*, a stretching, distention, < *ἐντείνειν* (= L. *intend-ere*), stretch, < *ἐν*, in, on, + *τείνειν* = L. *tend-ere*, stretch: see *tend*[1].] **1.** In *arch.*, the swelling or outward curve of the profile of the shaft of a column. The entasis exists in perfection in the finest examples of Greek Doric, in which the swelling is greatest a little below the middle point of the shaft, but never so great as to interfere with the steady diminution of the shaft from the base upward. The entasis is designed both to counteract the optical illusion which would cause the profiles of the shafts to appear curved inward if they were bounded by straight lines, and to give the effect of life and elasticity to the column in its function of supporting superimposed weight.



Entasis.

e e, arcs of entasis. (The proportions and the amount of entasis are much exaggerated for the purpose of illustration.)

2. In *pathol.*, constrictive or tonic spasm, as cramp, lockjaw, etc. See *tetanus*. Also *entasia*.

entask† (en-task'), *v. t.* [< *en*-[1] + *task*.] To lay a task upon. *Davies.*

Yet sith the Heav'ns haue thus *entaskt* my layes, . . .
It is enough, if heer-by I incite
Some happier spirit to do thy Muse more right.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

entasse† (en-tas'), *v. t.* [ME. *entassen*, < OF. *entasser*, F. *entasser*, < ML. *intassare*, heap up, < L. *in*, in, on, + ML. *tassus*, *tassa* (> F. *tas*, etc.), a heap.] To heap up; crowd together.

Gawein leide honde to his swerde and smote in to the thikkest of the presse, and passed thourgh the stour as thikke as thei weren *entassed*, and his felowes spake moche of the prowesse that thei saugh hym do.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 410.

entassement† (en-tas'ment), *n.* [ME., < OF. *entassement*, F. *entassement*, < *entasser*, heap up: see *entasse*.] A heap; an accumulation; a crowd.

Ther was grete *entassement* of men and of horse vpon hepes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 398.

entastic (en-tas'tik), *a.* [Irreg. < *entasis.*] In *pathol.*, relating to, of the nature of, or characterized by entasis, or tonic spasm: as, an *entastic* disease.

entaylet, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *entail.*

> The mortall steele despiteously *entayld*
> Deepe in their flesh, quite through the yron walles.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vi. 29.

enté (oṅ'tā), *a.* [F. *enté*, pp. of *enter*, graft: see *ante*[2].] In *her.*: (*a*) Same as *ante*[2]. (*b*) Divided from the rest of the field by a wedge-shaped or chevron-like outline.

Enté en rond, similar to indented, but formed with curved instead of straight lines. *Aveling*, Heraldry, p. 142.

entecessourt, *n.* [A ME. form of *antecessor.*] A predecessor. See *antecessor.*

> Loo, these ben iij. thynges, as seyn our *entecessours*,
> That this trewe loveres togedir muste susteine.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 151. (*Halliwell.*)

entechet, *v. t.* [ME. *entechen, enteechen*, affect, < OF. *entechier, enteichier, entecier, entessier*, also *entachier, antaichier, entacher, entequier, entoichier*, etc., affect, touch, esp. with evil or disease, infect, taint, mod. F. *entacher*, infect, taint (= Pr. *entecar, entacar, entachar*, infect, taint, = It. *intaccare*, cleave unto, charge with fault, blame, vilify, debase, etc.), < *en*, in, on, + *tache*, a spot, stain, blemish, reproach, *teche, taiche*, a spot, stain, ill habit, bad disposition, a natural quality or disposition: see *en*-[1] and *tech, tetch.*] **1.** To affect; especially, to taint, as with evil.

> Who so that ever is *entecched* and defouled with yvel.
> *Chaucer*, Boëthius, p. 120.

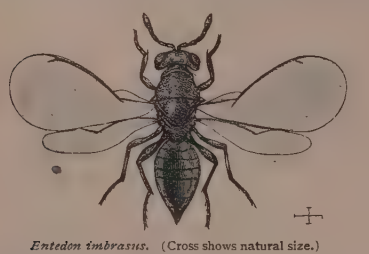
2. To endow.

> On [one] of the best *enteched* creature,
> That is, or shal, while that the world may dure.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, I. 832.

entechet, *n.* [ME., < *enteche, v.*] A spot; a stain.

> I saide him sadly that i sek were,
> & told him al treuly the *entecches* of myn euele.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 558.

Entedon (en'te-don), *n.* [NL. (Dalman, 1820), irreg. < Gr. ἐντός, within, + ἔδων, ppr. of ἔδειν, eat, = L. *edere* = E. *eat.*] The typical genus of



Entedon imbrasus. (Cross shows natural size.)

chalcid hymenopterous insects of the subfamily *Entedoninæ*, as *E. imbrasus.*

Entedoninæ (en″te-dō-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Entedon* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of the parasitic hymenopterous family *Chalcididæ*, distinguished by the four-jointed tarsi, the submarginal vein broken before reaching the costa, and the marginal vein reaching beyond the middle of the fore wing. The species are all parasitic, many of them being secondary parasites — that is, parasitic upon parasites. Also in the form *Entedonoïdæ.*

entelechy (en-tel'e-ki), *n.* [< L. *entelechia*, < Gr. ἐντελέχεια, actuality, < ἐν τέλει ἔχειν, be complete (cf. ἐντελής, complete, full): ἐν, in; τέλει, dat. of τέλος, end, completion; ἔχειν, have, hold, intr. be.] Realization: opposed to *power* or *potentiality*, and nearly the same as *energy* or *act* (actuality). The only difference is that *entelechy* implies a more perfect realization. The idea of entelechy is connected with that of form, the idea of power with that of matter. Thus, iron is potentially in its ore, which to be made iron must be worked; when this is done, the iron exists in *entelechy.* The development from being in posse or in germ to entelechy takes place, according to Aristotle, by means of a change, the imperfect action or energy, of which the perfected result is the entelechy. Entelechy is, however, either first or second. *First entelechy* is being in working order; *second entelechy* is being in action. The soul is said to be the first entelechy of the body, which seems to imply that it grows out of the body as its germ; but the idea more insisted upon is that man without the soul would be but a body, while the soul, once developed, is not lost when the man sleeps. Cudworth terms his plastic nature (which see, under *nature*) a first entelechy, and Leibnitz calls a monad an entelechy.

To express this aspect of the mental functions, Aristotle makes use of the word *entelechy.* The word is one which explains itself. Frequently, it is true, Aristotle fails to draw any strict line of demarcation between *entelechy* and energy; but in theory, at least, the two are definitely separated from each other, and ἐνέργεια represents merely a stage on the path toward ἐντελέχεια. *Entelechy* in short is the realization which contains the end of a process: the complete expression of some function — the perfection of some phenomenon, the last stage in that process from potentiality to reality which we have already noticed. Soul then is not only the realization of the body; it is its perfect realization or full development.

E. Wallace, Aristotle's Psychology, p. xlii.

entellus (en-tel'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐντέλλειν, command, enjoin, < ἐν, in, + τέλλειν, make to arise, make accomplish.] The commonest semnopithecoid monkey of India, *Semnopithecus entellus*, indigenous to the hot regions of the Gangetic basins, but introduced in other parts of India, where it is held in veneration and treated with great honor by the natives. It is one of the slow or sedate monkeys, having little of the restlessness characteristic of most of the tribe, and is of moderate size, yellowish color, reddening on the limbs, with black hands and feet and blackish face. The most conspicuous feature is the cap of fur radiating from the top of the head, and peaked over the eyebrows, with full whiskers and beard on the cheeks and chin. The length of the head and body is about 2 feet, that of the tail about 3; the latter is not prehensile. Also called *hanuman.*

Entellus (*Semnopithecus entellus*).

entempest (en-tem'pest), *v. t.* [< *en*-[1] + *tempest.*] To disturb as by a tempest; visit with storm. [Poetical.]

> Such punishment I said were due
> To natures deepliest stained with sin —
> For aye *entempesting* anew
> The unfathomable hell within.
> *Coleridge*, Pains of Sleep.

entemplet (en-tem'pl), *v. t.* [< *en*-[1] + *temple*[1].] To enshrine.

> What virtues were *entempled* in her breast!
> *Chettle, Dekker, and Haughton*, Patient Grissel.

entencion†, *n.* See *intention.*

entendt, *v.* An obsolete form of *intend.*

entender† (en-ten'dèr), *v. t.* [< *en*-[1] + *tender*[2].] **1.** To treat tenderly; cherish; succor.

> Virtue alone *entenders* us for life:
> I wrong her much — *entenders* us forever.
> *Young*, Night Thoughts, ii. 525.

2. To make tender; soften; mollify.

> For whatsoever creates fear, or makes the spirit to dwell in a righteous sadness, is apt to *entender* the spirit, and to make it devoute and pliant to any part of duty.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, iv. 7.

> A man of a social heart, *entendered* by the practice of virtue, is awakened to the most pathetic emotions by every uncommon instance of generosity.
> *Goldsmith*, Cultivation of Taste.

entendment†, *n.* See *intendment.*

ententet, *n.* and *v.* See *intent.*

entente cordiale (oṅ-toṅt' kôr-di-al'). [F., cordial understanding: *entente*, understanding, intent; *cordiale*, fem. of *cordial*, cordial: see *intent, n.*, and *cordial.*] Cordial understanding; specifically, in *politics*, the friendly relations existing between one government and another.

> There was not only no originality, but no desire for it — perhaps even a dread of it, as something that would break the *entente cordiale* of placid mutual assurance.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 339.

ententif, ententifly†. See *intentive, intentively.*

enter[1] (en'tèr), *v.* [< ME. *entren*, < OF. *entrer*, F. *entrer* = Pr. *intrar, entrar* = Sp. Pg. *entrar* = It. *entrare, intrare*, < L. *intrare*, go into, enter, < *intro*, to the inside, within, on the inside, contr. abl. of **interus* (> compar. *interior*, inner: see *interior*), < *in*, in (= E. *in*[1]), + *-ter*, compar. suffix. Cf. *inter*[2], *enter-, inter-.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To come or go into; pass into the inside or interior of; get into, or come within, in any manner: as, to *enter* a house, a harbor, or a country; a sudden thought *entered* his mind.

> That darkesome cave they *enter*, where they find
> That cursed man, low sitting on the ground,
> Musing full sadly in his sullein mind.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. ix. 35.

> For mischiefs manifold, and sorceries terrible
> To *enter* human hearing. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

> The garrison, in a panic, evacuated the fort, and the English *entered* it without a blow. *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

2. To penetrate into; pass through the outer portion or surface of; pierce: as, the post *entered* the soil to the depth of a foot.

> Calf-like, they my lowing follow'd, through
> Tooth'd briers, sharp furzes, pricking goss, and thorns,
> Which *enter'd* their frail shins. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

3. To go inside of; pass through or beyond: as, I forbid you to *enter* my doors.

> Alone he *enter'd*
> The mortal gate o' the city. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 2.

4. To begin upon; make a beginning of; take the first step in; initiate: as, the youth has *entered* his tenth year; to *enter* a new stage in a journey.

> You are not now to think what's best to do,
> As in beginnings, but what must be done,
> Being thus *entered*. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 3.

5. To engage or become involved in; enlist in; join; become a member of: as, to *enter* the legal profession, the military service or army, an association or society, a university, or a college.

> You love, remaining peacefully,
> To hear the murmur of the strife,
> But *enter* not the toil of life.
> *Tennyson*, Margaret.

> The person who *entered* a community acquired thereby a share in certain substantial benefits.
> *W. E. Hearn*, Aryan Household, p. 131.

> He *entered* the public grammar school at the age of eight years. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, i.

6†. To initiate into a business, service, society, or method; introduce.

> Come, mine own sweetheart, I will *enter* thee:
> Sir, I have brought a gentleman to Court.
> *Chapman*, Bussy d'Ambois, i. 1.

> This sword but shown to Cæsar, with this tidings,
> Shall *enter* me with him. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 12.

> I'll be bold to *enter* these gentlemen in your acquaintance. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iii. 1.

> I am glad to *enter* you into the art of fishing by catching a Chub. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 68.

7. To insert; put or set in: as, to *enter* a wedge; to *enter* a tenon in a mortise; to *enter* a fabric to be dyed into the dye-bath. — **8.** To set down in writing; make a record of; enroll; inscribe: as, the clerk *entered* the account or charge in the journal.

> Agues and fevers are *entered* promiscuously, yet in the few bills they have been distinguished.
> *Graunt*, Bills of Mortality.

> The motion was ordered to be *entered* in the books, and considered at a more convenient time.
> *Addison*, Cases of False Delicacy.

> I shall not *enter* his name till my purse has received notice in form. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 2.

9. To cause to be inscribed or enrolled; offer for admission, reception, or competition: as, to *enter* one's son or one's self at college; to *enter* a friend's name at a club; to *enter* a horse for a race. — **10.** To report at the custom-house, as a vessel on arrival in port, by delivering a manifest: as, to *enter* a ship or her cargo. — **11.** In *law*: (*a*) To go in or upon and take possession of, as lands. See *entry.* (*b*) To place in regular form before a court; place upon the records of a court: as, to *enter* a writ, an order, or an appearance.

> Master Fang, have you *enter'd* the action?
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1.

12. To set on game; specifically, of young dogs, to set on game for the first time.

> No sooner had the northern carles begun their huntsup but the Presbyterians flock'd to London from all quarters, and were like hounds ready to be *entred*.
> *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 143.

> Before being *entered*, the dogs must be taught to lead quietly. *Dogs of Great Britain and America*, p. 219.

To enter a bill short, in *banking*, to note down in a customer's account the receipt, due-date, and amount of a bill not yet due, but which has been paid into the bank by the customer, the amount being carried to his credit only when the bill has been honored. — **To enter lands**, to file an application for public land in the proper land-office, in order to secure a prior right of purchase.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To make an entrance, entry, or ingress; pass to the interior; go or come from without inward: used absolutely or with *in, into, on*, or *upon.* See phrases below.

> Full grete was the bataile and the stour mortall, where as these wardes of Benoyk were *entred*, and medled with their enmyes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 402.

> But he that *entereth in* by the door is the shepherd of the sheep. John x. 2.

> Will you vouchsafe to teach a soldier terms
> Such as will *enter* at a lady's ear,
> And plead his love-suit to her gentle heart?
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2.

Specifically — 2. To appear upon the stage; come into view: said of personages in a drama, or of actors: as, *enter* Lady Macbeth, reading a letter.

> Back fly the scenes, and *enter* foot and horse.
> *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 315.

3†. To begin; make beginning.

> The year *entering*. *Evelyn.*

O pity and shame, that they, who to live well
Enter'd so fair, should turn aside!
Milton, P. L., xi. 630.

To enter into. (*a*) To get into the inside or interior of, or within the external inclosure or covering of; penetrate.

Although we know the Christian faith and allow of it, yet in this respect we are but entering; *entered* we are not *into* the visible Church before our admittance by the door of Baptism. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 1.

(*b*) To engage in: as, to *enter into* business.

The original project of discovery had been *entered into* with indefinite expectations of gain.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 9.

(*c*) To be or become initiated in; comprehend.

As soon as they once *entered into* a taste of pleasure, politeness, and magnificence, they fell into a thousand violences, conspiracies, and divisions.
Addison, Travels in Italy.

He *entered* freely *into* the distresses and personal feelings of his men. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 14.

(*d*) To deal with or treat fully of, as a subject, by way of discussion, argument, and the like; make inquiry or scrutiny into; examine.

I cannot now *enter into* the particulars of my travels.
Gray, Letters, I. 240.

Into the merits of these we have hardly *entered* at all.
Brougham.

(*e*) To be an ingredient in; form a constituent part in: as, lead *enters into* the composition of pewter.

Among the Italians there are not only sentences, but a multitude of particular words, that never *enter into* common discourse. *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (Bohn), I. 393.

To enter into recognizances, in *law*, to become bound under a penalty, by a written obligation before a court of record, to do a specified act, as to appear in court, keep the peace, pay a debt, or the like.—**To enter on** or **upon.** (*a*) To begin; make a beginning of; set out on: as, to *enter upon* the duties of an office.

To take the childe for a chaunse & his choise moder,
And euyn into Egypt *entre on* his way.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4309.

We are now going to *enter upon* a new scene of events.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vi. 20.

I protest, Clara, I shall begin to think you are seriously resolved to *enter on* your probation.
Sheridan, The Duenna, iii. 3.

(*b*) To begin to treat or deal with, as a subject, by way of discussion, argument, and the like.—**To enter with a superior,** in *Scots law*, to take from a superior a charter or writs by progress: said of a vassal on a change of ownership caused by death or sale.

enter[2]†, *v. t.* See *inter*[1].

enter[3]†, *a.* An obsolete form of *entire*.

enter-. [< ME. *enter-*, *entre-*, < OF. *entre-*, F. *entre-* = Sp. Pg. *entre-* = It. *inter-*, < L. *inter-*, < *inter*, between: see *inter-*.] A prefix immediately of French origin, but ultimately of Latin origin, signifying 'between': same as *inter-*. Though formerly the regular representative in English of the Latin *inter-*, and used as an English formative even in composition with native English words (as in *enterbathe*, *enterbraid*, *enterflow*, etc.), *enter-* has given way to the Latin form *inter-*, and now remains in only a few words, as *enterprise*, *entertain*, etc., where its force as a prefix is not felt. See *inter-*.

entera, *n.* Plural of *enteron*.

enteradenography (en-te-rad-e-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. ἔντερον, intestine, + ἀδήν, a gland, + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write.] A description of or treatise upon the intestinal glands.

enteradenology (en-te-rad-e-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ἔντερον, intestine, + ἀδήν, a gland, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of anatomy which relates to the intestinal glands.

enteralgia (en-te-ral'ji-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔντερον, intestine, + ἄλγος, pain.] In *pathol.*, neuralgia of the intestines.

enteralgy (en'te-ral-ji), *n.* Same as *enteralgia*.

enterate (en'te-rāt), *a.* [< *enteron* + *-ate*[1].] Having an enteron; provided with an alimentary canal: opposed to *anenterous*.

It is, I think, desirable to keep one's mind open to the possibility that anenterous parasites are not necessarily modifications of free, *enterate* ancestors.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 558.

enterbathe†, *v. t.* [< *enter-* + *bathe*.] To bathe mutually. *Davies*.

Cast away their spears,
And, rapt with joy, them *enterbathe* with tears.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

enterbraid†, *v. t.* [< *enter-* + *braid*.] To interlace. *Davies*.

Their shady boughs first bow they tenderly,
Then *enterbraid*, and bind them curiously.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

enterclose (en'tėr-klōs), *n.* [< OF. *entreclos*, a partition, separation, inclosure, < ML. *interclusus*, pp. of *intercludere*, inclose, < L. *inter*, between, + *claudere*, shut, close: see *close*[1], *close*[2].] In *arch.*, a passage between two rooms, or a passage leading from a door to the hall.

enterdeal† (en'tėr-dēl), *n.* See *interdeal*.

enterectomy (en-te-rek'tō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. ἔντερον, intestine, + ἐκτομή, cutting out.] In *surg.*, removal of a portion of the intestine.

If *enterectomy* becomes necessary the two ends of the bowel should always be united with a Czerny Lambert suture. *N. Senn*, Med. News, XLVIII. 506.

enterepiplomphalocele (en-te-rep″i-plom-fal'ō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. ἔντερον, intestine, + NL. *epiploön* (q. v.), + Gr. ὀμφαλός, the navel, + κήλη, tumor.] In *surg.*, hernia of the umbilicus, with protrusion of the omentum and intestines.

enterer (en'tėr-ėr), *n.* One who enters.

If any require any other little booke meet to enter children; the Schoole of Vertue is one of the principall and easiest for the first *enterers*, being full of precepts of ciuilitie, and such as children will soone learne and take a delight in. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. cxiii.

enterflow†, *n.* [< *enter-* + *flow*.] A channel.

These Ilands are severed one from another by a narrow *enterflow* of the Sea betweene.
Holland, tr. of Camden's Britain, II. 215.

enteric (en-ter'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἐντερικός, < ἔντερον, intestine: see *enteron*.] Belonging to the intestines; intestinal. Specifically, in *zoöl.*: (*a*) Having an enteron or intestine; enterate: opposed to *anenterous*. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the enteron, or to the endoderm, which primitively forms the enteron: opposed to *deric*: as, *enteric* tube, the alimentary canal or digestive tract; *enteric* walls; *enteric* appendages.—**Enteric fever.** Same as *typhoid fever*. See *fever*[1].

entering (en'tėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *enter*, *v.*] **1.** The act of coming or going in, inserting, registering, etc.—**2**†. The opening or place at which one enters; entrance.

The cristin hem chaced to the see, and hilde hem so shorte in the *entringe* to the shippes that ther were of hem slain and drowned the haluendell or more.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 602.

3†. A beginning.

The *enterings* and endings of wars.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 306).

entering (en'tėr-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *enter*, *v.*] In *entom.*, an epithet applied to the canthus or process of the front when it is small, forming a little notch or sinus in the inner margin of the eye, as in many *Hymenoptera*.

entering-chisel (en'tėr-ing-chiz″el), *n.* See *chisel*[2].

entering-file (en'tėr-ing-fīl), *n.* See *file*[1].

entering-port (en'tėr-ing-pōrt), *n.* A port cut down to the level of the gun-deck, for the convenience of persons entering and leaving a ship.

enteritic (en-te-rit'ik), *a.* [< *enteritis* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to enteritis.

enteritis (en-te-rī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔντερον, intestine (see *enteron*), + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the intestines. In recent usage it denotes inflammation of the mucous and submucous tissue, and not of the serous or peritoneal coat. Also *endoenteritis*.

enterkiss†, *v. t.* [< *enter-* + *kiss*.] To kiss mutually; come in contact. *Davies*.

And water 'nointing with cold-moist the brims
Of th' *enter-kissing* turning globes extreams,
Tempers the heat.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

enter-know†, *v. t.* [< *enter-* + *know*.] To be mutually acquainted with. *Davies*.

I have desired . . . to *enter-know* my good God, and his blessed Angels and Saints.
Bp. Hall, Invisible World, Pref.

enterlace†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *interlace*.

entermet†, **entermeting**†. See *entermit*, *entermitting*.

entermewer (en'tėr-mū-ėr), *n.* [< *enter-* + *mewer*, < *mew*, change.] In *falconry*, a hawk gradually changing the color of its feathers, commonly in the second year.

Nor must you expect from high antiquity the distinctions of Eyass and Ramage Hawks, of Sores and *Entermewers*.
Sir T. Browne, Misc. Tracts, No. 5.

entermit†, **entmet**†, *v.* [ME. *entermitten*, *entermetten*, *entremeten*, < OF. *entremetre*, F. *entremettre* = Pr. *entremetre* = Sp. Pg. *entremeter* = It. *intramettere*, interpose, < ML. **intramittere* (also *intermittere*), put in among, mingle, < L. *intra*, within (*inter*, among), + *mittere*, send, put: see *mission*, and cf. *intermit*.] **I.** *trans.* Reflexively, to interpose (one's self in a matter); concern (one's self with a thing): with *with* or *of*.

He is coupable that *entremettith him* or mellith him *with* such thing as aperteyneth not unto him.
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus, p. 178.

Noghte for to leue sumtyme gastely ocupacyone and *entermete the with* werldly besynes in wyse kepynge and dispendynge of thi werldly gudes, and gud rewlynge of thi seruauntes. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

II. *intrans.* To concern one's self (with a thing); have to do; interpose; intermeddle: with *of*.

Ye shull swere neuer to *entermete of* that arte, and I will that ye be confessed and take youre penaunce so that youre soules be not dampned. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 39.

entermitting†, **entermeting**†, *n.* [Verbal n. of *entermit*, *v.*] Intermeddling; interference.

Thow sholdest haue knowen that Clergye can and conceiued more thorugh Resoun;
For Resoun wolde haue reherced the rizte as Clergye saide,
Ac for thine *entermetyng* here artow forsake.
Piers Plowman (B), xi. 406.

entero-. [The combining form (*enter-* before a vowel) of Gr. ἔντερον: see *enteron*.] An element in words of Greek origin, signifying 'intestine.'

enterocele (en'te-rō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. ἐντεροκήλη, < ἔντερον, intestine, + κήλη, tumor.] In *surg.*, a hernial tumor, in any situation, whose contents are a portion of the intestines.

enterocelic (en″te-rō-sē'lik), *a.* [< *enterocele* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with enterocele.

enterochlorophyl, enterochlorophyll (en″te-rō-klō'rō-fil), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔντερον, intestine, + NL. *chlorophyllum*, chlorophyl.] A form of chlorophyl which occurs in animals.

enterocholecystotomy (en″te-rō-kol″ē-sis-tot'-ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. ἔντερον, intestine, + *cholecystotomy*, q. v.] In *surg.*, a plastic operation providing a passage from the gall-bladder into the intestine.

Enterocœla (en″te-rō-sē'lạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *enterocœlus*: see *enterocœle*.] In Huxley's classification (1874), a series of deuterostomatous metazoans whose body-cavity is an enterocœle, as the echinoderms, chætognaths, enteropneustans, mollusks, brachiopods, and probably polyzoans: opposed to *Schizocœla* and *Epicœla*.

enterocœle (en'te-rō-sēl), *n.* [< NL. *enterocœlus*, adj., < Gr. ἔντερον, intestine, + κοῖλος, hollow, κοιλία, belly.] That kind of body-cavity or cœloma which is proper to the *Actinozoa*; the somatic or perivisceral cavity of an actinozoan, consisting of the intermesenteric chambers collectively, made one with the gastric or proper enteric cavity by means of a common axial chamber. See *Actinozoa*, and extract under *ctenophoran*, *n.*

enterocœlic (en″te-rō-sē'lik), *a.* [< *enterocœle* + *-ic*.] Same as *enterocœlous*.

This latter space being *enterocœlic* in origin.
Nature, XXXVII. 334.

enterocœlous (en″te-rō-sē'lus), *a.* [< NL. *enterocœlus*: see *enterocœle*.] **1.** Being or constituting an enterocœle: as, an *enterocœlous* cavity or formation.—**2.** Having an enterocœle; pertaining to the *Enterocœla*: as, an *enterocœlous* animal.

enterocolitis (en″te-rō-kō-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔντερον, intestine, + κόλον, the colon, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the small intestine and the colon.

enterocystocele (en″te-rō-sis'tō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. ἔντερον, intestine, + κύστις, bladder, + κήλη, tumor.] In *surg.*, a hernia formed by the bladder and a portion of the intestine.

Enterodela†, (en″te-rō-dē'lạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *enterodelus*: see *enterodelous*.] In Ehrenberg's system (1836), a division of his *Infusoria polygastrica*, containing those infusorians which have an alimentary canal with oral and anal orifices: opposed to *Anentera*.

enterodelous (en″te-rō-dē'lus), *a.* [< NL. *enterodelus*, < Gr. ἔντερον, intestine, + δῆλος, manifest.] Having an intestine, as an infusorian; of or pertaining to the *Enterodela*.

enterodynia (en″te-rō-din'i-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔντερον, intestine, + ὀδύνη, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain in the intestine.

entero-epiplocele (en″te-rō-e-pip'lō-sēl), *n.* [More correctly **enterepiplocele* (cf. *enterepiplomphalocele*), < Gr. ἔντερον, intestine, + ἐπιπλοκήλη, a rupture of the omentum, < ἐπίπλοον, omentum, + κήλη, tumor.] In *surg.*, a hernia which contains a part of the intestine and a part of the omentum.

enterogastritis (en″te-rō-gas-trī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔντερον, intestine, + γαστήρ, belly, + *-itis*: see *gastritis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the stomach and bowels.

enterogastrocele (en″te-rō-gas'trō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. ἔντερον, intestine, + γαστήρ, belly, + κήλη, tumor.] In *surg.*, an abdominal hernia.

enterography (en-te-rog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. ἔντερον, intestine, + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write.] The anatomical description of the intestines.

enterohemorrhage (en″te-rō-hem'ọ-rāj), *n.* [< Gr. ἔντερον, intestine, + αἱμορραγία, hemorrhage.] In *pathol.*, hemorrhage in the intestines; enterorrhagia.

enterohydrocele (en″te-rō-hī'drō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. ἔντερον, intestine, + ὕδωρ (ὑδρ-), water, + κήλη, tumor: see *hydrocele*.] In *surg.*, intestinal hernia complicated with hydrocele.

entero-ischiocele (en″tę-rō-is′ki-ō-sēl), *n.* [More correctly **enterischiocele,* < Gr. *ἔντερον,* intestine, + *ἰσχίον,* ischium, + *κήλη,* tumor.] In *surg.*, ischiatic hernia formed of intestine.

enterolite, enterolith (en′tę-rō-līt, -lith), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔντερον,* intestine, + *λίθος,* a stone.] An intestinal concretion or calculus: a term which embraces all those concretions which resemble stones generated in the stomach and bowels. Bezoars are enterolites.

enterolithiasis (en″tę-rō-li-thī′a-sis), *n.* [NL., < *enterolith* + *-iasis.*] In *pathol.*, the formation of intestinal concretions.

enterolithic (en″tę-rō-lith′ik), *a.* [< *enterolith* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of an enterolite: as, an *enterolithic* concretion.

enterology (en-tę-rol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔντερον,* intestine, + *-λογία,* < *λέγειν,* speak: see *-ology.*] The science of the intestines or the viscera; what is known concerning the internal organs.

enteromerocele (en″tę-rō-mē′rō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔντερον,* intestine, + *μηρός,* thigh, + *κήλη,* tumor.] In *surg.*, femoral hernia containing intestine.

enteromesenteric (en″tę-rō-mez-en-ter′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔντερον,* intestine, + *μεσεντέριον,* mesentery, + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the mesentery and the intestines.—**Enteromesenteric fever,** enteric or typhoid fever.

Enteromorpha† (en″tę-rō-môr′fä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔντερον,* intestine, + *μορφή,* form.] A genus of green marine algæ. Its principal forms are now referred to *Ulva enteromorpha.* This has linear or lanceolate fronds composed of two layers of cells, which often separate, forming a tube. It is common in all parts of the world.

enteromphalus, enteromphalos (en-tę-rom′fā-lus, -los), *n.*; pl. *enteromphali* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. *ἔντερον,* intestine, + *ὀμφαλός,* the navel.] In *surg.*, an umbilical hernia filled with intestine.

enteron (en′tę-ron), *n.*; pl. *entera* (-rä). [NL., < Gr. *ἔντερον,* intestine, usually *ἔντερα,* the entrails, guts, intestines, neut. of **ἔντερος* (= L. **interus,* the assumed base of *interior:* see *interior, enter*), < *ἐν,* = E. *in*[1], + *-τερος,* compar. suffix.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, the intestine, alimentary canal, or digestive space which is primitively derived from the endoderm, including its annexes and appendages, but excluding any digestive space which is primitively derived from an ingrowth of ectoderm (stomodæum or proctodæum). In its original undifferentiated state the enteron is called *archenteron;* in any subsequent changed state, *metenteron,* the intestine of ordinary language.—**Cephalic enteron.** See *cephalic.*

enteroparalysis (en″tę-rō-pa-ral′i-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔντερον,* intestine, + *παράλυσις,* paralysis.] In *pathol.*, paralysis of the intestines.

enteropathy (en-tę-rop′a-thi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔντερον,* intestine, + *πάθος,* suffering.] In *pathol.*, disease of the intestines.

enteroperistole (en″tę-rō-pe-ris′tō-lē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔντερον,* intestine, + *περιστολή,* taken in sense of 'constriction' with reference to the related *peristaltic,* q. v., < *περιστέλλειν,* wrap around, < *περί,* around, + *στέλλειν,* send.] In *surg.*, constriction or obstruction of the intestines, from a cause which acts either within the abdomen or without it, as strangulated hernia.

enteroplasty (en′tę-rō-plas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔντερον,* intestine, + *πλαστός,* verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν,* form.] In *surg.*, a plastic operation for the restoration of an injured intestine.

Enteropneusta (en″tę-rop-nūs′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔντερον,* intestine, + **πνευστός* (cf. *πνευστικός*), verbal adj. of *πνεῖν,* breathe.] A group of animals of uncertain position, related to the tunicates, and constituted by the genus *Balanoglossus* alone. See cut under *Balanoglossus.*

enteropneustal (en″tę-rop-nūs′tal), *a.* [< *Enteropneusta* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the *Enteropneusta,* or to *Balanoglossus.*

enteroraphy, *n.* See *enterorrhaphy.*

enterorrhagia (en″tę-rō-rā′ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔντερον,* intestine, + *-ραγία,* < *ῥηγνύναι,* break. Cf. *hemorrhage.*] In *pathol.*, intestinal hemorrhage.

enterorrhaphia (en″tę-rō-rā′fi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔντερον,* intestine, + *ῥαφή,* a seam, suture, < *ῥάπτειν,* sew.] In *surg.*, the operation of sewing up the intestine where it has been cut or lacerated, as by a stab or gun-shot wound. It is now occasionally performed with success in cases where surgical interference was formerly deemed impracticable.

enterorrhaphic (en″tę-rō-raf′ik), *a.* [< *enterorrhaphy* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to enterorrhaphy: as, an *enterorrhaphic* operation.

enterorrhaphy, enteroraphy (en-tę-ror′a-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔντερον,* intestine, + *ῥαφή,* a sewing, < *ῥάπτειν,* sew.] Same as *enterorrhaphia.*

enterorrhœa (en″tę-rō-rē′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔντερον,* intestine, + *ῥοία,* a flow, < *ῥεῖν,* flow.] In *pathol.*, undue increase of the mucous secretion of the intestines.

enterosarcocele (en″tę-rō-sär′kō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔντερον,* intestine, + *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *κήλη,* tumor.] In *surg.*, intestinal hernia complicated with sarcocele.

enteroscheocele (en-tę-ros′kē-ō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔντερον,* intestine, + *ὀσχεον,* scrotum, + *κήλη,* tumor.] In *surg.*, scrotal hernia consisting of intestine.

enterostenosis (en″tę-rō-ste-nō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔντερον,* intestine, + *στένωσις,* a straitening, < *στένος,* narrow, strait.] In *pathol.*, stricture of the intestines.

enterosyphilis (en″tę-rō-sif′i-lis), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔντερον,* intestine, + NL. *syphilis.*] In *pathol.*, a syphilitic affection of the intestine.

enterotome (en′tę-rō-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔντερον,* intestine, + *τομός,* cutting, < *τέμνειν,* cut.] An instrument for slitting intestines in dissection of the bowels, and for other purposes. It is a pair of scissors, with one blade longer than the other and hooked, so that the hook catches and holds the intestine while the instrument cuts.

enterotomy (en-tę-rot′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔντερον,* intestine, + *τομή,* a cutting. Cf. *anatomy.*] 1. In *anat.*, dissection of the bowels or intestines. —2. In *surg.*, incision of the intestine, as in the operation for artificial anus, or for the removal of an obstruction.

Enterozoa (en″tę-rō-zō′ä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *enterozoön.*] 1. Same as *Entozoa* (*b*).—2. A synonym of *Metazoa;* the whole of the second grade of animals, being those which, excepting anenterous worms, have an intestine or enteron, as distinguished from the *Plastidozoa* (*Protozoa*). [Little used.] *E. R. Lankester.*

enterozoan (en″tę-rō-zō′an), *n.* [< *Enterozoa* + *-an.*] One of the *Enterozoa,* as an intestinal worm; a metazoan.

enterozoön (en″tę-rō-zō′on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔντερον,* intestine, + *ζῷον,* an animal.] One of the *Enterozoa;* an enterozoan.

The individual *Enterozoon* is not a single cell; it is an aggregate of a higher order, consisting essentially of a digestive cavity around which two layers of cells are disposed. *E. R. Lankester,* Encyc. Brit., XIX. 830.

enterparlance† (en-tėr-pär′lans), *n.* [< *enter-* + *parlance.*] Parley; mutual talk or discussion; conference.

During the *enterparlance* the Scots discharged against the English, not without breach of the laws of the field. *Sir J. Hayward.*

enterparle† (en′tėr-pärl), *n.* A parley; a conference. *Richardson.*

And therefore doth an *enterparle* exhort;
Persuades him leave that unbeseeming place. *Daniel,* Civil Wars, ii.

enterpart†, **entrepart**†, *v. t.* [ME. *enterparten,* < *enter-* + *parten,* part.] To share; divide.

It is frendes right, soth for to sayn,
To *entreparten* wo, as glad desport. *Chaucer,* Troilus, i. 592.

enterpass†, *v. t.* [ME. *enterpassen, entirpassen,* < OF. *entrepasser,* pass, meet, encounter, < *entre,* between, + *passer,* pass: see *pass, v.*] To pass; meet; encounter.

He was a goode knyght and hardy, and Gawein hym smote in *entirpassinge* thourgh the helme to the sculle. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 407.

enterpassant†, *a.* [ME. *enterpassaunt,* < OF. *entrepassant,* ppr. of *entrepasser,* pass: see *enterpass.*] Passing; encountering.

And Boors *enterpassaunt* hit hym on the helme with his swerde so fiercely that he hente on his horse croupe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 329.

enterpendant†, *a.* [ME., also *enterpendaunt;* by error for **enterprendant,* < OF. *entreprendant,* equiv. to *entreprenant,* enterprising, bold: see *enterpreignant.*] Enterprising; adventurous; bold.

Ffor the kynge Ventres was a noble knyght, and hardy and *enterpendaunt.* *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 177.

enterplead, enterpleader. See *interplead, interpleader.*

enterpreignant†, *a.* [ME. *entrepreignant,* < OF. *entreprenant,* also *entreprendant* (see *enterpendant*), enterprising, ppr. of *entreprendre,* undertake: see *enterprise.*] Enterprising; adventurous; bold.

A full good knight was, gentile and wurthy,
Entrepreignant, coragious and hardy. *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2504.

enterprise (en′tėr-prīz), *n.* [Formerly also *enterprize* (cf. the simple *prize*[1]); < OF. *entreprise,* also *entreprinse* (F. *entreprise*), an enterprise, < *entrepris,* pp. of *entreprendre,* undertake, < ML. *interprendere,* undertake, < L. *inter,* among, + *prendere, prehendere,* take in hand. See *apprehend, comprehend, reprehend, apprentice, prize*[1]. Cf. *emprise.*] 1. An undertaking; something projected and attempted; particularly, an undertaking of some importance, or one requiring boldness, energy, or perseverance.

Alone shall I here the strokes and dedes,
For alone I haue take this *entreprise.* *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4685.

Their hands cannot perform their *enterprise.* Job v. 12.

Enterprises of great pith and moment,
With this regard, their currents turn awry,
And lose the name of action. *Shak.,* Hamlet, iii. 1.

New *enterprises* and ceaseless occupation were the aliment of that restless and noble spirit. *I. D'Israeli,* Amen. of Lit., II. 259.

2. An adventurous and enterprising spirit; disposition or readiness to engage in undertakings of difficulty, risk, or danger, or which require boldness, promptness, and energy.

He possessed industry, penetration, courage, vigilance, and *enterprise.* *Hume.*

The unbought grace of life, the cheap defence of nations, the nurse of manly sentiment and heroic *enterprise,* is gone. *Burke,* Rev. in France.

Gift enterprise. See *gift.*—**Syn. 1.** Adventure, venture, attempt, effort, endeavor.—**2.** Energy, activity, alertness.

enterprise (en′tėr-prīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *enterprised,* ppr. *enterprising.* [Formerly also *enterprize;* < *enterprise, n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To undertake; attempt to perform or bring about. [Obsolete or archaic.]

But rather gan in troubled mind devize
How she that Ladies libertie might *enterprize.* *Spenser,* F. Q., IV. xii. 28.

The men of Kent, Surrey, and part of Essex, *enterprised* the Seige of Colchester, nor gave over till they won it. *Milton,* Hist. Eng., v.

You *enterprised* a railroad through the valley, you blasted its rocks away, and heaped thousands of tons of shale into its lovely stream. *Ruskin,* Sesame and Lilies, ii.

2†. To essay; venture upon.

Only your heart he dares not *enterprise.* *Sir J. Davies,* Dancing.

3†. To give reception to; entertain.

In goodly garments that her well became,
Fayre marching forth in honourable wize,
Him at the threshold mett and well did *enterprize.* *Spenser,* F. Q., II. ii. 14.

4†. To attack, as with a malady; overcome.

When thei lrerde Merlin thus speke, thei were so hevy and so pensef that thei wiste not what to say ne do. Whan the kynge Arthur saugh hem so *enterprised,* he be-gan for to wepe with his yien. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 315.

5†. To surround; circumstance.

And semed well that thei were alle come of gode issue, and it be-com hem well, that thei com so *entreprised,* and thei helde it a grete debonerte that thei helde to-geder so feire. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 371.

II. *intrans.* To engage in an undertaking; essay; venture. [Rare.]

Full many knights, adventurous and stout,
Have *enterpriz'd* that Monster to subdew. *Spenser,* F. Q., I. vii. 45.

He *enterprised* not toward the Orient, where he had begun & found the Spicerie. *Hakluyt's Voyages,* I. 217.

enterpriser (en′tėr-prī-zėr), *n.* An adventurer; a person who engages in important or hazardous undertakings. [Rare.]

Every good deed sends back its own reward
Into the bosom of the *enterpriser.* *Middleton,* Game at Chess, iii. 1.

enterprising (en′tėr-prī-zing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *enterprise, v.*] Having a disposition for or a tendency to enterprise; ready to undertake, or resolute or prompt to attempt, important or untried schemes.

What might not be the result of their enquiries, should the same study that has made them wise make them *enterprising* also? *Goldsmith,* The Bee, No. 4.

A family solicitor, unlike those who administer affairs of state, has no motive whatever for being *enterprising* in his client's affairs. *F. Pollock,* Land Laws, p. 10.

—**Syn.** *Adventurous, Enterprising, Rash,* etc. (see *adventurous*); alert, stirring, energetic, smart, wide-awake.

enterprisingly (en′tėr-prī-zing-li), *adv.* In an enterprising or resolute and adventurous manner.

enterprize†, *n.* and *v.* See *enterprise.*

entersole (en′tėr-sōl), *n.* Same as *entresol.*

entertain (en-tėr-tān′), *v.* [Formerly also *intertain;* < OF. *entretenir,* F. *entretenir* = Pr. *entretenir* = Sp. *entretener* = Pg. *entreter* = It. *intertenere, intrattenere,* < ML. *intertenere,* entertain, < L. *inter,* among, + *tenere,* hold: see *tenant,* and cf. *contain, detain, pertain,* etc. Cf. also D. *onderhouden* (= G. *unterhalten* = Dan. *underholde* = Sw. *underhålla*), entertain, < *onder,* etc., = E. *under,* + *houden,* etc., = E. *hold.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To maintain; keep up; hold.

There are a sort of men whose visages
Do cream and mantle like a standing pond;
And do a wilful stillness *entertain*.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1.

He *entertain'd* a show so seeming just,
And therein so ensconced his secret evil,
That jealousy itself could not mistrust.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1514.

2†. To maintain physically; provide for; support; hence, to take into service.

A mantle and bow, and quiver also,
I give them whom I *entertain*.
Robin Hood and the Ranger (Child's Ballads, V. 210).

In all his Kingdome were so few good Artificers, that hee *entertained* from England Goldsmiths, Plummers, Carvers and Polishers of stone, and Watch-makers.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 45.

To baptize all nations, and *entertain* them into the services and institutions of the holy Jesus. *Jer. Taylor.*

They have many hospitals well *entertained*.
Bp. Burnet, Travels, p. 49.

3. To provide comfort or gratification for; care for by hospitality, attentions, or diversions; gratify or amuse; hence, to receive and provide for, as a guest, freely or for pay; furnish with accommodation, refreshment, or diversion: as, to *entertain* one's friends at dinner, or with music and conversation; to be *entertained* at an inn or at the theater.

See, your guests approach;
Address yourself to *entertain* them sprightly,
And let's be red with mirth. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

The Queen going in progress, passed thro' Oxford, where she was *entertain'd* by the Scholars with Orations, Stageplays, and Disputations. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 380.

4†. To provide for agreeably, as the passage of time; while away; divert.

I play the noble housewife with the time,
To *entertain* it so merrily with a fool.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 2.

Where he may likeliest find
Truce to his restless thoughts, and *entertain*
The irksome hours. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 526.

We *entertained* the time upon severall subjects, especialy the affaires of England and the lamentable condition of our Church. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 2, 1651.

5†. To take in; receive; give admittance to; admit.

Princes and worthy personages of your own eminence have *entertained* poems of this nature with a serious welcome. *Ford*, Fancies, Ded.

Here shall they rest also a little, till we see how this newes was *entertained* in England.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 78.

When our chalice is filled with holy oil, . . . it will *entertain* none of the waters of bitterness.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 65.

6. To take into the mind; take into consideration; consider with reference to decision or action; give heed to; harbor: as, to *entertain* a proposal.

Romeo,
Who had but newly *entertain'd* revenge.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 1.

If thou *entertainest* my love, let it appear in thy smiling.
Shak., T. N., ii. 5.

I would not *entertain* a base design.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 13.

The question of questions for the politician should ever be—"What type of social structure am I tending to produce?" But this is a question he never *entertains*.
H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 26.

7. To hold in the mind; maintain; cherish: as, to *entertain* decided opinions; he *entertains* the belief that he is inspired.—**8†.** To engage; give occupation to, as in a contest.

O noble English, that could *entertain*
With half their forces the full pride of France.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2.

Caesar in his first journey, *entertain'd* with a sharp fight, lost no small number of his Foot. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

9†. To treat; consider; regard.

I'll *entertain* myself like one that I am not acquainted withal. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 1.

We say that it is unreasonable we should not be *entertained* as men, because some think we are not as good Christians as they pretend to with us.
Penn, Liberty of Conscience, v.

=**Syn. 3.** *Divert, Beguile.* See *amuse.*

II. *intrans.* To exercise hospitality; give entertainments; receive company: as, he *entertains* generously.

entertain† (en-tėr-tān'), *n.* [< *entertain*, *v.*] Entertainment.

But neede, that answers not to all requests,
Bad them not looke for better *entertayne*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 27.

Your *entertain* shall be
As doth befit our honour, and your worth.
Shak., Pericles, *i.* 1.

entertainer (en-tėr-tā'nėr), *n.* One who entertains, in any sense.

We draw nigh to God, when, upon our conversion to him, we become the receptacles and *entertainers* of his good Spirit. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 89.

[They] proved ingrateful and treacherous guests to their best friends and *entertainers*.
Milton, Articles of Peace with Irish.

entertaining (en-tėr-tā'ning), *p. a.* Affording entertainment; pleasing; amusing; diverting: as, an *entertaining* story; an *entertaining* friend.

His [James II.'s] brother had been in the habit of attending the sittings of the Lords for amusement, and used often to say that a debate was as *entertaining* as a comedy.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

entertainingly (en-tėr-tā'ning-li), *adv.* In an entertaining manner; interestingly; divertingly.

When company meet, he that can talk *entertainingly* upon common subjects . . . has an excellent talent.
Bp. Sherlock, Discourses, xxxvi.

My conversation, says Dryden very *entertainingly* of himself, is dull and slow, my humour saturnine and reserved. *J. Warton*, Essay on Pope.

entertainingness (en-tėr-tā'ning-nes), *n.* The quality of being entertaining or diverting.

entertainment (en-tėr-tān'ment), *n.* [< OF. *entretenement*, F. *entretènement* = Sp. *entretenimiento* = Pg. *entretenimento* = It. *intertenimento*, *intrattenimento*, < ML. *intertenementum*, < *intertenere*, entertain: see *entertain*.] **1.** The act of furnishing accommodation, refreshment, good cheer, or diversion; that which entertains, or the act of entertaining, as by hospitality, agreeable attentions, or amusement. Specifically—(*a*) Hospitable treatment, accommodation, or provision for the physical wants, as of guests, with or without pay: as, a house of *entertainment* for travelers.

He *entertainement* gave to them
With venison fat and good.
True Tale of Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 360).

We are all in very good health, and, having tried our ship's *entertainment* now more than a week, we find it agree very well with us.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 441.

Enter therefore and partake
The slender *entertainment* of a house
Once rich, now poor. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

(*b*) An exhibition or a performance which affords instruction or amusement; the act of providing gratification or diversion: as, the *entertainment* of friends with a supper and dance; a musical or dramatic *entertainment*.

At recitation of our comedy,
For *entertainment* of the great Valois,
I acted young Antinous. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iii. 6.

Beautiful pictures are the *entertainments* of pure minds, and deformities of the corrupted. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 100.

A great number of dramatick *entertainments* are not comedies, but five-act farces. *Gay.*

2†. Maintenance; support; physical or mental provision; means of maintenance, or the state of being supported, as in service, under suffering, etc.

He must think us some band of strangers i' the adversary's *entertainment*. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 1.

The *entertainment* of the general upon his first arrival was but six shillings and eight pence.
Sir J. Davies, State of Ireland.

These chuffs, that every day may spend
A soldier's *entertainment* for a year,
Yet make a third meal of a bunch of raisins.
Massinger, Duke of Milan, iii. 1.

3. Mental enjoyment; instruction or amusement afforded by anything seen or heard, as a spectacle, a play, conversation or story, music or recitation.

The stage might be made a perpetual source of the most noble and useful *entertainment* were it under proper regulations. *Addison.*

4†. Reception; treatment.

1 *Serv.* Here's no place for you: Pray, go to the door.
Cor. I have deserv'd no better *entertainment*,
In being Coriolanus. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 5.

5. A holding or harboring in the mind; a taking into consideration: as, the *entertainment* of extravagant notions; the *entertainment* of a proposal.

This friar hath been with him, and advised him for the *entertainment* of death. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 2.

Such different *entertainment* as we call "belief, conjecture, guess, doubt, wavering, distrust, disbelief," &c.
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. xvi. 9.

That simplicity of manners which should always accompany the sincere *entertainment* and practice of the precepts of the gospel. *Bp. Sprat*, Sermons (1676).

=**Syn. 1** and **3.** *Diversion, Recreation*, etc. See *pastime.*

entertake† (en-tėr-tāk'), *v. t.* [< *enter-* + *take*; formed, by Spenser, after *entertain* and *undertake*.] To entertain; receive.

With more myld aspect those two, to *entertake*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ix. 35.

entertissued† (en-tėr-tish'ōd), *a.* [< *enter-* + *tissue*.] Interwoven; having various colors or materials intermixed.

The *enter-tissued* Robe of Gold and Pearle.
Shak., Hen. V. (1623), iv. 1.

entetch†, *v. t.* See *entech.*

entheal†, entheant† (en'thē-al, -an), *a.* [< L. *entheus*, < Gr. *ἔνθεος*, inspired: see *enthusiasm.*] Divinely inspired; enthusiastic.

Amidst which high
Divine flames of *enthean* joy, to her
That level'd had their way.
Chamberlayne, Pharonnida (1659).

entheasm (en'thē-azm), *n.* [< Gr. as if **ἐνθεασμός*, < *ἐνθεάζειν*, be inspired, < *ἔνθεος*, inspired: see *entheal.*] Divine inspiration; ecstasy of mind; enthusiasm. [Rare.]

Altho' in one absurdity they chime
To make religious *entheasm* a crime.
Byrom, Enthusiasm.

A steady fervor, a calm persistent enthusiasm or *entheasm*, . . . which we regret, for the honor and the good of human nature, is too rare in medical literature, ancient or modern. *Dr. J. Brown*, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 127.

entheastic† (en-thē-as'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐνθεαστικός*, inspired, < *ἐνθεάζειν*, be inspired: see *entheasm.*] Possessing or characterized by entheasm. *Smart.*

entheastically† (en-thē-as'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In an entheastic manner; with entheasm. *Clarke.*

entheate† (en'thē-āt), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔνθεος*, inspired (see *entheal*), + *-ate*[1].] Divinely inspired; filled with holy enthusiasm.

Their orby crystals move
More active than before,
And, *entheate* from above,
Their sovereign prince laud, glorify, adore.
Drummond, Divine Poems.

enthelmintha (en-thel-min'thä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *ἕλμινς* (*ἑλμινθ-*), a worm.] In *med.*, a general name of intestinal worms, or *Entozoa:* of no definite classificatory significance.

enthelminthic (en-thel-min'thik), *a.* [< *enthelmintha* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to enthelmintha.

enthetic (en-thet'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐνθετικός*, fit for implanting or putting in, < *ἐνθετος*, verbal adj. of *ἐντιθέναι*, put in, < *ἐν*, in, + *τιθέναι*, put: see *thesis.*] Introduced or placed in.—**Enthetic diseases**, diseases propagated by inoculation, as syphilis.

entheus (en'thē-us), *n.* [Improp. (as a noun in abstract sense) < L. *entheus*, < Gr. *ἔνθεος*, inspired: see *entheal*, *enthusiasm.*] Inspiration. [Rare.]

Without the *entheus* Nature's self bestows,
The world no painter nor no poet knows.
J. Scott, Essay on Painting.

enthral, *v. t.* See *enthrall.*

enthraldom (en-thrâl'dum), *n.* [< *enthrall* + *-dom.*] Same as *enthralment.* [Rare.]

The chief instrument in the *enthraldom* of nations.
Alison, Hist. Europe (Harper's ed., 1842), II. 59.

enthrall, enthral (en-thrâl'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *inthrall*, *inthral*; < *en-*[1] + *thrall.*] **1.** To reduce to the condition of or hold as a thrall or captive; enslave or hold in bondage or subjection; subjugate.

I being the first Christian this proud King and his grim attendants euer saw: and thus *inthralled* in their barbarous power.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 30.

Whereby are meant the victories and conquests of Venice *inthralling* her enemies. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 254.

Hence—**2.** To reduce to or hold in mental subjection of any kind; subjugate, captivate, or charm: as, to *enthrall* the judgment or the senses.

She soothes, but never can *inthral* my mind:
Why may not peace and love for once be joyn'd?
Prior.

Men will gain little by escaping outward despotism, if the Soul continues *enthralled*.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 257.

The beauty and sorrow [of the Italian cause] *enthralled* her. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 139.

enthralment, enthrallment (en-thrâl'ment), *n.* [Formerly also *inthralment*, *inthrallment*; < *enthrall* + *-ment.*] **1.** The act of enthralling, or the state of being enthralled.

Till by two brethren (these two brethren call
Moses and Aaron) sent from God to claim
His people from *enthralment*, they return.
Milton, P. L., xii. 171.

2. Anything that enthralls or subjugates.

But there are
Richer entanglements, *enthrallments* far
More self-destroying. *Keats*, Endymion, i.

enthrill† (en-thril'), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *thrill.*] To pierce; cause to thrill.

A dart we saw, how it did light
Right on her breast, and therewithal pale Death
Enthrilling it to reave her of her breath.
Mir. for Mags., p. 265.

enthrone (en-thrōn'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enthroned*, ppr. *enthroning.* [Formerly also *inthrone*; ME. *entronen*, < OF. *enthroner*, < *en-* + *throne*, throne. Cf. *enthronize.*] **1.** To place on a throne; exalt to the seat of royalty; in-

vest with sovereign authority; hence, to seat loftily; exalt eminently.

Aparty was he proude, presit after seruys,
He wold not gladly be glad, ne glide into myrth
But euermore ymaginand & *entrond* in thoghtes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3842.

Antony,
Enthron'd in the market-place, did sit alone.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 2.

Beneath a sculptured arch he sits *enthroned*. *Pope.*

2. *Eccles.*, same as *enthronize*, 2.

At five o'clock Evensong, the new bishop was formally *enthroned*. *The Churchman*, LIV. 463.

enthronement (en-thrōn'mẹnt), *n.* [< *enthrone* + *-ment.*] The act of enthroning, or the state of being enthroned.

The *enthronement* of . . . as Archbishop of Canterbury took place. *The American*, V. 413.

enthronization (en-thrō-ni-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *enthronize* + *-ation*; = Sp. *entronizacion* = Pg. *entronização* = It. *intronizzazione*, < ML. *inthronizatio(n-)*, < *inthronizare*, *inthronisare*, enthrone: see *enthronize*.] The act of enthronizing or enthroning; *eccles.*, the act of formally placing a bishop for the first time on the episcopal seat or throne (*cathedra*) in his cathedral. Also spelled *enthronisation*.

We have it confirmed by the voice of all antiquity, calling the bishop's chair a throne, and the investiture of a bishop, in his church, an *enthronization*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 240.

enthronize (en-thrō'nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enthronized*, ppr. *enthronizing*. [Formerly also *inthronize*; = Sp. *entronizar* = Pg. *entronizar* = It. *intronizzare*, < ML. *inthronisare*, < Gr. *ἐνθρονίζειν*, set on a throne, < *ἐν*, in, + *θρόνος*, a throne.] **1†.** To enthrone; seat on high; exalt.

King of starres, *enthronized* in the mids of the planets.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 13.

With what grace
Doth mercy sit *enthroniz'd* on thy face!
John Hall, Poems (1646), p. 78.

2. *Eccles.*, to enthrone as a bishop; place a newly consecrated bishop on his episcopal throne. Also spelled *enthronise*.

enthunder† (en-thun'dẽr), *v. i.* [< *en-*[1] + *thunder.*] To thunder; hence, to perform any act that produces a noise resembling thunder, as discharging cannon.

Against them all she proudly did *enthunder*,
Until her masts were beaten overboard.
Mir. for Mags., p. 850.

enthuse (en-thūz'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *enthused*, ppr. *enthusing*. [Assumed as the appar. basis of *enthusiasm*, *enthusiastic*.] **I.** *trans.* To make enthusiastic; move with enthusiasm: as, he quite *enthused* his hearers. [Colloq.]

Being touched with a spark of poetic fire from heaven, and *enthused* by the African's fondness for all that is conspicuous in dress, he had conceived for himself the creation of a unique garment which should symbolize in perfection the claims and consolations of his apostolic office.
The Century, XXXV. 947.

II. *intrans.* To become enthusiastic; show enthusiasm: as, he is slow to *enthuse*. [Colloq.]

He did not, if we may be allowed the expression, *enthuse* to any extent on the occasion. *Cor. New York Tribune.*

enthusiasm (en-thū'zi-azm), *n.* [= D. G. *enthusiasmus* = Dan. *enthusiasme* = Sw. *entusiasm*, < F. *enthousiasme* = Sp. *entusiasmo* = Pg. *enthusiasmo* = It. *entusiasmo*, < Gr. *ἐνθουσιασμός*, inspiration, enthusiasm (produced, e. g., by certain kinds of music), < *ἐνθουσιάζειν*, intr. be inspired or possessed by a god, be rapt, be in ecstasy, tr. inspire, < *ἐνθους*, later contr. form of *ἔνθεος* (> L. *entheus*), having a god (Bacchus, Eros, Ares, Pan, etc.) in one, i. e., possessed or inspired by a god—of prophecy, poesy, etc., inspired from heaven; < *ἐν*, in, + *θεός*, a god: see *theism*.] **1.** An ecstasy of mind, as if from inspiration or possession by a spiritual influence; hence, a belief or conceit of being divinely inspired or commissioned. [Archaic.]

Enthusiasm is nothing but a misconceit of being inspired. *Dr. H. More*, Discourse of Enthusiasm, § 2.

Enthusiasm . . . takes away both reason and revelation, and substitutes in the room of it the ungrounded fancies of a man's own brain, and assumes them for a foundation both of opinion and conduct.
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. xix. 3.

Inspiration is a real feeling of the Divine Presence, and *enthusiasm* a false one.
Shaftesbury, Letter concerning Enthusiasm, § 7.

2. In general, a natural tendency toward extravagant admiration and devotion; specifically, absorbing or controlling possession of the mind by any interest, study, or pursuit; ardent zeal in pursuit of some object, inspiring energetic endeavor with strong hope and confidence of success. Enthusiasm generally proceeds from honorable and exalted motives or ideas, whether correct or erroneous.

If there be any seeming extravagance in the case, I must comfort myself the best I can, and consider that all sound love and admiration is *enthusiasm*: the transports of poets, the sublime of orators, the rapture of musicians, the high strains of the virtuosi, all mere *enthusiasm!* Even learning itself, the love of arts and curiosities, the spirit of travellers and adventurers, gallantry, war, heroism—all, all *enthusiasm!* *Shaftesbury*, The Moralists, iii. § 2.

Enthusiasm is that state of mind in which the imagination has got the better of the judgment.
Warburton, Divine Legation, v., App.

It was found that *enthusiasm* was a more potent ally than science and munitions of war without it.
Emerson, Harvard Com.

A new religious *enthusiasm* was awakening throughout Europe: an *enthusiasm* which showed itself in the reform of monasticism, in a passion for pilgrimages to the Holy Land, and in the foundation of religious houses.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 495.

3. An experience or a manifestation of exalted appreciation or devotion; an expression or a feeling of exalted admiration, imagination, or the like: in this sense with a plural: as, his *enthusiasms* were now all extinguished; the *enthusiasm* of impassioned oratory.

He [Cowley] was the first who imparted to English numbers the *enthusiasm* of the greater ode, and the gaiety of the less. *Johnson*, Cowley.

=**Syn. 2.** *Earnestness*, *Zeal*, etc. (see *eagerness*); warmth, ardor, passion, devotion.

enthusiast (en-thū'zi-ast), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. *enthusiast* = Sw. *entusiast*, < F. *enthousiaste* = Sp. *entusiasta* = Pg. *enthusiasta* = It. *entusiasta*, *entusiaste*, < eccles. Gr. *ἐνθουσιαστής*, an enthusiast, a zealot, < *ἐνθουσιάζειν*: see *enthusiasm*.] **1.** One who imagines he has special or supernatural converse with God, or that he is divinely instructed or commissioned. [Archaic.]

Let an *enthusiast* be principled that he or his teacher is inspired, and acted on by an immediate communication of the Divine Spirit, and you in vain bring the evidence of clear reasons against his doctrine. *Locke.*

2. One who is given to or characterized by enthusiasm; one whose mind is excited and whose feelings are engrossed in devotion to a belief or a principle, or the pursuit of an object; one who is swayed to a great or an undue extent by emotion in regard to anything; a person of ardent zeal.

Chapman seems to have been of an arrogant turn, and an *enthusiast* in poetry. *Pope*, Pref. to Iliad.

'Tis like the wondrous strain
That round a lonely ruin swells,
Which wandering on the echoing shore
The *enthusiast* hears at evening.
Shelley, Queen Mab, i.

The noblest *enthusiast* cannot help identifying himself more or less with the object of his enthusiasm; he measures the advance of his principles by his own success.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 23.

3. [*cap.*] *Eccles.*, one of the names given to a Euchite. =**Syn. 2.** Visionary, fanatic, devotee, zealot, dreamer. See comparison under *enthusiastic*.

enthusiastic (en-thū-zi-as'tik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *enthusiastick*; = Sp. *entusiástico* = Pg. *enthusiastico* = It. *entusiastico* (cf. D. G. *enthusiastisch* = Dan. *enthusiastisk* = Sw. *entusiastisk*), < Gr. *ἐνθουσιαστικός*, inspired, excited, act. inspiring, exciting, esp. of certain kinds of music, < *ἐνθουσιάζειν*, be inspired: see *enthusiasm*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Filled with or characterized by enthusiasm, or the conceit of special intercourse with God, or of direct revelations or instructions from him. [Archaic.]

An *enthusiastick* or prophetick style, by reason of the eagerness of the fancy, doth not always follow the even thread of discourse. *Bp. Burnet.*

2. Prone to enthusiasm; zealous or devoted; passionate in devotion to a belief or a principle, or the pursuit of an object: as, an *enthusiastic* reformer.

A young man . . . of a visionary and *enthusiastic* character. *Irving.*

3. Elevated; ardent; inspired by or glowing with enthusiasm: as, the speaker addressed the audience in *enthusiastic* strains.

Feels in his transported soul
Enthusiastic raptures roll. *W. Mason*, Odes, v.

=**Syn.** *Enthusiastic*, *Fanatical*; eager, zealous, devoted, fervent, passionate, glowing; heated, inflamed, visionary. *Enthusiastic* is most frequently used with regard to a person whose sympathies or feelings are warmly engaged in favor of any cause or pursuit, and who is full of hope and ardent zeal; while *fanatical* is generally said of a person who has fantastic and extravagant views on religious or moral subjects, or some similarly absorbing topic. See *superstition*.

II.† *n.* An enthusiast.

The dervis and other santoons, or *enthusiasticks*, being in the croud, express their zeal by turning round.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 326.

enthusiastical (en-thū-zi-as'ti-kạl), *a.* Same as *enthusiastic*, 1. [Now rare.]

Very extravagant, therefore, and unwarrantable are those flights of devotion which some *enthusiastical* saints . . . have indulged themselves in.
Bp. Atterbury, Works, I. ix.

enthusiastically (en-thū-zi-as'ti-kạl-i), *adv.* In an enthusiastic manner; with enthusiasm.

He [John Oxenbridge] preached very *enthusiastically* in several places in his travels to and fro.
Wood, Athenæ Oxon.

I became *enthusiastically* fond of a sequestered life.
V. Knox, Essays, xxix.

enthymema (en-thi-mē'mạ), *n.* [L.] Same as *enthymeme*.

enthymematical (en″thi-mẹ-mat'i-kạl), *a.* [< *enthymema(t-)* + *-ical.*] Pertaining to or including an enthymeme.

enthymeme (en'thi-mēm), *n.* [=F. *enthymème*, < L. *enthymema*, < Gr. *ἐνθύμημα*, a thought, argument, an enthymeme, < *ἐνθυμεῖσθαι*, consider, keep in mind, < *ἐν*, in, + *θυμός*, mind.] **1.** In *Aristotle's logic*, an inference from likelihoods and signs, which with Aristotle is the same as a rhetorical syllogism.

Must we learn from canons and quaint sermonings . . . to illumine a period, to wreath an *enthymeme* with masterous dexterity? *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

2. A syllogism one of the premises of which is unexpressed. This meaning of the word, which is the current one, arose from the preceding through a change in the conception of a rhetorical argument with the Roman writers (Quintilian, etc.).

However, an inference need not be expressed thus technically; an *enthymeme* fulfils the requirements of what I have called Inference.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 252.

Enthymeme of the first or **second order**, a syllogism with only the major or minor premise expressed.

entice (en-tīs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enticed*, ppr. *enticing*. [Formerly also *entise*, *intice*, *intise*; < ME. *enticen*, *entisen*, < OF. *enticer*, *enticher*, excite, entice; origin unknown.] To draw on or induce by exciting hope or desire; incite by the presentation of pleasurable motives or ideas; allure; attract; invite; especially, in a bad sense, to allure or induce to evil.

Will *intised* to wantonnes, doth easelie allure the mynde to false opinions. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 81.

By fair persuasions, mix'd with sugar'd words,
We will *entice* the Duke of Burgundy
To leave the Talbot, and to follow us.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

He an unfeigned Ulysses to her, for whose sake neither the wiles of Circe, or enchantments of Sirens, or brunts of war, could force or *entice* to forgetfulness.
Ford, Honour Triumphant, i.

When the worm is well baited, it will crawl up and down as far as the lead will give leave, which much *enticeth* the fish to bite without suspicion.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 150.

=**Syn.** *Lure*, *Decoy*, etc. (see *allure*[1]); tempt, inveigle, wheedle, cajole.

enticeable (en-tī'sạ-bl), *a.* [< *entice* + *-able.*] Capable of being enticed or led astray.

enticement (en-tīs'mẹnt), *n.* [Formerly also *inticement*; < ME. *enticement*, *entysement*, < OF. *enticement*, < *enticer*, entice: see *entice* and *-ment.*] **1.** The act or practice of enticing or of inducing or instigating by exciting hope or desire; allurement; attraction; especially, the act of alluring or inducing to evil: as, the *enticements* of evil companions.

By mysterious *enticement* draw
Bewilder'd shepherds to their path again.
Keats, Endymion, i.

2. Means of enticing; inducement; incitement; anything that attracts by exciting desire or pleasing expectation.

Their promises, *enticements*, oaths, and tokens, all these engines of lust. *Shak.*, All's Well, iii. 5.

They [Carmelite nuns] never see any man, for fear of *inticements* to vanity. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 18.

3. The state or condition of being enticed, seduced, or led astray. =**Syn. 1.** Temptation, blandishment, inveiglement, coaxing.—**2.** Lure, decoy, bait.

enticer (en-tī'sẽr), *n.* One who or that which entices; any one inducing or inciting to evil, or seducing.

A sweet voice and music are powerful *enticers*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 481.

enticing (en-tī'sing), *p. a.* Alluring; attracting; charming. Formerly also *inticing*.

She gave him of that fair *enticing* fruit.
Milton, P. L., ix. 996.

For the impracticable, however theoretically *enticing*, is always politically unwise. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 166.

enticingly (en-tī'sing-li), *adv.* In an enticing or winning manner; charmingly. Formerly also *inticingly*.

She strikes a lute well,
Sings most *inticingly*.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 1.

entiltment† (en-tilt'ment), *n.* [< *en-*[1] + *tilt* + *-ment*.] A shed; a tent. *Davies.*

The best houses and walls there were of mudde, or canvaz, or poldavies *entiltments*.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 171).

Entimus (en'ti-mus), *n.* [NL. (Schönherr, 1826), < Gr. *ἔντιμος*, honored, prized, < *ἐν*, in, + *τιμή*, honor.] A remarkable genus of curculios or weevils, of the subfamily *Otiorhynchinæ*, including such as the diamond-beetle of South America, *E. imperialis*, an inch or more in length, deeply punctate, black, the punctures lined with brilliant green scales. There are about 6 other species, all South American. See cut under *diamond-beetle*.

entire (en-tīr'), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *intire, entyre, intyre*; < ME. *entyre, enter*, < OF. (and F.) *entier* = Pr. *entier, enteir* = Sp. *entero* = Pg. *inteiro* = It. *intero*, < L. *integer*, acc. *integrum*, whole: see *integer*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Whole; unbroken; undiminished; perfect; not mutilated; complete; having all its normal substance, elements, or parts: as, not an article was left *entire*.

One *entire* and perfect chrysolite. *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2.
With strength *entire*, and free-will arm'd.
Milton, P. L., x. 9.

The walls of this Towne are very *intyre*, and full of towers at competent distances. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 7, 1641.

The second qualification required in the Action of an Epic Poem is, that it should be an *entire* Action.
Addison, Spectator, No. 262.

2. In *bot.*, without toothing or division: applied to leaves, petals, etc.—**3.** In *her.*, reaching the sides of the shield and apparently made fast to them: said of a bearing, such as a cross.—**4.** Not castrated or spayed; uncut: as, an *entire* horse (that is, a stallion as distinguished from a gelding).—**5.** Full; complete; undivided; wholly unshared, undisputed, or unmixed: as, the general had the *entire* command of the army; to have one's *entire* confidence.

Of what bless'd angel shall my lips inquire
The undiscover'd way to that *entire*
And everlasting solace of my heart's desire?
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 11.

In thy presence joy *entire*. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 265.

6†. Essential; real; true.

Love's not love
When it is mingled with regards that stand
Aloof from the *entire* point. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1.

7†. Interior; internal.

Casting secret flakes of lustfull fire
From his false eyes into their harts and parts *entire*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 48.

[This use is perhaps due to a belief that *entire* and *interior* are from the same root.]—**Entire function.** See *function*.—**Entire horse.** See 4.—**Entire tenancy,** in *law*, ownership by one person, in contradistinction to a *several tenancy*, which implies a tenancy jointly or in common with others.=**Syn. 1** and **5.** *Whole, Total*, etc. See *complete*. (See also *radical*.)

II. *n.* **1.** The total; the whole matter or thing; entirety. [Rare.]

I am narrating as it were the Warrington manuscript, which is too long to print in *entire*.
Thackeray, Virginians, lxiii.

2. A kind of malt liquor known also as *porter* or *stout*. [Before the introduction of porter in the first quarter of the eighteenth century, the chief malt liquors in Great Britain were ale, beer, and twopenny. A good deal of trouble was caused by demands for mixtures of these. At last a brewer hit upon a beverage which was considered to combine the flavors of these three, and which was called *entire*, as being drawn from one cask. As it was much drunk by porters and other working people, it also received the name of *porter*. In England, at present, the word *entire* is seldom heard or seen, except in connection with the name of some brewer or firm, as part of a sign or advertisement. See *porter*3.]

entire† (en-tīr'), *adv.* [< *entire, a.*] Entirely; wholly; unreservedly: as, your *entire* loving brother.

Blest is the maid and worthy to be blest
Whose soul, *entire* by him she loves possest,
Feels every vanity in fondness lost.
Lord Lyttelton, Advice to a Lady.

entirely†, *a.* [ME. *enterly*; < *entire* + *-ly*[1].] Entire.

Beseechynge you ever with myn *enterly* hert.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 41.

entirely (en-tīr'li), *adv.* [Formerly also *intirely*; < ME. *entierly, entyerly, entyreliche*; < *entire* + *-ly*[2].] **1.** Wholly; completely; fully; without exception or division: as, the money is *entirely* lost.

Thei kepen *entierly* the Cõmaundement of the Holy Book Alkaron, that God sente hem be his Messager Machomet.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 139.

Euphrates, running, sinketh partly into the lakes of Chaldea, and falls not *entirely* into the Persian sea. *Raleigh.*

The place was so situated as *entirely* to command the mouth of the Tiber. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 3.

2. Without admixture or qualification; unreservedly; heartily; sincerely; faithfully.

And the kynge and the quene prayed hym right *entierly*, soone for to come a-gein. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 678.
Loue god, for he is good and grounde of alle treuthe;
Loue thyn enemy *entyerly* godes heste to ful-fille.
Piers Plowman (C), xviii. 142.

To highest God *entirely* pray. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. xi. 32.
His father, that so tenderly and *entirely* loves him.
Shak., Lear, i. 2.

entireness (en-tīr'nes), *n.* [< *entire* + *-ness*.] **1.** Completeness; fullness; unbroken form or state: as, the *entireness* of an arch or a bridge.

And a little off stands the Sepulchre of Rachell, by the Scripture affirmed to have been buryed hereabout, if the *entirenesse* thereof doe not confute the imputed antiquity.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 137.

2. Integrity; wholeness of heart; faithfulness: as, the *entireness* of one's devotion to a cause.

The late land
I took by false play from you, with as much
Contrition and *entireness* of affection
To this most happy day again I render.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, v. 3.

Christ, the bridegroom, praises the bride, his Church, for her beauty, for her *entireness*.
Bp. Hall, Beauty of the Church.

3†. Intimacy; familiarity.

True Christian love may be separated from acquaintance, and acquaintance from *entireness*. *Bp. Hall.*

entirety (en-tīr'ti), *n.*; pl. *entireties* (-tiz). [Formerly also *intirety, entierty*; < *entire* + *-ty*, suggested by its doublet *integrity*, q. v.] **1.** The state of being entire or whole; wholeness; completeness: as, *entirety* of interest.

Since in its *entirety* it is plainly inapplicable to England, it cannot be copied. *Gladstone.*

The aqueduct as now building can be utilized in its *entirety*. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 8890.

It is not in detached passages that his [Chaucer's] charm lies, but in the *entirety* of expression and the cumulative effect of many particulars working toward a common end.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 260.

2. That which is entire; an undivided whole.

Sometimes the attorney . . . setteth down an *entirety*, where but a moiety . . . was to be passed.
Bacon, Office of Alienations.

Tenancy by entireties, in *law*, a kind of tenure created by a conveyance or devise of an estate to a man and his wife during coverture, who at common law are then said to be *tenants by entireties*—that is, each is seized of the whole estate, and neither of a part.

entitative (en'ti-tā-tiv), *a.* [< *entity* + *-ative*.] Pertaining to existence or entity: usually opposed to *objective* in the old sense of the latter word.

Whether it [moral evil] has not some natural good for its subject, and so the *entitative* material act of sin be physically or morally good?
Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things (1811), p. 340.

Entitative act, actuality, that which distinguishes existence, or being in actu, from being in power or in germ. Thus, the *entitative material act of sin* is the existence of sin considered as an outward event, not as sin.—**Entitative being,** real being, opposed to intentional or objective being, which is existence merely as an object of consciousness.—**Entitative power,** the power of becoming something; potential being.

entitatively (en'ti-tā-tiv-li), *adv.* Intrinsically; taken itself apart from extrinsic circumstances.

entitle (en-tī'tl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *entitled*, ppr. *entitling*. [Formerly also *intitle* (also *entitule, intitule*, after mod. F. and ML.); < ME. *entitlen*, < OF. *entituler*, F. *intituler* = Pr. *intitular, entitular, entitolar* = Sp. Pg. *intitular* = It. *intitolare*, < ML. *intitulare*, give a title or name to, < L. *in*, in, + *titulus*, a title: see *title*.] **1.** To give a name or title to; affix a name or appellation to; designate; denominate; name; call; dignify by a title or honorary appellation; style: as, the book is *entitled* "Commentaries on the Laws of England"; an ambassador is *entitled* "Your Excellency."

That which in mean men we *entitle* patience.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 2.

Some later writers . . . *entitle* this ancient fable, Penelope. *Bacon*, Fable of Pan.

2. To give a title, right, or claim to; give a right to demand or receive; furnish with grounds for laying claim: as, his services *entitle* him to our respect.

A Queen, who wears thē crown of her forefathers, to which she is *entitled* by blood.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. viii.

If he had birth and fortune to *entitle* him to match into such a family as ours, she knew no man she would sooner fix upon. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iii.

3†. To appropriate as by title; attribute or attach as by right.

If his Maiestie would please to *intitle* it to his Crowne, and yearely that both the Gouernours here and there may giue their accounts to you.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, II. 106.

How ready zeal for party is to *entitle* Christianity to their designs! *Locke.*

4†. To attribute; ascribe.

The ancient proverb . . . *entitles* this work . . . peculiarly to God himself. *Milton.*

Entitled in the cause, in *law*, having as a heading or caption the name of a cause or suit, to indicate that the paper so entitled is a proceeding therein.=**Syn. 1.** To christen, dub.

entitule (en-tit'ūl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *entituled*, ppr. *entituling*. [Formerly also *intitule*; < OF. *entituler*, F. *intituler*, entitle: see *entitle*.] To entitle; give a name or title to: as, the act *entituled* the General Police (Scotland) Act, 1860. [Great Britain.]

Nor were any of the elder Prophets so *entituled*.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 173.

entity (en'ti-ti), *n.*; pl. *entities* (-tiz). [= F. *entité* = Sp. *entidad* = Pg. *entidade* = It. *entità*, < ML. *entita(t-)s*, < *en(t-)s*, a thing: see *ens*.] **1.** Being: in this, its original sense, the abstract noun corresponding to the concrete *ens*.

Where *entity* and quiddity,
The ghosts of defunct bodies, fly.
Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 145.

When first thou gav'st the promise of a man,
When th' embrion spark of *entity* began. *Hart.*

2. An independent ens; a thing; a substance; an ontological chimera. As a concrete noun, it is chiefly used to express the current notion of the mode of being attributed by scholastic metaphysicians to general natures and to formalities. Modern writers have generally said the schoolmen made *entities* of words, a judgment which seems to espouse the nominalistic side of the great dispute, although the writers who use this phrase are not decided nominalists. Such being the connection which by its associations gives the word *entity* its meaning, the latter is necessarily vague.

The schools have of late much amused the world with a way they have got of referring all natural effects to certain *entities* that they call real qualities, and accordingly attribute to them a nature distinct from the modification of the matter they belong to, and in some cases separable from all matter whatsoever. . . . Aristotle usually calls substances simply *ὄντα*, *entities*.
Boyle, Origin of Forms (Works, 2d ed., III. 12, 16).

The realists maintained that general names are the names of general things. Besides individual things, they recognised another kind of things, not individual, which they technically called second substances, or universals a parte rei. Over and above all individual men and women there was an *entity* called Man—Man in general, which inhered in the individual men and women, and communicated to them its essence.
J. S. Mill, Exam. of Hamilton, xvii.

The scientific acceptance of laws and properties is quite as metaphysical as the scholastic acceptance of *entities* and quiddities; but the justification of the one set is their objective validity, i. e. their agreement with sensible experience; the illusoriness of the other is their incapability of being resolved into sensible concretes.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 62.

There is scarcely a less dignified *entity* than a patrician in a panic. *Disraeli.*

The foremost men of the age accept the ether not as a vague dream, but as a real *entity*.
Tyndall, Light and Elect., p. 125.

Will is essentially a self-procreating, self-sustaining, spiritual *entity*, which owns no natural cause, obeys not law, and has no sort of affinity with matter.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. i.

Actual entity, actual existence.—**Determinative entity,** the mode of existence of a singular thing in a definite time and place.—**Positive entity,** hæcceity, as being that mode of existence by which a general nature is determined to be individual.—**Quidditative entity,** the mode of being of a general nature not determined to be individual.

ento-. [Gr. *ἐντο-*, combining form of *ἐντός* (= L. *intus*), within, inside, < *ἐν* = E. *in*: see *in*[1].] A prefix, chiefly used in biological terms, denoting 'within, inside, inner, internal': opposed to *ecto-* and *exo-*. It is the same as *endo-*, but is less frequently used; in some cases it is synonymous with *hypo-*, since that which is internal is also under the surface.

entoblast (en'tō-blāst), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *βλαστός*, bud, germ.] In *biol.*, the nucleolus of a cell. *Agassiz.*

entobliquus (en-tob-lī'kwus), *n.*; pl. *entobliqui* (-kwī). [NL., < Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + L. *obliquus*, oblique.] The internal oblique muscle of the abdomen; the obliquus abdominis internus.

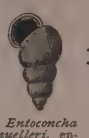
entobranchiate (en-tō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *branchiate*, q. v.] Having the gills or branchiæ internal or concealed, as in most mollusks.

entocarotid (en"tō-ka-rot'id), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *carotid*, q. v.] The internal carotid artery; the inner branch of the common carotid. See cut under *embryo*.

entocele (en'tō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *κήλη*, rupture.] In *pathol.*, morbid displacement of parts; ectopia.

entocœlian (en-tō-sē'li-an), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *κοιλία*, belly.] Situated in a cavity of the brain: applied to that part of the corpus striatum (the nucleus caudatus) which appears in the lateral ventricle.

Entoconcha (en-tō-kong'kä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *κόγχη*, a shell: see *conch*.] A remarkable genus of gastropod mollusks parasitic in holothurians, degraded by parasitism, and of uncertain systematic position among *Gastropoda*. These mollusks are still imperfectly known, but are supposed to be nudibranchs. *E. mirabilis* is an internal worm-like parasite of *Synapta digitata*, with one end hanging free in the body-cavity of *Synapta*, the other attached to the alimentary canal of the host, and contained in what is called the molluskigerous sac occasionally found in *Synapta*. The eggs develop a velum and an operculated shell, found free in the body-cavity of the host, whence the name. *E. muelleri* is another species of the genus, found in the trepang, *Holothuria edulis*.



*Entoconcha mueller*i, enlarged.

entoconchid (en-tō-kong'kid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Entoconchidæ*.

Entoconchidæ (en-tō-kong'ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Entoconcha* + *-idæ*.] The family of parasitic mollusks which *Entoconcha* represents. The position of the family has been questioned. It has been considered to represent a tænioglossate monochlamydate azygobranchiate septant gastropod.

entocondyle (en-tō-kon'dil), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *condyle*, q. v.] The inner or internal condyle of a bone, on the side next to the body: said especially of the condyles at the lower end of the humerus and femur respectively: opposed to *ectocondyle*. See *epicondyle*.

entocuneiform (en-tō-kū'nē-i-fôrm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *cuneiform*, q. v.] In *anat.*, the innermost one of the three cuneiform bones of the distal row of tarsal bones; the inner cuneiform bone; the entosphenoid of the foot, in relation with the inner digit. See cut under *foot*.

entoderm (en'tō-dėrm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *δέρμα*, skin.] Same as *endoderm*.

entodermal (en-tō-dėr'mal), *a.* [< *entoderm* + *-al*.] Same as *endodermal*.

> The *entodermal* lining of the gastro-vascular canals.
> *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), p. 100.

entodermic (en-tō-dėr'mik), *a.* [< *entoderm* + *-ic*.] Same as *endodermal*.

> The division of the margin of the ectodermal disk into two parts, one resting directly on the *entodermic* yoke.
> *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sci.*, III. 172.

ento-ectad (en″tō-ek'tad), *adv.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *ectad*, q. v.] From within outward. See *ecto-entad*.

entogastric (en-tō-gas'trik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *gastric*, q. v.] Of or pertaining to the interior of the stomach or gastric cavity of certain animals.—**Entogastric proliferation, entogastric gemmation**, phrases proposed by Huxley to designate a method of multiplication observed in certain *Discophora* of the group *Trachynemata*, and unknown among other *Hydrozoa*. It consists in the growth of a bud from the gastric cavity, into which it eventually passes on its way outward; while in all other cases gemmation takes place by the formation of a diverticulum of the whole wall of the gastrovascular cavity, which projects on the free surface of the body, and is detached thence (if it becomes detached) immediately into the circumjacent water. See *allœogenesis*.

> The details of this process of *entogastric gemmation* have been traced by Haeckel in Carmarina hastata, one of the Geryonidæ. . . . What makes this process of asexual multiplication more remarkable is that it takes place in Carmarinæ which have already attained sexual maturity, and in males as well as in females.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 135.

entogastrocnemius (en-tō-gas-trok-nē'mi-us), *n.*; pl. *entogastrocnemii* (-ī). [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + NL. *gastrocnemius*, q. v.] The inner gastrocnemial muscle, or inner head of the gastrocnemius; the gastrocnemius internus. *Coues*, 1887.

entoglossal (en-tō-glos'al), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue, + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Situated in the tongue. Specifically applied—(*a*) in *ornith.*, to the bony part of the hyoidean arch, which specially supports the tongue, and is usually called the *glossohyal*; (*b*) in *ichth.*, to an anterior median bone of the hyoidean arch, supporting the tongue, analogous to if not homologous with the glossohyal of higher vertebrates.

> In the perennibranchiate Proteidea, the hyoidean arches are united by narrow median *entoglossal* and urohyal pieces, as in Fishes.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 154.

II. *n.* The entoglossal bone.

entoglutæus (en″tō-glō-tē'us), *n.*; pl. *entoglutæi* (-ī). [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *γλουτός*, the rump, buttocks: see *glutæus*.] The least gluteal muscle; the glutæus minimus. See *glutæus*.

entogluteal, entoglutæal (en″tō-glō-tē'al), *a.* [< *entoglutæus* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the entoglutæus.

entoil† (en-toil'), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *toil*[2].] To take with or as with toils; insnare; entangle.

> He cut off their land forces from their ships, and *entoyled* both their navy and their camp with a greater power than theirs, both by sea and land.
> *Bacon*, New Atlantis.

entoire, entoyer (en-toi'ėr), *a.* In *her.*, charged with bearings not representing living creatures, such as mullets or annulets, eight, ten, or more in number: said of a bordure only. The more modern custom is to blazon "on a bordure sable eight plates," or the like.

Entolithia (en-tō-lith'i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *λίθος*, stone.] Those radiolarians whose silicious skeleton lies more or less completely inside the central capsule: opposed to *Ectolithia*. *Claus*.

entolithic (en-tō-lith'ik), *a.* [As *Entolith-ia* + *-ic*.] Intracapsular or endoskeletal, as the skeleton of a radiolarian; of or pertaining to the *Entolithia*; not ectolithic.

Entoma† (en'tō-mä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔντομα*, pl. of *ἔντομον*, insect, lit. (like equiv. L. *insectum*, insect) cut into, neut. of *ἔντομος*, cut into, cut to pieces, < *ἐντέμνειν*, *ἐνταμεῖν*, cut into, cut in two, cut to pieces, < *ἐν*, in, + *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] One of the eight prime divisions of animals made by Aristotle, corresponding to the more modern *Insecta*, and containing all the articulates or arthropods excepting the crustaceans.

entomatography (en″tō-mā-tog'ra-fi), *n.* An improper form of *entomography*.

entomb (en-tōm'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *intomb*; < OF. *entomber*, < ML. *intumulare*, entomb, < L. *in*, in, + *tumulus*, a mound, tomb.] To deposit in a tomb, as a dead body; bury; inter.

> Processions were first begun for the interring of holy martyrs, and the visiting of those places where they were *entombed*.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

> The sepulchre of Christ is not in Palestine! . . . He lies buried wherever man, made in his Maker's image, is *entombed* in ignorance.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Essays, p. 117.

entombment (en-tōm'ment), *n.* [< *entomb* + *-ment*.] The act of entombing, or the state of being entombed; burial; sepulture.

> Many thousands have had their *entombments* in the waters.
> *Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Godliness, p. 16.

The entombment, specifically, the placing of the body of Christ in the tomb, as described in the Gospels. It has been made the subject of many works of art, the most celebrated of which is the painting by Titian, now in the Louvre at Paris.

entomere (en'tō-mēr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *μέρος*, a part.] In *embryol.*, the more granular of the two blastomeres into which the mammalian ovum divides, or a descendant of it in the first stages of development. The entomeres come to form the center of the mass of blastomeres, the other and outer blastomeres being called *ectomeres*.

entomic, entomical (en-tom'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *Entoma* + *-ic*, *-ical*.] Relating to insects.

entomo-. [The combining form (*entom-* before a vowel) of Gr. *ἔντομον*, usually in pl. *ἔντομα*, insect: see *Entoma*.] An element in words of Greek origin, signifying 'insect.'

Entomocrania (en″tō-mō-krā'ni-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔντομον*, insect, + *κρανίον* (L. *cranium*), the skull.] One of many names of that division of vertebrates which is represented by the headless lancelet, amphioxus, or *Branchiostoma*: same as *Acrania*, *Pharyngobranchii*, *Leptocardia*, and *Cirrostomi*.

entomogenous (en-tō-moj'e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔντομον*, an insect, + *-γενής*, produced: see *-genous*.] In *mycol.*, growing upon or in insects: said of certain fungi.

entomographic (en″tō-mō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *entomography* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to entomography; biographic, as applied to insects. *C. V. Riley*.

entomography (en-tō-mog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔντομον*, an insect, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] 1. Descriptive entomology; the written description of insects; a treatise on insects.—2. A description of the life-history of any insect. *C. V. Riley*.

entomoid (en'tō-moid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἔντομον*, insect, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Like an insect.

II. *n.* An object having the appearance of an insect.

Entomoletes (en-tō-mol'e-tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔντομον*, an insect, + *ὀλέτης*, equiv. to *ὀλετήρ*, a destroyer, < *ὀλλύναι*, destroy, kill.] Same as *Chaptia*. *Sundevall*, 1872.

entomolin, entomoline (en-tom'ō-lin), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔντομον*, insect, + *-ol-* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] Same as *chitin*.

entomolite (en-tom'ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔντομον*, insect, + *λίθος*, stone.] A fossil insect: a name applied to trilobites and related organisms, formerly classed with insects.

entomolith (en-tom'ō-lith), *n.* Same as *entomolite*.

entomolithi, *n.* Plural of *entomolithus*, 2.

entomolithic (en″tō-mō-lith'ik), *a.* [< *entomolith* + *-ic*.] Resembling, containing, or pertaining to entomolites.

Entomolithus† (en-tō-mol'i-thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔντομον*, insect, + *λίθος*, stone.] 1. An old Linnean genus of trilobites, the few forms of which then known were named *Entomolithus paradoxus*. Hence—2. [*l. c.*; pl. *entomolithi* (-thī).] Trilobites in general; entomostracites.

entomolitic (en″tō-mō-lit'ik), *a.* [< *entomolite* + *-ic*.] Same as *entomolithic*.

entomologic, entomological (en″tō-mō-loj'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= F. *entomologique* = Sp. *entomológico* = Pg. It. *entomologico*, < NL. *entomologicus*, < *entomologia*, entomology: see *entomology*.] Pertaining to the science of entomology.

> Our investigations into *entomological* geography.
> *Wollaston*, Var. of Species, v.

entomologically (en″tō-mō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an entomological manner; according to or in accordance with the science of entomology.

entomologise, *v. i.* See *entomologize*.

entomologist (en-tō-mol'ō-jist), *n.* [= F. *entomologiste*; as *entomology* + *-ist*.] One versed in, or engaged in the study of, entomology.

> Monographia Apum Angliæ, a work which the young *entomologist* may take as a model.
> *Owen*, Anat., xvii.

entomologize (en-tō-mol'ō-jīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *entomologized*, ppr. *entomologizing*. [< *entomology* + *-ize*.] To study or practise entomology; gather entomological specimens. Also spelled *entomologise*.

> It is too rough for trawling to-day, and too wet for *entomologizing*.
> *Kingsley*, Life, I. 171.

entomology (en-tō-mol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *entomologie* = Sp. *entomología* = Pg. It. *entomologia* = D. G. *entomologie* = Dan. Sw. *entomologi*, < NL. *entomologia*, < Gr. *ἔντομον*, insect, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of zoölogy which treats of insects, or *Insecta*. Formerly most articulates were regarded as *Entoma*, or "insects," and the science of entomology was equally extensive. The term is now usually restricted to the science of the true *Insecta*, *Condylopoda*, or *Hexapoda* (which see).

entomometer (en-tō-mom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔντομον*, an insect, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument used to measure the parts of insects.

Entomophaga (en-tō-mof'a-gä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *entomophagus*: see *entomophagous*.] 1. A subsection of *Hymenoptera terebrantia*, or boring hymenopterous insects. It contains the insectivorous or parasitic species, such as the ichneumonflies and cuckoo-flies, which have the abdomen stalked; the female with a freely projecting ovipositor forming a borer or terebra, which is straight and inserted at the apex of the abdomen; and the larvæ apodal and aproctous, usually parasitic in the larvæ of other insects. The group is distinguished among the *Terebrantia* from the *Phytophaga* or saw-flies. The subsection includes the families *Chalcididæ*, *Proctotrypidæ*, *Braconidæ*, *Ichneumonidæ*, *Evaniidæ*, *Cynipidæ*, and *Chrysididæ*. *Westwood*, 1840. Also *Entomophagi*. [Scarcely in modern use.]

2. A division of marsupial mammals, containing those which have three kinds of teeth in both jaws, and a cæcum, as the bandicoots and opossums. *Owen*, 1839.—3. A division of edentate mammals, one of two primary groups of *Bruta* (the other being *Phytophaga*), containing insectivorous and carnivorous forms, as the anteaters and pangolins. It was divided into 4 groups, *Mutica*, *Squamata*, *Loricata*, and *Tubulidentata*. *Huxley*.—4. A division of chiropterous mammals, containing the ordinary bats, as distinguished from the fruit-bats. Also called *Insectivora*, *Animalivora*, and *Microchiroptera*.

entomophagan (en-tō-mof'a-gan), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Entomophaga*, in any sense of that word.

II. *n.* One of the *Entomophaga*, in any sense of that word, but chiefly used in entomology.

entomophagous (en-tō-mof'a-gus), *a.* [< NL. *entomophagus*, < Gr. *ἔντομον*, insect, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Feeding on insects; insectivorous.

entomophilous (en-tō-mof'i-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔντομον*, insect, + *φίλος*, loving.] Literally, insect-loving: applied to flowers in which, on account of their structure, fertilization can ordinarily be effected only by the visits of insects.

> There must also have been a period when winged insects did not exist, and plants would not then have been rendered *entomophilous*.
> *Darwin*, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 400.

Entomophthora (en-tō-mof'thō-rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔντομον*, insect, + *φθορά*, destruction, < *φθείρειν*, destroy.] Formerly, a genus of *Entomophthoreæ*, now regarded as a subgenus or synonym of *Empusa*, 3.

Entomophthoreæ (en″tō-mof-thō'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Entomophthora* + *-eæ*.] A small group of fungi, most of which are parasites of insects. They produce hyphæ of large diameter and fatty contents, which at length emerge from the insect in white masses, and produce at their tips conidia which are forcibly thrown into the air. Resting spores are also produced. Five genera are recognized, of which the principal one is *Empusa*.

entomophytous (en-tō-mof'i-tus), *a.* [< NL. *entomophytus*, < Gr. *ἔντομον*, insect, + *φυτός*, grown, verbal adj. of *φύεσθαι*, grow.] In *mycol.*, growing upon or in insects or their remains; entomogenous.

entomosis (en-tō-mō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔντομον*, insect, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, a disease caused by a parasitic hexapod insect.

Entomostega (en-tō-mos'te-gä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔντομον*, insect, + *στέγος*, roof, house.] A division of *Foraminifera*, having the cells subdivided by transverse partitions.

Entomostomata (en″tō-mos-tō'ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔντομον*, insect, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In De Blainville's system, a family of siphonobranchiate gastropods, having the lip of the shell notched. It was made to include the modern families *Buccinidæ*, *Muricidæ*, *Harpidæ*, *Dolidæ*, *Cassididæ*, *Cerithiidæ*, *Pleuroxidæ*, *Terebridæ*, and *Cancellariidæ*.

Entomostraca (en-tō-mos'trā-kä), *n. pl.* [NL. (O. F. Müller, 1785), neut. pl. of *entomostracus*, < Gr. *ἔντομον*, insect, + *ὄστρακον*, an earthen vessel, a shell, esp. of *Testacea*. See *ostracism*.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Latreille's name for all crustaceans, except the stalk-eyed and sessile-eyed groups. It is restricted to a portion of the lower crustaceans, but the classifications vary so much that the term is gradually being abandoned. The groups usually noted by it are the *Ostracoda*, as *Cypris*; *Copepoda*, as *Cyclops*; *Cladocera*, as *Daphnia* (see *Daphnia*); *Branchiopoda*, as the brine-shrimp (*Artemia salina*) and the glacier-flea (*Podura nivalis*); *Trilobites*, all of which are extinct; *Merostomata*, of which *Eurypterus* and *Pterygotus* are the best-known examples among fossils, the king-crab being the only living example. To these some add the *Epizoa*, or parasitic crustaceans. No zoological definition can be framed to include all these groups, each of which is now usually regarded as a distinct order. The *Entomostraca* appear to have been first named by O. F. Müller in 1785, and have also been called *Gnathopoda*, as by H. Woodward. (*b*) In various systems, one of two main divisions of *Crustacea* proper (the other being *Malacostraca*). It is divided into *Cirripedia* (including *Rhizocephala*), *Copepoda* (including *Siphonostoma*), *Ostracoda*, and *Branchiopoda* (the latter covering both *Cladocera* and *Phyllopoda*). (*c*) As restricted, defined, and retained by Huxley, those *Crustacea* which have not more than three maxilliform gnathites and completely specialized jaws, the abdominal segments (counting as such those which lie behind the genital aperture) devoid of appendages, if there be any abdomen, and the embryo almost always leaving the egg as a nauplius-form. Thus defined, the *Entomostraca* are divided into: 1, *Copepoda*; 2, *Epizoa*; 3, *Branchiopoda*; 4, *Ostracoda*; 5, *Pectostraca*.

entomostracan (en-tō-mos'trā-kan), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Entomostraca*.

II. *n.* One of the *Entomostraca*.

When we come to the coal-measures, the Malacostraca disappear; but we then find the gigantic *entomostracan* called the king-crab. *Owen*, Anat.

entomostracite (en-tō-mos'trā-sīt), *n.* [As *Entomostraca* + *-ite*[2].] A trilobite; one of the fossils known as *entomolites*.

entomostracous (en-tō-mos'trā-kus), *a.* [< NL. *entomostracus*: see *Entomostraca*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of *Entomostraca*.

Within the stomach [of *Pollicipes Polymerus*] from top to bottom, there were thousands of a bivalve *entomostracous* crustacean. *Darwin*, Cirripedia, p. 313.

entomotaxy (en″tō-mō-tak'si), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔντομον*, insect, + *τάξις*, arrangement.] The art of preparing, setting, and preserving insects as cabinet specimens. *C. V. Riley*.

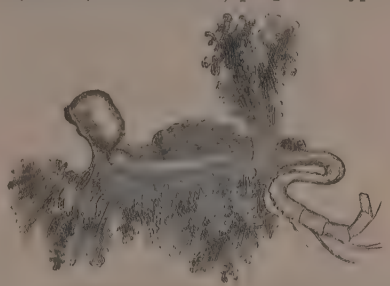
entomotomist (en-tō-mot'ō-mist), *n.* [< *entomotomy* + *-ist*.] One who studies the interior structure of insects; an entomological anatomist.

entomotomy (en-tō-mot'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔντομον*, insect, + *τομή*, a cutting.] 1. The dissection of insects; entomological anatomy.—2. The science of the anatomical structure of insects.

entonic (en-ton'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔντονος*, strung, stretched, < *ἐντείνειν*, stretch: see *entasis*, and cf. *tonic*.] In *pathol.*, exhibiting high tension or violent action.

Entoniscidæ (en-tō-nis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Entoniscus* + *-idæ*.] A family of isopod crustaceans parasitic in the body-cavity of other crustaceans, as cirripeds, crabs, etc. Some are parasites of parasites. It contains such genera as *Cryptoniscus* and *Entoniscus*.

Entoniscus (en-tō-nis'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + NL. *Oniscus*, q. v.] The typical



Entoniscus parasites (female), magnified.

genus of parasitic isopods of the family *Entoniscidæ*. *E. porcellanæ* is an internal parasite of a Brazilian crab of the genus *Porcellana*.

entoparasite (en-tō-par'a-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *παράσιτος*, parasite: see *parasite*.] An internal parasite; a parasite living in the interior of the host.

entoparasitic (en″tō-par-a-sit'ik), *a.* [< *entoparasite* + *-ic*.] Of the nature of an entoparasite; living in the interior of the host, as an entoparasite.

entopectoralis (en″tō-pek-tō-rā'lis), *n.*; pl. *entopectorales* (-lēz). [NL. (Coues, 1887), < Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + L. *pectoralis*: see *pectoral*.] The inner or lesser pectoral muscle; the pectoralis minor (which see, under *pectoralis*).

entoperipheral (en″tō-pe-rif'e-ral), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *περιφέρεια*, periphery, + *-al*.] Situated or originated within the periphery or external surface of the body: specifically applied to feelings set up by internal disturbances: opposed to *epiperipheral*: as, hunger is an *entoperipheral* feeling. See extract under *epiperipheral*.

entophyta (en-tof'i-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *entophytum*: see *entophytic*.] Entophytes.

entophytal (en'tō-fī-tal), *a.* Same as *entophytic*.

entophyte (en'tō-fīt), *n.* [< NL. *entophytum*, < Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *φυτόν*, a plant.] A plant growing within an animal or another plant, usually as a parasite. Entophytes are chiefly parasitic fungi, and in use the term is not commonly employed except for those growing within animals. The commonest and most generally distributed entophytes are the bacteria, some of which are harmless and may occur in healthy animals; but many species produce diseases, especially contagious diseases. (See *bacterium*, *Schizomycetes*.) Certain groups of fungi are almost entirely entophytic in habit, as *Cordyceps* and the related forms of *Isaria*, the *Entomophthoreæ*, and others. (See cut under *Cordyceps*.) Also *endophyte*.

entophytic (en-tō-fit'ik), *a.* [< *entophyte* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, having the character or habit of an entophyte. Also *entophytal*, *entophytous*, *endophytal*, *endophytic*.

The *entophytic* fungi which infest some of the vegetables most important to man . . . constitute a group of special interest to the microscopist.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 319.

entophytically (en-tō-fit'i-kal-i), *adv.* As an entophyte; in an entophytic manner. Also *endophytically*.

Wounded places, . . . though of very small extent, are always in the natural course of things the parts where the *endophytically* developed Fungus first makes its attack.
De Bary, Fungi (trans.), p. 360.

entophytous (en'tō-fī-tus), *a.* Same as *entophytic*.

entoplastic (en-tō-plas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *πλαστικός*, < *πλαστός*, verbal n. of *πλάσσειν*, form.] Same as *endoplastic*.

These products are therefore either ectoplastic or *entoplastic*. *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 832.

entoplastron (en-tō-plas'tron), *n.*; pl. *entoplastra* (-trä). [NL., < Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + NL. *plastron*, q. v.] The single median and anterior one of the nine pieces of which the plastron usually consists in chelonians or turtles and tortoises: so named by Huxley to avoid the use of the more frequent name *entosternum*, as the plastron is not now supposed to contain any sternal elements. See *epiplastron*, and cuts under *carapace*, *Chelonia* (second cut), and *plastron*.

entopopliteal (en″tō-pop-lit'ē-al), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *popliteal*, q. v.] In *anat.*, situated on the inner side of the popliteal space or region. *Coues*, 1887.

Entoprocta (en-tō-prok'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *entoproctus*: see *entoproctous*.] One of two divisions of *Polyzoa* established by Nitsche (the other being *Ectoprocta*), including those *Polyzoa* in which the anus opens within the circlet of tentacles of the lophophore.

entoproctous (en-tō-prok'tus), *a.* [< NL. *entoproctus*, < Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *πρωκτός*, the anus.] Having the anus inside the tentacular circlet of the lophophore; pertaining to or having the characters of the *Entoprocta*.

entopterygoid (en-top-ter'i-goid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *entopterygoideus*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the entopterygoid, or to the internal pterygoid bone or process.

II. *n.* A bone of the skull in *Vertebrata*, forming an internal part of the palate; the internal or true pterygoid bone. It is free and distinct in most vertebrates in which it occurs, but in man and mammals generally it forms the so-called internal pterygoid process of the sphenoid, being in adult life firmly ankylosed with the sphenoid. See cut under *palatoquadrate*.

The palato-quadrate arch [of teleostean fishes] is represented by several bones, of which the most constant are the palatine in front, and the quadrate behind and below. Besides these there may be three others: an external, ectopterygoid; an internal, *entopterygoid*, and a metapterygoid. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 136.

entopterygoideus (en-top-ter-i-goi'dē-us), *n.*; pl. *entopterygoidei* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + NL. *pterygoideus*.] The internal pterygoid muscle. See *pterygoideus*.

entoptic (en-top'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *ὀπτικός*, pertaining to sight: see *optic*.] Of or pertaining to the interior of the eye.

Many forms emerge from the macula lutea in *entoptic* seeing with closed eye, suggesting that it is a seat of memory for images that reach it from without.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 312.

Entoptic phenomena, visual perceptions dependent on the eyeball itself, and not on external objects, as muscæ volitantes, phosphenes, etc.

entoptically (en-top'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In an entoptic way or manner.

entoptics (en-top'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *entoptic*: see *-ics*.] The sum of knowledge concerning the phenomena of the interior of the eye.

entoptoscopic (en-top-tō-skop'ik), *a.* [< *entoptoscopy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to entoptoscopy: as, "*entoptoscopic* methods," *B. A. Randall*, Med. News, L. 259.

entoptoscopy (en-top-tos'kō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *ὀπτός*, verbal adj. of √ *ὀπ*, fut. *ὄψεσθαι*, see, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] The autoscopic investigation of the appearances presented by the structures in the healthy or diseased eye.

entortilation† (en-tôr-ti-lā'shon), *n.* [< F. *entortiller*, twist (< *en-* + *tortiller*, twist, < L. *torquere*, pp. *tortus*, twist: see *tort*, *torsion*), + *-ation*.] A turning into a circle. *Donne*.

Entosphærida (en-tō-sfer'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *σφαῖρα*, a ball, + *-ida*.] A division of radiolarians made by Mivart for those forms which have a spheroidal intracapsular shell not traversed by radii, and no nuclear vesicle, as in the genus *Haliomma*, which is typical of this division.

entosphenoid (en-tō-sfē'noid), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *σφηνοειδής*, wedge-shaped: see *sphenoid*.] The internal cuneiform bone of the foot, usually called the *entocuneiform*. *Coues*.

entosternal (en-tō-stėr'nal), *a.* [< *entosternum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the entosternum or entoplastron.

entosternite (en-tō-stėr'nīt), *n.* [< *entosternum* + *-ite*[2].] An internal cartilaginous plate developed to support a series of muscles in various arthropods, as in tarantulas, scorpions, the king-crab, etc. Generally called *endosternite*.

In the Arachnids (Mygale, Scorpio) and in Limulus a large internal cartilaginous plate — the *ento-sternite* — is developed as a support for a large series of muscles.
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 676.

entosternum (en-tō-stėr'num), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *στέρνον*, the breast, chest: see *sternum*.] In *entom.*: (*a*) A collective name for the apodemes or interior processes of the sternum in the thorax of an insect. (*b*) Any one of these processes, generally distinguished as antefurca, mesofurca, and postfurca.

entosthoblast (en-tos'thō-blast), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐντοσθε*, before a vowel *ἐντοσθεν*, from within (< *ἐντός*, within, + *-θε*, *-θεν*, a demonstrative suffix, from), + *βλαστός*, a bud, germ.] In *physiol.*, the so-called nucleus of the nucleolus or entoblast. *Agassiz*.

entotic (en-tot'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), = E. *ear*[1], + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the interior of the ear; being or arising within the ear: an epithet applied to auditory sensations which are independent of external vibrations, but arise from changes in the ear itself.

It [vacillation of intensity] is observed in cases of perforated tympanum, and so cannot be due to periodic tension of *entotic* muscles. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 327.

entotriceps (en-tot'ri-seps), *n.*; pl. *entotricipites* (en-tot-ri-sip'i-tēz). [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + L. *triceps*, q. v.] The inner head or internal division of the triceps muscle of the arm, including the anconeus. *Wilder*, 1882.

entourage (F. pron. oṅ-tö-räzh'), *n.* [F., < *entourer*, surround, < *en tour*, around: *en*, < L. *in* = E. *in*; *tour*, round: see *tour*[2].] Surroundings; environment; specifically, the persons among whom as followers or companions one is accustomed to move.

entoyer, *a.* See *entoire.*

Entozoa (en-tō-zō'ä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *entozoön*, q. v.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) In Cuvier's system, the second class of *Radiata*, containing the intestinal worms, divided into two orders, *Nematoidea* and *Parenchymata.* These divisions correspond to some extent with the general groups of the round worms and the flat worms, but are not coincident with any modern orders. (*b*) Now, a general name, of no classificatory significance, of internal parasites, such as intestinal worms: opposed to *Ectozoa*, the ectoparasites. It applies to all entoparasites, the effect of the former usage of the word making it still specially applicable to the entoparasitic nematoids, trematoids, and cestoids. Also *Enterozoa.* (*c*) [Used as a singular.] A genus of arachnids. (*d*) [*l. c.*] Plural of *entozoön.*

entozoal (en-tō-zō'al), *a.* Same as *entozoic.*

entozoan (en-tō-zō'an), *a.* and *n.* [< *entozoön* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Same as *entozoic.*

II. *n.* One of the *Entozoa;* an internal parasite.

entozoarian (en″tō-zō-ā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *entozoön* + *-arian.*] **I.** *a.* Same as *entozoic.*

II. *n.* Same as *entozoan.*

This had been described by Rathke in 1841 as an *Entozoarian*, but has since been proved by its transformation to be a Cirripede, and was named Peltogaster.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 647.

entozoic (en-tō-zō'ik), *a.* [As *entozoön* + *-ic.*] **1.** In *zoöl.*, living inside the body of another animal; entoparasitic; pertaining to *Entozoa.*—**2.** In *bot.*, growing within animals, usually parasitic, as many entophytes.

entozoical (en-tō-zō'i-kal), *a.* [< *entozoic* + *-al.*] Same as *entozoic.*

entozoölogist (en″tō-zō-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *entozoology* + *-ist.*] A student of entozoölogy; an investigator of the natural history of the *Entozoa.*

This great *entozoölogist* [Rudolphi], who devoted the leisure of a long life to the successful study of the present uninviting class, divided the parenchymatous entozoa, here associated in the class Sterelmintha, into four orders.
Owen.

entozoölogy (en″tō-zō-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *ζῷον*, animal (see *entozoön*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] That branch of zoölogy which treats of the *Entozoa.*

entozoön (en-tō-zō'on), *n.*; pl. *entozoa* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *ζῷον*, an animal.] One of the *Entozoa;* an internal parasite; an entozoan.

There exists a creature called the Gregarina, [not] very similar in structure to the Hydatid, but which is admitted to be an *entozoon.* *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 492.

Entozoön folliculorum, the *Demodex folliculorum* (which see, under *Demodex*).

entozoötic (en″tō-zō-ot'ik), *a.* [< *entozoön* + *-ot-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of an entozoön.

entr'acte (oṅ'tr-akt'), *n.* [F., < *entre*, between, + *acte*, act.] **1.** The interval between two acts of a play or an opera.—**2.** Instrumental music performed during such an interval.—**3.** A light musical composition suitable for such use.

entrail[1] (en'trāl), *n.* The rarely used singular of *entrails.*

Lest Chichevache yow swelwe in hir *entraille.*
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 1132.

entrail[2]† (en-trāl'), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + F. *treiller*, lattice, < *treille*, a lattice, trellis: see *trail*[2], *trellis.*] To interweave; diversify; entwine or twist together.

Before, they fastned were under her knee
In a rich jewell, and therein *entrayld*
The ends of all the knots.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 27.

Her high-pric'd necklace of *entrailed* pearls.
Middleton, Micro-Cynicon, i. 3.

entrailed (en-trāld'), *p. a.* [< *entrail* + *-ed*[2].] In *her.*, having the same tincture as the field upon which it is borne, but darker. Also called *umbrated, shadowed,* and *purfled.* [Rare.]

entrails (en'trālz), *n. pl.* [Formerly also *entrals, entralls, intrails, intrals;* < ME. *entraile* (sing., rare), < OF. *entraille*, usually in pl. *entrailles*, F. *entrailles* = Pr. *intralias*, < ML. *intralia* (neut. pl. of **intralis*), equiv. to OF. *entraigne* = Sp. *entrañas* = Pg. *entranhas*, pl., = It. *entragno*, sing., < ML. *intrania, intranea*, for L. *interanea*, pl. of *interaneum*, intestine, neut. of *interaneus*, interior, internal, inward, < *inter*, in the midst: see *inter-, enter-.*] **1.** The internal parts of animal bodies; the viscera; the bowels; the guts: seldom used in the singular.

O Julius Cæsar, thou art mighty yet!
Thy spirit walks abroad, and turns our swords
In our own proper *entrails.* *Shak.*, J. C., v. 3.

Hence—**2.** The internal parts of anything.

Within the massy *entrails* of the earth.
Marlowe, Faustus, i. 1.

This is all this huge masse containeth within his darksome *entralls.* *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 102.

entrain† (en-trān'), *v. t.* [< F. *entraîner*, < *en-* + *traîner*, train: see *train.*] To draw on.

And with its destiny *entrained* their fate.
Vanbrugh, Æsop, ii.

entrammel† (en-tram'el), *v. t.* [Formerly also *entramel;* < *en-*[1] + *trammel.*] **1.** To trammel; entangle.

They were meant for accusations, but are most pitiful failings, *entrammeled* with fictions and ignorance.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, p. 104.

2. To make into ringlets; curl; frizzle.

Passe-fillons, small earlocks . . .; hence, any frizzled locks or *entramelled* tufts of hair. *Cotgrave.*

entrance[1] (en'trans), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *entraunce, enterance, enteraunce;* < OF. *entrance*, entrance, < *entrant*, entering, entrant: see *entrant.*] **1.** The act of entering, as a place, an occupation, a period of time, etc.; a going or coming into; hence, accession; the act of entering into possession: with *into* or *upon:* as, the *entrance* of a person *into* a room; the *entrance* of an army; one's *entrance upon* study, *into* business, *into* or *upon* the affairs of life, or *upon* his twentieth year; the *entrance* of a man *into* office, or *upon* the duties of his office; the *entrance* of an heir *into* his estate.

Beware
Of *entrance* to a quarrel; but, being in,
Bear 't that the opposed may beware of thee.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3.

When I was at Adrianople I saw the *entrance* of an ambassador extraordinary from the emperor on the conclusion of the peace.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 141.

2. The power or liberty of entering; admission.

Has the porter his eyes in his head, that he gives *entrance* to such companions? *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 5.

Oft, at your Door, make him for *Entrance* wait.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

Or her, who world-wide *entrance* gave
To the log-cabin of the slave.
Whittier, Lines on a Fly-Leaf.

3. Means or place of access; an opening for admission; an inlet: as, the *entrance* to a house or a harbor.

Shew us, we pray thee, the *entrance* into the city.
Judges i. 24.

And wisdom at one *entrance* quite shut out.
Milton, P. L., iii. 50.

The town . . . is entered by a gateway of late date, but of some dignity; but it is not much that the frowning *entrance* leads to. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 323.

4. An entering upon or into a course, a subject, or the like; beginning; initiation; introduction.

The *enteraunce* or beginnyng is the former parte of the oracion, whereby the will of the standers by or of the judge is sought for and required to heare the matter.
Sir T. Wilson, Art of Rhetoric, fol. 4.

He that travelleth into a country before he hath some *entrance* into the language goeth to school, and not to travel. *Bacon*, Travel (ed. 1887).

St. Augustine, in the *entrance* of one of his discourses, makes a kind of apology. *Hakewill*, Apology.

5. A report by the master of a vessel, first in person and afterward in writing, of its arrival at port to the chief officer of customs residing there, in the manner prescribed by law.—**6.** The bow of a vessel, or form of the forebody, under the load water-line: opposed to *run.*

The Miranda has a fine handsome clipper bow, a good *entrance*, and her forebody is better than her afterbody.
Boston Herald, July, 1888.

Entrance examination. See *examination.*—**The Great Entrance,** in the *Gr. Ch.*, the solemn procession in which the eucharistic elements are taken from the prothesis, through the body of the church, into the bema. This entrance is the most impressive ceremony in the ritual of the Greek Church, and the procession is often long and magnificent.—**The Little Entrance,** in the *Gr. Ch.*, the solemn procession in which the book of the Gospels is carried through the church and taken into the bema.=**Syn. 1** and **2.** Ingress, entry, admittance.—**3.** Inlet, avenue, portal.

entrance[2] (en-trans'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *entranced,* ppr. *entrancing.* [Formerly also *intrance;* < *en-*[1] + *trance.*] **1.** To put into a trance; withdraw consciousness or sensibility from; make insensible to present objects.

With which throng the lady Clara meeting,
Fainted, and there fell down, not bruis'd, I hope,
But frighted and *entranc'd.*
Middleton (and Rowley), Spanish Gypsy, iii. 2.

Him, still *entranced* and in a litter laid,
They bore from field and to the bed conveyed.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii.

There is no doubt that many persons charged with witchcraft became insane or *entranced*, and that while *entranced* or insane they did see . . . images or imps, confessed accordingly, and were—very logically—hanged therefor.
G. M. Beard, Psychol. of Salem Witchcraft, p. 11.

Now, except when attacked at the vulnerable point, there is no reason why previously hypnotised persons should be more liable to be *entranced* than any one else.
E. Gurney, Mind, XII. 227.

2. To put into an ecstasy; ravish with delight or wonder; enrapture.

And I so ravish'd with her heavenly note,
I stood *entranc'd*, and had no room for thought,
But, all o'erpower'd with ecstasy of bliss,
Was in a pleasing dream of paradise.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 119.

I sank
In cool soft turf upon the bank,
Entranced with that place and time,
So worthy of the golden prime
Of good Haroun Alraschid.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

[Chiefly in the present and past participles in both senses.]

entrance-hall (en'trans-hâl), *n.* A hall at the entrance to a dwelling-house or other building.

entrancement (en-trans'ment), *n.* [Formerly also *intrancement;* < *entrance*[2] + *-ment.*] The act of entrancing, or the state of being entranced; trance; ecstasy.

entrant (en'trant), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. and F. *entrant* (= Sp. Pg. It. *entrante*), < L. *intran(t-)s*, ppr. of *intrare* (> OF. *entrer*, etc.), enter: see *enter.*] **I.** *a.* Entering; giving entrance or admission: as, an *entrant* orifice.

II. *n.* One who enters; a beginner; a new member, as of an association, a university, etc.

The *entrant* upon life. *Bp. Terrot.*

entrap (en-trap'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *entrapped,* ppr. *entrapping.* [Also *intrap;* < OF. *entraper, entrapper*, catch in a trap, entrap, embarrass, hinder, trammel, < *en*, in, + *trape*, a trap: see *en-*[1] and *trap*[1].] To catch, as in a trap; insnare; hence, to catch by artifice; involve in difficulties or distresses; entangle; catch or involve in contradictions.

Here in her hairs,
The painter plays the spider; and hath woven
A golden mesh to *entrap* the hearts of men,
Faster than gnats in cobwebs. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 2.

The highest power of the soule is first *intrapped*, the lusting and sensible faculties follow after.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 25.

entrapment (en-trap'ment), *n.* [< *entrap* + *-ment.*] The act of entrapping or catching, as in a snare or trap.

Where given to understand
Of some *entrapment* by conspiracy, [he]
Gets into Wales. *Daniel*, Civil Wars, iv.

entrappingly (en-trap'ing-li), *adv.* In a manner so as to entrap.

entre†, *n.* An obsolete form of *entry.*

entre-†. See *enter-.*

entreasure†, **intreasure**† (en-, in-trez'ūr), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1], *in-*[2], + *treasure.*] To lay up in or as in a treasury; furnish with treasure.

Things
As yet not come to life; which in their seeds,
And weak beginnings, lie *intreasured.*
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

So he [the jeweler] *entreasures* princes' cabinets,
As thy wealth will their wished libraries.
Chapman, on B. Jonson's Sejanus.

entreat (en-trēt'), *v.* [Formerly also *intreat;* < ME. *entreten*, treat, deal with, also entreat, beseech, < OF. *entraiter, entraitier*, treat of, entertain, < *en-* + *traiter, traitier*, treat: see *treat.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To treat, use, or manage; deal with; act toward. [Archaic.]

There was oure Lord first scourged; for he was scourged and vileynsly *entreted* in many places.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 95.

Troste noo lenger to my curtessy,
I haue *entretyd* the full Ientelly.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 3428.

I will cause the enemy to *entreat* thee well. Jer. xv. 11.

Be patient, and *entreat* me fair. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4.

Noailles. But does your gracious Queen *entreat* you king-like?
Courtenay. 'Fore God, I think she *entreats* me like a child.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, i. 3.

2†. To partake of; enjoy.

A thick Arber goodly over-dight,
In which she often usd from open heat
Her selfe to shroud, and pleasures to *entreat*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 53.

3. To ask earnestly; beseech; petition with urgency; supplicate; solicit pressingly; importune.

And Ruth said, *Intreat* me not to leave thee, or to return from following after thee. Ruth i. 16.

I *entreat* you with me home to dinner.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

Here his Brother John submits himself to him, and with great shew of Penitence *intreats* his Pardon, which he readily granted. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 65.

4. To prevail on by prayer or solicitation; persuade or cause to yield by entreaty.

So the Lord was *intreated* for the land, and the plague was stayed from Israel. 2 Sam. xxiv. 25.

It were a fruitless attempt to appease a power whom no prayers could *entreat*. *Rogers.*

=Syn. 3. *Ask*, *Request*, *Beg*, etc. See *ask*[1]. See list under *beseech*.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To treat of something; discourse.

All other kinde of poems except Eglogue, whereof shal be *entreated* hereafter, were onely recited by mouth or song with the voyce to some melodious instrument.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 27.

Yet seemeth it in no case to be omitted, but to be *intreated* of in the first place. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 553.

2†. To treat with another or others; negotiate.

Alexander . . . was the first that *entreated* of true peace with them. 1 Mac. x. 47.

Buck. What answer makes your grace to rebels' supplication?
K. Hen. I'll send some holy bishop to *entreat*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 4.

3. To make an earnest petition or request.

The Janizaries *entreated* for them as valiant men.
Knolles, Hist. Turks.

entreat† (en-trēt′), *n.* [< *entreat*, *v.*] Entreaty; prayer.

This is he
For whom I thwarted Solomon's *entreats*,
And for whose exile I lamented.
Kyd (?), Soliman and Perseda.

From my sovereign's mouth,
Lady, you are invited, the chief guest:
His edict bears command, but kind *entreats*
Summon your lovely presence.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, iii. 2.

Wear not your knees
In such *entreats*.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, i. 1.

entreatable (en-trē′ta-bl), *a.* [< *entreat* + *-able*.] Susceptible of being entreated, or readily influenced by entreaty. *Huloet.*

entreatance† (en-trē′tans), *n.* [< *entreat* + *-ance*.] **1.** Treatment.

Which John Fox having been thirteen or fourteen years under their gentle *entreatance*, and being too weary thereof, minding his escape, weighed with himself by what means it might be brought to pass.
Munday (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 205).

2. Entreaty; solicitation.

That may by petition and faire *entreatance* be easily obtained of that heroicall prince. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

These two *entreatance* made they might be heard,
Nor was their just petition long denied. *Fairfax.*

entreater (en-trē′tėr), *n.* One who entreats or asks earnestly.

Yet are they no advocates of ours, but petitioners and *entreaters* for us.
Fulke, Com. on Rhenish Testament (1617), p. 825.

entreatful† (en-trēt′fůl), *a.* [In Spenser *intreatful*; < *entreat* + *-ful*.] Full of entreaty.

To seeke for succour of her and her Peares,
With humble prayers and *intreatfull* teares.
Spenser, F. Q., V. x. 6.

entreatingly (en-trē′ting-li), *adv.* In an entreating manner.

entreative† (en-trē′tiv), *a.* [< *entreat* + *-ive*.] Used in entreaty; pleading; treating.

Oft embellish'd my *entreative* phrase
With smelling flowers of vernant rhetorick.
A. Brewer (?), Lingua, i. 1.

entreatment† (en-trēt′ment), *n.* [< *entreat* + *-ment*.] Something entreated, as a favor. This is the probable sense in the following passage, where different interpretations are given by the editors: "favor entreated" (Hazlitt) (as in definition); "interview" (Clark and Wright, Globe ed.); "invitation received" (Schmidt); "entertainment, conversation" (Nares). Polonius is speaking to his daughter, Ophelia:

From this time . . .
Be somewhat scanter of your maiden presence;
Set your *entreatments* at a higher rate
Than a command to parley. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 3.

entreaty (en-trē′ti), *n.*; pl. *entreaties* (-tiz). [Formerly also *entreatie*, *intreaty*, *intreatie*; < *entreat* + *-y*, after *treaty*, q. v.] **1†.** Treatment; entertainment; reception.

The Emperour . . . vsed no ill *entreatie* towards them.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 251.

Seeing banishment with loss of goods is likely to betide you all, prepare yourselves for this hard *entreaty*.
John Penry, in L. Bacon's Genesis of New Eng. [Churches, p. 192.

Yet if those cunning palates hither come,
They shall find guests' *entreaty*, and good room.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, Prol.

2. Urgent prayer; earnest petition; pressing solicitation; supplication.

I am not made of stone,
But penetrable to your kind *entreaties*.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7.

Neither force nor *intreaty* could gain any thing upon these Shepherds. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 462.

Yet not with brawling opposition she,
But manifold *entreaties*, many a tear, . . .
Besought him. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

=Syn. 2. *Request*, *Appeal*, etc. (see *prayer*), solicitation, importunity.

entrechaunge†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *interchange*. *Chaucer.*

entrecommune†, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *intercommune*.

entree†, *n.* An obsolete form of *entry*.

entrée (oṅ-trā′), *n.* [F., < OF. *entree*, > ME. *entree*, E. *entry*, q. v.] **1.** Entry; freedom of access: as, the *entrée* of a house.

An eminent banker . . . asked the Minister to give him the *entrée* of the Horse Guards. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 12.

2. A made dish served at the dinner-table between the chief courses.—**3.** In *music*: (*a*) Formerly, a slow composition, in march rhythm, usually in two parts, each repeated: so called because often used to accompany the entry of processions in operas and ballets. (*b*) An introduction or a prelude; especially, in an opera or a ballet, the next movement after the overture; an intrada.—**4.** The act of entering; entrance: as, his *entrée* was very effective.

entremes†, entremesset, *n.* [ME., also *entermes*, < OF. *entremes* (mod. F. *entremets*) (= It. *intramesso*), < *entre*, between, + *mes*, mod. F. corruptly *mets*, a dish, a mess: see *enter-* and *mess*.] **1.** A relish or a dainty dish served at table between the principal courses.

Commaunde ze that youre dysshe be welle fyllyd and hepid, and namely of *entermes*, and of pitance with-oute fat. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 330.

2. A short dramatic entertainment, with or without music, originally on an allegorical or heroic subject, later of a burlesque character: first used in the thirteenth century; probably the germ of the modern opera.—**3.** A short entertainment, musical or not, inserted between parts of a larger work; an interlude or entr'acte.

It had probably been customary from early times to insert in the mysteries so-called *entremeses* or interludes.
Encyc. Brit., VII. 414.

entremets (oṅ-tr-mā′), *n.* [F.: see *entremes*.] The French form now used instead of *entremes*, 1.

The true chard used in pottages and *entremets*.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

entrench, entrenchment (en-trench′, -ment). See *intrench*, *intrenchment*.

entre nous (oṅ′tr nö). [F., < L. *inter nos*, between ourselves.] Between ourselves.

entrepart†, *v. t.* See *enterpart*.

entrepas (oṅ′tr-pä), *n.* [F., < *entre*, between, + *pas*, pace.] In the *manège*, a broken pace; an amble.

entrepôt (oṅ′tr-pō), *n.* [F., < L. *interpositum*, neut. of *interpositus*, pp. of *interponere*, place between, < *inter*, between, + *ponere*, place: see *interpose*, etc. Cf. *depot*.] **1.** The depositing, storage, or warehousing of foreign merchandise while awaiting payment of duties, or transit or reëxportation without such payment; also, a warehouse or magazine where such storage is made, or a port where it is permitted. [Now little used in either of these meanings.]

The right of *entrepôt*, given by this article, is almost the same thing as the making all their ports free ports for us. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 282.

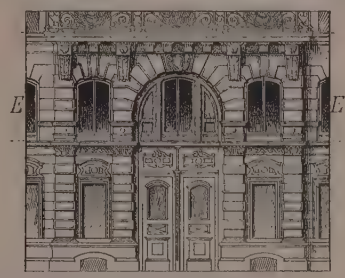
2. A mart, as a seaport or inland town, to which goods are sent to be distributed over a country or over the world wherever customers are found: as, London is the great *entrepôt* of the world; Shanghai and Hongkong are *entrepôts* for China. [Now the principal use of the word.]

The gold coinage of Tarentum is evidence of its wealth, which it owed partly to the richness of its products, both terrestrial and marine, but still more to the excellence of its landlocked harbour, and to the convenience of its situation as an *entrepôt* for the commerce of Greece and Egypt.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 408.

entrepreneur (oṅ-tr-prė-nėr′), *n.* [F., < *entreprendre*, undertake: see *enterprise*.] One who undertakes a large industrial enterprise; a contractor.

The most distinctive part of Mr. Walker's teaching is perhaps his view that profits — i. e., the employer's or *entrepreneur's*, as distinguished from the capitalist's share of the product of industry — cannot be reduced to the same category as interest or wages.
Westminster Rev., CXXV. 553.

entresol (en′tėr-sol or, as F., oṅ′tr-sol), *n.* [F., < *entre*, between, + *sol*, ground, soil: see *soil*.] A low story between two others of greater height, especially one so treated architectural-



Part of House on Boulevard Malesherbes, Paris. *E*, *E*, entresol.

ly that from the exterior it appears to form a single story with the one below it; a low apartment or apartments, usually placed above the ground floor. Also *entersole*, *mezzanine story*.

They could take the premier now, instead of the little *entresol* of the hotel they occupied. *Thackeray.*

entrete[1]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *entreat*.

entrete[2]†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *entrait*, *entraict*, *entret*, m., also *entraite*, f., a bandage used in binding up wounds or in applying liniments or plasters, a plaster, poultice, < *entraire*, draw on, cover, < ML. *intrahere*, draw on, draw away, < L. *in*, on, + *trahere*, draw: see *tract*[1].] A plaster.

It sal drawe owt the felone or the appostyme, and alle the filthe, and hele it withowttene any *entrete*, bot new it evene and morne.
MS. Lincoln Med., fol. 302. (*Halliwell.*)

entriket†, *v. t.* [ME. *entriken*, < OF. *entriquer* = Pr. *entricar*, *intricar* = Sp. Pg. *intricar*, OSp. *entricar*, < L. *intricare*, entangle, perplex: see *intricate*.] To entangle; embarrass; bring into difficulty; hinder.

Which of yow that love most *entriketh*
God sende hym hyr, that sorest for hym syketh.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 403.

entrochal (en′trō-kal), *a.* [< *entroch(ite)* + *-al*.] Belonging to or consisting of entrochite. — **Entrochal marble**, a limestone, chiefly of Carboniferous age, into which fragments of encrinites enter largely.

entrochi, *n.* Plural of *entrochus*.

entrochite (en′trō-kīt), *n.* [As *entrochus* + *-ite*[2].] One of the wheel-like joints of encrinites, which occur in great profusion in certain limestones, and are commonly called *screw-stones*, *wheelstones*, or *St. Cuthbert's beads*.

entrochus (en′trō-kus), *n.*; pl. *entrochi* (-kī). [NL., < Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *τροχός*, a wheel.] Same as *entrochite*.

entropion, entropium (en-trō′pi-on, -um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐντροπία*, *ἐντροπή*, a turning toward, < *ἐν*, in, + *τρέπειν*, turn.] Inversion or turning in of the fore edge of the eyelid, so that the lashes come in contact with the eyeball.

entropy (en′trō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐντροπία*, a turning toward: see *entropion*.] In *physics*: (*a*) As used by Clausius, the inventor of the word, and others, that part of the energy of a system which cannot be converted into mechanical work without communication of heat to some other body, or change of volume. (*b*) As used by Tait and others, the available energy; that part of the energy which is not included under the entropy in sense (*a*).

The *entropy* of a system is the mechanical work it can perform without communication of heat, or alteration of its total volume, all transference of heat being performed by reversible engines. *Clerk Maxwell*, Heat, p. 186.

entrust (en-trust'), *v. t.* See *intrust*.

entry (en'tri), *n.*; pl. *entries* (-triz). [< ME. *entree, entre,* < OF. *entree,* F. *entrée* (see *entrée*) = Pr. *intrada* = Sp. Pg. *entrada* = It. *entrata,* < ML. *intrata,* entry, entrance, orig. fem. pp. of L. *intrare* (> OF. *entrer,* etc.), enter: see *enter*[1].] 1. The act of entering; entrance; ingress; especially, a formal entrance.

The day being come, he made his *entry:* he was a man of middle stature and age, and comely. *Bacon.*

The Lake of Constance is formed by the *entry* of the Rhine. *Addison,* Travels in Italy.

The house was shut up, awaiting the *entry* of some new tenant. *Mrs. Gaskell,* Sylvia's Lovers, xxxiii.

2. A place of ingress or entrance; specifically, a passageway or space allowing ingress or access; an entrance-hall or entrance-room in a building, or any similar means of access; hence, in English cities, a short lane leading to a court or another street: as, St. Mary's *entry.*

We Passyd also by Gulfe of Sana, that ys the *entre* into Hungeri. *Torkington,* Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 16.

Zedekiah . . . took Jeremiah . . . into the third *entry* that is in the house of the Lord. Jer. xxxviii. 14.

A straight long *entry* to the temple led,
Blind with high walls, and horror overhead.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., l. 1158.

3†. Beginning; commencement.

A-boute the *entre* of May, . . . these wodes and medowes beth florished grene. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 191.

4. The act of beginning; an initial movement or entrance, as in a course or upon a subject or consideration. [Rare.]

Attempts and *entries* upon religion. *Jer. Taylor.*

5. The act of entering or recording in a book; the act of setting down in writing, as a memorandum; the making of a record.

The enactments relating to the distillery provide for the licenses and the registration, or *entry* as it is termed, of the distillery premises, the stills and utensils.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 213.

6. That which is entered or set down in writing; a record, as of a fact, or an item in an account.

A notary made an *entry* of this act.
Bacon, New Atlantis.

Credit is likely to be more extensively used as a purchasing power when bank notes or bills are instruments used, than when the credit is given by mere *entries* in an account. *J. S. Mill.*

7. A statement as to an importation of merchandise made under oath by an importer, to the effect that the merchandise described in such statement is of the actual value declared at the time and place where purchased or procured.—8. The exhibition or depositing of a ship's papers at the custom-house to procure license to land goods, or the act of giving an account of a ship's cargo to the officer of the customs, and obtaining his permission to land the goods.—9†. In *music,* an act of an opera, burletta, etc.—10. In *law:* (*a*) The act of taking possession of lands or tenements by entering or setting foot on the same. There is a *right of entry* when the party claiming may, for his remedy, either enter into the land or have an action to recover it, and a *title of entry* where one has lawful entry given him in the land, but has no action to recover till he has entered. An *actual entry* is made when one enters into and takes physical possession, either in person or by agent or attorney. (*b*) The act of intrusion into a building, essential to complete the crime of burglary or housebreaking. (*c*) In *Scots law,* the recognition of the heir of a vassal by the superior. (*d*) A memorandum of an act made in the appropriate record provided therefor. (*e*) In relation to public lands, the filing of a written application in the proper land-office, in order to secure a right of purchase.—11†. In medieval universities, a house or houses hired by a club of students to reside in at the university; a hostel; a hall. See *hostel.*

These hostels were sometimes called "inns," "*entries,*" or "halls." *Laurie,* Universities, p. 249.

Bill of entry. See *bill*[3].—**Forcible entry.** See *forcible.*—**Single and double entry,** in *com.* See *bookkeeping.*

entryman (en'tri-man), *n.*; pl. *entrymen* (-men). In the United States, one who, intending to settle, enters upon a homestead or other allotment of public land.

The *entryman,* under the timber culture act, is not compelled to plant any trees until the third year from date of entry, when if he likes he may file a relinquishment of his claim, and the land is again open for entry.
N. A. Rev., CXLII. 59.

entryway (en'tri-wā), *n.* A passage or space for ingress; an entry. See *entry,* 2.

entune† (en-tūn'), *v. t.* [< ME. *entunen,* < OF. *entoner,* F. *entonner* = Pr. Sp. *entonar* = Pg. *entoar* = It. *intonare,* < L. *intonare,* intone, chant: see *intone.*] To chant; intone.

Ful wel sche sang the servise divyne,
Entuned in hire nose ful semely.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 123.

Thei herde the songe of the fowles and briddes that myrily were *entuned.* *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 561.

A company of yong gentlemen . . . and maydes . . . sung hymns and sonnets . . . *entuned* in a solemne and mournful note. *Hakewill,* Apology, iv. 10.

entunet, *n.* [ME. *entune, entewne;* < *entunen,* v.] A tune; a song.

Was never herd so swete a steven,
But hyt hadde be a thynge of heven,
So mery a soune, so swete *entewnes.*
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 309.

entwint, *v. t.* [< *en*-[1] + *twin, v.*] To separate. *Audelay.*

entwine, intwine (en-, in-twīn'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *entwined, intwined,* ppr. *entwining, intwining.* [< *en*-[1], *in*-[2], + *twine.*] **I.** *trans.* To twine; twist round.

Which opinion, though false, yet *entwined* with a true, that the souls of men do never perish, abated the fear of death in them. *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity, v. 1.

Love was with thy Life *entwin'd*
Close as Heat with Fire is join'd.
Cowley, Elegy upon Anacreon.

Round my true heart thine arms *entwine.*
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

II. *intrans.* To become twisted or twined.

Harmonious youths,
Around whose brows *entwining* laurels play.
Glover, Leonidas, ii.

entwinement (en-twīn'ment), *n.* [< *entwine* + *-ment.*] A twining or twisting round or together; intimate union.

Like a mixture of roses and woodbines in a sweet *entwinement.* *Bp. Hacket,* Abp. Williams, p. 81.

entwist (en-twist'), *v. t.* [< *en*- + *twist.*] To twist or wreathe round.

So doth the woodbine the sweet honeysuckle
Gently *entwist.* *Shak.,* M. N. D., iv. 1.

entwisted (en-twis'ted), *p. a.* In *her.,* same as *annodated.*

entwitet, *v. t.* [< *en*-[1] + *twite.* Cf. *atwite.*] To twit; blame; chide. *Davies.*

Thou doest naught to *entwite* me thus,
And with soche wordes opprobrious
To vpbraid the giftes amorous
Of the glittreyng Goddesse Venus.
J. Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 165.

enubilate† (ē-nū'bi-lāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *enubilatus,* pp. of *enubilare,* free from clouds, clear, < L. *e,* out, + *nubila,* clouds, pl. of *nubilum,* cloudy weather: see *nubilous,* and cf. *nubilate.*] To clear from clouds, mist, or obscurity. *Smart.*

enubilous† (ē-nū'bi-lus), *a.* [< L. *e,* out, + *nubilosus,* cloudy, nubilous: see *nubilous,* and cf. *enubilate.*] Clear from fog, mist, or clouds. *Bailey,* 1727.

enucleate (ē-nū'klē-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enucleated,* ppr. *enucleating.* [< L. *enucleatus,* pp. of *enucleare,* take out the kernels, clear from the husk, explain, < *e,* out, + *nucleus,* kernel: see *nucleus.*] 1. To remove (a body, as a kernel, seed, tumor, the eyeball, etc.) from its cover, case, capsule, or other envelop.

Lie? *enucleate* the kernel of thy scabbard.
Middleton and Rowley, Fair Quarrel, iv. 1.

2. Figuratively, to lay open; disclose; explain; manifest.

The kynge . . . demaunded of euery man seuerally, what they sayde of these thynges whych Perkyn had both *enucleated* and requyred. *Hall,* Hen. VII., an. 7.

Mark me, the kernel of the text *enucleated,* I shall confute, refute, repel, refel.
Chapman, Revenge for Honour, i. 2.

enucleate (ē-nū'klē-āt), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + *nucleatus,* having a kernel: see *nucleate,* and cf. *enucleate, v.*] Having no nucleus.

enucleater (ē-nū'klē-ā-tėr), *n.* One who enucleates.

enucleation (ē-nū-klē-ā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *énucléation;* as *enucleate, v.,* + *-ion.*] 1. The act of enucleating, or removing a body (as a kernel, seed, tumor, the eyeball, etc.) from its cover, case, capsule, or other envelop.—2. Figuratively, the act of explaining or making manifest; explanation; exposition.

Neither air, nor water, nor food seem directly to contribute anything to the *enucleation* of this disease [the plica polonica]. *Tooke.*

enucleator (ē-nū'klē-ā-tọr), *n.*; pl. *enucleatores* (ē-nū"klē-ā-tō'rēz). [NL., < L. *enucleare,* pp. *enucleatus,* enucleate: see *enucleate.*] In *ornith.:* (*a*) The specific name of the pine-grosbeak, *Pinicola enucleator,* from its habit of picking out seeds in eating. (*b*) *pl.* [*cap.*] A name of the *Psittaci,* the crackers or parrots.

enudation† (ē-nū-dā'shọn), *n.* [< LL. *enudatio(n-),* < *enudare,* pp. *enudatus,* make bare, < L. *e,* out, + *nudare,* make bare, < *nudus,* bare: see *nude.*] The state of being naked or plain; the act of laying open. *Bailey,* 1727.

enumbret, *v. t.* [ME. *enumbren, enoumbren,* < OF. *enombrer, enumbrer* = Pr. *enombrar* = It. *inombrare,* < L. *inumbrare,* overshadow, cover, conceal, < *en,* in, on, + *umbra,* shade: see *umbra.*] To overshadow; conceal.

And there he wolde of his blessednesse *enoumbre* him in the seyd blessed and gloriouse Virgine Marie, and become Man. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 1.

enumerable (ē-nū'mę-ra-bl), *a.* [< NL. **enumerabilis,* < L. *enumerare,* number: see *enumerate.*] Capable of being enumerated; numerable. In mathematics a collection or ensemble is said to be *enumerable* if it can be put into one-to-one correspondence with integer numbers, even though it may be infinite. Thus, the rational numbers, the algebraic numbers, etc., are *enumerable;* but the points in a line, however short, are not *enumerable.*

enumerate (ē-nū'mę-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enumerated,* ppr. *enumerating.* [< L. *enumeratus,* pp. of *enumerare* (> It. *enumerare* = Sp. Pg. *enumerar* = F. *énumérer*), count over, count out, number, < *e,* out, + *numerare,* count, number: see *number, numerate.*] To count; ascertain or tell over the number of; number; hence, to mention in detail; recount; recapitulate: as, to *enumerate* the stars in a constellation.

The newspapers are for a fortnight filled with puffs of all the various kinds which Sheridan *enumerated*—direct, oblique, and collusive. *Macaulay,* Montgomery's Poems.

Noses (again) are in some cases chosen as easily *enumerated* trophies. *H. Spencer,* Prin. of Sociol., § 351.

Doctrine of enumerated powers, the doctrine that the Constitution of the United States confers upon the general government only the powers expressly mentioned in it.

enumeration (ē-nū-mę-rā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *énumération* = Sp. *enumeracion* = Pg. *enumeração* = It. *enumerazione,* < L. *enumeratio(n-),* < *enumerare,* enumerate: see *enumerate.*] 1. The act of enumerating. (*a*) The act of counting; a numbering. (*b*) The act of stating in detail, as in a list.

I will make a true and exact *enumeration* of all the inhabitants within the subdivision assigned to me.
Enumerator's Oath, United States Census of 1880.

2. An account of a number of things in which detailed mention is made of particular articles:

Because almost every man we meet possesses these, we leave them out of our *enumeration.*
Paley, Nat. Theol., xxvi.

3. In *rhet.,* a recapitulation of the principal points or heads of a discourse or argument. The enumeration or recapitulation is the most important part of the epilogue or peroration, and sometimes occupies the whole of it. Also called *anacephalæosis.* See *epanodos.*

4. In *logic,* abscissio infiniti (which see); the method of exclusions.

Enumeration is a kind of argument wherein, many things being reckoned up and denied, one thing onely of necessitie remayneth to be affirmed.
Blundeville, Logic (1599), v. 28.

Argument from enumeration. See *argument.*—**Induction by simple enumeration,** the drawing of a general conclusion simply on the ground that there are many cases in which it holds, and none known to the contrary.

Induction by simple enumeration may in some remarkable cases amount practically to proof.
J. S. Mill, Logic, III. iii. § 2.

enumerative (ē-nū'mę-rā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *énumératif;* as *enumerate* + *-ive.*] Serving to enumerate; counting; reckoning up. [Rare.]

Being particular and *enumerative* of the variety of evils which have disordered his life.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, v. § 3.

Enumerative geometry. See *geometry.*

enumerator (ē-nū'mę-rā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *énumérateur,* < NL. **enumerator,* < L. *enumerare,* enumerate: see *enumerate.*] One who enumerates or numbers; specifically, one who obtains the data for a census by going from house to house.

Few noses are straight, but one *enumerator* found most to turn to the right, another to the left. *Mind,* IX. 96.

enunciability (ē-nun-si-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *enunciable:* see *-bility.*] Capability of being expressed in speech.

enunciable (ē-nun'si-a-bl), *a.* [< NL. **enuntiabilis,* < L. *enuntiare,* enunciate: see *enunciate.*] Capable of being enunciated or expressed: a term of the old logic.

enunciate (ē-nun'si-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *enunciated,* ppr. *enunciating.* [< L. *enunciatus,* prop. *enuntiatus,* pp. of *enunciare,* prop. *enuntiare* (> It. *enunciare* = Pg. Sp. *enunciar* = F. *énoncer,* > E. *enounce,* q. v.), say out, tell, di-

vulge, declare, < *e*, out, + *nuntiare*, announce, tell, < *nuntius*, a messenger: see *nuncio*. Cf. *enounce*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To utter, as words or syllables; pronounce: used especially with reference to manner: as, he *enunciates* his words distinctly.—**2.** To declare deliberately or in set terms; proclaim distinctly; announce; state: as, to *enunciate* a proposition.

The terms in which he *enunciates* the great doctrines of the gospel. *Coleridge.*

=Syn. 1. *Articulate*, etc. See *utter*, *v.*

II. *intrans.* To utter words or syllables: used especially with reference to manner: as, he *enunciates* distinctly.

Each has a little sound he calls his own,
And each *enunciates* with a human tone.
Hart, Vision of Death.

enunciation (ē-nun-si-ā′shon), *n.* [= F. *énonciation* = Sp. *enunciacion* = Pg. *enunciação* = It. *enunciazione*, < L. *enunciatio(n-)*, prop. *enuntiatio(n-)*, < *enuntiare*, enunciate: see *enunciate*.] **1.** The act or mode of enunciating or pronouncing; manner of utterance; pronunciation or utterance: used especially with reference to manner.

Without a graceful and pleasing *enunciation*, all your elegancy of style in speaking is not worth one farthing. *Chesterfield.*

2. The act of announcing or stating, or that which is announced; deliberate or definite declaration; public attestation.

The *enunciation* of the gospel, that life and immortality were brought to light by Jesus Christ.
Warburton, Divine Legation, iv., notes.

The bare *enunciation* of the thesis at which the lawyers and legislators arrived gives a glow to the heart of the reader. *Emerson*, West Indian Emancipation.

3. In *logic*, a proposition; that which is subject to truth and falsity; a judgment set forth in words.

An *enunciation* is an oration, form of speech, or declaration, in which something true or false is pronounced of another. *Burgersdicius*, tr. by a Gentleman.

Binary enunciation. See *binary*.—**Composite enunciation**, an enunciation which states some relation between facts described in dependent clauses: opposed to *simple enunciation*. A composite enunciation is copulative, hypothetical, disjunctive, adversative, or relative, according to the nature of the conjunctions uniting the clauses. —**Exceptive enunciation**, an enunciation which contains an exceptive expression: as, all mankind were drowned except Noah and his family.—**Exclusive enunciation.** See *exclusive*.—**Exponible enunciation**, an enunciation which has to be replaced by another form of speech before applying the rules of syllogism, etc.—**Modal enunciation**, an enunciation which states some fact to be possible or impossible, necessary or contingent: contradistinguished from *pure enunciation*.—**Pure enunciation**, an enunciation which states a fact as positive or undeniable.—**Restrictive enunciation**, an enunciation which contains a restrictive expression: as, Christ, in respect to his divine nature, is omnipresent. See *proposition*.—**Simple enunciation**, an enunciation consisting of a subject and predicate; a categorical proposition: opposed to *composite enunciation*.

enunciative (ē-nun′si-ā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *énonciatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *enunciativo*, < L. *enunciativus*, prop. *enuntiativus*, < *enuntiare*, enunciate: see *enunciate*.] Declaring something as true; declarative.

The instance of Isaac blessing Jacob, which in the several parts was expressed in all forms, indicative, optative, *enunciative*. *Jer. Taylor*, Office Ministerial.

enunciatively (ē-nun′si-ā-tiv-li), *adv.* Declaratively. *Johnson.*

enunciator (ē-nun′si-ā-tor), *n.* [= It. *enunciatore*, < LL. *enunciator*, prop. *enuntiator*, a declarer, < L. *enuntiare*, enunciate, declare: see *enunciate*.] One who enunciates, pronounces, proclaims, or declares.

The news of which she was the first, and not very intelligible *enunciator*. *Miss Edgeworth*, Ennui, xv.

enunciatory (ē-nun′si-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *enunciate* + *-ory*.] **1.** Pertaining to utterance or sound. *Smart.*—**2.** Enouncing; giving utterance; serving as a means of enouncing: as, an *enunciatory* discourse.

enure, *v.* See *inure*.

enuresis (en-ū-rē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐνουρεῖν*, make water in, < *ἐν*, in, + *οὐρεῖν*, make water, < *οὖρον*, urine.] In *pathol.*, incontinence or involuntary discharge of urine.

enurny, enurney (en-ėr′ni), *a.* In *her.*, charged with beasts, especially lions, or rather lioncels, eight, ten, or more in number: said of a bordure only. The more modern custom is to blazon "on a border azure, eight lioncels or," or the like.

envaport, envapourt (en-vā′por), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *vapor*.] To surround with vapor.

On a still-rocking couch lies blear-ey'd Sleep,
Snorting alowd, and with his panting breath,
Blowes a black fume, that all *envapoureth*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

envassal† (en-vas′al), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *vassal*.] To reduce to vassalage; make a slave of.

There lie, thou husk of my *envassail'd* state.
Marston, Jonson, and Chapman, Eastward Ho, ii. 1.

envault (en-vâlt′), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *vault*.] To inclose in a vault; entomb. [Rare.]

I wonder, good man! that you are not *envaulted*;
Prithee! go and be dead, and be doubly exalted.
Swift, Conclusion drawn from two preceding Epigrams.

envecked (en-vekt′), *a.* See *invecked*.

enveigle† (en-vē′gl), *v. t.* See *inveigle*.

enveil (en-vāl′), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *veil*.] To veil.

The back of the head *enveiled*.
C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 357.

envelop (en-vel′up), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enveloped*, ppr. *enveloping*. [Also *envelope*, and formerly *invelop*, *invelope*; < ME. *envolupen*, *envolipen* (rare), < OF. *envoluper*, *enveloper*, *envelopper* (mod. F. *envelopper* = Pr. *envolopar*, *envolupar*, *envelopar* = It. *inviluppare*, formerly also *ingoluppare*), wrap up, envelop, < *en-* + **veloper*, wrap (a verb found also in *desveloper*, etc., > E. *develop*, q. v.); the forms cited point to an orig. type **vlopp-*, which must be of OLG. origin, namely, from the verb corresponding to ME. *wlappen* (> mod. E. *lap*[3]), another form of *wrappen* (> mod. E. *wrap*), wrap, envelop: see *lap*[3], *wrap*. Thus *envelop* is a Rom. doublet of *inwrap*, *enwrap*.] **1.** To cover, as by wrapping or folding; inwrap; invest with or as with a covering; surround entirely; cover on all sides.

I rede that our host heer shal biginne,
For he is most *envoluped* in sinne.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale (ed. Skeat), l. 942.

Is not every great question already *enveloped* in a sufficiently dark cloud of unmeaning words?
Macaulay, West. Reviewer's Def. of Mill.

2. To form a covering about; lie around and conceal.

The best and wholesomest spirits of the night
Envelop you, good provost! *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 2.

A cloud of smoke *envelops* either host. *Dryden.*

The dust-cloud of notoriety which follows and *envelops* the men who drive with the wind bewilders contemporary judgment. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 347.

3†. To line; cover on the inside.

His iron coat, all overgrown with rust,
Was underneath *enveloped* with gold.
Spenser, F. Q.

Enveloping cone of a surface, the locus of all tangents to the surface passing through a fixed point. =**Syn. 1.** To encircle, encompass, infold, wrap up.

envelop, envelope (en-vel′up, en′ve-lōp: see below), *n.* [= OF. *envelope*, F. *enveloppe*, a cover, envelop; from the verb.] **1.** A wrapper; an inclosing cover; an integument: as, the *envelop* of a seed. Specifically—**2.** A prepared wrapper for a letter or other paper, so made that it can be sealed. [In this sense, with the spelling *envelope*, often pronounced as if French, on′ve-lōp.]

Lend these to paper-sparing Pope,
And when he sits to write,
No letter with an *envelope*
Could give him more delight.
Swift, Advice to Grub Street Verse-Writers.

3. In *fort.*, a work of earth in form of a parapet, or of a small rampart with a parapet, raised to cover some weak part of the works.—**4.** In *astron.*, a shell partly surrounding the nucleus

Envelops of Comets.

of a comet on the side next the sun and away from the tail, and appearing like a semicircular arch. Large comets generally show several of these under the telescope. They successively rise from the nucleus and disappear.

5. In *geom.*, a curve or surface touching a continuous series of curves or surfaces. Thus, suppose a plane curve to undergo a continuous change in its shape and position; then the curve as it is at any instant is intersected by the curve as it is at any subsequent instant, and the closer the second instant follows after the first the closer do these intersections approach certain positions on the first curve. These positions are points on the envelop, and in this way all the points on the envelop are determined. If t is a variable parameter, and $P = 0$ is the equation of the surface, then the equation obtained by eliminating t between $P = 0$ and $dP/dt = 0$ is the equation to the envelop. Or if there are two variable parameters, s and t, the equation of the envelop is obtained by eliminating them between $P = 0$, $dP/ds = 0$, and $dP/dt = 0$. Every curve may thus be regarded as an envelop. Caustics, evolutes, etc., are so by their definitions.—**Floral envelop**, the perianth of a flower.—**Stamped envelop**, an envelop imprinted with a postage-stamp or other sign of value by government authority, and sold at a post-office for use in the mails at its face value, usually with a small addition to cover the cost of paper and manufacture.

enveloped (en-vel′upt), *p. a.* In *her.*, entwined: applied to charges around which serpents, or laurels or other plants, are loosely wound. Also *invrapped*.

Column Ducally Crowned and Enveloped by a Snake.

envelop-machine (en-vel′up-ma-shēn″), *n.* A power-machine for making envelops for letters. It cuts the blanks from a continuous roll of paper, bends them into shape, and gums, folds, and presses the edges together. The machine then gums the edge of the flap, dries the gum, folds the flap, counts the finished envelops into bundles of twenty-five, delivers them, and records the total count. Sometimes the blanks are first cut to shape in a separate machine. The capacity of a good machine is estimated at 120 envelops a minute, or 72,000 in one day.

envelopment (en-vel′up-ment), *n.* [= OF. *envelopement*, F. *enveloppement* = Pr. *envolopament*, *evolopament* = It. *inviluppamento*; as *envelop* + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of enveloping, or of inwrapping or covering on all sides.—**2.** A wrapper or covering; anything that surrounds, inwraps, or conceals.

They have found so many contrary senses in the same text that it is become difficult to see any sense at all through their *envelopments*.
Search, Free Will (1763), Pref.

His thoughts are like mummies, . . . wrapped about with curious *envelopments*. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, i. 5.

envenimet, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *envenom*.

envenom (en-ven′um), *v. t.* [Formerly also *envenome*, *invenom*, *invenome*; < ME. *envenimen*, *envenymen*, also *anvenimen*, *anvempnen*, < OF. *envenimer*, *envelimer*, F. *envenimer* = Pr. *enverinar*, *everinar* = Sp. Pg. *envenenar* = It. *invelenare*, *invelenire* (obs.), poison, envenom (It. now *invelenire*, intr. or refl., be exasperated), < ML. *invenenare*, poison, envenom, < L. *in*, in, on, + *venenum* (> It. *veleno* = Sp. Pg. *veneno* = OF. *venim*, *venin*), poison, venom: see *en-*[1] and *venom*.] **1.** To taint or impregnate, as meat, drink, or weapons, with venom or any substance noxious to life; make poisonous: chiefly in the past participle: as, an *envenomed* arrow or shaft; an *envenomed* potion.

The treacherous instrument is in thy hand,
Unbated and *envenom'd*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

News was brought to the Court for certain, that the King was slain at Oking, twenty Miles from London, stabbed with an *invenomed* Knife. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 408.

They powre the water out of the dores, because the Angell of Death washeth his sword (lately vsed) in water, and *enuenometh* it. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 219.

2. Figuratively, to imbue as it were with venom; taint with bitterness or malice.

To hear
The *envenomed* tongue of calumny traduce
Defenceless worth. *Smollett*, The Regicide.

3†. To make odious or hateful.

O, what a world is this, when what is comely
Envenoms him that bears it!
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 3.

4†. To make angry; enrage; exasperate.

Envenoming men one against another.
Glanville, Essays, iv.

enverdure (en-vėr′dūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enverdured*, ppr. *enverduring*. [< *en-*[1] + *verdure*.] To invest or cover with verdure. *Mrs. Browning.*

envermeil† (en-vėr′mil), *v. t.* [< OF. *envermeillir*, make red, < *en-* + *vermeil*, vermilion: see *vermeil*, *vermilion*.] To dye red; give a red color to.

That lovely dye
That did thy cheek *enverneil*.
Milton, Death of Fair Infant, l. 6.

enveront, enverount, *adv.* and *v.* See *environ*.

enviable (en′vi-a-bl), *a.* [< F. *enviable* (= Pg. *invejavel* = Sp. *envidiable* = It. *invidiabile*), < *envier*, envy: see *envy* and *-able*.] That may excite envy; worthy to be envied.

They [honest burghers of Communipaw] live in profound and *enviable* ignorance of all the troubles, anxieties, and revolutions of this distracted planet.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 99.

If he [Procter] escaped the discipline of learning in suffering what he taught in song, I, for one, do not regret this *enviable* exception to a very bitter rule.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 108.

enviableness (en′vi-a-bl-nes), *n.* [< *enviable* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being enviable.

enviably (en′vi-a-bli), *adv.* In an enviable manner.

envie†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *envy*.

envier (en′vi-ėr), *n.* One who envies.

They ween'd . . .
To win the mount of God, and on his throne
To set the *envier* of his state. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 89.

To pursue what is right amidst all the persecutions of surrounding *enviers*, dunces, and detractors.
V. Knox, Essays, lxxxix.

Its opulence was an object it could not conceal from its *enviers*. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 361.

envinet, *v. t.* [ME. *envinen, envynen*, < OF. *enviner*, F. *enviner*, < *en-* + *vin*, < L. *vinum*, wine: see *wine*.] To furnish or store with wine.

A bettre *envyned* man was nowher noon.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 342.

envious (en'vi-us), *a.* [< ME. *envious, envyose, envius*, < OF. *envios, envieus*, F. *envieux* = Pr. *invecios, envios* = Sp. *envidioso* = Pg. *invejoso* = It. *invidioso*, < L. *invidiosus*, envious, exciting envy, invidious, < *invidia*, envy: see *envy*[1], *n.* Cf. *invidious*, a doublet of *envious*.] 1. Feeling or disposed to feel envy.

Claudas was a noble knyght and a sure and moche and stronge, but he was euer *enviouse* a-gein alle tho that were a-bove hym. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 389.

Be not thou *envious* against evil men. Prov. xxiv. 1.

For him in vain the *envious* seasons roll
Who bears eternal summer in his soul.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, vii.

2. Tinctured with envy; manifesting or expressing envy: as, an *envious* disposition; an *envious* attack; an *envious* tongue.

Cesar and Pompey of martialle wodnesse,
By theyr *envyose* compassyd cruelte,
Twene Germany and Affrik was gret enmyte.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 28.

Then down together hands they shook,
Without any *envious* sign.
Duel of Wharton and Stuart (Child's Ballads, VIII. 261).

3†. Calculated to inspire envy; enviable.

He to him lept, and that same *envious* gage
Of victors glory from him snatcht away.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iv. 39.

4†. Jealous; watchful; exceedingly careful.

As keen dogs keep sheep in cotes or folds of hurdles bound,
And grin at every breach of air, *envious* of all that moves.
Chapman, Iliad, x. 159.

No men are so *envious* of their health. *Jer. Taylor.*

=Syn. See *invidious*.

enviously (en'vi-us-li), *adv.* In an envious manner; with envy; with malignity excited by the excellence or prosperity of another; spitefully.

How *enviously* the ladies look
When they surprise me at my book! *Swift.*

enviousness (en'vi-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being envious. *Bailey*, 1727.

envire†, *v. t.* [ME. *enviren, enveren*, < OF. *enviver*, turn back, turn, < *en-* + *viver*, turn: see *veer*. Cf. *environ*.] To surround; environ.

Of the Holy Gost rounde aboute *envirid*.
Lydgate. (*Halliwell.*)

Myne armez are of ancestrye *enveryde* with lordez,
And has in banere bene borne sene syr Brut tyme.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1694.

environ†, *adv.* [ME. *environ, environ, envyroun* (usually joined with *aboute*, about), < OF. *environ*, F. *environ* (= Pr. *environ, enviro, eviron*), around, about, < *en*, in, + *viron*, a turn (also used as an adv., equiv. to *environ*), < *vironner*, turn, veer, < *virer*, turn, veer: see *veer*.] About; around.

A compas *environ*. *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 300.

The erthe is fulle large and fulle gret, and holt in roundnesse and aboute *envyroun*, be aboven and be benethen 20425 miles. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 185.

And he kepte right wele the Citee and the contre *environ*, that noon that entred ne myght but litill it mysdo.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 179.

Lord Godfrey's eye three times *environ* goes.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, ii. 80.

environ (en-vī'ron), *v. t.* [< ME. *environen, environen, environnen, envyronen, enverounen*, < OF. *enviruner, environner*, F. *environner* (= Pr. *environar*), surround, < *environ*, around: see *environ, adv.*] 1. To surround; encompass; encircle; hem in.

Thei be-hilde the town that was right feire, and well sette in feire contrey and holsom air, ffor the town was *envyroned* a-boute with the wode and the river.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 545.

Methought, a legion of foul fiends
Environ'd me, and howled in mine ears.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4.

She was *environed* on every point of her territory by her warlike foe. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., vii.

2†. To go about; pass around; traverse the circuit of.

To *envyrone* that holy Lond with his blessede Feet.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 1.

3. Figuratively, to hedge about; involve; envelop: as, the undertaking was *environed* with difficulties.

A good sherris-sack . . . ascends me into the brain; dries me there all the foolish, and dull, and crudy vapours which *environ* it. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

When I call back this oath,
The pains of hell *environ* me.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, ii. 1.

environment (en-vī'ron-ment), *n.* [< F. *environnement*, < *environner*, surround: see *environ* and *-ment*.] 1. The act of environing or surrounding, or the state of being environed.—2. That which environs; the aggregate of surrounding things or conditions.

It is, however, in the insect world that this principle of the adaptation of animals to their *environment* is most fully and strikingly developed.
A. R. Wallace, Nat. Select., p. 56.

The step which distinguishes, so far as it can be distinguished, the animal kingdom from the vegetable one, takes place when, relatively to the needs of the organism, the *environment* is heterogeneous both in Time and Space.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 151.

Conditions of environment, in *biol.*, the sum of the agencies and influences which affect an organism from without; the totality of the extrinsic conditioning to which an organism is subjected, as opposed to its own intrinsic forces, and therefore as modifying its inherent tendencies, and as a factor in determining the final result of organization. It is an expression much used in connection with modern theories of evolution in explaining that at a given moment a given organism is the resultant of both intrinsic and extrinsic forces, the latter being its *conditions of environment* and the former its inherited conditions.

environmental (en-vī-ron-men'tal), *a.* [< *environment* + *-al*.] Having the character of an environment; environing; surrounding: as, *environmental* influences.

In analyzing the popular generalization that "like begets like," it may eventually be shown how much of that likeness may be due to the hammering of the same *environmental* forces which formerly played upon the parent.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 421.

environmentally (en-vī-ron-men'tal-i), *adv.* By means of the environment or aggregate of surrounding things or conditions.

Environmentally-initiated Sensations are classified according to the nature of the agent by which they are aroused. *Mind*, IX. 338.

environs (en-vī'ronz or en'vi-ronz), *n. pl.* [< F. *environs*, pl., < *environ*, adv., around.] Places lying circumjacent; surrounding parts or localities: as, the *environs* of a city or town.

Small streams, brought from the Cydnus, traverse the *environs*. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 233.

envisage (en-viz'āj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *envisaged*, ppr. *envisaging*. [< F. *envisager*, < *en*, in, + *visage*, visage: see *visage*.] To look in the face of; face; view; regard; hence, to apprehend directly; perceive by intuition: sometimes, as a term of philosophy, equivalent to *intuit*.

To bear all naked truths,
And to *envisage* circumstance, all calm,
That is the top of sovereignty.
Keats, Hyperion, ii.

Nature, to the Buddhist, . . . is *envisaged* as a nexus of laws, which reward and punish impartially both obedience and disobedience.
J. F. Clarke, Ten Great Religions, i. § 7.

We can only affirm and mentally *envisage* the one [idea] by denying and suppressing the representation of the other; and yet we have to strive to predicate both, and to embody them together in the same mental image.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 69.

envisagement (en-viz'āj-ment), *n.* [< F. *envisagement*; as *envisage* + *-ment*.] The act of envisaging; view; apprehension: as a term of philosophy, equivalent to *intuition* (which see).

In the Schoolmen, likewise, Platonizing Christianity rises to an *envisagement* of its significance and function.
Jour. Spec. Philos., XIX. 49.

envoi†, *n.* An obsolete form of *envoy*[1].

envolume (en-vol'ūm), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *envolumed*, ppr. *envoluming*. [< *en-*[1] + *volume*.] To form into or incorporate with a volume. [Rare.]

envolupe†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *envelop*.

envoy[1]† (en-voi'), *v. t.* [ME. *envoyen*, < OF. *envoyer, envoier*, earlier *enveier, enveier, entveier*, F. *envoyer*, send, = Pr. Sp. Pg. *enviar* = It. *inviare*, < L. *in*, in, upon (or, as to OF. *ent-*, < L. *inde*, thence, away), + *via*, way (> L. *viare*, > OF. *veier, voyer*, travel): see *via, voyage*.] To send. *Lydgate.* (*Halliwell.*)

envoy[1] (en-voi'), *n.* [< ME. *envoye, envoy*, < OF. *envoy*, F. *envoi*, a message, a sending, the postscript to a poem, < *envoyer*, send: see *envoy*[1], *v.* Cf. *invoice*.] 1. Formerly, and sometimes still archaically, a postscript to a composition, particularly a ballade or other sentimental poem, to enforce or recommend it. It sometimes served as a dedication. As a title it was often, and is still occasionally, written with the French article, *l'envoy* or *l'envoi* (len-voi').

The Blind Minstrel is a vigorous versifier. . . . As a specimen of his graver style we may give his *envoy* or concluding lines. *Craik*, Eng. Lit., I. 390.

2. Figuratively, termination; end.

Lor. [Sets his foot on Alonzo's breast.]
Alon. Long since
I looked for this *l'envoy*.
Massinger, Bashful Lover, v. 1.

envoy[2] (en'voi), *n.* [In form assimilated to *envoy*[1]; < F. *envoyé* (= Sp. Pg. *enviado* = It. *inviato*), a messenger, envoy, lit. one sent, pp. of *envoyer*, send: see *envoy*[1].] One despatched upon an errand or a mission; a messenger; specifically, a person deputed by a ruler or government to negotiate a treaty, or transact other business, with a foreign ruler or government. Formerly the word was usually applied to a public minister sent on a special occasion or for one particular purpose; hence an *envoy* was distinguished from an *ambassador*, or permanent resident at a foreign court, and was of inferior rank.

The Castilian *envoy*, Don Luis Carroz, was not present at Mechlin, but it [the treaty] was ratified and solemnly sworn to by him, on behalf of his sovereign, in London, April 18th. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 23, note.

Henry [II.] received the *envoys*, and sent them back with ambassadors of his own and large presents.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 124.

Envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, in *diplomacy*, the full title of a minister of the second grade resident in a foreign country, next in dignity to an ambassador.=Syn. See *ambassador*, 1.

envoyse†, *v. t.* [ME. *envoysen*, < OF. *envoisier, envoysier, enveisier, envisier*, amuse, divert, entertain.] To amuse; entertain.

After soper whan the clothes weren vp thei *enuoyseid* the worthi knyghtès. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 463.

envoyship (en'voi-ship), *n.* [< *envoy*[2] + *-ship*.] The office of an envoy.

envy[1] (en'vi), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *envie*; < ME. *envy, envye, envie*, < OF. *envie*, F. *envie* = Pr. *enveia, eveia, evea* = Sp. *envidia* = Pg. *inveja* = It. *invidia*, envy, odium, < L. *invidia*, hatred or ill will felt by a person, jealousy, envy, or hatred or ill will felt toward a person, odium, unpopularity, < *invidus*, having hatred or ill will, envious, < *invidere*, hate, envy, look at with ill will, orig. look askance at, cast an evil eye upon, < *in*, upon, + *videre*, see: see *vision*, etc.] 1. A feeling of uneasiness, mortification, or discontent excited by the contemplation of another's superiority, prosperity, or success, accompanied with some degree of enmity or malignity, and often or usually with a desire or an effort to discomfit or mortify the person envied: usually followed by *of*.

Ffor thei diden so well, that the knyghtes of the rounde table ther-of hadde *envye*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 455.

All the conspirators, save only he,
Did that they did in *envy of* great Cæsar.
Shak., J. C., v. 5.

Envy is an uneasiness of mind caused by the consideration of a good we desire, obtained by one we think should not have had it before us.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xx. 13.

Base *envy* withers at another's joy,
And hates that excellence it cannot reach.
Thomson, Spring, l. 283.

My punctuality, industry, and accuracy fixed his dislike, and gave it the high flavor and poignant relish of *envy*.
Charlotte Brontë, The Professor, iv.

2†. Hatred; ill will; malice.

You turn the good we offer into *envy*.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 1.

I am justly payed,
That might have made by profit of his service,
But by mistaking, have drawn on his *envy*.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, ii. 2.

3†. Public odium; ill repute.

To discharge the king of the *envy* of that opinion.
Bacon.

Lucius Bestia,
The tribune, is provided of a speech,
To lay the *envy* of the war on Cicero.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iv. 5.

4. An object of envy.

This constitution in former days used to be the *envy* of the world. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

=Syn. 1. *Jealousy, Envy.* *Jealousy* is the malign feeling which is often had toward a rival, or possible rival, for the possession of that which we greatly desire, as in love or ambition. *Envy* is a similar feeling toward one, whether rival or not, who already possesses that which we greatly desire. *Jealousy* is enmity prompted by fear; *envy* is enmity prompted by covetousness.

Jealousy is never satisfied with anything short of an omniscience that would detect the subtlest fold of the heart. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vi. 2.

Envy is only a malignant, selfish hunger, casting its evil eye on the elevation or supposed happiness of others.
Bushnell, Sermons for New Life, p. 81.

envy[1] (en'vi), *v.*; pret. and pp. *envied*, ppr. *envying*. [Early mod. E. also *envie*; < ME. *envyen, envien*, < OF. *envier, anvier*, F. *envier*, envy, long for, desire, = Pr. *enveiar* = Sp. *envidiar* = Pg. *invejar* = It. *invidiare*, envy; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To regard with envy; look upon as the possessor of what is wanting in or to one's self, with a longing for it, and either with or

without a desire for the deprivation or discomfiture of him who has it: often with both the possessor and the thing possessed as objects. The verb often expresses a much milder feeling than that which is usually denoted by the noun — one that may be consistent with perfect friendship and loyalty: as, *I envy* you your good health; *I envy* you your happy temper. But the feeling of envy is apt to beget repugnance and ill will, and some degree of these qualities is generally implied by the verb as well as by the noun.

He that thinketh he lives most blamelesse, lives not without enemies, that *envy* him for his good parts, or hate him for his euill.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 46.

Envy thou not the oppressor. Prov. iii. 31.

So much the sweetness of your manners move,
We cannot *envy* you, because we love.
Dryden, Epistles, x. 34.

Dim and remote the joys of saints I see,
Nor *envy* them that heaven I lose for thee.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 72.

Whose *envies* another confesses his superiority.
Johnson, Rambler.

2. To feel envy on account of; regard grudgingly or wistfully another's possession or experience of, either with or without malevolent feeling.

Come, come, we know your meaning, brother Gloster,
You *envy* my advancement, and my friends'.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3.

Go, go, poor soul, I *envy* not thy glory.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 1.

Or climb his knee the *envied* kiss to share.
Gray, Elegy.

3†. To regard unfavorably; revolt against; oppose.

Whiche, regardyng not their bounden dutie and obeisance to their prynce & souerain Lord, *enuied* the punishment of traiters and torment of offenders.
Hall, Hen. IV., an. 6.

4†. To do harm to; injure.

If I make a lie
To gain your love, and *envy* my best mistress,
Pin me against a wall.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, ii. 1.

II. *intrans.* To be affected with envy; have envious feelings; regard something pertaining to another with grudge or longing: formerly often followed by *at*.

In seeking tales and informations
Against this man (whose honesty the devil
And his disciples only *envy at*),
Ye blew the fire that burns ye.
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 2.

envy[2]† (en-vī'), *v.* [< ME. *envien, envyen* (also, by apheresis, *vien, vyen*, E. *vie*), < OF. *envier, anvier*, invite, proffer, challenge, vie (in gaming), = Sp. Pg. *envidar* = It. *invitare*, invite, vie, < L. *invitare*, invite, challenge: see *invite*. See also *vie*, an aphetic form of *envy*[2], which is itself an older form of *invite*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To challenge (in a game).—**2.** To vie with; emulate.

Let later age that noble use *envy*,
Vyle rancour to avoid and cruel surquedry.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 18.

II. *intrans.* To strive; contend; vie.

As thogh the erthe *envye* wolde
To be gayer than the heven.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 406.

envy[2]† (en-vī'), *n.* [< ME. *envie, envye, enveye, envaye*, < OF. *envi* (F. *envi*), m., *envie*, f., a challenge, vying, emulation; from the verb: see *envy*[2], *v.* Hence, by apheresis, *vie, n.*] **1.** A challenge (in a game); a vying; a vie.—**2.** A contention; an attempt; an attack.

Ther was grete slaughter of men and horse vpon bothe partyes, but at that *enuaye* loste the kynge Tradylyuant moche of his peple. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 232.

3. Emulation.

Such as cleanliness and decency
Prompt to a virtuous *envy*. *Ford.*

envynet, *v. t.* See *envine*.

enwall (en-wâl'), *v. t.* See *inwall*.

enwallow† (en-wol'ō), *v. t.* [< *en*-[1] + *wallow*.] To wallow.

All in gore
And cruddy blood *enwallowed* they fownd
The lucklesse Marinell lying in deadly swownd.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 34.

enwheel, *v. t.* See *inwheel*.

enwiden† (en-wī'dn), *v. t.* [< *en*-[1] + *widen*.] To make wider. *Cockeram.*

enwind (en-wīnd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enwound*, ppr. *enwinding*. [< *en*-[1] + *wind*[1].] To wind or coil about. [Rare.]

Around
The tree-roots, gleaming blue black, could they see
The spires of a great serpent, that, *enwound*
About the smooth bole, looked forth threateningly.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 15.

enwoman (en-wům'an), *v. t.* [< *en*-[1] + *woman*.] To endow with the qualities of woman; make womanish. [Rare.]

That grace which doth more than *enwoman* thee
Lives in my lines, and must eternal be.
Daniel, Sonnets, xlii.

enwomb (en-wōm'), *v. t.* [< *en*-[1] + *womb*.] **1†.** To make pregnant.

Me then he left *enwombed* of this childe.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 50.

2. To bury; hide as in a womb, pit, or cavern. [Poetical.]

The Africk Niger stream *enwombs*
Itself into the earth. *Donne*, Elegies.

enworthy† (en-wėr'ᵺi), *v. t.* [< *en*-[1] + *worthy*.] To make worthy.

The gift of the Muses will *enworthy* him in his love.
Bacon, in Spedding, I. 380.

enwound (en-wound'). Preterit and past participle of *enwind*.

enwrap, enwrapped, etc. See *inwrap*, etc.

enwreathe, *v. t.* See *inwreathe*.

enwrite (en-rīt'), *v. t.*; pret. *enwrote*, pp. *enwritten*, ppr. *enwriting*. [< *en*-[1] + *write*.] To write upon something; inscribe; imprint. [Poetical.]

What wild heart histories seemed to lie *enwritten*
Upon those crystalline, celestial spheres!
Poe, To Helen.

enwrought, *p. a.* See *inwrought*.

Enyidæ (e-nī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Enyo* + *-idæ*.] A family of retetelarian spiders, typified by the genus *Enyo*, and peculiar in the structure of the spinnerets. See *Zodariidæ*. Also *Enyoidæ*.

Enyo (en'i-ō), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Ἐνυώ, a goddess of battle (equiv. to L. *Bellona*).] **1.** A genus of spiders, typical of the family *Enyidæ*. *Savigny and Audouin*, 1825–7.—**2.** A genus of sphinx-moths. *Hübner*, 1816.

Enyphantæ† (en-i-fan'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Enyphanta*, < Gr. ἐνυφαντός, inwoven, < ἐνυφαίνειν, weave in, < ἐν, in, + ὑφαίνειν, weave.] A group of tineid moths. *Hübner.*

enziet, *n.* [Sc. for *ensenzie*, ensign: see *ensign*.] An ensign. [Scotch.]

When the Grants came doun the brae,
Their *Enzie* shook for fear.
Marquis of Huntley's Retreat (Child's Ballads, VII. 273).

enzone (en-zōn'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enzoned*, ppr. *enzoning*. [< *en*-[1] + *zone*.] To inclose as with a zone or belt; encircle.

The chapel-like farm-house, half-hidden among the groves that *enzone* Greenbank. *J. Wilson.*

enzoötic (en-zō-ot'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *enzootique*; < Gr. ἐν, in, among, + ζῷον, an animal, + *-otic* (as in *epizoötic*, etc.).] **I.** *a.* Permanently apt to affect brutes in a particular district: said of diseases. *Enzoötic* and *epizoötic* have the same meaning in reference to brutes as *endemic* and *epidemic* in reference to man.

II. *n.* **1.** The continuous prevalence of a disease among brutes in a particular district.—**2.** A disease of brutes locally prevalent.

This substance [ergotized grasses], although used in veterinary practice, often produces disastrous *enzoötics*, differing, however, in their apparent symptoms.
Science, IV., No. 91, p. vi.

enzym, enzyme (en'zim), *n.* [< MGr. ἐνζυμος, leavened, fermented, < Gr. ἐν, in, + ζύμη, leaven. Cf. *azym*.] **1.** Any of the unorganized ferments, as diastase, maltin, pepsin, trypsin, etc., which exist in seeds, etc.—**2.** Leavened bread, or a loaf of leavened bread; especially, the eucharistic bread used by the orthodox Greek and other Oriental churches, except the Armenians and Maronites: opposed to *azym*. Usually in the plural.

"If," says he [Theorianus, A. D. 1170], "the Divine virtue changes the oblations into the Body and Blood of Christ, it is superfluous to dispute whether they were of Azymes or *Enzymes*, or of red or white wine."
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 1074.

enzymotic (en-zi-mot'ik), *a.* [< *enzym* + *-otic*, after *zymotic*.] Pertaining or relating to the unorganized chemical ferments.

eoan (ē-ō'an), *a.* [< L. *eous*, < Gr. ἠῷος, ἠοῖος, of the morning, eastern, < ἠώς = L. *aurora*, dawn: see *aurora* and *east*.] Of or pertaining to the dawn; eastern. [Poetical.]

The Mithra of the Middle World,
That sheds *Eoan* radiance on the West.
Sir H. Taylor, Isaac Comnenus, iii. 5.

Eocene (ē'ō-sēn), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἠώς, dawn (see *Eos*), + καινός, recent.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Literally, of the dawn of the recent: applied in geology to one of the divisions of the Tertiary, as originally suggested by Lyell.—**2.** In *paleon.*, having existed in this geological period: said of animals whose remains occur in the Eocene.

II. *n.* In *geol.*, a division of the Tertiary. See *Tertiary*.

Eocidaris (ē-ō-sid'a-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἠώς, dawn, + κίδαρις, a tiara.] A genus of paleozoic tessellate encrinites or fossil crinoids.

eode†. See *yead, yede*, and *go*.

Eogæa (ē-ō-jē'ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἠώς, dawn, + γαῖα, earth.] In *zoögeog.*, a great zoölogical division of the earth's land-surface, by which the African, South American, Australian, and New Zealand realms are collectively contrasted with *Cænogæa*. *T. Gill.*

Eogæan (ē-ō-jē'an), *a.* [< *Eogæa* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to *Eogæa*.

Eohippus (ē-ō-hip'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἠώς, dawn, + ἵππος = L. *equus*, horse: see *Equus*.] A genus of Eocene horses, representing the oldest known type of the family *Equidæ*, founded by Marsh (1876) upon remains from the coryphodon-beds of the Lower Eocene of New Mexico, indicating a kind of horse about as large as a fox, with four toes and a half on each fore foot, all incased in horn and forming hoofs, and three hoofed toes on each hind foot.

From the same Eocene [Tertiary of the Rocky Mountains] come the two earliest equines, *Eohippus* and Orohippus, and a host of other strange forms, all of them widely different from anything now living.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 614.

Eohyus (ē-ō-hī'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἠώς, dawn, + ὗς = L. *sus*, hog, swine: see *swine*.] A genus of Eocene swine, representing the oldest type of the *Suidæ*, founded upon remains from the Lower Eocene of North America. *Marsh*, 1877.

Eolian, Eolic. See *Æolian, Æolic*.

Eolidæ, Eolididæ, *n. pl.* Less proper forms of *Æolididæ*.

Eolidinæ, *n. pl.* See *Æolidinæ*.

eolipile, eolipyle, *n.* See *æolipile*.

Eolis, *n.* See *Æolis*.

eolithic (ē-ō-lith'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἠώς, the dawn, + λίθος, a stone.] In *archæol.*, of or pertaining to the early part of the paleolithic period of prehistoric time.

eon, æon (ē'on), *n.* [< LL. *æon* (def. 2), < Gr. *αἰών*, a period of existence, an age, a lifetime, a long space of time, eternity, later in philos. an eon (def. 2), = L. *ævum*, OL. *ævom*, a space of time, an age, = Goth. *aiws*, an age, a long period: see *ay*[1], *aye*[1], *age, etern*.] **1.** A long space of time; a secular period, either indefinite or limited to the duration of something, as a dispensation or the universe: used as equivalent to *age, era*, or *cycle*, and sometimes to *eternity*.

Then a scratch with the trusty old dagger . . . will save . . . me from any more philosophic doubts for a few *æons* of ages, till we meet again in new lives.
Kingsley, Hypatia, xxi.

Where, *æons* ago, with half-shut eye,
The sluggish saurian crawled to die.
Lowell, Pictures from Appledore.

Out of the deep,
Where all that was to be, in all that was,
Whirl'd for a million *æons* thro' the vast
Waste dawn of multitudinous-eddying light.
Tennyson, De Profundis.

The rigidity of old conceptions has been relaxed, the public mind being rendered gradually tolerant of the idea that not for six thousand, nor for sixty thousand, nor for six thousand thousand, but for *eons* embracing untold millions of years, this earth has been the theatre of life and death. *Tyndall.*

2. In *Platonic philos.*, a virtue, attribute, or perfection existing throughout eternity. The Platonists represented the Deity as an assemblage of eons. The Gnostics considered eons as certain substantial powers or divine natures emanating from the Supreme Deity, and performing various parts in the operations of the universe.

eonian, æonian (ē-ō'ni-an), *a.* [< Gr. *αἰώνιος*, lasting for an age, perpetual, eternal, < *αἰών*, an age: see *eon*.] Lasting for eons or ages; everlasting. [Poetical.]

Streams that swift or slow
Draw down *Æonian* hills, and sow
The dust of continents to be.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxxv.

Some sweet morning yet, in God's
Dim *æonian* periods,
Joyful I shall wake to see
Those I love who rest in Thee.
Whittier, Andrew Rykman's Prayer.

eonic, æonic (ē-on'ik), *a.* [< *eon, æon*, + *-ic*.] Cyclic; eternal.

Suns are kindled and extinguished. Constellations spread the floor of heaven for a time, to be swept away by the *æonic* march of events. *Winchell*, World-Life, p. 547.

eonist, æonist (ē'ō-nist), *n.* [< *eon, æon*, + *-ist*.] One who believes in the eternal duration of the world. *N. E. D.*

Eonycteris (ē-ō-nik'tę-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἠώς, dawn, the east, + νυκτερίς, a bat.] A genus of fruit-bats, of the macroglossine section of *Pte-*

ropodidæ, represented by *E. spelæa*, inhabiting caves in Burma, and differing from *Notopteris* in the dental formula. The teeth are, in each half-jaw, 2 incisors, 1 canine, and 3 premolars above and below, and 2 upper and 3 lower molars. The index-finger has no claw, as in *Notopteris*.

eophyte (ē′ō-fīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἠώς*, dawn, + *φυτόν*, a plant, < *φύεσθαι*, grow.] In *paleon.*, a fossil plant found in eozoic rocks.

eophytic (ē-ō-fit′ik), *a.* [< *eophyte* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to eophytes; relating to the oldest fossiliferous rocks; eozoic.

Eopsaltria (ē-op-sal′tri-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1831), < Gr. *ἠώς*, dawn, the east, + *ψάλτρια*, a female harper: see *Psaltria.*] A genus of Australian and Oceanican shrikes, containing such as *E. australis* and *E. gularis.*

eorl, *n.* The Anglo-Saxon form of *earl.*

Eos (ē′os), *n.* [Gr. *ἠώς*, Attic *ἑως*, Doric *ἀώς*, Æolic *αὔως*, the dawn, the east, = L. *aurora* = E. *east:* see *aurora* and *east.*] **1.** In *Gr. myth.*, the goddess of the dawn, who brings up the rosy light of day from the east: same as the Roman *Aurora.* She was represented in art and poetry as a young and beautiful winged maiden.

Eos either appears herself in a quadriga, in magnificent form, or as the guide of the horses of the sun.
C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 400.

2. [NL.] A genus of lories, by some ranked only as a section of *Domicella*, containing several species, as *E. histrio, E. rubra, E. cardinalis*, etc. *Wagler*, 1832.

eosin (ē′ō-sin), *n.* [< Gr. *ἠώς*, dawn, + *-in*[2].] Tetrabromfluoresceïn ($C_{20}H_8Br_4O_5$), a valuable dye derived from coal-tar products, forming red or yellowish-red crystals. It forms a potassium salt, the eosin of commerce, which is a brown powder, soluble in water, and dyes silk and woolen goods rose-red. Also *eosinic acid.*

If a transpiring branch be placed in a solution of *eosin*, the colour, as is well known, gradually spreads over the whole specimen, so that the leaves become discoloured and the wood of the smallest twigs shows a bright pink colour. *Proc. of Cambridge Phil. Soc.*, V. v. 358.

eosinate (ē′ō-sin-āt), *n.* [< *eosin* + *-ate*[1].] A compound of eosin with a base, as potash or soda.

eosinic (ē-ō-sin′ik), *a.* [< *eosin* + *-ic.*] Related to eosin.—**Eosinic acid.** Same as *eosin.*

eosinophil (ē-ō-sin′ō-fil), *a.* Having affinity for eosin: in bacteriology applied to the bodies which are readily stained by eosin or other acid aniline dyes.

eosphorite (ē-os′fō-rīt), *n.* [So called in allusion to its pink color; < Gr. *ἑωσφόρος*, bringing the dawn (used as a name of the morning star; cf. *Lucifer* and *phosphorus*) (< *ἕως*, *ἠώς*, dawn, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1]), + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous phosphate of aluminium and manganese, with a small amount of iron. It occurs in prismatic crystals and cleavable masses, usually of a delicate rose-pink color. It is closely related to childrenite, which, however, contains chiefly iron with but little manganese.

Eotherium (ē-ō-thē′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἠώς*, dawn, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] A genus of fossil sirenians, founded upon the cast of a brain from nummulitic limestone of Eocene age, in Egypt, near Cairo. *E. ægyptiacum* is notable as the oldest known form of the *Sirenia.*

-eous. [See *-ous*, *-aceous*, and the words mentioned below.] A termination consisting of *-ous* with a preceding original or inserted vowel. Compare *-ious.* It occurs in *cretaceous, sebaceous*, etc. (See *-aceous.*) In some words it is a false spelling of *-ious*, as in *calcareous* (Latin *calcarius*), *beauteous, duteous* (properly **beautious*, **dutious*); in *hideous* it is a substitute for *-ous*, and in *gorgeous* an accommodation of a different termination. In *righteous*, and the occasional *wrongeous, wrongous*, it is a perversion of the original *-wis.* See the words mentioned.

eozoic (ē-ō-zō′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἠώς*, dawn, + *ζωή*, life.] Of or pertaining to the oldest fossiliferous rocks, such as the Laurentian and Huronian of Canada, from the supposition that they contain the first or earliest traces of animal life; paleozoic.

Eozoön (ē-ō-zō′on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἠώς*, dawn, + *ζῷον*, animal.] A name given in 1865 by the geologists of the Canada survey to a certain aggregate of minerals, viewed by them as a fossilized organic body, belonging to the *Foraminifera.* The best-characterized specimens of so-called *Eozoön* exhibit on the polished surface to the naked eye alternating bands of grayish and greenish color. These bands, which are generally from one to four tenths of an inch in thickness, vary considerably as regards the regularity of their occurrence, and between them are frequently seen layers of a mineral made up of fine parallel fibers. The whitish mineral is usually calcite; the greenish, serpentine; and the fibrous bands are the variety of serpentine called chrysotile. Microscopic examination has shown that the whole is an alteration-product of various minerals. The calcite has frequently running through it, and grouped in a great variety of ways, branching forms, which were supposed by the advocates of the foraminiferal nature of the *Eozoön* to represent the canal-system of that form of organisms. This same structure has, however, been frequently observed in minerals forming part of rocks of undoubted igneous origin, as well as in those occurring as veinstones, and there can no longer be any doubt as to the inorganic nature of the *Eozoön.* This supposed foraminifer, having been found in rocks called at that time Azoic, and later Archæan, was believed to be the oldest recognized organic form, and to represent the "dawn of life"; hence the generic name. The supposed species was called *E. canadense* by J. W. Dawson.

eozoönal (ē-ō-zō′ọn-ạl), *a.* [< *Eozoön* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or characterized by the supposed fossil called *Eozoön:* as, *eozoönal* structure.

The calcium and magnesium carbonates were very unequally distributed in the *eozoönal* limestones.
Science, IV. 327.

Eozoönina (ē-ō-zō-ō-nī′nạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eozoön* + *-ina.*] A group of supposed foraminifers, represented by *Eozoön*, whose tests form irregular or acervuline adherent masses. Also *Eozoönineæ*, as a subfamily of *Nummulinidæ.*

ep-. The form of *epi-* before a vowel.

ep. A common abbreviation of *epistle.*

epacrid (ep′ạ-krid), *n.* A member of the order *Epacridaceæ.*

Certain acacias, *epacrids.* *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 156.

Epacridaceæ (ep″ạ-kri-dā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [< *Epacris* (*-id-*) + *-aceæ.*] A natural order of monopetalous exogens, very closely allied to the *Ericaceæ*, but distinguished by one-celled, unappendaged anthers opening by a longitudinal slit. There are about 25 genera and over 300 species, natives of Australia and the Pacific islands, with a single species on the western coast of Patagonia. The largest genus is *Leucopogon*, some species of which bear edible berries. The order contains many very ornamental species, sparingly represented in greenhouses.

Epacris (ep′ạ-kris), *n.* [NL., so called in allusion to the terminal spikes of the flowers (cf. Gr. *ἐπάκριος*, on the heights), < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *ἄκρον*, top, summit: see *acro-.*] The typical genus of the order *Epacridaceæ*, of 25 shrubby, heath-like species, mostly Australian. From the abundance and beauty of their flowers, which are generally in leafy spikes, several species have been favorites in cultivation.

Flowering Branch of *Epacris impressa*, with flower on larger scale.

epact (ē′pakt), *n.* [< OF. *epacte*, F. *épacte* = Sp. Pg. It. *epacta*, < LL. *epacta*, always in pl. *epactæ*, < Gr. *ἐπακτή*, the epact, pl. *ἐπακταί* (sc. *ἡμέραι*), intercalary days, fem. of *ἐπακτός*, brought in, intercalated, adscititious, < *ἐπάγειν*, bring in or to, add, intercalate, < *ἐπί*, to, + *ἄγειν* = L. *agere*, bring, lead: see *act*, etc.] **1.** The excess of a solar over a lunar year or month. Hence, usually—**2.** A number attached to a year by a rule of the calendar to show the age, in days completed and commenced, of the calendar moon at the beginning of the year—that is, on January 1st in the Gregorian, Victorian, and early Latin calendars, or March 22d in the Dionysian calendar, or old style. A rule for the epact has been attached to every calendar of the Western churches, except the German Evangelical calendar of A. D. 1700–1779. The epact usually increases by 11 from one year to the next, 30 being subtracted from the sum when the latter exceeds 30 (a circumstance which indicates 13 new moons in the year); but in some years the increase is 12 instead of 11, and this is called a leap of the moon. In the Gregorian calendar the increase is sometimes only 10. In the earliest calendars the leaps of the moon took place every 12 years, and later every 14; but since the adoption of the Victorian calendar in the fifth century, they have taken place every 19 years. To find the epact in old style, divide the number of the year by 19, take 11 times the remainder after division, divide the product by 30, and the remainder after this division is the epact. When there is no remainder, some chronologers make the epact 29, but 30 is preferable. This epact shows the age of the calendar moon on March 22d, by means of which the age on every other day can be calculated, by allowing alternately 29 and 30 days to a lunation. This would also agree with the age of the mean moon were the calendar perfect. The intercalary day of leap-year necessarily removes the calendar moon one day from the mean moon in certain years; and the error of the 19-year period accumulates to one day every 310 years, so that to approximate more closely to the age of the moon the epact should be increased by 2 for every 300 years from the middle of the fifth century. It should also be increased by 1 for leap-years and years following leap-year. The Gregorian epact exceeds the Dionysian by 1 in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, agrees with it in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (but instead of 30 an asterisk, *, is written), and falls short of it by 1 in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries. This irregularity is because the Gregorian epact receives a solar correction, being a deduction of 1, at the advent of every century-year not a leap-year, and a lunar correction, being an addition of 1, every 300 years beginning with A. D. 1800 until seven such corrections have been applied, when 400 years elapse before a new series of seven corrections commences. This is called the *cycle* or *period of epacts.* The Gregorian epact shows the age of the calendar moon on January 1st. This will rarely differ by more than one day from the real moon.—**Annual epact,** the excess of the Julian solar over the lunar year of 12 lunations, being 10.9 days.—**Astronomical epact,** the epact in sense 1.—**Embolismic epact,** an epact exceeding 18, so that that of the following year will be less or *.—**Epact of a day,** the age of the calendar moon on that day.—**Gregorian epact,** the epact of the Gregorian calendar.—**Julian epact,** a number showing the age of the Gregorian calendar moon on January 1st in the old style.—**Menstrual epact,** the excess of a civil calendar month over a synodical month, or the amount by which the moon is older at the end than at the beginning of the calendar month.

epactal (ē-pak′tạl), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπακτός*, brought in, intercalated (see *epact*), + *-al.*] In *anat.* and *anthropol.*, intercalated or supernumerary, as a bone of the skull; Wormian. All the ordinary Wormian bones, the epipteric bone, etc., are epactal.

epagoge (ep-a-gō′jē), *n.* [< LL. *epagoge*, < Gr. *ἐπαγωγή*, induction, < *ἐπάγειν*, lead to, bring on, add: see *epact.*] **1.** Induction; more loosely, in *rhet.*, proof by example; argumentation from a similar case or cases, or by contrast with dissimilar cases; rhetorical induction. Extended or strict induction is not feasible in oratory, as it would weary instead of convincing. See *example* and *paradigm.*

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *entom.*, a genus of lepidopterous insects. *Hübner.*

epagogic (ep-a-goj′ik), *a.* [< *epagoge* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to induction.

epagomenal (ep-a-gom′e-nạl), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπαγόμενος* (*ἐπαγόμεναι ἡμέραι*, intercalated days), ppr. pass. of *ἐπάγειν*, bring on, add, intercalate: see *epact.*] Remaining over as a part of one period after the completion of another.—**Epagomenal days,** in the Alexandrian and other calendars, 5 or 6 days remaining over after the completion of 12 months of 30 days each, to complete the year, and not included in any month.

epaleaceous (ē-pal-ē-ā′shius), *a.* [< NL. *epaleaceus*, < L. *e-* priv. + *palea*, chaff, + *-aceous*, q. v.] In *bot.*, without chaff or chaffy scales.

epalpate (ē-pal′pāt), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + NL. *palpus*, a feeler: see *palp.*] In *entom.*, having no palps or feelers.

epanadiplosis (ep″a-nạ-di-plō′sis), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ἐπαναδίπλωσις*, a doubling, repetition, < *ἐπαναδιπλοῦν*, double, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *ἀναδιπλοῦν*, double: see *anadiplosis.*] In *rhet.*, a figure by which a sentence begins and ends with the same word: as, "*Rejoice* in the Lord alway: and again I say, *Rejoice*," Phil. iv. 4.

epanalepsis (ep″a-nạ-lep′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπανάληψις*, a repetition, regaining, < *ἐπαναλαμβάνειν*, take up again, repeat, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *ἀναλαμβάνειν*, take up: see *analepsis.*] In *rhet.*, repetition or resumption; especially, a figure by which the same word or phrase is repeated after one or more intervening words, or on returning to the same subject after a digression. An example of epanalepsis is found in 1 Cor. xi.: "(v. 18) When ye come together in the church, I hear that there be divisions among you. . . . (v. 20) When ye come together therefore into one place, this is not to eat the Lord's supper."

epanaphora (ep-a-naf′ō-rạ), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἐπαναφορά*, a reference, repetition, < *ἐπαναφέρειν*, bring back again, refer, < *ἐπί* + *ἀναφέρειν*, bring back: see *anaphora.*] In *rhet.*, a figure by which the same word or group of words is repeated at the beginning of two or more clauses, sentences, or verses in immediate succession or in the same passage. This figure is very frequent in the Book of Psalms; as, for example, in the twenty-ninth Psalm, the phrase "Give unto the Lord" is used three times in the first two verses, and the phrase "The voice of the Lord" occurs seven times in verses 3–9. Similarly, the words "by faith" or "through faith" (both renderings representing the one Greek word, *πίστει*) begin eighteen out of twenty-nine verses in Heb. xi. The name *epanaphora* is retained when synonyms or words of similar meaning are substituted for the word or words to be repeated: as, "*Praise* the Lord, all ye Gentiles; and *laud* him, all ye people," Rom. xv. 11. The converse of epanaphora is *epiphora.* Also called *anaphora*, and sometimes *epibole.*

epanastrophe (ep-a-nas′trō-fē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπαναστροφή*, a return, repetition of a word at the opening of a sentence, < *ἐπαναστρέφειν*, return, < *ἐπί* + *ἀναστρέφειν*, turn back: see *anastrophe.*] In *rhet.*, a figure by which a word or

phrase which ends one clause or sentence is immediately repeated as the beginning of the next: same as *anadiplosis*.

epanisognathism (ep″a-ni-sog′nā-thizm), *n.* [As *epanisognath-ous* + *-ism.*] That inequality of the teeth of opposite jaws in which the upper are narrower than the lower ones.

The two types of anisognathism may be termed hypanisognathism (Lepus, Diplarthra) and *epanisognathism* (Caviidæ). *Cope*, Amer. Nat., XXII. 11.

epanisognathous (ep″a-ni-sog′nā-thus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, over, + *ἄνισος*, unequal, + *γνάθος*, jaw. Cf. *anisognathous.*] Having the upper teeth narrower than the lower ones; marked by that case of anisognathism which is the opposite of hypanisognathism. *Cope.*

epanodont (e-pan′ō-dont), *a.* [< NL. **epanodus* (*-odont-*), < Gr. *ἐπάνω*, above, on top (< *ἐπί*, upon, + *ἄνω*, above: see *epi-* and *ano-*), + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] Having only upper teeth, as a serpent; of or pertaining to the *Epanodonta*.

Epanodonta (e-pan-ō-don′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **epanodus* (*-odont-*): see *epanodont.*] A suborder of angiostomous *Ophidia* having only upper teeth, whence the name: conterminous with the family *Typhlopidæ* (which see). The technical characters are otherwise the same as those of *Catodonta*, excepting that the maxillary is free and vertical and there is no pubis.

epanodos (e-pan′ō-dos), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπάνοδος*, a rising up, a return, recapitulation, < *ἐπί*, upon, to, + *ἄνοδος*, a way up: see *anode.*] In *rhet.*: (*a*) Recapitulation of the chief points or heads in a discourse; enumeration; especially, recapitulation of the principal points in an order the reverse of that in which they were previously treated, recurring to the last point first, and so returning toward the earlier topics or arguments. (*b*) Repetition of names or topics singly, with further discussion or characterization of each, after having at first merely mentioned or enumerated them.

epanody (e-pan′ō-di), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπάνοδος*, a return: see *epanodos.*] In *bot.*, the reversion of an abnormally irregular form of flower to a regular form.

epanorthosis (ep″an-ôr-thō′sis), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ἐπανόρθωσις*, a correction, < *ἐπανορθόειν*, set up again, restore, correct, < *ἐπί*, upon, to, + *ἀνορθόειν*, set up again, < *ἀνά*, up, + *ὀρθόειν*, make straight, < *ὀρθός*, straight.] In *rhet.*, a figure consisting in immediate revocation of a word or statement in order to correct, justify, mitigate, or intensify it, usually the last: as, "Most *brave* act. *Brave*, did I say? Most *heroic* act." Also called *epidiorthosis.*

epanthem (e-pan′them), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπάνθημα* (see the def.), < *ἐπανθεῖν*, bloom, efflorese, be on the surface, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *ἀνθεῖν*, bloom.] A blooming; efflorescence; the most striking part.—**Epanthem of Thymaridas**, a rule of algebra to the effect that, if the sum of a number of quantities be given, together with all the sums of the first of them added to each of the others, then the sums of these pairs diminished by the first sum is the first quantity multiplied by a number less by 2 than the number of the quantities.

epanthous (e-pan′thus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *ἄνθος*, a flower.] In *bot.*, growing upon flowers, as certain fungi.

epapillate (ē-pa-pil′āt), *a.* [< NL. **epapillatus*, < L. *e-* priv. + *papilla*, nipple: see *papilla.*] Not papillate; destitute of papillæ or protuberances.

epapophyses, *n.* Plural of *epapophysis.*

epapophysial (ep″a-pō-fiz′i-al), *a.* [< *epapophysis* + *-al.*] Pertaining to an epapophysis: as, an *epapophysial* process.

epapophysis (ep-a-pof′i-sis), *n.*; pl. *epapophyses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *ἀπόφυσις*, an outgrowth, apophysis: see *apophysis.*] In *anat.*, a median process of a vertebra upon the dorsal aspect of its centrum: opposed to *hypapophysis.*

epappose (ē-pap′ōs), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + NL. *pappus*, pappus.] In *bot.*, having no pappus.

eparch (ep′ärk), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔπαρχος*, a commander, prefect, < *ἐπί*, on, + *ἀρχή*, government, rule, < *ἄρχειν*, rule.] 1. In ancient and modern Greece, the governor or prefect of an eparchy.

The prefects and the *eparchs* will resort
To the Bucoleon with what speed they may.
Sir H. Taylor, Isaac Comnenus, ii. 3.

2. In the *Russian Ch.*, a bishop as governing an eparchy; especially, a metropolitan. See *eparchy*, 2.

eparchy (ep′är-ki), *n.*; pl. *eparchies* (-kiz). [< Gr. *ἐπαρχία*, < *ἔπαρχος*, eparch: see *eparch.*] 1. In ancient Greece, a province, prefecture, or territory under the jurisdiction of an eparch or governor; in modern Greece, a subdivision of a nomarchy or province, itself divided into demes, corresponding to the arrondissements and communes of France.—2. In the *early church* and in the *Gr. Ch.*, an ecclesiastical division answering to the civil province. An eparchy was a subdivision of a diocese in the ancient sense, that is, a patriarchate or exarchate, and in its turn contained dioceses in the modern sense (*parœciæ*). In the Russian Church all dioceses are called *eparchies.*

eparterial (ep-är-tē′ri-al), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *ἀρτηρία*, artery: see *artery, arterial.*] Situated above an artery.

epatka (e-pat′kä), *n.* An Alaskan name of the horned puffin, *Fratercula corniculata. H. W. Elliott.*

epaule (e-pâl′), *n.* [< F. *épaule*, the shoulder: see *epaulet.*] In *fort.*, the shoulder of a bastion, or the angle made by the face and flank.

epaulement, *n.* See *epaulment.*

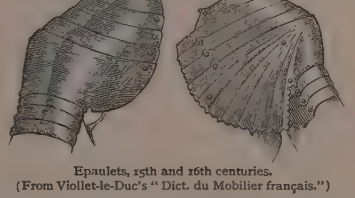
epaulet, epaulette (ep′â-let), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. *epaulette* = Sw. *epålett*, < F. *épaulette*, an epaulet, dim. of *épaule*, OF. *espaule, espalle* = Pr. *espatla* = Sp. Pg. *espalda* = It. *spalla*, the shoulder, < L. *spatula*, a broad piece, a blade, ML. the shoulder: see *spatula.*] 1. A shoulder-piece; an ornamental badge worn on the shoulder; specifically, a strap proceeding from the collar, and terminating on the shoulder in a disk, from which depends a fringe of cord, usually in bullion, but sometimes in worsted or other material, according to the rank of the wearer, etc. Epaulets were worn in the British army until 1855, and are still worn in the navy by all officers of and above the rank of lieutenant, and by some civil officers. They were worn by all officers in the United States army until 1872; since that time only general officers wear them; all other commissioned officers wear shoulder-knots of gold bullion. All United States naval officers above the grade of ensign wear epaulets. In the French army the private soldiers wear epaulets of worsted. See *shoulder-strap, shoulder-knot.*

Their old vanity was led by art to take another turn: it was dazzled and seduced by military liveries, cockades, and *epaulets*. *Burke*, Appeal to Old Whigs.

2. (*a*) The shoulder-piece in the armor of the fourteenth century, especially when small and fitting closely to the person, as compared with the large pauldron of later days.

The *epaulettes* are articulated.
J. Hewitt, Ancient Armour, II. ix.

(*b*) The shoulder-covering of splints forming part of the light and close-fitting armor of the



Epaulets, 15th and 16th centuries.
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

sixteenth century.—3. In *dressmaking*, an ornament for the shoulder, its form changing with the different fashions.—4. In *entom.*, the tegula or plate covering the base of the anterior wing in hymenopterous insects. [Rare.]

epauleted, epauletted (ep′â-let-ed), *a.* [< *epaulet* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with epaulets.

The secretary did not entertain the highest opinion of his *epauletted* subordinates. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 546.

épaulière (ā-pō-lyãr′), *n.* [< F. *épaulière*, OF. *epauliere*, also called *espaulle*, < *épaule, espaule*, the shoulder: see *epaulet.*] In *armor*, the devices, more or less elaborate according to the period, etc., serving to protect the shoulder, or to connect breastplate and backpiece at the shoulder. Also *espaulière.*

e, Épaulière, about 1425. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

epaulment, epaulement (e-pâl′ment), *n.* [F. *épaulement*, < *épauler*, shoulder, support, protect by an epaulment, < *épaule*, the shoulder: see *epaule.*] In *fort.*, originally, a mass of earth raised for the purpose either of protecting a body of troops at one extremity of their line, or of forming a wing or shoulder of a battery to prevent the guns from being dismounted by an enfilading fire. The term is now, however, used by the artillery arm of the service to designate the whole mass of earth or other material which protects the guns in a battery both in front and on either flank; and an epaulment can be distinguished from a parapet only by being without the banquette or step at the foot of the interior side on which the men stand to fire over a parapet. Its application includes the covering mass for a mortar-battery, also the mass thrown up to screen reserve artillery.

epaxal (ep-ak′sal), *a.* Same as *epaxial. Wilder.*

epaxial (ep-ak′si-al), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + L. *axis*, axis: see *axis*[1], *axial.*] In *anat.*, of vertebrates: (*a*) Situated upon or over the axis of the body formed by the series of bodies of vertebræ: opposed to *hypaxial:* thus equivalent to *neural* as distinguished from *hemal*, or to *dorsal* as distinguished from *ventral.*

From this axis [the back-bone] we have seen corresponding arches to arise and enclose the spinal marrow; . . . and such arches, as they extend above the axis, have been termed *epaxial*. *Mivart*, Elem. Anat., p. 219.

(*b*) Situated upon the back or dorsal aspect of a limb: thus, the elbow is *epaxial.*

Also *epaxal, epiaxial.*

epaxially (ep-ak′si-al-i), *adv.* In an epaxial situation or direction: as, muscles which lie *epaxially.*

Epeira (e-pī′rä), *n.* [NL., named in reference to its web, prop. *Epira*, < Gr. *ἐπί*, on, + *εἶρος*, wool.] The typical genus of spiders of the family *Epeiridæ*, having a nearly globular abdomen. The common British garden-spider, diadem-spider, or cross-spider, *E. diadema*, is a handsome and characteristic species; there are many others. *Walckenaer*, 1805. See cut under *cross-spider.*

Epeiridæ (e-pī′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Epeira* + *-idæ.*] A family of sedentary orbitelarian spiders which spin circular webs consisting of radiating threads crossed by a spiral. They have two pulmonary sacs, the first two pairs of legs longer than the others, and eight eyes, of which the lateral pairs are widely separated from the middle four. It is a large family of brightly colored and in some cases oddly shaped species, among the most showy of spiders. They make no attempt to conceal the web. *Epeira* is the leading genus; *Nephila* is another. Also *Epiridæ.*

Epeirote, Epeirot, *n.* See *Epirote.*

epeisodion (ep-ī-sō′di-on), *n.*; pl. *epeisodia* (-ä). [< Gr. *ἐπεισόδιον*: see *episode.*] In the *anc. Gr. drama*, especially in tragedy, a part of a play following upon the first entrance (the parodos) of the chorus, or upon the entrance or reëntrance of actors after a stasimon or song of the whole chorus from its place in the orchestra; hence, one of the main divisions of the action in a drama; a division of a play answering approximately to an act in the modern drama.

epencephal (ep-en′sef-al), *n.* Same as *epencephalon.*

epencephala, *n.* Plural of *epencephalon.*

epencephalic (e-pen-sē-fal′ik or ep-en-sef′a-lik), *a.* [< *epencephalon* + *-ic.*] 1. Of or pertaining to the epencephalon: as, the *epencephalic* region of the brain.—2. Occipital, as a bone; hindmost, as one of four cranial segments or so-called cranial vertebræ. *Owen.*

The *epencephalic* or occipital vertebra has also a neural and a hæmal arch.
Todd and Bowman, Physiol. Anat., ii. 597.

epencephalon (ep-en-sef′a-lon), *n.*; pl. *epencephala* (-lä). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, on, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain: see *encephalon.*] In *anat.*: (*a*) That part of the brain which consists of the cerebellum and pons Varolii. Also called *metencephalon* (which see). (*b*) The foregoing together with the medulla oblongata.

While it is convenient to recognize the *epencephalon*, its precise limits are difficult to assign.
Wilder and Gage, Anat. Tech., p. 478.

Also *epencephal.*

ependutes, *n.* See *ependytes.*

ependyma (e-pen′di-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπένδυμα*, an upper garment, < *ἐπενδύειν, ἐπενδῦναι*, put on over, < *ἐπί*, upon, over, + *ἐνδύειν*, put on, > *ἔνδυμα*, a garment: see *endyma.*] The lining membrane of the cerebral ventricles (except the fifth) and of the central canal of the spinal cord. Also *endyma.*

ependymal (e-pen′di-mal), *a.* [< *ependyma* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the ependyma of the brain; entocœlian, with reference to the lining membrane of the cavities of the brain: as, *ependymal* tissue. Also *endymal.*

ependymitis (e-pen-di-mī′tis), *n.* [< *ependyma* + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the ependyma.

ependysis (e-pen′di-sis), *n.* [MGr. *ἐπένδυσις*, < Gr. *ἐπενδύειν*, put on over: see *ependyma.*] Same as *ependytes* (*b*).

ependytes (e-pen′di-tēz), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ἐπενδύτης*, a tunic worn over another, < *ἐπενδύειν*, put on over: see *ependyma.*] In the *Gr. Ch.*: (*a*) Anciently, an outer mantle or garment, usually

of skins, worn especially by monks and hermits. Apparently the name was sometimes retained even when it was the only garment. (*b*) The outer altar-cloth. Also called *ependysis*, *haploma*, and *trapezophoron*. Also *ependutes*.

While the catasarka is being fastened to the table, Psalm 132 is sung; and while the *ependutes* is laid over it, Psalm 93 is sung. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 1045.

epenetic† (ep-ē-net'ik), *a.* [Formerly also *epenetick*, *epœnetick*; < Gr. ἐπαινετικός, given to praising, laudatory, < ἐπαινεῖν, praise, < ἐπί, upon, + *αἰνεῖν*, praise, < *αἶνος*, a tale, praise.] Laudatory; bestowing praise.

In whatever kind of poetry, whether the epick, the dramatick, . . . the *epœnetick*, the bucolick, or the epigram. *E. Phillips*, Theatrum Poetarum, Pref.

epenthesis (e-pen'the-sis), *n.* [LL., < Gr. ἐπένθεσις, insertion, as of a letter, < *ἐπένθετος, inserted, < ἐπεντίθεσθαι, insert, < ἐπί, upon, + ἐντίθεσθαι, put in, < ἐν, in, + τίθεσθαι, put: see *thesis*.] In *gram.*, the insertion of a letter or syllable in the middle of a word, as *alituum* for *alitum*.

Epenthesis is the addition of elements, chiefly to facilitate pronunciation. *S. S. Haldeman*, Etymology, p. 29.

epenthesy (e-pen'the-si), *n.* [< LL. *epenthesis*.] Same as *epenthesis*.

epenthetic (ep-en-thet'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἐπενθετικός, inserted, < *ἐπένθετος, inserted, < ἐπεντίθεσθαι, insert: see *epenthesis*.] Of the nature of epenthesis; inserted in the middle of a word.

In a language that permits the coexistence of three accentuations of one word, . . . as Modern Greek does, the shifting of an accent from an original to an *epenthetic* vowel cannot be regarded as astonishing or abnormal. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, V. 511.

epergne (e-pern'), *n.* [Appar. < F. *épargne*, thrift, economy, though the connection is not clear. The French word equivalent to *epergne*, especially in the sense of a purely ornamental or artistic piece, is *surtout*.] An ornamental piece serving as a centerpiece for the dinner-table, and, in its complete form, having one or several baskets or small dishes, which are usually detachable and serve to contain flowers, fruit, bonbons, and other articles of the dessert, etc.: sometimes merely ornamental, as a group of figures. Epergnes are usually of silver, sometimes of gilt bronze, glass, or other material.

Épernay (ā-per-nā'), *n.* [< *Épernay*, a town in France.] 1. A white French wine produced near Épernay, in the department of Marne, famous since the middle ages.—2. A name given to certain sparkling champagnes, usually because the manufacturing establishments are situated about the town of Épernay.

eperotesis (ep-er-ō-tē'sis), *n.* [< Gr. ἐπερώτησις, a questioning, consulting, < ἐπερωτᾶν, consult, inquire, < ἐπί, upon, to, + ἐρωτᾶν, ask, inquire: see *erotesis*.] In *rhet.*, the use of a question or questions without expecting an answer from another person, in order to express astonishment, or to suggest to the minds of the hearers answers favorable to the speaker's cause; especially, the use of an unbroken series of rhetorical questions. Sometimes called *erotesis*. See *hypophora*.

Eperua (e-per'ō-ą), *n.* [NL., < Carib. *eperu*, the name of the fruit.] A genus of tropical South American leguminous trees, of half a dozen species, of which the wallaba (*E. falcata*) is the most important. The tree is abundant in the forests of British Guiana, and bears a large, curiously curved flat pod. Its wood is hard and heavy, of a deep-red color, and impregnated with a resinous oil, which makes it very durable.

Flower of *Eperua grandiflora*.

epexegesis (ep-ek-sē-jē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπεξήγησις, a detailed account, explanation, < ἐπεξηγεῖσθαι, recount in detail, < ἐπί, upon, + ἐξηγεῖσθαι, recount, explain: see *exegesis*.] Subjoined explanation or elucidation; specifically, in *rhet.*, the act of subjoining a word, phrase, clause, or passage in order to explain more fully the meaning of an indefinite or obscure expression; the immediate restatement of an idea in a clearer or fuller form.

epexegetic, epexegetical (ep-ek-sē-jet'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *epexegesis* (*-get-*) + *-ic*, *-ical*. Cf. *exegetic*.] Subjoined by way of explanation; marking an explanatory addition, or used in additional explanation: as, an *epexegetical* phrase; the *epexegetic* infinitive; *and* is sometimes *epexegetic*.

epexegetically (ep-ek-sē-jet'i-kal-i), *adv.* In or as an explanatory addition; for the purpose of additional explanation: as, a clause introduced *epexegetically*; the infinitive may be used *epexegetically*.

ephah, epha (ē'fą), *n.* [Repr. Heb. *ēphāh* (cf. Coptic *ōipi*, LGr. οἰφί, οἰφεί, LL. *ephi*), a measure: perhaps of Egyptian origin: cf. Coptic *ēpi*, measure, *ōp*, *ōpi*, count.] A Hebrew dry measure, equal to the liquid measure called a *bath* (which see).

Ye shall have just balances, and a just *ephah*, and a just bath. The *ephah* and the bath shall be of one measure, that the bath may contain the tenth part of an homer, and the *ephah* the tenth part of an homer. Ezek. xlv. 10, 11.

And Gideon went in, and made ready a kid, and unleavened cakes of an *ephah* of flour. Judges vi. 19.

ephebe (ef'ēb), *n.* [< Gr. ἔφηβος, a youth, < ἐπί, upon, + ἥβη, youth: see *Hebe*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, particularly at Athens, a young man, the son of a citizen, between the ages of 18 and 20. At Athens, upon attaining the age of 18 each youth was subjected to an examination as to his physical development and his legal claims to citizenship, and received his first arms. During the next two years his education, both mental and physical, was taken in charge by the state, and conducted under the most rigid discipline, in conformity with a fixed course designed to prepare him to understand and to perform the duties of citizenship. Upon being admitted to take the sacred oath he received some of the citizen's privileges, and he became a full citizen after completing with honor his two years as an ephebe. Hence, in works on Greek art, etc., the name is applied to any youth, particularly if bearing arms, or otherwise shown to be of free estate. Also *ephebos*.

ephebeum (ef-ē-bē'um), *n.*; pl. *ephebea* (-ą). [< Gr. ἐφηβεῖον, < ἔφηβος, a youth: see *ephebe*.] A building, inclosure, etc., devoted to the exercise or recreation of ephebes.

The *ephebeum*, the large circular hall in the centre of the whole [thermæ]. *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 292.

ephebic (e-fē'bik), *a.* [< Gr. ἐφηβικός, < ἔφηβος, a youth: see *ephebe*.] Of or pertaining to an ephebe, or to the ancient Greek system of public instruction of young men to fit them for the duties and privileges of citizenship.

It is possible, however, that the Diogeneium—the only gymnasium mentioned in the *Ephebic* inscriptions of the imperial period—was built about this time. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 9.

ephebolic (ef-ē-bol'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to ephebology; relating to the later adolescent and the mature stages of an animal organism.

This [clinologic stage] immediately succeeded the *ephebolic* stage, and during its continuance the nealogic and *ephebolic* characteristics underwent retrogression. *Science*, XI. 42.

ephebologic (e-fē-bō-loj'ik), *a.* [< *ephebology* + *-ic*.] Characterized by the acquisition at puberty and possession during adult life of specific or peculiar features; of or pertaining to ephebology.

ephebology (ef-ē-bol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ἔφηβος, a youth (see *ephebe*), + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of puberty; especially, the doctrine of the morphological correlations of the later adolescent and earlier adult stages of growth of any animal, during which it acquires characters more or less specific or peculiar to itself, in comparison with related organisms. *Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1887.

Ephedra (ef'e-drą), *n.* [NL. ("quasi planta rebus vicinis insidens"—Tournefort, 1700), < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + ἕδρα, a seat.] A genus of low, dioecious, gnetaceous shrubs, of about 20 species, found in desert or alkaline regions of the warmer temperate latitudes. Six or eight species occur in the southwestern United States and northern Mexico. They are nearly leafless, with numerous opposite or ternate equisetum-like branches. The fruit consists of from 1 to 3 hard, coriaceous, triangular envelops, surrounded by several pairs of bracts, and each inclosing a single seed. The fruit, or the inclosing bracts, are sometimes fleshy. The stems contain a considerable amount of tannin, and are used as a popular remedy for venereal diseases.

ephelis (e-fē'lis), *n.*; pl. *ephelides* (-li-dēz). [NL., < Gr. ἐφηλίς, ἔφηλις (*-ιδ-*), in pl. rough spots which stud the face (or, according to others, freckles, the sense taken in mod. use), < ἐπί, on, + ἥλος, a nail, stud, wart (or, irreg., < ἥλιος, the sun).] A freckle (which see).

ephemera[1] (e-fem'e-rą), *n.*; pl. *ephemeræ* or *ephemeras* (-rē, -rąz). [< NL. *ephemera* (in def. 1, sc. *febris*, fever; in def. 3, sc. *musca*, fly), fem. of *ephemerus*, < Gr. ἐφήμερος, for the day, daily, living but a day, short-lived (τὸ ἐφήμερον, an insect, perhaps *Ephemera longicauda*; πυρετὸς ἐφήμερος, a fever lasting for a day): see *ephemerous*.] 1. A fever which lasts but a day or a very short period.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *entom.*, the typical genus of May-flies or day-flies of the family *Ephemeridæ*, having three long caudal filaments. *E. vulgata* is a common European species; *E. (Leptophlebia) cupida* is one of the commonest in the northeastern United States. See cut under *day-fly*.

3. A May-fly, day-fly, or shad-fly; an ephemerid. See *Ephemeridæ* and *May-fly*.

The *Ephemera*, weak as it is individually, maintains itself in the world by its prolificacy. Brooks and ponds are richly populated with their young, and through the summer, when they come to maturity and take their flight, these delicate beings appear in immense numbers. They rise from the waters of our great inland lakes, fall a rapid prey to the waves, and are washed ashore in enormous quantities, their dead bodies forming windrows, comparable in extent with the sea-wrack of oceanic shores. They settle down in clouds in the streets of the lake cities, obscuring the street-lamps, and astonishing the passer-by. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 152.

4. Anything very short-lived.

ephemera[2] (e-fem'ę-rą), *n.* Plural of *ephemeron*.

Ephemeræ (e-fem'e-rē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *ephemera*[1].] The May-flies collectively, without implication of their taxonomic rank as a group.

ephemeral (e-fem'ę-ral), *a.* and *n.* [< *ephemerous* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* 1. In *zoöl.*, lasting but one day; ephemeric; ephemerous. Hence—2. Existing or continuing for a very short time only; short-lived; transitory.

Esteem, lasting esteem, the esteem of good men like himself, will be his reward, when the gale of *ephemeral* popularity shall have gradually subsided. *V. Knox*, Grammar Schools.

Ephemeral monsters, to be seen but once!
Things that could only show themselves and die.
Wordsworth, Prelude, x.

This suggests mention of the *ephemeral* group of lyrists that gathered about the serials of his time. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 255.

They [reviews] share the *ephemeral* character of the rest of our popular literature. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 55.

Also, rarely, *ephemeric*.

=Syn. 2. Transient, fleeting, evanescent.

II. *n.* Anything which lasts or lives but for a day or for a very short time, as certain insects.

ephemerality (e-fem-ę-ral'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *ephemeralities* (-tiz). [< *ephemeral* + *-ity*.] The quality or state of being ephemeral; that which is ephemeral; a transient trifle.

This lively companion . . . chattered *ephemeralities* while Gerard wrote the immortal lives. *C. Reade*, Cloister and Hearth, lxi.

ephemeran (e-fem'ę-ran), *a.* and *n.* [< *ephemerous* + *-an*.] Same as *ephemeral*. [Rare.]

ephemeric (ef-ē-mer'ik), *a.* [< *ephemer-ous* + *-ic*.] Same as *ephemeral*.

ephemerid (e-fem'e-rid), *n.* In *entom.*, an insect of the family *Ephemeridæ*.

Ephemeridæ (ef-ē-mer'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ephemera*[1], 2, + *-idæ*.] The typical and single family of pseudoneuropterous insects of the suborder *Ephemerina*; the May-flies, day-flies, or ephemerids, so called from the shortness of their lives after reaching the perfect winged state, in which they have no jaws, take no food, but propagate and speedily die. The head is small and rounded, with large eyes meeting on top, and minute subulate 3-jointed antennæ; the mouth-parts are wanting or are very rudimentary; the thorax is globose, with a small collar-like prothorax; the abdomen is elongate and slender, terminated by 2 or 3 long, slender filaments; and the wings are closely net-veined, the hinder pair much smaller than the fore, or wanting. Though so fragile and fugacious in the imago, these insects in the larval and pupal states are long-lived, existing many months or for two or three years, have well-developed jaws, and are predaceous; they live in the water, and are notable for molts or castings of the skin, sometimes to the number of 20; they are well known to anglers as bait. There are about 12 leading genera, and individuals of various species swarm in prodigious numbers. In the United States many of the species are indiscriminately called *shad-flies*, from their appearance when shad are running. Also *Ephemerida*, *Ephemerides*, *Ephemerina*, *Ephemerinæ*. See cut under *day-fly*.

ephemerides, *n.* Plural of *ephemeris*; formerly sometimes used as a singular.

ephemeridian (e-fem-ę-rid'i-an), *a.* [< *ephemeris* (*-rid-*) + *-ian*.] Relating to an ephemeris.

ephemerii, *n.* Plural of *ephemerius*.

Ephemerina (e-fem-ę-rī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ephemera*[1], 2, + *-ina*.] A subordinal group of pseudoneuropterous insects, the May-flies: same as *Agnathi* or *Subulicornes*.

ephemerinous (e-fem-ę-rī'nus), *a.* [< *Ephemera*[1], 2, + *-ine*[1] + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or structurally allied to the *Ephemeridæ*.

ephemeris (e-fem'e-ris), *n.*; pl. *ephemerides* (ef-ē-mer'i-dēz). [< L. *ephemeris*, < Gr. ἐφημερίς, a diary, journal, calendar, < ἐφήμερος, for the day, daily: see *ephemerous*, *ephemera*[1].] 1. A daily record; a diary; a chronological statement of

events by days; particularly, an almanac; a calendar: in this sense formerly sometimes with the plural as singular. [Obsolete or archaic.]

He used to make unto himself an *ephemeris* or a journal, in which he used to write all such notable things as either he did see or hear each day that passed.
Quoted in *Bradford's* Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. xix.

That calendar or *ephemerides*, which he maketh of the diversities of times and seasons.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 8.

Are you the sage master-steward, with a face like an old *ephemerides*? *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, i. 2.

2. In *astron.*, a table or a collection of tables or data showing the daily positions of the planets or heavenly bodies, or of any number of them; specifically, an astronomical almanac, exhibiting the places of the heavenly bodies throughout the year, and giving other information regarding them, for the use of the astronomer and navigator. The chief publications of this sort are the French "Connaissance des Temps" (from 1679), the British "Nautical Almanack and Astronomical Ephemeris" (from 1766), the Berlin "Astronomisches Jahrbuch" (from 1776), and the "American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac" (from 1855).

By comparing these observations with an *ephemeris* computed from a former orbit, three normal places were found, the four observations made in May and June being neglected. *Science*, III. 401.

3. Anything lasting only for a day or for a very brief period; something that is ephemeral or transient; especially, a publication or periodical of only temporary interest or very short duration.

ephemerist (e-fem′e-rist), *n.* [< *ephemer-is* + *-ist.*] 1. One who studies the daily motions and positions of the planets; an astrologer.

The night before he was discoursing of and slighting the art of foolish astrologers, and genethliacal *ephemerists*, that pry into the horoscope of nativities. *Howell.*

2. One who keeps an ephemeris; a diarist. [Archaic.]

ephemerite (e-fem′e-rīt), *n.* [< NL. *ephemerites* (Geinitz, 1865), < *Ephemera*[1], 2, + *-ites*, E. *-ite*[2].] A fossil ephemerid.

ephemerius (ef-ē-mē′ri-us), *n.*; pl. *ephemerii* (-ī). [< Gr. *ἐφήμερος*, on, for, or during the day, serving for the day (NGr. as a noun, as in def.), equiv. to *ἐφήμερος*, for the day: see *ephemerous*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*: (*a*) The priest whose turn it is to officiate; the officiant or celebrant. (*b*) A priest in charge; a parish priest. (*c*) A domestic chaplain. (*d*) A monastic officer whose duty it is to prepare, elevate, and distribute the loaf used at the ceremony called the *elevation of the panagia*. See *panagia*.

ephemeromorph (e-fem′e-rō-môrf), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐφήμερος*, for a day, ephemeral, + *μορφή*, form.] A general designation given by Bastian to the lowest forms of life. *E. D.*

ephemeron (e-fem′e-ron), *n.*; pl. *ephemera* (-rä). [NL., < Gr. *ἐφήμερον*, a short-lived insect, the May-fly: see *ephemera*[1].] An insect which lives but for a day or for a very short time; hence, any being whose existence is very brief.

If God had gone on still in the same method, and shortened our days as we multiplied our sins, we should have been but as an *ephemeron*; man should have lived the life of a fly or a gourd. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 256.

The *ephemeron* perishes in an hour; man endures for his threescore years and ten. *Whewell.*

ephemerous (e-fem′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *ephemerus*, < Gr. *ἐφήμερος*, the more common form of *ἐφημέριος*, on, for, or during the day, living or lasting but for a day, short-lived, temporary, < *ἐπί*, on, + *ἡμέρα*, dial. or poet. *ἡμέρη*, *ἀμέρα*, *ἦμαρ*, day. Cf. *ephemera*[1], *ephemeral*.] Living or lasting but for a day; ephemeral. *Burke.*

Ephemerum (e-fem′e-rum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐφήμερον*, a poisonous plant, neut. of *ἐφήμερος*, lasting but for a day: see *ephemeron*, *ephemerous*.] A genus of mosses, belonging to the tribe *Phascæ*: formerly the type of the tribe *Ephemereæ*, which is not now retained. There are 3 British and 7 American species.

Ephesian (e-fē′zian), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Ephesius*, < Gr. *Ἐφέσιος*, < *Ἔφεσος*, Ephesus.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Ephesus, an ancient city of Ionia on the coast of Asia Minor at the mouth of the river Caÿster, famous as the seat of a peculiar form of the worship of Artemis, for the legends of Amazons connected with this cultus, for the magnificent temple of Artemis (the Artemision or Artemisium, commonly called the temple of Diana), and as a large and important commercial city. In Christian times Ephesus became noted as a center of St. Paul's work in Asia Minor (one of his epistles also being inscribed "to the Ephesians"), as one of the seven churches of the Apocalypse, and as the residence and deathplace of St. John, after whom a modern village on the site is called *Aiasuluk* (that is, *Ἅγιος Θεόλογος*, the Holy Divine). It had the title of apostolic see, and its metropolitan had a rank nearly equal to that of patriarch, till overshadowed by the rise of the patriarchate of Constantinople. It was also the scene of a number of ecclesiastical councils, one of them ecumenical. Also *Ephesine*.—**Ephesian Artemis.** See *Diana*.—**Ephesian** or **Ephesine Council**, any one of the several church councils held at Ephesus, the earliest of which met in A. D. 196 to settle a dispute as to the time of keeping Easter; especially, the third general or ecumenical council, held at Ephesus A. D. 431, under the emperors Theodosius II. and Valentinian III., the most prominent member of which was St. Cyril, patriarch of Alexandria. It deposed Nestorius, patriarch of Constantinople, and condemned his teaching as to the person of Christ. (See *Nestorianism*.) It also decreed that no bishop should subject to himself any ecclesiastical province which had not from the beginning been under the authority of his predecessors, and that any province so subjected should be restored, and the original rights of each province always remain inviolate.—**Ephesian** or **Ephesine Latrocinium**, a Eutychian council which met at Ephesus A. D. 449. It claimed to be ecumenical, but all its acts were annulled at the Chalcedonian council, A. D. 451. See *Latrocinium*.—**Ephesian** or **Ephesine liturgies, Ephesine class, family,** or **group** (of liturgies), the group or class to which the ancient liturgies of Gaul and Spain belong, and probably those of Britain also. The original or typical form represented by the various extant offices of this family is called the *Ephesine liturgy*. The connection of this type of office with Ephesus is a matter of inference. It is also sometimes called the *liturgy of St. Paul* or *of St. John*. See *Gallican*.

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Ephesus: as, the epistle of Paul to the *Ephesians*.

What man is there that knoweth not how that the city of the *Ephesians* is a worshipper of the great goddess Diana? Acts xix. 35.

2†. A boon companion; a jolly fellow.

P. Hen. What company?
Page. Ephesians, my lord; of the old church.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 2.

Ephesine (ef′e-sin), *a.* [< Gr. *Ἔφεσος*, Ephesus, + *-ine*[1].] Same as *Ephesian*.

ephesite (ef′e-sīt), *n.* [< L. *Ephesus*, Gr. *Ἔφεσος*, a city in Asia Minor (see *Ephesian*), + *-ite*[2].] A mineral consisting chiefly of the hydrous silicate of aluminium, found near Ephesus. It is related to margarite.

ephialtes (ef-i-al′tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐφιάλτης*, Æolic *ἐπιάλτης*, nightmare, lit. one who leaps upon, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *ἰάλλειν*, verbal adj. *ἰαλτός*, send, throw.] 1. The nightmare.

The Author of the Vulgar Errors tells us, that hollow Stones are hung up in Stables to prevent the Night Mare, or *Ephialtes*. *Bourne's Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 97.

2. [*cap.*] In *ornith.*, a genus of owls: same as *Scops*. *Keyserling and Blasius*, 1840.—3. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of ichneumon-flies, of the subfamily *Pimplinæ*, containing insects of moderate or small size with a long ovipositor, usually parasitic on lepidopterous larvæ. There are about 12 North American and nearly 20 European species. *Schrank*, 1802.

ephidrosis (ef-i-drō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐφίδρωσις*, superficial perspiration, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *ἱδρωσις*, perspiration, < *ἱδρόειν*, perspire, sweat.] In *med.*, a sweating of any sort.—**Ephidrosis cruenta**, hematidrosis.

ephippia, *n.* Plural of *ephippium*.

ephippial (e-fip′i-al), *a.* [< *ephippium* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to an ephippium.—**Ephippial ovum** or **egg**, an egg inclosed in an ephippium, as that of the genus *Daphnia*.

Bodies of a different nature from these "agamic ova" . . . are developed within the ovary, the substance of which acquires an accumulation of strongly refracting granules at one spot, and forms . . . the so-called *ephippial ovum*.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 250.

ephippiid (e-fip′i-id), *n.* A fish of the family *Ephippiidæ*.

Ephippiidæ (ef-i-pī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ephippius* + *-idæ*.] In *ichth.*, a small family of chætodont fishes. They are characterized by the limitation of the branchial apertures to the sides, and their separation by a wide scaly isthmus extending from the pectoral region to the chin; the spinous and soft parts of the dorsal fin are distinct; the upper jaw is scarcely protractile; and the post-temporal or uppermost bone of the shoulder-girdle is articulated by two processes with the skull. It includes a few marine fishes, among which the most notable are the species of *Chætodipterus*, as *C. faber*, of the Atlantic coast of the United States, known in the markets of Washington and Baltimore as the *porgy*, but not to be confounded with the porgy of New York. See cut under *Chætodipterus*.

Ephippiinæ (e-fip-i-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ephippius* + *-inæ*.] The *Ephippiidæ* rated as a subfamily.

ephippioid (e-fip′i-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Ephippius* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Ephippiidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Ephippiidæ*.

Ephippiorhynchus (e-fip′i-ō-ring′kus), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1854), < Gr. *ἐφίππιον*, a saddle-cloth (see *ephippium*), + *ῥύγχος*, bill.] A genus of African storks, of the family *Ciconiidæ*; the saddle-billed storks, having a membrane saddled on the base of the bill, whence the name. *E. senegalensis* resembles the jabiru in its somewhat recurved bill, which is red, black, and yellow; the legs are black, with reddish feet; the plumage is white, with black head, neck, wings, and tail.

ephippium (e-fip′i-um), *n.*; pl. *ephippia* (-ä). [NL., < L. *ephippium*, < Gr. *ἐφίππιον* (with or without *στρῶμα*, a spread, covering, horse-cloth), a horse-cloth, saddle-cloth, neut. of *ἐφίππιος*, for putting on a horse, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *ἵππος* = L. *equus*, a horse: see *Equus*, *hippo-*.] 1. In *anat.*, the sella turcica or pituitary fossa of the human sphenoid bone, or other formation or appearance likened to a saddle.—2. In branchiopods, as *Daphnia*, an altered part of the carapace, of a saddle-shaped figure, representing a large area over which both inner and outer layers of the integument have acquired a brownish color, more consistency, and a peculiar texture. It is an alteration due to the development of that kind of egg known as *ephippial*.

When the next moult takes place, these altered portions of the integument, constituting the *ephippium*, are cast off, together with the rest of the carapace, which soon disappears, and then the *ephippium* is left, as a sort of double-walled spring box (the spring being formed by the original dorsal junction of the two halves of the carapace) in which the ephippial ova are enclosed. The *ephippium* sinks to the bottom and, sooner or later, its contents give rise to young Daphniæ. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 250.

3. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of brachycerous dipterous insects, of the family *Stratiomyidæ*. The larvæ of *E. thoracicum* are found in ants' nests. *Latreille*, 1802.—4. [*cap.*] A genus of mollusks. *Bolten*, 1798.

Ephippius (e-fip′i-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐφίππιος*, belonging to a horse or to riding: see *ephippium*.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Ephippiidæ*. The long dorsal spine suggests the whip of a coachman. Also written *Ephippus*. *G. Cuvier*.

ephod (ef′od), *n.* [< LL. *ephod* (Vulgate), < Heb. *ēphōd*, a vestment, < *āphad*, put on, clothe.] 1. A Jewish priestly vestment, specifically that worn by the high priest. It was woven "of gold, blue, purple, scarlet, and fine twined linen," and was made in the form of a double apron, covering the upper part of the body in front and behind, the two parts of the apron being united at the shoulders by a seam or by shoulder-straps, and drawn together lower down by a girdle of the same material as that of the garment itself. On each shoulder was fixed an onyx stone set in gold and engraved with the names of six of the tribes of Israel, and just above the girdle was fixed the breastplate of judgment. (See Ex. xxviii. 6–12.) In later times the ephod was not worn exclusively by the high priest, but when worn by others, as priests of lower rank, it was usually made of linen.

And David danced before the Lord with all his might; and David was girded with a linen *ephod*. 2 Sam. vi. 14.

The shirt of hair turn'd coat of costly pall,
The holy *ephod* made a cloak for gain.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, iv.

2. An amice: a name formerly sometimes used in the Western Church, and also in use in the Coptic and Armenian churches. See *vakass*.

ephor (ef′or), *n.* [< L. *ephorus*, < Gr. *ἔφορος*, an overseer, title of a Dorian magistrate, < *ἐφοράν*, oversee, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *ὁρᾶν*, see, look at.] One of a body of magistrates common to many ancient Dorian constitutions, the most celebrated being that of the Spartans, among whom the board of ephors consisted of five members, and was elected yearly by the people unrestrictedly from among themselves. Their authority ultimately became superior to that of the kings, and virtually supreme before the office was abolished, in 225 B. C., by Cleomenes III., after killing the existing incumbents. The ephors were afterward reëstablished by the Romans. Also *ephorus*.—**Ephor eponymos.** See *eponymos*.

ephoral (ef′or-al), *a.* [< *ephor* + *-al.*] Of or belonging to the office of ephor.

ephoralty (ef′or-al-ti), *n.* [< *ephoral* + *-ty.*] The office or term of office of an ephor, or of the ephors; the body of ephors.

Aristotle observes that the *Ephoralty* in Sparta was corrupt. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXIII. 13.

ephorate (ef′or-āt), *n.* [< *ephor* + *-ate*[3].] Same as *ephoralty*.

In Venice the Council served to keep the sovereign multitude in check, itself belonging to the Gerusia; in Sparta the *Ephorate* rose out of the aristocratic demos, and kept in check the monarchy and the principal families.
Von Ranke, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 134, note.

ephorus (ef′or-us), *n.*; pl. *ephori* (-ī). [L.: see *ephor*.] Same as *ephor*.

Ephraitic (ē-frā-it′ik), *a.* [< *Ephra(im)* + *-ite*[2] + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the Hebrew tribe of Ephraim, or to the kingdom of Israel, poeti-

cally called that of Ephraim from the prominence of this tribe among the ten tribes which under the lead of Jeroboam separated from the kingdom of Judah.

Ephthianura (ef″thi-ạ-nū′rạ), *n.* [NL.] A genus of Australian warblers. *E. albifrons* is the white-fronted ephthianure. Also written *Epthianura* and *Hephthænura*. *Gould*, Proc. Zoöl. Soc., 1837.

ephthianure (ef′thi-ạ-nūr), *n.* A bird of the genus *Ephthianura*.

Ephydra (ef′i-drạ), *n.* [NL. (Fallen, 1810), < Gr. ἐφυδρος, living on the water, < ἐπί, upon, + ὑδωρ (ὑδρ-), water.] A genus of dipterous insects or flies, of the family *Ephydridæ*, the larvæ of which are notable as living in prodigious numbers in salt or strongly alkaline waters. The waters of Lake Mono in California swarm with millions of *E. californica*, which drift in immense quantities along the shore. The larvæ are used for food by the Indians, under the name of *koochahbee*; *ahuatle* is the similar food prepared from *E. hians*, a Mexican species which swarms in Lake Tezcuco. The described North American species are 11 in number. Also, improperly, *Ephidra*.

Ephydridæ (e-fid′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Loew, 1863), < *Ephydra* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Diptera*, typified by the genus *Ephydra*, having the face convex, without membranous antennal furrows, oral cavity rounded, antennæ short, and the sixth abdominal segment small. The flies live in wet places and the larvæ in water, some of them only in saline water. Also *Ephydrinidæ*. *Stenhammer*, 1843.

ephymnium (e-fim′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *ephymnia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. ἐφύμνιον, the burden or refrain of a hymn, < ἐπί, upon, to, + ὑμνος, hymn: see *hymn*.] **1.** In *anc. pros.*, originally, a brief standing acclamation to a god following a number of lines or a metrical system in a hymn; the refrain at the end of a stanza in a hymn; in general, a short colon subjoined to a metrical system, strophe or antistrophe. See *mesymnion*, *methymnion*, *proömnion*.—**2.** In the Greek and other Oriental churches: (*a*) A line of separate construction at the end of a hymn or stanza of a hymn, often sung by other voices than those singing the remainder of the stanza or hymn. (*b*) The repetition (of the antiphon).

ephyra (ef′i-rạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Ἐφύρα, a seanymph, eponym of Ἐφύρα, Ephyra, another name of Corinth.] **1.** Pl. *ephyræ* (-rē). One of the so-called *Medusæ bifidæ*; an attached or free-swimming lobate discoidal medusoid, resulting from transverse fission, by agamogenetic multiplication, in the scyphistoma stage, of the actinula of a discophorous hydrozoan. By the development of the ephyræ, and before these become detached, the young discophoran passes into the strobila stage. The word was used as a generic name before the character of the objects had been ascertained. See *scyphistoma*, *strobila*, and *hydra tuba*, under *hydra*.

2. [*cap.*] *pl.* Same as *Ephyromedusæ*.—**3.** [*cap.*] A genus of geometrid moths. *Ephyra punctaria* is popularly known as the *maiden's-blush*; *E. orbicularia* is the dingy mocha; *E. pendularia*, the birch-mocha. *Duponchel*, 1829.

4. [*cap.*] A genus of crustaceans. *Roux*, 1831.—**5.** [*cap.*] A genus of dipterous insects. *Desvoidy*, 1863.

Ephyramedusæ (ef″i-rạ-mē-dū′sē), *n. pl.* See *Ephyromedusæ*.

Ephyridæ (e-fir′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ephyra* + *-idæ*.] A family of ephyromedusans with broad radial pouches, and without terminal branched canals. In these forms the manubrium is simple, four-cornered, with central mouth, and no mouth-arms. There are mostly 16 (8 ocular and 8 tentacular) broad radial pouches, rarely up to 32, alternating with as many short solid tentacles; mostly 16 (rarely 32 or 64) marginal flaps, with or without simple pouches, and never with branched canals; and 4 interradial or 8 adradial gonads in the subumbrellar wall of the gastral cavity.

Ephyromedusæ (ef″i-rō-mē-dū′sē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ephyra* + *Medusæ*.] Hydrozoans which produce ephyræ or scyphistomes, generating by strobilation: synonymous with *Scyphomedusæ* (which see). Also *Ephyramedusæ*, *Ephyræ*.

ephyromedusan (ef″i-rō-mē-dū′sạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Ephyromedusæ*; scyphomedusan.

II. *n.* A member of the *Ephyromedusæ*.

Ephyropsidæ (ef-i-rop′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ephyropsis* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Ephyromedusæ* having a small disk, simple gastric sacs without oral arms, only 8 marginal tentacles, and 4 pairs of genital organs, which do not lie in umbrellar cavities. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 261.

Ephyropsis (ef-i-rop′sis), *n.* [NL. (Gegenbaur, 1850), < *ephyra* + Gr. ὄψις, appearance.] The typical genus of the family *Ephyropsidæ*. *E. pelagica* of the Mediterranean and Adriatic is an example.

epi (ā-pē′), *n.* [F. *épi*, an ear (of corn), top, finial, < OF. *espi*, < L. *spicus*, rare form of *spica*, a point, spike, or ear of corn, top, tuft, etc.: see *spike*.] A light slender finial of metal or terracotta, ornamenting the extremities or intersections of roof-ridges or forming the termination of a pointed roof or spire.

Épi of Lead, 13th century—Cathedral of Chartres. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

epi-. [NL., etc., < Gr. ἐπι- (before a vowel ἐπ-, before the rough breathing ἐφ-), < ἐπί, prep., with verbs of rest, on, upon, in, at, near, before, etc.; with verbs of motion, on, upon, on to, up to, to, toward, etc.; causally, over, on, etc.; in comp. ἐπι-, on, upon, to, toward, etc., in addition to, besides; of time, upon, after, etc.; = L. *ob*, to, before (see *ob-*), = Skt. *api*, on to, near to, moreover, related to *apa* = Gr. ἀπό = L. *ab* = E. *off*, *of*. See *apo-*, *ab-*, *off*, *of*.] A prefix (before a vowel *ep-*, before the rough breathing *eph-*) of Greek origin, signifying primarily 'upon, on,' and variously implying position on, motion to or toward, addition to (a second or subordinate form). See the etymology.

epialid (ē-pi-al′id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A moth of the family *Epialidæ*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the *Epialidæ*.

Epialidæ, Hepialidæ (ē-, hē-pi-al′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Epialus*, *Hepialus*, + *-idæ*.] A family of heterocerous lepidopterous insects of the bombycine series, having short moniliform antennæ, long, narrow, deflexed wings, and ecarinate thorax; the ghost-moths, goat-moths, or swifts. The larvæ are naked fleshy grubs with 16 feet, which burrow in the roots or beneath the bark of trees, whence the group is also called *Xylotropha*. It corresponds in the main, or exactly, to the old genera *Epialus* and *Cossus*, and to groups known as *Epialides*, *Epialites*, and *Epialina*. See cut under *Cossus*.

epialine (ē-pī′ạ-lin), *a.* Pertaining to the *Epialidæ*.

Epialites (ē-pī-ạ-lī′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Epialus* + *-ites*.] A division of nocturnal *Lepidoptera* in Latreille's system of classification, represented by the Fabrician genera *Epialus* and *Cossus*, corresponding to the modern *Epialidæ*.

Epialus, Hepialus (ē-, hē-pī′a-lus), *n.* [NL., orig. *Hepialus* (Fabricius, 1776), < Gr. ἠπίαλος, equiv. to ἠπιάλης, also ἠπιόλης, a nightmare; cf. ἠπίολος, a moth (a 'ghost-moth'; or perhaps a diff. word, akin to L. *vappo(n-)*, a moth). Cf. ἠπίαλος, a fever attended with violent shivering. The form ἠπιάλης appears to simulate ἐφιάλτης, a nightmare: see *ephialtes*.] The typical genus of the family *Epialidæ*, the ghost-moths. *E. humuli* is a common species.

epiaxial (ep-i-ak′si-ạl), *a.* Same as *epaxial*.

epibasal (ep-i-bā′sạl), *a.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + βάσις, base: see *base*[2], *basal*.] In *bot.*, anterior to the basal wall: used by Leitgeb in designating portions of the developing oöspore of vascular cryptogams, the basal wall being the primary wall dividing the oöspore into two halves.

epibatus (e-pib′ạ-tus), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *epibatus* (Martianus Capella), < Gr. ἐπιβατός, trodden to, marked by special beating of time, also that can be walked to, accessible, < ἐπιβαίνειν, walk on, tread on, go to, < ἐπί, upon, to, + βαίνειν, go: see *base*[2].] **I.** *a.* In *anc. pros.*, marked by special beating of time (as with the foot): a distinctive epithet of a pæonic foot of doubled or decasemic magnitude, in contradistinction to the pæon diagyios (see *diagyios*), or ordinary pæonic foot of pentasemic magnitude, commonly called the *cretic*.

II. *n.* The decasemic pæon (*pæon epibatus*). See I.

epiblast (ep′i-blást), *n.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + βλαστός, a bud, germ; cf. ἐπιβλαστάνειν, grow or sprout on.] **1.** In *bot.*, a name applied by Richard to a second small cotyledon which is found in wheat and some other grasses.—**2.** In *embryol.*, the outer or external blastodermic membrane or layer of cells, forming the ectoderm or epiderm: distinguished at first from *hypoblast*, then from both *hypoblast* and *mesoblast*. See cut under *blastocœle*.

epiblastema (ep″i-blas-tē′mạ), *n.*; pl. *epiblastemata* (-mạ-tạ). [NL., < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + βλάστημα, a germ. Cf. *epiblast*.] In *bot.*, a superficial outgrowth upon any part of a plant, as trichomes, the crown of a corolla, etc.

epiblastic (ep-i-blas′tik), *a.* [< *epiblast* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an epiblast.

The derivation of the original structureless layer of the cornea is still uncertain. . . . The objections to Kessler's view of its *epiblastic* nature are rather a priori than founded on definite observation. *M. Foster*, Embryology, p. 153.

epiblema (ep-i-blē′mạ), *n.*; pl. *epiblemata* (-mạ-tạ). [NL., < Gr. ἐπίβλημα, a cover, a patch, lit. that which is thrown over, < ἐπιβάλλειν, throw over, < ἐπί, upon, over, + βάλλειν, throw.] In *bot.*, the imperfectly formed epidermis which supplies the place of the true epidermis in submerged plants and on the extremities of growing roots.

epibole (e-pib′ọ̄-lē), *n.* [LL., < Gr. ἐπιβολή, a throwing on, a setting or laying upon, the addition or disposition of words or ideas, < ἐπιβάλλειν, throw or lay upon, < ἐπί, upon, + βάλλειν, throw.] **1.** In *rhet.*, a figure by which successive clauses begin with the same word or words or with a word or phrase of similar meaning; epanaphora.—**2.** In *embryol.*, same as *epiboly*.

The gastrula is formed by a process known as *epibole*. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 115.

epibolic (ep-i-bol′ik), *a.* [< *epibole* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of epiboly.

epibolism (e-pib′ọ̄-lizm), *n.* [< *epibol-ic* + *-ism*.] Same as *epiboly*.

epiboly (e-pib′ọ̄-li), *n.* [< *epibole*, q. v.] In *embryol.*, that kind of gastrulation in which the inclusion of the hypoblastic blastomeres within the epiblastic blastomeres appears to result from the growth of the latter over the former, instead of being the consequence of a proper emboly, or true process of invagination of the hypoblast within the epiblast. See *emboly*. Also *epibole*, *epibolism*.

epibranchial (ep-i-brang′ki-ạl), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + βράγχια, gills, + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Literally, upon the gills: applied in zoölogy—(*a*) to a part of a bird's hyoid bone (see II.); (*b*) in brachyurous crustaceans, to an anterior division of the carapace forming part of the roof of the branchial chamber. See cut under *Brachyura*.

II. *n.* In *ornith.*, the posterior or terminal element of the long horn of the hyoid bone, an osseous element developed in the third postoral (first branchial) visceral arch of a bird, forming the end-piece of the complex hyoid bone, borne upon the ceratobranchial. It is the ceratobranchial of some, the ceratohyal of others. *Parker*.

The cerato- and *epibranchials* together are badly called the thyro-hyals, and, in still more popular language, the greater cornua or horns of the hyoid; . . . the ceratobranchials are long, and the *epibranchials* so extraordinarily elongated as to curl up over the back of the skull. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 167.

Epibulinæ (ep-i-bū-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Epibulus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of labroid fishes, represented by the genus *Epibulus*, and characterized by the very extensile jaws and a concomitant mode of articulation for the lower jaw. The species are confined to the tropical Pacific.

Epibulini (e-pib-ū-lī′nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Epibulus* + *-ini*.] Same as *Epibulinæ*. *C. L. Bonaparte*.

Epibulus (e-pib′ū-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπίβουλος, plotting against, treacherous, < ἐπιβουλή, a plot, < ἐπί, upon, against, + βουλή, a plan, scheme: see *boule*[2].] A genus of fishes, of the family *Labridæ*, and typical of the subfamily *Epibulinæ*. *Cuvier*, 1817.

epic (ep′ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *epick*; = F. *épique* = Sp. Pg. It. *epico* (cf. D. G. *episch* = Dan. Sw. *episk*), < L. *epicus*, < Gr. ἐπικός, epic, < ἔπος, a word, a speech, tale, pl. epic poetry: see *epos*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or constituting an epos or heroic poem; narrating at length and in metrical form as a poetic whole with subordination of parts a series of heroic achievements or of events under supernatural guidance. The epic or heroic poem in its typical form (the *national* or *popular epic*) is exemplified in the great mythological epics, in Greek the Homeric epics (the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*), in Sanskrit the *Mahābhārata* and *Rāmāyana*, in Persian the *Shah-nameh*, in Middle German the *Nibelungenlied*,

in Anglo-Saxon the *Beōwulf*, and in Spanish the *Poem of the Cid*. Epics compiled in recent times from national traditions are the Finnish *Kalevala* and the North American Indian *Hiawatha*. The *artificial* or *literary epic* is not of popular origin, but imitated more or less closely from the national epics. Examples are: in Latin, Virgil's *Æneid*, and the modern epics; in Italian, the romantic epics, Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso* and Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered;* in Portuguese, Camoëns's *Lusiad;* in English, Milton's *Paradise Lost* and *Paradise Regained;* in German, Klopstock's *Messias*. An epic in which animals are actors, exemplified in the Homeric *Batrachomyomachia* and in the medieval Low German *Reynard the Fox*, has been called the *animal epic*.

According to Aristotle, the story of an *epic* poem must be on a great and noble theme: it must be one in itself.
R. C. Jebb, Primer of Greek Lit., I. ii. § 2.

Hence — 2. Of heroic character or quality; bold in action; imposing.

"Take Lilia, then, for heroine," clamour'd he,
"And make her some great Princess, six feet high,
Grand, *epic*, homicidal." *Tennyson*, Princess, Prol.

The epic cycle. See *cycle*1.

II. *n.* A narrative poem of elevated character, describing generally the exploits of heroes; an epic poem. See I.

He burnt
His *epic*, his King Arthur, some twelve books.
Tennyson, The Epic.

Epicærus (ep-i-sē′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπίκαιρος*, seasonable, opportune, important, vital, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *καιρός*, fit time, opportunity.] A genus of rhynchophorous beetles, of the subfamily *Otiorhynchinæ*. It was established by Schönherr upon a few Central and North American species, having the body

Imbricated Snout-beetle (*Epicærus imbricatus*). (Line shows natural size.)

more or less pyriform, densely scaly, the elytra brownish or luteous, with the tip and two sinuous bands much paler. *E. imbricatus* (Say), the imbricated snout-beetle, is the best-known species, abundant in the eastern United States; it feeds upon many different plants, and is frequently very injurious to cabbages. It is extremely variable in size, shape, and coloration. Its larva is still unknown.

epical (ep′i-kal), *a.* [< *epic* + *-al*.] Epic; of epic or heroic character; like an epic.

Life made by duty *epical*
And rhythmic with the truth.
Whittier, My Namesake.

epically (ep′i-kal-i), *adv.* In an epic manner; as an epic.

epicalyx (ep-i-kā′liks), *n.*; pl. *epicalyces* (-kal′i-sēz). [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *κάλυξ*, calyx.] In *bot.*, the outer accessory calyx in plants with two calyces, formed either of sepals or bracts, as in mallow and potentilla.

epicanthi, *n.* Plural of *epicanthus*.

epicanthic (ep-i-kan′thik), *a.* [< *epicanthis* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to an epicanthis; growing in or upon a canthus or corner of the eye.

epicanthis (ep-i-kan′this), *n.*; pl. *epicanthides* (-thi-dēz). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπικανθίς*, equiv. to *ἐγκανθίς*, a tumor in the corner of the eye, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *κανθός*, the corner of the eye: see *canthus*.] In *anat.*, a fold of skin, congenital in origin, concealing the inner, rarely the outer, canthus of the eye.

epicanthus (ep-i-kan′thus), *n.*; pl. *epicanthi* (-thī). [NL.] Same as *epicanthis*.

epicardial (ep-i-kär′di-al), *a.* [< *epicardium* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the epicardium.

epicardium (ep-i-kär′di-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *καρδία* = E. *heart*.] In *anat.*, the cardiac or visceral layer of the pericardium, lying directly upon the heart.

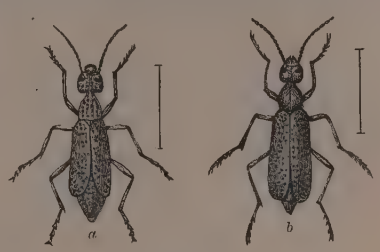
epicaridan (ep-i-kar′i-dan), *n.* One of the *Epicarides*.

Epicarides (ep-i-kar′i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, on, + *καρίς*, a shrimp.] In Latreille's system (1826), a section of the Linnean genus *Oniscus*, containing small parasitic isopods without eyes or antennæ, and corresponding to the modern family *Bopyridæ*. They are parasitic upon shrimps. [Not in use.]

epicarp (ep′i-kärp), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, the outer skin of fruits, the fleshy substance or edible portion being termed the *mesocarp*, and the inner portion the *endocarp*. See cut under *endocarp*.

epicatophora (ep′i-ka-tof′ō-rä), *n.* In *astrol.*, the eighth house of the heavens.

Epicauta (ep-i-kâ′tä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπίκαυτος*, burnt at the end or on the surface, < *ἐπικαίειν*, burn on the surface, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *καίειν*, burn: see *caustic*.] A genus of blister-beetles, of the family *Meloidæ*. It comprises those species of the group *Cantharides* in which the penultimate tarsal joint is not bilobed, the mandibles are not prolonged beyond the labrum, and the claws are divided into two nearly equal



Blister-beetles.
a, *Epicauta pardalis*; *b*, *Epicauta maculata*.
(Lines show natural sizes.)

parts. The anterior femora have a sericeous spot, and the antennæ are filiform. The numerous species are of medium size, elongate, cylindric, and more or less densely punctulate and pubescent. *E. pardalis* (J. L. Le Conte) and *E. maculata* (Say) are not rare in the western territories of the United States; both are black, with dense yellowish-white pubescence, and have on the elytra denuded black spots, large and smooth in *E. pardalis*, small, opaque, and pubescent in *E. maculata*. *E. marginata* (Fabricius), which is common in the Atlantic States, is black, with the head and thorax usually covered with cinereous pubescence, and the elytra either entirely black or narrowly margined with cinereous. The larvæ of *Epicauta* prey upon locusts' eggs.

epicede†, **epicedt**† (ep′i-sēd, -sed), *n.* [< LL. *epicedium*, q. v.] A funeral song or discourse; an epicedium.

And on the banckes each cypress bow'd his head,
To hear the swan sing her owne *epiced*.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 5.

epicedia, *n.* Plural of *epicedium*.

epicedial (ep-i-sē′di-al), *a.* [< *epicedium* + *-al*.] Same as *epicedian*.

epicedian (ep-i-sē′di-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *epicedium* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to an epicedium; elegiac.

Epicedian song, a song sung ere the corpse be buried.
Cockeram.

II. *n.* An epicedium.

Black-ey'd swans
Did sing as woful *epicedians*
As they would straightways die.
Marlowe and Chapman, Hero and Leander, iv.

epicedium (ep-i-sē′di-um), *n.*; pl. *epicedia* (-ä). [LL., < Gr. *ἐπικήδειον*, a dirge, neut. of *ἐπικήδειος*, of or for a funeral, < *ἐπί*, on, + *κῆδος*, care, sorrow, esp. for the dead, funeral rites.] A funeral song or dirge.

Funerall songs were called *Epicedia* if they were sung by many. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 39.

A more moving quill
Than Spenser used when he gave Astrophil
A living *epicedium*. *Massinger*, Sero sed Serio.

Nor were men wanting among ourselves who, owing all they had and all they were to democracy, thought it had an air of high-breeding to join in the shallow *epicedium* that our bubble had burst.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 153.

epicene (ep′i-sēn), *a.* [< L. *epicœnus*, < Gr. *ἐπίκοινος*, common, < *ἐπί*, upon, to, + *κοινός*, common: see *cenobite*, etc.] Belonging to or including both sexes: especially, in grammar, applied to nouns having only one form of gender to indicate animals of both sexes: thus, the Greek *δίς* and Latin *ovis*, a sheep, are feminine words, whether applied to males or to females.

Not the male generation of critics, not the literary prigs *epicene*, not of decided sex the blues celestial. *J. Wilson*.

epicenter (ep′i-sen-tėr), *n.* [< NL. *epicentrum*, < Gr. *ἐπίκεντρος*, on the center-point, < *ἐπί*, on, + *κέντρον*, center.] In *seismology*, a point on the earth's surface from which earthquake-waves seem to go out as a center. It is situated directly above the true center of disturbance, or seismic focus.

epicentra, *n.* Plural of *epicentrum*.

epicentral (ep-i-sen′tral), *a.* and *n.* [< *epicentrum* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Situated upon a vertebral centrum, as a spine of a fish's back-bone. — **2.** Pertaining to an epicenter.

II. *n.* An epicentral scleral spine, adhering to a vertebral centrum.

These "scleral" spines are termed, according to the vertebral element they may adhere to, "epineurals," "epicentrals," and "epipleurals"; . . . all three kinds are present in the herring. *Owen*, Anat., I. 43.

epicentrum (ep-i-sen′trum), *n.*; pl. *epicentra* (-trä). [NL.: see *epicenter*.] Same as *epicenter*.

The point or area on the surface of the ground above the origin [of an earthquake] is called the *epicentrum*.
J. Milne, Earthquakes, p. 9.

epicerastic† (ep″i-se-ras′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπικερατικός*, tempering the humors, < *ἐπικεραννύναι*, mix in addition, < *ἐπί*, upon, to, + *κεραννύναι*, mix: see *crasis*.] Lenient; assuaging. *Smart*.

epiceratohyal (ep-i-ser″a-tō-hī′al), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, on, + *ceratohyal*, q. v.] **I.** *n.* A bone of the hyoid arch of fishes, situated between the interhyal and the basihyal, and above the ceratohyal.

II. *a.* Situated over or above the ceratohyal; pertaining to the epiceratohyal.

The lower part of the [hyoid] arch retains its connection with the upper part, in fishes, by means of an interhyal piece, between which and the basihyal are generally found *epiceratohyal*, ceratohyal, and hypohyal pieces.
Stand. Nat. Hist., III. 21.

epicerebral (ep-i-ser′ē-bral), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + L. *cerebrum*, the brain, + *-al*.] Situated upon the brain.

epichile (ep′i-kīl), *n.* [< NL. *epichilium*.] Same as *epichilium*.

epichilium (ep-i-kil′i-um), *n.*; pl. *epichilia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπιχειλής*, on or at the lips or brim, < *ἐπί*, on, + *χείλος*, lip, brim.] In *bot.*, the terminal lobe of the lip of an orchid, when the lip is so divided.

epichirema (ep″i-kī-rē′mä), *n.*; pl. *epichiremata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπιχείρημα*, an undertaking, an attempted proof, < *ἐπιχειρεῖν*, undertake, attempt, put one's hand to, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *χείρ*, the hand.] In *logic*: (*a*) As used by Aristotle, a reasoning based on premises generally admitted but open to doubt. (*b*) As commonly used, a syllogism having the truth of one or both of its premises confirmed by a proposition annexed (called a *prosyllogism*), so that an abridged compound argument is formed: as, All sin is dangerous; covetousness is sin (for it is a transgression of the law); therefore, covetousness is dangerous. "For it is a transgression of the law" is a prosyllogism, confirming the proposition that "covetousness is sin."

epichordal (ep-i-kôr′dal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *χορδή*, chord, cord (see *chord*), + *-al*.] In *anat.*, situated upon or about the intracranial part of the notochord: applied to certain segments of the brain: opposed to *prechordal*.

Even if there proves to be no true serial homology between the præchordal and *epichordal* regions of the brain.
Wilder, N. Y. Med. Jour., March 21, 1885, p. 328.

epichorial (ep-i-kō′ri-al), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπιχώριος*, in or of the country, < *ἐπί*, on, in, + *χώρα*, country.] Of or pertaining to the country; rural. Also *epichoric*, *epichoristic*. [Rare.]

Local or *epichorial* superstitions from every district of Europe come forward by thousands.
De Quincey, Modern Superstition.

epichoriambic (ep-i-kō-ri-am′bik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπιχοριαμβικός*, having a choriambus following upon a different measure, < *ἐπί*, upon, in addition, + *χοριαμβος*, choriambus.] In *anc. pros.*, containing a choriambus (– ⏑ ⏑ –) preceded by a trochaic dipody: an epithet applied by some Greek metricians to verses, such as the Sapphic hendecasyllabic and the Eupolidean, which are now classed as logaœdic meters. See *epionic*.

epichoric (ep-i-kō′rik), *a.* [As *epichor-ial* + *-ic*.] Same as *epichorial*.

The *epichoric* alphabet was supplanted by the Ionic variety. *The Academy*, March 3, 1888, p. 154.

epichoristic (ep″i-kō-ris′tik), *a.* [< *epichor-ial* + *-ist* + *-ic*.] Same as *epichorial*.

The *epichoristic* idiom has suffered a disintegration which is equivalent to absorption into the lingua franca of Dorism. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 436.

Epichthonii (ep-ik-thō′ni-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, on, + *χθών*, the earth.] A group of woodpeckers which frequent the ground, as the species of *Gecinus*, founded by Gloger in 1842.

epiclesis (ep-i-klē′sis), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπίκλησις*, a calling upon, invocation, < *ἐπικαλεῖν*, call upon, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *καλεῖν*, call: see *calends*, *ecclesia*, etc.] In *liturgics*, that part of the prayer of consecration, as found in many liturgies, in which, after the institution and great oblation (or in some forms after the institution but before the oblation), God is called upon to send down the Holy Spirit upon the worshipers and upon the sacramental gifts. Also *epiklesis*.

epiclidal (ep-i-klī′dạl), *a.* [< *epiclidium* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the epiclidium: as, an *epiclidal* center of ossification. Also *epiclidian.*

epiclidia, *n.* Plural of *epiclidium.*

epiclidian (ep-i-klī′di-ạn), *a.* [< *epiclidium* + *-an.*] Same as *epiclidal.*

epiclidium (ep-i-klī′di-um), *n.*; pl. *epiclidia* (-ạ). [NL., also *epicleidium,* < Gr. *ἐπί,* on, + *κλειδίον,* clavicle, dim. of *κλείς* (*κλειδ-*), key.] In *ornith.,* an expansion or separate ossification of the superior or distal end of the clavicle, at the end of the bone opposite the hypoclidium. See cut under *epipleura.*

Such expansion is called the *epicleidium;* in passerine birds it is said to ossify separately, and it is considered by Parker to represent the precoracoid of reptiles.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 147.

epiclinal (ep-i-klī′nạl), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπί,* upon, + *κλίνη,* a bed: see *clinic.*] In *bot.,* placed upon the torus or receptacle of a flower.

Epicœla (ep-i-sē′lạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *epicœlus:* see *epicœlous, epicœle.*] In Huxley's classification of 1874, a series of deuterostomatous metazoans which have an epicœle, as distinguished from a schizocœle or an enterocœle, as the ascidians and vertebrates.

epicœlar (ep-i-sē′lạr), *a.* Same as *epicœlian.*

epicœle (ep′i-sēl), *n.* [< *epicœlia.*] 1. In *anat.,* same as *epicœlia.*—2. In *zoöl.,* a perivisceral cavity formed by an invagination of the ectoderm, as the atrium of an ascidian. It is also that kind of body-cavity which the vertebrates are considered to possess.

epicœlia (ep-i-sē′li-ạ), *n.*; pl. *epicœliæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί,* upon, in addition, + *κοιλία,* belly (with ref. to 'ventricle'), < *κοῖλος,* hollow. Cf. *epicœlous.*] The cavity of the epencephalon (which see); the ventricle of the cerebellum or so-called fourth ventricle of the brain, roofed over by the cerebellum and valve of Vieussens. *Wilder and Gage,* Anat. Tech., p. 478.

epicœliac (ep-i-sē′li-ak), *a.* [< *epicœlia* + *-ac.*] Same as *epicœlian.*

epicœliæ, *n.* Plural of *epicœlia.*

epicœlian (ep-i-sē′li-ạn), *a.* [< *epicœlia* + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to the epicœlia. Also *epicœlar, epicœliac.*

epicœlous (ep-i-sē′lus), *a.* [< NL. *epicœlus,* < Gr. *ἐπί,* upon, in addition, + *κοῖλος,* hollow, > *κοιλία,* belly. Cf. *epicœlia.*] 1. Having the character of an epicœle; forming an epicœle: as, an *epicœlous* cavity.—2. Having an epicœle; of or pertaining to the *Epicœla:* as, an *epicœlous* animal.

The Vertebrata are not schizocœlous, but *epicœlous.*
Huxley, Encyc. Brit., II. 54.

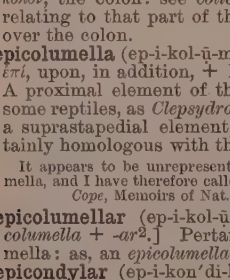
epicolic (ep-i-kol′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπί,* upon, + *κόλον,* the colon: see *colic, colon*2.] In *anat.,* relating to that part of the abdomen which is over the colon.

epicolumella (ep-i-kol-ū-mel′ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί,* upon, in addition, + NL. *columella,* q. v.] A proximal element of the columella auris of some reptiles, as *Clepsydrops,* considered not as a suprastapedial element, but as almost certainly homologous with the incus.

It appears to be unrepresented in the reptilian columella, and I have therefore called it the *epicolumella.*
Cope, Memoirs of Nat. Acad. Sci. (1885), III. 94.

epicolumellar (ep-i-kol-ū-mel′ạr), *a.* [< *epicolumella* + *-ar*2.] Pertaining to the epicolumella: as, an *epicolumellar* ossification.

epicondylar (ep-i-kon′di-lạr), *a.* [< *epicondyle* + *-ar*2.] Of or pertaining to the epicondyle; supracondylar.



Anterior View, Distal End, of Right Humerus of a Man.

H, humerus; *epc,* epicondyle, or external supracondyloid protuberance; *epi,* epitrochlea, or internal supracondyloid protuberance; *cp,* capitellum, or convex articular surface for head of radius; *tr,* trochlea, or transversely concave articular surface for the ulna; *epc* and *cp* are together the ectocondyle, and *epi* and *tr* are together the entocondyle.

epicondyle (ep-i-kon′dil), *n.* [< NL. *epicondylus,* < Gr. *ἐπί,* upon, + *κόνδυλος,* a knuckle: see *condyle.*] In *anat.,* a name given by Chaussier to the external condyle or outer protuberance on the lower extremity of the humerus or arm-bone, which aids in forming the elbow-joint. The epicondyle was originally distinguished from the epitrochlea on the inner (ulnar) side of the bone; but the term was afterward extended to both the inner and outer supracondylar protuberances. See phrases following.

The *epicondyle* has been called "outer" or "external condyle," and more recently by Markoe (1880) and others "external *epicondyle.*"
Wilder and Gage, Anat. Tech., p. 160.

External epicondyle, the external or radial supracondylar eminence of the humerus.—**Internal epicondyle,** the internal or ulnar supracondylar eminence of the humerus. Also called *epitrochlea.*

epicondylus (ep-i-kon′di-lus), *n.*; pl. *epicondyli* (-lī). [NL.] Same as *epicondyle.*

epicoracohumeral (ep-i-kor″ạ-kō-hū′mē-rạl), *a.* [< NL. *epicoracohumeralis,* < *epicoraco(id)* + *humerus.*] Pertaining to the epicoracoid bone and to the humerus: applied to muscles having such attachments, as in sundry reptiles.

epicoracohumeralis (ep-i-kor″ạ-kō-hū-mē-rā′lis), *n.*; pl. *epicoracohumerales* (-lēz). [NL.] An epicoracohumeral muscle, as of sundry reptiles.

epicoracoid (ep-i-kor′ạ-koid), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπί,* upon, + *coracoid,* q. v.] **I.** *n.* A bone or cartilage of the scapular arch of some animals, as batrachians, bounding the fontanel internally. See *coracoid, n.,* extract under *precoracoid, a.,* and cuts under *pectoral* and *omosternum.*

II. *a.* Pertaining to the epicoracoid.

epicoracoidal (ep-i-kor′ạ-koi-dạl), *a.* [< *epicoracoid* + *-al.*] Same as *epicoracoid.*

[In *Crocodilia*] the pectoral arch has no clavicle, and the coracoid has no distinct *epicoracoidal* element.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 220.

epicorolline (ep″i-kō-rol′in), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπί,* upon, + E. *corolla* + *-ine*1.] In *bot.,* inserted upon the corolla.

epicotyl (ep-i-kot′il), *n.* [Abbr. of **epicotyledon,* < Gr. *ἐπί,* on, + *κοτυληδών,* a cup-shaped hollow (cotyledon).] In *bot.,* the part of a growing embryo above the cotyledons.

epicotyledonary (ep-i-kot-i-lē′dō-nā-ri), *a.* [< **epicotyledon* (see *epicotyl*) + *-ary.*] In *bot.,* situated above the cotyledons; pertaining to the epicotyl.

epicrania, *n.* Plural of *epicranium.*

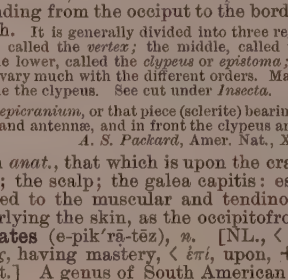
epicranial (ep-i-krā′ni-ạl), *a.* [< *epicranium* + *-al.*] 1. In *entom.,* pertaining to or situated on the epicranium, or upper surface of an insect's head.—2. In *anat.,* situated upon the cranium or skull: specifically applied to the tendinous part of the occipitofrontalis muscle.—**Epicranial suture,** in *entom.,* a longitudinal impressed line on the top of the head, dividing before into two branches, which pass toward the bases of the antennæ. It is generally visible only in immature insects, and indicates that the upper part of the epicranium is primitively divided into two lateral parts. See cut under *Insecta.*

epicranium (ep-i-krā′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *epicrania* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί,* upon, + *κρανίον,* the cranium.] 1. In *entom.,* the upper surface of an insect's head, between the compound eyes, and extending from the occiput to the border of the mouth. It is generally divided into three regions: the upper, called the *vertex;* the middle, called the *front;* and the lower, called the *clypeus* or *epistoma;* but these terms vary much with the different orders. Many writers exclude the clypeus. See cut under *Insecta.*

The *epicranium,* or that piece (sclerite) bearing the eyes, ocelli and antennæ, and in front the clypeus and labrum.
A. S. Packard, Amer. Nat., XVII. 1138.

2. In *anat.,* that which is upon the cranium or skull; the scalp; the galea capitis: especially applied to the muscular and tendinous parts underlying the skin, as the occipitofrontalis.

Epicrates (e-pik′rā-tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπικρατής,* having mastery, < *ἐπί,* upon, + *κράτος,* might.] A genus of South American boas, or


Ringed Boa (*Epicrates cenchris*).

non-venomous constricting serpents of huge size, of the family *Boidæ,* having the tail prehensile, the scales smooth, labial fossæ present, and plates of the head extending over the muzzle and front. *E. cenchris* is the ringed boa, or aboma, of a dark-yellowish gray, with a dorsal row of large brown rings, and lateral blotches of dark color with lighter centers.

epicrisis (e-pik′ri-sis), *n.*; pl. *epicrises* (-sēz). [< Gr. *ἐπίκρισις,* determination, < *ἐπικρίνειν,* determine, < *ἐπί,* upon, + *κρίνειν,* separate, decide, judge: see *crisis, critic.*] 1. Methodical or critical judgment of a passage or work, with discussion of a question or questions arising from its consideration.—2. An annotation or a treatise embodying such discussion or judgment; a critical note, criticism, or review. In Hebrew Bibles the epicrisis to a book is a brief series of observations appended to it by the Massoretes, stating the number of letters, verses, and chapters, and sometimes also of sections and paragraphs, and quoting the middle sentence of the whole book.

That the Massoretes themselves recognized no real separation [between the books of Ezra and Nehemiah] is shown by their *epicrisis* on Nehemiah.
Encyc. Brit., VIII. 832.

Epictetian (ep-ik-tē′shạn), *a.* [< *Epictetus* + *-ian.*] Pertaining to Epictetus, a Stoic philosopher of the first and second centuries, who, after being a slave and a philosopher at Rome, established a school at Nicopolis in Epirus. His doctrines were recorded by his pupil Arrian. Epictetus taught that we should not allow ourselves to be dependent upon good things not within our own power, and that we should worship our consciences.

epicure (ep′i-kūr), *n.* [< *Epicure,* < F. *Épicure,* < L. *Epicurus,* < Gr. *Ἐπίκουρος,* a philosopher of this name (see *Epicurean, n.*), lit. an assistant, ally, < *ἐπί,* upon, to, + *κόρος, κοῦρος,* a (free-born) youth (acting as assistant in sacrifices, etc.).] 1. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] A follower of Epicurus; an Epicurean: seldom, if ever, used without odium.

Here [Isa. xiv. 14] he describeth the furye of the *Epicures* (which is the highest and depest mischeif of all impiete); even to contempne the very God.
Joye, Expos. of Dan., xii.

Lucretius the poet . . . would have been seven times more *epicure* and atheist than he was.
Bacon, Unity in Religion (ed. 1887).

2. Popularly (owing to a misrepresentation of the ethical part of the doctrines of Epicurus), one given up to sensual enjoyment, and especially to the pleasures of eating and drinking; a gormand; a person of luxurious tastes and habits.

Cæs. Will this description satisfy him?
Ant. With the health that Pompey gives him; else he is a very *epicure.*
Shak., A. and C., ii. 7.

Live while you live, the *epicure* would say,
And seize the pleasures of the present day.
Doddridge, Epigram on his Family Arms.

=**Syn. 2.** *Epicure, Gourmet,* and *Gormand* agree in representing one who cares a great deal for the pleasures of the table. The *epicure* selects with a fastidious taste, but is luxurious in the supply of that which he likes. The *gourmet* is a connoisseur in food and drink, and a dainty feeder. The *gormand* differs from a glutton only in having a more discriminating taste.

epicure† (ep′i-kūr), *v. i.* [< *epicure, n.*] To live like an epicure; epicurize.

They did *Epicure* it in daily exceedings, as indeed where should men fare well, if not in a King's Hall?
Fuller, Hist. Cambridge, II. 48.

epicureal† (ep-i-kū′rē-ạl), *a.* [< *epicure* + *-al.*] Epicurean.

But these are *epicureal* tenets, tending to looseness of life, luxury, and atheism. *Burton,* Anat. of Mel., p. 387.

Epicurean (ep″i-kū-rē′ạn), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Épicurien* (cf. Sp. *Epicúreo* = Pg. It. *Epicureo*), < L. *Epicurēus,* < Gr. *Ἐπικούρειος,* < *Ἐπίκουρος,* Epicurus: see *epicure.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or founded by Epicurus, the Greek philosopher; relating to the doctrines of Epicurus.

The sect
Epicurean, and the Stoick severe.
Milton, P. R., iv. 280.

2. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] Devoted to the pursuit of pleasure as the chief good.

Only such cups as left us friendly-warm,
Affirming each his own philosophy—
Nothing to mar the sober majesties
Of settled, sweet, *Epicurean* life.
Tennyson, Lucretius.

3. [*l. c.*] Given to luxury or indulgence in sensual pleasures; of luxurious tastes or habits, especially in eating and drinking; fond of good living.—4. [*l. c.*] Contributing to the pleasures of the table; fit for an epicure.

Epicurean cooks
Sharpen with cloyless sauce his appetite.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 1.

II. *n.* **1.** A follower of Epicurus, the great sensualistic philosopher of antiquity (341–270 B. C.), who founded a school at Athens about 307 B. C. He held, like Bentham, that pleasure is the

only possible end of rational action, and that the ultimate pleasure is freedom from disturbance. In logic the Epicureans are distinguished from all the other ancient schools, not only in maintaining an experiential theory of cognition and the validity of inductive reasoning, but also in denying the value of definitions, syllogism, and the other apparatus of the a priori method. Like J. S. Mill, they based induction upon the uniformity of nature. Epicurus was very strenuous in the advocacy of natural causes for all phenomena, and in resisting hypotheses of the interference of supernatural beings in nature. He adopted the atomistic theory of Democritus, while bringing into it the doctrine of chance, which is the very life of that theory. His views were thus more like those of a modern scientist than were those of any other philosopher of antiquity. Owing, however, to the natural repugnance to doctrines seeming to lower the nature of man, Epicurus and his school have been much hated and abused; so that *an Epicurean* has come to mean also a mere votary of pleasure. See 2.

I know it, and smile a hard-set smile, like a stoic, or like
A wiser *epicurean*, and let the world have its way.
Tennyson, Maud, iv. 4.

2. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] A votary of pleasure, or one who pursues the pleasures of sense as the chief good; one who is fond of good living; a person of luxurious tastes, especially in eating and drinking; a gourmet; an epicure.

The brotherhood
Of soft *Epicureans* taught — if they
The ends of being would secure, and win
The crown of wisdom — to yield up their souls
To a voluptuous unconcern.
Wordsworth, Excursion, iii.

Epicureanism (ep″i-kū-rē′an-izm), *n.* [< *Epicurean* + *-ism.*] **1.** The philosophical system of Epicurus, or attachment to his doctrines, especially the doctrine that pleasure is the chief good in life.

Epicureanism had indeed spread widely in the empire, but it proved little more than a principle of disintegration or an apology for vice, or at best the religion of tranquil and indifferent natures animated by no strong moral enthusiasm. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 184.

2. [*l. c.*] Attachment to or indulgence in luxurious habits; fondness for good living. See *epicure*, *n.*, 2.

epicurely† (ep′i-kūr-li), *adv.* [< *epicure* + *-ly*2.] Luxuriously. *Davies.*

His horses . . . are provendered as *epicurely*.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 179).

epicureous†, *a.* [< L. *Epicureus*, < Gr. *Ἐπικούρειος*, < *Ἐπίκουρος*, Epicurus.] Epicurean.

D. Samson, late B. of Chichester, and now the double-faced *epicureous* bite-sheepe of Co. Lich.
Bp. Gardiner, True Obedience, Translator to the Reader.

epicurism (ep′i-kūr-izm), *n.* [= D. *epikurismus* = G. *epikuräismus* = Dan. *epikuræisme* = Sw. *epikurism*, < F. *épicurisme* = Sp. Pg. *epicurismo* = It. *epicureismo*, < L. *Epicurus*, Epicurus.] **1.** [*cap.* or *l. c.*] The doctrine of Epicurus, that enjoyment, or the pursuit of pleasure in life, is the chief good; Epicureanism.

Infidelity, or modern Deism, is little else but revived *Epicureism*, Sadducism, and Zendichism.
Waterland, Works, VIII. 80.

He . . . called in the assistance of sentiment to refine his enjoyments; in other words, all his philosophy consisted in *epicurism*. *Goldsmith*, Voltaire.

2. By extension, luxury or indulgence in gross pleasure; sensual enjoyment; voluptuousness. See *epicure*, *n.*, 2.

Epicurism and lust
Make it more like a tavern or a brothel.
Shak., Lear, i. 4.

epicurize (ep′i-kūr-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *epicurized*, ppr. *epicurizing*. [< *epicure* + *-ize.*] **1.** To be or become Epicurean in doctrine; profess the doctrines of Epicurus.

The tree of knowledge mistaken for the tree of life, . . . *Epicurizing* philosophy, Antinomian liberty, under the pretence of free grace and a gospel spirit.
Cudworth, Sermons, p. 87.

2. To play the epicure; indulge in sensual pleasures; feast; riot.

A fellow here about town, that *epicurizes* upon burning coals, & drinks healths in scalding brimstone.
Marvell, Works, II. 60.

epicycle (ep′i-sī-kl), *n.* [< ME. *episicle*, < LL. *epicyclus*, < Gr. *ἐπίκυκλος*, epicycle, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *κύκλος*, circle: see *cycle.*] **1.** A circle moving upon or around another circle, as one of a number of wheels revolving round a common axis. See *epicyclic train*, under *epicyclic.* — **2.** In the Ptolemaic system of astronomy, a little circle, conceived for the explanation of planetary motion, whose center was supposed to move round in the circumference of a greater circle; a small circle whose center, being fixed in the deferent of a planet, was supposed to be carried along with the deferent, and yet by its own peculiar motion to carry the body of the planet fastened to it round its proper center. Copernicus also made use of epicycles, which, however, were banished by Kepler.

The moone moevyth the contrarie from othere planetes as in hire *episicle*, but in non other manere.
Chaucer, Astrolabe, ii. § 35.

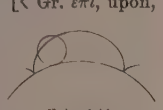
The same phenomena in astronomy are satisfied by the received astronomy of the diurnal motion, and the proper motions of the planets, with their eccentrics and *epicycles*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 179.

Tycho hath feigned I know not how many subdivisions of *epicycles* in *epicycles*, &c., to calculate and express the moon's motion. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 297.

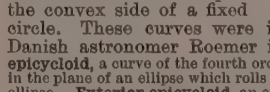
Deferent of the epicycle. See *deferent.*

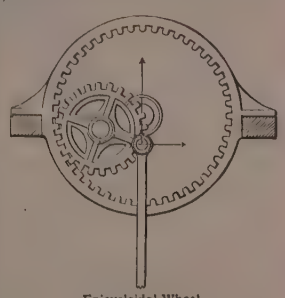
epicyclic (ep-i-sik′lik), *a.* [< *epicycle* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to an epicycle. — **Epicyclic train**, in *mech.*, any train of gearing the axes of the wheels of which revolve around a common center. The wheel at one end of such a train, if not those at both ends, is always concentric with the revolving frame.

epicycloid (ep-i-sī′kloid), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *κύκλος*, a circle, + *εἶδος*, form. Cf. *epicycle* and *cycloid.*] In *geom.*, a curve generated by the motion of a point on the circumference of a circle which rolls upon the convex side of a fixed circle. These curves were invented by the Danish astronomer Roemer in 1674. — **Elliptic epicycloid**, a curve of the fourth order traced by a point in the plane of an ellipse which rolls upon an equal fixed ellipse. — **Exterior epicycloid**, an epicycloid proper, opposed to an *interior epicycloid*, which is a hypocycloid. — **Interior epicycloid**, a hypocycloid. — **Parabolic epicycloid**, the locus of a point upon the plane of a parabola which rolls upon an equal fixed parabola. — **Spherical epicycloid**, the locus of a point on the plane of a circle which rolls upon another circle so that the two planes have a constant inclination to each other.


Epicycloid.

epicycloidal (ep″i-sī-kloi′dal), *a.* [< *epicycloid* + *-al.*] In the form of an epicycloid; depending upon the properties of the epicycloid. — **Epicycloidal teeth**, teeth for gearing cut in the form of an epicycloid. — **Epicycloidal wheel**, a wheel or ring fixed to a framework, toothed on its inner side, and having in gear with it another toothed wheel, of half the diameter of the first, fitted so as to revolve about the center of the latter. It is used for converting circular into alternate motion, or alternate into circular. While the revolution of the smaller wheel is taking place, any point whatever on its circumference will describe a straight line, or will pass and repass through a diameter of the circle, once during each revolution. In practice a piston-rod or other reciprocating part may be attached to any point on the circumference of the smaller wheel.


Epicycloidal Teeth.


Epicycloidal Wheel.

epicyemate (ep″i-sī-ē′māt), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *κύημα*, an embryo (< *κυεῖν*, be pregnant), + *-ate.*] In *embryol.*, having that mode of development characteristic of *Ichthyopsida*, or fishes and batrachians, in which the embryo is not invaginated in the blastodermic vesicle, but remains superimposed upon a large yolk inclosed by the vesicle: the opposite of *endocyemate*. *J. A. Ryder.*

epicyesis (ep″i-sī-ē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, on, + *κύησις*, pregnancy, < *κυεῖν*, be pregnant.] The quality or condition of an epicyemate embryo; the mode of development of the embryo in low vertebrates, which have no amnion nor allantois.

epicystotomy (ep″i-sis-tot′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *cystotomy.*] In *surg.*, the high or suprapubic operation of opening the urinary bladder.

epideictic, epideictical, *a.* See *epidictic, epidictical.*

epideistic (ep″i-dē-is′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *deistic.*] Ultradeistic; with religious spirit or purpose.

The German expositions were essentially scientific and critical, not *epideistic*, nor intended to make converts.
Westminster Rev., CXXVII. 110.

epidemic (ep-i-dem′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *epidemus* (< Gr. *ἐπίδημος*, also *ἐπιδήμιος*, among the people, general, epidemic, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *δῆμος*, people), + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* Common to or affecting a whole people or a great number in a community; generally diffused and prevalent. A disease is said to be *epidemic* in a community when it appears in a great number of cases at the same time in that locality, but is not permanently prevalent there. In the latter case it is said to be *endemic.*

Whatever be the cause of this *epidemic* folly, it would be unjust to ascribe it to the freedom of the press.
Warburton, Divine Legation, Ded. to Freethinkers (1738).

A dread of mad dogs is the *epidemic* terror which now prevails. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lxix.

The hint becomes the more significant from the marked similarity of the cholera-track of the present year to that which has on former occasions been followed, after a twelvemonth's interval, by a regular invasion of *epidemic* cholera. *Saturday Rev.*, Oct. 21, 1865.

II. *n.* **1.** A temporary prevalence of a disease throughout a community: as, an *epidemic* of smallpox.

The earlier *epidemics* of malignant cholera which visited Europe were believed to have been heralded by an unusual prevalence of "fevers" and diarrhœal affections.
Quain, Med. Dict., p. 441.

2. The disease thus prevalent.

Those dreadful exterminating *epidemicks*, which, in consequence of scanty and unwholesome food, in former times not unfrequently wasted whole nations.
Burke, On Scarcity.

epidemical (ep-i-dem′i-kal), *a.* [< *epidemic* + *-al.*] Of the character of an epidemic; epidemically diffused; epidemic.

These vices [luxury and intemperance] are grown too *Epidemical*, not only in the City but the Countries too.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. i.

epidemically (ep-i-dem′i-kal-i), *adv.* In an epidemic manner.

epidemicalness (ep-i-dem′i-kal-nes), *n.* The state of being epidemic. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

epidemiography (ep-i-dē-mi-og′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπιδήμιος*, epidemic, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A treatise on or description of epidemic diseases.

epidemiological (ep-i-dē″mi-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *epidemiology* + *-ical.*] Pertaining to epidemiology.

epidemiologically (ep-i-dē″mi-ō-loj′i-kal-i), *adv.* In an epidemiological manner.

epidemiologist (ep-i-dē-mi-ol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *epidemiology* + *-ist.*] One conversant with epidemiology.

epidemiology (ep-i-dē-mi-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπιδήμιος*, epidemic, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The science of epidemics; the sum of human knowledge concerning epidemic diseases.

epidemy† (ep′i-dem-i), *n.* [Late ME. *epydymye*; < Gr. *ἐπιδημία*, prevalence of an epidemic, < *ἐπίδημος*, epidemic: see *epidemic.*] An epidemic.

In the xix. yere of this Charlys, ye lande of Fraunce was greuously vexyd with the plage *ypydymye*, of which sykenesse a great multitude of people dyed.
Fabyan, Chron., an. 1599.

Epidendrum (ep-i-den′drum), *n.* [NL., so called from their growing on trees (cf. Gr. *ἐπιδένδριος*, on a tree), < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *δένδρον*, a tree.] A large genus of orchids, most of the species of which are epiphytic, growing on trees. There are about 400 species, confined for the most part to the tropics, though several species are found in Florida. They vary much in habit, but the stems are often pseudobulbs, bearing strap-shaped, leathery leaves. There are many species in cultivation for their handsome flowers.

epiderm (ep′i-dėrm), *n.* [< LL. *epidermis:* see *epidermis.*] Same as *epidermis.*

epidermal (ep-i-dėr′mal), *a.* [< *epiderm* + *-al.*] Relating to the epidermis or scarf-skin; cuticular; exoskeletal. Also, rarely, *epidermatoid, epidermose, epidermous, epidermidal.* — **Epidermal tissue, structure**, or **system**, in *bot.*, the simple or more or less complex structure which forms the covering of plants, including cuticle, epidermis, bark, cork, etc.

epidermale (ep″i-dėr-mā′lē), *n.*; pl. *epidermalia* (-li-ą). [NL., < *epidermis.* Cf. *epidermal.*] A sponge-spicule on the outer surface with free projecting differentiated ray only. *F. E. Schulze.*

epidermatoid (ep-i-dėr′ma-toid), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπιδερματίς*, equiv. to *ἐπιδερμίς*, epidermis, + *εἶδος*, form.] **1.** Same as *epidermal* or *epidermic.* — **2.** Resembling epidermis; having some character of epiderm, without being exactly that tissue. Also *epidermoid.*

epidermeous (ep-i-dėr′mē-us), *a.* [< *epiderm* + *-eous.*] Same as *epidermic.* [Rare.]

epidermic, epidermical (ep-i-dėr′mik, -mi-kal), *a.* [< *epiderm(is)* + *-ic, -ical.*] Belonging or relating to or resembling the epidermis; covering the skin; epidermal. — **Epidermic method**, a method of administering medicinal substances by applying them to the skin. Also called *iatraliptic method.*

epidermidal (ep-i-dėr′mi-dal), *a.* [< *epidermis* (*-id-*) + *-al.*] Same as *epidermal* or *epidermic.* [Rare.]

epidermis (ep-i-dėr′mis), *n.* [< LL. *epidermis,* < Gr. ἐπιδερμίς (*-μιδ-*), the outer skin, < ἐπί, upon, + δέρμα, skin.] 1. In *anat.*, the cuticle or scarf-skin; the non-vascular outer layer of the skin. Its outer portions usually consist of flattened or hardened cells in one or more layers, cohering into a pellicle, which readily peels off and is constantly being shed and renewed. It is derived from the epiblast, and is entered by fine nerve-fibrils, but by no blood-vessels. The following strata are recognized, from without inward: stratum corneum, stratum granulosum, and stratum spinosum. See cuts under *skin* and *sweat-gland.*

2. In *zoöl.*, broadly, some or any outermost integument or tegumentary covering or envelop of the body, or some part of the body: a term nearly synonymous with *exoskeleton.* Thus, nails, claws, hoofs, horns, scales, feathers, etc., consist of much thickened or otherwise specialized epidermis; the whole skin which a snake sheds is epidermis.

3. In *embryol.*, the outermost blastodermic membrane; the ectoderm or epiblast, which will in due course become an epidermis proper. —4. In *conch.*, specifically, the rind or peel covering the shell of a mollusk; the external animal integument of the shell, as distinguished from the shell-substance proper: commonly found as a tough, fibrous, or stringy dark-colored bark, which readily peels off in shreds.—5. In *bot.*, the outer layer or layers of cells covering the surfaces of plants.

On all the softer parts of the higher plants . . . we find a surface-layer, differing in its texture from the parenchyma beneath, and constituting a distinct membrane, known as *Epidermis.* *W. B. Carpenter,* Micros., § 377.

Also *epiderm.*

epidermization (ep-i-dėr-mi-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *epidermis* + *-ation.*] In *surg.*, the operation of skin-grafting.

epidermoid (ep-i-dėr′moid), *a.* [< Gr. ἐπιδερμίς, epidermis, + εἶδος, form.] Same as *epidermatoid,* 2.

epidermomuscular (ep-i-dėr-mō-mus′kū-lär), *a.* [< LL. *epidermis,* cuticle, + L. *musculus,* muscle, + *-ar.*] Cuticular and contractile; epidermal and muscular, as the ectodermal cells of a fresh-water polyp, *Hydra.* See *neuromuscular.*

epidermose (ep-i-dėr′mōs), *n.* and *a.* [< *epiderm* + *-ose.*] **I.** *n.* Same as *ceratin.*

II. *a.* Same as *epidermal.*

epidermous (ep-i-dėr′mus), *a.* Same as *epidermal.*

epidictic, epideictic (ep-i-dik′tik, -dīk′tik), *a.* [< L. *epidicticus,* declamatory (cf. LL. *epidicticalis,* normal), < Gr. ἐπιδεικτικός, fit for displaying or showing off, < ἐπιδεικνύναι, display, show, exhibit, < ἐπί, upon, + δεικνύναι, show, point out. Cf. *deictic, apodictic.*] Demonstrative; serving for exhibition or display: applied to that department of oratory which comprises orations not aiming directly at a practical result, but of a purely rhetorical character. In deliberative oratory the immediate object is to persuade the assembly to adopt or to deter it from adopting the measure under discussion; in judicial oratory it is accusation or defense of the person under trial; but in epidictic oratory it is simply the treatment of a subject before an audience for the purpose of affording pleasure or satisfaction.

I admire his [Junius's] letters as fine specimens of eloquence of that kind which the ancient rhetoricians denominated the *epidictic.* *V. Knox,* Winter Evenings, xxix.

He [Christ] would not work any *epideictic* miracle at their bidding, any more than at the bidding of the tempter. *Farrar.*

For Isokrates Wagner distinguishes between the early period of work for the courts and the late period of *epideictic* discourses. *Amer. Jour. Philol.,* VIII. 332.

epidictical, epideictical (ep-i-dik′ti-kal, -dīk′ti-kal), *a.* [< *epidictic* + *-al.*] Same as *epidictic.*

epididymal (ep-i-did′i-mal), *a.* [< *epididymis* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the epididymis: as, *epididymal* ducts; *epididymal* tissues.

epididymis (ep-i-did′i-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπιδίδυμίς, epididymis, < ἐπί, upon, + δίδυμος, testicle, lit. twin: see *didymous.*] An elongated oblong body resting upon and alongside the testicle, mostly enveloped in the tunica vaginalis. It is composed of a convoluted tube 20 feet long, ending at the lower end, or globus minor, in the vas deferens. The upper portion, or globus major, is formed in part by the coiled terminations of the vasa efferentia of the testis, which, 12 to 20 in number, open into the convoluted canal.

epididymitis (ep-i-did-i-mī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *epididymis* + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the epididymis.

epidiorite (ep-i-dī′ọ-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + *diorite.*] A variety of diorite which contains fibrous instead of compact hornblende.

epidiorthosis (ep-i-dī-ôr-thō′sis), *n.* [LL., < Gr. ἐπιδιόρθωσις, the correction of a previous expression, < ἐπιδιορθοῦν, correct afterward, < ἐπί, upon, after, + διορθοῦν, correct, make straight: see *diorthosis.*] In *rhet.*, same as *epanorthosis.*

epidosite (e-pid′ọ-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. ἐπίδοσις, a giving besides, increase (< ἐπιδιδόναι, give besides: see *epidote*), + *-ite*2.] A rock composed essentially of the mineral epidote, in a granular condition, with which some quartz is mixed. The epidote is usually of a bright grass-green color. Also called *pistacite-rock.*

epidote (ep′i-dōt), *n.* [= F. *épidote* (so named by Haüy, from the enlargement of the base of the primary in some of the secondary forms), < Gr. as if *ἐπιδοτός, < ἐπιδιδόναι, give besides, give unto, intr. increase, grow, < ἐπί, upon, in addition, + διδόναι, give.] A common mineral, occurring in prismatic crystals belonging to the monoclinic system, also massive, generally of a pistachio-green color and of a vitreous luster. It is a silicate of aluminium, iron, and calcium. The epidote group of minerals includes, besides epidote proper, the manganese epidote piedmontite, the cerium epidote allanite, and the calcium epidote zoisite. Epidote is also called *arendalite* and *pistacite.*

epidotic (ep-i-dot′ik), *a.* [< *epidote* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to, containing, or resembling epidote.

epidromia (ep-i-drō′mi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπιδρομή, a flux, < ἐπιδραμεῖν, run to or upon, < ἐπί, upon, + δραμεῖν, 2d aor., run, associated with τρέχειν, run: see *dromedary.*] In *pathol.*, afflux of humors, particularly of blood, to any part of the body.

Epigæa (ep-i-jē′ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπίγαιος, a once-occurring dial. form (τὰ ἐπίγαια, the parts on or near the ground), < ἐπί, upon, + γαῖα, poet. (dial.) form of γέα, γῆ, the earth, the ground: see *epigeous.*] 1. A genus of ericaceous plants, of two species, one a native of Asia, the other, *E. repens,* the well-known Mayflower or trailing arbutus of the United States. They are prostrate or creeping evergreens, with fragrant rose-colored or white flowers appearing in early spring. Also *Epigea.*

Trailing Arbutus (*Epigæa repens*).

2. In *entom.*, a genus of lepidopterous insects. *Hübner,* 1816.

epigæal, epigæous, *a.* See *epigeal, epigeous.*

epigaster (ep-i-gas′tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + γαστήρ, belly.] A posterior part of the peptogaster, including the large intestine or its equivalent, as the colon, cæcum, and rectum; the "hind-gut" of some writers, translating *Hinterdarm* of the German morphologists.

epigastræal (ep″i-gas-trē′al), *a.* [< *epigastræum* + *-al.*] Same as *epigastric.*

epigastræum (ep″i-gas-trē′um), *n.* [NL.: see *epigastrium.*] Same as *epigastrium.*

epigastral (ep-i-gas′tral), *a.* [< *epigaster* + *-al.*] 1. In *anat.*, same as *epigastric.*—2. In *biol.*, pertaining to the epigaster or hind-gut.

epigastrale (ep″i-gas-trā′lē), *n.*; pl. *epigastralia* (-li-ạ). [NL.: see *epigastral.*] A spongespicule on the gastral surface with free differentiated ray only. *F. E. Schulze.*

epigastralgia (ep″i-gas-tral′ji-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπιγάστριον, epigastrium, + ἄλγος, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain at the epigastrium.

epigastralia, *n.* Plural of *epigastrale.*

epigastrial (ep-i-gas′tri-al), *a.* [< *epigastrium* + *-al.*] Same as *epigastric.*

epigastric (ep-i-gas′trik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + γαστήρ, stomach, + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* Lying upon, distributed over, or pertaining to the abdomen or the stomach. Also, rarely, *epigastræal, epigastral, epigastrial.*—**Epigastric artery.** (*a*) *Deep* or *inferior,* a branch of the external iliac distributed to the abdominal walls. (*b*) *Superficial,* a recurrent branch of the femoral supplying the abdominal walls below the umbilicus. (*c*) *Superior,* the abdominal branch of the internal mammary.—**Epigastric lobes** of the carapace of a brachyurous crustacean, an anterior subdivision of the complex gastric lobe. See cut under *Brachyura.*—**Epigastric plexus.** See *plexus.*—**Epigastric region,** the epigastrium, a region of the abdomen. See *abdominal regions,* under *abdominal.*—**Epigastric veins,** the veins which accompany any of the epigastric arteries.

II. *n.* An epigastric artery.

epigastriocele (ep-i-gas′tri-ọ-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. ἐπιγάστριον, epigastrium, + κήλη, tumor.] An abdominal hernia in the region of the epigastrium. Also *epigastrocele.*

epigastrium (ep-i-gas′tri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπιγάστριον, the region of the stomach from the breast to the navel (all below being the ὑπογάστριον, > E. *hypogastrium*), neut. of ἐπιγάστριος, over the belly, < ἐπί, upon, over, + γαστήρ, belly.] 1. The upper and median part of the abdomen, especially of its surface, or that part lying over the stomach; the epigastric region, commonly called the *pit of the stomach.*—2. In *entom.*, a term used by some of the older entomologists for the lower side of the mesothorax and metathorax in the *Coleoptera, Hemiptera,* and *Orthoptera.*

Also, sometimes, *epigastræum.*

epigastrocele (ep-i-gas′trọ-sēl), *n.* Same as *epigastriocele.*

Epigea, *n.* See *Epigæa,* 1.

epigeal (ep-i-jē′al), *a.* [< *epige-ous* + *-al.*] 1. Same as *epigeous.*—2. In *entom.*, living near the surface of the ground, as on low herbs, or on mosses, roots, and other surface vegetation.

Also *epigæal.*

epigean (ep-i-jē′an), *a.* [< *epige-ous* + *-an.*] Same as *epigeous.*

epigee (ep′i-jē), *n.* [< NL. *epigeum,* neut. of *epigeus,* < Gr. ἐπίγειος, on or of the earth: see *Epigæa.*] Same as *perigee.*

epigene (ep′i-jēn), *a.* [(Cf. Gr. ἐπιγενής, growing after or late, < ἐπιγίγνεσθαι, be born after), < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + *-γενης,* produced, < √ *γεν, produce: see *-gen, -gene.*] 1. In *geol.*, formed or originating on the surface of the earth: opposed to *hypogene:* as, *epigene* rocks.

The whole *epigene* army of destructive agencies. *Geikie,* Geol. Sketches, ii. 24.

2. In *crystal.*, foreign; unnatural; unusual: said of forms of crystals not natural to the substances in which they are found.

epigenesis (ep-i-jen′e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, in addition, + γένεσις, generation: see *genesis.*] 1. The coming into being in the act or process of generation or reproduction; the theory or doctrine of generation in which the germ is held to be actually procreated by the parents, not simply expanded or unfolded or made to grow out of an ovum or spermatozoön in which it preëxisted or had been preformed. Thus, in its application to plants, this theory maintains that the embryo does not preëxist in either the ovary or the pollen, but is generated by the union of the fecundating principles of the male and female organs. In zoölogy the doctrine supplanted the theory of incasement (see *incasement*), as held by both the animalculists and the ovulists, and may be considered to have itself "incased" the germ of all modern doctrines of ontogenetic biogeny, or evolution of the individual from preëxisting individuals. The theory was promulgated in substance in 1759 by C. F. Wolff, and in a modified form, as above, is the doctrine now accepted.

More correctly, perhaps, *epigenesis* is an event of evolution, and evolution impossible without *epigenesis;* for evolution, strictly speaking, is the unfolding of that which lies as a preformation in germ, which a new product with new properties manifestly does not, any more than the differential calculus lies in a primeval atom; while *epigenesis* signifies a state that is the basis of, and the causative impulse to, a new and more complex state. *Maudsley,* Body and Will, p. 170.

2. In *geol.*, same as *metamorphism.*—3. In *pathol.*, an accessory symptom; a new symptom that does not indicate a change in the nature of a disease.

epigenesist (ep-i-jen′e-sist), *n.* [< *epigenes(is)* + *-ist.*] One who supports the theory of epigenesis.

epigenetic (ep″i-jē-net′ik), *a.* [< *epigenesis,* after *genetic.*] Of, pertaining to, or produced by epigenesis.

He criticises the ideas of progress and of the unity of history, and contends for an *epigenetic* as distinguished from an evolutionary view of the origins of civilisation. *Mind,* XII. 629.

epigenetically (ep″i-jē-net′i-kal-i), *adv.* In an epigenetic manner; by means of epigenesis.

epigenic (ep-i-jen′ik), *a.* [As *epigene* + *-ic.*] Originating on the surface of the earth.

epigenous (e-pij′e-nus), *a.* [As *epigene* + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, growing upon the surface of a part, as many fungi on the surface of leaves: often limited to the upper surface, in distinction from *hypogenous.*

epigeous (ep-i-jē′us), *a.* [Also written, less exactly, *epigæous,* < Gr. ἐπίγειος (dial. ἐπίγαιος), on or of the earth, on the ground, < ἐπί, upon, +

γέα, γῆ, dial. γαῖα, the earth, the ground: see *Epigæa*.] 1. Growing on or out of the earth: as, *epigeous* plants.—2. Borne above ground in germination, as the cotyledons of beans, etc.

Also *epigeal*, *epigean*.

epigeum (ep-i-jē′um), *n.* [NL., neut. of **epigeus*, < Gr. ἐπίγειος, on the earth: see *epigeous*.] Same as *perigee*.

epiglot (ep′i-glot), *n.* Same as *epiglottis*.

epiglottic (ep-i-glot′ik), *a.* [< *epiglott-is* + *-ic*.] Situated upon the glottis; specifically, pertaining to the epiglottis.—**Epiglottic gland**, a quantity of areolar and adipose tissue situated in a space between the pointed base of the epiglottis and the hyo-epiglottidean and thyro-hyoidean ligaments. It is not a gland.

epiglottidean (ep″i-glo-tid′ē-an), *a.* Same as *epiglottic*.

epiglottidei, *n.* Plural of *epiglottideus*.

epiglottides, *n.* Plural of *epiglottis*.

epiglottideus (ep″i-glo-tid′ē-us), *n.*; pl. *epiglottidei* (-ī). [NL., < *epiglottis* (*-id-*) + *-eus*.] A muscle of the epiglottis. Three epiglottidei are described in man, named *thyro-epiglottideus*, and *aryteno-epiglottideus superior* and *inferior*. The latter, also called *Hilton's muscle* and *compressor sacculi laryngis*, is in important relation with the sacculus of the larynx.

epiglottis (ep-i-glot′is), *n.*; pl. *epiglottides* (-i-dēz). [< NL. *epiglottis*, < Attic Gr. ἐπιγλωττίς, common Gr. ἐπιγλωσσίς, epiglottis, < ἐπί, upon, + γλωττίς, γλωσσίς, glottis: see *glottis*.] 1. A valve-like organ which helps to prevent the entrance of food and drink into the larynx during deglutition. In man the epiglottis is of oblong figure, broad and round above, attached by its narrow base to the anterior angle of the upper border of the thyroid cartilage or Adam's-apple, and also to the hyoid or tongue-bone, and the tongue itself; its ligaments for these attachments are the thyro-epiglottic, hyo-epiglottic, and glosso-epiglottic, the latter three in number, forming folds of mucous membrane. The muscles of the epiglottis are three, the thyro-epiglottideus and the superior and inferior aryteno-epiglottideus. Its substance is elastic yellow fibrocartilage, covered with mucous membrane continuous with that of the fauces and air-passages. In its ordinary state, as during respiration, the epiglottis stands upon end, uncovering the opening of the larynx; during the act of deglutition it is brought backward so as to protect this orifice. Any similar structure in the lower animals receives the same name. See cuts under *alimentary* and *mouth*.

2. In *Polyzoa*, same as *epistoma*.—3. In *entom.*, same as *epipharynx*.—**Cushion** or **tubercle of the epiglottis**, a rounded elevation, covered with mucous membrane of a bright-pink color, in the middle line below the base of the epiglottis and above the rima glottidis. *Quain*; *Holden*.—**Depressor epiglottidis**, the depressor of the epiglottis, a part of the thyro-epiglottidean muscle continued on to the margin of the epiglottis.—**Frenum epiglottidis** (bridle of the epiglottis), one of the three folds of mucous membrane, or glosso-epiglottic ligaments, which pass between the epiglottis and the tongue.

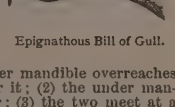
epiglottohyoidean (ep-i-glot″ō-hī-oi′dē-an), *a.* [< *epiglottis* + *hyoid* + *-e-an*.] Pertaining to the epiglottis and to the hyoid bone; hyo-epiglottic.

epignathi, *n.* Plural of *epignathus*.

epignathism (e-pig′nā-thizm), *n.* [< *epignathous* + *-ism*.] The state or condition of being epignathous; the epignathous structure of the bill of a bird.

Exhibited in the intermaxillary bone, divested of the sheath which often forms a little overhanging point, but does not constitute *epignathism*.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 101.

epignathous (e-pig′nā-thus), *a.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + γνάθος, jaw.] In *ornith.*, hook-billed; having the end of the upper mandible decurved over and beyond that of the lower one, as a bird of prey, parrot, petrel, or gull.



Epignathous Bill of Gull.

With reference to the relation of the tips of the mandibles to each other: (1) the upper mandible overreaches the under, and is deflected over it; (2) the under mandible extends beyond the upper; (3) the two meet at a point; (4) the points of the mandibles cross each other. I propose to call these conditions *epignathous*, hypognathous, paragnathous, and metagnathous respectively.
Coues, Proc. Phila. Acad. Nat. Sci., 1869, p. 213.

epignathus (e-pig′nā-thus), *n.*; pl. *epignathi* (-thī). [NL., < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + γνάθος, jaw.] In *teratol.*, an amorphous acardiac monster connected with the jaw of the twin fetus.

epigonal (e-pig′ō-nal), *a.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + γονή, the seed, + *-al*.] Borne upon or beside the germ-gland: applied to a special thickened part of the tissue of the genital ridge in the embryos of some fishes, as that part which is not modified into a germ-gland or an ovary.

epigonation (ep″i-gō-nā′ti-on), *n.*; pl. *epigonatia* (-shiă). [< MGr. ἐπιγονάτιον (cf. Gr. ἐπιγονατίς, a garment reaching to the knee), < Gr. ἐπί, upon, to, + γόνυ = E. *knee*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, one of the episcopal vestments, consisting of a piece of brocade or some other stiff material shaped like a rhomb or lozenge, and worn on the right side at or below the knee, hanging by one of its angles from the zone or girdle. The other three angles have tassels attached to them, and it is embroidered with a cross or other ornamentation. As late as the eighth century, and in some places as late as the eleventh, a handkerchief or napkin (the *encheirion*, which see) was worn in a similar manner, as it still is in the Armenian Church, and the epigonation is probably a more modern form of this. Accordingly, some writers connect this vestment with the towel (λέντιον) with which Christ girded himself before washing the disciples' feet. John xiii. 5.

Attached to the . . . [zone], on the right side, the Bishop wears an ornament . . . termed the *epigonation*; it is . . . made of brocade, or some other stiff material, a tassel being attached to the lower corners. This was at first, like the Latin maniple, a mere handkerchief.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 311.

epigone[1] (ep′i-gōn), *n.* [< Gr. ἐπίγονος, born after, one born after, in pl. offspring, successors, posterity, < ἐπί, upon, + *-γονος*, < √ **γεν*, bear, produce: see *-gen*, *-gene*.] One born after; a successor or heir.

These writers [Malthus, Ricardo, Senior, James Mill, and John Stuart Mill] contributed various parts of that economic system which the *epigones* in political economy contemplate with awe and admiration as something not to be questioned.
R. T. Ely, Past and Present of Pol. Econ., p. 9.

epigone[2] (ep′i-gōn), *n.* [< NL. *epigonium*.] Same as *epigonium*.

epigonia, *n.* Plural (*a*) of *epigonion*, and (*b*) of *epigonium*.

epigonion (ep″i-gō-nī′on), *n.*; pl. *epigonia* (-ă). [< Gr. ἐπιγόνειον (see def.), < Ἐπίγονος, a person so named, lit. after-born: see *epigone*[1].] An ancient lyre with forty strings, named from its Greek inventor, Epigonos. The date of the invention is uncertain.

epigonium (ep-i-gō′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *epigonia* (-ă). [NL., < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + γονή, the seed.] In *Hepaticæ*, the old archegonium, which after fertilization forms a membranous bag inclosing the young capsule: same as *calyptra*. It is ruptured as the capsule elongates. Also *epigone*. [Not in use.]

epigram (ep′i-gram), *n.* [Formerly *epigramme*; < F. *épigramme* = Sp. *epigrama* = Pg. It. *epigramma* = G. *epigramm* = Dan. Sw. *epigram*, < L. *epigramma*, < Gr. ἐπίγραμμα(τ-), an inscription, an epigram, an epitaph, < ἐπιγράφειν, inscribe: see *epigraph*.] 1. In *Gr. lit.*, a poetical inscription placed upon a tomb or public monument, as upon the face of a temple or public arch. The term was afterward extended to any little piece of verse expressing with precision a delicate or ingenious thought, as the pieces in the Greek Anthology. In Roman classical poetry the term was somewhat indiscriminately used to designate a short piece in verse; but the works of Catullus, and especially the epigrams of Martial, contain a great number with the modern epigrammatic character.

This *Epigramme* is but an inscription or writting made as it were vpon a table, or in a windowe, or vpon the wall or mantell of a chimney in some place of common resort.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 43.

Probably the first application of the newly adapted art [engraving words on stone or metal] was in dedicatory inscriptions or *epigrams*, to use this word in its original sense. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 100.

Hence—2. In a restricted sense, a short poem or piece in verse, which has only one subject, and finishes by a witty or ingenious turn of thought; hence, in a general sense, an interesting thought represented happily in a few words, whether verse or prose; a pointed or antithetical saying.

The qualities rare in a bee that we meet
In an *epigram* never should fail;
The body should always be little and sweet,
And a sting should be left in its tail.
Trans. from Latin (author unknown).

From the time of Martial, indeed, the *epigram* came to be characterized generally by that peculiar point or sting which is now looked for in a French or English *epigram*; and the want of this in the old Greek compositions doubtless led some minds to think them tame and tasteless. The true or the best form of the early Greek epigram does not aim at wit or seek to produce surprise. *Lord Neaves*.

epigramist, epigrammist (ep′i-gram-ist), *n.* [= Sp. *epigramista* = It. *epigramista*; as *epigram* + *-ist*.] Same as *epigrammatist*. [Rare.]

The *epigrammist* [Martial] speaks the sense of their drunken principles. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, i. 2.

epigrammatarian (ep-i-gram-ą-tā′ri-an), *n.* [< L. *epigramma*(*t-*), epigram, + *-arian*.] An epigrammatist. *Bp. Hall*, Satires, I. ix. 29.

epigrammatic (ep″i-gra-mat′ik), *a.* [= F. *épigrammatique* = Sp. *epigramático* = Pg. It. *epigrammatico* (cf. D. G. *epigrammatisch* = Dan. Sw. *epigrammatisk*), < LL. *epigrammaticus*, < LGr. ἐπιγραμματικός, < Gr. ἐπίγραμμα(τ-), epigram: see *epigram*.] 1. Dealing in epigrams; speaking or writing in epigram: as, an *epigrammatic* poet.—2. Suitable to epigrams; belonging to epigrams; having the quality of an epigram; antithetical; pointed: as, *epigrammatic* style or wit.

Those remarkable poems have been undervalued by critics who have not understood their nature. They have no *epigrammatic* point. *Macaulay*.

epigrammatical (ep″i-gra-mat′i-kal), *a.* [< *epigrammatic* + *-al*.] Same as *epigrammatic*.

Our good *epigrammatical* poet, old Godfrey of Winchester, thinketh no ominous forespeaking to lie in names.
Camden.

Had this old song ["Chevy Chase"] been filled with *epigrammatical* turns and points of wit, it might perhaps have pleased the wrong taste of some readers.
Spectator, No. 74.

epigrammatically (ep″i-gra-mat′i-kal-i), *adv.* In an epigrammatic manner or style; tersely and pointedly.

It has been put *epigrammatically*, that formerly nobody in Oxford was married except the heads, but that now the heads are the only people who remain unmarried.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 611.

epigrammatism (ep-i-gram′ą-tizm), *n.* [< *epigrammat-ic* + *-ism*.] The use of epigrams; epigrammatical character.

The latter [derivation] would be greedily seized by nine philologists out of ten, for no better cause than its *epigrammatism*. *Poe*, Marginalia, lxvii.

epigrammatist (ep-i-gram′ą-tist), *n.* [= F. *épigrammatiste* = Sp. *epigramatista* = Pg. It. *epigrammatista*, < LL. *epigrammatista*, < LGr. ἐπιγραμματιστής, < Gr. ἐπιγραμματίζειν, write an epigram: see *epigrammatize*.] One who composes epigrams or writes epigrammatically.

The conceit of the *epigrammatist*. *Fuller*.

Among the buffoon poets of this age is also to be reckoned John Heywood, styled the *epigrammatist*, from the six centuries of epigrams, or versified jokes, which form a remarkable portion of his works. *Craik*, Hist. Eng. Lit., I. 431.

epigrammatize (ep-i-gram′ą-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *epigrammatized*, ppr. *epigrammatizing*. [= F. *épigrammatiser*, < Gr. ἐπιγραμματίζειν, write an epigram, < ἐπίγραμμα(τ-), an epigram: see *epigram*.] To represent or express by epigrams; write epigrammatically.

epigrammatizer (ep-i-gram′ą-tī-zėr), *n.* One who composes epigrams, or who writes epigrammatically; an epigrammatist.

He [Pope] was only the condenser and *epigrammatizer* of Bolingbroke—a very fitting St. John for such a gospel.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 416.

epigrammist, *n.* See *epigramist*.

epigraph (ep′i-grâf), *n.* [= F. *épigraphe* = Sp. *epígrafe* = Pg. *epigraphe* = It. *epigrafe*, < NL. *epigraphe*, < Gr. ἐπιγραφή, an inscription, < ἐπιγράφειν, write upon, inscribe, < ἐπί, upon, + γράφειν, write. Cf. *epigram*.] 1. An inscription cut or impressed on stone, metal, or other permanent material, as distinguished from a writing in manuscript, etc.; specifically, in *archæol.*, a terse inscription on a building, tomb, monument, or statue, denoting its use or appropriation, and sometimes incorporated in its scheme of ornamentation.

Dr. Meret, a learned man and Library Keeper, shew'd me . . . the statue and *epigraph* under it of that renowned physitian Dr. Harvey, discoverer of the circulation of the blood. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 3, 1662.

2. A superscription or title at the beginning of a book, a treatise, or a part of a book.—3. In *lit.*, a citation from some author, or a sentence framed for the purpose, placed at the commencement of a work or of one of its separate divisions; a motto.

Leave here the pages with long musing curled,
And write me new my future's *epigraph*.
Mrs. Browning.

epigraph, *v. t.* [< *epigraph*, *n.*] To inscribe an epigraph on.

Also a paper *epigraphed*: "Lo que dijo J. B. Piata a Don Juan de Indiaquez, 24 June, 1586."
Motley, United Netherlands, I. 526.

epigrapher (e-pig′ra-fėr), *n.* Same as *epigraphist*.

It is a new doctrine that the most meritorious fieldwork will make a man a linguist, an *epigrapher*, and an historian. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 562.

epigraphic (ep-i-graf′ik), *a.* [= F. *épigraphique* = Pg. *epigraphico* = It. *epigrafico*, < NL. *epigraphicus*, < *epigraphe*, epigraph: see *epigraph*.] Of, pertaining to, or bearing an epigraph or inscription; of or pertaining to epigraphy.

The *epigraphic* adjuration "Siste, viator."
Saturday Rev.

It [the Arabic of Mohammed] was the peculiar dialect of the tribes near Mecca, and up to the present no *epigraphic* monument anterior to the sixth century of our era has attested its existence. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 144.

The authority of the *epigraphic* monuments, as briefly given above, is thus placed in direct opposition to the authority of the Homeric text as understood by Meyer. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 420.

epigraphical (ep-i-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *epigraphic* + *-al.*] Of the character of an epigraph; epigraphic.

Verses never intended for such a purpose [inscription on a monument, etc.], but assuming for artistic reasons the *epigraphical* form. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 477.

epigraphically (ep-i-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* Considered as an epigraph; in the manner of an epigraph.

Epigraphically of the same age. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 133.

epigraphics (ep-i-graf'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *epigraphic*: see *-ics.*] The science of inscriptions; epigraphy.

epigraphist (e-pig'ra-fist), *n.* [< *epigraph(y)* + *-ist.*] One versed in epigraphy.

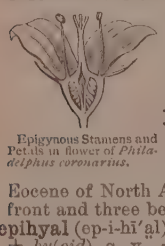
We shall acquire a long series of inscriptions for the *epigraphist*. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVII. 80.

The post of *epigraphist* to the Government of India, held till lately by Mr. Fleet, may be speedily revived. *Athenæum*, No. 3076.

epigraphy (e-pig'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *épigraphie* = It. *epigrafia*, < NL. *epigraphia*, < Gr. *ἐπιγραφή*, an epigraph: see *epigraph.*] The study or knowledge of epigraphs; that branch of knowledge which deals with the deciphering and explanation of inscriptions; epigraphics. Epigraphy is a science ancillary to philology, archæology, and history. It is principally and properly devoted to the consideration of inscriptions in the strict sense—that is, texts cut, engraved, or impressed upon stone, bronze, or other material more or less rigid and durable, or one capable of becoming so, such as clay. *Graffiti*, or texts consisting of characters incidentally scratched on a wall, etc., and *dipinti*, in which the characters are painted, not carved, are for convenience' sake also classed as inscriptions. On the other hand, the study of the lettering (legends, etc.) on coins belongs to numismatics.

In England the new science of Greek *epigraphy*, which may be said to deal with the chronological and geographical classification of Greek inscriptions, has found few followers. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, II. 2.

epigynous (e-pij'i-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *γυνή*, a woman (in mod. bot. a pistil), + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, growing upon the top of the ovary, or seeming to do so, as the corolla and stamens of the cranberry.



Epigynous Stamens and Petals in flower of *Philadelphus coronarius.*

Epihippus (ep-i-hip'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *ἵππος*, horse.] A genus of fossil horses from the Upper Eocene of North America, having four toes in front and three behind. *Marsh*, 1877.

epihyal (ep-i-hī'al), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *hy(oid)*, q. v., + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to one of the pieces of the hyoidean arch: as, an *epihyal* bone or ligament. In the human subject the ligament which connects the so-called styloid process of the temporal bone with the so-called lesser cornu of the hyoid bone is an epihyal structure.

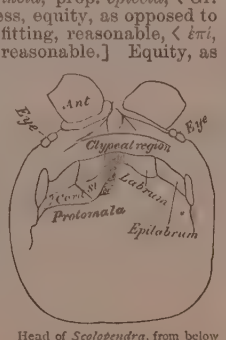
II. *n.* In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, one of the pieces of the hyoidean arch; one of the elements of the second postoral visceral arch; a bone intervening between the stylohyal and the ceratohyal, represented in the human subject by the stylohyoid ligament, but of usual occurrence as a bone in other mammals.

epiklesis, *n.* See *epiclesis.*

epikyt, *n.* [< ML. *epikeia*, prop. *epiecia*, < Gr. *ἐπιείκεια*, reasonableness, equity, as opposed to strict law, < *ἐπιεικής*, fitting, reasonable, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *εἰκός*, likely, reasonable.] Equity, as opposed to strict law.

I am provoked of some to condemn this law, but I am not able, so it be but for a time, and upon weighty considerations, . . . for avoiding disturbance in the commonwealth such an *epiky* and moderation may be used in it. *Latimer*, Sermons and Remains, I. 182.

epilabrum (ep-i-lā'brum), *n.*; pl. *epilabra* (-brä). [NL. (Packard, 1883), < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + L. *labrum*, lip: see *labrum.*] In *Myriapoda*, a transverse sclerite, broader than long, flanking the labrum, and having the cardo of the protomala or so-called mandible attached to its outer edge.



Head of *Scolopendra*, from below (magnified), showing the epilabrum, the protomala with its cardo (*Card*), and stipes (*St*); *Ant*, antenna.

What we have for brevity called the *epilabra* are the laminæ fulcientes labri of Meinert. *A. S. Packard*, Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc., XXI. 198.

Epilachna (ep-i-lak'nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, above, + *λάχνη*, woolly hair.] A genus of cryptotetramerous coleopterans, of the family *Coccinellidæ*, or ladybirds, forming with a few others the group of phytophagous or vegetable-feeding *Coccinellidæ*, the rest of the family being insectivorous. The distinguishing character of the group is the form of the mandibles, which are armed with several teeth at the tip. The species of *Epilachna* are very numerous, especially in the tropical zone; they are comparatively large, very convex, and hairy above, whence the name. *E. borealis* (Kirby) is very abundant in southern parts of the United States, and is often injurious to cultivated plants, especially squashes. It is of a honey-yellow color, with black spots. *E. globosa* and *E. undecimmaculata* are European species.

Ladybird (*Epilachna borealis*), slightly enlarged.

epilate (ep'i-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *epilated*, ppr. *epilating*. [< L. as if **epilatus*, pp. of **epilare* (> F. *épiler*, deprive of hair), < L. *e*, out, + *pilus*, a hair (> *pilare*, deprive of hair). Cf. *depilate.*] To deprive of hair; eradicate (hair).

I have by *epilating* such hairs [white] and stimulating the part succeeded in replacing them by a vigorous growth of natural coloured hairs. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 298.

epilation (ep-i-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. *épilation;* as *epilate* + *-ion.*] Eradication of hair.

epilepsia (ep-i-lep'si-ä), *n.* [LL.] Same as *epilepsy.*

epilepsy (ep'i-lep-si), *n.* [= D. G. *epilepsie* = Dan. Sw. *epilepsi* = F. *épilepsie* = Pr. *epilepsia*, *epilemcia*, *epilencia* = Sp. Pg. *epilepsia* = It. *epilessia*, < LL. *epilepsia*, < Gr. *ἐπιληψία*, also *ἐπίληψις*, epilepsy, lit. a seizure, < *ἐπιλαμβάνειν*, seize upon, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *λαμβάνειν*, *λαβεῖν*, take, seize. Cf. *catalepsy.*] A disease of the brain characterized by recurrent attacks of (*a*) loss of consciousness with severe muscular spasm (*major attack*), or (*b*) loss of consciousness attended with little or no muscular disturbance, or, rarely, slight muscular spasm without loss of consciousness (*minor attack*).

My lord is fallen into an *epilepsy;*
This is his second fit; he had one yesterday.
Shak., Othello, iv. 1.

Cortical epilepsy, epilepsy dependent on disease of the cerebral cortex.—**Epilepsy of the retina,** a temporary anemic condition of the retina which has been observed during an epileptiform attack.—**Peripheral epilepsy,** epilepsy which seems to be produced by a peripheral lesion.—**Toxic epilepsy,** epilepsy induced by toxic substances in the blood.

epileptic (ep-i-lep'tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *épileptique* = Sp. *epiléptico* = Pg. *epileptico* = It. *epilettico* (cf. D. G. *epileptisch* = Dan. Sw. *epileptisk*), < LL. *epilepticus*, < Gr. *ἐπιληπτικός*, < *ἐπίληψις* (*ἐπιληπτ-*), epilepsy: see *epilepsy.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of epilepsy.

Besides madness, and (what are so nearly allied to it) *epileptic* fits, I know of no distemper that the ancients ascribed to possession: unless, perhaps, fits of apoplexy. *Farmer*, Demoniacs of New Testament, i. § 5.

As a piece of magnificent invective, [Victor Hugo's] Les Châtiments is undoubtedly a powerful work. . . . It is written in a transport of rage which is almost *epileptic* in its strength. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 155.

2. Affected with epilepsy.

A plague upon your *epileptic* visage!
Smile you my speeches, as I were a fool?
Shak., Lear, ii. 2.

Epileptic aura. See *aura*1.

II. *n.* One affected with epilepsy.

Epileptics are very often found to have had a father or mother attacked with some nervous disorder. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 445.

epileptical (ep-i-lep'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *epileptic.*

Prescribing it to one who was almost daily assaulted with *epileptical* fits. *Boyle*, Works, II. 223.

epileptically (ep-i-lep'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In connection with or in consequence of epilepsy; caused by epilepsy.

We must also bear in mind that there are on record many homicides committed by *epileptically* insane persons. *E. C. Mann*, Psychol. Med., p. 483.

epileptiform (ep-i-lep'ti-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *épileptiforme*, < Gr. *ἐπίληψις* (*ἐπιληπτ-*), epilepsy, + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling epilepsy.

A man long subject to very limited *epileptiform* seizures may at length have seizures beginning in the same way, and becoming universal; but these are not epileptic seizures, they are only more severe *epileptiform* seizures. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 179.

epileptogenic (ep-i-lep-tō-jen'ik), *a.* [As *epileptogen-ous* + *-ic.*] Giving rise to epilepsy or to an epileptic attack.

epileptogenous (ep'i-lep-toj'e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπίληπτος*, suffering from epilepsy (see *epilepsy*), + *-γενής*, producing: see *-genous.*] Giving rise to epilepsy.

Basilar motor centers [of the brain] may acquire the *epileptogenous* property. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 449.

epileptoid (ep-i-lep'toid), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπίληψις* (*ἐπιληπτ-*), epilepsy, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling epilepsy: as, an *epileptoid* attack.

epilobe (ep'i-lōb), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *λοβός*, lobe.] In *entom.*, a narrow piece often bordering the inner side of one of the lobes of the mentum of beetles, when the latter is bilobed. The epilobes are joined in the middle, and frequently produced in a central prominence called the *tooth of the mentum.*

Epilobium (ep-i-lō'bi-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *λοβός*, a pod, lobe: see *lobe.*] A herbaceous genus of the natural order *Onagraceæ*, widely distributed through temperate and arctic regions, and including, according to the latest authority, over 150 species. The flowers are pink or purple, or rarely yellow, and the seeds are crowned with a tuft of long silky hairs. The name *willow-herb* is given to the more common species, of which the most conspicuous, *E. angustifolium*, is a tall perennial with a simple stem bearing a spike of large purple flowers and willow-like leaves.

epilogic, epilogical (ep-i-loj'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπιλογικός*, < *ἐπίλογος*, epilogue.] Relating to or like an epilogue; epilogistic. *Quarterly Rev.*

epilogism† (e-pil'ō-jizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπιλογισμός*, a reckoning over, calculation, < *ἐπιλογίζεσθαι*, reckon over, < *ἐπί*, upon, over, + *λογίζεσθαι*, reckon, < *λόγος*, an account: see *logic, logistic.*] Excess in reckoning; addition in computation.

The Greek and Hebrew making a difference of two thousand years, . . . this *epilogism* must be detracted from the Hebrew or superadded to the Greek. *Gregory*, Posthuma (1650), p. 171.

epilogistic (ep"i-lō-jis'tik), *a.* [< *epilog(ue)* + *-ist-ic;* cf. Gr. *ἐπιλογιστικός*, able to calculate: see *epilogism.*] Pertaining to epilogues; of the nature of an epilogue.

These lines are an *epilogistic* palinode to the last elegy. *T. Warton*, Notes to Milton's Smaller Poems.

epilogize (ep'i-lō-jīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *epilogized*, ppr. *epilogizing.* [Also *epiloguize;* < Gr. *ἐπιλογίζεσθαι*, address the peroration or epilogue, < *ἐπίλογος*, peroration, epilogue: see *epilogue.*] **I.** *trans.* To add to in the manner of an epilogue.

The laugh of applause with which the charming companion of my new acquaintance was *epilogizing* his happy raillery. *Student* (1750), I. 143.

II. *intrans.* To write or pronounce an epilogue; use the style of epilogues.

epilogue (ep'i-log), *n.* [= D. *epiloog* = G. *epilog* = Dan. Sw. *epilog*, < F. *épilogue* = Sp. *epilogo* = Pg. It. *epilogo*, < L. *epilogus*, < Gr. *ἐπίλογος*, a conclusion, peroration of a speech, epilogue of a play, < *ἐπιλέγειν*, say in addition, < *ἐπί*, in addition, + *λέγειν*, say.] 1. In *rhet.*, the conclusion or closing part of a discourse or oration; the peroration. The office of the epilogue is not merely to avoid an abrupt close and provide a formal termination, but to confirm and increase the effect of what has been said, and leave the hearer as favorably disposed as possible to the speaker's cause and unfavorably to that of his opponents. Accordingly, an epilogue in its more complete form consists of two divisions—(*a*) a repetition of the principal points previously treated, and (*b*) an appeal to the feelings.

2. In dramatic or narrative writing, a concluding address; a winding up of the subject; specifically, in spoken dramas, a closing piece or speech, usually in verse, addressed by one or more of the performers to the audience.

A good play needs no *epilogue.*
Shak., As you Like it, Epil.

Why there should be an *epilogue* to a play,
I know no cause, the old and usual way
For which they were made, was to entreat the grace
Of such as were spectators in this place.
Beaumont, Custom of the Country, Epil.

epilogue† (ep'i-log), *v. t.* [< *epilogue, n.*] To epilogize.

Pleasure . . .
Begins the play in youth, and *epilogues* in age.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 13.

epiloguize (ep'i-log-īz), *v.* [Also *epiloguise;* < *epilogue* + *-ize.* Cf. *epilogize.*] Same as *epilogize.*

The dances ended, the spirit *epiloguises.*
Stage Direction in Milton's Comus.

epiloguizer (ep'i-log-ī"zėr), *n.* One who epiloguizes; a writer or speaker of epilogues. [Rare.]

Go to, old lad, 'tis true that thou art wiser;
Thou art not framed for an *epiloguizer.* *Hoadley.*

Epimachinæ (ep"i-ma-kī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Epimachus* + *-inæ.*] A group of slender-billed

or tenuirostral birds, typified by the genus *Epimachus;* the plume-birds. They resemble the true birds of Paradise, or *Paradiseinæ*, in the exceeding luxuriance and brilliancy of their plumage. (*a*) In most arrangements the *Epimachinæ* have been referred to the family of hoopoes, *Upupidæ*, or closely associated with the *Promeropidæ*. G. R. Gray (1869) constitutes the group by the genera *Ptilorhis*, *Craspedophora*, *Epimachus*, *Seleucides*, *Semioptera*, and *Falcultia*, some of which genera are now referred to the *Paradiseinæ*. The group thus constituted should be abolished. (*b*) In later arrangements the *Epimachinæ* are made one of two subfamilies of *Paradiseidæ*, containing the slender-billed forms represented by four genera, *Epimachus*, *Drepanornis*, *Seleucides*, and *Ptilorhis*.

Epimachus (e-pim′a-kus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), appar. < Gr. *ἐπίμαχος*, that may easily be attacked, assailable (also equipped for battle), < *ἐπί*, upon, to, + *μάχεσθαι*, fight, < *μάχη*, battle.] A genus of magnificent Papuan birds, belonging to the *Paradiseidæ*, and made type of a subfamily *Epimachinæ*, having a slender bill, densely feathered nostrils, and highly developed plumage of the wings and tail, which latter is several times longer than the body; the plume-birds proper. The superb plume-bird or grand promerops of New Guinea, *E. speciosus*, *E. maximus*, or *E. superbus*, is the type species; *E. elliotî* is another species. Also called *Cinnamolegus*.

Plume-bird (*Epimachus speciosus*).

epimacus (e-pim′a-kus), *n.*; pl. *epimaci* (-sī). [Appar. for *epimachus*, < Gr. *ἐπίμαχος*, equipped for battle: see *Epimachus*.] In *her.*, an imaginary beast, somewhat resembling a griffin, the chief difference being that all four paws are those of lions: the tail also is usually without the tuft.

epimandibular (ep″i-man-dib′ū-lăr), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + L. *mandibula*, jaw: see *mandible*, *mandibular*.] **I.** *a.* Borne upon the mandible or lower jaw, as a bone of some of the lower vertebrates.

II. *n.* A bone of the mandible of some of the lower vertebrates, identified with the hyomandibular of fishes. See *hyomandibular*.

The proof that the hyomandibular is equivalent to the *epimandibular*. *G. Baur*, Micros. Sci., xxviii. 179.

epimanika, *n.* Plural of *epimanikon*.

epimanikion (ep″i-ma-nik′i-on), *n.*; pl. *epimanikia* (-ă). [< MGr. *ἐπιμανίκιον*, also (as NGr.) *ἐπιμάνικον*, < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *μανίκιον*, *μάνικα*, NGr. *μανίκι*, sleeve, < L. *manica*, sleeve, < *manus*, the hand: see *manus*, *manual*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, one of the eucharistic vestments, consisting in a kind of cuff or movable sleeve, usually made of silk, worn on each arm, and reaching about half way up from the wrist to the elbow. Epimanikia were originally worn by bishops only, but have now for many centuries been worn by all priests, and since A. D. 1600 by deacons.

The *epimanikia* come nearest to the Latin maniple, but they do not resemble it in shape, and are worn on both hands, instead of on the left only.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, I. 307.

epimanikon (ep-i-man′i-kon), *n.*; pl. *epimanika* (-kă). Same as *epimanikion*.

Epimedium (ep-i-mē′di-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *epimedion*, an unknown plant (Pliny), < Gr. *ἐπιμήδιον* (Dioscorides), barrenwort, *Epimedium alpinum*.] A small berberidaceous genus of low herbs, of Europe and temperate Asia, with ternately divided leaves, and racemes of white, pink, or yellowish flowers. Several species are cultivated for ornament, especially *E. alpinum* of Europe and *E. macranthum* of Japan.

epimera, *n.* Plural of *epimeron*.

epimeral (ep-i-mē′ral), *a.* [< *epimeron* + *-al*.] Pertaining to an epimeron or to the epimera.

epimerite (ep-i-mē′rīt), *n.* [As *epimeron* + *-ite*².] An anterior proboscis-like appendage borne upon the protomerite of the septate gregarines. It serves to attach the parasite to its host, and may be armed with hooklets for that purpose. It is always deciduous. When it is present, the gregarine is known as a *cephalont;* after it is shed, as a *sporont*.

epimeritic (ep″i-mē-rit′ik), *a.* [< *epimerite* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the epimerite.

epimeron, epimerum (ep-i-mē′ron, -rum), *n.*; pl. *epimera* (-rȧ). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *μηρός*, thigh.] One of the side-pieces in the segment of an arthropod or articulate animal. In the *Crustacea* the epimera form part of the dorsal arc, and the legs are articulated to them. In insects the term is generally restricted to those pieces in the thoracic segments, where an epimeron is the middle one of three sclerites into which any pleuron is divisible; they are situated behind the episterna, between the tergum and the insertions of the legs.

epinaos (ep-i-nā′os), *n.*; pl. *epinaoi* (-oi). [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *ναός*, temple.] An open vestibule behind the cella of some ancient temples, corresponding to the pronaos in front. See *opisthodomos* and *posticum*.

epinastic (ep-i-nas′tik), *a.* [< *epinasty* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of epinasty.

With respect to this downward movement of the leaves, Kraus believes that it is due to their *epinastic* growth.
Darwin, Movement in Plants, p. 250.

epinastically (ep-i-nas′ti-kal-i), *adv.* In an epinastic manner.

The marginal portion of the pileus is somewhat curved over and bent downwards (*epinastically*) in towards the surface of the stipe. *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 204.

epinasty (ep′i-nas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *ναστός*, pressed close, solid, < *νάσσειν*, press close, stamp down.] In *bot.*, a movement or state of curvature due to the more active growth of the ventral side of an organ.

Epinephelini (ep-i-nef-e-lī′nī), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bleeker, 1875), < *Epinephelus* + *-ini*.] A group or subfamily of *Serranidæ*, including the genera *Epinephelus*, *Mycteroperca*, *Dermatolepis*, *Promicropterus*, *Enneacentrus*, and other closely related non-American genera.

Epinephelus (ep-i-nef′e-lus), *n.* [NL. (Bloch, 1793), < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *νεφέλη*, cloud.] A genus of fishes, of the family *Serranidæ*. It contains numerous species, chiefly of the tropical and subtropical seas, having the interorbital space narrow, the eyes subcentral, the scales of the lateral line simple, and the anal fin short, with only 8 or 9 rays, the inner teeth of both jaws depressible, and some of the anterior ones caniniform, and the preopercelum entire below. *E. morio* is the red grouper of the Mexican coast and the South Atlantic coast of the United States. See *grouper*.

épinette (ā-pē-net′), *n.* [F. *épinette*, a spinet: see *spinet*.] A kind of cage in which fowls are confined for the purpose of fattening. It commonly consists of a series of coops in tiers, arranged in a circular frame, the whole frame turning on its axis for convenience in feeding the fowls, which is performed mechanically by means of a force-pump. Also called *chicken-feeder*.

Épineuil (ā-pē-nœ̄ly′), *n.* [F.: see def.] A red wine produced around the village of Épineuil in the neighborhood of Tonnerre, in the department of Yonne, France, resembling Burgundy of the second grade, and much esteemed, though not often exported.

epineural (ep-i-nū′ral), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *neural*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* Situated upon a neural arch, as a spine of a fish's backbone.

In Esox and Thymallus the *epineural* and epicentral spines are present; in Cyprinus the *epineural* and epipleural. *Owen*, Anat., I. 43.

II. *n.* A scleral spine attached to a neural arch. See extract under *epicentral*.

epineuria, *n.* Plural of *epineurium*.

epineurial (ep-i-nū′ri-al), *a.* [< *epineurium* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or consisting of epineurium: as, *epineurial* sheaths.

epineurium (ep-i-nū′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *epineuria* (-ă). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *νεῦρον*, nerve.] The sheath of connective tissue around a fasciculus of nerve-tissue, as distinguished from the finer sheath of perineurium which similarly surrounds the smaller bundles or funiculi of which a nerve is ultimately composed. See *funiculus* and *perineurium*.

epinglette (ep-ing-glet′), *n.* [F. *épinglette*, a primer, a priming-wire, dim. of *épinglo*, a pin, < OF. *espinglo*, < L. *spinula*, dim. of *spina*, a thorn, spine: see *spinule*, *spine*.] An iron needle for piercing the cartridge of a piece of ordnance before priming; a priming-wire.

epinicia, *n.* Plural of *epinicion*.

epinicial (ep-i-nis-i-al), *a.* Same as *epinician*.

The spoils won in victory were carried in triumph, while an *epinicial* song was chanted.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry.

epinician (ep-i-nis-i-an), *a.* [Written less prop. *epinikian*, < Gr. *ἐπινίκιος*, of victory: see *epinicion*.] Pertaining to or celebrating victory.

epinicion (ep-i-nis′i-on), *n.*; pl. *epinicia* (-ă). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπινίκιον*, a song of victory, neut. of *ἐπινίκιος*, of victory, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *νίκη*, victory.] **1.** A song of triumph; a poem in celebration of a victory; especially, in ancient Greece, a poem in honor of a victory in an athletic contest, as at the Olympic, Pythian, Nemean, or Isthmian games. The poems of Pindar which have come down to us are almost all epinicia.

A triumphal *epinicion* on Herod's massacre.
T. Warton, Rowley Enquiry, p. 69.

Of his [Pindar's] extant *epinicia*, Stelly claims 15.
Quarterly Rev., CLXII. 172.

2. In the *Gr. Ch.*, the triumphal hymn; the Sanctus (which see).

epinyctis (ep-i-nik′tis), *n.*; pl. *epinyctides* (-tid-ēz). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπινυκτίς*, epinyctis, < *ἐπί*, on, + *νύξ* (*νυκτ-*) = E. *night*.] In *pathol.*, a pustule appearing in the night, or especially troublesome at night.

epionic (ep-i-on′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπιωνικός*, having an Ionic following upon a measure of a different kind, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *Ἰωνικός*, Ionic: see *Ionic*.] **I.** *a.* In *anc. pros.*, containing an Ionic preceded by an iambic dipody: an epithet applied by some Greek writers on metries to some of the meters classed as logaœdic by recent writers.

II. *n.* In *anc. pros.*, a verse containing an Ionic following upon an iambic dipody. Verses of this kind are analyzed by modern authorities as logaœdic (that is, as mixtures of cyclic dactyls with trochees, or of cyclic anapæsts with iambi), the line generally beginning with a prefixed syllable (anacrusis).

Epiornis, *n.* An improper form of *Æpyornis*.

epiotic (ep-i-ot′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*) = E. *ear*: see *ear*¹, *-otic*.] **I.** *a.* Literally, upon the ear: applied to a center of ossification in the mastoid region of the periotic bone.

II. *n.* In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, one of the three principal bones or separate ossifications which compose the periotic bone or auditory capsule: distinguished from the *prootic* and the *opisthotic*, and also from the *pterotic* when this fourth element is present. It is the superior and external one of the three, developed in special relation with the posterior semicircular canal of the ear. It usually forms part of the petrosal bone, or petrous portion of the temporal bone, and may be indistinguishably ankylosed therewith. See cuts under *Crocodilia* and *Cyclostus*.

Epipactis (ep-i-pak′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπιπακτίς*, a plant also called *ἑλλέβορον*.] A genus of terrestrial orchids, of northern temperate regions. They have stout, leafy stems, and a raceme of purplish-brown or whitish flowers. Two species are found in the United States.

epiparodos (ep-i-par′ō-dos), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπιπάροδος*, a parodos following upon another, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *πάροδος*, a parodos: see *parodos*.] In *anc. Gr. tragedy*, a second or additional parodos or entrance of the chorus. See *metastasis* and *parodos*.

epipedometry (ep″i-pe-dom′e-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπιπεδος*, on the ground, plane (< *ἐπί*, on, + *πέδον*, ground), + *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, a measure.] The mensuration of surfaces.

epiperipheral (ep″i-pe-rif′e-ral), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *περιφέρεια*, periphery (see *periphery*), + *-al*.] Situated or originating upon the periphery or external surface of the body: specifically applied to feelings or sensations originating at the ends of nerves distributed on the outer surface: opposed to *entoperipheral:* as, the sensation produced by touching an object with the finger is an *epiperipheral* sensation.

On comparing these three great orders of feelings, we found that whereas the *epiperipheral* are in relation to a very great extent, the entoperipheral, and still more the central, have but small aptitudes for entering into relations.
H. Spencer.

epipetalous (ep-i-pet′a-lus), *a.* [< NL. *epipetalus*, < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *πέταλον*, leaf (mod. petal): see *petal*.] Borne upon the petals of a flower: applied to stamens, and to plants whose stamens are attached to the corolla.

epiphany (ē-pif′a-ni), *n.* [< ME. *epyphany*, < OF. *epiphanie*, F. *épiphanie* = Pr. *epifania*, *epiphania* = Sp. *epifanía* = Pg. *epiphania* = It. *epifania*, *pifania*, *befania* (see *befana*), < LL. *epiphania*, fem. sing., *epiphania*, neut. pl., < Gr. *ἐπιφάνεια*, fem. sing., appearance, manifestation, sudden appearance, apparition, LGr. the epiphany, < *ἐπιφανής*, appearing (suddenly), becoming manifest (esp. of deities), < *ἐπιφαίνειν*, show forth, manifest, < *ἐπί* + *φαίνειν*, show: see *fancy*, *phantasm*, etc.] **1.** An appearance; manifes-

tation of one's presence: used especially with reference to appearances of a deity.

Him, whom but just before they beheld transfigured, and in a glorious *epiphany* upon the mount.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 93.

Every 19th year, we are told, . . . the god [Apollo] himself appeared to his worshippers about the vernal equinox, and during a long *epiphany* "would harp and dance in the sky until the rising of the Pleiades."
C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 90.

2. Among the ancient Greeks, a festival held in commemoration of the appearance of a god in any particular place.—**3.** [*cap.*] A Christian festival, closing the series of Christmas observances, celebrated on the 6th of January, the twelfth day after Christmas (hence called Twelfth-day), in commemoration of the manifestations of Christ to the world as the Son of God, in the West especially that to the Gentiles through the visit of the Magi in his infancy. It was early instituted in the East in celebration both of his nativity and of his baptism, the former being afterward transferred to the 25th of December. In the West it has been observed since the fourth century with special reference to the visit of the Magi or the three kings, with which are combined in the Roman Catholic Church his baptism and his first miracle at Cana of Galilee.

Therefore, though the church do now call Twelfth-day *Epiphany*, because upon that day Christ was manifested to the Gentiles in those wise men who came then to worship him, yet the ancient church called this day [the day of Christ's birth] the *Epiphany*, because this day Christ was manifested to the world, by being born this day.
Donne, Sermons, iv.

epipharyngeal (ep″i-fā-rin′jē-al), *a.* and *n.* [< *epipharynx* (*-pharyng-*) + *-e-al*.] **I.** *a.* Situated over or upon the pharynx; pertaining to or having the character of the epipharynx. Specifically—(*a*) In *ichth.*, applied to the uppermost bones of the branchial arches of osseous fishes. See the extract, and *hypopharyngeal*.

The anterior four pair [of branchial arches] are composed of several joints, and the uppermost articulations of more or fewer of them usually expand, bear teeth, and form the *epipharyngeal* bones.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 136.

(*b*) In ascidians, situated on the upper part of the pharyngeal cavity or branchial sac.

II. *n.* In *ichth.*, an epipharyngeal bone.

epipharynx (ep-i-far′inks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *φάρυγξ*, throat: see *pharynx*.] In *entom.*, a fleshy lobe beneath the labrum, forming a valve which covers the opening of the pharynx or gullet. It is best seen in the *Hymenoptera*. Also called *epiglottis*. See cut under *Hymenoptera*.

Median projections on the internal surface of the upper and lower lips [of an insect] are distinguished as *epipharynx* and hypopharynx respectively.
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 524.

Epiphegus (ep-i-fē′gus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *φηγός* = L. *fāgus* = AS. *bōc*, the beech: see *Fagus*, *beech*[1].] A genus of plants of the natural order *Orobanchaceæ*, of a single species, *E. Virginiana*, which is parasitic upon the roots of the beech. It is a native of the United States east of the Mississippi, and is a slender branching herb of a dull purple or yellowish-brown color, with small scattered scales in place of leaves. It is known as *beech-drops* or *cancer-root*.

epiphenomenon (ep″i-fē-nom′e-non), *n.*; pl. *epiphenomena* (-nä). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, on, upon, + *φαινόμενον*, phenomenon: see *phenomenon*.] In *pathol.*, a symptom or complication arising during the course of a malady.

From these investigations [of Billroth] it was generally concluded that septic infection was due to an unorganized though perhaps organic substance; that the presence of bacteria was an *epiphenomenon*—a sequence, not a cause. *W. T. Belfield*, Rel. of Micro-Org. to Disease, p. 37.

epiphlœodal (ep-i-flē′ō-dal), *a.* [< *epiphlœum* + *-ode* + *-al*.] Same as *epiphlœodic*.

epiphlœodic (ep″i-flē-od′ik), *a.* [< *epiphlœum* + *-ode* + *-ic*.] In *lichenology*, living upon the surface of the bark of a plant. Compare *hypophlœodic*.

epiphlœum (ep-i-flē′um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *φλοιός*, bark.] In *bot.*, the corky envelop or outer portion of the bark, lying next beneath the epidermis. The term is not used by late authorities.

The *epiphlœum* is generally composed of one or more layers of colourless or brownish cells.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 372.

epiphonem (e-pif′ō-nem), *n.* [Also *epiphoneme*; < L. *epiphonema*, q. v.] Same as *epiphonema*.

The wise man . . . in th' ende cryed out with this *Epyphoneme*, Vanitas vanitatum et omnia vanitas.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 85.

epiphonema (ep″i-fō-nē′mä), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἐπιφώνημα*, a finishing sentence, a moral, also an exclamation, < *ἐπιφωνεῖν*, say upon or with respect to, apply to, call to, address to, < *ἐπί* + *φωνεῖν*, speak loud, speak, < *φωνή*, voice, sound.] In *rhet.*, a sentence (that is, a general observation or striking reflection) subjoined to a descriptive, narrative, argumentative, or other passage, or at the end of a whole discourse, to confirm, sum up, or conclude it.

I believe those preachers who abound in *epiphonemas*, if they look about them, would find one part of their congregation out of countenance, and the other asleep.
Swift, To Young Clergymen.

epiphora (e-pif′ō-rä), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἐπιφορά*, a bringing to or upon, an addition, a sudden attack; in med., a defluxion (of humors); in rhet., the second clause in a sentence; in logic, a conclusion; < *ἐπιφέρειν*, put or lay upon, bring to or upon, < *ἐπί*, upon, to, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] **1.** In *pathol.*, watery eye, in which the tears, from increased secretion or some disease of the lacrymal passages, accumulate in front of the eye and trickle over the cheek.—**2.** In *rhet.*, same as *epistrophe*.

epiphragm (ep′i-fram), *n.* [< NL. *epiphragma*, < Gr. *ἐπίφραγμα*, a covering, lid, < *ἐπιφράσσειν*, block up, stop, protect, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *φράσσειν*, block, stop, fence in: see *diaphragm*.] **1.** In *bot.*: (*a*) The disk-like apex of the columella of *Polytrichæ*, which extends over the mouth of the capsule below the operculum. (*b*) A delicate membrane closing the cup-like receptacle of the *Nidulariacei*.—**2.** In *conch.*, the plate of hardened mucus secreted by a gastropod, as a snail, to plug up or seal the opening of the shell during hibernation; a sort of temporary or false operculum, sometimes hardened by calcareous deposit. See *clausilium*.

This is known as the *epiphragm*, and is formed when the animal retires in winter or in a season of drought. In Clausilia this *epiphragm* is a permanent structure, and is fastened to the mouth of the shell by an elastic stalk, so that it works as a trap-door. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 304.

epiphragma (ep-i-frag′mä), *n.*; pl. *epiphragmata* (-ma-tä). [NL.: see *epiphragm*.] Same as *epiphragm*.

epiphragmal (ep-i-frag′mal), *a.* [< *epiphragm* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the epiphragm: as, *epiphragmal* mucus.

epiphragmata, *n.* Plural of *epiphragma*.

epiphylline (ep-i-fil′in), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *φύλλον* (= L. *folium*), leaf, + *-ine*[1].] Same as *epiphyllous*.

epiphyllospermous (ep-i-fil-ō-spėr′mus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *φύλλον* (= L. *folium*), leaf, + *σπέρμα*, seed, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, bearing the fruit or spores on the back of the leaves or fronds, as ferns.

Part of Epiphyllospermous Frond.

epiphyllous (ep-i-fil′us), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *φύλλον* (= L. *folium*), a leaf, + *-ous*.] Growing upon a leaf, as applied to fungi; epigenous: often limited to the upper surface, in distinction from *hypogenous*. Also *epiphylline*.

Epiphyllum (ep-i-fil′um), *n.* [NL. (so called from the apparent position of the flower), < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *φύλλον* (= L. *folium*), a leaf.] A Brazilian genus of low cactaceous plants, with numerous branches formed of short, flattened, bright-green joints, bearing showy rose-red flowers at the summit. There are three species. *E. truncatum* and *E. Russellianum* are frequently cultivated in greenhouses.

Right Femur of a Youth.

E, *E*, epiphyses; *gtr*, *ltr*, greater and lesser trochanter; *h*, head; *et*, *it*, external and internal tuberosity; *ec*, *ic*, external and internal condyle; *n*, neck.

epiphyses, *n.* Plural of *epiphysis*.

epiphysial, epiphyseal (ep-i-fiz′i-al, -ē-al), *a.* [< *epiphysis* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or having the nature of an epiphysis. *Owen*.

epiphysis (e-pif′i-sis), *n.*; pl. *epiphyses* (-sēz). [L., < Gr. *ἐπιφύσις*, an outgrowth, epiphysis, < *ἐπιφύεσθαι*, grow upon, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *φύεσθαι*, grow.] **1.** In *anat.*: (*a*) A part or process of bone which has its own center of ossification separate from the main center of the shaft or body of the bone, and which therefore only gradually joins the rest of the bone by the progress of ossification: so called because it grows upon the body of the bone. Thus, the end of a long bone, as the humerus or femur, has for a while a gristly cap of cartilage, which ossifies separately from one or several ossific centers, and finally coössifies with the shaft. An *epiphysis* is properly distinguished from an *apophysis*, or mere bony process or outgrowth without independent ossific center, being always autogenous or endogenous, and not merely exogenous; but the distinction is not always observed, especially as a completed and coössified epiphysis cannot be recognized as such with certainty. See cut under *endoskeleton*.

The *epiphysis* of the fœtus becomes the apophysis of the adult. *Dunglison*.

(*b*) Some part or organ that grows upon or to another.—**2.** A small superior piece of each half of an alveolus of a sea-urchin, united below to its own half of the alveolus, joined to its fellow of the other half of the same alveolus, and connected by the rotula with the epiphysis of another alveolus. See *lantern of Aristotle*, under *lantern*.—**Epiphysis cerebri**, the conarium or pineal body of the brain: contrasted with the *hypophysis cerebri*, or pituitary body.

epiphytal (ep′i-fī-tal), *a.* [< *epiphyte* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an epiphyte; epiphytic.

epiphyte (ep′i-fīt), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *φυτόν*, a plant.] **1.** In *bot.*, a plant which grows upon another plant, but which does not, like a parasite, derive its nourishment from it. Very many orchids and species of the *Bromeliaceæ* are epiphytes; also some ferns and many mosses, liverworts, lichens, and algæ. The term is used by De Bary to denote any plant, whether parasitic or not, growing on the surface of another plant, as distinguished from *entophyte*. **2.** In *zoöl.*, a fungus parasitic on the skin and its appendages or on mucous surfaces of man and other animals, causing disease; a dermatophyte. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

epiphytic, epiphytical (ep-i-fit′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *epiphyte* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to or having the nature of an epiphyte.

The *epiphytic* orchids have often a very curious look, with all their domestic economy in view—their long, straggling white roots reaching down into the air below them to gather nutriment and moisture from it.
The Century, XXX. 231.

epiphytically (ep-i-fit′i-kal-i), *adv.* After the manner of an epiphyte.

epiplasm (ep′i-plazm), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed, < *πλάσσειν*, form.] A name given by De Bary to the protoplasmic residuum in the spore-sacs of the *Ascomycetæ* after the spores are formed: same as *glycogen-mass*.

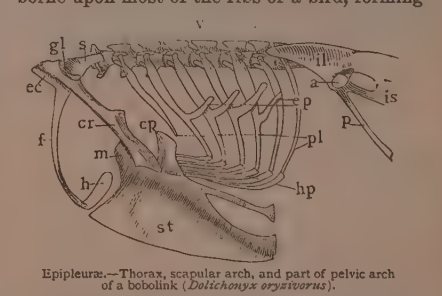
epiplastron (ep-i-plas′tron), *n.*; pl. *epiplastra* (-trä). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + NL. *plastron*, q. v.] The anterior lateral one of the nine pieces of which the plastron of a turtle may consist. It has been usually called *episternum*, from a mistaken view of its sternal character. There are a pair of epiplastra, one on each side of the single median entoplastron, and in front of the hyoplastra. See *plastron*, second figure under *carapace*, and second cut under *Chelonia*.

The entoplastron and the two *epiplastra* correspond with the median and lateral thoracic plates of the Labyrinthodont Amphibia, and very probably answer to the interclavicle and clavicles of other Vertebrata.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 175.

epiplerosis (ep″i-plē-rō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπιπλήρωσις*, an overfilling, < *ἐπιπληροῦν*, fill up again, < *ἐπί*, upon, in addition, + *πληροῦν*, fill, < *πλήρης*, full.] In *pathol.*, excessive repletion; distention.

epipleura (ep-i-plō′rä), *n.*; pl. *epipleuræ* (-rē). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *πλευρά*, a rib, the side: see *pleura*.] **1.** A scleral spine or process superposed upon a rib, as in various fishes. "The latter [epipleural spines] have been called 'upper ribs' and in *Polypterus* are stronger than the ribs themselves" (*Owen*, Anat., I. 43).

2. In *ornith.*, one of the uncinate processes borne upon most of the ribs of a bird, forming


Epipleuræ.—Thorax, scapular arch, and part of pelvic arch of a bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*).

ep, four epipleuræ or uncinate processes of as many ribs; *pl*, pleurapophysial parts of seven ribs; *v*, dorsolumbar vertebræ; *st*, sternum (the letters are on the carina or keel); *m*, manubrium sterni; *cp*, costal process of sternum, bearing six ribs; *cr*, coracoid bone; *s*, base of scapula, the rest cut away; *f*, furcula; *ec*, epiclidium of furcula; *h*, hypoclidium of furcula; *gl*, glenoid fossa, formed by coracoid and scapula; *il*, ilium; *is*, ischium; *p*, pubis; *a*, acetabulum.

a series of splint-bones passing obliquely backward from one rib to overlie the succeeding rib or ribs, and thus increasing the stability of the walls of the thorax. These splints are either articulated or ankylosed with their respective ribs, and have independent centers of ossification. They do not occur on the posterior or sacral ribs, and are found only upon the pleurapophysial part of any rib. Also *epipleural*.

3. In *entom.*, the outer side of a beetle's wing-cover when it is inflexed or turned down so as to cover partially the side of the thorax and abdomen. Also called the *side-cover*. Though commonly applied to the whole inflexed portion, the term is properly limited to a distinct part bordering the inner margin, and often much narrower than the inflexed portion, or entirely wanting. The name is also applied to an inflexed part of each side of the pronotum, distinguished as the *prothoracic epipleura*.—**Discoidal epipleuræ.** See *discoidal*.

epipleural (ep-i-plō′ral), *a.* and *n.* [< *epipleura* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Situated upon a pleurapophysis or pleural element of a vertebra, as a spine of a fish's back-bone; specifically, in *vertebrate zoöl.*, pertaining to or of the nature of an epipleura.—**2.** In *entom.*, pertaining to, on, or bordering the epipleura or inflexed outer side of a beetle's elytrum.—**Epipleural appendage**, an epipleura.—**Epipleural carina**, in *entom.*, a ridge dividing such an inflexed portion from the rest of the elytrum.—**Epipleural fold**, in *entom.*, the outer part of the elytrum when it is sharply turned down over the thorax and abdomen.

II. *n.* Same as *epipleura*, 2.

epiplexis (ep-i-plek′sis), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ἐπίπληξις*, chastisement, blame, reproof, < *ἐπιπλήσσειν*, chastise, blame, reprove, lit. strike at, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *πλήσσειν*, strike.] In *rhet.*, the employment of rebuke or reproaches, in order to produce an oratorical effect, as when a speaker seeks to rouse a legislative or popular assembly and impel it to decided action: accounted by some a figure. Also called *epitimesis*.

epiploa, *n.* Plural of *epiploön*.

epiploce (e-pip′lō-sē), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ἐπιπλοκή*, a plaiting together, interweaving of clauses by way of epanastrophe or climax, < *ἐπιπλέκειν*, plait together, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *πλέκειν*, plait, twist.] **1.** In *rhet.*, a figure by which in a number of successive clauses the last (or the last important) word of one clause recurs as the first of the next; accumulated epanastrophe; in general, climax, especially climax combined with epanastrophe: as, "he not only spared his enemies, but continued them in employment; not only continued them, but advanced them." See *climax*.—**2.** In *pros.*, according to the nomenclature of ancient metricians, a group or class of measures comprising as subclasses measures or feet of the same magnitude, but of opposed or contrasted form—that is, feet containing the same number of longs and shorts, but with these following in a reversed or different sequence.

epiplocele (e-pip′lō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπίπλοον*, the caul, + *κήλη*, a tumor.] In *surg.*, hernia of the epiploön or omentum; omental hernia.

epiploic (ep-i-plō′ik), *a.* [< *epiploön* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the epiploön; omental.

epiploischiocele (ep″i-plō-is′ki-ō-sēl), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπίπλοον*, the caul, + *ἰσχίον*, the hip-joint, + *κήλη*, a tumor.] In *surg.*, hernia in which the omentum protrudes through the sciatic foramen.

epiploitis (ep″i-plō-ī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *epiploön* + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the epiploön.

epiplomerocele (ep″i-plō-mē′rō-sēl), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπίπλοον*, the caul, + *μηρός*, the thigh, + *κήλη*, a tumor.] In *surg.*, femoral hernia with protrusion of the omentum.

epiplomphalocele (ep-i-plom′fa-lō-sēl), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπίπλοον*, the caul, + *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, + *κήλη*, a tumor.] In *surg.*, hernia with protrusion of the omentum at the navel.

epiploön (e-pip′lō-on), *n.*; pl. *epiploa* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπίπλοον*, the caul, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *-πλοος*, as in *διπλόος*, double, twofold: see *diploë*.] **1.** The caul or apron of the intestines; the great omentum; a quadruplicature of the peritoneum, hanging down in front of the intestines from the stomach and transverse colon. It consists actually of four layers of peritoneum, which become two by union of their apposed (outer) surfaces, and thus form a duplicature of the peritoneum looping down from the stomach and colon, the interior of which is the lesser cavity of the peritoneum communicating with the greater cavity by the foramen of Winslow, and the folds or walls of which usually contain much fat. See *omentum*.

2. In *entom.*, the peculiar fatty substance in insects.

epiploscheocele (ep-i-plos′kē-ō-sēl), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπίπλοον*, the caul, + *ὀσχεον*, scrotum, + *κήλη*, a tumor.] In *surg.*, a hernia in which the omentum descends into the scrotum.

epipodia, *n.* Plural of *epipodium*.

epipodial (ep-i-pō′di-al), *a.* and *n.* [< *epipodium* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the epipodialia.—**2.** In *conch.*, of or pertaining to the epipodium.

In this genus [*Aplysia*], and in Gasteropteron, there are very large *epipodial* lobes, by the aid of which some species propel themselves like Pteropods.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 438.

II. *n.* One of the epipodialia: as, the *epipodials* of the leg are the tibia and the fibula. See cut under *crus*.

epipodialia (ep-i-pō-di-ā′li-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπιπόδιος*, upon the feet: see *epipodium*.] In *vertebrate anat.*, the corresponding bones of both fore and hind limbs, which extend from the elbow to the wrist, and from the knee to the ankle, thus constituting the morphological segments which intervene between the propodialia and the mesopodialia.

Marsh has proposed (1880) to apply general names to the corresponding bones of the arm and leg. Thus, the bones of the proximal segments are the ossa propodialia; the radius and ulna, the tibia and fibula, constitute the *epipodialia;* the bones of the carpus and tarsus are mesopodialia; the metacarpalia and metatarsalia are . . . the metapodialia. *Wilder and Gage*, Anat. Tech., p. 41.

epipodite (e-pip′ō-dīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*), = E. *foot*, + *-ite*[1]. Cf. *epipodium*.] A third branch of the limb of a crustacean, as distinguished from both the endopodite and the exopodite; a segment of the typical limb, actually developed in some of the limbs in relation with the branchiæ, and articulated with the protopodite or coxopodite. Also called *flabellum*. See cut under *endopodite*.

The four anterior pairs of ambulatory limbs [of the crayfish] differ from the last pair in possessing a long curved appendage, which ascends from the coxopodite, with which it is articulated, and passes into the branchial chamber, in which it lies. This is the *epipodite*.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 270.

epipoditic (ep″i-pō-dit′ik), *a.* [< *epipodite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to an epipodite.

epipodium (ep-i-pō′di-um), *n.*; pl. *epipodia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπιπόδιος*, upon the feet, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] One of the appendages of the side of the foot of certain mollusks, as the odontophorous or cephalophorous univalves; some lateral part or process of the foot, in any way distinguished from the mesial propodium, mesopodium, and metapodium. In pteropods a pair of large wing-like epipodia serve as fins to swim with, and in fact give name to the order *Pteropoda*. The funnels of cephalopods are supposed by some to be modified epipodia.

epipolic (ep-i-pol′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπιπολή*, a surface, < *ἐπιπέλεσθαι*, come to or upon, < *ἐπί*, upon, to, + *πέλεσθαι*, come, be.] Pertaining to or produced by epipolism or fluorescence.—**Epipolic dispersion**, a phrase applied by Sir John Herschel to the phenomena of fluorescence.

epipolism (e-pip′ō-lizm), *n.* [As *epipol-ic* + *-ism*.] Fluorescence.

epipolized (e-pip′ō-līzd), *a.* [As *epipol-ic* + *-ize* + *-ed*[2].] Affected or modified by the phenomena of fluorescence: as, *epipolized* light.

epipsyche (ep-i-sī′kē), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *ψυχή*, spirit, life: see *Psyche*.] In *anat.*, the afterbrain or medulla oblongata; the myelencephalon or metencephalon. *Haeckel*.

epiptere (ep′ip-tēr), *n.* [< F. *épiptère* (Duméril, 1806), < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *πτερόν*, a wing, fin.] In *ichth.*, the dorsal fin. [Rare.]

epipteric (ep-ip-ter′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *πτερόν*, a wing, + *-ic*.] Situated over the alisphenoid or greater wing of the sphenoid bone: specifically applied, in human anatomy, to a supernumerary or epactal bone of the skull sometimes found in the fontanel at the anterior inferior angle of the parietal bone, just above the end of the alisphenoid.

epipterous (e-pip′tę-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *πτερόν*, a wing, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having a wing on the summit: applied to seeds, etc.

epipubes, *n.* Plural of *epipubis*.

epipubic (ep-i-pū′bik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + NL. *pubis*, q. v.] **1.** Situated upon or before the pubes: applied to the so-called marsupial bones of marsupial mammals. Specifically—**2.** Of or pertaining to the epipubis: as, an *epipubic* bone or cartilage.

epipubis (ep-i-pū′bis), *n.*; pl. *epipubes* (-bēz). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + NL. *pubis*, q. v.] A median symphyseal bone or cartilage situated in front of and upon the pubis proper. It is supposed to correspond, in the pelvic arch, to the episternum of the scapular arch.

Epira, Epiridæ. See *Epeira, Epeiridæ*.

Epirote, Epirot (e-pī′rōt, -rot), *n.* [< Gr. *Ἠπειρώτης*, an Epirote, < *Ἤπειρος*, Epirus, lit. the mainland (sc. of western Greece, as opposed to the adjacent islands), < *ἤπειρος*, the mainland, a continent.] A native or an inhabitant of Epirus, the northwestern part of ancient Greece, now chiefly included in Albania, Turkey; anciently, a member of one of the indigenous tribes of Epirus. Epirus was at one time a powerful kingdom, and was always independent till conquered by the Romans in 168 B. C. The Epirotes proper, though closely connected with Grecian history, were not regarded as Greeks. Also written *Epeirote, Epeirot*.

Of the *Epirots* there are bronze coins of the regal period, and both silver and bronze of the republic (238–168 B. C.).
Encyc. Brit., XVII. 641.

Epirotic (ep-i-rot′ik), *a.* [< *Epirote* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to Epirus or the Epirotes.

Achilles calls upon the Zeus of the *Epirotic* Dodona as the ancestral divinity of his house.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 431, note.

epirrhema (ep-i-rē′mä), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπίρρημα*, what is said afterward (in comedy, a speech spoken by the coryphæus after the parabasis), also an adverb, a nickname, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *ῥῆμα*, what is said, a word, a verb: see *rhematic*.] In *anc. Gr. comedy*, a part of the parabasis (or second parabasis also, if there is one), consisting in a direct address of the chorus to the spectators, and containing humorous complaints and direct attacks upon the follies and vices of the public, the mismanagement of state affairs, etc., with special reference to passing events and hits at well-known individuals.

epirrhematic (ep″i-rē-mat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπιρρηματικός*, only in sense of 'adverbial,' < *ἐπίρρημα* (*τ-*), epirrhema (also an adverb): see *epirrhema*.] Of or pertaining to the epirrhema of the Attic old comedy; containing or of the character of the epirrhema.

His [Zielinski's] theory of the original *epirrhematic* composition of a comedy as compared with the "epeisodic" of a tragedy. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VIII. 183.

epirrheology (ep″i-rē-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπίῤῥοια*, equiv. to *ἐπιῤῥοή*, afflux, influx, inflow (< *ἐπιῤῥεῖν*, flow upon, flow in, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *ῥεῖν*, flow), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That department of physiological botany which treats of the effects of physical agents, as climate, upon plants.

epirrhizous (ep-i-rī′zus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *ῥίζα*, root, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, growing on a root.

episcenium (ep-i-sē′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *episcenia* (-ä). [L., < Gr. *ἐπισκήνιον*, also *ἐπίσκηνος*, a place above or on the stage, < *ἐπί*, upon, over, + *σκηνή*, the stage: see *scene*.] According to Vitruvius, a chamber or the like, or a merely ornamental structure, over the stage in some Greek theaters.

episcleral (ep-is-klē′ral), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *σκληρός*, hard (see *sclerotic*), + *-al*.] Situated upon the sclerotic coat of the eye.

episcleritis (ep″is-klē-rī′tis), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *σκληρός*, hard (see *sclerotic*), + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the connective tissue covering the sclerotic coat of the eye.

episcopacy (ē-pis′kō-pā-si), *n.* [As *episcopate*[2] + *-acy*.] **1.** Government of the church by bishops; that form of church government in which there are three distinct orders of ministers—bishops, priests or presbyters, and deacons. In episcopacy the order of bishops is superior to the other clergy, and has exclusive power to confer orders. Episcopacy is the organic system since early times of all the Oriental churches (Greek, Armenian, Coptic, etc.) and of the Roman Catholic Church, and also of the Anglican Church and its various branches. These churches teach that it is of apostolic origin and essential to the maintenance of valid orders. Government by bishops was continued in the Scandinavian churches (called *Lutheran*) in Denmark and Sweden, in the latter country apparently without interruption at the Reformation. The Moravian Church also claims an uninterrupted succession. The bishops of the Moravian and American Methodist Episcopal churches are itinerant, and have no special diocesan jurisdiction. The Mormons also have an officer called bishop. Maintainers of episcopacy hold that (whether the word *bishop*, *ἐπίσκοπος*, *episcopus*, was for a time equivalent to presbyter or not) there was in apostolic times an order of presbyters superior in authority to ordinary presbyters, consisting of the twelve apostles, other apostles, and their colleagues, who transmitted so much of their authority as was to be used in continuing and governing the ministry to successors, called *bishops* after the first century, constituting an order which has continued till the present day. **2.** The state of being a bishop; episcopal rank or office.

Under Canute and his successors the practice of investiture with the ring and staff, or crozier, seems to have

been begun. Those emblems of *episcopacy* were sent by the chapter to the King, when a vacancy occurred, and were returned by him with a notification of the person whom he appointed.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., iii., note.

episcopal (ē-pis'kō-pal), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *episkopaal* = G. Dan. Sw. *episkopal* = F. *épiscopal* = Sp. Pg. *episcopal* = It. *episcopale*, < LL. *episcopalis*, pertaining to a bishop, < *episcopus*, a bishop, > ult. E. *bishop*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Belonging to or vested in bishops or prelates; characteristic of or pertaining to a bishop or bishops; characterized by episcopacy: as, *episcopal* jurisdiction; *episcopal* authority; the *episcopal* costume; the *Episcopal* Church.

There is just before the entrance of the choir a little subterraneous chapel, dedicated to St. Charles Borromée, where I saw his body, in *episcopal* robes, lying upon the altar in a shrine of rock-crystal.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 368.

2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Episcopal Church, especially some branch of the Anglican Church specifically so called; relating to or connected with Episcopalianism: as, *Episcopal* principles or practices; an *Episcopal* clergyman or diocese; the Protestant *Episcopal* liturgy.—**Episcopal bench.** See *bench.*—**Episcopal chaplain.** See *chaplain.*—**Episcopal ring.** Same as *bishop's ring* (which see, under *bishop*).—**Episcopal staff.** See *staff.*—**The Episcopal Church,** the name popularly given to the Anglican Church in England, the United States, and elsewhere. (See *Anglican Church* (*b*), under *Anglican*, and *Church of England*, under *church*.) In the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States each diocese has its own bishop, and a diocesan convention consisting of clerical members and lay members representing the parishes. This convention elects the bishop and legislates for the diocese. A General Convention, consisting of a House of Bishops and a House of Clerical and Lay Deputies from the dioceses, meets triennially, and is the supreme ecclesiastical legislature. The senior bishop, with the title of Presiding Bishop, has the presidency among the bishops, and represents the church to foreign churches. Each parish and congregation is governed in spiritual matters by the rector or priest in charge, while temporal affairs are intrusted to the churchwardens and the vestry elected by the people. The rector is elected by the vestry and appointed by the bishop. The Apostles' and the Nicene Creed and the Thirty-nine Articles are the standards of doctrine in both the English and American branches of the church; but the American church omits the Athanasian Creed, which the English church retains, and has made some alterations in the Thirty-nine Articles, omitting Article xxi. The church acknowledges two sacraments, baptism and the Lord's Supper, as generally necessary to salvation (see *sacrament*), practises infant baptism, admits none to communion till confirmed or ready and desirous to be confirmed, suffers those only to officiate as ministers who have received episcopal orders, and does not agree doctrinally with either Arminians or Calvinists. There are three vaguely defined parties in the Episcopal Church. Those who especially emphasize the apostolic origin and authority of the church in contradistinction to non-Episcopal denominations are popularly called *High-churchmen*, and those who attach less importance to this distinction are known as *Low-churchmen*. (See *High-churchman*, *Low-churchman*.) Those who urge the largest liberty of faith and practice within the church communion are called *Broad-churchmen*. Those of rationalizing tendencies generally affiliate themselves with this party; hence the name *Broad Church* is often used to signify a rationalistic element in the Episcopal Church and even in non-Episcopal denominations.

II. *n.* [*cap.*] An Episcopalian. [Rare.]

The dissenting *episcopals*, perhaps discontented to such a degree as . . . would be able to shake the firmest loyalty.
Swift, Letter on the Sacramental Test, iv. 42.

Whether the *Episcopals* shun us as the Catholic Review says the devil shuns holy water. *The Interior.*

episcopalian (ē-pis-kō-pā'liạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *episcopal* + *-ian.*] **I.** *a.* **1†.** Pertaining to government by bishops; relating to episcopacy.

The departure of King Richard from England was succeeded by the *episcopalian* regency of the bishops of Ely and Durham. *Peacock*, Maid Marian, ix.

2. [*cap.*] Same as *Episcopal*, 2: as, the *Episcopalian* Church.

II. *n.* Properly, one who belongs to an episcopal church, or adheres to the episcopal form of church government and discipline; popularly [*cap.*], a member of the Anglican Church in general, but more especially of some branch of that church specifically called Episcopal. See *episcopal*.

We are considered as parishioners of the missionaries, no less than professed *episcopalians*.
Secker, Ans. to Dr. Mayhew.

episcopalianism (ē-pis-kō-pā'liạn-izm), *n.* [< *episcopalian* + *-ism.*] **1.** The system of episcopal church government; episcopacy.—**2.** [*cap.*] Adherence to or connection with the Episcopal Church; belief in Episcopal principles or doctrines.

episcopalism (ē-pis'kō-pal-izm), *n.* [< *episcopal* + *-ism.*] That theory of the constitution of the Catholic Church according to which the pope is the chief bishop, but only primus inter pares, or first among equals, who can exercise no legislative power in ecclesiastical matters except with the consent of the bishops as representatives of the entire church. This doctrine was defended by the Gallicans, but was dogmatically rejected by the Vatican Council (1869–70). Compare *collegialism*, *papalism*, and *territorialism*.

episcopally (ē-pis'kō-pal-i), *adv.* By episcopal agency or authority; in an episcopal manner.

The act of uniformity required all men who held any benefices in England to be *episcopally* ordained.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1661.

episcopant† (ē-pis'kō-pant), *n.* [< ML. *episcopan(t-)s*, ppr. of *episcopare*, deponent *episcopari*, be a bishop: see *episcopate*[1].] A bishop.

The intercession of all these Apostolick Fathers could not prevale with them to alter their resolved decree of reducing into Order their usurping and over provended *Episcopants*. *Milton*, Prelatical Episcopacy.

episcoparian† (ē-pis-kō-pā'ri-ạn), *a.* [< ML. as if **episcoparius*, equiv. to *episcopalis*, episcopal: see *episcopal.*] Episcopalian. [Rare.]

The *episcoparian* government then lately thrown out of doors. *Wood*, Athenæ Oxon., II. 305.

episcopate[1]† (ē-pis'kō-pāt), *v. i.* [< ML. *episcopatus*, pp. of *episcopare*, deponent *episcopari*, be a bishop, < LL. *episcopus*, a bishop: see *episcopal*, *bishop.*] To act as a bishop; fill the office of a prelate.

There he commits to the presbyters only full authority, both of feeding the flock and *episcopating*.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 2.

episcopate[2] (ē-pis'kō-pāt), *n.* [= D. *episkopaat* = G. *episkopat* = F. *épiscopat* = Sp. Pg. *episcopado* = It. *episcopato*, < LL. *episcopatus*, the office and dignity of a bishop, < *episcopus*, a bishop, + *-atus*, E. *-ate*[3].] **1.** The office and dignity of a bishop; a bishopric.—**2.** The incumbency of a bishop.

Germanus, . . . in his twenty-five years' *episcopate*, contrived so to fill up his suffragan Sees as to have a majority of Greeks. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 159.

3. The order of bishops; the episcopal institution; a body of bishops.

It is, indeed, from Dunstan that we may date the beginnings of that political *episcopate* which remained so marked a feature of English history from this time to the Reformation. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 333.

There was a territorial *episcopate*, and the bishops exercised their judicial powers with the help of archdeacons and deans. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 299.

episcopicide[1] (ē-pis'kō-pi-sīd), *n.* [< LL. *episcopus*, a bishop, + *-cīda*, a killer, < *cædere*, kill.] One who kills a bishop.

episcopicide[2] (ē-pis'kō-pi-sīd), *n.* [< LL. *episcopus*, a bishop, + L. *-cīdium*, a killing, < *cædere*, kill.] The killing of a bishop.

episcopize (ē-pis'kō-pīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *episcopized*, ppr. *episcopizing.* [< LL. *episcopus*, bishop, + *-ize.*] **I.** *intrans.* To act as a bishop. *W. Broome.*

Who will *episcopize* must watch, fast, pray,
And see to worke, not oversee to play.
T. Scot, Philomythie (ed. 1616).

II. *trans.* To consecrate to the episcopal office; make a bishop of.

There seems reason to believe that Wesley was willing to have been *episcopized* upon this occasion.
Southey, Wesley, xxvi.

episcopus (ē-pis'kō-pus), *n.* [NL., < LL. *episcopus*, a bishop: see *bishop.*] The name of a typical tanager, *Tanagra episcopus*.

episcopy† (ē-pis'kō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. ἐπισκοπία, a looking at (the second sense is taken from ἐπισκοπή, the office of a bishop), < ἐπισκοπεῖν, look at, oversee: see *bishop.*] **1.** Survey; superintendence; search.

The censor, in his moral *episcopy*.
Milton, Church-Government.

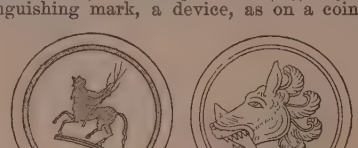
2. Episcopacy.

It was the universal doctrine of the Church for many ages . . . that *episcopy* is the divine or apostolical institution. *Jer. Taylor*, Rule of Conscience, I. iv. 9.

episeiorrhagia, *n.* See *episiorrhagia*.

episeiorrhaphy, *n.* See *episiorrhaphy*.

episemon (ep-i-sē'mon), *n.*; pl. *episema* (-mạ). [< Gr. ἐπίσημον (cf. equiv. ἐπίσημα), any distinguishing mark, a device, as on a coin or shield, a badge, crest, ensign, neut. of ἐπίσημος, having a mark or device on, marked, < ἐπί, on, + σῆμα, a sign, mark.] **1.** In *Gr. antiq.*, a device or badge, corresponding to the crest of later times, as that borne on the shield of a soldier, or that chosen as its distinguishing mark by a city, etc.



Episema.
Two Greek shields bearing devices, from ancient vases.

The *episemon* of the town is a Ram's head.
B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, p. 470.

2. In the Greek alphabet, one of three obsolete letters used only as numerals. They are ϛ, a form of the digamma, *F*, βαῦ, vau (a similar character being used, later, as a ligature for στ, στ, and called *stigma*); ϙ, κόππα, koppa; and ϡ, σάν, san, later called σάμπι or σαμπῖ, sampi. As numerals they were written with a mark over them: thus, ϛ′ = 6, ϙ′ = 90, ϡ′ = 900. See *vau*, *koppa*, *san*, *sampi*.

episepalous (ep-i-sep'a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + NL. *sepalum*, sepal, + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, borne upon or opposite to a sepal: applied to stamens.

episiohœmatoma (ep-i-sī-ō-hē-ma-tō'mä), *n.*; pl. *episiohœmatomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. ἐπίσειον, the pubes, + *hæmatoma*, q. v.] A pudendal hematocele. Also spelled *episiohematoma*.

episioperineorrhaphy (ep-i-sī-ō-per″i-nē-or'a-fi), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπίσειον, the region of the pubes, + *perineorrhaphy*, q. v.] Episiorrhaphy combined with perineorrhaphy.

episiorrhagia (ep-i-sī-ō-rā'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπίσειον, the region of the pubes, + *-ραγία*, < *ῥηγνύναι*, break forth.] Hemorrhage from some part of the vulva. Also spelled *episeiorrhagia*.

episiorrhaphy (ep″i-sī-or'a-fi), *n.* [< Gr. ἐπίσειον, also written ἐπίσιον and ἐπείσιον, the region of the pubes, + *ῥαφή*, a sewing, suture, < *ῥάπτειν*, sew.] A plastic operation for prolapsus uteri. Also spelled *episeiorrhaphy*.

episkeletal (ep-i-skel'e-tal), *a.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + σκελετόν, a dry body (see *skeleton*), + *-al.*] In *anat.*, situated above the axial endoskeleton; epaxial, as those muscles collectively which are developed in the most superficial portion of the three parts into which the protovertebræ of a vertebrate are differentiated: opposed to *hyposkeletal*.

As the *episkeletal* muscles are developed out of the protovertebræ, they necessarily, at first, present as many segments as there are vertebræ. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 44.

episodal (ep'i-sō-dal), *a.* [< *episode* + *-al.*] Same as *episodic*.

episode (ep'i-sōd), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. *episode* = Sw. *episod* = F. *épisode* = Sp. Pg. It. *episodio*, < NL. **episodium*, < Gr. ἐπεισόδιον, a parenthetic addition, episode, neut. of ἐπεισόδιος, following upon the entrance, coming in besides, adventitious (cf. ἐπείσοδος, a coming in besides, entrance), < ἐπί, besides, + εἴσοδος, entrance (εἰσόδιος, coming in), < εἰς, into, + ὁδός, a way.] **1.** A separate incident, story, or action introduced in a poem, narrative, or other writing for the purpose of giving greater variety; an incidental narrative or digression separable from the main subject, but naturally arising from it.

But since we have no present Need
Of Venus for an *Episode*,
With Cupid let us e'en proceed.
Prior, The Dove.

Faithfully adhering to the truth, which he does not suffer so much as an ornamental *episode* to interrupt.
Hallam, Introd. Lit. of Europe.

The tale [the history of Zara] is a strange *episode* in a greater *episode*. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 123.

2. An incident or action standing out by itself, but more or less connected with a complete series of events: as, an *episode* of the war; an *episode* in one's life.

Then you think that *Episode* between Susan, the Dairy-Maid, and our Coach-Man is not amiss.
Congreve, Double-Dealer, iii. 10.

3. In *music*, an intermediate or digressive section of a composition, especially in a contrapuntal work, like a fugue.

episodial (ep-i-sō'di-al), *a.* [< *episode* + *-ial.*] Same as *episodic*.

episodic (ep-i-sod'ik), *a.* [= F. *épisodique* = Sp. *episódico* = Pg. It. *episodico* (cf. D. G. *episodisch* = Dan. Sw. *episodisk*); as *episode* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the character of an episode; contained in an episode or digression. Also, sometimes, *episodal*, *episodial*.

Now this *episodic* narration gives the Poet an opportunity to relate all that is contained in four books.
Pope, Odyssey, xii., note.

episodical (ep-i-sod'i-kal), *a.* [< *episodic* + *-al.*] Same as *episodic*.

In an *episodical* way he had studied and practised dentistry. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xii.

Up to 1865 poetry was, as he [Whittier] himself wrote, "something *episodical*, something apart from the real object and aim of my life." *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVI. 376.

episodically (ep-i-sod'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an episodical manner; by way of episode.

A distant perspective of burning Troy might be thrown into a corner of the piece . . . *episodically*.
Bp. Hurd, Notes on Horace's Art of Poetry.

Passing *episodically* to a broader ground, my paper argues that there are some positive reasons for the enfranchisement of persons who contribute to the revenue and to the national wealth. *Gladstone*, Gleanings, I. 172.

epispastic (ep-i-spas'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπισπαστικός*, drawing to oneself, adapted, as drugs, to draw out humors, < *ἐπισπαστός*, drawn upon oneself, < *ἐπισπᾶν*, draw upon, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *σπᾶν*, draw.] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, producing a blister when applied to the skin.

II. *n.* An application to the skin which produces a serous or puriform discharge by exciting inflammation; a vesicatory; a blister.

Epispastica (ep-i-spas'ti-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπισκαστικός*, drawing (blistering): see *epispastic*.] A group of coleopterous insects; the blister-beetles.

episperm (ep'i-spėrm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] In *bot.*, the testa or outer integument of a seed. The figure shows (*a*) the episperm, (*b*) the endopleura, and (*c*) the endosperm.

Section of Seed.

epispermic (ep-i-spėr'mik), *a.* [< *episperm* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, pertaining to the episperm.—**Epispermic embryo**, an embryo immediately covered by the episperm or proper integument, as in the kidney-bean.

episporangium (ep″i-spō-ran'ji-um), *n.*; pl. *episporangia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *sporangium*.] In *bot.*, an indusium overlying the spore-cases of a fern.

epispore (ep'i-spōr), *n.* [< NL. *episporium*, q. v.] In *bot.*, the second or outer coat of a spore, corresponding to the extine of pollen-grains.

episporium (ep-i-spō'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *σπόρος*, seed: see *spore*.] Same as *epispore*.

Immovable oospores, which are finally red, and are surrounded by a double *episporium* or coat.
H. C. Wood, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 100.

epistalt, *n.* An erroneous form of *epistyle*.

epistasis (e-pis'tā-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπίστασις*, scum, < *ἐφίστασθαι*, stand upon, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *ἵστασθαι*, stand.] A substance swimming on the surface of urine: opposed to *hypostasis*, or sediment.

epistaxis (ep-is-tak'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if **ἐπίσταξις* (a false reading for *ἐπίσταγμός*, a bleeding at the nose), < *ἐπιστάζειν*, bleed at the nose again, let fall in drops upon, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *στάζειν*, fall in drops: see *stacte*.] Bleeding from the nose; nose-bleed.

epistelt, *n.* An obsolete form of *epistle*.

epistemological (ep-i-stē-mō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *epistemology* + *-ic-al*.] Relating or pertaining to epistemology.

Prof. Volkelt expressly declines, as not forming part of the *epistemological* problem, the inquiries into the metaphysical nature of this relation.
R. Adamson, Mind, XII. 128.

epistemology (ep″i-stē-mol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπιστήμη*, knowledge (< *ἐπίστασθαι*, know), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The theory of cognition; that branch of logic which undertakes to explain how knowledge is possible. Probably first used by Ferrier.

Epistemology may be said to have passed with Hegel into a completely articulated "logic," that claimed to be at the same time a metaphysic, or an ultimate expression of the nature of the real. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 794.

episterna, *n.* Plural of *episternum*.

episternal (ep-i-stėr'nal), *a.* [< *episternum* + *-al*.] In *zoöl.*, of or pertaining to the episternum; anterior, as a pleural sclerite.—**Episternal granules**, minute irregular ossicles found in man and some animals, supposed to be in some cases, as that of the howling monkey (*Mycetes*), represented by a distinct bone on each side of the presternum.

episternite (ep-i-stėr'nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + E. *sternite*.] In *entom.*, one of the pieces primarily composing the sides of a segment; a pleurite. Lacaze-Duthiers applied this term to the upper pair of plates forming the valves of the female ovipositor, especially of orthopterous insects. These are modified side-pieces of one of the abdominal rings.

episternum (ep-i-stėr'num), *n.*; pl. *episterna* (-nä). [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *στέρνον*, breast, chest, breast-bone: see *sternum*.] 1. In mammals, the manubrium sterni: the presternum of most authors. *Gegenbaur.*—2. In lower vertebrates, some presternal part. See *interclavicle*.

A [median] posterior plate which has the name of a sternum, and an anterior plate known as the *episternum* [in batrachians]. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), II. 179.

3. In *entom.*, the anterior one of the three sclerites into which the propleuron, the mesopleuron, and the metapleuron of an insect are severally typically divisible, lying above the sternum, below the tergum, and in front of an epimeron.

The lateral regions are divided into an anterior piece, *episternum*, and a posterior, epimerum.
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 525.

4. In *Chelonia*, same as *epiplastron*: so called by most anatomists, who have considered it an element of a sternum. See second cut under *Chelonia*.—5. *pl.* In *comparative anat.*, the lateral pieces of the inferior or ventral arc of the somite of a crustacean.

episthotonos (ep-is-thot'ō-nos), *n.* [Given as < Gr. "**ἔπισθεν*, forward" (but there is no such word, it being appar. made up from *ἐπί*, upon, + *-σθεν*, in imitation of *ὄπισθεν*, behind, back), + *τόνος*, a stretching, tension: see *tone*.] Same as *emprosthotonos*.

epistilbite (ep-i-stil'bīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπιστιλβειν*, glisten on the surface, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *στίλβειν*, glisten, glitter, gleam, shine: see *stilbite*.] A white translucent mineral crystallizing in the monoclinic system and belonging to the zeolites. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminium, calcium, and sodium.

epistlar (ē-pis'lär), *a.* [< *epistle* + *-ar*[2]. Cf. *epistolar*, *epistler*.] Pertaining to an epistle or epistles: specifically applied (*eccles.*) to the side of the altar on which the epistle is read.

epistle (ē-pis'l), *n.* [< ME. *epistle*, *epistel*, *epystolle*, etc. (of mixed AS. and OF. origin), < AS. *epistol* = D. *epistel* = OHG. *epistula*, G. *epistel* = Dan. Sw. *epistel* = OF. *epistle*, *epistre*, mod. F. *épître* = Pr. *pistola* = Sp. *epístola* = Pg. It. *epistola*, < L. *epistola*, usually accom. *epistula*, < Gr. *ἐπιστολή*, a letter, message, < *ἐπιστέλλειν*, send to, < *ἐπί*, to, + *στέλλειν*, send. This word, like *apostle*, which is of similar formation, appears also in ME. and AS. without the initial vowel: see *pistle*, *postle*.] 1. A written communication directed or sent to a person at a distance; a letter; a letter missive: used particularly in dignified discourse or in speaking of ancient writings: as, the *epistles* of Paul, of Pliny, or of Cicero.

Called nowe Corona, in Morea, to whome seynt Poule wrote sondry *epystolles*.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 11.

I Tertius, who wrote this *epistle*, salute you in the Lord.
Rom. xvi. 22.

He has here writ a letter to you; I should have given it you to-day morning, but as a madman's *epistles* are no gospels, so it skills not much when they are delivered.
Shak., T. N., v. 1.

2. [*cap.*] In *liturgics*, one of the eucharistic lessons, taken, with some exceptions, from an epistolary book of the New Testament and read before the gospel. In the early church a lection from the Old Testament, called the *prophecy*, preceded it, and such a lection is still sometimes used instead of it. In the Greek Church the epistle (called the *apostle*, as also in the early church) is preceded by the prokeimenon and followed by "Peace to thee" and "Alleluia"; in the Western Church it is preceded by the collects and followed by the Deo gratias, the gradual, tract, or alleluia, with the verse or sequence. It is read in the Greek Church by the anagnost or lector at the holy doors, and in the Western Church by the subdeacon or epistler (in the Roman Catholic Church the celebrant also reciting it in a low voice) at the south side of the altar, that is, at a part of the front of the altar on the celebrant's right as he faces it. Formerly it was read from the ambo (sometimes from a separate or epistle ambo) or pulpit, or from the step of the choir. Sometimes called the *lection* simply.

3†. Any kind of harangue or discourse; a communication.

So prelatyk he sat intill his cheyre!
Scho roundis than ane *epistil* intill eyre.
Dunbar, Poems (in Maitland's MS., p. 72).

Canonical epistles. See *canonical*.—**Ecclesiastical epistles.** See *ecclesiastical*.—**Epistle side of the altar** (*eccles.*), the south side; the side to the left of the priest when facing the people.—**Pastoral Epistles**, a general name given to the epistles of Paul to Timothy and Titus, because these letters largely consist of directions respecting the work of a pastor.

epistlet (ē-pis'l), *v. t.* [< *epistle*, *n.*] To write as a letter; communicate by writing or by an epistle.

Thus much may be *epistled*. *Milton*.

epistler (ē-pis'lėr), *n.* [Formerly also *epistoler*; = F. *épistolaire* = Sp. *epistolero* = Pg. *epistoleiro*, < LL. *epistolarius*, *epistularius*, also *epistolaris*, *epistularis*, a secretary, prop. adj., of or pertaining to a letter or an epistle: see *epistolary*, *epistolar*.] 1. A writer of epistles.

What needs the man to be so furiously angry with the good old *epistler* for saying that the apostle's charge . . . is general to all? *Bp. Hall*, Honour of Married Clergy.

2. In the *Anglican Ch.*, the bishop, priest, or deacon who acts as subdeacon at the celebration of the eucharist or holy communion: so called from his office of reading the liturgical epistle, in distinction from the gospeler or deacon.

In all cathedral and collegiate churches the Holy Communion shall be administered upon principal feast-days, . . . the principal minister using a decent cope, and being assisted with the gospeler and *epistler* agreeably.
24th Canon of the Church of England.

epistling† (ē-pis'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *epistle*, *v.*] Epistolary matter; correspondence.

Here's a packet of *Epistling*, as bigge as a Packe of Woollen cloth.
G. Harvey, quoted in Dyce's ed. of Greene's Plays, p. xcvi.

epistolar† (ē-pis'tō-lär), *a.* [= F. *épistolaire* = Sp. Pg. *epistolar* = It. *epistolare*, < LL. *epistolaris*, *epistularis*, of or belonging to a letter: see *epistolary*.] Epistolary.

This *epistolar* way will have a considerable efficacy upon them. *Dr. H. More*, Epistles to the Seven Churches, p. 7.

epistolary (ē-pis'tō-lā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *épistolaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *epistolario*, < LL. *epistolarius*, *epistularius*, of or belonging to a letter, < L. *epistola*, *epistula*, a letter: see *epistle*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to epistles or letters; suitable to letters and correspondence; familiar: as, an *epistolary* style.

I . . . write in loose *epistolary* way.
Dryden, Ded. of Æneid.

If you will have my opinion, then, of the serjeant's letter, I pronounce the style to be mixed, but truly *epistolary*; the sentiment relating to his own wound is in the sublime; the postscript of Pegg Hartwell, in the gay.
Steele, Tatler, No. 87.

The few things he wrote are confined to the *epistolary* . . . manner.
Goldsmith, Encouragers and Discouragers of Eng. Lit., ii.

2. Contained in letters; carried on by letters.

A free *epistolary* correspondence. *W. Mason*.

II. *n.*; pl. *epistolaries* (-riz). A book formerly in use in the Western Church, containing the liturgical epistles. In the Greek Church the epistles are contained in a book called the *apostle* (*apostolos* or *apostolus*, a name also used in the West), or, as comprising the lections from both the Acts and the epistles, the *praxapostolos*. The epistolary was sometimes known as the *lectionary*. Also in the forms *epistolare*, *epistolarium*. See *comes*.

epistolean (ē-pis-tō-lē'an), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *epistola*, an epistle, + *-ean*.] A writer of epistles or letters; a correspondent. *Mrs. Cowden Clarke*.

epistoler (ē-pis'tō-lėr), *n.* A form of *epistler*.

epistolet (ē-pis'tō-let), *n.* [= It. *epistoletta*, dim., < L. *epistola*, *epistula*, a letter: see *epistle*.] A short epistle or letter. [Humorous.]

You see thro' my wicked intention of curtailing this *epistolet* by the above device of large margin.
Lamb, To Barton.

epistolic, epistolical (ep-is-tol'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= Sp. (obs.) *epistólico* = Pg. It. *epistolico*, < L. *epistolicus*, < Gr. *ἐπιστολικός*, < *ἐπιστολή*, a letter: see *epistle*.] Pertaining to letters or epistles; epistolary.

epistolise, epistoliser. See *epistolize*, *epistolizer*.

epistolist (ē-pis'tō-list), *n.* [< L. *epistola*, a letter, + *-ist*.] A writer of letters; a correspondent. [Rare.]

James Howell fulfils all the requirements of a pleasant letter-writer, and was, less than most *epistolists* of his age, dependent on his matter for the charm of his correspondence. *Quarterly Rev.*

epistolize (ē-pis'tō-līz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *epistolized*, ppr. *epistolizing*. [< L. *epistola*, a letter, + *-ize*.] **I.** *intrans.* To write epistles or letters. [Rare.]

Very, very tired! I began this epistle, having been *epistolising* all the morning. *Lamb*, To Miss Fryer.

II. *trans.* To write letters to. [Rare.]

A "Lady, or the Tiger?" literature was the result, of which a part found its way into print. . . . Of course such an excuse for *epistolizing* the author was not neglected.
The Century, XXXII. 405.

Also spelled *epistolise*.

epistolizer (ē-pis'tō-lī-zėr), *n.* A writer of epistles. Also spelled *epistoliser*.

Some modern authors there are, who have exposed their letters to the World, but most of them, I mean your Latin *Epistolizers*, go freighted with mere Bartholomew Ware.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 1.

epistolographic (ē-pis″tō-lō-graf'ik), *a.* [= F. *épistolographique*, < Gr. *ἐπιστολογραφικός*, used in writing letters, < *ἐπιστολογράφος*, a letter-writer:

see *epistolography*.] Pertaining to the writing of letters.—**Epistolographic characters or alphabet**, the ancient Egyptian demotic characters, so called because they were used in correspondence. See *demotic*.

In Egypt, written language underwent a further differentiation: whence resulted the hieratic and the *epistolographic* or enchorial: both of which are derived from the original hieroglyphic.
H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 19.

epistolography (ē-pis-tō-log'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *épistolographie*, < Gr. as if **ἐπιστολογραφία*, < *ἐπιστολογράφος*, a letter-writer, < *ἐπιστολή*, a letter, + *γράφειν*, write.] The art or practice of writing letters.

epistom (ep'i-stom), *n.* [See *epistoma*.] Same as *epistoma* (*b*).

The posterior antennæ [of decapods] are usually inserted externally, and somewhat ventrally to the first pair, on a flat plate placed in front of the mouth (*epistom*).
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 476.

epistoma (e-pis'tō-mä), *n.*; pl. *epistomata* (ep-is-tō'ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In *zoöl.*, some part, region, or organ borne upon or lying before the mouth. Specifically—(*a*) In *Polyzoa*, a process overhanging the mouth of many species; the prostomium. Also *epiglottis*. (*b*) In *Crustacea*, a preoral part or parts above and before the mouth, on the antennary somite, and formed more or less by the sternite of that somite. It lies between the labrum and the bases of the antennæ. Sometimes called *antennary sternites*. Also *epistom*. See cuts under *Brachyura*, *cephalothorax*, and *Cyclops*.

In front of the labrum and mandibles [of the crayfish] is a wide, somewhat pentagonal area, prolonged into a point in the middle line forwards, and presenting a small spine on each side; this is the *epistoma*.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 272.

(*c*) In *entom.*: (1) That part of an insect's head which is between the front and labrum. It is sometimes membranous or softer than the rest of the surface. When large, this part is commonly called the *clypeus*. See cut under *Hymenoptera*. (2) An outer envelop of the rostrum, or anterior prolongation of the head, found in the *Tipulidæ*. *Osten-Sacken*.

Also *epistome*.

epistomal (e-pis'tō-mal), *a.* [< *epistoma* + *-al*.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or constituting an epistoma; preoral; prostomial.

epistomata, *n.* Plural of *epistoma*.

epistome (ep'i-stōm), *n.* [< NL. *epistoma*, q. v.] Same as *epistoma*.

epistomium (ep-i-stō'mi-um), *n.*; pl. *epistomia* (-ä). [L., < Gr. *ἐπιστόμιον*, a faucet, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *στόμα*, mouth, spout.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a faucet.

epistrophe (e-pis'trō-fē), *n.* [= F. *épistrophe* = Pg. *epistrophe* = It. *epistrofe*, < LL. *epistrophe*, < Gr. *ἐπιστροφή*, a turning about, < *ἐπιστρέφειν*, turn about, turn to, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *στρέφειν*, turn.] 1. In *rhet.*, a figure in which several successive clauses or sentences end with the same word or affirmation: as, "Are they Hebrews? *so am I*. Are they Israelites? *so am I*. Are they the seed of Abraham? *so am I*." 2 Cor. xi. 22.—2. In *music*, in a cyclic composition, the original concluding melody, phrase, or section, when repeated at the end of the several divisions; a refrain.—3. In *bot.*, the arrangement of chlorophyl-grains, under the influence of light, on the surface-walls of cells and on those parts of the walls which bound intercellular spaces (*Frank*), or more properly on those walls which are at right angles to the plane of incident light (*Moore*).

epistropheal (ep-i-strō'fē-al), *a.* [< *epistropheus* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the epistropheus.

epistropheus (ep-i-strō'fē-us), *n.*; pl. *epistrophei* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπιστροφεύς*, the first cervical vertebra, < *ἐπιστρέφειν*, turn about, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *στρέφειν*, turn.] In *anat.*, the second cervical or odontoid vertebra; the axis: so called because the atlas turns upon it.

epistrophic (ep-i-strof'ik), *a.* [< *epistrophe* + *-ic*.] Relating or pertaining to epistrophe.

epistrophize (e-pis'trō-fīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *epistrophized*, ppr. *epistrophizing*. [< *epistrophe* + *-ize*.] To induce epistrophe in the chlorophyl-grains of, as a plant.

epistrophy (e-pis'trō-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπιστροφή*, a turning about: see *epistrophe*.] In *bot.*, the reversion of an abnormal form to the normal one, as when the cut-leafed beech reverts to the normal type.

epistylar (ep'i-stī-lär), *a.* [< *epistyle* + *-ar*[2].] Of or belonging to the epistyle.—**Epistylar arcuation**, a system in which columns support arches instead of horizontal architraves.

epistyle (ep'i-stīl), *n.* [< L. *epistylium*, < Gr. *ἐπιστύλιον*, epistyle, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *στῦλος*, column, style: see *style*[2].] In *anc. arch.*, the lower member of the entablature, properly of a Greek order, also known by its Roman name, the *architrave*: a massive horizontal beam of stone or wood resting immediately upon the abaci of the capitals of a range of columns or pillars. See cut under *entablature*.

The walls and pavement of polished marble, circled with a great Corinthian wreath, with pillars, and *Epistols* of like workmanship. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 224.

Epistylis (ep-i-stī'lis), *n.* [NL. (cf. Gr. *ἐπιστύλιον*, epistyle), < *ἐπί*, on, + *στῦλος*, column: see *epistyle*.] A genus of peritrichous infusorians, of the family *Vorticellidæ*, having the branched pedicle rigid throughout, only the base of the body contractile, the ciliary disk axial, and no collar-like membrane. These animalcules grow in dendriform colonies, forming a zoödendrium. They are campanulate, ovate, or pyriform, and structurally resemble the ordinary bell-animalcules of the genus *Vorticella*. *E. anastatica* is the species longest known, having been described by Linnæus in 1767 as a species of *Vorticella*. It is found in fresh water, on water-fleas and other entomostracous crustaceans, and on aquatic plants. About 20 species are described, from various sites, as aquatic shells, insect-larvæ, plants, etc.

Epistylis anastatica, magnified, growing in seven zoödendria or dendriform colonies of zoöids, on an entomostracous crustacean. (Two detached individuals at the left are much more highly magnified.)

episyllogism (ep-i-sil'ō-jizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *συλλογισμός*, syllogism: see *syllogism*.] A syllogism having for one of its premises the conclusion of another syllogism.

episynalœphe (ep-i-sin-a-lē'fē), *n.* [< LGr. *ἐπισυναλοιφή*, elision or synalœphe at the end of a verse, < *ἐπί*, upon, in addition, + *συναλοιφή*, synalœphe: see *synalœphe*.] In *anc. pros.*: (*a*) Elision of a vowel ending one line before a vowel beginning the next; synalœphe of the final vowel of a verse with the initial vowel of the verse succeeding it. (*b*) Union of two vowels in one syllable; synæresis.

episynthetic (ep″i-sin-thet'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπισυνθετικός*, compounding, < *ἐπισύνθετος*, compound: see *episyntheton*.] In *anc. pros.*, composed of cola of different measures or classes of feet; compound: as, an *episynthetic* meter.

episyntheton (ep-i-sin'the-ton), *n.*; pl. *episyntheta* (-tä). [< Gr. *ἐπισύνθετον* (sc. *μέτρον*, meter), neut. of *ἐπισύνθετος*, compound, < *ἐπισυντιθέναι*, add besides, < *ἐπί*, upon, in addition, + *συντιθέναι*, put together: see *synthesis*.] In *anc. pros.*, a meter composed of cola of different measures.

epitaph (ep'i-tāf), *n.* [< ME. *epitaphe*, < OF. *epitaphe*, F. *épitaphe* = Sp. *epitafio* = Pg. *epitaphio* = It. *epitaffio*, *epitafio* = D. *epitaaf* = G. *epitaph* = Dan. Sw. *epitaf*, *epitafium*, < ML. *epitaphium*, L. *epitaphium* or *epitaphius*, < Gr. *ἐπιτάφιος* (sc. *λόγος*), a funeral oration, adj. over or at a tomb, < *ἐπί*, over at, + *τάφος*, a tomb, < *θάπτειν* (√ **ταφ*), dispose of the dead, burn or bury. Cf. *cenotaph*.] 1. An inscription on a tomb or monument in honor or memory of the dead.

After your death you were better have a bad *epitaph* than their [the players'] ill report while you lived.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2.

2. A brief enunciation or sentiment relating to a deceased person, in prose or verse, composed as if to be inscribed on a monument.

An *Epitaph* . . . is an inscription such as a man may commodiously write or engraue vpon a tombe in few verses, pithie, quicke, and sententious, for the passer by to peruse and iudge vpon without any long tariaunce.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 45.

One of the most pleasing *epitaphs* in general literature is that by Pope on Gay:

"Of manner gentle, of affection mild,
In wit a man, simplicity a child." *W. Chambers.*

epitaph (ep'i-tāf), *v.* [< *epitaph*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To commemorate in an epitaph. [Rare.]

If I neuer deserue anye better remembrance, let mee . . . be *Epitaphed* the Inuentor of the English Hexameter. *G. Harvey*, Foure Letters, etc. (1592).

He is dead and buried,
And *epitaphed*, and well forgot.
Lowell, On Planting a Tree at Inveraray.

II. *intrans.* To make epitaphs; use the epitaphic style.

The Commons, in their speeches, *epitaph* upon him, as on that pope, "He lived as a wolfe, and died as a dogge."
Bp. Hall, Heaven upon Earth, § 18.

epitapher (ep'i-tāf-ėr), *n.* A writer of epitaphs; an epitaphist.

Epitaphers . . . swarme like Crowes to a dead carcas.
Nash, Pref. to Greene's Menaphon, p. 14.

epitaphial (ep-i-taf'i-al), *a.* [< *epitaph* + *-i-al*.] Of or pertaining to an epitaph; used in epitaphs. [Rare.]

Epitaphial Latin verses are not to be taken too literally.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 16.

epitaphian (ep-i-taf'i-an), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπιτάφιος*, adj.: see *epitaph*.] Pertaining to an epitaph; of the nature of or serving as an epitaph. [Rare.]

To imitate the noble Pericles in his *epitaphian* speech, stepping up after the battle to bewail the slain Severianus.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

epitaphic (ep-i-taf'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *epitaph* + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to epitaphs; having the form or character of an epitaph.

II.† *n.* An epitaph.

An *epitaphic* is the writing that is sette on deade mennes tombes or graues in memory or commendacion of the parties there buried.
J. Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 221.

epitaphist (ep'i-tāf-ist), *n.* [< LL. *epitaphista*, < LGr. **ἐπιταφιστής*, < Gr. *ἐπιτάφιος*, epitaph: see *epitaph*.] A writer of epitaphs.

epitasis (e-pit'ā-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπίτασις*, a stretching, increase in intensity, epitasis, < *ἐπιτείνειν*, stretch upon, stretch more, increase in intensity, < *ἐπί*, upon, in addition, + *τείνειν*, stretch: see *tend*[1].] 1. That part of an ancient drama which embraces the main action of the play and leads on to the catastrophe; also, that part of an oration which appeals to the passions: opposed to *protasis*.

Do you look . . . for conclusions in a protasis? I thought the law of comedy had reserved [them] . . . to the catastrophe; and that the *epitasis*, as we are taught, and the catastasis had been intervening parts.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, i. 1.

How my Uncle Toby and Trim managed this matter . . . may make no uninteresting underplot in the *epitasis* and working up of this drama.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ii. 5.

2. In *logic*, the consequent term of a proposition.—3†. In *med.*, the beginning and increase of a fever.—4. In *music*, the raising of the voice or the strings of an instrument from a lower to a higher pitch: opposed to *anesis*.

epitela (ep-i-tē'lä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + L. *tela*, a web, tissue: see *tela*.] In *anat.*, the thin and delicate tissue of the valvula or valve of Vieussens.

It is so thin that it might well be included with the other telæ as the *epitela*.
Wilder and Gage, Anat. Tech., p. 491.

epitelar (ep-i-tē'lär), *a.* [< *epitela* + *-ar*[1].] Pertaining to or consisting of epitela.

epithalamia, *n.* Plural of *epithalamium*.

epithalamial (ep″i-thā-lā'mi-al), *a.* [< *epithalamium* + *-al*.] Same as *epithalamic*.

He [Filelfo] wrote *epithalamial* and funeral orations.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 162.

epithalamic (ep″i-thā-lam'ik), *a.* [< *epithalamium* + *-ic*.] Relating to or after the manner of an epithalamium. *North British Rev.*

epithalamium, epithalamion (ep″i-thā-lā'mium, -on), *n.*; pl. *epithalamia* (-ä). [L. *epithalamium* (neut., sc. *carmen*), < Gr. *ἐπιθαλάμιος*, (m., sc. *ὕμνος*; fem., sc. *ᾠδή*), a nuptial song, prop. adj., of or for a bridal, nuptial, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *θάλαμος*, a bedroom, bride-chamber: see *thalamus*.] A nuptial song or poem; a poem in honor of a newly married person or pair, in praise of and invoking blessings upon its subject or subjects.

I made it both in form and matter to emulate the kind of poem which was called *epithalamium*, and (by the ancients) used to be sung when the bride was led into her chamber. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Hymen.

The book of the Canticles is a representation of God in Christ, as a bridegroom in a marriage-song, in an *epithalamion*. *Donne*, Sermons, vii.

epithalamize (ep-i-thal'a-mīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *epithalamized*, ppr. *epithalamizing*. [< *epithalamium* + *-ize*.] To compose an epithalamium.

epithalamy† (ep-i-thal′a-mi), *n.* Same as *epithalamium.*

Those [rejoicings] to celebrate marriages were called songs nuptiall, or *Epithalamies*, but in a certaine misticall sense. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 37.

Sanctvm-Sanctorvm is thy Song of Songs, . . .
Where thou (devoted) doost divinely sing
Christ's and his Chvrches *Epithalamy.*
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

epithalline (ep-i-thal′in), *a.* [< *epithallus* + *-ine*[2].] In *cryptogamic bot.*, situated or growing upon the thallus: applied to various outgrowths or protuberances, as tubercles, squamules, etc., on a lichen thallus.

epithallus (ep-i-thal′us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, on, + *θαλλός*, a branch.] In some lichens, the amorphous upper crust of the cortical layer.

epitheca (ep-i-thē′kä), *n.*; pl. *epithecæ* (-sē). [NL. (cf. Gr. *ἐπιθήκη*, an addition, increase), < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *θήκη*, a case: see *theca.*] 1. In *zoöl.*, a continuous external layer investing and surrounding the thecæ of certain corals. It is the external indication of tabulæ, and is well seen in the *Tubiporæ*, or organ-pipe corals. It is a secondary calcareous investment, probably a tegumentary secretion, very commonly developed both in simple and in compound corals. In the former it is placed outside the proper wall, to which it may be closely applied, or separated by the costæ. It may be very thin or quite dense, and in the latter case it is developed at the expense of the proper wall, which is then often indistinguishable. In compound corals it is not unusual to find a well-formed epitheca inclosing the whole corallum below, while each individual corallite has its own wall. See *tabula.*

2. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of neuropterous insects, of the family *Libellulidæ*, or dragonflies.

epithecal (ep-i-thē′kal), *a.* [< *epitheca* + *-al.*] Pertaining to an epitheca.

epithecate (ep-i-thē′kāt), *a.* [< *epitheca* + *-ate*[1].] Provided with an epitheca, as a coral.

epithecium (ep-i-thē′si-um), *n.*; pl. *epithecia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *θήκη*, a case: see *theca*, and cf. *epitheca.*] The surface of the fruiting disk in discocarpous lichens and discomycetous fungi.

Epithelaria (ep″i-thē-lā′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *θηλή*, nipple, teat, + *-aria*, neut. pl. of *-arius*: see *-ary*[1].] A prime division of the grade *Cœlentera*, including all the cœlenterates excepting the sponges, which are distinguished as *Mesodermalia.* Also called *Nematophora*, *Cnidaria*, and *Telifera.* *R. von Lendenfeld.*

epithelarian (ep″i-thē-lā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Epithelaria* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Epithelaria.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Epithelaria.*

epithelial (ep-i-thē′li-al), *a.* [< *epithelium* + *-al.*] Pertaining to epithelium, in any sense; constituting or consisting of epithelium: as, *epithelial* cells; *epithelial* tissue.

Cells placed side by side, and forming one or more layers which invest the surface of the body or the walls of the internal spaces, are called *epithelial.* *Epithelial* tissue, then, consists simply of cells.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 21.

epithelicell (ep-i-thē′li-sel), *n.* [< NL. *epithelium* + *cella*, cell.] An epithelial cell; the form-element of epithelium or of epithelial tissue. *Cones.*

epithelioid (ep-i-thē′li-oid), *a.* [< *epithelium* + *-oid.*] Resembling epithelium.

The *epithelioid* tubes formed in the two halves of the heart remain for some time separate.
M. Foster, Embryology, p. 88.

epithelioma (ep-i-thē-li-ō′mä), *n.*; pl. *epithelíomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < *epithelium* + *-oma.*] In *pathol.*, carcinoma of the skin or mucous membrane.

epitheliomatous (ep-i-thē-li-om′a-tus), *a.* [< *epithelioma(t-)* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of epithelioma.

epithelium (ep-i-thē′li-um), *n.* [NL., orig. used to designate the outer layer of the integument of the lips, which covers the papillæ; < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *θηλή*, the nipple, teat, < *θάειν*, suckle.] 1. In *anat.*, the superficial layer of cells of mucous membranes, covering the connective-tissue layer, corresponding to the epidermis of the outer skin and continuous with it at the mouth and other natural openings. The usual meaning of the word, however, is somewhat wider than this, and includes all tissues similar in structure to the above. It embraces the proper tissue of secreting glands, whether derived from the hypoblast, as in the case of the gastric and intestinal glands, the liver and the pancreas, or from the epiblast, as in the case of the sudoriparous, sebaceous, and mammary glands, or from the mesoblast, as in the case of the kidneys, ovaries, and testes; it is applied, moreover, to the ependyma of the cerebrospinal ventricular cavities and to the epidermis itself. With what seems a distinct widening of its meaning, the term is not infrequently employed to designate the endothelium of blood- and lymph-channels and of serous membranes. The epithelium is thus the covering of all free surfaces, mucous, external, and even serous, and forms the glands and other organs derived from these coverings. Epithelial tissue consists of cells, usually compactly set; the nuclei are usually distinct, with an intranuclear network and nucleoli. The intercellular substance is scanty, often inappreciable, and is called *cement.* It contains no blood-vessels or lymphatics, but nerve-fibrils extend into it. The epithelial tissue, forming the outermost covering of free surfaces, is favorably situated for performing protective and secreting functions. The protective function is not only exhibited by the general layer of easily replaced cells coating the mucous membrane and outer skin, but in the latter case by a peculiar tendency to form keratin, and this results in a quite impervious outer horny layer, which guards against minor violence, the absorption of deleterious substances, and the invasion of pathogenic bacteria, as well as in the development of such especial means of protection as scales and feathers, hair and nails. This chemical feature of that epithelium which is especially devoted to protection, the production of keratin, can be matched by no single peculiarity on the part of the secretory epithelium; for that must respond equally whether it is called upon to eliminate waste products, or to elaborate digestive ferments, or to manufacture milk. It is probable that some of the cells lining the digestive tract have an active absorptive function with reference to the products of digestion, and that they select and take up certain substances from the intestine, and after more or less elaboration pass them on to the blood- or lymph-channels. This forms a kind of inverted secretion. The epithelial cells of secreting glands are, in part at least, under the direct control of the nervous system. Whether epithelial cells having a purely protective function are, as regards their nutrition, under similar control is still a question. See cuts under *Malpighian* and *villus.*

The *epithelium* is the epidermis of the mucous membrane. *Wilson*, Anat. (1847), p. 540.

2. In *ornith.*, specifically, the dense, tough cuticular lining of the gizzard. It is sometimes even bony, and sometimes deciduous.—3. In *bot.*, a delicate layer of cells lining the internal cavities of certain organs, as the young ovary, etc.: also applied to the thin epidermis of petals.—**Ciliated epithelium**, any variety of true epithelium the cells of which are individually furnished on their free surface with cilia. The cells are usually of columnar form, packed closely side by side, with the cilia on their exposed ends. These cilia are microscopic processes of the cell, like eyelashes from an eyelid, and keep up a continual lashing or vibratile motion, by which mucus is swept along the passages. Ciliated epithelium is found in man in the whole respiratory tract, the middle ear and Eustachian tube, the Fallopian tubes and part of the uterus, in portions of the seminal passages, and in the cavities of the brain and spinal cord.—**Columnar** or **cylindrical epithelium**, epithelium whose cells are more or less rod-like in shape, set on end, and joined together by their sides into a membrane. These cells are usually flattened or somewhat prismatic by mutual pressure. Goblet-cells are a modification of ordinary columnar epithelium cells, scattered here and there among the latter.—**Germinal epithelium.** See the extract.

The epithelial investment of the abdominal cavity retains its primitive character along a tract which corresponds to the rudiment of the primitive kidney longer than it does in other regions; and this epithelial layer may be distinguished as the *germinal epithelium.*
Gegenbauer, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 608.

Pavement epithelium, epithelium in which the cells are flattened and coherent by their irregular polygonal edges, like the tiles of a mosaic pavement. Also called *tessellated, squamous, lamellose, lamellar*, and *flattened epithelium.* It may be either *simple*, when it consists of a single layer of cells, as in the epithelium of the pulmonary alveoli, or *stratified*, when it consists of several layers, as in the epidermis.— **Simple epithelium**, any epithelium whose cells form a single layer: distinguished from *stratified epithelium.*—**Spheroidal epithelium**, glandular epithelium, characteristic of the terminal recesses and crypts of the secreting surfaces of glands, with more or less spherical or polyhedral cells.—**Stratified epithelium**, any epithelium whose cells are in two or more layers or strata, one upon another.—**Tegumentary epithelium**, the epidermis.—**Tessellated epithelium.** Same as *pavement epithelium.*—**Transitional epithelium**, stratified epithelium of three distinguishable layers of cells, such as occurs in the ureters and urinary bladder.—**Vascular epithelium**, the epithelial or endothelial lining of blood-vessels and lymphatics.

epithem (ep′i-them), *n.* [< LL. *epithema*, a poultice, < Gr. *ἐπίθημα*, something put on, a lid, cover, slab, etc., < *ἐπιτιθέναι*, put on: see *epithet.*] In *med.*, any external topical application not a salve or plaster, as a fomentation, a poultice, or a lotion.

Upon this reason, *epithems* or cordial applications are justly applied unto the left breast.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 2.

epithema (ep-i-thē′mä), *n.*; pl. *epithemata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπίθημα*, something put on: see *epithem.*] In *ornith.*, a horny or fleshy excrescence upon the beak of a bird. [Little used.]

epithesis (e-pith′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπίθεσις*, a laying on, an addition, < *ἐπιτιθέναι*, lay on, add: see *epithet.*] 1. In *gram.*, same as *paragoge.*—2. The rectification of crooked limbs by means of instruments. *Dunglison.*

epithet (ep′i-thet), *n.* [Formerly also *epitheton*; = F. *épithète* = Sp. *epiteto* = Pg. *epitheto* = It. *epiteto*, < L. *epitheton*, < Gr. *ἐπίθετον*, an epithet, neut. of *ἐπίθετος*, added, < *ἐπιτιθέναι*, put on, put to, add, < *ἐπί*, on, to, + *τιθέναι* (√ **θε*), put, = E. *do*[1]: see *thesis* and *do*[1].] 1. An adjective, or a word or phrase used as an adjective, expressing some real quality of the person or thing to which it is applied, or attributing some quality or character to the person or thing: as, a *benevolent* or a *hard-hearted* man; a *scandalous* exhibition; *sphinx-like* mystery; a *Fabian* policy.

When ye see all these improper or harde *Epithets* vsed, ye may put them in the number of vncouths, as one that said, the flouds of graces.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 214.

By the judicious employment of *epithets* we may bring distinctly to view, with the greatest brevity, an object with its characteristic features.
A. D. Hepburn, Rhetoric, § 60.

In no matter of detail are the genius and art of the poet more perceptible and nicely balanced than in the use of *epithets.* *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, IV. 455.

Hence—2. In *rhet.*, a term added to impart strength or ornament to diction, and differing from an adjective in that it designates as well as qualifies, and may take the form of a surname: as, Dionysius *the Tyrant*; Alexander *the Great.*

The character of Bajazet . . . is strongly expressed in his surname of Ilderim, or the lightning; and he might glory in an *epithet* which was drawn from the fiery energy of his soul and the rapidity of his destructive march.
Gibbon, Decline and Fall, lxiv.

3†. A phrase; an expression.

"Suffer love;" a good *epithet!* I do suffer love, indeed, for I love thee against my will. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 2.

epithet (ep′i-thet), *v. t.* [< *epithet, n.*] To entitle; describe by epithets. [Rare.]

Never was a town better *epitheted.*
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 566.

epithetic, epithetical (ep-i-thet′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπιθετικός*, added (neut. *ἐπιθετικόν*, an epithet, adjective), < *ἐπίθετος*, added: see *epithet.*] Pertaining to an epithet; containing or consisting of epithets; characterized by epithets; abounding with epithets: as, the style is too *epithetic.*

Some, Milton-mad (an affectation
Glean'd up from college education),
Approve no verse but that which flows
In *epithetic* measur'd prose. *Lloyd*, Rhyme.

The principal made his way to the bar; whither Sam, after bandying a few *epithetical* remarks with Mr. Smouch, followed at once. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xl.

epithetically (ep-i-thet′i-kal-i), *adv.* In an epithetic manner; by means of epithets.

epitheton (e-pith′e-ton), *n.* [< L. *epitheton*, < Gr. *ἐπίθετον*, an epithet: see *epithet.*] An epithet.

Alter the *epithetons*, and I will subscribe.
Foxe, Martyrs (Second Exam. of J. Palmer).

I spoke it, tender juvenal, as a congruent *epitheton*, appertaining to thy young days, which we may nominate tender. *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 2.

epithymetical† (ep″i-thi-met′i-kal), *a.* [Written irreg. *epithumetical*; < Gr. *ἐπιθυμητικός*, desiring, coveting, lusting after (*τὸ ἐπιθυμητικόν*, that part of the soul which is the seat of the desires and affections), < *ἐπιθυμεῖν*, set one's heart on, desire, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *θυμός*, mind, heart.] Belonging to the desires and appetites.

The heart and parts which God requires are divided from the inferior and *epithumetical* organs.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

epitimesis (ep″i-ti-mē′sis), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ἐπιτίμησις*, reproof, censure, criticism, < *ἐπιτιμᾶν*, lay a value upon, lay a penalty upon, censure, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *τιμᾶν*, value, honor, < *τιμή*, value, honor.] In *rhet.*, same as *epiplexis.*

epitomator (ē-pit′ō-mā-tor), *n.* [< ML. *epitomator*, < LL. *epitomare*, epitomize, < *epitome*, epitome: see *epitome.*] An epitomizer. [Rare.]

This elementary blunder of the dean, corrected by none, is repeated by nearly all his *epitomators*, expositors, and imitators. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

epitome (ē-pit′ō-mē), *n.* [< L. *epitome, epitoma*, < Gr. *ἐπιτομή*, an abridgment, also a surface-incision, < *ἐπιτέμνειν*, cut upon the surface, cut short, abridge, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] 1. An abridgment; a brief summary or abstract of a subject, or of a more extended exposition of it; a compendium containing the substance or principal matters of a book or other writing.

He that shall out of his own reading gather for the use of another must (I think) do it by *epitome* or abridgment, or under heads and commonplaces. *Epitomes* also may be of two sorts; of any one art or part of knowledge out of many books, or of one book by itself.
Essex, Advice to Sir Fulke Greville, 1596 (in Bacon's Letters, II. 22).

As for the corruptions and moths of history, which are *Epitomes*, the use of them deserveth to be banished.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 127.

Epitomes are helpful to the memory. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Hence—2. Anything which represents another or others in a condensed or comprehensive form.

Thus God beholds all things, who contemplates as fully his works in their *epitome* as in their full volume.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 50.

A man so various that he seem'd to be
Not one, but all mankind's *epitome*.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 546.

The Church of St. Mark's itself, harmonious as its structure may at first sight appear, is an *epitome* of the changes of Venetian architecture from the tenth to the nineteenth century. *Ruskin.*

A work of art is an abstract or *epitome* of the world. It is the result or expression of nature in miniature.
Emerson, Misc., p. 27.

=Syn. *Compendium*, *Compend*, etc. See *abridgment*.

epitomise, epitomiser. See *epitomize, epitomizer*.

epitomist (ē-pit′ō-mist), *n.* [< *epitome* + *-ist*.] An epitomizer.

Another famous captain Britomarus, whom the *epitomist* Florus and others mention. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., i.

The notes of a scholiast or *epitomist*.
C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 7.

epitomize (ē-pit′ō-mīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *epitomized*, ppr. *epitomizing*. [< *epitome* + *-ize*. Cf. equiv. LL. *epitomare:* see *epitomator*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make an epitome of; shorten or abridge, as a writing or a discourse; reduce to an abstract or a summary the principal matters of; contract into a narrow compass.

All the Good she [Nature] did impart
To Womankind *Epitomiz'd* in you.
Cowley, To a Lady who made Posies for Rings.

Want of judgment . . . too often observable in compilers, whereby they frequently leave far better things than they take, . . . want of skill to understand the author they cite and *epitomize*. *Boyle*, Works, IV. 56.

What the former age has *epitomized* into a formula or rule for manipular convenience, it [the mind] will lose all the good of verifying for itself. *Emerson*, History.

2†. To diminish, as by cutting off something; curtail; abbreviate.

We have *epitomized* many . . . words to the detriment of our tongue. *Addison*, Spectator.

3. To describe briefly or in abstract.

Epitomize the life; pronounce, you can,
Authentic epitaphs on some of these.
Wordsworth, Excursion, v.

=Syn. 1. To reduce, condense, summarize.

II. *intrans.* To make an epitome or abstract.

Often he [Alfred] *epitomizes* as if he were giving the truth of the paragraph that had just been read to him.
C. H. Pearson, Early and Mid. Ages of Eng., ii.

Also spelled *epitomise*.

epitomizer (ē-pit′ō-mī-zėr), *n.* One who abridges or summarizes; a writer of an epitome. Also spelled *epitomiser*.

I shall conclude with that of Baronius and Spondanus his *epitomizer*. *Prynne*, Histrio-Mastix, I., vii. 1.

epitonion (ep-i-tō′ni-on), *n.*; pl. *epitonia* (-ȧ). [Gr. ἐπιτόνιον, < ἐπιτείνειν, stretch out, < ἐπί, upon, + τείνειν, stretch.] In *anc. Gr. music*, a tuning-wrench or -handle; also, a pitch-pipe.

Epitragus (e-pit′rā-gus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804), < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + τράγος, a goat.] A genus of beetles, of the family *Tenebrionidæ*, confined to the new world. They are mostly South American, but 9 species are found in North America. *E. tomentosus*, of Florida, feeds upon scale-insects.

Epitricha† (e-pit′ri-kȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + θρίξ (τριχ-), hair.] In Ehrenberg's system of classification (1836), a division of anenterous infusorians, containing such ciliated forms as *Cyclidina* and *Peridinæa*. Also *Epitrichia*.

epitrichium (ep-i-trik′i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + τρίχιον, dim. of θρίξ (τριχ-), hair.] A superficial layer of epidermis detached from the surface in an early stage of development in some animals, so as to form a case inclosing the embryo.

The same speaker presented a paper on a new membrane of the human skin, which he homologizes with the *epitrichium* of the Sauropsida. It is situated outside the horny layer, and is entirely distinct from it: an extension covers both hairs and glands. It probably causes the vernix caseosa by retaining the sebaceous secretion.
Science, VI. 226.

epitrite (ep′i-trīt), *n.* [< LL. *epitritos*, < Gr. ἐπίτριτος, containing one and one third, i. e., in the ratio of 4 to 3; the name of a metrical foot, compounded of a spondee (4 short) with an iambus or a trochee (3 short); < ἐπί, upon, + τρίτος = E. *third*.] In *pros.*, a foot consisting of three long syllables and one short one, and denominated first, second, third, or fourth epitrite, according as the short syllable is the first, second, third, or fourth: as, sālūtāntēs, cōncĭtātī, întĕrcālāns, încantārĕ.

epitritic (ep-i-trit′ik), *a.* [< *epitrite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of an epitrite: as, an *epitritic* foot in prosody.

epitrochlea (ep-i-trok′lē-ȧ), *n.*; pl. *epitrochleæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + NL. *trochlea*, q. v.] In *anat.*, the inner condyle of the humerus, opposite the epicondyle and over or above the trochlea, or trochlear surface with which the ulna articulates. Latterly also called the *internal epicondyle*. See *epicondyle*.

epitrochlear (ep-i-trok′lē-ȧr), *a.* [< NL. *epitrochlearis*, < *epitrochlea*, q. v.] Of or pertaining to the epitrochlea.—**Epitrochlear foramen.** See *foramen*.

epitrochlearis (ep-i-trok-lē-ā′ris), *n.*; pl. *epitrochlearis* (-rēz). [NL.: see *epitrochlea*.] A muscle, constant in some animals, occasional in man, extending from the border of the latissimus dorsi to the ulna at or near the elbow.

epitrochleo-anconeus (ep-i-trok″lē-ō-ang-kō-nē′us), *n.* [NL., < *epitrochlea* + *ancon*.] A small anconal muscle of the inner side of the elbow, arising from the epitrochlea or inner condyle of the humerus, and inserted into the olecranon of the ulna.

epitrochoid (ep-i-trō′koid), *n.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + τροχός, a wheel, + εἶδος, form.] In *geom.*, the curve traced by a point in the plane of a circle which rolls on the convex side of a fixed circle. The curve thus generated belongs to the family of roulettes, and becomes an epicycloid when the generating point is in the circumference of the rolling circle. *Hirst.*

It appears, then, that a planetary system with a direct epicycle belongs to both the *epitrochoid* and the external hypotrochoid. *Penny Cyc.*, XXV. 284.

epitrochoidal (ep″i-trō-koi′dal), *a.* [< *epitrochoid* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to an epitrochoid.

epitrope (e-pit′rō-pē), *n.* [LL., < Gr. ἐπιτροπή, a reference, < ἐπιτρέπειν, turn over, yield, permit, < ἐπί, upon, + τρέπειν, turn.] In *rhet.*, a figure by which one commits or concedes something to others. Especially—(*a*) Professed readiness to leave one's cause entirely to judge, jury, or audience, in order to express entire confidence in its justice, or to excite compassion. (*b*) Permission to an opponent to call an act or a fact by any name he pleases, implying that his choice of words cannot alter its true character. (*c*) Concession of a point to an opponent, in order to forestall his use of it, or to show that he will gain nothing by urging it: as, I admit that all this may be true, but what is this to the purpose? I concede the fact, but it overthrows your own argument.

epitropous (e-pit′rō-pus), *a.* [< NL. **epitropus* (cf. Gr. ἐπίτροπος, n., one to whom anything is trusted), < Gr. ἐπιτρέπειν, turn to, turn over to, intrust, < ἐπί, upon, + τρέπειν, turn.] In *bot.*, turned toward: the reverse of *apotropous:* applied by Agardh to an ovule with its raphe turned away from the placenta when erect or ascending, or toward it when pendulous.

epitympanic (ep″i-tim-pan′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + τύμπανον, a drum (see *tympanum*), + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* In *ichth.*, situated above or upon, or forming the uppermost piece of, the tympanic pedicle which supports the mandible in fishes; hyomandibular.

II. *n.* In *ichth.*, the uppermost or proximal bone of the tympanomandibular or third cranial hemal arch in fishes, by means of which the lower jaw is suspended from the skull: so named by Owen, but now usually called the *hyomandibular* (which see). The term is correlated with *hypotympanic*, *mesotympanic*, and *pretympanic*.

The piers, or points of suspension of the arch, are formed by the *epitympanics*. *Owen*, Anat., I. 121.

epiural (ep-i-ū′ral), *a.* and *n.* Same as *epural*. *Huxley.*

epixylous (e-pik′si-lus), *a.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + ξύλον, wood, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, growing upon wood, as many fungi and other plants.

epizeuxis (ep-i-zūk′sis), *n.* [LL., < Gr. ἐπίζευξις, a fastening together, repetition of a word, < ἐπιζευγνύναι, fasten together, join to, < ἐπί, to, + ζευγνύναι = L. *jungere*, join: see *join*, *zeugma*.] 1. In *anc. pros.*, union of two successive Ionics a minore so that the last syllable of the first and the first syllable of the second interchange quantities: thus, ⏑ ⏑ – ⏑ | – ⏑ ⏑ – for ⏑ ⏑ – – | ⏑ ⏑ – –. The syllables representing an Ionic a majore (– – ⏑ ⏑) thus suffer anaclasis, taking the form – ⏑ ⏑ –.

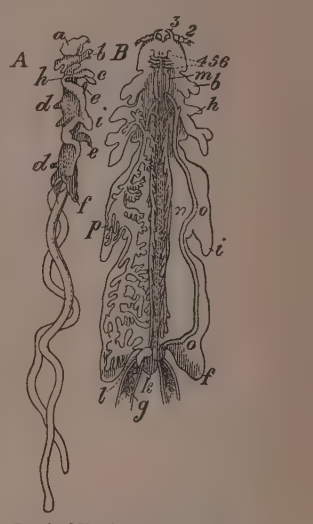
2. In *rhet.*, immediate or almost immediate repetition of a word, involving added emphasis.

An example of accumulated (fourfold) epizeuxis is:

Alone, alone, all, all alone,
Alone on a *wide, wide* sea.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, iv.

See *palillogy*. Also called *diplasiasmus*.

Epizoa (ep-i-zō′ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *epizoön*.] 1. External parasites or ectoparasites which live upon the surface or in the skin of the host: the opposite of *Entozoa*. The term is a collective name, having no systematic or classificatory significance in zoölogy. Among *Epizoa* are lice, fleas, ticks, etc., as well as some parasites which burrow in the skin, as itch-insects and follicle-mites.



Female of *Chondracanthus gibbosus*, enlarged; an example of the crustaceous *Epizoa*.

A, lateral view; *B*, ventral view: *a*, head; *b*, *c*, appendages; *d*, *d*, mediodorsal processes; *e*, *e*, medioventral processes; *f*, *i*, *h*, lateral processes; *g*, ovisacs; *k*, terminal segment; *l*, minute male lodged in vulva of female; *m*, *n*, mediodorsal ovarian tubes; *p*, lateral ovarian tubes; *o*, *o*, oviduct; 2, 3, antennules; 4, 5, 6, antennæ, gnathites.

2. Specifically, an order of very singular low aberrant *Crustacea* degraded by parasitism, including the many grotesque forms commonly known as *fish-lice*. The *Epizoa* are sometimes rated as a subclass of *Crustacea*, divided into the orders *Siphonostomata* and *Lernæoidea*. They are also called *Ichthyophthira*. *Chondracanthus gibbosus*, a louse of the angler (*Lophius piscatorius*), is an example. See *Chondracanthus* and *fish-louse*.

3. [*l. c.*] Plural of *epizoön*.

epizoal (ep-i-zō′al), *a.* [< *epizoön* + *-al*.] Same as *epizoic*.

epizoan (ep-i-zō′an), *a.* and *n.* [< *epizoön* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *epizoic*.

II. *n.* One of the *Epizoa*, in any sense; an ectoparasite.

epizoic (ep-i-zō′ik), *a.* [As *epizoön* + *-ic*.] 1. In *nat. hist.*, living on the surface or in the skin of animals, as lice, ticks, and many other insects, various parasitic fungi, etc. Also *epizoötic*.—2. Specifically, of or pertaining to the crustaceous parasites known as *Epizoa*. *Huxley.*

Also *epizoal*, *epizoan*.

epizonal (ep-i-zō′nal), *a.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + E. *zone* + *-al*.] Cut by a zone.

epizoön (ep-i-zō′on), *n.*; pl. *epizoa* (-ȧ). [NL., < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + ζῷον, an animal.] One of the *Epizoa;* an epizoan.

epizoötic (ep″i-zō-ot′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + ζῷον, an animal, + term. *-ωτ-ικός*.] **I.** *a.* 1. In *nat. hist.*, same as *epizoic*, 1.—2†. In *geol.*, containing fossil remains: said of mountains, rocks, formations, and the like.

Epizoötic mountains are of secondary formation.
Kirwan.

3. Prevailing among the lower animals: applied to diseases, and corresponding to *epidemic* as applied to diseases prevalent among men.

In 1871, rabies showed itself in a truly *epizoötic* and alarming manner, on account of which the "Dogs Act, 1871," was passed and almost immediately enforced.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 108.

II. *n.* 1. The temporary prevalence of a disease among brutes at a certain place: used in exactly the same way as *epidemic* in reference to human beings.—2. A disease thus prevalent.

epizoöty (ep-i-zō′ō-ti), *n.* [As *epizoöt-ic* + *-y*.] Same as *epizoötic*.

Mr. Fleming ascribes the wide and serious extension of the *epizoöty* in a great measure to the insufficiency of the police measures adopted in the different towns and districts. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 109.

eplicate (ē-plī′kāt), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + *plicatus*, folded: see *plicate*.] In *bot.*, not plaited.

e pluribus unum (ē plō′ri-bus ū′num). [L.: *e*, out of, of; *pluribus*, abl. pl. of *plus*, more, pl. *plures*, more, several, many; *unum*, neut. of *unus* = E. *one:* see *e-*, *ex-*, *ex*, *plural*, *unity*. This phrase does not seem to occur in classical Latin; it appears as a motto on the title-page of the "Gentleman's Magazine" in 1731.] One from many; one (composed) of many: the motto of the United States of America, as be-

ing one nation formed of many independent States.

epoch (ē′pok or ep′ok), *n.* [= F. *époque* = Sp. Pg. It. *epoca* = D. *epoque* (< F.) = G. *epoche* = Dan. *epoke* = Sw. *epok*, < ML. *epocha*, < Gr. ἐποχή, a check, cessation, stop, pause, epoch of a star, i. e., the point at which it seems to halt after reaching the highest, and generally the place of a star; hence, a historical epoch; < ἐπέχειν, hold in, check, < ἐπί, upon, + ἔχειν, have, hold, = Skt. √ *sah*, bear, undergo, endure.] **1.** A point of time from which succeeding years are numbered; especially, a point of time distinguished by some remarkable event, or the event itself as distinguishing the time of its occurrence.

Diocletian reared the palace which marks a still greater *epoch* in Roman art than his political changes mark in Roman polity. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 140.

It is an *epoch* in one's life to read a great book for the first time. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 318.

Hence—**2.** A specific period of time; any space of time considered as a unit with reference to some particular characteristic or course of events.

The fifteenth century was the unhappy *epoch* of military establishments in time of peace. *Madison.*

By the side of the half-naked, running Bedouins, they [the Turkish infantry] looked as if *epochs* disconnected by long centuries had met. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 468.

3. In *geol.*, specifically, one of the shorter divisions of geological time. This word is used differently by different geological writers. Thus, Jukes divides the entire series of fossiliferous strata into only three epochs, while Dana makes eight out of the Lower Silurian alone. Some later writers avoid the use of such words as *epoch* and *age*, saying, for instance, instead of *Silurian epoch* or *age*, simply *Silurian.*

The "second bottoms," probably, are later than the yellow loam, and belong to the "terrace *epoch.*" *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 523.

4. In *astron.*, an arbitrary fixed date, for which the elements of a planetary or cometary orbit, or of any motion, are given.—**Antiochian, elephantine, glacial, Gregorian,** etc., **epoch.** See the adjectives.—**Mohammedan, Olympiadic, Persian, Spanish,** etc., **epoch.** See equivalent phrases under *era.*—**Syn. 1.** *Epoch, Era, Period, Age. Epoch* and *era* should be distinguished, though in common usage they are interchanged. "An *era* is a succession of time: an *epoch* is a point of time. An *era* commonly begins at an *epoch.* We live in the Christian *era*, in the Protestant *era*, in the *era* of liberty and letters. The date of the birth of Christ was an *epoch*: the *period* of the dawn of the Reformation was an *epoch*" (*A. Phelps*, Eng. Style, p. 365). *Period* may be the opposite of *epoch*, in being the date at which anything ends, or it may be mere duration, or duration from point to point; the word is very free and often indefinite in its range of meaning. The meaning of *age* is modified by its connection with human life, so as often to be associated with a person: as, the *age* of Pericles; but it is also freely applied to time, viewed as a *period* of some length: as, the bronze *age*; the golden *age*; this is an *age* of investigation.

epocha (ep′ō-kạ), *n.* [< ML. *epocha*: see *epoch.*] An epoch. [Archaic.]

The second day of July, 1776, will be the most memorable *epocha* in the history of America. *J. Adams*, To Mrs. Adams, July 3, 1776.

But why of that *epocha* make such a fuss? *Burns*, To Wm. Tytler.

epochal (ep′ō-kạl), *a.* [< *epoch* + *-al.*] Belonging to an epoch; of the nature of an epoch; relating to epochs; marking an epoch.

Who shall say whether . . . this epic . . . will stand out . . . as one of the *epochal* compositions by which an age is symbolized? *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 180.

An *epochal* treatment of a portion of general European History. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 96.

epoch-making (ē′pok-mā″king), *a.* [= G. *epochemachend.*] Constituting an epoch; opening a new era; introducing new conceptions or a new method in the treatment of a subject. [Recent.]

"The Methods of Ethics" was published in 1874, but whether or not most of the joint-work of Profs. Fowler and Wilson was written before that time, it is at least fair to say that the position of Prof. Sidgwick is not dealt with in the way which is demanded by the *epoch-making* character of his book. *Mind*, XII. 596, note.

epode (ep′ōd), *n.* [< OF. *epode*, F. *épode* = Sp. Pg. It. *epodo*, < L. *epodos*, < Gr. ἐπῳδός, an epode, an aftersong, adj., singing to or over, < ἐπί, upon, to, besides, + ἀείδειν, ᾄδειν, sing, > ᾠδή, a song, ode: see *ode.*] **1.** In *anc. pros.*: (*a*) A third and metrically different system subjoined to two systems (the *strophe* and *antistrophe*) which are metrically identical or corresponsive, and forming with them one pericope or group of systems.

The Third Stanza was called the *Epode* (it may be as being the After-song), which they sung in the middle, neither turning to one Hand nor the other. *Congreve*, The Pindaric Ode.

(*b*) A shorter colon, subjoined to a longer colon, and constituting one period with it; especially, such a colon, as a separate line or verse, forming either the second line of a distich or the final line of a system or stanza. As the closing verse of a system, sometimes called *ephymnium.* (*c*) A poem consisting of such distichs. Archilochus (about 700 B. C.) first introduced these. The Epodes of Horace are a collection of poems so called because mostly composed in epodic distichs.

Horace seems to have purged himself from those splenetic reflections in those odes and *epodes*, before he undertook the noble work of satires. *Dryden*, Ded. of Juvenal.

I shall still be very ready to write a satire upon the clergy, and an *epode* against historiographers, whenever you are hard pressed. *Gray*, Letters, I. 262.

Specifically—**2.** In *music*, a refrain or burden.

epodic (e-pod′ik), *a.* [< *epode* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or containing an epode.

epollicate (ē-pol′i-kāt), *a.* [< NL. *epollicatus*, < L. *e-* priv. + *pollex* (*pollic-*), the thumb.] In *zoöl.*, having no pollex or thumb.

Epollicati† (ē-pol-i-kā′tī), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *epollicate.*] A group of birds having no hallux. *Illiger.*

Epomophorus (ep-ō-mof′ō-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + ὦμος, shoulder, + *-φόρος*, bearing, < φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] A remarkable genus of fruit-bats, of the family *Pteropodidæ* and suborder *Megachiroptera*, confined to ultra-Saharic Africa. They have, in the males, large distensible pharyngeal air-sacs, and peculiar glandular pouches on the neck near each shoulder, lined with long yellowish hairs projecting or forming a tuft like an epaulet, whence the name; also, a white tuft of hairs on the ears, the tail rudimentary or wanting, and the premaxillaries united in front. The teeth are: incisors, 2 or 1 in each half of each jaw; canines, 1; premolars, 2 in upper jaw and 3 in lower; and molars, 1 in upper jaw and 2 in lower. There are about half a dozen species, of which *E. franqueti* is a leading example. They feed chiefly on figs.

eponychium (ep-ō-nik′i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + ὄνυξ (ὀνυχ-), nail: see *onyx.*] In *embryol.*, a mass of hardened epidermis on the dorsal surface of the distal extremity of a phalanx of the embryo, preceding the formation of a true nail.

eponym (ep′ō-nim), *n.* [Formerly also written *eponyme*; < Gr. ἐπώνυμος, given as a name, surnamed, named after a person or thing, giving one's name to (as a noun, in pl., ἐπώνυμοι, sc. ἥρωες, eponymous heroes, legendary or real founders of tribes or cities, as those after whom the Attic phylæ had their names), < ἐπί, upon, to, + ὄνυμα, Æolic for ὄνομα = L. *nomen* = E. *name*: see *onym.*] **1.** A name of a place, people, or period derived from that of a person.

The famous Assyrian *Eponym* Canon, which gives an unbroken series of the officers after whom each year was named for about two hundred and sixty-five years, and also notes the accession of each successive Assyrian king during that time. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 53.

2. A name of a mythical or historical personage from whom the name of a country or people has come or is supposed to have come: thus, Italus, Romulus, Brutus, Heber, the names of imaginary persons invented to account for *Italy*, *Rome*, *Britain*, *Hebrew*, are mythical *eponyms*; Bolivar is the historical *eponym* of Bolivia.

In short, wherever there was a clan there was an *Eponym*, or founder, whether real or legendary, of that clan. *W. E. Hearn*, Aryan Household, p. 145.

3. A name of something, as a part or organ of the body, derived from a person: thus, circle of Willis, fissure of Sylvius, aqueduct of Fallopius, are *eponyms.* [Rare.]

The very awkward dionymic *eponym*, Circulus Willisi. *Wilder*, Trans. Amer. Neurol. Assoc. (1885), p. 349.

eponymal (e-pon′i-mạl), *a.* [< *eponym* + *-al.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to an eponymos.—**2.** Same as *eponymic.*

eponymic (ep-ō-nim′ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἐπωνυμικός, called after or by the name of a person, < ἐπώνυμος, given as a name: see *eponym.*] **1.** Relating or pertaining to an eponym: as, an *eponymic* name or legend.

Eponymic myths, which account for the parentage of a tribe by turning its name into the name of an imaginary ancestor. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 7.

2. Name-giving, mythically or historically; from whom the name of a country, people, or period is derived: as, Hellen was the *eponymic* ancestor of the Hellenes or Greeks.

The invention of ancestries from *eponymic* heroes or name-ancestors has . . . often had a serious effect in corrupting historic truth, by helping to fill ancient annals with swarms of fictitious genealogies. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 361.

eponymist (e-pon′i-mist), *n.* [< *eponym* + *-ist.*] One from whom a country or people is named; an eponymic ancestor, hero, or founder. *Gladstone.*

eponymos (e-pon′i-mos), *n.* and *a.* [Gr. ἐπώνυμος: see *eponym.*] A titular epithet of the first archon (*archon eponymos*) in ancient Athens, and of the first ephor (*ephor eponymos*) in Sparta, because the year of the service of each was designated by his name in the public records, etc.

eponymous (e-pon′i-mus), *a.* [< Gr. ἐπώνυμος, given as a name: see *eponym.*] Giving one's name to a tribe, people, city, year, or period; regarded as the founder or originator.

Will Summer—the name of Henry VIII.'s court-fool, whose celebrity probably made him *eponymous* of the members of his profession in general. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 144.

Lydus and Asies are . . . *eponymous* heroes; Meles is an ideal founder of the capital. *G. Rawlinson*, Origin of Nations, i. 74.

eponymy (e-pon′i-mi), *n.*; pl. *eponymies* (-miz). [< Gr. ἐπωνυμία, a surname, < ἐπώνυμος, given as a name, giving a name: see *eponym, eponymos.*] **1.** The office, dignity, or prerogatives of an eponymos.—**2.** The period or year of office of an eponymos: used, as at Athens, as a unit of reckoning and reference for dates.

The earliest examples of the barred form of the letter shin are found on three tablets dated from the *eponymies* of Silim-assur and Sin-sar-uzur (650–640 B. C.). *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 237.

epoöphoron (ep-ō-of′ō-ron), *n.*; pl. *epoöphora* (-rạ). [NL., < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + ᾠοφόρος, laying eggs: see *oöphorous.*] Same as *parovarium.*

epopee (ep-ō-pē′), *n.* [< NL. *epopœia*, < Gr. ἐποποιία, epic poetry or an epic poem, < ἔπος, an epic, + ποιεῖν, make.] **1.** An epic poem.

The Kalevala, or heroic *epopee* of the Finns. *Encyc. Brit.*, V. 306.

2. The history, action, or fable which makes or is suitable for the subject of an epic.

The stories were an endless *epopee* of suffering. *G. Kennan*, The Century, XXXV. 760.

epopœia (ep-ō-pē′iạ), *n.* Same as *epopee.*

epopœist (ep-ō-pē′ist), *n.* [< *epopœia* + *-ist.*] A writer of epopees.

It is not long since two of our best-known *epopœists*, or, to use the more common term, of our novel-writers, have concluded each a work published by instalments. *S. Phillips*, Essays from the Times, II. 321.

epopt (ep′opt), *n.* [< NL. *epopta*, < Gr. ἐπόπτης, a watcher, spectator, one admitted to the third grade of the Eleusinian mysteries, < ἐπόψεσθαι, fut. associated ἐφορᾶν, look on, < ἐπί, on, + ὁρᾶν, fut. ὄψεσθαι, look, see.] A seer; one initiated into the secrets of any mystical system. *Carlyle.*

epopta (e-pop′tạ), *n.*; pl. *epoptæ* (-tē). [NL.: see *epopt.*] Same as *epopt.*

epoptic (e-pop′tik), *a.* [< *epopt* + *-ic.*] **1.** Having the character or faculty of an epopt or seer.—**2.** Perceived by an epopt: as, an *epoptic* vision.—**Epoptic figures,** in *optics.* See *idiophanous.*

Eporosa (ep-ō-rō′sạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *eporosus*: see *eporose.*] A group of stone-corals with eporose or imperforate corallum. See *Aporosa.*

eporose (ē-pō′rōs), *a.* [< NL. *eporosus*, < L. *e-* priv. + *porus*, pore: see *pore, porous.*] Without pores; aporose.

epos (ep′os), *n.* [< L. *epos*, < Gr. ἔπος, a word, a speech, tale, saying, pl. poetry in heroic verse, orig. *Fέπος* = Skt. *vachas*, a word; akin to ὄψ (*Foπ-ς) = Skt. *vāch* = L. *vox* (*vōc-*), voice: see *voice, vocal, vowel.*] **1.** An epic poem, or its subject; an epopee; epic poetry.

The early *epos* of Greece is represented by the Iliad and the Odyssey, Hesiod and the Homeric hymns; also by some fragments of the "Cyclic" poets. *Prof. Jebb.*

2. In *anc. pros.*, a dactylic hexameter.—**3.** In *paleography*, a series of words or letters, approximately of the length of a dactylic hexameter, anciently used as a line of normal size in writing manuscripts or estimating their length. It seems to have averaged from 34 to 38 letters. See *colon*[1], *n.*, 3, and *stichometry.*

eposculation† (ep-os-kū-lā′shọn), *n.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + L. *osculatio*(*n-*), a kissing: see *osculation.*] A kissing. *Becon.*

epotation† (ep-ō-tā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *epotare*, drink out, drink up, < *e*, out, + *potare*, drink: see *potation.*] A drinking or drinking out.

When drunkenness reigns, the devil is at war with man, and the *epotations* of dumb liquor damn him. *Feltham*, Resolves, I. 84.

eprouvette (e-prō-vet′), *n.* [F. *éprouvette*, < *éprouver*, try, assay, < *e-* + *prouver*, try: see

prove.] **1.** An apparatus for testing the explosive force of powders or other explosives. The most simple form is a pistol having the muzzle closed by a plate, which is maintained in position by a spring. When the pistol is fired, the tension of the spring is overcome and the plate is blown back, turning a ratchet-wheel which registers the force of the explosion. **2.** A spoon used in assaying metals.—**3.** A short mortar.

epruinose (ē-prö′i-nōs), *a.* [< NL. **epruinosus*, < L. *e-* priv. + *pruina*, frost: see *pruinose*.] In *bot.*, not pruinose.

epsilon (ep-sī′lon), *n.* [< LGr. ἒ ψιλόν, 'simple ε' (ψιλόν, neut. of ψιλός, simple): so called by late grammarians to distinguish it from the diphthong *αι*, which had come to be pronounced like *ε*. So LGr. ὐ ψιλόν, 'simple υ,' as distinguished from the diphthong *οι*, which had come to be pronounced like *υ*: see *upsilon, ypsilon*.] The fifth letter of the Greek alphabet, equivalent to short *e*.

epsomite (ep′sum-īt), *n.* [< *Epsom* + *-ite*2.] Native Epsom salt, occasionally found as a delicate fibrous or capillary efflorescence on rocks, in the galleries of mines, upon the damp walls of cellars, etc. Also called *hair-salt*.

Epsom salt. See *salt*.

epulation† (ep-ū-lā′shon), *n.* [< L. *epulatio(n-)*, < *epulari*, banquet, < *epulum*, a banquet.] A feasting; a feast.

He [Epicurus] was contented with bread and water, and when he would dine with Jove, and pretend unto *epulation*, he desired no other addition than a piece of Cytheridian cheese. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 17.

epulis (e-pū′lis), *n.*; pl. *epulides* (-li-dēz). [NL., < Gr. ἐπουλίς, a gum-boil, < ἐπί, upon, + οὖλον, usually pl. οὖλα, the gums.] In *pathol.*: (*a*) A small elastic tumor of the gums, most frequently a sarcoma. (*b*) Loosely, any other variety of neoplasm appearing in this situation.

epulosis (ep-ū-lō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπούλωσις, a cicatrization, < *ἐπουλωτός, verbal adj. of ἐπουλοῦσθαι, cicatrize, be scarred over, < ἐπί, upon, + οὐλοῦσθαι, be scarred over, < οὐλή, a wound scarred over, a cicatrix, < οὔλος, Epic and Ionic form of ὅλος, whole, = L. *salvus*, whole, safe: see *holo-*.] In *med.*, cicatrization.

epulotic (ep-ū-lot′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἐπουλωτικός, promoting cicatrization, < *ἐπουλωτός, verbal adj. of ἐπουλοῦσθαι, cicatrize: see *epulosis*.] **I.** *a.* Healing; cicatrizing.

II. *n.* A medicament or an application which tends to dry, cicatrize, and heal wounds or ulcers.

The ulcer, incarned with common sarcoticks, and the ulcerations about it were cured by ointment of tuty, and such like *epuloticks*. *Wiseman*, On Inflammation.

epupillate (ē-pū′pi-lāt), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + *pupilla*, pupil: see *pupillate*.] Having no pupil: applied in entomology to a color-spot when it is surrounded by a ring of another color, but is without a central dot or pupil.

epural (e-pū′ral), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + οὐρά, tail, + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Situated upon the tail, or over the caudal region of the axial column. Compare *hypural*.

II. *n.* One of the osseous or cartilaginous neural spines, or pieces upon the upper side of the hinder end of the axial column of fishes, which may or may not support fin-rays. *J. A. Ryder*.

Also *epiural*.

epuration (ep-ū-rā′shon), *n.* [< L. *e*, out, + *purare*, pp. *puratus*, purify, < *purus*, pure.] The act of purifying.

The *epuration* of sewage, by irrigation and agriculture. *Science*, III., No. 66, p. v.

epure (ē-pūr′), *n.* [F. *épure*, a clean draft, working-drawing, < *épurer*, purify, clarify, cleanse, refine, < L. *e*, out, + *purare*, purify: see *epuration*.] In *arch.*, the plan of a building, or part of a building, traced on a wall or on a horizontal surface, on the same scale as that of the work to be constructed.

Epyornis, *n.* See *Æpyornis*.

equability (ē-kwą- or ek-wą-bil′i-ti), *n.* [Formerly *æquability*; < L. *æquabilita(t-)s*, < *æquabilis*, equable: see *equable*.] The condition or quality of being equable; continued equality, regularity, or uniformity: as, the *equability* of the velocity of the blood; the *equability* of the temperature of the air; *equability* of temper.

For the celestial . . . bodies, the *equability* and constancy of their motions . . . argue them to be ordained and governed by wisdom and understanding. *Ray*, Works of Creation.

I should join to these other qualifications a certain *æquability* or evenness of behaviour. *Spectator*, No. 68.

This [Patagonian] line of coast has been upheaved with remarkable *equability*, and that over a vast space both north and south of S. Julian. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, ii. 347.

equable (ē′kwą- or ek′wą-bl), *a.* [= It. *equabile*, < L. *æquabilis*, that can be made equal, equal, consistent, uniform, < *æquare*, make equal: see *equate*.] **1.** Characterized by uniformity, invariableness, or evenness; equal and uniform at all times; regular in action or intensity; not varying; steady: as, an *equable* temperature.

He spake of love, such love as spirits feel,
In worlds whose course is *equable* and pure.
Wordsworth, Laodamia.

He was naturally of an *equable* temper, and inclined to moderation in all things. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 24.

His spirits do not seem to have been high, but they were singularly *equable*. *Macaulay*.

2†. Even; smooth; having a uniform surface or form: as, an *equable* globe or plain.

He would have the vast body of a planet to be as elegant and round as a factitious globe represents it; to be everywhere smooth and *equable*, and as plain as Elysian fields. *Bentley*.

Equable motion, motion by which equal spaces are described in equal times.

equableness (ē′kwą- or ek′wą-bl-nes), *n.* Equability.

equably (ē′kwą- or ek′wą-bli), *adv.* In an equable manner.

If bodies move *equably* in concentrick circles, and the squares of their periodical times be as the cubes of their distances from the common centre, their centripetal forces will be reciprocally as the squares of the distances. *Cheyne*.

Equably accelerated, accelerated by equal increments in equal times.

equal (ē′kwal), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *equall*; < ME. *equal* (also *egal*: see *egal*), < OF. *equal, equail, equaul, egual, egal, aigal, ugal*, etc., *eval, euvel, yewel, yevel, ivel, ivel, yvel*, etc., F. *égal* = Pr. *egual* = Sp. Pg. *igual* = It. *eguale, uguale*, < L. *æqualis*, equal, like, < *æquus*, plain, even, level, flat (cf. *æquum*, a plain, *æquor*, a level, esp. the level sea), equal, like; perhaps akin to Skt. *éka*, one.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having one measure; the same in magnitude, quantity, degree, amount, worth, value, or excellence. Thus, two collections of objects are equal in number when the operation of counting, applied to the two, ends with the same number; two lengths are equal when either will cover the other; two stars appear of equal brightness when the eye can detect no difference between them in this respect. Quantities of two or more dimensions are equal only when they are equal in each dimension separately. Thus, two vectors are not necessarily equal because they are equal in length; it is necessary that they should also be parallel. It is therefore preferable not to speak of two forces (or anything else capable of representation by vectors) as equal, unless they are parallel. Nevertheless, the prevalent mathematical usage is, or has been until recently, to call two such things equal when their tensors or moduli are equal. On the other hand, common usage presents an opposite inconsistency in refusing to call geometrical figures (particularly triangles) equal unless they can be superposed. Euclid and some modern geometers make it an axiom that figures which can be superposed are equal; but others define equal figures as such as can be superposed.

They . . . made the maimed, orphans, widows, yea, and the aged also, *equal* in spoils with themselves.
2 Mac. viii. 30.

Thou therefore also taste, that *equal* lot
May join us, *equal* joy, as *equal* love.
Milton, P. L., ix. 881.

Here, however, I could use the word *equal* only in its practical sense, in which two things are *equal* when I cannot perceive their difference; not in its theoretical sense, in which two things are *equal* when they have no difference at all. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 266.

The difference between Rome and any other Latin city appears at once in the fact that Rome by herself always deals on at least *equal* terms with the Latin league as a whole. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 316.

2. Even; uniform; not variable; equable: as, an *equal* mind.

An *equal* temper in his mind he found,
When fortune flatter'd him, and when she frown'd.
Dryden.

Let us swear an oath, and keep it with an *equal* mind.
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters (Choric Song).

3. Having a just relation or proportion; correspondent; commensurate.

Were my fortunes *equal* to my desires, I could wish to make one there. *Shak.*, Pericles, ii. 1.

I hope your noble usage has been *equal*
With your own person.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iv. 2.

It is not permitted me to make my commendations *equal* to your merit. *Dryden*, Fables, Ded.

4. Impartial; not biased; just; equitable; not unduly favorable to any party: as, the terms and conditions of the contract are *equal*; *equal* laws.

Ye say, the way of the Lord is not *equal*. Ezek. xviii. 25.

The condemn'd man
Has yet that privilege to speak, my lord;
Law were not *equal* else.
Fletcher, Valentinian, ii. 3.

Oh, *equal* Heaven, how wisely thou disposest
Thy several gifts!
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, iii. 2.

O, you *equal* gods,
Whose justice not a world of wolf-turned men
Shall make me to accuse. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iii. 1.

It could not but much redound to the lustre of your milde and *equall* Government. *Milton*, Areopagitica.

5. Of the same interest or concern; of like moment or importance.

They who are not disposed to receive them may let them alone or reject them; it is *equal* to me. *Cheyne*.

6. Adequate; having competent power, ability, or means: with *to*: as, the army was not *equal to* the contest; we are not *equal to* the undertaking.

The Scots trusted not their own numbers as *equal to* fight with the English. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

His health was not *equal to* the voyage, and he did not live to reach Virginia. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 117.

7. Of the same rank or dignity; having a common level or standing; having the same rights, interests, etc.: as, we are all *equal* in the sight of God.

These last have wrought but one hour, and thou hast made them *equal* unto us, which have borne the burden and heat of the day. Mat. xx. 12.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created *equal*; that they are endowed, by their Creator, with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. *Declaration of Independence*.

8. In *bot.*, symmetrical, as applied to leaves and to various organs of cryptogams; of uniform thickness, as the stipe of an agaric.—**9.** In *entom.*, same as *equate*.—**Curve of equal approach.** See *approach*.—**Equal counterpoint,** in *music*, counterpoint made up of tones of equal duration; a contrapuntal composition thus constituted.—**Equal decrement of life.** See *decrement*.—**Equal propositions,** propositions which state the same fact.—**Equal Rights party.** See *Locofoco*.—**Equal surface,** in *entom.*, one without marked irregularities or sculpture, but not necessarily plane; an equate surface.—**Equal temperament.** See *temperament*.—**Equal voices,** in *music*, strictly, voices having the same quality and compass, but often applied to male voices as opposed to female, or vice versa.—**Surface of equal head.** See *head*.—**Syn. 2.** Equable, regular, unvarying.—**3.** Proportionate, conformable, equivalent.—**4.** Fair, even-handed.—**6.** Fit, competent.

II. *n.* **1.** One who or that which is not different in all or some respects from another; specifically, one who is not inferior or superior to another; a person having the same or a similar age, rank, station, office, talents, strength, etc.

It was thou, a man mine *equal*, my guide, and mine acquaintance. Ps. lv. 13.

Miranda is indeed a gentleman
Of fair desert and better hopes; but yet
He hath his *equals*.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iii. 2.

Those who were once his *equals* envy and defame him. *Addison*.

In taste and imagination, in the graces of style, in the arts of persuasion, in the magnificence of public works, the ancients were at least our *equals*. *Macaulay*, History.

2†. The state of being equal; equality.

Thou that presum'st to weigh the world anew,
And all things to an *equall* to restore.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 34.

equal (ē′kwal), *adv.* [< *equal*, *a.*] Equally; in a manner equal (to). [Obsolete or colloq.]

Thou art
A thing that, *equal* with the Devil himself,
I do detest and scorn.
Massinger, Duke of Milan, ii. 1.

The head is painted *equal* to Titian; and though done, I suppose, after the clock had struck five-and-thirty, yet she retains a great share of beauty. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 365.

equal (ē′kwal), *v.*; pret. and pp. *equaled* or *equalled*, ppr. *equaling* or *equalling*. [< ME. *equalen, equelen*; < *equal*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To be or become equal to; be commensurate with; be as great as; correspond to or be on a level with in any respect; be adequate to: as, your share *equals* mine; no other dramatist *equals* Shakspere.

And will she yet abase her eyes on me, . . .
On me, whose all not *equals* Edward's moiety?
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2.

And (according to all the opinions of the Iesuites there abiding) *equalling* or exceeding in people foure of the greatest Cities in Europe. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 436.

No falsehood
Equals a broken faith.
Ford, Broken Heart, iv. 2.

2. To make equivalent to; recompense fully; answer in full proportion.

She sought Sicheus through the shady grove,
Who answer'd all her cares, and *equall'd* all her love.
Dryden, Æneid.

3. To count or consider as equal; make comparable.

I think no man, for valour of mind and ability of body, to be preferred, if *equalled*, to Argalus.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

And haue thereupon obtruded on many other dayes as religious respects or more then on this (which yet the Apostles entitled in name and practise The Lords Day), with the same spirit whereby they haue *equalled* traditions to the holy Scriptures. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 121.

And smiled on porch and trellis
The fair democracy of flowers,
That *equals* cot and palace.
Whittier, Among the Hills.

To equal aquals, to make things equal; bring about an equality, or a proper balance or adjustment. See *equal-equal*. [Scotch.]

If I pay debt to other folk, I think they suld pay it to me—that *equals aquals*. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, viii.

II.† *intrans.* To be equal; match.

I think we are a body strong enough,
Even as we are, to *equal* with the king.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 3.

equal-aqual (ē′kwal-ä′kwal), *a.* [A varied reduplication of *equal*.] Alike. [Scotch.]

equal-ended (ē′kwal-en′ded), *a.* In *oölogy*, elliptical, as an egg, in long section, and therefore having both ends alike; not distinguishable as to point and butt.

equal-falling (ē′kwal-fâ′ling), *a.* Having equal velocities of fall.

equaliflorous (ē′kwal-i-flō′rus), *a.* [< L. *æqualis*, equal, + *flos* (*flor-*), flower, + *-ous*.] Having equal flowers: applied to a plant when all the flowers of the same head or cluster are alike in form as well as character. *A. Gray.* Also spelled *æqualiflorous*.

equalisation, equalise, etc. See *equalization*, etc.

equalitarian (ē-kwol-i-tā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *equality* + *-arian*.] **I.** *a.* Believing in the principle of equality among men. [Rare.]

The *equalitarian* American—proud of his city, proud of his State, devoted to local interests, as a good citizen should be—protests, as one can readily understand, against the supremacy of New York.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 226.

II. *n.* One who believes in or maintains the principle of equality among men. [Rare.]

equality (ē-kwol′i-ti), *n.* [ME. *egalite*, < OF. *egalite*: see *egality*; OF. *equalite, egalite, egalte, cugalte, igalete, ivelte*, etc., F. *égalité* = Pr. *engaltat* = Sp. *igualdad* = Pg. *igualdade* = It. *egualità, ugualità*, < L. *æqualita(t-)s*, equalness, < *æqualis*, equal: see *equal*.] **1.** The state of being equal; identity in magnitude or dimensions, value, qualities, degree, etc.; the state of being neither superior nor inferior, greater nor less, better nor worse, stronger nor weaker, etc., with regard to the thing or things compared.

Equality of two domestic powers
Breeds scrupulous faction.
Shak., A. and C., i. 3.

If they [the democrats] restrict the word *equality* as carefully as they ought, it will not import that all men have an equal right to all things, but that, to whatever they have a right, it is as much to be protected and provided for as the right of any persons in society.
Ames, Works, II. 210.

In the federal constitution, the *equality* of the States, without regard to population, size, wealth, institutions, or any other consideration, is a fundamental principle; as much so as is the *equality* of their citizens, in the governments of the several States, without regard to property, influence, or superiority of any description.
Calhoun, Works, I. 186.

2. Evenness; uniformity; sameness in state or continued course; equableness: as, *equality* of surface; an *equality* of temper or constitution.

Alle fortune is blysful to a man by the egreablete or by the *egalyte* of hym that suffreth hyt.
Chaucer, Boëthius, ii. prose 4.

Measure out the lives of men, and periodically define the alterations of their tempers; conceive a regularity in mutations, with an *equality* in constitutions.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

Circle of equality, an equant.—**Double or triple equality**, a system of two or of three equations.—**Ratio of equality**, the ratio of two equal quantities.—**Sign of equality**, the sign =, used—(*a*) In *math.*, between the symbols of two quantities, to indicate their equality: as, $6 + 5 = 11$; $2x + 3y = 13$, the whole forming an *equation* (which see). (*b*) In other cases, to indicate equality or equivalence of sense: as, Latin *gratias* = *thanks*. (*c*) In a limited use, as in the etymologies of this dictionary, to indicate specifically equality (ultimate identity) of form: as, English *two* = Latin *duo* = Greek δύο = Sanskrit *dva*.

equalization (ē″kwal-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *equalize* + *-ation*.] The act of equalizing, or the state of being equalized. Also spelled *equalisation*.

Making the major part of the inhabitants . . . believe that their ease, and their satisfaction, and their *equalization* with the rest of the fellow-subjects of Ireland, are things adverse to the principles of that connection.
Burke, Affairs of Ireland.

Board of equalization, in the State and county governments of some of the United States, a board of commissioners whose duty it is, in order that the incidence of State or county taxation may be the same in all the local subdivisions, to reduce to a uniform basis the valuations made by local assessors.

equalize (ē′kwal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *equalized*, ppr. *equalizing*. [= F. *égaliser*; as *equal* + *-ize*.] **1†.** To be equal to; equal.

Outsung the Muses, and did *equalize*
Their king Apollo. *Chapman*, Ep. Ded. to Iliad.

In some parts were found some Chesnuts whose wild fruit *equalize* the best in France, Spaine, Germany, or Italy. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 122.

It could not *equalize* the hundredth part
Of what her eyes have kindled in my heart.
Waller, At Penshurst.

2†. To represent as equal; place on a level (with another).

The Virgin they do at least *equalize* to Christ.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry, v.

3. To make equal; cause to be equal in amount or degree as compared: as, to *equalize* accounts; to *equalize* burdens or taxes.

Death will *equalise* us all at last.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 356.

The philosophers among the democrats will no doubt insist that they do not mean to *equalize* property, they contend only for an equality of rights.
Ames, Works, II. 210.

One poor moment can suffice
To *equalize* the lofty and the low. *Wordsworth.*

Also spelled *equalise*.

equalizer (ē′kwal-ī-zėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which equalizes or makes equal; an adjuster; a leveler.

We find this digester of codes, amender of laws, destroyer of feudality, *equalizer* of public burdens, &c., permitting, if he did not perpetrate, one of the most atrocious acts of oppression. *Brougham.*

Islam, like any great Faith, and insight into the essence of man, is a perfect *equalizer* of men.
Carlyle, Heroes and Hero-Worship, ii.

2. Specifically, a pivoted bar attached to the pole of a wagon and carrying at its ends the swingletrees to which the horses are attached; an evener. Also called *equalizing-bar*.

Also spelled *equaliser*.

equalizer-spring (ē′kwal-ī-zėr-spring), *n.* A spring which rests on an equalizing-bar and carries the weight of a car. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

equalizing-bar (ē′kwal-ī-zing-bär), *n.* See *bar*[1].

equalizing-file (ē′kwal-ī-zing-fīl), *n.* See *file*[1].

equally (ē′kwal-i), *adv.* **1.** In an equal manner or to the same degree; alike.

God loves *equally* all human beings, of all ranks, nations, conditions, and characters; . . . the Father has no favorites and makes no selections.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 67.

2. In equal shares or portions: as, the estate is to be *equally* divided among the heirs.

No particular faculty was preëminently developed; but manly health and vigour were *equally* diffused through the whole. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

3. Impartially; with equal justice.

I do require them of you, so to use them,
As we shall find their merits and our safety
May *equally* determine. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

Equally pinnate, in *bot.*, same as *abruptly pinnate* (which see, under *abruptly*).

equalness (ē′kwal-nes), *n.* The state of being equal, in any sense; equality.

Let me lament . . . that our stars,
Unreconciliable, should divide
Our *equalness* to this. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 1.

equangular (ē-kwang′gū-lar), *a.* Same as *equiangular*. [Rare.]

equanimity (ē-kwa-nim′i-ti), *n.* [< L. *æquanimita(t-)s*, calmness, patience, even-mindedness, < *æquanimis*, even-minded: see *equanimous*.] Evenness of mind or temper; calmness or firmness, especially under conditions adapted to excite great emotion; a state of resistance to elation, depression, anger, etc.

This watch over a man's self, and the command of his temper, I take to be the greatest of human perfections. . . . I do not know how to express this habit of mind, except you will let me call it *equanimity*. *Tatler.*

When selfishness has given way to generosity, and perfect love has cast out fear—then all this shows itself in that equipoise of soul which we call good temper or *equanimity*. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 287.

equanimous† (ē-kwan′i-mus), *a.* [< L. *æquanimis* (only in glosses), mild, kind, lit. even-minded, < *æquus*, even, equal, + *animus*, mind.] Of an even, composed frame of mind; of a steady temper; not easily elated or depressed.

Out of an *equanimous* civility to his many worthy friends. *Eikon Basilike.*

equant (ē′kwant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *æquan(t-)s*, ppr. of *æquare*, make equal: see *equate*.] **I.** *a.* Having equal arcs described in equal times; figuratively, regulating. See II. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Love is the circle *equant* of all other affections.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 438.

II. *n.* In the Ptolemaic system of astronomy, a circle about whose center the center of the epicycle of a planet was supposed to describe equal angles in equal times. Also called *eccentric equator*.

equate (ē-kwāt′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *equated*, ppr. *equating*. [< L. *æquatus*, pp. of *æquare*, make equate, like, even, level, etc., < *æquus*, equal, even: see *equal*.] **1.** To make equal or equivalent; regard or treat as equal. [Rare.]

We *equate* four hundred and forty-five early Greek years with the last three hundred and twenty English years. *De Quincey*, Homer, iii.

Am I at liberty to *equate* Widefleet with Broadwall, the present boundary line between Lambeth and Southwark? *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 444.

2. To reduce to an average; make such correction or allowance in as will reduce to a common standard of comparison, or will bring to a true result: as, to *equate* observations in astronomy.—**3.** To be equal or equivalent to; equal. [Rare.]

No doubt Fori *equates* "Cheap" as a place of barter, but the real Roman Forum would become a closed building, like a town-hall. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 156.

Equated anomaly. Same as *true anomaly* (which see, under *anomaly*).—**Equated bodies**, a line on Gunter's scale showing the ratio of volumes of two regular bodies.

equatic (ē-kwat′ik), *a.* [< *equate* + *-ic*.] In *entom.*, equal: said of a surface without large elevations or depressions, though it may be convex or gibbous as a whole, and have punctures or other small sculptural marks on it.

equation (ē-kwā′shon or -zhon), *n.* [< ME. *equacion, equacioun*, < L. *æquatiō(n-)*, an equalizing, equal distribution, < *æquare*, make equal: see *equate*.] **1†.** A making equal, or an equal division; equality.

Again the golden day resum'd its right,
And rul'd in just *equation* with the night.
Rowe, tr. of Lucan, ii.

2. In *math.*, a proposition asserting the equality of two quantities, and expressed by the sign = between them; or an expression of the same quantity in two terms dissimilar but of equal value: as, 3 lb. = 48 oz.; $x = b + m - r$. In the latter case x is equal to b added to m with r subtracted from the sum, and the quantities on the right hand of the sign of equation are said to be the value of x on the left hand. An equation is termed simple, quadratic, cubic, or biquadratic, or of the 1st, 2d, 3d, or 4th degree, according as the index of the highest power of the unknown quantity is one, two, three, or four; and generally an equation is said to be of the 5th, 6th, *n*th, etc., degree, according as the highest power of the unknown quantity is of any of these dimensions.

3. In *astron.*, the correction or quantity to be added to or subtracted from the mean position of a heavenly body to obtain the true position; also, in a more general sense, the correction arising from any erroneous supposition whatever.—**4.** In *chem.*, a collection of symbols used to indicate that two or more definite bodies, simple or compound, having been brought within the sphere of chemical action, a reaction will take place, and new bodies be produced. The symbols of the bodies which react on each other form the left-hand member of the equation, and are connected by the sign of equality with the symbols of the products of the reaction. It is called an equation because the weight of the substances reacting must exactly equal the weight of the products of reaction.—**Abelian equation.** See *Abelian*[2].—**Absolute equation.** See *absolute*.—**Absolute personal equation.** See *personal equation*.—**Adfected or affected equation.** See *adfected*.—**Algebraic equation.** See *algebraic*.—**Bernoulli's equation.** (*a*) The equation $dy/dx = Py + Qy^m$, where P and Q are functions of x only. It is solved by substituting $z = y^{1-m}$. (*b*) An equation for the steady motion of a liquid, namely,

$$\int \frac{dp}{\rho} + V + \tfrac{1}{2}q^2 = C,$$

where p is the pressure, ρ the density, V the potential of the impressed forces, q the velocity, and C a constant for each stream-line and vortex-line, and in the case of irrotational motion a constant for all space.—**Bessel's equation**, the equation $d^2y/dx^2 + x^{-1}dy/dx + (1 - \nu^2/x^2)y = 0$, the solution of which involves the Besselian function.—**Binomial equation.** See *binomial*.—**Biquadratic equation.** Such equations were first solved by the Italian mathematician Ludovico Ferrari (1522–65). His method

is as follows: Let the biquadratic be $x^4 + ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d = 0$. Find a root of the cubic $y^3 - by^2 + (ac - 4d)y - d(a^2 - 4b) - c^2 = 0$. Then the roots of the biquadratic are the same as those of the two quadratics

$$(a^2 - 4b + 4y)(2x^2 + ax + y) \pm \sqrt{a^2 - 4b + 4y}\,[x(a^2 - 4b + 4y) + ay - 2c] = 0.$$

Canonical equation, an equation brought into a standard form; especially, the Lagrangian and Hamiltonian equations of dynamics.—**Characteristic equation,** an algebraic equation which leads to the solution of a linear differential or difference equation with constant coefficients.—**Chemical equation.** See *chemical*.—**Circulating equation,** a difference equation in which the coefficients take successive forms of a cycle of forms for successive values of the variable. Thus, if we have the equation $u_{x+1} + P x u_x = 0$, where $P = 1$ when x is divisible by 3, $P = x$ when $x - 1$ is divisible by 3, and $P = 2^x$ when $x + 1$ is divisible by 3, the equation given is a circulating equation.—**Clairaut's equation,** the equation $y = x\,dy/dx + F(dy/dx)$.—**Complete equation.** See *incomplete equation*.—**Compound equation.** Same as *adfected equation*.—**Connected equations,** a system of equations such that one of them can be deduced from the rest.—**Constitutive equation,** the equation which expresses the conditions of a problem.—**Construction of equations.** See *construction*.—**Conversion of equations.** See *conversion*.—**Cubic equation,** an equation of the third degree. The algebraic solution of the general cubic equation was discovered by Scipione dal Ferro (died 1525?). His method, commonly known as that of Cardan, and perfected by Hudde, is as follows: Let the cubic equation be $x^3 + 3ax^2 + 6bx + 2c = 0$. Calculate three subsidiary quantities, p, q, R, by means of the equations $p = 2b - a^2$, $q = a^3 - 3ab + c$, $R^2 = p^3 + q^2$. Then, denoting by ρ any cube root of unity, and by the radical a real quantity,

$$x = \rho\sqrt[3]{-q + R} + \rho^2\sqrt[3]{-q - R} - a,$$

which gives three values for the three values of ρ. If all the roots are real, this method is inconvenient; and we have the "irreducible case of Cardan's solution," when we may calculate two subsidiary quantities, r and θ, by the equations $r^6 = q^2 - R^2$, $\tan^2 3\theta = -R^2/q^2$, and the three roots will be $x_1 = -2r\cos\theta - a$, $x_2 = -2r\cos(\theta - 120°) - a$, $x_3 = -2r\cos(\theta - 120°) - a$.—**Darboux's equation,** the equation $A\,dx + B\,dy + C(y\,dx - x\,dy) = 0$, where A, B, C are rational functions of x and y.—**Depression of an equation.** See *depression*.—**Derived equation,** the equation which expresses the vanishing of the differential coefficient of a given equation. Thus, if $x^5 + x^3 = x^2 + 1$ is the given equation, the derived equation is $5x^4 + 3x^2 = 2x$.—**Determinate equation,** an equation containing only one unknown quantity, or only as many as there are equations in the system.—**Difference equation,** an equation expressing a relation between the value of a function (or the values of several functions) for all values of the variable or variables and the values when the several variables are increased by 1, 2, 3, etc. Thus, $f(x, y) = f(x + 1, y) + f(x, y - 3)$ is a difference equation. The *order* of a difference equation is equal to the difference between the highest and lowest values of the variable it involves. Thus, the equation just given is of the first order with respect to x and of the third order with respect to y. The *degree* of a difference equation is the degree of the equation in the unknown functions as variables. Thus, $f(x + 2) - [f(x + 1)]^2 + fx = 0$ is a difference equation of the second degree. But some mathematicians would make the degree of a difference equation strictly analogous to that of a differential equation. A linear difference equation with constant coefficients is solved by means of its characteristic equation (which see, above).—**Differential equation,** an equation expressing a relation between functions and their differential coefficients. An *ordinary differential equation* is one which contains only one independent variable; a *partial differential equation* is one which contains two or more independent variables. The *order* of a differential equation is that of the highest differential coefficient it contains. The *degree* of a differential equation is that of the power to which the highest differential coefficient is raised when the equation is in rational form and freed from fractions. A *solution* of a differential equation is an equation containing no differentials nor integrals unless of explicit functions and such that the given differential equation can be deduced from it. A *general solution* is one which is as indeterminate as possible—that is, which contains the number of arbitrary constants or functions indicated by the order of the equation. A *particular solution* is—(*a*) with modern writers, a solution which is a particular case of the general solution; (*b*) with older writers, any solution not general. A *singular solution* is one which is neither general nor implied in the general solution. The *complete integral of a partial differential equation* is a solution containing the full number of arbitrary constants or functions.—**Disjunctive equation.** See *disjunctive*.—**Eminential equation.** See *eminential*.—**Equation of achromaticity,** an equation between the radii of curvature of a compound lens, determining it to be achromatic; also, a similar equation determining the distance between the lenses of an eyepiece.—**Equation of condition.** See *condition*.—**Equation of continuity.** See *continuity*.—**Equation of differences,** the equation for the squared differences of the roots of a given algebraic equation.—**Equation of hydrodynamics,** an equation often used in solving problems in hydrodynamics, expressing a differential relation between the pressure, the components of the velocity, and the forces.—**Equation of Laplace's functions,** the partial differential equation

$$\left\{\left(\sin\theta\,\frac{d}{d\theta}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{d}{d\phi}\right)^2 + n(n+1)(\sin\theta)^2\right\} y = 0.$$

Also called *Laplace's secondary equation*.—**Equation of light.** (*a*) In older writings, the sum of those equations of the moon's motion which depend on its distance from the sun. (*b*) In modern writings, the correction to be applied to the position of a planet or to the time of an eclipse, etc., owing to the finite velocity of light.—**Equation of living force** (vis viva), an equation derived from the immediate application of the principle that the living force added to the potential energy is a constant.—**Equation of moments,** an equation of rigid dynamics expressing the forces of rotation.—**Equation of motion,** the differential equation of dynamics connecting the forces and accelerations.—**Equation of payments,** an arithmetical rule for the purpose of ascertaining at what time it is equitable that a person should make payment of a whole debt which is due in different parts payable at different times.—**Equation of rest,** a special case of the equation of motion, showing the conditions of equilibrium.—**Equation of the argument,** in *old astron.*, the angle at the earth between a planet and the center of its epicycle; but in the cases of the sun and moon, the difference between the true and mean places. (*Clavius*, In Sacro Bosco.)—**Equation of the center.** (*a*) In *old astron.*, usually, the difference between the true and mean place of the center of the epicycle (*Short*, Kepler, § 43); but in the case of the moon, generally the angle at the center of the epicycle between the true and mean apogee (*Clavius; Ozanam*), but sometimes the first inequality (*Halma*, Almagest, V. vii.). (*b*) In *modern astron.*, the excess of the true over the mean anomaly. (*Gauss*, Theoria Motus, I. 7.)—**Equation of the orbit,** in *old astron.*: (*a*) The total correction of the mean place of a planet to give its true place. (*b*) The equation of the argument. (*Kepler*, De Motibus Martis, I. iv.)—**Equation of time,** the reduction from mean solar time to apparent solar time.—**Equation of translation,** the differential equation for the translation of a system.—**Equation to a curve, surface,** etc., an equation defining the shape and position of the curve, surface, etc.—**Equation to corresponding altitudes,** in *astron.*, a correction which must be applied to the apparent time of noon (found by means of the time elapsed between the instants when the sun had equal altitudes, both before and after noon) in order to ascertain the true time.—**Eulerian equation.** (*a*) The equation expressing the addition theorem of elliptic functions. (*b*) Any one of the usual equations of hydrodynamics, where the components of the velocity at fixed points of space are taken as variables: so called in contradistinction to the Lagrangian equations where the coördinates of a definite particle are taken as variables; these equations, though also discovered by Euler, having been used by Lagrange.—**Exponential equation.** See *exponential*.—**Fluential equation,** the equation of the fluents: corresponding to the solution of a differential equation.—**Fluxional equation,** the equation of the fluxions.—**Functional equation,** an equation in which the unknown is not a quantity, but a functional operator. Such, for example, is the equation $F^2 = I$, which means that the operation F is such that the result of performing it twice is to restore the original operand.—**General equation,** an equation in which no account is taken of initial conditions, or of special or exceptional features of a problem.—**Group of an equation,** a group of permutations of the roots such that they all give the same values for rational functions of the known and adjunct quantities, and for no others.—**Hamiltonian equation,** one of a certain system of equations for expressing problems of dynamics. The equations are $dp/dt = -\delta H/\delta u$ and $du/dt = \delta H/\delta p$, where u is an element of position, p is the differential coefficient of the vis viva relatively to u', and H is the total energy.—**Hesse's equation,** an equation of the ninth degree, expressing the positions of the inflections of a plane cubic.—**Homogeneous equation,** one of which all the terms are of the same degree.—**Identical equation,** one which is satisfied by all values of the literal quantities.—**Incomplete equation,** an equation in which some power of the unknown quantity lower than the highest does not appear. Thus, $x^3 + 3px + 2q = 0$ is an incomplete equation.—**Independent equations,** a system of equations no one of which is necessarily satisfied when the others are satisfied.—**Indeterminate equation or system of equations,** an equation with two unknown quantities, or a system of equations less in number than the unknown quantities.—**Intrinsic equation of a plane curve,** an equation between the arc measured from a fixed point upon it and the radius of curvature.—**Irreducible differential equation,** one which admits only of proper solutions.—**Irreducible equation,** an equation whose first member, after all the terms have been transposed to one side, has no rational divisor.—**Jacobi's equation,** the equation

$$(ax + by + cz)(ydz - zdy) + (a'x + b'y + c'z)(zdx - xdz) + (a''x + b''y + c''z)(xdy - ydx) = 0.$$

Lagrange's equation, one of the equations $dx/P = \delta y/Q = \delta z/R$ used in the solution of Lagrange's linear equation.—**Lagrange's linear equation,** the equation $P\,\delta z/\delta x + Q\,\delta z/\delta y = R$, where P, Q, R are explicit functions of x, y, z.—**Lagrangian equation.** (*a*) An equation of the form

$$\frac{d}{dt}\frac{\partial T}{\partial u'} - \frac{\partial T}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial u} = 0,$$

where T is the living force, Y the positional energy, u an element of position, and t the time. (*b*) A general equation of hydrodynamics, in which, instead of considering the velocity at each fixed point of space, the motion of each particle is followed out. This is called a Lagrangian equation because used by Lagrange in his "Méchanique Analitique," though invented by Euler.—**Lamé's equation,** the equation $d^2y/dx^2 - [n(n+1)k^2\,\mathrm{sn}^2x + h]y = 0$, where n is an integer and k is the modulus of the elliptic function $\mathrm{sn}\,x$.—**Laplace's equation,** the equation

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 0.$$

Also called *Laplace's principal equation*. See *equation of Laplace's functions*, above.—**Legendre's equation,** the equation

$$(1 - x^2)\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 2x\frac{dy}{dx} + n(n+1)y = 0.$$

Linear equation, an equation of the first degree.—**Literal equation,** one in which all the quantities are expressed by letters.—**Local equation,** the equation of a locus.—**Lunar equation,** the correction of the Gregorian calendar for the error of the lunar cycle, which adds 1 to the epact in 1800, 2100, etc. See *epact*.—**Mixed equation of differences,** or **equation of mixed differences,** an equation which contains both differences and differential coefficients.—**Modular equation,** in elliptic functions, an equation between λ and k, where

$$\frac{M\,dy}{\sqrt{1 - y^2}\sqrt{1 - \lambda^2 y^2}} = \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}\sqrt{1 - k^2x^2}}.$$

Monge's equation, the equation

$$R\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + S\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x\,\partial y} + T\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = V,$$

where R, S, T, V are functions of x, y, z, $\partial z/\partial x$, and $\partial z/\partial y$.—**Normal equation,** in least squares, one of the system of equations equal in number to the unknown quantities, which are formed from the more numerous equations of condition, according to the rule of least squares.—**Numeral** or **numerical equation,** an equation having all its coefficients individual numbers.—**Optical equation,** in *anc. astron.*, the apparent displacement of a planet owing to the eccentricity of the orbit; more precisely, the angle at the center of the epicycle between the center of the world and that of the orbit.—**Ordinary equation, partial equation.** See *differential equation*.—**Particular equation,** an equation which takes account of initial positions and velocities or other peculiarities of a special problem.—**Personal equation.** (*a*) The constant which must be added to every time observed by one observer, in order to make the mean of such observations agree with those of another observer. If, for example, two observers note the times of passage of a series of stars over the same meridian, it will generally be found that one observer has a tendency to note the time later than the other, so that the mean difference, say for sets of twenty-five observations, presents some approach to constancy. In consequence of this, if we have to combine observations of the two observers, it will be proper to apply to all the observations of one of them a constant, in order to give the times such as they would have been observed by the other. This constant is the personal equation. The *absolute personal equation* is the amount which has to be added to the time as observed by any given observer in order to reduce the error of the mean of a large number of his observations to zero, or as nearly so as possible by any such constant correction. The personal equation is said to be eliminated when the observations are so treated that it does not affect the result. Thus, in determining the difference of longitude of two stations by the telegraphic transmission of the times of transit of stars over the two meridians, the result will be affected by the personal equation between the observers at the two stations. But if the observers afterward change places and redetermine the difference of longitude, the personal equation will enter into this second result with the opposite sign to that which it had before. Consequently, the mean of the two results will give a third result which is free from the effect of any constant personal equation. Hence, loosely—(*b*) Any kind of tendency to error of a determinate kind and amount peculiar to a given observer or reasoner for which it is possible to make any approximate allowance.—**Physical equation,** in *astron.*, the displacement of a planet from the position which an equable circular motion would give it owing to the eccentricity of the orbit being only one half that of the equant.—**Primitive equation,** any equation from which another is derived in any way.—**Pure equation,** one in which each unknown occurs to only one degree.—**Quadratic equation,** an equation of the second degree. Such equations were solved by the ancients. Given $Ax^2 + 2Bx + C = 0$, the solution is

$$x = -\frac{B}{A} \pm \frac{B}{A}\sqrt{1 - \frac{AC}{B^2}}.$$

When B^2 is much larger than $\pm AC$, the two roots are nearly

$$-\frac{2B}{A} + \frac{C}{2B} \quad \text{and} \quad -\frac{C}{2B} + \frac{AC^2}{8B^3}.$$

Quadrato-quadratic equation, a biquadratic equation.—**Quartic equation,** one of the fourth degree.—**Quintic equation,** one of the fifth degree. The general equations of the fifth and higher degrees cannot be solved by means of radicals.—**Reciprocal equation,** an equation which is satisfied by the reciprocal of the unknown quantity.—**Resolvent equation,** an algebraic equation which has to be solved in order to solve another equation. Thus, the cubic which has to be solved in order to solve a biquadratic is a resolvent equation.—**Riccati's equation,** the equation $dy/dx + by^2 = cx^m$.—**Root of an equation,** a number or known quantity which substituted for the unknown quantity in the equation satisfies the latter identically.—**Secular equation,** the equation of the secular inequalities.—**Simple equation,** an equation of the form $Ax^m + B = 0$.—**Simultaneous equations,** two or more equations which are true at the same time.—**Solar equation,** the correction of the epact in the Gregorian calendar for the fact that three out of every four century-years are not leap-years. See *epact*.—**Solution of an equation.** See *differential equation*.—**Symbolic equation.** (*a*) A functional equation, or an equation whose members are not quantities. (*b*) An equation of analytical geometry in which certain curves are represented by single letters. Thus, if $U = 0$, $V = 0$, $W = 0$, represent the equations of three circles, $UV = W^2$ is the symbolic equation of a bicircular quartic.—**The equation of a quantic,** the equation formed by putting the quantic equal to zero. *Cayley*, 1854.—**Theory of equations,** that branch of algebra which seeks those functions of the roots of any given equation that are expressible rationally as functions of its coefficients and of certain given irrationals called the adjuncts of the equation. *Gaulois*.—**To eliminate the personal equation,** to remove from the results of an observation or calculation the amount of error to which the person making it is found to be liable; hence, in a general sense, to make allowance for personal prejudice or bias in considering a statement or an expression of opinion. See *personal equation*, above.—**Total differential equation,** one which has only one independent variable, but two or more dependent variables.—**Transcendental equation,** one in which the unknowns enter in a more complicated way than in algebraic equations.—**Transforming equation.** See *equation of limits*, above.—**Vector equation,** an equation between vectors. (See also *formula, theorem, series, law*.)

equational (ē-kwā′shon-al), *a.* [< *equation* + *-al*.] In *mach.*, equalizing; adjusting; equiva-

lent to *differential* as applied to gearing and the like.—**Equational box,** a system of differential gearing used in bobbin-and-fly machines to obtain changes in the relative speed of the bobbin and flier. See *differential gear* (under *differential*), *bobbin*, and *fly-frame*.

equator (ē-kwā′tọr), *n.* [< ME. *equator* = F. *équateur* = Pg. *equador* = Sp. *ecuador* = It. *equatore* = D. *æquator* = G. *äquator* = Dan. *ækvator* = Sw. *equator*, < ML. *æquator*, the equator, < L. *æquare*, make equal: see *equate*.] **1.** In *astron.*, that imaginary great circle in the heavens the plane of which is perpendicular to the axis of the earth. It is everywhere 90° distant from the celestial poles, which coincide with the extremities of the earth's axis, supposed to be produced to meet the heavens, and its axis is this produced axis. It divides the celestial sphere into the northern and southern hemispheres. During his apparent yearly course the sun is twice in the equator, in the months of March and September. Then the day and night are everywhere equal, whence the name *equator*.

This same cercle is cleped also the weyere, *equator*, of the day, for whan the sonne is in the hevedes of Aries & Libra, than ben the daies & the nyhtes illike of lengthe in al the world. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, i. 17.

As when his beams at noon
Culminate from the *equator*. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 617.

2. In *geog.*, that great circle of the earth every point of which is 90° from the earth's poles, which are also its poles, its axis being also the axis of the earth. It is in the plane of the celestial equator. Our earth is divided by it into the northern and southern hemispheres. From this circle is reckoned the latitude of places both north and south.

Hence—**3.** A similarly situated circle about any spherical body, or the region adjacent to it.—**Eccentric equator.** Same as *equant*.—**Magnetic equator,** a line which nearly coincides with the geographical equator, and at every point of which the vertical component of the earth's magnetic attraction is zero—that is to say, a dipping-needle carried along it remains horizontal. It is hence called the *aclinic line*.

equatorial (ē-kwā-tō′ri-ạl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *équatorial*, etc., < ML. *æquator*, equator: see *equator*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the equator: as, *equatorial* climates; the *equatorial* diameter of the earth is longer than the polar diameter.—**Equatorial circle.** See II.—**Equatorial dial.** See *dial*.—**Equatorial migration.** See *migration*.—**Equatorial telescope** or **instrument.** See II.

II. *n.* An astronomical instrument contrived for the purpose of directing a telescope upon any celestial object of which the right ascension and declination are known, and of keeping the object in view for any length of time notwithstanding the diurnal motion. For these purposes a principal axis resting on firm supports is placed parallel to the axis of the earth's rotation, and consequently pointing to the poles of the heavens. On this polar axis there is placed, usually near one of its extremities, a graduated circle, the plane of which is perpendicular to the polar axis, and therefore parallel to the equator. This circle is called the *equatorial circle*, and measures by its arcs the hour-angles, or differences of right ascension. The polar axis carries a second circle, called the *declination circle*, the plane of which is at right angles to that of the equatorial circle. This last circle has a telescope attached to it for making observations, which moves along with it in the same plane. The name *equatorial*, or *equatorial instrument*, is sometimes given to any astronomical instrument which has its principal axis of rotation parallel to the axis of the earth.

equatorially (ē-kwā-tō′ri-ạl-i), *adv.* In an equatorial manner; so as to have the motion or position of an equatorial.

With the *equatorially* mounted refracting telescopes, only the usual observations were conducted.
Science, IV. 62.

equery, equerry (ek′we-ri or ē-quer′i), *n.*; pl. *equeries, equerries* (-riz). [Altered, in simulation of L. *equus*, a horse, from OF. *escuyrie, escuirie*, mod. F. *écurie*, a stable, < ML. *scuria*, a stable, < OHG. *sciura*, MHG. *schiure*, G. *scheuer*, a shed. Hence, by apheresis, *querry, quirry*: see *querry*. In the second sense appar. mixed with OF. *escuyer*, a squire, in the phrase *escuyer d'escuyrie*, an equery, lit. squire of the stable; *esquyer*, > E. *esquire, squire*: see *esquire*[1], *squire*.] **1†.** A stable for horses.

I made the proof ofttimes upon Sir R. P., that is, . . . Sir Robert Pye of the *equerry*. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 354.

2. In the household of a prince or nobleman, an officer who has the superintendence and management of horses. In England the equeries are officers of the household of the sovereign, in the department of the Master of the Horse, of whom the first is styled chief equery and clerk-marshal. Their duties fall in rotation, and when the sovereign rides abroad in state an equery goes in the leading coach. Officers with the same denomination form part of the establishments of the members of the royal family.

The King in royal robes and equipage. Afterwards follow'd *equerries*, footemen, gent. pensioners.
Evelyn, Diary, April 23, 1661.

eques (ē′kwēz), *n.*; pl. *equites* (ek′wi-tēz). [L., a horseman, a knight, < *equus*, a horse: see *Equus*.] **1.** In *Rom. antiq.*, one of the knights, an order of Roman citizens. See *equites*.—**2.** [*cap.*] A genus of fishes of the percoid series and family *Sciænidæ*, represented by species found in the Caribbean sea and along the Atlantic coasts of tropical America, typical of the subfamily *Equitinæ*. The belted horseman, *Eques lanceolatus*, is a conspicuously striped species, having an oblong body, with the back humped and the dorsal line very convex, a short, high, and acute first dorsal fin, a long, low second dorsal fin, and belted broadly with blackish-brown on a grayish-yellow ground, each belt being edged with a whitish color. Two other species are known from the Atlantic coast and one from the Pacific.

equestrian (ē-kwes′tri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *équestre* = Sp. *ecuestre* = Pg. It. *equestre*, < L. *equester* (*equestr-*), belonging to a horse (or to a horseman), < *equus*, a horse (> *eques* (*equit-*), a horseman): see *Equus*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining or relating to horses or horsemanship; concerned with horses or riding; consisting in or accompanied with performances on horseback: as, a person of *equestrian* tastes; an *equestrian* picture; *equestrian* feats, exercise, or sports.

I should be glad if a certain *equestrian* order of ladies, some of whom one meets in the evening at every outlet of the town, would take this subject into their serious consideration. *Spectator*, No. 104.

2. Riding or represented as riding on a horse; exercising or mounted on horseback: as, *equestrian* performers; an *equestrian* statue of Washington. Equestrian statues are usually cast in bronze and mounted on a stone pedestal. Few early monuments of this kind are extant, the valuable metal they contained tempting ravagers to destroy them.

An *equestrian* lady appeared upon the plain. *Spectator*.

3. Of or pertaining to the Roman equites or knights: as, the *equestrian* order. See *equites*.

II. *n.* A rider on horseback; specifically, one who earns his living by performing feats of agility and skill on horseback in a circus.

equestrianism (ē-kwes′tri-ạn-izm), *n.* [< *equestrian* + *-ism*.] The performance of an equestrian; horsemanship.

equestrienne (ē-kwes-tri-en′), *n.* [A spurious F. form (in circus-bill French), < *equestrian* + F. fem. suffix *-enne*.] A female rider or performer on horseback.

equi-. [L. *æqui-*, before a vowel *æqu-*, combining form of *æquus*, equal: see *equal*.] An element of words of Latin origin, meaning 'equal' ('having equal . . .'), as in *equidistant, equivalent*, etc.

equiangled (ē′kwi-ang″gld), *a.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + E. *angle*[3] + *-ed*[2]. Cf. *equiangular*.] Having equal angles; equiangular.

For, whereas that consists of twelve æquilateral and *æquiangled* pentagons, almost all the planes that made up our granite were quadrilateral. *Boyle*, Works, III. 534.

equiangular (ē-kwi-ang′gū-lạr), *a.* [Formerly, in accordance with strict L. analogy, *equangular*; < L. *æquus*, equal, + *angulus*, an angle, + *-ar*[2].] In *geom.*, having all the angles equal.—**Equiangular spiral,** the logarithmic spiral, a curve making everywhere the same angle with its radius vector.

equianharmonic (ē-kwi-an-här-mon′ik), *a.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + E. *anharmonic*.] Equally anharmonic: applied in mathematics to the situation of four points or other elements (one of which at least must be imaginary) whose anharmonic ratio is a cube root of unity.

equianharmonically (ē-kwi-an-här-mon′i-kal-i), *adv.* In an equianharmonic situation.

equibalance (ē-kwi-bal′ạns), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *equibalanced*, ppr. *equibalancing*. [< L. *æquus*, equal, + E. *balance*. Cf. *equilibrate*.] To be of equal weight with something; counterbalance. [Rare.]

In Mahomet . . . the passions of amorousness and ambition were almost *equibalanced*.
Christian Religion's Appeal, p. 48 (Ord MS.).

equibiradiate (ē″kwi-bī-rā′di-āt), *a.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + *bi-*, two-, + *radius*, ray.] Having two equal rays, as a sponge-spicule. *Sollas*.

equiconvex (ē-kwi-kon′veks), *a.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + *convexus*, convex.] Having two convex surfaces of equal curvature.

equicrescent (ē-kwi-kres′ẹnt), *a.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + *crescen(t-)s*, increasing.] Increasing at the same rate; having equal increments.

equicrural (ē-kwi-krō′ral), *a.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + *crus* (*crur-*), leg, + *-al*.] Having legs of equal length; isosceles.

We successively draw lines from angle to angle, until seven *equicrural* triangles be described.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

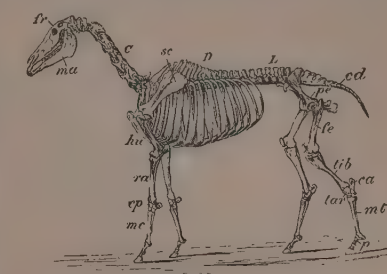
equicrure† (ē′kwi-krör), *a.* Same as *equicrural*.

An *equicrure* triangle . . . goes upon a certain proportion of length and breadth. *Sir K. Digby*, Bodies, ix.

Equiculus (ē-kwik′ū-lus), *n.* Same as *Equuleus*, 1.

equid (ek′wid), *n.* A hoofed mammal of the family *Equidæ*.

Equidæ (ek′wi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Equus* + *-idæ*.] A family of solidungulate perissodactyl hoofed quadrupeds; the horse family. The middle digit and hoof of each foot are enlarged, and alone support the body; and the lateral digits are more or less reduced in size, and are functionless or wanting. In living genera the first and fifth digits and corresponding metapodials are wanting; the second and fourth digits are also wanting, but their metapodials are present, though reduced to mere splint-bones; the femur has a fossa above



Skeleton of Horse (*Equus caballus*).

fr, frontal bone; *C*, cervical vertebræ; *D*, dorsal vertebræ; *L*, lumbar vertebræ; *cd*, caudal vertebræ; *sc*, scapula; *pe*, pelvis; *ma*, mandible; *hu*, humerus; *ra*, radius; *cp*, carpus; *mc*, metacarpus; *fe*, femur; *tib*, tibia; *ca*, calcaneum; *tar*, tarsus; *mt*, metatarsus; *p*, phalanges.

the ectocondyle; the shaft of the ulna is atrophied, and its extremity is consolidated with the radius; the fibula is rudimentary and ankylosed with the tibia; the skull is much elongated; the lower jaw is very deep behind; and the bony orbit of the eye is complete. The dentition is: milk-teeth, di. $\frac{3}{3}$, dc. $\frac{1}{1}$, dm. $\frac{4}{4}$; permanent teeth, i. $\frac{3}{3}$, c. $\frac{1}{1}$, pm. and m. $\frac{6}{6} \times 2 = 40$. The two genera *Equus* and *Asinus* (scarcely distinct from each other) are the only living representatives of the family; but there are many fossil genera, ranging through the Tertiary, as *Hipparion, Merychippus, Protohippus, Miohippus, Epihippus*, and *Eohippus*. See these words; see also *horse, ass*[1], *zebra, quagga*, and cuts under *hock, hoof, perissodactyl*, and *solidungulate*.

equidifferent (ē-kwi-dif′ėr-ẹnt), *a.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + *differen(t-)s*, different.] **1.** Having equal differences; arithmetically proportional.—**2.** In *crystal.*, having a common difference: having a different number of faces presented by the prism and by each summit, the three numbers forming a series in arithmetical progression, as 6, 4, 2.—**Equidifferent series,** an arithmetical series having the difference between the first and second, the second and third, the third and fourth terms, etc., the same; an arithmetical progression.

equidistally (ē-kwi-dis′tal-i), *adv.* Peripherally; equally as regards distal arrangement.

The genus Actinophrys has been cited, where the animal is composed of cells arranged *equidistally* around a common center. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 192.

equidistance (ē-kwi-dis′tạns), *n.* [= It. *equidistanza*, < NL. **equidistantia, *æquidistantia*, < LL. *æquidistan(t-)s*, equidistant: see *equidistant*.] Equal distance.

The collateral *equidistance* of cousin-german from the stock whence both descend.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, iv. 5.

equidistant (ē-kwi-dis′tạnt), *a.* [= F. *équidistant* = Pr. *equidistant* = It. *equidistante*, < LL. *æquidistan(t-)s*, < L. *æquus*, equal, + *distan(t-)s*, distant.] Equally distant.

The compleat Circle; from whose every-place
The Centre stands an *equi-distant* space.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Columnes.

Any constant periodical appearance or alternation of ideas in seemingly *equidistant* spaces of duration, if constantly and universally observable, would have as well distinguished the intervals of time as those that have been made use of. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xiv. 19.

equidistantly (ē-kwi-dis′tạnt-li), *adv.* At the same or an equal distance.

The porch is simple, consisting only of sixteen pillars, disposed *equidistantly*.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 389.

equidiurnal (ē″kwi-dī-ėr′nal), *a.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + *diurnus*, daily: see *diurn, diurnal*.] Having or pertaining to days of equal length: equivalent to *equinoctial*.

The circle which the sun describes in his diurnal motion when the days and nights are equal the Greeks called the *equidiurnal*, the Latin astronomers the equinoctial, and the corresponding circle on the earth was the equator.
Whewell.

equiform (ē′kwi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *æquiformis*, uniform, < *æquus*, equal, + *forma*, shape.] Having the same shape or form.

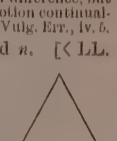
equiformal (ē′kwi-fôr-mal), *a.* [< *equiform* + *-al*.] Same as *equiform*.

The teeth being *equiformal*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 660.

equiformity† (ē-kwi-fôr′mi-ti), *n.* [< *equiform* + *-ity*.] The character of being equiform; uniformity.

The heavens admit not these sinister and dexter respects; there being in them no diversity or difference, but a simplicity of parts and *equiformity* in motion continually succeeding each other. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 5.

equilateral (ē-kwi-lat′ē-ral), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *æquilateralis*, < L. *æquus*, equal, + *latus* (*later-*), side.] **I.** *a.* **1.** In *geom.*, having all the sides equal: as, an *equilateral* triangle.—**2.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Having the two sides equal: said of surfaces which can be divided into two parts of the same form by a longitudinal median line. (*b*) Having all the sides equal. (*c*) Having all the convolutions of the shell in one plane: said chiefly of foraminifers.—**Equilateral bivalve**, a shell in which a transverse line, drawn through the apex of the umbo of either of the valves, bisects the valve into two equal and symmetrical parts.—**Equilateral hemianopsia, hyperbola, prism**, etc. See the nouns.—**Syn. 2.** *Equilateral, Equivalve.* In *conch.*, an *equilateral* bivalve has one half of each valve of the same size and shape as the other half of the same valve; an *equivalve* bivalve has each valve shaped like the other one.


Equilateral Triangle.

II. *n.* A figure having all its sides equal.

equilaterally (ē-kwi-lat′ē-ral-i), *adv.* **1.** With all the sides equal.—**2.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Equally on two sides: as, *equilaterally* rounded; *equilaterally* bisinuate. (*b*) So as to have two sides equal: as, *equilaterally* produced; *equilaterally* angulose.

equilibrant (ē-kwi-lī′brant), *n.* [< L. as if **æquilibran(t-)s*, ppr. of **æquilibrare*, balance equally: see *equilibrate*.] In *physics*, a system of forces which would bring another given system of forces to equilibrium.

Any system of forces which if applied to a rigid body would balance a given system of forces acting on it is called an *equilibrant* of the given system.
Thomson and Tait, Nat. Phil., § 558.

equilibrate (ē-kwi-lī′brāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *equilibrated*, ppr. *equilibrating*. [< LL. *æquilibratus* (adj., equiv. to *æquilibris*: see *equilibrium*), pp. of **æquilibrare* (> It. *equilibrare* = Sp. Pg. *equilibrar* = F. *équilibrer*), balance equally, < L. *æquus*, equal, + *librare*, balance, poise: see *librate*.] To balance equally; keep even with equal weight on each side; keep in equipoise.

The bodies of fishes are *equilibrated* with the water in which they swim. *Arbuthnot*, Effects of Air.

Here, as wherever there are antagonistic actions, we see rhythmical divergences on opposite sides of the medium state — changes which *equilibrate* each other by their alternate excesses. *H. Spencer.*

equilibration (ē″kwi-li-brā′shon), *n.* [= Sp. *equilibracion* = Pg. *equilibração* = It. *equilibrazione*; as *equilibrate* + *-ion*.] Equipoise; the act of keeping the balance even; the state of being equally balanced; the maintenance of equilibrium.

In so great a variety of motions, as running, leaping, and dancing, nature's laws of *equilibration* are observed.
Sir J. Denham.

Considered in the widest sense, the processes which we have seen to coöperate in the evolution of organisms are all processes of *equilibration* or adjustment.
J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., II. 64.

equilibratory (ē-kwi-lī′brā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *equilibrate* + *-ory*.] Tending or serving to equilibrate or balance: as, *equilibratory* action.
Jevons.

equilibret†, *n.* [< F. *équilibre*, < L. *æquilibrium*, an even balance: see *equilibrium*.] Equilibrium. [Rare.]

It is by the *equilibre* of the muscles . . . that the head maintains its erect posture. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., ix.

equilibrial (ē-kwi-lib′ri-al), *a.* [< L. *æquilibris*, evenly balanced, + *-al*.] Pertaining to equilibration.

equilibrious† (ē-kwi-lib′ri-us), *a.* [< L. *æquilibris*, evenly balanced, + *-ous*.] Being in a state of equilibrium or equipoise; balanced.

Our rational and sensitive propensions are made in such a regular and *equilibrious* order that, proportionably as the one does increase in activity, the other always decays.
J. Scott, Christian Life, I. 2.

equilibriously† (ē-kwi-lib′ri-us-li), *adv.* In an equilibrious or balanced manner; in equipoise.

Some truths seem almost falsehoods, and some falsehoods almost truths; wherein falsehood and truth seem almost *equilibriously* stated.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 3.

equilibrism (ē-kwi-lī′brizm), *n.* [< L. *æquilibris*, evenly balanced, + *-ism*.] A special form of the doctrine of free will which supposes a power of counteracting every volition by an opposite inhibitory volition.

equilibrist (ē-kwi-lī′brist), *n.* [= F. *équilibriste* = Sp. Pg. *equilibrista*; as L. *æquilibris*, evenly balanced, + *-ist*.] One who balances equally; one who practises balancing in unnatural positions and hazardous movements, as a rope-dancer or funambulist.

A monkey has lately performed, . . . both as a rope-dancer and an *equilibrist*, such tricks as no man was thought equal to before the Turk appeared in England.
Granger, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 507.

The case of the *equilibrist* and rope-dancer . . . is particularly favourable to this explanation. *Dugald Stewart.*

equilibrity (ē-kwi-lib′ri-ti), *n.* [< L. *æquilibrita(t-)s*, < *æquilibris*, evenly balanced: see *equilibrium*.] The state of being equally balanced; equal balance on both sides; equilibrium; equipoise: as, the theory of *equilibrity*.

equilibrium (ē-kwi-lib′ri-um), *n.* [Formerly also *æquilibrium*; = F. *équilibre* = Sp. *ecuilibrio* = Pg. It. *equilibrio*, < L. *æquilibrium*, an even balance, a horizontal position, < *æquilibris*, level, horizontal, evenly balanced, < *æquus*, equal, + *libra*, a balance: see *libra*.] **1.** Equipoise; the state of being equally balanced; a situation of a body in which the forces acting on it balance one another; also, a determination of forces such that they balance one another, so that their resultant vanishes. Thus, when a heavy body rests on a table, the weight and the elastic forces which the weight evokes are *in equilibrium* (a phrase often used in the Latin form *in æquilibrio*, or more commonly *in equilibrio*)—that is, are precisely equal and opposite; thus, a man walking a tight-rope usually carries a pole or balancing-rod to aid him in preserving his equilibrium—that is, in keeping his center of gravity over the rope, so that his weight and the spring of the rope may act in the same vertical line. Similarly, a floating body is in equilibrium when its weight and the upward pressure or buoyancy of the liquid are exactly equal and opposite. When a body, being slightly moved out of its position, always tends to return to its position, the latter is said to be one of *stable equilibrium*; when a body, on the contrary, once removed, however slightly, from the position of equilibrium, tends to depart from it more and more, like a needle balanced on its point, its position is said to be one of *unstable equilibrium*; and when a body, being moved more or less from its position of equilibrium, will rest in any of the positions in which it is placed, and is indifferent to any particular position, its equilibrium is said to be *neutral* or *indifferent*. A perfect sphere, of uniform material, resting upon a horizontal plane, is in a state of neutral equilibrium; an oblate spheroid with its axis of rotation vertical is in stable equilibrium; while a prolate spheroid with its axis vertical is in unstable equilibrium on the same plane. A body suspended by its center of gravity is in a state of neutral or indifferent equilibrium. If a body is suspended by any other point, it will be in a state of stable equilibrium when its center of gravity is perpendicularly below the point of suspension; but if the center of gravity is above the point of suspension, the equilibrium will be unstable.

If any forces, acting on a solid or fluid body, produce *equilibrium*, we may suppose any portions of the body to become fixed . . . without destroying the *equilibrium*.
Thomson and Tait, Nat. Phil., § 504.

When at rest under the action of two equal and opposite forces, a point is said to be in *equilibrium*.
R. S. Ball, Exper. Mechanics, p. 6.

2. The state of balance of any causes, powers, or motives, so that no effect is produced.

The balance is turned, and wherever this happens there is an end of the doubt or *æquilibrium*.
Sharp, A Doubting Conscience.

Enabled them eventually to restore the *equilibrium* which had been disturbed by the undue preponderance of the aristocracy. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., I. 6.

3. A state of just poise; a position of due balance. Especially—(*a*) Mental balance.

Only Shakespeare was endowed with that healthy *equilibrium* of nature whose point of rest was midway between the imagination and the understanding.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 316.

(*b*) In the *fine arts*: (1) The just poise or balance of a figure or other object, making it appear to stand firmly. (2) The properly balanced disposition or arrangement of objects, lights, shadows, etc.

4. Equality of influence or effect; due or just relationship.

Health consists in the *equilibrium* between these two powers. *Arbuthnot.*

Center of equilibrium. See *center*1.—**Relative equilibrium**, the instantaneous equilibrium of a particle; a situation from which a particle does not tend to move so long as other particles are held in their actual positions. Thus, a drop of water on the crest of a wave is in *relative equilibrium*.—**Thermal equilibrium**, such a distribution of heat within a gas subject to external forces (say the atmosphere) that no slow currents of its parts will alter the distribution of the heat in space. Thus, if the increase of pressure due to bringing a portion of air from any height to the earth would increase its temperature just enough to bring that air to the temperature of the surrounding air, the atmosphere would be in *thermal equilibrium*.

equilibrium-scale (ē-kwi-lib′ri-um-skāl), *n.* A scale or balance for weighing so arranged that if disturbed by any increase or diminution of the weight on the platform it will immediately return to a state of equilibrium or constant balance. It is used in recording the increase or loss of weight in living plants or animals, under varying circumstances of work or feeding, evaporation, etc.

equilibrium-valve (ē-kwi-lib′ri-um-valv), *n.* A valve having nearly equal pressure on both sides, to enable it to be easily worked.

equilobed (ē′kwi-lōbd), *a.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + NL. *lobus*, lobe, + *-ed*2.] In *bot.*, having equal lobes.

equimomental (ē″kwi-mō-men′tal), *a.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + *momentum*, moment, + *-al*.] In *physics*, having equal moments of inertia about parallel axes, or axes which may be brought into parallelism, all at once.—**Equimomental ellipsoid.** See *ellipsoid*.

equimultiple (ē-kwi-mul′ti-pl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *équimultiple* = It. *equimultiplice*, < L. *æquus*, equal, + *multiplex* (*-plic-*), multiple: see *multiple*.] **I.** *a.* Produced by multiplication by the same number or quantity; divisible by the same number or quantity.

II. *n.* In *arith.* and *geom.*, one of two or more numbers or quantities produced by multiplying other numbers or quantities by the same number or quantity; one of two or more numbers or quantities divisible by the same number or quantity: as, *m*A, *m*B are *equimultiples* of A and B. Equimultiples are always in the same ratio to each other as the numbers or quantities multiplied. If 6 and 9 are each multiplied by 4, the equimultiples 24 and 36 will be to each other as 6 to 9.

equinal† (ē-kwī′nal), *a.* [ME. *equinall*; as *equine* + *-al*.] Same as *equine*. [Rare.]

Chalchas deviside the high *equinall* pile,
That his huge vastnesse might all entrance bar.
Heywood, Troia Britannica (1609).

equine (ē′kwin or -kwīn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *equinus*, pertaining to a horse, < *equus*, a horse: see *Equus*.] **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling a horse, or its structure, etc.; belonging to the horse kind; in a narrow sense, like a horse, as distinguished from an ass: as, *equine* and asinine genera, traits, etc.

The shoulders, body, thighs, and mane are *equine*; the head completely bovine. *Barrow.*

II. *n.* A horse; an animal of the horse family.

equinecessary† (ē-kwi-nes′e-sā-ri), *a.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + *necessarius*, necessary.] Equally necessary. [Rare.]

For both to give blows and to carry [bear],
In fights are *equi necessary*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 1034.

equinia (ē-kwin′i-ą), *n.* [NL., < L. *equinus*, of a horse: see *equine*.] A dangerous infectious disease, communicated usually by contagion, occurring principally in horses, asses, and mules, but also occasionally in other domestic animals except cattle, and in man. The salient features of the disease are the formation of small tubercles, breaking down into ulcers, and the diffuse infiltration of large and irregular patches with a serous fluid containing numerous round cells. In addition, abscesses of considerable size are formed, and the lymphatics become inflamed and swollen. These processes go on for the most part in the cutaneous and subcutaneous tissues, and in the mucous and submucous tissues of the lungs and air-passages, especially the nose. If the cutaneous symptoms are in abeyance while the mucous membrane of the nose is severely affected and the discharge profuse, the disease is called *glanders*; if the cutaneous symptoms are well developed while the discharge from the nose is insensible, it is called *farcy*. Each of these forms may be either acute or chronic. Equinia in man is in a majority of cases fatal. It seems to be caused by a bacillus of about the size of the tubercle-bacillus.

equinna (ē-kwin′ą), *n.* [Amer. Ind. (Oregon).] Same as *quinnat*.

equinoctia (ē-kwi-nok′shią), *n. pl.* [< L. *æquinoctia*, pl. of *æquinoctium*: see *equinox*.] The equinoxes. [Rare.]

Tempests in State . . . are commonly greatest when things grow to equality, as natural tempests about the *equinoctia*. *Bacon*, Seditions and Troubles (ed. 1887).

equinoctial (ē-kwi-nok′shal), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *æquinoctial*; < ME. *equinoctial, equinoxial* = OF. *equinoctial*, F. *équinoxial* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *equinoccial* = It. *equinoziale*, < L. *æquinoctialis*, < *æquinoctium*, equinox: see *equinox*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the equinoxes; marking an equal length of day and night: as, the *equinoctial* line, or equator.

The middel cercle in wydnesse of thise 3 is cleped the cercle *equinoxial* upon whiche turneth evermo the hedes of Aries and Libra. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, i. 17.

Thrice the *equinoctial* line
He circled; four times cross'd the car of night
From pole to pole, traversing each colure.
Milton, P. L., ix. 64.

2. Pertaining to the regions or climate of the equinoctial line, or equator; in or near that line: as, *equinoctial* heat; an *equinoctial* sun; *equinoctial* wind.—**3.** Occurring at the time of an equinox: as, an *equinoctial* storm.—**Equinoctial colure**, the great circle passing through the poles and equinoctial points. See *colure*.—**Equinoctial dial.** See *dial*.—**Equinoctial flowers**, flowers that open at a regular

stated hour.—**Equinoctial points**, the two points in which the celestial equator and the ecliptic intersect each other. The one is the first point of Aries, and is called the *vernal point* or *equinox;* the other is the first point of Libra, and is called the *autumnal point* or *equinox.* (See *equinox.*) These points are found to be moving backward or westward at the rate of 50″ of a degree in a year, a movement constituting the precession of the equinoxes. See *precession.*—**Equinoctial time**, time reckoned from the instant at which the sun passes the vernal equinox: a method of reckoning time independent of the longitude, invented by Sir John Herschel.

II. *n.* [For *equinoctial line.*] **1.** In *astron.*, the celestial equator: so called because when the sun is on it the days and nights are of equal length in all parts of the world.

> Whereby a Ship . . .
> Knowes where she is; and in the Card descries
> What degrees thence the *Equinoctiall* lies.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

2. A gale or storm occurring at or near the time of an equinox.

> The wind increased to half a gale, while heavy showers kept rattling along the decks. . . . "We are in for it at last." "The *equinoctials?*" "Yes."
> *W. Black*, White Wings, xxi.

equinoctially (ē-kwi-nok′shal-i), *adv.* In the direction of the equinoctial. Formerly also *æquinoctially.*

> The floure [convolvulus] twists *æquinoctially* from the left hand to the right. *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus, iv.

equinox (ē′kwi-noks), *n.* [(ME. *equinoxium*, pl. *equinoxiis*, < L.) < F. *équinoxe*, formerly *equinocce* = Pr. *equinocci* = Sp. Pg. *equinoccio* = It. *equinozio*, < L. *æquinoctium*, the equinox, < *æquus*, equal, + *nox* (*noct-*) = E. *night:* see *night.*] **1.** The moment when the sun crosses the plane of the earth's equator, making the day and night everywhere of equal length (whence the name). There are two annual equinoxes, the *vernal*, which falls in the spring, namely, on the 21st of March according to the Gregorian calendar, and the *autumnal*, which falls in the autumn, namely, on the 22d of September. The term *equinox* is also loosely applied to the *equinoctial points* (which see, under *equinoctial*).

> Live long, nor feel in head or chest
> Our changeful *equinoxes.*
> *Tennyson*, Will Waterproof.

2. An equinoctial gale or storm; an equinoctial. [Rare.]

> The passage yet was good; the wind, 'tis true,
> Was somewhat high, but that was nothing new,
> No more than usual *equinoxes* blew.
> *Dryden*, Hind and Panther.

3. Anything equal; an equal measure. [Rare.]

> Do but see his vice;
> 'Tis to his virtue a just *equinox*,
> The one as long as the other.
> *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3.

Precession of the equinoxes. See *precession.*

equinumerant (ē-kwi-nū′me-rant), *a.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + *numeran(t-)s*, ppr. of *numerare*, number: see *numerate.*] Having or consisting of the same number. [Rare.]

> This talent of gold, though not *equinumerant*, nor yet equiponderant, as to any other, yet was equivalent to some correspondent talent in brass. *Arbuthnot*, Ancient Coins.

equip (ē-kwip′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *equipped*, ppr. *equipping.* [Formerly *esquip*, *eskip;* < OF. *equiper*, *esquiper*, equip, fit out, etc., F. *équiper*, equip (a soldier, horseman, ship, fleet, etc.), > Sp. *esquipar*, fit out a ship, = Pg. *esquipar*, equip (a ship, etc.); < Icel. *skipa*, place in order, arrange, appoint, establish, equip, man (usually of a ship or boat, provide with a crew, but also used of manning a hall with warriors; even a tree is said to be "*alskipadhr* af eplum," fully "equipped" with apples), = Norw. *skipa*, place in order, arrange, appoint, etc., man (a ship or boat), = Sw. *skipa*, administer, distribute, dispense; prob. connected with Icel. Norw. Sw. *skapa* = E. *shape*, form, etc., but the word came to be associated, in both Scand. and Rom., with the notion of furnishing a *ship* (Icel. Norw. *skip* = Sw. *skepp* = Dan. *skib* = D. *schip* = AS. *scip*, E. *ship*): cf. Icel. *skipa upp*, unload a cargo, = Norw. *skipa* (also *skjepa*, *skæpa* = Sw. *skepp*), ship, put on a ship, = Dan. *skibe*, *indskibe*, *afskibe*, ship; so Sp. *esquifar*, arm a boat with oars, fit out a ship, < *esquife*, a small boat, = F. *esquif* (> E. *skiff*), < OHG. *scif*, MHG. *schif* = E. *ship:* see *ship*, *n.* and *v.*] **1.** To fit out; furnish with means for the prosecution of a purpose; provide with whatever is needed for efficient action or service: extended from the fitting out of ships and armies to that of other things, and also of persons either materially or mentally: as, to *equip* a ship with rigging, sails, tackle, etc., for a cruise or voyage; to *equip* a soldier or an army with arms and accoutrements, or a traveler with clothing and conveniences for a journey; to be *equipped* with knowledge and skill for a vocation.

> To me his secret thoughts he first declar'd,
> Then, well *equipp'd*, a rapid bark prepar'd.
> *Hoole*, tr. of Orlando Furioso, xiii.

I had never heard a parliamentary speech that was so vigorous, or which seemed to come from a man so thoroughly *equipped.*
Josiah Quincy, Figures of the Past, p. 286.

Specifically—**2.** To fit up; dress out; array; accoutre.

> The church, as it is now *equipped*, looks more like a green-house than a place of worship. The middle aisle is a very pretty shady walk, and the pews look like so many arbours on each side of it. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 282.
>
> Then over all, that he might be
> *Equipp'd* from top to toe,
> His long red cloak, well-brush'd and neat,
> He manfully did throw. *Cowper*, John Gilpin.

equipage[1] (ek′wi-pāj), *n.* [= Sp. *equipaje* = Pg. *equipagem* = It. *equipaggio*, < OF. *equipage*, F. *équipage* = D. G. Dan. *equipage* = Sw. *ekipage;* < OF. *equiper*, F. *équiper*, equip: see *equip.*] **1.** An outfit; provision of means or materials for carrying out a purpose; furniture for efficient service or action; an equipment: specifically applied to the outfit of a ship or an army, including supplies of all kinds for the former, and munitions of war for the latter. For an army, *camp equipage* consists of tents, utensils, and everything necessary for encampment, and *field equipage* consists of military apparatus, means of transport, and all requisites for march or action.

> The Emir Hadge, or Prince of the pilgrims that go to Mecca, is named yearly from Constantinople, and generally continues in the office two years, to make amends for the great expence he is at the first year for his *equipage.*
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 165.

2. Furniture; garniture; accoutrements; habiliments; dress.

> And thus wel armd, and in good *equipage*,
> This Galant came vnto my fathers courte.
> *Gascoigne*, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 51.

He never saw so many complete gentlemen in his life, for the number, and in a neater *equipage.*
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 21.

Nowhere, out of tropical regions, is the vernal *equipage* of nature so rich . . . as precisely in this unhappy Egypt.
De Quincey, Homer, i.

3. Retinue, as persons, horses, carriages, etc.; a train of attendants or dependents; especially, a coach with the horses, servants, liveries, harness, etc.: as, the *equipage* of a prince; Lady A.'s *equipage* was the handsomest in the park.

> A Country Squire, with the *Equipage* of a Wife and two Daughters, came to Mrs. Snipwell's Shop while I was there.
> *Congreve*, Old Batchelor, iv. 8.

4†. A collection of little implements often carried about the person, either in an étui made for the purpose, or suspended from a chatelaine, especially in the eighteenth century. They consisted of tweezers, a toothpick, an earpick, nail-cleaner, bodkin, and often knife and scissors, and sometimes even the private seal.

> Behold this *equipage* by Mathers wrought,
> With fifty guineas (a great penn'orth) bought,
> See on the toothpick Mars and Cupid strive;
> And both the struggling figures seem alive.
> *Lady M. W. Montagu*, Town Eclogues.

equipage[1] (ek′wi-pāj), *v. t.* [< *equipage*[1], *n.*] To furnish with an equipage or outfit.

> Well dressed, well bred,
> Well *equipaged*, is ticket good enough
> To pass us readily through ev'ry door.
> *Cowper*, Task, iii. 98.

equipage[2]† (ek′wi-pāj), *n.* [An erroneous use of *equipage*[1], due to a supposed derivation from L. *æquus*, equal.] Equality. [This sense, as Bishop Jacobson observes, clears up the passage in the "Merry Wives of Windsor," which has perplexed commentators. The expression occurs only in the quarto, and is not found in the best modern editions. *Davies.*

> *Fals.* I will not lend thee a penny.
> *Pist.* I will retort the sum in *equipage.*
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2.]

Nor doth it sound well that the examples of men, though never so godly, should, as to the effect of warranting our actions, stand in so near *equipage* with the commands of God as they are here placed jointly together, without any character of difference so much as in degree.
Bp. Sanderson, Works, Pref. (1655), ii. 10.

equiparable (ē-kwip′a-ra-bl), *a.* [< L. *æquiparare*, compare, + *-able.*] Comparable. *Coles*, 1717. [Rare.]

equiparance, equiparancy (ē-kwip′a-rans, -ran-si), *n.* [< *equiparant.*] Identity of reciprocal relations. Thus, cousins are said to be in a relation of *equiparance*, because if A is cousin to B, then B is equally cousin to A. [Rare.]

> Relateds synonymous are usually called relateds of *æquiparancy;* as, friend, rival, etc.
> *Burgersdicius*, tr. by a Gentleman, I. vii. 17.

equiparant (ē-kwip′a-rant), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *æquiparan(t-)s*, ppr. of *æquiparare*, compare: see *equiparate.*] **I.** *n.* Anything whose relation to another thing is that of equiparance. [Rare.]

II. *a.* Identically reciprocal.

equiparate (ē-kwip′a-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *equiparated*, ppr. *equiparating.* [< L. *æquiparatus*, pp. of *æquiparare*, better *æquiperare* (> It. *equiparare* = Sp. Pg. *equiparar*), put on an equality, compare, liken, intrans. become equal to, < *æquus*, equal, + *parare*, make equal, < *par*, equal (cf. LL. *æquipar*, perfectly equal), or (?) *parare*, make ready, prepare. Cf. *compare.*] **1.** To compare. [Rare.]—**2.** To reduce to a level; raze; assimilate. [Rare.]

> Th' emperiall citie, cause of all this woe,
> King Latines throne, this day I'le ruinate,
> And houses tops to th' ground *æquiparate.*
> *Vicars*, tr. of Virgil (1632).

equiparation (ē-kwip-a-rā′shon), *n.* [< L. *æquiparatio(n-)*, *æquiperatio(n-)*, < *æquiparare*, make equal: see *equiparate.*] Equal ranking; the putting on a relation of equality: as, the *equiparation* of legacies effected by changes in the law made by Justinian, who abolished previous artificial distinctions, and enacted that all legacies should be of one kind, and might be sued for by real as well as personal actions. [Rare.]

> The *equiparation* of legacies and singular trust-gifts, and the application of some of their rules to mortis causa donations. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 714.

equipedal (ē-kwi-ped′al), *a.* [= F. *équipède*, < LL. *æquipedus*, also *æquipes* (*-ped-*), equal-footed, isosceles, < L. *æquus*, equal, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot.*] Equal-footed; in *zoöl.*, having the pairs of feet equal.

equipendency (ē-kwi-pen′den-si), *n.* [= Pg. *equipendencia:* see *equipendent* and *-cy.*] The act of hanging in equipoise; the state of being not inclined or determined either way.

> The will of man, in the state of innocence, had an entire freedom, a perfect *equipendency* and indifference to either part of the contradiction, to stand or not to stand.
> *South*, Works, I. ii.

equipendent (ē-kwi-pen′dent), *a.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + *pendere*, hang: see *pendent.*] Hanging in equipoise; evenly balanced. *Maunder.*

equipendy†, *n.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + *pendere*, hang. Cf. *equipendent.*] A plumb-line; a perpendicular or straight line. *Halliwell.*

equipensate† (ē-kwi-pen′sāt), *v. t.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + *pensatus*, pp. of *pensare*, weigh, > ult. E. *poise.* Cf. *equipoise.*] To weigh equally; esteem alike. *Coles*, 1717.

equiperiodic (ē-kwi-pē-ri-od′ik), *a.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + NL. *periodus*, period, + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or occurring in equal periods: as, *equiperiodic* vibrations.

equipment (ē-kwip′ment), *n.* [< F. *équipement*, < *équiper*, equip: see *equip* and *-ment.*] **1.** The act of equipping or fitting out, or the state of being equipped, as for a voyage or an expedition.

> The *equipment* of the fleet was hastened by De Witt.
> *Hume*, Works, vi. 454.

2. Anything that is used in or provided for equipping, as furniture, habiliments, warlike apparatus, necessaries for an expedition or for a voyage, or the knowledge and skill necessary for a vocation: as, the *equipments* of a hotel, a ship, or a railroad; the *equipment* of a man for the ministry, or for the law.

> The several talents which the orator employs, the splendid *equipment* of Demosthenes, of Æschines, . . . deserve a special enumeration. *Emerson*, Eloquence.
>
> The Greeks generally showed themselves excellent soldiers; their *equipment* made them at once superior to their neighbors. *Von Ranke*, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 132.

Specifically—**3.** *pl. Milit.*, certain of the necessaries for officers and soldiers, as horses, horse-appointments, and accoutrements; the clothes, arms, etc., of a soldier, or certain furnishings for artillery. Thus, the cannoneers' equipments are the priming-wire, vent-punch, thumb-stall, primer-pouch, cartridge-pouch or haversack, and hausse-pouch. The equipments for a field-piece include the vent-cover, paulin, tompion, and strap; the other articles used in the service of cannon are called *implements.*—**Equipment company**, a form of organization common in railroad business, for the purpose of furnishing the rolling-stock or equipment of a railroad or railroads by creating a car-trust (which see, under *trust*), and transferring the contract to do so to the trustee as security for bonds to be issued by the equipment company to raise funds for the purpose of providing the equipment.—**Syn. 2** and **3.** Accoutrement, rigging, gear, outfit.

equipoise (ē′kwi-poiz), *n.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + E. *poise.* Cf. *equipensate.*] **1.** An equal distribution of weight; equality of weight or force; just balance; a state in which the two ends or sides of a thing are balanced or kept in equilibrium: as, hold the scales in *equipoise.*

> So does the mind, when influenced by a just *equipoise* of the passions, enjoy tranquillity.
> *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xlvii.

The life which is, and that which is to come,
Suspended hang in such nice *equipoise*,
A breath disturbs the balance.
Longfellow, Golden Legend, ii.

2. A balancing weight or force; a counterpoise. [Rare.]

From that moment the Scotch aristocracy began to decline; and, the *equipoise* to the clergy being removed, the Church became so powerful that during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries it was the most effectual obstacle to the progress of Scotland. *Buckle*, Civilization, II. ii.

equipollence, equipollency (ē-kwi-pol′ens, -en-si), *n.* [Formerly also *equipolence*, *æquipollence*; < ME. *equipolence* = F. *équipollence* = Sp. *equipolencia* = Pg. *equipollencia* = It. *equipollenza*, < ML. as if **æquipollentia*, < LL. *æquipollen(t-)s*, having equal power: see *equipollent*.] **1.** Equality of power or force.

These phænomena do much depend upon a mechanical *æquipollence* of pressure. *Boyle*, Works, III. 612.

2. In *logic*, identity of meaning of two or more propositions.

And if he have noon sich pitaunces,
Late him study in *equipolences*,
And late lies and fallaces. *Rom. of the Rose.*

The immediate inference of *equipollence* is merely the grammatical translation of an affirmation into a double negation, or of a double negation into an affirmation.
Sir W. Hamilton.

3. In *math.*, equality of length with parallelism of direction.

equipollent (ē-kwi-pol′ent), *a.* [ME. *equipolent*, < OF. *equipolent*, F. *équipollent* = Sp. *equipolente* = Pg. It. *equipollente*, < LL. *æquipollen(t-)s* (ML. erroneously *æquipolen(t-)s*), having equal power, equivalent, < L. *æquus*, equal, + *pollen(t-)s*, ppr. of *pollere*, be strong.] **1.** Having equal power or force; equivalent.

Superstition is now so well advanced that men of the first blood are as firm as butchers by occupation; and votary resolution is made *equipollent* to custom, even in matter of blood. *Bacon*, Custom and Education (ed. 1887).

2. In *logic*, having the same meaning: applied to two propositions.—**3.** In *math.*, equal and parallel.

equipollently (ē-kwi-pol′ent-li), *adv.* With equal power.

Both the spirit of God and the power of God St. Paul doth *equipollently* express by the power of the Holy Ghost.
Barrow, Sermons, I. xxxiv.

equiponderance, equiponderancy (ē-kwi-pon′dėr-ans, -an-si), *n.* [= F. *équipondérance* = Pg. *equiponderancia* = It. *equiponderanza*; as *equiponderant* + *-ce*.] Equality of weight; equipoise.

equiponderant (ē-kwi-pon′dėr-ant), *a.* [= F. *équipondérant* = Sp. Pg. It. *equiponderante*, < ML. *æquiponderan(t-)s*, ppr. of *æquiponderare*, regard as equal, compare: see *equiponderate*.] **1.** Being of the same weight; evenly balanced; in a state of equipoise.

Suppose in the two scales of a balance there was placed two equally capacious and *equiponderant* phials.
Boyle, Works, III. 633.

2. Of equal weight, force, or influence.

Having accurately weighed the reasons, . . . I find them . . . nearly *equiponderant*.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 1.

equiponderate (ē-kwi-pon′dėr-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *equiponderated*, ppr. *equiponderating*. [< ML. *æquiponderare*, tr., regard as equal, compare (= It. *equiponderare* = Sp. Pg. *equiponderar*), < L. *æquus*, equal, + *ponderare*, weigh: see *ponder*.] **I.** *intrans.* To be equal in weight; weigh as much as another thing. [Rare.]

The evidence on each side doth *equiponderate*.
Bp. Wilkins, Natural Religion, i. 1.

II. *trans.* To weigh as much as in an opposite scale; counterbalance.

More than *equiponderated* the declension in that direction. *De Quincey.*

equiponderous† (ē-kwi-pon′dėr-us), *a.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + *pondus* (*ponder-*), weight: see *ponderous*.] Having equal weight. *Bailey.*

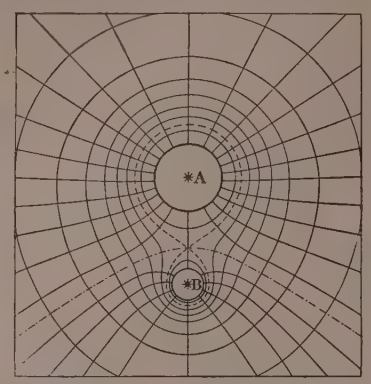
equipondious† (ē-kwi-pon′di-us), *a.* [< L. *æquipondium*, an equal weight, counterpoise, < *æquus*, equal, + *pondus*, a weight.] Having equal weight on both sides.

The Scepticks affected an indifferent *equipondious* neutrality. *Glanville*, Scep. Sci., xxiii.

equipotential (ē″kwi-pō-ten′shal), *a.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + *potentia*, power: see *potential*.] In *physics*, connected with a single value of the potential. See *potential*.

These planes and their bounding line around the mountain are called with respect to gravitation *equipotential* planes and *equipotential* lines.
J. Trowbridge, New Physics, p. 164.

Equipotential line, a line drawn on an equipotential surface; one along which the potential is everywhere the same. Thus, if two points in an electrically equipotential line be joined by a conductor, no flow through the conductor will take place.—**Equipotential surface**, a surface throughout which the potential (see *potential*) is everywhere the same; one which is everywhere perpendicular to the lines of force which it meets. If a particle were subject to the attractions and repulsions of a number of bodies that were held motionless, there would be a resultant force upon it in some certain direction. If, while held so that it could not acquire momentum, it were either allowed to move as urged by the resultant force or compelled to move directly counter thereto, it would describe a course, called a *line of force*, having an attracting body at one extremity and a repelling one at the other, or else passing off to infinity in one direction or the other. Through every point of space there would be such a line; and a surface so bending as to be everywhere perpendicular to these lines of force would be an *equipotential* or *level surface*. If such a surface were to be rendered impenetrable, the particle could lie upon it without tendency to move along it in any direction. Similarly, if any two points of an electrically equipotential surface are joined by a conductor, no flow will take place. The term *equipotential* is most generally used as applying to electrical or magnetic forces, but is also extended to gravitation, or forces having any origin whatever.



Equipotential Lines about two similarly electrified spheres, *A* and *B*, the quantities of electricity being as 2 : 1. The lines of force are also shown radiating from the spheres. (Maxwell.)

equiprobabilist (ē-kwi-prob′a-bil-ist), *n.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + *probabilis*, probable, + *-ist*.] In *Rom. Cath. theol.*, one of a school of casuists. See the extract.

Equiprobabilists, who teach that in a balance of opinions the less safe opinion may be lawfully followed, provided it be as probable, or nearly as probable, as its opposite. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 636.

equirotal (ē-kwi-rō′tal), *a.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + *rota*, a wheel, + *-al*.] Having wheels of the same size or diameter; having equal rotation.

équisé (ā-kwē-zā′), *a.* In *her.*, same as *aiguisé*.

equisegmental (ē″kwi-seg-men′tal), *a.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + E. *segmental*.] In *math.*, having equal segments: applied to two lines such that to any segment of the one corresponds an equal segment of the other.

1. *Equisetum sylvaticum*: *a*, *a*, sheath crowned with teeth; *b*, branches; *c*, *c*, fruiting spikes. 2. Clypeola, bearing sporangia. 3. Spore, with elaters coiled about it. (2 and 3 magnified.) (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

Equisetaceæ (ek″wi-sē-tā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Equisetum* + *-aceæ*.] A very distinct natural order of vascular cryptogamous plants. Perennial, solid, running rootstocks are present in most cases, producing usually upright hollow stems with a grooved surface. In addition to the central canal of the latter, there is near the surface a circle of smaller canals (vallicular canals), opposite to the grooves (valliculæ) which mark the surface. Opposite the ridges is another set of still smaller cavities (carinal canals). The stomata are in the grooves, in some species forming a row on each side of the groove. The cuticle of the stem in many species contains a large amount of silica. The stem is jointed, and the central canal is intercepted by a partition (diaphragm) at each joint. Each joint bears at its upper end a circle of leaves which are united to form a sheath, while their tips project as teeth, which are deciduous in some species, in others persistent. Branches, when present, are formed in whorls at the joints of the stem, which they resemble, except in the absence of the central canal; and these may be again branched. The stems are either perennial and evergreen or annual. The fructification, borne either by the vegetative stems or by special fruiting stems, is a terminal conical structure whose central axis bears numerous angular, shield-shaped bodies (clypeolas) attached by horizontal pedicels. Each clypeola bears from 6 to 9 sporangia, which open on their inner side and discharge their spores. The spores are spherical. The outer coat breaks into four slender, club-shaped filaments (elaters), which are attached to one side of the spore, and are coiled about it when moist, uncurling when dry. Their elasticity aids the discharge of the spores from the sporangia, and favors distribution. The germination of the spores results in irregularly lobed dicœcious prothallia above ground. *Equisetum* is the only genus. See cut in preceding column.

equisetaceous (ek″wi-sē-tā′shius), *a.* In *bot.*, pertaining to the *Equisetaceæ*.

equisetic (ek-wi-sē′tik), *a.* [< *Equisetum* + *-ic*.] In *chem.*, pertaining to, existing in, or derived from *Equisetum*.—**Equisetic acid.** Same as *aconitic acid* (which see, under *aconitic*).

equisetiform (ek-wi-sē′ti-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Equisetum* + L. *forma*, shape.] Having the form of *Equisetum*; resembling *Equisetum*.

Equisetites (ek″wi-sē-tī′tēz), *n.* [NL., < *Equisetum* + *-ites*.] A genus of fossil plants, belonging to the *Calamariæ*, an order represented at the present time by the *Equisetaceæ* (which see). This genus, although now of little importance, was once most widely distributed, and formed a very conspicuous portion of the flora of the earth, especially during the Carboniferous and Triassic periods. There is much difficulty in classifying the fossil *Equisetaceæ*, in consequence of the imperfect preservation of important portions of the specimens studied. By some authors the genus *Equisetites* is not admitted as having been clearly established. Some also retain the name *Equisetaceæ* (instead of *Calamariæ*) for the fossil order, as well as for the recent.

Equisetum (ek-wi-sē′tum), *n.* [NL., < L. *equisætum*, *-sæta*, *-sætis*, < *equus*, a horse, + *seta*, *sæta*, a bristle.] A genus of plants, constituting alone the order *Equisetaceæ*. There are about 25 species known, of which 8 are found in Great Britain and 13 in North America, some being common to both countries. The cuticle abounds in silica, on which account the stems of some species are used for polishing wood and metal. *Equisetum hiemale*, the scouring-rush, is best suited for this purpose, and is largely imported into England from the Netherlands. The species of *Equisetum* are popularly called *horsetails*. See cut in preceding column.

equisided (ē′kwi-sī-ded), *a.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + E. *side*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Equilateral. [Rare.]

equison (ek′wi-son), *n.* [< L. *equiso*(*n-*), a groom, stable-boy, < *equus*, a horse: see *Equus*.] A horse-jockey; one who manages race-horses. [Rare.]

Who announces to the world the works and days of Newmarket, the competitors at its games, their horses, their *equisons*, and colours. *Landor*, Southey and Porson.

equisonance (ē′kwi-sō-nans), *n.* [Formerly also *æquisonance*; = F. *équisonnance*; < *equisonant*.] In *anc.* and *medieval music*, such consonance as that of the unison, the octave, or the double octave.

equisonant (ē′kwi-sō-nant), *a.* [Formerly also *æquisonant*; < L. *æquus*, equal, + *sonan*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *sonare*, sound: see *sonant*.] In *music*, unisonal or consonant in the octave or double octave.

equitable (ek′wi-ta-bl), *a.* [< F. *équitable* = Sp. *equitable*; as *equity* + *-able*.] **1.** According to the principles of equity; just and right under all the circumstances of the particular case; fair and equal: as, an *equitable* decision; an *equitable* distribution.

The law of Moses did allow of retaliation in case of real injuries, an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth; and so, by an *equitable* construction of the law, it may extend to personal affronts. *Stillingfleet*, Works, IV. vii.

I can demand it as my right by the most *equitable* law in nature. *Goldsmith*, To Edward Mills.

2. Pertaining to or dependent upon strict equity or justice; regarding or relating to abstract right in individual cases: applied in law to the administration of justice by courts of equity, and to the principles established and methods

of procedure practised by them: as, *equitable* rights or remedies; *equitable* rules or powers. See *equity*.

There is hardly a subject of litigation, between individuals, which may not involve those ingredients of fraud, accident, trust, or hardship, which would render the matter an object of *equitable*, rather than of legal, jurisdiction, as the distinction is known and established in several of the states. *A. Hamilton*, Federalist, No. lxxx.

Equitable assets. (*a*) Property not leviable under execution, and only to be reached by interposition of a court of equity. (*b*) Property belonging to the estate of a decedent by law not subject to payment of his debts in course of administration, but voluntarily charged by the testator with payment of debts generally, or upon which equity fastens a trust for that purpose.—**Equitable conversion,** a transformation of a fund from real to personal or from personal to real, assumed in equity to have been made in order to secure the application to the succession to or administration of that fund of the principles which the intention of a testator or the rights of parties interested require. Thus, where a will imperatively directs real property to be sold and distributed as money, the court may treat the fund as equitably converted from the testator's death, although the executors neglect to make an actual conversion into money.—**Equitable defense** or **plea,** a defense or plea which, though it would not be available at common law, is available under the rules of equity.—**Equitable disseizin, estate, estoppel, mortgage, owner, seizin, waste,** etc. See the nouns.—**Equitable title.** See *equitable estate*, under *estate*.=**Syn. 1.** Fair, upright, honest, even-handed.

equitableness (ek′wi-ta-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being equitable or impartial; justice; equity; fairness: as, the *equitableness* of a judge; the *equitableness* of a decision, or of a distribution of property.

Demonstrating both the *equitableness* and practicableness of the thing. *Locke.*

equitably (ek′wi-ta-bli), *adv.* In an equitable manner; justly; impartially; fairly.

Now, say the objectors, had the law concealed a future state from the Jews, it is plain they were not *equitably* dealt with, since they were to be judged in a future state. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, i. 4.

More justly and perhaps more *equitably*. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 5.

equitancy (ek′wi-tan-si), *n.* [< *equitan(t)* + *-cy.*] Horsemanship. [Rare.]

equitangential (ē″kwi-tan-jen′shal), *a.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + E. *tangential.*] Having equal tangents.—**Equitangential curve.** See *curve*.

equitant (ek′wi-tant), *a.* [= F. *équitant* (in sense 2), < L. *equitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *equitare*, ride, < *eques* (*equit-*), a horseman, < *equus*, a horse: see *Equus.*] **1.** Riding on horseback; mounted upon a horse. *Smart.* [Rare.]—**2.** Straddling. Hence—(*a*) In *bot.*, conduplicate and overlapping: applied to distichous leaves whose crowded, conduplicate bases successively overlap from below upward, the upper part of the leaf being a flat, vertical blade; also to a form of vernation in which two-ranked (distichous) or three-ranked leaves similarly overlap.

The leaves of the Iris are said to be *equitant*. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 383.

(*b*) In *entom.*, applied to the antennæ or other jointed organs when they are compressed, and each joint appears to be longitudinally folded, inclosing the base of the succeeding one.

equitation (ek-wi-tā′shon), *n.* [= F. *équitation* = Sp. *equitacion* = Pg. *equitação* = It. *equitazione*, < L. *equitatio(n-)*, < *equitare*, pp. *equitatus*, ride: see *equitant.*] **1.** The act or art of riding on horseback; horsemanship.

The pretender to *equitation* mounted. *Irving.*

There is a species of *equitation* peculiar to our native land, in which a rail from the nearest fence . . . is converted into a steed. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 203.

2†. A ride on horseback.

I have lately made a few rural *equitations* to visit some seats, gardens, etc. Quoted in *Nichols's* Illus. of Lit. History, IV. 497.

equitemporaneous (ē-kwi-tem-pō-rā′nē-us), *a.* [= It. *equitemporaneo*, < L. *æquus*, equal, + *tempus* (*tempor-*), time: see *temporal*[1], and cf. *contemporaneous.*] Isochronous; occupying the same length of time. [Rare.]

Till Galileo . . . took notice of the vibrations with a mathematical eye, men knew not this property of swinging bodies, that the greater and smaller arches were, as to sense, *equitemporaneous*. *Boyle*, Works, III. 476.

equites (ek′wi-tēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *eques*, a horseman, knight, < *equus*, a horse: see *Equus.*] **1.** In ancient Rome, the knights, a body originally constituting the cavalry of the army, of patrician rank, and equipped by the state, but afterward comprising also rich plebeians, and in part finding their own equipments. The equites, or the *equestrian order* (in distinction from the *senatorial order*), finally lost in great part their distinctive military character, and were constituted as a class intermediate between the senatorial order and the ordinary citizens, based on certain limits of property, with a prescriptive right to judicial and financial offices, to high military rank, and to some social distinctions.

2†. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*, a Linnean group of butterflies, corresponding to the old genus *Papilio*.

equitoon (ek-wi-tōn′), *n.* A kind of African antelope, *Antelope adenota*, found on the Gambia. Also called *kobana*.

equity (ek′wi-ti), *n.* [< ME. *equitee*, < OF. *equite*, F. *équité* = Pr. *equitat* = Sp. *equidad* = Pg. *equidade* = It. *equità*, < L. *æquita(t-)s*, equality, justice, fairness, < *æquus*, equal, just, fair: see *equal.*] **1.** That which is equally right or just to all concerned; equal or impartial justice; fairness; impartiality.

This Kyng is so rightfulle and of *equytee* in his Doomes that men may go sykerlyche thorghe out alle his Contree. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 198.

He dede *equite* to alle euene-forth his powere. *Piers Plowman* (B), xix. 305.

With righteousness shall he judge the world, and the people with *equity*. Ps. xcviii. 9.

Justice is not postponed. A perfect *equity* adjusts its balance in all parts of life. *Emerson*, Compensation.

2. In *law:* (*a*) Fairness in the adjustment of conflicting interests; the application of the dictates of good conscience to the settlement of controversies: often called *natural equity*.

Equity in Law is the same that the Spirit is in Religion, what every one pleases to make it. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 46.

(*b*) The system of jurisprudence or body of doctrines and rules as to what is equitable and fair and what is not, by which the defects of, and the incidental hardships resulting from, the inflexibility of the forms and the universality of the rules of the common-law tribunals are corrected or remedied, and substantial justice is done. In the early history of the English people it was found, as society advanced, that many grievances arose which were not included in the classes of cases which the common law authorized the judges to take cognizance of. Hence it became customary for those who could not obtain redress in the courts, because no common-law action appropriate to their grievance had been sanctioned, or because the common law, while equitable and fair in its general application, was unfair in its application to their particular case, to apply to the king in Parliament or in council for justice. Petitioners in such cases (if it could be shown that there was no adequate remedy at law, or that the operation of the common law was unfair in its application to the particular case in hand) were referred to the chancellor (originally an ecclesiastic), the keeper of the king's conscience, who, after hearing the parties, required what was equitable and just to be done, under penalty of imprisonment, excommunication, etc. Thus, the common-law remedy of collecting a debt by getting judgment and execution became established at a time when property consisted almost entirely of lands and goods; but as wealth increased, and appeared in the forms of intangible property, such as valuable rights in action, contracts, securities, patents, copyrights, etc., the chancellor would entertain a complaint (called a *bill in equity*) from a creditor, setting forth that he was unable to collect his judgment out of property that could be reached by legal process, and that the debtor had other property which ought to be applied in payment, and asking that the defendant be compelled to do what equity and good conscience required to be done. The chancellor (the Court of Chancery) could compel the debtor to assign his intangible property to a receiver, a mode of relief which the law had never conferred on a sheriff the power to afford. Or if a creditor, to secure his demand, obtained from his debtor a deed which in terms was an absolute conveyance, and was proceeding to enforce it as if it were so intended, the Court of Chancery would entertain a complaint from the debtor offering to pay the debt, and asking to be allowed to redeem the land. The steady growth of the complexities of property and of business and social relations increased the cases requiring equitable remedies to supply the deficiency of common-law remedies, or equitable interference with the unconscionable enforcement of common-law rules, until the procedure in equity developed a substantive system of doctrines and remedies covering a great variety of subjects scarcely contemplated by the common law. In England and the United States the doctrines of the common law have now generally been subjected to the established modifications introduced by equity, and in many jurisdictions the two systems of rules thus merged and modified are administered by the same courts. This new system is generally known in the United States as the *code practice*, or the *new* or *reformed procedure*.

There is not . . . a single department of the law which is more completely fenced in by principle, or that is better limited by considerations of public convenience, both in doctrine and discipline, than *equity*. *Story*, Misc. Writings, p. 540.

(*c*) The court or jurisdiction in which these doctrines are applied: as, a suit in *equity*. (*d*) An equitable right; that to which one is justly entitled; specifically, a right recognized by courts of equity which the common law did not provide for: as, the wife's *equity*, or her right, when her husband sought to enforce his common-law claim to reduce her property to his own possession, to have a portion of it settled on herself. (*e*) The remaining interest belonging to one who has pledged or mortgaged his property, or the surplus of value which may remain after the property has been disposed of for the satisfaction of liens. [U. S.] (*f*) A right or obligation incident to a property or contract as between two persons, but not incident to the property or contract from its own nature. In this sense used in the plural. *Rapalje and Lawrence.*—**Equity of a statute,** effect given to a statute in accordance with what is deemed its reason and spirit, which might not be given to it by a strictly literal reading.—**Equity of redemption.** (*a*) The right of a mortgager or a pledger by absolute deed to redeem the property by paying the debt, even after forfeiture, but before sale under foreclosure, or unconditional transfer of title, or before this right is barred by statutes of limitation. (*b*) In conveyancing, in the United States, the ownership of or title to real property which is subject to a mortgage: sometimes simply called *equity.*—**Equity side of the court,** or **equity term,** in a court in which both equity and the common law are separately retained and administered, a session or a term in which causes in equity are heard, as distinguished from those in which common-law causes are heard.=**Syn. 1.** Rectitude, fairness, honesty, uprightness. —**2.** *Right, Law*, etc. See *justice*.

equity-draftsman (ek′wi-ti-drafts′man), *n.* In England, a barrister who draws pleadings in equity.

equivale (ē′kwi-vāl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *equivaled*, ppr. *equivaling.* [< LL. *æquivalere*, have equal power, be equivalent, < L. *æquus*, equal, + *valere*, be strong, have power: see *valiant, valid*, and cf. *equivalent.*] To be equivalent to. [Rare.]

A unit of thought would *equivale* many units of life; and a unit of life, many units of purely mechanical force. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 515.

equivalence (ē-kwiv′a-lens), *n.* [= F. *équivalence* = Sp. Pg. *equivalencia* = It. *equivalenza*, < ML. *æquivalentia*, < LL. *æquivalen(t-)s*, equivalent: see *equivalent.*] The condition of being equivalent; equality in value; correspondence in signification, force, nature, or the like: as, a universal *equivalence* of weights and measures is extremely desirable; exact *equivalence* between different words is rare. Also *equivalency*.

To restore him to some proportion or *equivalence* with that state of grace from whence he is fallen. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 182.

That there is any *equivalence* or parity of worth betwixt the good we do to our brother and the good we hope for from God, all good Protestants do deny. *Bp. Smalridge.*

Since we regard as the highest life that which, like our own, shows great complexity in the correspondences, . . . the *equivalence* between degree of life and degree of correspondence is unquestionable. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 32.

Equivalence of force, the doctrine that force of one kind becomes transformed into force of another kind of the same value. See *energy.*—**Equivalence of functions.** See *function*.

equivalence† (ē-kwiv′a-lens), *v. t.* [< *equivalence, n.*] To be equivalent to; counterpoise.

Whether the resistibility of his reason did not *equivalence* the facility of her seduction. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 1.

equivalency (ē-kwiv′a-len-si), *n.* **1.** Same as *equivalence.*—**2.** In *chem.*, the property possessed by an element or radical of combining with another element or radical or of replacing it in a compound body in definite and unalterable proportions. The word is sometimes used as synonymous with *valence* or *quantivalence*, as in the extract. See *law of equivalents*, under *equivalent*.

A radicle may as a rule be made to change its *equivalency*, or basic power, by the removal of hydrogen. *W. A. Miller*, Elem. of Chem., § 1068.

equivalent (ē-kwiv′a-lent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *équivalent* = Sp. Pg. It. *equivalente*, < LL. *æquivalen(t-)s*, having equal power, ppr. of *æquivalere*, have equal power: see *equivale.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Equal in value, force, measure, power, effect, import, or meaning; correspondent; agreeing; tantamount: as, circumstantial evidence may be almost *equivalent* to full proof.

There is no Request of yours but is *equivalent* to a Command with me. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 34.

Samson, far renown'd,
The dread of Israel's foes, who with a strength
Equivalent to angels, walk'd their streets,
None offering fight. *Milton*, S. A., l. 343.

For now to serve and to minister, servile and ministerial, are terms *equivalent*. *South*, Sermons.

Expressions which are identical are also *equivalent*, but the converse does not hold. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 80.

If the constraining force be not literally law, but something of *equivalent* effect, such as a social opinion or expectation, the morality that results will be of the same kind. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 159.

2. In *geol.*, contemporaneous in origin; corresponding in position in the scale of rocks: as, the *equivalent* strata of different countries. See II., 2.—**3.** In *geom.*, having equal areas or equal dimensions: said of surfaces or magnitudes.—**4.** In *biol.*, having the same morphic valence; homologous in structure.—**Calculus of equivalent statements.** See *calculus*.

II. *n.* **1.** That which is equal in value, measure, power, force, import, or meaning, to something else; something that corresponds, balances, compensates, etc.

For every dinner he gave them, they returned an *equivalent* in praise. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xxvii.

[Some men] fancy a regular obedience to one law will be a full *equivalent* for their breach of another. *Rogers.*

2. In *geol.*, a stratum or series of strata in one district formed contemporaneously with a stratum or series of a different lithological character in a different region, or occupying the same relative position in the scale of rocks, and agreeing in the character of its fossils if deposited under similar circumstances: thus, the Caen building-stone of France is the *equivalent* of the English Bath oölite.—**Endosmotic equivalent.** See *endosmotic.*—**Law of equivalents,** in *chem.*, the law that the several combining weights of any number of bodies which form compounds with a given other body are either the same or simple multiples of the combining weights of these several bodies when they form compounds with one another. Thus, if a body A unite with other bodies B, C, D, then the quantities B, C, D (the letters being used to denote the combining quantities as well as the bodies) which unite with it, or some simple multiples of these quantities, represent for the most part the proportions in which they unite among themselves. The various quantities A, B, C, D (or multiples of them) are termed the *equivalents* of one another. Thus, 1 part by weight of hydrogen unites with 8 parts by weight of oxygen to form water, with 35.5 of chlorin to form hydrochloric acid, with 16 of sulphur to form sulphureted hydrogen; these quantities or their multiples are therefore regarded as equivalents of one another, 8 parts of oxygen uniting with 35.5 of chlorin to form chlorin monoxid (Cl_2O), and 16 of sulphur with 8×2 of oxygen to form sulphurous oxid (SO_2). When the atomic weights are taken into account (H = 1, O = 16, S = 32, Cl = 35.5), it is seen that one atom of hydrogen is the combining equivalent of one of chlorin, and two atoms of hydrogen of one of oxygen and one of sulphur; and taking the quantivalence of hydrogen as unity, chlorin is *univalent*, oxygen and sulphur are *bivalent*. Upon this equivalency or quantivalence of the different elements is based their classification into *monads, dyads, triads, tetrads*, etc., and accents (sloping strokes) are frequently appended to the symbols in a formula to show to which class the bodies belong, as H_2O'', $N'''H_3$, $C''''H_4$ or $Cl'H_4$.—**Mechanical or dynamic equivalent of heat,** in *physics*, the amount of mechanical energy which is equivalent to (that is, which when transformed into heat will produce) one heat unit. This constant quantity has been determined in several ways. The first accurate experiments were by Joule, who measured the amount of heat produced by the friction of a paddle-wheel in a vessel of water, the energy required to turn the paddle being supplied by a known weight descending through a known distance. Joule found that to raise one pound of water 1° F. (heat unit), 772 foot-pounds of mechanical work were required, and to raise it through 1° C., 1,390 foot-pounds. This constant is often called *Joule's equivalent.* See *heat.*—**Morphological equivalents,** the similar forms which occur in different genetic series having a common origin, and probably due to similar causes. *A. Hyatt.*

equivalent (ē-kwiv′a-lent), *v. t.* [< *equivalent, a.*] To produce or constitute an equivalent to; answer in full proportion; equal or equalize. *J. N. Lockyer.*

equivalently (ē-kwiv′a-lent-li), *adv.* **1.** In an equivalent manner.

We seldom in kind, or *equivalently*, are ourselves clear of that which we charge upon others. *Barrow*, Works, I. xx.

2†. In a manner equal to the occasion; sufficiently; adequately.

Insufficient am I
His grace to magnify,
And laude *equivalently*.
Skelton, Poems, p. 88.

equivalue (ē-kwi-val′ū), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *equivalued*, ppr. *equivaluing*. [< L. *æquus*, equal, + E. *value*. Cf. *equivale.*] To put the same value upon; rate as equal. [Rare.]

He has the fault of all our antiquaries, to *equivalue* the noble and the rabble of authorities. *W. Taylor*, in Robberds, I. 470.

equivalve (ē′kwi-valv), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + *valva*, the leaf of a door, a folding door: see *valve.*] **I.** *a.* In *conch.*, having valves equal in size and form, as a bivalve mollusk. Also *equivalvular.*—**Syn.** See *equilateral.*

II. *n.* A bivalve shell in which the valves are of equal size and form.

equivalved (ē′kwi-valvd), *a.* [< *equivalve* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *equivalve.* [Rare.]

equivalvular (ē-kwi-val′vū-lär), *a.* [< *equivalve*, after *valvular.*] Same as *equivalve.*

equivocacy† (ē-kwiv′ō-kā-si), *n.* [< *equivoca(te)*, *a.*, + *-cy.*] Equivocalness.

It is unreasonable to ascribe the *equivocacy* of this form unto the hatching of a toad. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

equivocal (ē-kwiv′ō-kal), *a.* and *n.* [= It. *equivocale*, < LL. *æquivocus*, of like sound, ambiguous: see *equivoke.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Being of doubtful signification; capable of being understood in different senses; ambiguous; doubtful: as, an *equivocal* word, term, or sense; an *equivocal* answer.

The beauties of Shakspere are not of so dim or *equivocal* a nature as to be visible only to learned eyes. *Jeffrey.*

One man's gift is to tell the truth. . . . He does not know how to say anything which is insincere, or even *equivocal* or dubious. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 418.

2. Of doubtful quality, origin, or significance; capable of being ascribed to different motives or causes; suspicious; dubious: as, an *equivocal* character; *equivocal* relations; an *equivocal* reputation.

For this reason he has cut but an *equivocal* figure in benevolent societies. *Lamb*, My Relations.

3†. Equivocating.

What an *equivocal* companion is this!
Shak., All's Well, v. 3.

Equivocal action. See *action.*—**Equivocal cause†,** a principal cause which is of a different nature from and better than its effect.—**Equivocal chord.** See *chord*, 4.—**Equivocal generation,** in *biol.*, a supposed spontaneous evolution from something of a different kind. See *spontaneous generation*, under *generation*, and *abiogenesis.*—**Equivocal symptom,** in *pathol.*, a symptom which may arise from several different diseases.—**Equivocal test,** an inconclusive test.

I know well enough how *equivocal* a *test* this kind of popular opinion forms of the merit that obtained it [public confidence]. *Burke*, To a Noble Lord.

—**Syn.** *Doubtful, Ambiguous*, etc. (see *obscure, a.*); indeterminate.

II. *n.* A word or term of doubtful meaning, or capable of different interpretations.

Shall two or three wretched *equivocals* have the force to corrupt us? *Dennis.*

In languages of great ductility, *equivocals* like those just referred to are rarely found. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 168.

equivocally (ē-kwiv′ō-kal-i), *adv.* In an equivocal manner; so as to leave the matter uncertain; ambiguously; uncertainly; doubtfully.

Which [courage and constancy] he that wanteth is no other than *equivocally* a gentleman, as an image or carcase is a man. *Barrow*, Sermon on Industry in our Several Callings.

No language is so copious as to supply words and phrases for every complex idea, or so correct as not to include many *equivocally* denoting different ideas. *Madison*, Federalist, No. xxxvii.

equivocalness (ē-kwiv′ō-kal-nes), *n.* [< *equivocal* + *-ness.*] The character of being equivocal; ambiguity; double meaning.

The *equivocalness* of the title gave a handle to those that came after. *Waterland*, Hist. Athanasian Creed, viii.

equivocant (ē-kwiv′ō-kant), *a.* [< ML. *æquivocan(t-)s*, ppr. of *æquivocari*, be called by the same name, have the same sound: see *equivocate, v.*] **1.** Having like sounds but different significations.—**2.** Equivocal.

An answere by oracle . . . which verely was true, but no less ambiguous and *equivocant*, Aio te, Æacide, Romanos vincere posse, I say, thyself Æacides the Romans vanquish may. *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus, p. 224.

equivocate (ē-kwiv′ō-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *equivocated*, ppr. *equivocating.* [< ML. *æquivocatus*, pp. of *æquivocari*, be called by the same name, have the same sound (> It. *equivocare* = Sp. Pg. *equivocar* = F. *équivoquer*, equivocate), < LL. *æquivocus*, having the same sound, ambiguous: see *equivocal, equivoke.*] **I.** *intrans.* To use words of a doubtful signification; express one's opinions in terms which admit of different interpretations; specifically, to use ambiguous expressions with a view to mislead; prevaricate.

They were taught by the Jesuits to *equivocate* on oath. *Proceedings against Garnet* (1606), sig. V, 3.

You have a sly *equivocating* vein
That suits me not. *Shelley*, The Cenci, i. 2.

Prebendaries and rectors were not ashamed to avow that they had *equivocated*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xvi.

II.† *trans.* To render equivocal; render false or lying.

He *equivocated* his vow by a mental reservation. *Sir G. Buck*, Hist. Richard III., p. 142.

equivocate† (ē-kwiv′ō-kāt), *a.* [< ML. *æquivocatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Having a double signification.

equivocation (ē-kwiv-ō-kā′shon), *n.* [= F. *équivocation* = Sp. *equivocación* = Pg. *equivocação* = It. *equivocazione*, < ML. *æquivocatio(n-)*, < *æquivocari*, have the same sound: see *equivocate, v.*] **1.** In *logic*, a fallacy depending upon the double signification of some one word: distinguished from *amphibology*, which depends upon the doubtful interpretation of a whole sentence.

The great sophism of all sophisms being *equivocation* or ambiguity of words and phrase, specially of such words as are most general and intervene in every inquiry. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, II. iii. 394.

Although there be no less than six [verbal fallacies], yet are there but two thereof worthy our notation, and unto which the rest may be referred: that is, the fallacy of *equivocation*, and amphibology, which conclude from the ambiguity of some one word, or the ambiguous syntaxis of many put together. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 4.

2. Ambiguity of speech; specifically, the use, with a view to mislead, of words or expressions susceptible of a double signification; prevarication.

To lurk under shifting ambiguities and *equivocations* of words in matters of principal weight is childish. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, viii. 1.

I pull in resolution, and begin
To doubt the *equivocation* of the fiend,
That lies like truth. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 5.

—**Syn.** *Prevarication*, etc. (see *evasion*); shuffling, quibbling, quibble, equivoke.

equivocator (ē-kwiv′ō-kā-tor), *n.* [< ML. *æquivocator*, < *æquivocari*, have the same sound: see *equivocate.*] One who equivocates; a prevaricator.

Knock, knock: who's there i' the other devil's name? 'Faith, here's an *equivocator*, that could swear in both the scales against either scale; . . . yet could not equivocate to heaven; O, come in, *equivocator*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 3.

A secret liar or *equivocator* is such a one as by mental reservations, and other tricks, deceives him to whom he speaks, being lawfully called to deliver all the truth. *Fuller*, Holy State, p. 390.

equivocatory (ē-kwiv′ō-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *equivocate* + *-ory.*] Indicating or characterized by equivocation. *Craig.*

equivock†, *n.* See *equivoke.*

equivoke, equivoque (ek′wi-vōk), *n.* [Formerly also *equivock*; = G. *equivoque* = Dan. *ekvivok* = Sw. *ekivok*, < F. *équivoque* = Pr. *equivoc* = Sp. *equívoco* = Pg. It. *equivoco*, < L. *æquivocus*, of like sound, of the same sound but of different senses, ambiguous, < *æquus*, equal, + *vox* (*voc-*), voice, sound, word, *vocare*, call: see *vocal.*] **1†.** One of two or more things of different nature but having the same name or designated by the same vocable.

I know your *equivocks*,
You are growne the better fathers of 'em o' late.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, iii. 1.

Equivokes be such things as have one self name, and yet be divers in substance or definition: as a natural dog and a certain star in the firmament are both called by one name in Latin, Canis, yet they be nothing like in substance, kind, or nature. *Blundeville* (1599).

2. An ambiguous term; a word susceptible of different significations.

I loved you almost twenty years ago; I thought of you as well as I do now; better was beyond the power of conception; or, to avoid an *equivoque*, beyond the extent of my ideas. *Bolingbroke*, To Swift.

3. Equivocation.

When a man can extricate himself with an *equivoque* in such an unequal match, he is not ill off. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 33.

equivorous (ē-kwiv′ō-rus), *a.* [< L. *equus*, a horse, + *vorare*, devour, + *-ous.*] Feeding or subsisting on horse-flesh; hippophagous. *Smart.*

Equivorous Tartars. *Quarterly Rev.*

Equula (ek′wō-lä), *n.* [NL., < L. *equula*, a little mare.] A genus of fishes, type of the family

Equula edentula.

Equulidæ, embracing a few species of the West Indies and the Pacific ocean, as *E. edentula.*

Equuleus (e-kwō′lē-us), *n.* [L., usually contr. *oculeus*, a colt, a rack (instrument of torture) in the shape of a horse, dim. of *equus*, a horse.] **1.** An ancient northern constellation, supposed to represent a horse's head. It lies west of the head of Pegasus, and its brightest star is of the fourth magnitude. Also *Equiculus.*—**2.** [*l. c.*] In *Rom. antiq.*, a kind of rack used for extorting confessions from suspected or accused persons.—**Equuleus pictoris** [painter's easel], generally called *Pictor*, a southern constellation invented by Lacaille. It lies south of the Dove and west of Canopus, and its brightest star is of the fourth magnitude.

Equulidæ (e-kwō′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Equula* + *-idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Equula.* They have an oblong,

compressed body covered with deciduous cycloid scales, an elevated supra-occipital crest, very protractile jaws, minute teeth on the jaws and none on the palate, a long dorsal fin with about 8 spines in front, and a long anal fin with 3 spines. These fishes have been generally approximated to the scombroids, but have rather the aspect of *Gerridæ*. About 20 species of small size occur in the Indo-Pacific region.

Equus (ē′kwus), *n.* [L., a horse, = AS. *eoh*, *eh* (poet.), a horse, = OS. *ehu* = OHG. *ehu*, a horse, = Icel. *jǫr*, acc. *jǫ* (poet.), a horse, stallion, = Gr. *ἵππος*, dial. *ἴκκος* = Skt. *açva*, a horse.] The typical genus of the family *Equidæ*, formerly conterminous with the family, now often restricted to the horses proper, as distinguished from the asses and zebras. The horse is *E. caballus*. See *horse*, and cut under *Equidæ*.

er†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *ere*[1].

-er[1]. [< ME. *-ere* (in early ME., as in AS., the final *e* was sounded), < AS. *-ere* = OS. *-eri* = OFries. *-ere*, *-er* = D. *-er* = MLG. *-ere*, *-er*, LG. *-er* = OHG. *-āri*, *-ǎri*, *-eri*, MHG. *-ere*, *-er*, G. *-er* = Icel. *-ari* = Sw. *-are* = Dan. *-er* = Goth. *-arei-s*; a common Teut. formative, suffixed to verbs to form nouns of the agent, as in AS. *bæcere*, a baker, *creópere*, a creeper (cripple), *delfere*, a delver, etc.; = L. *-āriu-s* (whence directly E. *-ary*[1], *-ari-an*, and ult. *-er*[2]) = Gr. *-ήριο-ς* (in L. and Gr. forming adjectives (used also as nouns) from nouns or verbs); orig. a compound suffix, < *-*ar* + *-ia*.] An English suffix, originally and properly attached to verbs to form nouns of the agent, as in *baker*, *creeper*, *delver*, *driver*, *reader*, *sower*, *writer*, etc. Though denoting usually a person, it may denote also, or only, a thing, as *ruler*, *heater*, *grater*, *poker*, etc. In use it is equivalent to the Latin *-or* in such forms as *instructor*, one who instructs, *actor*, one who acts, *confessor*, one who confesses, etc. Accordingly, English verbs from Latin supine or perfect participle stems may form their noun of the agent with English *-er*[1] or Latin *-or*: *instructer* or *instructor*, *confesser* or *confessor*, etc. Usually they prefer the Latin form, taking it directly (or mediately through Middle English *-our*, < Old French *-our*, < Latin *-or*, etc.) from the Latin, or forming it by analogy (as *depositor*, *radiator*, etc., for which there is no Latin original). The suffix *-or* is thus a rough means of distinguishing words of Latin origin: compare *auditor*, *instructor*, *factor*, etc., with their literal English equivalents *hearer*, *teacher*, *doer*, etc. In many words, as *biographer*, *geographer*, *philologer*, *philosopher*, etc., there is no accompanying verb, the suffix, which is equally referable to *-er*[2], being attached, cumulatively (first in *philosopher*), to the original (Latin or Greek) term signifying an agent. (See *-er*[2].) In another use, also without reference to a verb, *-er*, attached to names of towns or countries, signifies an inhabitant of or one who belongs to the town or country, as *Londoner*, *New-Yorker*, *Hollander*, *Englander*, *New-Englander*, etc., like German *Berliner*, *Leipziger*, *Engländer*, *Holländer*, etc.

-er[2]. [< ME. *-er*, *-ere*, < OF. *-er*, *-ier*, F. *-ier* = Sp. Pg. *-iero*, *-ero* = It. *-iere*, *-ero*, < L. *-ārius* (whence directly E. *-ary*[1], *-ari-an*, as in *antiquary*, *antiquarian*, *n.*, *justiciary*, etc.) = *-er*[1]: see *-er*[1].] A suffix of Latin origin, denoting usually a person, and often an agent, but not, like *-er*[1], usually associated with a verb. It appears in *justicer*, *commissioner*, *officer*, *prisoner*, *pensioner*, etc. In many words of more recent formation the suffix may be taken as either *-er*[1] or *-er*[2]. In some words, as *chancellor*, it has assumed the form of Latin *-or*. In words recently formed or taken from the French it appears as *-ier* or *-eer*. In many words it has become merged or is mergeable with the English *-er*[1].

-er[3]. [< ME. *-er*, with suffix of declension *-ere*, often with syncope *-re*, < AS. *-er*, *-or* in adverbs, but in adjectives always with suffix of declension, masc. *-a*, fem. and neut. *-e*, and reg. with syncope *-r-a*, *-r-e*; = OS. *-ir-o* = D. *-er* = OHG. *-ir-o*, *-ro*, MHG. *-ere*, *-er*, G. *-er* = Icel. *-r-i* = Sw. *-r-e* = Dan. *-r-e* = Goth. *-iz-a*, *-ōz-a*, fem. *-iz-ei*, *-ōz-ei*, neut. *-iz-ō*, *-ōz-ō* = L. m. f. *-iōr*, neut. *-ius* (*-iōr*) = Gr. m. f. *-ίων* (*-ιον-*), neut. *-ιον* = Skt. *-īyas* (nom. m. *-īyān*, f. *-īyasī*, n. *-īyas*); a comparative suffix, of the orig. Indo-Eur. form *-*ias*. It appears as *-es-* in the superlative suffix *-est*[1], q. v.] A suffix of adjectives, forming the comparative degree, as in *colder*, *deeper*, *greater*, *bigger*, etc., and being cognate with the Latin comparative suffix *-or*, *-ior*, neuter *-us*, *-ius*, represented in English in *major*, *minor*, *minus*, *prior*, *superior*, *inferior*, etc. In *lesser*, *former*, the suffix is cumulative. In *better*, *worse*, *less* (for irregular suffix, see etymology), the suffix is attached to a now non-existing positive. In *upper*, *inner*, *outer*, *utter*, etc., the positive is adverbial. See the words mentioned.

-er[4]. [< ME. *-er-en*, < AS. *-er-ian* (not common) = D. *-er-en* = G. *-er-en*, *-er-n*, etc.] A suffix of verbs, giving them a frequentative and sometimes a diminutive sense, as *patter* from *pat*, *swagger* from *swag*, *flutter* from *float*, *sputter* from *spout*, etc. It is equivalent to and cognate with the frequentative *-le* (that is, *-el*), as in dialectal *pattle* = *patter*, *scuttle* from *scud*, etc. As a formative of new words it is scarcely used.

-er[5]. [< OF. *-er*, *-re*, term. of nouns from inf., < inf. *-er*, *-re*, < L. *-āre*, *-ēre*, *-ere*, inf. suffix of 1st, 2d, and 3d declensions respectively.] A suffix of certain nouns, mostly technical terms of the law (from Old Law French), as *attainder*, *misnomer*, *trover*, *user*, *non-user*, *waiver*, etc. In *endeavor*, *endeavour*, the orig. *-er* is disguised in the spelling.

Er. In *chem.*, the symbol for *erbium*.

er. In *her.*, an abbreviation of *ermine*.

era (ē′rä), *n.* [First in the LL. form *æra*; = G. *ära* = Sw. *era* = Dan. *æra* = F. *ère* = Sp. Pg. It. *era*, < LL. *æra*, an era or epoch from which time is reckoned (first in Isid. Orig. 5, 36, in the 7th century), appar. a particular use of LL. *æra*, a given number according to which a reckoning or calculation is to be made (occurring but once in this sense, and somewhat doubtful), this being a particular use of *æra*, an item of an account, a sing. formed from *æra*, pl., the items of an account, counters, pl. of *æs*, ore, brass, money: see *æs* and *ore*[1]. Some refer the LL. word to Goth. *jēr* = E. *year*, q. v.] **1.** A tale or count of years from a fixed epoch; a period during which, in some part or parts of the world, years are numbered and dates are reckoned from a particular point of time in the past, generally determined by some historical event. See phrases below.

The series of years counted from any civil epoch is termed an *era* or count of years. Thus, we speak of the *era* of the olympiads, of the foundation of Rome, etc. The practice of some historians of treating the terms epoch and *era* as synonymous is not advisable.

Ideler, Handbook of Chronology (trans.).

It is our purpose . . . to fix the epochs at which the *eras* respectively commenced.

W. L. R. Cates, Encyc. Brit., V. 711.

2. A series of years having some distinctive historical character: as, the *era* of good feeling (see below). — **3.** Loosely, an epoch from which time is reckoned, or a point of time noted for some event or occurrence; an epoch in general: as, the *era* of Christ's appearance. — **Armenian era**, an era commencing A. D. 552, July 9th. — **Byzantine era**. Same as *era of Constantinople*. — **Cæsarean era**, one of several eras used in Syria, commencing from 49 to 47 B. C. — that is, between the battle of Pharsalia and the arrival of Cæsar in Syria. — **Çāka** or **Saka era**, an era much used in India, beginning A. D. 78. — **Catonic era**. See *era of the foundation of Rome*. — **Chaldean era**, an era beginning in the autumn of 311 B. C., but identified by some chronologers with the era of the Seleucidæ. — **Christian era**. See *vulgar era*. — **Common era**. Same as *vulgar era*. — **Era of Actium**, an era dating from the battle of Actium, 31 B. C., September 3d. — **Era of Alexander**, an era dating from the death of Alexander the Great, in May or June, 323 B. C. — **Era of Alexandria**, one of two eras used by early Christians in Alexandria. According to that which was used previous to the accession of Diocletian, that event (A. D. 284) took place in the year 5787 of the world; but soon afterward ten years were struck off from the count. — **Era of Antioch**. (*a*) A Cæsarean era beginning 49 B. C., Sept. 1st. (*b*) A Cæsarean era beginning 48 B. C., Oct. 1st. (*c*) An era coinciding with the reformed era of Alexandria. — **Era of Augustus**, an era dating from the accession of C. Octavius to the title of Augustus, 27 B. C. — **Era of Christ**. Same as *vulgar era*. — **Era of Constantinople**, the era used in the Greek Church, according to which the beginning of the vulgar era fell in the year 5509 of the world. The civil year commences September 1st, but the ecclesiastical year in the spring. Also called *Byzantine era*. — **Era of contracts**. Same as *Seleucidan era*. — **Era of Diocletian**, an era beginning A. D. 284, August 29th, being the beginning of the first Egyptian year after the accession of the emperor Diocletian. — **Era of good feeling**, in *U. S. hist.*, a period corresponding to the greater part of the administrations of James Monroe, or about 1817 to 1824, during which there was little party strife, Monroe being reëlected President in 1820 without opposition. — **Era of kings**. Same as *Seleucidan era*. — **Era of martyrs**, the era of Diocletian: so called because of the great persecutions during his reign. — **Era of Nabonassar**, an important era in ancient astronomy, dating from 747 B. C., February 26th, at noon. — **Era of the Cæsars**. Same as *Spanish era*. — **Era of the foundation of Rome** (abbreviation, A. U. C., representing the Latin *anno urbis conditæ*, in the year of the building of the city), the era of ancient Rome, usually reckoned after Varro from 753 B. C. Other dates are those fixed by M. Porcius Cato (the Catonic era), 751 B. C.; Polybius, 750; and Fabius Pictor, 747. All these eras begin April 21st. — **Era of the Incarnation**. Same as *vulgar era*. — **Era of Tyre**, an era reckoning from 126 B. C., October 19th. — **Era of Varro**. See *era of the foundation of Rome*. — **Era of Vikramāditya**, an era much used in India, beginning 57 B. C. — **Era of Yezdegird**, an era beginning with the accession of Yezdegird III., A. D. 632, June 16th. — **Gelalæan era**. Same as *Persian era*. — **Jewish era**, the era used in modern times by the Jews, dating from about 3760 B. C., and connected with their intricate calendar. — **Julian era**, an era dating from the reform of the calendar by Julius Cæsar, 45 B. C., January 1st. — **Mohammedan era**, the era in use among the Arabs, Turks, etc., dating from the hejira, A. D. 622, July 16th. The calendar is lunar. — **Mundane era**, an era beginning with the supposed epoch of the creation. Such are the Jewish and other eras. Bishop Ussher placed this event in the year 4004 B. C. — **Olympiadic era**, the epoch of the first Olympiad, 776 B. C., July 1st. — **Persian era**, an era having the same epoch as that of Yezdegird, but reckoning the years according to a complicated solar-lunar calendar. Also called *Gelalæan era*. — **Pharaonic era**, a supposed era attributed to the Egyptians under the Pharaohs. — **Philippic era**. Same as the *era of Alexander*: so called after Philippus Arrhidæus, the half-brother and successor of Alexander. — **Seleucidan era**, an era dating from the occupation of Babylon by Seleucus Nicator, in the autumn of 312 B. C., extensively followed in the Levant, and not yet entirely disused. Also called *era of kings* and *era of contracts*. — **Spanish era**, an era dating from 38 B. C., January 1st, in use in Spain until the end of the fourteenth century. Also called *era of the Cæsars*. — **Vulgar era**, or **Christian era**, the era beginning with the birth of Christ; the ordinary count of years in Christian countries; the "years of our Lord," the "years of grace," etc. The abbreviation A. D. (Latin *anno Domini*, in the year of the Lord), or P. C. (Latin *post Christum*, after Christ), is prefixed to the number of years after the epoch, and B. C. (before Christ), or A. C. (Latin *ante Christum*, before Christ), is suffixed to the years before the epoch. The year preceding A. D. 1 is 1 B. C.; but astronomers call the latter year 0, and the year preceding it 1. The vulgar era was invented in the sixth century by Dionysius Exiguus, and came into general use under the Carlovingians. The years were originally and are now considered as beginning January 1st. Dionysius supposed that Jesus Christ was born December 25th, A. D. 1, a date which is now universally considered to be from three to six years too late. It was, however, until this century generally understood that the era was fixed upon the supposition that Christ was born December 25th, 1 B. C. It was for several centuries a common practice to begin the year on March 25th, the day of the Annunciation. The result was that in some places the year, which according to the original and now universal practice would begin on January 1st, was taken to begin on the previous March 25th, while in other places it was taken to begin on the subsequent March 25th. In England the latter method was used. The year was often taken to begin on December 25th. During a part of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries both years were commonly given to dates between December 25th and the following March 25th: thus, January 9th, $169\frac{2}{3}$. Also called *common era*, *era of Christ*, *era of the Incarnation*. = **Syn. 2.** *Period*, *Age*, etc. See *epoch*.

eradiate† (ē-rā′di-āt), *v. i.* [< L. *e*, out, + *radiatus*, pp. of *radiare*, radiate: see *radiate*.] To shoot forth, as rays of light; radiate; beam.

A kind of life *eradiating* and resulting both from intellect and Psyche. *Dr. H. More*, Notes on Psychozoia.

eradiation (ē-rā-di-ā′shọn), *n.* [< *eradiate* + *-ion*.] Emission of rays or beams, as of light; emission by or as if by rays; radiation.

He first supposeth some *eradiation* and emanation of spirit, or secret quality, or whatsoever, to be directed from our bodies to the blood dropped from it.

Hales, Golden Remains, p. 288.

God gives me a heart humbly to converse with him from whom alone are all the *eradiations* of true majesty.

Eikon Basilike.

eradicable (ē-rad′i-ka-bl), *a.* [< *eradica(te)* + *-ble*.] Capable of being eradicated.

eradicate (ē-rad′i-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eradicated*, ppr. *eradicating*. [< L. *eradicatus*, pp. of *eradicare* (> It. *eradicare* = OF. *eradiquer*, *erradiquer*, vernacularly *aracier*, *arachier*, F. *arracher*: see *arace*[1]), root out, < *e*, out, + *radix* (*radic-*), a root: see *radical*, etc.] **1.** To pull up by the roots; destroy at the roots; root out; extirpate: as, to *eradicate* weeds.

Making it not only mortall for Adam to taste the one [forbidden fruit], but capitall unto his posterity to *eradicate* the other [mandrake].

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 6.

An oak tree *eradicated*, that is, torn up by the roots.

Scott.

Hence — **2.** To destroy thoroughly; remove utterly: as, to *eradicate* errors or disease.

Some men, under the notion of weeding out prejudices, *eradicate* virtue, honesty, and religion.

Swift, Thoughts on Various Subjects.

The work of *eradicating* crime is not by making punishments familiar, but formidable.

Goldsmith, Vicar, xxvii.

eradication (ē-rad-i-kā′shọn), *n.* [= OF. *eradication*, < L. *eradicatio(n-)*, < *eradicare*, root out: see *eradicate*.] **1.** The act of plucking up by the roots, or the state of being plucked up by the roots; extirpation.

The third [assertion] affirmeth the roots of Mandrakes doe make a noyse or give a shreeke upon *eradication*.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 6.

Hence — **2.** Complete destruction or removal in general.

Be true and sincere to thy best hopes and interest, by a perfect *eradication* of all thy exorbitant lusts and corruptions. *Hallywell*, Melampronœa, p. 105.

eradicative (ē-rad′i-kā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *eradicatif* = It. *eradicativo*; as *eradicate* + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* Tending to eradicate or extirpate; removing or serving to remove entirely.

II. *n.* In *med.*, a remedy that effects a radical cure.

Thus sometimes *eradicatives* are omitted, in the beginning requisite. *Whitlock*, Manners of English People, p. 88.

eradiculose (ē-ra-dik′ū-lōs), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + *radicula*, a rootlet (see *radicle*), + *-ose*.] In *bot.*, without rootlets.

Eragrostis (er-a-gros′tis), *n.* [NL., prob. < Gr. *ἔρα*, earth, + *ἀγρωστις*, a kind of grass: see *Agros-*

tis.] A large genus of grasses, distinguished from *Poa* by the more flattened spikelets and the deciduous, carinate, three-nerved flowering glume. There are about 100 species, of warm and temperate regions, of which 20 are found in the United States. They are of little agricultural value.

erand†, *n.* An obsolete form of *errand*[1].

Eranthemum (ē-ran'the-mum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἦρ, contr. of ἔαρ (orig. *ϝέαρ = L. *ver*), spring (see *ver*, *vernal*), + ἄνθεμον, a flower, < ἀνθεῖν, flower, bloom. Cf. *chrysanthemum.*] A tropical genus of acanthaceous plants, including 30 species, a few of which are occasionally cultivated in greenhouses.

Eranthis (ē-ran'this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἦρ, contr. of ἔαρ (= L. *ver*), spring, + ἄνθος, a flower.] A genus of dwarf spring-flowering herbs, of the natural order *Ranunculaceæ*, allied to *Helleborus*. The stem bears a solitary flower with several colored sepals. There are only two species, the winter aconite, *E. hiemalis*, of Europe, and *E. Sibiricus*, of the mountains of Asia.

Winter Aconite (*Eranthis hiemalis*).

erasable, erasible (ē-rā'sa-bl, -si-bl), *a.* [< *erase* + *-able*, *-ible.*] Capable of being erased. *Clarke.*

erase (ē-rās'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *erased*, ppr. *erasing.* [< L. *erasus*, pp. of *eradere*, scratch out, < *e*, out, + *radere*, scrape, scratch: see *rase*, *raze.*] **1.** To rub or scrape out, as letters or characters written, engraved, or painted; efface; blot or strike out; obliterate; expunge: as, to *erase* a word or a name.

> The image that, wellnigh *erased*,
> Over the castle gate he did behold.
> Above a door well wrought in colored gold
> Again he saw.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 328.

Hence — **2.** To remove or destroy, as if by rubbing or blotting out.

> New England, we love thee; no time can *erase*
> From the hearts of thy children the smile on thy face.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Semi-Centennial of the N. E. Society, p. 136.

3†. To destroy to the foundation; raze.

> The city [Aquileia] was entirely *erased* by Attila in the year four hundred and fifty-three.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 266.

=**Syn. 1.** *Cancel*, *Obliterate*, etc. (see *efface*); wipe out, rub off, remove.

erase (ē-rās'), *a.* [< L. *erasus*, pp.: see the verb.] In *entom.*, sinuate, with the sinuses cut into smaller irregular notches: applied especially to the wings of certain *Lepidoptera.*

erased (ē-rāst'), *p. a.* In *her.*, represented as having been forcibly torn off, the separated parts being left jagged, as opposed to *couped.* Also *erazed.*

A Lion's Head Erased.

erasement† (ē-rās'ment), *n.* [< *erase* + *-ment.*] Same as *erasure*, 1. *Bailey* (1727), Suppl.

eraser (ē-rā'sėr), *n.* One who or that which erases. Specifically — (*a*) A sharp-pointed knife or blade set in a handle for scraping out ink-marks. (*b*) A piece of prepared caoutchouc used for rubbing out pencil-marks or ink-marks; a rubber.

erasible, *a.* See *erasable.*

erasion (ē-rā'zhọn), *n.* [< L. as if **erasio(n-)*, < *eradere*, pp. *erasus*, erase: see *erase.*] Same as *erasure*, 1.

Erasmian (ē-ras'mi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Erasmus* (see def.) + *-ian.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining or relating to Erasmus, a famous Dutch theologian, scholar, and satirist (died 1536).

> He is sighing for . . . the monastery of the White Fathers, where he sipped the golden cordial, and listened to *Erasmian* stories while the mistral rushed howling through the belfry. *Essays from The Critic*, p. 121.

Erasmian pronunciation (of Greek). See *pronunciation.*

II. *n.* One who supports the system of ancient Greek pronunciation advocated by Erasmus: opposed to *Reuchlinian.*

Erastian (ē-ras'tiạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Erastus* (see def.) + *-ian.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Thomas Erastus, a Swiss polemic (1524–83), author of a work on excommunication, in which he purposed to restrict the jurisdiction of the church. Erastianism, or the doctrine of state supremacy in ecclesiastical matters, is often, but erroneously, attributed to him.

> An *Erastian* policy has often smoothed the way for Hildebrandine domination.
> *Bp. Chr. Wordsworth*, Church of Ireland, p. 102.

> The *Erastian* doctrine, according to which the Church, as such, has none of the prerogatives of government, which inhere wholly in the State, had its adherents in England, and left its influence upon the English polity.
> *G. P. Fisher*, The Reformation, p. 500.

II. *n.* One who maintains the doctrines held by or attributed to Erastus.

Erastianism (ē-ras'tiạn-izm), *n.* [< *Erastian* + *-ism.*] The doctrine of the supremacy of the state over the church. See *Erastian, a.*

> This, they said, was absolute *Erastianism*, or subjection of the Church of God to the regulations of an earthly government. *Scott*, Old Mortality, xxi.

erasure (ē-rā'zūr), *n.* [< *erase* + *-ure.*] **1.** The act of erasing, or rubbing or scraping out or off; obliteration. Also *erasion.*

> Fear would prevent any corruptions of them [records] by wilful mutilation, changes, or *erasures.*
> *Horsley*, Prophecies of the Messiah.

2. An instance of erasing, or that which has been erased, scratched out, or obliterated; the place where something has been erased or obliterated: as, there were several *erasures* in the document.

> Tischendorf and Tregelles, in their separate examinations of several thousands of corrections and *erasures*, differed in hardly a single case respecting the original reading.
> *T. H. Horne*, Introd. to Study of Holy Script., IV. xv.

> If some words are erased [in the deed] and others superinduced, you mention that the superinduced words were written on an *erasure.* *Prof. Menzies.*

3†. The act of razing or destroying to the foundation; total destruction: as, the *erasure* of cities. *Gibbon.*

Erato (er'a-tō), *n.* [L., < Gr. Ἐρατώ, lit. the Lovely, < ἐρατός, lovely, beloved, < ἐρᾶν, love.] **1.** In *Gr. myth.*, one of the Muses. She presided over lyric and especially amatory poetry, and is generally represented crowned with roses and myrtle, and with the lyre in the left hand and the plectrum in the right in the act of playing.

2. [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of cowries, of the family *Cypræidæ.* *Risso*, 1826.

Erax (ē'raks), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. ἐρᾶν, love.] A genus of dipterous insects, or flies, of the family *Asilidæ*, founded by Macquart in 1838 (after Scopoli, 1763). It is characterized by a prominent face, by the third joint of the antennæ being longer than the first, and by the second submarginal cell of the wing being appendicular. The larva of *Erax bastardi* feeds on the eggs of the Rocky Mountain locust, *Caloptenus spretus.*

Erax bastardi.
a, fly; *b*, pupa; *c*, full-grown larva. (All natural size.)

erazed (ē-rāzd'), *a.* In *her.*, same as *erased.*

erbt, erbet, *n.* Obsolete spellings of *herb.*

erber†, **erberet,** *n.* Middle English forms of *arbor*[2].

> Orchegardes and *erberes* euesed well clene.
> *Piers Plowman's Crede* (E. E. T. S.), l. 166.
> In a lytyl *erber* that I have.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 97 (1st version).

erber[2]†, *n.* [ME.] The gullet: a hunting term.

> Sythen thay slyt the slot, sesed the *erber*,
> Schaued wyth a scharp knyf, & the schyre knitten.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1330.

erbia (ėr'bi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < *erbium.*] In *chem.*, the oxid of the metal erbium (Er_2O_3), a white powder soluble in acids only.

erbium (ėr'bi-um), *n.* [NL., < (*Ytt*)*erby* in Sweden, where gadolinite, the mineral which contains this substance, is found.] Chemical symbol, Er; A rare metal found along with yttrium, terbium, and a number of other rare elements in some rare minerals, as euxenite, fergusonite, and gadolinite, in which it exists as a tantalate or silicate.

erdet, *v. i.* [ME., < AS. *eardián*, dwell, < *eard*, dwelling, country: see *eard.*] To dwell.

ere[1] (ār), *adv.*, *prep.*, and *conj.* [Also dial. *ear* (see *ear*[4]), *yer*; < ME. *ere*, *er*, *ær*, *ar*, *or* (see *or*[1]), < AS. *ær*, adv., before, sooner, earlier, formerly; prep., before; in the conjunctional phrases *ær tham the*, *ær thon the* (*ær*, prep., before; *tham*, dat. of *thæt*, that; *the*, rel. conj., that), abbr. *ær tham*, *ær thon*, or simply *ær*, conj., before (always with reference to time); a contr. of the full compar. form *æror*, adv., which also is frequent (= OS. *ēr* = OFries. *ēr* = D. *eer*, sooner, = OHG. *er*, G. *eher*, *ehe* = Icel. *ār*, early, = Goth. *airis*, sooner), compar. form of AS. *ær* = Icel. *ār* = Goth. *air*, adv., soon, early. See the superl. *erst* and the deriv. *early.*] **I.**† *adv.* **1.** Early; soon.

> *Er* ant late y be thy fo. *Lyrical Poems* (ed. Wright), p. 99.
> Or thay be dantit [daunted] with dreid, *erar* will thai de.
> *Gawan and Gologras*, ii. 16.

2. Before; formerly.

> When it turnyt to the tyme as I told *ere*.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 980.
> Whan Galashyn hadde herde that Gawein hadde seide, he was neuer *er* so gladde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 190.
> Sich noyse hard [heard] I never *ere*.
> *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 156.

II. *prep.* Before, in respect of time.

> We sculen . . . forleten ure misdede *er* ure lives ende.
> *Old Eng. Homilies* (ed. Morris), I. 19.
> He would *ere* long make it dearer, and make a Penny Loaf be sold for a Shilling. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 75.
> Our fruitful Nile
> Flow'd *ere* the wonted season.
> *Dryden*, All for Love.

III. *conj.* Before; sooner than.

> But his term was tint, *or* it time were.
> *Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 30.
> It was not long *ere* she inflam'd him so,
> That he would algates with Pyrochles fight.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. v. 20.
> *Yer* Eurus blew, *yer* Moon did Wex or Wane,
> *Yer* Sea had fish, *yer* Earth had grass or grain,
> God was not void of sacred exercise.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.
> The nobleman saith unto him, Sir, come down *ere* my child die. John iv. 49.

ere[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ear*[1].

ere[3]†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *ear*[3].

ereart, *v. t.* [An erroneous spelling of *arear*[1], appar. by association with *erect.*] To raise up.

> That other love infects the soul of man; this cleanseth; that depresseth, this *erears.* *Burton*, Anat. of Mel.

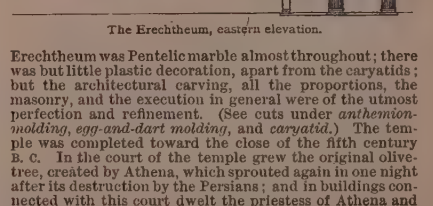
Erebus (er'e-bus), *n.* [L., < Gr. Ἔρεβος, in Homer, etc., a place of nether darkness between the Earth and Hades (see def. 1); in Hesiod a mythical being; cf. adj. ἐρεβεννός, contr. ἐρεμνός, dark, gloomy; perhaps akin to ὄρφνη, the darkness of night, night, or else to Goth. *rikwis*, darkness, Skt. *rajas*, the atmosphere, thick air, mist, darkness.] **1.** In *classical myth.*: (*a*) A place of nether darkness through which the shades pass on their way to Hades.

> The motions of his spirit are dull as night,
> And his affections dark as *Erebus.*
> *Shak.*, M. of V., v. 1.
> Harsh thunder, that the lowest bottom shook
> Of *Erebus.* *Milton*, P. L., ii. 883.

(*b*) The son of Chaos, who married his sister Night and was the father of Æther (the pure air) and Day; darkness. — **2.** [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of noctuid moths. *E. odora* is the largest North American species of *Noctuidæ*, expanding six inches or more, and is of a dark-brown color sprinkled with gray scales; the reniform spot is black, with blue scales, and encircled with brownish-yellow. The species is found from Maine to Brazil. See cut under *Noctuidæ.*

Erechtheion (er-ek-thī'on), *n.* Same as *Erechtheum.*

Erechtheum (er-ek-thē'um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Ἐρεχθεῖον, < Ἐρεχθεύς, Erechtheus.] The "house of Erechtheus"; a temple of Ionic order on the Acropolis of Athens, noted as one of the most original achievements of Hellenic architecture. In the Erechtheum were grouped together the distinct cults of Athena Polias (this foundation taking the place of the ancient temple destroyed by the Persians), of Poseidon, of the mythical hero-king of Athens, Erechtheus, and of other subordinated divinities and heroes. The material of the



The Erechtheum, eastern elevation.

Erechtheum was Pentelic marble almost throughout; there was but little plastic decoration, apart from the caryatids; but the architectural carving, all the proportions, the masonry, and the execution in general were of the utmost perfection and refinement. (See cuts under *anthemion-molding*, *egg-and-dart molding*, and *caryatid.*) The temple was completed toward the close of the fifth century B. C. In the court of the temple grew the original olive-tree, created by Athena, which sprouted again in one night after its destruction by the Persians; and in buildings connected with this court dwelt the priestess of Athena and her attendant maidens called arrhephores.

Erechthites (er-ek-thi'tēz), *n.* [NL., orig. erroneously *Erechtites* (Rafinesque), appar. < Gr. ἐρεχθίτης (Dioscorides), a name for *Senecio* or groundsel, < ἐρέχθειν, rend, break.] A small genus of senecioid composite plants, found in America, Australia, and New Zealand. The only species in the United States is the fireweed, *E. hieraciifolia*, a coarse annual with numerous heads of whitish flowers and abundant soft white pappus. It is especially frequent where recent clearings have been burned over.

erect (ē-rekt'), *v.* [< L. *erectus*, pp. of *erigere* (> It. *erigere, ergere* = Pg. Sp. Pr. *erigir* = F. *ériger*), set up, < *e*, out, up, + *regere*, make straight, rule: see *regent*. Cf. *arrect, correct, direct*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To raise and set in an upright or perpendicular position; set up; raise up: as, to *erect* a telegraph-pole or a flagstaff.

There is a little Chappell made conduitwise, wherein is *erected* the picture of Christ and the Virgin Mary.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 11.

Once more
Erect the standard there of ancient Night.
Milton, P. L., ii. 986.

There came out from the niche a low laugh that *erected* the hairs upon my head. *Poe*, Tales, I. 352.

2. To raise, as a building; build; construct: as, to *erect* a house or a temple; to *erect* a fort.

Inscriptions round the bases of the pillars inform us that the hall was *erected* by Darius and Xerxes, but repaired or restored by Artaxerxes Mnemon, who added the inscriptions. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 200.

3. To set up or establish; found; form; frame: as, to *erect* a kingdom or commonwealth; to *erect* a new system or theory.

There has been more religious wholesome laws
In the half-circle of a year *erected*
For common good than memory e'er knew of.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, ii. 1.

He had drawn above twenty persons to his opinion, and they were intended to *erect* a plantation about the Narragansett Bay. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 209.

They procured a royal patent for *erecting* an academy of projectors in Lagado. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 4.

4. To raise from a lower level or condition to a higher; elevate; exalt; lift up.

This King [Henry II.] founded the Church of Bristol, which K. Henry the Eighth afterward *erected* into a Cathedral. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 58.

I am far from pretending to infallibility; that would be to *erect* myself into an apostle.
Locke, On the Epistles of St. Paul.

When it [Palestine] was in possession of the Israelites, it was *erected* into a kingdom under Saul.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 1.

They tried to *erect* themselves into a community where all should be equally free. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xix.

5†. To animate; encourage.

Erect your princely countenances and spirits.
Fletcher (and others), Bloody Brother, iii. 1.

Variety (as both Musick and Rhetorick teaches us) *erects* and rouses an Auditory, like the maisterfull running over many Cords and divisions.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

6†. To advance or set forth; propound.

Malebranche *erects* this proposition. *Locke*.

7. To draw, as a figure, upon a base; construct, as a figure: as, to *erect* a horoscope; to *erect* a circle on a given line as a semidiameter; to *erect* a perpendicular to a line from a given point in the line.

To *erect* a figure of the heavens at birth. This is merely to draw a map of the heavens as they may appear at the moment a child was born.
Zadkiel, Gram. of Astrology, p. 375.

Erecting glass. Same as *erector*, 1 (*b*).—**Erecting prism.** See *prism*.—**Syn. 1.** Upraise, uprear.—**2** and **3.** Construct, build, institute, establish, plant.—**1** and **4.** *Elevate*. See *raise*.

II. *intrans.* To take an upright position; rise.

The trifoile, against raine, swelleth in the stalk, and so standeth more upright; for by wet, stalkes doe *erect*, and leaves bow downe. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 827.

erect (ē-rekt'), *a.* [< ME. *erect* (= Pg. *erecto* = It. *eretto, erto*: see *alert*), < L. *erectus*, pp., upright, set up: see the verb.] **1.** Having an upright posture; standing; directed upward; raised; uplifted.

His piercing eyes, *erect*, appear to view
Superior worlds, and look all nature through.
Pope.

Among the Greek colonies and churches of Asia, Philadelphia is still *erect*—a column in a scene of ruins.
Gibbon.

Tall and *erect* the maiden stands,
Like some young priestess of the wood.
Whittier, Mogg Megone.

The head is drooped as an accompaniment of shame; it is held *erect* and firm when defiance is expressed.
F. Warner, Physical Expression, p. 40.

Specifically—(*a*) In *her.*, set vertically in some unusual way: thus, a boar's head charged with the muzzle or snout uppermost, pointing to the top of the field, is said to be *erect*. (*b*) In *bot.*, vertical throughout; not spreading or declined; upright: as, an *erect* stem; an *erect* leaf or ovule. (*c*) In *entom.*, upright: applied to hairs, spines, etc., when they are nearly but not quite at right angles to the surface or margin on which they are situated. In this sense distinguished from *perpendicular* or *vertical*. Hence—**2.** Upright and firm; bold.—**3.** Intent; alert.

That vigilant and *erect* attention of mind, which in prayer is very necessary, is wasted and dulled.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

All this they read with saucer eyes, and *erect* and primitive curiosity. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 115.

Erect decliner, a dial which stands erect, but does not face any cardinal point.—**Erect dial.** See *dial*.—**Erect direct**, in the position, as a dial, of vertically facing a cardinal point.—**Erect stem**, in *bot.*, an upright stem; a stem that does not twine or require a support.—**Erect vision**, the seeing things right side up—that is, the proper association between local signs of the different parts of the retina and the different parts of the body.—**Erect wings**, those wings which in repose are held upright over the body, as in most butterflies.

erectable (ē-rek'tạ-bl), *a.* [< *erect* + *-able*.] Capable of being erected; erectile.

These *erectable* feathers, that form the auricles [of the short-eared owl] when alive, are scarcely longer than the rest, and are always depressed in a dead bird.
Montagu, Ornith. Dict.

erected† (ē-rek'ted), *p. a.* Mentally or morally elevated; magnanimous; generous; noble; aspiring.

Having found in him a mind of most excellent composition, a piercing wit, quite void of ostentation, high *erected* thoughts seated in a heart of courtesy.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

Glory, the reward
That sole excites to high attempts, the flame
Of most *erected* spirits. *Milton*, P. R., iii. 27.

erecter (ē-rek'tėr), *n.* One who or that which erects; specifically, one who raises or builds.

Erecti (ē-rek'tī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *erectus*, pp. of *erigere*, erect.] A group of mammals containing man alone: same as *Bimana, Archencephala, Archontia, Anthropidæ, Hominidæ*. See these words. *Illiger*, 1811.

erectile (ē-rek'til), *a.* [= F. *érectile*; as *erect* + *-ile*.] Capable of erection; susceptible of being erected, as tissue.—**Erectile tissue**, very vascular connective tissue, which when distended with blood causes the part to become turgid and more or less rigid. The substance of the cavernous and spongy bodies of the penis, the parts composing and surrounding the clitoris, the mammary nipples, and to some extent the lips, are examples of this tissue.

erectility (ē-rek-til'i-ti), *n.* [< *erectile* + *-ity*.] The quality of being erectile or capable of erection.

erection (ē-rek'shọn), *n.* [= F. *érection* = Sp. *ereccion* = Pg. *erecção* = It. *erezione*, < L. *erectio(n-)*, < *erectus*, pp. of *erigere*, set up, erect: see *erect*.] **1.** The act of erecting, or setting upright; a raising or lifting up; a stiffening or bristling up: as, the *erection* of a flagstaff or of a building; the *erection* of drooping leaves or of a crest of feathers.

He was chosen by all the congregation testifying their consent by *erection* of hands.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 136.

2. The state of being erect.

And so indeed of any we yet know man onely is erect. . . . As for the end of this *erection*, to look up toward heaven, though confirmed by several testimonies, and the Greek etymologie of man, it is not so readily to be admitted. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 1.

3. The act of building or constructing: as, the *erection* of a church.

I employed a whole day in walking about this great city, to find out proper places for the *erection* of hospitals.
Addison, A Friend of Mankind.

4. That which is erected, especially a building or structure of any kind: as, there are many ancient *erections* of unknown use.—**5.** The act of establishing or founding; establishment; settlement; formation; institution: as, the *erection* of a commonwealth; the *erection* of a bishopric or of an earldom.

It must needs have a peculiar influence upon the *erection*, continuance, and dissolution of every society.
South, Sermons.

6. The act of raising from a lower position or condition to a higher; elevation: as, the *erection* of a church into a cathedral.

The history of the various and strange vicissitudes they [the Jews] underwent, from their first *erection* into a people down to their final excision.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. vii.

7†. Elevation or exaltation of sentiments.

Ah! but what misery is it to know this?
Or, knowing it, to want the mind's *erection*
In such extremes?
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

8†. The act of rousing; excitation.

When a man would listen suddenly he starteth; for the starting is an *erection* of the spirits to attend. *Bacon*.

9. In *physiol.*, turgidity and rigidity of a part into which erectile tissue enters: specifically said chiefly of the penis and clitoris.

erective (ē-rek'tiv), *a.* [< *erect* + *-ive*.] Setting upright; raising.

erectly (ē-rekt'li), *adv.* In an erect posture; upright.

For birds, they generally carry their heads *erectly* like man. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 1.

erectness (ē-rekt'nes), *n.* The state of being erect; uprightness of posture or form.

If we take *erectness* strictly, and so as Galen hath defined it, . . . they onely, saith he, have an erect figure, whose spine and thigh bone are carried in right lines.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 1.

erectopatent (ē-rek-tō-pā'tẹnt), *a.* [< L. *erectus*, erect, + *patent(t-)s*, spreading: see *patent*.] **1.** In *bot.*, having a position intermediate between erect and spreading.—**2.** In *entom.*, having, as the wings of an insect when in repose, the anterior pair erect or nearly so, and the posterior pair horizontal, as in the skipper-butterflies.

erector (ē-rek'tọr), *n.*; pl. *erectors* or *erectores* (-tọrz, ē-rek-tō'rēz). [< NL. *erector*, < L. *erigere*, pp. *erectus*, erect: see *erect*.] **1.** One who or that which raises or erects. Specifically—(*a*) In *anat.*, a muscle which erects or assists in the erection of a part or an organ, as the penis or clitoris. (*b*) In *optics*, an attachment to a compound microscope, inserted in the draw-tube, which causes a second inversion of the image, so that the object viewed is seen in an erect or normal position. Also called *erecting glass*.

2. One who builds, establishes, or founds.

The three first Monarchies of the world; whereof the founders and the *erectors* thought that they could never have ended. *Raleigh* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 654).

A teacher of learning, and *erector* of schools.
Waterhouse, Apology, p. 21.

Erector spinæ, the longest muscle of the back. It assists in maintaining the erect posture. It has several subdivisions, the principal of which are the longissimus dorsi and the sacrolumbalis, or iliocostalis. Also called *spinirector*.

erelong (ãr'lông'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *ere*[1] + *long*; not prop. a compound, but a prep. phrase.] Before the lapse of a long time; before long; soon.

Mounted upon his [a horse's] backe, and soe following the stagge, *erelonge* slewe him. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

The world *erelong* a world of tears must weep.
Milton, P. L., xi. 627.

[Commonly, and preferably, written as two words, *ere long*.]

eremacausis (er″e-ma-kâ'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἠρέμα, slowly, gently, quietly, + καῦσις, a burning, < καίειν, burn: see *caustic*.] In *chem.*, a slow combustion or oxidation; the act of gradual combination of the combustible elements of a body with the oxygen of the air, as in the slow decay of wood, in the formation of acetic acid from alcohol, or of niter by the decomposition of animal matter, and in numerous other processes: a term introduced by Liebig.

Slow combustion, such as that of *eremacausis* or decay, may cause light, as in the luminosity of decaying wood.
A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 458.

eremic (e-rē'mik), *a.* [< Gr. ἐρῆμος, desert, ἐρημία, a desert (see *eremite*), + *-ic*.] Inhabiting deserts; living in dry, sandy places: chiefly used in zoölogy.

eremitage† (er'ē-mi-tāj), *n.* [< *eremite* + *-age*. Cf. *hermitage*.] Hermitage.

A leaden box . . . found in the ruins of an old *eremitage*, as it was a repairing. *Shelton*, tr. of Don Quixote, p. 136.

eremital† (er'ē-mī-tạl), *a.* [< *eremite* + *-al*.] Eremitic.

Not that a conventual, and still less an *eremital*, way of life would have been more rational.
Southey, The Doctor, lxviii.

eremite (er'ē-mīt), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *eremit*; = D. *eremiet, heremiet* = G. Dan. Sw. *eremit* = F. *ermite, hermite* (whence the older E. forms *ermit, hermit*, now only *hermit*) = Pr. *ermita* = It. *eremita* (cf. Pr. *hermitan* = Sp. *ermitaño* = Pg. *ermitão*, < ML. *eremitanus*), < LL. *eremita*, < Gr. ἐρημίτης, a hermit, prop. adj., of the desert, < ἐρημία, a solitude, desert, wilderness, < ἔρημος, desolate, lonely, solitary, desert; prob. akin to ἠρέμα, stilly, quietly, gently, slowly, Lith. *ramu*, quiet, tranquil, Goth. *rimis*, n., quiet, Skt. √ *ram*, rest, find pleasure in: see *hermit*, a doublet of *eremite*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** One who lives in a wilderness or in retirement; a hermit.

Thou seem'st beneath thy huge, high leaf of green,
An *Eremite* beneath his mountain's brow.
G. Croly, Lily of the Valley.

Specifically—**2.** In *church hist.*, in the earlier period, a Christian who, to escape persecution,

fled to a solitary place, and there led a life of contemplation and asceticism. Later the name was applied to a religious order whose members lived isolated from one another: as, the *Eremites* of St. Augustine.

The king of Portugall caused a Church to be made there, . . . where there are onely resident *Eremits*, and all other are forbidden to inhabite there.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 280.

No wild Saint Dominics and Thebaid *Eremites*, there had been no melodious Dante. *Carlyle.*

=Syn. See *anchoret*.

II. *a.* Eremitic.

eremitic, eremitical (er-ē-mit'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= F. *érémitique* = Pg. It. *eremitico*, < ML. *eremiticus*, < *eremita*, an eremite: see *eremite*.] Relating or pertaining to, having the character of, or like an eremite or hermit; living in solitude or in seclusion from the world.

The austere and *eremitical* harbinger of Christ.
Bp. Hall, Contemplations, iv.

Persons of heroical and eminent graces and operations, . . . of prodigious abstinencies, of *eremitical* retirements.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 46.

The *eremitic* instinct is not peculiar to the Thebais, as many a New England village can testify.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 73.

eremitish (er'ē-mī-tish), *a.* [< *eremite* + *-ish*[1].] Of or pertaining to or resembling a hermit; eremitic.

I account Christian good fellowship better than an *eremitish* and melancholike solitariness.
Bp. Hall, Meditations and Vows.

A priest, old, bearded, wrinkled, cowled — never being more perfectly *eremitish*. *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 213.

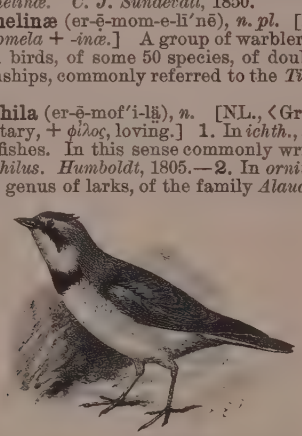
eremitism (er'ē-mī-tizm), *n.* [< *eremite* + *-ism*.] The state or condition of a hermit; voluntary seclusion from social life.

eremobryoid (e-rē-mō-brī'oid), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐρῆμος*, desolate, solitary (see *eremite*), + *βρύον*, a kind of seaweed, + *-oid*.] In ferns, having the fronds produced at intervals (nodes) along the sides of the rootstock, not at the end, and having the stipes articulated with the rootstalk, becoming detached when old, leaving protuberances with a concave surface. This is the case in the tribe represented by *Polypodium*. See *Desmobrya*.

Eremomela (er-ē-mom'e-lä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρῆμος*, solitary, + *μέλος*, a song.] The typical genus of African warblers of the subfamily *Eremomelinæ*. *C. J. Sundevall*, 1850.

Eremomelinæ (er-ē-mom-e-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eremomela* + *-inæ*.] A group of warbler-like African birds, of some 50 species, of doubtful relationships, commonly referred to the *Timeliidæ*.

Eremophila (er-ē-mof'i-lä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρῆμος*, solitary, + *φίλος*, loving.] 1. In *ichth.*, a genus of fishes. In this sense commonly written *Eremophilus*. *Humboldt*, 1805.—2. In *ornith.*, a notable genus of larks, of the family *Alaudidæ*,

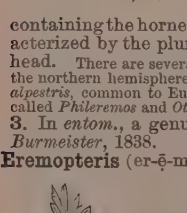


Horned Lark, or Shore-lark (*Eremophila alpestris*).

containing the horned larks or shore-larks, characterized by the plumicorn on each side of the head. There are several species or varieties, inhabiting the northern hemisphere, of which the best-known is *E. alpestris*, common to Europe and North America. Also called *Phileremos* and *Otocorys*. *Boie*, 1828.

3. In *entom.*, a genus of orthopterous insects. *Burmeister*, 1838.

Eremopteris (er-ē-mop'te-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρῆμος*, solitary, + *πτερίς*, a fern.] A genus of fossil ferns, separated from *Sphenopteris* by Schimper in 1869, by whom it is said to have no analogy with any living fern. The upper part of the fronds is dichotomous. It is found in the coal-measures of Great Britain, and all through the Appalachian coal-field in the United States.



Eremopteris artemisiæfolia.

erenach†, *n.* [Also written *herenach*, repr. Ir. *airchinneach*, "a vicar, an erenach, or lay superintendent of church lands" (Donovan), the same as *airchindeach* (*airchindech*, *archennach*, etc.), "a superior, prior of a convent, provincial of a religious order" (O'Reilly), these being other forms of *airchidechoin*, *airchideochain*, an archdeacon, < LL. *archidiaconus*: see *archdeacon*.] In the *Irish Ch.*, previous to the twelfth century, the name of an ecclesiastic having duties akin to those of an archdeacon.

erenow (ãr'nou'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *ere*[1] + *now*.] Before this time. [Now written as two words.]

My father has repented him *erenow*. *Dryden.*

erept† (ē-rept'), *a.* Snatched away. *Bailey*, 1727.

ereptation† (ē-rep-tā'shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **ereptatio(n-)*, < **ereptare*, assumed freq. of *erepere*, creep out, < *e*, out, + *repere*, creep: see *reptile*.] A creeping forth. *Bailey*, 1727.

ereption† (ē-rep'shọn), *n.* [< L. *ereptio(n-)*, < *ereptus*, pp. of *eripere*, snatch away, < *e*, away, + *rapere*, snatch, seize. Cf. *correption*.] A taking or snatching away by force. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

erer†, **erere**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *earer*.

Eresidæ (ē-res'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eresus* + *-idæ*.] A family of saltigrade or leaping spiders, typified by the genus *Eresus*, having the cephalothorax much elevated and convex in front, the two posterior eyes much further apart than the next pair, and the tarsi furnished with 2 or 3 claws. Also *Eresoidæ* and *Eresides*.

Eresinæ (er-e-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eresus* + *-inæ*.] One of two subfamilies of *Eresidæ*, having an inframammillary organ and calamistrum (wanting in *Palpimaninæ*). It is composed of the genera *Eresus* and *Dorceus*.

Eresus (er'e-sus), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of spiders of the family *Eresidæ*, containing a few species, such as *E. lineatus* and *E. cinnabarinus*. *Walckenaer*, 1805.

erethic (e-reth'ik), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ἐρέθειν*, excite: see *erethism*.] Excitable; restless. [Rare.]

My mental make-up is inherited mostly from the paternal side, and is *erethic* in quality.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 375.

erethism (er'e-thizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐρεθισμός*, irritation, < *ἐρεθίζειν*, equiv. to *ἐρέθειν*, rouse to anger, excite, irritate.] In *physiol.*, excitement or stimulation of any organ or tissue, specifically of the organs of generation: as, the sexual *erethism*.—**Mercurial erethism**, an irritated state of the system produced by the poisonous action of mercury, accompanied by depression of strength, irregular action of the heart, etc.

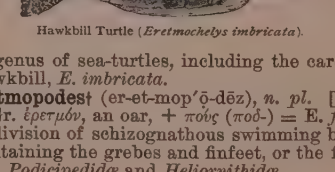
erethismic (er-e-thiz'mik), *a.* [< *erethism* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to erethism.—**Erethismic shock**, a shock in which symptoms of excitement are combined with those of prostration.

erethistic (er-e-this'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐρεθιστικός*, < *ἐρεθίζειν*, excite: see *erethism*.] Relating to erethism.

erethitic (er-e-thit'ik), *a.* [Irreg. < *ereth-ism* + *-it-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of erethism; characterized by erethism; excited; restless.

Erethizon (er-e-thī'zon), *n.* [NL. (F. Cuvier, 1822), < Gr. *ἐρεθίζων*, ppr. of *ἐρεθίζειν*, excite, irritate: see *erethism*.] A genus of porcupines, of the family *Hystricidæ*, having a stout form, short spines overlaid by hair, a short, thick, blunt, and flattened tail, non-prehensile, the toes four in front and five behind, all armed with strong curved claws, and the habits arboreal and terrestrial. There are two living species, *E. dorsatus*, the urson or Canada porcupine, of eastern North America, and *E. epixanthus*, the yellow-haired porcupine, of western North America. A fossil form is described as *E. cloacinus*. *Echinoprocta* is a synonym. See cut under *porcupine*.

Eretmochelys (er-et-mok'e-lis), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐρετμόν*, an oar (< *ἐρέσσειν*, row), + *χέλυς*, tortoise.]



Hawkbill Turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*).

A genus of sea-turtles, including the caret or hawkbill, *E. imbricata*.

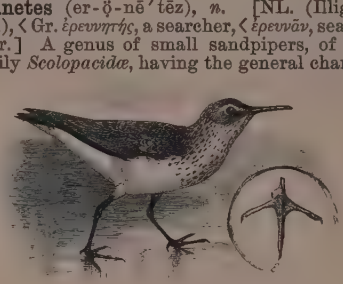
Eretmopodes† (er-et-mop'ō-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρετμόν*, an oar, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] A division of schizognathous swimming birds, containing the grebes and finfeet, or the families *Podicipedidæ* and *Heliornithidæ*.

Eretmosauria (e-ret-mō-sâ'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eretmosaurus* + *-ia*.] A group of reptiles, taking name from the genus *Eretmosaurus*. Also *Eretmosauræ*.

Eretmosaurus (e-ret-mō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρετμός*, an oar, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] A genus of reptiles. *Seeley*, 1874.

Eretrian (e-rē'tri-an), *a.* [< L. *Eretria*, Gr. *Ἐρέτρια*, Eretria (see def.), + *-an*.] Pertaining to Eretria, an ancient city in the island of Eubœa, Greece.—**Eretrian school of philosophy**, the Eliac or Elean school: so called from the fact that it removed to Eretria.

Ereunetes (er-ọ̈-nē'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < Gr. *ἐρευνητής*, a searcher, < *ἐρευνᾶν*, search after.] A genus of small sandpipers, of the family *Scolopacidæ*, having the general charac-



Semipalmated Sandpiper (*Ereunetes pusillus*).

ters of that section of the genus *Tringa* grouped under the genus *Actodromas*, but the feet semipalmate. The type species, *E. pusillus*, is one of the commonest sandpipers of North America, well known as the *semipalmated sandpiper* or *peep*.

erewhile (ãr'hwīl'), *adv.* [< *ere*[1] + *while*.] Some time ago; a little while before.

I am as fair now as I was *erewhile*.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2.

O, did you find it now? You said you bought it *erewhile*. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, v. 1.

The knife that was levell'd *erewhile* at his throat,
Is employ'd now in ripping the lace from his coat.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 16.

erewhile (ãr'hwīl'), *a.* [< *erewhile*, *adv.*] Former; recent.

Disraeli . . . has . . . been in a great degree all things to all men, complimenting now the Home Rulers on their good taste and moderation, now some *erewhile* antagonist on the conscientious energy of his career.
Escott, quoted in Higginson's Eng. Statesmen, p. 49.

erf (ėrf), *n.* [ME. *erf*, *erfe*, < AS. *yrfe* = OS. *erbi* = D. *erf*, inheritance, patrimony, ground, = OHG. *erbi*, *arbi*, G. *erbe* = Dan. *arv* = Sw. *ärfv-(ande)* = Goth. *arbi*, inheritance.] 1†. Inheritance; patrimony; specifically, stock; cattle.

Ilk kinnes *erf* . . .
Was mad of erthe.
Genesis and Exodus, l. 183.

2. [D. *erf*.] In Cape Colony, some parts of the State of New York, and other regions originally settled by the Dutch, a small inherited house-and-garden lot in a village or settlement.

erf-kin†, *n.* [ME., < *erf* + *kin*[1].] Cattle.

Al *erf-kin* hauen he ut-led.
Genesis and Exodus, l. 3177.

erg (ėrg), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔργον* = E. *work*, q. v. Cf. *energy*.] In *physics*, the unit of work in the centimeter-gram-second system — that is, the amount of work done by the unit of force, one dyne, acting through the unit of distance, one centimeter. One foot-pound is approximately equal to 1.356×10^7 ergs, and one horse-power (English) is equal to 7.46×10^9 ergs per second. Also *ergon*.

We request that the word *ergon*, or *erg*, be strictly limited to the C. G. S. unit of work, or what is, for purposes of measurement, equivalent to this, the C. G. S. unit of energy. *J. D. Everett*, Units and Phys. Const., p. 167.

ergasilan (ėr-gas'i-lan), *n.* One of the *Ergasilidæ*.

Ergasilidæ (ėr-ga-sil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ergasilus* + *-idæ*.] A family of epizoic siphonostomatous crustaceans. Species of *Ergasilus* are parasitic upon fishes; others, of the genus *Nicothoë*, upon lobsters.

Ergasilus (ėr-gas'i-lus), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Ergasilidæ*. Also *Ergasilius*.

ergat†, *v.* See *ergot*[2].

ergata† (ėr'ga-tä), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἐργάτης*, a sort of capstan or windlass, also a workman, < *ἔργον* = E. *work*.] A capstan; a windlass; a crane. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

Ergates (ėr'ga-tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐργάτης*, a workman, < *ἔργον* = E. *work*.] A genus of longicorn beetles, of the group *Prioninæ*. It is a very wide-spread genus, though it has but few species, being found in Europe, Asia, Africa, and North and South America. *E. faber* is a large pitch-brown European species, from 1¼ to 2 inches long, the larva of which feeds on pine-wood. *E. spiculatus* is the only form known to be found in the United States.

Ergatis (ėr′gą-tis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἐργάτις*, fem. of *ἐργάτης*, worker.] **1.** A genus of spiders, of the family *Agalenidæ*, having several European species. *Blackwall*, 1841.—**2.** A genus of tineid moths, of the subfamily *Gelechinæ*. There are 6 species, all European, as *E. brizella*. *Heinemann*, 1870.

ergo (ėr′gō), *conj.* [L., therefore. Cf. *argal*[2].] Therefore: used technically in logic to introduce the conclusion of a complete and necessary syllogism.

Here an Anabaptist will say, "Ah, Christ refused the office of a judge; *ergo*, there ought to be no judges nor magistrates among christian men."
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

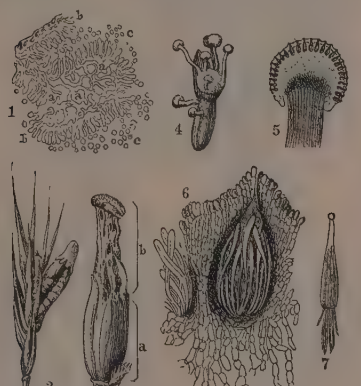
He that loves my flesh and blood is my friend; *ergo*, he that kisses my wife is my friend. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 3.

ergometer (ėr-gom′e-tėr), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ἔργον*, work, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring work; a dynamometer. Watt's indicator-diagram is an example of an ergometer. Also called *electro-ergometer*.

Work-measuring dynamometers, or *ergometers*, as the author terms them. *Nature*, XXX. 220.

ergon (ėr′gon), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ἔργον* = E. *work*. See *erg*.] Same as *erg*.

ergot[1] (ėr′gọt), *n.* [⟨ F. *ergot*, also *argot*, a spur, the extremity of a dead branch, in bot. ergot; origin unknown.] **1.** In *farriery*, a stub, like a piece of soft horn, of about the size of a chestnut, situated behind and below the pastern-joint, and commonly hidden under the tuft of the fetlock.—**2.** A morbid growth arising from a diseased condition of the ovary of various grasses, caused by a fungus of the genus *Claviceps*. The growth of the fungus begins by the formation of a filamentous mycelium upon the surface of the ovary, which it destroys and displaces, retaining approximately its shape. The surface of this tissue is marked by furrows. At this stage conidia are produced upon the tips of short hyphæ; and in this form it was formerly considered a distinct species, under the generic name *Sphacelia* (which has become a common name coordinate with *sclerotium*). When the formation of conidia is at its height, a thick belt of more compact hyphæ is formed at the base of the mass. This assumes a dark-violet color, and continues to grow, pushing upward the sphacelia, which is torn from its attachments, and soon falls off.



1. Cross-section of the ovary (sphacelia), in the early stage of the fungus, showing the mycelium (*a a a*), conidiophores (*b b*), and conidia (*c c*). 2. Ergot on its supporting grass. 3. Fully developed ergot (*a*), bearing the furrowed remains of the ovary (*b*). 4. Ergot which has produced 7 stromata. 5. Longitudinal medial section of a stroma, showing the numerous perithecia just beneath the surface. 6. Longitudinal medial section of a perithecium, showing the slender asci arising from the base. 7. An isolated ascus from which the filiform spores are escaping. (Figs. 2, 3, and 4 somewhat reduced; 5, magnified; 1, 6, and 7, highly magnified.)

The resulting structure is the *sclerotium* or *ergot*. It is a horn-like mass, often one inch in length. It lies dormant till fall or usually till the following spring, when branches arise in a tuft. Each becomes a stroma, consisting of a stalk and a small head. In the head are formed a number of flask-shaped perithecia, each containing many asci, of which each in turn incloses several filiform spores. The ergot of rye is caused by *Claviceps purpurea*. Ergot is said to cause a sort of gangrene in cattle, especially in the feet. It is used in medicine to cause contraction of the uterus and of the arterioles and as an abortifacient, and also in certain morbid states of the cerebrospinal axis, where its effect may or may not be due entirely to its action on the vessels. Also called *spurred rye*.

3. In *anat.*, the calcar, spur, or hippocampus minor of the brain. [Rare.]

ergot[2]† (ėr′gọt), *v.* [Also *ergat*; ⟨ F. *ergoter* (= Sp. *ergotear*), cavil, quibble, ⟨ *ergo*, ⟨ L. *ergo*, therefore.] **I.** *trans.* To infer; arrive at.

Little doth it concern us what the schoolmen *ergat* in their schools. *Hewyt*, Sermons, p. 178.

II. *intrans.* To draw conclusions.

ergoted (ėr′gọt-ed), *a.* [⟨ *ergot*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Diseased, as rye and other grasses, by the attack of the fungus *Claviceps purpurea*. See *ergot*[1].

ergotic (ėr-got′ik), *a.* [⟨ *ergot*[1] + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from ergot.—**Ergotic acid**, a volatile acid said to exist in ergot.

ergotina (ėr-gō-tī′nạ), *n.* [NL.] Same as *ergotine*.

ergotine (ėr′gọt-in), *n.* [= F. *ergotine*; ⟨ *ergot*[1] + *-ine*[2].] **1.** An amorphous alkaloid of ergot.—**2.** An aqueous extract of ergot, purified of albumen and gum, and evaporated to a soft extract: specifically called *Bonjean's ergotine*.—**3.** An extract of ergot soluble in alcohol but insoluble in water or ether.

ergotinine (ėr-got′i-nin), *n.* [⟨ *ergotine* + *-ine*[2].] A crystallizable alkaloid from ergot: suspected, however, of being a mixture.

ergotism[1] (ėr′gọt-izm), *n.* [⟨ F. *ergotisme*, ⟨ *ergot*, ergot: see *ergot*[1] and *-ism*.] **1.** The spur of rye; ergot.—**2.** The morbid state induced by the excessive ingestion of ergot, as from the use of spurred or ergoted rye as food. Spasmodic and gangrenous forms are distinguished.

ergotism[2]† (ėr′gọt-izm), *n.* [⟨ F. *ergotisme*, ⟨ *ergoter*, cavil, quibble: see *ergo*.] A logical inference; a conclusion.

States are not governed by *ergotisms*.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., ii. 4.

ergotized (ėr′gọt-izd), *a.* [⟨ *ergot* + *-ize* + *-ed*[2].] Changed to ergot; infested with the fungus (*Claviceps*) which produces ergot: as, *ergotized* grasses.

erg-ten (ėrg′ten), *n.* A unit of work, based on the c. g. s. system of units, equal to 10^{10} (10,000,000,000) ergs, or about 737 foot-pounds.

One horse-power is about three-quarters of an *erg-ten* per second. More nearly, it is 7.46 erg-nines per second; and one force-de-cheval is 7.36 erg-nines per second.
J. D. Everett, Units and Phys. Const., p. 168.

eri, eria, *n.* [Native name, Assam.] The name given in Assam to one of the wild silkworms, which feeds on the castor-oil bean, and is more frequently domesticated than the other native varieties. It was described by Boisduval as *Attacus ricini*, and is now referred to the genus *Philosamia*. It is a very near relative of the ailantus-silkworm, *Bombyx cynthia*. The worms are reared in houses, and the silk obtained is worth from 12 annas to 1 rupee per seer of sicca weight.

eriach†, *n.* Same as *eric*.

Erian (ē′ri-ạn), *a.* [⟨ *Erie* + *-an*.] Relating to Lake Erie or its shores.

The term *Erian* is used as synonymous with Devonian, and probably should be preferred to it, as pointing to the best development of this formation known, which is on the shores of Lake Erie. *Princeton Rev.*, March, 1879, p. 280.

On the islands and coasts of this sea was introduced the *Erian* flora. *Sir William Dawson*, Pop. Sci. Mo.

Erianthus (er-i-an′thus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἔριον*, wool, + *ἄνθος*, flower: so called from the densely villous pedicels of the flowers.] A genus of coarse grasses, chiefly American. *E. Ravennæ*, of the Mediterranean region, grows to a height of 8 or 10 feet, with large handsome plumes, and is cultivated for ornament and winter decoration.

eric, erick (er′ik), *n.* [Formerly also *eriach*, ⟨ Ir. *eiric*.] A pecuniary fine formerly paid in Ireland by one guilty of murder to the family of the murdered person.

The malefactor shall give unto them [the friends], or to the child or wife of him that is slain, a recompence, which they call an *eriach*. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

According to this [the Brehon] Code, murder was not punishable by death, but only by fine levied on the relatives of the murderer, and called an *Erick*. Hence bloodshed was frequent; and no Irishman's life was safe.
Bp. Chr. Wordsworth, Church of Ireland, p. 140.

In cases of aggravated manslaughter, when a man could not pay the *Eric*, he was put into a boat and set adrift on the sea. *O'Curry*, Anc. Irish, I. ii.

Erica (e-rī′kạ), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. **erica*, *erice*, ⟨ Gr. *ἐρείκη* or *ἐρίκη*, heath.] A large genus of branched rigid shrubs, of the natural order *Ericaceæ*, consisting of more than 400 species, most of which are natives of southern Africa, a few being found in Europe and Asia; the heaths. The leaves are very small, narrow, and rigid, and the globose or tubular four-lobed flowers are axillary, or in terminal racemes. The common British heaths are *E. Tetralix* and *E. cinerea*. Many of the Cape species are cultivated in greenhouses for the beauty of their flowers. See *heath*.

Ericaceæ (er-i-kā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Erica* + *-aceæ*.] An order of gamopetalous exogenous plants, including 73 genera and over 1,300 species, mostly natives of temperate and cold regions, shrubby, or sometimes herbaceous, and often evergreen. They are divided into 4 suborders, which are by some authors regarded as distinct orders: viz., *Vaccinieæ*, shrubs, mostly American, distinguished by the inferior baccate fruit; *Ericeæ*, shrubs or trees with superior ovary, gamopetalous corolla, and introrse anthers; *Pyroleæ*, mostly herbs with superior ovary, polypetalous corolla, and extrorse anthers; and *Monotropeæ*, herbaceous root-parasites without green herbage. The genera *Gaylussacia* and *Vaccinium*, of the *Vaccinieæ*, yield the huckleberry, blueberry, and cranberry. Besides the large genera *Erica*, *Rhododendron*, and *Gaultheria*, the *Ericeæ* include *Kalmia*, *Arbutus*, *Andromeda*, *Epigæa*, and other well-known genera. In the *Pyroleæ* the more common genera are *Clethra*, *Pyrola*, and *Chimaphila*; and the more notable of the *Monotropeæ* are the Indian-pipe, *Monotropa*, and the snowplant, *Sarcodes*.

Branch of *Erica cinerea*, with section of flower magnified.

ericaceous (er-i-kā′shius), *a.* [⟨ NL. *ericaceus*, ⟨ L. **erica*, heath. Cf. *Ericaceæ*.] Of or pertaining to heath or to the *Ericaceæ*; resembling or consisting of heaths.

erical (e-rī′kạl), *a.* [⟨ *Erica* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or including the *Ericaceæ*.

Ericeæ (e-ris′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Erica* + *-eæ*.] A group of the natural order *Ericaceæ*, containing the true heaths.

ericetal (er-i-sē′tạl), *a.* [⟨ L. as if **ericetum*, a heath (⟨ *erice*, heath), + *-al*.] Composed of heaths; pertaining to species of the genus *Erica*.

The botany of the high-lands east of Macclesfield is nearly *ericetal* in its nature. *Encyc. Brit.*, V. 589.

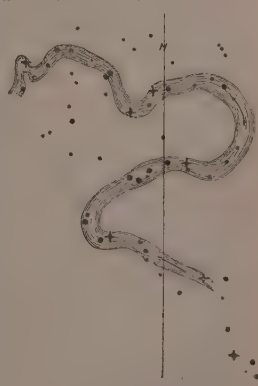
ericinone (e-ris′i-nōn), *n.* [⟨ NL. *ericinus* (⟨ L. *erice*, heath) + *-one*.] In *chem.*, a crystalline substance obtained by the dry distillation of ericaceous plants: identical with *hydroquinone*.

ericius (e-ris′i-us), *n.* [L., also *erinaceus* (see *Erinaceus*), a hedgehog, both prop. adj., ⟨ *ēr* (once in LL.), orig. **hēr* = Gr. *χήρ* (only in Hesychius), a hedgehog, prob. akin to *χέρσος*, Attic *χέρρος*, hard, dry, stiff, L. *hirsutus*, bristly, hairy (> E. *hirsute*), *horrere*, be bristly, bristle, Skt. √ *harsh*, bristle: see *horrid*, *horror*. Hence (from L. *ericius*) ult. E. *urchin*, a hedgehog: see *urchin*. The AS. name for hedgehog was *igl*, contr. *īl*.] A hedgehog. See *Hemicentetes*.

And I will make it a possession for the *ericius* and pools of waters, and I will sweep it, and wear it out with a besom, saith the Lord of Hosts. Isa. xiv. 23 (Douay version).

erick, *n.* See *eric*.

Eridanus (ē-rid′ạ-nus), *n.* [L., ⟨ Gr. *Ἠριδανός*, the mythical and poetical name of a river later identified with the Po, *Padus*, by others with the Rhone, *Rhodanus*, or the Rhine, *Rhenus*.] The ancient southern constellation of the River. It is situated south of Taurus, and contains the star Achernar, or Acanar, of the first magnitude, which is, however, invisible in Europe, and barely visible in Alexandria. In the United States it can be seen in winter anywhere south of Savannah.



The Constellation Eridanus.

erigant†, *n.* [ME., an erroneous form for *arrogance*.] Arrogance.

Thou prayesed me & my place ful pouer & ful [g]nede,
That watz so prest to aproche my presens here-inne;
Hopez thou I be a harlot thi *erigant* to prayse?
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 148.

Erigeron (ē-rij′ẹ-ron), *n.* [NL., < L. *erigeron*, equiv. to *senecio*, groundsel, < Gr. *ἠριγέρων*, groundsel, lit. early-old, so called from its hoary down, < *ἦρι*, adv., early, connected with *ἠέριος*, adj., early, + *γέρων*, old, an old man.] A genus of composite herbs, nearly related to *Aster*, from which it is distinguished chiefly by the narrower and usually more numerous ray-florets and by the equal and less herbaceous bracts of the involucre. There are over 100 species, 70 of which are found in North America. They are of little importance. The horseweed, *E. Canadensis*, a native of the United States, and widely naturalized in other countries, yields a volatile oil, which is used in medicine as a stimulant. *E. Philadelphicus* (the common fleabane of North America), *E. strigosus* (the daisy-fleabane), and *E. annuus* (the sweet scabious) are employed as diuretics.

erigible† (er′i-ji-bl), *a.* [< L. *erig-ere*, erect (see *erect*), + *-ible*.] Capable of being erected.

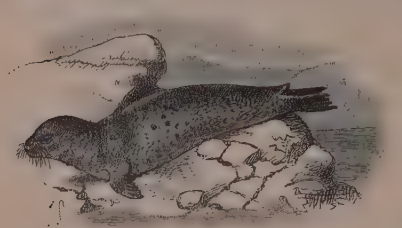
On each side the base of the tail there is a very strong spine, . . . *erigible* at the pleasure of the animal.
Shaw, Zoölogy, IV. 378.

Eriglossa (er-i-glos′ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρι-*, a strengthening prefix, + *γλῶσσα*, the tongue.] A suborder of *Lacertilia*, including the lizards proper; all existing lacertilians excepting the chameleons or *Rhiptoglossa*. They are characterized by the flattened tongue, the presence of clavicles whenever limbs are developed, contact of the pterygoid with the quadrate, and entrance of nasal bones into the formation of the nasal apertures. See *Rhiptoglossa*.

Twenty families are combined in the suborder Lacertilia vera, which may be better called *Eriglossa*.
Gill, Smithsonian Report, 1885, I. 801.

eriglossate (er-i-glos′āt), *a.* [< *Eriglossa* + *-ate*[2].] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Eriglossa* or true lizards.

Erignathus (e-rig′nā-thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρι-*, a strengthening prefix, + *γνάθος*, the jaw.] A genus of earless hair-seals, of the family *Phocidæ* and subfamily *Phocinæ*. The type is the bearded seal, *E. barbatus*, a circumpolar species of dark



Bearded Seal (*Erignathus barbatus*).

color and large size, the male sometimes attaining a length of 10 and the female 7 feet. The genus is closely related to *Phoca* proper, but differs from it in various osteological and especially cranial characters. *Gill*, 1867.

Erigone (e-rig′ọ̄-nē), *n.* [NL.] A genus of spiders, of the family *Theridiidæ*, including some of the smallest known spiders, the males of which often have curious protuberances or horns on the head, upon the ends of which the eyes may be borne, and maxillæ dilated at the base.

Erimyzon (er-i-mī′zon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρι-*, a strengthening prefix, + *μίζειν*, suck.] A genus of suckers, of the family *Catostomidæ*. *E. sucetta*, the chub-sucker, is found in most streams of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains. *D. S. Jordan*, 1876. See cut under *chub-sucker*.

erinaceid (er-i-nā′sē-id), *n.* An animal of the family *Erinaceidæ*; a hedgehog or gymnure.

Erinaceidæ (er″i-nā-sē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Erinaceus* + *-idæ*.] A family of terrestrial insectivorous mammals, the hedgehogs and gymnures. They have no cæcum, a slight pubic symphysis, slender or imperfect zygomatic arches, a skull with a small brain-case, no postorbital processes, a triangular foramen magnum, flaring occipital condyles, distinct paroccipital and mastoid processes, and annular tympanic bones. The tibia and fibula are ankylosed above. The family contains two very distinct subfamilies, *Erinaceinæ* and *Gymnurinæ*. See these words.

Erinaceinæ (er-i-nā-sē-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Erinaceus* + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of the family *Erinaceidæ*, containing the hedgehogs. They are characterized by a defective palate, a spiniferous skin, a highly developed subcutaneous muscle or panniculus carnosus, and the absence of a tail, the caudal vertebræ being rudimentary. The group contains the genera *Erinaceus*, with several subdivisions, and *Atelerix*; it is widely distributed in the old world, throughout Europe and Africa and in the greater part of Asia.

erinaceous (er-i-nā′shius), *a.* [< L. *erinaceus*, a hedgehog, prop. adj., pertaining to a hedgehog: see *Erinaceus*.] Belonging to the hedgehog family; resembling a hedgehog.

Erinaceus (er-i-nā′sẹ-us), *n.* [NL., < L. *erinaceus*, a hedgehog, prop. adj., like the equiv. *ericius*, a hedgehog: see *ericius*.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Erinaceinæ*, containing the true hedgehogs. There are several species, of which the European hedgehog (*E. europæus*) is the best-known and the most peculiar. All have the power of roll-

Common European Hedgehog (*Erinaceus europæus*).

ing themselves into a ball, presenting the bristling spines in every direction, a process effected by enormously developed and complicated cutaneous muscles, by the action of which the animals tie themselves up in their own skins. See *hedgehog*.

erineum (e-rin′ẹ̄-um), *n.*; pl. *erinea* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *ἐρίνεος*, woolly, woolen, < *ἔριον*, wool, from the same root as E. *wool*, q. v.] An abnormal growth of hair-like structures caused on leaves by attacks of mites (*Acarida*), the latter generally, perhaps always, belonging to the genus *Phytoptus*. The erinea were formerly considered to constitute a genus of fungi.

eringo (e-ring′gō), *n.* [Sometimes spelled *eryngo* to suit *Eryngium*; a corrupt form (cf. Sp. It. *eringio*) of L. *eryngion* or *erynge*. See *Eryngium*.] A common name for species of the genus *Eryngium*, especially for *E. maritimum*, which is found in Great Britain on sandy seashores. Its roots were formerly candied as a sweetmeat, and were believed to possess strong aphrodisiac properties.

Let the sky rain potatoes, . . . hail kissing-comfits, snow *eringoes*, let there come a tempest of provocation.
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5.

Who lewdly dancing at a midnight ball,
For hot *eringoes* and fat oysters call.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, vi. 419.

erinose (er′i-nōs), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐρι(ον)*, wool, + *νόσος*, disease.] A disease of the leaves of the grape-vine caused by a minute acarid, the *Phytoptus vitis*.

Erinys (e-rī′nis), *n.*; pl. *Erinyes* (e-rin′i-ēz). [L., less correctly *Erinnys* (e-rin′is), < Gr. *Ἐρινύς*, pl. *Ἐρινύες*, an avenging deity, in Homer always in the plural; in later poets the number is given as three, to whom afterward the names *Tisiphone*, *Megæra*, and *Alecto* became attached. They were identified with the Roman *Furiæ*.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, one of the Furies: usually in the plural, *Erinyes*. See *fury* and *Eumenides*[1].

Mysterious, dreadful, and yet beautiful, there is the Greek conception of spiritual darkness; of the anger of fate, . . . the anger of the *Erinnyes*, and Demeter *Erinys*, compared to which the anger either of Apollo or Athena is temporary and partial.
Ruskin, Lectures on Art, § 151.

2. [NL.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of butterflies, of the family *Hesperidæ*, or skippers. As at present restricted, it has but one species, *E. comma*. It is usually spelled *Erynnis*. (*b*) A genus of trilobites, of the family *Proëtidæ*.

Eriocaulonaceæ (er″i-ọ̄-kâ-lọ̄-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eriocaulon* (the typical genus) (< Gr. *ἔριον*, wool, + *καυλός* = L. *caulis*, a stalk: see *caul*[3], *caulis*, *cole*[2]) + *-aceæ*.] An order of aquatic herbs or marsh-herbs, stemless or nearly so, with a cluster of linear leaves, and naked scapes bearing dense heads of minute monœcious or diœcious flowers. There are 6 genera and about 325 species, mostly found in the warmer regions of the globe. They are known as *pipeworts*. The principal genera are *Eriocaulon* and *Pœpalanthus*. There are a few species found in the United States, of which *Eriocaulon septangulare* occurs also in the west of Ireland and in the isle of Skye, and is the only species found in Europe or northern Asia.

Pipewort (*Eriocaulon setaceum*).

Eriocera (er-i-os′ẹ-rạ), *n.* [NL. (Macquart, 1838), < Gr. *ἔριον*, wool, + *κέρας*, horn.] 1. A genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Tipulidæ*, or crane-flies, widely distributed, and containing 6 North American species. *E. longicornis* is common in eastern parts of North America.—2. A genus of noctuid moths, of the subfamily *Gonepterinæ*, remarkable for the long tuft of hairs on the palpi. There is only one known species, *E. mitrula*. *Guenée*, 1852.

Eriocnemis (er″i-ok-nē′mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔριον*, wool, + *κνημίς*, leggin.] 1. A genus of humming-birds, containing about 18 species,

Copper-bellied Puffleg (*Eriocnemis cupreiventris*).

which have downy puffs or muffs about the legs, whence the name. *Reichenbach*, 1849. Also *Eriopus*.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of large beetles, of the family *Lucanidæ*, of which more than 12 species, from Australia, the East Indies, the Moluccas, and Java, have been described.

Pod of *Eriodendron anfractuosum*.

Eriodendron (er″i-ọ̄-den′-drọn), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔριον*, wool, + *δένδρον*, a tree.] A genus of tropical malvaceous trees, including 8 species, all but one American. They grow from 50 to 100 feet high, and have palmate leaves and showy red or white flowers. From the abundant cottony covering of the seeds, they are known as *silk-cotton trees*, and the material is used for stuffing cushions and for similar purposes.

Eriodes (er-i-ō′dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔριον*, wool, + *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of South American sapajous or spider-monkeys, of the subfamily *Cebinæ* and family *Cebidæ*, having the thumb more or less rudimentary. *E. arachnoides* is the leading species. Also called *Brachyteles*. *I. Geoffroy*, 1829.

Spider-monkey (*Eriodes arachnoides*).

Eriodictyon (er″i-ọ̄-dik′ti-on), *n.* [NL. (so called from the woolly, net-veined leaves), < Gr. *ἔριον*, wool, + *δίκτυον*, a net.] A small genus of low, evergreen, resinous shrubs, of the order *Hydrophyllaceæ*, found from California to New Mexico. The species are said to possess medicinal virtues, but their real value is doubtful. *E. glutinosum* is used as a stimulating expectorant.

Eriogaster (er″i-ọ̄-gas′tėr), *n.* [NL. (Germar, 1811), < Gr. *ἔριον*, wool, + *γαστήρ*, belly.] 1. A genus of bombycid moths, remarkable for the densely woolly apex of the abdomen of the female. *E. lacustris* is the type. Species are

found in Europe, Africa, Australia, and South America.—2. A genus of flies, of the family *Empidæ*. *Macquart*, 1838.

Eriogonum (er-i-og′ō-num), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔριον*, wool, + *γόνυ*, the knee. The original species is tomentose and geniculate.] A large genus of plants, characteristic of the flora of the western United States. Of the more than 120 species, 2 only are found east of the Mississippi, and 2 in Mexico. It belongs to the order *Polygonaceæ*, and is the type of a tribe characterized by having involucrate flowers and no stipules. They are mostly low herbs or woody-based perennials, very variable in their manner of growth, with small flowers, and of no recognized value.

eriometer (er-i-om′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔριον*, wool, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An optical instrument for measuring the diameters of minute particles and fibers from the size of the colored rings produced by the diffraction of the light in which the objects are viewed.

Eriophorum (er-i-of′ō-rum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐριοφόρος*, wool-bearing (cf. *δένδρον ἐριοφόρον*, the cotton-tree), < *ἔριον*, wool, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A small genus of cyperaceous plants, found in the cooler parts of the northern hemisphere, distinguished by the delicate capillary bristles of the perianth, which lengthen greatly after flowering, and form a conspicuous cotton-like tuft; the cotton-grass.

Eriopinæ (er″i-ō-pī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eriopus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of noctuid moths, typified by the genus *Eriopus*. More correctly *Eriopodinæ*.

Eriopus (e-rī′ō-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔριον*, wool, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] 1. In *entom.*, the typical genus of *Eriopinæ*, having the fore and hind legs furnished with long hairs, whence the name. The species are found all over the world. *Treitschke*, 1825.—2. In *ornith.*, same as *Eriocnemis*. *Gould*, 1847.

Eriosoma (er″i-ō-sō′mă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔριον*, wool, + *σῶμα*, body.] 1. Same as *Schizoneura*. *Leach*, 1829.—2. A genus of cerambycid beetles: synonymous with *Xylocharis*. *Blanchard*, 1842. —3. A genus of flies, of the family *Muscidæ*. *Lioy*, 1864.

Eriphia (e-rif′i-ă), *n.* [NL.] 1. A genus of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, or ordinary

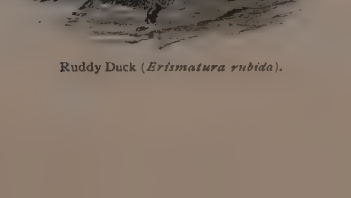
Eriphia lævimana.

crabs, of the family *Cancridæ*. *E. lævimana* is an example. *Latreille*, 1817.—2. In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of flies, of the family *Anthomyidæ*, founded by Meigen in 1838. It contains large blackish-gray species, whose metamorphoses are unknown. There are a few European species, and 10 have been described by Walker from the Hudson's Bay Territory. (*b*) A genus of zygænid moths. *Felder*, 1874. (*c*) A genus of tineid moths. *Chambers*, 1875.

Erirhinidæ (er-i-rin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Erirhinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhynchophorous *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Erirhinus*. Also *Erirhinides*.

Erirhinus (er-i-rī′nus), *n.* [NL. (Schönherr), < Gr. *ἐρι-*, a strengthening prefix, + *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose.] A genus of curculios or weevils, giving name to the family *Erirhinidæ*. *E. infirmus* is an example.

Erismatura (e-ris-ma-tū′rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρεισμα*(*τ-*), support, + *οὐρά*, tail.] The typical genus of ducks of the subfamily *Erismaturinæ*.



Ruddy Duck (*Erismatura rubida*).

E. rubida is the common ruddy duck of the United States, and there are several other species. See *duck*[2]. Also called *Cerconectes*, *Gymnura*, *Oxyura*, and *Undina*.

Erismaturinæ (e-ris″ma-tū-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Erismatura* + *-inæ*.] The rudder-ducks, a subfamily of *Anatidæ*. They are distinguished from *Fuligulinæ* by the stiffened lance-linear tail-feathers, from 16 to 20 in number, exposed to the base by reason of the shortness of the coverts; a comparatively small head and thick neck; a moderate bill; short tarsi; and very long toes. There are several species, as of the genera *Erismatura*, *Nomonyx*, etc.

Eristalinæ (e-ris-ta-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eristalis* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Syrphidæ*, typified by the genus *Eristalis*.

Eristalis (e-ris′ta-lis), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804).] A remarkable genus of flies, typical of the subfamily *Eristalinæ*, having the marginal cell closed and petiolate, the thorax without any yellow markings, and the front evenly arched. The larvæ are known as *rat-tail maggots*, and feed in manure and soft decaying vegetable substances. The genus is widely distributed over the globe, and more than 20 North American species are described. *E. tenax* is an almost cosmopolitan species, occurring in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, and closely resembles a large bumblebee.

eristic (e-ris′tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *éristique* = It. *eristico*, < Gr. *ἐριστικός*, given to strife, < *ἐρίζειν*, strive, dispute, < *ἔρις*, strife.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to disputation or controversy; controversial; disputatious; captious.

The ground for connecting any such associations [materialistic] with this ideal of perfect identity without difference lies in what Plato would have called its *eristic* character: that is, its tendency to exclude from judgment, and therefore from truth and knowledge, all ideal synthesis. *B. Bosanquet*, Mind, XIII. 357.

Eristic science, logic.

II. *n.* 1. One given to disputation; a controversialist.

Fanatick Errour and Levity would seem an Euchite as well as an *Eristick*, Prayant as well as Predicant, a Devotionist as well as a Disputant.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 93.

2. An art of logical criticism practised by the Megarics and other ancient philosophers. It has the appearance of mere captiousness and quibbling, but had a serious motive.

eristical (e-ris′ti-kal), *a.* [< *eristic* + *-al*.] Same as *eristic*.

erithacet†, *n.* [< Gr. *ἐριθάκη*, bee-bread.] The honeysuckle.

Erix, *n.* See *Eryx*.

erket†, *a.* A Middle English form of *irk*.

erlichet†, *adv.* See *early*.

erlisht†, *a.* An obsolete variant of *eldrich*.

And up there raise an *erlish* cry—
"He's won amang us a'!"
The Young Tamlane (Child's Ballads, I. 124).

erl-king (èrl′ king), *n.* [E. accom. of G. *erl-könig*, *erlen-könig*, accom. of Dan. *elle-konge*, *elver-konge*, lit. king of the elves, *elle-*, *elver-*, being the pl. (only in comp.; = Sw. *elfvor*, pl.) of *alf*, pl. otherwise *alfer*, = E. *elf*; cf. Dan. *alfe-konge*, elf-king.] In German and Scandinavian poetical mythology, a personified natural power which devises and works mischief, especially to children.

The hero of the present piece is the *Erl* or Oak *King*, a fiend who is supposed to dwell in the recesses of the forest, and thence to issue forth upon the benighted traveller to lure him to his destruction. *Scott*, Erl King, Pref.

erlyt, *adv.* See *early*.

ermet, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *earn*[4].

ermefult, *a.* A Middle English form of *yearnful*.

ermelint (èr′mē-lin), *n.* [Also *ermilin*, *hermeline* (and *ermly*); < G. *hermelin* (whence also It. *ermellino*, etc.), the ermine: see *ermine*[1].] Same as *ermine*.

Sables, Marternes, Beuers, Otters, *Hermelines*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 493.

They haue in their eies adamants that will drawe youth as the Iet the strawe, or the sight of the Panther the *Ermly*. *Greene*, Never Too Late.

Fair as the furry coat of whitest *ermilin*.
Shenstone, Schoolmistress.

ermine[1] (èr′min), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ermin*, *ermyn*; < ME. *ermin*, *ermyn*, *ermine*, < OF. *ermin*, *ermine*, *hermine*, mod. F. *hermine* = Pr. *ermini*, *ermi*, *hermin* = Sp. *armiño* = Pg. *arminho*, ermine: the same, with reduced term., as E. *ermelin*, *ermly* (obs.) = Sw. Dan. *hermelin* = It. *ermellino*, *armellino* (ML. *armelinus*), < MHG. *hermelin*, G. *hermelin* (cf. LG. *harmke*, *hermelke*), ermine, dim. of MHG. *harme*, OHG. *harmo*, the ermine, = AS. *hearma* (in glosses, e. g., "netila, *hearma*" between *otor*, otter, and *mearth*, marten, an ermine or rather weasel (*netila* is a scribe's error for L. *mustela*), = Lith. *szermu*, *szarmů*, *szarmonys*, a weasel. The common "derivation" from *Armenia* (cf. *Ermine*[2]), as if *mus Armenius*, 'Armenian mouse,' equiv. to *mus Ponticus* (Pliny), an ermine, is without any foundation.] 1. The stoat, *Putorius erminea*, a small, slender, short-legged car-

Ermine, or Stoat (*Putorius erminea*), in winter pelage.

nivorous quadruped of the weasel family, *Mustelidæ*, and order *Feræ*, found throughout the northerly and cold temperate parts of the northern hemisphere. The term is specially applied to the condition of the animal when it is white with a black tip to the tail, a change from the ordinary reddish-brown color, occurring in winter in most latitudes inhabited by the animal. The ermine is a near relative of the weasel, the ferret, and the European polecat, all of which belong to the same genus. There are several allied species or varieties of the stoat which turn white in winter and yield a fur known as ermine. The ermine fur of commerce is chiefly obtained from northern Europe, Siberia, and British America, and is in great request. See *stoat*.

I'l rob no *Ermyn* of his dainty skin
To make mine own grow proud.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 117.

2. In *entom.*, one of several arctiid moths: so called by English collectors. The buff ermine is *Arctia lubricipeda*; the water-ermine is *A. urticæ*.—3. The fur of the ermine, especially as prepared for ornamental purposes, by having the black of the tail inserted at regular intervals so that it contrasts with the pure white of the fur. The fur, with or without the black spots, is used for lining and facing certain official and ceremonial garments, especially, in England, the robes of judges.

Their chiefe furres are . . . Blacke fox, Sables, . . . Gurnestalles or *Armins*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 477.

Law and gospel both determine
All virtues lodge in royal *ermine*.
Swift, On Poetry.

Hence—4. The office or dignity of a judge, and especially the perfect rectitude and fairness of mind essential to the judge's office: as, he kept his *ermine* unspotted.

I call upon . . . the judges to interpose the purity of their *ermine* to save us from this pollution.
Lord Chatham.

5. In *her.*, one of the furs, represented with its peculiar spots black on a white ground (argent, spots sable). The black spots are indeterminate in number. In some cases a single spot suffices for one surface: thus, in a *mantling ermine* the dags have each one spot in the middle. Abbreviated *er*.

Ermine.

The arms of Brittany were "*Ermine*," i. e. white, with black ermine spots.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra [ser.), i. 96, note 3.

Ermine spot, in *her.*, one of the black spots representing the tail of the ermine and contributing to form the tincture so called.

ermine[1] (èr′min), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ermined*, ppr. *ermining*. [< *ermine*[1], *n.*] To cover with or as with ermine.

The snows that have *ermined* it [a tree] in winter.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 237.

Ermine[2]†, *n.* [ME.; cf. OF. *Ermenie*, ML. *Hermenia*, Armenia.] An Armenian. *Chaucer*.

erminé (èr-mi-nā′), *a.* [Heraldic F., < OF. *ermin*, *ermine*, ermine.] In *her.*, composed of four ermine spots: said of a cross so formed. This cross is always sable on a field argent, and this need not be mentioned in the blazon; it is also blazoned four ermine spots in cross.

ermined (èr′mind), *a.* 1. Clothed with ermine; adorned with the fur of the ermine.

Ermined Age, and Youth in arms renown'd,
Honouring his scourge and hair-cloth, meekly kissed the ground. *Scott*, Don Roderick, st. 29.

2. Invested with the judicial power, or with the office or dignity of a judge.

ermine-moth (èr′min-môth), *n.* A moth, *Yponomeuta padella*, so called from its white and black coloration.

ermines (èr′minz), *n.* In *her.*, a fur of a black ground with white spots (sable, spots argent): the reverse of *ermine*. Also called *counter-ermine*, *contre-ermine*.

Ermines.

erminites (èr′mi-nīts), *n.* In *her.*, a fur sometimes mentioned, the same as *ermine*, but with a single red hair on each

side of the black spots. This can be shown only on a very large scale, and is rare.

Erminois.

erminois (ėr′mi-nois), *n.* [Heraldic F., < OF. *ermin*, ermine.] In *her.*, a fur of a tincture resembling ermine, except that the ground is or.

ermit†, *n.* An obsolete form of *hermit*. *Jer. Taylor.*

ern[1]†, **erne**[1]†, *v. t.* Obsolete forms of *earn*[1].

ern[2]†, **erne**[2]†, *v. i.* Obsolete forms of *earn*[2].

ern[3], **erne**[3], *n.* See *earn*[3].

ern[4]†, **erne**[4]†, *v. i.* Same as *earn*[4].

ern[5]†, *n.* [AS. *ærn*, a retired place or habitation, scarcely used except in comp. (*-ærn*, *-ern*), as in *berern*, contr. *bern* (> E. *barn*[1]), *eorth-ern*, a grave, etc.] A retired place or habitation: chiefly in composition. See etymology.

-ern. [L. *-ernus*, *-erna*, *-ternus*, *-terna*, prop. a compound suffix, < *-er*, *-ter* + *-no-*; used to form nouns and adjectives.] A termination of Latin origin, occurring in nouns, as in *cavern*, *cistern*, *lantern*, *tavern*, etc., also in adjectives, as *modern*, but in adjective use generally extended with *-al*, as in *eternal*, *fraternal*, *maternal*, *paternal*, *external*, *internal*, *infernal*, *supernal*, etc. In some words *-ern* is an accommodation of various other terminations, as in *pastern*, *pattern*, *postern*, *bittern*, etc.

ern-bleater (èrn′blē″tėr), *n.* The common snipe, *Gallinago media* or *cœlestis*. Also called *bog-bleater*, *heather-bleater*.

ernest[1]†, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete form of *earnest*[1].

ernest[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *earnest*[2].

Ernestine (ėr′nes-tin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the elder and ducal branch of the Saxon house which descended from Ernest (German *Ernst*), Elector of Saxony (1441–86), who in 1485 divided with his younger brother Albert the territories ruled by them in common. The Ernestine and Albertine lines thus founded still continue. The latter wrested the electoral title from the former in 1547, and became the royal house of Saxony in 1806. The Ernestine line now holds the grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar and the duchies of Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Altenburg, and Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.—**Ernestine pamphlet**, a pamphlet published about 1530, under the auspices of the Ernestine Saxon line, advocating the debasement of the currency. See *Albertine tracts*, under *Albertine*.

erode (ē-rōd′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *eroded*, ppr. *eroding*. [< L. *erodere*, gnaw off, < *e*, out, off, + *rodere*, gnaw: see *rodent*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To gnaw or eat into or away; corrode.

It hath been anciently received, that the sea-air hath an antipathy with the lungs if it cometh near the body, and *erodeth* them. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 983.

The blood, being too sharp or thin, *erodes* the vessels. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

Hence—**2.** To wear away, as if by gnawing: specifically used in geology of the action of water, etc., in wearing down the earth's surface.

When this change began, it caused a decreasing river-slope in the northern portions, and a diminishing power to *erode*. *Science*, III. 57.

II. *intrans.* To become worn away.—**Eroded margin**, in *entom.*, a margin with irregular teeth and emarginations.—**Eroded surface**, in *entom.*, a surface with many irregular and sharply defined depressions, appearing as if gnawed or carious.

erodent (ē-rō′dent), *n.* [< L. *eroden(t-)s*, ppr. of *erodere*, gnaw off: see *erode*.] A drug which eats away, as it were, extraneous growths; a caustic.

Erodii (e-rō′di-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρωδιός*, the heron or hernshaw.] Same as *Herodii*.

Erodium (e-rō′di-um), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐρωδιός*, also *ῥωδιός* (= L. *ardea*), the heron (*Ardea cinerea*, *A. egretta*, *A. stellaris*, *A. nycticorax*).] A genus of plants, closely related to *Geranium*, from which it differs in having only five fertile stamens, and the tails of the carpels bearded upon the inside. There are about 50 species, natives mostly of the old world, though several are very widely naturalized. Some of the common species are known as *heron's-bill* or *stork's-bill*.

erogate† (er′ō-gāt), *v. t.* [< L. *erogatus*, pp. of *erogare* (> It. *erogare* = Sp. Pg. *erogar*), pay, pay out, expend (prop. out of the public treasury, after asking the consent of the people), < *e*, out, + *rogare*, ask: see *rogation*. Cf. *arrogate*, *derogate*.] To expend, as public money; lay out; bestow.

For to the acquirynge of science belongeth understandyng and memorye, which, as a treasory, hath power to retayne, and also to *erogate*, and dystribute, when opportunitie happeneth. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 22.

erogation† (er-ō-gā′shon), *n.* [= Sp. *erogacion* = It. *erogazione*, < L. *erogatio(n-)*, < *erogare*, pay out: see *erogate*.] The act of erogating.

Some think such manner of *erogation* not to be worthy the name of liberality. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour.

Touching the Wealth of England, it never also appeared so much by public *Erogations* and Taxes, which the long Parliament raised. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 47.

erogenic (er-ō-jen′ik), *a.* Same as *erogenous*.

In somnambulism the various hyper-excitable spots or zones—*erogenic*, reflexogenic, dynamogenic, hypnogenic, hysterogenic—are best studied. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 497.

erogenous (e-roj′e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔρως*, love (see *Eros*), + *-γενής*, producing: see *-genous*.] Inducing erotic sensation; producing sexual desire.

Eros (ē′ros), *n.* [L., < Gr. Ἔρως (Ἐρωτ-), the god of love, a personification of *ἔρως* (*ἐρωτ-*), love, < *ἐρᾶν*, love.] **1.** Pl. *Erotes* or *Eroses* (e-rō′tēz, ē′ros-ez). In *Gr. myth.*, the god of love, identified by the Romans with Cupid. See *Cupid*.

On the front of the base [of the statue of Zeus at Olympia] were attached works in gold representing in the centre Aphrodite rising from the sea and being received by *Eros* and crowned by Peitho. *A. S. Murray*, Greek Sculpture, II. 127.

A bevy of *Eroses* apple-cheek'd,
In a shallop of crystal ivory-beak'd. *Tennyson*, The Islet.

2. [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of malacodermatous beetles, of the family *Telephoridæ*. There are many species, of Europe and America, as *E. mundus* of North America.

Erose Leaf.

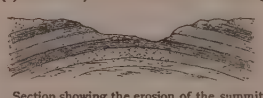
erose[1] (ē-rōs′), *a.* [< L. *erosus*, pp. of *erodere*, gnaw off: see *erode*.] Gnawed; having small irregular sinuses in the margin, as if gnawed: applied to a leaf, to an insect's wing, etc.

erose[2] (ē′rōs), *a.* See *ærose*.

erosion (ē-rō′zhon), *n.* [= F. *érosion* = Sp. *erosion* = Pg. *erosão* = It. *erosione*, < L. *erosio(n-)*, < *erodere*, pp. *erosus*, gnaw off: see *erode*.] **1.** The act or operation of eating or gnawing away. Hence—**2.** The act of wearing away by any means. Specifically—(*a*) In *gun.*, the wearing away of the metal around the interior of the vent, around the breech-mechanism, and on the surfaces of the bore and chamber of cannon, due to the action of powder-gas at the high pressures and temperatures reached in firing.

The heated gases, passing over these fused surfaces at a high velocity and pressure, absolutely remove that surface, and give rise to that *erosion* which is so serious an evil in guns where large charges are employed. *Science*, V. 392.

(*b*) In *zoöl.*, the abrasion or wearing away of a surface or margin, as if by gnawing; the state of being erose; the act of eroding. (*c*) In *geol.*, the wearing away of rocks by water and other agencies of geological change.


Section showing the erosion of the summit of a mass of stratified rock bent into a low anticlinal.

Erosion through solvent action is promoted by the presence in the waters both of carbonic acid and organic acids. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXX. 186.

3. The state of being eaten or worn away; corrosion; canker; ulceration.—**Erosion theory**, in *geol.*, the theory that valleys are due to the wearing influences of water and ice, chiefly in the form of glaciers, as opposed to the theory which regards them as the result of fissures in the earth's crust produced by strains during its upheaval.

erosionist (ē-rō′zhon-ist), *n.* [< *erosion* + *-ist*.] In *geol.*, one who holds the erosion theory.

There were the *erosionists*, or upholders of the efficacy of superficial waste. *Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, ii. 5.

erosive (ē-rō′siv), *a.* [= It. *erosivo*, < L. *erodere*, pp. *erosus*, erode (see *erode*, *erose*[1]), + *-ive*.] **1.** Having the property of eating away or corroding; corrosive.—**2.** Wearing away; acting by erosion.

The great *erosive* effect of water on the clay soil of the west. *Science*, III. 214.

erostrate (ē-ros′trāt), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + *rostratus*, beaked, < *rostrum*, a beak: see *rostrum*.] In *bot.*, having no beak.

erotematic (er″ō-tē-mat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐρωτηματικός*, interrogative, < *ἐρώτημα(τ-)*, interrogation: see *eroteme*.] Proceeding by means of questions.—**Erotematic method**, a method of instruction in which the teacher asks questions, whether catechetical or dialogical.

eroteme (er′ō-tēm), *n.* [< LL. *erotema*, < Gr. *ἐρώτημα*, a question, < *ἐρωτᾶν*, ask.] The mark or note of interrogation: a name adopted by the grammarian Goold Brown, but not in common use.

Erotes, *n.* Latin plural of *Eros*.

erotesis (er-ō-tē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρώτησις*, a questioning, < *ἐρωτᾶν*, question, ask.] In *rhet.*, a figure of speech consisting in the use of a question or questions for oratorical purposes, as, for instance, to imply a negative, as in the following quotation. Also called *eperotesis* and *epitrochasmus*. See *question*.

Must we but weep o'er days more blest?
Must we but blush?—Our fathers bled.
Byron, Don Juan, iii., The Isles of Greece (song).

erotetic (er-ō-tet′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐρωτητικός*, skilled in questioning, < *ἐρωτᾶν*, question, ask.] Interrogatory.

erotic (e-rot′ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *erotick*; = F. *érotique* = Sp. *erótico* = Pg. It. *erotico* (cf. D. G. *erotisch* = Dan. Sw. *erotisk*), < Gr. *ἐρωτικός*, pertaining to love, < *ἔρως* (*ἐρωτ-*), love: see *Eros*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or prompted by love; treating of love; amorous.

An *erotic* ode is the very last place in which one would expect any talk about heavenly things. *Saturday Rev.*

II. *n.* An amorous composition or poem.

erotical (e-rot′i-kạl), *a.* [< *erotic* + *-al*.] Same as *erotic*.

So doth Jason Pratensis . . . (who writes copiously of this *eroticall* love) place and reckon it amongst the affections of the braine. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 442.

erotomania (e-rō-tō-mā′ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρωτομανία*, raving love, < *ἔρως* (*ἐρωτ-*), love, + *μανία*, madness.] In *pathol.*, mental alienation or melancholy caused by love; love-sickness.

erotomaniac (e-rō-tō-mā′ni-ak), *n.* [< *erotomania* + *-ac*.] A person suffering from or afflicted with erotomania.

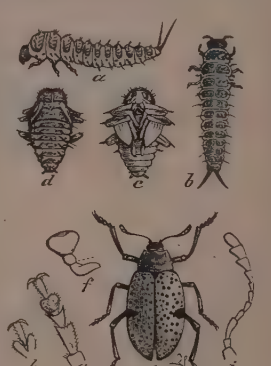
erotomany (er-ō-tom′ạ-ni), *n.* [< NL. *erotomania*.] Same as *erotomania*.

erotylid (e-rot′i-lid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Erotylidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Erotylidæ*.

Erotylidæ (er-ō-til′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Erotylus* + *-idæ*.] A family of clavicorn *Coleoptera*. The dorsal abdominal segments are partly membranous; the ventral segments are free; the tarsi are four-jointed, more or less dilated and spongy beneath; the wings are not fringed with hairs; and the anterior coxæ are globose. The species are mostly South American, and fungicolous. Groups corresponding more or less nearly to the *Erotylidæ* are named *Erotyli*, *Erotylinæ*, *Erotylida*, *Erotylides*, and *Erotylusidæ*.

Erotylus (e-rot′i-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρωτύλος*, a darling, sweetheart, dim. of *ἔρως* (*ἐρωτ-*), love.] The typical genus of the family *Erotylidæ*, distinguished by the two spines with which the maxillæ are armed at the tip, and the ovate, not cylindric, form of the body. The species are peculiar to Central and South America, only one, *E. boisduvali*, extending from Mexico into Arizona and Colorado. It is 10 millimeters long, obovate, black, opaque, with the elytra ocherous and covered with numerous deeply impressed black punctures, and having a triangular black spot near the middle of the side margin. It lives in fungi growing on old pine logs.


Fungus-beetle (*Erotylus boisduvali*).
a, *b*, larva, lateral and dorsal views; *c*, *d*, pupa, ventral and dorsal surfaces; *e*, beetle; *f*, palpus; *g*, tarsus, from below; *h*, terminal joint of tarsus, from above; *i*, antenna. *f*, *g*, *h*, and *i* enlarged.

erpetology (ėr-pe-tol′ō-ji), *n.* An erroneous form of *herpetology*.

err (ėr), *v.* [< ME. *erren*, < OF. *errer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *errar* = It. *errare*, < L. *errare*, wander, stray, err, mistake, orig. **ersare* = Goth. *airzjan*, tr., cause to err, mislead, = OHG. *irreōn*, *irrōn*, MHG. G. *irren*, intr., wander, stray, err; cf. Goth. *airzjis*, adj., = OHG. *irri*, G. *irre*, astray; prob. the same word as OHG. *irri* = AS. *yrre*, *eorre*, angry, enraged (for sense cf. L. *delirus*, crazy, raving, lit. out of the furrow: see *delirious*), but (?) cf. L. *ira*, anger.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To wander; go in a devious and uncertain course. [Obsolete or archaic.]

O verrey goost, that *errest* to and fro. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 302.

O, in no labyrinth can I safelier *err*,
Than when I lose myself in praising her. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 1.

2. To deviate from the true course or purpose; hence, to wander from truth or from the path of duty; depart from rectitude; go astray morally.

We have *erred* and strayed from thy ways like lost sheep. *Book of Common Prayer*, General Confession.

But *errs* not Nature from this gracious end,
From burning suns when livid deaths descend?
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 141.

Aim'd at the helm, his lance *err'd*. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

3. To go astray in thought or belief; be mistaken; blunder; misapprehend.

Thereby shall we shadow
The numbers of our host, and make discovery
Err in report of us. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 4.

They do not *err*
Who say that, when the poet dies,
Mute Nature mourns her worshipper. *Scott*, L. of L. M., v. 1.

II.† *trans.* **1.** To mislead; cause to deviate from truth or rectitude.

Sometimes he [the devil] tempts by covetousness, drunkenness, pleasure, pride, &c., *errs*, dejects, saves, kills, protects, and rides some men as they do their horses. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 50.

2. To miss; mistake.

I shall not lag behind, nor *err*
The way, thou leading. *Milton*, P. L., x. 266.

errable (ėr'a-bl), *a.* [< *err* + *-able.*] Liable to mistake; fallible. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

errableness (ėr'a-bl-nes), *n.* Liability to mistake or err. [Rare.]

We may infer, from the *errableness* of our nature, the reasonableness of compassion to the seduced. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

errabund (er'a-bund), *a.* [< L. *errabundus*, wandering to and fro, < *errare*, wander: see *err.*] Erratic; wandering; rambling. [Rare.]

Your *errabund* guesses, veering to all points of the literary compass. *Southey*, The Doctor, Interchapter xiii.

errand[1] (er'and), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *errant, arrand, arrant*; < ME. *erende, erande, arende*, etc., < AS. *ærende* = OS. *ārundi* = OHG. *āranti, ārunti, ārandi*, etc., = Icel. *eyrendi, örendi* = Sw. *ärende* = Dan. *ærende*, errand, message; cf. AS. *ār* = OS. pl. *ēri* = Icel. *ārr* = Goth. *airus*, a messenger; origin uncertain; perhaps ult. connected with Skt. √ *ar*, go.] A special business intrusted to a messenger; a verbal charge or message; a mandate or order; something to be told or done: as, the servant was sent on an *errand;* he told his *errand;* he has done the *errand.*

Ye do symply youre mayster *erende*, as he yow comaunded for to seche Merlin. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 43.

I have a secret *errand* unto thee, O king. Judges iii. 19.

Our soul is not sent hither, only to go back again: we have some *errand* to do here. *Donne*, Letters, xxxvii.

One of the four and twenty qualities of a knave is to stay long at his *arrand*. *Howell*, Eng. Proverbs, p. 2.

Fool's or **gawk's errand,** the pursuit of something unattainable; an absurd or fruitless search or enterprise. To send one on a *fool's errand* is to direct or induce one to set about doing something that the sender knows, or should know, will be useless or without result.

errand[2]†, *a.* An obsolete variant of *arrant.*

errant[1] (er'ant), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *arrant* (see *arrant*, now differentiated from *errant*); < ME. *erraunt, arraunt*, < OF. *errant* (*un chevalier errant*, a knight errant, *le Juif errant*, the wandering Jew, etc.), usually taken as the ppr. (< L. *erran(t-)s*) of *errer*, < L. *errare*, wander (see *err*); by some taken as the ppr. of *errer*, make a journey, travel: see *errant*[2].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Wandering; roving; rambling: applied particularly to knights (*knights errant*) of the middle ages, who are represented as wandering about to seek adventures and display their heroism and generosity.

An outlawe, or a theef *erraunt*. *Chaucer*, Manciple's Tale, l. 120.

Where as noon *arraunt* knyght sholde not cesse to karole, till that a certein knyght com thider. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 363.

A shady glade
Of the Riphœan hils, to her reveald
By *errant* Sprights, but from all men conceald.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 6.

I am an *errant* knight that follow'd arms,
With spear and shield. *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 4.

2. Deviating; straying from the straight, true, or right course; erring.

Knots, by the conflux of meeting sap,
Infect the sound pine, and divert his grain
Tortive and *errant* from his course of growth. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3.

But she that has been bred up under you, . . .
Having no *errant* motion from obedience,
Flies from these vanities as mere illusions. *Fletcher*, Wife for a Month, i. 1.

Supped at the Lord Chamberlaine's, where also supped the famous beauty and *errant* lady the Dutchesse of Mazarine. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 6, 1676.

But when the Prince had brought his *errant* eyes
Home from the rock, sideways he let them glance
At Enid, where she droopt. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

3. In *zoöl.*, free; not fixed; locomotory; specifically, pertaining to the *Errantia;* not tubicolous: as, the *errant* annelids.—**4**†. Notorious; manifest: in this sense now spelled only *arrant.* See *arrant*, 2.

II. *n.* A knight errant. [Rare.]

"I am no admirer of knights," he said to Hogg, "and if we were *errants*, you should have the tilting all to yourself." *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 166.

errant[2]† (er'ant), *a.* [< OF. *errant*, ppr. of *errer, esrer, oirer, oirrer*, earlier *edrer, edrar*, make a journey, travel, go, move, etc., < ML. *iterare* (for LL. *itinerari*), make a journey, travel, < L. *iter* (*itiner-*), a journey, road, way, > OF. *erre, eire*, ME. *erre, eire, eyre*, mod. E. (in archaic spelling) *eyre*, a journey, circuit: see *eyre, itinerant.* Cf. *errant*[1].] Itinerant.

Our judges of assize are called justices *errant*, because they go no direct course, but this way and that way from one town to another, where their sittings be appointed. *C. Butler*, Eng. Grammar (1633).

Errantia (e-ran'shiạ), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *erran(t-)s*, ppr. of *errare*, wander: see *errant*[1].] A group of active locomotory polychætous annelids, as distinguished from the sedentary or tubicolous group of the same order. They seldom construct tubular habitations, have numerous parapodia not confined to the anterior parts of the body, and possess a præstomium, and usually eyes, tentacles, and a proboscis armed with chitinous teeth. Like the rest of the *Polychæta*, they are normally dœcious and marine worms, vermiform in shape, with large setigerous feet, and gills on the back; they correspond somewhat to the Linnean genus *Nereis* (which see), and are known as *Antennata, Rapacia, Notobranchia, Chætopoda*, etc., ranking as an order or a suborder. The families *Nereidæ* and *Nephthyidæ* are central groups. See *Polynöe*, a typical member of the group.

errantry (er'ạn-ri), *n.* [< *errant*[1] + *-ry.*] **1**†. A wandering; a roving or rambling about.

After a short space of *errantry* upon the seas, he got safe back to Dunkirk. *Addison*, Freeholder.

2. The condition or way of life of a knight errant. See *knight-errantry.*

In our day the *errantry* is reversed, and many a stronghearted woman goes journeying up and down the land, bent on delivering some beloved hero from a captivity more terrible than any the old legends tell. *L. M. Alcott*, Hospital Sketches, p. 238.

errata, *n.* Plural of *erratum.*

erratet, *n.* [< L. *erratum*, mistake: see *erratum.*] A mistake; a fault. (*Halliwell.*)

erratic (e-rat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *erratik, erratyk*, < OF. (and F.) *erratique* = Pr. *erratic, eratic* = Sp. *errático* = Pg. It. *erratico*, < L. *erraticus*, wandering, < *errare*, wander: see *err.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Wandering; having no certain course; roving about without a fixed destination.

Short remnants of the wind now and then came down the narrow street in *erratic* puffs. *G. W. Cable*, Old Creole Days, p. 150.

2. Deviating from the proper or usual course in opinion or conduct; eccentric.

A fine *erratic* genius, . . . he has not properly used his birthright. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 249.

3. Moving; not fixed or stationary: applied to the planets as distinguished from the fixed stars.

Ther he saugh, with ful avysemente,
The *erratyk* sterres, herkenynge armonye,
With sownes ful of hevenyssh melodie. *Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 1812.

4. In *med.*, irregular; changeable; moving from point to point, as rheumatic or other pains, or appearing at indeterminate intervals, as some intermittent fevers.

They are incommoded with a slimy mattery cough, stink of breath, and an *erratick* fever. *Harvey*, Consumptions.

5. In *geol.*, relating to or explanatory of the condition and distribution of erratics. See II., 2.—**Erratic blocks,** the name given by geologists to those boulders or fragments of rocks which appear to have been transported from their original sites by ice in the Pleistocene period, and carried often to great distances. Such blocks are on the surface or in the most superficial deposits. See *boulder.*—**Erratic map,** one on which the distribution of the erratics in a certain district is illustrated.—**Erratic phenomena,** the phenomena connected with erratic blocks.—**Syn. 4.** Abnormal, unreliable. See *irregular.*

II. *n.* **1.** One who or that which has wandered; a wanderer.

William, second Earl of Lonsdale, who added two splendid art galleries to Lowther Castle, which he . . . made a haven of rest for various *erratics* from other collections. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIV. 509.

Specifically—**2.** In *geol.*, a boulder or block which has been conveyed from its original site, probably by ice, and deposited at a distance; an erratic block. See *erratic blocks*, under I.

We have good reason to believe that the climate of America during the glacial epoch was even then somewhat more severe than that of Western Europe, for the *erratics* of America extend as far south as latitude 40°, while on the old continent they are not found much beyond latitude 50°. *J. Croll*, Climate and Time, p. 72.

3. An eccentric person.

We have *erratics*, unscholarly foolish persons. *J. Cook*, Marriage, p. 98.

erratical (e-rat'i-kạl), *a.* [< *erratic* + *-al.*] Same as *erratic.* [Rare.]

erratically (e-rat'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In an erratic manner; without rule, order, or established method; irregularly.

They . . . come not forth in generations *erratically*, or different from each other, but in specifical and regular shapes. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 6.

erraticalness (e-rat'i-kạl-nes), *n.* The state of being erratic.

erration† (e-rā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *erratio(n-)*, < *errare*, wander: see *err.*] A wandering. *Cockeram.*

erratum (e-rā'tum), *n.*; pl. *errata* (-tạ). [L., neut. of *erratus*, pp. of *errare*, err, make a mistake: see *err.* Cf. *errate.*] An error or mistake in writing or printing. The list of the *errata* of a book is usually printed at the beginning or end, with references to the pages and lines in which they occur.

A single *erratum* may knock out the brains of a whole passage. *Cowper.*

erret†, *n.* A Middle English form of *arr*[1].

errhine (er'in), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἐρρινον*, an errhine, < *ἐν*, in, + *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), the nose.] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, affecting the nose, or designed to be snuffed into the nose; occasioning discharges from the nose.

II. *n.* A medicine to be snuffed up the nose, to promote discharges of mucus; a sternutatory.

erringly (ėr'ing-li), *adv.* In an erring manner.

He serves the muses *erringly* and ill
Whose aim is pleasure, light and fugitive. *Wordsworth*, White Doe of Rylstone, Ded.

erroneous (e-rō'nē-us), *a.* [Formerly also *erronious;* < L. *erroneus*, wandering about, straying (cf. *erro(n-)*, a wanderer, *error*, wandering), < *errare*, wander: see *err.*] **1**†. Wandering; roving; devious; unsettled; irregular.

They roam
Erroneous and disconsolate. *Philips.*

2. Controlled by error; misled; deviating from the truth.

A man's conscience and his judgment is the same thing, and as the judgment, so also the conscience may be *erroneous.* *Hobbes*, Works, III. 29.

And because they foresaw that this wilderness might be looked upon as a place of liberty, and therefore might in time be troubled with *erroneous* spirits, therefore they did put in one article into the confession of faith, on purpose, about the duty and power of the magistrate in matters of religion. *N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 146.

3. Containing error; false; mistaken; not conformable to truth or justice; liable to mislead: as, an *erroneous* opinion; *erroneous* doctrine or instruction.

I must . . . protest against making these old most *erroneous* maps a foundation for new ones, as they can be of no use, but must be of detriment. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 267.

There are, probably, few subjects on which popular judgments are commonly more *erroneous* than upon the relations between positive religious and moral enthusiasm. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 150.

erroneously (e-rō'nē-us-li), *adv.* In an erroneous manner; by mistake; not rightly; falsely.

The profession and vse of Poesie is most ancient from the beginning, and not, as manie *erroniously* suppose, after, but before any ciuil society was among men. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 3.

How innumerable have been the instances in which legislative control was *erroneously* thought necessary! *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 439.

erroneousness (e-rō'nē-us-nes), *n.* [< *erroneous* + *-ness.*] The state of being erroneous, wrong, or false; deviation from truth or right: as, the *erroneousness* of a judgment or proposition.

error (er'ọr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *errour;* < ME. *errour, arrore*, < OF. *error, errur*, mod. F. *erreur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *error* = It. *errore*, < L. *error*, a wandering, straying, uncertainty, mistake, error, < *errare*, wander, err: see *err.*] **1.** A wandering; a devious and uncertain course. [Obsolete or archaic.]

He [Æneas] through fatall *errour* long was led
Full many yeares. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. ix. 41.

Driv'n by the winds and *errours* of the sea. *Dryden*, Æneid.

The damsel's headlong *error* thro' the wood. *Tennyson*, Gareth and Lynette.

2. A deviation from the truth; a discrepancy between what is thought to be true and what is true; an unintentional positive falsity; a false proposition or mode of thought.

Lord, such *arrore* amange them thei haue,
It is grete sorowe to see. *York Plays*, p. 283.

Error is . . . a mistake of our judgment, giving assent to that which is not true. *Locke*, Human Understanding, IV. xx. 1.

In my mind he was guilty of no *error*, he was chargeable with no exaggeration, he was betrayed by his fancy into no metaphor, who once said, that all we see about us, King, Lords, and Commons, the whole machinery of the state, all the apparatus of the system, and its varied workings, end in simply bringing twelve good men into a box.
Brougham.

There is but one effective mode of displacing an *error*, and that is to replace it by a conception which, while readily adjusting itself to conceptions firmly held on other points, is seen to explain the facts more completely.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, Int. I. i. § 6.

When men do not know the truth, they do well to agree in common *error* based upon common feeling; for thereby their energies are fixed in the unity of definite aim, and not dissipated to waste in restless and incoherent vagaries. *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 219.

3. An inaccuracy due to oversight or accident; something different from what was intended, especially in speaking, writing, or printing: as, a clerical *error* (which see, below).

Errors, like straws, upon the surface flow;
He who would search for pearls must dive below.
Dryden, All for Love, Prol.

4. A wrong-doing; a moral fault; a sin, especially one that is not very heinous.

Who can understand his *errors*? cleanse thou me from secret faults. Ps. xix. 12.

If to her share some female *errors* fall,
Look on her face, and you'll forget them all.
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 17.

If it were thine *error* or thy crime,
I care no longer. *Tennyson*, Vision of Sin, Epil.

5. The difference between the observed or otherwise determined value of a physical quantity and the true value: also called the *true error*. By *the error* is often meant the error according to some possible theory. Thus, in physics, the rule is to make the sum of the squares of the errors a minimum — that is, that theory is adopted according to which the sum of the squares of the errors of the observations is represented to be less than according to any other theory. The *error of an observation* is separated into two parts, the *accidental error* and the *constant error*. The accidental error is that part of the total error which would entirely disappear from the mean of an indefinitely large series of observations taken under precisely the same circumstances; the constant error is that error which would still affect such a mean. The *law of error* is a law connecting the relative magnitudes of errors with their frequency. The law is that the logarithm of the frequency is proportional to the square of the error. This law holds only for the accidental part of the error, and only for certain kinds of observations, and to those only when certain observations affected by abnormal errors have been struck out. The *probable error* is a magnitude which one half the accidental errors would in the long run exceed: this is a well-established but unfortunate expression. The *mean error* is the quadratic mean of the errors of observations similar to given observations.

6. In *law*, a mistake in a judicial determination of a court, whether in deciding wrongly on the merits or ruling wrongly on an incidental point, to the prejudice of the rights of a party. It implies, without imputing corruptness, a deviation from or misapprehension of the law, of a nature sufficiently serious to entitle the aggrieved party to carry the case to a court of review.

7†. Perplexity; anxiety; concern.

He . . . thought well in his corage that thei were right high men and gretter of astate than he cowde thinke, and a-boute his herte com so grete *errour* that it wete all his visage with teeres of his yien. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 318.

Assignment of errors, in *law*, specification of the errors suggested or objected to.— **Clerical error,** a mistake in writing; the erroneous writing of one thing for another; a slip of the pen: from all writers having been formerly called clerics or clerks.— **Court of error, court of errors,** a court exercising appellate jurisdiction by means of writs of error. The highest judicial court of Connecticut is called the Supreme Court of Errors, those of Delaware and New Jersey the Courts of Errors and Appeals. — **Error in fact,** a mistake of fact, or ignorance of a fact, embraced in a judicial proceeding and affecting its validity, as, for example, the granting of judgment against an infant as if he were adult.— **Error of a clock,** the difference between the time indicated by a clock and the time which the clock is intended to indicate, whether sidereal or mean time.— **Error of collimation.** See *collimation*. — **Joinder in error,** in *law*, the taking of issue on the suggestion of error.— **Writ of error,** a process issued by a court of review to the inferior court, suggesting that error has been committed, and requiring the record to be sent up for examination: now generally superseded by *appeal*.
=**Syn. 2** and **3.** *Mistake, Bull*, etc. See *blunder*.

errorist (er'ọr-ist), *n.* [< *error* + *-ist*.] One who errs, or who encourages and propagates error. [Rare.]

Especially in the former of these Epistles [Colossians and Ephesians] we find that the Apostle Paul censures a class of *errorists* who are not separated from the Church, but who cherish and inculcate notions evidently Gnostical in their character. *G. P. Fisher*, Begin. of Christianity, p. 387.

ers (ėrs), *n.* [< F. *ers* = Pr. *ers* = Cat. *er* = Sp. *yervo* = It. *ervo*, < L. *ervum*, the bitter vetch: see *Ervum*.] A species of vetch, *Vicia Ervilia*.

Erse (ėrs), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Earse*; a corruption of *Irish*.] **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to the Celts of Ireland and Scotland or their language: as, the *Erse* tongue.

The native peasantry everywhere sang *Erse* songs in praise of Tyrconnel. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

II. *n.* The language of the Gaels or Celts in the Highlands of Scotland, as being of Irish origin. The Highlanders themselves call it *Gaelic*.

The *Erse* has many dialects, and the words used in some islands are not always known in others.
Johnson, Jour. to Western Isles.

ersh, *n.* See *earsh*.

erst (ėrst), *adv.* [Early mod. E. (dial.) also *yerst*; < ME. *erst, arst, ærst, erest, ærest*, first, once, formerly, for the first time, < AS. *ǣrest*, adv., first (cf. adj. *ǣresta*, ME. *erste*, the first), superl. of *ǣr*, before, formerly, sooner, in positive use soon, early: see *ere*[1], *early*, etc.] **1.** First; at first; at the beginning.

On of Ector owne brether, that I *erst* neuenyt,
And Modernus, the mayn kyng, on the mon set.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6792.

2. Once; formerly; long ago.

Once All was made; not by the hand of Fortune
(As fond Democritus did *yerst* importune).
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

Gentle spirit of sweetest humour, who *erst* did sit upon the easy pen of my beloved Cervantes.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ix. 24.

3. Before; till then or now; hitherto.

Hony and wex as *erst* is nowe to make,
What shal be saide of wyne is tente to take.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 196.

Whence look the Soldier's Cheeks dismay'd and pale?
Erst ever dreadful, know they now to dread?
Prior, Ode to the Queen.

[Archaic in all senses.]

At erst†. (*a*) At first; for the first time. (*b*) At length, at present: especially with *now* (*now at erst*).

In dremes, quod Valerian, han we be
Unto this tyme, brother myn, ywis;
But *now at erst* in trouthe our dwelling is.
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 264.

My boughes with bloosmes that crowned were at firste . . .
Are left both bare and barrein *now at erst*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., December.

Of erst, formerly.

The enigmas which *of erst* puzzled the brains of Socrates and Plato and Seneca. *The Catholic World*, April, 1884.

erst†, *a.* [ME. *erste*, < AS. *ǣresta* = OS. *ērista* = OFries. *ērosta, ārista* = OHG. *êristo*, MHG. *ereste*, G. *erst*, first: see *erst, adv.*] First.

erstwhile (ėrst'hwīl), *adv.* [< *erst* + *while*.] At one time; formerly. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Those thick and clammy vapors which *erstwhile* ascended in such vast measures . . . must at length obey the laws of their nature and gravity. *Glanville*, Pre-existence of Souls, xiv.

The beautiful dark tresses, *erstwhile* so smoothly braided about the small head, . . . were tangled and matted until no trace of their former lustre remained.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 227.

ert[1]**†,** *v.* An obsolete form of *art*[1].

ert[2]**†,** *v. t.* An obsolete form of *art*[3].

erthe†, *n.* An obsolete form of *earth*.

erubescence, erubescency (er-ọ̈-bes'ẹns, -ẹn-si), *n.* [= F. *érubescence* = Sp. *erubescencia* = It. *erubescenza, erubescenzia*, < LL. *erubescentia*, blushing (for shame), < *erubescen(t-)s*, ppr., blushing: see *erubescent*.] A becoming or growing red; specifically, redness of the skin or other surface; a blush.

erubescent (er-ọ̈-bes'ẹnt), *a.* [= F. *érubescent* = It. *erubescente*, < L. *erubescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *erubescere*, grow red, redden, esp. for shame, blush, < *e*, out, + *rubescere*, grow red: see *rubescent*.] Growing red or reddish; specifically, blushing.

erubescite (er-ọ̈-bes'īt), *n.* [< L. *erubescere*, redden, + *-ite*[2].] An ore of copper, so called because of the bright colors of its surface when tarnished. Its surface is often iridescent with hues of blue, purple, and red: hence called *variegated copper ore*, and by miners *peacock ore* and *horse-flesh ore*, and by the French *cuivre panaché*. It is a sulphid of copper and iron, with a varying proportion of the latter. Also called *bornite*.

eruca (e-rö'kạ), *n.* [L., a caterpillar, a canker-worm, also a sort of colewort: see *eruke*.] **1.** An insect in the larval state; a caterpillar.— **2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A small genus of cruciferous plants, of the mountains of Europe and central Asia. *E. sativa* is the garden-rocket, which when young and tender is frequently eaten as a salad, especially on the continent of Europe. **3.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of univalve mollusks.

eruciform (e-rö'si-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *eruca*, a caterpillar, + *forma*, form.] **1.** In *entom.*, resembling a caterpillar: said of certain larvæ, as those of the saw-fly.— **2.** In *bot.*, worm-like; shaped like a caterpillar: applied to the spores of certain lichens. Also *erucæform*.

erucivorous (er-ọ̈-siv'ọ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *erucivorus*, < L. *eruca*, a caterpillar, + *vorare*, eat, devour.] In *entom.* and *ornith.*, feeding on caterpillars, as the larvæ of ichneumon-flies and many other *Hymenoptera*, and various birds.

eruct† (ẹ̈-rukt'), *v. t.* [= It. *eruttare* = Sp. *eructar*, < L. *eructare*, belch or vomit forth, cast forth, < *e*, out, + *ructare*, belch: see *ructation*.] Same as *eructate*. *Bailey*, 1727.

eructate (ẹ̈-ruk'tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eructated*, ppr. *eructating*. [< L. *eructatum*, pp. of *eructare*, belch forth: see *eruct*.] To belch forth or eject, as wind from the stomach.

Ætna in times past hath *eructated* such huge gobbets of fire. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 27.

eructation (ẹ̈-ruk-tā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *éructation* = Pr. *eructatio* = Sp. *eructacion* = Pg. *eructação* = It. *eruttazione*, < LL. *eructatio(n-)*, < L. *eructare*, belch: see *eruct*.] **1.** A belching of wind from the stomach; a belch.

Cabbage ('tis confess'd) is greatly accused for lying undigested in the stomach, and provoking *eructations*.
Evelyn, Acetaria.

2. A violent bursting forth or ejection of matter from the earth.

Thermæ are hot springs or fiery *eructations*. *Woodward*.

erudiate† (e-rö'di-āt), *v. t.* [Irreg. < L. *erudire*, pp. *eruditus*, instruct: see *erudite*.] To instruct; educate; teach.

The skilful goddess there *erudiates* these
In all she did. *Fanshawe*.

erudite (er'ọ̈-dīt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *érudit* = Sp. Pg. It. *erudito*, < L. *eruditus*, learned, accomplished, well informed, pp. of *erudire*, instruct, educate, cultivate, lit. free from rudeness, < *e*, out, + *rudis*, rude: see *rude*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Instructed; taught; learned; deeply read.

The kinges highnes as a most *erudite* prince and a most faithfull kinge. *Sir T. More*, Works (trans.), p. 645.

2. Characterized by erudition.

Erudite and metaphysical theology. *Jer. Taylor*.

II. *n.* A learned person.

We have, therefore, had logicians and speculators on the one hand, and *erudites* and specialists on the other.
L. F. Ward, Dynam. Sociol., I. 140.

eruditely (er'ọ̈-dīt-li), *adv.* With erudition; learnedly. *Bailey*, 1727.

eruditeness (er'ọ̈-dīt-nes), *n.* [< *erudite* + *-ness*.] The quality of being erudite. *Coleridge*.

erudition (er-ọ̈-dish'ọn), *n.* [= F. *érudition* = Sp. *erudicion* = Pg. *erudição* = It. *erudizione*, < L. *eruditio(n-)*, an instructing, learning, erudition, < *erudire*, instruct: see *erudite*.] Learning; scholarship; knowledge gained by study or from books and instruction; particularly, learning in literature, history, antiquities, and languages, as distinct from knowledge of the mathematical and physical sciences.

There hath not been . . . any king . . . so learned in all literature and *erudition*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 4.

Fam'd be thy tutor, and thy parts of nature
Thrice-fam'd beyond, beyond all *erudition*.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 3.

The great writings of St. Thomas Aquinas and his followers, and, in more modern times, the massive and conscientious *erudition* of the Benedictines, will always make certain periods of the monastic history venerable to the scholar. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 222.

Those who confound commentatorship with philosophy, and mistake *erudition* for science, may be said to study, but not to study the universe.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 53.

There is a superfluity of *erudition* in his novels that verges upon pedantry, because it is sometimes paraded with an appearance of ostentation, and is introduced in season and out of season. *Edinburgh Rev.*
=**Syn.** *Learning, Scholarship, Lore*, etc. See *literature*.

erugate† (er'ọ̈-gāt), *a.* [< L. *erugatus*, pp. of *erugare*, clear from wrinkles, < *e*, out, + *ruga*, wrinkle: see *rugate*.] Freed from wrinkles; smoothed; smooth. *Smart*.

erugation† (er-ọ̈-gā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *erugatio(n-)*, < *erugare*, pp. *erugatus*, clear from wrinkles: see *erugate*.] The act of smoothing, or freeing from wrinkles. *Bailey*.

eruginous, *a.* See *æruginous*.

eruke†, *n.* [ME., < L. *eruca*, canker-worm.] A canker-worm. *Wyclif*.

erumpent (ẹ̈-rum'pẹnt), *a.* [< L. *erumpen(t-)s*, ppr. of *erumpere*, break out: see *erupt*.] In *bot.*, prominent, as if bursting through the cortical layer or epidermis, as is seen in some tetraspores of algæ, certain structures in lichens, and many leaf-fungi.

erunda, erundie (e-run'dạ, -di), *n.* [E. Ind., < Skt. *eranda*.] The castor-oil plant, *Ricinus communis*.

erupt (ẹ̈-rupt'), *v.* [< L. *eruptus*, pp. of *erumpere*, break out, burst forth, tr. cause to break out, < *e*, out, + *rumpere*, pp. *ruptus*, break: see *rupture*. Cf. *abrupt, corrupt, irrupted*.] **I.** *intrans.* To burst forth suddenly and violently; break or belch out; send forth matter.

"Old Faithful" is by no means the most imposing of the geysers, either in the volume of its discharge or in the height to which it *erupts*. *Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, ii. 20.

II. *trans.* To throw out suddenly and with great violence; emit violently; cast out, as lava from a volcano; belch.

It must be borne in mind, however, that it [a volcano] does not "burn" in the sense in which a fire burns, but it merely offers a channel through which heated matter is *erupted* from below. *Huxley.*

The summit of Flagstaff Hill once formed the lower extremity of a sheet of lava and ashes, which were *erupted* from the central, crateriform ridge. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, i. 88.

eruption (ē-rup′shọn), *n.* [= F. *éruption* = Sp. *erupcion* = Pg. *erupção* = It. *eruzione*, < L. *eruptio(n-)*, a breaking out, < *erumpere*, pp. *eruptus*, break out: see *erupt*.] **1.** A bursting forth; a sudden breaking out, as from inclosure or confinement; a violent emission or outbreak: as, an *eruption* of flame and lava from a volcano; an *eruption* of military force; an *eruption* of ill temper.

This bodes some strange *eruption* to our state. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1.

The Turks having then embraced the Mahometan superstition; which was two hundred and fourteen years after their *eruption* out of Scythia. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 34.

Dr. Junghuhn ascribes the origin of each volcano [in Java] to a succession of subaërial *eruptions* from one or more central vents. *Lyell.*

The period of *eruption*, or "cutting" of the teeth. *W. H. Flower*, Encyc. Brit., XV. 350.

2. The act of forcibly expelling matter from inclosure or confinement.

Pompeii . . . was overwhelmed by the *eruption* of Vesuvius, Aug. 24, 79. *Amer. Cyc.*, XIII. 604.

3. In *pathol.*: (*a*) A breaking out, as of a cutaneous disease.

Seven initial symptoms, followed on the third day by an *eruption* of papules. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 1442.

(*b*) The exanthema accompanying a disease, as the rash of scarlet fever.

The declining rash of measles leaves a mottling of the skin, not unlike the mulberry *eruption* of typhus. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 927.

=Syn. 1. Outburst, outbreak.

eruptional (ē-rup′shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *eruption* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to eruptions; of the nature of an eruption; eruptive: as, *eruptional* phenomena. *R. A. Proctor.*

eruptive (ē-rup′tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *éruptif* = Sp. Pg. *eruptivo* = It. *eruttivo*, < L. *eruptus*, pp. of *erumpere*, break out: see *erupt*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Bursting forth; of the nature of or like an eruption.

The sudden glance
Appears far south *eruptive* through the cloud.
Thomson, Summer, l. 130.

2. In *pathol.*, attended with a breaking out or eruption; accompanied with an eruption or rash: as, an *eruptive* fever.

All our putrid diseases of the worst kind; I mean the *eruptive* fevers, the petechial fever, . . . and the malignant sore throat. *Sir W. Fordyce*, Muriatic Acid, p. 1.

It is the nature of these *eruptive* diseases in the state to sink in by fits, and to re-appear. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, i.

3. In *geol.*, produced by eruption: as, *eruptive* rocks, such as the igneous or volcanic.

II. *n.* In *geol.*, a rock or mineral produced by eruption.

The more southerly rocks are all *eruptives*. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXIX. 241.

Quartz veins that are sometimes auriferous, and cut by *eruptives* of the granitic group. *Science*, III. 702.

eruptivity (ē-rup-tiv′i-ti), *n.* [< *eruptive* + *-ity*.] Eruptive action. [Rare.]

In one of these the volcano continues in a state of comparatively gentle *eruptivity*. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 488.

Ervilia, Ervillia (ėr-vil′i-ạ), *n.* [NL.] **1.** A genus of siphonate acephalous mollusks, of the family *Amphidesmidæ*. *Turton*, 1822; *Gray*, 1847. —**2.** A genus of infusorians, giving name to the *Erviliinæ*. *Dujardin*, 1841; *Stein*, 1878.

ervilian (ėr-vil′i-ạn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Erviliinæ*.

Erviliinæ (ėr-vil-i-ī′nē), *n. pl.*, [NL., < *Ervilia* + *-inæ*.] **1.** In Stein's system of classification (1878), a family of hypotrichous ciliate infusorians, represented by *Ervilia*, *Trochilia*, and *Huxleya*.—**2.** In Dujardin's system of classification (1841), a family of ciliate infusorians, consisting of the genera *Ervilia* and *Trochilia*.

Ervillia, *n.* See *Ervilia*.

Ervum (ėr′vum), *n.* [NL., < L. *ervum* (> It. *ervo* = Sp. *yervo* = Pr. F. *ers*: see *ers*), a kind of pulse, the bitter vetch, = Gr. *ὄροβος*, the bitter vetch (cf. *ἐρέβινθος*, the chick-pea, = Skt. *aravinda*, the name of a certain plant), = OHG. *araweiz*, *arwiz*, MHG. *erweiz*, *arwiz*, G. *erbse* = D. *erwet*, *erwt*, *ert*, the pea; hence the Scand. forms, Icel. *ertr*, pl., = Sw. *ärter* = Dan. *ært*, *ert*, pl. *erter*, *erter*, peas.] A leguminous genus of plants not now maintained, its species being referred to *Vicia* and *Lens*.

ery (er′i), *a.* A dialectal contraction of *every*[1].

-ery. [Early mod. E. also *-erie*; < ME. *-erie*, < OF. *-erie*, F. *-erie* = Sp. It. *-eria*, *-aria*, < L. *-eria*, *-aria*, fem. of *-erius*, *-arius*: see *-ary*, *-er*[1], *-er*[2]. Etymologically, *-er-y* is *-er*[2] (ult. *-er*[1]) with an abstract fem. ending.] A suffix originally of nouns from the French, but now used freely as an English formative. It is added to nouns, adjectives, and sometimes verbs, to form nouns in which the force of the suffix varies. Originally abstract, denoting the collective qualities of the subject (as in *fakery*, *foolery*, *goosery*, *haggery*, *witchery*, etc.), it has also or only a concrete sense, as in *finery*, *greenery*, etc. In a particular phase of this use it denotes a business, as in *fishery*, *grocery*, *pottery*, etc.; hence it came to refer to wares, etc., collectively, as in *grocery*, now usually in plural *groceries*, *pottery*, *crockery*, etc., and to the place where such wares are made or sold, or to any place of business, as in *grocery*, *pottery*, etc. *cannery*, *fishery*, *tannery*, *tripery*, etc., or to any place where the things represented by the subject are collected, as in *fernery*, *pinery*, *rookery*, etc., especially to places where animals are collected, or to the animals collectively, as in *hennery*, *goosery*, *rookery*, *piggery*, *hoggery*, etc. This termination easily associates with *-er* of what ever origin, especially with *-er*[1] or *-er*[2], denoting a person engaged in business. Compare *fisher* and *fishery*, *grocer* and *grocery*, *potter* and *pottery*, *crocker* and *crockery*, *tanner* and *tannery*, etc. In many cases it appears syncopated as *-ry*, especially in the collective use, as in *citizenry*, *Englishry*, *yeomanry*, etc.

Erycidæ (e-ris′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eryx* (*Eryc-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of colubriform serpents found in deserts of many parts of the world, having a pair of conical anal protuberances, and a short, thick, non-prehensile tail, which assists the creature in working its way into sand and gravel; the sand-snakes. *Charina* has been regarded as an American representative, but is quite distinct. The family is seldom maintained, most of its members being placed in *Boidæ*, *Charina* being made the type of another family. See *Eryx*.

Erycina (er-i-sī′nạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *Erycina*, < Gr. *Ἐρυκίνη*, an epithet of Venus (Aphrodite), fem. of *Ἐρύκινος*, Gr. *Ἐρύκινος*, adj., < *Ἔρυξ*, L. *Eryx*, the name of a high mountain in Sicily (now called *San Giuliano*), and of a city near it famous for its temple of Venus.] **1.** A genus of butterflies, giving name to the family *Erycinidæ*. The species are of brilliant colors and known as *dryads*. *Fabricius*, 1808.—**2.** A genus of bivalve mollusks. Also *Erycinia*. *Lamarck*, 1805.

Erycinæ (er-i-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eryx* (*Eryc-*) + *-inæ*.] In *herpet.*, a subfamily of *Boidæ*, represented by the genus *Eryx* and its relatives, having a non-prehensile tail. It corresponds to the *Erycidæ* without the genus *Charina*, or the old-world sand-snakes. See cut under *Eryx*.

erycinid (e-ris′i-nid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Erycinidæ*.

II. *n.* **1.** In *conch.*, a bivalve mollusk of the family *Erycinidæ*.—**2.** A butterfly of the family *Erycinidæ*.

Erycinidæ (er-i-sin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Westwood, 1851), < *Erycina* + *-idæ*.] **1.** A family of butterflies, named from the genus *Erycina*. Also called *Lemoniidæ* (which see). They are intermediate between the nymphalids and lycænids. There are about 100 species, mainly tropical and especially South American, divided into 36 genera and 4 subfamilies.

2. A family of bivalves, typified by the genus *Erycina*. The shell is thin and usually transparent; the hinge narrow, with 1 or 2 teeth, and generally elongated cardinal ones; the muscular impressions small and indistinct, and the pallial line simple. The species are of small size, and are found in most seas.

Eryngium (ē-rin′ji-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *eryngion* and *eryngo*, < Gr. *ἠρύγγιον*, dim. of *ἤρυγγος*, also *ἠρύγγη*, a sort of thistle, the eringo: see *eringo*.] A genus of coarse, umbelliferous, perennial herbs, with coriaceous toothed or prickly leaves, and blue or white bracted flowers, closely sessile in dense heads. There are more than 100 species, found in temperate and subtropical climates. A few are occasionally cultivated for ornament. *E. maritimum* and *E. campestre*, European species known as eringo, were formerly celebrated as diuretics. (See *eringo*.) The button-snakeroot, *E. yuccæfolium*, a native of the United States, is reputed to be diaphoretic and expectorant. *E. foetidum* is cultivated in tropical America for flavoring soups.

eryngo, *n.* See *eringo*.

eryngust, *n.* [< Gr. *ἤρυγγος*, eringo: see *Eryngium*, *eringo*.] Same as *eringo*.

When the leading goats . . . have taken an *eryngus*, or sea holly, into their mouths, all the herd will stand still. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 775.

Erynnis, *n.* See *Erinys*, 2 (*a*).

Eryon (er′i-on), *n.* [NL. (so called from the large expanded carapace), < Gr. *ἐρίων*, ppr. of *ἐρίειν*, draw, draw out, keep off.] A genus of fossil macrurous crustaceans, representing a peculiar type occurring in the Mesozoic rocks, and giving name to the subfamily *Eryoninæ*. The species lived in the seas of the Secondary period.

Eryonidæ (er-i-on′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eryon* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Eryontidæ*.

Eryoninæ (er″i-ọ-ni′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eryon* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of marine and chiefly fossil crawfish, of the family *Astacidæ*, having four or five pairs of chelate feet. *Eryon* is a fossil genus from the Solenhofen (Bavaria) slates; *Polycheles* (or *Willemoesia*) is a deep-sea form.

eryontid (er-i-on′tid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Eryontidæ*.

II. *n.* A crustacean of the family *Eryontidæ*.

Eryontidæ (er-i-on′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eryon* + *-idæ*.] A family of macrurous crustaceans, related to *Astacidæ*, typified by the genus *Eryon*. The broad carapace has lateral margins horizontally compressed and serrate, the cephalon is dorsally depressed and without a rostrum, the eyes are wanting or abnormal, the first pair of antennæ support two multiarticulate flagellæ, and the foot-jaws or gnathopodites are pediform. The typical genus is extinct, but a number of deep-sea relatives have been described in recent years. Also *Eryonidæ*.

Erysimum (e-ris′i-mum), *n.* [NL., < L. *erysimum*, a sort of grain also called *irio* (Pliny), < Gr. *ἐρύσιμον* (var. *ἐλρύσιμον*, *ῥύσιμον*), hedge-mustard.] A genus of cruciferous plants having narrow entire leaves and yellow or orange flowers. The number of species is variously estimated at from 20 to over 100, natives of the mountains of Europe and central Asia, and of North America. Two or three species are cultivated for their showy flowers, among them the western wallflower, *E. asperum*, common over a large part of the United States, with large flowers resembling those of the wallflower.

erysipelas (er-i-sip′e-lạs), *n.* [Formerly *erysipely*; < OF. *erysipele*, F. *érysipèle* = Pr. *erisipila* = Sp. Pg. *erisipela* = It. *risipola*, < L. *erysipelas*, < Gr. *ἐρυσίπελας* (*-πελατ-*), erysipelas, lit. 'red-skin,' < *ἐρυσι-*, equiv. to *ἐρυθρός*, red (see *Erythræa*), + *πέλλα*, skin, = E. *felt*[3].] A disease characterized by a diffuse inflammation of the skin and subcutaneous areolar tissue, spreading gradually from its initial site and accompanied by fever and other general disturbance. It seems to be caused by a micrococcus. Also called *St. Anthony's fire*, and popularly in Great Britain *rose*.

erysipelatoid (er″i-si-pel′ạ-toid), *a.* [< Gr. **ἐρυσιπελατοειδής*, contr. *ἐρυσιπελατώδης*, like erysipelas, < *ἐρυσίπελας*, erysipelas, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling erysipelas.

erysipelatous (er″i-si-pel′ạ-tus), *a.* [< *erysipelas* (*-pelat-*) + *-ous*.] Of the nature of or resembling erysipelas; accompanying or accompanied by erysipelas.

When a person, who for some years had been subject to *erysipelatous* fevers, perceived the usual forerunning symptoms to come on, I advised her to drink tar-water. *Bp. Berkeley*, Siris, § 6.

erysipelous (er-i-sip′e-lus), *a.* [< *erysipel(as)* + *-ous*.] Same as *erysipelatous*. *Clarke.* [Rare.]

Erysiphe (e-ris′i-fē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρυσι-*, equiv. to *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *σίφων*, a tube.] A genus of fungi, belonging to the group *Erysipheæ*, in which the perithecia have appendages similar to the mycelium, and each perithecium contains several asci. *E. communis* is injurious to the common pea and other plants. *E. Cichoraceærum* grows on numerous plants, especially of the order *Compositæ*.

Erysipheæ, Erysiphei (er-i-sif′ē-ē, -ī), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. or masc. pl. of **erysipheus*, adj., < *Erysiphe*, q. v.] A group of parasitic cleistocarpous pyrenomycetous fungi. Their vegetative portion consists of a loose network of threads spread over the surface of the supporting leaf (or stem), appearing as a white mildew. Reproduction is of two kinds. Conidia are formed in chains by abstriction at the tips of erect hyphæ. Some of these were formerly referred to the genus *Oidium*. The sexual fruit consists of closed spheroidal perithecia, which appear as blackish specks among the mycelial threads. Each perithecium has several or many appendages radiating from it, like the spokes of a wheel. In the genera *Podosphæra* and *Microsphæra* the appendages are dichotomously forked at the tip, often in a very beautiful manner. Each perithecium contains from one to many asci, according to the genus and species to which it belongs, and the asci contain from two to eight spores. The principal genera are *Sphærotheca*, *Erysiphe*, *Uncinula*, *Phyllactinia*, *Podosphæra*, and *Microsphæra*. Many species are injurious to cultivated plants.

Erythaca (e-rith′ạ-kạ), *n.* [NL.; of. *Erythacus*.] **1.** In *ornith.*, same as *Erythacus*.—**2.** A genus of mollusks. *Swainson*, 1831.

Erythacinæ (er″i-thạ-si′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Erythacus* + *-inæ*.] A group of oscine passerine birds, of no determinate limits or exact definition, containing the genus *Erythacus* and several others, chiefly of the old world.

Erythacus (e-rith′ā-kus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1800, improp. for *Erithacus* (Gesner, 1555); Linnæus), < L. *erithacus* (Pliny), < Gr. ἐρίθακος, an unidentified solitary bird which could be taught to speak; also called the ἐρίθυλος and ἐριθεύς; supposed, erroneously, to be connected with ἐρυθρός, red, and hence assumed to mean 'red breast,' whence the NL. use and spelling.] A genus of old-world oscine passerine birds, of the family *Sylviidæ*, the type of which is the European robin redbreast, *Erythacus rubecula*. Also *Erythaca*. See cut under *robin*.

erythanthema (er-i-than′the-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐρυθρός, red (see *Erythrus*), + ἄνθημα (in comp.), a flowing; cf. *exanthema*.] In *pathol.*, an angioneurotic and neurotic affection of the skin in which inflammation is prominent.

erythema (er-i-thē′mä), *n.*; pl. *erythemata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. ἐρύθημα, a redness or flush on the skin, < ἐρυθαίνειν, poet. for ἐρυθραίνειν, redden, < ἐρυθρός, red.] A superficial redness of some portion of the skin; specifically, in *pathol.*, such a redness, varying in extent and form, which may be attended with more general disorder.

The blush of shame and anger is an *erythema* produced by the immediate action of the vaso-motor nervous system. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 464.

erythematic, erythematous (er″i-thē-mat′ik, er-i-them′a-tus), *a.* [< *erythema(t-)* + *-ic*, *-ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of erythema; attended with erythema.

erythematoid (er-i-them′a-toid), *a.* [< *erythema(t-)* + *-oid*.] Resembling erythema.

erythematous, *a.* See *erythematic.*—**Erythematous eczema.** See *eczema.*

Erythræa (er-i-thrē′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐρυθραία, fem. of ἐρυθραῖος, equiv. to ἐρυθρός, red: see *Erythrus*.] A genus of plants, of the natural order *Gentianaceæ*, of about 30 widely distributed species. They are low herbs, mostly annuals, with red or pink flowers, and are bitter tonics, like the gentians. The centaury, *E. Centaurium*, is a common species of Europe. About a dozen species are found in western North America and Mexico, where several are in medicinal repute under the name of *canchalagua*. *E. Centaurium* and *E. Chilensis* are used in medicine like gentian.

erythrean (er-i-thrē′an), *a.* [< L. *erythræus*, reddish, < Gr. ἐρυθραῖος, red, reddish; Ἐρυθραῖος πόντος, Ἐρυθραία θάλασσα, the Red Sea (Indian ocean). See *Erythræa*.] Of a red color.—**Erythrean Sea,** in *anc. geog.*, the Indian ocean, including its two arms, the Red Sea and the Persian gulf.

erythric (e-rith′rik), *a.* [< Gr. ἐρυθρός, red, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to erythrin.—**Erythric acid.** Same as *erythrin*, 1.

Erythrichthini (er″i-thrik-thī′nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Erythrichthys* + *-ini*.] A group of fishes, typified by the genus *Erythrichthys:* same as *Erythrininæ*. *C. L. Bonaparte*, 1837.

Erythrichthys (er-i-thrik′this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐρυθρός, red, + ἰχθύς, a fish.] The typical genus of *Erythrichthini:* same as *Erythrinus*.

erythrin (e-rith′rin), *n.* [< *erythr-ic* + *-in*2.] 1. An organic principle ($C_{20}H_{22}O_{10}$) obtained from *Roccella tinctoria*, *Lecanora tartarea*, and other lichens, which furnish the blue dyestuff called litmus. It is a crystalline compound formed by the union of ether, orsellinic acid, and erythrite. Also called *erythric acid*, *erythrinic acid*.

2. Same as *erythrite*, 1.

Erythrina (er-i-thrī′nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐρυθρός, red. Cf. *Erythrinus*.] A genus of leguminous shrubs or trees, of 25 species, mostly tropical, with trifoliate leaves, and terminal racemes of large flowers, usually blood-red. They are ordinarily known as *coral-trees*. One species, *E. herbacea*, is common through the southeastern part of the United States, and two others, tropical American species, are also found in Florida. Several are cultivated in greenhouses for the beauty of their flowers. *E. Indica* is often mentioned by Indian poets, and is fabled to have been stolen from the celestial gardens by Krishna for his wives. It is a spiny species, and is planted for hedges. *E. Caffra*, the kafirboom of South Africa, furnishes, like the last mentioned, a very soft and light wood, which has industrial value.

erythrinic (er-i-thrin′ik), *a.* [< *erythrin* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or consisting of erythrin.—**Erythrinic acid.** Same as *erythrin*, 1.

Erythrinidæ (er-i-thrin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Erythrinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of characinoid fishes, typified by the genus *Erythrinus*, containing such *Characinidæ* as have no adipose dorsal fin.

Erythrinina (e-rith-ri-nī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Erythrinus* + *-ina*2.] In Günther's system of classification, the first group of *Characinidæ*, having no adipose dorsal fin. Its constituents are dispersed by others among the subfamilies *Erythrininæ*, *Lebiasininæ*, *Pyrrhulininæ*, and *Stevardiinæ*.

Erythrininæ (e-rith-ri-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Erythrinus* + *-inæ*.] A South American subfamily of fishes, of the family *Characinidæ*, differing from others of the family in having no adipose fin. They have an elongated form, short dorsal and anal fins, ventrals under the dorsal, and acute conic teeth in the jaws and palate. They are fresh-water fishes, some of them of economic importance. They are known as *haimra*, *trahira*, *waubeen*, and *yarrow*, and belong to the genera *Erythrinus*, *Heterythrinus*, and *Macrodon*. Also *Erythrichthini*.

erythrinine (e-rith′ri-nin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Erythrininæ*.

II. *n.* A characinoid fish of the subfamily *Erythrininæ*.

erythrinoid (e-rith′ri-noid), *a.* and *n.* Same as *erythrinine*.

Erythrinus (er-i-thrī′nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐρυθρῖνος, a kind of red mullet, < ἐρυθρός, red.] A

Waubeen (*Erythrinus unitæniatus*).

genus of South American characinoid fishes, as *E. unitæniatus*, giving name to the subfamily *Erythrininæ*.

erythrism (e-rith′rizm), *n.* [< Gr. ἐρυθρός, red, ruddy, + *-ism*.] In *ornith.*, a condition of dichromatism characterized by excess of red pigment in the plumage of birds which are normally brown, gray, etc. It is constantly exhibited by sundry owls, as species of *Scops* and *Glaucidium*, the common screech-owl of the United States (*Scops asio*), for example, occurring indifferently in the red or the gray plumage. Compare *albinism* and *melanism*.

erythrismal (er-i-thriz′mal), *a.* [< *erythrism* + *-al*.] Characterized by erythrism; exhibiting erythrism: as, "the *erythrismal* condition," *Coues*. Also *erythritic*.

erythrite (e-rith′rīt), *n.* [< Gr. ἐρυθρός, red, + *-ite*2.] 1. A hydrous arseniate of cobalt, of a rose-red color, occurring in radiated or acicular crystalline forms and as a pulverulent incrustation. Also called *cobalt-bloom* and *erythrin*.—2. A rose-red variety of orthoclase feldspar from amygdaloid near Kilpatrick, Scotland.—3. A crystalline organic principle ($C_4H_6(OH)_4$) obtained from several species of lichens by extraction with milk of lime.

erythritic (er-ith-rit′ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἐρυθρός, red, + *-it-ic*.] 1. Pertaining to or containing erythrite, in either sense.—2. Same as *erythrismal*.

erythrobenzene (e-rith-rō-ben′zēn), *n.* [< Gr. ἐρυθρός, red, + E. *benzene*, q. v.] A red coloring matter made directly from nitrobenzol by the action of iron-filings and concentrated hydrochloric acid.

erythrocarpous (e-rith-rō-kär′pus), *a.* [< NL. *erythrocarpus*, < Gr. ἐρυθρός, red, + καρπός, fruit.] In *lichenology*, red-fruited; having red or reddish apothecia.

erythrodextrine (e-rith-rō-deks′trin), *n.* [< Gr. ἐρυθρός, red, + E. *dextrine*, q. v.] A modification of dextrine, which is colored red by iodine. It is an amorphous substance, soluble in water, dextrorotatory, not directly fermentable, but fermenting in the presence of diastase.

Erythrogonys (er-ith-rog′ō-nis), *n.* [NL. (J. Gould, 1837), < Gr. ἐρυθρός, red, + γόνυ = E. *knee*.] A genus of Australian plovers, the type and only species of which is the red-kneed dotterel, *E. cinctus*.

erythroid (er′ith-roid), *a.* [< Gr. ἐρυθροειδής, of a ruddy look, < ἐρυθρός, ruddy, + εἶδος, form.] Of a red color.

Erythroides (er-ith-roi′dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἐρυθροειδής, of a ruddy look: see *erythroid*.] A family of malacopterygian fishes: same as *Erythrinidæ*. *Cuvier and Valenciennes*, 1846.

erythroleic (er-ith-rō′lē-ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἐρυθρός, red, + L. *oleum*, oil, + *-ic*.] In *chem.*, having a red color and an oily appearance: applied to an acid obtained from archil.

erythrolein (er-ith-rō′lē-in), *n.* [As *erythroleic* + *-in*2.] A compound contained in litmus. It is soluble in alcohol, ether, and alkalis, and gives a purple color.

erythrolitmin (e-rith-rō-lit′min), *n.* [< Gr. ἐρυθρός, red, + NL. *litmus* + *-in*2.] A compound contained in litmus. Its color is red, and it dissolves with a blue color in alkalis.

erythromelalgia (e-rith″rō-me-lal′ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐρυθρομέλας, blackish red (< ἐρυθρός, red, + μέλας, black), + ἄλγος, pain.] In *pathol.*, an affection of the feet and occasionally of the hands, characterized by burning pain and tenderness in the soles (or palms) attended with a purplish coloration.

Erythroneura (e-rith-rō-nū′rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐρυθρός, red, + νεῦρον, nerve, sinew, = L. *nervus*, > E. *nerve*.] A genus of homopterous insects, containing small slenderly fusiform species, with four cells on the wing-covers, confined to their tips, as *E. tricincta*. *E. vitis* is a United States species which infests grape-leaves, is ivory-yellow in color, and is marked with black and crimson. This species is everywhere erroneously called by American grape-growers the *grape-vine thrips*. See *leafhopper*.

Imago (with wings closed and spread) and Pupa of *Erythroneura tricincta*. (Cross and lines show natural sizes.)

Erythronium (er-i-thrō′ni-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐρυθρόνιον, a certain plant of the satyrium kind, < ἐρυθρός, red.] 1. A genus of liliaceous plants, natives of northern temperate regions, commonly known as the *dog-tooth violet*. They are low and nearly stemless herbs, with a solid scaly bulb, two smooth leaves which are often mottled, and a scape bearing one or several large yellow, purplish, or white nodding lily-like flowers. The only species found in the old world is *E. Dens-canis*, which has solitary purple flowers. The remaining 10 or 12 species are North American.

2. [*l. c.*] A name sometimes given to vanadate of lead.

Erythrophlœum (e-rith-rō-flē′um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐρυθρός, red, + φλοιός, bark.] A genus of tropical trees, natural order *Leguminosæ*, containing three species, two found in Africa, and the third in Australia. *E. Guineense*, the sassy-bark of Sierra Leone, is a large tree, native of western tropical Africa, the bark of which is a powerful poison, and is used by the natives in their ordeals. The red juice of the tree is equally poisonous. Both kinds are sometimes used merely as strong emetics.

erythrophobe (e-rith′rō-fōb), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐρυθρός, red, + φοβεῖν, fear.] An animal so constituted as to be made uncomfortable by red light, and which hence seeks to avoid it, as if fearing it.

erythrophyl, erythrophyll (e-rith′rō-fil), *n.* [= F. *érythrophylle*; < Gr. ἐρυθρός, red, + φύλλον = L. *folium*, leaf. Cf. *chlorophyl*.] A name given by Berzelius to the substance to which the red color of leaves in autumn is due.

erythrophyllin (e-rith-rō-fil′in), *n.* [As *erythrophyl* + *-in*2.] Same as *erythrophyl*.

erythrophytoscope (e-rith-rō-fī′tō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. ἐρυθρός, red, + φυτόν, a plant, + σκοπεῖν, view.] Same as *erythroscope*.

erythroprotid (e-rith-rō-prō′tid), *n.* [< Gr. ἐρυθρός, red, + E. *prot-ein* + *-id*.] A reddish-brown amorphous matter obtained from protein.

erythroscope (e-rith′rō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. ἐρυθρός, red, + σκοπεῖν, view.] A form of optical apparatus devised by Simler, used in examining the light reflected from different bodies. It consists of two plates of glass, one of them cobalt-blue in color, thick enough to allow the extreme red of the spectrum to pass through, but no orange or yellow, the other of deep yellow, capable of transmitting the light-rays as far as the violet. A landscape viewed through these glasses is strikingly transformed, the green of the foliage appearing of a deep red (since green leaves reflect the red rays), the sky greenish-blue, the clouds purplish-violet, and so on. The effect of light and shade are left unchanged. Also called *erythrophytoscope*.

erythrosis (er-i-thrō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐρυθρός, red, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, plethora or polyemia.

erythrostomum (er-i-thros′tō-mum), *n.*; pl. *erythrostomata* (e-rith-rō-stō′ma-tä). [< Gr. ἐρυθρός, red, + στόμα, mouth.] A term proposed by Desvaux for an aggregate fruit composed of drupelets, as in the blackberry; a form of hetærio.

erythroxyl (er-ith-rok′sil), *n.* In *bot.*, one of the *Erythroxyleæ*.

Erythroxyleæ (e-rith-rok-sil′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Erythroxylon* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of the natural order *Linaceæ*, distinguished from the rest of the order by a shrubby or arboreous habit and by the drupaceous fruit.

Erythroxylon (er-ith-rok′si-lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐρυθρός, red, + ξύλον, wood.] The principal genus of the tribe *Erythroxyleæ*. It contains 30 species, natives mainly of tropical America. The best-known species, *E. Coca*, of Bolivia and Peru, yields the drug coca. (See *coca*1.) Several other South American species are reputed to possess medicinal properties. *E. monogynum* is a small tree of southern India, with a very hard dark-brown heart-wood, which is used as a substitute for sandal-wood. Some others have a bright-red wood, occasionally used in dyeing. See cut on next page.

Flowering Branch of *Erythroxylon Coca*, with leaf on larger scale.

erythrozym (e-rith′rō-zim), *n.* [< Gr. ἐρυθρός, red, + ζύμη, leaven.] A name given to the peculiar fermentative substance of madder, which has the power of effecting the decomposition of rubian.

Erythrus (er′ith-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐρυθρός, red, √ *ἐρυθ, *ῥυθ, = E. *red, rud.*] In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of chalcid hymenopterous insects. *Walker*, 1829. (*b*) A genus of longicorn beetles, of the family *Cerambycidæ*, erected upon certain eastern Asiatic forms by White in 1853.

Eryx (ē′riks), *n.* [NL., appar. named from L. *Eryx*, a mountain in Sicily (now *San Giuliano*): see *Erycina.*] 1. The typical genus of sand-snakes of the family *Erycidæ*. *E. jaculus* is a European and Asiatic representative; *E. johni* is an Indian species. *Daudin*, about 1800.—

Sand-snake (*Eryx jaculus*).

2. In *entom.*, a genus of beetles, of the family *Tenebrionidæ:* synonymous with *Cistella. Stephens*, 1832.—3. A genus of bivalve mollusks. *Swainson*, 1840.—4. A genus of crustaceans. Also *Erix.*

es[1], *n.* See *ess.*

es[2] (es), *n.* [G.] In *music*, Eb.—**Es dur**, the key of Eb major.—**Es moll**, the key of Eb minor.

es-[1]. [ME. *es-, as-,* < OF. *es-, as-,* < L. *ex-*: see *ex-*.] A prefix of Latin origin, being a French or other Romance modification of Latin *ex-*. Examples are seen in *escheat, eschaufe*, etc. Words having in Middle English *es-* have reverted to the original Latin *ex-*. See *exchange, exploit*, etc.

es-[2]. [ME. *es-,* < F. *es-,* Sp. Pg. *es-,* < LL. *i-s-*: see def.] An apparent prefix, of Romance origin, being radical initial *s* before another consonant, preceded by a slight euphonic vowel, as in *escalade, esquire, especial, estate, estray*, of ultimate Latin origin, and *escarp, eschew*, etc., of Teutonic origin, some of which have also forms (original or aphetic) without the *e-*, as *scutcheon, squire, special, state, stray*, etc., while some with original (Old French or Middle English) *es-* have only *s-* in modern English, as *scrivener, spiritual, strain*, etc. This Old French *es-* in most cases became later *e-*, modern French *é-*: see *equery, écu.* In *exchequer* this original *es-* has become *ex-*, suggesting falsely a Latin origin.

-es[1]. [Mod. E. reg. written *'s,* < ME. *-es, -is,* < AS. *-es:* see *-s*[1].] The early form of the possessive or genitive case singular, now regularly written *'s*, but still pronounced as *-es* (-ez) after a sibilant, namely, *s, z, sh, ch* (= *tsh*), *j*, written *-dge, -ge* (= *dzh*), *x* (= *ks*), as in *lass's, pace's, horse's, rose's, bush's, church's, hedge's, fox's*, etc. (formerly written *lasses, paces, horses, roses, bushes, churches, hedges, foxes*, etc.), words forced to conform in spelling to other words, like *boy's, man's*, etc. (formerly written *boys, mans*, etc.), where the *e* is actually suppressed in pronunciation; in Middle English and earlier the suffix was regularly *-es*, which still remains in possessives like *horses* (Anglo-Saxon and Middle English *horses*), *guides* (Middle English *gides*), now written with the apostrophe, like other words, *horse's, guide's.* See *-s*[1].

-es[2]. [Mod. E. *-es* or *-s* according to preceding consonant, < ME. *-es, -is,* < AS. *-as,* nom. and acc. pl. of masc. and neut. nouns having orig. vowel-stems: see *-s*[2].] The earlier form of the now more common plural suffix *-s*, retained after a sibilant (like the phonetically similar possessive suffix: see *-es*[1]), as in *lasses, paces, horses, roses, bushes, churches, hedges, foxes*, etc. When the nominative singular ends in a final silent *e*, the plural suffix is regarded, orthographically, as simply *-s*, but it is historically *-es* (the nominative final *e* being dropped before inflectional suffixes, and the medial *e* (in *-es*) being suppressed by syncope after vowels and non-sibilant consonants), as in *does, dues, ties*, etc., *companies, families*, etc., plural of *doe, due, tie*, etc., *company, family*, and other words in *-y*, originally *-ie.*

-es[3]. [ME. *-es, -s:* see *-s*[3].] The earlier form of *-s*[3], the suffix of the third person singular of the present indicative of verbs, retained after a vowel, as in *huzzaes, goes, does*, etc. When the infinitive ends in silent *e*, the personal suffix is regarded, orthographically, as simply *-s*, but it is historically *-es*, the infinitive *-e* being dropped before inflectional suffixes, as in *rues, endues*, etc., *defies, supplies, accompanies*, etc., infinitive *rue, endue, defy, accompany*, etc., the termination *-y* being formerly *-ie.*

-es[4]. [L. *-es*, nom. sing. term. of some nouns and adjectives of the 3d declension, being usually stem-vowel *-e-* or *-i-* + nom. sing. *-s.*] The nominative singular termination of some Latin nouns and adjectives of the third declension. Examples of such nouns, used in New Latin or English, are *tabes, pubes.*

-es[5]. [L. *-es*, also *-is*, nom. and acc. pl. of masc. and fem. nouns and adjectives of the 3d declension, = AS. *-as*, E. *-es, -s:* see *-es*[2], *-s*[2].] The nominative plural termination of Latin masculine and feminine nouns and adjectives of the third declension. Examples of such nouns, used in New Latin or English, are *Aves, Pisces, fasces.*

escalade (es-kā-lād′), *n.* [Formerly also *escalado;* < OF. *escalade* (also F.), < Sp. Pg. *escalada* (= It. *scalata*), an escalade, prop. fem. pp. of *escalar* (= It. *scalare*), scale, climb, < *escala* = It. *scala*, < L. *scala*, a ladder: see *scale*[3].] A mounting by means of a ladder or ladders; especially, an assault on a fortified place by troops who mount or pass its defenses by the aid of ladders.

In this Time of the Regent's Absence from Paris, the King of France drew all his Forces thither, using all Means possible, by *Escalado*, Battery, and burning the Gates, to enter the City. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 184.

Sin enters, not by *escalade*, but by cunning or treachery. *Buckminster.*

escalade (es-kā-lād′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *escaladed*, ppr. *escalading.* [= F. *escalader;* from the noun.] To scale; mount and pass or enter by means of a ladder: as, to *escalade* a wall.

The Spaniards, by battering a breach in the wall with their cannon on the first day, and then *escalading* the inner works with remarkable gallantry upon the second, found themselves masters of the place. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 318.

escalader (es-kā-lā′dėr), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *escalador* = It. *scalatore;* from the verb.] One who enters a fortified or other place by escalade.

The successful *escaladers* opened the gates to the entire Persian host. *Grote*, Hist. Greece, V. 117.

escalado†, *n.* See *escalade.*

escalier-lace (es-kal′iā-lās), *n.* [< F. *escalier*, a staircase (< LL. ML. *scalare*, L. (in pl.) *scalaria*, a staircase, neut. of L. *scalaris*, pertaining to a stair or ladder: see *scalary*), + E. *lace.*] A solid or filled-up lace, with small set patterns, of squares, made by leaving out two or three stitches at a time.

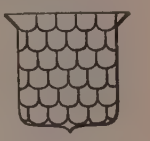
Escallonia (es-ka-lō′ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after *Escallon*, a Spanish traveler in South America, who first found the species in the United States of Colombia.] A South American genus of trees or shrubs, of the natural order *Saxifragaceæ*, allied to the *Itea* of the United States. There are about 25 species, evergreens, bearing panicles of red or white flowers. A few have been introduced into cultivation.

Escallonia macrantha.

escallop, escalop (es-kol′ọp), *n.* and *v.* Same as *scallop.*

escallopé (es-kal-ọ-pā′), *a.* In *her.*, same as *escalloped.*

escalloped, escaloped (es-kol′ọpt), *a.* In *her.*, represented as covered with escallop- or scallop-shells: said of the field; also, covered with an imbricated pattern of curving lines. Also *escallopé, counter-escalloped, counter-scalloped.*



The Field Escalloped.

escallop-shell (es-kol′ọp-shel), *n.* See *scallop-shell.*

escambio (es-kam′bi-ō), *n.* [< It. *escambio*, now *scambio* (= E. *exchange*), < ML. *excambium*, exchange: see *exchange.*] In *Eng. law*, a writ formerly granted to merchants to empower them to draw bills of exchange on persons beyond the sea.

escapable (es-kā′pạ-bl), *a.* [< *escape* + *-able.*] Capable of being escaped; avoidable. *North British Rev.*

escapade (es-kā-pād′), *n.* [< OF. and F. *escapade*, a prank, trick, frolic, fling of a horse, orig. an escape, < It. *scappata* (= Sp. Pg. *escapada*), escape, flight, prank, < *scappare*, escape: see *escape.*] 1. The fling of a horse, or a fit of flinging and capering about.

He with a graceful pride,
While his rider every hand survey'd,
Sprung loose, and flew into an *escapade;*
Not moving forward, yet with every bound
Pressing, and seeming still to quit his ground.
Dryden, Conquest of Granada, I. 1.

2. A capricious or freakish action; a wild prank; a foolish or reckless adventure.

There was an almost insane streak in her, showing itself in strange freaks and *escapades.* *J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 135.

More than once I have had to pay for the *escapades* of my horse in snatching up a bunch of spring onions and incontinently devouring it under the nose of the merchant. *O'Donovan*, Merv, vi.

escape (es-kāp′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *escaped*, ppr. *escaping.* [< ME. *escapen*, assibilated *eschapen*, more commonly with initial *a, ascapen, askapen, aschapen, achapen*, and by apheresis *scapen* (> mod. *scape*[1], q. v.), < OF. *escaper, eschaper, exaper*, F. *échapper* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *escapar* = It. *scappare*, escape, prob. orig. 'slip out of one's cape or cloak' (with ref. to thus expediting flight, or getting away after being seized); < ML. *ex capa, ex cappa*, out of cape or cloak: L. *ex*, out of; ML. *capa, cappa*, a cape or cloak: see *cape*[1], *cope*[1]. Cf. It. *incappare*, invest with a cape or cope, fall into a snare, be caught; Gr. ἐκδύεσθαι, escape, get away, lit. put off one's clothes.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To slip or flee away; succeed in evading or avoiding danger or injury; get away from threatened harm: as, he *escaped* scot-free.

Escape for thy life; . . . *escape* to the mountain, lest thou be consumed. Gen. xix. 17.

All perishen of man, of pelf,
Ne aught *escapen'd* but himself.
Shak., Pericles, ii., Prol.

Thieves at home must hang, but he that puts
Into his overgorg'd and bloated purse
The wealth of Indian provinces *escapes.*
Cowper, Task, i. 738.

2. To free or succeed in freeing one's self from custody or restraint; gain or regain liberty.

Our soul is *escaped* as a bird out of the snare of the fowlers; the snare is broken, and we are *escaped.* Ps. cxxiv. 7.

Like the caged bird *escaping* suddenly,
The little innocent soul flitted away.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

=Syn. To abscond, decamp, steal away, break loose, break away.

II. *trans.* To succeed in evading, avoiding, or eluding; be unnoticed, uninjured, or unaffected by; evade; elude: as, the fact *escaped* his attention; to *escape* danger or a contagious disease; to *escape* death.

A small number that *escape* the sword shall return. Jer. xliv. 28.

Be thou as chaste as ice, as pure as snow, thou shalt not *escape* calumny. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1.

How few men *escape* the yoke,
From this or that man's hand.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 220.

escape (es-kāp′), *n.* [< *escape, v.* Also, by apheresis, *scape:* see *scape*[1], *n.*] 1. Flight to shun danger, injury, or restraint; the act of fleeing from danger or custody.

I would hasten my *escape* from the windy storm and tempest. Ps. lv. 8.

2. The condition of being passed by without receiving injury when danger threatens; avoidance of or preservation from some harm or in-

jury: as, *escape* from contagion, or from bankruptcy.

You have cause
(So have we all) of joy; for our *escape*
Is much beyond our loss. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 1.

3. In *law*, the regaining of liberty or transcending the limits of confinement, without due course of law, by a person in custody of the law. A *constructive escape* is where the prisoner, though still under restraint, gets more liberty than the law allows him. The word *escape* is commonly used in reference to the liability of the sheriff for suffering an escape; and, thus considered, escapes are *voluntary* or *involuntary* or *negligent*: voluntary, when an officer permits an offender or a debtor to quit his custody without consent of the creditor or without legal discharge; and involuntary or negligent, when an arrested person quits the custody of the officer against his will.

4. A means of flight; that by which danger or injury may be avoided, or liberty regained: as, a fire-*escape*.

The refuge and consolation of serious and truly religious minds is more and more in literature and in the free *escapes* and outlooks which it supplies.
John Burroughs, The Century, XXVII. 926.

5†. Excuse; subterfuge; evasion.

St. Paul himself did not despise to remember whatsoever he found agrecable to the word of God among the heathen, that he might take from them all *escape* by way of ignorance.
Raleigh.

6†. That which escapes attention; an oversight; a mistake.

Readyer to correct *escapes* in those languages, then to be controlled, fitter to teach others, then learne of anye.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 459.

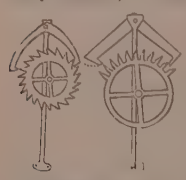
In transcribing there would be less care taken, as the language was less understood and so the *escapes* less subject to observation. *Brerewood*, Languages.

7†. An escapade; a wild or irregular action.

Rome will despise her for this foul *escape*.
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 2.

8. In *bot.*, a plant which has escaped from cultivation, and become self-established, more or less permanently, in fields or by roadsides.—9. Leakage or loss, as of gas, or of a current of electricity in a telegraph or electric-light circuit by reason of imperfect insulation; also, in *elect.*, a shunt or derived current.—10. In *arch.*, the curved part of the shaft of a column where it springs out of the base; the apophyge. See cut under *column*.

escapement (es-kāp′ment), *n.* [< OF. **escapement, eschappement*, F. *échappement* = Sp. *escapamiento* = It. *scampamento*; as *escape* + *-ment*.] 1†. The act of escaping; escape.—2. The general contrivance in a timepiece by which the pressure of the wheels (which move always in one direction) and the vibratory motion of the pendulum or balance-wheel are accommodated the one to the other. By this contrivance the wheelwork is made to communicate an impulse to the regulating power (which in a clock is the pendulum and in a watch the balance-wheel), so as to restore to it the small portion of force which it loses in every vibration, in consequence of friction and the resistance of the air. The leading requisite of a good escapement is that the impulse communicated to the pendulum be invariable, notwithstanding any irregularity or foulness in the train of wheels. Various kinds of escapements have been contrived: such as the *crown-* or *verge-escapement*, used in common watches, and the *anchor-* or *crutch-escapement*, in common clocks—both also termed *recoiling escapements;* the *dead-beat escapement* and the *gravity-* or *remontoir-escapement*, used in the finer kind of clocks; the *horizontal escapement* or *cylinder-escapement*, the *detached escapement*, the *lever-escapement*, the *duplex escapement*, the *pinwheel escapement*, all used in the finer classes of watches; and the *half-dead escapement*, in which there is a slight recoil. In the horizontal escapement the teeth of a horizontal wheel act upon a hollow cylinder on the axis of the balance, to give the impulse.


Recoiling and Dead-beat Escapements.

escaper (es-kā′pėr), *n.* One who or that which escapes. 2 Ki. ix. 15, margin.

escape-valve (es-kāp′valv), *n.* A loaded valve fitted to the end of a steam-cylinder for the escape of the condensed steam, or of water carried mechanically from the boilers with the steam; a priming-valve. *E. H. Knight.*

escarbuncle (es-kär′bung-kl), *n.* [< F. *escarboucle* (with excrescent *es-*), a carbuncle: see *carbuncle*.] In *her.*, same as *carbuncle*.

escargatoire†, *n.* [Prop. **escargotoire*, repr. a possible F. **escargotoire*, equiv. to *escargotière*, < *escargot*, a snail, OF. *escargol* (with excrescent *es-*) = Sp. Pg. *caracol*, a snail: see *caracole*.] A nursery of snails.

At the Capuchins I saw the *escargatoire*. . . . It is a square place boarded in, and filled with a vast quantity of large snails, that are esteemed excellent food when they are well dressed.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 517.

escarp (es-kärp′), *v. t.* [< F. *escarper* = Sp. Pg. *escarpar* = It. *scarpare*, cut steep, as rocks or slopes, to render them inaccessible. Hence, by aphæresis, *scarp*, the usual E. form: see *scarp*, *v.*] In *fort.*, to slope; give a slope to.

escarp, escarpe (es-kärp′), *n.* [< F. *escarpe* (= Sp. Pg. *escarpa* = It. *scarpa*); from the verb. Hence, by aphæresis, *scarp*, the usual E. form: see *scarp*, *n.*] In *fort.*, that side of a ditch surrounding a rampart which is nearest to the rampart: the opposite of *counterscarp*.

escarpment (es-kärp′ment), *n.* [< F. *escarpement*, < *escarper*, escarp: see *escarp* and *-ment*.] 1. In *fort.*, ground cut away, nearly vertically, about a position in order to render it inaccessible to an enemy.

The old Porto Batavo walls still surround the town, with moat and *escarpments*.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 82.

Arch, tower, and gate, grotesquely windowed hall,
And long *escarpment* of half-crumbled wall.
Whittier, The Panorama.

Hence—2. The precipitous side of any hill or rock; the abrupt face of a high ridge of land; a cliff.

We here [in the mountains of New South Wales] see an original *escarpment*, not formed by the sea having eaten back into the strata, but by the strata having originally extended only thus far.
Darwin, Geol. Observations, i. 149.

escartelé (es-kär-te-lā′), *a.* [OF., pp. of *escarteler*, quarter, < *quartier*, fourth, quarter: see *quarter*.] In *her.*, broken by a square projection or depression: said of a straight line serving as the division between two parts of the field, and also of either of the divisions.

escarteled (es-kär′teld), *a.* In *her.*, same as *escartelé*.—**Escarteled counter**, in *her.*, broken by projections, one tincture into the other and reciprocally. Properly this should be limited to square projections, but pointed and even curved breaks of the boundary-line are sometimes blazoned in this way.

escartelee (es-kär′te-lē), *a.* [< OF. *escartelé*, pp. of *escarteler*, quarter: see *escartelé*.] Same as *escartelé*.

-esce. [L. *-escere*, parallel to *-iscere*, *-ascere* = Gr. *-ἐσκειν*, *-ἰσκειν*, *-ἀσκειν*, being a formative suffix *-sc* added to the simple verb-stem to form the present, rarely other tenses, with inceptive force. The L. suffix *-escere*, *-iscere* is also the ult. source of the termination *-ish* in E. verbs like *abolish*, *diminish*, *finish*, etc.: see *-ish*[2]. The suffix *-sc* appears also in Teut., in the verb *mix*, AS. *miscan*: see *mix*.] A termination of verbs of Latin origin, having usually an inceptive or inchoative force, as in *convalesce*, begin to be well, *effervesce*, begin to boil up, *deliquesce*, begin to melt away, etc.; in some verbs, as *coalesce*, the inceptive force is less obvious. The present participle of such verbs appears in English as an adjective in *-escent*, as in *effervescent*, *deliquescent*, etc., such adjectives often existing without a corresponding verb in *-esce* (which, however, is optionally usable), as in *opalescent*, *phosphorescent*, etc. The noun is in *-escence*, as *effervescence*, *opalescence*, etc.

-escence, -escent. See *-esce*.

esch†, *n.* The fish commonly called the grayling.

The *esch* (thymallus), the trout (trutta).
Hoole, Orbis Pictus, xxxiv.

eschalot (esh-a-lot′), *n.* [< OF. *eschalote*: see *shallot*.] Same as *shallot*.

eschar[1] (es′kär), *n.* [Formerly also *escarre*, < OF. *escare*, < L. *eschara*, < Gr. *ἐσχάρα*, a scab, scar: see *scar*[1], the same word through ME.] In *pathol.*, a crust or scab on the skin, such as is occasioned by a burn or caustic application, and which sloughs off.

The ashes of certain locusts . . . cause the thick roufes and *escarres* that grow about the brims of ulcers to fall off.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxx. 13.

At length nature seem'd to make a separation between the cancerated and sound breast, such as you often see where a caustic hath been applied, the *eschar* divides between the living and the dead. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 647.

eschar[2]†, *n.* See *eskar*.

Eschara (es′ka-rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐσχάρα*, a scar, scab: see *eschar*[1].] The typical genus of polyzoans of the family *Escharidæ*.

Escharidæ (es-kar′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eschara* + *-idæ*.] A family of chilostomatous gymnolæmatous polyzoans, typified by the genus *Eschara*. They have the principal opening of the cell semicircular or circular, the secondary opening reduced, the colony consisting either of rounded or flattened branches, with the cells on opposite sides. The polyzoarium is calcareous, radicate, and erect, foliaceous or ramose, or incrusting; the zoœcia are arrecolate, entirely calcified in front, and the cells are disposed quincuncially on one or both sides of the zoarium.

Eschara elegans, natural size and magnified.

Escharina (es-ka-rī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eschara* + *-ina*.] A superfamily of chilostomatous gymnolæmatous polyzoans, containing those with the zoœcium mostly calcareous, and a lateral opening of the quadrate or semi-oval cell, as in the families *Eschariporidæ*, *Escharidæ*, and others.

Escharipora (es-ka-rip′ō-rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐσχάρα*, a scar, + *πόρος*, a passage, pore.] The typical genus of polyzoans of the family *Eschariporidæ*. *Hall*, 1847.

Escharipora philomela, highly magnified, showing three cells and halves of two others.

Eschariporidæ (es″ka-ri-por′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Escharipora* + *-idæ*.] A family of chilostomatous gymnolæmatous polyzoans, having rhomboid or cylindrical cells, with semicircular opening, and the anterior margin split or perforated.

escharotic (es-ka-rot′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἐσχαρωτικός*, forming a scar, < *ἐσχαροῦν*, form a scar, < *ἐσχάρα*, a scar: see *eschar*[1].] **I.** *a.* Caustic; having the power of searing or destroying the flesh.

After the nature of septick and *escharotick* medicines, it corrodes and consumes the flesh in a very short time.
Greenhill, Art of Embalming, [p. 272.

II. *n.* A caustic application; an application which sears or destroys flesh.

An eschar was made by the catharetick, which we thrust off, and continued the use of *escharoticks*.
Wiseman, Surgery.

eschatologic, eschatological (es″kā-tō-loj′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *eschatology* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to eschatology.

I do not mean to say that Christ never expressed Himself in the *eschatological* language which occupies so prominent a part of the utterances assigned Him in the Gospels.
J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, II. 85.

eschatologist (es-kā-tol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *eschatology* + *-ist*.] One versed in or engaged in the study of eschatology.

eschatology (es-kā-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔσχατος*, furthest, uttermost, extreme, last (*τὸ ἔσχατον*, the end), prob. transposed from **ἔξατος*, superl. of *ἐξ*, out (cf. *utmost*, *uttermost*, superl. of *out*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] In *theol.*, the doctrine of the last or of final things; that branch of theology which treats of the end of the world and man's condition or state after death. The topics which belong theologically to eschatology are death, immortality, the resurrection, the second coming of Christ, the millennium, the judgment, and the future state of existence.

Harnack also lays great stress on the *eschatology* of the early believers, which he makes, in fact, their distinguishing peculiarity. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 175.

eschaufe†, *v. t.* [ME. *eschaufen*, *eschawfen*, < OF. *eschaulfer*, F. *échauffer* (= Pr. *escalfar*), < L. *excalfacere*, heat, < *ex*, out, + *calfacere*, heat, chafe: see *chafe*. Cf. *excalfaction*.] To make hot; heat.

The develes fornays that is *eschaufid* with the fuyr of helle. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

Which that apperid as thing infinite;
With wine of Angoy, and als of Rochel tho
Which wold *eschawfe* the braines appetite.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 969.

eschaunge†, *n.* A Middle English form of *exchange*.

escheat (es-chēt′), *n.* [< ME. *eschete*, also abbr. *chete*, an escheat, < OF. *eschet*, *escheit*, *escheoit*, AF. *escheat*, m., also *eschete*, *escheite*, *escheate*, etc., f., that which falls to one, rent, spoil, orig. pp. of *escheoir*, F. *échoir* = Pr. *eschazer* = It. *scadere*, fall to one's share, < ML. *excadere*, fall upon, meet, a restored form of reg. L. *excidere*, fall upon, fall from, < *ex*, out, + *cadere*, fall: see *case*[1], *chance*, *accident*, *decay*, etc., from the same ult. source. Hence, by aphæresis, *cheat*.] 1. The reverting or falling back of lands or tenements to the lord of the fee or to the state, whether through failure of heirs or (formerly) through the corruption of the blood of the tenant by his having been attainted, or by forfeiture for treason. By modern legislation there can be

no escheat on failure of the whole blood wherever there are collateral kindred capable of inheriting; and in the United States there can be no escheat to any private person.

There is no more certain argument that lands are held under any as lord than if we see that such lands in defect of heirs do fall by *escheat* unto him.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, viii. 2.

All Lands in his Monarchie are his, giuen and taken at his pleasure. *Escheats* are many by reason of his seuerities. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 545.

To the high honor of Kentucky, as I am informed, she is the owner of some slaves by *escheat*, and has sold none, but liberated all. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 202.

2. In England, the place or circuit within which the king or lord is entitled to escheats.—**3.** A writ to recover escheats from the person in possession.—**4.** The possessions which fall to the lord or state by escheat.

God is the supreme Lord, to whom these *escheats* devolve, and the poor are his receivers.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, iv. 8.

The profits which came in to the king in his character of feudal lord, the reliefs, the *escheats*, the aids.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 295.

5†. That which falls to one; a reversion or return.

To make one great by others losse is bad *excheat*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 25.

escheat (es-chēt'), *v.* [< ME. **escheten*, abbr. *cheten*, tr., confiscate, with verbal n. *chetynge, chetinge*, cheating, i. e., escheating, < OF. *escheoiter*, receive an escheat, succeed; from the noun: see *escheat, n.* From ME. form and sense were developed the mod. form and sense of *cheat*, defraud, swindle: see *cheat*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To suffer escheat; revert or fall back by escheat.

The images of four brothers who poysoned one another, by which meanes there *escheated* to ye Republic that vast treasury of reliques now belonging to the church.
Evelyn, Diary, June, 1645.

He had proclaimed that all landed estates should, in lack of heirs male, *escheat* to his own exchequer.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 55.

II. *trans.* **1.** To divest of an estate by confiscation: as, he was *escheated* of his lands in Scotland.—**2.** To confiscate; forfeit. [Rare.]

The ninepence with which she was to have been rewarded being *escheated* to the Kenwigs family.
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xv.

escheatable (es-chē'ta-bl), *a.* [< *escheat* + *-able.*] Liable to escheat. *Bacon.*

escheatage (es-chē'tāj), *n.* [< *escheat* + *-age.*] The right of succeeding to an escheat. *Sherwood.*

escheator (es-chē'tor), *n.* [Formerly also *excheator*; < ME. *escheter, excheter, *eschetour*, < OF. (AF.) *eschetor, eschetour, escheoitor, eschoietour*, escheator, < *eschecoiter, eschoiter*, succeed, escheat: see *escheat, v.* Hence, by apheresis, *cheater*, now with the sense of 'swindler': see *cheat*[1], *cheater.*] An officer anciently appointed in English counties to look after the escheats of the sovereign and certify them into the treasury.

In 1396 Richard II. conferred the same dignity on York [made it a county with an elective sheriff], constituting the mayor the king's *escheator*. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 488.

escheatorship (es-chē'tor-ship), *n.* [< *escheator* + *-ship.*] The post or office of an escheator.

When he applied for the *escheatorship*, he informed Lord Castlereagh that he intended to have his seat transferred to Mr. Balfour. *Nineteenth Century*, XXII. 789.

escheker†, *n.* [ME. form of *checker*[1], *exchequer.*] **1.** A chess-board.

And alle be hit that in that place square
Of the listes, I mene the *estcheker*.
Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq., 134, fol. 263.

2. Exchequer (which see).

eschelt, *n.* [ME., < OF. *eschele, eschelle, esciele, eskiele, esquiere, scare*, < OHG. *skara*, MHG. G. *schar*, a company, troop. Cf. *échauguette.*] A troop or company.

A stiff man & a stern, that was the kinges stiward,
& cheueteyn was chose that *eschel* to lede.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3379.

Eschel blue. Same as *smalt.*

eschevet, *v. t.* A Middle English variant of *achieve.*

eschevin† (es'che-vin), *n.* [OF. *eschevin*, F. *échevin* = Sp. *esclavin* = It. *schiavino, scabino*, < ML. *scabinus*, a sheriff, < OHG. *scaffin, sceffin, sceffino*, MHG. *scheffen, scheffe*, G. *schöffe*, also (after LG.) *schöppe* (= OLG. *scepino* = D. *schepen*), sheriff, justice; < OHG. *scaffan*, MHG. G. *schaffen*, shape, form, order, etc., = E. *shape*, q. v.] The elder or warden who was principal of an ancient guild.

eschew† (es-chö'), *a.* [ME. *eschew, eschiewe*, < OF. *eschiu, eskiu*, shy, unwilling, = Pr. *esquiu* = Sp. Pg. *esquivo* = It. *schifato*, reserved, discreet, circumspect, etc., < OHG. **scioh*, MHG. *schiech* (G. *scheu*) = E. *shy*: see *shy*[1], *a.* Hence *eschew, v.*] Unwilling; disinclined.

He . . . is the moore *eschew* for to schryven hym.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

eschew (es-chö'), *v. t.* [< ME. *eschewen, eschuen, eschuwen*, < OF. *eschuer, eschiwer, eschiver, eschever, eschiuwer, eskiver*, etc., = Pr. *eschivar, esquivar* = Sp. Pg. *esquivar* = It. *schifare*, avoid, shun, eschew, < OHG. *sciuhen*, MHG. *schiuhen*, G. *scheuchen*, frighten, *scheuen*, avoid, shun, fear, < OHG. **scioh*, MHG. *schiech* (G. *scheu*), shy: see *eschew, a.*, and *shy*[1], *a.*] **1.** To refuse to use or participate in; stand aloof from; shun; avoid.

If thou wilt haue health of body cuill dyet *eschew*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 88.

Let him *eschew* evil, and do good. 1 Pet. iii. 11.

For, *eschewing* books and tasks,
Nature answers all he asks.
Whittier, Barefoot Boy.

2†. To escape from; evade.

Than is it wisdom, as it thinketh me,
To maken vertu of necessité,
And take it wel, that we may nat *eschue*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale (ed. Morris), l. 2185.

A certaine wall that they made to *eschew* the shot of the bulwarks. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 86.

He who obeys, destruction shall *eschew*. *Sandys.*

eschewal (es-chö'al), *n.* [< *eschew* + *-al.*] The act of eschewing; eschewment. *S. Wentworth.*

eschewance (es-chö'ans), *n.* [< *eschew* + *-ance.*] The act of eschewing; avoidance. *Imp. Dict.*

eschewer (es-chö'er), *n.* One who eschews.

eschewment (es-chö'ment), *n.* [< *eschew* + *-ment.*] The act of eschewing. [Rare.]

Eschscholtzia (e-shōlt'si-ä), *n.* [NL., named after J. F. von *Eschscholtz*, a German naturalist (1793–1831).] **1.** A small genus of delicate glabrous and glaucous herbs, of the natural order *Papaveraceæ*, natives of California and the adjacent region. They have finely divided leaves and bright-yellow or orange-colored flowers. *E. Californica*, the California poppy, is very common in cultivation. **2.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of beetles, of the family *Elateridæ*. Also called *Athous*. *Laporte*, 1840. (*b*) A genus of saccate ctenophorans, of the family *Cydippidæ*. *E. cordata* is a Mediterranean species. Also *Eschscholthia*. *Lesson*, 1843.

eschuet, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *eschew*. *Chaucer.*

eschynite, *n.* See *æschynite.*

esclandre (es-klan'dėr), *n.* [F., scandal: see *slander* and *scandal.*] Disturbance; a cause of scandal; a scene.

Scoutbush, to avoid *esclandre* and misery, thought it well to waive the proviso. *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, xi.

esclatté (es-kla-tā'), *a.* [OF. *esclaté*, pp. of *esclater*, mod. F. *éclater*, shiver, shatter: see *éclat.*] In *her.*, violently broken; shattered: thus, a shield *esclatté* is a bearing representing a shield shattered as by the blow of a battle-ax.

esclavage (F. pron. es-kla-väzh'), *n.* [F.] A heavy necklace worn by women in the middle of the eighteenth century. It was commonly composed of several chains, or strings of beads, arranged in festoons so as to cover the neck and fall very low in front, to correspond with the low-cut waist of the period. The famous diamond necklace of Marie Antoinette was of this sort.

esclopette (es-klo-pet'), *n.* [F.] A light gun. See *escopet* and *sclopos.*

escocheont, escochiont, *n.* Obsolete forms of *escutcheon.*

escopet (es-ko-pet'), *n.* [< Sp. Pg. *escopeta*, a firelock, a gun, = OF. *escopette*, a carbine, < It. *schioppetto* (also *scoppietto*), dim. of *schioppo* (also *scoppio*), a gun, musket: cf. *scoppio*, a burst, crack, explosion, < *scoppiare*, burst, crack. Cf. ML. *sclupare*, shoot, < L. *sclopus*, var. *sclopus*, the sound produced by striking suddenly upon the inflated cheek.] A carbine or short rifle, especially a form used by the Spanish Americans. Compare *escopette.*

escopette (es-ko-pet'), *n.* [OF.: see *escopet.*] A hand-gun. (*a*) Same as *sclopette.* (*b*) A carbine or short rifle. See *escopet.*

escorial (es-kō'ri-al), *n.* [Sp.] In the western mining districts of the United States, a place where a mine has been exhausted.

escort (es'kôrt), *n.* [< F. *escorte* = Sp. Pg. *escolta*, < It. *scorta*, an escort, guide, convoy, fem. pp. of *scorgere*, see, perceive, guide, < L. as if **excorrigere*, < *ex*, out, + *corrigere* (> It. *corgere*), set right, correct: see *correct.*] **1.** A protecting, guiding, or honorary guard in a progress of any kind; a person or a body of persons accompanying another or others for protection, guidance, or compliment; especially, an armed guard, as a company of soldiers or a vessel or vessels of war, for the protection of travelers, merchant ships, munitions of war, treasure, or the like.

The extent of an *escort* is usually proportioned either to the dignity of the person attended, if it be meant as a compliment, or, if of treasure, according to the sum and the dangers lying in the way. *Rees*, Cyc.

2. Protection, safeguard, or guidance on a journey or an excursion: as, to travel under the *escort* of a friend.

escort (es-kôrt'), *v. t.* [< F. *escorter* = Sp. *escoltar*, < It. *scortare*, escort; from the noun.] To attend and guard on a journey or voyage; accompany; convoy, as a guard, protector, or guide, or by way of compliment: as, the guards *escorted* the Duke of Wellington; to *escort* a ship, a traveler, or a lady.

In private haunt, in public meet,
Salute, *escort* him through the street.
P. Francis, tr. of Horace's Satires, i.

Burleigh was sent to *escort* the Papal Legate, Cardinal Pole, from Brussels to London. *Macaulay*, Burleigh.

=**Syn.** To conduct, convoy.

escot† (es-kot'), *n.* [OF.] Same as *scot.*

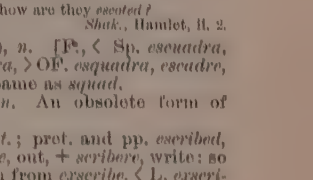
escot† (es-kot'), *v. t.* [OF. *escotter*; from the noun: see *escot, n.*, and *scot.*] To pay a reckoning for; support or maintain.

Who maintains them? how are they *escoted*?
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2.

escouade† (es-kö-ād'), *n.* [F., < Sp. *escuadra*, a squad, = It. *squadra*, > OF. *esquadra, escadre*, > E. *squad*, q. v.] Same as *squad.*

escout† (es-kout'), *n.* An obsolete form of *scout*[1].

escribe (es-krib'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *escribed*, ppr. *escribing.* [< L. *e*, out, + *scribere*, write: so formed in distinction from *exscribe*, < L. *exscribere*, write out: see *exscribe.*] To draw so as to touch the one side of a triangle outside of the triangle, and the other two sides produced: as, an *escribed* circle.


Escribed Circles.

escrime (es-krēm'), *n.* [F. *escrime* (= Pr. *escrima* = Sp. Pg. *esgrima* = It. *scherma*), fencing, < *escrimer*, OF. *eskermir* = Pr. *escrimir* = Sp. Pg. *esgrimir* = It. *schermare, schermire*, fence, skirmish: see *skirm, skirmish.*] The art of using weapons other than missive weapons, including attack and defense with sword and shield, sword and buckler, saber, rapier, and poniard, small-sword, and even the ax and mace: generally restricted to the use of the sword or saber according to some one of the recognized methods in use at the present day.

escript† (es-kript'), *n.* [< OF. *escript*: see *script.*] A writing; manuscript. *Cockeram.*

Ye have silenced almost all her able guides, and daily burn their *escripts*.
British Bellman, 1648 (Harl. Misc., VII. 625).

escritoire, escritoir (es-kri-twor'), *n.* [< F. *écritoire*, < OF. *escriptoire*, = Pr. *escriptori* = Sp. Pg. *escritorio*, Pg. also *escriptorio* = It. *scrittorio, scrittoria*, a writing-desk, pen-tray, earlier a writing-room, scriptorium, < ML. *scriptorium*, a writing-room: see *scriptorium.*] A piece of furniture with conveniences for writing, as an opening top or falling front panel, places for inkstand, pens, and stationery, etc.; also, a tray to hold inkstand, pens, and other implements for writing.

A hundred guineas will buy you a rich *escritoir* for your billets-doux. *Farquhar*, Constant Couple, v. 1.

escritorial (es-kri-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< *escritoire* + *-al.*] Pertaining to an escritoire. *Cowper.*

escrivenert, *n.* Same as *scrivener.*

escrod, *n.* See *scrod.*

escroll (es-krōl'), *n.* [See *scroll.*] In *her.*, same as *scroll*—that is, the ribbon upon which the motto is displayed. Also *escrot.*

escrow (es-krō'), *n.* [< ME. **escrowe*, by apheresis *scrowe*, a scroll, < AF. *escrowe*, OF. *escroue, escroe* (> ML. *escroa, scroa, scrua*), a roll of writings, a bond, F. *écrou*, an entry in the jail-book. See further under *scrow, scroll.*] **1.** In *law*, a writing fully executed by the parties, but put into the custody of a third person to hold until

the fulfilment of some condition, when it is to be delivered to the grantee. Not until such delivery does it take effect as a deed or binding contract, and then it ceases to be called an *escrow*. But the word *deed* is often applied in a loose way to the writing from the time of its execution, in anticipation of its becoming the deed of the party by ultimate delivery.

The defendant asserted that he had executed an *escrow*, making his resignation null and void thereby.
N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 429.

2. The conditional execution and deposit of an instrument in such way.—3. The custody of a writing so deposited.

escryt, *v.* [< ME. *escrien*, var. of *ascrien*, *ascryen*: see *ascry*.] I. *trans.* 1. To call out.—2. To descry.

He could not *escry* aboue 80. ships in all.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 596.

II. *intrans.* To cry out.

They beyng aferd *escried* and sayd veryly this is an empty vessell. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 169.

escuage (es'kū-āj), *n.* [< OF. *escuage*, F. *écuage*, < OF. *escu*, F. *écu*, a shield: see *écu* and *scutage*.] In *later feudal law*, a commutation paid by feudal tenants in lieu of military service; scutage.

The most and best part that spake was for the remaining of *escuage*: but the generalest applause was upon them that would have taken it away.
Sir T. Wilson, Note of Dec. 4, 1606.

Escuage, which was the commutation for the personal service of military tenants in war, having rather the appearance of an indulgence than an imposition, might reasonably be levied by the king.
Hallam, Middle Ages, viii. 2.

escudero (es-kö-dā'rō), *n.* [Sp., = E. *esquire*, q. v.] A shield-bearer; an esquire.

His *escuderos* rode in front,
His cavaliers behind.
T. B. Aldrich, Knight of Aragon.

escudo (es-kö'dō), *n.* [Sp. (= It. *scudo* = F. *écu*, a coin), < L. *scutum*, a shield: see *scutum*, *scudo*, *écu*.] A Spanish silver coin, in value equal to about 50 cents in United States money.

Esculapian, *a.* and *n.* See *Æsculapian*.

esculent (es'kū-lent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *esculentus*, good to eat, eatable (cf. LL. *escare*, eat), < *esca*, food, for **edsca*, < *edere* = E. *eat*.] I. *a.* 1. Eatable; edible; fit to be used for food: as, *esculent* plants; *esculent* fish.

We must not . . . be satisfied with dividing plants, as Dioscorides does, into aromatic, *esculent*, medicinal, and vinous. *Whewell*, Hist. Scientific Ideas, II. 115.

2. Furnishing an edible product: as, the *esculent* swift (a bird, *Collocalia esculenta*, whose nests are eaten in soup).

II. *n.* 1. Something that is eatable; that which is or may be used as food. Specifically—2. In common use, an edible vegetable, especially one that may be used as a condiment without cooking.

This cutting off the leaves in plants, where the root is the *esculent*, as in radish and parsnips, it will make the root the greater. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

esculetin (es-kū-lē'tin), *n.* Same as *esculin*.

esculin, æsculin (es'kū-lin), *n.* [< *Æsculus* + *-in*2.] A crystalline bitter principle, difficultly soluble in water and alcohol, which is found in the bark of the horse-chestnut tree, *Æsculus Hippocastanum*.

escutcheon (es-kuch'on), *n.* [Formerly *escocheon*, *escochion* (rare), but in E. first in the abbr. form, *scutcheon*, *scutchion*, *scuchin*, etc., < OF. *escusson*, *escuçon*, F. *écusson*, an escutcheon, < OF. *escu*, *escut*, F. *écu*, < L. *scutum*, a shield: see *scute*, *scutum*, *scutcheon*.] 1. In *her.*, the surface upon which are charged a person's armorial bearings, other than the crest, motto, supporters, etc., which are borne separately. This surface is usually shield-shaped, and *shield* is often used as synonymous with *escutcheon*. But the escutcheon of a woman is lozenge-shaped and should not be styled a shield, and the sculptured escutcheons of the eighteenth century were commonly panels of fantastic form, surrounded by rococo scrollwork, and usually having a convex rounded surface. (See *cartouche*, 7.) The space within the outline of the escutcheon is called, for the purposes of blazon, the *field*. (See *field*.) A shield used as a bearing is sometimes improperly called an escutcheon. See *shield*. Also *scutcheon*.

The duke's private band, . . . displaying on their breasts broad silver *escutcheons*, on which were emblazoned the arms of the Guzmans. *Prescott*.

2. Something, either artificial or natural, having more or less resemblance to an escutcheon. Specifically—(*a*) *Naut.*, the panel on a ship's stern where her name is painted. (*b*) In *carp.*, a plate for protecting the keyhole of a door, or to which the handle is attached; a scutcheon. (*c*) In *mammal.*, a shield-like surface or area upon the rump, defined by the color or texture of the hair. It is conspicuous in many animals, especially of the deer and antelope kind, forming a large white or light area of somewhat circular form over the tail, as in the North American antelope and wapiti. The escutcheon is also a distinctive mark of some breeds of domestic cattle. (*d*) In *conch.*, the depression behind the beak of a bivalve mollusk which corresponds to the lunule or that in front of the beak. (*e*) In *entom.*, the scutellum, or small piece between the bases of the elytra, in a coleopterous or hemipterous insect.—**Escutcheon of pretense**, in *her.*, a small escutcheon charged upon the main escutcheon, indicating the wearer's pretensions to some distinction, or to an estate, armorial bearings, etc., which are not his by strict right of descent. It is especially used to denote the marriage of the bearer to an heiress whose arms it bears. Also called *inescutcheon*. Compare *impalement*.—**False escutcheon**, in *entom.*, the postscutellum.

escutcheoned (es-kuch'ond), *a.* Having a coat of arms or an ensign; marked with or as if with an escutcheon.

For what, gay friend! is this *escutcheoned* world,
Which hangs out Death in one eternal night?
Young, Night Thoughts, ii. 356.

escutellate (ē-skū'tel-āt), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + NL. *scutellum*: see *scutellum*, *scutellate*.] In *entom.*, having no visible scutellum: applied to *Coleoptera* in which the scutellum of the mesothorax is hidden under the elytra. Also *exscutellate*.

eset, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *ease*.

-ese. [OF. *-ese*, later *-ois*, *-ais* = Sp. Pg. *-es* = It. *-ese*, < L. *-ensis*, forming adjectives from names of places, as *Hispani-ensis*, of Hispania, Spain, etc.] A suffix of Latin origin, added to names of places (towns or countries), (*a*) properly, to form adjectives meaning 'of or belonging to' such a place, and hence (the same being used as nouns by omission of the appropriate noun) to signify (*b*) 'an inhabitant of' such a place, or (*c*) the 'language' or 'dialect of' such a place, as in *Chinese*, *Japanese*, *Portuguese*, *Milanese*, *Veronese*, *Viennese*, *Berlinese*, etc. Nouns with this suffix (being originally adjectives) remain unchanged in the plural, though plurals like *Chineses* (Milton), *Portugueses*, etc., occur in the literature of the seventeenth century. Nouns in *-ese* (which are much oftener used in the plural than in the singular) are sometimes popularly regarded as plurals in *-s*, and give rise to singulars like *Chinee*, *Portuguee*. With reference to language, this suffix is sometimes used humorously with the name of a person, as in *Johnsonese*, *Carlylese*, etc., the language or style of Dr. Johnson, Carlyle, etc. In *burgess* the suffix, of earlier introduction, is shortened; in *bourgeois*, of recent introduction, it retains the French form.

E. S. E. An abbreviation of *east-southeast*.

esement†, *n.* A Middle English form of *easement*.

esemplastic (es-em-plas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐς*, *εἰς*, into, + *ἓν*, neut. of *εἷς* (*ἑν-*), one (= E. *same*), + *πλαστικός*, skilful in molding or shaping: see *plastic*, *emplastic*.] Molding, shaping, or fashioning into one.

It was instantly felt that the Imagination, the *esemplastic* power, as Coleridge calls it, had produced a truer history . . . than the professed historian. *A. Falconer*.

eseptate (ē-sep'tāt), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + *septum*, partition: see *septum*.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, without septa or partitions.

eserine (es'ē-rin), *n.* [< *esere*, a native name of the plant, + *-ine*2.] An alkaloid obtained from the Calabar bean, *Physostigma venenosum*, assumed by some authorities to be identical with physostygmine. It forms colorless bitter crystals, which are an active poison; applied to the conjunctiva, it produces contraction of the pupil.

esguard† (es-gärd'), *n.* [Improp. < *es-* + *guard*, formally after OF. *esgard*, respect, heed, regard (where the prefix is superfluous); perhaps suggested by *escort*.] Guard; escort: as, "one of our *esguard*," *Beau. and Fl.*

esh (esh), *n.* [Teut. *esch*.] A dialectal form of *ash*1. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]

Breäk me a bit o' the *esh* for his 'eäd, lad, out o' the fence!
Tennyson, Northern Farmer, New Style.

esiet, *a.* A Middle English form of *easy*.

esilicht, *adv.* A Middle English form of *easily*.

esiphonal (ē-sī'fō-nal), *a.* [< *e-* priv. + *siphon* + *-al*.] Having no siphons: applied to nummulitic or foraminiferous shells when they were supposed to be minute fossil cephalopods.

esiphonate (ē-sī'fō-nāt), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + E. *siphon* + *-ate*1.] Same as *asiphonate*.

eskar, esker (es'kär, -kėr), *n.* [Also, less prop., *escar*, *eschar*; < Ir. *eiscir*, a ridge.] In *geol.*, a ridge of water-worn materials running across valleys and plains, along hillsides, and even over watersheds, and forming a very marked feature in the topography of certain regions, especially Sweden, Scotland, Ireland, and parts of New England. These ridges are often very narrow on the top, having steep slopes, and may sometimes be followed for many miles. The word *eskar* was until recently used only by Irish geologists, but it is now sometimes employed by writers in English on glacial geology, as the equivalent of the Swedish *ås*. "That these ridges are in some way connected with the former glaciation of the regions where they occur is considered highly probable by most geologists; but no very satisfactory explanation of the mode of their formation has yet been given." *A. Geikie* (1885). Called in Scotland *kame*.

The great elongated ridges of gravel called *eskers*, and the wide-spread deposits of similar material which are met with so abundantly, especially in the central parts of Ireland, have long been famous. *J. Geikie*, Ice Age, p. 374.

Eskimo (es'ki-mō), *n.* and *a.* [Pl. prop. *Eskimos*, but also like sing., in imitation of the F. pl. *Esquimaux*, pron. es-kē-mō'; < Dan. *Eskimo*, pl. *Eskimoer*; G. *Esquimo*, sing. and pl., based, like the obsolescent E. *Esquimaux*, pl. (> sing. *Esquimau*), on F. *Esquimaux*, pl., > Sp. Pg. *Esquimales*, etc. The name was orig. applied by the Indians of Labrador to the Eskimos of that region; Abenaki *Eskimatsic*, Ojiba *Askimeg*, are said to mean 'those who eat raw flesh.' The natives call themselves *Innuit*, the people.] I. *n.* One of a race inhabiting Greenland and parts of arctic America and Asia (on the Bering sea), on or near the coasts. They are generally short and stout, with broad faces, are naturally of a light-brown color, live by hunting and fishing, and dress in skins. Their dwellings are tents of skin in summer and close huts in winter, usually partly underground, and often, for temporary use, made of snow and ice. Their affinities are uncertain, and some regard them as remains of a prehistoric coast race of Europe. The Eskimo language is polysynthetic, and has been cultivated to some extent by missionaries. Also *Esquimau*.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Eskimos.—**Eskimo curlew**, the dough-bird, *Numenius borealis*. See *curlew* and *Numenius*.—**Eskimo dog**. See *dog*.

eskin (es'kin), *n.* [E. dial.] A pail or kit. [North. Eng.]

esloint, **esloynet**, *v.* Obsolete forms of *eloin*.

esmalt, **esmaylet**, *n.* Same as *amel*.

Esmia (es'mi-ą), *n.* [NL.] 1. A genus of gastropods: same as *Aplysia*. *J. E. Gray*, 1847, after Leach's MS.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of beetles, of the family *Cerambycidæ*, containing one species, *E. turbata* of Brazil. *Pascoe*, 1860.

esne, *n.* [AS.: see *earn*1.] In *Anglo-Saxon hist.*, a hireling of servile condition.

The *esne* or slave who works for hire.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 37.

esnecy (es'ne-si), *n.* [< ML. *æsnecia* (*ainescia*, *ænescia*, *enecea*, *eyneia*), < OF. *ainsneece*, *ainsneesse*, *aainneesche*, etc., mod. F. *aînesse* (ML. type **antenatitia*), OF. also *ainsneage*, *aisneage*, *esneage*, etc. (ML. *antenagium*), the right of the first-born, < OF. *ainsné*, F. *aîné*, < ML. *antenatus*, first-born, one born before: see *ante-nati*.] In *Eng. law*, the right of the eldest coparcener, when an estate descends to daughters jointly for want of a male heir, to make the first choice in the division of the inheritance. Also spelled *æsnecy*.

eso-. [< Gr. *ἔσω*, older form of *εἴσω*, adv., to within, within, < *ἐς*, *εἰς*, prep., into, orig. prob. **ἐνς*. Cf. *ἐν* = L. *in* = E. *in*.] An element in some words of Greek origin, meaning 'within.'

Esoces (es'ō-sēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Esox*.] In Cuvier's system of classification, the second family of *Malacopterygii abdominales*, without adipose dorsal fin, with short intestine having no cæca, and the edge of the upper jaw formed by the intermaxillary, or, when not thus formed, the maxillary edentulous, and concealed in the thickness of the lips. It included the pikes, *Esocidæ*, and a number of fishes of other families now known to be little related to the type.

esocid (es'ō-sid), *n.* A fish of the family *Esocidæ*; a lucioid.

Esocidæ (e-sos'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Esox* (*Esoc-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of haplomous physostomous fishes, typified by the genus *Esox*. They have a long slender body, with long head, flattened snout, and mouth armed with numerous strong sharp teeth, some of which are movable; upper jaw not protrusile, its border formed by the maxillary bone; dorsal fin far back, opposite the anal; scales small; and no pyloric cæca. The family is now restricted to the single genus *Esox*, the pikes. (See cuts under *Esox*, *pike*, and *scapulocoracoid*.) In Bonaparte's and some other early systems it was equivalent to Cuvier's *Esoces*. Groups approximately or exactly corresponding to *Esocidæ* have been named *Esoces* (Cuvier, 1817), *Esocinæ* (Swainson, 1839), *Esocini* (Bonaparte, 1841), and *Esoxidea* (Rafinesque, 1815). Also called *Lucidæ*.

esociform (e-sos'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *esox* (*esoc-*), pike (see *Esox*), + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a pike; pike-like.

esocoid (es'ō-koid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Esox* (*Esoc-*) + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Of or relating to the *Esocidæ*.

II. *n.* An esocid or pike.

esoderm (es'ō-dėrm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔσω*, within, + *δέρμα*, skin.] In *entom.*, the delicate cutaneous layer forming the inner surface of the integuments, elytra, etc. *Kirby*.

esodic (e-sod'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐς*, *εἰς*, into, + *ὁδός*, a way.] In *physiol.*, conducting impressions

to the brain and spinal cord; afferent: said of certain nerves.

eso-enteritis (es-ō-en-te-rī′tis), *n.* [< Gr. ἔσω, within, + *enteritis*, q. v.] Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the intestines; enteritis.

esogastritis (esˊō-gas-trī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔσω, within, + *gastritis*, q. v.] Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach; gastritis.

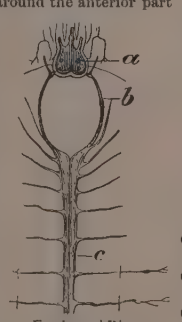
esonarthex (es-ō-när′theks), *n.* [< Gr. ἔσω, within, + νάρθηξ, the court or exterior portico of a Greek church: see *narthex*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, the inner narthex or vestibule, when there are two, the outer being called the *exonarthex*.

The *esonarthex* opens on to the church by nine doors, to the exonarthex by five.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, I. 245.

esophageal, œsophageal (ē-sō-faj′ē-ạl), *a.* [< *esophagus*, NL. *œsophagus:* see *esophagus*.] Pertaining or relating to the esophagus: as, *esophageal* glands.—**Esophageal fold.** (*a*) One of the ordinary lengthwise folds or ridges of the esophagus when undistended. (*b*) The lip of the special esophageal groove of ruminants.—**Esophageal glands,** numerous small compound racemose crypts or follicles of the esophagus, as of man, lodged in the submucous tissue and opening by excretory ducts upon the mucous surface of the tube. In some cases, as of birds, they are highly specialized and yield a copious milky fluid used to feed the young, as those of the crop of pigeons. This secretion is called *pigeon's milk*. The remarkable proventricular glands of birds, of similar character, yield a digestive fluid like gastric juice.—**Esophageal groove.** See the extract, and *rumination*.

A groove (*œsophageal groove*) which leads from the œsophagus into the reticulum, and is shut off by a valvular process from the first two divisions of the stomach, represents that portion of the œsophagus which has entered into the formation of the stomach and formed the first two portions of that organ by bulging out on one side.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 559.

Esophageal opening or **orifice,** the hole in the diaphragm through which the gullet passes with the pneumogastric nerves.—**Esophageal ring,** in *Invertebrata*, a circlet of commissural nerves around the anterior part of the alimentary canal, connecting the cerebral or preoral ganglia with the ventral ganglionic chain. It is a usual structure in annelidous, arthropodous, and many other invertebrate animals, but varies greatly in its details. See *cerebral*. Also known as *esophageal commissures, nerve-ring, nerve-pentagon* (in echinoderms), etc.—**Esophageal teeth,** certain enameled processes of the backbone which project into the gullet of serpents of the subfamily *Dasypeltinæ*. See *Rhachiodontidæ*.



Esophageal Ring.
Anterior end of nervous system of *Polynoë*, a polychætous annelid, showing, *a*, cerebral ganglia, connected by the esophageal ring, *b*, with the ventral series of ganglia, *c*.

esophagean, œsophagean (ē-sō-faj′ē-ạn), *a.* Same as *esophageal*.

esophagotomy, œsophagotomy (ē-sof-a-got′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. οἰσοφάγος, esophagus, + τομή, a cutting.] In *surg.*, the operation of making an incision into the esophagus, as for the purpose of removing any foreign substance that obstructs the passage.

esophagus, œsophagus (ē-sof′a-gus), *n.* [< NL. *œsophagus*, < Gr. οἰσοφάγος, the gullet, lit. the passage for food, < οἴσειν, fut. inf., associated with φέρειν = E. *bear*[1], carry, + φαγεῖν, eat.] The gullet; the canal through which food and drink pass to the stomach. In man the esophagus is a musculomembranous tube about nine inches long, extending from the pharynx to the stomach. It begins in the neck, where the pharynx is reduced from a funnel to a tube, opposite the fifth intervertebral space, descends vertically upon the front of the spinal column behind the windpipe, traverses the chest in the posterior mediastinum upon the front of the spine, perforates the diaphragm together with the pneumogastric nerves, and ends at the cardiac orifice of the stomach, opposite the ninth dorsal vertebra. It is nearly straight, but has a slight curvature both anteroposteriorly and laterally. Its surgical relations are very important, especially in the neck. The esophagus has two principal coats. The muscular coat is composed of two planes of contractile fibers, the outer longitudinal and the inner circular. They are continuous above with fibers of the inferior constrictor of the pharynx. The muscles in the upper part of the esophagus are red and in part at least striped, but below are pale, unstriped, and "involuntary." The mucous coat is internal, continuous with that of the pharynx above and the stomach below. It is thick, of a reddish color above and paler below, disposed in longitudinal folds or plicæ, which disappear on distention. Its surface is studded with minute papillæ and invested throughout with stratified pavement epithelium. The mucous and muscular coats are loosely connected with each other by a layer of connective tissue, sometimes described as the *areolar coat*, between which and the mucous membrane is a layer of longitudinal unstriped muscular fibers called the *muscularis mucosæ*. The esophagus is well supplied with glands called *esophageal* (which see, and see cuts under *alimentary, diaphragm*, and *mouth*). In lower animals the esophagus, as a canal from the mouth or fauces to the stomach, undergoes numberless modifications of relative size, of shape, structure, and position. It very often presents special dilatations, as the crop or craw of birds, and its lower end, where it enters the stomach, may present special contrivances for conducting food and drink, as the esophageal groove of a ruminant. Special aggregations of esophageal glands are also found.

Esopian, *a.* See *Æsopian*.

Esopic (ē-sop′ik), *a.* Same as *Æsopian*.

esorediate (ē-sō-rē′di-ât), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + *soredium* + *-ate*[1].] In *lichenology*, without soredia; not granular.

esoteric (es-ō-ter′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἐσωτερικός, inner; prob. first suggested by its opposite ἐξωτερικός (see *exoteric*); < ἔσω, within (see *eso-*), + *-τερος*, compar. suffix, + *-ικός*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Literally, inner: originally applied to certain writings of Aristotle of a scientific, as opposed to a popular, character, and afterward to the secret or acroamatic teachings of Pythagoras; hence, in general, secret; intended to be communicated only to the initiated; profound.

There grew up, in the minds of some commentators, a supposition of exoteric doctrine as denoting what Aristotle promulgated to the public, contrasted with another secret or mystic doctrine reserved for a special few, and denoted by the term *esoteric;* though this term is not found in use before the days of Lucian. I believe the supposition of a double doctrine to be mistaken in regard to Aristotle; but it is true as to the Pythagoreans, and is not without some colour of truth even as to Plato. *Grote.*

He [Josephus] fancied himself to have learned all, whilst in fact there were secret *esoteric* classes which he had not so much as suspected to exist.
De Quincey, Secret Societies, ii.

When there exist two distinct explanations, or statements, about the signification of an emblem, the true one *esoteric*, and known only to the few, the other exoteric, incorrect, and known to the many, it is clear that a time may come when the first may be lost, and the last alone remain. *T. Inman*, Symbolism, Int., p. viii.

The religion of Egypt perished from being kept away from the people, as an *esoteric* system in the hands of priests. *J. F. Clarke*, Ten Great Religions, i. § 7.

2. In *embryol.*, endoblastic. See the extract. [Rare.]

An upper layer of cells differentiated from the lower, an *esoteric* as contrasted with an exoteric layer, the representatives of these being respectively the apicals and basals in the earliest stages of the Calcispongiæ, and in later stages the endoblast and ectoblast.
Hyatt, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1884, p. 91.

II. *n.* **1.** An esoteric doctrine. [Rare.]

As to what *esoterics* I have vented, such as the foundation of moral duties upon self-interest; the corporeity of mental organs; . . . these seemed necessary to compleat a regular system. *A. Tucker*, Light of Nature, V. ii. § 6.

2. A believer in esoteric doctrines.

esoterical (es-ō-ter′i-kạl), *a.* [< *esoteric* + *-al*.] Same as *esoteric*.

esoterically (es-ō-ter′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In an esoteric manner.

esotericism (es-ō-ter′i-sizm), *n.* [< *esoteric* + *-ism*.] Esoteric doctrine or principles; devotion to or inclination for mysticism or occultism. Also *esoterism*.

esoterics (es-ō-ter′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *esoteric:* see *-ics*.] Mysterious or hidden doctrines; occult science.

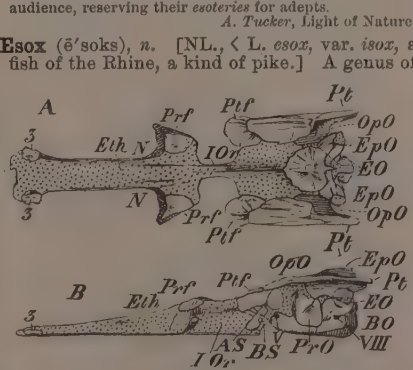
esoterism (esˊō-ter-izm), *n.* [< *esoter(ic)* + *-ism*.] Same as *esotericism*.

esoterist (esˊō-ter-ist), *n.* [< *esoter(ic)* + *-ist*.] An esoteric philosopher, as an occultist or a cabalist; an adept or initiate in mysticism.

esotery (esˊō-ter-i), *n.*; pl. *esoteries* (-iz). [< *esoter(ic)* + *-y*.] Mystery; secrecy. [Rare.]

The ancients . . . could adapt their subjects to their audience, reserving their *esoteries* for adepts.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature.

Esox (ē′soks), *n.* [NL., < L. *esox*, var. *isox*, a fish of the Rhine, a kind of pike.] A genus of fishes, typical of the *Esocidæ*, formerly used in a very comprehensive sense, including representatives of diverse families, but now restricted to the common pike and closely related species. Also called *Lucius*. See cut under *pike*.



Cartilaginous Cranium of the Pike (*Esox lucius*), with its intrinsic ossifications.
A, top view; *B*, side view: *V*, *VIII*, exits of trigeminal and of pneumogastric nerves; 3, small ossifications in the rostrum; *N*, *N*, nasal fossæ; *IOr*, interorbital septum; *Eth*, ethmoid; *Prf*, *Ptf*, prefrontal and postfrontal; *PrO*, proötic; *EpO*, epiotic; *OpO*, opisthotic; *Pt*, pterotic; *EO*, exoccipital; *BO*, basioccipital; *BS*, basisphenoid; *AS*, alisphenoid.

espadon (esˊpā-don), *n.* [Sp. (> F. *espadon*), = It. *spadone*, aug. of *spada* = OF. *espee*, F. *épée*, a sword: see *spade*[1] and *spade*[2].] A kind of two-handed sword used by infantry in the fifteenth century and later. See *spadone*.

espalier (es-pal′yėr), *n.* [< F. *espalier*, formerly *espallier* (ult. identical with *épaulière*, q. v.), < It. *spalliera*, a support for the shoulders, back (of a chair, etc.), espalier (= Sp. *espaldera*, espalier), < *spalla* = Sp. Pg. *espalda* = OF. *espaule*, F. *épaule*, the shoulder, < L. *spatula*, a broad piece, a blade: see *epaule, spatula*.] In *horticulture:* (*a*) A trelliswork of various forms on which the branches of fruit-trees or -bushes are extended horizontally, in fan shape, etc., in a single plane, with the object of securing for the plant a freer circulation of air as well as better exposure to the sun.

O blackbird! sing me something well: . . .
The *espaliers* and the standards all
Are thine; the range of lawn and park.
Tennyson, The Blackbird.

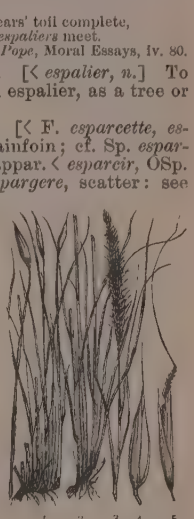
(*b*) A tree or plant trained on such a trellis or system. Trees trained as espaliers are not subjected to such abrupt variations of temperature as wall-trees.

Behold Villario's ten years' toil complete,
His arbors darken, his *espaliers* meet.
Pope, Moral Essays, Iv. 80.

espalier (es-pal′yėr), *v. t.* [< *espalier*, *n.*] To train on or protect by an espalier, as a tree or trees.

esparcet (es-pär′set), *n.* [< F. *esparcette, esparcet*, < Sp. *esparceta*, sainfoin; cf. Sp. *esparcilla*, spurry, both dim., appar. < *esparcir*, OSp. *espargir*, scatter, < L. *spargere*, scatter: see *sparse*.] A kind of sainfoin.

esparto (es-pär′tō), *n.* [< Sp. *esparto*, < L. *spartum*, < Gr. σπάρτον, also, more commonly, σπάρτος, a broom-like plant, comprising, it is said, both *Spartium junceum* and *Stipa tenacissima;* also applied to the common broom: see *Spartium*.] A name given to two or three species of grass, the *Macrochloa* (*Stipa*) *tenacissima, M. arenaria*, and *Lygeum Spartum* of botanists, and especially to the first, which is abundant in northern Africa. The others are found in Spain and Portugal, and elsewhere in southern Europe. From esparto are manufactured printing-paper, cordage, shoes, matting, baskets, nets, mattresses, sacks, etc.



Esparto-Grasses.
1, 4, stalk and fruit of *Macrochloa tenacissima*. 2, 3, 5, stalk, flowering stem, and fruit of *Lygeum Spartum*.

esparto-grass (es-pär′tō-gras), *n.* Same as *esparto*.

esparver (es-pär′vėr), *n.* Same as *sparver*.

espathate (ē-spā′thāt), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + *spatha*, spathe, + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, not having a spathe.

espaulière, *n.* Same as *épaulière*.

especial (es-pesh′ạl), *a.* [Early mod. E. *especiall*, < ME. *especial*, < OF. *especial*, mod. F. *spécial* = Sp. Pg. *especial* = It. *speziale*, < L. *specialis*, belonging to a particular kind, < *species*, kind: see *species, special*.] Of a particular kind; distinguished from others of the same class or kind; particular; eminent; principal; chief: as, in an *especial* manner or degree.

Abraham, the father of the faithful, and *especial* friend of God, was called out of his country, and from his kindred, to wander in a strange land.
Barrow, Works, III. viii.

Take *especial* knowledge, pray,
Of this dear gentleman, my absolute friend.
Fletcher (and another?), Nice Valour, I. 1.

In especial, especially. [Archaic.]

With grete wronge and a-gein right do the barouns of this londe a-gein hym werre, and *in especiall* thei that ought hym to love and holde moste dere.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 190.

In especial all officers to dyne with the olde maire.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 418.

=**Syn.** See *special*.

especially (es-pesh′al-i), *adv.* [< ME. *especially;* < *especial* + *-ly*[2].] In an especial manner; particularly; principally; chiefly; peculiarly;

especially; in reference to one person or thing in particular.

> Pirrus full priuely persayuit onon,
> By a spie, that *especially* sped for to wete,
> That hys Emes full egurly etlit to wode,
> Forto hunt in the holtes.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 13518.

A savage holds to his cows and his women, but *especially* to his cows. *Sir S. W. Baker*, Heart of Africa, p. 205.

The Duke was *especially* angered with Michelangelo because he refused to select a site for a fortress which he wished to build at Florence.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 295, note.

especialness (es-pesh′al-nes), *n.* The state of being especial. *Loe.* [Rare.]

espeirt, *n.* [ME., also *espeyre*, < OF. *espeir*, *espoir* (= Pr. *esper*), hope, < *esperer*, hope, < L. *sperare*, hope.] Expectation.

> Thus stante envie in good *espeire*
> To ben him self the divels heire.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., I. 265.

esperancet (es′pe-rans), *n.* [< ME. *esperaunce*, < OF. *esperance*, F. *espérance* = Pr. *esperansa* = Sp. *esperanza* = Pg. *esperança* = It. *speranza*, hope, < L. *speran(t-)s*, ppr. of *sperare*, hope.] Hope.

> There is a credence in my heart,
> An *esperance* so obstinately strong,
> That doth invert the attest of eyes and ears.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 2.

Esperella (es-pe-rel′ä), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of *Esperellinæ*. *Vosmaer.*

Esperellinæ (es″pe-re-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Esperella* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of sponges, of the family *Desmacidonidæ*, typified by the genus *Esperella*, whose fiber is not characterized by projecting spicules. *Ridley and Dendy.*

Esperia (es-pē′ri-ä), *n.* See *Hesperia*.

espiaillet, *n.* A Middle English form of *espial*.

espial (es-pī′al), *n.* [< ME. *espiaile*, *espiaille*, < *espien*, espy: see *espy*. Hence, by abbrev., *spial*.] 1. The act of espying; observation; watch; scrutiny.

> He had a somonour redy to his houd,
> A slyer boy was noon in Engelond;
> For subtillye he had his *espiaille*.
> *Chaucer*, Friar's Tale, l. 25.

Screened from *espial* by the jutting cape.
Byron, Corsair, i.

The Council remained doubtful of the conformity of Mary's chaplains: and her house, for the next thing, was placed under *espial*.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xviii.

2†. A spy.

> By your *espials* were discovered
> Two mightier troops. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 3.

> Her father and myself (lawful *espials*)
> Will so bestow ourselves, that, seeing, unseen,
> We may of their encounter frankly judge.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1.

Our judge stands as an *espial* and a watch over our actions. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 111.

espibawn (es′pi-bân), *n.* [Ir. *easpuig-ban*.] An Irish name for the whiteweed or oxeye daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*.

espiègleric (es-piā-glē-rē′), *n.* [F.] Jesting; raillery; good-humored teasing or bantering.

> They chaff one another with sickening *espièglerie*.
> *Athenæum*, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 48.

espier (es-pī′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *aspiere*, < *aspien*, *espien*, espy: see *aspy*, *espy*.] One who espies, or watches like a spy.

> Ye covetous misers, . . . ye crafty *espiers* of the necessity of your poor brethren!
> *Harmar*, tr. of Beza's Sermons (1587), p. 175.

espignole (es-pi-nyōl′), *n.* [OF.] An early war-engine somewhat resembling the modern mitrailleuse, having a number of barrels mounted on a cart and fired by machinery. Compare *orgues*.

espinel (es-pi-nel′), *n.* [< OF. *espinelle*, F. *spinelle*: see *spinel*.] Same as *spinel*.

espinette (es-pi-net′), *n.* Same as *spinet*.

espionage (es′pi-ō-nāj or, as F., es-pē-ō-nāzh′), *n.* [< F. *espionnage*, < *espion*, a spy, < It. *spione*, a spy: see *spy*, *espy*.] The practice of spying; secret observation of the acts or utterances of another by a spy or emissary; offensive surveillance.

espiotte (es′pi-ot), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *espiote*, a sharp-pointed weapon.] A species of rye.

espirituelt, *a.* [< OF. *espirituel*, < L. *spiritualis*, spiritual: see *spiritual*.] A Middle English form of *spiritual*.

esplanade (es-plā-nād′), *n.* [< OF. *esplanade* = Sp. Pg. *esplanada* = It. *spianata*, < OF. *esplaner*, level, explain, = Sp. *esplanar*, *explanar* = It. *spianare*, < L. *explanare*, level, explain, etc.: see *explain*. Hence, by apheresis, *splanade*.] 1. In *fort.*: (*a*) The glacis of the counterscarp, or the sloping of the parapet of the covered way toward the country. (*b*) The open space between the glacis of a citadel and the first houses of the town.—2. Any open level space or course near a town, especially a kind of terrace along the seaside, for public walks or drives.

> There was a temple here [at Tenedos] to Sminthean Apollo, which probably was in the fine *esplanade* before the castle, where there now remain some fluted pillars of white marble. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 21.

> All the world was gathered on the terrace of the Kursaal and the *esplanade* below it, to listen to the excellent orchestra. *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 181.

esplees (es-plēz′), *n. pl.* [OF. *esples*, *espleits* (pl. of *espleit*, pp.), < ML. *expleta*, the products of land, pl. of *expletum*, rent, service, etc.: see *exploit*.] In *law*, the products of land, as the hay of meadows, herbage of pastures, corn of arable lands, rents, services, etc.

espleitt, **espleytt**, *v.* Obsolete forms of *exploit*.

esponton (es-pon′ton), *n.* Same as *spontoon*.

espousaget (es-pou′zāj), *n.* [< *espouse* + *-age*. Hence, by apheresis, *spousage*.] Espousal; wedlock.

> Such a one as the king can find in his heart to love, and lend his life in pure and chaste *espousage*.
> *Latimer*, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

espousal (es-pou′zal), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *espousall*, < ME. *espousaile*, < OF. *espousailles*, pl., F. *épousailles* = Pr. *esposalhas* = Sp. *esponsales* = Pg. *esponsaes*, *esponsalias*, < L. *sponsalia*, a betrothal, neut. pl. of *sponsalis*, adj. (see *sponsal*), < *sponsus*, fem. *sponsa*, one betrothed, a spouse: see *spouse*. Hence, by apheresis, *spousal*.] **I.** *n.* 1. The act of espousing or betrothing; formal contract or celebration of marriage: frequently used in the plural.

> I remember thee, the kindness of thy youth, the love of thine *espousals*. Jer. ii. 2.

This was the burnt offering which Shalum offered in the day of his *espousals*. *Addison*, Hilpah and Shalum.

2. Assumption of the protection or defense of anything; advocacy; a taking upon one's self; adoption as by wedding.

If political reasons forbid the open *espousal* of his cause, pity commands the assistance which private fortunes can lend him. *Walpole.*

Espousals of the Blessed Virgin, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a festival celebrated on January 23d.

II. *a.* Relating to the act of espousing or betrothing; marriage (used adjectively).

The ambassador . . . put his leg . . . between the *espousal* sheets. *Bacon*, Henry VII., p. 80.

espouset (es-pouz′), *n.* [< ME. *espouse*, < OF. *espous*, *espoux*, m., *espouse*, f. (= It. *sposo*, m., *sposa*, f.), < L. *sponsus*, m., *sponsa*, f., one betrothed, pp. of *spondere*, promise, promise in marriage: see *sponsor*, *respond*, etc. Hence, by apheresis (though actually older in E.), *spouse*, *n.*, q. v.] A spouse.

> The Erle the *espouse* courtoisly forth lad.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 954.

espouse (es-pouz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *espoused*, ppr. *espousing*. [< ME. *espousen*, < OF. *espouser*, F. *épouser* = Pr. *espozar* = It. *sposare*, < LL. *sponsare*, betroth, espouse, < L. *spondere*, pp. *sponsus*, promise, promise in marriage, betroth: see *espouse*, *n.* Hence, by apheresis (though actually older in E.), *spouse*, *v.*, q. v.] 1. To promise, engage, or bestow in marriage; betroth.

> When as his mother Mary was *espoused* to Joseph.
> Mat. i. 18.

> I have *espoused* you to one husband, that I may present you as a chaste virgin to Christ. 2 Cor. xi. 2.

> If her sire approves,
> Let him *espouse* her to the peer she loves. *Pope.*

2. To take in marriage; marry; wed.

> He which shall *espouse* a woman bringeth witnesses, and before them doth betroth her with money, or somewhat money-worth, which he giueth her, saying, Be thou *espoused* to me according to the Law of Moses and Israel.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 213.

The rest [of the Bucentaur is] accommodated with seats; where he [the Doge] solemnly *espouseth* the Sea; confirmed by a ring thrown therein.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 2.

3. To take to one's self, or make one's own; embrace; adopt; become a participator or partizan in: as, to *espouse* the quarrel of another; to *espouse* a cause.

> They have severally owned to me that all men who *espouse* a party must expect to be blackened by the contrary side. *Dryden*, Vind. of Duke of Guise.

He that doth not openly and heartily *espouse* the cause of truth will be reckoned to have been on the other side.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xxiv.

The Puritans *espoused* the cause of civil liberty mainly because it was the cause of religion. *Macaulay*, Milton.

4†. To pledge; commit; engage.

In the election of our friends we do principally avoid those which are impatient, as those that will *espouse* us to many factions and quarrels.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 315.

espousement (es-pouz′ment), *n.* [< *espouse* + *-ment*.] The act of espousing; espousal. *Craig.*

espouser (es-pou′zėr), *n.* 1. One who espouses, or betroths or weds.

> As wooers and *espousers*, having commission or letters of credence to treat of a marriage.
> *Bp. Gauden*, Hieraspistes (1653), p. 156.

2. One who defends or maintains something, as a cause.

> The *espousers* of that unauthorized and detestable scheme haue been weak enough to assert that there is a knowledge in the elect, peculiar to those chosen vessels.
> *Allen*, Sermon before Univ. of Oxford (1761), p. 11.

espressivo (es-pres-sē′vō), *a.* [It., = E. *expressive*.] In *music*, expressive: noting a passage to be rendered with ardent expression.

espringalt, **espringaldt**, **espringalet**, **espringolet**, *n.* See *springal*.

esprit (es-prē′), *n.* [F., < L. *spiritus*, spirit: see *sprite*, *spirit*.] Spirit; wit; aptitude, especially of comprehension and expression.—**Esprit de corps**, the common spirit or disposition developed among men in association, as in a military company, a body of officials, etc.

espy (es-pī′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *espied*, ppr. *espying*. [Formerly also *espie*; < ME. *espyen*, usually with initial *a*, *aspyen*, *aspien*, also abbr. *spyen*, *spien*, mod. E. *spy*: see *aspy* and *spy*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To see at a distance; catch sight of or discover at a distance.

> I did *espie*
> Where towards me a sory wight did cost.
> *Spenser*, Daphnaïda.

I was forced to send Captaine Stafford to Croatan, with twentie to feed himselfe, and see if he could *espie* any sayle passe the coast.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 92.

Now as Christian was walking solitary by himself, he *espied* one afar off, come crossing over the field to meet him. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 92.

2. To see or discover suddenly, after some effort, or unexpectedly, as by accident: with reference to some person or thing in a degree concealed or intended to be hidden: as, to *espy* a man in a crowd.

> "If it be soth," quod Pieres, "that ȝe seyne I shal it sone *aspye!*
> ȝe ben wastoures, I wote wel and Treuthe wote the sothe!"
> *Piers Plowman* (B), vi. 131.

M. More thinketh that his errors be so subtilly couched that no man can *espy* them.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 15.

As one of them opened his sack, . . . he *espied* his money. Gen. xlii. 27.

Apollyon, *espying* his opportunity, began to gather up close to Christian, and, wrestling with him, gave him a dreadful fall. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 128.

3†. To inspect narrowly; explore and examine; observe and keep watch upon; spy.

> Full secretly he goth hym to *aspye*,
> Hym for to do sum shame and velanye.
> *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1357.

In Ebron, Josue, Calephe, and here Companye comeu first to *aspyen*, how thei myghte wynnen the Lond of Beheste. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 66.

Moses . . . sent me . . . to *espy* out the land; and I brought him word again. Josh. xiv. 7.

He sends angels to *espy* us in all our ways. *Jer. Taylor.*

=Syn. To discern, descry, perceive, catch sight of.

II.† *intrans.* To look narrowly; keep watch; spy.

> Stand by the way and *espy*. Jer. xlviii. 19.

And to *espie* in this meane while, if any default were in the Lambe. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 123.

espyt (es-pī′), *n.* [Formerly also *espie*; < ME. *espie*, usually with initial *a*, *aspye*, *aspie*; abbr. *spye*, *spie*, mod. E. *spy*: see *spy*, *n.*] 1. A spy; scout; watch.

> Than thei sente their *espyes* thourgh-oute the londe, for to knowe the rule of kynge Arthur.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 146.

> Of these he made subtile inuestigation
> Of his owne *espie*, and other mens relation.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 203.

2. Espial; espionage.

The muster-master general . . . thought a check upon his office would be a troublesome *espy* upon him.
Swift, Character of the Earl of Wharton.

Esq., Esqr. Abbreviations of *esquire*[1], as an appended title.

esquamate (ē-skwā′māt), *a.* [< NL. **esquamatus*, < L. *e-* priv. + *squama*, scale, + *-ate*[1]: see *squamate*.] In *zoöl.*, not squamate; having no scales.

esquamulose (ē-skwam′ū-lōs), *a.* [< NL. **esquamulosus*, < L. *e-* priv. + NL. *squamula*, dim. of L. *squama*, a scale: see *squamulose*.] In *bot.*, without squamulæ or minute scales.

-esque. [< F. *-esque*, < It. *-esco*, < OHG. *-isc*, MHG. G. *-isch* = AS. *-isc*, E. *-ish*[1], an adj. suffix, = L. *-iscus*, a dim. suffix of nouns: see *-ish*[1] and *-iscus*, *-isk*.] A termination in adjectives of French or other Romance origin, meaning 'having the style or manner of,' as in *grotesque*, *picturesque*, *arabesque*, *Moresque*, *Dantesque*, etc.

Esquimau, *n.*; pl. *Esquimaux*. See *Eskimo*.

esquire[1] (es-kwīr′), *n.* [< OF. *esquier*, *escuier*, *escuyer*, an esquire, shield-bearer, also a shield-maker, mod. F. *écuyer* = Pr. *escudier*, *escuder*, *escuier* = Sp. *escudero* = Pg. *escudeiro* = It. *scudiere*, *scudiero*, < ML. *scutarius*, a squire, a shield-bearer, shield-maker, < L. *scutum*, a shield: see *scutum*, *scute*, *scutage*, *escutcheon*, *scutcheon*, etc. Hence, by apheresis (though actually older in E.), *squire*, q. v.] **1†.** A shield-bearer or armor-bearer; an armiger; an attendant on a knight. See *squire*[1], 1.—**2.** A title of dignity next in degree below that of *knight*. In England this title is properly given to the eldest sons of knights and the eldest sons of the younger sons of noblemen and their eldest sons in succession, officers of the king's courts and of the household, barristers, justices of the peace while in commission, sheriffs, gentlemen who have held commissions in the army and navy, etc. There are also esquires of knights of the Bath, each knight appointing three at his installation. The title is now usually conceded to all professional and literary men. In the United States the title is regarded as belonging especially to lawyers. In legal and other formal documents *Esquire* is usually written in full after the names of those considered entitled to the designation; in common usage it is abbreviated *Esq.* or *Esqr.*, and appended to any man's name as a mere mark of respect, as in the addresses of letters (though this practice is becoming less prevalent than formerly). In the general sense, and as a title either alone or prefixed to a name, the form *Squire* has always been the more common in familiar use. See *squire*.

> I am Robert Shallow, sir; a poor *esquire* of this county, and one of the king's justices of the peace.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

Esquires and gentlemen are confounded together by Sir Edward Coke, who observes that every *esquire* is a gentleman, and a gentleman is defined to be one qui arma gerit, who bears coat-armour, the grant of which was thought to add gentility to a man's family. It is indeed a matter somewhat unsettled what constitutes the distinction, or who is a real *esquire;* for no estate, however large, per se confers this rank upon its owner.
1 *Broom and Had. Com.* (Wait's ed.), p. 317.

The office of the *esquire* consisted of several departments; the *esquire* for the body, the *esquire* of the chamber, the *esquire* of the stable, and the carving *esquire;* the latter stood in the hall at dinner, carved the different dishes, and distributed them to the guests.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 10.

It makes an important practical difference to an Englishman, by the way, whether he is legally rated as *Esquire* or "Gentleman," the former class being exempt from some burthensome jury duties to which the latter is subject. *C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 408, note.

3. A gentleman who attends or escorts a lady in public.—**Esquire bedel.** See *bedel*.

esquire[1]† (es-kwīr′), *v. t.* [< *esquire*[1], *n.*] To attend; wait on; escort, as a gentleman attending a lady in public. *Todd.* See *squire*[1], *v.*

esquire[2] (es-kwīr′), *n.* [< OF. *esquiere*, *esguierre*, *esquarre*, a square: see *square* and *squire*[2].] In *her.*, a bearing somewhat resembling the gyron, but extending across the field so that the point touches the opposite edge of the escutcheon.

esquirearchy (es-kwīr′är-ki), *n.* [< *esquire*[1] + *-archy*, as in *hierarchy*, *oligarchy*, etc., < Gr. *ἀρχή*, rule. Cf. *squirearchy*.] The dignity or rank of an esquire; squirearchy. [Rare.]

As to the tender question of *esquirearchy*, I am convinced that the only prudent principle now is to bestow the envied title on every one alike.
Mrs. Chas. Meredith, My Home in Tasmania, p. 317.

ess, es[1] (es), *n.* [< ME. *es*, *ess*, < AS. *ess*, < L. *es*, the name of the letter S, s, < *e*, the usual assistant vowel in forming the names of letters, + *s*.] **1.** The name of the letter *S*, *s*. It is rarely so written, the symbol *S*, *s*, being used in its stead.—**2.** A large worm: so called from its often assuming the shape of an S. [Prov. Eng.]

-ess. [(1) Early mod. E. also *-esse*, *-isse*, *-is*, < ME. *-esse*, *-isse*, < (*a*) OF. *-esse*, F. *-esse*, (*b*) AS. *-isse* (as in *abbodisse*, abbess), < L. *-issa*, < Gr. *-ισσα* (i. e., *-ι-σσα*, the vowel *ι* and sometimes the first *σ*-, in that case orig. *τ*-, prop. belonging to the stem of the noun), a fem. suffix of adjectives, and nouns from adjectives, orig. compound, < *-κ* (as in *-ι-κό-ς*, L. *-i-cu-s*, E. *-ic*) + *-ya* (as in *-ιο-ς*, L. *-iu-s*, fem. *-ia*, L. *-ia*), both common Indo-Eur. formatives. (2) In some words, as in *empress*, *-ess* is a reduced form of Latin *-trix*, *-tricem*, in E. usually *-tress*, as in *actress*, *directress*, etc., fem. forms usually associated with masc. ones in *-tor*, *-tress* being in popular apprehension equiv. to *-tor* + *-ess* (1).] A suffix theoretically attachable to any noun denoting an (originally masculine) agent, to form a noun denoting a female agent, as *hostess*, *abbess*, *prioress*, *chieftainess*, *authoress*, etc. It is most frequent with nouns in *-er*[1], as *bakeress*, *breweress*, *Quakeress*, etc. In such words as *instructress*, *directress*, *editress*, *mistress*, *visitress*, etc., the suffix is really *-tress* (see *-tress*), but in popular apprehension it is *-ess* added to the termination of the corresponding masculines, *instructor*, *director*, *editor*, *mister* (*master*), *visitor*, etc., such masculines being usually in pronunciation, and sometimes in spelling, assimilated to native English nouns in *-er*, as *directer*, *instructer*, *visiter*, etc., *editor* as if *'editer*, etc. In some cases the feminine form exists, while the masculine form is obsolete, as in *governess* (*governor* in a corresponding sense being obsolete); *mistress*, used in some senses without a corresponding use of *mister* or *master*.

essay (es′ā, formerly e-sā′), *n.* [The older E. form is *assay*, q. v.; < ME. *assay*, *asay*, *assai*, *asaie*, trial, attempt, < OF. *asai*, *essai*, *essay* (later only *essai*, > later E. *essay*), mod. F. *essai* = Pr. *essay* = Sp. *ensayo* = Pg. *ensaio* = It. *saggio*, assay, trial, experiment, < LL. *exagium*, a weighing, a weight, a balance, < L. **exagere*, *exigere*, pp. *exactus*, drive out, require, exact, examine, try, < *ex*, out, + *agere*, drive, lead, bring, etc. See *examen*, *examine*, from the same source. The Gr. *ἑξάγιον*, sometimes quoted as the origin of the L. *exagium*, is rare LGr., and is taken from the L. term; it denotes a certain weight, 1½ drachmæ. Popular etym. altered the form to *ἑξάγιον*, as if < *ἑξ* = E. *six*.] **1.** A trial, attempt, or endeavor; an effort made; exertion of body or mind to perform or accomplish anything: as, an *essay* toward reform; an *essay* of strength.

> All th' admirable Creatures made beforn,
> Which Heav'n and Earth and Ocean doo adorn,
> Are but *Essays*, compar'd in every part
> To this divinest Master-Piece of Art.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

Your *essay* in crossing the channel gave us great hopes you would experience little inconvenience on the rest of the voyage. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, I. 331.

> Well hast thou done, great artist Memory,
> In setting round thy first experiment
> With royal frame-work of wrought gold;
> Needs must thou dearly love thy first *essay*.
> *Tennyson*, Ode to Memory.

My *essay* in the profession after which my soul had longed was an ignoble failure.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 42.

2. An experimental trial; a test.

> I hope, for my brother's justification, he wrote this but as an *essay* or taste of my virtue. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 2.

The Poet here represents the Supreme Being as making an *Essay* of his own Work, and putting to the tryal that reasoning Faculty with which he had endued his Creature.
Addison, Spectator, No. 345.

3†. An assay or test of the qualities of a metal. See *assay*, *n.*—**4.** In *lit.*, a discursive composition concerned with a particular subject, usually shorter and less methodical and finished than a treatise; a short disquisition: as, an *essay* on the life and writings of Homer; an *essay* on fossils; an *essay* on commerce.

To write just treatises requireth leisure in the writer and leisure in the reader, . . . which is the cause that hath made me choose to write certain brief notes, set down rather significantly than curiously, which I have called *Essays*. The word is late, but the thing is ancient.
Bacon, To Prince Henry.

Seneca's Epistles to Lucilius, if one mark them well, are but *Essays*, that is dispersed meditations, though conveyed in the form of epistles. *E. A. Abbott*, Bacon, p. 438.

The *essay* is properly a collection of notes, indicating certain aspects of a subject, or suggesting thought concerning it, rather than the orderly or exhaustive treatment of it. It is not a formal siege, but a series of assaults, essays, or attempts upon it. It does not pursue its theme like a pointer, but goes hither and thither like a bird to find material for its nest, or a bee to get honey for its comb. *New Princeton Rev.*, IV. 228.

To take the essay† (of a dish), to try it by tasting: formerly done in great houses by the steward or the master carver. *Nares.*

To come and uncover the meat, which was served in covered dishes, then *taking the essay* with a square slice of bread which was prepared for that use and purpose.
G. Rose, Instruct. for Officers of the Mouth (1682), p. 20.

=**Syn. 1.** Struggle.—**4.** Treatise, dissertation, disquisition, paper, tract, tractate. See definition of *treatise*.

essay (e-sā′), *v. t.* [The older E. form is *assay*, q. v.; < ME. *assayen*, *asayen*, *assaien*, *asaien*, try, make trial of, < OF. *asaier*, *essayer*, F. *essayer* = Pr. *assaiar*, *essaier* = Sp. *ensayar* = Pg. *ensaiar* = It. *saggiare*, *assaggiare*, try; from the noun.] **1.** To make trial of; attempt; exert one's power or faculties upon; put to the test: as, to *essay* a difficult feat; to *essay* the courage of a braggart.

> While I this unexampled task *essay*.
> *Sir R. Blackmore*, Creation, i.

> Then in my madness I *essay'd* the door:
> It gave. *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

> And twice or thrice he feebly *essays*
> A trembling hand with the knife to raise.
> *Whittier*, Mogg Megone.

2†. To try and test the value and purity of, as metals. Now written *assay* (which see).

The standard of our mint being now settled, the rules and methods of *essaying* suited to it should remain unvariable. *Locke.*

=**Syn. 1.** *Undertake*, *Endeavor*, etc. See *attempt*.

essayer (e-sā′ėr), *n.* **1.** One who essays or attempts to do something; one who makes trial.—**2** (es′ā-ėr). One who writes essays; an essayist. [Rare.]

A thought in which he hath been followed by all the *essayers* upon friendship that have written since his time.
Addison, Spectator, No. 68.

essayette (es-ā-yet′), *n.* [F., < *essayer*, test: see *essay*, *v.*] In *ceram.*, a piece used as a test of all the contents of a kiln, by means of which the degree of baking of the other pieces in the kiln can be judged. The essayette is put where it can easily be seen by a person looking through the montre.

essayish (es′ā-ish), *a.* [< *essay* + *-ish*[1].] Resembling or having the character of an essay.

Carefully elaborated, confessedly *essayish;* but spoken with perfect art and consummate management.
Trevelyan, Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay, II. 281.

essayist (es′ā-ist), *n.* [= F. *essayiste;* as *essay* + *-ist*.] A writer of an essay; one who practises the writing of essays.

Such are all the *essayists*, even their master Montaigne.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

I make, says a gentleman *essayist* of our author's age, as great difference between Tacitus and Seneca's style and his [Cicero's] as musicians between Trenchmore and Lachrymæ. *B. Jonson*, Masques.

"If then," said the gentleman, . . . "if I am not to have admittance as an *essayist*, I hope I shall not be repulsed as an historian." *Goldsmith*, A Reverie.

essayistic (es-ā-is′tik), *a.* [< *essayist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of an essay or of an essayist.

Good specimens of De Quincey's writings—autobiographical, imaginative, narrative, critical, and *essayistic*.
H. W. Beecher, quoted in Independent, May 29, 1862.

ess-cock (es′kok), *n.* The European water-ouzel or dipper, *Cinclus aquaticus*. [Aberdeen, Scotland.] *C. Swainson.*

essed, esseda (es′ed, es′ē-dä), *n.* [L. *essedum*, later also fem. *esseda*, of old Celtic origin.] A heavy two-wheeled war-chariot, used by the ancient Britons and Gauls, and adopted at Rome as a pleasure vehicle.

British chariots have been described by Roman historians as consisting of two kinds, called respectively the covina and the *esseda;* this last from esse, a Celtic word. The former was very heavy and armed with scythes, the latter much lighter, and consequently better calculated for use in situations where it would be difficult to employ the covina. *E. M. Stratton*, World on Wheels, p. 250.

essence (es′ens), *n.* [= D. *essence* = G. *essenz* = Dan. Sw. *essens*, < F. *essence* = Pr. *essentia* = Sp. *esencia* = Pg. *essencia* = It. *essenzia* (obs.), *essenza*, < L. *essentia*, the being or essence of a thing, an artificial formation from *esse* (as if < **essen(t-)s*, ppr.), to translate Gr. *οὐσία*, being, < *ὤν* (*ὀντ-*), ppr. of *εἶ-ναι* = L. *es-se*, be: see *am* (under *be*[1]), and *ens*, *entity*.] **1.** The inward nature, true substance, or constitution of anything. The Greek *οὐσία* (see the etymology) denotes a subject *in esse*, something whose mode of being corresponds to that of a subject, as distinguished from a predicate, in speech. But while this is the original conception, the word *essence*, even in Latin, usually carries a different sense. The essence is rather the idea of a thing, the law of its being, that which makes it the kind of thing that it is, that which is expressed in its definition. In regard to artificial things, the conception of an essence is usually tolerably clear; thus, the essence of a bottle is that it should be a vessel with a tubular orifice. Those philosophers who speak of the essences of natural things hold that natural kinds are regulated by similar ideas. Nominalists hold that definitions do not belong to things, but to words; and accordingly they speak of the essences of words, meaning what is directly implied in their definitions.

> Justice in her very *essence* is all strength and activity.
> *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxviii.

First, *essence* may be taken for the being of anything, whereby it is what it is. And thus the real internal, but generally in substances unknown, constitution of things, whereon their discoverable qualities depend, may be called their *essence*. . . . Secondly, . . . but, it being evident that things are ranked under names into sorts or species only as they agree to certain abstract ideas, to which we have annexed those names, the *essence* of each genus or sort comes to be nothing but that abstract idea which the general or sortal (if I may have leave so to call it from sort, as I do general from genus) name stands for. And this we shall find to be that which the word *essence* imports in its most familiar use. These two sorts of *essences*, I suppose, may not unfitly be termed, the one the real, the other the nominal, *essence*.
Locke, Human Understanding, III. iii. 15.

Whatever makes a thing to be what it is, is properly called its *essence*. Self-consciousness, therefore, is the *essence* of the mind, because it is in virtue of self-consciousness that the mind is the mind — that a man is himself.
Ferrier.

But when in heaven she shall his *essence* see,
This is her soveraigne good and perfect blisse.
Sir J. Davies.

I shall not fear to know things for what they are. Their *essence* is not less beautiful than their appearance.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 180.

To hold everything worthy of knowledge but the faith by which he has lived, is to hold the accidents of life better than its *essence*. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 218.

Hence — **2.** The distinctive characteristic; that which is expressed by the definition of any term: as, the *essence* of a miser's character is avarice.

When Louis XIV. said, "I am the state," he expressed the *essence* of the doctrine of unlimited power.
D. Webster, Bunker Hill Monument, June 17, 1825.

The *essence* of savagery seems to consist in the retention of a primordial condition.
Darwin, Express. of Emotions, p. 235.

He who believes in goodness has the *essence* of all faith. He is a man "of cheerful yesterdays and confident tomorrows." *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 259.

3. That part of anything which gives it its individual character or quality: as, this summary contains the *essence* of the book.

Mix'd with bestial slime,
This *essence* to incarnate and imbrute.
Milton, P. L., ix. 166.

4. Existence; being.

I might have been persuaded to have resign'd my very *essence*. *Sidney.*

I would resign my *essence*, that he were
As happy as my love could fashion him.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 4.

Our love scarce measur'd a short hour in *essence*,
But in expectancy it was eternal.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, iii. 3.

5. An elementary ingredient or constituent; anything uncompounded: as, the fifth *essence* (that is, the fifth element in the philosophy of Aristotle, or the upper air, the other four being, in their order, earth, water, air, and fire). See *quintessence*.

Here be four of you, as differing as the four elements; and yet you are friends: as for Eupolis, because he is temperate and without passion, he may be the fifth *essence*.
Bacon.

6. Anything of ethereal, pure, or heavenly substance; anything immaterial. [This meaning is derived from the use of *fifth essence* for the ether or upper air (see def. 5).]

Her honour is an *essence* that's not seen.
Shak., Othello, iv. 1.

As far as gods and heavenly *essences*
Can perish. *Milton*, P. L., i. 138.

7. Any kind of matter which, being an ingredient or a constituent of some better-known substance, gives it its peculiar character; an extract; especially, an oil distilled at a comparatively low temperature from a plant in which it already exists: as, *essence* of peppermint. In pharmacy the term is applied also to solutions of such oils in alcohol, to strong alcoholic tinctures, etc.

These poems differ from others as atar of roses differs from ordinary rose water, the close packed *essence* from the thin diluted mixture. *Macaulay*, Milton.

8. Perfume; odor; scent; also, the volatile matter constituting perfume.

What though the Flower it self do waste,
The *Essence* from it drawn does long and sweeter last.
Cowley, The Mistress, Dialogue.

Nor let th' imprisoned *essences* exhale.
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 94.

His *essences* turn'd the live air sick.
Tennyson, Maud, xiii. 1.

9†. Importance; moment; essentiality.

I hold the entry of common-places to be a matter of great use and *essence* in studying.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 231.

There's something
Of *essence* to my life, exacts my care.
Shirley, The Brothers, iv. 1.

Banana essence. See *banana*. — **Being of essence.** See *quidditative being*, under *being*. — **Bergamot-pear essence,** an artificial essence imparting the flavor of the bergamot-pear. It is a solution of 30 parts of acetate of amyl ether and 1 of acetic ether in 200 parts of alcohol. — **Essence of anchovies,** a kind of anchovy-sauce. — **Essence of bergamot.** See *bergamot*[1]. — **Essence of cumin.** See *cumin*. — **Essence of mirbane.** Same as *nitrobenzol*. — **Essence of pineapple.** Same as *ethyl butyrate* (which see, under *butyrate*). — **Nominal, real essence.** See the citation from Locke under def. 1. — **Oriental-pearl essence, essence of the East,** a liquor prepared from the scales of various cyprinoid and clupeoid fishes, some of which are popularly known as whitings, as the bleak, *Alburnus lucidus*, and used to give their brilliant iridescent coating to artificial pearls. The scales are taken from the fish, left in water until the slimy matter adhering to them settles, then rubbed down in a mortar with fresh water, and strained through a linen cloth. Ammonia is added, both to prevent decomposition and, by its volatilization, to aid in coating the pearls, whether the nacreous film is to be on the interior surface of a blown pearl or on the exterior of a bead of glass or paste, as for Chinese or Roman pearls.

essence (es′ẹns), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *essenced*, ppr. *essencing*. [< *essence*, *n.*, 8.] To perfume; scent.

Let not powder'd Heads, nor *essenc'd* Hair,
Your well-believing, easie Hearts ensnare.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

And tender as a girl, all *essenced* o'er
With odours. *Cowper*, Task, ii. 227.

essence-peddler (es′ẹns-ped′lẽr), *n.* The skunk. [Low, U. S.]

Essenes (e-sēnz′), *n. pl.* [Formerly also *Essens*; < LL. *Esseni*, < Gr. Ἐσσῆνοι, also Ἔσσαιοι, the Essenes. The origin of the name is unknown. See *Assidean*.] A community of Jews in Palestine formed in the second century B. C., originally representing a tendency rather than constituting an organized sect, and aiming at a higher degree of holiness than that attained by other Jews. Later they were organized into a sort of monastic society, bound together by oaths to piety, justice, obedience, honesty, and secrecy. According to Philo, their conduct was regulated by three rules — "the love of God, the love of virtue, and the love of man." They rejected animal sacrifices, but were strict in their observance of the non-Levitical Mosaic law. They were ascetics and generally celibates. They never extended, as a body, beyond the bounds of Palestine, and disappeared after the destruction of Jerusalem.

Except happely we like the profession of the *Essens*, of whom Josephus speaketh, that thei will neither have wife nor servauntes. *Sir T. Wilson*, Art of Rhetoric (1553).

Essenian (e-sē′ni-ạn), *a.* [< *Essene* + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to the Essenes.

The survivors of those [Jews] who had suffered in Egypt under Trajan, who were half Christian and *Essenian*, . . . had at first no dislike to Hadrian.
N. A. Rev., CXXXVII. 496.

Essenism (e-sē′nizm), *n.* [< *Essene* + *-ism*.] The doctrines, principles, or practices of the Essenes.

essential (e-sen′shal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *essentiel* = Pr. *essencial* = Sp. *esencial* = Pg. *essencial* = It. *essenziale*, < ML. *essentialis*, < L. *essentia*, essence: see *essence*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Involved in the essence, definition, or nature of a thing or of a word: as, an *essential* character; an *essential* quality.

Life's but a word, a shadow, a melting dream,
Compar'd to *essential* and eternal honour.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, v. 3.

The soul's *essential* pow'rs are three:
The quick'ning pow'r, the pow'r of sense, and reason.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, xxxiii.

In proportion to the diversity and multiplicity of the cases to which any statement applies is the probability that it sets forth the *essential* relations.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 262.

As physicists we are forced to say that, while somewhat has been learned as to the properties of matter, its *essential* nature is quite unknown to us.
A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, Int., p. 2.

2. Constituting or making that which is characteristic or most important in a thing; fundamental; indispensable: as, an *essential* feature of Shakspere's style.

To the Nutrition of the Body there are two *essential* Conditions required, Assumption and Retention.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 9.

I doubted if the near neighborhood of man was not *essential* to a serene and healthy life.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 143.

For verification is absolutely *essential* to discovery.
J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 128.

3. Specifically, in *med.*, idiopathic, not symptomatic merely. — **4.** Pertaining to or proceeding from an essence; of the nature of an essence or extract.

From humble violet, modest thyme,
Exhaled, the *essential* odors climb.
Wordsworth, Devotional Incitement.

Essential act. See *act*. — **Essential breadth.** See *breadth*. — **Essential character,** a character involved in the definition of that to which it belongs. — **Essential cognition†.** See *cognition*. — **Essential convenience†,** unity of essence; identity.

Simple *convenience* is either essential or accidental. *Essential* is that which we call identity.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman, i. 20.

Essential definition. See *definition*. — **Essential difference, distinction, diversity,** a difference, distinction, etc., given in the definitions of the things distinguished. — **Essential dignity.** See *dignity*. — **Essential form.** Same as *substantial form* (which see, under *form*). — **Essential harmony.** See *harmony*. — **Essential notes.** See *note*. — **Essential oil,** a volatile oil occurring in a plant, and giving it its characteristic odor. Essential oils are either distilled or expressed; they are mostly hydrocarbons. Many of them have precisely the same chemical composition, and though they are distinguished by various physical characters, their excellence can only be determined by the sense of smell. — **Essential perfection.** See *perfection*. — **Essential seventh,** in *music*, the seventh tone or the seventh chord of the dominant of any key. — **Essential singularity,** a singularity of a function consisting in the latter becoming altogether indeterminate for a certain value of the variable. Thus, $e^{1/x}$ is altogether indeterminate for $x = 0$; for it is represented by an infinite series of circles tangent to one another at one point; and one of these circles is infinitesimal. — **Essential whole,** that whose parts are matter and form. = **Syn. 2.** *Requisite*, etc. (see *necessary*), vital.

II. *n.* **1†.** Existence; being. [Rare.]

His utmost ire, which, to the heighth enraged,
Will either quite consume us, and reduce
To nothing this *essential*. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 97.

2. A fundamental or constituent principle; a distinguishing characteristic.

I maintain this to be a dedication, notwithstanding its singularity in the three great *essentials*, of matter, form, and place. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, i. 8.

The dispute . . . about surplices and attitudes had too long divided those who were agreed as to the *essentials* of religion. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

In what regards poetry I should just as soon expect a sound judgment of its *essentials* from a boatman or a waggoner as from the usual set of persons we meet in society.
Landor.

essentiality (e-sen-shi-al′i-ti), *n.* [< *essential* + *-ity*.] The quality of being essential.

Another property, the desirableness and *essentiality* of which is no less obvious on the part of an aggregated mass of testimony, is that of being complete.
Bentham, Judicial Evidence, i. 2.

The *essentiality* of what we call poetry.
Poe, Poetic Principle.

essentially (e-sen′shal-i), *adv.* **1.** By reason of natural constitution; in essence: as, minerals and plants are *essentially* different.

That I *essentially* am not in madness,
But mad in craft. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.

Malvolio is not *essentially* ludicrous. *Lamb*, Old Actors.

We cannot describe the time of an event except by reference to some other event, or the place of a body except by reference to some other body. All our knowledge, both of time and place, is *essentially* relative.
Clerk Maxwell, Matter and Motion, art. xviii.

2. In an essential manner or degree; in effect; fundamentally: as, the two statements do not differ *essentially*.

In estimating Shakespeare, it should never be forgotten that, like Goethe, he was *essentially* observer and artist, and incapable of partisanship.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 152.

essentialness (e-sen′shal-nes), *n.* Same as *essentiality*.

essentiate† (e-sen′shi-āt), *v.* [< L. *essentia*, essence, + *-ate*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* To become of the essence of something.

What comes nearest the nature of that it feeds, converts quicker to nourishment, and doth sooner *essentiate*.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of His Humour, v. 4.

II. *trans.* To form or constitute the essence or being of. *Boyle.*

essling (es′ling), *n.* A young salmon. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVI. 352. [Eng.]

essoin†, essoign† (e-soin′), *n.* and *a.* [= Sc. *essonyie, essonzie*; < ME. *essoyne, essoine, essonie, asoine, assoine*, excuse, < OF. *essoine, essoigne, exoine*, mod. F. *exoine*, reflected in ML. *essonia, exoina, exonia* (> E. *exon*, q. v.), < *es-*, L. *ex*, out, + *soin*, care, trouble. Cf. *bisognio*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** In *old Eng. law*, an excuse for not appearing in court to defend an action on the day appointed for that purpose; the alleging of such an excuse.

In which suite no *essoine*, protection, wager of lawe, or iniunction shall be allowed. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 371.

The freeman who ought to have attended [the Popular Courts] preferred to stay at home, sending his excuse or *essoin* for the neglect, and submitting to a fine if it were insufficient. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 178.

2. Excuse; exemption.

From everie worke he chalenged *essoyne*
For contemplation sake. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. iv. 20.

3. One who is excused for non-appearance in court on the day appointed. — **Clerk of the essoins.** See *clerk*.

II. *a.* In *law*, allowed for the appearance of suitors: an epithet applied to the first three days of a term, now disused.

essoin† (e-soin′), *v. t.* [< *essoin*, *n.*] In *old Eng. law*, to allow an excuse for non-appearance in court; excuse for absence.

Away, with wings of time; I'll not *essoin* thee;
Denounce these fiery judgements, I enjoin thee.
Quarles, Hist. Jonah (1620), sig. G, 3. (*E. D.*)

essoiner† (e-soi′nẽr), *n.* One who essoins, or offers an excuse for non-appearance in court; specifically, an attorney who sufficiently excuses the absence of his clients or of one who has been summoned.

essonier (e-so-niā′), *n.* In *her.*, a diminutive of the orle, having usually half its width.

essonite (es′ō-nīt), *n.* Same as *hessonite*.

essorant (es′ō-rant), *a.* [< F. *essorant*, ppr. of *essorer*, soar: see *soar*.] In *her.*, about to soar: said of a bird, especially an eagle, standing with the wings lifted up as if about to rise on the wing.

est[1]†, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *east*.

est[2]†, **este**†, *n.* [ME., < AS. *ēst* (= OFries. *ēst*, *enst* = OS. *anst* = OHG. *anst* = Icel. *āst* = Goth. *anst*), grace, favor.] Grace; favor.

As y yow say, be Goddys *est!*
Rom. of Syr Tryamoure (ed. Halliwell), l. 1416.

-est[1]. [ME. *-est*, < AS. *-est*, *-ast*, *-ost*, *-st* = OS. *-ist*, *-ost* = OFries. *-ist*, *-ost*, *-est* = D. *-est* = MLG. LG. *-est* = OHG. *-ist*, *-ost*, MHG. *-ist*, *-est*, G. *-est* = Icel. *-str*, *-astr* = Sw. *-ast* = Dan. *-est* = Goth. *-ist*, *-ost* = L. *-iss-imus* (regarded, without much probability, as an assimilation of **-ist-imus*: for the additional suffix *-mu-s*, see *former*[1] and *-most*) = Gr. *-ισος* = Skt. *-ishtha*; a superl. suffix, of the orig. form **-yas-ta*, being the compar. **-yas*, E. *-er*[3], + *-ta*, E. *-th* in ordinals, etc.: see *-er*[3], and *-th*[3], *-eth*[2]. The suffix appears as *-st* in some contracted forms, as *best*, *erst*, *first*, *last*, *least*, *most*, *worst*, *next* (for ME. *nehst*), obs. *hext* (for ME. *hehst*).] A suffix of adjectives, forming the superlative degree, as in *coldest*, *deepest*, *greatest*, *biggest*, etc. See *-er*[3].

-est[2]. [ME. *-est*, < AS. *-est*, *-ast*, *-st* = OS. *-is*, *-os* = OFries. *-est*, *-st* = D. *-est*, *-st* = MLG. LG. *-est*, *-st* = OHG. *-is*, MHG. *-es*, *-est*, G. *-est*, *-st* = Icel. *-r*, *-ar* = Goth. *-is*, *-os*, *-eis* = L. *-is*, *-as*, *-es* = Gr. *-σι*, *-εις* = Skt. *-si*, prob. orig. identical with the second personal pronoun, Gr. *σύ* = L. *tu* = AS. *thū*, E. *thou*: see *thou*. Cf. *-eth*[3], *-es*[3].] The suffix of the second person singular of the present and preterit indicative of English verbs, often syncopated to *-st*: as, present *singest* or *singst*, *doest* or *dost*, *hast*, etc., preterit *sangest*, *sungest*, *thoughtest* or *thoughtst*, *diddest* or *didst*, *hadst*, etc. Its use in the preterit of strong verbs is comparatively recent and is rare (the auxiliary construction *thou didst sing*, etc., being used instead); and, owing to the disappearance of *thou* in ordinary speech, its use in either tense is now confined almost entirely to the language of prayer and poetry.

establet, *a.* A Middle English form of *stable*[1]. *Chaucer*.

establish (es-tab′lish), *v. t.* [< ME. *establissen*, < OF. *establiss-*, stem of certain parts of *establir*, F. *établir* (cf. D. *etablisseren* = G. *etabliren* = Dan. *etablere* = Sw. *etablera*) = Pr. *establir*, *stablir* = Sp. *establecer* = Pg. *estabelecer* = It. *stabilire*, establish, < L. *stabilire*, make stable, < *stabilis*, stable: see *stable*[1]. Hence, by aphæresis, *stablish*, q. v.] **1.** To make stable, firm, or sure; appoint; ordain; settle or fix unalterably.

I will *establish* my covenant with him for an everlasting covenant. Gen. xvii. 19.

O king, *establish* the decree. Dan. vi. 8.

The country being thus taken into the king's hands, his majesty was pleased to *establish* the constitution to be by a governor, council, and assembly.
Beverley, Virginia, i. ¶ 53.

2. To put or fix on a firm basis; settle stably or fixedly; put in a settled or an efficient state or condition; inceptively, set up or found: as, his health is well *established;* an *established* reputation; to *establish* a person in business; to *establish* a colony or a university.

He [Stephen] got the Kingdom by Promises, and he *Establish'd* it by Performances. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 46.

As my favour with the Bey was now *established* by my midnight interviews, I thought of leaving my solitary mansion at the convent. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 39.

A government was to be *established*, without a throne, without an aristocracy, without castes, orders, or privileges. *D. Webster*, Speech, Feb. 22, 1832.

3. To confirm or strengthen; make more stable or determinate.

So were the churches *established* in the faith.
Acts xvi. 5.

Do we then make void the law through faith? God forbid: yea, we *establish* the law. Rom. iii. 31.

I pray continually, that God will please to *establish* your heart, and bless these good beginnings.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 407.

4. To confirm by affirmation or approval; sanction; uphold.

Every vow, and every binding oath to afflict the soul, her husband may *establish* it, or her husband may make it void. Num. xxx. 13.

5. To make good; prove; substantiate; show to be valid or well grounded; cause to be recognized as valid or legal; cause to be accepted as true or as worthy of credence: as, to *establish* one's claim or one's case; to *establish* a marriage or a theory.

For they, . . . going about to *establish* their own righteousness, have not submitted themselves unto the righteousness of God. Rom. x. 3.

The certainty of them [miracles] was so well *established* and transmitted to after-ages as that no fair, impartial considerer should be able to doubt of it.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. 1.

6. To fix or settle permanently, or as if permanently: with a reflexive pronoun.

From that period Sir Giles had *established himself* in what were called the "state apartments."
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 17.

The ability of the English to *establish themselves* in New England in spite of the objections of the original inhabitants, was tested in a serious manner twice, and only twice. *M. C. Tyler*, Hist. Amer. Lit., I. 147.

7. To settle, as property.

We will *establish* our estate upon
Our eldest, Malcolm. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 4.

Established church. See *church*. = **Syn. 2.** To plant, constitute, organize, form, frame.

establisher (es-tab′lish-ėr), *n.* One who establishes, in any sense.

God being the author and *establisher* of nature, and the continual sustainer of it by his free providence.
Barrow, Works, II. xx.

I reverenced the holy fathers as divine *establishers* of faith. *Lord Digby.*

establishment (es-tab′lish-ment), *n.* [< OF. *establissement*, F. *établissement* (= Sp. *establecimiento* = Pg. *estabelecimento*; cf. It. *stabilimento*), < *establir*, establish: see *establish* and *-ment*.] **1.** The act of establishing, ordaining, confirming, setting up, or placing on a firm basis or sure footing; the act of settling or fixing permanently, or of proving, substantiating, or making good: as, the *establishment* of a factory; the *establishment* of a claim.

Linnæus, by the *establishment* of the binomial nomenclature, made an epoch in the study of systematic botany.
G. Bentham, Euphorbiaceæ, p. 193.

This *establishment* or discovery of relations — we naturally call it *establishment* when we think of it as a function of our own minds, discovery when we think of it as a function determined for us by the mind that is in the world — is the essential thing in all understanding.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 132.

2. A fixed or settled condition; secured or certain permanence; fixity or certainty.

There he with Belgæ did awhile remaine . . .
Untill he had her settled in her raine
With safe assurance and *establishment.*
Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 35.

Whilst we set up our hopes and *establishment* here, we do not seriously consider that God has provided another and better place for us. *Abp. Wake.*

3. Fixed or settled order of things; constituted order or system, as of government; organization.

Bring in that *establishment* by which all men should be contained in duty. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

4. Fixed or stated allowance for subsistence; income; salary.

His excellency, who had the whole disposal of the emperour's revenue, might gradually lessen your *establishment.* *Swift.*

5. That which has been established or set up for any purpose. Specifically — (*a*) A permanent civil or military force or organization, such as a fixed garrison or a local government: as, the king has *establishments* to support in the four quarters of the globe. (*b*) An organized household or business concern and everything connected with it, as servants, employees, etc.; an institution, whether public or private: as, a large *establishment* in the country; a large iron or clothing *establishment;* a hydropathic or water-cure *establishment.*

However, Augusta has her carriage and *establishment.*
Charlotte Brontë, Villette, vi.

6. The authoritative recognition by a state of a church, or branch of a church, as the national church; the legal position of such a church in relation to the state; hence, also, the religious body thus recognized by the state, and maintained and more or less supported as the state church: especially used of the Church of England and the Church of Scotland. See *established church*, under *church*.

The essence of an *Establishment* seems to be that it is maintained by law, which secures the payment of its endowments, accruing from the soil, or produce of the country. *Bp. Chr. Wordsworth*, Church of Ireland, p. 295.

The church is accepted by the state as the religious body in England which is the legitimate possessor of all property set apart and devoted to religious uses, except the rights of some other religious body be specially expressed. . . . Its rights are carefully guarded by law. . . . This position of the church towards the state is called its *Establishment.* It has arisen not from any definite act of parliament or the state, but from the gradual interpenetration of the state by the church, and from their having mutually grown up together. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 380.

7. The quota or number of men in an army, regiment, etc.: as, a peace *establishment*. — **Establishment of the port,** the mean interval between the time of high water at any given port and the time of the moon's passing the meridian immediately preceding. This interval is influenced by local circumstances, and consequently is different at different places. For New York the establishment is 8 hours 13 minutes.

establishmentarian (es-tab′lish-men-tā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *establishment* + *-arian*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or connected with an established church, or the doctrine of establishment in religion. [Rare.]

II. *n.* An upholder of the doctrine of the recognition of a church by the state and its maintenance by law. [Rare.]

establishmentarianism (es-tab′lish-men-tā′ri-an-izm), *n.* The doctrine or principle of establishment in religion; support of an established church. [Rare.]

Establishmentarianism, all the more grateful for its "linked sweetness long drawn out," was, however, wont, no doubt, to roll over the prelatial tongue as the most savoury of polysyllables. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 44.

estacade (es-ta-kād′), *n.* [< F. *estacade*, < Sp. Pg. *estacada* (= It. *steccata*, *steccato*), a paling, a palisade, < *estacar*, stake, inclose with stakes set in the ground, < *estaca* = It. *stecca* = OF. *estaque*, *estache*, a stake, of LG. origin: see *stake*.] A dike formed of piles set in the sea, a river, or a morass, and connected by chains, to check the approach of an enemy.

estadal (Sp. pron. es-tä-däl′), *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish long measure, equal to 12 feet of Burgos, or 10 feet 11.6 inches English. The older statement which makes it exceed 11 feet is incorrect. In Peru the estadal is equal to only 6 Peruvian feet, or 5 feet 7 inches English.

estafet, estafette (es-ta-fet′), *n.* [< F. *estafette* = Sp. Pg. *estafeta*, < It. *staffetta*, a courier, < It. *staffa*, a stirrup, < OHG. *stapho*, *staph*, MHG. *stapf*, a step, = E. *step*, q. v.] A military courier; an express of any kind.

An *estafet* was despatched on the part of our ministers at the Hague, requiring Marshal Bender to suspend his march. *Sir P. Boothby*, To Edmund Burke, p. 84.

estall†, *v. t.* [ME.; var. of *stall*, or *enstall*, *install*.] To install.

She was translated eternally to dwelle
Amonge sterres, where that she is *estalled.*
MS. Digby, 230. (*Halliwell.*)

estamin (es-tam′in), *n.* [< OF. *estamin*, *estamine*, F. *étamine*, bolting-cloth: see *etamine*, *tamin*, *taminy*, *tammy*, *stamin*.] A woolen stuff made in Prussia, used for cartridges, sackcloth, plush caps, etc.; tammy. *Simmonds.*

estaminet (es-ta-mē-nā′), *n.* [F., of unknown origin.] A cheap coffee-house where smoking is allowed; a tap-room.

Frequenters of billiard-rooms and *estaminets*, patrons of foreign races and gaming-tables. *Thackeray.*

We scrambled ashore and entered an *estaminet* where some sorry fellows were drinking with the landlord.
R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 31.

estancia (es-tan′si-ä), *n.* [Sp. Pg., = E. *stance*, q. v.] A mansion; a dwelling; an establishment; in Spanish America, a landed estate; a domain.

We stopped for a time at Mr. Holt's large *estancia*, where . . . the traces of the ravages of the locusts were only too visible. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. vi.

estate (es-tāt′), *n.* [< ME. *estat*, < OF. *estat*, F. *état* = Pr. *estat*, *stat* = Sp. Pg. *estado* = It. *stato*, < L. *status*, state, condition: see *state*, which is partly an aphetic form of *estate*.] **1.** A fixed or established condition; a special form of existence; state.

I gin to be a-weary of the sun,
And wish the *estate* o' the world were now undone.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 5.

2. Condition or circumstances of a person or thing; situation; especially, the state of a person as regards external circumstances.

I will settle you after your old *estates.* Ezek. xxxvi. 11.

The congregated college have concluded
That labouring art can never ransom nature
From her inaidable *estate.* *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 1.

Dost thou look back on what hath been,
As some divinely gifted man,
Whose life in low *estate* began
And on a simple village green?
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxiv.

Thou, O Most Compassionate!
Who didst stoop to our *estate.*
Whittier, My Dream.

3. Rank; quality; status.

Who hath not heard of the greatness of your *estate?*
Sir P. Sidney.

He [the chancellor] had said . . . that "if he had done anything that touched the king in his sovereign *estate*, he would not answer for it to any person alive save only to the king when he came to his age."
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 333.

4. Style of living: usually with a distinctive epithet, *high*, *great*, etc., implying pomp or dignity.

His doughter quene of Inde as ye shall here,
Kepyng right *grete estate* withynne the lande.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 18.

5. In *law*: (*a*) The legal position or status of an owner, considered with respect to his property; ownership, tenancy, or tenure; property in land or other things. When the thing in question is an immovable, such as land, etc., the estate, if a fee, or for a life or lives, is termed *real*. (See *real*.) If it is only for a term of years, or relates only to movables, it is termed *personal*.

Land was once not regarded as property at all. People owned not the land, but an *estate* in the land; and these *estates* still continue to haunt, like ghosts, the language of real property law.
Sir J. F. Stephen, National Rev., Laws relating to Land.

(*b*) More technically, and with relation only to land, the degree or quantity of interest, considered in respect to the nature of the right, its period of duration, or its relation to the rights of others, which a person has in land. If that interest, in a given case, does not amount to an absolute entire ownership, it is because there is at the same time another interest in the same thing pertaining to other persons. Thus, one man may have the ultimate right of property, another the right of possession, and a third actual possession: each of these interests being *qualified* or *incomplete estates*, which, if transferred to and merged in one person, would constitute an *absolute estate* or fee simple. (See *merger*.) Such special estates are said to be carved out of the fee. A *future estate*—that is, one which is not to be enjoyed until a future time—is nevertheless deemed to have a present existence in anticipation, even if it may never take effect, or if it is wholly uncertain who will be its owner; it is, in such case, called a *contingent estate*. *N. Y. Rev. St.*, III. 2175, § 5.

The grant of land to a man, without specifying what *estate* he is to take, will to this day give him no interest beyond his own life. *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 55.

6. Property in general; possessions; particularly, the property left at a man's death: as, at his death his *estate* was of the value of half a million; the trustees proceeded to realize the *estate*.

Which charge of feeding so many beastly [beasts'] mouths is able to eat up a countryman's *estate*.
The Great Frost (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 89).

7. A piece of landed property; a definite portion of land in the ownership of some one: as, there is more wood on his *estate* than on mine.

No need to sweat for gold, wherewith to buy
Estates of high-priz'd land. *Quarles*, Emblems, v. 9.

But that old man, now lord of the broad *estate* and the Hall,
Dropt off gorged from a scheme that had left us flaccid and drain'd. *Tennyson*, Maud, i. 5.

8†. The body politic; state; commonwealth; public; public interest.

The Moscouite, with no lesse pompe and magnificence, . . . sends his Ambassadors to forren Princes, in the affaires of *estate*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 251.

The true Greatness of Kingdoms and *Estates*.
Bacon, Title of Essay.

I call matters of *estate* not only the parts of sovereignty, but whatever introduceth any great alteration, or dangerous precedent, or concerneth manifestly any great portion of people. *Bacon*, Essays.

9. One of the orders or classes into which the population of some countries is or has been divided, with respect to political rights and powers. In modern times this division has been into nobility, clergy, and people (now, in Great Britain, lords temporal and spiritual and commons), called the *three estates*. Formerly in France a legislative assembly representing the three estates, called the *states-general*, was summoned only in emergencies; the last began the revolution of 1789.

When the crowned Northman consulted on the welfare of his kingdom, he assembled the *estates* of his realm. Now an *estate* is a class of the nation invested with political rights. There appeared the *estate* of the clergy, of the barons, of other classes. In the Scandinavian kingdom to this day the *estate* of the peasants sends its representatives to the diet. *Disraeli*.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is governed by its king or queen and two Houses of Parliament. These are commonly known as the "Three *Estates* of the Realm"; but this phrase properly applies to the three classes of which Parliament is composed, viz., the Lords Spiritual, the Lords Temporal, and the Commons.
A. Fonblanque, How we are Governed, p. 11.

10†. A person of high station or rank; a noble.

Richard, Duke of Gloucestre, [was] . . . harde fauoured of vysage, such as in *estates* is called a warlike vysage, and amonge commen persons a crabbed face.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 314.

She is a dutchess, a great *estate*. *Latimer*.

Herod on his birthday made a supper to his lords, high captains, and chief *estates* [revised version, *men*] of Galilee.
Mark vi. 21.

Cap of estate. Same as *cap of maintenance* (which see, under *maintenance*).—**Cloth of estate.** See *cloth*.—**Conditional estate**, or **estate upon condition**, an estate the existence of which depends upon the happening or not happening of some uncertain event, whereby the estate may be either originally created or enlarged, or finally defeated. *Blackstone*. See *condition*, 8.—**Conventional estates.** See *conventional*.—**Convention of estates.** See *convention*.—**Equitable estate or title**, a right to claim the profits or enjoyment of ownership from the person who holds the legal title as trustee; a beneficial interest, recognized by courts of equity as belonging to one person, while the legal title—that is, the title recognized by courts of common law—is in another person. Thus, sometimes a trustee is said to hold the legal title to the trust property, and the beneficiary an equitable estate or title.—**Estate at will**, that estate held by one who is in possession of the land of another by his consent, and holds it at the will of the latter, or at the will of both parties.—**Estate by statute.** See *statute*.—**Estate by sufferance.** See *sufferance*.—**Estate by the courtesy.** See *courtesy of England* (under *courtesy*).—**Estate for life**, an estate limited to a man to hold the same for the term of his own life, or for that of any other person, or for more lives than one. (*Stephen.*) When used without qualification, the phrase usually implies tenancy for one's own life.—**Estate for years**, an estate which, by the terms of its creation, is measured by the lapse of a specified period of time (it may be a fraction of a year or more), so that it must expire by a certain date. An *estate for years* is often called a *term*.—**Estate in common.** See *tenancy*.—**Estate in expectancy.** See *expectance*.—**Estate in fee.** See *fee*[2].—**Estate in joint tenancy**, an estate held, whether in fee, for life, for years, or at will, by several persons jointly (as distinguished from an *estate in severalty*, or held separately). Its characteristics are that it was created as a single estate, in which the owners were conjoined (*unity of estate*), and must therefore owe its origin to one act or deed (*unity of title*), the interest of each commencing at the same time (*unity of time*), and the possession of either being legally equivalent to the possession of all (*unity of possession*). It follows from these qualities that on the death of one the entire estate remains in the others, who are said to take by *right of survivorship*. A conveyance by one of his interest terminates the joint character of the interest conveyed, because the unities are not preserved, and the transferee, if a stranger, is a tenant in common. To illustrate the distinction, trustees hold as joint tenants, heirs as tenants in common. See *tenancy*.—**Estate in possession.** See *possession*.—**Estate in severalty.** See *severalty*.—**Estate in tail**, an estate in fee cut down (*taillé*) by restricting it to certain descendants or classes of descendants, leaving usually a right of reëntry in the creator of the estate, in the event of the failure of such descendants. See *tail* and *entail*.—**Estate of inheritance**, an estate that on the death of the owner survives, and if he dies intestate passes to his heirs. One subject to a condition that might prevent its passing (as where the lord's consent was necessary) has been termed an *estate of inheritance qualified*.—**Estate tail female**, an estate limited to females and female descendants of females.—**Estate tail general**, an estate limited to the heirs of the donee's body generally, without restriction, in which case it would descend to every one of his lawful posterity who could take in due course.—**Estate tail male**, an estate limited to males and male descendants of males, thus securing that the land should always be owned by one of the same surname as the ancestor.—**Estate tail special**, an estate limited to certain heirs of the holder's body, usually the issue of a particular marriage.—**Executed estate**, an estate in possession, as distinguished from an *executory estate*, which depends on some contingency for coming into existence in enjoyment in the future.—**Executory estate**, a future estate which is contingent, but yet is not necessarily dependent, for its commencement in possession upon the time when some precedent estate shall have terminated, as distinguished from one which is limited to take effect on the termination of a precedent estate, and is termed a *remainder*. See *executory devise*, under *devise*, and *remainder*.—**Expectant estate.** See *expectance*.—**Fourth estate.** (*a*) A name for the lowest classes of society, as the artisans, servants, day-laborers, etc., as distinguished from the third estate or commons; the proletariat. (*b*) A name humorously given in recent times to the newspaper press, or the body of journalists, as constituting a power in the state distinct from that of the three recognized political orders.—**Freehold estate.** See *freehold*.—**Future estate.** See def. 5 (*b*).—**Landed Estates Court.** See *court*.—**Legal estate.** See *equitable estate*, and *legal*.—**Merger of estates.** See *merger*.—**Particular estate**, the estate, usually a lesser one, that precedes a remainder. See *particular*.—**Settled Estates Act.** See *settle*.—**Third estate**, the common people in their relations to the state or to political power: a phrase made famous by the struggles of the representatives of this order (the *tiers état*) in the last French states-general for power equal to that of both the other orders, and their final assumption of supreme authority, consummating the great revolution.—**Vested estate**, an estate in which there is an immediate right of present enjoyment or a present fixed right of future enjoyment, or in regard to which, if all precedent estate should instantly terminate, the right to enjoyment would immediately be in an existing person. If, however, notwithstanding such supposed termination, the right of enjoyment would still depend on an unascertained contingency, the estate is said to be *contingent*.

estate (es-tāt′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *estated*, ppr. *estating*. [< *estate*, *n.*] **1†.** To establish in possession; settle.

Sir, I demand no more than your own offer; and I will *estate* your daughter in what I have promised.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, ii. 1.

Our nature will return to the innocence and excellency in which God first *estated* it.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 672.

2†. To settle as a possession; bestow; deed.

A contract of true love to celebrate;
And some donation freely to *estate*
On the bless'd lovers. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

He intended that son to my profession, and had provided him already 300£. a-year, of his own gift in church livings, and hath *estated* 300£. more of inheritance for their children. *Donne*, Letters, lxx.

To the onely use and behoof of my s'd child, I do hereby *estate* and intrust all the particulers hereafter mentioned.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 458.

3. To settle an estate upon; endow with an estate or other property.

Then would I,
More especially were he, she wedded, poor,
Estate them with large land and territory
In mine own realm beyond the narrow seas.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

estately†, *a.* [< ME. *estately*, *estatly*, *estatlich*; < *estate* + *-ly*[1]. Hence, by apheresis, *stately*.] Stately; dignified.

It peined hire to countrefeten chere
Of court, and ben *estatlich* of manere,
And to ben holden digne of reverence.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 140.

estatute†, *n.* An obsolete form of *statute*. *Chaucer*.

este†, *n.* See *est*[2].

esteem (es-tēm′), *v.* [First at end of 16th century; < F. *estimer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *estimar* = It. *estimare*, *stimare*, < L. *æstimare*, *æstumare*, value, rate, weigh, estimate: see *estimate*, and *aim*, an older word, partly a doublet of *esteem*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To estimate; value; set a value on, whether high or low; rate.

Then he forsook God which made him, and lightly *esteemed* the Rock of his salvation. Deut. xxxii. 15.

One man *esteemeth* one day above another; another *esteemeth* every day alike. Rom. xiv. 5.

You would begin then to think, and value every article of your time, *esteem* it at the true rate.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, i. 1.

Specifically—**2.** To set a high value on; prize; regard favorably, especially (of persons) with reverence, respect, or friendship.

Will he *esteem* thy riches? Job xxxvi. 19.

Not he yat hath seene most countries is most to be *esteemed*, but he that learned best conditions.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 245.

On the backs of these Hawksbill Turtle grows that shell which is so much *esteem'd* for making Cabinets, Combs, and other things. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 103.

3. To consider; regard; reckon; think.

Those things we do *esteem* vain, which are either false or frivolous. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 38.

When I consider his disregard to his fortune, I cannot *esteem* him covetous. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 211.

Conversation in its better part
May be *esteem'd* a gift, and not an art.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 4.

=**Syn. 2.** *Value*, *Prize*, *Esteem*, etc. (see *appreciate*); to respect, revere.—**3.** To think, deem, consider, hold, account.

II. *intrans.* To regard or consider value; entertain a feeling of esteem, liking, respect, etc.: with *of*.

For his sake,
Though in their fortunes faln, they are *esteem'd of*
And cherish'd by the best.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, i. 1.

They [the Tamoyes] *esteem of* gold and gems, as we *of* stones in the streets. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 841.

We our selves *esteem* not *of* that obedience or love or gift, which is of force. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 25.

esteem (es-tēm′), *n.* [< *esteem*, *v.*] **1.** Estimation; opinion or judgment of merit or demerit.

And live a coward in thine own *esteem*.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 7.

Specifically—**2.** Favorable opinion, formed upon a belief in the merit of its object; respect; regard; liking.

Who can see,
Without *esteem* for virtuous poverty,
Severe Fabricius? *Dryden*, Æneid.

I am not uneasy that many, whom I never had any *esteem* for, are likely to enjoy this world after me. *Pope*.

3. The character which commands consideration or regard; value; worth.

This arm—that hath reclaim'd
To your obedience fifty fortresses, . . .
Besides five hundred prisoners of *esteem*—
Lets fall his sword before your highness' feet.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 4.

And let me tell you that angling is of high *esteem*, and of much use in other nations.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 50.

4†. Valuation; price.

I will deliver you in ready coin
The full and dearest *esteem* of what you crave.
Webster and Rowley, Cure for a Cuckold, ii. 2.

=**Syn 1** and **2.** *Estimate*, *Esteem*, *Estimation*, *Respect*, *Regard*; honor, admiration, reverence, veneration. *Estimate*, both as noun and as verb, supposes an exercise of the judgment in determining external things, as amount, weight, size, value; or internal things, as intellect, excellence. It may be applied to that which is unfavorable: as, my *estimate* of the man was not high. *Esteem* as a noun has commonly the favorable meanings of the verb; it is a moral sentiment made up of respect and

attachment, the result of the mental process of reckoning up the merits or useful qualities of a person: as, he is held in very general *esteem*. *Estimation* has covered the meanings of both *estimate* and *esteem*. *Respect* is commonly the result of admiration and approbation: as, he is entitled to our *respect* for his abilities and his probity; it omits, sometimes pointedly, the attachment expressed in *esteem*. *Regard* may include less admiration than *respect* and be not quite so strong as *esteem*, but its meaning is not closely fixed in quality or degree.

The nearest practical approach to the theological *estimate* of a sin may be found in the ranks of the ascetics.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 117.

The trial hath indamaged thee no way,
Rather more honour left, and more *esteem*.
Milton, P. R., iv. 207.

Dear as freedom is, and in my heart's
Just *estimation* priz'd above all price.
Cowper, Task, ii. 34.

Estimation of one's society is a reflex of self-estimation; and assertion of one's society's claims is an indirect assertion of one's own claims as a part of it.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 265.

Peel, too, had, even at the beginning of his career, too great a *respect* for his own character to allow himself to be dragged through the dirt by his superior colleagues.
W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 220.

A generation whom his choice *regard*
Should favour equal to the sons of heaven.
Milton, P. L., i. 653.

esteemable (es-tē′ma-bl), *a.* [< *esteem* + *-able*. Cf. *estimable*.] Worthy of esteem; estimable. [Rare.]

Homer . . . allows their characters *esteemable* qualities.
Pope, Iliad, vi. 390, note.

esteemer (es-tē′mėr), *n.* One who esteems; one who sets a high value on anything.

This might instruct the proudest *esteemer* of his own parts, how useful it is to talk and consult with others.
Locke.

ester (es′tėr), *n.* Same as *compound ether* (which see, under *ether*).

esthacyte (es′thā-sīt), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *αἰσθάνεσθαι*, perceive, feel, + *κύτος*, a hollow (cell).] One of the supposed sense-cells of sponges. See the extract. Also *æsthacyte*.

Æsthacytes were first observed by Stewart and have since been described by Von Lendenfeld. . . . They are spindle-shaped cells, . . . the distal end projects beyond the ectodermal epithelium in a fine hair or palpocil; the body is granular and contains a large oval nucleus, and the inner end is produced into fine threads which extend into the collenchyme and are supposed . . . to become continuous with large multiradiate collencytes.
Sollas, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 420.

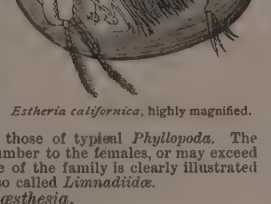
esthematology, æsthematology (es-thē-ma-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *αἰσθημα*(*τ*-), a perception (< *αἰσθάνεσθαι*, *αἰσθεσθαι*, perceive: see *esthetic*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That department of science which relates to the senses, or the apparatus of the senses.

Estheria (es-thē′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., said to be an anagram of the name of St. *Theresa*.] 1. A genus of dipterous insects. *Desvoidy*, 1830.—2. The typical genus of crustaceans of the family *Estheriidæ*. The origin of the species dates back to the Devonian epoch, and they are still existent.

estherian (es-thē′ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Estheriidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Estheriidæ*.

Estheriidæ (es-thē-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Estheria* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Crustacea*, of the order *Phyllopoda* or *Branchiopoda*, represented by such genera as *Estheria*, *Limnadia*, and *Limnetis*. The shell is bivalve; the antennæ are highly developed; the antennulæ small; the swimming-feet from 10 to 27 in number; the telson is large, with a pair of appendages; and one or more pairs of legs are chelate in the male. The soft bivalve carapace resembles that of *Daphnia*; but the numerous segments of the body and the foliaceous limbs are those of typical *Phyllopoda*. The males are equal in number to the females, or may exceed them. The structure of the family is clearly illustrated under *Limnetis*. Also called *Limnadiidæ*.


Estheria californica, highly magnified.

esthesia, *n.* See *æsthesia*.

esthesiogen, æsthesiogen (es-thē′si-ō-jen), *n.* [< Gr. *αἰσθησις*, feeling (see *æsthesia*), + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] A substance whose contact with or proximity to the body is supposed to give rise to certain unexplained nervous actions or affections, as exalted sensation. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Res.*, Oct., 1886, p. 150.

esthesiogenic, æsthesiogenic (es-thē″si-ō-jen′-ik), *a.* [< *esthesiogen*, *æsthesiogen*, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to an esthesiogen or to esthesiogeny.

Æsthesiogenic points are developed.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 499.

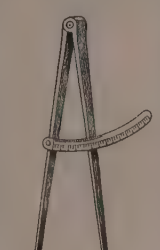
esthesiogeny, æsthesiogeny (es-thē-si-oj′e-ni), *n.* [As *esthesiogen*, *æsthesiogen*, + *-y*.] The action of an esthesiogen; the induction of exalted sensations.

The transference of hemianæsthesia by magnets (the form of *æsthesiogeny* which has been most debated).
F. W. H. Myers, Proc. Soc. Psych. Res., Oct., 1886, p. 151.

esthesiography, æsthesiography (es-thē-si-og′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *αἰσθησις*, feeling, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A description of or a treatise on the organs of sense.

esthesiology, æsthesiology (es-thē-si-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *αἰσθησις*, perception, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of science which is concerned with sensations. *Dunglison*.

esthesiometer, æsthesiometer (es-thē-si-om′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *αἰσθησις*, feeling, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for determining the degree of tactile sensibility. It resembles a pair of dividers, having the points or extremities of the legs somewhat blunted. The two points are pressed upon the skin, and the distance between them necessary to their being distinguished as two, as shown on the scale, gives the degree of tactile sensibility of the skin at that spot.


Esthesiometer.

esthesioneurosis, æsthesioneurosis (es-thē″si-ō-nū-rō′-sis), *n.* [NL. *æsthesioneurosis*, < Gr. *αἰσθησις*, perception, + *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *-osis*.] An affection of sensation, especially when marked by no discoverable anatomical lesion. It is applicable to cases in which there is loss of sensation in a part (anæsthesia); loss of the sense of pain (analgesia); pain on slight stimulation (hyperalgesia); and formication and other disorders of sensation.

esthesionosus, æsthesionosus (es-thē-si-on′ō-sus), *n.* [NL. *æsthesionosus*, < Gr. *αἰσθησις*, perception (see *æsthesia*), + *νόσος*, disease.] Same as *esthesioneurosis*.

esthesis, æsthesis (es-thē′sis), *n.* [NL. *æsthesis*, < Gr. *αἰσθησις*: see *æsthesia*.] Same as *æsthesia*.

esthesodic, æsthesodic (es-thē-sod′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *αἰσθησις*, sensation, + *ὁδός*, a road, a way.] In *physiol.*, sensitive; sensory; conveying sensory impulses or impressions.

He [Schiff] named it the *æsthesodic* substance.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., I. 304.

esthete, æsthete (es′thēt), *n.* [< *esthetic, æsthetic*, formed after the analogy of *athlete, athletic*.] 1. Properly, one who cultivates the sense of the beautiful; one in whom the artistic sense or faculty is highly developed; one very sensible of the beauties of nature or art.—2. Commonly, a person who affects great love of art, music, poetry, and the like, and corresponding indifference to practical matters; one who carries the cultivation of subordinate forms of the beautiful to an exaggerated extent: used in slight contempt.

You perhaps mean the mania of the *æsthetes*—boudoir pictures with Meissonier as the chief deity—an art of mere fashions and whims.
A. D. White, Century's Message, p. 16.

esthetic, æsthetic (es-thet′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *esthétique* = Sp. *estético* = Pg. *esthetico* = It. *estetico*, < Gr. *αἰσθητικός*, perceptive, sensitive, < *αἰσθητός*, perceptible by the senses (cf. *αἰσθησις*, perception), < *αἰσθάνεσθαι*, *αἰσθεσθαι*, perceive by the senses, extended from *ἀΐειν*, hear, perceive, akin to L. *audire*, hear: see *audient*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to the science of taste or beauty; pertaining to or originating in the sense of the beautiful: as, the *esthetic* faculty.

Comparative criticism teaches us that moral and *æsthetic* defects are more nearly related than is commonly supposed.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 127.

Beauty, if it does not take precedence of Utility, is certainly coeval with it; and when the first animal wants are satisfied, the *æsthetic* desires seek their gratification.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iv. § 18.

2. Having a sense of the beautiful; characterized by a love for the beautiful.

On the whole, birds appear to be the most *æsthetic* of all animals, excepting of course man, and they have nearly the same taste for the beautiful as we have.
Darwin, Descent of Man, II. 37.

3. Pertaining to the practice of the fine arts; pertaining to or accordant with the rules, principles, or tendencies of the fine arts: as, an *esthetic* pose; *esthetic* dress.—4. In the *Kantian philos.*, pertaining to sensation or the sensibility; sensuous.—**Esthetic accent.** See *accent*, 8 (*a*).—**Esthetic certainty,** that kind of certainty which can be produced by inductive reasoning; scientific certainty, as opposed to philosophical or discursive certainty.—**Esthetic clearness.** See *clearness*.—**Esthetic perfection,** beauty.—**Esthetic sense,** the mental power to perceive and appreciate the beautiful.

II. *n.* 1. The science of beauty. See *esthetics*.

It is now nearly a century since Baumgarten, a celebrated philosopher of the Leibnitzio-Wolfian school, first applied the term *æsthetic* to the doctrine which we vaguely and periphrastically denominate the philosophy of taste, the theory of the fine arts, the science of the beautiful and sublime, etc.; and this term is now in general acceptance, not only in Germany, but throughout the other countries of Europe.
Sir W. Hamilton.

2. In the *Kantian philos.*, the forms of sensation (space and time), or of sensibility.—**Transcendental esthetic,** in the *Kantian philos.*, the science of the a priori principles of sensibility, space, and time. Its main proposition, according to Kant, is that space and time are pure intuitions and forms of sensibility, not things, or forms of things, independent of the perceiving mind.

esthetical (es-thet′i-kạl), *a.* [< *esthetic* + *-al*.] Same as *esthetic*.

esthetically, æsthetically (es-thet′i-kạl-i), *adv.* According to the principles of esthetics; with reference to the sense of the beautiful.

Bowles, in losing his temper, lost also what little logic he had, and though, in a vague way, *æsthetically* right, contrived always to be argumentatively wrong.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 430.

In the evening . . . I again repaired to the "Navel of the World"; this time *æsthetically* to enjoy the delights of the hour after the "gaudy, babbling, and remorseful day."
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 396.

esthetician, æsthetician (es-thē-tish′ạn), *n.* [< *esthetic, æsthetic*, + *-ian*.] One skilled or engaged in the study of esthetics; a professor of esthetics.

estheticism, æstheticism (es-thet′i-sizm), *n.* [< *esthetic, æsthetic*, + *-ism*.] 1. The principles or doctrines of esthetics.—2. Attachment to esthetics; a tendency to indulge and cultivate the sense of the beautiful: often used in a disparaging sense, to imply an exaggerated devotion to the subordinate forms of the beautiful, which often results in mere whimsicality or grotesqueness.

estheticize, æstheticize (es-thet′i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *estheticized, æstheticized*, ppr. *estheticizing, æstheticizing*. [< *esthetic, æsthetic*, + *-ize*.] To render esthetic; bring into conformity with the principles of esthetics.

Schasler speaks of these essays [of English writers] as "Empiristic æsthetics," tending in one direction to raw materialism, in the other, by want of method, never lifting itself above the plane of "an *æstheticising* dilettanteism."
J. Sully, Encyc. Brit., I. 221.

esthetics, æsthetics (es-thet′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *esthetic, æsthetic*: see *-ics*.] The science which deduces from nature and taste the rules and principles of art; the theory of the fine arts; the science of the beautiful, or that branch of philosophy which deals with its principles; the doctrines of taste.

The name *Æsthetics* is intended to designate a scientific doctrine or account of beauty in nature and art, and of the faculties for enjoying and for originating beauty which exist in man.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 194.

Categorical *æsthetics* are useless, because the final judgment of the world on questions of taste is intuitive.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 466.

esthetophore, æsthetophore (es-thet′ō-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. *αἰσθητός*, sensible, perceptible by the senses (see *esthetic*), + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A hypothetical substance which may sustain consciousness; a supposed physical basis of consciousness and primary means of its manifestation other than ordinary matter.

Like combustion, which is only communicable under suitable conditions, consciousness, having been once transmitted to a new *æsthetophore*, lives on it, and requires constant supplies of material for its sustenance.
E. D. Cope, Amer. Naturalist, XVI. 467.

esthiology, æsthiology (es-thi-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [Short for *esthesiology, æsthesiology*, q. v.] Same as *esthophysiology*.

esthiomene (es-thi-om′e-nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐσθιομένη*, fem. of *ἐσθιόμενος*, ppr. mid. of *ἐσθίειν*, eat, corrode: see *esthiomenous*.] In *pathol.*, lupus of the genitals. [Rare.]

esthiomenous (es-thi-om′e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐσθιόμενος*, ppr. mid. of *ἐσθίειν*, eat, corrode.] In *pathol.*, eating; corroding: applied to diseases which quickly eat away the part affected, as in syphilis or cancer.

Esthonian (es-thō′ni-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Esthonia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Esthonia, a government of Russia lying between the gulf

of Finland on the north and Livonia on the south.

A German aristocracy, with German traders in the towns, ruled over a peasantry of the *Esthonian*, Lettish, and Lithuanian races. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLI. 325.

II. *n.* **1.** One of a Finnish people inhabiting Esthonia, Livonia, and other districts of Russia.—**2.** The language of the Esthonians. It belongs to the Finnish family, and exists under two principal dialects, the Dorpat Esthonian and the Reval Esthonian.

esthophysiology, æsthophysiology (es″thō-fiz-i-ol′ǫ-ji), *n.* [Short for **esthesiophysiology*, **æsthesiophysiology*, < Gr. *αἰσθησις*, perception (see *esthetic*), + E. *physiology*.] The physiology of sensation; that branch of science which treats of the correlation of phenomena of consciousness and nervous phenomena; nervous phenomena treated as phenomena of consciousness.

Æstho-physiology has a position that is entirely unique. It belongs neither to the objective world nor to the subjective world, but, taking a term from each, occupies itself with the correlation of the two.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 52.

estiferous, æstiferous (es-tif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *æstus*, heat (see *estivel*), + *ferre*, = E. *bear*[1], + *-ous*.] Producing heat. *Coles*, 1717.

estimable (es′ti-ma-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *estimable* = Pr. Sp. *estimable* = Pg. *estimavel* = It. *estimabile*, *stimabile*, < L. *æstimabilis*, worthy of estimation, < *æstimare*, value, esteem: see *estimate*, *esteem*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Capable of being estimated or valued: as, *estimable* damage.—**2†.** Valuable; worth a price.

A pound of man's flesh, taken from a man,
Is not so *estimable*, profitable, neither,
As flesh of muttons, beefs, or goats.
Shak., M. of V., i. 3.

3. Worthy of esteem or respect; deserving of good opinion or regard.

A lady said of her two companions that one was more amiable, the other more *estimable*. *Temple.*

He now . . . found that such friends as benefits had gathered round him were little *estimable*.
Goldsmith, Vicar, iii.

Jesus was always more tender with the Sadducees than with the Pharisees. He evidently regarded an honest sceptic as more *estimable* than a ritualist.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 185.

II.† *n.* That which is valuable or highly esteemed; one who or that which is worthy of regard. [Rare.]

The Queen of Sheba, among presents unto Solomon, brought some plants of the balsam tree, as one of the peculiar *estimables* of her country. *Sir T. Browne*, Misc., p. 50.

estimableness (es′ti-ma-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being estimable; the quality of deserving esteem or regard.

estimably (es′ti-ma-bli), *adv.* In an estimable manner; so as to be capable of being estimated.

estimate (es′ti-māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *estimated*, ppr. *estimating*. [< L. *æstimatus*, pp. of *æstimare*, older form *æstumare*, value, rate, esteem: see *esteem*.] **1.** To form a judgment or opinion regarding the value, size, weight, degree, extent, quantity, etc., of; compute, appraise, or value by judgment, opinion, or approximate calculation; fix the worth of; judge; reckon.

There is so much infelicity in the world, that scarce any man has leisure from his own distresses to *estimate* the comparative happiness of others. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 103.

John of Salisbury's acquaintance with Roman literature can only be *estimated* by a careful reading of the Polycraticus. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 154.

My belief is that, as years gather more and more upon us, we *estimate* more and more highly our debt to preceding ages. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 13.

2†. To esteem; honor.

A man . . . *estimated* by his brethren.
Hoffman, Course of Legal Study (2d ed., 1836), p. 196.

=**Syn.** *Value*, *Prize*, *Esteem*, etc. (see *appreciate*); to count, judge, appraise.

estimate (es′ti-māt), *n.* [< *estimate*, *v.*] **1.** A judgment or opinion as to the value, degree, extent, quantity, etc., of something; especially, a valuing determined by judgment, where exactness is not sought or is not attainable.

Let us apply the rules which have been given, and take an *estimate* of the true state and condition of our souls.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xii.

Shrewd, keen, practical *estimates* of men and things.
W. Black.

'Tis as different from dreams,
From the mind's cold, calm *estimate* of bliss,
As these stone statues from the flesh and blood.
Browning, In a Balcony.

2†. Estimation; reputation.

There stands the castle; . . .
In it are the lords of York, Berkley, and Seymour,
None else of name and noble *estimate*.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 3.

Commissioners of estimate and assessment. See *commissioner*. =**Syn.** *Estimation*, *Respect*, etc. See *esteem*.

estimation (es-ti-mā′shon), *n.* [< ME. *estymacyon*, < OF. *estimation*, F. *estimation* = Pr. *estimatio* = Sp. *estimacion* = Pg. *estimação* = It. *estimazione*, *stimazione*, < L. *æstimatio(n-)*, a valuation, < *æstimare*, value: see *estimate*, *esteem*.] **1.** The act of estimating; the act of judging something with respect to value, degree, quantity, etc.

Dear as freedom is, and in my heart's
Just *estimation* priz'd above all price.
Cowper, Task, ii. 34.

2. Calculation; computation; especially, an approximate calculation of the worth, extent, quantity, etc., of something; an estimate: as, an *estimation* of distance, magnitude, or amount, of moral qualities, etc.

The Tolle and the Custom of his Marchantes is without*n* *estymaciown* to ben nombred.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 149.

If the scale do turn
But in the *estimation* of a hair,
Thou diest, and all thy goods are confiscate.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

3. In *chem.*, the process of ascertaining by analysis the quantity of a given substance contained in a compound or mixture.—**4.** Opinion or judgment in general; especially, favorable opinion held concerning one by others; esteem; regard; honor.

The very true cause of our wanting *estimation* is want of desert. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

I shall have *estimation* among the multitude, and honour with the elders. Wisdom viii. 10.

Tacitus, in the obscure passage in which he describes the apportionment of the land, mentions the dignatio, or *estimation* of the individual, as one of the principles of partition. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 14.

5†. Conjecture; supposition; surmise.

I speak not this in *estimation*
As what I think might be, but what I know
Is ruminated, plotted, and set down.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

=**Syn. 2.** Appraisement, valuation.—**4.** *Estimate*, *Regard*, etc. (see *esteem*); admiration, reverence, veneration.

estimative (es′ti-mā-tiv), *a.* [Formerly also *æstimative*; = F. *estimatif* = Pr. *estimatiu* = Pg. *estimativo* = It. *estimativo*, *stimativo*; as *estimate* + *-ive*.] **1.** Having the power of estimating, comparing, or judging.

The errour is not in the eye, but in the *estimative* faculty, which mistakingly concludes that colour to belong to the wall which indeed belongs to the object. *Boyle*, Colours.

We find in animals an *estimative* or judicial faculty.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

2. Meditative; contemplative. [Rare.]

Phantasie, or imagination, which some call *æstimative*, or cogitative, . . . is an inner sense which doth more fully examine the species perceived by common sense, . . . and keeps them longer, recalling them to mind againe, or making new of his owne. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 23.

estimator (es′ti-mā-tor), *n.* [= F. *estimateur* = Sp. Pg. *estimador* = It. *estimatore*, *stimatore*, < L. *æstimator*, < *æstimare*, value, estimate: see *estimate*.] One who estimates or judges.

Yet if other learned men, that are competent *estimators*, . . . profess themselves satisfied with them, the probations may yet be cogent. *Boyle*, Works, IV. 175.

estinto (es-tēn′tō), *a.* [It. (< L. *extinctus*, extinct), pp. of *estinguere*, < L. *extinguere*, extinguish: see *extinct*, *extinguish*.] In *music*, extinguished: noting the extreme of softness in piano-music.

estivage (es′ti-vāj), *n.* [F., < *estiver* = Sp. *estivar*, pack: see *steve*.] A mode of stowing cargoes by pressing or screwing by means of capstan machinery, in order to trim the vessel: practised in American and Mediterranean ports. Also called *estive*.

estival, æstival (es′ti-val), *a.* [= F. Pr. Sp. Pg. *estival* = It. *estivale*, < LL. *æstivalis*, equiv. to L. *æstivus*, of summer: see *estivel*.] Pertaining or appropriate to summer.

Beside vernal, *estival*, and autumnal, . . . the ancients had also hyemal garlands. *Sir T. Browne*, Misc., p. 92.

Occident estival, Orient estival. See the nouns.

estivate, æstivate (es′ti-vāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *estivated*, *æstivated*, ppr. *estivating*, *æstivating*. [< L. *æstivatus*, pp. of *æstivare* (> Pr. *estivar* = F. *estiver*), pass the summer, < *æstivus*, of the summer: see *estivel*.] **1.** To pass the summer, as in a given place or in a given manner. *Smart.*—**2.** In *zoöl.*, to pass into or remain in the summer sleep, as some mollusks; be dormant in summer.

They [certain mollusks] also *æstivate*, or fall into a summer sleep, when the heat is great. *Müller.*

The curious Binneia, with a body much larger than its shell, envelopes itself, in *æstivating*, in a case of materials similar to the hibernacula of other land shells.
Science, IV. 366.

estivation, æstivation (es-ti-vā′shon), *n.* [= F. *estivation* = Sp. *estivacion*, < L. as if **æstivatio(n-)*, < *æstivare*, pass the summer: see *estivate*.] **1.** The act of passing the summer.

On the under storey, towards the garden, let it be turned to a grotto, or place of shade, or *estivation*.
Bacon, Building (ed. 1887).

Specifically—**2.** In *zoöl.*, the summer sleep of certain animals, as mollusks; the act of falling into a more or less permanent condition of sleep or dormant state in summer.—**3.** In *bot.*, prefloration; the disposition of the parts of a flower in the bud.

estive[1]†, æstive†, *a.* [< L. *æstivus*, of summer, < *æstas* (*æstat-*), summer, akin to *æstus*, fire, heat, glow, surge, tide (> ult. E. *estuary*, *estuate*), to Gr. *αἰθήρ*, the upper air (> E. *ether*[1]), *αἴθος*, fire, heat, and AS. *ād*, funeral pile, *āst*, a kiln (> E. *oast*), etc.; from the verb repr. by Gr. *αἴθειν*, glow, Skt. √ *idh*, kindle.] Of summer; of glowing heat.

Auriga mounted in a chariot bright
(Else styl'd Heniochus) receives his light
In th' *æstive* circle.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, iii.

estive[2] (es′tiv), *n.* [F., = Sp. *estiva* = It. *stiva*, the stowing of a cargo; from the verb, F. *estiver*, Sp. Pg. *estivar*, It. *stivare*, pack: see *steve*.] Same as *estivage*.

estivous†, *a.* [ME. *estyvous*, < L. *æstivus*, of summer: see *estivel*, *estival*.] Of summer; summer-like.

It wol moost avannce
In landes that beth *estyvous* for heete
The figtree latly riping forto gete.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 124.

estoc† (es-tok′), *n.* [OF., < G. *stock* = E. *stock*: see *stock*, *n.*, and cf. *tuck*[2].] A sword used for thrusting, especially a second sword carried by knights in the middle ages. In some cases it was worn in place of the dagger at the right side, in others attached to the saddle, while the sword of arms was attached to the belt or armored skirt of the knight.

estocade† (es-to-kād′), *n.* [F. (after Sp. Pg. *estocada* = It. *stoccata*), < *estoc*, a sword: see *estoc*, *tuck*[2].] In the latter part of the sixteenth century, a heavy rapier: so called to distinguish it from the swords used more for cutting and for breaking through steel armor than for thrusting. The term continued in use throughout the seventeenth century for a thrusting-sword of any sort.

estoile (es-toil′), *n.* [Also *étoile*, OF. *estoile*, F. *étoile*, a star, < L. *stella*, a star: see *stellate*.] In *her.*, a star, usually having six points, and then distinguished from the mullet in having the rays wavy instead of straight. When it has more than six points they are either all waved or more usually alternately waved and straight. The number of points must always be mentioned in the blazon when it exceeds six. Also *estoile*.—**Estoile of four points,** in *her.*, same as *cross estoilé* (which see, under *cross*[1]).

Gules, an estoile argent.

estoilé (F. pron. es-two-lā′), *a.* [OF. *estoilé*, pp. of *estoiler*, set with stars, < *estoile*, a star: see *estoile*.] In *her.*, like a star.—**Cross estoilé.** See *cross*[1].

estop (es-top′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *estopped*, ppr. *estopping*. [< OF. *estoper*, *estouper*, stop with tow, impede, cram, F. *étouper* = OSp. *estopar* = It. *stoppare*, < ML. *stupare*, stop with tow, cram. From the same ult. source, through AS., comes E. *stop*: see *stop*.] To bar; stop; debar; specifically, in *law*, to bar, prevent, or preclude, usually by one's own act. See *estoppel*.

A man shall always be *estopped* by his own deed, or not permitted to aver or prove anything in contradiction to what he has once . . . solemnly avowed.
Blackstone, Com., II. xx.

The President of the United States . . . is a politician, chosen for but four years to the highest office open by election to man, and conventionally *estopped*, at least in modern times, from essaying any other line of public preferment after leaving the presidential office.
The Century, XXXV. 964.

estoppel, estopple (es-top′el), *n.* [Formerly also *estopel*, *estople*; < *estop*, *v.*] **1.** Stoppage; impediment.

But *estoples* of water courses doe in some places grow by such meanes, as one private man or two cannot by force or discretion make remedie.
Norden, Surveiors Dialogue (1610).

2. In *law*, the stopping of a person by the law from asserting a fact or claim, irrespective of its truth, by reason of a previous representation, act, or adjudication inconsistent therewith.

If a tenant for years levies a fine to another person, it shall work as an *estoppel* to the cognizor. *Blackstone.*

Estoppel by deed, estoppel resulting from the execution of an instrument under seal.—**Estoppel by record**, estoppel resulting from an adjudication of a court of record.—**Estoppel en pais**, or **equitable estoppel**, estoppel resulting from conduct or words under circumstances rendering it inequitable to allow the party to withdraw from the position taken: thus, where the claimant of property has stood by and allowed it to be sold as the property of another without objection, the law holds him estopped from reclaiming it from the buyer.

estoufade (es-tō-fād′), *n.* [< OF. *estouffade*, F. *étouffade*, < OF. *estouffer*, F. *étouffer*, stifle, choke, suffocate: see *stuff*.] In *cookery*, a mode of stewing meat slowly in a closed vessel.

estovers (es-tō′vėrz), *n. pl.* [< OF. *estover*, *estoveir*, *estovoir*, *estevoir*, *estavoir*, *estuver*, etc., need, necessity, necessaries, being a substantive use of the inf. *estover*, *estovoir*, etc., be necessary, be fit. Hence, by apheresis, *stover*, q. v.] In *law*: (*a*) So much of the wood and timber of the premises held by a tenant as may be necessary for fuel, for the use of the tenant and his family, while in possession of the premises, and so much as may be necessary for keeping the buildings and fences thereon in suitable repair. *Bingham.* See *bote*[1], 2 (*b*). (*b*) The right which the common law gave a tenant to take such wood. (*c*) In a more general sense, supplies, as alimony for a wife, or supplies for the use of a felon and his family during his imprisonment.—**Common of estovers.** See (*b*), above.

estrade (es-trād′), *n.* [F., < Sp. Pg. *estrado*, a drawing-room or guest-chamber, its carpets, etc., = Pr. *estrat* = It. *strato*, floor, pavement, carpet, etc., < L. *stratum*, a pavement, floor, bed-covering, couch, etc.: see *stratum* and *street*.] An elevated part of the floor of a room; a raised platform or dais.

> He [the teacher] himself should have his desk on a mounted *estrade* or platform.
> *J. G. Fitch*, Lectures on Teaching, p. 69.

estradiot (es-trad′i-ot), *n.* [< OF. *estradiot* = Sp. *estradiote* = It. *stradiotto*, < Gr. στρατιώτης, a soldier: see *stratiotes*, *stradiot*.] A soldier of a light cavalry corps in the Venetian service and in the service of other European countries in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The estradiots were recruited in Dalmatia, Albania, etc.; they wore a semi-oriental dress, and carried javelin, bows and arrows, etc. Also *stradiot*.

> Accompanied with crosse-bowe men on horsebacke, *estradiots*, and footmen. *Comines*, tr. by Danet, sig. Ff 3.

estraitt, *v. t.* [Var. of *strait*, *v.*] To narrow or confine; straiten.

> So that at this day the Turk hath *estrayted* us very nere, and brought it within a right narrow compass.
> *Sir T. More*, Dialoge, p. 145.

estramaçon (es-tram′a-son), *n.* [F., < It. *stramazzone*, a cut with a sword, gash: see *stramazoun*, *stramash*.] 1. A long and heavy sword for cutting as well as thrusting.—2. That part of the edge of a cutting-sword which is near the point.—3. A cut with the edge of a sword: a term in sword-play. [Rare in English in any sense.]

estranget, *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *estraunge*, < OF. *estrange*, F. *étrange* = Sp. *extraño* = Pg. *estranho* = It. *estraneo*, *estranio*, *straneo*, *stranio*, < L. *extraneus*, foreign, outside, < *extra*, without: see *extraneous*, *extra*. Hence, by apheresis, *strange*, q.v.] **I.** *a.* 1. Foreign; strange.—2. Reserved; haughty.

> His highe porte and his manere *estraunge*.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 1084.

II. *n.* A stranger; a foreigner.

> Yt is to sey yt non *estraunges* bey or selle wt any oder *estraunges* any maner marchandises wythyn ye fraunches of the same cite vpon peyne of forfetur of yt same marchandise. *Charter of London*, in Arnold's Chron., p. 39.

estrange (es-trānj′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *estranged*, ppr. *estranging*. [< OF. *estranger*, F. *étranger* (= Pr. *estranhar* = Sp. *extrañar* = Pg. *estranhar* = It. *straniare*, *stranare*), alienate, < OF. *estrange*, adj., strange: see *estrange*, *a.*] 1. To alienate; divert from its original use or possessor; apply to a purpose foreign to its original, proposed, or customary one.

> They . . . have *estranged* this place, and have burned incense in it unto other gods. Jer. xix. 4.

2. To alienate the affections of; turn from kindness to indifference or enmity; turn from intimate association to strangeness, indifference, or hostility.

> I believe that our *estranged* and divided ashes shall unite again. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 48.
>
> Will you not dance? How come you thus *estrang'd*?
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.
>
> All sorts of men, by my successful arts,
> Abhorring kings, *estrange* their alter'd hearts
> From David's rule. *Dryden*, Abs. and Achit., i. 290.

In truth, there could hardly be found a more efficient device for *estranging* men from each other, and decreasing their fellow-feeling, than this system of state-almsgiving. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 351.

3. To keep at a distance; withdraw; withhold: generally used reflexively.

> Had we . . . *estranged ourselves* from them in things indifferent, who seeth not how greatly prejudicial this might have been to so good a cause?
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.
>
> I thus *estrange* my person from her bed. *Dryden.*
>
> We must *estrange* our belief from everything which is not clearly and distinctly evidenced. *Glanville*, Scep. Sci.

4†. To cause to appear strange or foreign.

> Sure they are these garments that *estrange* me to you.
> *B. Jonson*, Challenge at Tilt.

estrangedness (es-trān′jed-nes), *n.* The state of being estranged.

> Disdaining to eat with one being the greatest token of *estrangedness* or want of familiarity one with another.
> *Prynne*, Vind. of Four Questions (1645), p. 2.

estrangeful† (es-trānj′fůl), *a.* [< *estrange*, *a.*, + *-ful*.] Strange; foreign.

> Over these they drew greaves or buskins, embroidered with gold and interlaced with rows of feathers; altogether *enstrangeful* and Indian-like.
> *Beaumont* (*and others*), Mask of the Middle Temple [and Lincoln's Inn.

estrangement (es-trānj′ment), *n.* [< *estrange* + *-ment*.] The act of estranging, or the state of being estranged, in any sense of that word.

> Desires, . . . by a long *enstrangement* from better things, come at length perfectly to loath, and fly off from them.
> *South*, Works, II. vi.

estranger (es-trān′jėr), *n.* One who estranges. *Browning.*

estranglet (es-trang′gl), *v. t.* [< OF. *estrangler*, strangle: see *strangle*.] To strangle. *Golden Legend.*

estrapade (es-tra-pād′), *n.* [F., estrapade (see def.), also strappado, < It. *strappata*, a pulling out, wringing, strappado, < *strappare*, pull, wring, tear off, break: see *strappado*.] In the *manège*, the action of a horse that tries to get rid of his rider by rearing and kicking.

estrayt (es-trā′), *v. i.* [< OF. *estrayer*, *estraier*, stray: see *astray* and *stray*.] To stray.

> How much from verity this age *estrays*.
> *Middleton*, Micro-Cynicon, i. 1.

estray (es-trā′), *n.* [< *estray*, *v.*] 1. A tame beast, or valuable animal, as a horse, ox, or sheep, which is found wandering or without an owner; a beast supposed to have strayed from the power or the inclosure of its owner. In law it implies that the owner is unknown, wherefore the common law gave the ownership to the sovereign. In other than legal usage the more common form is *stray*.

> The king had a right to . . . *estrays*—valuable animals found wandering in a manor, the owner being unknown, after due proclamation made in the parish church and two market towns next adjoining to the place where they were found. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, I. 25.
>
> Then the sombre village crier,
> Ringing loud his brazen bell,
> Wandered down the street proclaiming
> There was an *estray* to sell.
> *Longfellow*, Pegasus in Pound.

2. Figuratively, anything which has strayed away from its owner.

> Our minds are full of waifs and *estrays* which we think are our own. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 287.
>
> How he grides upon some promising *estray*, and makes the most of it! *Stedman*, Poets of America, p. 33.

estre[1]†, *n.* [ME., state, condition, < OF. *estre*, being, state, condition, etc., prop. inf. *estre*, mod. F. *être*, be, < L. *esse* (LL. **essere*, > **esterē*, > OF. *estre*), be: see *am* (under *be*[1]) and *essence*.] State; condition.

> What schal I telle unto Silvestre,
> Or of your name or of your *estre*? *Gower.*
>
> Porus the kyng had will with the mestre
> To wite of Alisaundres *estre*;
> To wite his *estre* and his beyng
> Grete wille had Porus the kyng.
> *King Alisaunder*, l. 5466 (Weber's Metr. Rom., I.).

estre[2]†, **estreet**, *n.* [ME., < OF. *estrce*, *stree*, *strae*, a way, road, passage, F. dial. (Norm.) *estrée*, a paved road, a street, < L. *strata* (sc. *via*), a paved road, a street: see *street*, of which *estre*[2] is a doublet.] A way; a passage: usually in the plural: applied to the various passages, turnings, etc., of a house, garden, etc.

> The *estres* of the grisly place,
> That highte the grete temple of Mars in Trace.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1113.
>
> Than gede a grom of Grece in the gardyn to pleie,
> To bi-hold the *estres* and the herberes [arbors] so faire.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1768.

estreat (es-trēt′), *n.* [< OF. *estret*, *estrait*, *estreite* (F. *extrait*), an abstract, extract (= Pr. *estrat* = It. *estratto*), < *estraire* (F. *extraire*), < L. *extrahere*, draw out, extract: see *extray*, *extract*.] In *Eng. law*, an extract or a copy of a writing; a certified extract from a judicial record, especially of a fine or an amercement imposed by court.

> The said commissioners are to make their *estreats* as accustomed of peace, and shall take the ensuing oath.
> *Milton*, Articles of Peace with the Irish.
>
> The commissioners were to amerce severely all rebellious or disobedient jurors and bailiffs of the king or lords of liberties who should neglect to attend and to assist and obey them, causing the *estreats* of the amercements to be sent into the exchequer.
> *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, I. 55.

Clerk of the estreats, a clerk charged with recording estreats in the English Exchequer. The office was abolished by 3 and 4 Wm. IV., c. 99.

estreat (es-trēt′), *v. t.* [< *estreat*, *n.*] In *Eng. law*: (*a*) To extract or copy from records of a court of law, as a forfeited recognizance, and return to the Court of Exchequer for prosecution.

> If the condition of such recognizance be broken, . . . the recognizance becomes forfeited or absolute; and being *estreated* or extracted (taken out from the other records, and sent up to the Exchequer), the party and his sureties . . . are sued for the several sums in which they are respectively bound. *Blackstone*, Com., IV. xviii.

(*b*) To levy (fines) under an estreat.

> The poor . . . seem to have a title, as well by justice as by charity, to the amerciaments that are *estreated* upon trespasses against their lord.
> *Boyle*, Against Swearing, p. 112.

Estrelda (es-trel′dä), *n.* [NL., also *Estrilda* (Swainson, 1827), *Astrelda*, *Astrilda*.] A genus of small conirostral oscine passerine birds, based on the *Loxia astrilda* of Linnæus, commonly referred to a subfamily *Spermestinæ*, of the family *Ploceidæ*, and held to cover a large number of African species.

Estremenian (es-tre-mē′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< Sp. *Estremeño*, an inhabitant of Estremadura, + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Belonging or relating to Estremadura.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of the ancient province of Estremadura in Spain.

estrepe (es-trēp′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *estreped*, ppr. *estreping*. [< OF. *estreper* = Pr. *estrepar*, waste, ravage, destroy, < L. *extirpare*, *exstirpare*, root out, uproot: see *extirpate*.] In *law*, to commit waste or destruction, to the damage of another, as by depriving trees of their branches, lands of their trees, buildings, etc.

estrepement (es-trēp′ment), *n.* [< OF. *estrepement* (ML. *estrepamentum*), a wasting, waste, < *estreper*, waste: see *estrepe*.] In *law*, spoil; waste; a stripping of land by a tenant, to the prejudice of the owner.—**Writ of estrepement**, an ancient common-law process to prevent waste.

estrich, estridge (es′trich, -trij), *n.* [Early mod. E. var. forms of *ostrich*: see *ostrich*.] 1†. An ostrich.

> Let them both remember that the *estridge* disgesteth hard yron to preserve his health. *Lyly*, Euphues, sig. N 4, b.
>
> All plum'd like *estridges* that with the wind
> Bated—like eagles having newly bath'd.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1.
>
> The brains of peacocks, and of *estriches*,
> Shall be our food. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iii. 6.

2. The commercial name of the fine down of the ostrich. *Brande*, Dict. of Sci., Lit., and Art.

E-string (ē′string), *n.* In a stringed instrument, a string which is tuned to give the note E when open; specifically, the smallest and highest string of the violin; the chanterelle.

estrot, *n.* [< L. *œstrus*, < Gr. οἶστρος, a gadfly: see *œstrus*.] 1. An œstrus; a gadfly. Hence —2. Any violent or irresistible impulse. *Nares.*

> But come, with this free hèat,
> Or this same *estro*, or enthusiasme
> (For these are phrases both poetical),
> Will we go rate the prince.
> *Marston*, The Fawne, ii.

estuancet, *n.* See *œstuance*.

estuant†, *a.* [ME. *estuant*, < L. *æstuan(t-)s*, ppr. of *æstuare*, burn, glow: see *estuate*.] Burning; glowing.

> Yit leve a litel hool oute atte to brethe
> Thaire heetes *estuant* forto alethe.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 202.

estuarian (es-tū-ā′ri-an), *a.* [< *estuary* + *-an*.] Same as *estuarine*.

estuarine (es′tū-a-rin), *a.* [< *estuar-y* + *-ine*[1].] 1. Of or pertaining to an estuary; formed in an estuary.

> Beds of red clay with marly concretions, which from their mineralogical resemblance to the overlying Pampean formation seemed to indicate that at an ancient period the Rio Plata had deposited an *estuarine* formation.
> *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, ii. 367.

Fossil remains of land animals are, of course, rarely found except in lacustrine or *estuarine* deposits.
Encyc. Brit., VII. 285.

2. Inhabiting or found in estuaries: as, "fluviatile or *estuarine* Cetacea," *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 342.

estuary (es'tū-ā-ri), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *æstuary*; < L. *æstuarium*, a part of the sea-coast which during the flood-tide is overflowed but at the ebb-tide is left covered with mud, a channel extending inland from the sea, an air-hole, in ML. also a hot bathing-room, < *æstus* (*æstu-*), the swell of the sea, the surge, the tide, also glowing heat, fire, etc.: see *estive*[1].] **I.** *n.*; pl. *estuaries* (-riz). 1. An arm or inlet of the sea, particularly one that is covered by water only at high tide. [The original sense, now rare.]—2. That part of the mouth or lower course of a river flowing into the sea which is subject to tides; specifically, an enlargement of a river-channel toward its mouth in which the movement of the tides is very prominent. The principal estuaries, as thus restricted, are those of the St. Lawrence in North America, the Plata in South America, the Thames in England, the Elbe in Germany, and the Gironde in France.

The other side of the peninsula is washed by the mouth—here we must not say *estuary*—of a stream yellow as Tiber. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 99.

3†. A place where water boils up.

Whether it be observed that over the *estuary* . . . there arise any visible mineral fumes or smoak, . . . and, if such fumes ascend, how plentiful they are, of what colour, and of what smell? *Boyle*, Works, IV. 799.

II. *a.* Belonging to or formed in an estuary: as, *estuary* strata.

We may conclude that the mud of the Pampas continued to be deposited to within the period of this existing *estuary* shell. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, ii. 317.

estuate†, estuation†. See *æstuate*, *æstuation*.

estuf†, *n.* An obsolete form of *stuff*.

estufa (es-tö'fä), *n.* [Sp.: see *stove*.] A stove; an oven; a close room where heat or a fire is steadily maintained for any purpose. See the extract, and *stove* (in horticulture). *F. Parkman.* [Used in parts of the United States originally settled by Spaniards.]

At different points about the premises were three circular apartments sunk in the ground, the walls being of masonry. These apartments [in which a fire is kept constantly burning] the Pueblo Indians called *estufas*, or places where the people held their political and religious meetings. *L. H. Morgan*, Amer. Ethnol., p. 157.

esture†, *n.* See *æsture*.

esurient (ē-sū'ri-ent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *esurien(t-)s*, ppr. of *esurire*, *essurire*, be hungry, hunger, lit. desire to eat, desiderative of *edere*, pp. *esus*, eat, = E. *eat*: see *eat*.] **I.** *a.* Inclined to eat; hungry. [Rare.]

The severest exaction surely ever invented upon the self-denial of poor human nature . . . is to expect a gentleman to give a treat without partaking of it; to sit *esurient* at his own table, and commend the flavour of his venison upon the absurd strength of his never touching it himself. *Lamb*, Elia, p. 427.

II.† *n.* One who is hungry or greedy.

Sure it is that he was a most dangerous and seditious person, a politic pulpit driver of independency, an insatiable *esurient* after riches and what not, to raise a family, and to heap up wealth. *Wood*, Athenæ Oxon.

esurinet (es'ū-rin), *a.* and *n.* [Improp. < L. *esurire*, be hungry (see *esurient*); in the adj. use with ref. to *edere*, eat.] **I.** *a.* Eating; corroding; corrosive.

Over-much piercing is the air of Hampstead, in which sort of air there is always something *esurine* and acid. *Wiseman.*

II. *n.* In *med.*, a drug which stimulates the appetite or causes hunger.

et, *prep.* A dialectal variant of *at*.

-et[1]. [ME. *-et*, < OF. *-et*, m., *-ete*, f., mod. F. *-et*, *-ette* = Sp. *-eto*, *-eta* = It. *-etto*, *-etta*, a dim. suffix; cf. *-ette*, and *-ot*, *-otte*. E. *-et* represents both F. *-et*, m., and *-ette*, f.; later words from F. *-ette* retain that ending in E. Cf. *-let*. In some words *-et* is of AS. origin: see def.] A suffix of French or other Romance origin, properly diminutive in force, as in *billet*[1], *billet*[2], *bullet*, *fillet*, *hatchet*, *islet*, *jacket*, *locket*, *mallet*, *pallet*, *pullet*, *ticket*, etc. In most words of this sort the diminutive force is but slightly or not at all felt in English, and it is no longer used as an English formative, except as in *-let*. In *summit* this diminutive suffix appears as *-it*. In some words, as *gannet*, *hornet*, perhaps *linnet*, etc., *-et* is of Anglo-Saxon origin.

-et[2]. [See *-ate*[1], *-ad*[1].] A suffix of Latin origin, another form of *-ate*, *-ad*, as in *ballet*, *sallet*, *sonnet*, etc. Compare the doublets *ballad*, *salad*, *sonata*.

eta (ē'- or ā'tä), *n.* [Gr. *ἦτα*, orig. the name of the aspirate, < Phen. (Heb.) *hēth*. See *H*.] The seventh letter of the Greek alphabet, written H or *η*.

etaac, *n.* Same as *blauwbok*, 1.

etacism (ā'tä-sizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἦτα* (as pronounced ā'tä) + *-cism*. Cf. *iotacism*, *rhotacism*, *lambdacism*, etc.] The Erasmian pronunciation of ancient Greek, characterized by giving the letter *η* its ancient sound of *a* in *mate* or *ey* in *they*: opposed to *iotacism*, the Reuchlinian and modern Greek method, which gives to *η* and to some other vowels and some diphthongs the sound of *e* in *be* or *i* in *machine*.

etacist (ā'tä-sist), *n.* [As *etac-ism* + *-ist*.] One who practises or upholds etacism.

étagère (ā-ta-zhār'), *n.* [F., < *étager*, place in rows one above another, < *étage*, a stage: see *stage*.] An ornamental piece of furniture consisting essentially of a set of open shelves intended for holding small ornamental objects.

et al. A common abbreviation of Latin *et alii* (masculine) or *et aliæ* (feminine), 'and others': used in legal captions: as, Smith, Brown, Jones, *et al.*

Etamin (et'a-min), *n.* [Ar. *ras-el-tannin*, the dragon's head.] A star of the second magnitude above the head of the Dragon; *γ* Draconis. It is the zenith-star of the Greenwich observatory, where it has always been used for determinations of aberration.

etamine (et'a-min), *n.* [< F. *étamine*, OF. *estamine*, bolting-cloth: see *estamin*, *tamin*, *tammy*, *stamin*.] A textile fabric; a kind of bunting. See *tamin*.

Cream-colored *etamines* with close canvas ground. . . . Then there are cotton *etamines*.
Philadelphia Times, March 21, 1886.

etape (e-tap'), *n.* [F. *étape*: see *staple*.] **1.** A public store-house for goods; a staple-town. *E. Phillips*, 1706.—**2.** An allowance of provisions and forage for soldiers during the time of their march through a country to or from winter quarters. *Bailey*, 1727.—**3.** In Russia, a prison-like building with a stockaded yard, used to confine and shelter at night parties of exiles proceeding under guard from one place to another.

Our convict party spent Tuesday night in the first regular *étape* at Khaldeyeva. . . . Half the prisoners slept on the floor under the nares [sleeping-platforms] and in the corridors. . . . The sleeping-platforms and the walls of every Siberian *étape* bear countless inscriptions, left there by the exiles of one party for the information . . . of their comrades in the next.
Kennan, The Century, XXXVII. 43.

etapier†, *n.* [F. *étapier*, < *étape*: see *etape*. Cf. *stapler*.] One who contracts to furnish troops with provisions and forage in their march through a country. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

état-major (ā-tä'ma-zhôr'), *n.* [F.] *Milit.*, the staff of an army or a regiment. See *staff*.

etc. A common abbreviation of *etcetera*.

et cetera, etcetera (et-set'e-rä). [L.: *et*, and; *cetera*, neut. pl. of *ceterus*, fem. *cetera*, neut. *ceterum*, other, another, rare in sing., usually pl. *ceteri*, *ceteræ*, *cetera*, the others, the other things, the rest, the remainder (the L. spelling *cētera*, etc., is preferred, but *cætera* is in good use); prob. < **ci-*, *qui-*, pronominal stem in *quis*, any one, etc., + *-terus*, compar. suffix, as in *alter*, other. See *alter*, *other*, etc. In E. also written *etcætera*, *et cætera*; also abbr. *etc.*, *&c.*, formerly *&c.*, the character &, &, being a ligature of *et*.] And others; and so forth; and so on: generally used when a number of individuals of a class have been specified, to indicate that more of the same sort might have been mentioned, but for shortness are omitted: as, stimulants comprise brandy, rum, whisky, wine, beer, *etcetera*. [It is sometimes used as an English noun, with plural *etceteras*.]

Come we to full points here, and are *etceteras* nothing?
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

And is indeed the selfsame case
With theirs that swore *et cæteras*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. ii. 650.

I have by me an elaborate treatise on the aposiopesis called an *et cætera*. *Addison*, Tatler, No. 133.

I called the pangs of disappointed love
And all the sad *etcetera* of the wrong,
To help him to his grave.
Wordsworth, Prelude, viii.

An oath imposed on the clergy by the Anglican bishops in 1640, "binding them to attempt no alteration in the government of the Church by bishops, deans, archdeacons, *&c.*" *Hallam*, Const. Hist., ix.

etch[1] (ech), *v.* [< D. *etsen*, etch, = Dan. *ætse* = Sw. *etsa*, < G. *ätzen*, feed, bait, corrode, etch, < MHG. *etzen*, OHG. *ezzen*, give to eat, lit. cause to eat, caus. of *ezan* = E. *eat*: see *eat*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cut or bite with an acid or mordant; specifically, to engrave by the use of a mordant: as, to *etch* a design on a copperplate: applied in the fine arts either to a design or to the plate upon which it is made. See *etching*.

I have very seldom seen lovelier cuts made by the help of the best tempered and best handled gravers than I have seen made on plates *etched*, some by a French and others by an English artificer. *Boyle*, Works, III. 459.

It was found to liberate iodine from potassium iodide, attack mercury, and *etch* glass.
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXV. 317.

2. To sketch; delineate.—**To etch with the dry-point,** to draw in free-hand upon bare copper with a sharp tool ground to a cutting edge.

II. *intrans.* To practise etching.

etch[2] (ech), *n.* A contracted form of *eddish*.

Lay dung upon the *etch*, and sow it with barley.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

etch[3] (ech), *v. t.* [< ME. *echen*, var. of *eken*, eke: see *eke*.] A dialectal or obsolete variant of *eke*.

Where the lion's skin is too short, we must *etch* it out with the fox's case. *Cotton*, tr. of Montaigne, v.

It is, not without all reason, supposed that there are many such empty terms to be found in some learned writers, to which they had recourse to *etch* out their systems, where their understandings could not furnish them with conceptions from things. *Locke*.

etcher (ech'ėr), *n.* One who etches; one whose profession is etching.

etch-grain (ech'grān), *n.* A crop sown in spring after plowing the stubble. [Prov. Eng.] See *eddish*, 2.

etching (ech'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *etch*[1], *v.*] **1.** A process of engraving in which the lines are produced by the action of an acid or mordant instead of by a burin. A plate (usually of copper, but sometimes of glass, stone, etc., according to the use to which it is to be put, or the effect sought to be produced) is covered with a ground made of asphaltum, wax, and pitch, which is evenly blackened with the smoke of wax tapers. (See *etching-ground*.) On this ground the design is drawn with a steel point or needle, as with a pencil on paper (care being taken not to cut the metal), the point leaving the metal exposed where it passes. The plate is then submerged in a bath of dilute acid, which bites in those parts of the surface exposed by the drawn lines, while the remainder of the surface is protected from its action by the wax coating. Furrows are thus formed which, when the plate has been cleaned and charged with ink, will, if impressed upon a piece of moist paper, print an impression of the design. When blackened, the plate may be plunged into cold water to give its surface a polish. For copperplates to be used in printing, the mordant commonly used is nitric acid, but in its place some modern etchers employ a so-called "Dutch mordant," made of muriatic acid and chlorate of potash. When the fainter lines of the design appear to be sufficiently bitten in, the plate is taken from the bath and, after being carefully washed in cold water these lines are stopped out with a paint-brush charged with a varnish made of asphaltum and turpentine, so that they will be protected from the acid when the plate is replaced in it. This process is repeated from time to time until the strongest lines in the design have been sufficiently bitten in, after which the remaining ground is washed off with spirits of turpentine, and the plate is ready to be inked. Artists who etch from nature while the plate is in the acid bath proceed inversely—that is, they begin by biting in the stronger lines, and end with the fainter; but in either case, whether the latter are stopped out or last put in, they are subjected to a smaller degree of acid action. If the first impressions are imperfect, the plate can be retouched with the dry-point, or rebitten after a fresh ground has been laid on with a roller. The tools used in etching comprise needles, gravers or burins of different shapes, scrapers, burnishers, oil-rubbers, dabbers, camel's-hair brushes, etc. A surface of porcelain may be etched and bitten, and the sunken lines then filled with a metallic pigment which on refiring can be burned into the ware and covered with glaze.

Some plates were sent abroad about the year 1530, eaten with aqua fortis after Parmesano; and *etching* with corrosive waters began by some to be attempted with laudable success. *Evelyn*, Sculpture.

2. An impression taken from an etched plate.—3. A line etched, or appearing as if etched. [Rare.]

Never is my imagination so busy as in framing his responses from the *etchings* of his countenance.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vii. 32.

Calligraphic etching, a process consisting in drawing with a pen dipped in common ink on a well-cleaned copperplate. When the ink is dry the plate is covered with a thin etching-ground, and afterward smoked. It is then left for a quarter of an hour in a bath of cold water, which softens the ink, so that when on removal from the bath the surface is gently rubbed with a piece of flannel, the ink and the varnish over it will come away together, leaving the design clearly traced in bright lines on the copper, to be bitten in as usual.—**Etching-embroidery,** a kind of fancy-work done with black silk and with watercolor, such as sepia and India ink, upon a light silk ground, in imitation of prints from engravings and etchings. It was very much in fashion during the early part of the nineteenth century.—**Etching figure.** See *figure*.—**Painter's etching,** a phrase used to designate an etching which in first conception, composition, delineation, and mechanical execution is entirely the work of one artist, as opposed to an etching executed after a design or picture by another artist.—**Soft-ground etching,** also called *gravure en manière de crayon*, an etching executed by covering a plate with a ground made of equal parts of

the ordinary etching-ground and tallow, or, in summer, of two thirds of the first and one third of the second, melted together, which, when cooled, is rolled into balls wrapped in silk. After laying the ground and smoking it lightly, a piece of thin paper with a grain is laid upon it, on which a design is drawn with a lead-pencil. As the varnish attaches itself to the paper in proportion to the pressure of the hand, when the paper is lifted the lines traced by the pencil are exposed upon the plate, and when bitten in will yield a facsimile impression of the design.

etching-ground (ech'ing-ground), *n.* The varnish or coating used in etching to protect the surface of the metal plate from the action of the mordant. An ordinary ground is made of 2 ounces of natural or Egyptian asphaltum, 1½ ounces of virgin wax, and 1 ounce of Burgundy pitch. These ingredients are melted over a slow fire, thoroughly compounded, and, while still pliant, rolled into balls for use. A transparent ground for retouching is made of 5 parts of white wax, to which, when melted, 3 parts of gum mastic in powder have been added; or of 1 ounce of resin and 2 ounces of wax, set to simmer over a fire in a glazed pipkin; or of turpentine varnish with a small quantity of oxid of bismuth.

etching-needle (ech'ing-nē″dl), *n.* A sharp instrument of steel for tracing outlines, etc., on plates to be etched. Needles for use in etching proper are sharpened perfectly round and are of several degrees of fineness; those used in etching with the dry-point are sharpened on a flat hone but not strapped, so as to produce a cutting angle on one side of the point.

etching-point (ech'ing-point), *n.* A steel or diamond point employed in etching; an etching-needle.

eteopolymorphism (et″ē-ō-pol-i-môr'fizm), *n.* [< Gr. ἐτεός, true, + E. *polymorphism.*] True polymorphism. [Rare.]

eteostic (et-ē-os'tik), *n.* [With last syllable accom. as in *acrostic*, q. v.; prop. **eteostich*, < Gr. ἔτος (ἐτεσ-), a year, + στίχος, a line, a verse.] A chronogrammatical composition; a phrase or piece the numeral letters in which form a date; a chronogram.

eterio, *n.* See *hetærio.*

eterminable† (ē-tėr'mi-na-bl), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + E. *terminable.* Cf. *interminable.*] Without end; interminable. *Skelton.*

etern, eterne (ē-tėrn'), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *eterne*, < OF. *eterne* = Sp. Pg. It. *eterno*, < L. *æternus*, everlasting, eternal, contr. of **æviternus*, (with suffix *-turnus*) < *ævum*, older *ævom*, an age, eternity, = Gr. *αἰών* (**αἰϝών*), an age (> *æon*, *eon*): see *age*, *ay*[1], *eon.*] **I.** *a.* Eternal; perpetual; everlasting. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> Now be welle ware that thou have not misdrawe
> Hire tendir zougthe fro God that is *eterne.*
> *Lydgate*, MS. Soc. Ant., 134, fol. 6. (*Halliwell.*)
>
> But in them nature's copy 's not *eterne.*
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 2.
>
> O thou *Eterne* by whom all beings move!
> *W. Browne*, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 4.

A library . . . full of what Lamb calls "Great Nature's Stereotypes," the *eterne* copies that never can grow stale or unproductive. *J. T. Fields*, Underbrush, p. 8.

II. *n.* Eternity. *Chaucer.* [Obsolete or archaic.]

eternt, eternet†, *v. t.* [< *etern*, *a.* Cf. *eternish.*] To make eternal or immortal.

> O Idiot's shame, and Envy of the Learned!
> O Verse [Psalms of David] right-worthy to be ay *eterned!*
> O richest Arras, artificiall wrought
> With liueliest Colours of Conceipt-full Thought!
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

eternal (ē-tėr'nal), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *eternal*, *eternall* (with the simple form *eterne*: see *etern*), < OF. *eternel*, F. *éternel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *eternal* = It. *eternale*, < LL. *æternalis*, < L. *æternus*, everlasting, eternal: see *etern.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Existing without beginning or end of existence; existing throughout all time.

> To know whether there is any real being whose duration has been *eternal.* *Locke.*

2. Having a beginning but no end of existence or duration; everlasting; endless; imperishable: as, *eternal* fame.

> He there does now enjoy *eternall* rest.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. ix. 40.

Thus did this holy ordinance which God had instituted for the refreshing of their bodies, the instruction of their soules, and as a type of *æternal* happiness, vanish into a smoky superstition amongst them.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 123.

3. In a special metaphysical use, existing outside of all relations of time; independent of all time-conditions; not temporal.

For there were no days and nights and months and years before the heaven was created, but when he created the heaven he created them also. All these are the parts of time, and the past and future are created species of time, which we unconsciously but wrongly transfer to the *eternal* essence; for we say indeed that he was, he is, he will be, but the truth is that "he is" alone truly expresses him, and that "was" and "will be" are only to be spoken of generation in time.
Plato, Timæus (trans. by Jowett), § 38.

4. By hyperbole, having no recognized or perceived end of existence; indefinite in duration; perpetual; ceaseless; continued without intermission.

> Thenceforth *eternall* union shall be made
> Betweene the nations different afore.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. iii. 49.

The summer is here *eternal*, caus'd by the natural and adventitious heate of the earth, warm'd through the subterranean fires. *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 7, 1645.

> The sound the water made,
> A sweet *eternal* murmur, still the same.
> *Bryant*, Sella.

Eternal generation, in *theol.*, the communication of the divine essence from God the Father to God the Son. The Catholic, orthodox, or Trinitarian doctrine is that God the Son, being truly God equally with God the Father, is existent from all eternity to all eternity, and that accordingly God has always existed as Father and as Son, so that the divine act of generation is itself eternal, that is, never had a beginning and can never have an end. This doctrine is opposed to the Arian teaching that "there was [a time] when he [the Son] was not," and that "before being begotten he was not." As involving paternity and filiation, the act by which the Son proceeds from the Father is distinctively called *begetting* or *generation*, while that by which the Holy Ghost proceeds from the Father (according to John xv. 26 and the terminology of the Eastern Church), or from the Father and the Son (in the language of Western theology), is called *procession* simply, or distinctively *spiration.*—**Syn.** *Eternal*, *Everlasting*, *Immortal*, *Perpetual*; interminable, perennial, imperishable. *Eternal* primarily means without beginning or end, but secondarily without end; *everlasting* properly means lasting from the present to an endless future. Both *eternal* and *everlasting* are peculiarly associated with the divine being or function. *Immortal* applies to that which cannot or will not die: as, "*immortal* hate," *Milton*, P. L., i. 104; "married to *immortal* verse," *Milton*, L'Allegro, l. 137. It is sometimes applied to God (1 Tim. i. 17). *Perpetual* points to the future, and applies especially to that which is established: as, a *perpetual* covenant, desolation, feud. It is freely applied to anything that lasts indefinitely. All the four words are often used by hyperbole for that which has long duration. See *incessant.*

> What can it then avail, though yet we feel
> Strength undiminish'd, or *eternal* being,
> To undergo *eternal* punishment?
> *Milton*, P. L., i. 155.

Those summer seas, quiet as lakes, and basking in *everlasting* sunshine. *De Quincey*, Homer, i.

> Some, for renown, on scraps of learning dote,
> And think they grow *immortal* as they quote.
> *Young*, Love of Fame, i. 89.

Their time seems to have been consumed in a *perpetual* struggle with the sea, which they had not yet learned to confine with dykes and embankments.
C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 51.

II. *n.* **1.** That which is everlasting. [Rare.]

> All godlike passion for *eternals* quench'd. *Young.*

2. Eternity. [Rare.]

> Since *eternal* is at hand,
> To swallow time's ambitions,
> . . . what avail
> High titles, high descent, attainments high,
> If unattain'd our highest?
> *Young*, Night Thoughts, viii. 34.

The Eternal, God.

> The law whereby *the Eternal* himself doth work.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.
>
> His trust was with *the Eternal* to be deem'd
> Equal in strength, and rather than be less
> Cared not to be at all. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 46.

eternalist (ē-tėr'nal-ist), *n.* [< *eternal* + *-ist.*] One who holds that matter or the world has existed from eternity.

I would ask *eternalists* what mark is there that they could expect or desire of the novelty of a world, that is not found in this? *Bp. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth.

eternality (ē-tėr-nal'i-ti), *n.* [Early mod. E. *eternalitie*, *eternalitee*; = It. *eternalità*; as *eternal* + *-ity.*] The condition or quality of being eternal; eternalness.

> The great goodness of God . . . dyd, in the fayth of the sayd Mediatour, remytte and forgeue theim the *eternalitie* of the payne dew unto theyr offence.
> *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 1292.

For thus he speaketh unto Moses, I am that I am; signifying an *eternalitee*, and a nature that cannot change.
J. Udall, On John ix.

eternalize (ē-tėr'nal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eternalized*, ppr. *eternalizing.* [< *eternal* + *-ize.*] To make eternal; give endless existence to; eternize. [Rare.]

We do not *eternalize* memory by making it inherent in them [atoms]. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 96.

eternally (ē-tėr'nal-i), *adv.* **1.** Without beginning or end of duration, or without end only; with reference to or throughout eternity.

> That which is morally good . . . must be also *eternally* and unchangeably so. *South*, Sermon.
>
> Both body and soul live *eternally* in unspeakable bliss.
> *Sharp*, Works, I. xii.

2. Perpetually; incessantly; at all times.

> Where western gales *eternally* reside.
> *Addison*, Letter from Italy, l. 65.

Eternally in pursuit of happiness, which keeps *eternally* before us. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 95.

> The sea
> Sighed further off *eternally*,
> As human sorrow sighs in sleep.
> *D. G. Rossetti*, Ave.

eternalness (ē-tėr'nal-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being eternal.

eterne. See *etern.*

eternify† (ē-tėr'ni-fī), *v. t.* [< L. *æternus*, eternal, + *-ficare*, make: see *-fy.*] To make eternal or everlasting; eternize.

> True Fame, the trumpeter of heau'n, that doth desire inflame
> To glorious deeds, and by her power *eternifies* the name.
> *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 559.
>
> This said, her winged shoes to her feet she tied,
> Formed all of gold, and all *eternified.* *Chapman.*

eternisation, eternise. See *eternization, eternize.*

eternish† (ē-tėr'nish), *v. t.* [< *etern* + *-ish*[2].] To make eternal or immortal.

> If this order had not bene in our predecessors, . . . they had neuer bene *eternished* for wise men.
> *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 126.

eternity (ē-tėr'ni-ti), *n.*; pl. *eternities* (-tiz). [< ME. *eternite*, *eternytee*, < OF. *eternite*, F. *éternité* = Pr. *eternitat* = Sp. *eternidad* = Pg. *eternidade* = It. *eternità*, < L. *æternita(t-)s*, eternity, < *æternus*, eternal: see *etern.*] **1.** The condition or quality of being eternal. (*a*) Infinite duration or continuance, or existence without beginning or end.

> Democritus . . . expressly asserts the *eternity* of matter, but denies the *eternity* of the world.
> *Bacon*, Physical Fables, i., Expl.

By being able to repeat the idea of any length of duration we have in our minds, with all the endless addition of number, we come by the idea of *eternity.*
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xvii. 5.

(*b*) The state of things in which the flow of time has ceased.

> There time, like fire, having destroyed whatever it could prey on, shall, at last, die itself, and shall go out into *eternity.* *Boyle*, Seraphic Love.

(*c*) Existence outside of the relations of time.

Some years ago I ventured to make an apology for the popular conception of *eternity*, as being endless time, in opposition to the ordinary metaphysical doctrine that *eternity* is timelessness. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLIII. 601.

2. The state or condition of existence preceding life, or subsequent to death.

> Sho myght be assumpt, I pray thyn excellence,
> Vnto thi troone, and so to be commende,
> In bodye and saule euer withoutyn ende
> With the to reyne in thyne *eternyte.*
> *York Plays*, p. 515.
>
> At death we enter on *eternity.* *Dwight.*
>
> The narrow isthmus 'twixt two boundless seas,
> The past, the future, two *eternities!*
> *Moore*, Veiled Prophet.

3. Indefinite duration of time or vast extent of space; anything that seems endless; endless round: as, an *eternity* of suspense; the great desert with its *eternity* of sand.

> Thus maketh thai of thaire fertilitee
> In helping nature a feire *eternytee.*
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 121.
>
> Call this *eternity* which is to-day,
> Nor dream that this our love can pass away.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 238.

Small matters acting constantly in the *eternities*, or in the vast tracts of space and periods of time, produce great effects. *The Century*, Feb., 1884.

eternization (ē-tėr-ni-zā'shon), *n.* [< *eternize* + *-ation.*] The act of eternizing; the act of rendering immortal or enduringly famous. Also spelled *eternisation.* *Imp. Dict.*

eternize (ē-tėr'nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eternized*, ppr. *eternizing.* [< OF. *eterniser*, F. *éterniser* (= Sp. Pg. *eternizar*), < *eterne*, L. *æternus*, eternal: see *etern* and *-ize.*] **1.** To make eternal, everlasting, or endless.

> Where is the fame
> Which the vainglorious mighty of the earth
> Seek to *eternize?* *Shelley*, Queen Mab, iii.

2. To prolong the existence or duration of indefinitely; perpetuate.

> With two fair gifts
> Created him endow'd; with happiness,
> And immortality; that fondly lost,
> This other served but to *eternize* woe.
> *Milton*, P. L., xi. 60.

3. To make forever famous; immortalize: as, to *eternize* the exploits of heroes.

Julius Cæsar was noe less diligent to *eternize* his name be the pen then be the suord.
A. Hume, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), Ded., p. 2.

The Queen Philippa . . . added one thing more to the *eternising* of her husband's and son's famous and renowned valours. *Eng. Stratagem* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 608).

> My verse your vertues rare shall *eternize.*
> *Spenser*, Sonnets, lxxv.

Also spelled *eternise.*

eternness† (ē-tėrn'nes), *n.* [Early mod. E. *eternesse*; < *etern* + *-ness.*] The quality of being eternal. *Nares.*

Corruption and *eternesse* at one time,
And in one subject, let together, loosse?
Chapman, Byron's Tragedy.

etesian (ē-tē′zian), *a.* [= F. *étésiens*, pl., = Sp. Pg. It. *etesio* (It. more common *etesie*, pl.), ‹ L. *etesius*, ‹ Gr. *ἐτήσιος*, lasting a year, recurring yearly, annual, ‹ *ἔτος*, a year, orig. *Fέτος* = L. *vetus*, old: see *veteran*.] Recurring every year; occurring at stated times of the year; periodical. The term was especially applied by Greek and Roman writers to the winds which blow from the north during the summer months, with great regularity and accompanied by a clear sky, over the Mediterranean, especially in its eastern portion. The etesian wind is the trade-wind abnormally prolonged toward the north by the peculiar climatic influences of the Sahara.

And he who rules the raging wind,
To thee, O sacred ship, be kind;
And gentle breezes fill thy sails,
Supplying soft *Etesian* gales.
Dryden, tr. of Horace's Odes, i. 3.

étêté (F. pron. ā-tā-tā′), *a.* [F., ‹ *é-* priv. + *tête*, head: see *tête*.] In *her.*, headless: applied to a beast or bird used as a bearing. Such a bearing is usually represented with the neck erased, as if the head had been torn off violently.

eth (eth or eTH), *n.* [‹ *e*, the usual assistant vowel in letter-names, as in *es*, *em*, etc., + *th*, representing AS. ð: see *th*.] A name of the Anglo-Saxon character ð or Ð, used to distinguish it from the other character for *th*, namely þ, called *thorn*. See *thorn* and *th*.

-eth[1]. [See *-th*[1].] A suffix now merged in *-th*[1], of which it is one of the forms. See *-th*[1].

-eth[2]. [See *-th*[2].] The form of *-th*, the ordinal suffix, after a vowel, as in *twentieth*, *thirtieth*, etc. See *-th*[2].

-eth[3]. [ME. *-eth*, ‹ AS. *-eth*, *-ath*, etc. See *-th*[3] and *-es*[3], *-s*[3].] The older form of the suffix of the third person singular present indicative of verbs, as in *singeth*, *hopeth*, etc. See *-th*[3] and *-es*[3], *-s*[3].

ethal (ē′thal), *n.* [‹ *eth*(*er*) + *al*(*cohol*).] Cetyl alcohol ($C_{16}H_{33}OH$), a substance separated from spermaceti by Chevreul, and named by him. It is a solid, fusible at nearly the same point as spermaceti, and on cooling crystallizes in plates. It is susceptible of union with various bases, with which it forms salts or soaps.

ethaldehyde (ē-thal′dē-hīd), *n.* [‹ *eth*(*er*) + *aldehyde*.] An oxidation product of alcohol (CH_3CHO). It is a mobile inflammable liquid having a pungent odor, used in the arts as a solvent and reducing agent. Also called *acetic aldehyde* or *acetaldehyde*.

ethe†, *a.* and *adv.* See *eath*.

ethel[1] (eth′el), *n.* [AS. *ēthel*, inheritance, property, home: see *allodium*, *udal*.] In Anglo-Saxon times, the domain or allotment of an individual.

Whatever land a man could call his own, whether it was the house and enclosure of the free Townsman or the domain of the king or great man, was his *ethel* or alod.
K. E. Digby, Hist. Law of Real Prop., p. 11.

The land held in full ownership might be either an *ethel*, an inherited or otherwise acquired portion of original allotment, or an estate created by legal process out of the public land. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 36.

ethel[2]† (eth′el), *a.* See *athel*[2].

etheling, *n.* See *atheling*.

ethene (ē′thēn), *n.* [‹ *eth*(*er*) + *-ene*.] Same as *ethylene*.

Etheostoma (ē-thē-os′tō-mă), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1819), provided by the orig. namer with a def. ('having different mouths') which shows that he was attempting to form **Heterostoma* (Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different), but accepted by zoölogists in the orig. form and provided with another etymology, namely, irreg. ‹ Gr. *ἠθεῖν*, sift, strain, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A genus of small American fresh-water fishes, typical of a subfamily *Etheostominæ* and family *Etheostomidæ*. They are known as *darters*. See *darter*.

Etheostomatinæ (ē-thē-os″tō-ma-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Etheostoma*(*t-*) + *-inæ*.] Same as *Etheostominæ*.

etheostomatine (ē″thē-ō-stō′ma-tin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Etheostominæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Etheostomatinæ* or *Etheostominæ*.

etheostome (ē′thē-ō-stōm), *n.* A percoid fish of the subfamily *Etheostominæ*.

etheostomid (ē-thē-os′tō-mid), *n.* One of the *Etheostomidæ*.

Etheostomidæ (ē″thē-ō-stō′mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Etheostoma* + *-idæ*.] The darters as a family of percoid fishes.

Etheostominæ (ē-thē-os-tō-mī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Etheostoma* + *-inæ*.] The darters as a subfamily of *Percidæ*. They have 6 branchiostegal rays, obsolete pseudobranchiæ, and generally an unarmed preoperculum. There are about 70 species. Also *Ethcostomatinæ*. See cut under *darter*.

etheostomoid (ē-thē-os′tō-moid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Etheostomoidæ* or *Ethcostomidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Etheostomoidæ* or *Ethcostomidæ*. *L. Agassiz.*

Etheostomoidæ (ē-thē-os-tō-moi′dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Etheostomidæ* or *Etheostominæ*. *L. Agassiz.*

ether[1] (ē′thėr), *n.* [Also *æther*; = F. *éther* = Pr. *ether* = Sp. *eter* = Pg. *ether* = It. *etere* = D. *ether* = G. *äther* = Dan. *æther* = Sw. *eter*, ‹ L. *æther*, ‹ Gr. *αἰθήρ*, the upper, purer air (opposed to *ἀήρ*, the lower air), hence heaven, the abode of the gods; also the blue sky (cf. *αἰθρα*, *αἰθρη*, the clear sky, fair weather), ‹ *αἰθειν*, kindle, burn, glow: see *estive*[1], *estival*.] **1.** The upper air; the blue heavens. It was supposed by Aristotle to extend from the fixed stars down to the moon.

There fields of light and liquid *ether* flow,
Purg'd from the pond'rous dregs of earth below.
Dryden.

It lies in Heaven, across the flood
Of *ether*. *D. G. Rossetti*, Blessed Damozel.

2. In *astron.* and *physics*, a hypothetical medium of extreme tenuity and elasticity supposed to be diffused throughout all space (as well as among the molecules of which solid bodies are composed), and to be the medium of the transmission of light and heat. See the extract.

The phenomena of Light are best explained as those of undulations; but undulations, even in the most extensive use of the term, as signifying any periodic motion or condition whose periodicity obeys the laws of wave motion, must be propagated through some medium. Heat, while passing through space, presents exactly the same undulatory character, and requires a medium for its propagation. Electrical attraction and repulsion are explained in far the most satisfactory way by considering them as due to local stresses in such a medium. Current electricity seems due to a throb or series of throbs in such a medium, when released from stress. Magnetic phenomena seem due to local whirlpools, set up in such a medium. . . . We are led to infer, therefore, that there is such a medium, which we call the Luminiferous *Ether*, or simply the *Ether*; that it can convey energy; that it can present it at any instant, partly in the form of kinetic, partly in that of potential energy; that it is therefore capable of displacement and of tension; and that it must have rigidity and elasticity. Calculation leads us to infer that its density is (Clerk Maxwell) 1/000000000000000000000 that of water, or equal to that of our atmosphere at a height of about 210 miles, a density vastly greater than that of the same atmosphere in the interstellar spaces, and that its rigidity is about 1/000000000 that of steel; hence, that it is easily displaceable by a moving mass, that it is not discontinuous or granular, and hence that as a whole it may be compared to an impalpable and all pervading jelly through which Light and Heat waves are constantly throbbing, which is constantly being set in local strains and released from them, and being whirled in local vortices, thus producing the various phenomena of Electricity and Magnetism, and through which the particles of ordinary matter move freely, encountering but little retardation, if any, for its elasticity, as it closes up behind each moving particle, is approximately perfect.
A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 208.

3. In *chem.*: (*a*) One of a class of organic bodies divided into two groups: (1) *Simple ethers*, consisting of two basic hydrocarbon radicals united by oxygen, and corresponding in constitution to the metallic oxids, as CH_3OCH_3, methyl ether, or methyl oxid, analogous to AgOAg, silver oxid. (2) *Compound ethers*, consisting of one or more basic or alcohol radicals and one or more acid hydrocarbon radicals united by oxygen, and corresponding to salts of the metals, as $CH_3COO\,C_2H_5$, ethyl acetate, or acetic ether, corresponding to CH_3COONa, sodium acetate. Also called *esters*. (*b*) Specifically, ethyl oxid or ethyl ether ($(C_2H_5)_2O$, also called, but improperly, *sulphuric ether*, because prepared from a mixture of sulphuric acid and alcohol. Ether is a light, mobile, colorless liquid having a characteristic refreshing odor and burning taste. It is highly volatile and inflammable. It is chiefly used as an anesthetic agent, by inhalation. The ordinary ether of the United States Pharmacopœia consists of 74 per cent., and the stronger (ether fortior) of 94 per cent., of ethyl oxid.—**Acetic ethers.** See *acetic*.—**Benzoic, butyric, chloric, formic,** etc., **ether.** See the adjectives.—**Ether-engine.** See *engine*.—**Gelatinized ether,** in *med.*, ether shaken with white of eggs until it forms an opaline jelly. *U. S. Dispensatory*.—**Hydrochloric ether.** Same as *chloric ether* (which see, under *chloric*).—**Methylic ether,** ($(CH_3)_2O$, methyl oxid, a colorless agreeable-smelling gas.

ether[2]†, *a.*, *pron.*, and *conj.* An obsolete form of *either*.

ether[3], *n.* and *v.* A dialectal variant of *edder*[1].

ether[4], *n.* A dialectal form of *adder*[1].

ethereal (ē-thē′rē-al), *a.* [Prop., as formerly, *etherial*, formerly also *æthereal*; ‹ L. *ætherius*, ‹ Gr. *αἰθέριος*, high in air, heavenly, ethereal, ‹ *αἰθήρ* (*αἰθερ-*), ether: see *ether*[1].] **1.** Formed of or containing or filled with ether (sense 1); hence, relating or belonging to the heavens or heaven; heavenly; celestial; spiritual: as, *ethereal* space; *ethereal* regions.

Nor would I, as thou dost ambitiously aspire
To thrust thy forked top into th' *etherial* fire.
Drayton, Polyolbion, vii.

Go, heavenly guest, *ethereal* messenger,
Sent from whose Sovran Goodness I adore!
Milton, P. L., viii. 646.

Those *æthereal* fires shall then be scattered and dispersed throughout the Universe, so that the Earth and all the works that are therein shall be turned into one funeral Pile. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. xi.

2. Figuratively, having the characteristics of ether or air; light, intangible, etc.

A lady . . . with . . . an *ethereal* lightness that made you look at her beautifully slippered feet, to see whether she trod on the dust or floated in the air.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, iii.

3. Existing in the air; resembling air; looking blue like the sky; aërial: as, "*ethereal* mountains," *Thomson*.—**4.** In *physics*, of, pertaining to, or having the constitution of ether (sense 2).

It has been supposed for a long time that light consists of waves transmitted through an extremely thin *ethereal* jelly that pervades all space.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 85.

5. In *chem.*, of or pertaining to an ether or to ether: as, "*ethereal* liquids," *Gregory*.—**Ethereal extract,** an extract made by means of a menstruum containing ether.—**Ethereal medium,** the ether.—**Ethereal oil.** (*a*) The oleum ætherium of the pharmacopœia, a volatile liquid consisting of equal volumes of heavy oil of wine and of stronger ether. Also called *heavy oil of wine*. (*b*) Same as *volatile oil* (which see, under *volatile*).—**Syn. 1.** Airy, aërial, empyreal.

etherealisation, etherealise. See *etherealization*, *etherealize*.

etherealism (ē-thē′rē-al-izm), *n.* [‹ *ethereal* + *-ism*.] The state or character of being ethereal; ethereality. *Eclectic Rev.*

ethereality (ē-thē-rē-al′i-ti), *n.* [‹ *ethereal* + *-ity*.] The quality or condition of being ethereal; incorporeity; spirituality.

The ghost, originally conceived as quite substantial, fades into *ethereality*. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 116.

In the Tonga islands, the future life was a privilege of caste; for while the chiefs and higher orders were to pass in divine *ethereality* to the happy land of Bolotu, the lower ranks were believed to be endowed only with souls that died with their bodies.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 19.

etherealization (ē-thē″rē-al-i-zā′shon), *n.* [‹ *etherealize* + *-ation*.] The act or the result of etherealizing, or making ethereal or spiritual. Also spelled *etherealisation*.

He [Aristotle] conceives the moral element as . . . *etherealization*, spiritualization of the physical, rather than as something purely intellectual. *J. H. Stirling*.

etherealize (ē-thē′rē-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *etherealized*, ppr. *etherealizing*. [‹ *ethereal* + *-ize*.] To make ethereal; purify and refine; spiritualize. Also spelled *etherealise*.

Etherealized, moreover, by spiritual communications with the better world. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, xi.

ethereally (ē-thē′rē-al-i), *adv.* In an ethereal manner; as or with reference to ether.

Something [light] intermediate between Spirit and Matter *etherially* bridging the measureless chasm.
G. D. Boardman, Creative Week, p. 74.

etherealness (ē-thē′rē-al-nes), *n.* [‹ *ethereal* + *-ness*.] The quality of being ethereal. *Bailey*, 1727.

ethereous (ē-thē′rē-us), *a.* [Prop. *etherious* (= Sp. *etéreo* = Pg. *ethereo* = It. *etereo*), ‹ L. *ætherius* (not **ætherеus*), ‹ Gr. *αἰθέριος*, of ether, ethereal: see *ethereal*.] Formed of ether; heavenly; ethereal.

This *ethereous* mould whereon we stand,
This continent of spacious heaven, adorn'd
With plant, fruit, flower ambrosial, gems, and gold.
Milton, P. L., vi. 473.

Etheria, *n.* See *Æetheria*.

etheric (ē-ther′ik), *a.* [= F. *éthérique*; as *ether* + *-ic*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to ether.

The "*etheric* force" of Mr. T. A. Edison was primarily a question of physics, but for its investigation needed and obtained the coöperation of physiologists.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 331.

2. Of or pertaining to or of the nature of the chemical substance known as ether: as, *etheric* oils.

etherical (ē-ther′i-kal), *a.* [‹ *etheric* + *-al*.] Same as *etheric*.

Etheridæ, *n. pl.* See *Æetheriidæ*.

etherification (ē″thėr-i-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [‹ *etherify* (see *-fy*) + *-ation*.] The formation of the chemical substance ether.

Several attempts were made to prepare this compound [ethylic dinitroethylate] by the usual methods of *etherification*, but with only partial success.
E. Frankland, Exper. in Chemistry, p. 224.

etheriform (ē′thêr-i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *æther*, ether, + *forma*, form.] Having the character of ether.

The author believes that the original *etheriform* mass of our solar system condensed to cosmical clouds; the solid particles aggregated forming large rotating bodies like the earth, which continue to enlarge by the addition of cosmical material from without. *Science*, V. 432.

etherify (ē′thêr-i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *etherified*, ppr. *etherifying*. [< L. *æther*, ether, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *-fy*.] To convert into the chemical substance ether.

Various salts are . . . capable of *etherifying* alcohol, if heated strongly with it under pressure.
W. A. Miller, Elem. of Chem., § 1142.

etherin (ē′thêr-in), *n.* [< *ether*[1] + *-in*[2].] In *chem.*, a polymeric form of ethylene which separates in transparent, tasteless crystals from heavy oil of wine. Also called *concrete oil of wine*.

ethering (ē′thêr-ing), *n.* and *a.* [< *ether*[3] + *-ing*.] **I.** *n.* A flexible rod used in making hedges.

II. *a.* Made of flexible rods.

When you intend to stock a pool with Carp or Tench, make a close *ethering* hedge across the head of the pool, about a yard distance of the dam, and about three feet above the water, which is the best refuge for them I know of, and the only method to preserve pool-fish.
Quoted in *Walton's* Complete Angler, p. 200, note.

etherisation, etherise, etc. See *etherization*, etc.

etherism (ē′thêr-izm), *n.* [< *ether*[1] + *-ism*.] In *med.*, the aggregate of the phenomena produced by administering ether as an anesthetic.

etherization (ē″thêr-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *etherize* + *-ation*.] 1. The act of administering ether as an anesthetic.—2. The state of the system when under the anesthetic influence of ether.—3. In *chem.*, the process of producing ether; etherification.

Also spelled *etherisation*.

etherize (ē′thêr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *etherized*, ppr. *etherizing*. [= F. *éthériser* = It. *eterizzare*; as *ether*[1] + *-ize*.] 1. To convert into the chemical substance ether.—2. To subject to the influence of ether: as, to *etherize* a patient.

And gradually the mind was *etherized* to a like dreamy placidity, till fact and fancy, the substance and the image, floating on the current of reverie, became but as the upper and under halves of one unreal reality.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 139.

Also spelled *etherise*.

etherizer (ē′thêr-i-zêr), *n.* An apparatus for administering ether. Also spelled *etheriser*.

etherol (ē′thêr-ol), *n.* [< *ether*[1] + *-ol*.] In *chem.*, a pale-yellow oily liquid, having an aromatic odor, obtained from heavy oil of wine.

ethic (eth′ik), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = F. *éthique* = Sp. *etico* = Pg. *ethico* = It. *etico*, < LL. *ethicus*, moral, ethic, < Gr. *ἠθικός*, of or for morals, moral, expressing character, < *ἦθος*, character, moral nature: see *ethos*. II. *n.* ME. *ethique*, < OF. *ethique*, F. *éthique* = Sp. *etica* = Pg. *ethica* = It. *etica*, < LL. *ethica*, fem. sing., also neut. pl., < Gr. *ἠθική*, fem. sing. also *ἠθικά*, neut. pl. of *ἠθικός*, ethic: see I.] **I.** *a.* Same as *ethical*.

A minority of minds of high calibre and culture, lovers of freedom, moreover, who, though its objective hull be riddled by logic, still find the *ethic* life of their religion unimpaired. *Tyndall*.

II. *n.* Same as *ethics*.

The maxims of *ethic* are hypothetical maxims.
W. K. Clifford.

[Rare in both uses.]

ethical (eth′i-kal), *a.* [< *ethic* + *-al*.] Relating to morals or the principles of morality; pertaining to right and wrong in the abstract or in conduct; pertaining or relating to ethics.

He [Pope] is the great poet of reason, the first of *ethical* authors in verse. *T. Warton*, Essay on Pope.

In the absence of a social environment *ethical* feelings have no existence. *Mind*, X. 7.

Ethical dative, the dative of a first or second personal pronoun, implying a degree of interest in the person speaking or the person addressed, used colloquially to give a lively or familiar tone to the sentence: thus, *τί σοι μαθήσομαι*, what shall I learn *for you?* quid *mihi* Celsus agit, how is *my* Celsus?

It [sack] ascends *me* into the brain; dries *me* there all the foolish, dull, and crudy vapours which environ it; . . . then the vital commoners and inland petty spirits muster *me* all to their captain, the heart. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

Ethical truth, the agreement of what is said with what is really believed; veracity: opposed to *lying*.

ethically (eth′i-kal-i), *adv.* According to the doctrines of morality.

The law-giver has the same need to be *ethically* instructed as the individual man.
Gladstone, Church and State, ii. § 69.

The principle of non-resistance is not *ethically* true, but only that of non-aggression.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 300.

ethicist (eth′i-sist), *n.* [< *ethic* + *-ist*.] A writer on ethics; one versed in ethical science. *Imp. Dict.*

ethicize (eth′i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ethicized*, ppr. *ethicizing*. [< *ethic* + *-ize*.] To render ethical; assign ethical attributes to.

It . . . [the English school] by naturalizing ethics reverses the idealizing process which rather *ethicizes* nature.
J. Martineau, Types of Ethical Theory, quoted in Science, [VI. 136.

ethicoreligious (eth″i-kō-rē-lij′us), *a.* Touching both ethics or morality and religion.

In its interpretation of Christianity, theosophy does not limit itself to its practical *ethico-religious* import for man, but seeks to apprehend its cosmical meaning, its significance for the universe.
Brit. Quarterly Rev., LXXXIII. 241.

ethics (eth′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *ethic* (see *-ics*), after Gr. *τὰ ἠθικά*, neut. pl., *ἡ ἠθική*, fem. sing., ethics: see *ethic*.] 1. The science of right conduct and character; the science which treats of the nature and grounds of moral obligation and of the rules which ought to determine conduct in accordance with this obligation; the doctrine of man's duty in respect to himself and the rights of others. Kant distinguishes between pure morals, or the science of the necessary moral laws of a free will, and *ethics* properly so called, which considers those laws as under the influence of sentiments, inclinations, and passions to which all human beings are more or less subject.

This fable seems to contain a little system of morality; so that there is scarce any better invention in all *ethics*.
Bacon, Fable of Dionysius.

Ethics may either be regarded as an inquiry into the nature of the Good, the intrinsically preferable and desirable, the true end of action, &c.; or as an investigation of the Right, the true rules of conduct, Duty, the Moral Law, &c. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 2.

Professor Birks came nearer a satisfying definition when he said that *Ethics* is the science of ideal humanity—the only objection to it being that it does not necessarily imply self-determination and obligation.
New Princeton Rev., I. 183.

Ethics, taken in its proper signification, includes two things. On the one hand, it consists of an investigation into the nature and constitution of human character; and, on the other hand, it is concerned with the formulating and enunciating of rules for human conduct.
Mind, XIII. 89.

2. The whole of the moral sciences; natural jurisprudence. In this application *ethics* includes moral philosophy, international law, public or political law, civil law, and history, profane, civil, and political.

3. A particular system of principles and rules concerning moral obligations and regard for the rights of others, whether true or false; rules of practice in respect to a single class of human actions and duties: as, social *ethics;* medical *ethics*.—**Stoical ethics.** See *stoical*.—**Syn.** 1. *Virtue, Manners*, etc. See *morality*.

ethide (eth′id or -id), *n.* [< *eth(yl)* + *-ide*.] In *chem.*, a compound formed by the union of an element or a radical with the monad radical ethyl.

ethine (ē′thin), *n.* [< *eth(er)*[1] + *-ine*[2].] Same as *acetylene*.

ethionic (ē-thi-on′ik), *a.* [< *e(thylene)* + Gr. *θεῖον*, sulphur, + *-ic*.] Relating to the combination of a radical of the ethylene group with a sulphur acid.—**Ethionic acid**, $C_2H_6.H_2S_2O_7$, a dibasic acid (ethylene sulphonic acid), known only in aqueous solution, which forms crystalline but very unstable salts.—**Ethionic anhydrid**, $C_2H_4S_2O_6$, a crystalline compound formed by the action of sulphur trioxid on absolute alcohol. Also called *carbyl sulphate*.

Ethiop (ē′thi-op), *n.* [< L. *Æthiops*, pl. *Æthiopes*, < Gr. *Αἰθίοψ*, pl. *Αἰθίοπες*, an Ethiop, Ethiopian, i. e., an inhabitant of Ethiopia, an indefinite region south of Egypt. The Ethiopians of Homer are mythical; later the term came to imply a negro, a blackamoor, and popular etymology, followed by modern writers, derived the name from *αἴθειν*, burn (or *αἰθός*, burnt), + *ὄψ*, *ὤπ*, eye, face; as if 'the Burnt-Faces' (cf. *αἰθοψ*, fiery-looking, flashing, sparkling, fiery, hot, in LGr. also swart, black, < *αἰθός*, burnt, fiery, + *ὄψ*, face); but the form *Αἰθιοψ* would not result from such composition, and it is probably a corruption of some Egyptian or African original.] 1. An inhabitant of ancient Ethiopia; an Ethiopian.—2. In a wider sense, in both ancient and modern times, an African; a negro.

Her beauty hangs upon the cheek of night
As a rich jewel in an *Ethiop's* ear.
Shak., R. and J., i. 5.

Also spelled *Æthiop*.

Ethiopian (ē-thi-ō′pi-an), *a.* and *n.* [Also formerly *Æthiopian;* < L. *Æthiopia*, < Gr. *Αἰθιοπία*, Ethiopia: see *Ethiop*.] **I.** *a.* In *geog.*, relating to Ethiopia or to its inhabitants.

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Ethiopia, an ancient region of eastern Africa, south of Egypt, including modern Abyssinia. The dominant race of Ethiopians, also called *Cushites*, were Semitic, and are represented by the modern Abyssinians, who, however, have become much mixed. Ethiopia in a restricted sense denoted a kingdom corresponding partly with Nubia, and also called Meroe.

A man of Ethiopia, an eunuch of great authority under Candace queen of the *Ethiopians*. Acts viii. 27.

2. In an extended sense, an African in general; a negro. See *Ethiop*, 2.

Can the *Ethiopian* change his skin, or the leopard his spots? Jer. xiii. 23.

Also *Æthiopian*.

Ethiopic (ē-thi-op′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Æthiopicus*, < Gr. *Αἰθιοπικός*, pertaining to the Ethiopians or to Ethiopia.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining or relating to Ethiopia or Abyssinia; Ethiopian.

The alphabet of the early Christian period, which is still used by the Abyssinians for liturgical purposes, is usually called the *Ethiopic*. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 350.

II. *n.* The language of ancient Ethiopia or Abyssinia, a Semitic tongue, most allied to the Himyaritic of southwestern Arabia, and having a Christian literature. Also called *Geëz*.

ethiops, *n.* See *æthiops*.

ethmocranial (eth-mō-krā′ni-al), *a.* [< *ethmo(id)* + *cranial*.] Pertaining to the ethmoid and to the rest of the cranium: as, the *ethmocranial* angle (the angle made by the inclination of the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone with reference to the basicranial axis).

ethmofrontal (eth-mō-fron′tal), *a.* [< *ethmo(id)* + *frontal*.] Pertaining to the ethmoid and frontal bones: as, the *ethmofrontal* notch.

ethmoid (eth′moid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἠθμοειδής*, like a strainer or sieve (*τὸ ἠθμοειδὲς ὀστοῦν* (Galen), the ethmoid bone), < *ἠθμός*, a strainer, colander, sieve, < *ἠθεῖν*, *ἠθέειν*, sift, strain.] **I.** *a.* 1. Sieve-like; cribriform: in anatomy specifically applied to a bone of the skull. See II.—2. Specifically, pertaining to the ethmoid: as, the *ethmoid* region of the skull.

II. *n.* A bone of the cranium, situated in the middle line of the skull, in advance of the sphenoid, above the basicranial axis, transmitting the filaments of the olfactory nerve, and constituting the bony skeleton of the organ of smell: so called because, in the human subject and mammalia generally, it has a cribriform plate perforated with numerous holes for the passage of the olfactory nerves. The human ethmoid is comparatively small, of a cubical figure, with its cribriform plate horizontal. It consists of a median perpendicular plate or mesethmoid, and of the horizontal or cribriform plate, from which latter the main body of the bone depends on either side, forming the so-called lateral masses, or ethmoturbinals. The texture of these is extremely light and spongy, full of large cavities connecting with the frontal and sphenoidal sinuses, and lined with mucous membrane, the Schneiderian membrane, upon which the olfactory nerves ramify after leaving the cavity of the cranium through the holes in the cribriform plate. (See cut under *nasal*.) The so-called os planum of the ethmoid is simply the exterior surface of these lateral masses, which contributes to the inner wall of the orbit of the eye. The lateral masses are each partially divided into two, called the superior and middle turbinate bones, or scroll-bones (the inferior turbinate being a different bone), which respectively overlie the corresponding nasal meatuses. (See cut under *mouth*.) The ethmoid is wedged into the ethmofrontal notch of the frontal bone, and also articulates with the vomer, sphenoid, sphenoturbinals, nasals, maxillaries, lacrymals, palatals, and maxilloturbinals. It is developed from three ossific centers, one for the perpendicular plate, and one for each lateral mass. In other animals the ethmoid exhibits a wide range of variation in size, shape, and connections, and below mammals loses much or all of the particular characters it presents in man. (See cut under *Rhox*.) It is relatively larger and more complicated in mammals of keen scent, as carnivores and ruminants.

ethmoidal (eth′moi-dal), *a.* [< *ethmoid* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the ethmoid.—**Anterior ethmoidal canal**, a canal formed from a groove on the anterior part of the ethmoidal edge of the orbital plate of the frontal bone by articulation with the ethmoid. It transmits the nasal branch of the ophthalmic nerve and the anterior ethmoidal vessels.—**Ethmoidal foramina.** See *foramen*.—**Posterior ethmoidal canal**, a canal formed from a groove on the posterior part of the ethmoidal edge of the orbital plate of the frontal bone by articulation with the ethmoid bone. It transmits the posterior ethmoidal vessels.

ethmolacrymal (eth-mō-lak′ri-mal), *a.* [< *ethmo(id)* + *lacrymal*.] Pertaining to the ethmoid and to the lacrymal bones: as, the *ethmolacrymal* articulation.

ethmomaxillary (eth-mō-mak′si-lā-ri), *a.* [< *ethmo(id)* + *maxillary*.] Pertaining to the ethmoid and to the maxillary bones: as, the *ethmomaxillary* suture.

ethmonasal (eth-mō-nā′zal), *a.* [< *ethmo(id)* + *nasal*.] Pertaining to the ethmoid and to the nasal bones: as, the *ethmonasal* suture.

ethmopalatal (eth-mō-pal′ā-tal), *a.* [< *ethmo(id)* + *palatal*.] Pertaining to the ethmoid and to the palatal bones: as, the *ethmopalatal* notch.

ethmopresphenoidal (eth-mō-prē-sfē-noi'dal), *a.* [< *ethmo(id)* + *presphenoidal.*] Of or pertaining to the ethmoid and to the presphenoid bone: as, the *ethmopresphenoidal* suture. *Huxley.*

ethmose (eth'mōs), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἠθμός*, a sieve, + *-ose.*] **I.** *a.* Full of interstices or small openings; ethmoidal; areolar: as, *ethmose* tissue.

II. *n.* In *histol.*, areolar tissue.

Ethmosphæra (eth-mō-sfē'rą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἠθμός*, a sieve, + *σφαῖρα*, sphere.] The typical genus of radiolarians of the family *Ethmosphæridæ*. *Haeckel*, 1860.

Ethmosphæridæ (eth-mō-sfē'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ethmosphæra* + *-idæ.*] A family of monocyttarian radiolarians, of the group *Polycystina*, typified by the genus *Ethmosphæra*.

ethmosphenoid (eth-mō-sfē'noid), *a.* [< *ethmo(id)* + *sphenoid.*] Pertaining to the ethmoid and sphenoid bones: as, the *ethmosphenoid* articulation.

ethmoturbinal (eth-mō-tėr'bi-nal), *a.* and *n.* [< *ethmo(id)* + *turbinal.*] **I.** *a.* Turbinated or scroll-like, as the lateral masses of the ethmoid; pertaining to the ethmoturbinal.

II. *n.* One of the two so-called lateral masses of the ethmoid bone, constituting the greater part of that bone, as distinguished from the perpendicular and cribriform plates; the light cellular or spongy bone of which the ethmoid chiefly consists, known in human anatomy as the *superior* and *middle turbinate* bones, forming most of the inner wall of the orbit of the eye, and nearly filling the nasal fossæ above the inferior meatus of the nose. See cut under *nasal.*

ethmoturbinate (eth-mō-tėr'bi-nāt), *a.* [< *ethmo(id)* + *turbinate.*] Same as *ethmoturbinal.*

ethmovomerine (eth-mō-vom'ẹ-rin), *a.* [< *ethmo(id)* + *vomerine.*] Pertaining to the ethmoid and to the vomer, or to the ethmoidal and vomerine regions of the skull: specifically applied to a forward expansion of the trabeculæ cranii of an embryo, which forms the foundation of the future mesethmoid and ethmoturbinal bones. See cut under *chondrocranium.*

> The *ethmovomerine* cartilages spread over the nasal sacs, roof them in, cover them externally, and send down a partition between them. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 22.

ethnarch (eth'närk), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐθνάρχης*, < *ἔθνος*, a nation, people, + *ἄρχειν*, rule.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a viceroy; a governor of a province.

> In lieu thereof, he created him *ethnarch*, and as such permitted him to govern nine years. *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 78.

ethnarchy (eth'när-ki), *n.*; pl. *ethnarchies* (-kiz). [< Gr. *ἐθναρχία*, < *ἐθνάρχης*, an ethnarch: see *ethnarch.*] The government or jurisdiction of an ethnarch.

ethnic (eth'nik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *ethnique*; < F. *ethnique* = Sp. *etnico* = Pg. *ethnico* = It. *etnico*, < L. *ethnicus*, < Gr. *ἐθνικός*, of or for a nation, national, in eccles. writers gentile, heathen, < *ἔθνος*, a company, later a people, nation; pl., in eccles. use, *τὰ ἔθνη*, L. *gentes*, 'the nations,' i. e., the gentiles, the heathen.]

I. *a.* **1.** Pertaining to race; peculiar to a race or nation; ethnological.

> Between Frenchmen, Spaniards, and northern Italians there is, indeed, a close *ethnic* affinity. *J. Fiske*, Evolutionist, p. 86.

> Unless we are sure that an *ethnic* title is one which a race gives itself, we can draw no conclusion from its etymology. *G. Rawlinson*, Origin of Nations, ii. 226.

2. Pertaining to the gentiles or nations not converted to Christianity; heathen; pagan: opposed to *Jewish* and *Christian.*

> This man beginning at length to loath and mislike the *ethnik* religion, and the multitude of false gods, applyed his minde vnto the religion of Christ. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 222.

> "What means," quoth he, "this Devil's procession
> With men of orthodox profession?
> 'Tis *ethnique* and idolatrous,
> From heathenism deriv'd to us."
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, II. iii. 761.

> Those are ancient *ethnic* revels,
> Of a faith long since forsaken. *Longfellow.*

II. *n.* A heathen; a gentile; a pagan.

> No certain species, sure; a kind of mule
> That's half an *ethnic*, half a Christian!
> *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, ii. 1.

> The people of God redeem'd, and wash'd with Christs blood, and dignify'd with so many glorious titles of Saints, and sons in the Gospel, are now no better reputed then impure *ethnicks*, and lay dogs. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

ethnical (eth'ni-kal), *a.* [< *ethnic* + *-al.*] Same as *ethnic.*

> The High Priest . . . went abroad in Procession, . . . having a rich silver crosse carried before him, and accompanied with many that carried silke banners and flags after a very *Ethnicall* and prophane pompe. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 4.

ethnically (eth'ni-kal-i), *adv.* With regard to race; racially.

> Viewed *ethnically*, the Celtic race, he [Bismarck] argued, was of the female sex, while the Teutonic people was the masculine element permeating and fructifying all Europe. *Lowe*, Bismarck, I. 588.

ethnicism (eth'ni-sizm), *n.* [< *ethnic* + *-ism.*] Heathenism; paganism; idolatry.

> A hallowed temple, free from taint
> Of *ethnicisme*, makes his muse a saint. *B. Jonson*, Underwoods, xiii.

> The other was converted to Christianity from *Ethnicisme*. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 66.

ethnogenic (eth-nō-jen'ik), *a.* [< *ethnogeny* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to ethnogeny.

ethnogeny (eth-noj'e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔθνος*, a nation, + **-γενεια*, < *-γενης*, producing: see *-geny.*] That branch of ethnology which treats of the origin of races and nations of men.

ethnographer (eth-nog'ra-fėr), *n.* One who is engaged or versed in the study of ethnography.

ethnographic, ethnographical (eth-nō-graf'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *ethnography* + *-ic-al.*] Pertaining to ethnography.

> The document [the tenth chapter of Genesis] is in fact the earliest *ethnographical* essay that has come down to our times. *G. Rawlinson*, Origin of Nations, ii. 168.

> If the Greeks were as purely Aryan as their language would lead us to believe, all our *ethnographic* theories are at fault. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 232.

ethnographically (eth-nō-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* As regards ethnography; in accordance with the methods or principles of ethnography.

> He [Mr. Bancroft] divides the natives of the Pacific Coast into seven groups, arranged geographically rather than *ethnographically*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 37.

ethnographist (eth-nog'ra-fist), *n.* [< *ethnography* + *-ist.*] An ethnographer.

> A five-year-old girl playing with her doll is a better medium for studying primitive mythologies than the heaviest volumes of anthropologists and *ethnographists*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV.

ethnography (eth-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *ethnographie* = Sp. *etnografía* = Pg. *ethnographia* = It. *etnografia*, < Gr. *ἔθνος*, a people, a nation, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The scientific description and classification of the different races and nations of mankind. See extract under *ethnology.*

> It is the object of *ethnography*, or ethnology, whichever we like to call it, to trace out, as far as the facts of history, of physiology, and of language permit, the interconnection of nations. *G. Rawlinson*, Origin of Nations, ii. 175.

ethnologer (eth-nol'ō-jėr), *n.* An ethnologist.

> A body which the *ethnologer* proper would most likely call mainly Celtic. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 93.

ethnologic, ethnological (eth-nō-loj'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *ethnology* + *-ic-al.*] Relating to ethnology.

> The *ethnological* confusion is like that of another self-styled Imperial personage, who thought that he could get at a Tartar by scratching a Russian. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 160.

ethnologically (eth-nō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* As regards race or nationality; according to or in accordance with the methods or principles of ethnology.

> People and folk in the singular form usually meant, in Old-English, a political state, or an *ethnologically* related body of men, considered as a unit: in short, a nation. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xii.

ethnologist (eth-nol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *ethnology* + *-ist.*] One skilled in ethnology; a student of ethnology.

> The *ethnologist*, from his point of view, is much less concerned with individuals than with masses. *Nature*, XXXVII. 293.

ethnology (eth-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *ethnologie* = Sp. *etnología* = Pg. *ethnologia*, < Gr. *ἔθνος*, a people, a nation, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The science of the races of men and of their character, history, customs, and institutions. See the extract.

> *Ethnography* and *Ethnology* bear the same relation almost to one another as geology and geography. While *ethnography* contents herself with the mere description and classification of the races of man, *ethnology*, or the science of races, "investigates the mental and physical differences of mankind, and the organic laws upon which they depend; seeks to deduce from these investigations principles of human guidance in all the important relations of social and national existence." *Krauth-Fleming.*

ethnopsychological (eth″nō-sī-kō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to ethnopsychology.

> Prince Bismarck has been the first to solve the *ethnopsychological* problem which lies concealed in the nature of the Oriental, by treating the Turks with indulgence and perseverance. *Lowe*, Bismarck, II. 131.

ethnopsychology (eth″nō-sī-kol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔθνος*, a people, a nation, + E. *psychology*, q. v.] The investigation of the spiritual conditions and institutions of races.

> For this method [philological] we propose to substitute, as one main instrument, the method of Völkerpsychologie, or "Folklore," or *ethnopsychology*, or anthropology, or, to use Dr. Taylor's term, "the Hottentotic method." *Nineteenth Century*, XIX. 58.

ethography (ē-thog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἦθος*, custom, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A description of the moral characteristics of man. *Krauth-Fleming.*

ethologic, ethological (eth-ō-loj'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *ethology* + *-ic-al.*] Treating of or pertaining to ethics or morality.

ethologist (ē-thol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *ethology* + *-ist.*] **1.** One versed in ethology; one who studies or writes on the subject of manners and morals.—**2†.** A mimic. *Bailey*, 1727.

ethology (ē-thol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *éthologie* = Pg. *ethologia* = It. *etologia*; in sense based on the moral sense of *ethos*, *ethics*; in form < L. *ethologia*, < Gr. *ἠθολογία*, the art of depicting character by mimic gestures, < *ἠθολόγος*, L. *ethologus*, depicting, or one who depicts, character by mimic gestures, < Gr. *ἦθος*, character, manners, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] **1.** The science of ethics; especially, applied ethics.

> Mr. Mill calls *ethology* the science of the formation of character. *Krauth-Fleming.*

> We want an *ethology* of the schoolroom, somewhat more discriminative than that *ethology* of the assembly that Aristotle gives in his "Rhetoric." *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX. 259.

2†. Mimicry. *Bailey*, 1731.

ethopoetic (ē″thō-pō-et'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἠθοποιητικός*, expressive of character, < *ἠθοποιεῖν*, form or express character or manners, < *ἦθος*, character, manners, + *ποιεῖν*, make.] Pertaining to or suitable for the formation of character; character-making. [Rare.]

ethos (ē'thos), *n.* [< Gr. *ἦθος*, an accustomed seat, in pl. abodes or haunts (of animals, etc.); custom, usage; the manners and habits of man, his disposition, character (L. *ingenium*, *mores*); in pl., manners; a lengthened form of *ἔθος*, custom, habit (orig. **σϝεθ-*), = AS. *sidu*, *sido*, *seodu* (lost in E.) = OS. *sidu* = D. *zede* = OHG. *situ*, MHG. *site*, G. *sitte* = Icel. *sidhr* = Sw. *sed* = Dan. *sæd* = Goth. *sidus*, custom, habit, etc., = Skt. *svadhā*, wont, custom, pleasure. The verb appears in the Gr. *ἔθω*, being accustomed, perf. *εἴωθα*, as pres. be accustomed, perf. part. *εἰωθός*, accustomed.] **1.** Habitual character and disposition.

> Many other social forces, national character, ideas, customs — the whole inherited *ethos* of the people — individual peculiarities, love of power, sense of fair dealing, public opinion, conscience, local ties, family connections, civil legislation — all exercise upon industrial affairs as real an influence as personal interest; and, furthermore, they exercise an influence of precisely the same kind. *Rae*, Contemp. Socialism, p. 211.

> From the end of the second to the beginning of the sixteenth century there can be no doubt as to the contents and *ethos* of that system. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 188.

Specifically — **2.** In the *Gr. fine arts*, etc., the inherent quality of a work which produces, or is fitted to produce, a high moral impression, noble, dignified, and universal, as opposed to a work characterized by *pathos*, or the particular, accidental, passionate, realistic quality.

> By *ethos*, as applied to the paintings of Polygnotus, we understand a dignified bearing in his figures, and a measured movement throughout his compositions. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 359.

Ethusa, *n.* See *Æthusa.*

ethyl (eth'il), *n.* [< *eth(er)* + *-yl.*] C_2H_5. The radical of ordinary alcohol and ether. It has never been obtained in the free state. Alcohol is the hydrate of ethyl.—**Ethyl butyrate.** See *butyrate.*—**Ethyl oxid, ethyl ether.** See *ether*, 3 (*b*).—**Ethyl salts,** salts in which the radical ethyl plays the part of a base.

ethylamine (eth'il-am-in), *n.* [< *ethyl* + *amine.*] An organic base formed by the substitution of ethyl for all or part of the hydrogen of ammonia.

ethylate (eth'i-lāt), *n.* [< *ethyl* + *-ate*[1].] Same as *alcoholate.*

ethylated (eth'i-lā-ted), *a.* Mixed or combined with ethyl or its compounds.

ethyl-blue (eth'il-blö), *n.* A coal-tar color used in dyeing, prepared by treating spirit-blue with ethyl chlorid. The blue possesses a purer tone than spirit-blue, and is used for dyeing silk.

ethylendiamine (eth″i-len-dī′a-min), *n.* [< *ethyl* + *-ene* + *di-*[2] + *amine.*] A powerfully poisonous substance ($C_2H_4(NH_2)_2H_2O$) formed by the putrefaction of fish-flesh.

ethylene (eth′i-lēn), *n.* [< *ethyl* + *-ene.*] C_2H_4. A colorless poisonous gas having an unpleasant, suffocating smell. It burns with a bright luminous flame, and when mixed with air explodes violently. It is one of the constituents of illuminating gas. Also called *ethene, elayle, olefiant gas, bicarbureted hydrogen, heavy carbureted hydrogen.*—**Ethylene platinochlorid,** $C_2H_4PtCl_2$, a substance prepared by boiling platinic chlorid with alcohol and evaporating the solution in a vacuum. A very dilute solution of it heated on a sheet of glass or a porcelain plate yields a lustrous coating of platinum.

ethylene-blue (eth′i-lēn-blō), *n.* A substance similar to methylene-blue, diethylaniline being used in place of dimethylaniline.

ethylic (e-thil′ik), *a.* [< *ethyl* + *-ic.*] Related to or containing the radical ethyl: as, *ethylic* alcohol.

Et Incarnatus (et in-kär-nā′tus). [So called from the first words: L. *et,* and; *incarnatus,* incarnate.] 1. In the Roman Catholic mass, a section of the Credo.—2. A musical setting of that section.

etiolate (ē′ti-ō-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *etiolated,* ppr. *etiolating.* [Formed, as if from a L. pp. in *-atus,* < F. *étioler,* blanch, < OF. *estioler,* become slender or puny (Roquefort); F. dial. (Norm.) refl. *s'etieuler,* grow into stalks or straw, < *esteule,* straw, stubble, F. *éteule,* stubble, < L. *stipula,* straw: see *stipule.*] **I.** *intrans.* To grow white from absence of the normal amount of coloring matter, as the leaves or stalks of plants; be whitened by exclusion of the light of the sun, as plants: sometimes, in pathology, said of persons.

II. *trans.* To blanch; whiten by exclusion of the sun's rays or by disease.

Celery is in this manner blanched or *etiolated.*
Whewell, Bridgewater Treatises (Astron. and Physics), xiii.

Who could have any other feeling than pity for this poor human weed, this dwarfed and *etiolated* soul?
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 60.

=**Syn.** *Blanch,* etc. See *whiten.*
Also *etiolize.*

etiolation (ē″ti-ō-lā′shọn), *n.* [< *etiolate* + *-ion.*] 1. The becoming white through loss of natural coloring matter as a result of the exclusion of light or of disease. Specifically—2. In *hort.,* the rendering of plants white, crisp, and tender by excluding the action of light from them, as celery for the table. Compare *albinism.*

etiolin (ē′ti-ō-lin), *n.* [< *etiol(ate)* + *-in*[2].] A yellow modification of chlorophyl, formed by plants growing in darkness.

etiolize (ē′ti-ō-līz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *etiolized,* ppr. *etiolizing.* [As *etiol-ate* + *-ize.*] Same as *etiolate.*

etiological, etiologically, etc. See *ætiological,* etc.

etiquette (et-i-ket′), *n.* [< F. *étiquette,* f., formerly also *étiquet,* m., a ticket, a label, hence (> Sp. Pg. *etiqueta* = It. *etichetta*), conventional forms (of a court, of society, etc.), a mod. sense due to the use of tickets giving information or directions as to the observances to be followed on particular occasions. See *ticket,* the earlier E. form.] 1. A ticket or label, specifically one attached to a specimen of natural history. [Rare.]—2. Conventional requirement or custom in regard to social behavior or observance; prescriptive usage, especially in polite society or for ceremonial intercourse; propriety of conduct as established in any class or community or for any occasion; good manners; polite behavior.

Without hesitation kiss the slipper, or whatever else the *etiquette* of that court requires. *Chesterfield.*

In strict *etiquette,* the visitor should not, at first, suffer his hands to appear, when entering the room, or when seated. *E. W. Lane,* Modern Egyptians, I. 255.

Etiquette, with all its littlenesses and niceties, is founded upon a central idea of right and wrong.
Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 279.

A strangled titter, out of which there brake
On all sides, clamouring *etiquette* to death,
Unmeasured mirth. *Tennyson,* Princess, v.

etna (et′nä), *n.* [< *Etna,* It. *Etna,* < L. *Ætna,* < Gr. Αἴτνη, a volcano in Sicily; perhaps connected with Gr. αἴθειν, burn: see *ether*[1].] A vessel used for heating water in the sick-room or at table, consisting of a cup or vase for the water, with a fixed saucer surrounding it in which alcohol is burned. [U. S.]

Etnean (et-nē′an), *a.* [< L. *Ætnæus,* < Gr. Αἰτναῖος, Etnean, < Αἴτνη Etna.] Pertaining to Etna, the celebrated volcanic mountain in Sicily: as, the *Etnean* fires. Also spelled *Ætnean.*

étoile (ā-twol′), *n.* [F., < OF. *estoile,* < L. *stella,* a star: see *stellate, estoile.*] 1. In *her.,* same as *estoile.*—2. A name given to the star-shaped or many-lobed spots or figures in embroidery.

Etonian (ē-tō′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Eton* + *-ian.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Eton or Eton College in England.

II. *n.* One who is or has been a pupil at Eton College, a famous educational establishment of England, at Eton in Buckinghamshire, opposite Windsor, founded in 1440 by Henry VI.

étoupille (F. pron. ā-tō-pēly′), *n.* [F., < *étouper,* stop with tow, oakum, etc.: see *stop.*] A quick match for firing explosives, made of three strands of cotton steeped in spirits mixed with mealed gunpowder.

Et Resurrexit (et res-u-rek′sit). [So called from the first words: L. *et,* and; *resurrexit,* he rose again, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. of *resurgere,* rise again: see *resurrection.*] 1. In the Roman Catholic mass, a section of the Credo.—2. A musical setting of that section.

Etrurian (ē-trö′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Etruria, Hetruria,* the country of the Etrusci: see *Etruscan.*] Same as *Etruscan.*

Etruscan (ē-trus′kan), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Etruscus,* Etrurian (pl. *Etrusci,* the Etrurians), < *Etruria,* Etruria. Hence ult. *Tuscan,* q. v.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining or relating to Etruria, an ancient country in central Italy, bordering on the part of the Mediterranean called the Tyrrhenian sea, between Latium and Liguria (including modern Tuscany), or to its inhabitants, and especially to their civilization and art. These, before Hellenic influence was actually felt in Etruria, resembled in many ways those of primitive Greece. Compare *Tuscan.*—**Etruscan art,** the art of ancient Etruria; an artistic development believed with probability to have grown up independently from the same root as the art of Greece, but far inferior in every way to Greek art, though in its later stages influenced by it. Etruscan masonry closely resembles the Greek in its progress from the massive polygonal to admirable rectangular work in even courses; the arch and the vault were consistently employed, and were passed on to become the characteristic feature of Roman architecture; while the Etruscan house of rectangular plan with central court was the prototype of the Roman house. (See *Tuscan order,* under *Tuscan.*)

Etruscan Art.—Etruscan Sarcophagus in terra-cotta, from Chiusi: period of full development.—Museo Egizio, Florence.

The best works of Etruscan sculpture were its strongly colored terra-cotta statues, of life-size and larger, and its sarcophagi of terra-cotta bearing reclining figures on their lids, showing, however, but little anatomical truth, despite much research in details of dress and ornament. The native Etruscan jewelry exhibits massiveness and intrinsic value, as in heavy and complicated chains, pendants, and the like, in preference to the delicacy and artistic refinement of the imported Greek and Phenician examples found with the native productions in the tombs. See *bulla.*—**Etruscan pottery.** (*a*) The pottery of the ancient Etruscans, which may be roughly divided into four main classes: (1) the early cinerary urns, called *Canopic vases,* with covers in the form of human heads (see *Canopic*); (2) the black, unglazed ware, with ornamental figures and designs, impressed or in low relief, called *bucchero* or *bucchero nero vases* (see *bucchero*); (3) the painted vases imitated more or less closely from those of Greek manufacture; (4) the vases coated with a brilliant black varnish, and bearing reliefs, called *Etrusco-Campanian* (which see). (*b*) An epithet erroneously applied to Greek painted vases. This application, originating in the eighteenth century, before the study of archæology had made much advance, is still in use among persons whose ideas about these subjects are obtained from books. Wedgwood had this use in mind when he named his works *Etruria.*—**Etruscan ware,** a pottery made by a person named Dillwyn, at Swansea in Wales, about 1850, and decorated with figures, borders, etc., of classical design, usually in black or red. This ware was known as *Dillwyn's Etruscan ware,* and these words were printed in black on the bottom of each piece. *Jewitt.*

II. *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Etruria; a member of the primitive race of ancient Etruria. The Etruscans were distinguished ethnologically from all neighboring races, and their affinities are unknown, though there were similar people in ancient Rhætia, Thrace, etc. They called themselves *Rasena,* and the Greeks called them *Tyrrhenians,* between which and *Etruscans* there is probably a philological connection. See *Tyrrhenian.*

2. The language of the Etruscans, which from its few remains appears to have been unlike any other known tongue. It was spoken by many people in Italy outside of Etruria, till gradually superseded by Oscan and Latin; but a form of it continued in use in Rhætia (the Grisons and Tyrol) several centuries longer.

Etrusco-Campanian (ē-trus″kō-kam-pā′ni-an), *a.* Pertaining to Etruria and Campania, of ancient Italy.—**Etrusco-Campanian pottery,** the latest class of Etruscan pottery, made also in Campania, in the third century B. C. and later. The vases of this class are coated with a brilliant black varnish, present a great diversity of forms, and, like the older bucchero vases, affect shapes more appropriate to metal than to clay. All bear ornament in relief, from simple ribs or flutings to medallions, groups of figures, etc.

Etrusco-Campanian Vase.

et seq. An abbreviation of the Latin *et sequentia,* or *et sequentes,* meaning 'and what follows,' 'and the following': as, compare page 45 *et seq.*

-ette. [See *-et*[1].] A French suffix, the feminine form of *-et*[1] (which see), retained in French words of recent introduction, as *grisette, silhouette, etiquette, palette, sextette, coquette,* etc. Some of these have older English forms in *-et*[1], as *ticket, pallet,* or are recently so spelled, as *sextet, octet, coquet,* etc.

ettent, *n.* [Also written *ettin, eaton,* etc.; < ME. *eten, eotend,* etc., < AS. *eoten,* a giant (only in the poem of "Beowulf"), = Icel. *jötunn* = Dan. *jette* = Sw. *jätte,* a giant.] A giant or goblin.

Quen Danid fazt gaine that *etin*
Has he nozt his staf for-ʒetin;
Vn-to the bataile he hit bare,
Muzt na kinge squorde do mare.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 118.

They say the King of Portugal cannot sit at his meat, but the giants and the *ettins* will come and snatch it from him. *Beau. and Fl.,* Knight of Burning Pestle, i. 1.

etter (et′èr), *n.* A Scotch form of *atter*[1].

ettercap (et′èr-kap), *n.* A Scotch form of *attercop.*

A fiery *etter-cap,* a fractious chiel,
As het as ginger, and as stieve as steel.
Robertson of Struan.

etter-pike (et′èr-pīk), *n.* [< Sc. *etter,* = E. *atter,* poison, + *pike,* a fish.] Same as *adder-pike.*

ettle[1] (et′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ettled,* ppr. *ettling.* [Sc., also written *ettil, attle, attel,* etc.; < Icel. *ætla, etla,* think, mean, suppose, intend, purpose, related to AS. *eahtian,* meditate, devise (= OS. *ahtōn,* meditate, devise, = OFries. *achtja* = D. *achten* = OHG. *ahtōn,* MHG. *ahten,* G. *achten,* regard, esteem, = Dan. *agte* = Sw. *akta,* esteem, intend, observe, heed), connected with Goth. *aha,* understanding, *ahma,* soul, *ahjan,* think.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To aim; propose; intend; attempt; try.

Heraude in Anger *atled* to sle
Cryste thurgh his curstnes, as the clause tellus.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4304.

I never *ettled* harm to thee.
Quoted in *Child's Ballads,* VI. 178.

2. To expect; reckon: as, I'm *ettling* he'll be here the morn.

I saye the syr Arthure es thyne enmye forever,
And *ettelles* to bee overlynge of the empyre of Rome,
That alle his ancestres aughte, bot Utere hymselfe.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 520.

II. *intrans.* 1. To take aim.

Nixt scharp Mnestheus war and awysee,
Vnto the heid has halit vp on hie
Baith arrow and ene, *etland* at the merk.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 144.

2. To make attempt.

If I but *ettle* at a sang, or speak,
They dit their lugs [stop their ears].
Ramsay, Poems, II. 66.

3. To direct one's course.

The cherl grocching forth goth with the gode child,
& euene to themperour thei *atteleden* sone.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 272.

4. To aspire; be ambitious.

Geordie will be to us what James Watt is to the *ettling* town of Greenock, so we can do no less than drink prosperity to his endeavors. *Galt,* The Provost, p. 237.

[Obsolete in all uses except in Scotch.]

ettle[1] (et'l), *n.* [< *ettle*[1], *v.*] Intention; intent; aim. [Scotch.]

Nannie, far before the rest,
Hard upon noble Maggie prest,
And flew at Tam wi' furious *ettle*.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

ettle[2] (et'l), *n.* A variant of *addle*[2].

ettle[3] (et'l), *n.* [A dial. corruption of *nettle; a nettle* taken as *an ettle*, like *a nadder* taken as *an adder:* see *adder*[1].] A nettle. [Prov. Eng.]

In the Ch'wardens' accounts of Minchinghampton, 1688, one shilling appears as paid "for cutting *ettles*."
Archæologia, XXXV. 451.

ettlement (et'l-ment), *n.* [< *ettle*[1] + *-ment.*] Intention. [Scotch.]

ettler (et'lèr), *n.* One who ettles or aims at a particular object. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

An eydent *ettler* for preferment.
Galt, Ringan Gilhaize, II. 298.

ettlings (et'lingz), *n. pl.* [Verbal n. of *ettle*[2] = *addle*[2].] Earnings; wages. [North. Eng.]

ettow (et'ō), *n.* [Appar. of W. Ind. origin.] The *Cordia Sebestena*, a boraginaceous shrub of the West Indies, with handsome scarlet flowers and a drupaceous fruit.

ettweet, *n.* See *étui.*

étude (ā-tüd'), *n.* [F., < L. *studium*, study: see *study.*] A study; a lesson; especially, in *music*, a composition having more or less artistic value, but intended mainly to exercise the pupil in overcoming some particular technical difficulty, or two or more related difficulties.—**Étude de concert**, concert-study; an étude of exceptional brilliancy or artistic value.

étui (ā-twē'), *n.* [Formerly also *ettuy* (= D. G. Dan. Sw. *etui*), and in vernacular spelling *etwee, ettwee;* < F. *étui*, formerly *estui, estuy* = Pr. *estui, estug* = Sp. *estuche* = Pg. *estojo* = It. *astuccio*, a case, box. With loss of the initial vowel (by apheresis), *etwee* became *twee*, whence, in the plural, with a deflection of sense, *tweese, tweeze*, whence *tweezers:* see *twee, tweeze, tweezers.*] A small case, especially one of ornamental character and intended to contain delicate or costly objects. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries such cases were carried hanging from the belt by ladies, and used to contain their utensils for needlework and some articles of the toilet.

Estuy [F.], a sheath, case or box to put things in, and particularly, a case of little instruments, or sizzers, bodkin, penknife, etc., now commonly tearmed an *ettwee.*
Cotgrave.

etweet (et-wē'), *n.* See *étui.*

-ety. See *-ity* and *-ty.*

etym., etymol. Abbreviations of *etymology, etymological, etymologically, etymologist.*

etymic (e-tim'ik), *a.* [< *etymon* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the etymon or primitive form of a word.

etymologer (et-i-mol'ō-jèr), *n.* [As F. *étymologue* = Sp. *etimólogo* = It. *etimologo* = G. Dan. Sw. *etymolog*, < L. *etymologos*, < Gr. ἐτυμολόγος, an etymologist: see *etymology* and *-er*[1].] An etymologist.

Laws there must be; and "lex à ligando," saith the *etymologer:* it is called a law from binding.
Dr. Griffith, Fear of God and the King (1660), p. 82.

etymologic, etymological (et″i-mō-loj'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= F. *étymologique* = Sp. *etimológico* = Pg. *etymologico* = It. *etimologico* (cf. G. *etymologisch* = Sw. Dan. *etymologisk*), < LL. *etymologicus*, < Gr. ἐτυμολογικός, belonging to etymology, < ἐτυμολογία, etymology: see *etymology.*] Pertaining to, treating of, or determined by etymology.

Without help from *etymologic* or other record we may safely go back ages further. *Athenæum*, No. 3067, p. 165.

etymologica, *n.* Plural of *etymologicon.*

etymologically (et″i-mō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* According to or by means of etymology; as regards etymology.

We prefer the form which we have employed, because it is *etymologically* correct.
Macaulay, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

Vergers do not seem to have been recognised as "cardinal" by the Commission, though they might *etymologically* make good their claim to that title as doorkeepers.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 175.

etymologicon, etymologicum (et″i-mō-loj'i-kon, -kum), *n.*; pl. *etymologica* (-kä). [ML., < Gr. ἐτυμολογικόν, an etymological dictionary, neut. of ἐτυμολογικός, etymological: see *etymologic.*] A work containing the etymologies of the words of a language; an etymological dictionary; a treatise on etymology.

No English dictionary at all fulfils the requisites either of a truly scientific or of a popular *etymologicon.* They all attempt too much and too little—too much of comparative, too little of positive etymology.
G. P. Marsh, Lectures on Eng. Lang., iii.

etymologise, *v.* See *etymologize.*

etymologist (et-i-mol'ō-jist), *n.* [= F. *étymologiste* = Sp. It. *etimologista* = Pg. *etymologista;* as *etymology* + *-ist.*] One versed in etymology; one who specially studies, teaches, or writes the history of words; a historian of words.

etymologize (et-i-mol'ō-jīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *etymologized*, ppr. *etymologizing.* [< F. *étymologiser*, formerly *etymologizer*, = Sp. *etimologisar* = Pg. *etymologizar* = It. *etimologizzare*, < ML. *etymologisare* (cf. equiv. ML. *etymologicare*, Gr. ἐτυμολογεῖν); as *etymology* + *-ize.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To study etymology or the history of words; search into the origin of words.—2. To provide or suggest etymologies for words.

How perilous it is to *etymologize* at random.
Abp. Trench, Study of Words, p. 208.

II. *trans.* To give the etymology of; trace the etymology of; provide or suggest an etymology for.

Breeches, quasi bear-riches; when a gallant bears all his riches in his breeches.—Most fortunately *etymologized!*
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.

The habit of *etymologizing* words off-hand from expressive sounds, by the unaided and often flighty fancy of a philologer. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 147.

Also spelled *etymologise.*

etymology (et-i-mol'ō-ji), *n.*; pl. *etymologies* (-jiz). [Early mod. E. *etymologie, etimologie;* = G. *etymologie* = Dan. Sw. *etymologi*, < F. *etymologie*, now *étymologie* = Sp. *etimología* = Pg. *etymologia* = It. *etimologia*, < L. *etymologia*, ML. also *etimologia, ethimologia*, < Gr. ἐτυμολογία, the analysis of a word so as to find its origin, etymology (translated *notatio* (see *notation*) and *veriloquium* (see *veriloquent*) by Cicero, and *originatio* (see *origination*) by Quintilian), < ἐτυμολόγος, studying etymology, telling the true origin of a word (as a noun, an etymologist), < ἔτυμον, the true literal sense of a word according to its origin, its etymology, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak, tell: see *etymon* and *-ology.*] **1.** That part of philology which treats of the history of words in respect both to form and to meanings, tracing them back toward their origin, and setting forth and explaining the changes they have undergone.

Etymology treats of the structure and history of words. It includes classification, inflection, and derivation.
F. A. March, Anglo-Saxon Grammar, p. 33.

Specifically—**2.** The particular history of a word, including an account of its various forms and senses. In its widest sense, the etymology of a word includes all its variations of form and spelling, and all its different meanings and shades of meaning, from its first appearance in the language to the present time, and, further, the same facts concerning the original or the cognate forms of the word in other languages. This would be impracticable for any large number of words, and accordingly the fullest etymologies, as in this dictionary, give but one form or a few typical forms for a given period of a language, or but one form for the whole period of the language, with a like summary treatment of the meanings, a more complete exhibition of forms and meanings being given only at critical or important points in the history. In a very restricted but common acceptation, the word implies merely the "derivation" of the word, namely, the mention of the word or root from which it is derived, as when *bishop* is said to be "from Greek ἐπίσκοπος," or *chief* "from Latin *caput.*"

Expoundinge also and declaringe the *etimologie* and native signification of suche wordes as we have borowed of the Latines or Frenche menne, not evyn so comonly used in our quotidiene speche.
Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. xxi.

This terme [barbarous] being then so vsed by the auncient Greekes, there haue bene since, notwithstanding, who haue digged for the *Etimologie* somewhat deeper, and many of them haue said that it was spoken by the rude and barking language of the Affricans now called Barbarians. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 210.

Before attempting an *etymology*, ascertain the earliest form and use of the word; and observe chronology. Observe history and geography; borrowings are due to actual contact. Observe phonetic laws.
Skeat, Etym. Dict., Pref., p. xxi.

Those *etymologies* which seemed strong because of likeness in sound, until it was shown that likeness in sound made them impossible. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, II. 59.

3. In *gram.*, that division of grammar which treats of the parts of speech and their inflections.

etymon (et'i-mon), *n.* [= Sp. *etimo* = Pg. *etymo*, < L. *etymon*, < Gr. ἔτυμον, the true literal sense of a word according to its origin, its etymology, its primitive form or root; prop. neut. of ἔτυμος (also in lengthened form ἐτήτυμος, both chiefly poetical), true, sure, real; with formative *-μος*, akin to ἐτεός, true, real, genuine, ὅσιος, hallowed, sacred, holy, pious, devout (= Skt. *satyas*, true); cf. ἑτάζειν, examine, test; the root *ἐτ being ult. a reduced form of *σεντ, *σαντ, which appears in ὤν (ὀντ-), dial. ἐών (ἐοντ-) (= L. *ens* (*ent-*), orig. *sens* (*sent-*), as in *absens*, absent, *præsens*, present), ppr. of εἶναι, be, = AS. *sōth* (orig. **santh*), E. *sooth* = Icel. *sannr*, true, sooth: see *sooth*, and *ens, entity, ontology*, etc., and *am* (under *be*[1]), which represents the orig. root of all these words. Hence *etymology*, etc.] **1.** The original element of a word; the root or primitive.

Blue hath its *etymon* from the High Dutch blaw.
Peacham, On Drawing.

The etymologist, therefore, whoever he were, hath deceived himself in assigning the *etymon* of this word Assyria, while he forgeth this distinction between it and Syria. *J. Gregory*, Posthuma (1650), p. 179.

2. The original or fundamental sense; the primary or root meaning.

The import here given as the *etymon* or genuine sense of the word. *Coleridge.*

etypic (ē-tip'ik), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + E. *typic.*] In *biol.*, unconformable to type; diverging or divergent from a given type; developing away from a norm or standard of structure: opposed to *attypic.*

etypical (ē-tip'i-kal), *a.* [< *etypic* + *-al.*] Same as *etypic.*

Etypical characters are exceptional ones, and . . . are exhibited by an eccentric offshoot from the common stock of a group. *Gill*, Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci., 1873, p. 293.

eu-, [L., etc., *eu-*, < Gr. εὖ-, a very common prefix, being the stem of the old adj. ἐύς (dial. ἠΰς), good, brave, noble, neut. acc. εὖ, later εὐ (dial. ἠΰ), as an adv., well; prob. orig. **ἐσύς*, < √ **εσ* (= Skt. √ *as*), be, in εἶναι, be: see *am* (under *be*[1]), *etymon*, etc. The prefix is strictly the stem of the adj., and not the adv. εὖ; but the distinction is slight, and is generally disregarded, the prefix being more conveniently referred directly to the adverb. The prefix is used in Greek primarily to form adjectives, the second element being usually a noun or verb root, and the compound being an adjective meaning 'with good . . .,' 'having good . . .,' 'well-' or 'easily ——ed,' as in εὐχειρ, having good (quick, dexterous) hands, well-handed, εὐφυής, well-grown, having a good nature, εὐώνυμος, having a good name, well-named, εὐάγγελος, bringing good news, etc.; such adjectives being often used as nouns, and often having abstract or other nouns derived from them.] A prefix of Greek origin, meaning 'good' (for the purpose) or, as used adverbially, 'well,' 'easily,' implying excellence, fitness, abundance, prosperity, facility, easiness. It is opposed to *dys-*, as in *eulogy, eupepsy*, opposed to *dyslogy, dyspepsy.* In *evangel* and its derivatives *eu-* has taken the form *ev-*, which also appears, less properly, in some recent New Latin formations.

euaster (ū-as'tèr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. εὖ, well, + ἀστήρ, a star.] In sponges, a regular polyact or stellate calcareous spicule with stout conic rays radiating from one center.

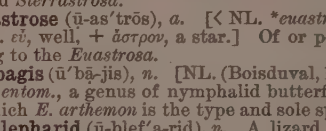
Euastrosa (ū-as-trō'sä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **euastrosus:* see *euastrose.*] In Sollas's classification of sponges, a group of choristidan tetractinellid sponges having microscleres or flesh-spicules in the form of starlike or radiated spicules, without spirasters, as in the family *Stellettidæ:* distinguished from *Spirastrosa* and *Sterrastrosa.*

euastrose (ū-as'trōs), *a.* [< NL. **euastrosus*, < Gr. εὖ, well, + ἀστρον, a star.] Of or pertaining to the *Euastrosa.*

Eubagis (ū-bā'jis), *n.* [NL. (Boisduval, 1832).] In *entom.*, a genus of nymphalid butterflies, of which *E. arthemon* is the type and sole species.

eublepharid (ū-blef'a-rid), *n.* A lizard of the family *Eublepharidæ.*

Eublepharidæ (ū-ble-far'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eublepharis* + *-idæ.*] A family of gecko-like



Eublepharis hardwicki.

lizards, typified by the genus *Eublepharis*, having amphicœlous vertebræ, united parietal bones, no parietal bar, and incomplete orbital ring.

Eublepharis (ū-blef'a-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. εὖ, well, and βλέφαρα, the eyelids.] A genus of lizards, typical of the family *Eublepharidæ*, containing such as *E. hardwicki.*

eublepharoid (ū-blef'a-roid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having the characters of the *Eublepharidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Eublepharidæ*.

Eublepharoidea (ū-blef-a-roi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eublepharis* + *-oidea.*] A superfamily of eriglossate lacertilians, conterminous with the family *Eublepharidæ*, having concavo-concave vertebræ, proximally dilated and loop-shaped clavicles, and no postfrontal or postorbital squamosal arches. *T. Gill*, Smithsonian Report, 1885.

Eubœan (ū-bē'an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Eubœa* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Eubœa, a large island of Greece northeast of Attica and Bœotia, or to its inhabitants: as, the *Eubœan* standard of coinage.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Eubœa.

eucairite, *n.* See *eukairite.*

eucalin (ū'ka-lin), *n.* [Written less prop. *eucalyn;* < *Eucal(yptus)* + *-in*[2].] A non-fermentable, sweetish, syrupy body ($C_6H_{12}O_6$) produced in the fermentation of melitose (the sugar of *Eucalyptus*). It is dextrorotatory and reduces copper salts like sugar.

eucalypt (ū'ka-lipt), *n.* A plant belonging to the genus *Eucalyptus.*

Eucalyptocrinidæ (ū-ka-lip-tō-krin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eucalyptocrinus* + *-idæ.*] A family of fossil crinoids, typified by the genus *Eucalyptocrinus.* Also *Calyptocrinidæ.*

eucalyptocrinite (ū''ka-lip-tok'ri-nīt), *n.* [< NL. *Eucalyptocrinites;* formed as *Eucalyptocrinus* + *-ite*[2].] An encrinite of the genus *Eucalyptocrinus.*

Eucalyptocrinus (ū''ka-lip-tok'ri-nus), *n.* [NL. (so called from the inversion of the calyx upon itself) (historically a shortened form of *Eucalyptocrinites*), < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *καλύπτειν*, cover, + *κρίνον*, a lily. For the element *-crinus*, see *encrinite.*] The typical genus of *Eucalyptocrinidæ*, occurring in the Silurian and Devonian formations. *Agassiz*, 1834. Also *Eucalyptocrinites. Goldfuss*, 1826.

eucalyptography (ū''ka-lip-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [< *Eucalyptus* + Gr. *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The description of eucalypts; a treatise upon the genus *Eucalyptus.*

eucalyptol (ū-ka-lip'tol), *n.* [< *Eucalyptus* + *-ol.*] A volatile, colorless, limpid oil having a strong aromatic odor, obtained from *Eucalyptus globulus.*

Eucalyptus (ū-ka-lip'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *καλύπτειν*, cover, conceal.] An important genus of myrtaceous evergreen trees and shrubs, including about 120 species, abundant in all parts of Australia, and occurring rarely in New Guinea, Timor, and the Moluccas. The flowers are usually in axillary umbels, with a firm, deciduous, calyptra-like calyx, no petals, and very numerous stamens. The seeds are very small. The leaves are thick and smooth, mostly similar on both sides, and thrown into a vertical position by a twist of the petiole, glandular-punctate, and with a strong, peculiar odor. The matured wood is always hard, and the timber is often very valuable. Many of the arboreous species are very tall; and some, as *E. amygdalina* and *E. diversicolor*, reach a height of over 400 feet, exceeding in this respect all other known trees. Many species exude a gum (a kind of kino), whence the common name of *gum-tree.* From the extreme hardness or the fibrous character of the bark, some are known as iron-bark or stringy-bark trees, and others are distinguished as mountain-ash, box-, or mahogany-trees, etc. *E. siderophloia*, which is the principal iron bark-tree, and *E. resinifera*, are the chief source of Botany Bay kino. The leaves of various species, especially of *E. globulus*, and the oil extracted from them, are said to have important remedial powers in asthma, bronchitis, and various other diseases. The trees are of very rapid growth, and several species, especially the blue-gum, *E. globulus*, have been extensively planted in warm countries for their timber. Their culture in malarious districts has also been recommended for the purpose of counteracting miasmatic influences.

Flowering Branch of Blue-gum Tree (*Eucalyptus globulus*).

eucatalepsia (ū-kat-a-lep'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *κατάληψις*, a grasping, seizing: see *catalepsy.*] In Bacon's philosophy, true understanding: a term designating the attempt, made by means of successive inductions, rising from narrower to wider laws, to make nature intelligible.

That which I meditate and propound is not acatalepsia, but *eucatalepsia*; not denial of the capacity to understand, but provision for understanding truly.

Bacon, Novum Organum (ed. Spedding), I. § 126.

Eucephala[1] (ū-sef'a-lä), *n.* [NL., fem. sing. of *eucephalus:* see *eucephalous.*] In *ornith.*, a genus of humming-birds, so called from the beauty of the head. *E. grayi* is a fine Ecuadorian species, with blue head and golden-green body. *Reichenbach*, 1853.

Eucephala[2] (ū-sef'a-lä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *eucephalus:* see *eucephalous.*] In *entom.*, a group of tipularian or nemocerous dipterous insects, the larvæ of which have usually a well-differentiated head.

eucephalous (ū-sef'a-lus), *a.* [< NL. *eucephalus*, < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *κεφαλή*, the head.] Well-headed, as a larval crane-fly; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Eucephala.*

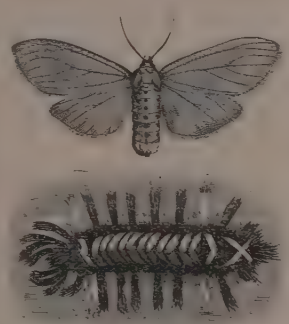
After moulting the larval skin the *eucephalous* larvæ become quiescent or freely moveable pupæ.

Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), p. 577.

Eucera (ū'se-rä), *n.* [NL. (Scopoli, 1769), < Gr. *εὐκέραος*, *εὐκέρας*, with beautiful horns, < *εὖ*, well, + *κέρας*, the horn.] A genus of solitary bees, of the family *Apidæ*, having the antennæ in the male as long as the whole body, the thorax thickly pubescent, and the fore wings with only two submarginal cells. There are over 30 European species. One has been recognized in North America, but is probably not indigenous.

Eucerocoris (ū-se-rok'ō-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *κέρας*, a horn, + *κόρις*, a bug.] A notable genus of heteropterous insects, of the family *Capsidæ* or *Phytocoridæ*, having antennæ nearly twice as long as the body. *Westwood.*

Euchætes (ū-kē'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *χαίτη*, long, loose, flowing hair.] **1.** A genus of *Coleoptera. Dejean*, 1834. —**2.** A genus of bombycid moths, formed by Harris in 1841. The subcostal vein gives rise to two marginal nervules, and a short costal cell is formed between the second marginal nervule and the apical. *E. egle* is slaty-gray, and has a brightly tufted orange, white, and black larva, which feeds on *Asclepias. E. collaris* is white, and has a white, hairy larva, which feeds on *Apocynum.*



Moth and Larva of *Euchætes egle*, natural size.

3. A genus of birds. *Sclater*, 1858.

Euchalina (ū-ka-lī'nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *χαλινός*, a bridle.] The typical genus of *Euchalininæ. Lendenfeld.*

Euchalininæ (ū''ka-li-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euchalina* + *-inæ.*] A group of marine sponges, typified by the genus *Euchalina* of Lendenfeld (*Chalina* of authors generally), containing regularly digitate slender forms with a fine network of fibers and slender spicules.

Eucharinæ (ū-ka-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eucharis* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of the parasitic hymenopterous family *Chalcididæ*, founded by Leach (1812), including the strongest and handsomest forms among *Hymenoptera*, having five-jointed tarsi, no stigmal vein, a wonderful development of the mesothorax, and an extension of the second abdominal segment which incloses all subsequent segments. Also *Eucharida.*

Eucharis americana. (Line shows natural size.)

Eucharis (ū'ka-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐχαρις*, agreeable, < *εὖ*, well, + *χάρις*, grace.] **1.** In *entom.*, the typical genus of chalcidians of the subfamily *Eucharinæ. Latreille*, 1804.—**2.** A genus of mollusks: same as *Glaucus. Péron*, 1807.—**3.** A genus of ctenophorans. *Eschscholtz*, 1829. —**4.** A genus of 3 species of bulbous amaryllidaceous plants of the Andes of Colombia, of which *E. grandiflora* (*E. Amazonica*) is frequently cultivated. Its flowers, borne upon the summit of the scape, are large, pure white, and very fragrant.

eucharist (ū'ka-rist), *n.* [= F. *eucharistie* = Sp. *eucaristía* = Pg. *eucharistia* = It. *eucaristia*, < LL. *eucharistia*, < Gr. *εὐχαριστία*, thankfulness, a giving of thanks, in eccles. use the sacrament of the Lord's supper (with ref. to the giving of thanks before partaking of the elements), < *εὐχάριστος*, grateful, thankful, < *εὖ*, well, + *χαρίζεσθαι*, show favor to, gratify, please, < *χάρις*, grace, favor, gratitude, thanks (cf. *χαρά*, joy), < *χαίρειν*, rejoice. See *grace* and *yearn*[1].] **1†.** The act of giving thanks; thanksgiving.

When St. Laurence was in the midst of the torments of the gridiron, he made this to be the matter of his joy and *eucharist*, that he was admitted to the gates through which Jesus had entered. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 26.

2. The sacrament of the Lord's supper; the communion; the sacrifice of the mass. See *communion, mass*[1], and *transubstantiation.*

Of all those Comforts and Exercises of Devotion which attend that Blessing [redemption], the *Eucharist* or Holy Sacrament may claim the prime Place.

Howell, Letters, iii. 4.

The Corinthians desecrated the Holy *Eucharist;* but their gluttony and drunkenness did not lead St. Paul to hinder the guiltless among them from participating in that holy rite. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, i. 178, note.

Bingham shows that the administration of the *Eucharist* to infants continued in France till the twelfth century. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 6.

3. The consecrated elements in the Lord's supper.

To imagine that, for the first five hundred years, each one of the faithful who was allowed to stay in church throughout the whole celebration of the holy sacrifice always received the *eucharist* at it, is no small mistake. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, i. 139, note.

Clement of Alexandria speaks of the ministers distributing the *eucharist*, that is, the elements, to the communicants. *W. Smith*, Dict. of Christian Antiq., I. 625.

eucharistic, eucharistical (ū-ka-ris'tik, -ti-kal), *a.* [= F. *eucharistique* = Sp. *eucarístico* = Pg. *eucharistico* = It. *eucaristico*, < LL. *eucharistia*, eucharist: see *eucharist.*] **1†.** Containing expressions of thanks; of the nature of thanksgiving or a thanksgiving service.

The latter part was *eucharistical*, which began at the breaking and blessing of the bread.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

This [profusion of Mary Magdalene's anointing] Jesus received, as he was the Christ and anointed of the Lord; and by this he suffered himself to be designed to burial, and he received the oblation as *eucharistical* for the ejection of seven devils. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 24.

[See other examples under *euctical.*]—**2.** Pertaining to the eucharist or sacrament of the Lord's supper.

The doctrine of the *Eucharistic* sacrifice depends upon the doctrine of the real objective Presence.

Pusey, Eirenicon, p. 33.

Our own *eucharistic* service and the Roman mass alike are founded upon the doctrine of an atoning sacrifice.

Quarterly Rev.

Eucharistic vestments, the vestments worn by a priest when engaged in the service of the mass or the Lord's supper.

Eucheira, Eucheiridæ. See *Euchira, Euchiridæ.*

euchelaion (ū-ke-lā'on), *n.* [NGr. *εὐχέλαιον*, < Gr. *εὐχή*, prayer, + *ἔλαιον*, oil: see *Elæis* and *oil.*] Unction of the sick with oil: one of the seven sacraments or mysteries of the Greek Church, inherited from apostolic or early Christian usage, and answering to the sacrament of extreme unction in the Latin or Roman Catholic Church.

Euchira (ū-kī'rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐχειρ*, quick or ready of hand, < *εὖ*, well, + *χείρ*, hand.] A genus of butterflies, of the subfamily *Pierinæ. E. socialis* is a Mexican species remarkable for undergoing its metamorphosis in a community of individuals, one parchment-like nest, flask-shaped and 8 or 10 inches long, serving for a whole brood. *Westwood*, 1834. Also spelled *Eucheira.*

Euchiridæ (ū-kir'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euchirus* + *-idæ.*] A family of *Coleoptera*, taking name from the genus *Euchirus. Hope*, 1837. Also spelled *Eucheiridæ.*

Euchite (ū'kīt), *n.* [< LGr. *εὐχίτης* (in pl. *εὐχῖται*) (see def.), < Gr. *εὐχή*, prayer, < *εὔχεσθαι*, pray.] A member of a sect which arose in the fourth century in the East, particularly in Mesopotamia and Syria. Its members attached supreme importance to prayer and the presence of the Holy Spirit, led an ascetic life, and rejected sacraments and the moral law. The sect continued until the seventh century, and was for a short time revived a few centuries later. Its members

are also variously called *Adelphians, Enthusiasts, Eustathians, Messalians*, etc.

Euchitonia (ū-ki-tō′ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *χιτών*, a tunic.] The typical genus of *Euchitoniidæ*. *Haeckel.*

euchitoniid (ū-ki-ton′i-id), *n.* A member of the *Euchitoniidæ*.

Euchitoniidæ (ū″ki-tō-nī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euchitonia* + *-idæ*.] A pelagic family of radioflagellate infusorians, typified by the genus *Euchitonia*. The animalcules are free-floating, with a diversiform cancellate silicious lorica having a central cap-

Euchitonia virchowi, magnified.

sule, ray-like pseudopods from all parts of the surface, and a flagellate appendage anteriorly. They resemble radiolarians. Also *Euchitonidæ*. *S. Kent.*

Euchlanidæ (ū-klan′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euchlanis* + *-idæ*.] A family of rotifers having the trochal disk rounded, the wreath in interrupted curves and clusters, the trophi submalleate or virgate, lorica in two parts meeting in a furrow or entire with additional pieces, and the foot jointed, feebly retractile, not telescopic or transversely wrinkled, furcate or stylate.

Euchlanidota (ū-klan-i-dō′tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euchlanis* (*Euchlanid-*) + *-ota*, neut. pl. of *-otus*: see *-ote*.] A group of rotifers or wheel-animalcules, taking name from the genus *Euchlanis*, but more comprehensive than the modern family *Euchlanidæ*. *Ehrenberg.*

Euchlanis (ū′klạ-nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *χλανίς* (*χλανιδ-*), an upper garment of wool.] 1. The typical genus of rotifers of the family *Euchlanidæ*, or referred to a family *Brachionidæ*. *E. macrura* is an example.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of longicorn beetles, of the family *Cerambycidæ*, based on *E. collaris*, from Sarawak. *Pascoe*, 1869.

Euchlanis macrura, magnified.

euchlore (ū′klōr), *a.* [< Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *χλωρός*, greenish.] Same as *euchloric*. [Rare.]

euchloric (ū-klō′rik), *a.* [< *euchlore* + *-ic*.] Having a distinct green color.—**Euchloric gas.** Same as *euchlorin*.

euchlorin (ū-klō′rin), *n.* [< Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *χλωρός*, greenish, + *-in*[2]. See *chlorin*.] A very explosive gas, a mixture of chlorin and chlorin dioxid, obtained by the action of hydrochloric acid on potassium chlorate.

euchologion (ū-kō-lō′ji-on), *n.*; pl. *euchologia* (-ạ). [NL.] Same as *euchology*.

euchology (ū-kol′ō-ji), *n.*; pl. *euchologies* (-jiz). [< LGr. *εὐχολόγιον*, a prayer-book, < *εὐχή*, prayer, + *λέγειν*, say.] The book which contains the ritual of the Greek Church for the celebration of the eucharist and other sacraments, and for all ecclesiastical ceremonies, corresponding to the Missal, Pontifical, and Ritual of the Latin Church; more generally, any liturgy.

He . . . took out of the ancient *euchologies*, or prayer-books of the Jews, what was good and laudable in them. *Bp. Bull*, Works, II. 556.

The Liturgies . . . are frequently printed with the administration of the remaining Sacraments, and other forms of prayer, and are then known by the name of the *Euchology*. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 829.

Euchone (ū-kō′nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *χώνη*, a funnel.] A genus of tubicolous annelids, of the family *Terebellidæ*. *E. elegans*, a beautiful worm of the New England coast, builds a slender tube covered with fine sand, from which it protrudes its long branchiæ like a spreading flower.

Euchone elegans.

euchre (ū′kėr), *n.* [Sometimes written *eucre*; the spelling is evidently corrupt. If of G. origin, as sometimes said (with some probability; cf. *bower*[6] in this game, of G. origin), it would perhaps represent a LG. form **juker*, but no connection is made out. Cf. G. *jucks*, a joke (= E. *joke*), with E. *joker*, a certain card; LG. *juch-hei*, a merry company, an exclamation of boisterous joy, = MHG. *juch*, > G. *jauchzen*, shout.] 1. A game of cards played by two, three, or four persons with the 32, 28, or 24 highest cards of the pack. Five cards are dealt to each player, two and then three at a time, or three and then two, and one to mark trumps is turned face up; the eldest hand has the right either of ordering this card into the dealer's hand, who discards another, and then playing the game, or of "passing"—that is, doing nothing; likewise the second and third hands if more than two play; should all pass, the dealer can take up into his hand the trump card, or can pass, which he does by turning down the card which had been turned face up; if the latter, the eldest hand either names a new suit as trumps, the game being then played through, or passes again. Should he pass, the second hand, the third hand, and the dealer in turn have the same right of naming the trump or passing. If all pass on this second round, then a new deal is made by the hand next in order. In playing the hands, each player throws one card, following suit if possible, and the highest card takes the trick; the winning of three tricks counts one, of five tricks two; should a player on one side order up, take up, or name the trump and fail to secure at least three tricks, that side is euchred, and its opponent scores two. The cards rank from ace through king, queen, etc., to the lowest card used, except in trumps, where the knave, known as the right bower, is the highest, and the other knave of the same color, or left bower, is the next highest. Sometimes an additional card, called the *joker*, which is the highest of all the cards, is used, the game being then known as *railroad euchre*.

2. The winning of at least three tricks in a hand, in a game of euchre, from the side which makes the trump: as, that is a *euchre*.—**Cutthroat euchre**, three-handed euchre, in which one person plays against the other two together.—**French euchre**, a variety of the game of euchre played by four persons with the 24 highest cards of the pack. Each player, in turn, has the right of bidding, or offering to take a certain number of tricks, and that one who bids highest names the trump. The game then proceeds as in four-handed euchre. If the bidding player and his partner take the number of tricks proposed, they add that to their score; if not, their opponents do.—**Progressive euchre**, a series of games of euchre played by three or more sets of four persons each. All the sets begin playing at the same time, and when those at the first or "head" table finish, those at the other tables must stop playing. Those who win or are ahead score one, and are advanced to the next table, except those already at the head table, who stay where they are. Those who lose or are behind stay where they are, except when at the first table, in which case they go back to the last or "booby" table. All who lose while at the last table score one as "boobies." At the end of the play prizes are given.—**Six-handed or bid euchre**, a variety of the game of euchre played by six persons (three on a side), with the joker and the 29, 32, or 34 highest cards of the pack. That player who bids or offers to make the most points names the trump. The game then proceeds as in four-handed euchre. If the player who bids and his partners secure the number of points proposed, they add it to their score; if not, it is counted for their opponents. When more than 30 cards are used, those not dealt are placed face down on the table, and are called "the widow"; the player who names the trump has the privilege of selecting such of them as he may wish, and using them in place of others discarded from his hand.

euchre (ū′kėr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *euchred*, ppr. *euchring*. [< *euchre*, *n.*] In the game of euchre, to win a hand over, when an opponent has ordered up, taken up, or named the trump, thus securing two points; hence, to turn the tables on; defeat; get the better of. See the noun.

Don't you think you cried game just a little too fast. That you played a lone hand and got *euchred* at last?
Quoted in *Bartlett's* Dict. of Americanisms.

euchroic (ū-krō′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *εὐχροος*, well-colored, < *εὖ*, well, + *χρόα*, color.] In *chem.*, used in the phrase *euchroic acid*, a dibasic acid forming a white crystalline powder, obtained by heating paramide with alkalis.

euchroite (ū′krō-īt), *n.* [< Gr. *εὐχροος*, well-colored (< *εὖ*, well, + *χρόα*, *χροιά*, color), + *-ite*[2].] A transparent and brittle mineral, an arseniate of copper, of a light emerald-green color.

euchrone (ū′krōn), *n.* [< *euchr*(*oic*) + *-one*.] In *chem.*, a dark-blue substance, of unknown composition, precipitated when zinc is added to an aqueous solution of euchroic acid. It is soluble in alkalis, and oxidizes quickly to euchroic acid.

euchymy† (ū′ki-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *εὐχυμία*, goodness of flavor, < *εὔχυμος*, well-flavored, < *εὖ*, well, + *χυμός*, juice: see *chyme*.] In *med.*, a good state of the blood and other fluids of the body.

euclase (ū′klās), *n.* [< Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *κλάσις*, a breaking (cf. *εὔκλαστος*, easily broken), < *κλᾶν*, break.] A very brittle mineral of a pale-green color and high luster, crystallizing in prismatic crystals belonging to the monoclinic system. It consists of silica, aluminium, and glucinum, and occurs in the topaz districts of Brazil and the gold districts of the southern Ural, and sparingly in the Alps.

Euclea (ū-klē′ạ), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), < Gr. *εὐκλεια*, glory, < *εὐκλεής*, glorious, < *εὖ*, well, + *κλέος*, glory, fame.] In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of bombycid moths, of the family *Limacodidæ*, peculiar to North and South America. The species are often merged in *Limacodes*. (*b*) A genus of longicorn beetles, of the family *Cerambycidæ*, confined to the Malay archipelago. *Newman*, 1842. (*c*) A genus of dragon-flies, of the family *Libellulidæ*, containing only North American species. *Selys-Longchamps*, 1861.

Euclidean (ū-kli-dē′ạn), *a.* [< L. *Euclides*, < Gr. *Εὐκλείδης*, a man's name (see def.), prop. a patronymic, < *εὐκλεής*, glorious: see *Euclea*.] 1. Of or pertaining to Euclid, an illustrious Greek mathematician (who lived about 300 B. C.), the author of the "Elements of Geometry," which has been the chief text-book of this subject down to recent times, and is still much used in England. By fixing the admission of certain propositions as more elementary than others, the work has greatly influenced the mode of presentation of mathematical theories.

2. Of or pertaining to Euclid, or Eukleides, Archon Eponymos of Athens for the year 403 B. C. The term specifically notes this date in Greek epigraphy, because under Eukleides the so-called Ionian alphabet, with the letters *eta* and *omega* and the upright *gamma* and *lambda*, was first brought into official use for public documents, and thereafter became usual, and soon universal, in all inscriptions, etc.; hence it also notes the alphabet commonly used at Athens after the year of Eukleides. Also spelled *Eukleidean*.

Euclidean geometry. See *geometry*.—**Euclidean space**, space as having the properties attributed to it by Euclid, especially the property that the sum of the three angles of every plane triangle is equal to two right angles.

euclionism† (ū′kli-on-izm), *n.* [< *Euclio*(*n-*), a miser in Plautus's "Aulularia," + *-ism*.] Stinginess. *Davies.*

Strooke with such stinging remorse of their miserable *euclionisme* and snudgery.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., vi. 147).

Eucnemidæ (ūk-nem′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Westwood, 1839), < *Eucnemis* + *-idæ*.] A family of sternoxine beetles, allied to the click-beetles or *Elateridæ* (in which it is sometimes merged), but having the antennæ inserted at the internal border of the eyes and the epistoma trapezoidal. The larvæ resemble those of buprestids. Nearly 100 genera are known.

Eucnemis (ūk-nē′mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *κνημίς*, a greave, leggin.] The typical genus of *Eucnemidæ*.

Eucnide (ūk′ni-dē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *κνίδη*, a nettle: see *cnida*.] A genus of loasaceous plants, of northern Mexico and the adjacent region. They are low, adhesively bristly herbs, with mostly showy yellow flowers. *E. bartoniodes* is sometimes cultivated.

Eucœla (ū-sē′lạ), *n.* [NL. (Westwood, 1833, *Eucoila*), < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *κοῖλος*, hollow.] A genus of hymenopterous insects, of the family *Cynipidæ*, or gall-flies, belonging to the subfamily *Figitinæ*, having moniliform antennæ, 13-jointed in the female, 15-jointed in the male. The genus is wide-spread, and a number of American and European species have been described. They are parasitic upon aphids.

Eucœla diaphana, with a part magnified.

eucolite (ū′kō-līt), *n.* See *eudialyte*.

Eucope (ū-kō′pē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὔκωπος*, well equipped with oars, < *εὖ*, well, + *κώπη*, an oar.] The typical genus of the family *Eu-*

copidæ. E. variabilis is an example. *Gegenbaur*, 1856.

Eucopidæ (ū-kop′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Eucope* + *-idæ.*] A family of vesiculate or campanularian *Hydromedusæ:* same as *Campanulariidæ.*

eucrasy† (ū′krā-si), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *εὐκρασία*, a good temperature, mildness (of the air, etc.), a good temperament, ⟨ *εὔκρατος*, well-tempered, temperate, ⟨ *εὖ*, well, + *κεραννύναι*, mix: see *crasis, crater.*] In *med.*, that combination of qualities in the body which constitutes health or soundness.

eucrite (ū′krīt), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *εὔκριτος*, easy to discern, ⟨ *εὖ*, well, + *κρίνειν*, discern, decide.] A name proposed by Rose for all massive anorthite-augite rocks, similar to Zirkel's designation *corsite* for those composed of anorthite and hornblende.

eucryptite (ū-krip′tīt), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *εὔκρυπτος*, easy to be hidden (⟨ *εὖ*, well, + *κρύπτειν*, hide), + *-ite*[2].] A silicate of aluminium and lithium associated with albite as alteration products of spodumene.

euctical† (ūk′ti-kal), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *εὐκτικός*, expressing a wish, votive, optative, ⟨ *εὐκτός*, wished for, desired, ⟨ *εὔχεσθαι*, wish for, vow, pray.] Containing acts of supplication; supplicatory; precatory.

The *euctical* or eucharistical offering must consist of three degrees or parts; the offering of the heart, of the mouth, of the hand. *J. Mede*, Discourses, i. 48.

Sacrifices . . . distinguished into expiatory, *euctical*, and eucharistical. *Law*, Theory of Religion, p. 226.

eucyclic (ū-sik′lik), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *κυκλικός*, circular: see *cyclic.*] In *bot.*, isomerous, with regular alternation of parts: applied to flowers in which the petals, stamens, etc., are equal in number in each whorl, and alternate with one another.

Eucyrtidiidæ (ū-sėr-ti-dī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Eucyrtidium* + *-idæ.*] A family of polycystine monocyttarian radiolarians, typified by the genus *Eucyrtidium.*

Eucyrtidium (ū-sėr-tid′i-um), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *κυρτίδιον*, dim. of *κύρτος*, *κύρτη*, a fishing-basket, creel, ⟨ *κυρτός*, bent, curved.] The typical genus of the family *Eucyrtidiidæ*, or referred to the family *Polycystinidæ. E. galea* and *E. cranoides* of Haeckel are examples.

eudemon, eudæmon (ū-dē′mon), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *εὐδαίμων*, adj., blest with a good genius, fortunate, happy, ⟨ *εὖ*, well, + *δαίμων*, a genius, spirit, etc.: see *demon.* Cf. *Agathodæmon, cacodemon.*] **1.** A good angel or spirit.

The simple appendage of a tail will cacodemonize the *Eudæmon*. *Southey*, The Doctor, Fragment on Beards.

2. In *astrol.*, the eleventh house of a celestial figure: so called on account of its good and prosperous significations, as store of friends, attainment of hopes, etc. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

eudemonics (ū-dē-mon′iks), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *εὐδαιμονικά*, the constituents of happiness, neut. pl. of *εὐδαιμονικός*, conducive to happiness, ⟨ *εὐδαίμων*, happy: see *eudemon.*] Eudemonism.

eudemonism, eudæmonism (ū-dē′mon-izm), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *εὐδαιμονισμός*, a thinking happy, ⟨ *εὐδαιμονίζειν*, think or call happy, ⟨ *εὐδαίμων*, having a good genius, happy, fortunate: see *eudemon* and *-ism.*] The doctrine of happiness, or the system of philosophy which makes human happiness its highest object, declaring that the production of happiness is the sole criterion for the validity of moral maxims; hedonism. Some writers distinguish *eudemonism*, as including the satisfaction of altruistic sentiments under happiness, from the purely egoistic *hedonism.*

Ethics braced up into stoical vigour by renouncing all effeminate dallyings with *Eudæmonism* would indirectly have co-operated with the sublime ideals of Christianity. *De Quincey*, Last Days of Kant.

The discussion of the different sorts, degrees, and consequences of enjoyment led to the true *eudæmonism* of the Epicureans, who taught that mental pleasure was preferable to that of the senses, and that friendship, and freedom from passion and desire, were the supreme forms of happiness. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 179.

eudemonist (ū-dē′mon-ist), *n.* [As *eudemonism* + *-ist.*] A believer in eudemonism.

I am too much of a *eudemonist:* I thanker too much after a state of happiness both for myself and others. *De Quincey.*

eudemonistic (ū-dē-mon-is′tik), *a.* [⟨ *eudemonist* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to eudemonism.

The mundane positive *eudæmonistic* morality. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 179.

Christianity itself proceeds from a *eudæmonistic* pessimism. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVI. 455.

eudemonological (ū-dē″mon-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* Same as *eudemonistic. Mind*, XI. 137.

eudemonology (ū-dē-mon-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *εὐδαίμων*, happy (see *eudemon*), + *-λογία*, ⟨ *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The science of human happiness.

Eudendriidæ (ū-den-drī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Eudendrium* + *-idæ.*] A family of *Hydropolypinæ* which form colonies, all polyps of which may mature sexual products whereby they are often changed into polypostyles without mouth or tentacles. The alimentary zoöids possess one verticil of filiform tentacles, and mature the generative elements on tentacular appendages. During the maturing of the sexual products the sexual zoöids often become rudimentary and lose their tentacles. *Eudendrium cochleatum* is a good example. Also *Eudendridæ.*

Eudendrium (ū-den′dri-um), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *δενδρίον*, dim. of *δένδρον*, a tree.] A genus of gymnoblastic hydrozoans, type of a

Eudendrium cochleatum, about natural size.

family *Eudendriidæ*, the stock of which is stiffened by a horny, chitinous substance which is secreted by the animal as a covering, and extends all over the colony excepting the zoöids.

One of the most common forms [of hydroids] found in shallow water . . . from Vineyard Sound northward is *Eudendrium disparr.* It grows in colonies from two to nearly four inches in length, and the parts of the colony which correspond in appearance to the stems and branches of a plant are dark brown or black. At the tip of each branch and branchlet is a hydra-like animal or zoöid, which is directly connected with every other one in the colony. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 79.

eudialyte (ū-dī′a-līt), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *εὐδιάλυτος*, easy to break up or dissolve, ⟨ *εὖ*, well, + *διάλυτος*, dissolved, ⟨ *διαλύειν*, dissolve: see *dialysis.*] A mineral of a brownish-red color, occurring in rhombohedral crystals, also massive, in Greenland. When powdered it dissolves readily in hydrochloric acid, whence the name. It is a silicate of zirconium, iron, manganese, calcium, sodium, and other elements. *Eucolite* is the same mineral from Norway. Also spelled, erroneously, *eudyalite.*

eudiometer (ū-di-om′e-tėr), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *εὔδιος*, calm, fine, clear, serene (of air, weather, sea, etc.) (⟨ *εὖ*, well, + *δι-*, seen in *δῖος*, heavenly, *Ζεύς*, orig. the sky, etc.: see *deity*), + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument originally designed for ascertaining the purity of the air or the quantity of oxygen it contains, but now generally employed in the analysis of gases, for the determination of the nature and proportion of the constituents of any gaseous mixture. One form consists of a graduated glass tube, either straight or bent in the shape of the letter U, hermetically sealed at one end and open at the other. Two platinum wires, intended for the conveyance of electric sparks through any mixture of gases, so as to cause the union of certain of them, are inserted through the glass near the shut end of the tube, and closely approach but do not touch each other. The nature and proportions of the constituents of the gaseous mixture are determined by the diminution in volume after the passing of the spark.

eudiometric, eudiometrical (ū″di-ō-met′rik, -ri-kal), *a.* Pertaining to a eudiometer or to eudiometry; performed or ascertained by a eudiometer: as, *eudiometrical* experiments or results.

eudiometry (ū-di-om′e-tri), *n.* [As *eudiometer* + *-y.*] The art or practice of ascertaining the purity of the air, or of determining the nature and proportions of the constituents of any gaseous mixture, by means of the eudiometer.

eudipleural (ū-di-plō′ral), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *δίς*, two-, + *πλευρά*, side, + *-al.*] Bilaterally symmetrical; having lateral antimeres well marked; exhibiting right and left sides of the body as symmetrically opposed and antimerically disposed parts.

The *eudipleural* form, which is generally known as that of bilateral symmetry. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 128.

Eudist (ū′dist), *n.* [⟨ F. *Eudiste:* see def.] One of a Roman Catholic congregation founded in France in 1643 by Jean Eudes, a priest of the Oratory, for educational and missionary purposes. Its official name is *The Congregation of Jesus and Mary.* The order was suppressed in 1792, and revived in 1826.

Eudocimus (ū-dos′i-mus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *δόκιμος*, esteemed, notable, ⟨ *δοκεῖν*, think, seem.] **1.** In *ornith.*, a genus of ibises, containing such species as the white and scarlet ibises of America, *E. alba* and *E. rubra. Wagler*, 1832.—**2.** In *entom.*, a genus of *Coleoptera. Schönherr*, 1836.

Eudoxia (ū-dok′si-ạ), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *εὐδοξος*, of good repute: see *Eudoxian.*] A spurious genus of hydrozoans, of the family *Diphyidæ;* a group of individuals, consisting of a nutritive polyp with nematocysts, gonophores, and usually a hydrophyllium, separated from any diphyid, as a species of *Diphyes* and of *Abyla.* The term is retained as the name of such objects.

Eudoxian (ū-dok′si-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ Gr. *Εὐδόξιος*, a proper name, ⟨ *εὔδοξος*, of good repute, honored, famous, ⟨ *εὖ*, well, + *δόξα*, opinion, reputation.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Eudoxius or his doctrines. See II.

II. *n.* A follower of Eudoxius, a bishop of Constantinople and an extreme Arian of the fourth century: same as *Anomœan, Aëtian,* and *Eunomian.*

Eudromias (ū-drō′mi-as), *n.* [NL. (Brehm, 1831), ⟨ Gr. *εὐδρομίας*, a good runner, ⟨ *εὖ*, well, + *-δρομος*, running, ⟨ *δραμεῖν*, run.] A genus of plovers, of the family *Charadriidæ*, the type of which is the common dotterel, *E. morinellus.* There are several species, of different parts of the world. See cut under *dotterel.*

eudyalite, *n.* See *eudialyte.*

Eudynamis (ū-dī′na-mis), *n.* [NL., also spelled *Eudynamys* (Vigors and Horsfield, 1826); ⟨ Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *δύναμις*, power.] A genus of Indian, Australian, and Papuan cuckoos, of the family *Cuculidæ*, containing such as *E. honorata* of India, *E. mindanensis* of the Philippines, and *E. cyanocephala* of Australia.

Eudyptes (ū-dip′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), ⟨ Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *δύπτης*, a diver, ⟨ *δύπτειν*, duck, ⟨ *δύειν*, dive.] A genus of crested penguins, the

Rock-hopper (*Eudyptes chrysocome*).

rock-hoppers, containing such species as the jackass-penguin or macaroni of the sealers, *E. chrysocome* or *chrysolophus.*

Eudyptula (ū-dip′tū-lạ), *n.* [NL., dim. of *Eudyptes.*] A genus of Australian pygmy penguins, the type of which is *E. minor*, a bluish species with white throat and no collar, crest, or tracheal septum. Also *Eudyptila. Bonaparte*, 1856.

Euechinoidea (ū-ek-i-noi′dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *ἐχῖνος*, the hedgehog, + *-oidea.*] The ordinary sea-urchins collectively, as distinguished from the exclusively fossil ones, or *Tessellata;* the *Echinoidea* less the *Palæchinoidea.*

Euelephas (ū-el′e-fas), *n.* [NL. (Falconer), ⟨ Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *ἐλέφας*, elephant.] A genus of proboscidean mammals, of which the Asiatic elephant, *Elephas* or *Euelephas indicus*, is the type: distinguished from *Loxodon*, the African elephant, by the extremely deep, narrow intervals, completely filled with cement, between the ridges of the molar teeth: same as *Elephas* proper. See *Loxodon* and *elephant.*

euemerism, euemerist, etc. See *euhemerism*, etc.

Euereta (ū-er′e-tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *ἐρέτης*, a rower, an oar (usually in pl.), < *ἐρέσσειν*, row.] Huxley's name for a group of turtles composed of the two genera *Sphargis* and *Chelone*, inhabiting the seas of warm climates. They have a blunt snout with hooked horny beak, the tympanum hidden by the integument, and the limbs, of which the anterior pair are much the longer, converted into paddles, the digits being flattened and bound immovably together by integument, and only one or two of them bearing nails. See *Sphargis* and *Chelone*.

euergetes (ū-ėr′je-tēz), *n.* [< Gr. *εὐεργέτης*, a well-doer, < *εὖ*, well, + *ἔργον*, work, a deed (cf. *ἐργάτης*, a doer), < **ἔργειν*, work, do: see *work*.] A benefactor: a title of honor in ancient Greece of such as had done the state some service, and sometimes assumed as a royal surname, as by Ptolemy III. of Egypt (Ptolemy Euergetes), and Ptolemy VII. (Euergetes II.).

As *euergetes* of Greek cities, Hadrian completed the Olympieion at Athens.
C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 191.

Eufitchia (ū-fich′i-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Packard, 1876), < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *Fitchia*, q. v.] A genus of geometrid moths. *E. ribearia* is a species which lays its eggs in the autumn on the stems of currant- and gooseberry-bushes. They hatch when the bushes are in full bloom in the spring, and the larva, a whitish measuring-worm with black spots and yellow stripes, called the *gooseberry-spanworm*, feeds upon the leaves until full-grown, when it goes under ground to pupate, remaining in this state for two or three weeks before it issues as a moth. The remedies are powdered hellebore, either in solution or applied dry when the plants are moist, and hand-picking.

Female Moth of Gooseberry-spanworm (*Eufitchia ribearia*), natural size.

euge† (ū′jē), *interj.* [L., < Gr. *εὖγε*, good! well said! well done! an exclamatory use of the adv. *εὖγε*, or *εὖ γε*, well, rightly, in replies confirming or approving what has been said: *εὖ*, well (see *eu-*); *γε*, an enclitic particle.] Well done! well said! good! an exclamation of applause, encouragement, joy, and the like.

To solemnize the *euges*, the passionate welcomes of heaven poured out on penitents.
Hammond, Works, IV. 500.

eugenesic (ū-jē-nes′ik), *a.* [< *eugenes(is)* + *-ic*.] Same as *eugenetic*.

eugenesis (ū-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *γένεσις*, generation.] The quality of breeding freely; fertility; specifically, the production of young by the union of individuals of different species or stocks.

eugenetic (ū-jē-net′ik), *a.* [< *eugenesis*, after *genetic*, q. v.] Of, belonging to, or characterized by eugenesis. Also *eugenesic*.

Eugenia (ū-jē′ni-ạ̈), *n.* [NL.; in def. 1, named in honor of Prince *Eugene* of Savoy (died 1736); in def. 2, named from the Empress *Eugénie* of France. The name *Eugene*, G. *Eugen*, F. *Eugène*, etc., NL. *Eugenius*, fem. *Eugenia*, G. *Eugenie*, F. *Eugénie*, etc., NL. *Eugenia*, means 'well-born,' < Gr. *εὐγενής*, well-born: see *eugeny*.] **1.** A genus of myrtaceous shrubs and trees, of over 500 species, which are found in tropical or subtropical America and tropical Asia, with a few species in Africa and Australia. About half a dozen are found in Florida. The flowers are tetramerous, with numerous stamens, and are followed by a baccate fruit. The leaves are opposite, and often glandular-punctate and fragrant, and the wood is hard and sometimes of value. The most important species is *E. caryophyllata*, of India, which yields the clove of commerce. (See cut under *clove*.) Several species bear edible fruits, as the rose-apple (*E. Jambos*) and the jambolana (*E. Jambolana*), which are cultivated in tropical countries. The astringent bark of the latter is used in dyeing and tanning, and in medicine. Others are cultivated in greenhouses for the beauty of their foliage or flowers.

2. A genus of humming-birds. *E. imperatrix* is a fine species from Ecuador, green with a violet throat-spot. *Gould*, 1855.—**3.** A genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Muscidæ*. *Desvoidy*, 1863.

Eugeniacrinidæ (ū-jē″ni-ạ-krin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eugeniacrinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of encrinites or fossil crinoids, ranging from the Oölite to the Cretaceous.

eugeniacrinite (ū-jē-ni-ak′ri-nīt), *n.* [< NL. *Eugeniacrinites*; as *Eugeniacrinus* + *-ite*2.] An encrinite of the family *Eugeniacrinidæ*.

Eugeniacrinites (ū-jē-ni-ak-ri-nī′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Eugeniacrinus*.] Same as *Eugeniacrinus*.

Eugeniacrinus (ū-jē-ni-ak′ri-nus), *n.* [NL. (reduced from *Eugeniacrinites*), < Gr. *εὐγενής*, well-born, of noble race, + *κρίνον*, a lily.] The typical genus of the family *Eugeniacrinidæ*. *Agassiz*, 1834.

eugenic1 (ū-jen′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *εὐγενής*, well-born (see *eugeny*), + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to race-culture.

If *eugenic* principles were universally adopted, the chance of exceptional and elevated natures would be largely reduced. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 459.

eugenic2 (ū-jen′ik), *a.* [< *Eugen-ia*, 1, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from cloves.—**Eugenic acid**, an acid derived from cloves. It is a colorless oil, becoming dark in color and resinous when exposed to the air. It reddens litmus-paper, and has a spicy burning taste and a strong smell of cloves.

eugenics (ū-jen′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *eugenic*1: see *-ics*.] The science of generative or procreative development; the doctrine of progress or evolution, especially in the human race, through improved conditions in the relations of the sexes.

The ingenious speculations of Mr. F. Galton in the delicate domain of *eugenics*, and in the idiosyncrasies of mental imagery, . . . are now recognised as a necessary development of the method into which Darwin has cast the thought of the age. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, II. 110.

The heredity of genius has been fully proved by that very interesting writer and accurate observer, Francis Galton, and he has put forward in a masterly way the claims of *eugenics*, or race-culture. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXIX. 641.

eugenin (ū′jē-nin), *n.* [< *Eugen-ia*, 1, + *-in*2.] A substance ($C_{10}H_{12}O_2$) which settles spontaneously from the distilled water of cloves. It crystallizes in small laminæ, which are colorless, transparent, and pearly, but in time become yellow.

eugeny† (ū′je-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *εὐγένεια*, poet. *εὐγενία*, nobility of birth, < *εὐγενής*, well-born, of noble race, < *εὖ*, well, + *γένος*, race, family: see *genus*.] Nobleness of birth. *Ogilvie*.

eught, eughent. Lawless spellings of *yew, yewen*. *Spenser*.

Euglena (ū-glē′nạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *γλήνη*, the pupil of the eye, the socket of a joint.] The typical genus of infusorians of the family *Euglenidæ*. *E. viridis* is one of the commonest and best-known of infusorians, inhabiting stagnant pools, often occurring in vast shoals on the surface of the water. *Ehrenberg*, 1832.

Euglena viridis, magnified.

Euglenia (ū-glē′ni-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euglena*.] A group of flagellate infusorians, taking name from the genus *Euglena*, and corresponding nearly to the *Astasiæa* of Ehrenberg and less exactly to the modern family *Euglenidæ*. *Dujardin*.

euglenid (ū-glen′id), *n.* An infusorian of the family *Euglenidæ*.

Euglenidæ (ū-glen′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euglena* + *-idæ*.] A large family of monomastigate eustomatous flagellate infusorians, typified by the genus *Euglena*, highly diversiform or metabolic, with brilliant, usually green, endoplasm. These remarkable animalcules form a natural family, whose bright colors (for the most part green, though sometimes red) and peculiar endogenous multiplication (noted below) are highly characteristic. They vary much in the different genera, being free-swimming or sedentary, naked or loricate, and solitary or colonial. The flagellum is single and terminal; the oral aperture is distinct; the endoplasm often contains highly refractive particles of apparently amylaceous substance; one or more eye-like pigment-specks are often developed at the anterior end; and the contractile vacuole and the endoplast are conspicuous, the former usually located close to the anterior border. The euglenids multiply both by longitudinal and transverse fission, by the subdivision of the body-substance into sporular elements, and by the development of independent germinal bodies out of the substance of the endoplast. The sporulation, or breaking up of the colored endoplasm, usually consequent upon a process of encystment, results in the formation of germs variable in number and of irregular contour, released as small green amœbiforms, without trace of the flagellum, oral aperture, or pigment-spot, which are subsequently acquired. The fusiform zoöids resulting from the sporulation of the endoplasm of motile euglenids, on the contrary, appear to be usually furnished with a flagellum and an eye-speck. Another form of encystment, not connected with reproduction, occurs in euglenids when the water dries up in the ponds or ditches where they live. The animalcules become spherical and quiescent, develop a gelatinous covering which indurates, and in this condition have been mistaken for green algals. These several changes of the animalcule give rise to the term *euglenoid*, applied to other organisms, as gregarines, which present similar conditions of encystment and sporulation. According to Saville Kent, the genera composing the family as at present recognized are *Euglena*, *Amblyophis*, *Phacus*, *Chloropeltis*, *Trachelomonas*, *Rhaphidomonas*, *Cœlomonas*, *Ascoglena*, and *Colacium*. Nearly all occur in fresh water, especially when stagnant, though a few are found in brackish water. They may be single or in small groups, or may form very extensive colonies.

Euglenina (ū-glē-nī′nạ̈), *n. pl.* [< *Euglena* + *-ina*.] In Dujardin's system of classification (1841), same as *Euglenidæ*.

euglenoid (ū-glē′noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Euglena* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of the form of or resembling infusorians of the family *Euglenidæ*; especially, becoming encysted and sporulating like the *Euglenidæ*; exhibiting the movements during the process of reproduction which characterize species of *Euglena*.

The movements [of gregarines after fission] now become neither vibratile nor amœboid, but definitely restrained, and are best described as *euglenoid*.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 852.

They are apparently Gregarinæ, which have been killed in various states of *euglenoid* movement.
W. B. Benham, Micros. Science, XXVII. 570.

2. Of or pertaining to the *Euglenoidea*.

II. *n.* A sporozoan, as a gregarine, in the euglenoid state.

The *euglenoid* is always a single contractile sac, with one mass of medullary substance, in which floats the large vesicular transparent nucleus.
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 853.

Euglenoidea (ū-glē-noi′dē-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euglena* + *-oidea*.] In Bütschli's system of classification, an order of flagellate infusorians, represented by the *Euglenidæ* and related groups, of large size and well organized, uniflagellate or rarely with a pair of flagella, and having a mouth and pharynx. The families besides *Euglenina* assigned to this order are *Menoidina*, *Peranemina*, and *Petalomonadina*.

eugnomosyne (ūg-nō-mos′i-nē), *n.* [< Gr. *εὐγνωμοσύνη*, considerateness, indulgence, < *εὐγνώμων*, kind-hearted, considerate, < *εὖ*, well, + *γνώμη*, the mind: see *gnome*.] The faculty of judging well concerning matters which fall under no known rule and concerning which one has had no experience; good sense in novel situations and unexpected emergencies. [Rare.]

eugonidia (ū-gō-nid′i-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + NL. *gonidia*, q. v.] In *lichenology*, proper or typical gonidia, as distinguished from gonimia. They are inclosed in a distinct cellular membrane, and are usually bright-green.

Eugubine (ū′gū-bin), *a.* [< It. *Eugubbio* (NL. *Eugubium*), usually *Gubbio*, < L. *Iguvium*, a city of Umbria.] Of or belonging to the ancient town of Eugubium or Iguvium (now Gubbio) in Umbria, Italy: specifically applied to certain tablets or tables of bronze (seven in number) discovered there in 1444, and now preserved in the town-hall of Gubbio. These tablets, called the *Eugubine* or *Iguvine tables*, constitute an important memorial of the ancient Umbrian tongue, and show that it somewhat resembled the ancient Latin, as well as the Oscan. Only four of the tables are wholly Umbrian, one is partly Umbrian and partly Latin, and two are Latin. The inscriptions relate to the acts of a corporation of priests, and contain the names of several deities otherwise unknown.

euharmonic (ū-här-mon′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *ἁρμονικός*, harmonic.] Producing perfectly concordant sounds, as opposed to sounds produced by tempered instruments.—**Euharmonic organ**, an organ or harmonium having enough keys to the octave to provide for playing in pure intonation.

euhemerism (ū-hē′mẹ-rizm), *n.* [Also *euemerism*; < L. *Euhemerus*, < Gr. *Εὐήμερος*, a Greek philosopher of the 4th century B. C., who wrote a work setting forth the view of mythology which goes under his name. The name means 'having a happy day, cheerful,' < *εὖ*, well, + *ἡμέρα*, day.] The doctrine that polytheistic mythology arose exclusively, or in the main, out of the deification of dead heroes; the system of mythological interpretation which reduces the gods to the level of distinguished men, and so regards the myths as founded on real histories; hence, the derivation of mythology from history.

Euhemerism has become the recognized title of that system of mythological interpretation which denies the existence of divine beings, and reduces the gods of old to the level of men.
Max Müller, Sci. of Lang., 2d ser., p. 416.

Again very many Arab tribes are named after gods or goddesses, and the *euhemerism* which explains this by making the deity a mere deified ancestor has no more claim to attention in the Arab field than in other parts of the Semitic world.
W. R. Smith, Kinship and Marriage, p. 17.

euhemerist (ū-hē′mẹ-rist), *n.* and *a.* [Also *euemerist*; < *Euhemerus* (see *euhemerism*) + *-ist*.] **I.** *n.* A believer in the doctrine of euhemerism.

II. *a.* Euhemeristic.

euhemeristic (ū-hē-mẹ-ris′tik), *a.* [Also *euemeristic*; < *euhemerist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to euhemerism or euhemerists; given to or concerned with the derivation of mythology from history: as, *euhemeristic* historians.

A *Euhemeristic* réchauffé of Phœnician theology and mythology, *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 764.

euhemeristically (ū-hē-mē-ris′ti-ka̤l-i), *adv.* After the manner of Euhemerus; rationalistically: as, to explain a myth *euhemeristically*. Also *euemeristically*.

euhemerize (ū-hē′mē-rīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *euhemerized*, ppr. *euhemerizing*. [< *Euhemerus* (see *euhemerism*) + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To treat or explain in the manner of Euhemerus; treat or explain rationalistically: as, to *euhemerize* a myth (that is, to explain it as being founded on a basis of history). See *euhemerism*.

He [the ethnographer] can watch how the mythology of classic Europe, once so true to nature and so quick with her ceaseless life, fell among the commentators to be plastered with allegory or *euhemerised* into dull sham history. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 249.

By the beginning of the twelfth century, the Irish had long been Christians, their deities had been either *euhemerized* into mortals or degraded into demons and fairy chiefs. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 196.

II. *intrans.* To believe in or practise euhemerism; treat or explain myths euhemeristically.

Euichthyes (ū-ik′thi-ēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *ἰχθύς*, fish.] In Claus's system of classification, a subclass of fishes, containing all fishes except the *Cyclostomi* and *Leptocardii*.

Euisopoda (ū-i-sop′ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *ἴσος*, equal, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] A group of isopodous crustaceans, having seven free appendaged thoracic segments, with a comparatively short and broad abdomen, whose appendages form branchial lamellæ, and containing the typical isopods.

eukairite, eucairite (ū-kā′rīt), *n.* [Prop., in Latinized form, **eucærite;* so called by Berzelius because found "opportunely" soon after the discovery of the metal selenium; < Gr. *εὐκαιρος*, timely, opportune (< *εὖ*, well, + *καιρός*, time, season), + *-ite*2.] A mineral of a shining lead-gray color and granular structure, consisting chiefly of selenium, copper, and silver.

Eukleidean, *a.* See *Euclidean*.

Eulabes (ū′lā-bēz), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *λαμβάνειν*, *λαβεῖν*, take.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Eulabetinæ*, based upon the *Gracula religiosa* of Linnæus, the mina or mino. There are several other species of these religious grackles, often seen in confinement.

Mina, or Religious Grackle (*Eulabes religiosa*).

Eulabetinæ (ū″lā-be-ti′-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eulabes* (*-et-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of old-world sturnoid passerine birds, of the family *Sturnidæ*, related to the starlings proper, typified by the genus *Eulabes*. They are the so-called grackles of India and the eastern islands. There are about 12 species, of several genera, commonly known as *minas* (*minos*, *mynahs*, etc.).

eulachon (ū′la-kon), *n.* [A native name in the northern Pacific islands.] The candle-fish, *Thaleichthys pacificus*.—**Eulachon-oil,** oil obtained from the *Thaleichthys pacificus*, which has been proposed as a substitute for cod-liver oil.

Eulalia (ū-lā′li-ä), *n.* [NL., appar. < Gr. *εὐλαλος*, sweet-spoken, < *εὖ*, well, + *λαλεῖν*, talk, speak.] 1. A genus of errant chætopodous annelids, of the family *Phyllodocidæ*. *Savigny*, 1817.—2. A genus of caraboid beetles.—3. A genus of tall grasses, the species of which are now referred to other genera, chiefly to *Pollinia*. *E. Japonica* is often cultivated for the decoration of lawns, on account of its handsome plumes and often variegated foliage.

Eulerian (ū-lē′ri-ạn), *a.* [< *Euler* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Pertaining to or invented by the Swiss mathematician Leonhard Euler (1707–83).—**Eulerian constant,** the value of

$$1+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{3}+\ldots+\frac{1}{n-1}-\left(\frac{1}{n+1}+\frac{1}{n+2}+\cdots\frac{1}{n^2-1}\right)-\frac{1}{3n^2}-\frac{1}{10n^4}+\frac{1}{126n^6},$$

where n is infinite. It is 0.57721566490153286060 +.—**Eulerian equation.** See *equation*.—**Eulerian function,** the function

$$\Pi x=\int_0^\infty(-1)^x/n!\,(x+n).$$

Eulerian integral of the first kind, the integral

$$\mathrm{B}(p,q)=\int_0^{\pi/2}2\cos^{2p-1}\phi.\sin^{2q-1}\phi.\,d\phi.$$

Eulerian integral of the second kind, the gamma function, or

$$\Gamma n=\int_0^\infty x^{n-1}e^{-x}.\,dx.$$

Eulerian method, in *hydrodynamics*, the ordinary method, by the use of the Eulerian equations.

Euler's numbers, Euler's solution. See *number*, *solution*.

Eulima (ū-lī′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *λιμός*, hunger, famine.] A remarkable genus of gastropods, formerly referred to the family *Pyramidellidæ*, but now regarded as typical of a family *Eulimidæ*. Some of the species live on holothurians or other echinoderms. An American species, *E. oleacea*, is a parasite of *Thyone briareus*, a common holothurian of the Atlantic coast.

Eulimacea (ū-li-mā′sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eulima* + *-acea*.] Same as *Eulimidæ*.

eulimid (ū′li-mid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Eulimidæ*.

Eulimidæ (ū-lim′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eulima* + *-idæ*.] A family of gastropods, taking name from the genus *Eulima*. The animal has subulate tentacles, with eyes sessile outside, and the shell is turreted, milky-white, and polished, and has an oval mouth with smooth columellar lip. Numerous species live in different seas. Also *Eulimacea*.

eulogia (ū-lō′ji-ä), *n.* [ML., the eucharist, etc., < Gr. *εὐλογία*, praise, blessing: see *eulogy*.] In the *early church:* (*a*) The sacrament of the Lord's supper. (*b*) Later, the name of the portion of the eucharist sent to the sick, or by bishops to other bishops and churches as a token of Christian love. These practices were early discontinued, because of the growing reverence for the elements. (*c*) Later still, the name given to the unconsecrated bread not needed in the eucharist, but blessed and distributed as a substitute for the eucharist among those members of the congregation who, though they had the right to take the communion, did not commune. This custom still exists in the Greek Church. Also called *antidoron* (which see). Also *eulogy*.

As soon as Mass had been ended, a loaf of bread was blessed, and then, with a knife very likely set apart for the purpose, cut into small slices, for distribution among the people, who went up and received it from the priest, whose hand they kissed. This holy loaf, or *eulogia*, was meant to be an emblem of that brotherly love and union which ought always to bind Christians together.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, i. 137.

eulogically† (ū-loj′i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In a manner to convey praise; eulogistically. [Rare.]

Give me leave *eulogically* to enumerate a few of those many attributes. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels in Africa, p. 387.

eulogise, *v. t.* See *eulogize*.

eulogist (ū′lō-jist), *n.* [< *eulog-y* + *-ist*.] One who pronounces a eulogy; one who praises highly or excessively.

Such bigotry was sure to find its *eulogist*.
Buckle, Civilization, II. vii.

A name . . . that *eulogists* hold up to the world as without spot or blemish.
Theodore Parker, Historic Americans (Franklin).

eulogistic, eulogistical (ū-lō-jis′tik, -ti-ka̤l), *a.* [< *eulogist* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to or containing eulogy, or high or excessive praise; laudatory.

Eulogistic phrases, first used to supreme men, descend to men of less authority, and so downwards.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 395.

eulogistically (ū-lō-jis′ti-ka̤l-i), *adv.* With high or undue commendation or eulogy.

eulogium (ū-lō′ji-um), *n.* [< ML. *eulogium*, eulogy: see *eulogy*.] Eulogy, or a eulogy. [Now rare.]

A lavish and undistinguishing *eulogium* is not praise.
Ames, Works, II. 72.

=**Syn.** See *eulogy*.

eulogize (ū′lō-jīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eulogized*, ppr. *eulogizing*. [< *eulog-y* + *-ize*.] To pronounce a eulogy upon; praise highly or excessively; extol in speech or writing. Also spelled *eulogise*.

Bishop Horsley . . . publicly *eulogized* this treatise in the charges delivered to his clergy, recommending it to their particular perusal.
V. Knox, The Lord's Supper, Pref., p. 8.

Stanhope *eulogised* the law of Charles II. absolutely forbidding the importation of French goods into England.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

eulogy (ū′lō-ji), *n.*; pl. *eulogies* (-jiz). [First in ML. form *eulogium* (> OF. *euloge*); later *eulogy* = F. *eulogie*, < ML. *eulogia* (a blessing, salutation, présent, etc.), < Gr. *εὐλογία*, good or fine language, praise, eulogy, panegyric, in N. T. blessing (see *eulogia*), < *εὐ*, well, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] 1. High commendation of a person or thing, especially when expressed in a formal manner or to an undue degree; specifically, a speech or writing delivered or composed for the express purpose of lauding its subject.

Many brave young minds have oftentimes, through hearing the praises and famous *eulogies* of worthy men, been stirred up to affect the like commendations.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Yet are there many worthy personages that deserve better than dispersed report or barren *eulogies*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 132.

2. Same as *eulogia*.

At Angers one Lent he [St. Malan] gave what is called the "*eulogie*" (sacred bread) to four bishops.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 14.

=**Syn. 1.** *Encomium*, *Eulogy*, *Eulogium*, *Panegyric*. These words are best understood through their history. (See the derivations.) *Eulogy* is stronger than *encomium*, but still is the most general word. An *encomium* is an expression of warm praise, of some fullness and completeness, like the ancient laudatory ode: *encomium* is not a distinctive name for a set speech; the others may be: as, Everett's *Eulogy* upon the Pilgrim Fathers; the *Panegyric* of Isocrates. *Eulogium* is only a more formal word for *eulogy*. The last three may be used abstractly, but not *encomium;* we may say, it was mere *eulogy* or *panegyric*, but not mere *encomium*. *Eulogy*, *a eulogy*, and *an encomium* may be tempered with criticism; *panegyric* and *a panegyric* are only praise; hence, *panegyric* is often used for exaggerated or undiscriminating praise.

Plutarch assures us that our author [Cicero] . . . made a speech in public full of the highest *encomiums* on Crassus.
Melmoth, tr. of Cicero, i. 5, note 3.

Men with tears coursing down their cheeks in listening to his [Choate's] sonorous periods in his *eulogy* upon Webster yet slily made a memorandum that they would count the words in some of those periods when they should be printed. *A. Phelps*, Eng. Style, p. 99.

Collectors of coins, dresses, and butterflies have astonished the world with *eulogiums* which would raise their particular studies into the first ranks of philosophy.
I. D'Israeli, Lit. Char., p. 375.

I think I am not inclined by nature or policy to make a *panegyrick* upon anything which is a just and natural object of censure. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

Eulophia (ū-lō′fi-ä), *n.* [NL., so called with ref. to the crested lip, < Gr. *εὔλοφος*, well-plumed, having a beautiful crest: see *Eulophus*.] A genus of epiphytal or terrestrial orchids, of Africa and southern Asia. The tubers of some Asiatic species were formerly used as salep.

Eulophinæ (ū-lō-fī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eulophus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of parasitic insects, of the hymenopterous family *Chalcididæ*, founded by Westwood in 1840. They have 4-jointed tarsi, unbroken submarginal veins, slender hind thighs, and undivided mesoscutum. The males of many species have branched or flabellate antennæ. All the species, so far as known, are parasitic, usually upon lepidopterous larvæ.

Eulophus (ū′lō-fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὔλοφος*, beautifully crested, well-plumed, < *εὖ*, well, + *λόφος*, crest.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Eulophinæ*. *Geoffroy*, 1764.

eulysite (ū′li-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *εὐλυσία*, readiness in loosing, < *εὔλυτος*, easy to loosen, untie, or dissolve: see *eulytite*.] The name given by Axel Erdmann, in 1849, to a rock found by him at Tunaberg in Sweden, which he described as being a granular mixture of diallage, garnet, and altered olivin. This rock contains also grains of magnetite, and the olivin is now and then altered into serpentine. It is one of the varieties of peridotite. Rocks similar in composition to eulysite have been found in Germany, Italy, and Greece.

eulytin (ū′li-tin), *n.* [< Gr. *εὔλυτος*, easy to untie, loose, or dissolve (see *eulytite*), + *-in*2.] Same as *eulytite*.

eulytite (ū′li-tīt), *n.* [< Gr. *εὔλυτος*, easy to untie, loose, or dissolve (< *εὖ*, well, + *λυτός*, verbal adj. of *λύειν*, loose, dissolve), + *-ite*2.] A mineral consisting chiefly of silicate of bismuth, found at Schneeberg in Saxony. It occurs in groups of tetrahedral crystals of a delicate brown or yellow color. Also called *eulytin* and *bismuth-blende*.

Eumæus (ū-mē′us), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), < Gr. *Εὐμαῖος*, a man's name.] A genus of lycænid butterflies, of a few North and Central American species, bronzed black with a golden sheen, and with bright-green or blue maculate borders. *E. atala* is very abundant in Florida, where the brightred larva is known as the *coontie-worm*, from the Indian name of the plant *Zamia integrifolia*, a cycad, which it defoliates.

Eumeces (ū-mē′sēz), *n.* [< Gr. *εὐμήκης*, of a good length, great, considerable, < *εὖ*, well, + *μῆκος*, length. Cf. *μακρός*, long.] A genus of skinks, of the family *Scincidæ*. It contains small harmless lizards known as *bluetails* and *scorpions*, of which there are many species in the warmer portions of the globe; about 12 occur in the United States. They have well-developed 5-toed limbs, a smooth fusiform tail,

the nostrils in a single median plate, thin polished scales, and no palatine teeth. *E. fasciatus*, the common blue-tail of the United States, is 8 or 9 inches long, green with yellow stripes, passing on the tail into blue, and pearly-white below. *E. longirostris* is the Bermuda skink.

Eumenes (ū'me-nēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐμενής*, well-disposed, friendly, gracious, < *εὖ*, well, + *μένος*, mind, temper, disposition.] The typical genus of wasps of the family *Eumenidæ*, having

Eumenes fraterna. (Line shows natural size.)

the abdomen pyriform, with a very long pedicel formed by the first abdominal segment. *E. fraterna* is a common North American species.

Eumenidæ (ū-men'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eumenes* + *-idæ*.] A family of true wasps, by some ranked only as a subfamily, containing the solitary wasps, and distinguished from the social wasps by having the claws armed with a tooth instead of being simple. These wasps are of only two forms, male and female, the latter having the dual rôle of queen and worker. Also *Eumenida*, *Eumenides*.

Eumenides[1] (ū-men'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [L., < Gr. *Εὐμενίδες* (sc. *θεαί*), lit. the gracious goddesses, < *εὐμενής*, well-disposed, favorable, gracious, < *εὖ*, well, + *μένος*, mind, temper, disposition.] In *classical myth.*, the Erinyes or Furies: a euphemistic name. See *Erinys* and *fury*.

While Apollo or Athena only slay, the power of Demeter and the *Eumenides* is over the whole life.
Ruskin, Lectures on Art, § 151.

Eumenides[2] (ū-men'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eumenes* + *-ides*.] 1. Same as *Eumenidæ*.—2. A group of lepidopterous insects. *Boisduval*, 1836.

Eumeninæ (ū-me-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eumenes* + *-inæ*.] The *Eumenidæ* considered as a subfamily of *Vespidæ*.

eumerism (ū'me-rizm), *n.* [< Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *μέρος*, part (division) (see *eumeristic*), + *-ism*.] In *biol.*, an aggregate of eumeristic parts; a process or result of eumerogenesis: a kind of merism opposed to *dysmerism*.

eumeristic (ū-me-ris'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *εὐμέριστος*, easily divided, < *εὖ*, well, + *μεριστός*, divided, divisible, < *μερίζειν*, divide, < *μέρος*, a part.] In *biol.*, regularly repeated in a set or series of like parts which form one integral whole; eumerogenetic: opposed to *dysmeristic*.

eumerogenesis (ū"me-rō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *μέρος*, part (division) (see *eumerism*), + *γένεσις*, generation.] In *biol.*, the genesis, origination, or development of many like parts in a regular series forming an integral whole; repetition of forms without modification or specialization: opposed to *dysmerogenesis*. Ordinary cell-division and the budding of successive joints of a tapeworm are examples.

eumerogenetic (ū"me-rō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [< *eumerogenesis*, after *genetic*.] In *biol.*, produced by or resulting from eumerogenesis; characterized by or exhibiting eumerism; eumeristic: opposed to *dysmerogenetic*.

eumeromorph (ū'me-rō-môrf), *n.* [< Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *μέρος*, part (see *eumerism*), + *μορφή*, shape.] An organic form resulting from eumerogenesis; a eumeristic organism: opposed to *dysmeromorph*.

Northern Sea-lion (*Eumetopias stelleri*).

eumeromorphic (ū"me-rō-môr'fik), *a.* [< *eumeromorph* + *-ic*.] Having the character or quality of a eumeromorph; eumerogenetic or eumeristic in form: opposed to *dysmeromorphic*.

Eumetopias (ū-me-tō'pi-as), *n.* [NL. (Gill, 1866), < Gr. *εὐ*, well, + *μετωπίας*, having a broad forehead, < *μέτωπον*, the forehead, < *μετά*, between, + *ὤψ* (*ὠπ-*), the eye.] A genus of eared seals, of the family *Otariidæ*. The type is the northern sea-lion, *E. stelleri*, which inhabits the northern Pacific from Bering's strait to Japan and California. The male measures from 12 to 14 feet in length, and weighs upward of a thousand pounds; the female is much smaller and more slender. See cut in preceding column.

Eunectes (ū-nek'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *νήκτης*, a swimmer (cf. *νηκτός*, adj., swimming), < *νήχειν*, swim.]

Anaconda (*Eunectes murinus*).

1. A genus of enormous South American serpents, of the family *Boidæ*, or boas. *E. murinus* is the anaconda (which see). *Wagler*, 1830. —2. A genus of water-beetles, of the family *Dytiscidæ*, containing about 12 species, of Europe, Asia, Australia, and South America. *Erichson*, 1832.

Eunectus (ū-nek'tus), *n.* [NL.: see *Eunectes*.] Same as *Eunectes*.

Eunice (ū-nī'sē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Εὐνείκη* or *Εὐνίκη*, a Nereid.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of annelids, typical of the family *Eunicidæ*. It is characterized by having no fewer than 9 distinct dentary pieces, 2 large flat ones united below, and 3 dextral and 4 sinistral cutting teeth working against each other. *E. gigantea* is a large West Indian sea-centipede, with several hundred joints. *E. antennata* is another example.

Eunice antennata.

Euniceæ (ū-nis'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eunice* + *-eæ*.] A group of annelids approximately corresponding to the family *Eunicidæ*.

Eunicidæ (ū-nis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eunice* + *-idæ*.] A family of errant, predaceous, polychætous annelids, typified by the genus *Eunice*. The body has many segments; the prostomium bears tentacles; the parapodia are usually uniramous, sometimes biramous, and ordinarily provided with dorsal and ventral cirri as well as branchiæ. There are several genera.

Eunomia (ū-nō'mi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Εὐνομία*, daughter of Themis, a personification of *εὐνομία*, good order: see *eunomy*.] 1. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of zygænid moths. *Hübner*, 1816. (*b*) A genus of polyps. *Lamarck*, 1821. (*c*) A genus of worms. *Risso*, 1826. (*d*) A genus of North American bees, of the family *Andrenidæ*, having the apical joint of the antennæ spoon-shaped. There are two species, *E. apacha* and *E. heteropoda*. —2. In *astron.*, the fifteenth planetoid, discovered at Naples by De Gasparis in 1851.

Eunomian (ū-nō'mi-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *Eunomius*, < Gr. *Εὐνόμιος*, a proper name, < *εὔνομος*, well-ordered: see *eunomy*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Eunomius or his doctrines.

II. *n.* A follower of Eunomius, an extreme Arian of the fourth century, pupil of Aëtius, and some time bishop of Cyzicus: same as *Anomœan*, *Aëtian*, and *Eudoxian*.

eunomy (ū'nō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *εὐνομία*, good order, good laws well obeyed, < *εὔνομος*, well-ordered, under good laws, < *εὖ*, well, + *νόμος*, law.] Equal law, or a well-adjusted constitution of government. *Mitford*.

Eunota (ū-nō'tạ), *n. pl.* [< Gr. *εὔνωτος*, well-backed, stout-backed, < *εὖ*, well, + *νῶτος*, the back.] A group of existing *Lacertilia*, having the more important characters of the *Platynota*, but distinguished from them by having two nasal bones, and the integument of the head covered with epidermic plates.

eunuch (ū'nuk), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *eunuque* = Sp. It. *eunuco* = Pg. *eunucho*, < L. *eunuchus*, < Gr. *εὐνοῦχος*, a chamberlain (in Asia, and later in the Greek empire, generally a castrated man); hence, a castrated man (applied also to castrated beasts and to seedless fruits); < *εὐνή*, bed, + *ἔχειν*, have, hold, keep.] **I.** *n.* 1. In the East, a chamberlain; a keeper of the bedchamber, or of the women in a large or polygamous household: an office generally (and in the latter case always) held by castrated men, and often bringing to its holders in princely houses great political influence.

From the domestic service of the palace, and the administration of the private revenue, Narses the *eunuch* was suddenly exalted to the head of an army.
Gibbon, Decline and Fall, xli.

Hence, in general—2. Any castrated male of the human species.

II. *a.* Unproductive; barren. [Rare.]

He had a mind wholly *eunuch* and ungenerative in matters of literature and taste. *Godwin*, Mandeville, III. 96.

eunuch (ū'nuk), *v. t.* [< *eunuch*, *n.*] To make a eunuch of; castrate, as a man. [Rare.]

They *eunuch* all their priests; from whence 'tis shewn
That they deserve no children of their own.
Creech, tr. of Lucretius.

eunuchate† (ū'nuk-āt), *v. t.* [< LL. *eunuchatus*, pp. of *eunuchare*, make a eunuch, < L. *eunuchus*, a eunuch.] Same as *eunuch*.

It were . . . an impossible act to *eunuchate* or castrate themselves. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 4.

eunuchism (ū'nuk-izm), *n.* [< LL. *eunuchismus*, < LGr. *εὐνουχισμός*, < *εὐνουχίζειν*, make a eunuch, < *εὐνοῦχος*: see *eunuch*.] The state of being a eunuch.

That *eunuchism*, not in itself, but for the kingdom of heaven, is better than it [marriage], we doubt not.
Bp. Hall, Honour of Married Clergy, p. 54.

euomphaloid (ū-om'fạ-loid), *a.* Like species of the genus *Euomphalus*: as, a *euomphaloid* shell. *P. P. Carpenter*.

Euomphalus (ū-om'fạ-lus), *n.* [NL., in allusion to the wide umbilicus, < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, umbilicus.] A large genus of fossil gastropods, belonging to the family *Turbinidæ*, appearing in the Silurian strata, and keeping its place till the Triassic period. The remains consist of depressed or discoidal shells, with a polygonal aperture and very wide umbilicus (whence the name). The operculum is round, shelly, and multispiral.

euonym (ū'ō-nim), *n.* [< Gr. *εὐώνυμος*, having a good name, < *εὖ*, well, + *ὄνομα*, *ὄνυμα*, a name.] In *terminol.*, a good, proper, or fitting name of anything; a term which conforms to the rules and answers the requirements of a system of naming, and is therefore available as a technical designation: opposed to *caconym*. [Rare.]

euonymin (ū-on'i-min), *n.* [< *Euonymus* + *-in*[2].] 1. An uncrystallizable, bitter substance, soluble in alcohol and water, obtained from *Euonymus*.—2. A complex substance precipitated from the tincture of euonymus by adding water.

Euonymus (ū-on'i-mus), *n.* [NL., < L. *euonymos* (Pliny), < Gr. *εὐώνυμος* (*τὸ εὐώνυμον δένδρον*), the spindle-tree, < *εὐώνυμος*, having a good name, honored, prosperous, lucky, < *εὖ*, well, + *ὄνομα*, *ὄνυμα*, name: see *onym*.] 1. A celastraceous genus of shrubs and small trees, natives of northern temperate regions, including about 40 species. They have opposite leaves, and loose cymes of small purplish flowers, followed by usually crimson or rose-colored capsules, which on opening disclose the seed wrapped in an orange-colored aril. The spindle-tree of Europe, *E. Europæa*, the leaves, flowers, and fruit of which are said to be poisonous to animals, is sometimes cultivated, but less frequently than the more ornamental American species, *E. atropurpurea* and *E. Americana*, known respectively as the *wahoo* or *burning-bush* and the *strawberry-bush*. *E. Japonica*, sometimes called *Chinese box*, is a handsome evergreen species of Japan, often with finely variegated leaves. All parts of the European spindle-tree are emetic and purgative, and the bark of the wahoo is used as an active purgative. See cut under *burning-bush*.

2. [*l. c.*] The bark of *Euonymus atropurpurea*, which is used as a purgative and laxative.

euonymy (ū-on'i-mi), *n.* [As *euonym* + *-y*. Cf. *synonymy*, etc.] A system of or the use of euonyms; right or proper technical nomenclature. [Rare.]

Euornithes (ū-ôr'ni-thēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *ὄρνις* (*ὀρνιθ-*), a bird.] A superordinal group of birds, containing all living birds excepting the struthious or ratite forms, the tinamous, and the penguins. It is the same as *Carinatæ* without the tinamous and penguins.

euornithic (ū-ôr-nith'ik), *a.* [< *Euornithes* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Euornithes*.

euotomous (ū-ot'ō-mus), *a.* An incorrect form of *eutomous*.

euouæ (ū-ū'ē), *n.* See *evovæ*.

Eupagurus (ū-pa-gū′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *Pagurus*.] A genus of hermit-crabs. *E. bernhardus* is one of the commonest species of hermit-crab along the Atlantic coast of the United States, and is often found in the shell of the sea-snail *Lunatia heros* and others.

Hermit-crab (*Eupagurus bernhardus*) in Shell of Sea-snail (*Lunatia heros*).

eupathia (ū-path′i-ạ), *n.* [See *eupathy*.] In *pathol.*, same as *euphoria*.

eupathy† (ū′pa-thi), *n.* [< Gr. *εὐπάθεια*, the enjoyment of good things, comfort; with the Stoics, a happy condition; < *εὐπαθής*, enjoying good things, in happy condition, < *εὖ*, well, + *πάθος*, feeling.] Right feeling.

And yet verily they themselves againe do terme those joyes, those promptitudes of the will, and wary circumspections, by the name of *eupathies*, i. e. good affections, and not of apathies, that is to say, impossibilities; wherein they use the words aright and as they ought.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 62.

Eupatoriaceæ (ū-pa-tō-ri-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eupatorium* + *-aceæ*.] A tribe of the natural order *Compositæ*, having perfect flowers (never yellow) in discoid heads, the anthers not caudate, and the elongated clavate style-branches stigmatic only below the middle. It includes 35 genera and over 750 species, of which only 16 belong to the old world. The principal genera are *Eupatorium*, *Stevia*, *Mikania*, and *Brickellia*.

eupatoriaceous (ū-pa-tō-ri-ā′shius), *a.* Belonging to or characteristic of the tribe *Eupatoriaceæ*.

eupatorine (ū-pa-tō′rin), *n.* [< *Eupator-ium* + *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid contained, according to Righoni, in *Eupatorium cannabinum*. It is a white powder, having a peculiar sharp and bitter taste, insoluble in water, but soluble in ether and alcohol. It combines with sulphuric acid, and the salt crystallizes in silky needles.

Eupatorium (ū-pa-tō′ri-um), *n.* [NL. (L. *eupatoria*, fem., Pliny), < Gr. *εὐπατόριον*, agrimony, named in honor of Mithridates, surnamed *Eupator*, Gr. *Εὐπάτωρ* (*εὐπάτωρ*, born of a noble father, < *εὖ*, well, + *πατήρ* = E. *father*).] 1. A genus of the natural order *Compositæ*, mostly perennial herbs and natives of America. Of the more than 400 species, only 10 are found in the old world, 2 of which are European. There are about 40 in the United

Flowering Branch of Ayapana (*Eupatorium triplinerve*).

States. The leaves are usually opposite, resinously dotted, and bitter, and the white or purplish flowers are in small corymbosely cymose heads. The hemp-agrimony, *E. cannabinum*, is found throughout Europe, and has long been in common use as a tonic and febrifuge. Thoroughwort or boneset, *E. perfoliatum*, which is a popular stimulant, tonic, and diaphoretic, and the joepye-weed, *E. purpureum*, are common species of the United States. Various other species are used medicinally, as the bitter-bush, *E. villosum*, of Jamaica, and the ayapana, *E. triplinerve*, of Reunion.

2. [*l. c.*] A species of this genus.

eupatory (ū′pa-tō-ri), *n.* Same as *eupatorium*, 2.

eupatrid (ū-pat′rid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* One of the Eupatridæ.

At the beginning of Athenian history we find the Athenian commonalty the bondslaves, through debt, of the *Eupatrids*. *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 167.

The honour given to the heads of the houses, which everywhere formed the primary mould of the Aryan community, . . . was certainly one great source of nobility. This was the patent, so to speak, of the Roman patrician, of the Greek *eupatrid*, of the Teutonic warrior.
Edinburgh Rev.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Eupatridæ.

Just as a Roman or Athenian noble, settled at any point of the Ager Romanus or the Attic territory, would still count himself a member of his patrician house or *eupatrid* tribe. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 271.

Eupatridæ (ū-pat′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [< Gr. *εὐπατρίδης*, born of a noble father, of noble family; pl. *Εὐπατρίδαι*, the Eupatridæ; < *εὖ*, well, + *πατήρ* = E. *father*.] The ancient aristocracy of Athens and other Greek states, in whom, in primitive times, were vested the privileges and powers of lawgivers, the lower classes having no voice. See *patrician*.

Eupelminæ (ū-pel-mī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eupelmus* + *-inæ*.] A prominent subfamily of insects, of the parasitic hymenopterous family *Chalcididæ*, chiefly distinguished by the enlarged first joint of the middle tarsi and the long spine at the tip of the middle tibiæ. The antennæ are 13-jointed, and the wings have a long stigmal vein. Many of the species are parasitic in the eggs of other insects, while others live in larvæ.

Eupelmus (ū-pel′mus), *n.* [NL. (Dalman, 1820), < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *πέλμα*, the sole of the foot.]

Female of *Eupelmus floridanus*. (Cross shows natural size.)

The typical genus of *Eupelminæ*. There are many species, of wide geographical distribution, differing much as regards the insects which they infest. *E. floridanus* is a handsome North American species.

eupepsia, eupepsy (ū-pep′si-ạ, -si), *n.* [NL. *eupepsia*, < Gr. *εὐπεπτος*, easy of digestion, having a good digestion, < *εὖ*, well, + *πεπτός*, verbal adj. of *πέπτειν*, *πέσσειν*, digest: see *dyspepsy*, *pepsin*, *peptic*.] Good digestion: opposed to *dyspepsia*.

An age merely mechanical! *Eupepsy* its main object.
Carlyle, Signs of the Times.

eupeptic (ū-pep′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *εὐπεπτος*, easy of digestion, having a good digestion: see *eupepsia*.] 1. Having good digestion: opposed to *dyspeptic*.

The *eupeptic* right-thinking nature of the man . . . fitted Baillie to be a leader in General Assemblies.
Carlyle, Misc., IV. 224.

Thus it seems easy for a large, *eupeptic*, and jolly-looking man to have a good temper.
Saturday Rev., March 2, 1877, p. 351.

2. Easy of digestion.

Eupetes (ū′pe-tēz), *n.* [NL. (Temminck, 1830), < Gr. *εὐπετής*, flying well, < *εὖ*, well, + *πέτεσθαι*, fly.] A remarkable genus of passerine birds of the Malayan and Papuan regions. It is of uncertain affinities, and is sometimes brought under the family *Timeliidæ*, sometimes made type of *Eupetidæ*, in which

Eupetes macrocercus.

the grallatorial genus *Mesites* has been placed, there being some superficial resemblance between these two genera. It appears to be nearest the *Crateropodidæ*, or true babbling thrushes. The bill is long, the neck extremely slender, and covered like the head with short, velvety feathers. The type species, *E. macrocercus*, inhabits the Malay peninsula and Sumatra; *E. cærulescens* is found in New Guinea.

Eupetidæ† (ū-pet′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eupetes* + *-idæ*.] A highly unnatural association of the passerine genus *Eupetes* and the grallatorial genus *Mesites*, made by G. R. Gray in 1869.

Euphausia (ū-fạ-ō′si-ạ), *n.* [NL., appar. < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *φαίνειν* (√ **φα*), make to appear (cf. *εὐφαής*, very bright, < *εὖ*, well, + *φάος*, *φῶς*, light, < *φαίνειν* (√ **φα*), make to appear) (see *phantasm*, *fancy*), + *οὐσία*, substance.] A genus of schizopodous crustaceans or opossum-shrimps, typical of the family *Euphausiidæ*. *Dana*, 1850.

Euphausia leaves the egg as a true nauplius with its three pairs of appendages, a mouth being present, though the alimentary canal is not open at the posterior end. With succeeding moults new appendages are formed and the carapace outlined, while the abdomen does not make its appearance, except in a very rudimentary condition, until six appendages are outlined. A modified zoeal condition now ensues, from which the adult is gradually produced by a series of moults. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 43.

Euphausiidæ (ū″fa-ō-sī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euphausia* + *-idæ*.] A family of opossum-shrimps, taking name from the genus *Euphausia*. They have a small non-calcareous carapace, firmly connected with the trunk along the dorsal face, leaving only part of the last segment closed above. Eight genera have been established. The species are mostly pelagic.

Euphema (ū-fē′mạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐφημος*, uttering sounds of good omen: see *euphemism*.] A genus of Australian grass-parrakeets, founded

Grass-parrakeet (*Euphema elegans*).

by Wagler in 1830. It contains such species as *E. elegans* and *E. pulchella*, and was made by G. R. Gray in 1840 to include such species as *E. discolor*. Also *Euphemia*.

euphemism (ū′fē-mizm), *n.* [< Gr. *εὐφημισμός*, euphemism, i. e., the use of an auspicious for an inauspicious word, < *εὐφημίζειν*, use a good for a bad, an auspicious for an inauspicious word, < *εὐφημος*, uttering sounds of good omen, abstaining from inauspicious words, < *εὖ*, well, + *φήμη*, a voice, a prophetic voice, rumor, talk (= L. *fama*, rumor, fame), < *φάναι*, speak, say: see *fame*, *fate*.] 1. In *rhet.*, the use of a mild, delicate, or indirect word or expression in place of a plainer and more accurate one, which by reason of its meaning or its associations or suggestions might be offensive, unpleasant, or embarrassing.

This instinct of politeness in speech—*euphemism*, as it is called—which seeks to hint at an unpleasant or an indelicate thing rather than name it directly, has had much to do in making words acquire new meanings and lose old ones: thus 'plain' has usurped the sense of 'ugly'; 'fast,' of 'dissipated'; 'gallantry,' of 'licentiousness.'
Chambers, Inf. for the People.

2. A word or expression thus substituted: as, to employ a *euphemism*.

When it was said of the martyr St. Stephen that "he fell asleep," instead of "he died," the *euphemism* partakes of the nature of a metaphor, intimating a resemblance between sleep and the death of such a person.
Beattie, Moral Science, § 866.

euphemistic, euphemistical (ū-fē-mis′tik, -ti-kal), *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by euphemism.

euphemistically (ū-fē-mis′ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a euphemistic manner; as a euphemism.

euphemize (ū′fē-mīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *euphemized*, ppr. *euphemizing*. [< Gr. *εὐφημίζειν*: see *euphemism*.] **I.** *trans.* To make euphemistic; express by a euphemism.

II. *intrans.* To indulge in euphemism; speak euphemistically.

Euphoberia (ū-fō-bē′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *φοβερός*, fearful, formidable, < *φόβος*, fear.] An extinct genus of myriapods, typical of the family *Euphoberiidæ*.

Euphoberiidæ (ū″fō-be-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euphoberia* + *-idæ*.] An extinct family of myriapods, of the order *Archipolypoda*. They had the anterior and posterior parts differentiated, the dorsal plates more or less consolidated, and several longitudinal rows of spines or protuberances along the back. The species lived during the Carboniferous epoch.

euphone (ū-fō′nē), *n.* [< Gr. εὐφωνος, sweet-voiced, musical.] In *organ-building*, a sixteen-foot stop, consisting of a set of pipes with free reeds, and giving a sweet, subdued, clarinet-like tone.

Euphonia (ū-fō′ni-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Desmarest, 1805), < Gr. εὐφωνος, sweet-voiced, musical: see *euphonous, euphony.*] 1. A large genus of Central and South American tanagers, of the family *Tanagridæ*, giving name to a section *Euphoniinæ* of that family. *E. musica* is the organist-tanager of the West Indies. One species, *E. elegantissima*, is found on the borders of the United States; 31 others extend through the neotropical regions to Bolivia and Paraguay. Also called *Cyanophonia, Acroleptes, Iliolopha,* and *Phonasca.* Also written *Euphona.*

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

> The very peculiar structure of the digestive tube of the *euphonias* was first pointed out by Lund.
> *P. L. Sclater*, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., XI. 53.

euphoniad (ū-fō′ni-ad), *n.* [< *euphony* + *-ad*[1].] A musical instrument of the orchestrion class.

euphonic (ū-fon′ik), *a.* [As *euphon-ous* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by euphony; agreeable to the ear; easy or pleasing in respect to utterance.

> The conclusion was drawn that the vowel is an important element in the make-up of the verb for *euphonic* purposes. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XV. 6., App.

euphonical (ū-fon′i-kạl), *a.* [< *euphonic* + *-al.*] Same as *euphonic.*

> Our English hath what is comely and *euphonical* in each of these [other European languages], without any of their inconveniences. *Bp. Wilkins*, Real Character, iii. 14.

Euphoniinæ (ū-fō-ni-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euphonia* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of tanagers, having a short turgid bill, the upper mandible usually with terminal notch and also some slight serrature, a short tail, and certain peculiarities of the stomach. There are 4 genera, *Euphonia, Chlorophonia, Pyrrhuphonia,* and *Hypophæa.* Also *Euphoninæ.*

euphonious (ū-fō′ni-us), *a.* [< LL. *euphonia* (< Gr. εὐφωνία), euphony, + *-ous.* See *euphonous.*] Consisting of agreeable articulate elements; well-sounding; euphonic.

> *Euphonious* languages are not necessarily easy of acquirement. The Fin, in which it is rare to find two concurrent consonants in the same syllable, is too fine and delicate for remembrance. The mind wants consonantal combinations, or something equally definite, to lay hold of. *Latham*, Elem. of Comp. Philol.

euphoniously (ū-fō′ni-us-li), *adv.* With euphony; harmoniously.

euphonism (ū′fō-nizm), *n.* [< Gr. εὐφωνος, euphonous (see *euphonous*), + *-ism.*] An agreeable sound or combination of sounds. *Oswald.* [Rare.]

euphonium (ū-fō′ni-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. εὐφωνος, sweet-voiced, musical: see *euphonous.*] 1. A musical instrument, consisting of a set of glass tubes, connected with graduated steel bars, to be put in vibration by the moistened finger: invented by Chladni in 1790.—2. A musical instrument, the lowest or bass of the saxhorn family, having a compass of about three octaves upward from the second C below middle C. Its tone is powerful, but unsympathetic.

euphonize (ū′fō-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *euphonized*, ppr. *euphonizing.* [< Gr. εὐφωνος, having a good voice, sweet-voiced, musical (see *euphonous*), + *-ize.*] To make euphonic or agreeable in sound.

> The spreading of classical learning had not at first that general effect in *euphonizing* our language which might have been expected.
> *Mitford*, Harmony of Language (1774), p. 174.

euphonous (ū′fō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. εὐφωνος, having a good voice (i. e., having a sweet voice, as a singer, e. g., the Muses, or having a loud, distinct voice, as a herald) (appar. not used with ref. to easy or agreeable pronunciation), < εὖ, well, + φωνή, voice, sound: see *euphony.*] Same as *euphonious. Mitford.*

euphony (ū′fō-ni), *n.* [= F. *euphonie* = Sp. *eufonía* = Pg. *euphonia* = It. *eufonia*, < LL. *euphonia*, < Gr. εὐφωνία, the quality of having a good voice (i. e., a sweet or a loud voice), loudness of voice, euphony, < εὔφωνος, having a good voice: see *euphonous.*] 1. Easy enunciation of sounds; a pronunciation which is pleasing to the sense; agreeable utterance. As a principle active in the historical changes of language, *euphony* is a misnomer, since it is ease of utterance, economy of effort on the part of the organs of speech, and not agreeableness to the ear, that leads to and governs such changes.

> *Euphony*, which used to be appealed to as explanation [of phonetic change], is a false principle, except so far as the term may be made an idealized synonym of economy [in utterance]. *Whitney*, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 773.

2. Harmonious arrangement of sounds in composition; a smooth and agreeable combination of articulate elements in any piece of writing.

> *Euphony* consists, also, in a well-proportioned variety of structure in successive sentences. A monotonous repetition of any construction can not be made euphonious, except by singing it. *A. Phelps*, Eng. Style, p. 327.

=Syn. *Euphony, Melody, Harmony, Rhythm.* *Euphony* in style respects simply the question of pleasing sounds in the words themselves. *Melody* respects the succession of sounds, especially as affected by the pitch appropriate to the thought and required by the arrangement of clauses. *Harmony* respects the adaptation of sound to sense. *Rhythm* respects the emphasis—that is, the succession of emphatic and unemphatic syllables. In music *melody* respects the agreeable combination of successive sounds of various pitch, while *harmony* respects the agreeable blending of simultaneous sounds of different pitch, the sounds in either case being from voices or musical instruments; thus, a song for children to sing must depend for its effect upon *melody* rather than *harmony.*

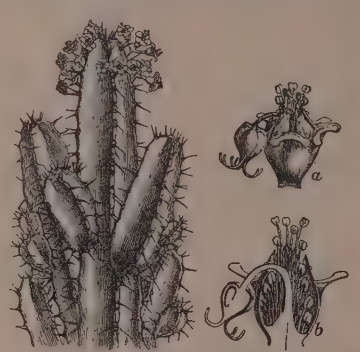
> The Attic *euphony* in it, and all the aroma of age.
> *D. G. Mitchell*, Wet Days.

> The river that I sate upon
> It made such a noise as it ron,
> Accordaunt with the birdes *armony*,
> Me thought it was the beste *melody*
> That mighte ben yheard of any mon.
> *Chaucer*, Cuckoo and Nightingale, l. 81.

> By the *harmony* of words we elevate the mind to a sense of devotion, as our solemn musick, which is inarticulate poesy, does in churches. *Dryden*, Tyrannic Love, Pref.

> Ourself have often tried
> Valkyrian hymns, or into *rhythm* have dash'd
> The passion of the prophetess.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

Euphorbia (ū-fôr′bi-ạ), *n.* [NL. (L. *euphorbea* and *euphorbeum*), < Gr. εὐφόρβιον, an African plant, also its juice (*euphorbium*, q. v.), said to be named from *Euphorbus*, Εὔφορβος, physician to the king of Mauretania. The name Εὔφορβος is prop. an adj., εὔφορβος, well-fed, < εὖ, well, + φέρβειν, feed.] 1. The typical genus of the natural order *Euphorbiaceæ*, characterized by having its achlamydeous, unisexual flowers within a cup-shaped, calyx-like involucre, the central solitary pistillate flower being surrounded by numerous monandrous staminate ones, and the whole resembling a perfect flower. There are over 600 species, known generally as *spurges*, found in all temperate regions, and more sparingly within the tropics. They vary greatly in habit, especially the tropical species, which are sometimes shrubs or trees; and many African species have succulent, leafless, spiny, and angled stems, resembling columnar *Cactaceæ*. They abound in an acrid milky juice, which possesses active medicinal and sometimes poisonous properties. The blooming spurge, *E. corollata*, and the ipecac spurge, *E. Ipecacuanha*, of the United States, and numerous other species, are employed medicinally in the countries where they are native. (See *euphorbium.*) Various species are also cultivated for ornament, as *E. marginata* for its color-margined leaves, *E. pulcherrima* for its bright-colored floral bracts, *E. fulgens* for its bright-red involucre, and several African species for their cactus-like habit, as *E. resinifera.*



Top of Stem of *Euphorbia resinifera.*
a, involucre with inclosed flowers; *b*, section of same.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

Euphorbiaceæ (ū-fôr-bi-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euphorbia* + *-aceæ.*] An important order of mostly apetalous plants, including 200 genera and over 3,000 species, found in all temperate and tropical regions, but especially abundant in South America. They are herbs, shrubs, or trees with monœcious or dicœcious flowers, and the fruit a tricoccous 3-seeded or 6-seeded capsule. They have an acrid milky juice, and some are poisonous; but the fruits of a few species are edible, and the roots of others abound in starch. The order includes the box-tree (*Buxus*), the cassava plant (*Manihot*), the castor-oil plant (*Ricinus*), the croton-oil and cascarilla plants (*Croton*), several species that furnish caoutchouc (*Hevea, Castilloa*, etc.), and numerous other more or less useful plants. The larger genera are *Euphorbia, Croton, Phyllanthus,* and *Acalypha.*

euphorbiaceous, euphorbial (ū-fôr-bi-ā′shius, ū-fôr′bi-ạl), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characteristics of the *Euphorbiaceæ.*

euphorbium (ū-fôr′bi-um), *n.* [ME. *euforbia*; < NL. *Euphorbium*, formerly applied to the plant now distinguished as *Euphorbia*, < Gr. εὐφόρβιον, the African plant, also its acrid juice: see *Euphorbia.*] 1. A gum-resin, the product of *Euphorbia resinifera*, a leafless, cactus-like plant of Morocco. It is extremely acrid, and was formerly used, even by the ancients, as an emetic and a purgative, but it is now employed only as an ingredient in plasters and in veterinary practice.

> Fixe therinne the 5 essence of tho laxatyues that purgen flewme and viscous humoris, as a litil of *euforbie*, or turbit, or sambucy.
> *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 16.

> *Euphorbium*, the gummy Juice or Sap of that Tree much us'd in Physick and Surgery. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

2†. Same as *euphorbia*, 2.

> His Shield flames bright with gold, imbossed hie
> With Wolves and Horse seem-running swiftly by,
> And freng'd about with sprigs of Scammony,
> And of *Euphorbium*, forged cunningly.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii.; The Magnificence.

euphoria (ū-fō′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. εὐφορία, power of bearing easily, < εὔφορος, bearing well, < εὖ, well, + φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] In *pathol.*: (*a*) A disposition to bear pain well. (*b*) The state of feeling well, especially when occurring in a diseased person. Also called *eupathia.*

euphoric (ū-for′ik), *a.* [< *euphoria* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to, characteristic of, or characterized by euphoria.

> Dr. Battaglia, director of an insane asylum in Cairo, describes many experiments upon himself with different qualities of hashish. . . . He produced a great variety of symptoms with great uniformity, but never the commonly reported *euphoric* apathy. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 361.

euphotide (ū-fō′tid or -tīd), *n.* [F. *euphotide*, < Gr. εὖ, well, + φῶς (φωτ-), light, + *-ide.*] See *gabbro.*

Euphrasia (ū-frā′si-ạ), *n.* [NL.; ML. also *eufrasia*; < Gr. εὐφρασία, delight, good cheer, < εὐφραίνειν, delight, cheer, gladden (cf. εὔφρων (εὐφρον-), cheering, gladdening, < εὖ, well, + φρήν (φρεν-), the mind): see *frantic, frenzy, phrenetic*, etc.] A small genus of low herbs, of the natural order *Scrophulariaceæ*, widely distributed. The flowers are small, in dense spikes. The common eyebright of Europe, *E. officinalis*, is the only North American species. It is astringent, and was formerly in repute as a remedy for diseases of the eyes.

euphrasy (ū′frạ-si), *n.* [< ME. **euphrasy* (spelled *heufrasy*), < ML. *eufrasia, euphrasia*: see *Euphrasia.*] The eyebright, *Euphrasia officinalis.*

> Then purged with *euphrasy* and rue
> The visual nerve; for he had much to see.
> *Milton*, P. L., xi. 414.

> With fairy *euphrasy* they purged my eyes,
> To let me see their cities in the skies.
> *Hood*, Plea of the Midsummer Fairies, st. 114.

Euphratean (ū-frā′tē-ạn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Euphrates, an important river of Asia, rising in Armenia, and after a course of 1,600 miles falling into the Persian gulf. The region called Mesopotamia is included between the Euphrates and the Tigris, which flows into the Euphrates from the east about 100 miles from its mouth.

> The early life of the "Father of the Faithful" belongs to the time when Turanian and Semitic elements were mingled in the *Euphratean* valley.
> *Dawson*, Origin of World, p. 253.

euphroe, *n.* See *uphroe.*

Euphrosyne (ū-fros′i-nē), *n.* [NL., < L. *Euphrosyne*, < Gr. Εὐφροσύνη, one of the three Bœotian Charites, or Graces, who, with her fellows, presided over all that constitutes the charm and brilliancy of life; lit. mirth, merriment, festivity, < εὐφρων, merry, cheerful: see *Euphrasia.*] In *zoöl.*, a genus of errant chætopodous annelids, of the family *Amphinomidæ.*

euphuism (ū′fū-izm), *n.* [< *Euphues*, the hero of two works by John Lyly, viz., "Euphues, or the Anatomy of Wit," 1579, and "Euphues and his England," 1580, written in a strange ornate and affected style, which became fashionable at the court of Elizabeth, + *-ism.* The name *Euphues* (prop. **Euphyes*) is taken from Gr. εὐφυής, well-shaped, of good natural disposition, naturally clever (ὁ εὐφυής, a man of genius), etc., < εὖ, well, + φυή, growth, stature, nature, < φύειν, produce, pass. φύεσθαι, grow.] In *Eng. lit.*, an affected literary style, originating in the fifteenth century, characterized by a wide vocabulary, alliteration, consonance, verbal antithesis, and odd combinations of words. The style, although bombastic and ridiculous originally, contributed to the flexibility and verbal resources of later English. It assumed its most extreme form in the works of John Lyly, called the Euphuist.

> All our Ladies were then his [Lyly's] Scholars; and that Beauty in Court which could not Parley *Eupheisme* was as little regarded as She which now there speaks not French.
> *Edward Blount*, in Lyly's Euphues, Epist. to Reader.

The discourse of Sir Piercie Shafton, in "The Monastery," is rather a caricature than a fair sample of *euphuism*. . . . Perhaps, indeed, our language is, after all, indebted to this writer [Lyly] and his *euphuism* for not a little of its present euphony. *Craik*, Hist. Eng. Lang., I. 495.

So far, then, there is in the father of *euphuism* [Lyly] nothing but an exaggerated developement of tastes and tendencies which he shared not only with a generation of writers, but with the literary currents of a century, indeed of more centuries than one.

A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 156.

=**Syn.** This word is sometimes confounded with *euphemism* and *euphony*. It has nothing to do with either.

euphuist (ū'fū-ist), *n.* [As *euphu-ism* + *-ist.*] One who uses the euphuistic style; one who affects excessive elegance and refinement of language: applied particularly to a class of writers in the age of Queen Elizabeth, at the head of which stood John Lyly.

euphuistic (ū-fū-is'tik), *a.* [< *euphuist* + *-ic.*] Characterized by euphuism; of or pertaining to the euphuists: as, *euphuistic* pronunciation.

The all-seeing poet laughs rather at the pedantic schoolmaster than at the fantastic knight; and the *euphuistic* pronunciation which he makes Holofernes so malignantly criticise was most probably his own and that of the generality of his educated contemporaries.

Craik, Hist. Eng. Lang., I. 473.

The *euphuistic* style was an exaggeration of the "Italianating" taste which had begun with the revival of our poetical literature in the days of Henry VIII., but to which Lyly was the first to give full expression in prose.

A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 157.

euphuistically (ū-fū-is'ti-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In a euphuistic manner.

A most bland and *euphuistically* flattering note.

Carlyle, in Froude, II. 42.

euphuize (ū'fū-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *euphuized*, ppr. *euphuizing*. [As *euphu-ism* + *-ize.*] To express one's self by euphuism; use an affectedly fine and delicate style.

If thou *Euphuize*, which once was rare,
And of all English phrase the life and blood, . . .
I'll say thou borrow'st.

Middleton, Father Hubbard's Tales.

euphyllum (ū-fil'um), *n.*; pl. *euphylla* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, leaf.] A true or foliage leaf, in distinction from *cataphyllum*, *prophyllum*, etc.

eupion, eupione (ū-pī'on, -ōn), *n.* [< Gr. *εὐπίων*, very fat, < *εὖ*, well, + *πίων*, fat.] In *chem.*, the name given by Reichenbach to a fragrant, colorless, highly volatile, and inflammable liquid, produced in the destructive distillation of bones, wood, coal, and many other organic bodies, and consisting essentially of hydrid of amyl. It is insoluble in water, but mixes with alcohol, ether, and oils, and acts as a solvent of fats, camphor, heated caoutchouc, etc.

Eupithecia (ū-pi-thē'si-ä), *n.* [NL. (Curtis, 1825), < Gr. *εὐ*, well, + *πίθηκος*, an ape.] A genus of geometrid moths with non-tufted thorax and narrow wings. It is of great extent, comprising over 100 species, more than 80 of which are European, others being found in Asia, Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and North America. *E. subnotata* is a well-known English species. Some are called *pugs*; thus, *E. venosata* is the netted pug; *E. pulchellata*, the foxglove-pug.

euplastic (ū-plas'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *εὐπλαστος*, easy to mold or form, < *εὖ*, well, + *πλάσσειν*, mold, form.] **I.** *a.* In *physiol.*, capable of being transformed into permanent organized tissue.

II. *n.* A substance thus transformable.

Euplecoptera (ū-ple-kop'te̤-rä), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Euplexoptera*.

Euplectella (ū-plek-tel'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὔπλεκτος*, well-plaited, well-twisted, < *εὖ*, well, + *πλεκτός*, < *πλέκειν*, plait.] A genus of *Hyalospongiæ*, referred to the family *Hexactinellidæ*, or made type of a family *Euplectellidæ*. It includes the beautiful glass-sponge, *E. aspergillum*, known as Venus's flower-basket, in which the highly developed silicious spicula form a regular polygonal network, as the wall of a deep cup or basket attached by its base.

Venus's Flower-basket (*Euplectella aspergillum*).

Euplectellidæ (ū-plek-tel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [< *Euplectella* + *-idæ.*] A family of silicious sponges, or *Hyalospongiæ*, taking name from the genus *Euplectella*, and presenting a very beautiful type of six-rayed spicules; the glass-sponges: often merged in a family *Hexactinellidæ*.

euplere (ū'plēr), *n.* A species of the genus *Eupleres*.

Eupleres (ū-plē'rēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *πλήρης*, full.] A remarkable genus of viverriform carnivorous quadrupeds of Madagascar, related to the *Viverridæ*, from which it differs in some cranial and dental characters, forming the type of a family *Eupleridæ*. The only species known is *E. goudoti*, the falanaka. *Doyère.*

Falanaka (*Eupleres goudoti*).

euplerid (ū'ple-rid), *n.* A carnivorous mammal of the family *Eupleridæ*.

Eupleridæ (ū-pler'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eupleres* + *-idæ.*] A family of viverriform carnivorous quadrupeds, represented by the single genus *Eupleres*, differing from the *Viverridæ* in the convexity of the skull posteriorly, the small canine teeth, and the unapproximated incisors. The type is peculiar to Madagascar.

Euplexoptera (ū-plek-sop'te̤-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + L. *plexus*, q. v., + Gr. *πτερόν*, a wing.] An aberrant suborder of orthopterous insects, or an order of insects, the same as *Dermaptera*, constituted by the earwigs or *Forficulidæ:* so called from the crosswise and lengthwise folding of the under wings. See *Forficulidæ*. Also *Euplecoptera*.

euplexopterous (ū-plek-sop'te̤-rus), *a.* Having the characters of the suborder *Euplexoptera*.

eupnœa (ūp-nē'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *πνοιή*, breath, < *πνεῖν*, breathe.] In *pathol.*, a normal condition of respiration.

Eupoda (ū'pō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] In Latreille's system of classification (1817), the fifth family of tetramerous *Coleoptera*, corresponding to the modern family *Crioceridæ*, and divided into the *Sagrides* and *Criocerides*.

Eupodia (ū-pō'di-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.* Cf. Gr. *εὐποδία*, goodness of foot.] In Gegenbaur's system of classification, an order of *Holothurioida*, containing the holothurians proper or sea-cucumbers, as distinguished from *Apodia* (*Synapta*).

Eupodotis (ū-pō-dō'tis), *n.* [< Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*), = E. *foot*, + *Otis*, a bustard, well-footed bustard.] A genus of bustards, of the family *Otididæ*, peculiar in possessing only one carotid artery, the right. *E. australis* is the bustard of Australia. *Lesson*, 1839.

Australian Bustard (*Eupodotis australis*).

Eupolidean (ū'pō-li-dē'an), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *Εὐπολις* (*-ιδ-*) (see def.) + *-ean.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Eupolis, a dramatist of the Attic old comedy, who flourished about 425 B. C.: as, the *Eupolidean* verse or meter.—**Eupolidean epionic.** See *epionic*, *n.*

II. *n.* In *anc. pros.*, a meter, confined to Greek comedy, composed of a first glyconic and a trochaic tetrapody catalectic: thus,

⏑ ⏒ – ⏒ – ⏑ ⏑ – | ⏑ ⏒ – ⏒ – ⏑ ⏑ –.

Eupolyzoa (ū-pol-i-zō'ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *Polyzoa*, q. v.] The *Polyzoa* in the usual sense; the *Polyzoa* proper. The term is used by some who place certain worm-like organisms in a class *Polyzoa* and then proceed to divide it into three sections, *Vermiformia* (genus *Phoronis* alone), *Pterobranchia* (genera *Rhabdopleura* and *Aphalodiscus*), and *Eupolyzoa*.

eupolyzoan (ū-pol-i-zō'an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Eupolyzoa;* polyzoan in the proper or usual sense.

II. *n.* A polyzoan proper.

eupolyzoön (ū-pol-i-zō'on), *n.* One of the *Eupolyzoa;* a eupolyzoan. *Lankester.*

eupractic (ū-prak'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *εὐπρακτος*, easy to be done, well-to-do, prosperous, < *εὖ*, well, + *πράσσειν*, do: see *practic, practice.*] Doing well; prosperous. [Rare.]

Good-humoured, eupeptic, and *eupractic*.

Carlyle, Misc., III. 215.

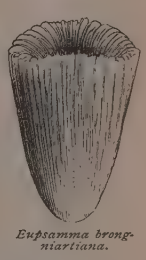
Euprepia (ū-prep'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐπρεπής*, well-looking, < *εὖ*, well, + *πρέπειν*, become, suit.] A genus of bombycid moths, sometimes giving name to a family *Euprepiidæ*, and containing such tiger-moths as *E. caja* and *E. plantaginis*, the long-haired larvæ of which are known as bear-caterpillars. Also called *Chelonia*.

Tiger-moth (*Euprepia caja*), about two thirds natural size.

Euprepiidæ (ū-pre-pī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euprepia* + *-idæ.*] A family of bombycid moths, named from the genus *Euprepia*.

Eupsalis (ūp'sā-lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *ψαλίς*, a pair of shears.] A genus of rhynchophorous beetles, or weevils, of the family *Brenthidæ*. *E. minuta* is a common United States species, averaging half an inch in length, of a shining mahogany-brown spotted with yellow, whose larva is found in decaying oak-wood. See cut under *Brenthus*.

Eupsamma (ūp-sam'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *ψάμμος* or *ψάμμη*, sand.] A genus of perforate stone-corals, as *E. brongniartiana*, of the family *Eupsammidæ*. Also *Eupsammia*.



Eupsamma brongniartiana.

Eupsammidæ (ūp-sam'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eupsamma* + *-idæ.*] A family of perforate stone-corals, taking name from the genus *Eupsamma*. They have the corallum simple or compound, with numerous well-developed lamellar septa for the most part perforated, a spongy columella, interseptal loculi open or with few dissepiments, and rudimentary costæ.

eupyrchroite (ū-pėr'krō-īt), *n.* [< Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *πῦρ*, fire, + *χροιά*, *χρόα*, color, + *-ite*[2].] A massive variety of apatite from Crown Point, New York. It has a concentric subfibrous structure and an ash-gray or bluish-gray color, and gives a green phosphorescence when heated (whence the name).

eupyrion (ū-pir'i-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *πῦρ* = E. *fire.*] Any contrivance for obtaining light, as lucifer-matches, etc.

-eur. [F. *-eur*, < OF. *-ur, -or*, < L. *-or*, acc. *-orem:* see *-or.*] A form of the suffix *-or* in abstract nouns, occurring in recent words from the French, as in *grandeur*, and mostly pronounced as French, as in *hauteur*.

Euraquilo (ū-rak'wi-lo), *n.* [LL.: see *Euroclydon.*] Same as *Euroclydon*.

A tempestuous wind, which is called *Euraquilo*.

Acts xxvii. 14 (revised version).

Eurasia (ū-rā'shiä or -zhiä), *n.* [< *Eur(ope)* + *Asia.*] The name given by some geographers to the continental mass which is made up of

Europe and Asia, there being no natural division between the two land-masses.

Eurasian (ū-rā′shiạn or -zhiạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Eurasia* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to Eurasia; consisting of both Europe and Asia. See *Eurasia.*

The mountains of England . . . stand apart from its main water-partings; but those of the *Eurasian* continent coincide with the lines of separation of the great watersheds. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 303.

2. Having both European and Asian connections; combining European and Asiatic blood. See II.

The *Eurasian* girl is often pretty and graceful. . . . What if upon her lips there hung the accents of her tchitchi tongue? *G. A. Mackay*, Tour of Sir Ali Baba.

II. *n.* A half-caste one of whose parents is European, or of pure European descent, and the other Asiatic: originally restricted to one born in Hindustan of a Hindu mother and a European (especially a Portuguese) father, but now applied to all half-breeds of mixed Asiatic and European blood, and their offspring. Also called *chee-chee.*

The shovel-hats are surprised that the *Eurasian* does not become a missionary, or a schoolmaster, or a policeman, or something of that sort. The native papers say, "Deport him"; the white prints say, "Make him a soldier"; and the *Eurasian* himself says, "Make me a Commissioner, give me a pension."
G. A. Mackay, Tour of Sir Ali Baba.

Eurasiatic (ū-rā-shi- or ū-rā-zhi-at′ik), *a.* [< *Eurasia* + *-atic*, after *Asiatic.*] Same as *Eurasian.*

A fact of the same character meets us at the other side of the *Eurasiatic* continent, the Japanese and the Amurland crayfishes being closely allied.
Huxley, Crayfish, p. 311.

eureka (ū-rē′kạ̈). [Prop. **heureka*, < Gr. *εὕρηκα*, I have found (it), perf. ind. act. of *εὑρίσκειν* (*εὑρ-*, *εὑρε-*), find, discover.] Literally, I have found (it): the reputed exclamation of Archimedes when, after long study, he discovered a method of detecting the amount of alloy in King Hiero's crown (see *crown problem*, under *crown*); hence, an exclamation of triumph at a discovery or supposed discovery. It was adopted as the motto of the State of California, in allusion to the discovery of gold there.—**Eureka projectile.** See *projectile.*

Eurema (ū-rē′mạ̈), *n.* [NL., prop. **Heurema*, < Gr. *εὕρημα*, an invention, discovery: see *eurematics.*] A large genus of butterflies, of the subfamily *Pierinæ*, containing upward of 100 species: now usually called *Terias* (which see).

eurematics (ū-rẹ̄-mat′iks), *n.* [Prop. **heurematics*, < Gr. *εὕρημα*(*τ-*), an invention, discovery, < *εὑρίσκειν*, find out, invent, discover: see *eureka.*] The history of invention; that department of knowledge which is concerned with mechanical inventions.

Invention responds to want, and the want may originate in some crisis or event having no apparent affinity in character with the want it engendered or the invention that sprang to meet it. And these are not mere accidents: they are the natural course of what I venture to call the fixed laws of *euremetics*. *Amer. Anthropologist*, I. 28.

Euretes (ū-rē′tēz), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Euretidæ*. *Carter.*

euretid (ū-ret′id), *n.* A sponge of the family *Euretidæ.*

Euretidæ (ū-ret′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euretes* + *-idæ.*] A family of dictyonine hexactinellid silicious sponges with radially situated scapulæ, branched anastomosing tubes, and the skeletal network in several layers. *F. E. Schulze.* Also *Eureteidæ.*

Eurhipidura (ū-rip-i-dū′rạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL. (Gill, 1873), neut. pl. of *eurhipidurus*: see *eurhipidurous.*] A primary group of birds, distinguished by the concentration of the caudal vertebræ into a coccyx terminated by a pygostyle, around which the tail-feathers are arranged like a fan, whence the name. It includes all existing birds (commonly placed in the two subclasses *Ratitæ* and *Carinatæ*), as distinguished from the *Saururæ*, or lizard-tailed birds of the Jurassic period.

The most homogeneous [class] is that of Birds, all the living representatives of which seem to be members of a single order (which may be distinguished by the name *Eurhipidura*). *Gill*, Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., VI. 435.

eurhipidurous (ū-rip-i-dū′rus), *a.* [< NL. *eurhipidurus*, < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *ῥιπίς* (*ῥιπιδ-*), a fan, + *οὐρά*, tail.] Having the tail-feathers disposed like a fan, as a bird; not saururous; specifically, belonging to or having the characters of the *Eurhipidura.*

euripe† (ū′rīp), *n.* [< L. *euripus*, < Gr. *εὔριπος*, a strait, channel: see *euripus.*] A euripus or channel.

On either side there is an *euripe* or arm of the sea.
Holland.

A sea full of shelves and rocks, sands, gulfs, *euripes*, and contrary tides. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 594.

euripus (ū-rī′pus), *n.* [L., < Gr. *εὔριπος*, any strait or narrow sea where the flux and reflux is violent (see def.), < *εὖ*, well, + *ῥιπή*, impetus, rush, as of wind or waters.] A strait or narrow sea where the flow of the tide in both directions is violent, as in the strait between the island of Eubœa and Bœotia in Greece, specifically called *Euripus.* The name was also given to a water-channel or canal between the arena and the cavea of the Roman hippodrome.

The *Euripus* as well as the basin (lacus) of the spina (distinctly to be seen in the circus of Caracalla and in mosaics) served to moisten the sand.
C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 290.

eurite (ū′rīt), *n.* [F. *eurite*, appar. < Gr. *εὐρύς*, wide (or *Εὖρος*, Eurus?), + *-ite*2.] A name given in 1819 by D'Aubuisson to a rock described by him as being a fine-grained, homogeneous granite, consisting mainly of feldspar (the other ingredients being intimately mingled with the feldspar, as if fused with it), having a hardness a little less than that of quartz, and being partly fusible before the blowpipe. The name is at present but little used in France, where *petrosilex* is preferred, and hardly at all in other countries. See *quartz-porphyry* and *felsite.*

eurithmy, *n.* See *eurythmy.*

euritic (ū-rit′ik), *a.* [< *eurite* + *-ic.*] Containing, composed of, or resembling eurite.

Near the Pacific, the mountain-ranges are generally formed of syenite or granite, or an allied *euritic* porphyry. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, ii. 470.

Euroclydon (ū-rok′li-don), *n.* [< Gr. *Εὐροκλύδων*, only in Acts xxvii. 14; appar. < *Εὖρος*, Eurus, the east or east-southeast wind, + *κλύδων*, a wave, a billow, < *κλύζειν*, wash, dash, as waves; but the formation is unusual, and the readings vary. *Εὐροκλύδων* is prob. an accom., by popular etym., of *εὐρακύλων*, another reading, confirmed by the Vulgate *Euro-aquilo*, better *Euraquilo*, in the same passage; this being a Roman compound, < L. *Eurus*, Gr. *Εὖρος*, the east or east-southeast wind, + L. *Aquilo*(*n-*), the north wind; *Euro-aquilo* being thus the northeast wind. See *aquilon.*] A tempestuous northeast or north-northeast wind that frequently blows in the Levant; a levanter; hence, the northeast wind in general; a northeaster.

Not long after there arose against it a tempestuous wind called *Euroclydon* [revised version *Euraquilo*].
Acts xxvii. 14.

Then comes, with an awful roar,
Gathering and sounding on,
The storm-wind from Labrador,
The wind *Euroclydon*,
The storm-wind!
Longfellow, Midnight Mass.

Europasian (ū-rọ̄-pā′shiạn or -zhiạn), *a.* [< *Europe* + *Asia* + *-an.*] Same as *Eurasian*, 1.

The languages of the *Europasian* continent.
J. A. H. Murray, 8th Ann. Address to Phil. Soc., p. 26.

European (ū-rọ̄-pē′ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Europæus*, < Gr. *Εὐρωπαῖος*, pertaining to *Εὐρώπη*, L. *Europa*, Europe.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining or relating to or connected with Europe; native to or derived from Europe: as, the *European* race of men; *European* plants; *European* civilization; *European* news.—**European alcornoque, fan-palm,** etc. See the nouns.—**European plan,** that method of conducting a hotel according to which the charge per day includes only lodging and service, the guests taking their meals à la carte at the attached restaurant, or wherever they please, and paying for them separately: opposed to the *American plan*, in which the charge per day includes both board and lodging. [U. S.]

II. *n.* 1. A native of Europe; a person born of European parents or belonging to Europe.—2. More generally, a member of the European race, or of any one of the races of Europe; a person of European descent in any country outside of Europe, as distinguished from the indigenous people of such country.

Europeanism (ū-rọ̄-pē′ạn-izm), *n.* [< *European* + *-ism.*] The state or condition of being European or Europeanized; European character, or inclination toward that which is European.

The men of ideas, who are suspected of the deadly sin of *Europeanism* or Westernism.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLI. 332.

Europeanization (ū-rọ̄-pē″ạn-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *Europeanize* + *-ation.*] The process of making or becoming European.

Everything is thus already provided for the opening out and complete *Europeanization* of North Africa, except the colonists. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIII. 534.

Europeanize (ū-rọ̄-pē′ạn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Europeanized*, ppr. *Europeanizing.* [< *European* + *-ize.*] To make or cause to become European; assimilate to Europeans in any respect, or bring into a condition characteristic of Europe: as, a *Europeanized* Hindu.

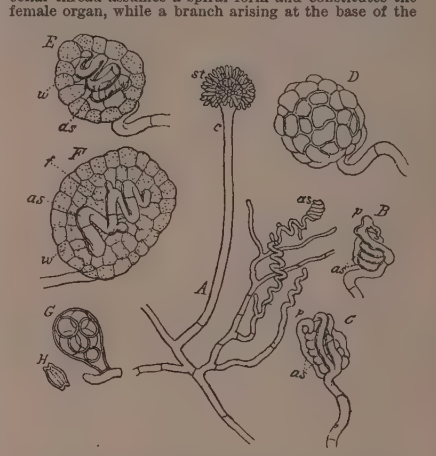
Without being *Europeanized*, our discussion of important questions in statesmanship, political economy, in æsthetics, is taking a broader scope and a higher tone.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 78.

A few of the streets [in Moscow] have been *Europeanized*—in all except the paving, which is everywhere execrably Asiatic. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 409.

Europeo-Asiatic (ū-rọ̄-pē″ō-ā-shi-at′ik), *a.* In *phytogeog.*, pertaining to Europe and Asia; palæarctic.

Under the name of *Europæo-Asiatic* or North temperate and Mountain region of the Old World, I would designate that vast area extending from the Atlantic to the North Pacific. *G. Bentham*, Notes on Compositæ, p. 542.

Eurotium (ū-rō′shi-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐρώς* (*εὐρωτ-*), mold, dank, decay.] A genus of pyrenomycetous fungi, belonging to the *Perisporiaceæ*, and closely related to the *Erysipheæ.* The fructification consists of yellow closed perithecia, each containing numerous asci, which are filled with spores. In this genus the process of reproduction in ascomycetous fungi is easily observed. A portion of a mycelial thread assumes a spiral form and constitutes the female organ, while a branch arising at the base of the



Eurotium repens, highly magnified.

A, a small portion of the mycelium with a conidiophore (*c*), terminated by the sterigmata (*st*), from which the spores have fallen, also with the spiral female organ, the ascogonium (*as*). *B*, the spiral ascogonium (*as*) with the antheridium (*p*). *C*, the same beginning to be surrounded by threads, out of which the wall of the perithecium is formed. *D*, a perithecium. *E*, *F*, sections of young perithecia: *w*, cells composing the wall; *f*, false parenchyma underneath the wall; *as*, ascogonium. *G*, ascus. *H*, an ascospore. (From Sachs's "Lehrbuch der Botanik.")

spiral becomes the male organ. After fertilization these organs and some additional branches develop into the perithecium and its contents. There is also a conidial fruit, which is a gray mold. It consists of erect hyphæ, each terminated by a capitate enlargement upon which numerous sterigmata are situated; each of the latter bears a chain of spores. This was formerly considered a distinct fungus, known as *Aspergillus.* *Eurotium* with its conidial form is a common mold which grows on a great variety of substances, especially dead herbs and jellies.

Eurus (ū′rus), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Εὖρος*, the east or more exactly the east-southeast wind. Cf. *Euroclydon*, *Euraquilo.*] The southeast wind.

Euryale (ū-rī′ạ-lē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐρύαλος*, with broad threshing-floor, broad, < *εὐρύς*, broad, wide, + *ἅλως*, a threshing-floor (a round area): see *halo.*] 1. The typical genus of sand-stars or brittle-stars of the family *Euryalidæ*, or referred to the family *Astrophytidæ.* Species are known as the *Medusa's-head*, *gorgon's-head*, *basket-fish*, etc. See these words, and *Astrophyton.*

2. A genus of water-lilies, of India and China, with large peltate leaves and a spiny calyx. The only species, *E. ferox*, is sometimes cultivated in hothouses. Its seeds are edible. Baillon refers the *Victoria regia* of the Amazons to this genus.

Euryaleæ (ū-ri-ā′lē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euryale* + *-eæ.*] The euryaleans, or ophiurians with branched arms: contrasted with *Ophioureæ.* *J. Müller.*

euryalean (ū-ri-ā′lē-ạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having extensive and branching arms, as a sand-star; resembling a brittle-star of the genus *Euryale* or family *Euryalidæ.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Euryaleæ* or *Euryalidæ.*

Also *euryalidan.*

Euryalida (ū-ri-al′i-dạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euryale* + *-ida.*] In Gegenbaur's system of classification, an order of *Asteroidea*, represented by such forms as *Astrophyton.*

Euryalidæ (ū-ri-al′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euryale* + *-idæ.*] A family of ophiurians, or brittle-stars, of the order *Ophiuroidea*, having much-

branched arms without plates, and the ventral groove closed by soft skin. See *Astrophytidæ*.

euryalidan (ū-ri-al'i-dạn), *a.* and *n.* Same as *euryalean*.

Euryapteryx (ū-ri-ap'tẹ-riks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐρύς*, wide, + NL. *Apteryx*, q. v.] A genus of dinornithic birds of New Zealand, of the family *Palapterygidæ*.

Eurybia (ū-rib'i-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐρυβιάς*, of far-extended might, mighty, < *εὐρύς*, wide, + *βία*, might, force.] **1.** A genus of butterflies, of which *E. nicæus* is the type. *Hübner*, 1816. —**2.** A genus of gymnosomatous pteropods, of the family *Eurybiidæ*. *Rang*, 1827.—**3.** A genus of acalephs. *Eschscholtz*, 1829.—**4.** A genus of buprestid beetles, with one species, *E. chalcodes*, from Swan river, Australia. *Castelnau and Gory*, 1838.

Eurybiidæ (ū-ri-bī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurybia* + *-idæ*.] A family of pteropods, taking name from the genus *Eurybia*.

eurycephalic (ū″ri-se-fal'ik or ū-ri-sef'a-lik), *a.* [< Gr. *εὐρύς*, wide, + *κεφαλή*, the head, + *-ic*.] In *ethnol.*, broad-headed: applied to a subdivision of the brachycephalic or short broad-skulled races of mankind having heads of excessive breadth.

Euryceros (ū-ris'e-ros), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1830), < Gr. *εὐρύκερως*, having broad horns: see *eurycerous*.] The only genus of *Eurycerotinæ*. The sole species, *E. prevostî*, is black, with rufous back and wings. Also, improperly, *Euriceros*. *Bonaparte*, 1849.

Eurycerotinæ (ū-ris″e-rō-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euryceros* (*-cerot-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of sturnoid passerine birds peculiar to Madagascar, represented by the genus *Euryceros*. Also, improperly, *Euricerotinæ*. *Bonaparte*, 1849.

eurycerous (ū-ris'e-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *εὐρύκερως*, having broad horns, < *εὐρύς*, broad, + *κέρας*, a horn.] Having broad horns. *Smart*.

eurycoronine (ū″ri-kọ-rō'nin), *a.* [< Gr. *εὐρύς*, broad, + *κορώνη*, crown, + *-ine*[1].] In *zoöl.*, having broad-crowned molars: specifically applied to the dinotherian type of dentition, as distinguished from the stenocoronine or hippopotamine type. *Falconer*.

Eurydice (ū-rid'i-sē), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Εὐρυδίκη*, in myth. the wife of Orpheus.] **1.** A genus of

Eurydice pulchra, about natural size.

isopods, of the family *Cymothoidæ*, containing such as *E. pulchra*. *W. E. Leach*, 1818.—**2.** A genus of mollusks. *Eschscholtz*, 1826.

Eurygæa (ū-ri-jē'ạ), *n.* [NL. (Gill, 1884), < Gr. *εὐρύς*, broad, + *γαῖα*, poet. for *γῆ*, earth.] In *zoögeog.*, one of the prime realms or zoölogical divisions of the earth's land surface, including Europe, Africa north of the Sahara, and Asia north of the Himalayas, its southern line nearly corresponding with the tropic of Cancer in lowlands, and with the isotherm of the same in more elevated regions.

Eurygæan (ū-ri-jē'ạn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Eurygæa.

Eurygaster (ū-ri-gas'tẽr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐρύς*, broad, + *γαστήρ*, belly.] **1.** The typical genus of bugs of the family *Scutelleridæ* and subfamily *Eurygastrinæ*.—**2.** A genus of flies, of the family *Muscidæ*. *Macquart*, 1835.

Eurygaster alternatus; wings partly open. (Line shows natural size.)

Eurygastrinæ (ū″ri-gas-trī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurygaster* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of heteropterous insects, of the family *Scutelleridæ*, of oval form, more or less deeply convex, with a comparatively long and narrow scutellum, and coloration either brown or mixed gray and yellow. Also *Eurygastrida*, *Eurygastrides*.

Eurygona (ū-rig'ō-nạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐρύς*, broad, + *γόνυ* = E. *knee*.] **1.** A genus of butterflies, giving name to the subfamily *Eurygoninæ*. *Boisduval*, 1836.—**2.** A genus of tenebrionid beetles, having as type *E. chilensis*. *Castelnau*, 1840.

Eurygoninæ (ū″ri-gō-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurygona* + *-inæ*.] Same as *Euselasiinæ*.

Eurylæmidæ (ū-ri-lem'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurylæmus* + *-idæ*.] A family of passerine birds, formerly supposed, from their resemblance to rollers, barbets, etc., to be picarian. The feet are syndactyl, by connection of the outer and middle toes; the syrinx is mesomyodian and tracheobronchial; the plantar tendons are desmopeimous; the oil-gland is untufted; cæca are present; and the sternum is passerine, though without a furcate manubrium. It is a small family of East Indian birds, containing such genera as *Eurylæmus*, *Serilophus*, *Psarisomus*, *Cymbirhynchus*, and *Calyptomena*, represented by less than a dozen species, known as *broadmouths*, *broadbills*, and *gapers*. Also written *Eurylaimidæ*.

Eurylæminæ (ū″ri-lē-mī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurylæmus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of birds, the same as the family *Eurylæmidæ* minus the genus *Calyptomena*. Formerly, the group was considered picarian, and referred to the family *Coraciidæ*, from some superficial resemblance to the rollers. Also *Eurylaiminæ*, *Eurylaimini*.

Eurylæmoideæ (ū″ri-lē-moi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurylæmus* + *-oideæ*.] A superfamily of passerine birds, represented by the *Eurylæmidæ*. Also, improperly, *Eurylaimoideæ*. *Stejneger*, 1885.

Eurylæmus (ū-ri-lē'mus), *n.* [NL. (Horsfield, 1820, as *Eurylaimus*) (so called from the breadth of the bill, which resembles that of some rollers), < Gr. *εὐρύς*, broad, + *λαιμός*, the throat.] The typical genus of the family *Eurylæmidæ*. The type is *E. javanus*, of Java, Sumatra, etc. Also written *Eurylaimus*. Also called *Platyrhynchus*.

euryleme (ū'ri-lēm), *n.* A bird of the genus *Eurylæmus*. Also written *eurylaime*.

Eurylepta (ū-ri-lep'tạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐρύς*, broad, + *λεπτόν*, the small gut.] The typical genus of the family *Euryleptidæ*.

Euryleptidæ (ū-ri-lep'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurylepta* + *-idæ*.] A family of dendrocœlous marine turbellarians, having a broad, smooth, or papillate body, in front of the middle of which is placed the mouth. They have numerous eyes near the anterior margin, and a pair of tentaculiform lobes on the head. The sexual openings are distinct.

Eurymela (ū-rim'e-lạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐρύς*, broad, + *μέλος*, a limb.] The typical genus of bugs of the family *Cercopidæ* and subfamily *Eurymelinæ*. *E. fenestrata* is an Australian species, half an inch long, and of a bronzed black color, varied with white and orange. There are some 20 species, all Australian or Tasmanian.

Eurymelinæ (ū″ri-me-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurymela* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of homopterous hemipterous insects, of the family *Cercopidæ*. They are characterized by a conical figure, with a broad, blunt head; a triangular scutellum as long as or longer than the prothorax; thick, oblique elytra extending beyond the conic-acute abdomen; stout, short, prismatic legs, bristly on the thighs and shanks; and hind shanks with two teeth. Also *Eurymelida* and *Eurymelides*.

Eurynorhynchus (ū″ri-nọ-ring'kus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *εὐρύνειν*, make wide, broaden (< *εὐρύς*, broad), + *ῥύγχος*, bill.] A genus of spoon-billed sandpipers, of the family *Scolopacidæ*, having a spatulate bill. *E. pygmæus*, the only species, is a rare Asiatic and Alaskan sandpiper, of small size, closely resembling a stint in size, form, and coloration, but with the bill very broadly dilated or spooned at the end. In other respects the genus is much the same as that section of the genus *Tringa* referred to *Actodromas*. Also, improperly, *Eurinorhynchus*.

Spoon-billed Sandpiper (*Eurynorhynchus pygmæus*).

Euryomia (ū-ri-ō'mi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐρύς*, broad, + *ὦμος*, shoulder.] **1.** A genus of cetonian lamellicorn beetles. *E. inda* is a common species of the United States, about half an inch long, light-brown in color with black spots, and emitting a peculiar acrid odor when irritated.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus: as, "the melancholy *euryomia*," *Riley and Howard*, Insect Life, p. 55.

Euryophrys (ū-ri-of'ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐρύς*, broad, + *ὀφρύς* = E. *brow*.] A genus of chalcid hymenopterous insects, of the subfamily *Pireninæ*, having the eyes far apart, the short 10-jointed antennæ inserted at the border of the mouth, and 4-jointed maxillary palpi. Formerly called *Calypso*, a name preoccupied in botany.

Eurypauropodidæ (ū-ri-pâ-rō-pod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurypauropus* + *-idæ*.] A family of myriapods, established for the reception of the genus *Eurypauropus*.

Eurypauropus (ū-ri-pâ'rō-pus), *n.* [NL. (J. A. Ryder, 1879), < Gr. *εὐρύς*, broad, + NL. *Pauropus*.] A genus of myriapods, having the more mobile portion of the head beneath the cephalic shield, the mouth-parts confined to a small circular area, no eyes, and the legs ending in a single curved claw.

eurypharyngid (ū″ri-fa-rin'jid), *n.* A fish of the family *Eurypharyngidæ*. Also *eurypharyngoid*.

Eurypharyngidæ (ū″ri-fa-rin'ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurypharynx* + *-idæ*.] A family of fishes, represented by the genus *Eurypharynx*. The branchio-anal portion is much shorter than the rostrobranchial; the tail is very elongate, but moderately attenuate backward; the head is flat above with a transverse rostral margin, at the outer angles of which the eyes are exposed; the jaws are excessively elongated backward, the upper being parallel and closing against each other as far as the articulation of the two suspensorial bones; there are minute teeth in both jaws; the dorsal and anal fins are well developed, and continue nearly to the end of the tail; and there are very small narrow pectoral fins. The family embraces two most remarkable deep-sea fishes, *Eurypharynx pelecanoides* and *Gastrostomus bairdi*, of a black color, and two feet or more in length.

eurypharyngoid (ū″ri-fa-ring'goid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Eurypharyngidæ*.

II. *n.* Same as *eurypharyngid*.

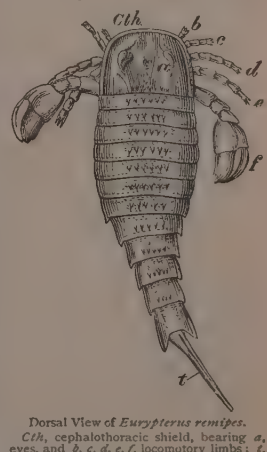
Eurypharynx (ū-rif'a-ringks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐρύς*, wide, + *φάρυγξ*, throat: see *pharynx*.] The typical genus of fishes of the family *Eurypharyngidæ*. *E. pelecanoides* is the typical species, remarkable for the enormous capacity of the pharynx.

Euryplegma (ū-ri-pleg'mạ), *n.* [NL. (Schulze), < Gr. *εὐρύς*, wide, + *πλέγμα*, anything twisted.] The typical genus of the family *Euryplegmatidæ*.

Euryplegmatidæ (ū″ri-pleg-mat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euryplegma*(*t-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of hexactinellidan *Silicispongiæ*, typified by the genus *Euryplegma*. They are goblet- or saucer-shaped sponges, having the wall deeply folded longitudinally so as to produce a number of dichotomously branched canals or covered-in grooves.

Euryptera (ū-rip'tẹ-rạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐρύς*, broad, + *πτερόν*, wing.] In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of cerambycid beetles of North and South America. *E. lateralis* is a species found in the United States. *Serville*, 1825. (*b*) A genus of Oriental hemipterans, of the family *Fulgoridæ*. *Guérin*, 1834.

Eurypterida (ū-rip-ter'i-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurypterus* + *-ida*.] A group of extinct Silurian *Crustacea*, sometimes included in *Merostomata*, sometimes made a distinct order. Some of them attained a large size, and in many respects resembled *Limulus*, while in others they approached the *Copepoda*. An anterior cephalothorax, bearing eyes and limbs, is succeeded by 12 or more free somites, the body then terminating in a telson. Some of the anterior limbs may be chelate, as in *Pterygotus*, and the terminal joints of the last pair are usually expanded and paddle-like. Also *Eurypterina*.



Dorsal View of *Eurypterus remipes*. *Cth*, cephalothoracic shield, bearing *a*, eyes, and *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, *f*, locomotory limbs; *t*, telson.

Eurypteridæ (ū-rip-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurypterus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil *Crustacea*, taking name from the genus *Eurypterus*. See the extract.

The powerful body of the *Eurypteridæ* . . . consists of a cephalothoracic shield with median ocelli as well as large projecting marginal eyes, also of an abdomen with numerous segments (usually 12), which become longer posteriorly, and of a caudal shield, which is prolonged into a spine. Round the mouth on the under side there are five pairs of long spiny legs, of which the last is much the largest, and ends in a broad swimming fin. Some of the anterior appendages may be armed with a chela. The resemblance of the true *Eurypteridæ* . . . to the Scorpionidæ is very striking. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 479.

Eurypterina (ū-rip-te-rī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurypterus* + *-ina*[2].] Same as *Eurypterida*.

eurypterine (ū-rip′te-rin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Eurypterina*.

II. *n.* One of the *Eurypterina*.

Eurypterus (ū-rip′te-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐρύς*, wide, + *πτερόν*, wing.] 1. The typical genus of *Eurypteridæ*. *E. remipes* is an example. *De Kay*, 1826.—2. A genus of hesperid butterflies, the type of which is *E. gigas* of the Peruvian Andes. *Mabille*, 1877.

Eurypyga (ū-ri-pī′gä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐρύς*, broad, + *πυγή*, the rump.] A genus of birds,

Sun-bittern (*Eurypyga helias*).

constituting the family *Eurypygidæ*. *E. helias* is the South American sun-bittern. *Illiger*, 1811.

Eurypygidæ (ū-ri-pij′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurypyga* + *-idæ*.] An American family of altricial grallatorial birds; the sun-bitterns. They have a peculiar aspect, resembling both rails and herons, with ample wings and tail, comparatively short legs and low hind toe, slender bill, very slim neck, and soft plumage of variegated colors. They lay blotched eggs. There is but one genus, *Eurypyga*.

Eurypygoideæ (ū″ri-pi-goi′dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurypyga* + *-oideæ*.] A superfamily of birds, composed of the *Eurypygidæ*, or American sun-bitterns, the *Rhynochætidæ*, or kagus, of New Caledonia, and the Madagascan *Mesitidæ*.

eurypylous (ū-rip′i-lus), *a.* [< NL. *eurypylus*, < Gr. *εὐρυπυλής*, with wide gates, < *εὐρύς*, wide, + *πύλη*, a gate.] In *zoöl.*, having large and wide openings, placing the endodermal chambers in direct and free communication with both excurrent and incurrent canals: said of a type of sponge-structure.

This may be termed the *eurypylous* type of rhagon canal system. *Sollas*, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 414.

Eurystomata (ū-ri-stō′mą-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *eurystomatus:* see *eurystomatous*.] An order of ctenophorans, having an oval or oblong body without oral lobes or tentacles, and a very large mouth, whence the name. *Beroë* and *Neis* are examples.

eurystomatous (ū-ri-stom′a-tus), *a.* [< NL. *eurystomatus*, < Gr. as if **εὐρυστόματος*, equiv. to *εὐρύστομος*, wide-mouthed, < *εὐρύς*, wide, + *στόμα* (*στόματ-*), mouth.] Having a wide or large mouth. Specifically—(*a*) In *herpet.*, having a dilatable mouth, as most serpents; not angiostomatous.

The two halves of the jaw are movably connected together in the *eurystomatous* Ophidii.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 463.

(*b*) In ctenophorans, pertaining to the *Eurystomata*. Also *eurystomous*.

eurystome (ū′ri-stōm), *n.* A bird of the genus *Eurystomus*.

eurystomous (ū-ris′tō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *εὐρύστομος*, wide-mouthed: see *eurystomatous*.] Same as *eurystomatous*.

Eurystomus (ū-ris′tō-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐρύστομος*, wide-mouthed: see *eurystomatous*.] A genus of African, Indian, and Oriental picarian birds, of the family *Coraciidæ*, having the bill dilated and the coloration lilac or blue; the broad-billed rollers. There are several species, of which *E. orientalis*, one of the best-known, is chiefly blue, with red bill and feet, and about 11 inches long. A section, *Cornopio*, contains the ruddy African and Madagascan eurystomes.

Dollar-bird (*Eurystomus pacificus*).

eurythmy (ū-rith′mi), *n.* [Also, improp., *eurithmy*; < Gr. *εὐρυθμία*, rhythmical order or movement, harmony, < *εὐρυθμος*, rhythmical, orderly, < *εὖ*, well, + *ῥυθμός*, rhythm.] 1. In the *fine arts*, harmony, orderliness, and elegance of proportion.—2. In *med.*, regularity of pulse.

Eurytoma (ū-rit′ō-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐρύς*, broad, + *τομή*, a cutting, a segment.] A genus of hymenopterous insects, of the family *Chalcididæ*, founded by Rossi in 1807. The wings are

Eurytoma prunicola.

a, female; *b*, male; *c*, abdomen of female; *d*, abdomen of male; *e*, antenna of female; *f*, antenna of male. (Hair-lines show natural sizes.)

perfectly hyaline; the marginal vein is but slightly larger than the stigmal; the posterior tibiæ are nearly smooth; the mesonotum is umbilicate-punctate; and the claws are sharp. The species of this genus are especially parasitic upon gall-making insects. *E. prunicola* is bred from the oak-gall of *Cynips quercus-prunus*.

Eurytomidæ (ū-ri-tom′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurytoma* + *-idæ*.] The *Eurytominæ* regarded as a family. Also *Eurytomides*. *Walker; Westwood*.

Eurytominæ (ū″ri-tō-mī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurytoma* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of the parasitic hymenopterous family *Chalcididæ*, founded by Walker in 1832. It is distinguished by the very prominent subquadrate pronotum, the abdomen usually compressed from the sides and often highly arched, and by the incised joints and conspicuous whorls of hair of the antennæ in the male. The genus *Isosoma* of this group is not parasitic, but plant-feeding.

Eusebian (ū-sē′bi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Eusebius* + *-an*. The proper name *Eusebius*, Gr. *Εὐσέβιος*, means 'pious, godly,' < Gr. *εὐσεβής*, pious, godly, < *εὖ*, well, + *σέβεσθαι*, honor with pious awe, reverence, worship.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Eusebius of Nicomedia, an Arian bishop of Constantinople in the fourth century A. D., or to his doctrines.

II. *n.* A follower of Eusebius. See *Arian*[1].

Euselasia (ū-se-lā′si-ä), *n.* [NL. (cf. Gr. *εὐσέλαος*, bright-shining), < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *σέλας*, brightness.] A genus of butterflies, giving name to the *Euselasiinæ*. *Hübner*, 1816.

Euselasiinæ (ū-se-lā-si-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euselasia* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of erycinid butterflies, containing over 70 species, in which the wings are usually abruptly truncate at the apex, with deep marginal sinuses. Also called *Eurygoninæ*.

Eusepii (ū-sē′pi-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *σηπία*, the cuttlefish.] A subfamily of sepioid cuttlefishes, containing the typical squids: same as the family *Sepiidæ*.

Euskara (ūs-kä′rä), *n.* [Basque.] The native name of the Basque language. See *Basque*[1].

Euskarian (ūs-kar′i-an), *a.* [< *Euskara* + *-ian*.] Basque. See *Euskara*.

Nor can we ever absolutely know that the Basques did not borrow their *Euskarian* dialect, as the French their Romanic dialect.
Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 275.

Eusmilia (ū-smil′i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *σμίλη*, a knife for cutting.] A genus of star-corals, or eporose madreporarian stone-corals, of the family *Astræidæ*, having a cespitose polypary. The polyps are produced by fission, and remain only basally connected. *E. knoeri* is an example.

Star-coral (*Eusmilia knoeri*). Left branch shown in section.

Eusmiliinæ (ū-smil-i-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eusmilia* + *-inæ*.] A group of corals, taking name from the genus *Eusmilia*. Also written *Eusmilinæ*.

Eusmilus (ū-smī′lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *σμίλος*, poet. for *σμίλαξ*, the jaw.] A genus of fossil saber-toothed tigers, representing the culmination of the machærodont dentition, having in the lower jaw only four incisors, a pair of small canines, one pair of premolars, and one pair of sectorial molars. The ramus of the jaw was greatly expanded to protect the enormous upper canines.

Euspiza (ū-spī′zä), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1832), < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *σπίζα*, *σπίζη*, a finch.] A genus of North American buntings, of the family *Fringillidæ*, the type of which is the common black-throated bunting of the United States, *E. americana*. Also called *Spiza*.

Euspongia (ū-spon′ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *σπογγιά*, *σπόγγος*, a sponge: see *sponge*.] The typical genus of fibrous sponges of the family *Spongiidæ*, having a very elastic and homogeneous framework throughout. It contains the ordinary bath-sponges, usually placed in *Spongia*.

eusporangiate (ū-spō-ran′ji-āt), *a.* [< Gr. *εὖ*, well, + NL. *sporangium* + *-ate*[1].] Having sporangia formed from a group of epidermal cells, as in *Ophioglossaceæ* and *Marattiaceæ*. Compare *leptosporangiate*.

Eustachian (ū-stā′ki-an), *a.* [< *Eustachius* + *-an*. The proper name *Eustachius* (> It. *Eustachio*, Sp. *Estaquio*, Pg. *Estacio*, F. *Eustache*, E. *Eustace*) (sometimes confused with *Eustathius*, of different origin: see *Eustathian*) is from Gr. *εὐσταχυς*, rich in corn, blooming, fruitful, < *εὖ*, well, + *στάχυς*, an ear of corn: see *stachys*.] Pertaining to or named from Bartolomeo Eustachio, an Italian anatomist (died 1574).—**Eustachian canal.** See *canal*[1].—**Eustachian tube**, the tube leading from the middle ear to the pharynx. It is the communication between the cavity of the tympanum and that of the mouth. Morphologically, this tube is a part of the remains of the primitive visceral cleft of the embryo which places the mouth in direct communication with the exterior through the ear. Were it not for the membrane of the tympanum or ear-drum, which stops up the passage, there would be nothing to prevent the passage of a sufficiently slender and flexible probe from the mouth through the Eustachian tube, tympanum, and external meatus of the ear, and the passage would correspond to that of a twig or the finger into a fish's mouth and out through one of the gill-slits. In man the Eustachian tube is 1½ to 2 inches long, directed downward, forward, and inward from the tympanum to the fauces. It is formed partly of bone, partly of gristly and fibrous tissue. The bony part, about half an inch long, is included in the temporal bone, between its squamosal and petrosal portions. The cartilaginous part is about an inch long, formed of a scroll-like piece of fibrocartilage, the interval between whose edges is completed by fibrous tissue. It is trumpet- or funnel-shaped, and ends by an oral orifice at the upper back part of the pharynx, a little to one side of the median line, and nearly opposite the middle meatus of the nose. The mucous membrane of the pharynx continues directly through the tube, and is covered with ciliated epithelium. See cut under *ear*.—**Eustachian valve**, a semi-lunar membranous fold in the right auricle of the heart, between the mouth of the inferior vena cava and the auriculoventricular aperture, serving to direct the course of the blood.

Eustathian (ū-stā′thi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Eustathius* + *-an*. The proper name *Eustathius* (> It. *Eustazio*, F. *Eustathe*, G. *Eustathius*, etc.) (sometimes confused with *Eustachius*, as above) is from Gr. *εὐσταθής*, well-based, well-built, steady, stable, < *εὖ*, well, + *σταθ-*, as in *σταθερός*, steady, firm, stable, < *ἱστάναι*, set up, cause to stand: see *stand*, *steady*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Eustathius. See II.

II. *n.* 1. A member of the orthodox faction in Antioch in the fourth century A. D., who objected to the replacing of Eustathius, Bishop of Antioch, by an Arian.—2. A member of an

extreme ascetic sect of the fourth century A. D., probably so called from Eustathius, Bishop of Sebaste in Pontus.

For the churches of the reformation, I am certain they acquit . . . the *Eustathians* for denying invocation of saints. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 317.

Eustomata (ū-stō′ma-tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *eustomatus*: see *eustomatous*.] 1. A superfamily of *Infusoria*, having a definite oral aperture, whence the name. The ectosarc is comparatively firm, and the body, as a rule, is less plastic than is usual in infusorians. There are not more than two flagella. There are several families and numerous genera. 2. In Saville Kent's system, one of four classes of *Protozoa*, consisting of most of the *Infusoria*, as *Ciliata*, *Cilioflagellata*, and some other forms.

eustomatous (ū-stom′a-tus), *a.* [< NL. *eustomatus*, < Gr. as if **εὐστόματος*, equiv. to *εὔστομος*, having a good mouth, < *εὖ*, well, + *στόμα* (*στοματ-*), mouth.] Having a well-formed mouth or definite oral aperture; specifically, having the characters of the *Eustomata*.

Eustrongylus (ū-stron′ji-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + NL. *Strongylus*, q. v.] A genus of nematoid worms, of the family *Strongylidæ*: same as *Strongylus* proper. *E. gigas* is a large parasitic nematoid worm, found in the kidneys and elsewhere in various animals, rarely in man. The female may attain a length of a meter and a thickness of a centimeter, or a little more; usually the dimensions are much less. The male is only one third the length of the female. *Diesing*, 1851.

eustyle (ū′stīl), *a.* [< Gr. *εὐστυλος*, with goodly columns, with columns at the proper intervals, < *εὖ*, well, + *στῦλος*, a column, pillar: see *style*2.] Having the columns at the proper intervals; specifically, in *arch.*, noting an intercolumniation of two and a quarter diameters.

eusynchite (ū-sing′kīt), *n.* [< Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *συγχεῖν*, commingle (< *σύν*, together, + *χέειν*, *χεῖν*, pour), + *-ite*2.] A native vanadate of lead and zinc, occurring in nodular or stalactitic forms of a yellowish-red color.

Eutænia (ū-tē′ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *ταινία*, a band: see *Tænia*.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A large genus of common, harmless colubriform serpents; the garter-snakes, so called from their characteristic striped coloration. There are about 20 species in North America, of which the best-known are *E. sirtalis* and *E. saurita*, the common striped and the swift or ribbon garter-snake. (*b*) A genus of cerambycid beetles: synonymous with *Rhaphidopsis*. *Thomson*, 1857. (*c*) A genus of arctiid moths, having as type *E. scapulosa* from the Transvaal. *Wallengren*, 1876.

eutaxiological (ū-tak″si-ō-loj′i-kạl), *a.* [< *eutaxiology* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to eutaxiology. [Rare.]

One of which [arguments] he calls the teleological and the other the *eutaxiological*. *The American*, XXVI. 218.

eutaxiology (ū-tak-si-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *τάξις*, order, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The doctrine of plan or method as an argument for the existence of God: correlated with *teleology*, the doctrine of design or purpose in the same argument. *Hicks*, 1883. [Rare.]

eutaxitic (ū-tak-sit′ik), *a.* [Irreg. < *eutaxy* + *-ite*2 + *-ic*. The analogical form would be **eutactic*.] Characterized by eutaxy; well-ordered.

They [the apparently distinct types] were evidently all derived from one magma, and exhibit very beautifully the structure termed by Fritsch and Reiss *Eutaxitic*, which is so commonly observed in acid lavas like trachyte and phonolite. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXVIII. 261.

eutaxy (ū′tak-si), *n.* [< Gr. *εὐταξία*, good arrangement, good order, < *εὔτακτος*, well-ordered, orderly, < *εὖ*, well, + *τακτός*, verbal adj. of *τάσσειν*, arrange, order: see *tactic*.] Good or right order.

This ambition made Absalom rebel; nay, it endangered a crack in the glorious *eutaxy* of heaven. *Waterhouse*, Apol. for Learning (1653), p. 134.

eutectic (ū-tek′tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *τήκειν*, melt, fuse, > *τηκτός*, molten, dissolved (> *τηκτικός*, able to dissolve).] **I.** *a.* Fusing easily; solidifying at a low temperature: specifically applied by Guthrie to a mixture of substances in such proportions that the fusing-point is lower than that of either of the constituents themselves. Alloys are regarded as eutectic compounds, and the same principles apply to the mixtures of fused silicates of which volcanic glass, slags, etc., are formed.

Metallic alloys are true homologues of the cryohydrates; the ratios in which metals unite to form the alloy possessing the lowest melting-point are never atomic ratios, and when metals do unite in atomic ratios the alloy produced is never *eutectic*, i. e. having a minimum solidifying point. Thus pure cast-iron is not a carbide of iron, but an *eutectic* alloy of carbon and iron. Similar hyperchemical mass ratios are found to exist among anhydrous salts; when one salt fused per se acts as a solvent to another salt, forming *eutectic* salt alloys, similar to *eutectic* metallic alloys and the cryohydrates. *F. Guthrie*, Nature, XXXIII. 21.

II. *n.* A eutectic substance or mixture, as an alloy.

Euterpe (ū-tėr′pē), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Εὐτέρπη*, one of the Muses, lit. the well-pleasing, < *εὖ*, well, + *τέρπειν*, please, delight.] 1. In *classic myth.*, one of the Muses, a divinity of joy and pleasure, inventress of the double flute, favoring rather the wild and simple melodies of primitive peoples than the more finished art of music, and associated more with Bacchus than with Apollo; the patroness of flute-players. She is usually represented as a virgin crowned with flowers, having a flute in her hand, or with various musical instruments about her.

2. [NL.] A genus of palms, having slender cylindrical stems, sometimes nearly 100 feet in height, crowned by a tuft of pinnate leaves, with the leaflets narrow, regular, and close together. The bases of the leaf-stalks are dilated, and form cylindrical sheaths round a considerable portion of the upper part of the stem. The fruit is a small drupe. There are 7 or 8 species, natives of South America and the West Indies. *E. oleracea* and *E. edulis* are cabbage-palms, the growing bud of which is eaten. The fruit of the first furnishes an oil, and the wood is used for floors. The latter is the assai-palm of Brazil, which has a fruit resembling a sloe in size and color, from which a beverage called assaï-i is made. Mixed with cassava flour, assaï-i forms an important article of diet.

3. [NL.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of butterflies. Also called *Archonias*. *Swainson*, 1831. (*b*) A genus of crustaceans. *Claus*, 1862.

Euterpean (ū-tėr′pē-ạn), *a.* [< *Euterpe* + *-an*.] Pertaining or relating to Euterpe; hence, pertaining to music.

euthanasia (ū-tha-nā′si-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐθανασία*, an easy, happy death, < *εὐθάνατος*, dying easily or happily, < *εὖ*, well, + *θάνατος*, death.] An easy, tranquil death; death of an easy, painless kind.

A recovery in my case and at my age is impossible; the kindest wish of my friends is *euthanasia*.
Arbuthnot, To Pope.

Though we conceive that, from causes which we have already investigated, our poetry must necessarily have declined, we think that, unless its fate had been accelerated by external attacks, it might have enjoyed an *euthanasia*. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

Inward euthanasia, freedom from distress, fear, and agitation of mind in one's last hours.—**Outward euthanasia**, freedom from bodily pain in death.

euthanasy (ū-than′ạ-si or ū′tha-nā-zi), *n.* [< *euthanasia*.] Same as *euthanasia*.

Dare I, profane, so irreligious be,
To greet or grieve her soft *euthanasy*!
B. Jonson, Underwoods, cii.

Eutheria (ū-thē′ri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *θηρίον*, a beast.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A term proposed by Gill in 1872 for one of the major groups of the *Mammalia*, including the *Monodelphia* and the *Didelphia*, as together contrasted with *Prototheria*. (*b*) Restricted later by Huxley to the *Monodelphia*, the *Didelphia* being called *Metatheria*: in this sense, an exact synonym of *Monodelphia* and *Placentalia*.

euthumiat, *n.* See *euthymia*.

euthymia (ū-thim′i-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐθυμία*, a composed condition of mind, tranquillity, < *εὔθυμος*, well, + *θυμός*, mind.] Philosophical cheerfulness and calm; the avoidance of disturbing passions, as inculcated by Democritus and Epicurus.

Euthyneura (ū-thi-nū′rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐθύς*, straight, + *νεῦρον*, nerve.] A prime division of anisopleural gastropods, containing those in which the visceral nerve-loop is not twisted, as in the opisthobranchs and pulmonifers. It includes the two orders of opisthobranchiate and pulmonate gastropods.

euthyneural (ū-thi-nū′rạl), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Euthyneura*.

euthyneurous (ū-thi-nū′rus), *a.* Same as *euthyneural*.

euthysymmetrical (ū″thi-si-met′ri-kạl), *a.* [< Gr. *εὐθύς*, straight, + *συμμετρικός*, symmetrical.] Possessing right symmetry; having such a relation of parts that the one half is like the image of the other in a mirror.

While the mean lines lie in the plane of symmetry, the planes of the optic axes for different colours may be perpendicular to this plane. In this case the stauroscopic figure is of course *euthysymmetrical* to the trace of the plane of symmetry. *Spottiswoode*, Polarisation, p. 112.

euthysymmetrically (ū″thi-si-met′ri-kạl-i), *adv.* In a euthysymmetrical manner.

The first mean line for each color may lie in the plane containing the oblique axes of the system. The planes containing the optic axes may lie in this plane. In this case the trace of this plane divides *euthysymmetrically* the stauroscopic figure. *Spottiswoode*, Polarisation, p. 112.

euthytatic (ū-thi-tat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *εὐθύς*, straight, + *τάσις*, a stretching, tension, < *τατός*, verbal adj. of *τείνειν*, stretch, extend: see *tend*1.] In *physics*, pertaining to direct or longitudinal stress. *Rankine*, Royal Society, June 21, 1855.

eutomous (ū′tō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *εὔτομος*, well-divided (of a city), lit. well-cut, < *εὖ*, well, + *τομός*, verbal adj. of *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *mineral.*, having distinct cleavages; cleaving readily.

Eutoxeres (ū-tok-sē′rēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *τοξήρης*, furnished with a bow, bowed, < *τόξον*, a bow (see *toxic*), + *ἁραρίσκειν* (√**ἀρ*), join, fit, equip.] A genus of *Trochilidæ* of large size

Sickle-billed Humming-bird (*Eutoxeres aquila*).

and rather plain coloration, wedge-tailed, and with falcate bill bent into nearly a third of a circle; the sickle-billed or bow-billed hummingbirds. There are three species, of Central America, Colombia, and Ecuador.

eutrophic (ū-trof′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *eutrophy* + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or promoting healthy nutrition.

II. *n.* A medical agent employed to improve the nutrition.

eutrophy (ū′trō-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *εὐτροφία*, good nurture, thriving condition, < *εὔτροφος*, nourishing, well-nourished, thriving, < *εὖ*, well, + *τρέφειν*, nourish.] In *physiol.*, healthy nutrition.

eutropic (ū-trop′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *εὔτροπος*, easily turning (used in sense of 'versatile'), < *εὖ*, well, + *τρέπειν*, turn: see *tropic*.] In *bot.*, revolving with the sun; dextrorse, as that word is often used. *Gray*.

Eutychian (ū-tik′i-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Eutyches* + *-ian*. The proper name *Eutyches*, < Gr. *Εὐτυχής*, means 'having good fortune, fortunate, lucky,' < *εὖ*, well, + *τυχη*, fortune.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Eutyches or his doctrine.

II. *n.* A follower or one holding the doctrine of Eutyches, a monk of Constantinople in the fifth century, who taught that Christ had but one nature, the divine, so that it was proper to say that God had been crucified for us. He was an opponent of Nestorius, and the founder of the sect of Monophysites. See *Monophysite*.

Eutychianism (ū-tik′i-ạn-izm), *n.* [< *Eutychian* + *-ism*.] The doctrine of Eutyches, or belief in his doctrine.

The orthodox doctrine maintains, against *Eutychianism*, . . . the distinction of natures even after the act of incarnation, without confusion or conversion.
Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 65.

euxanthic (ūk-san′thik), *a.* [< *euxanth-in* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from euxanthin. —**Euxanthic acid**, $C_{21}H_{18}O_{11}$, an acid obtained from purree or Indian yellow (see *euxanthin*); it forms yellow compounds with the alkalis and the earths. Also called *purreic acid*.

euxanthin (ūk-san′thin), *n.* [< Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *ξανθός*, yellow, + *-in*2.] The essential constituent of purree or Indian yellow, which is used as a pigment. It is obtained from India, and is said to be derived from the bile or urine of buffaloes which have been fed on mango-leaves, and also from that of the camel and elephant. It is also said to be obtained from a vegetable juice saturated with magnesia and boiled down. It forms small yellow crystals, and is the magnesium salt of euxanthic or purreic acid.

euxanthone (ūk-san′thōn), *n.* [< Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *ξανθός*, yellow, + *-one*.] A neutral crystalline substance ($C_{20}H_{12}O_6$) derived from purree or Indian yellow.

euxenite (ūk′se-nīt), *n.* [So called in allusion to the number of different metals it contains; < Gr. *εὔξενος*, hospitable, friendly (see *Euxine*), + *-ite*2.] A brownish-black mineral with a submetallic luster, found in Norway, which contains the metals yttrium, niobium (columbium), titanium, uranium, and some others.

Euxine (ūk'sin), *n.* [< L. *Euxinus* (sc. *pontus*) or *Euxinum* (sc. *mare*), < Gr. Εὔξεινος, Ionic form of Εὔξενος (sc. πόντος), lit. the hospitable sea, a change, perhaps euphemistic, from the earlier name Ἄξενος, i. e., inhospitable, so called with ref. to the savage tribes surrounding it; < εὖ, well (or ἀ- priv.), + ξένος, a stranger, guest.] The ancient name of the sea between Russia and Asia Minor, still often used; the Black Sea.

evacate† (ē-vā'kāt), *v. i.* [< L. *e*, out, + *vacatus*, pp. of *vacare*, be empty: see *vacate*.] To evacuate; discharge.

Dry air opens the surface of the earth to disincarcerate venene bodies, or to *evacate* them.
Harvey, On the Plague.

evacuant (ē-vak'ū-ant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *evacuan(t-)s*, ppr. of *evacuare*: see *evacuate*.] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, emptying; provoking evacuation or the act of voiding; purgative.

II. *n.* **1.** A medicine which procures evacuations, or promotes the normal secretions and excretions.

In some cases the influence of an *evacuant* over a secreting organ may be remote.
Pereira, Materia Medica, p. 234.

2. In *organ-building*, a valve to let out the air from the bellows.

evacuate (ē-vak'ū-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *evacuated*, ppr. *evacuating*. [< L. *evacuatus*, pp. of *evacuare* (> It. *evacuare* = Pg. Sp. Pr. *evacuar* = F. *évacuer*), empty out, discharge, < *e*, out, + *vacuare*, make empty, < *vacuus*, empty: see *vacuous*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make empty; cause to be emptied; free from anything contained: as, to *evacuate* a vessel; to *evacuate* the stomach by an emetic. [Now rare except in medical use.]

There is no good way of prevention but by *evacuating* clean, and emptying the church. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

Hence — **2.** To leave empty; vacate; depart from; quit: as, the enemy *evacuated* the place.

They understood that Prince Rupert and others of the King's party were marched out of the town in pursuance of them, and that the garrison would be entirely *evacuated* before they could signify their pleasure to the army.
Ludlow, Memoirs, I. 14.

The Norwegians were forced to *evacuate* the country.
Burke, Abridg. of Eng. Hist., ii. 6.

3. To make void or empty of something essential; deprive; strip. [Rare.]

Evacuate the Scriptures of their most important meaning. *Coleridge.*

Mr. Marsh, in passing sentence on "in respect of," takes his stand on an idea of grammar which *evacuates* the bygone usage of our ancestors of all authority to determine what it was right that they should say.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 86.

4†. To make void; nullify; make of no effect; vacate: as, to *evacuate* a marriage or a contract.

Lest the cross of Christ should be *evacuated* and made of none effect, he came to make this fulness perfect by instituting and establishing a church. *Donne*, Sermons, i.

General councils may become invalid, either by their own fault, or by some extrinsical supervening accident, either of which *evacuates* their authority.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 345.

He that pretends a disability . . . *evacuates* the precept.
South.

5. To void; discharge; eject: as, to *evacuate* excrementitious matter.

The white [hellebore] dote *evacuat* the offencive humours which cause diseases. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxv. 4.

II.† *intrans.* To produce an evacuation, as by letting blood.

If the malady continue, it is not amiss to *evacuate* in a part in the forehead. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel.

evacuatio† (ē-vak-ū-ā'shi-ō), *n.* [LL.: see *evacuation*.] In *medieval music*, the writing of full-faced notes in outline only, by which their value was reduced one half.

evacuation (ē-vak-ū-ā'shon), *n.* [= F. *évacuation* = Pr. *evacuacio* = Sp. *evacuacion* = Pg. *evacuação* = It. *evacuazione*, < LL. *evacuatio(n-)*, < L. *evacuare*, make empty, evacuate: see *evacuate*.] **1.** The act of evacuating or exhausting; the act of emptying or clearing of contents; clearance by removal or withdrawal, as of an army or garrison: as, the *evacuation* of the bowels; the *evacuation* of a theater, or of a besieged town.

A country so exhausted . . . was rather an object that stood in need of every kind of refreshment and recruit than one which could subsist under new *evacuations*.
Burke, Affairs of India.

2. A diminution of the fluids of an animal body by cathartics, venesection, or other means; depletion.

Where the humour is strong and predominant, there the prescription must be rugged, and the *evacuation* violent. *South*, Works, IX. v.

3†. Abolition.

Popery hath not been able to re-establish itself in any place, after provision made against it by utter *evacuation* of all Romish ceremonies. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

4. That which is evacuated or discharged; especially, a discharge by stool or other natural means: as, dark-colored *evacuations*.—**Evacuation day**, the day on which the British troops evacuated the city of New York after the treaty of peace and independence, November 25th, 1783, which has since been annually celebrated there.

evacuative (ē-vak'ū-ā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *évacuatif* = Pr. *evacuatiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *evacuativo*; as *evacuate* + *-ive*.] Serving or tending to evacuate; cathartic; purgative.

evacuator (ē-vak'ū-ā-tor), *n.* [< *evacuate* + *-or*.] One who or that which evacuates, empties, or makes void.

Take heed, be not too busy in imitating any father in a dangerous expression, or in excusing the great *evacuators* of the law. *Hammond*, Works, I. 175.

evacuatory† (ē-vak'ū-ā-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *evacuatories* (-riz). [< *evacuate* + *-ory*.] A purge. *Davies.*

An imposthume calls for a lance, and oppletion for unpalatable *evacuatories*. *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 309.

evacuity† (ē-va-kū'i-ti), *n.* [Improp. for *vacuity*, with prefix taken from *evacuate*.] A vacancy.

Fit it was, therefore, so many *evacuities* should be filled up, to mount the meeting to a competent number.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., XI. ix. 7.

evadable, evadible (ē-vā'da-bl, -di-bl), *a.* [< *evade* + *-able*, *-ible*.] Capable of being evaded. *De Quincey; Coleridge.*

evade (ē-vād'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *evaded*, ppr. *evading*. [= F. *évader* = Sp. Pg. *evadir* = It. *evadere*, < L. *evadere*, tr. pass over or beyond, leave behind, escape from, intr. go out, go away, < *e*, out, + *vadere*, go: see *wade*. Cf. *invade*, *pervade*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To avoid by effort or contrivance; escape from or elude in any way, as by dexterity, artifice, stratagem, or address; slip away from; get out of the way of: as, to *evade* a blow; to *evade* pursuers.

In this point charge him home, that he affects
Tyrannical power: If he *evade* us there,
Enforce him with his envy to the people.
Shak., Cor., iii. 3.

Where shall the line be drawn between free Greece and free Bulgaria? It must surely be the frightful difficulty of this question . . . which makes diplomatists so anxious to *evade* it by leaving an enslaved land between the two.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 226.

He seemed always to pursue an enticing shadow, which always just *evaded* his grasp.
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 9.

2. To escape the reach or comprehension of; baffle or foil: as, a mystery that *evades* inquiry.

We have seen how a contingent event baffles man's knowledge and *evades* his powers. *South.*

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To escape; slip away: with *from*.

His wisdom, by often *evading from* perils, was turned rather into a dexterity to deliver himself from dangers, than into a providence to prevent. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

2. To practise evasion; use elusive methods.

The ministers of God are not to *evade* and take refuge in any of these two forementioned ways. *South*, Sermons.

He [Charles I.] hesitates; he *evades*; at last he bargains to give his assent for five subsidies. *Macaulay.*

evadible, *a.* See *evadable*.

evagation (ē-vā-gā'shon), *n.* [= F. *évagation* = Sp. *evagacion* = It. *evagazione*, < L. *evagatio(n-)*, a wandering, straying, < *evagari*, wander forth, < *e*, out, + *vagari*, wander: see *vagrant*.] The act of wandering; excursion; a roving or rambling. [Rare.]

These long chains of lofty mountains, which run through whole continents east and west, serve to stop the *evagation* of the vapours to the north and south in hot countries. *Ray.*

evaginable (ē-vaj'i-na-bl), *a.* [< *evagin(ate)* + *-able*.] Capable of being evaginated or unsheathed; protrusible.

evaginate (ē-vaj'i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *evaginated*, ppr. *evaginating*. [< LL. *evaginatus*, pp. of *evaginare*, unsheathe, < L. *e*, out, + *vagina*, a sheath: see *vagina*.] To unsheathe; withdraw from a sheath: opposed to *invaginate*.

evagination (ē-vaj-i-nā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *evaginatio(n-)*, a spreading out, lit. unsheathing, < *evaginare*, unsheathe: see *evaginate*.] **1.** The act of unsheathing. *Craig.* [Rare.]—**2.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The act or process of evaginating, unsheathing, or withdrawing; hence, a protrusion of some part or organ. (*b*) That which is protruded, unsheathed, or evaginated: said of any protrusible part or organ.

The eye [of chelonians] occurs as a hollow vertical *evagination* from the upper surface of the pineal outgrowth, and leaves the stalk of the latter at the beginning of its distal fourth, measuring from its rear end.
Amer. Naturalist, XXI. 1126.

eval† (ē'val), *a.* [< L. *ævum*, an age (see *age*, *etern*), + *-al*. Cf. *coeval*.] Relating to an age.

Every one at all skilled in the Greek language knows that αἰων, age, and αἰώνιος, *eval*, improperly everlasting, do not convey the ideas of a proper eternity.
Letter to Abp. of Canterbury (1791), p. 67.

evaluate (ē-val'ū-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *evaluated*, ppr. *evaluating*. [< F. *évaluer*, value, estimate (< *é-* + *value*, value: see *value*), + *-ate*[2].] To determine or ascertain the value of; appraise carefully; specifically, in *math.*, to ascertain the numerical value of.

To *evaluate* the effect produced under the second hypothesis, . . . it is necessary to employ mathematical analysis of a high order.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXXI. 297.

The evidence is of a kind which it is peculiarly difficult either to disentangle or *evaluate*.
Rep. Comm. Soc. Psych. Research, 1884, p. 24.

evaluation (ē-val-ū-ā'shon), *n.* [< F. *évaluation* (> late ML. *evaluatio*), < *évaluer*, value: see *evaluate*.] Careful valuation or appraisement; specifically, in *math.*, the ascertainment of the numerical value of any expression: as, the *evaluation* of a definite integral, of a probability, of an expectation, etc.

Before applying the doctrine of chances to any scientific purpose, the foundation must be laid for an *evaluation* of the chances, by possessing ourselves of the utmost attainable amount of positive knowledge.
J. S. Mill, Logic, III. xviii. § 3.

evalvular (ē-val'vū-lär), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + NL. *valvula*, dim. of L. *valva*, valve: see *valvular*.] In *bot.*, without valves; not opening by valves.

evanesce (ev-a-nes'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *evanesced*, ppr. *evanescing*. [< L. *evanescere*, vanish away, < *e*, out, + *vanescere*, vanish: see *vanish*. Cf. *evanish*.] **1.** To vanish away or by degrees; disappear gradually; fade out or away; be dissipated: as, *evanescing* colors or vapors.

I believe him to have *evanesced* or evaporated.
De Quincey, Confessions, p. 79.

Platitudinous is, unquestionably, very much more serviceable than any *evanescing* squib of only one or two syllables. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 310.

2. To disappear, as the edge of a polyhedron, by the rotation of two adjacent faces into one plane. *Kirkman.*

evanescence (ev-a-nes'ens), *n.* [< *evanescent*: see *-ence*.] **1.** A vanishing away; gradual departure or disappearance; dissipation, as of vapor.

The sudden *evanescence* of his reward.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 163.

Taking the world as it is, we may well doubt whether more would not be lost than gained by the *evanescence* of the standard of honour, whether among boys or men.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 237.

2. The quality of being evanescent; liability to vanish and escape observation or possession: as, the *evanescence* of mist or dew; the *evanescence* of earthly hopes.

evanescent (ev-a-nes'ent), *a.* [< L. *evanescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *evanescere*, vanish away: see *evanesce*.] **1.** Vanishing, or apt to vanish or be dissipated, like vapor; passing away; fleeting: as, the pleasures and joys of life are *evanescent*.

We cannot approach beauty. Its nature is, like opaline doves' neck lustres, hovering and *evanescent*.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 162.

In 1604 the astronomer Kepler . . . saw, between Jupiter and Saturn, a new, brilliant, *evanescent* star.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 169.

He [Wordsworth] seems to have caught and fixed forever in immutable grace the most *evanescent* and intangible of our intuitions, the very ripple-marks on the remotest shores of being.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 243.

2. Lessening or lessened beyond the reach of perception; impalpable; imperceptible.

The difference between right and wrong, in some petty cases, is almost *evanescent*. *Wollaston.*

It is difficult to define what is so *evanescent*, so impalpable, so chimerical, so unreal.
Sumner, True Grandeur of Nations.

3. In *nat. hist.*, unstable; unfixed; hence, uncertain; unreliable: applied to characters which are not fixed or uniformly present, and therefore are valueless for scientific classification.—**4.** In *entom.*, tending to become obsolete in one part; fading out: as, antennal scrobes *evanescent* posteriorly.

evanescently (ev-a-nes'ent-li), *adv.* In an evanescent or vanishing manner.

So quickly and *evanescently* as to pass unnoticed.
Chalmers, Bridgewater Treatise, II. i. 310.

evanescible (ev-a-nes′i-bl), *a.* [< *evanesce* + *-ible.*] Capable of evanescing.—**Evanescible edge** of a polyhedron, one which is not terminated by a triace nor is in two faces that have one one summit and the other another, that are in one face.

evangel (ē-van′jel), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *evangell, evangile,* < ME. *evangile, evaungile, evangelie, ewangely,* etc., < OF. *evangile,* F. *évangile* = Pr. *evangeli* = Sp. *evangelio* = Pg. *evangelho* = It. *evangelio* = D. *evangelie* = G. Dan. Sw. *evangelium,* < LL. *evangelium,* prop. *euangelium* (the change in pronunciation of *u,* Gr. υ, to *v* before a vowel being a late development in both L. and Gr.), the gospel, < Gr. εὐαγγέλιον (in New Testament), the gospel, lit. good news, glad tidings, being used in this lit. sense by Plutarch, Lucian, etc., and earlier by Cicero (written as Gr.); in classical Gr. only in the proper sense of 'a reward for good news, given to the messenger'; usually in pl. εὐαγγέλια (cf. εὐαγγέλια θύειν, make a thank-offering for good news; θύειν, make sacrifice); < εὐάγγελος, bringing good news, < εὖ, well, + ἀγγέλλειν, bring news, bear a message, announce, > ἄγγελος, a messenger, later an angel: see *angel.*] **1.** The gospel, or one of the Gospels. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The *Evangiles* and Acts teach us what to believe, but the Epistles of the Apostles what to do.
Donne, Letters, xcvi.

The first apostles alone were the depositaries of the pure and perfect *evangel.*
Swinburne, Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 170.

2. [In later use, with ref. to orig. sense.] Good tidings.

Above all the Servians . . . read with much avidity the *evangile* of their freedom. *Landor.*

We wait for thy coming, sweet wind of the south,
For the touch of thy light wings, the kiss of thy mouth;
For the yearly *evangel* thou bearest from God,
Resurrection and life to the graves of the sod!
Whittier, April.

Paul and Silas, in their prison,
Sang of Christ, the Lord arisen, . . .
But, alas! what holy angel
Brings the Slave this glad *evangel?*
Longfellow, Slave Singing at Midnight.

3. [In this sense prop. < Gr. εὐάγγελος, bringing good news: see etymology.] A messenger or bearer of good tidings; an evangelist. [Rare.]

When the *evangell* most toil'd souls to winne,
Even then there was a falling from the faith.
Stirling, Doomes-day, Second Houre.

Strong friends in the ranks of the enemy saved the rash *evangel* of the rights of labor. *The Money-Makers,* p. 314.

evangelian (ē-van-jel′i-an), *a.* [A forced sense, < *evangel* + *-ian* (cf. Gr. εὐαγγέλιον, a reward for good tidings): see *evangel.*] Rendering thanks for favors. *Craig.*

evangeliary (ē-van-jel′i-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *evangeliaries* (-riz). [< ML. *evangeliarium,* < LL. *evangelium,* gospel: see *evangel.*] Same as *evangelistary.*

The existing Greek and Syriac lectionaries, or *evangeliaries* and synaxaries, . . . which contain the Scripture reading lessons for the churches.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 81.

evangelic (ē-van-jel′ik), *a.* [Early mod. E. *evangelick, evangelik;* = F. *évangelique* = Pr. *evangelic* = Sp. *evangelico* = Pg. It. *evangelico* (cf. D. G. *evangelisch* = Dan. Sw. *evangelisk*), < LL. *evangelicus,* prop. *euangelicus* (see *evangel*), < Gr. εὐαγγελικός, of or for the gospel, of or for good tidings, < εὐαγγέλιον, the gospel, good tidings: see *evangel.*] Same as *evangelical.*

In the tother parte (as it were with an *euangelik* sermone) he calleth them all and vs to the knowledge of Cryste. *Joye,* Expos. of Daniel, ii.

What *evangelic* religion is, is told in two words: faith and charitie; or beleef and practise. *Milton,* Civil Power.

Such a fear of God's power and justice as is sweetly allayed and tempered by a sense of his goodness: that is, if it be an *evangelic* and filial fear, composed of an equal mixture of awe and delight, of love and reverence.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xv.

evangelical (ē-van-jel′i-kal), *a.* and *n.* [< *evangelic* + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the gospel of Jesus Christ; comprised in or relating to the Christian revelation or dispensation: as, the *evangelical* books of the New Testament; the *evangelical* narrative or history; *evangelical* interpretation.—**2.** Conformable to the requirements or principles of the gospel, especially as these are set forth in the New Testament; characterized by or manifesting the spirit of Christ; consonant with the Christian faith: as, *evangelical* doctrine.

The righteousness *evangelical* must be like Christ's seamless coat, all of a piece from the top to the bottom; it must invest the whole soul. *Jer. Taylor,* Sermons, III. i.

The first requisite, in order to extemporaneous preaching, is a heart glowing and beating with *evangelical* affections. *Shedd,* Homiletics, ix.

3. Adhering to and contending for the doctrines of the gospel: specifically applied to a section in the Protestant churches who profess to base their principles on Scripture alone, and who give distinctive prominence to such doctrines as the corruption of man's nature by the fall, atonement by the life, sufferings, and death of Christ, justification by faith in Christ, the work of the Holy Spirit in conversion and sanctification, and the divine exercise of free and unmerited grace.

One of the *Evangelical* clergy, a disciple of Venn.
George Eliot, Scenes from Clerical Life, x.

"Mrs. Waule always has black crape on. . . ." "And she is not in the least *evangelical,*" said Rosamond, . . . as if that religious point of view would have fully accounted for perpetual crape. *George Eliot,* Middlemarch, xii.

4. In a restricted sense, relating or pertaining to the spirituality of the gospel; seeking to promote conversion and a strictly religious life: as, *evangelical* preaching or labors.—**Evangelical Alliance,** the name of an association of Christians belonging to the evangelical denominations. It was organized by a world's convention in London in 1846, and its object is to promote Christian intercourse between the different orthodox Protestant denominations and more effective coöperation in Christian work. Branches of the Alliance exist in all countries where there are considerable communities. Several general conferences have been held, in which reports were received concerning the religious condition of the world. Among the most important results attained by the Alliance is the establishment of a week of prayer, the first week of January in each year, now largely observed throughout Protestant Christendom.—**Evangelical Association,** the proper name of the body sometimes erroneously called the German Methodist Church. It was organized at the beginning of the nineteenth century by Jacob Albright in eastern Pennsylvania, and grew out of an attempt on his part to introduce certain reforms in the German churches. In its mode of worship, form of organization, and doctrinal beliefs, it resembles the Methodist Church.—**Evangelical Church,** the abbreviated name of the German United Evangelical Church, founded in Prussia in 1817 by a union of Lutheran and Reformed churches. It is the largest of the Protestant churches in Germany, is Presbyterian in polity, and is partially supported by the government, which appoints the consistories or provincial boards.—**Evangelical Church Conference,** the name of a periodical convention of delegates from the evangelical churches of Germany—that is, the Lutheran, Reformed, United, and Moravian churches. Its aim was the religious unity of Germany. The movement originated about 1848, but its influence has gradually declined.—**Evangelical counsels.** See *counsel.*—**Evangelical Union,** a religious body formed in 1843 by several Scottish ministers, of whom the most prominent was James Morison of Kilmarnock, a minister deposed by the United Secession Church for holding anti-Calvinistic views. The church government of the body is Independent; its theology is Arminian.—**Independent Evangelical Church of Neuchâtel.** See *church.*—**Syn. 2.** See *orthodox.*

II. *n.* One who maintains evangelical principles. The name *Evangelicals* is specifically applied to that party in the Church of England, often designated the Low-church party, which insists on the acceptance and promulgation of distinctively evangelical doctrines. See I., 3, above.

It is equally certain that the violence of the *Evangelicals,* and their hard, artificial, yet feeble, theology, is alienating numbers, and that the younger members of their families are specially feeling the Romish temptation.
F. D. Maurice, Biog., I. 423.

evangelicalism (ē-van-jel′i-kal-izm), *n.* [< *evangelical* + *-ism.*] Adherence to and insistence upon evangelical doctrines, especially in the Church of England: sometimes employed as a term of opprobrium.

The worst errors of Popery and *Evangelicalism* combined.
Dr. Arnold.

Evangelicalism had cast a certain suspicion as of plague-infection over the few amusements which survived in the provinces. *George Eliot,* Middlemarch, xvi.

evangelically (ē-van-jel′i-kal-i), *adv.* In an evangelical manner; in accordance with the gospel.

It appears that acts of saving grace are *evangelically* good, and well-pleasing to God.
Bp. Barlow, Remains, p. 432.

evangelicalness (ē-van-jel′i-kal-nes), *n.* The quality of being evangelical in spirit or doctrine.

evangelicism (ē-van-jel′i-sizm), *n.* [< *evangelic* + *-ism.*] Evangelical principles.

evangelicity (ē-van-je-lis′i-ti), *n.* [< *evangelic* + *-ity.*] The quality of being evangelical; evangelicalism.

A thorough earnestness and *evangelicity.* *Eclectic Rev.*

evangelisation, evangelise, etc. See *evangelization,* etc.

evangelism (ē-van′jel-izm), *n.* [< ML. *evangelismus,* the promulgation of the gospel (*Evangelismi festum,* the fifth Sunday after Easter), < LL. *evangelium,* gospel: see *evangel.*] The promulgation of the gospel; evangelical preaching; specifically, earnest effort for the spread of the gospel, as by itinerant evangelists.

Thus was this land saved from infidelity . . . through the apostolical and miraculous *evangelism* of St. Bartholomew. *Bacon,* New Atlantis.

An aggressive *evangelism* is now the demand of every Western community, and never was there a more determined zeal than at present.
The Congregationalist, Aug. 19, 1886.

evangelist (ē-van′jel-ist), *n.* [< ME. *evangeliste, evaungeliste, ewangeliste,* < OF. *evangeliste,* F. *évangéliste* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *evangelista* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *evangelist,* < LL. *evangelista,* prop. *euangelista,* < Gr. εὐαγγελιστής, in N. T. a preacher of the gospel, eccles. one of the writers of the four Gospels, < εὐαγγελίζεσθαι, preach the gospel, in classical Gr. bring good news, announce good news, < εὐάγγελος, bringing good news: see *evangel.*] **1.** In the New Testament, a class of teachers next in rank to apostles and prophets, but probably not constituting a permanent order.

And we entered into the house of Philip the *evangelist,* which was one of the seven; and abode with him.
Acts xxi. 8.

But watch thou in all things, endure afflictions, do the work of an *evangelist,* make full proof of thy ministry.
2 Tim. iv. 5.

2. In *church hist.,* an itinerant preacher who travels from place to place, according to opportunity or requisition, in contradistinction to the pastor or teacher, who is settled in one place and instructs the people of a special charge.

Evangelists many of them did travel, but they were never the more *evangelists* for that; but only their office was writing or preaching the gospel; and thence they had their name. *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), II. 170.

Men do the work of *evangelists,* leaving their homes to proclaim Christ and deliver the written gospels to those who were ignorant of the faith.
Eusebius, Ecclesiastical Hist. (?) (trans.), iii. 37.

3. One of the writers of the four evangels or Gospels.

Almighty God, who hast instructed thy holy Church with the heavenly doctrine of thy *Evangelist* Saint Mark.
Book of Common Prayer, Collect for St. Mark's Day.

The careful and minute study of the *Evangelists,* in the light of grammar, of philology, and of history, results in the unassailable conviction of their trustworthiness.
Shedd, Homiletics, i.

4. In the *Mormon Ch.,* an ecclesiastical official, also called a patriarch, whose duty it is "to bless the fatherless in the Church, foretelling what shall befall them and their generation. He also holds authority to administer in other ordinances of the Church" (*Mormon Catechism,* xvii.).

evangelistarion (ē-van″jel-is-tā′ri-on), *n.*; pl. *evangelistaria* (-ä). [< MGr. εὐαγγελιστάριον: see *evangelistary.*] Same as *evangelistary.*

I . . . consult the *Evangelistarion,* to see what is the tone for the week.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 903, note.

evangelistary (ē-van-je-lis′ta-ri), *n.*; pl. *evangelistaries* (-riz). [= It. *evangelistario,* < ML. *evangelistarium,* < MGr. εὐαγγελιστάριον, a book containing selections from the Gospels, < Gr. εὐαγγέλιον, the gospel: see *evangel.*] In the Greek and Roman Catholic churches, a book containing passages from the Gospels to be read at divine service. Also *evangelistarion, evangeliary.*

The criticks complain that the *evangelistaries* and lectionaries have often transfused their readings into the other manuscripts. *Porson,* To Travis, p. 230.

He compared the various readings in S. Jerome's *Evangelistaries.* *E. E. Hale,* In His Name, p. 77.

evangelistic (ē-van-je-lis′tik), *a.* [< *evangelist* + *-ic.*] Evangelical; designed or tending to evangelize; pertaining to an evangelist or his labors: as, *evangelistic* methods; *evangelistic* efforts.

Underlying and giving character to all great *evangelistic* and missionary movements there are profound convictions of truth. *Bibliotheca Sacra,* XLIII. 579.

Buildings, books, and other apparatus, necessary for their [missionaries'] educational and *evangelistic* labours.
Quarterly Rev., CLXIII. 122.

evangelization (ē-van″jel-i-zā′shon), *n.* [= F. *évangelisation* = Pr. *evangelisation;* as *evangelize* + *-ation.*] The act of evangelizing. Also spelled *evangelisation.*

The work of Christ's ministers is *evangelization:* that is, a proclamation of Christ, and a preparation for his second coming; as the *evangelization* of John Baptist was a preparation to his first coming. *Hobbes,* Leviathan, xlii. § 270.

evangelize (ē-van′jel-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *evangelized,* ppr. *evangelizing.* [< ME. *evangelizen, -isen,* < OF. *evangelizer, evangeliser,* F. *évan-*

géliser = Pr. Sp. Pg. *evangelizar* = It. *evangelizzare*, < LL. *evangelizare*, prop. *euangelizare*, < Gr. *εὐαγγελίζεσθαι*, preach the gospel, in classical Gr. bring or announce good news, < *εὐάγγελος*, bringing good news: see *evangel*.] **I.** *intrans.* To preach the gospel.

Thus did our heavenly Instructor . . . fulfil the predictions of the prophets, and his own declarations, that he would *evangelize* to the poor.
Bp. Porteous, Works, II. xii.

At that time [1786] the *evangelizing* energy of Christendom had almost died out. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXIII. 118.

II. *trans.* 1†. To bring as good tidings; announce as good news.

And I am sent to thee to speke and to *evangelise* to thee these thingis. *Wyclif*, Luke i. 19.

2. To instruct in the gospel; preach the gospel to; convert by preaching: as, to *evangelize* the heathen.

The Spirit,
Pour'd first on his apostles, whom he sends
To *evangelize* the nations. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 499.

The apostolic benediction of the Roman pontiff followed families which exiled themselves to *evangelize* infidels.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 19.

Also spelled *evangelise*.

evangelizer (ē-van'jel-ī-zėr), *n.* One who evangelizes or proclaims the gospel. Also spelled *evangeliser*.

Now, the Essenes, if Christians, stood precisely in that situation of *evangelizers*. *De Quincey*, Essenes, iii.

evangely† (ē-van'jel-i), *n.* [< ME. *evangelie*; a var. of *evangel*, q. v.] The gospel; good tidings: same as *evangel*.

For thees aren wordes wryten in the *euangelye*,
Date et dabitur uobis. *Piers Plowman* (C), ii. 196.

Faithfullie I shall knowlege and shall doo you seruice due vnto you of the kingdome of Scotland aforesaid, as God me so helpe, and these holie *euangelies*.
Holinshed, Descrip. of Britain, xxii.

Good Lucius
That first received Christianity,
The sacred pledge of Christes *Evangely*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 53.

evangile† (ē-van'jil), *n.* An obsolete form of *evangel*.

Evania (e-vā'ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐάνιος*, taking trouble easily, < *εὖ*, well, + *ἀνία*, trouble.] The typical genus of the family *Evaniidæ*. *E. appendigaster* is a parasite of the cockroach.

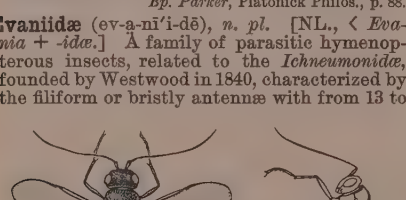
Evaniadæ (ev-ạ-nī'ạ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Evaniidæ*.

evanid† (ē-van'id), *a.* [< L. *evanidus*, passing away, faint, frail, < *evanescere*, pass away: see *evanesce*.] Vanishing; evanescent.

I put as great difference between our new lights and ancient truths as between the sun and an . . . *evanid* meteor. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xix.

When they awake out of their fancifull visions and return to a strength and consistency of reason, they then discerne them to have been only *evanid* appearances represented (as all dreams are) upon the scene of imagination.
Bp. Parker, Platonick Philos., p. 88.

Evaniidæ (ev-ạ-nī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Evania* + *-idæ*.] A family of parasitic hymenopterous insects, related to the *Ichneumonidæ*, founded by Westwood in 1840, characterized by the filiform or bristly antennæ with from 13 to



Evania lævigata.

a, dorsal view; *b*, lateral view, showing point of attachment of petiole to abdomen. (Cross shows natural size.)

16 joints, pedunculate abdomen, straight and often prominent ovipositor, the front wings with a distinct radial cell and from one to three cubital cells, and the hind wings almost veinless. All the species are parasitic. Also *Evaniadæ*, *Evaniades*, *Evanidæ*, *Evaniites*.

Evaniocera (e-vā-ni-os'ẹ-rā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐάνιος*, taking trouble easily (see *Evania*), + *κέρας*, horn.] A genus of heteromerous beetles, of the family *Rhipiphoridæ*, having a few widely distributed species, as the common European *E. dufouri*.

evanish (ē-van'ish), *v. i.* [< OF. *evaniss-*, *esvaniss-*, stem of certain parts of *evanir*, *esvanir*, evanish, after L. *evanescere*, vanish: see *evanesce* and *vanish*.] To vanish. [Chiefly poetical.]

No more the ghost to Margaret said,
But, with a grievous groan,
Evanish'd in a cloud of mist,
And left her all alone.
Sweet William's Ghost (Child's Ballads, II. 148).

Or like the rainbow's lovely form
Evanishing amid the storm.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

evanishment (ē-van'ish-ment), *n.* [< *evanish* + *-ment*.] A vanishing; disappearance.

Their *evanishment* has taken place quietly.
Daily Telegraph (London), Sept. 22, 1882.

evanition (ev-ạ-nish'ọn), *n.* [< OF. *evanition*, *esvanition*, < *evanir*, evanish: see *evanish*.] Evanishment. *Carlyle*.

evansite (ev'anz-īt), *n.* [Named after Brooke *Evans* of England.] A hydrous phosphate of aluminium, occurring in reniform masses on limonite.

evaport (ē-vā'pọr), *v. t.* or *i.* [< F. *évaporer* = Pr. *evaporar*, *esvaporar* = Sp. Pg. *evaporar* = It. *evaporare*, < L. *evaporare*, disperse in vapors, < *e*, out, + *vaporare*, emit vapor, < *vapor*, vapor: see *vapor*.] To evaporate.

Ætna here thunders with an horrid noise;
Sometimes blacke clouds *euaporeth* to skies.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 243.

evaporable (ē-vap'ọ-ṛa-bl), *a.* [< *evapor* + *-able*.] Capable of being dissipated by evaporation.

The substances which emit these streams . . . must be in likelihood a far more *evaporable* and dissipable kind of bodies than minerals or adust vegetables.
Boyle, Works, III. 675.

evaporate (ē-vap'ọ-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *evaporated*, ppr. *evaporating*. [< LL. *evaporatus*, pp. of *evaporare*, disperse in vapor: see *vapor*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To pass off in vapor, as a fluid; escape and be dissipated in vapor, either visible or invisible; exhale.

As for rosin and gum, they are mingled with the rest, to incorporate the drugs and spices, and to keepe in the sweet odour thereof, which otherwise would *evaporate* and soone be lost. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xiii. 1.

2. Figuratively, to escape or pass off without effect; be dissipated; be wasted: as, anger that *evaporates* in words; the spirit of a writer often *evaporates* in a translation.

Thus ancient wit in modern numbers taught,
Wanting the warmth with which its author wrote,
Is a dead image, and a senseless draught.
While we transfuse, the nimble spirit flies,
Escapes unseen, *evaporates*, and dies.
Granville, To Dryden, on his Translations.

II. *trans.* 1. To convert or resolve into vapor; dissipate in fumes or steam; convert from a solid or liquid state into a gaseous state; vaporize: as, heat *evaporates* water.—2. Figuratively, to waste; dissipate.

All Enthusiastick unintelligible Talk, which tends to confound Men's Notions of Religion, and to *evaporate* the true Spirit of it into Fansies. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. x.

Whatever airs I give myself on this side of the water, my dignity, I fancy, would be *evaporated* before I reached the other. *Goldsmith*, To Daniel Hodson.

He from whose bosom all original infusion of American spirit has become so entirely *evaporated* and exhaled.
D. Webster, Speech, Senate, May 7, 1834.

evaporate (ē-vap'ọ-rāt), *a.* [< L. *evaporatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Dispersed in vapors. [Rare.]

How still the breeze! save what the filmy threads
Of dew *evaporate* brushes from the plain.
Thomson, Autumn, l. 1212.

evaporating-cone (ē-vap'ọ-rā-ting-kōn), *n.* An evaporator for saccharine solutions, in the form of a hollow cone with double walls, the space between which is filled with steam. Over the inner and the outer surfaces of the cone the solution to be evaporated is caused to run in a thin film, thus becoming heated. *E. H. Knight*.

evaporating-dish (ē-vap'ọ-rā-ting-dish), *n.* A shallow dish of glass or porcelain used in pharmacy in processes requiring evaporation.

The vessels used in the preparation of pyroxyline may be large porcelain or glass *evaporating-dishes*.
Silver Sunbeam, p. 53.

evaporating-pan (ē-vap'ọ-rā-ting-pan), *n.* In *sugar-manuf.*, a large iron vessel in which the juice of the sugar-cane is evaporated.

evaporation (ē-vap-ọ-rā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *évaporation* = Pr. *evaporacio* = Sp. *evaporacion* = Pg. *evaporação* = It. *evaporazione*, < L. *evaporatio(n-)*, < *evaporare*, disperse in vapor: see *vapor*, *evaporate*.] 1. The act of resolving or the state of being resolved into vapor; the conversion of a solid or liquid by heat into vapor, fumes, or steam; vaporization. The process of evaporation is constantly going on at the surface of the earth, but principally at the surface of the sea and other bodies of water. The vapor thus formed, being specifically lighter than atmospheric air, rises to considerable heights above the earth's surface, and afterward, by a partial condensation, forms clouds, and finally descends in rain. The effect of evaporation is to reduce the temperature of the evaporating surface, and the evaporation of certain volatile liquids, such as ether, produces an intense degree of cold. Evaporation by direct heat (boiling down) is often practised on fluids, especially in pharmacy and cookery, in order to reduce them to a denser consistence, or to obtain in a dry and separate state the fixed matters contained in them.

So in pestilent fevers, the intention is to expel the infection by sweat and *evaporation*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 968.

In the seven last months of the year 1688, the *evaporation* amounted to 22 inches 5 lines; but the rain only to 11 inches 6¾ lines. *Derham*, Physico-Theology, i. 5, note 7.

2. The matter evaporated or exhaled; vapor. [Rare.]

They are but the fruits of adusted choler, and the *evaporations* of a vindictive spirit. *Howell*, Dodona's Grove.

Evaporations are . . . greater according to the greater heat of the sun. *Woodward*.

3. In *alg.*, the disappearance of a solution of a system of equations by passing off to infinity. Thus, the solution of the two equations $x-ky=a$ and $x-y=b$, which disappears when $k=1$, is said to pass off by *evaporation*.

evaporation-gage (ē-vap-ọ-rā'shọn-gāj), *n.* A graduated vessel of glass for determining the rate of evaporation of a liquid placed in it, in a given time and exposure.

evaporative (ē-vap'ọ-rā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *évaporatif* = Pr. *evaporatiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *evaporativo*, < LL. *evaporativus*, apt to evaporate, < *evaporare*, evaporate: see *evapor*, *evaporate*.] Causing evaporation; pertaining to evaporation: as, an *evaporative* process.

evaporator (ē-vap'ọ-rā-tọr), *n.* [< *evaporate* + *-or*[1].] Any apparatus used to facilitate the evaporation of the water contained in fruit, vegetable juices, saline liquids, glue, syrups, etc.; a furnace or pan used in condensing vegetable and other juices.

Those who have fruit *evaporators* for sale give extravagant statements about the increased value of evaporated over sun-dried fruit.
New York Semi-weekly Tribune, July 22, 1887.

evaporimeter (ē-vap-ọ-rim'e-tėr), *n.* Same as *evaporometer*.

evaporometer (ē-vap-ọ-rom'e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < LL. *evaporare*, evaporate, + Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of a liquid evaporated in a given time; an atmometer.

Evarthrus (e-vär'thrus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *ἄρθρον*, a joint.] A genus of geadephagous ground-beetles, of the family *Carabidæ* and tribe *Pterostichini*, closely allied to *Pterostichus*, from which it differs in the form of the maxillary palpi, the last joint being shorter than the penultimate one, which is plurisetose near the tip. The species are all North American. They are elongate, subconvex, shining or opaque, the elytra striate-punctate, with one dorsal puncture near the third stria. *E. orbatus* (Newman) occurs in the eastern United States under stones and logs in dry places.

Evarthrus orbatus. (Line shows natural size.)

évasé (ā-va-zā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *évaser*, widen, cause to flare, as a vase, < *é-* (< L. *ex-*, out) + *vase*, vase: see *vase*.] Spreading or flaring outward: said of the neck of a bottle, vase, or similar vessel, of the capital of a column, etc.

evasible (ē-vā'si-bl), *a.* [< L. *evasus*, pp. of *evadere*, evade, + *-ible*.] Capable of being evaded. *Eclectic Rev.* [Rare.]

evasion (ē-vā'zhọn), *n.* [= F. *évasion* = Sp. *evasion* = Pg. *evasão* = It. *evasione*, < LL. *evasio(n-)*, < L. *evasus*, pp. of *evadere*, evade: see *evade*.] 1. The act of evading or eluding; a getting away or out of the way; avoidance by artifice or strategy; artful escape or flight. [Rare in physical application.]

How may I avoid,
Although my will distaste what it elected,
The wife I chose? there can be no *evasion*
To blench from this, and to stand firm by honour.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 2.

If your present objection . . . be meant as an *evasion* of my offer, I desist. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxx.

In regard to disagreeable and formidable things, prudence does not consist in *evasion*, or in flight, but in courage. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 215.

On Tuesday, the 5th of June, Madame de la Motte . . . escaped from the penitentiary of the Salpêtrière, where she had been sentenced to be immured for life; and in her *evasion* Marie Antoinette, it was said, had been an influential agent. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLII. 289.

2. A means of avoidance or escape; an evasive or elusive contrivance; a subterfuge; a shift.

He speaks unseasonable Truths sometimes, because he has not Wit enough to invent an *Evasion*.
Congreve, Way of the World, i. 6.

He is likewise to teach him the art of finding flaws, loopholes, and *evasions*, in the most solemn compacts.
Spectator, No. 305.

Are we to say, with the great body of Latin casuists, that, while equivocations and *evasions* of all kinds are permissible, a downright falsehood can never be excused?
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 106.

3. In *fencing*, the avoiding of a thrust by moving the body without changing the position of the feet. *Rolando* (ed. Forsyth). = **Syn.** *Evasion, Equivocation, Prevarication, Shift, Subterfuge*, quibble, all express artful or dishonorable modes of escaping from being frustrated or found out. The first three imply the use of language; *shift* and *subterfuge* may be by words or actions. *Evasion* in speech may be simply avoiding, as by turning the conversation or meeting one question with another. *Equivocation* is using words in double and deceptive senses. *Prevarication* may be in action, but is properly understood to be in words; it includes all tricks of language that fall short of downright falsehood; it is, literally, a stepping on both sides of the truth; the word is a strong one. All these words convey opprobrium in proportion to the amount of insincerity implied. *Shift* and *subterfuge* may be modes of *evasion; shift*, a thing turned to as a mean expedient, a trick; *subterfuge*, a place of hiding, hence an artifice. *Shift* does not necessarily express a dishonorable course, and *evasion* and *subterfuge* are often lightly used. See *artifice* and *expedient*, *n.*

This detached and insulated form of delivering thoughts [in aphorisms] was, in effect, an *evasion* of all the difficulties connected with composition. *De Quincey*, Style, ii.

I . . . begin
To doubt the *equivocation* of the fiend,
That lies like truth. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 5.

Th' august tribunal of the skies,
Where no *prevarication* shall avail,
Where eloquence and artifice shall fail, . . .
And conscience and our conduct judge us all.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 657.

For little souls on little *shifts* rely,
And cowards' arts of mean expedients try.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, l. 2217.

We may observe how a persecuting spirit in the times drives the greatest men to take refuge in the meanest arts of *subterfuge*. *I. D'Israeli*, Calam. of Authors, II. 276.

evasive (ē-vā′siv), *a.* [= F. *évasif* = Sp. Pg. It. *evasivo*, < L. *evasus*, pp. of *evadere*, evade: see *evade*.] 1. Using evasion or artifice to avoid; shuffling; equivocating.

He . . . answered *evasive* of the sly request. *Pope.*

2. Containing or characterized by evasion; artfully contrived for escape or elusion: as, an *evasive* answer; an *evasive* argument.

He received very *evasive* and ambiguous answers.
Goldsmith, Bolingbroke.

Evasive arts will, it is feared, prevail, so long as distilled spirits of any kind are allowed. *Bp. Berkeley*, Siris, § 107.

3. Escaping the grasp or observation; not easily seized or comprehended; faintly or indistinctly perceived; elusive; vanishing: as, an *evasive* thought or idea; *evasive* colors.

Above the cities of the plain the tender
Evasive strains dropt gently from the sky.
C. De Kay, Vision of Nimrod, vi.

evasively (ē-vā′siv-li), *adv.* By evasion or equivocation; in a manner to avoid a direct reply or charge.

I answered *evasively*, or at least indeterminately.
Bryant.

evasiveness (ē-vā′siv-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being evasive.

evatt, *n.* Same as *evet*, *effet*, etc., uncontracted forms of *eft*[1].

eve[1] (ēv), *n.* [< ME. *eve*, a common form of *even*, the final *n*, prop. belonging to the stem, being often regarded as inflectional, and dropped: see *even*[2].] 1. The close of the day; the evening. [Poetical.]

From morn
To noon he fell, from noon to dewy *eve*.
Milton, P. L., i. 743.

Winter oft at *eve* resumes the breeze. *Thomson.*

2. The night or evening (often, and specifically in the Roman Catholic Church, the day and night) before certain holy days of the church, marked more or less generally by religious and popular observances. The religious observance usually consists of a service only, and in the Church of England of the reading of the collect peculiar to the festival. (See *vigil*.) Technically, an eve is not observed with a fast. Also *even*.

Let the immediate preceding day be kept as the *eve* to this great feast.
Bp. Duppa, Rules and Helps of Devotion.

In former times it was customary in London, and in other great cities, to set the Midsummer watch upon the *eve* of Saint John the Baptist; and this was usually performed with great pomp and pageantry.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 464.

I remember one Christmas *Eve* in the afternoon passing one of those places, and seeing the porter putting up the shutters, thinking some one had died suddenly, I inquired what was the matter. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 505.

3. The period just preceding some specific event; a space of time proximate to the occurrence of something: as, the *eve* of a battle; on the *eve* of a revolution.

The French seem to be at the *eve* of taking Antwerp and Brussels, the latter of which is actually besieged.
Walpole, Letters, II. 5.

Bobus is upon the *eve* of his return [from India], and I rather think we shall see him in the spring.
Sydney Smith, To Lady Holland, vi.

eve[1] (ēv), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *eved*, ppr. *eving*. [< *eve*[1], *n.*] To become damp. [Prov. Eng.]

eve[2] (ēv), *n.* [Appar. < *eves*, early form of *eaves*, sing. taken as plural: see *eaves*.] A hen-roost. [Prov. Eng.]

eve-churr (ēv′chėr), *n.* The night-jar or night-churr, *Caprimulgus europæus*. [Local, Eng.]

evecket, evicket (ev′ek, -ik), *n.* [A doubtful form, appar. based on L. *ibex* (*ibic-*) (> OF. *ibice*, Sp. *ibice*, etc.), an ibex: see *ibex*.] A species of wild goat.

Which archer-like (as long before he took his hidden stand,
The *evicke* skipping from a rock) into the breast he smote.
Chapman, Iliad, iv. 122.

evectant (ē-vek′tant), *n.* [< **evect* (in *evection*) + *-ant*.] In *math.*, a contravariant considered as generated by operating upon a covariant or contravariant with an evector.

evectics (ē-vek′tiks), *n.* [< L. *evectus*, pp. of *evehere*, carry out or away: see *evection*.] That department of medicine which teaches the method of acquiring a good habit of body. *Crabb.*

evection (ē-vek′shon), *n.* [= F. *évection* = Sp. *evección*, < LL. *evectio(n-)*, a carrying upward, a flight, < L. *evehere*, carry out or forth, lift up, < *e*, out, + *vehere*, carry: see *vehicle*, *vector*.] 1. The act of carrying out or away; a lifting up; exaltation.

His [Joseph's] being taken out of the dungeon represented Christ's resurrection, as his *evection* to the power of Egypt, next to Pharaoh, signified the session of Christ at the right hand of the Father.
Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, v.

2. In *astron.*: (*a*) The second lunar inequality, described by Ptolemy. It comes to its maximum value at the quadratures, and disappears at the conjunctions and oppositions. Ptolemy accounted for it by supposing that the apogee of the moon's orbit or deferent of its epicycle recedes to the west at a uniform angular rate of 11° 2′ per diem, while the center of the epicycle advances to the east at a uniform angular rate of motion about the earth of 13° 11′, the mean sun always bisecting the arc of the zodiac between the lunar apogee and the center of the lunar epicycle. This theory represented the longitudes with remarkable accuracy, but was utterly inconsistent with the most obvious observations respecting the moon's apparent diameter. According to modern astronomy, the evection is a perturbation of the moon by the sun, due to the fact that the sun tends to separate the moon and the earth by attracting more the nearer body. It thus exaggerates the effect of the eccentricity of the moon's orbit when the transverse axis of the latter lies near the line of syzygies. (*b*) The moon's libration.—**Evection of heat**, the diffusion of heated particles through a fluid in the process of heating it; convection.

evectional (ē-vek′shon-al), *a.* [< *evection* + *-al*.] Relating or belonging to the evection.

evector (ē-vek′tor), *n.* [NL. *evector*, < L. *evehere*, pp. *evectus*, carry out: see *evection*.] In *math.*, an operative quantic formed by replacing the coefficients of a quantic $a, nb, \frac{1}{2}n(n-1)c$, etc., by $d/da, d/db, d/dc$, etc., and the facients of the quantic by the indeterminate coefficients of an adjoint linear form.

eveling (ēv′ling), *n.* A dialectal corruption of *evening*. [Prov. Eng.]

evelong†, *a.* A Middle English variant of *avelong*.

Evemydoidæ (ev″e-mi-doi′dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐύ*, well, + *ἐμύς*, the water-tortoise, + *εἶδος*, form.] In L. Agassiz's classification of tortoises, a subfamily of his *Emydoidæ*, containing the box-tortoise of Europe and similar species, having a movable hinged plastron and little webbed toes.

even[1] (ē′vn), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *even*, *evin*, *efen*, sometimes, esp. in inflection, *emn* (in comp. *efen-*, *em-*), < AS. *efen*, often, esp. in inflection, contr. *efn*, *emn* = OS. *ebhan* = OFries. *even*, *ivin* = D. *even* = OHG. *eban*, MHG. G. *eben* = Icel. *jafn*, *jamn* = Sw. *jämn* = Dan. *jævn* = Goth. *ibns*, even; prob. connected with Goth. *ibuks*, adj., back, backward, and perhaps with *ebb*, q. v.] I. *a.* 1. Level, plane, or smooth; hence, not rough or irregular; free from inequalities, irregularities, or obstructions: as, *even* ground; an *even* surface.

First, if all obstacles were cut away,
And that my path were *even* to the crown.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7.

Smooth and *even* as an ivory ball.
Cowper, Anti-Thelypthora, l. 47.

At last they issued from the world of wood,
And climb'd upon a fair and *even* ridge.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. Uniform in action, character, or quality; equal or equable; unvarying; unwavering: as, an *even* temper; to hold an *even* course.

And yet for all that, howe *euen* a mind did shee beare, how humble opinion she had of herselfe also.
Vives, Instruction of Christian Women, i. 10.

There shall be a resurrection of the body; and that is the last thing that shall be done in heaven; for after that there is nothing but an *even* continuance in equal glory.
Donne, Sermons, xviii.

Prosperity follows the execution of *even* justice.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., Int.

3. Situated on a level, or on the same level; being in the same line or plane; parallel; consentaneous; accordant: followed by *with*.

For the days shall come upon thee, that thine enemies . . . shall lay thee *even with* the ground. Luke xix. 43, 44.

Not wholly eleuated from the Horizon; but all the way the nether part of the Sun seeming iust and *euen with* it.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 433.

There nought hath pass'd,
But *even with* law, against the wilful sons
Of old Andronicus. *Shak.*, Tit. And., iv. 4.

4. On an equality in any respect; on an equal level or footing; of equal or the same measure or quantity; in an equivalent state or condition; equally balanced or adjusted: as, our accounts are *even*; an *even* chance; an *even* bargain; letters of *even* date; to get *even* with an antagonist.

I am too high, and thou too low. Our minds are *even* yet. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iv. 6.

5. Plain to comprehension; lucid; clear.

I have promis'd to make all this matter *even*. . . .
To make these doubts all *even*.
Shak., As you Like it, v. 4.

6. Without fractional parts; neither more nor less; entire; unbroken: as, an *even* mile; an *even* pound or quart; an *even* hundred or thousand.—7. Divisible, as a number, by 2: thus, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, are *even* numbers: opposed to *odd*, as 1, 3, etc. See *evenly even*, *unevenly even*, below.

Let him tell me whether the number of the stars is *even* or odd. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living.

The army that presents a front of *even* numbers is called the *even* hoste, and the other the odd hoste.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 414.

8. Without projecting parts; having all the ends terminating in the same plane: in ornithology, said of the tail of a bird all the feathers of which are of equal length.

The edge [of a book in gilding] should be scraped quite flat and perfectly *even*. *Workshop Receipts*, IV. 245.

9. In *entom.*, plane; horizontal, flat, and not deflexed at the margins: applied especially to the elytra when they form together a plane surface, and to the wings when they are extended horizontally in repose. [*Even* was formerly used in composition with the sense of *fellow-* or *co-*. See *even-Christian*, *even-bishop*, *even-servant*.]—**Even chance.** See *chance*.—**Even function.** See *function*.—**Evenly even**, divisible by 4.—**Even or odd**, a very old game of chance played with coins or any small pieces. See the extract. Now commonly called *odd or even*.

The play consists in one person concealing in his hand a number of any small pieces, and another calling *even* or *odd* at his pleasure; the pieces are then exposed, and the victory is decided by counting them; if they correspond with the call, the hider loses; if the contrary, of course he wins. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 493.

Even page, in *printing*, a left-hand page of a printed book, which bears an even number, as 2, 4, etc.—**On an even keel.** See *keel*.—**On even ground**, on equally favorable terms; having equal advantages: as, the advocates meet *on even ground* in argument.—**To be even with**, to have retaliated upon; to have squared accounts with.

Mahomet . . . determined with himselfe at once to *be even with* them [the Venetians] for all, and to imploy his whole forces both by sea and land for the gaining of that place [the island of Eubœa]. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks, p. 405.

Literature *was even with* them [the Roundheads], as, in the long run, it always is with its enemies.
Macaulay, Milton.

To get even with, to retaliate upon; square accounts with.—**To make even, make even lines**, or **end even**, in *type-setting*, to space out a "take" or piece of copy so as to make the last line full when it is not the end of a paragraph. Hence the widely spaced lines immediately followed by more closely spaced ones often seen in newspapers, resulting from the necessary division of the work

into small parts.—**To make even,** to square accounts; come out even; leave nothing owing.

Since if my soul *make even* with the week,
Each seventh note by right is due to thee.
G. Herbert.

Unevenly even, divisible by 2, but not by 4.= **Syn. 1.** *Flat,* etc. See *level.*

II. *n.* In the *Pythagorean philos.*, that element of the universe which is represented by the even numbers: identified with the unlimited and imperfect.

even[1] (ē′vn), *adv.* [Also contr. (dial. and poet.) *een, ene* (usually written *e'en*); < ME. *even, evene, efne,* < AS. *efne,* even, exactly, just, likewise (= OS. *efno* = OFries. *efne, evna, ivin* = D. *even* = OHG. *ebano,* MHG. *ebene, eben,* G. *eben,* adv., = Sw. *äfven,* even, likewise, also, too), < *efen,* adj., even: see *even*[1], *a.*] **1.** In an even manner; so as to be even; straight; evenly: as, to run *even.*—**2†.** Straightway; directly.

He went *euen* to themperour & enys him sayde,
Knelyng on his kne curteysli & faire.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1093.

The 3atis [gates of hell] to-burste, and gan to flee,
God took out Adam and Eue ful *euene,*
And alle hise chosen companye.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 52.

When he swiftly hade sworne to that swete maidon,
Thai entrid full *evyn* into an Inner chamber.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 749.

3. Just; exactly; at or to the very point; moreover; likewise; so much as: used to emphasize or strengthen an assertion: as, he was not satisfied *even* then; *even* this was not enough. In verse often contracted *e'en.*

Lered ne lewed he let no man stonde,
That he hitte *euene* that euere stirred after.
Piers Plowman (B), xx. 102.

Than asked the kynge Arthur what a-visiouns ben thei, and Merlin hym tolde *euen* as the kynge hadde mette in his dreme, that the kynge hym-self knewe well he seide trouthe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 416.

And, behold, I, *even* I, do bring a flood of waters upon the earth. Gen. vi. 17.

The Northren Ocean *even* to the frozen Thule was scatter'd with the proud Ship-wracks of the Spanish Armado. *Milton,* Reformation in Eng., ii.

Here all their rage, and *ev'n* their murmurs cease. *Pope.*

Some observed that, *even* if they took the town, they should not be able to maintain possession of it.
Irving, Granada, p. 33.

even[1] (ē′vn), *v.* [< ME. *evenen, efnen, emnien,* make even, level, make equal, compare, < AS. *efnian,* level, i. e., lay prostrate (once, doubtful), *ge-efnian,* compare (cf. *emnettan,* make even, regulate, *ge-emnettan,* make even, level, make equal, compare), < *efen, efn, emn,* adj., even: see *even*[1], *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make even or level; level; lay smooth.

This temple Xerxes *evened* with the soil.
Raleigh, Hist. World.

It will *even* all inequalities. *Evelyn.*

2. To place in an equal state as to claim or obligation, or in a state in which nothing is due on either side; balance, as accounts.

Nothing . . . shall content my soul,
Till I am *even'd* with him, wife for wife.
Shak., Othello, iii. 1.

3. To equal; compare; bring into comparison, as one thing with another; connect or associate, as one thing or person with another: as, such a charge can never be *evened* to me.

The multitude of the Percienes, quod he, may nogte be *evend* to the multitude of the Grekes, for sewrly we are ma than thay. *MS. Lincoln,* A. i. 17, fol. 19. (*Halliwell.*)

God never thought this world a portion worthy of you: he would not *even* you to a gift of dirt and clay.
Rutherford, Letters, vi.

Would ony Christian *even* yon bit object to a bonny, sonsy, weel-faurd young woman like Miss Catline?
Lockhart, Reginald Dalton, III. 119.

4†. To act up to; keep pace with.

But we'll *even*
All that good time will give us.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 4.

II.† *intrans.* To be or become even; have or come to an equality in any respect; range, divide, settle, etc., evenly: followed by *with.*

A like strange observation taketh place here as at Stonehenge, that a redoubled numbering never *eveneth with* the first. *R. Carew,* Survey of Cornwall.

To Westminster, where all along I find the shops *evening with* the sides of the houses, even in the broadest streets; which will make the City very much better than it was. *Pepys,* Diary, II. 9.

Evened with W. Hewer for my expenses upon the road this last journey. *Pepys,* Diary, III. 275.

even[2] (ē′vn), *n.* [Also contr. (dial. and poet.) *een, ene* (usually written *e'en*), and abbr. *eve* (see *eve*[1]); < ME. *even, efen, æven, æfen,* also abbr. *eve,* < AS. *æfen* (the deriv. form *æfnung* is rare: see *evening*) = OS. *ābhand* = OFries. *avend, ioven, iwen,* etc., = D. *avond* = OHG. *ābant,* MHG. *abent,* G. *abend,* even, evening. The Scand. forms are different: Icel. *aptan, aftan* = Sw. *afton* = Dan. *aften,* where the vowel has been shortened and the *t* inserted, perhaps in simulation of Icel. *aptr, aftr,* etc., back, back again, behind (= E. *aft, after,* q. v.), as if the evening were considered as the latter part of the day. The Goth. form is not recorded (the Goth. word for 'evening' is *andanahti,* lit. the time toward night). There is nothing to bring the word into connection with *off,* Goth. *af,* AS. *of,* etc.] **1.** Evening: the earlier word for *evening,* but now archaic or poetical.

As falls a Meteor in a Sommer *Even,*
A sodain Flash coms flaming down from Heav'n.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

Her tears fell with the dews at *even.*
Tennyson, Mariana.

2. Same as *eve*[1], 2.

Estern *evyn,* I com to Seynt John Muryan, ther I a bode Ester Day all Day.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 3.

Tokyn he Stevene, and stonyd hym in the way;
And therefor is his *evyn* on Crystes owyn day.
St. Stephen and Herod (Child's Ballads, I. 318).

Often contracted *e'en.*

Good even. Same as *good evening* (which see, under *good*).

even-bishop† (ē′vn-bish″op), *n.* [ME. not found; AS. *efenbisceop* (translating ML. *coepiscopus*), < *efen,* even, equal, + *bisceop,* bishop.] A co-bishop.

even-christian† (ē′vn-kris″tian), *n.* [< ME. *evencristene, emcristene, -cristen,* < AS. **efencristena* (evidenced by the forms *evenchristen, emcristen,* quoted in the Latin version of the laws of Edward the Confessor, § 36) (= OFries. *ivinkerstena, evnkristena* = OHG. *ebanchristani,* MHG. *ebenkristen;* in G. expressed by *mit-christ*), < *efen,* equal, + *cristena,* Christian: see *even*[1] and *christen, Christian*[1].] Fellow-Christian; neighbor, in the Scriptural sense.

He that hath desdayn of his neighebour, that is to seyn, of his *evencristen.* *Chaucer,* Parson's Tale.

Do non yuel to thine *euenecrystene* nougt by thi powere.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 104.

This gospel tellith bi a parable how eche man shulde love his *evencristene.*
Wyclif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), I. 31.

And the more pity, that great folk should have countenance in this world to drown or hang themselves, more than their *even christian.* *Shak.,* Hamlet, v. 1.

even-down (ē′vn-doun), *a.* [In Sc. usually spelled *even-doun;* < *even*[1], *adv.*, + *down*[3], *doun.* Cf. *downright.*] **1.** Perpendicular; downright: specifically applied to a heavy fall of rain.

The rain, which had hitherto fallen at intervals, in an undecided manner, now burst forth in what in Scotland is emphatically called an *even-down* pour.
Miss Ferrier, Inheritance, II. xvi.

2. Downright; direct; plain; flat: as, an *even-down* lie.

This I ken likewise, that what I say is the *even-doun* truth. *Galt,* Entail, II. 119.

3. Mere; sheer.

Oh what a moody moralist you grow!
Yet in the *even-down* letter you are right.
Sir H. Taylor, Ph. van Artevelde, I., i. 10.

But gentlemen, an' ladies warst,
Wi' *ev'n-doun* want o' wark are curst.
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

evene[1]**†** (ē-vēn′), *v. i.* [< L. *evenire,* happen: see *event*[1].] To happen.

How often and frequently doth it *evene,* that after the love of God hath gained the dominion and upper-hand in the soul of man, that he is resolved to live well and religiously. *Hewyt,* Sermons (1658), p. 83.

evene[2]**†,** *adv.* See *even*[1].

evener (ē′vn-ėr), *n.* [< *even*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] **1.** A person or thing that makes even, as a stick with which to push off an excess of grain from a measure.—**2.** In *weaving,* an instrument used for spreading out the warp as it goes on the beam; a raivel or raithe; the comb which guides the threads with precision on to the beam. [Scotch.]—**3.** In vehicles, same as *equalizing-bar* (*b*) (which see, under *bar*[1]).

If the farmer wishes to carry a heavy load, he must harness his horses tandem, because the conservating force of vested interest has forbidden the introduction of the American *evener.* *F. H. Stoddard,* Andover Rev., VIII. 155.

evenfall (ē′vn-fâl), *n.* [< *even*[2] + *fall.*] The fall of evening; early evening; twilight. [Poetical.]

Alas for her that met me,
That heard me softly call,
Came glimmering thro' the laurels
At the quiet *evenfall.*
Tennyson, Maud, xxvi. 11.

evenforth†, *adv.* [ME., also contr. *emforth;* < *even*[1], *adv.*, + *forth*[1].] Straight onward; even-forward.

And thanne y entrid in and *even-forth* went.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 163.

even-forward, *adv.* Directly forward; straight onward. [North. Eng.]

evenhand† (ē′vn-hand), *n.* [< *even*[1] + *hand.*] Equality or parity of rank or degree.

Whoso is out of hope to attain to another's virtue will seek to come at *evenhand* by depressing another's fortune.
Bacon, Envy.

even-handed (ē′vn-han″ded), *a.* [< *even*[1] + *hand* + *-ed*[2].] Impartial; rightly balanced; equitable.

This *even-handed* justice
Commends the ingredients of our poison'd chalice
To our own lips. *Shak.,* Macbeth, i. 7.

O *even-handed* Nature! we confess
This life that men so honor, love, and bless
Has filled thine olden measure.
O. W. Holmes, Bryant's Seventieth Birthday, Nov. 3, 1864.

even-handedly (ē′vn-han″ded-li), *adv.* In an even-handed manner; justly; impartially.

even-handedness (ē′vn-han″ded-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being even-handed; impartiality; justice.

Had Smith been the only offender, it might have been expected that he would have been gladly sacrificed as an evidence of Elizabeth's *evenhandedness.*
Froude, Hist. Eng., Reign of Elizabeth, vii.

even-hands (ē′vn-handz), *adv.* [Sc.] On an equal footing. *Jamieson.*

I's be *even-hands* wi' them an' mair, an' then I'll laugh at the leishest o' them. *Hogg,* Perils of Man, I. 325.

evenhede†, *n.* A variant of *evenhood.*

evenhood† (ē′vn-hůd), *n.* Equality; equity.

evening (ēv′ning), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *evening, evenyng,* < AS. *æfnung* (rare), evening, < *æfen,* even, + *-ung,* E. *-ing*[1]: see *even*[2] and *-ing*[1].] **I.** *n.* **1.** The latter part and close of the day, and the beginning of darkness or night; the decline or fall of the day, or of the sun; the time from sunset till darkness; in common usage, the latter part of the afternoon and the earlier part of the night before bedtime.

The *evening* and the morning were the first day. Gen. i. 5.

Now came still *evening* on, and twilight gray
Had in her sober livery all things clad.
Milton, P. L., iv. 598.

And now you are happily arrived to the *evening* of a day as serene as the dawn of it was glorious; but such an *evening* as, I hope, and almost prophecy, is far from night; it is the *evening* of a summer's sun, which keeps a daylight long within the skies. *Dryden,* Mock Astrologer, Ded.

Hence—**2.** The decline or latter part of any state or term of existence: as, the *evening* of life; the *evening* of his power.

He was a person of great courage, honour, and fidelity and not well known till his *evening.*
Clarendon, Of the Earl of Northampton.

3. The time between noon and dark, including afternoon and twilight. [Eng. and southern U. S.]—**4†.** The delivery at evening of a certain portion of grass or corn to a customary tenant. *Kennett.*

II. *a.* Being, or occurring at, or associated with the close of day: as, the *evening* sacrifice.

Soon as the *evening* shades prevail,
The moon takes up the wondrous tale.
Addison, Ode.

Those *evening* bells! those *evening* bells!
How many a tale their music tells!
Moore, Those Evening Bells.

Evening flower, a bulbous plant from the Cape of Good Hope, of the genus *Hesperantha:* so called because the flowers expand in the early evening.—**Evening gun.** See *gun.*—**Evening hymn.** Same as *even-song,* 2.—**Evening primrose.** See *primrose.*—**Evening star,** a bright planet, as Venus or Jupiter, seen in the west after sunset. Venus is the evening star during alternate periods of 292 days; Jupiter is usually considered as the evening star for some months before conjunction, which occurs once in 398 days; and Mercury is the evening star when it can be seen at its eastern elongation.

evening-song (ēv′ning-sông), *n.* Same as *even-song.*

It passed from a day of religion to be a day of order, and from fasting till night to fasting till *evening-song,* and *evening-song* to be sung about twelve o'clock.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 692.

evenlight†, *n.* [ME. *evenlight, evenelyght,* < AS. *æfenleóht* (= G. *abendlicht*), < *æfen,* even, + *leóht,* light.] The light of evening; twilight.

Anone sche bidt me go away,
And sey it is ferr in the nyght,
And I swere it is *evenlight.*
MS. Cantab., Ff. i. 6, fol. 66. (*Halliwell.*)

evenlike†, *adv.* An obsolete form of *evenly.*

evenliness (ē′vn-li-nes), *n.* Equality. *Fairfax.*

evenlong† (ē′vn-lông), *adv.* Along in the same line. *Wright.*

One the upper syde make holys *evenelonge*, as many as thou wylt. *Porkington MS.*

evenly (ē′vn-li), *adv.* [< ME. *evenly, evenliche, efenlike,* < AS. *efenlīce,* evenly, equally, < *efenlīc,* adj., even, equal, < *efen,* even, + *-lic,* -ly[1].] **1.** With an even, level, or smooth surface; without roughness, or elevations and depressions; without inequalities; uniformly: as, the field slopes *evenly* to the river.

A palish clearness, *evenly* and smoothly spread. *Sir H. Wotton.*

2. In an even or equal manner; so as to produce or possess equality of parts, proportions, force, or the like: as, to divide anything *evenly* in the middle; they are *evenly* matched.

All men know that there is no great art in dividing *evenly* of those things which are subject to number and measure. *Raleigh,* Hist. World, Pref., p. 60.

3†. In an equal degree or proportion; to an equal extent; equally.

But the sovereyne good (quod she) that is *eveneliche* purposed to the good folk and to badde. *Chaucer,* Boëthius, iv. prose 2.

The surface of the sea is *evenly* distant from the centre of the earth. *Brerewood.*

4. Without inclination toward either side; equally distant from extremes; impartially; without bias or variation.

You serve a great and gracious master, and there is a most hopeful young prince; it behoves you to carry yourself wisely and *evenly* between them both. *Bacon,* Advice to Villiers.

5. Smoothly; straightforwardly; harmoniously.

Charity and self-love become coincident, and doth run together *evenly* in one channel. *Barrow,* Works, I. xxv.

Since . . . we are so apt to forget God's administration of the great affairs below, when they go on *evenly* and regularly, he is pleased, I say, by awakening notices, now and then to put us in mind of it. *Bp. Atterbury,* Sermons, I. vii.

6†. Straightway.

Eche man was esed *euenli* at wille,
Wanted hem no thing that thei haue wold.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5338.

Evenly even. See *even*[1], *a.*

even-minded (ē′vn-mīn″ded), *a.* [< *even*[1] + *mind* + *-ed*[2].] Equiv. to L. *æquanimis:* see *equanimous.*] Having equanimity.

even-mindedly (ē′vn-mīn″ded-li), *adv.* With equanimity.

evenness (ē′vn-nes), *n.* [< ME. *evennes, -nesse,* < AS. *efennys,* equality, equity, < *efen,* even, + *-nys,* -ness.] **1.** The state of being even, level, or smooth; equality of surface: as, the *evenness* of the ground; the *evenness* of a fluid at rest.

The explication of what is said concerning the *evenness* of the surface of the lunar spots. *Derham,* Astro-Theology, Pref.

2. Uniformity; regularity; equality: as, *evenness* of motion.

These gentlemen will learn of my admired reader an *evenness* of voice and delivery. *Steele,* Spectator, No. 147.

3. Equal distance from either extreme; freedom from inclination to either side; impartiality.

A crooked stick is not straitened unless it be bent as far on the clear contrary side, that so it may settle itself at the length in a middle estate of *evenness* between both. *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity.

In her lap she held a perpendicular or level, as the ensign of *evenness* and rest. *B. Jonson,* King James's Coronation Entertainment.

4. Calmness; equality of temper; freedom from perturbation; equanimity.

He bore the loss with great composure and *evenness* of mind. *Hooker.*

We . . . are likely to perish . . . unless we correct those aversenesses and natural indispositions, and reduce them to the *evennesses* of virtue. *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), I. 103.

So mock'd, so spurn'd, so baited two whole days—
I lost myself and fell from *evenness,*
And rail'd. *Tennyson,* Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham.

even-servant†, *n.* [ME.] A fellow-servant.

His *even servant* fell down and prayed him. *Wyclif,* Mat. xviii. 29.

even-song (ē′vn-sông), *n.* [< ME. *evensong, evesong,* or *-sang,* < AS. *æfensang* (= Dan. *aftensang*), < *æfen,* evening, + *sang, gesang,* song.] **1.** In the *Anglican Ch.*, a form of worship appointed to be said or sung at evening. Known as *vespers* in the Roman Catholic Church. *Lee's Glossary.*

Thus the yonge kyng entred into Reynes, the Saturday at *euensongtyme.* *Berners,* tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. ccclxix.

Again, both in matins and in *evensong,* is idolatry maintained for God's service. *J. Bradford,* Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 201.

After *evensong,* they may meet their sweethearts, and dance aboute a maypole. *Burton,* Anat. of Mel., p. 519.

2. A song or hymn sung at evening.

Thee, chauntress, oft, the woods among,
I woo, to hear thy *even-song.*
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 64.

3. The time of even-song; evening.

He tuned his notes both *even-song* and morn. *Dryden.*

Also *evening-song.*

even-star† (ē′vn-stär), *n.* [< ME. *evensterre,* < AS. *æfensteorra* (= D. *avondster* = G. *abendstern* = Dan. *aftenstjerne*), evening star, < *æfen,* even, + *steorra,* star.] The evening star.

event[1] (ē-vent′), *n.* [= OF. *event* = Sp. Pg. It. *evento,* < L. *eventus* (*eventu-*), also *eventum* (prop. neut. pp.), an event, occurrence, < *evenire,* pp. *eventus,* happen, fall out, come out, < *e,* out, + *venire,* come: see *venture,* and cf. *advent, convent, invent,* etc., *convene, evene,* etc.] **1.** That which comes, arrives, or happens; that which falls out; especially, an occurrence of some importance; a distinctly marked incident: as, the succession of *events.*

There is one *event* to the righteous and to the wicked. Eccles. ix. 2.

Do I forebode impossible *events,*
And tremble at vain dreams?
Cowper, Task, v. 491.

'Tis the sunset of life gives me mystical lore,
And coming *events* cast their shadows before.
Campbell, Lochiel's Warning.

There is no greater *event* in life than the appearance of new persons about our hearth, except it be the progress of the character which draws them. *Emerson,* Domestic Life.

2. The consequence of anything; that in which an action, an operation, or a series of operations terminates; the issue; conclusion; end.

Of my ill-boding Dream
Behold the dire *Event.*
Congreve, Semele, iii. 8.

My temporal concerns are slowly rectifying themselves; I am astonished at my own indifference to their *event.* *Shelley,* in Dowden, I. 409.

One God, one law, one element,
And one far-off divine *event,*
To which the whole creation moves.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

3. In public games and sports, each contest or single proceeding in a program or series: as, the *events* of the day were a bicycle-race, a foot-race, high jumps, etc.; the steeplechase was a spirited *event.*—**4.** A contingent, probable, or possible happening; a coming to pass; in the theory of probabilities, anything which may or may not be; any general state of things considered as having a probability: as, in the *event* of his death his interest will lapse.—**Compound event,** that which in reference to its probability is regarded as consisting in the concatenation or coincidence of two or more different events.—**Double event,** two races, or other trials of strength or skill, upon the winning of both of which depends the winning of a certain wager or stake.—**Simple event,** in the doctrine of probabilities, something whose probability is deduced from direct observation.=**Syn. 1.** *Event, Occurrence, Incident, Circumstance,* affair. An *event* is of more importance than an *occurrence;* the word is generally applied to the larger transactions in history. *Occurrence* is literally that which meets us in our progress through life, and does not connect itself with the past as an *event* does. An *incident* is that which falls into a state of things to which it does not primarily belong: as, the *incidents* of a journey. It is applied to matters of minor importance. *Circumstance* does not necessarily mean anything that happens or takes place, but may simply mean one of the surrounding or accompanying conditions of an occurrence, incident, or event; it is also applied to incidents of minor moment which take place along with something of more importance. A person giving an account of a campaign might dwell on the leading *events* which it produced, might mention some of its striking *occurrences,* might refer to some remarkable *incidents* which attended it, and might give details of the favorable or adverse *circumstances* by which it was accompanied. See *exigency.*

event[1]† (ē-vent′), *v.* [< L. *eventus,* pp. of *evenire,* come out: see the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* To come out; break forth.

O that thou saw'st my heart, or did'st behold
The place from which that scalding sigh *evented!*
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, v. 3.

II. *trans.* To bring to pass; execute.

There are diuers things which are praised and dispraised, as deedes doen by worthy men and pollicies *euented* by great warriors. *Sir T. Wilson,* Art of Rhetoric, p. 11.

event[2]† (ē-vent′), *v. t.* [< F. *éventer,* fan. Cf. *eventilate.*] To fan; cool.

A loose and rorid vapour that is fit
T' *event* his searching beams.
Marlowe and Chapman, Hero and Leander, iii.

The fervour of so pure a flame
As this my city bears might lose the name
Without the apt *eventing* of her heat.
B. Jonson, King James's Coronation Entertainment.

even-tempered (ē′vn-tem″pėrd), *a.* Having a placid temper.

eventerate† (ē-ven′tę-rāt), *v. t.* [Prop. **eventrate* (cf. equiv. F. *éventrer*), < L. *e,* out, + *venter* (*ventr-*), belly: see *venter, ventral.* Cf. *eventration.*] To eviscerate; disembowel.

A bear which the hunters *eventerated* or opened. *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err., iii. 6.

eventful (ē-vent′fûl), *a.* [< *event* + *-ful.*] Full of events or incidents; attended or characterized by important or striking occurrences: as, an *eventful* reign; an *eventful* journey.

Last scene of all,
That ends this strange *eventful* history,
Is second childishness. *Shak.,* As you Like it, ii. 7.

The Colonial period, as I regard it, was the charmed, *eventful* infancy and youth of our national life. *R. Choate,* Addresses, p. 44.

eventide (ē′vn-tīd), *n.* [< ME. *even-tide;* < *even*[2] + *tide.*] The time of evening. [Archaic.]

And thei leiden hondes on hem and puttiden hem into warde into the morewe, for it was then *euen-tide.* *Wyclif,* Acts iv. 3.

Isaac went out to meditate in the field at the *eventide.* Gen. xxiv. 63.

eventilate† (ē-ven′ti-lāt), *v. t.* [< L. *eventilatus,* pp. of *eventilare,* set the air in motion, fan (> OF. *eventiler, esventiler,* ventilate), < *e,* out, + *ventilare,* toss, swing, winnow, fan: see *ventilate.*] **1.** To ventilate; sift by fanning. *Cockeram.* Hence—**2.** To discuss.

Having well *eventilated* it [another circumstance], we shall find that it depends upon the same principles. *Sir K. Digby,* Sympathetic Powder.

eventilation† (ē-ven-ti-lā′shon), *n.* [= OF. *esventilation,* < L. as if **eventilatio(n-),* < *eventilare,* fan: see *eventilate.*] **1.** The act of ventilating or fanning; ventilation.

Now for the nature of this heat, it is not a destructive violent heat, as that of fire, but a generative gentle heat, joined with moisture, nor needs it air for *eventilation.* *Howell,* Letters, I. vi. 35.

That there is really such a thing as vital flame is an opinion of some moderns: [and] . . . that it requires constant *eventilation,* through the trachea and pores of the body. *Bp. Berkeley,* Siris, § 205.

Hence—**2.** Discussion; debate. *Bailey,* 1731.

eventless (ē-vent′les), *a.* [< *event* + *-less.*] Without event or incident; monotonous.

Upon the tranquil little islands her life had been *eventless,* and all the fine possibilities of her nature were like flowers that never bloomed. *G. W. Curtis,* Prue and I, p. 121.

eventognath (e-ven′tō-gnath), *n.* One of the *Eventognathi.*

Eventognathi (ev-en-tog′nā-thī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ,* well, + *ἐντός,* within, + *γνάθος,* the jaw.] A large suborder of fresh-water physostomous fishes, of most parts of the world: so called on account of the peculiar development of the lower pharyngeal bones. The braincase is produced between the orbits; the basis cranii is simple, and the anus is normal in position; there is a distinct dorsal fin; and the lower pharyngeal bones are falciform, and parallel with the branchial arches. The group embraces the cyprinids, catostomids, and cobitids; it is rated by some authors as an order equivalent to *Plectospondyli,* by others as a suborder of plectospondylous fishes.

eventognathous (ev-en-tog′nā-thus), *a.* Having the characters of the *Eventognathi.*

eventour†, *n.* A corrupt form of *aventure.*

eventration (ē-ven-trā′shon), *n.* [< L. *e,* out, + *venter* (*ventr-*), belly, + *-ation.* Cf. F. *éventrer.* See *eventerate.*] In *med.*: (*a*) The condition of a monster in which the abdominal viscera are contained in a membranous sac projecting from the abdomen. (*b*) Ventral hernia. (*c*) The pendulous condition of the lower abdomen in some women who have borne many children. (*d*) The escape of a considerable part of the intestine from a wound of the abdomen.

eventual (ē-ven′tū-al), *a.* [= D. *eventueel* = Dan. Sw. *eventuel,* < F. *éventuel* = Sp. Pg. *eventual* = It. *eventuale,* < L. *eventus* (*eventu-*), an event: see *event*[1].] **1.** Pertaining to the event or issue; happening or to happen or exist finally; ultimate: as, his *eventual* success was unexpected.

It is curious to observe the prophetic accuracy with which he discerned, not only the existence, but the *eventual* resources of the western world. *Prescott,* Ferd. and Isa., ii. 18.

Eventual provision for the payment of the public securities. *Hamilton.*

Perhaps there was some idea of the *eventual* union of Belgium with France. *Quarterly Rev.,* CXLVI. 119.

2. Contingent upon a future or as yet unknown event; depending upon an uncertain event; that may happen or come about: as, an *eventual* succession.

Creating a new paper currency, founded on an *eventual* sale of the church lands. *Burke.*

=**Syn. 1.** *Ultimate, Conclusive,* etc. See *final.*

eventuality (ē-ven-tū-al′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *eventualities* (-tiz). [= F. *éventualité* = Sp. *eventualidad* = Pg. *eventualidade* = It. *eventualità*; as *eventual* + *-ity.*] **1.** A contingent occurrence; a result of environment; that which happens from the force of circumstances.

The *eventualities* and vicissitudes to which our American life is often subject. *Harper's Mag.*, LXVIII. 158.

The staff was . . . constantly employed in drawing up and revising schemes of concentration suited to every *eventuality.* *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIV. 306.

The only effect was that the hens left the nest, and, joining the male birds, prepared for *eventualities*, nor did they take wing until we had begun to walk up to the rookery. *Nineteenth Century*, XXII. 890.

2. In *phren.*, a disposition to take note of events or occurrences; one of the perceptive faculties, whose organ is supposed to be situated at the lower part of the forehead, below comparison and above individuality. See cut under *phrenology.*

eventually (ē-ven′tū-al-i), *adv.* In the event; in the final result or issue; in the end.

Allow things to take their natural course, and if a man have in him that which transcends the common, it must *eventually* draw to itself respect and obedience. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 125.

The organic matter is oxidised, and may thus be *eventually* converted into products which are perfectly harmless. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 126.

eventuate (ē-ven′tū-āt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *eventuated*, ppr. *eventuating.* [< L. *eventus* (*eventu-*), an event, + *-ate*[2].] **1.** To culminate; close; terminate: as, the agitation against slavery *eventuated* in civil war.

The ideas conveyed, sentiments inculcated, and usages taught to children by parents who themselves were similarly taught, *eventuate* in a rigid set of customs. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 535.

2. To fall out; happen; come to pass; result as an event or a consequence.

If Mr. —— were condemned, a schism in the National Church would *eventuate.* *Dr. M. Davies.*

eventuation (ē-ven-tū-ā′shon), *n.* [< *eventuate* + *-ion.*] The act of eventuating; the act of falling out or happening. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

ever (ev′ėr), *adv.* [Also contr. (dial. and poet.) *e'er*; < ME. *ever, evere, evre, efer, efere, efre, æver, avere, æfre*, always, at all times, at any time; with comparatives, in any degree, in such degree; with indef. (orig. interrogative) pronouns, a generalizing addition; < AS. *æfre*, ever, i. e., always (rarely, ever, i. e., at any time), prob. ult. < *ā*, ever, always, ay (see *ay*[1], *aye*[1]), orig. **āw* (= Goth. *aiw*) with umlaut of the vowel (cf. *æw, æ*, law, of the same origin) and change of *w* to *f* (*v*), + *-re*, dat. fem. adj. suffix, often formative of adverbs. Cf. AS. *ēce*, everlasting, from the same ult. source: see *eche*[4]. Hence, with prefixed negative, *never*, q. v.] **1.** At all times; always; continually.

And iewes lyuen in lele lawe owre lorde wrote it hym-selue, In stone, for it stydfast was and stonde sholde *eure.* *Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 573.

Ever learning, and never able to come to the knowledge of the truth. 2 Tim. iii. 7.

This honey tasted still is *ever* sweet. *Sir J. Davies*, Immortal. of Soul, xxx.

The wisest, happiest of our kind are they
That *ever* walk content with nature's way. *Wordsworth*, Evening Voluntaries, v.

2. At any time; at any period or point of time, past or future: in negative, interrogative, or comparative sentences: as, no man is *ever* the happier for injustice; did you *ever* see anything like it? I do not think I *ever* did.

I sall yow telle als trewe a tale,
Als *euer* was herde by nyghte or daye. *Thomas of Erseldoune* (Child's Ballads, I. 97).

No man *ever* yet hated his own flesh. Eph. v. 29.

Thou art a hopeful boy,
And it was bravely spoken: for this answer
I love thee more than *ever.* *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, i. 1.

Such is now the one city in which the Turk *ever* ruled on our side of Hadria. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 681.

3†. In any degree; any; at all: usually in connection with an adverb or adjective in the comparative degree, and after a negative.

Let no man fear that harmful creature *ever* the less, because he sees the apostle safe from that poison. *Bp. Hall.*

The cruse of oil would not fail *ever* the sooner for bestowing a portion of it on a prophet, or any of the sons of the prophets. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. viii.

4. To any possible degree; in any possible case: with *as:* a word of enforcement or emphasis: as, *as* soon *as ever* he had done it.

His felawes fledde *as* fast *as euer* they myght. *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1003.

Sometime the Dutchesse bore the child,
As wet *as ever* she could be. *Dutchess of Suffolk's Calamity* (Child's Ballads, VII. 302).

Ever among†, ever and anon. *Spenser.*

And *ever among*,
A mayden song,
Lullay, by by, lullay. *Carol of 15th Century.*

Ever and anon. See *anon.*—**Ever in one†**, always; constantly; continually. *Chaucer.*—**Ever so**, to whatever extent; to whatever degree; greatly; exceedingly: as, *ever so* long; be he *ever so* bold.

And grete thou doe that ladye well,
Ever soe well ffroe mee. *Childe Maurice* (Child's Ballads, II. 314).

For ever. (*a*) Eternally; in everlasting continuance.

This is my name *for ever.* Ex. iii. 15.

(*b*) For all time; to the end of life.

His master shall bore his ear through with an awl; and he shall serve him *for ever.* Ex. xxi. 6.

But here at my right hand attendant be
For ever. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, i. 42.

(*c*) Continually; incessantly; without intermission: as, he is *for ever* in the way; she is *for ever* singing, from morning to night. [Colloq.] [These words are sometimes repeated for the sake of emphasis: as, *for ever and ever*, or *for ever and for ever.* They are most commonly written together as one word, *forever.*]—**For ever and a day**, for ever, emphatically; eternally. [Colloq.]—**Or ever.** See *or*[1].=**Syn. 1.** Perpetually, incessantly, constantly, eternally.

ever-bloomer (ev′ėr-blö″mėr), *n.* A gardeners' or florists' name for a "perpetual" rose.

We have grown over sixty [varieties] named *ever-bloomers* or tea-roses. *New York Semi-weekly Tribune*, May 3, 1887.

ever-during (ev′ėr-dūr″ing), *a.* Enduring forever; everlasting: as, *ever-during* glory. [Poetical.]

Heaven open'd wide
Her *ever-during* gates. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 206.

My Notes to future Times proclaim
Unconquer'd Love, and *ever-during* Flame. *Prior*, Henry and Emma.

everech†, *a.* A Middle English form of *every*[1].

everfern† (ev′ėr-fėrn), *n.* The wall-fern. *Gerard.*

He busked hym a bour, the best that he myȝt,
Of hay & of *euer-ferne* & erbeȝ a fewe. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), iii. 438.

everglade (ev′ėr-glād), *n.* A low, swampy tract of land, more or less covered by a growth of tall grass: a word in common use in Florida, a large portion of the southern part of this State being a marshy region known as the Everglades. Further north similar tracts, in the region bordering on the sea, are called *dismals* or *pocosins.*—**Everglade kite,** *Rostrhamus sociabilis*, having a long, very slender, and much-hooked bill. (See *Rostrhamus.*) This bird is from 16 to 18 inches long, and about 44 inches in extent of wings. The adult of both sexes is slate-colored or dark plumbeous, blackening on the wings and tail, with the base of the tail white, and its end with a pale-grayish zone. The bill and claws are black; the base of the bill, the cere, and the feet are orange; the iris is red. The young birds are much varied with brown, yellowish, and white. This bird inhabits the Everglades of Florida and parts of the West Indies and South America. In general habits it resembles the marsh-harrier. It feeds on reptiles, insects, etc., nests in bushes, and lays commonly two eggs measuring 1¾ by 1⅜ inches, whitish in color, irregularly blotched with brown.

Everglade Kite (*Rostrhamus sociabilis*).

evergreen (ev′ėr-grēn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Always green; verdant throughout the year; sempervirid: as, the pine is an *evergreen* tree.

The juice, when in greater plenty than can be exhaled by the sun, renders the plant *evergreen.* *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

II. *n.* **1.** A plant that retains its verdure through all the seasons, as the pine and other coniferous trees, the holly, laurel, holm-oak, ivy, rhododendron, and many others. Evergreens shed their old leaves in the spring or summer, after the new foliage has been formed, and consequently are verdant through all the seasons.

I find you are against filling an English garden with *evergreens.* *Addison*, Spectator.

Flourish'd a little garden square and wall'd:
And in it throve an ancient *evergreen*,
A yewtree. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

For ornament carrying two or three pyramidal *evergreens*, stiff as grenadiers. *D. G. Mitchell*, Bound Together.

2. A woolen material similar to cassimere: a term in use about 1850.

everich†, everilk†, *a.* Middle English forms of *every*[1].

everichon†, everichoon†, *pron.* See *every one*, under *every*[1].

everlasting (ev-ėr-lâs′ting), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *everlastynge*, older *evrelestinde*; < *ever* + *lasting.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Lasting forever; existing or continuing without end; having infinite duration.

The joye of God, he sayth, is perdurable: that is to sayn, *everlasting.* *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.

And Abraham planted a grove in Beer-sheba, and called there on the name of the Lord, the *everlasting* God. Gen. xxi. 33.

2. Continuing indefinitely long; having no determinable or prospective end; enduring beyond calculation.

And I will give unto thee, and to thy seed after thee, the land wherein thou art a stranger, all the land of Canaan, for an *everlasting* possession. Gen. xvii. 8.

But since now safe ye seised have the shore,
And well arrived are (high God be blest!),
Let us devize of ease and *everlasting* rest. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. xii. 17.

3. Recurring without final cessation; happening again and again without end; incessant: as, I am tired of these *everlasting* disputes. [Colloq.]

Heard thy *everlasting* yawn confess
The pains and penalties of idleness. *Pope*, Dunciad, iv. 343.

I saw but one way to cut short these *everlasting* delays. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, I. 296.

Everlasting pea. See *pea.*—**Syn. 1.** *Perpetual, Immortal*, etc. See *eternal.*—**2** and **3.** Interminable, unceasing, uninterrupted, perennial, imperishable.

II. *n.* **1.** Eternity; eternal duration, past and future.

From *everlasting* to *everlasting* thou art God. Ps. xc. 2.

2. A strong woolen cloth, now used especially for the tops of boots. Also called *lasting* and *prunella*, and formerly *durance* (which see).

Were't not for my smooth, soft, silken citizen, I would quit this transitory trade, get me an *everlasting* robe, sear up my conscience, and turn sergeant. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, iv. 2.

3. A common name for plants whose scarious flowers retain their form, color, and brightness long after being gathered. It is applied to common species of *Gnaphalium, Anaphalis*, and *Antennaria*, and to cultivated species of the allied genera *Helichrysum, Xerophyllum*, etc. Also called *immortelle.*—**The Everlasting**, the Eternal Being; God.

O, . . . that *the Everlasting* had not fix'd
His canon 'gainst self-slaughter! *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2.

everlastingly (ev-ėr-lâs′ting-li), *adv.* Very; exceedingly: as, *everlasting* mean. [Vulgar, U. S.]

New York is an *everlasting* great concern. *Major Downing*, May-day in New York.

everlastingly (ev-ėr-lâs′ting-li), *adv.* **1.** Eternally; perpetually; forever.

Things *everlastingly* required by the law of that Lord of lords, against whose statutes there is no exception to be taken. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, Pref., ii.

2. For all time, or for an indefinitely long time; permanently; continuously; incessantly: often used hyperbolically: as, you are *everlastingly* grumbling.

Say, I will love her *everlastingly.* *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4.

Many have made themselves *everlastingly* ridiculous. *Swift.*

3. Beyond limitation or bounds; excessively; immoderately: as, he is *everlastingly* stingy. [Vulgar, U. S.]

everlastingness (ev-ėr-lâs′ting-nes), *n.* [< ME. *everlastyngenesse.*] The state or quality of being everlasting; endlessness or indefinite length of duration; immortality; enduring permanence.

The conscience, the character of a God stampt in it, and the apprehension of eternity, do all prove it [a soul] a shoot of *everlastingness.* *Feltham*, Resolves, No. 64.

Nothing could make me sooner to confess
That this world had an *everlastingness.* *Donne*, Progress of the Soul.

ever-living (ev′ėr-liv″ing), *a.* **1.** Deathless; eternal; immortal; having eternal existence.

So many idle hours as here he loiters,
So many *ever-living* names he loses. *Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, i. 1.

The *everliving*
High and most glorious poets! *R. W. Gilder*, Call me not Dead.

2. Continual; unfailing; permanent: as, an *ever-living* principle.

That most glorious house, that glistreth bright
With burning starres and *everliving* fire.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 50.

everly†, *adv.* Constantly; continually. *Mackay.*

evermo†, *adv.* [ME. *evermo, evere mo*, etc.: see *ever* and *mo*.] Evermore.

And in a tour, in anguish and in wo,
Dwellen this Palamon and eke Arcite,
For *evermo*, there may no gold hem quite.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale (ed. Tyrwhitt), l. 1034.

evermore (ev'ėr-mōr), *adv.* [< ME. *evermore, evere mor*, etc.: see *ever* and *more, adv.*] 1. Always; forever; eternally, or for all coming time: often preceded by *for*.

For evermore ye schulen have pore men with you, and whanne ye wolen ye moun do wel to hem, but ye shulen not *evermore* have me. *Wyclif*, Mark xiv. 7.

Religion prefers those pleasures which flow from the presence of God *for evermore*. *Tillotson.*

Let me be
Evermore numbered with the truly free
Who find thy service perfect liberty!
Whittier, What of the Day?

2. At all times; continually: as, *evermore* guided by truth.

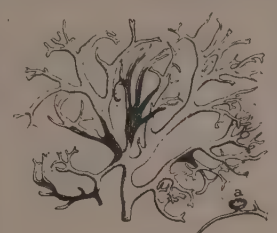
Also a Knyght of the Temple wooke there; and wyssched a Purs *evere more* fulle of Gold. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 147.

Their gates to all were open *evermore*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 36.

In matters of religion, women have *evermore* had a great hand, though sometimes on the left, as well as on the right hand. *Donne*, Sermons, xxiii.

The sign and symbol of all which Christ is *evermore* doing in the world. *Abp. Trench.*

Evernia (e-vėr'ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐ*, well, + *ἔρνος*, sprout.] A genus of parmeliaceous lichens having a fruticulose or pendulous thallus, and apothecia with a concave disk of a color different from that of the thallus. *Evernia Prunastri* is used for dyeing, and was formerly used, ground down with starch, for hair-powder.



Evernia furfuracea, with a branch bearing *a*, an apothecium.

everniæform (e-vėr'ni-ē-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Evernia* + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling *Evernia* in the form of the thallus.

evernic (e-vėr'nik), *a.* [< *Evernia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the lichen genus *Evernia*.—**Evernic acid**, an organic acid found in lichens of the genus *Evernia*.

everninic (e-vėr-nin'ik), *a.* [< *Evernia* + *-in-ic*.] Same as *evernic*.

evernioid (e-vėr'ni-oid), *a.* [< *Evernia* + *-oid*.] Similar in form and substance to *Evernia*.

everriculum (ē-ve-rik'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *everricula* (-lą). [L., a drag-net, sweep-net, < *everrere*, sweep out, < *e*, out, + *verrere*, sweep, brush, scrape.] In *surg.*, an instrument, shaped like a scoop, for removing sand, fragments of stone, or clotted blood from the bladder during or after the operation of lithotomy.

everset (ē-vėrs'), *v. t.* [< OF. *everser*, < L. *eversus*, pp. of *evertere*, overthrow: see *evert*.] To overthrow or subvert.

The foundation of this principle is totally *evers'd* by the most ingenious commentator upon immaterial beings, Dr. H. More, in his book of Immortality.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, iv.

eversible (ē-vėr'si-bl), *a.* [< L. *eversus*, pp. of *evertere*, overturn (see *evert*), + *-ible*.] Capable of being everted, or turned inside out. Also *evertile*.

This latter appendage is *eversible*, and contains a pointed calcareous concretion (spiculum amoris).
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 383.

eversion (ē-vėr'shọn), *n.* [= OF. *eversion*, F. *éversion* = Sp. *eversion* = Pg. *eversão* = It. *eversione*, < L. *eversio(n-)*, a turning out, an overthrowing, < *evertere*, pp. *eversus*, overturn: see *evert*.] 1†. Overthrow; subversion; destruction.

Will you cause your own *eversion*,
Beginning with despair, ending with woe?
Middleton, Solomon Paraphrased, i.

All these reasons doe moue me to coniecture that Quinsay is now by *euersion* of Earth-quake, Warres, or both, and by diuersion of the Court from thence, conuerted into this smaller Sucheum. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 436.

The *eversion* of their well-established governments.
Jer. Taylor, Cases of Conscience.

2. A turning outward, or inside out.—3. In *bot.*, the protrusion of organs that are generally produced in a cavity. *Cooke's Manual.*—**Eversion of the eyelid**, ectropion, in which the eyelid, as the result of disease or accident, is turned outward so as to expose the red internal lining. It occurs most frequently in the lower lid.

eversive† (ē-vėr'siv), *a.* [< L. *eversus*, pp. of *evertere*, overthrow (see *evert*), + *-ive*.] Designed or tending to overthrow; subversive. [Rare.]

A maxim . . . *eversive* of all justice and morality.
Dr. Geddes.

evert (ē-vėrt'), *v. t.* [< L. *evertere, evortere*, turn out, turn over, overthrow, < *e*, out, + *vertere, vortere*, turn: see *verse, vertex*, etc., and cf. *avert, advert, convert, invert, pervert, revert, subvert*.] 1†. To overthrow; subvert; destroy.

Have I, fond wretch,
With utmost care and labour brought thee up,
And hast thou in one act *everted* all?
Chapman, All Fools, iv. 1.

2. To turn outward, or inside out.

In Lagena the mouth is narrowed and prolonged into a tubular neck. . . . This neck terminates in an *everted* lip.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 479.

They attack mollusks by *everting* their stomachs.
Pop. Encyc.

evertebral (ē-vėr'tē-brąl), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + *vertebræ*, vertebræ, + *-al*.] Not derived from vertebræ; not vertebral in character: applied to that portion of the skull which is not primitively traversed by the notochord.

[That] portion of the cranium which is vertebral, and the anterior, or *evertebral*, portion, which does not exhibit any relations to the vertebræ.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 447.

Evertebrata (ē-vėr-tē-brā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **evertebratus*: see *evertebrate*.] Same as *Invertebrata*.

evertebrate (ē-vėr'tē-brāt), *a.* [< NL. **evertebratus*, < L. *e-* priv. + *vertebræ*, vertebræ.] Not vertebrate; invertebrate.

evertile (ē-vėr'til), *a.* [< *evert* + *-ile*.] Same as *eversible*.

every[1] (ev'ri), *a.* and *pron.* [Early mod. E. also *everie*; < ME. *every, everi*, earlier *everich, everech, everuch, everych*, etc., *evrich, efrich*, etc., *everilc, everilk, æverelch, æverelc*, etc., *æverælc*, < AS. *ǣfre ǣlc*, every, lit. ever each: *ǣfre*, ever, a generalizing adverb; *ǣlc*, each: see *ever* and *each*. Thus *-y* in *every* represents *each*, and *every* is *each* generalized.] I. *a.* Each, considered indefinitely as a unitary part of an aggregate; all, of a collective or aggregate number, taken one by one; any, as representing all of whom or of which the same thing is predicated. A proposition containing *every* before a class name is equivalent to the totality of statements formed by replacing this expression by the name of each individual of the class. But if *not* is placed before *every*, the meaning is that some one or more of these individual propositions are not true. Thus, "not every man is a poet" does not mean that not any man is a poet, but only that some men are not poets. In many cases, however, *every* is ambiguous.

The mother was an elfe by auenture
Ycome, by charmes or by sorcerie,
And *everich* man hatith hire compagnie.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 5176.

"Certes," seide the kynge, "*euery* day and *euery* hour haue I to yow nede and myster."
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 631.

Peace! thou hast told a tale whose *every* word
Threatens eternal slaughter to the soul.
Ford, 'Tis Pity, ii. 5.

The inductive method has been practised ever since the beginning of the world by *every* human being.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

Every bit, in every respect; in all points; altogether: as, his claim is *every bit* as good as yours. [Colloq.]—**Every bullet has its billet.** See *billet*[1].—**Every deal**†, in every part; wholly.

Am I noght your loue *eueridell*?
Fro me shold ye noght hide no maner thing.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2920.

Every each†, every other.—**Every now and then**, repeatedly; at short intervals; frequently.—**Every once in a while**, now and then; from time to time. [Colloq., U. S.]—**Every one** [ME. *everich on, everych on* (*oon*, etc.), generally written as one word, *everichon*, etc.: see *every* and *one*], each one (of the whole number); every person; everybody. [Now commonly written as two words, but in accent and grammatical use practically one word, as formerly written.]

Marcial saith men in dyvers wise
Her figges keep, and oon for *everichoone*,
As campaine hem kepeth, shall suffice.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 127.

Every one that flatters thee
Is no friend in misery.
Shak., Pass. Pilgrim, xxi.

Every other. See *other*.

II. *pron.* Each of any number of persons or things; every one. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Everich of hem doth other greet honour.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 906.

Euery bewepte hys deth mornyngly
Thys Erle beried ryght ful solempnely.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 650.

And *every* of them strove with most delights
Him to aggrate, and greatest pleasures shew.
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 33.

If *every* of your wishes had a womb,
And fertile every wish. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 2.

I desire I may enjoy my liberty herein, as *every* of yourselves do. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 142.

every[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ivory*. *Wright.*

The towres shal be of *every*,
Clene corvene by and by. *Porkington MS.*

everybody (ev'ri-bod'i), *n.* [< *every*[1] + *body*. Cf. *anybody, somebody, nobody*.] Every person; every individual of a body or mass of persons; people in general, taken collectively.

Everybody knows how the mental faculties open out and become visible as a child grows up.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 94.

every-day (ev'ri-dā), *a.* [< *every day*, adv. phrase.] Pertaining to daily or common life or occasions; used or occurring habitually; suitable for or that may be seen every day; common; usual: as, *every-day* clothing or employments; an *every-day* event or scene.

This was no *every-day* writer.
Pope, quoted in Johnson's Akenside.

A plain, business-like speaker; a man of *everyday* talents in the House. *Broughan*, Mr. Dundas.

The antique in itself is not the ideal, though its remoteness from the vulgarity of *everyday* associations helps to make it seem so. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 204.

The regular *everyday* facts of this common life of men.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 68.

everyone (ev'ri-wun), *pron.* See *every one*, under *every*[1], *a.*

everything (ev'ri-thing), *n.* [< *every*[1] + *thing*. Cf. *anything, something, nothing*.] 1. All things, taken separately; any total or aggregate, considered with reference to its constituent parts; each separate item or particular: as, *everything* in the house or in the world; *everything* one says or does.

This hairy Covering is my only Bed,
My shirt, my cloke, my gown, my *every-thing*.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 121.

We feast on good cheer, with wine, ale, and beer,
And *ev'rything* at our command.
Robin Hood and Little John (Child's Ballads, V. 222).

Newcastle . . . had found that the Court and this aristocracy, though powerful, were not *everything* in the state.
Macaulay, William Pitt.

2. That which is important in the highest degree: as, it will be *everything* to him to get this office.—3. Very much; a great deal: as, he thinks *everything* of her. [Colloq., U. S.]

everywhen (ev'ri-hwen), *adv.* [< *every*[1] + *when*. After *everywhere*. Cf. *anywhen, somewhen, nowhen*.] At all times. [Rare.]

Eternal law is silently present everywhere and *everywhen*. *The Century*, XXVI. 531.

everywhere (ev'ri-hwār), *adv.* [< ME. *everihwar, eaver ihwer*, < *ever, evere*, etc. (AS. *ǣfre*), ever, a generalizing adverb, + *ihwar, ihwer*, < AS. *gehwǣr*, everywhere, on every side, < *ge-*, an indef. generalizing prefix, + *hwǣr*, where. Thus, while *everywhere* is regarded as composed of *every*[1] + *where*, it is historically made up of *ever* + *y-where*, the *y-* being a prefix, as in *y-clept, y-wis*, etc. (see *i-*), and quite different from the *-y* in *every*[1]. Cf. *anywhere, somewhere, nowhere*.] 1. In every place; in all places.

And the whole drifte of his discourse is this, that Christ, being both God and man, by the nature and substance of his Godhead is *euerywhere*. *Bp. Jewell*, Defence, p. 88.

Everywhere weighing, *everywhere* measuring, *everywhere* detecting and explaining the laws of force and motion.
D. Webster, Mechanics' Inst., Nov. 12, 1828.

Everywhere among primitive peoples trespasses are followed by counter trespasses.
H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 97.

2. Wherever; to whatever place or point: as, you will see them *everywhere* you go. [Colloq.]

everywhither (ev'ri-hwiтн'ėr), *adv.* [< *every*[1] + *whither*. Cf. *anywhither, somewhither, nowhither*.] To every place; in every direction. *George Eliot.* [Rare.]

Everyx (ev'e-riks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *Eryx*, a generic name variously applied.] A genus of sphinx-moths. *E. myron* is the green grape-vine sphinx, of general distribution in the United States, expanding about 2½ inches, of varied greenish and gray colors, the hind wings mostly reddish.

eves†, *n. pl.* An obsolete form of *eaves*.

evesdrop†, **evesdropper**†. See *eavesdrop, eavesdropper*.

eveset†, *v. t.* [ME. *evesen*, < AS. *efesian, efsian*, shear: see *eaves, eavesing*.] To border.

evese†, *n.* An obsolete form of *eaves*.

evestar†, *n.* [ME. *evesterre:* see *even-star.*] The evening star.

evestigate† (ē-ves'ti-gāt), *v. t.* [< L. *evestigatus*, pp., traced out, < *e*, out, + *vestigatus*, trace. See *investigate*, *vestigate.*] To investigate.
Bailey.

evet (ev'et), *n.* [E. dial. also *evat*, *efet* (contr. *eft*, also *ewt*, whence, from *an ewt* taken as *a newt*, the other form *newt*), < AS. *efete*, a newt: see *eft*[1], *newt.*] 1. Same as *eft*[1].—2. A name of the crimson-spotted triton of the United States.

evibrate† (ē-vī'brāt), *v. i.* [< L. *evibratus*, pp. of *evibrare*, swing forward, move, excite, < *e*, out, + *vibrare*, swing: see *vibrate.*] To vibrate.

evicke†, *n.* See *evecke.*

evict (ē-vikt'), *v. t.* [< L. *evictus*, pp. of *evincere*, overcome, prevail over, recover one's property by judicial decision, succeed in proving: see *evince.*] 1. To dispossess by a judicial process or course of legal proceedings; expel from lands or tenements by legal process.

If either party be *evicted* for the defect of the other's title. *Blackstone.*

2. To wrest or alienate by reason of the hostile assertion of an irresistible title, though without judicial process. See *eviction*, 2.

His lands were *evicted* from him.
King James's Declaration.

Hence—3. To expel by force; turn out or remove in any compulsory way: as, to *evict* disturbers from a theater.—4†. To evince; prove.

I do not desire to be equal to those that went before, but to have my reason examined with theirs, and so much faith to be given them, or me, as those shall *evict.*
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

The main question is *evicted.*
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 156.

5†. To set aside; displace; annul.

The will had been disputed; and the possible heir-at-law had been bound over by the Council, "if he do *evict* the will, to stand to the King's award and arbitrement."
E. A. Abbott, Francis Bacon (1885), p. 171.

6†. To force out; compel. [Rare.]

Your happy exposition . . .
Evicts glad grant from me you hold a truth.
Chapman, Cæsar and Pompey, iv. 3.

eviction (ē-vik'shon), *n.* [= F. *éviction* = Sp. *eviccion* = Pg. *evicção* = It. *evizione*, < LL. *evictio(n-)*, recovery of one's property by judicial decision, < *evictus*, pp. of *evincere*, evict: see *evict.*] 1. Dispossession by judicial sentence; the recovery of lands or tenements from another's possession by due course of law.

Eviction is the one dread of the Irish tenant, for once evicted he has before him only emigration, the workhouse, or the grave.
W. S. Gregg, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 161.

2. An involuntary loss of possession, or inability to get a promised possession, by reason of the hostile assertion of an irresistible title. Hence—3. Forcible expulsion; the act of turning out or driving away, as a trespasser or disturber of the peace.—4†. Proof; conclusive evidence.

Rather as an expedient for peace than an *eviction* of the right. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

evictor (ē-vik'tor), *n.* One who evicts.

As it is notorious that tenants rarely have any money laid by, one of the main ideas in the mind of *evictors* since its passing has been to break their tenancies under it [the Act of 1881]. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 129.

evidence (ev'i-dens), *n.* [< ME. *evidence*, < OF. *evidence*, F. *évidence* = Pr. *evidencia*, *evidensa* = Sp. Pg. *evidencia* = It. *evidenza*, *evidenzia*, < L. *evidentia*, clearness, LL. a proof, < *eviden(t-)s*, ppr., clear, evident: see *evident.*] 1. The state of being evident, clear, or plain, and not liable to doubt or question; evidentness; clearness; plainness; certitude. See *mediate* and *immediate evidence*, etc., below. [Rare in common use.]

Those beliefs are "evidently" true which can, on reflection, be seen to be so evident that we require no grounds at all for believing them save the ground of their own very *evidence.* *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 133.

2. The means by which the existence or non-existence or the truth or falsehood of an alleged fact is ascertained or made evident; testimony; witness; hence, more generally, the facts upon which reasoning from effect to cause is based; that which makes evident or plain; the experiential premises of a proof.

"These aren *evydences*," quath Hunger, "for hem that wolle nat swynken,
That here [their] lyflode be lene, and lytel worth here clothes." *Piers Plowman* (C), ix. 263.

There is not a greater *Evidence* of God's Care and Love to his Creature than Affliction. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 57.

Evidence for the imputation there was scarcely any; unless reports wandering from one mouth to another, and gaining something by every transmission, may be called *evidence.* *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

Whenever a true theory appears, it will be its own *evidence.* *Emerson*, Nature, p. 7.

Evidence signifies that which demonstrates, makes clear, or ascertains the truth of the very fact or point in issue, either on the one side or on the other.
Blackstone, Com., III. xxiii.

Specifically, in *law:* (*a*) A deed; an instrument or document by which a fact is made evident: as, *evidences* of title (that is, title-deeds); *evidences* of debt (that is, written obligations to pay money).

A boxe with iiij. *ewydence.*
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 327.

Of the pith or heart of the tree is made paper for bookes and *evidences.* *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 506.

I sent you the *evidence* of the piece of land
I motion'd to you for the sale.
Webster, Devil's Law-Case, i. 1.

(*b*) One who supplies testimony or proof; a witness: now used chiefly in the phrase "turning state's (or queen's) *evidence.*"

Infamous and perjured *evidences.* *Scott.*

(*c*) Information, whether consisting of the testimony of witnesses or the contents of documents, or derived from inspection of objects, which tends, or is presented as tending, to make clear the fact in question in a legal investigation or trial; testimony: as, he offered *evidence* of good character.

His *evidence*, if he were called by law
To swear to some enormity he saw,
For want of prominence and just relief
Would hang an honest man and save a thief.
Cowper, Conversation.

The *evidence* of a deeply interested witness, given on the side which his interest would incline him to give it, is of no value when the circumstances are such that he cannot be contradicted on the subject-matter of his *evidence.* *Nineteenth Century*, XX. 456.

(*d*) In a more restricted sense, that part of such information or testimony which is properly receivable or has actually been received by the court on the trial of an issue: sometimes more specifically characterized as *judicial evidence:* as, that is not *evidence*, my lord; the age of the accused is not in *evidence.* In this latter sense sometimes, especially in equity practice, spoken of as the *proofs.* (*e*) The rules by which the reception of testimony is regulated in courts of justice: as, a treatise on *evidence;* professor of pleading and *evidence.*—**Adminicular, circumstantial, conclusive, cumulative, extrinsic, hearsay,** etc., **evidence.** See the adjectives.—**Demurrer to evidence.** See *demurrer*[2].—**Direct evidence,** that which goes expressly to the very point in question; that which, if believed, proves the point without aid from inference or reasoning, as the testimony of an eye-witness to an occurrence, as distinguished from *indirect* or *circumstantial evidence*, which goes expressly to other facts only, from which it is proposed to infer what was the fact on the point in question.—**Documentary evidence,** evidence supplied by written instruments.—**Documentary Evidence Act,** an English statute of 1868 (31 and 32 Vict., c. 37), making all laws, proclamations, and other official documents which purport to be printed in the *Gazette* or by the government printer, or certified by the clerk of the Privy Council, and also, by an amendment in 1882 (45 Vict., c. 9), if they purport to be printed by authority of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, receivable in evidence without further proof.—**Evidence aliunde.** See *aliunde.*—**Evidences of Christianity.** See *Christianity.*—**Formal evidence,** the character of the act of reason by which anything is recognized as certain and indubitable.—**Immediate evidence,** that state or degree of evidentness which belongs to an object plainly perceived.—**In evidence.** (*a*) In *law*, having been received by the court as competent evidence in the cause on trial; being a part of the accepted proofs. (*b*) Plainly visible; conspicuous: a recent phrase adopted from the French *en évidence.*—**Instruments of evidence,** the media, such as witnesses, documents, etc., through which the evidence of facts is conveyed to the mind of a judicial tribunal. *Best.*—**King's evidence, queen's evidence, state's evidence,** one charged with a crime who waives his privilege against criminating himself in order that his testimony as a witness may be used to convict another implicated with him.—**Law of evidence,** that part of the law which determines the necessity, the methods, and the sufficiency of proof of facts as a basis for the administration of justice. It is a system consisting partly of principles and partly of artificial rules, established partly by precedent and partly by statute, and originating partly in logical principles and partly in judicial experience in investigating controversies by means of human testimony; the object of the system being to guide courts in deciding what subjects require proof, what facts are to be received as evidence, what testimony or documents may be used for the purpose and in what manner, and what the effect of evidence thus received should be.—**Mediate evidence,** the clearness and force of a demonstration.—**Moral evidence,** the evidence of an irresistible probable argument.—**Negative evidence.** See *positive evidence.*—**Objective evidence,** the character of the object of a certain and indubitable cognition.—**Opinion evidence.** See *opinion.*—**Oral evidence, parol evidence,** evidence by word of mouth; testimony, as distinguished from documentary evidence. Testimony taken by deposition, and thus presented in writing, is deemed oral evidence, not documentary evidence.—**Positive evidence.** (*a*) Direct evidence (which see, above). (*b*) Testimony to having witnessed an act or event, as distinguished from *negative evidence*, or the testimony of a witness who was present and observant, that such act or event did not take place. As between equally credible witnesses, positive testimony is entitled to more weight than negative, because it may be that one witness, though present, did not see or hear that which another witness did.—**Presumptive evidence, prima facie evidence,** evidence sufficient if not controverted: used technically in two distinct senses which are often confused—(*a*) Evidence sufficient to go to the jury, and on which therefore it would be error for the judge to decide in place of the jury, but on which the jury may fairly decide either way. (*b*) Evidence sufficient not only to go to the jury, but to require them to find accordingly if no credible contrary evidence be given.—**Primary evidence,** the best evidence; as distinguished from *secondary evidence;* or evidence of such a nature as to imply (unless explanation is given) that better evidence exists and is kept back. Thus, if it is sought to prove the contents of a written contract, the instrument itself is the best evidence of the contents, and it must be produced, or satisfactory excuse must be given, before witnesses can be allowed to testify what the contents were. But among such witnesses the testimony of the writer of it, though more satisfactory than that of others, is not therefore deemed the best or primary evidence in the technical sense.—**Real evidence,** the evidence afforded by inspection or actual examination of the person or thing by the court or jury, when the question involves the condition of such person or thing.—**Satisfactory evidence,** or **sufficient evidence,** such evidence as in amount is adequate to justify the court or jury in adopting the conclusion in support of which it is adduced.—**Secondary evidence,** evidence not primary, but which may be admitted upon showing proper reasons for failure to obtain primary evidence.=**Syn.** *Testimony, Evidence, Proof, Exhibit,* deposition, affidavit. In law, *testimony* is evidence given by witnesses. *Evidence* is the broader term, including that which is given by witnesses or afforded by documents or by the inspection of the person or object itself. *Proof* is the effect of evidence in establishing the conclusion of fact to support which it is adduced. *Proofs* are the evidence in a cause, including testimony and documents. An *exhibit* is a document which has been presented as evidence.

evidence (ev'i-dens), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *evidenced*, ppr. *evidencing.* [< *evidence*, *n.*] 1. To make evident or clear; show clearly; prove.

These things the Christian religion requires, as might be *evidenced* from texts. *Tillotson.*

If a beam of wood, freely suspended, be very gently scratched with a pin, its particles will be thrown into a state of vibration, as will be *evidenced* by the sound given out, but the beam itself will not be moved.
Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 255.

The new chancellor of the exchequer [Gladstone] introduced his budget, April 18, 1853, in a speech which *evidenced* a commanding grasp of fiscal details.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 321.

2†. To attest or support by evidence or testimony; witness.

The commissioners weighed ye cause and passages, as they were clearly represented & sufficiently *evidenced* betwixte Uncass and Myantinomo.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 424.

evidencer† (ev'i-den-sėr), *n.* A witness.

Oates wrought, as it seems, for his good, to bring him into the preferment of an *evidencer's* place.
Roger North, Examen, p. 238.

evident (ev'i-dent), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *evident*, < OF. *evident*, F. *évident* = Pr. *evident*, *eviden* = Sp. Pg. It. *evidente*, < L. *eviden(t-)s*, visible, apparent, clear, plain (cf. LL. *evideri*, appear plainly), < L. *e*, out, + *videre*, ppr. *viden(t-)s*, see, deponent *videri*, appear, seem.] I. *a.* 1. Plainly seen or perceived; manifest; obvious; plain: as, an *evident* mistake; it is *evident* that he took the wrong path.

And on my side it is so well apparel'd,
So clear, so shining, and so *evident*,
That it will glimmer through a blind man's eye.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 4.

As for lying in the Campagnia, the Rain was so vehement we could not do that, without an *evident* danger both to our Selves and Horses.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 9.

2. Clearly discernible or distinguishable; certain; indubitable: as, in entomology, an *evident* scutellum (that is, one well developed, or not concealed by other parts).

We must find
An *evident* calamity, though we had
Our wish which side should win.
Shak., Cor., v. 3.

3†. Furnishing evidence; conclusive.

Render to me some corporal sign about her
More *evident* than this; for this was stolen.
Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 4.

=**Syn. 1.** *Clear, Plain,* etc. (see *manifest, a.*); palpable, patent, unmistakable. See list under *apparent.*

II. *n.* Something which serves as evidence; evidence; specifically, in *Scots law*, a writ or title-deed by which property is proved: a term used in conveyancing.

evidential (ev-i-den'shal), *a.* [< LL. *evidentia*, evidence, + *-al.*] Of the nature of evidence; affording evidence; proving; indicative. Also *evidentiary.*

The miracles of the English saints, about which we have lately heard so much, never seem to have been regarded as *evidential.* *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 180.

An anticipation, again, which was unknown and unheard of until some of the ancient Fathers began to speculate about it, long after it could have been of any *evidential* use as a prophetic anticipation applicable to Christ!
Nineteenth Century, XX. 95.

Evidential or **evidentiary facts,** in *law*, details, circumstances, and consequences proper to be shown by way

of evidence, but not necessary or proper to be pleaded as an essential part of the cause of action or defense.

evidentially (ev-i-den′shal-i), *adv.* In an evidential manner; as evidence.

Even the Angels stoop down and pry into the mysteries of God. . . . Therefore they do not fully and *evidentially* know them, for these are the postures not of those who know already, but of those that endeavour to know.
South, Works, IX. xi.

evidentiary (ev-i-den′shi-ā-ri), *a.* [< LL. *evidentia*, evidence, + *-ary*.] Same as *evidential*.

The supposed *evidentiary* fact must be connected in some particular manner with the fact of which it is deemed *evidentiary*. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, V. ii. § 1.

To present in the strongest light the *evidentiary* value of these facts [in zoölogy and botany], I shall therefore have recourse to an analogous series of facts in a quite distinct science. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 443.

Evidentiary facts. See *evidential*.

evidently (ev′i-dent-li), *adv.* [< ME. *evidently*; < *evident* + *-ly*[2].] Clearly; obviously; plainly; in a manner to be seen and understood; so as to convince the mind; certainly; manifestly.

O foolish Galatians, who hath bewitched you, that ye should not obey the truth, before whose eyes Jesus Christ hath been *evidently* set forth, crucified among you?
Gal. iii. 1.

The Bishop of Rochester preached at St. Paul's Cross, and there shewed the Blood of Hales, affirming it to be no Blood, but Honey clarified and coloured with Saffron, as it had been *evidently* proved before the King and Council.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 286.

He was *evidently* in the prime of youth. *Irving*.

evidentness (ev′i-dent-nes), *n.* The state of being evident; clearness; obviousness; plainness.

evigilate† (ē-vij′i-lāt), *v. i.* [< L. *evigilatus*, pp. of *evigilare*, wake up, < *e*, out, + *vigilare*, wake: see *vigilant*.] To watch diligently. *Bailey*, 1727.

evigilation† (ē-vij-i-lā′shon), *n.* [< LL. *evigilatio(n-)*, < L. *evigilare*, intr., wake up: see *evigilate*.] A waking or watching.

The *evigilation* of the animal powers when Adam awoke.
Bibliotheca Bibliographica Oxon. (1720), I. 157.

evil[1] (ē′vl), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* Early mod. E. also *evill*, *evel*, *ivel*, *iwel*, *yvel*, < ME. *evel*, *ivel*, *wvel*, *yvel*, < AS. *yfel* = OS. *ubhil* = OFries. *evel* = D. *euvel* = LG. *övel* = OHG. *ubil*, MHG. *übel*, *übel*, G. *übel*, adj., ill, = Sw. *illa*, adv., = Dan. *ild*, adj., obs., *ilde*, adv., ill (> E. *ill*), = Goth. *ubils*, evil. II. *n.* < ME. *evel*, *ivel*, *wvel*, *yvel*, < AS. *yfel* = OS. *ubil* = OFries. *evel* = D. *euvel* = LG. *övel* = OHG. *ubil*, MHG. *übel*, *übel*, G. *übel* = Goth. *ubil*, n., evil; neut. of the adj. Cf. *ill*, which is a contracted form (of Scand. origin) of *evil*. In the ME. period the place of *evil* as an adj. in common use began to be taken by *bad*, which is now the more familiar word, and has a wider range, *evil* being restricted usually to things morally bad. The noun *evil* is applicable to anything bad, whether morally or physically. The antithesis of both *evil* and *bad* is *good*.] **I.** *a.*; compar. usually *worse*, superl. *worst* (see *bad*[1]), or *more evil*, *most evil* (rarely *eviler*, *evilest*). **1.** Having harmful qualities or characteristics; productive of or attended by harm or injury; hurtful to the body, mind, or feelings; effecting mischief, trouble, or pain; bad: as, an *evil* genius; *evil* laws.

Hony is *yuel* to defye and engleymeth the mawe.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 63.

An *evil* beast hath devoured him. Gen. xxxvii. 33.

Some say, no *evil* thing that walks by night . . .
Hath hurtful power o'er true Virginity.
Milton, Comus, l. 432.

Every man calleth that which pleaseth, and is delightful to himself, good; and that *evil* which displeaseth him.
Hobbes.

What is apt to produce pain in us we call *evil*.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxi. 42.

2. Proceeding from a desire to injure; hostile.

Grete doel and pite was it for the *euyll* will be-twene hem and the kynge Arthur. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 161.

3. Contrary to an accepted standard of right or righteousness; inconsistent with or violating the moral law; bad; sinful; wicked: as, *evil* deeds; an *evil* heart.

Every *evil* word I had spoken once,
And every *evil* thought I had thought of old,
And every *evil* deed I ever did,
Awoke and cried, "This Quest is not for thee."
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

And one, in whom all *evil* fancies clung
Like serpent eggs together, laughingly
Would hint at worse. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

4. Proceeding from, due to, or purporting to be due to immorality or badness of conduct or character.

Far and wide
That place was known, and by an *evil* fame.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 337.

The evil eye, a baleful faculty superstitiously attributed to certain persons in former times, and still in some communities, of inflicting injury or bringing bad luck upon a person by looking at him.—**The evil one**, the devil: sometimes written with capitals as a personification—*the Evil One*.—**Syn. 1.** Pernicious, injurious, hurtful, deleterious, destructive, noxious, baneful, unhappy, adverse, calamitous.—**3** and **4.** Bad, vile, base, vicious, wicked, iniquitous.

II. *n.* **1.** Anything that causes injury, as to the body, mind, or feelings; anything that harms or is likely to harm.

And in soche maner it may be that it ought not to be refused, for of two *euelles* it is gode to take the lesse; and this is oure counseile. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 82.

There is only one cure for the *evils* which newly acquired freedom produces; and that cure is freedom.
Macaulay, Milton.

2. A malady or disease: as, the king's *evil* (which see, below).

While my moder lyuede, heo hedde an *vuel* longe,
And souȝte in-to diuerse studes, and mihte haue non hele.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), l. 633.

What's the disease he means?—
'Tis call'd the *evil*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3.

His Majestie began first to touch for y^e *evil*, according to costome. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 6, 1660.

3. Conduct contrary to the standard of morals or righteousness, or a disposition toward such conduct; violation of the moral law; harmful intention or purpose.

Thei ben alle the contrarie, and evere enclyned to the *Evylle*, and to don *evylle*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 137.

The heart of the sons of men is full of *evil*. Eccles. ix. 3.

No state of virtue is complete, however total the virtue, save as it is won by a conflict with *evil*.
Bushnell, Sermons for New Life, p. 247.

4†. A harmful or wrong deed. [Rare.]

Observe the malice, yea, the rage of creatures
Discovered in their *evils*. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iv. 2.

King's evil, scrofula: originally so called in England because it was believed that the touch of the sovereign was a sure remedy for it. The first to "touch for the evil" was King Edward the Confessor (1042–66).—**The social evil**, sexual immorality; specifically, prostitution.

evil[1]† (ē′vl), *adv.* [< ME. *evill*, *evell*, *evele*, *uvele*, < AS. *yfele*, *yfle* = OS. *ubhilo*, etc., adv.; from the adj.] **1.** Injuriously.

Troiell with tene turnyt with the kyng,
Gird hym to ground, & greuit him *euill*.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9927.

The Egyptians *evil* entreated us, and afflicted us.
Deut. xxvi. 6.

2. Not happily; unfortunately.

It went *evil* with his house. 1 Chron. vii. 23.

3. Not virtuously; not innocently.—**4.** Not well; ill.

And ther-with he wax so *euell* at ese that he wiste not what to do. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 608.

Ah, froward Clarence! how *evil* it beseems thee
To flatter Henry, and forsake thy brother!
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

evil[1]†, *v. i.* [ME. *evilen*, *evylen*; from the adj.] To fall ill or sick.

Sone aftyrware she *evyld*,
And deyd sunner than she wylde.
MS. Harl. (1701), fol. 53. (*Halliwell.*)

evil[2] (ē′vl), *n.* [E. dial.] **1.** A fork; a hayfork.—**2.** A halter. [Prov. Eng.]

evil-disposed (ē′vl-dis-pōzd′), *a.* Inclined to wickedness or wrong-doing.

The *evil-disposed* affections and sensualities in us are always contrary to the rule of our salvation.
Latimer, Misc. Selections.

evil-doer (ē′vl-dö″ėr), *n.* [< ME. *eveldoer*; < *evil*[1] + *doer*.] One who does evil; one who commits moral wrong.

They speak against you as *evildoers*. 1 Pet. ii. 12.

He [our Saviour] adviseth his Disciples neither to suffer as Fools, nor as *evil-doers*, but to be wise as Serpents and harmless as Doves. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. v.

evil-eel (ē′vl-ēl), *n.* A local Scotch (Aberdeen) name of the conger-eel.

evil-eyed (ē′vl-īd), *a.* Supposed to possess the evil eye; looking with an evil eye, or with envy, jealousy, or bad design.

You shall not find me, daughter,
After the slander of most step-mothers,
Evil-ey'd unto you. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 2.

evil-favored† (ē′vl-fā″vord), *a.* Ill-favored.

evil-favoredly† (ē′vl-fā″vord-li), *adv.* In an ugly or ill-favored aspect.

In their Temples they haue his image *euill-favouredly* carved. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 138.

evil-favoredness† (ē′vl-fā″vord-nes), *n.* Deformity.

Thou shalt not sacrifice unto the Lord thy God any bullock, or sheep, wherein is blemish, or any *evilfavouredness*.
Deut. xvii. 1.

evilly (ē′vl-li), *adv.* [< *evil*[1], *a.*, + *-ly*[2]. See *evil*[1], *adv.*] In an evil manner; not well.

O, monument
And wonder of good deeds *evilly* bestow'd!
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3.

Must thy eye
Dwell *evilly* on the fairness of thy kindred,
And seek not where it should?
Middleton, Women Beware Women, ii. 1.

It is possible to be just as immoderately and *evilly* addicted to work as to indulgence.
W. Mathews, Getting on in the World, p. 331.

evil-minded (ē′vl-mīn″ded), *a.* Having an evil mind; having evil dispositions or intentions; disposed to mischief or vice; malicious; malignant; wicked.

But most she feared that, travelling so late,
Some *evil-minded* beasts might lie in wait,
And without witness wreak their hidden hate.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, ii. 689.

evilness (ē′vl-nes), *n.* **1.** The state or character of being evil; badness; viciousness: as, *evilness* of heart.

Every will and deed are good in the nature of the deed, and the *evilness* is a lack that there is.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 190.

The apostle hath taught how wee should feast, not in the leuen of *euilnesse*, but in the sweet dough of puritie and truth. *Lisle*, tr. of Du Bartas's Sermon on Easter-Day.

2†. Badness of quality or condition; debasement; loss of value.

They say that the *evilness* of money hath made all things dearer. *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

evil-starred (ē′vl-stärd), *a.* Same as *ill-starred*.

In wild Mahratta-battle fell my father *evil-starr'd*.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

eviltyt, *n.* [ME. *evelte*; < *evil*[1] + *-ty*[1].] Evil; injury.

Men dide me moche *euelte*
Myn owyn that ouȝt for to be.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 87.

evil-willing (ē′vl-wil″ing), *a.* Malevolent. *Mackay*.

evince (ē-vins′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *evinced*, ppr. *evincing*. [= F. *évincer* = It. *evincere*, dispossess, evict, < L. *evincere*, overcome, conquer, prevail over, recover one's property by a judicial decision (see *evict*), succeed in proving, convince, < *e*, out, + *vincere*, conquer: see *vanquish*, *victor*.] **1**†. To overcome; conquer.

Errour by his own arms is best *evinced*.
Milton, P. R., iv. 235.

2. To show clearly or make evident; make clear by convincing evidence; manifest; exhibit.

That which can be justly prov'd hurtfull and offensive to every true Christian will be *evinc't* to be alike hurtful to monarchy. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

Tradition then is disallow'd
When not *evinc'd* by Scripture to be true.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, ii. 190.

The greater absurdities are, the more strongly they *evince* the falsity of that supposition from whence they flow. *Bp. Atterbury*.

In the quicker turns of the discourse,
Expression slowly varying, that *evinced*
A tardy apprehension. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, v.

evincement (ē-vins′ment), *n.* [< *evince* + *-ment*.] The act of evincing.

evincible (ē-vin′si-bl), *a.* [< *evince* + *-ible*.] Capable of proof; demonstrable. [Rare.]

Implanted instincts in brutes are in themselves highly reasonable and useful to their ends, and *evincible* by true reason to be such. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 62.

Now if these ways of secret conveyance may be made out to be really practicable, yea if it be *evincible* that they are as much as possibly so, it will be a warrantable presumption of the verity of the former instance.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xxi.

evincibly (ē-vin′si-bli), *adv.* In a manner to demonstrate or compel conviction. [Rare.]

evincive (ē-vin′siv), *a.* [< *evince* + *-ive*.] Tending to prove; having the power to demonstrate. *Smart*. [Rare.]

evirate† (ev′i-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *eviratus*, pp. of *evirare*, castrate, weaken, < *e*, out, + *vir*, man: see *virile*.] To emasculate; castrate.

Origen and some others that voluntarily *evirated* themselves. *Bp. Hall*, Christ. Moderation, § 4.

evirate† (ev′i-rāt), *a.* [= OF. *evire*, F. *éviré* = It. *evirato*, < L. *eviratus*, pp.: see the verb.] Emasculated.

A certain esquier or targuetier, borne a verie *evirate* eunuch, but such an expert and approved warriour, that he might be compared either with old Sicinius or Sergius.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 321.

eviration† (ev-i-rā′shon), *n.* [= F. *éviration*, < L. *evirare*, castrate: see *evirate*, *v.*] Castration.

eviscerate (ē-vis′ē-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eviscerated*, ppr. *eviscerating*. [< L. *evisceratus*, pp. of *eviscerare* (> It. *eviscerare*, *sviscerare* = OF. *eviscerer*), disembowel, < *e*, out, + *viscera*, bowels: see *viscera*.] **1.** To remove the viscera from; take out the entrails of; disembowel.

One woman will *eviscerate* about two dozen of herrings in a minute. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 259.

2. Figuratively, to deprive of essential or vital parts.

The philosophers who, like Dr. Thomas Brown, quietly *eviscerate* the problem of its sole difficulty.
Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions, p. 586.

3. To unbosom; reveal; disclose.

Now that I have thus *eviscerated* myself, and dealt so clearly with you, I desire by way of Correspondence that you would tell me what Way you take in your Journey to Heaven. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 32.

evisceration (ē-vis-ē-rā′shon), *n.* [= F. *éviscération* = Sp. *evisceracion*, < L. *eviscerare*, pp. *eviscératus*, eviscerate: see *eviscerate*.] The act of eviscerating.

evitable (ev′i-ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *évitable* = Sp. *evitable* = Pg. *evitavel* = It. *evitabile*, < L. *evitabilis*, avoidable, < *evitare*, avoid: see *evite*.] Capable of being shunned; avoidable. [Rare.]

Of two such evils, being not both *evitable*, the choice of the less is not evil. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. § 9.

The union of Canada to the United States is *evitable* only through the establishment of complete freedom of commercial intercourse. *The American*, VIII. 55.

evitate† (ev′i-tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *evitatus*, pp. of *evitare*, avoid: see *evite*.] To shun; avoid; escape.

She doth *evitate* and shun
A thousand irreligious cursed hours,
Which forced marriage would have brought upon her.
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5.

evitation† (ev-i-tā′shon), *n.* [= OF. *evitacion* = Sp. *evitacion* = Pg. *evitação* = It. *evitazione*, < L. *evitatio(n-)*, < *evitare*, avoid: see *evite*, *evitate*.] An avoiding; a shunning.

The Englishman Pole had been preferred by election; and, true to his destiny of *evitation*, had declined the toils and honours of the Papacy.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.

evite† (ē-vīt′), *v. t.* [< OF. *eviter*, F. *éviter* = Sp. Pg. *evitar* = It. *evitare*, < L. *evitare*, shun, avoid, < *e*, out, + *vitare*, shun.] To shun; avoid.

What we ought t' *evite*
As our disease, we hug as our delight.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 8.

The blow once given cannot be *evited*. *Drayton.*

eviternal (ev-i-tėr′nal), *a.* [Formerly also *æviternal*; = OF. *eviternel*, also, without suffix, *eviterne*, < L. **æviternus*, contr. *æternus*, eternal: see *etern*, *eternal*.] Enduring forever throughout all changes; eternal.

Angels are truly existing, . . . *eviternal* creatures.
Bp. Hall, Mystery of Godliness, § 9.

eviternally (ev-i-tėr′nal-i), *adv.* Eternally.

The body hangs on the crosse; the soule is yeelded; the Godhead is *eviternally* united to them both; acknowledges, sustaines them both.
Bp. Hall, Passion Sermon, an. 1609.

eviternity (ev-i-tėr′ni-ti), *n.* [Formerly also *æviternity*; = OF. *eviternite*, < L. **æviternita(t-)s*, contr. *æternita(t-)s*, eternity: see *eternity*.] Duration infinitely long; eternity.

There shall we indissolubly, with all the chore of heaven, passe our *eviternity* of blisse in lauding and praising the incomprehensibly glorious majesty of our Creator.
Bp. Hall, Invisible World.

evittate (ē-vit′āt), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + *vittæ*, bands (see *vitta*), + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, without vittæ: applied to the fruit of some umbellifers.

evocable (ev′ō-ka-bl), *a.* [< L. *evocare*, call forth (see *evoke*), + *-able*.] That may be called forth.

An inner spirit *evocable* at call.
The Independent (New York), Aug. 26, 1886.

evocate† (ev′ō-kāt), *v. t.* [< L. *evocatus*, pp. of *evocare*, call forth: see *evoke*.] To call forth; evoke.

He [Saul] had already shown sufficient credulity, in thinking there was any efficacy in magical operations to *evocate* the dead. *Stackhouse*, Hist. Bible, v. 3.

evocation (ev-ō-kā′shon), *n.* [= OF. *evocacion*, F. *évocation* = Pr. *evocatio* = Sp. *evocacion* = Pg. *evocação* = It. *evocazione*, < L. *evocatio(n-)*, < *evocare*, call forth: see *evoke*.] 1. A calling or bringing from concealment; a calling forth: as, among the ancient Romans, the *evocation* of the gods of a besieged city to join the besiegers.

Would Truth dispense, we could be content with Plato that Knowledge were but a remembrance; that intellectual acquisition were but reminiscential *evocation*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., Pref.

He had called up spirits, by his *evocation*, more formidable than he looked for or could lay.
De Quincey, Homer, i.

If emotion, with him, infallibly resolves itself into memory, so memory is an *evocation* of throbs and thrills.
H. James, Jr., The Century, XXXV. 871.

2. In *civil law*, the removal of a suit from an inferior to a superior tribunal.

evocator (ev′ō-kā-tor), *n.* [< L. *evocator*, < *evocare*, call forth: see *evoke*.] One who evokes: as, the *evocator* of spirits. *Byron.*

evoke (ē-vōk′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *evoked*, ppr. *evoking*. [= F. *évoquer* = Sp. Pg. *evocar* = It. *evocare*, < L. *evocare*, call forth, summon, call a deity out of a besieged city, < *e*, out, + *vocare*, call: see *vocation*, and cf. *avoke*, *convoke*, *invoke*, *provoke*, *revoke*.] 1. To call or summon forth or out.

It was actually one of the pretended feats of these fantastick Philosophers to *evoke* the Queen of the Fairies in the solitude of a gloomy grove.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III. 496.

He beheld . . . the old magistrate himself, with a lamp in his hand . . . and a long white gown enveloping his figure. He looked like a ghost, *evoked* unseasonably from the grave. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, xii.

A warlike, a refined, an industrial society, each *evokes* and requires its specific qualities, and produces its appropriate type. *Lecky*, Hist. Europ. Morals, I. 165.

2. To call away; remove from one tribunal to another.

The cause was *evoked* to Rome. *Hume.*

evolatict, evolatical† (ev-ō-lat′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< L. *evolare*, fly away (after *volaticus*, flying): see *evolation*.] Apt to fly away.

evolation† (ev-ō-lā′shon), *n.* [< L. *evolatio(n-)*, < *evolare*, fly away, < *e*, out, away, + *volare*, fly: see *volant*.] The act of flying away.

Upon the wings of this faith is the soul ready to mount up toward that heaven which is open to receive it, and in that act of *evolation* puts itself into the hands of those blessed Angels who are ready to carry it up to the throne of glory. *Bp. Hall*, The Christian, § 13.

evolute (ev′ō-lūt), *n.* [< L. *evolutus*, pp. of *evolvere*, unroll, unfold: see *evolve*.] In *math.*, a curve which is the locus of the center of curvature of another curve, or the envelop of the normals to the latter.—**Imperfect evolute**, the envelop of all the lines cutting a plane curve under any constant angle.

evolution (ev-ō-lū′shon), *n.* [= F. *évolution* = Sp. *evolucion* = Pg. *evolução* = It. *evoluzione*, < L. *evolutio(n-)*, an unrolling or opening (of a book), < *evolutus*, pp. of *evolvere*, unroll, unfold: see *evolve*.] 1. The act or process of unfolding, or the state of being unfolded; an opening out or unrolling.

The wise, as flowers, which spread at noon
And all their charms expose,
When evening damps and shades descend,
Their *evolutions* close. *Young*, Resignation, i.

The first appearance of the eye consists in the protrusion or *evolution* from the medullary wall of the thalamencephalon or interbrain of a vesicle.
H. Gray, Anat. (ed. 1887), p. 121.

Hence—2. The process of evolving or becoming developed; an unfolding or growth from, or as if from, a germ or latent state, or from a plan; development: as, the *evolution* of history or of a dramatic plot.

The whole *evolution* of ages, from everlasting to everlasting, is so collected and presentifickly represented to God at once, as if all things which ever were, are, or shall be, were at this very instant really present.
Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues.

Ability to recognize and act up to this law [of equal freedom] is the final endowment of humanity—an endowment now in process of *evolution*.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 481.

The *evolution* of the sickening vapours emitted by foul oxide need not be a source of annoyance, as the oxide can be revivified in the purifiers.
W. R. Bowditch, Coal Gas, xi. 21.

Specifically—(*a*) In *biol.*: (1) The actual formation of a part or of the whole of an organism which previously existed only as a germ or rudiment; ordinary natural growth, as of living creatures, from the germinal or embryonic to the adult or perfect state: as, the *evolution* of an animal from the ovum, or of a plant from the seed; the *evolution* of the blossom from the bud, or of the fruit from the flower; the *evolution* of the butterfly from the caterpillar; the *evolution* of the brain from primitive cerebral vesicles, or of the lungs from an offshoot of the intestine. (2) The release, emergence, or exclusion of an animal or a plant, or of some stage or part thereof, from any covering which contained it: as, the *evolution* of spores from an encysted animalcule; the *evolution* of a moth from the cocoon, of an insect from the wood or mud in which it lived as a larva, of a chick from the egg-shell which contained it as an embryo.

The parasite is often taken for the Hessian fly. . . . Many have been deceived by the specious circumstance of its *evolution* from the pupa of the destroying insect. *Say.*

(3) Descent or derivation, as of offspring from parents; the actual result of generation or procreation. As a fact, this evolution is not open to question. As a doctrine or theory of generation, it is susceptible of different interpretations. In one view, the germ actually preëxists in one or the other parent, and is simply unfolded or expanded, but not actually formed, in the act of procreation. (See *ovulist*, *spermatist*.) This view is now generally abandoned, the current opinion being that each parent furnishes materials for or the substance of the germ, whose evolution results from the union of such elements. See *epigenesis*. (4) The fact or the doctrine of the derivation or descent, with modification, of all existing species, genera, orders, classes, etc., of animals and plants, from a few simple forms of life, if not from one; the doctrine of derivation; evolutionism. (See *Darwinism*.) In this sense, *evolution* is opposed to *creationism*, or the view that all living things have been created at some time substantially as they now exist. Modern evolutionary theories, however, are less concerned with the problem of the origination of life than with questions of the ways and means by which living organisms have assumed their actual characters or forms. Phylogenetic evolution insists upon the direct derivation of all forms of life from other antecedent forms, in no other way than as, in ontogeny, offspring are derived from parents, and consequently grades all actual affinities according to propinquity or remoteness of genetic succession. It presumes that, as a rule, such derivation or descent, with modification, is from the more simple to the more complex forms, from low to high in organization, and from the more generalized to the more specialized in structure and function; but it also recognizes retrograde development, degeneration or degradation. The doctrine is now accepted by most biologists as a conception which most nearly coincides with the ascertained facts in the case, and which best explains observed facts, though it is held with many shades of individual opinion in this or that particular. See *natural selection*, under *selection*.

Evolution, or development, is, in fact, at present employed in biology as a general name for the history of the steps by which any living being has acquired the morphological and the physiological characters which distinguish it. *Huxley*, Evolution in Biology.

(*b*) In general, the passage from unorganized simplicity to organized complexity (that is, to a nicer and more elaborate arrangement for reaching definite ends), this process being regarded as of the nature of a growth. Thus, the development of planetary bodies from nebular or gaseous matter, and the history of the development of an individual plant or animal, or of society, are examples of evolution.

Evolution is an integration of matter and concomitant dissipation of motion; during which the matter passes from an indefinite, incoherent homogeneity to a definite, coherent heterogeneity; and during which the retained motion undergoes a parallel transformation.
H. Spencer, First Principles, § 145.

The hypothesis of *evolution* supposes that in all this vast progression there would be no breach of continuity, no point at which we could say, "This is a natural process," and, "This is not a natural process"; but that the whole might be compared to that wonderful process of development which may be seen going on every day under our eyes, in virtue of which there arises, out of the semi-fluid, comparatively homogeneous substance which we call an egg, the complicated organization of one of the higher animals. That, in a few words, is what is meant by the hypothesis of *evolution*. *Huxley*, Amer. Addresses, p. 10.

(*c*) Continuous succession; serial development.

3. In *math.*: (*a*) In *geom.*, the unfolding or opening of a curve, and making it describe an evolvent. The equable evolution of the periphery of a circle or other curve is such a gradual approach of the circumference to straightness that its parts do not concur and equally evolve or unbend, so that the same line becomes successively a smaller arc of a reciprocally greater circle, till at last they change into a straight line. (*b*) The extraction of roots from powers: the reverse of *involution* (which see).—4. A turning or shifting movement; a passing back and forth; change and interchange of position, especially for the working out of a purpose or a plan; specifically, the movement of troops or ships of war in wheeling, countermarching, manœuvering, etc., for disposition in order of battle or in line on parade: generally in the plural, to express the whole series of movements.

These *evolutions* are doublings of ranks or files, countermarches, and wheelings. *Harris.*

5. That which is evolved; a product; an outgrowth.

evolutional (ev-ō-lū′shon-al), *a.* [< *evolution* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to evolution; produced by or due to evolution; constituting evolution.

It is not certain whether the idiots' brains had undergone any local *evolutional* change as the result of education or training. *H. Spencer*, Inductions of Biology.

The origin of life, and the conditions which have gradually given rise to organization, are essential *evolutional* moments, as yet in the twilight of mere fanciful conjecture.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 437.

evolutionary (ev-ō-lū′shon-ā-ri), *a.* [< *evolution* + *-ary*.] 1. Of or pertaining to evolution or development; developmental: as, the *evolutionary* origin of species.

Mr. Freeman owns no especial allegiance to Mr. Spencer or to any general *evolutionary* philosophy.
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 202.

The bond of continuity which makes man the central link between his ancestors and his posterity is *evolutionary*, and, as such, dynamical. *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 255.

2. Of or pertaining to evolutions or manœuvers, as of an army, a fleet, etc.

The French are making every effort to perfect the training of their naval officers and seamen. *Evolutionary* squadrons are constantly at sea, accompanied by rams and torpedo-boats. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 435.

evolutionism (ev-ō-lū′shon-izm), *n.* [< *evolution* + *-ism*.] The metaphysical or the biological doctrine of evolution or development.

I do not know whether *Evolutionism* can claim that amount of currency which would entitle it to be called

British popular geology; but, more or less vaguely, it is assuredly present in the minds of most geologists.
Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 243.

Those who find most satisfaction in insisting upon *evolutionism* as a finality are those who, unlike positivists, need a creed. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 189.

The context shows that "uniformitarianism" here means that doctrine, as limited in application by Hutton and Lyell, and that what I mean by *evolutionism* is consistent and thoroughgoing uniformitarianism.
Huxley, in Nineteenth Century, XXI. 486, note.

evolutionist (ev-ō-lū′shon-ist), *n.* and *a.* [< *evolution* + *-ist.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** One skilled in evolutions, specifically in military evolutions.—**2.** A believer in the biological or cosmological doctrine of evolution.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the doctrine of evolution; based upon or believing in the doctrine of evolution.

Theories that are *evolutionist* in the more special "dynamical" sense, such as that of Leibniz, . . . introduce the conception of an end towards which the evolution of the world is the necessary movement.
T. Whittaker, Mind, XII. 105.

Now, the great impression produced by Darwin's speculations and the prevalence of the *evolutionist* philosophy have produced a leaning in the other direction.
Dawson, Origin of World, p. 338.

evolutionistic (ev-ō-lū-shon-is′tik), *a.* [< *evolutionist* + *-ic.*] Same as *evolutionist*.

Nor do I consider it fair for Mr. Romanes to infer that isolation, &c., do not explain the cause of variation, and therefore that they fail as *evolutionistic* agents.
Nature, XXXIII. 128.

evolutive (ev′ō-lū-tiv), *a.* [< *evolute* + *-ive.*] Of, pertaining to, or causing evolution or development; evolutionary.

Our question—Supernormal or abnormal?—may then be phrased, *Evolutive* or dissolutive?
Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, III. 31.

The written sign of the idea came into the *evolutive* history of man much later (than the spoken form), just as we observe in childhood.
Tr. in *Alien. and Neurol.*, VIII. 212.

evolvable (ē-vol′va-bl), *a.* [< *evolve* + *-able.*] Capable of being drawn or developed.

The vertical and horizontal forces are connected by intermediary diagonal forces into which they are convertible, and from which they are *evolvable*.
The Engineer, LXV. 438.

evolve (ē-volv′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *evolved*, ppr. *evolving*. [< L. *evolvere*, roll out, unroll, unfold, disclose, < *e*, out, + *volvere*, roll: see *volve, voluble, volute*, and cf. *convolve, devolve, involve, revolve.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To unfold; open and expand.

The animal soul sooner *evolves* itself to its full orb and extent than the human soul. *Hale.*

2. To unfold or develop by a process of natural, consecutive, or logical growth from, or as if from, a germ, latent state, or plan.

Animals that are but little *evolved* perform actions which, besides being slow, are few in kind and severally uniform in composition. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 5.

In every living creature we may feel assured that a host of long-lost characters lie ready to be *evolved* under proper conditions. *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 369.

3. To unfold by elaboration; work out; bring forth or make manifest by action of any kind: as, to *evolve* a drama from an anecdote; to *evolve* the truth from a mass of confused evidence; to *evolve* bad odors by stirring a muck-heap.

Only see one purpose and one will
Evolve themselves i' the world, change wrong to right.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 329.

It [the Scottish school] strove for the first time to *evolve* a system out of the manifold complications of nature.
Geikie, Geol. Sketches, ii. 30.

II. *intrans.* To open or disclose itself; become developed.

Here, then, are sundry experiences, eventually grouped into empirical generalizations, which serve to guide conduct in certain simple cases. How does mechanical science *evolve* from these experiences?
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 104.

evolvement (ē-volv′ment), *n.* The act of evolving, or the state of being evolved; evolution. *Ferguson.*

evolvent (ē-vol′vent), *n.* [< L. *evolven(t-)s*, ppr. of *evolvere*: see *evolve.*] In *geom.*, a curve considered as correlative to its evolute; an involute.

evolver (ē-vol′vėr), *n.* One who or that which evolves or unfolds.

Evolution implies an *evolver*.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 309.

Evolvulus (ē-vol′vū-lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *evolvere*, unroll: see *evolve.* Cf. *Convolvulus*, < L. *convolvere.*] A genus of low herbaceous or suffrutescent plants, of the natural order *Convolvulaceæ*, including about 60 species, natives of warm countries, and chiefly American. They have small funnel-shaped flowers and do not twine. There are half a dozen species in the southern portions of the United States.

evomit† (ē-vom′it), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *evomet*; < L. *evomitus*, pp. of *evomere*, spew out, vomit forth, < *e*, out, + *vomere*, vomit: see *vomit.*] To vomit; spew out.

These hath he not yet all, as vnsauerye morsels, *evomited* for Christ, diffinynge rather wyth Aristotle than with Paule in hys dayly disputations.
Bp. Bale, Image of the Two Churches, ii., Pref.

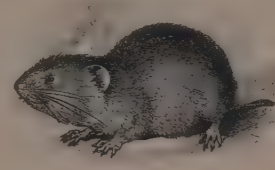
evomitation† (ē-vom-i-tā′shon), *n.* [< *evomit* + *-ation.* Cf. *evomition.*] Same as *evomition*.

He was to . . . receive immediate benefit, either by eructation, or expiration, or *evomitation* [in some editions *evomition*]. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, iv.

evomition† (ē-vō-mish′ọn), *n.* [After L. *vomitio(n-)*, < L. *evomitus*, pp. of *evomere*: see *evomit.*] The act of vomiting.

evoryet, *n.* An obsolete form of *ivory*. *Weber.*

Evotomys (e-vot′ō-mis), *n.* [NL. (Coues, 1874), < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *οὖς* (*ὠτός*), ear, + *μῦς*, a mouse.] A genus of myomorphic rodents, of the family *Muridæ* and subfamily *Arvicolinæ*, containing voles with semirooted molar teeth, ears distinctly overtopping the fur (whence the name), and sundry cranial characters, particularly of the palate. The type is *E. rutilus*, the northern red-backed meadow-mouse, a circumpolar species of which there are several varieties, as *E. gapperi* of the United States.



Red-backed Meadow-mouse (*Evotomys rutilus*).

evour†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ivory*. *Lydgate.*

And the gates of the palace ware of *evour*, wonder whitt, and the bandez of thame and the legges of ebene.
MS. Lincoln, A. i. 17, fol. 25. (*Halliwell.*)

evovæ (e-vō′vē), *n.* [A mnemonic word made up of the vowels of *seculorum amen*, the last two words of the Gloria Patri.] In *Gregorian music*, the trope or concluding formula, varying according to the mode used, at the end of the melody for the Less Doxology; also, any trope. Also *euouæ*.

evulgate† (ē-vul′gāt), *v. t.* [< L. *evulgatus*, pp. of *evulgare*, make public: see *evulge.*] To publish. *Todd.*

evulgation† (ē-vul-gā′shon), *n.* A divulging or publishing. *Bailey*, 1727.

evulge† (ē-vulj′), *v. t.* [< L. *evulgare*, make public, < *e*, out, + *vulgare, volgare*, make public: see *vulgate.* Cf. *divulge.*] To publish. *Davies.*

I made this recueil meerly for mine own entertainment, and not with any intention to *evulge* it.
Pref. to Annot. on Sir T. Browne's Religio Medici.

evulsion (ē-vul′shon), *n.* [= F. *évulsion* = Pg. *evulsão*, < L. *evulsio(n-)*, < *evulsus*, pp. of *evellere*, pull or pluck out, < *e*, out, + *vellere*, pluck. Cf. *avulsion, convulsion.*] The act of plucking or pulling out by force; forcible extraction, as of teeth. [Rare.]

ewt, *n.* A Middle English spelling of *yew*.

ewage†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *ewage, evage*, of the color of water (applied to precious stones), also, with additional forms *euwage, eauage, aigage*, living in or by the water, filled with water, watery, pluvious, < L. *aquaticus*, pertaining to water, living in or by the water: see *aquatic* and *ewe*[2].] Some precious stone having the color of water; a beryl.

Fetislich hir fyngres were fretted with golde wyre,
And there-on red rubyes as red as any glede,
And diamantz of derrest pris and double manere safferes,
Orientales and *ewages* enuenymes to destroye.
Piers Plowman (B), ii. 14.

ewe[1] (ū), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *yewe*, E. dial. *yow*; < ME. *ewe*, dial. *awe, ouwe*, etc., < AS. *eowu*, rarely written *ewe* (fem., rarely with masc. gen., *eowes, ewes*) = D. *ooi* = LG. *ouwe, oye* = OFries. *ei, ey*, Fries. *ei, ey, öje, öj, öe*, etc., = OHG. *awi, au, ouwi*, MHG. *ouwe* = Icel. *ær*, a ewe, = Goth. **awi*, a sheep, in deriv. *awethi* (= AS. *eowede, eowde, eowd*), a flock of sheep, *awistr*, a sheepfold; OBulg. (prop. dim.) *ovĭtsa* = Bulg. Serv. *ovtsa* = Bohem. *ovce* = Pol. *owca* = Russ. *ovtsa* = Lith. *awis, awinas* (> Finn. *oinas*) = OPruss. *avins* = L. *ovis* (> ult. E. *ovine*) = Gr. *ὄϊς* (**ὄϝις*), a sheep, = Skt. *avi*, a sheep.] A female sheep; the female of an ovine animal.

The *ewe* that will not hear her lamb when it baes will never answer a calf when he bleats.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 3.

A press
Of snowy shoulders, thick as herded *ewes*.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

ewe[2]†, *n.* [ME., < AF. *ewe*, OF. *ewe, euwe*, etc., *euve, eve, eive, aive, eave, eauve*, etc., *aigue, aige, auge*, etc. (in many variant forms), F. *eau* = Pr. *aigua, aiga* = Sp. Pg. *agua* = OIt. *aigua*, It. *acqua*, < L. *aqua* (= Goth. *ahwa* = AS. *ea*, etc.), water: see *aqua.* Hence *ewage, ewer*[1], *ewer*[2], *ewery.*] Water.

Ac water is kendeliche cheld [naturally chilled],
Thagh hit be warmd of fere [fire];
Ther-fore me mey cristin ther-inne,
In whaut time falthe a yere of yse;
So mey me naught in *ewe* ardaunt,
That neth no wateris wyse.
William de Shoreham (Wright).

ewe-cheese (ū′chēz), *n.* Cheese made from the milk of ewes.

ewe-gowan†, *n.* The common daisy. *Brockett.*

ewe-lease (ū′lēs), *n.* A high grassy and furzy down, or comb, in the south of England. *T. Hardy.*

ewe-neck (ū′nek), *n.* A thin hollow neck: used of horses.

The animal he bestrode was a broken-down plough-horse, . . . gaunt and shagged, with a *ewe-neck*, and a head like a hammer. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 436.

ewe-necked (ū′nekt), *a.* Having a thin, hollow neck like a ewe's, as a horse.

ewer[1]† (ū′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *ewer, ewere, eware, euwere*, < AF. *ewer, ewere*, OF. *ewer, *eweire, aiguier*, a water-bearer (= Sp. *Acuario* = Pg. It. *Aquario*, the Water-bearer, Aquarius), < L. *aquarius*, m. (ML. also *aquaria*, f.), a water-bearer, the Water-bearer, Aquarius, prop. adj. (> OF. *aiguier*, adj.), of or pertaining to water, < *aqua*, water: see *Aquarius, aqua*, and *ewe*[2], and cf. *ewer*[2]. Hence the surname *Ewer.*] A water-bearer; a servant or household officer who supplied guests at the table with water to wash their hands, etc.

An *euwere* in halle there nedys to be,
And chandelew schalle haue and alle napere;
He schalle gef water to gentilmen.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 321.

ewer[2] (ū′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *ewer, ewere, eware*, < AF. *ewer*, OF. *ewaire, eweire, aiguiere, ayguiere*, F. *aiguière*, f., < ML. *aquaria*, f., a water-pitcher, ewer; cf. OF. *aiver, yauver, aiguier, aighier, ayguier*, a water-pitcher (also, with the additional forms *euwier, evier*, F. *évier*, a sink for water, = It. *acquajo*, a cistern, conduit, gutter, sewer), < L. *aquarium*, a watering-place for cattle, ML. also a conduit (and prob. also a water-pitcher); fem. and neut., respectively, of L. *aquarius*, of or pertaining to water, < *aqua*, water: see *Aquarius, aqua*, and cf. *ewer*[1].] **1.** A large water-pitcher with a wide spout, usually coupled with a basin for purposes of ablution.

Set downe your basen and *Ewer* before your soueraigne, and take the *ewer* in your hand, and gyue them water.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 68.

First, as you know, my house within the city
Is richly furnished with plate and gold;
Basins and *ewers*, to lave her dainty hands.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

2. In *decorative art*, any vessel having a spout and handle, especially a tall and slender vessel with a foot or base. See *aiguière.*

ewer[3] (ū′ėr), *n.* [E. dial., also *ure, yure*; a contr. of *udder.*] An udder. *Grose.* [North. Eng.]

ewery (ū′ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *eweries* (-iz). [Also *ewry*, early mod. E. *ewerie, ewrie*; < ME. *ewery, ewrie*, appar. < OF. **ewerie* (not found), < *ewere, a* water-pitcher, *ewer*, a water-bearer: see *ewer*[1], *ewer*[2].] **1.** An office in great houses where water was made ready in ewers for the service of guests, and where also the table-linen was kept. An office so called still exists in the royal household of England.

Cover thy cuppeborde of thy *ewery* with the towelle of diapery. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 129.

"No," says the King, "shew me ye way, I'll go to Sir Richard's chamber," which he immediately did, walking along the entries after me; as far as the *ewrie*, till he came up into the roome where I also lay.
Evelyn, Diary, March 1, 1671.

2†. The scullery of a religious house.

ewght†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *yew*.

ewk (ūk), *v. i.* [Sc., a var. of *yuck*, ult. < AS. *giccan* = D. *jeuken* = G. *jucken*, itch: see *itch.*] To itch.

ewky (ū′ki), *a.* Itchy. [Scotch.]

ewle†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *yule*.

ewn, *n.* [A dial. contr. of *oven*.] An oven. *Grose.* [North. Eng.]

ewt†, *n.* [ME. *ewte:* see *eft*[1], *newt*.] A newt.

In that Abbeye ne entrethe not no Flye ne Todes ne *Ewtes*, ne suche foule venymouse Bestes, ne Lyzs ne Flees, be the Myracle of God and of oure Lady.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 61.

ewte, *v. t.* [E. dial., ult. < AS. *geótan*, pour: see *gush*, *gut*.] To pour in. *Grose.* (*Exmoor.*)

ex[1], *n.* A dialectal variant of *ax*[1].

ex[2], *n.* A dialectal form of *ax*[2].

ex[3], *v.* A dialectal variant of *ask*[1].

ex[4] (eks), *n.* [< ME. **ex* = AS. **ex*, < L. *ix*, < *i*, an assistant vowel, + *x*; or a transposition of the Gr. name *ξi*, *xi*.] The name of the letter *X*, *x*. It is rarely written, the symbol being used instead.

ex[5] (eks), *prep.* [L. *ex*, prep., out of, from. See *ex-*.] A Latin preposition, meaning 'out,' 'out of.' It is used in English only in certain commercial formulas, as—(*a*) "20 chests tea *ex* Sea-King," where *ex* means taken out of or delivered from the vessel named; (*b*) "*ex* div."—that is, without dividend (meaning that the dividend on the stocks sold has been declared and is reserved by the seller); and in some Latin phrases: *ex mero motu*, of his own accord; *ex necessitate rei*, from the necessity of the case; *ex officio*, by virtue of his office; *ex parte*, on one side only; *ex post facto* (which see); *ex vi termini*, from the very meaning of the term.

ex-. [ME. *ex-*, *es-*, *as-*, OF. *ex-*, *es-*, F. *ex-*, *é-* = Sp. Pg. *ex-*, *es-* = It. *ex-*, *es-*, *s-*, etc., < L. *ex-*, prefix, < *ex*, prep. (so always before vowels, before consonants either *ex* or *e*, more frequently *ex*), of place, out of, from, away from, beyond; of time, after, from, since; of cause, from, through, by reason of, etc.; in comp., out, forth, out of, throughout, to the end, hence thoroughly, utterly, etc. (equiv. to *out* or *up* used intensively); in LL. *ex-* is also used, as now in E., to signify 'out of office': *exconsularis*, an ex-consul, etc. As a prefix *ex-* stands before vowels and *h* and before *c*, *p*, *q*, *t*, and before *s*, the *s* being in this case optionally dropped; e. g., *exsistere* (**ecs-sistere*) or *existere*, exist, one *s*, orthographically the second, phonetically the first (*existere* being pronounced *ec-sistere*), being omitted; before *f ex-* becomes *ef-*, sometimes *ec-*, rarely remaining unchanged; elsewhere *e-*. L. *ex* = Gr. ἐξ (before a vowel), ἐκ (before a consonant), out of, from (in comp. ἐξ-, ἐκ-), = Russ. *iz'*, out. In ME., OF., Sp., etc., *ex-* may appear as *es-*; ME. also *as-*, and sometimes by confusion or interchange *en-* (cf. *example*, ME. *ex-*, *es-*, *as-*, and *en-sample*). In most cases of this kind the L. form *ex-* has been restored. See further under *es-*.] A prefix of Latin, and in some cases of Greek origin, meaning primarily 'out,' 'out of.' In English words it preserves or reproduces its particular uses in the language of its origin. (See etymology.) Thus, in *exclude*, *exhale*, etc., it signifies 'out,' 'out of'; in *exscind*, 'off'; in *exceed*, *excel*, etc., 'beyond.' It is often (especially in the reduced form *e-*) simply privative, as in *exstipulate*, *explicate*. In some words it is intensive merely, in others it has no particular force. Prefixed to names implying office, *ex-* signifies that the person has held but is now 'out of' that office: as, *ex*-president, *ex*-minister, *ex*-senator.

Ex. An abbreviation of *Exodus*.

exacerbate (eg-zas'ėr-bāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exacerbated*, ppr. *exacerbating*. [< L. *exacerbatus*, pp. of *exacerbare* (> It. *esacerbare* = Sp. Pg. *exacerbar*), irritate, exasperate, < *ex* + *acerbus*, bitter: see *acerb*.] To increase the bitterness or virulence of; make more violent, as a disease, or angry, hostile, or malignant feelings; aggravate; exasperate.

A factious spirit is sure to be fostered, and unkindly feelings to be *exacerbated*, if not engendered. *Brougham.*

I thought it prudent not to *exacerbate* the growing moodiness of his temper by any comment. *Poe*, Tales, I. 56.

The march of events outside the frontiers of Piedmont was calculated to *exacerbate* the resentment occasioned amidst the people by the sudden downfall of their hopes.
E. Dicey, Victor Emmanuel, p. 120.

exacerbation (eg-zas-ėr-bā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *exacerbation* = Sp. *exacerbacion* = Pg. *exacerbação* = It. *esacerbazione*, < LL. *exacerbatio(n-)*, < L. *exacerbare*, pp. *exacerbatus*, irritate: see *exacerbate*.] 1. The act of exacerbating, or the state of being exacerbated; increase of violence or virulence; aggravation; exasperation.

The gallant Jacobus Van Curlet . . . absolutely trembled with the violence of his choler and the *exacerbations* of his valor. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 204.

With such *exacerbation* of temper at the commencement of negotiations, their progress was of necessity stormy and slow. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, III. 158.

Every attempt at mitigating this [normal amount of suffering] eventuates in *exacerbation* of it.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 356.

2. In *med.*, an increase of violence in a disease; specifically, the periodical aggravation of the febrile condition in remittent and continued fevers: as, nocturnal *exacerbations*.

Likewise the patient himself may strive, by little and little, to overcome the symptome in the *exacerbation*, and so by time turn suffering into nature.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 61.

exacerbescence (eg-zas-ėr-bes'ens), *n.* [< LL. *exacerbescere*, become irritated, inceptive of *exacerbare*, irritate: see *exacerbate*.] A state of increasing irritation or violence, particularly in a case of fever or inflammation.

exacervation† (eg-zas-ėr-vā'shọn), *n.* [< LL. as if **exacervatio(n-)*, < *exacervare*, pp. *exacervatus*, heap up, < *ex*, out, + *acervare*, heap, < *acervus*, a heap.] The act of heaping up. *Bailey.*

exacinate (eg-zas'i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exacinated*, ppr. *exacinating*. [< L. *ex-* priv. + *acinus*, a berry, the stone of a berry: see *acinus*.] To deprive of the kernel. *Craig.* [Rare.]

exacination (eg-zas-i-nā'shọn), *n.* [< *exacinate* + *-ion*.] The act of taking out the kernel. *Coles*, 1717. [Rare.]

exact (eg-zakt'), *v.* [< OF. *exacter*, < ML. *exactare*, freq. < L. *exactus*, pp. of *exigere*, drive out, take out, demand, claim as due, also measure by a standard, examine, weigh, test, determine, < *ex*, out, + *agere*, drive: see *agent*, *act*. Cf. *exigent*, *examen*, *examine*, etc., from the same source.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To force or compel to be paid or yielded; demand or require authoritatively or menacingly.

Jehoiakim . . . *exacted* the silver and the gold of the people. 2 Ki. xxiii. 35.

They [Turks] take occasion to *exact* from Passengers, especially Franks, arbitrary and unreasonable Sums, and, instead of being a safe-guard, prove the greatest Rogues and Robbers themselves.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 4.

What is it your Saviour requires of you, more than will also be *exacted* from you by that hard and evil master who desires your ruin?
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 347.

Nature imperiously *exacts* her due;
Spirit is willing, but the flesh is weak.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 141.

After presents freely given have passed into presents expected and finally demanded, and volunteered has passed into *exacted* service, the way is open for a further step.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 543.

2. To demand of right or necessity; enjoin with pressing urgency.

And why should not I preach this, which not my calling alone but the verie place it selfe *exacteth?*
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 96.

Years of service past
From grateful souls, *exact* reward at last.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 1132.

3†. To claim; require.

My designs
Exact me in another place. *Massinger.*

=**Syn. 1.** *Exact*, *Extort*, *Enforce*. *Extort* is much stronger than *exact*, and implies more of physical compulsion applied or threatened. *Exact* and *extort* apply to something to be got; *enforce* to something to be done. *Enforce* expresses more physical and less moral compulsion than *extort*.

From us, his foes pronounced, glory he *exacts*.
Milton, P. R., iii. 120.

The cheat, the defaulter, the gambler, cannot *extort* the knowledge of material and moral nature which his honest care and pains yield to the operative.
Emerson, Compensation.

Adam, now *enforced* to close his eyes,
Sunk down. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 419.

II.† *intrans.* To practise exaction.

The enemy shall not *exact* upon him. Ps. lxxxix. 22.

exact (eg-zakt'), *a.* [= F. *exact* = Sp. Pg. *exacto* = It. *esatto*, < L. *exactus*, precise, accurate, exact, lit. determined, ascertained, measured, pp. of *exigere* in sense of 'measure by a standard, examine, determine': see *exact*, *v.*] 1. Closely correct or regular; strictly accurate; truly adjusted, adapted, conformable, or the like.

The map of Ireland made by Sir William Petty is believ'd to be the most *exact* that ever yet was made of any country. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 22, 1675.

All which, *exact* to rule, were brought about,
Were but a combat in the lists left out.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 277.

2. Precisely correct or right; real; actual; veritable: as, the *exact* sum or amount; the *exact* time; those were his *exact* words. A statement is *exact* which does not differ from the true by any quantity, however small. See synonyms under *accurate*.

It is positively affirm'd that seven thousand have died in one day of the plague; in which they say they can make an *exact* computation, from the number of biers that are let to carry out the dead.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 38.

3. Methodical; careful; not negligent; observing strict accuracy, method, rule, or order: as, a man *exact* in keeping appointments; an *exact* thinker.

My soul hath wrestled with her, and in my doings I was *exact*. Ecclus. li. 19.

'Tis most true
That he's an excellent scholar, and he knows it;
An *exact* courtier, and he knows that too.
Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, ii. 1.

One must be extremely *exact*, clear, and perspicuous in everything one says. *Chesterfield*, Letters.

The *exactest* vigilance cannot maintain a single day of unmingled innocence. *Johnson*, Rambler.

4. Characterized by or admitting of exactness or precision; precisely thought out or stated; dealing with definite facts or precise principles: as, an *exact* demonstration; the *exact* sciences.

Yea, there was nothing appertaininge either to God or men, wherein he [Joseph] semed not to have had *exact* knowledge. *Golding*, tr. of Justine, fol. 137.

That we might not go away without some reward for our pains, we took as *exact* a survey as we could of these Chambers of darkness.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 22.

If a writer can not express his meaning in *exact* definition, it is fair to presume that he can never be depended on for *exact* discussion. *A. Phelps*, Eng. Style, p. 119.

5†. Steady; even; well-balanced.

They say . . . that such a one who hath an *exact* temperament may walk upon the waters, stand in the air, and quench the violence of the fire.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I ix.

The exact sciences. See *science*. =**Syn.** *Accurate*, *Correct*, etc. See *accurate*.

exacter (eg-zak'tėr), *n.* [See *exactor*.] One who exacts; an extortioner.

The poller and *exacter* of fees . . . justifies the common resemblance of the courts of justice to the bush, whereunto while the sheep flies for defence in weather, he is sure to lose part of the fleece. *Bacon*, Judicature (ed. 1887).

This rigid *exacter* of strict demonstration for things which are not capable of it. *Tillotson.*

exacting (eg-zak'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *exact*, *v.*] 1. Given to or characterized by exaction; severe in requirement or requisition; exigent in action or procedure: as, an *exacting* master; an *exacting* inquiry.

With a temper so *exacting*, he was more likely to claim what he thought due than to consider what others might award. *Dr. Arnold*, Hist. Rome.

2. Attended by exaction; requiring close attention or application; arduous; laborious; absorbing: as, an *exacting* office or employment; *exacting* duties; *exacting* demands upon one's time.

exactingness (eg-zak'ting-nes), *n.* The quality of being exacting, in either sense.

It has fallen out that, because of *exactingness* as regards proof, philosophy is detained in what seems to be barren inquiry, while because of a certain license as regards proof science has prospered. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVIII. 757.

exaction (eg-zak'shọn), *n.* [< F. Pr. *exaction* = Sp. *exaccion* = Pg. *exacção* = It. *esazione*, < L. *exactio(n-)*, < *exigere*, pp. *exactus*, demand, exact: see *exact*, *v.*] 1. The act of demanding with authority and compelling to pay or yield; compulsory or authoritative demand; excessive or arbitrary requirement: as, the *exaction* of tribute or of obedience.

Take away your *exactions* from my people. Ezek. xlv. 9.

Under pretence of preserving the Sanctuary there from the violations, and the Fryars who have the custody of it, from the *exactions* of the Turks.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 46.

We may, without being chargeable with *exaction*, ask of him to remit a little the rigour of his requirements.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 348.

2. That which is exacted; a requisition; especially, something compulsorily required without right, or in excess of what is due or proper.

Subjects as well as strangers . . . pay an unreasonable *exaction* at every ferry. *Addison*, Travels in Italy.

His own *exactions*, and the Persian's boons,
O'erload his treasure. *Glover*, Athenaid, xv.

3. In *law*, a wrong done by an officer or one in pretended authority, by taking a reward or fee for that for which the law allows none. See *extortion*.

exactitude (eg-zak'ti-tūd), *n.* [< F. *exactitude* = Sp. *exactitud*, < L. *exactus*, exact.] The quality of being exact; exactness; accuracy; particularity.

Every sentence, every word, every syllable, every letter and point, seem to have been weighed with the nicest *exactitude*.
Dr. A. Geddes, Prospectus of Trans. of the Bible, p. 92.

We can reason a priori on mathematics, because we can define with an *exactitude* which precludes all possibility of confusion. *Macaulay*, Utilitarian Theory of Government.

exactly (eg-zakt'li), *adv.* In an exact manner; precisely according to rule, measure, fact, circumstance, etc.; with minute correctness; accurately: as, a tenon *exactly* fitted to the mortise.

As concerninge the mischaunce of Cotta and Sabinus, he learned the treuth more *exactly* by hys prisoners.
Golding, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 141.

The gardens are *exactly* kept, and the whole place very agreeable and well water'd. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 30, 1682.

We say that a lute is in tune whether it be *exactly* played upon or no, if the strings be all so duly stretched that it would appear to be in tune if it were played upon.
Boyle, Origin of Forms.

It is seldom that an Egyptian workman can be induced to make a thing *exactly* to order.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 385.

exactness (eg-zakt'nes), *n.* The state or condition of being exact; strict conformity to what is required; accuracy; nicety; precision: as, to make experiments with *exactness; exactness* of method.

I copied them [inscriptions] with all the *exactness* I possibly could, tho' many of them were very difficult to be understood. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 102.

They think that their *exactness* in one duty will atone for their neglect of another. *Rogers.*

He had . . . that sort of *exactness* which would have made him a respectable antiquary. *Macaulay.*

Though the mills of God grind slowly, yet they grind exceeding small;
Though with patience he stands waiting, with *exactness* grinds he all.
Longfellow, tr. of Friedrich von Logau's Retribution.

exactor (eg-zak'tor), *n.* [< ME. *exactour*, < OF. *exactor*, F. *exacteur* = Sp. Pg. *exactor* = It. *esattore*, < L. *exactor*, an expeller, demander, taxgatherer, etc., < *exigere*, pp. *exactus*, exact: see *exact*.] **1.** One who exacts or levies; specifically, an officer who collects tribute, taxes, or customs.

Hereby the land was filled with bitter cursings (though in secret) by those that wish such vnreasonable *exactors* neuer to see good end of the vse of that monie.
Holinshed, Hen. III., an. 1229.

The *exactors* of rates came to Simon Peter, asking him if his Master paid the accustomed imposition.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 269.

2. One who or that which requires or demands by authority: as, an *exactor* of etiquette.

It . . . is the rigidest *exactor* of truth, in all our behaviour, of any other doctrine or institution whatsoever.
South, Works, I. xii.

3. One who compels another to pay more than is legal or reasonable; one who is unreasonably strict in his demands or requirements.

In requyting a good tourne, shew not thy selfe negligent nor contrarye: bee not an *exactour* of another man.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 106.

Men that are in health are severe *exactors* of patience at the hands of them that are sick.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, ii. § 8.

The service of sin is perfect slavery; and he who will pay obedience to the command of it shall find it an unreasonable task-master, and an unmeasurable *exactor*.
South, Works, II. i.

exactress (eg-zak'tres), *n.* [= It. *esattrice*, < LL. *exactrix*, fem. of *exactor*, exactor: see *exactor*.] A female who exacts or is strict in her requirements. [Rare.]

That were a heavy and hard task, to satisfy Expectation, who is so severe an *exactress* of duties.
B. Jonson, Neptune's Triumph.

exacuate† (eg-zak'ū-āt), *v. t.* [Irreg., with *-ate*2, < L. *exacuere*, pp. *exacutus*, sharpen, < *ex*, out, + *acuere*, sharpen: see *acute*.] To sharpen; whet.

Sense of such an injury received
Should so *exacuate* and whet your choler
As you should count yourself an host of men
Compared to him.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iii. 3.

exacuation† (eg-zak-ū-ā'shon), *n.* [< *exacuate* + *-ion*.] The act of whetting; a sharpening.
Coles, 1717.

exæresis† (eg-zer'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐξαίρεσις, a taking out (of the entrails of victims, of teeth, etc.), < ἐξαιρεῖν, take out, < ἐξ, out, + αἱρεῖν, take: see *heresy*, *apheresis*.] In *med.* and *surg.*, the removal from the body of anything that is useless or injurious by evacuation, extraction, excision, etc.

Exæreta (eg-zer'e-tä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐξαίρετος, chosen, choice, < ἐξαιρεῖν, take out, pick out: see *exæresis*.] **1.** A genus of moths, of the family *Notodontidæ*, having very short palpi. The only species is *E. ulmi* of Europe, which strongly resembles some noctuids. *Hübner*, 1816.—**2.** A genus of bees, of the family *Apidæ*, from Guiana. Also *Exærete*. *Erichson*, 1848.—**3.** A genus of bugs, of the family *Capsidæ*. Also *Exæretus*. *Fieber*, 1864.—**4.** A genus of longicorn beetles, of the family *Cerambycidæ*, such as *E. unicolor* of South Australia. *Pascoe*, 1865.—**5.** A genus of flies, of the family *Stratiomyidæ*. Also *Exaireta*. *Schiner*, 1867.

exaggerate (eg-zaj'e-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *exaggerated*, ppr. *exaggerating*. [< L. *exaggeratus*, pp. of *exaggerare* (> F. *exagérer* = Sp. Pg. *exagerar* = It. *esagerare*), heap up, increase, enlarge, magnify, amplify, exaggerate, < *ex*, out, up, + *aggerare*, heap up, < *agger*, a heap, mound: see *agger*.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To heap up; accumulate.

In the great level near Thorny, several oaks and firs stand in firm earth below the moor, and have lain there hundreds of years, still covered by the fresh and salt waters and moorish earth *exaggerated* upon them. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. To increase immoderately or extravagantly; make incongruously large or extended; amplify beyond proper bounds.

Our days witness no such extreme servilities of expression as were used by ecclesiastics in the dedication of the Bible to King James, nor any such *exaggerated* adulations as those addressed to George III. by the House of Lords.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 574.

Strychnia . . . possesses the power of considerably *exaggerating* the excitability of the brain.
Tr. in *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 7.

3. To cause to appear immoderately large or important; amplify in representation or apprehension; enlarge beyond truth or reason.

When . . . faithfully describing the state of his feelings at that time, Bunyan was not conscious that he *exaggerated* the character of his offences.
Southey, Bunyan, p. 15.

He *exaggerates* a few occasional acts of smuggling into an immense and regular importation.
Macaulay, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

4. In the *fine arts*, to heighten extravagantly or disproportionately in effect or design: as, to *exaggerate* particular features in a painting or statue.=**Syn. 3** and **4.** To strain, stretch, overcolor, caricature. See list under *aggravate*.

II. *intrans.* To amplify unduly in thought or in description; use exaggeration in speech or writing.

exaggerated (eg-zaj'e-rā-ted), *p. a.* In *zoöl.*, larger, more conspicuous, or more positive than that which is normal; specifically, in *entom.*, of deeper color: as, a species with *exaggerated* characters; *exaggerated* marks, spines, processes, etc.; a dark band *exaggerated* in the center.

exaggeratedly (eg-zaj'e-rā-ted-li), *adv.* To an excessive or exaggerated degree.

They are intensely, even *exaggeratedly*, negroid in the form of the nose.
W. H. Flower, in Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 319.

exaggeration (eg-zaj-e-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *exagération* = Sp. *exageracion* = Pg. *exageração* = It. *esagerazione*, < L. *exaggeratio*(*n*-), a heaping up, an exaltation, < *exaggerare*: see *exaggerate*.] **1**†. A heaping together; accumulation; a pile or heap.

Some towns that were anciently havens and ports are now, by *exaggeration* of sand between these towns and the sea, converted into firm land.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

2. An undue or excessive enlargement or development.

A very indulgent apologist might perhaps attempt to show that his errors were but the *exaggeration* of virtues.
A. Dobson, Int. to Steele's Plays, p. xi.

3. Amplification; unreasonable or extravagant overstating or overdrawing in the representation of things; hyperbolical representation.

Exaggerations of the prodigious condescensions in the prince to pass good laws would have an odd sound at Westminster. *Swift.*

The language of *exaggeration* is forbidden by the modesty of his nature. *Sumner*, Hon. John Pickering.

4. In the *fine arts*, a representation of things in which their natural features are emphasized or magnified.—**5.** In *zoöl.*, amplification or intensification; emphasis or conspicuousness, as of any characteristics: as, this form is but an *exaggeration* of the other.=**Syn. 3.** *Exaggeration*, *Hyperbole*. Strictly, *exaggeration* is always greater than truth or good taste would allow, while as a figure *hyperbole* is an overstatement not likely to mislead, and sanctioned by good taste, rising above the truth only as a means of lifting the sluggish mind of the hearer to the level of the truth. *Hyperbole* is occasionally used of overstatement that is mere *exaggeration*, or otherwise against good taste.

As the Brazen Age shows itself in other men by *exaggeration* of phrase, so in him [Thoreau] by extravagance of statement. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 202.

He [Dryden] was at first led to give greater weight to correctness and to the restraint of arbitrary rules from a consciousness that he had a tendency to *hyperbole* and extravagance. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 397.

exaggerative (eg-zaj'e-rā-tiv), *a.* [< F. *exagératif* = Sp. Pg. *exagerativo* = It. *esagerativo*; as *exaggerate* + *-ive*.] Tending to or characterized by exaggeration; exaggerating.

Not a history, but *exaggerative* pictures of the Revolution, is Mazzini's summing-up. *The Century*, XXXI. 406.

Hear Vicars, a poor human soul zealously prophesying, as if through the organs of an ass, in a not mendacious, yet loud-spoken, *exaggerative*, more or less asinine, manner. *Carlyle*, Cromwell, I. 142.

exaggeratively (eg-zaj'e-rā-tiv-li), *adv.* In an exaggerated manner; with exaggeration.

Filled with what I *exaggeratively* thought a thousand or two of human creatures. *Carlyle*, in Froude, I. 7.

exaggerator (eg-zaj'e-rā-tor), *n.* [< F. *exagérateur* = Sp. Pg. *exagerador* = It. *esageratore*, < LL. *exaggerator*, one who increases or enlarges, < L. *exaggerare*, increase, enlarge: see *exaggerate*.] One who exaggerates.

You write so of the poets and not laugh?
Those virtuous liars, dreamers after dark,
Exaggerators of the sun and moon,
And soothsayers in a tea-cup?
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, i.

exaggeratory (eg-zaj'e-rā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *exaggerate* + *-ory*.] Containing exaggeration.

You fall into the common errours of *exaggeratory* declamation, by producing, in a familiar disquisition, examples of national calamities, and scenes of extensive misery.
Johnson, Rasselas, xxviii.

exagitate† (eg-zaj'i-tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *exagitatus*, pp. of *exagitare* (> It. *esagitare* = Pg. *exagitar*), shake up, stir up, rouse, disturb, rail at, reproach, < *ex*, out, + *agitare*, shake: see *agitate*.] **1.** To shake violently; agitate.

Did presage
Th' ensuing storms *exagitated* rage.
Chamberlayne, Pharonnida (1659).

2. To pursue with invectives or reproaches; rail at.

This their defect and imperfection I had rather lament . . . than *exagitate*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. § 11.

exagitation† (eg-zaj-i-tā'shon), *n.* [= It. *esagitazione*, < LL. *exagitatio*(*n*-), agitation, < L. *exagitare*, shake up: see *exagitate*.] Violent agitation; a shaking.

Thunder's strong *exagitations*.
Chamberlayne, Pharonnida (1659).

exalate (eks-ā'lāt), *a.* [< L. *ex-* priv. + *alatus*, winged: see *alate*2.] In *bot.*, not alate; wingless.

exalbuminose (eks-al-bū'mi-nōs), *a.* [< L. *ex-* priv. + E. *albuminose*.] Same as *exalbuminous*.

exalbuminous (eks-al-bū'mi-nus), *a.* [< L. *ex-* priv. + E. *albuminous*.] In *bot.*, without albumen: applied to seeds.

exalt (eg-zâlt'), *v. t.* [< OF. *exalter*, F. *exalter* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *exaltar* = It. *esaltare*, < L. *exaltare*, lift up, raise, elevate, exalt, < *ex*, out, up, + *altus*, high: see *alt*, *altitude*.] **1.** To raise high; lift to a great or unusual altitude; elevate in space.

I have seen
The ambitious ocean swell, and rage, and foam,
To be *exalted* with the threat'ning clouds.
Shak., J. C., i. 3.

Rise, crown'd with light, imperial Salem, rise!
Exalt thy towery head, and lift thine eyes!
Pope, Messiah, l. 86.

2. To elevate in degree or consideration; bring to a higher or more intense state or condition; raise up, as in rank, character, or quality: as, to *exalt* a person to a high office; to *exalt* the passions.

Exalt him that is low, and abase him that is high.
Ezek. xxi. 26.

Now, Mars, she said, let Fame *exalt* her voice. *Prior.*

Bridget's memory, *exalted* by the occasion, warmed into a thousand half-obliterated recollections of things and persons. *Lamb*, Mackery End.

These apparently trivial causes had the effect of rousing and *exalting* the imagination in a way that was mysterious to herself. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, iii. 6.

3. To attribute or accord exaltation to; make high or elevated in estimation or expression; magnify; glorify; praise; extol.

Whosoever *exalteth* himself shall be abased.
Luke xiv. 11.

He is . . . my father's God, and I will *exalt* him.
Ex. xv. 2.

"It [Christianity] *exalts* the lowly virtues," the love of peace, charity, humility, forgiveness, resignation, patience, purity, holiness. *Story*, Misc. Writings, p. 431.

4†. In *chem.*, to purify; refine: as, to *exalt* the juices or the qualities of bodies.

I *exalt* our med'cine,
By hanging him in balneo vaporoso,
And giving him solution.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

With chemic art *exalts* the mineral powers.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 243.

=**Syn. 1.** *Elevate*, *Lift*, etc. See *raise*.—**2.** To ennoble, dignify, aggrandize.—**3.** To glorify.

exaltate†, *a.* [ME. *exaltat*, < L. *exaltatus*, pp. of *exaltare*, lift up, exalt: see *exalt*.] Exalted; exercising high influence.

Mercurie is desolat
In Pisces, wher Venus is *exaltat*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 704.

exaltation (eks-âl-tā′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *exaltacioun*, < OF. *exaltacion*, *exaltation*, F. *exaltation* = Pr. *exaltatio* = Sp. *exaltacion* = Pg. *exaltação* = It. *esaltazione*, < LL. *exaltatio(n-)*, elevation, pride, < L. *exaltare*, lift up, exalt: see *exalt*.] 1. The act of raising high, or the state of being raised high; elevation as to power, office, rank, dignity, or excellence; a state of dignity or loftiness: as, *exaltation* of rank or character. The word is specifically applied to the induction of a pope into office: as, the *exaltation* of Leo XIII.

Wondering at my flight, and change
To this high *exaltation*. *Milton*, P. L., v. 90.

2. Mental elevation; a state of mind in which a person possesses elevated thoughts and noble aspirations.

Th' Heroick *Exaltations* of Good
Are so far from understood,
We count them Vice.
Cowley, Pindaric Odes, vii. 2.

You are only aware of the impetuosity of the senses, the upwelling of the blood, the effusion of tenderness, but not of the nervous *exaltation*, the poetic rapture.
Taine (trans.).

3†. In *alchemy*, the refinement or subtilization of bodies or of their qualities and virtues.—4. In *astrol.*, an essential dignity, next in importance to that of house; that situation of a planet in the zodiac where it was supposed to have the most influence. The sun is in exaltation in the 19th degree of Aries, the moon in the 3d degree of Taurus, Jupiter in the 15th degree of Cancer, Mercury in the 15th degree of Virgo, Saturn in the 21st degree of Libra, Mars in the 28th degree of Capricorn, Venus in the 27th degree of Pisces. The position of the sun's exaltation is that in which he passes wholly to the upper side of the zodiac. The reasons for the other positions given by Ptolemy are arbitrary and fanciful.

Mercurie loveth wysdom and science,
And Venus loveth ryot and dispence;
And for hire diverse disposicioun
Ech falleth in otheres *exaltacioun*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 702.

Astrologers tell us that the sun receives its *exaltation* in the sign Aries. *Dryden*.

5†. In *falconry*, a flight of larks.—**Exaltation of the Cross.** See *cross*1.

exalted (eg-zâl′ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *exalt*, *v.*] Raised to a height; elevated highly; dignified; sublime; lofty.

All the books of the Bible are either already most admirable and *exalted* pieces of poesy, or are the best materials in the world for it. *Cowley*, Davideis.

When the music was strong and bold, she looked *exalted*, but serious. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 503.

Her *exalted* state did not remove her above the sympathies of friendship. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 16.

exaltedness (eg-zâl′ted-nes), *n.* The state of being exalted, elevated, or elated.

The *exaltedness* of some minds . . . may make them insensible to these light things. *Gray*, To West, vi.

exalter (eg-zâl′tėr), *n.* One who or that which exalts or raises to dignity.

O noble sisters, cryed Pyrocles, now you be gone, who were the only *exalters* of all womenkind, what is left in that sex but babling and business?
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

But thou, Lord, art my shield, my glory,
Thee, through my story,
The *exalter* of my head I count.
Milton, Ps. iii. 9.

exaltment† (eg-zâlt′ment), *n.* [< OF. *exaltement*, < *exalter*, exalt: see *exalt* and *-ment*.] Exaltation.

Sanctity implying a discrimination, a distance, an *exaltment* in nature or use of the thing which is denominated thereby. *Barrow*, Sermons.

exam (eg-zam′), *n.* [Abbr. of *examination*.] An examination. [College slang.]

Things may be altered since the writer of this novelette went through his *exam*. *Driven to Rome* (1877), p. 67.

examen† (eg-zā′men), *n.* [= F. *examen* = Sp. *exámen* = Pg. *exame* = It. *esame* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *examen*, < L. *examen*, the tongue of a balance, a weighing, consideration, examination, contr. of **exagmen*, < **exagere*, *exigere*, measure by a standard, weigh, examine, < *ex*, out, + *agere*, weigh: see *exact*, *essay*, *assay*, *exigent*. Hence *examine*, etc.] Examination; disquisition; inquiry; scrutiny.

After so fair an *examen*, wherein nothing has been exaggerated. *Burke*, Vind. of Nat. Society.

No questions were put to them [deacons to be ordained] by the bishop, for that part of the service called the *Examen* belonged not to their degree.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.

exametert, *n.* An obsolete form of *hexameter*. *Puttenham*.

examinability (eg-zam″i-na-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *examinable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being examinable or open to inquiry. *Law Reports*.

examinable (eg-zam′i-na-bl), *a.* [= F. *examinable*; as *examine* + *-able*.] Capable of being examined; proper for examination or inquiry.

The draughts and first laws of the game are positive. But how? Merely ad placitum, and not *examinable* by reason. *Bacon*, Works, I. 224 (Ord MS.).

examinant (eg-zam′i-nant), *n.* [< L. *examinan(t-)s*, ppr. of *examinare*, examine: see *examine*.] One who examines; an examiner.

The *examinants* or posers were Dr. Duport, Greek Professor at Cambridge; Dr. Fell, Deane of Christ Church, Oxon; etc. *Evelyn*, Diary, May 13, 1661.

One window was so placed as to throw a strong light at the foot of the table at which prisoners were usually posted for examination, while the upper end, where the *examinants* sat, was thrown into shadow.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xiii.

examinate (eg-zam′i-nāt), *n.* [< L. *examinatus*, pp. of *examinare*, examine: see *examine*.] A person examined.

Many inquisitions therefore by torments holden one after another, and some *examinates* through excessive and dolorous tortures killed.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 363.

He asked in scorne one of the *examinates*, . . . "I pray, sir, if Scribonianus had been an Emperor, what would you have done?" *Bacon*, Apophthegms.

The *examinate* found it so difficult to answer the question that he suddenly became afflicted with deafness.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, p. 52.

examination (eg-zam-i-nā′shọn), *n.* [= Dan. Sw. *examination* = F. *examination* = Pr. Sp. *examinacion* = Pg. *examinação* = It. *esaminazione*, < L. *examinatio(n-)*, < *examinare*, examine: see *examine*.] 1. The act of examining, or the state of being examined; scrutiny by inquiry, study, or experiment; careful search and investigation into parts, qualities, conditions, and relations, for the purpose of ascertaining the truth and the real state of things; inspection by observation, interrogation, or trial: as, *examination* of a ship or a machine; *examination* of the books of a firm; *examination* of one's mental condition; *examination* of a wound, or of a theory or thesis.

The proper office of *examination*, enquiry, and ratiocination is, strictly speaking, confined to the production of a just discernment and an accurate discrimination.
Cogan, The Passions, ii., Int.

Nothing that is self-evident can be the proper subject of *examination*. *South*, Works, V. vii.

2. In *legal proceedings*: (*a*) An inquiry into facts by evidence; an attempt to ascertain truth by questioning: as, the *examination* of a witness. The steps in the examination of a witness are the *examination in chief*, or *direct examination* by the party calling him, and the *cross-examination* by the opposite party; after which may follow a *reëxamination* or *re-direct examination* by the former, a *re-cross-examination* by the latter, etc.

The king's attorney, on the contrary,
Urg'd on the *examinations*, proofs, confessions
Of divers witnesses. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 1.

There remained *examinations* and cross-*examinations*, . . . bickerings . . . between the managers of the impeachment and the counsel for the defence.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

(*b*) In *criminal law*, in particular, an inquiry conducted by a magistrate before whom a prisoner is brought charged with crime, to ascertain whether he should be held, bailed, or discharged. It is conducted by questioning the witnesses offered, and receiving the voluntary statement, if any, of the prisoner. (*c*) The result of judicial inquiries; testimony taken and duly reduced to writing.

Master constable, let these men be bound, and brought to Leonato; I will go before, and show him their *examination*. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iv. 2.

3. A process prescribed or assigned for testing the qualifications, capabilities, knowledge, experience, or progress of a person who is a candidate for some position or rank in a profession, occupation, school or other organization, etc.: as, the *examination* of a candidate for admission to the ministry or bar; the periodical *examination* of a school.

To animate the students in the pursuit of literary merit and fame, . . . there shall be annually a public *examination*, in the presence of a joint committee of the Corporation and Overseers. *Revised Laws of Harvard College*, 1790.

4. Trial or assay by the appropriate methods or tests, as of minerals or chemical compounds.—**Digital examination**, in *med.*, an examination or exploration made with the fingers.

Bob made what a surgeon would call a *digital examination* of the dungeon door.
E. Eggleston, The Graysons, xxiv.

Entrance examination, an examination for admission to a school, college, etc.—**Examination in chief**, the questioning of a witness by the party who has put him on the stand, for the purpose of eliciting the testimony to give which he is called: distinguished from the subsequent *cross-examination* by the opposite party, and *reëxamination* by the former party.—**Examination of party**, a proceeding allowed under the new forms of legal procedure to compel an adverse party to submit to interrogation in advance of the trial.—**Examination of the brackets.** See *bracket*1, 5.—**Examination on the voir dire**, a preliminary interrogation of a witness by the party adverse to him who called him, allowed on a trial at common law, to ascertain whether he is competent, etc.—**Middle-class examinations.** See *middle-class*.—**Pass examination**, an examination in which the leading object is to insure a certain standard, required as a qualification for employment in the civil service, or the like.—**Senate House examination**, the examination for degrees and honors in the University of Cambridge, England.

It was to correct this fault that the *Senate House examination* was introduced, and I am inclined to think that it had its origin about the year 1780.
W. W. R. Ball, Mathematical Tripos.

=**Syn. 1.** *Examination*, *Inquiry*, *Investigation*, *Inquisition*, *Scrutiny*, *Search*, *Research*, *Inspection*; overhauling, probing, canvassing. *Examination* is the general word; where it is applied to any work of severity, thoroughness, etc., the fact is expressed by a strong adjective or other modifier: as, a superficial, thorough, brief, protracted, or searching *examination* into facts, into a question, of a candidate, or of a locality or premises. *Inquiry* is made by asking questions, but figuratively by study or *investigation*: as, an *inquiry* into the value of circumstantial evidence. An *investigation* is an *examination* long enough, systematic enough, and minute enough to be thorough. An *inquisition* is something still more thorough and searching than an *investigation*, implying vigor with severity; in modern times it generally implies a somewhat hostile spirit, or that from which the person concerned would shrink. *Scrutiny* is primarily a close examination with the eye: as, the *scrutiny* of one's features, of a manuscript, of a field of vision; but it is also a critical examination by the mind: as, the careful *scrutiny* of evidence. *Search* is the effort to find primarily that which may be seen, but secondarily that which may be apprehended by the mind: as, the *search* for a lost coin, or for a clue to a mystery. *Research* is *search* only of the second class above, and in out-of-the-way fields of knowledge: as, archæological *research*. *Inspection*, literally a looking into, is sometimes a rather general word and equivalent to *examination*; but more often it implies an official *examination*: as, an *inspection* of work done under contract; the sanitary *inspection* of a jail, or of a ship just come into port.

It is possible then, without disloyalty to our convictions, to examine their grounds, even though they are to fail under the *examination*, for we have no suspicion of this failure. *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 184.

A careful . . . *Inquiry* into the modern prevailing Notions of that Freedom of the Will which is supposed to be Essential to Moral Agency. *Edwards* (title of treatise).

I have been speaking of *investigation*, not of *inquiry*; it is quite true that *inquiry* is inconsistent with assent, but *inquiry* is something more than the mere exercise of inference. *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 181.

Davenant emulated Spenser; and if his poem "Gondibert" had been as good as his preface, it could still be read in another spirit than that of *investigation*.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 37.

The judges shall make diligent *inquisition*.
Deut. xix. 18.

Thenceforth I thought thee worth my nearer view
And narrower *scrutiny*. *Milton*, P. R., iv. 515.

Search for the truth is the noblest occupation of man, its publication a duty.
Madame de Staël, Germany (trans.), iv. 2.

Oh! rather give me commentators plain,
Who with no deep *researches* vex the brain.
Crabbe, Parish Register, i., Int.

The measureless region of scientific *Research* is not only capable of calling out every intellectual faculty, but is one in which no exercise is sterile.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, Int. I. i. § 24.

The habit of believing what will not bear *inspection* has . . . completely become a second nature to men.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 266.

examinational (eg-zam-i-nā′shọn-al), *a.* [< *examination* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to examination.

The extortionate *examinational* aberration which brings the cramming system into existence.
W. B. Richardson, Prevent. Med., p. 657.

He [Dr. Michael Foster] was sorry to say that he knew some who had succeeded to the fullest extent during the *examinational* period of their life, yet did not maintain their prestige as time rolled on. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 282.

examinationism (eg-zam-i-nā′shọn-izm), *n.* [< *examination* + *-ism*.] The excessive practice of or reliance upon examinations as tests of fitness, qualifications, progress, etc.

A reaction against that miserable *examinationism* which earns for us the title of the "Chinese of Europe."
London Jour. Sci., No. cxxiv., p. 240.

examination-paper (eg-zam-i-nā′shọn-pā″pėr), *n.* 1. A written or printed series of questions, problems, or other matters, to be answered or worked out, to demonstrate the knowledge, skill, or progress of the person examined.

A goodly supply of questions is already at hand in the *examination-papers* set at the Institute in past years.
Nature, XXXVII. 458.

2. A written series of answers or solutions by a person examined.

examinator (eg-zam′i-nā-tor), *n.* [= F. *examinateur* = Sp. Pg. *examinador* = It. *esaminatore*, < LL. *examinator*, a weigher, examiner, < L. *examinare*, weigh, examine: see *examine*.] An examiner: as, "a prudent *examinator*," *Scott*.

Sufficiently qualified for learning, manners, and that by the strict approbation of deputed *examinators*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader.

examine (eg-zam′in), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *examined*, ppr. *examining*. [Formerly also *examin*; < ME. *examinen*, *examenen*, < OF. *examiner*, F. *examiner* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *examinar* = It. *esaminare* = D. *examineren* = G. *examiniren* = Dan. *examinere* = Sw. *examinera*, < L. *examinare*, weigh, ponder, consider, test, examine, < *examen* (*examin-*), the tongue of a balance, a weighing: see *examen*.] **1.** To inspect or survey carefully; look into the state of; scrutinize and compare the parts of; view or observe in all aspects and relations, with the purpose of forming a correct opinion or judgment: as, to *examine* a ship (to learn whether she is seaworthy); to *examine* a composition (for the purpose of correcting its errors).

And Ezra the priest, with certain chief of the fathers, . . . sat down in the first day of the tenth month to *examine* the matter. Ezra x. 16.

Let a man *examine* himself, and so let him eat of that bread, and drink of that cup. 1 Cor. xi. 28.

The busy race *examine* and explore
Each creek and cavern of the dangerous shore.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 151.

If, for instance, we *examine* the address of Clytemnestra to Agamemnon on his return, or the description of the seven Argive chiefs, by the principles of dramatic writing, we shall instantly condemn them as monstrous.
Macaulay, Milton.

2. To subject to legal inquisition; put to question in regard to conduct or to knowledge of facts; interrogate: as, to *examine* a witness or a suspected or accused person.

Time is the old justice that *examines* all such offenders.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 1.

The Watch-men are armed with Staves, and stand in the Street by the Watch-houses, to *examin* every one that passeth by. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 77.

3. To inquire into the qualifications, capabilities, or progress of, by interrogatories: as, to *examine* the candidates for a degree, or for a license to practise in a profession; to *examine* applicants for office or employment.

First, there are the opposing lawyers, who were once *examined* for admission to the bar, and who may be disbarred for unworthy or unprofessional conduct.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIII. 655.

4. To try or assay by appropriate methods or tests: as, to *examine* minerals or chemical compounds.—**Syn. 1.** To scrutinize, investigate, study, consider, canvass.—**3.** To interrogate, catechize.

examine† (eg-zam′in), *n.* [< *examine*, *v.* Cf. *examen*.] Examination.

Divers persons were excommunicat att this tyme, both for ignorance, and being absent from the dyetts of *examine*. *Lamont*, Diary, p. 195.

examinee (eg-zam-i-nē′), *n.* [< *examine* + *-ee*[1].] One examined, or who undergoes an examination.

After repeating the Samaritan's saying to the inn-keeper, "When I come again I will repay thee," the unlucky *examinee* added: "This he said, knowing that he should see his face no more." *Cambridge Sketches.*

The treatment of the special subject is always one of the best features of our examination: that in which the best side of the mind of each *examinee* is as a rule most distinctly shown. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Mod. Hist., p. 97.

examiner (eg-zam′i-nėr), *n.* **1.** One who examines, inspects, or tries; one who interrogates a witness or an accused person.

A crafty clerk, commissioner, or *examiner* will make a witness speak what he truly never meant.
Sir M. Hale, Hist. Com. Law of Eng.

2. A person appointed to conduct an examination, as in a school or college; one appointed to examine candidates for degrees or for public employment: as, the *examiners* in natural science, metaphysics, classics, etc.; civil-service *examiners*.

Coming forward with assumed carelessness, he threw towards us the formal reply of his *examiners*.
Harvardiana, III. 9.

3. In the English chancery, an officer of court who examines on oath the witnesses produced on either side, or the parties themselves.—**4.** In the United States Patent Office, an official, subordinate to the commissioner of patents, whose duty it is to examine and report upon applications for the issue and reissue of patents, and upon alleged cases of interference with rights secured by patent.—**5.** A custom-house officer appointed to examine merchandise, baggage, etc., in order to detect and prevent smuggling and other frauds on the treasury: called an *inspector* in the United States customs service.

examinership (eg-zam′i-nėr-ship), *n.* [< *examiner* + *-ship*.] The office of examiner: as, the chief *examinership* of the civil-service commission.

I had myself, in several *examinerships* in the school of Law and Modern History, the best opportunities of marking its effects.
E. A. Freeman, Contemporary Rev., LI. 824.

examiningly (eg-zam′i-ning-li), *adv.* Scrutinizingly.

She still kept her hand in his, and looked at him *examiningly*. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, li.

examplary†, *a.* An obsolete variant of *exemplary*.

example (eg-zam′pl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *exemple*; < ME. *example*, *exsample*, also *asaumple*, and by apheresis *sample* (> E. *sample*, q. v.), but commonly *ensample*, *ensampel*, *ensaumple*, < OF. *example*, *exemple*, also *essample*, and rarely *ensample* (with prefix *en-* for *es-*, *ex-*), F. *exemple* = Pr. *exemple*, *essemple*, etc., = Sp. *ejemplo* = Pg. *exemplo* = It. *esempio* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *exempel*, < L. *exemplum*, lit. what is taken out (as a sample), a sample, pattern, specimen, copy for imitation, etc., < *eximere*, pp. *exemptus*, take out, < *ex*, out, + *emere*, buy: see *exempt*. Cf. *ensample*, *sample*, *exemplar*.] **1.** One of a number of things, or a part of anything, generally a small quantity, exhibited or serving to show the character or quality of the whole; a representative part or instance; a sample; a specimen; an exemplar.

These pillars are singularly graceful in their form and elegant in their details, and belong to a style which, if there were more *examples* of it, I would feel inclined to distinguish as the "Gupta style."
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 247.

The Duomo of Fiesole, the exquisite Church of San Miniato al Monte near Florence, the Duomo at Pisa, are *examples* of the work of the Tuscan architects of the eleventh century.
C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 26.

2. An instance serving for illustration; a particular case or circumstance, quotation, or other thing, illustrating a general statement, proposition, rule, or truth. [Though etymologically the same as *sample*, an example, in this use of the word, is not, like a sample, commonly taken at random, but chosen with care for the purpose of aiding the mind of a reader or hearer in comprehending an abstract proposition or description. An example is, in fact, but a single instance, either given alone or with a small number of others, and in such a manner that the reader or person addressed has no means of judging as to how it has been chosen; it therefore affords little or no ground for inductive reasoning. See *sample*.]

An audience rushing out of a theatre on fire, and in their eagerness to get before each other jamming up the doorway so that no one can get through, offers a good *example* of unjust selfishness defeating itself.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 486.

Of the union of several distinct cities, standing apart, each with its own territory, to form one greater political whole, Greek history contains one *example* only.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 266.

3. A pattern in morals or manners worthy of imitation; a model of conduct or manner; an archetype; one who or that which is proposed or is proper to be imitated.

Al *exemples* are not imitable.
A. Hume, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

I have given you an *example* that ye should do as I have done to you. John xiii. 15.

Oh, thou art gone, and gone with thee all goodness,
The great *example* of all equity.
Fletcher, Valentinian, iv. 4.

Moral principles rarely act powerfully upon the world, except by way of *example* or ideals.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 287.

4. An instance serving for a warning; a warning.

God that is almyghty wolde haue it to be shewed in *exsample* that men sholde not be prowde for worldly richesse. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 434.

Then Joseph her husband, being a just man, and not willing to make her a publick *example*, was minded to put her away privily. Mat. i. 19.

O tak *example* frae me, Maries,
O tak *example* frae me.
Mary Hamilton (Child's Ballads, III. 327).

5. In *zoöl.*, a prepared specimen.—**6.** In *math.*, an arithmetical or algebraic problem, illustrating a rule or method, to be worked out by a student: as, an *example* in addition; an *example* in quadratics.—**Argument from example**, the same as *reasoning from analogy*, which latter expression has superseded the former, except in translations from Aristotle and other ancient writers on logic.

An *example* is a maner of argumentation, wher one thing is proved by another, for the likenesse that is founde to be in them bothe. *Sir T. Wilson*, Rule of Reason.

=**Syn.** *Example*, *Pattern*, *Model*, *Precedent*, *Ideal*, *Instance*; archetype, prototype; exemplification. *Example* is the most general of these words; it is the only one of them that admits application to that which is to be avoided. An *example* is something to guide the understanding, so that one may decide what to do and what not to do. *Pattern* and *model* express that which is to be closely followed or copied; they primarily refer to physical shape: as, an artist's *model*; but also freely to the shaping of conduct and character: as, a *pattern* of sobriety; a *model* of virtue. Perhaps *model* suggests the more complete *example*, but the difference between the two words in this respect is small. A *precedent* is an *example* set in the past, as a legal decision which may be pleaded in law as the basis of a further decision, and in private affairs a thing once done or allowed, and so pleaded as a reason or an excuse for more of the same sort: as, a *precedent* for indulgence. An *ideal* is a model of perfection, primarily imaginary, but by hyperbole sometimes real. An *example* is generally a representative person or thing, but the word is sometimes used instead of *instance* with reference to a representative act or course of conduct: as, to prove a rule by *examples*; to prove a man's fidelity or treachery by *instances* or *examples*.

Princes that would their people should do well
Must at themselves begin, as at the head;
For men by their *example* pattern out
Their imitations and regard of laws.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

They already furnish an exhilarating *example* of the difference between free governments and despotic misrule.
D. Webster, Speech at Bunker Hill Monument.

I do not give you to posterity as a *pattern* to imitate, but as an *example* to deter.
Junius, Letters, xiii., To the Duke of Grafton.

Yet he survives, the *model* and the monument of a century. *Story*, Speech at Salem, Sept. 18, 1828.

We have followed *precedents* as long as they could guide us; now we must make *precedents* for the ages which are to succeed us. *O. W. Holmes*, Essays, p. 115.

Every man has at times in his mind the *ideal* of what he should be but is not.
Theodore Parker, Crit. and Misc. Writings, i.

All that can be expected in an *ideal* is that it should be perfect in its own kind, and should exhibit the type most needed in its age, and most widely useful to mankind.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 163.

The world . . . has produced fewer *instances* of truly great Judges than it has of great men in almost every other department of civil life. *Horace Binney*, John Marshall.

example (eg-zam′pl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *exampled*, ppr. *exampling*. [< *example*, *n.* Cf. the older verb forms *ensample* and *sample*.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To furnish with examples; give examples of.

I'll *example* you with thievery:
The sun's a thief, and with his great attraction
Robs the vast sea; the moon's an arrant thief,
And her pale fire she snatches from the sun.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3.

2†. To justify by the authority of an example.

I will have that subject newly writ o'er, that I may *example* my digression by some mighty precedent.
Shak., L. L. L., i. 2.

3. To set or make an example of; present as an example.

Burke devoted himself to this duty . . . with a fervid assiduity that has not often been *exampled*, and has never been surpassed. *John Morley*, Burke, p. 87.

Search, sun, and thou wilt find
They are the *exampled* pair, and mirror of their kind.
B. Jonson, Underwoods, xciv.

II.† *intrans.* To give an example.

I will *example* unto you: Your opponent makes entry as you are engaged with your mistress.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

exampler† (eg-zam′plėr), *n.* [< ME. *exampleir*: see *exemplar* and *sampler*. Cf. ME. *ensampler*.] An exemplar or a sampler; an example; a pattern.

In hys swete langage ther he me vnfold
That I ther take the *exampleir* wold
Off a boke of his which that he had made.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), Int., l. 131.

I referre me to them which are skilfull in the Italian tongue, or may the better iudge, if it please them to trie the same, casting aside this *exampler*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 121.

examplessꝉ (eg-zamp′les), *a.* [Contr. of **exampleless* (Dan. Sw. *exempellös*); < *example* + *-less*.] Having no example; beyond parallel.

They that durst to strike
At so *exampless* and unblamed a life.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, ii. 4.

exanguious†, *a.* See *exsanguious*.

exangulous† (eks-ang′gū-lus), *a.* [< L. *ex-* priv. + *angulus*, a corner.] Having no angles or corners. *Bailey*, 1727.

exanimate† (eg-zan′i-māt), *v. t.* [< L. *exanimatus*, pp. of *exanimare* (> It. *esanimare*), deprive of breath, life, or strength, < *ex-* priv. + *anima*, life: see *animate*.] **1.** To deprive of life; kill. *Bailey*, 1731.—**2.** To dishearten; discourage. *Bailey*, 1731.

exanimate (eg-zan′i-māt), *a.* [= OF. *exanimé* = It. *esanimato*, < L. *exanimatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **1.** Inanimate; lifeless.

On whose sharp cliftes the ribs of vessels broke;
And shivered ships, which had beene wrecked late,
Yet stuck with carkases *exanimate*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 7.

At the beginning of the skirmish I had primed my pistols, and sat with them ready for use. . . . Shaykh Nur, *exanimate* with fear, could not move.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 361.

2. Spiritless; disheartened; depressed in spirits.

The grey morn
Lifts her pale lustre on the paler wretch
Exanimate by love. *Thomson*, Spring, l. 1052.

exanimation (eg-zan-i-mā′shọn), *n.* [= Sp. *exanimacion* = Pg. *exanimação* = It. *esanimazione*, < L. *exanimatio(n-)*, < *exanimare*, deprive of breath, life, or strength: see *exanimate*.] Deprivation of life or of spirits; real or apparent death.

ex animo (eks an′i-mō). [L.: *ex*, out of, from; *animo*, abl. of *animus*, mind, heart: see *animus*.] From the mind or heart; sincerely; conscientiously.

exanimous† (eg-zan′i-mus), *a.* [< L. *exanimis*, also *exanimus*, lifeless, < *ex-* priv. + *anima*, life.] Lifeless; dead. *Johnson*.

exannulate (eks-an′ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *ex-* priv. + *annulus*, prop. *anulus*, a ring: see *annulate*.] In *bot.*, without a ring: applied to those ferns in which the sporangium is without the elastic ring or annulus.

exanthem (eg-zan′them), *n.* [< LL. *exanthema*.] **1.** Same as *exanthema*, 1.—**2.** In *bot.*, a blotch or excrescence on the surface of a leaf, etc.

exanthema (ek-san-thē′mă), *n.*; pl. *exanthemata* (-ma-tă). [LL., < Gr. *ἐξάνθημα*, an efflorescence, eruption, pustule, < *ἐξανθεῖν*, bloom, blossom, break out, < *ἐξ*, out, + *ἀνθεῖν*, flower, < *ἄνθος*, a flower.] **1.** Any diffuse or multiple affection of the skin marked by inflammation or simple hyperemia, or by effusion of lymph, or excessive exfoliation of epidermis, but usually restricted to skin-affections belonging to zymotic fevers. Also *exanthem*.

Dermatologists discriminate the febrile rashes or *exanthems* of local or individual origin — urticaria, erythema, and roseola — from the true *exanthemata*, which are acute specific infectious diseases. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

2. A zymotic fever of which a skin-affection is normally one of the symptoms, as scarlatina or measles.

exanthematic (eg-zan-thē-mat′ik), *a.* [< *exanthema(t-)* + *-ic*.] Same as *exanthematous*.

exanthematology (ek-san-thē-ma-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐξάνθημα(τ-)*, eruption, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The study of or knowledge concerning the exanthemata.

exanthematous (ek-san-them′a-tus), *a.* [< *exanthema(t-)* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to exanthemata.

Dr. Woakes . . . has indicated that . . . most important nervous disorders arising from acute disease in the ear may, by sympathetic connection, be induced from the irritation from teething and from the *exanthematous* diseases. *W. B. Richardson*, Prevent. Med., p. 199.

exanthesis (ek-san-thē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐξάνθησις*, efflorescence, eruption, < *ἐξανθεῖν*, bloom, blossom, break out: see *exanthema*.] In *med.*, the appearing of an exanthema. See *exanthema*, 1.

exantlate† (eg-zant′lāt), *v. t.* [< L. *exantlatus*, pp. of *exantlare*, draw out, as a liquid, bear up under, endure, go through, exhaust, < *ex*, out, + **antlare* = Gr. *ἀντλεῖν*, draw out water, bail out, as a ship, also exhaust, come to the end of (cf. *ἄντλος*, the hold of a ship, etc.), ult. < *ἀνά*, up, + **τλᾶν* = L. **tla-* in *tlatus*, later *latus*, pp., associated with *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]. Cf. *atlus*[1], *ablative*, etc. The L. verb is also spelled *exanclare*, and is referred by some to *ex* + *anclare* or *anculare*, serve, < *anculus*, a servant: see *ancille*.] To draw out; bring out; exhaust.

By time those seeds were wearied or *exantlated*, or unable to act their parts upon the stage of the universe any longer. *Boyle*, Works, I. 497.

exantlation† (ek-sant-lā′shọn), *n.* [< *exantlate* + *-ion*.] The act of drawing out; exhaustion.

What libraries of new volumes after ages will behold, in what a new world of knowledge the eyes of our posterity may be happy, a few ages may joyfully declare; and is but a cold thought unto those who cannot hope to behold this *exantlation* of truth.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., ii. 5.

exarate† (ek′sa-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *exaratus*, pp. of *exarare*, plow up, < *ex*, out, up, + *arare*, plow: see *arable*, *ear*[3].] To plow; hence, to mark as if by a plow; write; engrave. *Blount*.

exarate (ek′sa-rāt), *a.* [< L. *exaratus*, pp.: see the verb.] In *entom.*, having longitudinal and parallel furrows which are distinctly defined, with perpendicular margins, and are separated by wide elevated spaces.—**Exarate pupæ**, those pupæ in which the limbs are free, but closely attached to the body, as in many *Coleoptera* and *Hymenoptera*.

exaration† (ek-sa-rā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *exaratio(n-)*, < *exarare*, plow up: see *exarate*.] The act of plowing; hence, the act of marking as with a plow, or of writing or engraving. *Bailey*, 1727.

exarch (eks′ärk), *n.* [Formerly also *exarche*; = F. *exarche*, *exargue*, < LL. *exarchus*, < Gr. *ἔξ-αρχος*, a leader, beginner, later a prefect, < *ἐξ-άρχειν*, begin, < *ἐξ*, out, + *ἄρχειν*, be first, rule.] **1.** The ruler of a province in the Byzantine empire. The most important was the exarch of Ravenna. See *exarchate*.

This City [Vercellis] . . . revolted to Smaragdus the Second *Exarche* of Ravenna. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 105.

2. In the *early church*, a prelate presiding over a diocese: as, the *exarch* of Ephesus. The title is often used as synonymous with *patriarch*; but strictly the exarch was inferior in rank and power to the patriarch, and superior to the metropolitan.

It was decreed that the bishop of the chief see should not be entitled the *exarch* of priests, or the highest priest, or anything of like sense, but only the bishop of the chiefest see. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 16.

3. In the *Gr. Ch.*, a legate of a patriarch, whose duty it is to sustain the authority of the patriarch, and to obtain accurate information concerning the lives of the clergy, ecclesiastical observances, monastic discipline, etc., in the provinces assigned to him. The power of the exarchs is very great. They can absolve, depose, or excommunicate in the name of the patriarch.

exarchate (eks′är-kāt or eg-zär′kāt), *n.* [Formerly also *exarchat*; = F. *exarchat*, < ML. *exarchatus*, < *exarchus*, exarch: see *exarch* and *-ate*[3].] The office, dignity, or administration of an exarch, or the territory ruled by an exarch; specifically, the Byzantine dominion in Italy after its reconquest from the Ostrogoths by Narses in the middle of the sixth century, called from its capital the exarchate of Ravenna. At first it embraced all Italy, but parts of it were rapidly lost, until only the region around Ravenna (the Romagna) was retained by the exarch. This was conquered by the Lombards in 751, and taken from them by Pepin the Short, king of the Franks, in 755, and given to the pope, who thus became a temporal sovereign.

Pepin, not unobedient to the Pope's call, passing into Italy, frees him out of danger, and wins for him the whole *exarchat* of Ravenna. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

If we would suppose the pismires had but our understandings, they also would have the method of a man's greatness, and divide their little mole-hills into provinces and *exarchates*. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, i. 4.

exareolate (eks-a-rē′ō-lāt), *a.* [< L. *ex-* priv. + NL. *areola* + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, not areolate; without areolæ.

exarillate (eks-ar′i-lāt), *a.* [< L. *ex-* priv. + NL. *arilla* + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, having no aril.

exaristate (eks-a-ris′tāt), *a.* [< L. *ex-* priv. + NL. *arista* + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, destitute of an arista, awn, or beard.

exarticulate (eks-är-tik′ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exarticulated*, ppr. *exarticulating*. [< L. *ex-* priv. + *articulatus*, pp. of *articulare*, joint: see *articulate*.] **1.** To disjoint; put out of joint; luxate. *Bailey*, 1727.—**2.** In *surg.*, to sever the ligamentous connections of at a joint; amputate at a joint: as, to *exarticulate* the thumb.

exarticulate (eks-är-tik′ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *ex-* priv. + *articulatus*, pp.: see the verb.] In *zoöl.*, not jointed; not consisting of two or more joints; inarticulate; composed of a single joint, as the antennæ or palpi of certain insects.—**Exarticulate limbs**, limbs without joints, as the prolegs of a caterpillar.

exarticulation (eks-är-tik-ū-lā′shọn), *n.* [< *exarticulate* + *-ion*.] **1.** Luxation; the dislocation of a joint.—**2.** Removal of a member at the articulation.—**3.** The state of being exarticulate or jointless.

exasper† (eg-zas′pėr), *v. t.* [< OF. *exasperer*, F. *exaspérer* = Sp. Pg. *exasperar* = It. *esasperare*, < L. *exasperare*, roughen, irritate, < *ex*, out, + *asperare*, roughen, < *asper*, rough: see *asper*[1], *asperate*.] To exasperate.

A lyon is a cruell beast yf he be *exaspered*.
Joye, Expos. of Daniel, vii.

exasperate (eg-zas′pe-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *exasperated*, ppr. *exasperating*. [< L. *exasperatus*, pp. of *exasperare*, irritate: see *exasper*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To irritate to a high degree; make very angry; provoke to rage; enrage: as, to *exasperate* an opponent.

You know my hasty temper, and should not *exasperate* it. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, iv.

Roger Niger . . . flying from the wrath of the king, whom he has *exasperated* by savage invective.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 147.

2†. To incite by means of irritation; stimulate through anger or rage; stir up.

I did *exasperate* you to kill or murder him.
Shirley, The Traitor, iv. 1.

3. To make grievous or more grievous; aggravate; embitter: as, to *exasperate* enmity.

Alas! why didst thou on This-Day create
These harmfull Beasts, which but *exasperate*
Our thorny life?
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

Many have studied to *exasperate* the ways of death, but fewer hours have been spent to soften that necessity.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., ii. 18.

4. To augment the intensity of; exacerbate: as, to *exasperate* inflammation or a part inflamed.

The plaster would pen the humour . . . and so *exasperate* it. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

Her illness was *exasperated* by anxiety for her husband.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 16.

Our modern wealth stands on a few staples, and the interest nations took in our war was *exasperated* by the importance of the cotton trade.
Emerson, Fortune of the Republic.

=**Syn. 1.** *Provoke*, *Incense*, *Exasperate*, *Irritate*; vex, chafe, nettle, sting. The first four words all refer to the production of angry and generally demonstrative feeling. *Irritate* often has to do with the nerves, but all have to do with the mind. *Provoke* is perhaps the most sudden; *exasperate* is the strongest and least self-controlled; *incense* stands second in these respects.

In seeking just occasion to *provoke*
The Philistine, thy country's enemy,
Thou never wast remiss. *Milton*, S. A., l. 237.

I am one, my liege,
Whom the vile blows and buffets of the world
Have so *incens'd* that I am reckless what
I do to spite the world. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 1.

Intemperance . . . first *exasperates* the passions, and then takes off from them the restraints of the reason.
Everett, Orations, I. 375.

It *irritates* to an incurable resentment the minds of your adversaries, to overrun them with the mercenary sons of rapine and plunder.
Chatham, Speech against the American War, Nov., 1777.

II.† *intrans.* To increase in severity.

The distemper *exasperated*, till it was manifest she could not last many weeks.
Roger North, Lord Guilford, I. 158.

exasperate (eg-zas′pe-rāt), *a.* [< L. *exasperatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **1.** Irritated; inflamed. [Rare.]

Matters grew more *exasperate* between the two kings of England and France. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 79.

No? why art thou then *exasperate*, thou idle immaterial skein of sley'd silk? *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 1.

2. In *bot.*, rough; covered with hard, projecting points.

exasperated (eg-zas′pe-rā-ted), *p. a.* In *her.*, in an attitude indicating rage or ferocity. [Rare.]

exasperater (eg-zas′pe-rā-tėr), *n.* One who exasperates or provokes; a provoker. *Johnson*.

exasperating (eg-zas′pe-rā-ting), *p. a.* Irritating; vexatious.

A boy who doubtless was often rude and disobedient and *exasperating* to the last degree, but was her boy.
S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 200.

exasperation (eg-zas-pe-rā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *exaspération* = Sp. *exasperacion* = Pg. *exasperação* = It. *esasperazione*, < LL. *exasperatio(n-)*, < L. *exasperare*, roughen, irritate: see *exasperate*.] **1.** The act of exasperating, or the state of being exasperated; irritation; provocation.

A word extorted from him by the *exasperation* of his spirits. *South*, Works, X. ix.

2. Increase of violence or malignity; exacerbation, as of a disease. [Rare.]

Judging, as of patients in fevers, by the *exasperation* of the fits. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 457.

Exaspideæ (eks-as-pid′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐξ*, out, + *ἀσπίς* (*ἀσπιδ-*), a shield (with ref. to the scutellum), + *-eæ*.] In Sundevall's system, the third cohort of scutelliplantar passerine birds, consisting of several South American families, the tyrant flycatchers, todies, and manakins, divided into *Lysodactylæ* for the first of these families and *Syndactylæ* for the other two.

exaspidean (eks-as-pid′ē-an), *a.* [As *Exaspideæ* + *-an*.] In *ornith.*, having that modification of the scutelliplantar tarsus in which the anterior scutella overlap around the outside, but are deficient on the inside.

exauctorate† (eg-zâk′tō-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *exauctoratus*, pp. of *exauctorare*, ML. also *exautorare*, dismiss from service, < *ex*, out, + *auctorare*, hire oneself out, bind, < *auctor*, author: see *author*.] To dismiss from service; deprive of an office or a dignity; degrade. Also *exauthorate*.

The first bishop that was *exauctorated* was a prince too, prince and bishop of Geneva.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 147.

exauctoration† (eg-zâk-tō-rā′shon), *n.* Dismission from service; removal from an office or a dignity; deprivation; degradation. Also *exauthoration*.

Consequents harsh, impious, and unreasonable in despight of government, in *exauctoration* of the power of superiours, or for the commencement of schisms and heresies. *Jer. Taylor*, Apol. for Set Forms of Liturgy, Pref.

exaugurate (eg-zâ′gū-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exaugurated*, ppr. *exaugurating*. [< L. *exauguratus*, pp. of *exaugurare*, < *ex*, out, + *augurare*, consecrate by auguries, < *augur*, an augur: see *augur*. Cf. *inaugurate*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, to deprive of a sacred character; hence, to secularize. See *exauguration*.

He determined to *exaugurate* and to unhallow certain churches and chappels. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 38.

exauguration (eg-zâ-gū-rā′shon), *n.* [< L. *exauguratio(n-)*, < *exaugurare*: see *exaugurate*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, the act of depriving a thing or person of sacred character; secularization: a ceremony necessary before consecrated buildings could be used for secular purposes, or priests resign their sacred functions, or enter into matrimony in cases where celibacy was required.

The birds by signes out of the augur's learning admitted and allowed the *exauguration* and unhallowing all other cels and chappels besides. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 38.

exauspication† (eg-zâs-pi-kā′shon), *n.* [< L. as if **exauspicatio(n-)*, < *exauspicare*, pp. *exauspicatus*, take an augury, < *ex*, out, + *auspicari*, take auspices: see *auspicate*.] An unlucky beginning, as of an enterprise. *Bailey*, 1727.

exauthorate† (eg-zâ′thor-āt), *v. t.* Same as *exauctorate*.

exauthoration† (eg-zâ-thor-ā′shon), *n.* [< OF. *exauthoration*, < ML. *exauctoratio(n-)*, < L. *exauctorare*, dismiss from service: see *exauctorate*.] Same as *exauctoration*. *Bp. Hall*.

exauthorize† (eg-zâ′thor-īz), *v. t.* [< ML. *exautorizare*, < L. *ex*, out, + ML. *autorizare*, authorize: see *authorize*. Cf. *exauctorate*.] To deprive of authority. *Selden*.

Excæcaria (ek-sē-kā′ri-ą), *n.* [NL., so called from the effect of its juice upon the eyes, < L. *excæcare*, make blind: see *excecate*.] A genus of euphorbiaceous trees and shrubs, of tropical and subtropical Asia and Africa. The milky juice of most of the species is acrid and very poisonous. The Chinese tallow-tree, *E. sebifera*, is a handsome tree, cultivated in China, Japan, and northern India. The seeds are embedded in a solid inodorous fat which is largely used in China for candles; they also yield an oil, and the bark yields a black dye.

excæcation†, *n.* See *excecation*.

excalcarate (eks-kal′kạ-rāt), *a.* [< L. *ex-* priv. + *calcar*, a spur (see *calcar*[1]), + *-ate*[1].] In *entom.*, having no spurs or calcars; ecalcarate.

excalceate† (eks-kal′sē-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *excalceatus*, pp. of *excalceare*, unshoe, < *ex-* priv. + *calceare*, shoe: see *calceate*.] To deprive of shoes; make barefooted. *Chambers*.

excalceation† (eks-kal-sē-ā′shon), *n.* [< *excalceate* + *-ion*.] The act of excalceating or depriving of shoes. *Chambers*.

excalfaction† (eks-kal-fak′shon), *n.* [< L. *excalfactio(n-)*, < *excalfacere*, warm, < *ex*, out, + *calfacere*, warm: see *chafe*, and cf. *eschaufe*.] The act of making warm; calefaction. *Blount*.

excalfactive† (eks-kal-fak′tiv), *a.* [< *excalfaction* + *-ive*.] Same as *excalfactory*. *Cotgrave*.

Excalfactoria (eks-kal-fak-tō′ri-ą), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *excalfactorius*: see *excalfactory*.] A genus of diminutive quails, of which the sexes are dissimilar in plumage and the coloration is much variegated, inhabiting Africa, Asia, Australia, etc.; the painted quails. The best-known species is the blue-breasted Chinese quail, *E. chinensis*. *Bonaparte*, 1856.

excalfactory† (eks-kal-fak′tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *excalfactorius*, < *excalfacere*, warm: see *excalfaction*.] Tending to heat or warm; heating; warming.

The Greeks have gone so neare, that they have scraped the very filth from the walls of their publicke halls and places of wrestling, and such like exercises; and the same (say they) hath a speciall *excalfactorie* vertue.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxviii. 4.

excamb, excambie (eks-kamb′, -kam′bi), *v. t.* [< ML. *excambiare*, exchange: see *exchange*.] To exchange: applied specifically to the exchange of land. [Scotch.]

The power to *excamb* was gradually conferred on entailed proprietors. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 783.

excambiator (eks-kam′bi-ā-tor), *n.* [ML., < *excambiare*, exchange: see *exchange*.] An exchanger; a broker; one employed to exchange lands.

excambie, *v. t.* See *excamb*.

excambium, excambion (eks-kam′bi-um, -on), *n.* [ML., exchange: see *exchange*.] Exchange; barter; specifically, in *Scots law*, the contract by which one piece of land is exchanged for another.

He . . . acquired . . . divers lands, . . . for which he gave in *excambion* the lands of Cambo.
Spotswood, Hist. Church of Scotland, p. 100.

excandescence, excandescency (eks-kan-des′ens, -en-si), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *escandecencia* = It. *escandescenza, escandescenzia*, < L. *excandescentia*, nascent anger, lit. a growing hot, < *excandescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *excandescere*, grow hot: see *excandescent*.] **1.** A white heat; glowing heat. [Rare.] — **2**†. Heat of passion; violent anger. *Bailey*, 1727.

excandescent (eks-kan-des′ent), *a.* [= Pg. *escandecente* = It. *escandescente*, < L. *excandescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *excandescere*, grow hot, burn, burn with anger, < *ex*, out, + *candescere*, begin to glow: see *candescent, candid*.] White with heat. [Rare.]

excantation† (eks-kan-tā′shon), *n.* [< L. as if **excantatio(n-)*, < *excantare*, charm forth, bring out by enchantment, < *ex*, out, + *cantare*, sing, charm: see *cant*[2], and cf. *incantation*.] Disenchantment by a countercharm. [Rare.]

They . . . which imagine that the mynde is eyther by incantation or *excantation* to bee ruled are as far from trueth as the East from the West.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 349.

The don — enchanted in his cage, out of which there was no possibility of getting out, but by the power of a higher *excantation*. *Gayton*, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 277.

excarnate (eks-kär′nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excarnated*, ppr. *excarnating*. [< ML. *excarnatus*, pp. of *excarnare* (> Pg. *escarnar* = F. *excarner*), deprive of flesh, < L. *ex-* priv. + *caro* (*carn-*), flesh. Cf. *incarnate*.] To deprive or clear of flesh; separate, as blood-vessels, from the surrounding fleshy parts.

He [Dr. Glesson] hath likewise given us certain notes for the more easy distinguishing of the vena cava, porta, and vasa fellea in *excarnating* the liver. *Wood*, Fasti, I.

excarnate (eks-kär′nāt), *a.* [< ML. *excarnatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Divested of flesh; disembodied. *Sears*.

excarnation (eks-kär-nā′shon), *n.* [= F. *excarnation* = Pg. *escarnação*, < ML. **excarnatio(n-)*, < *excarnare*, pp. *excarnatus*, deprive of flesh: see *excarnate*.] **1.** The act of divesting of flesh; the state of being divested of flesh: opposed to *incarnation*.

The apostles mean by the resurrection of Christ the *excarnation* of the Son of man, and the consequent emergence out of natural conditions to his place of power on high. *Sears*.

2. In the preparation of casts of anatomical cavities (as of the blood-vessels of an organ or of the air-passages of the lungs), the removal of the tissues, as by a corrosive liquid, after the cavities have been filled with a hardening injection.

excarnicate† (eks-kär′ni-kāt), *v. t.* [< L. *ex-* priv. + *caro* (*carn-*), flesh: the term. appar. in imitation of *excarnificate*.] To lay bare the flesh of; scarify.

I did even *excarnicate* his [a horse's] sides with my often spurring of him. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 33.

excarnificate (eks-kär′ni-fi-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excarnificated*, ppr. *excarnificating*. [< L. *excarnificatus*, pp. of *excarnificare* (> OF. *excarnifier*), cut or tear any one to pieces, ML. devour the flesh of, < *ex*, out, + *carnificare*, cut in pieces, behead, < *caro* (*carn-*), flesh, + *facere*, make. See *carnifex*.] To deprive of flesh; free from flesh. *Sir T. More*.

excarnification (eks-kär″ni-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< *excarnificate* + *-ion*.] The act of clearing or depriving of flesh. *Johnson*.

ex cathedra. See *cathedra*.

excathedrate (eks-kath′e-drāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excathedrated*, ppr. *excathedrating*. [< *ex cathedra* + *-ate*[2].] To condemn with authority, or ex cathedra. [Rare.]

Whom sho'd I feare to write to, if I can
Stand before you, my learn'd diocesan?
And never shew blood-guiltinesse or feare
To see my lines *excathedrated* here.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 66.

excaudate (eks-kâ′dāt), *a.* [< L. *ex-* priv. + *cauda*, tail: see *caudate*. Cf. *ecaudate*.] In *zoöl.*, tailless; destitute of a tail or tail-like process; ecaudate.

excavate (eks′kạ-vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excavated*, ppr. *excavating*. [< L. *excavatus*, pp. of *excavare*, hollow out, < *ex*, out, + *cavare*, make hollow, < *cavus*, hollow: see *cave*[1]. Cf. *excave*.] **1.** To hollow out, or make a hollow or cavity in, by digging or scooping out the inner part, or by removing extraneous matter: as, to *excavate* a tumulus or a buried city for the purpose of exploring it; to *excavate* a cocoanut.

Faber himself put a thousand of them [cups turned of ivory by Oswaldus Norlinger of Suevia] into an *excavated* pepper corn. *Ray*, Works of Creation, i.

2. To form by scooping or hollowing out; make by digging out material, as from the earth: as, to *excavate* a tunnel or a cellar.

Striges . . . are those *excavated* channels, by our workmen called flutings and grooves. *Evelyn*, Architecture.

It is only when we examine the chasm more minutely, and find that it has actually been *excavated* out of the solid rock, that we begin to see that the work has been done by running water.
J. Croll, Climate and Cosmology, p. 11.

I was living at this period in a tomb, which was *excavated* in the side of the precipice, above Sheick Abd el Gournoo. *R. Curzon*, Monast. in the Levant, p. 102.

excavate, excavated (eks′kạ-vāt, -vā-ted), *a.* In *zool.*: (*a*) Formed as if by excavation; hollowed, but having the inner surface irregularly rounded.

The front is deeply *excavated* for the insertion of the antennæ. *Packard*.

(*b*) Widely and irregularly notched: said of a margin or mark. — **Excavated palpi**, in *entom.*, those palpi in which the last joint is concave at its apex.

excavation (eks-kạ-vā′shon), *n.* [= F. *excavation* = Sp. *excavacion* = Pg. *excavação* = It. *escavazione*, < L. *excavatio(n-)*, < *excavare*, hollow out: see *excavate*.] **1.** The act of making a thing hollow by removing the interior substance or part; the digging out of material, or its removal by any means, so as to form a cavity or hollow: as, the *excavation* of land by flowing water.

The appearance therefore of the dry land was by the *excavation* of certain sinus and tracts of the earth, and exaggerating and lifting up other parts of the terrestrial matters. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 299.

2. A hollow or cavity formed by removing the interior substance: as, many animals burrow in *excavations* of their own forming.

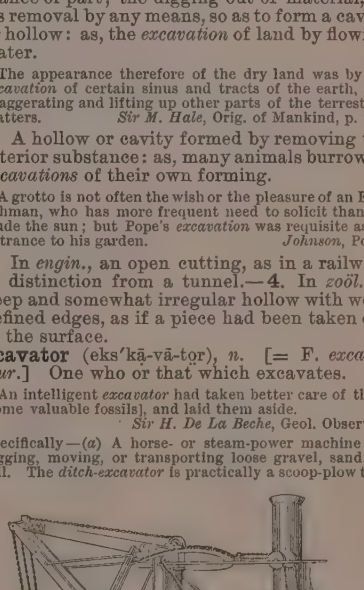
A grotto is not often the wish or the pleasure of an Englishman, who has more frequent need to solicit than exclude the sun; but Pope's *excavation* was requisite as an entrance to his garden. *Johnson*, Pope.

3. In *engin.*, an open cutting, as in a railway, in distinction from a tunnel. — **4.** In *zoöl.*, a deep and somewhat irregular hollow with well-defined edges, as if a piece had been taken out of the surface.

excavator (eks′kā-vā-tor), *n.* [= F. *excavateur*.] One who or that which excavates.

An intelligent *excavator* had taken better care of them [some valuable fossils], and laid them aside.
Sir H. De La Beche, Geol. Observer.

Specifically — (*a*) A horse- or steam-power machine for digging, moving, or transporting loose gravel, sand, or soil. The *ditch-excavator* is practically a scoop-plow that



Excavator, def. (*a*).

loosens the soil, while an endless band armed with buckets scoops the soil, raises it, and throws it out at one side of the machine. The *transporting excavator* loosens the soil and raises it upon a traveling apron to a hopper. When the hopper is full the machine is dragged away upon a carrying-line to the place where the load is to be discharged. (*b*) An instrument used by dentists in removing carious parts of a tooth preparatory to filling it. — **Odorless excavator**, an apparatus consisting of a pump, tank, and odor-consumer, used for emptying cesspools. — **Pneumatic excavator**, an apparatus for raising by pneumatic force sand, silt, etc., from a shaft in excavating, or for sinking a pile by means of air-pressure.

excave† (eks-kāv′), *v. t.* [< F. *excaver* = Sp. Pg. *excavar* = It. *scavare*, < L. *excavare*, hollow out: see *excavate, v.*] To excavate. *Cockeram*.

excecate† (ek-sē′kāt), *v. t.* [Also spelled *excæcate*, < L. *excæcatus*, pp. of *excæcare*, make blind, < *ex* + *cæcare*, make blind, < *cæcus*, blind.] To make blind. *Cockeram*.

excecation† (ek-sē-kā′shon), *n.* [Also spelled *excæcation*; = OF. *excecation*, < L. as if **excæcatio(n-)*, < *excæcare*, make blind: see *excecate*.] The act of making blind.

Their own wicked hearts will still work and improve their own induration, *excecation*, and irritation to further sinning. *Bp. Richardson*, Obs. on Old Test. (1655), p. 359.

excede†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *exceed*.

excedent† (ek-sē′dent), *n.* [< L. *exceden(t-)s*, ppr. of *excedere*, exceed: see *exceed*.] Excess.

In France the population would double in one space of two hundred and fourteen years, if no war, or no contagious disease, were to diminish the annual *excedent* of the births. *Humboldt*, Polit. Essays (trans.), I. 82 (Ord MS.).

exceed (ek-sēd′), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *excede*; < ME. *exceden*, < OF. *exceder*, F. *excéder* = Sp. Pg. *exceder* = It. *eccedere*, *escedere*, < L. *excedere*, go out, go forth, go beyond a certain limit, overpass, exceed, transgress, < *ex*, out, forth, + *cedere*, go: see *cede*, and cf. *accede*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To pass or go beyond; proceed beyond the given or supposed limit, measure, or quantity of: as, the task *exceeds* his strength; he has *exceeded* his authority.

Name the time; but let it not
Exceed three days. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3.

He has a temper malice cannot move
To *exceed* the bounds of judgment.
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, iii. 1.

Aged Men, whose Lives *exceed* the space
Which seems the Round prescrib'd to mortal Race.
Congreve, To the Memory of Lady Gethin.

Nothing can *exceed* the vanity of our existence but the folly of our pursuits. *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, i.

2. To surpass; be superior to; excel.

The forme and manner therof *excedyd* all other that ever I Saw, so much that I canne nott wryte it.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 14.

Divine contemplations *exceed* the pleasures of sense.
Bacon, Moral Fables, vi., Expl.

Where all his counsellors he doth *exceed*,
As far in judgment as he doth in state.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, i.

To be nameless in worthy deeds *exceeds* an infamous history. The Canaanitish woman lives more happily without a name than Herodias with one. *Sir T. Browne.*

=Syn. 2. To transcend, outdo, outvie, outstrip.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To go too far; pass the proper bounds; go over any given limit, number, or measure: as, to *exceed* in eating or drinking.

Forty stripes he may give him, and not *exceed*.
Deut. xxv. 3.

Æmulations, all men know, are incident among Military men, and are, if they *exceed* not, pardonable.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxvi.

2. To bear the greater proportion; be more or larger; predominate.

Justice must punish the rebellious deed,
Yet punish so as pity shall *exceed*. *Dryden.*

3†. To excel.

Mary. I saw the duchess of Milan's gown, that they praise so.
Hero. O, that *exceeds*, they say. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 4.

These hils many of them are planted, and yeeld no lesse plentie and varietie of fruit then the river *exceedeth* with abundance of fish.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 118.

exceedable† (ek-sē′da-bl), *a.* [< *exceed* + *-able*.] Capable of exceeding or surpassing. *Sherwood.*

exceeder (ek-sē′dėr), *n.* One who exceeds or passes the proper bounds or limits of anything.

That abuse doth not evacuate the commission: not in the *exceeders* and transgressors, much lesse in them that exceed not. *Bp. Mountagu*, Appeal to Cæsar, xxxvi.

exceeding† (ek-sē′ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *exceed*, *v.*] The amount by which anything exceeds a recognized limit; excess; overplus.

He used to treat strangers at his table with good chear, and seemingly kept pace with them in eating morsell for morsell, whilst he had a secret contrivance wherein he conveyed his *exceedings* above his monasticall pittance.
Fuller, Worthies, Yorkshire.

exceeding (ek-sē′ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *exceed*, *v.*] **1.** Very great in extent, quantity, or duration; remarkably large or extensive.

Cities were built an *exceeding* space of time before the great flood. *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

Their learning is not so *exceeding* as the first Chinjan relations report, in the Mathematikes and other liberall Sciences. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 439.

2. Surpassing; remarkable for beauty, etc. [Rare.]

How long shall I live ere I be so happy
To have a wife of this *exceeding* form?
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 2.

exceeding (ek-sē′ding), *adv.* [< *exceeding*, *a.*] In a very great degree; unusually: as, *exceeding* rich. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The Genoese were *exceeding* powerful by sea. *Raleigh.*

I am thy shield and thy *exceeding* great reward.
Gen. xv. 1.

Atalanta, who was *exceeding* fleet, contended with Hippomenes in the course. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, iv.

exceedingly (ek-sē′ding-li), *adv.* To a very great degree; in a degree beyond what is usual; greatly; very much; extremely.

Isaac trembled very *exceedingly*. Gen. xxvii. 33.

We shall find that while they [kings] adhered firmly to God and Religion, the Nation prospered *exceedingly*, as for a long time under the Reigns of Solomon and Asa.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iv.

exceedingness† (ek-sē′ding-nes), *n.* Surpassingness in quantity, extent, or duration.

Never saw she creature so astonished as Zelmane, exceeding sorry for Pamela, but exceedingly exceeding that *exceedingness* in feare for Philoclea.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

excel (ek-sel′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *excelled*, ppr. *excelling*. [Formerly also *excell*; < OF. *exceller*, F. *exceller* = Pg. *exceller* = It. *eccellere*, < L. *excellere*, raise, elevate, intr. rise, be eminent, surpass, excel, < *ex*, out, + **cellere*, impel, pp. *celsus*, raised, high, lofty.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To surpass in respect to something; be superior to; outdo in comparison; transcend, usually in something good or commendable, but sometimes in that which is bad or indifferent.

Many daughters have done virtuously, but thou *excellest* them all. Prov. xxxi. 29.

By the wisdom of the law of God David attained to *excel* others in understanding; and Solomon likewise to *excel* David. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, ii. 1.

I would ascribe to dead authors their just praises, in those things wherein they have *excelled* us.
Dryden, Def. of Epil. to Conquest of Granada, ii.

Our great metropolis does far surpass
Whate'er is now, and equals all that was;
Our wit as far does foreign wit *excel*,
And, like a king, should in a palace dwell.
Dryden, Prol. to King's House, l. 25.

2. To exceed or be beyond. [Rare.]

She open'd, but to shut
Excell'd her power; the gates wide open stood.
Milton, P. L., ii. 883.

II. *intrans.* To have certain qualities, or to perform certain actions, in an unusual degree; be remarkable, distinguished, or eminent for superiority in any respect; surpass others.

Bless the Lord, ye his angels, that *excel* in strength.
Ps. ciii. 20.

'Mongst all Flow'rs the Rose *excels*.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 21.

It was in description and meditation that Byron *excelled*.
Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

The art in which the Egyptians most *excel* is architecture. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, II. 2.

excellence (ek′se-lens), *n.* [< ME. *excellense*, < OF. *excellence*, F. *excellence* = Pr. *excellencia* = Sp. *excelencia* = Pg. *excellencia* = It. *eccellenzia* (obs.), *eccellenza* = D. *excellentie* = G. *excellenz* = Dan. *excellence* = Sw. *excellens*, < L. *excellentia*, superiority, excellence, < *excellen(t-)s*, excellent: see *excellent*.] **1.** The state of excelling in anything or of possessing good qualities in an unusual or eminent degree; merit; goodness; virtue; superiority; eminence.

Consider first, that great
Or bright infers not *excellence*.
Milton, P. L., viii. 91.

Every beautiful person shines out in all the *excellence* with which nature has adorned her. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 151.

It is true now as ever, indeed it is even more true, that labor must be rewarded in proportion to its *excellence*, or there will else be no *excellence* to reward.
W. H. Mallock, Social Equality, p. 182.

The Greek conception of *excellence* was the full and perfect development of humanity in all its organs and functions, and without any tinge of asceticism.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 308.

2. A mark or trait of superiority; a valuable quality; anything highly laudable, meritorious, or virtuous in persons, or valuable and esteemed in things; a merit.

Memmius, him whom thou profusely kind
Adorn'st with every *excellence* refined.
Beattie, Lucretius, i.

3. Same as *excellency*, 2. [Rare.]

They humbly sue unto your *excellence*,
To have a godly peace concluded of.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 1.

Nor shall you need excuse, since you're to render
Account to that fair *excellence*, the princess.
Ford, Broken Heart, iv. 2.

excellency (ek′se-len-si), *n.*; pl. *excellencies* (-siz). [As *excellence*: see *-ence*.] **1.** Same as *excellence*, 1 and 2. [Obsolete or archaic; but *excellencies* is still sometimes used by mistake as the plural of *excellence*.]

Is it not wonderful that base desires should so extinguish in men the sense of their own *excellency* as to make them willing that their souls should be like to the souls of beasts? *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

For God was . . . desirous that human nature should be perfected with moral, not intellectual *excellencies*.
Jer. Taylor, Great Exemplar, Ded.

Eloquence is . . . improved by the perusal of the great masters, from whose *excellencies* rules have been afterwards formed. *Goldsmith*, Criticisms.

The *excellencies* of the British Constitution had already exercised and exhausted the talents of the best thinkers and the most eloquent writers and speakers that the world ever saw. *Burke*, Appeal to Old Whigs.

2. A title of honor given to governors, ambassadors (as representing not the affairs alone but the persons of sovereign princes, to whom the title was formerly applied), ministers, and other high officers: with *your*, *his*, etc.; hence, a person entitled to this designation. The title *His Excellency* is given to the governor by the constitutions of New Hampshire and Massachusetts; and it is conventionally applied to the governors of other States and the President of the United States, and sometimes to the incumbents of other high offices.

Your *excellencies*, having been the protectors of the author of these Memoirs during the many years of his exile, are justly entitled to whatever acknowledgment can be made. *Ludlow*, Memoirs, I., Ep. Ded.

"It was in the castle-yard of Königsberg in 1861," said Bismarck, once, "that I first became an *Excellency*."
Lowe, Bismarck, I. 270.

excellent (ek′se-lent), *a.* [< ME. *excellent*, *excelent*, < OF. *excellent*, F. *excellent* = Sp. *excelente* = Pg. *excellente* = It. *eccellente* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *excellent*, < L. *excellen(t-)s*, high, lofty, eminent, distinguished, superior, excellent, ppr. of *excellere*, rise, be eminent: see *excel*.] **1.** Excelling; possessing excellence; eminent or distinguished for superior merit of any kind; of surpassing character or quality; uncommonly laudable or valuable for any reason; characterized by good or sensible qualities; remarkably good: as, an *excellent* magistrate; an *excellent* farm, horse, or fruit; an *excellent* workman.

Her voice was ever soft,
Gentle, and low: an *excellent* thing in woman.
Shak., Lear, v. 3.

A private Man, vilified and thought to have but little in him, but come to the Crown, never any Man shewed more *excellent* Abilities. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 44.

The World cries you up to be an *excellent* Divine and Philosopher. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 41.

She is *excellent* to be at a play with, or upon a visit.
Lamb, Mackery End.

2†. Surpassing; transcendent; consummate; complete: in an ill sense.

This is the *excellent* foppery of the world! that, when we are sick in fortune . . . we make guilty of our disasters the sun, the moon, and stars. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 2.

That *excellent* grand tyrant of the earth
Thy womb let loose, to chase us to our graves.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

Elizabeth was an *excellent* hypocrite. *Hume.*

=Syn. 1. Worthy, fine, admirable, choice, prime, valuable, select, exquisite.

excellent† (ek′se-lent), *adv.* [< *excellent*, *a.*] Excellently; exceedingly.

Pol. Do you know me, my lord?
Ham. Excellent, *excellent* well; you're a fishmonger.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2.

Gentlemen, please you change a few crowns for a very *excellent* good blade here? I am a poor gentleman, a soldier.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 2.

excellently (ek′se-lent-li), *adv.* **1.** In an excellent manner; in an eminent degree; in a manner to please or command esteem, or to be useful.

Oliv. Is 't not well done?
Viol. Excellently done, if God did all. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 5.

2†. Exceedingly; superlatively; surpassingly.

Sir Philip Sidney in the description of his mistresse *excellently* well handled this figure of resemblaunce by imagerie. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 204.

Hesperus entreats thy light,
Goddess, *excellently* bright.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

A sorrow shews in his true glory,
When the whole heart is *excellently* sorry.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, i. 2.

Here, as e'en in hell, there must be still
One giant-vice, so *excellently* ill
That all beside one pities, not abhors.
Pope, Satires of Donne, ii. 4.

excelsior (ek-sel′si-ôr), *a.* [< L. *excelsior*, masc. and fem. compar. (neut. *excelsius*) of *excelsus*, elevated, lofty, high, pp. of *excellere*, rise, be lofty, be eminent: see *excel*.] Loftier; more elevated; higher: the motto of New York State, hence sometimes called the *Excelsior State*.

From the sky, serene and far,
A voice fell, like a falling star,
Excelsior! *Longfellow*, Excelsior.

excelsior (ek-sel′si-ôr), *n.* [< *excelsior*, *a.*] The trade-name of a fine quality of wood-shavings, used as stuffing for cushions, beds, etc., and as a packing material.

excelsitude† (ek-sel'si-tūd), *n.* [< L. as if **excelsitudo*, < *excelsus*, high: see *excelsior*.] Highness. *Bailey*, 1727.

excelsity† (ek-sel'si-ti), *n.* [< L. *excelsitu(t-)s*, loftiness, < *excelsus*, high, lofty: see *excelsior*.] Altitude; haughtiness. *Bailey*, 1727.

excentral (ek-sen'tral), *a.* [< L. *ex*, out, + *centrum*, center, + *-al*.] In *bot.*, out of the center.

excentric, excentrically, etc. See *eccentric*, etc.

Excentrostomata (ek-sen-trō-stō'ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. **Eccentrostomata*, < Gr. ἐξ, ἐκ, out, + κέντρον, a point, center, + στόμα, mouth.] De Blainville's name for a group of irregular or exocyclic sea-urchins; heart-urchins, as the spatangoids: so called from the eccentric position of the mouth.

except (ek-sept'), *v.* [< ME. *excepten*, < OF. *excepter*, F. *excepter* = Pr. *exceptar* = Sp. *exceptar* (obs.), *exceptuar* = Pg. *exceptuar* = It. *eccettare*, *eccettuare*, < L. *exceptare*, take out, ML. except, freq. of *excipere*, pp. *exceptus*, take out, except, make an exception of, take exception to, < *ex*, out, + *capere*, take: see *capable*. Cf. *accept*.]

I. *trans.* To take or leave out of consideration; exclude from a statement or category, as one or more of a number, or some particular or detail; omit or withhold: as, to *except* a few from a general condemnation.

When he saith all things are put under him, it is manifest that he is *excepted* which did put all things under him. 1 Cor. xv. 27.

He was *excepted* by name out of the acts against the Papists. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 208.

Errors excepted, errors and omissions excepted, formulas used in rendering an account, or in making a tabulated numerical statement of any kind, commonly placed at the close in the abbreviated forms *E. E.*, *E. and O. E.*, to invite scrutiny, or to guard against a suspicion of intentional misstatement.

II. *intrans.* To object; take exception: now usually followed by *to*, but formerly sometimes by *against*: as, to *except to* a witness or *to* his testimony.

They have heard some talk, "Such a one is a great rich man," and another *except to* it, "Yea, but he hath a great charge of children."
Bacon, Marriage and Single Life (ed. 1887).

The Athenians might fairly *except against* the practice of Democritus, to be buried up in honey.
Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, iii.

I shall make use only of such reasons and authorities as religion cannot *except against*.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

But anything that is new will be *excepted to* by minds of a certain order. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 334.

except (ek-sept'), *prep.* and *conj.* [< ME. *except* (= Sp. Pg. *excepto* = It. *eccetto*), prop. used absolutely as in L., < L. *exceptus*, pp., taken out, excepted, used absolutely in the ablative; e. g., in the first example *except Christ* would be in L. *excepto Christo*. As in other instances (e. g., *during*, *notwithstanding*), the participle came to be regarded as a prep. governing the following noun. Cf. *excepting*.] **I.** *prep.* Being excepted or left out; with the exception of; excepting: usually equivalent to *but*, but more emphatic.

It were ageynes kynde . . .
That any creature shulde kunne al *excepte* Cryste one [i. e., alone]. *Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 53.

Richard *except*, those whom we fight against
Had rather have us win, than him they follow.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

I could see nothing *except* the sky. *Swift*.

II. *conj.* Excepting; if it be not that; unless.

Except the Lord build the house, they labour in vain that build it. Ps. cxxvii. 1.

Cow. You know not wherefore I have brought you hither?
Cel. Not well, *except* you told me.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 4.

Fertility of a country is not enough, *except* art and industry be joined unto it.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 57.

Parted without the least regret,
Except that they had ever met.
Cowper, Pairing Time Anticipated.

No desire can be satisfied *except* through the exercise of a faculty. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 92.

exceptant (ek-sep'tant), *a.* and *n.* [< *except* + *-ant*.] **I.** *a.* Making or implying exception. *Lord Eldon*. [Rare.]

II. *n.* One who excepts or takes an exception, as to a ruling of a court.

excepter (ek-sep'tėr), *n.* One who excepts.

excepting (ek-sep'ting), *prep.* and *conj.* [Ppr. of *except*, *v.* Cf. *barring*², *during*, etc.] **I.** *prep.* Making exception of; excluding; except.

Thy deeds, thy plainness, and thy housekeeping
Hath won the greatest favour of the commons,
Excepting none but good Duke Humphrey.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 1.

Our watch to-night, *excepting* your worship's presence, have ta'en a couple of as arrant knaves as any in Messina.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 5.

II. *conj.* Unless; except.

Excepting in barbarous times, no such atrocious outrages could be committed. *Brougham*.

exception (ek-sep'shon), *n.* [= F. *exception* = Sp. *excepcion* = Pg. *excepção* = It. *eccezione*, < L. *exceptio(n-)*, < *excipere*, pp. *exceptus*, take out, except: see *except*, *v.*] **1.** The act of excepting or leaving out of count; exclusion, or the act of excluding from some number designated, or from a statement or description: as, all voted for the measure with the *exception* of five.

He doth deny his prisoners;
But with proviso, and *exception*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

Do 't for you! by this air, I will do any thing, without *exception*, be it a good, bad, or indifferent thing.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 3.

2. That which is excepted, excluded, or separated from others in a general statement or description; the person or thing specified as distinct or not included: as, almost every general rule has its *exceptions*.

Nay, soft; this operation hath another *exception* annexed thereto then you have yet heard: For . . . if the divisor contayne 2 digits or mo . . . this rule will not serve nor hold in that point. *T. Hill*, Arithmetic (1600).

I know no manner of speaking so offensive as that of giving praise and closing it with an *exception*.
Steele, Tatler, No. 92.

Such rare *exceptions*, shining in the dark,
Prove, rather than impeach, the just remark.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 841.

The *exceptions* do not destroy the authority of the rule.
Macaulay, West. Reviewer's Def. of Mill.

3. An objection; that which is or may be offered in opposition to a rule, proposition, statement, or allegation: with *to*, sometimes with *against*.

I will answer what *exceptions* he can have *against* our account. *Bentley*.

4. Objection with dislike; offense; slight anger or resentment: with *at* or *against*, but more commonly with *to*, and generally used with *take*: as, to *take exception at* a severe remark; to *take exception to* what was said.

Thou hast *taken against* me a most just *exception*.
Shak., Othello, iv. 2.

What will you say now,
If he deny to come, and *take exceptions*
At some half-syllable, or sound deliver'd
With an ill accent, or some style left out?
Fletcher, Bonduca, ii. 2.

5. In *law*: (*a*) In conveyancing, a clause in a deed taking out something from that which appears to be granted by the preceding part of the deed, by which means it is severed from the estate granted, and does not pass. (*b*) The thing or part of the premises thus withheld. (*c*) In equity practice, an allegation, required to be in writing, pointing out the particular matter in an adversary's pleading which is objected to as insufficient or improper. (*d*) In common-law practice, the specific statement, required to be in writing or noted on the record, of an objection taken by a party to a ruling or decision by the court or a referee, the object being to show to the higher court to which the matter may be appealed that the ruling was adhered to and carried into effect against explicit objection, or to inform the adverse party of the precise point of the objection, or both. See *bill of exceptions*, below. In the Roman law *exceptio* was a plea similar to our confession and avoidance. Thus, such a plea would be a claim to offset a debt. In a narrower sense, however, it was restricted to the plea that an action competent in law should be excluded on the ground of equity. Such a plea was held to be dangerous, because, the facts alleged by way of exception being once disproved, the claim of the plaintiff was held to be proved as good in law by the pleading of the *exceptio*. Hence, probably, the maxim "The *exception* proves the rule" (Latin *exceptio probat regulam*, 11 Coke 41; French *l'exception prouve la règle*), which is certainly of legal origin. The words "in cases not excepted" (Latin *in casibus non exceptis*) are, however, commonly added; and the maxim is taken to mean that an express exception implies that the general rule is the opposite of the case mentioned.

As *exception* corroborates the application of law in cases not excepted, so enumeration invalidates it in cases not enumerated.
Bacon, De Augmentis (ed. Spedding), VIII. iii.

If it be well weighed, that certificate makes against them; for as *exceptio firmat legem in casibus non exceptis*, so the excepting of that shire by itself doth fortify that the rest of the shires were included in the very point of difference. *Bacon*, Jurisdiction of the Marches.

Bill of exceptions, in common-law practice, the document drawn up by the party unsuccessful at the trial for authentication by the trial judge, to show to an appellate court all the rulings complained of as error, and the exceptions thereto taken on the trial.—**The exception proves the rule.** See def. 5 (*d*).—**To note an exception.** See *note*.

exceptionable (ek-sep'shon-a-bl), *a.* [< *exception* + *-able*.] Liable to exception or objection; that may be objected to; objectionable.

This passage I look upon to be the most *exceptionable* in the whole poem. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 279.

That may be defensible, nay laudable, in one character, that would be in the highest degree *exceptionable* in another. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 290.

The German visitors even drink the *exceptionable* beer which is sold in the wooden cottages on the little hillock at the end of the gardens. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xvii.

exceptionableness (ek-sep'shon-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being exceptionable.

exceptionably (ek-sep'shon-a-bli), *adv.* In a manner that may be excepted to; objectionably.

exceptional (ek-sep'shon-al), *a.* [= F. *exceptionnel* = It. *eccezionale*; as *exception* + *-al*.] Relating to or forming an exception; contrary to the rule; out of the regular or ordinary course.

Tom's was a nature which had a sort of superstitious repugnance to everything *exceptional*.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, v. 5.

The mastery of Shakespeare is shown perhaps more strikingly in his treatment of the ordinary than of the *exceptional*. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 136.

The mode of migration [by sea] which was natural, and even necessary, in the seventeenth century was altogether *exceptional* in the fifth.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 102.

=**Syn.** Irregular, unusual, uncommon, unnatural, peculiar, anomalous.

exceptionality (ek-sep-shō-nal'i-ti), *n.* [< *exceptional* + *-ity*.] The quality of being exceptional, or of constituting an exception.

Artistic feeling is . . . of so rare occurrence that its *exceptionality* . . . proves the rule.
The Century, XXVI. 824.

exceptionally (ek-sep'shon-al-i), *adv.* In an exceptional or unusual manner; in or to an unusual degree; especially: as, he was *exceptionally* favored.

Neither should we doubt our intuitions as to necessary truth. To do so is not to be *exceptionally* intellectual, but *exceptionally* foolish.
Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 138.

The country behind it is *exceptionally* fertile, and is covered over with thriving farms.
Froude, Sketches, p. 86.

exceptionalness (ek-sep'shon-al-nes), *n.* Exceptional character or quality.

It is not the meritoriousness but the *exceptionalness* of the achievement which makes the few willing to attempt it. *Spectator*, No. 3035, p. 1142.

exceptionary (ek-sep'shon-ā-ri), *a.* [< *exception* + *-ary*.] Indicating or noting an exception. [Rare.]

After mentioning the general privation of the "bloomy flush of life," the *exceptionary* "all but" includes, as part of that bloomy flush, an aged decrepit matron.
Scott, Essays, p. 263 (Ord MS.).

exceptioner† (ek-sep'shon-ėr), *n.* One who takes exception or objects; an objector.

Thus much (Readers) in favour of the softer spirited Christian; for other *exceptioners* there was no thought taken. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., Pref.

exceptionless (ek-sep'shon-les), *a.* [< *exception* + *-less*.] Without exception; incapable of being excepted to. *Bancroft*.

exceptious† (ek-sep'shus), *a.* [< *excepti-on* + *-ous*.] Disposed to take exception or make objection; inclined to object or cavil; captious.

Tom. So; did you mark the dulness of her parting now?
Alon. What dulness? thou art so *exceptious* still!
Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, ii. 1.

Go dine with your Earl, sir; he may be *exceptious:* we are your friends and will not take it ill to be left.
Wycherley, Country Wife, i.

He has indeed one good Quality, he is not *Exceptious;* for he so passionately affects the reputation of understanding raillery that he will construe an Affront into a Jest. *Congreve*, Way of the World, i. 2.

It is his ancestor, the original pensioner, that has laid up this inexhaustible fund of merit, which makes his Grace so very delicate and *exceptious* about the merit of all other grantees of the crown. *Burke*, To a Noble Lord.

exceptiousness† (ek-sep'shus-nes), *n.* The character of being exceptious. *Barrow*.

exceptive (ek-sep'tiv), *a.* [= OF. *exceptif* = Sp. Pg. *exceptivo*; as *except*, *v.*, + *-ive*.] **1.** Making or constituting an exception.

A dispensation, improperly so called, is rather a particular and *exceptive* law; absolving and disobliging from a more general command for some just and reasonable cause.
Milton, Divorce, v. (Ord MS.).

I do not think we shall err in conceiving of the character of Buddha as embracing that rare combination of qualities which lends to certain *exceptive* personalities a strange power over all who come within the range of their influence. *Faiths of the World*, p. 42.

2. Disposed to take exception; inclined to object.—**Exceptive enunciation** or **proposition**, a proposition which contains an exceptive particle.

Exceptive propositions will make such complex syllogism; as, None but physicians came to the consultation; the nurse is no physician; therefore the nurse came not to the consultation. *Watts*, Logic, iii. 2.

Exceptive law, a law establishing an exception.—**Exceptive particle**, a conjunction introducing an exception, as *but*, *besides*, *except*, etc.

exceptless† (ek-sept'les), *a.* [< *except* + *-less.*] Making no exception; extending to all.

Forgive my general and *exceptless* rashness,
You perpetual-sober gods! I do proclaim
One honest man. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

exceptor (ek-sep'tor), *n.* [< *except* + *-or.*] 1. One who objects or takes exception.

The *exceptor* makes a reflection upon the impropriety of those expressions. *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth.

2. In *law*, one who enters an exception.

excerebrate (ek-ser'ē-brāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excerebrated*, ppr. *excerebrating*. [< LL. *excerebratus*, pp. of *excerebrare*, deprive of brains, < L. *ex-* priv. + *cerebrum*, the brain.] 1. To remove or beat out the brains of. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]—2. To cast out from the brain or mind.

Hath it [faith] not sovereign virtue in it to *excerebrate* all cares, expectorate all fears and griefs? *S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 25.

excerebration (ek-ser-ē-brā'shon), *n.* [< *excerebrate* + *-ion.*] The act of removing or beating out the brains; specifically, in *obstet.*, the removal of the brain of the child to facilitate delivery. Also called *eccephalosis*.

excerebrose (ek-ser'ē-brōs), *a.* [< L. *ex-* priv. + *cerebrum*, the brain, + *-ose.*] Having no brains. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

excern† (ek-sėrn'), *v. t.* [< L. *excernere*, pp. *excretus*, sift out, separate, < *ex*, out, + *cernere*, separate: see *certain*. Cf. *excrete*.] To separate and emit through the pores or through small passages of the body; excrete.

That which is dead, or corrupted, or *excerned*, hath antipathy with the same thing when it is alive and sound, and with those parts which do *excern*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

There is no Science but is full of such stuff, which by Direction of Tutor, and Choice of good Bookes, must be *excerned*. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 9.

excerpt† (ek-sėrpt'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *exerp*; < OF. *excerper*, < L. *excerpere*, pick out, choose, select, < *ex*, out, + *carpere*, pick, pluck: see *carp*[1].] To pick out; excerpt.

In your reading *excerp*, and note, in your books, such things as you like. *Hales*, Golden Remains, p. 288.

excerpt (ek-sėrpt'), *v. t.* [< L. *excerptus*, pp. of *excerpere*, pick out: see *excerp*.] To take or cull out (a passage in a written or printed work); select; cite; extract.

Out of which we have *excerpted* the following particulars. *Fuller*.

Justinian, indeed, has *excerpted* in the Digest and put in the forefront of his Institutes a passage from an elementary work of Ulpian's, in which he speaks of a jus naturale that is common to man and the lower animals. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 703.

excerpt (ek-sėrpt'), *n.* [< L. *excerptum*, an extract, selection from a book or writing, neut. of *excerptus*, pp. of *excerpere*, pick out: see *excerp*, *excerpt*, *v.*] An extract from a written or printed work: as, *excerpts* from the records.

His commonplace book was filled with *excerpts* from the year-books. *Lord Campbell*, Lord Commissioner Maynard.

excerpta (ek-sėrp'tą), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *excerptum*, an excerpt: see *excerpt*, *n.*] Passages extracted; excerpts. [Rare.]

excerption (ek-sėrp'shon), *n.* [< LL. *excerptio(n-)*, an extract, < L. *excerpere*, pp. *excerptus*, pick out: see *excerp*, *excerpt*.] 1. The act of excerpting or picking out; a gleaning; selection.—2. That which is selected or gleaned; an excerpt. [Rare.]

Times have consumed his works, saving some few *excerptions*. *Raleigh*.

There is also extant among them, under the name of *Excerptions*, a collection . . . which might be compared with the collections of the West, and perhaps referred to their class. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xix.

excerptive (ek-sėrp'tiv), *a.* [< *excerpt* + *-ive.*] Excerpting; choosing. *Mackenzie*.

excerptor (ek-sėrp'tor), *n.* [< *excerpt* + *-or.*] One who excerpts; a selecter; a culler.

I have not been surreptitious of whole pages together out of the doctor's printed volumes, and appropriated them to myself without any mark, or asterism, as he has done. I am no such *excerptor*. *Barnard*, Heylin, p. 12.

excess (ek-ses'), *n.* [< ME. *exces*, *excess*, < OF. *exces*, F. *excès* = Pr. *exces* = Sp. *exceso* = Pg. *excesso* = It. *eccesso*, < L. *excessus*, a departure, going beyond the bounds of reason, going beyond the subject, < *excessus*, pp. of *excedere*, exceed: see *exceed*.] 1. A going beyond ordinary, necessary, or proper limits; superfluity in number, quantity, or amount; undue quantity; superabundance: as, an *excess* of provisions; *excess* of bile in the system.

With taper-light
To seek the beauteous eyes of heaven to garnish,
Is wasteful and ridiculous *excess*.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2.

I will dazzle Cæsar with *excess* of glory.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iii. 3.

Every *excess* causes a defect; every defect an *excess*.
Emerson, Compensation.

Raw meat and other nutritious substances, given in *excess*, kill the leaves. *Darwin*, Insectiv. Plants, p. 110.

2. Undue indulgence of appetite; want of restraint in gratifying the desires; intemperance; over-indulgence.

After al this *excesse* he had an accidie [fit of sloth],
That he slepe Saterday and Sonday til sonne gede to reste.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 366.

He plunged into wild and desperate *excesses*, ennobled by no generous or tender sentiment.
Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

Like one that sees his own *excess*,
And easily forgives it as his own.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

'Tis but the fool that loves *excess*; hast thou a drunken soul?
Thy bane is in thy shallow skull, not in my silver bowl!
O. W. Holmes, On Lending a Punch-bowl.

3. The amount by which one number or quantity exceeds another; overplus; surplus: as, the *excess* of revenue over expenditures is so much.—**Spherical excess**, in *trigon.*, the quantity by which the sum of the three angles of a spherical triangle exceeds two right angles.

excessive (ek-ses'iv), *a.* [= F. *excessif* = Pr. *excessiu* = Sp. *excesivo* = Pg. *excessivo* = It. *eccessivo*, < ML. *excessivus*, immoderate, < L. *excessus*, pp. of *excedere*, exceed: see *excess*, *exceed*.] Exceeding the usual or proper limit, degree, measure, or proportion; being in excess of what is requisite or proper; going beyond what is sanctioned by correct principles; immoderate; extravagant; unreasonable: as, *excessive* bulk; *excessive* labor; *excessive* charges; *excessive* vanity; *excessive* indulgence.

They were addicted to *excessive* banketting and drunkennesse. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 68.

If a man worke but three daies in seuen, hee may get more then hee can spend vnless hee will be exceedingly *excessiue*. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, II. 201.

Who is not *excessive* in the discourse of what he extremely likes? *Steele*, Tatler, No. 182.

His information would have been *excessive*, but for the noble use he made of it ever in the interest of humanity.
Emerson, Theodore Parker.

=**Syn.** *Immense*, etc. (see *enormous*); superabundant, superfluous; inordinate, outrageous, extreme; intemperate, violent.

excessively (ek-ses'iv-li), *adv.* 1. With excess; in an extreme degree; beyond measure: as, *excessively* impatient; *excessively* grieved; the wind blew *excessively*.

The wind is often so *excessively* hot, that it is like the air of an oven, and people are forced to retire into the lower rooms and to their vaults, and shut themselves close up. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 195.

A man must be *excessively* stupid, as well as uncharitable, who believes there is no virtue but on his own side.
Addison.

2. Exceedingly; extremely: as, she was *excessively* beautiful. [Now only in loose use.]

Crébillon said, then he would keep the picture himself—it was *excessively* like. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 295.

3†. In excess; intemperately.

Which having swallowd up *excessively*,
He soone in vomit up againe doth lay.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 3.

excessiveness (ek-ses'iv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being excessive; excess.

exch. A common abbreviation of *exchange* and *exchequer*.

exchange (eks-chānj'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *exchanged*, ppr. *exchanging*. [The verb does not appear in ME.; the prefix restored to the orig. *ex-*; < OF. *eschanger*, *echanger*, F. *échanger* = Pr. *escanjar*, *escambiar* = It. *scambiare*, < ML. *excambiare*, exchange, < *ex*, out, + *cambiare*, change, > OF. *changer*, etc., E. *change*: see *change*, *v.*, which is in part an abbreviation, by apheresis, of *exchange*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. In *com.*, to part with in return for some equivalent; transfer for a recompense; barter: as, to *exchange* goods in foreign countries for their native productions; the workman *exchanges* his labor for money.

They shall not sell of it, neither *exchange*, nor alienate the first fruits of the land. Ezek. xlviii. 14.

He has something to *exchange* with those abroad.
Locke.

2. To give and receive reciprocally; give and take; communicate mutually; interchange: as, to *exchange* horses, clothes, thoughts, civilities.

Exchange forgiveness with me, noble Hamlet.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

Prisoners are generally *exchanged* within the same rank man for man, and a sum of money or other equivalent is paid for an excess of them on one side.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 146.

We *exchanged* a word or two of Scotch.
R. L. Stevenson, Silverado Squatters, p. 56.

3. To quit or part with for something else; give up in substitution; make a change or transition from: as, to *exchange* a crown for a cowl; to *exchange* a throne for a cell or a hermitage; to *exchange* a life of ease for a life of toil.

Wrong of right, and bad of good did make,
And death for life *exchanged* foolishlie.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 6.

When, like the men of Rome and the men of Athens, you *exchanged* the rule of kings for that of magistrates, you did but fall back on the most ancient polity of the English folk. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 365.

=**Syn.** To change, trade, truck, swap, bandy, commute. See the noun.

II. *intrans.* To make an exchange; pass or be taken as an equivalent: as, how much will a sovereign *exchange* for in American money?

As a general rule, then, things tend to *exchange* for one another at such values as will enable each producer to be repaid the cost of production with the ordinary profit.
J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., III. iii. § 1.

exchange (eks-chānj'), *n.* [The prefix restored to the orig. *ex-*; < ME. *eschange*, *eschaunge*, < OF. *eschange*, *escange*, mod. F. *échange* = Pr. *escambi* = It. *scambio*, < ML. *excambium*, exchange, < *excambiare*, exchange: see *exchange*, *v.* See also *change*, *n.*, which in some uses is an abbreviation of *exchange*.] 1. The giving of one thing or commodity for another; the act of parting with something in return for an equivalent; traffic by interchange of commodities; barter.

Exchange is so important a process in the maximising of utility and the saving of labor that some economists have regarded their science as treating of this operation alone. *Jevons*, Pol. Econ., iv.

2. The act of giving up or resigning one thing or state for another: as, the *exchange* of a crown for a cloister.

I am glad 'tis night, you do not look on me,
For I am much asham'd of my *exchange* [of garments].
Shak., M. of V., ii. 6.

3. The act of giving and receiving reciprocally; mutual transfer: as, an *exchange* of thoughts or of civilities.

When, and where, and how
We met, we woo'd, and made *exchange* of vow,
I'll tell thee as we pass. *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 3.

4. Mutual substitution; return: used chiefly in the phrase *in exchange*.

Joseph gave them bread *in exchange* for horses.
Gen. xlvii. 17.

O spare her life, and *in exchange* take mine. *Dryden*.

The Lord Arundel, endeavouring to make good his promise of procuring my *exchange* for his two sons, earnestly solicited the king to it. *Ludlow*, Memoirs, I. 94.

5. That which is given in return for something received, or received in return for what is given.

There's my *exchange*: what in the world he is
That names me traitor, villain-like he lies.
Shak., Lear, v. 3.

The respect and love which was paid you by all who had the happiness to know you was a wise *exchange* for the honours of the court. *Dryden*.

An Atheist's laugh 's a poor *exchange*
For Deity offended!
Burns, Epistle to a Young Friend.

Hence—6. Among journalists, a newspaper or other regular publication sent in exchange for another.—7. In *law*: (*a*) A reciprocal transfer of property for property, as distinguished from a transfer for a money consideration. (*b*) At common law, more specifically, a reciprocal or mutual grant of equal interests in land, the one in consideration of the other, as a grant of a fee simple in return for a fee simple.—8. In *com.*: (*a*) The giving or receiving of the money of one country or region in return for an equivalent sum in that of another, or the giving or receiving of a sum of money in one place for a bill ordering the payment of an equivalent sum in another.

Down to the time of Henry VII., the business of *exchange* was a royal monopoly, and carried on at the same office as the mint or "boullion," as it was anciently called; and the royal exchanger alone was entitled to give native coin for foreign coin or for bullion.
Bithell, Counting-House Dict., p. 149.

(*b*) The method or system by which debits and credits in different places are settled without

the actual transference of the money—documents, usually called *bills of exchange*, representing values, being given and received. (*c*) The rate at which the documentary transfer of funds can be made; the course or rate of exchange: as, if the debts reciprocally due by two places be equal, the *exchange* will be at par; but when greater in one than in the other, the *exchange* will be against that place which has the larger remittances to make, and in favor of the other. Abbreviated *exch.*—**9.** A place where the merchants, brokers, and bankers of a city in general, or those of a particular class, meet at certain hours daily to transact business with one another by purchase and sale. In some exchanges, as the great Merchants' Exchange of London, the dealings include all kinds of commodities, stocks, bonds, and bills; in others, as the Bourse of Paris and the Stock Exchange of New York, they are confined chiefly or entirely to public and corporate stocks and bonds; and still others are devoted to transactions in single classes of commodities or investments, as cotton, corn, or produce in general, mining-stocks, etc.

I was at the Pallace, where there is an *exchange:* that is, a place where the Marchants doe meete at those times of the day, as our Marchants doe in London.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 30.

He that uses the same words sometimes in one, and sometimes in another signification, ought to pass, in the schools, for as fair a man as he does in the market and *exchange* who sells several things under the same name.
Locke.

10. The central station where the lines from all the subscribers in any telephone system meet, and where connections can be made between the lines.—**11.** In *arith.*, a rule for finding how much of the money of one country is equivalent to a given sum of the money of another. All the calculations in exchange may be performed by the rule of proportion, and the work may often be abbreviated by the method of aliquot parts.—**Arbitration of exchange.** See *arbitrage*, 2.—**Bill of exchange.** See *bill*[3].—**Bills of Exchange Act.** (*a*) A British statute of 1871 (34 and 35 Vict., c. 74) which abolished days of grace on bills and notes payable at sight or on presentation. (*b*) A statute of 1878 (41 Vict., c. 13) which declared signature a sufficient acceptance. (*c*) A statute of 1882 (45 and 46 Vict., c. 61) which codifies the whole body of English law relating to bills, notes, and checks.—**Course or rate of exchange,** the varying rate or price, estimated in the currency of one country, given for a fixed sum in the currency of another.—**Documentary exchange.** Same as *document bill* (which see, under *document*).—**Dry exchange,** an old expression for a device for concealing usury, by the borrower drawing a bill on an imaginary drawee in some foreign place which the payee accepts for the sake of a higher commission, and costs of protest and damages on return of the dishonored bill.

Dry exchange seemeth to bee a cleanly terme inuented for the disguising of foule vsury, in the which something is pretended to passe of both sides, whereas in truth, nothing passeth, but on the one side; in which respect, it may well be called *Drie.*
Minsheu.

Exchange cap. See *cap*[1], 3.—**Feigned exchange,** an old expression for the lending of money upon agreement that if not repaid by a certain day, in order to enable the lender to meet a bill feigned to be drawn upon him from a foreign country, the borrower may be charged with the expenses and commissions: a device for charging the price of foreign exchange and incidental expenses upon a domestic loan.—**First, second, or third of exchange,** the first, second, or third of a set of bills of exchange drawn in duplicate or triplicate, all being of "the same tenor and date," any one of which being accepted, the others are void.—**Nominal exchange,** exchange in its relation to the comparative market values of the currencies of the different countries, without reference to the trade transactions between them.—**Owelty of exchange.** See *owelty.*—**Real exchange,** exchange in its relation to the interchange of commodities, and not in the relation of the moneys of the different countries.—**Theory of exchanges,** a theory introduced by Prevost for explaining the equilibrium of temperature of any body. It is founded on the supposition that the quantity of heat which a body diffuses by radiation is equal to the quantity which it receives by radiation from surrounding bodies, and which it absorbs either wholly or in part.—**To note a bill of exchange.** See *note.*—**Syn. 1–3.** *Exchange, Interchange.* *Exchange* may bring only one actor into prominence, or two may be equally prominent; if more than two take part in an *exchange*, the mind rests upon the act as performed by pairs. An *interchange* is not the act of one, nor generally of two, but of more than two, *interchange* in this bearing to *exchange* the relation that *among* bears to *between*. *Exchange* is primarily a single act; *interchange* may be a single act, but is often a system or succession of changes.

I give away myself for you, and dote upon the *exchange.*
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1.

Interchanges of cold frosts and piercing winds.
Bp. Hall, Heaven upon Earth, § 8.

exchangeability (eks-chān-ja-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *exchangeable:* see *-bility.*] The property or state of being exchangeable.

The law ought not to be contravened by an express article admitting the *exchangeability* of such persons.
Washington.

exchangeable (eks-chān′ja-bl), *a.* [= F. *échangeable;* as *exchange* + *-able.*] **1.** Capable of being exchanged; fit or proper to be exchanged.

Bank bills *exchangeable* for gold and silver. *Ramsay.*

The officers captured with Burgoyne were *exchangeable* within the powers of General Howe. *Marshall.*

2. Ratable by exchange; to be estimated by what may be procured in exchange: as, the *exchangeable* value of goods.

But as soon as a limitation becomes practically operative, as soon as there is not so much of the thing to be had as would be appropriated and used if it could be obtained for asking, the ownership or use of the natural agent acquires an *exchangeable* value. *J. S. Mill.*

exchanger (eks-chān′jėr), *n.* One who exchanges; one who practises exchange.

Thou oughtest therefore to have put my money to the *exchangers.* Mat. xxv. 27.

excheat†, exchеator†. See *escheat, escheator.*

exchequer (eks-chek′ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *exchcker;* < ME. *escheker*, also abbr. *cheker* (> mod. E. *checker*), a court of revenue, treasury, also lit. a chess-board, < OF. *escheker, eschekier*, later *eschequier, eschiquier* (mod. F. *échiquier*) (ML. *scaccarium*), a chess-board, checker-board; hence, the checkered cloth on which accounts were calculated by means of counters; then applied to a court of revenue, and the public treasury; < OF. *eschecs*, chess, *eschec*, check at chess: see *check*[1], and cf. *checker*[1], the more vernacular form of *exchequer.*] **1.** [*cap.*] In England, an ancient court or tribunal, more fully designated the *Court of Exchequer*, in which all causes affecting the revenues of the crown were tried and decided. In course of time it acquired the jurisdiction of ordinary superior common-law courts, by allowing any suitor who desired to bring his complaint before it to allege that by the defendant's injustice he was prevented from discharging his debts to the king's revenues, which allegation the court did not allow to be denied. The court also had, up to 1841, an equity side. The judges were called barons. In 1875 the court was made the Exchequer Division of the new High Court of Justice.

The *Exchequer* of the Norman kings was the court in which the whole financial business of the country was transacted; and as the whole administration of justice, and even the military organisation, was dependent upon the fiscal officers, the whole framework of society may be said to have passed annually under its review. It derived its name from the chequered cloth which covered the table at which the accounts were taken, a name which suggested to the spectator the idea of a game at chess between the receiver and the payer, the treasurer and the sheriff. As this name never occurs before the reign of Henry I., and as the tradition of the court preserved the remembrance of a time when the business which took place in it was transacted 'ad taleas,' 'at the tallies,' it seems certain that the date of complete organisation should be referred to this period. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 126.

2. [*cap.*] In Scotland, a court of similar nature and history, abolished in 1857.—**3.** [*cap.*] In the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, that department of the government which has charge of all matters relating to the public revenue of the kingdom, the head of which is called the Chancellor of the Exchequer. See *chancellor*, 3 (*c*).—**4.** A state treasury: as, the war drained the *exchequer.*

Registering against each separate viceroyalty, from Algiers to Lahore beyond the Indus, what was the amount of its annual tribute to the gorgeous *exchequer* of Susa?
De Quincey, Herodotus.

5. Pecuniary resources; finances: as, my *exchequer* was getting low. [Colloq.]—**Auditors of the Exchequer.** See *commissioners of audit*, under *audit.*—**Barons of the Exchequer.** See *baron*, 2.—**Court of Exchequer Chamber,** in England, formerly, a court composed of the judges of any two of the three superior common-law courts (King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer) sitting to hear appeals from any of the three. Appeal from its decision lay to the House of Lords. It was supplanted by the Court of Appeal in 1875.—**Exchequer bill,** a negotiable interest-bearing bill of credit, issued under the authority of acts of Parliament, by the Exchequer Department of the British government, for the purpose of raising money for temporary purposes, or to meet some sudden emergency. Exchequer bills run for five years; the interest is payable per attached coupons half-yearly, and is fixed every year, but can never exceed 5½ per cent. per annum. They are issued for sums of £100 each, or some multiple of £100. They were first issued in 1696, and form a large part of the unfunded public debt of Great Britain.—**Exchequer bonds,** bonds issued in Great Britain by the Commissioners of the Treasury, under authority of the same act as exchequer bills, and for the same purpose, which run for a definite period of time, not exceeding six years, the interest payable on the same, which can never exceed 5½ per cent. per annum, being fixed at the time of issue.

He [Disraeli] therefore now repealed the Act for the war sinking fund, and re-borrowed the amount in *exchequer bonds.* *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, II. 331.

Exchequer of the Jews, a branch of the Court of Exchequer in England, prior to 1290, which had charge of the revenues exacted from the Jews.

exchequer† (eks-chek′ėr), *v. t.* [< *exchequer, n.*] To sue in the Court of Exchequer.

Among other strange words, the following has arisen in vulgar language, viz. to *exchequer* a man.
Pegge, Anecdotes of the Eng. Lang.

excide (ek-sīd′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excided*, ppr. *exciding.* [< L. *excidere*, cut out, < *ex*, out, + *cædere*, cut. Cf. *excise*[1].] Same as *excise*[1]. *North British Rev.* [Rare.]

excipient (ek-sip′i-ent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *excipient*, < L. *excipien(t-)s*, ppr. of *excipere*, take out, except: see *except.*] **I.** *a.* Taking exception; objecting. [Rare or obsolete.]

It is a good exception, if such person be a capital enemy, or a conspirator against the party *excipient.*
Ayliffe, Parergon.

II. *n.* **1.** One who excepts. [Rare or obsolete.]—**2.** In *med.*, an inert or slightly active substance, as conserve of roses, sugar, jelly, etc., employed as the medium or vehicle for the administration of an active medicine.

exciple (ek′si-pl), *n.* [Also *excipule;* < NL. *excipulum*, < L. *excipulum*, a vessel for receiving liquids, < *excipere*, take out, receive: see *except.*] In *lichenology*, the margin of the apothecium. See cut under *apothecium.*—**Proper exciple,** an exciple that is not formed by the thallus, but consists of a special development of the apothecium itself.—**Thalline exciple,** an exciple composed of a portion of the thallus, which forms a rim about the apothecium.

excipular (ek-sip′ū-lär), *a.* [< NL. *excipulum*, exciple, + *-ar.*] In *lichenology*, pertaining to the exciple.

excipule (ek′si-pūl), *n.* [< NL. *excipulum:* see *exciple.*] Same as *exciple.*

excipuliform (ek-sip′ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *excipulum*, exciple (see *exciple*), + L. *forma*, shape.] Like an exciple; having a rim.

excipulum (ek-sip′ū-lum), *n.* [NL.] Same as *exciple.*

The further growth of the rudiment of the apothecium is now occasioned by the increase in size of the *excipulum* by the formation of new fibres.
Sachs, Botany (trans.), p. 268.

excircle (ek-sėr′kl), *n.* [< L. *ex*, out, + *circulus*, circle.] An escribed circle; also, the radius of the same.

excisable (ek-sī′za-bl), *a.* [< *excise*[2] + *-able.*] Liable or subject to excise: as, beer is an *excisable* commodity. Also spelled *exciseable.*

The most material are the general licences which the law requires to be taken out by all dealers in *exciseable* goods. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, iii.

The licences which hitherto auctioneers had been required to take out if they sold *exciseable* articles.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, III. 25.

excise[1] (ek-sīz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excised*, ppr. *excising.* [Formerly also *excize;* < L. *excisus*, pp. of *excidere*, cut out, < *ex*, out, + *cædere*, cut: see *excide.*] To cut out or off: as, to *excise* a tumor.

The copy of . . . [the book] was taken from the author [John Birkenhead] by those who said they could not rob, because all was theirs; so *exciz'd* what they liked not.
Wood, Athenæ Oxon.

To Mr. Collier . . . we owe the discovery of a noble passage *excised* in the piratical edition which gives us the only version extant of this unlucky play ["The Massacre of Paris"]. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 557.

excise[2] (ek-sīz′), *n.* and *a.* [A corruption (associated, as in the 2d extract below, with *excise*[1], < L. *excisus*, pp. of *excidere*, cut off: see *excise*[1]) of earlier *accise* = MD. *aksiis, aksys* = G. *accise* = Dan. *accise* = Sw. *accis*, excise; cf. mod. F. *accise*, It. *accisa* (ML. *accisia*), excise, appar. a corruption (as if < L. *accisus*, pp. of *accidere*, cut into) of OF. *assis*, assessments, taxes (cf. Sp. Pg. *sisa*, excise, tax), < *assise*, an assize, sessions: see *assize, assess, size*[1]. The assumed change of *assise* to *accise* is irreg., and the relation of the Teut. and Rom. forms is uncertain.] **I.** *n.* **1.** An inland tax or duty imposed on certain commodities of home production and consumption, as spirits, tobacco, etc., or on their manufacture and sale. In Great Britain the licenses to pursue certain callings, to keep dogs, to carry a gun, and to deal in certain commodities, are included in the excise duties, as well as the taxes on armorial bearings, carriages, servants, plate, railways, etc. Excise duties were first imposed by the Long Parliament in 1643.

We have brought those exotic words plundring and storming, and that once abominable word *excise*, to be now familiar among them.
Howell, Parly of Beasts (1660), p. 37.

But the success of internal or inland duties on articles of consumption—or *excises* as they were termed, from the excision of a part of the article taxed—in Holland, had brought prominently into notice the advantages of taxes of this description.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 8.

Excises is a word generally used in contradistinction to imposts in its restricted sense, and is applied to internal or inland impositions, levied sometimes upon the consumption of a commodity, sometimes upon the retail sale of it, and sometimes upon the manufacture of it.
Andrews, On Revenue Law, § 133.

An *excise* "is based on no rule of apportionment or equality whatever," but is a fixed, absolute, and direct charge laid on merchandise, products, or commodities, without any regard to the amount of property belonging to those on whom it may fall, or to any supposed relation between money expended for a public object and a special benefit occasioned to those by whom the charge is paid.
Blackwell, On Tax Titles (4th ed.), 1, n. 1.

2. That branch or department of the civil service which is connected with the levying of such duties. In the United States this office is called the *Office of Internal Revenue*.—**Act of the Hereditary Excise**, an English statute of 1660 (12 Car. II., c. 24) establishing duties on beer and other beverages, and settling them upon the crown in lieu of the profits of the courts of wards and liveries and of purveyance and preemption then abolished. A similar grant for the king's life only was termed the *temporary excise* (12 Car. II., c. 23). —**Commissioners of excise.** See *commissioner*. =**Syn. 1.** *Duty*, *Impost*, etc. See *tax*, *n.*

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the excise: as, *excise* acts; *excise* commissioners.

The genius of the people will illy brook the inquisitive and peremptory spirit of *excise* laws.
A. Hamilton, Federalist, No. xii.

excise[2] (ek-sīz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excised*, ppr. *excising*. [< *excise*[2], *n.*] **1.** To lay or impose a duty on; levy an excise on.

No Statesman e'er will find it worth his pains
To tax our labours, and *excise* our brains.
Churchill, To Robert Lloyd.

It was certain that, should she [the queen] command never so little a fee, the people would say straight that their drink was "*excised*," as it was in Flanders, and would be more *excised* hereafter, and so the people and the brewers would both repine at it.
Stow, quoted in S. Dowell's Taxes in England, IV. 118.

2. To impose upon; overcharge. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

excised (ek-sīzd′), *p. a.* [Pp. of *excise*[1], *v.*] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, notched or retuse.

End sinuately *excised*. *Wolle.*

Scutal margin [of *Dichelaspis warwicki*] deeply *excised* at a point corresponding with the apex of the scuta.
Darwin, Cirripedia, p. 121.

exciseman (ek-sīz′man), *n.*; pl. *excisemen* (-men). In Great Britain, an officer engaged in collecting excise duties, and in preventing infringement of the excise laws.

A certain number of Gaugers, called by the Vulgar *Excise-men*. *Defoe*, Tour through Great Britain, II. 108.

At a meeting of his brother *excisemen* in Dumfries, Burns, being called upon for a song, handed these verses to the president.
J. Currie, Note on Burns's The Deil's awa' wi' the [Exciseman.

excision (ek-sizh′on), *n.* [= F. *excision* = Sp. *excision* = Pg. *excisão*, < L. *excisio(n-)*, a cutting out, < *excisus*, pp. of *excidere*, cut out: see *excide*, *excise*[1].] **1.** The act of cutting off, out, or away, as a part (especially a small diseased part) of the body by a surgical operation, the tap-roots or other parts of a tree, etc.

They [the Egyptians] borrowed of the Iewes abstinence from Swines-flesh and circumcision of their males, to which they added *excision* of their females.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 577.

2. A cutting off from intercourse or union; a setting aside or shutting out; exclusion; excommunication.

O poore and myserable citie, what sondry tourmentes, *excisions*, subuertions, depopulations, and other euyll aduentures hath hapned vnto the!
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 22.

This can no way be drawn to the condemnation and final *excision* of such persons who after baptism fall into any great sin, of which they are willing to repent.
Jer. Taylor, Repentance, ix. § 4.

3†. Extirpation; total destruction.

That extermination and *excision* of the Canaanites, which carries so horrible an appearance of severity.
Barrow, Works, III. xxxvii.

Such conquerors are the instruments of vengeance on those nations that have . . . grown ripe for *excision*.
Bp. Atterbury.

excitability (ek-sī-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *excitabilité* = Sp. *excitabilidad* = Pg. *excitabilidade* = It. *eccitabilità*; as *excitable* + *-ity*.] **1.** The quality of being excitable; readiness or proneness to be provoked or moved into action; the quality of being easily agitated; nervousness.

This early *excitability* prepared his mind for the religious sentiment that afterwards became so powerfully dominant.
L. Horner, tr. of Villari's Savonarola, i. 2.

2. In *physiol.*, irritability.

Nerves during regeneration may fail to show *excitability* to electrical stimulus, yet be capable of transmitting sensory or motor impulses.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, V. 142.

excitable (ek-sī′ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *excitable* = Sp. *excitable* = Pg. *excitavel*; as *excite* + *-able*.] Susceptible of or prone to excitement; capable of being excited; easily stirred up or stimulated: as, an *excitable* temperament.

His affections were most quick and *excitable* by their due objects. *Barrow*, Works, I. 575.

=**Syn.** Passionate, choleric, hasty, hot.

excitant (ek-sī′tant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *excitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *excitare*, excite: see *excite*.] **I.** *a.* Tending to excite; exciting.

The donation of heavenly graces, prevenient, subsequent, *excitant*, adjuvant.
Bp. Nicholson, Expos. of Catechism, p. 60.

II. *n.* That which excites or rouses to action or increased action; specifically, in *therap.*, whatever produces, or is fitted to produce, increased action in any part of a living organism.

The French [affect] *excitants*, irritants — nitrous oxide, alcohol, champagne. *Coleridge*, Table-Talk.

The strength of dilute sulphuric acid generally employed as an *excitant* for the Smee battery is one part (volume) of sulphuric acid to ten parts of water.
J. W. Urquhart, Electrotyping, p. 47.

excitate† (ek′si-tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *excitatus*, pp. of *excitare*, excite: see *excite*.] To excite; rouse.

It would *excitate* & stir them vp, so that they would be willing to reade and to learne of them selues.
Levins, Manip. Vocab. (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. 3.

The Earth, being *excitated* to wrath, in revenge of her children brought forth Fame, the youngest sister of the giants. *Bacon*, Sister of the Giants, or Fame.

But their iterated clamations to *excitate* their dying or dead friends, or revoke them into life again, was a vanity of affection. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, iv.

excitation (ek-si-tā′shon), *n.* [= F. *excitation* = Sp. *excitacion* = Pg. *excitação* = It. *eccitazione*, < LL. *excitatio(n-)*, < L. *excitare*, excite: see *excite*.] **1.** The act of exciting or rousing to action; a stirring up or awakening.

Here are words of fervent *excitation* to the frozen hearts of others. *Bp. Hall*, Works, II. 293.

It may be safely said that the order of *excitation* is from muscles that are small and frequently acted on to those which are larger and less frequently acted on.
H. Spencer, Direction of Motion, § 90.

2. The state of being excited; excitement.

All the circumstances under which an *excitation* originally occurred being supposed the same, the degree of revivability of the feeling that was produced varies with the physiological conditions that exist when the revival takes place or is attempted.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 101.

Excitation of electricity, the disturbance of the electric equilibrium by friction, elevation of temperature, contact, etc.

excitative (ek-sī′ta-tiv), *a.* [= F. *excitatif* = Sp. Pg. *excitativo* = It. *eccitativo*; as *excite* + *-ative*.] Having power to excite; tending or serving to excite; excitatory.

Admonitory of duty, and *excitative* of devotion.
Barrow, The Creed.

excitator (ek′si-tā-tor), *n.* [= F. *excitateur* = It. *eccitatore*, < LL. *excitator*, < L. *excitare*, pp. *excitatus*, excite: see *excite*.] In *elect.*, an instrument employed to discharge a Leyden jar or other electrical apparatus in such a manner as to secure the operator from the force or effect of the shock.

excitatory (ek-sī′ta-tō-ri), *a.* [< *excitate* + *-ory*.] Tending to excite; containing or characterized by excitement; excitative.

The experiments of physiology prove a definite measurable period of molecular commotion, known as the *excitatory* stage, to precede invariably the excitation of the sensation. *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 104.

excite (ek-sīt′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excited*, ppr. *exciting*. [< ME. *exciten*, *exiten*, < OF. *exciter*, F. *exciter* = Sp. Pg. *excitar* = It. *eccitare*, < L. *excitare*, call out, call forth, arouse, wake up, stimulate, freq. of *exciere*, call out, arouse, excite, < *ex*, out, + *ciere*, call, summon: see *cite*, and cf. *accite*, *concite*, *incite*, etc.] **1.** To call into movement or active existence by some stimulating influence; quicken into manifestation; stir or start up; set in motion or operation: as, to *excite* a mutiny; to *excite* hope or animosity.

They might *excite* contest, emulation, and laudable endeavours. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

The news of the fall of Calcutta reached Madras, and *excited* the fiercest and bitterest resentment.
Macaulay, Lord Clive.

Many of her acts had been unusual, but *excited* no uproar. *Marg. Fuller*, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 39.

Feelings of admiration and devotion are of various degrees, and are *excited* by various objects.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 71.

Emotions are *excited*, not by physical agencies themselves, but by certain complex relations among them.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 97.

2. To induce action or activity in; stimulate; animate; arouse.

The degree to which a gland is *excited* can be measured only by the number of the surrounding tentacles which are inflected, and by the amount and rate of their movement.
Darwin, Insectiv. Plants, p. 233.

3. To impel by incentives or motives; instigate; incite: as, to *excite* the people to revolt.

Beaten for loyalty
Excited me to treason. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5.

The remarkable smoothness of that Language [Malay], I confess, might *excite* some people to learn it out of curiosity: but the Tonquinese are not so curious.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 59.

4. To arouse the emotions of; agitate or perturb mentally; move: as, he was greatly *excited* by the news.

I will *excite* their minds
With more desire to know.
Milton, P. L., iv. 522.

=**Syn.** To awaken, incite, inflame, kindle, irritate, provoke.

excitedly (ek-sī′ted-li), *adv.* In an excited manner.

excitefult (ek-sīt′fūl), *a.* [< *excite* + *-ful*.] Fitted to excite; full of exciting matter: as, *exciteful* stories or prayers. *Chapman.*

excitement (ek-sīt′ment), *n.* [= It. *eccitamento*; as *excite* + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of exciting; stimulation.

When I view the fairness and equality of his temper and carriage, I can in truth descry in his own name no original *excitement* of such distaste, which commonly ariseth, not so much from high fortune as from high looks. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 553.

2. The state of being excited or roused into action; agitation; sensation; commotion: as, the news caused great *excitement*; an *excitement* of the people.

Remove the pendulum of conventional routine, and the mental machinery runs on with a whir that gives a delightful *excitement* to sluggish temperaments, and is, perhaps, the natural relief of highly nervous organizations.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 128.

A man worn to skin and bone by perpetual *excitement*, with baldish head, sharp features, and swift, shining eyes.
R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 151.

3. In *med.*, a state of increased, and especially unduly increased, activity in the body or in any of its parts.—**4.** That which excites or rouses; that which moves, stirs, or induces action; a motive.

Just before the battle of Trebia, the General, encouraging his followers, by all the usual *excitements*, to do their duty, concludes with a promise of the most magnificent spoils. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, ix. 2.

The cares and *excitements* of a season of transition and struggle. *Talfourd.*

exciter (ek-sī′tėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which excites; one who puts in motion, or the cause which awakens and moves or sets in operation.

Hope is the grand *exciter* of industry.
Decay of Christian Piety.

2. In *med.*, a stimulant; an excitant.

exciting (ek-sī′ting), *p. a.* Calling or rousing into action; producing excitement; stimulating: as, *exciting* events; an *exciting* story.

It is little matter for wonder that the idea of equality, as presented to us by the modern Democrats, should be, amongst the masses who do not detect its falsehood, the most *exciting* idea that could be offered to the human imagination. *W. H. Mallock*, Social Equality, p. 207.

Exciting cause, in *med.*, whatever immediately produces a particular state or disease, as distinguished from *predisposing cause*.

Exposure to cold or damp is the *exciting cause* of a catarrh. *Hooper*, Med. Dict.

excitingly (ek-sī′ting-li), *adv.* So as to excite.

excitive (ek-sī′tiv), *a.* [< *excite* + *-ive*.] Tending to excite; excitatory. *Clarke.*

excitomotor (ek-sī′tō-mō″tor), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *excitare*, excite, + *motor*, a mover: see *motor*.] In *physiol.*, exciting muscular contraction; pertaining to reflex action.—**Excitomotor system**, Marshall Hall's term for that part of the spinal cord which is concerned in reflex action together with the afferent and efferent nerves which belong to it.

excitomotory (ek-sī′tō-mō″tō-ri), *a.* Same as *excitomotor*.

exclaim (eks-klām′), *v.* [< OF. *exclamer*, F. *exclamer* = Sp. Pg. *exclamar* = It. *esclamare*, *sclamare*, < L. *exclamare*, cry out, < *ex*, out, + *clamare*, cry, shout: see *claim*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To cry out; speak with vehemence; make a loud outcry in words: as, to *exclaim* against oppression; to *exclaim* with wonder or astonishment.

I will *exclaim* to the world on thee, and beg justice of the Duke himself; villain! I will.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, iii. 1.

The most insupportable of tyrants *exclaim* against the exercise of arbitrary power. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

How I would wake weeping, and in the anguish of my heart *exclaim* upon sweet Calne in Wiltshire!
Lamb, Christ's Hospital.

II. *trans.* To say loudly or vehemently; cry out: as, he *exclaimed*, I will not!

While Man *exclaims*, "See all things for my use!"
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 45.

He bless'd the bread, but vanish'd at the word,
And left them both *exclaiming*, 'Twas the Lord!
Cowper, Conversation, l. 534.

exclaim† (eks-klām'), *n.* [< *exclaim, v.*] Outcry; clamor; exclamation.

For thou hast made the happy earth thy hell,
Fill'd it with cursing cries and deep *exclaims*.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2.

Their *exclaims*
Move me as much as thy breath moves a mountain.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

exclaimer (eks-klā'mėr), *n.* One who cries out with vehemence; one who speaks with heat, passion, or much noise: as, an *exclaimer* against tyranny.

I must have leave to tell this *exclaimer*, in my turn, that if that were his real aim, his manner of proceeding is very strange, wonderful, and unaccountable.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II., Pref.

exclamation (eks-klą-mā'shọn), *n.* [< OF. *exclamation*, F. *exclamation* = Pr. *exclamatio* = Sp. *exclamacion* = Pg. *exclamação* = It. *esclamazione*, < L. *exclamatio(n-)*, a loud calling or crying out, < *exclamare*, cry out: see *exclaim*.] **1.** The act of exclaiming; an ejaculatory expression of surprise, admiration, pain, anger, dissent, or the like; an emphatic or clamorous outcry.

The ears of the people are continually beaten with *exclamations* against abuses in the church.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Ded.

Thus will I drown your *exclamations*.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

2. That which is uttered with emphasis or passion; a vehement speech or saying.

It is said, that Monsieur Torcy, when he signed this instrument, broke into this *exclamation*: Would Colbert have signed such a treaty for France? *Tatler*, No. 20.

A festive *exclamation* not unsuited to the occasion.
Abp. Trench.

3. The mark or sign in writing and printing (!) by which emphatic utterance or interjectional force is indicated: usually called *exclamation-mark* or *-point*, and formerly *note of admiration*. See *ecphoneme*.—**4.** In *gram.*, a word expressing outcry; an interjection; a word expressing some passion, as wonder, fear, or grief.—**5.** In *rhet.*, same as *ecphonesis*, 1.—**6.** In the *Gr. Ch.*, same as *ecphonesis*, 2.

exclamation-mark, exclamation-point (eks-klą-mā'shọn-märk, -point), *n.* See *exclamation*, 3.

exclamative (eks-klam'ą-tiv), *a.* [= F. *exclamatif* = Sp. Pg. *exclamativo* = It. *esclamativo*, < L. as if **exclamativus*, < *exclamare*, pp. *exclamatus*, exclaim: see *exclaim*.] Containing exclamation; exclamatory. *Ash.*

exclamatively (eks-klam'ą-tiv-li), *adv.* In an exclamative manner.

exclamatorily (eks-klam'ą-tọ-ri-li), *adv.* In an exclamatory manner.

exclamatory (eks-klam'ą-tọ-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **exclamatorius*, < *exclamare*, pp. *exclamatus*, exclaim: see *exclaim*.] **1.** Using exclamation: as, an *exclamatory* speaker. *Ash.*—**2.** Containing or expressing exclamation: as, an *exclamatory* phrase.

Which point I shall conclude with those *exclamatory* words of St. Paul, so full of wonder and astonishment, in Rom. xi. 33: How unsearchable are his judgments, and his ways past finding out! *South*, Works, IV. vii.

exclave (eks'klav), *n.* [< L. *ex*, out, + *clave*, in *enclave*: opposed to *enclave*.] A part of a country, province, or the like which is disjoined from the main part.

The term Thuringia also, of course, includes the various "*exclaves*" of Prussia, Saxony, Bavaria, and Bohemia which lie embedded among them.
Tait, Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 331.

exclude (eks-klöd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excluded*, ppr. *excluding*. [< ME. *excluden*, < L. *excludere* (> It. *eschiudere*, *escludere* = Sp. Pg. *excluir* = Pr. *esclaure*, *esclure* = OF. *esclore*, *esclowre*, *esclure*, F. *exclure*), shut out, < *ex*, out, + *claudere*, in comp. *cludere*, shut: see *close*[1], *close*[2], etc., and *clause*. Cf. *conclude*, *include*, *occlude*, *preclude*, *seclude*.] **1.** To shut out; debar from admission or participation; prevent from entering or sharing.

It [poesy] hath had access and estimation in rude times and barbarous regions where other learning stood *excluded*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 143.

All the Roman Catholic lords were by a new act for ever *excluded* the Parliament, which was a mighty blow.
Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 15, 1678.

No glad Beams of Light can ever play,
But Night, succeeding Night, *excludes* the Day.
Congreve, Death of Queen Mary.

2. To except or reject, as from a privilege or grant, from consideration, etc.

What is opposite to the eternal rules of reason and good sense must be *excluded* from any place in the carriage of a well-bred man. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 75.

As no air-pump can by any means make a perfect vacuum, so neither can any artist entirely *exclude* the conventional, the local, the perishable, from his book, or write a book of pure thought. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 76.

Nature, as the word has hitherto been used by scientific men, *excludes* the whole domain of human feeling, will, and morality. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 85.

3. To thrust out; eject; extrude.

Others ground this disruption upon their continued or protracted time of delivery, wherewith *excluding* but one a day, the latter brood impatient, by a forcible proruption, antedates their period of exclusion.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

In some cases, as in some species of Lepas, the larvæ, when first *excluded* from the egg, have not an eye.
Darwin, Cirripedia, p. 10.

Principle of excluded middle or **third.** See *middle*. =**Syn.** To exile, expel, bar out, preclude, prohibit. See *banish*.

excluder (eks-klö'dėr), *n.* One who or that which excludes, or shuts or thrusts out.

The substances preferred [for antiseptic treatment of timber] should be not only germicides, but germ *excluders*.
Engin. Mag., XXXI. 496.

excluset†, *a.* [< L. *exclusus*, pp. of *excludere*, shut out: see *exclude*.] Shut out; kept out.

Clyves [hills] ther [where] humoure is not *excluse*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 217.

exclusion (eks-klö'zhọn), *n.* [= F. *exclusion* = Pr. *exclusio* = Sp. *exclusion* = Pg. *exclusão* = It. *esclusione*, < L. *exclusio(n-)*, < *exclusus*, pp. of *excludere*, shut out: see *exclude*.] **1.** The act of excluding or shutting out; a debarring; non-admission.

In bodies that need detention of spirits, the *exclusion* of the air doth good; but in bodies that need emission of spirits, it doth hurt. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

Whether to dare
The fiend by easy ascent, or aggravate
His sad *exclusion* from the doors of bliss.
Milton, P. L., iii. 525.

A bill was brought in for the total *exclusion* of the duke from the crown of England and Ireland.
Hume, Hist. Eng., lxvii.

2. Non-inclusion or non-reception; exception.

There was a question asked at the table, whether the French king would agree to have the disposing of the marriage of Bretagne, with an exception and *exclusion* that he should not marry her himself. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

3. In *logic*, the relation of two terms each of which is totally denied of the other. Thus, animal and plant stand to each other in a relation of *exclusion*, provided it is true that no animal is a plant.—**4.** The act of thrusting out or expelling; ejection; extrusion.

How were it possible the womb should contain the child, nay, sometimes twins, till they come to their due perfection and maturity for *exclusion*? *Ray*, Works of Creation.

The larvæ in this final stage, in most of the genera, have increased many times in size since their *exclusion* from the egg. *Darwin*, Cirripedia, p. 14.

5†. That which is emitted or thrown out; excretion.

There may, I confess, from this narrow time of gestation ensue a minority or smalness in the *exclusion*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 6.

Argument from exclusion. See *argument*.—**Exclusion Bill,** in *Eng. hist.*, a bill introduced into the House of Commons, in 1679, for the purpose of debarring the Duke of York (afterward James II.) from succeeding to the throne, on the ground of his being a Roman Catholic. The bill passed the House of Commons, but was rejected by the House of Lords during 1680–81.

But Titus said, with his uncommon sense,
When the *Exclusion Bill* was in suspense,
"I hear a lion in the lobby roar;
Say, Mr. Speaker, shall we shut the door
And keep him there, or shall we let him in,
To try if we can turn him out again?"
Bramston, Art of Politics.

Exclusion of the pupil, synechia in which the iris adheres to the capsule of the lens around the circumference of the pupil, but the center of the pupil is left clear and the vision good. Also called *circular* or *annular synechia*.—**Method of exclusions.** (*a*) The method of reasoning about natural phenomena advocated by Francis Bacon, in which all possible explanations but one are successively excluded by crucial instances. (*b*) A method in the theory of numbers invented by Frenicle de Bessy, and now forgotten.

exclusionary (eks-klö'zhọn-ą-ri), *a.* [< *exclusion* + *-ary*.] Tending to exclude or debar. [Rare.]

exclusioner (eks-klö'zhọn-ėr), *n.* Same as *exclusionist*. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

exclusionism (eks-klö'zhọn-izm), *n.* [< *exclusion* + *-ism*.] Exclusive principles or practice.

exclusionist (eks-klö'zhọn-ist), *n.* [< *exclusion* + *-ist*.] One who would practise exclusion; specifically, in *Eng. hist.*, one of a party of politicians in the time of Charles II. favorable to a bill to exclude his popish heirs from the throne.

The *exclusionists* had a fair prospect of success, and their plan being clearly the best, they were justified in pursuing it. *Fox*, Hist. James II., i.

The gentlemen of every county, the traders of every town, the boys of every public school, were divided into *exclusionists* and abhorrers. *Macaulay*.

The *exclusionist* in religion does not see that he shuts the door of heaven on himself, in striving to shut out others. *Emerson*, Compensation.

exclusive (eks-klö'siv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *exclusif* = Sp. Pg. *exclusivo* = It. *esclusivo*; < L. *excludere*, pp. *exclusus*, shut out, exclude: see *exclude*, *excluse*, and *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Causing or intended for exclusion; having the effect of excluding from admission or share; not inclusive or comprehensive: as, *exclusive* regulations; to make *exclusive* provision for one's self or one's friends.

Obstacle find none
Of membrane, joint or limb, *exclusive* bars.
Milton, P. L., viii. 624.

2. Appertaining to the subject alone; not including, admitting, or pertaining to any other or others; undivided; sole: as, an *exclusive* right or privilege; *exclusive* jurisdiction.

Exclusive devotion to any object, while it narrows the mental range, and contracts, if it does not paralyze, the sympathies, usually diminishes the cause of temptation.
G. Ripley, in Frothingham, p. 210.

Land being, in early settled communities, the almost *exclusive* source of wealth, it happens inevitably that during times in which the principle that might is right remains unqualified, personal power and ownership of soil go together. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 458.

3. Existing or considered to the exclusion of something else; not admitting or reckoning the part or parts (one or both extremes of some series) mentioned: usually followed by *of*, or used absolutely, as if adverbial: as, you owe me so much, *exclusive of* interest; from 10 to 21 *exclusive*.

I know not whether he reckons the dross *exclusive* or inclusive with his three hundred and sixty tons of copper.
Swift.

The truth . . . is necessarily *exclusive of* its opposite; and to propose a peace between them is simply a disguised mode of proposing to truth suicide, and obtaining for falsehood victory. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 95.

4. Prone to exclude; tending to reject; specifically, disposed to exclude other persons from, or chary in admitting them to, society or fellowship; fastidious as to the social rank of associates: as, an *exclusive* clique.

I believe such words as fashionable, *exclusive*, aristocratic and the like, to be wicked unchristian epithets that ought to be banished from honest vocabularies.
Thackeray.

Cottage life [at the White Sulphur Spring] was never the *exclusive* affair that it is elsewhere; the society was one body, and the hotel was the centre.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 210.

Exclusive Brethren. See *brother*.—**Exclusive enunciation** or **proposition,** in *logic*, a proposition which asserts something to be true of a certain class of things and to be false of everything else. By some logicians exclusives are regarded as simple propositions with quantified predicates, but the more usual view is that they are compound propositions.—**Exclusive privilege,** in *Scots law*, in a limited sense, the rights and franchises, of the nature of monopolies, formerly enjoyed by the different incorporated trades of a royal burgh, in virtue of which the craftsmen or members of those incorporations were entitled to prevent "unfreemen," or tradesmen not members of the corporation, from exercising the same trade within the limits of the burgh.

II. *n.* **1.** That which excludes or rejects.

This man is so cunning in his inclusiues and *exclusiues* that he dyscerneth nothing between copulatiues and disiunctiues. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 943.

2. One belonging to a coterie of persons who exclude others from their society or fellowship; one who limits his acquaintance to a select few.

The *exclusive* in fashionable life does not see that he excludes himself from enjoyment, in the attempt to appropriate it. *Emerson*, Compensation.

exclusively (eks-klö'siv-li), *adv.* **1.** With the exclusion of all others; without admission of others to participation.

There he must rest, sole judge of his affairs,
While they might rule *exclusively* in theirs.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 71.

The powers and privileges which the twelve were to exercise *exclusively* are now to be exercised by others.
D. Webster, Speech, March 10, 1818.

2. With the exclusion of the part or parts (one or both extremes of some series, as in an account or number) mentioned; not admitting or reckoning these parts; not inclusively.

The first part lasts from the date of citation to the joining of issue, *exclusively*; the second continues to a conclusion in the cause, inclusively. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

exclusiveness (eks-klō′siv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being exclusive, in any sense of that word.

French *exclusiveness* and the hatred of compromise, then, is the first reason why representative institutions have not flourished in France.
W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 99.

exclusivism (eks-klō′siv-izm), *n.* [= Sp. *exclusivismo*; as *exclusive* + *-ism.*] The practice of excluding or of being exclusive; exclusiveness.

In Geneva and Lausanne I understood that a more than American *exclusivism* prevailed in families that held themselves to be peculiarly good, and believed themselves very old. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 578.

exclusivist (eks-klō′siv-ist), *n.* [< *exclusive* + *-ist.*] One who favors exclusivism or exclusiveness in some particular direction.

Cannot these *exclusivists* see . . . the unlovely, unfraternal position into which their logic thrusts them?
The Independent (New York), Jan. 6, 1870.

exclusory (eks-klō′sō-ri), *a.* [< LL. *exclusorius*, < L. *exclusus*, pp. of *excludere*, shut out: see *exclude.*] Exclusive; excluding; able to exclude.
Bailey, 1731.

excoct† (eks-kokt′), *v. t.* [< L. *excoctus*, pp. of *excoquere*, boil out, < *ex*, out, + *coquere*, cook, boil: see *cook*[1].] To boil out; extract by boiling.

Salt and sugar, which are *excocted* by heat, are dissolved by cold and moisture. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 843.

excoction† (eks-kok′shon), *n.* [< L. *excoctio(n-)*, a boiling or baking thoroughly, < *excoctus*, pp. of *excoquere*, boil out: see *excoct.*] The act of excocting or boiling out.

In the *excoctions* and depurations of metals it is a familiar error, that to advance *excoction* they augment the heat of the furnace or the quantity of the injection.
Bacon, Learning, v. 2.

excodication† (eks-kod-i-kā′shon), *n.* [< LL. *excodicatio(n-)*, *excaudicatio(n-)*, < *excodicare*, *excaudicare*, < L. *ex*, out, + *codex*, *caudex*, stem, trunk.] Removal of the earth from the root of a vine.

Atte Jannerie ablaqueacion
The vynes axe [ask] in places temporate;
Italiens *excodicacion*
Hitt calle.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), l. 44.

excogitate (eks-koj′i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excogitated*, ppr. *excogitating*. [< L. *excogitatus*, pp. of *excogitare* (> It. *escogitare* = Sp. Pg. *excogitar* = OF. *excogiter*), think out, contrive, devise, < *ex*, out, + *cogitare*, think: see *cogitate.*] To think out; contrive; devise.

They have also wittily *excogitated* and devised instruments of divers fashions.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.

In his incomparable warres and busynes almost incredible, he [Cæsar] dydde *excogitate* most excellent pollycies and deuyses, to vanquish or subdewe his ennemyes.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 23.

He must first think, and *excogitate* his matter, then choose his words. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

Did at last *excogitate*
How he might keep the good and leave the bad.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 121.

excogitation (eks-koj-i-tā′shon), *n.* [= F. *excogitation* = Pg. *excogitação*, < L. *excogitatio(n-)*, < *excogitare*, think out: see *excogitate.*] A thinking out; the act of devising in the mind; contrivance.

The labour of *excogitation* is too violent to last long.
Johnson, Rasselas, xliii.

ex commodo (eks kom′ō-dō). [L.] Leisurely.

excommune† (eks-kō-mūn′), *v. t.* [< F. *excommunier* (OF., in vernacular form, *escomengier*, *escomungier*, etc.) = Pr. *escomeniar*, *escomengar*, *escumenjar*, *escumergar* = Sp. *excomulgar* = Pg. *excommungar* = It. *escomunicare*, *scomunicare*, < LL. *excommunicare*, excommunicate: see *excommunicate.*] To exclude from communion, fellowship, or participation; excommunicate.

Poets indeed were *excommuned* Plato's commonwealth.
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 21.

excommunicable (eks-kō-mū′ni-ka-bl), *a.* [< *excommunic-ate* + *-able.*] Liable or deserving to be excommunicated; that may incur or give occasion for excommunication.

Yea although they bee impious idolaters, wicked heretickes, persons *excommunicable*, yea, and cast out for notorious improbitie.
Bp. Hall, Apology, Advert. to the Reader.

What offences are *excommunicable*. *Keble.*

excommunicant (eks-kō-mū′ni-kant), *n.* [< LL. *excommunican(t-)s*, ppr. of *excommunicare*, excommunicate: see *excommunicate.* The form prop. means 'one who excommunicates.' The sense given here, prop. that belonging to *excommunicate*, *n.*, seems to rest on an assumed derivation < *ex-* + *communicant.*] One who has been excommunicated. [Rare.]

Innumerable swarms of *excommunicants*—Donatists, Arians, Monophysites, Albigenses, Hussites.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 416.

excommunicate (eks-kō-mū′ni-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excommunicated*, ppr. *excommunicating*. [< LL. *excommunicatus*, pp. of *excommunicare*, expel from communion, < L. *ex*, out, + *communicare*, communicate: see *communicate.*] **1.** *Eccles.*, to cut off by an ecclesiastical sentence, either from the sacraments of the church or from all fellowship and intercourse with its members. See *excommunication.*

Christ hath *excommunicated* no nation, no shire, no house, no man; he gives none of his ministers leave to say to any man, thou art not redeemed.
Donne, Sermons, iii.

Elizabeth was *excommunicated*, and her subjects absolved from their allegiance, by four successive Popes.
Phelan, quoted in Wordsworth's Church of Ireland, p. 227.

Hence—**2.** To expel from and deprive of the privileges of membership in any association.

I trow you must *excommunicate* me, or els you must goe without their companie, or we shall wante no quareling.
Cushman, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, [p. 57.

3†. To prohibit on pain of excommunication.

Martin the 5 by his Bull not only prohibited, but . . . was the first that *excommunicated* the reading of heretical books. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 10.

excommunicate (eks-kō-mū′ni-kāt), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *excommunicatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* Cut off from communion; excommunicated.

Thou shalt stand curs'd and *excommunicate*;
And blessed shall he be that doth revolt
From his allegiance to an heretic.
Shak., K. John, iii. 1.

Offenders they put from their fellowship: and he which is thus *excommunicate* may not receiue food offered of any other, but, eating grasse and herbes, is consumed with famine. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 145.

II. *n.* One who is excommunicated; one cut off from any privilege.

Poor Fernando, for her sake, must stand
An *excommunicate* from every blessing.
Shirley, The Brothers, iii. 1.

Because thou hast neglected to abstain from the House of that *Excommunicate*, in that House thou shalt die.
Milton, Hist. Eng., iv.

I . . . was accordingly considered an *excommunicate*, and had so many little pieces of private malice practised on me . . . that I found myself obliged to comply and pay the money. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 79.

excommunication (eks-kō-mū-ni-kā′shon), *n.* [= F. *excommunication* = Pr. *escumeniazon* = Sp. *excomulgacion*, *excomunicacion* (obs.) = It. *escomunicazione*, *scomunicazione*, < LL. *excommunicatio(n-)*, < *excommunicare*, pp. *excommunicatus*, excommunicate: see *excommunicate, v.*] A cutting off or casting out from communication; deprivation of communion or the privileges of intercourse; specifically, the formal exclusion of a person from religious communion and privileges. Excommunication, often with very severe consequences, was practised in various ways among the ancient Greeks, Romans, and Jews, and is still in use among the Mohammedans. In the early Christian church it consisted simply in the exclusion of an offending member from fellowship by some formal action, and this is the practice in most modern Protestant churches. As the power of the church increased, excommunication became more complicated in method and severe in effect. As now practised in the Roman Catholic and related churches, it may be either partial or total, temporary or perpetual. By the partial, called the *minor* or *lesser excommunication*, the offender is suspended from the use of the sacraments, and perhaps from the privileges of church worship; by the total, or the *major* or *greater excommunication*, he is also cut off from the society and fellowship of the church, and it may be from all intercourse with its members. Further distinctions as to the sentence and its effects are made in the Roman Catholic Church. See *anathema*, *discipline.*

Bring into the Church of England open discipline of *excommunication*, that open sinners may be stricken withal.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

The act of *excommunication* . . . neither shutteth out from the mystical, nor clean from the visible, but only from fellowship with the visible in holy duties.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 1.

Excommunication seems but a light thing when there are many communions. It was no light thing when it was equivalent to outlawry; when the person excommunicated might be seized and imprisoned at the will of the ordinary; when he was cut off from all holy offices; when no one might speak to him, trade with him, or show him the most trivial courtesy; and when his friends, if they dared to assist him, were subject to the same penalties.
Froude, Hist. Eng., I. 185.

Excommunication by candle. See *candle.*

excommunicator (eks-kō-mū′ni-kā-tor), *n.* [< ML. *excommunicator*, < LL. *excommunicare*, excommunicate: see *excommunicate, v.*] One who excommunicates.

He caused all the infringers of it to be horribly excommunicated by all the bishops of England, in his owne presence, and of all his barons; and himselfe was one of the *excommunicators*. *Prynne*, Treachery and Disloyalty, i. 19.

excommunicatory (eks-kō-mū′ni-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [= OF. *excommunicatoire*; < ML. *excommunicatorius*, < LL. *excommunicare*, excommunicate: see *excommunicate, v.*] Relating to or causing excommunication.

excommunion† (eks-kō-mū′nyon), *n.* [= Pg. *excommunhão*, < ML. *excommunio(n-)*, < L. *ex*, out of, + *communio(n-)*, communion. Cf. *excommunicate.*] Excommunication.

Excommunion is the utmost of Ecclesiastical Judicature, a spiritual putting to death.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxviii.

ex concesso (eks kon-ses′ō). [L.: *ex*, out of, from; *concesso*, abl. of *concessum*, neut. of *concessus*, pp. of *concedere*, concede: see *concede.*] From what has been conceded or granted: as, an argument *ex concesso* (that is, from what has been granted to that which is to be proved).

excoriable (eks-kō′ri-a-bl), *a.* [< *excori-ate* + *-able.*] Capable of being excoriated or flayed; that may be rubbed or stripped off.

Observable in such a natural net as the scaly covering of fishes, of mullets, carps, tenches, &c., even in such as are *excoriable*, and consist of smaller scales.
Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus, iii.

excoriate (eks-kō′ri-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excoriated*, ppr. *excoriating*. [< LL. *excoriatus*, pp. of *excoriare* (> It. *escoriare* = Sp. Pg. *excoriar* = F. *excorier*), strip off the skin, < L. *ex*, out, off, + *corium*, the skin: see *coriaceous.*] **1.** To flay; strip off the skin of. *Bailey*, 1731. Hence—**2.** To abrade; gall; break and remove the outer layers of (the skin) in any manner.

The heat of the Island Squauena Gregory used to call infernal; for, says he, it *excoriates* the skin, melts hard Indian wax in a cabinet, and sears your shoes like a red hot iron. *Boyle*, Works, V. 694.

excoriation (eks-kō-ri-ā′shon), *n.* [= F. *excoriation* = Pr. *excoriacio* = Sp. *excoriacion* = Pg. *excoriação* = It. *escoriazione*, < L. **excoriatio(n-)*, < *excoriare*, strip off the skin: see *excoriate.*] **1.** The act of flaying; the operation of stripping off the skin. *Bailey*, 1731. Hence—**2.** The act or process of abrading or galling; especially, a breaking or removal of the outer layers of the skin.

Full twenty years and more, our labouring stage
Has lost on this incorrigible age:
Our poets, the John Ketches of the nation,
Have seem'd to lash ye, even to *excoriation*.
Dryden, Prol. to Albion and Albanius, l. 4.

3. An abraded, galled, or broken surface of the skin.

It healeth weeping eies that have run with water a long time, and the *excoriations* or frettings of the eye-lids.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxiii. 3.

4†. The act of stripping of possessions; spoliation; robbery.

It hath marvellously enhanced the revenues of the crown, though with a pitiful *excoriation* of the poorer sort. *Howell.*

excorticate (eks-kôr′ti-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excorticated*, ppr. *excorticating*. [< ML. *excorticatus*, pp. of *excorticare*, strip off the bark or rind, < L. *ex*, off, + *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark: see *cork*[1], *corticate.*] To strip off the bark or rind of.

Moss . . . is to be rubbed and scraped off with some fit instrument of wood, which may not *excorticate* the tree.
Evelyn, Sylva, xxix.

excortication (eks-kôr-ti-kā′shon), *n.* [< *excorticate* + *-ion.*] The act of stripping off bark.
E. Phillips, 1706.

excreable† (eks′krē-a-bl), *a.* [< L. *excreabilis*, *exscreabilis*, < *excreare*, *exscreare*, spit out: see *excreate.*] Capable of being excreated or discharged by spitting. *Coles*, 1717.

excreate† (eks′krē-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *excreatus*, *exscreatus*, pp. of *excreare*, *exscreare*, cough up, spit out, < *ex*, out, + *screare*, cough, hawk, hem.] To spit out; discharge from the throat by hawking and spitting. *Cockeram.*

excreation† (eks-krē-ā′shon), *n.* The act of spitting out. *Bailey*, 1731.

excrement[1] (eks′krē-ment), *n.* [= D. *excrement* = G. *excremente*, pl., = Dan. Sw. *exkrementer*, pl., < F. *excrément* = Sp. Pg. *excremento* = It. *escremento*, < L. *excrementum*, what is sifted out, refuse, usually of animal ejections, ordure, < *excernere*, pp. *excretus*, sift out, separate: see *excern*, *excrete.*] Any matter eliminated as useless from the living body; specifically, the feces.

The earth's a thief,
That feeds and breeds by a composture stolen
From general *excrement*. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

excrement[2] (eks′krē-ment), *n.* [With sense due appar. to *excrescence*, < LL. *excrementum*, an elevation, prominence, ML. also an increase, lit. that which has grown up, < L. *excrescere*, grow out, grow up, rise: see *excrescent*. Cf. *increment*.] Anything growing naturally on the living body, as hair, nails, feathers, etc.; an outgrowth or natural excrescence. [Rare.]

Why is Time such a niggard of hair, being, as it is, so plentiful an *excrement*? *Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 2.

Upon this [head] grows the hair, which though it be esteemed an *excrement*, is of great use to cherish and keep warm the brain. *Ray*, Works of Creation, ii.

excremental (eks-krē-men′tal), *a.* [= Sp. *excremental* = It. *escrementale*; as *excrement*[1] + *-al*.] Pertaining to or resembling excrement.

Whether those little dusty particles, upon the lower side of the leaves, be seeds and seminal parts, or rather, as it is commonly conceived, *excremental* separations, we have not been able to determine. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 7.

excrementary (eks-krē-men′ta-ri), *a.* [< *excrement* + *-ary*[1].] Excrementitious.

Wherever this man speaks, one gets a perception of Swedenborg's *Excrementary* Hells. *New York Tribune*, May 17, 1862.

excrementitial (eks″krē-men-tish′al), *a.* Same as *excrementitious*.

excrementitious[1] (eks″krē-men-tish′us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *excrementicio*, < L. as if **excrementicius*, < *excrementum*, refuse, excrement: see *excrement*[1].] Pertaining to excrement; of the nature of excrement.

Excrementitious animal juices, such as musk [and] civet. *Goldsmith*, Taste.

Rain-water collected from the roofs of houses, and stored in underground tanks, . . . is often polluted to a dangerous extent by *excrementitious* matters, and is rarely of sufficiently good quality to be employed for dietetic purposes with safety. *E. Frankland*, Exper. in Chem., p. 553.

excrementitious[2] (eks″krē-men-tish′us), *a.* [< *excrement*[2] + *-itious*; after *excrementitious*[1].] Of the nature of a natural outgrowth or excrement.

Hair is but an *excrementitious* Thing. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 31.

excrescence, excrescency (eks-kres′ens, -en-si), *n.*; pl. *excrescences, excrescencies* (-en-sez, -siz). [= F. *excrescence* = Sp. *excrecencia* = Pg. *excrescencia* = It. *escrescenza* (fem. sing.), an excrescence, < L. *excrescentia*, morbid excrescences on the body, neut. pl. of *excrescen(t-)s*, growing out: see *excrescent*.] 1. An abnormal superficial growth or appendage, as a wart or tubercle; anything which grows unnaturally, and without organic use, out of something else, as nutgalls; hence, a superfluity; a disfiguring addition.

Providence . . . assigns to christians no more but "food and raiment" for their own use: all other *excrescencies* of possessions being intrusted to the rich man's dispensation, only as to a steward. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 228.

A man hath reason to doubt that his very best actions are sullied with some unhandsome *excrescency*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 799.

An *excrescence* and not a living part of poetry. *Dryden*.

2†. Figuratively, an extravagant or excessive outbreak: as, "*excrescences* of joy," *Jer. Taylor*. — **Cauliflower excrescence**, in *pathol.* See *cauliflower*.

excrescent (eks-kres′ent), *a.* [< L. *excrescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *excrescere*, grow out, grow up, rise up, in particular of morbid excrescences on the body, < *ex*, out, + *crescere*, grow: see *crescent*.] Growing out of something else; specifically, abnormally put forth or added; hence, superfluous and incongruous: as, a wart is an *excrescent* growth on the hand; *excrescent* knots on a tree; *excrescent* ornaments on a dress or on a building.

Expunge the whole, or lop th' *excrescent* parts. *Pope*, Essay on Man, ii. 49.

excrescential (eks-kre-sen′shal), *a.* [< *excrescence* (L. *excrescentia*) + *-al*.] Pertaining to or resembling an excrescence; of the nature of an excrescence.

excreta (eks-krē′tą), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *excretus*, pp. of *excernere*, separate: see *excern*, *excrete*.] Any matter eliminated as useless from the living body; specifically, such substances as have really entered into the tissues of the body and are the product of its metabolism, as urine or sweat. In this restricted sense the word would not include the feces.

excretal (eks-krē′tal or eks′krē-tal), *a.* [< *excreta* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of excreta; excremental; excrementitious.

The surface waters of towns are certainly not clean, but where the streets are efficiently scavenged they are free from taint of human *excretal* refuse, and fit for admission into the rivers. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 8836.

excrete (eks-krēt′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excreted*, ppr. *excreting*. [< L. *excretus*, pp. of *excernere*, sift out, separate: see *excern* and *excrement*[1]. Cf. *concrete*, *secrete*.] To throw out or eliminate; specifically, to eliminate from an organic body by a process of secretion and discharge.

Certain plants *excrete* sweet juice, apparently for the sake of eliminating something injurious from their sap. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 95.

excrete (eks′krēt), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *excreto*, < L. *excretum*, neut. of *excretus*, pp. of *excernere*, separate: see *excrete*, *v.*] That which has been excreted; an excretion.

The fluid they excrete is the grand outlet for the nitrogenous *excretes* of the animal body. *B. W. Richardson*, Prevent. Med., p. 211.

excretion (eks-krē′shon), *n.* [= F. *excrétion* = Sp. *excrecion* = Pg. *excreção* = It. *escrezione*, < L. as if **excretio(n-)*, < *excernere*, pp. *excretus*, separate: see *excern*, *excrete*.] 1. The act of excreting.

In the case of the glands on the stipules of Vicia sativa, the *excretion* [of a sweet fluid] manifestly depends on changes in the sap, consequent on the sun shining brightly. *Darwin*, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 403.

2. The substance excreted, as sweat or urine, or certain juices in plants.

Nor do they [toads] contain those urinary parts which are found in other animals, to avoid that serous *excretion*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 13.

=**Syn.** *Excretion, Secretion.* *Secretion* is the more general word, and includes *excretion*. The latter is restricted to the elimination of useless or harmful substances from the body. Thus, the secretion of saliva or of milk would not be called *excretion*; but the latter term would be applied to the secretion of the urine. Both terms are applied to the products as well as to the functions.

excretive (eks-krē′tiv or eks′krē-tiv), *a.* [< *excrete* + *-ive*.] Having the power to excrete.

A diminution of the body happens by the *excretive* faculty, excerning and evacuating more than necessary. *Harvey*, Consumptions.

excretory (eks′krē-tō-ri or eks-krē′tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *excrétoire* = Sp. Pg. *excretorio* = It. *escretorio*, < ML. *excretorius*, < L. *excretus*, pp. of *excernere*, separate: see *excern*, *excrete*.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to excretion.—2. Conducting off; serving for excretion: as, *excretory* ducts.

These glandules are respectively furnished with an artery, a vein, a nerve, and usually also an *excretory* vessel suitable to its size and uses. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 733.

The fact, however, of its being prolonged to the anus, which is in a different position in the larva and mature state, shows that the stomach serves, at least, as an *excretory* channel. *Darwin*, Cirripedia, p. 20.

II. *n.* An excretory organ.

Excretories of the body are nothing but slender slips of the arteries, deriving an appropriated juice from the blood. *Cheyne*.

excruciable (eks-krö′shi-ą-bl), *a.* [< L. *excruciabilis*, worthy of or deserving torture, torturing, < *excruciare*, torture: see *excruciate*.] Liable to torment; worthy to be tormented. *Bailey*, 1727.

excruciament†, *n.* [< L. as if **excruciamentum*, torture, < *excruciare*, torture: see *excruciate*.] Excruciation.

To this wild of sorrowes and *excruciament* she was confined. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 177).

excruciate (eks-krö′shi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excruciated*, ppr. *excruciating*. [< L. *excruciatus*, pp. of *excruciare* (> OF. *excrucier*), torture greatly, < *ex*, out, + *cruciare*, torture (on the cross), < *crux* (*cruc-*), cross: see *cruciate*[1], *crucify*, *cross*[1].] To torture; torment; inflict very severe pain upon, as if by crucifying: as, to *excruciate* the feelings.

Whilst they feel hell, being damned in their hate,
Their thoughts, like devils, them *excruciate*.
Drayton, Worldly Crosses.

excruciating (eks-krö′shi-ā-ting), *p. a.* 1. Extremely painful; torturing; tormenting.

Leave them, as long as they keep their hardness and impenitent hearts, to those gnawing and *excruciating* fears. *Bentley*.

He had long been troubled with a cancer in his cheek, by which *excruciating* disease he died. *Goldsmith*, Bolingbroke.

The North American Indians . . . are trained from their infancy to the total suppression of their emotions of every kind, and endure the most *excruciating* torments at the stake without signs of suffering. *Everett*, Orations, I. 310.

2. Extremely precise or elaborate; extreme: as, *excruciating* politeness. [Colloq., U. S.]

excruciatingly (eks-krö′shi-ā-ting-li), *adv.* 1. In an excruciating manner.—2. Extremely: as, *excruciatingly* polite. [Colloq., U. S.]

excruciation (eks-krö-shi-ā′shon), *n.* [= OF. *excruciation*, < LL. *excruciatio(n-)*, < L. *excruciare*, torture: see *excruciate*.] The act of excruciating or inflicting extreme pain, or the state of being excruciated; torture.

The frettings, the thwartings, and the *excruciations* of life. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 57.

excubation† (eks-kū-bā′shon), *n.* [< LL. *excubatio(n-)*, a watching, keeping watch, < *excubare*, lie or sleep out of doors, usually lie out on guard, keep watch, < *ex*, out, + *cubare*, lie.] The act of watching all night.

excubitorium (eks-kū-bi-tō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *excubitoria* (-ą). [LL., a post where guards were stationed, < *excubare*, pp. *excubitus*, keep watch: see *excubation*.] In *arch.*, a gallery in a church where public watch was formerly kept at night on the eve of some festival, and from which the great shrines were observed. The watching-loft of St. Albans, in England, is a beautiful structure of wood; the excubitorium at Lichfield is a gallery over the door of the sacristy.

Excubitorium, or Watching-loft, St. Albans Cathedral, England.

excudet (eks-kūd′), *v. t.* [< L. *excudere*, strike, beat, or hammer out, mold, form, make, < *ex*, out, + *cudere*, strike.] To beat out on an anvil; forge; coin. *Bailey*, 1727.

excudit (eks-kū′dit). [L., 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. of *excudere*, strike, beat, or hammer out: see *excude*.] Literally, he engraved (it): a word appended to the foot of an engraving, preceded by the name of the artist: as, Bartolozzi *excudit*.

exculpable (eks-kul′pą-bl), *a.* [< *exculp-ate* + *-able*.] Capable or worthy of exculpation. *Sir G. Buck*.

exculpate (eks-kul′pāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exculpated*, ppr. *exculpating*. [< ML. **exculpatus*, pp. of **exculpare* (cf. ML. *exculpatio(n-)*), < L. *ex*, out, + *culpare*, blame, < *culpa*, fault, blame: see *culprit*. Cf. *inculpate*.] 1. To clear from a charge or imputation of fault or guilt; vindicate from an accusation of wrong-doing.

He *exculpated* himself from being the author of the heroic epistle. *W. Mason*, To Dr. Shebbeare, note.

2. Serve to relieve of or free from blame; serve as an excuse for.=**Syn.** To exonerate, acquit, absolve, pardon, justify.

exculpation (eks-kul-pā′shon), *n.* [< ML. *exculpatio(n-)*, < **exculpare*, pp. **exculpatus*, clear from blame: see *exculpate*.] The act of exculpating or of exonerating from a charge of fault or crime; vindication.

In Scotland, the law allows of an *exculpation*, by which the prisoner is suffered before his trial to prove the thing to be impossible. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, an. 1684.

Letters of exculpation, in *Scots law*, a warrant granted at the suit of the accused citing witnesses in his defense.

exculpatory (eks-kul′pā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *exculpate* + *-ory*.] Fitted or intended to clear from a charge of fault or guilt; exonerating; excusing: as, *exculpatory* evidence.

He [Pope] wrote an *exculpatory* letter to the Duke [of Chandos], which was answered with great magnanimity. *Johnson*, Pope.

excur† (eks-kėr′), *v. i.* [< L. *excurrere*, run out, run forth, project, make an excursion or irruption, < *ex*, out, + *currere*, run: see *current*[1].] To go beyond proper limits; run to an extreme.

His disease was an asthma, oft *excurring* to an orthopnœia. *Harvey*, Consumptions.

ex curia (eks kū′ri-ą). [L.: *ex*, out of; *curia*, abl. of *curia*, court: see *curia*.] Out of court.

excurrent (eks-kur′ent), *a.* [< L. *excurren(t-)s*, ppr. of *excurrere*, run out, project: see *excur*.] 1. Running out.

The insoluble residue of the introduced food [in sponges], together with the fluid excreta, is carried out through the oscule by the *excurrent* water. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 413.

2. In *bot.*: (*a*) Projecting or running beyond the edge or point of anything, as when the midrib of a leaf projects beyond the apex. (*b*) Prolonged to the very summit: applied to the trunk of a tree which is undivided to the top, as in the spruce, in distinction from a *deliquescent* growth.—3. Giving passage outward; affording exit: as, an *excurrent* orifice.

In higher forms of sponges . . . the chambers cease to open abruptly into the *excurrent* canals: each is prolonged into a narrow canal, aphodus or abitus, which usually directly, sometimes after uniting with one or more of its fellows, opens into an *excurrent* canal.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 414.

excurse (eks-kėrs′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *excursed*, ppr. *excursing*. [< L. *excursus*, pp. of *excurrere*, run out, run forth, etc.: see *excur.*] **I.** *intrans.* To make a digression or an excursion. [Rare.]

But how I *excurse!* Yet thou usedst to say thou likedst my excursions. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, iii. 71.

When the Franklins and Sabines were *excursing* in Ireland, they went through some difficult pass.
Caroline Fox, Journal, p. 31.

II. *trans.* To pass or journey through. *Hallam.* [Rare.]

excursion (eks-kėr′shọn), *n.* [= F. *excursion* = Sp. *excursion* = Pg. *excursão* = It. *escursione*, < L. *excursio(n-)*, a running out, an inroad, invasion, a setting out, beginning of a speech, < *excurrere*, pp. *excursus*, run out: see *excur.*] **1.** The act of running out or forth; hence, deviation from a fixed or usual course; a passing or advancing beyond fixed or usual limits.

The causes of those great *excursions* of the seasons into the extremes of cold and heat are very obscure.
Arbuthnot, Effects of Air.

But in low numbers short *excursions* tries.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 738.

2. Digression; deviation; a wandering from a subject or main design; an excursus.

No *excursions* upon words, good doctor; to the question briefly. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, v. 1.

This *excursion* vpon this occasion, wherein I haue found diuers Interpreters mute, will (I hope) find pardon with the Reader, who happily himselfe may finde some better resolution. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 134.

I am not in a scribbling mood, and shall therefore make no *excursions*. *Cowper.*

3. A journey; specifically, a short journey, jaunt, or trip to some point for a special purpose, with the intention of speedy return: as, a pleasure *excursion;* a scientific *excursion.*

Making an *excursion* to S. Thecla from Sidonaia, we dined at Touaney, in a house appointed for the entertainment of strangers. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 132.

4. A company traveling together for a special purpose; a joint expedition, especially a holiday expedition.

An *excursion* numbering several hundreds, gathered along the river towns by the benevolent enterprise of railway officials, came up to the mountain one day.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 65.

5. In *physics*, a movement of a moving or vibrating body from a mean position: as, the *excursion* of a planet from the ecliptic, of a satellite from the apparent position of its primary, or of the prong of a tuning-fork.

That sleepy-looking kind of escapement in which the second-hand moves very slowly and the *excursion* of the pendulum beyond the impulse is very little.
Sir E. Beckett, Clocks and Watches, p. 89.

6. In *mach.*, the range of stroke of any moving part; the travel: as, the *excursion* of a piston-rod.—**7†.** A projecting addition to a building. *Davies.*

Sure I am that small *excursion* out of gentlemen's halls in Dorcetshire (respect it East or West) is commonly called an orial. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., VI. 285.

Circle of excursion, a circle in the heavens parallel to the ecliptic and so drawn that it is not traversed by any or by some one of the planets.=**Syn.** *Trip, Travel*, etc. See *journey, n.*

excursion (eks-kėr′shọn), *v. t.* [< *excursion, n.*] To make an excursion. [Rare.]

Yesterday I *excursioned* twenty miles: to-day I write a few letters. *Lamb*, To Wordsworth.

excursional (eks-kėr′shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *excursion* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to or of the nature of an excursion.

Pray let me divide the little *excursional* excesses of the journey among the gentlemen.
Dickens, To Mrs. Cowden Clarke, Letters (1848), III. 98.

excursioner (eks-kėr′shọn-ėr), *n.* An excursionist. [Rare.]

The royal *excursioners* did not return till between six and seven o'clock. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, III. 111.

excursionist (eks-kėr′shọn-ist), *n.* [< *excursion* + *-ist.*] One who makes an excursion; spẹ̈cifically, a member of a company making a journey for pleasure.

An excursion is always resented by the regular occupants of a summer resort, who look down upon the *excursionists*, while they condescend to be amused by them.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 64.

excursionize (eks-kėr′shọn-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *excursionized*, ppr. *excursionizing*. [< *excursion* + *-ize.*] To make an excursion; take part in an excursion. *Imp. Dict.*

excursive (eks-kėr′siv), *a.* [< *excurse* + *-ive.*] **1.** Given to making excursions; rambling; wandering. *Johnson.* Hence—**2.** Veering from point to point; wandering off from a subject; deviating; desultory; erratic: as, an *excursive* fancy or imagination.

He [William IV.] made another speech in French, in the course of which he travelled over every variety of topic that suggested itself to his *excursive* mind.
Greville, Memoirs, Sept. 17, 1831.

excursively (eks-kėr′siv-li), *adv.* In an excursive manner.

The flesh of animals which feed *excursively* is allowed to have a higher flavour than that of those who are cooped up. *Boswell*, Johnson.

excursiveness (eks-kėr′siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being excursive; a disposition to ramble or deviate.

Remember that your *excursiveness* (allow me the word; I had a rasher in my head) upon old maids and your lord can only please yourself.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, V. 313.

Excursores (eks-kėr-sō′rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *excursor*, a runner, skirmisher, scout, < *excurrere*, pp. *excursus*, run out: see *excur.*] In Macgillivray's system of classification, an order of birds, the snatchers, comprising sundry birds which secure their prey as do the shrikes and flycatchers, which sally forth to snatch it and return to their post after such an excursion. [Not in use.]

excursus (eks-kėr′sus), *n.*; pl. *excursus* or *excursuses* (-sus, -ez). [< L. *excursus*, a sally, inroad, excursion, digression, < *excurrere*, run out: see *excur.*] **1.** A digression; an excursion.

Catechising concerning articles of export and import, with an occasional *excursus* of more indirect utility.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, I. 211.

Returning, now, from the *excursus* upon the topic of command of language, let us pass to consider a fourth cause of the formation of a loose style.
A. Phelps, Eng. Style, p. 107.

2. A dissertation inserted in a work, as an edition of a classic, to elucidate some obscure or important point of the text.

The principal point to be noticed in the *excursuses* is that a suggestion is made which carries the theory of a Judeo-Christian origin of the Teaching further than it has yet been pushed. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 103.

excurvate, excurvated (eks-kėr′vāt, -vā-ted), *a.* [< L. *ex*, out, + *curvatus*, curved, bent: see *curvate.*] Everted; excurved.

excurvature (eks-kėr′vā-tụ̄r), *n.* [< *excurvate* + *-ure*, after *curvature.*] In *entom.*: (*a*) The state of being excurved. (*b*) A part of a margin, mark, etc., curved outwardly, or away from the center of the body or organ.

excurved (eks-kėrvd′), *a.* [< L. *ex*, out, + E. *curved.*] In *zoöl.*, curved outward, or away from the disk or center of a part or an organ: as, an *excurved* margin; an *excurved* mark.—**Excurved antennæ,** in *entom.*, antennæ constantly curved outward or away from each other.

excusable (eks-kū′zạ-bl), *a.* [< ME. *excusable*, < OF. *excusable*, F. *excusable* = Pr. Sp. *excusable* = Pg. *escusavel* = It. *scusabile*, < L. *excusabilis*, *excussabilis*, < *excusare*, *excussare*, excuse: see *excuse.*] **1.** Deserving to be excused; pardonable: as, the man is *excusable.*

Nay, nay, Octavia, not only that—
That were *excusable*, that, and thousands more
Of semblable import—but he hath wag'd
New wars 'gainst Pompey. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 4.

A little timidity is *excusable* in a statesman placed in a prominent station. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 194.

2. Admitting of excuse or palliation: as, an *excusable* delay.

Before the Gospel impenitency was much more *excusable*, because men were ignorant. *Tillotson.*

Excusable homicide. See *homicide*[2].=**Syn.** *Pardonable*, etc. See *venial. Excusable, Justifiable.* An action injurious to another is *excusable* when not entirely free from blame yet not ill-intentioned or culpably negligent; *justifiable*, when so far provoked or necessitated as to be entirely free from blame.

These sort of speeches, issuing from just and honest indignation, are sometimes *excusable*, sometimes commendable. *Barrow*, Works, I. xvi.

Clive was more than Omichund's match in Omichund's own arts. The man, he said, was a villain. Any artifice which would defeat such knavery was *justifiable.*
Macaulay, Lord Clive.

excusableness (eks-kū′zạ-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being excusable; pardonableness; the quality of admitting of excuse.

excusably (eks-kū′zạ-bli), *adv.* In an excusable manner; so as to be pardoned; without blame.

Why may not I *excusably* agree with St. Chrysostom?
Barrow, The Pope's Supremacy, p. 16.

If even then we refuse it [restitution], unless the cause be that we *excusably* mistake the nature of the case, we preserve no ground for hope. *Secker*, Works, I. xii.

excusation† (eks-kū-zā′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *excusacion*, < OF. *excusation*, F. *excusation* = Pr. *excuzatio* = Sp. *excusacion* = Pg. *escusação* = It. *scusazione*, < L. *excusatio(n-)*, *excussatio(n-)*, < *excusare*, *excussare*, excuse: see *excuse, v.*] Excuse; apology.

For oure mys-meuyng mon we make;
Helpe may none *excusacioune.*
York Plays, p. 501.

Ye shall not withstond nor disobaey the somnes of the Master and Wardens for the tyme beyng, but there-to be obedyent at al tymys, with owt resonabell *excusacion.*
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 317.

Prefaces, and passages, and *excusations*, and other speeches of reference to the person, are great wastes of time. *Bacon*, Dispatch (ed. 1887).

excusator† (eks′kū-zā-tọr), *n.* [= Sp. *excusador* = Pg. *escusador* = It. *scusatore*, < LL. *excusator*, *excussator*, < L. *excusare*, *excussare*, excuse: see *excuse, v.*] One who makes or is authorized to make an excuse or apology.

This brought on the sending an *excusator* in the name of the king and kingdom, to show that the king was not bound to appear upon the citation.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Reformation.

excusatory (eks-kū′zā-tọ-ri), *a.* [= OF. *excusatoire*, < ML. *excusatorius*, < L. *excusare*, *excussare*, excuse: see *excuse, v.*] Making excuse; containing excuse or apology; apologetical: as, an *excusatory* plea.

Yet upon further advice, having sent an *excusatory* letter to the king, they withdrew themselves into divers parts beyond the seas. *Lives of English Worthies.*

He made *excusatory* answers.
Wood, Ann. Univ. Oxford, 1557.

excuse (eks-kūz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excused*, ppr. *excusing*. [< ME. *excusen*, *escusen*, < OF. *excuser*, *escuser*, F. *excuser* = Sp. *excusar* = Pg. *escusar* = It. *scusare*, < L. *excusare*, *excussare*, excuse, allege in excuse, lit. free from a charge, < *ex*, out, + *causa*, *caussa*, a charge: see *cause.* Cf. *accuse.*] **1.** To offer an excuse or apology for: often reflexively.

Sche of that sclaunder *excused* hire al-gate,
& seide the child was in the see sunken ful zore.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4045.

Think ye that we *excuse ourselves* unto you?
2 Cor. xii. 19.

He *excused* his conduct to others, and perhaps to himself, by pleading that, as a commissioner, he might be able to prevent much evil. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

2. To furnish or serve as an excuse or apology for; serve as justification for; justify.

Ignorance of the Law *excuses* no man.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 65.

He alleges the uprightness of his intentions to *excuse* his possible failings. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, vi.

The sinne or ignorance of the priestes shall not *excuse* the people. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

3. To pardon, as a fault; forgive entirely, or overlook as venial or not blameworthy.

I must *excuse*
What cannot be amended. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 7.

4. To free or release from an obligation or duty; release by favor.

In the evening he sent me out of the Palace, desiring to be *excused*, that he could not entertain me all night.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 99.

I pray thee have me *excused.* Luke xiv. 19.

5. To remit; refrain from exacting: as, to *excuse* a fine.—**6.** To regard, permit, or receive with indulgence.

Excuse some courtly strains.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 215.

If ever despondency and asperity could be *excused* in any man, they might have been *excused* in Milton.
Macaulay, Milton.

7. To shield from blame.

When he was at school he was whipped thrice a week for faults he took upon him to *excuse* others.
Steele, Spectator, No. 82.

=**Syn. 2.** To extenuate.—**4.** To exempt, release, let off.

excuse (eks-kūs′), *n.* [< F. *excuse* = Sp. *excusa* = Pg. *escusa* = It. *scusa*, an excuse; from the verb.] **1.** The act of excusing or apologizing, exculpating or justifying.

Heaven put it in thy mind to take it hence,
That thou might'st win the more thy father's love,
Pleading so wisely in *excuse* of it.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

2. A plea offered or reason given in extenuation of a fault or a failure in duty; an apology: as, the debtor makes *excuses* for delay of payment.

Noo man then be absent wt-oute a resonable and sufficiaunt *excuse*, vppon payne of euery Broder absente a li. of wax, to be paied to the Gilde.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 188.

They ever returning, and the planters so farre absent, who could contradict their *excuses?*
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 145.

I reject, at once, all such defence, *excuse*, or apology, or whatever else it may be called.
D. Webster, Speech, Jan. 24, 1832.

3. That which serves as a reason or ground for excusing; an extenuating or justifying fact or argument, or what is adduced as such by way of apology or to secure pardon.

My nephew's trespass may be well forgot,
It hath the *excuse* of youth.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 2.

There is no *excuse* to forget what everything prompts unto us. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 10.

If eyes were made for seeing,
Then beauty is its own *excuse* for being.
Emerson, The Rhodora.

=**Syn.** *Apology*, *Excuse*, *Plea*. See *apology*.

excuseless (eks-kūs'les), *a.* [< *excuse*, *n.*, + *-less*.] **1.** Having no excuse.

You are likely to come so *excuseless* to your torments, so unpitied and so scorned, so without all honour in your sufferings. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 524.

2. Inexcusable.

excusement† (eks-kūz'ment), *n.* [< ME. *excusement*, < OF. *excusement* = Pr. *escusament* = It. *scusamento*, < LL. *excusamentum*, an excuse, < L. *excusare*, *excussare*, excuse: see *excuse*, *v.*] An excuse.

But there ayene the counsaile saide
That thei be nought excused so,
For he is one and thei be two:
And two have more witte than one,
So thilke *excusement* was none.
Gower, Conf. Amant., i.

excuser (eks-kū'zėr), *n.* **1.** One who offers excuses or pleads for himself or for another.

In vain would his *excusers* endeavour to palliate his enormities by imputing them to madness. *Swift*.

2. One who excuses or accepts the excuse or apology of another.

excusion†, *n.* Execution. *Chaucer*.

excuss (eks-kus'), *v. t.* [< L. *excussus*, pp. of *excutere*, shake out or off, < *ex*, out, + *quatere*, shake: see *quash*. Cf. *concuss*, *discuss*, *percuss*.] **1**†. To shake off or out; get rid of.

They could not totally *excuss* the notions of a Deity out of their minds. *Stillingfleet*, Origines Sacræ, i. 1.

2†. To discuss; unfold; decipher.

To take some pains in *excussing* some old documents.
F. Junius.

3. To seize and detain by law, as goods.

The person of a man ought not, by the civil law, to be taken for a debt, unless his goods and estate have been first *excussed*. *Aylife*, Parergon.

excussion† (eks-kush'on), *n.* [= Sp. *excusion* = Pg. *excussão* = It. *escussione*, < LL. *excussio(n-)*, a shaking down, < L. *excutere*, pp. *excussus*, shake out: see *excuss*.] **1.** The act of excussing, discussing, unfolding, or deciphering; discussion.

Aphorismes . . . cannot be made but out of the pyth and heart of sciences: for illustration and *excussion* are cut off; variety of example is cut off.
Bacon, On Learning, vi. 2.

2. A seizing by law; in *civil law*, the act of exhausting legal proceedings against a debtor or his property, before proceeding against the property of a person secondarily liable for the debt; discussion.

excussory† (eks-kus'ō-ri), *a.* [< L. *excussorius*, serving to shake out, < *excutere*, pp. *excussus*, shake out or off: see *excuss*.] Shaking off or out. *Bailey*, 1727.

excutient† (eks-kū'shi-ent), *a.* [< L. *excutien(t-)s*, ppr. of *excutere*, shake out or off: see *excuss*.] Shaking off. *Bailey*, 1727.

ex div. An abbreviation of *ex dividendo* (without the dividend), used on the stock exchange, and implying that the stock, bond, or other security is bought and sold without the dividend due or accruing. Also written *ex d.* and *xd.*

exe[1], *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *ax*[1].

exe[2], *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *ax*[2].

exeat (eks'ē-at), *n.* [L., let him depart, 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *exire*, go out, depart: see *exit*.] **1.** Leave of absence granted to a student in the English universities.

Exeats, or permission to go down during term, were never granted but in cases of life and death, and an unusual number of chapels were exacted. [Cambridge.]
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 181, note.

2. Permission granted by a bishop to a priest to leave his diocese. See *ne exeat*.

exec. An abbreviation of *executor*.

execrable (ek'sē-krą-bl), *a.* [= F. *exécrable* = Sp. *execrable* = Pg. *execravel* = It. *esecrabile*, < L. *execrabilis*, *exsecrabilis*, < *execrare*, *exsecrare*, curse: see *execrate*.] **1.** Deserving to be execrated or cursed; very hateful; abhorred; abominable: as, an *execrable* wretch.

Try whether you can make a Conquest of yourself, in subduing this *execrable* custom [of swearing].
Howell, Letters, I. v. 11.

Whence and what art thou, *execrable* shape?
Milton, P. L., ii. 681.

But is an enemy so *execrable* that, though in captivity, his wishes and comforts are to be disregarded and even crossed? I think not. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, I. 159.

2. Very bad; intolerable: as, an *execrable* pun. [Colloq.]—**3**†. Piteous; lamentable; cruel.

The *execrable* passion of Christ.
R. Hill, Pathway to Pity (1629), p. 49.

=**Syn.** *Flagitious*, *Villainous*, etc. (see *nefarious*), cursed, accursed, detestable; odious.

execrableness (ek'sē-krą-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being execrable. [Rare.]

execrably (ek'sē-krą-bli), *adv.* In an execrable manner; detestably.

Such a person deserved to bear the guilt of a fact so *execrably* base. *Barrow*, Works, II. xxvi.

execrate (ek'sē-krāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *execrated*, ppr. *execrating*. [< L. *execratus*, *exsecratus*, pp. of *execrare*, *exsecrare* (= It. *esecrare* = Sp. Pg. *execrar* = F. *exécrer*), take a solemn oath with imprecations, curse, < *ex*, out, + *sacrare*, consecrate, also declare accursed: see *sacred*. Cf. *consecrate*, *desecrate*.] **1.** To curse; imprecate evil upon; hence, to detest utterly; abhor; abominate.

They gaze upon the links that hold them fast,
With eyes of anguish, *execrate* their lot,
Then shake them in despair and dance again.
Cowper, Task, ii. 665.

He [Pitt] *execrated* the Hanoverian connection, . . . [then] declared that Hanover ought to be as dear to us as Hampshire. *Macaulay*, William Pitt.

He was very generally *execrated* as the real source of the disturbances of the kingdom.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 3.

2†. To declare to be accursed; denounce as deserving to be cursed or abominated.

As if mere plebeian noise . . . were enough to . . . *execrate* anything as . . . devilish.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 156.

The learned Le Fevre wrote a most elegant copy of Latin verses, *execrating* the flute and all the commentators on it. *Colman*, Comedies of Terence, Pref., p. 33.

=**Syn.** See comparison under *malediction*.

execration (ek-sē-krā'shon), *n.* [= F. *exécration* = Sp. *execracion* = Pg. *execração* = It. *esecrazione*, < L. *execratio(n-)*, *exsecratio(n-)*, a cursing, < *execrare*, curse: see *execrate*.] **1.** The act of cursing; imprecation of evil; malediction; utter detestation expressed.

Cease, gentle queen, these *execrations*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

There was another form of consecration, or, we should rather say, of *execration*, by which the vengeance of one or more deities was invoked on an offender, and he was solemnly consigned to them for punishment in this world and the next. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 193.

2. The object execrated; a thing held in abomination.

They shall be an *execration*, and an astonishment, and a curse, and a reproach. Jer. xliv. 12.

=**Syn.** *Curse*, *Imprecation*, etc. See *malediction*.

execrationst† (ek-sē-krā'shus), *a.* [< *execrati-on* + *-ous*.] Imprecatory; cursing; execrative.

A whole volley of such like *execratious* wishes.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, VIII. 99.

execrative (ek'sē-krā-tiv), *a.* [< *execrate* + *-ive*.] Imprecating evil; cursing; denouncing.

Into the body of the poor Tatars, *execrative* Roman history intercalated an alphabetic letter; and so they continue Tartars of fell Tartarean nature to this day.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. i. 1.

execratively (ek'sē-krā-tiv-li), *adv.* In an execrative manner; with cursing.

Foul old Rome screamed *execratively* her loudest, so that the true shape of many things is lost for us.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. i. 1.

execratory (ek'sē-krā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. as if **execratorius*, **exsecratorius*, < L. *execrare*, *exsecrare*, curse: see *execrate*.] **I.** *a.* Denunciatory; abusive.

I shall take the liberty of narrating Lancelot's fanatical conduct without *execratory* comment, certain that he will still receive his just reward of condemnation.
Kingsley, Yeast, xiv.

II. *n.*; pl. *execratories* (-riz). A formulary of execration.

This notice of the ceremony is very agreeable to the *execratory* which is now used by them, wherein they profoundly curse the Christians.
L. Addison, State of the Jews, p. 179.

exect†, *v. t.* See *exsect*.

exection†, *n.* See *exsection*.

executable (ek'sē-kū-tą-bl), *a.* [= F. *exécutable* = Sp. *ejecutable*; as *execute* + *-able*.] Capable of being executed or carried out.

The whole project is set down as *executable* at eight millions. *Edinburgh Rev.*, Jan., 1856, p. 244.

executant (eg-zek'ū-tant), *n.* [< F. *exécutant*, ppr. of *exécuter*, execute: see *execute*.] One who executes or performs; specifically, in *music*, a performer, whether vocal or instrumental.

Great *executants* on the organ. *De Quincey*.

Rosamond, with the *executant's* instinct, had seized his manner of playing. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xvi.

The *executant* . . . may be congratulated upon his return to the concert-room. *Athenæum*, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 59.

execute (ek'sē-kūt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *executed*, ppr. *executing*. [< ME. *executen* (= D. *executeren*), < OF. *executer*, F. *exécuter* = Sp. *ejecutar* = Pg. *executar* = It. *esecutare*, execute, < L. *executus*, *exsecutus*, pp. of *exequi*, *exsequi*, pursue, follow out, < *ex*, out, + *sequi*, follow: see *sue*, *sequent*. Cf. *persecute*, *prosecute*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To follow out or through to the end; perform completely, as something projected, prescribed, or ordered; carry into complete effect; accomplish: as, to *execute* a purpose, plan, design, or scheme.

They were as ferfent as ony fyre
To *execute* her lordys byddyng.
Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall), p. 133.

Spirits . . . in what shape they choose,
Dilated or condensed, bright or obscure,
Can *execute* their aery purposes.
Milton, P. L., i. 430.

2. To perform or do: as, to *execute* a difficult gymnastic feat; to *execute* a piece of music.

If the acceleration which tends to restore a body to its median position bear a fixed proportion to the displacement, the body will *execute* a simple harmonic motion whose period is independent of the amplitude of oscillation. *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 77.

3. In *law*: (*a*) To complete and give validity to, as a legal instrument, by performing whatever is required by law to be done, as by signing and sealing, attestation, authentication, etc.: as, to *execute* a deed or lease. An instrument is said to be *executed* when it is so authenticated as to be complete as an instrument, although the contract or declaration of purpose embodied in the instrument may still remain executory. See *executory contract*, under *contract*. (*b*) To perform or carry out fully, as the conditions of a deed, contract, etc. A contract containing reciprocal obligations may in this sense be *executed* on one side while remaining executory on the other, as, for instance, when the purchaser pays the price in full before he receives a conveyance.

4. To give effect to; put in force; enforce: as, to *execute* law or justice; to *execute* a writ; to *execute* judgment or vengeance.

This King [William I.] ordained so good Laws, and had them so well *executed*, that it is said a Girl might carry a bag of Money all the Country over without Danger of robbing. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 28.

But, for the use of arms he did not understand,
Except some rock or tree, that, coming next to hand,
He ras'd out of the earth to *execute* his rage.
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 477.

He who molds public sentiment goes deeper than he who enacts statutes or pronounces decisions. He makes statutes and decisions possible or impossible to be *executed*.
Lincoln, quoted in The Century, XXXIV. 390.

5. To perform judgment or sentence on; specifically, to inflict capital punishment on; put to death in accordance with law or the sentence of a court: as, to *execute* a traitor.

The duke hath lost never a man, but one that is like to be *executed* for robbing a church. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 6.

Hence—**6.** To put to death; kill; do to death.

The treacherous Falstolfe wounds my heart!
Whom with my bare fists I would *execute*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 4.

Executed consideration, contract, estate, etc. See the nouns.—**Executed trust,** one manifested by an instrument which defines its terms, as distinguished from an *executory trust*, or one so manifested as to require a further instrument to declare some of its terms. See *executory*.—**Executed use,** a use to which the legal title has been united, either by conveyance or by force of the statute of uses. See *use*.=**Syn. 1.** *Accomplish*, *Effect*, etc. (see *perform*), fulfil, consummate.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To carry out or accomplish a course of action, a purpose, or a plan; produce an effect or result aimed at.

There comes a fellow crying out for help,
And Cassio following him with determin'd sword,
To *execute* upon him. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3.

Judgment commands,
But resolution *executes*. *Ford*, Broken Heart, i. 2.

With courage on he goes; doth *execute*
With counsel; and returns with victory.
Daniel, Death of the Earl of Devonshire.

2. To perform a piece of music: as, he *executes* well.

executet†, *a.* [ME. *execut*, < L. *executus*, *exsecutus*, pp.: see the verb.] Executed; accomplished.

Execut was al. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 622.

executer (ek'sē-kū-tėr), *n.* One who performs or carries into effect. See *executor*.

Would it not redound to the discredit of an earthly prince, to permit, that . . . the *executers* of his edicts should have the least injury offered them?
Barrow, Works, I. xii.

execution (ek-sē-kū′shon), *n.* [< ME. *execucion* (= D. *executie* = G. *execution* = Dan. Sw. *exekution*), < OF. *execution*, F. *exécution* = Sp. *ejecucion* = Pg. *execução* = It. *esecuzione*, < L. *executio(n-)*, *exsecutio(n-)*, a carrying out, performance, a prosecution, etc., < *exequi*, *exsequi*, pp. *executus*, *exsecutus*, carry out, execute: see *execute*.] **1.** The act or process of completing or accomplishing; the act or process of carrying out in accordance with a plan, a purpose, or an order.

Whatsoever thou, Lord, hast decreed to thyself above in heaven, give me a holy assiduity of endeavour, and peace of conscience in the *execution* of thy decrees here.
Donne, Sermons, vi.

The intention is good, and the method indicated is no doubt sound, but it is impossible to speak highly of the *execution*. *Athenæum*, No. 3067, p. 172.

2. The act of performing or doing, in general; performance; hence, mode, method, or style of performance; the way in which a desired effect is produced; especially, in *art* and *music*, the technical skill manifested; facility in the manipulation of a work or an instrument, in singing, or in performing a part.

No art of *execution* could redeem the faults of such a design. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

If Petrarch had put nothing more into his sonnets than *execution*, there are plenty of Italian sonneteers who would be his match. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 420.

3. In *law*: (*a*) The act of affixing, as to an instrument, the tokens of assent, as by signing, sealing, delivering, etc., or by the performance of such acts and the observance of such forms as are required by law to make it the act of the party: as, the *execution* of a deed. (*b*) The instrument, warrant, or official order by which an officer is empowered to carry a judgment of a court into effect: properly called a *writ of execution*. An execution for debt is issued by a court or an officer of a court, and is levied by a sheriff, his deputy, or a marshal or a constable, on the property or person of the debtor.

The *writ of execution*, that
Her heading did perport:
The which was executed soone
And in a solemne sort.
Warner, Albion's England, x. 56.

(*c*) Popularly, the levy itself.

Lady Sneer. But do your brother's distresses increase?
Joseph S. Every hour. I am told he has had another *execution* in the house yesterday.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1.

4. The act of giving effect (to) or of carrying into effect; the act of enforcing; enforcement; especially, the carrying into effect of the sentence or judgment of a court.

The dealings of men who administer government, and unto whom the *execution* of that law belongeth.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, ii. 1.

Specifically—**5.** The carrying out of a death sentence; capital punishment; the act of putting to death as directed by a judge of court: as, the *execution* of a murderer.

The high court of justice appointed a committee to inspect the parts about Whitehall for a convenient place for the *execution* of the King. *Ludlow*, Memoirs, I. 244.

I believe that I could show that all the *executions* for religious causes in England, by all sides and during all time, are not so many as were the sentences of death passed in one year of the reign of George III. for one single sort of crime, the forging of bank-notes.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 329.

6. Effective work, or the result attained by it: generally after *do*: as, the speech *did* good *execution* for our side; every shot *did execution*.

A maner sergeant was this privee man,
The which that feithful ofte founden hadde
In thinges grete, and eek swich folk wel can
Don execucion on thinges badde.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 466.

Even as an adder when she doth unroll
To *do* some fatal *execution*. *Shak.*, Tit. And., ii. 3.

Women are armed with fans as men with swords, and sometimes *do* more *execution* with them.
Addison, The Fan Exercise.

7†. The pillaging or plundering of a country by the enemy's army. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.

You know his marches,
You have seen his *executions*. Is it yet peace?
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, v. 6.

Arrest in execution. See *arrest*[1], 5.—**Dormant execution.** See *dormant*.—**Droit d'exécution.** See *droit*.—**Execution by a messenger-at-arms or other officer of the law,** in *Scots law*, an attestation under the hand of the messenger or other officer that he has given the citation or executed the diligence, in terms of his warrant for so doing.

executioner (ek-sē-kū′shon-ėr), *n.* **1.** One who executes or carries into effect; especially, one who carries into effect a death sentence of a court or tribunal; a functionary who inflicts capital punishment in pursuance of a legal warrant; a headsman or hangman.

Is not the causer of the timeless deaths . . .
As blameful as the *executioner*?
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2.

In this case every man hath a right to punish the offender, and be *executioner* of the law of nature. *Locke.*

Having made a speech, and taken off his George, he kneeled down at the block, and the *executioner* performed his office. *Ludlow*, Memoirs, I. 244.

2. That by means of which anything is performed; an instrument or implement used in producing a desired effect. [Rare.]

All along
The walls — abominable ornaments! —
Are tools of wrath, anvils of torments hung;
Fell *executioners* of foul intents.
Crashaw, Sospetto d'Herode.

executive (eg-zek′ū-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *exécutif* = Sp. *ejecutivo* = Pg. *executivo* = It. *esecutivo*, < L. *executus*, pp. of *exequi*, *exsequi*, execute: see *execute*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Concerned with or pertaining to executing, performing, or carrying into effect: specifically applied to that branch of government which is intrusted with the execution of the laws, as distinguished from the *legislative* and *judicial*. The body that deliberates and enacts laws is *legislative*; the body that judges or determines the application of the laws to particular cases, their constitutionality, etc., is *judicial*; the person, or body of persons, who carries the laws into effect, or superintends the enforcement of them, is *executive*: thus, in the government of the United States these three bodies are respectively the two houses of Congress, the Supreme Court, and the President with the officials subordinate to him.

It is of the nature of war to increase the *executive*, at the expense of the legislative authority.
A. Hamilton, Federalist, No. viii.

2. Suited for executing or carrying into effect; of the kind requisite for practical performance or direction: as, *executive* ability.—**Executive officer,** the officer on board a United States man-of-war who has charge of all details of the drills, police, cleanliness, and general management of the ship. He is next in command to the commanding officer.

II. *n.* That branch of a government to which the execution of the laws is intrusted; an officer of a government, or an official body, charged with the execution and enforcement of the laws. The executive may be a king, emperor, president, council, or other magistrate or body.

Besides the direct commerce which may take place between the *Executive* and a member, there are other evils resulting from their appointment to office, wholly at war with the theory of our government and the purity of its action. *T. H. Benton*, Thirty Years, I. 85.

The *executive* was henceforward known as "the President." *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 121.

The liberty of the subject to act or speak, or even to think, was reduced to a minimum under an *executive* familiar with constructive treasons.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 264.

executively (eg-zek′ū-tiv-li), *adv.* In the way of executing or performing; by active agency.

Who did . . . *executively* by miraculous operation conduct our Saviour into his fleshly tabernacle.
Barrow, Works, I. xxxii.

It was the first appearance of that mysterious thing which we call Life. How shall we account for its introduction? Naturally or supernaturally? Spontaneously or *executively*? Atheistically or Divinely?
G. D. Boardman, Creative Week, p. 120.

exécutoire (eg-zā-kū-twor′), *n.* [F., < LL. *executorius*: see *executory*.] In *French law*, an act setting forth a judgment, or a notarial deed, by virtue of which the creditor may proceed to execution by seizing and selling the goods of his debtor.

executor (eg-zek′ū-tor, sometimes ek′sē-kū-tor in senses 1 and 2), *n.* [< ME. *executour*, *executur*, *exequitour*, < OF. *executour*, *executeur*, *essecutor*, F. *exécuteur* = Pr. *exequtor*, *executor* = Sp. *ejector* = Pg. *executor* = It. *esecutore*, *eseguitore*, < L. *executor*, *exsecutor*, a performer, accomplisher, prosecutor, ML. also executor (of a will), < *exequi*, *exsequi*, pp. *executus*, *exsecutus*, perform, accomplish, execute: see *execute*.] **1.** One who executes or performs; a doer; an executer.

Executor of this office, dirge for to synge,
Shall begynne ye bisshope of seynt as [Asaph].
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 7.

My sweet mistress
Weeps when she sees me work; and says such baseness
Had never like *executor*. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 1.

His [the mayor's] functions as receiver and *executor* of writs devolved on the sheriffs of the newly constituted shire. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist. (2d ed.), § 310.

2†. An executioner.

This every lewed viker or persoun
Can seye, how ire engendreth homycide;
Ire is in soth *executour* of pride.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 304.

The sad-ey'd justice, with his surly hum,
Delivering o'er to *executors* pale
The lazy yawning drone. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2.

3. Specifically, the person appointed by a testator to execute his will, or to see its provisions carried into effect.

The deuil is his *executur* of his gold and is tresure.
Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall), p. 19.

Thou schalte be myn *executur*, for y am lyke to dye.
Nugæ Poeticæ (ed. Halliwell), p. 25.

I make your grace my *executor*, and, I beseech you,
See my poor will fulfill'd.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 5.

Confirmation of executor. See *confirmation*.—**Executor creditor,** in *Scots law*, a creditor who, when the executor nominate and the other executors legally entitled to expede confirmation have declined to confirm, obtains, in virtue of a liquid ground of debt, confirmation to the extent of administering as much of the estate as is sufficient to pay his debt.—**Executor dative,** in *Scots law*, an executor appointed by the court: equivalent to *administrator* in England.—**Executor de son tort,** one who, without authority, intermeddles with the goods of a deceased person, by which he subjects himself to the burden of executorship without the profits or advantages.—**Executor nominate,** an executor appointed by the will of the testator.

executorial (eg-zek-ū-tō′ri-al), *a.* [= It. *esecutoriale*, < ML. *executorialis*, < LL. *exsecutorius*, executory: see *executory*.] Pertaining to an executor; executive.

The ancient *executorial* rolls written and signed by Queen Eleanor's executors, dated 1291–4.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 117.

executorship (eg-zek′ū-tor-ship), *n.* [< *executor* + *-ship*.] The office of executor.

executory (eg-zek′ū-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *exécutoire* = Sp. *ejecutorio* = Pg. *executorio*, < LL. *executorius*, < L. *exequi*, *exsequi*, pp. *executus*, *exsecutus*, execute: see *executor*, *execute*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to execution, especially to the performance of official duties; required or fitted to be carried into effect; executive.

A vigilant and jealous eye over *executory* and judicial magistracy. *Burke.*

Two systems of administration were to be formed; one which should be in the real secret and confidence; the other merely ostensible, to perform the official and *executory* duties of government. *Burke*, Present Discontents.

In some traits of our politics we are not one. . . . You may say these are subordinate, *executory*, instrumental traits. *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 486.

2. In *law*, to be executed or carried into effect in future; containing provision for its execution or carrying into effect; intended or of such a nature as to take effect on a future contingency: as, an *executory* contract, devise, limitation, or remainder.

In spite of the Austrian representation, the conference refused to make its decisions *executory*.
E. Schuyler, American Diplomacy, p. 362.

Executory consideration, contract, devise, estate, etc. See the nouns.—**Executory process,** in *civil law*, an ex parte proceeding for the enforcement of a debt by seizure and sale of property under an instrument notarially authenticated, which therefore is allowed to be enforced by judicial powers like a judgment, without ordinary suit brought.—**Executory trust,** a trust which requires a further instrument, either to declare its terms fully or carry it into effect, as where A devises property to B in trust to convey it to C.—**Executory uses,** springing uses. See *use*.

executress (eg-zek′ū-tres), *n.* [< *executor* + *-ess*. Cf. *executrice*.] A female who executes, accomplishes, or carries into effect. See *executrix*.

executrice† (eg-zek′ū-tris), *n.* [ME. *executrice*, < OF. *executeresse*, F. *exécutrice* = It. *esecutrice*, executrice, < ML. *executrix* (*-tric-*), fem. of *executor*, executor: see *executor*.] A female doer or accomplisher.

But O Fortune, *executrice* of wierdes!
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 617.

executrix (eg-zek′ū-triks), *n.* [ML., fem. of *executor*: see *executrice*.] A female executor; a woman appointed by a testator to execute his will.

A female at fourteen is at years of legal discretion, and may choose a guardian; at seventeen may be *executrix*; and at twenty-one may dispose of herself and her lands.
Blackstone, Com., I. xvii.

executry (eg-zek′ū-tri), *n.* [< *executor* + *-y*.] In *Scots law*, the whole movable estate and effects of a defunct person (with the exception only of heirship movables), being the proper subject of the executor's administration.

exedent (ek′se-dent), *a.* [< L. *exeden(t-)s*, ppr. of *exedere*, eat of, < *ex*, out, + *edere* = E. *eat*.] Eating; eating out: as, an *exedent* tumor.

exedra (eks′e-drą or ek-sē′drą), *n.*; pl. *exedræ* (-drē). [L. *exedra*, a hall furnished with seats, < Gr. *ἐξέδρα*, < *ἐξ*, out, + *ἕδρα*, a seat.] In *anc. arch.*, a raised platform with steps, in the open

air, often by a roadside or in some other public place, provided with seats for the purpose of repose and conversation. The form of the exedra was arbitrary, but it was always open to the sun and air.

Exedra, Street of Tombs, Assos.
(From Report of Archæological Institute of America.)

The term is now sometimes applied to an apse, a recess, or a large niche in a wall, or a porch or chapel projecting from a large building. Also, less properly, *exhedra*.

exegesis (ek-sē-jē'sis), *n.* [= F. *exégèse* = Pg. *exegese*, *exegesis* = It. *esegesi* = D. G. Dan. *exegese* = Sw. *exeges*, < NL. *exegesis*, < Gr. ἐξήγησις, explanation, interpretation, < ἐξηγεῖσθαι, explain, interpret, < ἐξ, out, + ἡγεῖσθαι, guide, lead, < ἄγειν, lead: see *agent*. Cf. *epexegesis*.] **1.** The exposition or interpretation of any literary production or passage; more particularly, the exposition or interpretation of Scripture. See *exegetical theology*, under *exegetical*.

Every progress in *exegesis* must have its effect upon systematic theology and the symbolic statement of truth.
Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 169.

The ingenuity of orthodox *exegesis* has always been equal to the task of making Scripture mean whatever is required. *J. Fiske*, Evolutionist, p. 227.

2. A discourse intended to explain or illustrate a subject; specifically, an exercise in Biblical interpretation sometimes prescribed to students of theology when on examination preliminary to licensure or ordination.—**3†.** In *math.*, in the language of Vieta and other early algebraists, the numerical or geometrical solution of an equation.

exegesist (ek-sē-jē'sist), *n.* [< *exeges(is)* + *-ist*.] Same as *exegetist*. [Rare.]

A recent writer, speaking of the religious tendencies of the negroes, says that he would rather risk his chance of the New Jerusalem, holding to the girdle of some negro saints he has known who could neither read nor write, than with the sharpest *exegesist* and the best creeded theologian in the world.
The Independent (New York), May 15, 1862.

exegete (ek'sē-jēt), *n.* [= F. *exégète* = Sp. Pg. *exegeta* = D. *exegeet* = G. *exeget*, < Gr. ἐξηγητής, a leader, adviser, expounder, interpreter, < ἐξηγεῖσθαι, lead, explain: see *exegesis*.] One who expounds or interprets a literary production, particularly Scripture; one skilled in exegesis; an exegetist.

Solitary monks and ambitious priests, hard-headed critical *exegetes*, allegorists, mystics, all found something congenial in his [Origen's] writings. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 842.

The change of interpretation on the part of *exegetes* is not proof that Moses did not write with "scientific accuracy." *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 324.

exegetic (ek-sē-jet'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *exégétique* = Sp. Pg. *exegetico* = It. *esegetico* (cf. D. G. *exegetisch* = Dan. Sw. *exegetisk*), < NL. *exegeticus*, < Gr. ἐξηγητικός, explanatory, < ἐξηγητής, an expounder, < ἐξηγεῖσθαι, explain: see *exegete*, *exegesis*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of exegesis; explanatory; tending to interpret or illustrate; expository. Also *exegetical*.

II. *n.* **1.** Exegetical theology; exegetics; exegesis.—**2†.** That part of algebra which treats of the methods of solving equations, whether numerically or geometrically; the theory of equations, in an early form.

exegetical (ek-sē-jet'i-kal), *a.* [< *exegetic* + *-al*.] Same as *exegetic*.—**Exegetical theology**, that branch of theology which treats of the exposition and interpretation of the Bible. It includes the study of the original languages of the Bible, its archæology, and the rules and principles of its criticism and interpretation. Also called *exegetics*.

Exegetical Theology, or Biblical Science, has for its object the study and exposition of the Book of books, the Book of God for all ages and for all mankind.
Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 2.

exegetically (ek-sē-jet'i-kal-i), *adv.* By or by way of exegesis; as explanation.

This is not added *exegetically* or by way of exposition.
Bp. Bull, Works, I. 200.

The phrase "in the form of God" . . . is used by the apostle with respect unto that other of "the form of a servant," *exegetically* continued "in the likeness of man."
Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, ii.

exegetics (ek-sē-jet'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *exegetic*: see *-ics*.] Exegetical theology (which see, under *exegetical*).

In all Western Aramæa . . . there was but one way of treating, whether *exegetics* or doctrine, the practical.
J. H. Newman, Development of Christ. Doct., v.

exegetist (ek-sē-jē'tist), *n.* [< Gr. ἐξηγητής, exegete, + *-ist*.] One skilled in exegetical theology; an exegete. *Quarterly Rev.*

exeltered†, *a.* [For **exletreed*, < *exletree*, = *axletree*, + *-ed*².] Furnished with an axletree.

Strong *exeltered* cart that is clouted and shod.
Tusser, Husbandrie, p. 36.

exembryonate (eks-em'bri-ō-nāt), *a.* [< *ex-* priv. + *embryonate*.] In *bot.*, without an embryo: applied to the spores of cryptogams, which differ in this respect from the seeds of phænogams.

exemplaire†. See *exemplar*, *a.*, and *exemplar*, *n.*

exemplar (eg-zem'plär), *a.* [< ME. *exemplaire*, < OF. *exemplaire*, F. *exemplaire* = Sp. *ejemplar* = Pg. *exemplar* = It. *esemplare* (cf. G. *exemplarisch* = Dan. Sw. *exemplarisk*), < LL. *exemplaris*, that serves as pattern or model, < L. *exemplum*, a pattern, copy: see *example*, *sample*, *exemplar*, *n.*] **1†.** Serving as an example; exemplary.

Thys lady full swete and ryght debonair,
To all other lades *exemplair*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6377.

It hath pleased God to ordain and illustrate two *exemplar* states of the world for arms, learning, moral virtue, policy, and laws: the state of Græcia, and the state of Rome. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 129.

They could not deny but that he [Christ] was a man of God, of *exemplar* sanctity, of an angelical chastity.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 21.

He was a man of great parts and very *exemplar* virtues.
Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

2†. Conveying a warning; fitted to warn or deter.

One judicial and *exemplar* iniquity in the face of the world doth trouble the fountains of justice more than many particular injuries passed over by connivance.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 315.

3. Pertaining or relating to an example or to examples; containing or constituting an example.—**Exemplar proposition**, in *logic*, a proposition which states something to be true of an example of a class: namely, either of any example which may be chosen, as "any man would struggle for his life," or of a suitably chosen example, as "a man has been caught up to heaven," or of any proportion of examples as they occur, as "a citizen of the United States is about as likely to belong to one political party as to the other." Many propositions in the logic of relatives can hardly be expressed otherwise than in the exemplar form. Such is the following: "Through any four given points and tangent to any given line two conics can be drawn."

exemplar (eg-zem'plär), *n.* [< ME. *exemplaire*, < OF. *exemplaire*, *essemplaire*, F. *exemplaire* = Sp. *ejemplar* = Pg. *exemplar* = It. *esemplare* = D. *exemplaar* = G. Dan. Sw. *exemplar*, < L. *exemplar*, rarely *exemplare*, neut., *exemplaris*, m., LL. also *exemplarium*, neut., a copy, pattern, model, example, < *exemplaris* (LL.), that serves as a pattern or model: see *exemplar*, *a.*] **1.** A model, original, or pattern to be copied or imitated; the idea or image of a thing formed in the mind; an archetype.

The idea and *exemplar* of the world was first in God.
Sir W. Raleigh.

We are fallen from the pure *exemplar* and idea of our nature. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 28.

The second [kind of verse] was of a didactic, yet elevated, nature, and had the imaginative strain of Wordsworth for its loftiest *exemplar*. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 4.

2. A specimen; a copy, especially a copy of a book or writing.

They [the printers] desyred hym . . . diligently to overloke and peruse the hole copy, and in case he should fynd any notable default that needed correction, to amende the same according to the true *exemplars*.
Taverner, Ded. to New Test. (1539).

This epistle he wrote from Athenes by Tichicus, a ministre, after the Grekes writinges: and our Latine argumentes saye also, that Onesimus bare him cumpanye: howbeit there is no certayne auctour in the commune *exemplares*. *J. Udall*, Pref. to 1 Thes.

exemplarily (ek'sem- or eg-zem'plā-ri-li), *adv.* **1.** In an exemplary or excellent manner; in a manner to deserve imitation.

A blessed creature she was, and one that loved and feared God *exemplarily*. *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 16, 1678.

2. In a manner that may warn others; in such a manner that others may be deterred or restrained from evil; by way of example.

Some he punisheth *exemplarily* in this world.
Hakewill, Apology.

exemplariness (ek'sem- or eg-zem'plā-ri-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being exemplary.

None should know (things better and) better things than princes; for their virtues and their vices, . . . by an influential *exemplariness*, fashion and sway their subjects.
Boyle, Works, II. 311.

exemplarity† (ek-sem-plar'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *exemplarité* = Pg. *exemplaridade* = It. *esemplarità*, < ML. *exemplarita(t-)s*, < LL. *exemplaris*, exemplary: see *exemplar*, *a.*, *exemplary*.] **1.** Exemplariness.

This is a scheme of Christian religion that some men have laid down to themselves; and if it be a true one, then what becomes of the *exemplarity* of Christ's life?
Abp. Sharp, Works, V. v.

2. The quality of serving as a warning.

The evil also shall fall upon their persons, like the punishment of quartering traitors, . . . punishment with the circumstances of detestation and *exemplarity*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 38.

exemplary (ek'sem- or eg-zem'plā-ri), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *exemplarie*, *examplarie*; < LL. *exemplaris*, that serves as a pattern or model: see *exemplar*, *a.*] **1.** Serving for a pattern or model for imitation; worthy of imitation.

Therefore the good and *exemplarie* things and actions of the former ages were reserued only to the historicall reportes of wise and graue men: those of the present time left to the fruition and iudgement of our sences.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 32.

We are not of opinion, therefore, as some are, that nature in working hath before her certayne *exemplarie* [in some editions *examplarie*] draughtes or patternes.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. § 3.

The archbishops and bishops have the government of the church: . . . their lives and doctrine ought to be *exemplary*. *Bacon*.

2. Such as may serve for a warning to others; such as may deter from wrong-doing: as, *exemplary* punishment.

In the fourth Year of the Queen, *exemplary* Justice was done upon a great Person. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 323.

Vague as were Arran's allusions to his royal descent, they were followed, within the year, by his *exemplary* fall from power and wealth and titles.
N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 469.

3†. Serving as an example, whether good or bad; attracting imitation; influential.

Besides the good and bad of Princes is more *exemplarie*, and thereby of greater moment, than the priuate persons.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 34.

4†. Exemplifying; serving as an illustration.

Exemplary is the coat of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham; five scallop-shells on a plain cross, speaking his predecessors' valour in the holy war.
Fuller, Holy War, p. 271.

Exemplary damages. See *damage*.

exemplary† (ek'sem- or eg-zem'plā-ri), *n.* [< LL. *exemplarium*, also *exemplaris*, a copy: see *exemplar*.] An exemplar; a specimen; a copy, as of a book or writing. *Donne*.

Whereof doth it come that the *exemplaries* and copies of many books do vary, but by such means?
Hunting of Purgatory (1561), fol. 322, b.

exemplifiable (eg-zem'pli-fī-a-bl), *a.* [< *exemplify* + *-able*.] Capable of being exemplified.

exemplification (eg-zem"pli-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *ejemplificacion* = Pg. *exemplificação* = It. *esemplificazione*, < ML. *exemplificatio(n-)*, < *exemplificare*, exemplify: see *exemplify*.] **1.** The act of exemplifying; a showing or illustrating by example.

For the more *exemplification* of the same, he sent the Lorde de Roche with letters of credence.
Hall, Hen. VIII., an. 22.

It is to be remarked, that many words written alike are differently pronounced, . . . of which the *exemplification* may be generally given by a distich.
Johnson, Plan of Eng. Dict.

2. That which exemplifies; something that serves for illustration, as of a principle, theory, or the like.

Alone of vice, as such, a delighting in sin for its own sake, is an imitation or rather an *exemplification* of the malice of the devil. *South*.

3. A copy or transcript; especially, an attested copy, as of a record, under seal; an exemplified copy (which see, under *exemplify*).

An ambassador of Scotland demanded an *exemplification* of the articles of peace. *Sir J. Hayward*.

exemplifier (eg-zem'pli-fī-ėr), *n.* One who exemplifies; one whose character or action serves for exemplification.

Nor can any man with clear confidence say that Jesus (the author, master, and *exemplifyer* of these doctrines) is the Lord, . . . but by the Holy Ghost.
Barrow, Works, III. ixv.

exemplify (eg-zem'pli-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exemplified*, ppr. *exemplifying*. [= Pr. Pg. *exemplificar* = Sp. *ejemplificar* = It. *esemplificare*, < ML. *exemplificare*, show by example, transcribe, narrate, < L. *exemplum*, example, + *facere*, make: see *example* and *-fy*.] **1.** To show or illustrate by example.

He did but . . . *exemplify* the principles in which he had been brought up. *Cowper*.

Learn we might, if not too proud to stoop
To quadruped instructors, many a good
And useful quality, and virtue too,
Rarely *exemplified* among ourselves.
Cowper, Task, vi. 624.

I shall . . . proceed to *exemplify* the elementary principles which have been established. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 91.

2. To copy; transcribe; make an attested copy or transcript of under seal.

There were ambassadors sent to Athens, . . . who were commanded to *exemplifie* and copie out the famous and worthie lawes of Solon. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 109.

3. To prove or show by an attested copy.—**4†.** To make an example of, as by punishing.

Your *exemplified* malefactors,
That have survived their infamy and punishment.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iii. 4.

Exemplified copy, a duplicate of the record of an act or a proceeding, authenticated under the great seal of the state or under the seal of the court, with a certificate from the authorities appearing to have official custody of the record that they have caused it to be exemplified.

exempli gratia (eg-zem'plī grā'shi-ā). [L.: *exempli*, gen. of *exemplum*, example; *gratiā*, abl. of *gratia*, sake, favor, grace.] For the sake of example; by way of example; for example: usually abbreviated *ex. gr.* or *e. g.*

exempt (eg-zempt'), *v. t.* [< ME. *exempten*, < OF. (and F.) *exempter* = Sp. *exentar* = Pg. *exemptar* = It. *esentare*, < ML. *exemptare*, freq., < L. *eximere*, pp. *exemptus* (> Pr. *eximir* = Sp. Pg. *eximir* = It. *esimere*), take out, deliver, free, < *ex*, out, + *emere*, take, buy: see *emption*, and cf. *adempt*, *preëmpt*, *redeem*. Hence also (from L. *eximere*) *example*, *exemplar*, *eximious*.] To free or permit to be free (from some undesirable requirement or condition); grant immunity (to); release; dispense: as, no man is *exempted* from pain and suffering.

Indeed we are *exempted* from no vice absolutely, but on condition that we watch and strive.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 299.

Whatsoever his former conduct may be, . . . his circumstances should *exempt* him from censure now.
Goldsmith, Vicar, vi.

I perceive not wherefore a king should be *exempted* from all punishment.
Macaulay, Conversation between Cowley and Milton.

Like the Copts, and for a like reason, the Jews pay tribute, and are *exempted* from military service.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 344.

exempt (eg-zempt'), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *exempt* = Pr. *exempt*, *exem* = Sp. *exento* = Pg. *exempto* = It. *esento*, < L. *exemptus*, pp. of *eximere*, take out, exempt: see *exempt*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Exempted; having exemption; free or clear, as from subjection or liability to something disagreeable, onerous, or dangerous; dispensed: as, to be *exempt* from military duty; *exempt* from the jurisdiction of a court.

The convent [of Mount Sinai] is *exempt* from all jurisdiction, and is govern'd by a bishop, who has the title and honours of an archbishop.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 151.

Here again his [Wordsworth's] lot has been similar to that of Goethe, who has lost men's sympathies, partly because he was *exempt* from suffering.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 97.

2†. Removed; remote.

And this our life, *exempt* from public haunt,
Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 1.

3†. Standing apart; separated; select.

Of whose fair sex we come to offer seven,
The most *exempt* for excellence.
Chapman, Iliad, ix. 604.

II. *n.* **1.** One who is exempted or freed from duty; one dispensed from or not subject to service, especially military or other obligatory public service.

The only legal *exempts* were the clergy, hidalgos, and paupers. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 3.

2. In England, one of four officers of the yeomen of the royal guard, styled *corporals* in their commission; an exon.

The *exempt* of the yeomen of the Guard is a resident officer, who sleeps at St. James's as commandant of the Yeomen on duty, which no other officer of the corps does.
Thom, Bk. of the Court, p. 370, quoted in N. and Q., [6th ser., XI. 93.

exemptible (eg-zemp'ti-bl), *a.* [< *exempt*, *v.*, + *-ible*.] Capable of being exempted; privileged. *Cotgrave.*

exemption (eg-zemp'shon), *n.* [= F. *exemption* = Pr. *exemptio* = Sp. *exencion* = Pg. *exempção* = It. *esenzione*, < L. *exemptio(n-)*, a taking out, < *eximere*, pp. *exemptus*, take out: see *exempt*.] **1.** The act of exempting; the state of being exempt; freedom from some undesirable requirement or condition; immunity; dispensation: as, *exemption* from servitude; *exemption* from taxation.

All Laws both of God and Man are made without *exemption* of any person whomsoever.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxviii.

The Roman laws gave particular *exemptions* to such as built ships or traded in corn. *Arbuthnot*, Anc. Coins.

The Mahh'mil is borne by a fine tall camel, which is generally indulged with *exemption* from every kind of labour during the remainder of its life.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 182.

2. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a regulation through which places or individuals are brought directly under the control of the Holy See, instead of being subject to the authority of the diocesan bishop.

exemptitious† (ek-semp-tish'us), *a.* [< L. as if **exemptitius*, *-icius*, < *exemptus*, exempt: see *exempt*, *a.*] Capable of being exempted or taken out; separable.

If motion were loose or *exemptitious* from matter, I could be convinced that it had extension of its own.
Dr. H. More.

exencephali, *n.* Plural of *exencephalus*.

exencephalous (ek-sen-sef'a-lus), *a.* [< NL. *exencephalus*, < Gr. *ἐξ*, out, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain.] Having the character of an exencephalus; pertaining to cerebral hernia.

exencephalus (ek-sen-sef'a-lus), *n.*; pl. *exencephali* (-lī). [NL.: see *exencephalous*.] In *teratol.*, a monster in which the brain, more or less malformed, is exposed by the incompleteness of the cranium.

exenterate (eks-en'te-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *exenteratus*, *exinteratus*, pp. of *exenterare*, *exinterare*, disembowel, accom. of Gr. *ἐξεντερίζειν*, disembowel, < *ἐξ*, out, + *ἐντερα*, bowels, entrails: see *enteron*.] To disembowel; eviscerate. [Rare.]

They alighted out of the coach, and went into a poor woman's house at the bottom of Highgate Hill, and bought a hen and made her *exenterate* it, and then stuffed the body with snow, and my lord [Bacon] did help to do it himself. *Aubrey*, quoted in N. and Q., 6th ser., XI. 50.

exenterate (eks-en'te-rāt), *a.* [< L. *exenteratus*, pp.: see the verb.] Disemboweled; eviscerated. [Rare.]

A soldier-bee
That yields his life, *exenterate* with the stroke
O' the sting that saves the hive.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 262.

exenteration (eks-en-te-rā'shon), *n.* [< *exenterate* + *-ion*.] **1.** Disemboweling; evisceration. [Rare.]

Bellonius hath been more satisfactorily experimental, not only affirming they [chameleons] feed on flies, caterpillars, beetles, and other insects; but upon *exenteration* he found these animals in their bellies.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 21.

2. The act of turning inside out; exposure of the secrets of anything. [Rare.]

Dilaceration of the spirit and *exenteration* of the inmost mind. *Lamb.*

Exenterus (eks-en'te-rus), *n.* [NL. (Hartig, 1837), < Gr. *ἐξεντερίζειν*, disembowel: see *exenterate*, *v.*] A genus of ichneumon-flies, of the subfamily *Tryphoninæ*: so called from their habits. About 50 European species are known. Those of America which have been so called all belong to a genus *Cteniscus*. *E. marginatorius* of Europe is a parasite of the larvæ of sawflies.

exequatur (ek-sē-kwā'tėr), *n.* [L., let him perform or execute (it); 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *exequi*, *exsequi*, pursue to the end, execute: see *execute*.] **1.** An authoritative recognition or authentication, as of a document or a right; an official warrant or permission.

He complained bitterly of the conduct of the councils in those states which refused to allow the publication of his bulls without the royal *exequatur*. *Prescott.*

2. The right asserted by secular rulers and by bishops to exclude from their territory or dioceses any papal bulls which they consider injurious.—**3.** A written recognition of a person in the character of consul or commercial agent issued by the government to which he is accredited, and authorizing him to exercise his powers.

exequial (ek-sē'kwi-al), *a.* [< L. *exequialis*, *exsequialis*, < *exequiæ*, *exsequiæ*, exequies: see *exequy*.] Pertaining to funerals; funereal. [Rare.]

Thetis herself to all our peers proclaims
Heroic prizes and *exequial* games.
Pope, Odyssey, xxiv.

exequious (ek-sē'kwi-us), *a.* [< L. *exequiæ*, *exsequiæ*, exequies (see *exequy*), + *-ous*.] Of or belonging to exequies. [Rare.]

Prepare yourselves to build the funeral pile;
Lay your pale hands to this *exequious* fire.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, ii.

exequy (ek'sē-kwi), *n.*; pl. *exequies* (-kwiz). [Usually in plural; = OF. *exeques* = Pr. *exequias* = Sp. Pg. *exequias* = It. *esequie*, < L. *exequiæ*, *exsequiæ*, pl., a funeral procession, funeral rite, < *exequi*, *exsequi*, follow, follow out, accompany to the grave, < *ex*, out, + *sequi*, follow: see *execute*. Cf. *obsequies*.] **1.** *pl.* Funeral rites; the ceremonies of burial; obsequies.

Thay shul fynden iiij. torches, ffor to brenne the principal day at messe, and at *exequises* of euery brothir and sistir that dies. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 74.

Let's not forget
The noble Duke of Bedford, late deceas'd,
But see his *exequies* fulfill'd in Rouen.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

Which civil society carrieth out their dead, and hath *exequies*, if not interments. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, i.

The due order of Charity not less than the voice of Scripture required prayers to be said for souls departed, and alms to be given for masses and *exequies*.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., vi.

2. A funeral hymn or elegy: as, the *exequy* on the death of his wife by Henry King, Bishop of Chichester. [Rare.]

exercet†, *v. t.* [ME. *exercen*, < OF. *exercer*, F. *exercer* = Pr. *exercir* = Sp. *ejercer* = Pg. *exercer* = It. *esercere*, exercise, < L. *exercere*, drive on, drive, keep at work, work, employ, exercise, refl. exercise oneself, practise, < *ex*, out, + *arcere*, keep off, shut up: see *ark*[2]. Hence *exercise*, *n.*, *exercise*, *v.*, *exercitation*.] To exercise.

Certes all thing that *exerceth* or corigeth, it profiteth.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iv.

exercent (eg-zėr'sent), *a.* [< L. *exercen(t-)s*, ppr. of *exercere*, exercise: see *exerce*, *exercise*.] Exercising; practising; acting. [Rare.]

The judge may oblige every *exercent* advocate to give his patronage and assistance unto a litigant in distress.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

exercisable (ek'sėr-sī-za-bl), *a.* [< *exercise* + *-able*.] Capable of being exercised, used, employed, or exerted.

It is natural to see such powers with a jealous eye; and, when stretched in the exercise, they alarm and disgust those over whom they are *exercisable*.
Hargrave, Judicial Arguments (1797), p. 10.

exercise (ek'sėr-sīz), *n.* [< ME. *exercise*, < OF. *exercise*, F. *exercice* = Pr. *exercici*, *exercisi* = Sp. *ejercicio* = Pg. *exercicio* = It. *esercizio* = D. *exercitie* = G. *exercitium* = Dan. *exercits* = Sw. *exercis*, < L. *exercitium*, exercise (training of soldiers, horsemen, etc.), play, ML. also use, art, etc., < *exercitus*, pp. of *exercere*, exercise, refl. exercise oneself, practise: see *exerce*.] **1.** A carrying on or out in action; active performance or fulfilment; a physical or mental doing or practising: used of the continued performance of the functions, or observance of the requirements, of the subject of the action: as, the *exercise* of an art, a trade, or an office; the *exercise* of religion, of patience, etc.

To vex them, he appoints a Fair to be kept at Westminster, forbidding under great Penalty all *Exercise* of Merchandize within London for fifteen Days.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 82.

She [the queen] is also allowed 28 Ecclesiastics of any Order, except Jesuits; a Bishop for her Almoner, and to have private *Exercise* of her Religion for her and her Servants. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 22.

He [God] cannot but love virtue, wherever it is, and reward it, and annex happiness always to the *exercise* of it.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. xi.

2. Voluntary action of the body or mind; exertion of any faculty; practice in the employment of the physical or mental powers: used absolutely, or with reference to the reflex effect of the action upon the actor: as, to take *exercise* in the open air; corporeal or spiritual *exercise*; violent, hurtful, pleasurable, or healthful *exercise*.

Bodily *exercise* profiteth little. 1 Tim. iv. 8.

To choke his days
With barbarous ignorance, and deny his youth
The rich advantage of good *exercise*.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2.

The joy, the danger, and the toil o'erpays;
'Tis *exercise* and health and length of days.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 91.

There is a back yard to it, with a high stone wall round it, where a couple of prisoners might easily get a little *exercise* unseen. *W. Black*, In Far Lochaber, xxi.

3. A specific mode or employment of activity; an exertion of one or more of the physical or mental powers; practice in the use of a faculty or the faculties, as for the attainment of skill or facility, the accomplishment of a purpose, or the like: as, an *exercise* in horsemanship; *exercises* of the memory; outdoor *exercises*.

He was strong of body, and so much the stronger, as he, by a well-disciplined *exercise*, taught it both to do and to suffer. *Sir P. Sidney.*

For hunting was his daily *exercise*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 6.

What more manly *exercise* than hunting the Wild Boar?
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 30.

Patience is more oft the *exercise*
Of saints, the trial of their fortitude.
Milton, S. A., l. 1287.

Natural philosophy was considered in the light merely of a mental *exercise*. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

But for the unquiet heart and brain,
A use in measured language lies;
The sad mechanic *exercise*,
Like dull narcotics, numbing pain.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, v.

4. A disciplinary task or formulary; something done or to be done for the attainment of proficiency or skill; a set or prescribed performance for improvement, or an example or study for improving practice: as, school *exercises;* an *exercise* in composition or music; *exercises* for the piano or violin.

She began to sing her florid *exercises*.
Miss Sheppard, Charles Auchester, xvii.

5. A performance or procedure in general; a definite or formal act for a purpose; specifically, a feature or part of a program or round of proceedings: as, the *exercises* of a college commencement, or of a public meeting; graduating *exercises*.

The *exercises* lasted a full hour longer, and it was half-past 10 before the presiding elder gave the benediction.
E. Eggleston, The Graysons, x.

6. A spiritual or religious action or effort; an act or procedure of devotion or for spiritual improvement; religious worship, exhortation, or the like.

In my *exercise* among them (as you know) wee attend foure things, besides prayer unto God.
T. Shepard, Clear Sunshine of the Gospel, p. 30.

The meeting began with a weighty *exercise* and travail in prayer, that the Lord would glorify his own name that day. *Penn*, Travels in Holland, etc.

Specifically—(*a*) Among the Puritans, a church service or week-day sermon: still occasionally used.

We of the pious shall be afraid to go
To a long *exercise*, for fear our pockets should
Be pick'd. *Sir W. Davenant*, The Wits.

An extraordinary cold Storm of wind and Snow. . . . Came not out to afternoon *exercise*. [New England Diary of 1716.] Quoted in *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 732.

The second service of the Lord's Day was generally about two in the afternoon, a substantial repetition of the morning *exercise*.
G. L. Walker, Hist. First Church in Hartford, p. 230.

(*b*) Family worship. [Scotch.]

That honest person was, according to his own account, at that time engaged in the *exercise* of the evening.
Scott, St. Ronan's Well, xxviii.

(*c*) Formerly, in Scotland, the critical explication of a passage of Scripture, at a meeting of presbytery, by a teaching presbyter, succeeded by a specification of the doctrines contained in it by another, both discourses being judged of, and censured, if necessary, by the rest of the brethren. (*d*) Formerly, also, the presbytery. [Scotch.]

The ministers of the *Exercise* of Dalkeith.
Act of James IV.

7. A disciplinary spiritual experience or trial; spiritual agitation.

An heavy weight and unusual oppression fell upon me; yea, it weighed me almost to the grave, that I could almost say, "My soul was sad even unto death." I knew not at present the ground of this *exercise;* it remained about twenty-four hours upon me.
Penn, Travels in Holland, etc.

Art and exercise, scholastic education and training in bodily accomplishments.—**Exercise and addition**, the name given to one of the exercises prescribed to students of theology in the Scotch universities, and also to candidates for the office of the ministry, being an exposition of a passage of the Greek New Testament.—**Manual exercise**. See *manual*.—**Spiritual Exercises**, the name given by Ignatius Loyola to a series of meditations composed by him, and used in the Roman Catholic Church, especially among the Jesuits.

exercise (ek'sėr-sīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *exercised*, ppr. *exercising*. [< ME. *exercisen*, *exercysen*, < *exercise*, *n.* For the older and orig. verb, see *exerce*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To put in practice; carry out in action; perform the functions or duties of: as, to *exercise* authority or power; to *exercise* an office.

The new ffest of whiche iij in the yere we *exercyse*.
Coventry Mysteries, p. 71.

We need not pick Quarrels and seek Enemies without Doors, we have too many Inmates at Home to *exercise* our Prowess upon. *Howell*, Letters, iii. 1.

Many of them *exercise* merchandize in vessels called Carmasals; and have of late gotten the use of the Compasse, yet dare they not adventure into the Ocean.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 61.

But he [Byron] would not resign without a struggle the empire which he had *exercised* over the men of his generation. *Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

2. To put in action; employ actively; set or keep in a state of activity; make use of in act or procedure: as, to *exercise* the body, the voice, etc.; to *exercise* the reason or judgment; *exercise* your skill in this work.

Moderatly *exercise* your body with some labour, or playeng at the tennys. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 247.

A fortune sent to *exercise*
Your virtue, as the wind doth try strong trees.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iv. 1.

He kiss'd me afore a great many Lords, and said I was a brave Man's Son that taught him to *exercise* his Arms.
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, iv. 1.

This right was *exercised* by all the organized communities. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist. (2d ed.), § 810.

3. To train or discipline by means of exertion or practice; put or keep in practice; make, or cause to make, specific trials: as, to *exercise* one's self in music; to *exercise* troops.

Strong meat belongeth to them that are of full age, even those who by reason of use have their senses *exercised* to discern both good and evil. Heb. v. 14.

The Arabs who came out to meet the Cashif *exercised* themselves all the way on horseback, by running after one another with the pike, in the usual way.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 57.

He wore hair cloth next his skin, and *exercised* himself with fasts, vigils, and stripes.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 5.

4. To give mental occupation or exercise to; cause to think earnestly or anxiously; make uneasy: as, he is *exercised* about his spiritual state.

In that day we were an *exercised* people, our very countenances and deportment declared it.
Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, vi.

Our friends in the legislature are getting somewhat *exercised*, but are not half so frightened as I wish they were.
S. Bowles, in Merriam, I. 291.

Several years ago my own housemaid was very much *exercised*, and well-nigh spell-bound, by an inexplicable tinkling at short intervals of the door-bell.
N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 418.

5. To impart as an effect; put forth as a result or consequence; communicate; exert.

I am far from saying that the presence of the adopted members *exercises* no influence on the body into which they are adopted; but the body into which they are adopted *exercises* an incalculably greater influence on them.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 92.

=**Syn. 2.** To apply.—**3.** To drill.—**4.** To try, afflict, pain, annoy.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To use action or exertion; exert one's self; take exercise: as, to *exercise* for health or amusement.

A man must often *exercise*, or fast, or take physic, or be sick. *Sir W. Temple.*

2†. To conduct a religious exercise, as the exposition of Scripture.

Mr. Shepherd prayed with deep confession of sin, etc., and *exercised* out of Eph. v.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 214.

exerciser (ek'sėr-sī-zėr), *n.* One who or that which exercises.

God never granteth any power or authority, but he appointeth also who shall be the lawfull *exercisers* and executors of the same. *Fulke*, Against Allen (1586), p. 488.

exercisible (ek'sėr-sī-zi-bl), *a.* [< *exercise* + *-ible*.] Same as *exercisable*. [Rare.]

An incorporeal hereditament . . . annexed to or *exercisible* within the same. *Blackstone.*

exercitation (eg-zėr-si-tā'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *exercitacioun*, < OF. *exercitation*, F. *exercitation* = Pr. *exercitacio* = Sp. *ejercitacion* = Pg. *exercitação* = It. *esercitazione*, < L. *exercitatio(n-)*, exercise, practice, < *exercitare*, exercise diligently, freq. of *exercere*, exercise: see *exerce*, *exercise*.] **1.** Exercise; practice; use.

Nor is he [the king] in the least unfit, as was reported, for any kind of royal *exercitation*.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, v.

2. An exercise; an act; a performance; particularly, a mental act or performance; a play of the mind.

The scholastic terms, which had been banished from the schools, as we have seen, the year before, were not restored in these private *exercitations;* but otherwise freedom of speech was allowed, or rather encouraged.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xix.

Sometimes they [resemblances] have no reality at all, but they are of the nature of pure paradox, and then they are but the *exercitations* of an ingenious fancy.
W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 1st ser., p. 149.

exercitor (eg-zėr'si-tọr), *n.* [< L. *exercitor*, an exerciser, trainer, LL. one who exercises any calling, as an inn-keeper, shipmaster, etc., < *exercere*, exercise: see *exerce*.] In *law*, the person to whom the profits of a ship or trading-vessel belong; the owner, managing owner, or charterer.

exercitorial (eg-zėr-si-tō'ri-ạl), *a.* [< *exercitor* + *-ial*.] Pertaining or belonging to an exercitor.—**Exercitorial action**, an action given against the owners of a ship upon contracts entered into by the master.

exergual (eg-zėr'gạl), *a.* [< *exergue* + *-al*.] Belonging to the exergue.

An artist's name is sometimes written on the *exergual* line. *B. V. Head*, Historia Numorum, p. 112.

exergue (eg-zėrg'), *n.* [< F. *exergue*, lit. that which is out of the work, accessory, < Gr. *ἐξ*, out, + *ἔργον* = E. *work*.] In *numis.*, that part of the reverse of a coin or medal which is below the main device ("type"), and distinctly separated from it, generally by a line. The exergue is either left plain or is filled by an inscription, symbol, or numeral, which is then described as being "*in the exergue*," or (as commonly abbreviated) "*in ex.*" See cut under *numismatics*.

On an ancient Phœnician coin, we find . . . the words Baal Thurz, in Phœnician characters, on the *exergue*.
R. P. Knight, Anc. Art and Myth. (1876), p. 20.

exert (eg-zėrt'), *v.* [Also in the lit. sense (def. 1) *exsert*; < L. *exertare*, *exsertare*, freq. < *exertus*, *exsertus*, pp. of *exserere*, *exscrere*, stretch out, put forth, < *ex*, out, + *serere*, join, put together: see *series*. Cf. *insert*.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To put forth; thrust out; push out; emit.

The orchat loves to wave
With winter winds, before the gems *exert*
Their feeble heads. *J. Philips*, Cider, ii.

2. To put forth, as strength, force, or ability; put in action; bring into active operation: as, to *exert* the strength of the body; to *exert* powers or faculties.

My friend was in some doubt whether he should not *exert* the justice of peace upon such a band of lawless vagrants. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 117.

A little spirit *exerted* on your side might perhaps restore your authority. *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, i.

The influence of the Government had been *exerted* to the utmost, and the Church was still unwavering in its allegiance. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

3. To put forth as the result of effort; do or perform.

When the will has *exerted* an act of command on any faculty of the soul. *South*, Sermons.

To exert one's self, to use one's utmost efforts; strive with energy; put forth exertion.

He [Barwell] was most desirous to return to England, and *exerted himself* to promote an arrangement which would set him at liberty. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

Force *exerted itself* as strongly under Napoleon as under Peter the Great and Frederick the Great and Lewis the Great. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 237.

II. *intrans.* To put forth effort or energy. [Rare.]

Provok'd at last, he strove
To show the little minstrel of the grove
His utmost powers, determined once to try
How art, *exerting*, might with nature vie.
A. Philips, Pastorals, v.

exert, exerted (ek-sėrt', ek-sėr'ted), *a.* See *exserted*.

exertion (eg-zėr'shọn), *n.* [< *exert* + *-ion*. Cf. *exsertion*.] The act of exerting; the act of putting into motion or action; effort; a striving: as, an *exertion* of strength or power; an *exertion* of the limbs or of the mind.

The constitution of their bodies was naturally so feeble, and so unaccustomed to the laborious *exertions* of industry, that they were satisfied with a proportion of food amazingly small. *W. Robertson*, Hist. America, ii.

The dread of an ignominious death may stimulate sluggishness to *exertion*. *Macaulay*, William Pitt.

=**Syn.** Endeavor, attempt, trial.

exertive (eg-zėr'tiv), *a.* [< *exert* + *-ive*.] Exerting; having power to exert. [Rare.]

exertment† (eg-zėrt'mẹnt), *n.* [< *exert* + *-ment*.] Exertion.

exesion† (eg-zē'zhọn), *n.* [< L. *exesus*, pp. of *exedere*, eat out, < *ex*, out, + *edere* = E. *eat*.] The act of eating out or through.

Who, though he [Theophrastus] denieth the *exesion* or forcing through the belly [of vipers], conceiveth nevertheless that upon a full and plentifull impletion there may perhaps succeed a disruption of the matrix.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 16.

exestuate† (eg-zes'tū-āt), *v. i.* [< L. *exæstuatus*, pp. of *exæstuare*, boil up, < *ex*, out, + *æstuare*, boil, surge: see *estuate*, *estuant*.] To boil up; be agitated.

exestuation† (eg-zes-tū-ā'shọn), *n.* [< LL. *exæstuatio(n-)*, < L. *exæstuare*, boil up: see *exestuate*.] A boiling; ebullition; effervescence.

Saltpetre is in operation a cold body; . . . physicians and chymists give it in fevers, to allay the inward *exestuations* of the blood and humours. *Boyle*, Works, I. 364.

Exetastes (eks-e-tas'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Gravenhorst, 1829), < Gr. *ἐξεταστής*, an examiner, < *ἐξετάζειν*, examine, inquire into, < *ἐξ*, out, + *ἑτάζειν*, examine, try the truth of, < *ἐτεός*, true, real: see *etymon*.] **1.** In *entom.*, a genus of ichneumonflies, of the subfamily *Ophioninæ*, having slender tarsi with impectinate claws. There are about 30 European and over 20 North American species.—**2.** In *ornith.*, a genus of South American cotingas, related to *Tityra*. *Cabanis and Heine*, 1859.

exeunt (eks'ē-unt). [L., they go out; 3d pers. pl. pres. ind. of *exire*, go out: see *exit*.] They

go out: a word used in the text of plays to denote that point in the action at which two or more actors leave the stage.

Exeunt all but Hamlet and Horatio.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. (Stage direction.)

[Sometimes improperly used as an English verb.

It would have had a good effect, i' faith, if you could *exeunt* praying!—yes, and would vary the established mode of springing off with a glance at the pit.
Sheridan, The Critic, ii. 2.]

Exeunt omnes, all go out: indicating that all the actors leave the stage at the same time.

ex facie (eks fā′shi-ē). [L.: *ex*, from; *facie*, abl. of *facies*, face.] From the face: said of what appears on the face of a writing or other document, as distinguished from what appears indirectly respecting its contents.

exfamiliation (eks″fa-mil-i-ā′shon), *n.* [< L. *ex*, out, + *familia*, family, + *-ation*.] Expulsion or separation from the family; a dissolving of family ties. [Rare.]

This power of admission on the one side, and on the other side of expatriation—or, perhaps, I should rather say of *exfamiliation*—even when the change was absolute, and not merely a transfer from one Household to another, were always solemn public acts requiring the consent of the community. *W. E. Hearn*, Aryan Household, p. 131.

exfetation (eks-fē-tā′shon), *n.* [Also written, less prop., *exfetation*; < L. *ex*, out, + E. *fetation*.] Extra-uterine fetation, or imperfect fetation in some organ exterior to the uterus.

exfiguration (eks-fig-ū-rā′shon), *n.* [< *exfigure* + *-ation*.] A typifying; a figurative presentment; a type. [Rare.]

Nature through her infinitely varied forms is the forthgoing and *exfiguration* of the Divine reason in self-manifestation.
E. H. Sears, The Fourth Gospel the Heart of Christ, p. 443.

exfigure (eks-fig′ūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exfigured*, ppr. *exfiguring*. [< L. *ex*, out, + *figura*, figure.] To typify; set forth in a figure. [Rare.]

As surely as body involves spirit, and the natural world involves and *exfigures* the spiritual.
E. H. Sears, The Fourth Gospel the Heart of Christ, p. 28.

exflected (eks-flek′ted), *a.* [< L. *ex*, out, + *flectere*, bend, + *-ed*2.] Turned or bent outward: the opposite of *inflected*.

exfodiation (eks-fō-di-ā′shon), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *ex*, out, + *fodire*, dig, + *-ation*. The reg. form would be **effosion*.] A digging up; exhumation.

exfoliate (eks-fō′li-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *exfoliated*, ppr. *exfoliating*. [< LL. *exfoliatus*, pp. of *exfoliare* (> Sp. Pg. *exfoliar* = F. *exfolier*), strip of leaves, < L. *ex*, out, + *folium*, a leaf: see *foliate*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To throw off scales or flakes; peel off in thin fragments; desquamate: as, the *exfoliating* bark of a tree.

The rails near a station are caused to *exfoliate* by the gliding of the wheel. *Tyndall*, Forms of Water, p. 190.

In the deep layer of the skin cells are formed by fission, which, as they enlarge, are thrust outwards, and becoming flattened to form the epidermis, eventually *exfoliate*, while the younger ones beneath take their places.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 219.

Specifically—2. In *surg.*, to separate and come off in scales, as carious bone.

While the bone was *exfoliating*, we deterg'd and cicatriz'd the lips, disposing them to incarn with the flesh rising from the *exfoliated* edges of the bone. *Wiseman*, Surgery, v. 9.

3. In *mineral.*, to split into scales; especially, to become scaly at the surface in consequence of heat or decomposition: as, vermiculite *exfoliates* before the blowpipe.

The mountains of gneiss-granite are to a remarkable degree abruptly conical, which seems caused by the rock tending to *exfoliate* in thick, conically concentric layers.
Darwin, Geol. Observations, ii. 426.

II. *trans.* To scale; free from scales or splinters.

exfoliation (eks-fō-li-ā′shon), *n.* [= F. *exfoliation* = Sp. *exfoliacion* = Pg. *exfoliação*, < LL. as if **exfoliatio(n-)*, < *exfoliare*, exfoliate: see *exfoliate*.] 1. A scaling off; the peeling off or separation of scales or laminæ, as from the cuticle, diseased bone, disintegrating rocks, etc.; desquamation.

The bullet struck in the Bishop of Orkney's arm, and shattered it so, though he lived some years after, that they were forced to open it every year for an *exfoliation*.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1699.

Acting upon a tract of granite, they [the denuding actions of air and water] here work scarcely an appreciable effect; there cause *exfoliations* of the surface.
H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 37.

2. That which is exfoliated or scaled off.

exfoliative (eks-fō′li-ā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *exfoliate* + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* Having the power of causing or hastening exfoliation.

II. *n.* That which has the power or quality of causing or hastening exfoliation: formerly used of certain applications supposed to have such power, as alcohol, oil of turpentine, etc.

Dress the bone with the milder *exfoliatives*, and keep the ulcer open, till the burnt bone is cast off.
Wiseman, Surgery, ii. 7.

ex. gr. An abbreviation of *exempli gratia*.

exhalable (eks-hā′la-bl), *a.* [< *exhale* + *-able*.] Capable of being exhaled.

They do not appear to emit any at all, if they be examined after the same manner with other *exhalable* bodies.
Boyle, Works, III. 286.

exhalant (eks-hā′lant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *exhalan(t-)s*, ppr. of *exhalare*, breathe out: see *exhale*.] **I.** *a.* Having the quality of exhaling or emitting. In sponges, specifically applied to the osculum or opening through which water streams out. See *Ascetta* and *Porifera*.

The walls of the deeply cup-shaped Gastrula become perforated by the numerous inhalent ostioles, while the primitive opening serves as the *exhalent* aperture.
Huxley, Encyc. Brit., II. 51.

II. *n.* That which exhales or is exhaled.

As a general rule he [Dr. Cullen] supposes expectorants to operate . . . by increasing the flow of the superficial *exhalents* at large. *Good.*

Also, less properly, *exhalent*.

exhalate (eks-hā′lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exhalated*, ppr. *exhalating*. [< L. *exhalatus*, pp. of *exhalare*, breathe out: see *exhale*.] To exhale. [Rare.]

The flitting clouds it ceaseless *exhalates*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas.

exhalation (eks-hā-lā′shon), *n.* [< ME. *exalation*, *-cion*, < OF. *exhalation*, F. *exhalation* = Pr. *exhalacio* = Sp. *exhalacion* = Pg. *exhalação* = It. *esalazione*, < L. *exhalatio(n-)*, an exhalation, vapor, < *exhalare*, breathe out: see *exhale*.] 1. The act or process of exhaling, or emitting as an effluence; evaporation.

It hath but a salt foundation, which, being moistened by water driven through it by the force of the shaking *exhalation*, is turned into water also.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 292.

2. That which is exhaled; that which is emitted as or like breath, or which rises in the form of vapor; emanation; effluvium: as, *exhalations* from marshes, animal or vegetable bodies, decaying matter, and other substances.

Anon out of the earth a fabric huge
Rose, like an *exhalation*. *Milton*, P. L., i. 711.

Thou art fled,
Like some frail *exhalation* which the dawn
Robes in its golden beams. *Shelley*, Alastor.

3. In *her.*, a representation of a waterspout, a torrent of rain falling from a cloud, or some similar meteorological phenomenon: a rare bearing, used as a rebus by a person whose name allows of it.

exhale1 (eks-hāl′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *exhaled*, ppr. *exhaling*. [< F. *exhaler* = Sp. Pg. *exhalar* = It. *esalare*, < L. *exhalare*, breathe out, exhale, intr. expire, < *ex*, out, + *halare*, breathe. Cf. *inhale*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To send out as breath or as if by breathing; emit an effluence of; give out as vapor, either perceptible or imperceptible: as, marshes *exhale* noxious effluvia.

Less fragrant scents the unfolding rose *exhales*. *Pope.*

While discontent *exhaled* itself in murmurs among the common people, however, it fomented in dangerous conspiracies among the nobles. *Irving*, Granada, p. 24.

2. To draw out as an effluence; cause to be sent out or emitted in vapor; evaporate: as, the sun *exhales* the moisture of the earth.

Move in that obedient orb again,
Where you did give a fair and natural light;
And be no more an *exhal'd* meteor,
A prodigy of fear. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 1.

Till *exhal'd* asphodel,
And rose, with spicy fannings interbreathed,
Came swelling forth. *Keats*, Endymion, ii. 663.

3†. To draw forth; cause to flow, as blood.

For 'tis thy presence that *exhales* this blood
From cold and empty veins, where no blood dwells.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2.

II. *intrans.* To rise or pass off as an effluence; go off in vapor.

And se the floode be goode ther thou will duelle;
For ofte of it *exaleth* myst impure.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 12.

Thy clear fount
Exhales in mist to heaven.
Keats, Endymion, ii. 723.

He wrote verses in which his heart seems to *exhale* in a sigh of sadness. *G. W. Curtis*, Int. to Cecil Dreeme, p. 11.

exhale2† (eks-hāl′), *v. t.* 1. To hale or drag out.

Nay, I beseech you, gentlemen, do not *exhale* me thus.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1.

2. To draw, as a sword. [Humorous.]

O braggard vile, and damned furious wight!
The grave doth gape, and doting death is near;
Therefore *exhale*. [Pistol and Nym draw.]
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 1.

exhalement† (eks-hāl′ment), *n.* [< *exhale*1 + *-ment*.] The act of exhaling; matter exhaled; vapor; exhalation.

Nor will polished amber, although it send forth a gross and corporal *exhalement*, be found a long time defective upon the exactest scales. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

exhalence† (eks-hā′lens), *n.* [< *exhalen(t)* + *-ce*.] The act of exhaling; the matter exhaled. *Imp. Dict.*

exhalent, *a.* and *n.* A less correct form of *exhalant*.

exhaust (eg-zâst′), *v. t.* [< ML. *exhaustare*, *exaustare*, freq. < L. *exhaustus*, pp. of *exhaurire* (> It. *esaurire* = Pg. *exhaurir*), draw out, drink up, empty, exhaust, < *ex*, out, + *haurire*, draw (esp. water), drain.] 1. To draw out or drain off the whole of; draw out till nothing of the matter drawn is left; remove or take out completely: as, to *exhaust* the water of a well, or the air from a receiver; to *exhaust* the contents of a mine, or of one's purse.

The greatest loues do nouryshe most fast, for as moch as the fyre hath not *exhausted* the moisture of them.
Sir T. Elyot, Castle of Health, ii.

2. To use up or consume completely; expend or make away with the whole of; cause the total removal or loss of: as, to *exhaust* the fertility of the soil; to *exhaust* one's strength or resources; you have *exhausted* my patience.

The wealth
Of the Canaries was *exhaust*, the health
Of his good Majesty to celebrate.
Habington, Castara, ii.

When the morning arrived on which we were to entertain our young landlord, it may easily be supposed what provisions were *exhausted* to make an appearance.
Goldsmith, Vicar, vii.

Encomium in old time was poets' work;
But poets having lavishly long since
Exhausted all materials of the art,
The task now falls into the public hand.
Cowper, Task, vi. 717.

These monsters, critics! with your darts engage,
Here point your thunder, and *exhaust* your rage!
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 555.

3. To empty by drawing out the contents of; make empty by drawing from; specifically, in *chem.*, to empty or deprive of one or more ingredients by the use of solvents: as, to *exhaust* a closed vessel by means of an air-pump; to *exhaust* a cistern. Hence—4. To make weak or worthless by deprivation of essential properties or possessions; despoil of strength, resources, etc.; make useless or helpless: as, a man *exhausted* by fatigue or disease; bad husbandry *exhausts* the land; the long war *exhausted* the country.

And of their wonted vigor left them drain'd,
Exhausted, spiritless, afflicted, fallen.
Milton, P. L., vi. 852.

A breed
Sure to *exhaust* the plant on which they feed.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 604.

The Thirty Years' War *exhausted* Germany; even the victorious powers were worn out, much more the defeated ones. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 230.

5. To treat or examine exhaustively; take a complete view of; consider or view in all parts, bearings, or relations: as, to *exhaust* a topic, a study, or a pursuit; to *exhaust* a book by careful reading or study.

That theme *exhausted*, a wide chasm ensues,
Filled up at least with interesting news.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 393.

6†. To draw forth; excite.

Spare not the babe,
Whose dimpled smiles from fools *exhaust* their mercy.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3.

These barbarous contumelies would *exhaust* tears from my eyes. *Shadwell*, Bury Fair.

Exhausted receiver, in *physics*, a receptacle, as a bell-glass, in which a vacuum has been formed by means of an air-pump.

exhaust† (eg-zâst′), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *exhausto* = It. *esausto*, < L. *exhaustus*, pp.: see the verb.] Expended; drained; exhausted, as of energy or strength.

Single men, though they may be many times more charitable, because their means are less *exhaust*, yet, on the other side, they are more cruel and hardhearted.
Bacon, Marriage and Single Life (ed. 1887).

Intemperate, dissolute, *exhaust* through riot.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 63.

exhaust (eg-zâst′), *n.* [< *exhaust*, *v.*] 1. Same as *exhaust-steam*.—2. Eduction; emission, as of steam from an engine.

If during the back stroke the process of *exhaust* is discontinued before the end, and the remaining steam is

compressed, this cushion of steam will finally fill the volume of the clearance; and by a proper selection of the point at which compression begins the pressure of the cushion may be made to rise just up to the pressure at which steam is admitted when the valve opens.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 487.

exhaust-chamber (eg-zâst′chām″bėr), *n.* A chamber or compartment in the smoke-box of a locomotive, so situated as to prevent unequal draft of the tubes.

exhauster (eg-zâs′tėr), *n.* One who or that which exhausts; specifically, in *gas-making*, a device for preventing the reflex pressure of gas upon the retorts.

exhaust-fan (eg-zâst′fan), *n.* A fan used for creating a draft by the formation of a partial vacuum, in contradistinction to a *blower*.

exhaustible (eg-zâs′ti-bl), *a.* [< *exhaust* + *-ible*.] Capable of being exhausted, drained off, consumed, or used up.

Though employed with profusion, and even with prodigality, yet its sum total was definite and easily *exhaustible*.
Eustace, Tour through Italy, xii.

exhaustibility (eg-zâs-ti-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *exhaustible:* see *-bility*.] The quality of being exhaustible; the capability of being exhausted.

exhausting (eg-zâs′ting), *p. a.* Tending to exhaust, enfeeble, or drain the strength: as, *exhausting* labor.

The study of the principles of government is the most profound and *exhausting* of any which can engage the human mind.
Story, Misc. Writings, p. 616.

exhaustion (eg-zâs′tyon), *n.* [= F. *exhaustion*, < L. as if **exhaustio(n-)*, < *exhaurire*, pp. *exhaustus*, exhaust: see *exhaust*.] 1. The act of exhausting, or of drawing out or draining off; the act of emptying completely of the contents.

I found, by the long use of two or three physicians, the *exhaustion* of my purse as great as other evacuations.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 561.

2. The state of being exhausted or emptied, or of being deprived of strength or energy.

Great *exhaustions* cannot be cured with sudden remedies, no more in a kingdom than in a natural body.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 334.

Specifically—3. In *geom.*, a method formerly used for demonstrating the properties of curvilinear areas. Two such areas, as P and Q, being given, it is shown that there is a series of rectilinear constructions, x_1, x_2, etc., all less than P, but each after the first differing from it by less than half as much as the one preceding it in the series. Suppose there is another series of constructions, y_1, y_2, etc., related in the same way to Q. Then, if $x_1 : y_1 = x_2 : y_2$ = etc., it will follow that $x_1 : y_1 = P : Q$. The standard example of this method is the second proposition of the twelfth book of Euclid.

4. In *logic*, a method of proof in which all the arguments tending to an opposite conclusion are brought forward, discussed, and proved untenable or absurd, thus leaving the original proposition established by the exclusion of every alternative.—5. In *physics*, the act of removing the air from a receiver, as by an air-pump, or the extent to which the process has been carried.

A man thrusting in his arme [into Boyle's vacuum] upon *exhaustion* of ye aire, had his flesh immediately swelled so as the bloud was neare bursting the veines.
Evelyn, Memoirs, May 7, 1662.

6. In *chem.*, the process of completely extracting from a substance whatever is removable by a given solvent, or the state of being thus completely deprived of certain soluble matters.

If the precipitate, after *exhaustion* with boiling alcohol, is treated with boiling water, the latter dissolves a considerable quantity of the body in question.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 32.

exhaustive (eg-zâs′tiv), *a.* [< *exhaust* + *-ive*.] Exhausting; tending to exhaust; exhausting all parts or phases; thorough: specifically applied to a disquisition, treatise, criticism, etc., which treats of a subject in such a way as to leave no part of it unexamined.

An *exhaustive* fulness of sense. *Coleridge.*

In so far as his knowledge of the physical and chemical properties of matter is *exhaustive*, . . . his conclusions . . . will be correct. *J. Fiske*, Evolutionist, p. 197.

exhaustively (eg-zâs′tiv-li), *adv.* In an exhaustive manner; in such a manner as to leave no point of a subject unexamined; thoroughly: as, he treated the subject *exhaustively*.

New methods of preparation are constantly revealing novelties in whole classes of objects which (it was supposed) had been already studied *exhaustively*.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 54.

exhaustiveness (eg-zâs′tiv-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being exhaustive.

A distinguishing characteristic of all these papers is the *exhaustiveness* with which the subjects deemed worthy of consideration are analyzed and discussed.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXIX. 160.

An injudicious method of teaching, which confounds thoroughness with *exhaustiveness*.
Quoted in *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVII. 35.

exhaustless (eg-zâst′les), *a.* [< *exhaust* + *-less*.] Incapable of being exhausted; that cannot be wholly expended, consumed, or emptied; inexhaustible: as, an *exhaustless* fund or store.

So with superiour boon may your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er ev'ry land, the naked nations clothe,
And be the *exhaustless* granary of a world.
Thomson, Spring.

The *exhaustless* mine of corruption opened by the precedent . . . of the late payment of the debts of the civil list. *Burke*, Present Discontents.

exhaustment† (eg-zâst′ment), *n.* [< *exhaust* + *-ment*.] Exhaustion; draft or drain upon a thing.

This bishoprick [is] already very meanly endowed in regard of the continual charge and *exhaustments* of the place. *Cabbala*, Dr. Williams, to the Duke.

exhaust-nozle (eg-zâst′noz″l), *n.* 1. In locomotive and some other steam-engines, the blast-nozle or -orifice which discharges exhaust-steam into the uptake to make a forced draft.—2. A device for silencing the noise occasioned by the escape of exhaust-steam, or the steam of an ejector used with a vacuum-brake; a quieting-chamber.

exhaust-pallet (eg-zâst′pal″et), *n.* In *organ-building*, a pallet or valve in the bellows by which the air may be rapidly let out. Also called *exhaust-valve*.

exhaust-pipe (eg-zâst′pīp), *n.* In a steam-engine, the pipe that conveys waste steam from the cylinder to the condenser, or through which it escapes to the atmosphere.

exhaust-port (eg-zâst′pōrt), *n.* In a steam-engine, the exit passage for the steam from a cylinder.

exhaust-steam (eg-zâst′stēm), *n.* The steam allowed to escape from the cylinder of an engine after it has produced motion of the piston. Also called *exhaust*.

exhausture† (eg-zâs′tūr), *n.* [< *exhaust* + *-ure*.] Exhaustion.

To the absolute *exhausture* of our own magazines.
Jefferson, Correspondence, I. 199.

exhaust-valve (eg-zâst′valv), *n.* 1. In a steam-engine, the valve which regulates the passage of waste steam from the cylinder; a valve in the eduction-passage of the steam-cylinder of an engine, placed between the cylinder and the air-pump, and operated by the tappet-motion, so as to open shortly after the equilibrium-valve, and admit the steam to the condenser. *Weale.*—2. Same as *exhaust-pallet*.

exhedra, *n.* See *exedra*.

exheredate (eks-her′ē-dāt), *v. t.* [< L. *exheredatus*, pp. of *exheredare* (> It. *eseredare* = Sp. *exheredar* = Pg. *exherdar* = F. *exhéréder*), disinherit, < *exheres* (*exhered-*), disinherited, a disinherited person, < *ex-* priv. + *heres*, an heir: see *heir, hereditary*.] To disinherit.

Madam, . . . though *exheridated* and disowned, I am yet a Douglas. *Scott*, Abbot, II. 222.

exheredation (eks-her-ē-dā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *exhérédation* = Sp. *exheredacion* = Pg. *exherdação*, < L. *exheredatio(n-)*, < *exheredare*, disinherit: see *exheredate*.] In *Rom. law*, a disinheriting; the act of a father in excluding a child from inheriting any part of his estate.

I shall first demand whether sons may not lawfully and reasonably fear punishment from their parents, in case they shall deserve it, even the greatest punishment, *exheredation*, and casting out of the family, upon their continuing disobedient and refractory to their father's commands. *Hammond*, Works, II. ii. 144.

exhibit (eg-zib′it), *v.* [< L. *exhibitus*, pp. of *exhibere* (> It. *esibire* = Sp. Pg. *exhibir* = F. *exhiber*), hold forth, present, show, display, < *ex*, out, + *habere*, hold, have: see *habit*. Cf. *inhibit, prohibit*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To offer or present to view; present for inspection; place on show: as, to *exhibit* paintings; to *exhibit* an invention; to *exhibit* documents in court.

Tournaments and justs were usually *exhibited* at coronations, royal marriages, and other occasions of solemnity where pomp and pageantry were thought to be requisite.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 12.

The first thing men think of, when they love, is to *exhibit* their usefulness and advantages to the object of their affection. *Emerson*, Woman.

2. To display; manifest conspicuously; bring to light; furnish or constitute: as, to *exhibit* an example of bravery or generosity.

One of an unfortunate constitution is perpetually *exhibiting* a miserable example of the weakness of mind and body. *Pope.*

The dispersion of the colours of the solar rays is *exhibited* on the most magnificent scale by Nature herself in the splendid phenomenon of the rainbow.
Lommel, Light (trans.), p. 122.

A sudden and severe demand develops as well as *exhibits* latent forces, but it cannot create what had no previous existence. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 116.

3. To present for consideration; bring forward publicly or officially; make a presentation of. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Why, I'll *exhibit* a bill in the parliament for the putting down of men. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 1.

We shall, by the merit and excellency of this oblation, *exhibit* to God an offertory in which he cannot but delight. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 64.

He suffered his attorney-general to *exhibit* a charge of high treason against the earl. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

4. In *med.*, to administer, as a specified drug.—5. In English universities, to hold forth (a foundation or prize) to be competed for by candidates.—6. To present or declaim (a speech or an essay) in public.

If any student shall fail to perform the exercise assigned him, or shall *exhibit* anything not allowed by the Faculty, he may be sent home. *Laws of Yale College* (1837), p. 16.

II. *intrans.* 1. To make an exhibition; open a show; present something to public view: as, to *exhibit* at the Academy.—2. In universities, to offer or present an exhibition. [Eng.]—3. To present an essay in public; speak in public at an exhibition or college commencement.

No student who shall receive any appointment to *exhibit* before the class, the College, or the public, shall give any treat or entertainment to his class.
Laws of Yale College (1837), p. 29.

exhibit (eg-zib′it), *n.* [< *exhibit, v.*] 1. Anything or any collection of things exhibited publicly: as, the Japanese *exhibit* in the Paris Exposition.—2. A showing; specifically, a written recital or report showing the state of any matter at a particular date, as of the estate of a bankrupt, etc.

What kind of historical development of the articular infinitive do we find between Thukydides and Demosthenes? The chronological *exhibit* is crossed all the time by the law of the department, by the fancy of the individual.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VI. 54.

3. In *law*, a paper attached to a contract, pleading, affidavit, or other principal instrument, identified in and referred to by it; a document offered in evidence in an action, and marked to identify it or authenticate it for future reference.

He [Gardiner] put in several other *exhibits*, and among them his book against Cranmer on the Sacrament.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xviii.

=Syn. 1. See *exhibition*.

exhibitant (eg-zib′i-tant), *n.* [< *exhibit* + *-ant*.] In *law*, one who makes an exhibit.

exhibiter (eg-zib′i-tėr), *n.* One who exhibits. See *exhibitor*.

He seems indifferent;
Or, rather, swaying more upon our part
Than cherishing the *exhibiters* against us.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 1.

exhibition (ek-si-bish′ọn), *n.* [= F. *exhibition* = Sp. *exhibicion* = Pg. *exhibição* = It. *esibizione*, < LL. *exhibitio(n-)*, a handing out, giving up, sustenance (mod. senses from the mod. verb), < *exhibere*, present, exhibit: see *exhibit*.] 1. The act of exhibiting or displaying for inspection; a showing or presenting to view.

We may be assured, gentlemen, that he who really loves the thing itself loves its finest *exhibitions*.
D. Webster, Speech, Feb. 22, 1832.

2. The producing or showing of titles, authorities, or papers of any kind before a tribunal, in proof of facts; hence, in *Scots law*, an action for compelling delivery of writings.—3. That which is exhibited; a show; especially, a public show or display, as of natural or artificial productions, or of personal performances: as, an international or universal *exhibition* (of productions and manufactures); a school *exhibition;* an athletic or dramatic *exhibition*.

Ode sung at the Opening of the International *Exhibition*.
Tennyson (title of poem).

4. In *med.*, the act of administering as a remedy: as, the *exhibition* of stimulants.—5†. An allowance for subsistence; a provision of money or other things; stipend; pension.

Thou art a younger brother, and hast nothing but thy bare *exhibition*. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 1.

Page, will you follow me? I'll give you good *exhibition*.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, v. 2.

My son lives here in Naples, and in 's riot
Doth far exceed the *exhibition* I allowed him.
Webster, Devil's Law-Case, ii. 1.

Hence—6. A benefaction settled for the maintenance of scholars in English universities,

not depending on the foundation: in Scotland called a *bursary*.

There were very well learned scholars in the university, able to teach and preach, who had neither benefice nor *exhibition*. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., i.

=Syn. *Exhibition, Exhibit, Exposition, Exposure, Exposé*; manifestation. *Exhibition* is more general than *exhibit*, the latter expressing sometimes a section of the former. As contrasted with *exposition*, *exhibition* deals more often with visible things and *exposition* with things mental: as, an *exhibition* of machinery; an *exposition* of a text or doctrine of philosophy. Hence in part, perhaps, the disinclination of some to use *exposition* for a show. This new and French use of *exposition*, so far as it prevails, is limited to a large or international *exhibition*, a "world's fair." *Exposure* expresses a laying open (as *exposure* to the sun, or a southern *exposure*), especially in some undesirable way, as to danger, unpleasant observation, etc. *Exposé* is not far from being synonymous with *exhibit*, being a formal *exhibition* of facts in detail for the information of those concerned, and sometimes the revelation in detail of things that it was desirable to keep secret: as, an *exposé* of certain tricks of the trade.

Copley's picture of Lord Chatham's death is an *exhibition* of itself. *Beattie*.

Although every State and Territory in the Union, with the exception of Utah, was represented by a handsome collective *exhibit* of its natural resources, the enterprise was essentially Southern. *The Century*, XXXI. 153.

His [Burnet's] work on the Thirty-nine Articles is perhaps the most accredited *exposition* of the doctrines of Anglicanism. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

When we have our naked frailties hid,
That suffer in *exposure*, let us meet.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 3.

exhibitional (ek-si-bish′ọn-ạl), *a.* [< *exhibition* + *-al.*] Pertaining to an exhibition.

Madame and her suite had gone to partake of their yearly *exhibitional* refreshments.
New Princeton Rev., I. 121.

exhibitioner (ek-si-bish′ọn-ėr), *n.* In English universities, one who has an exhibition, pension, or allowance granted for his maintenance.

On receiving each instalment the *exhibitioner* shall declare his intention of presenting himself either at the two examinations for B. A., or at the two examinations for B. Sc. *Regulations of Univ. of London*, 1865.

exhibitive (eg-zib′i-tiv), *a.* [< *exhibit* + *-ive.*] Serving for exhibition; tending to exhibit or show; representative.

But as the rock was a symbol of the one true Christ, so is the sacramental bread a symbol *exhibitive* of the one true body of Christ. *Waterland*, Works, VIII. 234.

A Last Confession is Rossetti's dramatic chef-d'œuvre, and at the same time *exhibitive* of his mastership over the difficult medium of blank verse.
W. Sharp, D. G. Rossetti, p. 321.

exhibitively (eg-zib′i-tiv-li), *adv.* By representation.

The word Christ, which is the predicate in one proposition ["that rock was Christ"], is to be literally understood, and the trope lies in the verb was, put for signify or *exhibitively* signifies. *Waterland*, Works, VIII. 233.

exhibitor (eg-zib′i-tọr), *n.* [= It. *esibitore*, < LL. *exhibitor*, < L. *exhibere*, pp. *exhibitus*, show: see *exhibit.*] One who exhibits, or makes an exhibition of any kind; in *law*, one who makes a documentary exhibit in court, or presents an exhibit.

The *exhibitors* of that shew politickly had placed whifflers armed and linked through the hall.
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 245.

exhibitory (eg-zib′i-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *exhibit* + *-ory.*] Exhibiting; showing; displaying.

In an *exhibitory* bill, or schedule, of expences for their removal this year . . . mention is made of carrying the clock from the college-hall to Garsington-house.
T. Warton, Sir T. Pope, p. 379.

The order pronounced might be . . . *exhibitory*, when he [the respondent] was ordained to produce something he was unwarrantably detaining, e. g., the body of a freeman he was holding as his slave, or a will in which the complainer alleged that he had an interest.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 709.

exhilarant (eg-zil′ạ-rant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *exhilaran(t-)s*, ppr. of *exhilarare*, gladden: see *exhilarate.*] **I.** *a.* Exhilarating; causing exhilaration.

II. *n.* That which exhilarates.

To Leonard it was an *exhilarant* and a cordial which rejoiced and strengthened him.
Southey, The Doctor, lxxvii.

exhilarate (eg-zil′ạ-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *exhilarated*, ppr. *exhilarating.* [< L. *exhilaratus*, pp. of *exhilarare*, gladden, make merry, delight, < *ex*, out, up, + *hilarare*, gladden, cheer, < *hilaris*, glad: see *hilarious.*] **I.** *trans.* To make cheerful, lively, or merry; render glad or joyous; cheer; enliven; gladden.

The physician prescribeth cures of the mind in phrensies and melancholy passions; and pretendeth also to exhibit medicines to *exhilarate* the mind.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 185.

Nor rural sights alone, but rural sounds,
Exhilarate the spirit, and restore
The tone of languid Nature. *Cowper*, Task, i. 182.

=Syn. To animate, inspirit, elate.

II.† *intrans.* To become cheerful or joyous.

The shining of the sun whereby all things *exhilarate*.
Bacon, Speech in Parliament to Speaker's Excuse.

exhilarating (eg-zil′ạ-rā-ting), *p. a.* Stimulating; enlivening.

That fallacious fruit,
That with *exhilarating* vapour bland
About their spirits had play'd, and inmost powers
Made err. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 1047.

exhilaratingly (eg-zil′ạ-rā-ting-li), *adv.* In an exhilarating manner.

exhilaration (eg-zil-ạ-rā′shọn), *n.* [< LL. *exhilaratio(n-)*, a gladdening, < L. *exhilarare*, gladden: see *exhilarate.*] **1.** The act of exhilarating, or of enlivening or cheering; the act of making glad or cheerful.—**2.** The state of being enlivened or cheerful; elevation of spirits; joyous enlivenment.

Exhilaration hath some affinity with joy, though it be a much lighter motion. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 721.

=Syn. 2. Animation, joyousness, gaiety, hilarity, glee.

exhilarator (eg-zil′ạ-rā-tọr), *n.* [< *exhilarate* + *-or.*] One who or that which exhilarates.

exhort (eg-zôrt′), *v.* [< ME. *exhorten, exorten*, < OF. *exhorter*, F. *exhorter* = Sp. Pg. *exhortar* = It. *esortare*, < L. *exhortari*, exhort, < *ex*, out, + *hortari*, urge, incite, exhort. Cf. *dehort.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To incite by words or advice; animate or urge by arguments to some act, or to some course of conduct or action; stir up.

And *exortyd* every man to confession and repentaunce.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 26.

Young men likewise *exhort* to be soberminded.
Tit. ii. 6.

Gregory with pious and Apostolic perswasions *exhorts* them not to shrink back from so good a work, but cheerfully to go on in the strength of divine assistance.
Milton, Hist. Eng., iv.

2. To advise; admonish; caution.

I *exhort* you to restrain the violent tendency of your nature for analysis, and to cultivate synthetical propensities.
Sydney Smith, To Francis Jeffrey.

=Syn. To incite, stimulate, encourage; appeal to, beg, enjoin, adjure.

II. *intrans.* To deliver exhortation; *eccles.*, to use appeals or arguments to incite; practise public exhortation.

And with many other words did he testify and *exhort*.
Acts ii. 40.

His brethren and friends intreat, *exhort*, adjure.
Milton, Church-Government, ii. 3.

exhort† (eg-zôrt′), *n.* [< *exhort*, *v.*] The act of exhorting; an exhortation.

The haue disceiued and betrayed, lo!
By the *exort* of vntrew man makyng,
Al this me hath made my cosin to doo.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3972.

Drown Hector's vaunts in loud *exhorts* of fight.
Pope, Iliad, xii.

exhortation (ek-sôr-tā′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *exhortacion*, < OF. (also F.) *exhortation* = Sp. *exhortacion* = Pg. *exhortação* = It. *esortazione*, < L. *exhortatio(n-)*, < *exhortari*, pp. *exhortatus*, exhort: see *exhort.*] **1.** The act or practice of exhorting; incitement by means of argument, appeal, or admonition; the argument or appeal made.

I'll end my *exhortation* after dinner.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1.

The Souldiers by his firm and well grounded *Exhortations* were all on a fire to the onset. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

When he [James II.] found his hearers obdurate to *exhortation*, he resorted to intimidation and corruption.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

2. Incitement to action, as of a nerve; stimulation; irritation. [Rare.]

Dr. Sanderson . . . gave the results of a series of experiments conducted with regard to the measurement of the period of time elapsing between the *exhortation* of the [electric] fish and the delivery of its shock, and also concerning the duration of the shock.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII. 225.

Exhortation week, the week prior to Septuagesima Sunday: so called because the services of the week contain exhortations to the faithful to prepare duly for Lent. *Lee's Glossary.* =Syn. 1. *Homily*, etc. See *sermon.*

exhortative (eg-zôr′tā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *exhortatif* = Pg. *exhortativo* = It. *esortativo*, < L. *exhortativus*, < *exhortari*, pp. *exhortatus*, exhort: see *exhort.*] Containing exhortation; hortatory.

Considering St. Paul's style and manner of expression in the preceptive and *exhortative* part of his epistles.
Barrow, Works, I. viii.

A little slip of paper upon which are written a few words, generally *exhortative* to charity (as "He who giveth alms will be provided for").
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 317.

exhortator (ek′sôr-tā-tọr), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *exhortador* = It. *esortatore*, < LL. *exhortator*, < L. *exhortari*, exhort: see *exhort.*] An exhorter; an encourager. [Rare.]

exhortatory (eg-zôr′tā-tọ-ri), *a.* [= F. *exhortatoire* = Sp. Pg. *exhortatorio* = It. *esortatorio*, < LL. *exhortatorius*, < L. *exhortari*, pp. *exhortatus*, exhort: see *exhort, exhortator.*] Tending to exhort; serving for exhortation.

He wrote vnto those Scots letters *exhortatorie*, requiring them most instantlie to an vnitie of Catholike orders as might be agreeable with the church of Christ.
Holinshed, Chronicles, England, an. 610.

All of them [the Psalms] afford ground of praise at least; the doctrinal, the *exhortatory*, the historical, as well as the rest. *Secker*, Works, III. xxvi.

exhorter (eg-zôr′tėr), *n.* **1.** One who exhorts or encourages.

The which writing many bee agrieued withall: when euery one taketh the matter, as said by himselfe, and will not heare mee, as an *exhorter* and counseller.
Vives, Instruction of Christian Women, Pref.

2. In the *Meth. Epis. Ch.*, a layman, licensed by the pastor, at the recommendation of the class-meeting or leader's meeting, to hold meetings for prayer and exhortation under the direction of the preacher in charge, and to attend all the sessions of the quarterly conference. He is subject to an annual examination of character in the quarterly conference.

exhorto (eks-ôr′tō), *n.* [Sp., < *exhortar*, exhort: see *exhort.*] In *Mexican* and *Spanish law*, letters requisitorial sent from one judge to another; specifically, an order or a warrant for the apprehension of a fugitive peon.

exhumate (eks-hū′māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exhumated*, ppr. *exhumating.* [< ML. *exhumatus*, pp. of *exhumare*, exhume: see *exhume.*] To exhume; disinter. [Colloq.]

Exhumate. Somebody has coined this verb from the good English noun "exhumation." The true verb is "exhume." *A. Phelps*, English Style, p. 366.

exhumation (eks-hū-mā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *exhumation* = Sp. *exhumacion* = Pg. *exhumação* = It. *esumazione*, < ML. *exhumatio(n-)*, < *exhumare*, pp. *exhumatus*, exhume: see *exhume.*] The act of exhuming or disinterring that which has been buried: as, the *exhumation* of a dead body.

Mr. Flaquet says, in his collection of tracts relative to the *exhumation* in the great church at Dunkirk, that the town became more healthy after the bodies of those who had been buried in it had been taken up.
W. Seward, Anecdotes, V. 288.

There remain, then, only the metallic poisons which can be reckoned on as open to detection through *exhumation*, practically three in number, arsenic, antimony, and mercury. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIII. 11.

exhume (eks-hūm′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exhumed*, ppr. *exhuming.* [= F. *exhumer* = Sp. Pg. *exhumar* = It. *esumare*, < ML. *exhumare*, dig out of the ground, < L. *ex*, out, + *humus*, the ground: see *humus.* Cf. *inhume.*] To dig out of the earth, as something, especially a dead body, which has been buried; disinter.

In they brought Formosus' self,
The body of him, dead, even as embalmed
And buried duly in the Vatican
Eight months before, *exhumed* thus for the nonce.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 169.

exiccate, exiccation. See *exsiccate, exsiccation.*

exiconize† (eks-ī′kọ-nīz), *v. t.* [< Gr. *ἐξεικονίζειν*, explain by a simile, be like, < *ἐξ*, out, + *εἰκονίζειν*, put into form, make like, < *εἰκών*, a form, image: see *icon.*] To image forth; delineate; depict.

Our faith, if you take in the whole, is no other but what is *exiconized* in the Apostle's creed, included in the Scriptures. *Hammond*, Works, II. 101.

Exidia (ek-sid′i-ạ), *n.* [NL.] A genus of fungi, belonging to the group *Tremellini*. The jew's-ear fungus is often referred to this genus under the name *Auricula-Judæ*.

exies (ek′siz), *n. pl.* [Sc., contr. of *ecstasies:* see *ecstasy.*] Ecstasies; hysterics.

That silly fiskmahoy, Jenny Rintherout, has ta'en the *exies*, and done naething but laugh and greet . . . for twa days successively. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxxv.

exigeant, exigeante (eg-zē-zhoṅ′, -zhoṅt′), *a.* [F. *exigeant*, fem. *exigeante*, exacting, particular, ppr. of *exiger*, < L. *exigere*, exact: see *exact*, *v.*, and *exigent.*] Exacting.

To his highly developed imagination and fastidiously *exigeant* intellect, no amount of relative or approximate truth could compensate for a deficiency in that absoluteness which he regarded as truth's supremest altitude.
J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, I. 319.

As a woman and a comrade for Shelley she was not to be compared to Mary, but she might be less *exigeante* as to his conduct. *New Princeton Rev.*, IV. 302.

exigency, exigence (ek′si-jen-si, -jens), *n.*; pl. *exigencies, exigences* (-siz, -jen-sez). [< OF. *exi-*

gence, F. *exigence* = Sp. Pg. *exigencia* = It. *esigenza, esigenzia*, < ML. *exigentia*, < L. *exigen(t-)s*, ppr. of *exigere*, exact: see *exigent*.] **1.** The state of being urgent; pressing need or demand; urgency: as, the *exigency* of the case or of business.

Goldsmith . . . had had a lifelong familiarity with duns and borrowing, and seemed very contented when the *exigency* of the hour was tided over.
W. Black, Goldsmith, vii.

2. A pressing necessity; an urgent case; any case which demands prompt action, supply, or remedy: as, in the present *exigency* no time is to be lost.

When the Romans were pressed with a foreign enemy, the ladies voluntarily contributed all their rings and jewels to assist the government under the public *exigence*.
Addison, Party Patches.

In this *exigence*, . . . my only resource was to order my son, with an important air, to call our coach.
Goldsmith, Vicar, iv.

Let our aim be, as hitherto, to give a good all-round education fitted to cope with as many *exigencies* of the day as possible. *Lowell*, Harvard Anniversary.

3. A state of difficulty or want; a condition of distress or need.

My Lord Denbigh is returned from attempting to relieve Rochel, which is reduced to extreme *Exigence*.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 6.

4. Command; requirement: as, the *exigency* of a writ. =**Syn. 2.** *Occurrence, Occasion, Exigency, Emergency, Crisis*; pressure, strait, conjuncture, pass, pinch. An *occasion* is an *occurrence*, or separate event, usually involving considerations of importance, with the observance of a degree of ceremony; an *exigency* is an *occasion* of urgency and suddenness, where something helpful needs to be done at once; an *emergency* is more pressing and naturally less common than an *exigency*; a *crisis* is an *emergency* on the outcome of which everything depends. See *event*[1].

Upon laying his head on the block, [Sir Thomas More] gave instances of that good humour with which he had always entertained his friends in the most ordinary *occurrences*. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 349.

There is always a rivalry between the orator and the *occasion*, between the demands of the hour and the prepossession of the individual. *Emerson*, Eloquence.

The *exigencies* of foreign policy again speedily modified the home policy of England. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

There are certain *emergencies* of nations, in which expedients that in the ordinary state of things ought to be forborne become essential to the public weal.
A. Hamilton, The Federalist, No. 36.

In all movements of the human mind which tend to great revolutions there is a *crisis* at which moderate concession may amend, conciliate, and preserve.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

exigend† (ek'si-jend), *n.* [< AF. *exigende*, < ML. *exigenda*, a writ of exigent, the state of one against whom the writ of exigent was issued; < L. *exigendus*, ger. of *exigere*, drive out, etc.: see *exigent*.] A writ of exigent.

If he [the sheriff] return, that he [a laborer who fled from his employer] is not found, he shall have an *Exigend* at the first Day, and the same pursue till he be outlawed.
Laws of Edw. III. (modern version), quoted in Ribton-[Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 50.

exigendary (ek-si-jen'dā-ri), *n.*; pl. *exigendaries* (-riz). [< *exigend* + *-ary*.] Same as *exigenter*.

exigent (ek'si-jent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *exigeant* (see *exigeant*) = Sp. Pg. *exigente* = It. *esigente*, < L. *exigen(t-)s*, ppr. of *exigere*, drive out, drive forth, demand, exact, etc.: see *exact*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* Urgently requiring; exacting.

At this *exigent* moment, the loss of a finished man is not easily supplied. *Burke*.

But now this body, *exigent* of rest,
Will needs put in a claim.
Sir H. Taylor, Ph. van Artevelde, II., i. 2.

II. *n.* **1**†. An urgent occasion; an occasion that calls for immediate aid or action; an exigency.

Instead of doing anything as the *exigent* required, he began to make circles and all those fantasticall defences that hee had ever heard were fortifications against devils.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iv.

Why do you cross me in this *exigent*? *Shak.*, J. C., v. 1.

From this needlesse surmisall I shall hope to disswade the intelligent and equal auditor, if I can but say successfully that which in this *exigent* behoovs me.
Milton, Church-Government, Pref., ii.

2†. End; extremity.

By this time we were driuen to an *exigent*, all our prouision within the Citie stooping very lowe.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 126.

These eyes, like lamps whose wasting oil is spent,
Wax dim, as drawing to their *exigent*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5.

3. In *Eng. law*, formerly, a writ preliminary to outlawry, which lay where the defendant could not be found, or after a return of *non est inventus* on former writs.

exigenter (ek'si-jen-tėr), *n.* [< *exigent* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *exigendary*.] An officer formerly employed in the Court of Common Pleas in England, who made out exigents and proclamations in cases of outlawry. Also *exigendary*.

The cursitors are by counties; these are the Lord Chancellor's. The philizers and *exigenters* are by counties also, and are of the Common Pleas.
Roger North, Lord Guilford, I. 186.

exigible (ek'si-ji-bl), *a.* [< F. *exigible* = Sp. *exigible* = Pg. *exigivel* = It. *esigibile*, < L. as if **exigibilis*, < *exigere*, exact: see *exact*, *v.*] Capable of being exacted; demandable; requirable.

Discount is a deduction allowed for a payment being made at a date prior to the time when the full amount is *exigible*. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 536.

exiguity (ek-si-gū'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *exiguïté* = Sp. *exiguidad* = Pg. *exiguidade*, < L. *exiguita(t-)s*, scantiness, smallness, < *exiguus*: see *exiguous*.] **1.** Smallness; slenderness; tenuity. [Rare.]

To prosecute a little what I was saying of the conduciveness of bringing a body into small parts, in some cases the comminution may be much promoted by employing physical, after mechanical, ways: and that, when the parts are brought to such a pitch of *exiguity*, they may be elevated much better than before. *Boyle*, Works, IV. 296.

The comparative *exiguity* of the gowns led to a corresponding diminution in the quantity of material required.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 291.

2. Scantiness; slightness; meagerness: as, the *exiguity* of a description. *Jour. London Soc. Psych. Research.* [Rare.]

exiguous (eg-zig'ū-us), *a.* [= F. *exigu* = Sp. Pg. *exiguo* = It. *esiguo*, < L. *exiguus*, scanty in measure or number, small, slender, lit. measured, exact (cf. *immense*, great, huge, lit. unmeasured), < *exigere*, measure, determine, etc.: see *exact*, *a.*, and *examen*.] Small; slender; diminutive.

Protected mice,
The race *exiguous*, uninur'd to wet,
Their mansions quit, and other countries seek.
J. Philips, Fall of Chloe's Jordan.

To tempt the coins from the *exiguous* purses of ancient maidens. *O. W. Holmes*, The Atlantic, LIX. 839.

Over the little brook which wimpled along below towered an arch, as a bit of Shakespeare bestrides the *exiguous* rill of a discourse which it was intended to ornament.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 206.

exiguousness (eg-zig'ū-us-nes), *n.* The character of being exiguous; exiguity; diminutiveness. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

exile[1] (ek'sīl, formerly eg-zīl'), *n.* [< ME. *exil, exile*, < OF. *exil, essil*, F. *exil* = Pr. *essil* = Sp. Pg. *exilio* = It. *esilio*, < L. *exilium, exsilium*, banishment, < *exul, exsul*, a banished man, an exile; formation uncertain; perhaps < *exsilire* (**exsal-*), spring forth (go forth), < *ex*, out, + *salire*, leap, spring, orig. go, = Skt. √ *sar*, go: see *salient*, and cf. *exult, exilition*; less prob. lit. one driven from his native soil, < *ex*, out of, from, + *solum*, the ground, the soil, one's native soil, land, country: see *soil*[1].] **1.** Expulsion from one's country or home by an authoritative decree, for a definite period or in perpetuity; banishment; expatriation: as, the *exile* of Napoleon; *exile* to Siberia.

All these puissant legions whose *exile*
Hath emptied heaven. *Milton*, P. L., i. 632.

2. Residence in a foreign land or a remote place enforced by the government of which one has been a subject or citizen, or by stress of circumstances; separation from one's native or chosen home or country and friends; the condition of living in banishment.

You little think that all our life and Age
Is but an *Exile* and a Pilgrimage.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

He [Carolus Magnus] sent him [the King of the Longobards] captive to Liege, . . . where he died in *Exile*.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 105.

His [Clarendon's] long *exile* had made him a stranger in the country of his birth. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

3†. Removal.

Fermors during their term shall not make waste, sale, nor *exile* of house, woods, or men, nor of anything belonging to the tenements that they have to ferm without special license. *Statute of Marlbridge*.

4. [In this sense an accom. of F. *exilé*, an exile, prop. pp. of *exiler*, exile (see *exile*, *v.*), to *exile* above; or an accom. of the L. *exul*, an exile: see *exul*.] A banished person; a person expelled from his country or home by authority, or separated from it by necessity: as, Siberian *exiles*; a band of *exiles*.

The captive *exile* hasteneth that he may be loosed, and that he should not die in the pit. Isa. li. 14.

The pensive *exile*, bending with his woe,
To stop too fearful, and too faint to go.
Goldsmith, Traveller.

=**Syn. 1.** Proscription, expulsion, ostracism.

exile[1] (ek'sīl, formerly eg-zīl'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exiled*, ppr. *exiling*. [< ME. *exilen*, < OF. *exiler, essiller*, F. *exiler* = Pr. *essillar* = It. *esiliare*, < ML. *exiliare*, send into exile, < L. *exilium*, exile: see *exile*[1], *n.*] **1.** To banish from a country or from a particular jurisdiction by authority, with a prohibition of return, for a limited time or for life; expatriate.

And wanhope [despair] also y wole *exile*,
For he is not of oure fraternitee.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 77.

For that offence,
Immediately we do *exile* him hence.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 1.

So I, *exiled* the circle of the court.
Lose all the good gifts that in it I joyed.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 6.

Hence—**2.** To constrain to abandon country or home; drive to a foreign country, literally or figuratively; expel.—**To exile one's self**, to quit one's country with the intention not to return. =**Syn.** *Expel, Exclude*, etc. See *banish*.

exile[2]† (ek'sil), *a.* [< OF. *exile* = It. *esile*, < L. *exilis*, small, thin, slender, lank, contr. of **exigilis*, equiv. to *exiguus*, small, etc.: see *exiguous*.] Slender; thin; fine; light.

Nowe late in lande ther ayer is hoot & drie,
And erthe *exile* or hilly drie or lene,
Vynes beth best ysette to multiplie.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 188.

In a virginal, when the lid is down, it maketh a more *exile* sound than when the lid is open. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

exiled† (ek'sild), *a.* [< *exile*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Slender; weak. *Nares*.

Which (to my *exiled* and slender learning) have made this little treatise. *Northbrooke*, Dicing (1577).

exilement† (ek'sīl-ment), *n.* [< *exile*[1], *v.*, + *-ment*.] Banishment.

Fitz Osborn . . . was discarded into a foreign service, for a pretty shadow of *exilement*.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 108.

exilian (eg-zil'i-an), *a.* [< L. *exilium*, exile, + *-an*.] Pertaining to exile or banishment; specifically, belonging to the period of the exile of the Jews to Babylon.

The Messianic promise binds together the primitive, the patriarchal, the Mosaic, the prophetic, the *exilian*, and the post-*exilian* periods.
Schaff. Christ and Christianity, p. 46.

exilic (eg-zil'ik), *a.* [< *exile*[1] + *-ic*.] Same as *exilian*.

The *Exilic* and post-Exile prophets do not write in a lifeless tongue, and Hebrew was still the language of Jerusalem in the time of Nehemiah (ch. xiii.), in the middle of the 5th century B. C. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 597.

There are indications . . . in Deuteronomy and Ezekiel sufficient to preclude the supposition that the priestly legislation was a creation of the *exilic* period.
Contemporary Rev., XLIX. 298.

exilition† (ek-si-lish'on), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *exilire, exsilire*, spring forth, < *ex*, out, + *salire*, leap, spring: see *exult*.] A sudden springing or leaping out.

From salt-petre proceedeth the force and the report; for sulphure and smal-coal mixed will not take fire with noise or *exilition*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

exility† (eg-zil'i-ti), *n.* [= It. *esilità*, < L. *exilita(t-)s*, smallness, < *exilis*, small: see *exile*[2].] **1.** Slenderness; thinness; tenuity.

It is with great propriety that subtlety, which, in its original import, means *exility* of particles, is taken, in its metaphorical meaning, for nicety of distinction.
Johnson, Cowley.

2. Fineness; refinement.

Neither France nor Germany nor England had yet greatly advanced in the civil intercourse of life, and could not appreciate such *exility* of elegance and such sublimated refinement. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 327.

eximiety†, *n.* [< LL. *eximieta(t-)s*, excellence, < L. *eximius*, excellent: see *eximious*.] Excellence. *Bailey*, 1727.

eximious† (eg-zim'i-us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *eximio* = It. *esimio*, < L. *eximius*, select, choice, distinguished, excellent, also exempt, < *eximere*, take out: see *exempt*.] Excellent; eminent; distinguished.

Take a taste out of the beginning of his dedicatory epistle: "Egregious Doctors and masters of the *eximious* and arcane Science of Physick." *Fuller*, Worthies, London.

He [Cromwell] respected all persons that were *eximious* in any art. *Whitelocke*.

eximiousness†, *n.* Excellency. *Bailey*, 1727.

exinanite (eg-zin'a-nīt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exinanited*, ppr. *exinaniting*. [< L. *exinanitus*, pp. of *exinanire*, make empty, < *ex*, out, + *inanis*, empty: see *inane*.] To make empty; weaken; make of little value, force, or repute.

He *exinanited* himself [Latin *semet ipsum exinanivit*] and took the form of a servant.
Rhemish Trans. of New Test., Phil. ii. 7.

exinanition (eg-zin-a-nish'on), *n.* [= F. *exinanition* = Sp. *exinanicion* = Pg. *exinanição* = It. *esinanizione*, < L. *exinanitio(n-)*, an emptying, < *exinanire*, empty: see *exinanite*.] **1.** An emptying or evacuation; a weakening.

Diseases of *exinanition* are more dangerous than diseases of repletion. *G. Herbert*, Country Parson, xxvi.

We are not commanded to imitate a life whose story tells of . . . fastings to the *exinanition* of spirits, and disabling all animal operations.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 23.

Hence—**2.** Privation; loss; destitution; low estate.

Some theologians make a proper distinction between *exinanition* and humiliation, and confine the former to the life, the latter to the death of Christ.
Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 85.

exindusiate (eks-in-dū'si-āt), *a.* [< *ex-* priv. + *indusiate.*] In *bot.*, not having an indusium: applied to ferns.

exine (ek'sin), *n.* Same as *extine.*

exinguinal (eks-ing'gwi-nal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *ex*, out, + *inguen* (*inguin-*), groin: see *inguinal.*] **I.** *a.* In *entom.*, situated outside the inguen or groin, or beyond the insertion of the leg. See II.

II. *n.* The second joint of a spider's leg, the first of the two forming the thigh, and corresponding to the trochanter of a true insect.

exintine (eks-in'tin), *n.* [< *ex(tine)* + *intine.*] A name given by Fritzche to a supposed middle membrane intermediate between the extine and the intine in the pollen-grains of certain plants. See *intextine.*

exist (eg-zist'), *v. i.* [= F. *exister* = Sp. Pg. *existir* = It. *esistere* (= G. *existiren* = Dan. *existere* = Sw. *existera*, after F.), < L. *existere, exsistere*, stand forth, come forth, arise, be, < *ex*, out, + *sistere*, set, place, caus. of *stare*, stand: see *stand.* Cf. *assist, consist, desist, insist, persist, resist.*] **1.** To have actual being of any kind; actually be at a certain moment or throughout a certain period of time.

By all the operation of the orbs,
From whom we do *exist*, and cease to be.
Shak., Lear, i. 1.

The bright Idea both *exists* and lives.
Such vital Heat thy genial Pencil gives.
Congreve, To Sir Godfrey Kneller.

New freedom could not *exist* in safety under the old tyrant. *Macaulay*, Nugent's Hampden.

Upon a very common confusion of the word *exist* with the verb to be, which does not necessarily imply existence, he founded his argument against the possibility of creation: creation cannot be, for being cannot arise out of non-being; nor can non-being be. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 1.

Hence—**2.** To live; continue to have life or animation: as, men cannot *exist* without air, nor fishes without water.

Thou art not thyself;
For thou *exist'st* on many a thousand grains
That issue out of dust. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1.

We know that the reindeer and the aurochs *existed* in Europe up to the time of the Romans, and the great Irish deer up to the time of modern peat bogs.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 161.

existability (eg-zis-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* See *existibility.*

existence (eg-zis'tens), *n.* [< ME. *existence*, < OF. *existence*, F. *existence* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *existencia* = It. *esistenza* (= G. *existenz* = Dan. Sw. *existens*, after F.), existence, < ML. *existentia*, < L. *existen(t-)s*, existent: see *existent.*] **1.** Actual being; being at a certain moment or throughout a certain period of time; being such as ordinary objects possess. See *being.*

Between creatures of mere *existence* and things of life there is a large disproportion of nature.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 33.

If I know I doubt, I have as certain perception of the *existence* of the thing doubting as of that thought which I call doubt. *Locke*, Human Understanding, IV. ix. § 3.

It is indeed an opinion strangely prevailing amongst men, that houses, mountains, rivers, and in a word all sensible objects, have an *existence* natural or real, distinct from their being perceived by the understanding.
Bp. Berkeley.

Hence—**2.** Life; vital or sentient being; state of life.

Is death to be feared that will convey thee to so happy an *existence?* *Addison*, Vision of Mirza.

The soul, secured in her *existence*, smiles
At the drawn dagger, and defies its point.
Addison, Cato, v. 1.

I use the term Struggle for *Existence* in a large and metaphorical sense, including dependence of one being on another, and including not only the life of the individual, but success in leaving progeny.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 62.

3. That which exists; that which actually is an individual thing; an actuality.

The fact is as remarkable as it is incontrovertible that the human race, all but universally, has conceived of some *Existence* more exalted than man.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 3.

What is that to him that reaps not harvest of his youthful joys,
Tho' the deep heart of *existence* beat for ever like a boy's?
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

Existence—that is to say, the only *Existence* contemplated by us—is objective Experience: it is the external aspect of Feeling.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 8.

4†. Reality; fact; truth.

She [Fortune] maketh, thurgh hir adversite,
Men fulle clerly for to se
Hym that is freend in *existence*
From hym that is by apparence.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 5546.

Being of existence. See *being.*—**Finite existence.** See *finite.*

existency (eg-zis'ten-si), *n.* Same as *existence.*

Nor is it onely of rarity, but may be doubted whether it be of *existency*, or really any such stone in the head of a toad at all. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 13.

existent (eg-zis'tent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *existant* = Sp. Pg. *existente* = It. *esistente*, < L. *existen(t-)s, exsisten(t-)s*, existing, ppr. of *existere, exsistere*, exist: see *exist.*] **I.** *a.* Existing; having existence.

The eyes and mind are fastened on objects which have no real being, as if they were truly *existent.* *Dryden.*

The universe, according to Aristotle, is a continuous chain; at the one end is the purely potential, matter without form or qualities; at the other end is pure unconditioned actuality, the ever *existent*, or God.
Encyc. Brit., II. 522.

Existent power, a power of doing or becoming something belonging to an existing thing. Also called *entitative power.*

II. *n.* That which exists, or has actual being.

The contention of those who declare the Absolute to be unknowable is, that beyond the sphere of knowable phenomena there is an *Existent*, which partially appears in the phenomena, but is something wholly removed from them, and in no way cognizable by us.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. vi. § 8.

existential (ek-sis-ten'shal), *a.* [< ML. **existentialis* (in deriv. *existentialita(t-)s*), < *existentia*, existence: see *existence.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or consisting in existence; ontological.

Enjoying the good of existence, and the being deprived of that *existential* good. *Bp. Barlow*, Remains, p. 483.

There is a certain parallelism between the logical and *existential* analyses.
S. Hodgson, Philos. of Reflection, III. vii. § 1.

2. Expressing or stating the fact of existence.

Convention does not allow us to say "It executes," as we say "It blows" or "It thunders," because (if for no other reason) the group of phenomena is not one of familiar immemorial occurrence. But we can just as conveniently adopt the *existential* form, "There was an execution," as the predicative form, "A man was hanged"; and as a matter of fact, one form would be as readily employed as the other. *J. Venn*, Mind, XIII. 415.

existentially (ek-sis-ten'shal-i), *adv.* In an existential manner; in an existing state; actually. [Rare.]

Whether God was *existentially* as well as essentially intelligent. *Coleridge.*

exister (eg-zis'ter), *n.* One who or that which exists. [Rare.]

Given a somewhat humdrum and monotonous existence; the *exister* finding "Denmark a prison."
The Atlantic, LIX. 572.

existibility (eg-zis-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *existible:* see *-bility.*] Capacity or possibility of existence. Also *existability.*

The *existability* of perfect numbers.
Nature, XXXVII. 417.

existible (eg-zis'ti-bl), *a.* [< *exist* + *-ible.*] Capable of existing or of existence.

It is evident that all corporeal and sensible perfections are in some way *existible* in the human mind.
N. Grew, Cosmologia Sacra, p. 119.

existimation† (eg-zis-ti-mā'shon), *n.* [< L. *existimatio(n-)*, judgment, opinion, estimation, < *existimare, existumare*, judge, estimate, < *ex*, out, + *æstimare, æstumare*, value, estimate: see *esteem, estimate.*] Esteem; estimation.

If . . . a man should bring forth any thing that he hath read done in times past, or that he hath seen done in other places; there the hearers fare as though the whole *existimation* of their wisdom were in jeopardy to be overthrown.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

Men's *existimation* follows us according to the company we keep. *Spectator*, No. 456.

exit (ek'sit), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *exito* = It. *esito*, < L. *exitus*, a going out, egress, a way out (in the stage use, in E., < *exit, v.*), also in ML. issue, offspring, vent, < *exire*, pp. *exitus*, go out, < *ex*, out, + *ire*, go. Cf. *issue, n.*, nearly a doublet of *exit.*] **1.** A way of departure; a passage out.

Moving on I found
Only the landward *exit* of the cave.
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

2. The departure of a player from the stage when he has performed his part.

All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players:
They have their *exits*, and their entrances.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7.

Hence—**3.** Any departure; specifically, the act of quitting the stage of action or of life; death; decease.

We made our *exit* out of the Sepulcher, and returning to the Convent din'd with the Fryars.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 76.

No ideas strike more forcibly upon our imaginations than those which are raised from reflections upon the *exits* of great and excellent men.
Steele, Spectator, No. 133.

exit (ek'sit). [L., he goes out, a stage direction in plays; 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *exire*, go out: see *exit, n.*] In plays, a direction to mark the time of an actor's quitting the stage.

exitial (eg-zish'al), *a.* [< L. *exitialis*, destructive, fatal, < *exitium*, destruction, ruin, also lit. (like *exitus*) a going out, egress, < *exire*, go out: see *exit.*] Destructive to life; fatal; dangerous.

Most *exitial* fevers, although not concomitated with the tokens, exanthemata, anthraces, or carbuncles, are to be censured pestilential. *Harvey*, The Plague.

exitious (eg-zish'us), *a.* [< L. *exitiosus*, destructive, etc., < *exitium*: see *exitial.*] Same as *exitial.*

To this end is come that beginning of setting up of images in churches, then judged harmlesse, in experience proved not only harmfull, but *exitious* and pestilent, and to the destruction and subversion of all good religion.
Homilies, Against Peril of Idolatry, iii.

exitus (ek'si-tus), *n.* [L.: see *exit, n.*] In *law:* (*a*) Issue; offspring. (*b*) Yearly rent or profits of land.

exlet† (ek'sl), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *axle.* *Florio.*

ex lege (eks lē'jē). [L.: *ex*, out of; *lege* abl. of *lex*, law.] Arising from law.

exlex† (eks'leks), *n.* [L., prop. adj., beyond the law, lawless, < *ex*, out of, + *lex*, law: see *legal.* Cf. E. *outlaw.*] An outlaw.

ex libris (eks lī'bris). [L.: *ex*, out of; *libris*, abl. pl. of *liber*, a book.] **1.** Literally, from the books (of): as, an *ex libris* exhibition (an exhibition of books from the books or library of certain collectors).—**2.** A book-plate printed with the name of the owner, and usually his arms also; or, more rarely, a device or impresa the motto of which should have some reference to books or study.

I recently came across a curious *ex libris.* . . . It is not mentioned by Mr. Warren in his list of early dated book plates. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., IX. 486.

ex necessitate (eks nē-ses-i-tā'tē). [L.: *ex*, out of; *necessitate*, abl. of *necessita(t-)s*, necessity: see *necessity.*] Of necessity; from the necessity of the thing or of the case; necessarily.

exo-. [Gr. *ἔξω*, adv., without, out of, outside, < *ἔξ*, prep., out: see *ex-.* Cf. *ecto-.*] A prefix in words of Greek origin, meaning 'without,' 'outside': used chiefly in scientific compounds, where it is usually equivalent to *ecto-*: opposed to *endo-* or *ento-.*

exoarian (ek-sō-ā'ri-an), *a.* Having external genitals, as a hydrozoan; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Exoarii:* opposed to *endoarian.*

Exoarii (ek-sō-ā'ri-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *ᾠάριον*, dim. of *ᾠόν* = L. *ovum*, egg.] The hydrozoans: so called by Rapp (1829), with reference to their external genitalia: distinguished from *Endoarii.*

exocardiac (ek-sō-kär'di-ak), *a.* Same as *exocardial.*

exocardial (ek-sō-kär'di-al), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *-al.*] Situated without, or external to, the heart.

Exocardines (ek-sō-kär'di-nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + L. *cardo* (*cardin-*), a hinge.] A division of lamellibranch mollusks, containing all the forms except the *Endocardines.*

exocarp (ek'sō-kärp), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, the outer layer of a pericarp when it consists of two dissimilar layers.

exoccipital (ek-sok-sip'i-tal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *ex*, out, + *occiput* (*occipit-*), occiput: see *occipital.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or constituting that part of the occipital bone of the skull which lies on the right or left side of the foramen magnum.

II. *n.* A lateral occipital bone; one of a pair of bones situated on each side of the basioccipital, and with this and generally with the supraoccipital circumscribing the foramen magnum. It is the neurapophysial element of the occipital bone, corresponding to the greater part of the neural arch of a vertebra. (See cuts under *Anura, Batænidæ, Cyclodus,* and *Esox.*) In the embryo it has a distinct center of ossification; in the adult of man and other mammals it chiefly forms the condyloid portion of the occipital bone.

Exoceides (ek-sō-sē'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Exocœtidæ.*

Exocephala (ek-sō-sef′a-lă), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **exocephalus*, < Gr. ἔξω, without, + κεφαλή, head.] A group of mollusks, comprising the cephalophorous forms: contrasted with *Endocephala*.

Exochnata (ek-sok-nā′tă), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1793), a perverted form intended for *Exognatha*, neut. pl. of **exognathus*, < Gr. ἔξω, outside, + γνάθος, jaw.] In Fabricius's classification of insects with biting mouth-parts, a division characterized by having many maxillæ outside the labium (whence the name), and containing the macrurous decapod crustaceans.

Exochorda (ek-sō-kôr′dă), *n.* [NL. (so called because the thread-like placentas are left standing after the fall of the carpels), < Gr. ἔξω, outside, + χορδή, a string: see *chord*.] A rosaceous genus of northern China, closely related to *Spiræa*. The only species, *E. grandiflora*, is a beautiful shrub with axillary racemes of large white flowers, and is found in cultivation.

exocœlar (ek-sō-sē′lär), *a.* [< Gr. ἔξω, outside, + κοῖλος, hollow, κοιλία, the hollow of the body, the belly, + *-ar*.] In *zoöl.*, situated on the outer wall, or parietal surface, or somatic side, of the cœloma or body-cavity; somatopleural: said chiefly of bodies derived from a four-layered germ, and hence with reference to the somatopleure or parietal division of the mesoderm.

From the innermost layer of cells of this secondary germ-layer develops the *exocœlar* — that is, the outer, or parietal — cœlom-epithelium.
Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), I. 271.

exocœlarium (ek′sō-sē-lā′ri-um), *n.* [NL.: see *exocœlar*.] In *zoöl.*, the exocœlar layer of cells forming the epithelium of the parietal, somatopleural, or outer wall of the body-cavity; the parietal epithelium of the cœloma; exocœlar cœlarium. *Haeckel*.

Exocœtidæ (ek-sō-sē′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Exocœtus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fishes, typified by the genus *Exocœtus*. They have an elongate form, the head being of moderate size, and the jaws not extending into long dentigerous weapons, though sometimes elongated; feeble teeth; posterior and opposite dorsal and anal fins, the caudal fin with the lower lobe more or less enlarged, generally enlarged ventrals, and well-developed pectorals. The chief distinction from the *Belonidæ* or garfishes lies in the skull, especially the lower jaw, and in the vertebræ. The family embraces the soft-rayed flying-fishes, and also some others agreeing in structure, and has been divided into three subfamilies, *Exocœtinæ*, *Hemirhamphinæ*, and *Scomberesocinæ*. Also *Exocœtides*.

Exocœtinæ (ek′sō-sē-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Exocœtus* + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of *Exocœtidæ*.

exocœtine (ek-sō-sē′tin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Exocœtinæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Exocœtinæ*.

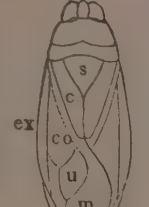
exocœtoid (ek-sō-sē′toid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Exocœtidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Exocœtidæ*.

exocœtous (ek-sō-sē′tus), *a.* [< L. *exocœtus*: see *Exocœtus*.] Same as *exocœtoid*.

Exocœtus (ek-sō-sē′tus), *n.* [NL., < L. *exocœtus*, < Gr. ἐξώκοιτος, a fish supposed to come upon the beach to sleep (also called ἀδώνις), < ἔξω, out, + κοῖτος, a bed, sleep, < κεῖσθαι, lie, sleep.] The typical genus of *Exocœtidæ* and *Exocœtinæ*. Eight species have been recorded as visitors to the United States coast, among which are *E. volitans*, *E. exiliens*, and *E. rondeleti*, which are found along the eastern coast, and *E. californicus* (one of the largest of the genus), which is common along the Lower Californian coast. See cut under *flying-fish*.

exocorium (ek-sō-kō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *exocoria* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. ἔξω, outside, + NL. *corium*, q. v.] A narrow external marginal part of the hemelytron of certain hemipterous insects.



Exocorium.
Dorsal view of water-bug (*Belostoma*).
s, scutel; *c*, clavus; *co*, corium; *ex*, exocorium; *u*, uncus; *m*, membrane.

exoculation (ek-sok-ū-lā′shon), *n.* [< L. *exoculare*, pp. *exoculatus*, put out the eyes, < *ex*, out, + *oculus*, the eye.] The act of putting out the eyes; excecation. [Rare.]

The history of Europe during the dark ages abounds with examples of *exoculation*. *Southey*, Roderick, ii., note.

exocyclic (ek-sō-sik′lik), *a.* Pertaining to the *Exocyclica*; having an eccentric anus, as a clypeastroid or spatangoid sea-urchin.

Exocyclica (ek-sō-sik′li-kă), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἔξω, outside, + κυκλικός, circular, < κύκλος, a circle.] An order of echinoderms, containing the irregular or petalostichous sea-urchins, which have the anus eccentric, as the shield-urchins and heart-urchins.

Exod. An abbreviation of *Exodus*.

exode[1] (ek′sōd), *n.* [= F. *exode* = Sp. Pg. *exodo* = It. *esodo*, < LL. *exodus*, a going out, the book so named: see *exodus*.] Same as *exodus*. [Rare.]

Their [the Israelites'] number increased in every generation so vastly, that they could bring, at that time of the *exode*, six hundred thousand fighting men into the field.
Bolingbroke, Minutes of Essays.

exode[2] (ek′sōd), *n.* [< F. *exode*, < L. *exodium*, a comic afterpiece, a conclusion, end, < Gr. ἐξόδιον, the finale of a tragedy, a tragical conclusion, a catastrophe, neut. of ἐξόδιος, of or belonging to an exit (ἐξόδιοι νόμοι, the finale of a play), < ἔξοδος, a going out, exit, close: see *exodus*.] **1.** In the *Gr. drama*, the concluding part of a play, or the part which comprehends all that is said after the last choral ode. — **2.** In the *Rom. drama*, a farce or satire, played as an afterpiece or as an interlude.

The Romans had three plays acted one after another, on the same subject; the first a real tragedy, the second the Atellane, the third a satire or *exode*, a kind of farce of one act. *Roscommon*.

exodic (ek-sod′ik), *a.* [= F. *exodique*; as *exode*[1] + *-ic*.] **1.** Pertaining to an exodus, or a going out. Specifically — **2†.** In *physiol.*, same as *efferent*.

exodist (ek′sō-dist), *n.* [< *exode*[1] + *-ist*.] One who makes an exodus; an emigrant; one of a band of emigrants. [Rare.]

As Want was the prime foe these hardy *exodists* had to fortify themselves against, so it is little wonder if that traditional feud is long in wearing out of the stock.
Lowell, Bigiow Papers, 1st ser., Int.

exodus (ek′sō-dus), *n.* [< LL. *Exodus*, the book so named, < Gr. ἔξοδος, a going out, a marching out, a way out, issue, end, close; the name in the Septuagint of the second book of the Old Testament; < ἐξ, out, + ὁδός, a way.] **1.** A going out; departure from a place; especially, the migration of large bodies of people or animals from one country or region to another; specifically, in *hist.*, the departure of the Israelites from Egypt under the leadership of Moses.

Exodus out of Egypt is entrance to the promised land.
Theodore Parker, Int. to Serm. on Theism, etc.

Exodus of birds from sundry places afflicted with cholera has been recorded.
T. Gill, Smithsonian Report, 1883, p. 730.

2. [*cap.*] The second book of the Old Testament, designated by the Jews by its two initial words, or, more commonly, by the second of them, *Shemōth*. The Greek name *Exodus* was attached to it in the Septuagint version. The book consists of two distinct portions. The first (ch. i.–xix.) gives a detailed account of the circumstances under which the departure of the Israelites was accomplished. The second (ch. xx.–xl.) describes the giving of the law, and the institutions which completed the organization of the people. Abbreviated *Ex.*, *Exod.*

exody† (ek′sō-di), *n.* [Irreg. accom. of LL. *exodus*.] An exodus.

In all probability their years continued to be three hundred and sixty-five days, ever since the time of the Jewish *exody*, at least. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

ex officio (eks ọ-fish′i-ō). [L.: *ex*, from; *officio*, abl. of *officium*, office: see *office*.] By virtue of office (and without other especial authority): as, a justice of the peace may *ex officio* take sureties of the peace: also used adjectively: as, an *ex officio* member of a body.

exogamic (ek-sō-gam′ik), *a.* [< *exogamy* + *-ic*.] Same as *exogamous*.

The first stage is the tribe, based on consanguinity with *exogamic* marriage. *Science*, III. 54.

exogamitic (ek′sō-ga-mit′ik), *a.* [Improp. for *exogamic*.] Same as *exogamous*.

exogamous (ek-sog′a-mus), *a.* [< *exogamy* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of exogamy; characterized by exogamy; practising exogamy.

Thus there are in China large bodies of related clansmen, each generally bearing the same clan name. They are *exogamous*: no man will marry a woman having the same clan name as himself.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 223.

Peace and friendship were unknown between separate groups or tribes in early times, except when they were forced to unite against common enemies. . . . While this state of enmity lasted, *exogamous* tribes never could get wives except by theft or force.
McLennan, Prim. Marriage, iii.

exogamy (ek-sog′a-mi), *n.* [< Gr. ἔξω, outside, + -γαμία, < γάμος, marriage.] The custom among certain tribes which prohibits a man from marrying a woman of his own tribe.

With respect to *exogamy* itself, Mr. MacLennan believes that it arose from a scarcity of women, owing to female infanticide, aided perhaps by other causes.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 103.

exogastritis (ek′sō-gas-trī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔξω, outside, + γαστήρ, belly, + *-itis*.] Same as *perigastritis*.

exogen (ek′sō-jen), *n.* [< NL. *exogenus*, < Gr. ἔξω, outside, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*, *-genous*.] In *bot.*, a plant in which the growth of the stem is in successive concentric layers. The exogens, otherwise called *dicotyledons* (see *dicotyledon*), form the larger of the two classes into which phænogamous plants are divided. They are usually considered as including two subclasses, the angiosperms and the gymnosperms, though the latter, which have essentially the same structure and mode of growth, but differ in having naked ovules, are by some late authorities separated as a distinct class. See *endogen*.

Exogen.
1. Section of a branch of three years' growth: *a*, medulla or pith; *b b*, medullary sheath; *c c*, medullary rays; *c c c*, circles of annual growth; *d*, bark. 2. Netted veined leaf (oak). 3. Dicotyledonous seed: *a*, cotyledon. 4. Germination of dicotyledonous seed: *a a*, seed-leaves or cotyledons; *o*, plumula. 5. Exogenous flower (crowfoot).

Exogenæ (ek-soj′e-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. (sc. *plantæ*) of *exogenus*: see *exogen*.] In *bot.*, the exogens.

exogenetic (ek-sō-jē-net′ik), *a.* Having an origin from external causes: as, an *exogenetic* disease. *Dunglison*.

exogenite (ek-soj′e-nīt), *n.* [< *exogen* + *-ite*.] A generic name proposed, but not generally adopted, for fossil exogenous wood of unknown affinities.

exogenous (ek-soj′e-nus), *a.* [< NL. *exogenus*: see *exogen*.] **1.** Growing by additions on the outside; specifically, in *bot.*, belonging to or characteristic of the class of exogens. — **2.** Produced on the outside, as the spores of hyphomycetous and many other fungi; growing out from some part: specifically applied in anatomy to those processes of a vertebra which have no independent ossific centers of their own, but are mere outgrowths.

The various processes of the vertebræ have been divided into those that are autogenous, or formed from separate ossific centers, and *exogenous*, or outgrowths from . . . primary vertebral constituents.
W. H. Flower, Osteology, p. 18.

The origin of lateral members is either *exogenous* or endogenous. It is the former when they are formed by lateral outgrowth of a superficial cell or of a mass of cells including the outer layers of tissue, as in the case of all leaves and hairs and most normal leaf-forming shoots.
Sachs, Botany (trans.), p. 149.

Exoglossinæ (ek′sō-glo-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Exoglossum* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of cyprinoid fishes remarkable for the development of the lower jaw, the dentary bones being laterally expanded and mesially united for their whole length. It is represented by a single genus and species, *Exoglossum maxillingua*, confined to the United States, and popularly known as *cut-lips* and *stone-toter*.

exoglossine (ek-sō-glos′in), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Exoglossinæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Exoglossinæ*.

Exoglossum (ek-sō-glos′um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔξω, outside, + γλῶσσα, tongue.] An American genus of cyprinoid fishes having the mandibular rami of the lower jaw united in front: so called because this formation resembles a projecting tongue. It typifies the subfamily *Exoglossinæ*. *Rafinesque*.

exolete† (ek′sō-lēt), *a.* [< L. *exoletus*, pp. of *exolescere*, grow out, mature, grow out of use, become obsolete, decay, < *ex*, out, + *olescere* (only in comp.), grow; cf. *obsolete*.] Obsolete; worn; faded; flat; insipid.

There is a Greeke inscription which I could not understand, by reason of the antiquity of those *exolete* letters.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 223.

exomis (ek-sō′mis), *n.* [Gr. ἐξωμίς, a vest without sleeves, leaving one shoulder bare, < ἐξ, out, + ὦμος, shoulder: see *humerus*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, originally, a form of the short Dorian tunic or chiton, which was fastened over the left shoulder only, leaving the right arm entirely free. Later, tunics were sometimes woven with a short sleeve for the left arm, and none for the right, the right shoulder remaining uncovered. This formed a usual dress for slaves and workmen, as the limbs of the wearer were unhampered.

exomologesis† (ek-sō-mol-ō-jē'sis), *n.* [NL., < LL., < Gr. *ἐξομολόγησις*, a full confession, < *ἐξομολογεῖσθαι*, confess in full, < *ἐξ*, out, + *ὁμολογεῖν*, agree, assent, confess: see *homologate*.] A complete or a common confession.

And upon this account all publick criminals were tied to a publick *exomologesis* or repentance in the church, who by confession of their sins acknowledged their error, and entered into the state of repentance.
Jer. Taylor, Repentance, x.

exomphalos, exomphalus (eg-zom'fa-los,-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐξόμφαλος*, with prominent navel, as n. a prominent navel, < *ἐξ*, out, + *ὀμφαλός*, navel.] A hernia at the navel; an umbilical hernia.

exon (ek'son), *n.* [See *essoin*.] In England, the name given to each of four officers of the yeomen of the royal body-guard; an exempt.

exonarthex (ek-sō-när'theks), *n.* [MGr. *ἐξωνάρθηξ*, < *ἐξω*, outside, + *νάρθηξ*, narthex.] In a Greek church, the outer narthex or vestibule, in case there were two, as in the church of St. Sophia in Constantinople, the inner narthex being called the *esonarthex*.

The *exonarthex* is of inferior workmanship, and has been thought by some of later date than the rest of the church.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 246.

exoner† (eg-zon'ėr), *v. t.* [< F. *exonérer* = Sp. Pg. *exonerar* = It. *esonerare*, < L. *exonerare*, disburden: see *exonerate*.] To exonerate.

My youthful heart was won by love,
But death will me *exoner*.
Andrew Lammie (Child's Ballads, II. 198).

exonerate (eg-zon'ė-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exonerated*, ppr. *exonerating*. [< L. *exoneratus*, pp. of *exonerare*, disburden, discharge, < *ex-* priv. + *onerare*, load, burden, < *onus* (*oner-*), a load: see *onus*, *onerous*.] **1†.** To unload; disburden.

Neither did this riuer *exonerate* it selfe into any sea, but was swallowed vp by an hideous gulfe into the bowels of the earth. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 113.

I would examine the Caspian Sea, and see where and how it *exonerates* itself. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 289.

2†. To ease (one's self) at stool.

They eat three times a day: but when they feast they sit all the day long, unlesse they rise to *exonerate* nature, and forthwith return again. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 51.

3. To relieve, as of a charge or of blame resting on one; clear of something that lies upon the character as an imputation: as, to *exonerate* one from blame, or from an accusation of crime.

We should not *exonerate* an assassin who pretended that his dagger was guilty of the murder laid to his charge rather than himself. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 166.

4. To relieve of, as an obligation, debt, or duty; discharge of responsibility or liability: as, a bail *exonerates* himself by producing his principal in court.

Because the whole cure of the diocess is in the bishop, he cannot *exonerate* himself of it, for it is a burden of Christ's imposing. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 216.

=**Syn. 3.** To exculpate, absolve, acquit, justify, vindicate.

exonerate (eg-zon'ė-rāt), *a.* [< L. *exoneratus*, pp.: see the verb.] Exonerated; freed. [Rare.]

By right of birth *exonerate* from toil.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

exoneration (eg-zon-ė-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *exonération* = Sp. *exoneracion* = Pg. *exoneração*; < LL. *exoneratio(n-)*, an unloading, lightening, < L. *exonerare*, disburden: see *exonerate*.] The act of exonerating, or of disburdening, discharging, or freeing, or the state of being exonerated, disburdened, discharged, or freed from an accusation, imputation, obligation, debt, or duty.

He [Henry VIII.] chose to exact money by loan and then to come to the nation that lent the money for *exoneration*.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 263.

exonerative (eg-zon'ė-rā-tiv), *a.* [< *exonerate* + *-ive*.] Of the nature of exoneration; exonerating; freeing from a burden or an obligation.

exonerator (eg-zon'ė-rā-tor), *n.* [< LL. *exonerator*, < L. *exonerare*: see *exonerate*.] One who exonerates.

exoneratur (eg-zon-ė-rā'tėr), *n.* [L., he is discharged; 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. pass. of *exonerare*, disburden, discharge.] In *law*, an order of discharge; in particular, an order indorsed by a judge on a bail-piece, discharging the bail from their liability as such, as upon their surrender of the person bailed.

exoneural (ek-sō-nū'ral), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *νεῦρον*, nerve: see *neural*.] In *anat.*, situated or occurring outside of the nervous system.

exoneurally (ek-sō-nū'ral-i), *adv.* In an exoneural manner.

exonship (ek'son-ship), *n.* [< *exon* + *-ship*.] In England, the office of exon of the royal body-guard.

exopathic (ek-sō-path'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *πάθος*, suffering, + *-ic*.] In *pathol.*, pertaining to or resulting from pathogenic factors external to the organism: contrasted with *autopathic*.

The doctrine of disease . . . is mostly an *exopathic* one, although a small residue of it may be autopathic.
Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 362.

exoperidium (ek″sō-pe-rid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *exoperidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + NL. *peridium*.] In *mycol.*, the outer peridium of a fungus when more than one are present, especially in *Geaster*, in which the outer peridium separates, and expands into a stellate form. Compare *endoperidium*.

Geaster tenuipes.
a, endoperidium; *b*, *b*, exoperidium. (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

exophagous (ek-sof'ą-gus), *a.* [< *exophagy* + *-ous*.] Practising exophagy.

But, as a rule, cannibals are *exophagous*, and will not eat the members of their tribe.
London Daily News, June 7, 1883.

exophagy (ek-sof'ą-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] A custom of certain cannibal tribes, prohibiting the eating of persons of their own tribe.

It would be interesting if we could ascertain that the rules of *exophagy* and exogamy are co-extensive among cannibals. *London Daily News*, June 7, 1883.

exophthalmia (ek-sof-thal'mi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐξόφθαλμος*, with prominent eyes: see *exophthalmus*.] In *pathol.*, a protrusion of the eyeball, caused by disease. Also *exophthalmy*.

exophthalmic (ek-sof-thal'mik), *a.* [< *exophthalmia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, resembling, or affected with exophthalmia.—**Exophthalmic goiter**, a disease characterized by exophthalmia, enlargement of the thyroid gland, and frequent pulse. Also called *Graves's* or *Basedow's disease*.

exophthalmus (ek-sof-thal'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐξόφθαλμος*, with prominent eyes, < *ἐξ*, out, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye.] **1.** A person exhibiting exophthalmia, or protrusion of the eyeball.—**2.** Protrusion of the eyeball.—**3.** [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of curculios, with over 60 West Indian, Mexican, and Central American species, and one from Senegal. They vary much in aspect, are usually covered with a powdery efflorescence, and are often large and brightly colored.

exophthalmy (ek-sof-thal'mi), *n.* [< NL. *exophthalmia*.] Same as *exophthalmia*.

exophyllous (ek-sō-fil'us), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, a leaf, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having a naked plumule: a word proposed as equivalent to *dicotyledonous*.

exoplasm (ek'sō-plazm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed, < *πλάσσειν*, form.] In *biol.*, external protoplasm or outer sarcode, as of a cell or single-celled animal; an outer cell-substance, in any way distinguished from an inner or *endoplasm*. It constitutes sometimes a pretty distinct cell-wall, cuticle, or other investment, but is oftener indistinguishable by any structural character.

The "*exoplasm*" and "endoplasm" described in Amœbæ, &c., by some authors are not distinct layers, but one and the same continuous substance — what was internal at one moment becoming external at another, no really structural difference existing between them.
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 838.

exopodite (ek-sop'ō-dīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *ποῦς* (*ποδ-*), = E. *foot*, + *-ite*2.] In *Crustacea*, the outer one of two main branches into which the typical limb or appendage of any somite is divided or divisible: opposed to *endopodite*. Compare *epipodite*. Like the endopodite, the exopodite is very variously modified in different regions of the body of the same animal. Thus, in the tail-fin, as of the crawfish, it forms the outer part of the broad flat swimmeret on each side of the tail. In abdominal and thoracic somites it may be very small, or entirely suppressed, especially when the endopodite is highly developed as an ambulatory leg. (See cut under *endopodite*.) In maxillipedary segments it forms a variously modified appendage of those parts (see cut under *Cyclops*); in an antennary segment it may be a mere scale at the base of the very long and many-jointed endopodite (antenna or feeler).

The middle division of each maxillipede, answering to the *exopodite*, is long, slender, many-jointed, and palpiform. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 271.

exopoditic (ek″sō-pō-dit'ik), *a.* [< *exopodite* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the exopodite: as, the *exopoditic* division of a limb or of an antenna.

exoptable† (eg-zop'ta-bl), *a.* [< L. *exoptabilis*, desirable, < *exoptare*, desire: see *exoptation*.] Capable of being desired or sought after; desirable. *Coles*, 1717. [Rare.]

exoptation† (ek-sop-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *exoptare*, pp. *exoptatus*, desire, long for, < *ex*, out, + *optare*, desire: see *optation*.] Earnest desire or wish. *E. Phillips*, 1706. [Rare.]

exoptile (ek-sop'til), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *πτίλον*, a feather, down, plumage.] In *bot.*, a plant having a naked plumule: same as *dicotyledon*. [Not in use.]

exorable (ek'sō-ra-bl), *a.* [= F. *exorable* = Sp. *exorable* = Pg. *exoravel* = It. *esorabile*, < L. *exorabilis*, < *exorare*, move by entreaty, gain by entreaty: see *exorate*.] Susceptible of being moved or persuaded by entreaty.

He seemes offended at the very rumour of a Parlament divulg'd among the people: as if hee had tak'n it for a kind of slander that men should thinke him that way *exorable*, much less inclin'd. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, i.

It [religion] prompts us . . . to be patient, *exorable*, and reconcileable to those that give us greatest cause of offence. *Barrow*, Works, I. i.

exorate (ek'sō-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exorated*, ppr. *exorating*. [< L. *exoratus*, pp. of *exorare*, move by entreaty, gain by entreaty, < *ex*, out, + *orare*, pray: see *oration*.] To obtain by request. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

exoration (ek-sō-rā'shon), *n.* [< L. *exoratio(n-)*, < *exorare*, move by entreaty: see *exorate*.] A prayer; an entreaty. [Rare.]

I am blind
To what you do; deaf to your cries; and marble
To all impulsive *exorations*.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, v. 3.

exorbitance, exorbitancy (eg-zôr'bi-tans, -tan-si), *n.* [= F. *exorbitance* = Sp. Pg. *exorbitancia* = It. *esorbitanza*, < ML. *exorbitantia*, < L. *exorbitan(t-)s*, exorbitant: see *exorbitant*.] **1†.** A going out of or beyond proper limits or bounds; transgression of normal limitations or restrictions; hence, inordinate extension or expansion; extravagant enlargement.

Great Worthies heertofore by disobeying Law ofttimes have sav'd the Common-wealth: and the Law afterward by firme Decree hath approv'd that planetary motion, that unblamable *exorbitancy* in them.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxvi.

To such *exorbitancy* were things arived.
Evelyn, Diary, May 12, 1641.

A good reign is the only time for the making of laws against the *exorbitance* of power.
Addison, The Head-dress.

2. Extravagance in degree or amount; excessiveness; inordinateness: as, the *exorbitance* of desires, demands, or taxes.

exorbitant (eg-zôr'bi-tant), *a.* [= F. *exorbitant* = Sp. Pg. *exorbitante* = It. *esorbitante*, < L. *exorbitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *exorbitare*, go out of the track, deviate, < *ex*, out, + *orbita*, track: see *orbit*.] **1†.** Deviating from proper limitation or rule; excessively enlarged or extended; out of order or proportion.

Sin is no plant of God's setting. He seeth and findeth it a thing irregular, *exorbitant*, and altogether out of course. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.

Acts of this bold and most *exorbitant* strain.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iv. 2.

2. Going beyond the bounds of reason; extravagantly exacting or exacted; inordinate; excessive: as, *exorbitant* charges or prices; an *exorbitant* usurer.

Once more I will renew
His lapsed powers, though forfeit and enthrall'd
By sin to foul *exorbitant* desires.
Milton, P. L., iii. 177.

An *exorbitant* miser, who never yet lent
A ducat at less than three hundred per cent.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 46.

He was . . . the steadfast antagonist of the *exorbitant* pretensions of Spain. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 87.

=**Syn. 2.** Inordinate, unreasonable, unconscionable.

exorbitantly (eg-zôr'bi-tant-li), *adv.* **1†.** In an exorbitant, excessive, or irregular manner; extravagantly.

'Tis the naked man's apparel which we shut up in our presses, or which we *exorbitantly* ruffle and flaunt in.
Barrow, Works, I. xxxi.

2. In an excessive degree or amount; beyond reasonable limits; inordinately: as, to charge *exorbitantly* for a service.

exorbitate† (eg-zôr'bi-tāt), *v. i.* [< L. *exorbitatus*, pp. of *exorbitare* (> Pg. *exorbitar*), go out of the track: see *exorbitant*.] To go beyond the usual track or orbit; deviate from the usual limit.

The planets . . . sometimes have *exorbitated* beyond the distance of Saturn. *Bentley*, Sermons, viii.

exorcisation† (ek-sôr-si-zā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *exorsisacioun*, < OF. *exorcisacion*, < ML. *exorcizatio(n-)*, < LL. *exorcizare*, pp. *exorcizatus*, exorcise: see *exorcise*.] Exorcism; conjuration.

Olde wyches, sorceresses,
That usen *exorsisacioums*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1263.

exorcise (ek'sôr-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exorcised*, ppr. *exorcising*. [Formerly also *exorcize* (the proper spelling according to the analogy of other verbs in *-ize*); < ME. **exorcisen* (in deriv.), < OF. *exorciser*, F. *exorciser* = Sp. Pg. *exorcizar* = It. *esorcizzare*, < LL. *exorcizare*, < Gr. ἐξορκίζειν, in eccles. writers drive away (an evil spirit) by adjuration, in classical Gr. equiv. to the earlier ἐξορκοῦν, swear a person, administer an oath, < ἐξ + ὁρκίζειν, ὁρκοῦν, administer an oath, < ὅρκος, an oath.] 1. To expel by conjurations and religious or magical ceremonies; drive out by religious or magical agencies: as, to *exorcise* evil spirits.

One of these was the Reverend Mr. Portpipe, whom we have already celebrated for his proficiency in the art of *exorcising* goblins by dint of venison and Medeira.
Peacock, Melincourt, i.

Abate, cross your breast and count your beads
And *exorcise* the devil, for here he stands
And stiffens in the bristly nape of neck,
Daring you drive him hence!
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 250.

2. To purify from unclean spirits by adjurations and religious or magical ceremonies; deliver from the influence of malignant spirits or demons: as, to *exorcise* a house.

And friars, that through the wealthy regions run,
Resort to farmers rich, and bless their halls,
And *exorcise* the beds, and cross the walls.
Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 28.

Do all you can to *exorcise* crowds who are in some degree possessed as I am. *Spectator*, No. 402.

3†. To call up or forth, as a spirit; conjure up.

He impudently *exorcizeth* devils in the church.
Prynne, Histrio-Mastix, I. vi. 12.

exorciser (ek'sôr-sī-zėr), *n.* 1. One who casts out evil spirits by adjurations and conjuration.

They compared this performance of our Lord with those, and perhaps with things which they had seen done in their own times by professed *exorcisers*. *Horsley*, Works, I. x.

2†. One who calls up spirits; a conjurer.

Gui. No *exorciser* harm thee!
Arv. Nor no witchcraft charm thee!
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2 (song).

exorcism (ek'sôr-sizm), *n.* [< ME. *exorcisme* = F. *exorcisme* = Sp. Pg. *exorcismo* = It. *esorcismo*, < LL. *exorcismus*, < Gr. ἐξορκισμός, eccles. exorcism, classical Gr. administration of an oath, < ἐξορκίζειν, swear a person, exorcise: see *exorcise*.] 1. The act or process of expelling evil spirits by conjurations and religious or magical ceremonies; a conjuration or ceremony employed for this purpose. Exorcism has been practised in all times wherever a belief has existed in literal demoniacal possession. In the Roman Catholic and Greek churches it is used in the baptism of both adults and infants, in the consecration of water, salt, oil, etc., and in specific cases of individuals supposed to be possessed by evil spirits. Exorcism in baptism is still retained also in some Lutheran churches.

It is the nature of the devil of tyranny to tear and rend the body which he leaves. Are the miseries of continued possession less horrible than the struggles of the tremendous *exorcism?* *Macaulay*, Milton.

The growth of Neoplatonism and kindred philosophies greatly strengthened the belief, and some of the later philosophers, as well as many religious charlatans, practised *exorcism*. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 405.

2†. The act of, or formula used in, raising the devil or other spirit.

Will her ladyship behold and hear our *exorcisms?* . . . Madam, sit you, and fear not; whom we raise, we will make fast within a hallow'd verge. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 4.

exorcismal (ek-sôr-siz'mal), *a.* [< *exorcism* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of exorcism.

In a short time nearly all the female population, excited by the *exorcismal* practices of the clergy, fell a prey to the disease [hysteria]. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLI. 740.

exorcist (ek'sôr-sist), *n.* [< ME. *exorcist* = F. *exorciste* = Sp. Pg. *exorcista* = It. *esorcista*, < LL. *exorcista*, < Gr. ἐξορκιστής, an exorcist, < ἐξορκίζειν, exorcise: see *exorcise*.] 1. One who exorcises evil spirits; *eccles.*, a member of an order of ecclesiastics, which became a distinct class during the third century, whose office it was to expel evil spirits. This order still exists in the Roman Catholic and Greek churches, with its original office and a few minor duties added, such as bidding the non-communicants give place to the communicants at the celebration of the eucharist.

He began to play the *exorcist:* "In the name of God," said he, "and all saints, I command thee to declare what thou art." *Foxe* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 109).

Some few *exorcists* among the Jews cured some demoniacs and distracted people.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 239.

The *exorcist*, by loud noises, frightful grimaces, abominable stenches, etc., professes to drive out the malicious intruder. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 206.

2†. One who calls or conjures up evil spirits.

Thou, like an *exorcist*, hast conjur'd up
My mortified spirit. *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 1.

exordial (eg-zôr'di-al), *a.* [< *exordium* + *-al.*] Pertaining to an exordium; introductory; initial.

But the greatest underweening of this life is to undervalue that unto which this is but *exordial*, or a passage leading unto it. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 25.

If the *exordial* verses of Homer be compared with the rest of the poem, they will not appear remarkable for plainness or simplicity, but rather eminently adorned and illuminated. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 158.

exordium (eg-zôr'di-um), *n.* [= F. *exorde* = Sp. Pg. *exordio* = It. *esordia, esordio*, < L. *exordium*, a beginning, the warp of a web, < *exordiri*, begin, weave, < *ex*, out, + *ordiri*, begin a web, lay the warp, begin.] The beginning of anything; specifically, the introductory part of a discourse, intended to prepare the audience for the main subject; the preface or proemial part of a composition.

This whole *exordium* [of "Paradise Lost"] rises very happily into noble language and sentiment, as I think the transition to the fable is exquisitely beautiful and natural. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 303.

The letters of invitation from the Pope to the princes were sent by a legate, each commencing with the *exordium* "To my beloved son." *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 299.

=Syn. Proem; *Prelude, Preface*, etc. See *introduction*.

exorganic (ek-sôr-gan'ik), *a.* [< *ex-* priv. + *organic.*] Having ceased to be organic or organized. *North British Rev.*

exorhiz, exorhiza (ek'sō-riz, ek-sō-rī'zä), *n.* [NL. *exorhiza*, < Gr. ἔξω, outside, + ῥίζα, root.] A plant having the radicle of the embryo naked: equivalent to *exogen* or *dicotyledon*. [Rare.]

exorhizal, exorhizous (ek-sō-rī'zal, -zus), *a.* In *bot.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an exorhiz. [Rare.]

Exorista (ek-sō-ris'tä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐξόριστος, banished, < ἐξορίζειν, banish, < ἐξ, out, + ὁρίζειν, separate by a boundary, bound: see *horizon*.] A genus of parasitic flies, of the family *Tachinidæ*, chiefly distinguished by the antennæ, which are inserted above the middle of the face, and have the third joint from two to six times longer than the second joint. The larvæ are parasitic in caterpillars, in which the white oval eggs are deposited by the flies. *E. flavicauda* (Riley) is parasitic upon the army-worm, *Leucania unipuncta* (Haworth). See *tachina-fly*.

Yellow-tailed Tachina-fly (*Exorista flavicauda*). (Cross shows natural size.)

exornate† (eg-zôr'nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *exornatus*, pp. of *exornare* (> Sp. Pg. *exornar* = It. *esornare* = OF. *exorner*), fit out, equip, deck, adorn, < *ex*, out, + *ornare*, fit out, equip, deck, adorn: see *ornate*.] To ornament. [Rare.]

Their hemimeris of halfe foote serued not by licence Poeticall or necessitie of words, but to bewtifie and *exornate* the verse. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 108.

exornation† (ek-sôr-nā'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *exornacion* = Pg. *exornação* = It. *esornazione*, < L. *exornatio(n-)*, < *exornare*, pp. *exornatus*, adorn: see *exornate*.] Ornamentation; decoration; embellishment.

So is there yet requisite to the perfection of this arte another maner of *exornation*, which resteth in the fashioning of our makers language and style.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 114.

She doth give it that sweet, quick grace, and *exornation* in the composure. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

Hyperbolical *exornations*, elegancies, &c., many much affect. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 24.

exortive† (eg-zôr'tiv), *a.* [< L. *exortivus*, pertaining to the rising of the heavenly bodies, eastern, < *exoriri*, pp. *exortus*, rise out or forth, < *ex*, out, + *oriri*, rise: see *orient*.] Rising; relating to the east or the place of rising of the heavenly bodies. *Coles*, 1717. [Rare.]

exoscopic (ek-sō-skop'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἔξω, outside, + σκοπεῖν, view, + *-ic.*] Considering a thing in a superficial way, or without taking into account its interior constitution.—**Exoscopic method**, in *alg.*, a method of considering a quantic in which the coefficients are regarded as monads, without reference to their internal constitution. *J. J. Sylvester*, 1853.

exosculate (eg-zos'kū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exosculated*, ppr. *exosculating*. [< L. *exosculatus*, pp. of *exosculari*, kiss fondly, < *ex* + *osculari*, kiss: see *osculate*.] To kiss; especially to kiss repeatedly and fondly.

exoskeletal (ek-sō-skel'e-tal), *a.* [< *exoskeleton* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the exoskeleton. *Exoskeleton* has acquired such latitude of signification that *exoskeletal* is nearly synonymous with *tegumentary, cuticular*, or *epidermal*, and is applicable to any hardened superficial structure, as hair, fur, feathers, claws, horns, hoofs, nails, etc.

The connective tissue and muscles of the integument are exclusively developed in the enderon; while from the epidermis all cuticular and cellular *exoskeletal* parts, and all the integumentary glands, are developed.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 55.

exoskeleton (ek-sō-skel'e-ton), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔξω, outside, + σκελετόν, a dried body: see *skeleton*.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, any structure produced by the hardening of the integument, as the shells of crustaceans or the scales and plates of fishes and reptiles, especially when such modified integument is of the nature of bone, as the carapace of a turtle or the plates of a sturgeon; the dermoskeleton: opposed to *endoskeleton*.

In the highest Annulosa, the *exoskeleton* and the muscular system never lose all traces of their primitive segmentation. *H. Spencer*, Universal Progress, p. 409.

exosmic (ek-sos'mik), *a.* Same as *exosmotic*.

exosmose (ek'sos-mōs), *n.* [< NL. *exosmosis.*] Same as *exosmosis*.

exosmosis (ek-sos-mō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐξ, out, + ὠσμός, a thrusting, an impulse, < ὠθεῖν, thrust, push, drive; cf. ἐξωθεῖν, thrust out, force out: see *osmosis*, and cf. *endosmosis, diosmosis*.] The passage of gases, vapors, or liquids through membranes or porous media from within outward, in the phenomena of osmosis, the reverse process being called *endosmosis*. See *endosmosis, osmosis*.

exosmotic (ek-sos-mot'ik), *a.* [< *exosmosis* (*exosmot-*) + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of exosmosis: as, an *exosmotic* current. Also *exosmic*.

exosperm (ek'sō-spėrm), *n.* [< Gr. ἔξω, outside, + σπέρμα, seed.] Same as *exospore*.

exospore (ek'sō-spōr), *n.* [< NL. *exosporium:* see *spore*.] 1. The outer coat of a spore, corresponding to the extine of pollen-grains: same as *epispore*.—2. An outer coat of dried protoplasm adhering to the surface of a spore, as to the resting-spores of *Peronospora* and *Mucor*.

Exosporeæ (ek-sō-spō'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἔξω, outside, + σπόρος, seed, + *-eæ.*] The first of the two groups into which the *Myxomycetes* are divided. It is characterized by the production of spores externally upon a conidiophore, and includes a single genus, *Ceratium*, which Saccardo's classification refers to *Hyphomycetes*. Compare *Endosporeæ*.

exosporium (ek-sō-spō'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔξω, outside, + σπόρος, seed: see *spore*.] Same as *exospore*.

The product of conjugation is termed a zygospore. Its cellulose coat becomes separated into an outer layer of a dark blackish hue, the *exosporium*, and an inner colourless layer, the endosporium. *Huxley*, Biology, v.

exosporous (ek-sō-spō'rus), *a.* [< Gr. ἔξω, outside, + σπόρος, seed (see *spore*), + *-ous.*] Producing spores exogenously; having naked spores.

exossate† (ek-sos'āt), *v. t.* [< L. *exossatus*, pp. of *exossare*, deprive of bone, bone, < *exossis, exossus*, also *exos* (*exoss-*), without bones, < *ex*, out, + *os* (*oss-*), a bone.] To deprive of bones; bone. *Bailey*, 1731.

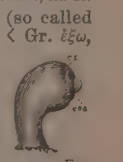
exossation† (ek-so-sā'shon), *n.* [< *exossate* + *-ion.*] The act of exossating, or depriving of bones or of any similar hard substance; the state of being so deprived.

Experiment solitary touching the *exossation* of fruits.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 854.

exosseous† (ek-sos'ē-us), *a.* [< L. *exossis, exossus*, boneless (see *exossate*), + *-eous.* Cf. *osseous.*] Having no bones; boneless.

The like also in snails, a soft and *exosseous* animal, whereof in the naked and greater sort . . . nature, neer the head, hath placed a flat white stone, or rather testaceous concretion. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 13.

Exostema (ek-sō-stē'mä), *n.* [NL. (so called with ref. to the exserted stamens), < Gr. ἔξω, outside, + στῆμα, stamen.] A genus of rubiaceous trees or shrubs, of tropical America, nearly allied to *Cinchona*. West Indian or Princewood bark, used in the West Indies as a tonic, is obtained from *E. Caribbæum*.



ex, Exostome; *end*, Endostome.

exostome (ek'sō-stōm), *n.* [< Gr. ἔξω, outside, + στόμα, mouth.] In *bot.*: (*a*) The aperture through the outer integument of an ovule which, together with the endostome, completes the foramen. (*b*) The outer peristome of mosses.

exostosed (ek-sos'tōzd), *a.* 1. Affected with exostosis. *Erasmus Wilson*, Anat.—2. Ossified externally; dermosseous.

The gaseous, liquid, and solid molecular conditions, being characters distinguishing otherwise allied substances in the same way morphologically (we can not say yet developmentally) as the cartilaginous, osseous, and *exostosed* or dermosseous characters distinguish otherwise nearly allied genera. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 46.

exostosis (ek-sos-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *ὀστέον*, bone, + *-osis.*] 1. In *pathol.*, a morbid bony growth on the surface of a bone, arising from bone, periosteum, or articular or epiphyseal cartilage.—2. In *bot.*, the formation of woody, wart-like excrescences upon the stems or roots of plants.

exostotic (ek-sos-tot'ik), *a.* [< *exostosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of exostosis.

exostracize (ek-sos'trā-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exostracized*, ppr. *exostracizing*. [< Gr. *ἐξοστρακίζειν*, banish by ostracism, < *ἐξ*, out, + *ὀστρακίζειν*, ostracize: see *ostracize.*] To consign to a state of ostracism.

That the dictionaries have overlooked the use of this word which Mr. White *exostracizes* goes for nothing. *F. Hall*, False Philol., p. 70.

exoteric (ek-sō-ter'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *exotérique* = Sp. *exotérico* = Pg. *exoterico* = It. *esoterico* (= D. G. *exoterisch* = Dan. Sw. *exoterisk*), < LL. *exotericus*, < Gr. *ἐξωτερικός*, external, belonging to the outside, < *ἔξω*, outside, + *-τερος*, compar. suffix.] I. *a.* 1. External; open; suitable for or communicated to the general public; popular: originally applied to the public teachings of Aristotle and other ancient philosophers, and sometimes used in a more special sense as opposed to fancied or real esoteric doctrines. See *esoteric.*

He has ascribed to Kant the foppery of an *exoteric* and esoteric doctrine. *De Quincey.*

2. Pertaining to the outside; holding an external relation; publicly instructed.

He divided his disciples (says Origen) into two classes, the one he called esoteric, the other *exoteric.* For to those he intrusted the more perfect and sublime doctrines; to these he delivered the more vulgar and popular. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, iii. § 3.

3. In *embryol.*, ectoblastic. See extract under *esoteric.*

II. *n.* One admitted only to exoteric instruction; one of the uninitiated.

I am an *exoteric*—utterly unable to explain the mysteries of this new poetical faith. *Macaulay*, Petrarch.

exoterical (ek-sō-ter'i-kal), *a.* [< *exoteric* + *-al.*] Of an exoteric character or quality; pertaining to exoterics.

It being no unprecedented thing for the gardener to carry his own fruit to market, nor for the wholesale dealer to have a separate shop wherein he carries on the retail business: why may not I be indulged in the like attempt, and permitted to try how the esoterics will look when manufactured in the *exoterical* form? *A. Tucker*, Light of Nature, V. ii. § 7.

exoterically (ek-sō-ter'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an exoteric or public manner.

But if the nature of the subject will not teach these objectors that it must needs be handled *exoterically*, Jamblichus's authority must decide between us. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, iii. 3.

exotericism (ek-sō-ter'i-sizm), *n.* [< *exoteric* + *-ism.*] Exoteric doctrines or principles, or the profession or teaching of such.

exoterics (ek-sō-ter'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *exoteric* (see *-ics*), after Gr. (*τὰ*) *ἐξωτερικά*, neut. pl. of *ἐξωτερικός*, exoteric.] That which is publicly taught; popular instruction, especially in philosophy: originally applied to the public lectures and published writings of Aristotle.

It is then evident from these passages that, in his *exoterics*, he gave the world both a beginning and an end. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, iii., note.

exotery (ek'sō-ter-i), *n.*; pl. *exoteries* (*-iz*). [< *exoteric* + *-y.* Cf. *esotery.*] That which is obvious or common; that which is exoteric. [Rare.]

Reserving their esoteries for adepts, and dealing out *exoteries* only to the vulgar. *A. Tucker*, Light of Nature.

exotheca (ek-sō-thē'kä), *n.*; pl. *exothecæ* (*-sē*). [NL., < Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *θήκη*, a case.] The aggregate of hard structures which are developed upon the exterior of the wall, or the proper investment of the visceral chamber, of a coral: distinguished from *endotheca*, and also from *epitheca.*

exothecal (ek-sō-thē'kal), *a.* [< *exotheca* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to exothecæ; composed of or developed in exothecæ.

They [the costæ of the coral] may be ornamented with spines or tubercles, and they may be united by transverse plates ("*exothecal* dissepiments") which run horizontally across the intercostal spaces. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 374.

exothecate (ek-sō-thē'kāt), *a.* [< *exotheca* + *-ate*[1].] Provided with exothecæ, as a coral.

exothecium (ek-sō-thē'si-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *θήκη*, a case: see *theca.*] In *bot.*, the outer coat of an anther.

exothermic (ek-sō-thėr'mik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *θέρμη*, heat, + *-ic.*] Relating to a liberation of heat.—**Exothermic compounds**, those compounds whose formation from elementary substances is attended with liberation of heat, and whose decomposition into simpler compounds or elementary substances is attended with absorption of heat.

exothermous (ek-sō-thėr'mus), *a.* Same as *exothermic.*

exotic (eg-zot'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *exotick*; = F. *exotique* = Sp. *exótico* = Pg. *exotico* = It. *esotico* (cf. G. *exotisch* = Dan. Sw. *exotisk*), < L. *exoticus*, < Gr. *ἐξωτικός*, foreign, alien, eccles. heathen, < *ἔξω*, outside.] I. *a.* Of foreign origin or character; introduced from a foreign country; not native, naturalized, or familiarized; extraneous: as, an *exotic* plant; an *exotic* term or word.

Your pedant should provide you some parcels of French, or some pretty commodity of Italian, to commence with, if you would be *exotic* and exquisite. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 3.

Nothing was so splendid and *exotic* as the [Russian] ambassador. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 24, 1681.

I suppose a writer may be allowed to use *exotic* terms, when custom has not only denizened them, but brought them into request. *Boyle*, Considerations touching Experimental Essays.

Birds, Fishes, Beasts of each *exotic* Kind
I to the Limits of my Court confin'd.
Prior, Solomon, ii.

I know not whether ever operas can be kept up in England; they seem to be entirely *exotic.* *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 8.

II. *n.* Anything of foreign origin, as a plant, tree, word, practice, etc., introduced from a foreign country, and not fully acclimated, naturalized, or established in use.

Versification in a dead language is an *exotic*, a far-fetched, costly, sickly imitation of that which elsewhere may be found in healthful and spontaneous perfection. *Macaulay*, Milton.

exotical (eg-zot'i-kal), *a.* [< *exotic* + *-al.*] Same as *exotic.*

exoticalness (eg-zot'i-kal-nes), *n.* The state of being exotic.

exoticism (eg-zot'i-sizm), *n.* [< *exotic* + *-ism.*] 1. The state of being exotic.—2. Anything exotic, as a foreign word or idiom.

Exoucontian (ek-sō-kon'ti-an), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐξ οὐκ ὄντων*, lit. from things not being: *ἐξ*, from; *οὐ* (before vowels *οὐκ*), not; *ὄντων*, gen. pl. of *ὄν*, neut. of *ὤν*, ppr. of *εἶναι*, be: see *am* (under *be*[1]), *ens, entity, ontology.*] In *church hist.*, one who held in regard to the Trinity that the Son once was not: a name sometimes given to the followers of Arius. See *Arian*[1].

The Son, he said, "did not exist before he was begotten." In other words, "He is of a substance that once was not (*ἐξ οὐκ ὄντων*)"—hence the name of *Exoucontians* sometimes given to his followers. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 537.

expalpate (eks-pal'pāt), *a.* [< L. *ex-* priv. + NL. *palpus*, a feeler, + *-ate*[1].] In *entom.*, having no palpi or feelers, as the mouth of a hemipterous insect.

expand (eks-pand'), *v.* [= Sp. Pg. *expandir* = It. *espandere, spandere*, < L. *expandere*, pp. *expansus*, spread out, < *ex*, out, + *pandere*, spread, perhaps connected with *patere*, be open: see *patent.*] I. *trans.* 1. To spread or stretch out; unfold; display.

Then with *expanded* wings he steers his flight. *Milton*, P. L., i. 225.

My wife and daughters *expanded* their gayest plumage upon this occasion. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, vii.

2. To increase in extent, size, bulk, or amount; inflate; distend; extend: as, to *expand* the chest by inspiration; heat *expands* all bodies.

[The editor] has thus succeeded in *expanding* the volume into one of the thickest . . . that we ever saw. *Macaulay*, Sir James Mackintosh.

Hence—3. To make broader in scope or more comprehensive: as, to *expand* the heart or affections, or the sphere of benevolence.

Let the Turk spread his Alcoran by the Sword, but let Christianity *expand* herself still by a passive Fortitude. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 29.

The grand object to which he dedicated himself seemed to *expand* his whole soul. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 18.

Expanded type, in *typog.*, a form of Roman type of broader or wider face than that of the standard text-types of books and newspapers.—**To expand an insect**, in *entom.*, to prepare it for the cabinet by spreading the wings on a setting-board.—**To expand a pair**, in *math.*, to take its prior member one earlier and its posterior member one later in the linear series from which they are chosen.
=**Syn. 1.** To unfold, evolve.—**2.** To swell, blow up, fill, fill out, increase.

II. *intrans.* 1. To open out; become unfolded, spread out, or displayed.

His faculties, *expanded* in full bloom,
Shine out. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 661.

2. To increase in extent, size, bulk, amount, etc.; become dilated, distended, or enlarged.

Just so much play as lets the heart *expand.* *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 66.

The trees have ample room to *expand* on the water side, and each sends forth its most vigorous branch in that direction. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 202.

When a gas *expands* suddenly its temperature falls, because a certain amount of its heat passes out of existence in the act of producing mechanical effect. *B. Stewart*, Conserv. of Energy, p. 112.

3. In *zoöl.*, to spread over a certain space: used in stating the distance from tip to tip of outspread wings—in the case of insects, of anterior wings.

Erebus is a gigantic moth; . . . our largest species is Erebus odora, Drury; it *expands* about five inches. *Packard.*

Expanding arbor, auger, bit, chuck, drill, hanger, etc. See the nouns.

expander (eks-pan'dėr), *n.* One who or that which expands; especially, a tool or machine used to expand something; specifically, in *plumbing*, a tool used to spread lead-packing into the inner flange-recesses of pipe-connections.

expanse (eks-pans'), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *expans*, < L. *expansus*, pp. of *expandere*, spread out, expand: see *expand.*] I.† *a.* 1. Expanded; spread out.—2. Separate; single: said especially of years in old planetary tables.

Hise tables Tolletanes forth he brought
Ful wel corrected, ne ther lakked nought,
Neither his collect, ne his *expans* yeres. *Chaucer*, Franklin's Tale, l. 547.

II. *n.* [< L. *expansum*, neut. of *expansus*, pp.] 1. Spatial or superficial extension; an uninterrupted stretch or area, especially one of considerable extent.

Let there be lights
High in the *expanse* of heaven, to divide
The day from night. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 340.

On the smooth *expanse* of crystal lakes
The sinking stone at first a circle makes. *Pope.*

Specifically—2. In *zoöl.*, the extent or stretch of wing; the distance from tip to tip when the wings, as of an insect or a bird, are fully expanded. Also called *alar expanse* or *extent.*—3. Enlargement; extension; expansion. [Rare.]

To shut off the mighty movement of the great revolt from its destined *expanse.* *Motley*, United Netherlands, IV. 532.

=**Syn. 2.** See *extent.*

expanse† (eks-pans'), *v. t.* [< L. *expansus*, pp. of *expandere*, expand: see *expand.*] To expand; stretch out.

The like doth Beda report of Belerophon's horse, which, framed of iron, was placed between two loadstones, with wings *expansed*, pendulous in the ayre. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 3.

expansibility (eks-pan-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *expansibilidad* = Pg. *expansibilidade*; as *expansible*: see *-bility.*] The quality of being expansible; capacity of extension in surface or bulk, or of distention: as, the *expansibility* of air.

Else all fluids would be alike in weight, *expansibility*, and all other qualities. *N. Grew.*

A metal of low conducting power and high *expansibility* is necessary, and lead answers these conditions best. *Silliman's Journal*, IX. 105.

expansible (eks-pan'si-bl), *a.* [= F. *expansible* = Sp. *expansible* = Pg. *expansivel* = It. *espansibile*, < L. as if **expansibilis*, < *expansus*, pp. of *expandere*, expand: see *expand, expanse.*] Capable of being expanded or spread; admitting of being extended, dilated, or diffused.

All have springiness in them, and (notwithstanding) be, by reason of their shape, readily *expansible* on the score of their native structure. *Boyle*, Works, V. 614.

Bodies are not *expansible* in proportion to their weight. *N. Grew.*

Expansible pair, in *math.*, a pair containing neither the first nor the last of the series of objects from which it is taken.

expansibleness (eks-pan'si-bl-nes), *n.* Expansibility.

expansibly (eks-pan'si-bli), *adv.* In an expansible manner; so as to be expanded.

expansile (eks-pan'sil), *a.* [< L. *expansus*, pp. of *expandere*, expand (see *expand*), + *-ile.*] Capable of expanding or of expansion; of a nature to expand: as, *expansile* action. *Scott.*

expansion (eks-pan'shon), *n.* [= F. *expansion* = Sp. *expansion* = Pg. *expansão* = It. *espansione*, < LL. *expansio(n-)*, a spreading out, < L. *expansus*, pp. of *expandere*, spread out: see *expand.*] 1. The act of expanding. (*a*) The act of spreading out.

The extent of his fathome, or distance betwixt the extremity of the fingers of either hand upon *expansions*, is equal unto the space between the sole of the foot and the crown. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 5.

(*b*) The act of extending or distending, or of increasing in extent, size, bulk, amount, etc.

It was an *expansion*, an awakening, a coming to manhood in a graver fashion. *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 220.

2. The state of being expanded; enlargement; distention; dilatation; increase of extent, size, bulk, amount, etc. In the case of the expansion of solids by heat, account is taken of the increase in length or linear expansion, in surface (superficial expansion), and in volume (cubical expansion). The increment in length of the unit for a change of 1° in temperature, or the rate of increase of the unit with the temperature, is called the coefficient of linear expansion; and the coefficients of superficial and cubical expansion, which are respectively two and three times the linear coefficient, are similarly defined. In the case of liquids and gases the expansion in volume is alone considered. The real or absolute expansion of a liquid is the actual increase in volume, while the apparent expansion is that which is observed when a liquid contained in a vessel is heated, and which is less than the real expansion, because of the simultaneous expansion of the vessel itself. It is found that the coefficient of expansion is nearly the same for different gases, and sensibly so for the so-called permanent gases, as hydrogen, oxygen, etc. This coefficient is equal to .003667 for 1° C., or about $\frac{1}{273}$—that is, at 273° C. the volume of a gas expanding under constant pressure is double its volume at 0°; and at —273° C. the volume would be theoretically zero. This last temperature is called the absolute zero.

Spread not into boundless *expansions* either of designs or desires. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 19.

Some remarkable examples of *expansion* are furnished by the influence of sunshine on the Britannia Tubular Bridge. *Ure*, Dict., II. 319.

Specifically—**3.** The increase in bulk of steam in the cylinder of an engine when its communication with the boiler is cut off, in which case its pressure on the piston retreating before it is in inverse ratio to the space it fills. —**4.** A part which constitutes an increase or in which the expanding occurs; specifically, in *entom.*, a flat projection of a margin, generally lateral: as, a frontal *expansion* covering the base of the antennæ.—**5.** Extension or spread of space; extent in general; hence, wide extent; immensity.

It would for ever take an useless flight,
Lost in *expansion*, void and infinite.
Sir R. Blackmore, Creation.

Venus, all-bounteous queen, whose genial pow'r
Diffuses beauty, in unbounded store,
Through seas and fertile plains, and all that lies
Beneath the starr'd *expansion* of the skies.
Beattie, Lucretius, i.

Distance or space, in its simple abstract conception, to avoid confusion, I call *expansion*, to distinguish it from extension, which by some is used to express this distance only as it is in the solid parts of matter, and so includes or at least intimates the idea of body. . . . I prefer also the word *expansion* to space, because space is often applied to distance of fleeting successive parts, as well as to those which are permanent. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xv. 1.

6. In *math.*, the development at length of an expression indicated in a contracted form, especially by means of the distributive principle. —**Ellipsoid of expansion.** See *ellipsoid*.

expansion-cam (eks-pan′shon-kam), *n.* A cam used to determine the point of cut-off of a steam-engine.

expansion-curb (eks-pan′shon-kėrb), *n.* A contrivance to counteract expansion and contraction by heat, as in chronometers.

expansion-drum (eks-pan′shon-drum), *n.* In *mach.*, a drum of adjustable diameter used with

a, Expansion-drum.

a belt to effect changes as desired in the speed of machinery. The drum consists of a central base and several radiating arms, which can be moved in or out, the belt passing over curved plates at the end of the arms.

expansion-engine (eks-pan′shon-en″jin), *n.* A steam-engine in which the supply of steam is cut off previous to the completion of the stroke, the expansive power of the steam admitted being sufficient to complete the stroke.—**Triple expansion-engine**, a steam-engine in which steam is expanded in three cylinders in succession, the exhaust from the first driving the piston of the second, and so on.

expansion-gear (eks-pan′shon-gēr), *n.* In a steam-engine, all those parts of the mechanism that control the admission of the live steam from the boiler to the main valve-system and thus to the cylinder. The expansion-gear is intermediate between the actual controlling system of mechanism, which makes the engine automatic, and the steam, controlling the automatic system by independent eccentric systems that may be automatic or may be controlled by the governor or by appliances practically outside the engine. The effect of this supplementary system is to cut off the supply of steam to the slide-valves at any required point of the stroke, for the purpose of using the expansion of the steam already admitted to finish the stroke. This cut-off of the steam may be variable where the expansion admits of it, changing the point of cut-off at will while the engine is at work; it may be fixed or secured at some predetermined point of the stroke; or it may be automatic or self-varying. The most common apparatus includes an expansion-valve moving on the slide-valve and controlled by an eccentric cam on the shaft or by the governor. See *cut-off* and *link-motion*.

expansion-joint (eks-pan′shon-joint), *n.* In *steam-engin.*: (*a*) Any kind of joint for connecting steam-pipes which permits the pipe to expand or contract under varying temperatures without increase of its length over all. (*b*) An attachment of a boiler in its framing to allow the former to expand without affecting the latter.

expansion-valve (eks-pan′shon-valv), *n.* In a steam-engine, a valve which shuts off the steam in its passage to the slide-valves when the piston has traveled a certain distance in the cylinder, leaving the remaining part of the stroke to be performed by the expansion of the steam. See *expansion-gear*.

expansive (eks-pan′siv), *a.* [= F. *expansif* = Sp. Pg. *expansivo*, < L. *expansus*, pp. of *expandere*, spread out: see *expand*, *expanse*.] **1.** Capable of causing or effecting expansion: as, the *expansive* force of heat.

This internal pressure, resulting from the solidifying of the fluid particles in the interstices of the ice, acts on the mass of the ice as an *expansive* force. *J. Croll*, Climate and Cosmology, p. 253.

2. Capable of being expanded, or of expanding or spreading out in volume or extent; dilatable: as, the *expansive* quality of air; *expansive* gases or substances.

Then no more
Th' *expansive* atmosphere is cramp'd with cold;
But, full of life and vivifying soul,
Lifts the light clouds sublime. *Thomson*, Spring.

3. Embracing a large number of objects or particulars; wide-extending; comprehensive: as, *expansive* benevolence; an *expansive* outlook.

A distant view of Ægina and of Megara, of the Piræus and of Corinth, . . . melted the soul of an ancient Roman, for a while suspended his private sorrows, and absorbed his sense of personal affliction in a more *expansive* and generous compassion for the fate of cities and states. *Eustace*, Tour through Italy, x.

4. Comprehensive in feeling or action; sympathetic; effusive.

We English "are not an *expansive* people," and so we seldom use the word poor in a sentimental sense of the living, though we do so use it of the dead. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., X. 474.

Expansive balance. See *balance*.

expansively (eks-pan′siv-li), *adv.* In an expansive manner; by expansion.

expansiveness (eks-pan′siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being expansive.

Her talk was charming, bright, eager, full of a fine *expansiveness*. *New Princeton Rev.*, II. 81.

expansivity (eks-pan-siv′i-ti), *n.* [< *expansive* + *-ity*.] The state or quality of being expansive; expansiveness. [Rare.]

In a word, offences (of elasticity or *expansivity*) have accumulated to such height in the lad's fifteenth year that there is a determination taken on the part of Rhadamanthus-Scriblerus to pack him out of doors. *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 87.

expansure† (eks-pan′shūr), *n.* [< *expanse* + *-ure*.] Expanse.

Now love in night, and night in love exhorts
Courtship and dances: all your parts employ,
And suit night's rich *expansure* with your joy.
Marlowe and Chapman, Hero and Leander.

ex parte (eks pär′tē). [L., from a part: *ex*, out of, from; *parte*, abl. of *par(t-)s*, a part: see *party*.] With reference to or in connection with only one of the parties concerned: as, the respondent being absent, the case was proceeded with *ex parte*.

ex-parte (eks-pär′tē), *a.* [< *ex parte*.] In *law*, proceeding from or concerned with only one part or side of a matter in question: with reference to any step taken by or on behalf of one of the parties to a suit or in any judicial proceeding without notice to the other: as, an *ex-parte* application; an *ex-parte* hearing; *ex-parte* evidence. Ex-parte hearings, evidence, etc., are often resorted to for temporary relief, or for convenience and expedition, and are not supposed to affect the substantial rights of the absent party. But outside of legal use the term often insinuates partiality or deficient accuracy: as, a mere *ex-parte* statement.—**Ex-parte council**, in *Congregationalism*, a council called by one of the parties concerned in a controversy when the other party or the church refuses to coöperate in calling a mutual council.

Councils are of two kinds—mutual and ex-parte. A mutual council is one in the calling of which all parties to the difficulty or perplexity concerning which relief is sought unite. An *ex-parte council* is one which is called by one of those parties, after every proper effort to induce all interested to call a mutual council has failed. *H. M. Dexter*, Congregationalism (ed. 1865), p. 64.

expatiate (eks-pā′shi-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *expatiated*, ppr. *expatiating*. [< L. *expatiatus*, *exspatiatus*, pp. of *expatiari*, *exspatiari*, go out of the course, wander, digress, enlarge, < *ex*, out, + *spatiari*, walk, take a walk, roam, < *spatium*, space: see *space*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To move at large; rove without prescribed limits; wander without restraint.

I never travelled but in map or card, in which my unconfined thoughts have freely *expatiated*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 16.

Bids his free soul *expatiate* in the skies. *Pope*, Windsor Forest, l. 254.

Religion contracts the circle of our pleasures, but leaves it wide enough for her votaries to *expatiate* therein. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 494.

Like winter flies, which in mild weather crawl out from obscure nooks and crannies to *expatiate* in the sun. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., p. 79.

2. To enlarge in discourse or writing; be copious in argument or discussion: with *on* or *upon*.

[He] talked with ease, and could *expatiate upon* the common topics of conversation with fluency. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, vii.

The passions of kings are often *expatiated on*; but, in the present anti-monarchical period [time of Charles I.], the passions of parliaments are not imaginable! *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., IV. 380.

II. *trans.* To allow to range at large; give free exercise to; expand; broaden. [Rare.]

How can a society of merchants have large minds, and *expatiate* their thoughts for great and publick undertakings, whose constitution is subject to such frequent changes, and who every year run the risk of their capital? *C. Davenant*, Essays on Trade, II. 421.

expatiation (eks-pā-shi-ā′shon), *n.* [< *expatiate* + *-ion*.] The act of expatiating.

Take them from the devil's latitudes and *expatiations*; . . . from the infinite mazes and bypaths of error. *Farindon*, Sermons (1647), I. ii.

expatiator (eks-pā′shi-ā-tor), *n.* [< *expatiate* + *-or*.] One who enlarges or amplifies in language.

The person intended by Montfaucon as an *expatiator* on the word "Endovellicus" I presume is Thomas Reinesius. *Pegge*, Anonymiana, p. 201.

expatiatory (eks-pā′shi-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *expatiate* + *-ory*.] Expatiating; amplificatory. *Bissett*.

expatriate (eks-pā′tri-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *expatriated*, ppr. *expatriating*. [< ML. *expatriatus*, pp. of *expatriare* (> It. *spatriare* = Sp. Pg. *expatriar* = F. *expatrier*), banish, < L. *ex*, out of, + *patria*, one's native country, fatherland, < *pater* = E. *father*: see *patrial*. Cf. *depatriate*, *repair*[2].] **1.** To banish; send out of one's native country.

The allied powers possess also an exceedingly numerous, well-informed, sensible, ingenious, high-principled, and spirited body of cavaliers in the *expatriated* landed interest of France. *Burke*, Policy of the Allies.

2. Reflexively, to withdraw from one's native country; renounce the rights of citizenship where one was born, and become a citizen of another country.

expatriation (eks-pā-tri-ā′shon), *n.* [= F. *expatriation* = Sp. *expatriacion* = Pg. *expatriação*, < ML. as if **expatriatio(n-)*, < *expatriare*, pp. *expatriatus*, expatriate: see *expatriate*.] **1.** The act of banishing, or the state of being banished; banishment.

Expatriation was a heavy ransom to pay for the rights of their minds and souls. *Palfrey*.

2. In *law*, the voluntary renunciation of one's nationality and allegiance, by becoming a citizen of another country. The *right of expatriation*, or the right voluntarily to change one's allegiance, so as to be free from the obligation of natural allegiance, was formerly denied in England, and doubted by jurists in the United States, although always maintained politically in the latter country; it was finally established by Congress in 1868, and by Parliament in 1870. In other civilized countries it had previously been conceded, with some specific limitations.

expect (eks-pekt′), *v.* [= OF. *expecter*, *especter* = It. *espettare*, < L. *expectare*, *exspectare*, look for, await, anticipate, expect, < *ex*, out, + *spectare*, look: see *spectacle*. Cf. *aspect*, *inspect*, *prospect*, *respect*, *suspect*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To look for; wait for; await. [Archaic.]

The guards,
By me encamp'd on yonder hill, *expect*
Their motion. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 591.

Being at this time in most prodigious confusion and under no government, every body *expecting* what would be next and what he would do. *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 3, 1660.

The emperor and his whole court stood on the shore, *expecting* the issue of this great adventure.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, i. 5.

2. To look for with anticipation; believe in the occurrence or the coming of; await as likely to happen or to appear.

Luc. When *expect* you them?
Cap. With the next benefit o' the wind.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2.

Whilst evil is *expected*, we fear; but when it is certain, we despair. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 639.

Expect her soon with footboy at her heels.
Cowper, Task, iv. 550.

To incur a risk is not to *expect* reverse; and if my opinions are true, I have a right to think that they will bear examining. *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 183.

3. To reckon upon, as something to be done, granted, or yielded; desire with confidence or assurance: as, to *expect* obedience or aid; I shall *expect* to find that job finished by Saturday; you are *expected* to be quiet.

There is a pride of doing more than is *expected* of us, and more than others would have done.
Dryden, Amphitryon, Pref.

4. To count upon in relation to something; trust or rely upon to do or act in some specified way; require or call upon expectantly: as, I *expect* you to obey, or to perform a task.

England *expects* every man to do his duty.
Lord Nelson (signal at the battle of Trafalgar).

5. To suppose; reckon; conclude: applied to things past or present as well as to things future: as, I *expect* he went to town yesterday. [Prov. Eng., and local, U. S.] [This use, though naturally derivable from sense 3, is probably in some instances due to confusion with *suspect*: as, I rather *expect* he doesn't intend to come.]=**Syn.** To anticipate, look forward to, calculate upon, rely upon. "*Hope, Expect.* Both express the anticipation of something future; when the anticipation is *welcome*, we *hope*; when it is less or more *certain*, we *expect*." (*Angus*, Handbook of the Eng. Tongue, p. 378.) *Expect, Suppose.* *Expect* properly refers to the future; *suppose* may refer to the present, the past, or the future. The two words do not differ materially in the degree of certainty felt.

It would be the wildest of human imaginations to *expect* a poor, vicious, and ignorant people to maintain a good popular government.
D. Webster, Speech at Pittsburg, July, 1833.

I *suppose*,
If our proposals once again were heard,
We should compel them to a quick result.
Milton, P. L., vi. 617.

II.† *intrans.* To wait; stay.

I will *expect* until my change in death,
And answer at thy call.
Sandys, Paraphrase of Job, p. 22.

Where there is a Banquet presented, if there be Persons of Quality there, the People must *expect* and stay till the great ones have done. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 80.

Frosts that constrain the ground, and birth deny
To flowers that in its womb *expecting* lie.
Dryden, Astræa Redux, l. 132.

expect† (eks-pekt'), *n.* [< *expect*, *v.*] Expectation.

And be't of less *expect*
That matter needless, of importless burden,
Divide thy lips. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3.

expectable (eks-pek'ta-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *espectable* = Pg. *expectavel*, < L. *expectabilis*, *exspectabilis*, to be expected, < *expectare*, *exspectare*, expect: see *expect*.] To be expected; that may be expected. [Rare.]

Occult and spiritual operations are not *expectable*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

expectance, expectancy (eks-pek'tans, -tan-si), *n.* [< ML. *expectantia*, < L. *expectan(t-)s*, ppr. of *expectare*, look for, expect: see *expectant*.] 1. The act or state of expecting; anticipatory belief or desire.

There is *expectance* here from both the sides,
What further you will do. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5.

How bright he stands in popular *expectance*!
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iv. 3.

The returns of prayer, and the blessings of piety, are certain, . . . though not dispensed according to the *expectances* of our narrow conceptions.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 65.

2. Something on which expectations or hopes are founded; the object of expectation or hope. [Rare.]

The *expectancy* and rose of the fair state.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1.

The Nations hailed
Their great *expectancy*.
Wordsworth, Prelude, vi.

3. Same as *expectative*, 2.—**Estate in expectancy**, or *expectant estate*, a present right or interest, either vested or contingent, the enjoyment of which in possession is postponed to a future time. Expectant estates are reversions, remainders, or executory interests.—**Tables of expectancy**, tables showing the length of life which remains on the average to males or females of every given age.

expectant (eks-pek'tant), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *expectant*, < OF. *expectant* = F. *expectant* = Pg. *expectante*, < L. *expectan(t-)s*, *exspectan(t-)s*, ppr. of *expectare*, *exspectare*, look for, expect: see *expect*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Having expectation; expecting.

Expectant ay tille I may mete
To geten mercy of that swete.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4571.

Expectant of that news which never came.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

Rosy years that stood *expectant* by
To buckle the winged sandals on their feet.
Lowell, Agassiz.

2. Looking forward with confidence; assured that a certain future event will occur.

Her majesty has offered concessions, in order to remove scruples raised in the mind of the *expectant* heir. *Swift.*

3. In *med.*, relating to or employed in the expectant method: as, an *expectant* medicine. *Dunglison.*—**Expectant estate.** See *estate in expectancy*, under *expectance.*—**Expectant method**, in *med.*, the therapeutic method which recognizes the futility of attempting an immediate cure in certain diseases, as typhoid fever, but consists in watching for and checking any untoward symptoms as they may arise.

II. *n.* 1. One who expects; one who waits in expectation; one held in dependence by his belief or hope of receiving some good.

The boldest *expectants* have found unhappy frustration.
Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, v.

Meantime, he is merely an *expectant*; but with prospects greatly improved by the death of Salisbury.
E. A. Abbott, Bacon, p. 177.

2†. In Scotland, a candidate for the ministry who has not yet received a license to preach.

No *expectant* shall be permitted to preach in publike before a congregation till first he be tryed after the same manner. *Act of Assembly of Glasgow*, Aug. 7, 1641.

expectantly (eks-pek'tant-li), *adv.* In an expectant manner; with expectation.

As it was, she listened *expectantly*.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, I. 357.

expectation (eks-pek-ta'shon), *n.* [= F. *expectation* = Pr. *espectacio*, *expectacion* = Sp. *expectacion* = Pg. *expectação* = It. *espettazione*, < L. *expectatio(n-)*, *exspectatio(n-)*, < *expectare*, *exspectare*, expect: see *expect*.] 1. The act or state of waiting or awaiting with confident anticipation.

And there have sat
The livelong day with patient *expectation*,
To see great Pompey pass the streets of Rome.
Shak., J. C., i. 1.

2. The act or state of expecting; a looking forward to an event as about to happen; belief in the occurrence of something hereafter.

The same weakness of mind which indulges absurd *expectations* produces petulance in disappointment. *Irving.*

She spoke and turn'd her sumptuous head, with eyes
Of shining *expectation* fixt on mine.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

Christian nations live in a perpetual state of *expectation*, always hoping for something new and good; heathen nations expect little, hope for little, and therefore accomplish little. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 409.

3. That which is expected; what is anticipated or looked forward to.

Now clear I understand . . .
Why our great *Expectation* should be call'd
The seed of woman. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 378.

4. Prospect of future good, as of possessions, honors, advancement, and the like: usually in the plural.

My soul, wait thou only upon God; for my *expectation* is from him. Ps. lxii. 5.

You must know that I have a dev'lish rich uncle in the East Indies, Sir Oliver Surface, from whom I have the greatest *expectations*. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

His magnificent *expectations* made him . . . the best match in Europe. *Prescott.*

5†. A state or qualities in a person which excite anticipation in others of some future excellence; promise.

Sum not your travels up with vanities;
It ill becomes your *expectation*.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, ii. 1.

By all men's eyes, a youth of *expectation*;
Pleas'd with your growing virtue I receiv'd you.
Otway.

6. In *med.*, same as *expectant method* (which see, under *expectant*).—7. In the theory of probabilities, the present value of contingent future gain. It is equal to the value to be gained multiplied by the probability of gaining it. No account is taken of interest, as not being germane to the problems usually treated.—**Expectation of life**, the average duration of life beyond any age of persons who have attained that age.—**Expectation week**, the interval between Ascension day and Whit-Sunday: so called because it was the season of the apostles' earnest prayer for and expectation of the Comforter.=**Syn. 2.** Anticipation, expectance, expectancy, confidence, trust, reliance, presumption.

expectative (eks-pek'ta-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *expectative* = Sp. Pg. *expectativa* = It. *espettativa*, n., < ML. **expectativus* (fem. *expectativa*, n.), < L. *expectare*, *exspectare*, pp. *expectatus*, *exspectatus*, expect: see *expect*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Constituting an object of expectation; giving rise to expectation; anticipatory. [Rare.]

Expectative graces or mandates nominating a person to succeed to a benefice. *Robertson.*

2. *Eccles.*, pertaining to an expectative. See II., 2.

II. *n.* 1. That which is expected; something in expectation.

Though blessedness seem to be but an *expectative*, a reversion reserved to the next life, yet so blessed are they in this testimony of a rectified conscience, which is this purity of heart, as that they have this blessedness in a present possession. *Donne*, Sermons, x.

Specifically—2. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the right to be collated in the future to a benefice not vacant when the right is granted. Expectatives were either *papal*, granted by a mandate of the pope, or *royal*, granted by a mandate of the temporal sovereign. Hence, the mandate so given is sometimes incorrectly called an *expectative*. The right was abolished by the Council of Trent in the sixteenth century, except in a few specified cases. Also called *expectance*, *expectancy*, and, when the benefice was specified, a *survivorship*.

The king conferred upon him as many ecclesiastical preferments . . . as he could be legally possessed of, as supports of his state and dignity, while this great *expectative* was depending. *Bp. Lowth*, Wykeham, p. 34.

Before his return, Ximenes obtained a papal bull, or *expectative*, preferring him to the first benefice of a specified value which should become vacant in the see of Toledo. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 5.

Expectatores (eks-pek-ta-to'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of LL. *expectator*, *exspectator*, one who watches, a spectator, < *expectare*, *exspectare*, look out, expect: see *expect*.] In Macgillivray's system of classification, an order of birds, the watchers, as the herons and their allies: nearly equivalent to the modern *Herodiones*. [Not in use.]

expectatorium (eks-pek-ta-to'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *expectatoria* (-ä). [ML., < L. *expectare*, *exspectare*, wait for, expect: see *expect*.] In the middle ages, a disputation by cursory bachelors in theology, in the University of Paris and elsewhere.

expectedly (eks-pek'ted-li), *adv.* In an expected manner; at a time or in a manner expected or looked for.

Lord Mansfield . . . unexpectedly is supported by the late Chancellor, the Duke of Newcastle, and that part of the Ministry, and very *expectedly* by Mr. Fox.
Walpole, Letters (1758), III. 277.

expecter (eks-pek'tėr), *n.* One who expects; one who waits for something or for another person. Also *expector*.

Æneas, call my brother Troilus to me;
And signify this loving interview
To the *expecters* of our Trojan part.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 5.

expectingly (eks-pek'ting-li), *adv.* With expectation.

Prepar'd for fight, *expectingly* he lies.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, vi.

expectless† (eks-pekt'les), *a.* [< *expect* + *-less*.] 1. Unsuspicious.

But when he saw me enter so *expectless*,
To hear his base exclaims of murther, murther.
Chapman, Revenge of Bussy d'Ambois, ii. 1.

2. Unexpected; not looked for; unforeseen.

expector (eks-pek'tor), *n.* Same as *expecter*.

Dam. Who's that, boy?
Boy. Another juggler, with a long name. O that your *expectors* would be gone hence now, at the first act; or expect no more hereafter than they understand.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, i.

expectorant (eks-pek'tō-rant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *expectorant* = Sp. Pg. *expectorante* = It. *espettorante*, < L. *expectoran(t-)s*, ppr. of *expectorare*: see *expectorate*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or promoting expectoration.

II. *n.* Something, as a drug, which promotes or facilitates expectoration.

expectorate (eks-pek'tō-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *expectorated*, ppr. *expectorating*. [< L. *expectoratus*, pp. of *expectorare* (> It. *espettorare* = Sp. Pg. *expectorar* = F. *expectorer*), only fig. banish from the mind, but lit. (as in mod. use) expel from the breast, < *ex*, out of, + *pectus* (*pector-*), the breast: see *pectoral*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To eject from the trachea or lungs; discharge, as phlegm or other matter, by coughing or hawking and spitting; spit out.

They affirm that as well the one as the other doth *expectorate* the fleame gathered in the chest.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxiv. 16.

2. To eject or reject as if by spitting; cast out or aside as useless or worthless. [Rare.]

Hath it [faith] not sovereign virtue in it to excerebrate all cares, *expectorate* all fears and griefs?
S. Ward, Sermons, p. 25.

II. *intrans.* To eject matter from the lungs or throat by coughing or hawking and spitting; by euphemism, to spit.

Inability to *expectorate* is often the immediate cause of death. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

expectoration (eks-pek-tō-rā′shon), *n.* [= F. *expectoration* = Sp. *expectoracion* = Pg. *expectoração* = It. *espettorazione*, < L. as if **expectoratio(n-)*, < *expectorare*, pp. *expectoratus*, in lit. sense: see *expectorate*.] **1.** The act of discharging phlegm or mucus from the throat or lungs, by coughing or hawking and spitting; euphemistically, a spitting.

The act of *expectoration* is, as a rule, most easy in that position in which respiration is most free.
Quain, Med. Dict.

2. The matter expectorated.

Saline matter is abundant in the transparent viscid *expectoration*. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

expectorative (eks-pek′tō-rā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *expectorativo*; as *expectorate* + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* Having the quality of promoting expectoration.

II. *n.* An expectorant.

Syrups and other *expectoratives*, in coughs, must necessarily occasion a greater cough. *Harvey*, Consumptions.

expede (eks-pēd′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *expeded*, ppr. *expeding*. [= D. *expediëren* = G. *expediren* = Dan. *expedere* = Sw. *expediera*, < OF. *expedier*, F. *expédier*, despatch (< ML. as if **expeditare*, freq.), = Sp. Pg. *expedir* = It. *espedire*, *spedire*, despatch, < L. *expedire*, expedite, orig. free the feet, as from a snare, hence disengage, despatch, etc., impers. be serviceable or expedient, < *ex*, out, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*. Cf. *impede*, *despatch*, *depeach*, *impeach*. Also *expedite*; hence (from L. *expedire*) *expedient*, *expedite*, etc.] To despatch; expedite. [Now only Scotch.]

When any see was vacant, a writ was issued out of the chancery for seising on all the temporalities of the bishoprick, and then the king recommended one to the Pope, upon which his bulls were *expeded* at Rome.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Reformation, i.

To expede letters, in *Scots law*, to write out the principal writ and get it signed, sealed, or otherwise completed.

expediate† (eks-pē′di-āt), *v. t.* [< L. as if **expediatus* for *expeditus*: see *expede* and *expedite*.] To expedite.

Great alterations in some kind of merchandise may serve for the present instant to *expediate* their business.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

expedience (eks-pē′di-ens), *n.* [< OF. *expedience*, F. *expédience* = Pg. *expediencia*, < ML. *expedientia*, < L. *expedien(t-)s*, expedient: see *expedient*.] **1.** Fitness; suitableness: same as *expediency*. [Rare.]

The *expedience* of retirement is yet greater, as it removes us out of the way of the most pressing and powerful temptations that are incident to human nature.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. x.

2†. An expedition; an adventure.

Then let me hear
Of you, my gentle cousin Westmoreland,
What yesternight our council did decree,
In forwarding this dear *expedience*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 1.

3†. Expedition; haste; despatch.

Three thousand men of war
Are making hither, with all due *expedience*.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1.

expediency (eks-pē′di-en-si), *n.* [As *expedience*: see *-ency*.] **1.** The quality of being expedient; fitness or suitableness to effect some desired end or the purpose intended; propriety or advisability under the particular circumstances of a case; advantageousness.

We understand the *expediency* of keeping the functions of cook and coachman distinct.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

2. That which is expedient or suitable; the proper or most efficient mode of procedure for gaining a desired end.

Much declamation may be heard in the present day against *expediency*, as if it were not the proper object of a deliberative assembly, and as if it were only pursued by the unprincipled. *Whately*, Rhetoric, ii. 1, note.

When Infinite Wisdom established the rules of right and honesty, he saw to it that justice should be always the highest *expediency*. *W. Phillips*, Speeches, p. 19.

3. Specifically, the principle of doing what is deemed most practicable or serviceable under the circumstances; utilitarian wisdom. [The sinister meaning often attached to this word is not inherent in it, but arises from the frequent disregard of moral considerations in determining what is expedient. Expediency may under proper conditions be consonant with the highest morality.]

Through the whole system of society *expediency* is the only governing principle. *Brougham*.

This will hardly be deemed strongly ethical language: to many it will sound like the language of *expediency* rather than of ethics. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLIII. 539.

The ill-repute which attaches to considerations of *expediency*, so far as it is well founded, is chiefly due to the fact that, when the question of conduct at issue is one which the person debating it has a private interest in deciding one way or the other—when he himself will gain pleasure or avoid pain by either decision—the admission of *expediency* as the ground of decision is apt to give him an excuse for deciding in his own favour.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 330.

4†. An expedient. *Davies*.

He proposed a most excellent *expediency* (which would be of happy use if still continued), for the satisfaction of some scrupulous members in the House of Commons, about the ceremonies of our Church.
Barnard, Heylin's Hist. Reformation, p. cxvii.

expedient (eks-pē′di-ent), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *expedient*, F. *expédient* = Sp. Pg. *expediente* = It. *espediente*, < L. *expedien(t-)s*, ppr. of *expedire*, bring forward, despatch, etc., impers. be serviceable, profitable, advantageous, expedient: see *expede*, *expedite*.] **I.** *a.* **1**†. Serving to promote or urge forward; quick; expeditious.

Expedient manage must be made, my liege,
Ere further leisure yield them further means.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 4.

2†. Direct; without deviation or unnecessary delay.

His marches are *expedient* to this town.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1.

3. Tending to promote some proposed or desired object; fit or suitable for the purpose; proper under the circumstances; advisable.

It is *expedient* for you that I go away. John xvi. 7.

All things are lawful unto me, but all things are not *expedient*. 1 Cor. vi. 12.

Though set times and forms of prayer are not absolutely necessary in private prayer, yet they are highly *expedient*.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 246.

He [Cleomenes] should not spare to do anything that should be *expedient* for the honour of Sparta.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 675.

4. Conducive or tending to present advantage or self-interest.

For a patriot too cool, for a drudge disobedient,
And too fond of the right to pursue the *expedient*.
Goldsmith, Retaliation, l. 40.

=**Syn. 3** and **4.** Advisable, desirable, advantageous, profitable, useful, best, wise.

II. *n.* **1.** That which serves to promote or advance a desired result; any means which may be employed to accomplish an end.

It puzzleth the wisest among our selves to find out *expedients* to keep us from ruining one of the best Churches of the Christian World. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. viii.

What sure *expedient* then shall Juno find,
To calm her fears, and ease her boding mind?
A. Phillips, Fable of Thule.

2. Means devised or employed in an exigency; a shift; a device.

The Roman religion is commodious in nothing more than in finding out *expedients*, either for removing quite away, or for shifting from one to another, all personal punishments. *Brevint*, Saul and Samuel at Endor, xxi.

New *expedients* must accordingly be devised to meet the unexpected emergency.
Theodore Parker, Sermon on Providence.

The *expedient*, in this case, was a very simple one, neither more nor less than a bribe.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

=**Syn.** *Expedient*, *Resource*, *Resort*, *Contrivance*, *Device*, *Shift*. *Expedient*, *contrivance*, and *device* indicate artificial means of escape from difficulty or embarrassment; *resource* indicates natural means or something possessed; *resort* and *shift* may indicate either. A *shift* is a temporary, poor, or desperate *expedient*. When one's *resources* begin to fail, one has recourse to *contrivances*, *expedients*, etc., and finally to almost any *shift*. *Resort* is less often applied to the thing resorted to than to the act of resorting. *Contrivance* and *device* suggest most of ingenuity.

We have the present Yankee, full of *expedients*, half-master of all trades, inventive in all but the beautiful, full of *shifts*, not yet capable of comfort.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., Int.

Different races of ants have very different *resources*, and . . . different individuals, even in the same race, show a very different amount of resource in dealing with the same difficulty. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 262.

Between justice as my prime support,
And mercy, fled to as the last *resort*,
I glide and steal along with Heav'n in view.
Cowper, Hope, l. 378.

They [new settlers] have a motive to labour more assiduously, and to adopt *contrivances* for making their labour more effectual. *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., I. viii. § 2.

Courage the highest gift, that scorns to bend
To mean *devices* for a sordid end.
Farquhar, Love and a Bottle, Ded.

You see what *shifts* we are enforc'd to try,
To help out wit with some variety.
Dryden, Indian Queen, Epil.

expediential (eks-pē-di-en′shal), *a.* [< *expedience* (ML. *expedientia*) + *-al*.] Pertaining to expediency; regulated by expediency: as, an *expediential* policy.

Calculating *expediential* understanding. *Harc*.

Some churchmen have almost stript it of doctrinal significance and left it with a mere *expediential* or political value, as a sort of Episcopal Presbyterianism or so-called Congregationalism tinctured with Episcopacy.
The Century, XXXI. 78.

expedientially (eks-pē-di-en′shal-i), *adv.* In an expediential manner; for the sake of expediency.

We should never deviate save *expedientially*.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 39.

expediently (eks-pē′di-ent-li), *adv.* **1**†. Hastily; quickly.

Do this *expediently*, and turn him going.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 1.

2. In an expedient manner; fitly; suitably; conveniently.

expediment† (eks-ped′i-ment), *n.* [< ML. *expedimentum*, explained 'impedimentum' but prop. of opposite meaning, < L. *expedire*, set free, disengage, despatch, etc.: see *expede*, *expedite*. Cf. *impediment*.] An expedient.

A like *expediment* to remove discontent. *Barrow*.

expeditate (eks-ped′i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *expeditated*, ppr. *expeditating*. [< ML. (Law L.) *expeditatus*, pp. of *expeditare*, < L. *ex-* priv. + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] In *Eng. forest law*, to cut out the balls or claws of the fore feet of, as a dog, to render incapable of hunting.

In the forest laws, every one that keeps a great dog not *expeditated* forfeits three shillings and four pence to the king. *Chambers*.

expeditation (eks-ped-i-tā′shon), *n.* [< ML. *expeditatio(n-)*, < *expeditare*, expeditate: see *expeditate*.] The act of expeditating, or the state of being expeditated.

expedite (eks′pē-dīt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *expedited*, ppr. *expediting*. [< L. *expeditus*, pp. of *expedire*, despatch, etc., impers. be serviceable, advantageous, or expedient: see *expede*.] **1.** To remove impediments to the movement or progress of; accelerate the motion or progress of; hasten; quicken: as, the general sent orders to *expedite* the march of the army; artificial heat may *expedite* the growth of plants.

By sin and Death a broad way now is paved,
To *expedite* your glorious march.
Milton, P. L., x. 474.

The Prince himself had repeatedly offered to withdraw forever from the country, if his absence would *expedite* a settlement satisfactory to the provinces.
Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 519.

2. To despatch; send forth; issue officially.

Though such charters be *expedited* of course, and as of right, yet they are varied by discretion. *Bacon*.

Orders were undoubtedly *expedited* from Jerusalem to Damascus, as soon as messengers could be interchanged.
De Quincey, Essenes, i.

=**Syn. 1.** To speed, forward, advance, press on, press forward, urge on, urge forward, drive, push.

expedite† (eks′pē-dīt), *a.* [= D. *expediet* = Dan. Sw. *expedit* = Sp. Pg. *expedito* = It. *espedito*, *spedito*, < L. *expeditus*, unimpeded, free, ready, easy, pp. of *expedire*, despatch: see *expede*, *expedite*, *v.*] **1.** Cleared of impediments; unobstructed; unimpeded; unencumbered.

Nature can teach the church but in part; neither so fully as is requisite for man's salvation, nor so easily as to make the way plain and *expedite*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

That the ways of his Lord and ours might be made clear, ready, and *expedite*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 86.

2. Ready; quick; expeditious.

The second method of doctrine was introduced for *expedite* use and assurance sake.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 224.

Speech is a very short and *expedite* way of conveying their thoughts. *Locke*, Human Understanding, ii. 19.

expeditely (eks′pē-dīt-li), *adv.* Expeditiously.

Who would not more readily learn to write fairly and *expeditely* by imitating one good copy than by hearkening to a thousand oral prescriptions?
Barrow, Works, III. ii.

expedition (eks-pē-dish′on), *n.* [= D. *expeditie* = G. Dan. Sw. *expedition*, < OF. *expedition*, F. *expédition* = Sp. *expedicion* = Pg. *expedição* = It. *espedizione*, *spedizione*, < L. *expeditio(n-)*, a despatching, a military enterprise, an expedition, < *expedire*, despatch, etc.: see *expede*, *expedite*.] **1.** The state of being freed from impediments; hence, expeditiousness; promptness; haste; speed; quickness; despatch.

Calvin therefore dispatcheth with all *expedition* his letters unto some principal pastor in every of those cities.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, ii., Pref.

Even with the speediest *expedition*,
I will despatch him to the emperor's court.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 3.

With winged *expedition*,
Swift as the lightning glance, he executes
His errand on the wicked. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1283.

2†. The state of being expedited or put in motion; progress; march.

Let us deliver
Our puissance into the hand of God,
Putting it straight in *expedition*.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 2.

The silent *expedition* of the bloudy blast from the murdering Ordnance. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 27.

3. An excursion, journey, or voyage made by a company or body of persons for a specific purpose; also, such a body and its whole outfit: as, the *expedition* of Xerxes into Greece; Wilkes's exploring *expedition;* a trading *expedition* to the African coast.

He [Temple] talks . . . of sleeping on straw for one night, of travelling in winter when the snow lay on the ground, as if he had gone on an *expedition* to the North Pole.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

=**Syn. 1.** Celerity, nimbleness, alertness.—**3.** Trip, raid.

expeditionary (eks-pē-dish'ọn-ā-ri), *a.* [< *expedition* + *-ary.*] Pertaining to or composing an expedition.

The *expeditionary* forces were now assembled.
Goldsmith, Hist. Greece.

Fresh water was extremely scarce, the *expeditionary* force spending much time in digging wells.
O'Donovan, Merv, ii.

Lord Wolseley, who commands the *expeditionary* army.
The American, IX. 350.

expeditioner (eks-pē-dish'ọn-ėr), *n.* Same as *expeditionist.*

expeditionist (eks-pē-dish'ọn-ist), *n.* [< *expedition* + *-ist.*] One who makes or takes part in an expedition. [Rare.]

Fortunately the zeal of the *expeditionists* averted the risk . . . that rather brusque usage would cause some of the most important members of the expedition to withdraw their aid. *R. A. Proctor*, Light Science, p. 103.

expeditious (eks-pē-dish'us), *a.* [< *expediti-on* + *-ous.*] **1.** Performed with celerity; quick; hasty; speedy: as, an *expeditious* march.

That method of binding, torturing, or detaining will prove the most effectual and *expeditious* which makes use of manacles and fetters. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, viii., Expl.

2. Nimble; active; swift; acting with celerity: as, an *expeditious* messenger or runner.

I entreated them to be *expeditious*.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xxiv.

expeditiously (eks-pē-dish'us-li), *adv.* In an expeditious manner; speedily; with celerity or despatch.

The surgeon boasted that he could not only shave, which on the continent is a surgical operation, but that he could dress hair neatly and *expeditiously*.
T. Cogan, On the Passions, i., note A.

expeditiousness (eks-pē-dish'us-nes), *n.* The quality of being expeditious; quickness; expedition. *Bailey*, 1727.

expeditive† (eks-ped'i-tiv), *a.* [= F. *expéditif* = Sp. *expeditivo* = It. *espeditivo, speditivo;* as *expedite* + *-ive.*] Performing with speed; expeditious.

I mean not to purchase the praise of *expeditive* in that kind; but as one that have a feeling of my duty, and of the ease of others, my endeavour shall be to hear patiently.
Bacon, Speech on taking his place in Chancery.

expeditory† (eks-ped'i-tọ-ri), *a.* [< ML. *expeditorius*, < L. *expedire*, pp. *expeditus*, despatch: see *expede, expedite.*] Making haste; expeditious. *Franklin.*

expel (eks-pel'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *expelled*, ppr. *expelling.* [Formerly also *expell;* < ME. *expellen*, < OF. *expeller* = Sp. *expeler* = Pg. *expellir* = It. *espellere*, < L. *expellere*, drive or thrust out or away, < *ex*, out, + *pellere*, drive, thrust: see *pulse.* Cf. *compel, dispel, impel, propel, repel.*] **1.** To drive or force out or away; send off or away by force or constraint; compel to leave; dismiss forcibly or compulsorily: as, to *expel* air from a bellows or from the lungs; to *expel* an invader or a traitor from a country; to *expel* a student from a college, or a member from a club.

The force of sorrow to *expell*,
To view strange countreys hee intends.
The Merchant's Daughter (Child's Ballads, IV. 329).

Till that infernall feend with foule uprore
Forewasted all their land and them *expeld*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 5.

Off with his robe! *expel* him forth this place!
Whilst we rejoice and sing at his disgrace.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, v. 2.

A united army of Bavarians and Hessians *expelled* the Austrians from the greater part of Bavaria, and on Oct. 22 reinstated the Emperor in Munich.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.

2. To exclude; keep out or off. [Rare.]

O, that that earth which kept the world in awe
Should patch a wall to *expel* the winter's flaw!
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1.

3†. To reject; refuse.

And would ye not poore fellowship *expell*,
My selfe would offer you t' accompanie.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 96.

=**Syn. 1.** *Exile, Exclude*, etc. (see *banish*), expatriate, ostracize; eject, dislodge.

expellable (eks-pel'ạ-bl), *a.* [< *expel* + *-able.*] **1.** Capable of being expelled or driven out: as, "acid *expellable* by heat," *Kirwan.*—**2.** Subject to expulsion: as, members of a club not *expellable* on account of political opinions.

expellant (eks-pel'ạnt), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Expelling or having the power to expel: as, an *expellant* medicine. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

II. *n.* That which expels: as, calomel is a powerful *expellant.*

expeller (eks-pel'ėr), *n.* One who or that which expels.

From Cunegiasus he cometh to the foresaid Maglocunus, whome he nameth the Dragon of the Isles, and the *expeller* of manie tyrants. *Holinshed*, Chron., England, I. v. 17.

Unspotted faith, *expeller* of all vice.
Fanshawe, tr. of Guarini's Pastor Fido, p. 74.

expence†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *expense.* See *-ce*[4].

expend (eks-pend'), *v. t.* [= OF. *espendre, spendre* = Sp. Pg. *expender* = It. *spendere*, < L. *expendere*, weigh out, pay out, expend, < *ex*, out, + *pendere*, weigh, akin to *pendēre*, hang: see *pend, pendent, poise.* Cf. *dispend* and *spend.*] **1.** To lay out; disburse; spend; pay out.

I held it ever
Virtue and cunning were endowments greater
Than nobleness and riches; careless heirs
May the two latter darken and *expend*.
Shak., Pericles, iii. 2.

The king of England wasted the French king's country, and thereby caused him to *expend* such sums of money as exceeded the debt. *Sir J. Hayward.*

It is far easier to acquire a fortune like a knave than to *expend* it like a gentleman. *Cotton.*

2. To consume by use; spend in using: as, to *expend* time, labor, or material; the oil of a lamp is *expended* in burning; water is *expended* in mechanical operations; the ammunition was entirely *expended.*

For I mine own gain'd knowledge should profane,
If I would time *expend* with such a snipe,
But for my sport and profit. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

Youth, health, vigor to *expend*
On so desirable an end.
Cowper, The Moralizer Corrected, l. 33.

expendable (eks-pen'dạ-bl), *a.* [< *expend* + *-able.*] That can be expended or consumed by use: as, articles *expendable* and not *expendable.*

expender (eks-pen'dėr), *n.* One who expends, uses, or consumes in using.

Among organisms which are large *expenders* of force, the size ultimately attained is, other things equal, determined by the initial size. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 49.

expenditor (eks-pen'di-tọr), *n.* [= Sp. *expendedor*, a spendthrift, = It. *spenditore*, < ML. *expenditor*, < L. *expendere*, expend: see *expend.*] In *old Eng. law*, a person appointed to disburse money.

expenditrix (eks-pen'di-triks), *n.* [< ML. **expenditrix*, fem. of *expenditor:* see *expenditor.*] A woman who disburses money.

Mrs. Celier was the go-between and *expenditrix* in affairs, which lay much in relieving of Catholics, and taking them out of prisons. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 257.

expenditure (eks-pen'di-tūr), *n.* [< ML. *expenditus*, irreg. pp. of L. *expendere* (cf. *expenditor*), + *-ure.*] **1.** The act of expending; a laying out, using up, or consuming; disbursement; outlay, as of money, materials, labor, time, etc.; used absolutely, outlay of money or pecuniary means.

There is not an opinion more general among mankind than this, that the unproductive *expenditure* of the rich is necessary to the employment of the poor. *J. S. Mill.*

2. That which is expended; expense. [Rare.]

And making prize of all that he condemns,
With our *expenditure* defrays his own.
Cowper, Task, ii. 605.

expense (eks-pens'), *n.* [Until recently also *expence;* < ME. *expense, expence*, < OF. *expense, espense* = Sp. Pg. *expensas*, pl., = It. *spesa*, < ML. *expensa* (sc. *pecunia*), L. *expensum*, money spent, fem. and neut. of L. *expensus*, pp. of *expendere*, expend: see *expend.*] **1.** A laying out or expending; the disbursing of money; employment and consumption, as of time or labor; expenditure.

Godely of giftes, grettist in *expense*,
Ay furse on his fos, and to fight redy.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3766.

The person who was very zealous in prosecuting the same, deseruing honourable remembrance for his good minde, and *expense* of life in so vertuous an enterprise.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 145.

Extraordinary *expense* must be limited by the worth of the occasion. *Bacon*, Expense.

Raw in fields the rude militia swarms;
Mouths without hands, maintained at vast *expense;*
In peace a charge, in war a weak defense.
Dryden, Cym. and Iph., l. 401.

Specifically—**2.** Great or undue expenditure; prodigality.

This sudden solemn feast
Was not ordain'd to riot in *expense*.
Ford, 'Tis Pity, v. 5.

I was always a fool, when I told you what your *expences* would bring you to. *Congreve*, Love for Love, i. 1.

3. That which is expended, laid out, or consumed; especially, money expended; cost; charge: as, a prudent man limits his *expenses* by his income.

For his *expencez* and for his aray,
For hors or men that maye be for your spede,
He shall not lakke no thyng that hym nede.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 348.

We shall not spend a large *expense* of time.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 7.

4. Cost through diminution or deterioration; damage or loss from any detracting cause, especially a moral one: preceded by *at:* as, he did this *at* the *expense* of his character.

Courting popularity *at* his party's *expense*.
Brougham, Sheridan.

His skill in the details of business had not been acquired *at* the *expense* of his general powers.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

Death-bed expenses. See *death-bed.* =**Syn. 3.** *Charge, Cost*, etc. See *price.*

expenseful (eks-pens'fûl), *a.* [< *expense* + *-ful.*] Costly; expensive. [Archaic.]

See, you rate him,
To stay him yet from more *expenceful* courses.
Chapman, All Fools, ii. 1.

My mind very heavy for this my *expenseful* life.
Pepys, Diary, Nov. 13, 1661.

No part of structure is more . . . *expenseful* . . . than windows. *Sir H. Wotton*, Elem. of Architecture.

expensefully (eks-pens'fûl-i), *adv.* In an expenseful or costly manner; with great expense. [Archaic.]

expenseless (eks-pens'les), *a.* [< *expense* + *-less.*] Without cost or expense. [Rare.]

What health promotes, and gives unenvy'd peace,
Is all *expenseless*, and procur'd with ease.
Sir R. Blackmore.

expensive (eks-pen'siv), *a.* [< *expense* + *-ive.*] **1.** Costly; requiring or entailing much expense: as, an *expensive* dress or equipage; an *expensive* family; *expensive* tastes or habits.

The loud and impetuous winds, and the shining fires of more laborious and *expensive* actions, are profitable to others only, like a tree or balsam, distilling precious liquor for others, not for its own use.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 30.

It was asserted, with reason, that Anjou would be a very *expensive* master, for his luxurious and extravagant habits were notorious. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, III. 521.

2†. Free in expending; liberal; extravagant; lavish.

Hee is now very *expensiue* of his time, for hee will waite vpon your Staires a whole Afternoone.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Vniuersitie Dunne.

This requires an active, *expensive*, indefatigable goodness. *Bp. Sprat.*

expensively (eks-pen'siv-li), *adv.* In an expensive manner; with great expense.

I never knew him live so great and *expensively* as he hath done since his return from exile. *Swift.*

expensiveness (eks-pen'siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being expensive, or of incurring or requiring great expenditures of money; costliness; extravagance: as, the *expensiveness* of war; *expensiveness* of one's tastes.

The courtiers studied to please the king's taste, and gave in to an *expensiveness* of equipage and dress that exceeded all bounds. *Bp. Lowth*, Wykeham, p. 203.

expergefaction† (eks-pėr-jē-fak'shọn), *n.* [< L. *expergefactio(n-)*, an awakening, < *expergefacere*, pp. *expergefactus*, awaken, arouse, < *expergere*, awaken, arouse (see *experrection*), + *facere*, make.] An awakening or arousing.

Having, after such a long noctivagation and variety of horrid visions, return'd to my perfect *expergefaction*.
Howell, Parly of Beasts, p. 45.

experience (eks-pē′ri-ens), *n.* [< ME. *experience, experiens,* < OF. *experience,* F. *expérience* = Pr. *experientia, esperientia* = Sp. Pg. *experiencia* = It. *esperienza, sperienza, esperienzia, sperienzia,* < L. *experientia,* a trial, proof, experiment, experimental knowledge, experience, < *experien(t-)s,* ppr. of *experiri,* try, put to the test, undertake, undergo, < *ex,* out, + **periri,* go through, in pp. *peritus,* experienced, expert: see *expert* and *peril.*] **1.** The state or fact of having made trial or proof, or of having acquired knowledge, wisdom, skill, etc., by actual trial or observation; also, the knowledge so acquired; personal and practical acquaintance with anything; experimental cognition or perception: as, he knows what suffering is by long *experience; experience* teaches even fools.

He that hath as much *Experience* of you as I have had will confess that the Handmaid of God Almighty was never so prodigal of her Gifts to any. *Howell,* Letters, I. iv. 14.

We were sufficiently instructed by *experience* what the holy Psalmist means by the Dew of Hermon, our Tents being as wet with it as if it had rain'd all Night. *Maundrell,* Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 57.

A man of science who . . . had made *experience* of a spiritual affinity more attractive than any chemical one. *Hawthorne,* Birthmark.

Till we have some *experience* of the duties of religion, we are incapable of entering duly into the privileges. *J. H. Newman,* Parochial Sermons, i. 245.

2. In *philos.,* knowledge acquired through external or internal perception; also, the totality of the cognitions given by perception, taken in their connection; all that is perceived, understood, and remembered. Locke defines it as our observation, employed either about external sensible objects or about the internal operations of our minds, perceived and reflected upon by ourselves. The Latin *experientia* was used in its philosophical sense by Celsus and others, and in the middle ages by Roger Bacon. It translates the Greek ἐμπειρία of the Stoics. See *empiric.*

The great and indeed the only ultimate source of our knowledge of nature and her laws is *experience,* by which we mean not the *experience* of one man only, or of one generation, but the accumulated *experience* of all mankind in all ages, registered in books, or recorded by tradition. *Sir J. Herschel.*

The unity of *experience* embraces both the inner and the outer life. *E. Caird,* Philos. of Kant, p. 387.

Specifically—**3.** That which has been learned, suffered, or done, considered as productive of practical judgment and skill; the sum of practical wisdom taught by all the events, vicissitudes, and observations of one's life, or by any particular class or division of them.

That which all men's *experience* teacheth them may not in any wise be denied. *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity, iii. 8.

Who shall march out before ye, coy'd and courted
By all the mistresses of war, care, counsel,
Quick-ey'd *experience,* and victory twin'd to him?
Fletcher, Bonduca, iv. 3.

Knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers, and he bears a laden breast,
Full of sad *experience,* moving toward the stillness of his rest. *Tennyson,* Locksley Hall.

In a world so charged and sparkling with power, a man does not live long and actively without costly additions of *experience,* which, though not spoken, are recorded in his mind. *Emerson,* Old Age.

4. An individual or particular instance of trial or observation.

Real apprehension is, as I have said, in the first instance an *experience* or information about the concrete. *J. H. Newman,* Gram. of Assent, p. 21.

The like holds good with respect to the relations between sounds and vibrating objects, which we learn only by a generalization of *experiences.* *H. Spencer,* Prin. of Psychol.

This is what distance does for us; the harsh and bitter features of this or that *experience* are slowly obliterated, and memory begins to look on the past. *W. Black.*

5†. An experiment.

She caused him to make *experience*
Upon wild beasts. *Spenser,* F. Q.

If my affection be suspected, make
Experience of my loyalty, by some service.
Shirley, Love Tricks, i. 1.

6. A fixed mental impression or emotion; specifically, a guiding or controlling religious feeling, as at the time of conversion or resulting from subsequent influences.

All that can be argued from the purity and perfection of the word of God, with respect to *experiences,* is this, that those *experiences* which are agreeable to the word of God are right, and cannot be otherwise; and not that those affections must be right which arise on occasion of the word of God coming to the mind. *Edwards,* Works, III. 32.

The rapture of the Moravian and Quietist, . . . the revival of the Calvinistic churches, the *experiences* of the Methodists, are varying forms of that shudder of awe and delight with which the individual soul always mingles with the universal soul. *Emerson,* Essays, 1st ser., p. 256.

Experience meeting, a meeting, especially in the Methodist Church, where the members relate their religious experiences; a covenant or conference meeting.

He is in that ecstasy of mind which prompts those who were never orators before to rise in an *experience meeting* and pour out a flood of feeling in the tritest language and the most conventional terms. *C. D. Warner,* Backlog Studies, p. 127.

=**Syn.** *Experience, Experiment, Observation.* *Experience* is strictly that which befalls a man, or which he goes through, while *experiment* is that which one actively undertakes. *Observation* is looking on, without necessarily having any connection with the matter: it is one thing to know of a man's goodness or of the horrors of war by *observation,* and quite another to know of it or them by *experience.* To know of a man's goodness by *experiment* would be to have put it to actual and intentional test. See *practice.*

experience (eks-pē′ri-ens), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *experienced,* ppr. *experiencing.* [< *experience, n.*] **1.** To learn by practical trial or proof; try or prove by use, by suffering, or by enjoyment; have happen to or befall one; acquire a perception of; undergo: as, we all *experience* pain, sorrow, and pleasure; we *experience* good and evil; we often *experience* a change of sentiments and views, or pleasurable or painful sensations.

Your soul will then *experience* the most terrible fears. *Southwell,* Poetical Works, Pref., p. 56.

You have not yet *experienced* at her hands
My treatment. *Browning,* Ring and Book, I. 309.

2†. To practise or drill; exercise.

The youthful sailors thus with early care
Their arms *experience* and for sea prepare.
W. Harte, tr. of Sixth Thebaid of Statius.

To experience religion, to become converted. [Colloq.]

I *experienced religion* at one of brother Armstrong's protracted meetings. *Widow Bedott Papers,* p. 108.

experienced (eks-pē′ri-enst), *p. a.* Taught by practice or by repeated observations; skilful or wise by means of trials, use, or observation: as, an *experienced* artist; an *experienced* physician.

I esteem it a greater Advantage that so worthy and well-*experienced* a Knight as Sir Talbot Bows is to be my Collegue and Fellow-Burgess. *Howell,* Letters, I. v. 4.

We must perfect, as much as we can, our ideas of the distinct species; or learn them from such as are used to that sort of things, and are *experienced* in them. *Locke.*

experiencer (eks-pē′ri-en-sėr), *n.* One who experiences; one who makes trials or experiments. [Rare.]

A curious *experiencer* did affirm that the likeness of any object, . . . if strongly inlightned, will appear to another, in the eye of him that looks strongly and steadily upon it, . . . even after he shall have turned his eyes from it. *Sir K. Digby,* Nature of Bodies, viii.

experient† (eks-pē′ri-ent), *a.* [< OF. *experient,* < L. *experien(t-)s,* ppr. of *experiri:* see *experience.*] Experienced.

Which wisdom sure he learn'd
Of his *experient* father.
Chapman, All Fools, i. 1.

Why is the Prince, now ripe and full *experient,*
Not made a dore in the State?
Beau. and Fl., Cupid's Revenge, iii. 1.

experiential (eks-pē-ri-en′shal), *a.* [< L. *experientia,* experience, + *-al.*] Relating to or having experience; derived from experience; empirical.

Again, what are called physical laws — laws of nature — are all generalisations from observation, are only empirical or *experiential* information. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

It is evident that this distinction of necessary and *experiential* truths involves the same antithesis which we have already considered — the antithesis of thoughts and things. Necessary truths are derived from our own thoughts; *experiential* truths are derived from our observation of things about us. The opposition of necessary and *experiential* truths is another aspect of the fundamental antithesis of philosophy. *Whewell,* Hist. Scientific Ideas, I. 27.

But notwithstanding the utter darkness regarding ways and means, our imagination can reach much more readily the final outcome of our transcendental than of our *experiential* attitude. *Mind,* IX. 358.

experientialism (eks-pē-ri-en′shal-izm), *n.* [< *experiential* + *-ism.*] The doctrine that all our knowledge has its origin in experience, and must submit to the test of experience.

Experientialism is, in short, a philosophical or logical theory, not a psychological one. *G. C. Robertson.*

experientialist (eks-pē-ri-en′shal-ist), *n.* and *a.* [< *experiential* + *-ist.*] **I.** *n.* One who holds the doctrines of experientialism.

II. *a.* Pertaining or relating to experientialism.

experiment (eks-per′i-ment), *n.* [< ME. *experiment* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *experiment,* < OF. *experiment, esperiment* = Sp. Pg. *experimento* = It. *esperimento,* < L. *experimentum,* a trial, test, experiment, < *experiri,* try, test: see *experience.*] **1.** A trial; a test; specifically, the operation of subjecting objects to certain conditions and observing the result, in order to test some principle or supposition, or to discover something new.

The craft of conjuracioun thu cunnly did vse;
With Spretis & *experyment* so spend thai there lyf.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13217.

A political *experiment* cannot be made in a laboratory, nor determined in a few hours. *J. Adams.*

Observation is of two kinds; for either the objects which it considers remain unchanged, or, previous to its application, they are made to undergo certain arbitrary changes, or are placed in certain factitious relations. In the latter case the observation obtains the specific name of *experiment.* *Sir W. Hamilton.*

All successful action is successful *experiment* in the broadest sense of the term, and every mistake or failure is a negative *experiment,* which deters us from repetition. *Jevons,* Social Reform, p. 253.

2†. A becoming practically acquainted with something; an experience.

This was a useful *experiment* for our future conduct. *Defoe.*

Cavendish's experiment, an important mechanical experiment, first actually made by Henry Cavendish, for the purpose of ascertaining the mean density of the earth by means of the torsion-balance. — **Controlling experiment.** See *control.* =**Syn.** *Observation,* etc. (see *experience*), test, examination, assay.

experiment (eks-per′i-ment), *v.* [= D. *experimenteren* = G. *experimentiren* = Dan. *experimentere* = Sw. *experimentera,* < F. *expérimenter* (OF. *espermenter*) = Pr. *experimentar, expermentar* = Sp. Pg. *experimentar* = It. *esperimentare, sperimentare,* < ML. *experimentare,* experiment; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* To make trial; make an experiment; operate on a body in such a manner as to discover some unknown fact, or to establish it when known: as, philosophers *experiment* on natural bodies for the discovery of their qualities and combinations.

We live, and they *experiment* on life,
Those poets, painters, all who stand aloof
To overlook the farther. *Browning,* In a Balcony.

II.† *trans.* **1.** To try; search out by trial; put to the proof.

This naphta is . . . apt to inflame with the sunbeams or heat that issues from fire; as was mirthfully *experimented* on one of Alexander's pages. *Sir T. Herbert,* Travels in Africa.

2. To know or perceive by experience; experience.

When the succession of ideas ceases, our perception of duration ceases with it, which every one *experiments* while he sleeps soundly. *Locke.*

experimenta, *n.* Plural of *experimentum.*

experimental (eks-per-i-men′tal), *a.* [=G. Dan. Sw. *experimental* (in comp.), < F. *expérimental* = Sp. Pg. *experimental* = It. *esperimentale,* < ML. **experimentalis,* < L. *experimentum,* experiment: see *experiment.*] **1.** Pertaining to, derived from, founded on, or known by experiment; given to or skilled in experiment: as, *experimental* knowledge or philosophy; an *experimental* philosopher.

He [Calvert] was a liberal in politics, and had a lively, if amateurish, interest in *experimental* science. *E. Dowden,* Shelley, I. 209.

2. Taught by experience; having personal experience; known by or derived from experience; experienced.

Trust not my reading, nor my observations,
Which with *experimental* seal doth warrant
The tenour of my book. *Shak.,* Much Ado, iv. 1.

Admit to the holy communion such only as profess and appear to be regenerated and *experimental* Christians. *H. Humphrey.*

Of liberty, such as it is in small democracies, of patriotism, such as it is in small independent communities of any kind, they had, and they could have, no *experimental* knowledge. *Macaulay,* History.

Experimental proposition, in *logic,* a proposition which is founded upon experience. — **Experimental philosophy,** that philosophy which accepts nothing as absolutely certain, but holds that opinions will gradually approximate to the truth in scientific researches into nature.

The chief reason why I prefer the mechanicall and *experimentall philosophy* before the Aristotelean is not so much because of its greater certainty, but because it puts inquisitive men into a method to attain it, whereas the other serves only to obstruct their industry by amusing them with empty and insignificant notions. *Bp. Parker,* Platonick Philos., 2d ed. (1667), p. 47.

Experimental religion, religion that exists as an actual experience, as distinct from that which is held simply as an opinion or practised externally from some ulterior considerations; a state of religious feeling or principle which has sustained the test of trial, as opposed to a religious belief which is held merely as a theory.

experimentalise, *v. i.* See *experimentalize.*

experimentalist (eks-per-i-men′tal-ist), *n.* [< *experimental* + *-ist.*] One who makes experiments; one who practises experimentation.

In respect of the medical profession, there is an obvious danger of a man's being regarded as a dangerous *experimentalist* who adopts any novelty. *Whately,* Rhetoric, I. iii. § 2.

experimentalize (eks-per-i-men′tal-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *experimentalized,* ppr. *experimen-*

talizing. [< *experimental* + *-ize.*] To make experiment. Also spelled *experimentalise.*

The impression . . . [of Mr. Weller] was that Mr. Martin was hired by the establishment of Sawyer, late Nockemorf, to take strong medicine, or to go into fits and be *experimentalized* upon. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xlviii.

The old school has gone — gone, it may be added, to the regret of all who do not share the modern rage for *experimentalizing*, and who are inclined to suspect that our fathers were at least as wise as ourselves.
Quarterly Rev., CXXVII. 258.

experimentally (eks-per-i-men′tal-i), *adv.* By experiment; by experience or trial; by operation and observation of results.

He will *experimentally* find the emptiness of all things.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 22.

It is not only reasonably to be expected, but *experimentally* felt, that in weak and ignorant understandings there are no sufficient supports for the vigorousness of a holy life. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 751.

The law being thus established *experimentally*.
J. S. Mill, Logic.

experimentarian (eks-per″i-men-tā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *experiment* + *-arian.*] **I.** *a.* Relying upon experiments or upon experience.

Hobbes . . . treated the *experimentarian* philosophers as objects only of contempt. *D. Stewart.*

II. *n.* One given to making experiments.

Another thing . . . that qualifies an *experimentarian* for the reception of revealed religion.
Boyle, Works, V. 537.

experimentation (eks-per″i-men-tā′shon), *n.* [= F. *expérimentation;* as *experiment, v.*, + *-ation.*] The act or practice of making experiments; the process of experimenting.

Thus far the advantage of *experimentation* over simple observation is universally recognized: all are aware that it enables us to obtain innumerable combinations of circumstances which are not to be found in nature, and so add to nature's experiments a multitude of experiments of our own. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, III. vii. § 3.

experimentative (eks-per-i-men′tā-tiv), *a.* [< *experiment* + *-ative.*] Experimental. *Coleridge.*

experimentator† (eks-per′i-men-tā-tor), *n.* [= F. *expérimentateur* = Sp. Pg. *experimentador* = It. *esperimentatore, sperimentatore,* < ML. *experimentator,* < *experimentare,* experiment: see *experiment, v.*] An experimenter.

The examination of some of them was protracted for many days, the nature of the experiments themselves, and also the design of the *experimentators*, requiring such chasms. *Boyle*, Works, IV. 507.

experimented† (eks-per′i-men-ted), *p. a.* Proved by experience.

There be divers that make profession to have as good and as *experimented* receipts as yours.
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 1.

experimenter (eks-per′i-men-tėr), *n.* One who makes experiments; one skilled in experiments; an experimentalist.

experimentist (eks-per′i-men-tist), *n.* [< *experiment* + *-ist.*] An experimenter.

experimentize (eks-per′i-men-tīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *experimentized*, ppr. *experimentizing.* [< *experiment* + *-ize.*] To try experiments; experiment. Also spelled *experimentise.*

It has been one of the greatest oversights in my work that I did not *experimentise* on such [small and inconspicuous] flowers.
Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 387.

experimentum (eks-per-i-men′tum), *n.*; pl. *experimenta* (-tă). [L.: see *experiment.*] An experiment. — **Experimentum crucis**, a crucial or deciding experiment or test. See *crucial*, 3.

experrection† (eks-pe-rek′shon), *n.* [< L. *experrectus*, pp. of *expergisci*, be awakened, awake, < *expergere*, tr., wake, arouse, < *ex*, out, + *pergere*, wake, arouse, pursue, proceed, go on, < *per*, through, + *regere*, keep straight, guide, direct: see *regent.* Cf. *insurrection, resurrection.*] A waking up or arousing.

The Phrygians also, imagining that God sleepeth all winter and lieth awake in the summer, thereupon celebrate in one season the feast of lying in bed and sleeping, in the other, of *experrection* or waking, and that with much drinking and belly cheer. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 1069.

expert (eks-pėrt′ as *a.*; eks-pėrt′ or eks′pėrt as *n.*), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *expert,* < OF. *expert, espert,* F. *expert* = Pr. *expert, espert* = Sp. Pg. *experto* = It. *esperto, sperto,* < L. *expertus* (for **experitus;* cf. equiv. *peritus*), experienced, skilled, expert, pp. of *experiri*, try, put to the test, go through: see *experience.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having had experience; experienced; practised; trained; taught by use, practice, or experience.

Experte am I thaire planntes best to growe
But sette hem nowe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 97.

And nouhte to hem of elde that bene *experte*
In governaunce, nurture, and honeste.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 1.

2. Skilful; dexterous; adroit; having facility acquired by practice.

Expert in trifles, and a cunning fool,
Able t' express the parts, but not dispose the whole.
Dryden.

The sceptic is ever *expert* at puzzling a debate which he finds himself unable to continue.
Goldsmith, English Clergy.

3. Pertaining to or resulting from experience; due to or proceeding from one having practical knowledge or skill: as, *expert* workmanship; *expert* testimony.

What practice, howsoe'er *expert*, . . .
Hath power to give thee as thou wert?
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxv.

=**Syn.** *Adroit, Dexterous, Expert*, etc. (see *adroit*); trained, practised. See *skilful.*

II. *n.* **1.** An experienced, skilful, or practised person; one skilled or thoroughly informed in any particular department of knowledge or art.

The point is one difficult to settle; and none can be consulted about it but natives or *experts*.
Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 11.

To read two or three good books on any subject is equivalent to hearing it discussed by an assembly of wise, able, and impartial *experts*, who tell you all that can be known about it. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 313.

He was a man of wide and scholarly culture, with especial aptness in literary quotation, an *expert* in social science and public charities.
G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, II. 68.

2. In *law*, a person who, by virtue of special acquired knowledge or experience on a subject, presumably not within the knowledge of men generally, may testify in a court of justice to matters of opinion thereon, as distinguished from ordinary witnesses, who can in general testify only to facts. =**Syn.** *Adept, Expert.* See *adept, n.*

expert (eks-pėrt′), *v. t.* [< L. *expertus*, pp. of *experiri*, try, test: see *expert, a.*] **1**†. To experience.

We deeme of Death as doome of ill desert;
But knewe we, fooles, what it us bringes until,
Dye would we dayly, once it to *expert!*
Spenser, Shep. Cal., November.

2. [< *expert, n.*] To examine (books, accounts, etc.) as an expert; have examined by an expert: as, the accounts have been *experted.* [Colloq.]

expertly (eks-pėrt′li), *adv.* [< ME. *expertly;* < *expert* + *-ly*[2].] **1**†. By actual experiment.

Unbynde it thenne, and there *expertly* se
How oon tree is in til an other ronne.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 162.

2. In an expert or skilful or dexterous manner; adroitly; with readiness and accuracy.

expertness (eks-pėrt′nes), *n.* The quality of being expert; skill derived from practice; readiness; dexterity; adroitness: as, *expertness* in musical performance, or in seamanship; *expertness* in reasoning.

You shall demand of him whether one Captain Dumain be i' the camp, a Frenchman; what his reputation is with the duke, what his valour, honesty, and *expertness* in wars.
Shak., All's Well, iv. 3.

There were no marks of *expertness* in the trick played by the woman of Endor upon the perturbed mind of Saul.
T. Cogan, Theol. Disquisitious, ii.

=**Syn.** *Facility, Knack*, etc. See *readiness.*

expetible† (eks-pet′i-bl), *a.* [< L. *expetibilis*, desirable, < *expetere*, desire, long for, seek after, < *ex*, out, + *petere*, seek: see *petition, compete.*] Fit to be sought after; desirable.

An establishment . . . is more *expetible* than an appointment in some circumstances more perfect, without the same uniform order and peace therewith.
T. Fuller, Moderation of Church of Eng., p. 410.

expiable (eks′pi-a-bl), *a.* [< OF. *expiable*, < L. as if **expiabilis*, < *expiare*, expiate: see *expiate.*] Capable of being expiated or atoned for: as, an *expiable* offense; *expiable* guilt.

They allow them to be such as deserve punishment, although such as are easily pardonable: remissible, of course, or *expiable* by an easie penitence.
Feltham, Resolves, ii. 9.

The Gregorian purgatory supposed only an expiation of small and light faults, as immoderate laughter, impertinent talking, which nevertheless he himself sayes are *expiable* by fear of death.
Jer. Taylor, Diss. from Popery, II. ii. § 2.

expiament† (eks′pi-a-ment), *n.* [< L. as if **expiamentum*, < *expiare*, expiate: see *expiate.*] An expiation. *Bailey*, 1727.

expiate (eks′pi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *expiated*, ppr. *expiating.* [< L. *expiatus*, pp. of *expiare* (> It. *espiare* = Sp. Pg. *expiar* = F. *expier*), atone for, make satisfaction for, < *ex*, out, + *piare*, appease, propitiate, make atonement, < *pius*, devout, pious: see *pious.*] **1.** To atone for; make satisfaction or reparation for; remove or endeavor to remove the moral guilt of (a crime or evil act), or counteract its evil effects, by suffering a penalty or doing some counterbalancing good.

It is true indeed, and granted, that the blood of Christ alone can *expiate* sin. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. ii.

The treasurer obliged himself to *expiate* the injury.
Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

The pernicious maxims early imbibed by Mr. Fox led him . . . into great faults which, though afterwards nobly *expiated*, were never forgotten. *Macaulay*, Lord Holland.

2. To avert by certain observances. [Rare.]

Frequent showers of stones . . . could . . . be *expiated* only by bringing to Rome Cybele.
T. H. Dyer, Hist. Rome, § 2.

expiate† (eks′pi-āt), *a.* [< L. *expiatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Expired.

Make haste, the hour of death is *expiate*.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 3.

expiation (eks-pi-ā′shon), *n.* [= F. *expiation* = Pr. *expiacio* = Sp. *expiacion* = Pg. *expiação* = It. *espiazione,* < L. *expiatio(n-),* < *expiare*, expiate: see *expiate.*] **1.** The act of expiating, or of making satisfaction or reparation for an offense; atonement; reparation. See *atonement.*

His liberality seemed to have something in it of self-abasement and *expiation*. *Irving.*

Our Lord offered an *expiation* for our sins. *Church Dict.*

In the *expiations* of the heathen peoples the main thing is to have enough suffered; for the apprehended wrath will be stayed when the rages of the gods are glutted.
Bushnell, Forgiveness and Law, p. 83.

2. The means by which atonement, satisfaction, or reparation of crimes is made; an atonement.

Those shadowy *expiations* weak,
The blood of bulls and goats.
Milton, P. L., xii. 291.

3†. An observance or ceremony intended to avert omens or prodigies.

Upon the birth of such monsters, the Grecians and Romans did use divers sorts of *expiations*, and to go about their principal cities with many solemn ceremonies and sacrifices. *Sir J. Hayward.*

The Great Day of Expiation, an annual solemnity of the Jews, observed on the 10th day of the month Tisri, which answers to our September.

expiational (eks-pi-ā′shon-al), *a.* [< *expiation* + *-al.*] Pertaining to, characterized by, or for the purpose of expiation.

The most intensely *expiational* form of Christianity, instead of being most robust and steadfast, is poorest.
Bushnell, Forgiveness and Law, p. 91.

expiator (eks′pi-ā-tor), *n.* [= It. *espiatore,* < LL. *expiator,* < L. *expiare*, expiate: see *expiate.*] One who expiates.

expiatorious† (eks″pi-ā-tō′ri-us), *a.* [< LL. *expiatorius:* see *expiatory.*] Same as *expiatory.*

Which are not to be expounded as if ordination did confer the first grace, which in the schools is understood only to be *expiatorious*. *Jer. Taylor*, Office Ministerial, § 7.

expiatory (eks′pi-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *expiatoire* = Sp. Pg. *expiatorio* = It. *espiatorio,* < LL. *expiatorius,* < L. *expiare*, pp. *expiatus*, expiate: see *expiate, expiator.*] Having the power to make atonement or expiation; offered by way of expiation.

His voluntary death for others prevailed with God, and had the force of an *expiatory* sacrifice.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

expilate† (eks′pi-lāt), *v. t.* [< L. *expilatus*, pp. of *expilare* (> It. *espilare* = Pg. *expilar*), pillage, plunder, < *ex*, out, + *pilare*, pillage, plunder: see *compile* and *pillage.*] To pillage; plunder.

expilation† (eks-pi-lā′shon), *n.* [= Pg. *expilação* = It. *espilazione,* < L. *expiliatio(n-),* < *expilare*, pillage: see *expilate.*] The act of pillaging or plundering; the act of committing waste.

So many grievances of the people, *expilations* of the church, abuses to the state, entrenchments upon the royalties of the crown, were continued.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 100.

Within the same space [the last six months of his reign] he [Edward VI.] lost by way of gift about twice as much of the relics of the monastic spoil as he had lost in the whole of any of his former years (except the first two). . . . This final *expilation*, for such it was, avenged upon the son the sacrilege of the father.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xxi.

expilator† (eks′pi-lā-tor), *n.* [= It. *espilatore,* < LL. *expilator,* < *expilare*, pillage: see *expilate.*] One who expilates or pillages.

Where profit hath prompted, no age hath wanted such miners [for sepulchral treasure], for which the most barbarous *expilators* found the most civil rhetorick.
Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, iii.

expirable (eks-pīr′a-bl), *a.* [< *expire* + *-able.*] That may come to an end. *Smart.*

expirant (eks-pīr′ant), *n.* [= F. *expirant* = Sp. *espirante,* < L. *expiran(t-)s, exspiran(t-)s*, ppr. of

expirare, exspirare, expire: see *expire.*] One who is expiring. *Is. Taylor.*

expiration (eks-pi-rā′shon), *n.* [=F. *expiration* = Pr. *espiracio* = Sp. *espiracion* = Pg. *expiração* = It. *espirazione,* < L. *expiratio(n-), exspiratio(n-),* a breathing out, < *expirare, exspirare,* breathe out: see *expire.*] 1. The act of breathing out; expulsion of air from the lungs in the process of respiration: opposed to *inspiration.*

The movements [in respiration] are both thoracic and abdominal, the former being distinctly made up of expansion and elevation during inspiration, of retraction and depression during *expiration,* especially when a full breath is taken. *Quain,* Med. Dict., p. 1339.

2. The last emission of breath; cessation; death.

This is a very great cause of the dryness and *expiration* of men's devotion, because our souls are so little refreshed with the waters and holy dews of meditation.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 66.

We have heard him breathe the groan of *expiration.*
Johnson, Rambler.

3. Close; end; conclusion; termination: as, the *expiration* of a month or year; the *expiration* of a contract or a lease.

Thou . . . art come,
Before the *expiration* of thy time.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 3.

4. That which is produced by audible expiring or breathing out, as a sound.

The aspirate "he," which is none other than a gentle *expiration.* *Abp. Sharp,* Dissertations, p. 41.

5. Emission of volatile matter from any substance; evaporation; exhalation: as, the *expiration* of oxygen by plants. [Rare or obsolete.]

The true cause of cold is an *expiration* from the globe of the earth. *Bacon,* Nat. Hist., § 866.

expirator (eks′pi-rā-tor), *n.* [< L. *expirare,* pp. *expiratus,* breathe out: see *expire.*] A device for sending a stream of air outward.

The instrument has . . . a simpler form when required to act only as an aspirator. . . . When an increased resistance has to be overcome, the instrument being used either as aspirator or as *expirator,* the tube *f* is drawn farther out. *Ure,* Dict., I. 261.

expiratory (eks-pīr′ą-tō-ri), *a.* [< *expire* + *-atory.*] Pertaining to the emission or expiration of breath from the lungs.

expire (eks-pīr′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *expired,* ppr. *expiring.* [< OF. *expirer, espirer,* F. *expirer* = Pr. *expirar, espeirar* = Sp. *espirar* = Pg. *expirar* = It. *espirare, spirare,* < L. *expirare, exspirare,* breathe out, exhale, breathe one's last, expire, < *ex,* out, + *spirare,* breathe: see *spirit.* Cf. *aspire, conspire, inspire, perspire, respire, suspire, transpire.*] I. *trans.* 1. To breathe out; expel from the mouth or nostrils in the process of respiration; emit from the lungs: opposed to *inspire.*

All his hundred Mouths at once *expire*
Volumes of curling Smoke.
Congreve, Pindaric Odes, ii.

This year Captain Miles Standish *expired* his mortal life.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 262.

This chaf'd the boar, his nostrils flames *expire,*
And his red eyeballs roll with living fire.
Dryden, Meleager and Atalanta, l. 121.

2. To give out or forth insensibly or gently, as a fluid or volatile matter; exhale; yield. [Rare or obsolete.]

And force the veins of dashing flints to *expire*
The lurking seeds of their celestial fire. *Spenser.*

The *expiring* of cold out of the inward parts of the earth in winter. *Bacon,* Nat. Hist., § 69.

3†. To exhaust; wear out; bring to an end.

To swill the drinke that will *expyre* thy date?
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 77.

Now when as Time, flying with winges swift,
Expired had the terme.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 308.

II. *intrans.* 1. To emit the breath: opposed to *inspire.* Specifically—2. To emit the last breath; die.

My last was a Discourse of the Latin or primitive Roman Tongue, which may be said to be *expir'd* in the Market, tho' living yet in the Schools. *Howell,* Letters, ii. 59.

Thus on Mæander's flowery margin lies
Th' *expiring* swan, and as he sings he dies.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 66.

Wind my thread of life up higher,
Up, through angels' hands of fire!
I aspire while I *expire.*
Mrs. Browning, Bertha in the Lane.

3. To come to an end; close or conclude, as a given period; come to nothing; cease; terminate; fail or perish; end: as, the lease will *expire* on the first day of May; all his hopes of empire *expired.*

And when forty years were *expired,* there appeared to him in the wilderness of mount Sina an angel of the Lord in a flame of fire in a bush. Acts vii. 30.

For still he knew his power
Not yet *expired.* *Milton,* P. R., iv. 395.

4†. To come out; fly out.

The distance judg'd for shot of every size,
The linstocks touch, the ponderous ball *expires.*
Dryden.

=Syn. 2. *Perish,* etc. See *die*1.

expiring (eks-pīr′ing), *p. a.* 1. Pertaining to or used in the breathing out of air from the lungs.

If the inspiring or *expiring* organ of any animal be stopt, it suddenly dies. *I. Walton,* Complete Angler.

2. Pertaining or belonging to the close of life; occurring just before death: as, *expiring* efforts; *expiring* groans.

expiry (eks′pi-ri), *n.* [< *expire* + *-y.*] Expiration; termination.

We had to leave at the *expiry* of the term.
Lamb, To Wordsworth.

Expiry of the legal, in *Scots law,* the expiration of the period within which the subject of an adjudication may be redeemed, on payment of the debt adjudged for.

expiscate (eks-pis′kāt), *v. t.* [< L. *expiscatus,* pp. of *expiscari,* search out, find out, lit. fish out, < *ex,* out, + *piscari,* fish, < *piscis* = E. *fish.*] To search out; trace, to discover by subtle means or by strict examination.

Expiscating if the renown'd extreme
They force on us will serve their turns.
Chapman, Iliad, x. 181.

That he had passed a riotous nonage, that he was a zealot, . . . and that he figured memorably in the scene on Magus Muir, so much and no more could I *expiscate.*
R. L. Stevenson, Hist. of Fife.

expiscation (eks-pis-kā′shon), *n.* [< *expiscate* + *-ion.*] The act of expiscating, fishing, or fishing out; hence, the act of getting at the truth of any matter by strict inquiry and examination.

All thy worth, yet, thyselfe must patronise
By quaffing more of the Castalian head;
In *expiscation* of whose mysteries,
Our nets must still be clogg'd with heavie lead
To make them sinke and catch.
Chapman, On B. Jonson's Sejanus.

expiscator (eks′pis-kā-tor), *n.* [< *expiscate* + *-or.*] One who expiscates or examines carefully and minutely into the truth or meaning of something.

This battle of Biggar is worthy of the attention of these mighty *expiscators* and exploders of myths, Sir George C. Lewis, and our own inevitable Burton.
Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 329.

expiscatory (eks-pis′kā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *expiscate* + *-ory.*] Fitted or designed to expiscate or get at the truth of a matter by inquiry and examination.

By innumerable confrontations and *expiscatory* questions, through entanglements, doublings, and windings that fatigue eye and soul, this most involute of lies is finally winded off. *Carlyle,* Diamond Necklace, xvi.

explain (eks-plān′), *v.* [< OF. *explaner* = Sp. Pg. *explanar* = It. *spianare,* < L. *explanare,* flatten, spread out, make plain or clear, explain, < *ex,* out, + *planare,* flatten, make level, < *planus,* level, plain: see *plain, plane.* Cf. *esplanade, splanade.*] I. *trans.* 1†. To make plain or flat; spread out in a flattened form; unfold.

The Constantinopolitan, or horse chesnut, is turgid with buds and ready to *explain* its leaf.
Evelyn, Letter to Sec. of Royal Society.

2. To make plain or clear to the mind; render intelligible; unfold, analyze, state, or describe in such a manner as to make evident to the minds of others; exhibit the nature, meaning, or significance of; interpret; elucidate; expound.

'Tis revelation satisfies all doubts,
Explains all mysteries except her own,
And so illuminates the path of life
That fools discover it, and stray no more.
Cowper, Task, ii. 528.

Commentators *explain* the difficult passages. *Gay.*

3. To exhibit, disclose, or state the grounds or causes of the existence or occurrence of; reveal or state the causal or logical antecedents or conditions of; account for.

Why from Comparisons should I refrain,
Or fear small things by greater to *explain?*
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

His errors are at once *explained* by a reference to the circumstances in which he was placed.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

If protestants commit suicide more often than catholics, we *explain* this fact by showing that suicide is increased by civilization, and that in the main catholics are more ignorant and uncivilized. *F. H. Bradley,* Logic, III. ii. 2.

To explain away, to deprive of significance by explanation; nullify or get rid of the apparent import of; clear away by interpretation: generally with an adverse implication: as, to *explain away* a passage of Scripture; to *explain away* one's fault or offense.

Those *explain* the meaning quite *away.*
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 117.

Conscience is no longer recognized as an independent arbiter of actions; its authority is *explained away.*
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 312.

=Syn. *Explain, Expound, Interpret, Elucidate.* *Explain* is the most general of these words, and means to make plain, clear, and intelligible. *Expound* is used of elaborate, formal, or methodical explanation: as, to *expound* a text, the law, the philosophy of Aristotle. To *interpret* is to *explain,* as if from a foreign language, to make clear what before was dark, and generally by following the original closely, as word by word and line by line: as, to *interpret* Hegel, Swedenborg, Emerson. To *elucidate* is to bring or work out into the light that which before was dark, usually by means of illustration; the word generally implies, like *expound,* a somewhat protracted or elaborate process. See *translate.*

The quarrel is a very pretty quarrel as it stands; we should only spoil it by trying to *explain* it.
Sheridan, The Rivals, iv. 3.

The aim in *expounding* a great poem should be, not to discover an endless variety of meanings often contradictory, but whatever it has of great and perennial significance. *Lowell,* Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 44.

One speaks the glory of the British Queen,
And one describes a charming Indian screen;
A third *interprets* motions, looks, and eyes.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 2.

The scheme of the Gospel is not only of the most transcendent use, as it confirms, *elucidates,* and enforces the moral law, but of the most absolute necessity.
Bp. Hurd, Works, VI. iv.

II. *intrans.* To give explanations.

I shall not extenuate, but *explain* and dilucidate, according to the custom of the ancients.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

explainable (eks-plā′na-bl), *a.* [< *explain* + *-able.*] Capable of being explained or made plain; interpretable.

It is symbolically *explainable,* and implieth purification and cleanness, when in the burnt offerings the priest is commanded to wash the inwards and legs thereof in water.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 21.

explainer (eks-plā′nėr), *n.* One who explains; an expositor; an interpreter.

Unless he can show his authority to be the sole *explainer* of fundamentals, he will in vain make such a pudder about his fundamentals. Another *explainer,* of as good authority as he, will set up others against them.
Locke, Vind. of Christianity.

explait†, *n.* [ME. *explait, esplait, expleit, espleit,* < OF. *esplait, espleit, expleit,* an action, exploit, etc.: see *exploit, n.*, of which *explait* is an earlier form.] 1. Achievement.—2. Advantage; furtherance; promotion.

For *explait* of their spede, thai spekyn in fere
To chese hom a cheftayn to be chefe of them all.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3661.

explait†, *v. t.* [Also *explate;* < ME. **expleiten, espleiten,* < OF. *espleiter, expleiter,* achieve, perform, exploit: see *exploit, v.*, of which *explait* is an earlier form.] 1. To perform; achieve; promote.—2. To explicate; explain.

Thou dost deal
Desired justice to the public weal,
Like Solon's self *explat'st* the knotty laws
With endless labours.
B. Jonson, Underwoods, lxv.

explanate (eks′plā-nāt), *a.* [< L. *explanatus,* pp. of *explanare,* flatten, spread out: see *explain.*] 1. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, flattened; spread out.—2. In *entom.*, having the margin flat and dilated, forming an edge: said of the thorax or elytra when the outer sides are so dilated, of the mandibles, etc.

explanation (eks-plā-nā′shon), *n.* [= F. *explanation* (rare) = Sp. *explanacion* = Pg. *explanação,* < L. *explanatio(n-),* an explanation, interpretation, < *explanare,* explain: see *explain.*] 1. The act of explaining. (*a*) The act or process of making plain or clear the nature, meaning, or significance of something; the act of rendering intelligible what was before obscure, as by analysis or description; elucidation; interpretation: as, the *explanation* of a passage in Scripture, or of a contract or treaty.

Explanation, then, is analysis, real or ideal, sensible or extra-sensible. It takes the object, or the feeling, to pieces; and is a perfect analysis when the pieces that are obtained can be put together again, and form the original whole. *G. H. Lewes,* Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 3.

(*b*) The process of showing by reasoning or investigation the causal or logical antecedents or conditions of some thing or event which is to be accounted for; specifically, the making clear by reasoning how certain observed or admitted facts may have been brought about by the action of known principles, if a certain supposition is allowed; the unification of a confused mass of facts, by means of a single known or supposed fact from which they would all necessarily or probably result.

The word *explanation* occurs so continually, and holds so important a place in philosophy, that a little time spent in fixing the meaning of it will be profitably employed. An individual fact is said to be explained, by pointing out its cause, that is, by stating the law or laws of causation, of which its production is an instance. Thus, a conflagration is explained, when it is proved to have arisen from a spark falling into the midst of a heap of combustibles. *J. S. Mill,* Logic, III. xii. § 1.

What is called the *explanation* of a phenomenon by the discovery of its cause, is simply the completion of its description by the disclosure of some intermediate details which had escaped observation.
G. H. Lewes, Aristotle, p. 76.

We suppose the cryptograph to be an English cipher, because, as we say, this explains the observed phenomena that there are about two dozen characters, that one occurs much more frequently than the rest, especially at the ends of words, etc. The *explanation* is: Simple English ciphers have certain peculiarities; this is a simple English cipher: hence, this necessarily has these peculiarities. This *explanation* is present to the mind of the reasoner, too; so much so, that we commonly say that the hypothesis is adopted for the sake of the *explanation*. *C. S. Peirce.*

2. That which is adduced as explaining or seeming to explain; specifically, a meaning or interpretation assigned; the sense given by an expounder or interpreter.

The ill effects that were like to follow on those different *explanations* [of the Trinity] made the bishops move the king to set out injunctions requiring them to see to the repressing of error and heresy with all possible zeal.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1698.

3. An inquiry into language used, actions, or motives, with a view to adjust a misunderstanding and reconcile differences; hence, reconciliation or reëstablishment of good understanding between persons who have been at variance. =**Syn. 1.** Explication, elucidation, description.

explanative (eks-plan′ā-tiv), *a.* [< L. as if **explanativus*, < *explanare*, pp. *explanatus*, explain: see *explain*.] Explanatory.

What follows . . . is *explanative* of what went before.
Warburton, Julian's Attempt to Rebuild the Temple, ii. 5.

explanatorily (eks-plan′ā-tō-ri-li), *adv.* In an explanatory manner; by way of explanation; with a view to explain.

"All . . . were absorbed in the batter," said the Professor *explanatorily*. *Philadelphia Times*, June 2, 1885.

explanatoriness (eks-plan′ā-tō-ri-nes), *n.* The quality of being explanatory. *Bailey*, 1727.

explanatory (eks-plan′ā-tō-ri), *a.* [< LL. *explanatorius*, < L. *explanare*, pp. *explanatus*, explain: see *explain*.] Serving to explain; containing explanation; of the nature of explanation: as, *explanatory* notes.

To give a long catalogue of pictures and statues without *explanatory* observations appeared absurd.
Eustace, Tour in Italy, I., Pref., p. ix.

These *explanatory* ideograms, which in Egyptian and Cuneiform are called determinatives, in Chinese go by the name of keys, radicals, or primitives.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 30.

explate†, *v. t.* See *explait*.

expleit†, **expleitet**†, *n.* and *v.* See *explait*.

explement (eks′plē-ment), *n.* [< L. *explementum*, that which fills up, a filling, < *explere*, fill up: see *expletion*. Cf. *complement*.] In *geom.*, the amount by which an angle falls short of four right angles.

expletion† (eks-plē′shon), *n.* [< L. *expletio*(*n*-), a filling up, a satisfying, < *expletus*, pp. of *explere*, fill up, < *ex*, out, + *plere*, fill: see *plenty*. Cf. *completion*, *depletion*.] A fulfilling; accomplishment; fulfilment; satisfaction.

They conduce nothing at all to the perfection of men's natures, nor the *expletion* of their desires.
Killingbeck, Sermons, p. 374.

expletive (eks′plē-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *explétif* = Pr. *expletiu* = Sp. Pg. *expletivo* = It. *espletivo*, < LL. *expletivus*, serving to fill out (applied to conjunctions, etc.), < L. *expletus*, pp. of *explere*, fill up: see *expletion*.] **I.** *a.* Serving to fill up; added to fill a vacancy, or for factitious emphasis: specifically used of words. See II., 2.

There is little temptation to load with *expletive* epithets.
Johnson, Addison.

II. *n.* **1.** Something used to fill up; something not necessary but used for embellishment.

The custard-pudding which Mrs. Quick had tossed up, adorned with currant-jelly, a gooseberry tart, with other ornamental *expletives* of the same kind.
Graves, Spiritual Quixote, ix. 15.

She ever promised to be a mere *expletive* in the creation.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xcii.

2. In *rhet.* and *gram.*, a word or syllable which is not necessary to the sense or construction, or to an adequate description of a thing, but which is added for rhetorical, rhythmical, or metrical reasons, or which, being once necessary or significant, has lost notional force. Expletives of the former kind are usually trite adjectives, added, as in feeble prose or verse, for the mere sound or to fill out a line, or else irrelevant words or terms used for factitious emphasis, as in profane swearing. Expletives of the latter kind are usually particles like the introductory *there*, used without local reference, and the auxiliary *do*, used as in the first line of the quotation from Pope.

Expletives their feeble aid do join,
And ten low words oft creep in one dull line.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 346.

Circuitous phrases and needless *expletives* distract the attention and diminish the strength of the impression produced. *H. Spencer*, Style.

What are called *expletives* in rhetorical treatises are grammatically allied to the interjections, though widely differenced from them by the want of meaning, which the interjection is never without.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xiii.

3. Hence, by euphemism, an oath; an exclamatory imprecation: as, his conversation was garnished with *expletives*.

He who till then had not known how to speak unless he put an oath before and another behind to make his words have authority, discovered that he could speak better and more pleasantly without such *expletives* than he had ever done before. *Southey*, Bunyan, p. 16.

expletively (eks′plē-tiv-li), *adv.* In the manner of an expletive.

expletory (eks′plē-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **expletorius*, < *explere*, pp. *expletus*, fill up: see *expletion*.] Serving to fill up; superfluous; expletive.

Dr. Garden is so fond of this *expletory* embellishment as even to introduce it twice in the same verse.
British Critic, Feb., 1797.

explicable (eks′pli-ka-bl), *a.* [= F. *explicable* = Sp. *explicable* = Pg. *explicavel* = It. *esplicabile*, < L. *explicabilis*, < *explicare*, unfold, explicate: see *explicate*.] Capable of being unfolded, explained, or made clear or plain; capable of being accounted for; admitting explanation.

A beauty not *explicable* is dearer than a beauty which we can see to the end of. *Emerson*, Essays, 2d ser., p. 21.

The obvious fact that there has been a gradual increase in variety and elevation of living beings, from the earlier periods until now, is often adduced as an evidence of derivation, but is equally *explicable* on the supposition of a creative plan. *Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 143.

explicableness (eks′pli-ka-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being explicable or explainable. *Bailey*, 1727.

explicand (eks-pli-kand′), *n.* [< L. *explicandus*, ger. of *explicare*, explicate: see *explicate*.] A fact or speech to be explained.

explicate (eks′pli-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *explicated*, ppr. *explicating*. [< L. *explicatus*, pp. of *explicare* (> It. *esplicare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *explicar* = F. *expliquer*), unfold, spread out, set in order, treat, explain, explicate, < *ex*, out, + *plicare*, fold: see *plait*, *pleat*, *plicate*. From the other form of the pp. of *explicare*, namely *explicitus*, come E. *explicit*, *explait*, *exploit*, q. v.]
I. *trans.* **1**†. To unfold; expand; open.

They *explicate* the leaves and ripen food
For the silk labourers of the mulberry wood.
Sir R. Blackmore.

2. To unfold the meaning or sense of; explain; interpret.

He might have altered the shape of his argument, and *explicated* them better in single scenes.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

We may easily suppose him [Christ] to teach us many a new truth which we knew not, and to *explicate* to us many particulars of that estate which God designed for man in his first production, but yet did not then declare to him. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I., Pref., p. 14.

There is no truth concerning God which is not *explicated* by truths of our own moral consciousness.
Bushnell, Forgiveness and Law, p. 14.

For a logic mainly concerned with inference—i. e., with *explicating* what is implicated in any given statements concerning classes—there is nothing more to be done but to ascertain agreements or disagreements.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 78.

II. *intrans.* To give an explanation.

Let him *explicate* who hath resembl'd the whole argument to a Comedy, for Tragicall, he sayes, were too ominous. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

explicate (eks′pli-kāt), *a.* [< L. *explicatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Unfolded; explicated.

Thus was his person made tangible, and his name utterable, and his mercy brought home to our necessities, and the mystery made *explicate*, at the circumcision of this holy babe. *Jer. Taylor*, Great Exemplar, i. § 5.

explication (eks-pli-kā′shon), *n.* [= F. *explication* = Sp. *explicacion* = Pg. *explicação* = It. *esplicazione*, < L. *explicatio*(*n*-), < *explicare*, unfold, explain: see *explicate*.] **1.** The act of unfolding or opening.

Theology may be described as the *explication* and articulation of the idea of God, or the interpretation of Nature, Man, and History, through that idea.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 203.

2. Explanation; especially, an exposition of the meaning of any sentence or passage.

The exposition and *explication* of authors, which resteth in annotations and commentaries.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 256.

Explications of every material difficulty in the text, in notes at the bottom of each page. *Goldsmith*, Criticisms.

A declaration is called an *explication* when the predicate or defining member indeterminately evolves only some of the characters belonging to the subject. It is called an exposition when the evolution of the notion is continued through several *explications*. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

explicative (eks′pli-kā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *explicatif* = Pr. *explicatiu* = Sp. Pg. *explicativo* = It. *esplicativo*, < L. as if **explicativus*, < *explicare*, pp. *explicatus*, unfold, explicate: see *explicate*.] Serving to explicate, or unfold or explain; tending to make clear or intelligible; explanatory. Also *explicatory*.

Thought is, under this condition, merely *explicative* or analytic. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Discussions, p. 578.

Explicative judgment, in the *Kantian logic*, a judgment which does no more than explicitly declare what is implicitly contained in the notion of the subject; an analytical judgment; an essential proposition.

explicator (eks′pli-kā-tor), *n.* [= F. *explicateur* = Pg. *explicador* = It. *esplicatore*, < L. *explicator*, < *explicare*, unfold, explicate: see *explicate*.] One who unfolds or explains; an expounder.

The supposition of Epicurus and his *explicator* Lucretius, and his advancer Gassendus.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 10.

explicatory (eks′pli-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *explicate* + *-ory*.] Same as *explicative*.

Hereupon . . . are grounded those evangelical commands, *explicatory* of this law, as it now standeth in force.
Barrow, Works, I. xxv.

explicit[1] (eks-plis′it), *a.* [= F. *explicite* = Sp. Pg. *explicito* = It. *esplicito*, < L. *explicitus*, pp. of *explicare*, unfold, explain, etc., the later pp. *explicatus* being more common: see *explicate* and *exploit*.] **1.** Open to the understanding; express; clear; not obscure or ambiguous: opposed to *implicit*: as, *explicit* instructions.

All that Leibnitz effected was therefore to render *explicit* what had been implicit in the argument of Locke.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. 408.

The language of the proposition was too *explicit* to admit of doubt. *Bancroft.*

2. Plain; open; unreserved; having no disguised meaning or reservation; outspoken: applied to persons: as, he was *explicit* in his terms.

He that curses in his heart shall die the death of an *explicit* and bold blasphemer.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 200.

Seeing that my informant was determined not to be *explicit*, I did not press for a disclosure.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 181.

Explicit differentiation. See *differentiation*.—**Explicit function**, in *alg.*, a function whose value is given in terms of the independent variable or variables. Thus, if $y = x^5 + ax^4 + bx^3 + cx^2 + dx + e$, y is an explicit function of x, while x is an implicit function of y. *Brande.*—**Explicit proposition** or **declaration**, one in which the words, in their common acceptation, express the true meaning of the person who utters them, and in which there is no ambiguity or disguise. =**Syn.** *Explicit*, *Express*; definite, determinate, positive, categorical, unambiguous, unmistakable. *Explicit* means clear and definite; *express* means clear, definite, and emphatic. *Explicit* (literally, unfolded) directions are detailed enough to leave no room for mistake. An *express* prohibition is one that is clearly and emphatically laid down.

If you place yourselves as I directed, you shall hear his *explicit* declaration. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, v.

An *express* command, under penalty, to deliver his head in the view of Angelo. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 2.

explicit[2] (eks′pli-sit), *v. impers.* [Orig. an abbr. of L. *explicitus* (*est liber*), the book is unfolded or ended: *explicitus*, pp. of *explicare*, unfold, arrange; but later understood as a 3d sing. pres. ind.: see second extract.] It is finished or completed: a word formerly inserted at the conclusion of a book, in the same way as *finis*. See etymology.

The Liber Festivalis of Caxton concludes with "*Explicit:* Emprynted at Westminster, &c., mcccclxxxiij."
Johnson.

The title of the work was written at the end of the roll; and at the same place was recorded the number of columns and lines, στίχοι, which it contained—probably for the purpose of estimating the price. To roll and unroll was εἰλεῖν and ἐξειλεῖν, *plicare* and *explicare*; the work unrolled and read to the end was the *liber explicitus*. Hence comes the common *explicit* written at the end of a work; and from the analogy of *incipit liber* in titles, the word was afterward taken for a verb, and appears in such phrases as *explicit liber*, *explicit*, *explicat*, &c.
Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 144.

explicitly (eks-plis′it-li), *adv.* Plainly; without disguise or reservation of meaning; not by inference or implication; clearly; unmistakably: as, he *explicitly* avows his intention.

explicitness (eks-plis′it-nes), *n.* The quality of being explicit; plainness of language or statement; direct expression of knowledge, views, or intention, without reserve or ambiguity; outspokenness.

explode (eks-plōd′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *exploded*, ppr. *exploding*. [= It. *esplodere* = G. *explodiren* = Dan. *explodere* = Sw. *explodera*, < L. *explodere, explaudere*, pp. *explosus, explausus*, drive out by clapping, hoot off (an actor), hence drive away, disapprove, reject, < *ex*, out, + *plaudere*, clap, applaud: see *applaud, plausible*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To decry or reject with noise; express disapprobation of with noise or marks of contempt; hiss or hoot off: as, to *explode* a play or an actor.

That which one admires another *explodes* as most absurd and ridiculous.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 22.

I am, therefore, in the first place, to acknowledge with all manner of gratitude their civility, who were pleased . . . not to *explode* an entertainment which was designed to please them. *Dryden*, Don Sebastian, Pref.

He was universally *exploded* and hissed off the stage.
Æsop's Fables (ed. c. 1720).

2. To destroy the repute or demonstrate the fallacy of; disprove or bring into discredit or contempt; do away with: as, an *exploded* custom; an *exploded* hypothesis.

I shall talk very freely on a custom which all men wish *exploded*. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 25.

Some late authors have thought that this [Mount Tabor] was not the place of the transfiguration; but as the tradition has been so universal, their opinion is generally *exploded*. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 65.

Old *exploded* contrivances of mercantile error. *Burke*.

3. To cause to burst suddenly and noisily into an expanded or gaseous state, or into fragments, as gunpowder or the like, a steam-boiler, etc. See II.

Some of these experiments [on guncotton] are made by *exploding* under water equal weights of the same substances under identical circumstances. *Ure*, Dict., II. 761.

4. To drive out with sudden violence and noise.

But late the kindled powder did *explode*
The massy ball. *Sir R. Blackmore*.

5. In *physiol.*, to cause to break out or burst forth; bring into sudden action or manifestation; develop rapidly and violently.

From some peculiar neurotic state, either induced by alcohol, or existing before alcohol was used, or *exploded* by this drug, a profound suspension of memory and consciousness and literal paralysis of certain brain-functions follow. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 189.

II. *intrans.* 1. To burst with force and noise, as gunpowder or an elastic fluid, through suddenly developed chemical reaction, as from the application of fire or friction.

Chloride of nitrogen, when covered with a film of water, *explodes* with great violence when brought into contact with a decomposing agent. *Ure*, Dict., II. 321.

2. To be broken up suddenly with a loud report by an internal force; fly into pieces with violence and noise from any cause, as a boiler from excessive pressure of steam, a bombshell from the expansion of its charge by heat, or a wheel from too rapid revolution.—3. To burst noisily into sudden activity; break out with loud noise from some internal force, or into violent outcry or speech, as from emotion: as, a geyser which *explodes* at regular intervals; to *explode* with rage or with laughter.

No lack of customers beating their bosoms and *exploding* with incredulity at the prices demanded.
T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 241.

4. In *physiol.*, to break out or burst forth; become suddenly manifest in operation or effect.

The irritation may exist as such for an indefinite time, or may so reduce the vitality and resisting power of the tissue of the disc and surrounding parts, as to develop gradually, or *explode* suddenly, into an actual inflammation—that is, into a neuritis.
Alien. and Neurol., VIII. 130.

Exploding mass, in cephalopods. See extract under *spermatophore*.

explodent (eks-plō′dent), *n.* In *philol.*, same as *explosive*, 2.

exploder (eks-plō′dėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which explodes.—2†. A hisser; one who rejects with contempt.

According to the republican divinity of some scandalous *exploders* of the doctrine of passive obedience.
South, Works, VI. vii.

exploit (eks-ploit′), *n.* [< ME. **exploit, esploit* (also *expleit, espleit, explait, esplait*: see *explait*), advantage, achievement, < OF. *esploit, esploict*, earlier *espleit, expleit*, an exploit, action, deed, an execution of or upon a judgment, a seizure, the possession or using of a thing, also revenue, profit, etc., mod. F. *exploit*, an exploit, etc., a writ, = Pr. *esplec, espleg, espleit, espley*, m., *esplecha*, f., < ML. **explictum*, pl. *explicta*, also (altered partly in imitation of the OF., and partly by merging with L. *expletus*, pp. of *explere*) *expletum, expletus, expleytus*, etc., a judicial act, writ, execution, seizure, revenue, profit, products of land (*esplees*, q. v.), contr. of L. *explicitum*, neut. of L. *explicitus*, pp. of *explicare*, unfold, display, arrange, settle, adjust, regulate, etc.: see *explicate*, and cf. *plait, pleat*.] 1. Achievement; performance; usually, a deed or act of some exceptional or remarkable kind; a conspicuous performance; more especially, a spirited or heroic act; a great or noble achievement: as, the *exploits* of Alexander, of Cæsar, of Wellington.

He seem'd
For dignity composed and high *exploit*.
Milton, P. L., ii. 111.

His own *exploits* with boastful glee he told,
What ponds he emptied and what pikes he sold.
Crabbe, Works, I. 101.

Looking back with sad admiration on *exploits* of youthful lustihood which could be enacted no more.
Prof. Blackie.

The recovery of Acre from the forces of the King of Naples . . . was the one brilliant *exploit* of a long and otherwise unhappy reign.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 181.

2†. Advantage; benefit.

The sail goth up and forth they straught,
But none *exploit* therof they caught.
Gower, Conf. Amant., II. 258.

=**Syn. 1.** *Deed, Feat*, etc. See *feat*[1].

exploit (eks-ploit′), *v.* [< ME. **exploiten, esploiten*, also **expleiten, espleiten* (see *explait*), < OF. *esploiter*, later *exploicter*, earlier *espleiter*, perform, despatch, execute, achieve, etc., mod. F. *exploiter*, cultivate, farm, work, grow, etc., = Pr. *expleitar, explectar, espleyar, explechar*, < ML. *explectare, explictare*, execute: from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To achieve; accomplish.

There . . . a man may see well and diligently *exploited* and furnished, not only those things which husbandmen do commonly in other countries, as by craft and cunning to remedy the barrenness of the ground—but also a whole wood by the hands of the people plucked up by the roots in one place, and set again in another place.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.

He made haste to *exploit* some warlike service. *Holland*.

2. To make complete use of; work up; bring into play; utilize; cultivate. [Recent, from modern French *exploiter*.]

Perhaps it was as well that they did not *exploit* that passion of patriotism as an advertisement.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 89.

Freedom—that was the word; the right of a man to *exploit* his nature from the top to the bottom.
J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 96.

Plutarch's dialogue "On the Cessation of Oracles"—a quarry largely *exploited* by the poets, but still unexhausted.
N. and Q., 7th ser., I. 161.

Specifically—3. To employ or utilize selfishly; turn to one's own advantage without regard to right or justice; make subservient to self-interest. [Recent.]

Better far, he [Marx] holds, for the labourer to stick to day's wages, for he can be much more easily and extensively *exploited* by the piece system.
Rae, Contemp. Socialism, p. 166.

He *exploits* them all for his own service.
G. Allen, Colin Clout's Calendar (1883), p. 118.

In the economic field as amongst animals, in the struggle for existence and in the conflict of selfish interests, the strongest will crush or *exploit* the weakest, unless the State, as an organ of justice, intervene to secure to each what is his due. *Orpen*, tr. of Lavelaye's Socialism, p. 272.

The noisy, passionate quarrel between the two factions of the ruling class about the question, which of the two *exploited* the labourers the more shamefully, was on each hand the midwife of the truth.
Marx, Capital (trans.), xxv. § 5.

II. *intrans.* To make research or experiment; explore. [Rare.]

Some two years ago, M. Debay, a Belgian engineer, proposed to *exploit* for petroleum. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX. 857.

exploitable (eks-ploi′ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *exploitable*, < ML. *explectabilis*, < *explectare*, exploit: see *exploit, v.*] Capable of being exploited, in any sense.

It is not the diminished rate either of the absolute or of the proportional increase in labour-power, or labouring population, which causes capital to be in excess, but conversely this excess of capital that makes *exploitable* labour-power insufficient. *Marx*, Capital (trans.), xxv.

exploitage (eks-ploi′tāj), *n.* [< *exploit* + *-age*.] Same as *exploitation*, 2.

It [mere profit-sharing with workmen in one's employ] would do nothing toward the extinction of *exploitage*.
William Morris, The Century, XXXII. 397.

exploitation (eks-ploi-tā′shon), *n.* [< F. *exploitation*, cultivation, improving, working, < *exploiter*, exploit: see *exploit, v.*] 1. The act or process of exploiting, making use of, or working up; utilization by the application of industry, argument, or other means of turning to account: as, the *exploitation* of a mine or a forest, of public opinion, etc.

Joint stock companies, or associations of capital, are now very advantageously employed for the *exploitation* of different branches of industry.
J. C. Brown, Reboisement in France, p. 201.

Specifically—2. The act of exploiting solely for one's own purposes or advantage; selfish use or employment, regardless of abstract right; self-seeking utilization: as, the *exploitation* of the weak by the strong, or of the laborer by the capitalist. Also *exploitage*.

Marx holds that the system of piece payment is so prone to abuse that when one door of *exploitation* shuts another only opens, and legislation will always remain ineffectual.
Rae, Contemp. Socialism, p. 166.

All who voluntarily engage in the *exploitation* of man by man, or of race by race, as opposed to the service of the common weal, are slave-drivers at heart.
Westminster Rev., CXXV. 374.

exploitative (eks-ploi′ta-tiv), *a.* Serving for or used in exploitation: as, *exploitative* industry.

exploiter (eks-ploi′tėr), *n.* [= F. *exploiteur*, < *exploiter*, exploit: see *exploit, v.*] 1. One who exploits or utilizes; one who works up or develops.

Happy mining company, . . . these fortunate *exploiters*.
The Nation, March 10, 1870, p. 152.

Specifically—2. One who exploits selfishly, unjustly, or oppressively.

The pockets of all the railroad *exploiters* of that State have now for some years been crammed with public money.
The Nation, Feb. 17, 1870, p. 101.

exploiter (eks-ploi′tėr), *v. t.* [< *exploiter, n.*] An error for *exploit*.

It is sad to see the well-meaning, but ignorant, disciples of this Church in America *exploitered* by a twofold jesuitry. *Theodore Parker*, Sermons on Theism, Atheism, and Popular Theology.

exploiture (eks-ploi′tūr), *n.* [< *exploit* + *-ure*.] The act of exploiting.

The commentaries of Julius Cæsar, which he made of his *exploiture* in Fraunce and Britaine.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 11.

explorable (eks-plōr′a-bl), *a.* [= F. *explorable*; as *explore* + *-able*.] Capable of being explored.

explorate† (eks-plō′rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *exploratus*, pp. of *explorare*, explore: see *explore*.] To explore.

They [snails] will . . . exclude their hornes, and therewith *explorate* their way.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 20.

exploration (eks-plō-rā′shon), *n.* [= F. *exploration* = Sp. *exploracion* = Pg. *exploração* = It. *esplorazione*, < L. *exploratio(n-)*, < *explorare*, explore: see *explore*.] The act of exploring; search, examination, or investigation, especially for the purpose of discovery; specifically, the investigation of an unknown country or part of the earth.

For the apostolical imposition of hands that there was an *exploration* of doctrine, and a profession of faith, the history doth manifestly witness.
Bp. Hall, Imposition of Hands, Acts xix.

Good folk, who dwell in a lawful land, . . . may for want of *exploration* judge our neighbourhood harshly.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, p. 28.

explorative (eks-plōr′a-tiv), *a.* [< *explorate* + *-ive*.] Exploring; tending to explore; exploratory.

explorator (eks′plō-rā-tor), *n.* [= F. *explorateur* = Sp. Pg. *explorador* = It. *esploratore*, < L. *explorator*, a searcher out, an examiner, scout, spy, skirmisher, etc., < *explorare*, explore: see *explore*.] One who explores; one who searches or examines closely. [Rare.]

This envious *explorator* or searcher for faults.
Hallywell, Melampronœa, p. 92.

exploratory (eks-plōr′ā-tō-ri), *a.* [= OF. *exploiratoire*, < L. *exploratorius*, < *explorare*, pp. *exploratus*, explore: see *explore, explorator*.] Exploring; searching; examining.

All honor to the pioneers by whom this first *exploratory* work has been so nobly done. *Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, ii. 33.

explore (eks-plōr′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *explored*, ppr. *exploring*. [= OF. *explorer, esplorer*, F. *explorer* = Sp. Pg. *explorar* = It. *esplorare*, < L. *explorare*, search out, seek to discover, investigate, explore, < *ex*, out, + *plorare*, cry out, wail, weep; cf. *deplore*.] 1†. To search for; look for with care and labor; seek after.

Explores the lost, the wand'ring sheep directs.
Pope, Messiah, l. 51.

2. To search through, examine, or investigate, especially for the purpose of making discoveries in general or for the discovery of some particular thing; hence, to examine or search into

with care, for the purpose of ascertaining the appearance, nature, condition, circumstances, etc., of; inquire into; scrutinize; specifically, to traverse or range over (a part or country) for the purpose of geographical discovery: as, Moses sent spies to *explore* the land of Canaan; to *explore* a gunshot-wound to find the bullet.

Explore all their intents;
And what you find may profit the republic,
Acquaint me with it. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 2.

Behold them, leaning on their scythes, look o'er
The labour past, and toils to come *explore*.
Crabbe, Works, I. 9.

The attempt to *explore* the Red river, . . . though conducted with a zeal and prudence meriting entire approbation, has not been equally successful.
Jefferson, Works, VIII. 66.

To *explore* the hitherto unexplored resources of our own country. *D. Webster*, Speech, Boston, June 5, 1838.

=Syn. 2. *Scrutinize*, etc. See *search*.

explorement (eks-plōr′ment), *n.* [< *explore* + *-ment*.] The act of exploring; search; trial. [Rare.]

It is surely very rare, as we are induced to believe from some enquiry of our own . . . and the frustrated search of Porta, who, upon the *explorement* of many, could scarce finde one. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 13.

explorer (eks-plōr′ėr), *n.* One who or that which explores: oftenest applied to a geographical worker. Specifically—(*a*) One who makes geographical discoveries by traveling in unknown or imperfectly known regions. (*b*) Any instrument used in exploring or sounding a wound, or a cavity in a tooth, etc. (*c*) An apparatus employed in examining the bottom of a body of water.

exploring (eks-plōr′ing), *p. a.* Employed in or designed for exploration: as, *exploring* parties.

explosible (eks-plō′zi-bl), *a.* [= F. *explosible*; < L. *explosus*, pp. of *explodere*, explode, + *-ible*.] Capable of exploding or of being exploded.

It proved itself to be by no means so readily *explosible* as has usually been supposed.
Athenæum, No. 3155, p. 473.

explosion (eks-plō′zhon), *n.* [= F. *explosion* = Sp. *explosion* = Pg. *explosão* = It. *esplosione*, < L. *explosio(n-)*, a driving off by clapping, < *explodere*, pp. *explosus*, clap, explode: see *explode*.] 1. The act of exploding; a sudden expansion of a substance, as gunpowder or an elastic fluid, with force and, usually, a loud report; a sudden and loud discharge: as, the *explosion* of powder; an *explosion* of fire-damp.

In *explosion* vast
The thunder raises his tremendous voice.
Thomson, Summer, l. 1131.

Explosive mixtures of coal-gas and air may be inflamed by sparks struck from metal or stone. Thus an *explosion* may arise from the blow of the tool of a workman against iron or stone, from the tramp of a horse upon pavement, etc. *E. Frankland*, Exper. in Chemistry, p. 541.

2. A sudden bursting, or breaking up or in pieces, from an internal or other force; a blowing up or tearing apart: as, the *explosion* of a steam-boiler.—3. A bursting into sudden activity; a violent outburst, as of natural forces or of human emotion, expression, or action.

He [the Bishop of Ossory] has left a narrative of his brief episcopate, in which, amid the *explosions* of rancour and disappointment, it is possible to discern the reality of some things concerning the Church and country of Ireland. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xxi.

Is not the inaudible, inward laughter of Emerson more refreshing than the *explosions* of our noisiest humorists?
O. W. Holmes, Emerson, v.

4. The discharge of a nerve-cell; the emission of nervous energy from a cell or from a group of cells.

Keeping up the treatment till all tendency to psychical or motor *explosion* in the cerebral centers disappears, if it takes a lifetime to do it. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VIII. 105.

Somehow, though we cannot tell how, the exquisitely fine and complex organisation of nerve-structure is damaged by the intense molecular commotion which is the condition of the epileptic *explosion*.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 261.

explosive (eks-plō′siv), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *explosus*, pp. of *explodere*, explode, + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of explosion; tending or liable to explode, or to cause explosion: as, the *explosive* force of gunpowder; *explosive* mixture; *explosive* paroxysms of nerve-force.—2. In *philol.*, involving in utterance the breach of a complete closure of the organs; not continuous; mute; forming a complete vocal stop: as, an *explosive* consonant. See II., 2.

II. *n.* 1. Any substance by whose decomposition or combustion gas is generated with such rapidity that it can be used for blasting or in firearms. Of these substances gunpowder, often called simply powder, is by far the best-known, and has been in use for a long time. Guncotton, nitroglycerin, and various preparations containing nitroglycerin, known as potentite, forcite, etc., are some of the explosives more recently introduced. The principal explosive agents used for military purposes are guncotton, dynamite, the various gunpowders, nitroglycerin, and the fulminates. See these words.

2. In *phil.*, a non-continuous or mute consonant, as *k*, *t*, *p*. Also *explodent*.

The law of least effort requires that the vowel should precede the continuants and follow the *explosives*.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 144, note.

High explosive, an explosive which is quicker or more powerful than gunpowder.

explosively (eks-plō′siv-li), *adv.* In an explosive manner; by or with explosion.

explosiveness (eks-plō′siv-nes), *n.* The property of being explosive.

expoliation† (eks-pō-li-ā′shon), *n.* [= Sp. *expoliacion*, < LL. *expoliatio(n-)*, *exspoliatio(n-)*, < *expoliare*, *exspoliare*, rob, spoil, < *ex*, out, from, + *spoliare*, rob, strip: see *spoil*.] A spoiling; spoliation.

Now thy bloody passion begins; a cruel *exspoliation* begins that violence. *Bp. Hall*, The Crucifixion.

expolish† (eks-pol′ish), *v. t.* [After *polish*, q. v., < L. *expolire*, smooth off, polish, < *ex*, out, + *polire*, polish: see *polish*.] To polish with care.

To strive, where nothing is amiss, to mend;
To polish and *expolish*, paint and stain.
Heywood, Hist. Women (1624).

expone† (eks-pōn′), *v. t.* [= D. *exponeren* = G. *exponiren* = Dan. *exponere* = Sw. *exponera* = Sp. *exponer* = It. *esponere*, *esporre*, < L. *exponere*, set forth, expound: see *expound*.] 1. To set forth; explain; expound.

Expone me this; and yee shall sooth it find.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 197.

Ye say it belongs to you alone to *expone* the covenant.
Drummond, Skiamachia.

2. To expose, as to danger.

The *exponing* of this christian calling to be euill spoken of is a greater sinne. *Rollocke*, On 1 Thes., p. 183.

3. To represent; characterize.

He declared the marquis of Argyle his good opinion he conceived of the people of Aberdeen, taking them to be worse *exponed* than they were indeed.
Spalding, Hist. Troubles in Scotland, II. 200.

exponent (eks-pō′nent), *a.* and *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *exponent* = Sp. Pg. *exponente* = It. *esponente*, < L. *exponen(t-)s*, ppr. of *exponere*, set forth, indicate, expound: see *expone*, *expound*, and *expose*.] **I.** *a.* Exemplifying; explicating. —**Exponent proposition**, a proposition setting forth the meaning of an obscure proposition of the kind called exponible, and stating it in regular form. See *exponible*.

II. *n.* 1. One who expounds or explains.

We find him [Mr. Green] for the first time coming forward as the *exponent* of Coleridge's view of the "National Clerisy." *Saturday Rev.*

2. One who or that which stands as an index or representative; one who or that which exemplifies or represents the principle or character of something: as, the leader of a party is the *exponent* of its principles.

It is always a little difficult to decipher what this public sense is; and when a great man comes who knots up into himself the opinions and wishes of the people, it is so much easier to follow him as an *exponent* of this.
Emerson, Fugitive Slave Law.

The religions that demanded toleration but meant tyranny were no true *exponents* of religious liberty.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 235.

3. In *alg.*, a symbol placed above and at the right of another symbol (the base), to denote that the latter is to be raised to the power indicated by the former. Thus, $a^2 = aa$, 2 being the exponent. The process symbolized by a negative exponent is the same as taking the reciprocal of the quantity with the positive exponent. Thus, $a^{-2} = \frac{1}{a^2}$. A fractional exponent, the numerator of the fraction being unity, indicates the operation of taking that root of the base which is indicated by the denominator of the exponent: thus, $x^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{x}$. Exponents are usually understood to follow the associative law $(a^b)^c = a^{(bc)}$, and the distributive law $a^{b+c} = a^b a^c$. But in quaternions and multiple algebra the latter holds only in a modified form. In Hamilton's notation of quaternions, $(a^b)^c = a^{(cb)}$. Exponents were introduced into the notation of algebra by Descartes.

4. A particular example illustrating the meaning of a general statement.

exponential (eks-pō-nen′shal), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to an exponent or exponents; involving variable exponents.—**Exponential calculus**, the doctrine of the fluxions and fluents, or differentials and integrals, of exponential functions.—**Exponential curve** or **equation**, a curve or an equation depending upon an exponential function.—**Exponential function**, a function into which the variable enters as a part of the exponent: often restricted to cases in which the base of the exponent is real.—**Exponential integral**, the integral

$$\int_{\infty}^{-x} \frac{e^{-u}}{u}\,du.$$

Exponential theorem, the theorem that every quantity is equal to the sum of all the positive integral powers of its logarithm, each divided by the factorial of its exponent; or, in algebraical form,

$$e^x = 1 + x + \tfrac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{x^3}{1.2.3} + \frac{x^4}{1.2.3.4} +, \text{ etc.}$$

II. *n.* The function expressed by the infinite series $1 + x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{6}x^3 +$, etc., or the Napierian base raised to the power indicated by the variable. Thus, $e^x = \exp. x$ is the *exponential* of x.

exponible (eks-pō′ni-bl), *a.* [= It. *esponible*, < L. *exponere*, set forth (see *expone*, *expound*), + *-ible*.] 1. That can be explained.—2. Admitting or requiring exposition.—**Exponible enunciation.** See *enunciation*.—**Exponible proposition**, an obscure proposition, or one containing a sign not included in the regular forms of propositions recognized by logic. Such are, Man alone cooks his food; Every man but Enoch and Elijah is mortal.

export (eks-pōrt′), *v. t.* [= F. *exporter* = Sp. *exportar* = D. *exporteren* = G. *exportiren* = Dan. *exportere* = Sw. *exportera*, < L. *exportare*, carry out, carry away, < *ex*, out, + *portare*, carry, bear: see *port*.] 1. To take or carry away.

They *export* honour from a man, and make him a return in envy. *Bacon*, Followers and Friends (ed. 1887).

Specifically—2. To send to a distant point, as commodities; send for sale or exchange to other countries or places.

The liberty of *exporting* wool had . . . been cut down before the English manufactures were able to take up the home supply. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 410.

export (eks′pōrt), *n.* [= D. Dan. Sw. *export*; from the verb.] 1. The act of exporting; exportation: as, to prohibit the *export* of grain.

An efficient patrol of the sea by armed cruisers would stop the importation of food and the *export* of commodities in a week. *The Engineer*, LXV. 407.

2. That which is exported; a commodity carried from one place or country to another for sale: generally in the plural.

The ordinary course of exchange . . . between two places must likewise be an indication of the course of their *exports* and imports.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, iv. 3.

The amount of *exports* for 1833 being, according to the treasury estimate, no less than ninety millions of dollars.
D. Webster, Senate, March 18, 1834.

exportable (eks-pōr′tạ-bl), *a.* [< *export* + *-able*.] Capable of being exported.

We are putting up the price of our *exportable* products.
The American, IX. 477.

exportation (eks-pōr-tā′shon), *n.* [= F. *exportation* = Sp. *exportacion* = Pg. *exportação* = It. *esportazione*, < L. *exportatio(n-)*, a carrying out, exportation, < *exportare*, carry out: see *export*.] 1. The act of carrying out or taking away.

They were wont to speak by it [the corpse] from the time of its death till its *exportation* to the grave.
Bourne, Pop. Antiq. (ed. 1725), p. 15.

Specifically—2. The act of conveying or sending to a distance, especially to another state or country, commodities in the course of commerce.

The cause of a kingdom's thriving is fruitfulness of soil to produce necessaries, not only sufficient for the inhabitants, but for *exportation* into other countries. *Swift*.

3. The thing or things exported.

exporter (eks-pōr′tėr), *n.* One who exports; specifically, one who ships goods, wares, and merchandise of any kind to a foreign country or distant place for sale: opposed to *importer*.

Money will be melted down, or carried away in coin by the *exporter*. *Locke*.

exposal (eks-pō′zạl), *n.* [< *expose* + *-al*.] Exposure.

I believe our corrupted air, and frequent thick fogs, are in a great measure owing to the common *exposal* of our wit. *Swift*, Advice to a Young Poet.

expose (eks-pōz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exposed*, ppr. *exposing*. [< OF. *exposer* (= Pr. *expauzar*), < L. *exponere*, pp. *expositus*, set forth, lay open, expose (see *expone*, *expound*), but in form confused with OF. *poser*, etc., ML. *pausare*, place. Cf. *appose*[1], *appose*[2], *compose*, *depose*, *impose*, *propose*, *repose*, *suppose*, *transpose*.] 1. To place or set forth so as to be seen or known; lay open to view; lay bare; uncover; reveal: as, to *expose* a thing to the light; to *expose* a secret.

To deal plainly with you, it were an Injury to the public Good not to *expose* to open Light such divine Raptures.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 12.

The lid of the chest stood open, *exposing*, amid their perfumed napkins, its treasure of stuffs and jewels.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 362.

2. To place on view; exhibit; show: as, to *expose* goods for sale.

It was now neere Easter, and many images were *expos'd* with scenes & stories representing ye Passion.
Evelyn, Diary, March 18, 1644.

The Chatelet (where those are *exposed* who are found Murthered in the Streets, which is a very common business at Paris). *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 67.

3. To present to the action or influence of something: as, in photography, to *expose* a sensitized plate to the action of the actinic rays of light.

Those who seek truth only freely *expose* their principles to the test. *Locke.*

4. To place or leave in an unprotected place or state; specifically, to abandon to chance in an open or unprotected place: as, among the ancient Greeks it was not uncommon for parents to *expose* their children.

A father, unnaturally careless of his child, gives him to another man; and he again *exposes* him. *Locke.*

The hero, we are told, was grandson to a Greek emperor in Constantinople, but, being illegitimate, was *exposed* by his mother, immediately after his birth, on a mountain. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 211.

5. To place in the way, as of something which it would be better to avoid; subject, as to some risk; make liable: as, vanity *exposes* a person to ridicule; the movement *exposed* him to the danger of a raking fire in his flanks.

Expose thyself to feel what wretches feel.
Shak., Lear, iii. 4.

From them I go
This uncouth errand sole, and one for all
Myself *expose.* *Milton*, P. L., ii. 828.

The multitude of evil accidents, which the state of human life will necessarily *expose* him to.
Abp. Sharp, Works, I. ix.

6. To make known the actions or character of; reveal the secret or secrets of; lay open to comment, ridicule, reprehension, or the like, by some revelation: as, to *expose* a hypocrite or a rogue; to *expose* an impostor.

Though she *exposes* all the whole town, she offends no one body in it. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 427.

We have, if we do not deceive ourselves, completely *exposed* the calculations on which his theory rests.
Macaulay, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

Smith's perception of moral distinctions is so acute, that he easily *exposes* the deceptions of style and sentiment.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 159.

7. To expound, as a theory. [Rare.]

exposé (eks-pō-zā′), *n.* [F., ⟨ *exposer*, expose: see *expose.*] **1.** A formal recital of the causes and motives of an act or acts, or of the facts of a case. — **2.** Exposure; specifically, an undesired or undesirable exposure.

She has been negotiating with them for some time through the agency of Sir Lucius Grafton, and the late *exposé* will not favour her interests.
Disraeli, Young Duke, v. 12.

=**Syn.** *Exposition, Exhibit*, etc. See *exhibition.*

exposed (eks-pōzd′), *p. a.* **1.** Unconcealed; bare or open; specifically, in *entom.*, externally visible; not concealed under other parts: especially applied to a part of the upper surface of the abdomen which is left uncovered by the elytra in repose, as in many *Coleoptera.* — **2.** Unprotected; unsheltered; open to wind, cold, attack, risk, etc.: as, an *exposed* situation. — **Exposed antennæ**, antennæ which, in repose, are not concealed in grooves beneath the body.

exposedness (eks-pō′zed-nes), *n.* The state of being exposed; exposure: as, *exposedness* to sin or temptation.

exposer (eks-pō′zėr), *n.* One who exposes, uncovers, lays bare, etc.: as, an *exposer* of fraud.

exposition (eks-pō-zish′ọn), *n.* [⟨ ME. *expositioun, exposicion*, ⟨ OF. *exposition*, F. *exposition* = Pr. *expositio, espositio* = Sp. *exposicion* = Pg. *exposição* = It. *esposizione*, ⟨ L. *expositio(n-)*, a setting forth, narration, explanation, ⟨ *exponere*, pp. *expositus*, set forth: see *expone, expound, expose.*] **1.** The act of exposing, uncovering, making bare, revealing, laying out to or bringing into view, or the state of being exposed or brought clearly into view.

They could not repent, in matters little or great, because they felt that their actions were a sincere *exposition* of the wants of their souls.
Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 257.

2. An exhibition or show, as of the products of art and manufacture.

With steam transportation from the heart of the city [Philadelphia] to the *exposition* grounds, and with unprecedentedly low railroad rates, there is every assurance of success. *The Century*, XXXI. 153.

3. The act of exposing to danger; exposure. [Rare.]

It is absolutely certain that in antiquity men of genuine humanity . . . counselled without a scruple the *exposition* of infants. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 20.

4. The act of expounding; an extended explication, as of a doctrine; a detailed explanation, as of a passage or book of Scripture.

It needeth *exposicyon* written wel with cunning honde
To strive toward devocyon and hit the better understonde.
Quoted in *Hampole's* Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), [Pref., p. vii.

Swedenborg, a sublime genius who gave a scientific *exposition* of the part played severally by men and women in the world, and showed the difference of sex to run through nature and through thought. *Emerson*, Woman.

5. In *logic*, the making clear of any general relation by means of an indeterminate supposition of an individual case: a translation of the Greek ἔκθεσις as used by Aristotle. This is the ordinary mode of demonstration in mathematics.

The term *exposition* is employed by Aristotle and most subsequent logicians to denote the selection of an individual instance whose qualities may be perceived by sense, in order to prove a general relation apprehended by the intellect. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

6†. Openness of situation as regards some direction or point of the compass; exposure.

Water he chuses clear, light, without taste or smell; drawn from springs with an easterly *exposition.*
Arbuthnot.

Erasmus ascribes the plague (from which England was hardly ever free) and the sweating-sickness partly to the incommodious form and bad *exposition* of the houses, to the filthiness of the streets, and to the sluttishness within doors. *Jortin*, Erasmus (ed. 1808), I. 69.

I did not observe that the common greens were wanting, and suppose that, by choosing an advantageous *exposition*, they can raise all the more hardy esculent plants.
Johnson, Jour. to Western Isles.

Exposition of the sacrament, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the public exposure of the sacrament for the adoration of the faithful. In the Roman Catholic churches of the United States the exposition is made at least once a year for forty hours. In early times it was made only on Corpus Christi day or on occasions of public distress. *Cath. Dict.* — **Transcendental exposition**, in the *Kantian philos.*, the explication of a concept as a principle from which the possibility of other synthetical cognitions a priori can be understood. =**Syn. 2.** *Exposure, Exposé*, etc. See *exhibition.* — **4.** Elucidation, explication.

expositive (eks-poz′i-tiv), *a.* [⟨ L. *expositus*, pp. of *exponere*, expound (see *expose*), + *-ive.*] Serving to expound or explain; expository; explanatory.

The opinion of Durandus is to be rejected, as not *expositive* of the Creed's confession.
Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, v.

expositor (eks-poz′i-tọr), *n.* [= F. *expositeur*, OF. *expositeur, espositeur, exposeor, esposeor* = Sp. Pg. *expositor* = It. *espositore*, ⟨ L. *expositor*, ⟨ *exponere*, pp. *expositus*, expound: see *expose, expound, exposition.*] One who or that which (as a book) expounds or explains; an interpreter.

I read many doctors, but none could content me; no *expositor* could please me, nor satisfy my mind in the matter. *Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Into the special doctrines of Swedenborgianism we must confess our entire inability to enter unaided by an *expositor.* *Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 227.

expositorium (eks-poz-i-tō′ri-um), *n.* [ML., neut. of **expositorius*: see *expository.*] Same as *monstrance.*

expository (eks-poz′i-tọ-ri), *a.* [= OF. *expositoire*, ⟨ ML. **expositorius*, ⟨ L. *expositus*, pp. of *exponere*, set forth, expose: see *expone, expound, expose.*] **1.** Serving to explain; tending to expound.

This book may serve as a glossary or *expository* index to the poetical writers. *Johnson*, Abridged Dict., Pref.

2. Setting forth, or set forth, as an instance; specifically, in *logic*, singular; relating to a single individual. Thus, an *expository* syllogism is one in which the middle term is a singular.

ex post facto (eks pōst fak′tō). [More accurately written *ex postfacto;* LL., adv. phrase (lit. from what is done afterward), afterward, subsequently: *ex*, from; *postfacto*, abl. of *postfactum*, neut. of *postfactus* (a loose compound, also written *post factus*), done afterward: *post*, after; *factus*, done: see *ex*⁶, *post-*, and *fact.*] From a subsequent state of facts; from a later point of view; with reference to a former state of facts; retrospectively: as, the transaction was made void by matter *ex post facto;* a lease made by a life tenant to run beyond his own life may be confirmed *ex post facto* by the reversioner. — **Ex post facto law**, a law made after the offense, and under which prosecution for the offense is possible; a law operating on matters which took place before it was passed; as used in the restrictions imposed by United States constitutional law, a law which if allowed validity would operate to make an act criminal which was not so when done, or to increase the severity of the punishment of a previous act, or in any way so to alter the rules of criminal procedure or evidence as to put one accused of a crime committed previous to the law in a worse position before the courts. Such laws are prohibited by the Constitution of the United States.

expostulate (eks-pos′tụ-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *expostulated*, ppr. *expostulating.* [⟨ L. *expostulatus*, pp. of *expostulare*, demand, require, intr. find fault, dispute, expostulate, ⟨ *ex*, out, + *postulare*, demand: see *postulate.*] **I.** *intrans.* To reason earnestly with a person against something that he intends to do or has done: followed by *with* before the person, by *upon* or *on* before the thing.

The King, in a Parliament now assembled, fell to *expostulate with* the Lords, asking them what Years they thought him to be. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 142.

The emperour's ambassadour did *expostulate with* the king, that he had broken his league with the emperour.
Sir J. Hayward.

The Moone, say they, *expostulated with* God, because the Sunne shined with her, whereas no Kingdome could endure a partner. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 205.

[He] sensibly enough *expostulated upon* my obstinacy.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xxviii.

=**Syn.** *Expostulate with, Reprove, Rebuke, Reprimand*, etc. See *censure*, and list under *remonstrate.*

II.† *trans.* To discuss; examine into; reason about.

My liege, and madam, to *expostulate*
What majesty should be, what duty is,
Why day is day, night, night, and time is time,
Were nothing but to waste night, day, and time.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2.

That makes me to *expostulate* the wrong
So with him, and resent it as I do.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iv. 1.

I could say more,
But 'tis dishonour to *expostulate*
These causes with a woman.
Shirley, Hyde Park, iv. 3.

expostulation (eks-pos-tụ-lā′shọn), *n.* [⟨ L. *expostulatio(n-)*, ⟨ *expostulare*, expostulate: see *expostulate.*] **1.** The act of expostulating or remonstrating with a person or persons; argumentative protest; dissuasion.

Expostulations end well between lovers, but ill between friends. *Spectator.*

The zealous attempt to bring about conversion by preaching and *expostulation* was fair and commendable.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 7.

2. In *rhet.*, an address containing expostulation. *Imp. Dict.*

expostulator (eks-pos′tụ-lā-tọr), *n.* One who expostulates.

He is no opponent, only an *expostulator.*
Lamb, To Coleridge.

expostulatory (eks-pos′tụ-lā-tọ-ri), *a.* [⟨ *expostulate* + *-ory.*] Pertaining to, consisting of, or containing expostulation: as, an *expostulatory* address or debate.

This fable is a kind of an *expostulatory* debate between Bounty and Ingratitude. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

It was an unpardonable omission to proceed so far as I have already done, before I had performed the due discourses, *expostulatory*, supplicatory, or deprecatory.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, iii.

exposture† (eks-pos′tụr), *n.* [As if ult. ⟨ ML. **expositura*, ⟨ L. *expositus*, pp. of *exponere*, expose: see *expose.*] Cf. *exposure*, and *composture, composure.*] Exposure.

Determine on some course
More than a wilde *exposture* to each chance
That starts i' th' way before thee.
Shak., Cor., iv. 1 (fol. 1623).

exposure (eks-pō′zụr), *n.* [⟨ *expose* + *-ure.*] **1.** The act of opening to view, laying bare, or revealing: as, the *exposure* of a vein of ore, or of a crime.

And when we have our naked frailties hid,
That suffer in *exposure*, let us meet,
And question this most bloody piece of work,
To know it further. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 3.

2. The state of being open or subject to some action or influence; a being placed in the way of something, as observation, attack, etc.: as, *exposure* to cold or to the air; *exposure* to danger or to contagion.

They suffer little from *exposure* of the bare person to the cold of winter, or the scorching sun of summer, being accustomed to it from infancy.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 22.

In comparing an existing harbour with a proposed one, perhaps the most obvious element is what may be termed the line of maximum *exposure*, or, in other words, the line of greatest fetch or reach of open sea, and this can be easily measured from a chart. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 456.

3. The thing revealed or exposed.

This species [*Sphenophyllum antiquum*] was fully described by me, . . . from specimens obtained from the rich *exposures* at Gaspé Bay.
Dawson, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 65.

4. In *photog.*, the act of presenting to the action of the actinic rays of light: as, the *exposure* was too long.

In taking views, the process is exactly the same as in the case of portraits, except that the *exposure* is very much less. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 261.

5. Situation with regard to the access of light or air; position relative to the sun or to the

points of the compass; aspect: as, a southern *exposure*.

The cold now advancing, set such plants as will not endure the house in pots two or three inches lower than the surface of some bed, under a southern *exposure*. *Evelyn.*

I believe that is the best *exposure* of the two for woodcocks. *Scott.*

6. The act of casting out, or abandoning to chance, in some unsheltered or unprotected place; abandonment to death from cold, starvation, etc.: as, the *exposure* of a child.=**Syn. 1.** *Exposition, Exposé*, etc. See *exhibition*.—**2.** *Venture, Hazard*, etc. See *risk, n.*

expound (eks-pound′), *v. t.* [< ME. *expounden, expounen, expownen* (with *ex-* for *es-*), < OF. *espondre* = Pr. *esponer, exponer, expondre* = Sp. *exponer* = Pg. *expôr* = It. *esporre*, < L. *exponere*, set out, put out, expose, set forth, explain, < *ex*, out, + *ponere*, put, set, place: see *expone*, a doublet of *expound*, and cf. *compound*[1].] **1†.** To lay open; examine.

He *expounded* both his pockets,
And found a watch with rings and lockets.
S. Butler, Hudibras.

2. To set forth the points or principles of; lay open the meaning of; explain; interpret: as, to *expound* a text of Scripture; to *expound* a law.

"In Englisch," quod Pacyence, "it is wel harde wel to *expounen*;
Ac somdel I shal seyne it by so thow vnderstonde."
Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 277.

He *expounded* unto them in all the scriptures the things concerning himself. Luke xxiv. 27.

Solomon doth excellently *expound* himself in another place of the same book.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 10.

That ancient Fathers thus *expound* the page,
Gives truth the reverend majesty of age.
Dryden, Religio Laici, l. 336.

=**Syn. 2.** *Interpret, Elucidate*, etc. See *explain*.

expounder (eks-poun′dėr), *n.* [< ME. *expownere*, < *expounen, expownen*, expound: see *expound*.] One who expounds; an explainer; one who formally interprets or explains anything: as, an *expounder* of the Constitution.

The Pundits are the *expounders* of the Hindu Law; in which capacity two constantly attended the Supreme Court of Judicature, at Fort William.
Sir W. Jones, To C. Chapman, note.

The people call you prophet: let it be:
But not of those that can expound themselves.
Take Vivien for *expounder*.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

expounet, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *expound*.

express (eks-pres′), *v. t.* [< ME. *expressen*, < OF. *expresser* = Sp. *expresar* = Pg. *expressar*, < L. *expressus*, pp. of *exprimere* (> It. *esprimere* = Sp. Pg. *exprimir* = Pr. *exprimar, espremer, exprimir* = F. *exprimer*), press or squeeze out, press, form by pressure, form, represent, portray, imitate, describe, express, esp. in words, < *ex*, out, + *premere*, pp. *pressus*, press: see *press*[1]. Cf. *appressed, compress, depress, impress, repress*.] **1.** To press or squeeze out; force out by pressure: as, to *express* the juice of grapes or of apples.

Spirit is a most subtle vapour, which is *expressed* from the blood. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 96.

A kind of Balme *expressed* out of the herbe Copaibas.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 835.

The drawing-room heroes put down beside him [the farmer] would shrivel in his presence—he solid and unexpressive, they *expressed* to gold-leaf.
Emerson, Farming.

2†. To extort; elicit.

Halters and racks cannot *express* from thee
More than thy deeds: 'tis only judgment waits thee.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 1.

3. To manifest or exhibit by speech, appearance, or action; make known in any way, but especially by spoken or written words.

Believe me, on mine honour,
My words *express* my purpose.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 4.

Affliction
Expresseth virtue fully, whether true,
Or else adulterate. *Webster*, White Devil, i. 1.

They *expressed* in their lives those excellent doctrines of morality. *Addison.*

4. Reflexively, to utter one's thoughts; make known one's opinions or feelings: as, to *express one's self* properly.

It charges me in manners the rather to *express myself*.
Shak., T. N., ii. 1.

5. To manifest in semblance; constitute a copy or resemblance of; be like; resemble. [Archaic.]

So kids and whelps their sires and dams *express*.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil.

6. To represent or show by imitation or the imitative arts; form a likeness of, as in painting or sculpture. [Archaic.]

A little peece of plate, wherein was *expressed* effigies of the Virgin Mary. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 12.

A stately tomb of the old Prince of Orange, of marble and brass; wherein, among other rarities, there are the angels with their trumpets, *expressed* as it were crying.
Pepys, Diary, I. 66.

In mode of olden time
His garb was fashioned, to *express*
The ancient English minstrel's dress.
Scott, Rokeby, v. 15.

7†. To denote; designate.

Moses and Aaron took these men, which are *expressed* by their names. Num. i. 17.

8. [< *express, a.*, 4; *express, n.*, 3, 4.] To send express; despatch by express; forward by special opportunity or through the medium of an express: as, to *express* a letter, a package, or merchandise.—**Expressed oils**, in *chem.*, vegetable oils which are obtained from bodies only by pressing, as olive-oil: so named to distinguish them from essential oils obtained by other methods.=**Syn. 3.** To declare, utter, state, signify, testify, set forth, denote.

express (eks-pres′), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < ME. *expresse*, < OF. *expres*, F. *exprès* = Sp. *expreso* = Pg. *expresso* = It. *espresso*, < L. *expressus*, clearly exhibited, manifest, plain, express, distinct, pp. of *exprimere*, press out, describe, represent, etc.: see *express, v.* II. *n.* = D. G. *expresse* = Dan. *expres* = Sw. *express* = Sp. *expreso* = Pg. *expresso* = It. *espresso*; from the adj.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Clearly made known; distinctly expressed or indicated; unambiguous; explicit; direct; plain: as, *express* terms; an *express* interference. In *law*, commonly used in contradistinction to *implied*: as, *express* warranty; *express* malice; an *express* contract.

There is not any positive law of men, whether general or particular, received by formal *express* consent, as in councils. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

An *express* contradiction is then when one of the terms is finite and the other infinite; as, man, not man.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman.

Whether the free assent of nations take the form of *express* agreement or of usage, it places them alike under the obligation of contract.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 28.

2. Distinctly like; closely representative; bearing an exact resemblance.

The brightness of his glory, and the *express* image of his person. Heb. i. 3.

Still compassing thee round
With goodness and paternal love, his face
Express, and of his steps the track divine.
Milton, P. L., xi. 354.

3. Distinctly adapted or suitable; particular; exact; precise: as, he made *express* provision for my comfort.

Rapes make wele to smelle
In condyment is nowe the tyme *expresse*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 58.

4. [< *express, n.*, 2, 3, 4.] Special; used or employed for a particular purpose; specially quick or direct: as, *express* haste; an *express* messenger.—**Express allegiance, contract, malice, notice**, etc. See the nouns.=**Syn. 1.** See *explicit*[1].

II. *n.* **1†.** A clear or distinct declaration, expression, or manifestation.

Whereby [by hieroglyphical pictures] they [the Egyptians] discoursed in silence, and were intuitively understood from the theory of their *expresses*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 20.

What is less natural and charitable than to deny the *expresses* of a mother's affection?
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 41.

2. A particular or special message or despatch sent by a messenger.

Popular captations which some men use in their speeches and *expresses*. *Eikon Basilike.*

3. A messenger sent on a particular errand or occasion; usually, a courier sent to communicate information of an important event, or to deliver important despatches.

They being but two of ye commission, and so not impower'd to determine, sent an *expresse* to his Maty and Council to know what they should do.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 25, 1665.

Isabella, who was at Segovia, was made acquainted by regular *expresses* with every movement of the army.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 13.

4. Any regular provision made for the speedy transmission of messages, parcels, commissions, and the like; a vehicle or other conveyance sent on a special message; specifically, an organization of means for safe and speedy transmission of merchandise, etc., or a railway passenger-train which travels at a specially high rate of speed, stopping only at principal stations: as, the American and European *Express*; to travel by *express*. Expresses for carrying valuable parcels, merchandise, money, etc., under guaranty of personal care, speed, and safe delivery, originated in the regular journeys with small parcels first made by William F. Harnden between New York and Boston in 1839. The business rapidly became immense in the United States, under the charge not only of individuals, but of great organized companies, each operating over extensive regions, and some of them over nearly the whole civilized world.

5. The name of a modern sporting-rifle, a modification of the Winchester model of 1876. It takes a large charge of powder and a light bullet, which give a very high initial velocity and a trajectory practically a right line up to 150 yards. Upon striking the object the bullet spreads outwardly, inflicting a death-wound. This arm is well adapted for killing large game at short range. Also called *express-rifle*.

In my hand I held a Winchester repeating carbine, but the distance was too great for me to use it with effect, so I turned to Gobo, who was shivering with terror at my side, and handing him the carbine, took from him my *express*. *Haggard*, Maiwa's Revenge.

express (eks-pres′), *adv.* [< ME. *expresse*, < OF. *expres*, F. *exprès* = It. *espresso* = G. *express*; from the adj.] **1.** Expressly; distinctly; plainly.

Hys helme wasted sore, rent and broken all,
And hys hauberke disma[i]lled all *expresse*,
In many places holes gret and small.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4347.

As yet is proued *expresse* in his profecies.
Alliterative Poems (E. E. T. S.), ii. 1158.

2. Specially; for a particular purpose.

And further mair, he sent *express*,
To schaw his collours and ensenzie.
Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII. 184).

Plenty of ale and some capital songs by Lucian Gay, who went down *express*, gave the right cue to the mob.
Disraeli, Coningsby, vi. 3.

3. [Prop. *express, n.*, 3, used elliptically.] As an express—that is, with special swiftness or expedition; post-haste; post: as, to travel *express*.

I . . . journeyed *express* with the officer in charge of the mails, who fortunately was as late as myself, by special engine and carriage till we overtook the mail-train beyond Lyons. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, i. 3.

expressage (eks-pres′āj), *n.* [< *express, n.*, 4, + *-age*.] The business of carrying by express; the charge for carrying anything, as a parcel or message, by express.

express-bullet (eks-pres′bůl″et), *n.* A short bullet of large caliber made of soft lead. It is much lighter than the ordinary rifle-bullet of the same caliber, and, being fired with a large charge of powder, has a high velocity and very flat trajectory for short ranges. These projectiles are sometimes rendered explosive to increase their destructive effect by placing a bursting charge and detonating primer in the front end.

express-car (eks-pres′kär), *n.* A long box- or house-car for carrying light or fast freight sent by express. It is sometimes combined with a mail-car, or with a baggage- or passenger-car.

expresser (eks-pres′ėr), *n.* One who expresses.

expressible (eks-pres′i-bl), *a.* [< *express, v.*, + *-ible*.] **1.** Capable of being squeezed out by pressure.—**2.** Capable of being uttered, declared, shown, or represented.

This is a diphthong composed of our first and third vowels, and *expressible*, therefore, by them, as in the word Vaidya. *Sir W. Jones*, Orthog. of Asiatic Words.

expressing† (eks-pres′ing), *n.* An expression.

And yet I cannot hope for better *expressings* than I have given of them. *Donne*, Letters, xcv.

expression (eks-presh′ọn), *n.* [=F. *expression* = Sp. *expresion* = Pg. *expressão* = It. *espressione*, < L. *expressio(n-)*, a pressing out, a projection, LL. expression, vividness, < *exprimere*, pp. *expressus*, press out, express: see *express, v. t.*] **1.** The act of expressing or forcing out by pressure, as juices and oils from plants.

The box in which he put those worms was anointed with a drop, or two or three, of the oil of ivy-berries, made by *expression* or infusion.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 127.

The blubber . . . is . . . rudely tried out by exposure in vats or hot *expression* in iron boilers.
Kane, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 23.

2. The act of expressing, or embodying or representing in speech, writing, or action; utterance; declaration; representation; manifestation: as, an *expression* of the public will.

The evening was spent in firing cannon, and other *expressions* of military triumphes. *Evelyn*, Diary, 1641.

Nor unhappy, nor at rest,
But beyond *expression* fair
With thy floating flaxen hair.
Tennyson, Adeline, i.

It is only by good works, it is only on the basis of active duty, that worship finds *expression*.
Emerson, Remarks at Free Relig. Assoc.

The idea which, gazing on nature and human life by the intuitive force of imagination, the great artist has divined, he gives shape and *expression* to in sensible forms and images. *J. Caird.*

3. Mode of expressing; manner of giving forth or manifesting thoughts, feelings, sentiments, ideas, etc.

With respect to joy, its natural and universal *expression* is laughter. *Darwin*, Express. of Emotions, p. 218.

4. Used absolutely, expressive utterance; significant manifestation; lucid exposition of thoughts or ideas: as, he lacks *expression*, or the faculty of *expression*.

The imitators of Shakespeare, fixing their attention on his wonderful power of *expression*, have directed their imitation to this. *M. Arnold.*

5. The outward indication of some interior state, property, or function; especially, appearance as indicative of character, feeling, or emotion; significant look or attitude: as, a mild or a fierce *expression* (of the eye or of the whole person); a peculiar *expression*.

Expression is the grand diversifier of appearance among civilized people: in the desert it knows few varieties. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 319.

Looking at a certain man we recognize that he is fatigued. How can we analyze the *expression* of fatigue? *F. Warner*, Physical Expression, p. 255.

The general law of *expression* is simply that conscious state as feeling is stimulant and directive of action, whether the feeling be pleasurable or painful. *Mind*, XI. 73.

6. That which is expressed or uttered; an utterance; a saying; a phrase or mode of speech: as, an uncommon *expression*.

[They] offered us a great present of wampompeag, and beavers, and otter, with this *expression*, that we might, with part thereof, procure their peace with the Naragansetts. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 463.

Light and darkness are our familiar *expression* for knowledge and ignorance. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 29.

7. In *rhet.*, the peculiar manner of utterance as affected by the subject and sentiment; elocution; diction.

No adequate description can be given of the nameless and ever-varying shades of *expression* which real pathos gives to the voice. *E. Porter.*

8. In *art* and *music*, the method of bringing out or exhibiting the character and meaning of a work in all or any of its details; clear representation of ideas, emotions, etc., in a work of art or a musical performance; effective execution.

Place ourselves in the position of those to whom their *expression* [that of old buildings] was originally addressed. *Ruskin.*

9. In *alg.*, any algebraical symbol, or, especially, a combination of symbols, as $(x + y)z$. An expression may denote either a quantity or an operation; but an equation or inequality, since it constitutes a proposition, is not considered as an expression, but as the statement of a relation between expressions. =Syn. 6. See *term*.

expressional (eks-presh′on-al), *a.* [< *expression* + *-al.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to expression; having the power of expression; particularly, in the *fine arts*, embodying a conception or emotion; representing a definite meaning or feeling.

Whether you take Raphael for the culminating master of *expressional* art in Italy. *Ruskin.*

Specifically—**2.** Of or pertaining to a literary expression or phrase.

To enumerate and criticize all the verbal and *expressional* solecisms which disfigure our literature would be an undertaking of enormous labour. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 36.

expressionless (eks-presh′on-les), *a.* [< *expression* + *-less.*] Destitute of expression.

It is difficult, when we see them [the Kalmuks] for the first time, to believe that a human soul lurks behind their *expressionless*, flattened faces, and small, dull, obliquely set eyes. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 340.

The hard, glittering, *expressionless* eyes were watching her. *W. Black*, Princess of Thule, xvi.

expression-mark (eks-presh′on-märk), *n.* In *musical notation*, a sign or verbal direction indicating the desired mode of rendering or expression, such as <, *staccato*, *ritenuto*, etc. The use of such signs and words did not become general until late in the eighteenth century, though the thing indicated was carefully transmitted by tradition.

expression-point (eks-presh′on-point), *n.* The point or stage in evolution at which is expressed or established a kind or degree of difference which may be recognized and used in classification. [Rare.]

Now, the *expression-point* of a new generic type is reached when its appearance in the adult falls so far prior to the period of reproduction as to transmit it to the offspring and to their descendants, until another *expression-point* of progress be reached. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 79.

expression-stop (eks-presh′on-stop), *n.* In the harmonium, a stop that closes the escape-valve of the bellows, making it possible to vary the wind-pressure, and thus the force of the tone, by a quick or slow use of the pedals.

expressive (eks-pres′iv), *a.* [= F. *expressif* = Pr. *expressiu* = Sp. *expresivo* = Pg. *expressivo* = It. *espressivo*, < L. as if **expressivus*, < *expressus*, pp. of *exprimere*, express: see *express.*] **1.** Full of expression; forcibly expressing or clearly representing; significant.

The Duke of York . . . did hear it all over with extraordinary content; and did give me many and hearty thanks, and in words the most *expressive* tell me his sense of my good endeavours. *Pepys*, Diary, IV. 9.

The inheritance of most of our *expressive* actions explains the fact that those born blind display them, as I hear from the Rev. R. H. Blair, equally well with those gifted with eyesight. *Darwin*, Express. of Emotions, p. 352.

2. Serving to express, utter, or represent: followed by *of*: as, a look *expressive of* gratitude.

Each verse so swells *expressive of* her woes. *Tickell.*

Expressive organ, the harmonium. =Syn. **1.** Forcible, energetic, lively, vivid.—**2.** Indicative.

expressively (eks-pres′iv-li), *adv.* In an expressive manner; plainly and emphatically; with much significance; clearly; fully; specifically, in *music*, with feeling, or in accordance with the written expression-marks.

expressiveness (eks-pres′iv-nes), *n.* The quality of being expressive; power or force of expression, as by words or looks; the quality of presenting a subject strongly to the senses or to the mind: as, the *expressiveness* of a word or an adage; the *expressiveness* of the eye, of the features, or of sounds.

John Prideaux, an excellent linguist; but so that he would make words wait on his matter, chiefly aiming at *expressivenesse* therein. *Fuller*, Worthies, Devonshire.

The murrain at the end [of the third Georgic] has all the *expressiveness* that words can give it. *Addison*, Virgil's Georgics.

expressless† (eks-pres′les), *a.* [< *express* + *-less.*] Inexpressible. [Rare.]

I may pour forth my soul into thine arms,
With words of love, whose moaning intercourse
Hath hitherto been stayed with wrath and hate
Of our *expressless* bann'd inflictions.
Marlowe, Tamburlaine, I., v. 1.

expressly (eks-pres′li), *adv.* [< ME. *expressely*; < *express*, *a.*, + *-ly*2.] In an express, direct, or pointed manner; of set purpose; in direct terms; plainly; explicitly.

For this may every man well wite,
That bothe kinde and lawe write
Expressely stonden there ayein.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I.

Kill the poys and the luggage! 'tis *expressly* against the law of arms. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 7.

The religion of the Jews is *expressly* against the Christian, and the Mahometan against both. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 25.

expressman (eks-pres′man), *n.*; pl. *expressmen* (-men). [< *express*, *n.*, + *man.*] A man employed in any department of the business of carrying packages or articles by express; especially, a driver of an express-wagon who receives and delivers parcels. [U. S.]

expressment† (eks-pres′ment), *n.* [ME. *expressement*; < *express* + *-ment.*] The act of expressing; expression.

A mighty man and tyrannous of conditions, named Eboryn, as shall appeare by his condicions ensuynge, when the tyme convenyent of the *expressement* of them shall come. *Fabyan*, Works, I. xxxvii.

expressness (eks-pres′nes), *n.* The state of being express.

They were heathens, such as the Prophet speaks, had not the knowledge of God's law (viz.) in the fulness and *expressness* of it; and yet they repented. *Glanville*, Sermons, ix.

express-rifle (eks-pres′rī′fl), *n.* Same as *express*, 5.

express-train (eks-pres′trān), *n.* A railroad-train intended for the expeditious conveyance of passengers, mail, or parcels, and making few or no stops between terminal stations: distinguished from a local or accommodation train.

expressure† (eks-presh′ūr), *n.* [< *express* + *-ure.* Cf. *pressure.*] **1.** The process of squeezing out.—**2.** Expression; utterance; representation.

An operation more divine
Than breath, or pen, can give *expressure* to.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3.

3. Mark; impression.

Nightly, meadow-fairies, look, you sing,
Like to the Garter's compass, in a ring:
The *expressure* that it bears, green let it be,
More fertile-fresh than all the field to see.
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5.

express-wagon (eks-pres′wag″on), *n.* A wagon used for collecting and delivering articles transmitted by express, specifically one of a particular form and construction designed for the purpose. [U. S.]

exprimet, *v. t.* [< OF. *exprimer*, < L. *exprimere*, express: see *express*, *v.*] To express.

exprobrate† (eks-prō′- or eks′prō-brāt), *v. t.* [< L. *exprobratus*, pp. of *exprobrare* (> It. *esprobrare* = Pg. *exprobrar* = OF. *exprobrer*), reproach, upbraid, censure, < *ex*, out, + *probrum*, a shameful or disgraceful act; cf. *opprobrium.*] To censure as disgraceful or reproachful; upbraid; blame; condemn.

The stork in heaven knoweth her appointed times, the turtle, crane, and swallow observe the time of their coming, but my people know not the judgment of the Lord. Wherein to *exprobrate* their stupidity, he induceth the providence of storks. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 27.

It was so known a business that one city should have but one bishop, that Cornelius *exprobrates* to Novatus his ignorance. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 229.

exprobration† (eks-prō-brā′shon), *n.* [= OF. *exprobration*, *exprobracion* = Pg. *exprobração*, < L. *exprobratio*(*n*-), < *exprobrare*, censure: see *exprobrate.*] The act of charging or censuring reproachfully; reproachful accusation; an upbraiding.

It must needs be a fearful *exprobration* of our unworthiness when the Judge himself shall bear witness against us. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 622.

This weak *exprobration* itself was the last instrument of an English primate [Warham] who died legate of the Apostolic See. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., ii.

exprobrative† (eks-prō′brā-tiv), *a.* [< *exprobrate* + *-ive.*] Expressing exprobration or reproach; upbraiding.

All benefits losing much of their splendour, both in the giver and receiver, that do bear with them an *exprobrative* term of necessity. *Sir A. Shirley*, Travels.

exprobratory† (eks-prō′brā-tō-ri), *a.* [= Pg. *exprobratorio*; as *exprobrate* + *-ory.*] Same as *exprobrative.*

ex professo (eks prō-fes′ō). [L.: *ex*, out of; *professo*, abl. of *professus*, pp. of *profiteri*, profess: see *profess.*] Professedly; by profession.

expromission (eks-prō-mish′on), *n.* [< L. as if **expromissio*(*n*-), < *expromissus*, pp. of *expromittere*, promise to pay, either for oneself or for another, < *ex*, out, + *promittere*, promise: see *promise.*] In *civil law*, the act by which a creditor accepts a new debtor in place of a former one, who is discharged.

expromissor (eks-prō-mis′or), *n.* [< LL. *expromissor*, < L. *expromittere*, promise to pay: see *expromission.*] In *civil law*, one who becomes bound for the debt of another by substituting himself as principal debtor in room of the former obligant.

expropriate (eks-prō′pri-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *expropriated*, ppr. *expropriating.* [< L. as if **expropriatus*, pp. of **expropriare* (> It. *espropriare* = Sp. *expropiar* = Pg. *expropriar* = F. *exproprier*, > Dan. *expropriere* = Sw. *expropriera*), < *ex*, out, + *proprius*, one's own; cf. *appropriate*, *v.*] **1.** To hold no longer as one's own; disengage from appropriation; give up a claim to the exclusive property of.

When you have resigned, or rather consigned, your *expropriated* will to God. *Boyle*, Seraphic Love.

2. To take or condemn for public use by the right of eminent domain, thus divesting the title of the private owner.

A Republican Ministry thinks itself quite conservative when it pleads that to *expropriate* mines for the benefit of miners would be burdensome to the State, because of the compensations such a proceeding would involve. *Spectator*, No. 3018, p. 572.

Hence—**3.** To dispossess; exclude, in general.

Women, once more like the labourers, have been *expropriated* as to their rights as human beings, just as the labourers were *expropriated* as to their rights as producers. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 213.

It has been urged as a justification for *expropriating* savages from the land of new colonies that tribes of hunters have really no moral right to property in the soil over which they hunt. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 251, note.

expropriation (eks-prō-pri-ā′shon), *n.* [= F. *expropriation* = Sp. *expropiacion* = Pg. *expropriação* = It. *espropriazione*, < L. as if **expropriatio*(*n*-), < **expropriare*: see *expropriate.*] **1.** The act of expropriating, or discarding appropriation or declining to hold as one's own; the surrender of a claim to exclusive property. [Rare.]

The soul of man, then, is capable of a state of much peace and equanimity in all exterior bands and agitations; but this capacity is rather an effect of the *expropriation* of our reason than a virtue resulting from her single ca-

pacity; for it is the evacuation of all self-sufficiency that attracteth a replenishment from that Divine plenitude.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays (1648), i. 342.

2. The act of taking for public use upon providing compensation; condemnation by right of eminent domain.—**3.** The act of dispossessing an owner, either wholly or to a limited extent, of his property or proprietary rights.

Perpetuity of tenure on the part of the tenant would be the virtual *expropriation* of the landlord. *Gladstone.*

There is no theory of socialism thought of at present, so far as we know, in which questions of property do not occupy the first place, and the *expropriation* of the holders of property does not really lie at the foundation of the system or systems.
Woolsey, Communism and Socialism, p. 13.

expuate† (eks'pū-āt), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *expuere*, *exspuere*, pp. *exputus*, *exsputus*, spit out, < *ex*, out, + *spuere* = E. *spew:* see *exspuition.*] Spit out; ejected.

A poore and *expuate* humour of the Court.
Chapman, Byron's Conspiracy, ii. 1.

expugn† (eks-pūn'), *v. t.* [= OF. *expugner* = Sp. Pg. *expugnar* = It. *espugnare*, < L. *expugnare*, take by assault, storm, capture, conquer, subdue, reduce, < *ex*, out, + *pugnare*, fight, < *pugna*, a battle, fight: see *pugnacious.* Cf. *impugn.*] To overcome; conquer; take by assault.

Oh, the dangerous siege
Sin lays about us! and the tyranny
He exercises when he hath *expugn'd!*
Chapman, Bussy d'Ambois, iii. 1.

When they could not *expugne* him by arguments.
Foxe, Martyrs, p. 1710.

expugnable (eks-pug'- or eks-pū'na-bl), *a.* [= OF. and F. *expugnable* = Sp. *expugnable* = Pg. *expugnavel* = It. *espugnabile*, < ML. *expugnabilis*, < L. *expugnare*, take by assault: see *expugn.*] Capable of being overcome or taken by assault.
Coles, 1717. [Rare.]

expugnance† (eks-pug'nans), *n.* [< *expugn* + *-ance.* Cf. *repugnance.*] Expugnation.

If he that dreadful Ægis bears, and Pallas, grant to me
Th' *expugnance* of well-builded Troy, I first will honour thee
Next to myself with some rich gift.
Chapman, Iliad, viii. 247.

expugnation (eks-pug-nā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *expugnation* = Sp. *expugnacion* = Pg. *expugnação* = It. *espugnazione*, < L. *expugnatio(n-)*, < *expugnare*, take by assault: see *expugn.*] Conquest; the act of overcoming or taking by assault. [Rare.]

Since the *expugnation* of the Rhodian isle,
Methinks a thousand years are overpass'd.
Kyd (?), Soliman and Perseda.

Solyman, . . . whose wishes and endeavours are said to have aimed at three things, . . . but the third, which was the *expugnation* of Vienna, he could never accomplish.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 26.

expugner† (eks-pū'nėr), *n.* One who conquers or takes by assault.

He will prove
Of the yet taintless fortress of Byron
A quick *expugner*, and a strong abider.
Chapman, Byron's Conspiracy, i. 1.

expuition, *n.* See *exspuition.*

expulse† (eks-puls'), *v. t.* [= F. *expulser* = Sp. Pg. *expulsar*, < L. *expulsus*, pp. of *expellere*, drive out, expel: see *expel.*] To drive out; expel.

No man need doubt that learning will *expulse* business.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 22.

For ever should they be *expuls'd* from France.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

What defaming invectives have lately flown abroad against the Subjects of Scotland, and our poore *expulsed* Brethren of New England!
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

expulsion (eks-pul'shon), *n.* [= F. *expulsion* = Sp. *expulsion* = Pg. *expulsão* = It. *espulsione*, < L. *expulsio(n-)*, < *expellere*, pp. *expulsus*, drive out: see *expulse*, *expel.*] The act of expelling or driving out; a driving away by force; forcible ejection; compulsory dismissal; banishment: as, the *expulsion* of the Tarquins; the *expulsion* of morbid humors from the body; the *expulsion* of a student from a college, or of a member from a club.

To what end had the angel been sent to keep the entrance into Paradise, after Adam's *expulsion*, if the universe had been Paradise? *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

Sole victor, from the *expulsion* of his foes,
Messiah his triumphal chariot turn'd.
Milton, P. L., vi. 880.

expulsitive† (eks-pul'si-tiv), *a.* [< *expulse* + *-itive.*] Expulsive.

The philosophers have written of the nature of ginger, 'tis *expulsitive* in two degrees.
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

expulsive (eks-pul'siv), *a.* [< *expulse* + *-ive.*] Serving to expel; having the power of driving out or away.

In Study there must be an *expulsive* Virtue to shun all that is erroneous. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 9.

expulsiveness (eks-pul'siv-nes), *n.* The expulsive faculty. *Bailey*, 1727.

expunction (eks-pungk'shon), *n.* [< LL. *expunctiō(n-)* (only in derived sense of 'execution, performance'), < L. *expungere*, pp. *expunctus*, expunge: see *expunge.*] The act of expunging or erasing; removal by erasure; a blotting out or leaving out. [Rare.]

The consonant in the middle of the words being chiefly that fixed upon for *expunction.*
Roscoe, tr. of Sismondi's Lit. South of Europe, xxxvi., note.

expunge (eks-punj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *expunged*, ppr. *expunging.* [= Sp. Pg. *expungir* = It. *espungere*, < L. *expungere*, prick out, expunge, settle an account, execute, < *ex*, out, + *pungere*, prick, pierce: see *pungent*, *point.*] **1.** To mark or blot out, as with a pen; rub out; erase, as words; obliterate.

God made none to be damned, . . . though some would *expunge* out of our Litany that rogation, that petition, That thou wouldst have mercy upon all men.
Donne, Sermons, vii.

2. Figuratively, to efface; strike out or wipe out; destroy; annihilate.

Wilt thou not to a broken heart dispense
The balm of mercy, and *expunge* th' offence?
Sandys, Paraphrase of Job, p. 13.

The Expunging Resolution, in *U. S. hist.*, specifically, a resolution adopted by the Senate in 1837 to expunge from its journal a resolution passed by it in 1834 censuring President Jackson. = **Syn.** *Erase*, *Cancel*, etc. See *efface.*

expunger (eks-pun'jėr), *n.* One who expunges; specifically, in *U. S. hist.*, one of those senators who in 1837 were in favor of expunging from the journal of the Senate a resolution passed by it in 1834 censuring President Jackson.

The *expungers* had the numbers; but the talent, the eloquence, the moral power, "not an unequal match for numbers," were arrayed against them.
N. Sargent, Public Men, I. 339.

expurgate (eks-pėr'gāt or eks'pėr-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *expurgated*, ppr. *expurgating.* [< L. *expurgatus*, pp. of *expurgare* (> It. *espurgare*, *spurgare* = Sp. Pg. *expurgar* = Pr. *espurgar*, *espurjar* = F. *expurger*), purge, cleanse, purify, < *ex*, out, + *purgare*, purge, cleanse: see *purge.*] To purge; cleanse; remove anything obnoxious, offensive, or erroneous from; specifically, to free from what is objectionable on moral or religious grounds: as, to *expurgate* a book; an *expurgated* edition of Shakspere.

He [Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury] shocked the prejudices of the vulgar by *expurgating* from the English calendar names of saints dear to the natives, but not accredited on the continent. *Stillé*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 228.

expurgation (eks-pėr-gā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *expurgacion* = OF. *espurgacion*, F. *expurgation* = Sp. *expurgacion* = Pg. *expurgação* = It. *espurgazione*, *spurgazione*, < L. *expurgatio(n-)*, < *expurgare*, purge: see *expurgate.*] **1.** The act of purging or cleansing, or the state of being purged or cleansed; a cleansing; purification from anything obnoxious, offensive, or erroneous; specifically, the removal, as in an edition of a book, of what is offensive from the point of view of morals or religion.

Thaire [bees'] dwellyng places *expu(r)gacion*
Of every filthe aboute Aprill Calende
Wol have of right ther Wynter hath it shende.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 138.

This work will ask as many more officials to make *expurgations* and expunctions, that the commonwealth of learning be not damnified. *Milton.*

All the intestines . . . serve for *expurgation.*
Wiseman, Surgery.

2†. In *astron.*, the emerging of the sun or moon from eclipse, beginning with the cessation of the total or annular phase (or with the middle of the eclipse if this is partial) and ending with the cessation of the partial phase. See *eclipse.*

expurgator (eks'pėr-gā-tor), *n.* [= Pg. *expurgador* = It. *espurgatore*, < NL. *expurgator*, < L. *expurgare*, purge: see *expurgate.*] One who expurgates or purifies; specifically, one who expurgates a book.

Henricus Boxhornius was one of the principal *expurgators.* *Jenkins*, Hist. Ex. of Councils, p. 6.

expurgatorial (eks-pėr-gā-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< *expurgatory* + *-al.*] Expurgating or expunging; expurgatory.

Himself he exculpated by a solemn *expurgatorial* oath.
Milman, Latin Christianity, v. 2.

expurgatorious (eks-pėr-gā-tō'ri-us), *a.* [< NL. *expurgatorius:* see *expurgatory.*] Same as *expurgatory.* [Rare.]

Your monkish prohibitions and *expurgatorious* indexes.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

expurgatory (eks-pėr'gā-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *expurgatoire* = Sp. Pg. *expurgatorio* = It. *espurgatorio*, < NL. *expurgatorius*, < L. *expurgare*, pp. *expurgatus*, purge: see *expurgate.*] Serving to purify from anything obnoxious, offensive, or erroneous.

Herein there surely wants *expurgatory* animadversions, whereby we might strike out great numbers of hidden qualities. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 7.

Expurgatory index. See *index.*

expurge† (eks-pėrj'), *v. t.* [< OF. *expurger*, < L. *expurgare*, purge: see *expurgate.*] To purge away; cleanse by purging.

The Council of Trent and the Spanish Inquisition, ingendering together, brought forth or perfected those catalogues and *expurging* indexes that rake through the entrails of many an old good author. *Milton*, Areopagitica.

exquire† (eks-kwīr'), *v. t.* [= OF. *esquerre*, *exquerre*, < L. *exquirere*, rarely *exquærere*, search out, seek for, ask, inquire, < *ex*, out, + *quærere*, ask: see *query*, and cf. *acquire*, *inquire*, *require.*] To search into or out.

Make her name her conceal'd messenger,
That passeth all our studies to *exquire.*
Chapman, Bussy d'Ambois, iv. 1.

This ring was sent me from the Queen;
How she came by it, yet is not *exquir'd.*
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, iv. 3.

Can
Thy years determine like the age of man,
That thou shouldst my delinquencies *exquire*
And with variety of fortunes tire?
Sandys, Paraphrase of Job, p. 16.

exquisite (eks'kwi-zit), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *exquisite* = Sp. Pg. *exquisito* = It. *esquisito* (cf. F. *exquis*), < L. *exquisītus*, choice, excellent, exquisite, pp. of *exquīrere*, search out, seek out: see *exquire.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Exceedingly choice, elegant, fine, or dainty; very delightful, especially from delicacy of beauty or perfection of any kind: as, a vase of *exquisite* workmanship; an *exquisite* miniature; *exquisite* lace.

I would fain invent some strange and *exquisite* new fashions. *Fletcher* (*and another*), Fair Maid of the Inn, iv. 2.

Not a square inch of the surface—floor, roof, walls, cupola—is free from *exquisite* gemmed work of precious marbles. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 169.

2. Very accurate, delicate, or nice in action or function; especially, of keen or delicate perception or discrimination; delicately discriminating: as, *exquisite* taste, etc.

The largeness of their [learned men's] mind can hardly confine itself to dwell in the *exquisite* observation or examination of the nature and customs of one person.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 33.

Having before gathered out of the whole bodie of their Law an hundred most *exquisite* questions.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 259.

By *exquisite* reasons and theorems almost mathematically demonstrative. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 16.

3. Giving or susceptible of pleasure or pain in the highest degree; intense; keen; poignant: as, *exquisite* joy or torture; an *exquisite* sensibility.

It will be rare, rare, rare!
An *exquisite* revenge! but peace, no words!
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

Some grief must break my heart, I am ambitious
It should be *exquisite.*
Fletcher (*and Massinger?*), Lovers' Progress, iv. 3.

But [among the Turks] the man-slayer is delivered to the kindred or friends of the slain, to be by them put to death with all *exquisite* torture. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 45.

The most *exquisite* of human satisfactions flows from an approving conscience. *J. M. Mason.*

4†. Curious; careful.

Be not over-*exquisite*
To cast the fashion of uncertain evils.
Milton, Comus, l. 359.

5. Skilful; cunning; consummate.

There are of us can be as *exquisite* traitors
As e'er a male-conspirator of you all.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iv. 5.

His [Marlborough's] former treason, thoroughly furnished with all that makes infamy *exquisite*, placed him under the disadvantage which attends every artist from the time that he produces a masterpiece.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

6†. Recondite; deep. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 10. = **Syn. 1.** Delicate, matchless, perfect.—**2.** Discriminating, refined.—**3.** Acute, intense.

II. *n.* A superfine gentleman; a dandy; a fop; a coxcomb.

O rare specimen of a race fast decaying! specimen of the true fine gentleman, ere the word dandy was known, and before *exquisite* became a noun substantive. *Bulwer.*

Padding out a sentence with useless epithets, till it became as stiff as the bust of an *exquisite.*
Macaulay, Boswell's Johnson.

His contemporaries soon found out that he [the Earl of Peterborough] was something more than an *exquisite* of the first order, who had served a campaign or two for fashion's sake, as others made the grand tour.
Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 189.

=**Syn.** *Fop, Dandy*, etc. See *coxcomb*.

exquisitely (eks'kwi-zit-li), *adv.* 1. In an exquisite manner.

We were now arrived at Spring Garden, which is *exquisitely* pleasant at this time of year.
Addison, Sir Roger at Vauxhall.

(*a*) Elegantly; daintily; with great perfection: as, a work *exquisitely* finished.

Her shape
From forehead down to foot, perfect—again
From foot to forehead *exquisitely* turn'd.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

(*b*) With nice perception or discrimination.

We see more *exquisitely* with one eye shut.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

(*c*) With intense or keen feeling, or susceptibility of feeling: as, to feel pain *exquisitely*.

She is so *exquisitely* restless and peevish, that she quarrels with all about her. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 427.

Every one of Spenser's senses was as *exquisitely* alive to the impressions of material as every organ of his soul was to those of spiritual beauty.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 169.

To feel widely and at the same time to feel *exquisitely* is an exceptional gift. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 712.

2†. With particularity.

Also there shalbe one lawier who . . . shall sett downe and teache *exquisitely* the office of a justice of peace and sheriffe, not medling with plees or cunning poinctes of the law. *Sir H. Gilbert*, Queene Elizabethes Achademy [(E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 7.

exquisiteness (eks'kwi-zit-nes), *n.* The quality of being exquisite. (*a*) Nicety; exactness; elegance; finish; perfection: as, *exquisiteness* of workmanship.

Separated from others, first in cleanenesse of life; secondly, in dignitie; thirdly, in regard of the *exquisiteness* of those observations whereto they were separated.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, II. viii. § 3.

To make beautiful conceptions immortal by *exquisiteness* of phrase is to be a poet, no doubt.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 211.

(*b*) Nicety of perception or discrimination. (*c*) Keenness; sharpness; extremity: as, *exquisiteness* of pain or grief.

Christ suffered only the *exquisiteness* and heights of pain, without any of those mitigations which God is pleased to temper and allay it with, as befalls other men.
South, Works, III. ix.

exquisitism (eks'kwi-zi-tizm), *n.* [< *exquisite* + *-ism*.] The state, quality, or character of an exquisite; coxcombry; dandyism; foppishness. [Rare.]

exquisitive (eks-kwiz'i-tiv), *a.* [< L. *exquisitus*, pp. of *exquirere*, search out (see *exquire, exquisite*), + *-ive*.] Curious; eager to discover; particular. [Rare.]

exquisitively† (eks-kwiz'i-tiv-li), *adv.* Curiously; minutely.

To a man that had never seen an elephant, or a rhinoceros, who should tell him most *exquisitively* all their shape, colour, bigness, and particular marks.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

exquisitiveness† (eks-kwiz'i-tiv-nes), *n.* Wrongly used for *exquisiteness*.

If this specimen of Slawkenbergius's tales, and the *exquisitiveness* of his moral, should please the world, translated shall a couple of volumes be.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iii. 118.

exsanguinate (ek-sang'gwi-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exsanguinated*, ppr. *exsanguinating*. [< L. *exsanguinatus*, deprived of blood, bloodless, as if pp. of **exsanguinare*, < *ex-* priv. + *sanguinare*, be bloody.] To render bloodless.

exsanguine (ek-sang'gwin), *a.* [< *ex-* priv. + *sanguine*, after L. *exsanguis*, bloodless, < *ex-* priv. + *sanguis*, blood.] Bloodless.

Such versicles, *exsanguine* and pithless, yield neither pleasure nor profit. *Lamb*, To Barton.

exsanguined (ek-sang'gwind), *a.* [< *exsanguine* + *-ed*[2].] Drained of blood; bloodless; hence, pale or wan: as, *exsanguined* lips or cheeks.

exsanguineous (ek-sang-gwin'ē-us), *a.* [As *exsanguine* + *-e-ous*.] Same as *exsanguinous*.

exsanguinity (ek-sang-gwin'i-ti), *n.* [< *exsanguine* + *-ity*.] In *pathol.*, deficiency of blood; anemia.

exsanguinous (ek-sang'gwi-nus), *a.* [As *exsanguine* + *-ous*.] Destitute of or deficient in blood, as an animal; anemic. Also *exsanguineous*.

exsanguious† (ek-sang'gwi-us), *a.* [< L. *exsanguis*, bloodless (see *exsanguine*), + *-ous*.] Exsanguinous.

The *exsanguious* [insects] alone . . . cannot be fewer than 3000 species, perhaps many more.
Ray, Works of Creation, i.

exscind (ek-sind'), *v. t.* [< L. *exscindere*, cut out, tear out, extirpate, < *ex*, out, + *scindere*, cut, tear, rend, or break asunder.] To cut off; cut out.

Eusebius had mentioned seven Epistles, but Ussher—deceived by a mistake on the part of St. Jerome—*exscinded* the Epistle to Polycarp, and condemned it as spurious. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXII. 478.

exscinded (ek-sin'ded), *p. a.* In *entom.*, ending suddenly in an angular notch.

exscribe† (eks-krīb'), *v. t.* [< L. *exscribere*, write out, copy, < *ex*, out, + *scribere*, write: see *scribe*.] To copy; transcribe.

His proof is from a passage in the Misnah, which Maimonides has also *exscribed*. *Hooker*.

I that have been a lover, and could shew it,
Though not in these, in rhymes not wholly dumb,
Since I *exscribe* your sonnets, and become
A better lover and much better poet.
B. Jonson, Underwoods, xlvii.

I have now put into my Lord of Bath and Wells' hands the sermon faithfully *exscribed*. *Donne*, Letters, lxxv.

exscript† (eks-kript'), *n.* [< L. *exscriptum*, neut. of *exscriptus*, pp. of *exscribere*: see *exscribe*.] A copy; a transcript.

Ah, might it please Thy dread Exuperance
To write th' *excript* thereof in humble hearts!
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 13.

exsculptate (eks-kulp'tāt), *a.* [< L. *exsculptus*, pp. of *exsculpere*, carve out (< *ex*, out, + *sculpere*, carve), + *-ate*[1].] In *entom.*, said of a surface covered with irregular and varying longitudinal depressions, so that it appears like carved work.

exsculption (eks-kulp'shọn), *n.* [< LL. *exsculptio(n-)*, a carving out: see *exsculptate*.] The act of carving or cutting out; excision of a hard material so as to form a cavity.

[This word signifies] the manner by which that excavation [of Christ's tomb] was performed, by incision or *exsculption*. *Bp. Pearson*, On the Creed, p. 396, note.

exscutellate (ek-skū'tel-āt), *a.* [< L. *ex-* priv. + NL. *scutellum* + *-ate*[1].] Same as *escutellate*.

exsect (ek-sekt'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *exect*; < L. *exsectus*, pp. of *exsecare, execare, exicare*, cut out or away, < *ex*, out, + *secare*, cut: see *section*.] To cut out; cut away.

In this case, also, there is a descending lethal process of the same form as in the *exsected* nerve—that is, with an initial rise and a subsequent fall and entire loss of irritability. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, V. 142.

exsection (ek-sek'shọn), *n.* [Formerly also *exection*; < L. *exsectio(n-)*, < *exsecare*, pp. *exsectus*, cut out: see *exsect*.] A cutting out or away.

Sometimes also they [frogs] would nimbly leap first out of the vessel, and then about the room, surviving the *exsection* of their hearts, some about an hour, and some longer. *Boyle*, Works, II. 69.

exserted, exsert (ek-sėr'ted, -sėrt'), *a.* [Also badly written *exert, exerted*; < L. *exsertus*, thrust out, pp. of *exserere, exerere*, stretch out, thrust out, etc.: see *exert*.] Protruded; projecting from a cavity or sheath; projecting beyond the surrounding parts: as, stamens *exsert*; *exserted* organs in an animal, etc.: opposed to *included*.

A small portion of the basal edge of the shell *exserted*. *Barnes*.

The *exserted* stigma of the long-styled form [*Coccocypselum*] stands a little above the level of the *exserted* anthers of the short-styled form.
Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 133.

Exserted aculeus, sting, or **ovipositor,** in *entom.*, an aculeus, etc., that cannot be withdrawn within the body. —**Exserted head,** in *entom.*, a head entirely free from the thorax, as in most *Diptera* and *Hymenoptera*.

exsertile (ek-sėr'til), *a.* [< *exsert* + *-ile*.] Capable of being protruded; protrusile.

exsertion (ek-sėr'shọn), *n.* [< *exsert* + *-ion*. Cf. *exertion*.] The state or quality of being exserted.

The degree of *exsertion* of the spire. *T. Gill*.

exsiccant (ek-sik'ant), *a.* and *n.* [Also written *exicant*; < L. *exsiccan(t-)s*, ppr. of *exsiccare*, dry up: see *exsiccate*.] **I.** *a.* Drying; removing moisture; having the property of drying.

If it be dry bare, you must apply next to it some dry or *exsiccant* medicine. *Wiseman*, Surgery, vi. 5.

II. *n.* In *med.*, a drug having drying properties.

Some are moderately moist, and require to be treated with medicines of the like nature, such as fleshy parts; others, dry in themselves, yet require *exsiccants*, as bones.
Wiseman, Surgery, vi. 5.

exsiccatæ, exsiccati (ek-si-kā'tē, -tī), *n. pl.* [NL., f. (sc. *plantæ*) and m. (sc. *fungi*, etc.) of L. *exsiccatus*, pp. of *exsiccare*, dry up: see *exsiccate*.] In *bot.*, dried specimens of plants, especially specimens issued in uniform numbered sets for herbariums. Cryptogams, as fungi and algæ, are frequently distributed by hundreds (centuries), each hundred or century constituting a volume in the series.

exsiccate (ek-sik'āt or ek'si-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exsiccated*, ppr. *exsiccating*. [Also written *exiccate*; < L. *exsiccatus, exiccatus*, pp. of *exsiccare, exiccare*, dry up, make quite dry, < *ex* + *siccare*, make dry, < *siccus*, dry; cf. *desiccate*.] To dry; remove moisture from by evaporation or absorption.

Great heats and droughts *exsiccate* and waste the moisture . . . of the earth. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

exsiccati, *n. pl.* See *exsiccatæ*.

exsiccation (ek-si-kā'shọn), *n.* [Also written *exiccation*; = F. *exsiccation* = Pr. *exsicatio* = Pg. *exsiccação* = It. *essiccazione*, < LL. *exsiccatio(n-)*, a drying up, < L. *exsiccare*, pp. *exsiccatus*: see *exsiccate*.] The act or operation of drying; evaporation of moisture; desiccation; dryness.

That which is concreted by *exsiccation* or expression of humidity will be resolved by humectation, as earth, dirt, and clay. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

An universal drought and *exsiccation* of the earth.
Bentley, Sermons, iv.

Had the *exsiccation* been progressive, such as we may suppose to have been produced by an evaporating heat, how came it to stop at the point at which we see it?
Paley, Nat. Theol., xxii.

exsiccative (ek-sik'a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= Pg. *exsiccativo* = It. *essiccativo*; as *exsiccate* + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* Tending to make dry; having the power of drying.

II. *n.* A medicine or preparation having drying properties.

It is one of the ingredients also to those emplastres which are devised for gentle refrigeratives and *exsiccatives*. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxxiv. 13.

exsiccator (ek'si-kā-tọr), *n.* [= It. *essiccatore*, < NL. **exsiccator*, < L. *exsiccare*, dry up: see *exsiccate*.] 1. An arrangement for drying moist substances, generally consisting of an apartment through which heated air passes, and which may also contain sulphuric acid, quicklime, or other absorbents.—2. In *chem.*, a vessel having a tightly fitting cover and containing strong sulphuric acid or other absorbent of moisture, in which chemical preparations are dried, or crucibles, etc., are allowed to cool before weighing. Also *desiccator*.

exspuition (ek-spū-ish'on), *n.* [= F. *exspuition*, < L. *exspuitio(n-)*, *expuitio(n-)*, a spitting out, < *exspuere*, spit out, < *ex*, out, + *spuere* = E. *spew*.] A discharge of saliva by spitting; the act of spitting. Also spelled *expuition*. [Rare.]

exsputory (ek-spū'tọ-ri), *a.* [< L. *exsputus, expuere*, pp. of *exspuere, expuere*, spit out (see *exspuition*), + *-ory*.] Spit out or rejected. [Rare.]

I cannot immediately recollect the *exsputory* lines.
Cowper.

exstipulate (ek-stip'ū-lāt), *a.* [< *ex-* priv. + *stipulate, a.*] In *bot.*, having no stipules.

exstrophy (eks'trọ-fi), *n.* [Irreg. for **ecstrophy*, < Gr. ἐκστροφή, dislocation, lit. a turning out, < ἐκστρέφειν, turn out, turn inside out, < ἐκ, out, + στρέφειν, turn: see *strophe*.] In *pathol.*, a turning inside out of a part; specifically, a congenital malformation of the bladder.

exstruction†, *n.* [< L. *exstructio(n-)*, a building up, erection, < *exstruere*, pp. *exstructus*, build up, < *ex*, out, + *struere*, build; cf. *construct, destruct, destroy*. The sense here given is imported from *destruction*.] Destruction. *Heywood*.

exsuccous (ek-suk'us), *a.* [Also written *exuccous*; < L. *exsuccus*, prop. *exsūcus*, juiceless, sapless, < *ex-* priv. + *succus*, prop. *sūcus*, juice, sap.] Destitute of juice or sap; dry.

exsuction (ek-suk'shọn), *n.* [< L. *exsuctus*, pp. of *exsugere*, suck out, < *ex*, out, + *sugere*, suck: see *suck*.] The act of sucking out. *Boyle*.

exsudation, *n.* See *exudation*.

exsufflate (ek-suf'lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exsufflated*, ppr. *exsufflating*. [< LL. *exsufflatus, exufflatus*, pp. of *exsufflare, exufflare*, blow away, eccles. blow at or upon a person or thing, esp. as a charm against the devil, < L. *ex*, out, + *sufflare*, blow upon, blow at, < *sub*, under, + *flare* = E. *blow*[1].] *Eccles.*, to exorcise, drive away, or remove by blowing. In the early church, a catechumen before baptism was commanded to turn to the west and thrice *exsufflate* Satan.

The exorcising such a demon is practised by white men as a religious rite, even including the act of *exsufflating* it, or blowing it away, which our Mojave Indian illustrated by the gesture of blowing away an imaginary spirit, and which is well known as forming a part of the religious rites of both the Greek and Roman Church.
E. B. Tylor, Science, IV. 547.

exsufflation (ek-suf-lā′shon), *n.* [< OF. *exsuflation*, < ML. *exsufflatio(n-)*, the form of exsufflating the devil, < LL. *exsufflare*, exsufflate: see *exsufflate.*] 1†. A blowing or blast.

Of volatility the . . . next [degree] is when it will fly upwards over the helm, by a kind of *exsufflation*, without vapouring. *Bacon*, Physiological Remains.

2. A kind of exorcism, performed by blowing at the evil spirit. See *exsufflate.*

That wondrous number of ceremonies in exorcism, *exsufflation*, use of salt, spittle, inunction, &c., in the Church of Rome required. *T. Puller*, Moderation of Church of Eng., p. 282.

exsufflet, *v. t.* [< OF. *exsuffler*, < LL. *exsufflare*, blow away, blow at or upon by way of exorcism: see *exsufflate.*] To exsufflate.

At Easter and Whitsontide . . . they which were to be baptized were attired in white garments, exorcised, and *exsuffled*, with sundrie ceremonies, which I leave to the learned in Christian antiquities. *Holland*, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 768.

exsufflicate† (ek-suf′li-kāt), *a.* [A blunder, or deliberate extension for the sake of the meter (cf. Shakspere's *intrinsecate*, a similar false form), for *exsufflate*, *a.*, < LL. *exsufflatus*, pp. of *exsufflare*, blow away, blow at or upon: see *exsufflate*, *v.*] A word of uncertain meaning (see etymology) used by Shakspere in the following passage, explained as meaning either 'blown away, exorcised'—that is, 'renounced, rejected as evil'—or 'puffed out, exaggerated':

When I shall turn the business of my soul
To such *exsufflicate* and blow'd surmises.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3.

exsuperable† (ek-sū′pe-ra-bl), *a.* [Also spelled *exuperable*; < L. *exsuperabilis*, *exuperabilis*, that may be overcome, < *exsuperare*, *exuperare*, overcome: see *exsuperate.*] Capable of being exsuperated.

exsuperance† (ek-sū′pe-rans), *n.* [Also spelled *exuperance*; < L. *exsuperantia*, *exuperantia*, preeminence, < *exsuperan(t-)s*, preëminent: see *exsuperant.*] A passing over or beyond; a surpassing; excess.

The *exuperance* of the density of A to water is 10 degrees, but the *exuperance* of B to the same water is 100 degrees. *Sir K. Digby*, Of Bodies, x.

exsuperant† (ek-sū′pe-rant), *a.* [Also spelled *exuperant*; < L. *exsuperan(t-)s*, *exuperan(t-)s*, surpassing, preëminent, ppr. of *exsuperare*, *exuperare*, surpass: see *exsuperate.*] Passing over or beyond; surpassing.

exsuperate† (ek-sū′pe-rāt), *v. t.* [Also spelled *exuperate*; < L. *exsuperatus*, *exuperatus*, pp. of *exsuperare*, *exuperare*, mount up, appear above, tr. surmount, surpass, exceed, < *ex*, out, + *superare*, rise above, surmount, surpass, < *super*, above: see *super-.*] To pass over or beyond; surpass; exceed; surmount.

exsurgent (ek-sėr′jent), *a.* [Also spelled *exurgent*; < L. *exsurgen(t-)s*, *exurgen(t-)s*, ppr. of *exsurgere*, *exurgere*, rise up, < *ex*, out, + *surgere*, rise: see *surge* and *source.* Cf. *insurgent*, *resurgent.*] Rising up.

exsuscitate† (ek-sus′i-tāt), *v. t.* [Also spelled *exuscitate*; < L. *exsuscitatus*, pp. of *exsuscitare*, arouse from sleep, awaken, stir, excite, < *ex*, out, + *suscitare*, lift up, raise, elevate, excite, < *sub*, under, + *citare*, move, rouse, excite, call, cite: see *cite*, *excite.* Cf. *resuscitate.*] To rouse; excite.

exsuscitation† (ek-sus-i-tā′shon), *n.* [Also spelled *exuscitation*; < L. *exsuscitatio(n-)*, < *exsuscitare*, arouse: see *exsuscitate.*] A rousing or exciting.

Virtue is not a thing that is merely acquired and transfused into us from without, but rather an *exsuscitation* . . . of those intellectual principles . . . which were essentially engraven and sealed upon the soul at her first creation. *Hallywell*, Excellency of Moral Virtue, p. 54.

extance† (eks′tans), *n.* [See *extancy.*] A standing out to view; actual existence.

Who [God] hath in his intellect the ideal existences of things and entities before their *extances.* *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 25.

extancy† (eks′tan-si), *n.* [Also *extance*; < L. *extantia*, *exstantia*, a standing out, prominence, < *extan(t-)s*, *exstan(t-)s*, ppr. of *extare*, *exstare*, stand out, etc.: see *extant.*] 1. The state of standing out or being manifest or conspicuous. —2. A part rising above the rest.

And then it is odds but the order of the little *extancies*, and consequently that of the little depressions in point of situation, will be altered likewise. *Boyle*, Works, I. 687.

extant (eks′tant or eks-tant′), *a.* [= F. *extant* (OF. *estant* = Sp. Pg. *estante*, extant, existing, being in part from the simple L. *stan(t-)s*, ppr.), < L. *extan(t-)s*, *exstan(t-)s*, ppr. of *extare*, *exstare*, stand out, stand forth, be visible, appear, exist, be, < *ex*, out, + *stare*, stand: see *stand.* Cf. *constant*, *instant*, *restant.*] 1†. Standing out or above any surface; protruding.

That part of the teeth which is *extant* above the gums. *Ray.*

If a body have part of it *extant* and part of it immersed in fluid, then so much of the fluid as is equal in bulk to the immersed part shall be equal in gravity to the whole. *Bentley.*

2. Conspicuous; manifest; evident; publicly known. [Obsolete or archaic.]

'Tis *extant*, that which we call comedia was at first nothing but a simple continued song. *B. Jonson.*

This glory of God, consisting in making Himself *extant* to His creatures, began with creation, when the morning stars sang together. *H. B. Smith*, System of Theology, p. 138.

3. Now being; now subsisting; still existing; not destroyed or lost: as, the *extant* works of the Greek philosophers.

His [Athelstan's] Laws are *extant* among the Laws of other Saxon Kings to this day. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

I do not know that there is to this Day *extant* in our Language one Ode contriv'd after his Model. *Congreve*, Discourse on the Pindaric Ode.

His despatches form one of the most amusing and instructive collections *extant.* *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

extasy†, **extatic**†. See *ecstasy*, *ecstatic.*

extemporal† (eks-tem′pō-ral), *a.* [= Sp. *extemporal* = It. *estemporale*, < L. *extemporalis*, on the spur of the moment, extempore, < *extempore*: see *extempore.*] Extemporary; extemporaneous.

Many foolish things fall from wise men, if they speak in haste or be *extemporal.* *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

Demades (that passed Demosthenes
For all *extemporal* orations).
Chapman, Revenge of Bussy d'Ambois, iii. 1.

extemporality† (eks-tem-pō-ral′i-ti), *n.* [< *extemporal* + *-ity.*] A promptness or readiness to speak without premeditation or study. *Bailey*, 1727.

extemporally† (eks-tem′pō-ral-i), *adv.* Without premeditation; extemporaneously.

The quick comedians
Extemporally will stage us, and present
Our Alexandrian revels. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2.

extemporaneant† (eks-tem-pō-rā′nē-an), *a.* Same as *extemporaneous.*

And for those other faults of barbarisme, Dorick dialect, *extemporanean* stile, tautologies, apish imitation, etc. *Burton*, Democritus to the Reader, p. 9.

extemporaneous (eks-tem-pō-rā′nē-us), *a.* [= Sp. *extemporáneo* = It. *estemporaneo*, < L. as if **extemporaneus*, equiv. to *extemporalis*: see *extemporal.*] Made, done, furnished, or procured at the time, without special preparation; resulting from or provided for the immediate occasion; unpremeditated: as, an *extemporaneous* address or performance; *extemporaneous* support or shelter.

The *extemporaneous* effusions of the glowing bard seem naturally to have fallen into this measure, and it was probably more easily suited to the voice or harp. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, I. i.

Extemporaneous prayer, in the pulpit and out of it, is full of language which needs constant watching lest it should become effete. *A. Phelps*, Eng. Style, p. 149.

=**Syn.** *Extemporaneous*, *Unpremeditated.* There is now some disposition to apply *extempore* and *extemporaneous* to that which is unpremeditated only in form. *Extemporaneous* speaking or preaching is, by this view, carefully prepared in thought, arrangement, etc., only the choice of words and phraseology being left to the inspiration of the moment. *Extemporary* has not this sense. *Unpremeditated* is thus opposed to *premeditated*, and *extemporaneous* to *written* or *recited.*

It is only the form, like the occasion, that is *extemporaneous.* *H. W. Beecher*, Yale Lect. on Preaching, 1st ser., p. 216.

My celestial patroness, who . . .
. . . dictates to me slumbering, or inspires
Easy my *unpremeditated* verse.
Milton, P. L., ix. 24.

extemporaneously (eks-tem-pō-rā′nē-us-li), *adv.* In an extemporaneous manner; without preparation.

extemporaneousness (eks-tem-pō-rā′nē-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being extemporaneous.

Extemporaneousness, again, a favorable circumstance to impassioned eloquence, is death to Rhetoric. *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

extemporarily (eks-tem′pō-rā-ri-li), *adv.* Without previous study or preparation.

To prevent those that are yet children to speak *extemporarily* is to give them occasion to talk extream idly. *Plutarch*, Morals (trans.), I. i. 19.

extemporary (eks-tem′pō-rā-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **extemporarius*, equiv. to *extemporalis*: see *extemporal.*] 1. Composed, performed, uttered, or applied without previous study or preparation: as, an *extemporary* sermon.

I believe they have an *extemporary* knowledge, and upon the first motion of their reason do what we cannot without study or deliberation. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 33.

2. Made or procured for the occasion or for the present purpose; extemporaneous.

A providence ministering to our natural necessities, by an *extemporary* provision. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 194.

Those who first planted here, finding so delicious a situation, were in haste to come to the enjoyment of it; and therefore nimbly set up those *extemporary* habitations. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 125.

=**Syn.** See *extemporaneous.*

extempore (eks-tem′pō-rē), *adv.*, *a.*, and *n.* [Prop. an adv. phrase, L. *ex tempore*, on the spur of the moment, forthwith, lit. out of the moment: *ex*, out of, from; *tempore*, abl. of *tempus*, time, point of time, moment: see *temporal.*] **I.** *adv.* On the spur of the moment; without previous study or preparation; offhand: as, to write or speak *extempore.*

Prithee sing a verse *extempore* in honour of it. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 1.

He had, in a long and eloquent speech, delivered *extempore*, confuted the accusation of his enemies. *Goldsmith*, Hist. Eng., II. iii.

My resolution never again to make acquaintances *extempore.* *T. Hook*, Gilbert Gurney, I. iv.

II. *a.* Extemporary; extemporaneous.

The body of the book is made up of mere tradition, and as it were vehement enthusiastic *extempore* preaching. *Carlyle.*

=**Syn.** See *extemporaneous.*

III. *n.* Language uttered or written without previous preparation. [Rare.]

God himself prescribed a set form of blessing the people, appointing it to be done, not in the priest's *extempore*, but in an established form of words. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 260.

extemporiness† (eks-tem′pō-ri-nes), *n.* [< *extempore*, *a.*, + *-ness.*] Extemporaneousness. *Bailey*, 1727.

extemporization (eks-tem″pō-ri-zā′shon), *n.* [< *extemporize* + *-ation.*] 1. The act of extemporizing; a speaking, performing, or contriving without premeditation, or with scanty preparation or means.—2. A musical performance, either vocal or instrumental, improvised by the performer.

Also spelled *extemporisation.*

extemporize (eks-tem′pō-rīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *extemporized*, ppr. *extemporizing.* [< *extempore* + *-ize.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make or provide for a sudden and unexpected occasion; prepare in haste with the means within one's reach: as, to *extemporize* a speech or a dinner; to *extemporize* a couch or a shelter.

Pitt, of whom it was said that he could *extemporize* a Queen's speech. *Lord Campbell*, Eldon.

The fraternization to be successful should not have been *extemporized* in the heats of a strike. *The American*, VI. 307.

Specifically—2. To compose without premeditation on a special occasion: as, he *extemporized* a brilliant accompaniment.

II. *intrans.* 1. To speak extempore; speak without previous study or preparation; discourse without notes or written draft.

The *extemporizing* faculty is never more out of its element than in the pulpit. *South*, Works, II. iii.

Preachers are prone either to *extemporize* always, or to write always. *A. Phelps*, Eng. Style, p. 109.

2. To sing, or play on an instrument, composing the music as it proceeds; improvise. See *improvise.*—**Extemporizing-machine**, a machine for recording an extemporaneous performance on the organ or piano, by means of mechanism connected with the keyboard. Several such machines have been invented, one by the great mathematician Euler.

Also spelled *extemporise.*

extemporizer (eks-tem′pō-rī-zėr), *n.* One who extemporizes. Also spelled *extemporiser.*

extend (eks-tend′), *v.* [< ME. *extenden*, < OF. *extendre*, *estendre*, F. *étendre* = Pr. *estendre*, *extendre* = Sp. Pg. *extender* = It. *estendere*, *stendere*, < L. *extendere*, pp. *extentus*, later, and in derivatives, *extensus* (cf. Gr. *ἐκτείνειν*: see *ecta-sis*), stretch out, < *ex*, out, + *tendere*, pp. *tentus*, stretch (cf. Gr. *τείνειν*, stretch): see *tend*[1], *tension.* Cf. *attend*, *contend*, *intend*, *pretend.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To stretch out in any direction, or in all directions; carry forward or continue in length or enlarge in area; expand or dilate: as, to *extend* roads, limits, or bounds; to *extend* the territories of a kingdom; to *extend* a metal plate by hammering.

The Vines . . . may the more *extend* their branches in length. *Cyryat*, Crudities, I. 102.

Athens *extended* her citizenship over all Attica; she *extended* her dominion over the greater part of the Ægæan coasts and islands, and over some points beyond. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 315.

2. To place horizontally, at full length.

Her Father and Idæus first appear,
Then Hector's Corps, *extended* on a Bier.
Congreve, Iliad.

3. To hold out or reach forth.

I *extend* my hand to him thus, quenching my familiar smile with an austere regard of control. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 5.

Peace o'er the world her olive wand *extend*.
Pope, Messiah, l. 19.

And innocently *extending* her white arms,
"Your love," she said, "your love—to be your wife."
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

4. To make more comprehensive; enlarge the scope of; give a wider range to: as, to *extend* the sphere of usefulness; to *extend* commerce; to *extend* a treatise or a definition.

Few *extend* their thoughts towards universal knowledge. *Locke*.

The invention of the barometer enabled men to *extend* the principles of mechanics to the atmosphere. *H. Spencer*, Universal Progress, p. 121.

5. To continue; prolong: as, to *extend* the time of payment; to *extend* a leave of absence.

If I *extend* this sermon, if you *extend* your devotion, or your patience, beyond the ordinary time, it is but a due and a just celebration of the day. *Donne*, Sermons, vii.

With lenient arts *extend* a mother's breath,
Make languor smile, and smooth the bed of death.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 410.

6. To hold out as a grant or concession; communicate; bestow; impart: as, to *extend* mercy to an offender.

I will *extend* peace to her like a river. Isa. lxvi. 12.

It is more grace than ever I could have hoped, but that it pleaseth your ladyships to *extend*. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

7. To hold out in effort; put forth the strength or energy of: used reflexively. [Rare.]—**8†.** To take by seizure; become seized of; pass by seizin or right of possession.

Labienus
(This is stiff news) hath, with his Parthian force,
Extended Asia. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 2.

But when
This manor is *extended* to my use,
You'll speak in humbler key.
Massinger, New Way to Pay Old Debts, v. 1.

9. In *law*, to make a seizure of; fasten a process or grant upon, as lands under a writ of extent in satisfaction of a debt, or a writ of execution to levy and value.—**10†.** To magnify; extol.

2d Gent. You speak him far.
1st Gent. I do *extend* him, sir, within himself.
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 1.

11†. To plant or set out.

In landes drie and hoote noo vyne *extende*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

12†. To survey; measure the extent of, as land. *Robert of Brunne.*—**Extended compass, harmony,** etc. See the nouns.—**Extended letter,** in *printing*, a letter the face of which is broader relatively to the height than is usual.—**To extend a deed,** to make a fair copy of a deed on paper, parchment, etc., for signature; engross a deed. [Scotch.]

II. *intrans.* To be stretched or drawn out; be continued in length, or in all directions; be expanded; stretch out: as, the line *extends* from corner to corner; the skin *extends* over nearly the whole body; his influence is gradually *extending*.

My goodness *extendeth* not to thee. Ps. xvi. 2.

The commandment *extendeth* more over the wills of men, and not only over their deeds and services. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 97.

It used to be thought that the eastern, the most inland division, was the elder, and that the city *extended* to the west. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 162.

extendant (eks-ten′dant), *a.* [< OF. *extendant, estendant* (F. *étendant*), ppr. of *estendre*, < L. *extendere*, extend: see *extend*.] Extending; stretched out; in *her.*, same as *displayed*.

extended (eks-ten′ded), *p. a.* **1.** Having extent or extension; occupying space; dimensional; spatial.

We perceive it [body] as something different from our perception, and we perceive it as having something not in our perception; we perceive it, in short, as *extended*. *McCosh*, Berkeley, p. 67.

As soon as definite perception begins, the body as an *extended* thing is distinguished from other bodies, and such organic sensations as can be localized at all are localized within it. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 84.

2. In *her.*, same as *displayed*.

extendedly (eks-ten′ded-li), *adv.* In an extended manner; with extension.

My lords; being to speak unto your lordships, somewhat more *extendedly* than what is my use, . . . I find myself obliged, etc. *Parliamentary Hist.*, 12 Charles II., 1660.

extender (eks-ten′dėr), *n.* [< ME. *extendour*; < *extend* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which extends or stretches.

Those muscles which are inserted into the thigh, . . . as the first *extender*, Gluteus major. *J. Smith*, Solomon's Portraiture of Old Age, p. 65.

2†. A surveyor; one who appraises landed property.

In his auhtend gere that William was reguand,
Extendours he sette forto extend the land,
Erldam & baronie how mykelle thei helde.
Robert of Brunne, p. 83.

extendibility (eks-ten-di-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *extendible*: see *-bility*.] Capability of being extended; extensibility.

Fire is cause of *extendibility*. *Old Poem*, in Ashmole's Theatrum Chemicum, p. 58.

extendible (eks-ten′di-bl), *a.* [< *extend* + *-ible*. Cf. *extensible*.] **1.** Capable of being extended or expanded; extensible.

Warrants for vagrants are not *extendible* to knight-errants! *Gayton*, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 263.

2. In *law*, capable of being taken by a writ of extent and valued.

extendless† (eks-tend′les), *a.* [< *extend* + *-less*.] Extended without limit.

extendlessness† (eks-tend′les-nes), *n.* Unlimited extension.

Certain moleculæ seminales must be supposed to make up that defect, and to keep the world and its integrals from an infinitude and *extendlessness* of excursions every moment into new figures and animals. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 10.

extendure† (eks-ten′dūr), *n.* [< *extend* + *-ure*. Cf. *extensure*.] Extent.

Abridg'd the large *extendure* of your grounds. *Middleton*, Anything for a Quiet Life, v. 2.

extense (eks-tens′), *a.* [= OF. *extense, estense*, < L. *extensus*, pp. of *extendere*, extend: see *extend*.] Extended. [Rare.]

Men and gods are too *extense*;
Could you slacken and condense?
Emerson, Alphonso of Castile.

extensibility (eks-ten-si-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *extensibilité* = Sp. *extensibilidad* = Pg. *extensibilidade*; as *extensible* + *-ity*.] The quality of being extensible: as, the *extensibility* of a fiber or of a plate of metal.

The *extensibility*, and consequently the divisibleness, of gold is probably far more wonderful. *Boyle*, Subtilty of Effluviums, ii.

The articulation of the lower jaw loses in strength, while it gains in *extensibility*, as is seen in the development of the line of the eels among fishes. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 335.

extensible (eks-ten′si-bl), *a.* [< F. *extensible* = Sp. *extensible* = Pg. *extensivel*, < L. as if **extensibilis*, < *extendere*, pp. *extentus*, later *extensus*, extend: see *extend, extense*.] **1.** Capable of being extended; admitting of being stretched in length or breadth; susceptible of enlargement or expansion.

The lungs act like a sphygmoscope: they are dilated by internal pressure until their resistance to further dilatation is equal to the dilating force. The less *extensible* they are or become, the sooner will this limit be reached. *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 304.

2. In *zoöl.*, capable of being thrust out; extensile; protrusile.

The malleus, being fixed to an *extensible* membrane, follows the traction of the muscle, and is drawn inward. *Holder*.

extensibleness (eks-ten′si-bl-nes), *n.* Extensibility.

extensile (eks-ten′sil), *a.* [< L. *extensus*, pp. of *extendere*, extend (see *extend, extense*), + *-ile*.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, capable of being extended; extensible; protrusile; adapted for stretching out.

If we view the articulated moveable spines and the *extensile* and prehensile tubes in the light of primitive forms of locomotive extremities, we shall see in their great numbers and irrelative repetition an illustration of the same law. *Owen*, Anat., x.

extension (eks-ten′shọn), *n.* [= OF. *extension, estension*, F. *extension* = Sp. *extension* = Pg. *extensão* = It. *estensione*, < L. *extensio(n-)*, a stretching out, extension, < *extendere*, pp. *extentus, extensus*, stretch out: see *extend*.] **1.** The act of extending; a stretching or expanding. Specifically—(*a*) In *surg.*, the act of pulling the broken part of a limb in a direction from the trunk, in order to bring the ends of the bone into their natural situation. (*b*) In *anat.*: (1) The protrusion of a part away from another part: as, *extension* of the tongue. (2) The straightening of a part, as a limb. (3) The action or function of any extensor muscle, whatever its effect. The continued action of a muscle which straightens a limb may carry a part not only to but beyond a right line, or, if the successive joints of a part be already straight, may bend them. Thus, when the hand is bent back at the wrist, or the end of the thumb is recurved, or the whole trunk of the body is thrown back from the hips, the action or movement is literally *flexion*; but it results from the action of muscles which in most positions of the parts tend to straighten or extend them, and is termed *extension*. See *abduction, adduction, flection*.

2. The state of being extended; enlargement; expansion; extent.

We entered a large and thick wood of palm-trees, whose greatest *extension* seemed to be south by east. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 52.

3. In *physics* and *metaph.*, continuous quantity of space; also, that property of a body by which it occupies a portion of space.

By this idea of solidity is the *extension* of body distinguished from the *extension* of space: the *extension* of body being nothing but the cohesion or continuity of solid, separable, movable parts; and the *extension* of space the continuity of unsolid, inseparable, and immovable parts. . . . This space, considered barely in length between any two beings, without considering anything else between them, is called distance; if considered in length, breadth, and thickness, I think it may be called capacity. The term *extension* is usually applied to it in what manner soever considered. . . . There are some who would persuade us that body and *extension* are the same thing. . . . If therefore they mean by body and *extension* the same that other people do—viz., by body something that is solid and extended, whose parts are separable and movable different ways, and by *extension* only the space that lies between the extremities of those solid coherent parts, and which is possessed by them—they confound very different ideas with one another. . . . If any one ask me what this space I speak of is, I will tell him when he tells me what his *extension* is. For to say, as is usually done, that *extension* is to have partes extra partes, is to say only that *extension* is *extension*: for what am I the better informed in the nature of *extension* when I am told that *extension* is to have parts that are extended exterior to parts that are extended? . . . To avoid confusion in discourses concerning this matter, it were possibly to be wished that the name *extension* were applied only to matter or the distance of the extremities of particular bodies. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. iv.–xiii.

Doubtless, *Extension* is the fundamental aspect of the objective world as it offers itself to our apprehension. In our everyday view of things, which psychology has to render account of, space has the same appearance of external reality as the body that fills it; and *extension* is the one attribute that is common alike to body and to space. *G. C. Robertson*, Mind, XIII. 420.

4. The character of having continuous quantity of any kind, as length of time, weight, etc.

Rate not th' *extension* of the human mind
By the plebeian standard of mankind,
But by the size of those gigantic few
Whom Greece and Rome still offer to our view.
Jenyns, Immortal. of Soul.

5. In *logic*, the totality of subjects of which a logical term is predicable. Logical extension is generally understood to consist of individual objects, but some logicians make it consist of species. The extension is also called the *supposita*, the *subjective parts*, the *external quantity*, the *scope*, the *denotation*, and the *breadth*. (See *breadth*.) It is contrasted with *comprehension* and *intention*. Many logicians say that the greater the extension of a term, the less its comprehension—that is, the more subjects it can be predicated of, the fewer the predicates that can be asserted of it universally. But this statement takes no account of increase of knowledge.

6. A grant of further time in which to do something which has been set down for a particular day. Specifically—(*a*) In *legal proceedings*, a postponement, by agreement of the parties or act of the court, of the time set for service of papers or for other acts. (*b*) In *com.*, a written engagement on the part of a creditor, allowing a debtor further time to pay a debt; more especially, an agreement made between an embarrassed debtor and his creditors, by which the latter agree to wait a fixed time after their claims are due before demanding payment, in order to enable the former to meet his obligations. The agreement is often effected by issuing notes that mature at various times.

7. That by which something is extended or enlarged; particularly (in the United States), an addition to a house, usually at the rear, and not so high as the main building: as, a dining-room *extension*. The term applies whether the extension is part of the original building or is a subsequent addition.—**Difform extension,** the extension of a heterogeneous body, such as a pudding-stone.—**Extension of title,** in *law*, in parts of the United States acquired from Mexico, the certificate of location usually issued by a local commissioner appointed for the purpose, to designate the particular land on which an original grant is to take effect. It is a title of possession, and necessary to perfect the original grant, which does not attach to any specified land. By its issue the grant is said to be extended upon the land designated.—**Uniform extension,** the extension of a homogeneous body, such as a piece of gold.

extensional (eks-ten′shọn-al), *a.* [< *extension* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or having extension or extent; existing in space.

You run upon these *extensional* phantasms, which I look upon as contemptuously as upon the quick wrigglings up and down of pismires. *Dr. H. More*, Divine Dialogues.

extension-pedal (eks-ten′shọn-ped″al), *n.* In the pianoforte, a pedal for raising the dampers

and thus prolonging the tone; the damper-pedal, or loud pedal.

extension-table (eks-ten′shon-tā″bl), *n.* A table the frame of which is capable of being drawn out in length for the insertion of additional leaves on the top. Such tables are especially used for dining-tables. There are several different mechanical contrivances used in their manufacture.

extensity (eks-ten′si-ti), *n.* [< L. *extensus*, pp. of *extendere*, extend (see *extense*), + *-ity*; after *intensity*.] That kind or element of sensation from which the perception of extension is developed. It is, according to some psychologists, an element in most of our sensations, and is more or less in amount, according to the greater or smaller number of nerve-terminals excited. Other psychologists deny or doubt the existence of any such special feeling.

In a given sensation, more particularly in our organic sensations, we can distinguish three variations: viz., variations of quality, of intensity, and of what Dr. Bain has called massiveness, or, as we will say, *extensity*.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 46.

Extensity is Mr. Ward's name . . . for this primitive quality of sensation, out of which our several perceptions of extension grow. *W. James*, Mind, XII. 183, note.

extensive (eks-ten′siv), *a.* [= F. *extensif* = Pr. *extensiu* = Sp. Pg. *extensivo* = It. *estensivo*, *stensivo*, < LL. *extensivus*, < L. *extensus*, pp. of *extendere*, extend: see *extend*.] **1†.** That may be extended or spread out; extensible.

But these two
Make the rest ductile, malleable, *extensive*.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 3.

Silver-beaters choose the finest coin, as that which is most *extensive* under the hammer. *Boyle.*

2. Having considerable extent; wide; large; embracing a wide area or a great number of objects; diffusive: as, an *extensive* farm; an *extensive* sphere of operations; *extensive* benevolence.

Op'ning the map of God's *extensive* plan,
We find a little isle, this life of man.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 147.

3. Pertaining to or characterized by extension in space or in any quantity; having extent or extension.

We do not first experience a succession of touches or of retinal excitations by means of movements, and then, when these impressions are simultaneously presented, regard them as *extensive* because they are associated with or symbolize the original series of movements; but, before and apart from movement altogether, we experience that massiveness or extensity of impressions in which movements enable us to find positions, and also to measure. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 53.

All our sensations are positively and inexplicably *extensive* wholes. *W. James*, Mind, XII. 536.

4. Pertaining to logical extension.—**Extensive completeness** of a cognition, the perfection of extensive distinctness; thoroughness.—**Extensive distinctness**, the division of the logical extension of a term, in the apprehension of it, into many coördinated marks. Thus, a man who knows all the genera of a zoölogical or botanical family may increase the *extensive distinctness* of his knowledge by learning all the species.—**Extensive energy.** See *energy*.—**Extensive proposition**, in the logic of Sir William Hamilton and his followers, a proposition whose predicate is regarded as a whole under which the subject is contained.—**Extensive quantity.** (*a*) Continuous quantity of space and time.

I call an *extensive quantity* that in which the representation of the whole is rendered possible by the representation of its parts, and therefore necessarily preceded by it. I cannot represent to myself a line, however small it may be, without drawing it in thought.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Müller.

(*b*) Logical extension.

The external or *extensive quantity* of a concept is determined by the greater or smaller number of classified concepts or realities contained under it. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Extensive sublimity, the possession of so great a multitude of parts that the imagination sinks under the attempt to represent the whole by an image, thus giving rise to a peculiar emotion.=**Syn. 2.** Broad, comprehensive, capacious, extended, spacious, roomy, ample.

extensively (eks-ten′siv-li), *adv.* **1.** With regard to extension or extent.

By more complex efforts that are found to procure tactile impressions (continuous or discrete, as the case may be)—efforts not interpretable as movements till they have done their part in the work of psychological construction—we distinguish this and that *extensively* within such body, and the body as a whole in relation to our own bodily frame. *G. C. Robertson*, Mind, XIII. 423.

2. In an extensive manner; widely; largely; to a great extent: as, a story *extensively* circulated.

'Tis impossible for any to pass a right judgement concerning them, without entering into most of these circumstances, and surveying them *extensively*.
Watts, Improvement of Mind.

Like boys who are throwing the sun's rays into the eyes of a mob by means of a mirror, you must shift your lights and vibrate your reflexions at every possible angle, if you would agitate the popular mind *extensively*.
De Quincey, Style, i.

extensiveness (eks-ten′siv-nes), *n.* **1.** The quality of being extensive.

One great cause of our insensibility to the goodness of the Creator is the very *extensiveness* of his bounty.
Paley, Nat. Theol., xxvi.

2†. The capacity of being extended; extensibility.

Here, by the by, we take notice of the wonderful dilatability or *extensiveness* of the throats and gullets of serpents. *Ray*, Works of Creation, i.

3. Same as *extensity*. [Rare.]

Extensiveness, being an entirely peculiar kind of feeling, indescribable except in terms of itself, and inseparable in actual experience from some sensational quality which it must accompany, can itself receive no other name than that of sensational element. *W. James*, Mind, XII. 2.

extensometer (eks-ten-som′e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *extensus*, pp. of *extendere*, extend, + *metrum*, a measure.] An apparatus for measuring minute degrees of expansion or contraction in metal bars under the influence of temperature or under strain. See *expansion*.

extensor (eks-ten′sọr), *n.*; pl. *extensors*, *extensores* (eks-ten′sọrz, eks-ten-sō′rēz). [= F. *extenseur* = Pg. *extensor* = It. *estensore*, < LL. *extensor*, lit. a stretcher (used of one who stretches on the rack, a torturer), < L. *extendere*, pp. *extensus*, stretch out: see *extend*.] In *anat.*, a muscle which serves to extend or straighten any part of the body, as an arm or a finger: opposed to *flexor*. See cut under *muscle*.—**Extensor brevis digitorum**, the short extensor of the toes; a muscle of the dorsum of the foot, extending the toes. Also called *brevextensor digitorum*.—**Extensor carpi radialis brevior**, the shorter radial wrist-extensor; the shorter one of two muscles on the radial aspect of the forearm, extending the hand.—**Extensor carpi radialis longior**, the longer radial wrist-extensor; the longer one of two muscles upon the radial aspect of the forearm, extending the hand.—**Extensor carpi ulnaris**, the ulnar wrist-extensor; a muscle upon the ulnar aspect of the forearm, extending the hand.—**Extensor coccygis**, the extensor of the coccyx; a muscle, rudimentary in man, upon the back of the coccyx, the termination of the general extensor system of the back: in many animals an important muscle, lifting the tail.—**Extensor communis digitorum**, the common extensor muscle of the fingers, lying upon the back of the forearm and hand. See cut under *muscle*.—**Extensor indicis**, the extensor of the forefinger; a deep-seated muscle of the back of the forearm and hand.—**Extensor longus digitorum**, the long extensor of the toes; a muscle upon the front of the leg and dorsum of the foot, extending the toes collectively.—**Extensor minimi digiti**, the special extensor of the little finger.—**Extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis**, the extensor of the metacarpal bone of the thumb; a deep-seated muscle of the forearm, extending the metacarpal bone of the thumb.—**Extensor patagii**, in *ornith.* See *patagium*.—**Extensor primi internodii pollicis**, the extensor of the first joint of the thumb; a deep-seated muscle of the forearm, extending the proximal phalanx of the thumb.—**Extensor proprius pollicis**, the proper extensor of the great toe; a long muscle of the front of the leg and dorsum of the foot, extending the great toe. Also called *extensor longus pollicis* and *extensor hallucis*. See cut under *muscle*.—**Extensor secundi internodii pollicis**, the extensor of the second joint of the thumb; a deep-seated muscle of the forearm, extending the terminal joint of the thumb. See *quadriceps*, *triceps*.

extensum (eks-ten′sum), *n.* [< L. *extensum*, neut. of *extensus*, pp. of *extendere*, extend: see *extend*, *extense*.] An extended body.

To suppose every soul to be but one physical minimum, or smallest *extensum*, is to imply such an essential difference in matter or extension as that some of the points thereof should be naturally devoid of all life, sense, and understanding, and others again sensitive and rational.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, v. § 3.

extensure† (eks-ten′shūr), *n.* [< L. *extensus*, pp. of *extendere*, extend (see *extense*), + *-ure*. Cf. *extendure*.] Extent; extension.

I spy'd a goodly tree,
Under the *extensure* of whose lordly arms
The small birds warbled their harmonious charms.
Drayton, The Owl.

extent (eks-tent′), *n.* [< ME. *extente*, valuation, < OF. *extente*, *exstente*, *estente*, *estende*, *estande*, extent, extension; in law (AF. *extente*, AL. *extenta*), survey, valuation; < L. *extendere*, pp. *extentus*, extend, ML. (AL.), refl. *se extendere*, extend itself, i. e., amount, be worth: see *extend*.] **1.** The space or degree to which a thing is or may be extended; length; compass; bulk; size; limit: as, the *extent* of a line; a great *extent* of country or of body; the utmost *extent* of one's ability.

The practice of burning was also of great antiquity, and of no slender *extent*. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, i.

The real measure of *extent* is not the area on the map, but the means of communication.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 353.

The excuses of the appellants were to some *extent* a confession of guilt. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 303.

2†. Communication; distribution; bestowal.

Was ever seen
An emperor in Rome thus overborne,
Troubled, confronted thus; and, for the *extent*
Of egal justice, used in such contempt?
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 4.

3. In *law*: (*a*) Valuation; specifically, a census or general valuation put upon lands, for the purpose of regulating the proportion of public subsidies or taxes exigible from them, as well as for ascertaining the amount of the casualties due to the superior.

Item, that all schirefis be sworne to the king or his deputis, that thai sall lelely and treuly ger [cause] this *extent* be fulfillit of all the landis and gudis.
Acts James I., 1424 (ed. 1814), p. 4.

Let my officers of such a nature
Make an *extent* upon his house and lands.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 1.

(*b*) A peculiar remedy to recover debts of record due to the crown, differing from an ordinary writ of execution at the suit of a subject, in that under it the body, lands, and goods of a debtor may be all taken at once, in order to compel the payment of the debt. It is not usual, however, to seize the body. (*Wharton.*) *Extents*, or *writs of extent*, or *writs of extendi facias*, are so called because directing the property to be appraised at its full value (*extent*). They are issued at suit of the crown (*extents in chief*), or at suit of a private creditor who is himself indebted to the crown (*extents in aid*). Extents have been used in some of the United States, by which a judgment creditor could have the lands of the debtor valued, and transferred to himself, absolutely or for a term of years, instead of having them sold in satisfaction of the debt.

A bond for £800 made by Lord Strange to plaintiff, and an *extent* upon the lands of Ferdinand.
Record Soc. Lancashire and Cheshire, XI. 9.

4. Logical extension or breadth.—**5†.** A violent attack. *Wright.*

Let thy fair wisdom, not thy passion, sway
In this uncivil and unjust *extent*
Against thy peace. *Shak.*, T. N., iv. 1.

Alar extent. See *alar*.=**Syn. 1.** *Expanse*, *Extent*; magnitude, volume, stretch, compass. In zoölogy *expanse* and *extent* are the same, as applied to the stretch of the wings, or alar extent; but usually *expanse* is said of insects' wings, *extent* of birds'.

extent† (eks-tent′), *a.* [< L. *extentus*, pp. of *extendere*, extend: see *extend*.] Extended.

Both his handes . . .
Above the water were on high *extent*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 61.

Our king with royal apparayle,
With sword drawen bright and *extent*
For to chastise enimies violent.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 202.

extent (eks-tent′), *v.* [< *extent*, *n.*, 3.] **I.** *trans.* To assess; lay on or apportion, as an assessment. [Now only Scotch.]

Plaintiffs estate in Lowton and Newton *extented* upon judgments at the suit of defendant.
Record Soc. Lancashire and Cheshire, XI. 41.

II. *intrans.* To be assessed; be rated for assessment. [Scotch.]

extenuate (eks-ten′ū-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *extenuated*, ppr. *extenuating*. [< L. *extenuatus*, pp. of *extenuare* (> It. *estenuare*, *stenuare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *extenuar* = F. *exténuer*), make thin, reduce, diminish, lessen, weaken, < *ex* + *tenuare*, make thin, < *tenuis*, thin, = E. *thin*: see *tenuis* and *thin*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make thin, lean, slender, or rare; reduce in thickness or density; draw out; attenuate. [Now rare in this literal sense.]

He the congealed vapours melts again
Extenuated into drops of rain.
Sandys, Paraphrase of Job, p. 53.

His body behind his head becomes broad, from which it is again *extenuated* all the way to the tail.
N. Grew, Museum.

Nor were they less astonished at the appearance of the pale, *extenuated* [in some editions *attenuated*], half dead, yet still lovely female, whom the queen upheld by main strength with one hand. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xxxiv.

2. To make smaller in degree or appearance; make less blamable in fact or in estimation; lower in importance or degree, as a fault or crime; mitigate; palliate: opposed to *aggravate*.

Speak of me as I am; nothing *extenuate*,
Nor set down aught in malice.
Shak., Othello, v. 2.

Whatever little office he can do for you, he is so far from magnifying it that he will labour to *extenuate* it in all his actions and expressions. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 346.

I have no desire to *extenuate* guilt, or to break down the distinction between virtue and vice.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 75.

3. To detract from, as a person or thing; lessen in honor, estimation, or importance. [Now rare.]

Righteous are thy decrees on all thy works;
Who can *extenuate* thee? *Milton*, P. L., x. 644.

Christianity has never altogether denied, but only *extenuated* the claims of Art and Science.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 121.

=**Syn. 2.** See *palliate*.

II. *intrans.* To become thin or thinner or more slender; be drawn out or attenuated. [Rare.]

The subtil dew in air begins to soar,
Spreads as she flies, and, weary of her name,
Extenuates still, and changes into flame.
Dryden, Pythagorean Philos., l. 379.

extenuate† (eks-ten′ū-āt), *a.* [< L. *extenuatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Thin; slender.

The body slender, lank, and *extenuate*. *Huloet.*

extenuatingly (eks-ten′ū-ā-ting-li), *adv.* In an extenuating manner; by way of extenuation.

extenuation (eks-ten-ū-ā′shon), *n.* [= F. *exténuation* = Sp. *extenuacion* = Pg. *extenuação* = It. *estenuazione*, < L. *extenuatio(n-)*, a thinning, lessening, diminution, < *extenuare*, make thin: see *extenuate*.] 1. The act of making thin; the process of growing thin or lean; the losing of flesh. [Rare.]

A third sort of marasmus is an *extenuation* of the body caused through an immoderate heat and dryness of the parts. *Harvey*, Consumptions.

2. The act of making less, or that which makes less, in importance or degree; a diminishing of blame or guilt in fact or in estimation; mitigation; palliation: as, his faults deserve no *extenuation;* a charitable purpose is no *extenuation* of crime.

Yet such *extenuation* let me beg.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

Every *extenuation* of what is evil. *Is. Taylor.*

We are often told, in *extenuation* of war and conquest, that the state and the individual are governed by separate laws of right. *Sumner*, Oration, Cambridge, Aug. 27, 1846.

extenuative (eks-ten′ū-ā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *extenuate* + *-ive*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of extenuation; tending to extenuate; extenuating.

II. *n.* An extenuating plea or circumstance.

Enter then a concise character of the times, which he puts forward as another *extenuative* of the intended rebellion. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 370.

extenuator (eks-ten′ū-ā-tor), *n.* [= Pg. *extenuador;* < L. as if **extenuator*, < *extenuare*, extenuate: see *extenuate, v.*] One who extenuates, in any sense.

The *extenuators* of the sacrament sometimes suggest a hint that the command to perform this slight service may possibly not extend to us in these days.
V. Knox, The Lord's Supper.

extenuatory (eks-ten′ū-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [< LL. *extenuatorius*, attenuating, < *extenuare*, pp. *extenuatus*, make thin: see *extenuate*.] Tending to extenuate.

exteriall†, *a.* [< OF. *exterial*, < L. *exterus*, outward, outside: see *exterior*.] External.

Fyrst beware in especiall
Of the outwarde man *exteriall*,
Though he shewe a fayre aperaunce.
Roy and Barlow, Read me and be nott Wroth, p. 123.

exterior (eks-tē′ri-or), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *exteriour;* < OF. **exteriour*, later *exterieur*, F. *extérieur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *exterior* = It. *esteriore*, < L. *exterior*, outward, outer, compar. of *exter* or *exterus*, outward, on the outside, foreign, < *ex*, out, + *-ter*, *-terus*, compar. suffix. Cf. *interior*. The corresponding L. superl. is *extremus:* see *extreme*.] I. *a.* 1. Situated or being outside; pertaining to or connected with that which is outside; outward; outlying; external: as, the *exterior* relations or possessions of a country; an *exterior* boundary or line of fortification. In mathematics applied to a position with reference to a surface in space such that from that position it would be possible to proceed by a continuous motion to infinity without crossing the surface. In like manner, on a surface a position is exterior to a contour if from that position it would be possible to move to the limit of the surface, or to infinity, without crossing the contour. Also, if a space, a surface, or a line be divided into three parts in such a manner that from the first it would not be possible to pass to the third without traversing the second, the first and third are said to be exterior to the second. Upon a closed surface, or curve, the term *exterior* can have only a modified meaning; the larger part is generally regarded as the exterior. When two lines are crossed by a third line eight angles are formed, and of these those that are outside of the space between the first two are termed *exterior*, although if another pair of the three lines is considered as the first pair other angles will be exterior.

2. Related to or connected with the outside; acting or originating from without; outwardly manifested or perceived; not intrinsic.

If I affect it more
Than as your honour, and as your renown,
Let me no more from this obedience rise,
Which my most true and inward duteous spirit
Teacheth, this prostrate and *exterior* bending!
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

And what is faith, love, virtue, unassay'd
Alone, without *exteriour* help sustain'd?
Milton, P. L., ix. 336.

'Twere well if his *exterior* change were all —
But with his clumsy port the wretch has lost
His ignorance and harmless manners too.
Cowper, Task, iv. 649.

3. Consisting of or constituting the outer or visible part; outwardly observable; external; manifest.

Something you have heard
Of Hamlet's transformation; so I call it,
Since not the *exterior* nor the inward man
Resembles what it was. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

Seraphick and common lovers behold *exterior* beauties as children and astronomers consider Galileo's optick glasses. *Boyle.*

4. Being on the outer side or outer part; of or pertaining to the outer surface, or to that surface as viewed from the outside: as, the *exterior* decorations of a church.—5. In *bot.*, on the side away from the axis: same as *anterior*. [Rare.]—**Exterior angle.** See *angle*3, 1.—**Exterior epicycloid.** See *epicycloid*.—**Exterior object,** in *metaph.*, a real thing independent of our thoughts; an object without the mind.—**Exterior relations** of a state, its foreign relations.—**Exterior school.** See *school*.—**Exterior side,** in *fort.*, the side of an imaginary polygon upon which the plan of a fortification is constructed.—**Exterior slope** or **talus,** in *fort.*, that slope of a work toward the country which is next outward beyond its superior slope.=**Syn.** *Exterior, Outward, External, Extraneous, Extrinsic. Exterior* is opposed to *interior, outward* to *inward, external* to *internal, extraneous* to *essential* or *germane, extrinsic* to *intrinsic. Extrinsic* is only mental, except in anatomy; the others are primarily physical, although *extraneous* seems quite as much mental as physical.

Not alone in habit and device,
Exterior form, outward accoutrement.
Shak., K. John, i. 1.

Each perturbation smooth'd with *outward* calm.
Milton, P. L., iv. 120.

Nothing *external* can tell me what a glorious principle the mind is. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 22.

By self-existence we clearly mean existence which is not dependent on any *extraneous* existence.
J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 7.

The desire of knowledge, though often animated by *extrinsic* and adventitious motives, seems on many occasions to operate without subordination to any other principle. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 103.

II. *n.* 1. The outer surface or aspect; the outside; the external features: as, the *exterior* of a building; we can seldom judge a man by his *exterior*.

She did so course o'er my *exteriors* with such a greedy intention. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 3.

His high reputation and brilliant *exterior* made him one of the most distinguished ornaments of the royal circle.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 2.

2. Outward or visible deportment, form, or ceremony; visible act: as, the *exteriors* of religion.=**Syn.** *Surface*, etc. See *outside*.

exteriority (eks-tē-ri-or′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *exteriorities* (-tiz). [= F. *extériorité* = Sp. *exterioridad* = Pg. *exterioridade* = It. *esteriorità;* < L. as if **exteriorita(t-)s*, < *exterior*, outer: see *exterior*.] 1. The character or fact of being exterior; superficiality; externality.—2. Something exterior or external; an outward circumstance.

Such a picture of mental triumph over outward circumstances has surely seldom been surpassed; housebuilders, smoky chimney, damp draughts, restless dripping dog, and toothache form what our friend, Miss Masson, called a "concatenation of *exteriorities*" little favorable to literary composition of any sort.
F. A. Kemble, Pers. Traits of Brit. Authors, p. 47.

exteriorization (eks-tē″ri-or-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *exteriorize* + *-ation*.] Same as *externalization*.

It was like the awakening and *exteriorization* of sensations already stored up in the organism.
F. W. H. Myers, Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, Oct., 1886, [p. 169.

exteriorize (eks-tē′ri-or-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exteriorized*, ppr. *exteriorizing*. [< *exterior* + *-ize*.] Same as *externalize*.

Merely to indicate an idea by way of suggestion is not enough; it must be impressed. It must not only be introduced into the mind of the hypnotized subject, but must be reinforced along the various associative lines of force, for we *exteriorize* associations as well as single images. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 517.

He had at last *exteriorized* his consciousness, and was very near being some one else than himself.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIII. 340.

exteriorly (eks-tē′ri-or-li), *adv.* Outwardly; externally.

And you have slander'd nature in my form,
Which, howsoever rude *exteriorly*,
Is yet the cover of a fairer mind
Than to be butcher of an innocent child.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2.

Insects are attracted by five drops of nectar, secreted *exteriorly* at the base of the stamens, so that to reach these drops they must insert their proboscides outside the ring of broad filaments, between them and the petals.
Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 95.

exterminable (eks-tėr′mi-na-bl), *a.* [< LL. *exterminabilis*, < L. *exterminare*, destroy: see *exterminate*.] Capable of being exterminated.

exterminate (eks-tėr′mi-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exterminated*, ppr. *exterminating*. [< L. *exterminatus*, pp. of *exterminare* (> F. *exterminer*, etc.: see *extermine*), drive out or away, banish, abolish, extirpate, destroy: see *extermine*.] 1. To drive beyond the limits or borders; drive away; expel. [Rare.]

By the chacing of the Britons out of England into Wales, their language was wholly *exterminated* from hence with them. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 163.

2. To bring to an end; destroy utterly; root out; extirpate.

If any one species does not become modified and improved in a corresponding degree with its competitors, it will be *exterminated*. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 103.

How far in any particular district the vanquished were slain, how far they were simply driven out, we never can tell. It is enough that they were *exterminated*, got rid of in one way or another, within what now became the English border. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 133.

3. In *alg.*, to take away; eliminate: as, to *exterminate* surds or unknown quantities.=**Syn.** 2. To uproot, abolish, annihilate.

extermination (eks-tėr-mi-nā′shon), *n.* [= F. *extermination* = Sp. *exterminacion* = Pg. *exterminação* = It. *esterminazione*, < LL. *exterminatio(n-)*, destruction, < L. *exterminare*, destroy: see *exterminate*.] 1. The act of exterminating; total expulsion or destruction; eradication; extirpation: as, the *extermination* of inhabitants or tribes, of error or vice, or of weeds from a field.

The question is, how far an holy war is to be pursued, whether to displanting and *extermination* of people?
Bacon.

2. In *alg.*, the process of causing to disappear, as unknown quantities from an equation; elimination.

exterminator (eks-tėr′mi-nā-tor), *n.* [= F. *exterminateur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *exterminador* = It. *esterminatore*, < LL. *exterminator*, a destroyer, < L. *exterminare*, destroy: see *exterminate*.] One who or that which exterminates.

Such a saint as Simon de Montfort, the *exterminator* of the Albigenses. *Buckle*, Civilization, II. iii.

exterminatory (eks-tėr′mi-nā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *exterminate* + *-ory*.] Serving or tending to exterminate.

Against this new, this growing, this *exterminatory* system, all these churches have a common concern to defend themselves. *Burke*, To R. Burke.

extermine† (eks-tėr′min), *v. t.* [< F. *exterminer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *exterminar* = It. *esterminare*, < L. *exterminare*, drive out or away, banish, abolish, destroy, < *ex*, out, + *terminus*, a boundary: see *terminus*.] To exterminate.

If you do sorrow at my grief in love,
By giving love your sorrow and my grief
Were both *extermin'd*. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 5.

exterminion†, *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *exterminio* = It. *esterminio*, < LL. *exterminium*, ejection, banishment, < L. *exterminare*, put out of limits, exterminate: see *exterminate*.] Extermination.

To whom she werketh vtter confusion and *exterminion*, the same persones she doeth firste laughe upon and flatre with some vnquod prosperitee of things.
J. Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 182.

extern (eks-tėrn′), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *externe*, outer, outward (as a noun, a day-scholar), = Sp. Pg. *externo* = It. *esterno*, < L. *externus*, outward, external, < *exter*, outward: see *exterior*.] I.† *a.* 1. Outward; external; visible.

Considering neither the diversity of times concerning the external ecclesiastical polity, nor the true liberty of the Christian religion in *extern* rites and ceremonies.
Bp. Ridley, in Bradford's Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 382.

My outward action doth demonstrate
The native act and figure of my heart
In complement *extern*. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 1.

2. Being outside; coming from without.

When two bodies are pressed one against another, the rare body not being so able to resist division as the dense, and being not permitted to retire back by reason of the *extern* violence impelling it, the parts of the rare body must be severed. *Sir K. Digby.*

Extern maternity, in *hospital parlance*, the lying-in of women at their own homes, under attendance from the hospital.

The *extern maternity* charities. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 302.

Extern monk. See *monk*.

II. *n.* 1†. Outward form or part; exterior.

Were 't aught to me I bore the canopy,
With my *extern* the outward honouring?
Shak., Sonnets, cxxv.

2. A student or pupil who does not live or board within a college or seminary; a day-scholar.

The *externes* or day-pupils exceeded one hundred in number. *Charlotte Brontë*, Villette, viii.

external (eks-tėr′nal), *a.* and *n.* [< *extern* + *-al*.] I. *a.* 1. Situated on or pertaining to the

outside; located in a part of space not occupied by or within the thing referred to.

Without being struck or pushed by anything *external*, bodies which are alive suddenly change from rest to movement, or from movement to rest.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 62.

2. Outer or outermost; specifically, in *zoöl.*, on the side furthest away from the body, from the median line, or from the center of a radially symmetrical form: as, the *external* side of an insect's leg; the *external* edge of the carapace; *external* border, etc.—3. Being outside in any figurative sense; coming from or pertaining to the outside; not internal: as, *external* evidence; specifically, in *metaph.*, forming part of or pertaining to the world of things or phenomena in space, considered as outside of the perceiving mind.

The self of which we are conscious is manifold in its states and because it stands in relation to an *external* world. *E. Caird*, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 83.

4. Belonging to a thing in its relations with other things; extrinsic: as, *external* constraint.

God, to the intent of further healing mans deprav'd mind, to this power of the Magistrat which contents it self with the restraint of evil doing in the *external* man added that which we call censure, to purge and remove it clean out of the inmost soul. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 3.

Religion . . . will glide by degrees out of the mind, unless it be invigorated and reimpressed by *external* ordinances. *Johnson*, Milton.

5. Outward; exterior; visible from the outside; hence, capable of being perceived; apparent.

If they had swallowed poison, 'twould appear
By *external* swelling. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2.

Nothing more is to be granted to the sacraments than to the *external* word of God.
Peter Martyr, in Bradford's Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 404.

6. Pertaining to the surface merely; superficial: as, *external* culture.—7. Foreign; relating to or connected with foreign nations: as, *external* trade or commerce; the *external* relations of a state or kingdom.—**External absorption.** See *cutaneous absorption*, under *absorption*.—**External adjunct,** in *logic*, an object, sign, or circumstance.—**External agreement,** agreement in regard to an external adjunct.—**External angle.** See *angle*[3], 1.—**External capsule.** See *capsule*.—**External cause,** a cause not a part of the thing caused, namely, either an efficient or a final cause: opposed to matter and to form.—**External criterion of truth.** See *criterion*.—**External criticism, denomination, end, epicondyle, good, multiplication,** etc. See the nouns.—**External diversity,** the opposite of *external agreement*.—**External form of reasoning,** the mode in which a given kind of reasoning is expressed.—**External object,** an object whose characters are independent of our thoughts; an exterior thing.—**External perception,** perception of objects as external in space: opposed to *internal perception*, or perception of what is passing in the mind.

External Perception, or Perception simply, is the faculty presentative or intuitive of the phenomena of the Non-Ego or matter—if there be any intuitive apprehension allowed of the Non-Ego at all. *Internal Perception*, or Self-consciousness, is the faculty presentative or intuitive of the phenomena of the Ego or mind.
Sir W. Hamilton, Metaphysics, xvii.

External quantity, in *logic*, logical extension.—**External work.** See *work*.—**External world,** the totality of external objects; the world in space and time revealed by external perception; the material or objective world.—**Hosteler external.** See *hosteler*.—**Syn.** See *exterior*.

II. *n.* 1. An outward part; something pertaining to the exterior.

Adam was then no less glorious in his *externals;* he had a beautiful body, as well as an immortal soul.
South, Sermons.

2. An outward rite or ceremony; a visible form or symbol: as, the *externals* of religion.

God in *externals* could not place content.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 66.

externalisation, externalise. See *externalization, externalize*.

externalism (eks-tėr′nạl-izm), *n.* [< *external* + *-ism.*] 1. Same as *phenomenalism*.

Some men . . . imagine that in mere physics is wisdom to be found, and that the true magician's wand for striking out the most important results is induction. This is the very madness of *externalism*.
Prof. Blackie, Self Culture, p. 21.

2. Attention or devotion to externals; especially, undue regard to externals, as of religion.

This work . . . is destined, I believe, to hurt only *externalism* and ecclesiastical authority.
Congregationalist, April 29, 1886.

Externalism gave Catholicism a great advantage on all sides. *The Century*, XXVI. 106.

externality (eks-tėr-nal′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *externalities* (-tiz). [< *external* + *-ity.*] 1. The state of being external. (*a*) The state of being located outside or on the outside. (*b*) In *metaph.*, existence in space, or existence of any kind outside of the perceiving mind; the essential characteristics of such existence.

Pressure or resistance necessarily supposes *externality* in the thing which presses or resists.
Adam Smith, The External Senses.

The *externality* of the perceived object to consciousness seems to be taken for granted, even by those who would be quite ready to tell us that the "things" which we talk of conceiving are but "nominal essences."
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 50.

(*c*) Superficiality.

2. An external; an outward rite, ceremony, or form.

The subjective standpoint of the mystic made him not only independent of, but averse to, the *externalities* of sacerdotalism and its rites.
J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, II. 402.

3. Undue regard to externals; the sacrifice of substance to form.

While he [Pepys] was still sinning and still undiscovered, he seems not to have known a touch of penitence. . . . Once found out, however, and he seems to himself to have lost all claim to decent usage. It is perhaps the strongest instance of his *externality*.
R. L. Stevenson, Samuel Pepys.

externalization (eks-tėr′nạl-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *externalize* + *-ation.*] The act or process of externalizing; the fact or condition of being externalized, made objective or real in space and time, or embodied; embodiment. Also *externalisation*.

A number of strange heterogeneous narratives might be explained and connected by supposing them to represent the various stages of *externalisation* of a telepathic impact in the percipient's mind.
Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, II. 163.

In proportion as the sensorial element in hallucination is attenuated and dim, or full and distinct, will the perception appear internal or external; and these cases are simply the most internal sort, between which and the most external sort there exist many degrees of partial *externalization*.
Mind, X. 187.

externalize (eks-tėr′nạl-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *externalized*, ppr. *externalizing*. [< *external* + *-ize.*] 1. To embody in an outward form; give shape and form to.

The idea of a normative analogy of faith discovered within Scripture was *externalized*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 746.

2. To confer the quality of externality or external reality upon; invest with actual objectivity: a word used in modern psychology to indicate a mental operation whereby, for instance, one's name arising in the mind as a subjective concept is heard as a word spoken from without, and therefore as a sense-percept.

An idea of the agent was most vividly presented to the percipient (often even *externalising* itself as a hallucination of the senses), while yet the agent's mind at the time was presumably not dwelling on himself or his appearance. *E. Gurney*, Mind, XII. 280.

We find in the case of phantasms corresponding to some accident or crisis which befalls a living friend, that there seems often to be a latent period before the phantasm becomes definite or *externalised* to the percipient's eye or ear. *Phantasms of the Living*, Int., p. lxv.

We are obviously as yet only on the threshold of Apparitions as commonly understood—the visible phantoms, *externalised* in space. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, II. 186.

Also spelled *externalise*.

externally (eks-tėr′nạl-i), *adv.* 1. In an external manner or position; with reference to the outside or to externality.

These injuries having been comforted *externally* with patches of pickled brown paper, and Mr. Pecksniff having been comforted internally with some stiff brandy-and-water, the eldest Miss Pecksniff sat down to make the tea.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, ii.

2. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, away from the median line, or the center of a radially symmetrical form; ectad.

externat (eks-tėr′nat), *n.* [< F. *externat*, a day-school, < *externe*, a day-scholar: see *extern*.] A day-school.

The establishment was both a pensionat and an *externat*.
Charlotte Brontë, Villette, viii.

externity (eks-tėr′ni-ti), *n.* [< *extern* + *-ity.*] Outwardness. [Rare.]

The internity of His ever-living light kindled up an *externity* of corporeal irradiation.
H. Brooke, Fool of Quality, II. 249.

externization (eks-tėr-ni-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *externize* + *-ation.*] Same as *externalization*.

The universe is the *externization* of the soul.
Emerson, The Poet.

externize (eks-tėr′nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *externized*, ppr. *externizing*. [< *extern* + *-ize.*] Same as *externalize*.

Language is merely that product and instrumentality of the inner powers which exhibits them most directly and most fully in their various modes of action; by which, so far as the case admits, our inner consciousness is *externized*, turned up to the light for ourselves and others to see and study. *Whitney*, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 304.

externomedial (eks-tėr-nō-mē′di-ạl), *a.* Same as *externomedian*.

externomedian (eks-tėr-nō-mē′di-ạn), *a.* [< L. *externus*, outward, + *medius*, middle, + *-an.*] In *entom.*, exterior to the central line.—**Externomedian cell,** a cell at the base of the wing of an insect, between the subcostal and median veins: used especially in describing *Hymenoptera*.—**Externomedian vein** or **nervure,** a longitudinal vein of the wing of an insect which runs near and parallel to the anterior margin. This vein is especially prominent in the tegmina of *Orthoptera*, limiting the anterior, marginal, or lower field or area; in *Lepidoptera* and other insects it is the median vein.

exterraneous (eks-te-rā′nē-us), *a.* [< LL. *exterraneus*, of another country, < *ex*, out, + *terra*, country.] Foreign; belonging to or coming from abroad. [Rare.]

exterritorial (eks-ter-i-tō′ri-ạl), *a.* [< L. *ex*, out, + *territorium*, territory: see *territory, territorial*.] Of or pertaining to exterritoriality; not subject to the jurisdiction of the laws of the country in which one resides. Also *extraterritorial*.

exterritoriality (eks-ter-i-tō-ri-al′i-ti), *n.* [< *exterritorial* + *-ity.*] A legal fiction by which the persons and residences of ambassadors and sovereigns when abroad are treated as being still within their own territory; the privilege extended by law and custom to all diplomatic representatives of foreign powers and their families resident within the territory of a nation, of enjoying in general the same rights and privileges as belong to them in their own country. Also *extraterritoriality*.

Certain classes of aliens are, by the comity of nations, exempted in a greater or less degree from the control of the laws in the land of their temporary sojourn. They are conceived of as bringing their native laws with them out of their native territory; and the name given to the fiction of law—for it seems there must be a fiction of law to explain a very simple fact—is *exterritoriality*.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 64.

exterritorially (eks-ter-i-tō′ri-ạl-i), *adv.* In an exterritorial manner; with reference to exterritoriality. Also *extraterritorially*.

extersion (eks-tėr′shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **extersio(n-)*, < *extergere*, pp. *extersus*, wipe or rub off, < *ex*, out, + *tergere*, wipe: see *terse*.] The act of wiping or rubbing out.

extil† (ek-stil′), *v. t.* [< L. *extillare, exstillare*, drop or trickle out, < *ex*, out, + *stillare*, drop, < *stilla*, a drop: see *still*[2]. Cf. *distil, instil*.] To drop or distil from. *Johnson*.

extillation† (ek-sti-lā′shọn), *n.* [< *extil* + *-ation.*] The act of distilling from, or falling from in drops.

They seemed made by an exsudation or *extillation* of putrifying juices out of the rocky earth.
Derham, Physico-Theology.

extimulate† (ek-stim′ụ-lāt), *v. t.* [< L. *extimulatus, exstimulatus*, pp. of *extimulare, exstimulare* (> Pg. *extimular*), prick up, goad, stimulate, < *ex*, out, up, + *stimulare*, prick, goad, stimulate.] To stimulate.

Choler is . . . one excretion whereby nature excludeth another; which, descending . . . into the bowels, *extimulates* . . . them unto expulsion.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 2.

extimulation† (ek-stim-ụ-lā′shọn), *n.* [< *extimulate* + *-ion.*] Stimulation. *Bacon*.

extinct (eks-tingkt′), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *estinto* = Pg. *extincto*, < L. *extinctus, exstinctus*, pp. of *extinguere, exstinguere*, put out, destroy, abolish, extinguish: see *extinguish*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Extinguished; put out; quenched.

They are *extinct*, they are quenched as tow. Isa. xliii. 17.

Her weapons blunted, and *extinct* her fires.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 418.

2. Having ceased; being at an end; out of existence or out of force; terminated: as, an *extinct* family or race; an *extinct* law.

My days are *extinct*, the graves are ready for me.
Job xvii. 1.

Past away
The music, and *extinct* the lay.
Wordsworth, Written on a Blank Leaf of Macpherson's [Ossian.

When specific types disappear without any known successors, under circumstances in which it seems unlikely that we should have failed to discover their continuance, we may fairly assume that they have become *extinct*, at least locally. *Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 232.

Nor is the fascinating mantilla quite *extinct* among women. *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 22.

II.† *n.* Extinction. [Rare.]

To the uttermost *extinct* of life.
Ford, Honour Triumphant.

extinct† (eks-tingkt′), *v. t.* [< L. *extinctus, exstinctus*, pp. of *extinguere, exstinguere*, quench: see *extinct, a.*] To put out; destroy.

Give renew'd fire to our *extincted* spirits,
And bring all Cyprus comfort!
Shak., Othello, ii. 1.

extincteur (eks-tingk'tėr), *n.* [F., < L. *extinctor, exstinctor,* an extinguisher, destroyer, < *extinctus, exstinctus,* pp. of *extinguere, exstinguere:* see *extinguish.*] Same as *extinguisher* (*b*).

They [the crew] were afraid to open the hatches, to discover where the fire was, until the hose and *extincteurs* were ready to work.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xxi.

extinction (eks-tingk'shon), *n.* [= F. *extinction* = Sp. *extincion* = Pg. *extincção* = It. *estinzione,* < L. *extinctio(n-), exstinctio(n-),* extinction, annihilation, < *extinguere, exstinguere,* pp. *extinctus, exstinctus,* extinguish: see *extinguish.*] **1.** The act of extinguishing, or the state of being extinguished; a quenching or putting out, as of fire or flame.

Red-hot needles and wires, extinguished in quicksilver, do yet acquire a verticity according to the laws of position and *extinction.* *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err.

Hence—**2.** A bringing or coming to an end; a putting out of existence; suppression; destruction.

There is reason to believe that the *extinction* of a whole group of species is generally a slower process than their production. *Darwin,* Origin of Species, p. 299.

An order which takes in few or no new members tends to *extinction;* if it does not die out, it will at least sensibly lessen. *E. A. Freeman,* Amer. Lects., p. 289.

3. In *optics,* the arresting of a beam of light by polarization, by the imperfect transparency of the medium, or otherwise. Thus, extinction takes place when the vibration-planes of the two Nicol prisms in a polariscope are set at right angles to each other (see *polarization*), for then the light which passes through the first, or polarizer, is arrested or extinguished by the second, or analyzer. The extinction-directions in a section of a transparent doubly refracting substance are the principal planes of light-vibration; for if the section is placed between the crossed nicols, it remains dark only when these directions coincide with the vibration-planes of the nicols. If these directions coincide with the crystallographic axes, the extinction is said to be *parallel,* otherwise it is *oblique.* See *microscope.*—**Extinction of mercury,** trituration of mercury with lard or other substance until the metallic globules disappear. *Dunglison.*

extincture† (eks-tingk'tūr), *n.* [< *extinct* + *-ure.*] Extinction; the act of extinguishing, or the state of being extinguished.

Cold modesty, hot wrath,
Both fire from hence and chill *extincture* hath.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 294.

extine (eks'tin), *n.* [< L. *ext(erus),* outside, + *-ine*[2].] In *bot.,* the outer coat of the pollen-grain or of a spore. Also *exine.*

extinguish (eks-ting'gwish), *v. t.* [With suffix *-ish*[1] (after *abolish, banish,* etc.), < L. *extinguere, exstinguere,* pp. *extinctus, exstinctus,* put out (what is burning), quench, extinguish, deprive of life, destroy, abolish, < *ex,* out, + *stinguere* (rare), put out, quench, extinguish. Cf. *distinguish.*] **1.** To put out; quench; stifle: as, to *extinguish* fire or flame.

A light which the fierce winds have no power to *extinguish.* *Prescott.*

2. To destroy; put an end to; suppress: as, to *extinguish* an army; to *extinguish* desire or hope; to *extinguish* a claim or title.

King Hardiknute, dying without Issue, as having never been married, . . . the Danish Line [was] clean *extinguished.* *Baker,* Chronicles, p. 18.

Thus this late mighty [Turkish] Empire, *extinguisht* in Egypt by the Mamelucks, . . . was for a time deprived of all principality. *Sandys,* Travailes, p. 35.

Natural bodies possess the power of *extinguishing,* or, as it is called, absorbing the light that enters them.
Tyndall, Light and Elect., p. 69.

3. To put under a cloud; obscure; eclipse; make unnoticed or unnoticeable: as, he was completely *extinguished* in this brilliant company.

Bethink thee on her virtues that surmount:
Mad, natural graces that *extinguish* art.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3.

4. In *law,* to put an end to. See *extinguishment,* 2.

extinguishable (eks-ting'gwish-a-bl), *a.* [< *extinguish* + *-able.*] Capable of being extinguished.

The old heroes in Homer dreaded nothing more than water or drowning; probably upon the old opinion of the fiery substance of the soul only *extinguishable* by that element. *Sir T. Browne,* Urn-burial, i.

extinguisher (eks-ting'gwish-ėr), *n.* One who or that which extinguishes, or suppresses or puts out of existence. Specifically—(*a*) A hollow conical cap for extinguishing the flame of a candle or lamp.

A hollow chrystal pyramid he takes,
In firmamental waters dipt above;
Of it a brode *extinguisher* he makes,
And holds the flames that to their quarry strove.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, l. 231.

(*b*) A portable apparatus for extinguishing fire. See *fire-extinguisher.*—**Chemical extinguisher,** a fire-extinguisher which acts by a chemical agency, as by the generation of a flow of carbonic-acid gas which can be directed on the fire.

extinguishment (eks-ting'gwish-ment), *n.* [< AF. *extinguishment* (in legal use); as *extinguish* + *-ment.*] **1.** The act or process of extinguishing; a bringing to an end: as, the *extinguishment* of a fire, or of life.

Divine laws of Christian church polity may not be altered by *extinguishment.* *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity.

He moved him to a war upon Flanders, for the better *extinguishment* of the civil wars of France. *Bacon.*

For when Death's form appears, she feareth not
An utter quenching or *extinguishment.*
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, xxx.

The reasons for persevering in the *extinguishment* of the financial obligations of the Civil War are innumerable.
N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 209.

2. In *law,* the extinction or annihilation of a right, an estate, etc., by merging or consolidating it with another, generally with one greater or more extensive. Extinguishment is of various natures as applied to various rights: as, *extinguishment* of estates, commons, copyholds, debts, liberties, services, and ways.

These releases may enure. . . . By way of *extinguishment:* as, if my tenant for life makes a lease to A for life, remainder to B and his heirs, and I release to A, this extinguishes my right to the reversion.
Blackstone, Com., II. xx.

extirp† (ek-stėrp'), *v.* [< OF. *extirper,* F. *extirper* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *extirpar* = It. *estirpare, stirpare,* < L. *extirpare, exstirpare,* root out, eradicate, extirpate, < *ex,* out, + *stirps,* also *stirpes* and *stirpis,* the lower part of the trunk of a tree (including the roots), the stem, stalk: see *extirpate.*] **I.** *trans.* To extirpate; root out; eradicate; expel.

Yes, in good sooth, the vice is of a great kindred; it is well allied; but it is impossible to *extirp* it quite, friar, till eating and drinking be put down. *Shak.,* M. for M., iii. 2.

If those persons would *extirp* but that one thing in which they are principally tempted.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 912.

II. *intrans.* [A mistaken use, appar. intended for **exturp,* with ref. to L. *turpare,* disgrace, abuse, < *turpis,* bad, base.] To speak abusively; rail. *N. and Q.,* 7th ser., IV. 9.

She did *extirpe* against his Holinesse.
S. Rowley, When you See me you Know mee, fol. H 2, back.

extirpable† (ek-stėr'pa-bl), *a.* [< *extirp* + *-able.*] Capable of being extirpated or eradicated.

Let it infect the ground with a plant not easily *extirpable.* *Evelyn,* Terra.

extirpate (ek-stėr'- or eks'tėr-pāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *extirpated,* ppr. *extirpating.* [Formerly also *exterpate, exterpat;* < L. *extirpatus, exstirpatus,* pp. of *extirpare, exstirpare,* root out: see *extirp.*] To pull up by the roots; root out; eradicate; get rid of; expel; destroy totally: as, to *extirpate* weeds or noxious plants from a field; to *extirpate* cancer or a tumor; to *extirpate* a sect; to *extirpate* error or heresy.

As it *exterpats* all religions and civill supremacies, so itself should be *exterpat.* *Milton,* Areopagitica, p. 54.

The king, at the beginning of this campaign, declared that his intention was not to carry on war with the Dobas as with an ordinary enemy, but totally to *extirpate* them as a nuisance. *Bruce,* Source of the Nile, II. 85.

=Syn. To uproot, exterminate, abolish, annihilate.

extirpation (eks-tėr-pā'shon), *n.* [= F. *extirpation* = Sp. *extirpacion* = Pg. *extirpação* = It. *estirpazione, stirpazione,* < L. *extirpatio(n-), exstirpatio(n-),* < *extirpare, exstirpare:* see *extirpate.*] The act of extirpating or rooting out; eradication; excision; total destruction: as, the *extirpation* of weeds from land; the *extirpation* of a diseased gland; the *extirpation* of evil principles from the heart; the *extirpation* of heresy.

Religion requires the *extirpation* of all those passions and vices which render men unsociable and troublesome to one another. *Tillotson.*

Men may ask why the Canaanites in Joshuas time were dealt with so severely, that nothing but utter *extirpation* would satisfie the Justice of God against them?
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iv.

extirpative (eks'tėr-pā-tiv), *a.* [< *extirpate* + *-ive.*] Of the nature of or effecting extirpation.

extirpator (eks'tėr-pā-tor), *n.* [= F. *extirpateur* = Sp. Pg. *extirpador* = It. *estirpatore, stirpatore,* < L. *extirpator, exstirpator:* see *extirpate.*] One who extirpates or roots out; a destroyer.

extirpatory (ek-stėr'pā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *extirpate* + *-ory.*] Extirpating or serving to extirpate, root out, or destroy.

extirper† (ek-stėr'pėr), *n.* One who extirps or extirpates.

Extirpers of tyrants, fathers of the people, and other eminent persons in civil merit, were honored.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 72.

extispex (eks-tis'peks), *n.*; pl. *extispices* (-pi-sēz). [L., < *exta,* the nobler internal organs of the body, + *specere,* view.] In *Rom. antiq.,* one who inspected entrails for the purpose of divination: same as *haruspex.*

extispicious† (eks-ti-spish'us), *a.* [< L. *extispicium,* an inspection, < *extispex* (*-spic-*), an inspector of entrails for the purpose of divination: see *extispex.*] Relating to the inspection of entrails for the purpose of divination.

Thus hath he deluded many nations in his augurial and *extispicious* inventions, from casual and uncontrived contingencies divining events succeeding.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 11.

extol (eks-tōl'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *extolled,* ppr. *extolling.* [Formerly also *extoll;* < OF. *extoller, extoler, estoler* = It. *estollere, stollere,* < L. *extollere,* raise up, lift up, elevate, exalt, < *ex,* out, + *tollere,* raise: see *elate* and *tolerate.*] **1**†. To raise aloft; set on high; elevate.

She left th' unrighteous world, and was to heaven *extold.*
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 37.

A lone vine in a naked field
Never *extols* her branches, never bears
Ripe grapes, but with a headlong heaviness wears
Her tender body. *B. Jonson,* The Barriers.

2. To speak in laudatory terms of; praise strongly; eulogize: as, to *extol* the virtues or the exploits of a person.

Extol him that rideth upon the heavens by his name Jah. Ps. lxviii. 4.

In the forrest of merry Sheerwood,
I shall *extol* your fames.
Robin Hood's Delight (Child's Ballads, V. 215).

Caesar, to *extoll* his own Victorie, *extoll'd* the man whom he had vanquish'd. *Milton,* Hist. Eng., ii.

The whole assembled troop was pleas'd as well,
Extolled the award, and on their knees they fell,
To bless the gracious king.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., ii. 429.

=Syn. 2. *Applaud,* etc. (see *praise, v.*); laud, commend, celebrate, glorify, exalt.

extoller (eks-tō'lėr), *n.* One who extols; a praiser or eulogizer.

Extollers of the pope's supremacy.
Bacon, Charge at Session for the Verge.

extolment† (eks-tōl'ment), *n.* [< OF. *extollement,* < *extoller,* raise: see *extol* and *-ment.*] The act of extolling, or the state of being extolled.

In the verity of *extolment,* I take him to be a soul of great article. *Shak.,* Hamlet, v. 2.

extorsive (eks-tôr'siv), *a.* [Prop. **extortive,* < L. *extortus,* pp. of *extorquere* (see *extort*), + *-ive.*] Serving to extort; tending to draw out or secure by compulsion.

The value of all our possessions, by a complication of *extorsive* measures, would be gradually depreciated, till it became a mere shadow. *A. Hamilton,* Works, II. 50.

extorsively (eks-tôr'siv-li), *adv.* In an extorsive manner; by extortion. *Johnson.*

extort (eks-tôrt'), *v.* [< L. *extortus,* pp. of *extorquere* (> It. *estorquere* = Pg. *extorquir* = OF. *estordre, extordre,* F. *extorquer*), twist out, wrench out or away, take away by force, extort, < *ex,* out, + *torquere,* twist: see *tort.* Cf. *contort, detort, distort, retort.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To obtain, as from a holder of desired possessions or knowledge, by force or compulsion; wrest or wring away by any violent or oppressive means, as physical force, menace, duress, torture, authority, monopoly, or the necessities of others.

Till the injurious Romans did *extort*
This tribute from us, we were free.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 1.

Thy sad fate *extorts* the heart-wrung tear.
Goldsmith, Taking of Quebec.

A man whose irresistible energy and inflexible firmness *extorted* the respect of his enemies.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

2. In *law,* to take illegally under color of office. See *extortion.* =Syn. 1. *Enforce,* etc. (see *exact, v. t.*); wrench, force.

II. *intrans.* To practise extortion.

To whom they never gave any penny of entertainment, but let them feed upon the countries, and *extort* upon all men where they came. *Spenser,* State of Ireland.

extort† (eks-tôrt'), *a.* [< L. *extortus,* pp.: see the verb.] Extortionate.

Taking their goodes from them, or by spending the same by their *extorte* taking of coyne and liverie.
Sir H. Sidney, State Papers, I. 24.

extorter (eks-tôr'tėr), *n.* [Formerly also *extortour;* < OF. *extorteur,* < L. *extortor,* < *extorquere,* pp. *extortus,* extort: see *extort.*] One who extorts or practises extortion; an extortioner. [Rare.]

Is the violent *extortour* of other men's goods carried away with his couetous desire? Thou mayest liken him to a wolfe. *Boëthius*, Philosophical Comfort (trans.), p. 98.

You strict *Extorters*, that the Poor oppress,
And wrong the Widdow and the Father-less.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

extortion (eks-tôr′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *extorcioun, extorcion*, < OF. *extorcion, extorsion*, F. *extorsion* = Pr. *extorsion, estorsio* = Sp. *extorsion* = Pg. *extorsão* = It. *estorsione, storsione*, < LL. *extorsio(n-)*, (ML.) *extortio(n-)*, an extortion, < L. *extorquere*, pp. *extortus*, extort: see *extort*. Cf. *torsion*.] **1.** The act of extorting; the act or practice of wresting anything from a person by force, duress, menace, authority, or any undue exercise of power; oppressive or illegal exaction, as of excessive price, rent, or interest.

Oppression and *extortion* did extinguish the greatness of that house. *Sir J. Davies*, State of Ireland.

The Dover boatmen, whose *extortions* may boast the prescriptions of three centuries, carried off his portmanteau. *J. S. Brewer*, English Studies, p. 353.

2. In *law*, strictly, the crime of obtaining money or other property, or service, from another under color of public office, when none is due, or not so much is due, or before it is due. In some of the United States, however, a wider meaning is given to the word by statute.—**3.** That which is extorted; a gross overcharge: as, the price you paid was an *extortion*.

extortionable† (eks-tôr′shọn-ạ-bl), *a.* [< *extortion* + *-able*.] Extortionate. *Lithgow*.

extortionary (eks-tôr′shọn-ā-ri), *a.* [= F. *extorsionnaire* = Pg. *extorsionario*; as *extortion* + *-ary*[1].] Practising extortion; containing extortion.

extortionate (eks-tôr′shọn-ạt), *a.* [< *extortion* + *-ate*[1].] Characterized by extortion; oppressive; excessive: as, an *extortionate* price.

extortioner (eks-tôr′shọn-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *extorcionere*; < *extortion* + *-er*[1].] One who practises extortion; specifically, one who obtains excessive prices, rent, interest, etc., by means of monopoly or some other advantage.

God, I thank thee that I am not as other men are, *extortioners*, unjust, adulterers. Luke xviii. 11.

As when some covetous *extortioner*, out of the strength of his purse, buyes up the whole lading of the ship, that he may have the sole power of the wares to sell them at pleasure. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, i. 5.

extortionist (eks-tôr′shọn-ist), *n.* [< *extortion* + *-ist*.] One who extorts something from another, or makes an extortionate demand or charge; an extortioner.

extortionous† (eks-tôr′shọn-us), *a.* [< OF. *extorcionous, estorsionneus*, < *extorcion*, extortion: see *extortion* and *-ous*.] Extortionate. *Craig*.

extortious† (eks-tôr′shus), *a.* [Formerly also *extorsious*; < *extorti-on* + *-ous*.] Extortionate; oppressive; violent; unjust.

Hardly escaping the fury of the sword and fire of their outrageous neighbours, or the famyne with the same, which their *extortious* lordes have driven them unto. *Sir H. Sidney*, State Papers, I. 24.

To curb the lawless insolence of some, the seditious machinations of others, the *extortious* cruelties of some, the corrupt wresting of justice in others. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 77.

extortiously† (eks-tôr′shus-li), *adv.* By extortion; oppressively.

That office . . . was commonly misused *extorsiously*. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 1207.

extra (eks′trạ), *a.* and *n.* [From the use of *extra-* in comp., esp. in *extraordinary*, of which *extra* may be regarded as an abbreviation.] **I.** *a.* More than what is usual, or than what is due, appointed, or expected; supplementary; additional; supernumerary: as, an *extra* price; an *extra* edition of a newspaper; *extra* diet; *extra* charges at a boarding-school.—**Extra efficient.** See *efficient, n.*—**Extra induced current,** in *elect.* See *induction*.

II. *n.* [= F. *extra*, n.] **1.** Something in addition to what is usual or expected; something over and above the usual course or charge, or beyond what is usual.

"I've been to a day-school too," said Alice; "you needn't be so proud as all that."
"With *extras*?" asked the Mock Turtle a little anxiously.
"Yes," said Alice, "we learned French and music."
L. Carroll, Alice in Wonderland, ix.

Specifically—**2.** An edition or a copy of a newspaper issued at an unusual hour to convey special intelligence.

Hourly *extras* were issued, and the circulation, which six months before had been less than 5000, reached upon one day of the riot more than 70,000 copies.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 690.

extra (eks′trạ), *adv.* Beyond the ordinary standard or measure; extraordinarily; unusually; uncommonly: as, this is done *extra* well; that is an *extra* high price. [Colloq.]

People are so apt to fancy that if a man stands up for religion he must pose as a sort of *extra* good fellow, one who has less relish for pleasure and who is stronger against temptations than his neighbours are.
Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 238.

extra-. [L. *extrā*, OL. *extrad*, adv. on the outside, without, conj. except, prep. outside of, without, beyond; abl. fem. (sc. *parte*) of *exter*, outside: see *exterior*. As a prefix, *extra-* occurs in classical L. only in *extraordinarius*, extraordinary; in LL. it occurs in three or four words; it is more common in ML., but most words with this prefix are of mod. formation.] A prefix of Latin origin, originally an adverb and preposition, meaning 'outside, beyond.' In Latin, and in modern formations on Latin analogies, it is especially used—(*a*) as a preposition in composition with a noun, the preposition with its object noun forming a unitary phrase to which is then attached an adjective termination, as in *extraordinary* (Latin *extraordinarius*), pertaining to or characterized by something beyond the usual order (*extra ordinem*); (*b*) as an adverb, in composition with a verb, as in *extravagant*. As a mere English prefix it is often a quasi adjective, and is often detached as an adjective proper. (See *extra, a.*) The compounds given below are chiefly of the first class (*a*), of the type *extra-* + noun + adjective termination, as *extra-aliment-ary*; as the second and third elements usually exist also as a simple adjective, the etymology is obvious, and is not usually inserted.

extra-alimentary (eks″trạ-al-i-men′tạ-ri), *a.* Situated beyond or outside of the alimentary canal.

Thousands of embryos [of *Trichina*] . . . bore their way into the *extra-alimentary* tissues of their host.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 551.

extra-atmospheric (eks′trạ-at-mọs-fer′ik), *a.* Beyond or outside of the atmosphere.

It appears to be highly probable, from the observations thus far made, that the maximum ordinate in the *extra-atmospheric* curve lies much nearer to the violet than it does in the curve after absorption.
C. A. Young, The Sun, p. 305.

extra-axillary, -axillar (eks′trạ-ak′si-lā-ri, -lạr), *a.* In *bot.*, growing from above or below the axils: as, an *extra-axillary* bud.

extracalicular (eks″trạ-ka-lik′ū-lạr), *a.* Placed outside the calyx or cup of a cœlenterate.

The absence of the "Rand-platte" implies almost necessarily the absence of *extracalicular* calicoblasts.
G. H. Fowler, Micros. Science, XXVIII. 16.

extracapsular (eks-trạ-kap′sū-lạr), *a.* Situated outside of a capsule; specifically, in *Radiolaria*, situated without the central capsule; pertaining to the extracapsularium. Also *extracapsulary*.

Gelatinous substance is frequently formed peripherally by the *extracapsular* protoplasm, constituting a kind of soft mantle which is penetrated by the pseudopodia.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 849.

extracapsularium (eks″trạ-kap-sū-lā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *extracapsularia* (-ạ). [NL., < L. *extra*, beyond, outside, + *capsula*, capsule, + *-arium*.] In *zoöl.*, the extracapsular part of a radiolarian.

extracapsulary (eks-trạ-kap′sū-lạ-ri), *a.* In *Radiolaria*, same as *extracapsular*.

extracardial (eks-trạ-kär′di-ạl), *a.* Situated or coming from outside of the heart: as, *extracardial* murmurs.

extracellular (eks-trạ-sel′ū-lạr), *a.* Being, occurring, or done outside of a cell: opposed to *intracellular*: as, cavitary or *extracellular* digestion, respiration, etc., as distinguished from any vital process or physiological activity inside of the cells of which the body is composed.

extracerebral (eks-trạ-ser′ē-brạl), *a.* Situated or occurring outside the limits of the cerebrum.

extrachristian (eks-trạ-kris′tiạn), *a.* Beyond or outside of Christianity.

Science and philosophy . . . are neither Christian nor Unchristian, but are *Extrachristian*, and have a world of their own, which . . . is not only unsectarian, but is altogether secular. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 341.

extracloacal (eks″trạ-klō-ā′kạl), *a.* In *anat.*, situated outside the cloaca, as the penes of snakes and lizards. *Huxley*.

extraconstellary (eks-trạ-kon′ste-lā-ri), *a.* [< L. *extra*, outside, + E. *constell(ation)* + *-ary*[1].] Outside of the constellations: an epithet applied to those stars which are not classed under any constellation.

extracostalis (eks″trạ-kos-tā′lis), *n.*; pl. *extracostales* (-lēz). [NL., < L. *extra*, outside, + *costa*, rib: see *costal*.] An external intercostal muscle; one of the intercostales externi. *Coues*.

extracranial (eks-trạ-krā′ni-ạl), *a.* Situated beyond the cranium; not entering into the composition of the cranium, though associated therewith.

The hyoid [in *Insectivora*] is formed generally, like that of the Carnivora, with three complete *extracranial* ossifications in the anterior arch.
W. H. Flower, Osteology, p. 151.

extracruræus (eks″trạ-krọ̄-rē′us), *n.* [< L. *extra*, outside, + NL. *cruræus*, q. v.] The outer portion of the cruræus muscle, commonly called the *vastus externus*. *Coues*.

extract (eks-trakt′), *v. t.* [< L. *extractus*, pp. of *extrahere* (see *extray*), draw out, drag out, withdraw, extricate, also prolong, protract, < *ex*, out, + *trahere*, draw: see *trace*[1], *tract*[1], and cf. *abstract, attract, contract, detract, protract, retract*, etc.] **1.** To draw out; withdraw; take or get out; pull out or remove from a fixed position, literally or figuratively.

May it be possible that foreign hire
Could out of thee *extract* one spark of evil
That might annoy my finger? *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 2.

The bee
Sits on the bloom *extracting* liquid sweet.
Milton, P. L., v. 25.

2. To separate or eliminate, as a constituent part from the whole, as by distillation or heat, or other chemical or physical means: as, to *extract* spirit from cane-juice, or salt from seawater. Hence—**3.** Figuratively, to obtain as if by distillation or chemical action; draw or bring out by some process: as, to *extract* pleasure from a quiet life; to *extract* instruction from adversity.

Shivering at cold windows of print-shops, to *extract* a little amusement. *Lamb*, Christ's Hospital.

4. To pick out or select; segregate, as from a collection, or from a book or writing.

I have *extracted* out of that pamphlet a few notorious falsehoods. *Swift*.

The passage is *extracted* in Roscoe's elegant version of the Spanish novelists. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 3, note.

Dr. Munch succeeded in *extracting* from the Vatican archives matter which settles the main question of her [the Manx Church's] history, of which we had no record.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 67.

To extract the root, in *math.*, to ascertain by a process of calculation the root of a number or quantity.

extract (eks′trakt), *n.* [= OF. *estrait, extrait*, etc., m., *estraite*, etc., f., extract (in various senses), F. *extrait* = Pr. *estrat* = Sp. Pg. *extracto* = It. *estratto* = D. G. *extract* = Dan. Sw. *extrakt*, < ML. *extractus, extracta*, an extract (def. 2), < L. *extractus*, pp. of *extrahere*, draw out: see *extract, v.* Cf. *extreat, estreat*.] **1.** That which is extracted or drawn out. [Archaic.]

The words of Adam may be fitly the words of Christ concerning his Church, "flesh of my flesh, and bone of my bones," a true native *extract* out of mine own body.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 56.

2. Anything drawn from a substance by distillation, heat, solution, or other chemical or physical process, as an essence or tincture. A pharmaceutical extract consists of the active principles of a drug, obtained by maceration, percolation, or decoction with a suitable menstruum, or by using the expressed juice of the fresh plant, and reducing the solution thus obtained to a proper consistency and strength by evaporation. The menstrua used are water, alcohol, and ether, or two of these combined, and in some cases aqua ammoniæ, glycerin, or hydrochloric or acetic acid is added. Hard, soft, and fluid extracts are distinguished. Soft extracts are of pilular consistence; fluid extracts are (U. S. P., 1880) brought to such bulk that one cubic centimeter represents one gram of the crude drug.

Gum tragacanth may be considered a pure gummy *extract*. *Dunglison*.

Hence—**3**†. A concentration of the principles or elements of anything; a condensed embodiment or representation.

Heathen opinion . . . supposed the world to be the image of God, and man to be an *extract* or compendious image of the world.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 153.

4. In *chem.*, a peculiar principle once supposed to form the basis of all vegetable extracts. Also called the *extractive principle*.—**5.** In *lit.*, a passage taken from a book or writing; an excerpt; a citation; a quotation.

Some books also may be read by deputy, and *extracts* made of them by others. *Bacon*, Studies.

6†. Extraction; descent; origin.

Host. But yet the lady, the heir, enjoys the land?
Lov. And takes all lordly ways how to consume it. . . .
Host. She shews her *extract*, and I honour her for it.
B. Jonson, New Inn, i. 1.

The apostle gives it a value suitable to its *extract*.
South, Sermons.

They themselves are sprung from some mean rank or *extract*. *R. Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 446).

7. In *Scots law*, a copy, authenticated by the proper officer, of a deed, writing, or other entry, the principal of which is in a public record, or a transcript of which taken from the

principal has been preserved in a public record. — **Ethereal extract.** See *ethereal.* — **Fir-wool extract.** See *fir-wool.* — **Mucilaginous extracts.** See *mucilaginous.*

extractable, extractible (eks-trak'ta-bl, -ti-bl), *a.* [< *extract* + *-able, -ible.*] Capable of being extracted.

No more money was *extractable* from his pocket.
Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller, xxviii.

extractiform (eks-trak'ti-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *extractum*, an extract, + *forma*, form.] In *chem.*, having the appearance or nature of an extract.

extracting (eks-trak'ting), *p. a.* **1.** Drawing or taking out. — **2†.** Distracting; absorbing.

A most *extracting* frenzy of mine own
From my remembrance clearly banish'd his.
Shak., T. N., v. 1.

extraction (eks-trak'shon), *n.* [= F. *extraction* = Pr. *extraccio* = Sp. *extraccion* = Pg. *extracção* = It. *estrazione, strazione,* < L. as if **extractio(n-)*, < *extrahere*, pp. *extractus*, draw out, extract: see *extract.*] **1.** The act of extracting. (*a*) The act of drawing out: as, the *extraction* of a tooth.

Where the pain arises from impaction of wisdom-teeth, relief from pressure must be given by *extraction.*
Quain, Med. Dict.

(*b*) The operation of drawing anything from a substance, as an essence, tincture, or the like.

The distillations of waters, *extractions* of oils, and such like experiments are unknown to the ancients.
Hakewill, Apology.

(*c*) The act of taking out or copying a part, as a passage from a book. (*d*) In *arith.* and *alg.*, the rule or operation of finding the root of a given number or quantity. See *root.*

2. That which is extracted; extract; essence.

They [books] do preserve as in a viol the purest efficacie and *extraction* of that living intellect that bred them.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 5.

3. Descent; lineage; birth; derivation of persons from a stock or family.

He adorned his family and *extraction* with a more worthy comportment.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 140.

A family of an ancient *extraction* transported with the conqueror out of Normandy. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

extractive (eks-trak'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *extractif* = Sp. Pg. *extractivo* = It. *estrattivo;* as *extract* + *-ive.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of the nature of an extract; extracted.

He found 1 lb. of it [soil near Turin] to contain from 20 to 30 grains of *extractive* matter which flamed and burned.
Kirwin, Manures, p. 55.

2. Tending or serving to extract; extracting. — **Extractive principle.** Same as *extract*, 4.

II. *n.* **1†.** An extract. *Parr.* — **2.** In *phar.*, the substance which, during the evaporation in making an extract, becomes dark in color and at last insoluble. Its nature is doubtful.

The leaves of the plant are first boiled to remove *extractives.*
Nature, XXX. 224.

3. In *physiol. chem.*, one of various substances existing in small quantities in animal tissue, such as creatine and xanthin.

Another class of food ingredients which contain nitrogen, and are hence commonly included with the protein compounds, are the so-called "*extractives,*" known to chemists by the names "creatin," "creatinin," etc.
The Century, XXXVI. 135.

extractor (eks-trak'tor), *n.* [= F. *extracteur* = Sp. Pg. *extractor* = It. *estrattore,* < NL. *extractor,* < L. *extractus*, pp. of *extrahere*, extract: see *extract, v.*] One who or that which extracts. Specifically — (*a*) In *surg.*, a forceps; one of a class of instruments used in lithotomy and midwifery, and in extracting teeth. (*b*) That part of the mechanism of a breech-loading arm which, when the gun is opened, ejects the discharged cartridge-case from the chamber; an implement for extracting the cartridge-case from a breech-loading gun. (*c*) A device for removing an exploded cap from the nipple of a cartridge-case. (*d*) Same as *drying-machine.* (*e*) An air-tight globular vessel of metal in which bones are treated with steam to obtain from them gelatin and glue. (*f*) In the Scottish Court of Session, the official person by whom the extract of a decree or other judicial proceeding is prepared and authenticated.

extracture† (eks-trak'tūr), *n.* [< *extract* + *-ure.*] A drawing forth; extraction.

Let each note breathe the heart of passion,
The sad *extracture* of extreamest griefe.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., iv. 1.

extradictionary† (eks-trā-dik'shon-ā-ri), *a.* [< L. *extra*, beyond, + *dictio(n-)*, a saying, a mode of expression, ML. a word (see *diction*), + *-ary*[1].] Outside of words or language; consisting not in words but in realities.

Of these *extradictionary* and real fallacies, Aristotle and logicians make in number six.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 4.

extraditable (eks-tra-dī'ta-bl), *a.* [< *extradite* + *-able.*] **1.** Warranting extradition: as, an *extraditable* offense. — **2.** Subject to extradition or to the provisions of an extradition treaty: as, an *extraditable* person.

extradite (eks'tra-dīt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *extradited*, ppr. *extraditing.* [Formed from *extradition*, as if < L. *ex* + *traditus*, pp. of *tradere:* see *extradition.*] **1.** To deliver or give up, as to another nation: as, to *extradite* a criminal.

Nothing did so much to dispel the German Chancellor's apprehensions of a Russo-French alliance as the refusal of the French Government (in the spring of 1880) to *extradite* Hartmann, the Nihilist, who was suspected of having planned the railway plot against the Czar at Moscow (in December, 1879). *Lowe*, Bismarck, II. 120.

2. To project in perception by a psychological process (a sensation) to a distance from the body. Thus, when we strike the ground with a cane, we seem to feel the blow at the further end of the cane — that is, *extradite* the sensation to that point. [Recent.]

It would appear therefore that, in the first instance at any rate, a sensation can be projected or *extradited*, only if it form a part of a space-volume felt all at once or in continuous succession. *W. James*, Mind, XII. 205.

extradition (eks-tra-dish'on), *n.* [< F. *extradition* = Sp. *extradicion,* < L. *ex*, out, + *traditio(n-)*, a giving up, < *traditus*, pp. of *tradere*, give up, give over: see *tradition.*] **1.** Delivery by one state or nation to another, particularly of fugitives from justice.

Bismarck had demanded *extradition* of the assassins of German soldiers, but his request was refused.
Lowe, Bismarck, II. 12.

2. The projection, in the act of perception, of a sensation to a distance from the body. [Recent.]

If we shake a locked iron gate, we feel the middle, on which our hands rest, move; but we equally feel the stability of the ends, where the hinges and the lock are; and we seem to feel all three at once. Such examples open up the whole subject of *extradition*, one of the most difficult problems which can occupy the space-philosopher.
W. James, Mind, XII. 205.

Extradition treaty, a treaty by which each of two nations becomes bound to give up criminal refugees from the territory of the other, in specified cases.

extrados (eks-trā'dos), *n.* [F., < L. *extra*, beyond, + *dorsum*, F. *dos*, the back: see *doss*[1], *dorse*[1].] **1.** The upper or convex surface of an arch or of a vault. The extrados of an arch is the curved surface formed by the upper or outer faces of the voussoirs in position, when this surface and the intrados are concentric and parallel. See first cut under *arch*[1]. **2.** The outer curve of a voussoir. See *arch*[1], 2. — **3.** In *mech.*, the locus of the lower ends of wires, of uniform weight per unit of length, hanging down from points on a cord which is perfectly flexible, inextensible, and without weight. When the wires are equally distant from one another and of equal length, the extrados is a parabola.

extradosed (eks-trā'dost), *a.* [< *extrados* + *-ed*[2].] Having an extrados (of a certain kind): applied to a true arch in which the curves of the intrados and extrados are concentric and parallel. See *arch*[1], 2.

extradotal (eks-trā-dō'tal), *a.* [< L. *extra*, beyond, outside, + *dos* (*dot-*), dowry, + *-al.*] In *civil law*, not forming part of the dowry; paraphernal: said of a married woman's property. *Kent.*

extra-enteric (eks″trä-en-ter'ik), *a.* In *zoöl.*, situated outside of the enteron; perivisceral; somatic, as a body-cavity.

extra-essential (eks″trä-e-sen'shal), *a.* Outside of what is necessary or indispensable.

They perswaded modesty in all *extraessential* doctrines, and suspense of judgment in things that were not absolutely certain. *Glanville*, Essays, vii.

extrafloral (eks-trä-flō'ral), *a.* [< L. *extra*, beyond, outside, + *flos* (*flor-*), a flower, + *-al.*] Outside of a flower.

extrafoliaceous (eks″trä-fō-li-ā'shius), *a.* [< L. *extra*, outside, + *folium*, leaf: see *foliaceous.*] In *bot.*, away from the leaves, or inserted in a different place from them: as, *extrafoliaceous* prickles.

extraforaneous (eks″trä-fō-rā'nē-us), *a.* [< L. *extra*, beyond, + *foris*, a door; cf. *foras*, out of doors: see *forum.*] Outdoor. [Rare.]

Fine weather and a variety of *extraforaneous* occupations . . . make it difficult for me to find opportunities for writing. *Cowper.*

extrageneous (eks-trä-jē'nē-us), *a.* [< L. *extra*, beyond, + *genus*, kind.] Belonging to another kind. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

extrahazardous (eks-trä-haz'ăr-dus), *a.* Unusually hazardous: specifically used in insurance in classifying risks.

extrajudicial (eks″trä-jō-dish'al), *a.* Outside of judicial proceedings; out of the proper court, or the ordinary course or scope of legal procedure: as, *extrajudicial* declarations (those made out of court).

On these *extra-judicial* proceedings of mankind, an unmannerly jest is frequently as capital as a premeditated murder. *Addison*, Charge to the Jury.

The execution of Lord Welles and Sir Thomas Dymock in 1470 was an *extra-judicial* murder.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 373.

extrajudicially (eks″trä-jō-dish'al-i), *adv.* In an extrajudicial manner; out of court, or in a manner out of the ordinary course of legal procedure; without recourse to legal proceedings: as, the case was settled *extrajudicially.*

St. Paul [sware] . . . *extra-judicially*, when the glory of God was concerned in it.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 207.

The power of seizing a man's property *extrajudicially* in satisfaction of your demand was, as Professor Solam justly remarks, a sort of two-edged sword.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 273.

extralimital (eks-trä-lim'i-tal), *a.* [< L. *extra*, outside, + *limes* (*limit-*), bounds, limit, + *-al.*] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Not found within a given limit of geographical distribution or zoögeographical area: as, an *extralimital* species. Thus, the tapirs are at present almost confined to the southern part of the American continent, but there is an *extralimital* species in the Malay islands. (*b*) Lying outside of a circumscribed part or surface: as, median area of the wings spotted with white, with a few *extralimital* spots on the internal area.

extralimitary (eks-trä-lim'i-tā-ri), *a.* [< L. *extra*, beyond, + *limes* (*limit-*), bounds: see *limitary.*] **1.** Being beyond the limit or bounds: as, *extralimitary* land. — **2.** Same as *extralimital.*

extralogical (eks-trä-loj'i-kal), *a.* Lying out of or beyond the province of logic, when this is conceived to be restricted to syllogistic and subsidiary doctrines, and to have no further concern with the truth or falsity of reasonings. This term originated in the narrowest school of formal logic, and is used by those who wish to exclude from logic any study of actual reasonings.

This distinction proceeds on a material, consequently on an *extralogical* difference. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

extralogically (eks-trä-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an extralogical manner; beyond the sphere of logic.

Though a universal quantification of the predicate in affirmatives has been frequently recognized, this was by logicians recognized contingently, and therefore *extralogically.* *Sir W. Hamilton.*

extramalleolus (eks″trä-ma-lē'ō-lus), *n.*; pl. *extramalleoli* (-lī). [NL., < L. *extra*, outside, + NL. *malleolus.*] In *anat.*, the outer malleolus of the ankle, formed by the lower end of the fibula.

extrambulacral (eks-tram-bū-lā'kral), *a.* In *zoöl.*, situated beyond or outside of the ambulacra.

extramedullary (eks″trä-mē-dul'a-ri), *a.* Outside of the medulla spinalis or spinal cord.

extramission (eks-trä-mish'on), *n.* [< L. *extra*, beyond, + *missio(n-)*, a sending.] A sending out; emission.

They hold that sight is made by reception, and not by *extramission;* by receiving the raies of the object into the eye, and not by sending any out.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 7.

extramundane (eks-trä-mun'dān), *a.* [< LL. *extramundanus*, beyond the world, < L. *extra*, beyond, + *mundus*, the world: see *mundane.*] Being beyond the limit of the world; pertaining to a region not included (*a*) in our world, (*b*) in any world, or (*c*) in the material universe.

The first cause was an *extramundane* being, too excellent, as well as too remote, to be approached and addressed to in the first instance. *Warburton*, Works, IX. v.

Extramundane space, that part of the receptacle of space which lies beyond the material universe, when this is supposed to be limited.

extramural (eks-trä-mū'ral), *a.* [Cf. LL. *extramuranus*, beyond the walls; < L. *extra*, beyond, + *murus*, wall, + *-al.*] Situated without or beyond the walls, as of a fortified city or a university; hence, outside of the fixed limits or boundaries of a place: as, *extramural* interment; an *extramural* lecturer.

The term cemetery has . . . been appropriately applied in modern times to the burial grounds, generally *extramural*, which have been substituted for the over-crowded churchyards of populous parishes. *Encyc. Brit.*, V. 329.

The peculiar arrangements by which medical men not connected with the university give instruction, and prepare young men for medical graduation. "*Extra-mural*" instruction is the term employed. *Science*, III. 371.

extraneity (eks-trā-nē'i-ti), *n.* [< *extraneous* + *-ity.*] **1.** The state of being extraneous or foreign; the state of being without or beyond something. — **2.** Something extraneous. [Rare.]

Ready to be drawn forth by the action of that very *extraneity* called "sun."
London Spectator, quoted in Library Mag., July 10, 1886, [p. 2491.

extraneous (eks-trā′nē-us), *a.* [< L. *extraneus*, that is without, external, strange, foreign, < *extra*, outside, without: see *extra*. Cf. *estrange*, *strange*, from the same source.] Not belonging or proper to a thing; not intrinsic or essential, though attached; foreign: as, to separate gold from *extraneous* matter; *extraneous* ornaments or observances.

Relation is not contained in the real existence of things, but is something *extraneous* and superinduced. *Locke.*

To men of Mr. Deane's stamp, what goes on among the young people is as *extraneous* to the real business of life as what goes on among the birds and butterflies.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vi. 8.

Extraneous factor, in *math.*, a factor which an invariant or reciprocant assumes upon linear transformation, and which depends on that transformation only.—**Extraneous modulation**, in *music*, a modulation into a distant or unrelated key.=**Syn.** See *exterior*.

extraneously (eks-trā′nē-us-li), *adv.* In an extraneous manner; from without.

By their being *extraneously* overruled.
Law, Theory of Religion, iii.

extranuclear (eks-trā-nū′klē-ār), *a.* [< L. *extra*, outside, + *nucleus*, q. v., + *-ar*³.] Situated outside the nucleus of a cell.

He [Sedgwick] . . . demonstrated the continuity of the *extranuclear* and intranuclear networks.
Micros. Science, XXVIII. 97.

extra-ocular (eks-trā-ok′ū-lār), *a.* Situated outside of or away from the eyes: in *entom.*, said of antennæ which are distant from or behind the compound eyes.

extra-official (eks″trā-o-fish′al), *a.* Not being within the limits of official duty, rights, etc.

The various *extra-official* fees not only bring our consulates into disrepute abroad, . . . but they have had at home a deleterious and debauching influence upon public opinion. *E. Schuyler*, Amer. Diplomacy, p. 91.

extraordinarily (eks-trôr′- or eks-trā-ôr′di-nā-ri-li), *adv.* **1.** In an extraordinary manner; in an uncommon degree; remarkably; eminently.

For I begin to forget all my hate,
And tak't unkindly that mine enemy
Should use me so *extraordinarily* scurvily.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv.

2. Not in the ordinary or common way; in a peculiar manner; specially.

The olive-green light . . . is composed of ordinarily refracted rays, which vibrate at right angles, and of *extraordinarily* refracted rays, which vibrate parallel to the axis. *Lommel*, Light (trans.), p. 313.

extraordinariness (eks-trôr′- or eks-trā-ôr′di-nā-ri-nes), *n.* The character of being extraordinary; uncommonness; remarkableness.

I chuse some few, either for the *extraordinariness* of their guilt or, etc. *Government of the Tongue.*

He had a strange persuasion in his mind . . . that there was bestowed on him the gift of curing the king's evil; which, for the *extraordinariness* of it, he thought fit to conceal for some time. *Wood*, Athenæ Oxon.

extraordinary (eks-trôr′- or eks-trā-ôr′di-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *extraordinaire* = Pr. *extraordinari* = Sp. Pg. *extraordinario* = It. *estraordinario*, *straordinario*, < L. *extraordinarius*, out of the common order, rare, extraordinary, < *extra*, beyond, + *ordo* (*ordin-*), order, rule (> *ordinarius*, ordinary): see *order*, *ordinary*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Being beyond or out of the common order or rule; not of the usual, customary, or regular kind; not ordinary: as, *extraordinary* evils require *extraordinary* remedies.

In *extraordinary* distresses, we pray for *extraordinary* reliefs. *Donne*, Sermons, v.

All good things for mans sustenance may with . . . facility be had by a little *extraordinary* labour.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, II. 191.

Extraordinary expenses should be sanctioned both by the assembly and the separate assemblies or estates of the duchies. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, App. ii., p. 428.

It is an *extraordinary* fact that the Old Testament Hebrews, though not wholly without the idea of existence after death, had yet no distinct idea of future reward and punishment. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 378.

2. Not pertaining to a regular system of sequence; exceptional; special: as, an *extraordinary* courier or messenger; an ambassador *extraordinary*; the *extraordinary* jurisdiction of a court; a gazette *extraordinary*.

Souldiers of another country that come to serve for paye: *extraordinarie* souldiers. *Nomenclator.*

At supper the pilgrim is first served with a dish *extraordinary*, and afterwards the guardian, which is carried to none of the rest.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 12.

3. In universities, relating to studies outside of the regular curriculum, or to lectures not recognized by the university as of the first rank of importance. In the middle ages *ordinary* lectures were so called because their subjects, forms, times, and places were fixed by the faculty or nation, while those of the *extraordinary* lectures were within certain limits left to the will of the lecturer. The extraordinary lectures could only be given at times not occupied by ordinary lectures. They treated of every subject except logic, theology, law, and medicine.

4. Exceeding the common degree or measure; hence, remarkable; uncommon; rare; wonderful: as, the *extraordinary* genius of Shakspere; an edifice of *extraordinary* grandeur.—**Envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary.** See *envoy*².—**Extraordinary care**, in *law*, the utmost or highest degree of care. See *negligence*.—**Extraordinary ray**, in *optics*. See *refraction*.

The vibrations of the *extraordinary ray* are in the plane of the principal plane of cleavage itself.
Lommel, Light (trans.), p. 298.

=**Syn.** Unusual, singular, extra, unwonted, signal, egregious, marvelous, prodigious, strange, preposterous.

II. *n.*; pl. *extraordinaries* (-riz). **1.** Anything uncommon or unusual; a thing exceeding the usual order, practice, or method. [Rare.]

Their *extraordinary* did consist especially in the matter of prayers and devotion; for that was eminent in them.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 643.

All the *extraordinaries* in the world, which fall out by no steady rules and causes, I style prodigies preternatural.
J. Spencer, Prodigies.

2†. An express messenger or courier.

Since we came to this town, there arrived an *extraordinary* from Spain. *Donne*, Letters, lxviii.

3†. Extra expense or indulgence.

I attended him also with the note of your *extraordinaries*, wherein I find him something difficult and dilatory yet. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 8.

4. In the British service, an allowance to troops beyond the gross pay, such as the expenses for barracks, encampments, etc.

extraordinary† (eks-trôr′- or eks-trā-ôr′di-nā-ri), *adv.* [< *extraordinary*, *a.*] Remarkably; exceptionally; extraordinarily.

The Achinese seem not to be *extraordinary* good at Accounts, as the Banians or Guzurats are.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 137.

The wine that grows on the sides of their mountain is *extraordinary* good, and I think much better than any I met with on the cold side of the Apennines.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 403.

extraparochial (eks″trā-pā-rō′ki-al), *a.* Not within or reckoned within the limits of a parish, or of any parish: as, *extraparochial* land; *extraparochial* charities.

The demesne of Clitheroe Castle being an independent jurisdiction, neither "geldable nor shireable," is, strictly speaking, *extra-parochial;* and it is in virtue of this almost obsolete privilege that several places in "Blackburnshire," within the "Castle parish," were, so late as the commencement of the present century, returned to parliament *extra-parochial*. *Baines*, Hist. Lancashire, II. 16.

extraparochially (eks″trā-pā-rō′ki-al-i), *adv.* In an extraparochial manner or relation.

But it is farther enacted, "that the registers of all such marriages . . . be removed to the parish church, . . . or, in case of a chapel *extraparochially* situate, then to the parish church next adjoining." *Horsley*, Charges, p. 207.

extraperitoneal (eks″trā-per-i-tō-nē′al), *a.* Situated outside of the peritoneal cavity.

extraphysical (eks-trā-fiz′i-kal), *a.* Not subject to physical laws or methods.

extraplantar (eks-trā-plan′tär), *a.* [< L. *extra*, outside, + *planta*, the sole of the foot (> *plantaris*, adj.): see *plantigrade*.] Situated on the outer side of the sole of the foot: opposed to *intraplantar*: as, the *extraplantar* nerve. *Coues.*

extrapolation (eks″trā-pō-lā′shon), *n.* [< F.] The approximate calculation, from known values of a function for given values of the variable, of another value of the function for a value of the variable smaller than the smallest or larger than the largest of those upon which the calculation is based. Thus, the calculation of the population of the United States in 1900, from the population in 1870, 1880, and 1890, would be an *extrapolation*.

extraprofessional (eks″trā-prō-fesh′on-al), *a.* Not included within the ordinary limits of professional interest or duty.

Molina was an ecclesiastic, and these studies were *extraprofessional*. *Med. Repos.*

extraprovincial (eks″trā-prō-vin′shal), *a.* Not pertaining to or situated in the (specified) province or jurisdiction.

An *extra-provincial* citation is not valid . . . above two days' journey. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

extrarectus (eks-trā-rek′tus), *n.*; pl. *extrarecti* (-tī). [NL., < L. *extra*, outside, + *rectus*, straight: see *rectus*.] **1.** The outer straight or abducent muscle of the eyeball; the rectus externus, which rolls the eye outward. See cut under *eyeball*.—**2.** The small or external straight muscle of the abdomen, commonly called *pyramidalis abdominis*. *Coues.*

extraregarding (eks″trā-rē-gär′ding), *a.* Looking outward; considering what is outside or without. [Rare.]

Still it would seem that the normal bent and attitude of our minds, in the exercises and pursuits from which the happiness of most of us is derived, is objective, *extra-regarding*, rather than introspective.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 133.

extraregular (eks-trā-reg′ū-lär), *a.* Not comprehended within a rule or rules; unrestricted.

His [God's] providence is *extraregular*, and produces strange things beyond common rules.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, iv. 2.

extraregularly (eks-trā-reg′ū-lär-li), *adv.* Exceptionally; in a manner not according to rule.

Extraregularly, and upon extraordinary reasons and permissions, we find that holy persons have miscarried in battle. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 258.

extrasensible (eks-trā-sen′si-bl), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Inaccessible to the senses.

II. *n.* That which is inaccessible to the senses.

The distinction between the Atomic Theory and the Hypothesis of Atomism points to the distinction . . . between the conception of atoms as *extrasensibles* and the conception of them as convenient fictions.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iv. § 85.

extrasolar (eks-trā-sō′lär), *a.* In *astron.*, situated outside of or beyond the solar system.

extraspection (eks-trā-spek′shon), *n.* [< L. *extra*, beyond, outside, + *spectio*(*n-*), observation, < *specere*, see, observe.] Outward observation; observation of external things.

The idea of God is held to include all that can be known concerning the external universe and our inner consciousness, and this knowledge is obtained through science by *extra-spection* and by religion through intro-spection.
Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 629.

extrastomachal (eks-trā-stum′ak-al), *a.* Situated or taking place outside of the stomach.

Fresh leaves . . . are similarly treated [moistened and softened by secretion poured out of the mouth of an earthworm]. The result is that they are partially digested before they are taken into the alimentary canal. I am not aware of any other case of *extra-stomachal* digestion having been recorded. *Darwin*, Vegetable Mould, p. 43.

extratarsal (eks-trā-tär′sal), *a.* Situated upon the outer side of the tarsus. *Coues.*

extraterrestrial (eks″trā-te-res′tri-al), *a.* Occurring outside of the earth; extramundane.

Few people understand that the atmosphere bears also a large proportion of mineral substances, some of which must, almost to a certainty, have an *extra-terrestrial* origin. *Winchell*, World-Life, I. i. 6.

extraterritorial (eks″trā-ter-i-tō′ri-al), *a.* [< L. *extra*, outside, + *territorium*, territory: see *territory*, *territorial*.] Same as *exterritorial*.

extraterritoriality (eks″trā-ter-i-tō-ri-al′i-ti), *n.* [< *extraterritorial* + *-ity*.] Same as *exterritoriality*.

The treaties must in these two points, *extra-territoriality* and concessions of land for mercantile settlements at open ports, remain unchanged.
Contemporary Rev., LII. 151.

extraterritorially (eks″trā-ter-i-tō′ri-al-i), *adv.* Same as *exterritorially*.

extrathecal (eks-trā-thē′kal), *a.* [< L. *extra*, outside, + NL. *theca*, q. v., + *-al*.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, situated outside the theca: as, "the *extrathecal* part of the polyp," *G. H. Fowler*, Micros. Sci., XXVIII. 7.

From the disappearance of the thecal walls prior to the maturity of the spores they sometimes appear naked, or *extrathecal*. *Lindsay*, British Lichens, p. 70.

extrathoracic (eks″trā-thō-ras′ik), *a.* [< L. *extra*, outside, + *thorax*, q. v., + *-ic*.] Situated outside the thorax. *Huxley.*

extratriceps (eks-trā-trī′seps), *n.*; pl. *extratricipites* (-trī-sip′i-tēz). [< L. *extra*, outside, + *triceps*, q. v.] The outer head or division of the triceps muscle of the arm.

extratropical (eks-trā-trop′i-kal), *a.* Situated beyond or outside of the tropics, north or south.

In polar and *extra-tropical* regions . . . precipitation [of vapor] is in excess of evaporation.
J. Croll, Climate and Time, p. 106.

extraught† (eks-trât′), *a.* [A var. of *extract*, *a.*, as *distraught* of *distract*.] **1.** Extracted. *Hall.*

Sham'st thou not, knowing whence thou art *extraught*,
To let thy tongue detect thy base-born heart?
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2.

2. Distraught; distracted.

There was a woman accustomed to haunt the court, whiche being *extraught* of her mind, and seemyng by some inspiration to showe thinges to come, mette Alexander, and would in noe wise suffer him to passe.
Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 227.

extra-uterine (eks-trā-ū′te-rin), *a.* Being beyond or outside of the uterus: applied to those

cases of pregnancy in which the fetus is contained in some organ exterior to the uterus.

extravagance (eks-trav'a-gans), *n.* [< OF. and F. *extravagance* = Sp. Pg. *extravagancia* = It. *estravaganza, stravaganza,* extravagance, < ML. *extravagan(t-)s,* extravagant: see *extravagant.*] **1.** A wandering beyond proper bounds; an excursion or a sally out of the usual way, course, or limit. [Now rare.]

I have troubled you too far with this *extravagance:* I shall make no delay to recall myself into the road again. *Hammond.*

2. An extravagant action, or such actions collectively; a going beyond proper limits in action, conduct, or feeling; the overdoing of something; specifically, lavish outlay or expenditure.

The *extravagances* of a man of genius are as sure of imitation as the equable self-possession of his higher moments is incapable of it. *Lowell,* Study Windows, p. 317.

3. The quality of being extravagant; excessiveness or unreasonableness in amount or degree; exorbitance: as, *extravagance* of expenditure, demands, conduct, passion, etc.

Some verses of my own, Maximin and Almanzor, cry vengeance upon me for their *extravagance.* *Dryden.*

The income of three dukes was not enough to supply her *extravagance.* *Arbuthnot.*

In modern times there exists an immense body of established scientific truth, which checks the natural *extravagance* of the intellect left to itself.
J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 103.

=Syn. Wildness, irregularity, absurdity, excess, exorbitance, unreasonableness, profusion, waste, dissipation, bombast.

extravagancy (eks-trav'a-gan-si), *n.* [As *extravagance:* see *-ancy.*] Extravagance; a wandering; especially, a wandering out of or beyond the usual or proper course; a wild or licentious departure from custom or propriety; a vagary. [Now rare.]

My determinate voyage is mere *extravagancy.*
Shak., T. N., ii. 1.

Such is the *Extravagancy* of some that they will lay Wagers he [the King of Sweden] is not yet dead.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 6.

Precious liquor, warmed and heightened by a flame, first crowns the vessel, and then dances over its brim into the fire, increasing the cause of its own motion and *extravagancy.* *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), I. 44.

extravagant (eks-trav'a-gant), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. and F. *extravagant* = Sp. Pg. *extravagante* = It. *estravagante, stravagante,* < ML. *extravagan(t-)s,* pp. of *extravagari,* wander beyond, < L. *extra,* beyond, + *vagari,* wander, stray: see *vagrant.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Wandering beyond bounds or out of the regular course; straying. [Now rare.]

The *extravagant* and erring spirit hies
To his confine. *Shak.,* Hamlet, i. 1.

Walking about the solitudes [at Tunbridge Wells], I greatly admired the *extravagant* turnings, insinuations, and growth of certaine birch trees among the rocks.
Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 15, 1661.

Rare, *extravagant* spirits come by us at intervals, who disclose to us new facts in nature. *Emerson,* History.

2. Exceeding just or reasonable limits; excessive; exorbitant; unreasonable; lavish: as, the demands or desires of men are often *extravagant; extravagant* living or expenditure.

His people persuaded me to send back my horses, and promised I should be well furnish'd, but I found myself obliged to hire very bad horses at an *extravagant* price.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 59.

Of Pope himself he [Byron] spoke with *extravagant* admiration. *Macaulay,* Moore's Byron.

3. Not comprised within ordinary limits of truth, probability, or propriety; irregular; wild; fantastic: as, *extravagant* flights of fancy.

For a dance they seem'd
Somewhat *extravagant* and wild.
Milton, P. L., vi. 616.

There appears something nobly wild and *extravagant* in great geniuses. *Addison.*

Where ceremony is dominant in social intercourse, *extravagant* compliments are addressed to private persons.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 345.

4. Exceeding necessity or prudence in expenditure; wasteful; prodigal; profuse: as, an *extravagant* purchase; an *extravagant* man.

He that is *extravagant* will quickly become poor, and poverty will enforce dependence and invite corruption.
Johnson, Rambler.

=Syn. **2** and **3.** Inordinate, exorbitant, unconscionable, absurd.—**4.** *Extravagant, Profuse, Lavish, Wasteful, Prodigal,* reckless. *Extravagant* and *prodigal* refer more often to habits or character, the others to acts. All apply to that which is immoderate or unreasonable in quantity or degree; *wasteful* to that which is injuriously so. One may be *extravagant* or *wasteful* with a small sum; it requires a large sum to enable one to be *profuse, lavish,* or *prodigal.* *Lavish* is stronger than *profuse.* *Prodigal,* perhaps from association with the *prodigal* son of Luke xv. 11–32, suggests most of immorality and reprobation. All these words have lighter figurative uses.

An *extravagant* man, who has nothing else to recommend him but a false generosity, is often more beloved than a person of a much more finished character who is defective in this particular. *Addison.*

Yet was she not *profuse;* but fear'd to waste,
And wisely managed, that the stock might last.
Dryden, Eleonora, l. 65.

There is one quality of Macaulay's nature, and that, perhaps, the best, which is deserving of *lavish* eulogium—his intense love of liberty, and his hearty hatred of despotism. *Whipple,* Ess. and Rev., I. 21.

Long, cumbrous, and *wasteful* processes of natural selection and hereditary descent.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 213.

Free-livers on a small scale, who are *prodigal* within the compass of a guinea. *Irving,* The Stout Gentleman.

II. *n.* **1**†. One who wanders about; a vagrant; a vagabond.

Therefore returne, if yee be wise, you fall into the ditch els, and enter the cittie againe, for if there hee be not, he is a verie *extravagant,* and has no abiding.
Rowley, Search for Money (1609).

Ordinarie officers are bound cheefly to their flocks, Acts 20. 28, and are not to be *extravagants,* to goe, come, and leave them at their pleasurs to shift for them selves.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 187.

2. One who is confined to no general rule; an eccentric. [Rare.]

There are certain *extravagants* among people of all sizes and professions. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3. *pl.* (*a*) A part of the body of canon law: as, the *Extravagants* of John XXII. and the *Extravagantes communes* of other popes: so called because they treated of matters not in the decretals (*extra decretum vagabantur*).

All these together, Gratian's decree, Gregory's decretals, the sixth decretal, the Clementine constitutions, and the *extravagants* of John and his successors, form the corpus juris canonici, or body of the Roman canon law.
Blackstone, Com., Int., § 82.

The accretions of the Decretum, the *Extravagants,* as they were called—that is, the authoritative sentences of the Popes which were not yet codified—were many of them conveyed in answers to English bishops, or brought at once to England by the clergy, with the same avidity that lawyers now read the terminal reports in the Law Journal.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 306.

(*b*) A collection of Jewish traditions, published at the end of the second century.

extravagantly (eks-trav'a-gant-li), *adv.* In an extravagant manner; unreasonably; absurdly; excessively; with unjustifiable profuseness: as, to act, dress, or live *extravagantly;* to be *extravagantly* fond of pleasure.

Passing abreast of me, he . . . stuck an arm akimbo, and smirked *extravagantly* by.
Dickens, Great Expectations, xxx.

My Lord *extravagantly* entertaining: telling some capital stories about old Bishop Horsley, which were set off with some of the drollest mimicry that I ever saw.
Macaulay, Life and Letters, I. 283.

extravagantness (eks-trav'a-gant-nes), *n.* Extravagance. *Bailey,* 1727.

extravaganza (eks-trav-a-gan'zä), *n.* [With *ex-* for *es-,* < It. *estravaganza,* extravagance: see *extravagance.*] **1.** Something out of rule, as in music, the drama, etc.; a composition characterized by extravagant, fantastic, or capricious qualities, as "Hudibras" or "Bombastes Furioso"; a burlesque.—**2.** An extravagant flight of feeling or language.

extravaganzist (eks-trav-a-gan'zist), *n.* [< *extravaganza* + *-ist.*] A writer of extravaganzas.

Cornelius Webbe is one of the best of that numerous school of *extravaganzists* who sprang from the ruins of Lamb. *Pope,* Marginalia, cxv.

extravagate (eks-trav'a-gāt), *v. i.* [< ML. *extravagatus,* pp. of *extravagari* (> F. *extravaguer*), wander beyond: see *extravagant.*] To wander irregularly or beyond due limits.

When the body plunges into the luxury of sense, the mind will *extravagate* through all the regions of a vitiated imagination. *Warburton,* Sermons, xx.

Adventures endless, spun
By the dismantled warrior in old age,
Out of the bowels of those very schemes
In which his youth did first *extravagate.*
Wordsworth, Prelude, v.

extravagation† (eks-trav-a-gā'shon), *n.* [< *extravagate* + *-ion.*] Excess; a wandering beyond limits.

I do not pretend to justify the *extravagations* of the mob.
Smollett.

extravasate (eks-trav'a-sāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *extravasated,* ppr. *extravasating.* [< ML. *extravasatus,* only as adj., as if pp. of **extravasare* (> Sp. *extravasar(se)* = Pg. *extravasar* = F. *extravaser*), < L. *extra,* beyond, + *vas,* vessel: see *vase, vessel.*] In *pathol.,* to become infiltrated or effused; escape, as blood, lymph, or serum, from its proper vessels into surrounding tissues.

He still mends, but abundance of *extravasated* blood has come out of the wound. *Swift,* To Stella, xviii.

As if the light which was once in those sickly green pupils had *extravasated* into the white part of the eye.
Thackeray, Catharine, p. 538.

extravasate (eks-trav'a-sāt), *a.* [< ML. *extravasatus:* see the verb.] Extravasated. [Rare.]

I'm told one clot of blood *extravasate*
Ends one as certainly as Roland's sword.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 242.

extravasation (eks-trav-a-sā'shon), *n.* [= F. *extravasation* = Sp. *extravasacion* = Pg. *extravasação;* as *extravasate* + *-ion.*] The effusion of an animal fluid into the tissues surrounding its proper vessel, from which it has escaped in consequence of rupture or morbid permeability: as, *extravasation* of blood or of urine.

Perhaps also causing some *extravasation,* as we see that wounds and bruises are attended with some inflammation, more or less, of the part affected. *Boyle,* Works, II. 83.

extravascular (eks-trä-vas'kū-lär), *a.* **1.** Being out of the proper vessel or vessels; without distinct vessels: applied especially to the free circulation of the blood of insects between the viscera and the muscles, without special veins or arteries.—**2.** Nonvascular: applied to parts which have no blood-vessels: as, cuticle and cartilage are *extravascular* structures.

extravenate† (eks-trä-vē'nāt), *a.* [< L. *extra,* outside, + *vena,* a vein, + *-ate*[1]. Cf. *extravasate.*] Let out of the veins.

That there is a magnetick way of curing wounds by anointing the weapon, and that the wound is affected in like manner as is the *extravenate* bloud by the sympathetic medicine, is for matter of fact put out of doubt by the noble Sir K. Digby. *Glanville,* Vanity of Dogmatizing, xxi.

extraversion† (eks-trä-vėr'shon), *n.* [< L. *extra,* outside, + ML. *versio(n-),* a turning: see *version.* Cf. *extroversion.*] The act of throwing out; the state of being turned or thrown out or outward.

Nor does there intervene heat to afford them any colour to pretend that there is made an *extraversion* of the sulphur, or of any of the two other supposed principles.
Boyle.

extray†, *v. t.* [ME. *extrayen, extraien,* < OF. *extraire,* F. *extraire* = Pr. *estraire* = Sp. *extraer* = Pg. *extrahir* = It. *estrarre, strarre,* < L. *extrahere,* draw out, extract: see *extract, v.*] To extract.

And so y made hem *extraie* me ensaumples of the Bible and other bokes that y had. And y made hem rede me eueri boke; and ther that y fonde a goode ensaumple y made *extraie* it out.
Book of the Knight of La Tour Landry, p. 3.

extreat† (eks-trēt'), *n.* [A var. of *estreat, extract.*] Extraction.

Some Clarkes doe doubt in their devicefull art
Whether this heavenly thing whereof I treat,
To weeten Mercie, be of Justice part,
Or drawne forth from her by divine *extreate.*
Spenser, F. Q., V. x. 1.

extree† (eks'trē), *n.* [< ME. *extre;* a var. of *axtree,* equiv. to *axletree,* q. v.] An axletree.

A large pyn, in maner of an *extre,* that goth thorow the hole. *Chaucer,* Astrolabe, i. 14.

extreme (eks-trēm'), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *extream, extreame;* < OF. *extreme,* F. *extrême* = Pr. *extrem, estrem* = Sp. Pg. *extremo* = It. *estremo, stremo,* < L. *extremus,* outermost, utmost, superl. of *exter,* outer, outward: see *exterior.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Outermost; situated at the utmost limit, point, or border; furthest of all; largest or smallest or last: as, the *extreme* verge or edge of a roof or a precipice; the *extreme* limit or hour of life. [Although the word is superlative in itself, the superlative suffix is sometimes added for emphasis: as, "the *extremest* shore," *Southey.*]

Thy *extreme* hope, the loveliest and the last.
Shelley, Adonais, vi.

Behind the standing figure on the *extreme* left six objects are ranged on the edge of the chaton, so as to follow its curve. *C. T. Newton,* Art and Archæol., p. 268.

2. Utmost or greatest in degree; the most, greatest, best, or worst that can exist or be supposed; such as cannot be exceeded: as, *extreme* pain or grief; *extreme* joy or pleasure; an *extreme* case.

To forbid the overflowings and intercourses of pity upon such occasions were the *extremest* of evils.
Bacon, Moral Fables, vii., Expl.

Why, therefore, fire: for I have caught *extreme* cold.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1.

God ever mindful in all strife and strait,
Who, for our own good, makes the need *extreme,*
Till at the last He puts forth might and saves.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 50.

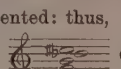
This single bilateral symmetry remains constant under the *extremest* modifications of form.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 252.

3. Exacting or severe to the utmost.

If thou, Lord, wilt be *extreme* to mark what is done amiss, O Lord, who may abide it?
Book of Common Prayer, Psalter, cxxx. 3.

Posterity is not *extreme* to mark abortive crimes.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

4. In *music*, superfluous or augmented: thus, the *extreme* sharp sixth is the augmented sixth.—**Chord of the extreme sixth,** a chord which in its regular form contains an augmented sixth, as in fig. *a*.—**Extreme fifth.** See *fifth*, *n.*, 2.—**Extreme intervals,** in *music*, expanded, augmented, or superfluous intervals: as, the *extreme* sixth (that is, the augmented or sharped sixth).—**Extreme key,** in *music*, a key not closely related to a given key.—**Extreme parts,** in *music*, the parts or voices that lie at the top and bottom of the harmony; usually, the soprano and bass.—**Extreme unction.** See *unction*.—**To cut a line in extreme and mean ratio,** to cut it into two parts such that the lesser is to the greater as the greater is to the whole—that is, the ratio of the whole to the greater is $\frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{5}+1)$, while that of the lesser to the greater is $\frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{5}-1)$.=**Syn. 1.** Utermost, most distant, most remote, terminal.—**2.** Final, ultimate, utter.



II. *n.* **1.** The utmost point or verge of a thing; that part which terminates a body; an extremity; the end or one of the ends, especially of correlated parts, of a body.

With this wind they run away in the same parellel 35 or 36 d. before they cross the line again to the northward, which is about midway between the *extremes* of both promontories. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. ii. 9.

2. The utmost limit or degree that can be supposed or tolerated; either of two states, qualities, or feelings as different from each other as possible; the highest or the lowest degree: as, the *extremes* of heat and cold; avoid *extremes*.

His flaw'd heart, . . .
'Twixt two *extremes* of passion, joy and grief,
Burst smilingly. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

Yet is this City subject to both the *extreams* of weather.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 169.

The felon is the logical *extreme* of the epicure and coxcomb. Selfish luxury is the end of both, though in one it is decorated with refinements, and in the other brutal.
Emerson, Fortune of the Republic.

3†. Extremity; utmost need or distress.

I will not hide
What thoughts in my unquiet breast are risen,
Tending to some relief of our *extremes*,
Or end. *Milton*, P. L., x. 976.

4. In *logic*, the subject or the predicate of a categorical proposition; specifically, the subject or the predicate of the conclusion of a syllogism; either of two terms which are separated in the premises and brought together in the conclusion. The *major extreme* is the predicate of the conclusion; the *minor extreme*, the subject of the conclusion. The major is also called the *first extreme;* the minor, the *second extreme*.

5. In *math.*: (*a*) Either of the first and last terms of a proportion, or of any other related sequence or series of terms: as, when three magnitudes are proportional, the rectangle contained by the *extremes* is equal to the square of the mean. (*b*) The largest or the smallest of three or more magnitudes.

If any three unequall numbers be proposed, they have this propertie: that the product of their meane number by the total of both the ods or differences whereby the *extreames* differ from the same meane countervayles both the products made of each *extreame* by this fellowes differance or ods. *T. Hill*, Arithmetic (1600), fol. 31.

(*c*) Any part of a right-angled or quadrantal spherical triangle other than the part assumed as mean. The two extremes nearest the mean are called the *conjunct extremes*, the other two the *disjunct extremes*.—**In the extreme,** in the highest or utmost degree.

All colours in Brazil, whether of birds, insects, or flowers, are brilliant *in the extreme*.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. iv.

The extremes of an interval, in *music*, the two sounds most distant from each other.—**To go to extremes,** to proceed to an extremity in some course or action; use extreme measures or methods; carry one's opinions or proceedings to the utmost limit or consequences.=**Syn.** See *extremity*.

extreme† (eks-trēm′), *adv.* [< *extreme, a.*] = Extremely; excessively; exceedingly.

The colde is *extreame* sharpe, but here the Proverbe is true, that no extreame long continueth.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 114.

Lord Peter, even in his lucid intervals, was very lewdly given in his common conversation, *extreme* wilful and positive. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, iv.

extremeless (eks-trēm′les), *a.* [< *extreme* + *-less.*] Having no extremes or extremities; infinite. *Bailey*, 1727.

extremely (eks-trēm′li), *adv.* In the utmost degree; to the utmost; more commonly, to a very great degree; exceedingly: as, *extremely* hot or cold; *extremely* painful.

It rained most *extremely* without any ceasing.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 57.

I swear thou shalt fight with me, or thou shalt be beaten *extremely* and kicked.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 2.

extremeness (eks-trēm′nes), *n.* The quality of being extreme; tendency to extremes.

There is perhaps a little *extremeness* on either side.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LV. 197.

extremism (eks-trē′mizm), *n.* [< *extreme* + *-ism.*] Disposition to go to extremes in doctrine or practice; ultraism.

It is just this *extremism* which makes any effective control of the traffic in liquors so nearly hopeless in this country. *The American*, XIII. 276.

It [the anti-saloon movement] recognizes the futility of *extremism*. *New York Semi-weekly Tribune*, Aug. 26, 1887.

extremist (eks-trē′mist), *n.* [< *extreme* + *-ist.*] One who goes to extremes; a supporter of extreme doctrines or practice.

But at no time has the Prime Minister given his sanction to the proposals of the *extremists* in his own party.
The American, IX. 117.

extremital (eks-trem′i-tal), *a.* [< *extremity* + *-al.*] In *zoöl.*, pertaining to an extremity; situated at the end; distal: opposed to *proximal*.

extremity (eks-trem′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *extremities* (-tiz). [< ME. *extremite*, < OF. *extremite*, F. *extrémité* = Pr. *extremitat* = Sp. *extremidad* = Pg. *extremidade* = It. *estremità, stremità*, < L. *extremita(t-)s*, the extremity or end, < *extremus*, furthest, extreme: see *extreme*.] **1.** The utmost point or side; the end or the verge; the point or border that terminates a thing: as, the *extremities* of a bridge; the *extremities* of a lake.

Perseus readily undertook a very long expedition even from the east to the *extremities* of the west.
Bacon, Fable of Perseus.

Petrarca's villa is at the *extremity* farthest from Padua.
Eustace, Tour through Italy, I. iv.

2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a limb or an organ of locomotion; an appendage or appendicular part of the body. The extremities of the vertebrate body are four in number, viz., the arms and legs, divided in man into upper and lower, and in other animals into anterior and posterior extremities.

He schal waische al his body and his *extremytees* with brennynge watir ofte tymes.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 17.

It is a sign . . . of new vigor, when the *extremities* are made active, when currents of warm life run into the hands and feet. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 93.

3. The highest degree; the most intense form: as, to suffer the *extremity* of pain or cruelty.

He is vain-glorious and humble, and angry and patient, and merry and dull, and joyful and sorrowful, in *extremities*, in an hour. *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, i. 1.

Come arm'd with Flames, for I will prove
All the *Extremities* of mighty Love.
Cowley, The Mistress, Request.

He reddening in *extremity* of delight,
"My lord, you overpay me fifty-fold."
Tennyson, Geraint.

4. Extreme or utmost need, distress, or difficulty; the greatest degree of destitution or helplessness; specifically, death: as, a city besieged and reduced to *extremity;* man's *extremity* is God's opportunity.

My servants all for life did flee,
And left me in *extremitie*.
Lament of the Border Widow (Child's Ballads, III. 87).

Lover's oaths are like mariner's prayers, uttered in *extremity*. *Webster*, White Devil, iv. 4.

5. *pl.* Extreme measures: as, the commander was compelled to proceed to *extremities*.

Extremities ought then only to ensue when, after a fair experiment, accommodation has been found impracticable.
A. Hamilton, Works, I. 438.

=**Syn. 1.** *Extremity, End, Extreme*, border, termination. *Extremity* is opposed to *middle, end* to *beginning*, and *extreme* to *mean* or *moderate degree*. *Extreme* is now used only in figurative senses; the others are literal or figurative. *Extreme* generally indicates that which is excessive, exaggerated, or extravagant: as, he was dressed in the *extreme* of the fashion; "avoid *extremes*," *Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 385. For the direct expression of a great distress, etc., *extremity* is used, and *extreme* is rare or obsolete.

Truly in my youth I suffered much *extremity* for love.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2.

But only fools, and they of vast estate,
The *extremity* of modes will imitate.
Dryden, New House, Prol., l. 26.

Death is the *end* of life; ah, why
Should life all labour be?
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters (Choric Song).

The human mind not infrequently passes from one *extreme* to another; from one of implicit faith to one of absolute incredulity.
Story, Address, Cambridge, Aug. 31, 1826.

extricable (eks′tri-ka-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **extricabilis* (cf. *inextricabilis*), inextricable, < *extricare*, extricate: see *extricate*.] Capable of being extricated.

Germ above roundish-egged, very villous, scarce *extricable* from the calyx enclosing and grasping it.
Sir W. Jones, Select Indian Plants.

extricate (eks′tri-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *extricated*, ppr. *extricating*. [< L. *extricatus*, pp. of *extricare*, disentangle, extricate, < *ex*, out, + *tricæ*, trifles, toys, trumpery, hence also hindrances, impediments. Cf. *intricate*.] **1.** To disentangle; disengage; free: as, to *extricate* one from a perilous or embarrassing situation; to *extricate* one's self from debt.

A friend was arrested for fifty pounds. I was unable to *extricate* him, except by becoming his bail.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xxvii.

Butler dwells . . . on the dexterity with which he [Shaftesbury] *extricated* himself from the snares in which he left his associates to perish.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

If I felt any emotion at all, it was a kind of chuckling satisfaction at the cleverness I was about to display in *extricating* myself from this dilemma. *Poe*, Tales, I. 13.

2. To set loose or free; evolve; excrete.

They *extricate* water, urea, and carbonic acid.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 413.

This mixture [for the manufacture of phosphorus] must be made out of doors, as under an open shed, on account of the carbonic acid and other offensive gases which are *extricated*. *Ure*, Dict., III. 557.

=**Syn. 1.** *Disentangle*, etc. (see *disengage*); relieve, deliver, set free.

extricate, extricated (eks′tri-kāt, -kā-ted), *a.* [< L. *extricatus*, pp.: see the verb.] In *entom.*, extruded: applied to the ovipositor when the valves and vagina are entirely without the body, whether in use or not, as in many *Ichneumonidæ*.

extrication (eks-tri-kā′shon), *n.* [< *extricate* + *-ion.*] **1.** The act of extricating, or the state of being extricated; a freeing from impediments or embarrassments; disentanglement.

The chief object in the mind of every citizen may not be *extrication* from a condition admitted to be disgraceful, but fulfilment of a duty which shall be also a birthright.
Ruskin, Lectures on Art, §. 4.

2. The act or process of setting loose or free; an evolving: as, the *extrication* of heat or moisture from a substance.

Extrication, or escape of the embryo from the ovum.
Owen, Anat., xii.

Whenever any rapid chemical action attended with *extrication* of light and heat takes place, combustion is said to occur. *W. A. Miller*, Elem. of Chem., § 336.

extrinsecal†, *a.* See *extrinsical*.

extrinsecate†, *a.* See *extrinsicate*.

extrinsic (eks-trin′sik), *a.* [Formerly *extrinsick, extrinsique;* prop. **extrinsec* (the term. being erroneously conformed to that of adjectives in *-ic*) = F. *extrinsèque* = Pr. *extrinsec* = Sp. *extrínseco* = Pg. *extrinseco* = It. *estrinseco*, < L. *extrinsecus*, adj., outer, < *extrinsecus*, adv., from without, without, on the outside, < **extrim*, an assumed adverbial form of *exter*, outer, outward, + *secus*, prep., by, beside, seen also in *intrinsecus*, on the inside (> E. *intrinsic*, q. v.), *altrinsecus*, on the other side, *utrinsecus*, on both sides, *circumsecus*, on all sides.] **1.** Outward; external; not of the essence or inner being or nature of a thing.

So in like manner astronomy exhibiteth the *extrinsique* parts of celestial bodies (namely, the number or situation, notion, and periods of the starres) as the hide of heaven.
Bacon, On Learning, ii. 4.

The royal stamp upon any kind of metal may be sufficient to give it an *extrinsick* value, and to determine the rate at which it is to pass amongst coins; but it cannot give an intrinsick value, or make that which is but brass to be gold. *Bp. Wilkins*, Natural Religion, ii. 6.

Words
That, while they most ambitiously set forth
Extrinsic differences, the outward marks
Whereby society has parted man
From man, neglect the universal heart.
Wordsworth, Prelude, xiii.

2. Determined by something else than the subject; extraneous; foreign.

That one is wise, and another is foolish or less learned, is by accident and *extrinsic* causes.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 302.

3. In *anat.*, originating outside the anatomical limits of a limb, these limits including the pectoral and pelvic arches: applied to certain muscles.—**4.** In *Scots law*, not relevant to the point referred: applied to facts and circumstances sworn to by a party on a reference to his oath, which cannot be competently taken as part of the evidence.—**Extrinsic** or **extrinsical argument,** an argument not drawn from a definition.—**Extrinsic evidence,** that evidence which is not contained in a document, but sought to be adduced from without, as for the purpose of interpreting its contents or qualifying its effect.
=**Syn.** See *exterior*.

extrinsical (eks-trin'si-kal), *a.* and *n.* [Orig. and prop. *extrinsecal;* as *extrinsic* + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* Same as *extrinsic.* [Obsolete or archaic.]

A purpose acted and not acted differs not in the principle, but in the effect, which is *extrinsical* and accidental to the purpose. *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), I. 186.

Shakespeare no doubt projected himself in his own creations; but those creations never became so perfectly disengaged from him, so objective, or, as they used to say, *extrinsical,* to him, as to react upon him like real and even alien existences. *Lowell,* Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 86.

II.† *n.* An outward accident or circumstance; a non-essential.

Knox and Whittingham were as much bent against the substance of the book as against any of the circumstantials and *extrinsicals* which belonged unto it.
Heylin, Hist. Reformation, II. 179.

extrinsicality (eks-trin-si-kal'i-ti), *n.* [< *extrinsical* + *-ity.*] The state or character of being extrinsic. *Roget.*

extrinsically (eks-trin'si-kal-i), *adv.* In an extrinsic manner; from without; externally.

extrinsicalness (eks-trin'si-kal-nes), *n.* Same as *extrinsicality. Bailey,* 1727.

extrinsicate†, *a.* [Orig. *extrinsecate;* as *extrinsic* + *-ate*[1].] External; extraneous. *Davies.*

Which nature doth not forme of her owne power,
But are *extrinsecate,* by marvaile wrought.
Wisdom of Dr. Dodipol (1600).

extrinsicate (eks-trin'si-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *extrinsicated,* ppr. *extrinsicating.* [< *extrinsic* + *-ate*[2].] To make extrinsic; transmit from an internal to an external activity or being; externalize.

The acoustic image cannot be evoked, and therefore the idea cannot be *extrinsicated* either in spoken words or in writing, which alone are capable of exactly calling up the idea in other persons.
Tr. in *Alien. and Neurol.,* VIII. 219.

extrinsication (eks-trin-si-kā'shon), *n.* [< *extrinsicate* + *-ion.*] The act or result of extrinsicating or externalizing.

extrobliquus (eks-trob-lī'kwus), *n.*; pl. *extrobliqui* (-kwī). [NL., < L. *extra,* outside, + *obliquus,* oblique.] Same as *ectobliquus.*

extroitive (eks-trō'i-tiv), *a.* [Irreg. (in imitation of the opposite *introitive*) < L. *extra,* outside, + *ire,* pp. **itus,* go, + *-ive.*] Moving or going out; seeking after external objects. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

extrorsal (eks-trôr'sal), *a.* [< *extrorse* + *-al.*] Same as *extrorse.*

extrorse (eks-trôrs'), *a.* [< F. *extrorse,* < L. as if **extrorsus,* toward the outside (cf. L. *introrsus,* adv., toward the inside), < *extra,* outside, + *versus,* adv., turned toward, < *versus,* pp. of *vertere,* turn: see *verse,* and cf. *introrse.*] **1.** In *bot.,* turned outward: applied to an anther which is turned away from the axis of the flower and faces the perianth.—**2.** In *zoöl.,* turned out or away from the body: correlated with *antrorse, introrse,* and *retrorse.*

Extrorse Stamens in Flower of *Hippocratea.*

extrorsely (eks-trôrs'li), *adv.* In an extrorse manner; in such a way as to become extrorse.

extroversion (eks-trō-vėr'shon), *n.* [Irreg. (in imitation of the opposite *introversion*) < L. *extra,* without, + ML. *versio(n-),* a turning.] In *pathol.,* a turning inside out, as of the eyelids (see *eversion*) or of the bladder—in the latter case, a congenital malformation.

extruct† (eks-trukt'), *v. t.* [< L. *extructus, exstructus,* pp. of *extruere* (> OF. *estruir, estrure* = It. *estruere, struere*), *exstruere,* pile up, build up, < *ex,* out, + *struere,* pp. *structus,* build: see *structure.* Cf. *construct.*] To build; construct.

These high *extructed* spires he writ
That mortal Dellius must quit.
Byrom, On Horace's Odes, ii. 3.

extruction† (eks-truk'shon), *n.* [< L. *extructio(n-), exstructio(n-),* < *extruere, exstruere,* pp. *extructus, exstructus,* build up: see *extruct.*] A building; a structure. *Bailey,* 1731.

extructive† (eks-truk'tiv), *a.* [< *extruct* + *-ive.*] Forming into a structure; constructive.

If it were not as easy for us to say that papistry is both affirmative and *extructive* of all wickedness.
Fulke, Ans. to Frarine's Declaration (1580), p. 41.

extructor† (eks-truk'tor), *n.* [< LL. *extructor, exstructor,* a builder, < L. *extruere, exstruere:* see *extruct.*] A builder; a constructor; a contriver. *Bailey,* 1727.

extrude (eks-trōd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *extruded,* ppr. *extruding.* [< L. *extrudere,* pp. *extrusus,* thrust out or forth, < *ex,* out, + *trudere,* thrust, akin to E. *threat,* q. v. Cf. *intrude, obtrude, protrude.*] **1.** To thrust out; force, press, or crowd out; expel: applied to things.

The gift of Nilus bringing down earth with his deluges, and *extruding* the sea by little and little.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 80.

Parentheses thrown into notes or *extruded* to the margin. *Coleridge.*

The tree puts forth leaves, and presently, by the germination of new buds, *extrudes* the old leaf.
Emerson, Friendship.

2. To drive away; expel; displace or remove, as a person from a place or office. [Now rare.]

Say he should *extrude* me his house to-day, shall I therefore desist, or let fall my suit to-morrow?
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1.

The proud Rutulian King,
A suitor to the maid, Æneas, malicing,
By force of arms attempts his rival to *extrude.*
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 333.

extrusion (eks-trō'zhon), *n.* [< L. as if **extrusio(n-),* < *extrudere,* pp. *extrusus,* thrust out: see *extrude.*] The act of extruding, in either use; a thrusting or driving out; expulsion.

We have already spoken of the comparatively modern *extrusion* of the bishops from all jurisdiction over the fabrics which in old times . . . were always described as having been made what they were by the bishops, and never by the deans. *Edinburgh Rev.,* CLXIII. 183.

extrusory (eks-trō'sō-ri), *a.* [< L. *extrusus,* pp. of *extrudere,* thrust out (see *extrude*), + *-ory.*] Extruding or forcing out.

extuberance†, **extuberancy**† (eks-tū'be-rans, -ran-si), *n.* [As *extuberan(t)* + *-ce, -cy.*] Protuberance.

Consider the humerus, its head, its neck, its pullies, its cavities, its *extuberances.*
J. Smith, Solomon's Portraiture of Old Age, p. 60.

"And the dry land appeared"; Not so precisely globous as before, but recompensed with an *extuberancy* of hills and mountains for the receipts into which God had sunk the waters.
J. Gregory, Notes on Passages in Scripture, p. 114.

extuberant† (eks-tū'be-rant), *a.* [= It. *estuberante,* < L. *extuberan(t-)s,* ppr. of *extuberare,* swell out: see *extuberate.*] Protuberant.

Extuberant lips. *Gayton,* Notes on Don Quixote, p. 223.

extuberate† (eks-tū'be-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *extuberatus,* pp. of *extuberare,* swell out or up, < *ex,* out, + *tuber,* a swelling: see *tuber.*] To swell out; protrude.

extuberation† (eks-tū-be-rā'shon), *n.* [< *extuberate* + *-ion.*] The state of being extuberant; a protuberance.

In both there are excrescences and *extuberations* to be lopt off and abated. *Farindon,* Sermons (1647), p. 582.

extumescence† (eks-tū-mes'ens), *n.* [< L. *ex* + *tumescere,* begin to swell: see *tumescence, tumescent.* Cf. L. *extumere,* swell up.] Tumescence; tumefaction.

extund†, *v. t.* [< L. *extundere,* beat out, strike out, squeeze out, < *ex,* out, + *tundere,* beat. Cf. *contund.*] To beat or force out. *Bailey,* 1727.

exturbate† (eks-tėr'bāt), *v. t.* [< L. *exturbatus,* pp. of *exturbare,* drive out, thrust out, < *ex,* out, + *turbare,* throw into disorder, agitate, trouble: see *trouble,* and cf. *disturb, perturb,* etc.] To drive out; expel.

We shall attack Flanders itself with fiery darts, and *exturbate* Antichrist from our native country.
Micronius, quoted in R. W. Dixon's Hist. Church of [Eng., xx.

extusion†, *n.* [< L. as if **extusio(n-),* < *extundere,* pp. *extusus,* beat out: see *extund.*] A forcing or squeezing out.

In all alimentation, or nourishment, there is a twofold action, *extusion* and attraction, whereof the former proceeds from the inward function, the latter from the outward. *Bacon,* Hist. Life and Death.

exuberance, exuberancy (ek-sū'be-rans, -ran-si), *n.* [= F. *exubérance* = Sp. Pg. *exuberancia* = It. *esuberanza,* < LL. *exuberantia,* superabundance, < L. *exuberan(t-)s,* superabundant: see *exuberant.*] The state of being exuberant; exceeding abundance; an overflowing supply; superabundance; luxuriance: as, *exuberance* of foliage or of fancy.

I saw many goodly spacious grounds . . . and a singular *exuberancy* of all manner of fruits.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 101.

No two canopies in the whole building are alike, and every part exhibits a joyous *exuberance* of fancy scorning every mechanical restraint.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 404.

In the more purely political poems, the same stage effects are repeated, with the same effort to compensate for deficiencies of feeling by *exuberance* of language.
Quarterly Rev.

=Syn. *Abundance, Profusion,* etc. (see *plenty*); copiousness, plenitude, amplitude, overflow, superabundance.

exuberant (ek-sū'be-rant), *a.* [= F. *exubérant* = Pr. *exuberant* = Sp. Pg. *exuberante* = It. *esuberante,* < L. *exuberan(t-)s,* ppr. of *exuberare,* be superabundant: see *exuberate.*] Characterized by abundance; copious to excess; overflowing; superabundant; luxuriant: as, *exuberant* fertility; *exuberant* imagination.

They are so *exuberant* that 'tis commonly reported one vine will load 5 mules with its grapes.
Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 29, 1645.

Peopling the deserts of America . . . with the waste of an *exuberant* nation. *Goldsmith,* Citizen of the World, xvii.

A gentleman of large proportions but of lively temperament, . . . wearing his broad-brimmed, steeple-crowned felt hat with the least possible tilt on one side—a sure sign of *exuberant* vitality in a mature and dignified person like him. *O. W. Holmes,* Old Vol. of Life, p. 62.

exuberantly (ek-sū'be-rant-li), *adv.* In an exuberant manner; very copiously; superabundantly; luxuriantly: as, the earth has produced *exuberantly.*

A considerable quantity of the vegetable matter lay at the surface of the antediluvian earth, and rendered it *exuberantly* fruitful.
Woodward, Essay toward a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

exuberate (ek-sū'be-rāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *exuberated,* ppr. *exuberating.* [< L. *exuberatus,* pp. of *exuberare,* come forth in abundance, be abundant, < *ex,* out, + *uberare,* be fruitful, < *uber,* an udder, = E. *udder,* q. v.] To abound; be in exuberance or great abundance.

All the loveliness imparted to the creature is lent it but to give us some more enlarged conceptions of that vast confluence and immensity that *exuberates* in God.
Boyle, Works, I. 264.

exuccous (ek-suk'us), *a.* See *exsuccous.*

exudate† (ek-sū'dāt), *v. t.* [< L. *exudatus, exsudatus,* pp. of *exudare, exsudare,* exude: see *exude.*] To exude; ooze out.

Some perforations only in the part itself, through which the humour included doth *exudate.*
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 4.

exudate (ek-sū'dāt), *n.* [Also *exsudate;* < L. *exudatum, exsudatum,* neut. of *exudatus, exsudatus,* pp.: see *exudate, v.*] An exudation.

Stone in the bladder, and sanguineous, fibrinous, or serous *exudates* are consequences of morbid systematic action. *Alien. and Neurol.,* VI. 45.

exudation (eks-ū-dā'shon), *n.* [Also *exsudation;* < L. as if **exudatio(n-), *exsudatio(n-),* < *exudare, exsudare,* exude: see *exude.*] **1.** The act of exuding; an oozing or sweating out; a gradual discharge of humors or moisture.

The tumour sometimes arises by a general *exudation* out of the cutis. *Wiseman,* Surgery.

2. That which is exuded: as, gums are *exudations* from plants; serous *exudations.*

The humming-bird feeds on flowers, whose *exudations* with his long little bill he sucks like the bee.
Boyle, Works, V. 369.

exudative (ek-sū'dā-tiv), *a.* [Also *exsudative;* < *exudate, v.,* + *-ive.*] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by exudation.

There are generally no *exudative* or degenerative changes of the retina [in retinitis apoplectica] such as are met with in other forms of retinitis. *J. S. Wells,* Dis. of Eye, p. 348.

exude (ek-sūd'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *exuded,* ppr. *exuding.* [< L. *exudare,* prop. *exsudare,* also written *esudare,* sweat out, exude, < *ex,* out, + *sudare,* sweat: see *sweat.*] **I.** *trans.* To discharge slowly through the pores, as by sweating; give out gradually, as moisture or any fluid matter.

Our forests *exude* turpentine in the greatest abundance.
Dwight.

II. *intrans.* To ooze from a body through the pores by a natural or abnormal discharge, as juice or gum from a tree, pus from a wound, or serous fluid from a blister; be secreted or excreted.

Honey *exuding* from all flowers. *Arbuthnot,* Aliments.

exul† (ek'sul), *n.* [< L. *exul, exsul,* an exile: see *exile*[1], *n.*] An exile.

Seeing his soldiers somewhat distressed, he sendeth for the regiment of the Roman *exuls.*
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 46.

exulate† (eks'ū-lāt), *v.* [< L. *exulatus, exsulatus,* pp. of *exulare, exsulare,* exile: see *exile*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To banish; exile.

II. *intrans.* To go into exile.

The princely Sycomore . . . hath smarted for this, being fallen just under the same fatall predicament as Altapinus; both *exulating* from their own patrimoniall territories. *Howell,* Dodona's Grove, p. 136.

exulate† (eks'ū-lāt), *n.* [ME., < L. *exulatus, exsulatus,* pp. of *exulare, exsulare,* exile: see *exulate, v.*] An exile. *Hardyng's Chron.,* fol. 189.

exulcerate (eg-zul'sẹ-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *exulcerated*, ppr. *exulcerating*. [< L. *exulceratus*, pp. of *exulcerare* (> It. *esulcerare* = Sp. Pg. *exulcerar* = F. *exulcérer*), cause to suppurate or ulcerate, < *ex*, out, + *ulcerare*, ulcerate: see *ulcerate*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To produce an ulcer or ulcers on; ulcerate.

This acrimonious soot produces another sad effect, by rendering the people obnoxious to inflammations, and comes (in time) to *exulcerate* the lungs.
Evelyn, Fumifugium, i.

2. To corrode; fret or anger; afflict.

It is not easie to speake to the contentation of mindes *exulcerated* in themselves, but that somewhat there will be alwayes which displeaseth.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. § 2.

II. *intrans.* To become an ulcer or ulcerous.

Sharp and eager humours will not evaporate; and then they must *exulcerate*, and so may endanger the sovereignty itself. *Bacon*, Speech in Parliament (7 Jac. I).

exulcerate† (eg-zul'sẹ-rāt), *a.* [< L. *exulceratus*, pp.: see the verb.] Corroded; irritated; vexed; enraged.

Or if that should misse, yet Ursicinus, alreadie *exulcerate*, and carrying rancour in his heart, be utterly abolished, to the end that no scruple should remaine behind, greatly to be feared. *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus (1609).

exulceration (eg-zul-sẹ-rā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *exulcération* = Sp. *exulceracion* = Pg. *exulceração* = It. *esulcerazione*, < L. *exulceratio(n-)*, < *exulcerare*, cause to ulcerate: see *exulcerate*.] 1. The act of causing ulcers, or the process of becoming ulcerous.

It turns into a plague, and infects the heart, and it dies infallibly of a double *exulceration*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 888.

2. A fretting; exacerbation; corrosion.

This *exulceration* of mind made him apt to take all causes of contradiction. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, ii. 5.

exulcerative (eg-zul'sẹ-rā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *exulcératif* = Pg. *exulcerativo* = It. *esulcerativo*; as *exulcerate* + *-ive*.] Having a tendency to form ulcers; rendering ulcerous.

The leaves and braunches be *exulcerative*, and will raise blisters upon the bodie. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxiii. 1.

exulceratory (eg-zul'sẹ-rā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< L. *exulceratorius*, < *exulcerare*, pp. *exulceratus*, cause to ulcerate: see *exulcerate*.] Same as *exulcerative*.

exult (eg-zult'), *v. i.* [= F. *exulter* = Pg. *exultar* = It. *esultare*, < L. *exultare*, *exsultare*, leap up, leap for joy, rejoice, exult, freq. of *exsilire*, *exilire*, leap up, leap out, etc., < *ex*, out, + *salire*, leap: see *salient*. Cf. *insult*, *desultory*, and see *exile*[1], *v.*] To leap for joy; rejoice exceedingly; especially, to rejoice in triumph; triumph: as, to *exult* over a fallen adversary.

Sir To. Wouldst thou not be glad to have the niggardly rascally sheep-biter come by some notable shame?
Fab. I would *exult*, man. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 5.

The dumb shall sing, the lame his crutch forego,
And leap *exulting* like the bounding roe.
Pope, Messiah, l. 44.

O hollow wraith of dying fame,
Fade wholly, while the soul *exults*.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxiii.

exultance, exultancy (eg-zul'tạns, -tạn-si), *n.* [Cf. LL. *exsultantia*, a leaping up, an attack, < L. *exsultian(t-)s*, *exultan(t-)s*, ppr. of *exsultare*, *exultare*, leap up: see *exultant*.] Exultation.

Certainly it hath proved scandalous to those without; as may appear by that boast and *exultancy* of Campian, in his eighth reason. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 624.

exultant (eg-zul'tạnt), *a.* [< L. *exultan(t-)s*, *exsultan(t-)s*, ppr. of *exultare*, *exsultare*, exult: see *exult*.] Exulting or expressing exultation; rejoicing exceedingly or triumphantly, or indicating such rejoicing.

Break away, *exultant*, from every defilement.
Is. Taylor.

But soon, emerging with a fresher ray,
He starts *exultant*, and renews the day.
W. Broome, On Death.

To let my heart be heaved by the *exultant* movement, which, while it swelled it in trouble, expanded it with life.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xii.

exultation (ek-sul-tā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *exultation* = Sp. *exultacion* = Pg. *exultação* = It. *esultazione*, < L. *exultatio(n-)*, *exsultatio(n-)*, a leaping up, a rejoicing, exultation, < *exultare*, *exsultare*, leap up, exult: see *exult*.] The act of exulting; lively joy at success or victory, or at any advantage gained; great gladness; triumphant delight; triumph.

Go together,
You precious winners all; your *exultation*
Partake to every one. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 3.

The mild and joyous *exultation* with which the meeting of the States-General and the fall of the Bastile had been hailed had passed away. *Macaulay*, Mirabeau.

exultet (ek-sul'tet), *n.* [L. *exultet*, *exsultet*, 3d pers. sing. fut. ind. act. of *exultare*, *exsultare*, leap up, exult: see *exult*.] In the Western Church since the fifth century or later, and in the Roman Catholic Church to the present day, the hymn sung by the deacon from the pulpit (formerly from the gospel ambo) at the benediction of the paschal taper on Holy Saturday or Easter eve. It begins with the words "Exsultet jam angelica turba cœlorum" ('Let the angelic multitude of the heavens now rejoice'), and takes its name from the first word. In the middle ages the hymn *Exultet* was often written on a long roll of vellum and illuminated with pictures so placed as to be upside down to the deacon as he read the words, in order that, as he gradually unrolled it and let it fall outside the ambo, the pictures might be seen upright by the people. Such an Exultet roll was sometimes 12 feet long. The Exultet was anciently used in some churches on the vigil of Pentecost also. See *paschal*.

exultingly (eg-zul'ting-li), *adv.* In an exulting or triumphant manner.

In his last moments, he thus *exultingly* cries out, "their rock is not as our rock, our enemies themselves being judges." *Warburton*, Alliance (App. to 1st ed.).

In her hand
A suit of bright apparel, which she laid
Flat on the couch, and spoke *exultingly*.
Tennyson, Geraint.

exumbral (eks-um'brạl), *a.* [< L. *ex*, out, + *umbra*, shade (see *umbrella*), + *-al*.] Same as *exumbrellar*.

The division of the umbrella on the *exumbral* side into a central and coronal or peripheral zone.
A. W. Greely, Arctic Service, p. 400.

exumbrella (eks-um-brel'ạ), *n.* [< L. *ex*, out, + NL. *umbrella*, q. v.] The aboral or external surface of the umbrella of an acaleph, as a jelly-fish; the upper part or outside of the bell as the creature swims: distinguished from the adoral part, or *adumbrella*.

The genus Nauphanta is a characteristic one, and is remarkable in the peculiar sculpturing of the *exumbrella*.
A. W. Greely, Arctic Service, p. 400.

exumbrellar (eks-um-brel'ạr), *a.* [< *exumbrella* + *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to the exumbrella. Also *exumbral*.

exundate† (eg-zun'dāt), *v. i.* [< L. *exundatus*, pp. of *exundare*, flow out or over, overflow, < *ex*, out, + *undare*, rise in waves, < *unda*, a wave: see *ound*, *undulate*. Cf. *inundate*.] To overflow.

exundation† (ek-sun-dā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *exundatio(n-)*, < *exundare*, pp. *exundatus*, overflow.] The act of exundating; an overflow; an overflowing abundance.

It is more worthy of the Deity to attribute the creation of the world to the *exundation* and overflowing of his transcendent and infinite goodness.
Ray, Works of Creation, i.

exungulate (eg-zung'gụ-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exungulated*, ppr. *exungulating*. [< LL. *exungulatus*, pp. of *exungulare*, intr., lose the hoof (cf. ML. *exungulare*, tr., tear with iron claws, as a torture), < *ex*, out, + *ungula*, a claw, a hoof: see *ungulate*.] To pare off the nails or hoofs of; deprive of nails or hoofs. [Rare.]

exungulation (eg-zung-gụ-lā'shọn), *n.* [< *exungulate* + *-ion*.] The act of exungulating. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

exuperable, exuperance, etc. See *exsuperable*, etc.

exure†, *v.* A Middle English variant of *assure*.

Passith pleynly and also doeth excede
The wytte of man, I doo you well *exure*.
Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 55. (*Halliwell.*)

exurgent, *a.* See *exsurgent*.

exustible† (eg-zus'ti-bl), *a.* [< L. *exustus*, pp. of *exurere*, burn up, consume (see *exustion*), + *-ible*.] Combustible. *Davies.*

Contention is like fire, for both burn so long as there is any *exustible* matter to contend with.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 149.

exustion (eg-zus'chọn), *n.* [< L. *exustio(n-)*, a burning up, a conflagration, < *exurere*, pp. *exustus*, burn out, burn up, consume, < *ex*, out, + *urere*, burn. Cf. *adust*[2], *combust*.] The act or operation of burning up. [Rare.]

The frightful effects which this *exustion* [of Sodom and Gomorrah] left are still remaining.
Biblioth. Bibl. (1720), I. 424.

ex usu (eks ū'sū). [L.: *ex*, out of, from; *usu*, abl. of *usus*, use: see *use*.] From or by use.

exuviability (ek-sū"vi-ạ-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *exuviable*: see *-bility*.] Capability of exuviating; susceptibility of being exuviated. *Craig.*

exuviable (ek-sū'vi-ạ-bl), *a.* [< *exuvi(ate)* + *-able*.] Capable of being cast or thrown off, as the skeletons of articulated animals.

exuviæ (ek-sū'vi-ē), *n. pl.* [L., that which is stripped, drawn, or taken off from the body, clothing, equipments, spoils, etc., also the skin of an animal, slough, hair, etc., < *exuere*, strip, draw, or pull off, < *ex*, out, off, + **uere*, found also in *ind-uere*, put on (> *induviæ*, clothes): see *indue*[1].] 1. Cast-off skins, shells, or other coverings of animals; any parts of animals which are shed or sloughed off, as the skins of caterpillars, the shells of lobsters, the cuticle of snakes, the feathers of birds.

At the end of that time, and much about the same day, they divested the habit they had whilst they lived as fishes, and appeared with their *exuviæ* or cast coats under their feet, showing themselves to be perfect gnats.
Boyle, Works, III. 378.

2. Skins of animals artificially removed and prepared for preservation.

exuvial (ek-sū'vi-ạl), *a.* [< *exuviæ* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of exuviæ.

The load of *exuvial* coats and breeches under which he [the old-clothesman] staggers. *Thackeray*, Catharine.

In the poet's mind, the fact has gone quite over into the new element of thought [the ideal], and has lost all that is *exuvial*. *Emerson*, Shakespeare.

exuviate (ek-sū'vi-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *exuviated*, ppr. *exuviating*. [< *exuviæ* + *-ate*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* To molt; shed or cast some part, as skin, hair, feathers, teeth, or shell.

II. *trans.* To shed, cast, or throw off, as an effete skin, shell, or other external covering.

Even when the Entomostraca have attained their full growth, they continue to *exuviate* their shell.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 610.

At birth, or when the egg is hatched, the amnion bursts and is thrown off, and so much of the allantois as lies outside the walls of the body is similarly *exuviated*.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 14.

exuviation (ek-sū-vi-ā'shọn), *n.* [< *exuviate* + *-ion*.] In *zoöl.*, the rejection or casting off of some part, as the deciduous teeth, the skin of serpents, the shells of crustaceans, etc.

I have referred to what I have called the primordial valves; these are not calcified; they are formed at the first *exuviation*, when the larval integuments are shed.
Darwin, Cirripedia, Int., p. 6.

Society, in all its developments, undergoes the process of *exuviation*. *H. Spencer*, Universal Progress, p. 114.

ex-voto (eks-vō'tō), *n.* [< L. *ex voto*, lit. out of a vow: *ex*, out; *voto*, abl. of *votum*, a vow: see *ex-*, *vote*, *vow*.] An object presented at a shrine as a votive offering; an offering, as a tablet, picture, etc., made in pursuance of a vow: a practice common in Roman Catholic countries.

They [inscriptions] occur on a multitude of *ex-votos*, and on plates of bronze and copper. *Athenæum.*

One has only to notice, to be assured of the fact, how crowded are the sanctuaries of these black Madonnas with *ex-votos*, often costly, testifying to manifestations of supernatural power. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 106.

ey[1]†, *n.* [ME. *ey*, *ei*, *ay*, *ai*, pl. *eyren*, *eiren*, etc., an egg: see *egg*[1].] A Middle English form of *egg*[1].

Seynd bacoun and som tyme an *ey* or tweye.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 25.

ey[2]†, *interj.* [A mere syllable of ejaculation; cf. *eigh*, *eh*, *hey*, etc.] Eh! what! *Chaucer.*

-ey. [See the words quoted.] A termination of various origin, a reduced form of different final syllables in Latin, French, Anglo-Saxon, etc. It is not recognized or felt as an English formative. In some words, as *alley*, *money*, etc., it represents an earlier diphthong; in others the *e* is unhistorical, the termination being a mere orthographic variant of *-y* or *-ie*, as in *honey*, *donkey*, *monkey*, *whiskey*, etc., being referred, as a suffix, to the simple *-y* when attached to nouns ending in *y*, as in *clayey*, *skyey*, etc.

eyalet (ā-yā'let), *n.* [Turk. *eyālet*, a province governed by a governor-general, < *wālī*, < Ar. *wālī*, *wēlī*, a governor (*wilāya*, province, government: see *vilayet*), *walī*, a lord, master.] Formerly, one of the largest administrative divisions of the Turkish empire; a pashalic. *Vilayet* is the name now given to an analogous division.

eyas (ī'ạs), *n.* and *a.* [A corruption, due to dividing, taking *a nyas*, *a nias*, as *an eyas*; so *eye*[2], a nest, for *nye*; the initial *n* being thus lost from the noun, as in *adder*[1], *orange*, etc.: see *nias*.] **I.** *n.* In *falconry*, a hawk which has been brought up from the nest, as distinguished from a hawk caught and trained: same as *nias*.

An aiery of children, little *eyases*, that cry out on the top of question, and are most tyrannically clapp'd for 't.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2.

For game-hawking *eyases* are generally used, though undoubtedly passage or wild-caught hawks are to be preferred. . . . *Eyases* were not held in esteem by the old falconers. . . . These hawks have been very much better understood and managed in the nineteenth century than in the Middle Ages. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 9.

II.† *a.* Unfledged.

Like *Eyas* hauke up mounts unto the skies,
His newly-budded pineons to assay.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 34.

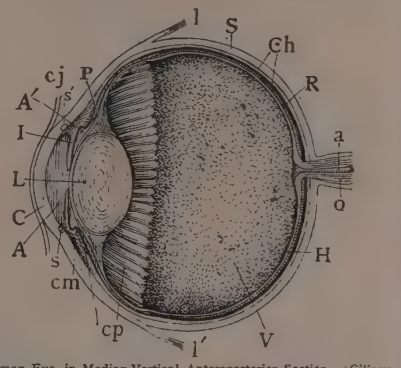
Ere flitting Time could wag his *eyas* wings.
Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Love, l. 24.

eyas-musket† (ī'as-mus'ket), *n.* **1.** A young unfledged male hawk of the musket kind, or sparrow-hawk.—**2.** Figuratively, a pet term for a young child.

Mrs. Page. Here comes little Robin.
Mrs. Ford. How now, my *eyas-musket?* What news with you? *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 3.

eydent (ā'dent), *a.* Same as *ithand.*

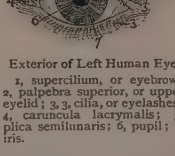
eye[1] (ī), *n.*; pl. *eyes* (īz), obsolete or archaic *eyen, eyne.* [Early mod. E. also *eie;* < ME. *eye, eghe, eighe, ege, eie, ehe, ee,* etc., pl. *eyen, eghen, eighen, egen, eien, eene, ein, iyen, ine,* etc., also later *eyes,* etc., < AS. *ēage,* pl. *ēagan* = OS. *ōga* = OFries. *āge, ōge* = MLG. LG. *ōge* = D. *oog* = OHG. *ouga,* MHG. *ouge,* G. *auge* = Icel. *auga* = OSw. *auga,* Sw. *öga* = Dan. *øie* = Goth. *augo,* eye. The Teut. forms do not quite agree with the other Aryan forms, which are somewhat irregular: L. *oculus* (> It. *occhio* = Sp. *ojo* = Pg. *olho* = Pr. *olh* = F. *œil:* see *œiliad, eyelet, ocular,* etc.), dim. of an assumed **ocus;* = Gr. ὄσσε, dual of an assumed **ὄσσος* for **ὀκγος* (ὄκκος in Hesychius) (cf. Bœotian ὄκταλλος or ὄκκαλλος, reg. Gr. ὀφθαλμός, eye); = OBulg. Bulg. Serv. Bohem. Pol. *oko* = OPruss. *agins* = Lith. *akis* = Lett. *acs* = Skt. *akshan,* eye; appar. from the root (Gr. **ὀκ,* **ὀπ*) of Gr. ὁσσεσθαι, see; ὄψεσθαι, fut. associated with ὁρᾶν, see, ὄπωπα, I have seen, ὀπτικός, pertaining to sight, ὀπτήρ, one who sees, ὄψ (ὀπ-), ὤψ (ὠπ-), the eye, countenance, etc.; cf. Skt. √ *īksh,* see. The word *eye* appears disguised in *dais-y* and *wind-ow,* q. v. See *ocular,* etc., *ophthalmia,* etc., *optic,* etc.] **1.** The organ of vision; the physiological mechanism of the sense of sight; an anatomical arrangement of parts by which optical images may be formed; in general, any part of an animal body by means of which the faculty of vision is exercised, or the impact of the light-rays is sensed as a visual impression or optical image. In most of the higher animals, as nearly all vertebrates, the eye is developed as a very special sense-organ of great structural complexity and functional delicacy. But from the point of view of comparative anatomy an eye is any part of an animal body which responds more readily than other parts to the special stimulus of light, or whose activity is specially excited by the impact of light-rays. Thus, an extremely rude eye in the form of a mere spot, often a pigment-spot sensitive to light, is common in low animals, as in infusorians, and may be situated anywhere on the body, and may be indefinitely multiplied in number. These rudiments of eyes are commonly described as *eye-specks, eye-points,* or *eye-spots.* (See cut under *Balanoglossus.*) In various cœlenterates and echinoderms organs apparently responsive to the action of light occur in various parts of the body and in varying numbers. Somewhat higher in the scale of evolution, eyes become unmistakable in structural character, however dim or uncertain their actual visual function may be, as in worms, snails, etc. But in some of the *Mollusca,* as cuttlefishes, eyes are highly specialized as visual organs of conspicuous character, comparable to those of vertebrates, though constructed on a different plan. In the vast assemblage of arthropods, as crustaceans, insects proper, and arachnidans, constituting a large majority of the animal kingdom, eyes as a rule are well developed under one or both of two main modifications, namely, the *simple eye* or *ocellus* and the *compound eye* or *oculus.* (See *compound eye,* below, and cut under *falx.*) Such eyes are usually only two, but may be four, six, or eight in number. These higher numbers of eyes occur chiefly in arachnidans, as spiders. Crustaceans have normally a single pair, often mounted on movable eye-stalks or ophthalmites, which are modified limbs of one of the cephalic segments. (See cut under *stalk-eyed.*) A few crustaceans have a single median eye. In vertebrates, where the eyes are normally never more nor fewer than one pair, these organs are received in special formations of the skull, the *sockets* or *orbits* of the eyes; and the eyes are usually further defended from accidental injury by various contrivances, as *eyelids, eyelashes,* and *eyebrows.* (See these words.) Other appendages of the eye namable among its "defenses" are the lacrymal apparatus, which secretes tears to moisten the organ, and the glandular structures (Meibomian follicles), which serve for its lubrication by secreting a greasy substance. The front of the eye has usually a special mucous membrane, the *conjunctiva.* The most essential or intimate parts of the organ of vision are contained in a globe or disk, the *eyeball* (which see), which is freely movable in its socket in the higher vertebrates, and rolled about by the action of various muscles, as the four recti and two obliqui of man and the choanoid muscle of some mammals. Externally the eyeball consists for the most part of a tough opaque membrane, the *sclerotic;* but in front, of a hard transparent structure, the *cornea.* These together are the outermost of three *tunics* or *coats* of the eye; the second tunic consists of the *choroid coat* and *ciliary processes* and the *iris,* and the third and innermost of the *retina,* the expanded end of the *optic nerve,* which enters the ball from behind and spreads out upon the choroid to a varying extent. The retina receives optical impressions focused upon it by the crystalline lens, which are transmitted by the optic nerve to the brain, where they are sensed as visual images. The hollow eyeball with its several tunics forms a kind of camera filled with certain solid and fluid refractive media. Directly in the axis of vision in the interior of the ball is suspended a solid biconvex body, the *crystalline lens,* serving to bring rays of light to a focus on the retina. The lens, inclosed in its capsule, also divides the interior of the eye into two compartments. The larger rear compartment is filled with a glassy fluid, the



Human Eye, in Median Vertical Anteroposterior Section. (Ciliary processes shown, though not all lying in this section.)

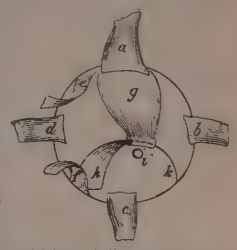
A, anterior, and *A'*, posterior chambers of aqueous humor; *a*, central artery of retina; *C*, cornea; *Ch*, choroid; *cj*, conjunctiva; *cm*, ciliary muscle; *cp*, ciliary processes; *H*, hyaloid; *I*, iris; *L*, crystalline lens in its capsule (the reference-line passes through the pupil); *l*, *l'*, insertion of tendon of superior and inferior rectus muscles; *o*, optic nerve; *P*, canal of Petit; *R*, retina; *S*, sclerotic; *s*, *s'*, circular sinus or canal of Schlemm; *V*, vitreous body filling back part of the eye.

vitreous humor, inclosed in a delicate hyaloid membrane, which may also send prolongations through its substance. In front of the lens, between this structure and the cornea, the space is filled with a more watery fluid, the *aqueous humor.* This anterior space is partly divided into an anterior and a posterior chamber by the iris, which hangs in front of the lens like a curtain with a hole in the middle, the *pupil.* Besides the optic nerve, or special nerve of sight, the eye is supplied with other motor, sensory, and sympathetic nerves, and has its appropriate blood-vessels. In man both eyes look directly forward, their axes being parallel, though the orbits in which they are contained present a little outward, or away from each other. The optic nerve follows the axis of the orbit, and consequently pierces the eyeball behind, a little on the inner side—that is, toward the nose. The muscles which move the ball are six, the rectus superior, rectus inferior, rectus externus, rectus internus, obliquus superior, and obliquus inferior. These muscles are innervated by three motor nerves, the oculomotor, trochlear or pathetic (distributed to the obliquus superior), and abducent (distributed to the rectus externus). The ball is embedded in a quantity of adipose tissue forming a soft cushion, but is also somewhat isolated by means of a thin membranous sac called the *vaginal tunic* or sheath of the eye. The ball is nearly spherical or globular, but is a little deeper and wider across than from before backward, measuring about an inch in each of the former axes and $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch in the latter. (For the structure of the several tunics, see *sclerotic, cornea, choroid, ciliary, iris,* and *retina.*) The retina is an expansion of the optic nerve into a large, circular, concavo-convex sheet, which rests upon the choroid with its inner surface in contact with the body of vitreous humor in the back of the eye. In the middle of it and in the axis of the eye is a little rounded elevation, the *yellow spot,* or *macula lutea,* with a depression at its summit, the *fovea centralis.* To the nasal side of the yellow spot is the entrance of the optic nerve and of the central retinal artery; and here the retina lacks the visual function which characterizes all the rest of its surface. The lens is suspended in a transparent capsule in the axis of vision; it is biconvex, and more convex on its posterior than on its anterior surface. It is about $\frac{1}{3}$ of an inch across and $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch deep, and its structure presents concentric laminations. It tends to flatten with age. (See *crystalline lens,* under *crystalline.*) The vitreous humor fills the hollow of the eyeball behind the lens. It is a glassy or jelly-like substance, consisting chiefly of water, with a little saline and albuminous material, inclosed in a delicate hyaloid membrane continuous in front with the capsule and suspensory ligament of the lens, and behind resting upon the retina. Some prolongations of the hyaloid enter the substance of this humor, and one of these is called the *canal of Stilling.* The quantity of vitreous humor, or bulk of the vitreous body, is about $\frac{4}{5}$ of the entire mass of the eyeball. The aqueous humor is the slightly saline watery fluid which fills the eye in front of the lens, between this and the cornea, on both sides of the iris, consequently occupying the whole of the anterior and posterior chambers of the eye. Its bulk is very small. (See *conjunctiva, lacrymal, Meibomian, nasal, ocular, ophthalmic, optic, palpebral, superciliary, tarsal,* etc.) The eye agrees with other sense-organs in development in the embryo, in being partly formed by the inversion or involution of a portion of epiblast from without, and partly by protrusion or evolution from within of a primitive ocular vesicle, the two coming together in the situation where the lens is to be developed. The result is that a portion of epiblast from the back of the embryo, which had been shut into the hollow of the cerebrospinal tube, pushes out from one of the cerebral vesicles to meet another portion of epiblast from the face of the embryo. Thus, the retina and associate parts are an outgrowth from the undeveloped brain, while the lens and associate epithelial structures are an ingrowth of epidermis. In other mammals with well-formed eyes the structure is substantially the same as in man, though minor and incidental variations are numerous. The eyes of quadrupeds usually present laterally, and not directly forward. They are usually relatively larger and probably much more effective organs of vision than those of man. They frequently develop a special choanoid muscle or retractor of the eyeball. The iris is commonly black, brown, or of some dark tint, seldom bluish or pale. It often contracts in such a way that the pupil is linear, elliptical, or narrowly oval, instead of circular, as in man. This is well seen in the cat. In birds several modifications occur. The eyeball is strengthened and its shape molded by a set of splint-bones or small bony plates disposed in a circle in the sclerotic around the cornea. The ball is hemispherical with an anterior projection, somewhat like a short acorn in a large cup, and the cornea is very convex. The pupil is always circular, though the iris may be so motile as to present only a narrow ring round the pupil, or to reduce the pupil to a mere point. These changes are well seen in the eyes of owls. There is also in the vitreous humor a peculiar plaiting or folding of the choroid, called the *marsupium* or *pecten.* The visual range and power of the eye in some birds, if not in all, are much greater than in man. All birds have three eyelids, the third very fully developed and arranged so as to sweep entirely across the front of the eye by means of special muscles and tendons upon the back of the eyeball. No birds are eyeless. In reptiles the eyes are structurally more like those of birds than of mammals. Some reptiles are eyeless, or have very rudimentary eyes. Most have eyelids, but these are wanting in ophidians, a transparent cuticle being continued directly over the ball, and shed with the rest of the cuticle. In fishes the eyes are generally symmetrically lateral, but not infrequently dorsal and closely approximated to each other, and rarely inferior; in one type, the heterosomes or flat-fishes, they are, however, both on one side, that belonging to the side which rests on the ground being in the very young in the normal position, but soon actually penetrating through the integument, and with the circumocular cranial region twisting to the opposite side and assuming a permanent position above the regular eye of the colored or uppermost side. The accessories of the eyes of mammals are undeveloped in fishes, but the eyes themselves are sometimes covered by a fold of the integument, and sometimes, as in some sharks, by a peculiar nictitant membrane. Among the most characteristic features are the flattening of the cornea and the sphericity of the crystalline lens. In one group (*Anableps*) a remarkable deviation from all other forms occurs, in that the cornea is divided by a horizontal band of the conjunctiva into upper and lower halves, and two pupils are developed, the species consequently being known as four-eyed fishes. In the lowest of the vertebrates (*Branchiostoma*) the eye is represented by a very small spot, coated with dark pigment and receiving the end of a short nerve. See *vision.*



Exterior of Left Human Eye.

1, supercilium, or eyebrow; 2, palpebra superior, or upper eyelid; 3, 3, cilia, or eyelashes; 4, caruncula lacrymalis; 5, plica semilunaris; 6, pupil; 7, iris.



Right Eyeball of Bird, seen from behind, showing the following muscles: *a*, rectus superior; *b*, rectus externus; *c*, rectus inferior; *d*, rectus internus; *e*, obliquus superior; *f*, obliquus inferior; *g*, quadratus; *h*, pyramidalis, with inferior rectus tendon, *k*, passing through a pulley in the quadratus (as shown by dotted line) to keep it off the optic nerve, *t*, then passing around the edge of the ball to its insertion in the nictitating membrane.

For he beholdethe every man so scharply, with dreadfulle *Eyen,* that ben evere more mevynge and sparklynge, as Fuyr. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 282.

Our *yeen* ar made to looke; whi shulde we spare?
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 60.

Thane the worthy kynge wrythes, and wepede with his *enghne.* *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1920.

There was he aware of a jolly beggàr,
As ere he beheld with his *eye.*
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 252).

2. In a restricted or specific use, some part or appurtenance of the physical eye, taken as representing the whole. (*a*) The hole in the iris through which light enters; the pupil: as, owls' *eyes* contract in daylight; circular or oval *eyes.* (*b*) The socket of the eye; the orbit: as, the empty *eyes* of a skull. (*c*) The opening between the eyelids; the palpebral fissure: as, to close or shut the *eyes.*

Figuratively—3. Vision; the act of seeing, or the field of sight; hence, observation; watch.

Here will shee crosse the riuer; stand in her *eye,*
That she may take some notice of our neglected duties.
Heywood, If you Know not Me, i.

After this jealousy he kept a strict *eye* upon him.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

Then said Evangelist, Keep that light in your *eye,* and go up directly thereto, so shalt thou see the gate.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 86.

The *eye* of the master will do more than both his hands.
Franklin.

4. The power of seeing; range or delicacy of vision; appreciative or discriminative visual perception: as, to have the *eye* of a sailor; he has an *eye* for color, the picturesque, etc.

I have a good *eye,* uncle; I can see a church by daylight.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1.

5. Mental view or perception; power of mental perception; opinion formed by observation or contemplation.

It hath, in their *eye*, no great affinity with the form of the Church of Rome. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

Before whose *eyes* Jesus Christ hath been evidently set forth, crucified among you. Gal. iii. 1.

The old lady that I have in my *eye* is a very caustic speaker. *R. L. Stevenson*, Talk and Talkers, ii.

6. Look; countenance; aspect; face; presence.

I'll say, yon gray is not the morning's *eye*.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 5.

7. Regard; respect; view; close attention; aim.

The doughter of Agrauadain hadde sette hir *iyen* moste vpon the kynge Ban more than on eny othir thinge, for the coniurison that Merlin hadde made.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 608.

Men will counsel with an *eye* to themselves.
Bacon, Counsel.

Booksellers mention with respect the authors they have printed, and consequently have an *eye* to their own advantage. *Addison.*

8. Opposed aspect or course; confronting presentation or direction: chiefly or wholly nautical: as, to steer a ship in the sun's *eye;* to sail in the wind's *eye*.

Now pass'd, on either side they nimbly tack,
Both strive to intercept and guide the wind,
And in its *eye* more closely they come back.
Dryden.

9. Something resembling or suggesting an eye in shape, position, or general appearance. Specifically—(*a*) The bud or shoot of a plant or tuber.

In caprifige and in mulberry tree
Figtree men graffeth forto multiplie,
And oon wol use a graffe, an oth'r the *eye*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 127.

(*b*) One of the spots on a peacock's tail. (*c*) The muscular impression on the inner side of the shell of a bivalve, as an oyster. See *ciborium*. (*d*) The hole or aperture in a needle through which the thread passes.

It is easier for a camel to go through the *eye* of a needle than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of God.
Mat. xix. 24.

This Ajax . . . has not so much wit . . . as will stop the *eye* of Helen's needle. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 1.

(*e*) The hole in any instrument or tool in which a handle or the like is secured, or through which it is passed, as that for the handle in a hammer-head, that for the helve in an ax, that for the ring in the shank of an anchor, etc. (*f*) The hole of a millstone through which the grain passes. (*g*) In *metal.*, an opening at the angle of the tuyere, or where the tuyere connects with the gooseneck, in a blast-furnace, through which the state of the interior may be examined. This opening, which is protected by a plate of glass or mica, is called the *eye* of the furnace. (*h*) The catch of bent wire into which a hook (forming with it a hook and eye) is inserted. (*i*) An eyebolt. (*j*) *Naut.*, the loop at the upper end of a backstay or pair of shrouds which goes over the masthead of a ship. (*k*) The metal loop at the end of a harness-trace. (*l*) In *archery*, the loop of a bowstring which passes over the upper nock in bracing. (*m*) The socket at the end of a carriage-pole or shaft. (*n*) The center of a wheel or crank, designed to receive the shaft or axle. (*o*) The center of a target. (*p*) In *arch.*, a general term for the distinctly marked center of anything: thus, the *eye* of a volute is the circle at its center from which the spiral lines spring; the *eye* of a dome is a circular aperture at its apex; the *eye* of a pediment is a circular window in its center.

10. A center or focus of light, power, or influence: as, the sun is the *eye* of day.

Sometime too hot the *eye* of heaven shines,
And often is his gold complexion dimm'd.
Shak., Sonnets, xviii.

Athens, the *eye* of Greece, mother of arts.
Milton, P. R., iv. 240.

And there is then observed the peculiar and dreadful calm within the whirl, to which sailors have given the name of "the *eye* of the storm." *Science*, III. 63.

11†. A slight or just distinguishable tint of a color; tinge; shade.

Ant. The ground, indeed, is tawny.
Seb. With an *eye* of green in't. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 1.

Red, with an *eye* of blue, makes a purple. *Boyle*, Colours.

12. In *Crustacea*, a calcareous concretion embedded in the walls of the stomach. These concretions are supposed, but not known, to furnish a supply of calcareous substance for the formation of the new shell after a molt; but they are so small that this theory is hardly tenable. In the case of the higher crustaceans they are more fully called *crab's eyes*. (See *crab*[1].) In the crawfish they are two discoidal plates in the middle of the lateral surface of the walls of the anterior dilated portion of the cardiac division of the stomach, and weigh about two grains. They begin as calcareous deposits underneath the chitinous gastric lining, and increase until the creature molts, when they are also shed, together with the lining membrane and gastric armature.—**A or the green eye**, jealousy: from the poetic description of jealousy as the green-eyed monster.—**All my eye**, or **all in one's eye**, entirely in the eye or mind; seeming; apparent, but not real. [Slang.]

That's *all my eye*. *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, iii.

The tenderness of spring is *all my eye*,
And that is blighted. *Hood*, Spring.

I've lost one eye, but that's a loss it's easy to supply
Out of the glory thet I've gut, for that is *all my eye*.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., viii.

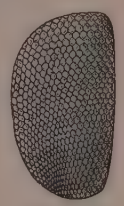
Apple of the eye. See *apple*.—**Artificial eye**, an object made in imitation of the natural eye. Those used for anatomical purposes are constructed of wax or papier maché. For use as substitutes for lost human eyes they are made of glass or porcelain. The chief use of artificial eyes, however, is for filling the sockets of stuffed animals. The simplest are small black glass beads or buttons mounted on a bit of fine wire. Larger eyes are more elaborately made of various shapes, with a close imitation in color of the iris or shape of the pupil.—**At eye†**, at a glance.

The gold of hem hath now so badde alayes
With bras, that though the coyne be faire *at yë*,
It wolde rather brest atwo than plye.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 1168.

Axis of the eye. See *axis*[1].—**Black eye.** (*a*) An eye whose iris is black. (*b*) An eye whose lids and surrounding parts are livid or discolored, as by a blow or bruise. (*c*) Figuratively, defeat; repulse; injury; disgrace or disfavor; hence, a shock, as if from a blow on the eye: as, that scheme got a *black eye* in the committee; I will give him a *black eye* in print. [Slang.]—**Body check-chain eye**, an eyebolt or clevis for fastening a check-chain to the car-body. *Car-Builder's Dict.*, p. 17.—**By the eye†**, in abundance.

Here's a bracelet, and here's two rings more, and here's money and gold *by th' eye*, my boy.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, ii. 2.

Chambers of the eye. See *chamber*.—**Compound eyes**, in insects, simple eyes or ocelli set so close together that their several corneas are in contact, and pressed into tetragonal or hexagonal figures with slightly convex surfaces, giving the eye a faceted appearance, whence the name *faceted eyes*. Each cornea then answers to one of the faces of a cut brilliant. Behind such a cornea, instead of a lens, is placed a transparent pyramid whose base corresponds to the cornea, and whose apex is directed inward to be received into a kind of transparent calyx answering to a vitreous body. This last is surrounded by another calyx formed by the expansion of a nerve-filament arising from a ganglion on the end of the optic nerve, a short distance from the brain. Each lens-like pyramid, with its vitreous body and nerve-filament, is surrounded by a choroid coat, usually of a brown color. The size and shape of compound eyes, and especially the number of their facets, are very variable. Different facets of the same eye also vary in size.—**Crab's eye.** See def. 12.—**Dorsal eyes.** See *dorsal*.—**Evil eye.** See *evil*[1].—**Eye-and-ear observation**, in *astron.*, an observation of the time of passage of a star across a wire, made in the following way: The observer, having his eye at the telescope, listens to the beats of a clock, and notes where the star is at the beat immediately preceding the passage, and where it is at the next following beat. He mentally divides the space run over in this second into tenths, and by estimating in what part of it the wire lies, he determines the time of the passage to a tenth of a second.


Compound Eye of House-fly (side view), highly magnified.

The method of *eye-and-ear observation* . . . is so called from the part which both the eye and the ear play in the appreciation of intervals of time. The ear catches the beat of the clock, the eye fixes the star.
Newcomb and Holden, Astron., p. 79.

Faceted eyes. Same as *compound eyes* (which see, above).—**Flemish eye**, a ring formed in a rope's end by separating the strands into two parts, joining their ends, and wrapping the loop so formed with tarred canvas and service.—**Half an eye**, imperfect perception; limited observation, as if with a mere glance of the eye: as, that can be seen with *half an eye*.—**Lashing-eye**, an eye formed on the end or ends of a rope, for a lashing to be rove through, to set it tight.—**Sheep's eyes.** See *sheep*.—**Simple eye**, in *entom.*, an ocellus or stemma. (See def. 1, and cut under *falx*.) In arachnidans the eyes are always simple, and have the same structure as those of crustaceans. These eyes are two, four, six, or eight in number, and seldom lacking. Their disposition in sets or groups, or singly, and especially when they are numerous, as six or eight, often furnish important characters in classification, as in spiders.—**Spliced eye.** See *eye-splice*.—**The eyes of a ship, the eyes of her** (*navit.*), the foremost part in the bows of a ship. It was the custom in ancient Greece to represent an eye at either side of a boat's prow (see cut under *embolon*); so at one time in Britain; and in Spanish and Italian boats and Chinese junks the practice still obtains. The hawse-holes are also called *the eyes*.—**The mind's eye**, intellectual sight or perception; the faculty of mental comprehension.

Ham. My father!—methinks I see my father.
Hor. Where, my lord?
Ham. In my *mind's eye*, Horatio.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2.

The naked eye. See *naked*.—**To bat the eyes, to blear one's eyes†, to clap eyes on, to cry one's eyes out.** See the verbs.—**To find favor in the eyes of**, to be graciously received and treated by.—**To go eye out**, to swim quickly with much of the head and body exposed, making the eyes visible, as a cetacean: a whaling term.—**To have a drop in one's eye.** See *drop*.—**To have an eye to**, to contemplate, look after, or watch over, either with the idea of possessing or accomplishing, or of guarding or taking care of: as, he had long *had an eye to* the property; *have an eye to* the child in my absence.—**To have in one's eye**, to have under observation or in contemplation; have the eye or the mind fixed upon, with reference to some ulterior purpose: as, beware, for I *have* you *in my eye*; he *has* a promising scheme *in his eye*.—**To have one's eye on**, or **to keep an eye on**, to watch; observe closely.

Thoreau, on Walden Pond, reading the Greek poets and *keeping an eye on* the musk-rat and the squirrel and other like visitors, was free of a much larger world than many who have been round the globe. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 219.

To look babies in one's eyes, to look for Cupids in the eyes. See *baby*, 3.—**To meet the eye.** See *meet*.—**To put the finger in the eye†.** See *finger*.—**To set** or **lay eyes on**, to have a sight of. [Colloq.]—**To throw dust in one's eyes.** See *dust*[1].—**To wipe the** or **one's eye.** (*a*) To shoot at game which rises within range of another shooter and should be left to him. [Colloq.]

If you do perchance *wipe the eye*, as it is vulgarly called, of another shooter, take no notice of it, treat it as an accident, apologize, say you fired by mistake.
Sir R. Payne-Gallwey, Shooting, I. 128.

(*b*) To take the conceit out of a person; show one how foolish one is: as, to *wipe one's eye* for him. [Slang.]

eye[1] (ī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *eyed*, ppr. *eying* (sometimes *eyeing*). [First in mod. E.; = D. *oogen* = Dan. *öjne*, eye, see; from the noun. Cf. *ogle*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To fix the eye on; look at; view; observe; particularly, to observe or watch narrowly or with fixed attention.

Wherefore *ey'st* him so? *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5.

The Duke of York, who did *eye* my wife mightily.
Pepys, Diary, IV. 149.

The wild-cat in the cherry-tree anear
Eyed the brown lynx that waited for the deer.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 176.

2. To make an eye in: as, to *eye* a needle.

II.† *intrans.* To be seen; appear; have an appearance.

My becomings kill me, when they do not
Eye well to you. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 3.

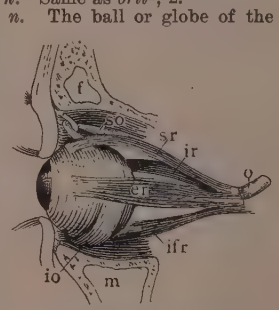
eye[2] (ī), *n.* [A corruption due to misdividing *a nye* as *an eye*, a nest, as *eyas* of *nias, nyas:* see *nye, nide, nidus*.] A brood: as, an *eye* or a shoal of fish.

They say a Bevie of Larkes, even as a Covey of Partridge, or an *eye* of Pheasaunts.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., April, Glosse.

Or, if you chance where an *eye* of tame pheasants
Or partridges are kept, see they be mine.
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, ii. 1.

eyebait (ī′bāt), *n.* Same as *brit*[2], 2.

eyeball (ī′bâl), *n.* The ball or globe of the eye; the globus oculi: so called from its globular or spherical shape, as in man and many other animals. In animals below mammals it is often strengthened and molded into a particular form by the ossification of a part of the sclerotic tissue. These scleroskeletal eye-bones are flattened plates disposed in a ring around the cornea in the fore part of the sclerotic. They are numerous and well marked in all birds, many reptiles, etc. See *eye*[1].



Muscles of Left Human Eyeball.
so, superior oblique, passing through a trochlea or pulley; *io*, inferior oblique; *sr*, superior rectus; *ifr*, inferior rectus; *ir*, internal rectus; *cr*, external rectus; *f*, frontal sinus; *m*, maxillary sinus; *o*, optic nerve.

'Tis not your inky brows, your black silk hair,
Your bugle *eyeballs*, nor your cheek of cream,
That can entame my spirits to your worship.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 5.

eye-bar (ī′bär), *n.* A rod of steel or iron having a bulb or an enlargement at one or both ends, in which is a hole or eye, used in forming the members of a bridge or other structure.

eyebeam (ī′bēm), *n.* A beam or glance of the eye.

So sweet a kiss the golden sun gives not . . .
As thy *eye-beams*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 3.

eye-biting† (ī′bī″ting), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Casting the evil eye; fascinating; bewitching.

Calling them *eye-biting* witches.
Adey, Candle in the Dark, p. 104.

II. *n.* See the extract.

A bewitching or *eye-biting:* a disease wherewith children waxe leane and pine away, the originall whereof they in olde time referred to the crooked and wry lookes of envious and malicious people. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

eye-bolt (ī′bōlt), *n.* A bolt having an eye or ring at one end.

eye-bone (ī′bōn), *n.* A scleroskeletal ossification in the sclerotic coat of the eyeball of some animals, as birds and reptiles; a sclerotal. See *eyeball* and *eye*[1].

eye-bree (ī′brē), *n.* [Now only Sc.; also written *eyebrei, eyebrie;* < *eye*[1] + *bree*[4], var. of *brow:* see *brow*.] An eyelid.

The lifting up of her eyes and in her *eye-breis*.
T. Wright, Passions of the Mind (2d ed. 1604), i. 7.

Into the same hue do they dye their *eye-breis* and eyebrows; so doe they the hair of their heads.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 53.

eyebright (ī′brīt), *n.* The popular name of the plant *Euphrasia officinalis*. Also called *eyewort*.

Jesus cured a blind man with a collyrium of spittle, salutary as balsam, or the purest *eyebright*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 268.

Spotted eyebright, a name sometimes given to *Euphorbia maculata* and *E. humistrata*, from a dark spot upon the leaf.

eye-brightening (ī′brīt″ning), *a.* Clearing the sight.

As it had been some *eye-brightening* electuary of knowledge and foresight. *Milton*, Church-Government.

eyebrow (ī′brou), *n.* [< ME. *egebrew*, < AS. *ēáganbrēgh*, prop. **ēáganbrāw* (= OHG. *ougbrāwa*, *ougbrāa*, *oucprā*, MHG. *ougebrā*, *oucbrā*, G. *augbraue*, *augenbraue*, *augbraune* = Icel. *augabrún* = Dan. *øjenbryn* = Sw. *ögonbryn*), < *ēáge*, eye, + *brēw*, brow: see *eye*[1] and *brow*, and cf. *eyebree*.] 1. The brow, or prominence of parts, over the eye; a prominent superorbital formation; a superciliary ridge or shield. In man the bony basis of the eyebrow is the frontal bone along the upper margin of the orbits, made somewhat more prominent by the development of the frontal sinuses or hollows within the bone. (See cut under *skull*.) The projection, however, is slight in comparison with the beetling superorbital ridges of many animals, as the gorilla. In birds, and in many reptiles and fishes, the eyebrow is a separate formation of a bone, or chain of bones, along the upper edge of the orbit, whose nature is that of the lacrymal bone. These are known as superorbitals, or superorbital bones or ossicles. (See cut under *Lepidosiren*.) One such bone forms the movable superciliary shield of some birds, as eagles, projecting like the eaves of a roof over the eye. The eyebrows include the soft parts, as flesh and skin, which cover the bone. See *supercilium*.

2. A fringe of hairs growing on the brow of the eye; the supercilia. See cut under *eye*[1].

He dragg'd his *eyebrow* bushes down, and made
A snowy penthouse for his hollow eyes.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

3. In *ornith.*, a superciliary streak of color.

eye-case (ī′kās), *n.* In *entom.*, that part of the integument of a pupa covering the eye.

eye-copy (ī′kop″i), *n.* A copy not made by photograph or mechanical appliance, but by the hand, guided only by the eye. [Rare.]

The collected fragments, together with a somewhat imperfect squeeze taken before the stone was broken up, and an early *eye-copy* of a portion of the inscription, are now exhibited side by side in one of the ground-floor rooms at the Louvre. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 207.

eyed (īd), *a.* [< AS. *-eáged*, *-ēged*, in comp., < *ēáge*, eye, + *-ed*[2].] Having eyes, or marked with eye-like spots; furnished with eyes: used separately and in composition: as, a dull-*eyed* man; ox-*eyed* Juno; the *eyed* or ocellated blenny. See cut under *ocellate*.

He is in deede prouyd a good knyht,
Eied as argus with reson and forsiht.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. cxix.

A wild and wanton pard,
Eyed like the evening star, with playful tail
Crouch'd fawning in the weed. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

Dark, jewelled women, orient-*eyed*.
O. W. Holmes, At the Pantomime.

eye-doctor (ī′dok″tor), *n.* An oculist. [Colloq.]

eye-dotter (ī′dot″ėr), *n.* A small brush used in graining wood in imitation of bird's-eye maple.

Some grainers use small brushes called maple *eye-dotters*, instead of the fingers, for forming the eyes.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 422.

eye-drop (ī′drop), *n.* A tear. [Rare.]

That tyranny, which never quaff'd but blood,
Would, by beholding him, have wash'd his knife
With gentle *eye-drops*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

eye-eminence (ī′em″i-nens), *n.* A prominence on which the eyes are situated in certain *Arachnida*, especially the *Pedipalpi*. Also called the *ocular tubercle*.

eye-flap (ī′flap), *n.* A blinder or blinker on a horse's bridle.

eyeful† (ī′fūl), *a.* [< *eye*[1] + *-ful*.] Filling or attractive to the eye; visible; remarkable.

With this, he hung them up aloft upon a tamrick bough
As *eyeful* trophies. *Chapman*, Iliad, x. 396.

eye-glance (ī′glans), *n.* A glance of the eye; a rapid look.

And ever, as Dissemblaunce laught on him,
He lowrd on her with daungerous *eyeglaunce*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 15.

eye-glass (ī′glàs), *n.* 1. A lens made of crown-glass or rock crystal, used to assist the sight by correcting defects of vision. Eye-glasses are either single, and held between the projection of the brow and the cheek, or double, and kept in position by a spring, which compresses the nose. They are commonly distinguished from *spectacles*, which are held by pieces of metal passing over the ears. Formerly eye-glasses had to be kept in place by the hand.

I remember noticing his way of giving an odd wrinkle to the upper part of his face, so that his *eye-glasses* flew off with a click. Quoted in *Merriam's* Bowles, II. 71.

2. The eyepiece of a telescope, microscope, or similar instrument. See also *field-glass*.

The Gregorian construction . . . appeared to him [Newton] to have such disadvantages that he "saw it necessary to alter the design, and place the *eye-glass* at the side of the tube." *Amer. Cyc.* (ed. 1876), XV. 625.

3. In *surg.*, a glass for the application of a collyrium to the eye.—4†. The lens of the eye.

Have not you seen, Camillo,
(But that's past doubt—you have; or your *eye-glass*
Is thicker than a cuckold's horn). *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2.

eye-glutting (ī′glut″ing), *a.* Filling or satisfying the eye. [Rare.]

"Mammon" (said he), "thy godheads vaunt is vaine,
And idle offers of thy golden fee;
To them that covet such *eye-glutting* gaine
Proffer thy giftes." *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vii. 9.

eyehole (ī′hōl), *n.* 1. A hole or an opening, as in a mask, or in a curtain or door, through which one may look; a peep-hole.—2. A circular opening, as in a bar, to receive a pin, hook, rope, or ring; an eye.—3. One of the three orifices of a cocoanut. *Darwin*. Also *eye-spot*.

eyeing (ī′ing), *n.* The process of punching eyes in needles.

eyelash (ī′lash), *n.* 1. One of the small hairs or bristles which grow in a row, or in rows, on the edges of the eyelids; a cilium of the eyelid; a lash.

Blepharitis, or inflammation of the follicles of the *eyelashes*, has received a great variety of names.
Quain, Med. Dict.

2. Either one of the two rows or lines of hairs which respectively fringe the upper and lower eyelid; the superior or inferior cilia; a series of eyelashes collectively. See cut under *eye*[1].

Pale with the golden beam of an *eyelash* dead on the cheek.
Tennyson, Maud, iii.

The languid eye with drooping *eyelash*, if it expresses beauty, is never dull. *A. Phelps*, Eng. Style, p. 298.

eye-lens (ī′lenz), *n.* 1. The cornea or exterior lens of an insect's eye; a cornea-lens or corneule. *Packard*.—2. The lens, as of a microscope, to which the eye is applied.

eyeless (ī′les), *a.* [< *eye*[1] + *-less*.] Wanting eyes; destitute of sight.

Ask for this great deliverer now, and find him
Eyeless in Gaza at the mill with slaves.
Milton, S. A., l. 41.

eyelet (ī′let), *n.* [An accom. (as if < *eye*[1] + dim. *-let*) of earlier *oilet*, *oylet*, *oyliet*, *oillet*, *oelet*, < ME. *oylet*, *olyet*, a hole, < OF. *oeillet*, F. *œillet*, dim. of OF. *oeil*, F. *œil*, < L. *oculus*, eye: see *eye*[1].] 1. A small aperture; specifically, a small round hole worked round the edge like a buttonhole, used in dressmaking, sailmaking, and the like. Also *eyelet-hole*.

Winding up his mouth,
From time to time, into an orifice
Most delicate, a lurking *eyelet*, small.
Wordsworth, Prelude, vii.

2. A metallic ring designed to be placed in a perforation called an eyelet-hole, in cloth, leather, etc., for the passage of a lace, cord, or small rope; also, a similar ring used for fastening together sheets of paper, etc. It is made as an extremely short tube, the edges of which are pressed over and outward so as to clasp the material to which it is applied.

3. In *entom.*: (*a*) A small eye or ocellate spot; a small spot with a central dot of another color. (*b*) An ocellus or simple eye.

eyeleteer (ī-le-tēr′), *n.* [< *eyelet* + *-eer*.] A small pointed instrument for piercing eyelet-holes.

eyelet-hole (ī′let-hōl), *n.* [Formerly *oilet-hole*, *oyliet-hole*; < *oilet*, now *eyelet*, + *hole*[1], the second part being explanatory of the first.] 1. Same as *eyelet*, 1.

His *Oylet-holes* are more, and ampler:
The King's own Body was a Samplar.
Prior, Alma, ii.

2. A hole in a fabric, piece of leather, etc., in which an eyelet is or may be placed.

Slitting the back and fingers of a glove, I made *eyelet-holes* to draw it close. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

eyeleting-machine (ī′let-ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for inserting and fixing eyelets in boots and shoes. The improved form is self-feeding.

eyeliad†, *n.* See *eyliad*.

eyelid (ī′lid), *n.* [< ME. *egelid*, *ehelid*, *celid*, *celed* (= OFries. *āghlid*, *āchlid* = D. *ooglid* = G. *augenlid*); < *eye*[1] + *lid*.] The cover of the eye; that portion of movable skin with which an animal covers the eyeball or uncovers it at pleasure. It serves the purposes of protecting and wiping the ball of the eye, as well as of moistening it by spreading the lacrymal fluid over its surface. Eyelids occur in mammals, birds, most reptiles, and *Amphibia*, not in *Ophidia* and true fishes. They are generally two in number, upper and lower, formed of ordinary skin and a layer of conjunctiva, stiffened or not with cartilage, and furnished with appropriate muscles, glands, etc.; they are technically called *palpebræ*. Some animals, as birds, have a third eyelid, the nictitating membrane, a fold of conjunctiva capable of being swept obliquely across the front of the eyeball; some mammals possess it imperfectly developed, as the horse. A similar structure defends the eye of some sharks, though seldom called eyelid. Serpents have no proper eyelids, because the cuticle continues unbroken over the eyeball. See cut under *eye*[1].

Is it thy will thy image should keep open
My heavy *eyelids* to the weary night?
Shak., Sonnets, lxi.

He saw
The slow tear creep from her closed *eyelid* yet.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

Eversion of the eyelid. See *eversion*.—**To hang by the eyelids**, to be loosely attached; be loosened; be ready to fall. [Colloq.]

I came by accident upon a magic quarto, shabby enough in its exterior, with one of the covers *hanging by the eyelids*, and otherwise sadly battered.
J. T. Fields, Underbrush, p. 11.

eye-line (ī′līn), *n.* In hemipterous insects, an imaginary straight line extending from the eye to the origin of the labrum. The position of the antennæ, above or below the eye-lines, has been used as a character in classification.

eye-lobe (ī′lōb), *n.* In trilobites, one of the pair of lateral lobes of the head on which the eye is placed.

eyemark† (ī′märk), *n.* An object gazed at; a spectacle.

Will you stand rhyming there upon a stage, to be an *eyemark* to all that pass? *Chapman*, May-Day, iii. 3.

eye-memory (ī′mem″ọ-ri), *n.* Memory for what is seen by the eye.

Visual perception or *eye-memory*.
Nature, XXXVII. 562.

eyent†, *n.* An obsolete or archaic plural of *eye*[1].

eye-opener (ī′ōp″nėr), *n.* Something that causes the eyes to open, or that opens the eyes, literally or figuratively. (*a*) A marvelous narrative or incident, or a disclosure of some wrong done or evil threatened. [Colloq.] (*b*) A draught of strong liquor, especially one taken in the morning; a strong drink; a horn. [Slang, U. S.] (*c*) Information or an experience that enables one to comprehend what before he had failed to see the meaning of; that which gives one sudden discernment as to things with which he has to do: as, overhearing that remark proved an *eye-opener* to me. [Colloq.]

eyepiece (ī′pēs), *n.* In an optical instrument, the lens or combination of lenses to which the eye is applied.—**Collimating eyepiece**. See *collimating*.—**Diagonal eyepiece**, one which by means of a reflector deflects the emergent rays at right angles.—**Erecting** or **terrestrial eyepiece**, one which presents the object erect instead of inverted: used in spy-glasses.—**Huygenian eyepiece**, a common form of negative eyepiece composed of two planoconvex lenses with their convexities turned away from the eye.—**Negative eyepiece**, a combination of lenses which intercepts the rays from the objective before they come to a focus, and forms the focal image within itself: there are numerous forms.—**Positive eyepiece**, one which views an image formed outside of itself, and so can be used with a reticle or micrometer.—**Ramsden's eyepiece**, a common form of positive eyepiece composed of two planoconvex lenses with their plane surfaces turned outward. (There are numerous special forms of eyepiece, designated by trade-names, as *eurvscopic*, *monocentric*, *orthoscopic*, *solid*, etc.)

eye-pit (ī′pit), *n.* The orbit or socket of the eye.

Their eyes did wander and fix no where, till shame made them sink into their hollow *eye-pits*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 620.

eye-point (ī′point), *n.* An eye-spot; an ocellus.

eyer[1] (ī′ėr), *n.* One who eyes or watches closely.

The suitor was a diligent *eyer* of her.
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 47.

eyer[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *air*[1].

eyer[3]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *heir*.

eye-reach (ī′rēch), *n.* The range or reach of the eye; extent of vision; eyeshot.

Is not he blest
That gets a seat in *eye-reach* of him?
B. Jonson, Sejanus, v. 10.

eye-salve (ī′säv), *n.* A medicated salve for the eyes.

If we will but purge with sovrain *eye-salve* that intellectual ray which God hath planted in us, then we would beleeve the Scriptures protesting their own plainnes and perspicuity. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

eye-servant (ī′sėr″vant), *n.* A servant who attends to his duty only when watched, or under the eye of his master or employer.

eye-server (ī′sėr″vėr), *n.* Same as *eye-servant*.

The man who loiters when the master is away is an *eye-server*, which, I take it, is the opposite of a Christian.
C. H. Spurgeon, John Ploughman's Talks, p. 15.

eye-service (ī′sėr″vis), *n.* 1. Service performed only under inspection of the eye of an employer or master.

Servants, obey in all things your masters. . . . Not with *eye-service*, as men-pleasers; but in singleness of heart, fearing God. Col. iii. 22.

It is but an *eye-service*, whatsoever is compelled and involuntary. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 61.

2. Homage paid with the eyes. [Rare.]

But none was so well worth *eye-service* as my own beloved Lorna. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, lxvi.

eye-shade (ī′shād), *n.* A shade for the eyes. Specifically—(*a*) A screen or vizor worn over the eyes as a protection from the light. (*b*) A hood attached to the eyepiece of a microscope to prevent the entrance of lateral rays to the eye.

eyeshot (ī′shot), *n.* [< *eye*[1] + *shot*, *n.*; after *gunshot*, *bowshot*, etc.] Sight; view; range of vision; glance of the eye.

I have preserved many a young man from her *eyeshot* by this means. *Spectator.*

How shall I bear the *eye-shot* of the croud in court? *Steele*, Lying Lover, v. 1.

Mr. King stood one side and . . . noted the *eye-shots*, the flashing or the languishing look that kills, and never can be called to account for the mischief it does. *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 32.

eyesight (ī′sīt), *n.* [< ME. *eyesyht*, *eghesihthe*, *eihsihthe*, *ehsihthe*, etc.; < *eye*[1] + *sight*.] **1.** The sight of the eye; view; observation.

According to the cleanness of my hands in his *eyesight*. Ps. xviii. 24.

Josephus sets this down from his own *eyesight*. *Wilkins.*

Perhaps one of my own race, perishing within *eyesight* of the smoke of home. *R. L. Stevenson*, Merry Men.

2. The sense of seeing; faculty or power of vision: as, his *eyesight* is failing.

Thoughts, link by link
Enter through ears and *eyesight*.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, ii. 2.

eyesore (ī′sōr), *n.* **1.** A sore upon or near the eye, as at the corner of the eye or upon an eyelid. Hence—**2.** Something offensive to the eye or sight.

And is the like conclusion of psalms become now at the length an *eyesore* or a galling to their ears that hear it? *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 42.

I'll, by a willing death, remove the object
That is an *eyesore* to you.
Massinger, Roman Actor, iii. 2.

The Temple erected to Claudius as a badge of thir eternal slaverie stood a great *Eye sore*. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

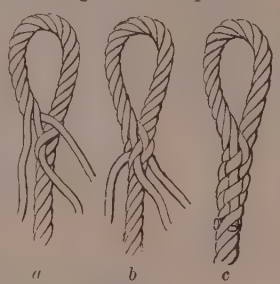
eye-sorrow (ī′sor″ō), *n.* An offense or sorrow to the eye or sight. [Rare.]

Saint Antoine turns out, as it has now often done, and, apparently with little superfluous tumult, moves eastward to that *eye-sorrow* of Vincennes. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. iii. 5.

eye-speck (ī′spek), *n.* A minute or rudimentary eye; an eye-spot or eye-point: as, the pigmented *eye-specks* of infusorians. See *eye*[1], and cut under *Balanoglossus*.

eye-speculum (ī′spek″ū-lum), *n.* In *surg.*, an instrument for retracting the lids in operations upon the eye.

eye-splice (ī′splīs), *n.* *Naut.*, a sort of eye or circle formed by splicing the end of a rope into itself. Also called *spliced eye*.



Eye-splice.

a, one strand stuck; *b*, all three strands stuck once; *c*, all three strands stuck three times (finished splicing).

eye-spot (ī′-spot), *n.* **1.** One of the rudimentary sensory organs of many low animals which have been supposed to have a visual function. See *eye*[1], and cut under *Balanoglossus*.

The author [Romanes] finds that, by cutting off the *eye-spots* from several star-fishes and sea-urchins, they do not seek the light thrown into the dish, as is invariably their habit when these organs are intact. *Science*, V. 389.

2. The rudiment of an eye in the embryo of higher animals.—**3.** An ocellus.—**4.** In unicellular algæ, as *Volvox*, a (usually) reddish spot thought to resemble an eye in position and appearance.—**5.** An ocellated or eye-like spot, as those on the tail of a peacock.

On the upper side of the wings are two black *eye-spots*. *Harris.*

6. Same as *eyehole*, 3.

The three *eye-spots* seen at the end of a cocoa-nut. *Zoölogist*, Aug., 1885, p. 315.

eye-spotted (ī′spot″ed), *a.* Marked with spots like eyes.

Nor Junoes Bird in her *ey-spotted* traine
So many goodly colours doth containe.
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 95.

eye-stalk (ī′stâk), *n.* The stem or stalk upon which an eye is borne, as in the stalk-eyed crustaceans; the ophthalmite. See cut under *stalk-eyed*. *Coues.*

eyestone (ī′stōn), *n.* A small calcareous body, the operculum of small *Turbinidæ*, flat on one side and convex on the other, used for removing substances from between the eyelid and the eyeball. When put into the inner corner of the eye, it works its way out at the outer corner, bringing with it any foreign substance which may be causing irritation.

Not many people, in any sense of the word, go about provided with *eyestones* against the chance cinders that may worry others. *Mrs. Whitney*, Leslie Goldthwaite, iii.

eye-string (ī′string), *n.* A muscle by which the eye is moved or held in position.

I would have broke mine *eye-strings*, crack'd them, but
To look upon him. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 4.

Crack, *eye-strings*, and your balls
Drop into earth. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, Ind.

The last words that my dying father spake,
Before his *eye-strings* brake, shall not of me
So often be remember'd as our meeting.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, ii. 1.

eye-sucker (ī′suk″ėr), *n.* A lernæan crustaceous parasite, *Lernæonema spratta*, which attaches to the eye of the sprat.

eyet, *n.* A variant form of *eyot*, *ait*.

eye-tooth (ī′tōth), *n.* A tooth under the eye: a name given to the two canine teeth of the upper jaw, between the incisors and premolars. Also called *dog-tooth*.—**To cut one's eye-teeth**, or **to have one's eye-teeth cut.** See *cut*.

eye-wages† (ī′wā″jez), *n.* Wages such as eye-service deserves.

They do Him but eye-service, and
He giveth them but *eye-wages*.
Bp. Sanderson, Works, III. 28.

eye-waiter (ī′wā″tėr), *n.* An eye-servant.

His lordship's indulgence to servants cost him very dear; for most of them were but *eye-waiters*, and diligent only for fear of losing their places, otherwise negligent and wasteful. *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, II. 316.

eye-wash (ī′wosh), *n.* A medicated water for the eyes.

eye-water (ī′wâ″tėr), *n.* **1.** Same as *eye-wash*.—**2.** The fluid refractive media of the eye; the aqueous and vitreous humor. See *eye*[1].

Eye-water . . . is often a great annoyance [in taxidermy]. This liquor is slightly glairy, or rather glassy, and puts a sort of sizing on the plumage difficult to efface. *Coues*, Field Ornith., 1874.

eye-wink (ī′wingk), *n.* A wink or motion of the eyelid; a hint or token.

Yet there has been knights, and lords, and gentlemen, with their coaches; . . . and, I warrant you, they could never get an *eye-wink* of her. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2.

eye-winker (ī′wing″kėr), *n.* An eyelash. [U. S.]

eye-witness (ī′wit″nes), *n.* One who testifies to something he has seen.

For we have not followed cunningly devised fables, when we made known unto you the power and coming of our Lord Jesus Christ, but were *eyewitnesses* of his majesty. 2 Pet. i. 16.

This is the most accurate relation of what passed, as to matter of fact, from honourable, most ingenuous, and disintress'd *eye-witnesses*. *Evelyn*, Enc. between the French and Spanish [Ambassadors.

eyewort (ī′wėrt), *n.* [Not found in ME.; < AS. *ágwyrt*, < *ágе*, eye, + *wyrt*, wort, plant.] Same as *eyebright*.

eyghet, *n.* A Middle English form of *eye*[1].

eyght (āt), *n.* A variant form of *eyot*, *ait*.

eygre, *n.* See *eager*[2].

eyle[1]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *ail*[1].

He myght wele a-rise, for hym *eyleth* noon evell. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 52.

eyle[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *ail*[2].

eyliad† (ī′li-ad), *n.* [Also written *eyeliad*, in simulation of *eye*[1]; also *oeiliad*, *oeilliad*, and *œillade*; < OF. *oeillade*, F. *œillade*, an ogle, < *oeil*, F. *œil*, eye: see *eyelet*, *eye*[1].] An ogle; a wanton glance with the eyes.

Who even now gave me good eyes too; examined my parts with most judicious *eyliads*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 4.

eyne (īn), *n.* An archaic plural of *eye*[1].

How can we see with feeble *eyne*
The glory of that Majestie Divine?
Spenser, Heavenly Beauty, l. 123.

With such a plaintive gaze their *eyne*
Are fastened upwardly on mine.
Mrs. Browning, My Doves (early edition).

eyot, *n.* [Also *eyet*, *eyght*, etc., variant spellings of *ait*, q. v.] Same as *ait*.

eyra (ī′rä), *n.* A kind of wild cat, *Felis eyra*, ranging from Texas southward into South

Eyra (*Felis eyra*).

America, of a uniform reddish color, with an extremely long, slender body, long tail, and short limbs, especially the fore legs.

eyrant, *a.* In *her.*, same as *ayrant*.

eyre[1] (ār), *n.* [An archaic spelling, preserved by its legal associations; < ME. *eyre*, *eire*, < AF. *eire*, OF. *erre*, *oire*, journey, < L. *iter*, a journey: see *errant*[2] and *itinerant*.] **1.** A journey or circuit.

We are able to see how the itinerant King gradually became a monarch of the modern type. The change may be attributed to the growth of the system of missi, of itinerant deputies of the sovereign, his servants, as the English phrase was, in *eyre*. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 183.

2. A court of itinerant justices.—**Adjournment in eyre.** See *adjournment*.—**Justices in eyre**, judges, either members of or delegates from the King's Great Court or Aula Regia, sent periodically from the capital throughout the other counties of the kingdom for the purpose of holding court. The regular establishment of this system dates from 1176 (22 Hen. II.), and it gave place to substantially the present system of assize and nisi prius, under 13 Edw. I., c. 30. It seems that in the earlier periods, when these justices were empowered to levy royal revenues, remonstrances of the people led to a concession that they should make the circuit only once in seven years. Later, when the judicial function became more important, they were directed by Magna Charta to visit every county once a year.

The *eire* of justize wende aboute in the londe. *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 517.

These judges of assise came into use in the room of the antient *justices in eyre*, justiciarii in itinere. *Blackstone*, Com., III. iv.

eyre[2]†, *n.* A Middle English spelling of *air*[1].

eyre[3]†, *v. i.* An obsolete variant of *aery*[2].

It is reported that the men of the country where the Eagle *eyreth*, etc. *Turberville*, Booke of Falconrie, etc. (1611), p. 10.

This is a gentlewoman of a noble house,
Born to a better fame than you can build her,
And *eyres* above your pitch. *Fletcher*, Wit without Money, iv. 4.

eyre[4]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *heir*.

eyren†, *n.* A Middle English plural of *egg*[1].

eyrie†, **eyry**†, *n.* Old spellings of *aery*[2].

eyset†, *n.* A Middle English form of *ease*.

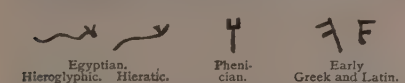
eyster†, *n.* An obsolete form of *oyster*.

eytet†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *eight*[1].

eythe†, *n.* [ME. (rare), < AS. *egethe*, a harrow (cf. *egethere*, a harrower: words occurring but once each, in glosses), = D. *egge* = LG. *egge* = OHG. *egida*, *ekitha*, MHG. *egede*, *egde*, *eide*, G. dial. *egde*, *eide*, *ede* (G. *egge*, < LG.), a harrow; cf. L. *occa*, Lith. *akeczos*, a harrow; perhaps ult. connected with L. *acies*, = E. *edge*: see *edge*.] A harrow.

Theose foure, the faith to teche, folwede Peers teom,
And harowede in an hand-whyle, al holy scripture,
With to [two] *eythes* that thei hadden, an olde and a newe.
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 278.

F, **1.** The sixth letter and fourth consonant in the English alphabet, as in the Latin and the Phenician, and also as in the early Greek alphabet, through which the Latin was derived from the Phenician (see *A*), although it has gone out of use in the alphabet generally known to us as Greek. The Phenician character had the name *vav* or *wav* (meaning 'peg' or 'hook'), and its value was that of our English *w*. This same value it had in primitive Greek use, and it is found so used in western inscriptions, although lost too early to appear in eastern inscriptions. The sound, namely *w*, went gradually out of use in Greek, and its sign went with it. Since the latter somewhat resembled in form one gamma (Γ) written above another, the Greek grammarians gave it the fanciful name of *digamma* or *double gamma*, by which therefore we generally call it as a Greek letter. The comparative scheme of forms (compare *A*) is as follows:



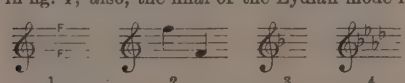
Egyptian. Hieroglyphic. Hieratic. Phenician. Early Greek and Latin.

In the adaptation of the alphabet to Latin use the sign first received the value we give it, since the *f*-sound occurred in Latin and needed a representative; the *w*-sound was provided for by being written with the same character as *u*. (See *U* and *V*.) The sound *f*, as we pronounce it, is a surd (or breathed, or voiceless) labiodental, a fricative sound or spirant: that is to say, it is made by the audible friction or rustling of the unintonated breath, when forced out between the edge of the lower lip and the tips of the upper teeth, these being held in contact with one another. If, everything else remaining the same, the intonated breath be forced out instead, the sound is *v* (as in *valve, vivid*); hence, *f* and *v* are corresponding surd and sonant. An *f*, nearly identical with ours in audible character, may also be made between the edges of the two lips alone, without any help from the teeth; and such a purely labial *f* is heard in many languages, and is with probability to be regarded as more primitive than the labiodental *f*, and as forming the transition to it, in the languages where the latter prevails. The same sound is also widely represented in English by *ph*, but almost only in words coming from the Greek; it also exists in some words written with *gh*, as *laugh, cough, clough, rough, tough*, etc., the labial aspirant having taken in such words the place of the palatal, such change being recognized in the spelling in only a few words, as *dwarf, draft* (= *draught*), *duff* (= *dough*, as formerly pronounced), etc. Historically, *f* stands in general for a more original *p*, as found in Sanskrit and the classical languages: thus, *father* for *pitar*, πατήρ, *pater*, etc.

Thus the letter *F* is derived from the Hieroglyphic picture of the cerastes, or horned Egyptian asp.

Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 12.

2. As a medieval Roman numeral, 40, and with a dash over it, $\overline{F}$, 40,000.—**3.** In *music:* (*a*) The key-note of the major key of one flat having the signature shown in fig. 3, or of the minor key of four flats having the signature shown in fig. 4; also, the final of the Lydian mode in



1 2 3 4

medieval music. (*b*) In the fixed system of solmization, the fourth tone of the scale of C, called *fa*, and hence so named by French musicians. (*c*) On the keyboard of the pianoforte, the white key next to the left of each group of three black keys. (*d*) The tone given by such a key, or a tone in unison with such a tone. (*e*) The degree of a staff assigned to such a key or tone; with the treble clef, the lower space or upper line (1). (*f*) A note on such a degree, indicating such a key or tone (2).—**4.** [*cap.* or *l. c.*] [Abbr. of *function.*] In *alg.*, the sign of an operation in general, and especially of a function having a differential coefficient.—**5.** An abbreviation—(*a*) of *Fellow* (see *F. R. S., F. S. A.*, etc.); (*b*) in *physics*, of *Fahrenheit* (which see); (*c*) in *fisheries*, of *full fish*—a commercial mark; (*d*) in a ship's log-book, of *fog*.—**6.** The chemical symbol of *fluorin*.—**F clef.** See *clef.*

fa (fä), *n.* [It., etc., orig. taken from the first syllable of L. *famuli:* see *gamut.*] In *solmization*, the syllable used for the fourth tone of the scale—that is, the subdominant. In the major scale of C this tone is F, which is therefore sometimes specifically called *fa*.

fa' (fâ), *v.* [Sc., also written *faw;* = E. *fall*[1], *v.*, q. v.] **I.** *intrans.* To fall, in any sense.

Wha for Scotland's King and law
Freedom's sword will strongly draw,
Freeman stand, or freeman *fa'*,
Let him follow me.
Burns, Bruce's Address.

II. *trans.* **1.** To have as one's lot or share; get; obtain.

He well may *fa'* a brighter bride,
But nane that lo'es like me.
Skiœn Anna; Fair Annie (Child's Ballads, III. 384).

2. To claim; pretend to. *Jamieson.*

A prince can mak' a belted knight,
A marquis, duke, an' a' that,
But an honest man's aboon his might,
Gude faith, he mauna *fa'* that.
Burns, For A' That.

fa' (fâ), *n.* [Sc., = E. *fall*[1], *n.*] **1.** Fall.—**2.** Share; due.

An hundred a year for his *fa'*, man.
Ritson, Scottish Poems, II. 65.

3. Lot; chance.

A towmond [twelvemonth] of trouble should that be my *fa'*,
A night of gude fellowship sowthers it a'.
Burns, Contented wi' Little.

F. A. A. An abbreviation of *free of all average*, a phrase used in marine-insurance policies. See *average*[2], *n.*

faam, *n.* See *faham.*

fa'ard (fârd), *a.* [Sc.; also written *fard, faur'd;* a contr. of *favored.* Cf. *farand.*] Favored: used in composition: as, weel-*fa'ard*, well-favored; ill-*fa'ard*, ill-favored.

Puir auld Scotland suffered aneugh by thae blackguard loons o' excisemen, . . . the ill-*fa'ard* thieves.
Scott, Rob Roy, xviii.

fab (fab), *n.* A Scotch form of *fob*[2].

Faba (fā'bą), *n.* [L., a bean.] A genus of leguminous plants, by most authors included under the genus *Vicia*. The only species, *F. vulgaris* (*Vicia Faba*), is the horse- or Windsor-bean, which has been in cultivation from very early times, and the origin of which is not certainly known, though it is said to have been found wild in both central Asia and northern Africa. It is extensively cultivated in the old world, where the seeds are used chiefly for feeding horses, and in a green state as a vegetable.

Horse-bean (*Faba vulgaris* or *Vicia Faba*).

Fabaceæ (fā-bā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of L. *fabaceus*, of beans: see *fabaceous.*] Same as *Leguminosæ*.

fabaceous (fā-bā'shius), *a.* [< L. *fabaceus*, of or consisting of beans, < *faba*, a bean.] Bean-like; leguminous.

fabella (fā-bel'ą), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *faba*, a bean.] A sesamoid fibrocartilage, sometimes found ossified, developed in the gastrocnemius muscle, and situated on the back of the knee-joint or behind the condyle of the femur, in special relation with the fibula: as, "the fibular *fabella*," *Owen.*

faber (fā'bėr), *n.* [L., a smith: see *fabric, fever*[2].] A name of a fish, the dory, *Zeus faber.*

Fabian (fā'bi-an), *a.* [< L. *Fabianus*, < *Fabius:* see def.] Delaying; dilatory; avoiding battle, in the manner of Quintus Fabius Maximus, a Roman general, who in conducting military operations against Hannibal declined to risk a battle in the open field, but harassed the enemy by marches, countermarches, and ambuscades.

Met by the *Fabian* tactics, which proved fatal to its predecessors.
Times (London).

Fabiana (fā-bi-an'ą), *n.* [NL., named after *Fabiano*, a Spanish botanist.] A small solanaceous genus of South American shrubs. *F. imbricata* is a heath-like evergreen of Chili, with small crowded leaves and a profusion of pure white flowers, for which it is occasionally cultivated. It has a peculiar aromatic odor and bitter taste, and is a popular remedy in Chili for urinary disorders.

fable (fā'bl), *n.* [< ME. *fable*, < OF. *fable, fauble*, F. *fable* = Pr. *fabla, faula* = Sp. *habla* = Pg. *falla*, speech, talk, language, mod. *fabula*, a fable, = It. *favola* = D. *fabel* = MHG. *fabele, fabel, favele*, G. *fabel* = Dan. Sw. *fabel*, < L. *fabula*, a narrative, account, story, esp. a fictitious narrative, story, fable, < L. *fari*, speak, = Gr. *φάναι*, speak, declare, make known, < √ **φα*, orig. give light, shine (cf. *φαίνειν*, √ **φαν*, bring to light, make appear, give light, mid. appear), = Skt. √ *bhā*. From L. *fari*, speak, beside *fable, fabulate, confabulate, fabulous, fabulist*, etc., come also E. *affable, effable*, etc., *fame*[1], *famous, infamous*, etc., *fate, fatal*, etc., *infant, infantry*, etc.; and from Gr. *φάναι* or *φαίνειν* come E. *phase, phantasm, phantom, fantasy, fancy, phenomenon, emphasis*, etc.] **1.** A story; a tale; particularly, a feigned or invented story or tale, intended to instruct or amuse; a fictitious narrative devised to enforce some useful truth or precept, or to introduce indirectly some opinion, in which imaginary persons or beings as well as animals, and even inanimate things, are represented as speakers or actors; an apologue.

Vse them to reade in the Bible and other Godly Bokes, but especyally keepe them from reading of fayned *fables*, vayne fantasyes, and wanton stories.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

I never may believe
These antique *fables*, nor these fairy toys.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1.

Among all the different ways of giving counsel, I think the finest and that which pleases the most universally is *fable*, in whatsoever shape it appears. . . . Upon the reading of a *fable* we are made to believe we advise ourselves.
Addison, Spectator, No. 512.

2. A story or history untrue in fact or substance, invented or developed by popular or poetic fancy or superstition and to some extent or at one time current in popular belief as true or real; a legend; a myth.

Narrations of miracles . . . grew to be esteemed but as old wives' *fables*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 48.

Witchcraft and diabolical possession and diabolical disease have long since passed into the region of *fables*.
Lecky, Rationalism, I. 194.

3. A story fabricated to deceive; a fiction; a falsehood; a lie: as, the story is all a *fable*.

This ȝe witeth wel alle with-oute any *fabul*,
That this lond hade be lore at the last ende,
ȝif thise werres hade lasted any while here.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4608.

4. The plot or connected series of events in an epic or dramatic poem founded on imagination.

The moral is the first business of the poet; this being formed, he contrives such a design or *fable* as may be most suitable to the moral.
Dryden.

5. Subject of talk; gossip; byword. [Rare.]

Alas! by little ye to nothing file,
The peoples *fable*, and the spoyle of all.
Spenser, Ruines of Rome, st. 7.

Knew you not that, sir? 'tis the common *fable*.
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

=**Syn. 1.** *Allegory, Parable*, etc. (see *simile*).—**3.** Invention, fabrication, hoax.

fable (fā'bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fabled*, ppr. *fabling.* [< ME. *fablen*, < OF. *fabler, faubler, flaber* = Pr. *favelar* = Sp. *hablar*, speak, talk, etc., = Pg. *fallar*, speak, talk, tell, restored Sp. Pg.

fabular, fable, = It. *favolare* (= G. *fabeln* = Dan. *fable*), < L. *fabulare*, talk, speak, converse, < *fabula*, a narrative, account, subject of common talk: see *fable*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To talk.

While thei talkiden [var. *fableden*].
Wyclif, Luke xxiv. 15 (Oxf.).

2. To speak or write fiction; tell imaginary stories.

As for Noah, the *fabling* Heathen, it is like, deified him.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 52.

But weaker even than the *fabling* spirit of these genealogical inanities is the idle attempt to explode them by turning the years into days. *De Quincey*, Herodotus.

Vain now the tales which *fabling* poets tell. *Prior.*

3. To speak falsely; misrepresent; lie: often used euphemistically.

For of the leste y wille you speke,
And for to *fabille* I wille you nought.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 96.

He *fables* not, I hear the enemy. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 2.

Do you think I *fable* with you?
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

II. *trans.* To feign; invent; devise or fabricate; describe or relate feignedly.

It is elegantly *fabled* by Tythonus.
Bacon, Moral Fables, ii.

I pray you sit not *fabling* here old tales.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iv. 1.

Hauing before *fabled* a Catalogue out of Berosus of the ancient Kings. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 72.

We mean to win,
Or turn this heaven into the hell
Thou *fablest*. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 292.

fabled (fā′bld), *p. a.* Celebrated in fables; fabulously imagined.

Hail, *fabled* grotto! hail, Elysian soil!
Thou fairest spot of fair Britannia's isle! *Tickell.*

In such guise she stood,
Like *fabled* Goddess of the Wood.
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 24.

fablemonger (fā′bl-mung″gėr), *n.* One who invents or repeats fables.

To distinguish the true and proper allegorists from the *fablemongers* or mythics (I know not what else to call them), such as Dr. Burnet, &c., before mentioned.
Waterland, Works, VI. 16.

fabler (fā′blėr), *n.* [< ME. *fabler*, < OF. *fableor*, < L. *fabulator*, a talker, etc., < *fabulare*, talk: see *fable*, *v.*] 1†. A talker.

The *fablers* or janglers and seekers out of prudence.
Wyclif, Bar. iii. 23 (Oxf.).

2. A writer or speaker of fables or fictions; a fabulist; a dealer in feigned stories; a falsifier.

If so many examples . . . suffice not to confounde your simple sallcque lawe inuented by falce *fablers* and crafty imaginers of your fablyng Frenche menne, then here what God saith in the booke of Numeri. *Hall*, Hen. V., an. 2.

Old *fabler*, these be fancies of the churl.
Tennyson, Balin and Balan.

fabliau (fab-li-ō′), *n.*; pl. *fabliaux* (-ōz′). [F., < OF. *fabliaus*, older *fablel* = Pr. *fablel*, a short tale, etc., < ML. as if **fabulellus*, for which L. *fabella*, a short tale, story, play, etc., dim. of *fabula*, a tale, fable: see *fable*, *n.*] In *French lit.*, one of the metrical tales or diversions of the trouvères, belonging mostly to the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

What the original forms of the Beast Epic and the Legend of the Saints were for the lowest, such were the *fabliaux* for the burgher middle class.
Keary, Prim. Belief, p. 517.

Until the appearance of Mr. Pater's "Studies of the Renaissance," knowledge of the delightful love-story of "Aucassin and Nicolette" was practically confined to the students of *fabliaux*. The story, one of the most attractive of its class, appears in the famous collection of *fabliaux* of Le Grand, whence it was translated by Way in his well-known selection from that work.
N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 359.

fabling (fā′bling), *n.* [< ME. *fabling*; verbal n. of *fable*, *v.*] 1. The making of fables; fabulous narration or composition.

Which occurrents in Nature no doubt haue giuen occasion to some of further *fabling*.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 38.

The art of *fabling* may be classed among the mimetic arts. It is an aptitude of the universal and plastic faculties of our nature: and man might not be ill defined as "a mimetic and fabling animal."
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 100.

2. Fiction; fables collectively.

Let the dreams of classic idolatry perish — extinct be the fairies and fairy trumpery of legendary *fabling*, in the heart of childhood, there will, forever, spring up a well of innocent or wholesome superstition — the seeds of exaggeration will be busy there, and vital — from every-day forms educing the unknown and the uncommon.
Lamb, Elia, p. 160.

fabric (fab′rik), *n.* [Formerly also *fabrick*, *fabrike*, *fabriq*, *fabrique* (= D. *fabriek* = G. Dan. Sw. *fabrik*); < F. *fabrique* = Pr. *fabriga* = Sp. *fábrica* = Pg. *fabrica* = It. *fabbrica*, < L. *fabrica*, a workshop, art, trade, product of art, structure, fabric, < *faber*, a workman (artisan, smith, carpenter, joiner, etc.) (> ult. *fever*[2], q. v.), prob. < √ **fa* in *fa-c-ere*, make: see *fact*. From L. *fabrica*, a workshop, through the vernacular OF. *forge*, comes E. *forge*, *n.*, q. v.] 1. A structure of any kind; anything composed of parts systematically joined or connected. Specifically — (*a*) The structure or frame of a building; more generally, the building itself; an edifice, as a house, a temple, a bridge, etc.

Hee that desireth further to reade, or rather to see the old Ierusalem, with her holy *Fabriques*, let him resort to Arias Montanus his Antiquitates Iudaicæ.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 106.

The South church is richly paved with black and white marble: the West is a new *fabriq*.
Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 19, 1641.

But that of Sancta Sophia, once a Christian Temple, exceedeth not onely the rest, . . . but all other *fabricks* whatsoever throughout the whole universe.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 24.

That *Fabric* rises high as Heav'n
Whose Basis on Devotion stands.
Prior, Engraved on a Column in the Church of Halstead.

(*b*) A woven or felted cloth of any material or style of weaving; anything produced by weaving or interlacing: distinctively called *textile fabric*.

Here and there a cobweb, woven to the consistence of a *fabric*, swung in the air.
M. N. Murfree (*C. E. Craddock*), Prophet of the Great [Smoky Mountains, x.

The material most used in the early days of the Spanish conquest for the production of *fabrics* was the fiber of a plant called chaguar.
U. S. Cons. Rep., No. lxix. (1886), p. 92.

2. Any system of connected or interrelated parts: as, the universal *fabric*; the social *fabric*.

The Poets were wont to lay the foundations and first beginnings of their poeticall *Fabriques* with inuocation of their Gods and Muses. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 1.

I find there are many pieces in this one *fabric* of man.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 7.

The new-created world, which fame in heaven
Long had foretold, a *fabric* wonderful
Of absolute perfection. *Milton*, P. L., x. 482.

3. The structure of anything; the manner in which the parts of a thing are united; workmanship; texture; tissue.

The baseless *fabric* of this vision.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1.

A young divine gave us an eloquent sermon on 1 Cor. 6, v. 20, inciting to gratitude, and glorifying God for the *fabrig* of our bodys and the dignitie of our nature.
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 23, 1684.

The *fabric* of gauze is always open, flimsy, and transparent. *Ure.*

That distinguished archæologist agrees with M. Stephani in considering these vases to be of Athenian *fabric*, and to have been exported to the Crimea, Rhodes, and other places with which Athens traded in the fourth century B. C. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 391.

4. The act of building. [Rare.]

Tithe was received . . . for the *fabric* of the churches of the poor. *Milman.*

Congregation of the Fabric. See *congregation*, 6.— **Corded fabric**, a textile fabric whose pile is cut in ribs running in the direction of the length of the warp; or a fabric having larger and smaller threads alternately, thus making a ribbed surface. *E. H. Knight.* — **Elastic fabric.** See *elastic*. — **Fabric lands**, lands given to provide for the rebuilding or repair of cathedrals and churches. — **Mixed fabric**, a textile fabric made of a combination of two or more fibers, as tweed, poplin, etc. — **Textile fabric.** See def. 1 (*b*).

fabric† (fab′rik), *v. t.* [< *fabric*, *n.* Cf. *fabricate*.] To build; construct; put into form.

He who hears what praying there is for light and clearer knowledge to be sent down among us, would think of other matters to be constituted beyond the discipline of Geneva, fram'd and *fabric't* already to our hands.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 52.

fabricant (fab′ri-kant), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *fabrikant*, < F. *fabricant* = Sp. Pg. *fabricante* = It. *fabbricante*, < L. *fabrican(t-)s*, ppr. of *fabricari*: see *fabricate*.] A manufacturer; a working tradesman. *Simmonds.*

fabricate (fab′ri-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fabricated*, ppr. *fabricating*. [< L. *fabricatus*, pp. of *fabricari* (> It. *fabbricare* = Sp. Pg. *fabricar* = Pr. *fabregar* = F. *fabriquer* = D. *fabriceren* = G. *fabrizieren* = Dan. *fabrikere* = Sw. *fabricera*), make, construct, frame, forge, build, etc., < *fabrica*, a fabric, building, etc.: see *fabric*. See also *forge*, *v.*, ult. < L. *fabricari*.] 1. To frame; build; construct; form into a whole by joining the parts; form by art and labor; manufacture; make; produce: as, to *fabricate* a bridge or a ship; to *fabricate* woolens.

Our artificial timepieces — clocks, watches, and chronometers — however ingeniously contrived and admirably *fabricated*, are but transcripts, so to say, of the celestial motions. *E. Everett*, Uses of Astronomy.

2. To invent or contrive; devise falsely; concoct; forge: as, to *fabricate* a lie or a story; to *fabricate* a report.

Crowland is thinking of hiring Peter of Blois, or some pretended Peter who borrows an illustrious name, to *fabricate* for her an apocryphal chronicle.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 148.

fabrication (fab-ri-kā′shon), *n.* [= Dan. Sw. *fabrikation*, < F. *fabrication* = Pr. *fabricatio* = Sp. *fabricacion* = Pg. *fabricação* = It. *fabbricazione*, < L. *fabricatio(n-)*, a making, framing, etc., < *fabricari*, make: see *fabricate*.] 1. The act of framing or constructing; construction; formation; manufacture.

The very idea of the *fabrication* of a new government is enough to fill us with disgust and horrour.
Burke, Rev. in France.

The *fabrication* of tapestry with the needle had always been a favorite occupation for ladies of the highest rank.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 565.

2. The act of devising or contriving falsely; fictitious invention; forgery: as, the *fabrication* of testimony; the *fabrication* of a report.

Not only the *fabrication* and false making of the whole of a written instrument, but a fraudulent insertion, alteration, or erasure, even of a letter, in any material part of a true instrument, whereby a new operation is given to it, will amount to forgery.
Russell, Crimes and Misdemeanours, II.

3. That which is fabricated; especially, a falsely contrived representation or statement; a falsehood: as, the story is a *fabrication*.

For my part, I can only say, that what is related of the first audience with the king, and many of the following pages, seem to me to be *fabrications* of people that never have been in Abyssinia. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 151.

=**Syn. 3.** Fiction, figment, invention, fable, forgery, coinage.

fabricator (fab′ri-kā-tor), *n.* [= F. *fabricateur* = Sp. Pg. *fabricador* = It. *fabbricatore*, < L. *fabricator*, a maker, framer, forger, etc., < *fabricari*, make: see *fabricate*. See also *forger*, ult. < L. *fabricator*.] 1. One who fabricates or constructs; a maker or manufacturer.

The almighty *Fabricator* of the universe, . . . when he created the erratic and fixed stars, did not make those huge immense bodies . . . to twinkle only, and to be an ornament to the roof of heaven. *Howell*, Letters, iii. 9.

Even the product of the loom is chiefly used as material for the *fabricators* of articles of dress or furniture, or of further instruments of productive industry, as in the case of the sailmaker. *J. S. Mill.*

2. One who invents a false story; one who makes fictions.

fabricatress (fab′ri-kā-tres), *n.* [= F. *fabricatrice* = It. *fabbricatrice*, < LL. *fabricatrix*, fem. of *fabricator*.] A female fabricator. *Lee.*

fabricature (fab′ri-kā-tūr), *n.* [< OF. *fabricature* = It. *fabbricatura*; as *fabricate* + *-ure*.] Fabrication; manufacture.

Fabricia (fā-brish′i-ä), *n.* [NL., < *Fabricius*, a German entomologist: see *Fabrician*.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of chætopodous annelids. *De Blainville*, 1828. (*b*) A genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Echinomyidæ*, having the second antennal joint longer than the third. The larvæ are parasitic on lepidopterous larvæ. *Desvoidy*, 1830.

Fabrician (fā-brish′iạn), *a.* Pertaining to or proposed by the entomologist Johann Christian Fabricius (1743–1808): as, *Fabrician* genera. — **Fabrician pouch.** See *bursa Fabricii*, under *bursa*. — **Fabrician system of classification**, in *entom.*, same as *cibarian system* (which see, under *cibarian*).

fabrile† (fab′ril), *a.* [< OF. *fabrile* = Sp. Pg. *fabril* = It. *fabrile*, *fabbrile*, < L. *fabrilis*, < *faber*, a workman, artisan: see *fabric*.] Pertaining to a workman, or to work in wood, stone, metal, etc.: as, *fabrile* skill. *Cotgrave.*

fabular (fab′ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *fabularis*, pertaining to fable, < *fabula*, fable: see *fable*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of fable; fabulous. [Rare.]

One would expect to find a creature so familiar in their sports, and so frequent a type in their literature, as the hawk, figuring among the "dramatis personæ" of a *fabular* romance constructed by mediæval men.
Athenæum, No. 3067, p. 165.

Fabularia (fab-ū-lā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *fabularis*, pertaining to fable: see *fabular*.] A genus of fossil porcellaneous foraminifers, having narrow and mostly elongated chamberlets opening terminally upon a cribriform surface and filled with labyrinthic shell-matter. *F. ovata* abounds in the Eocene of France.

Fabularina (fab″ū-lā-rī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fabularia* + *-ina*.] A group of foraminifers, taking name from the genus *Fabularia*. *Ehrenberg*, 1838.

fabulate (fab′ū-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fabulated*, ppr. *fabulating*. [< L. *fabulatus*, pp. of *fabulari*, fable: see *fable*, *v.*] To fable. [Rare.]

[The tongue is] so guarded . . . as if it were with giants in an enchanted tower, as they *fabulate*, that no man may tame it. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 10.

fabulise, *v. i.* See *fabulize*.

fabulist (fab′ū-list), *n.* [= F. *fabuliste* = Sp. Pg. *fabulista* (the L. term being *fabulator*), < L. *fabula*, a fable.] An inventor or a writer of fables; a fabler; a maker of fictions.

They come in lamely, with their mouldy tales out of Boccacio, like stale Tabarine, the *fabulist*. *B. Jonson*, Volpone.

Fabulists always endow their animals with the passions and desires of men. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 372.

So this easy-going *fabulist* passes on to the 17th of December, 1799, again without a reference. *Gladstone*, Nineteenth Century, XXII. 462.

fabulize (fab′ū-līz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fabulized*, ppr. *fabulizing*. [< L. *fabula*, fable, + *-ize*.] To invent, compose, or relate fables or stories. Also spelled *fabulise*.

Then endlessly among themselves they *fabulize*, nourish the mistery, laugh, play, jeast, dance, leap, skip. *Benvenuto*, Passengers' Dialogues (1612).

fabulosity (fab-ū-los′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *fabulosities* (-tiz). [= F. *fabulosité* = Sp. *fabulosidad*, < L. as if **fabulosita(t-)s*, < *fabulosus*, fabulous: see *fabulous*.] 1. The quality of being fabulous; fabulousness. [Rare.]

Now, as by his history he means this book of Job, it is evident he supposed the *fabulosity* of the book concluded against the existence of the patriarch. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, iv. § 2.

2†. A feigned or fictitious story; a fable.

Herodotus hath besprinkled his work with many *fabulosities*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 8.

fabulous (fab′ū-lus), *a.* [= F. *fabuleux*, OF. *fableux* = Sp. Pg. It. *fabuloso*, < L. *fabulosus*, fabulous, celebrated in fable, < *fabula*, fable: see *fable*.] 1. Feigned or invented, as a story; fictitious; not true or real: as, a *fabulous* description or hero; the *fabulous* exploits of Hercules.

Howsoeuer, it is more than apparant that the booke bearing Enochs name is very *fabulous*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 36.

The Europeans reproach us with false history and *fabulous* chronology. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xvi.

The total expulsion of the Shepherds at any one time by any King of Egypt, or at any one place, must be *fabulous*, as they have remained in their ancient seats, and do remain to this day. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 397.

2. Exceeding the bounds of probability or reason; not to be received as truth; incredible; hence, enormous; immense; amazing: as, a *fabulous* price; *fabulous* magnificence.

He found that the waste of the servants' hall was almost *fabulous*. *Macaulay*, Misc., II. 372.

A man of *fabulous* leanness arose, and began a kind of dance. *T. B. Aldrich*, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 229.

3. Fabling; addicted to telling fables.

The *fabulous* voices of some few
Poor brain-sick men, styled poets.
B. Jonson, Masque of Blackness.

What diff'rent Faults corrupt our Muses thus?
Wanton as Girls, as Old Wives *Fabulous!*
Cowley, Death of Crashaw.

Fabulous age, that period in the early history of a country of which the accounts are mostly mythical or legendary, recording chiefly the fabulous achievements of heroes: as, the *fabulous age* of Greece or Rome.

fabulously (fab′ū-lus-li), *adv.* 1. In a fabulous manner; in fable or fiction: as, it is *fabulously* related.

These things are uncertain and *fabulously* augmented. *Grenewly*, Annals of Tacitus, p. 131.

2. Incredibly; to such extent as to exceed probability; hence, enormously; amazingly: as, *fabulously* rich.

fabulousness (fab′ū-lus-nes), *n.* The quality of being fabulous or fictitious.

His [Boëthius's] history is written with elegance and vigour, but his *fabulousness* and credulity are justly blamed. *Johnson*, Jour. to Western Isles.

faburden†, faburthen†, *n.* and *a.* [Also *fabourdon*; a partial accom. of OF. *faux-bourdon*: see *faux-bourdon*, and *burden*[3] = *burthen*[3].] I. *n.* In *medieval music*: (*a*) The rudest kind of polyphony, consisting of a melody or cantus firmus with the third and sixth added to each tone: not radically different from *organum*.

In modulation hard I play and sing
Faboundoun, pricksang, discant, countering.
Gavin Douglas, Palace of Honour, i. 42.

(*b*) Later, the process or act of adding a simple counterpoint to a cantus, especially by improvisation. (*c*) A drone-bass or a refrain; a burden.

But I let that passe lest thou come in againe with thy *faburthen*. *Lyly*, Euphues.

I could not make my verses iet vpon the stage in tragicall buskins, euerie worde filling the mouth like the *faburden* of Bo-Bell. *Greene*, Perimedes, Address to Readers (1588).

II. *a.* Monotonous.

He condemneth all mens knowledge but his owne, raising up a method of experience (with mirabile, miraculoso, stupendo, and such *faburthen* words, as Fierovanti doth) above all the learned Galienists of Italie, or Europe. *Lodge*, Wit's Misery (1596).

fac (fak), *n.* [Abbr. of *facsimile*.] A combination of flowers or ornamental types of decoration, in imitation of the engraved head-bands of the early printers: a typographic fashion in England in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

façade (fa-säd′), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. *façade*, < F. *façade*, < It. *facciata*, the front of a building (see *faciata*, *faciate*), < *faccia* = F. *face*, < L. *facies*, the face: see *face*[1].] In *arch.*, a front view or elevation; the chief exterior face of a building, or any one of its principal faces if it has more than one: as, the *façade* of the Louvre; the *façade* of St. Peter's in Rome.

Like so many of the finest churches, [the cathedral of Siena] was furnished with only a plain substantial front wall, intended to serve as the backing and support of an ornamental *façade*. *C. E. Norton*, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 136.

In Egypt the *façades* of their rock-cut tombs were . . . ornamented so simply and unobtrusively as rather to belie than to announce their internal magnificence. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 351.

face[1] (fās), *n.* [< ME. *face*, rarely *faas*, *faz*, < OF. *face*, F. *face* = Pr. *fatz* = Sp. *faz*, *haz* = Pg. *face* = It. *faccia*, < L. *facies*, the face, visage, countenance, look, appearance, form, etc.; prob. connected with *fax* (*fac-*), a torch, *facetus*, elegant, polite, witty (see *facete*, etc.), *focus*, a hearth (see *focus*, etc.), < √ **fac*, **fa* = Gr. √ **φa* = Skt. √ *bhā*, shine: see *fable*, *fame*[1], *fate*, etc.] 1. The front part of the human head, and by extension of the head of any animal, made up of the forehead, eyes, nose, mouth, cheeks, and chin; the visage; the countenance.

Henry played with Lewis the Heir of France at Chess, and winning much Money of him, Lewis grew so cholerick, that he threw the Chess-men at Henry's *Face*. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 30.

Is not the young heir
Of that brave general's family, Giulio,
So poor, he dares not show his *face* in Naples?
Sir R. Stapylton, Slighted Maid, p. 19.

If to her share some female errors fall,
Look on her *face*, and you'll forget them all.
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 18.

He would not, with a peremptory tone,
Assert the nose upon his *face* his own.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 122.

2. Aspect or expression of the face; look; countenance; manner of regard, as implying approval or disapproval: as, he set his *face* against it.

The Lord make his *face* shine upon thee. Num. vi. 25.

Keep still your former *face*, and mix again
With these lost spirits. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 2.

Some read the King's *face*, some the Queen's, and all
Had marvel. *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

3. An expressive look; an assumed facial aspect indicative of some feeling, especially one of ridicule, disgust, or the like. See *to make a face*, below.

"Could I have found a more respectable subject?" he inquired of her. "The adjective is excellent," she said, with a little *face*, as she put her violin into its case. *Mrs. H. Ward*, Robert Elsmere, xviii.

4. Decent outward appearance; aspect or semblance of propriety.

How many things are there which a man cannot, with any *face* or comeliness, say or do himself! *Bacon*, Friendship.

They took him to set a *face* upon their own malignant designs. *Milton*.

They [the priests] saw that the king was not inclined to advance money, and all of them knew perfectly, that, whatever *face* he put upon the matter, the Ras would not give an ounce of gold to prevent the Abuna from staying there [in confinement] all his life. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 646.

5. Confidence, as indicated by the expression of the countenance; effrontery; audacity; assurance; impudence.

I cannot with any *face* ask you to trust me with anything in future. *J. Bradford*, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 354.

However I may set a *face* and talk,
I am not valiant. *Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.

I wonder you can have the *face* to follow me,
That have so prosecuted things against me.
Middleton (*and others*), The Widow, v. 1.

That his rise hath been by her and her husband's means, and that it is a most inconceivable thing how this man can have the *face* to use her and her family with the neglect that he do them. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 132.

This gentleman . . . is particularly remarkable for a becoming assurance; . . . none are more blessed with the advantages of *face*. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lxviii.

6. Front; presence; sight: as in the phrases *before the face*, *in the face*, *to the face*, *from the face*.

Honours, grace, and dignities he ever bestoweth upon those that have done him any memorable service *in the face* of his enemies. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 40.

The parson threatens him, if he does not mend his manners, to pray for him *in the face* of the whole congregation. *Addison*, Sir Roger at Church.

Without any evidence, nay, *in the face* of the strongest evidence, he [Mr. Montagu] ascribes to the people of a former age a set of opinions which no people ever held. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

In face of you, as you entered the door, was the entrance to the working-kitchen, or scullery. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, vi.

7. In *anat.*, technically, a part of the head or skull distinguished from the cranium proper or brain-box, the facial region or facies, containing the eyes, nose, and mouth, but not the ears. See *facial*.—8. In *entom.*, the front of an insect's head between the compound eyes. In descriptions the term is applied to a more or less definite area, which varies for the different orders.

9. In *bot.*, the upper or inner or free surface of an organ, as opposed to the *back*.

That part of the anther to which the filament is attached, and which is generally towards the petals, is the back, the opposite being the *face*. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 137.

10. The front or the principal surface of anything; the surface presented to view, or the side or part of a side on which the use of the thing depends: as, the *face* of the earth or of the waters; the *face* of a clock (the dial), of a plane (the sole), of a hammer (the striking-surface of the head), of a type (the surface giving the impression), etc.

Also the breadth of the *face* of the house, and of the separate place toward the east, an hundred cubits. Ezek. xli. 14.

A generall rumour of a generall peace now spread it self over all the *face* of those tormented Countries. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 10.

An unusual light rested, to him, on the *face* of the world. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 323.

And now the only thing that had the springs of life within its bosom was the great, sweet-voiced clock, whose faithful *face* had kept unchanged amidst all the swift pageantry of changes. *The Century*, XXXV. 947.

11. A plane surface of a solid; one of the surfaces bounding a solid: as, the *face* of an arrowhead. Thus, a cube or die has six *faces*; an octahedron has eight *faces*.—12. That part of the cog of a geared wheel which projects beyond the pitch-line.—13. The working or cutting portion of a grinding-wheel, or the edge of any cutting-tool.—14. That part of the surface of a valve which comes in contact with the seat. *Rankine*.—15. In *mining*, but chiefly in *coal-mining*: (*a*) Properly, the front of a working; that part of the coal-seam which is being mined. Sometimes also called the *working-face*.

Tunnels of a large *face* are those whose height is six or seven feet, and are about eight feet wide. *Eissler*, Mod. High Explosives, p. 258.

(*b*) Sometimes, improperly, same as *back* or *cleat*.—16. The superficial appearance or seeming of anything; observable state or condition; aspect in general.

His actions never carried any *face*
Of change or weakness. *B. Jonson*, Case is Altered, i. 2.

If all these were exemplary in the conduct of their lives, things would soon take a new *face*. *Swift*, Advancement of Religion.

Truth and goodness and beauty are but different *faces* of the same All. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 28.

Assyriology has considerably changed the *face* of Hebrew etymology and lexicography. *The American*, VII. 24.

17. In *astrol.*, one of thirty-six parts of the zodiac formed by dividing each sign into three equal parts. Each face was assigned to one of the planets—namely, the first face of Aries to Mars, who is the lord of that house, and all the following faces to the sun, Venus, Mercury, the moon, Saturn, Jupiter, and Mars, in regular rotation.

Euery signe is departid in 3 euene parties by 10 degrees, and thilke porcioun they clepe a *face*. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, ii. 4.

If any planet be in his decanate, or *face*, he has the least possible essential dignity; but being in his own decanate or *face*, he cannot then be called peregrine. A planet being in his decanate or *face* describes a man ready to be turned out of doors, having much to do to maintain himself in credit and reputation; and in genealogies it represents a family at the last gasp, even as good as quite decayed, hardly able to support itself.
Lilly, Astrology (ed. Zadkiel).

18. The words of a written paper, especially of a commercial or legal paper, as a note or judgment, in their apparent or obvious meaning; specifically—(*a*) the express terms; (*b*) the principal sum due, exclusive of interest accrued by law: as, the *face* of a draft.—**19.** In *arch.*, same as *band*[2], 2 (*e*).—**20.** In *bookbinding*, the front edge or fore edge of a book.

After the *face* [of a book] has been ploughed, the back springs back into its rounded form. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 43.

Ambulacral face. See *ambulacral.*—**Composition face.** See *composition.*—**Face of a bastion.** See *bastion.*—**Face of a cannon, face of a piece,** the terminating plane at the muzzle of a piece of ordnance, perpendicular to the axis of the bore.—**Face of a square,** one of the sides of a battalion or regiment when formed in square. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.—**Face on,** in *coal-mining*, parallel with the cleat, or principal system of joint-planes: said of a mode of working the coal. It is the opposite of *end on* (which see, under *end*).—**Faces about**†, turn your faces around: a military word of command, equivalent to *about face.*

Double your files; as you were; *faces about.*
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, v.

Good captain, *faces about*, to some other discourse.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 1.

Face to face, in a confronting attitude or position; in actual presence or propinquity: as, to be *face to face* with impending disaster.

It is not the manner of the Romans to deliver any man to die, before that he which is accused have the accusers *face to face.* Acts xxv. 16.

Now we see through a glass, darkly; but then *face to face.* 1 Cor. xiii. 12.

I had spoken *face to face* with the veritable author of a printed book. *Hawthorne*, Twice-Told Tales, II.

They [right and wrong] are the two principles that have stood *face to face* from the beginning of time, and will ever continue to struggle.
Lincoln, The Century, XXXIV. 390.

Fit of the face. See *fit*[1].—**Hippocratic face.** See *Hippocratic.*—**On the face of it,** on the evidence of the thing itself; by its own showing: as, the paper is a forgery *on the face of it*; the story is false *on the face of it.*—**To change face**†. See *change.*—**To fly in the face of.** See *fly*[1].—**To have two faces in** or **under one hood**†, to be guilty of duplicity.

He that *hathe too faces yn on hode*
May be enrolled yn thys fraternyte [of fools].
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 80.

To make a face, to change or distort the countenance, as in disapproval, mockery, or disgust; put on an unnatural look.

Shame itself!
Why do you *make* such *faces?*
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4.

To run one's face, to obtain credit or favor without security or recommendation, or by sheer boldness or audacity. [Slang, U. S.] = **Syn.** *Face, Visage, Countenance. Face* is the general word, representing the permanent combination of features, apart from any changes produced by thought and feeling. *Countenance* is the *face* as affected by the state of the mind; hence such figurative uses of the word as to give *countenance* to an idea or undertaking. *Visage* is essentially the same as *countenance*, but especially regards the *face* as seen. *Countenance* and *visage* are sometimes applied to the faces of brutes, but are ordinarily held as too high for such use, expressing too much of intellect or character.

Dusk *faces* with white silken turbans wreathed.
Milton, P. R., iv. 76.

On his bold *visage* middle age
Had slightly pressed its signet sage.
Scott, L. of the L., i. 21.

Woe is written on thy *visage.*
Aytoun, Edinboro after Flodden.

I hold every man a debtor to his profession from the which . . . men of course do seek to receive *countenance* and profit. *Bacon*, Maxims of the Law, Pref.

O'er his *countenance*
No shadow past. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

face[1] (fās), *v.*; pret. and pp. *faced*, ppr. *facing*. [< ME. *facen*; < *face*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To turn the face or front full toward; confront; be or stand in front of or opposite to, literally or figuratively: as, to *face* an audience; the house *faces* the sea; we are *facing* important events.

They had now *faced*, as they saw, without power any more to evade it, a fiery trial.
De Quincey, Secret Societies, ii.

Double temples are by no means uncommon in India, but the two sanctuaries usually *face* each other, and have the porch between them.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 399.

Two problems *face* the combined intelligence of England for solution at the present time.
Fortnightly Rev., XL. 39.

Hence—**2.** To confront boldly; make a stand against; oppose or defy: as, to *face* the consequences.

And how can man die better
Than *facing* fearful odds,
For the ashes of his fathers
And the temples of his gods?
Macaulay, Horatius, st. 27.

3. To cover or partly cover with something in front.

Some round-grown thing, a jug
Faced with a beard. *B. Jonson*, New Inn, i. 1.

Specifically—(*a*) Of buildings: as, a house *faced* with marble.

The pyramid was *faced* by adding courses of long blocks on each layer of the steps.
Chambers, Lib. Univ. Knowledge, XII. 307.

(*b*) In *tailoring, dressmaking*, etc., to cover some part of (a garment), as lappets or the hem, with another material. See *revers* and *facing.*

Grumio. Thou hast *faced* many things.
Tailor. I have. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 3.

4. To smooth or dress the face of, as a stone, etc.—**5.** To turn the face of upward; expose the face of in dealing: said of a playing-card.—**To face down,** to abash by fixedness of gaze; cow by stern looks; hence, to withstand or put down by audacity or effrontery.

Here's a villain that would *face* me *down.*
Shak., C. of E., iii. 1.

Because he walk'd against his Will;
He *fac'd* Men *down*, that he stood still.
Prior, Alma, iii.

To face it with a card of ten†. (*a*) In the old game of primero, to stand boldly upon a card; bluff. Hence—(*b*) To face it out by sheer audacity.

A vengeance on your crafty wither'd hide!
Yet I have *fac'd it with a card of ten.*
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

To face out. (*a*) To put or force (a person) down or out by assuming a bold front; defeat by mere effrontery or audacity.

I haue here . . . broughte you for the trewe fayth of the Catholike churche, agaynst your false heresy, wherewith you would *face* our Sauiour *out* of the blessed sacrament: I haue brought agaynst you, to your face, Saint Bede and Theophylacius. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 1132.

(*b*) To persist in maintaining (an assertion which is not true); maintain unblushingly and shamelessly; brave, as a charge, with effrontery: as, she *faced* it *out.*

A mad-cap ruffian, and a swearing Jack,
That thinks with oaths to *face* the matter *out.*
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

To face tea, to improve its superficial appearance by the addition of coloring matter in the process of firing. See *facing*, 3.—**To face the music,** to meet the emergency boldly; accept the situation at its worst. [Slang, U. S.]

Although such reverses [financial panic] would seem to fall with crushing weight upon some of our most substantial citizens, a strong determination to *face the music* is everywhere manifested. *Worcester* (Mass.) *Spy*, Sept. 22, 1857.

Now that those whom he recognized as his enemies had succeeded in putting him in this position, he determined to *face the music*, and not allow them to gain any advantage if he could help it. *Tourgée*, Fool's Errand, p. 52.

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To appear.

The evil consequences thereof *faced* very sadly.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 198.

2†. To carry a false appearance; play the hypocrite.

To laughe, to lie, to flatter, to *face;*
Foure waies in Court to win men grace.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 54.

For there thou needs must learne to laugh, to lie,
To *face*, to forge, to scoffe, to companie.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 506.

Suffolk doth not flatter, *face*, or feign.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3.

3. To brag; rail; vaunt; boast. *Halliwell.* [Old and prov. Eng.]

All the day long is he *facing* and croking.
Udall, Roister Doister, i. 1.

4. To turn the face; especially, in *milit. tactics*, to turn on the heel to the right or left, or to a reverse position, as at the word of command, right *face*, left *face*, or right about *face.*

When he [the pawn] has *faced*, either right or left, he only commands the two diagonals towards which he *faces* [in four-handed chess]. *Verney*, Chess Eccentricities, p. 24.

To face about (*milit.*), to turn on the heel so as to face in the opposite direction.

Face about, man! A soldier, and afraid of the enemy!
Dryden.

Our Captain bid us then *face about.*
Reading Skirmish (Child's Ballads, VII. 246).

face[2] (fās), *v. t.* [ME. *facen*, by apheresis from *defacen*: see *deface.*] **1**†. To deface.

Polexena . . .
All *facid* hir face with hir fell teris
That was red as the roses.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9128.

2. To damage or spoil the surface of, as by wear or accident.

Cards having been once ground down need but little grinding at any one time afterwards, unless they get jammed, *faced*, . . . or something unusual happens to them. *F. Wilson*, Cotton Carder's Companion, p. 47.

face[3]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *fesse.*

faceable (fā'sa-bl), *a.* That may be faced or approached. *Christian Union*, Aug. 11, 1887.

face-ache (fās'āk), *n.* Neuralgia in the nerves of the face; tic douloureux.

face-ague (fās'ā"gū), *n.* Same as *face-ache.*

face-card (fās'kärd), *n.* A playing-card on which there is a face; the king, queen, or knave of any suit of cards; a court-card.

face-cloth (fās'klôth), *n.* **1.** A cloth laid over the face of a corpse.

The *Face-Cloth* too is of great Antiquity. Mr. Strutt tells us, that after the closing the Eyes, &c., a Linen Cloth was put over the Face of the Deceased.
Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 23, note.

Standing by the coffin, with wild impatience, she pushed aside the *face-cloth.* *Seward*, Letters, i. 249.

Stole a maiden from her place,
Lightly to the warrior stept,
Took the *face-cloth* from his face.
Tennyson, Princess, vi. (song).

2. A cloth for washing the face; a wash-cloth.

face-cover (fās'kuv"ėr), *n.* In *fort.*, an interior glacis, placed in the ditch, with its crest high enough to mask the scarp-wall from the plunging fire of distant batteries: intended to prevent besiegers from effecting a practicable breach in the wall unless they succeed in establishing their batteries on this interior glacis.

faced (fāst), *p. a.* **1.** Having a face; marked with a face, as a court-card.—**2.** Appearing as to the face; having a facial expression of a certain kind; looking. [Rare.]

A company of rural fellows, *fac'd*
Like lovers of your laws.
Ford, Sun's Darling, ii.

3. Having the upper or outer surface dressed or smoothed: as, a *faced* stone.—**4.** Having the front, or some part of the front, covered with other material (see *face*[1], *v. t.*, 3): said of garments, as a man's coat, a woman's gown, etc., and often used compounded with the name of the material: as, silk-*faced*; satin-*faced.*—**Faced card,** in *card-playing*, a card that has been shown by a player face up during the deal or out of turn.

faced-lined (fāst'līnd), *a.* In *her.*, having the lining exposed at the fold or opening, as a mantle: an epithet used only when the tincture of the lining is to be specified: as, a mantle *faced-lined* gules.

face-flatterer (fās'flat"ėr-ėr), *n.* One who compliments another grossly and to his face. [Rare.]

Nine tithes of times
Face-flatterer and back-biter are the same.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

face-guard (fās'gärd), *n.* **1.** A covering or mask to protect the face and eyes from accidents, as in various chemical and mechanical processes, in fencing, etc.—**2.** Any fixed projection from the front of a helmet, serving to protect the face, as the nasal.

face-hammer (fās'ham"ėr), *n.* **1.** A hammer having a flat face, as distinguished from one having both ends pointed or edged. See cut under *hammer.*—**2.** A hammer with a cutting and a blunt end, used in preparing stone for finer tool-work.

face-lathe (fās'lāŦH), *n.* **1.** A lathe for turning face-work, such as bosses and core-prints.—**2.** A lathe with a large face-plate and a slide-rest adjustable in front on its own shears. It is generally transverse. *E. H. Knight.*

face-mold (fās'mōld), *n.* The name given by workmen to the pattern for marking the plank or board out of which ornamental hand-railings for stairs or other works are to be cut.

face-painter (fās'pān"tėr), *n.* A painter of portraits; one who paints the likeness of the face. [Rare.]

face-painting (fās'pān"ting), *n.* **1.** The act or art of painting faces or portraits; the art of representing faces in painting. [Rare.]

Giorgione, the cotemporary of Titian, excelled in portraits or *face-painting.*
Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

2. The act of applying rouge or other coloring matter to the face.

face-plan (fās'plan), *n.* A plan or drawing of the principal or front elevation of a building.

face-plate (fās'plāt), *n.* **1.** A true-plate used to test a plane surface.—**2.** A plate used as a cover or shield for any object subject to shock or abrasion.—**3.** The disk attached to the revolving spindle of a lathe to which the piece to be turned is often fastened.

facer (fā'sėr), *n.* **1**†. One who faces; one who puts on a bold face.

Shall the adversaries of the truth be dumb? Nay; there be no greater talkers, nor boasters, and *facers*, than they be. *Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

You preserve
A race of idle people here about you,
Facers and talkers, to defame the worth
Of those that do things worthy.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 2.

2. A severe blow on the face; hence, any sudden check that staggers one. [Slang.]

The . . . shepherd . . . delivered a terrific *facer* upon our large, vague, benevolent, middle-aged friend.
Dr. J. Brown, Rab, p. 2.

I should have been a stercoraceous mendicant if I had hollowed when I got a *facer*. *Kingsley*, Letter, May, 1856.

3. A bumper of wine. *Halliwell.*

facet[1] (fas′et), *n.* [Also written *facette*, and formerly also *fascet;* = D. G. Dan. *facette* = Sw. *facett;* < F. *facette*, OF. *facete* (= Sp. Pg. *faceta* = It. *faccetta*), dim. of *face*, face: see *face*[1].] **1.** A little face; a small surface; specifically, in *lapidary work*, a small polished surface, usually of some geometrical form; one of the many variously shaped segments or faces into which the surface of a gem is broken in order to increase its brilliancy. There are various arrangements of the facets, the choice depending upon the shape of the stone, but they may be grouped in three classes, styled *brilliant cut*, *rose cut*, and *trap cut*. See cuts under *brilliant*.

Honour that is gained and broken upon another hath the quickest reflection; like diamonds cut with *fascets*.
Bacon, Honour and Reputation.

His talk,
When wine and free companions kindled him,
Was wont to glance and sparkle like a gem
Of fifty *facets*. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

A young fellow of talent, with two or three *facets* to his mind. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, iv.

2. In *arch.*, the fillet between the flutings of a column.—**3.** In *anat.*, a smooth, flat, circumscribed articular surface of bone. See second cut under *dorsal*.—**4.** In *entom.*, the surface of an ocellus of the compound eye of an insect; also, an ocellus.—**Double-skill facet**, in *lapidary work*, one of the triangular facets cut in removing the lower angle of the foundation squares. Also called *brilliant facet*.

These facets are by some lapidaries called *double-skill facets*, from being cut in pairs.
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 228.

Skill facet, in *lapidary work*, one of the upper row of facets around the table of the stone. See cut under *brilliant* (fig. 2).

These triangular facets are called *skill facets*, from the difficulty of placing them correctly.
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 227.

facet[1] (fas′et), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *faceted* or *facetted*, ppr. *faceting* or *facetting*. [= F. *facetter* = Pg. *facetar* = It. *faccettare;* from the noun.] To cut a facet or facets upon: as, to *facet* a diamond.

facet[2]†, *n.* [ME., also *faceet*, *faucet*, < L. *facetus*, elegant, polite, witty: see *facete*.] A book; especially, a child's book of instruction; a primer.

Faceet [var. *facet*, *faucet*], booke. *Prompt. Parv.*

And he to drawe these chyldren, as well in the schoole of *facet*, as in songe, organes, or suche other vertuous thinges. Quoted in *Babees Book*, p. lxxvi.

facete† (fa-sēt′), *a.* [= OF. *facet* = Sp. (obs.) Pg. It. *faceto*, < L. *facetus*, elegant, fine, polite, courteous, witty; prob. connected with *facies*, face, appearance, form: see *face*[1].] **1.** Choice; fine.—**2.** Pleasant; cheerful; facetious.

All those that otherwise approve of jests in some cases, and *facete* companions (as who doth not?), let them laugh and be merry. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 209.

A *facete* discourse, and an amicable friendly mirth, can refresh the spirit. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 742.

"I will have him," continued my father, "cheerful, *facete*, jovial." *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vi. 5.

faceted, facetted (fas′et-ed), *p. a.* **1.** In *lapidary work*, covered with facets, or cut with geometrical surfaces to enhance the brilliancy, as a gem.

The term brilliant cut, when used alone, is always understood to imply that the front and back of the stone are both *faceted*. *O. Byrne*, Artisan's Handbook, p. 228.

2. Having facets, as the compound eye of an insect. See *compound eyes*, under *eye*[1].

The individual ocellites are at once recognized . . . by the *facetted* appearance of the surface.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 626.

facetely† (fa-sēt′li), *adv.* Elegantly; cleverly; ingeniously.

They [the eyes] are the chiefe seates of love, and as James Lernutius hath *facetely* expressed in an elegant ode of his, etc. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 461.

facetenessf (fa-sēt′nes), *n.* Elegance; cleverness; ingenuity of expression.

Parables do not only by their plainness open the understanding, but they work upon the affections, and breed delight of hearing by the reason of that *faceteness* and wittiness which is many times found in them.
Sir M. Hale, Sermon, Luke xviii. 1.

facetiæ (fa-sē′shi-ē), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *facetia*, wit, a jest, witticism, < *facetus*, witty: see *facete*.] **1.** Witty or humorous sayings or writings.—**2.** In booksellers' or collectors' catalogues, books of an objectionable kind, broad, coarsely witty, or indecent.

faceting, facetting (fas′et-ing), *n.* **1.** The process of cutting facets, as on a gem.—**2.** The act or art of shaping in facets.

The skilful and practised workman turning the links of gold chains between his thumb and finger with great dexterity and accuracy; . . . the most perfect-shaped diamonds are being produced. This is called *faceting*.
Gee, Goldsmith's Handbook, p. 180.

facetious (fā-sē′shus), *a.* [= F. *facétieux* = Sp. Pg. *faccecioso*, facetious, < L. *facetia*, wit: see *facetiæ*.] **1.** Sportive; jocular, without lack of dignity; abounding in fun: as, a *facetious* companion.

The genius of their philosophy was free and *facetious*.
Bp. Parker, Platonick Philos.

There was the usual *facetious* young man, whose mild buffooneries have their use on such occasions.
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, xxi.

2. Full of pleasantry; playful, but not undignified; exciting laughter: as, a *facetious* story.

When I was last in Paris, I heard of a *facetious* Passage 'twixt him [the Duke] and the Archbishop of Bourdeaux.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 46.

'Tis pitiful
To court a grin, when you should woo a soul;
To break a jest, when pity would inspire
Pathetic exhortation; and t' address
The skittish fancy with *facetious* tales,
When sent with God's commission to the heart!
Cowper, Task, ii. 470.

One of the party entertains the rest with the recital of some wonderful or *facetious* tale.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 239.

=**Syn.** *Merry*, *Jovial*, etc. (see *jolly*); jocose, humorous, funny, droll, comical.

facetiously (fā-sē′shus-li), *adv.* In a facetious manner; merrily; waggishly; wittily; with pleasantry.

B. answers very *facetiously:* I must own that a command to lend, hoping for nothing again, and a command to borrow, without returning any thing again, seem very different commands. *Waterland*, Works, VI. 86.

facetiousness (fā-sē′shus-nes), *n.* [< *facetious* + *-ness*.] The quality of being facetious; sportive humor; pleasantry; the quality of exciting laughter or good humor.

Magnificent in his living, reserved in his conversation, grave in his common deportment, but relaxing with a wise *facetiousness*, he [William I.] knew how to relieve his mind and preserve his dignity.
Burke, Abridg. of Eng. Hist., an. 1087.

facette, *n.* See *facet*[1].

facetted, facetting. See *faceted, faceting*.

face-value (fās′val′ū), *n.* The value expressed on the face, as of a note.

face-wheel (fās′hwēl), *n.* Same as *crown-wheel*.

The late Mr. Larkin, in finishing his beautiful wood models of crystals, employed calcined flint pulverized and glued upon wooden *face-wheels*.
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 360.

fachon†, *n.* An obsolete form of *falchion*.

facial (fā′shal), *a.* [= F. Pr. *facial*, < ML. *facialis*, < L. *facies*, the face: see *face*[1].] **1.** Pertaining to the face: as, *facial* expression: an epithet specifically applied in anatomy to many structures which compose this part of the head: as, a *facial* artery, bone, muscle, nerve, vein, etc.—**2.** Pertaining to some part of an animal like or called the face; specifically, in *entom.*, pertaining to the front of the head, or to the part distinguished as the face in the various orders.—**Facial angle of Camper, of Cloquet,** etc. See *craniometry*.—**Facial artery,** a large branch of the external carotid, mounting from the neck over the border of the lower jaw just at the anterior margin of the masseter muscle, coursing obliquely to the inner canthus of the eye, and giving off numerous branches to the parts it traverses.—**Facial axis.** See *axis*[1].—**Facial bone,** any bone composing the skeleton of the face, as distinguished from a cranial bone proper: in human anatomy 14 bones (each pair counted as two) are included in this set; they are the two nasal, two superior maxillary, two lacrymal, two malar, two palate, two inferior turbinated, vomer, and inferior maxillary bones.—**Facial canal.** See *canal*[1].—**Facial depression,** in *entom.*, a depressed space beneath the antennæ, seen in many *Diptera*.—**Facial ganglion.** See *ganglion*.—**Facial index.** See *craniometry*.—**Facial line of Camper.** See *craniometry*.—**Facial nerve,** the nerve of expression; the motor nerve of the muscles of the face, formerly known as the portio dura of the seventh cranial nerve, now as the seventh cranial nerve, leaving the cavity of the cranium by the internal auditory meatus, traversing the temporal bone in the aqueduct of Fallopius, emerging at the stylomastoid foramen, and sending branches to all the superficial muscles of the face.—**Facial suture,** in trilobites, the line of separation between the glabella and the lateral portion of the cephalic shield.—**Facial vein.** (*a*) *Anterior*, a vein continued from the angular at the inner angle of the orbit, crossing the face superficially to unite with the anterior division of the temporomaxillary vein under the digastric muscle to form the common facial. (*b*) *Common*, a short trunk, formed by the union of the anterior facial and anterior division of temporomaxillary to empty into the jugular at the level of the hyoid bone. (*c*) *Deep*, a vein passing from the pterygoid plexus to empty into the anterior facial below the malar bone. Also called *anterior internal maxillary vein*. (*d*) *Posterior*, the temporomaxillary vein. (*e*) *Transverse*, one of two veins passing over the surface of the masseter muscle to empty into the common temporal vein. See *bifacial*, *craniofacial*.

facially (fā′shal-i), *adv.* **1.** In a facial manner; with reference to the face.—**2.** Face to face; vis-à-vis.

faciata† (fā-shi-ā′tä), *n.* [It. *facciata:* see *faciate*.] Same as *faciate*.

The piazza compasses the *faciata* of the court and chapel. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 25, 1644.

faciate† (fā′shi-āt), *n.* [< It. *facciata* = F. *façade*, façade: see *façade*.] A façade.

The *faciate* of this Cathedral is remarkable for its historical carving. *Evelyn*, Diary, June 27, 1654.

facient (fā′shient), *n.* [< L. *facien(t-)s*, ppr. of *facere*, make: see *fact*.] **1**†. A doer; one who does anything, good or bad.

Is sin in the fact, or in the mind of the *facient?*
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, p. 66.

2. In *math.*, a variable of a quantic. *Cayley*, 1854.—**Facients of emanation.** See *emanation*.

facies (fā′shi-ēz), *n.*; pl. *facies*. [L.: see *face*[1].] **1.** The face; specifically, in *anat.*, the facial part of the skull or of the head.—**2.** Features, visage, countenance, or physiognomy. Hence—**3.** The whole outside figure; the general configuration. Hence—**4.** The general aspect or appearance of anything; superficial characteristics or features; specifically, the general aspect which an organism presents at the first view, before the details have been considered separately: as, the *facies* of a country; the *facies* of a fauna. In zoölogy often used comparatively, in the sense of aspect or appearance: as, having the *facies* of *Cicindela* (that is, like in general appearance, but not necessarily in structure).—**Facies Hippocratica.** See *Hippocratic face*, under *Hippocratic*.

facile (fas′il), *a.* [< F. *facile* = Sp. Pg. *facil* = It. *facile*, < L. *facilis* (archaic *facil*, adv. *facul*), easy to do, easy, lit. doable, < *facere*, do, make: see *fact*. Cf. *difficile*, *difficult*.] **1.** Easy to be done, performed, or used; easy; not difficult.

They complain, but will not use the *facile* and ready means to do themselves good.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 152.

Order . . . will render the work *facile* and delightful.
Evelyn.

So may he with more *facile* question bear it,
For that it stands not in such warlike brace.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.

The ear finds that agreeable which the organs of utterance find *facile*. *Whitney*, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 773.

2. Easy to be moved, removed, surmounted, or overcome.

The *facile* gates of hell too slightly barr'd.
Milton, P. L., iv. 967.

3. Easy of access or converse; affable; not haughty, austere, or reserved.

I meant she should be courteous, *facile*, sweet.
B. Jonson.

4. Easily moved or persuaded to good or bad; pliable; flexible; yielding.

Be nocht ouir *facill* for to trow,
Quhill that ze try the mater throw.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 251.

A corrupt judge offendeth not so highly as a *facile*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 314.

He has so modern and *facile* a vein,
Fitting the time, and catching the court-ear!
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 2.

This is treating Burns like a child, a person of so *facile* a disposition as not to be trusted without a keeper on the king's highway. *J. Wilson.*

5. Ready; quick; dexterous: as, a *facile* artisan or artist; he wields a *facile* pen.

That *facile* obsequiousness which attracts the inconsiderate in Belgians, Frenchmen, and Italians, is too generally a mixed product from impudence and insincerity.
De Quincey, Style, i.

A man of ready smile and *facile* tear,
Improvised hopes, despairs at nod and beck,
And language—ah, the gift of eloquence!
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 42.

To the *facile* pen of an Oxford man we owe the production of the most popular manual of our history that has ever appeared, the Short History of the English People.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 57.

facilely (fas′il-li), *adv.* In a facile or easy manner; easily. [Rare.]

So *facilie* he bore
His royall person. *Chapman*, Iliad, xxiii.

facileness (fas'il-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being facile, or easy or compliant. [Rare.]

Alas,
That facil hearts should to themselves be foes,
When others they with *facilness* befriend.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, xvii. 197.

facile princeps (fas'i-lē prin'seps). [L.: *facile*, easily, < *facilis*, easy; *princeps*, chief, first: see *facile*, and *princeps*, *prince*.] Easily the first or best; the acknowledged chief.

facilitate (fā-sil'i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *facilitated*, ppr. *facilitating*. [With suffix *-ate*[2], < F. *faciliter* (= Sp. Pg. *facilitar* = It. *facilitare*), make easy, < L. *facilita(t-)s*, facility: see *facility*.] To make easy; render less difficult; free wholly or partially from difficulty or impediment; lessen the labor of: as, to *facilitate* learning by suitable appliances.

Every new attempt serves . . . to *facilitate* . . . future invention. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 4.

Some acquaintance with that language may *facilitate* the study of Spanish. *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 194.

The easy navigation of the river James and its dependencies greatly *facilitated* the efforts of the British.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

facilitation (fā-sil-i-tā'shon), *n.* [= Sp. (obs.) *facilitacion* = It. *facilitazione*; as *facilitate* + *-ion*.] The act of facilitating or making easy.

It becomes obvious that when they [men] co-operate, there must not only be no resulting hindrance, but there must be *facilitation*; since in the absence of *facilitation* there can be no motive to co-operate.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, p. 139.

It may perhaps be made a question which of the two uses of speech, communication or the *facilitation* of thought, is the higher. *Whitney*, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 766.

facility (fā-sil'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *facilities* (-tiz). [< F. *facilité* = Sp. *facilidad* = Pg. *facilidade* = It. *facilità*, < L. *facilita(t-)s*, easiness, ease, facility, < *facilis*, easy: see *facile*.] **1.** The quality of being easily done or performed; freedom from difficulty; ease: as, the *facility* of an operation.

More than half the pleasure of building a literal house of cards, unlike its metaphorical namesake, consists in the *facility* of throwing it down when it is built.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 19.

2. Ease in doing or performance; readiness proceeding from skill or practice; dexterity: as, he performed the work with great *facility*.

Cas. Is your Englishman so exquisite in his drinking?
Iago. Why, he drinks you, with *facility*, your Dane dead drunk. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3.

The *facility* which we get of doing things by a custom of doing makes them often pass in us without notice.
Locke.

3. Easiness to be moved or persuaded; readiness of compliance; pliancy; specifically, in *Scots law*, a degree of mental weakness short of idiocy, but justifying legal intervention.

Seek the good of other men, but be not in bondage to their faces or fancies; for that is but *facility* or softness, which taketh an honest mind prisoner.
Bacon, Goodness, and Goodness of Nature (ed. 1887).

It is a great error to take *facility* for good nature: tenderness without discretion is no better than a more pardonable folly. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

In order to support the reduction of the deed of a facile person, there must be evidence of circumvention and of inposition in the transaction, as well as *facility* in the party, and lesion. But, "where lesion in the deed and *facility* in the granter concur, the most slender circumstances of fraud or circumvention are sufficient to set it aside." *Bell's Law Dict.*

4. Easiness of access; complaisance; affability; urbanity.

He . . . offers himself to the visits of a friend with *facility*. *South*, Sermons.

5. The means by which the performance of anything is rendered more easy; convenience; assistance; advantage: usually in the plural: as, *facilities* for traveling or for study.

The Casina is by no means one of his [Plautus's] best plays; nor is it one which offers great *facilities* to an imitator. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

So far from imposing artificial restrictions upon the acquirement of knowledge by women, throw every *facility* in their way. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 25.

Law of facility, a law of mental suggestion proposed by Hamilton, to the effect that a thought easier to suggest will be roused rather than a more difficult one. The apparent tautology of this statement was never cleared up by Hamilton. = **Syn. 1.** *Easiness*, etc. See *ease*. — **2.** *Expertness*, *Knack*, etc. (see *readiness*), ability, quickness. — **4.** Civility.

facinerious (fas-i-nē'ri-us), *a.* Same as *facinorous*.

Par. He's of a most *facinerious* spirit that will not acknowledge it to be the——
Laf. Very hand of heaven.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 3 (Victoria ed.).

facing (fā'sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *face*[1], *v.*] **1.** A covering in front for ornament, distinction, protection, or other purpose. (*a*) In *arch.*, a thin covering of hewn or polished stone over an inferior stone, or a stratum of plaster or cement on a brick or rough stone wall. (*b*) In *joinery*, the woodwork fixed round apertures in interiors, to ornament them or to protect the plaster from injury. (*c*) In *engin.*, a layer of earth, turf, or stone laid upon the bottom and the sloping sides of a canal, railroad, reservoir, etc., to protect the exposed surface or to give it a steeper slope than is natural. (*d*) In *clothing*: (1) That part of the lining of any garment which covers those parts that are turned over or in any way exposed to view; hence, such a covering when not really a part of the general lining: as, the silk *facing* of a dress-coat. (2) A similar covering used to protect a part of a garment which is peculiarly exposed to wear, or the edge of such a garment, as of a skirt which is not to be hemmed, trousers around the ankle, etc.; in military uniforms, in the plural, the cuffs and collar, when, as is often the case, they are of a different color from that of the coat.

Or do you think
Your tawny coats with greasy *facings* here
Shall conquer it? *L. Barry*, Ram Alley, iii. 1.

2. In *founding*, fine sand or powder applied to the face of a mold which receives the metal, to give a smooth surface to the casting. — **3.** A mode of preparing tea for the market by treating it with coloring matter and other substances, so as to imitate tea of better quality and higher value; also, the materials used in this process of adulteration.

That tea is said to be adulterated with prussic acid, arose from the use of prussian blue in the *facing*.
Science, VI. 208.

4. *Milit.*, the movement of a soldier in turning on the heel to the right, left, right about, left about, etc.: as, to put a recruit through his *facings*. — **5†.** Boasting; swaggering.

Leave *facing*, 'twill not serve you:
This impudence becomes thee worse than lying.
Fletcher (and Massinger?), Lovers' Progress, iii. 6.

6. The process of joining two pieces of timber by a rabbet. — **7.** In *chess*, the way or direction in which a piece should face.

If he [a pawn] takes diagonally, that decides his *facing*, and he must continue to move that way [in four-handed chess]. *Verney*, Chess Eccentricities, p. 23.

8. In *brickmaking*, the opening through which the bricks are wheeled into the kiln and hauled out after burning. Also called *abutment*. — **9.** The process of preparing the face or working-surface of a millstone. — **Facing up.** (*a*) In *brickmaking*, covering up the face of the raw bricks with boards on end. *C. T. Davis*, Bricks and Tiles, p. 142. (*b*) In *confectionery*, giving a smooth finish to the surface of the paste for lozenges, by strewing it with starch-powder and fine sugar and rubbing them in by hand.

facingly (fā'sing-li), *adv.* In a fronting position.

facing-machine (fā'sing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for dressing millstones.

facing-sand (fā'sing-sand), *n.* In *molding*, a mixture generally composed of pulverized bituminous coal and common molding-sand, used to form the surface of molds.

facinorous† (fa-sin'ō-rus), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *facinorus*; < OF. *facinoreux*, *facinereux* = Sp. *facineroso* = Pg. It. *facinoroso*, < L. *facinorosus*, criminal, atrocious, < *facinus* (*facinor-*), a deed, esp. a bad deed, crime, villainy, < *facere*, do: see *fact*.] Atrociously wicked.

He was of such stowte stomack and haute courage, yt at the same time yt he was drawen on the herdle toward his death, he sayd (as men do reporte) that for this myscheuous and *facinorus* acte he should haue a name perpetual and a fame permanent and immortal.
Hall, Hen. VII., an. 7.

It were a vengeance centuple, for all *facinorous* acts that could be named. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, ii. 1.

facinorousness† (fa-sin'ō-rus-nes), *n.* [< *facinorous* + *-ness*.] Extreme or atrocious wickedness. *Bailey*, 1727.

fack[1]**†**, *n.* An obsolete form of *fake*[1].

fack[2]**†, fackst**, *n.* [Also *feck*, *fecks*, *fags*, and *fackins*, *fackings*, etc., all being perversions of *faith*, in the oath *by my faith* or *in faith* (*i' faith*, and so *i' facks*, *i' fackins*, etc.).] Perverted forms of *faith*, used in oaths.

fackeltanz (fä'kl-tänts), *n.* [G., < *fackel*, a torch (< L. *facula*, dim. of *fax*, a torch), + *tanz* = E. *dance*.] **1.** A torchlight procession, a survival from medieval tournaments, which is celebrated at some of the German courts on the marriage of a member of the royal family. — **2.** A musical composition designed for the above procession. It is written for a military band, and is a polonaise in march-time (2/4), having usually a loud first and last part and a soft trio.

fackins†, fackings†, facks†. See *fack*[2].

By my *fackings*, but I will, by your leave.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 2.

facon, *n.* An obsolete form of *falcon*.

facound†, *a.* A Middle English form of *facund*.

facrere†, *n.* [ME. (only in the following extract); origin unknown, perhaps a corruption of a Rom. word.] Dissimulation.

They [the Lombards] over all
Where that they thenken for to dwelle,
Among hem self, so as they telle,
First ben enformed for to lere
A craft, which cleped is *facrere*;
For is *facrere* come about
Than afterward hem stant no doubt
To voide with a subtil honde
The beste goodes of the londe,
And bringe chaffe and take corne,
Where as *facrere* goth beforne;
In all his waie he fint no lette.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 230.

facsimile (fak-sim'i-lē), *n.* and *a.* [Short for L. *factum simile*, made like: *factum*, neut. of *factus*, pp. of *facere*, make; *simile*, neut. of *similis*, like.] **I.** *n.* An exact copy or counterpart; an imitation of an original in all its proportions, qualities, and peculiarities: as, engraved or lithographed *facsimiles* of old manuscripts, of autographs, of a drawing, etc.; a *facsimile* of a coin or a medal. [Sometimes erroneously written as two words, *fac simile*, or with a hyphen, *fac-simile*.]

The image must be a *facsimile* of the real object, for the apparent object will be a *facsimile* of the image.
Le Conte, Sight, p. 25.

II. *a.* **1.** Having the character of a facsimile or counterpart; exactly corresponding or reproduced: as, a *facsimile* reprint of an old book; a *facsimile* picture. — **2.** Producing or adapted to produce facsimiles. — **Facsimile engraving.** See *engraving*. — **Facsimile telegraph**, one which reproduces at the receiving end of the line an autographic message prepared at the transmitting end.

facsimile (fak-sim'i-lē), *v. t.* [< *facsimile*, *n.*] To make a facsimile or exact counterpart of; copy exactly. [Rare.]

The illustrations of a missal preserved at Munich . . . have been fairly *facsimiled*. *Ruskin*, Lectures on Art, § 144.

facsimilist (fak-sim'i-list), *n.* [< *facsimile* + *-ist*.] The producer of a facsimile.

A new quarterly whose interest and importance will be apparent when its title is named — the *Fac-similist*.
The Nation, Nov. 4, 1875, p. 293.

fact (fakt), *n.* [< L. *factum*, a deed, act, exploit, ML. also state, condition, circumstance (> It. *fatto* = Sp. *hecho* = Pg. *feito* = OF. *fait*, *faict*, *fect*, *fet* (> ME. *faite*, *feit*, *feet*, E. *feat*[1]), F. *fait*, fact, deed, etc.), neut. of *factus*, pp. of *facere* (> It. *fare*, *far* = Sp. *hacer* = Pg. *fazer* = Pr. *far* = OF. *faire*, F. *faire*), do, make, pass. *fieri*, become, be. The word is of very wide use in L., but has no certain connection with words in other tongues. In one view the *c* is an extension or formative, the √ **fa* being = Skt. √ *dhā* = Gr. √ **θε* in *τίθέναι* = E. *do*[1], put (*fact* being thus ult. nearly identical with E. *deed*): see *do*[1], *deed*. The E. words derived from or involving the L. *facere* are many: see *faction* = *fashion*[1], *factor*, *factory*, *facture* = *feature*, *manufacture*, *factitious*, *facile*, *faculty*, *difficile*, *difficult*, *feat*[1], *feat*[2], *featous*, *fetish*, *defeat*, *benefit*, *comfit*, *counterfeit*, *forfeit*, *surfeit*, *affair*, *affect*, *confect*, *defect*, *effect*, *infect*, *perfect*, *prefect*, etc., *artifice*, *edifice*, *office*, *orifice*, *sacrifice*, etc., *suffice*, *efficient*, *proficient*, *sufficient*, *affection*, *confection*, *effection*, etc., *benefic*, *malefic*, *horrific*, *beneficent*, *maleficent*, *magnificent*, *amplify*, *horrify*, *benefaction*, *calefaction*, and many other words in *-fic*, *-ficent*, *-fician*, *-fy*. In some words, as *chafe*, *chaff*[2], etc., traces of the root *facere* are almost obliterated.] **1.** Anything done; an act; a deed; a feat. [Obsolete or archaic.]

How he [David] no Law, but Gods drad Law enacts:
How He respects not persons, but their *Facts*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

"Their *fact* it is so clear;
I tell to thee, they hanged must be."
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 256).

He who most excels in *fact* of arms.
Milton, P. L., ii. 124.

A good time after the Indians brought another Indian whom they charged to have committed that *fact*.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 232.

2. A real state of things, as distinguished from a statement or belief; that in the real world agreement or disagreement with which makes a proposition true or false; a real inherence of an attribute in a substance, corresponding to the relation between the predicate and the subject of a proposition. By a few writers things in the concrete and the universe in its entirety are spoken of as *facts*; but according to the almost universal acceptation, a *fact* is not the whole concrete reality in any case, but an abstract element of the reality. Thus, Julius Cæsar is not called a *fact*; but that Julius Cæsar invaded Britain is said to have been a *fact*, or to be a *fact*. To this extent, the use of the word *fact* implies the reality of abstractions.

With the majority of writers, also, a *fact*, or *single fact*, relates only to an individual thing or individual set of things. Thus, that Brutus killed Cæsar is said to have been a *fact;* but that all men are mortal is not called a *fact*, but a *collection of facts*. By *fact* is also often meant a true statement, a truth, or truth in general; but this seems to be a mere inexactness of language, and in many passages any attempt to distinguish between the meanings on the supposition that *fact* means a true statement, and on the supposition that it means the real relation signified by a true statement would be empty subtlety. *Fact* is often used as correlative to *theory*, to denote that which is certain or well settled — the phenomena which the theory colligates and harmonizes. *Fact*, as being special, is sometimes opposed to *truth*, as being universal; and in such cases there is an implication that *facts* are minute matters ascertained by research, and often inferior in their importance for the formation of general opinions, or for the general description of phenomena, to other matters which are of familiar experience.

I am wounded
In *fact*, nor can words cure it.
Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, iv. 1.

The Right Honorable gentleman is indebted to his memory for his jests and to his imagination for his *facts*.
Sheridan, Speech in Reply to Mr. Dundas.

In order to believe that gold is yellow, I must, indeed, have the idea of gold, and the idea of yellow, and something having reference to these ideas must take place in my mind; but my belief has not reference to the ideas, it has reference to the things. What I believe is a *fact* relating to the outward thing, gold, and to the impressions made by that outward thing upon the human organs; not a *fact* relating to my conception of gold, which would be a *fact* in my mental history, not a *fact* of external nature.
J. S. Mill, Logic, I. v. § 1.

The basis of all scientific explanation consists in assimilating a *fact* to some other *fact* or *facts*.
A. Bain, Logic, III. xii. § 2.

A law is a grouping of observed *facts*. *Challis*.

A world of *facts* lies outside and beyond the world of words. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 57.

The whole human *fact* of him, as a creature like myself, with hair and blood and seeing eyes, haunted me in that sunny, solitary place, not like a spectre, but like some friend whom I had basely injured.
R. L. Stevenson, Merry Men.

3. In *law*, an actual or alleged physical or mental event or existence, as distinguished from a legal effect or consequence: as in the phrases *matter of fact, question of fact, the facts of the case*, as distinguished from *matter of law, question of law, the law of the case*. Thus, whether certain words were spoken is a question of *fact;* whether, if spoken, they constituted a binding promise, is usually a question of *law*. — **Ablative fact**, a fact which according to law takes away a right. — **Collateral facts.** See *collateral*. — **Collative fact**, a fact appointed by law to give commencement to a right. — **Conclusion of fact.** See *conclusion*. — **Divestitive fact.** Same as *ablative fact*. — **Error in fact.** See *error*. — **Evidential** or **evidentiary facts.** See *evidential*. — **Fact of consciousness**, a fact whose existence is given and guaranteed by an original and necessary belief. — **Fixed fact.** See *fixed*. — **In fact**, in reality; in truth; indeed.

Dangle. It certainly must hurt an author of delicate feelings to see the liberties they [the newspapers] take.
Sir Fret. No! quite the contrary; their abuse is, *in fact*, the best panegyric — I like it of all things.
Sheridan, The Critic, i. 1.

In the fact†, in the act.

It cannot be evidently proved, or they likely taken *in the fact*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 582.

Investitive fact. Same as *collative fact*. — **The fact**, the truth: in such collocations as, Is it *the fact* that he said so? — **Ultimate fact**, an indemonstrable truth.

facta, *n.* Plural of *factum*.

faction (fak'shon), *n.* [= G. *faction* = Dan. Sw. *faktion*, ‹ F. *faction* = Sp. *faccion* = Pg. *facção* = It. *fazione*, ‹ L. *factio(n-)*, a making, doing, a taking part, a company, party, faction, ‹ *factus*, pp. of *facere*, do, make, take part: see *fact*. Doublet of *fashion*[1], q. v.] **1.** A party of persons having a common end in view; usually, such a party seeking by irregular means to bring about changes in government or in the existing state of affairs, or in any association of which they form part; a combination of persons using subversive or perverse methods of promoting their own selfish or partizan views or interests, especially in matters of state.

You are all of his *faction;* the whole court
Is bold in praise of him.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, i. 2.

How oft a Patriot's best laid Schemes we find
By Party cross'd or *Faction* undermin'd!
Congreve, Epistle to Lord Halifax.

Thus that city [Florence] became divided, as all the rest of Italy was before, into the two *factions* of Guelphs and Ghibellines. *J. Adams*, Works, V. 13.

This . . . made the government absolute, and led to consequences which, as by a fixed law, must ever result in popular governments of this form: namely, to organized parties, or rather *factions*, contending violently to obtain or retain the control of the government.
Calhoun, On Government, I. 100.

2. Combined disorderly opposition to established authority; turbulence; tumult; dissension.

He could not endure any ordinances or worship, etc., and when they arrived at one of the Eleutheria Islands, . . . he made such a *faction* as enforced Captain Sayle to remove to another island.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 409.

They remained at Newbury in great *faction* among themselves. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

If there had been any taint in his doctrine that way [toward treason], there had been reason enough in such an Age of *faction* and sedition to have used the utmost care to prevent the spreading it. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. iii.

A spirit of *faction*, which is apt to mingle its poison in the deliberations of all bodies of men, will often hurry the persons of whom they are composed into improprieties and excesses for which they would blush in a private capacity. *A. Hamilton*, The Federalist, No. xv.

3. In *Rom. antiq.*, one of the classes into which the charioteers in the circensian games were divided, one of each contending in a race. The four regular factions, distinguished by their dresses as the green, red, blue, and white, represented spring, summer, autumn, and winter. Domitian added purple and yellow factions, making six contestants in every race; but these new divisions were not permanent. A dispute in Constantinople, in 532, between the green and blue factions and their partizans, the emperor Justinian favoring the latter, led to a civil war of five days, which cost 30,000 lives and nearly overthrew the government.

Their trains must bate,
Their titles, feasts, and *factions*.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, ii. 2.

Before the close of the republic, an enthusiastic partisan of one of the *factions* in the chariot races flung himself upon the pile on which the body of a favourite coachman was consumed, and perished in the flames.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 231.

=**Syn. 1.** *Combination, Party*, etc. See *cabal*[1].

factional (fak'shon-al), *a.* [‹ *faction* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by faction: as, *factional* resentment; *factional* perversity.

Long identified with *factional* politics.
Philadelphia Times, April 28, 1885.

factionary† (fak'shon-ā-ri), *a.* [= F. *factionnaire* = Sp. Pg. *faccionario* = It. *fazionario*, ‹ LL. *factionarius*, the head of a company of charioteers, ‹ L. *factio(n-)*, a faction: see *faction*.] Active as a partizan; factious; zealous.

Prithee, fellow, remember my name is Menenius, always *factionary* on the party of your general. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 2.

factioner† (fak'shon-ėr), *n.* [‹ *faction* + *-er*[2]; ult. ‹ LL. *factionarius:* see *factionary*.] One of a faction.

The *factioners* had entered into such a seditious conspiracy. *Bp. Bancroft*, Dangerous Positions.

factionist (fak'shon-ist), *n.* [‹ *faction* + *-ist*.] A member of a faction or a promoter of a faction.

Henry had yielded with repugnance to a union with Elizabeth the Yorkist; the sullen Lancastrian long looked on his queen with the eyes of a *factionist*.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 264.

factious (fak'shus), *a.* [= F. *factieux*, ‹ L. *factiosus*, of or for a party or faction, ‹ *factio(n-)*, a faction: see *faction*.] **1.** Given to faction; dissentious; promoting partizan views or aims by perverse or irregular means; turbulent.

But ambitious and *factious* Men are never discouraged by such an appearance of difficulties.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. vii.

That *factious* and seditious spirit that has appeared of late. *Chesterfield*, Misc., IV. xci.

At home the hateful names of parties cease,
And *factious* souls are wearied into peace.
Dryden, Astræa Redux, l. 313.

He had to deal with a martial and *factious* nobility.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 25.

2. Pertaining to or proceeding from faction; of a turbulent partizan character.

Factious tumults overbore the freedom and honour of the two houses. *Eikon Basilike*.

Why these *factious* quarrels, controversies, and battles amongst themselves, when they were all united in the same design? *Dryden*.

He is immediately alarmed, and loudly exclaims against such *factious* doings, in order to set the people by the ears together at such a delicate juncture.
Goldsmith, National Concord.

The emigrants themselves were weakened by *factious* divisions. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 98.

3†. Active; urgent; zealous.

Be *factious* for redress of all these griefs;
And I will set this foot of mine as far
As who goes farthest. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 3.

factiously (fak'shus-li), *adv.* In a factious manner; by means of faction; in a turbulent or disorderly manner.

factiousness (fak'shus-nes), *n.* [‹ *factious* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being factious; disposition to promote or take part in faction.

A gentleman, indeed, most rarely accomplished, excellently learned but without all vainglory, friendly without *factiousness*. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

With all their *factiousness*, they [the Clericals] could not very well dare to pursue their habitual tactics of opposition in a matter which, after all, was of much more concern to their constituents than spiritual and religious interests. *Lowe*, Bismarck, II. 467.

factish (fak'tish), *a.* [‹ *fact* + *-ish*[1].] Dealing with facts; insisting upon facts. [Rare.]

How happily does he expose that *factish* element in human nature, which led a distinguished astronomer to describe the theories of the Principia as "mere crotchets of Mr. Newton!" *The Academy*, Jan. 2, 1886.

factitious (fak-tish'us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *factício*, ‹ L. *factitius*, better *facticius*, made by art, artificial, in later grammarians also of words, imitative, onomatopoetic, ‹ *facere*, pp. *factus*, make: see *fact*. Cf. *fetish*, ult. ‹ L. *facticius*.] Made by or resulting from art, in distinction from that which is produced by or conformable to nature; artificial; conventional.

A situation in which all *factitious* distinctions were of less worth than individual prowess and efficiency.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

Manners are *factitious*, and grow out of circumstances, as well as out of character. *Emerson*, Conduct of Life.

He takes away all the screens which give a *factitious* dignity and elevation to governments and men.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 147.

Rock alum [is] a *factitious* article consisting of crystalline fragments of alum not larger than almonds, coloured with Venetian red. *Ure*, Dict., III. 709.

=**Syn.** *Artificial, Factitious, Unnatural. Artificial* means done by art, as opposed to *natural*. That is *unnatural* which departs in any way from what is natural: as, *unnatural* excitement. An *artificial* or *factitious* demand in the market is one that is manufactured, the latter being the more laboriously worked up; a *factitious* demand exists only in the invention of one and the imagination of another; an *unnatural* demand is greater than the laws of trade would produce.

Artificial and *factitious* gemms.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 1.

The *factitious* is the elaborately *artificial* in things of a moral, social, or material kind. A *factitious* demand is one which has been artificially created by pains and effort required to produce it. The term points more to the labor and less to the skill which produces the *artificial*.
C. J. Smith, Synonymes, p. 120.

Unnatural deeds
Do breed *unnatural* troubles. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 1.

factitiously (fak-tish'us-li), *adv.* In a factitious or artificial manner.

Whilst, therefore, there is a truth in the belief that "progress, and at the same time resistance" is the law of social change, there is a fatal error in the inference that resistance should be *factitiously* created.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 513.

factitiousness (fak-tish'us-nes), *n.* The quality of being factitious.

factitive (fak'ti-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [‹ NL. *factitivus*, ‹ L. *factus*, pp. of *facere*, make: see *fact*.] **I.** *a.* Causative; effective; expressive of making or causing: in grammar said of a verb which takes, besides its object, a further adjunct expressing something predicated of that object: thus, they made him a ruler; to call a man a coward; to paint the house red. The adjunct predicated of the object is called a *factitive* or *objective predicate* (sometimes, less correctly, a *factitive object*).

For instance, in certain branches of this stock, as the Persian, etc., . . . the tendency of causal verbs to lose their force altogether, even with the longer *factitive* form, which they faithfully keep, is only the breaking through of that principle which asserted itself almost universally in the late analytic state of the group.
Amer. Jour. Philol., II. 186.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, a factitive verb.

factitude (fak'ti-tūd), *n.* [Irreg. ‹ *fact* + *-itude*, after *aptitude*, etc.] The quality of being fact; reality.

It is when we are most aware of the *factitude* of things that we are most aware of our need of God, and most able to trust him. *Geo. MacDonald*, What's Mine's Mine.

factive† (fak'tiv), *a.* [‹ ML. *factivus*, ‹ L. *factus*, pp. of *facere*, make: see *fact*.] Making; having power to make.

Your majesty is a king whose heart is as unscrutable for secret motions of goodness as for depth of wisdom. You are creator-like, *factive*, and not destructive.
Bacon, To James I., let. 276.

facto (fak'tō), *adv.* [L., abl. of *factum*, a deed.] In *law* (properly *de facto*), in fact; in deed; by the act or fact.

factor (fak'tor), *n.* [Formerly also *factour;* = F. *facteur* = Sp. Pg. *factor* = It. *fattore* = D. *faktoor* = G. *factor* = Dan. Sw. *faktor*, ‹ L. *factor*, a doer, maker, performer, ML. agent, etc., ‹ *facere*, do, make: see *fact*. Cf. *faitor, faitour*.] **1.** One who transacts business for another or others; specifically, in *com.*, a commission-merchant; an agent intrusted with the possession of goods for sale. "The distinctive features of his position are: (1) he pursues the business of receiving and selling goods as a trade or calling; (2) the goods are received either in bulk or sample into his possession; (3) he has power to sell; (4) he serves for a commission, although in exceptional cases remuneration may be made in some other way; (5) he is generally resident in some other place than his principal." (*Wharton*, On Agency, § 435.) More loosely, a factor is an agent to buy or sell goods, or both, and to handle them, to buy or sell bills of exchange, and do other business on account of persons in other places.

The said William Eyrus was *factor* in Scio, not only for his master, and for his grace the Duke of Norfolk, but also for many others, worshipful merchants of London.
Hakluyt (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 22).

Factors in the trading world are what ambassadors are in the politic world. *Addison*, The Royal Exchange.

In his mercantile affairs he was rather unfortunate; for such was the extravagance of his *factors* . . . that they had dissipated the greater part of his merchandise.
J. Adams, Works, V. 104.

2. In Scotland, a person appointed by a heritor, landholder, or house-proprietor to manage an estate, to let lands or tenements on lease, to collect rents, etc.

Mr. White, a Welshman, who has been many years *factor* . . . on the estate of Calder, drank tea with us last night.
Boswell, Journal (ed. 1807), p. 110.

3†. An agent or a deputy generally.

Therefor muste they be more cleane than the other, for they are the *factours*, or bayliffes of God.
Bp. Bale, Apology, fol. 74.

Percy is but my *factor*, good my lord,
To engross up glorious deeds on my behalf.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

4. In *American law*, in some of the United States, a person charged as a garnishee.—**5.** In *math.*, one of the two or more numbers, expressions, or quantities which when multiplied together produce a given product: as, 6 and 3 are *factors* of 18. As every product can be divided by any of its factors without remainder, *factor* may also be defined as an expression or quantity by which another expression or quantity may be divided without a remainder.

6. One of several circumstances, elements, or influences which tend to the production of a given result.

There is also a logical attitude which is called Attention, itself the product of feeling, and one of the necessary *factors* in Perception.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, Int., I. ii. § 46.

As to the cause of the limitation of the [deep-sea] faunæ, it is claimed that "light is the most powerful *factor* amongst all the agents which influence life upon the earth."
Smithsonian Report, 1833, p. 701.

Allotrious, bipartient, consequent, extraneous, etc., **factor.** See the adjectives.—**Division by factors.** See *division*.—**Factors' Act,** a statute of New York (Laws of 1830, c. 179), the effect of which is to make merchandise liable for money advanced or security given on the faith thereof by consignors or purchasers, by enacting that the person in whose name it is shipped, the holder of the bill of lading, custom-house permit, or warehouse receipt, or the person having possession of the merchandise, shall, within certain limits, be deemed the true owner for such purposes. Similar statutes in other jurisdictions are variously known.—**Factors' Acts,** English statutes of 1823 (4 Geo. IV., c. 83), 1825 (6 Geo. IV., c. 94), 1842 (5 and 6 Vict., c. 39), and 1877 (40 and 41 Vict., c. 39), which preserve the lien of consignees upon shipments for advances, etc., and make bills of lading available as security to the extent of such lien.—**Integrating factor,** a quantity by which a given quantity is multiplied in order to render it an exact integral: better called a *multiplier*.—**Interim factor.** See *interim*.—**Primary factor,** a factor of a holomorphic function having one root.—**Prime factor,** a factor which cannot be divided without remainder by anything except itself and unity.

factor (fak'tor), *v.* [< *factor*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To act as factor for; look after, let, and draw the rents for; manage: as, to *factor* property. [Scotch.]—**2.** In *math.*, to resolve into factors: as, $x^2 - y^2$ is *factored* into $(x + y)(x - y)$.

II. *intrans.* To act as factor.

Send your prayers and good works to *factor* there for you, and have a stock employed in God's banks to paupers ous and pious uses. *S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 173.

factorage (fak'tor-āj), *n.* [= F. *factorage* = Sp. *factoraje*; as *factor* + *-age*.] **1.** The allowance given to a factor by his employer as compensation for his services. Also called *commission*.

He put £1000 into Dudley's hands to trade for him, to the end that his brother Montague might have the benefit of the *factorage*. *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, II. 292.

2. The business of or dealings with factors; consignment to or sale by a factor or factors.

But in New Orleans enterprise had forgotten everything but the *factorage* of the staple crops.
G. W. Cable, Creoles of Louisiana, xxxi.

factored (fak'tord), *a.* [< *factor* (*factory*) + *-ed*2.] Made in a factory; manufactured in quantities for mercantile purposes, as opposed to *hand-made* or *unique*; hence, spurious. [Rare.]

Large quantities of the finest and costliest articles sold under other local designations in London and all over the world are the *factored* work of Birmingham craftsmen.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 244.

factoress, factress (fak'tor-es, -tres), *n.* [= F. *factrice* = It. *fattoressa*; as *factor* + *-ess*.] A female factor. [Rare.]

Your *factress* hath been tamp'ring for my misery.
Ford, Fancies, iii. 2.

factorial (fak-tō'ri-al), *a.* and *n.* [< *factor* or *factory* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a factor or factory; constituting a factory.

Securing a limited district for a depot and *factorial* establishment for American citizens in that region [Congo river]. *Science*, VI. 100.

2. In *math.*, of or pertaining to a factor or factorials. See II.

II. *n.* In *math.*, a continued product of the form

$$Fx,\ F(x+1),\ F(x+2),\ F(x+3),\ \ldots\ F(x+n),$$

in which every factor after the first is derived from the preceding by increasing the variable by unity.

factorize (fak'to-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *factorized*, ppr. *factorizing*. [< *factor* + *-ize*.] In *law*, in some of the United States, to warn not to pay or give up goods; attach the effects of a debtor in the hands of a third person.

factorship (fak'tor-ship), *n.* [< *factor* + *-ship*.] **1.** A body of factors.—**2.** The business or responsibility of a factor.

My own care and my rich master's trust
Lay their commands both on my *factorship*.
Middleton, Women Beware Women, i. 1.

factory (fak'to-ri), *n.*; pl. *factories* (-riz). [= D. *factorij* = G. *factorei* = Dan. Sw. *faktori*, < F. *factorie*, *factorerie* = Sp. *factoria* = Pg. *feitoria* = It. *fattoria*, a factory, < ML. *factoria*, a treasury, L. *factorium*, an oil-press, < L. *factor*, a doer, maker, ML. an agent, etc.: see *factor*. Cf. *manufactory*.] **1.** An establishment of merchants and factors resident in a foreign place, formed for mutual protection and advantage, usually occupying special quarters under their own control, and sometimes having fortified posts and depots. In the middle ages foreign factories existed in most large European cities, and to a later period in many Asiatic and African ports, often giving rise, especially in India, to the acquisition of extensive political power. A few are still maintained in India and western Africa, most of them by the French, in a modified form and sometimes under other designations.

At this River we were met by several of the French Merchants from Sidon: they having a *Factory* there the most considerable of all theirs in the Levant.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 44.

Even in India, during the seventeenth century, she [England] can hardly be said to have got beyond the *factory* stage. The East India company were simply leaseholders of the native princes. *Science*, VII. 475.

2. A body of factors; the association of persons in a factorial establishment.

Our *Factory* at Cachao had news of our arrival before we came to an anchor, and immediately the chief of the *Factory*, with some of the King of Tonquin's Officers, came down to us. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 13.

3. The employment or authority of a factor; power to act as a factor. [Rare.]

Factory may be recalled, and falls by the death of the principal. . . . The mandate of *factory* subsists notwithstanding the supervening insanity of the mandant.
Chambers's Encyc., art. Factor.

4. A building or group of buildings appropriated to the manufacture of goods, including the machinery necessary to produce the goods, and the engine or other power by which such machinery is propelled; the place where workers are employed in fabricating goods, wares, or utensils: as, a cotton *factory*. The general distinction between a *factory* and a *shop* is that the work done in the former is on a larger scale, and usually of a kind requiring more machinery. When the more simple kinds of work commonly done in shops, however, are carried on in large establishments, the latter are often called factories; but establishments for some branches of production are seldom or never so called, however large, as machine-shops, car-shops, coopers' shops, etc. Also called *manufactory*.

Our corrupted hearts are the *factories* of the devil, which may be at work without his presence.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 20.

5†. Manufacture; making.

For gain has wonderful effects
T' improve the *factory* of sects.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. ii. 1446.

Factory Acts, a series of English statutes having for their object the preservation of the health and morals of apprentices and operatives, with special reference to the employment of children, and the regulation of factories as to hours of labor and recreation, sanitary condition, etc. That of 1802 (42 Geo. III., c. 73) is known as the *first Factory Act*, and that of 1833 (3 and 4 Wm. IV., c. 103) as the *principal Factory Act*. The later acts are those of 1867 (30 and 31 Vict., c. 103), 1870 (33 and 34 Vict., c. 62), 1871 (34 and 35 Vict., c. 104), 1874 (37 and 38 Vict., c. 44), 1878 (41 and 42 Vict., c. 16), and 1883 (46 and 47 Vict., c. 53).—**Factory cotton,** unbleached cotton cloth of home manufacture, as opposed to imported fabrics. Also called *factory* and *domestic*. [U. S.]

factory-maund (fak'to-ri-mând), *n.* An East India weight of 40 seers, varying, like the seer, largely in different localities. The Bengal factory-maund is 74 pounds 10 ounces, while the Madras maund is only 25 pounds. It is distinguished from the *bazaar-maund*, which is about 82 pounds in Calcutta.

factotum (fak-tō'tum), *n.* [< L. *facere* (*fac*, impv.) *totum*, do all: *facere*, do; *totum*, neut. of *totus*, all, the whole.] One who does everything; specifically, one who is called upon or employed to do all kinds of work for another.

He was so farre the dominus *fac totum* in this juncto that his words were laws, all things being acted according to his desire.
Foulis, Plots of Pretended Saints (2d. ed., 1674).

He could not sail without him; for what could he do without Corporal Vanspitter, his protection, his *factotum*, his distributer of provisions? *Marryat*, Snarleyyow, xiii.

factress, *n.* See *factoress*.

factual (fak'tū-al), *a.* [< *fact* + *-u-al*; improp. formed, after analogy of *actual*.] Of the nature of fact; consisting of or attentive to facts; real; genuine; scrupulously exact. [Rare.]

If a man is a plain, literal, *factual* man, you can make a great deal more of him in his own line by education than without education. *H. W. Beecher*, Royal Truths.

factuality (fak-tū-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *factual* + *-ity*.] The quality of being factual; genuineness. [Rare.]

When we find these among the [asserted] facts, it makes us doubt the *factuality* of the facts.
R. Thomas, Christian Union, March 10, 1887.

factum (fak'tum), *n.*; pl. *facta* (-tă). [L.: see *fact*.] **1.** In *law*, a thing done; an act or a deed; anything stated and made certain; the statement of a case for the court.—**2.** In *math.*, the result of a multiplication; a product.—**Factum of a will,** the formal execution, or the signing and attesting of the will.

facture (fak'tūr), *n.* [= F. *facture* = Pr. *faitura* = Sp. *hechura* (in sense 2 *factura*) = Pg. *factura* = It. *fattura* = D. *faktuur* = G. *factur* = Dan. Sw. *faktura*, invoice, < L. *factura*, making, make, LL. a creature, a work, ML. also form, price, enchantment, embroidery, etc., < *facere*, pp. *factus*, make: see *fact*. Cf. *feature*, a doublet of *facture*.] **1.** The act or manner of making; construction or structure. [Rare.]

There is no doubt but the *facture* or framing of the inward parts is as full of difference as the outward.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 194.

While he was acquiring in the Louvre his laborious and rude *facture* of successive impasto. *The Atlantic*, LX. 510.

2. In *com.*, an invoice or a bill of parcels. *Simmonds*.

facula (fak'ū-lă), *n.*; pl. *faculæ* (-lē). [L., a little torch, dim. of *fax*, a torch.] In *astron.*, one of the small spots often seen on the sun's disk, which appear brighter than the rest of his surface.

Groups of minute specks brighter than the general surface of the sun are often seen in the neighborhood of spots or elsewhere. They are called *faculæ*.
Newcomb and Holden, Astron., p. 278.

These *faculæ* are elevated regions of the solar surface, ridges and crests of luminous matter, which rise above the general level and protrude through the denser portions of the solar atmosphere, just as do our terrestrial mountains. *C. A. Young*, The Sun, p. 107.

facular (fak'ū-lăr), *a.* [< *facula* + *-ar*2.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a facula. See *facula*.

faculence† (fak'ū-lens), *n.* [< L. *facula*, a torch, + E. *-ence*.] Brightness; clearness. *Bailey*, 1727.

facultative (fak'ul-tā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *facultatif* = Sp. Pg. *facultativo*, < L. *faculta(t-)s*, faculty: see *faculty* and *-ive*.] **1.** Conferring a faculty, right, or power; enabling. Hence—**2.** Conferring the power of doing or not doing; rendering optional or contingent.—**3.** Having a faculty or power, but exercising it only occasionally or incidentally, or failing to exercise it; occasional or incidental; optional or contingent. Compare *obligate*.

The chief point was the introduction of the referendum, by which laws made by the [Swiss] cantonal legislature may (*facultative* referendum) or must (obligatory referendum) be submitted to the people for their approval.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 796.

The *Facultative* Actions are those which, although ultimately dependent on the energies of the organs, are yet neither inevitably nor uniformly produced when the organs are stimulated, but, owing to the play of forces at work, take sometimes one issue and sometimes another.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, Int., I. ii. § 30.

Facultative hypermetropia. See *hypermetropia*.—**Facultative parasite,** an organism, usually a fungus, which is normally in all stages saprophytic, but which can grow during the whole or part of its development as a parasite.—**Facultative saprophyte,** an organism, usually a fungus, which is normally in all stages parasitic, but which can grow during part of its development as a saprophyte.

facultatively (fak'ul-tā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a facultative manner.

Certain *facultatively* parasitic and *facultatively* endophytic species of Moulds. *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 360.

faculty (fak'ul-ti), *n.*; pl. *faculties* (-tiz). [< ME. *faculte*, power, property, < OF. *faculte*, F.

faculté = Pr. *facultat* = Sp. *facultad* = Pg. *faculdade* = It. *facoltà* (= D. *fakulteit*, in all senses, = G. *facultät* = Dan. Sw. *fakultet*, in sense 3), < L. *faculta(t-)s*, capability, ability, skill, abundance, plenty, stock, goods, property, ML. also a body of teachers, another form of *facilita(t-)s*, easiness, facility, etc., < *facul*, another form of *facilis*, easy, facile: see *facile*.] **1.** A specific power, mental or physical; a special capacity for any particular kind of action or affection; natural capability: sometimes, but rarely, restricted to an active power: as, the *faculty* of perception or of speech; a *faculty* for mimicry: sometimes extended to inanimate things: as, the *faculty* of a wedge; the *faculty* of simples. See *theory of faculties*, below.

Forget not to call as well the Physician best acquainted with your body, as the best reputed of for his *faculty*.
Bacon, Regimen of Health (ed. 1887).

To crave your favour with a begging knee,
Were to distrust the writer's *faculty*.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, Epil.

How carelessly do you behave yourself
When you should call all your best *faculties*
To counsel in you!
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iv. 1.

These powers of the mind, viz., of perceiving and of preferring, are usually called . . . *faculties* of the mind.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxi. 6.

Oh! many are the Poets that are sown
By nature; Men endowed with highest gifts,
The vision and the *faculty* divine,
Yet wanting the accomplishment of verse.
Wordsworth, Excursion, i.

2. A power or privilege conferred; bestowed capacity for the performance of any act or function; ability or authority acquired in any way. In Roman Catholic ecclesiastical law a faculty is specifically an authorization by a superior conferring certain ecclesiastical rights upon a subordinate. The most important faculties are those conferred by the pope upon bishops. [Archaic except in the latter use.]

This Duncan
Hath borne his *faculties* so meek.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 7.

John de Burg, chancellor of Cambridge University, A. D. 1385, tells us that all vestments are to be blessed either by the bishop, or by one having the *faculty* to do so.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 265.

Can the [royal] arms be legally removed, when a church is restored, or at any other time, at the will of the incumbent? or is a *faculty* required?
A. J. Bedell. N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 89.

3. A body of persons on whom are conferred specific professional powers; all the authorized members of a learned profession collectively, or a body associated or acting together in a particular place or institution; when used absolutely (*the faculty*), the medical profession: as, the learned *faculty* of the law; the *faculty* of a college; the *Faculty* of Advocates in Edinburgh.

Of all *faculties* they have great store of bookes in that library, but especially of Divinity.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 67.

There I saw Dr. Gilbert, Sr Wm Paddy's, and other pictures of men famous in their *faculty*.
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 3, 1662.

In vain do they snuff and hot towels apply,
And other means used by *the faculty* try.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 225.

The obstinacy of Lord Chesterfield's deafness had induced him to yield to the repeated advice of *the faculty* to try whether any benefit could be obtained by a journey to Spa.
Maty, Chesterfield, § 6.

4. Executive ability; skill in devising and executing or supervising: applied usually to domestic affairs. [New Eng.]

Faculty is Yankee for savoir faire, and the opposite virtue to shiftlessness. *Faculty* is the greatest virtue, and shiftlessness the greatest vice, of Yankee man or woman. To her who has *faculty* nothing shall be impossible.
Mrs. H. B. Stowe, Minister's Wooing, i.

Above all things, he [Theodore Winthrop] had what we Yankees call *faculty*—the knack of doing everything.
G. W. Curtis, Int. to Cecil Dreeme, p. 12.

5. In colonial New England, a trade or profession. *Mass. Prov. Laws.*—**6.** In the *law of divorce* (commonly in the plural), the pecuniary ability of the husband, in view of both his property and his capacity to earn money, with reference to which the amount of the wife's alimony is fixed.—**Acquisitive, appetitive, conservative, elaborative,** etc., **faculty.** See the adjectives.—**Court of Faculties,** in the *Ch. of Eng.*, an ecclesiastical court originally established in 1534 by Henry VIII. in connection with the archbishopric of Canterbury, and empowered to grant faculties, dispensations, etc. The chief officer is called the *master of the faculties*, and his duties are now confined almost entirely to granting license to marry without proclamation of banns, for the ordination of a deacon under age, etc.—**Faculty of Advocates.** See *advocate*.—**Faculty of arts.** See *art*[2].—**Faculty to burden,** in *Scots law*, a power reserved in the disposition of a heritable subject to burden the disponee with a payment.—**Moral faculty.** See *moral sense*, under *moral*.—**Theory of faculties,** in *psychol.*, the doctrine that there is a close correspondence between the powers of the mind (as the so-called faculties of sensation, memory, etc.) and its internal constitution. The meaning of the phrase is quite vague. It merely expresses the incautious tendency to reason from the logical analysis of mental phenomena to the physiology of the soul which the older psychologists are accused of by Herbartian and other modern psychologists. =**Syn. 1.** *Aptitude, Capacity*, etc. (see *genius*); aptness, capability, forte, turn, expertness, address, facility.

facund† (fa-kund'), *a.* [ME. *facound*, < OF. *faconde* = Sp. Pg. *facundo* = It. *facondo*, < L. *facundus*, that speaks with ease, eloquent, < *fari*, speak: see *fable*.] Ready of speech; eloquent; fluent. Also *facundious*.

Nature . . .
With *facound* voys seyde
Holde your tonges.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 521.

facund† (fa-kund'), *n.* [ME. *facound, facunde*, eloquence, < OF. *faconde*, < F. *faconde* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *facundia* = It. *facondia*, < L. *facundia*, eloquence, < *facundus*, eloquent.] Readiness of speech; eloquence.

Facunde or fayrnesse of speche, [L.] facundia, eloquencia.
Prompt. Parv., p. 145.

How that the goos, with hire *facounde* gent,
Shal telle oure tale.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 558.

facundious† (fa-kun'di-us), *a.* [< OF. *facundieux*, < L. *facundia*, eloquence: see *facund* and *-ous*.] Same as *facund*.

This Richard was a man of meruelous qualities and *facundious* facions.
Hall, Hen. VI., an. 33.

facundity† (fa-kun'di-ti), *n.* [< L. *facundita(t-)s*, < *facundus*, eloquent: see *facund*.] Readiness of speech; eloquence.

Upon my *facundity*, an elegant construction by the fool. So, I am cedunt arma togæ.
Brome, Queen and Concubine (1659).

fad[1] (fad), *n.* [Of E. dial. origin. There is nothing to connect this word with the AS. *fadian, ge-fadian*, set in order, arrange, *ge-fæd*, a., orderly, *ge-fæd*, n., order, decorum.] **1.** A trivial fancy adopted and pursued for a time with irrational zeal; a matter of no importance, or an important matter imperfectly understood, taken up, and urged with more zeal than sense; a whim; a crotchet; a temporary hobby. [Recent in literary use.]

"It is your favourite *fad* to draw plans."
"*Fad* to draw plans! Do you think I only care about my fellow-creatures' houses in that childish way?"
George Eliot, Middlemarch, iv.

Well, what's he up to now? What's his last *fad*?
The Century, XXVI. 284.

Curious transient *fads* that can scarcely be called fashions.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 147.

2. A person of whims; one who is difficult to please.

fad[1] (fad), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fadded*, ppr. *fadding*. [< *fad*[1], *n.*] To be busy with trifles.

fad[2] (fad), *n.* [E. dial.] **1.** A bundle of straw. —**2.** A colored ball.

fadaise (fa-dāz'), *n.* [F., < *fade*, insipid: see *fade*[1].] An insipid or trifling thought or expression; a commonplace.

He [Jeffrey] has a particular contempt, in which I most heartily concur with him, for the *fadaises* of blue-stocking literature.
Macaulay, Life and Letters, I. 143.

faddish (fad'ish), *a.* [< *fad*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Disposed to indulge in fads or whims. [Rare.]

faddishness (fad'ish-nes), *n.* A disposition to fads or whims. [Rare.]

A very clever man, who is laughing in his sleeve at the scientific and artistic *faddishness* he reproduces.
The Academy, March 24, 1888, p. 202.

faddist (fad'ist), *n.* [< *fad*[1] + *-ist*.] One who has a fad or whims; one wholly given up to a fad. [Rare.]

Those political *faddists* who, while they are undoubtedly actuated themselves by the highest motives of humanity and popular good, play daily into the hands of either the purely ambitious or the utterly unscrupulous class of modern politicians.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 143.

faddle (fad'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *faddled*, ppr. *faddling*. [Also *feddle*; cf. Sc. *fadle, faidle*, waddle. Cf., for the sense, *fiddle*, trifle.] To trifle; toy; play. *E. Phillips*, 1706. [Prov. Eng.]

faddom (fad'om), *n.* and *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *fathom*.

fade[1] (fād), *a.* [< ME. *fade*, rarely *vad, vade* (see *vade*), faded, pale (of color, complexion, etc.), withered, weak (of body) (cf. OD. *vaddigh*, weak, languid, lazy, indolent, mod. D. *vadzig*, lazy, indolent, dull, Dan. *fad*, Sw. *fadd*, vapid, insipid, G. *fade*, insipid), < OF. *fade*, pale, weak, witless, F. *fade*, insipid, tasteless, dull, cf. F. *fat*, foppish, a fop, = Pr. *fatz*, fem. *fada*, foolish, = It. *fado*, insipid, dull, flat, heavy (*d*, < L. *tu-*, *tr-*), < L. *fatuus*, foolish, silly, insipid, tasteless: see *fatuous*. In the sense of 'insipid,' which does not occur in ME., *fade* is taken from and sometimes pronounced like mod. F. *fade*.] **1**†. Pale; wan; faded.

Thi faire hewe is al *fade* for thi moche sore.
William of Palerne, l. 891.

Of proud wymmen wuld y telle,
But they are so wrothe and felle,
Of these that are so foule and *fade*,
That make hem feyrere than God hem made.
Harl. MS. (1701), f. 22. (*Halliwell*.)

2†. Withered; faded, as a plant.

Thare grouen never gres, ne never sall,
Bot evermo be ded and dri,
And falow and *fade*.
Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 66.

3. Insipid; tasteless; uninteresting.

His conviviality is, no doubt, often tedious, and sometimes offensive; but a *fade* and pessimistic generation would have been none the worse had it inherited a share of his high spirits and good nature.
Westminster Rev., CXXV. 292.

The convivial parties . . . which . . . but for his [Hogg's] quaint originality of manners and inexhaustible store of good songs would have been . . . comparatively *fade* and lifeless.
R. P. Gillies, Personal Traits of British Authors, Scott, [p. 95.

fade[1] (fād), *v.*; pret. and pp. *faded*, ppr. *fading*. [< ME. *faden*, very rarely *vaden*, < OF. *fader*, become or make pale or weak, fade; < *fade*, pale, weak: see *fade*[1], *a.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To become pale or wan; lose freshness, color, brightness, or distinctness; tend from a stronger or brighter color to a more faint shade of the same color, or from visibleness to invisibility; become weak in hue or tint or in outline; have the distinctive or characteristic features disappear gradually; grow dim or indistinct to the sight.

I byd in my blyssyng ȝhe aungels gyf lyghte
To the erthe, for it *faded* when the fendes fell.
York Plays, p. 6.

How doth the colour *rade* of those vermilion dyes
Which Nature's self did make, and self-engrained the same.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 554).

Gazed on them with a *fading* smile
About his lips, and eyes that ever grew
More troubled still.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 275.

2. To wither, as a plant; in general, to gradually lose strength, health, or vigor; decay; perish or disappear gradually.

Thus pleasures *fade* away;
Youth, talents, beauty, thus decay,
And leave us dark, forlorn, and gray.
Scott, Marmion, ii., Int.

The flower ripens in its place,
Ripens, and *fades*, and falls.
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters (Choric Song).

The belief in miracles has in most cases not been reasoned down, but has simply *faded* away.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 370.

The times change, and I can see a day
When all thine happiness shall *fade* away.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 312.

=**Syn. 2.** To droop, languish.

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to lose brightness or freshness of color: cause to lose distinctness to the sight.—**2.** To cause to wither; wear away; deprive of freshness or vigor.

For sum ar fallen into fylthe that euermore sall *fade* tham.
York Plays, p. 6.

No winter could his laurels *fade*.
Dryden.

fade[2]†, *a.* [ME., also *fede;* origin obscure.] Strong; bold; doughty.

Wonder of his hwe men hade,
Set in his semblaunt sene;
He ferde as freke were *fade*,
& ouer-al enker grene.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 149.

Ther the douke was *fade*,
Fast he followed than.
Sir Tristrem, iii. 41.

faded (fā'ded), *p. a.* Having lost freshness of color, or having this appearance: as, a *faded* coat: its color was a *faded* blue.

fadedly (fā'ded-li), *adv.* In a faded manner. [Rare.]

A dull room *fadedly* furnished.
Dickens.

fadeless (fād'les), *a.* [< *fade*[1] + *-less*.] Unfading.

A gentle hill its side inclines,
Lovely in England's *fadeless* green.
F. Halleck, Alnwick Castle.

fadelessly (fād'les-li), *adv.* In a fadeless or unfading manner.

Judah gave each of them a last look, . . . as if to possess himself of the scene *fadelessly*.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 121.

fader (fā′dėr), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *father*.

fadge[1] (faj), *v. i.* [Origin unknown; it is difficult to connect it phonetically with AS. *fēgan*, join; this word produced ME. *fegen, feyen, feien*, mod. E. *fay*[1], q. v. (but cf. *hedge* as related to *hay*[2]). *Fadge* is not found earlier than the 16th century, and is rare in literature.] **1.** To suit; fit; come close, as the parts of things united; hence, to have one part consistent with another. [Obsolete or provincial.]

How will this *fadge?* *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 2.

How ill his shape with inward forme doth *fadge!* *Marston*, Scourge of Villanie, i.

Clothes I must get; this fashion will not *fadge* with me. *Fletcher*, Wit without Money, iii. 4.

2†. To agree; live in amity.

Yet they shall be made, spite of antipathy, to *fadge* together, and combine as they may to their unspeakable wearisomeness, and dispair of all sociable delight in the ordinance which God establish'd to that very end. *Milton*, Divorce, Pref.

3†. To succeed; turn out well.

We will have, if this *fadge* not, an antic. I beseech you follow. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1.

Though now, if gold but lacke in graines,
The wedding *fadgeth* not. *Warner*, Albion's England, iv. 29.

But the Ethiopian Priest first enters, without whom, they say, the miracle will not *fadge*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 134.

fadge[2] (faj), *n.* [E. dial. and Sc.; origin not clear; it is difficult to connect the form with that of *fagot*. Cf. *fad*[2].] **1.** A bundle; a fagot. *Halliwell; Jamieson.*—**2.** A covering of undressed leather inclosing a bundle of patent or other valuable leather. *Simmonds.*

fadge[3] (faj), *n.* [E. dial. and Sc.; origin not clear; perhaps connected with *fadge*[2], a bundle.] A large flat loaf or bannock, commonly of barley-meal, baked among ashes. *Halliwell; Jamieson.*

A Glasgow capon [herring] and a *fadge*
Ye thought a feast. *Ramsay*, Poems, II. 339.

fadge[4] (faj), *n.* [Sc., var. of *fodge*, q. v.] A fat, clumsy person.

I sall hae nothing to mysell,
Bot a fat *fadge* by the fyre.
Lord Thomas and Fair Annet (Child's Ballads, II. 126).

fadge[5]†, *v. t.* [Cf. *feeze, feaze.*] To beat or thrash. [Prov. Eng.]

fading[1] (fā′ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fade*[1], *v.*] Decay; loss of color, freshness, or vigor.

fading[2]† (fad′ing), *n.* [Of Ir. origin.] The name of an Irish dance, and the burden of a song.

I will have him dance *fading.*—*Fading* is a fine jig, I'll assure you, gentlemen. *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 5.

Tish marriage bring over a doshen of our besht mayshters, to be merry . . . and daunsh a *fading* at te vedding. *B. Jonson*, Irish Masque.

Not one amongst a hundred will fall,
But under her coats the ball will be found,
With a *fading*, etc. *Shirley*, Bird in a Cage.

fadingness (fā′ding-nes), *n.* Decay; liability to decay. *W. Montague.*

fadmet, fadomt, fadomet, *n.* and *v.* Middle English variants of *fathom*.

fadoodle (fa-dö′dl), *n.* [A made word; cf. *doodle*[1], *n.*, *flapdoodle.*] A trifle; something worthless or foolish.

And when all the stuff in the letters are scann'd, what *fadoodles* are brought to light! *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 131.

fady (fā′di), *a.* [< *fade*[1] + *-y*[1].] Wearing away; losing color or strength. [Rare.]

Survey those walls, in *fady* texture clad,
Where wand'ring snails in many a winding path,
Free, unrestrain'd, their various journeys crawl.
Shenstone, Economy, iii.

fae (fā), *n.* A Scotch form of *foe*.

Your mortal *fae* is now awa'!—
Tam Samson's deid!
Burns, Tam Samson's Elegy.

fæcal, fæces, etc. See *fecal*, etc.

faem (fām), *n.* A Scotch form of *foam*.

O a' ye mariners, far and near,
That sail ayont the *faem*.
Mary Hamilton (Child's Ballads, III. 327).

Guid auld Scotch drink:
Whether thro' wimplin' worms thou jink,
Or, richly brown, ream o'er the brink
In glorious *faem*.
Burns, Scotch Drink.

faerie, faery (fā′ę-ri), *n.* Archaic forms of *fairy:* as, Spenser's *Faery* (or *Faerie*) Queene.

fæx populi (feks pop′ū-lī). [L.: *fæx*, dregs (see *feces*); *populi*, gen. of *populus*, people: see *people.*] The dregs of the people; the lowest classes of society.

faff (faf), *v. i.* [E. dial.] To move violently.

fafflet (faf′l), *v. i.* [E. dial.; origin obscure, and hence usually said to be "onomatopoetic." Cf. *maffle*, stammer.] To stammer. *Barret.*

fag[1] (fag), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fagged*, ppr. *fagging.* [Origin obscure; perhaps the same as *flag*[1] (which is older), with loss of *l*, as in *fugleman*, G. *flügelmann*, and in E. dial. (Norfolk) *flags*, turfs for burning, called *vags* (**fags*) in Devonshire. In intr. sense 3 and tr. 2, < *fag*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1†.** To become weary; fail in strength; be faint with weariness. *Levins*, 1570. —**2.** To labor hard or assiduously; work till wearied.

I am sure I *fag* more for fear of disgrace than for hope of profit. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, I. 235.

Let us not *fag* in paltry works which serve our pot and bag alone. *Emerson*, Civilization.

Margaret, happy, unhappy, *fagged* up the hill; she had lost her book, she had got the rum; she was miserable herself, she knew her family would be pleased. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 6.

3. To act as a fag; perform menial services for another.

"And I've made up my mind," broke in Tom, "that I won't *fag* except for the sixth." *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 8.

To fag out, in *cricket*, same as *to field.*

This one blacked his shoes, that toasted his bread, others would *fag out* and give him balls at cricket during whole summer afternoons. *Thackeray.*

What is now called "fielding" was formerly "*fagging-out.*" *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 425.

II. *trans.* **1.** To tire by labor; exhaust: often with *out.*

The run, though short, had been very sharp, and over such awful country that we were completely *fagged out*, and could hardly speak for lack of breath. *The Century*, XXX. 228.

2. To use or treat as a fag or drudge; compel to labor for one's benefit; cause to perform menial services for one.

Oh for that small, small beer anew! . . .
The master even! and that small Turk
That *fagg'd* me! *Hood*, Retrospective Review.

3†. To beat.

fag[1] (fag), *n.* [< *fag*[1], *v.*] **1.** A laborious drudge.

Worse is now my work,
A *fag* for all the town. *Hood*, Retrospective Review.

2. In certain English public schools, as Eton, Harrow, and Winchester, a schoolboy of a lower class who performs menial services for another boy who is in the highest or next highest form or class, having to prepare his breakfast, carry messages, etc., in return for which protection and assistance in various ways are accorded. The system of fagging is now much milder than formerly.

From supper till nine o'clock three *fags*, taken in order, stood in the passages, and answered any præpostor who called *Fag*, racing to his door, the last comer having to do the work. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 7.

3. A fatiguing or tiring piece of work; a wearisome task.

It is such a *fag*, I come back tired to death. *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, iii.

fag[2] (fag), *n.* [Perhaps < *flag*[1], hang loose; hence *fag-end*, a loose end: see *fag*[1] and *flag*[1].] **1.** The fringe at the end of a piece of cloth, or at the end of a rope. *Ash*, 1775.—**2.** The end; fag-end.

To finish, as it were, and make the *fag*
Of all the revels. *Middleton*, Changeling, iii. 3.

3. A knot or blemish in the web of cloth; an imperfect or coarse part of such a web.

fag[2] (fag), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fagged*, ppr. *fagging.* [< *fag*[2], *n.*] To become untwisted, as the end of a rope; ravel: usually with *out.*

fag[3] (fag), *n.* [E. dial.] Long, coarse grass. *Wright.*

fag[4] (fag), *n.* A mink. [U. S.]

They [swans], it is said, fancy themselves in pursuit of some animal, as the *fag*, or mink, by which their young are annoyed at their breeding places. *New Mirror* (New York), III. (1843).

fagary†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *vagary*.

She was stark mad for that young fellow Paris,
And after him she danc'd the new *fagaries*.
Ovid Travestie (1681), p. 25.

faget, *v.* [ME. *fagen*, later *faggen;* origin obscure.] **I.** *intrans.* To flatter; feign; talk deceit.

It is manere of ypocritis and of sophistes to *fage* and to speke plesantli to men, but for yvel entent. *Wyclif*, Select Works (ed. Arnold), I. 44.

Sir, in faith vs fallith not to *fage*,
Thai are t[r]yst men and true that we telle 3ou.
York Plays, p. 324.

Anothyr fole with counterfete wesage
Ys he that falsluy wul *fage* and feyne,
Whedyr that he he olde or yynge of age,
Seythe he ys syke, and felythe no maner payne.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 81.

I *fagge* from the trouth (Lydgate); this terme is not in our comen use. *Palsgrave.*

II. *trans.* To deceive.

Such subtyle meane to *fage* the kynge be fande. *Hardyng*, Chron., lxvi.

fag-end (fag′end′), *n.* [< *fag*[2] + *end.*] **1.** The end of a web of cloth where it is secured to the loom and is therefore rough and unfinished and disfigured with holes. It is customary to allow purchasers to exclude it from the measurement of what they buy.—**2.** The latter or meaner part of anything; the very end: used in contempt.

The Kitchen and Gutters, and other Offices of Noise and Drudgery are at the *Fag-end.* *Howell*, Letters, I. ii. 8.

The account of this is worth more than to be wove into the *fag-end* of the eighth volume of such a work as this. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vii. 35.

In comes a gentleman in the *fag-end* of October, dripping with the fogs of that humid and uncertain season. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, iv.

3. *Naut.*, the untwisted end of a rope.

faggery (fag′ėr-i), *n.* [< *fag*[1] + *-ery.*] Fatiguing labor or drudgery; specifically, the system of fagging carried on at some English public schools. See *fag*[1], *n.*, 2.

Faggery was an abuse too venerable and sacred to be touched by profane hands. *De Quincey*, Autobiog. Sketches, I. 210.

faggot, faggoting. See *fagot, fagoting.*

faggy[1] (fag′i), *a.* [< *fag*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Weak; flaccid.

Flosche [F.], *faggie*, weak, soft, as a boneless lump of flesh. *Cotgrave.*

2. Tiring; fatiguing.

faggy[2] (fag′i), *a.* [E. dial.] Having long, coarse grass or fag: said of fields. *Wright.*

Fagopyrum (fag-ō-pī′rum), *n.* [NL., < L. *fagus*, the beech, + Gr. *πυρός*, wheat: a translation of the E. *buckwheat.*] A small genus of annual plants, closely allied to *Polygonum* (in which it is often included), natives of central Asia. The principal species are the common buckwheat, *F. esculentum*, and the Indian or Tatarian buckwheat, *F. Tataricum*, which are cultivated for food. See *buckwheat.*

fagot, faggot (fag′ot), *n.* [< ME. *fagott, fagat* (ML. *fagotum, fagatum*), < OF. *fagot*, F. *fagot* = It. *fagotto, fangotto*, a bundle of sticks; origin uncertain. The W. *ffagod*, fagot, is from E.] **1.** A bundle of sticks, twigs, or small branches of trees, used for fuel or for other purposes, as in fortifications; a fascine; as a definite amount of wood, a bundle 3 feet long and 24 inches round. See cut under *fascine.*

And hark ye, sirs; because she is a maid,
Spare for no *fagots*, let there be enow;
Place barrels of pitch upon the fatal stake,
That so her torture may be shortened. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 4.

2. The punishment of burning alive, as for heresy; the stake: from the use of fagots of wood in making the fire.

We could not say heaven was kept from us, when we might have it for a *fagot*, and when even our enemies helped us to it. *Donne*, Sermons, xvii.

3. A bundle of pieces of iron or steel, ready to be welded and drawn out into bars; as a definite amount of such metal, 120 pounds avoirdupois.—**4.** A person formerly hired to take the place of another at the muster of a military company, or to hide deficiency in its number when it was not full. [Eng.]

There were several counterfeit books . . . which were carved in wood, and served only to fill up the number like *fagots* in the muster of a regiment. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 37.

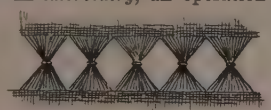
5. A badge worn in medieval times by those who had recanted their heretical opinions. It was designed to show what they had merited but narrowly escaped. *Brewer.*—**6.** A heap of fishes piled up for the night on the drying-flakes; a bundle of fish, about 100, taken from the flakes and put under shelter at night.—**To burn one's fagot,** to recant heresy: from the custom of obliging one who had escaped the stake by recanting his errors to carry a fagot publicly and burn it. A representation of a fagot was worn on the sleeve by repentant heretics, as a symbol that they had recanted opinions worthy of burning.

fagot, faggot (fag′ot), *v. t.* [< *fagot, n.*; F. *fagoter.*] **1.** To tie together; bind in a fagot or bundle; collect and bind together.

The philosophies of every one throughout by themselves, and not by titles packed and *faggotted* up together, as hath been done by Plutarch. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 180.

Specifically—2. In *metal.*, to cut (bars of metal, usually of iron or steel) into pieces of suitable length, which are then made up into "fagots," "piles," or bundles, and, after reheating, welded together, and rolled or drawn out under the hammer into bars. The object of this process is, in some cases, to secure uniformity of texture; in other cases just the opposite. Also *pile*.

fagoting, faggoting (fag′o̤t-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fagot*, *v.*] In *embroidery*, an operation in which a number of threads in the material are drawn out, and a few of the cross-threads are fagoted, or tied together in the middle. This is continued until all the threads are tied into fagots. The term is also applied to a similar effect produced by knitting.



Fagoting.

fagot-stick† (fag′o̤t-stik), *n.* A staff.

> Brave Bragadocia, whom the world doth threaten,
> Was lately with a *faggot-sticke* sore beaten.
> *John Taylor*, Works (1630).

fagott, *n.* Same as *fagotto*.

fagottist (fȧ-got′tist), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *fagottist*, < It. *fagottista*, < *fagotto*: see *fagotto*.] A performer on the fagotto or bassoon; a bassoonist.

fagotto (fȧ-got′tō), *n.* [= D. Dan. *fagot* = G. Sw. *fagott* = F. *fagot* = Pg. *fagote*, < It. *fagotto*, a bassoon, so called, it is said, because it can be taken to pieces and made up into a bundle or fagot, but more prob. from its appearance when in use; lit. a fagot: see *fagot*.] A bassoon. Also *fagott*.

fagottone (fȧ-got-tō′ne), *n.* [It., aug. of *fagotto*, a bassoon: see *fagotto*.] A double bassoon.

fagot-vote (fag′o̤t-vōt), *n.* The vote cast by a fagot-voter.

fagot-voter (fag′o̤t-vō″tėr), *n.* Formerly, in Great Britain and Ireland, when the elective franchise was based upon a property qualification, a person who, though only nominally owning property of the specified annual value, exercised the right of voting for members of Parliament; one who voted on a spurious or sham qualification. Fagot-votes were manufactured by the nominal transfer of land or property to persons otherwise without legal qualification, thus fraudulently increasing the number of voters.

fagst, *interj.* Same as *fack*[2].

Fagus (fā′gus), *n.* [L., a beech-tree, = AS. *bōc*, a beech, whence *bēce*, E. *beech*[1]: see *beech*[1].] A genus of trees, of the natural order *Cupuliferæ*, differing from the oak and chestnut in having the staminate flowers in small heads, and two triangular nuts in the prickly involucre or bur. There are 15 species, divided into two sections. One is the beech of the northern hemisphere, including the very closely related species *F. sylvatica* of Europe, *F. ferruginea* of North America, and *F. Sieboldi* of Japan. (See *beech*[1].) The other group is peculiar to the southern hemisphere, and is marked by small and often evergreen leaves and by a much smaller fruit. Six species are natives of Chili and Patagonia, and as many more are found in Tasmania and New Zealand. The Tasmania myrtle, *F. Cunninghami*, grows to a very great size, and its brown, satiny, and beautifully marked wood is used for cabinet-work. The tawhai of New Zealand, *F. Solandri*, also known as white or black birch, is a lofty, handsome evergreen tree with hard and very durable wood. Its bark is used in tanning.

faham, faam (fā′am), *n.* [Local name.] The *Angræcum fragrans*, an orchid the leaves of which are fragrant and are used in decoction as an expectorant and stomachic.

fahlband (G. pron. fäl′bänt), *n.* [G., < *fahl* (= E. *fallow*), pale, + *band* = E. *band*[1].] A belt or zone of rock impregnated with sulphureted metalliferous combinations which are liable to decomposition, thus giving the rock a disintegrated or faded appearance. The term originated with the German miners employed in the silver-mines of Norway, where the veins are enriched along the lines of their intersections with the fahlbands. In a few localities the fahlbands are themselves worked for the ore which they contain.

fahlerz (fäl′erts), *n.* [G., < *fahl* (= E. *fallow*), yellowish, + *erz*, < OHG. *erizzi*, *aruzi*, *aruz*, ore.] Gray copper or gray-copper ore: called by mineralogists, from the shape of its crystals, *tetrahedrite*. Sometimes, half-translated, *fahl-ore*.

fahl-ore (fäl′ōr), *n.* Same as *fahlerz*.

fahlunite (fä′lun-īt), *n.* [< *Fahlun* in Sweden + *-ite*[2].] A hydrated silicate of aluminium, of a greenish color and micaceous structure. It occurs in prisms often six- or twelve-sided, having the form of the iolite crystals from which it has been derived by pseudomorphism.

Fahr. An abbreviation of *Fahrenheit*.

Fahrenheit (far′en-hīt), *a.* [After Gabriel Daniel *Fahrenheit*, a native of Dantzic, who first made the instrument in Amsterdam, about 1720.] The name distinguishing the kind of thermometer-scale in most common use in Great Britain and the United States, in which the space between the freezing- and the boiling-point of water, under the standard pressure of the atmosphere, is divided into 180°, the freezing-point being marked 32°, and the boiling-point 212°: as, a temperature of 60° *Fahrenheit* (that is, according to the Fahrenheit scale). Each degree of the centigrade scale equals 1.8 degrees Fahrenheit, the centigrade zero being at the freezing-point, or 32° Fahrenheit. Abbreviated *F.* and *Fahr.* See *thermometer* and *centigrade*.

faiblet, *n.* [F.] Same as *foible*.

faience (F. pron. fa-yoṅs′), *n.* [= G. *faience* = Dan. *fajence* = Sw. *fajans*, < F. *faïence*, < It. *faenza*, i. e., *porcellana di Faenza*, earthenware of Faenza, a city in Italy. The L. name of Faenza was *Faventia*, < *faven(t-)s*, ppr. of *favere*, be well disposed, be favorable: see *favor*.] A fine kind of pottery or earthenware, glazed, and painted with designs, said to have been invented in Faenza, Italy, in 1299. The term is loosely used for any ware between porcelain and common unglazed pottery, especially any such ware of French origin, as Moustiers faience, Rouen faience, etc. Common or Italian faience has a soft body and a thin glaze, and receives two firings. A fine faience, also called English faience, was invented by Josiah Wedgwood in 1763, and is known as *Wedgwood ware*. Also spelled *fayence*.—**Faïence d'Oiron** [F.], the fine pottery of Oiron, near Thouars, in France.—**Faience fine** [F., fine earthenware], pottery made of pipe-clay, or generally of any paste so fine as to need no enamel. It is usually finished with a very thin transparent glaze, serving merely to heighten the colors. The pottery of Oiron is a notable instance of this, and much of the fine English pottery of the eighteenth century is of the same character. See *Wedgwood ware*, under *ware*[2].—**Faïence Henri II.**, another name for Oiron pottery.—**Faïence patriotique** [F., patriotic earthenware], plates, dishes, and other articles of glazed pottery, decorated with revolutionary emblems, battle-scenes, etc., during the early years of the French revolution. Much of this ware was made at Nevers. It is generally of coarse material and rudely decorated.—**Faïences à la croix** [F., earthenware with the cross], the enameled pottery of Varages in France, from the mark, which is a cross. See *Varages pottery*, under *pottery*.—**Faience translucide** [F.], translucent earthenware, such as the white ware of Persia. Such ware is often called porcelain, and is confounded with true Oriental porcelain, but is not kaolinic. It may be similar in its composition to soft porcelain.

faik[1] (fāk), *v.* and *n.* See *fake*[1].

faik[2] (fāk), *v.* [Sc., prob. < Sw. *vika* = Dan. *vige*, give way, yield, = AS. *wīcan*, give way, whence ult. E. *weak* and *wick*[1]: see *weak* and *wick*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To fail; become weary.

> Her limbs they *faicked* under her and fell.
> *A. Ross*, Helenore, p. 24.

2. To stop; cease.

> The lasses now are liuking what they dow,
> And *faiked* never a foot for height nor how.
> *A. Ross*, Helenore, p. 73.

II. *trans.* **1.** To excuse; let go with impunity.—**2.** To reduce the price or amount of; abate.

> I would wis both you and him to ken that I'm no in your reverence; and likewise, too, Mr. Keelivin, that I'll no *faik* a farthing o' my right. *Galt*, The Entail, I. 169.

faiks (fāks), *interj.* Same as *fack*[2].

fail[1] (fāl), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *faile*, *fayle*; < ME. *failen*, *faylen* (= D. *feilen*, *falen* = MHG. *velen*, *vœlen*, G. *fehlen*) = Sw. *fela* = Dan. *feile* = Icel. *feila*, fail, < OF. *faillir*, *fallir*, *falir*, F. *faillir* = Pr. *falhir* = OSp. *fallir*, Sp. *fallecer* = Pg. *fallecer*, *fallir* = It. *fallire*, fail, miss, omit, deceive, < L. *fallere*, pp. *falsus*, tr. deceive, disappoint, pass. (with mid. force) deceive oneself, be deceived, err, be mistaken, prob. orig. **sfallere* = Gr. *σφάλλειν*, cause to fall, overthrow, disappoint, pass. be baffled or foiled; = AS. *feallan*, etc., E. *fall*[1]: see *fall*[1], *v.* From the same L. source are E. *fault*, *falter*[1], *false*, *fallible*, etc., *defail*, *default*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To be or become deficient or lacking, as something expected or desired; fall short, cease, disappear, or be wanting, either wholly or partially; be insufficient or absent: as, the stream *fails* in summer; our supplies *failed*.

> Often time it fallethe, that where Men fynden Watre at o tyme in a Place, it *faylethe* another tyme.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 64.

> He sawe that the daye *fayled* and myght fynde no lodgynge. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 167.

> Having so said, his [Wolsey's] Speech *failed*, and incontinent the Clock struck eight, and then he gave up the Ghost. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 280.

> *Failing* this chance, it would seem as if Antivari was doomed utterly to perish. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 394.

2. To decline; sink; grow faint; become weaker.

> Music's a child of mirth: when griefs assail
> The troubled soul, both voice and fingers *fail*.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, iv. 15.

> The sound, upon the fitful gale,
> In solemn wise did rise and *fail*.
> *Scott*, L. of L. M., i. 31.

> I saw the strong man bowed down, and his knees to *fail*.
> *Lamb*, Quakers' Meeting.

3. To come short or be wanting in action, detail, or result; disappoint or prove lacking in what is attempted, expected, desired, or approved: often followed by an infinitive or by *of* or *in*: as, he *failed* to come; the experiment *failed of* success; he *fails in* duty; the portrait *fails in* expression.

> Thyng countirfet wyl *faile* at assay.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 45.

> God never *fails* to hear the faithful prayers of his church.
> *Peter Martyr*, in Bradford's Works (Parker Soc., 1853), [II. 405.

> Did the martyrs *fail*, when with their precious blood they sowed the seed of the Church?
> *Sumner*, Against Slave Power, June 28, 1848.

> This most ancient skull *fails* utterly to vindicate the expectations of those who would regard prehistoric men as approaching to the apes.
> *Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 168.

4. To become unable to meet one's engagements, especially one's debts or business obligations; become insolvent or bankrupt.

> I could not but read with great delight a letter from an eminent citizen, who has *failed*, to one who was intimate with him in his better fortune, and able by his countenance to retrieve his lost condition.
> *Steele*, Spectator, No. 456.

=**Syn. 1.** To fall short, come short, give out.—**2.** To wane, fade, weaken.—**3.** To come to naught, prove abortive.—**4.** To break, suspend payment.

II. *trans.* **1.** To be wanting to; disappoint; desert; leave in the lurch. [Not now used in the passive.]

> For-thi lerne we lawe of loue as oure lord tauhte;
> The poure peuple *faile* we nat whil eny peny ous lasteth.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xiii. 120.

> Thou hast thy sword about thee,
> That good sword that never *fail'd* thee; prithee, come.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, iv. 2.

> Neither side could give in clear accountes, ye partners here could not, by reason they . . . were *failed* by ye accountante they sent them.
> *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 376.

> Thought, look, and utterance *failed* him now;
> Fallen was his glance, and flushed his brow.
> *Scott*, Marmion, iii. 14.

2. To omit; leave unbestowed or unperformed; neglect to keep or observe: as, to *fail* an appointment. [Rare.]

> I haue myn hoope soo sure and soo stedfaste
> That suche a lady shulde not *faile* pyte.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 66.

> The inventive God, who never *fails* his part. *Dryden*.

3†. To come short of; miss; lack.

> Tyll he came to Plomton parke,
> He *faylyd* many of his dere.
> *Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 106).

> For though that seat of earthly bliss be *fail'd*,
> A fairer Paradise is founded now
> For Adam and his chosen sons.
> *Milton*, P. R., iv. 612.

4†. To deceive; delude; mislead.

> So lively and so like that living sence it *fayld*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. xi. 46.

fail[1] (fāl), *n.* [< ME. *fayle*, *feyle* (only in the frequent phrase *withouten fayle*, without fail, which also appears in the OF. form, *sanz* (*sauns*, *sauntz*, *saun*) *faile* (*fayle*, *feyle*)); < OF. *faille*, *faile* = Pr. *falha*, *failla* = It. *fallo* (cf. D. LG. *feil* = MHG. *vœle*, G. *fehl* = Dan. *feil* = Sw. *fel*), n., fail; from the verb.] **1.** Lack; absence or cessation.

> What dangers, by his highness' *fail* of issue,
> May drop upon his kingdom. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 1.

> How grounded he his title to the crown,
> Upon our *fail* [failure of an heir]?
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 2.

2. Failure; deficiency: now only in the phrase *without fail* (which see, below).

> Mark, and perform it (seest thou?); for the *fail*
> Of any point in 't shall not only be
> Death to thyself, but to thy lewd-tongued wife.
> *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 3.

3†. A failure, failing, or fault.

> The honest man will rather be a grave to his neighbours *fails* than any way uncurtain them. *Feltham*, Resolves.

Without fail, without delinquency or failure; certainly; infallibly.

> To morow I shall be ther *withoute faile*,
> And speke with hir as touching this mater,
> And what she seith ye shall haue pleyne answer.
> *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 782.

> He will *without fail* drive out from before you the Canaanites. Josh. iii. 10.

> Their freinds . . . did intend for to send over to Leyden, for a competente number of them to be hear the next year *without fayle*.
> *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 232.

fail[2] (fāl), *n.* [Sc., also *feal*, prob. < Sw. *vall*, a sward, a pasture, appar. a special use of *vall*,

a coast, also a dam, dike, rampart, = E. *wall:* see *wall*[1].] A piece cut off from the rest of the sward; a turf; a sod.

The varyant vesture of the venust vale
Schrowdis the scherand fur, and euery *fale*
Ouerfrett wyth fulzeis, and figuris ful dyuers.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, Prol. to xii., l. 38.

Fail, or **feal, and divot**, in *Scots law*, a servitude consisting in a right to lift fails or divots from a servient tenement, and to use them for the purposes of the dominant tenement, as for building, roofing, dikes, etc.

fail[3]†, *n.* A woman's upper garment. *Halliwell.* See *faille.*

failance† (fā'lạns), *n.* [< OF. *faillance* = Sp. *falencia* = Pg. *fallencia* = It. *fallenza*, < ML. *fallentia*, fault, failing, < L. *fallen(t-)s*, ppr. of *fallere* (> OF. *faillir*, etc.), fail: see *fail*[1].] Failure.

His sicknesses . . . made it necessary for him not to stir from his chair, or so much as read a letter for two hours after every meal, *failance* wherein being certainly reveng'd by a fit of the gout. *Bp. Fell*, Hammond.

fail-dike (fāl'dīk), *n.* A wall built of fails or turf. [Scotch.]

In behint yon auld *fail-dyke*
I wot there lies a new-slain knight.
The Twa Corbies (Child's Ballads, III. 61).

failer† (fā'lėr), *n.* [< OF. *failler*, fail: inf. used as a noun: see *fail*[1] and *-er*[4].] Failure. [Rare.]

Granting that Philip was the younger; yet on the *failer* or other legal interruption of the Line of Margaret, . . . the Queen of England might put in for the next Succession. *Heylin*, Hist. Presbyterians, p. 131.

failing (fā'ling), *n.* [< ME. *failyng;* verbal n. of *fail*[1], *v.*] The act or condition of one who fails; imperfection; weakness; fault.

And even his *failings* lean'd to virtue's side.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 164.

Don't be too severe upon yourself and your own *failings;* keep on, don't faint, be energetic to the last.
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, vi.

Poets and artists, whose dearest *failing* is a lack of concern for people or things not associated with their own pursuits. *Stedman*, Poets of America, p. 307.

=**Syn.** Foible, imperfection, shortcoming, weakness, infirmity.

faille (faly or fāl), *n.* [F.] **1**†. Originally, a hood covering the face, worn by nuns of certain orders; also, a veil worn by women, and covering the head and shoulders, the word having different meanings at different periods from the thirteenth to the eighteenth century. Hence—**2**†. The material of which such a garment was made.—**3**. A silk fabric having a very light "grain" or cord, in distinction from *ottoman*, which has a heavy cord (*gros grain*), and from *surah*, which is twilled.

The most important of the manufactures comprise . . . taffetas and *failles*, black. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 396.

faillis (fā'lis), *n.* [Heraldic F., < *faillir*, fail.] In *her.*, a fracture, notch, or gap in an ordinary or other bearing, as if a piece had been taken out.

failure (fāl'ūr), *n.* [=It. *fallura;* as *fail*[1] + *-ure.*] **1**. A failing; deficiency; default; cessation of supply or total defect: as, the *failure* of springs or streams; *failure* of crops.

It was provided that, in the event of the *failure* of the line of Philip, the Spanish throne should descend to the House of Savoy. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

2. Omission; non-performance: as, the *failure* of a promise or an engagement.

The free manner in which people of quality are discoursed on at such meetings is but a just reproach of their *failures* in this kind [in payment]. *Steele.*

3. Decay, or defect from decay: as, the *failure* of memory or of sight.

He owed his death to a mere accident, to a little inadvertency and *failure* of memory. *South*, Sermons.

4. The act of failing, or the state of having failed to accomplish a purpose or attain an object; want of success: as, the *failures* of life.

It was his [Temple's] constitution to dread *failure* more than he desired success. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

Emerson shows us the "success" of the bad man, and the *failures* and trials of the good man.
O. W. Holmes, Emerson, v.

5. The condition of becoming bankrupt by reason of insolvency; confession of insolvency; a becoming insolvent or bankrupt: as, the *failure* of a merchant or a bank.

Had Sir Walter's health lasted, he would have redeemed his obligations on account of Ballantyne and Co. within eight or nine years at most from the time of his *failure.* *R. H. Hutton*, Sir W. Scott, xv.

Failure of consideration. See *consideration.* =**Syn. 1.** Decline, loss.—**2.** Neglect.—**4.** Miscarriage.—**5.** *Failure, Insolvency, Bankruptcy, Suspension.* "*Insolvency* is a state; *failure*, an act flowing out of that state; and *bankruptcy*, an effect of that act" (*Crabb*). A bank may be *insolvent*—that is, unable to pay all its debts—without there being a public knowledge of the fact; it is a just law that makes it a criminal offense for a bank officer to receive deposits when he knows his bank to be *insolvent.* *Failure* is the popular and common name indicating the cessation of business on account of *insolvency*, especially if produced by the actual lack of money to meet some demand. *Bankruptcy* is often in popular use the same as *insolvency*, but it is more often used of the legal state of those who have surrendered their property to their creditors on account of their *insolvency*, or of the proceedings in connection therewith: as, he is going through *bankruptcy.* *Suspension*, or stoppage of payment, is in the nature of temporary *failure*, depending upon temporary disabilities not necessarily involving *insolvency.* Upon converting assets into money or getting an extension of credit, one who has suspended may be able to resume business. *Insolvency* and *bankruptcy*, in the legal sense, continue, in respect to past obligations, until the insolvent or bankrupt is formally discharged by the courts.

fain[1] (fān), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *fayne;* < ME. *fain, fayn, fein, fæin, fawen, fawn, fagen,* < AS. *fægen*, glad, = OS. *fagan* = OHG. *fagin* = Icel. *feginn* = Goth. **fagins* (only in deriv. verb *faginōn*, rejoice: see *fain*[1], *v.*, *fawn*[1], *v.*), glad.] **1**. Glad; pleased; rejoiced: used absolutely or followed by an infinitive: as, I am *fain* to see you.

Thenne was I as *fayn* as foul on feir morwen [as a bird on a fine morning],
Gladdore then the gleo-mon is of his grete giftes.
Piers Plowman (A), xi. 109.

What man is founde that was lost,
With him is crist plesid & *fayn.*
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 99.

2. Glad, in a relative sense; content or willing to accept an alternative to something better but unattainable: followed by an infinitive: as, he was *fain* to run away.

When Hildebrand had accursed Henry IV., there were none so hardy as to defend their lord; wherefore he was *fain* to humble himself before Hildebrand. *Raleigh.*

I was *fain* to purchase peace by the price of a new pitcher. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 107.

fain[1] (fān), *adv.* [< *fain*[1], *a.*; prop. predicate adj.] Gladly; with pleasure or content: with *would.* [Archaic.]

He is the man of the worlde that I *wolde faynest* knowe this day. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 376.

I *would* very *fain* have gone, had I not been indisposed. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 87.

fain[1]† (fān), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *fayne;* < ME. *fainen, feinen,* also *faunen, faznien* (whence mod. E. *fawn*[1]), < AS. *fægenian, gefægnian* = Icel. *fagna* = Goth. *faginōn* (be glad), < *fægen*, fain, glad: see *fain*[1], *a.*, and cf. *fawn*[1], *v.*, a doublet of *fain*[1], *v.*] **I**. *intrans.* **1**. To be fain; be glad; rejoice.

Faine mote the hille of Syon.
Ps. xlvii. 12 (ME. version).

2. To fawn. See *fawn*[1], *v.*

II. *trans.* **1**. To fill with gladness; cause to rejoice.

To God that *faines* mi youthede al.
Ps. xlii. 4 (ME. version).

Er thei specken to me feire and *faynede* me with wordes.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 9.

2. To wish; desire; long.

If thou thus leeue thi wickid lijf,
Myn aungils wolen the therof *fayn.*
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 202.

I *faine* to tell the things that I behold.
Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Beauty, l. 6.

3. To acquiesce in; accept with reluctance, as an alternative.

fain[2]†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *feign* (retained in the derivative *faint*).

faineance (fā'ne-ạns), *n.* [< F. *fainéant.*] The habit of doing nothing or of being idle; indolence; sloth.

The mask of sneering *faineance* was gone; imploring tenderness and earnestness beamed from his whole countenance. *Kingsley*, Hypatia, xxvii.

fainéant (F. pron. fā-nā-oṅ'), *a.* and *n.* [F., do-nothing, < *faire*, do, + *néant*, nothing, OF. *neant, noiant, niant* = Pr. *neien, nien, nient* = It. *niente*, nothing, < L. *ne*, not (or *nec*, nor, not), + ML. *ent(t-)s*, anything, a thing: see *ens.*] **I**. *a.* Literally, do-nothing; specifically, an epithet applied to the later Merovingian kings of France, who were puppets in the hands of the mayors of the palace.

The last king of the Merowingian line (les rois *fainéants*), Childeric III., was deposed with the consent of Pope Zacharias and placed in a monastery.
Ploetz, Epitome (Tillinghast's revision), p. 184.

"My signet you shall command with all my heart, madam," said earl Philip. . . . "I am, you know, a complete Roy *Fainéant*, and never once interfered with my Maire de Palais in her proceedings!"
Scott, Peveril of the Peak, xv.

By the action of the party which in its successive phases has borne the names of Puritan, Whig, and Liberal, the Tudor autocracy has been reduced to a limited, or rather a *faineant*, monarchy, and the Tory oligarchy . . . has been replaced by a House of Commons elected on a more popular basis. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XI. 739.

II. *n.* A do-nothing; a lazy, shiftless fellow.

fainhead†, *n.* [ME. *faynhed;* < *fain*[1] + *-head.*] Gladness.

Hit shall glade you full godely agaynes your gret anger,
And fille you with *faynhed*, in faithe I you hete.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2446.

fainly†, *adv.* [< *fain*[1] + *-ly*[2].] Gladly; with joy.

She's gane unto her west window,
And *fainly* aye it drew.
The Jolly Goshawk (Child's Ballads, III. 286).

fainness (fān'nes), *n.* [< ME. *fainenes, fainnes;* < *fain*[1] + *-ness.*] The state of being fain or content; willingness; compliance.

But the vnrewly multitude . . . pressed stil vpon him, for *fainnesse* to heare the word of God out of his mouth.
J. Udall, On Luke v.

Sansculottism claps hands;—at which hand-clapping Foulon (in his *fainness*, as his destiny would have it) also claps. *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. v. 9.

faint (fānt), *a.* and *n.* [Also, and now usually, in the lit. sense, *feint;* < ME. *faynt, feynt*, weak, feeble, < OF. *feint, faint*, feigned, negligent, sluggish, pp. of *feindre, faindre* (= Pr. *fenher*), feign, refl. sham, work negligently: see *feign*, which was formerly spelled *fain*, according with *faint.*] **I**. *a.* **1**†. Feigned; simulated.

Thus lytherly, tho lyghers [liars] lappet their tales
And forget a *faint* tale vnder fals colour.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 12590.

2. Having or showing little force or earnestness; not forcible or vigorous; not active; wanting strength, energy, or heartiness: as, a *faint* resistance; a *faint* exertion.

It is but a *faynt* folk i-founded vp-on iapes.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 47.

The defects which hindered the conquest were the *faint* prosecution of the war and the looseness of the civil government. *Sir J. Davies*, State of Ireland.

Damn with *faint* praise, assent with civil leer.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 201.

A theme for Milton's mighty hand—
How much unmeet for us, a *faint* degenerate band!
Scott, Don Roderick, Int., st. 3.

3. Having little spirit or animation; dispirited; dejected; depressed.

Do unto them as thou hast done unto me for all my transgressions: for my sighs are many, and my heart is *faint.* Lam. i. 22.

4. Having little courage; cowardly; timorous.

He shall be counted worse than a spy, yea, almost as evil as a traitor, that with a *faint* heart doth praise evil and noisome decrees.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

5. Having an intense feeling of weakness or exhaustion; inclined to swoon: as, *faint* with hunger; *faint* and sore with travel.

The air hath got into my deadly wounds,
And much effuse of blood doth make me *faint.*
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 6.

Porphyro grew *faint*,
She knelt so pure a thing, so free from mortal taint.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes.

6†. Weak by reason of smallness or slenderness; small; slender. [Rare.]

In bigger bowes [boughs] fele, and *fainter* fewe
Brannches doo traile, and cutte hem bei this reason.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 71.

7. Having little clearness or distinctness; hardly perceptible by or feebly affecting the senses; indistinct; deficient in brightness, vividness, or clearness, loudness, sharpness, or force; not well defined; feeble; dim: as, a *faint* light; a *faint* color; a *faint* resemblance.

All distant and *faint* were the sounds of the battle.
Scott, Maid of Toro.

Ever *fainter* grew
In my weak heart the image of my love.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 301.

As sea-water, having killed over-heat
In a man's body, chills it with *faint* ache.
Swinburne, Two Dreams.

II. *n.* **1**. One of the colored lines (usually pale) on writing-paper. [A trade use.]—**2**. *pl.* The impure spirit which comes over first and last in the distillation of whisky, the former being called the *strong*, and the latter, which is much more abundant, the *weak faints.* This crude spirit is much impregnated with fetid essential oil (fusel-oil); it is therefore very unwholesome, and must be purified by rectification. *Ure.*

3. A fainting-fit; a swoon.

Seemed to me ne'er did limner paint
So just an image of the Saint
Who propped the Virgin in her *faint.*
Scott, Marmion, iv. 16.

The night fell, and found me where he had laid me during my *faint.* *R. L. Stevenson*, The Dynamiter, p. 71.

faint (fānt), *v.* [< ME. *fainten, feynten;* < *faint, a.*] **I**. *intrans.* **1**. To become weak in spirit; lose spirit or courage; sink into dejection; despond; droop.

If thou *faint* in the day of adversity, thy strength is small. Prov. xxiv. 10.

Had you not sente him, many would have been ready to *fainte* and goe backe.
Quoted in *Bradford's* Plymouth Plantation, p. 50.

At length the nine (who still together held)
Their *fainting* foes to shameful flight compell'd.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 301.

Why should we *faint* and fear to live alone,
Since all alone, so Heaven has willed, we die?
Keble, Christian Year.

2. To become faint, weak, or exhausted in body; fail in strength or vigor; languish; droop; especially, to fall into a swoon; lose sensation and consciousness; swoon: sometimes with *away*.

Than be-gonne the horse of the cristin to *feynte* sore as they that two dayes hadde not eten.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 445.

In that day shall the fair virgins and young men *faint* for thirst. Amos viii. 13.

On hearing the honour intended her, she *fainted away*.
Guardian.

3. To become faint to the view; become gradually dim or indistinct; fade; vanish.

Gilded clouds, while we gaze on them, *faint* before the eye. *Pope*.

II.† *trans.* To make faint; weaken; depress; dishearten; deject.

Syn thai *fainted* are with fight.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9567.

It *faints* me
To think what follows.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 3.

I resolved . . . to aquainte Mr. Weston with ye *fainted* state of our business.
Cushman, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 54.

faint-draw (fānt'drâ), *v. t.* To draw or delineate lightly. *Savage.* [Rare.]

fainten†, *v. t.* [< *faint* + *-en*[1] (*c*).] To make faint.

Thou wilt not be either so little absent as not to whet our appetites, nor so long as to *fainten* the heart.
Bp. Hall, Christ among the Doctors.

faintful†, *a.* [< *faint* + *-ful*.] Fainting; dejected.

Titan's nieces gather all in one
Those fluent springs of your lamenting tears,
And let them flow alongst my *faintfull* looks.
Greene, Orlando Furioso.

faint-heart, faint-hearted (fānt'härt, -här″ted), *a.* Cowardly; timorous; easily alarmed or yielding to fear.

Be not *faint-hearted* for these evil days, which are come to try us and purify us.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 197.

From fearefull cowards entrance to forstall,
And *faint-heart* fooles, whom shew of perill hard
Could terrifie from Fortunes faire adward.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 17.

faint-heartedly (fānt'här″ted-li), *adv.* In a timorous or cowardly manner.

faint-heartedness (fānt'här″ted-nes), *n.* Cowardice; want of courage.

fainting (fān'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *faint*, *v.*] A swoon; the act of swooning.

Sleep hath forsook and given me o'er
To death's benumming opium as my only cure:
Thence *faintings*, swoonings of despair,
And sense of Heaven's desertion.
Milton, S. A., l. 631.

faintise†, *n.* [ME., also *faintis*, *fayntise*, *feintise*, *feyntise*, < OF. *feintise*, *faintise*, F. *feintise* (= Pr. *feintesa*), feigning, faintness, < *feindre*, feign: see *faint*.] **1.** Deceit; hypocrisy; feigning.

I will fayne the no *faintis* vnder faith wordes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 241.

2. Faintness; weakness.

Er i a furlong hedde i-fare a *feyntise* me hente,
That forther miht i not a-fote for defaute of sleep.
Piers Plowman (A), v. 5.

3. Faint-heartedness; cowardice.

Ho-so faileth for *feyntyce* wild fur him for-brenne!
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1188.

Knightes ever shoulde be persevering,
To seeke honour without *feintise* or slouth.
Flower and Leaf, l. 548.

faintish (fān'tish), *a.* [< *faint* + *-ish*[1].] Slightly faint.

If on coming home from a journey in hot weather you find yourself *faintish* and drouthy.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, I. i. 6.

faintishness (fān'tish-nes), *n.* A slight degree of faintness; languor.

The sensation of *faintishness* and debility on a hot day.
Arbuthnot, Effects of Air.

faintling† (fānt'ling), *a.* [< *faint* + *-ling*.] Timorous; feeble-minded.

There's no having patience, thou art such a *faintling*, silly creature. *Arbuthnot*, Hist. John Bull, ii. 13.

faintly (fānt'li), *adv.* [< ME. *faintly*, *fayntly*, *feinteliche*, etc.; < *faint* + *-ly*[2].] In a faint manner; without vigor, energy, or heartiness; without vividness or distinctness; feebly; timorously.

It is ordinary with them to praise *faintly* the good qualities of those below them. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 468.

Tho' *faintly*, merrily — far and far away —
He heard the pealing of his parish bells.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

A near hum from bees and brooks
Comes *faintly* like the breath of sleep.
Bryant, Summer Ramble.

faintness (fānt'nes), *n.* [< ME. *feyntnesse*; < *faint* + *-ness*.] The state or condition of being faint; defect of strength; feebleness; deficiency of force, brightness, vividness, distinctness, or the like; want of vigor, energy, or heartiness; timorousness; dejection; irresolution.

And vpon them that are lette a lyue of you I wyll sende a *fayntnesse* into theyr hartes in the lande of theyr enemies. *Bible of* 1551, Lev. xxvi.

As she was speaking, she fell down for *faintness*.
Rest of Esther xv. 15.

Yea, such a fear and *faintness* is grown in court, that they wish rather to hear the blowing of a horn to hunt than the sound of a trumpet to fight.
Lyly, Alexander and Campaspe, iv. 3.

faint-pleader† (fānt'plē″dėr), *n.* [< *faint* + *pleader*.] In *law*, a fraudulent, false, or collusory manner of pleading, to the deception of a third person.

fainty† (fān'ti), *a.* [< *faint* + *-y*[1].] Faint; feeble; languid; exhausted.

Jacob sod potage, and Esau came from the felde and was *fayntye*, and sayde to Jacob: let me suppe of yt redde potage, for I am *fainty*. *Bible of* 1551, Gen. xxv.

The *fainty* knights were scorch'd, and knew not where
To run for shelter, for no shade was near.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 381.

fair[1] (fâr), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *fair*, *fayr*, *faier*, *fayer*, *feir*, *fager*, etc., < AS. *fæger*, beautiful, pleasing, pleasant, = OS. *fagar* = OHG. *fagar* = Icel. *fagr* = Sw. *fager* = Dan. *feir* (obs.), *fager* = Goth. *fagrs*, fit, adapted; prob. ult. connected with *fay*[1], q. v.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Beautiful; comely; free from disfigurement or incongruity; pleasing to the eye: as, a *fair* landscape.

And there is the most *fayr* Chirche and the most noble of alle the World. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 8.

This Town of Edinburgh is one of the *fairest* Streets that ever I saw. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 38.

The Nymph did like the Scene appear,
Serenely pleasant, calmly *fair*.
Prior, Lady's Looking-glass.

A violet by a mossy stone
Half hidden from the eye;
Fair as a star when only one
Is shining in the sky. *Wordsworth*, Lucy.

Fair meadows, softly tinged
With orange and with crimson. *Bryant*, Sella.

2. Free from imperfections or blemish; pure, clean, unspotted, untarnished, etc.; free from anything that might impair the appearance, quality, or character; not foul: as, a *fair* copy; *fair* skies; *fair* fame.

The Water eke beholde yf it be *faire*,
Hoolsum, and light.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

It is in life as it is in ways, the shortest way is commonly the foulest, and surely the *fairer* way is not much about.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 350.

I'll vindicate her *fair* name, and so cancel
My obligation to her.
Fletcher (and Massinger?), Lovers' Progress, v. 1.

The Manuscript of Prudentius Hymnes, which was also shewed us, is a much *fairer* Letter, and therefore thought to be older by one Century at least.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 109.

We that fight for our *fair* father Christ,
Seeing that ye be grown too weak and old
To drive the heathen from your Roman wall,
No tribute will we pay.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

3. Of a light hue; clear in color; not dusky or sallow; not discolored: as, a *fair* skin or complexion; *fair* hair; the English are a *fair* race.

She is a very comely Lady, rather of a Flemish Complexion than Spanish, *fair*-haired. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 9.

Upon her inquiring what sort of a woman lady Lovely was in her person, "Really, madame," says the Jackanapes, "she is exactly of your height and shape; but, as you are *fair*, she is a brown woman."
Steele, Tatler, No. 207.

Her face, oh! call it *fair*, not pale.
Coleridge, Christabel, ii.

4. Free from obscurity or doubt; clear; distinct; positive; direct: as, to get a *fair* view of a prospect; to take a *fair* aim.

Alle that were in the castell a-woke, and it was than *feire* day. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 610.

5. Marked by favoring conditions; affording ample facility or advantage; unobstructed; favorable: as, a *fair* field and no favor; a *fair* mark; in a *fair* way to success; a *fair* subject of ridicule.

On that othir side thei saugh the foreste and the forteresses that were ther a-boute, and the erable londe and the *feire* fisshinge. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 609.

We sailed from hence directly for Genoa, and had a *fair* wind that carried us into the middle of the Gulf.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 360.

6. Comparatively favorable or propitious; not obstructive or forbidding; moderately fit or suitable: as, *fair* weather (as distinguished from clear or foul weather).

In the weather reports of the U. S. Signal Corps, the sky is said to be *fair* when it is from four-tenths to seven-tenths (inclusive) covered with clouds.
Report of Chief Signal Officer for 1881, p. 745.

7. Free from guile, harm, or injustice; not wrongful, erroneous, or blameworthy; impartial; honest; equitable: used both of persons and of things: as, *fair* dealing; a *fair* debater; a *fair* decision.

Than seide the Archebisshop, "So *feire* eleccion was neuer sene; now go ye, riche barouns and lordes, and assay yef ye may take oute the swerde."
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 103.

As for deceiving your friend, that's nothing at all — tricking is all *fair* in love, isn't it, ma'am?
Sheridan, The Duenna, ii. 4.

The rogue and fool by fits is *fair* and wise;
And even the best, by fits what they despise.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 233.

It is probably never *fair* to lay the blame of a moral deterioration or enfeeblement primarily on intellectual misapprehension. *T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 111.

There can be no *fairer* ambition than to excel in talk; to be affable, gay, ready, clear and welcome.
R. L. Stevenson, Talk and Talkers.

8. Comparatively good or satisfactory; passably or moderately good; free from serious defect; not undesirable, but not excellent: as, a *fair* income; a *fair* appearance; he bears a *fair* reputation.

He [Temple] is not without *fair* pretensions to the most honourable place among the statesmen of his time.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

The inns were all comfortable buildings, with very *fair* accommodations for travellers.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 44.

9. Of favorable bearing or import; manifesting or expressing proper feelings or intentions; not harsh or repellent; plausible: as, a *fair* seeming; to be *fair* in speech.

The Indians were the same there as in all other places, at first very *fair* and friendly, though afterwards they gave great proofs of their deceitfulness.
Beverley, Virginia, i. ¶ 16.

He, seeing himself surrounded, with *fair* words and promise of great guifts attempted to appease them.
Milton, Hist. Eng., iv.

10†. Gracious; kind.

I come from your love,
That sends you *fair* commends and many kisses.
Fletcher (and another), Noble Gentleman, i. 3.

I much thank you for your Visits, and other *fair* Respects you shew me. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 64.

11. Level; parallel, as a wall. [Prov. Eng.] — **A fair field.** See *field*. — **A fair wind.** See *wind*. — **Fair and square,** honest; honorable and without deceit or artifice: also used adverbially. See *fair*[1], *adv.*

For you are *fair and square* in all your Dealings.
Wycherley, Gentleman Dancing-Master, Epil.

I ain't a Wig, I ain't a Tory,
I'm jest a candidate, in short;
That's *fair an' square* an' parpendicler.
Lowell, Biglow Papers.

Fair falcon. See *falcon*. — **Fair play,** impartial treatment; a fair chance; due opportunity: a figure taken from gaming: as, give him *fair play*.

Aye she made the trumpet sound,
It's a' *fair play*.
Catherine Johnstone (Child's Ballads, IV. 37).

In a long public life I have never met a man trained in the working of the parliamentary system who believed that a single chamber would secure habitual *fair play* to minorities, and therefore I am against the unicameral method. *Contemporary Rev.*, LII. 308.

Fair to middling, in *com.*, like *fair*, 8, moderately good: a term designating a specific grade of quality in the market. — **The fair sex,** women. — **Syn. 1** and **2.** *Handsome*, *Pretty*, etc. See *beautiful*. — **3.** *Blond*, etc. See *white*. — **7.** *Open*, *Frank*, etc. See *candid*.

II. *n.* **1.** A fair or beautiful woman; in general, a woman, especially a beloved woman. [A use extremely common in eighteenth-century poetry.]

This present night I have appointed been
To meet that chaste *fair* that enjoys my soul.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, i. 2.

I have found out a gift for my *fair;*
I have found where the wood-pigeons breed.
Shenstone, Pastoral, ii.

2†. Fairness; beauty.

Are not my tresses curled with such art
As love delights to hide him in their *fair?*
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

My decayed *fair*
A sunny look of his would soon repair.
Shak., C. of E., ii. 1.

The fair, woman; the female sex; specifically, the young and beautiful of that sex: usually collective, as plural, but sometimes as singular.

None but the brave deserves *the fair.*
Dryden, Alexander's Feast.

It would be uncourtly to speak in harsher words to *the fair,* but to men one may take a little more freedom.
Steele, Spectator, No. 294.

To him with anger or with shame repair
The injured peasant and deluded *fair.*
Crabbe, Works, I. 22.

fair[1] (fãr), *adv.* [< ME. *faire, fayre, feire,* < AS. *fægere, fægre,* beautifully, pleasantly, < *fæger,* fair: see *fair*[1], *a.*] **1.** Kindly; civilly; complaisantly; courteously.

Weelcome *faire* thi neiboris that comen to thee warde
With mete, drinke, & honest chere.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 44.

When he speaketh *fair,* believe him not; for there are seven abominations in his heart. Prov. xxvi. 25.

Get me a guard about me; make sure the lodgings,
And speak the soldiers *fair.*
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, iv. 6.

2. Honorably; honestly.

And alle tho that ben fals *fayre* hem amende,
And ayue hem wijt & good will.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 853.

Heaven shield, my mother play'd my father *fair.*
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1.

3. Auspiciously; favorably; happily.

With that departed Merlin fro blase, that lenger ne wolde not tarie, but dide his message well and *feire,* ffor on the morowe by pryme he come to Citee of Gannes.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 143.

The ship is in her trim: the merry wind
Blows *fair* from land. *Shak.,* C. of E., iv. 1.

4. Fairly; clearly.

When we came aboard our Ship again, we steered away for the Island Mindanao, which was now *fair* in sight of us.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 309.

5. Correctly; straight or direct, as in aiming or hitting.—**Fair and square,** honestly; justly; straightforwardly.

If he could only have looked *fair and square* at them, a man about to speak to men and women merely.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 20.

Fair fall, well betide, good luck to. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Fair fa' ilk canny caidgy carl!
Weel may he bruik his new apparel!
Mayne, Siller Gun, p. 14.

To bid fair, lead fair, etc. See the verbs.

fair[1] (fãr), *v.* [< ME. *fayren,* make beautiful, intr. become beautiful, < AS. *fægrian,* become beautiful, *āfægrian,* make beautiful, < *fæger,* beautiful.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make fair or beautiful.

For since each hand hath put on nature's power,
Fairing the foul with art's false borrow'd face,
Sweet beauty hath no name, no holy bower.
Shak., Sonnets, cxxvii.

2. *Naut.,* to adjust; make regular, or fair and smooth; specifically, to form in correct shape, as the timbers of a ship.

Hence a *fairing,* or correcting process, has to be performed before the timbers can be laid off.
Thearle, Naval Arch., § 9.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To become fair or beautiful. —**2.** To clear up; cease raining: applied to the weather, in reference to preceding rain: followed commonly by *up* or *off.* [Scotch.]

Ringan was edging gradually off, with the remark that it didna seem like to *fair.* *The Smugglers,* I. 162.

The afternoon *faired up;* grand clouds still voyaged in the sky, but now singly, and with a depth of blue around their path. *R. L. Stevenson,* Inland Voyage, p. 199.

To *fair off* or *fair up,* for "clear off" or "clear up," is marked Southwestern in Bartlett. It is very common, it is true, in the South, but was evidently imported from Scotland. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.,* XVII. 38.

fair[2] (fãr), *n.* [< ME. *feire, feyre,* < AF. *feire,* OF. *feire, foire,* F. *foire* = Pr. *fieyra, feira, fiera* = Sp. *feria* = Pg. *feira* = It. *fiera,* a fair, < ML. *feria,* a fair, a holiday, L. usually pl. *feriæ* (> D. G. *ferien* = Dan. Sw. *ferie,* sing., *ferier,* pl., vacation, holidays), holidays, orig. **fesiæ,* akin to *festus,* a feast: see *festal, feast.*] **1.** A stated market in a particular town or city; a regular meeting of buyers and sellers for trade.

Among the most celebrated fairs in Europe are those of Frankfort-on-the-Main and Leipsic in Germany, of Nijni-Novgorod in Russia, and of Lyons in France. Fairs appear to have originated in church festivals, which, from the great concourse of people at such times, afforded convenient opportunities for commercial transactions, and this origin is commemorated in the German word *messe,* which means both the mass and a fair (see *kermess*). See *market.*

A *Fair* is a greater Kind of Market, granted to any Town by Privilege, for the more speedy and commodious providing of such Things as the Place stands in need of. They are generally kept once or twice in a Year.
Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 357.

I have already mentioned that the Aenach, or *fair,* which was, as we have seen, an assembly of the whole people of a Tuath or province, was always held at the place of burial of the kings and nobles. The institution of a *fair* at any place seems to have always arisen from the burial there of some great or renowned personage.
W. K. Sullivan, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, I. [cccxxvi.

In early English times the great *fairs,* annual and other, formed the chief means of distribution, and remained important down to the seventeenth century. . . . On the Lower Niger, "every town has a market once in four days," and at different parts of the river a large *fair* once a fortnight. *H. Spencer,* Prin. of Sociol., § 246.

2. An occasional joint exhibition of articles for sale or inspection; a sale or an exhibition of goods for the promotion of some public interest or the aid of some public charity (see *bazaar,* 2): as, an agricultural *fair;* a church *fair.*

A church *fair,* or any *fair,* in fact, always seems to me like a contrivance to get a great deal of money for very little value, by putting off unmarketable goods on unwilling purchasers . . . on the pretense of doing good.
Wm. Allen Butler, Mrs. Limber's Raffle.

3†. Market; chance of selling.

Forstalleth my *feire,* fihteth in my chepynges,
Breketh vp my berne-dore, and bereth awei my whete.
Piers Plowman (A), iv. 43.

After the fair, the day after the fair, too late.

A ballad, be it neuer so good, it goes a begging *after the faire.* *Breton,* Wit's Trenchmour, p. 9.

Bartholomew fair. See *Bartholomew day,* under *day*[1]. —**Fancy fair,** a special sale of fancy articles for a benevolent or charitable object. [Eng.]—**Statute fair.** See *statute-fair.*

fair[3]†, *n.* [< OF. *faire,* do (inf. as a noun), < L. *facere,* do: see *affair* and *fact.*] Doing; action; affair.

At that parleament swa did he
Wit gret *fayr* and solemnyté.
Barbour MS., xx. 126. (*Jamieson.*)

Harke, brethir, waites wele aboute,
For in oure *fayre* we ffynde no frende;
The Jewes with strengh are sterne and stoute,
And scharpely schapes them vs to schende.
York Plays, p. 470.

Allace, how now! this is an haisty *fair.*
Priests of Peblis (Pinkerton's Scottish Poems, I. 38).

fair[4]†, *v.* Same as *fare*[2].

fair-boding† (fãr'bō″ding), *a.* Auspicious; favorable.

The sweetest sleep, and *fairest-boding* dreams
That ever enter'd in a drowsy head,
Have I since your departure had, my lords.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

fair-book† (fãr'bůk), *n.* A book in which a student writes out examples of mathematical processes.

I have seen a *fair-book* (as 'tis called) of a young man's about 17 years of age, who had been 6 years at school but never went through that rule. *W. Wallis.*

fair-conditioned (fãr'kon-dish″ond), *a.* Of good disposition. *Halliwell.*

fair-faced (fãr'fāst), *a.* **1.** Having a fair face. —**2.** Double-faced; flatteringly deceptive; professing great love or kindness without reality.

fairfieldite (fãr'fēld-īt), *n.* [< *Fairfield* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous phosphate of calcium and manganese, of a nearly white color and pearly luster, found at Branchville, Fairfield county, Connecticut, and also in Bavaria.

fair-finished (fãr'fin″isht), *a.* Bleached for bridles and for some kinds of ladies' shoes: said of leather. This use of *fair* appears also in the old phrase *fair-top boots*—that is, boots with tops of light-colored leather.

fair-ground (fãr'ground), *n.* The grounds in which an agricultural or other fair is held. [U. S.]

The owners of horses and mules were coining money, transporting people to the *fair-ground.*
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 199.

fair-hair (fãr'hãr), *n.* The nuchal ligament or tendon of the neck of cattle and sheep. Also called *faxwax, paxwax,* etc. See *ligamentum nuchæ,* under *ligamentum.* [Scotch.]

fairhead†, *n.* [ME. *fairhede, fairehede, fayrehede,* etc. (= Dan. *fagerhed* = Sw. *fagerhet*), var. of *fairhood.*] Fairness; beauty.

Thenke alle day on hir *fairhede.*
Rom. of the Rose, l. 2484.

The forme of all *fayrehede* apon me es feste.
York Plays, p. 3.

Thurgh his *fairhede* as fast he felle into pride.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4409.

fairhood† (fãr'hůd), *n.* A later form of Middle English *fairhede.*

fairies'-horse (fãr'iz-hôrs), *n.* In Ireland, the ragwort, *Senecio Jacobæus.*

fairies'-table (fãr'iz-tā″bl), *n.* In the north of Wales, the common mushroom, *Agaricus campestris,* and similar fungi.

fairily (fãr'i-li), *adv.* In a fairy-like manner; in a manner or fashion suggestive of the handiwork of fairies; as fairies.

Numerous as shadows haunting *fairily*
The brain. *Keats,* Eve of St. Agnes.

See what a lovely shell, . . .
Made so *fairily* well
With delicate spire and whorl.
Tennyson, Maud, xxiv. 1.

fairing (fãr'ing), *n.* [< *fair*[2] + *-ing.*] **1.** A present bought or given at a fair, or brought from a fair.

Give me your hand, we are near a pedlar's shop;
Out with your purse, we must have *fairings* now.
Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

Sweet hearts, we shall be rich ere we depart
If *fairings* come thus plentifully in:
A lady wall'd about with diamonds!
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

I have gold left to give thee a *fairing* yet.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

"What *fairings* will ye that I bring?"
Said the King to his daughters three.
Lowell, Singing Leaves.

2. Ironically, something unpleasant bestowed as a gift. [Scotch.]

Ah, Tam! ah, Tam! thou'll get thy *fairin'!*
In hell they'll roast thee like a herrin'!
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

fair-leader (fãr'lē″dėr), *n.* *Naut.:* (*a*) A thimble or cringle to guide a rope. (*b*) A strip of board with holes in it for running rigging to pass through and be kept clear, so as to be easily distinguished at night.

Fair-leader, def. (*b*).

fairly (fãr'li), *adv.* [< ME. *fayrely* (= ODan. *fagerlig, faverlig, fagrligr,* a.); < *fair*[1] + *-ly*[2].] **1.** In a fair manner. (*a*) Beautifully; handsomely.

Within a trading town their long abide,
Full *fairly* situate on a haven's side.
Dryden.

(*b*) Honestly; justly; equitably; honorably.

My chief care
Is to come *fairly* off from the great debts
Wherein my time, something too prodigal,
Hath left me gag'd. *Shak.* M. of V., i. 1.

If you are noble enemies,
Oppress me not with odds, but kill me *fairly!*
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, i. 3.

(*c*) Fully; clearly; distinctly.

Degree being vizarded,
The unworthiest shows as *fairly* in the mask.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3.

I interpret *fairly* your design. *Dryden.*

(*d*) Reasonably; moderately; measurably; considerably.

Such arcades must be bad indeed to be wholly unsatisfactory, and some of those at Gorizia are very *fairly* done.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 49.

In a *fairly* coherent dream everything seems quite real.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 141.

The Latin of the twelfth century is *fairly* good and grammatical Latin.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 152.

(*e*) Absolutely; positively; actually; completely: an intensive or emphatic word: as, I am *fairly* worn out; the wheels *fairly* spun.

My lords about my bed,
Wishing to God that I were *fairly* dead.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 346.

2†. Softly; gently.

But here she comes: I *fairly* step aside,
And hearken, if I may her business here.
Milton, Comus, l. 168.

Hooly and fairly. See *hooly.*

fair-maid (fãr'mād'), *n.* **1.** A local (west-county) English name of the dried pilchard.—**2.** A local Virginian name of the porgy, scup, or scuppaug, *Stenotomus chrysops.*

fair-maids-of-February (fãr'mādz'ǫv-feb'rō-ā-ri), *n.* A book-name for the snowdrop, *Galanthus nivalis.*

fair-maids-of-France (fãr'mādz'ǫv-frans'), *n.* A double-flowered variety of a cultivated crowfoot, *Ranunculus aconitifolius.*

fair-minded (fãr'mīn″ded), *a.* Judging fairly and justly; forming just and correct opinions; upright.

It is limited by and regulated upon principles which, I think, afford little room for difference of opinion among *fair-minded* and moderate men. *Brougham.*

fair-mindedness (fãr'mīn″ded-nes), *n.* The quality or character of being fair-minded.

A spirit of *fair-mindedness,* and a rare promptness in seizing the strategic points of every situation.
N. A. Rev., CXLV. 385.

fair-natured (fãr′nā″tūrd), *a.* Well-disposed; good-natured: as, "a *fair-natured* prince," *Ford.*

fairness (fãr′nes), *n.* [< ME. *fairnesse, fairnes,* etc., < AS. *fægernes,* beauty, < *fæger,* beautiful: see *fair* and *-ness.*] The quality or character of being fair, in any sense of that word.

Fayrest of faire, that *fairenesse* doest excell,
This happie day I have to greete you well.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 23.

If she be fair and wise—*fairness,* and wit,
The one's for use, the other useth it.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1.

I have let myself to another, even to the King of Princes; and how can I with *fairness* go back with thee?
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 126.

With so much unfairness in his policy there was an extraordinary degree of *fairness* in his intellect.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

fair-seeming (fãr′sē″ming), *a.* Appearing to be fair.

In giving a *fair-seeming* appearance to common goods, we are not only behind some of our continental rivals, but we are lamentably behind in the conditions which promote excellence. *Westminster Rev.,* CXXVIII. 197.

fairshipt, *n.* [ME. *feirschipe;* < *fair*[1] + *-ship.*] Beauty. *Lydgate.*

fair-spoken (fãr′spō″kn), *a.* Using fair speech; bland; civil; courteous; plausible.

Arius, a priest in the church of Alexandria, a subtle-witted and a marvelous *fairspoken* man.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

May never saw dismember thee,
Nor wielded axe disjoint,
That art the *fairest-spoken* tree
From here to Lizard-point.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

fairway (fãr′wā), *n.* [< *fair*[1], *a.*, 6, + *way.*] The part of a road, river, harbor, etc., where the navigable channel for vessels lies.

As the river is rather narrow at this point [Cork], the line of *fairway* for vessels passing through the bridge is confined nearly to the center of the river.
Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 446.

fair-weather (fãr′weтн″ėr), *a.* Existing or done in or fitted for only pleasant weather; hence, figuratively, appearing in or suited to only favorable circumstances; not capable of withstanding or outliving opposition or adversity: as, a *fair-weather* voyage; *fair-weather* friends or Christians; *fair-weather* kindness.

No, master, I would not hurt you; methinks I could throw a dozen of such *fairweather* gentlemen as you are.
Brooke, Fool of Quality, ii. 165.

Such weather as suits *fairweather* sailors.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 85.

fair-worldt (fãr′wėrld), *n.* A state of prosperity or well-being.

They think it was never *fair-world* with them since.
Milton.

fairy (fãr′i, formerly fā′ę-ri), *n.* and *a.* [Sometimes written archaically (after OF.) *faery, faerie* (as in Spenser), particularly in the 1st and 2d senses; < ME. *fairye, fayry, fayerye, feyrye, faierie, feiri,* etc., enchantment, fairy folk, fairy-land, rarely a fay or fairy, < OF. *faerie, faierie,* enchantment, mod. F. *féerie* (> G. *feerei*), enchantment, fairy-land, < OF. *fae,* mod. F. *fée,* ME. *fay,* E. *fay*[3], a fairy: see *fay*[3].] **I.** *n.*; pl. *fairies* (-iz). **1†.** Enchantment; magic.

God of her has made an end,
And fro this worlde's *fairy*
Hath taken her into company. *Gower.*

But evermore her moste wonder was,
How that it [a horse] coude gon, and was of bras;
It was of *fairye,* as the peple semed.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 193.

No man dar taken of that frute, for it is a thing of *fayrie.* *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 273.

To preve this world al way, iwis,
Hit nis but fantum and *feiri.*
Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall), p. 134.

2. An imaginary being or spirit, generally represented as of a diminutive and graceful human form, but capable of assuming any other, and as playing pranks, frolicsome, kindly, mischievous, or spiteful, on human beings or among themselves; a fay.

This makith that ther ben no *fayeries.*
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 16.

The feasts that underground the *Faërie* did him make,
And there how he enjoy'd the Lady of the Lake.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iv. 307.

Trip the pert *faeries* and the dapper elves.
Milton, Comus, l. 118.

3†. Fays collectively; fairy folk.

In olde dayes of the king Arthour,
Of which that Britons speken gret honour,
Al was this lond fulfild of *fayrie.*
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 3.

The dawn is my Assyria, the sunset and moonrise my Paphos, and unimaginable realms of *faerie.*
Emerson, Misc., p. 22.

4†. Fairy-land; elf-land.

He [Arthur] is a king ycrowned in *fairy.* *Lydgate.*

Where men fynden a Sparehauk upon a Perche righte fair, and righte wel made; and a fayre Lady of *Fayrye,* that kepethe it. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 145.

5†. An enchantress.

To this great *fairy* [Cleopatra] I'll commend thy acts,
Make her thanks bless thee. *Shak.,* A. and C., iv. 8.

Fairy of the mine, an imaginary being supposed to inhabit mines; a kobold. In Germany two species are spoken of, one fierce and malevolent, the other gentle.

No goblin, or swart *faery of the mine,*
Hath hurtful power o'er true Virginity.
Milton, Comus, l. 436.

=**Syn. 2.** *Fairy, Elf, Fay; Sylph, Gnome; Jinn, Genie; Goblin.* *Fairy* is the most general name for a diminutive imaginary being, generally in human form, sometimes very benevolent or inclined to teach moral lessons, as the *fairy* godmother of Cinderella; sometimes malevolent in the extreme, as in many fairy stories. Spenser took up the word in Chaucer's spelling, *faerie* or *faery,* and gave it an extended meaning, which is now commonly confined to that spelling and to his poem; the personages in "The *Faery* Queene" live in an unlocated region, essentially like the rest of the world, and are of heroic and occasionally supernatural powers; these personages he sometimes calls *elves* or *elfins.* In ordinary use an *elf* differs from a *fairy* only in generally seeming young, and being more often mischievous. Pope, in "The Rape of the Lock," has given a definite cast to *sylph* and *gnome;* these two words are elsewhere often associated, *gnomes* having always been fabled as living in underground abodes, and especially as being the guardians of mines and quarries, while *sylphs* are denizens of the air. From this difference of place it has followed that *gnomes* are generally thought of with repugnance or dread, and *sylphs,* although of both sexes in literature, are popularly thought of as young, slender, and graceful females: hence the expression "a *sylph*-like form." To Oriental imagination is due the *jinn, djinn,* or *jinnee;* the form *genie* is most vividly associated with the "Arabian Nights": as, the *genie* of Aladdin's lamp; the *genie* that the fisherman let out of the bottle. A *goblin* is wicked, mischievous, or at least roguish, and frightful or grotesque in appearance. See the definitions of *kobold, sylph, brownie, banshee, sprite, pixie, nixie, nymph,* etc.

II. *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or in some manner connected with fairies; done by or coming from fairies. See phrases below.—**2.** Resembling in some way a fairy; hence, fanciful, graceful, whimsical, fantastic, etc.: as, *fairy* creatures or favors.

Shrunk like a *fairy* changeling lay the mage.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

We laughed—a hundred voices rose
In airiest *fairiest* laughter.
H. P. Spofford, Poems, p. 14.

Bale upon bale of silks and *fairy* textures from looms of Samarcand and Bokhara.
T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 243.

Fairy beads. See *St. Cuthbert's beads,* under *bead.*—**Fairy circle, fairy dance.** See *fairy ring.*—**Fairy hammer,** the name given in the Hebrides to an ancient stone (usually porphyry) hammer, shaped like the head of a hatchet, used to medicate the drink given to patients afflicted with certain diseases.—**Fairy hillocks,** verdant knolls found in many parts of Scotland, which have received this denomination from the popular idea that they were anciently inhabited by the fairies, or that the fairies used to dance on them.—**Fairy millstone,** a flat disk of stone or slate with a central perforation, such as are frequently found with paleolithic remains, and are now thought to be whorls of spindles.—**Fairy money,** money imagined in old legends to be given by fairies, which soon turned into withered leaves or rubbish; also, money found, from the notion that it had been dropped by a good fairy out of favor to the finder.

In one day Scott's high-heaped money-wages became *fairy-money* and nonentity. *Carlyle,* Misc., IV. 181.

Pisistratus draws the bills warily from his pocket, half-suspecting they must already have turned into withered leaves like *fairy-money.* *Bulwer,* Caxtons, xvii. 6.

Fairy pipes, pipes and pipe-bowls, usually of baked clay and very small, found in the north of England, sometimes with objects of remote antiquity. It is possible that they point to a practice of smoking earlier than the reign of Elizabeth and with other material than tobacco; but it seems probable that they are of the sixteenth century and later. Also called *Celtic pipes* and *elfin pipes.*—**Fairy ring** or **circle, or dance,** a phenomenon observed in fields, long popularly supposed to be caused by fairies in their dances. It is caused by the growth of certain fungi, especially *Agaricus oreades, A. achimenes,* and one of the *Myxomycetes, Physarum cinereum.* The latter may appear in a single night, forming a circle on the grass as if sprinkled with ashes. The agarics grow outward from a center, spreading further year by year, while the central and inner portions die away. Similar but smaller rings are sometimes formed on old trees and rocks by the growth of a lichen in a corresponding manner.—**Fairy sparks,** the phosphoric light from decaying wood, fish, and other substances, believed at one time to be lights prepared for the fairies at their revels.

fairy-bird (fãr′i-bėrd), *n.* A name of the least tern, *Sterna minuta,* from its graceful movements. [Local, British.]

fairy-butter (fãr′i-but″ėr), *n.* A name in the northern counties of England for certain gelatinous fungi, as *Tremella albida* and *Exidia glandulosa,* formerly "believed to be the product of the fairies' dairy."

fairy-cups (fãr′i-kups), *n.* A bright-red cup-like fungus, *Peziza coccinea.*

fairy-fingers (fãr′i-fing″gėrz), *n.* The foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea.*

fairyism (fãr′i-izm), *n.* [< *fairy* + *-ism.*] **1.** The state of being fairy-like; resemblance to fairies or fairy-land in customs, nature, appearance, etc.

The air of enchantment and *fairyism* which is the tone of the place. *Walpole,* Letters, II. 431.

2. Belief in fairies; a narrating of fairy tales; fairy myths or legends.

This curious and very ancient medley of Druidism and *fairyism* I have abridged from the ancient Leabhar na-h-Uidhré, so often referred to in these lectures.
O'Curry, Anc. Irish, I. ix.

Thomson is beautiful in rural descriptions, but he has not the distinctness and *fairyism* of Milton.
Sir E. Brydges, On Milton's Comus.

fairy-land (fãr′i-land), *n.* The imaginary land or abode of fairies.

Hark! 'tis an elfin storm from *fairy land.*
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes.

It cheered mild Spenser, called from *Faeryland*
To struggle through dark ways.
Wordsworth, Sonnet on the Sonnet.

fairy-loaf (fãr′i-lōf), *n.* A kind of fairy-stone; a fossil spatangoid sea-urchin, as of the genus *Ananchytes* (which see). [Local, Eng.]

fairy-martin (fãr′i-mär″tin), *n.* A book-name of an Australian swallow, *Hirundo ariel.*

fairy-purses (fãr′i-pėr″sez), *n.* A cup-like fungus containing small bodies thought to resemble purses; probably *Nidularia campanulata.*

fairy-shrimp (fãr′i-shrimp), *n.* The popular name of a small British fresh-water phyllopo-

Fairy-shrimp (*Branchipus diaphanus*), about twice natural size.

dous crustacean, *Branchipus* (or *Chirocephalus*) *diaphanus.* It swims on its back, is almost transparent, has stalked eyes and no carapace, and is about an inch long. It is named from its diaphanous appearance and active motions.

fairy-stone (fãr′i-stōn), *n.* A provincial (south of England) name of an echinite or fossil sea-urchin found in the Cretaceous.

faisceau (fe-sō′), *n.* In *math.*, a singly infinite family of curves; especially, a series of curves of the nth order passing through $\frac{1}{2}(n^2 + 3n - 2)$ fixed points.

faisiblet, *a.* An obsolete form of *feasible.*

fait[1]**†,** *n.* A Middle English form of *feat*[1].

fait[1]**†,** *v. t.* [< OF. *fait,* pp. of *faire,* do, make: see *fait*[1], *n.*, = *feat*[1] = *fact.*] To make; cause.

And *faite* thy faucones to culle wylde foules;
For thei comen to my croft my corn to defoule.
Piers Plowman (C), ix. 30.

fait[2]**†,** *v.* [ME. *faiten, fayten,* a verb developed from the noun *faitor, faitour:* see *faitor.*] **I.** *intrans.* To practise deceit; feign; go about begging under pretense of poverty, religion, or physical misfortune.

Bydders and beggers faste a-boute goden,
Tyl hure bagge and hure bely were bretful ycrammyd,
Faytynge for hure fode and fouhten atten ale.
In glotenye, god wot goth they to bedde.
Piers Plowman (C), i. 43.

II. *trans.* To deceive.

My fleisssche in ouerhope wolde me *faite,*
And into wanhope it wolde me caste.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.

fait accompli (fāt a-kôn-plē′). [F.: *fait,* a fact (see *feat, fact*); *accompli,* pp. of *accomplir,* accomplish.] A fact accomplished; a thing done; a scheme already carried into execution.

faiterous†, *a.* [< *faitor* or *faitery* + *-ous.*] Deceiving; dissembling.

The whole court from all parts thereof cryed out, and said that this was a fraudulent and *faiterous* Carthaginian trick. *Holland,* tr. of Livy, p. 755.

faitery†, *n.* [ME. *faiterie, faiterye, fayterye,* < *faiten,* deceive: see *fait*[2], *faitor.*] Deceit; hypocrisy, as that of one who goes about begging under pretense of poverty, religion, or physical misfortune.

Ac hye Treuthe wolde
That no *faiterye* were founde in folk that gon a-begged.
Piers Plowman (C), ix. 138.

She wiste wele
My word stood on an other whele,
Withouten any *faiterye.*
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 47.

faith (fāth), *n.* [< ME. *faith, feith, fayth, feyth* (the *-th* being an accom., to the common E.

suffix *-th* (as in *truth*, *ruth*, *health*, and other abstract nouns), of *-d* in the oldest OF. form *feid*), also *fay*, *fey*, *fei*, faith, fidelity, trust, belief, < OF. *feid*, *foit*, later *fei* (see *fay*[4]), *foi* (AF. *fei*), nom. *fez*, *fois* = Pr. *fe*, nom. *fes* = Sp. Pg. *fe* = It. *fede*, < L. *fides*, acc. *fidem*, faith, belief, trust, < *fidere*, trust, confide in, = Gr. *πείθειν*, persuade, mid. *πείθεσθαι*, believe, 2d perf. *πέποιθα*, I trust (deriv. *πιστις*, trust, faith, *πιστός*, trusty, faithful, trustworthy, credible), √ **φιθ*, orig. move by entreaty, = AS. *biddan*, E. *bid*, entreat, pray, akin to AS. *bīdan*, E. *bide*, await: see *bid* and *bide*. From the same L. source are E. *fidelity*, *fiduciary*, etc., *infidel*, etc., *affidavit*, *affy*, *affiant*, *defy*, *defiant*, *confide*, *confident*, etc., *diffident*, *perfidy*, etc.] **1.** The assent of the mind to the truth of a proposition or statement for which there is not complete evidence; belief in general.

I shall make some inquiry into the nature and grounds of *faith* or opinion: whereby I mean that assent which we give to any proposition as true, of whose truth yet we have no certain knowledge. *Locke.*

Faith is in popular language taken to mean the acceptation of something as true which is not known to be true. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 532.

Specifically — **2.** Firm belief based upon confidence in the authority and veracity of another, rather than upon one's own knowledge, reason, or judgment; earnest and trustful confidence: as, to have *faith* in the testimony of a witness; to have *faith* in a friend.

Faith . . . is the assent to any proposition, not . . . made out by the deductions of reason, but upon the credit of the proposer, as coming from God in some extraordinary way of communication.
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. xviii. 2.

The true nature of the *faith* of a Christian consists of this, that it is an assent unto truths credited upon the testimony of God delivered unto us in the writings of the apostles and prophets. *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed.

The *faith* of mankind is guided to a man only by a well-founded *faith* in himself.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 224.

In a more restricted sense: (*a*) In *theol.*, spiritual perception of the invisible objects of religious veneration; a belief founded on such spiritual perception.

Faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen. Heb. xi. 1.

Unschooled by *Faith*, who, with her angel tread,
Leads through the labyrinth with a single thread.
O. W. Holmes, Poetry.

Faith, then, is that which, when probabilities are equal, ventures on God's side, and on the side of right, on the guarantee of a something within which makes the thing seem true because loved.
F. W. Robertson, Sermon on the Faith of the Centurion.

Faith is: the being able to cleave to a power of goodness appealing to our higher and real self, not to our lower and apparent self. *M. Arnold*, Literature and Dogma, vii.

(*b*) Belief or confidence in a person, founded upon a perception of his moral excellence: as, *faith* in Christ.

By *Faith*, Saint Peter likewise did restore
A Palsie-sick, that eight yeers did indure.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, iiii. 11.

The *faith* of the gospel, whatever may be its immediate object, is no other than confidence in the moral character of God, especially of the Redeemer.
Dwight, Theol., II. 333.

(*c*) Intuitive belief.

3. The doctrines or articles which are the subjects of belief, especially of religious belief; a creed; a system of religion; specifically, the Christian religion. See *confession of faith*, under *confession*, 3.

Whosoever will be saved, before all things it is necessary that he hold the Catholic *Faith*. Which *Faith* except every one do keep whole and undefiled, without doubt he shall perish everlastingly. *Athanasian Creed* (trans.).

Faith, in its generic sense, either means the holding rightly the creeds of the Catholic Church, or means that very Catholic *faith*, which, except a man believe faithfully, he cannot be saved. *Hook*, Church Dict., p. 332.

4. Recognition of and allegiance to the obligations of morals and honor; adherence to the laws of right and wrong, especially in fulfilling one's promise; faithfulness; fidelity; loyalty.

Haue thei me not offended whan thei haue begonne the foly and the treson vpon my felowes to whom I moste bere *feith*? *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 497.

To undergo
Myself the total crime, or to accuse
My other self, the partner of my life;
Whose failing, while her *faith* to me remains,
I should conceal. *Milton*, P. L., x. 129.

Kind hearts are more than coronets,
And simple *faith* than Norman blood.
Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

There was only one good thing about them [the Doones], . . . to wit, their *faith* to one another.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, v.

5. Fidelity expressed in a promise or pledge; a pledge given.

I have been forsworn
In breaking *faith* with Julia, whom I lov'd.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 2.

Here in a holy hill was a pit, whereof no man drinketh, by which the Indians binde their *faith*, as by the most solemne and inuiolable oath. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 457.

Locke . . . contended that the Church which taught men not to keep *faith* with heretics had no claim to toleration. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

6. Credibility; truth. [Rare.]

The *faith* of the foregoing narrative. *Mitford.*

Act of faith. Same as *auto de fe*. — **Acts of faith.** See *act*. — **Analogy of faith.** See *analogy*. — **Articles of faith.** See *article*. — **Attic faith.** See *Attic*[1]. — **Carthaginian faith.** Same as *Punic faith*. [Rare.]

One of the company in an historical discourse was observing that *Carthaginian faith* was a proverbial phrase to intimate breach of leagues. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 174.

Confession of faith. See *confession*, 3. — **Defender of the Faith.** See *defender*. — **Good faith**, fidelity; honesty; bona fides.

He [Need] shal do more than mesure many tyme and ofte,
And bete men ouer bitter and somme of hem to litel,
And greue men gretter than *goode faith* it wolde.
Piers Plowman (B), xx. 28.

So conspicuous an example of *good faith* punctiliously observed by a popish prince toward a Protestant nation would have quieted the public apprehensions.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

In faith, in truth; truly; verily.

The pope was gladde here-of *in fay*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 87.

Leon. By my troth, niece, thou wilt never get thee a husband if thou be so shrewd of thy tongue.
Ant. In faith, she's too curst. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1.

[This phrase is often reduced to *i' faith*, or *faith*: see *faith*, *interj.*] — **In good faith**, in real honesty; with perfect sincerity: as, he fulfilled his engagements *in good faith*; specifically, in the law of negotiable paper and of fraud, without notice of adverse claim, or of circumstances which should put a prudent man on inquiry as to whether there was such a claim. — **Punic faith** [L. *Punica fides*], the faith of Carthage — that is, bad faith; perfidy: from the popular reputation of the Carthaginians among the Romans. This reputation probably rested on no more solid grounds than the French conception of *la perfide Albion*; and the Carthaginians may have entertained a notion equally opprobrious of Roman faith. = **Syn. 1** and **2.** *Belief*, *Conviction*, etc. (see *persuasion*); reliance, dependence, confidence. — **3.** Tenets, dogmas, religion.

faith† (fāth), *v. t.* [< *faith*, *n.*] To believe; credit.

Dost thou think,
If I would stand against thee, would the reposal
Of any trust, virtue, or worth, in thee
Make thy words *faith'd*? *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 1.

faith (fāth), *interj.* [Abbr. of *i' faith*, ME. *i faith*, i. e., *in faith*. This phrase appears in many forms — *i' faith*, *ifacks*, *ifecks*, etc., *faiks*, *faix*, *facks*, *fecks*, *fegs*, etc.] By my faith; in truth; indeed. [Colloq.]

Faith, I am very loth to utter it.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

Or do the prints or papers lie?
Faith, sir, you know as much as I. *Swift.*

faith-breach† (fāth'brēch), *n.* Breach of fidelity; disloyalty; perfidy.

Now minutely revolts upbraid his *faith-breach*.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 2.

faith-cure (fāth'kūr), *n.* A bodily cure effected or supposed to be effected by prayer made with belief in its efficacy for the purpose; the practice of attempting to cure disease by prayer and religious faith alone.

A *faith-cure* is a cure wrought by God in answer to prayer, without any other means.
The Century, XXXI. 274.

faith-curer (fāth'kūr″ėr), *n.* One who practises or believes in the faith-cure.

The miracles claimed by the *faith-curers* are in the same line of argument. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXII. 507.

faithed†, *a.* [ME. *feythed*; < *faith*, *n.*, + *-ed*[2].] Possessed of faith.

Than are they folk that han most God in awe,
And strengest-*feythed* ben. *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 1007.

faithful (fāth'fûl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *feythfull*, *feithfull*, etc.; < *faith* + *-ful*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Full of faith; having faith; believing.

So then they which be of faith are blessed with *faithful* Abraham. Gal. iii. 9.

You are not *faithful*, sir. This night I'll change
All that is metal in my house to gold.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

Thrice blest whose lives are *faithful* prayers,
Whose loves in higher love endure.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxxii.

2. Firm in faith; full of loyalty and fidelity; true and constant in affection or allegiance to a person to whom one is bound, or in the performance of duties or services; exact in attending to commands: as, a *faithful* subject; a *faithful* servant; a *faithful* husband or wife.

Feithfullere frenchipe saw never frek [man] on erthe.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5434.

Lordynges, ye be worthi men and of high renoun, and also ye beth right *feith-full* and trewe.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 139.

Be thou *faithful* unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life. Rev. ii. 10.

The seraph Abdiel, *faithful* found
Among the faithless, *faithful* only he.
Milton, P. L., v. 896.

3. Observant of compacts, treaties, contracts, vows, or other engagements; true to one's word: as, a government *faithful* to its treaties; *faithful* to one's word. — **4.** Trustworthy; true; exact; conforming to the letter and spirit; conformable to truth or to a prototype: as, a *faithful* execution of a will; a *faithful* narrative; a *faithful* likeness.

Not always right in all men's eyes,
But *faithful* to the light within.
O. W. Holmes, A Birthday Tribute.

The microscope reveals miniature butchery in atomies, and infinitely small biters that swim and fight in an illuminated drop of water; and the little globe is but a too *faithful* miniature of the large. *Emerson*, War.

Before the invention of printing, painting was the most *faithful* mirror of the popular mind; and . . . there was scarcely an intellectual movement that it did not reflect.
Lecky, Rationalism, I. 74.

5. True; worthy of belief; truthful: as, a *faithful* witness.

A *faithful* witness will not lie: but a false witness will utter lies. Prov. xiv. 5.

This is a *faithful* saying, and worthy of all acceptation. 1 Tim. i. 15.

= **Syn. 2.** Truthful, careful, trusty, trustworthy, stanch, incorruptible, reliable. — **4.** Close, strict, accurate, conscientious.

II. *n.* A faithful person.

We likewise call to mind your other bill for his majesty's referring the choice of his privy-council unto you, coloured by your outcries against those his old *faithfuls*.
British Bellman, 1648 (Harl. Misc., VII. 626).

The faithful [L. *fideles*]. (*a*) In the primitive church, those who had been received by baptism into church communion; believers; Christians. The title appears frequently in ancient inscriptions, particularly in the case of young children, who might otherwise be supposed to have died unbaptized. It is still used with the same significance in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches. (*b*) Among Mohammedans, the true believers: hence the calif is called "Commander of the Faithful." (*c*) In political use, the general body of unquestioning adherents of a party: used in contempt by members of other parties.

faithfully (fāth'fûl-i), *adv.* [< ME. *feithefully*, *feythefullye*; < *faithful* + *-ly*[2].] **1.** In a faithful manner; with fidelity; loyally.

I . . . will do him service well and *faithfully*.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 283.

He warned hem *feythefullye*
What they shuld suffre are [ere] they shuld dye.
Robert of Brunne, Medit., p. 249.

2. Sincerely; with strong assurance; earnestly: as, he *faithfully* promised.

It is gret harm that he belevethe not *feithefully* in God.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 246.

Lady F. Hast thou denied thyself a Faulconbridge?
Bast. As *faithfully* as I deny the devil.
Shak., K. John, i. 1.

3. Conformably to truth or fact; in true accordance with an example or prototype: as, the battle was *faithfully* described or represented.

They suppose the nature of things to be *faithfully* signified by their names. *South.*

What he discovered, he *faithfully* committed first to paper in water colours, and then to copperplate with the burin. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 268.

faithfulness (fāth'fûl-nes), *n.* [< *faithful* + *-ness*.] The quality or character of being faithful; fidelity; truth; loyalty; constancy.

Give ear to my supplications: in thy *faithfulness* answer me, and in thy righteousness. Ps. cxliii. 1.

= **Syn.** *Constancy*, *Fidelity*, etc. See *firmness*.

faith-healer (fāth'hē″lėr), *n.* One who practises the faith-cure.

All *faith-healers* should report as do our hospitals.
The Century, XXXI. 276.

faith-healing (fāth'hē″ling), *n.* Faith-cure.

That there is really such a thing as *Faith Healing* appears to my judgment a fact beyond dispute.
F. P. Cobbe, Contemporary Rev., LI. 794.

faithless (fāth'les), *a.* [< *faith* + *-less*.] **1.** Without faith or belief; not giving credit; unbelieving; especially, without religious faith or faith in the Christian religion; skeptical.

O *faithless* and perverse generation, how long shall I be with you? how long shall I suffer you? Mat. xvii. 17.

And never dare misfortune cross her foot,
Unless she do it under this excuse —
That she is issue to a *faithless* Jew.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 4.

Ring out the want, the care, the sin,
The *faithless* coldness of the times.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cvi.

2. Without faithfulness or fidelity; not keeping faith; not adhering to allegiance, vows, or duty; disloyal: as, a *faithless* subject; a *faithless* servant; a *faithless* husband or wife.

O, *faithless* coward! O, dishonest wretch!
Wilt thou be made a man out of my vice?
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1.

Lest I be found as *faithless* in the quest
As yon proud Prince who left the quest to me.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

3. Tending to disappoint or deceive; deceptive; delusive.

Yonder *faithless* phantom flies
To lure thee to thy doom.
Goldsmith, The Hermit.

Nor *faithless* joint nor yawning seam
Shall tempt the searching sea!
Whittier, Ship-builders.

=Syn. **2** and **3.** False, untruthful, perfidious, treacherous.

faithlessly (fāth'les-li), *adv.* In a faithless manner.

faithlessness (fāth'les-nes), *n.* The character or state of being faithless, in any sense of that word.

When the heart is sorely wounded by the ingratitude or *faithlessness* of those on whom it had leaned with the whole weight of affection, where shall it turn for relief?
Blair, Works, III. xiii.

Sharp are the pangs that follow *faithlessness*.
Edwards, Canons of Criticism, p. 318.

faithly† (fāth'li), *adv.* [< ME. *faithly, feithly, feythly*, etc.; < *faith* + *-ly*2.] Faithfully; truly.

Ac to carpe more of Crist, and how he cam to that name, *Faithly* for to speke, hus furst name was Iesus.
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 70.

faithworthiness (fāth'wėr″ᴛHi-nes), *n.* Trustworthiness. *Quarterly Rev.* [Rare.]

faithworthy (fāth'wėr″ᴛHi), *a.* Worthy of faith or belief; trustworthy. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

faitière (fā-tiăr'), *n.* [F. *faîtière*, < *faîte*, ridge, roof, pinnacle, < L. *fastigium*, ridge: see *fastigiate*.] In *arch.*, a cresting.

faitor†, **faitour**† (fā'tor, -tōr), *n.* [< ME. *faitour, faytour, faytur, fatur, fature*, a dissembler, deceiver, hypocrite, < AF. *faitour, faitur*, OF. *faiteor, faiture*, an evil-doer, a slothful person: in this form partly identified with OF. *faitour, faiteor*, later *faiteur*, a doer, maker (< L. *factor*, a doer, maker: see *factor*), the neutral term, lit. a doer, being taken in a bad sense, just as *fact* (formerly) and *deed* often imply an evil deed; prop. *faitard*, also written *faitear, fetard, fetart*, improp. *festard, festart*, sluggish, idle, cowardly, faint-hearted, < OF. *faire*, do, make, + *tard*, slow, slack, tedious: see *fait*2, *fair*3, and *tardy*, and cf. *fainéant*. Hence *fait*2, *faiterous, faitery*.] A dissembler; a deceiver; a hypocrite; a rogue; a vagabond.

Fals is a *faytur*, a faylere of werkes.
Piers Plowman (A), ii. 99.

What *faitoure*, in faithe, that dose 3ou offende,
We sall sette hym full sore, that sotte, in youre sight.
York Plays, p. 124.

So ought all *faytours* that true knighthood shame,
And armes dishonour with base villanie,
From all brave knights be banisht with defame.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iii. 38.

Down, dogs! down, *faitors!* *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

faix (fāks), *interj.* Same as *faiks, facks*, etc., variations of *faith*.

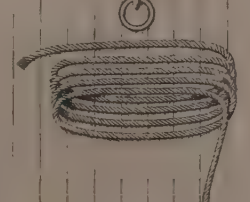
fake1 (fāk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *faked*, ppr. *faking*. [< ME. *faken*, fold; formerly also *fack*, Sc. *feck, faik;* prob. < Sw. *vecka*, fold. Cf. *fake*1, *n.*] **1.** To fold; tuck up.

Sic hauns [hands] as you sud ne'er be *faikit*,
Be hain't [spared] wha like.
Burns, Second Epistle to Davie.

Specifically — **2.** *Naut.*, to coil in fakes, as a cable or a shot-line in a faking-box. See *faking-box*.

Frekes [men] one [on] the forestayne [prow] *fakene* theire coblez [cables]
In floynes [see *floygene*], and fercestez [see *farcost*], and Flemesche schyppes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 742.

One man may *fake* a line, but, having to attend to three operations at the same time, does none of them properly.
Farrow, Mil. Encyc., I. 616.



A Rope Coiled in Fakes on Deck.

fake1 (fāk), *n.* [Formerly also *fack*, Sc. *faik*, f., prob. < Sw. *veck*, a fold. Cf. *fake*1, *v.* The MHG. *rach*, G. *fach*, fold, is a special sense of a general word for 'part' or 'division': see *fetch*1, etym.] **1.** A fold or ply of anything, as a garment. *Jamieson.*

He . . . takis a *faik*
Betwixt his dowblett and his jackett.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 171.

Specifically — **2.** *Naut.*, one of the circles or windings of a cable or hawser as it lies in a coil; a single turn or coil, as one of the oblong loops into which a shot-line is wound in being placed in a faking-box.

There were enough *fakes* in the coil of the mainroyal halliards to make me guess the yard that rope belonged to was hoisted. *W. C. Russell*, Jack's Courtship, xxxiv.

3. A plaid. Also in diminutive form *fakie*, *faikie*. *Jamieson.*

I had nae mair claise but a spraing'd [striped] *faikie*.
Journal from London, p. 8.

4. *pl.* A miners' term in Scotland and the north of England for fissile sandy shales, or shaly sandstones, as distinct from the dark bituminous shales known as *blaes*.—**French fake** (*naut.*), a peculiar mode of coiling a rope by running it backward and forward in parallel bends so that it may run readily and freely, generally adopted in rocket-lines intended for use in establishing communication with stranded vessels, etc., or in other cases where great expedition in uncoiling is essential.

fake2 (fāk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *faked*, ppr. *faking*. [It is not impossible that this may be a perversion of ME. *faiten*, dissemble, go about shamming, beg (said of beggars and tramps); so *faker*2 (q. v.) may represent ME. *faitour:* see *faitor*. But thieves' slang is shifting and has usually no history.] **1.** To make or do.—**2.** To cheat or deceive.—**3.** To steal or filch; pick, as a pocket.

There the folk are music-bitten, and they molest not beggars, unless they *fake* to boot, and then they drown us out of hand. *C. Reade*, Cloister and Hearth, lv.

4. To conceal the defects of by artificial means, usually with intent to deceive: as, to *fake* a dog or a fowl by coloring the hair or feathers.

He supposed it was an old one *faked* over to last until the end of Lent.
Philadelphia Sunday Mercury, April 25, 1886.

[Slang in all uses.]

fake2 (fāk), *n.* [< *fake*2, *v.*] **1.** A swindle; a trick.—**2.** A swindler; a trickster.—**3.** Same as *faker*2, 3.

To call such social lepers actors is as illogical and unfair as it would be to call Uriah Heep a man of honor. . . . Professionally considered your *fake* is as unworthy as he is socially.
Weekly Republican (Waterbury, Conn.), Oct. 15, 1886.

4. *Theat.*, any unused or worn-out and worthless piece of property; hence, any odd bit of merchandise sold by street-venders. [Slang in all the above senses.]

A man . . . has derived a large revenue from this and similar *fakes* gotten up for the use of street venders.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIV. 165.

5. A soft-soldering fluid used by jewelers. *Gee*, Goldsmith's Handbook, p. 140.

fake3 (fāk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *faked*, ppr. *faking*. [Sc., also *faik;* perhaps < MD. *facken*, seize, apprehend.] **1**†. To grasp.—**2.** To give heed to.—**3.** To believe; credit.

[Scotch in all uses.]

fakeer, *n.* See *fakir*1.

fakement (fāk'ment), *n.* [< *fake*2 + *-ment.*] **1.** Any act of deceit, fraud, swindling, or thieving; the act of begging under false pretenses; also, a device by which fraud is effected.

I cultivated his acquaintance, examined his affairs, and put him up to the neatest little *fakement* in the world; just showed him how to raise two hundred pounds and clear himself with everybody, just by signing his father's name. *H. Kingsley*, Geoffry Hamlyn, v.

They bought a couple of old ledgers — useful only as waste-paper — a bag to hold money, two ink-bottles, &c. Thus equipped, they waited on the farmers of the district, and exhibited a *fakement* (forged document) setting forth parliamentary authority for imposing a tax upon the geese! *H. Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor.

2. Any peculiar or artistic production or piece of workmanship.

[Slang in both uses.]

faker1 (fā'kėr), *n.* [< *fake*1 + *-er*1.] One who fakes; specifically, in the life-saving service, a surfman whose duty it is to fake the shot-lines in a faking-box.

faker2 (fā'kėr), *n.* [< *fake*2 + *-er*1.] **1.** A pick-pocket; a thief.—**2.** One who sells or deals in fakes; specifically, a street-vender.—**3.** A hanger-on of the theatrical profession.

[Slang in all uses.]

faking1 (fā'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fake*1, *v.*] The act or method of stowing a shot-line around the pins of a faking-box, or of coiling a cable.

faking2 (fā'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fake*2, *v.*] The art or practice of concealing the defects of animals by artificial means; swindling. [Slang.]

faking-box (fā'king-boks), *n.* A peculiarly constructed box used in the life-saving service for coiling lines attached to shot in such a way as to prevent tangling or knotting in transportation or in firing.

fakir1 (fa-kēr'), *n.* [Also written *fakeer*, and sometimes (after F.) *faquir*, Anglo-Ind. *fakir, fuqeer*, etc., < Ar. (whence Hind., etc.) *fakir, faqīr* (the guttural is *qāf*), a poor man, one of an order of religious mendicants (equiv. to the Pers. *darvesh:* see *dervish*), < *fakr, faqr*, poverty. The name has a special reference to a saying of Mohammed, *el fakr fakhri*, 'poverty is my pride.'] **1.** A Mohammedan religious mendicant or ascetic "who is in need of mercy, and poor in the sight of God, rather than in need of worldly assistance" (*Hughes*, Dict. of Islam). Fakirs are of two great classes: (1) those who are "with the law," and govern their conduct according to the principles of Islam, and (2) those who are "without the law," and do not rule their lives according to the principles of any religious creed, though they call themselves Mussulmans. The former usually enter one of the various religious orders, and are then commonly known as dervishes. *Hughes.* See *dervish.*

The character of a *fakir* is held in great estimation in this country. *Bogle*, in Markham's Tibet, I. 49.

He is a *fakeer*, or holy man, from Timbuctoo.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 22.

2. A Hindu devotee or ascetic; a yogi.

fakir2, *n.* A misspelling of *faker*2.

fakirism (fa-kēr'izm), *n.* [< *fakir*1 + *-ism.*] **1.** Religious mendicancy, especially as practised among Mohammedan dervishes.—**2.** The peculiar austerities and ascetic practices of the Hindu devotees popularly called fakirs, who are represented as subjecting themselves to the severest tortures and self-mortifications.

Christianity felt the influence of the various currents of thought and tendency — Hellenic, Roman, Alexandrian, and Oriental — nor did it escape that of the *fakirism* which had been generated in the mud of the Ganges.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XX. 777.

fa-la (fä'lä'), *n.* In *music*, a kind of part-song or madrigal which originated in the latter half of the sixteenth century, the text consisting wholly or in part of the syllables *fa la*. Also spelled *fal-la.*

Others wrote rhythmical songs of four or more parts, or ballets, or *fal-las*, all of which, being for unaccompanied voices, or for viols instead of voices, are often erroneously ranked as madrigals, though differing entirely in structure from them. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 192.

falanaka (fa-la-nä'kä), *n.* The native name of a viverrine carnivorous quadruped of Madagascar, *Eupleres goudoti*. See *Eupleres.*

falbala†, **falbelot**, *n.* [= D. *falbala* = G. *falbel* = Dan. *falbelade* = Sw. *falbolan*, < F. *falbala*, dial. *farbala* = Sp. *falbalá, farfalá, faralá* = Pg. It. *falbala*, a flounce, furbelow. Hence, by corruption, the present form *furbelow.*] A flounce. See *furbelow.*

A street there is thro' Britain's isle renowned,
In upper Holborn, near St. Giles's pound,
Ten thousand habits here attract the eyes,
Mixed with hoop-petticoats and *falbeloes*.
New Crazy Tales (1783), p. 25.

falcade (fal-kād'), *n.* [< F. *falcade*, < It. **falcata*, prop. pp. fem. of *falcare*, bend, crook, < L. **falcare*, pp. only as adj. *falcatus*, bent, curved, hooked: see *falcate.*] In the *manège*, the action of a horse when he throws himself on his haunches two or three times, as in a very quick curvet.

falcarious (fal-kā'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *falcarius*, only as a noun, a sickle- or scythe-maker, < *falx* (*falc-*), sickle: see *falcate.*] Same as *falcate.* [Rare.]

falcata, *n.* Plural of *falcatum.*

falcate (fal'kāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *falcatus*, bent, curved, hooked, sickle-shaped, < *falx* (*falc-*), a sickle, akin to Gr. *φάλκης*, a crooked piece of ship-timber, a rib; cf. *ἐμ-φαλκόειν*, clasp around, *φόλκος*, bow-legged. From L. *falx* are also E. *falcon, falchion, falculate*, etc., *defalk, defalcate.*] **I.** *a.* Hooked; curved like a scythe or sickle; falciform: specifically applied in anatomy, zoölogy, and botany to a falciform part or organ having two sharp and nearly parallel edges, curved in one plane and meeting at a point.

The arched costa and *falcate* form of wing is generally supposed to give increased powers of flight.
A. R. Wallace, Nat. Select., p. 175.

Falcate wings, in *entom.*, wings which have the tips somewhat attenuate, curved away from the costal margin, and generally acute.

II. *n.* A figure resembling a sickle, formed by two curves bending the same way and meet-

ing in a point at the apex, the base terminating in a straight margin.

falcated (fal′kā-ted), *a.* Same as *falcate:* the form of the word commonly used of the disk of a planet when less than half of it is illuminated.

Venus, Mercury, and our Moon have phases, and appear sometimes *falcated*, sometimes gibbous, and sometimes more or less round. *Derham*, Astro-Theology, v. 1.

falcation (fal-kā′shọn), *n.* [Cf. ML. *falcatio(n-)*, a reaping with a sickle, < **falcare*, reap with a sickle: see *falcator*.] **1.** The state or quality of being falcate.—**2.** That which is falciform.

The locusts have antennæ or long horns before, with a long *falcation* or forcipated tail behind.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 3.

falcator (fal′kā-tọr), *n.* [< ML. *falcator*, a sickleman, < **falcare*, reap with a sickle, < L. *falx* (*falc-*), a sickle.] **1†.** A reaper or mower; one who cuts with a scythe or sickle. *Blount.*—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] In *ornith.*: (*a*) A genus of birds with falcate bill: same as *Drepanis*. (*b*) In the plural, *Falcatores* (fal-kā-tō′rēz), the creepers. See *Certhia*.

falcatum (fal-kā′tum), *n.*; pl. *falcata* (-tạ). [ML., neut. of *falcatus*, hooked: see *falcate*.] A sickle-shaped sword, especially the falchion.

falces, *n.* Plural of *falx*.

falchion (fâl′chọn or -shọn), *n.* [Formerly *faulchion;* an alteration, to bring it nearer the It. or ML. form, of ME. *fauchon, fauchoun, fachoun, fawchun*, etc., < OF. *fauchon, faucon, fauson* (cf. equiv. *fauchart, faussart*, etc.), mod. F. *fauchon*, a sickle, = Pr. *fausso* = It. *falcione*, < ML. *falcio(n-)*, also *falco(n-)*, a falchion, a short, broad sword with a slightly curved point, < L. *falx* (*falc-*), a sickle: see *falcate*, and cf. *falcon*.] A short, broad sword having a convex edge curving sharply to the point; loosely, as in poetry, any sword. In the proper sense, falchions were of two sorts: (*a*) With the back straight and the sharpened edge rounded gradually as far as the greatest width, which is about three fourths of the length of the blade from the hilt, and thence sharply curved to the point. (*b*) Having the back also curved, but in a concave curve, and more or less closely resembling the similar, but distinguished from it by retaining the greatest width at a place near the point.

Is noyther Peter the porter ne Poule with his *fauchoune*,
That wil defende me the dore dynge ich neure so late.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 19.

I have seen the day, with my good biting *falchion*
I would have made them skip: I am old now.
Shak., Lear, v. 3.

His brow was sad; his eye beneath
Flashed like a *falchion* from its sheath.
Longfellow, Excelsior.

Falcidian (fal-sid′i-an), *a.* Of or relating to the Roman Falcidius, who was tribune in 40 B. C. —**Falcidian portion,** the fourth part of a decedent's estate, which was by Roman law guaranteed to the heir, even though legacies would otherwise have absorbed over three fourths of the estate.

falciform (fal′si-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *falx* (*falc-*), a sickle, + *forma*, shape.] Sickle-shaped; falcate.

Five *falciform* folds of the perisoma, more or less calcified, project into the cavity of the body.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 476.

Falciform antennæ, in *entom.*, antennæ in which the apical joints are gradually narrow, and together form an incurved terminal portion of the organ, something in the shape of a sickle.—**Falciform bone,** an accessory ossicle of the carpus of the mole.—**Falciform cartilages,** the semilunar cartilages of the knee.—**Falciform ligament,** in *anat.*: (*a*) The broad longitudinal suspensory ligament of the liver, consisting of two layers of peritoneum reflected from the under surface of the diaphragm, and containing the round ligament between them. (*b*) Either one of the horns or falcate edges of the saphenous opening of the fascia lata of the thigh.—**Falciform process.** Same as *falx cerebri* (which see, under *falx*).

falcinel (fal′si-nel), *n.* A book-name of the ibises of the genus *Falcinellus:* as, the glossy *falcinel, F. igneus*.

Falcinellus (fal-si-nel′us), *n.* [NL., < L. *falx* (*falc-*), a sickle.] In *ornith.*: (*a*) [*l. c.*] The Linnean specific name of the glossy ibis, *Ibis falcinellus*, taken as the generic name of the glossy ibises, of which there are several species. *Bechstein*, 1803. (*b*) A genus of birds: same as *Promerops. Vieillot*, 1816. (*c*) A genus of sandpipers, having as type the curlew-sandpiper, *Tringa subarquata. Cuvier*, 1817. (*d*) A genus of sandpipers, having as type the broad-billed sandpiper, *Limicola platyrhyncha. Kaup*, 1829.

Falcipennis (fal-si-pen′is), *n.* [NL., < *falx* (*falc-*), a sickle, + *penna*, a feather.] A genus of grouse, having falciform primaries, the type of which is *Tetrao falcipennis* of Hartlaub, or *Falcipennis hartlaubi. D. G. Elliot*, 1864.

Falco (fal′kō), *n.* [LL., a falcon: see *falcon*.] A genus of diurnal birds of prey. It was formerly conterminous with the family *Falconidæ*, but is now usually restricted to species which have the beak toothed, the nasal tubercle centric, the wings long, strong, and pointed, the tail moderate and stiff, and a special construction of the shoulder-joint. It includes the falcons proper, such as the peregrines, sakers, lanners, juggers, gerfalcons, merlins, hobbies, and kestrels. See *falcon*.

falcon (fâ′kn or fal′kọn), *n.* [The present spelling is an alteration, to bring the form near the L., < early mod. E. *faucon, faulcon*, etc.; < ME. *faucon, faukon, fawkon, fawken, fawcoun*, < OF. *faucon, falcun*, later *faulcon*, mod. *faucon* = Pr. *faucon, falc* = OSp. *falcon*, Sp. *halcon* = Pg. *falcão* = It. *falcone* = OHG. *falcho*, G. *falke* = D. *valk* = Icel. *fálki* = Sw. Dan. *falk* = LGr. *φάλκων*, < LL. *falco(n-)*, a falcon, so called from the hooked claws, < L. *falx* (*falc-*), a sickle: see *falcate*. Cf. *gerfalcon*.] **1.** A diurnal bird of prey, not a vulture; especially, a hawk used in falconry. The birds used in hawking belong to one of two groups: (*a*) Falcons proper in an ornithological sense (see def. 2 (*c*)), belonging to the restricted genus *Falco*, of which the peregrine is the type. These birds rise above the quarry and stoop to it by dashing down from on high; they are most highly esteemed for hawking, and called *noble*. (*b*) Hawks of the genus *Astur*, as the goshawk or falcon-gentle, which are quite differently shaped as to proportions of the wings, tail, and feet, and have consequently a different mode of flight. They capture the quarry by direct chase after it, and are called *ignoble*—a term somewhat loosely extended to other birds of prey which cannot be trained to the chase at all. In heraldry the falcon is generally represented with bells on the legs, but it is necessary to mention in the blazon the bells and their tincture. It is always supposed to be *close* unless the attitude is mentioned in the blazon. Where the falcon is described as *jessed and belled*, the jesses are represented as hanging loose.

Ferre owtt in yone mountane graye,
Thomas, my *fawkon* byggis a neste;—
A *fawcoun* is an eglis praye;
Forthi in na place may he reste.
Thomas of Erseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 108).

A king of the Mercians requested the same Winifred to send to him two *falcons* that had been trained to kill cranes. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 83.

I see Lombards pouring down from the mountain gates with *falcons* on their thumbs, ready to pounce on the purple columbæ. *D. G. Mitchell*, Wet Days.

2. In *ornith.*: (*a*) One of the *Falconidæ*. (*b*) One of the *Falconinæ*. (*c*) Specifically, a bird of the genus *Falco*. The species are numerous, and are found in nearly all parts of the world. One of the best-known and most nearly cosmopolitan is the peregrine falcon, *Falco peregrinus*, which has many varieties or subspecies, as the duck-hawk of North America, *F. peregrinus*, var. *anatum*. (See cut under *duck-hawk*.) The ger-

Gerfalcon (*Falco gyrfalco*).

falcons are a race of boreal falcons, of large size and usually of more or less white or light coloration. Most of the falcons have special English names, as *saker, jugger, merlin, hobby*, etc. See the phrases below.

3. In *falconry*, a female falcon, as distinguished from the male, which is about a third smaller, and is known as a *tercel, tiercel*, or *tiercelet*. See *haggard*.

For ther nas [was not] neuer yet no man on lyve—
If that I coude a *faucon* wel discryve—
That herde of swich another of fairnesse,
As wel of plumage as of gentillesse
Of shap. *Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, l. 416.

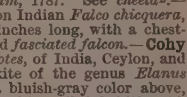
A *falcon*, tow'ring in her pride of place,
Was by a mousing owl hawk'd at and kill'd.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 4.

4. A kind of cannon in use in the sixteenth century. It is said to have had a bore of two and a half inches and to have carried a shot of two pounds weight. The French regulations of Henry II. fix the weight of the shot at one pound one ounce poids du roi (not quite one and a quarter pounds English).

The port of Mecca, neere vnto which are 6 or 7 Turks vpon the old towers for guard thereof with foure *faulcons* vpon one of the corners of the city to the land-ward.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 211.

Aplomado falcon. Same as *femoral falcon.*—**Axillary falcon,** an Australian kite of the genus *Elanus, E. axillaris*, having the axillary feathers or lining of the wings white and black. *Latham*, 1801.—**Barbary falcon,** *Falco barbarus*, a true falcon of small size, about 13½ inches long, inhabiting parts of Africa and Asia. Originally misspelled *barberry. Albin*, 1740.—**Behree falcon,** one of many names of the common peregrine, *Falco peregrinus. Latham*, 1787.—**Bengal falcon,** one of the tiny finch-falcons, *Microhierax cærulescens*, of India.—**Black-necked falcon,** a South American hawk, *Busarellus nigricollis. Latham*, 1787.—**Blue falcon,** the peregrine, *Falco peregrinus:* so called from the dark-bluish color of the upper parts of the adult.—**Ceylonese crested falcon,** *Spizaetus cirrhatus*, a crested hawk of Ceylon and parts of India.—**Chanting-falcon,** an African hawk, *Melierax canorus*, said to utter musical notes. See *singing-hawk. Latham*, 1802.—**Cheela falcon,** a very large hawk of the Himalayas, *Spilornis cheela. Latham*, 1787. See *cheela*².—**Chicquera falcon,** the common Indian *Falco chicquera*, a small falcon from 11½ to 13 inches long, with a chestnut head and neck. Also called *fasciated falcon.*—**Cohy falcon,** a falcopern, *Baza lophotes*, of India, Ceylon, and Malacca.—**Criard falcon,** a kite of the genus *Elanus* (which see), *E. cæruleus*, of a bluish-gray color above, about 13 inches long, with ashy-white tail, inhabiting Africa and warm parts of Europe and Asia.—**Dubious falcon,** the common sharp-shinned hawk of the United States, *Accipiter fuscus:* an old book-name. *Pennant*, 1785.—**Dusky falcon,** an old book-name of the common American pigeon-hawk, *Falco (Hypotriorchis) columbarius. Pennant*, 1785.—**Eleonora falcon,** *Falco (Erythropus) eleonoræ*, one of the smaller falcons, inhabiting the Mediterranean region.—**Fair falcon,** *Astur novæ-hollandiæ*, an Australian goshawk, from 16 to 20 inches long, and, when adult, snow-white, with yellow cere and feet, black bill, and carmine eyes. Also called *New Holland white eagle. Latham*, 1801.—**Fasciated falcon.** Same as *chicquera falcon. Latham*, 1801.—**Femoral falcon,** a small true falcon, *Falco fusco-cærulescens* or *F. femoralis*, found from the Mexican borders of the United States southward through much of South America. It is from 13½ to 15½ inches long, and has the femoral region conspicuously colored. Also called *plumbeous falcon* and *Aplomado falcon.*—**Finch-falcon,** one of the very small Oriental falcons of the genus *Microhierax*, not larger than a finch or sparrow.—**Gentil** or **gentle falcon.** Same as *falcon-gentle.*—**Great northern falcons,** the several species or varieties of gerfalcons constituting the genus or subgenus *Hierofalco.*—**Greenland falcon,** the whitest of the gerfalcons, *Falco (Hierofalco) candicans.*—**Iceland falcon,** a kind of gerfalcon, *Falco (Hierofalco) islandicus*, chiefly found in Iceland, where its peculiarities become best developed. More fully called *spotted Iceland falcon.*—**Ingrian falcon.** Same as *red-footed falcon. Latham*, 1781.—**Kite-falcon,** a falcopern (which see); a bird of the genus *Baza* or of *Avicida.*—**Labrador falcon,** a very dark-colored, almost blackish, variety of gerfalcon found in Labrador, and named *Falco labradorius* by Audubon.—**Lanner falcon.** See *lanner.*—**Leverian falcon,** the young of the common red-tailed buzzard of the United States, *Buteo borealis:* so named by Pennant in 1785 from a specimen in the Leverian Museum.—**Little rusty-crowned falcon,** a book-name of the common American sparrow-hawk, *Falco (Tinnunculus) sparverius.* See *sparrow-hawk.*—**Lugger** or **luggur falcon.** Same as *jugger.*—**Lunated falcon,** *Falco lunulatus*, a small true falcon of Australia, from 11½ to 13½ inches long. *Latham*, 1801.—**Madagascar falcon,** *Polyboroides radiatus*, a large silver-gray hawk with bare lores, peculiar to Madagascar.—**New-Zealand falcon,** *Harpa* or *Hieracidea novæ-zealandiæ. Latham*, 1781.—**Notched falcon,** a South American falcon, *Harpagus bidentatus*, with doubly toothed bill and crestless head. *Latham*, 1787.—**Order of the White Falcon,** an order founded by the Duke of Saxe-Weimar in 1732, and renewed in 1815. It is still in existence, and consists of three classes, numbering, exclusive of the family of the reigning grand duke, 12 grand crosses, 25 commanders, and 50 knights. The badge is an 8-pointed cross in green enamel, having between each two arms a point in red enamel, and borne upon the whole, in relief, a falcon in white enamel. On the reverse are the words "*L'ordre de la Vigilance*" and a trophy or other emblem, which differs for the civil and the military knight; also the motto "*Vigilando ascendimus.*" The ribbon is dark-red or ponceau. Also called *Order of Vigilance.*—**Peregrine falcon.** See *peregrine, n.*—**Placentia falcon.** Same as *St. John's falcon:* so called from the large dark spot on the belly.—**Plumbeous falcon.** (*a*) A South American hawk, *Asturina nitida. Latham*, 1787. (*b*) Same as *femoral falcon.*—**Prairie-falcon,** *Falco mexicanus* or *F. polyagrus*, a large true falcon common on the prairies of the Western States and Territories from British America into Mexico, representing in America the group of lanners of the old world. It is about as large as the duck-hawk or peregrine, but much lighter and grayer in color, and with the under parts longitudinally streaked at all ages.—**Radiated falcon,** an Australian hawk, *Urospizias radiatus. Latham*, 1801.—**Red-footed falcon,** *Falco (Tinnunculus) vespertinus* or *rufipes*, a small true falcon with red legs, related to the sparrow-hawk of the United States, found in Europe, occasionally in Great Britain, and in many parts of Asia and Africa. Also called *Ingrian falcon.*—**Red-shouldered falcon,** the adult red-shouldered buzzard, *Buteo lineatus. Pennant*, 1785.—**Rock-falcon.** Same as *stone-falcon.*—**Rufous-headed falcon,** a South American hawk, *Heterospizias meridionalis. Latham*, 1787.—**St. Domingo falcon,** a West Indian variety of the common sparrow-hawk of the United States, sometimes called *Falco* or *Tinnunculus* or *Cerchneis dominicensis. Latham*, 1781.—**St. John's falcon,** a blackish variety of the rough-legged buzzard, *Archibuteo lagopus*, var. *sancti-johannis:* so called from a locality in Newfoundland. *Latham*, 1781. Also called *placentia falcon.*—**Stone-falcon,** the merlin, *Falco æsalon.* Also called *rock-falcon*, and formerly *Falco lithofalco.*—**Streaked falcon,** a South American hawk, *Urubitinga melanops. Latham*, 1787.—**Tawny-headed falcon,** the African *Falco ruficollis*, probably only a variety of the chicquera falcon.—**Winter falcon,** the young of the common red-shouldered buzzard of the United States, *Buteo lineatus. Pennant*, 1785.—**Zuggun falcon,** an Oriental hawk, *Butastur teesa. Latham*, 1821. See *teesa.*

falcon-bill (fâ′kn-bil), *n.* A form of martel-de-fer,



Falcon-bill of about 1450. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

distinguished by its slightly curved and sharp point.

falconelle (fal-kọ-nel′), *n.* Same as *falconet*, 2.

falconer (fâ′kn-ėr), *n.* [Spelling altered as in *falcon;* early mod. E. *fauconer, faulconer;* < ME. *fauconer, faukener, fawconer*, etc., < OF. *faulconnier*, F. *fauconnier* = Pr. *falconier* = OSp. *falconero* = Sp. *halconero* = Pg. *falcoeiro* = It. *falconiere* = D. *valkenier* = MHG. *valkener*, G. *falkner* = Dan. *falkenær* = Sw. *falkenare*, < ML. *falconarius*, a falconer, < LL. *falco(n-)*, a falcon: see *falcon*.] A person who breeds and trains hawks for taking game; also, one who follows the sport of fowling with hawks.

Hee is much delighted with pleasures of the field, for which in Græcia and Natolia he hath forty thousand *Falconers;* his Hunts-men are not much fewer.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 290.

The person who had the care of the hawks is denominated the *falconer*, but never I believe the hawker.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 28.

falconet (fal′kọ-net), *n.* [< OF. **falconet, *fauconet* (= It. *falconetto;* cf. ML. *falconeta*, a small cannon), equiv. to OF. *fauconnel, faulconneau*, F. *fauconneau*, a young falcon, a piece of ordnance, dim. of *faucon*, a falcon: see *falcon*.] **1.** A little falcon; specifically, in *ornith.*, a finch-falcon of the Oriental genus *Ierax, Hierax*, or *Microhierax*, which contains tiny falcons about six inches long, such as *M. cærulescens*. — **2.** A shrike of the genus *Falcunculus*. Also *falconelle*. — **3†.** A kind of cannon in use in the sixteenth century. It is stated to have had a bore of two inches and to have carried a shot of one and a half pounds weight. The standard fixed by Henry II. of France fixes the weight of the shot at 14 ounces poids du roi.

Mahomet sent janizaries and nimble footmen with certain *falconets* and other small pieces, to take the streights.
Knolles, Hist. Turks.

falcon-eyed (fâ′kn-īd), *a.* Having eyes like a falcon's; having bright and keen eyes.

A quick brunette, well-moulded, *falcon-eyed.*
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

falcon-gentle (fâ′kn-jen″tl), *n.* [Also written *falcon-gentil;* < OF. *faulcon gentil: gentil*, gentle, i. e., noble.] The female and young of the European goshawk, *Astur palumbarius*. Also *gentil* or *gentle falcon* and *cryer*.

falcon-heronert, *n.* [ME.] A falcon trained to fly at the heron.

No gentil hautein *falcon-heroneer.*
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1120.

Falconidæ (fal-kon′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Falco(n-)* + *-idæ*.] The most highly organized and raptorial family of diurnal birds of prey. It is now usually held to cover nearly all diurnal birds of prey, and to be nearly conterminous with the suborder *Accipitres*, containing the old-world (not the new-world) vultures, as well as all kinds of hawks, falcons, buzzards, eagles, etc., except, usually, the secretary-birds and the ospreys or fish-hawks. The vultures or carrion-feeding birds of prey of the old world were formerly excluded from the limits of this family, but are now brought under it. The characters of the group are nearly the same as those of the suborder *Accipitres*. The family is variously subdivided, a usual division being into *Falconinæ*, falcons; *Polyborinæ*, caracaras; *Circinæ*, harriers; *Accipitrinæ*, hawks; *Milvinæ*, kites; *Buteoninæ*, buzzard-hawks; and *Vulturinæ*, old-world vultures, when these are brought under *Falconidæ*. But there is seldom any agreement among ornithologists in this matter.

Falconinæ (fal-kọ-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Falco(n-)* + *-inæ*.] The typical and most raptorial subfamily of *Falconidæ*, containing the falcons proper. It is characterized by having the scapular process of the coracoid extended to the clavicle, the upper mandible dentate, the lower mandible notched, the nasal tubercle centric, the eye protected by a superciliary shield, the whole organization robust and symmetrical, and the disposition rapacious in the highest degree. The birds used in falconry belong mostly to this subfamily. See cuts under *duck-hawk* and *falcon*.

falconine (fal′kọ-nin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Falconidæ*, and especially to the *Falconinæ*.

II. *n.* A falcon, or other hawk of the family *Falconidæ;* in a more restricted sense, of the subfamily *Falconinæ* alone. *Coues*.

falconing†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *faulkning;* < *falcon* + *-ing*¹.] Hawking; falconry. *Florio*.

falconry (fâ′kn-ri), *n.* [Formerly *faulconry, faulconrie, fauconry;* ME. form not found; < OF. *fauconnerie*, F. *fauconnerie* (= It. *falconeria*), < ML. *falconeria*, < LL. *falco(n-)*, a falcon: see *falcon* and *-ry*.] **1.** The art of training falcons to attack wild fowl or game.

Wee find in *faulconrie* sixteen hawkes or fowls that prey. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, x. 8.

2. The sport of pursuing wild fowl or game by means of falcons or hawks. Commonly called *hawking*.

falcon-shaped (fâ′kn-shāpt), *a.* Having a form somewhat resembling a bird of prey: said of certain objects of ornamental art, as a brooch: a favorite pattern in Scandinavian art in the early middle ages.

falcon-shot† (fâ′kn-shot), *n.* The range of the gun called a falcon. See *falcon*, 4.

Well, said the admiral, the matter is not great, for there can be no danger in this sally, for where they worke it is within *falcon-shot* of the ships.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 714.

falcopern (fal′kọ-pėrn), *n.* [< L. *Falco*, q. v., + *Pernis*, q. v.] One of a group of hawks, such as *Falco lophotes*, forming the modern genus *Baza*, having the head crested and the beak doubly toothed; a kite-falcon.

falcula (fal′kū-lą), *n.* [L., a small sickle, a pruning-hook, a claw, dim. of *falx* (*falc-*), a sickle: see *falcate*.] **1.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of small falcons: same as *Tinnunculus*. *Hodgson*, 1837. — **2.** Pl. *falculæ* (-lē). A lengthened, compressed, curved, and acute claw; a falcate or falciform claw, as a cat's.

Falculata† (fal-kū-lā′tą), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *falcula*, a claw: see *falcula*.] In Illiger's classification of mammals (1811), the twelfth order, containing 4 families of quadrupeds with claws, now forming the order *Insectivora* and the suborder *Fissipedia* of the order *Feræ*. These families were *Subterranea* (containing the insectivores), *Plantigrada, Sanguinaria*, and *Gracilia* (together including the fissiped carnivores).

falculate (fal′kū-lāt), *a.* [< *falcula* + *-ate*.] Having the form of a falcula; falcate or falciform.

Falculia (fal-kū′li-ą), *n.* [NL., < L. *falcula*, a small sickle, a pruning-hook, a claw: see *falcula*.] A remarkable genus of Madagascan passerine birds, the type and only known species of which is *F. palliata*, of uncertain systematic position, commonly referred to the *Paradiseidæ*, and sometimes to the *Corvidæ*, where it probably belongs. The bird is black and white in color and about 9½ inches long. *Isidore Geoffroy St. Hilaire*, 1836.

Falculia palliata.

fald¹**†**, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *fold*¹.

fald²**†**, *n.* An obsolete form of *fold*².

faldage† (fâl′dāj), *n.* [ML. (Eng. Law L.) *faldagium:* Spelman gives an AS. **faldgang*, meaning the same as *faldage* (lit. a fold-going); Somner, **fald-gang-penig*, equiv. to *fald-fee*, q. v. See *faldsoke, faldworth*. These are old law words, not found in ME. or AS. literature.] **1.** An old seigniorial right under which the lord of a manor required a tenant's sheep to pasture on his fields as a means of manuring the land, he in turn being bound to provide a fold for the sheep. — **2.** A customary fee paid by a tenant to the lord of a manor for exemption from this obligation. Also called *fald-fee*.

Also *foldage*.

falderall (fal′dē-ral), *n.* A Scotch form of *folderol*.

Gin ye dinna tle him till a job that he canna get quat o', he'll flee frae ae *falderall* till anither a' the days o' his life.
Hogg, Tales, I. 9.

faldetta (fal-det′ą), *n.* [It.] An outer garment worn by Maltese women, usually made of silk. See the extracts.

The black silk *faldetta* of Maltese ladies, the long white muslin veil of Genoa, and the white muslin hoods worn by females in other parts of Italy, &c., will recur to every traveller. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 164, note.

The *faldetta* is a combination of hood and cape.
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 132.

fald-fee† (fâld′fē), *n.* [< ME. *fald*, fold (see *faldage*), + *fee*.] Same as *faldage*, 2.

falding† (fâl′ding), *n.* [ME.; origin uncertain.] A kind of frieze or rough-napped cloth, supplied probably from the north of Europe.

In a gowne of *faldyng* to the knee.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 391.

faldistor†, faldistory† (fâl′dis-tọr, -tọ-ri), *n.* [< ML. *faldistorium*, var. of *faldestolium*, a faldstool: see *faldstool*.] Same as *faldstool*.

faldsoket, *n.* [ME. **faldsoke* (ML. *faldsoca*), < *fald*, E. *fold*², + *soke, soken*.] Same as *faldage*.

faldstool (fâld′stōl), *n.* [Partly accom. (the E. form would be **fold-stool*) < OF. *faldestoel, faudestuel, faudestueill;* < ML. *faldistolium*, corruptly *faldistorium, faltisterium* (> It. Sp. Pg. *faldistorio* = OF. *faldestoel, faudestuel, faudestueill, faudesteuil, faldestor*, etc., F. *fauteuil*, an arm-chair), < OHG. *faltstuol, faldistōl*, G. *faltstuhl, falzstuhl*, lit. a folding stool, < OHG. *faldan*, G. *falten* = E. *fold*², *v.*, + *stuol, stōl*, G. *stuhl*, a chair, seat, throne, = E. *stool*.] **1.** Formerly, a folding chair similar to a camp-stool, especially one used as a seat of honor and an ensign of authority, probably having this character from the ease with which such a seat could be carried with an army on the march, and could be set up when required. Hence — **2.** A seat having the form of the above, but not capable of being folded. In some cases the faldstool could be taken to pieces, the back and arms lifting off and the lower part then folding up; but very commonly seats of this form were made of heavy pieces of wood and were not separable. **3.** A folding stool, provided with a cushion, on which worshipers kneel during certain acts of devotion; especially, such a stool placed at the south side of the altar, at which the kings or queens of England kneel at their coronation.

On the wall are fixed plates of brass, whereon is engraved the figure of a judge in his robes, kneeling at a *faldstool*.
Ashmole, Berkshire, i. 10.

The Dean of Westminster then laid the ampulla and spoon upon the altar, and the Queen kneeling at the *faldstool*, the archbishop, standing on the north side of the altar, pronounced a prayer or blessing over her.
First Year of a Silken Reign, p. 252.

4. A movable folding seat in a church or cathedral, used by a bishop or other prelate when officiating in his own church away from the throne, or in a church not under his jurisdiction.

They [deacons to be ordained] knelt in the form of a crown or circle around the bishop, whom they found seated on a *faldstool* and wearing his mitre in front of the altar.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.

5. A small desk in cathedrals, churches, etc., at which the litany is enjoined to be sung or said. It is sometimes called a *litany-stool* or *litany-desk*, and when used it is generally placed in the middle of the choir, sometimes near the steps of the altar.

Faldstool, def. 5.

faldworth†, *n.* [Skinner, after Spelman, gives AS. **fald-wurth*, explaining it as < AS. "*falde*" [*fald*], fold, hence company or decuria, + "*worth*" (*weorth*), worthy, that is, one old enough to be admitted to the decuria or tithing. Somner gives an AS. **faldwurth*, entitled to (worthy of) the privilege of faldage (*libertate faldagii dignus*). Not found in AS. documents. See *faldage*.] In *old law*, a person old enough to be reckoned a member of a decennary, and so become subject to the rule or law of frank-pledge.

Falernian (fą-lėr′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Falernus*, pertaining to a district (Falernus ager) in Campania (*Falernum*, sc. *vinum*, Falernian wine), prob., like *Faliscus* (for **Falesicus*), an adj. associated with the local, orig. tribal, name *Falerii* (see *Faliscan*), perhaps orig. inhabitants of a walled or fenced city, < *fala*, a scaffold or pillar of wood.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a district (Falernus ager) in Campania, Italy, anciently noted for its excellent wine.

II. *n.* The wine anciently made from grapes from the Falernus ager.

Ne'er *Falernian* threw a richer
Light upon Lucullus' tables.
Longfellow, Drinking Song.

Falerno (fa-lėr′nō), *n.* [It., < L. *Falernus:* see *Falernian*.] A white wine, more or less sweet, grown in the neighborhood of Naples. Although the name is that of the ancient Falernian, it makes no pretense to be the same wine or to come from the same district.

Faliscan (fa-lis'kan), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Falisci*, prop. pl. of *Faliscus* for **Falesicus*, an adj. prob. associated with *Falernus:* see *Falernian.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Falerii, an ancient city of Etruria, or to its dialect, which was related to Latin.

The *Faliscan* and the Latin [alphabets], wedged in between the Etruscan and the Oscan.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 127.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Falerii.

falk (fâk), *n.* [Sc., also *fauk.*] A name of the razor-billed auk, *Alca torda.* *Montagu.*

fall[1] (fâl), *v.*; pret. *fell*, pp. *fallen*, ppr. *falling.* [Early mod. E. *falle;* < ME. *fallen* (pret. *fel, fell, fil, ful*, pl. *fellen, fillen, felle, fille*, etc., pp. *fallen, falle*), < AS. *feallan* (pret. *feóll*, pl. *feóllon*, pp. *feallen*) = ONorth. *falla* = OS. *fallan* = OFries. *falla* = MD. D. *vallen* = OHG. *fallan*, MHG. G. *fallen* = Icel. *falla* = Sw. *falla* = Dan. *falde*, fall (not in Goth., where the word for 'fall' is *driusan:* see *dross, drizzle*[1], *v.*); akin to L. *fallere*, deceive, pass. *falli*, be deceived, err (whence ult. E. *fail*[1], q. v.), = Gr. σφάλλειν, make to fall, throw down, overthrow, defeat, baffle (cf. deriv. σφάλμα, a slip, stumble, false step, fall). Hence *fell*[1], *v. t.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To descend from a higher to a lower place or position through loss or lack of support; drop down by or as by the power of gravity, or by impulse; come down by tumbling or loss of balance, or by force of a push, cast, stroke, or thrust: as, meteors *fall* to the earth; water *falls* over a dam; the mantle *fell* from his shoulders; the blow *fell* with crushing force.

Also zif the Bawme be fyn, it schalle *falle* to the botme of the Vesselle, as thoughe it were Quyksylver.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 52.

At three there *fell* a great storm of rain, which laid the wind. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 19.

There can be no doubt that in a vacuum all bodies of whatever size or material would *fall* precisely in the same time. *R. S. Ball*, Exper. Mechanics, p. 239.

2. To sink from a higher to a lower level; be or become lower; settle or sink down; go down; pass off or away; ebb: as, the river is *falling* (that is, becoming lower from diminution of the volume of water); the thermometer *falls* (that is, the mercury sinks in the tube); the ground rises and *falls* (apparently, to one viewing or passing over it, from inequality of surface, or actually, from an earthquake); the dew *falls* (according to popular belief).

Infect her beauty,
You fen-suck'd fogs, drawn by the powerful sun,
To *fall* and blister. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4.

Either you or I must perish this night, before the sun *falls*. *Sydney Smith*, To the Countess Grey.

Many a weary year had passed since the burning of Grand-Pré,
When on the *falling* tide the freighted vessels departed.
Longfellow, Evangeline, ii. 1.

3. To descend from a higher, or more perfect, or more intense, etc., state or grade to one that is lower, or less perfect, etc.; deteriorate; sink or decrease in amount, condition, estimation, character, etc.; become degraded or be reduced in any way, as through loss, misfortune, persecution, misconduct, etc.: as, prices have *fallen;* the city *fell* into bankruptcy; to *fall* into poverty, disgrace, apostasy, bondage, etc.; to *fall* from grace or favor; to *fall* from allegiance; to *fall* into bad company.

Labour therefore to enter into that rest, lest any man *fall* after the same example of unbelief. Heb. iv. 11.

Repair thy wit, good youth; or it will *fall*
To careless ruin. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1.

The Duke in the Morning sends a Letter to the King, protesting his Fidelity and Sincerity, only he desires the Duke of Somerset may be delivered, to stand or *fall* by the Judgment of his Peers. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 193.

We *fall* not from virtue, like Vulcan from heaven, in a day. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 30.

Then the wind *fell*, with night, and there was calm.
M. Arnold, Balder Dead.

Find
That he has *fallen* to hell while yet he lives.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 329.

4. To come down as from a fixed or standing position; be overthrown or prostrated; hence, to be slain; perish; come to ruin or destruction.

Sure, he is more than man; and, if he *fall*,
The best of virtue, fortitude, would die with him.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, i. 3.

How can I see the gay, the brave, the young,
Fall in the cloud of war and lie unsung!
Addison, The Campaign.

5. To pass into a new state or condition; enter upon a different state of being, action, or feeling; come to be, or to be engaged or fixed: as, to *fall* heir to an estate; to *fall* a victim; to *fall* asleep, ill, in love, etc.; to *fall* calm, as the wind; to *fall* into a snare, into a rage, etc.; the troops *fell* into line.

The places of one or two of their ministers being *fallen* void. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, Pref., ii.

The mixt multitude . . . *fell* a lusting. Num. xi. 4.

For David . . . *fell* on sleep, and was laid unto his fathers, and saw corruption. Acts xiii. 36.

The interpreter of the Arab language I had taken with me, who was an Armenian, *falling* ill, I was obliged to send for another to Girge.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 85.

It happened this evening that we *fell* into a very pleasing walk. *Addison*, Spectator.

Can a man commit a more heinous offence against another than to *fall* in love with the same woman?
Sheridan, The Rivals, iii. 4.

Many of the women who go forth to meet their husbands or sons receive the melancholy tidings of their having *fallen* victims to privation and fatigue.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 177.

They
Fell upon talk of the fair lands that lay
Across the seas.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 274.

6. To pass away or off; discharge its contents; disembogue, as a river: as, the Rhone *falls* into the Mediterranean; the Ohio *falls* into the Mississippi.

This sea is fresh water in many places, in others as salt as the great Ocean; it hath many great rivers which *fall* into it. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 40.

7. To pass or come as if by falling or dropping; move, lapse, settle, or become fixed, with reference to an object or to a state or relation: as, the castle *falls* to his brother; misfortune *fell* to his lot; the subject *falls* under this head.

"Thenne Reddite," quath God, "that to Cesar *falleth*."
Piers Plowman (A), i. 50.

This is the land that shall *fall* unto you. Num. xxxiv. 2.

If to her share some female errors *fall*,
Look on her face, and you'll forget them all.
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 17.

This additional taxation of beer had been planned so as to *fall*, as near as might be, upon private brewing and brewing for sale equally.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 127.

Sweet sleep upon his wearied spirit *fell*.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 420.

The relations and experiences of real men and women rarely *fall* in such symmetrical order as to make an artistic whole. *G. W. Cable*, The Century, XXXVII. 110.

8. To come to pass or to an issue; befall; happen.

Vn-to hem alle his chier was after one,
Now here, now there, as *felle* by aventure.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 57.

It *fell* ance upon a day,
This guid lord went from home.
Young Akin (Child's Ballads, I. 181).

Sit still, my daughter, until thou know how the matter will *fall*. Ruth iii. 18.

Thy lot is *fallen*, make the best of it.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 344.

The vernal equinox, which at the Nicene council *fell* on the 21st of March, *falls* now about ten days sooner.
Holder, Time.

Do thy worst;
And foul *fall* him that blenches first!
Scott, Marmion, vi. 12.

9. To come by chance or unexpectedly.

A certain man went down from Jerusalem to Jericho, and *fell* among thieves. Luke x. 30.

Who would have held it possible that to fly from Babylon we should *fall* into such a Babel?
Howell, Letters, ii. 62.

I came to the knowledge of the most epidemic ill of this sort by *falling* into a coffee-house, where I saw my friend the upholsterer, whose crack towards politics I have heretofore mentioned. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 178.

10. To be dropped in birth; be brought forth or born: now used only of lambs and some other young animals.

Let wives with child
Pray that their burthens may not *fall* this day.
Shak., K. John, iii. 1.

11. To hang; droop; be arranged or disposed like the pendent folds of a curtain or garment.

Thus taught, down *falls* the plumage of his pride.
Cowper, Charity, l. 345.

I would comb my hair till my ringlets would *fall* . . .
From under my starry sea-bud crown
Low adown and around.
Tennyson, The Mermaid.

A long mantle, . . . the folds *falling* down and enveloping the feet, complete[s] the dress.
Fairholt, Costume, I. 100.

12†. To be fit or meet.

Thenne seid I thus, "it *fallith* me to cesse
Eyther to ryme, or ditees for to maake."
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 53.

For it *fallith* as well to ffodis [lads] of four and twenty ȝeris,
Or yonge men of yistirday to ȝeue good redis [counsels],
As be-cometh a kow to hoppe in a cage!
Richard the Redeless, iii. 262.

13. To be required or necessary; be appropriate or suitable to a subject or an occasion. [Scotch.]

What *falls* to be said of the social and religious aspects of Islam in modern times will be given under the two great divisions of Sunnites and Shi'ites.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 545.

Falling branch. See *branch.*—**Falling rhythm.** Same as *descending rhythm* (which see, under *descending*).—**The curtain falls.** See *curtain.*—**To fall aboard of.** See *aboard*[1].—**To fall afoul of.** See *afoul.*—**To fall astern** (*naut.*), to drop behind.

Then the Vice-admirall *fell on starne*, staying for the Admirall that came up againe to him.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 53.

To fall away. (*a*) To lose flesh; become lean or emaciated; pine.

In a Lent diet people commonly *fall away*.
Arbuthnot, Aliments.

(*b*) To decline gradually; languish or become faint; fade; perish.

She *fell away* in her first age's spring.
Spenser, Daphnaïda, i.

One colour *falls away* by just degrees, and another rises insensibly. *Addison.*

(*c*) To renounce or desert allegiance, faith, or duty; apostatize; backslide.

To such as *fell* not *away* from Christ through former persecutions, he giveth due and deserved praise.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 65.

To fall back. (*a*) To recede; give way; retrograde; retreat.

To *fall back* will be far worse than never to have begun; but I hope better of thee.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 412.

The Nabob . . . advanced with his army in a threatening manner, . . . but when he saw the resolute front which the English presented, he *fell back* in alarm.
Macaulay, Lord Clive.

(*b*) To have recourse: followed by *upon*, and referring usually to some support or expedient already once tried.

The old habit of *falling back upon* considerations of expediency—a habit which men followed long before it was apotheosized by Paley—will still have influence.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 504.

(*c*) To fail of performing a promise or purpose.—**To fall behind,** to slacken in pace or progress; be outstripped; lose ground.

Recorded times of horses and cyclists show that after about twenty miles the horse slowly but surely *falls behind*. *Bury and Hillier*, Cycling, p. 40.

To fall down. (*a*) To be prostrated; sink to the ground.

Down fell the beauteous youth. *Dryden.*

(*b*) To prostrate one's self, as in worship or supplication.

Summe of hem *falle doun* undre the Wheles of the Chare, and lat the Chare gon over hem; so that thei ben dede anon. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 175.

All kings shall *fall down* before him. Ps. lxxii. 11.

(*c*) *Naut.*, to sail or pass toward the mouth of a river or other outlet; drop down.

The White Angel *fell down* for Plimouth, but, the wind not serving, she came to an anchor by Long Island.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 71.

To fall flat. See *flat*[1].—**To fall foul.** See *foul*[1].—**To fall from grace.** See *grace.*—**To fall home.** (*a*) To fall into the right place; drop into or rest at the point intended. (*b*) In *ship-carp.*, to incline inward from the perpendicular: said of the top sides of a ship: same as *to tumble home* (which see, under *tumble*).—**To fall in.** (*a*) To come in; join; take place or position: as, to *fall in* on the right.

We met two small ships, which *falling in* among us, and the Admiral coming under our lee, we let him pass.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 10.

(*b*) To come to an end; terminate; lapse: as, an annuity which *falls in* when the annuitant dies.

The very day I put it on, old Lord Mallowford was burnt to death in his bed, and all the post-obits *fell in*.
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, li.

(*c*) To bend or sink inward.

Yachts with the *falling-in* top sides of a man of war.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII. 11.

(*d*) To sink or become lean or hollow: as, her cheeks have *fallen in*.

When I knew him he was all fallen away and *fallen in;* crooked and shrunken; buckled into a stiff waistcoat for support. *R. L. Stevenson*, Talk and Talkers, ii.

To fall in with. (*a*) To meet or come into company with casually, as a person or a ship; arrive at or meet with accidentally, as an object of interest.

There is a gay captain here who put a jest on me lately, at the expense of my country, and I only want to *fall in with* the gentleman to call him out.
Sheridan, The Rivals, iii. 4.

(*b*) To concur or accord with; comply with; be agreeable or favorable to: as, to *fall in with* one's assertions; the measure *falls in with* popular demands.

The libeller *falls in with* this humour, and gratifies this baseness of temper, which is naturally an enemy to extraordinary merit. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 92.

He pursues it [a whim] the more pertinaciously as it *falls in with* his interest. *Goldsmith*, Phanor.

To fall of accord. See *accord.*—**To fall off.** (*a*) To withdraw; separate; be detached or estranged; withdraw from association, allegiance, or the like: as, friends *fall off* in adversity.

That field in Sicily of which Diodorus speaks, where the perfumes arising from the place make all dogs that hunt in it to *fall off*, and to lose their hottest scent.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 177.

Those captive tribes . . . *fell off*
From God to worship calves. *Milton*, P. R., iii. 415.

(*b*) To perish; die away; become disused: as, the custom *fell off*. (*c*) To become depreciated; decline from former excellence; become less valuable or interesting; decrease: as, the subscriptions *fall off;* the public interest is *falling off*.

If I might venture to suggest anything, it is that the interest rather *falls off* in the fifth [act].
Sheridan, The Critic, i. 1.

Physical debility was the main cause of this lyrical *falling off*. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 143.

(*d*) *Naut.*, to deviate from the course to which the head of the ship was before directed; fall to leeward.

Having killed the captain of the Turkish ship and broken his tiller, the Turk took in his own ensign and *fell off* from him. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 150.

To fall on or **upon.** (*a*) [*On*, adv.] (1) To begin suddenly and vigorously.

Fall on, and try the appetite to eat. *Dryden.*

(2) To begin an attack.

Therefore *fall on*, or else be gone,
And yield to us the day.
Robin Hood's Delight (Child's Ballads, V. 215).

(*b*) [*On*, prep.] (1) To assault; assail.

Others of their company, seeing the business was overthrown, to make amends for their former fact, turned and *fell on* their consorts.
R. Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 376).

I saw three bandits by the rock
Waiting to *fall on* you, and heard them boast
That they would slay you. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

(2) To come upon, usually with some degree of suddenness and unexpectedness; descend upon.

Fear and dread shall *fall upon* them. Ex. xv. 16.

My blood an even tenor kept,
Till *on* mine ear this message *falls*,
That in Vienna's fatal walls
God's finger touch'd him, and he slept.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxv.

(3) To light upon; come upon; discover.

The Romans *fell on* this model by chance. *Swift.*

To fall on one's feet, to come well out of any adventure or predicament; be fortunately placed or provided for: from the proverbial ability of the cat always to come down on its feet in falling: as, that is a lucky fellow, he is sure to *fall on his feet*.

Mr. King, who was put in good-humor by *falling on his feet*, as it were, in such agreeable company, amused himself by studying the guests.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 6.

To fall out. (*a*) To quarrel; begin to wrangle; become estranged.

Master Wellbred's elder brother and I are *fallen out* exceedingly. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, i. 4.

Rubenius Celer would needs have it engraven on his tomb he had led his life with Ennea, his dear wife, forty-three years eight months, and never *fell out*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 450.

We *fell out*, my wife and I,
O we *fell out*, I know not why,
And kiss'd again with tears.
Tennyson, Princess, i.

(*b*) To happen; befall; chance.

It *fell out* on a day, the king
Brought the queen with him home.
The Laidley Worm of Spindleston-heugh (Child's Ballads, I. 282).

Even so it *fell out* to him as he foretold.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 343.

(*c*) *Naut.*, to fall into the wrong place: the opposite of *to fall home.*—**To fall over.** (*a*) [*Over*, adv.] (1) To revolt; desert from one side to another. [Archaic.]

And dost thou now *fall over* to my foes?
Shak., K. John, iii. 1.

(2) To become overturned: as, the wall *fell over*. (*b*) [*Over*, prep.] To fall beyond: as, the ball *fell over* the line.—**To fall short,** to be deficient; fail to come up to a standard or requirement: as, the corn *falls short;* to *fall short* in duty.

The Italians *fall* as *short* of the French in this particular [gardens] as they excel them in their palaces.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 378.

It [the great cedar] has a fine smell, but not so fragrant as the juniper of America, which is commonly called Cedar; and it also *falls short* of it in beauty.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 105.

To fall through, to fail; come to nothing: as, the plan *fell through*. [Colloq.]—**To fall to.** (*a*) [*To*, adv.] (1) To drop into a fixed position, as by swinging; close.

Just here the front gate is heard *falling to*.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 37.

(2) To begin eagerly or with vigor.

Fall to, with eager joy, on homely food.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires

Come, Sir, *fall to* then; you see my little supper is always ready when I come home, and I'll make no stranger of you. *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 234.

(*b*) [*To*, prep.] To go about or engage in energetically; apply one's self to; have recourse to: with ardor or vehemence: as, they *fell to* blows.

Then I *fell to* defence with a frike wille,
My-seluyn to saue, and socour my pepull.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13204.

So they *fell to* it hard and sore.
Robin Hood's Delight (Child's Ballads, V. 214).

I thought we should have had a great deal of talk by this time. Well, if you will, we will *fall to* it now.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 148.

To fall together by the ears. See *ear*[1].—**To fall to the ground.** See *ground*[1].—**To fall under,** to come under or within the limits of; become subject to; be ranged or reckoned under: as, they *fell under* the jurisdiction of the emperor; this point did not *fall under* the cognizance of the court; these substances *fall under* a different class or order.

They *fell under* the punishment of admonition and other heavy penalties. *J. Adams*, Works, V. 156.

To fall upon. (*a*) To attack. See *to fall on* (*b*).

A knight of Arthur's court, who laid his lance
In rest, and made as if to *fall upon* him.
Tennyson, Geraint.

(*b*) To attempt; make trial of; have recourse to.

Every way is *fallen upon* to degrade and humble them.
Brougham.

To fall with†. Same as *to fall in with* (*a*).

They made them stear a course betweene ye southwest & ye norwest, that they might *fall with* some land.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 217.

=**Syn.** *Attack, Set upon, Fall upon*, etc. See *assail*.

II. *trans.* **1**†. To bring down; allow or cause to drop.

For every tear he *falls* a Trojan bleeds.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1551.

The common executioner . . .
Falls not the axe upon the humbled neck,
But first begs pardon. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 5.

2. To give a fall to; throw or otherwise unseat, as a rider. [Colloq.]

The servant boy, . . . by way of apology, . . . told how the animal [a horse] had *fallen* him three times.
W. Cotton, Ship and Shore, p. 139.

3. To strike, throw, or cut down; specifically, to fell or chop down: as, to *fall* a tree. [Obsolete or colloq.]

Nowe make is to *falle* in season best
For pale, or hegge, or house, or shippe in floode.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 59.

4†. To sink; depress.

If a man would endeavour to raise or *fall* his voice still by half notes . . . as far as an eight, he will not be able to frame his voice unto it. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

5. To diminish; lessen or lower. [Rare.]

The time is critical, and every triumph or defeat material, as they may raise or *fall* the terms of peace.
Walpole, Letters, II. 30.

Upon lessening interest to four per cent. you *fall* the price of your native commodities. *Locke.*

6. To bring forth: as, to *fall* lambs. [Rare.]

He stuck them up before the fulsome ewes;
Who, then conceiving, did in eaning-time
Fall particolour'd lambs. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3.

Fair fall. See *fair*[1], *adv.*—**To fall a bell,** in bell-ringing, to swing a bell which stands a little on one side of the point of equilibrium, with its mouth upward, to the same distance on the other side of that point.

fall[1] (fâl), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *fal, falle;* < ME. *fal, fall*, a fall; AS. with mutated vowel *fyll*, rarely *fell*, fall, usually of death; = OS. *fal* = OFries. *fal, fel* = D. *val* = OHG. MHG. *fal, val*, G. *fall* = Icel. *fall* = Dan. *fald* = Sw. *fall;* from the verb.] **I.** *n.* **1.** Descent from a higher to a lower place or position for want of support; a dropping down, as by the power of gravity or by impulse; a coming or tumbling down: as, the *fall* of a meteor or of a leaf; a *fall* from a horse or a ladder; a *fall* on the ice; the rise and *fall* of a piston.

There's a special providence in the *fall* of a sparrow.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

He that is down needs fear no *fall*.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

Where never *fall* of human foot is heard,
On all the desolate pavements.
Bryant, Flood of Years.

2. Descent from a higher to a lower level; a sinking down or away; a lowering; an ebbing: as, a *fall* of ground toward a river; a *fall* of the tide, or of the mercury in a thermometer; a *fall* of ten feet in a mile; the *fall*, or slope, of a hand-rail.

Almost everybody knows . . . how pleasant and soft the *fall* of the land is round about Plover's Barrows farm.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, vii.

All sewers should have a greater *fall* than at present.
Pop. Encyc.

3. Descent from a higher to a lower state or grade; a lowering of amount, force, position, character, value, etc.; a decline: as, a *fall* in stocks or rents; a *fall* of the wind or of volume of sound; a *fall* from power or honor; the *fall* of Adam (see *the fall of man*, below).

Pride goeth before destruction, and an haughty spirit before a *fall*. Prov. xvi. 18.

In Adam's *fall*
We sinned all. *New Eng. Primer.*

Behold thee glorious only in thy *fall*.
Pope, To the Earl of Oxford, l. 20.

It has been boasted that, even if Australian shippers could not stand up against the *fall* in prices, the great flock-masters of the River Plate would be able to supply us with an almost unlimited quantity of mutton at recent market rates. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 55.

4. Descent to destruction; downfall; ruin; extinction.

The Decline and *Fall* of the Roman Empire.
Gibbon (title of book).

5. A vertical or sloping descent of flowing water; a waterfall, cascade, or cataract: as, the *fall* of the Rhine at Schaffhausen; the Horseshoe *fall* at Niagara: usually in the plural, because the descent is most commonly divided into parts or stages: as, Niagara *falls;* Trenton *falls*.

A willowy brook, that turns a mill,
With many a *fall*, shall linger near.
Rogers, A Wish.

6†. The discharge or falling of a stream into another body of water; a disemboguement.

Volga hath seuentie mouthes or *fals* into the sea.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 326.

7. Autumn, as the season when leaves fall from trees: also called the *fall of the year:* in antithesis to *spring*. [Formerly in good literary use in England, but now only local there, and generally regarded as an Americanism.]

Mayst thou have a reasonable good spring, for thou art like to have many dangerous foul *falls*.
Middleton, quoted in Lowell's Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

What crowds of patients the town-doctor kills,
Or how last *fall* he raised the weekly bills.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires.

Dubbut looak at the waäste: theer warn't not feeäd for a cow; . . .
Nobbut a bit on it's left, an' I meän'd to 'a stubb'd it at *fall*.
Tennyson, Northern Farmer, Old Style.

If *fall*, as a season of the year, has gone out of use in Britain, it has gone out very lately. At least, I perfectly well remember the phrase of "spring and *fall*" in my childhood. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 70.

8. That which falls or has fallen; something in the state of falling or of having fallen: as, the *fall* of snow was soon melted; a *fall* of trees (used in England of trees that have been felled or cut down). In dress, a fall of lace or other material is a trimming so applied as to hang loosely, as over the front of a bonnet, acting as a short veil, or around the shoulders in a low bodice.

A light *fall* . . . of filmy snow lies like down in the two courts of the Grand Hôtel du Mont Blanc.
C. W. Stoddard, Mashallah, p. 9.

The maiden Spring upon the plain
Came in a sun-lit *fall* of rain.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Guinevere.

9. The act of felling or cutting down: as, the *fall* of timber. [Local, U. S.]—**10.** In hoisting-machinery, the part of the rope to which power is applied, one end being rove through the pulley-block or -blocks, and the other carried to the winch or other hoisting-engine.—**11.** In *wrestling*, the act or a method of throwing one's adversary to the ground.

Tom . . . at last mastered all the dodges and *falls* except one. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, iii.

12†. Same as *falling-band*.

Under that fayre ruffe so sprucely set
Appeares a *fall*, a falling-band forsooth.
Marston, Satires, iii.

13†. What falls by lot; lot; allotment; apportionment.

The *falles* of their grounds which came first over in the May Floure, according as their lots were cast, 1623.
Plymouth Colony Records, in Appendix to New England's Memorial, p. 376.

14†. Lot in life; fortune; condition.

Must not the world wend in his common course
From good to badd, and from badde to worse;
From worse unto that is worst of all,
And then returne to his former *fall?* *Spenser.*

15. The movable front of a piano which covers the keyboard.—**16.** In *astrol.*, that part of the zodiac which is opposite to the exaltation of a planet.—**17.** In *bot.*, one of the outer divisions of the perianth in the genus *Iris*, having a drooping blade, in distinction from the inner erect standards.—**18.** In *music:* (*a*) A cadence or conclusion.

That strain again;—it had a dying *fall*.
Shak., T. N., i. 1.

(*b*) A lowering of the voice.—**19.** A trap for catching animals; a fall-trap.

Of cat, nor *fall*, nor trap, I haif nae dreid.
Borrowstoun Mous, Evergreen, ii. 148, st. 13. (*Jamieson.*)

20†. A covey: a hawking term.

A *fall* of woodcocks. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 97.

21. *pl.* The descent of a deck from a fair curve, lengthwise, to give height to a cabin, as in yachts, small sloops, and schooners. *Hamersly*, Naval Encyc.—**22.** In *whale-fishing*, a large rope or hawser used in cutting in a whale to hoist in the blubber. It leads from the main-

mast-head, and is rove through blocks attached to cutting-pennants. Also called *cutting-fall.*— **Cant-fall** (*navt.*), the fall of the cant-purchase.— **Cat-tackle fall.** Same as *cat-fall.*— **Fall and tackle.** Another name for *block and tackle.* See *block*[1].— **The fall of man,** or **the fall,** in *theol.*, the lapse of mankind into a state of natural or innate sinfulness ("original sin") through the transgression of Adam and Eve. The doctrine of the fall is the doctrine that the first parents of the race were created without sin, but by voluntary transgression of God's law fell from the state of innocence, and that in consequence all their descendants have become guilty and amenable to divine condemnation and punishment.

Though Scripture gives no definition of the idea of sin, it leaves no elements of the doctrine of sin unnoticed, but gives a full account of how sin penetrated into human nature by *the fall of man.* *Schaff and Herzog*, Encyc., p. 2186.

The fall of the leaf, autumn; hence, figuratively, decay; decline.

The hole yere is deuided into iiii partes, Spring time, Somer, *faule of the leafe*, and winter, whereof the whole winter, for the roughnesse of it, is cleane taken away from shoting. *Ascham*, Toxophilus (ed. Arber), p. 48.

His beauty is at *the fall of the leaf.*
Walpole, Letters, II. 211.

To try a fall, to take a bout at wrestling; wrestle; hence, to contend with another for superiority in any way.

I am given, sir, secretly to understand that your younger brother, Orlando, hath a disposition to come in disguised against me to *try a fall.* *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 1.

Piscator. There is a very great and fine stream below, under that rock, that fills the deepest pool in all the river, where you are almost sure of a good fish.
Viator. Let him come, I'll *try a fall* with him.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 249.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or suitable for the autumn or fall of the year; autumnal: as, *fall* crops; a *fall* dress. [U. S.]— **Fall canker-worm, dandelion, duck,** etc. See the nouns.

fall[2] (fâl), *n.* [Sc.; cf. OSw. *fale*, a pole or perch (Jamieson); ML. *fallum*, "modus agri, ut videtur, apud Anglosaxones."] In Scotland, a measure of length equal to 6 Scotch ells, or 18 feet 6.575 inches English measure; also, a superficial measure equal to 36 square ells. In Scots land-measure 40 falls make a rood, and 4 roods an acre.

fall[3] (fâl), *n.* [< Sw. Dan. *hval* (pron. väl), a whale, = Icel. *hvalr* = AS. *hwæl*, E. *whale*, q. v. E. *wh* in Aberdeen is pronounced as *f*.] A whale. [Scotland (Aberdeen and N. E. coast).] — **A fall! a fall!** the signal given by the lookout man of a whaler when a whale is seen.

falla (fal'ä), *n.* A dialectal form of *fellow.*

Then up and bespake the good Lairds Jock,
The best *falla* in a' the companie.
Dick o' the Cow (Child's Ballads, VI. 71).

fal-la, *n.* Same as *fa-la.*

fallace†, *n.* [ME., also *fallas;* < OF. *fallace*, deception: see *fallacy.*] Deception; deceit; trickery.

He is reuerenced and robed that can robbe the peuple
Thorw *fallas* and false questes and thorw fykel speche.
Piers Plowman (C), xii. 22.

He . . . taketh it as who saith by stelthe
Through coverture of his *fallas.*
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 63.

fallacion† (fa-lā'shon), *n.* [Improp. < L. *fallacia:* see *fallacy.*] A fallacy.

Tomitanus, in Italie, hath expressed euerie *fallacion* in Aristotle, with diuerse examples out of Plato.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 132.

Secondly, your minor is ambiguous, and therefore in that respect your argumente may be also placed in the *fallacion* of equiuocation. *Whitgift*, Defence, p. 63.

fallacious (fa-lā'shus), *a.* [= F. *fallacieux*, < LL. *fallaciosus*, deceptive, < *fallacia*, deception: see *fallacy.*] **1.** Pertaining to, of the nature of, or embodying fallacy; deceptively erroneous or misleading.

This *fallacious* idea of liberty, whilst it presents a vain shadow of happiness to the subject, binds faster the chains of his subjection. *Burke*, Vind. of Nat. Society.

But so vain and *fallacious* are all human designs, that the event proved quite contrary to his expectation.
J. Adams, Works, V. 102.

The conclusion of my friend is *fallacious*, inasmuch as it is founded on a narrow induction.
Sumner, Prison Discipline.

2. Of a deceptive quality; having a misleading appearance.

Yet how *fallacious* is all earthly bliss.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 457.

It was one of those districts where peat had been taken out in large squares for fuel, and where a *fallacious* and verdant scum upon the surface of deep pools simulated the turf that had been removed.
Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 191.

=**Syn.** *Fallacious, Delusive, Deceptive;* deceiving, deceitful, misleading, sophistical, elusory, illusive, false, disappointing. *Deceptive* may be used where there is or is not an attempt to deceive; in *delusive* and *fallacious* the intent to deceive is only figurative: as, a *fallacious* argument; a *delusive* hope. See *deceptive.*

Nothing can be more *fallacious* than to found our political calculations on arithmetical principles.
A. Hamilton, The Federalist, No. 55.

Greedily they pluck'd
The fruitage fair to sight, like that which grew
Near that bituminous lake where Sodom flamed;
This more *delusive*, not the touch, but taste
Deceived. *Milton*, P. L., x. 563.

It is to be feared that the sciences are above the comprehension of children, and that this mode of education, to the exclusion of the classical, is ultimately *deceptive.*
V. Knox, Grammar Schools.

fallaciously (fa-lā'shus-li), *adv.* In a fallacious manner; falsely; erroneously; sophistically.

We have seen how *fallaciously* the author has stated the cause. *Addison.*

fallaciousness (fa-lā'shus-nes), *n.* The character of being fallacious.

It is remarkable that Davy's logic, too, was at fault, and on just the same point as Rumford's, but with even more transparently logical *fallaciousness*, because his argument is put in a more definitely logical form.
Sir W. Thomson, Encyc. Brit., XI. 557.

fallacy (fal'a-si), *n.*; pl. *fallacies* (-siz). [Extended in imitation of L. *fallacia;* < ME. *fallace, fallas* (see *fallace*), < OF. *fallace*, F. *fallace* = Pr. *fallacia* = Sp. *falacia* = Pg. It. *fallacia*, < L. *fallacia*, deception, deceit, < *fallax* (*fallac-*), deceptive, deceitful, < *fallere*, deceive: see *fail*[1].] **1.** Deceptiveness; deception; deceit; deceitfulness; that which is erroneous, false, or deceptive; that which misleads; mistake.

Until I know this sure uncertainty,
I'll entertain the offer'd *fallacy.*
Shak., C. of E., ii. 2.

I have not dealt by *fallacy* with any.
Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, v. 2.

Winning, by conquest, what the first man lost,
By *fallacy* surprised. *Milton*, P. R., i. 155.

Is virtue, then, unless of Christian growth,
Mere *fallacy*, or foolishness, or both?
Cowper, Truth, l. 516.

Specifically— **2.** A false syllogism; an invalid argumentation; a proposed reasoning which, professing to deduce a necessary conclusion, reaches one which may be false though the premises are true, or which, professing to be probable, infers something that is really not probable, or wants the kind of probability assigned to it. A fallacy is either a *sophism* or a *paralogism*, according as the deceit is intentional or not. But the word *paralogism* is also used to signify a purely logical fallacy— that is, a *formal fallacy*, or a direct violation of the canons of syllogism. Logicians enumerate as many different kinds of formal fallacy as they give of canons of syllogism, from four to eight. See below.

No man was less likely to be imposed upon by *fallacies* in argument, or by exaggerated statements of fact.
Macaulay, Boswell's Johnson.

The lazy belief that in some unspecified way things will so adjust themselves as to prevent the natural consequences of a wrong or foolish act is a very common *fallacy.* *J. Fiske*, Evolutionist, p. 221.

A *fallacy* is used to mean: (1) A piece of false reasoning, in the narrower sense; either an invalid immediate inference, or an invalid syllogism; a supposed equivalent form which is not equivalent, or a syllogism that breaks one of the rules. (2) A piece of false reasoning, in the wider sense; whereby from true facts a false conclusion is inferred. (3) A false belief, whether due to correct reasoning from untrue premises (reasons or sources) or to incorrect reasoning from true ones. (4) Any mental confusion whatever. *A. Sidgwick*, Fallacies.

Fallacies in things, according to the old logicians, fallacies that are not in words. They are of seven kinds: (1) The *fallacy of accident*, arising when a syllogism is made to conclude that, because a given predicate may be truly affirmed of a given subject, the same predicate may be truly affirmed respecting all the accidents of that subject. (2) The *fallacy of speech respective and speech absolute*, occurring when a proposition is affirmed with a qualification or limitation in the premises, but virtually without the qualification in the conclusion. (3) The *fallacy of irrelevant conclusion*, or *ignoration of the elench*, occurring when the disputant, professing to contradict the thesis, advances another proposition which contradicts it in appearance but not in reality. (4) The *fallacy of the consequent*, or *non sequitur*, an argument from consequent to antecedent, which may really be a good probable argument. (5) *Begging the question*, or the *petitio principii*, a syllogism, valid in itself, but in which that is affirmed as a premise which no man who doubts the conclusion would admit. (6) The *fallacy of false cause*, arising when, in making a reductio ad absurdum, besides the proposition to be refuted, some other false premise is introduced. (7) The *fallacy of many interrogations* in which two or more questions are so proposed that they appear to be but one: as, "Have you lost your horns?" a question which implies that you had horns.— **Fallacies of composition and division,** fallacies which arise when, in the same syllogism, words are employed at one time collectively, and at another distributively, so that what is true in connection is inferred to be also true in separation, or the reverse.— **Fallacy of accent,** a fallacy arising from the mode of pronouncing a word.— **Fallacy of amphibology,** a fallacy arising from the doubtful construction of a sentence.— **Fallacy of an illicit process,** a false syllogism in which a term enters into the conclusion with a different distribution from what it had in the premise.— **Fallacy of equivocation,** a fallacy arising from the double meaning of a word.— **Fallacy of figure of speech,** a fallacy arising from a tropical use of language.— **Fallacy of homonymy,** a fallacy arising from the double meaning of a single word.— **Fallacy of illicit particularity,** a syllogism in which the degree of particularity of the conclusion is different from the sum of those of the premises. See *particularity.*— **Fallacy of no middle,** a false syllogism in which the premises have no term in common that is dropped from the conclusion.— **Fallacy of undistributed middle,** a syllogism in which the middle term is undistributed in both premises: as, He who says that you are an animal speaks truly; he who says that you are a goose says that you are an animal; therefore, he who says that you are a goose speaks truly.— **Fallacy of unreal middle,** a fallacy which fails to assert the existence of any object of the kind denoted by the middle term: as, Pegasus was a horse, and Pegasus had wings; therefore, some horse has had wings.— **Semilogical fallacy,** or **fallacy in words,** a fallacy which deceives by some defect of language, and ceases to do so when the meaning of the propositions is strictly analyzed.

fallal (fal'lal'), *n.* and *a.* [Of dial. origin; prob. a made word, or an arbitrary variation of *falbala.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** A piece of ribbon, worn with streaming ends as an ornament in the seventeenth century.

His dress, his bows and fine *fal-lalls.* *Evelyn.*

Hence— **2.** Any trifling ornament.

He found his child's nurse, and his wife, and his wife's mother, busily engaged with a multiplicity of boxes, with flounces, feathers, *fallals*, and finery.
Thackeray, Newcomes, lxxi.

II. *a.* Finicking; foppish; trifling.

The family-plate too in such quantities, of two or three years' standing, must not be changed, because his precious child, humouring his old *fal-lal* taste, admired it, to make it all her own. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, I. 322.

fallalishly (fal'lal'ish-li), *adv.* [< **fallalish* (< *fallal* + *-ish*[1]) + *-ly*[2].] Foppishly; trifilingly.

Some excuse lies good for an old soul whose whole life has been but one dream a little *fallalishly* varied.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, V. 300.

fallax† (fal'aks), *n.* [An error for *fallace*, or *fallas*, simulating the L. *fallax*, adj.: see *fallace.*] A fallacy.

To utter the matter plainly without *fallax* or cavillation. *Cranmer*, To Bp. Gardiner, p. 240.

But that denieth the supposition, it doth not reprehend the *fallax.* *Bacon*, Colours of Good and Evil.

fall-block (fâl'blok), *n.* That block of a tackle from which the fall, or free part of the rope, descends.

fall-board (fâl'bōrd), *n.* A wooden drop-shutter of a window, hinged at the top or bottom.

fall-cloud (fâl'kloud), *n.* See *cloud*[1], 1 (*c*).

fall-door†, *n.* [Formerly *faldore;* = G. *fallthür* = Dan. *falddör* = Sw. *falldörr.*] A trap-door.

fallen (fâ'ln), *p. a.* [Formerly often written *faln;* pp. of *fall*[1], *v.*] **1.** In a lapsed or degraded state; prostrated; ruined: as, the *fallen* angels.

If thou beest he — But O, how *fallen!* how changed
From him who . . . didst outshine
Myriads, though bright! *Milton*, P. L., i. 84.

2. Slaked. [Prov. Eng.]

fallency† (fal'en-si), *n.* [Cf. ML. *fallentia*, < L. *fallen(t-)s*, ppr. of *fallere*, deceive: see *fail*[1] and *failance.*] Fallacy; error.

Socinus sets down eight hundred and two *fallencies* . . . concerning the contestation of suites and actions at law.
Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, Pref., p. 7.

fallen-star (fâ'ln-stär'), *n.* **1.** A name of species of bluish-green algæ of the group *Nostochineæ*, that grow on damp ground: so called from the suddenness of their appearance.— **2.** A local English name of a sea-nettle, *Medusa æquorea.*

faller (fâ'lèr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which falls or causes to fall.

He made many to fall [margin, multiplied the *faller*].
Jer. xlvi. 16.

The Ring *Faller*, who drops gilt copper rings in the streets and claims half the estimated value from the finder. Quoted in *Ribton-Turner's* Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 595.

Specifically, in *mach.*: (*a*) In *cotton-manuf.*, one of the small arms on a mule-carriage which bears the faller-wire. (*b*) In a fulling-, milling-, or stamping-machine, a stamp which is generally raised by the cams, and then falls vertically and endwise. *E. H. Knight.* (*c*) In *flax-manuf.*, a bar in the spreading-machine having numerous vertical needles forming a comb or gills; a gill-bar. It detains the line somewhat as it passes the drawing-roller. *E. H., Knight.* (*d*) In *silk-manuf.* See *faller-wire*, 2.

2. The hen-harrier, *Circus cyaneus.*

faller-wire (fâ'lèr-wīr), *n.* **1.** In a mule or slubbing-machine, a horizontal bar which depresses the yarn or slubbings below the points of the inclined spindles, so that they may be wound into cops upon the spindles in the backward motion of either the billy or the mule-carriage.— **2.** In a silk-doubling machine, wire by means of which the motion of the bobbin can be stopped if the thread breaks. It is attached to the thread by its eyelet-end. If the thread breaks, the wire drops upon the arms of a balance-lever and actuates a detent. *E. H. Knight.*

fall-fish (fâl'fish), *n.* A cyprinoid fish, *Semotilus bullaris*, having an elongate robust body, the dorsal fin just behind the ventrals, and of a steel-blue color above and generally silvery on the sides and belly. In the males in spring the belly and lower fins are rosy or crimson. The species is abundant east of the Alleghanies, and is the largest of the eastern American cyprinoids, reaching a length of 18 inches. Also called *chub* and *silver chub*.

fall-gate (fâl'gāt), *n.* A gate across a public road, made so as to rise and fall. [Prov. Eng.]

fallibility (fal-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *faillibilité* = Sp. *falibilidad* = Pg. *fallibilidade* = It. *fallibilità*, < ML. as if **fallibilita(t-)s*, < *fallibilis*, fallible: see *fallible* and *-bility*.] The state or character of being fallible; liableness to deceive or to be deceived: as, the *fallibility* of an argument, of reasoning, or of a person.

All human Laws are but the offspring of that frailty, that *fallibility*, and imperfection which was in thir Authors. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxvii.

fallible (fal'i-bl), *a.* [= F. *faillible* = Sp. *falible* = Pg. *fallivel* = It. *fallibile*, < ML. *fallibilis*, liable to err, also deceitful, < L. *fallere*, deceive, pass. *falli*, be deceived, err: see *fail*[1].] 1. Liable to err; capable of being or apt to be deceived or mistaken: said of persons.

Tried not before a *fallible* tribunal, but the awful throne of Heaven. *Goldsmith*, English Clergy.

For they were but men, frail, *fallible* men.
Story, Speech, Salem, Sept. 18, 1828.

2. Liable to be erroneous or false; subject to inaccuracy or fallaciousness: said of arguments, statements, etc.

Do not satisfy your resolution with hopes that are *fallible*. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1.

These are but the conclusions and *fallible* discourses of man upon the word of God.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 23.

Few things, however, are more *fallible* than political predictions. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xv.

fallibleness (fal'i-bl-nes), *n.* Same as *fallibility*.

Having mentioned the weakness and *fallibleness* of these few principles, I leave you to the farther consideration of the frailness and danger of those superstructures which shall be erected on any or all of these.
Hammond, Works, I. 335.

fallibly (fal'i-bli), *adv.* In a fallible manner; mistakenly or deceptively.

falling (fâ'ling), *n.* [ME. *fallyng*, verbal n. of *fallen*, fall.] 1. That which falls or drops; a dropping.

'Tis the beggar's gain
To glean the *fallings* of the loaded wain.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 103.

2. That which sinks; a hollow: as, risings and *fallings* in the ground.

He . . . ambushed his footmen in the *falling* of a hill which was overshadowed with a wood.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

3. In *pathol.*, displacement of a part or organ downward: as, *falling* of the womb or of the eyelid. See *prolapsus*, *ptosis*.

falling-band† (fâ'ling-band), *n.* A collar for the neck, of cambric, lace, or the like, made to turn over and lie upon the shoulders, and so named to distinguish it from the stiff ruff: worn in the seventeenth century. The falling-band consisted sometimes of several pieces, one lying over another, like the capes of some modern overcoats. It was sometimes deeply fluted, like the standing ruff, and required a poking-stick to arrange it. The more common form is that familiar in portraits dating between 1640 and 1660 — a broad, plain linen collar, turned over the doublet or corselet. Also *fall*.

To make some . . . *falling bands* a [in] the fashion, three falling one upon another: for that's the new edition now. *Dekker*, Honest Whore, i. 7.

The eighth Henry (as I understand)
Was the first king that ever wore a Band.
And but a *falling Band*, plaine with a hem,
All other people knew no use of them.
John Taylor, Praise of Clean Linnen.

falling-door (fâ'ling-dōr), *n.* Same as *flap-door*.

falling-evil†, *n.* [ME. *fallynge euyll*, *falland euyl* (= OHG. *falland ubil*), tr. L. *morbus caducus*.] Same as *falling-sickness*.

falling-from† (fâ'ling-from'), *n.* A falling away; desertion.

The mere want of gold, and the *falling from* of his friends, drove him into this melancholy.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3.

falling-mold (fâ'ling-mōld), *n.* A name of the two molds which are applied, the one to the convex and the other to the concave vertical side of a rail-piece of a hand-railing, in order to form its back and under surface and finish the squaring. *Imp. Dict.*

falling-off (fâ'ling-ôf'), *n.* Decrease; decadence; a falling away. See *to fall off*, under *fall*[1], *v. i.*

And therefore, if any of our divines following the Remonstrants abroad have herein departed from the principles of our church, it is high time to take notice of this *falling-off*. *Waterland*, Works, V. 466.

He lost no time in repairing to the Pretender, . . . and took the seals of that nominal king, as he had formerly those of his potent mistress. But this was a terrible *falling off* indeed. *Goldsmith*, Bolingbroke.

falling-out (fâ'ling-out'), *n.* A quarrel; a dispute. See *to fall out*, under *fall*[1], *v. i.*

Their talk about a ridiculous *falling-out* two days ago at my Lord of Oxford's house, at an entertainment of his, . . . where there were high words and some blows, and pulling off of perriwiggs. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 418.

falling-sickness (fâ'ling-sik'nes), *n.* [Similarly named in D. *vallende ziekte*, OHG. *fallandiu suht*, G. *fallende sucht*, Sw. *fallande sot*, Dan. *faldsot*, *faldende syge*.] A fit in which one suddenly falls to the ground: a popular name for epilepsy.

Cas. What? Did Cæsar swoon?
Casca. He fell down in the market-place, and foamed at mouth, and was speechless.
Bru. 'Tis very like: he hath the *falling sickness*.
Shak., J. C., i. 2.

falling-star (fâ'ling-stär'), *n.* One of a class of meteors which appear as luminous points shooting or darting through larger or smaller arcs of the sky, and followed by long trains of light. They are observable in the night sky throughout the year. Also called *shooting-star*.

Fallopian (fa-lō'pi-an), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or discovered by Gabriel Fallopius, or Fallopio, a famous Italian anatomist (1523–62). He published his discovery of the Fallopian tubes in 1561.—**Fallopian aqueduct.** See *aquæductus Fallopii*, under *aquæductus*, and *nerviduct*.—**Fallopian canal.** (*a*) A Fallopian tube. (*b*) The Fallopian aqueduct.—**Fallopian pregnancy**, the development of the embryo to some extent in a Fallopian tube; a form of extra-uterine pregnancy.—**Fallopian tubes**, in *anat.*, a pair of ducts extending from the ovary to the uterus, conveying ova. In the human female they are three or four inches long, and lie between the folds of peritoneum which constitute the broad ligament of the uterus on each side, near the upper border of these folds, and consist of a serous, a muscular, and a mucous coat. The outer or ovarian end is fringed with processes, and called the fimbriated extremity, or morsus diaboli, which is more or less closely applied to the ovary. One of these oviducts, right or left, receives the ripened ovum on its escape from the ovary, and conducts it into the womb.

fallow[1] (fal'ō), *a.* [< ME. *falow*, *falewe*, *falwe*, yellow, yellowish, pale, faded (of blond hair, complexion, withered grass; applied poetically also to a battle-field); < AS. *fealu* (*fealw-*), yellow, yellowish, pale, faded, wan (of flame, bird's feet, a horse (bay), withered grass or leaves, or flowers, waves, waters, roads, etc.), = OS. *falu* = D. *vaal* = OHG. *falo* (*falaw-*), MHG. *val* (*valw-*), G. *fahl*, also (from the MHG. oblique forms' stem *valw-*) *falb* (whence It. *falbo* = F. *fauve* = Pr. *falb*, *faub*, *fauve*), pale, faded, = Icel. *fölr*, pale, = Dan. Sw. *fal-* (in comp., Dan. *faluske*, Sw. *falaska*, embers, lit. pale ashes); cf. Gr. πολιός, gray (of hair, of a wolf, of waves, etc.), = L. *pall-idus*, pale, pallid, = Skt. *palita*, gray.] Pale; pale-yellow; yellowish; sallow.

His hewe *falwe*, and pale as asschen colde.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 506.

Thare groued neuer gres [grass] ne neuer sall
Bot euermore be ded and dri,
And *falow* and fade. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

Fallow deer. See *fallow-deer*.

fallow[1]† (fal'ō), *v. i.* [< ME. *falowen*, *falewen*, *faluwen*, *falwen*, become fallow, yellowish, pale, withered, < AS. *fealwian*, *fealuwian*, become yellow, wither (as grain, grass, leaves, etc.) (= OHG. *falawen*, *falewen*, MHG. *valwen*, G. *falben*; cf. Icel. *fölna* = Dan. *falne* = Sw. *falna*, wither, fade), < *fealu*, fallow, pale: see *fallow*[1], *a.*] To become fallow, pale, yellowish, or withered; fade; wither.

Under molde hi liggeth colde and *faleweth* so doth medewe gresa. *Old Eng. Miscellany* (ed. Morris), p. 93.

His lippis like to the lede [lead] and his lire [cheek] *falowede*. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3955.

fallow[2] (fal'ō), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *falow*, plowed, of land; *falow*, *falwe*, n., plowed land: see *fallow*[2], *v.* This appears to be merely a special application of *falow*, *falwe*, fallow, i. e., pale, dusky, applied to fields and "meadows brown and sere," as they become in the fall; hence of fields plowed up after harvest, and left to rest, whence the mod. sense. See *fallow*[1], *a.* But it is possible that there has been confusion with AS. (gloss) *fealh*, pl. *fealga*, a harrow (the ME. form would be **falwe*, **falow*), = OHG. LG. *felga*, MHG. G. *felge*, a harrow, MHG. *valgen*, G. *felgen* = LG. *falgen*, till, cultivate.] I. *a.* Plowed and left unseeded; left for a considerable time unworked or unseeded after tillage; untilled; uncultivated; neglected: said of land: often used figuratively.

Break up your *fallow* ground. Jer. iv. 3.

Let the cause lie *fallow*. *S. Butler*, Hudibras.

Landor says that he cannot have a great deal of mind who cannot afford to let the larger part of it lie *fallow*.
Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 27.

The soil, where it was ploughed, was the richest vegetable loam. Where it lay *fallow*, it was entirely hidden by a bed of grass and camomile.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 44.

II. *n.* 1. Land broken up by the plow to prepare it for future seeding; land that has lain for a considerable time unseeded after tillage.

Whoso that buyldeth his hous al of salwes [sallows, willows]
And priketh his blynde hors over the *falwes* . . .
Is worthy to been honged on the galwes.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 656.

Falow, lond eryd [land eared, i. e., plowed].
Prompt. Parv.

It is as if an earthquake had swallowed up the uncultivated *fallows*. *Everett*, Orations, II. 225.

2. In *agri.*, the method of allowing land to lie for a season or more untilled in order to increase its power of producing crops.

By a complete summer *fallow*, land is rendered tender and mellow. *Sir J. Sinclair.*

A green fallow, in England, fallow where land is rendered mellow and clean from weeds by means of some green crop, as turnips or potatoes.—**In fallow**, uncropped; unseeded, literally or figuratively.

Every one who has been upon a walking or a boating tour, living in the open air, with the body in constant exercise and the mind *in fallow*, knows true ease and quiet.
R. L. Stevenson, Walt Whitman.

fallow[2] (fal'ō), *v. t.* [< ME. *falowen*, *falwen*, plow, till; cf. LG. *falgen*, till: see *fallow*[2], *a.*] To render fallow; put (land) into the condition of a fallow, namely, by plowing, harrowing, and breaking it without seeding, for the purpose of destroying weeds and insects and rendering it mellow: as, it is well to *fallow* cold, strong, clayey land.

That were erthetilyes gode,
Hy *faleweden* erthe and feolden [felled] wode.
Chron. Eng. (Eng. Met. Rom., ed. Ritson, II. 93).

Burning of thistles, and diligente weeding them out of the corne, doth not halfe so much rydde them as when the ground is *falloed* and tilled for good grayne.
Ascham, Toxophilus.

The practice of *fallowing*, the sowing of French grasses, and the proper way of making hay.
N. and Q., 7th ser., XXVIII. 30.

fallow[3] (fal'ō), *n.* [A dial. form of *felloe*, *felly*.] One of the strakes of a cart. [Prov. Eng.]

Fallowes, or straikes of a cart, Victus. *Huloet.*

fallow-chat (fal'ō-chat), *n.* [< *fallow*[1] + *chat*[2].] Same as *fallow-finch*.

fallow-crop (fal'ō-krop), *n.* The crop taken from a green fallow.

fallow-deer (fal'ō-dēr'), *n.* [< *fallow*[1] + *deer*. Cf. AS. "*dun-fealu*, cervinus," i. e., 'dun-fallow, deer-colored.'] A deer of the genus *Dama*: so called from its fallow or yellowish color spotted with white. The best-known species is the common European *Cervus dama*, or *Dama platyceros*, often kept in preserves. It is smaller than the stag or red deer; has the antlers differently formed, with more palmation at their ends; and stands about 3 feet high at the withers. There are several varieties, differing chiefly in coloration, and bucks of various ages receive different names, as *fawn*, *pricket*, *sorrel*, *soare*, etc. See cut under *Dama*.

fallow-dun (fal'ō-dun), *a.* See *dun*[1].

fallow-field (fal'ō-fēld), *n.* A common field. [Prov. Eng.]

fallow-finch (fal'ō-finch), *n.* A name of the wheatear or stonechat, *Saxicola œnanthe*, a small oscine passerine bird of the family *Turdidæ* or subfamily *Saxicolinæ*. See *wheatear*. Also called *fallow-chat*.

fallowforth (fal'ō-fōrth), *n.* A waterfall. [Prov. Eng.]

fallowist (fal'ō-ist), *n.* [< *fallow*[2] + *-ist*.] One who favors the practice of fallowing land. [Rare.]

On this subject a controversy has arisen between two sects, the *fallowists* and the anti-fallowists.
Sir J. Sinclair.

fallowness (fal'ō-nes), *n.* [< *fallow*[2] + *-ness*.] The state of being fallow.

Lik one who in her third widowhood did profess
Herself a nun, ty'd to retiredness,
So affects my Muse now a chaste *fallowness*.
Donne, To Mr. R. Woodward.

fallow-smich† (fal'ō-smich), *n.* [< *fallow*[1] + **smich* (? Sc. *smitch*, a speck, spot).] The wheatear or fallow-finch, *Saxicola œnanthe*. *Macgillivray.*

fall-rope (fâl'rōp), *n.* The fall of a tackle.

falltrank (fâl'trangk), *n.* [Also written *fall-trank*; G. *falltrank*, lit. a drink against falls, < *fall*, = E. *fall*[1], + *trank* = E. *drench*[1], a drink.] A medicine composed of a mixture of several aromatic and slightly astringent plants, which grow chiefly in the Swiss Alps, supposed to be useful in cases of wounds and bodily accidents.

fall-trap (fâl'trap), *n.* A trap which operates by falling, as a deadfall. See *deadfall*.

We walk in a world of plots, strings universally spread of deadly gins and *fall-traps* baited by the gold of Pitt.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. vi. 1.

fall-under (fâl'un'dėr), *n.* The distance which the bottom of the body of a railway-carriage curves in from a vertical line let fall from the sides or ends. Also called *turn-under*. *Car-Builder's Dict.* [Eng.]

falst, *a.* An obsolete form of *false*.

falsarium (fal-sā'ri-um), *n.* Same as *fauchard*.

falsary† (fâl'sā-ri), *n.* [< L. *falsarius*, a forger of written documents, < *falsus*, false: see *falser*.] A falsifier.

If I translate nonnulli sacerdotes sundrie priestes, yee crie oute, a corrupter, a *falsarie*. I should have saide certaine priestes, or somme priestes: but I should not in any wise have saide sundrie.
Bp. Jewell, To Harding, Oct., 1567.

Alike you calumniate, when you make Mr. Mason a *falsary*, as though he had cited some unauthentic records.
Sheldon, Miracles, p. 133.

false (fâls), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < ME. *fals*, *false* (AS. *fals*, only as a noun), untrue, ungenuine, deceitful, treacherous, = MHG. *valsch* = Icel. *fals*, esp. in comp.; in Teut. otherwise with accom. term., as if an adj. in OHG., AS., etc., *-isc*, E. *-ish*[1]: D. *valsch* = OFries. *falsk*, *falsch* = OHG. **falsc* (in deriv. *gi-falscōn*, *gi-falscen*, *gi-felscen*, G. *fälschen*, falsify), MHG. *valsch*, G. *falsch* = Sw. Dan. *falsk* = late Icel. *falskr*, false; < OF. *fals*, *faus*, mod. F. *faux* = Pr. *fals* = Sp. Pg. It. *falso*, < L. *falsus*, deceptive, pretended, feigned, counterfeit, false, pp. of *fallere*, deceive: see *fail*[1]. II. *n.* ME. *fals*, fraud, < AS. *fals*, fraud, counterfeit, = Icel. *fals* (= ODan. *fals*), a fraud, cheat, illusion (cf. OFries. *falsch*, MHG. *valsch*, G. *falsch* = Dan. *falsk*, forgery), < L. *falsum*, falsehood, fraud, neut. of *falsus*, false: see *false*, *a.*, *falsehood*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Not in conformity with fact; expressing or comprising what is contrary to fact or truth; erroneous; untrue: as, a *false* report; a *false* accusation; a *false* opinion.

Such an act . . . makes marriage vows
As *false* as dicers' oaths. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.

Of good and evil much they argued then, . . .
Vain wisdom all, and *false* philosophy.
Milton, P. L., ii. 565.

It is evident there is as *false* a Notion of Physick in this Country as with us; and that it is here also thought a Knack more than a Science or Method.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 242.

2. Giving utterance to what is not true; untruthful; mendacious: as, a *false* witness.

What shall be done unto thee, thou *false* tongue?
Ps. cxx. 3.

3. Perfidious; treacherous; unfaithful; inconstant; disloyal; dishonest; unjust: said of persons.

Zif that sche love more to lyve with here Children than for to dye with hire Husbonde, men holden hire for *fals* and cursed. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 171.

To thine ownself be true;
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be *false* to any man.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3.

But, in so doing, we should, in my opinion, have been *false* to our own characters, *false* to our duty, and *false* to our country. *D. Webster*, Speech at Buffalo, July, 1833.

4. Containing or conveying deception, falsehood, or treachery; adapted or intended to mislead: said of things.

This man had not onely a daring but a villainous unmercifull looke, a *false* countenance, but very well spoken and dangerously insinuating. *Evelyn*, Diary, May 10, 1671.

Thus heavenly hope is all serene,
But earthly hope, how bright so e'er,
Still fluctuates o'er this changing scene,
As *false* and fleeting as 'tis fair.
Bp. Heber, Heavenly Hope and Earthly Hope.

In spite of *false* lights on the shore,
Sail on, nor fear to breast the sea.
Longfellow, Building of the Ship.

5. Irregular; not according to rule or usage: as, *false* syntax or quantity.

His *false* vsurped powr & money falselyer exacted.
Joye, Expos. of Daniel, xii.

O, I smell *false* Latin. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1.

The heralds tell us that certain scutcheons and bearings denote certain conditions, and that to put colours on colours, or metals on metals, is *false* blazonry.
Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

6. Not genuine; being other than it appears to be; not real; made in imitation, or to serve the purpose of the genuine article — (*a*) with intent to defraud or deceive; spurious: as, *false* coin; (*b*) for the sake of mere appearance or for use or convenience; artificial: as, a *false* buttonhole; *false* teeth.

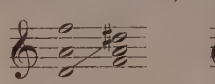
Take a vessel, and make a *false* bottom of coarse canvass: fill it with earth above the canvass.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

A noble spirit . . . ever casts
Such doubts, as *false* coin, from it.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 1.

7. Technically, in *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having some superficial resemblance to some other plant or animal: used like the Latin *quasi-*, or Greek *pseudo-*, in composition. See *quasi-*, *pseudo-*. — **8.** In *music*, not in tune; inaccurate in pitch; singing or playing out of tune. — **9.** In *her.*, open or voided: said of some bearings: as, a *false* cross; a *false* roundel (an annulet); a *false* escutcheon (a bordure, or sometimes an orle). — **False amnion, asphodel, balance,** etc. See the nouns. — **False bedding,** in *geol.*, an irregular lamination or bedding not infrequently exhibited by strata, especially of sandstone, in which the different beds are made up of parts inclining in various directions not coincident with the general stratification of the mass. This indicates that the material was deposited under the influence of currents shifting in position and varying in force. Also called *cross-bedding*, *current-bedding*, and *flow-and-plunge structure*. — **False beech-drops, bottom, brazletto,** etc. See the nouns. — **False bray.** [From Welsh *bre*, or Scotch *brae*.] (*a*†) Raised ground; a slope. (*b*) In *fort.*, an artificial mound or bank of earth forming part of a fortification.

And made those strange approaches by *false-brays*,
Reduits, half-moons, horn-works, and such close ways.
B. Jonson, Underwoods, p. 446.

False chord, harmony, triad, in *music*, a chord, etc., incorrectly constructed or performed. — **False conception, core, croup, dandelion,** etc. See the nouns. — **False edge,** in a flat sword-blade, that edge of the blade, whether sharpened or not, which is toward the arm and person of a holder when the sword is held as on guard. Compare *right-edge*. — **False egg,** a pseudovum. — **False escutcheon.** See *escutcheon*. — **False feet.** See *foot*. — **False fifth, fire, front,** etc. See the nouns. — **False galena.** Same as *blende*. — **False heraldry,** anything in a delineation or blazon contrary to the established rules of heraldry, especially the charging of color upon color or metal upon metal. This, however, occurs in a very few ancient examples, as in the escutcheon of the crusader kings of Jerusalem, which bear five golden crosses on a silver field. — **False hermit,** a hermit-crab of the genus *Hypoconcha*. — **False hoof, imprisonment, keel,** etc. See the nouns. — **False intonation,** in *music*, inaccuracy of pitch; wrong sharping or flatting. — **False membrane, molar, pelvis,** etc. See the nouns. — **False note** or **tone,** in *music*, an incorrect note or tone, either in composition or in performance. — **False relation,** in *music*, the occurrence in successive chords, but in different voices, of any tone and one of its chromatic derivatives, as in fig. 1: it is usually very



1 2

objectionable. The false relation disappears when the chromatic change is located in a single voice, as in fig. 2. — **False return,** in *law*, an untrue return made to a process by the officer to whom it was delivered for execution. — **False rib, roof,** etc. See the nouns. — **False station,** in *surv.*, any station which is necessary in the survey, but does not appear in the plan. — **False stem** (*naut.*), same as *cutwater*, 1. — **False string, vertebra,** etc. See the nouns. — **False window, door,** etc., in *arch.*, an imitation window, door, etc., introduced to secure symmetry in design, or a true window, etc., which has been blocked up so as no longer to serve its original purpose. — **False wing.** See *alula*. — **False work,** in *engin.*, a temporary structure by the aid of which a permanent one is erected. — **Figure of the rule of false.** See *rule*. = **Syn. 1.** Untruthful, disingenuous, perfidious, dishonorable. — **4.** Deceptive, misleading, fallacious.

II.† *n.* A falsehood; that which is false.

I coude almost
A thousand olde stories the alegge
Of wommen lost thorgh *fals* and fooles bost.
Chaucer, Troïlus, iii. 298.

But set the truth and set the right aside,
For they with wrong or falsehood will not fare,
And put two wrongs together to be tride,
Or else two *falses*, of each equall share.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 48.

false (fâls), *adv.* [< *false*, *a.*] Falsely. — **To play false, to play one false,** to act falsely or treacherously in regard to something, or toward a person; use deceptive or perfidious methods or practices; be untrue to one.

falset (fâls), *v.* [< ME. *falsien*, *falsen*, make false, deceive, also make or become weak, fail (cf. OFries. *falschia* = D. *ver-valschen* = OHG. *gi-falscōn*, MHG. *velschen*, G. *fälschen* = Dan. *forfalske* = Sw. *för-falska*, make false), < OF. *falser*, *fauser*, mod. F. *fausser* = Pr. *falsar* = OSp. *falsar*, Sp. *falsear* = Pg. *falsar* = It. *falsare*, < L. *falsare*, make false, falsify (writings, weights, measures, etc.), < *falsus*, false: see *false*, *a.*]

I. *trans.* **1.** To mislead by falsehood; deceive; betray.

Ther made nevere womman more wo
Than she, whan that she *falsede* Troylus.
Chaucer, Troïlus, v. 1053.

For paramours they do but faine,
To loue truely they disdaine,
They *falsen* ladies traitorously.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4834.

And in his *falsed* fancy he her takes
To be the fairest wight that lived yit.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ii. 30.

2. To defeat; balk; evade.

Yef any other hadde it done a-noon he wolde the Iugement haue *falsed*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 470.

3. To violate by want of veracity; falsify.

I mot reherce
Hir tales alle, be they bettre or werse,
Or elles *falsen* som of my matcere.
Chaucer, Prol. to Miller's Tale, l. 67.

I highly prize thy powrs; and, by my sword,
For thousand kingdoms will not *false* my word.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

4. To render false, treacherous, or dishonest.

'Tis gold
Which buys admittance; oft it doth; yea, and makes
Diana's rangers *false* themselves.
Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 3.

5. To feign, as a blow; aim by way of a feint.

Sometimes athwart, sometimes he strook him strayt,
And *falsed* oft his blowes t' illude him with such bayt.
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 9.

To false a doom. See *doom*.

II. *intrans.* To be false; deceive; practise deceit.

Accused though I be without desart,
Sith none can proue, beleeue it not for true;
For neuer yet, since first ye had my hart,
Entended I to *false* or be vntrue.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 191.

falsedom†, *n.* [ME. *falsdom*; < *false* + *-dom*.] Falsehood.

false-faced (fâls'fāst), *a.* [< *false* + *face* + *-ed*[2].] Wearing a false aspect; hypocritical.

Let courts and cities be
Made all of *false-fac'd* soothing! *Shak.*, Cor., i. 9.

falsehead†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *falsehood*.

Whan the emperour it herde seine [heard say]
And knewe the *falsehead* of the vice,
He said, he wolde do justice. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., i.

false-heart† (fâls'härt), *a.* False-hearted.

I am thy king, and thou a *false-heart* traitor.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1.

false-hearted (fâls'här'ted), *a.* Having a false or treacherous heart; deceitful; perfidious.

The traiterous or treacherous, who have misled others, are severely punished; and the neutrals and *falsehearted* friends and followers, who have started aside like a broken bow, he noted. *Bacon*.

false-heartedness (fâls'här'ted-nes), *n.* Perfidiousness; treachery.

There was no hypocrisy or *false-heartedness* in all this.
Stillingfleet.

falsehed†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *falsehood*.

falsehood (fâls'hůd), *n.* [< ME. *falshod*, also *falshed*, *-hede* (= OFries. *falskhede*, *falschhede* = D. *valschheid* = MHG. *valschheit*, G. *falschheit* = Dan. *falskhed* = Sw. *falskhet*), falseness; < *false* + *-hood*.] **1.** The fact or quality of being false; falseness; dishonest purpose or intention; treachery; deceitfulness; perfidy: opposed to *truthfulness*.

And whan the worthi men of the Contree hadden perceyved this sotylle *falshod* of this Gatholonabes, thei assembled hem with force, and assayleden his Castelle.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 280.

One of the evils of cowardice is that it tends to *falsehood*. Fear is the mother of lies.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 331.

2. That which is false; a false representation in word or deed; an untruth; a lie: as, the tale is a series of *falsehoods*; to act a *falsehood*.

Whether the historians of the last two centuries tell more truth than those of antiquity may perhaps be doubted. But it is quite certain that they tell fewer *falsehoods*.
Macaulay, History.

3. False manifestation or procedure; deceitful speech, action, or appearance; counterfeit; imposture; specifically, in *law*, a fraudulent imitation or suppression of truth to the prejudice of another.

[He] was the first
That practised *falsehood* under saintly show.
Milton, P. L., iv. 122.

Falsehood is the joining of names otherwise than their ideas agree. *Locke*, Human Understanding, IV. v. 9.

You that have dared to break our bound, and gull'd
Our servants, wrong'd and lied and thwarted us — . . .
Your *falsehood* and yourself are hateful to us.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

=Syn. *Falsehood*, *Falseness*, *Falsity*; untruth, fabrication, fiction. Instances may be quoted in abundance from old authors to show that the first three words are often strictly synonymous; but the modern tendency has been decidedly in favor of separating them, *falsehood* standing for the concrete quality, in a person or thing, of being intentionally false; *falseness*, for the quality of being guiltily false or treacherous: as, his *falseness* to his oath; and *falsity*, for the quality of being false without blame: as, the *falsity* of reasoning.

But faith, fanatic faith, once welded fast
To some dear *falsehood*, hugs it to the last.
Moore, Veiled Prophet.

The lie is the *falsehood*: the untruthfulness of it is the *falseness*. *A. Phelps*, Eng. Style, p. 366.

A distinction may be well established between cases in which *falsehood* and *falsity* might appear capable of being employed indifferently. "I perceive the *falsehood* of your declaration," might be misconstrued into giving the lie where no such intention existed. This might have been avoided by using the term *falsity*.
C. J. Smith, Synonymes, p. 422.

false-hoofed (fâls'höft), *a.* Having false hoofs: applied to a series of mammals consisting of the elephants and rock-conies, of the orders *Proboscidea* and *Hyracoidea*, or of the obsolete group *Chelophora*.

falsely (fâls'li), *adv.* [< ME. *falsly*, *falsliche* (= D. *valschelijk* = G. *fälschlich* = Icel. *falsliga* = Dan. *falskelig* = Sw. *falskeligen*); < *false*, *a.*, + *-ly*[2].] **1.** In a false way; in opposition to truth and fact; not truly: as, to speak or swear *falsely*; to testify *falsely*.

Ber. She never saw it.
King. Thou speak'st it *falsely*, as I love mine honour.
Shak., All's Well, v. 3.

2. Treacherously; perfidiously.

Oth. Not Cassio kill'd? Then murther's out of tune,
And sweet revenge grows harsh.
Des. O *falsely*, *falsely* murther'd! *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2.

3. Not correctly; erroneously; mistakenly: as, a passage *falsely* translated.

Of couetyse *falsely* men may muse
There benefettis, and wrongely hyr at-wyzte
Of suche occac[i]on where she is nat to wyghte.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 20.

falsen (fâl'sn), *v. t.* To render false. [Rare.]

We are living with a system of classes so intense . . . that the whole action of our minds is hampered and *falsened* by it. *M. Arnold*, Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 482.

falseness (fâls'nes), *n.* [< ME. *falsnes*, *falsnesse*; < *false*, *a.*, + *-ness*.] **1.** Want of truth; untruthfulness: as, the *falseness* of a report. —**2.** Want of integrity and veracity either in principle or in act; duplicity; deceit; double-dealing; unfaithfulness; treachery; perfidy; traitorousness: as, the *falseness* of a man's heart, or his *falseness* to his word.

Piety is opposed to hypocrisy and insincerity, and all *falseness* or foulness of intentions.
Hammond, Fundamentals.

The prince is in no danger of being betrayed by the *falseness* or cheated by the avarice of such a servant.
Rogers.

=Syn. *Falsity*, etc. See *falsehood*.

false-quarters (fâls'kwâr″tėrz), *n.* A soreness inside the hoofs of horses. [Prov. Eng.]

falser† (fâl'sėr), *n.* [Formerly also *falsor*, etc.; < ME. *falsere* (cf. MHG. *valschære*, G. *fälscher* = Icel. *falsari* = Dan. *falskner*), < OF. **falsaire*, *faussaire*, F. *faussaire* = Pr. *falsari* = Sp. Pg. It. *falsario*, < LL. *falsarius*, falser, a forger (of written documents), < L. *falsus*, false: see *false*, *a.*] One who renders false or falsifies; a deceiver; a false, treacherous person.

The whiche pronouncen me to be a *falsere* and a destrogere or apeirere [impairer] of holi scriptures.
Wyclif, Prol. 1 on the Cath. Epist., Works (ed. Forshall), [III. 594.

And such end, perdie, does all hem remayne,
That of such *falsers* freendship bene fayne.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

falseship†, *n.* [ME. **falsship*, *felsship*; < *false*, *a.*, + *-ship*.] Falsehood.

gissinge and glosinge an *felsship* beon riue.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 222.

falset† (fâl'set), *n.* A corrupt form of *falsehead*: as, in old law writings, "crime of *falset*." *Skene.*

falsette (fâl-set'), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. *falset* = Sw. *falsett*, < It. *falsetto*: see *falsetto*.] A shrill, high tone of the voice; falsetto. [Rare.]

The cry, scream, yell, and all shrillness, are various modes of the *falsette*. *Pierce.*

falsettist (fâl-set'ist), *n.* [< *falsetto* + *-ist*.] One who speaks or sings in falsetto.

Soprano *falsettists* were once common enough in France, and especially in Spain, from which country the Papal Chapel used to draw its most admired singers.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 73.

falsetto (fâl-set'ō), *n.* and *a.* [It. *falsetto* (= Sp. Pg. *falsete* = F. *fausset*), dim. of *falso* (= F. *faux*, etc.), false: see *false*, *a.*] **I.** *n.* The highest or smallest register or quality in both male and female voices: so called because in its untrained state it is more or less unnatural and forced, and because at best it is usually intractable. The term is somewhat loosely applied to other registers or qualities; it is much more obvious in the male voice than in the female. Physiologically, it results from a partial vibration of the vocal cords.

II. *a.* **1.** Having the quality and compass of the falsetto.—**2.** Assumed; constrained; unnaturally high-pitched; false. [Rare.]

Influenced by the *falsetto* sentiment which found its most notable illustration in "Paul and Virginia."
Men and Manners in America One Hundred Years Ago, [p. 14.

falsi crimen (fal'sī krī'men). [L.] In *law*, the crime of what is false; the crime of fraud. Specifically—(*a*) In *civil law*, a fraudulent subornation or concealment, with design to darken or conceal the truth, or make things appear otherwise than they really are, as in swearing falsely, antedating a contract, or selling by false weights. (*b*) In *modern common law*, forgery.

falsifiable (fâl'si-fī-a-bl), *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *falsifiable*, < *falsifier*, falsify.] Capable of being falsified, counterfeited, or corrupted.

falsification (fâl″si-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *falsification* = Sp. *falsificacion* = Pg. *falsificação* = It. *falsificazione*, < ML. *falsificatio(n-)*, < *falsificare*, falsify: see *falsify*.] **1.** The act of falsifying or making false; false representation; the act of deceptively altering, adulterating, counterfeiting, misrepresenting, etc.: as, the *falsification* of weights and measures, of goods, or of coin; *falsification* of a record, or of an author's meaning.

By misconstruction of the sense, or by *falsification* of the words. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

To counterfeit the dead image of a king in his coin is a high offence; but to counterfeit the living image of a king in his person exceedeth the *falsifications*. *Bacon.*

2. A showing to be false or erroneous; confutation: as, the *falsification* of a prediction; the *falsification* of a charge.—**3.** In *law*: (*a*) The offense of falsifying a record. See *falsify*, *v. t.* (*b*) In *equity*, the act of showing an item claimed on the credit side of an account to be erroneous.

falsificator (fâl'si-fi-kā-tor), *n.* [= F. *falsificateur* = Sp. Pg. *falsificador* = It. *falsificatore*, < ML. as if **falsificator*, < *falsificare*, falsify: see *falsify*.] A falsifier.

He discovereth a malign itch to have made me a *falsificator* like himself.
Bp. Morton, Discharge of Imput., p. 175.

falsifier (fâl'si-fī-ėr), *n.* **1.** One who falsifies, counterfeits, or gives to a thing a deceptive appearance; specifically, one who makes false coin.

That punishment which is appointed for the forgers and *falsifiers* of the king's crown. *Ascham*, Toxophilus, i.

2. One who invents falsehoods; a liar.

Boasters are naturally *falsifiers*, and the people, of all others, that put their shams the worst together.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

3. One who proves a thing to be false. [Rare.]

falsify (fâl'si-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *falsified*, ppr. *falsifying*. [< OF. (and F.) *falsifier* = Sp. Pg. *falsificar* = It. *falsificare*, < ML. *falsificare*, make false, corrupt, counterfeit, falsify (LL. *falsificatus*, as adj.), < L. *falsificus*, that acts falsely, making false, < *falsus*, false, + *facere*, make. The older verb in E. is *false*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make false or deceptive; cause to vary from truth or genuineness; change so as to deceive; sophisticate; adulterate; misrepresent: as, to *falsify* accounts, weights and measures, or commodities; to *falsify* a person's meaning.

Making the ephah small, and the shekel great, and *falsifying* the balances by deceit. Amos viii. 5.

Bardes which use to forge and *falsifye* everything as they list, to please or displease any man.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

2. To make a false representation of; counterfeit; forge.

Here also we saw the Steel Dyes of the Paduan Brothers, by which they stampt and *falsified* the best ancient Medals so well that they are not to be distinguisht but by putting them into those Molds.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 124.

3. To show to be erroneous or incorrect; disprove: as, the event *falsified* his words.

Jews and Pagans united all their endeavours . . . to baffle and *falsify* the prediction. *Addison.*

4. To violate; break by falsehood or treachery: as, to *falsify* one's faith or word.

As soon as he had got them within his reach, he *falsified* his faith. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

5. To cause to fail or become false; baffle; make useless: as, to *falsify* a person's aim.

His crest is rash'd away; his ample shield
Is *falsify'd*, and round with jav'lins fill'd.
Dryden, Æneid.

6†. To feign, as a blow. Same as *false*, *v. t.*, 5.

Falsify a blow, Ralph, *falsify* a blow! the giant lies open on the left side.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 4.

7. In *law*: (*a*) To prove to be false, as a judgment; avoid or defeat. (*b*) In *equity*, to show to be erroneous, as an item claimed on the credit side of an account.—**To falsify a record**, to injure a public record, as by suppressing or altering it, or by certifying a copy of a document to be a true copy when it is known to be false in a material part.

II. *intrans.* To tell falsehoods; lie; violate the truth.

It is absolutely and universally unlawful to lie and *falsify*. *South*, Sermons.

I am charged, I know, with gilding fact by fraud;
I *falsified* and fabricated, wrote
Myself down roughly richer than I prove.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 217.

falsify† (fâl'si-fī), *n.* [< *falsify*, *v.*] In *fencing*, a feint; a baffling thrust.

How can he stand
Upon his guard who hath fidlers in his head
To which his feet must ever be a dancing?
Beside, a *falsify* may spoil his cringe,
Or making of a leg, in which consists
Much of his court-perfection.
Shirley (*and Fletcher*?), Coronation.

falsing†, *n.* [< ME. *falsyng*; verbal n. of *false*, *v.*] Lying; falsehood.

The cast, ne the couytise, come not of me,
In pes & prosperitie to put me to wer,
But of *falsyng* & flatery with thi fer cast.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11328.

falsism (fâl'sizm), *n.* [< *false* + *-ism*. Cf. *truism*.] A clear or self-evident falsity; a statement or assertion of the falsity of which is plainly apparent: opposed to *truism*. [Rare.]

If I say, "The strongest government is the best government," the proposition is a truism or a *falsism*, according to the import of the terms government, strongest, and best. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 61.

falsity (fâl'si-ti), *n.*; pl. *falsities* (-tiz). [< ME. *falsete*, *falsté*, < OF. *fausete*, *faulsete*, mod. *fauseté* = Pr. *falsetat* = Sp. *falsedad* = Pg. *falsidade* = It. *falsità*, < LL. *falsita(t-)s*, falsehood, < L. *falsus*, false: see *false*, *a.* The older noun in E. is *falsehood*.] **1.** The character of being false; contrariety or nonconformity to truth or fidelity; falseness.

That expediency-hypothesis of which we have already seen the *falsity*. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 58.

2. That which is false; a falsehood; a lie; a false assertion.

By *falsities* and lies the greatest part
Of mankind they corrupted to forsake
God their Creator. *Milton*, P. L., i. 367.

=Syn. **1.** *Falsity*, etc. (see *falsehood*); incorrectness, erroneousness, fallaciousness.

Falstaffian (fâl'stăf-i-an), *a.* Resembling Falstaff, the fat knight in Shakspere's "Henry IV." and "Merry Wives of Windsor"; hence, corpulent; convivial; boasting; lying brazenly; coarsely jovial, etc.

With a *Falstaffian* figure, a ripe voice, and a broad and comical face. *Athenæum*, No. 3156, p. 509.

falter[1] (fâl'tėr), *v. i.* [Formerly also *faulter*; < ME. *falteren*, *faltren*, tremble, totter, stammer, give way, a freq. verb (with suffix *-er*[1]), prob. < OF. **falter* (not found) = Sp. Pg. *faltar* = It. *faltare*, fail, be deficient: see *fault*, *v.*] **1.** To be unsteady; tremble; totter: as, his legs *falter*.

We gave out that if any man *faultred* in the Journey over Land he must expect to be shot to death.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 2.

This earth shall have a feeling, and these stones
Prove armed soldiers, ere her native king
Shall *falter* under foul rebellion's arms.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 2.

Has Nature, in her calm, majestic march,
Faltered with age at last? *Bryant*, The Ages, v.

2. To fail in accuracy, distinctness, or regularity of exercise or function; fail or waver from physical or moral weakness, emotion, etc.

Here, indeed, the power of distinct conception of space and distance *falters*. *Is. Taylor.*

Why wilt thou shame me to confess to thee
How far I *falter'd* from my quest and vow?
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

The glad song *falters* to a wail.
Whittier, Divine Compassion.

3. To hesitate, especially to hesitate in the utterance of words; speak with a broken or trembling utterance; stammer: as, his tongue *falters*.

Made me most happy, *faltering* "I am thine."
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

Nature speaks her own meaning with an indistinct and *faltering* voice. *J. Caird.*

=Syn. 3. *Stutter*, etc. See *stammer*.

falter[1] (fâl'tėr), *n.* [< *falter*[1], *v.*] The act of faltering, hesitating, trembling, stammering, or the like; unsteadiness; hesitation; trembling; quavering.

The *falter* of an idle shepherd's pipe. *Lowell.*

falter[2] (fâl'tėr), *v. t.* [E. dial.; origin uncertain.] To thresh in the chaff; cleanse or sift out, as barley. *Halliwell.*

falteringly (fâl'tėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a faltering manner; with hesitation; with a trembling, broken voice; with difficulty or feebleness.

Then Philip standing up said *falteringly*,
"Annie, I came to ask a favour of you."
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

faltrank, *n.* See *falltrank*.

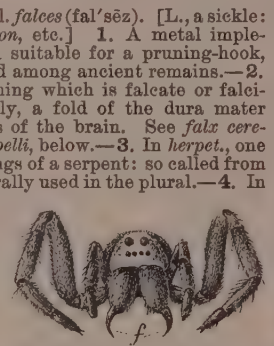
falucco†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *felucca*.

faluns (fä'lönz), *n. pl.* [F. dial.] In *geol.*, strata of Miocene Tertiary age occurring in Touraine, France. They occur in widely extended but isolated patches, rarely more than fifty feet thick, and have long been used as a fertilizer. The rock consists of a coarse breccia of shells and shell-fragments, mixed with sand, and in places passing into limestone. It also contains numerous bones of mammals, of species indicating a warmer climate than that of the region at the present time.

falwe[1]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *fallow*[1].

falwe[2]†, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *fallow*[2].

falx (falks), *n.*; pl. *falces* (fal'sēz). [L., a sickle: see *falcate*, *falcon*, etc.] **1.** A metal implement, of a form suitable for a pruning-hook, sometimes found among ancient remains.—**2.** In *anat.*, something which is falcate or falciform; specifically, a fold of the dura mater separating parts of the brain. See *falx cerebri* and *falx cerebelli*, below.—**3.** In *herpet.*, one of the poison-fangs of a serpent: so called from its shape: generally used in the plural.—**4.** In *entom.*, one of the jointed appendages under the front of a spider's cephalothorax, used to seize and kill its prey. It consists of two parts, the base and the pointed and curved fang, which folds down in a groove of the base. A duct runs through both joints, opening at the tip of the fang, and is connected with a poison-gland in the cephalothorax. The falces are also called *cheliceræ* and, incorrectly, *mandibles*. In some species the two organs are united. The term is extended to the similar or corresponding mouth-parts of other arachnidans.


f.

Head and Anterior Part (including two pairs of legs) of a Tarantula (*Tarantula carolinensis*), enlarged. *f*, falces. The front shows two large and four small simple eyes.

Without any perceptible displacement of itself, it [a spider] flashed its *falces* into my flesh.
H. O. Forbes, Eastern Archipelago, p. 216.

5. In echinoderms, a rotula; one of the mouth-parts of a sea-urchin. See cut under *Echinoidea*.—**6**†. A certain grip or trick in wrestling.

Or by the girdles grasp'd, they practise with the hip,
The forward, backward *falx*, the mare, the turn, the trip.
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 244.

Falx cerebelli, a fold of the dura mater between the lateral lobes of the cerebellum.—**Falx cerebri**, the longitudinal vertical falcate fold of the dura mater between the hemispheres of the cerebrum. It is ossified in some animals.

fama (fā'mą), *n.* [L., a report, rumor; personified, Rumor: see *fame*[1].] Report; rumor; fame.—**Fama clamosa**, or simply *fama*, literally, a loud or notorious rumor; a scandalous and widely prevailing rumor affecting the character of any one: specifically, in *Scotch eccles. law*, applied to any prevailing scandalous report affecting any clergyman, office-bearer, or churchmember, on which proceedings may be taken by a session or presbytery independently of any specific charge made by an individual accuser.

famatinite (fa-mat'i-nīt), *n.* [< *Famatina* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A sulphantimonite of copper found in the Famatina mountains, Argentine Republic. It is isomorphous with enargite.

famble[1]† (fam'bl), *v. i.* [< ME. *famelen*, stammer; cf. D. *fommelen*, fumble (> E. *fumble*), < Sw. *famla* = Dan. *famle* = Icel. *fálma*, grope, fumble, Icel. also fig. flinch, falter: see *fumble*, and cf. *famble*[2].] To stammer.

To *famble*, to maffle in the mouth as a child that but begins to speak. *Cotgrave.*

His tongue shal stameren or *famelen*.
Reliquiæ Antiquæ, I. 65.

famble[2]† (fam'bl), *n.* [Origin obscure; prob. a slang term, lit. fumbler, groper (cf. Hamlet's "pickers and stealers" for 'fingers'), < *famble*[1] in its orig. (Scand.) sense, 'fumble, grope'; ult. connected with AS. *folm*, the hand, the palm of the hand: see *fumble*.] A hand. [Old slang.]

We clap our *fambles*. *Fletcher*, Beggars' Bush, ii. 1.

Hold your *fambles* and your stamps.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, v. 1.

famble-crop (fam'bl-krop), *n.* [E. dial.; < *famble*, perhaps a var. of *wamble* (cf. early ME. *famplen*, a verb once occurring, appar. meaning 'put into' (the mouth — of an infant), 'feed'), + *crop*.] The rumen, paunch, or first stomach of a ruminant; a farding-bag.

fame[1] (fām), *n.* [< ME. *fame*, < OF. (and F.) *fame* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *fama*, < L. *fāma*, the common talk, a report, personified Rumor; public opinion, good or bad fame (= Gr. *φήμη*, a voice (of mysterious source), a prophetic voice, oracle, a rumor, reputation, etc.), < *fari* = Gr. *φάναι*, speak, say: see *fable*, *fate*.] **1.** A public report or rumor. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Alle thingis sche trowith with-out *fame*
That goddis lawe techith truthe to be,
And bidith therbi for ony blame.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 116.

The *fame* thereof was heard in Pharaoh's house, saying, Joseph's brethren are come. Gen. xlv. 16.

Rebels, figured by the giants, and seditious *fames* and libels, are but brothers and sisters, masculine and feminine.
Bacon, Fragment of an Essay on Fame (ed. 1887).

There goes a *fame*, and that seconded by most of our own Historians, though not those the ancientest, that Constantine was born in this Iland. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

2. Report or opinion widely diffused; renown; notoriety; celebrity, favorable or unfavorable, but especially the former; reputation: as, the *fame* of Washington; literary *fame:* rarely used in the plural.

Death is inevitable and the *fame* of vertue immortall.
Quoted in *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), [Forewords, p. iii.

A thousand glorious actions, that might claim
Triumphant laurels, and immortal *fame*.
Addison, The Campaign.

He who would win good *fame*, said an old law, must hold his own against two foes and even against three; it is only from four that he may fly without shame.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 54.

This is he [Dante] who among literary *fames* finds only two that for growth and immutability can parallel his own.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 3.

House of ill fame. See *house*.=**Syn. 2.** *Honor*, *Renown*, *Glory* (see *glory*); reputation, credit, notoriety.

fame[1] (fām), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *famed*, ppr. *faming*. [< ME. *famen*, make famous, more frequently make infamous, defame. Cf. ML. *famare*, < L. *fama*, fame.] **1.** To report.

The field, where thou art *famed*
To have wrought such wonders. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1094.

2. To make famous.

Your second birth
Will *fame* old Lethe's flood.
B. Jonson, Masque of Christmas.

Fam'd in Misfortune, and in Ruin great.
Prior, Ode to the Queen, st. 9.

[Rare in both senses, except in the past participle.]

To fame it†, to have to do with fame.

Do you call this fame? I have *fam'd it;* I have got immortal fame: but I'll no more on it.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 2.

fame[2]†, *v. t.* [< ME. *famen*, by apheresis for *defamen:* see *defame*.] To defame. *Ritson*, iii. 161.

False and fekylle was that wyghte,
That lady for to *fame*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, fol. 71. (*Halliwell.*)

fame[3]†, *v. i.* [ME. *famen:* see *famish*.] To famish.

fameful (fām'fûl), *a.* [< *fame*[1] + *-ful*.] Famous; famed. [Rare.]

Whose foaming streame striues proudly to compare
(Even in the birth) with *Fame-full'st* Floods that are.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

fameless (fām'les), *a.* [< *fame*[1] + *-less*.] Without fame or renown.

That man that loves not this day,
And hugs not in his arms the noble danger,
May he dye *fameless* and forgot!
Fletcher, Bonduca, iii. 2.

famelic[1]† (fa-mel'ik), *a.* [< L. *famelicus*, hungry, famished, starved, as a noun one starving, < *fames*, hunger: see *famish*.] Hungry; serving to allay hunger. [Rare.]

One that knows not how to converse with men . . . in any thing but in the *famelic* smells of meat and vertiginous drinkings. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 697.

famelic[2]† (fa-mel'ik), *a.* [Earlier *famelick;* appar. < L. *famelicus*, hungry, taken as if a deriv. (equiv. to *familiaricus*, domestic) of *familia*, a family: see *family*.] Domestic. [Rare.]

Why, thou lookst as like a married man already, with as grave a fatherly *famelick* countenance as ever I saw.
Otway, The Atheist (1684).

fame-worthy† (fām'wėr″ᵺi), *a.* Deserving good report or fame.

The books that I have publish'd in her praise
Commend her constancy, and that's *fame-worthy*.
Middleton, More Dissemblers besides Women, iii. 1.

famicide (fā'mi-sīd), *n.* [< L. *fama*, reputation, fame, + *-cida*, a killer, < *cædere*, kill.] A slanderer. *Scott.* [Rare.]

familary†, *a.* [ME.: see *familiar*.] Familiar.

Be not to fers, to *familary*, but frendli of chere.
The A B C of Aristotle, l. 6 (E. E. T. S., extra ser., [VIII. i. 66).

familiar (fą-mil'yăr), *a.* and *n.* [Altered in spelling to bring it nearer the L. **I.** *a.* < ME. *famylier*, *famileer*, *famulier*, *familer*, *famuler*, intimate, < OF. *familier*, *famelier*, *famulier*, F. *familier* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *familiar* = It. *famigliare* = D. *familiaar* = G. *familiär* = Dan. *familiær* = Sw. *familjär*, < L. *familiaris*, of or belonging to a household, domestic, private, of the family, intimate, friendly, < *familia*, household, family: see *family*. **II.** *n.* < ME. *familer*, n., < OF. and F. *familier*, etc., < L. *familiaris*, a familiar acquaintance, a friend, an intimate, < *familiaris*, adj., familiar: see I.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a family; domestic. [Rare.]

O perilous fyre, that in the bedstraw bredeth!
O *famulier* [var. *famuler*] fo, that his service bedeth!
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 540.

Let us have done with that which cankers life—
Familiar feuds and vain recriminations. *Byron.*

2. Having, or springing from, intimate and friendly social relations; closely intimate: as, a *familiar* friend; *familiar* companionship; to be on *familiar* terms with one.

My *familiar* friend hath lifted up his heel against me.
Ps. xli. 9.

3. Having a friendly aspect or manner; exhibiting the manner of an intimate friend; affable; not formal or distant; especially, using undue familiarity; intrusive; forward.

Be thou *familiar*, but by no means vulgar.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3.

You must not be saucy,
No, nor at any time *familiar* with me.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, ii. 3.

I will take upon me to be so *familiar* as to say, you must accept my invitation.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 226.

4. Characterized by ease or absence of stiffness or pedantry; unconstrained.

He unreins
His muse, and sports in loose *familiar* strains.
Addison.

Ill brook'd he then the pert *familiar* phrase.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 116.

5. Having an intimate knowledge; well knowing; well acquainted; well versed (in a subject of study): as, he is *familiar* with the works of Horace.

It will be no loss of time . . . to become *familiar* now by patient study with those unapproachable models of the art of expression which are supplied to us by the literature of ancient times. *J. Caird.*

Nothing is more common than for men to think that, because they are *familiar* with words, they understand the ideas they stand for.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 42.

6. Well known from frequent observation, use, etc.; well understood.

Familiar in his mouth as household words.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 3.

The muse of poets feeds her wingèd brood
By common firesides, on *familiar* food.
O. W. Holmes, A Rhymed Lesson.

Familiar spirit, a spirit or demon supposed to attend on an individual, or to come at his call; the invisible agent of a necromancer's wife.

Regard not them that have *familiar spirits*.
Lev. xix. 31.

And he made his son pass through the fire, and observed times, and used enchantments, and dealt with *familiar spirits* and wizards. 2 Ki. xxi. 6.

=**Syn. 2.** Close, intimate, amicable, fraternal, near.—**3.** Social, unceremonious, free, frank.—**5.** Conversant.

II. *n.* **1.** A familiar friend; an intimate; a close companion; one long acquainted; one accustomed to another by free, unreserved converse.

All my *familiars* watched for my halting. Jer. xx. 10.

What rare discourse are you fallen upon, ha? have you found any *familiars* here, that you are so free?
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, Ind.

They seldom visit their friends, except some *familiars*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 239.

2. A familiar spirit; a demon or evil spirit supposed to attend at call. See *familiar spirit*, under I.

Away with him! he has a *familiar* under his tongue.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

You may have, as you come through Germany, a *familiar* for little or nothing, shall turn itself into the shape of your dog. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, v. 4.

I have heard old beldams
Talk of *familiars* in the shape of mice,
Rats, ferrets, weasels, and I wot not what,
That have appear'd, and suck'd, some say, their blood.
Ford and Dekker, Witch of Edmonton, ii. 1.

3. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a member of the household of the pope or of a bishop, supported at his expense, and rendering him domestic, though not menial service. The familiar must live in the diocese of his superior.—4. An officer of the Tribunal of the Inquisition who arrested persons accused or suspected. See *inquisition*.

The proudest nobles of the land held it an honour to serve as *familiars* of the Holy Office. *Prescott.*

familiarisation, familiarise. See *familiarization, familiarize.*

familiarity (fa-mil-i-ar'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *familiarities* (-tiz). [< ME. *familarite*, < OF. *familiarite*, F. *familiarité* = Pr. *familiaritat* = Sp. *familiaridad* = Pg. *familiaridade* = It. *familiarità* = G. *familiarität*, < L. *familiarita(t-)s*, intimacy, friendship, < *familiaris*, familiar: see *familiar*.] 1. The state of being familiar, in any sense of that word; intimate knowledge; close or habitual acquaintance; free or unrestrained intercourse: followed by *with* before an object.

I doubt I shall find the entrance to his *familiarity* somewhat more than difficult. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iii. 1.

I think nothing which is a phrase or saying in common talk should be admitted into a serious poem; because it takes off from the solemnity of the expression, and gives it too great a turn of *familiarity*.
Addison, On Virgil's Georgics.

Again, let me tell you, Madam, *Familiarity* breeds Contempt: You'll never leave till you have made me saucy.
Wycherley, Love in a Wood, iv.

Familiarity in inferiors is sauciness; in superiors, condescension; neither of which are to have being among companions, the very word implying that they are to be equal. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 225.

That long *familiarity* whereby a singer's audience becomes somewhat weary of his notes.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 151.

2. An unusual liberty in act or speech from one person toward another; a freedom of conduct justified only by the most intimate relations, or exercised without warrant; an act of personal license, in either a good or a bad sense: most frequently in the plural: as, the *familiarities* of intimate friendship; his *familiarities* were repulsive.—3. In *astrol.*, any kind of aspect or reception. = **Syn. 1.** *Acquaintance*, etc. (see *acquaintance*), familiar knowledge, fellowship, friendship, sociability. See list under *affability*.

familiarization (fa-mil"ya-ri-zā'shon), *n.* [< *familiarize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of making or becoming familiar, or the state of being familiar. Also spelled *familiarisation*.

There can be no question that a constant *familiarisation* with such scenes blunts the feelings, if it does not harden the heart. *T. Hook*, Gilbert Gurney, II. i.

familiarize (fa-mil'ya-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *familiarized*, ppr. *familiarizing*. [< F. *familiariser* = Sp. Pg. *familiarizar* = It. *familiarizzare*; as *familiar* + *-ize*.] 1. To make familiar or intimate; render conversant by customary use, experience, or intercourse; acquaint closely: as, to *familiarize* one's self with scenes of distress.

King Bogoris hoped to *familiarise* men's minds with the tenets of the gospel. *Milman*, Latin Christianity, v. 8.

In order that men should believe in witches, their intellects must have been *familiarised* with the conceptions of Satanic power and Satanic presence.
Lecky, Rationalism, I. 81.

These strange woes stole on tiptoe, as it were,
Into my neighborhood and privacy,
Sat down where I sat, laid them where I lay;
And I was found *familiarized* with fear.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 11.

2. To accustom familiarly, as to the sight, knowledge, or practice of something; habituate; inure. [Now rare.]

Being *familiarized* to it, men are not shocked at it.
Butler.

3†. To make familiar in manner; cause to act or be exercised familiarly or affably.

For the cure of this particular sort of madness, it will be necessary to break through all forms with him, and *familiarize* his carriage by the use of a good cudgel.
Steele, Tatler, No. 127.

4. To make familiar in regard or experience; make well known; cause to be intimately considered or customary.

Wethamstede, the learned and liberal abbot of St. Albans, being desirous of *familiarising* the history of his patron saint to the monks of his convent.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, II. 53.

The genius smiled on me with a look of compassion and affability that *familiarized* him to my imagination.
Addison, Spectator.

Also spelled *familiarise*.

familiarly (fa-mil'yär-li), *adv.* In a familiar manner; unceremoniously; without constraint or formality; with the ease and unconcern that arise from long custom or acquaintance.

He salutes me as *familiarly* as if we had known together since the deluge, or the first year of Troy action.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

They'll come to me *familiarly*,
And eat up all I have; drink up my wine too.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iv. 2.

familiarness (fa-mil'yär-nes), *n.* Familiarity.

Let not the *familiarness* or frequency of such providences cause them to be neglected by us, to improve them as God would have us, to fear before him.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 320.

familiary† (fa-mil'i-ā-ri), *a.* [< L. *familiaris*, in lit. sense belonging to a family: see *familiar*.] Pertaining to a family or household; domestic.

Yet it pleas'd God . . . to make him the beginner of a reformation to this whole kingdom, by first asserting into his *familiary* power the right of just divorce.
Milton, Divorce, ii. 21.

familism (fam'i-lizm), *n.* [< L. *familia*, family, + *-ism*.] 1. The religious doctrines and practices of the Familists. See *Familist*, 1.

Antinomianism, as both experience and the nature of the thing has sufficiently taught us, seldom ends but in *familism*. *South*, Works, V. iii.

2. The tendency to live in families; that system of society which is founded on the family.

Familism, the love of those nearest and dearest, loses its excluding character.
R. T. Ely, French and German Socialism, p. 99.

Familist (fam'i-list), *n.* [= F. *familliste*, < L. *familia*, family, + *-ist*.] 1. One of the religious sect called the *Family of Love*, founded in Holland and England in the sixteenth century by Hans Niklas, or Nicholas, who was a disciple of David Joris (see *Davidist*, 2), and taught mystical doctrines based upon the theory that religion consists wholly in love independently of the form of faith. To them Moses was the prophet of hope, Christ the prophet of faith, and Hans Nicholas the prophet of love. The sect was prohibited by Queen Elizabeth in 1580, but existed till the middle of the next century.

The primitive Christians in their times were accounted such as are now call'd *Familists* and Adamites, or worse.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 6.

2. [*l. c.*] The head of a family; a family man. [Rare.]

If you will needs be a *familist* and marry, muster not the want of issue among your greatest afflictions.
Osborne, Advice to a Son.

familistère (fa-mē-lēs-tăr'), *n.* [F., < *familliste*, in lit. sense one of a family: see *Familist*.] A community of Fourierist or other communists living together as one family; the building in which such persons live; a phalanstery.

In 1859 Godin put up a large building called the *familistère*, for the accommodation of 300 families, adding a theater, school-house, etc. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 8761.

It [Guise in France] has an old castle dating from the 16th century and a palatial *familistère* with accommodation for 400 families. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 265.

familistery (fam-i-lis'te-ri), *n.*; pl. *familisteries* (-riz). Same as *familistère*.

familistic, familistical (fam-i-lis'tik, -ti-kal), *a.* [< *familist* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to the Familists or to familism.

And such are, for ought that ever I could discern, those Seraphick, Anabaptistick, and *Familistick* Hyperboles, those proud swelling words of vanity and novelty, with which those men use to deceive the simple and credulous sort of people. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 195.

About this time there arose great troubles in the country, especially at Boston, by the breathing of antinomian and *familistical* opinions.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 198.

family (fam'i-li), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *familie* (not in ME.) = D. G. Dan. *familie* = F. *famille* = Pr. *familla* = Sp. Pg. *familia* = It. *famiglia* = Sw. *familj*, < L. *familia*, the servants in a household, a household establishment, the domestics collectively; hence the household, the estate, property, rarely in the later and mod. sense of family (parents and children), for which L. *domus* was used, < *famulus*, a servant, OL. *famul*, < Oscan *famel*, a servant, prob. < Oscan *faama*, a house, perhaps akin to Skt. *dhāman*, an abode, house, < √ *dhā*, set, place, = Gr. *τι-θέ-ναι* = E. *do*[1]: see *do*[1], and cf. *fact*.]

I. *n.*; pl. *families* (-liz). 1. The collective body of persons who form one household under one head and one domestic government, including parents, children, and servants, and as sometimes used even lodgers or boarders. In law husband and wife living together, and having no children, are sometimes deemed within the benefit of a statute as to families.

Rod. Signior, is all your *family* within?
Iago. Are your doors locked? *Shak.*, Othello, i. 1.

Pie. Is your worship of the *family*
Unto the Lady Pecunia?
Bro. I serve her grace, sir.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, ii. 1.

The two societies, Roman and Hindoo, . . . are seen to be formed, at what for practical purposes is the earliest stage of their history, by the multiplication of a particular unit or group, the Patriarchal *Family*. . . . The group consists of animate and inanimate property, of wife, children, slaves, land, and goods, all held together by subjection to the despotic authority of the eldest male of the eldest ascending line, the father, the grandfather, or even more remote ancestor.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 310.

Families are the unity of which society is composed, as tissue is made of cells, and matter of molecules.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 225.

2. Parents with their children, whether they dwell together or not; in a more general sense, any group of persons closely related by blood, as parents, children, uncles, aunts, and cousins: often used in a restricted sense only of a group of parents and children founded upon the principle of monogamy.

Either his uncle, or his uncle's son, . . . or any that is nigh of kin unto him of his *family* may redeem him.
Lev. xxv. 49.

Come they of noble *family*?
Why, so didst thou. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 2.

3. In a narrow use, the children of the same parents, considered collectively apart from the parents: as, they (a husband and wife) have a large *family* to care for; a *family* of children. [In all the above uses, frequently used figuratively with regard to animals.]

Seldom at church ('twas such a busy life),
But duly sent his *family* and wife.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 382.

4. In the most general sense, those who descend from a common progenitor; a tribe or race; kindred; lineage. Thus, the Israelites were a branch of the *family* of Abraham; the whole human race constitutes the human *family*.

Hence—5. Any group or aggregation of things classed together as kindred or related from possessing in common characteristics which distinguish them from other things of the same order. Thus, a body of languages regarded as representatives of a common ancestor, or as having come by gradual processes of alteration and divarication from the same original tongue, is called a family: as, the Indo-European *family*; the South African *family*.

There be two great *families* of things, sulphureous and mercurial. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

The states of Europe were, by the prevailing maxims of its policy, closely united in one *family*. *Everett.*

Specifically—6. In scientific classifications, a group of individuals more comprehensive than a genus and less so than an order, based on fewer or less definite points of physical resemblance than the former, and on more or more definite ones than the latter. In zoölogy the name of a family now almost invariably ends in *-idæ*, which has the force of a patronymic. The prime divisions of a family are termed *subfamilies*, and end usually in *-inæ*. The prime associations of families are in some refinements of classification called *superfamilies*; there is no obvious distinction, however, between these and suborders. The recognition and definition of the family, as of other zoölogical groups, is entirely a matter of expert opinion, having no natural necessity for being; hence the wide difference among zoologists in their evaluation of the term. A modern family is usually less comprehensive than a genus as used in the last century. The use of the regular termination *-idæ* has done much to fix the valuation of the family more stably than that of either the genus or the order. Zoölogical families are considered as being approximately of the same grade in classification as the groups called orders in botany. Hence the word *family* is generally used by botanists as a synonym of *order*: as, *order Ranunculaceæ*, the crowfoot *family*. In cryptogamic botany the family is the prime division of the order or suborder, and the prime division of the family is the *subfamily* or tribe; but in some classifications the family is made to rank next below the tribe. The absolute rank of the family also varies with different authors, the family of one being the order of another, etc. The usual termination is *-eæ* (or *-ei*), but *-aceæ* (or *-acei*) is used as a family termination in some cases. See *classification*.

7. Course of descent; genealogy.

Go! if your ancient, but ignoble blood
Has crept through scoundrels ever since the flood,
Go! and pretend your *family* is young;
Nor own your fathers have been fools so long.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 213.

8. Descent; especially, noble or respectable stock: as, a man of good *family*.

Great *families* of yesterday we show,
And lords, whose parents were the Lord knows who.
Defoe, True-Born Englishman, i.

9. A cluster of microscopic plants formed by the adherence of a number of individuals; a colony.—**Family of curves.** See *curve*.—**Family of Love.** See *Familist*, 1.—**Family of surfaces.** See *surface*.—**Happy family,** an assemblage of animals of diverse habits and propensities living amicably, or at least quietly, together in one cage.—**Holy family,** the family of which Christ formed a part in his early years; especially, a group consisting of Joseph and Mary and the infant Jesus, with or without attendants, called specifically *the Holy Family*, which has been from early times a frequent subject of pictorial representation.—**In the bosom of one's family.** See *bosom*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or connected with the family.—**Family altar.** See *altar*.—**Family chack.** See *chack*[2].—**Family Compact** (F. *Pacte de Famille*), a name given to three treaties in the eighteenth century between the French and Spanish Bourbon dynasties, especially to the last of the three in 1761, in consequence of which Spain joined with France in the war against Great Britain. The branch house of Bourbon ruling in Italy was also included in this alliance.—**Family council, family meeting,** in *civil law*, as in Louisiana and Quebec, a council of the relatives or friends of a person for whose sake a judicial proceeding, as the appointment of a guardian, is to be taken, called and presided over by a judicial officer, and held under legal forms.—**Family man,** one who has a family or a household; a man inclined to lead a domestic life.

The Jews are generally, when married, most exemplary *family men*. *Mayhew*.

Family tie, the bond of union and affection existing between members of the same family.—**Family way** or **state,** pregnancy.—**In the family way,** pregnant.

family-head† (fam′i-li-hed), *n.* *Naut.*, the stem of a vessel when it was surmounted by several full-length figures.

famine (fam′in), *n.* [< ME. *famine, famyn*, < OF. *famine*, F. *famine* = Pr. *famina* (as if < ML. **famina*), an extension of L. *fames* (> It. *fame* = OSp. *fame*, Sp. *hambre* = Pg. *fome* = Pr. *fam* = OF. *faim*, F. *faim*), hunger. Cf. Gr. *χῆρος*, bereft, empty, *χήρα*, a widow, Skt. *hāni*, privation, want, < Skt. √ *hā*, leave, desert.] Scarcity or destitution of food; a general want of provision or supply; extreme dearth, threatening or resulting in starvation: often used by extension with reference to the want or scarcity of material things other than food, and, figuratively, of immaterial things.

Ofte tymes thei assailed the Citee, that was right stronge, that nothynge ne dowted, saf only for *famyn*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 224.

And that food shall be for store to the land against the seven years of *famine*; . . . that the land perish not through the *famine*. Gen. xli. 36.

I could not forget my native country, England, and lamented under the *famine* of God's Word and Sacraments: the want whereof I found greater than all earthly wants. *R. Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 400).

Cotton famine. See *cotton*[1].—**Famine fever,** relapsing fever.—**Famine prices,** the high prices resulting from scarcity of a commodity.

Tin-plates, in common with tin, ruled at what were termed *famine prices* in 1872.
Contemporary Rev., LII. 542.

=**Syn.** *Dearth*, etc. See *scarcity*.

famine-bread (fam′in-bred), *n.* The *Umbilicaria arctica*, a species of lichen.

The so-called *famine bread* (Umbilicaria arctica), which has maintained the life of so many arctic travellers.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 409.

famish (fam′ish), *v.* [The ME. form was *famen*, on which, later, *famish* was formed, like the equiv. *affamish* (which appears at the same time —16th century), with suffix *-ish*, as in *languish*, etc., < OF. *a-famer*, later *af-famer*, ML. *af-famare*, famish, < L. *ad*, to, + *fames*, hunger: see *famine*.] **I.** *trans.* To deprive of nourishment; keep or cause to be insufficiently supplied with food or drink; starve; destroy, exhaust, or distress with hunger or thirst.

This rash Word cost de Brawse his Countrey, and his Lady and their Son their Lives, both of them being *famished* to Death in Prison. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 69.

Thin air
Above the clouds will pine his entrails gross,
And *famish* him of breath, if not of bread. . .
Milton, P. L., xii. 78.

The pains of *famished* Tantalus he'll feel. *Dryden*.

He had *famished* Paris into a surrender. *Burke*.

II. *intrans.* To suffer extreme hunger or thirst; be exhausted through want of food or drink; suffer extremity by deprivation of any necessary.

The Lord will not suffer the soul of the righteous to *famish*. Prov. x. 3.

You are all resolved rather to die than to *famish*.
Shak., Cor., i. 1.

All the race
Of Israel here had *famish'd*, had not God
Rain'd from heaven manna. *Milton*, P. R., ii. 311.

famishment (fam′ish-ment), *n.* [< *famish* + *-ment*.] The pain of extreme hunger or thirst; extremity from want of food. [Obsolete or rare.]

To be without pestelence, warre and *famishment*, and all maner other abhominable diseases & plagues pertayne to vs as well as to them, if we keepe our temporall lawes.
Tyndale, Works, p. 208.

So sore was the *famishment* in the land.
Gen. xlvii. 13 (Matthew's translation).

Eleuen of our men after much miserie and *famishment* (which killed some of them in the way) got to Coro.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 830.

famosity† (fā-mos′i-ti), *n.* [< ML. *famosita(t-)s*, fame, LL. only ill fame, < L. *famosus*, famous: see *famous*.] Renown. *Bailey*, 1727.

famous (fā′mus), *a.* [< ME. *famous* = D. *fameus* = G. *famos* = Sw. *famos, famös*, < F. *fameux* = Pr. *famos* = Sp. Pg. It. *famoso*, < L. *famosus*, famed, famous, sometimes in a good, but commonly in a bad sense, infamous, < *fama*, fame: see *fame*[1].] **1.** Celebrated in fame or public report; renowned; distinguished in story or common talk: generally followed by *for* before the thing for which the person or thing is famed: as, a man *famous for* erudition, *for* eloquence, *for* military skill, etc.; a spring *famous for* its cures.

Many a meane souldier & other obscure persons were spoken of and made *famous* in stories.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 35.

A train-band captain eke was he
Of *famous* London town.
Cowper, John Gilpin.

"But what good came of it at last?"
Quoth little Peterkin.
"Why, that I cannot tell," said he;
"But 'twas a *famous* victory."
Southey, Battle of Blenheim.

I have always heard that Holland House is *famous for* its good cheer, and certainly the reputation is not unmerited. *Macaulay*, in Trevelyan, I. 191.

2. Deserving of fame; praiseworthy; uncommonly good; admirable: as, he is a *famous* hand at such work. [Now chiefly colloq.]

And ther I hard a *famus* Sermon of a Doctor which began a v of the cloke in the mornyng and contynuyd tyll it was ix of the clok.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 3.

3†. Of good character: opposed to *infamous*.

Twa or thre of his nichtbouris *famous* and unsuspect men. *Balfour's Pract.*, p. 145. (*Jamieson*.)

4†. Injurious; defamatory; slanderous.

That na maner of man mak, write, or imprent ony billis, writingis, or balladis *famous* or sclanderous to ony persoun. *Balfour's Pract.*, p. 537. (*Jamieson*.)

=**Syn.** *Noted, Celebrated, Famous, Renowned, Illustrious, Distinguished, Eminent, Notable, Notorious*, famed, far-famed, conspicuous, remarkable, signal. The first nine words express degrees and kinds of the presence or prominence of a person or thing in public knowledge or attention. *Noted, celebrated, famous*, are of an ascending scale of strength, and may be used in a good or a bad sense: as, a *celebrated* thief; a *famous* forger. The use of *celebrated* in a bad sense is rather new and less common. *Noted* is not much used by fastidious writers. *Celebrated, renowned, illustrious*, are also on an ascending scale of strength. *Celebrated* is, by derivation, commemorated in a solemn way, and occasionally shows somewhat of this meaning still. *Renowned* is, literally, named again and again. *Illustrious* suggests luster, splendor, in character or conduct: as, *illustrious* deeds; making one's country *illustrious*. *Distinguished* means marked by something that makes one stand apart from or above others in the public view. *Eminent* means standing high above the crowd. *Notable* is worthy of note, and so memorable, conspicuous, or notorious: as, a *notable* liar. *Notorious* is now used only in a bad sense, having a large and evil fame. A man may be *notable, noted*, or *famous* for his eccentricities or his industry, *celebrated* for his wit, *renowned* for his achievements, *illustrious* for his virtues, *distinguished* for his talents, *eminent* for his professional skill or success, *notorious* for his want of principle. See *fame*[1].

We shall have recourse to a *noted* story in Don Quixote.
Hume, Essays, i. 23.

In 1741, the *celebrated* Whitefield preached here [at Concord] in the open air, to a great congregation.
Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

I'll make thee glorious by my pen,
And *famous* by my sword.
Marquis of Montrose, My Dear and Only Love.

Those far-*renowned* brides of ancient song
Peopled the hollow dark, like burning stars.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

William Pitt . . . inherited a name which, at the time of his birth, was the most *illustrious* in the civilized world.
Macaulay, William Pitt.

But among the young candidates for Addison's favour there was one [Pope] *distinguished* by talents above the rest, and *distinguished*, we fear, not less by malignity and insincerity. *Macaulay*, Addison.

In architecture and the fine arts, as in decorative art, the Persians of the middle ages achieved a *notable* success.
N. A. Rev., CXL. 328.

While officers of acknowledged fitness are being turned out of one branch of a department, men of *notorious* unfitness are retained in places of trust and confidence in another. *The Century*, XXXI. 151.

famous (fā′mus), *v. t.* [< *famous*, *a.*] To render famous or renowned. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The painful warrior *famoused* for fight.
Shak., Sonnets, xxv.

Hee [Greene] made no account of winning credite by his workes, as thou dost, that dost no good workes, but thinkes to bee *famosed* by a strong faith of thy owne worthines. *Nash*, Strange Newes (1592), sig. E, p. 4.

She that with silver springs forever fills
The shady groves, sweet meddowes, and the hills,
From whose continuall store such pooles are fed
As in the land for seas are *famoused*.
W. Browne, Inner Temple Masque.

He [Keats] told them of the heroic uncle, whose deeds, we may be sure, were properly *famoused* by the boy Homer.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 306.

famously (fā′mus-li), *adv.* **1.** With renown or celebrity; notoriously.

He being the publick reader of diuinitie in the vniuersitie of Oxford was, for the rude time wherein he liued, *famously* reputed for a great clearke.
Foxe, Martyrs, p. 300.

2. Remarkably well; admirably; capitally: as, he has succeeded *famously*. [Colloq.]

famousness (fā′mus-nes), *n.* Renown; great fame; celebrity. [Rare.]

Unto this heauenly matter there was specially deputed a tendre young virgin, not set forth to the world . . . by *famousness* of name, not portlynesse of life, etc.
J. Udall, On Luke i.

famp (famp), *n.* [E. dial.] In Cumberland, England, decomposed limestone; in some other districts in England, a bed or deposit of fine silicious material.

famular†, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English variant of *familiar*.

famulate† (fam′ū-lāt), *v. i.* [< L. *famulatus*, pp. of *famulari*, be a servant, serve, < *famulus*, a servant: see *family*.] To serve. *Cockeram*.

famulative† (fam′ū-lā-tiv), *a.* [< L. *famulatus*, servitude (< *famulus*, a servant), + *-ive*.] Acting as a servant; subservient.

Hereby the divine creative power is made too cheap and prostituted a thing, as being *famulative* alwaies to brutish, and many times to unlawful lusts.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 45.

famuler†, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English variant of *familiar*.

famuli, *n.* Plural of *famulus*.

famulist (fam′ū-list), *n.* [< L. *famulus*, a servant: see *family*.] In Oxford University, an inferior member of a college; a servant.

famulus (fam′ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *famuli* (-li). [= Sp. *fámulo* = Pg. It. *famulo*, < L. *famulus*, a servant, ML. an attendant, apparitor, squire, familiar: see *family*.] A servant or assistant; especially, formerly, the private servant of a scholar; by extension, a private secretary or amanuensis.

We keep a *famulus* to go errands, yoke the gig, curry the cattle, and so forth. *Carlyle*, in Froude.

The magician's *famulus* got hold of the forbidden book, and summoned a goblin. *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. iii. 3.

fan (fan), *n.* [< ME. *fan, fann* (for winnowing grain), < AS. *fann* (for winnowing grain) = D. *wan* = OHG. *wanna*, MHG. G. *wanne* = Sw. *vanna*, a fan (for winnowing grain), = It. *vanno* = OF. *van*, F. *van* (whence E. *van*[2], which is thus a doublet of *fan*), < L. *vannus*, a fan (for winnowing grain), orig. **vatnus*, akin to Skt. *vāta*, wind, < √ *vā*, blow. Cf. E. *wind*[1], and its deriv. *winnow*, from the same ult. root.] **1.** The common name of instruments for producing agitation of the air by the movements of a broad surface, as of a wing or vane. Specifically—(*a*) A hand-implement for cooling the face and person by agitating the air. Fans are made in a variety of forms and of two general kinds, those which can be folded or shut up and those which are permanently expanded or fixed. Fixed fans are made of feathers set side by side, of the leaves of palmate-leafed palm-trees, or of paper or similar films spread on slender radiating sticks. Folding fans are sometimes made of thin slips of ivory, wood, or papier maché, etc., but more commonly of a continuous surface of paper, silk, or other material, mounted on strips of a rigid material pivoted at one end, and folding together easily in the manner of a plaiting. The most costly and elaborate painted fans were made during the eighteenth century, especially in France, chicken-skin being a favorite material.

Crul [curled] was his heer, and as the gold it shoon,
And strouted [expanded] as a *fanne*, large and brode.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 129.

These *fannes* both men and women of the country doe carry to coole themselves withall in the time of heate, by the often fanning of their faces. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 134.

"What would you give to your sister Anne?" . . .
"My gay gold ring, and my feathered *fan*."
The Three Knights (Child's Ballads, II. 370).

(*b*) Any contrivance of vanes or flat disks, revolved by machinery or by hand, as for winnowing grain, cooling fluids, urging combustion, promoting ventilation, etc.

Clean provender, which hath been winnowed with the shovel and with the *fan*. Isa. xxx. 24.

(*c*) A small vane or sail used to keep the large sails of a windmill always in the direction of the wind. (*d*) An apparatus for regulating or checking, by the resistance of the air to its rapid motion, the velocity of light machinery, as in a musical box; a fly.

An important modification on his original mechanism is now generally made, by a long arm of iron, called a *fan*, extending horizontally in front of the vertical draw-rods, where by suitable mechanism it is made to wave up and down. *Grove*, Mus. Dict., II. 598.

(*e*) An apparatus, also called the *fan-governor*, for regulating the throttle-valve of a steam-engine. (*f*) In *soap-manuf.*, a rotating paddle, so set that its blades skim closely over the surface of the boiling mass in the soap-copper. It serves to prevent the contents of the copper from boiling over.

2. Something resembling a fan when spread, as the wing of a bird, the tail of a peacock, etc.

As a peacock and crane were in company, the peacock spread his tail, and challenged the other to show him such a *fan* of feathers. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3. In *geol.*, an accumulation of debris brought down by a stream descending through a steep ravine and debouching in the plain beneath, where the detrital material spreads itself out in the shape of a fan, forming a section of a very low cone.

The *fan* is properly a flat cone, having the apex at the mouth of the ravine.
F. Drew, Proc. Geol. Soc. London, XXIX. 447.

4†. A quintain.

Now, swete sir, wol ye justen atte *fan*?
Chaucer, Prol. to Manciple's Tale, l. 42.

5. Figuratively, any agency which excites to action or which stimulates the activity of a passion or an emotion, producing effects analogous to those of a fan in exciting flame: as, this was a *fan* to rebellion; a *fan* to love.—**6.** In *Arthropoda*, an appendage of the abdomen, as in the tail of *Mysis*, which may contain an auditory organ.—**7.** A measure of chaff, in Cambridgeshire, England, equal to 3 heaped bushels.—**8.** The flukes of a whale: a whalers' term.—**Eucharistic, holy, liturgical,** or **mystical fan.** See *flabellum.*—**Order of the Fan,** a Swedish order founded in 1744, and now extinct.

fan (fan), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fanned*, ppr. *fanning*. [< ME. *fannen*, tr. winnow, intr. flutter, = D. *wannen* = OHG. *wannōn*, winnow; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cool and refresh, or affect in any way, by agitating the air with or as with a fan.

Come Zephyrs, come, while Cupid sings,
Fan her with your silky Wings.
Congreve, Semele, ii. 2.

Cleopatra disdained not . . . to cause herself to be *fanned* by favourite slaves armed with screens or feathers of the Ibis, impregnated with odours.
Uzanne, The Fan (trans.), p. 28.

She was *fanned* into slumbers by her slaves. *Spectator.*

2. To move or agitate with or as with a fan.

The air
Floats as they pass, *fann'd* with unnumber'd plumes.
Milton, P. L., vii. 432.

Her turtles *fann'd* the buxom air above:
And, by his mother, stood an infant Love.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., ii. 519.

The southwest wind
Of soft June mornings *fanned* the thin white hair
Of the sage fisher. *Whittier*, Bridal of Pennacook.

3. To blow upon, literally or figuratively; excite, as fire, by means of a current of air.

Heav'n's fire confounds, when *fann'd* with folly's breath.
Quarles, Emblems, ii., Epig. 1.

4. To winnow; separate chaff from and drive it away by a current of air.

Travelling along vales and over hills for about five hours, we passed by some cottages, where they were *fanning* their corn. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 161.

5. Figuratively, to produce effects upon analogous to those of a fan in exciting flame; excite; increase the activity or ardor of; stimulate; inflame: said of the passions and emotions, of plots, etc.: as, this *fanned* the flame of his love; he *fanned* the embers of rebellion.

His was no flickering flame, that dies
Unless when *fanned* by looks and sighs,
And lighted oft at lady's eyes.
Scott, Marmion, v. 28.

Fans every kindling flame of local prejudice.
D. Webster, Speech, Feb. 22, 1832.

That such a man could spring from our decays
Fans the soul's nobler faith until it burn.
Lowell, Jeffries Wyman.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To move, as if by the action of a fan or by fanning.—**2.** To assume a fan-like shape.—**Fanning along** (*naut.*), moving along very slowly, with the sails alternately filling and collapsing, in light, unsteady puffs of wind.—**To fan out,** to spread or reach out in the form of a fan; hence, to become thin and scattered, as a school of fish.

fanal (fa-nal'), *n.* [< F. *fanal* = Sp. Pg. *fanal*, a lantern, signal-light, beacon, lighthouse, < It. *fanale*, a signal-light, beacon, lighthouse (ML. *fanale*), < It. dial. (Ven.) *fano*, It. *faro*, a lighthouse, < L. *pharus*, < Gr. *φάρος*, a lighthouse: see *pharos*. The It. dial. *fano* is less prob. referred to Gr. *φανός*, a torch, a lantern.] A small lighthouse, or, more commonly, the lamp or apparatus placed in such a lighthouse to give light.

fanam (fa-näm'), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Hind. *falam.*] **1.** The name of various native gold coins formerly current in southern India, and weighing from 5 to 6 grains; also, the name of various small European silver coins formerly current in India. The value varied in different places, but it may be stated at about 3 pence English.

Obverse. Reverse.
Fanam of Madras, British Museum. (Size of the original.)

You are desired to lay a silver *fanam*, a piece worth three pence, upon the ground. This, which is the smallest of all coins, the elephant feels about till he finds.
Carraccioli, Life of Clive, I. 288.

2. Formerly, a money of account in India.

fanatic (fa-nat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *fanatick*; = F. *fanatique* = Sp. *fanático* = Pg. It. *fanatico* = D. *fanatiek* (cf. G. *fanatisch* = Dan. Sw. *fanatisk*), < L. *fanaticus*, pertaining to a temple, inspired by a divinity, enthusiastic, frantic, furious, mad, < *fanum*, a temple: see *fane*[2].] **I.** *a.* Same as *fanatical.*

II. *n.* A person affected by zeal or enthusiasm, particularly on religious subjects; one given to wild and extravagant notions of religion.

There is a new word, coined within few months, called *fanatics*, which, by the close stickling thereof, seemeth well cut out and proportioned to signify what is meant thereby, even the sectaries of our age.
Fuller, Mixt Contemplations (1660).

He who sacrifices all expediency to a theory or a belief is in danger of becoming a *fanatic*.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 213.

fanatical (fa-nat'i-kal), *a.* [< *fanatic* + *-al.*] **1.** Wild and extravagant in opinions, particularly in religious opinions; extreme, or maintaining opinions in an extreme way; especially, inordinately zealous, enthusiastic, or bigoted.

A *fanatick* Fellow, one John Powdras, a Tanner's Son of Exeter, gave forth that himself was the true Edward, eldest Son of the late King Edward the First, and by a false Nurse was changed in his Cradle.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 109.

It is amusing to observe the first words of this *fanatical* hypocrite [Cromwell], corresponding so exactly to his character. *Hume*, Hist. Eng., II.

2. Of an extravagant, extreme, or inordinately zealous kind: as, *fanatical* ideas.

A Christen mannis obedyence standeth not in the fulfyllyng of *fanaticall* vowes. *Bp. Bale*, Apology, fol. 96.

I abhor such *fanatical* phantasms. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1.

Who that hath seen the new generation of scientists at their work does not delight in their healthy and manly vigor, even when most he feels their iconoclasm to be *fanatical*? *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 125.

=**Syn.** *Enthusiastic, Fanatical*, etc. See *enthusiastic* and *superstition.*

fanatically (fa-nat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a fanatical manner; with inordinate zeal or with bigotry.

When men are furiously and *fanatically* fond of an object, they will prefer it . . . to their own peace.
Burke, Petition of the Unitarians.

fanaticalness (fa-nat'i-kal-nes), *n.* Fanaticism.

That temper of prophaneness, whereby a man is disposed to contemn and despise all religion, . . . is much worse . . . than *fanaticalness*, and idolatry.
Bp. Wilkins, Natural Religion, ii. 1.

fanaticism (fa-nat'i-sizm), *n.* [< *fanatic* + *-ism.*] The character or conduct of a fanatic; inordinate zeal or bigotry; the entertainment of wild and extravagant notions, especially in regard to religion.

The national character became exalted by a religious fervor, which in later days, alas! settled into a fierce *fanaticism.* *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

The *fanaticism* of Cromwell never urged him on impracticable undertakings, or confused his perception of the public good. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

The wild *fanaticism* that nerves the soul against danger, and almost steels the body against torments.
Lecky, Rationalism, I. 153.

=**Syn.** *Credulity, Bigotry*, etc. See *superstition.*

fanaticize (fa-nat'i-siz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fanaticized*, ppr. *fanaticizing*. [< *fanatic* + *-ize.*] **I.** *trans.* To make fanatical.

II. *intrans.* To play the fanatic.

A man once committed headlong to republican or any other transcendentalism, and fighting and *fanaticising* amid a nation of his like, becomes as it were enveloped in an ambient atmosphere of transcendentalism and delirium.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. iii. 2.

[Rare in both uses.]

fanatism (fan'a-tizm), *n.* [Improp. for *fanaticism*; = G. *fanatismus* = Dan. *fanatisme* = Sw. *fanatism*, < F. *fanatisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *fanatismo.*] Fanaticism. *Gibbon.* [Rare.]

fan-blast (fan'blȧst), *n.* In *iron-works*, the blast produced by a fan, in contradistinction to that produced by a blowing-engine.

fan-blower (fan'blō″ėr), *n.* A blower consisting of straight or curved vanes attached to a shaft which revolves with great rapidity. The vanes are inclosed in a cylindrical case, open at the center for the inflow of the air, and at the circumference prolonged into the outflow, or blast-pipe. Also called *fan-wheel.*

fancical†, *a.* [< *fancy* + *-ic-al.*] Fanciful.

After they have completed their tuning, they will (if they be masters) fall into some kind of voluntary or *fancical* play more intelligible. *T. Mace* (1676).

fancied (fan'sid), *p. a.* [Pp. of *fancy*, *v.*] **1.** Portrayed or formed by the fancy; imaginary: as, a *fancied* grievance.

The vision of enchantment's past;
Like frostwork in the morning ray,
The *fancied* fabric melts away.
Scott, Marmion, i., Int.

Mr. Croker, in reprehending the *fancied* inaccuracy of Mrs. Thrale, has himself shown a degree of inaccuracy, or, to speak more properly, a degree of ignorance, hardly credible. *Macaulay*, Boswell's Johnson.

2. Appealing to or produced by fancy; fanciful.

His seals are curiously *fancied* and exquisitely well cut.
Steele, Tatler, No. 142.

fancier (fan'si-ėr), *n.* **1.** One who fancies or has a special taste or aptitude: used of one who deals in objects of fanciful taste: as, a bird-*fancier;* a tulip-*fancier.*

A thorough *fancier* now-a-days never stoops to breed toy-birds. *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 226.

2. One who is under the influence of his fancy: as, "not reasoners, but *fanciers*," *Macaulay.*

fanciful (fan'si-fûl), *a.* [< *fancy* + *-ful.*] **1.** Led by fancy rather than by reason and experience; subject to the influence of fancy; whimsical: applied to persons.

Those . . . do not consider what a catching disease folly is; and how natural it is for men that are *fancifull* in Religion to exchange one folly for another.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. vi.

2. Opposed to real.

Fanciful distinctions without much real difference.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 118.

No one is a hero to his valet, and the slightest incongruity of manner or deportment will shatter in an instant a *fanciful* estimate of character generalized out of speeches or sermons. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 21.

3. Dictated or produced by fancy; appealing to or engaging the fancy; characterized by capricious aspects or qualities; curious: applied to things: as, a *fanciful* scheme; *fanciful* shapes.

Gather up all *fancifullest* shells. *Keats*, Endymion, i.

It is by ideal and *fanciful* conceptions that men of imperfectly trained intelligence are apt to be most powerfully and permanently affected.
C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 14.

=**Syn. 1.** Imaginative, visionary, capricious, eccentric.—**3.** *Fanciful, Fantastic, Grotesque*, chimerical, wild. *Fantastic* and *grotesque* may be applied to persons or to things, but *grotesque* to persons only when indicating outward appearance. That which is *fanciful* is odd, but not beyond the point of pleasing; that which is *fantastic* goes beyond that point, suggesting an unregulated or half-crazy fancy: as, the *fantastic* notions or dress of a lunatic. That which is *grotesque* carries fancy so far as to be unnatural, absurd, a combination of incongruous parts, a travesty upon the real or proper.

Come, see the north-wind's masonry. . . .
Speeding, the myriad-handed, his wild work
So *fanciful*, so savage, naught cares he
For number or proportion. *Emerson*, Snow-Storm.

Hard, hard, hard is it, only not to tumble,
So *fantastical* is the dainty metre.
Tennyson, Experiments in Quantity.

The *grotesque* conceits and the tuneless numbers of Donne were, in the time of James, the favourite models of composition at Whitehall and at the Temple.
Macaulay, Dryden.

fancifully (fan'si-fûl-i), *adv.* In a fanciful manner; capriciously or whimsically; with curious prettiness or oddness.

For wit consists in using strong metaphoric images in uncommon yet apt allusions: just as antient Egyptian wisdom did in hieroglyphic symbols *fancifully* analogized. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, iv. § 4.

fancifulness (fan'si-fûl-nes), *n.* The quality of being fanciful, or influenced by the fancy rather than by reason and experience; the quality of being dictated or produced by fancy.

Albertus Magnus, . . . somewhat transported with too much *fancifulness* towards the influences of the heavenly

motions and astrological calculations, supposeth that religion hath had its successive alterations and seasons according to certain periodical revolutions of the planets.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 168.

Agile movement, and a certain degree of *fancifulness*, are indispensable to rhetoric. *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

fancify†, *v. t.* [< *fancy* + *-fy.*] To imagine; fancy.

The good she ever delighted to do, and *fancified* she was born to do. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, VI. 344.

fanciless (fan'si-les), *a.* [< *fancy* + *-less.*] Destitute of fancy or imagination.

A pert or bluff important wight,
Whose brain is *fanciless*, whose blood is white.
Armstrong, Taste.

In this book lay absolutely truth,
Fanciless fact. *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 11.

fan-coral (fan'kor″al), *n.* A gorgonian or sea-fan; an alcyonarian of the order *Gorgoniaceæ*, and especially of the family *Gorgoniidæ*: so called from the branching and radiating form. A common kind is a species of *Rhipidogorgia*. See cut under *coral*.

There, with a light and easy motion,
The *fan-coral* sweeps through the clear, deep sea.
Percival, The Coral Grove.

fan-crest (fan'krest), *n.* A form of crest common in the middle ages at different periods, as in the reign of Richard I. of England, whose second great seal shows this crest, and again at the end of the thirteenth century, when it assumed the shape of a fan or screen with radiating ribs, attached to the helm at a single point.

Fan-crest, about 1350. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

fan-crested (fan'kres″ted), *a.* In *ornith.*, having a crest of feathers which opens up and shuts down like a fan. The hawk-parrot, hoopoe, and royal tody have such crests. See cut under *hoopoe*.

—Fan-crested duck. See *duck*[2].

fan-cricket (fan'krik″et), *n.* A name of the mole-cricket, fen-cricket, or churr-worm, *Gryllotalpa vulgaris*. See *mole-cricket*.

fancy (fan'si), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *fancie, fansy, fant'sy, phant'sy*, a contr. of earlier *fantasy*, < ME. *fantasy, fantesy, fantasie*, fancy, imagination, notion, illusion, inclination, = D. *fantazie* = G. *fantasie* = Dan. Sw. *fantasi*, < OF. *fantasie, fantaisie*, F. *fantaisie* = Pr. *fantazia* = Sp. *fantasía* = Pg. It. *fantasia*, fancy, etc., < ML. *fantasia*, LL. *phantasia*, an idea, notion, fancy, phantasm, < Gr. *φαντασία*, the look or appearance of a thing, imagination, an impression received, image, < *φαντάζειν*, make visible, present to the eye or mind, < *φαίνειν*, bring to light, show, √ **φαν*, connected with √ **φα* in *φάεινος*, shine, *φάος*, contr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, etc. See *phantasm* = *fantom* (*phantom*), *fantastic, phenomenon, photo-*, etc.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *fancies* (-siz). **1.** The productive imagination, especially as exercised in an unregulated, desultory, or capricious manner; the power or the act of forming in the mind images of unusual, impossible, odd, grotesque, whimsical, etc., combinations of things. See *imagination*.

Among these *Fancy* next
Her office holds; of all external things
Which the five watchful senses represent
She forms imaginations, aery shapes.
Milton, P. L., v. 102.

Judgment, indeed, is necessary in him [the poet]; but it is *fancy* that gives the life-touches, and the secret graces to it. *Dryden*, Mock Astrologer, Pref.

The ancient superstitions furnished the *fancy* with beautiful images, but took no hold on the heart.
Macaulay, Dante.

That which history gives not to the eye,
The faded coloring of Time's tapestry,
Let *Fancy*, with her dream-dipped brush, supply.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook.

2. The result or product of an exercise of the fancy; a fanciful image or conception of the mind; a representation in thought, speech, or art of anything ideal or imaginary: as, a pleasing *fancy* or conceit.

How now, my lord? why do you keep alone,
Of sorriest *fancies* your companions making?
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 2.

The bright *fancies* that, amid the great stillness of the night, arise like stars in the firmament of our souls.
Longfellow, Hyperion, iv. 3.

3. An idea or opinion formed upon slight grounds or with little consideration; a speculative belief in the possibility or reality of something untried or unknown; an impression, supposition, or notion: as, that's a mere *fancy*.

A strange *fancy* cam into his head,
That fair Nanciebel was gane.
Lord Lovel (Child's Ballads, II. 163).

I have always had a *fancy* that learning might be made a play and recreation to children. *Locke*, Education, § 148.

4. Productive or operative taste; design; invention.

The New Street [in Genoa] is a double range of palaces from one end to the other, built with an excellent *fancy*, and fit for the greatest princes to inhabit.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 362.

5. Inclination; liking; fondness: as, that which suits your *fancy*.

Yet a' this shall never danton me,
Sae lang's I keep my *fancy* free.
Old Song, Herd's Coll., II. 20.

Fair Helena in *fancy* following me.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

But, sir, I have somehow taken a *fancy* to that picture.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

That which takes my *fancy* most, in the heroic class, is the good-humor and hilarity they exhibit.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 232.

6. Something that pleases or entertains without necessarily having real use or value.

Within a well-roped ring, or on a stage,
Boxing may be a very pretty *Fancy*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 100.

7†. A short, impromptu musical piece, usually instrumental; a fantasy.

And [Shallow] sung those tunes to the over-scutched huswives that he heard the carmen whistle, and sware they were his *fancies*, or his good-nights.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

8†. One of the ornamental tags or aglets attached to the points in the seventeenth century. **—9.** A fancy roller (which see, under II.).

The *fancy* has been called the scavenger of the carding engine. *W. C. Bramwell*, Wool-Carder, p. 203.

In form of filleting, suitable for worsted spinning, the *fancy* is provided with spaced rings, so that after each six inches of carding surface there is a space of from 1¼ to 2 inches, to allow the tacking on of the clothing.
Manufacturers' Rev., XX. 216.

The fancy. (*a*) A cant name for sporting characters collectively, especially prize-fighters.

When *the fancy* was in favor amongst ourselves, the pugilist, after entering into any legal engagement, under strong penalties, to fight on a day assigned, went into training about six weeks previously. *De Quincey*, Plato.

The clients were proud of their lawyers' unscrupulousness, as the patrons of *the fancy* are proud of their champion's condition. *George Eliot*, Janet's Repentance, ii.

He must have been a hard hitter if he boxed as he preached — what *The Fancy* would call "an ugly customer." *Dr. J. Brown*, Rab, p. 6.

(*b*) Any class of people who cultivate a special taste; fanciers collectively. [Rare.]

At a great book sale in London, which had congregated all *the fancy*. *De Quincey*.

=Syn. 1. *Fantasy*, etc. See *fantasy* and *imagination*.— **2.** Conceit.—**5.** Penchant, bias, vagary, whimsey.

II. *a.* **1.** Involving fancy; of a fanciful or imaginary nature; ideal; illusory; notional; dictated by or dependent on the fancy: as, a *fancy* portrait; *fancy* prices; *fancy* strokes or touches.

This anxiety never degenerated into a monomania, like that which led his [Frederic the Great's] father to pay *fancy* prices for giants. *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

2. Fine; elegant; ornamental; adapted to please the taste or fancy (as a trade-epithet); of superfine quality: as, *fancy* stationery; *fancy* flour. **—Fancy fair.** See *fair*[2]. **—Fancy goods.** (*a*) In *trade*, fabrics of varied or variegated patterns, as ribbons, silks, satins, etc., differing from those which are of a plain or simple style or color. (*b*) As commonly used, articles of show and ornament, not including valuable jewelry, but including appliances of dress less useful than ordinary textile materials or garments made of them, as women's collars, ruffles, ties, and the like, and such articles as inkstands, paper-weights, card-receivers, button-hooks, etc., of ornamental design. **—Fancy roller,** in a carding-machine, a roller placed immediately before the doffer. It generally has straight wire teeth, and serves to raise the wool on the main cylinder, in order that the doffer may take it off readily. *E. H. Knight.* **—Fancy shot,** in *billiards*, a stroke with the cue intended to make a point in the game by unusual play, or to show the skill of the player. **—Fancy stitch,** a more or less intricate stitch used for decorative purposes in the finer kinds of needlework: opposed to *plain stitch*.

It does not take long for two young girls to grow intimate over tableau plans and *fancy stitches*.
Mrs. Whitney, Leslie Goldthwaite, ix.

Fancy stocks, among American brokers, stocks which, having no determinate value from any fixed or probable income, fluctuate in price according to the fancy of speculators. **—Fancy store** or **shop,** a shop in which fancy goods or ornamental trifles are sold.

The world's people brought in the commercial element in the way of *fancy shops* for the sale of all manner of cheap and bizarre "notions."
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 139.

Fancy work, ornamental knitting, crocheting, tatting, embroidery, etc., performed by women: a phrase applied generally to that which has but little value or serious purpose, and especially to that which is not the object of a regular industry.

fancy (fan'si), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fancied*, ppr. *fancying*. [< *fancy, n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To form a fancy or an ideal conception of; imagine.

I *fancy'd* you a beating; you must have it.
Cartwright, Ordinary (1651).

Their whole appearance shows as little variety or taste as if their clothes were bespoke by the colonel of a marching regiment, or *fancied* by the artist who dresses the three battalions of guards. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 2.

The relation between the mind and matter is not *fancied* by some poet, but stands in the will of God, and so is free to be known by all men. *Emerson*, Nature.

2. To believe with little or no reason; imagine; suppose; presume: as, he *fancies* that he is ill; I *fancy* you will fail. **—3.** To take a fancy to; like; be pleased with.

Ninus . . . *fancied* her so strongly as, neglecting all princely respects, he took her from her husband.
Raleigh, Hist. World.

"Bessie, I could *fancy* a Welsh rabbit for supper." "So could I—with a roast onion. Come, we'll go down."
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, iii.

4. To breed or raise, with reference to pleasing the fancy; produce as a fancier. [Rare.]

The wide differences observable in *fancied* animals.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 248.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To have or form a fancy or an ideal conception; believe or suppose without proof; imagine.

If our search has reached no farther than simile and metaphor, we rather *fancy* than know. *Locke.*

2†. To love.

Never did young man *fancy*
With so eternal and so fix'd a soul.
Shak., T. and C., v. 2.

fancy-free (fan'si-frē), *a.* Having the fancy or affections free; heart-free; untrammeled.

But I might see young Cupid's fiery shaft
Quench'd in the chaste beams of the watery moon,
And the imperial votaress passed on,
In maiden meditation, *fancy-free*.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2.

Pass . . . to the romantic Gothic era, whose genius was conglomerate of old and new, and the myths of many ages and countries, but still *fancy-free*, or subject only to a pretended science as crude and wanton as the fancy itself.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 10.

While literature, gagged with linsey-woolsey, can only deal with a fraction of the life of man, talk goes *fancy-free*, and may call a spade a spade.
R. L. Stevenson, Talk and Talkers, i.

fancy-line (fan'si-līn), *n.* *Naut.*: (*a*) A line used for overhauling the lee topping-lift of the main- or spanker-boom: often called a *topping-line*. (*b*) A line rove through a block at the jaws of a gaff, used as a downhaul. (*c*) A small line holding a fair-leader for the hauling part of the main-brace.

fancy-monger (fan'si-mung″gėr), *n.* One who deals in fancies or tricks of imagination.

There is a man haunts the forest that . . . hangs odes upon hawthorns, and elegies on brambles: all, forsooth, deifying the name of Rosalind; if I could meet that *fancy-monger*, I would give him some good counsel.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2.

fancy-sick (fan'si-sik), *a.* Subject to disordered fancy; of distempered mind; love-sick.

All *fancy-sick* she is, and pale of cheer,
With sighs of love, that cost the fresh blood dear.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2.

fand[1]† (fand). An old preterit of *find*.

fand[2]†, *v. t.* [< ME. *fanden, fonden, fandien, fondien*, < AS. *fandian*, try, tempt, prove, investigate (= OS. *fandōn* = OFries. *fandia* = MD. *vanden*, seek, visit, = OHG. *fantōn*, seek out, MHG. *vanden*, G. *fahnden*, inform against, endeavor to seize), < *findan* (pret. *fand*), find: see *find*.] **1.** To seek (to do a thing); try; endeavor: followed by an infinitive.

Fele times have ich *fonded* to flitte it fro thougt.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 623.

I will go gete vs light for-thy,
And fewell *fande* with me to bryng.
York Plays, p. 118.

As thow arte ryghtwise kynge, rewe on thy pople,
And *fande* for to venge theme, that thus are rebuykyde!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 867.

For in the sea to drowne herselfe she *fond*,
Rather then of the tyrant to be caught.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 26.

2. To prove; test; examine.

Fande me, God, and mi hert wit thou.
Ps. cxxxviii. 23 (ME. version).

Also preoveth God his icorene [chosen] ase the goldsmith *fondeth* thet gold i the fure [fire]. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 182.

Everich on, in the best wise he can,
To strengthen hire shal ale his frendes *fonde*.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 249.

Now fare Philip the free to *fonden* his might.
King Alisaunder (ed. Skeat), l. 108.

3. To tempt; entice (to do evil).

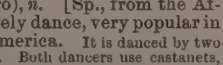
The deuell hadde of him gret enuye and onde [hatred]; O [one] tyme he cam to his smythithe alone him to *fonde*.
Life of St. Dunstan, l. 69 (Early Eng. Poems, ed. Furnivall).

F. and A. M. An abbreviation of *Free and Accepted Masons*.

fandango (fan-dang′gō), *n.* [Sp., from the African name.] **1.** A lively dance, very popular in Spain and Spanish America. It is danced by two persons, male and female. Both dancers use castanets, though sometimes the male dancer substitutes for them a tambourine.

The latter [dance], called Congo also in Cayenne, Chica in San Domingo, and in the Windward Islands confused under one name with the Calinda, was a kind of *Fandango*, they say, in which the Madras kerchief held by its tipends played a graceful part.
G. W. Cable, The Century, XXXI. 527.

2. Music for such a dance or in its rhythm, which is triple and often based on the formula here shown: akin to the bolero, chica, seguidilla, etc.—**3.** By extension, a ball or dance of any sort, especially in the formerly Spanish parts of the United States; hence, humorously, any noisy entertainment, with or without dancing; a jollification.



Here's how it wuz: I started out to go to a *fandango;* The sentinel he ups an' sez, "Thet's furder 'an ye can go."
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., p. 18.

The cost of the "lay-out" for the great *fandango* which is to get them [vulgarians] into society. *The Nation.*

fanding†, *n.* [< ME. *fanding, fonding*, < AS. *fandung*, verbal n. of *fandian*, try, tempt: see *fand*[2].] Trial; temptation.

But first behoues 3ou bide
Fayndyngis full ferse and felle.
York Plays, p. 235.

fane[1]†, *n.* [< ME. *fane, vane*, < AS. *fana* = OS. *fano* = OFries. *fana, fona* = D. *vaan* = OHG. *fano*, MHG. *fane*, G. *fahne* = Icel. *fāni* = Sw. *fana* = Dan. *fane* = Goth. *fana*, a flag, banner, = L. *pannus*, a cloth, piece of cloth, > ult. E. *pane* and *pawn*[1]: see *vane*, the mod. form of *fane*[1], and *pane, pawn*[1], ult. doublets of *fane*[1], *vane*.] **1.** A flag; a banner.

They trumpyd and ther baners displaye
Off sylk, sendel, and many a *fane*.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 3892.

2. A weather-cock: now *vane* (which see).

O stormy poeple vnsad and euer vntrewe, . . .
Ay undiscret and chaungyng as a *fane* [var. *vane*].
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 995.

fane[2] (fān), *n.* [< L. *fanum*, a sanctuary, a temple, < *fari*, speak, in sense of dedicate: "Sed fanum tantum, id est locus templo *effatus*, sacratus fuerat" (Liv. 10, 37). See *fable, fame*[1], *fate*.] An ancient temple; hence, poetically, any place consecrated to religion; a church.

Of all the holy men whose fame so fresh remains,
To whom the Britons built so many sumptuous *Fanes*,
This Saint [David] before the rest their Patron still they hold. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, v. 334.

The dew gathers on the mouldering stones,
And *fanes* of banished gods. *Bryant*, Earth.

fanfare (fan′fār), *n.* [= D. Dan. *fanfare* = Sw. *fanfar*, < F. *fanfare* = It. *fanfara*, a sounding of trumpets, < Sp. *fanfarria* = Pg. *fanfarraria*, bluster, vaunting; cf. OSp. *fanfa*, bluster, boasting, prob. < Ar. *farfār*, talkativo. Cf. *fanfaron*.] **1.** A flourish of trumpets, either in hunting, in martial assemblages, or in the course of a musical work; a noisy flourish.

Fanfares by aërial trumpets blown.
Longfellow, Falcon of Federigo.

Hence—**2.** An ostentatious parade or boast; bravado.

fanfaron† (fan′fa-ron), *n.* [< F. *fanfaron* = It. *fanfarone*, a boaster, braggart, adj. boastful, bragging, < Sp. *fanfarron*, a boaster, swaggerer, adj. (= Pg. *fanfarrão*), boasting, vaunting, inflated, < *fanfarrear*, brag, bluster, < *fanfarria*, bluster: see *fanfare*.] **1.** A bully; a hector; a swaggerer; an empty boaster; a vain pretender.

Virgil makes Æneas a bold avower of his owne virtues: Sum pius Æneas famâ super æthera notus: which, in the civility of our poets, is the character of a *fanfaron* or Hector. *Dryden*, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

2. Noisy or boastful parade; ostentation; fanfare.

To Sir G. Carteret; and, among other things, he told me that he was not for the *fanfaroone*, to make a show with a great title, as he might have had long since, but the main thing to get an estate.
Pepys, Diary, Aug. 14, 1665.

fanfaronade (fan-far-ō-nād′), *n.* [< F. *fanfaronnade* = It. *fanfaronata*, < Sp. *fanfarronada*, boasting, blustering, rodomontade, < *fanfarron*, a boaster: see *fanfaron*.] A swaggering; vain boasting; ostentation; bluster.

The second notification was the king's acceptance of the new constitution; accompanied with *fanfaronades* in the modern style of the French bureaus, things which have much more the air and character of the saucy declamations of their clubs than the tone of regular office.
Burke, Thoughts on French Affairs.

The compact, clear-seeing, decisive Italian nature of him [Napoleon], strong, genuine, which he once had, has enveloped itself in a turbid atmosphere of French *fanfaronade*. *Carlyle.*

fanfaronade (fan-far-ō-nād′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fanfaronaded*, ppr. *fanfaronading*. To make a flourish or display; bluster.

There, with ceremonial evolution and manœuvre, with *fanfaronading*, musketry salvoes, and what else the Patriot genius could devise, they made oath and obtestation to stand faithfully by one another under law and king.
Carlyle, French Rev., II. i. 8.

fan-fish (fan′fish), *n.* A name of the sail-fish, *Histiophorus gladius:* a translation of the Malay name, *ikan zayer*.

fanfoot (fan′fůt), *n.*; pl. *fanfoots* or *fanfeet* (-fůts, -fēt). **1.** A name of the gecko-lizards, from their spreading toes. A common species to which the term is applied is the North African *Ptyodactylus gecko*, a perfectly harmless animal, so much dreaded for its reputed venomous properties that it is called at Cairo *abou-burs*, father of leprosy. As in other geckos, the spreading toes end in a disk or sucker which enables the animal to adhere to perpendicular surfaces; the claws are retractile, and a fluid, the supposed poison, exudes from the toes, whence the name *Ptyodactylus*, or spit-toe. See cut under *gecko*. **2.** In *entom.*, a collectors' name of a moth of the genus *Polypogon*.

fan-frame (fan′frām), *n.* In *organ-building*, a frame carrying a set of levers or backfalls whose forward ends are near together and the rear ends wide apart, so that the set radiates like the ribs of a fan.

fang (fang), *v.* [< ME. *fangen, fongen* (this inf., with pres. ind. 3d pers. sing. *fanges*, etc., being assumed from pret. and pp.); inf. prop. *fon* (pres. ind. *fo, fost, foth*, etc.; prop. a strong verb, pret. *feng*, pl. *fengen*, pp. *fangen*, but also with weak pret. and pp. *fanged, fonged*), < AS. *fōn* (contr. of **fōhan*, orig. **fanhan;* pret. *fēng*, pl. *fēngon*, pp. *gefangen*), take, catch, seize, receive (the general word for 'take,' *tacan*, being late and rare, of Scand. origin), = OS. *fāhan* = OFries. *fā, fān*, NFries. *fean* and *fangen* = LG. *fangen* = D. *vangen* = OHG. *fāhan*, MHG. *vāhen, vān*, G. *fahen* and *fangen* = Icel. *fā* (pret. *fēkk*, pl. *fengum*, pp. *fenginn*) = Sw. *få* and *fånga* = Dan. *faae* and *fange* = Goth. *fahan* (pret. redupl. *faifah*), take, catch; Teut. √ **fanh*, with grammatical change **fang;* = L. *pangere* (OL. *pagere, pacere*), pp. *pactus*, fasten, fix, agree (whence *pacisci*, pp. *pactus*, agree, *pax* (*pac-*), peace, etc.: see *pact, compact*[1], *compact*[2], *impact, impinge, peace*, etc.), = Gr. πηγνύναι, fasten. The same Teut. root unnasalized appears perhaps in AS. *fēgan*, join, unite, fix, E. *fay*[1], unite, fit, and in Goth. *fagrs*, fit, adapted, = AS. *fæger*, E. *fair*, beautiful: see *fay*[1] and *fair*[1]. To the same ult. root belong E. *fee* and its L. kindred, *peculate, peculiar, pecuniary*, etc. The phonetic history of *fang* is similar to that of *hang*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To catch; seize; grip; clutch; lay hold of. [Now only prov. Eng.]

Thus he fellez thi folke, and *fangez* theire gudez!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1249.

Perchauns we salle thaym *fang*
And mar them or to morne at none.
York Plays, p. 88.

Be abhorr'd
All feasts, societies, and throngs of men!
His semblable, yea, himself, Timon disdains:
Destruction *fang* mankind! *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

2†. To take; receive with assent; accept.

He willede anon in hys herte to *fonge* cristendom.
Robert of Gloucester, p. 78.

She wold reneye her lay,
And cristendom of preestes handes *fonge*
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 279.

3†. To receive with hospitality, as a guest; welcome.

Than he *fongit* tho freikes with a fine chere.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 366.

4†. To receive (a thing given or imposed).

The first dome he *fanged*, for treson was he drawn.
Robert of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft's Chron., p. 329.

Emange the philosofers firste
Ther *fanged* I my fame. *York Plays*, p. 220.

5. To receive or adopt into spiritual relation, as in baptism; be godfather or godmother to. [Prov. Eng.]

II.† *intrans.* To seize; lay hold.

He *fongede* faste on the feleyghes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3309.

But faste late vs founde to *fang* on oure foo,
3one gedlyng on-godly has brewed vs grete angir.
York Plays, p. 319.

fang (fang), *n.* [< ME. *feng* (rare and early; *fang* not found), (*a*) a grasping, (*b*) what is taken, booty, prey, < AS. *feng*, (*a*) a grasping, (*b*) booty (the form *fang* (for *fang* = *feng*) occurs once as a var. of *feng* in the sense of 'booty,' and also in the technical legal terms *feax-fang*, a seizing by the hair, *heals-fang*, a seizing by the neck, *feoh-fang*, fee-taking, bribe-taking, etc., also in verbal nouns *andfang, onfang*, etc.) (= OFries. *fang, feng* = D. *vang* = OHG. MHG. G. *fang* = Icel. *fang* = Sw. *fång* = Dan. *fangst* = Sw. *fångst* = Dan. *fangst*), a catch, etc., < AS. *fōn*, pret. *fēng*, pp. *gefangen*, take, catch, seize, etc.: see *fang, v. Fang*, in the sense of a tusk, tooth, etc., is not found in ME. or AS.; it is rather an abbr. of *fang-tooth*, AS. *fæng-tōth* (= G. *fangzahn*), lit. catch-tooth.] **1.** A grasping; capture; the act or power of seizing; hold. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

To London with him [Wallace] Clyffurd and Wallang gais
Quhar king Eduuard was rycht fayn off that *fang*.
Wallace, xi. 1219, MS. (*Jamieson.*)

2. That which is seized or carried off; booty; spoils; stolen goods.

Snap went the sheers, then in a wink
The *fang* was stow'd behind a bink.
Morison, Poems, p. 110. (*Jamieson.*)

3. Any projection, catch, shoot, or other thing by which hold is taken; a prehensile part or organ.

The protuberant *fangs* of the yucca.
Evelyn, Calendarium Hortense.

Specifically—(*a*) A claw or talon; a falcula. (*b*) A fin. [Prov. Eng.] (*c*) A long, sharp tooth, as an organ of prehension, as the canine tooth of a dog, or the tusk of a boar or an elephant.

Since I am a dog, beware my *fangs*. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 3.

Some creatures have overlong or outgrowing teeth, which we call *fangs* or tusks. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

(*d*) The socketed part of a tooth, as that by which the tooth holds on to the jaw. There may be one or several fangs.

Occasionally the second molar becomes so eroded, through absorption of its posterior *fang* by the pressure of the wisdom-tooth, as to cause inflammation of the pulp.
Quain, Med. Dict.

(*e*) The poison- or venom-tooth of a serpent, through which venom is injected into a wound made by it. See *venom*, and cut under *poison-fang*.

The *fangs* are longer, more curved, more movable, and more formidable in viperine than in colubrine snakes.
Quain, Med. Dict.

(*f*) The pointed and curved second joint of the falx or chelicera of a spider, pierced at the tip by the opening of the poison-duct. The term is sometimes applied to the whole chelicera. See cuts under *chelicera* and *falx*.

Whilst the *fangs* of one section of spiders move laterally, those of the Mygalidæ move vertically.
Quain, Med. Dict.

(*g*) The tang of a tool. (*h*) Any projecting prong in a lock or a bolt.

4. In *mining:* (*a*) A channel cut in the rock, or a pipe of wood, for conveying air. [Rare.] (*b*) *pl.* Cage-shuts. [South Wales coal-fields, Eng.]—**5.** The coil or bend of a rope; hence, a noose; a trap.—**Through fang,** in the manufacture of cutlery, the method of drilling a hole completely through the handle and inserting a cylindrical or four-sided prong, riveting it at the opposite end.

fanged (fangd), *a.* **1.** Furnished with fangs, tusks, or something resembling them: as, a *fanged* adder.

My two schoolfellows,
Whom I will trust as I will adders *fang'd*.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4.

In chariots *fanged* with scythe they scour the field.
A. Philips, The Briton.

2. Having fangs as roots; rooted; radicated.

fanger (fang′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *fanger* (= OHG. *fangari*), one who takes or receives, < *fangen*, take: see *fang, v.*] **1.** A receiver. [Prov. Eng.]—**2**†. A helper; a protector.

Laverd, mi *fanger* art thou in lande.
Ps. iii. 4 (ME. version).

fanging (fang′ing), *n.* In *mining*, bratticing. [Midland coal-fields, Eng.]

fanging-pipes (fang′ing-pīps), *n. pl.* In *mining*, a main of wooden pipes used as air-conductors.

fangkwae, *n.* See *fankwai*.

fanglet, *v. i.* [ME. *fangelen*, appar. < *fangen*, take, seize; cf. *fangle, n.* (not found in ME., except as in comp. *new-fangle*).] To trifle.

For his love that 3ou dere boȝth
Hold 3ou stil and *fangel* noȝth
Sordem aperte deprecantes.
Reliquiæ Antiquæ, I. 257.

fangle† (fang′gl), *n.* [Evolved from *new-fangle*, regarded, erroneously, as *new* and **fangle*, n., a fancy: see *new-fangle*.] A new fancy; a novelty; a fancy.

There was no feather, no *fangle*, jem, nor jewel . . . left behind. *Greene*, Mamillia (1583).

We may be assur'd that if God loathe the best of Idolaters prayer, much more the conceited *fangle* of his prayer. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

A hatred to *fangles* and the French fooleries of his time. *Wood*, Athenæ Oxon., II. col. 456.

fangled† (fang′gld), *a.* [Short for *new-fangled*, q. v.] New-made; new-fangled.

Be not, as is our *fangled* world, a garment
Nobler than that it covers. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 4.

fangleness† (fang′gl-nes), *n.* The state of being fangled. *Spenser.* See *new-fangleness.*

fangless (fang′les), *a.* [< *fang* + *-less.*] Having no fangs or tusks; toothless.

So that his power, like to a *fangless* lion,
May offer, but not hold. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

fangot (fang′got), *n.* [< It. *fangotto*, a nasal form of *fagotto*, a bundle: see *fagot.*] A quantity of wares, as raw silk, etc., from 1 hundredweight to 2¾ hundredweights.

fan-governor (fan′guv″ėr-nor), *n.* In *mach.* See *fan*, 1 (*e*).

fanion (fan′yon), *n.* [< OF. *fanion*, a banner, another form of *fanon*: see *fanon.*] 1. *Milit.*, a small flag carried with the baggage of a brigade.—2. A small flag for a surveying-station. *E. H. Knight.*

fan-jet (fan′jet), *n.* A spraying and spreading device attached to the nozle of a hose or to a fountain.

fankwai, fankwae (fan′kwī′), *n.* [Chinese, < *fan*, a term applied to certain tribes in the south of China, and transferred to foreigners, + *kwei*, devil, demon.] Literally, barbarian devil (or devils): an opprobrious epithet applied by the Chinese, especially about Canton and Hong Kong, to foreigners. Also spelled *fanqui*, *fangkwae.*

fan-lace (fan′lās), *n.* Lace made with the Brussels point stitch, which produces a pattern of triangles somewhat resembling open fans, used both in ancient and in modern point-lace.

fan-light (fan′līt), *n.* Properly, a window in the form of an open fan situated over a door in a circular-headed opening: now used for any window over a door.

fannel (fan′el), *n.* [< ML. *fanula*, *phanula*, also *fanicula*, dim. of *fano(n-)*, a banner, napkin, etc., in eccles. use: see *fanon.*] Same as *fanon*, 3.

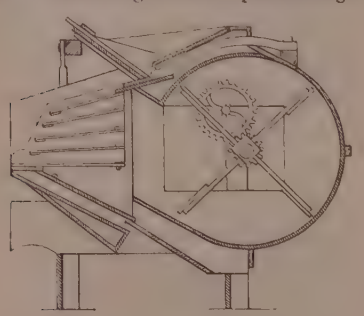
fanner (fan′ėr), *n.* One who or that which fans.

And [I] will send unto Babylon *fanners*, that shall fan her, and shall empty her land. Jer. li. 2.

Specifically—(*a*) *pl.* A machine for winnowing grain; a fan. [Eng.] (*b*) A blower or ventilating-fan.

fan-nerved (fan′nėrvd), *a.* In *entom.*, having a fan-like arrangement of the nervures or veins of the wings. Also *fan-veined.*

fanning-mill, fanning-machine (fan′ing-mil, -ma-shēn″), *n.* A pressure-blower used to send a blast through screens upon which grain



Fanning-mill.

is falling to clean it from the chaff and dust; a winnowing-machine. It usually forms a part of a threshing-machine, or is used in connection with grain-elevators. See *thresher*, *separator*, *winnowing-machine.*

fanning-out (fan′ing-out′), *n.* In *printing*, the twisting of a pile of cut paper by means of a turn of the thumb and forefinger, so that it will open like a fan, and be in position to be easily counted.

fannon† (fan′on), *n.* See *fanon.*

fanon (fan′on), *n.* [Early mod. E. *fannon*; < ME. *fanone*, *fanune*, *fanun*, *fanen*, < OF. *fanon*, F. *fanon*, fannel, pendant, lappet of a miter, < ML. *fano(n-)*, a banner, esp. a priestly banner, napkin, etc., < OHG. *fano*, MHG. *fane*, G. *fahne* = AS. *fana*, a banner, > ME. *fane*, a banner, a weather-vane: see *fane*[1], *vane.* The same word appears in *gonfanon*, *gonfalon*: see *gonfalon.*] 1. An ensign; a banner.—2. One of the tails of the forked pennon. See *pennon.*—3. *Eccles.*: (*a*) The cloth in which the deacon in the ancient or early medieval church received the oblations; the cloth with which the subdeacon or acolyte held the holy vessels; the offertorium, sindon, or offertory-veil. See *patener.* (*b*) The cloth or offertorium in which a lay person brought bread for the offertory. (*c*) A napkin or cloth held in the deacon's hand or hung over his arm; a napkin or handkerchief used by the priest or celebrant at mass; a mappula or maniple. *Fanon* is a frequent name for *maniple* from the ninth to the sixteenth century. (*d*) A cloth or veil formerly worn on the neck and shoulders, or on the head also, by a celebrant at the eucharist; the amice in its older form. The Syro-Jacobites still use an ornament of this kind. (*e*) A similar veil or hood formerly worn in the Western Church by a prelate under his crown or miter; the head-dress or veil, formerly called *orale*, and still worn by the pope at solemn pontifical celebrations. This is an oblong piece of white silk gauze, ornamented with gold, blue, and red stripes. It is first put upon the head like a hood, descending on the shoulders. After assumption of the chasuble, it is thrown back, and rests upon the upper part of that vestment. (*f*) One of the lappets, pendants, or infulæ of a miter. They are apparently derived from or formed a part of the veil or hood once worn by prelates.

Take from your true subiects the Pope's false Christ with his bels and bablinges, with his miters and mastries, with his *fannons* [read *fannons*] and fopperies, and let them haue frely the true Christ again.
Bp. Bale, English Votaries, Pref.

(*g*) A church banner or vexillum. Also *fannel.*—4. In *surg.*, a splint formerly used in fractures of the thigh and leg, consisting of a cylinder of straw, usually laid round a stick bound by cord or ribbon. Under it, next to the limb, was placed the false fanon, a compress of linen in many folds.

fan-palm (fan′päm), *n.* Any palm having flabellate or fan-shaped leaves, in distinction from those with pinnate leaves.—**Bermuda** or **Jamaica fan-palm**, *Sabal Blackburniana.*—**Chinese fan-palm**, *Trachycarpus Fortunei.*—**European** or **Mediterranean fan-palm**, *Chamærops humilis.*—**Indian fan-palm**, a name of various species of *Corypha*, especially the taliput-palm, *C. umbraculifera.*

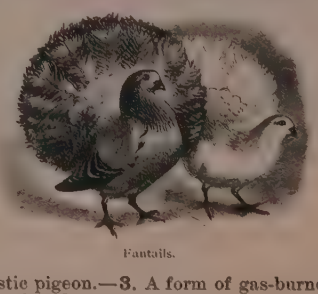
fanqui, *n.* See *fankwai.*

fan-shaped (fan′shāpt), *a.* Resembling a fan in shape or form; flabellate.—**Fan-shaped window**, in *arch.*, a window bounded by an arc of rather more than a semicircle the circumference of which is cut out in semicircular notches: a type of window occurring in early German medieval work.

fan-shell (fan′shel), *n.* A scallop; a pecten; an individual of the *Pectinidæ*, so called from the form and radiating ridges. *P. P. Carpenter.*

fan-structure (fan′struk″tūr), *n.* In *geol.*, an arrangement of closely folded strata such that the axis-planes of the folds dip, on each side of a mountain-mass or -range, toward the central axis-plane of the range itself, so that the whole has a structure, as exhibited in a cross-section, resembling that shown by an open fan held upright. This arrangement occurs in the most marked degree in certain parts of the chain of the Alps.

fantail (fan′tāl), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* 1. A fan-tailed flycatcher; any bird of the genus *Rhipidura*, as the Australian *fantail*, *R. motacilloides.*—2. An artificial fan-tailed variety of the



Fantails.

domestic pigeon.—3. A form of gas-burner.—4. A splayed tenon or mortise.—5. In *shipbuilding*, the projecting part of the stern of a yacht or other small vessel when it extends unusually far over the water abaft the stern-post.

II. *a.* Same as *fan-tailed*, 1: specifically applied to small old-world warblers of the genus *Cisticola*, as *C. cursitans* of Europe.

fan-tailed (fan′tāld), *a.* 1. Having the feathers of the tail arranged in the shape of a fan; eurhipidurous: applied to ordinary birds (*Carinatæ*), in distinction from *bush-tailed*, an epithet of the *Ratitæ.*—2. Having the tail exceedingly developed and complicate, as the variety of the domestic pigeon known as the *fantail.*

fan-tan (fan′tan), *n.* [Chinese, < *fan*, number of times, + *tan*, apportion.] A Chinese game indulged in by gamblers, in which (in its simplest form) a pile of copper or bronze coins, called cash, is covered with a bowl, the players betting or staking money on what the remainder will be when the heap has been divided by 4. From the winnings of each player a certain percentage, usually 8 per cent., is deducted for the benefit of the croupier or the good of the house: often abbreviated *tan.*

There were only a few natives playing at *fan-tan*—a game which, though a great favourite with the natives, appears very stupid to a European.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xxiii.

fantascope (fan′ta-skōp), *n.* [Irreg. < *fanta(sy)*, or *fanta(stic)*, + Gr. σκοπεῖν, view.] An apparatus for enabling persons to converge the optical axes of the eyes, or to look cross-eyed, and thereby observe certain phenomena of binocular vision. *Brande and Cox.*

fantasia (fan-ta-zē′ą; sometimes, wrongly, fan-tā′zi-ą), *n.* [< It. *fantasia*, a fancy: see *fantasy*, *fancy.*] In *music*: (*a*) Originally, any instrumental piece. (*b*) Any composition not in strict form or style, particularly when somewhat capricious. (*c*) An irregular composition, consisting of well-known airs arranged with interludes and florid decorations, similar to a potpourri.

Nothing is more difficult in the whole navigation of the Nile than weathering a coffee-house when the barbaric music of the *fantasia* throbs over the waters and the voice of the al'men is heard in the land.
C. W. Stoddard, Mashallah, p. 185.

Also *fantasy*, *phantasy.*

Free fantasia, that part of the first movement of a sonata or symphony which comes between the double bar and the reprise of the first subject. In it the materials of the preceding part, with or without additional matter, are developed and worked out.

fantasied (fan′ta-sid), *a.* [< *fantasy* + *-ed*[2].] Filled with fancies or imaginations.

I find the people strangely *fantasied*;
Possess'd with rumours, full of idle dreams.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2.

fantasm, fantasmal, etc. See *phantasm*, etc.

fantasque (fan-task′), *a.* and *n.* [F., abbr. of *fantastique*: see *fantastic.*] **I.** *a.* Fantastic. [Rare.]

The zodiac . . .
Responding with twelve shadowy signs of earth,
In *fantasque* apposition and approach.
Mrs. Browning, Drama of Exile.

II. *n.* Fancy.

I have a Scribbling-Army-Friend, that has writ a triumphant, rare, noisy Song, in honour of the late Victory, that will hit the Nymph's *Fantasque* to a Hair.
Steele, Tender Husband, ii. 1.

fantassin (fan′ta-sin), *n.* [F., < It. *fantaccino*, < *fante*, a boy, servant, knave at cards: see *fantoccini.*] A heavy-armed foot-soldier.

There were quaint *fantassins* with matchlock, musket, tulwar, and bow. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 237.

fantast (fan′tast), *n.* [= G. Dan. Sw. *fantast*; < *fantast-ic.*] One whose mind is full of fantastic notions; a person of fantastic ideas, manners, or mode of expression.

He [Sir T. Browne] is a quiet and sublime enthusiast, with a strong tinge of the *fantast*; the humorist constantly mingling with, and flashing across, the philosopher, as the darting colours in shot silk play upon the main dye.
Coleridge.

A disciplined taste recoils from *fantasts* and contortionists like Mr. Carlyle, Archbishop Trench, and Mr. Browning. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 151.

fantastic (fan-tas′tik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *fantastick*; < OF. *fantastique*, F. *fantastique*, and abbr. *fantasque* = Pr. *fantastic* = Sp. *fantástico* = Pg. It. *fantastico* (cf. G. *fantastisch* = Dan. Sw. *fantastisk*), < LL. *phantasticus*, ML. also *fantasticus*, imaginary (ML. also as a noun, a lunatic), < Gr. φανταστικός, able to present or represent (to the mind) (τὸ φανταστικόν, the state of mind produced by unreal or imaginary objects), < φανταστός, verbal adj. of φαντάζειν, make visible, present or represent: see *fantasy*, *fancy*, *phantasm.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Of the nature of a phantom or fantasy; produced or existing only in imagination; imaginary; not real.

Are not we both mad?
And is not this a *fantastic* house we are in,
And all a dream we do?
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iv. 3.

2. Due to fantasy or whim; arising from or caused by caprice; groundless; illusive.

The offices
And honours which I late on thee conferr'd
Are not *fantastic* bounties, but thy merit.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, v. 1.

3. Morbidly or grotesquely fanciful; manifesting a disordered imagination; chimerical.

The melancholy of Dante was no *fantastic* caprice.
Macaulay, Milton.

4. Suggestive of fantasies through oddness of figure, action, or appearance, or through an air of unreality; whimsically formed or shaped; grotesque.

There at the foot of yonder nodding beech
That wreathes its old *fantastic* roots so high.
Gray, Elegy.

Nothing could well be more picturesque than this garden view of the city ramparts, lifting their *fantastic* battlements above the trees and flowers.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 207.

5. Controlled by fantasy; indulging the vagaries of imagination; capricious: as, *fantastic* minds; a *fantastic* mistress.

Every friend whom not thy *fantastic* will, but the great and tender heart in thee craveth, shall lock thee in his embrace. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 267.

=**Syn.** *Grotesque*, etc. (see *fanciful*); odd, queer, strange, freakish, quaint.

II. *n.* One who acts fantastically or ridiculously; a grotesque. Sometimes used in the plural of a company of persons grotesquely dressed, and acting or parading in a ludicrous way, for amusement.

Alas, the poor *fantastic!*
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 1.

Not like our *fantastics*, who, having a fine watch, take all occasions to draw it out to be seen.
Fuller, Holy State, p. 245.

fantastical (fan-tas'ti-kal), *a.* [< *fantastic* + *-al.*] Same as *fantastic*.

Some foolishe and *fantasticall* personnes haue wrytten.
Hall, Henry IV., an. 6.

Fantastical or chimerical I call such [ideas] as have no foundation in nature, nor have any conformity with that reality of being to which they are tacitly referred as to their archetypes. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xxx. 1.

fantasticality (fan-tas-ti-kal'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *fantasticalities* (-tiz). [< *fantastical* + *-ity.*] 1. Fantasticalness.

Which in mocking sort described unto Fido the *fantasticallity* of each man's apparell, and apishnesse of gesture.
The Man in the Moon, 1609.

2. Something fantastic.

Plants that do not look like real plants, but like idealizations of plants, like the *fantasticalities* of wood-carvers and stone-cutters animated by witchcraft.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 617.

fantastically (fan-tas'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a fantastic manner; capriciously; whimsically.

Her sceptre so *fantastically* borne.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 4.

He dresses the ape *fantastically*, usually as a bride, or a veiled woman. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, II. 110.

fantasticalness (fan-tas'ti-kal-nes), *n.* The state of being fantastic; humorousness; whimsicalness; unreasonableness; caprice.

Not that I dare assume to myself to have put him out of conceit with it by having convinced him of the *fantasticalness* of it. *Tillotson*, Works, Pref.

This wild tradition . . . had the effect to give him a sense of the *fantasticalness* of his present pursuit.
Hawthorne, Septimius Felton, p. 121.

fantasticism (fan-tas'ti-sizm), *n.* [< *fantastic* + *-ism.*] The quality of being fantastic; fantasticalness. [Rare.]

Not only does the introduction of these imaginary beings permit greater *fantasticism* of incident, but also infinite *fantasticism* of treatment.
Ruskin, Modern Painters, IV. viii. § 7.

fantasticly† (fan-tas'tik-li), *adv.* Fantastically.

He is neither too *fantastickly* melancholy, or too rashly cholerick. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels.

fantasticness (fan-tas'tik-nes), *n.* Fantasticalness. [Rare.]

Vain Delight, thou feeder of my follies
With light *fantasticness*, be thou in favour!
Beau. and Fl., Four Plays in One.

fantastico (fan-tas'ti-kō), *n.* [It.: see *fantastic.*] A fantastic.

The pox of such antic, lisping, affecting *fantasticoes*, these new tuners of accents! *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4.

fantastry†, *n.* [< *fantast(ic)* + *-ry.*] Fantasticalness.

Yea, through the indiscretions and inconsiderateness of some preachers, the *fantastry* and vain-babble of others, . . . things are in many places come to that pass that those who teach Christian vertue and Religion in plainness and simplicity . . . shall be reckon'd for dry moralists. *Glanville*, Sermons, i.

fantasy, phantasy (fan'ta-si), *n.*; pl. *fantasies, phantasies* (-siz). [Early mod. E. also *fantasie, phantasie*; < ME. *fantasye, fantesye, fauntasye*, etc.; the older form of *fancy*, q. v.] 1†. Same as *fancy*.

Hadden no *fantesye* to debate.
Chaucer, Former Age, l. 51.

And to our high-raised *phantasy* present
That undisturbed song of pure concent.
Milton, Solemn Music, l. 5.

2. Irregular or erratic fancy in thought or action; unrestrained imagination; whim; caprice; vagary.

The charm [of Lichfield Cathedral] is increased by a singular architectural *fantasy*.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 23.

The belief, rejected in recent times, that the *phantasy* of the mother can impart to her child the features of a picture that has made a strong impression on her, I cannot regard as impossible.
Lotze, Microcosmus (trans.), I. 502.

3. The forming of unreal, chimerical, or grotesque images in the mind; a mingling of incongruous or unfounded ideas or notions; disordered or distorted fancy; fantastic imagination.

In theise thinges and in suche othere ther ben many folk that beleeven; because it happenethe so often tyme to falle aftre here *fantasyes*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 166.

Lovers and madmen have such seething brains,
Such shaping *fantasies*, that apprehend
More than cool reason ever comprehends.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1.

Imagination, as it is too often misunderstood, is mere *fantasy*, the image-making power, common to all who have the gift of dreams, or who can afford to buy it in a vulgar drug as De Quincey bought it.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 176.

4. A product or result of the power of fantasy; a fantastic image or thought; a disordered or distorted fancy; a phantasm.

Som other *fauntasyes* appyeren by nyght tyme vnto many oon in dyuerse places in lyknes of wymen with old face. *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. xiii.

A thousand *fantasies*
Begin to throng into my memory,
Of calling shapes, and beckoning shadows dire,
And aery tongues that syllable men's names.
Milton, Comus, l. 205.

It was a corpse in its burial clothes. Suddenly the fixed features seemed to move with dark emotion. Strange *fantasy!* It was but the shadow of the fringed curtain.
Hawthorne, The White Old Maid.

There are thousands of usually intelligent citizens who have decided that a Pacific railroad is a . . . *fantasy* of demagogues and visionaries.
H. Greeley, Overland Journey, xxxiv.

5. In *music*, same as *fantasia*. = **Syn.** *Fantasy, Fancy.* See *imagination*. The present differentiation in meaning of the word *fantasy* from its contracted form *fancy* (heretofore overlooked by lexicographers), identical with that between the correlative adjectives *fantastic* and *fanciful*, is well illustrated in the following extracts:

Ye woods! that wave o'er Avon's rocky steep,
To *Fancy's* ear sweet is your murmuring deep! . . .
Alas vain *Phantasies!* the fleeting brood
Of Woe self-solaced in her dreamy wood!
Coleridge, Death of Chatterton.

From first to last, the processes of *phantasy* have been at work; but where the savage could see phantasms, the civilized man has come to amuse himself with *fancies*.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, I. 284.

The cold and mysterious power of the classic architecture [in a building described] is wedded to the rich and libertine *fancy* of the Renaissance, treading unrestrained and unabashed the maze of nature and of *phantasy*.
J. H. Shorthouse, John Inglesant.

fantasy (fan'ta-si), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fantasied*, ppr. *fantasying*. [< *fantasy, n.*; the older form of *fancy*, q. v. Cf. OF. *fantasier*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To fancy; have a liking for.

The King . . . *fantasied* so much his daughter.
G. Cavendish, Wolsey.

2. To form or conceive fancifully or fantastically; form a mental picture of; imagine.

I passe ouer the *fantasieing* of formes, accidents, outwarde elementes, miraculous changes, secrete presences, and other like forced termes, whereof Tertullian knoweth none. *Bp. Jewell*, Reply to Harding, p. 465.

A dream . . . so *fantasied*. *Keats.*

He *fantasied* in his imagination a kind of religion, half Catholic, half Reformed, in order to content all persons.
Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 17.

3. In *music*, to compose or perform in the manner of a fantasia.

The alluring world of *phantasied* music.
J. H. Shorthouse.

II. *intrans.* In *music*, to play fantasias.

He [Hoffmann] could *fantasy* to admiration on the harpsichord. *Carlyle*, Crit. and Misc. Essays, I., App.

fantickle (fan'tik-l), *n.* A variant of *fernticle*.

fantoccini (fan-to-chē'nē), *n. pl.* [It., pl. of *fantoccio*, a puppet, dwarf, baboon, < *fante*, boy, servant, knave at cards, a foot-soldier, abbr. of *infante*, child, infant: see *infant, infantry, faunt.*] 1. Puppets which are made to go through evolutions by means of concealed wires or strings.—2. Dramatic representations in which puppets are substituted for human performers.

fantom, *n.* See *phantom*.

fan-tracery (fan'trā'se-ri), *n.* In *late medieval arch.*, elaborate geometrical carved tracery which rises from a capital or a corbel, and diverges like the folds of a fan, spreading over the surface of a vault.—**Fan-tracery vaulting**, a very complicated mode of roofing, much used in the Perpendicular style, in which the vault is covered by ribs and veins of tracery, all the principal lines diverging from a point, as in Henry VII.'s Chapel in Westminster Abbey.

Fan-tracery.—Cloisters of Gloucester Cathedral, England.

fan-training (fan'trā'ning), *n.* In *hort.*, a method of training a tree or vine on a wall or trellis in such a manner that the branches radiate from the trunk at regular intervals and at continually smaller angles, the lower branch on each side being approximately horizontal.—**Half fan-training**, a method of training similar to fan-training, but in which the lower branches rise obliquely from the trunk.

fan-veined (fan'vānd), *a.* 1. In *bot.*, having the veins spreading from a common point, like the ribs of a fan.—2. In *entom.*, same as *fan-nerved*.

fan-wheel (fan'hwēl), *n.* Same as *fan-blower*.

fan-window (fan'win'dō), *n.* A window having a semicircular outline and a sash formed of radial bars. Compare *fan-shaped window*, under *fan-shaped*.

fan-winged (fan'wingd), *a.* Having wings like fans.

fanwise (fan'wīz), *adv.* [< *fan* + *-wise.*] In the manner or shape of a fan.

There were impressions of feathers radiating *fanwise* from each of the fore-limbs.
T. Foster, in Proctor's Nature Studies, p. 43.

fanwise (fan'wiz), *a.* [< *fanwise, adv.*] Having the shape or appearance of a fan. [Rare.]

The *fanwise* and rounded arrangement of the wing-feathers. *T. Foster*, in Proctor's Nature Studies, p. 44.

fap† (fap), *a.* Fuddled. [Old slang.]

Bard. Why, sir, for my part, I say, the gentleman had drunk himself out of his five sentences.
Eva. It is his five senses: fie, what the ignorance is!
Bard. And being *fap*, sir, was, as they say, cashiered.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 1.

fapesmo (fa-pes'mō), *n.* In *logic*, an indirect mood of the first figure of syllogism: one of the mnemonic words supposed to have been invented by Petrus Hispanus in the thirteenth century, and given in the "Summulæ Logicales" of that author. Every letter in it is significant: the *f* means that the syllogism is to be reduced to *ferio*; the *a*, that the major premise is universal affirmative; the *p*, that that premise is to be converted per accidens in the reduction; the *e*, that the minor premise is universal negative; the *s*, that that premise is to be converted simply; the *m*, that the two premises are to be transposed in the reduction; and the *o*, that the conclusion is particular negative. The following is an example of fapesmo: All viviparous marine animals have fins; no fishes are viviparous marine animals; therefore, some animals that have fins are not fishes. Fapesmo, when considered as belonging to the fourth figure, is called *fesapo*. The rare word *fapemo* is another name for the mood *felapton*.

faquir, *n.* See *fakir*[1].

far[1] (fär), *adv.*; compar. *farther* and *further*, superl. *farthest* and *furthest* (see etym., and *farther, further*). [Also dial. *fer, fur, furr*; early mod. E. also *farre, furre*; < ME. *fer, ferr, feor, feorr*, rarely *far, for, fur*, < AS. *feorr, feor*, far, at a distance, = OS. *fer* = OFries. *fer, fir* = D. *ver* = LG. *feern, feren* = OHG. *verro*,

MHG. *verre* (MHG. rarely *verne*, G. always *fern*, with adverbial *-n*) = Icel. *fjarri* = Goth. *fairra*, far, at a distance; partly merged in some languages with the deriv. adv., AS. *feorran*, from far, from afar, from a distance, ME. *ferren, feorren, ferrene, ferne*, from far (with a prep., *of ferrene, o ferrom, fro ferne*, afar, from far), = OS. *ferran, ferrane*, from far, = MHG. *verne*, G. *fern*, far (see above), = Sw. *fjerran*, afar, = Dan. *fjern*, a., far, *fjernt*, adv., far; = Gr. *πέραν*, on the other side, across (L. *trans*), *πέρα*, beyond, across, over (L. *ultra*), = Skt. *paras*, beyond, *parā*, to a distance. Remotely related to *for, for-, fore, fore-, forth*[1], etc., *per-, pre-, pro-*, etc. The normal compar. and superl. forms, namely, compar. *farrer* (< ME. *ferrer*, really a double compar., more commonly *ferre, firre, furre, fyrre*, rarely *farre*, and in one syllable *fir, fur, far* (being thus identified in form with the positive), < AS. *fyrre, fyr, fier*, umlauted and abbr. from **feorror*, compar. of *feorr, feor*, far), and superl. *farrest* (< ME. *ferrest*, < AS. *fyrrest*, umlauted from **feorrost*, superl. of *feorr, feor*, far), are rare or obs. in mod. E., their place being taken by *farther* and *farthest*, which are found only in mod. E., and are due to confusion with *further* and *furthest*: see *farther, further*. The adj. *far* is from the adv.] **1.** At or by a great distance; so as to be remote, or at a distant or advanced point, in place, time, progress, etc.: as, how *far* (by how great a distance) away is it? it is *far* (or not *far*) off; he is *far* along on his journey or in his studies.

And the king went forth . . . and tarried in a place that was *far* off. 2 Sam. xv. 17.

They sent back missives representing that they were *far* within the enemies' frontier, and it was dangerous either to pause or turn back. *Irving*, Granada, p. 51.

2. To a great distance or extent; so as to attain or extend to a distant or advanced point; for, over, or through a long way: as, how *far* (to how great a distance) did you go? to travel *far;* to look *far* into the future; *far*-reaching designs.

Now have I tolde you of Wayes, by the whyche men gon *ferrest* and longest. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 125.

When unto the guid church she came,
She at the door did stan'; . . .
She coudna come *farer* ben [in].
Young Akin (Child's Ballads, I. 188).

3. By a long interval or a great distance; so as to be widely separated: as, their paths lay *far* apart; he is *far* removed from want.

Far, far removed, dark in the dreary grave.
Charlotte Brontë.

4. From a great distance; from afar: as in the compound *far-fetched* (which see).—**5.** At a great remove; a long way; very remote: used elliptically with reference to space, time, degree, scope, purpose, desire, etc.: as, it is *far* (distant or away) from here; people both *far* (off) and near (by or at hand); he was *far* (away) from the attainment of his object.

The whiche is knowyn bothe *ferre* and nere,
A myghti prince, a man of gret powre.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 622.

Beaute, Myzt, amyable chere
To alle Men *ferre* and neere.
Arthur (ed. Furnivall), l. 34.

The *ferreste* in his parissche, moche and lite.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 494.

Then Peter took him, and began to rebuke him, saying, Be it *far* from thee, Lord: this shall not be unto thee. Mat. xvi. 22.

Will you not speak at all? are you so *far*
From kind words?
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 1.

The nations *far* and near contend in choice. *Dryden.*

He was *far* from approving his adoption of the monastic life. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 5.

6. To or by a great degree; in a great proportion; by many degrees; very much; largely; widely: as, *far* better; *far* worse; *far* other; *far* different.

Who can find a virtuous woman? for her price is *far* above rubies. Prov. xxxi. 10.

The night is *far* spent, the day is at hand. Rom. xiii. 12.

Some of them are so *far* gone with their private enthusiasms and revelations that they are quite mad.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 627.

So thou, fair city, . . . lovelier *far*
Than in that panoply of war.
Scott, Marmion, Int. to v.

Far other was the song that once I heard
By this huge oak. *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

7†. Long; a long time.

Ac it is *ferre* agoo in seynt Fraunceys tyme.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 226.

As far as, to the distance, extent, or degree that: as, that is good *as far as* it goes.

Yet *as ferre as* y can or may
Of here beaute sum-what too say
I will applye my wittes all.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 49.

In my last I fulfilled your Lordship's Commands, *as far as* my Reading and Knowledge could extend.
Howell, Letters, ii. 56.

As far as might be, to carve out
Free space for every human doubt.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

By far, in a great degree; very much.

Ther is a surgiene in this sege that softe can handle,
And more of phisyke *bi fer* and fairer he plastreth.
Piers Plowman (B), xx. 312.

And the bride-maidens whispered, "'Twere better *by far* To have matched our fair cousin with young Lochinvar."
Scott, Young Lochinvar.

Far away, far and away. See *away*.

A manuscript by a new author, which he declared to be *far and away* the best humorous story that had been written for years. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 16.

Far forth. See *far-forth*.— **From far**, from a great distance; from a remote place.

Summe ther ben that comen *fro ferr*, and in goynge toward this Ydole, at every thrydde pas that thei gon fro here Hows, thei knelen. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 174.

Madam, I see *from farre* a horseman coming;
This way he bends his speed.
Heywood, If you Know not Me, i.

But now the trumpet, terrible *from far*,
In shriller clangours animates the war.
Addison, The Campaign.

I'll be far (or **farther**) **if I do**, I will not do it: obsolete, the phrase now in use being *I'll see you far(ther) first*. See *farther*.— **In so far as**, in the degree that; to such an extent as.

In so far as the college teaches religion, it must do so with the utmost candor. *The Atlantic*, LXI. 725.

To be far ben with one, to bring far ben. See *ben*[1].

far[1] (fär), *a.*; compar. *farther* and *further*, superl. *farthest* and *furthest* (see *far*[1], *adv.*). [Also dial. *fer, fur;* early mod. E. *farre*, < ME. *fer, ferr*, rarely *far*, < AS. *feorr, feor*, a., from the adv., far, distant. The compar. and superl. *farther* and *farthest* are mod., as in the adv. forms. Compar. *farrer* (earlier *farre*, < ME. *ferre*, < AS. *fyrra, firra*) and superl. *farrest* (< ME. *ferreste, farreste*, < AS. **fyrresta*) are now hardly to be found.] **1.** Situated or being at a great distance in space or time; distant; remote; far off or away: as, a *far* place; the *far* future. [Now rare with reference to place.]

We be come from a *far* country. Josh. ix. 6.

My blood
Hath earnest in it of *far* springs to be.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

2. Extending to a great distance; prolonged or reaching to a distant point; protracted; long: as, *far* sight; a *far* look ahead.

O I am going a *far* journey,
Some strange countrie to see.
Lord Lovel (Child's Ballads, II. 162).

3. Remote in degree or relation; distantly connected. [Rare.]

Sir Torre . . .
Past up the still rich city to his kin,
His own *far* blood, which dwelt at Camelot.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

4. More distant of the two: as, the *far* side of a horse (that is, the right or off side, as the rider always mounts on the left): sometimes used in place-names: as, *Far* Rockaway.— **A far cry.** See *cry*.

far[1] (fär), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *farred*, ppr. *farring*. [< *far*[1], *adv.*] To remove far distant; banish. [Prov. Eng.]

I'm sure I wish the man were *farred* who plagues his brains wi' striking out new words.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, x.

far[2] (fär), *n.* [E. dial., = *farrow*[1], q. v.] The young of swine, or a litter of pigs. [Local, Eng.]

far-about† (fär'a-bout'), *n.* A going far out of the way: used literally or figuratively.

What need these *far-abouts? Fuller*, Holy War, p. 280.

farad (far'ad), *n.* [So called in honor of the chemist Michael *Faraday* (1791–1867). Cf. *ampere, ohm, volt.*] The electromagnetic unit of capacity of electricity. It is the capacity of a condenser which when charged with a difference of potential of one volt has a charge of one coulomb. In practice the microfarad, the millionth of a farad, is more conveniently employed. The latter is the capacity of about three miles of an ocean cable.

Faradaic (far-a-dā'ik), *a.* [< *Faraday* + *-ic:* see *faradism*.] **1.** Pertaining to Faraday, the English physicist.—**2.** [*l. c.*] Pertaining to the phenomena of electricity especially investigated by Faraday—for example, the phenomena of induction. See *faradic*.

Ferrier states that *Faradaic* irritation causes movements of the eyeballs and other movements indicative of vertigo.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 38.

Tetanus produced by *faradaic* electricity is not of the nature of an apparently single and prolonged contraction.
G. J. Romanes, Jelly-fish, etc., p. 48.

Faradaic current, in *elect.*, an induced current, in contradistinction to a direct one.

faradaism (far'a-dā-izm), *n.* [< *Faraday* (see *farad*) + *-ism.*] Same as *faradization*.

faradic (fa-rad'ik), *a.* [< *farad* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to induced electric currents obtained from a variety of machines—some of them magneto-electric, composed of a revolving magnet and coils of wires, others of a cell (giving a galvanic current) and coils. The faradic machine now in common medical use is a form of induction coil consisting of a primary coil through which a current is sent from a voltaic cell, and a secondary coil surrounding the primary, in which brief but intense currents are induced in alternating directions by the automatic making and breaking of the primary current. See *induction* and *induction-coil*.

faradism (far'a-dizm), *n.* [< *farad* + *-ism.*] The form of electricity furnished by a faradic machine.

faradization (far"a-di-zā'shon), *n.* [< *faradize* + *-ation.*] In *physiol.*, the stimulation of a nerve with induced currents of electricity.

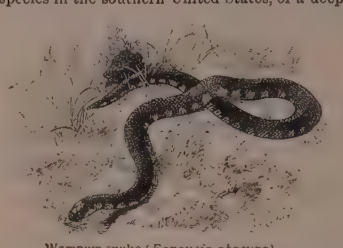
faradize (far'a-dīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *faradized*, ppr. *faradizing*. [< *farad-ic* + *-ize.*] To stimulate, as a muscle, with induced electric currents.

Muscles which were previously sluggish, after being thoroughly kneaded, would contract far more readily when *faradized*. *Weir Mitchell*, Injuries of Nerves, p. 250.

faradizer (far'a-dī-zėr), *n.* An instrument employed in faradization.

farallon (fa-ral-yōn'), *n.*; pl. *farallones* (-yōnz' or, in Sp. manner, -yō'nes). [Sp.] A lofty rocky islet rising precipitously from the sea. Generally used in the plural, because such islets frequently occur in groups; and there are several such groups on the American coast bearing this name. That best known is the one called the Farallones, in the Pacific, about 35 miles west of San Francisco.

Farancia (fa-ran'si-ą), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1842); prob. a nonsense-name.] A genus of innocuous serpents, of the family *Colubridæ* and subfamily *Calamariinæ*. *F. abacura* is a common species in the southern United States, of a deep-red



Wampum-snake (*Farancia abacura*).

color below with dark spots, above bluish-black, with a row of square red spots on each side. It is called the *horn-snake, red-bellied snake*, and *wampum-snake*.

farand (far'and), *a.* and *n.* [E. dial. also *farant;* < ME. *farand*, comely, handsome, i. e., appar. having a good favor or appearance, whence, in mod. Sc. use in comp. (see 2, below), appar. a contr. of ME. **favorand* (E. *favoring*), ppr. of *favoren*, favor, cf. Sc. *far, fair, fere*, appearance, a contr. of *favor* in that sense; cf. Sc. *fard, fu'ard*, favored (*weel-fard* is equiv. to *weel-farand*). The contracted inf. *fare* for *favor* is appar. later than the contracted ppr.: see *fare*[3]. The word seems to have been in part identical with ME. *farand, farende* (mod. E. *faring*), ppr. of *faren*, E. *fare*, go; *evil-* or *ill-farand, weel-farand*, being equiv. to *ill-faring, well-faring*, referred to *fare*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Well favored; comely; handsome; goodly. [Prov. Eng.]

This watz [the] kynges countenaunce, where he in court were,
At vch *farand* fest among his fre meny.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 101.

Quhar Nele and Bruyss come, and the Queyn,
And othir ladyis fayr and *farand*.
Barbour, ii. 514, MS. (*Jamieson.*)

2. Having a certain specified favor or appearance; appearing; seeming: generally used in composition with a specific term, *fair, foul, evil, ill, well* (*weel*), *old* (*auld*), etc.: as, *auld-farand*, old-seeming: applied to a child who manifests more sagacity than could be expected at his time of life. [Scotch.]

Lykly he was, rycht fair and weill *farrand*.
Wallace, vi. 781, MS. (*Jamieson.*)

And he looks aye sae wistfu' the whiles I explain,
He's as auld as the hills—he's an *auld-farrant* wean.
William Miller, The Wonderfu' Wean.

II. *n.* Manners; humor. [Prov. Eng.]

farandly, farantly (far'and-li, -ant-li), *adv.* [< ME. *farandely*; < *farand* + *-ly*².] In an orderly manner; decently. *Halliwell.* Also *farrantly.* [Prov. Eng.]

farandola, farandole (fa-ran'dō-lä, -dōl), *n.* [= F. *farandole*, a rapid dance of Pr. origin, = mod. Pr. *farandolo* = Sp. *farándula*, a mean trade or calling, = Pg. *farandula*, *farandulagem*, a trifle, a gang of vagabonds, = It. dial. *farandola.*] A rapid dance, of Romance origin, consisting of various figures, based upon a circle of dancers facing alternately in and out and clasping hands: much used in excited gatherings in France and in northern Italy.

farantly, *adv.* See *farandly.*

far-away (fär'a-wā'), *a.* [= Sc. *far-awa'*; < *far away*, adv. phrase.] **1.** Distant; remote.

Far-awa' fowls hae fair feathers. *Scotch proverb.*

Pate's a *far-awa'* cousin o' mine. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xiv.

The deacon had passed away a year before; only Mrs. Tall and a *far-away* cousin were occupying the house. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 549.

2. Abstracted; absent-minded; pensive.

From that time there began to grow into his eyes a *far-away* look, as seeing the invisible. *The Congregationalist*, July 14, 1887.

far-between (fär'bē-twēn'), *a.* Isolated; widely separated in space or time: applied to several individuals. [Rare.]

The peppering of fancy sportsmen, that have followed the *far-between* but more effectual shots of the borderer's rifle. *New Mirror* (New York), III. (1843).

farce[1] (färs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *farced*, ppr. *farcing.* [Early mod. E. also *farse*; < ME. *farcen* (= D. *farceren* = G. *furciren* = Dan. *farcere*), < OF. *farsir*, *farcir*, F. *farcir* = Pr. *farsir*, *frasir*, < L. *farcire*, pp. *fartus*, sometimes *farctus*, later *farcitus*, and *farsus*, stuff, cram, fill full, = Gr. *φράσσειν*, shut in, inclose. Cf. *force*[3].] **1†.** To stuff; cram.

His typet was ay *farsed* ful of knyves
And pinnes for to geven fayre wyves.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 233.

Specifically—**2.** In *cookery*, to stuff, as a pudding, fowl, or roast, with various meats, oysters, bread, or other ingredients, variously flavored or spiced; fill with stuffing.

If any *farse* a Henne, the needle must be threeded the day before, and the threed must be burned, not bitten or broken asunder. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 207.

3. Figuratively, to fill, as a speech or written composition, with various scraps of wit or humor; make "spicy."

They could wish your poets would leave to be promoters of other men's jests, and way-lay all the stale apophthegms or old books they can hear of (in print or otherwise), to *farce* their scenes withal. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, Ind.

These invectives were well *farced* for the gross taste of the multitude. *I. D'Israeli*, Calam. of Authors, II. 374.

4†. To extend; swell out.

'Tis not . . .
The *farced* title running 'fore the king,
The throne he sits on, nor the tide of pomp
That beats upon the high shore of this world.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1.

5†. To fatten.

If thou wouldst *farce* thy lean ribs with it too, they would not, like ragged laths, rub out so many doublets as they do. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, v. 4.

farce[1] (färs), *n.* [= G. Dan. *farce* = Sw. *fars*, < F. *farce*, stuffing, a farce (> Sp. It. *farsa* = Pg. *farça*, a farce), < *farcer*, stuff: see *farce*[1], *v.*] **1.** A secular dramatic composition of a ludicrous or satirical character; low comedy. Originally the name (*farsia*) was applied to a canticle in a mixture of Latin and French, sung in many churches at the principal festivals, especially on Christmas. The modern farce is: (*a*) A dramatic composition of a broadly comic character, differing from other comedy chiefly in the grotesqueness and exaggeration of its characters and incidents. (*b*) An opera in one act, of an absurd, extravagant, or ludicrous character.

Counsale findis it necessar and expedient that the litill *farsche* and play maid be William Lauder be playit afoir the Quenis Grace.
Quoted in *Lauder's* Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), Pref., [p. vi.

Farce is that in poetry which grotesque is in a picture; the persons and actions of a *farce* are all unnatural, and the manners false. *Dryden*, Parallel of Poetry and Painting.

My notion of a *farce* is a short piece in one act, containing a single comic idea, of course considerably expanded, but without anything that can really be called a plot. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 129.

The Egyptians are often amused by players of low and ridiculous *farces*, who are called Mohhabbazee'n. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, II. 111.

2. Ridiculous parade; absurd pageantry; foolish show.

Let her see
That all this mingled Mass which she,
Being forbidden, longs to know,
Is a dull *farce* and empty show.
Prior, An English Padlock.

For Swift and him [Parnell], [thou hast] despised the *farce* of state,
The sober follies of the wise and great.
Pope, Epistle to Earl of Oxford.

3. A ridiculous sham.

farce[2]† (färs), *v. t.* [A particular use of *farce*[1] (ME. *farcen*), or an error for *fard.* See *fard*, *v.*] To paint.

Farce not thy visage in no wise.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 2285.

farcement† (färs'ment), *n.* [< *farce* + *-ment.*] Stuffing for meat; force-meat.

They often spoil a good dish with improper sawce and unsavoury *farcements.* *Felthain*, Resolves.

farceur (fär-sėr'), *n.* [= Sw. *farsör*, < F. *farceur*, < *farce*, a farce: see *farce*[1].] A writer or player of farces; a joker; a wag.

farcical[1] (fär'si-kal), *a.* [< *farce*[1] + *-ic-al*, after *comical*, etc.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a farce; droll; ludicrous; ridiculous; absurd.

So that, whether the "Alchemist" be *farcical* or not, it will appear at least to have this note of farce, "that the principal character is exaggerated." *Bp. Hurd*, Province of the Drama, iv.

They deny the characters to be *farcical*, because they are actually in nature. *Gay*, What d'ye Call 't, Pref.

He (the Bedouin) neither unfits himself for walking, nor distorts his ankles, by turning out his toes according to the *farcical* rules of fashion. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 321.

farcical[2]† (fär'si-kal), *a.* [< *farcy* + *-ic-al*, after *farcical*[1].] Pertaining to farcy. [Rare.]

I wish from my soul that every imitator in Great Britain, France, and Ireland, had the farcy for his pains; and that there was a good *farcical* house large enough to hold, aye, and sublimate them . . . all together. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iv. 4.

farcicality (fär-si-kal'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *farcicalities* (-tiz). [< *farcical*[1] + *-ity.*] The character or quality of being farcical; absurdity; something farcical or ridiculous.

farcically (fär'si-kal-i), *adv.* In a farcical manner; ludicrously.

It is not necessary that, in order to do this, he should have recourse to images that are *farcically* low. *Laughorne.*

farcicalness (fär'si-kal-nes), *n.* Same as *farcicality.*

farcilite† (fär'si-līt), *n.* [Irreg. < E. *farce*[1] (with ref. to *force-meat*) + Gr. *λίθος*, a stone.] Pudding-stone. *Kirwan.*

farcimen† (fär'si-men), *n.* [< LL. *farciminum*, a disease of horses and other animals, supposed to be costiveness (?), < *farcire*, stuff, cram: see *farce*[1]. Cf. *farcin.*] Same as *farcy.*

farcin† (fär'sin), *n.* [Also, and now usually, *farcy*, dial. corruptly *fashion*; < ME. *farcin*, *farsyn*, < OF. *farcin*, F. *farcin* = It. *farcino*, farcy, < LL. *farciminum*, a disease of horses: see *farcimen.*] Same as *farcy.*

It cometh moste comuneliche aboute the houndes ers an yn hure legges, than yn any other places, as the *farsyn*, and 3it this is wors to be hool. *Bodl. MS.*, 546. (*Halliwell.*)

farcing† (fär'sing), *n.* [Early mod. E. *farsyng*; verbal n. of *farce*[1], *v. t.*] Stuffing composed of mixed ingredients; force-meat.

Neuer was there puddyng stuffed so full of *farsynge* as his holye feelynge faythefull folke are farsed full of heresies. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 614.

farctate (färk'tāt), *a.* [< NL. *farctatus*, < L. *farctus*, stuffed, pp. of *farcire*, stuff: see *farce*[1].] In *bot.*, stuffed; crammed or full; without vacuities: opposed to *tubular* or *hollow*: as, a *farctate* leaf, stem, or pericarp. Also applied to the stipes of *Agaricini.* [No longer technically used.]

farcy (fär'si), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *farcie*; abbr. of *farcin*, q. v.] A disease of horses; a form of equinia. See *equinia.*

Fire is good for the *farcie.* *Ray*, Proverbs, 2d ed., p. 367.

farcy-bud (fär'si-bud), *n.* A swollen lymphatic gland, as in farcy.

fard† (färd), *n.* [< F. *fard*, paint, rouge, < OHG. *farawa*, MHG. *varwe*, G. *farbe* (= AS. *færbe* = D. *verw* = Dan. *farve* = Sw. *färg*), color, hue, < OHG. *furo* (*faraw-*), MHG. *var* (*varw-*), a., colored.] Color; paint, as applied to the complexion.

A certain gay glosse or *farde.* *Palsgrave*, Acolastus (1540).

These present us with the Skeleton of History, not merely clothed with muscles, animated with life, . . . but . . . rubbed with Spanish wool, painted with French *fard.* *Whitaker*, Review of Gibbon's Hist.

fard† (färd), *v. t.* [< F. *farder* = Pr. *fardar*, paint, rouge, < F. *fard*, n., paint, rouge: see *fard*, *n.*] To paint, as the cheeks: as, "the *farded* fop," *Shenstone.*

He found that beauty which he had left innocent *farded* and sophisticated with some court-drug. *A. Wilson*, Hist. James I.

fardage (fär'dāj), *n.* [< F. *fardage* (= Sp. *fardaje* = Pg. *fardagem* = It. *fardaggio*, luggage), < *fardeau*, a load (see *fardel*[1]), + *-age.*] *Naut.*, loose wood or other substances, as horns, ratan, coir, etc., stowed among the parts of a cargo to chock it, or placed below dry cargo to keep it from bilge-water; dunnage.

far-day† (fär'dā), *n.* The advanced part of the day.

The manna was not good
After sun-rising; *far-day* sullies flowers.
H. Vaughan, Silex Scintillans, Rules and Lessons.

far-death (fär'deth), *n.* Natural death. [Prov. Eng.]

fardel[1]†, **fardle**† (fär'del, -dl), *n.* [< ME. *fardel*, < OF. *fardel*, F. *fardeau* = Pr. *fardel* = It. *fardello* (ML. *fardellus*), < Sp. Pg. *fardel*, a pack, bundle, dim. of Sp. Pg. *fardo*, a pack, bundle: said to be of Ar. origin, < *fardah*, a package (Devic).] A bundle or pack; a burden; hence, anything cumbersome or irksome.

Who would *fardels* bear,
To grunt and sweat under a weary life?
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1.

They took out of the foresaid ship from Roger Hood one *fardel* of cloth, and one chest with diuers goods. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 170.

Under one of these arches we reposed; the stones our beds, our *fardels* the bolster. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 90.

fardel[1]†, **fardle**† (fär'del, -dl), *v. t.* [< OF. *fardeler*, *fardeller*, bundle, < *fardel*, a bundle: see *fardel*[1], *fardle*, *n.* Hence, by contr., *farl*[1], q. v.] To make up in packs or bundles.

Things orderly *fardled* up under heads are most portable. *Fuller*, Holy State, p. 164.

fardel[2]† (fär'del), *n.* [Also *farthel*[2], *farl*[2], q. v.; a corruption of ME. *ferthe* (or *feorthe*) *del* (= D. *vierendeel* = MHG. *vierteil*, G. *viertel* = ODan. *fjerdedel*, Dan. *fjerdedel* = Sw. *fjerdedel*), fourth part: see *fourth* and *deal*[1].] A fourth part: an old law term.—**Fardel of land,** a measure of land, the fourth part of a yard-land.

fardel-bound (fär'del-bound), *a.* [Also, corruptly, *farthing-bound*; appar. < *fardel*[1], a load, + *bound*[3].] Costive; specifically, in *vet. surg.*, affected, as cattle and sheep, with a disease caused by the retention of food in the manyplies or third stomach, between the numerous plaits of which it is impacted. The organ becomes gorged, and ultimately affected with chronic inflammation. Over-ripe clover, rye-grass, or vetches are likely to produce the disease. Also *clue-bound.*

farder, fardest. Obsolete or dialectal forms of *farther, farthest.*

farding[1] (fär'ding), *n.* [See *farthing, fardingdeal.*] An obsolete or dialectal form of *farthing.*

farding[2]† (fär'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fard*, *v.*] Painting the face; the use of cosmetics.

Truth is a matron; error a curtizan; the matron cares onely to concile love by a grave and gracefull modesty, the curtizan with philtres and *farding.* *Bp. Hall*, Sermon at Thebald, Sept. 15, 1628.

fardingale[1] (fär'ding-gāl), *n.* Same as *farthingale.*

fardingale[2]†, *n.* A corrupt form of *fardingdeal.*

farding-bag (fär'ding-bag), *n.* The first stomach of a cow or other ruminant, where green food lies until it is regurgitated to be chewed again; the paunch or rumen.

fardingdeal† (fär'ding-dēl), *n.* [Also written *fardingdale*, *farthingdale*, *farthendele*, *farundel* (and *fardel*[2], q. v.); < *farding*[1] (ME. *ferding*, ML. *ferdingus*), or *farthing*, + *deal*[1], ME. *del*, part (see *farthing*, 2, and *deal*[1]), but orig. (ME.) *ferthe del*, i. e., fourth deal: see *fardel*[2].] A measure of land, one fourth of an acre, now a rood.

1 *farthendele* or rood of land. *T. Hill*, Arithmetic (1600), fol. 67 a.

fardle†, *n.* and *v.* See *fardel*[1].

fare[1] (fār), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fared*, ppr. *faring.* [< ME. *faren* (pret. *for*, pp. *faren*), go (in the widest use), be in a particular condition, < AS. *faran* (pret. *fōr*, pl. *fōron*, pp. *faren*), go, travel, etc., be in a particular condition. fare, = OS. *faran* = OFries. *fara* = D. *varen* = MLG. LG. *faren* = OHG. *faran*, MHG. *faren*, *varen*, G. *fahren* = Icel. *fara* = Sw. *fara* = Dan. *fare*

= Goth. *faran*, go (whence the causal form, ME. *ferien*, < AS. *ferian*, carry, convey, conduct, lead, often of conveying over water, the only use in OS. *ferian* = OHG. *ferjan*, MHG. *vern*, go by water, sail, etc., = Icel. *ferja*, convey over water, esp. ferry over a river or strait, = Sw. *färja* = Dan. *færge*, ferry, = Goth. *farjan*, go by water, sail, etc.: see *ferry* and *ford*), < Teut. √ **far* = L. √ **per*, **por* in *ex-periri*, pass through, experience, *peritus*, *expertus*, experienced, *periculum*, danger, *portare*, carry, *porta*, a gate, *portus*, a harbor, = Gr. √ **περ*, **πορ* in *περᾶν*, pass over or across, esp. water, *πόρος*, a way through, a ford, *πορθμός*, a passage, ford, *πορεύειν*, convey, *πορεύεσθαι*, go, proceed, = OBulg. *prati*, go, = Skt. √ *par*, tr., pass, bring across; cf. Zend *peretu*, a bridge. The Aryan √ *par* expresses the general idea of forward motion, and has consequently produced an immense number of derivatives in which that idea is particularized and developed, as, in E., of AS. origin, *fare*[1], *ferry*, *ford*, *fear*[1], obs. or dial. *feer*[2], *ferd*[1], *ferd*[2], *ferly*, *farly*, *fere*[4], *foor*[2], etc.; of L. origin, *experience*, *expert*, *experiment*, etc., *peril*, *port*[1], *port*[2], *port*[3], *port*[5], etc., *deport*, *comport*, *export*, *import*, *report*, *support*, *transport*, etc.; of Gr. origin, *pore*[2], *emporium*.] **1.** To go; pass; move forward; proceed; travel. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Now Perkyn with the pilgrimes to the plouh is *faren*;
To eryen hus half-aker holpen hym menye.
Piers Plowman (C), ix. 112.

Whenne Heroude was of lif *farn*,
An aungel coom Joseph to warn.
Cursor Mundi. (*Halliwell.*)

Give me my faith and troth again,
And let me *fare* me on my way.
Clerk Saunders (Child's Ballads, II. 50).

The next morning Raphael was *faring* forth gallantly, well armed and mounted. *Kingsley*, Hypatia, xxi.

To *fare* on foot from Paris to Lucerne was, in 1814, an adventure which called for courage.
E. Dowden, Shelley, I. 447.

2. To go or get on, as to circumstances; speed; be in a certain state; be attended with certain circumstances or events; be circumstanced; specifically, to be in a certain condition as regards fortune, or bodily or social comforts.

I was very much troubled to think of Fasting 3 or 4 Days, or a Week, having *fared* very hard already.
Dampier, Voyages, II. ii. 38.

3. To be entertained with food; eat and drink.

Ful ofte
Have I up-on this bench *faren* ful weel;
Heere have I eten many a myrie meel.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 65.

Come in, come in, my merry young men,
Come in and drink the wine wi' me;
And a' the better ye shall *fare*,
For this gude news ye tell to me.
The Knight's Ghost (Child's Ballads, I. 211).

There was a certain rich man which . . . *fared* sumptuously every day. Luke xvi. 19.

4. To go or come out, as to result; happen; turn out; result; come to pass: with *it* impersonally.

It fareth many times with men's opinions as with rumours and reports. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, Pref., iv.

Oh! said Christiana, that it had been but our lot to go with him, then had *it fared* well with us.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

So *fares it* when with truth falsehood contends.
Milton, P. R., iii. 443.

5†. To conduct one's self; behave.

They *faren* wel, God save hem bothe two;
For treweliche I holde it grete deyntee
A kynges sone in armes wel to do.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 163.

Than this gode man *ferde* as a man out of reson for hevinesse and sorowe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 4.

6. In an expletive use, to seem; appear. [Prov. Eng.]

"How do you *fare* to feel about it, Mas'r Davy?" he inquired. *Dickens*, David Copperfield, xlvi.

fare[1] (fãr), *n.* [< ME. *fare*, < AS. *faru*, a journey, company, expedition (= OFries. *fera*, *fere*, *fer*, *fare*, a journey, passage, = MHG. *var*, a journey, = Icel. *för*, a journey, expedition), < *faran*, etc., go: see *fare*[1], *v.*] **1†.** A going; a journey; voyage; course; passage.

Thus he passes to that port, his passage to seche,
Fyndeȝ he a fayr schyp to the *fare* redy.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 98.

He that followes my *fare*. *Morte Arthure*. (*Halliwell.*)

2†. A company of persons making a journey. —**3.** The price of passage or going; the sum paid or due for conveyance by land or water: as, the *fare* for crossing by a ferry; the *fare* for conveyance in a railroad-train, cab, omnibus, etc.

But Jonah . . . found a ship going to Tarshish, so he paid the *fare* thereof. Jonah i. 3.

4. The person or persons conveyed in a vehicle.

What fairest of fairs
Was that *fare* that thou landedst but now at Trig-stairs?
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, v. 3.

Thus passing from channell to channell, landing his *fare* or patron at what house he pleases.
Evelyn, Diary, June, 1645.

5†. Outfit for a journey; equipment. —**6.** Food; provisions of the table.

Bot prayse thi *fare*, wer-so-euer thou be;
Fore be it gode or be it badde,
Yn gud worth it muste be had.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

All daye shalt thou eate and drinke of the best,
And I will paye thy *fare*.
King Edward Fourth (Child's Ballads, VIII. 25).

Rich *fare*, brave attire, soft beds, and silken thoughts, attend this dear beauty.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 3.

Our *fare* was excellent, consisting of elk venison, mountain grouse, and small trout. *The Century*, XXX. 224.

7†. Experience; treatment; fortune; cheer.

For his dedes to-day i am vndo for euer;
Eche frek [man] for this *fare* false wol me hold.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2079.

How now, fair lords? What *fare*? what news abroad?
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

Here — as the old preacher Hugh Latimer grimly said in closing one of his powerful descriptions of future punishment — you see your *fare*.
S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 11.

8†. Proceeding; conduct; behavior.

Lat be this nyce *fare*! *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1144.

9. Doings; ado; bustle; tumult; stir.

What amounteth al this *fare*?
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 471.

The wardeyn chidde and made *fare*.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 79.

10. The quantity of fish taken in a fishing-vessel.

The crew said to-day that they had enough of fishing with salt clams, as it was like doing penance to go to the Banks and attempt to catch a *fare* of fish with that kind of bait. *New York Tribune*, June 3, 1888.

11. The form or track of a hare.

Not a hare
Can be startled from his *fare*
By my footing.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 2.

12. A game played with dice. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] —**Bill of fare.** See *bill*[3]. —**Fiddler's fare.** See *fiddler*.

fare[2] (fãr), *n.* [Contr. of *farrow*.] A farrow: as, a *fare* of pigs. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

fare[3] (fãr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fared*, ppr. *faring*. [Formerly also *fair*; a dial. var. of *favor*, mixed with *fare*[1]. Cf. *farand*.] To resemble, or act like (another).

fare-box (fãr'boks), *n.* A box in which the tickets or fares of passengers, as in horse-cars, omnibuses, and at some railroad-stations, are deposited by them.

fare-indicator (fãr'in″di-kā-tor), *n.* A device for registering the fares paid in a public conveyance.

farent. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *fare*[1].

farendonet, *n.* Same as *ferrandine*.

farewell (fãr'wel'), *interj.* [Prop. separate, being two words, *fare well*, < ME. *fare wel* (= Dan. *farvel* = Sw. *farväl*, adv. and n.), used not only in the impv., as in mod. E., but in the ind.: *he fareth wel* (L. *valet*), *we faren wel* (L. *valemus*), etc., impv. *fare wel*, common in leave-taking and at the end of letters (L. *vale*, *valete*): *faren*, fare, speed, be in a particular condition (not in the lit. sense 'go'), with a qualifying adv. *wel*, well; so also with *ill* and *amiss*, etc.] 'Fare well'; may you be or continue in a happy or prosperous condition; in common use, good-by. It expresses a kind wish, a wish of happiness, and while it does not, in its origin, necessarily refer to departure, it is now used, like *good-by*, its more colloquial equivalent, exclusively in leave-taking. It is sometimes used in reference to inanimate objects, in slight personification. It emphasizes the fact of separation or relinquishment.

"ȝee *farewel*, Phippe!" quod Fauntelte, and forth gan me drawe. *Piers Plowman* (B), xi. 41.

Farewell, *farewell*, good Ancient;
A stout man and a true, thou art come in sorrow.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, i. 3.

Farewell, happy fields. *Milton*, P. L., i. 249.

If this be true, *farewel* all the differences of good and evil in men's actions; *farewel* all expectations of future rewards and punishments. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons.

[It is still often written separately, with a pronoun between, the pronoun being either the subject nominative, as in "fare *you* well" or "fare *ye* well," or a dative of reference, as in "fare *thee* well."

Fare thee weel, thou first and fairest!
Fare thee weel, thou best and dearest.
Burns, To Nancy.

Fare thee well, and if for ever,
Still forever *fare thee well*.
Byron, Fare thee Well.]

=**Syn.** *Good-by*, etc. See *adieu*, *interj.*

farewell (fãr'wel'), *n.* and *a.* [< *farewell*, *interj.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** A good-by; a leave-taking; an adieu.

Farewell, a long *farewell*, to all my greatness!
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

The air is full of *farewells* to the dying,
And mournings for the dead.
Longfellow, Resignation.

Farewell followed by *to* governing the object is a noun, used elliptically for "I bid farewell (to . . .)."

2. Leave; departure; final look, thought, or attention.

See how the morning opes her golden gates,
And takes her *farewell* of the glorious sun!
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

Before I take my *farewell* of this subject, I shall advise the author for the future to speak his meaning more plainly. *Addison.*

II. *a.* Parting; valedictory: as, a *farewell* sermon; *farewell* appearance of an actor.

The hardy veteran, proud of many a scar, . . .
Leans on his spear to take his *farewell* view,
And, sighing, bids the glorious camp adieu.
Tickell, On the Prospect of Peace.

Several ingenious writers, who have taken their leave of the publick in *farewell* papers, will not give over so, but intend to appear again. *Spectator.*

Farewell rock, in *coal-mining*, the millstone-grit (see *carboniferous* and *coal-measures*): so called by the miners, because when this rock is met with in sinking they bid farewell to any prospect of finding coal at lower depths. [Eng.]

farewell†, *v. t.* [< *farewell*, *n.*] To bid farewell to; take leave of.

Till she brake from their arms, . . .
And, *farewelling* the flock, did homeward wend.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

fare-wicket (fãr'wik″et), *n.* **1.** A turnstile gate fitted with a counting and registering device for indicating the number of persons passing it: used in registering fares. —**2.** In a horse-car, an opening in the door, closed by a slide or by a spring-plate, through which fares can be collected from passengers or change made by an employee. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

far-fet† (fär'fet), *a.* [< *far*[1] + *fet*, pp. of *fet*[1]: see *fet*[1]. Cf. *far-fetched*.] Same as *far-fetched*.

Things *farrefet* and deare bought are good for Ladies.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 152.

There was no man more tenderly sensible in anything offered to himself which, in the *farthest-fet* construction, might be wrested to the name of wrong.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

If York, with all his *far-fet* policy,
Had been the regent there instead of me,
He never would have stay'd in France so long.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

Whose pains have earn'd the *far-fet* spoil.
Milton, P. R., ii. 401.

far-fetch† (fär'fech), *n.* [< *far*[1] + *fetch*[1], *n.*, a stratagem; suggested by *far-fetched*.] A deep-laid stratagem.

Jesuits have deeper reaches
In all their politic *far-fetches*.
S. Butler, Hudibras.

far-fetch† (fär'fech), *v. t.* [Assumed from *far-fetched*.] To bring from far; draw as a conclusion remote from or not justified by the premises.

To *far-fetch* the name of Tartar from a Hebrew word.
Fuller.

far-fetched (fär'fecht), *a.* [Also *far-fetcht*; < *far*[1] + *fetched*, pp. of *fetch*, *v.*: see *fetch*[1].] **1.** Fetched or brought from afar. [Rare.]

'Tis not styles *far-fetched* from Greece or Rome,
But just the Fireside, that can make a home.
Lowell, Fitz Adam's Story.

Hence — **2†.** Choice; rare.

Nature making her beauty and shape but the most fair Cabinet of a *far-fetcht* minde.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, p. 506.

3. Remotely connected; irrelevant; forced; strained: as, *far-fetched* conceits; *far-fetched* similes.

Pride and Ambition here
Only in *far-fetch'd* Metaphors appear.
Cowley, The Mistress, The Wish.

This is not only a false thought, but is . . . *far-fetched* also. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 3.

My solution was so fantastic, so apparently *far-fetched*, so absurd, that I resolved to wait for convincing evidence.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 162.

far-forth† (fär'fôrth'), *adv.* [Also as two words, *far forth*; early mod. E. also *far foorth*; < ME. *far-forth*, *fer-forthe*; < *far*[1], *adv.*, + *forth*[1].]

1. Far on; far forward; in an advanced degree or extent.

Now be we so *far-forthe* come,
Speke mote we of the dome.
MS. Laud, 416, *f.* 116. (*Halliwell.*)

Ne none agayne so *farre foorthe* in her fauour
That is full satisfyed with her behauiour.
Sir T. More, To Them that Seke Fortune.

He sayd not such words, nor spake so *far-forth* in the matter, without commission. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 88.

So long these knights discoursed diversly
Of straunge affaires, and noble hardiment, . . .
That now the humid night was *farforth* spent.
Spenser, F. Q., III. ix. 53.

2. Far; to or in such a degree or extent: in the adverbial conjunctive phrases *as*, or *so*, *far-forth as*, where the words are now usually separated, *forth* being expletive.

Youre bak eke in no way
Turne on no wihte, *as ferforthe as* ye may.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

He is descendid of an high lenage,
And *as fer furth as* I canne fele and see,
He waytith after right grete heritage.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2439.

So far-foorth as those writers which are come to our hands haue left recorded. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 553.

farin (far'in), *n.* [< F. *farine*, < L. *farina*: see *farina*.] Same as *farina*.

farina (fa-rē'nä or -rī'nä), *n.* [= F. *farine* = Pr. Sp. It. *farina* = Pg. *farinha*, < L. *farina*, ground corn, meal, flour, < *far* (*farr-*), a sort of grain, spelt, also coarse meal, grits, = AS. *bere*, E. *bear*[3], barley: see *bear*[3], *barley*[1].] 1. In a general sense, meal or flour. Specifically—2. A soft, tasteless, and commonly white flour, obtained by trituration of the seeds of cereal and leguminous plants, and of some roots, as the potato. It consists of gluten, starch, and mucilage.—3. A preparation of white maize in granular form, coarser than meal, but finer than hominy. It is used for puddings, etc. [U. S.]—4. In *bot.*, the pollen of flowers.

This is divided into many cells which contain a great number of small seeds covered with a red *farina*.
Granger, The Sugar-Cane, iv., note.

5. In *entom.*, a mealy powder found on some insects. See *farinose*, 3.—**Fossil farina**, a variety of calcium carbonate, in thin white crusts, light as cotton, and easily reducible to powder.

farina-boiler (fa-rē'nä-boi″lėr), *n.* A saucepan or kettle used for cooking farinaceous articles, or any delicate food liable to scorch. It consists of two vessels, the outer one for water, and the inner one for the article to be cooked. [U. S.]

farinaceous (far-i-nā'shius), *a.* [= Sp. *farináceo* = It. *farinaceo*, < LL. *farinaceus*, < *farina*, meal: see *farina*.] 1. Consisting or made of meal or flour: as, a *farinaceous* diet, which consists of articles prepared from the meal or flour of the various species of corn or grain.

When one huge wooden bowl before them stood,
Fill'd with huge balls of *farinaceous* food.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 154.

2. Containing starch: as, *farinaceous* seeds.—3. Pertaining to meal; of the nature of meal; mealy: as, a *farinaceous* taste or quality.—4. Having a mealy appearance; covered with or as if with meal; characterized by something resembling meal: applied in pathology to certain eruptions in which the epidermis exfoliates in fine scales resembling farina.

Some fly with two wings, as birds and many insects; some with four, as all *farinaceous* or mealy-winged animals, as butter-flies and moths.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 15.

farinaceously (far-i-nā'shius-li), *adv.* With farina: as, *farinaceously* tomentose.

faring (fār'ing), *a.* [Prop. ppr. of *fare*[1], mixed with *farand*, orig. ppr. of *fare*[3]: see *farand*, *fare*[1], *fare*[3].] 1. Seeming; looking: in composition, as *ill-faring*, *well-faring*.—2. Doing; going: in composition, as *seafaring*.

farinose (far'i-nōs), *a.* [= F. *farineux* = Pg. *farinhoso* = It. *farinoso*, < LL. *farinosus*, mealy, < L. *farina*, meal: see *farina*.] 1. Yielding farina: as, *farinose* plants.—2. In *bot.*, covered with a meal-like powder, as the leaves of *Primula farinosa* and other plants.—3. In *entom.*: (*a*) Floury: applied to a white secretion found on various parts of the body in many *Homoptera* and a few other insects. It is often produced in such quantities as to hide the surface, and project in long masses or filaments, which fall off at the least touch. (*b*) Covered with the matter described above, as the abdomens of certain leaf-hoppers. (*c*) Covered with minute dots resembling white or yellow powder, or with a fixed whitish powder on a dark surface, as spots on the elytra of certain beetles. Also *farinulent*.

farinosely (far'i-nōs-li), *adv.* In a farinose manner.

farinulent (fa-rin'ū-lent), *a.* [< *farina* + *-ulent*.] Same as *farinose*, 3.

farkleberry (fär'kl-ber″i), *n.* The *Vaccinium arboreum*, a shrub or small tree of the southern United States, bearing a small, black, many-seeded berry, with a dry and rather astringent pulp. The wood is hard and very close-grained, and is used to some extent in turning.

farl[1]† (färl), *v. t.* [A contr. of *fardle*, *fardel*[1], pack up; corruptly *furdle*, contr. *furl*, the present form: see *furl*.] To furl.

Hey-day, hey-day, how she kicks and yerks!
Down with the main-mast! lay her at hull!
Farl up all her linens, and let her ride it out!
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, I. 1.

farl[2] (färl), *n.* [Sc., a contr. of *fardel*[2], *farthel*[2], lit. a fourth part: see *fardel*[2]. For the contraction, cf. *farl*[1].] A quarter or third part of a thin circular cake of flour or oatmeal. Also *farrel*.

Then let his wisdom girn and snarl
O'er a weel-tostit girdle *farle*.
Fergusson, Poems, II. 78.

farleu (fär'lō), *n.* In *Scots law*, money paid by tenants in lieu of a heriot: often applied to the best chattel, as distinguished from *heriot*, the best beast.

farlie, farly, *a.*, *n.*, and *adv.* See *ferly*.

farm[1] (färm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *farme*, *ferme*; < ME. *ferme*, rent, revenue, particularly as collected by a 'farmer,' factor, or steward, hence also stewardship; also a meal, a feast; < AS. *feorm* (fem., gen. acc. etc., *feorme*), provision, food, supplies; provisions, etc., supplied by a vassal or tenant to his lord, esp. to the king; hence an estate from which such supplies are due (*cyninges feorm*, late AS. *cynges feorme-hām*, 'king's farm'); hence also a meal, a feast, and, generally, entertainment (of a guest or, as a tenant's duty, of his lord), harboring (of a fugitive); also, rarely, use, advantage (> *feormian*, *ge-feormian*, supply with food, sustain, entertain, receive (a guest), harbor (a fugitive), etc., > *feormere*, a purveyor (of a guild), *feormung*, and *fyrmth*, a harboring (of fugitives), etc.); orig. perhaps 'a living, means of subsistence,' connected with *feorh*, life, = OS. *ferah*, *ferh* = OHG. *ferah*, *ferh*, MHG. *verch* = Icel. *fjör*, life, = Goth. *fairhwus*, the world. But as AS. *feorm* is always rendered in ML. by *firma* or *ferma*, which is formally identical with the fem. of L. *firmus*, ML. often spelled *fermus* (> OF. *ferme*, ME. *ferme*, > mod. E., with restored L. vowel, *firm*), most writers have assumed the actual identity of the two words (L. *firma*, fem. adj., and ML. *firma* or *ferma*, n.), "either because the farms were at first inclosed or fortified with walls, or because the leases were confirmed or made more certain by signature": see *firm*, *a.*, *firm*, *v.*, *firm*, *n.* But the AS. form appears to be the original. The ML. *ferma*, *firma* has the AS. senses, and, later, the senses of rent, revenue, particularly as collected by a farmer or factor, also in general a tax, tribute, impost. Hence OF. *ferme*, F. *ferme* = Pr. *ferma*, in same senses, the OF. being partly the source of the ME. form. The mixture of forms and senses has confused the history of the word. The purely agricultural sense is comparatively modern.] 1. In old English use, the revenue or rent from lands under lease; revenue, rent, or income in general, but originally chiefly in the form of natural products.

He . . . yaf a certeyn *ferme* for the graunt.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T. (ed. Tyrwhitt), l. 253.

Fermes thyk are comyng, my purs is bot wake.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 84.

The impost continued to be levied, and was included, with the imposts upon wines, in the *farm* termed "the petty *farm*." *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, I. 216.

The profits of the King's land in the shire, his various dues and rights in kind and in money, were commuted for a fixed sum, the *farm* of the shire.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 294.

2. The state of land leased on rent reserved; a lease; possession under lease: as, in law, to *farm* let, or let to *farm*.

He sette hys tounes and hys londes to *ferme*.
Robert of Gloucester, p. 378.

The Earl of Wiltshire hath the realm in *farm*.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1.

It is greate wilfulnes in . . . land-lordes to refuse to make any longer *farmes* unto theyr tenauntes.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

3. The system, method, or act of collecting revenue by letting out a territory in districts. Under an ordinance of September 20, 1649, the commissioners had power to let out to *farm* the excise upon all or any commodities. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, II. 10.

The first *farm* of postal income was made in 1672, and by farmers it was administered until June, 1790.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 580.

4. A country or district let out for the collection of revenue. [Rare.]

The province was divided into twelve *farms*. *Burke*.

5. A tract of land devoted to general or special cultivation under a single control, whether that of its owner or of a tenant: as, a small *farm*; a wheat-, fruit-, dairy-, or market-*farm*.

Cato would have this point especially to be considered, that the soil of a *farme* (situate as hath been said) be good of itselfe, and fertile. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xvii. 5.

At my *farm*,
I have a hundred milch-kine to the pail.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

Then the great Hall was wholly broken down,
And the broad woodland parcell'd into *farms*.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

6†. A farm-house; a grange; a granary.

As for example: *farmes* or granges which conteine chambers in them, more than fiftie cubits in length.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 577.

7†. A dwelling; a habitation; a lodging.

His sinfull sowle with desperate disdaine
Out of her fleshly *ferme* fled to the place of paine.
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 23.

Blanch farm. See *blanch-farm*.—**Home farm.** (*a*) The farm on an English manor not held by tenants, but reserved for the immediate use of the lord. (*b*) A farm or portion of a farm nearest to or surrounding the home.—**To farm let.** See def. 2.

farm[1] (färm), *v.* [< ME. *fermen*, take on lease, < *ferme*, n.: see *farm*[1], *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To lease, as land, at a stated rent; give a lease of, as land; let to a tenant on condition of paying rent: as, to *farm* a manor.

We go to gain a little patch of ground
That hath in it no profit but the name.
To pay five ducats, five, I would not *farm* it.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 1.

Specifically—2. To lease or let (taxes, imposts, or other duties) for a term at a stated rental: generally with *out*. It was formerly customary in some European countries, and is still in some eastern ones, for the ruler or government to farm the revenues (taxes or rents, imposts, and excise) to individuals for a certain percentage on the amount collected, or for the payment of fixed sums, the farmers of the revenue retaining the surplus of their collections.

But I believe he [the king] must *farm out* your Warwickshire benevolence for the payment thereof.
Donne, Letters, i.

The *farming out* of the defence of a country, being wholly unprecedented and evidently abused, could have no real object but to enrich the contractor at the Company's expense. *Burke*, Charge against Warren Hastings.

The older sources of income were, according to the later use of an ancient English word, *farmed* by the Sheriff.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 294.

3. To take at a certain rent or rate; take a lease of; pay a stated sum or percentage for the use, collection, etc., of.

The Iewes *farme* the Custome of the Kings.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 161.

4. To cultivate, as land; till and plant.

I am but a silly old man,
Who *farms* a piece of ground.
Saddle to Rags (Child's Ballads, VIII. 266).

II. *intrans.* To be employed in agriculture; cultivate the soil.

I grant indeed that flocks and fields have charms
For him that grazes or for him that *farms*.
Crabbe, Works, I. 4.

farm[2]† (färm), *n.* [ME. *ferme*, later *farme*, < AS. *feorm*, a meal; ult. the same as *farm*[1], *n.*, q. v.] Food; a meal.

This hastie *farme* hadde bene a feast.
Ballad of Our Lady, 1752.

farm[3] (färm), *v. t.* [E. dial.; < ME. **fermen* (not found), < AS. *feormian*, also in comp. *ā-feormian*, *ge-feormian*, cleanse, polish, prob. altered (by confusion with the quite different word *feormian*, supply, entertain, etc.: see *farm*[1]) from **feorbian*, **furbian* = OHG. *furbjan*, MHG. *vürben*, cleanse, polish, rub bright, > OF. *furbir*, *fourbir* (*fourbiss-*), whence ME. *fourbishen*, E. *furbish*: see *furbish*.] To cleanse or empty. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

farmable (fär'ma-bl), *a.* [< *farm*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being farmed, in any sense. *Cotgrave.*

farmage† (fär'māj), *n.* [< *farm*[1] + *-age*.] The management of farms. *Davies.*

They do by *farmage*
Brynge the londe into a rearage,
Contempynge the state temporall.
Roy and Barlow, Rede me and Be nott Wroth, p. 102.

farmary†, *n.* Same as *infirmary*.

The moonke anon after went to the *farmarie*, & there died. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 233.

farm-bailiff (färm'bā'lif), *n.* An overseer appointed by the possessor or proprietor of a farm to direct and superintend the farming operations.

farm-building (färm'bil'ding), *n.* One of the buildings belonging to and used for the business of a farm.

farmer (fär'mėr), *n.* [< ME. **fermer, fermour*, a steward, bailiff, collector of taxes, partly < OF. *fermier*, F. *fermier*, a farmer, a lessee, also a chief husbandman, a bailiff or overseer of a farm (< ML. *firmarius*, one to whom land is rented for a term of years, a collector of taxes, a deputy, < *firma*, farm, in its various senses: see *farm*[1]), partly < AS. *feormere*, a purveyor (of a guild), < *feormian*, purvey, supply, etc.: see *farm*[1], *n.* and *v.*] **1.** One who undertakes the collection of taxes, customs, excise, or other duties for a certain rate per cent., or pays a fixed sum for the privilege of collecting and retaining them: as, a *farmer* of the revenues.

The *farmers* of the tax [hearth-money] were rigorous and unrelenting in their proceedings.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 43.

The equites also farmed the public revenues. Those who were engaged in this business were called publicani; and, though Cicero, who was himself of the equestrian order, speaks of these *farmers* as "the flower of the Roman equites, the ornament of the state, the safeguard of the republic," it appears that they were a set of detestable oppressors. *Anthon's Classical Dict.*

2. In *mining*, the lord of the field, or one who farms the lot and cope of the crown. [Eng.]—**3.** One who cultivates a farm, either as owner or lessee; in general, one who tills the soil.

Here's a *farmer*, that hanged himself on the expectation of plenty. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 3.

O why are *farmers* made so coarse,
Or clergy made so fine?
Cowper, The Yearly Distress.

You did but come as goblins in the night, . . .
Nor robb'd the *farmer* of his bowl of cream.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

We are thus led to believe that the English *farmers* were at first joint-owners of all the arable land as well as of the pastures and waste-grounds in the township.
C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 406.

4. The eldest son of the holder or occupier of a farm; anciently, a yeoman or country gentleman. [Prov. Eng.]—**Farmer's satin.** See *satin*.

farmeress (fär'mėr-es), *n.* [< *farmer* + *-ess*.] A woman who farms; a farmer's wife. [Rare.]

Went to Margate; and the following day was carried to see a gallant widow, brought up a *farmoresse*, and I think of gigantic race, rich, comely, and exceedingly industrious.
Evelyn, Memoirs, May 19, 1672.

farmer-general (fär'mėr-jen'e-ral), *n.* In France, under the old monarchy, a member of a privileged class which farmed certain branches of the revenue—that is, contracted with the government to pay into the treasury a fixed yearly sum, taking upon itself the collection and use of certain taxes as an equivalent. This system was intolerably oppressive, especially in the eighteenth century, when its members were united in an association. It was swept away at the revolution, and about thirty farmers-general were executed in 1794.

farmership (fär'mėr-ship), *n.* [< *farmer* + *-ship*.] The state or occupation of a farmer; management of a farm.

These were the lucky first fruites that the Gospel brought forth for his rent and *fermership*.
J. Udall, On Acts ii.

farmery (fär'mėr-i), *n.*; pl. *farmeries* (-iz). [< *farm*[1] + *-ery*.] The assemblage of buildings and appurtenances belonging to a farm. [Rare.]

A *farmery*, famous for its cider mill and the good cider made there. *D. G. Mitchell*, Bound Together, i.

farm-hand (färm'hand), *n.* A hired laborer on a farm.

farmhold (färm'hōld), *n.* [Early mod. E. *fermeholde*; < *farm*[1] + *hold*[1], *n.*] A farm-house with its out-buildings. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Gene eare thou proud rich man what euer thou bee, that heapest together possessions and laudes vpon landes: that art in euery corner a builder of houses, of *fermeholdes*, of mainours & of palacies. *J. Udall*, On Luke ii.

farm-house (färm'hous), *n.* The principal dwelling-house of a farm; a house on a farm occupied by the owner or lessee of the farm.

I will bring thee where Mistress Anne Page is, at a *farm-house*, a feasting. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 3.

farming (fär'ming), *n.* and *a.* [Verbal n. of *farm*[1], *v.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** The practice of letting or leasing taxes, revenue, etc., for collection.—**2.** The business of collecting taxes. See *farm*[1], *v. t.*, 2.—**3.** The business of cultivating land, or employing it for the purposes of husbandry; agriculture; husbandry.

II. *a.* Pertaining to farms or agriculture: as, *farming* tools.

farm-meal (färm'mēl), *n.* Meal paid as part of the rent of a farm: a part of the obsolescent system of paying rent in kind. [Scotch.]

farm-office (färm'of'is), *n.* One of the outbuildings pertaining to a farm: generally used in the plural as a collective name for all the buildings on a farm exclusive of the dwelling-house. [Eng.]

farmost (fär'mōst), *a. superl.* [< *far* + *-most*.] Most distant or remote. [Rare.]

A spacious cave within its *farmost* part.
Dryden, Æneid.

farm-place (färm'plās), *n.* A farm; a farmstead.

And whan the messagiers called vpon them, euery man made his excuse: one sayed, he must go se his mainour or *farme-place*, yt he lately bought. *J. Udall*, On Mat. xxii.

farmstead (färm'sted), *n.* The collection of buildings belonging to a farm; the homestead on a farm.

I . . . then went wandering away far along chaussées, through fields, beyond cemeteries, Catholic and Protestant, beyond *farmsteads*, to lanes and little woods.
Charlotte Brontë, Villette, xv.

But he, by *farmstead*, thorpe and spire, . . .
Came crowing over Thames.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

When a territory was first occupied, the people did not settle in towns, nor even in villages, but in isolated *farmsteads*. *D. W. Ross*, German Landholding, p. 52.

The village street is closed at the end by a wooden gate, . . . giving it something the look of a large *farmstead*, in which a right of way lies through the yard.
Ruskin, Elements of Drawing.

farm-village (färm'vil'āj), *n.* A village of which the chief industry is farming.

A New England *farm-village*, where there is no distinct "mass" to elevate. *G. W. Cable*, Home Culture Clubs, iv.

farm-yard (färm'yärd), *n.* The yard or inclosure surrounded by or connected with the farm-buildings.

farn (färn), *n.* A dialectal variant of *fern*[1].

farness (fär'nes), *n.* The state of being far off; distance; remoteness.

So the matter was brought to thys passe, that Cesar would not suffer his horsemen to stray any *farnesse* from his maine battell of fotemen.
A. Golding, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 119.

The equalitie or inequalitie of dayes, according to the neernesse or *farnesse* from the Equinoctiall.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 10.

The measure of the *far-ness* is therefore the measure of the force. *S. Lanier*, Sci. of Eng. Verse, p. 26.

Farnovian (fär-nō'vi-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Relating to Farnovius, a Polish Unitarian of the sixteenth century, or to his doctrines.

II. *n.* A follower of Farnovius.

farnticle, *n.* See *fernticle*.

faro (fā'rō), *n.* [Also written *pharao, pharaon*, after F. *pharaon*; said to be named from a figure formerly on one of the cards, representing Pharaoh, King of Egypt.] A game played by betting on the order in which certain playing-cards (with reference simply to face-value) will appear when taken singly from the top of the pack. The players sit at one side of a table, and the dealer at the other. The dealer always represents the bank, having in charge the paying and claiming of bets. In the United States the table has on its center the "layout," or representation of thirteen cards, from the ace up to the king, in regular order. After bets have been placed on single cards or combinations, the dealer removes the top card from a complete pack placed face up in a box, which card does not count; he then withdraws the next one, leaving the third exposed, and claims all bets made on the card equal in value to the one withdrawn and pays those made on the other; the appearance together of two cards of the same value is called a "split," and the better loses half of his stake. Any bet may be "coppered" by placing a button on top of the money or checks, and this changes the bet to one that the card will show for the dealer. The showing of two cards constitutes a "turn," and after each turn new bets are made for another, down to the last three cards of the pack; the only betting allowed after this is on "calling the turn," or guessing which will show first. The European game is essentially the same, except that the layout is arranged in a small book.

Then he dashes into the vortex of Paris, where it is said that he introduced the game called *Faro*, and became still more conspicuous than at Brussels by his enormous gains at the gaming-table. *Gayarré*, Hist. Louisiana, I. 198.

faro-bank (fā'rō-bangk), *n.* An establishment where faro is played.

faro-box (fā'rō-boks), *n.* A box to hold the cards for dealing at faro, having a slit at one end through which to slide the cards, and a spring which keeps the top card level with the slit and allows the removal of but one at a time. [U. S.]

Faroese (far-ō-ēs' or -ēz'), *a.* and *n.* [< *Faroe* + *-ese*; less commonly *Faroish*, after Icel. *Færeyskr*, adj. (cf. *Færeyingar*, pl., Dan. *Færing*, n.), < *Færeyjar* = Dan. *Færöer*, the Faroe islands, lit. the sheep-islands, < Icel. *fær* = Sw. *får* = Dan. *faar*, sheep, + Icel. *ey* = Sw. *ö* = Dan. *ö* = AS. *ēg, ēg, īg*, island: see *ait, island*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the Faroe islands, or to their language or inhabitants.

II. *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of the Faroe islands, a group of islands belonging to Denmark, lying midway between the Shetland islands and Iceland.—**2.** A Scandinavian dialect spoken in the Faroe islands.

far-off (fär'ôf), *a.* [< *far off*, adv. phrase.] Far away; distant; remote.

Oft, on a plat of rising ground,
I hear the *far-off* curfew sound,
Over some wide-water'd shore.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 74.

One *far-off* divine event,
To which the whole creation moves.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

Far-off hints and adumbrations.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 43.

Faroish (far'ō-ish), *a.* [< *Faroe* + *-ish*[1]. Cf. *Faroese*.] Same as *Faroese*.

The Swedish, . . . Danish, and *Faroish* ballads.
Child's Ballads, I. 315.

farraget, *n.* [< OF. *farrage*, a mixture of grain, < *far*, < L. *far*, spelt: see *farina*.] A mixture of grain.

As for that kind of dredge or *farrage* which commeth of the refuse and light corne purged from the red wheat far, it ought to be sowne very thicke with vetches, otherwhiles mingled among. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xviii. 16.

farraginous (fa-raj'i-nus), *a.* [< L. *farrago* (*farragin-*) (see *farrago*) + *-ous*.] Formed of various materials; mixed; jumbled: as, a *farraginous* discourse. [Rare.]

A *farraginous* concurrence of all conditions, tempers, sexes, and ages. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 3.

But the great *farraginous* body of Popish rites and ceremonies, the subject of my learned friend's letter from Rome, had surely a different original.
Warburton, Divine Legation, notes.

farrago (fa-rā'gō), *n.* [< L. *farrago*, mixed fodder for cattle, mash, hence also a medley, hodgepodge, < *far* (*farr-*), spelt: see *farina*.] A mass composed of various materials confusedly mixed; a medley; a hodgepodge.

A *farrago*,
Or a made dish in Court; a thing of nothing.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, i. 1.

Yet do I carry everywhere with me such a confounded *farrago* of doubts, fears, hopes, wishes, and all the flimsy furniture of a country miss's brain!
Sheridan, The Rivals, ii. 1.

How much superior is one touch of nature . . . to all this *farrago* of metaphor and mythology.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 1.

=Syn. See *mixture*.

farrand, *a.* See *farand*.

farrandine†, *n.* See *ferrandine*.

farrantly†, *adv.* Same as *farandly*.

Farrea (far'ē-ā), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of *Farreidæ*. *Bowerbank*, 1862.

far-reaching (fär'rē'ching), *a.* Tending to exert an influence and produce an effect in remote quarters or for a long time.

The ambiguity of the term [natural expectations] conceals a fundamental conflict of ideas, which appears more profound and *farreaching* in its consequences the more we examine it. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 245.

farreation (far-ē-ā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *farreatio(n-)*, equiv. to L. *confarreatio(n-)*: see *confarreation*.] Same as *confarreation*.

Farreidæ (fa-rē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Farrea* + *-idæ*.] A family of dictyonine hexactinellid silicious sponges in which the skeleton forms a single layer with uncinate and radially situated clavulæ, typified by the genus *Farrea*.

farrel (far'el), *n.* [A dial. var. of *fardel*[2], *farthel*[2].] Same as *farl*[2].

farrier (far'i-ėr), *n.* [Formerly *ferrier*, also (and still dial.) *ferrer*; < ME. **ferrer*, < OF. *ferrier*, a farrier (Godefroy), also *ferrier*, a farriers' hammer (Roquefort), = Pr. *ferrer*, ironmonger, = OSp. *ferrer, ferrere*. Sp. *herrero* = Pg. *ferreiro* = It. *ferraro, ferrajo*, a smith, ironmonger, < L. *ferrarius*, a smith, blacksmith (ML. *ferrarius equorum*, a horseshoer); prop. adj., pertaining to iron, < L. *ferrum*, iron: see *ferrary, ferreous, ferrum*. The earlier E. form appears in ME. *ferrour*, < OF. *ferreor, ferrour, ferreur, ferour*, < ML. *ferrator*, a blacksmith, farrier, < *ferrare*, bind or shoe with iron, shoe (a horse), < L. *ferrum*, iron. Cf. OF. *ferron, ferronier*, a blacksmith, farrier, ironmonger. The mod. F. term for 'farrier' is *maréchal ferrant*: see *marshal*.] **1.** A worker in iron; a blacksmith.

A *ferrour* formeth not his metal, but gif it wole be temperid. *Wyclif*, Select Works (ed. Arnold), I. 407.

2. A smith who shoes horses; more generally, one who combines the art of horseshoeing with the profession of veterinary surgery.

Yche a hors that *ferroure* schalle scho.
Book of Curtasye, 615.

Alas! what Lock or Iron Engine is 't
That can thy subtle secret strength resist,
Sith the best *Farrier* cannot set a shoo
So sure, but thou (so shortly) canst vndoo?
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

Poppæa, the empresse, wife to Nero the Emperour, was knowne to cause her *ferrers* ordinarily to shoe her coach horses . . . with cleane gold.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxiii. 11.

farrier† (far'i-ėr), *v. i.* [< *farrier*, *n.*] To practise as a farrier.

farriery (far'i-ėr-i), *n.* [Formerly also *ferriery*, *ferrary*, < ML. *ferraria* (sc. *ars*), fem. of *ferrarius*, pertaining to iron: see *farrier*.] 1. The art of shoeing horses; also, the art of treating the diseases of horses, now technically called *veterinary surgery*.

So tooke she chamber with her son, the God of *Ferrary*.
Chapman, Iliad, xiv.

2. Pl. *farrieries* (-iz). A farrier's establishment.

farrow[1] (far'ō), *n.* [Also dial. *farry*, *fare*, *far*, litter of pigs (a sense appar. developed from the pl. of the orig. noun, which meant 'a little pig,' or perhaps from the verb *farrow*, as if 'a farrowing,' hence 'the pigs farrowed': see the verb), < ME. **farh*, found only in pl. *faren*, < AS. *fearh* (also *fœrh*, *ferh*), pl. *fearas* (only in glosses), a pig, a little pig, = D. *varken*, a pig (dim. of *vark*: see *aardvark*), = OHG. *farh*, *farah*, MHG. *varch*, G. dial. *farch*, dim. OHG. *farheli*, MHG. *verhel*, a pig, G. *ferkel* = Sw. *far* (*-galt*), a boar, = L. *porcus* (Gr. πόρκος, appar. from L.), > E. *pork*, q. v.; = OIr. *orc* = Lith. *parszas* = OBulg. *prase* = Russ. *porosia*, a pig. Cf. AS. *fōr*, *foor* (in glosses), a little pig, tr. L. *porcaster*.] 1. A little pig.

Pour in sow's blood, that hath eaten
Her nine *farrow*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 1.

2. A litter of pigs.

farrow[1] (far'ō), *v. t.* [= Sc. *ferry*, < ME. *fergen*, *fargen*, pp. *yvarged*, *yverwed* (late North. *ferryit*), farrow, < **farh*, pl. *faren*, a little pig: see *farrow*[1], *n.*] To bring forth, as pigs: said only of swine.

There were three sucking pigs serv'd vp in a dish,
Ta'en from the sow as soon as *farrowed*.
Massinger, City Madam, ii. 1.

In the thirteenth Year of this King, many Prodigies were seen; a Pig was *farrowed* with a Face like a Child, a Chicken was hatched with four Legs. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 43.

farrow[2] (far'ō), *a.* [Always in reference to a cow, and prob. first in phrase *farrow cow*; usually connected with D. *vaarkoe*, also simply *vaars*, a heifer, in OD. *vers-kalf*, *verse*, *varse* = MHG. *verse*, G. *färse*, a heifer, a fem. corresponding to a masc. form, D. *var*, *varre*, a bullock, = OHG. *far*, *farro*, MHG. *var*, *varre*, G. *farre* = Icel. *farri*, a bullock, = AS. *fearr*, a bull. The AS. word is not found later, and can hardly be the source of *farrow*; it would have produced ME. **ferr*, mod. E. **far*.] Not producing young in a particular season or year: applied to cows only. If a cow has had a calf, but fails in a subsequent year, she is said to *be farrow* or to *go farrow*.

Wi' good white bread, and *farrow*-cow milk,
He bade her feed me aft.
Lord Randal (A) (Child's Ballads, II. 24).

I wou'd feed ye with the *ferra* cow's milk, . . .
An' dress ye i' the finest silk.
The Minister's Dochter o' Newarke (Child's Ballads, II. 377).

farry (far'i), *n.* A dialectal variant of *farrow*[1].

farse† (färs), *n.* [< ML. *farsa*, prop. fem. of *farsus*, pp. of L. *farcire*, stuff, fill up: see *farce*[1].] In some English churches before the reformation, a paraphrase or explanation of the Latin epistle in the vernacular tongue, read or sung for the benefit of the people immediately after the epistle.

Then follows the lesson from the Epistle of St. Paul to Titus, and then the *farse* proceeds, "St. Paul sent this ditty," etc. *Dr. Burney*, Hist. Music, II. 256.

farse† (färs), *v. t.* [Same as *farce*[1], *v.*] *Eccles.*, to extend by interpolation, as a part of the prescribed service: a frequent practice in the middle ages. Thus, the Gloria in Excelsis was sometimes *farsed* by interpolations in honor of the Virgin Mary.

far-seeing (fär'sē'ing), *a.* Seeing far; having foresight or forethought.

There was no Wolsey now, with a European policy, sagacious, *farseeing*, and patriotic.
Athenæum, No. 3147, p. 209.

far-seen (fär'sēn), *a.* [Sc.] 1. Looking far before one; far-sighted: as, a *far-seen* man.—2. Well versed; accomplished: as, *far-seen* in medicine.

far-sight (fär'sīt), *n.* The faculty of looking far ahead; far-sightedness; prescience. [Rare.]

With keen *far-sight*, with indomitable energy.
Christian Union, May 12, 1887.

far-sighted (fär'sī'ted), *a.* 1. Seeing to a great distance; seeing objects more clearly at a distance than near at hand; hyperopic or presbyopic.—2. Looking far before one; considering carefully the probable results of present conduct or action; prescient: as, a *far-sighted* statesman; *far-sighted* policy.

This is no justification, according to the principles either of morality or of what we believe to be identical with morality, namely, *far-sighted* policy.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

Far-sighted summoner of War and Waste
To fruitful strifes and rivalries of peace.
Tennyson, Idylls of the King, Ded.

far-sightedly (fär'sī'ted-li), *adv.* With careful forethought.

Look at this little seed. . . . See how *far-sightedly* its propagative apparatus makes provision for the future.
G. D. Boardman, Creative Week, p. 131.

far-sightedness (fär'sī'ted-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being far-sighted.

Such, indeed, is commonly the policy of men who are . . . distinguished rather by wariness than by *far-sightedness*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., i.

far-sought (fär'sôt), *a.* Sought at a distance; far-fetched: as, *far-sought* learning.

Art and *far-sought* reasonings would here be ill-timed.
Massillon, Sermons (trans.), p. 39.

farsure† (fär'sūr), *n.* Stuffing; farcement. *Halliwell.*

fart (färt), *v. i.* [< ME. *farten*, < AS. *feortan* = OS. *fertan* = LG. *furten* = OHG. *ferzan*, MHG. *varzen*, *verzen*, *vurzen*, G. *farzen*, *furzen* = Icel. *freta* (for **ferta*) = Sw. *fjerta* = Dan. *fjerte* = L. *pedere* (for **perdere*) = Gr. πέρδειν = Lith. *persti* = Lett. *pirst* = Skt. *pard*.] To discharge or expel wind through the anus; break wind. [Vulgar.]

fart (färt), *n.* [< ME. *fart*, *fert*, < AS. *feort* = OHG. *firz*, *furz*, MHG. G. *farz*, *furz* = Icel. *fretr* = Sw. Dan. *fjert* = Gr. πορδή; from the verb.] 1. A discharge of wind through the anus. [Vulgar.]—2†. A Portugal fig.

Fartes of Portingale, or other like swete conceites, Collyria. *Huloet.*

farthel[1]†, *v. t.* [Another form of *fardel*[1]: see *fardel*[1] and *furl*.] To furl. *Skinner*, 1671; *Kersey*, 1715.

farthel[2]†, *n.* Same as *fardel*[2].

farther (fär'ŦHėr), *adv. compar.* [Also dial. *farder*, *ferder*; < ME. *ferthere*, prop. var. of *forthere*, mod. *further*, dial. *furder*, by confusion with *fer*, *ferre*, far: see *far*[1]. *Farther* and its superl. *farthest* thus take the place of the reg. forms *farrer*, *farrest*, < ME. *ferrer*, *ferrest*. The *th* is inserted by confusion with *further*, *furthest*, and the two forms are not properly distinguishable in meaning: see *further* and *far*[1].] 1. At or to a greater distance; more distantly or remotely; beyond: as, be content without looking *farther*.

Whan he was upward the 3 part of the Montayne, he was so wery that he myghte no *ferthere*, and so he rested him, and felle o slepe. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 148.

The copiousness and pleasure of the argument hath carried me a little *farther* than I made account.
Howell, Foreign Travel, p. 158.

So, *farther* from the fount the stream at random stray'd.
Dryden, Epistles, xiii. 26.

Farther and *farther* from the ships at anchor, the lessening vessel became single and solitary upon the water.
G. W. Curtis, Prue and I, p. 73.

Loud and sudden and near the note of a whippoorwill sounded, . . .
Farther and *farther* away it floated and dropped into silence. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, ii. 3.

2. To a greater degree or extent; more; additionally.

I will disparage her no *farther*, till you are my witnesses.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 2.

And Sancho Pança, as much a fool as I, was observed to discipline his body no *farther* than he found he could endure the smart. *Dryden*, Amphitryon, Ded.

farther (fär'ŦHėr), *a. compar.* [< ME. *ferthere*: see *farther*, *adv.*, and cf. *further*, *a.*] 1. More remote; more distant: as, *Farther* India.

Our doing of good works must have a *farther* end than the knowledge of men. *Donne*, Sermons, viii.

2. Tending or reaching to a greater distance; further: as, here his *farther* progress was stayed.—3. Additional; increased.

Liberty sought out of season, in a corrupt and degenerat Age, brought Rome itself to *farther* slavery.
Milton, Hist. Eng., iii.

4†. Foreign; distant.

If he dye in *ferthere* cuntre, he shal han his seruise and messe offring. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.

farther (fär'ŦHėr), *v. t.* [< *farther*, *adv.*; prop. *further*, q. v.] To promote; advance; help forward. See *further*. [Rare.]

He had *farthered* or hindered the taking of the town.
Dryden.

If it had been true that I had taken their verses for my own, I might have gloried in their aid, and, like Terence, have *farthered* the opinion that Scipio and Lælius joined with me. *Dryden*, Epic Poetry.

fartherance (fär'ŦHėr-ans), *n.* [< *farther*, *v.*, + *-ance*.] Same as *furtherance*. [Rare.]

farthermore (fär'ŦHėr-mōr), *adv. compar.* [Early mod. E. also *fardermore*; < *farther* + *-more*.] Furthermore. [Rare.]

Fardermore, saith Saynt Johan, I sawe an infynite hoost of angels beholdinge the face of the heuenlye father.
Bp. Bale, Image of the Two Churches, i.

Farthermore the leaves, body, and boughs of this tree . . . exceed all other plants. *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

farthermost (fär'ŦHėr-mōst), *a. superl.* [< *farther* + *-most*.] Being at the greatest distance; furthermost.

So in the church findeth he, in way of spiritual instruction, all these degrees nearer and farther off, untill he come unto that *farthermost*, of being all united under the universal government of Christ his vicar.
Hammond, Works, II. 641.

fartherover†, *adv.* Furthermore; moreover.

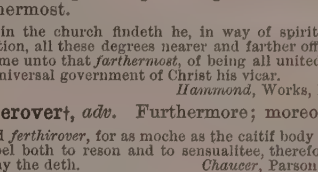
And *ferthirover*, for as moche as the caitif body of man is rebel both to reson and to sensualitee, therefore it is worthy the deth. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

farthest (fär'ŦHest), *a. superl.* [See *farther* and *furthest*.] Most distant or remote; furthest: as, the *farthest* degree.

To the northwest our *farthest* was Chawonock from Roanoack 130. myles.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 87.

farthest (fär'ŦHest), *adv. superl.* Same as *furthest*.

farthing (fär'ŦHing), *n.* [Formerly also, and still dial., *farding*; < ME. *ferthing*, *ferthynge*, < AS. *feórthing*, ONorth. *feórthung* (= Icel. *fjórdhungr* = ODan. *fjerdung*, Dan. Sw. *fjerding*, a fourth part of a thing), earlier AS. *feórthling*, a fourth of a penny ("feórthling oththe feórtha dǽl thinges, *quadrans*," lit. a 'fourthling' or fourth part of a thing), < *feórtha*, fourth, + dim. *-ing*, *-ling*.] 1. An English piece of money



Obverse. Reverse.
Farthing of Charles II., 1672, British Museum. (Size of the original.)

equal to one fourth of a penny; the smallest English coin and money of account. The old silver penny was deeply impressed with a cross, and being broken made four farthings. Later silver farthings were coined; the first copper farthings were issued by Charles II., and they are now made of bronze.

If thou geue for my love a *ferthinge*,
Thou doist it with an heuy harte.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 177.

Aye, and tell me the monie on my cloak lap:
For there's no ae *fardin* I'll trust thee.
Dick o' the Cow (Child's Ballads, VI. 79).

Now for the partes of Coyne or money, the least in name is a *farthing*, but there are none extant in coyne at this day to my knowledge. *T. Hill*, Arithmetic (1600), i. 13.

After all this he calls for satisfaction, when as he himselfe hath already taken the utmost *farding*.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

Our churchwardens
Feed on the silver, and give us the *farthings*. *Gay.*

2†. A division of land, probably originally a fourth of a hide; later, a quarter of an acre.

Thirty acres make a *farthing*-land; nine *farthings* a Cornish acre; and four Cornish acres a knight's fee.
R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall.

The *farthings* (fjórdhungar) of Norway and Iceland were territorial districts, the "quarters" of some larger area. In Norway they were quarters of the "fylki," which answer to the "folks" which we have in our shire-names Norfolk and Suffolk. In Iceland the *farthings* correspond more nearly to our parishes, each having its *farthing*-kirk, or parish-church; its *farthing*-thing, or parish vestry; and its *farthing*-doom, or court leet.
N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 425.

3†. Anything very small; a small quantity.

In hire cuppe was no *ferthing* sene
Of greece, whan she dronken hadde hire draughte.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 134.

[In the New Testament *farthing* is used to translate the Greek name of two small Roman coins, the *assarius*, worth one and a half cents, and the *quadrans*, a quarter of an assarius.]—**Farthing damages.** See *damage*.—**Farthing noble**, an old English gold coin of 1 shilling and 8 pence, equal to the fourth of a noble.

farthingale (fär'ŦHing-gāl), *n.* [Also written *fardingale, fardingal*, formerly *vardingale, vardingall*, etc.; corrupt forms, < OF. *verdugalle, vertugalle*, dim. *vertugadin*, mod. F. *vertugadin* (= It. *verdugale*, dim. *verdugalino*), < Sp. *verdugado*, a farthingale, lit. 'hooped' (cf. Sp. *verdugal*, young shoots growing in a wood after cutting), < *verdugo* (= Pg. *verdugo*), a young shoot of a tree, a rod, a ring for the ears, a hoop, etc., < *verde*, green, < L. *viridis*, green: see *verdant, vert, virid*. The E. form may have been affected by that of *martingale*, q. v.] A contrivance for extending the skirts of women's dresses, resembling the modern hooped skirt and made of ribs of whalebone run into a cloth foundation. It was introduced into England from France about 1545. It reached its greatest degree and inconvenience about 1610, when it gave the skirt an almost perfectly cylindrical form, the top of the cylinder being covered by the short skirt of a kind of basque maintained in a nearly horizontal position, or by loosely puffed folds of the material of the dress. It was still in use as late as 1662. Compare *hoop*[1] and *crinoline*.

And revel it as bravely as the best . . .
With ruffs, and cuffs, and *farthingales*, and things.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 3.

Enter Grilla in a rich gown, a great *fardingale*, a great ruff, a muff, a fan, and a coxcomb on her head.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iii. 3.

The Queene arriv'd with a traine of Portuguese ladies in their monstrous *fardingals* or guard-infantas.
Evelyn, Diary, May 30, 1662.

A pale Roman nose, a head of hair loaded with crowns and powdered with diamonds, a vast ruff, a vaster *fardingale*, and a bushel of pearls are the features by which every body knows at once the picture of Queen Elizabeth.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, I. vii.

farthing-bound (fär-ŦHing-bound), *a.* Same as *fardel-bound*. [Prov. Eng.]

farthingdale† (fär'ŦHing-dāl), *n.* Same as *fardingdeal*.

farthing-loaf† (fär'ŦHing-lōf), *n.* [< ME. *ferthinglof*.] A loaf sold for a farthing.

ȝif the *ferthingloff* is in defawte of wyȝte ouer twelf pans, tho bakere is in the a-mercy [fine].
English Gilds (E. E. T. S), p. 354.

fasces, *n.* Plural of *fascis*.

fascet (fas'et), *n.* [A corrupt form of *faucet*, q. v.] **1.** Same as *faucet*.—**2.** In *glass-manuf.*: (*a*) A basket of wire secured to the end of a rod, for the purpose of carrying the bottle from the mold or blowing-rod to the leer. (*b*) A rod put into the mouth of the bottle for the same purpose. *E. H. Knight.*

fascia (fash'i-ȧ), *n.*; pl. *fasciæ* (-ē). [L., a band, bandage, girth, fillet; connected with *fascis*, a bundle.] **1.** In *Rom. antiq.*, a band, sash, or fillet of various forms and uses, worn around the head, the waist, the feet and legs, etc.

A white diadem on her head, from whence descended a veil, and that bound with a *fascia* of several coloured silks.
B. Jonson, Masque of Hymen.

The legs were protected by flat bands (*fasciæ*) laced round them up to the knees. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 457.

Hence—**2.** In *arch.*, any flat member or molding with but little projection, as the narrow horizontal bands or broad fillets into which the architraves of Ionic and Corinthian entablatures are divided (see cut under *column*); also, in brick buildings, the jutting of the bricks beyond the windows in the several stories except the highest.—**3.** In *bot.*, an encircling or transverse band or ridge.—**4.** In *music:* (*a*) A tie or bind. (*b*) The sides of a fiddle.—**5.** In *astron.*, a belt of the planet Jupiter. See *belt*, 3 (*a*).—**6.** In *surg.*, a bandage, roller, or ligature.—**7.** In *anat.*: (*a*) A sheet or layer of condensed connective tissue, forming a fibrous membrane resembling tendon or ligament, spread out in a layer, and investing, confining, supporting, and separating or uniting some muscle or any other special tissue, part, or organ of the body; also, such tissue in general; an aponeurosis (which see). The general contour of the body is invested just beneath the skin with a thin, light fascia, known as the *subcutaneous* or *superficial fascia*, as distinguished from the thicker, tougher, and more distinctly fibrous *deep fascia*, which invests and forms sheaths for the muscles, and dips down among the muscles and bundles of muscular fibers, forming fibrous intermuscular septa. Fasciæ being simply condensed layers of the general fibrous connective tissue of the body, there is really no abrupt demarcation or definition between any of them; and the general system of fasciæ is continuous with ligaments, tendons, sinews, periosteum, etc. (*b*) Some fillet-like arrangement of parts; a band: as, the *fascia* dentata, the dentate fascia of the brain, the serrated band of gray matter lying alongside of and beneath the fimbria.—**8.** In *zoöl.*, a bar, band, or belt of color on the skin or its appendages, as hair, feathers, or scales: chiefly an ornithological term applied to broad crosswise markings, as distinguished from longitudinal stripes or streaks.—**Anal fascia.** Same as *ischiorectal fascia*.—**Aponeurotic fasciæ,** a general name of the deep fasciæ, as distinguished from the superficial or fibro-areolar fasciæ. See def. 7 (*a*).—**Bicipital fascia.** See *bicipital*.—**Cervical fascia,** the fascia of the neck: divided into a superficial above and a deep beneath the platysma muscle.—**Cooper's fascia.** Same as *fascia of Scarpa*.—**Costocoracoid fascia,** the fibrous membrane which stretches between the thorax and the coracoid, investing and protecting the axillary vessels and nerves and sheathing the muscles of the parts, as the subclavius and pectoralis minor. Also called *costocoracoid membrane*.—**Cremasteric fascia,** the delicate membrane which connects the several detached loops of the cremaster muscle, and forms one of the coverings of the spermatic cord or of an inguinal hernia.—**Cribriform fascia,** that extent of the deep layer of the superficial fascia of the thigh which corresponds to the saphenous opening of the fascia lata: so called from being pierced by many holes for the passage of small blood-vessels and lymphatics.—**Dimidiate fascia.** See *dimidiate*.—**Fascia endoabdominalis.** Same as *fascia transversalis*.—**Fascia endogastrica.** Same as *fascia transversalis*.—**Fascia endothoracica,** the fascia which lies between the costal pleura and the ribs and intercostal muscles.—**Fascia lata,** the broad fascia of the thigh, or femoral sheath; the specially dense and tough fascia which envelops all the muscles of the thigh, sends intermuscular fascial septa between them, with other prolongations which sheathe the vessels, and is operated upon by a special muscle, the tensor vaginæ femoris.—**Fascia lumbodorsalis,** the conjoined lumbar and dorsal fasciæ.—**Fascia lumborum,** the lumbar fascia.—**Fascia musculitransversi.** Same as *fascia transversalis*.—**Fascia nuchæ,** a thin fascia lying beneath the trapezius and rhomboid muscles.—**Fascia of pyriformis,** a thin extension of the obturator fascia covering the pyriformis muscle and the sacral plexus.—**Fascia of Scarpa,** the deeper layer of the superficial layer of the abdominal fascia in the groin.—**Fascia transversalis,** a thin membrane lying between the transversalis muscle and the peritoneum. Also called *subperitoneal fascia*.—**Fibro-areolar fascia,** a general name of the superficial fascia. See def. 7 (*a*).—**Iliac fascia,** the aponeurotic layer which lines the back part of the abdominal cavity and covers the psoas and iliacus muscles.—**Infraspinous fascia,** a thick membrane attached to the circumference of the infraspinous fossa, covering in the infraspinatus muscle and affording attachment to some of its fibers.—**Infundibuliform fascia,** the funnel-shaped prolongation of the fascia of the transversalis muscle into the internal abdominal ring, and so into the inguinal canal, investing the spermatic cord for some distance, and forming one of the coverings of an inguinal hernia. Also called *internal spermatic fascia*.—**Intercolumnar fascia,** the thin membrane which is extended between the columns or pillars of the external abdominal ring, occluding that opening to some extent, and thence prolonged upon the spermatic cord, forming one of the coverings of the cord and of an inguinal hernia. Also called *external spermatic fascia*.—**Intercostal fasciæ,** three layers, one covering the outer surface of the external intercostal muscles, one the inner surface of the internal intercostals, and one interposed between those two muscular layers.—**Intermuscular fascia,** any prolongation of a fascia between muscles.—**Ischiorectal fascia,** the fascia which lines part of the ischiorectal fossa, lying upon the external surface of the levator ani muscle, and continuous with the obturator fascia. Also called *anal fascia*.—**Lumbar fascia,** the vertebral or posterior aponeurosis of the transversalis muscle, consisting of an anterior layer attached to the anterior surface of the transverse processes of the lumbar vertebræ, a middle attached to the apices of those processes and a posterior attached to the spinous processes of the lumbar vertebræ. The anterior and middle layers inclose the quadratus lumborum muscle, and the middle and posterior the erector spinæ.—**Obturator fascia,** a fascia extending downward from the pelvic fascia upon the upper surface of the levator ani muscle and investing the prostate gland, bladder, and rectum. In the female it is perforated by the vagina.—**Palmar fascia,** the deep fascia of the palm of the hand, into which the tendon of the palmaris muscle expands, and which is continuous with the fascial sheaths of the fingers. See cut under *muscle*.—**Pelvic fascia,** a membrane lining the pelvic cavity, continuous with the transversalis and iliac fasciæ above and dividing into the obturator and rectovesical fasciæ below. Also used so as to include the obturator, rectovesical, and ischiorectal fasciæ.—**Perineal fascia,** the fascia of the perineum. Two parts are distinguished, the superficial and the deep; the latter constitutes in part the triangular ligament.—**Plantar fascia,** the fascia of the sole of the foot; an extremely thick, tough fibrous sheet of glistening pearly texture arising from the os calcis, binding down the deeper structures of the sole, and continuous with the fascial sheaths of the toes.—**Rectovesical fascia,** a fascia between the rectum and the bladder, forming the visceral layer of the general pelvic fascia, lining the upper or internal surface of the levator ani, and partially investing the rectum, bladder, and prostate gland.—**Spermatic fascia.** See *intercolumnar* and *infundibuliform fascia*.—**Subperitoneal fascia,** the fascia transversalis.—**Subscapular fascia,** a thin membrane attached to the entire circumference of the subscapular fossa, covering the subscapular muscle and affording attachment to some of its fibers.—**Supraspinous fascia,** a thick membrane covering in the supraspinatus muscle.—**Temporal fascia,** the fascia attached to the upper temporal ridge above and the zygoma below, covering the temporal muscle, and furnishing on its inner side attachment to some of the fibers of that muscle.

fascia-board (fash'i-ȧ-bōrd), *n.* In a railroad-car, a projecting molding under the inside cornice. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

fasciæ, *n.* Plural of *fascia*.

fascial[1] (fash'i-ȧl), *a.* Belonging to the fasces.

fascial[2] (fash'i-ȧl), *a.* [< NL. *fascialis*, < L. *fascia*, a band.] Pertaining to a fascia; constituting a fascia; consisting of fascia; aponeurotic: as, *fascial* tissue.

fascialis† (fash-i-ā'lis), *n.*; pl. *fasciales* (-lēz). [NL., < L. *fascia*, a band: see *fascia*.] In *anat.*, the sartorius muscle.

fasciate (fash'i-āt), *a.* [< NL. *fasciatus*, < L. *fascia*, a bundle, band: see *fascia*.] **1.** In *bot.*: (*a*) Banded or compacted together. (*b*) Same as *fasciated*, 2.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, marked with a fascia or with fasciæ. See *fascia*, 8.

fasciated (fash'i-ā-ted), *a.* **1.** Bound with a fillet, sash, or bandage.

For the armes not lying *fasciated*, or wrapt up after the Grecian manner, but in a middle distention, the including lines will strictly make out that figure.
Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus, ii.

2. In *bot.*: (*a*) Affected with fasciation.

The . . . theory that a *fasciated* branch is due, not to over-luxuriance of life, but to a degradation of vital power. *Science*, III. 694.

(*b*) Marked with cross-bands of color. Also *fasciate*.—**Fasciated falcon, finch,** etc. See the nouns.

fasciately (fash'i-āt-li), *adv.* In a fasciate manner; in bundles.

Filaments *fasciately* placed together.
H. C. Wood, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 21.

fasciation (fash-i-ā'shon), *n.* [< NL. *fasciatio(n-)*, < L. *fascia* (kindred with *fascis*), a band: see *fascia*.] **1.** The act or manner of binding with fasciæ; specifically, a bandaging.

Three especial sorts of *fasciation* or rowling have the worthies of our profession commended to posterity.
Wiseman, Surgery.

2. That with which something is bound; a fascia.

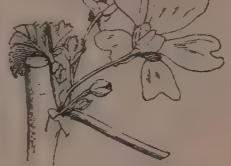
And even diadems themselves were but *fasciations*, and handsome ligatures, about the heads of princes.
Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus, ii.

3. In *bot.*, a malformation in plants, in which a stem or branch becomes expanded into a flat, ribbon-like shape, as if several stems were laterally coalescent in one plane. This form of monstrous growth is of frequent occurrence, and in the cockscomb (*Celosia*) it is the ordinary state of the plant.

A number of phenomena, conceded to result from low vital conditions, were considered by him to be inseparably connected with *fasciation*, the essential feature of which is the production of an extraordinary number of buds, with a corresponding suppression of the normal internodal spaces. . . . In severe winters the branches in the *fasciation* wholly die in many cases, while those on other portions of the tree survive. *Science*, III. 694.

4. In *zoöl.*, marking with fasciæ; barring, banding, or transverse striping.

fascicle (fas'i-kl), *n.* [= F. *fascicule*, a part of a book published in numbers, = Sp. *fascículo* = Pg. *fasciculo*, a small bundle of herbs, = It. *fascicolo*, a number of a book, < L. *fasciculus*, a small bundle, packet (as of letters, books, etc.), a nosegay, dim. of *fascis*, a bundle: see *fascis*.] A bundle; a small collection or connected group; a cluster. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*: (1) A close cluster, as of leaves, flowers, etc.: sometimes limited in use to a condensed cyme.



Fascicle of Flowers of the Mallow. (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

Flowers . . . diversified with tints of orange-scarlet, of pale yellow, or of bright orange, which grows deeper every day, and forms a variety of shades according to the age of each blossom that opens in the *fascicle*.
Sir W. Jones, Select Indian Plants.

(2) In mosses, the tissue of elongated cells taking the place of fibrovascular bundles in the nerves, etc. (*b*) In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a fasciculus. (*c*) A part of a printed work; a small number of printed or written sheets bound together. Also, in all senses, *fasciculus*.

Whole *fascicles* there are, wherein the Professor . . . is not once named. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 53.

fascicled (fas'i-kld), *a.* [< *fascicle* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *fasciculate*.

Flowers *fascicled*, fragrant just after sunset and before sunrise. *Sir W. Jones*, Select Indian Plants.

fascicular (fa-sik'ū-lär), *a.* [< *fasciculus* + *-ar*[2].] Same as *fasciculate*.—**Fascicular system,** in *bot.*, same as *fibrovascular system* (which see, under *fibrovascular*).

Fascicularia (fa-sik-ū-lā′ri-ą̈), *n.* [NL., < L. *fasciculus*, a small bundle, a bunch of flowers, etc.: see *fascicule*.] A genus of fossil polyzoans, of the family *Tubuliporidæ*, occurring in the coralline crag of Suffolk, England: so called from the fascicular or clustered shape. Also called *Meandripora*.

fascicularly (fa-sik′ū-lăr-li), *adv.* Same as *fasciculately*.

fasciculate, fasciculated (fa-sik′ū-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* [< NL. **fasciculatus*, < L. *fasciculus*, a small bundle, a bunch, etc.: see *fascicle*.] 1. Growing in fascicles or clusters.

Asterias, or sea star, with twelve broad rays finely reticulated, and roughened with *fasciculated* long papillæ on the upper part. *Pennant*, Brit. Zoöl., IV.

2. In *entom.*: (*a*) Having dispersed tufts of long hairs, either arranged in rows or scattered irregularly over the surface. See *fascicule*. (*b*) Split into many long processes: as, *fasciculate* palpi.—3. In *mineral.*, occurring in fibrous bundles of needle-like crystals.—**Fasciculate antennæ**, antennæ which have several small tufts or pencils of hairs on the joints.—**Fasciculate palpi**, specifically, those palpi in which the terminal joint is split into slender laminæ.

fasciculately (fa-sik′ū-lāt-li), *adv.* In a fasciculate manner. Also *fascicularly*.

fasciculation (fa-sik-ū-lā′shọn), *n.* 1. The state of being fasciculate.—2. That which is fasciculated.

fascicule (fas′i-kūl), *n.* [< F. *fascicule*, < L. *fasciculus*, a small bundle: see *fascicle*.] In *entom.*, a bundle of close-set hairs, usually converging at the top: used of the clothing of insects.

fasciculi, *n.* Plural of *fasciculus*.

Fasciculinea (fa-sik-ū-lin′ē-ą̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *fasciculineus*, aggregated into bundles, < L. *fasciculus*, a bundle: see *fasciculus*.] A group of cyclostomatous polyzoans having the cells aggregated into bundles or fasciculi.

fasciculite (fa-sik′ū-līt), *n.* [< L. *fasciculus* + Gr. *λίθος*, a stone.] A variety of fibrous hornblende of a fascicular structure.

fasciculus (fa-sik′ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *fasciculi* (-lī). [L.: see *fascicle*.] 1. Same as *fascicle*.

I am not prepared to accept from any one a *fasciculus* of conditional propositions as a substitute for science. *Nineteenth Century*, XIX. 724.

The sixth *fasciculus* of Dr. Fisher's Manuel de Conchyliologie has appeared. *Science*, III. 54.

Specifically—2. In *anat.*, a bundle; a set of something, as fibers, banded or bundled together. Specifically—(*a*) One of the bundles of nervous tissue composing the spinal cord; one of the pillars of the cord or medulla oblongata. (*b*) A bundle of muscular fibers.

A small bundle of muscular fibers separated from similar bundles by the endomysium, and when bound together by the perimysium with other *fasciculi* forming the muscle. *Quain*, Anat., I. 186.

3. A nosegay.—**Arcuate fasciculus.** See *arcuate*.—**Fasciculi graciles**, the slender fascicles lying on either side of the posterior median fissure of the spinal cord, terminating in the clavæ of the medulla oblongata.—**Fasciculi teretes**, the round fascicles, a pair of bundles of nerve-tissue in the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain, lying parallel with each other alongside the median line, and derived in part from the lateral tract of the spinal cord, in part from the restiform bodies.—**Fasciculus uncinatus, fasciculus unciformis**, the hooked fascicle, a bundle of white fibers in the fissure of Sylvius, connecting the frontal and temporal lobes of the cerebrum.—**Olivary fasciculus**, a bundle of nerve-fibers behind the olivary body of the medulla oblongata and continuous with the lateral column of the spinal cord.

fascinate (fas′i-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fascinated*, ppr. *fascinating*. [< L. *fascinatus*, pp. of *fascinare* (> It. *af-fascinare* = Sp. Pg. *fascinar* = F. *fasciner*), enchant, bewitch, charm (by the eyes or tongue); cf. *fascinum*, *fascinus*, a bewitching, witchcraft. The resemblance to Gr. *βασκαίνειν*, slander, malign, disparage, grudge, envy, later bewitch (by means of spells, an evil eye, etc.), *βάσκανος*, slander, envy, malice, later sorcery, witchcraft, is imperfect, and appears to be accidental.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To bewitch; act on by witchcraft or by some analogous powerful or irresistible influence; hence, to influence the imagination, reason, or will of in an uncontrollable manner. See *fascination*.

It has been almost universally believed that . . . serpents can stupefy and *fascinate* the prey which they are desirous to obtain. *E. Griffith*, tr. of Cuvier.

James, while his fate was under discussion, remained at Whitehall, *fascinated*, as it seemed, by the greatness and nearness of the danger, and unequal to the exertion of either struggling or flying. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., x.

2. To enchant; captivate; excite the passions or affections of, and allure powerfully or irresistibly.

His [Essex's] mind, ardent, susceptible, . . . was *fascinated* by the genius and accomplishments of Bacon. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

=Syn. *Charm*, etc. (see *enchant*); to throw or bring under a spell, hold spell-bound, entrance, enamour.

II. *intrans.* To exercise a bewitching or captivating power.

None of the affections . . . have been noted to *fascinate* or bewitch, but love and envy. *Bacon*, Envy.

The richness and vigour of the Mahadeo temple redeem its want of elegance, and *fascinate* in spite of its somewhat confused outline. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 456.

fascinating (fas′i-nā-ting), *p. a.* Bewitching; enchanting; charming; captivating: as, a most *fascinating* poem.

But when his tender strength in time shall rise
To dare ill tongues, and *fascinating* eyes.
Dryden, Britannia Rediviva.

Monseigneur was at a little supper most nights, with *fascinating* company. *Dickens*, Tale of Two Cities, vii.

fascinatingly (fas′i-nā-ting-li), *adv.* In a fascinating manner; alluringly; charmingly.

fascination (fas-i-nā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *fascination* = Sp. *fascinacion* = Pg. *fascinação* = It. *fascinazione, af-fascinazione*, < L. *fascinatio(n-)*, an enchanting, a bewitching, < *fascinare*, enchant, bewitch: see *fascinate*.] 1. The act of bewitching; enchantment; hence, a subtle, irresistible influence upon the imagination, reason, or will. It was formerly generally believed, and still is believed by uneducated and barbarous people, that certain persons have the power of inflicting various diseases and evils on individuals by using certain words or spells, or by a look, without coming in contact with them or administering anything to them; against this fascination divers medicines, amulets, and ceremonies have been used. (See *captation*, 2.) The notion of the "evil eye," which still exists, is a vestige of this superstition. (See *the evil eye*, under *evil*[1].) Of the lower animals fascination, as a power exerted or as an effect, has been almost universally attributed to venomous reptiles, as the rattlesnake or the cobra, with much evidence in its favor upon the face of observed incidents, but as yet without satisfactory scientific determination.

Fascination is the power and act of imagination, intensive upon other bodies than the body of the imaginant. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 204.

The Turks hang old rags . . . on their fairest horses, . . . to secure them against *fascination*. *Waller*.

2. A fascinating influence upon the passions and affections; a powerful attraction; a spell; a charm: as, the *fascinations* of society.

The gift of *fascination*, the power to charm when, where, and whom she would. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, ix.

Speculative minds cannot resist the *fascination* of metaphysics, even when forced to admit that its inquiries are hopeless. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, Int., I. i. § 6.

Her face had a wonderful *fascination* in it. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, p. 223.

3. The state of being fascinated or bewitched, or under the sway of a powerful attraction or a commanding and more or less mysterious influence; specifically, a certain hypnotic state. See the extract.

As an addition to the investigations of Charcot and Dumont-pallier, Dr. Brémaud, in 1884, made the discovery that there was a fourth hypnotic state, *fascination*, which preceded the three others, and manifested itself by a tendency to muscular contractions, as well as through sensitiveness to hallucination and suggestion, but at the same time left to the subject a full consciousness of his surroundings, and remembrance of what had taken place. *Science*, IX. 544.

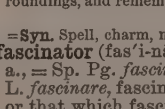
=Syn. Spell, charm, magic, sorcery, witchery.

fascinator (fas′i-nā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *fascinateur*, a., = Sp. Pg. *fascinador*, n., = It. *fascinatore*, < L. *fascinare*, fascinate: see *fascinate*.] One who or that which fascinates.

fascinatress (fas′i-nā-tres), *n.* [= F. *fascinatrice*, a., fem., = It. *fascinatrice*, n.; as *fascinator* + *-ess*.] A woman who fascinates. [Rare.]

"She's an enchantress, . . . a charmer," I said, "a *fascinatress*." *H. James, Jr.*, Daisy Miller, p. 42.

fascine (fa-sēn′), *n.* [< F. *fascine*, OF. *fascine, faissine* = It. *fascina*, < L. *fascina*, a bundle of sticks, a fagot, < *fascis*, a bundle: see *fascis*.] 1. A fagot; specifically (*milit.*), a bundle of rods or small sticks of wood bound at both ends and in the middle, used in fortification, raising batteries, filling ditches, strengthening ramparts, and making parapets. Sometimes fascines dipped in melted pitch or tar are used to set fire to an enemy's lodgments or other works. In civil engineering fascines are used in the construction of sea- and river-walls to prevent the washing away of the shores, or to collect silt, mud, etc., to elevate the bottom, and so form an island, as in Holland.


Fascines.

Where it was found impossible, orders were given to the horse of the second line of the allies to provide themselves, each squadron with twenty *fascines*, to facilitate the passage. *N. Tindal*, Hist. Eng. (trans.), Anne, an. 3 (1704).

Our general had been busy for the last two hours, throwing up an entrenchment with *fascines*, earth-bags, and chevaux de frize. *H. Swinburne*, Travels through Spain, p. 42.

2. A bundle of fagots used in oyster-culture for the spat to attach to; a stool.—**Fascine battery.** See *battery*.

fascine (fa-sēn′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fascined*, ppr. *fascining*. [< *fascine*, *n.*] To protect with fascines.

All new or old levees on the unsettled and uncultivated lands, situated on the river or on the bayous running to and from the same, or other waters connected therewith, shall be constantly *fascined* or palisaded. *Gov. Report on Miss. River*, 1866 (rep. 1876), p. 163.

fascine-dweller (fa-sēn′dwel″ėr), *n.* In *archæol.*, one of those people of prehistoric time who constructed and used fascine-dwellings. *R. Munroe*.

fascine-dwelling (fa-sēn′dwel″ing), *n.* In *archæol.*, one of a class of lake-dwellings characterizing a certain prehistoric period in some localities. These dwellings were built upon platforms which rested upon foundations formed of layers of sticks laid horizontally, one over the other, until they projected above the surface of the water. Compare *pile-dwelling, palafitte*. *R. Munroe*.

fascinous† (fas′i-nus), *a.* [< L. *fascinum*, witchcraft: see *fascinate*.] Caused or acting by witchcraft.

I shall not discuss the possibility of *fascinous* diseases, farther than refer to experiment. *Harvey*, Consumptions.

fasciola (fa-sī′ọ-lą̈), *n.*; pl. *fasciolæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *fasciola*, a small bandage, dim. of *fascia*, a bandage: see *fascia*.] 1. The fascia dentata of the brain. See *fascia*, 7 (*b*). *Wilder*, 1881. [Rare.]—2. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of flukes or trematoid worms. *F. hepatica* is found in the bile-ducts of various mammals, and occasionally in man. (*b*) A genus of dendrocœlous turbellarians, or land-planarians, of the family *Geoplanidæ*. *F. terrestris*, of Europe, is an example.—3. In *entom.*, a short transverse band or fascia; a small or narrow band. Also *fasciole, fasciolet*.—**Fasciola cinerea.** Same as *cinerea*.

fasciolar (fa-sī′ọ-lăr), *a.* [< *fasciola* + *-ar*[2].] Pertaining to the fasciola, or fascia dentata of the brain.

Fasciolaria (fas″i-ọ-lā′ri-ą̈), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1799), < L. *fasciola*, a small bandage (see *Fasciola*), + *-aria*.] A genus of gastropods, having a fusiform shell and a columella with oblique folds. *F. gigantea*, of the southern Atlantic coast of the United States, is the largest gastropod known, reaching a length of nearly two feet. *F. tulipa* and *F. distans* are common along the coast of Florida.

Fasciolaria tulipa.

Fasciolariidæ (fas″i-ọ-lā-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fasciolaria* + *-idæ*.] A family of carnivorous gastropods, typified by the genus *Fasciolaria*. They have a more or less fusiform shell, distinguished by the development of a tortuous columella surmounted by oblique plaits or folds. Some of the species reach a large size, and all are inhabitants of warm waters.

fasciolarioid (fas″i-ọ-lā′ri-oid), *a.* [< *Fasciolaria* + *-oid*.] Having characteristics of the *Fasciolariidæ*.

Troschel finds a *fasciolarioid* dentition in Fusus syracusanus. *Tryon*, Struct. and Syst. Conchology, II. 126.

fasciole (fas′i-ōl), *n.* [< NL. *fasciola*, q. v.] 1. Same as *fasciola*, 3.—2. In echinoderms, one of the tracts or bands of modified spines of some echinids. Also called *semita*.

fasciolet (fas′i-ọ-let), *n.* [< *fasciole* + *-et*.] In *entom.*, same as *fasciola*, 3.

fascis (fas′is), *n.*; pl. *fasces* (-ēz). [L.] 1. A bundle, as of rods or fibers.

That the ganglionic roots of the spinal nerves were the *fasces* or funiculi for sensation. *Sir C. Bell.*

2. *pl.* In *Rom. antiq.*, bundles of rods, usually of birch, with an ax bound in with them, the blade projecting, borne by lictors before the superior Roman magistrates as a badge of their power over life and limb. The modern form, common as an ornament, etc., in which the ax-head projects beyond the top of the bundle of rods, was unknown to the ancients.

Fasces of a Roman magistrate.

Golden chairs, gilt chariots, triumphal robes were piled one upon another with laurelled *fasces*. *Froude*, Cæsar, p. 491.

fasel[1]†, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *fasyll;* < ME. *faselen* = D. *vezelen* = MHG. *vaslen*, G. *faseln*, ravel out; a freq. form (cf. OHG. *fasōn*, investigate, G. *fasen*, separate the fibers or threads), < AS. *fæs*, n., pl. *fasu*, a fringe: see *fass* and *fassings, feeze*[3].] To ravel out.

Facelyn [var. *faselyn*], as clothys, villo [vello].
Prompt. Parv., p. 150.

I *fasyll* out, as sylke or velvet dothe, je ravele; my sleeve is *fasylled*, ma manche est ravelee. *Palsgrave.*

fasel[1]†, *n.* [= D. *vezel*, a thread, fiber, filament: see *fasel*[1], *v.*, and *fass.*] 1. A thread.—2. A flaw in cloth. *Withals; Halliwell.*

fasel[2], **phasel** (fas'el), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fesel;* < ME. *fasel* (= F. *faséole*), < L. *faselus, faseolus, phaselus, phasellus*, < Gr. *φάσηλος*, kidney-bean.] A kind of kidney-bean or French bean.

Disdain not *fesels* or poor vetch to sow,
Or care to make Egyptian lentils thrive.
May, tr. of Virgil.

fash[1] (fash), *v.* [Sc., < OF. *fascher*, mod. *fâcher*, anger, displease, offend, = Pr. *fastigar, fasticar* = OSp. *hastiar*, Sp. *fastidiar* = It. *fastidiare*, disgust, vex, tire, < ML. as if **fastidiare*, this form taking the place of L. *fastidire*, feel disgust at, dislike, < L. *fastidium* (> It. *fastidio* = Sp. *hastío*, OSp. *fastío* = Pg. *fastio* = Cat. *fastig* = Pr. *fastig, fastic* = OF. *fasti*), disgust, loathing, aversion: see *fastidious.*] **I.** *trans.* To trouble; annoy; vex.

Loudon is *fashed* with a defluxion.
Baillie, Letters, I. 215.

It's as plain as a pike-staff that something is troubling her, and may be it will be some of your love nonsense; for it's mainly that as *fashes* the lasses. *Cornhill Mag.*

To fash one's thumb, to give one's self trouble.

Dear Roger, when your jo puts on her gloom,
Do ye sae to, and never *fash your thumb.*
Ramsay, Poems, II. 71.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be annoyed; be vexed.

The dinner was a little longer of being on the table than usual, at which he began to *fash.*
Galt, Annals of the Parish, p. 229.

2. To take trouble; be at pains: as, you needna *fash.*—3. To be weary.

You soon *fash* of a good office. *Scotch proverb.*

[Scotch in all uses.]

fash[1] (fash), *n.* [Sc., < *fash, v.*] 1. Trouble; annoyance; vexation.

O' a' the num'rous human dools, . . .
The tricks o' knaves, or *fash* o' fools,
Thou bear'st the gree.
Burns, Address to the Toothache.

2. Pains; care.

Without further *fash* on my part. *De Quincey.*

3. A troublesome person: usually in a derogatory sense.

fash[2] (fash), *n.* [Prob. < F. *fasce*, OF. *faisse*, a band: see *fesse* and *fascia.*] 1. The mark left by the mold upon a cast bullet.—2. *Naut.*, an irregular seam.

fash[3] (fash), *n.* [Prob. a dial. var. of *fass.*] 1. The tops of turnips.—2. A fringe, or a row of anything worn like a fringe. [Prov. Eng.]

fash[4] (fash), *a.* [Cf. *fash*[2], 1.] Rough: applied to metal. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

fashery (fash'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *fasheries* (-iz). [Sc., < OF. *fascherie*, F. *fâcherie*, anger, displeasure, offense, annoyance, < OF. *faschier*, F. *fâcher*, anger, displease: see *fash*[1], *n.*] Trouble; annoyance; vexation.

I considered it my duty to submit to many *fasheries* on his account. *Galt.*

She was a religious hypochondriac, it appears, whom, not without some cross and *fashery* of mind and body, he [John Knox] was good enough to tend.
R. L. Stevenson, John Knox.

fashion[1] (fash'on), *n.* [< ME. *facioun, fasoun, fazoun, fason, fassyone*, < OF. *faceon, fazon, façon, fachon*, F. *façon* = Pr. *faisso* = Sp. *faccion* = Pg. *feitio* = It. *fazione*, fashion, form, make, outward appearance, < L. *factio(n-)*, a making (usually in the particular sense of company, faction), < *facere*, make: see *fact.* *Cf. *faction*, a doublet of *fashion.*] 1. The make or form of anything; the state of anything with regard to its external appearance or constitution; shape: as, the *fashion* of the ark, or of the tabernacle.

Of that fair fruit he ate a part,
And was transformed likewise
Into the *fashion* of a hart.
The Seven Champions of Christendom (Child's Ballads, [I. 87).

King Ahaz sent to Urijah the priest the *fashion* of the altar. 2 Ki. xvi. 10.

By Heaven, I will;
Or let me lose the *fashion* of a man!
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2.

Tread a measure on the stones,
Madam — if I know your sex,
From the *fashion* of your bones.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin.

2. Customary make or style in dress, ornament, furnishings, or anything subject to variations of taste or established usage; specifically, that mode or style of dress and personal adornment prevalent at any time in polished or genteel society: as, the latest *fashions;* what so changeable as *fashion?*

The *fashion* wears out more apparel than the man.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 3.

No man might change the *fashion* vsed in his owne Countrey, when hee went into another, that all might bee knowne of what Countrey they were.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 879.

In words, as *fashions*, the same rule will hold;
Alike fantastic, if too new or old.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 333.

Fashion in the distant wilds of Africa tortures and harasses poor humanity as much as in the great prison of civilisation. *W. H. Flower*, Fashion in Deformity, p. 26.

3. Manner; way; mode.

Pluck Casca by the sleeve;
And he will, after his sour *fashion*, tell you
What hath proceeded. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2.

In the Hall was made a Castle, garnished with Artillery and Weapons, in a most Warlike *Fashion.*
Baker, Chronicles, p. 255.

If I die, it [my book] shall come to you in that *fashion* that your letter desires it. *Donne*, Letters, xiv.

Our ships had not lain there many days before the Natives came from all the Country about, and fell a building them Houses after their *fashion.*
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 13.

The same word was pronounced and spelt in different *fashions* by English writers living in different localities.
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XV. 69.

[In this sense used with a specific adjective or noun to form a phrase or a compound noun in adverbial construction: as, to ride *man-fashion;* to speak *American fashion.*]

4. Custom; prevailing practice.

"'Twas never my mothers *fashion*," she said,
"Nor shall it e'er be mine."
Rose the Red, and White Lilly (Child's Ballads, V. 178).

It was the *fashion* of the age to call everything in question. *Tillotson.*

It is almost a *Fashion* to admire her.
Congreve, Way of the World, i. 9.

It is the *fashion* to say that the progress of civilisation is favourable to liberty. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

5. Conformity to the ways of fashionable society; good breeding; gentility; good style.

It is strange that men of *fashion* and gentlemen should so grossly belie their own knowledge. *Raleigh.*

They [the Sciotes] have about fifty Roman priests, . . . and all the Roman catholics of *fashion* speak Italian very well. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 10.

Lady T. Lud, Sir Peter! would you have me be out of the *fashion?*
Sir Peter. The *fashion*, indeed! what had you to do with the *fashion* before you married me?
Sheridan, School for Scandal, ii. 1.

6. Fashionable people collectively: as, the beauty and *fashion* of the town were present. —**After a fashion,** to a certain extent; in a sort; with some approach to accuracy or completeness: as, he has done it *after a fashion.*

The ship's company are paid, so are the bumboat-women, the Jews, and the emancipationist *after a fashion.*
Marryat.

In a fashion, in a way; after a fashion.—**In fashion,** in keeping with the prevailing mode, style, or practice.

He continues to wear a coat and doublet of the same cut that were *in fashion* at the time of his repulse.
Addison, Spectator, No. 2.

Out of fashion, not in keeping with prevailing modes or practices.=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Form, Shape*, etc. (see *figure*); cut, appearance, cast.—**4.** *Manner, Practice*, etc. See *custom.*—**5.** Conventionality, style.

fashion[1] (fash'on), *v. t.* [< *fashion*[1], *n.*] 1. To form; give shape or figure to; mold: as, to *fashion* toys.

That is inough for me, seeking but to *fashion* an art, & not to finish it. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 104.

Private repentance they said must appear by every man's *fashioning* his own life contrary unto the customs and orders of this present world.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., viii.

Shall the clay say to him that *fashioneth* it, What makest thou? Isa. xlv. 9.

In some points it [English law] has been *fashioned* to suit our feelings; in others, it has gradually *fashioned* our feelings to suit itself. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

The country's flinty face,
Like wax, their *fashioning* skill betrays.
Emerson, Monadnoc.

2. To fit; adapt; accommodate.

Lawes ought to be *fashioned* unto the manners and conditions of the people to whom they are ment.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Every man must *fashion* his gait according to his calling.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, i. 2.

3†. To frame; invent; contrive.

It better fits my blood to be disdained of all, than to *fashion* a carriage to rob love from any.
Shak., Much Ado, i. 3.

I'll *fashion* an excuse. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, i. 1.

fashion[2] (fash'on), *n.* [E. dial. var. of *farcion*, which is a var. of *farcin*, q. v.] Same as *farcy:* usually in the plural. [Prov. Eng.]

His horse, . . . infected with the *fashions.*
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2.

What shall we learn by travel?
Fashions?
That's a beastly disease.
Dekker, Old Fortunatus.

If he have outward diseases, as the spavin, splent, ringbone, wind-gall, or *fashion*, or, sir, a galled back, we let him blood.
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for London and England, [p. 120.

fashionable (fash'on-a-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< *fashion*[1] + *-able.*] **I.** *a.* 1†. Capable of being shaped or fashioned. *Hieron.*—2. Conforming to established fashion, custom, or prevailing practice: as, a *fashionable* dress or hat; *fashionable* opinions.

There is a set of people whom I cannot bear — the pinks of *fashionable* propriety, . . . who, though versed in all the categories of polite behavior, have not a particle of soul or cordiality about them. *T. Chalmers.*

3. Observant of the fashion or customary mode; dressing or behaving according to the prevailing fashion; genteel; polished: as, a *fashionable* man; *fashionable* society.

For time is like a *fashionable* host,
That slightly shakes his parting guest by the hand.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3.

4. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of people of fashion: as, *fashionable* waste.

A silly fond conceit of his fair form,
And just proportion, *fashionable* mien,
And pretty face. *Cowper*, Task, ii. 421.

5. Patronized, resorted to, or occupied by people of fashion: as, a *fashionable* tailor or hatter; a *fashionable* watering-place or neighborhood. =**Syn. 2.** Stylish, customary, usual.

II. *n.* A person of fashion: chiefly used in the plural: as, this establishment is patronized by the *fashionables.*

Here was a full account of the marriage, and a list of all the *fashionables* who attended the fair bride to the hymeneal altar. *Miss Edgeworth*, Helen, ii.

Me and the other *fash'nables* only come last night.
Dickens, Pickwick Papers, xxxv.

fashionableness (fash'on-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fashionable; modish elegance; conformity to the prevailing custom or style, especially in dress.

These are the hard tasks of a Christian, worthy of our sweat, worthy of our rejoycing, all which that Babylonish religion shifteth off with a careless *fashionablenesse*, as if it had not to do with the soul. *Bp. Hall*, Epistles, iii. 3.

fashionably (fash'on-a-bli), *adv.* In a manner accordant with fashion, custom, or prevailing practice; with modish elegance: as, to dress *fashionably.*

He must at length die dully of old age at home, when here he might so *fashionably* and genteelly have been duelled or fluxed into another world. *South*, Sermons, II. 215.

A mind
Not yet so blank, or *fashionably* blind,
But now and then perhaps a feeble ray
Of distant wisdom shoots across his way.
Cowper, Hope, l. 92.

fashional† (fash'on-al), *a.* [< *fashion*[1] + *-al.*] Same as *fashionable. Donne.*

fashionate† (fash'on-āt), *a.* Same as *fashionable. Dekker.*

fashioner (fash'on-ėr), *n.* 1. One who fashions, forms, or gives shape to anything.

In whiche act, as the man is principall doer and *fashioner*, so is the womanne but the matier and sufferer.
J. Udall, On Cor. xxxi.

2†. A modiste.

Is a bugle-maker a lawful calling? or the confect-makers? . . . or your French *fashioner?*
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, v. 3.

The *fashioner* had accomplished his task, and the dresses were brought home. *Scott.*

fashioning-needle (fash'on-ing-nē″dl), *n.* One of the needles in a knitting-machine which lift loops from some of the bearded needles and transfer them to others, in order to widen or narrow the work.

fashionist (fash'on-ist), *n.* [< *fashion*[1] + *-ist.*] An obsequious follower of the modes and fashions. [Rare.]

Many of these ornaments were only temporary, as used by the *fashionists* of that day.
Fuller, Pisgah Sight of Palestine, I. iii. 5.

fashionless (fash′ọn-les), *a.* [< *fashion*[1] + *-less.*] Having no fashion; not in accordance with fashion. *Craig.*

fashionly† (fash′ọn-li), *a.* [< *fashion*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Fashionable.

And thou gallant, that readest and deridest this madnesse of Fashion, if thine eyes were not dazeled with lightnesse . . . of selfe-reflected Vanitie, mightest see as Monster-like fashions at home, and a more *fashionly* monster of thy selfe. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 784.

fashion-monger (fash′ọn-mung″gėr), *n.* One who leads the fashion, or affects great gentility.

Swearing they hold an excellent qualitie, and to be a *fashion-monger* in oathes, glorious. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 342.

fashion-mongering (fash′ọn-mung″gėr-ing), *n.* Setting or following the fashion; foppish.

fashion-monging (fash′ọn-mung″ging), *a.* [For *fashion-mongering.*] Same as *fashion-mongering.*

Scambling, out-facing, *fashion-monging* boys,
That lie, and cog, and flout, deprave, and slander.
Shak., Much Ado, v. 1.

fashion-piece (fash′ọn-pēs), *n.* Same as *fashion-timber.*

fashion-plate (fash′ọn-plāt), *n.* An engraving exhibiting current fashions in dress.

fashion-timber (fash′ọn-tim″bėr), *n.* One of the timbers on the outside of the stern of a wooden ship forming the ends of the ellipse or parallelogram just above the transom. Also *fashion-piece.*

fashious (fash′us), *a.* [< OF. *fascheux*, F. *fâcheux*, troublesome, < *fascher*, trouble, fash, ult. < L. *fastidiosus:* see *fash*[1] and *fastidious.*] Troublesome; vexatious. [Scotch.]

Favour wi' wooing was *fashious* to seek.
The Laird o' Cockpen.

It's a *fashious* affair when you're out on a ride . . .
And you come to a place where three crossroads divide.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 294.

fashiousness (fash′us-nes), *n.* Troublesomeness; vexatiousness. [Scotch.]

fasil[1]†, *v.* and *n.* Same as *fasel*[1].

fasil[2] (fas′il), *v. i.* [E. dial.; perhaps connected with *fasel*, ravel out (cf. *feeze*[4], dawdle, with *feeze*[3], ravel out): see *fasel*[1], *feeze*[4].] To dawdle. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

faskidar (fas′ki-där), *n.* A Scotch name of one of the skua-gulls or jaegers.

fasont, *n.* A Middle English form of *fashion*[1]. *Chaucer.*

fasst, *n.* [< ME. **fas* (not found), < AS. *fæs*, a fringe, = OHG. *faso*, m., *fase*, f., MHG. *vase*, G. *fase*, MHG. also *vaser*, G. *faser* (cf. E. *fasel*[1] = D. *vezel*), a thread, fiber, filament. Cf. *fassings* and *fasel*[1]. Cf. *fash*[3].] A fringe; in the plural, tassels, hangings. *Hall.* (*Halliwell.*)

fassaite, fassite (fas′a-īt, fas′it), *n.* [< *Fassa* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A dark-green variety of pyroxene, found in the valley of Fassa in Tyrol.

fassings (fas′ingz), *n. pl.* [E. dial.; < *fass* + *-ing*[1].] Any hanging fibers or roots of plants, etc. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

fassite, *n.* See *fassaite.*

fast[1] (fâst), *a.* and *n.* [Also dial. *fest;* < ME. *fast, fest, fæst,* < AS. *fæst*, fixed, firm, stiff, solid, constant, fortified, = OS. *fast* = OFries. *fest* = D. *vast* = MLG. LG. *fast, fest* = OHG. *fasti, festi, feste*, MHG. *veste, vest*, G. *fest* = Icel. *fastr* = Sw. Dan. *fast* = Goth. **fasts* (not found), fixed, firm, strong: see *fast*[2] and *fast*[3]. In comp. *earth-fast, stead-fast, sooth-fast*, etc., *shame-fast* (corruptly *shame-faced*), etc.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Firmly fixed in place; immovable.

For never wight so *fast* in sell could sit,
But him perforce unto the ground it bore.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 60.

2. Strong against attack; fortified.

Wel he makede his castles treowe and swidhe *veste.*
Layamon, ii. 71.

Robbers and outlaws . . . lurking in woods and *fast* places. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

3. Fixed in such a way as to prevent detachment, separation, removal, or escape; tight; secure; close; not loose nor easily detachable: as, take a *fast* hold; make *fast* the door; make *fast* a rope. Used elliptically in whaling, in exclamation, to indicate that the harpoon has pierced the whale, and that the boat is thus fast to it.

Neither the sum that containes him, nor the particularities descending from him, giue any *fast* handle to their carping disprayse. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

'Tis true, they have us *fast*, we cannot scape 'em.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 6.

Be sure to find,
What I foretold thee, many a hard assay . . .
Ere thou of Israel's sceptre get *fast* hold.
Milton, P. R., iv. 480.

One end of the line was made *fast* to a telegraph post.
R. L. Stevenson, Popular Authors.

4. Firm in adherence; steadfast; faithful.

You shall finde me as *fast* a Frend to you and yours as perchance any you haue.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 20.

In heart they are neither *fast* to God nor man.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 343.

5. Tenacious; not fugitive; durable; lasting; permanent in tint: as, *fast* colors; *fast* to milling or to washing (said of colors, or of materials which will not change color under those operations).

Roses, damask and red, are *fast* flowers of their smells.
Bacon, Gardens.

A material is called *fast* to washing if it will stand boiling with a neutral or slightly alkaline soap without changing or losing any appreciable quantity of its colour.
Benedikt, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 54.

6†. Close, as sleep; deep; sound.

I have seen her . . . take forth paper, fold it, write upon 't, read it, afterwards seal it, and again return to bed; yet all this while in a most *fast* sleep.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 1.

7. In use; not to be had. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Fast and loose.** (*a*) A cheating game practised at fairs by gipsies and sharpers, now called *prick the garter*, or *prick at the loop.* A belt or strap having been doubled and rolled up, with the double or loop in the center, is laid on its edge on a board or table; the dupe is then induced to bet that he can catch the double or loop with a skewer while the belt or strap is unrolled, but the sharper draws it out in such a way as to make this impossible. Hence, *to play fast and loose* is to say one thing and do another; be slippery, inconstant, or unreliable.

Like a right gipsy, hath, at *fast and loose*,
Beguil'd me to the very heart of loss.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 10.

But, if you use these knick-knacks,
This *fast and loose*, with faithful men and honest,
You'll be the first will find it.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, ii. 1.

(*b*) The game of prison-bars or prisoner's-base. [Prov. Eng.] —**Fast-and-loose pulleys,** two pulleys of the same diameter placed side by side on a shaft, the one rigidly fixed to the shaft, the other loose. The shaft is driven from a main shaft by a band passed over the fixed pulley, and when the pulley-shaft is to be stopped the band is shifted to the loose pulley.—**Fast blue, brown, red,** etc. See the nouns.—**Fast boat,** in *whaling*, a boat attached by its whale-line to a harpoon embedded in a whale: opposed to *loose boat.*—**Fast colors.** See *color.*—**Fast fish,** in *whaling*, a whale made fast to a boat by the tow-line. Also *fast whale.* See *fast boat.*—**Fast yellow.** Same as *acid-yellow.*—**Hard and fast.** See *hard.*—**To make fast.** (*a*) To fasten: as, to *make fast* the door or the shutter. (*b*) *Naut.*, to belay: as, to *make fast* a rope.—**To play fast and loose.** See *fast and loose*, above.

II. *n.* [< *fast*, *a.* The naut. sense is Scand.: ME. *fest*, < Icel. *festr*, mod. *festi*, a rope, cord, cable, *skut-festr*, stern-fast, *stafn-festr*, stem-fast, *bjarg-festr*, life-line, etc.] **1.** That which fastens or holds. Specifically (*naut.*), a rope or chain by which a vessel is moored to a wharf, pier, etc.: named *bow-, head-, quarter-, stern-*, or *breast-fast*, according to the part of the vessel to which it is attached. By the breast-fast the vessel is secured broadside to the wharf or pier.

2. Immovable shore-ice.

The *fast*, as the whalers call the immovable shore-ice, could be seen in a nearly unbroken sweep, passing by Bushnell's Island, and joining the coast not far from where I stood. *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., II. 279.

3. An underlayer; an understratum. *Wright.* [Prov. Eng.]

fast[1] (fâst), *adv.* [< ME. *faste, feste*, firmly, immovably, strongly, powerfully; in reference to sleeping, soundly; in reference to place, near, close, in adv. phrase *faste by, faste besyde* (these two uses being Scand.: cf. Icel. *sofa fast*, be fast asleep; *leita fast eptir* (lit. seek close after, 'lait after'), press hard, *legja fast at*, close with one (in a sea-fight), etc.; cf. *hard* in a similar use, *hard by, hard upon*), < AS. *fæste*, firmly, immovably (= OS. *fasto* = OFries. *feste, festa, fest* = D. *vast* = OHG. *fasto*, MHG. *vaste*, G. *fast, fest*, firmly, immovably, strongly, very, = Icel. Dan. Sw. *fast*, fast, hard, etc.: see *fast*[2], *adv.*), < AS. *fæst*, fixed, firm: see *fast*[1], *a.*] **1.** So as to be fixed or firm; so as to be firmly fixed in its place or in a desired position; firmly; immovably: as, the door sticks *fast.*

Hi leten hem digte a gret schip, and above hit al bicaste
With bole huden [bull-hides] stronge ynou ynailed therto *faste.*
St. Brandan (ed. Wright), p. 5.

Yet shalt thou have a sign; and I will *fast*
Seal 't on thy faithless Tongue which asked it.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 97.

The business, the pleasure, or the amusement we left, sticks *fast* to us; and perhaps engrosses that heart for a time, which should then be taken up altogether in spiritual addresses. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xxi.

2. In *archery*, used elliptically for *stand fast*, or some similar injunction, in cautioning a person against passing between the shooter and the target, and directing him to stand fast, or remain where he is.

He that shot the arrow was not to be sued or molested, if he had, immediately before the discharge of the weapon, cried out "*fast*," the signal usually given upon such occasions.
Stowe, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 120.

3†. Strongly; vehemently; greatly; hard.

The child weped al-way wonderliche *fast.*
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 345.

4. Tenaciously; durably; permanently.

See here, my child, how fresh the colours look,
How *fast* they hold, like colours of a shell.
Tennyson, Geraint.

5†. Eagerly.

He toke hym to his tent, talket with hym *fast;*
Fraynet at the freike of his fell dedis.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7915.

6. Soundly; closely; deeply.

Sume men slapeth *faste*, and sume nappeth.
Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), II. 201.

He most comfortably incouraged them to follow their worke, many of them being *fast* asleepe.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 120.

7. Close; near: as, *fast* by; *fast* beside. See below.—**Fast by** or **fast beside,** close or near to; hard by.

Faste besyde is another yle. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 187.

Gawein caught Gringalet be the bridell, and ledde hym to a grove ther *faste by* of half a myle.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 513.

Fast by the throne obsequious Fame resides. *Pope.*

Balin's horse
Was *fast beside* an alder.
Tennyson, Balin and Balan.

fast[1]† (fâst), *v. t.* [< ME. *fasten, festen*, make fast, fix, fasten, < AS. *fæstan* (comp. *ge-, be-fæstan*) (usually in the form *fæstnian:* see *fasten*[1]), fasten (= OS. *festian*, make fast, = D. *vesten*, surround with a wall, = OHG. *fastan, festan*, MHG. *vesten*, make fast, = Icel. *festa* = Sw. *fästa* = Dan. *fæste*, make fast, fasten, fix), < *fæst*, fast, fixed: see *fast*[1], *a.* The Goth. *fastan* means only 'keep, hold, observe,' and is appar. identical with *fastan*, fast, abstain from food: see *fast*[3].] **1.** To make fast; fix; fasten.

Thus sall I *feste* it fast. *York Plays*, p. 43.

Thanne rede I that we no leuger stande,
But ilke man *feste* on hym a hande,
And harle hym hense in hye.
York Plays, p. 348.

That it were boundyn in clothis and *fastid* with smale lynnen clothis. *Wyclif*, Ezek. xxx. 21 (Oxf.).

Specifically—**2**†. To join in marriage; marry.

That they schulde *faste* hur with no fere,
But he were prynce or pryncys pere.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 75. (*Halliwell.*)

He is sori of his lif
That is *fast* [fasted] to such a wif.
Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall), p. 155.

fast[2] (fâst), *adv.* [< ME. *faste*, swiftly, quickly, a particular use of the adv. *faste*, firmly, strongly, powerfully, due to Scand. influence: cf. Icel. adv. *fast* (neut. of *fastr*, a.) in *fylgja fast*, follow fast, *eldask fast*, age fast, *drekka fast*, drink hard, etc., = ODan. *fast*, much, swiftly, at once, near to, almost, yet, even though, = Sw. *fast*, nearly, almost, though, although: same as *fast*[1], *adv.* See *fast*[1], *adv.* The E. adj. *fast*[2], quick, is from the adv. With *fast*, fixed and fast, quick, cf. G. *fix*, fast, fixed, also fast, quick, nimble, ready, = Dan. *fix*, fixed, colloq. smart, quick, < L. *fixus*, fixed.] Swiftly; rapidly; quickly; with quick motion or in rapid succession: as, to run *fast;* to move *fast* through the water, as a ship; the work goes on *fast;* it rains *fast;* the blows fell thick and *fast.*

Faster than spring-time showers comes thought on thought. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

Our loss is trifling; for many of the rebels fled as *fast* as the glorious dragoons. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 3.

But as *fast* as the experiences increase in number, complexity, and variety; and as *fast* as there develop the faculties for grasping the representations of them in all their width, and multiplicity, and diversity; so *fast* does thought become less restricted to the established channels. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 492.

When we reached Travemünde it was snowing *fast*, and a murky chaos beyond the sandy bar concealed the Baltic. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 14.

To live fast, to be prodigal and wasteful; live so as to consume or exhaust the vital powers or resources quickly.

fast[2] (fâst), *a.* [Not found as adj. in ME.; < *fast*[2], *adv.* The W. *ffest*, fast, quick, speedy, *ffestin*, of active nature, *ffestinio, ffestu*, hasten, make haste, are of L. origin; cf. L. *festinus*, fast, quick, speedy, *festinare*, hasten, etc.: see *festinate.*] **1.** Swift; quick in motion; rapid; that moves, advances, or acts with celerity or

speed: as, a *fast* horse; a *fast* cruiser; a *fast* printing-press.

The old Lapp woman, Elsa, who had been sent for, drove up in her pulk, behind a *fast* reindeer.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 108.

2. Done or accomplished with celerity; speedily performed; occupying comparatively little time: as, a *fast* passage or journey; a *fast* race; *fast* work.—**3.** Being in advance of a standard; too far ahead: used of timepieces and reckonings of time: as, the clock or watch is *fast*, or ten minutes *fast*; your time is *fast*.

Mean time . . . is given in most calendars and almanacs, frequently under the headings "clock slow," "clock *fast*." *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 154.

4. Furnishing or concerned with rapid transportation: as, a *fast* train; a *fast*-freight line; a *fast* route; a *fast* station.

As it was not a "*fast*" station, we were subject to the possibility of waiting two or three hours for horses.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 245.

5. Eager in the pursuit of pleasure or frivolity; devoted to pleasure and gayety; dissipated: as, a *fast* liver; a *fast* man; a *fast* life. When applied to a woman, it commonly indicates that she does not abide by strict rules of propriety, imitates the manners or habits of a man, etc.

Catullus . . . was the most brilliant *fast* man of antiquity, and can be compared to nothing but Apollo out on the loose. *Hannay*, Singleton Fontenoy, i. 4.

A *fast* young woman, with the lavish ornament and somewhat overpowering perfume of the demi-monde.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 212.

A *fast* man is not necessarily (like the London *fast* man) a rowing man, though the two attributes are often combined in the same person; he is one who dresses flashily, talks big, and spends, or affects to spend, money very freely. *C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 39.

Oh, there is a *fast* enough life at some of the hotels in the summer. *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 333.

Fast freight, freight or merchandise forwarded at once and with special haste.

fast[2]† (fâst), *v. t.* [ME. *fasten*; < *fast*[2], *adv.*] To hasten.

He preiede her to *faste* her for his sake.
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 56.

fast[3] (fâst), *v. i.* [< ME. *fasten*, *festen*, < AS. *fæstan* = OFries. *festia* = D. *vasten* = OHG. *fastēn*, MHG. *fasten*, G. *fasten* = Icel. *fasta* = Sw. *fasta* = Dan. *faste* = Goth. *fastan*, fast, abstain from food, L. *jejunare*. It is not clear that *fast* in this sense is identical with *fast*[1], *v.*, make fast, etc. The forms are alike only in Goth.; cf. Goth. *fastan*, keep, observe, *fastubni*, a keeping, observance, with *fastan*, fast, *fastubni*, a fast. So ML. *observare*, lit. keep, observe, is found equiv. to *abstinere*, abstain, fast. It is not unlikely that Goth. *fastan*, keep, observe, is a different word from *fast*[1], make fast; there is no Goth. adj. **fasts* = E. *fast*[1], *a.*, to support it.] **1.** To abstain from food beyond the usual time; omit to take nourishment: go hungry.

Thei *fasten* an hool Monethe in the geer, and eten noughte but be nyghte. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 134.

Fasting he went to sleep, and *fasting* waked.
Milton, P. R., ii. 284.

2. To abstain from food, or from particular kinds of food, voluntarily, for the mortification of the body, as a religious duty. See *fast*[3], *n.*, and *fast-day*.

When ye *fast*, be not, as the hypocrites, of a sad countenance. Mat. vi. 16.

That reverend British Saint . . .
. . . did so truly *fast*,
As he did only drink what crystal Hodney yields,
And fed upon the Leeks he gather'd in the fields.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iv. 228.

Samuel chuseth this [Mizpah] as the fittest place for them to *fast* and pray, and confess their sins in.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iv.

Mortify
Your flesh, like me, with scourges and with thorns;
Smite, shrink not, spare not. If it may be, *fast*
Whole Lents, and pray. *Tennyson*, St. Simeon Stylites.

To fast on a debtor or dependent, anciently, in Ireland, to wait for a certain time at his residence without food, as a preliminary to levying upon his goods, when the debtor was of a rank higher than the creditor.

In certain cases, as for instance where the defendant was a Rig, the plaintiff was obliged to *fast upon him*, after he had given him his summons or Fasc, and before he made his distress.
W. K. Sullivan, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. [cclxxxiii.

fast[3] (fâst), *n.* [< ME. *fast*, *faste*, shorter form (as in Scand., etc.) of *fasten*, *festen*, < AS. *fæsten* = OS. *fastunnia* (once *fasta*, in dat. *fastun*) = D. *vaste*, fast, Lent, = OFries. *festa* = OHG. *fasta*, *fasto*, MHG. *vaste*, *vasten*, G. *fasten* = Icel. *fasta* = Sw. *fasta* = Dan. *faste* = Goth. *fastubni*, a fast, < *fastan*, fast: see *fast*[3], *v.* It will be seen that *fast*[3], like *Lent*, has lost the final syllable *-en*.] **1.** A state of fasting; abstinence from food; omission to take nourishment.

As surfeit is the father of much *fast*,
So every scope, by the immoderate use,
Turns to restraint. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 3.

I will eat
With all the passion of a twelve hours' *fast*.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. Voluntary abstinence from food, as a religious penance or discipline, as a means of propitiation, or as an expression of grief under affliction present or prospective. Roman Catholic theologians distinguish between *natural* and *ecclesiastical fasts*. In the former, which are required of those who are about to communicate, there is a total abstinence from all food and drink; the latter imposes certain limits and restrictions as regards both the kind and the quantity of the food.

Spare *Fast*, that oft with gods doth diet.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 46.

Still rebel nature holds out half my heart;
Nor prayers nor *fasts* its stubborn pulse restrain.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 27.

To prayer and praise
She gave herself, to *fast* and alms.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

3. A time of fasting; the prescribed period or duration of abstinence. The only fast ordained by the Mosaic law was that of the day of atonement; but other fasts were subsequently instituted on account of great national calamities, and special fasts also were appointed on account of special impending peril. In the Roman Catholic Church all baptized persons over twenty-one years of age are required to observe appointed days of fasting, on which, subject to certain exceptions and exemptions, as the requirements of health, they are required not to eat more than one full meal. These days include the forty days of Lent, the ember-days, the Fridays of the four weeks of Advent, and the vigils of Pentecost or Whit-Sunday, of the feasts of St. Peter and St. Paul, of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, of All Saints, and of Christmas day. All Fridays not fast-days are days of abstinence. (See *fast-day*, 1.) In the Greek Church, in addition to the forty days of Lent, there are three principal fasts, each lasting a week: (1) that of the Holy Spirit, immediately after Pentecost; (2) that of the Virgin, in August; and (3) that of the Nativity. In the Episcopal Church, Ash Wednesday and Good Friday are fasts; Lent, the ember-days, the three rogation-days, and all Fridays are only days of abstinence.

The *fast* of the fourth month, . . . and the *fast* of the tenth shall be to the house of Judah joy and gladness, and cheerful feasts. Zech. viii. 19.

The *fast* was now already past. Acts xxvii. 9.

To begin with that which bred in the Church a miserable schism for many years together, the Easter *fast:* was it always and in every place uniformly observed?
Calfhill, Answer to Martiall, p. 269.

Fast of Ramadan. See *Ramadan*.—**Ninevite fast**, a fast of three days, observed in the Abyssinian Church during July, and among the Eastern Syrians during the three successive weeks previous to Lent.—**To break fast**, or **one's fast.** See *break*.

fast-day (fâst'dā), *n.* [< ME. **festen-dæg* (spelled *vestendawe*, Ancren Riwle), < AS. *fæsten-dæg* (= D. *vastendag* = G. *fasttag* = Dan. Sw. *fastedag*), < *fæsten*, fast, + *dæg*, day.] **1.** A day on which fasting is observed; specifically, a day appointed for fasting as a religious observance by some recognized authority, ecclesiastical or civil; in the most restricted ecclesiastical sense, a day on which, or on part of which, total abstinence from food is prescribed, in contradistinction to a day on which a limitation is imposed on the kind or quantity of food to be taken, called a *day of abstinence*. See *fast*[3], *n.* In some of the United States, especially in New England, special days of fasting and prayer are appointed by the governor of the State, a custom derived from the original Puritan settlers.

The Pilgrims found it written, "They that sow in tears shall reap in joy. He that goeth forth and weepeth, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him." This beautiful poetry was translated into the policy of the Pilgrims by establishing a *Fast-day* in March or April, and a Day of Thanksgiving in November. Thus the whole people were to pass through the two gates of the year, Tears and Smiles, and observe them as Holy Days, all other profane and misleading festivities—Christmas, New Year's, and Saint's days without number—being laid aside.
H. W. Beecher, Norwood, xlix.

2. In Scotland, a day set apart for humiliation and prayer; specifically, a day thus observed during the week immediately preceding certain celebrations of the Lord's supper. Business is generally suspended during these fast-days. Formerly their observance on fixed half-yearly or yearly dates, differing for different localities, was universal; but the growing tendency to make them mere holidays has led to their abolition in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and elsewhere.

fasten[1] (fâs'n), *v.* [< ME. *fastnen*, *fastnien*, usually *festnen*, *festnien*, < AS. *fæstnian*, fasten, confirm (= OS. *fastnōn* = OFries. *festna* = OHG. *festinōn*, MHG. *festenen*, G. *festnen*, fasten, = Icel. *festna*, pledge, betroth, = Sw. *fastna*, intr., stick, hitch, ground, = Dan. *fastne*, consolidate), with verb formative *-n*, E. *-en*[1] (3), < AS. *fæst*, etc., fast, fixed: see *fast*[1], *a.*, and *fast*[1], *v. t.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make fast; cause to adhere; join, connect, or attach firmly; fix or secure in place or position by any physical means: as, to *fasten* a door with a lock, bolt, or chain; to *fasten* boards together with nails or screws, or by mortise and tenon; to *fasten* clothing with buttons, pins, clasps, etc.

There arose all the rowte, as thai rede toke, . . .
Caste ancres full kene with cables to ground;
Iestonit the flete, as hom fayre thoght.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2849.

He was brought to Mount Caucasus, and there *fastened* to a pillar. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii.

2. Figuratively, to attach or unite by any connecting link or agency; connect or join firmly in general: as, to *fasten* a nickname or a charge upon one; to *fasten* one's hope on a promise.

This name ihesu, *fastne* it so fast in thin herte that it come neuere out of thi thoust.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 40.

But her sad eyes, still *fastened* on the ground,
Are governed with goodly modesty.
Spenser, Epithalamion, l. 235.

Those that are equall, salute when they meet each other with a mutuall kisse; which is *fastened* on the cheeke onely, if they be of unequall degree.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 370.

The words Whig and Tory have been pressed to the service of many successions of parties, with very different ideas *fastened* to them. *Swift*, Examiner.

What, if she be *fasten'd* to this fool lord,
Dare I bid her abide by her word?
Tennyson, Maud, xvi. 2.

3. To make firm or stable; establish; confirm; clench: as, to *fasten* a bargain.

Hit [a truce] was *festenit* with faithe, & with fyn othes,
On bothe halues to hold holly [wholly] assentid.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8375.

4†. To lay on; cause to reach.

Could he *fasten* a blow, or make a thrust, when not suffered to approach? *Dryden*, Ded. to tr. of Virgil.

=**Syn 1** and **2.** To bind, attach, tie, link, affix, annex.

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To become fast or fixed; become attached or firmly joined; close firmly.

The Damzell well did vew his Personage
And liked well, ne further *fastned* not,
But went her way. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. ii. 26.

Wildb. A pretty girl;—did not old Algripe love her?—
A very pretty girl she was.
Lurc. Some such thing;
But he was too wise to *fasten*.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, i. 1.

2. To take firm hold; cling: generally with *on*.

When Paul had gathered a bundle of sticks and laid them on the fire, there came a viper out of the heat, and *fastened on* his hand. Acts xxviii. 3.

With his strong arms
He *fasten'd on* my neck. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

We are now (by God's providence) like to *fasten upon* a godly man, one Mr. Lea, a curate at Denston in Suffolk.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 415.

fasten[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *fast*[3].

fasten-een (fâs'ten-ēn), *n.* Same as *fastens*. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

On *Fasten-e'en* we had a rockin'
To ca' the crack [chat] and weave our stockin'!
And there was muckle fun and jokin',
Ye need na doubt.
Burns, First Epistle to John Lapraik.

fastener (fâs'nėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which makes fast or firm; one who fastens; specifically, something used for fastening and unfastening, as in dress, or for making fast or fixed, as a mordant in dyeing.

His dinner is his other work, for he sweats at it as at his labour; he is a terrible *fastner* on a piece of beef.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Country Fellow.

The modified Galipoli oil acts therefore . . . as *fastener* of the red lake.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 323.

2. A warrant. *Grose; Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

fastening (fâs'ning), *n.* [< ME. *fastnyng*, *festning*, confirmation, also a fastness, < AS. *fæstenung*, a fastening, verbal n. of *fæstnian*, fasten: see *fasten*[1].] **1.** Anything that binds and makes fast, or serves for joining or securing, as a lock, catch, bolt, bar, cord, chain, clasp, button, hook, etc.

And Enid, . . . at his side all pale
Dismounting, loosed the *fastenings* of his arms.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2†. Fixedness; firmness.

The congruent, and harmonious fitting of parts in a sentence, hath almost the *fastning*, and force of knitting, and connexion: as in stones well squared, which will rise strong a great way without mortar.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

fastens (fâs'tenz), *n.* [E. dial., also *fassens*, short for *fastens-eve* (Sc. *fasterns-een*), Fastens Tuesday; *fastens* being prop. poss. of *fasten*,

the older form of *fast*[3], *n.*: see *fast*[3], *n.* Cf. *fast-gang.*] Shrove Tuesday. Also *Fastens Tuesday, fasting's-even.* [Prov. Eng.]

faster (fȧs′tėr), *n.* One who fasts.

But this notion of the word cannot at all belong to this place, where the hypocritical *fasters*, that desire their devotions should . . . be seen and commended by men, are said to be . . . of sad countenance.
Hammond, Works, III. 35.

fasterman† (fȧs′tėr-man), *n.* Same as *fasting-man.*

fasterns-een (fȧs′tėrnz-ēn), *n.* Same as *fastens.* [Scotch.]

fast-gang†, *n.* [ME. *fast-gonge;* < *fast*[3] + *gang.*] 1. A fasting.—2. Shrove Tuesday. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 151.

fastgang-tide†, *n.* [E. dial. *fasguntide.*] Shrove-tide.

fast-handed (fȧst′han″ded), *a.* [< *fast*[1] + *hand* + *-ed*[2].] Close-handed; covetous; close-fisted; avaricious. [Rare.]

The king, being *fast-handed* and loth to part with a second dowry, . . . prevailed with the prince . . . to be contracted with the Princess Catherine.
Bacon, Hen. VII.

fasti (fas′tī), *n. pl.* [L., prop. pl. of *fastus*, adj., lit. lawful, < *fas*, (divine) law, justice, as adj. lawful, right, < *fari*, speak; hence *fasti dies*, or *fasti*, the lawful days, the days on which judgment could be pronounced; hence an enumeration of all the days of the year, with their festivals, magistrates, events, etc., a calendar, almanac, a public register, etc.] 1. In *Rom. hist.*, a register of days. The *fasti sacri* or *kalendares* were calendars of the year, giving the days for festivals, courts, etc., corresponding to the modern almanac. The *fasti annales*, or *historici*, contained the names of the consuls and other magistrates, and an enumeration of the most remarkable historical events noted down opposite the days on which they occurred.

Roman coins are not *Fasti*, nor are Greek coins a treatise on ancient geography, yet the labour of numismatists has made the one almost the best authority for the chronology of the Roman empire, and has found in the other an inestimable commentary on Strabo and Ptolemy.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 15.

Hence—2. Annals, chronicles, or historical records in general.

fastidiosity (fas-tid-i-os′i-ti), *n.* [< *fastidious* (L. *fastidiosus*) + *-ity.*] Fastidiousness. [Rare.]

His epidemical diseases being *fastidiosity*, amorphy, and oscitation.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, v.

fastidious (fas-tid′i-us), *a.* [= F. *fastidieux* (vernacularly *fâcheux*, > E. *fashious*, ult. the same word), = Sp. Pg. It. *fastidioso*, < L. *fastidiosus*, pass. that feels disgust, disdainful, scornful, fastidious, act. that causes disgust, disgusting, loathsome, < *fastidium*, a loathing, aversion, disgust, niceness of taste, daintiness, etc., perhaps for **fastutidium*, < *fastus*, disdain, haughtiness, arrogance, disgust (for **farstus*(?), akin to Gr. *θάρσος*, *θράσος*, boldness, audacity, and to E. *dare*[1]), + *tædium*, disgust: see *dare*[1] and *tedium.* See also *fash*[1], *fashious.*] 1†. Such as to cause disgust or loathing; loathsome.

Also by a cruel and irous mayster, the wyttes of chyldren be dulled: and that thynge for the whiche chyldren be often tymes beaten is to them after *fastidious.*
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 9.

Tho' Silence be the dumb Orator of Beauty, and the best Ornament of a Woman, yet a phlegmatic dull Wife is fulsome and *fastidious.*
Howell, Letters, I. iv. 9.

2. Hard or difficult to please; squeamish; overnice in selecting or discriminating; difficult to suit: as, a *fastidious* mind or taste.

We have known an author so laudably *fastidious* in this subtle art [style] as to have recast one chapter of a series no less than seventeen times.
De Quincey, Style, i.

Let us beware of indulging a mere barren faith and love, which dreams instead of working, and is *fastidious* when it should be hardy.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 349.

=Syn. 2. *Nice, Dainty*, etc. See *nice.*

fastidiously (fas-tid′i-us-li), *adv.* In a fastidious manner.

As for the [ifs] . . . that he is so *fastidiously* displeased with, he hath, I doubt not, judgment enough to discern that all the severals so introduced are things that we assume to have actually proved.
Hammond, Works, II. 273.

On what ground . . . could the legislature have *fastidiously* rejected the fair and abundant choice our own country presented to them, and searched in strange lands for a foreign princess?
Burke, Rev. in France.

fastidiousness (fas-tid′i-us-nes), *n.* The character or quality of being fastidious; over-niceness of judgment, taste, or appetite; great or undue niceness or exactness in selection.

That generous and liberal *fastidiousness* which is not inconsistent with the strongest sensibility to merit.
Macaulay, History.

Increased cultivation almost always produces a *fastidiousness* which necessitates the increased elaboration of our pleasures.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 88.

Fastidiousness is only another form of egotism.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 350.

fastigia, *n.* Plural of *fastigium.*

fastigiate, fastigiated (fas-tij′i-āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [< L. *fastigatus*, sloping (taken as **fastigiatus*, < *fastigium*), pointed, also rising up to a point, pp. of *fastigare*, make pointed, raise or bring to a point, < *fastigium*, the top of a gable, gable-end, roof, the top, summit, a slope, an accent over a letter, etc.; origin uncertain.] 1. Pointed; rising up to a point; narrowed to the top, as a sloping roof; sloping upward to a summit, point, or edge.

That noted hill, the top whereof is *fastigiate*, like a sugar-loaf.
Ray, Remains, p. 176.

Specifically—2. In *bot.*, having the branches parallel and erect, as in the Lombardy poplar. —3. In *zoöl.*, tapering regularly to a more or less acute apex.—**Fastigiate elytra**, those elytra which are somewhat pointed at the tips and extend a little beyond the apex of the abdomen.

fastigiately (fas-tij′i-āt-li), *adv.* In a fastigiate manner; pointedly.

fastigious† (fas-tij′i-us), *a.* [< *fastigium* + *-ous.*] Of or pertaining to a fastigium or pointed roof; having a ridge or an apex.

The ancients dwelling-houses [were] . . . generally flat at the top, Julius Cæsar being the first that they indulg'd to raise his palace in this *fastigious* manner, as Salmasius tells us in Solin.
Evelyn, Architecture.

fastigium (fas-tij′i-um), *n.*; pl. *fastigia* (-ȧ). [L.: see *fastigiate.*] 1. The summit, apex, or ridge of a building, or of a pediment.—2. The pediment of a portico: so called in ancient architecture because it followed the form of the roof.—3. [NL.] In *entom.*, the extreme point of the front or apex of the head when, as in many *Orthoptera*, it is produced in a conical prominence.

fasting (fȧs′ting), *n.* [< ME. *fasting, festing;* verbal n. of *fast*[3], *v.*] 1. The act of abstaining from food; the act of observing a fast.

Fasting is better than eating, and more thanke hath of God; & yet wil God that we shal eat.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 39.

And she [Anna] . . . served God with *fastings* and prayers night and day.
Luke ii. 37.

2. In the law and customs of ancient communities, particularly in Ireland, a method for the collection of debts, by which the creditor went to the door of the debtor, and there sat down to stay without food until paid: a person who would not yield to this form of demand was treated thereafter in some sense as an outlaw.

fasting-day (fȧs′ting-dā), *n.* A day of complete abstinence from food; a day of fasting; a fast-day.

To werke we geden
As wel *fastingdaies* as Frydaies.
Piers Plowman (C), vii. 182.

Here are ayries of hawkes, and birds which never fly but over the sea; and, therefore, are used to be eaten on *fasting-days.*
Quoted in *O'Curry's* Anc. Irish, II. xxii.

fasting-gang†, *n.* [ME. *fastyngonge;* cf. *fast-gang.*] Shrove-tide; the beginning of Lent.

Ye threde [meeting] schal be ye souneday next after *Fastyngonge.*
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 69.

fastingly† (fȧs′ting-li), *adv.* With fasting.

At lengthe bespeakes the citte mouse: my frende why lyke you still,
To lyue in countrye *fastynglye*, vpon a craggie hill?
Drant, tr. of Horace's Satires, ii. 6.

fasting-man† (fȧs′ting-man), *n.* [Repr. AS. **fæsting-mann*, only in pl. *fæsting-men*, cited in L. documents of the AS. period; lit. a man given into charge or keeping, < AS. *fæsting*, a giving or intrusting to the charge of another, < *fæstan*, make fast, *be-fæstan*, make fast, establish, give in charge, intrust (see *fast*[1], *v. t.*), + *mann*, man.] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, a person, as a servant of the king, who could be quartered upon a monastery or other estate, which was obliged to entertain him, in the course of the king's journeying. Also *fasterman.*

fasting's-even (fȧs′tingz-ē″vn), *n.* Same as *fastens.*

fasting-spittle† (fȧs′ting-spit″l), *n.* The saliva of a fasting person, formerly held to be very efficacious in ceremonies, charms, etc.

They have their cups and chalices,
Their pardons and indulgences, . . .
Their holy oyle, their *fasting-spittle*,
Their sacred salt here not a little.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 98.

fastland (fȧst′land), *n.* Upland, as distinguished from *flats*, or land between high- and low-water mark.

fastly[1]† (fȧst′li), *adv.* [ME. **fastly* (not found), < AS. *fæstlīce*, firmly, constantly, < *fæstlīc*, a., firm, < *fæst*, firm: see *fast*[1] and *-ly*[2].] Firmly; fixedly. [Rare.]

Ergo he confesseth here plainely the contrary of that he so *fastelye* before hath affirmed.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 556.

For he hath *fastly* founded it,
Above the seas to stand.
Ps. xxiv. 2 (old version).

fastly[2]† (fȧst′li), *adv.* [< *fast*[2] + *-ly*[2].] Quickly.

A reverend man that grazed his cattle nigh . . .
Towards this afflicted fancy *fastly* drew.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 61.

She [Queen Elizabeth] chaffed [chafed] much, walked *fastly* to and fro, . . . and swore "By God's Son, I am no queen; that man [Essex] is above me!"
Sir J. Harington, Account of Elizabeth.

fastness[1] (fȧst′nes), *n.* [< ME. *fastnesse, festnesse*, firmness, certainty, a stronghold, the firmament, < AS. *fæstnes, fæstnis*, firmness, a stronghold, the firmament, < *fæst*, firm, fast, fixed, + *-nes*, -ness. Cf. AS. *fæsten*, a stronghold, fastness, an inclosed place, < *fæst* + *-en.* Cf. D. *vest*, a wall, rampart, fortress, = OHG. *festi*, firmness, a fortress, = G. *feste*, a fortress, = Sw. *fäste*, a castle, the firmament, = Dan. *fæste*, a fastening; Sw. *fästning* = Dan. *fæstning*, a fortress.] 1. The state of being fast and firm or fixed; firm adherence.

The blue produced is of a greenish shade, and possesses great *fastness.*
Benedikt, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 134.

2. Strength; security.

And eke the *fastnesse* of his dwelling place.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ix. 5.

3. A stronghold; a fortress or fort; a fortified place; a castle.

Not far off should be Roderigo's quarter;
For in his *fastness*, if I be not cozen'd,
He and his outlaws live.
Fletcher, Pilgrim.

Venice cooped up within her sea-girt *fastnesses*, and compelled to enroll her artisans and common laborers in her defence.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 22.

4†. Closeness or conciseness, as of style.

Bring his stile from all loose grossness to such firm *fastness* in Latin, as in Demosthenes.
Ascham, The Scholemaster.

fastness[2] (fȧst′nes), *n.* [< *fast*[2] + *-ness.*] The state or quality of being fast, in any sense.

Another change manifest to me during my London life . . . is the increased *fastness* of living incident to all classes and occupations of men. . . . The loiterers in life are fewer.
Sir H. Holland, Recollections, p. 268.

The evil of Selina's nature made her wish . . . to bring her sister to her own color by putting an appearance of "*fastness*" upon her.
H. James, Jr., A London Life.

=Syn. *Speed, Swiftness*, etc. See *quickness.*

fastning†, *n.* Same as *fastening.*

fast-shot (fȧst′shot), *n.* In *mining*, a blast which has had no effect on the rock; a miss-shot.

fastuosity† (fas-tū-os′i-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *fastuosidad*, < LL. *fastuosus*, fastuous: see *fastuous* and *-ity.*] The quality of being fastuous; haughtiness; ostentation.

That new modle of ethicks, which hath been obtruded upon the world with so much *fastuosity.*
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.

fastuous† (fas′tū-us), *a.* [= F. *fastueux* = Sp. *fastuoso, fastoso* = Pg. It. *fastoso*, < LL. *fastuosus*, collateral form of L. *fastosus*, full of pride, < *fastus*, pride, haughtiness: see *fastidious.*] Proud; haughty.

This is no *fastuous* or pompous title; the word is of no dignity.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 185.

The higher ranks will become *fastuous*, supercilious, and domineering.
Barrow, The Pope's Supremacy.

fastuously† (fas′tū-us-li), *adv.* In a fastuous manner; haughtily; proudly.

We are apt to despise or disregard others, demeaning ourselves insolently and *fastuously* toward them.
Barrow, Works, III. xxix.

fastuousness† (fas′tū-us-nes), *n.* Fastuosity; haughtiness.

When Origen complained of the *fastuousness* and vanity of some ecclesiastics in his time, they were bad enough, but had not come to a pretence of ruling our kings upon the stock of spiritual predilection.
Jer. Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium, II. 188.

Diogenes trampled upon Plato's pride with a greater *fastuousness* and humorous ostentation.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 52.

fat[1] (fat), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *fat, fet*, also *vat, vet*, < AS. *fæt*, usually *fætt* (*fætt* being reg. contracted, with shortened vowel, from **fǣted* = OLG. *feitit* = OHG. *feizit*, MHG. *veizet, veizt*, G. *feist*, fat, orig. pp. of a verb **fǣtan* = OHG. *feizan* = Icel. *feita*, from the adj.), prop. with a long vowel, *fāt* (orig. **fāt*) = OFries. (late) *fat*, mod. *fet* = D. *vet* = MLG. *fēt, feit*, LG. *fett* (> G. *fett*) = MHG. *veiz* = Icel. *feitr* = Sw. *fet* =

Dan. *fed* (with long vowel), fat. For the AS. contr. *fætt*, < **fæted*, fat, cf. *fættan*, < *fæted* (both in use), gilded, ornamented.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having much flesh other than muscle; having an unusual amount of flesh; corpulent; obese: as, a *fat* man; a *fat* ox.

gif thei [the children] ben *fatte*, thei eten hem anon.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 179.

Next was November; he full grosse and *fat*
As fed with lard. *Spenser*, F. Q., VII. vii. 40.

Sher. One of them is well known, my gracious lord, A gross *fat* man.
Car. As *fat* as butter. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

I will feed *fat* the ancient grudge I bear him.
Shak., M. of V., i. 3.

2. Containing the substance called fat (see II.); containing or consisting of fat, oil, or grease; oily; greasy; unctuous: as, a *fat* dish; *fat* cheese.

And for his beef, says he, "look how *fat* it is, the lean appears only here and there a speck, like beauty-spots."
Pepys, Diary, III. 1.

With citron groves adorn a distant soil,
And the *fat* olive swell with floods of oil.
Addison, Letter from Italy.

Hence—**3.** Containing much resin; resinous: as, *fat* pine. [U. S.]—**4.** Containing much plastic or unctuous matter; pinguid: said of clay which is free from intermingled sand, and consequently highly plastic; or of lime made from limestone which contains but a small amount (ten per cent. or less) of the ordinary impurities of limestone—silica, alumina, oxid of iron, etc.

What are called *fat* clays—those, that is to say, which are very plastic and unctuous—shrink very much, losing from one-third to one-fourth of their bulk; they are also very liable to crack or twist during the firing.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 600.

5. Having or showing, in mind or movement, the qualities of a fat animal; heavy; dull; stupid.

Duller shouldst thou be than the *fat* weed
That rots itself in ease on Lethe wharf,
Wouldst thou not stir in this. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5.

There is little or no sense in the fat parts of any creature: hence the ancients said of any dull fellow that he had a *fat* wit. *Holy David Clear'd* (1706), p. 257.

6. Well supplied with what is needful or desired; abounding in comforts; prosperous.

They [the righteous] shall be *fat* and flourishing.
Ps. xcii. 14.

These were terrible alarms to persons grown *fat* and wealthy by a long and successful imposture.
South, Sermons.

7. Abundant in production, or yielding large profits; rich in results or yield; profitable.

The bulbes of calcases settyng sone
In landes moiste and *fatte* is goode this moone.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 85.

After I was entered into Lombardy I observed . . . infinite abundance of *fat* meadows.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 111.

Litigious terms, *fat* contentions, and flowing fees.
Milton.

His whole divinity is moulded and bred up in the beggarly and brutish hopes of a *fat* Prebendary, Deanery, or Bishoprick. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

And fixes their regard on Congress as the creator of *fat* jobs. *The American*, VI. 38.

8. *Naut.*, broad, as the quarter of a ship.—**Fat amber.** See *amber*[2].—**Fat work, fat take,** in *type-setting*, work, or a piece of work, especially profitable to the compositor from having much open space (filled up with quadrats or leads), abounding with woodcuts, or in any other way admitting of rapid execution. The extra profit arises from the fact that the scale of prices for piece-work makes no discrimination in this respect.—**To beat** or **ink fat**†, in *printing*, to overcolor (a form of types) with an excess of ink.—**To cut it too fat.** See *cut*.

II. *n.* [= D. *vet*, G. *fett*, Sw. *fett* = Dan. *fedt*, fat, n.; from the adj.] **1.** A white or yellowish oily solid substance forming the chief part of the adipose tissue of animals, and also found in plants. In chemistry the fats are odorless, tasteless, colorless or white bodies, which may be either solid or liquid. They are insoluble in water and cold alcohol, but dissolve freely in ether, chloroform, and benzine. The solid neutral fats, like spermaceti, suet, and lard, and the liquid non-volatile oils, like sperm- and olive-oil, are classed together as fats. They are compound ethers formed by the union of fatty acids with the triatomic alcohol glycerin. They are composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, but contain no nitrogen. The most common and abundant are stearin, palmitin, and olein. Of these stearin and palmitin are solids at ordinary temperatures, and olein is a liquid. Most animal and vegetable fats are mixtures of two or more of the simple fats, and their hardness depends largely on the relative quantity of olein or other liquid fat in them. When a fat is treated with an alkali, the fatty acid unites with the alkaline base, making a soap, and glycerin is set free. When a soap is treated with an acid, the base is taken from the fatty acid which is thus set free.

The Indian Fair
Is nicely smear'd with *Fat* of Bear.
Prior, Alma, ii.

Every face, however full,
Padded round with flesh and *fat*,
Is but modell'd on a skull.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin.

2. The best or richest part of a thing.

We see their plenty depended not so much upon the *fat* of the land, as upon the dew and blessing of heaven.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. viii.

If now they conquer,
The *fat* of all the kingdom lies before 'em.
Fletcher, Bonduca, i. 2.

3. In *type-setting*, work which for any reason is unusually profitable to the compositor. See *fat work*, above.—**The fat is in the fire,** all has resulted in confusion and failure; matters have been made worse.

Ger. Here's a woman wanting.
Count. We may go whistle; all *the fat's i' the fire.*
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 5.

One would have thought that, the examination failing and no vote passed tending that way, all this *fat had been in the fire.* *Roger North*, Examen, p. 623.

fat[1] (fat), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fatted*, ppr. *fatting*. [< ME. *fatten*, < AS. *fættian*, intr., become fat, *ge-fættian*, make fat, anoint, < *fætt*, fat: see *fat*[1], *a.* Cf. *fatten*.] **I.** *trans.* To make fat; fatten.

And thrushes fede upon that other syde;
To *faat* hem is avayling and plesaunte.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

When Rome sent the Flowr
Of Italy, into the wealthy Clime
Which Euphrates *fats* with his fruitfull slime.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

Ere this,
I should have *fatted* all the region kites
With this slave's offal. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

He . . . *fats* his fortune shortly
In a great dowry with a goldsmith's daughter.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, ii. 1.

II. *intrans.* To become fat; grow fat.

fat[2] (fat), *n.* [< ME. *fat*, *fet*, also (southern ME.) *vat*, *vet* (whence the usual E. form *vat*), < AS. *fæt* (= OS. *fat* = D. *vat* = LG. *vat* = OHG. *faz*, MHG. *vaz*, G. *fass* = Icel. *fat* = Sw. *fat* = Dan. *fad*), a vessel; perhaps connected, as a 'containing' vessel, with D. *vatten* = OHG. *fazzōn*, MHG. *vazzen*, G. *fassen* = Dan. *fatte* = Sw. *fatta*, seize, take, hold, contain.] **1.** A large open vessel for water, wine, or other liquids; a tub; a cistern: now usually *vat* (which see).

I schal fette yow a *fatte* youri fette for to wasche.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 802.

With stronge ale bruen in *fattes* and in tonnes.
Nugæ Poeticæ (ed. Halliwell), p. 10.

The *fats* shall overflow with wine and oil. Joel ii. 24.

2†. A dry measure, generally equal to 9 bushels. The statement sometimes met with that a *fat* was 14 bushels arose simply from a misprint of 56 for 36 (the number of bushels in a chaldron). The Swedish *fat* is only 158 liters.

A London alderman . . . sold a Jew five *fatts* of right-handed gloves without any fellows to them.
Tom Brown, Works, III. 23.

fatal (fā'tal), *a.* [< ME. *fatal* = D. *fataal* = G. Dan. Sw. *fatal*, < OF. *fatal* = F. Sp. Pg. *fatal* = It. *fatale*, < L. *fatalis*, of or belonging to fate or destiny, destined, fated, deadly, fatal, < *fatum*, fate: see *fate*.] **1**†. Proceeding from or decreed by fate or destiny; inevitable; fated.

These things are *fatal* and necessary. *Tillotson.*

That *fatal* necessity of the stoics is nothing but the immutable law of his will.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 20.

2. Fraught with fate; influencing or deciding fate; fateful.

Our acts our angels are, or good or ill,
Our *fatal* shadows that walk by us still.
Fletcher, Upon An Honest Man's Fortune.

Dost thou thirst, base Trojan,
To have me fold up Parca's *fatal* web?
Shak., Hen. V., v. 1.

What is printed seems to every man invested with some *fatal* character of publicity such as cannot belong to mere MS. *De Quincey*, Style, iv.

The objection will doubtless be raised that instinct is wholly destitute of the characteristic of intelligence in that it has no choice; its operation is fixed, *fatal*.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, Int., I. ii. § 32.

3. Foreboding or associated with disaster or death; ominous.

Bring forth that *fatal* screech-owl to our house,
That nothing sung but death to us and ours.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 6.

4. Causing or attended with death or destruction; deadly; mortal; destructive; disastrous; ruinous: as, a *fatal* accident.

It was now the sixth Year of Queen Elizabeth's Reign, a Year *fatal* for the Death of many great Personages.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 333.

I will ever to the *fatall* day of my life honour the memorie of that incomparable man [Virgil].
Coryat, Crudities, I. 140.

The *fatal* facility of Italian rhyme which has created the improvisatore here breaks forth.
N. and Q., 6th ser., XI. 77.

There is no self-delusion more *fatal* than that which makes the conscience dreamy with the anodyne of lofty sentiments, while the life is grovelling and sensual.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 363.

5†. Doomed; cursed.

From forth the *fatal* loins of these two foes
A pair of star-cross'd lovers take their life.
Shak., R. and J., Prol.

fatalism (fā'tal-izm), *n.* [= D. G. *fatalismus* = Dan. *fatalisme* = Sw. *fatalism*, < F. *fatalisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *fatalismo*; as *fatal* + *-ism*.] **1.** The doctrine that all things are subject to fate, or come or go by inevitable predetermination. *Fatalism* is a doctrine which does not recognize the determination of all events by causes, in the ordinary sense; holding, on the contrary, that a certain foreordained result will come about, no matter what may be done to prevent it. *Fatalism* is thus directly opposed to *necessitarianism*, according to which every event is determined by the events which immediately precede it, in a mechanical way. *Necessitarianism* seems hardly to leave room for final causes, while *fatalism* is the doctrine that certain results are sure to come in spite of all that efficient causes may do to prevent them. See *necessity*.

To confute these three *fatalisms*, or false hypotheses of the system of the universe, Cudworth designed to dedicate three great works—one against atheism, another against immoral theism, and the third against the theism whose doctrine was the inevitable "necessity" which determined all actions and events, and deprived man of his free agency. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 398.

Necessity simply says that whatever is is, and will vary with varying conditions. *Fatalism* says that something must be; and this something cannot be modified by any modification of the conditions.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. 309.

2. A disposition to regard everything as the result of or predetermined by fate; the acceptance of all conditions and events as inevitable.

It was vain to resist the wrath of God; and so a wretched *fatalism* bowed to a more utter prostration the cowed and spiritless race. *Milman*, Latin Christianity, v. 9.

Not content with the overwhelming prestige which its name thus gives it, the free-will doctrine seeks to follow up its advantage by identifying its antagonist with Asiatic *fatalism*. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., II. 185.

fatalist (fā'tal-ist), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *fatalist*, < F. *fataliste* = Sp. Pg. It. *fatalista*; as *fatal* + *-ist*.] **1.** A believer in fatalism; one who maintains the opinion that all things happen by inevitable predetermination.

Fatalists, . . . such as hold the material necessity of things without a Deity, . . . that is indeed the atheists.
Cudworth.

The third sort of *fatalists* do not deny the moral attributes of the Deity, in his nature essentially benevolent and just. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 398.

2. One whose conduct is controlled by belief in fatalism; one who accepts all the events and conditions of life as proceeding from or leading to an inevitable fate: as, Orientals are naturally *fatalists*.

Giovanni comes upon the scene a professed and daring infidel, and, like all other infidels, a *fatalist*.
Gifford, Int. to Ford's Plays, p. xxxi.

To the confidence which the heroic *fatalist* [William of Orange] placed in his high destiny and in his sacred cause is to be partly attributed his singular indifference to danger. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

fatalistic (fā-ta-lis'tik), *a.* [< *fatalist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to fatalism; implying fatalism; savoring of fatalism.

Would you have me believe that the events of this world are fastened to a revolving cycle, with God at one end and the Devil at the other, and that the Devil is now uppermost? Are you a Christian, and talk about a crisis in that *fatalistic* sense? *Coleridge*, Table-Talk.

fatality (fā-tal'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *fatalities* (-tiz). [= D. *fataliteit* = G. *fatalität* = Dan. Sw. *fatalitet*, < F. *fatalité* = Sp. *fatalidad* = Pg. *fatalidade* = It. *fatalità*, < LL. *fatalita(t-)s*, fatal necessity, fatality, < L. *fatalis*, fatal: see *fatal*.] **1.** The quality of being fatal; fatalness: as, the *fatality* of an event.—**2.** A fixed, unalterably predetermined course of things, independent of any controlling cause; a doom which inevitably must be, whatever forces may oppose it; an invincible necessity existing in things themselves.

Think not to fasten thy imperfections on the stars, and so despairingly conceive thyself under a *fatality* of being evil. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 7.

There is a *fatality*, a feeling so irresistible and inevitable that it has the force of doom.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, v.

There must have been a sort of grim *fatality* steering me, and neutralizing all reflections likely to hold me back.
W. C. Russell, A Strange Voyage, ii.

3. Tendency to destruction or danger, or to some hazardous, critical, or fatal event; mortality; deadliness.

Seven times nine, or the year sixty-three, is conceived to carry with it the most considerable *fatality*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

The great plague of 1349 fell with especial *fatality* on Cyprus. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 191.

4. A fatal occurrence: as, nothing could avert the *fatality*.

Throughout the whole army, the officers were far less apt to succumb to the *fatalities* of disease than were their men. *The Century*, XXVI. 106.

fatally (fā′tal-i), *adv.* **1.** By a decree of fate or destiny; by inevitable predetermination.

All this Time King Richard lay at Nottingham, and was as it were *fatally* taken with a Spirit of Security, hearing that the Earl had but small Assistance either from France or in England. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 232.

Yet shortly she unhappily, but *fatally*,
Perish'd at sea. *Middleton*, Spanish Gypsy, iii. 3.

2. In a manner leading to death or ruin; mortally; disastrously: as, the encounter ended *fatally*; the prince was *fatally* deceived.

Witness our too much memorable shame,
When Cressy battle *fatally* was struck,
And all our princes captiv'd. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 4.

In Italy itself, agriculture, with the habits of life that attended it, speedily and *fatally* decayed.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 282.

fatalness (fā′tal-nes), *n.* The quality of being fatal; fatality.

fata Morgana (fä′tä môr-gä′nä). [It.; so called because supposed to be the work of a fairy or fay named *Morgana* (It. *fata* = E. *fay*[3]: see *fay*[3], *fairy*).] A name given to the mirage on the coasts of Italy and Sicily. See *mirage*.

He preferred to create logical *fatamorganas* for himself on this hither side, and laboriously solace himself with these. *Carlyle*, Sterling, viii.

fat-back (fat′bak), *n.* **1.** A local United States name of the mullet.—**2.** A local Anglo-American name of the menhaden.

fat-bird (fat′bėrd), *n.* **1.** A name of the guacharo, *Steatornis caripensis*: same as *oil-bird*.—**2.** The pectoral sandpiper, *Actodromas maculata*. [New Jersey, U. S.]

fat-brained (fat′brānd), *a.* Dull of apprehension; stupid.

What a wretched and peevish fellow is this king of England, to mope with his *fat-brained* followers so far out of his knowledge! *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 7.

fat-cell (fat′sel), *n.* A cell containing fat. See cut under *sweat-gland*.

fate (fāt), *n.* [< ME. *fate* = Sp. *hado* = Pg. *fado* = It. *fato*, fate, < L. *fatum*, a prophetic declaration, oracle, usually destiny, fate (pl. *Fata*, the Fates; ML. *fata*, fem. sing., > OF. *fee*, > ME. *fay*, a fairy), neut. of *fatus*, pp. of *fari*, = Gr. *φάναι*, speak: see *fame*[1], *fable*.] **1.** Primarily, a prophetic declaration of what must be; a divine decree or a fixed sentence by which the order of things is prescribed; hence, that which is inevitably predetermined; destiny ordained and unalterable; that which must be, in spite of all opposing forces. See *fatality*.

Others . . . reason'd high
Of providence, foreknowledge, will, and *fate*;
Fix'd *fate*, free will, foreknowledge absolute.
Milton, P. L., ii. 559.

Yet oh that *fate*, propitiously inclin'd,
Had raised my birth, or had debas'd my mind.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 363.

There is a superiour cause to the Counsels of men which governs the affairs of mankind, which he [Machiavel] calls *Fate*, and we much better, the Providence of God.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iv.

Alas! forgotten or remembered, still
Midst joy or sorrow *fate* shall work its will.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 265.

2. That which comes from necessity or the force of circumstances; an inevitable course or event; hence, fortune, lot, or destiny in general: as, it was his *fate* to be betrayed by his party.

With various *fate* five hundred years had past,
And Rome of her great charge grew weary here at last.
Drayton, Polyolbion, viii. 341.

Heaven has to all allotted, soon or late,
Some lucky revolution of their *fate*.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 253.

Each nation's glory in each warrior burns,
Each fights, as in his arm the important day
And all the *fate* of his great monarch lay.
Addison, The Campaign.

3. Final event; death; destruction.

Heere runneth Halys, the end of Crœsus Empire, both in the site and *fate* thereof. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 319.

The whizzing arrow sings,
And bears thy *fate*, Antinous, on its wings. *Pope*.

Fate steals along with silent tread,
Found oft'nest in what least we dread.
Cowper, A Fable.

4. A cause of death and destruction. [Rare and poetical.]

With full force his deadly bow he bent,
And feathered *fates* among the mules and sumpters sent.
Dryden.

5. [*cap.*] [L. *Fatum*, usually in pl. *Fata*; Gr. Μοῖρα, pl. Μοῖραι.] In *Gr.* and *Rom. myth.*, destiny: usually in the plural, the Destinies, goddesses supposed to preside over the birth, life, and death of human beings. They were three in number, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos. Also called, in Latin, *Parcæ*.

Hapless Ægeon, whom the *fates* have mark'd
To bear the extremity of dire mishap!
Shak., C. of E., i. 1.

For thee the *Fates*, severely kind, ordain
A cool suspense from pleasure and from pain.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 249.

=Syn. **1** and **2**. *Doom*, etc. See *destiny*.

fated (fā′ted), *a.* [< *fate* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Determined or consigned by fate; doomed; destined: as, he was *fated* to a violent end.

Thereby thinks Acrisius to forego
This doom that has been *fated* long ago,
That by his daughter's son he shall be slain.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 148.

As the Greek colonies in Southern Italy came to bear the name of the Great Greece, so it may be that this newer England on the American continent is *fated* to be the Great England. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 25.

2. Regulated by fate; awarded, appointed, or set apart by fate.

Now, all the plagues that in the pendulous air
Hang *fated* o'er men's faults, light on thy daughters!
Shak., Lear, iii. 4.

Whereon,
A treacherous army levied, one midnight
Fated to the purpose, did Antonio open
The gates of Milan. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

3†. Exempted by fate.

Bright Vulcanian arms
Fated from force of steel by Stygian charms.
Dryden, Æneid.

4†. Invested with the power of determining fates or destinies.

The *fated* sky
Gives us free scope. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 1.

fateful (fāt′fûl), *a.* [< *fate* + *-ful*.] **1.** Charged with fate; determining what is to happen: as, he opened the *fateful* missive; a *fateful* contest.

Catherine . . . was the real ruler, the *fateful* Power behind the throne, to whom humanity was as an open scroll, and politics as the Book of Might whence she the magician could draw her spells. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 826.

Neither the cruel past nor the *fateful* present has crushed the joyousness out of Naples.
T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 138.

2. Having the power to kill; producing fatal results: as, "the *fateful* steel," *J. Barlow*.

O *fateful* flower beside the rill!
Jean Ingelow, Persephone.

fatefully (fāt′fûl-i), *adv.* In a fateful manner.

fatefulness (fāt′fûl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fateful.

fate-like (fāt′lik), *a.* Like a fate; deadly.

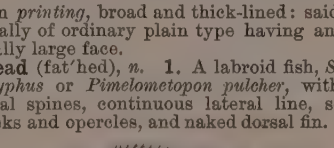
The expression of the creatures [rattlesnakes] was watchful, still, grave, passionless, *fate-like*, suggesting a cold malignity. *O. W. Holmes*, Elsie Venner, xv.

fat-faced (fat′fāst), *a.* **1.** Having a fat face.

Then said the *fat-faced* curate, Edward Bull,
"I take it, God made the woman for the man."
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

2. In *printing*, broad and thick-lined: said especially of ordinary plain type having an unusually large face.

fathead (fat′hed), *n.* **1.** A labroid fish, *Semicossyphus* or *Pimelometopon pulcher*, with 12 dorsal spines, continuous lateral line, scaly cheeks and opercles, and naked dorsal fin. The



Fathead (*Semicossyphus* or *Pimelometopon pulcher*).

forehead of the male is extended into a fatty protuberance, and the sides of the body and the fins are often crimson or red. It abounds on the California coast, and is the principal fish used by the Chinese.

2. A cyprinoid fish, the blackhead or blackheaded minnow, *Pimephales promelas*, having a short, roundish, blackish head. It abounds in sluggish streams, and rarely reaches a length of 3 inches, but is familiar to many on account of its striking characters and its abundance.

fat-headed (fat′hed′ed), *a.* Having a fat or pudgy head; hence, dull; stupid; heavy-witted.

With that cam in a *fat-heded* monke,
The heygh selerer.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 61).

Cases of subtlety ought not to be committed to gross and *fat-headed* judges. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

fat-hen (fat′hen), *n.* A name applied to various plants, especially to chenopodiaceous plants with fleshy leaves, as *Chenopodium album* and *C. Bonus-Henricus*. In Australia a kind of indigenous spinach, perhaps *Tetragonia expansa*.

father (fä′ᵺėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. and dial. also *fader* (in *father*, as in *mother*, the *th*, for ME. and AS. *d*, is modern, appar. due to conformation with *brother*, or with the Icel. forms *fadhir*, *mōdhir*); < ME. *fader*, *fadir*, *feder*, *fæder* (gen. *fader*, etc., later *faderes*), < AS. *fæder* (gen. dat. *fæder*) = OS. *fadar*, *fader* = OFries. *feder*, *fader* = D. *vader* = MLG. *fader*, LG. *vader*, *vaer*, *var* = OHG. *fatar*, MHG. *vater*, G. *vater* = Icel. *fadhir* = Dan. Sw. *fader* = Goth. *fadar* (rare: usually expressed by *atta*) = L. *pater* (*patr-*) (> It. *padre* = Sp. *padre* = Pg. *pae*, *pai*, father, in lit. sense, *padre*, father, a priest, = Pr. *pare*, *paer*, *paire* = OF. *peire*, *pere*, F. *père*) (see *paternal*, *patron*, *patroon*, *padrone*, etc., ult. < L. *pater*); = Gr. *πατήρ* = Pers. *pidar* = Skt. *pitar*, father. Origin unknown; the word has the aspect of an agent-noun in *-ter*, *-ther*, Skt. *-tar*, and it is so regarded by some; doubtfully referred by some to Skt. √ *pā*, protect, keep; cf. L. *pascere*, feed (> ult. E. *pastor*, *pasture*, etc.), AS. *foda*, food, *fēdan*, ME. *feden*, E. *feed*, from the same root: so a ME. writer derives the ME. form *fader*, *feder*, from *feden*, feed. *Father* is one of the terms of intimate relation (*father*, *mother*, *brother*, *sister*, *son*, *daughter*) which occur with slight changes of form, and occasional gaps in the series, in nearly all the Aryan or Indo-European tongues.] **1.** He who begets a child; the nearest male ancestor; a male parent: so called in relation to the child.

Now by my *fader* soule that is deed.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 781.

The maiden that was the doughter of kynge Leodogan serued Arthur vpon her kne of wyn with hir *fader* cuppe.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 227.

True lovers I can get many a ane,
But a *father* I can never get mair.
The Douglas Tragedy (Child's Ballads, II. 117).

To *fathers* within their private families Nature hath given a supreme power. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 10.

A wise son maketh a glad *father*. Prov. x. 1.

2. A male ancestor more remote than a parent; a lineal male ancestor, especially the first ancestor; the progenitor or founder of a race, family, or line: as, Ishmael was the *father* of the Bedouins of the desert.

For we are strangers before thee, and sojourners, as were all our *fathers*. 1 Chron. xxix. 15.

David slept with his *fathers*. 1 Ki. ii. 10.

3. One who through marriage or adoption occupies the position of a male parent; a father-in-law; a stepfather. [Colloq.]—**4.** One who exercises paternal care over another; a fatherly protector or provider.

I was a *father* to the poor. Job xxix. 16.

'Twas virtue only (or in arts or arms,
Diffusing blessings, or averting harms),
The same which in a sire the sons obey'd,
A prince the *father* of a people made.
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 214.

While Alfred's name, the *father* of his age,
And the Sixth Edward's grace th' historic page.
Cowper, Table Talk, l. 105.

Perchance, and so thou purify thy soul,
And so thou lean on our fair *father* Christ,
Hereafter in that world where all are pure
We two may meet. *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

5. [*cap.*] The Supreme Being.

Our *Father* which art in heaven. Mat. vi. 9; Luke xi. 2.

Because ye are sons, God hath sent forth the Spirit of his Son into your hearts, crying Abba, *Father*. Gal. iv. 6.

6. [*cap.*] In orthodox Christian phraseology, the first person of the Trinity.—**7.** A respectful title bestowed on a venerable man; an appellation of reverence or honor: as, *Father* Abraham.

Ye gentils of honour,
Seyn that men sholde an old wight doon favour,
And clepe him *fader* for your gentilesse.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 355.

And the king of Israel said unto Elisha, when he saw them, My *father*, shall I smite them? 2 Ki. vi. 21.

You are old, *Father* William, the young man cried.
Southey, Father William.

O Tiber, *Father* Tiber,
To whom the Romans pray.
Macaulay, Horatius.

8. A title given to dignitaries of the Roman Catholic and Eastern churches, to officers of monasteries and commonly to monks in general, and to confessors and priests.

The whiche Sepultures [of the patriarchs and their wives] the Sarazines kepen fulle curyously, and han the place in gret reverence, for the holy *Fadres*, the Patriarkes, that lyzn there. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 66.

Come you to make confession to this *father?*
Shak., K. and J., iv. 1.

Penance, *fathers*, will I none;
Prayer know I hardly one.
Scott, L. of L. M., ii. 6.

9. A member of one of various Roman Catholic fraternities: as, *Fathers* of the Oratory, etc. —**10.** The title of a senator in ancient Rome. See *conscript fathers*, under *conscript*.

I wis, in all the senate
There was no heart so bold
But sore it ached, and fast it beat,
When that ill news was told.
Forthwith up rose the consul,
Up rose the *fathers* all.
Macaulay, Horatius.

11. The eldest member of any profession, or of any body: as, *father* of the bar (the oldest practitioner of law); *father* of the House of Representatives or of the House of Commons (the man who has been a member of the body for the longest continuous period).

"You and me," said the turnkey, "is the oldest inhabitants. . . . When I'm off the lock for good and all, you'll be the *Father* of the Marshalsea."
Dickens, Little Dorrit, vi.

Being at that time the oldest person who had a seat in St. Stephen's, though not the *father* of the House in parliamentary standing. *Times* (London), Feb. 2, 1876.

12. In universities, originally, a regent master fulfilling certain functions toward an inceptor; now, a fellow of a college appointed to attend a university examination in the interest of the students of that college. —**13.** One who creates, invents, originates, or establishes anything; the author, former, or contriver; a founder, director, or instructor; the first to practise any art; specifically, in the plural, the authors, founders, or first promoters of any great work, movement, or organization: as, Gutenberg was the *father* of printing; the *fathers* of the church (which see, below); the pilgrim *fathers* (see *pilgrim*); the *fathers* of the American Constitution.

He [Jabal] was the *father* of such as dwell in tents, and . . . have cattle. And his brother's name was Jubal: he was the *father* of all such as handle the harp and organ.
Gen. iv. 20, 21.

Of *Fathers*, by custom so call'd, they quote Ambrose, Augustin, and some other ceremonial Doctors of the same Leven. *Milton*, Touching Hirelings.

But he would soon see . . . that the opinion of Washington, of Hamilton, and generally of the *Fathers*, as one sometimes hears them called in America, threw light on the meaning of various constitutional articles.
A. V. Dicey, Law of Const., p. 16.

14. In general, any real or apparent generating cause or source; that which gives rise to anything; a mainspring or moving element in a system or a process: as, "the boy is *father* of the man."

When he [the devil] speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own; for he is a liar, and the *father* of it. John viii. 44.

Thy wish was *father*, Harry, to that thought.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

Adoptive father, one who adopts the child of another and treats him as his own. — **Aquavita fathers.** See *Jesuate*. — **City fathers,** the common council; corporation; board of aldermen. [Generally jocose.] — **Conscript fathers.** See *conscript*. — **Dollar of the fathers.** See *dollar*. — **Father confessor.** Same as *confessor*, 3. — **Father in God,** a title of bishops of the Anglican Church.

A priest shall present unto the Bishop . . . all those who are to receive the Order of Priesthood that day, . . . and shall say, Reverend *Father in God*, I present unto you these persons present, to be admitted to the order of Priesthood. *Book of Common Prayer*, Ordering of Priests.

Fathers of Mercy. See *mercy*. — **Fathers of the church,** a name given to the early teachers and expounders of Christianity, who, next to the apostles, were the founders, leaders, and defenders of the Christian church, and whose writings, so far as they are extant, are the main sources for the history, doctrines, and observances of the church in the early ages. Those of them who were during any part of their lives contemporary with the apostles are called *apostolic fathers*. These are six: Barnabas (lived about A. D. 70–100), Clement of Rome (died about 100), Hermas (lived probably about the beginning of the second century), Ignatius (died probably 107), Papias (lived probably about 130), and Polycarp (died 155). Those who wrote in defense of Christianity against the objections of Jews and pagans are called *apologetic fathers*. These, and all before the Council of Nice, in 325, are called *ante-Nicene* or *primitive fathers*, and include, besides the apostolic fathers, Justin Martyr (died about 163–66), Theophilus of Antioch (died about 183), Irenæus of Lyons (died probably about 200), Clement of Alexandria (lived about 200), Tertullian of Carthage (born about 150, died about 220–40), Origen of Alexandria (born about 185, died about 253), Cyprian of Carthage (died 258), Dionysius of Alexandria (born about 190, died 265), and Gregory Thaumaturgus (died about 270). The *post-Nicene fathers*, or those after the Council of Nice, are: (1) in the Greek Church, Eusebius of Cæsarea (born about 260, died probably 340), Athanasius (born about 296, died 373), Basil the Great of Cæsarea (born about 329, died 379), Ephrem Syrus or Ephraim the Syrian (died about 379), Cyril of Jerusalem (died 386), Gregory Nazianzen (born about 325–30, died about 390), Gregory of Nyssa (born about 335, died about 395), Epiphanius of Salamis in Cyprus (died 403), Chrysostom of Constantinople (born 347, died 407), and Cyril of Alexandria (died 444); (2) in the Latin Church, Lactantius (died about 325–30), Hilary of Poitiers (died 368), Ambrose of Milan (born about 340, died 397), Jerome, the translator of the Bible (born about 340–46, died about 419), and Augustine of Hippo (born 354, died 430). In some reckonings the list of Latin fathers is continued to the twelfth century, and St. Bernard of France (born 1091, died 1153) is often called the last of the fathers. — **Holy Father,** specifically, among Roman Catholics, the Bishop of Rome; the Pope.

And so my Boke . . . is affermed and preved be oure *holy Fadir*, in maner and forme as I have seyd.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 315.

This, in our 'foresaid *holy father's* name,
Pope Innocent, I do demand of thee.
Shak., K. John, iii. 1.

We by that authority Apostolic
Given unto us, his Legate, by the Pope,
Our Lord and *Holy Father*, Julius, . . .
Do here absolve you.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, iii. 3.

To be gathered to one's fathers, in *Scrip.*, to die and be buried.

father (fä'ᴛʜėr), *v. t.* [< *father*, *n.*] **1.** To beget as a father; become the father or progenitor of.

Ismael indeed doth live (the Lord replies),
And lives to *father* mighty Progenies.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

Cowards *father* cowards, and base things sire base.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2.

If any one had *fathered* villain purposes, those bastards of the soul's begetting would be sure to return and plague their parent. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, iv.

2. To acknowledge or treat as a son or daughter; act as a father toward.

I could well find in my heart to cast out in some desert of forgetfulness this child, which I am loath to *father*.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, Ded.

Of whiche nombre of heathens, ye Romaines are also touching your nacion, but by adopcion and *fathering* called all to the right title of inheritance and surname of Jesus Christe. *J. Udall*, On Rom. i.

Imo. I'll . . . follow you,
So please you entertain me.
Lucius. Ay, good youth;
And rather *father* thee than master thee.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2.

3. To assume as one's own; profess or acknowledge one's self to be the owner or author of.

Men of wit
Often *father'd* what he writ. *Swift.*

A man's *fathering* a production . . . ought to establish his claim. *Goldsmith*, Criticisms.

4. To give a father to; furnish with a father.

Think you I am no stronger than my sex,
Being so *father'd* and so husbanded?
Shak., J. C., ii. 2.

5. To ascribe or charge to one as his offspring or production; fix the generation or authorship of: with *on* or *upon*.

Father my bairn *on* whom I will,
I'll *father* nane *on* thee.
The Young Tamlane (Child's Ballads, I. 118).

Come, *father* not your lies *upon* me, widow.
Middleton, The Widow, v. 1.

My name was made use of by several persons, one of which was pleased to *father on* me a new set of productions. *Swift.*

fatherhood (fä'ᴛʜėr-hůd), *n.* [< ME. *fadirhode*; < *father* + *-hood*.] The state of being a father; the relation or authority of a father: as, the *fatherhood* of God.

I would ask,
With leave of your grave *fatherhoods*, if their plot
Have any face or colour like to truth?
B. Jonson, Volpone, iv. 2.

We might have had an entire notion of this *fatherhood*, or fatherly authority. *Locke.*

He saw the hated *fatherhood* reasserted.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xlvii.

His holy fatherhood†, a title of the pope.

And besoughte *his holy Fadirhode* that my Boke myghten be examyned and corrected be avys of his wyse and discreet Conseille. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 315.

father-in-law (fä'ᴛʜėr-in-lâ″), *n.* [< ME. *fadir in lawe:* see *father* and *law*[1].] **1.** The father of a husband or wife, considered in his relationship to the other spouse.

Moses kept the flock of Jethro his *father in law*, the priest of Midian. Ex. iii. 1.

The first that there did greet my stranger soul
Was my great *father-in-law*, renowned Warwick.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4.

2. A stepfather. [Now colloq. in Great Britain.]

Stan. Fortune and victory sit on thy helm!
Richm. All comfort that the dark night can afford
Be to thy person, noble *father-in-law!*
Tell me how fares our noble mother?
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

I know Nancy could not bear a *father-in-law;* she would fly at the very thought of my being in earnest to give her one. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, iv. 186.

fatherland (fä'ᴛʜėr-land), *n.* [< *father* + *land*, after D. *vaderland* = MHG. *vaterlant*, G. *vaterland* = Dan. *fædreland* = Sw. *fädernesland*. Cf. L. *patria*, Gr. *πάτρα* and *πατρίς*, one's native country, fatherland, < L. *pater*, Gr. *πατήρ*, = E. *father*.] One's native country, or the land or country of one's fathers or ancestors.

Sweet it was to dream of *Fatherland*.
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters.

Fetichism discharged a great duty in that it first formed the patriotic instincts, by giving to men a notion of *fatherland* and an attachment to a particular soil.
Keary, Prim. Belief, p. 69.

fatherlasher (fä'ᴛʜėr-lash″ėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The *Cottus bubalis*, a fish of the family *Cottidæ*. It is from 8 to 10 inches in length. The head is large, and is furnished with several formidable spines. It is found on the rocky coasts of Great Britain and near Newfoundland and Greenland. In the latter country it attains a much larger size, and is an important article of food.

fatherless (fä'ᴛʜėr-les), *a.* [< ME. *faderles*, < AS. *fæderleás* (= D. *vaderloos* = G. *vaterlos* = Dan. Sw. *faderlös*), < *fæder*, father, + *-leás*, E. *-less*.] **1.** Without a living father: as, a *fatherless* child.

Ye shall not afflict any widow, or *fatherless* child.
Ex. xxii. 22.

2. Springing from an orphaned condition. [Rare.]

Our *fatherless* distress was left unmoan'd;
Your widow-dolour likewise be unwept!
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 2.

3. Without a known author.

There's already a thousand *fatherless* tales amongst us.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iv. 2.

fatherlessness (fä'ᴛʜėr-les-nes), *n.* The state of being fatherless.

fatherliness (fä'ᴛʜėr-li-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fatherly; resemblance to a kind father; parental kindness, care, and tenderness.

father-long-legs (fä'ᴛʜėr-lông'legz), *n.* Same as *daddy-long-legs*, 1.

fatherly (fä'ᴛʜėr-li), *a.* [< ME. **faderly*, < AS. **fæderlic* (= D. *vaderlijk* = G. *väterlich* = Dan. Sw. *faderlig*), of or belonging to a father, < *fæder*, father, + *-līc*, E. *-ly*[1].] **1.** Pertaining or proper to a father: as, *fatherly* authority.

For the rest,
Our own detention, why, the causes weigh'd —
Fatherly fears — . . . we pardon it.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

2. Due from a father; like a kind father in affection and care; tender; paternal; protecting; careful: as, *fatherly* care or affection.

You have show'd a tender *fatherly* regard.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

=**Syn.** *Fatherly*, *Paternal*, *Parental*. *Fatherly* represents that which is more kind or tender or forbearing; *paternal* and *parental* represent that which is more strict or official.

fatherly (fä'ᴛʜėr-li), *adv.* In the manner of a father. [Rare.]

He cannot choose but take this service I have done *fatherly*. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 3.

This child is not mine as the first was;
I cannot sing it to rest,
I cannot lift it up *fatherly*
And bless it upon my breast.
Lowell, The Changeling.

fathership (fä'ᴛʜėr-ship), *n.* [< *father* + *-ship*. Cf. D. *vaderschap* = G. *vaterschaft* = Sw. *faderskap*.] The state of being a father.

father-sick (fä'ᴛʜėr-sik), *a.* Pining for one's father. [Rare.]

An angel in some things, but a baby in others; so *father-sick*, so family-fond.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, III. 316.

fathom (faᴛʜ'um), *n.*; pl. *fathoms* or *fathom*. [Early mod. E. and dial. also *fadom*, *faddom*; < ME. *fathome*, commonly with *d*, *fadome*, *fademe*, usually without the inserted vowel, *fadme*, *fedme* (prop. a dat. and pl. form), a measure of length, about 6 feet, also an ell or cubit (L. *ulna*), < AS. *fæthm*, a measure of length, an ell or cubit (cf. gloss, "*Cubitum*, *fæthm* betwux elbogan and hondwyrste," i. e., 'cubit, the space between elbow and wrist'), also of a longer measure, a fathom (as in an early gloss, "*Passus*, *fæthm* vel tuegen stridi," i. e., 'pace, a *fathom* or two strides' — the L. *passus* being about 5 feet); orig. the space reached over by the extended arms, *fæthm* meaning generally the extended arms, the embracing arms, embrace, bosom, grasp, power, an expanse, etc., = OS. *fathmos*, pl., the extended arms, = OD. *vadem*, a cubit, fathom, a stretched thread, D. *vadem*, a fathom, = LG. *fadem*, *faem*, a cubit, a thread, = OHG. *fadam*, *fadum*, MHG. *vadem*,

vaden, G. *faden*, a thread, G. also (< LG.) a fathom, = Icel. *fadhmr*, the arms, the bosom, a fathom, = Sw. *famn*, the arms, bosom, embrace, = Dan. *favn*, an embrace, a fathom. Prob. connected with Goth. *fatha* = MHG. *vade*, a hedge, inclosure.] **1.** Originally, the space to which a man may extend his arms; specifically, a measure of length containing 6 feet: used chiefly in nautical and mining measurements.

These trees were sette, that I devyse,
One from another in assyse
Five *fadome* or syxe. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1390.

The shipmen . . . sounded and found it twenty *fathoms*; and when they had gone a little further, they sounded again and found it fifteen *fathoms*. Acts xxvii. 28.

Full *fathom* five thy father lies;
Of his bones are coral made.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2 (song).

The extent of his *fathome*, or distance betwixt the extremity of the fingers of either hand upon expansions, is equal unto the space between the sole of the foot and the crown. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 5.

Hence—**2.** Mental reach or scope; penetration; the extent of capacity; depth of thought or contrivance.

Another of his *fathom* they have none
To lead their business. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 1.

Square fathom, in *mining*, 36 square feet of the vein, measured on one of the walls, and including its whole thickness. The available amount of ore in a mine worked on a regular fissure-vein is usually reckoned by the square fathom.

fathom (faᵺ'um), *v. t.* [< ME. *fadomen, fadmen, fathmen*, embrace, encompass, < AS. *fæthmian*, clasp, embrace, encompass, = D. *vademen*, fathom, sound, = Icel. *fadhma*, embrace, = Sw. *famna*, fathom, sound, = Dan. *favne*, clasp, embrace, *favne op*, sound; from the noun.] **1†.** To encompass with the arms extended or encircling.

Als I sat upon that lawe,
I bigan Denemark for to awe,
The borwes, and the castles stronge,
And mine armes weren so longe,
That I *fadmede*, al at ones,
Denemark with mine longe bones.
Havelok, l. 1291.

The temple . . . is most of timber, the walls of brick diuided into flue ïles with rowes of pillars on both sides, which are of round timber as bigge as two men can *fathome*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, iv. 19.

2. To reach in depth by measurement in fathoms; sound; try the depth of; penetrate to or find the bottom or extent of.

The Philosopher can *fathom* the deep, measure Mountains, reach the Stars with a Staff, and bless Heaven with a Girdle. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 9.

Our depths who *fathoms*, or our shallows finds,
Quick whirls and shifting eddies of our minds?
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 23.

Hence—**3.** To penetrate with the mind; comprehend.

Leave to *fathom* such high points as these.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires.

Vex not thou the poet's mind,
For thou canst not *fathom* it.
Tennyson, The Poet's Mind.

fathomable (faᵺ'um-a-bl), *a.* [< *fathom* + *-able*.] **1.** Capable of being fathomed or sounded by measurement.—**2.** Capable of being sounded by thought, or comprehended.

The Christian's best faculty is faith, his felicity therefore consists in those things which are not perceptible by sense, not *fathomable* by reason.
Bp. Hall, Satan's Fiery Darts Quenched, iii.

fathomer (faᵺ'um-ėr), *n.* One who fathoms.

fathomless (faᵺ'um-les), *a.* [< *fathom* + *-less*.] **1†.** Incapable of being embraced or encompassed with the arms.

And buckle-in a waist most *fathomless*
With spans and inches so diminutive
As fears and reasons? *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 2.

2. Having a depth so great that it cannot be fathomed; bottomless.

Seas as *fathomless* as wide.
Cowper, Secrets of Divine Love (trans.).

God in the *fathomless* profound
Hath all his choice commanders drown'd.
Sandys, Paraphrase of Ex. xv.

3. Not to be penetrated by thought or comprehended.

Here lies the *fathomless* absurdity.
Milton, Tetrachordon.

With wide gray eyes so frank and *fathomless*.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 80.

fathom-line (faᵺ'um-līn), *n.* A line for sounding, or with which soundings are made.

Or dive into the bottom of the deep,
Where *fathom-line* could never touch the ground,
And pluck up drowned honour by the locks.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

fathomly†, *a.* [< *fathom* + *-ly*¹.] Including a fathom: as, a *fathomly* assize.

fathom-wood (faᵺ'um-wůd), *n.* Waste timber sold at the ship-building yards by cubic measurement in fathom lots. [Eng.]

fatidic (fā-tid'ik), *a.* [= F. *fatidique* = Sp. *fatídico* = Pg. It. *fatídico*, < L. *fatidicus*, prophesying, prophetic, < *fatum*, fate, + *dicere*, say, tell: see *fate* and *diction*.] Having power to foretell future events; prophetic.

There is a marvellous impression, which the dæmons do often make on the minds of those their votaries, about the future or secret matters unlawfully enquired after, and at last there is also an horrible possession, which these *Fatidic* dæmons do take of them.
C. Mather, Mag. Chris., ii. 13.

fatidical (fā-tid'i-kal), *a.* Same as *fatidic*.

So that the *fatidical* fury spreads wider and wider, till at last even Saul must join in it. *Carlyle*.

fatidically (fā-tid'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a fatidic or prophetic manner.

fatidiency† (fā-tid'i-en-si), *n.* [Irreg. < *fatidic* + *-ency*.] Divination.

Let us make trial of this kind of *fatidiency*.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 19.

fatiferous (fā-tif'e-rus), *a.* [= Pg. (poet.) *fatífero*, < L. *fatifer*, that brings death, death-dealing, < *fatum*, fate, death, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] Fate-bringing; deadly; mortal; destructive. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

fatigable† (fat'i-ga-bl), *a.* [= It. *fatigabile*, *faticabile*, < LL. *fatigabilis*, < L. *fatigare*, tire: see *fatigue*.] Easily tired or wearied. *Bailey*.

fatigate (fat'i-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fatigated*, ppr. *fatigating*. [< L. *fatigatus*, pp. of *fatigare*, tire: see *fatigue*.] To fatigue; tire. [Obsolete or colloquial.]

He, whiche should write the negligent losses, and the polityque gaynes, of euery citee fortresse and turrett, whyche were gotten and loste in these dayes, should *fatigate* and weary the reader. *Hall*, Hen. VI., an. 12.

He, *fatigated* with daily attendance and charges, . . . departed towards England. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 286.

fatigate† (fat'i-gāt), *a.* [< L. *fatigatus*, pp.: see *fatigate*, *v. t.*] Fatigued; tired.

For the poore and needy people beyng *fatigate*, and wery with the oppression of their new landlordes, rendered their townes before thei were of theim required.
Hall, Hen. VI., an. 35.

Then straight his doubled spirit
Re-quicken'd what in flesh was *fatigate*,
And to the battle came he. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 2.

fatigation† (fat-i-gā'shon), *n.* [< L. *fatigatio(n-)*, < *fatigare*, weary: see *fatigate*, *fatigue*.] Weariness.

The earth alloweth man nothing, but at the price of his sweat and *fatigation*.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. xx. § 1.

fatigue (fā-tēg'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fatigued*, ppr. *fatiguing*. [< F. *fatiguer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *fatigar* = It. *fatigare*, *faticare*, < L. *fatigare*, weary, tire, vex, harass; perhaps connected with *fatiscere*, open in chinks, gape or crack open, fig. grow weak, become exhausted, *affatim*, *adfatim*, enough, abundantly, *fessus*, wearied, tired. The older form of the verb in E. is *fatigate*, q. v.] To weary with labor or any bodily or mental exertion; lessen or exhaust the strength of by severe or long-continued exertion, by trouble, by anything that harasses, etc.; tire.

The man who struggles in the fight,
Fatigues left arm as well as right.
Prior, Alma, ii.

Lydia was too much *fatigued* to utter more than the occasional exclamation of "Lord, how tired I am!" accompanied by a violent yawn.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, xviii.

If the eye be now *fatigued*, e. g., for red, the first light ought on Hering's theory to seem greenish on account of the change in his red-green visual substance.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 311.

=Syn. *Weary*, *Jade*, etc. See *tire*¹, *v.*

fatigue (fā-tēg'), *n.* [< F. *fatigue* (= Sp. *fatiga* = Pg. *fadiga* = It. *fatica*), weariness; from the verb: see *fatigue*, *v.*] **1.** A feeling of weariness following bodily labor or mental exertion; a sense of loss or exhaustion of strength after exertion, trouble, etc.

It is not that these [stock words] were originally bad in themselves, but they have become so worn and faded that one never hears them without a sense of commonness and *fatigue*. *J. C. Shairp*, Aspects of Poetry, p. 128.

Sir,—The *fatigue* of your many public visits, in such unbroken succession as may compare with the toils of a campaign, forbids us to detain you long.
Emerson, Address to Kossuth.

2. A cause or source of weariness; labor; toil: as, the *fatigues* of war.

The great Scipio sought honours in his youth, and endured the *fatigues* with which he purchased them.
Dryden.

Specifically—**3.** The labors of military men distinct from the use of arms; fatigue-duty: as, a party of men on *fatigue*.—**4.** The weakening of a metal bar by the repeated application and removal of a load considerably less than the breaking-weight of the bar, as when car-axles break from the repeated blows and strains which they experience. *E. H. Knight*.

The so-called *fatigue* of metals under strain.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXX. 231.

=Syn. **1.** *Fatigue*, *Weariness*, *Lassitude*. *Fatigue* is more often physical, but also mental, and is generally the result of active and strenuous exertion: as, the *fatigue* of ten hours' work, or of close application to books. *Weariness* may be the same as *fatigue;* it is, more often than *fatigue*, the result of less obvious causes, as long sitting or standing in one position, importunity from others, delays, and the like. *Fatigue* and *weariness* are natural conditions, from which one easily recovers by rest. *Lassitude* is a relaxation with languor, the result of greater *fatigue* or *weariness* than one can well bear, and may be of the nature of ill health. The word may, however, be used in a lighter sense.

One of the amusements of idleness is reading without the *fatigue* of close attention. *Johnson*.

A man would die, though he were neither valiant nor miserable, only upon a *weariness* to do the same thing so oft over and over again. *Bacon*, Death.

Happy he whose toil
Has o'er his languid pow'rless limbs diffus'd
A pleasing *lassitude*.
Armstrong, Art of Preserving Health, iii. 385.

fatigue-call (fā-tēg'kâl), *n.* A signal sounded upon a drum, bugle, or trumpet to summon soldiers to perform fatigue-duty.

fatigue-cap (fā-tēg'kap), *n.* A small, light cap worn by soldiers when on fatigue-duty.

fatigue-dress (fā-tēg'dres), *n.* The uniform worn by soldiers when engaged in fatigue-duty.

fatigue-duty (fā-tēg'dū'ti), *n.* That part of a soldier's work which is distinct from the use of arms.

fatigue-party (fā-tēg'pär'ti), *n.* A body of soldiers engaged in or detailed for labors distinct from the use of arms.

fatiguesome (fā-tēg'sum), *a.* [< *fatigue* + *-some*.] Fatiguing; wearisome; tiresome.

The Attorney-General's place is very nice [troublesome] and *fatiguesome*. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 515.

fatiguingly (fā-tē'ging-li), *adv.* So as to cause fatigue; tiresomely: as, the road is *fatiguingly* steep and difficult.

fatiloquent† (fā-til'ō-kwent), *a.* [= Pg. (poet.) *fatiloquente*, < L. *fatiloquus*, declaring destiny, prophesying, < *fatum*, fate, destiny, + *loqui*, ppr. *loquen(t-)s*, speak.] Prophesying; prophetic; fatidic.

In such like discourses of *fatiloquent* soothsayers interpret all things to the best.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 22.

fatiloquist† (fā-til'ō-kwist), *n.* [< L. *fatiloquus*, prophesying, + *-ist*.] A fortune-teller.

Fatimide (fat'i-mid), *a.* and *n.* [< Ar. *Fatimah* + *-ide*².] Same as *Fatimite*.

Fatimite (fat'i-mīt), *a.* and *n.* [< Ar. *Fatimah* + *-ite*².] **I.** *a.* Descended from Fatima, the daughter of Mohammed, and wife of the calif Ali.

At Medina and Mecca his [Moktadí's] name was substituted in the public prayers for those of the *Fátimite* Caliphs. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 588.

II. *n.* One of the members of an Arabian dynasty descended from Ali and Fatima, and ruling from 909 to 1171 in northern Africa and for a large part of that period in Egypt and Syria. One of the earlier rulers assumed the title of calif.

While the 'Abbásid family was thus dying out in shame and degradation, the *Fátimites*, in the person of Mo'izz li-dín-iláh, were reaching the highest degree of power and glory. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 588.

fatiscence (fā-tis'ens), *n.* [< *fatiscent*: see *ence*.] A gaping or an opening; the state of being chinky. *Kirwan*.

fatiscent (fā-tis'ent), *a.* [< L. *fatiscen(t-)s*, ppr. of *fatiscere*, open in chinks, gape.] Opening in chinks; falling to pieces when exposed to the air; gaping.

fat-kidneyed (fat'kid'nid), *a.* Fat; gross: used in contempt. [Rare.]

Peace, ye *fat-kidneyed* rascal; What a brawling dost thou keep! *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 2.

fat-lean (fat'lēn), *n.* In *whaling*, that part of a whale's flesh in which the fat and the lean are so intimately mixed that it is difficult to separate the former from the latter; also, pieces of flesh which adhere to the blubber when the latter is cut off. Most of the fat-lean lies about the

jaw, but it is also found in other parts of the animal. It was formerly thrown away, but is now usually saved and tried out.

fatling (fat'ling), *n.* and *a.* [< *fat*[1] + *-ling*[1].] **I.** *n.* A lamb, kid, or other young animal fattened for slaughter; a fat animal: applied to quadrupeds the flesh of which is used for food.

He [David] sacrificed oxen and *fatlings*. 2 Sam. vi. 13.

II. *a.* Fat; fleshy. [Rare.]

The babe, . . .
Uncared for, spied its mother, and began
A blind and babbling laughter, and to dance
Its body, and reach its *fatling* innocent arms
And lazy, lingering fingers. *Tennyson*, Princess, vi.

fat-lute (fat'lūt), *n.* A mixture of pipe-clay and linseed-oil, used for filling joints, apertures, etc.

fatly (fat'li), *adv.* 1. Grossly; greasily. *Cotgrave.*—2. In a lumbering manner, as of a fat person.

Renaissance angels and cherubs in marble, floating and *fatly* tumbling about on the broken arches of the altars [of the Church of the Scalzi]. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xi.

fatner† (fat'nėr), *n.* An obsolete form of *fattener*.

fatness (fat'nes), *n.* [< ME. *fatnes*, < AS. *fætnes, fætness*, < *fæt*, fat, + *-nes, -ness.*] 1. The state or quality of being fat, plump, or full-fed; fullness of flesh; corpulency.

But Jeshurun waxed fat, and kicked: thou art waxen fat, thou art grown thick, thou art covered with *fatness*. Deut. xxxii. 15.

Asay, the point in the breast of the buck at which the hunter's knife was inserted to make trial of the animal's *fatness*.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), Gloss.

2. Unctuousness; sliminess: applied to earth; hence, richness; fertility; fruitfulness.

Right fatte or dounged lande thai loveth best,
Or valey ther hilles *fattenesse* hath rest.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 207.

God give thee of the dew of heaven, and the *fatness* of the earth, and plenty of corn and wine. Gen. xxvii. 28.

The clouds dropp'd *fatness*. *Philips*, Cider.

3†. Grossness; sensuality.

In the *fatness* of these pursy times,
Virtue itself of vice must pardon beg.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4.

Fatsia (fat'si-ạ), *n.* [NL., < *fatsi*, a native name.] A genus of araliaceous shrubs of eastern Asia, including three species, one of which, *F. horrida*, is also native on the northwest coast of America. *F. papyrifera*, a native of Formosa, but extensively cultivated on the mainland of China, has a large white pith, from which the so-called "rice-paper" is cut.

fatten (fat'n), *v.* [< ME. **fatnen*, < AS. *ge-fætnian*, fatten (= Sw. *fetna*, grow fat), < *fæt*, fat: see *fat*[1], *a.* Cf. *fat*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make fat; feed for slaughter; make fleshy or plump with fat.

Yea, their Apis might not drinke of Nilus, for this riuers *fatning* qualitie, but of a fountaine peculiar to his holinesse. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 571.

Fatten the courtier, starve the learned band.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 315.

2. To enrich; make fertile and fruitful.

Dare not, on thy life,
Touch aught of mine:
This falchion else, not hitherto withstood,
These hostile fields shall *fatten* with thy blood.
Dryden.

When wealth . . . shall slowly melt
In many streams to *fatten* lower lands.
Tennyson, Golden Year.

II. *intrans.* To grow fat or corpulent; grow plump, thick, or fleshy.

And villains *fatten* with the brave man's labour. *Otway.*

The Pere and his Capuchins slept and ate
And thrived and *fattened* for many a year,
Ungrudged by none of their royal cheer.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 187.

fattener (fat'nėr), *n.* One who or that which fattens; that which gives fatness, or richness and fertility.

The wind was west, on which that philosopher bestowed the encomium of *fatner* of the earth. *Arbuthnot.*

fattiness (fat'i-nes), *n.* The state of being fatty; grossness; greasiness.

Having now spoken of hardning of the juices of the body, we are to come next to the oleosity or *fattiness* of them. *Bacon*, Life and Death.

fatting-knife (fat'ing-nīf), *n.* Same as *mackerel-plow*.

fattrels (fat'relz), *n. pl.* [Sc., also written *fattrils*; < OF. *fatraille*, trash, trumpery, connected with *fatras*, a confused heap or bundle of trash, trifles; origin uncertain.] 1. The ends of a ribbon.—2. The folds or puckerings in a woman's dress.

Now, haud ye there, ye're out o' sight,
Below the *fatt'rells*, snug and tight.
Burns, To a Louse.

fatty (fat'i), *a.* [< *fat*[1], *n.*, + *-y*[1].] 1. Consisting of fat.—2. Containing fat; adipose: as, *fatty* tissue.—3. Having certain of the properties of fat; especially, having a greasy feel; resembling fat.

The *fatty* compound of copper is produced when blue vitriol is mixed with a hot and strong solution of soap.
O'Neill, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 185.

The clay should be *fatty* and plastic.
C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 286.

Fatty acids, a class of monobasic acids formed by the oxidation of the primary alcohols. Formic and acetic acids are the simplest of the series. The more complex fatty acids are found in all oleaginous compounds, where they exist combined with glycerin, forming fats. When a fat is heated with a stronger base than glycerin, as potash or soda, the fatty acids leave the glycerin and combine with the metallic base, forming a soap. By treating the soap with a stronger acid, the fatty acids are displaced and set free. The most common of the complex fatty acids are oleic, stearic, and palmitic acids.—**Fatty degeneration.** See *degeneration*.—**Fatty tissue.** Same as *adipose tissue* (which see, under *adipose*).

fatuitous (fạ-tū'i-tus), *a.* [< *fatuity* + *-ous.*] Characterized by fatuity; foolish; fatuous.

We cry aloud for new avenues and consumers for the productions of our industry, and at the same time decline, with a *fatuitous* persistence, to take any step to obtain the one or to reach the other.
G. F. Edmunds, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 432.

fatuity (fạ-tū'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *fatuité* = Pr. *fatuitat* = Sp. *fatuidad* = Pg. *fatuidade* = It. *fatuità*, < L. *fatuita(t-)s*, foolishness, < *fatuus*, foolish: see *fatuous.*] 1. Self-conceited foolishness; weakness of mind with high self-esteem; unconscious stupidity; also, as applied to things, springing from or exhibiting such traits.

The follies which Molière ridicules are those of affectation, not those of *fatuity*. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

He still held to an impossible purpose with a tenacity which resembled *fatuity*. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 336.

James II. attacked with a strange *fatuity* the very Church on whose teaching the monarchical enthusiasm mainly rested, and thus drove the most loyal of his subjects into violent opposition. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

2. Idiocy; congenital dementia; imbecility.

Idiocy, or *fatuity* a nativitate, vel dementia naturalis, . . . one . . . who knows not to tell twenty shillings, nor knows his own age, or who was his father.
Sir M. Hale, Pleas of the Crown.

fatuous (fat'ū-us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *fatuo*, < L. *fatuus*, foolish, simple, silly, rarely insipid, tasteless (hence, through this sense, ult. E. *fade*[1], *a.*, q. v.); as a noun, *fatuus*, fem. *fatua*, a fool, a professional jester.] 1. Foolish; foolishly conceited; feebly or stupidly self-sufficient; unconsciously silly: applied both to persons and to their acts.

We pity or laugh at those *fatuous* extravagants.
Glanville.

The home government, in its *fatuous* policy of exasperating and vacillating dealing with the rebellion in the colonies. *The Atlantic*, LVIII. 561.

2. Idiotic; demented; imbecile.

In Scots law, a *fatuous* person, or an idiot, is one who, from a total defect of judgment, is incapable of managing his affairs. He is described as having an uniform stupidity and inattention in his manner and childishness in his speech. *Bell's Law Dict.*

3. Unreal; illusory, like the ignis fatuus.

Thence *fatuous* fires and meteors take their birth.
Sir J. Denham.

fatva, fatvah (fat'vạ), *n.* Same as *fetwa*.

No decree of the Sultan touching any part of the Sacred Law has any force till it has received the *fatvah* (dogmatic sanction) of the Sheik-ul-Islam.
Contemporary Rev., LIII. 551.

fat-witted (fat'wit'ed), *a.* Having a fat or dull wit; dull; stupid.

Thou art . . . *fat-witted* with drinking of old sack.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 2.

faubourg (fō'börg), *n.* [F., formerly spelled *faux-bourg*, a form corrupted by popular etym., as if 'false town' (< *faux*, false); < OF. *forbourg, fobour, forbourc, forborc, fortbourc*, etc., lit. 'out-town,' equiv. to L. *suburbium*, suburb; < OF. *fors, foers, foer, fur*, also *hors*, F. *hors*, out, beyond, < L. *foris*, out of doors (see *door* and *forum*), + *bourg*, town, borough: see *borough*[1], *burg*[1]. Cf. ML. *forisbarium*, suburb, lit. outside of the barriers.] A suburb, especially a part of a French city immediately beyond its walls; also, in many cases, a quarter formerly so situated, but now within the limits of a city: as, the *Faubourg* St. Germain, *Faubourg* St. Antoine, etc., of Paris.

On approaching it [the headquarters or capital of the Zaporovians] from the steppe, the traveler first entered a *faubourg* or bazaar, in which there was a considerable population of Jewish traders.
D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 355.

Westwards, between El-Medinah and its *faubourg*, lies the plain of El-Munakhah, about three quarters of a mile long by 300 yards broad.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 240.

faucal (fâ'kal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *fauces*, the throat (see *fauces*), + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the fauces or opening of the throat: specifically applied to certain deep guttural sounds, peculiar to the Semitic and some other tongues, which are produced in the fauces.

They [the Semitic alphabets] possess a notation for the *faucal* breaths. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 160.

II. *n.* In *phonetics*, a sound produced in the fauces.

Cheth, defined as a "fricative *faucal*," was a strongly marked continuous guttural sound produced at the back of the palate. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 181.

fauces (fâ'sēz), *n. pl.* [L., rarely in sing. *faux* (*fauc-*), the throat, the gullet; origin uncertain.] 1. The throat or gullet. [Rare or obsolete.]—2. In *anat.*, specifically, the back part of the mouth, leading into the pharynx; the passage from the buccal cavity proper to the cavity of the pharynx, overhung by the soft palate, and bounded on each side by the pillars of the soft palate. [The word has no singular, and is used chiefly in the two phrases given below.]—3. In *conch.*, that part of the cavity of the first chamber of a shell which may be seen by looking in at the aperture.—4. In *bot.*, the opening or throat of the tube of a gamopetalous corolla.—**Isthmus of the fauces**, the contracted space between the pillars of the fauces of opposite sides.—**Pillars** or **arches of the fauces**, anterior and posterior, on each side, ridges of mucous membrane formed by the prominence of the palatoglossal and palatopharyngeal muscles.

faucet (fâ'set), *n.* [E. dial. *fosset* (also *fasset*: see *fascet*); < ME. *faucet, fawcet, fawset, facett*, faucet, in both senses, < OF. *fausset*, also spelled *faulset*, F. *fausset*, a faucet, < OF. *fausser, faulser*, pierce, strike or break through (a shield, armor, a troop, etc.), earlier *fauser, falser*, break, bend, and lit. make false, falsify, forge, < OF. *fals, faus*, false: see *false, v. t.*] 1. A device fixed in a receptacle or pipe to control the flow of liquid from it by opening or closing an orifice. A faucet of the original form is a hollow plug inserted in the head or side of a cask, with a transverse perforation in its projecting part for the reception of a solid peg or spigot, which is removed to permit the flow of liquid. Faucets are now made in a great variety of forms, commonly with the spigot or valve itself also perforated, to be turned by a handle or cock for opening or closing the orifice, but sometimes with valves otherwise constructed and controlled.

Than was founde a fell [fierce, sharp] *fauset*,
In the trie [choice] tunne it was sette.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 211.

Stryke out the heed of your vesselles; our men be to thrustye to tarye tyll their drinke be drawen with a *faulset*.
Palsgrave, French Grammar, p. 740.

You see, marble bath, *faucets* for hot water and cold.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 169.

2. The enlarged end of a pipe fitted to the spigot-end of another pipe.—**Self-closing faucet**, a faucet of which the valve is secured to its seat by a spring to prevent the passage of the liquid, a lever lifting it when the liquid is to be drawn off.

Fauchard of the 15th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

faucet-bit (fâ'set-bit), *n.* A cutting-lip and router on a faucet; a boring-faucet.

faucet-joint (fâ'set-joint), *n.* 1. A form of expansion pipe-joint.—2. A form of breech-loading fire-arm employing a perforated plug to uncover the rear of the bore.

fauchard (fō'shärd), *n.* [OF., also *faussard, faussart*, etc., < *faux*, a scythe, < L. *falx*, a sickle: see *falx.*] A weapon of the middle ages consisting of a scythe-shaped blade with a long handle, and differing from the war-scythe in having the sharp edge convex. It is often confused with the guisarme and the halberd. Also *falsarium*.

fauchion†, **fauchon**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *falchion*.

faucht (fâcht), *n.* A Scotch variant of *fight*.

faucial (fâ'shal), *a.* [< *fauces* + *-ial.*] Of or pertaining to the fauces; faucal.

You have now a ragged mass of tissue between the *faucial* pillars, full of holes and lodging places for food and secretions. *Medical News*, LII. 382.

faucitis (fâ-sī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *fauces*, throat, + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation about the fauces.

faucon†, fauconer†. Obsolete spellings of *falcon, falconer*. *Chaucer.*

faugh (fâ), *interj.* [A mere exclamation; cf. *foh, fie*[1], *phew.*] An exclamation of disgust, contempt, or abhorrence.

An emperour's cabinet?
Faugh, I have known a charnel-house smell sweeter.
Fletcher (and another?), Prophetess, ii. 2.

faujasite (fō'zha-sīt), *n.* [Named after a French geologist, *Faujas* de Saint-Fond (1741–1819).] A zeolitic mineral occurring in colorless octahedral crystals in the amygdaloid of the Kaiserstuhl in southern Baden. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminium, calcium, and sodium.

faulchion†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *falchion.*

falcon†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *falcon.*

fauld (fâld), *v.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *fold*[1].

fauld (fâld), *n.* **1.** A dialectal (Scotch) form of *fold*[1]. Specifically—**2.** The tymp-arch or working-arch of a furnace. *E. H. Knight.*

fauld-dike (fâld'dīk), *n.* The dike or fence of a sheepfold. [Scotch.]

He's lifted her over the *fauld-dyke*,
And speer'd at her snaw' leuve.
The Broom of Cowdenknows (Child's Ballads, IV. 47).

faulkont, faulkoner†. Obsolete forms of *falcon, falconer.*

fault (fâlt, formerly fât), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *falt*, but usually *faut, faute* (the *l* being a mod. insertion, affecting at first only the spelling; it was not sounded till recently); < ME. *faut, faute* (in late ME. sometimes spelled *faughte*), < OF. *faute*, later *faulte*, earlier *falte*, F. *faute*, f., also OF. *faut, fault*, m., = Pr. *falta* = Sp. Pg. It. *falta*, a lack, fault (cf. OF. *falter, fauter* = Sp. Pg. *faltar* = It. *faltare*, lack), < L. *fallere*, deceive, ML. fail: see *fail*[1].] **1†.** Defect; lack; want; failure. See *default.*

And who-so faille that day, that he be nouthe there, as comenaunt ys, he schal pale a pound of wax for is *faute*.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.

Full wa es mee!
Almaste I dye, for *faute* of fude.
Thomas of Erseldtoune (Child's Ballads, I. 103).

Is she your cousin, sir?
Yes, in truth, forsooth, for *fault* of a better.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, ii. 1.

2. A lack; a defect; an imperfection; a failing, blemish, or flaw; any lack or impairment of excellence: applied to things.

Patches, set upon a little breach,
Discredit more in hiding of the *fault*.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2.

But find you faithful friends that will reprove,
That on your works may look with careful eyes,
And of your *faults* be zealous unemlos.
Dryden, tr. of Boileau's Art of Poetry, i. 188.

Faults in your Person, or your Face, correct.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

Take, Madam, this poor book of song;
For tho' the *faults* were thick as dust
In vacant chambers, I could trust
Your kindness. *Tennyson*, To the Queen.

3. An error or defect of judgment or conduct; any deviation from prudence, rectitude, or duty; any shortcoming, or neglect of care or performance, resulting from inattention, incapacity, or perversity; a wrong tendency, course, or act.

Neither yet let any man curry fauell with him selfe after this wise; the *faute* is but light, the law is broken in nothing but in this parte. *J. Udall*, On Jas. ii.

His [Calvin's] nature from a child observed by his own parents . . . was propense to sharpe and severe reprehension where he thought any *fait* was.
Quoted in *Hooker's* Eccles. Polity, Pref., ii., note.

His [Bacon's] *faults* were — we write it with pain — coldness of heart and meanness of spirit.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

To me
He is all *fault* who hath no *fault* at all.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

4. An occasion of blame or censure; a particular cause for reprehension or disapproval: as, to charge one with a *fault*, or find *fault* with one.

Sleeping or waking, must I still prevail,
Or will you blame, and lay the *fault* on me?
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

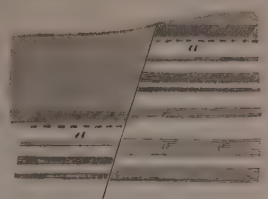
5†. Blame; censure; reproach.

O, let me fly, before a prophet's *fault*.
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

6. The act of losing the scent; a lost scent: said of sporting dogs.

Saw'st thou not, boy, how Silver made it good
At the hedge corner, in the coldest *fault*?
I would not lose the dog for twenty pound.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., i.

7. In *geol.*, a severing of the continuity of a body of rock by a break through the mass, attended by movement on one side or the other of the break, so that what were once parts of one continuous stratum are now separated. The amount of displacement of the strata thus occasioned may be a few inches or thousands of feet. Faults of a few feet are, however, the most common. Faults are occasioned by movements of the crust of the earth, and are a part of the complicated phenomena by which mountain-chains are built up, and continents elevated and depressed. See *slip*[1], *slide, break.*



Section showing displacement of strata by a fault. *a* and *a'* were once a continuous mass of rock.

Along the flank of the Grampians a great *fault* runs from the North Sea at Stonehaven to the estuary of the Clyde, throwing the Old Red Sandstone on and sometimes for a distance of two miles from the line of dislocation.
J. Croll, Climate and Cosmology, p. 269.

8. In *tennis*, a stroke by which the server fails to drive the ball into the proper part of his opponent's court. See *lawn-tennis.*

I would you had been at the tennis court, you should have seen me a beat Monsieur Besan, and I gave him fifteen and all his *faults*.
Chapman, An Humorous Day's Mirth.

9. In *teleg.*, a new path opened to a current by any accident; a derived current, or derivation.

In practice, derivations generally arise from the wire touching another conductor, such as the ground, a wet wall, a tree, or another wire. They are technically called *faults*. *R. S. Culley*, Pract. Teleg., p. 43.

At a fault, faulty; not as it ought to be; deficient. *Nares.*—**At fault.** (*a*) Open to censure; blamable: as, he is not *at fault* in the matter. (*b*) In *hunting*, thrown off the scent or the trail; unable to find the scent, as dogs. Hence—(*c*) Unable to proceed, by reason of some embarrassment or uncertainty; puzzled; out of hearing; astray.

The associationist theory is . . . entirely *at fault*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXI. 668.

Reverse fault, in *mining*, a dislocation of the rocks by a fault of such a character that a part of the bed or vein faulted is brought under another part of the same vein. As a general rule, when a vein is heaved by a fault, the latter hades in the direction of the downthrow: this is a normal fault. When the hade is in the direction of the upthrow, the fault is said to be "reversed."—**To find fault,** to discover, or perceive and make known, some defect, flaw, or matter of censure; find cause of blame, complaint, or reproach: absolute or followed by *with*: as, you are always *finding fault*; to *find fault with* fortune.

Thou wilt say then unto me, Why doth he yet *find fault*?
Rom. ix. 19.

Or can you *fault with* Pilots *find*
For changing Course, yet never blame the Wind?
Cowley, The Mistress, Called Inconstant.

But who art thou, O man, that thus *findest fault with* thy Maker? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. ii.

—**Syn. 2.** Flaw.—**3.** Misdeed, misdemeanor, transgression, wrong-doing, delinquency, weakness, slip, indiscretion.

fault (fâlt), *v.* [< ME. *fauten*, tr., lack; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To lack.

To that shall thay noght *faut* no-thyng truly,
So God thaim aide and our Lady Mary!
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2715.

Thys lady hym said, "We *faute* that we should haue."
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 797.

2. To charge with a fault; find fault with; reproach. [Now rare, and chiefly colloq.]

Whom should I *fault*? *Bp. Hall*, Satires, i. 2.

That which is to be *faulted* in this particular is, when the grief is immoderate and unreasonable.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, § 8.

Having given my reasons for the act which you *fault*, . . . I must be permitted to turn my . . . thoughts . . . to more immediate duties.
New York Evening Post, Jan. 15, 1885.

3. In *geol.*, to cause a fault in.

An undulation which has overturned the folds and has *faulted* them in some places. *Science*, I. 101.

4. To scent or see; find out; discover. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To be in fault; be wrong; fail. [Obsolete or archaic.]

If after Samuel's death the people had asked of God a king, they had not *faulted*. *Latimer.*

His horse . . . had *faulted* rather with untimely art than want of force. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

If I have *faulted*, I must make amends.
Greene, George-a-Greene.

If she find fault,
I mend that fault; and then she says, I *faulted*,
That I did mend it.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 2.

fault-block (fâlt'blok), *n.* In *geol.*, a part of the earth's crust comprised between two parallel or nearly parallel faults, and which has been lifted above or sunk below the general level of the adjacent region, as one of the results of the crust-movement during which the faults originated.

faulted (fâl'ted), *a.* [< *fault* + *-ed*[2].] In *geol.*, broken by one or more faults.

faulter† (fâl'tėr), *n.* An offender; one who commits a fault.

Then she, Behold the *faulter* here in sight;
This hand committed that supposed offence.
Fairfax.

fault-escarpment (fâlt'es-kärp″ment), *n.* An escarpment or a cliff resulting from a fault, or a dislocation of the rocks adjacent.

faultfinder (fâlt'fin″dėr), *n.* **1.** One who picks flaws or points out faults; one who complains or objects.

Other pleasant *faultfinders*, who will correct the verb before they understand the noun.
Sir P. Sidney, Defence of Poesy.

2. An electrical or mechanical device for finding a fault in a current of electricity.

The *fault-finder* consists of a pair of astatic needles hung on a curved axis, and suspended as delicately as possible. *Preece and Sivewright*, Telegraphy, p. 256.

faultfinding (fâlt'fin″ding), *n.* The act of pointing out faults; carping; picking flaws.

faultfinding (fâlt'fin″ding), *a.* Given to finding fault; disposed to complain or object.

And correspondence ev'ry way the same,
That no *fault-finding* eye did ever blame.
Sir J. Davies, Dancing.

faultful (fâlt'fúl), *a.* [< *fault* + *-ful.*] Full of faults, mistakes, or sins.

So fares it with this *faultful* lord of Rome.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 715.

Her great heart thro' all the *faultful* Past
Went sorrowing. *Tennyson*, Princess, vii.

faultily (fâl'ti-li), *adv.* In a faulty manner; defectively; imperfectly; wrongly.

Fenner an Englishman's book, which boastingly and stately enough bore the title of Theologia Sacra, which, by stealth and very *faultily*, came out here first, was not long after printed again by them [of Geneva].
Whitgift, To Beza, in Strype's Whitgift, II. 166.

Faultily faultless, icily regular, splendidly null.
Tennyson, Maud, ii.

faultiness (fâl'ti-nes), *n.* The state of being faulty or imperfect; defect; error; badness; viciousness.

The present inhabitants of Geneva, I hope, will not take it in evil part that the *faultiness* of their people heretofore is by us so far forth laid open.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., ii.

Cleo. Bear'st thou her face in mind? is 't long or round?
Mess. Round even to *faultiness*. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 3.

The majority of us scarcely see more distinctly the *faultiness* of our own conduct than the *faultiness* of our own arguments or the dullness of our own jokes.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 206.

faulting (fâl'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fault, v.*] In *geol.*, the act or process of producing faults or dislocation of strata.

The persistent parallelism of the faults and of the prevailing northeasterly strike of the rocks indicates that the *faulting* and tilting were parts of one continuous process.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXIX. 15.

faultless (fâlt'les), *a.* [< ME. *fautles, fautless*; < *fault* + *-less.*] Without fault; not defective or imperfect; free from blemish, flaw, or error; free from vice or offense; perfect in all respects: as, a *faultless* poem or picture.

He sez hir so glorious, & gayly atyred,
So *faultes* of hir fetures, & of so fyne hewes,
Wyȝt wallande loye warmed his hert.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1761.

Whoever thinks a *faultless* piece to see
Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 253.

Many statesmen who have committed great faults appear to us to be deserving of more esteem than the *faultless* Temple. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

faultlessly (fâlt'les-li), *adv.* In a faultless manner.

faultlessness (fâlt'les-nes), *n.* Freedom from faults or defects.

fault-rock (fâlt'rok), *n.* See *friction-breccia.*

faultworthy (fâlt'wėr″ᵺi), *a.* Blameworthy; reprehensible. *D. Thomas*, On Ps. xlvii. [Rare.]

faulty (fâl'ti), *a.* [< ME. *fauty, fawty*, adapted (as if < *faute*, fault, + *-y*[1]) < OF. *fautif*, faulty, < *faute*, fault: see *fault, n.*] **1.** Containing faults, errors, blemishes, or defects; defective; imperfect: as, a *faulty* composition; a *faulty* plan or design.

So that no thing is *fawty*, but anon it schalle ben amended. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 175.

The 13th, the Rais, having in the night remedied what was *faulty* in his vessel, set sail about seven o'clock in the morning. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 242.

The king's title was avowedly a *faulty* one; and the many conspiracies that had been formed had shewn him the nobility were not all of them disposed to bear his yoke.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 569.

His [Warren Hastings's] administration was indeed in many respects *faulty;* but the Bengalee standard of good government was not high. *Macaulay,* Warren Hastings.

2. Guilty of a fault or of faults; hence, to be blamed; deserving of or provoking censure.

From hence he passes to enquire wherefore I should blame the vices of the Prelats only, seeing the inferiour Clergy is known to be as *faulty.*
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

He was a pretty, brisk, understanding, industrious young gentleman; had formerly ben *faulty,* but now much reclaim'd. *Evelyn,* Diary, May 30, 1694.

People who live at a distance are naturally less *faulty* than those immediately under our own eyes.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, iii. 3.

=Syn. 1. Incomplete.—2. Culpable, reprehensible, censurable, blameworthy.

faun (fân), *n.* [< ME. *faun,* < L. *Faunus,* in Rom. myth. the protecting deity of agriculture and of shepherds, in later times identified with Pan, and accordingly represented with horns and goat's feet; hence also in pl. *Fauni,* the same as *Panes,* sylvan deities; < L. *favere,* be propitious: see *favor.*] In *Rom. myth.*, one of a class of demigods or rural deities, sometimes confounded with satyrs. The form of the fauns was originally human, but with a short goat's tail, pointed ears, and small horns; later they were represented with the hind legs of a goat, thus taking the type of the Greek Pan.

Rough Satyrs danced, and *Fauns* with cloven heel
From the glad sound would not be absent long.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 34.

Arise and fly
The reeling *Faun,* the sensual feast.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxviii.

fauna (fâ′nä), *n.*; pl. *faunæ* (-nē) or *faunas* (-näz). [A mod. application of the LL. *Fauna,* the prophesying sister of *Faunus,* the rural deity: see *faun.*] 1. The total of the animal life of a given region or period; the sum of the animals living in a given area or time: a term corresponding to *flora* in respect of plants: as, the *fauna* of America; a fossil *fauna;* the recent *fauna;* the land and water *faunæ* of the globe.

At present our knowledge of the terrestrial *faunæ* of past epochs is so slight that no practical difficulty arises from using, as we do, sea reckoning for land time.
Science, IV. 209.

It belongs in every case to the traditional *fauna,* whose pedigree is older than Æsop. *Athenæum,* No. 3067, p. 165.

2. A treatise upon the animals of any geographical area or geological period.

Works which come more or less under the designation of *Faunæ.* *A. Newton,* Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 16.

Acadian fauna, Hudsonian fauna, etc. See the adjectives.

faunal (fâ′nal), *a.* [< *fauna* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a fauna; treating of a fauna; faunistic: as, a *faunal* publication.

A vivid sketch is given of the apparently startling contradictions in the distribution of animals, the well-known case of *faunal* separation between the Islands of Bali and Lombok being cited among others.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX. 845.

Paleontology, as far as I am aware, has thus far failed to show a single unequivocal case of *faunal* inversion.
Science, III. 60.

Faunal area, a region zoölogically defined by the character of its fauna, as distinguished from its geographical or political boundaries.

faunalia (fâ-nā′li-ä), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of **faunalis,* < *Faunus:* see *faun.*] One of several Roman festivals in honor of the god Faunus.

On the 13th of February were the *Faunalia.*
Encyc. Brit., IX. 115.

faunist (fâ′nist), *n.* [< *fauna* + *-ist.*] A student of, or writer upon, a fauna; one who is versed in faunæ; a zoögeographer.

Some future *faunist,* a man of fortune, will, I hope, extend his visits to Ireland: a new field to the naturalist.
Gilbert White, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, p. 107.

faunistic (fâ-nis′tik), *a.* [< *faunist* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or determined by faunists; relating to a fauna; faunal: as, the *faunistic* position of an animal (that is, the position assigned to it in a fauna); *faunistic* methods.

In noticing the principal *faunistic* works we omit the majority of the older and antiquated publications.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 441.

faunological (fâ-nō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *faunology* + *-ic-al.*] Relating or pertaining to faunæ or to faunology.

Faunological and systematic zoölogical world.
Nature, XXX. 326.

faunology (fâ-nol′ō-ji), *n.* [< *fauna* + Gr. *-λογία,* < *λέγειν,* speak: see *-ology.*] That department of zoölogy which treats of the geographical distribution of animals; zoögeography. [Rare.]

faunt†, *n.* [ME. (= It. *fante*), by apheresis for *enfaunt,* < OF. *enfant,* infant: see *infant.*] An infant; a child.

And tho was he cleped and called nouȝt holy Cryst, but Iesu
A *faunt* fyn, ful of witte, filius Marie.
Piers Plowman (B), xix. 114.

fauntkin†, *n.* [ME., also *fauntekin, fauntekyn,* etc.; < *faunt* + *-kin.*] A little child.

He has fretyne of folke mo thane fyfe hondredthe,
And als fele *fauntekyns* of freeborne childyre!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 845.

faunyt, *n.* [ME., < L. *Faunus:* see *faun.*] A faun.

Satury and *fawny* more and lesse.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1544.

fause-house (fâs′hous), *n.* [< Sc. *fause,* = E. *false,* + *house.*] A framework forming a hollow in a stack of grain for ventilation; the vacancy itself. [Scotch.]

When the corn is in a doubtful state, by being too green, or wet, the stackbuilder, by means of old timber, &c., makes a large apartment in his stack with an opening in the side which is fairest exposed to the wind: this he calls a *fause-house.* *Burns,* Halloween, note.

fausen†(fâ′sen), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A large kind of eel.

Thus pluckt he from the shore his lance, and left the waues to wash
The waue sprung entrailes, about which *fausens* and other fish
Did shole, to nibble of the fat which his sweet kidneys hid. *Chapman,* Iliad, xxi.

faussard, *n.* Same as *fauchard.*

fausse-braye†(fōs′brā), *n.* [< F. *fausse-braie,* formerly *faulse braye,* a false bray: see *false* and *bray*3.] In *fort.*, a small mound of earth thrown up about a rampart. See *false bray,* under *false.*

fausse-montre†(fōs′môn′tr), *n.* [F.: *fausse,* false; *montre,* watch.] An imitation watch worn, especially by women, during the prevalence of the fashion of wearing two watches, in the second half of the eighteenth century. It was common at that time to wear two watches, the chains and seals of which, when worn by men, hung from beneath the waistcoat, one at each side. Watches worn by women were suspended from chatelaines so as to be in full view against the dress. The fausse-montre was sometimes a pincushion, sometimes a vinaigrette, and sometimes showed, by means of clockwork within, the changes of the moon or a similar astronomical record.

faut, faute, *n.* and *v.* Obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) forms of *fault.*

fauterer†(fâ′tėr-ėr), *n.* [< *fautor* + *-er*1.] A favorer. *Davies.*

Be assured thy life is sought, as thou art the *fauterer* of all wickedness. *Heylin,* Laud, p. 198.

fauteuil (fō-tėy′), *n.* [F., < OF. *faudestueil, fadestuel, faldestuel,* < ML. *faldestolium,* faldstool: see *faldstool.*] An arm-chair; particularly, in French usage, the seat of a presiding officer; the chair; hence, the dignity of presidency; specifically, the seat of a member of the French Academy (in reference to the forty seats provided for it by Louis XIV.); hence, membership in the Academy.—**Droit de fauteuil,** the privilege formerly enjoyed by gentlemen of rank at the French court of sitting on a fauteuil in presence of the king, corresponding to the *droit de tabouret* enjoyed by ladies.

fautor (fâ′tor), *n.* [< ME. *fautour, fawtour,* < OF. *fauteur,* F. *fauteur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *fautor* = It. *fautore,* < L. *fautor,* rarely in uncontr. form *favitor,* a favorer, promoter, < *favēre,* favor: see *favor.*] A favorer; a patron; one who gives countenance or support. [Obsolete or archaic.]

I am neither author or *fautor* of any sect.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

Fautor of learning, quintessence of arts,
Honour's true livelihood, monarch of hearts.
Ford, Fame's Memorial, Epitaphs.

The clergy swore . . . to renounce the Pope for ever, and his constitutions and decrees; . . . to oppose them and their *fautors* to the utmost of their power.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., iv.

We have not, on this side of the Channel, been in the habit of regarding the French stage as over-squeamish. It is far too squeamish for our *fautor* of "Naturalism."
Contemporary Rev., LI. 67.

fautress†(fâ′tres), *n.* [< F. *fautrice,* < L. *fautrix* (acc. *fautricem*), fem. of *fautor:* see *fautor.*] A female fautor or favorer; a patroness.

It made him pray and prove
Minerva's aid his *fautress* still. *Chapman,* Iliad.

Thou, thou, the *fautresse* of the learned well;
Thou nursing mother of God's Israel.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 5.

fauty†, *a.* An obsolete form of *faulty.*

fauvette (fō-vet′), *n.* [F., dim. of *fauve,* fallow, fawn-colored: see *favel*2.] A book-name, derived from French authors, of warblers in general, as a sylvia or ficedula: especially applied to the common garden-warbler of Europe, *Sylvia hortensis.*

faux-bourdon†(fō′bör-dôṅ′), *n.* [Formerly in E. written *faburden, faburthen,* q. v.; F. *faux-bourdon,* < *faux,* false, + *bourdon,* bourdon: see *bourdon*2 and *burden*3.] Same as *faburden.*

faux jour (fō zhör). [F.: *faux,* false; *jour,* day, light: see *journal.*] In the *fine arts,* a false light; specifically, light falling upon a picture so hung as to receive it from a different direction from that in which it is represented as coming in the picture itself.

faux pas (fō pä). [F.: *faux,* false; *pas,* step: see *pace.*] A false step; a slip; a mistake; especially, a breach of good manners; a lapse from chastity, or any act that compromises one's reputation.

How, Cousin, I'd have you to know, before this *faux pas,* this Trip of mine, the World cou'd not talk of me.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, iv. 1.

favaginous†(fa-vaj′i-nus), *a.* [Badly formed, < L. *favus,* a honeycomb.] Same as *faveolate.*

favel1†(fā′vel), *n.* [< ME. *favel,* flattery (personified), < OF. *favele, faviele, flavele, favel,* a fable, falsehood, flattery, cajolery (cf. *faveler,* fable, tell falsehoods: see *fable, v.*), = It. *favella,* talk, discourse, < L. *fabella,* dim. of *fabula,* a story, fable: see *fable, n.*] Flattery; cajolery.

"Loke on the lufthond," quod heo, "and seo wher he stondeth!
Bothe Fals and *Fauuel* and al his hole meyne!"
Piers Plowman (A), ii. 6.

There was falsehood, *favel,* and jollity. *Hycke Scorner.*

favel2†(fā′vel), *a.* and *n.* [ME. *favell,* a common name for a horse, after OF. *fauvel,* later *fauveau,* similarly used; lit. fallow, dun, dim. of *fauve,* F. *fauve,* fallow, < OHG. *falo* (*falaw-*), MHG. *val* (*valw-*), G. *fahl, falb,* = E. *fallow*1, *a.*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* Fallow; yellow; dun.

II. *n.* A dun horse (like *bayard,* a bay).—**To curry favel**†. See *curry*1.

favella (fā-vel′ä), *n.*; pl. *favellæ* (-ē). [NL., an alteration of L. *favilla,* glowing ashes, embers.] In certain florideous algæ, a cystocarp consisting of an irregular mass of spores formed externally, and covered by a gelatinous envelop.

favellidium (fav-e-lid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *favellidia* (-ä). [NL., < *favella* + Gr. dim. term. *-ίδιον.*] In florideous algæ, a cystocarp wholly or partially immersed in the frond, and formed by the development of several contiguous mother-cells.

favelloid (fā-vel′oid), *a.* [< *favella* + *-oid.*] In *algology,* resembling or having the structure of a favella.

faveolate (fā-vē′ō-lāt), *a.* [< *faveolus* + *-ate*1.] Honeycombed; alveolate; pitted; cellular. Also *favose.*

faveolus (fā-vē′ō-lus), *n.*; pl. *faveoli* (-lī). [NL., dim. of L. *favus,* a honeycomb.] A honeycomb-like cell, pit, or depression.

The apothecia of several calcicole lichens (e. g., Lecanora Prevostii, Lecidea calcivora) have the power (through the carbonic acid received from the atmosphere) of forming minute *faveoli* in the rock, in which they are partially buried. *Encyc. Brit.,* XIV. 562.

favi, *n.* Plural of *favus,* 1.

favillous (fā-vil′us), *a.* [= OF. *favilleux,* < L. *favilla* (> OF. *faville*), glowing ashes, embers.] 1. Consisting of or pertaining to ashes.

The fungous parcels about the wicks of candles onely signifieth a moist and pluvious ayr about them, hindering the evolation of light and the *favillous* particles: whereupon they are forced to settle upon the snuff.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 22.

2. Resembling ashes.

favissa (fā-vis′ä), *n.*; pl. *favissæ* (-ē). [L., also *favisa;* only in pl.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a crypt or cellar; an underground treasury.

In Italy the *favissæ* were used for keeping old temple-furniture. *C. O. Müller,* Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 251.

favonian (fā-vō′ni-an), *a.* [< L. *Favonius,* the west wind, also called *Zephyrus,* which blew at the beginning of spring and promoted vegetation, < *favere,* favor, promote: see *favor.*] Pertaining to the west wind; hence, favorable; propitious.

These blossoms snow upon my lady's pall!
Go, pretty page! and in her ear
Whisper that the hour is near!
Softly tell her not to fear
Such calm *favonian* burial! *Keats.*

favor, favour (fā′vor), *n.* [Early mod. E. *favour;* < ME. *favour,* rarely *favor, faver* (= Dan. Sw. *favör*), < OF. **favor, favour,* later *faveur,* F. *faveur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *favor* = It. *favore,* < L. *favor* (acc. *favōrem*), good will, inclination, partiality, favor, < *favēre,* be well disposed or inclined toward, favor, countenance, befriend,

promote.] **1.** Good will; kind regard; countenance; friendly disposition; a willingness to aid, support, or defend.

This Pope [Clement V.] was Native of Bourdeaux, and so the more regardful of the King's Desire, and the King the more confident of his *Favour*.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 99.

But one of the peculiarities of James's character was that no act, however wicked and shameful, which had been prompted by a desire to gain his *favour*, ever seemed to him deserving of disapprobation.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

Can the *favour* of the Czar make guiltless the murderer of old men and women and children in Circassian valleys?
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 241.

2. The state of favoring or of being favored; friendly consideration bestowed or received; objective regard, aid, support, or behoof: with *in:* as, to be or act *in favor* of a person or thing; to resign an office *in favor* of another; he is *in* high *favor* at court or with the people.

The inclination of a Prince is best known either by those next about him, and most *in favor* with him, or by the current of his own actions.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, i.

O that the voice of clamor and debate . . .
Were hush'd *in favor* of thy gen'rous plea!
Cowper, Charity, l. 311.

The most distinguished professional men bear witness with an overwhelming authority, *in favor* of a course of education in which to train the mind shall be the first object, and to stock it the second.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 27.

3. The object of kind regard; the person or thing favored. [Rare.]

All these his wondrous works, but chiefly man,
His chief delight and *favour*.
Milton, P. L., iii. 664.

4. A kind act or office; kindness done or manifested; any act of grace or good will, as distinguished from acts of justice or remuneration.

And if thy poor devoted servant may
But beg one *favour* at thy gracious hand,
Thou dost confirm his happiness for ever.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2.

A *favour* well bestowed is almost as great an honour to him who confers it as to him who receives it.
Steele, Spectator, No 497.

Now let me put the boy and girl to school:
This is the *favour* that I came to ask.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

5. Partial kindness; biased regard or consideration; predilection; partiality: as, kissing goes by *favor;* a fair field and no *favor*.

Unbiass'd or by *favour*, or by spite;
Not dully prepossess'd, or blindly right.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 633.

Let them [women] have a fair field, but let them understand, as the necessary correlative, that they are to have no *favour*.
Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 25.

6. Leave; permission; indulgence; concession.

By thy *favour*, sweet welkin, I must sigh in thy face.
Shak., L. L. L., iii. 1.

I speak it under *favour*,
Not to contrary you, sir.
B. Jonson, Volpone, v. 1.

But with your *favour* I will treat it here.
Dryden.

7. Advantage; convenience afforded for success: as, the enemy approached under *favor* of the night.—**8.** Something bestowed as a token of good will or of love; a gift or present; hence, a gift, usually from a woman to a man, as a sleeve, glove, or knot of ribbons, to be worn, as a token of friendship or love, at a fair or wedding, in a festive assembly, or habitually, as formerly in knight-errantry. Now specifically applied to the small gifts of various kinds exchanged between the partners in the dance called the german.

The glove which I have given him for a *favour*
May, haply, purchase him a box o' the ear.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 7.

There's my glove for a *favour*.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

Hang all your lady's *favours* on your crest,
And let them fight their shares.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 2.

"Will you wear
My *favour* at this tourney?" "Nay," said he,
"Fair lady, since I never yet have worn
Favour of any lady in the lists. . . .
What is it?" and she told him, "A red sleeve
Broider'd with pearls."
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

9. Countenance; appearance; look; features. [Archaic.]

In beauty, that of *favour* is more than that of colour, and that of decent and gracious motion more than that of *favour*.
Bacon, Beauty (ed. 1887).

I know your *favour* well,
Though now you have no sea-cap on your head.
Shak., T. N., iii. 4.

Get you to my lady's chamber, and tell her, let her paint an inch thick, to this *favour* she must come.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1.

Folks don't use to meet for amusement with firearms. . . . This, my lady, I say, has an angry *favour*.
Sheridan, The Rivals, v. 1.

10. A charm; attraction; grace. [Archaic.]

A woman sate wepyng,
With *fauour* in here face far passynge my reson.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 126.

Thought and affliction, passion, hell itself,
She turns to *favour*, and to prettiness.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5.

11. A letter or written communication: said complimentarily: as, your *favor* of yesterday's date is to hand.—**Challenge to the favor.** See *challenge*, 9.—**Marriage favors.** See *marriage*.—**To curry favor.** See *curry*[1].—**To find favor in the eyes of.** See *eye*[1].—**Syn. 1.** Patronage, support, championship.—**4.** Benefit.

favor, favour (fā′vor), *v.* [< ME. *favoren, favuren, faveren* (rarely or never **favouren*), < OF. *favorer, faveurer,* < ML. *favorare* (cf. OF. *favorir* = It. *favorire,* < ML. as if **favorire*), favor, < L. *favor*, favor: see *favor*, *n.* Cf. *favorize*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To regard with favor; entertain favor for; be disposed to aid; countenance; befriend; regard or treat with favor or partiality; accommodate: as, to *favor* the weaker side.

There are divers motives drawing men to *favour* mightily those opinions wherein their persuasions are but weakly settled.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v., Ded.

Then died also Edm. Grindall, Archbishop of Canterbury, . . . who stood highly in the Queen's Favour for a long time, till he lost it at last by *favouring* (as was said) the Puritans Conventicles.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 361.

Perceiving musical instruments lying near, he begged to be *favoured* with a song.
Goldsmith, Vicar, v.

I pledge her [the Muse], and she comes and dips
Her laurel in the wine,
And lays it thrice upon my lips,
These *favour'd* lips of mine.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

2. To be favorable to; facilitate or render easier: as, the darkness of the night *favored* the enemy's approach.

I go about in black, which *favors* the notion.
Lamb, Essays of Elia, p. 16.

As vigorous and systematic exercise is a prime condition of the general health, so the want of it *favors* the approach of disease.
Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 490.

3. To resemble in features or aspect; look somewhat like. [Now chiefly colloq.]

Let us leave this family multiplying in numbers, in science, in wickedness, *favouring* nothing diuine, or at least nothing but humane in their Diuinitie; therefore called the sonnes of men.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 34.

The porter owned that the gentleman *favoured* his master.
Spectator.

You do look like the Brandons; you really *favor* 'em consider'ble.
S. O. Jewett, Deephaven, p. 91.

4. To ease; spare: as, to *favor* a lame leg.

In the evening spent my time walking in the dark, in the garden, to *favour* my eyes, which I find nothing but ease do help.
Pepys, Diary, IV. 26.

Pedal evenly and use both legs. Those who have no practical experience will hardly believe how often a rider *favours* one leg more than the other.
Bury and Hillier, Cycling, p. 222.

5. To extenuate; palliate; represent favorably, as in painting or description.

He has *favoured* her squint admirably.
Swift.

Most favored nation clause. See *clause*.—**Syn. 1.** To patronize, help, assist.

II.† *intrans.* To have the semblance (of).

How little this *favours* of a Protestant is too easily perceav'd.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xx.

favorable, favourable (fā′vor-a-bl), *a.* [< ME. *favorabel,* < OF. (and F.) *favorable* = Pr. Sp. *favorable* = Pg. *favoravel* = It. *favorabile,* < L. *favorabilis*, favored, in favor, popular, also winning favor, pleasing, < *favor*, favor: see *favor*.] **1.** Kind; friendly; well inclined; manifesting good will or partiality.

Til tham the world es *favorabel*.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 1344.

Lend *favourable* ear to our requests.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7.

I humbly thank your Lordship for the *favourable*, and indeed too high a Character you please to give of my Survey of Venice.
Howell, Letters, iv. 48.

2. Conducive; contributing; tending to promote: as, conditions *favorable* to population.

Nothing is more *favourable* to the reputation of a writer than to be succeeded by a race inferior to himself.
Macaulay, Petrarch.

A poetical religion must, it seems, be *favorable* to art.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 115.

That civilization exerts upon the older societies of the world an influence which is on the whole *favorable* to physical perfection and longevity has been abundantly shown.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 224.

3. Convenient; advantageous; affording facilities: as, a *favorable* position; *favorable* weather.

A *favourable* gale arose from shore,
Which to the port desir'd the Grecian galleys bore.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii. 54.

A *favourable* speed
Ruffle thy mirror'd mast, and lead
Thro' prosperous floods.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lx.

It is for the arboriculturist to study nature's mode of sowing, and to imitate only her *favourable* features.
Encyc. Brit., II. 321.

4†. Having a pleasing favor or appearance; well favored; beautiful.

None more *favourable* nor more faire . . .
Then Clarion.
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 20.

=**Syn. 1.** Auspicious, willing, inclined (toward).—**2** and **3.** Fit, adapted, suitable.

favorableness, favourableness (fā′vor-a-blnes), *n.* The condition or quality of being favorable or suitable; kindness; partiality.

To the *favourableness* of your ladyship's censure [opinion] . . . be pleased to add the favour of your pardon.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 198.

favorably, favourably (fā′vor-a-bli), *adv.* In a favorable manner; with friendly disposition or indulgence; conveniently; advantageously.

Favourably with mercy hear our prayers.
Book of Common Prayer, Lesser Litany.

There grew a great question of one Heriot for plotting of factions and abusing the governour, for which he was condemned to lose his eares, yet he was vsed so *fauuourably* he lost but the part of one in all.
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 163.

favored, favoured (fā′vord), *a.* [< *favor*, *n.*, + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Featured; looking, etc.: in compounds or phrases: as, a hard-*favored* man; he is well *favored*.

We saw but three of their women, and they were but of meane stature, attyred in skins like the men, but fat and well *favoured*.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 107.

Speed. Is she not hard *favoured*, sir?
Val. Not so fair, boy, as well *favoured*.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 1.

A poor virgin, sir, an ill-*favoured* thing, sir, but mine own.
Shak., As you Like it, v. 4.

2. Adorned with a favor; wearing a favor: usually in compounds.

But they must go, the time draws on,
And those white-*favour'd* horses wait.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

favoredly, favouredly (fā′vord-li), *adv.* In respect to features, appearance, or manner: in compounds.

I left a certain letter behind me which was read in the church of Bethleem, the which letter my aduersaries haue very cuil *fauuredly* translated and sinisterly expounded.
Foxe, Martyrs, p. 577.

favoredness, favouredness (fā′vord-nes), *n.* **1.** The state of being favored.—**2.** Appearance: in compounds.

favorer, favourer (fā′vor-ėr), *n.* One who or that which favors; one who assists or promotes the success or prosperity of another.

Deceived greatly they are, therefore, who think that all they whose names are cited amongst the *favourers* of this cause are on any such verdict agreed.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iv., Pref.

Do not I know you for a *favourer*
Of this new sect?
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 2.

favoress, favouress (fā′vor-es), *n.* [< *favor*, *v.*, + *-ess*.] A woman who shows or confers favor; a woman who favors or supports. [Rare.]

The lady Margaret Alençon, a principal *favouress* of the protestant religion.
Hakewill, Answer to Dr. Carrier (1616), p. 184.

favoringly, favouringly (fā′vor-ing-li), *adv.* In such a manner as to show or confer favor.

favorite, favourite (fā′vor-it), *n.* and *a.* [< OF. *favorit*, F. *favori*, m., *favorite*, f., = Sp. *favorito*, m., *favorita*, f., = Pg. *favorito*, < It. *favorito*, m., *favorita*, f., a favorite, prop. pp. of *favorire*, favor, protect, support, < *favore*, favor.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A person or thing regarded with peculiar favor, liking, or preference; one who or that which is especially liked or favored.

Those neerest to this King, and most his *Favorites*, were Courtiers and Prelates.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, i.

Such Charms as your's are only given
To chosen *Favourites* of Heaven.
Prior, To a Young Lady fond of Fortune-Telling.

2. A person who has gained the special favor of or a dominant influence over a superior by unworthy means or for selfish purposes. Favorites of this class, both male and female, have played an important part in the history of many despotic monarchies, often controlling their destinies with disastrous and even destructive effects.

The great man down, you mark, his *favourite* flies.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

A *favourite* has no friend.
Gray, Death of a Favourite Cat.

The partiality of the king [Edward II. of England] for his *favorites* alienated not only his subjects but his queen.
Amer. Cyc., VI. 434.

3†. A small curl hanging loose upon the temple: a frequent feature of a woman's head-dress in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

We do hereby engage ourselves to raise and arm our vassals for the service of his Majesty King George, and him to defend, with our tongues and hearts, our eyes, eye-lashes, *favourites*, lips, dimples, and every other feature, whether natural or acquired. *Addison*, The Ladies' Association.

The *favourites* hang loose upon the temples, with a languishing lock in the middle.
Farquhar, Sir H. Wildair, i. 1.

II. *a.* Regarded with particular liking, favor, esteem, or preference: as, a *favorite* walk; a *favorite* author; a *favorite* child.

For ever cursed be this detested day,
Which snatch'd my best, my *fav'rite* curl away!
Pope, R. of the L., iv. 148.

The parable of the Good Shepherd, which adorns almost every chapel in the Catacombs, was still the *favourite* subject of the painter. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 73.

favoritism, favouritism (fā′vọr-i-tizm), *n.* [< F. *favoritisme* = Sp. *favoritismo*; as *favorite* + *-ism*.] The disposition to favor one person or family, or one class of men, to the neglect of others having equal claims.

Such extremes, I told her, well might harm
The woman's cause. "Not more than now," she said,
"So puddled as it is with *favouritism*."
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

favorize (fā′vọr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *favorized*, ppr. *favorizing*. [= G. *favorisiren* = Dan. *favorisere* = Sw. *favorisera*, < F. *favoriser* (cf. Sp. Pg. *favorecer*), < ML. *favorizare*, < L. *favor*, favor: see *favor* and *-ize*.] To favor especially or unduly.

Yea, and he [Socrates] pierced deeper into the souls and hearts of his hearers, by how much he seemed to seek out the truth in common, and neuer to *favorize* and maintain any opinion of his own. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 833.

Thus the use of a flame as one electrode *favorises* the creation of a current through the air.
Philos. Mag., XXVI. 273.

favorless, favourless (fā′vọr-les), *a.* [< *favor* + *-less*.] **1.** Unfavored; not regarded with favor; having no patronage or countenance.—**2**†. Not favoring; unpropitious.

Such happinesse
Heven doth to me envy, and fortune *favourlesse*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 7.

favorous†, **favourous**†, *a.* [< ME. *faverous*; < *favor* + *-ous*.] Favorable.

The tyme is than so *faverous*. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 82.

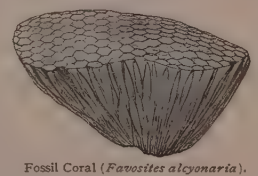
When women were wont to be kindharted, conceits in men were verie *favourous*.
Breton, Wit's Trenchmour, p. 9.

favorsome†, **favoursome**† (fā′vọr-sum), *a.* [< *favor* + *-some*.] Worthy of favor; fitted to win favor.

Pray Phœbus I prove *favoursome* in her fair eyes.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

favose (fa-vōs′), *a.* [< L. as if **favosus*, < *favus*, a honeycomb.] Resembling a honeycomb. (*a*) Applied to some cutaneous diseases, as favus, in which the skin is covered with a honeycomb-like gummy secretion. (*b*) In *bot.*, same as *faveolate*. (*c*) In *entom.*, covered with large, deep, many-sided depressions or cavities separated only by linear elevations or partitions, as a surface; faveolate.

favosite (fav′ọ-sīt), *n.* A fossil stone-coral of the family *Favositidæ*.


Fossil Coral (*Favosites alcyonaria*).

Favosites (fav-ọ-sī′tēz), *n.* [NL., < L. as if **favosus*, honeycombed (see *favose*), + *-ites*.] A genus of fossil stone-corals, giving name to the family *Favositidæ*, occurring in the Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous strata: so called from the regular polygonal arrangement of the porecells, as in *F. alcyonaria*.

Favositidæ (fav-ọ-sit′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Favosites* + *-idæ*.] A family of tabulate sclerodermatous stone-corals, typified by the genus *Favosites*, having little or no true cœnenchyma, and the septa and corallites distinct.

Favositinæ (fav″ọ-si-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Favosites* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Favositidæ*.

favour, favourable, etc. See *favor*, etc.

Favularia (fav-ū-lā′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *favus*, a honeycomb.] A genus of fossil plants: same as *Sigillaria*.

favus (fā′vus), *n.* [< L. *favus*, a honeycomb, a hexagonal tile in pavements.] **1.** Pl. *favi* (-vī). A tile or slab of marble cut into a hexagonal shape, so as to produce a honeycomb pattern in pavements.—**2.** In *pathol.*, crusted or honeycombed ringworm, a disease of the skin, chiefly attacking the scalp, but also occurring on any part of the body, characterized by yellowish dry incrustations somewhat resembling a honeycomb. It is produced by the fungus *Achorion Schönleinii*. The disease is also called *tinea favosa*.

favus-cup (fā′vus-kup), *n.* One of the cup-shaped crusts found in favus.

fawchion†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *falchion*.

fawcon†, **fawconet**†. Obsolete spellings of *falcon*, *falconet*.

fawe†, *a.* [ME. *fawe*, shortened from *fawen*, another form of *fagen*, *fayn*, *fain*, glad, due to the influence of the verb form *fawnen*, for *fagnien*, *faynen*, be glad: see *fawn*[1] and *fain*[1].] Glad; fain; delighted.

Ech of hem ful blisful was, and *fawe*
To brynge me gaye thinges fro the faire.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 220.

To helpe thee zit I wolde be *fawe*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 96.

fawkner†, *n.* An obsolete form of *falconer*.

fawn[1] (fân), *v.* [< ME. *fawnen*, *faunen*, *faulnen*, *faugnen*, another form, due to Icel. *fagna*, of the reg. ME. *fagnien*, *faynen*, *fainen*, mod. E. *fain*, v., be glad, receive with joy, make joyful, fawn as a dog, < AS. *fægenian*, *fægnian*, be glad, etc., < *fægen*, glad, fain: see *fain*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To show fondness or desire in the manner of a dog or other animal; manifest pleasure or gratitude, or court notice or favor, by demonstrative actions, especially by crouching, licking the hand, or the like; act caressingly and submissively: absolutely or with *on* or *upon*.

Ac there ne was lyoun ne leopart that on laundes wenten,
Noyther bere, ne bor ne other best wilde,
That ne fel to her feet and *fauned* with the tailles.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 295.

You pull your claws in now, and *fawn upon* us,
As lions do to entice poor foolish beasts.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, iv. 1.

Oft he [the serpent] bow'd
His turret crest and sleek enamell'd neck,
Fawning, and lick'd the ground whereon she trod.
Milton, P. L., ix. 526.

2. To flatter meanly; use blandishments; act servilely; cringe and bow to gain favor: used absolutely or with *on* or *upon*.

Prone as we are to *fawn upon* ourselves, and to be ignorant as much as may be of our own deformities.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 12.

My love, forbear to *fawn upon* their frowns.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

The dotage of some Englishmen is such,
To *fawn on* those who ruin them—the Dutch.
Dryden, Amboyna, Prol., l. 6.

All opposition, however, yielded to Tyrconnel's energy and cunning. He *fawned*, bullied, and bribed, indefatigably. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

II.† *trans.* To show fondness toward in the manner of a dog; act servilely toward; cringe to.

Ther cam by me
A whelpe that *fawned* me as I stood.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 389.

fawn[1] (fân), *n.* [< *fawn*[1], *v. i.*] A servile cringe or bow; mean flattery. [Now rare.]

Thanks, Horace, for thy free and wholesome sharpness,
Which pleaseth Cæsar more than servile *fawns*.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

One
Who juggles merely with the *fawns* and youth
Of an instructed compliment.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 4.

fawn[2] (fân), *n.* [< ME. *fawn*, *fawne*, *fowne*, < OF. *fan*, *faon*, earlier *feon*, a fawn, a young deer, also applied to the young of other animals, mod. F. *faon*, a fawn; prob. < ML. **fetonus* (cf. Pr. *feda*, *fea*, a sheep), < L. *fetus*, a., pregnant, breeding, *fetus*, n., the young of animals, offspring, progeny: see *fetus*.] **1.** A young deer; a buck or doe of the first year.

And there ben also wylde Swyn, of many coloures, als grete as ben Oxen in oure Contree, and thei ben alle spotted, as ben zonge *Fownes*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 290.

Like a doe, I go to find my *fawn*,
And give it food. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7.

2†. The young of some other animal.

She [the tigress] . . . followeth . . . her *fawns*.
Holland.

fawn[2] (fân), *v. i.* [< *fawn*[2], *n.*, after OF. and F. *faonner*, bring forth a fawn.] To bring forth a fawn.

fawner (fâ′nėr), *n.* One who fawns; one who cringes and flatters meanly.

Our talking is trustles, our cares do abound;
Our *fawners* deemed faithfull, and friendshippe a foe.
Mir. for Mags., p. 85.

fawning (fâ′ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fawn*[1], *v. i.*] The act of caressing or flattering servilely; mean obsequiousness.

Let the candied tongue lick absurd pomp,
And crook the pregnant hinges of the knee,
Where thrift may follow *fawning*.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

Sounds of such delicacy are but *fawnings*
Upon the cloth of luxury.
Ford, Broken Heart, iii. 2.

fawningly (fâ′ning-li), *adv.* In a caressing, cringing, or servile way; with mean flattery.

He that *fawningly* enticed the soul to sin will now as bitterly upbraid it for having sinned.
South, Works, IX. i.

fawningness (fâ′ning-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being cringing or servile; mean flattery or cajolery.

I'm for peace, and quietness, and *fawningness*.
De Quincey, Murder as a Fine Art.

fawsont (fâ′sọnt), *a.* [Sc., equiv. to E. *fashioned*, < ME. *fasoun*, fashion: see *fashion*.] Seemly; decent.

fawty†, *a.* See *faulty*.

fax† (faks), *n.* [ME., < AS. *feax* = OS. *fahs* = OFries. *fax* = OHG. *fahs* = Icel. *fax*, the hair of the head. The word *fax* remains in mod. E. in the proper name *Fairfax*, i. e., 'Fair-hair,' and in *Halifax*, i. e. (appar.), 'Holy hair,' the town having received its name, it is said (Camden), from the fact that the hair of a murdered virgin was hung up on a tree in the neighborhood, which became the resort of pilgrims.] The hair of the head.

His berde & his brizt *fax* for bale [sorrow] he to-twizt.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2097.

His *fax* and his foretoppe was filterede to-geders.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1078.

The Englishmen dwelling beyond Trent called the haire of the head *Fax*. Whence also there is a family . . . named Faire-fax, of the faire bush of their haire.
Holland, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 692.

faxed† (fakst), *a.* [< ME. **faxed*, < AS. *feaxed*, *fexed*, *gefeaxed*, *gefexed*, haired, having hair, < *feax*, hair: see *fax*.] Having a head of hair; hairy.

They [the old English] could call a comet a *faxed* starre, which is all one with stella crinita, or cometa.
Camden, Remains, The Languages.

faxwax (fâks′waks), *n.* [Appar. < *fax*, hair, + *wax*[1], grow (cf. equiv. G. *haarwachs*, < *haar*, = E. *hair*, + *wachsen* = E. *wax*[1], grow); not found in early use. See *paxwax*.] Same as *paxwax*.

fay[1] (fā), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *faye*, *faie*; < ME. *feyen*, *feien*, *fyen*, *vien*, *fezen*, join, add, unite, intr. fit, suit, agree, < AS. *fēgan*, also *ge-fēgan*, join, unite, bind, fix, = OS. *fōgian* = OFries. *fōga* = D. *voegen* = OHG. *fuogen*, MHG. *vuegen*, G. *fügen* = Sw. *foga* = Dan. *føie*, join, unite (= Goth. **fōgjan*, not recorded); a factitive verb, < √ **fag* in Goth. *fagrs*, fit, adapted, suitable, = AS. *fæger*, E. *fair*, beautiful: see *fair*[1] and *fang*. The word *fadge* appears to be connected with *fay*[1], but its origin is not clear: see *fadge*.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To join; put together; fit together; frame.

Eft he wile *feie* us thanne we shulen arisen of deathe.
Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), II. 25.

Manness bodiz *fezedd* iss
Off fowwre kinne shaffte [four kinds of elements].
Ormulum, l. 11501.

Specifically—**2.** To fit (two pieces of timber) together, so as to lie close and fair; fit.—**3**†. To put to; apply so as to touch or cover.

Fetheren he nom with fingren *& fiede* [var. wrot] on boc
felle [parchment]. *Layamon*, I. 3.

He *feyed* his fysnamye [face] with his foule hondez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1114.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To fit; suit; unite closely. Specifically—**2.** In *ship-building*, to fit or lie close together, as two pieces of wood. Thus, a plank is said to *fay* to the timbers when there is no perceptible space between them.

The Admiralty also ordered the *faying* surfaces of the frame timber and planking of the "Tenedos" and "Spartan" . . . to be carbonized. *Laslett*, Timber, p. 326.

3†. To suit the requirements of the case; be fit for the purpose; do.

That may not *fye*,
And he se the with hys eye
He wyl knowe the anoon righte.
Seven Sages, l. 2881.

This waie it will ne frame ne *faie*,
Therefore must we proue an other waie.
J. Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 373.

fay[2], **fey**[2] (fā), *v. t.* [E. dial., < ME. *fegien*, *fæien*, cleanse, < Icel. *fægja*, cleanse, polish, = Sw. *feja* = Dan. *feie*, sweep, = D. *vegen*, sweep, strike (whence E. *feague*, q. v.), = OHG. MHG. *vegen*,

G. *fegen*, cleanse, scour, sweep; prob. < √ **fag* in AS. *fæger*, E. *fair*[1], etc., and thus ult. from the same source as *fay*[1], q. v.] To cleanse; clean out, as a ditch. *Tusser; Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

fay[3] (fā), *n.* [< ME. *fay*, < OF. *fee, feie, fae* (> D. *fee* = MHG. *fei, feie*, G. *fee* = Dan. Sw. *fe*), F. *fée* = Pr. *fada* = Sp. *hada* = Pg. *fada* = It. *fata*, a fay, fairy, < L. *fata*, fem. sing., a fairy, < *fatum*, fate, pl. *fata*, the Fates: see *fate*. Hence *fairy*, q. v.] A fairy; an elf. See *fairy*.

> Elf of eve! and starry *fay!*
> Ye that love the moon's soft light,
> Hither — hither wend your way.
> *J. R. Drake*, Culprit Fay.

=**Syn.** *Elf*, etc. See *fairy*.

fay[4]† (fā), *n.* [< ME. *fay, fey, fei*, faith, < OF. *fei*, orig. *feid*, whence the E. form *feith, faith*: see *faith*.] Faith; fidelity; loyalty.

> Thowe shall se sothly thy son soffer yll,
> For the well of all wrytches that shall be his wyll here in *fay*. *York Plays*, p. 447.
>
> O ye Heavens, defend! and turne away
> From her unto the miscreant him selfe,
> That neither hath religion nor *fay*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., V. viii. 19.
>
> Ah, sirrah, by my *fay*, it waxes late;
> I'll to my rest. *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 5.

fay[5], **fey**[4] (fā), *a.* [Sc., also *fie, fye;* < ME. *fay, fey, feye, feie*, etc., < AS. *fǣge*, fated, doomed, destined to die, dying, also dead, slain, also accursed, condemned, rarely timid, feeble, = OS. *fēgi* = D. *veeg*, about to die, = OHG. *feigi*, MHG. *veige*, fated, doomed, accursed, miserable, timid, G. *feig, feige*, timid, cowardly, = Icel. *feigr*, fated, about to die, = Sw. *feg* = Dan. *feig*, cowardly (Sw. Dan. sense prob. of G. origin).] 1. About to die; fated; doomed; particularly, on the verge of a sudden or violent death. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

> "We'll turn again," said good Lord John.
> "But no," said Rothiemay,
> "My steed's trapann'd, my bridle's broke,
> I fear this day I'm *fey*."
> *Mackay*, Ballad of the Fire of Frendrangth.
>
> There's *fey* fowk in our ship, she winna sail for me.
> *Bonnie Annie* (Child's Ballads, III. 48).
>
> "Puir faint hearted thief," cried the Laird's ain Jock,
> "There'l nae man die but him that's *fie*."
> *Border Minstrelsy*, I. 180.

2†. Dying; dead.

> There were *fey* in the fight, of the felle grekes,
> Eght hundrith thowsaund thro throngyn to dethe.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 13990.
>
> When ich flee fro the body and *feye* leue the caroygne,
> Then am ich a spirit specheles.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xvii. 197.

fay[6]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *foe*.

fayalite (fī-āl′it), *n.* [< *Fayal* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A black, greenish, or brownish, sometimes iridescent, mineral, consisting mainly of silicate of iron and belonging to the chrysolite group. It is found on the island of Fayal, in cavities in the rhyolite of the Yellowstone Park in the United States, and in Ireland; it is also a product of furnace-slag.

faydom (fā′dom), *n.* [< *fay*[5] + *-dom*.] The state of being fay or doomed. [Scotch.]

> Conscious, perhaps, of the disrepute into which he had fallen, . . . he sunk into a gloomy recklessness of character. The simple people about said he was "under a *feydom*." . . . At all events, this unhappy person had a dismal ending. *W. Chambers.*

fayence, *n.* See *faience*.

fayle†, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *fail*[1].

fayles† (fālz), *n.* [See the second extract.] An old game, a kind of backgammon.

> He's no precisian, that I'm certain of,
> Nor rigid Roman Catholic. He'll play
> At *fayles* and tick-tack; I have heard him swear.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 3.

It [*fayles*] is a very old table game, and one of the numerous varieties of backgammon that were formerly used in this country. It was played with three dice and the usual number of men or pieces. The peculiarity of the game depended on the mode of first placing the men on the points. If one of the players threw some particular throw of the dice, he was disabled from bearing off any of his men, and therefore fayled in winning the game, and hence the appellation of it. *Douce.*

fayne[1]†, *a.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *fain*[1].

fayne[2]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *feign*.

fayre†, *a.* An obsolete form of *fair*[1].

fayry†, *n.* An obsolete form of *fairy*.

faytor†, **faytour**†, *n.* See *faitor*.

faze (fāz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fazed*, ppr. *fazing*. [Also *phase;* var. of *feaze, feeze*.] To disturb; ruffle; daunt. [Local, U. S.]

> A professor in Vanderbilt University, speaking recently of a teacher in Kentucky, said "nothing *fazes* him."
> *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVII. 39.

fazenda (fa-zen′dä), *n.* [Pg., = Sp. *hacienda:* see *hacienda*.] Same as *hacienda*.

> Santa Anna is one of the largest coffee *fazendas* in this part of Brazil. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. iv.

fazzolet (faz′ō-let), *n.* [< It. *fazzoletto* (= OSp. *fazoleto*), dim. of *fazzolo, fazzuolo*, a handkerchief, perhaps < MHG. *vetze*, G. *fetze*, a shred, rag (cf. It. *pezzuola*, a shred or rag, also a handkerchief).] A handkerchief. *Percival.*

F. C. An abbreviation of *Free Church* (of Scotland): as, the *F. C.* Presbytery.

F. D. An abbreviation of *Fidei Defensor*, Defender of the Faith. See *Defender of the Faith*, under *defender*.

Fe. The chemical symbol of iron (Latin *ferrum*).

feab (fēb), *n.* [E. dial., also *fabe, feap, fape*, and esp. in pl. *feabs, fabes*, and *fae, fay* (in comp. *feapberry, feaberry, faeberry*); origin obscure.] Same as *feaberry*.

feaberry, feapberry (fē′-, fēp′ber″i), *n.*; pl. *feaberries, feapberries* (-iz). The gooseberry. [Prov. Eng.]

> *Groselles* [F.], gooseberries, thornberries, *feaberries*. *Cotgrave.*

feague (fēg), *v.* [Prob. < D. *vegen*, sweep, strike, = MHG. *vegen*, G. *fegen*, cleanse, sweep: see *fay*[2].] **I.**† *trans.* 1. To beat or whip.

> When a knotty point comes I lay my head close to it, with a snuff-box in my hand; and then I *feague* it away i' faith. *Buckingham*, Rehearsal.
>
> Heark ye, ye curs, keep off from snapping at my heels, or I shall so *feague* ye. *Otway*, Soldier's Fortune (1681).

2. To discomfit; perplex.

> No treat, sweet words, good mien, but sly intrigue,
> That must at length the jilting widow *fegue*.
> *Wycherley*, Love in a Wood, i. 1.

II. *intrans.* To be perplexed. [Prov. Eng.]

feaguet†, *n.* [Cf. *feague, v.*] A dirty, sluttish, idle fellow. *Grose.*

feak[1] (fēk), *v. i.* [A dial. Eng. form of *fick, fike*[2], q. v.] To fidget; be restless.

feak[1]† (fēk), *n.* [< *feak*[1], *v.*] 1. A flutter; a sharp twitch or pull. — 2. A curl of hair.

> And can set his face and with his eye can speke
> And dally with his mistres dangling *feake*,
> And wish that he were it, to kiss her eye.
> *Marston*, Satires (1598), i.

feak[2] (fēk), *v. t.* [Prob. var. of *feague*, in orig. (D.) sense 'sweep.'] In *hawking*, to wipe the beak after feeding.

feal[1]† (fē′al), *a.* [Not found in ME.; < OF. *feal, feel, feeil, feyal, foial, foyall*, etc., *fedeil*, etc. (mod. F. *fidèle*), faithful, true, < L. *fidelis*, faithful, true, < *fides*, faith: see *faith, fidelity*, and *fealty*.] Faithful; loyal.

> The tenants by knight's service used to swear to their lords to be *feal* and leal. *Chambers.*

feal[2], *a.* See *feel*[2].

feal[3] (fēl), *v. t.* [E. dial., < ME. *felen*, < Icel. *fela*, hide. See *filch*.] To hide. [Now only prov. Eng.]

> His godhed in fleis [flesh] was *felid*
> As hoc in bait. *Metr. Homilies*, p. 12.

feal[4], *n.* [Sc.] Same as *fail*[2].

fealty (fē′al-ti), *n.* [A partly restored form of ME. *feaute, feute*, < OF. *fealte, feelte, feaute, feiaute, feelteit*, later *feaulte*, < L. *fidelita(t-)s*, faithfulness, fidelity: see *fidelity* and *feal*[1].] 1. Fidelity to a lord; faithful adherence of a tenant or vassal to the superior of whom he holds his lands; the solemn recognition by the tenant, under oath, of his lord's paramount right.

> His [King Edwin's] Subjects Hearts was so turned against him, that the Mercians and Northumbrians revolted, and swore *fealty* to his younger Brother Edgar.
> *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 11.

2. Fidelity in general, as of one friend to another, of a wife to a husband, etc.; faithfulness; faith; loyalty.

> Nor did he doubt her more,
> But rested in her *fealty*. *Tennyson*, Geraint.
>
> We keep our *fealty* to the laws
> Through patient pain.
> *Whittier*, Anniversary Poem.

Oath of fealty, under the feudal system, an oath promising fidelity on the part of the vassal to his lord, usually given upon investiture of a fee.

> The *oath of fealty* taken after homage is given by Britton, lib. iii. c. 4. In case of fealty to the king it is this: "Hear this, ye good people, that I, such a one by name, faith will bear to our lord King Edward from this day forward, of life and limb, of body and chattels and earthly honour; and the services which belong to him for the fees and tenements which I hold of him, will lawfully perform to him as they become due, to the best of my power, so help me God and the saints." *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 462, note.

=**Syn.** *Allegiance, Loyalty, Fealty.* See *allegiance*.

fear[1] (fēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *feare, feere;* < ME. *feer, fere, fer*, fear, < AS. *fǣr*, fear, terror, in comp. generally implying sudden danger, = OS. *fār*, a plot, snare, = OD. *vaer*, D. *gevaar*, danger, = OHG. *fāra*, MHG. *vāre*, a plot, treason, danger, fright, G. *gefahr*, danger, = Icel. *fār*, bale, harm, mischief, a plague, = Sw. *fara* = Dan. *fare*, danger (the sense and perhaps the form due to the D. and G.); not in Goth.; cf. Goth. *fērja*, a spy, L. *periculum*, danger, peril, Gr. *πεῖρα*, an attempt, attack: words ult. connected, having orig. reference to the "perils of the way," as waylaying, sudden attack, sudden alarms, etc., the Teut. root being that of Goth. *faran*, AS. *faran*, etc., E. *fare*, go: see *fare*[1]. Cf. *feer* = *fear*[2], a companion, from the same source. Hence *fearful, fearsome, ferly*, etc.] 1. A painful emotion or passion excited by the expectation of evil or harm, and accompanied by a strong desire to escape it; an active feeling of dread of which fright and terror are the intenser degrees; hence, apprehension or dread in general. Strong and sudden fear is accompanied by extreme physical disturbances, as trembling, paling, impairment of the power of speech and action, etc.

> We lefte Modona for *fere* of the Turkes; it was but late Uenycyans, but nowe the Turke hathe it.
> *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 12.
>
> There is no *fear* in love; but perfect love casteth out *fear*. 1 John iv. 18.
>
> They, bestill'd
> Almost to jelly with the act of *fear*,
> Stand dumb, and speak not to him.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2.
>
> *Fear* is an uneasiness of the mind upon the thought of future evil likely to befall us. *Locke.*
>
> All persons . . . are liable to be thrown by the prospect of pains into the state of passionate aversion which we call *fear*. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 125.

2. Anxiety; solicitude.

> The greatest and principal *fear* was for the holy temple. 2 Mac. xv. 18.
>
> The truth is, I have some *fear* that I am more behindhand in the world for these last two years, since I have not, or for some time could not, look after my accounts. *Pepys*, Diary, IV. 87.
>
> The minor forms of *fear*, expressed by anxiety, watchfulness, care, use up the powers of thought, and exclude all impressions of a foreign nature. *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 56.

3. A cause or object of fear.

> Or, in the night, imagining some *fear*,
> How easy is a bush suppos'd a bear.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., v. 1.
>
> Oh, good God,
> That I had never seen that false man's eyes,
> That dares reward me thus with *fears* and curses!
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Captain, i. 3.

4. Formidableness; aptness to cause fear.

> My love and *fear* glued many friends to thee.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 6.

5. Reverence; respect for rightful authority; especially, reverence manifesting itself in obedience.

> The *fear* of the Lord is the beginning of knowledge. Prov. i. 7.
>
> Render therefore to all their dues: tribute to whom tribute is due; . . . *fear* to whom *fear*. Rom. xiii. 7.
>
> Temporal power,
> The attribute to awe and majesty,
> Wherein doth sit the dread and *fear* of kings.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1.

For fear, lest; in case.

> Receive the money now,
> *For fear* you ne'er see chain nor money more.
> *Shak.*, C. of E., iii. 2.

=**Syn.** 1. See *alarm*. — 2. Concern, dread. — 5. Veneration, reverence, awe.

fear[1] (fēr), *v.* [< ME. *feren*, < AS. *fǣran*, frighten, more commonly in comp. *ā-fǣran*, frighten (whence E. *afeard*, q. v.), = OS. *fārōn* = D. *vervaren* = OHG. *fārjan*, lie in wait, plot against, frighten, = ODan. *forfære* (Dan. *forfærde*) = Sw. *förfära*, frighten; from the noun: see *fear*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To frighten; affright; terrify; drive away or keep away by fear.

> Pacientliche, thorgh hus prouynce and to hus peple hym shewe,
> Feden hem and fillen hem and *fere* hem fro synne.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xviii. 285.
>
> I tell thee, lady, this aspect of mine,
> Hath *fear'd* the valiant. *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 1.
>
> Art not ashamed that any flesh should *fear* thee?
> *Middleton*, Mad World.
>
> Some, sitting on the hatches, would seem there
> With hideous gazing to *fear* away fear.
> *Donne*, The Storm.

2. To feel a painful apprehension of, as some impending evil; be afraid of; consider or expect with emotions of alarm or solicitude.

> I will *fear* no evil, for thou art with me. Ps. xxiii. 4.
>
> A beggar with a clouted cloak,
> In whom I *fear'd* no ill,
> Hath with his pike-staff claw'd my back.
> *Robin Hood and the Beggar* (Child's Ballads, V. 194).
>
> What ails this gentlewoman?
> Alas, I *fear* she is not well, good gentlewoman!
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, iv. 4.
>
> Like an animal, a savage *fears* whatever is strange in appearance or behaviour. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 194.

3. To reverence; have a reverential awe of; venerate.

This do, and live; for I *fear* God. Gen. xlii. 18.

I *fear* God, yet am not afraid of him.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 52.

4†. To have fear for; have anxiety about; be solicitous for.

Wor. Doth he keep his bed?
Mess. He did, my lord, four days ere I set forth;
And at the time of my departure thence,
He was much *fear'd* by his physicians.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

Only I crave the shelter of your closet
A little, and then *fear* me not.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iv. 4.

To fear no colors†. See *color.* = **Syn. 2.** To apprehend, dread.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be frightened; be afraid; be in apprehension of evil; feel anxiety on account of some expected evil.

Fear not, Abram; I am thy shield and thy exceeding great reward. Gen. xv. 1.

[In this sense the verb is often used reflexively with the personal pronouns *me, thee, him, her.*

A flash,
I *fear me*, that will strike my blossom dead.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

Surely I *fear me*, midst the ancient gold
Base metal ye will light on here and there.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 141.]

2. To be in anxious uncertainty; doubt.

If you shall see Cordelia
(As *fear* not but you shall). *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 1.

Ne're *feare*, for men must love thee
When they behold thy glorie. *Old song.*

fear[2]†, *n.* See *feer*[1].

fear[3], **feer**[3] (fēr), *a.* [ME. *fere, feore* = OFries. *fere* = OHG. *gafuori*, MHG. *gevüere* = Icel. *fœrr*, able, capable, fit, serviceable, = Sw. Dan. *för*, stout; prob. ult. < AS. *faran* (= OHG. *faran*, etc.), go: see *fare*[1] and *fere*[4].] Able; capable; stout; strong; sound: as, hale and *fear* (whole and entire, well and sound). [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Now alle that es *fere* and unfaye alive of thes fyve hundreth
thalles on ayr florent, a flyve score knyghttes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2797.

fear-babe† (fēr'bāb), *n.* [< *fear*[1], *v. t.*, 1, + obj. *babe.*] A bugbear, such as frightens children.

As for their shewes and words, they are but *feare-babes*, nor worthy once to move a worthy man's conceit.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, p. 299.

feard, feared (fērd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *fear*[1], *v.*; or abbr. of *afeard.*] Afeard; afraid. [Now only prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

The beggar was the *feardest* man
Of one that ever might be.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 197).

fearer (fēr'ėr), *n.* One who fears.

Fellowship and Friendships best
With thy *fearers* all I hold,
Such as hold thy biddings best.
Sir P. Sidney, Ps. 119, H.

fearful (fēr'fûl), *a.* [< ME. *feerful, ferful*, frightful, causing fear, also frightened, feeling fear, < *feer, fer*, fear, + *-ful.*] 1. Feeling fear, dread, apprehension, or solicitude; afraid.

This put the King [Edward II.] into a great Strait; both he was to leave Gaveston, and *fearful* he was to provoke the Lords. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 106.

I see you all are mute, and stand amaz'd,
Fearful to answer me.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 1.

This dress and that by turns you tried,
Too *fearful* that you should not please.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

2. Timid; timorous; wanting courage.

Durste she not hym diffende, ffor a woman a-loone is *feerfull*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 428.

He . . . trembled underneath his mighty hand,
And like a *fearefull* dog him followed through the land.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. xii. 36.

What man is there that is *fearful* and fainthearted?
Deut. xx. 8.

But it is likely, the Chubs will sink down towards the bottom of the water, at the first shadow of your rod (for Chub is the *fearfullest* of fishes).
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 98.

3. Causing or such as to cause fear; impressing fear; frightful; dreadful; terrible; awful.

He was a *ferfull* freke, in fas to beholde;
And mony ledes with his loke laithet full euyll!
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7725.

That thou mayest fear this glorious and *fearful* name, THE LORD THY GOD. Deut. xxviii. 58.

Oh, mother, these are *fearful* hours! speak gently
To these fierce men; they will afford you pity.
Fletcher, Bonduca, iv. 4.

4. Showing fear; produced by fear; indicative of fear. [Rare.]

Cold *fearful* drops stand on my trembling flesh.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

= **Syn. 2.** Pusillanimous, cowardly, faint-hearted. — **3.** *Dreadful, Frightful*, etc. (see *awful*); dire, direful, horrible, distressing, shocking.

fearfully (fēr'fûl-i), *adv.* 1. With or from fear; in a timorous or cowardly manner.

He hath *fearfully* and basely
Betray'd his own cause.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iii. 2.

In such a night,
Did Thisbe *fearfully* o'ertrip the dew.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1.

2. In a manner to cause fear or awe.

I am *fearfully* and wonderfully made. Ps. cxxxix. 14.

There is a cliff whose high and bending head
Looks *fearfully* in the confined deep.
Shak., Lear, iv. 1.

I am borne darkly, *fearfully* afar!
Shelley, Adonais, lv.

fearfulness (fēr'fûl-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being fearful or timorous; timidity; awe; alarm; dread.

A third thing that makes a government despised is *fearfulness* of, and mean compliances with, bold popular offenders. *South*, Sermons.

2. The quality of causing fear or alarm; dreadfulness.

fearless (fēr'les), *a.* [< *fear*[1] + *-less.*] Without fear; bold; courageous; intrepid; undaunted.

And *fearless* minds climb soonest unto crowns.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

Fearless will I enter here
And meet my fate, whatso it be.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 285.

= **Syn.** Brave, dauntless, daring, valiant, valorous, gallant.

fearlessly (fēr'les-li), *adv.* In a fearless or courageous manner; without fear; intrepidly.

Men who so *fearlessly* expose themselves to this most formidable of perils. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

fearlessness (fēr'les-nes), *n.* The state or character of being fearless; freedom from fear; courage; boldness; intrepidity.

He gave instances of an invincible courage and *fearlessness* in danger. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

fearlot (fēr'lot), *n.* A dialectal variant of *firlot.*

fearnaught, fearnought (fēr'nât), *n.* [< *fear*[1], *v. t.*, + obj. *naught, nought.*] Same as *dreadnaught*, 3.

fearsome (fēr'sum), *a.* [< *fear*[1] + *-some.*] 1. Causing fear; fearful; frightful; dreadful.

Eh! it wad be *fearsome* to be burnt alive for naething, like as if ane had been a warlock!
Scott, Guy Mannering, xlviii.

Who else would have come to see ye in such a *fearsome* hole as this? Mercy on me, it's like the bottomless pit!
W. Black, In Far Lochaber, xii.

2. Timid; apprehensive; frightened: as, "a silly, *fearsome* thing," *B. Taylor.*

Which would then play, in a *fearsome* fashion, with horrors of sin and the dread beliefs of Calvinism.
The Century, XXVII. 332.

fearsomely (fēr'sum-li), *adv.* In a fearsome or fear-inspiring manner; fearfully; timidly.

feart (fērt), *p. a.* A variant of *feard.*

feasable†, *a.* See *feasible.*

fease[1], *v.* See *feeze*[1].

fease[2]†, *v. i.* See *feeze*[2].

fease-straw†, *n.* An obsolete perverted form of *festue.*

feasibility (fē-zi-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *feasible:* see *-bility.*] The quality of being feasible or capable of execution; practicability.

feasible (fē'zi-bl), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *feasable, feazable, faisible;* < OF. (and F.) *faisable*, that may be done, < *faire* (ppr. *faisant*), do: see *fact.*] I. *a.* Capable of being done, performed, or effected; that may be accomplished or carried out; practically possible: as, the project is attractive, but not *feasible.*

To require tasks not *faisible* is tyrannicall, and doth onely picke a quarrell to punish; they could neither make straw nor find it, yet they must have it.
Bp. Hall, Afflictions of Israel.

I thought now was my time to make my Escape, by getting leave, if possible, to stay here: for it seemed not very *feazable* to do it by stealth. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 481.

Fair although and *feasible* it seem,
Depend not much upon your golden dream.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 428.

We are bound to suggest to these unfortunates, who look to us for advice, some *feasible* plan.
W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 81.

II.† *n.* That which is practicable.

Hence it is that we conclude many things within the list of impossibilities which yet are easie *feasibles.*
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xii.

feasibleness (fē'zi-bl-nes), *n.* Feasibility; practicability.

Some discourse there was about the *feasibleness* of it, and several times by accident . . . I have heard it mentioned as a thing might easily be done, but never consented to as fit to be done.
State Trials, William Lord Russell, p. 692.

feasibly (fē'zi-bli), *adv.* In a feasible manner; practicably.

feast (fēst), *n.* [< ME. *feeste, feste, fest,* < OF. *feste*, F. *fête* (see *fête, n.*) = Pr. *festa* = Sp. *fiesta* = Pg. It. *festa* = D. *feest* = G. Dan. Sw. *fest,* < L. *festa*, pl. of *festum*, a holiday, festival, feast, neut. of *festus*, joyous, festive, belonging to a holiday (*dies festus*, a holiday); cf. *feriæ* (for **fesiæ*), holidays (whence E. *fair*[2], q. v.). Hence (from L. *festum*) *festal, festival*, etc.] 1. A festival in commemoration of some event, or in honor of some distinguished person; a set time of festivity and rejoicing: opposed to *fast.* In this sense the word is almost entirely confined to ecclesiastical feasts. In the Jewish church the most important feasts, apart from the sabbath, were those of the Atonement, the Passover, Tabernacles, and Pentecost. To these were subsequently added the feasts of Purim and the Dedication. In the Christian church Christmas and Easter are feasts of almost universal recognition and observance. To these many others have been added, celebrating events in the life of Christ or in the lives of the apostles, saints, and martyrs. Feasts are divided into *movable* and *immovable*, according as they occur on a specific day of the week succeeding a certain day of the month or phase of the moon, or at a fixed date. Easter is a movable feast, upon which all other movable feasts depend; Christmas is an immovable feast. In the Roman Catholic Church feasts are further divided into *obligatory* and *non-obligatory*, and again into *doubles, semi-doubles, simples*, etc., according to the religious offices required to be recited in the church service.

For the love and in worschipe of that Ydole, and for the reverence of the *Feste*, thei slen hemself, a 200 or 300 persones, with scharpe Knyfes.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 176.

The kynge lete it be knowen thourgh his reame that all high *festes*, as Pasch and Pentecoste and yole and halowmesse, sholde be holden at Cardoel.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 63.

Bonfires in France forthwith I am to make,
To keep our great Saint George's *feast* withal.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 1.

The autumn *feast* lingered on unchallenged in the village harvest-home, with the sheaf, in old times a symbol of the god, nodding gay with flowers and ribbons, on the last wagon. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 11.

2. A sumptuous entertainment or repast of which a number of guests partake; particularly, a rich or splendid public entertainment.

The governor of the *feast* called the bridegroom.
John ii. 9.

Make not a city *feast* of it, to let the meat cool ere we can agree upon the first place. *Shak.*, T. of A., iii. 6.

Last Wednesday I gave a *feast* in form to the Hertfords.
Walpole, Letters, II. 430.

And Julian made a solemn *feast;* I never
Sat at a costlier. *Tennyson*, Lover's Tale, iv.

3. Any rich, delicious, or abundant repast or meal; hence, something delicious or highly agreeable, or in which some delectable quality abounds.

He that is of a merry heart hath a continual *feast.*
Prov. xv. 15.

A perpetual *feast* of nectar'd sweets,
Where no crude surfeit reigns.
Milton, Comus, l. 478.

There St. John mingles with my friendly bowl,
The *feast* of reason and the flow of soul.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 128.

Rise from the *feast* of sorrow, lady,
Where all day long you sit between
Joy and woe, and whisper each.
Tennyson, Margaret, v.

Double feast, an ecclesiastical festival on which the antiphon is doubled. See *semi-double* and *simple.* — **Feast of asses.** See *feast of fools.* — **Feast of Dolors.** See *dolor.* — **Feast of Eggs.** See *Egg Saturday*, under *egg*[1]. — **Feast of fools** and **feast of asses,** festivals, simulating the Saturnalia, and perhaps a survival of them, celebrated in many countries of Europe, especially in France, during the middle ages, from Christmas to Epiphany, but chiefly on the 1st of January in each year. In the feast of fools a bishop, archbishop, or pope of fools was chosen and placed on a throne in the principal church, and a burlesque high mass was said by his orders. The feast of asses, following the former or celebrated on a later day, was a pageant that owed its name to the important part which the ass played in it. In some places the allusion was to the ass of Balaam, in others to the ass which is said to have stood beside the manger in which the infant Saviour was laid, or to the ass on which Mary and the child fled into Egypt, or, in others still, to the ass on which Jesus made his triumphal entry into Jerusalem. Some of the features of these festivals still survive in the carnival. — **Feast of lanterns,** a Chinese festival held annually at the first full moon of the year (the 15th day of the first month), when colored lanterns are hung at every door, and the graves are illuminated. — **Feast of Maccabees,** in the ancient Christian church, a festival celebrated annually in honor of the seven Maccabees, who died in defense of Jewish law. It is uncertain on what day the festival was held, but the Roman Catholic martyrology places it on the 1st of August. — **Feast of orthodoxy, of the federation, of the Sacred Heart, of the Presentation,** etc. See *orthodoxy, federation, heart*, etc. — **To make feast**†,

to show gladness; pay flattering attention; give friendly entertainment

I lykne hir to the scorpioun,
That ya a fals, flateyrynge beste,
For with his hede he *maketh feste*,
But al anyddе his flaterynge,
With his tayle hyt wol stynge
And envenyme, and so wol she.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 638.

—**Syn. 2.** *Feast*, *Banquet*, *Festival*. The idea of a social meal of unusual richness or abundance, for the purposes of pleasure, may be common to these words. *Feast* is generic; specifically, it differs from *banquet* in the fact that at a *feast* the food is abundant and choice, while at a *banquet* there is richness or expensiveness, and especially pomp or ceremony. The essential characteristic of a *festival* is concurrence in the manifestation of joy, the joyous celebration of some event, feasting being a frequent but not necessary part: as, to hold high *festival*. See carousal.

When I make a *feast*,
I would my guests should praise it, not the cooks.
Sir J. Harington, Writers that carp, etc.

Go to your *banquet* then, but use delight
So as to rise still with an appetite.
Herrick, Hesperides, cccxli.

Pagan converts whose idolatrous worship had been made up of sacred *festivals*, and who very readily abused these to gross riot, as appears from the censure of St. Paul.
Emerson, The Lord's Supper.

feast (fēst), *v.* [< ME. *feesten*, *festen*, < OF. *fester* (mod. F. *fêter*) = It. *festare*, < ML. *festare*, feast; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To make a feast; have a feast; eat sumptuously or abundantly.

And his sons went and *feasted* in their houses, every one his day. Job i. 4.

We *feast* and sing,
Dance, kiss, and coll.
Middleton, The Witch, i. 2.

Dear to Arthur was that hall of ours,
As having there so oft with all his knights
Feasted. *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

2. Figuratively, to dwell with gratification or delight: as, to *feast* on a poem or a picture.

Sometime all full with *feasting* on your sight,
And by and by clean starved for a look.
Shak., Sonnets, lxxv.

II. *trans.* **1.** To provide with a feast; entertain with sumptuous fare.

King Richard swore, on sea or shore,
He never was *feasted* better.
The Kings Disguise (Child's Ballads, V, 379).

I do *feast* to-night
My best-esteem'd acquaintance.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 2.

The King *feasted* my Lord once, and it lasted from Eleven of the Clock till towards the Evening.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 2.

2. To delight; pamper; gratify luxuriously: as, to *feast* the soul.

We cannot *feast* your eyes with masques and revels,
Or courtly antics. *Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy, iii. 2.

Whose taste or smell can bless the *feasted* sense.
Dryden.

I am never weary of . . . *feasting* a foolish gaze on sun-cracked plaster and nocturnal indoor shadows.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 149.

feast-day (fēst'dā), *n.* [= D. *feestdag* = G. *festtag* = Dan. Sw. *festdag*.] A day of feasting and rejoicing; a festival; especially, the day of an ecclesiastical feast.

The prodigious increase of *feast-days* in the Christian church commenced toward the close of the fourth century.
Rees's Cyc., art. Feast.

feaster[1] (fēs'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *festour*, < *festen*, feast.] One who feasts, or who gives a feast or an entertainment.

Never *festour* fedde better.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 220.

Lud was hardy, and bold in Warr, in Peace a jolly *Feaster*.
Milton, Hist. Eng., i.

feaster[2]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *fester*.

feastful (fēst'fûl), *a.* [< *feast* + *-ful*.] Festive; joyful; sumptuous; luxurious: as, *feastful* rites.

The virgins also shall, on *feastful* days,
Visit his tomb with flowers. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1741.

Therefore be sure,
Thou, when the bridegroom with his *feastful* friends
Passes to bliss at the mid hour of night,
Hast gain'd thy entrance. *Milton*, Sonnets, iv.

Singing and murmuring in her *feastful* mirth,
Joying to feel herself alive.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

feastfully (fēst'fûl-i), *adv.* In a luxurious manner; festively. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

feastly† (fēst'li), *a.* [< ME. *festlich* (= G. *festlich* = Dan. Sw. *festlig*, festive, solemn); < *feast* + *-ly*[1].] Used to or fond of festival occasions.

A *festlich* man, as fresh as May.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 278.

feat[1] (fēt), *n.* [< ME. *feat*, *fete*, *faite*, deed, fact, matter, < OF. (and F.) *fait*, deed, fact, < L. *factum*, deed, fact: see *fact*, of which *feat*[1] is a doublet.] A deed; especially, a noteworthy or extraordinary act or performance; an exploit: as, *feats* of arms; *feats* of horsemanship or of dexterity.

Also Sounday And Munday, And was shewyd ther many dyverse *fetis* of werre.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 63.

The *feat* of merchandizing is nowhere condemned throughout the holy Scriptures.
Bullinger, Sermons (trans.), II. 81.

You have shown all Hectors.
Enter the city, clip your wives, your friends,
Tell them your *feats*. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 8.

They showed him also the jawbone with which Samson did such mighty *feats*. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 124.

—**Syn.** *Deed*, *Feat*, *Exploit*, *Achievement*. These words are arranged in the order of strength; *deed*, however, may have a much more elevated character than *feat*, and even surpass *exploit*. A *deed* may, on the other hand, be base or ignoble. It is, therefore, often accompanied by an adjective of quality. A *feat* is generally an act of remarkable skill or strength; as, the *feats* of a juggler, a ventriloquist, an athlete. An *exploit* is especially an act of boldness or bravery, with various degrees of mental power in working it out. An *achievement* is the result of large ability in planning, and diligence and boldness in executing. *Feat*, *exploit*, and *achievement* differ from *act*, *action*, and *deed* in that the first three always, and the last three only sometimes, represent something great.

Nor did'st prose, nor honeyed lies of rhyme
Can blazon evil *deeds*, nor consecrate a crime.
Byron, Childe Harold, i. 3.

He hath borne himself beyond the promise of his age, doing in the figure of a lamb, the *feats* of a lion.
Shak., Much Ado, i. 1.

First from the ancient world those giants came,
With many a vain *exploit*. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 465.

Great is the rumour of this dreadful knight,
And his *achievements* of no less account.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 3.

feat[1]† (fēt), *v. t.* [Appar. < *feat*[1], *n.*, but prob. with ref. to *feature*.] To form; fashion; set an example to.

Liv'd in court, . . .
A sample to the youngest; to th' more mature,
A glass that *feated* them. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 1.

feat[2] (fēt), *a.* [< ME. *fete* (rare), shortened from the common form *fetis*, *fetys* (rarely *fetous*, whence later spelling *featous*, q. v.), neat, pretty, < OF. *faictis*, *faitis*, *faitisse*, *faitice*, *fetis* = Pr. *fetis*, well-made, neat, pretty, < L. *factĭcius*, *factītius*, made by art, artificial: see *factitious* and *fetish*, both ult. from the same source.] **1.** Neat; skilful; ingenious; deft; clever.

So, so she goth on patens faire and *fete*.
Court of Love, l. 1087.

Lightly the elves sae *feat* and free,
They dance all under the greenwood tree!
Sir Olaf and the Elf-King's Daughter (Child's Ballads, [I. 299).

And look how well my garments sit upon me;
Much *feater* than before. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 1.

She speaks *feat* English.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, iii. 6.

2. Large: as, a pretty *feat* parcel (a rather large quantity). [Prov. Eng.]

feat[2] (fēt), *v. t.* [< *feat*[2], *a.*] To make neat.

feat-bodied† (fēt'bod'id), *a.* Having a feat or trim body.

Nay, She has a hazel eye; I know Sue well; and by your leave, not so trim a body neither; this is a *feat bodied* thing I tell you. *Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, iii. 1.

feateous†, *a.* [Cf. *featous*, *fetuous*, later forms of ME. *fetous*, *fetis*: see *feat*[2], *a.*] Same as *featous*.

feateously†, *adv.* Same as *featously*.

feather (feṫ'ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fether*; < ME. *fether*, sometimes *feder*, < AS. *fether*, a feather, a pen, in pl. often wings (deriv. *fithere*, a wing), = OS. *fethera* = D. *veder* = OHG. *fedara*, MHG. *vedere*, *veder*, G. *feder*, a feather, a pen, = Icel. *fjöđr* = Sw. *fjäder* = ODan. *feder*, *fejr*, *fiæther*, *feyre*, Dan. *fjeder*, *fjer* (= Goth. **fiþra*, not recorded), feather, = (Ir. *πτερόν* (for **πετερόν*), a feather, a wing (cf. *πτέρυξ*, a wing, *πτίλον* (for **πετίλον*), feather, down), = L. *penna*, OL. *pesna* (for **petna*, with different suffix *-na*), a feather, a pen (whence E. *pen*[2]), = OBulg. Bulg. Slov. Serv. *pero* = Bohem. *péro* = Pol. *pióro*, feather (OBulg. *pirati*, *prati*, fly), = Skt. *pattra*, a feather, wing, leaf, *patatra*, a wing, cf. *patara*, a., flying, < √ *pat*, fly, descend, fall, = Gr. *πέτεσθαι*, fly, redupl. *πίπτειν*, fall, = L. *petere*, fall upon, make for, seek (whence E. *petition*, *appetence*, *compete*, etc.).] **1.** One of the epidermal appendages which together constitute the plumage, the peculiar covering of birds; also, collectively, the plumage. Feathers are extremely modified scales. The nearest approach to them in animals other than birds is probably the quills of the porcupine. Feathers are epidermal, non-vascular, and non-nervous appendages, consisting of a horny and pithy substance, and subject to periodical molt. They grow somewhat like hairs, in a little pit or pouch formed by an inversion of the dermal layer of the integument, in a closed follicle, upon a peculiarly molded papilla, which causes the feather to assume its special shape. They are seldom implanted uniformly over the surface, but grow in special tracts or areas separated by naked spaces. (See *pterylæ*, *apteria*.) All of a bird's feathers collectively considered constitute the *plumage* or *pilosis*. (See cut under *bird*[1].) A perfect feather consists of a main stem, *shaft*, or *scape*; a supplementary stem, *aftershaft*, or *hyporachis*; and vanes, webs, or *vexilla*: these together making the *stand-ard*. The scape is divided into two parts: one, nearest the body of the bird, is the *barrel*, *quill*, or *calamus*, a hard, horny, hollow, semi-transparent tube with one end inserted in the skin; it bears no webs, and passes insensibly at a point marked by a little pit (*umbilicus*) into the shaft proper or *rachis*. This is squarish in section, tapers to a fine point, is highly elastic, opaque, and solidly filled with dry pith; it bears the vexilla. The aftershaft is usually like a miniature of the main feather, springing from the stem of the latter at the junction of the calamus and rachis. (See *aftershaft*.) With its vanes it is called the *hypoptilum*. Sometimes it is as large as the main feather. There are two vanes, on opposite sides of the rachis. Each vane consists of a series of mutually appressed, thin, flat, linear or lanceolinear plates, the *barbs*, set off obliquely from the rachis by their basal ends at a varying open angle. (See cut under *barb*[1].) To cause these plates to cohere with one another, and make a web-bing of the vane, each barb bears secondary vanes; these are *barbules*, and bear to the barbs the same relation that the barbs bear to the rachis. Barbules are also fringed, as if frayed out, along their lower edges; each such fringe makes a tertiary vane. When these vanes are simple, they are termed *barbicels*; when hooked, *hooklets* or *hamuli*. (See cut under *barbule*.) From such perfect structure feathers may be reduced in various ways, even to lacking everything but the shaft; when this is very thick, feathers become much like scales, as in the penguin; when it is fine, they resemble hairs or bristles. In general, three types of feather-structure are recognized: (1) The perfect-ly feathery, *plumous* or *pennaceous*, structure. The goose-quill used as a pen is a good example (though it lacks an aftershaft). Most contour-feathers are pennaceous. (2) The downy or *plumulaceous*, such as makes up the un-der-plumage or down. (3) The *filoplumaceous*, which approaches a bristle or hair. (See cut under *filoplume*.) But there is no strict line of demarcation, and in fact most feathers are pennaceous with plumulaceous bases of the webs. Feathers are also classified as (1) *pennæ*, *plumæ*, or contour-feathers; (2) *plumulæ*, or down-feathers; (3) *semiplumæ*, or half-feathers; (4) *filoplumæ*, or thread-feathers; and (5) *pulviplumæ*, dust-feathers, or powder-down. (See phrases below.) The acquisition of feathers is called *endysis*; their loss, *ecdysis*. Birds which ac-quire feathers in the egg are *Prævoces* or *Ptilopædes*; those which are hatched naked are *Altrices*, *Psilopædes*, or *Gymnopædes*. Feathers are of extremely rapid growth. They are of many shapes, often remarkable, and of every possible color. The color is usually due to actual pig-mentation, but in many cases to iridescence. The optical effect of iridescence is due to the texture of the webs. Among all epidermal structures, feathers probably com-bine in the highest degree the qualities of lightness, strength, and elasticity. They are also very warm, and in many cases water-proof.

He hathe a Crest of *Fedres* upon his Hed more gret than the Poocok hathe. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 48.

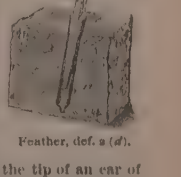
All byrdes doe lose hy kynde, that are lyke of plume and *feather*,
Good and bad, ye wyld and tame, all kyndes doe draw to-gyther. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 89.

With the *feathers* of these wings the muses made them-selves crowns, so that from this time the muses wore wings on their heads. *Bacon*, Moral Fables, vi.

2. Something in the form of a feather, or resembling nearly or remotely the standard of a feather; something made of feathers.

The bents
And coarser grass . . . now shine
Conspicuous, and in bright apparel clad,
And, fledg'd with icy *feathers*, nod superb.
Cowper, Task, v. 26.

Specifically — (*a*) A plume. (*b*) In *founding*, a thin rib cast on iron framing to strengthen it and resist bending or frac-ture. (*c*) A slip inserted longitudinally into a shaft or arbor, and projecting so as to fit a groove in the eye of a wheel. (*d*) One of two pieces of metal placed in a hole in a stone which is to be split, a wedge-shaped key or plug being driven between them for this purpose. (*e*) In *joinery*, a projection on the edge of a board which fits into a channel on the edge of another board, in the operation of joining boards by groov-ing and feathering, or grooving and tonguing, as it is more commonly called. (*f*) On a horse, a sort of nat-ural frizzling of the hair, which in some places rises above the smooth coat, and makes a figure resembling the tip of an ear of wheat. (*g*) A foamy spray of water thrown up and back-ward on each side of the cutwater of a swiftly moving ves-sel, or from the edge of an oar when turned horizontally. See *feather-spray*. (*h*) The fringe of hair on the back of the legs, on the neck, or on the ears of some breeds of dogs, as setters. Also *feathering*. (*i*) In precious stones, an irregu-lar flaw. See the extract.


Feather, def. a (*d*).

In natural rubies the cavities are always angular or crystalline in outline, and are usually filled with some liquid, or, if they form part of a *feather*, as it is called by the jewelers, they are often arranged with the lines of growth. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII.

3. The feathered end or string-end of an arrow. —**4.** Kind; nature; species: from the proverbial phrase "birds of a feather"—that is, of the same species.

I am not of that *feather*, to shake off
My friend when he must need me.
Shak., T. of A., i. 1.

For both of you are birds of self-same *feather*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

5. In *sporting*, birds collectively; fowls: as, fur, fin, and *feather*.

He [the Scotch terrier] may be induced to hunt *feather*; he never takes to it like fur, and prefers vermin to game at all times. *Dogs of Great Britain and America*, p. 72.

6. Among confectioners, one of the degrees in boiling sugar, proceeded by the blow, and followed by the ball.

After passing the degree of *feather*, sugar is inclined to grain or candy. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 152.

7. Something as light as a feather; hence, something very unimportant; a trifle.

Thus oft it haps that, when within
They shrink at sense of secret sin,
A *feather* daunts the bravo.
Scott, Marmion, iii. 14.

A sort of *feather* tossed about by whatever breeze happens to blow — a straw on the current of things!
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 95.

8. In *rowing*, the act of feathering. See *feather*, *v. t.*, 6. — **A feather in one's cap**, an honor or mark of distinction: said of something striking or unexpected that brings credit or attracts favorable notice. — **Auricular feathers.** See *auricular*. — **Axillary feathers.** See *axillar*, *n.* — **Birds of a feather.** See *bird*. — **Capillary feather**, a filoplume or hair-feather. — **Contour feather.** See *contour-feather*. — **Covert-feather**, any feather of the wing or tail-coverts. See *covert*, *n.*, 6. — **Deck-feather**, one of the pair of middle tail-feathers which overlie the rest when the tail is closed, and are often conspicuously different from them in size, shape, or color. — **Down feather.** See *down-feather*. — **Dust-feather**, a pulviplume; one of certain peculiar down-feathers of a dusty, scurfy, or greasy character, occurring in patches in some birds, especially herons. — **Feather oil-gland**, the uropygial gland, or oil-gland. See *elæodochon*. — **Feather-tract**, a pteryla. — **Flight-feather**, one of the large quill-feathers which form most of the extent of a bird's wing and which are essential to flight; a quill of the wing; a rowing-feather; a remex. (See *remex*.) The goose-quill for writing is a flight-feather. Flight-feathers are divided into primaries, secondaries, and tertiaries or tertials, according to their sites on the wing. See cut under *bird*. — **Hair-feather**, a filoplume or thread-feather. — **Half-feather**, a semiplume, in structure intermediate between a plume and a plumula. See def. 1. — **In full feather**, not molting; in full plumage; figuratively, well supplied with money. — **In high feather**, in high spirits; elated.

I have seen him, though *in high feather* and high talk when in a sunny chamber, if transferred to a badly-lighted room, withdraw in a corner and sit by himself in moody silence. *Actors and Actresses*, I. 206.

Metallic feather, a feather with a metallic gloss, sheen, or glitter; an iridescent feather. Some of them, as in humming-birds, etc., are often described as *metallic scales*. — **Ponnaceous, plumaceous, plumulaceous feather.** See def. 1. — **Pin-feather**, an ungrown feather, before the vanes have expanded, and while the barrel is filled with a dark bloody or serous fluid. In the later stage the future webs may be seen sprouting from the end of the quill like a pencil or brush. — **Powder-down feather**, a pulviplume or dust-feather. — **Prince of Wales's feathers**, the crest of the Prince of Wales, consisting of three ostrich-plumes, with the motto *Ich dien* (I serve). It was first borne by Edward the Black Prince. **Quill-feather**, a large ponnaceous feather with a stout barrel or quill, which is or may be used for writing; a quill. The large flight- and rudder-feathers of the wings and tail are of this kind. — **Rowing-feather**, a flight-feather or remex. — **Rudder-feather**, a quill-feather of the tail, which steers a bird's flight; a rectrix. — **Thread-feather**, a feather of filoplumaceous structure; a filoplume. — **To cut a feather.** See *cut*. — **To drive feathers.** See *drive*. — **White feather**, the symbol of cowardice: a phrase introduced in the days when cock-fighting was in repute. As the game-cock of the strain in vogue had no white feathers, a white feather was taken as a proof that a bird was not game. Generally used in such phrases as *to show the white feather*, *to have a white feather in one's wing*, meaning to show cowardice, to behave like a coward.

"He *has a white feather in his wing* this same Westburnflat after a'," said Simon of Hackburn, somewhat scandalized by his ready surrender. "He'll ne'er fill his father's boots." *Scott*, Black Dwarf, ix.

feather (fe*ᴛʜ*′ėr), *v.* [< ME. *fetheren*, *fethren*, *fedren*, usually in pp. *fethered*, rarely 'fly,' provided with feathers, < AS. *ge-fetheran*, *ge-fethran* (prop. **ge-fetherian*, **ge-fethrian*), usually *ge-fitherian*, *ge-fytherian*, *ge-fithrian*, give wings, provide with wings (= OHG. pp. *ge-fidarit*, MHG. *ge-videret*, G. *ge-fiedert* = Sw. *befjädrat* = ODan. *befedret*, Dan. *befjedret*), < *fether*, a feather, pl. wings, *fithere*, wing; see *feather*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cover with feathers; hence, to cover with something resembling feathers.

And of his yeen the sighte I kneuhe a-noon,
Which *federed* was with rightе humble requestes.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 56.

On the night of 23d May, 1832, a number of them [the neighboring Christian settlers] dragged [Joseph] Smith and Rigdon from their beds and tarred and *feathered* them.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 826.

2. To adorn; enrich or advantage; exalt. [Rare.]

They stuck not to say, that the king cared not to plume his nobility and people, to *feather* himself.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 111.

3. To fit with a feather or feathers, as an arrow.

He hath plucked her doves and sparrows,
To *feather* his sharp arrows.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 1.

Nonsense, *feathered* with soft and delicate phrases, and pointed with pathetick accents.
Dr. Scott, Works (1718), II. 124.

4. To tread: said of a cock. — **5.** To join by tonguing and grooving, as boards. — **6.** In *rowing*, to turn the blade of (an oar) nearly horizontally, with the upper edge pointing toward the bow, as it leaves the water, so that the water runs off it in a feathery form, for the purpose of lessening the resistance of the air upon it, and decreasing the danger of catching the water as it is moved back into position for a new stroke. — **To feather one's (own) nest**, to make one's self a comfortable place; gather wealth, particularly while acting in a fiduciary capacity.

He had contrived in his lustre of agitation to *feather his nest* pretty successfully. *Disraeli*, Coningsby, iv. 5.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To have or produce the appearance or form of a feather or feathers, as the ripples at the bow of a moving vessel. See *feather-spray*.

Her full-busted figure-head
Stared o'er the ripple *feathering* from her bows.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

The moss was in abundant life, some *feathering*, and some gobleted, and some with fringe of red to it.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xix.

2. To be or become feathery in appearance; appear thin or feathery by contrast.

Just where the prone edge of the wood began
To *feather* toward the hollow.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

3. In *rowing*, to let the water drop off in a feathery spray, as the blade of an oar when turned nearly horizontally on leaving the water.

The *feathering* oar returns the gleam. *Tickell.*

To feather out, to become covered with feathers, as young birds, or with anything resembling them, as feathery foliage: as, the chickens, or the willows, are beginning to *feather out*.

feather-alum (fe*ᴛʜ*′ėr-al″um), *n.* Same as *alumogen*.

feather-bearer (fe*ᴛʜ*′ėr-bār″ėr), *n.* A plume-moth; one of the *Pterophoridæ*.

feather-bed (fe*ᴛʜ*′ėr-bed′), *n.* [< ME. *fetherbed*, *federbed*, < AS. *fetherbed* (= D. *vederbed* = G. *federbett*), < *fether*, feather, + *bed*, *bedd*, bed.] **1.** A bed made of feathers; a mattress filled with feathers; a soft bed.

Now take frae me that *feather-bed*,
Make me a bed o' strae!
Auld Maitland (Child's Ballads, VI. 231).

2. The feather-poke, a small bird of the genus *Phylloscopus*, as the willow-warbler, *P. trochilus*, or chiff-chaff, *P. rufus*: so called because it uses feathers in making its nest. [Prov. Eng.]

feather-bird (fe*ᴛʜ*′ėr-bėrd), *n.* The whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*: so called because it uses feathers in building its nest. [Eng.]

feather-blades† (fe*ᴛʜ*′ėr-blādz), *n. pl.* The deep serrations into which the edges of garments, banners, etc., were cut during the middle ages for decorative effects. Compare *dag*[3].

feather-boarding (fe*ᴛʜ*′ėr-bōr″ding), *n.* A kind of boarding in which the edge of one board overlaps a small part of the board below it. When used in buildings, commonly called *weather-boarding*.

featherbone (fe*ᴛʜ*′ėr-bōn), *n.* A substitute for whalebone, made from the quills of domestic fowls. The quills are slit into strips, which are twisted, and the resulting cords are wrapped together and pressed.

featherbrain (fe*ᴛʜ*′ėr-brān), *n.* A weak-minded, giddy, or unbalanced person.

feather-brained (fe*ᴛʜ*′ėr-brānd), *a.* Having a weak, empty brain; light-headed; frivolous; giddy. Also *feather-headed*, *feather-pated*.

To a *feather-brained* school-girl nothing is sacred.
Charlotte Brontë, Villette, xx.

feather-cloth (fe*ᴛʜ*′ėr-klôth), *n.* A woolen cloth into which feathers are woven. It is warm and resists water well, but has an unfinished appearance, from the irregular protrusion of the ends of the feathers.
Dict. of Needlework.

feathercock† (fe*ᴛʜ*′ėr-kok), *n.* A coxcomb.

Thou wouldest make me one of Diomedes or Antiphanes scholler, in imitating of these Ganimedes, finicall, sprucecones, muskats, syrenists, *featherecockes*, vainglorious, a cage for cricklts. *Benvenuto*, Passengers' Dialogues (1612).

feathered (fe*ᴛʜ*′ėrd), *p. a.* [< ME. *fethered*, *federed*, < AS. *fithered* (= Dan. *fjeret*), pp. of *fitherian*, feather; see *feather*, *v.*] **1.** Rivaling a bird in speed; winged. [Poetical and rare.]

In *feather'd* briefness sails are fill'd,
And wishes fall out as they're will'd.
Shak., Pericles, v. 2.

2. In *entom.*, having parallel rays or branches, like the web of a feather; strongly pectinate: applied to the antennæ when the joints give out long branches on one or two sides, as in many moths. — **3.** In *bot.*, same as *feathery*, 3. — **4.** Fitted or furnished with a feather or feathers: as, a *feathered* arrow: used specifically in heraldry when the feathers are of a different tincture from the shaft: as, azure, *feathered* or. — **5.** Fringed with hair: said of certain breeds of dogs.

Both hind and fore legs are well *feathered*, but not profusely. *Dogs of Great Britain and America*, p. 107.

Feathered columbine. See *columbine*[2]. — **Feathered troll.** See *troll*.

feather-edge (fe*ᴛʜ*′ėr-ej), *n.* An edge as thin as a feather; the thinner edge, as of a board or plank; the shallow edge of the furrow of a millstone, etc. — **Feather-edge boards.** See *feather-edged*. — **Feather-edge file.** See *file*[1].

feather-edge (fe*ᴛʜ*′ėr-ej), *v. t.* [< *feather-edge*, *n.*] To cut away to a thin or beveled edge; produce a feather-edge upon, as on leather or other material.

A small shaving from the flesh side is taken off by a *feather-edging* machine. *Harper's Mag.*, LXX. 282.

The boards were carefully *feather-edged* and lapped, so that it was perfectly impervious to rain.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 49.

feather-edged (fe*ᴛʜ*′ėr-ejd), *a.* **1.** Having a thin edge. — **2.** Having an ornamental edging composed of loops or tufts: said of ribbons. — **Feather-edged boards**, boards made thin on one edge. They are used to form the facings of wooden walls, as those of cottages, outhouses, etc., and are placed with the thick edge uppermost and the thin edge overlapping a part of the next lower board. See *clapboard*. — **Feather-edged brick, coping**, etc. See the nouns.

feathered-shot, *n.* See *feather-shot*.

featherfew (fe*ᴛʜ*′ėr-fū), *n.* A corruption of *feverfew*. [Prov. Eng.]

feather-fisher (fe*ᴛʜ*′ėr-fish″ėr), *n.* An angler who uses artificial flies (often made of feathers) as lures; a fly-fisher. [Rare.]

feather-flower (fe*ᴛʜ*′ėr-flou″ėr), *n.* An artificial flower made of feathers or of parts of the feathered skin of small birds.

featherfoil (fe*ᴛʜ*′ėr-foil), *n.* The water-violet, species of *Hottonia*: so called from the finely divided leaves.

feather-footed (fe*ᴛʜ*′ėr-fůt″ed), *a.* Having feathered feet; rough-footed. [Rare.]

feather-glory† (fe*ᴛʜ*′ėr-glō″ri), *n.* Glory that is trifling or of no account.

Glory, not like ours here, *feather-glory*, but true, that hath weight and substance in it.
Bp. Andrewes, Sermons, I. xxxi.

feather-grass (fe*ᴛʜ*′ėr-grâs), *n.* **1.** The *Stipa pennata* of southern Europe: so named from its long plumose awns. — **2.** In Jamaica, the *Chloris polydactyla*.

featherhead (fe*ᴛʜ*′ėr-hed), *n.* A light, giddy, frivolous person; a trifler; a featherbrain.

Show the dullest clodpole, show the haughtiest *featherhead*, that a soul higher than himself is actually here: were his knees stiffened into brass, he must down and worship. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 174.

feather-headed (fe*ᴛʜ*′ėr-hed″ed), *a.* Same as *feather-brained*.

Ah! thou hast miss'd a man (but that he is so bewitch'd to his study, and knows no other mistress than his mind) so far above this *feather-headed* puppy.
Cibber, Love Makes a Man, ii.

feather-heeled (fe*ᴛʜ*′ėr-hēld), *a.* Light-heeled.

featheriness (fe*ᴛʜ*′ėr-i-nes), *n.* The state of being feathery.

There is such a levity and *featheriness* in our minds, such a mutability and inconstancy in our hearts.
Bates, Sure Trial of Uprightness.

feathering (fe*ᴛʜ*′ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *feather*, *v.*] **1.** Plumage.

O waly, waly, my gay goss-hawk,
Gin your *feathering* be sheen!
The Gay Goss-Hawk (Child's Ballads, III. 277).

2. The adjustment of feathers to an arrow, whether shaft or bolt. See *arrow*, *vireton*.

This king [Henry V. of England] directed the sheriffs of counties to take six wing-feathers from every goose for the *feathering* of arrows. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 372.

3. In *arch.*, an arrangement of small arcs or foils separated by projecting points or cusps, used as ornaments in the molding of arches, etc., in pointed medieval architecture; foliation. See *cusp*. — **4.** Same as *feather*, 2 (*h*).

His [the Irish setter's] coat is short, flat, soft to the touch, and, where it extends into what is technically known as *feathering*, is like spun silk in quality.
The Century, XXXI. 121.

5. In the aquatint process, the application of strong acid to the plate, to bite in dark touches. See *aquatint*.

feathering-screw (feᵀᴴ'ėr-ing-skrō), *n.* *Naut.*, a screw-propeller whose blades are so arranged as to be adjustable to a variable pitch, so that they may be set to stand parallel with the shaft, and thus offer little or no resistance when the ship is moving under sail alone.

feathering-wheel (feᵀᴴ'ėr-ing-hwēl), *n.* A paddle-wheel in which the floats are so constructed and arranged as to enter and leave the water edgewise, or as nearly so as possible.

feather-joint (feᵀᴴ'ėr-joint), *n.* In *carp.*, a joint between boards consisting of a fin or feather fitting into opposite mortises on the edges of the boards. *E. H. Knight.* See *feather-edged*, and cut under *joint*.

featherless (feᵀᴴ'ėr-les), *a.* [= D. *vederloos* = Dan. *fjederløs* = Sw. *fjäderlös*, featherless; < *feather* + *-less*. Cf. AS. *fitherleás*, wingless, < *fithere*, wing (see *feather*), + *-leás*, E. *-less*.] Without feathers; unfledged.

That *featherless* bird which went about to beg plumes of other birds to cover his nakedness.
Howell, Vocall Forrest.

featherlet (feᵀᴴ'ėr-let), *n.* [< *feather* + *-let*.] A small feather.

The episodes and digressions fringe [the story] like so many *featherlets*. *Southey*, The Doctor, Pref.

featherly† (feᵀᴴ'ėr-li), *a.* [< *feather* + *-ly*¹.] Resembling feathers; feathery.

Some *featherly* particles of snow.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

feather-maker† (feᵀᴴ'ėr-mā″kėr), *n.* A maker of plumes of real or artificial feathers.

Appoint the *feather-maker* not to fayle
To plume my head with his best estridge tail.
Rowland, Spy-Knaves.

feather-man† (feᵀᴴ'ėr-man), *n.* A maker of plumes; a dealer in plumes.

Where is my fashioner, my *featherman*,
My linener, perfumer, barber, all?
B. Jonson, Staple of News, v. 1.

feather-moss (feᵀᴴ'ėr-môs), *n.* See *moss*.

feather-ore (feᵀᴴ'ėr-ōr), *n.* A capillary variety of jamesonite.

feather-pated (feᵀᴴ'ėr-pā″ted), *a.* Same as *feather-brained*.

The *feather-pated*, giddy madmen, . . . who must be toying with follies, when such business was in hand.
Scott, Ivanhoe, II. 195.

feather-poke (feᵀᴴ'ėr-pōk), *n.* The long-tailed titmouse or bottle-tit, *Acredula rosea*: so called from its baggy nest lined with feathers. Also *poke-bag*, *poke-pudding*, and *pudding-bag*.

feather-shot, feathered-shot (feᵀᴴ'ėr-, feᵀᴴ'ėrd-shot), *n.* Copper in the form which it assumes when it is poured in a molten condition into cold water.

feather-spray (feᵀᴴ'ėr-sprā), *n.* The foamy ripple or feathery spray produced by the cutwater of a fast vessel, as a steamer.

feather-spring (feᵀᴴ'ėr-spring), *n.* The sear spring of a gun-lock. *E. H. Knight.*

feather-star (feᵀᴴ'ėr-stär), *n.* A common name of the sea-lilies or crinoids of the family *Comatulidæ* (which see), such as the *Comatula* (or *Antedon*) *rosacea*: so called from the feathery appearance and radiate structure.

Some kinds of crinoids, as the rosy *feather-star* of the European coast, have a stem in the young state.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 324.

feather-stitch (feᵀᴴ'ėr-stich), *n.* A stitch used in embroidery, producing a partial imitation of feathers by small branches or filaments that ramify from a main stem. In medieval embroidery it was called *opus plumarium*.

feathertop (feᵀᴴ'ėr-top), *n.* The popular name of several grasses with a soft, wavy panicle, of the genera *Agrostis* and *Arundo*.

feathertop-grass (feᵀᴴ'ėr-top-grȧs), *n.* The *Calamagrostis Epigejos*, a European species.

feather-veined (feᵀᴴ'ėr-vānd), *a.* In *bot.*, having a series of veins branching from each side of the midrib of the leaf toward the margin; pinnately veined.

Veins going directly to the margin, and forming *feather-veined* leaves (Oak and Chestnut). *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 110.

feather-weight (feᵀᴴ'ėr-wāt), *n.* 1. In *racing*, the lightest weight allowed by the rules to be carried by a horse in a handicap.—2. In *sporting*, a boxer, etc., whose weight falls within the lowest of the divisions prescribed by the rules—heavy-weight, middle-weight, light-weight, and feather-weight; hence, a very light weight, or a person of very light weight.

But the thoroughbred hunter, except for *feather-weights*, must be characterised by fine breeding and plenty of bone—a union, it must fairly be admitted, which one may often go far to find. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXVI. 408.

The fight was with kid gloves. . . . The men are known, in the language of the prize-ring, as *feather-weights*. Coburn weighed one hundred and twelve pounds, and Brannon was two pounds lighter.
Philadelphia Times, March 17, 1886.

3. A frivolous or flippant person; one of slight ability, influence, or importance.

Burghley and Walsingham, the great Queen herself, were not *feather-weights*, like the frivolous Henry III.
Motley, United Netherlands, I. 313.

featherwing (feᵀᴴ'ėr-wing), *n.* A plume-moth; a moth of the family *Alucitidæ* or *Pterophoridæ*. See cut under *plume-moth*.

feather-work (feᵀᴴ'ėr-wėrk), *n.* A kind of fancy work produced by sewing feathers upon a stiff textile fabric or similar material, the feathers usually covering the foundation completely. They are sometimes arranged in imitations of flowers, butterflies, etc., and sometimes in conventional patterns.

feathery (feᵀᴴ'ėr-i), *a.* [< *feather* + *-y*¹.] 1. Clothed or covered with feathers.

Or whistle from the lodge, or village cock
Count the night-watches to his *feathery* dames.
Milton, Comus, l. 347.

2. Resembling feathers; light; airy; unsubstantial: as, the *feathery* spray; *feathery* clouds.

Feathery and light stuff, that hath no good substance in it. *W. Whately*, Redemption of Time (1634), p. 25.

3. In *bot.*, same as *plumose*: applied to an awn or a bristle that is bordered with fine, soft hairs. Also *feathered*.

featish (fē'tish), *a.* [A dial. var. of *featous*, ME. *fetis*.] Same as *feat*².

featly (fēt'li), *adv.* [< ME. *feetly*, *fetely*, *fetly*; < *feat*² + *-ly*².] In a feat manner; neatly; nimbly; dexterously; adroitly.

Cast oute squylle, and clense it *feetly* wel.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 169.

Foot it *featly* here and there;
And, sweet sprites, the burthen bear.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2 (song).

He saw a quire of ladies in a round,
That *featly* footing seem'd to skim the ground.
Dryden, Wife of Bath, l. 216.

featness (fēt'nes), *n.* The quality of being feat; dexterity; adroitness; nimbleness.

featous† (fē'tus), *a.* [< ME. *fetous*, another form of *fetis*, feat: see *feat*², *fetise*.] Neat; clever; nimble.

Ye thinke it fine and *featous*.
Drant, Three Sermons, 1584. (*Halliwell*.)

featously† (fē'tus-li), *adv.* Neatly; nimbly; cleverly.

They gathered flowers to fill their flasket,
And with fine fingers cropt full *featously*
The tender stalkes on hye.
Spenser, Prothalamion, l. 27.

The morrice rings, while hobby-horse doth foot *featously*. *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle.

feature (fē'tūr), *n.* [< ME. *feture*, *fetour*, < OF. *faiture* = Sp. *hechura* = Pg. *feitura*, *factura* = It. *fattura*, fashion, make, < L. *factura*, a making, formation, < *facere*, pp. *factus*, make: see *fact* and *feat*¹, and cf. *facture*, a doublet of *feature*.] 1†. Make; formation; form; shape: usually with reference to the physical frame.

God quickened in the sea, and in the rivers,
So many fishes of so many *features*.
Du Bartas (trans.), quoted in Walton's Complete Angler, [p. 45.

And Heaven did well, in such a lovely *feature*
To place so chaste a mind.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iii. 2.

He shall bring together every joynt and member, and shall mould them into an immortall *feature* of loveliness and perfection. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 43.

2†. A concrete form or appearance; an apparition.

Stay, all our charms do nothing win
Upon the night; our labour dies!
Our magick *feature* will not rise.
B. Jonson, Masque of Queens.

Here they speake as if they were creating some new *feature*, which the devil persuades them to be able to do often, by the pronouncing of words, and pouring out of liquors on the earth. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Queens, note.

3. The form or cast of any part of the face; any single lineament; in the plural, the face or countenance, considered with reference to all its parts.

What is become of that beautifull face,
Those louely lookes, that fauour amiable,
Those sweete *features*, and visage full of grace,
That countenance which is alonly able
To kill and cure?
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 179.

Quiet, dispassionate, and cold,
And other than his form of creed,
With chiseld *features* clear and sleek.
Tennyson, Character.

4. The conformation or appearance of any part of a thing; a distinct or characteristic part of anything: as, the principal *features* of a treaty.

The strongly marked *features* of the ground called up all the circumstances, which the soldiers had gathered from tradition. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 7.

League after league of plain was traversed, no new *features* being seen. *O'Donovan*, Merv, xv.

The passion for gladiators was the worst, while religious liberty was probably the best, *feature* of the old Pagan society. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 38.

Those western towers became afterwards in France the most important *features* of the external architecture of churches. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 544.

The attempt at reconciling science and religion is a significant *feature* of our time. *Alcott*, Table Talk, p. 108.

feature (fē'tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *featured*, ppr. *featuring*. [< *feature*, *n.*] To have features resembling; look like; favor. [Colloq.]

Mrs. Vincy . . . was much comforted by her perception that two at least of Fred's boys were real Vincys, and did not *feature* the Garths.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, Finale.

featured (fē'tūrd), *a.* 1. Having a certain make or shape; formed; fashioned.

Wishing me like to one more rich in hope,
Featured like him. *Shak.*, Sonnets, xxix.

2. Having features; exhibiting human features; having a certain cast of features.

The well-stained canvas or the *featured* stone.
Young, Night Thoughts, ix. 70.

She's well *featured*, if it were not for her nose.
S. O. Jewett, Deephaven, p. 85.

featureless (fē'tūr-les), *a.* [< *feature* + *-less*.] Having no distinct features; shapeless.

Let those whom Nature hath not made for store,
Harsh, *featureless*, and rude, barrenly perish.
Shak., Sonnets, xl.

featurelessness (fē'tūr-li-nes), *n.* The quality of being featureless or handsome. *Coleridge*.

featurely (fē'tūr-li), *a.* [< *feature* + *-ly*¹.] Having comely features; handsome.

Featurely warriors of Christian chivalry. *Coleridge*.

feaugest, *n.* See the extract.

Many that were abroad, through weaknesse were subiect to be suddenly surprized with a disease called the *Feauges*, which was neither paine nor sickenesse, but as it were the highest degree of weaknesse.
Capt. John Smith, Generall Historie (1632), p. 180.

feaze, *v.* and *n.* See *feeze*.

Feb. An abbreviation of *February*.

feblet, *a.* and *v.* See *feeble*.

feblesset, *n.* [ME. *feblesse*, *fyeblesse*, *feblesce*, < OF. *feblesce*, *fleblesce*, F. *faiblesse* = Pr. *feblezu* = It. *fievolezza*, feebleness, < OF. *feble*, etc., feeble: see *feeble*.] Feebleness; weakness. *Chaucer*.

febricula (fē-brik'ū-lȧ), *n.* [L.: see *febricule*.] A slight and short fever, especially when of obscure causation.

febricule (feb'ri-kūl), *n.* [< L. *febricula*, a slight fever, dim. of *febris*, fever: see *fever*¹.] Same as *febricula*.

"He has spoiled the quiet of my morning," thought he; "I shall be nervous all day, and have a *febricule* when I digest. Let me compose myself."
R. L. Stevenson, Treasure of Franchard

febriculose (fē-brik'ū-lōs), *a.* [< L. *febriculosus*, sick of a fever, < *febricula*, a slight fever: see *febricule*.] Feverish. *Bailey*, 1727.

febriculosity (fē-brik-ū-los'i-ti), *n.* [< *febriculose* + *-ity*.] Feverishness. *Bailey*, 1727.

febrifacient (feb-ri-fā'shent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *febris*, a fever, + *facien(t-)s*, ppr. of *facere*, make.] I, *a.* Producing fever.

II, *n.* That which produces fever.

febriferous (fē-brif'ė-rus), *a.* [< L. *febris*, a fever, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹, + *-ous*.] Producing fever: as, a *febriferous* locality.

febrific (fē-brif'ik), *a.* [< L. *febris*, a fever, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make.] Producing fever; feverish.

The *febrific* humour fell into my legs. *Chesterfield*.

febrifugal (fē-brif'ū-gal or feb'ri-fū-gal), *a.* [< *febrifuge* + *-al*.] Mitigating or expelling fever.

As in the formerly mentioned instance of hops, currants, and salt, neither any of the ingredients inwardly given nor the mixture hath been . . . noted for any *febrifugal* virtues. *Boyle*, Works, II. 158.

It is certain that its [cinchona bark's] value as a tonic and *febrifugal* medicine can scarcely be overrated.
A. G. F. Elliot James, Indian Industries, p. 49.

febrifuge (feb'ri-fūj), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *fébrifuge* = Sp. *febrífugo* = Pg. *febrífugo* = It. *febbrifugo*,

< L. as if **febrifugus* (cf. LL. *febrifugia*, a name of the centaury, from its supposed febrifugal qualities), < *febris*, fever, + *fugāre*, put to flight, < *fugere*, flee: see *fever*[1] and *fugitive*.] **I.** *a.* Serving to dispel or reduce fever; alexipyretic.

Febrifuge draughts had a most surprising good effect. *Arbuthnot.*

II. *n.* Any medicine that reduces fever.

Bitters, like choler, are . . . the best *febrifuges*. *Floyer*, Preternatural State of Animal Humours.

febrile (fē′bril or feb′ril), *a.* [= F. *fébrile* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *febril* = It. *febbrile*, febrile, < L. *febris*, a fever: see *fever*[1].] Pertaining to fever; marked by fever: as, the *febrile* stage of a disease.—**Febrile anemia.** Same as *idiopathic anemia* (which see, under *anemia*).

febrility (fē-bril′i-ti), *n.* [< *febrile* + *-ity*.] Feverishness.

There is a state of *febrility*, of vertigo, of swimming of the eyes. *R. Barnes*, Dis. of Women, p. 96.

Febronian (fē-brō′ni-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the work or opinions of Bishop von Hontheim, published under the name of Justinus Febronius. See *Febronianism*.

Febronianism (fē-brō′ni-an-izm), *n.* [< *Febronian* + *-ism*: see def.] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the theory of ecclesiastical government developed by John Nicholas von Hontheim, suffragan bishop of Treves, in a work published in 1763 under the pseudonym of Justinus Febronius, the leading feature of which was opposition to the primacy of the papal power. Its doctrines resembled those of Gallicanism.

February (feb′rȫ-ā-ri), *n.* [< ME. *Februarie*, *Februar* (= D. *Februarij* = G. Dan. *Februar* = Sw. *Februari*) (< L.); earlier ME. *Feverer*, *Feveryere*, *Feverel*, *Feoverrer*, etc., < OF. *Fevrier*, F. *Février* = Pr. *Febrier* = Sp. *Febrero* = Pg. *Fevereiro* = It. *Febbrajo*, < L. *Februarius*, or in full *Februarius mensis*, the month of expiation, < *februa*, pl., a Roman festival of purification and expiation celebrated on the 15th of that month sacred to the god Lupercus (hence surnamed *Februus*), pl. of *februum*, a means of purification: a word of Sabine origin.] The second month of the year, containing twenty-eight days in ordinary years and twenty-nine in leap-years. See *bissextile*. When introduced into the Roman calendar, it was made the last month, preceding January; but about 450 B. C. it was placed after January and made the second month. In later reckonings which began the year with March it was again the last month. Abbreviated *Feb.*

Either in *feveryere*
Let sowe and in Aprill her plantes meve.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 50.

Lastly came cold *February*, sitting
In an old wagon, for he could not ride,
Drawne of two fishes, for the season fitting.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 43.

februation (feb-rȫ-ā′shon), *n.* [< L. *februatio(n-)*, a religious purification, expiation, < *februare*, purify, expiate, < *februum*, a means of purification: see *February*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, the ceremony of religious purification, especially as performed at the festival of the Lupercalia on the 15th of February.

Februus (feb′rȫ-us), *n.* [L., a surname of Lupercus, the Roman name of the Lycæan Pan: see *February* and *Lupercal*.] In *Rom. myth.*, a divinity whose worship was celebrated with lustrations in the month of February.

fecal, fæcal (fē′kal), *a.* [= F. *fécal* = Sp. Pg. *fecal* = It. *fecale*, < L. *fæx* (*fæc-*), dregs, etc.: see *feces*.] Pertaining to feces; containing or consisting of dregs, lees, sediment, or excrement.

fecaloid, fæcaloid (fē′kal-oid), *a.* [< *fecal* + *-oid*.] Resembling feces.

The vomit [caused by intestinal obstruction] is commonly *fæcaloid* in appearance and color. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 739.

fecche[1]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *fetch*[1]. *Chaucer.*

fecche[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *fetch*[2], now *vetch*. *Chaucer.*

feces, fæces (fē′sēz), *n. pl.* [L. *fæces*, pl. of *fæx* (*fæc-*), dregs, lees, of liquids.] **1.** Dregs; lees; sediment; matter excreted and ejected.

Hence the surface of the ground, with mud
And slime besmeared, the *feces* of the flood,
Receiv'd the rays of heaven. *Dryden.*

Specifically—**2.** The undigested portions of the food, mixed with some secretions in the alimentary canal, which are evacuated at the anus; dung; excrement.

Blessed be heaven,
I sent you of his *feces* there calcined.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 3.

fecial, *a.* and *n.* See *fetial*.

fecifork (fē′si-fôrk), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *fæces*, dregs (see *feces*), + E. *fork*.] In *entom.*, the anal fork on which the larvæ of certain insects carry their feces; a dung-fork. See cut under *Coptocycla*.

fecit (fē′sit). [L., (he) made (it), 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of *facere*, make: see *fact*.] He (a person named) made it: a word commonly inscribed on a work of art, as a statue, etc., along with the name of the maker or designer: as, Stradivarius *fecit* (Stradivarius made it).

feck[1] (fek), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *fake*[1].

feck[2] (fek), *n.* and *a.* [Sc., a popular corruption of *effect*, in the senses of power, force: see *effect*, *n.* The origin is more obvious in *feckful* and *feckless*, q. v. The AS. *fæc*, a space, interval, does not appear in later E., and cannot, for other reasons, be connected with *feck*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** Power; force; strength; vigor; use; value.

They are mair faschious nor of *feck*.
Cherrie and Slae, st. 46.

2. Space; quantity; number: as, what *feck* of ground (how much land)? what *feck* o' folk (how many people)?—**3.** The greatest part or number; the main part: as, the *feck* of a region.

Ye, for my sake, ha'e gien the *feck*
Of a' the ten comman's
A screed some day.
Burns, Holy Fair.

Many feck, a great number.—**Maist feck,** the greatest part.

Maist feck gade hame.
Battle of Tranent-Muir (Child's Ballads, VII. 169).

II. *a.* Brisk; vigorous.

I trow thou be a *feck* auld carle;
Will ye shaw the way to me?
Young Maxwell (Jacobite Relics), II. 32.

[Scotch in all uses.]

feck[3] (fek), *v. i.* A variant of *fick*.

fecket (fek′et), *n.* [Sc.; origin unknown.] An under-waistcoat.

Grim loon! he gat me by the *fecket*,
An' sair me sheuk.
Burns, To Mr. Mitchell.

feckful (fek′fûl), *a.* [Sc., also written *feckfow* and *fectful* (as if **effectful*); < *feck*[2], orig. *effect*, + *-ful*.] **1.** Powerful.—**2.** Possessing bodily ability; sturdy.

Mony a *feckful* chiel that day was slain.
Hamilton, Wallace, p. 52.

3. Wealthy. *Jamieson.* [Scotch in all uses.]

feckless (fek′les), *a.* [Sc., < *feck*[2] + *-less*; = E. *effectless*.] Spiritless; weak; useless; worthless. [Scotch.]

Ye take mair delight in your *feckless* dress
Than ye do in your morning prayer.
Courteous Knight (Child's Ballads, VIII. 276).

feckly (fek′li), *adv.* [Sc., also written *fectlie* (and, with different term., *fecklins*); < *feck*[2] + *-ly*[2] (or *-lins* = E. *-ling*[2]).] For the most part; mostly; almost. [Scotch.]

Wheel-carriages I ha'e but few,
Three carts, and twa are *feckly* new.
Burns, The Inventory.

fecks† (feks), *interj.* Same as *fack*[2].

fecula (fek′ū-lä), *n.* [= F. *fécule* = Sp. Pg. *fecula* = It. *fecola*, < L. *fecula*, also written *fæcula* and LL. contr. *fæcla*, burnt tartar or salt of tartar deposited in the form of a crust by wine, dim. of *fæx*, dregs, lees: see *feces*.] Starch; any form of starch obtained as a sediment by washing in water the comminuted roots, grains, or other parts of plants. See *starch*.

feculence, feculency (fek′ū-lens, -len-si), *n.* [= F. *féculence* = Sp. Pg. *feculencia*, < LL. *fæculentia*, lees, dregs, < *fæculentus*, dreggy: see *feculent*.] **1.** Muddiness; foulness; the quality of being foul with extraneous matter or lees.—**2.** That which is feculent; sediment; dregs; excrementitious matter.

The fermented juice of the grapes is partly turned into liquid drops or lees, and partly into that crust or dry *feculency* that is commonly called tartar.
Boyle, Works, I. 580.

Thither [to cities] flow,
As to a common and most noisome sewer,
The dregs and *feculence* of ev'ry land.
Cowper, Task, i. 684.

feculent (fek′ū-lent), *a.* [= F. *féculent* = Pr. *feculent* = Sp. Pg. It. *feculento*, < L. *fæculentus*, abounding in dregs or sediment, thick, impure, < *fæx* (*fæc-*), dregs, sediment: see *feces*.] Foul with extraneous or impure substances; muddy; turbid; offensive; consisting of or abounding with dregs, sediment, or excrementitious matter.

Herein may be perceived slender perforations, at which may be expressed a black and *fæculent* matter.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 17.

fecund (fek′und or fē-kund′), *a.* [< ME. *fecounde*, < OF. *fecond*, F. *fécond* = Sp. Pg. *fecundo* = It. *fecondo*, < L. *fecundus*, fruitful, fertile (of plants and animals), < √ **fe*, generate, produce (see *fetus*), + *-cundus*, a formative of adjectives.] Prolific; readily producing offspring; hence, fruitful or productive in a general sense: as, the *fecund* earth. [Recently revived and extended in application.]

Make a dyche, and yf the moolde abounde
And wol not in agayn, it is *fecounde*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

The *fecund* art of Constantinople was also the parent of another style [of illumination]—the Arabian or Mahometan. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 708.

While the only *fecund* branch of the Gallic race is that which inhabits Eastern Canada, the British people at home and abroad have displayed marvelous powers of expansion. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 787.

The chance of encountering a spore or *fecund* germ, and introducing it into the flask on the wire that is charged with the others, is so remote that we have considered it unnecessary to adopt a more perfect apparatus. *Pasteur*, Fermentation (trans.), p. 87.

fecundate (fek′un-dāt or fē-kun′dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fecundated*, ppr. *fecundating*. [< L. *fecundatus*, pp. of *fecundare* (> It. *fecondare* = Pg. Sp. Pr. *fecundar* = F. *féconder*), make fruitful, < *fecundus*: see *fecund*.] To make fruitful or prolific; specifically, in *biol.*, to render capable of development by the introduction of the male germ-element; impregnate.

The yolk and albumen of a *fecundated* egg remain . . . sweet and free from corruption.
J. R. Nichols, Fireside Science, p. 26.

Even the Trouvères, careless and trivial as they mostly are, could *fecundate* a great poet like Chaucer, and are still delightful reading.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 208.

fecundation (fek-un-dā′shon), *n.* [= F. *fécondation* = Sp. *fecundacion* = Pg. *fecundação* = It. *fecondazione*, < L. as if **fecundatio(n-)*, < *fecundare*, fecundate: see *fecundate*.] The act of fecundating; impregnation.

Hence we cannot infer a fertilitating condition or property of *fecundation*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 7.

fecundator (fek′un-dā-tor), *n.* [= F. *fécondateur* = Sp. Pg. *fecundador* = It. *fecondatore*, < LL. *fecundator*, < L. *fecundare*, fecundate: see *fecundate*.] One who or that which fecundates.

Where the troublesome animal called the mosquito exists, there may the filarial disease exist, with the mosquito as the *fecundator* and carrier.
B. W. Richardson, Prevent. Med., p. 571.

fecundify (fē-kun′di-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fecundified*, ppr. *fecundifying*. [< L. *fecundus*, fruitful, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *-fy*.] To make fruitful; fecundate. [Rare.]

fecundity (fē-kun′di-ti), *n.* [= F. *fécondité* = Pr. *fecunditat* = Sp. *fecundidad* = Pg. *fecundidade* = It. *fecondità*, < L. *fecunditas*(*t-*)*s*, fruitfulness, fertility, < *fecundus*: see *fecund*.] **1.** Fruitfulness; the quality of propagating abundantly; particularly, the quality in female animals of producing young in great numbers.

The pigeon was an emblem of *fecundity*, and fruitfulness in marriage. *Donne*, Sermons, lv.

2. The power of germinating: as, the seeds of some plants long retain their *fecundity*.—**3.** Productiveness in general; the power of creating or bringing forth; fertility, as of invention.

The *fecundity* of his [God's] creative power never growing barren nor being exhausted. *Bentley.*

The pleasures incident to what are regarded as the higher functions are the pleasures which excel others in respect of *fecundity*: they are the source of future pleasures. *W. R. Sorley*, Ethics of Naturalism, p. 162.

=**Syn.** Productiveness.

fecundous (fē-kun′dus), *a.* [< L. *fecundus*, fruitful: see *fecund*.] Fecund. [Rare.]

The Press from her *fecundous* womb
Brought forth the Arts of Greece and Rome.
M. Green, The Spleen.

fed (fed). Preterit and past participle of *feed*.

fedary†, *n.* A contracted form of *federary*.

Senseless bauble [a letter],
Art thou a *fedary* for this act, and look'st
So virgin-like without? *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 2.

[In most modern editions the word in this passage is printed *feodary*, a form of different origin and meaning. The original folio of 1623 has *fœdarie*. See *federary*.]

I cannot distrust the successful acceptation, where the sacrifice is a thrifty love, . . . and the presenter a *fedary* to such as are masters, not more of their own fortunes than their own affections. *Ford*, Line of Life.

feddan (fed′an), *n.* [Ar. *faddān*, *faddān*, a plow with yoke of oxen.] A land-measure of the Levant, consisting of as much as a yoke of oxen can plow in a day. In Egypt the legal feddan (ac-

cording to the official statement dated 1831, transmitting standards to the Russian government, and according to the measure of one of those standards by the Russian commission) is 1.08 English acres; while under the Mamelukes it was 1.3 acres.

The *fedda'n*, the most common measure of land, was, a few years ago, equal to about an English acre and one tenth. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 371.

feddle†, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *faddle*.

fede†, *v.* An obsolete form of *feed*.

feder (fed'ėr), *n.* and *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *feather*.

federacy (fed'e-rā-si), *n.*; pl. *federacies* (-siz). [< *federa(te)* + *-cy*; cf. *confederacy*.] A confederation; confederacy. [Rare.]

There remain coins of several states of the league, and also coins of the league itself — a plain indication both of the sovereignty exercised by the several members and of the sovereignty exercised by the whole *federacy*.
Brougham.

federal (fed'e-ral), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *fédéral* = Sp. Pg. *federal*, < L. as if **fœderalis*, < *fœdus* (*fœder-*), a league, treaty, covenant, akin to *fides*, faith: see *faith*, *fidelity*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a league, covenant, or contract; derived from a covenant between parties, particularly between nations.

The Romans compelled them, contrary to all *federal* right, . . . to part with Sardinia. *Grew*.

It [the eucharist] is a *federal* rite betwixt God and us.
Hammond.

2. Confederated; founded on an alliance by confederation or compact for mutual support: as, the *federal* diet of the old German empire. —**3.** Pertaining to a union of states in some essential degree constituted by and deriving its power from the people of all, considered as an entirety, and not solely by and from each of the states separately: as, a *federal* government, such as the governments of the United States, Switzerland, and some of the Spanish-American republics. A *federal* government is properly one in which the federal authority is independent of any of its component parts within the sphere of the federal action: distinguished from a *confederate* government, in which the states alone are sovereign, and which possesses no inherent power.

The wants of the union are to be supplied in one way or another: if by the authority of the *federal* government, then it will not remain to be done by that of the state governments. *A. Hamilton*, Federalist, No. xxxvi.

The definition of treason against the United States . . . took notice of the *federal* character of the American government by defining it as levying war against the United States, or any one of them. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 149.

Both these leagues [the Achaian federation and the Ætolian League] were instances of true *federal* government, and were not mere confederations: that is, the central government acted directly upon all the citizens, and not merely upon the local governments.
J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 76.

But Jefferson pointed out that party divisions must always exist in every free and deliberate society, and that if on a temporary superiority of the one party the other should resort to disunion, no *Federal* government could ever exist. *Schouler*, Hist. U. S., I. 422.

4. Favorable to federation; supporting the principle of a union of states under a common government; specifically, in the United States, relating to, or adhering to, the support of the Federal Constitution. —**5.** In the American civil war, pertaining to or supporting the Union or federal government. —**Federal City**, Washington, as the seat of the government of the United States. —**Federal Constitution.** See *Constitution of the United States*, under *constitution*. —**Federal headship**, in the system of federal theology, the headship of Adam, who is regarded as the federal head of the race, because he was the one with whom, as a representative of the race, the covenant of works was made by God, prior to the fall. —**Federal party**, in *U. S. hist.*, a name applied first to those who favored the adoption by the States of the Constitution framed by the Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia in 1787, and later to the party which in the first years of the federal government became fully formed under the leadership of Alexander Hamilton. It controlled the general government till 1801, then declined, and about 1824 became extinct. Its chief aims were the creation and maintenance of a strong central government, the strengthening of the spirit of nationalism, the control of politics by the more intelligent and substantial classes, the fostering of commercial interests, and the preservation of friendly relations with Great Britain.

On the one side, the undivided phalanx of the *federal party* (for they had not then taken the name of whig).
T. H. Benton, Thirty Years, I. 225.

Federal theology. See *theology*.

II. *n.* **1.** A supporter of federation; one devoted to a union of states in a national government or to its preservation; a unionist. Specifically —**2.** [*cap.*] In the American civil war, a Unionist; particularly, a Union soldier: opposed to *Confederate*.

A sharp action occurred, resulting in the capture of many *Federals*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 255.

federalisation, federalise. See *federalization*, *federalize*.

federalism (fed'e-ral-izm), *n.* [= F. *fédéralisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *federalismo*; as *federal* + *-ism*.] The doctrine or system of federation or federal union in government; the principle of assigning to the care of a central government such matters of common concernment as may be agreed upon, and all others to that of the governments of the federated states, provinces, or tribes; more specifically, the aggregate principles or doctrines of a federal party, as the Federalists of the United States. Federalism has been practised by many uncivilized races, as the ancient German tribes and some of the American Indians, chiefly for warlike purposes. It existed for certain civil purposes also among the Greeks and other ancient and medieval peoples, as in the English heptarchy, was more largely developed in the old German empire, and has since been adopted in many countries, especially republics. (See *federal*, *a.*, 2.) Its introduction into France was advocated by the Girondists after the fall of the monarchy.

We see every man that the Jacobins choose to apprehend taken up, . . . whether he be suspected of royalism or *federalism*, moderantism, democracy royal, or any other of the names of the faction which they start by the hour.
Burke, Policy of the Allies.

Intense Federalist as he was, his *Federalism* agreed with a stout anti-aristocratic spirit.
H. E. Scudder, Noah Webster, p. 46.

Stated broadly, so as to acquire somewhat the force of a universal proposition, the principle of *federalism* is just this: — that the people of a state shall have full and entire control of their own domestic affairs, which directly concern them only, and which they will naturally manage with more intelligence and with more zeal than any distinct governing body could possibly exercise; but that, as regards matters of common concern between a group of states, a decision shall in every case be reached, not by brutal warfare or by weary diplomacy, but by the systematic legislation of a central government which represents both states and people, and whose decisions can always be enforced, if necessary, by the combined physical power of all the states. *J. Fiske*, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 133.

The method by which *federalism* attempts to reconcile the apparently inconsistent claims of national sovereignty and of state sovereignty consists of the formation of a constitution under which the ordinary powers of sovereignty are elaborately divided between the common or national government and the separate States.
A. V. Dicey, Law of Const., p. 131.

federalist (fed'e-ral-ist), *n.* [= F. *fédéraliste* = Sp. Pg. It. *federalista*; as *federal* + *-ist*.] **1.** In *politics*, an advocate or a supporter of federalism; specifically, an advocate of a close union of states under a common government, or a supporter of such a union as against those who would weaken or destroy it; in *U. S. hist.* [*cap.*], a member of the Federal party. See *federal*, *a.*

And according to the degree of pleasure and pride we feel in being republicans ought to be our zeal in cherishing the spirit and supporting the character of *federalists*.
Madison, Federalist, No. x.

The *Federalists* were the only proper tories our politics have ever produced, whose conservatism truly represented an idea, and not a mere selfish interest — men who honestly distrusted democracy, and stood up for experience, or the tradition which they believed for such, against empiricism. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 105.

The party name of *Federalist* has since become historical; and yet, to speak logically, it was the Anti-Federal party that sustained a federal plan, while the *Federalist* contended for one more nearly national.
Schouler, Hist. U. S., I. 54.

2. One who accepts the federal theology (which see, under *theology*).

federalization (fed'e-ral-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *federalize* + *-ation*.] **1.** The act of federalizing, or the state of being federalized. —**2.** Confederation; federal union. *Stiles*. [Rare.]

Also *federalisation*.

federalize (fed'e-ral-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *federalized*, ppr. *federalizing*. [< *federal* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To make federal; impart a federal or confederate character to.

II. *intrans.* To unite by compact; league, as different states; confederate for political purposes. *Barlow*. [Rare.]

Also *federalise*.

federally (fed'e-ral-i), *adv.* In a federal or joint manner; in accordance with a covenant or league.

Nevertheless the transgression of Adam, who had all mankind *Fœderally*, yea, Naturally, in him, has involved this Infant in the guilt of it.
C. Mather, quoted in O. W. Holmes's Med. Essays, p. 360.

federary† (fed'e-rā-ri), *n.* [Also in shortened form *fedary*; < L. as if **fœderarius*, < *fœdus* (*fœder-*), a league: see *federal*.] A confederate; an accomplice.

More, she's a traitor; and Camillo is
A *federary* with her. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1.

[This word is so printed in the original folio, which is unusually correct in the printing of this play. It occurs nowhere else except in the contracted form *fedary*, also used by Shakspere and others. Some editors prefer to read *feodary* (which see) in both passages.]

federate (fed'e-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *federated*, ppr. *federating*. [< L. *fœderatus*, pp. of *fœderare*, league together, < *fœdus* (*fœder-*), a league: see *federal*.] To form into a federation; constitute as a federation.

Did the Chancellor himself, too, dream of *federating* the Continent against England? *Lowe*, Bismarck, II. 162.

Members of a *federated* empire which has accomplished such notable work. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 158.

If any change is made, the British Empire must cease to exist as such, and what was an Empire must become (if anything) either a confederacy or a *Federated* Nation.
Nineteenth Century, XIX. 33.

federate (fed'e-rāt), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *federado* = It. *federato*, < L. *fœderatus*, pp. of *fœderare*, establish by treaty or league: see *federate*, *v.*] Leagued; confederate; federal: as, *federate* nations or powers; "a *federate* alliance," *Warburton*, Alliance, ii. [Rare.]

federation (fed-e-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *fédération* = Sp. *federacion* = Pg. *federação* = It. *federazione*, < L. as if **fœderatio(n-)*, < *fœderare*, league together: see *federate*.] **1.** The act of uniting in confederation by league and covenant.

If *federation* of the colonies be partly accomplished, the path was opened up by another Irishman.
Contemporary Rev., LIII. 27.

2. A league; a confederacy; a federal alliance.

That renowned *federation* [the United Provinces] had reached the height of power, prosperity, and glory.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ii.

Till the war-drum throbb'd no longer, and the battle-flags were furl'd
In the Parliament of man, the *Federation* of the world.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

The nation as such is brutally immoral. Nor is there much hope or cheer in the prospect of a *federation* of nations, even if there were any signs of its coming, and not rather a crowd of portents indicative of the creation of new nationalities more essentially antagonistic than the old. *H. Taylor*, Mind, XIII. 431.

3. A federal government, as that of the United States, Switzerland, or Germany. —**Feast of the federation**, the name given to an assemblage of several hundred thousand persons from all parts of France in the Champ de Mars, Paris, July 14th, 1790 (the first anniversary of the storming of the Bastile), at which, with religious solemnities and amid frenzied rejoicings, the king and all classes, but especially delegates from all military bodies, took an oath to support the newly established constitution and liberties of the country. = **Syn.** See *confederation*.

federationist (fed-e-rā'shon-ist), *n.* [< *federation* + *-ist*.] One who favors political federation; specifically, one who advocates the establishment of a federal union among the parts of the British empire.

We cannot wonder, therefore, if such a successful *federationist* as Sir John Macdonald anticipates in Australasia, and even in South Africa, the same successful results as have been obtained in Canada.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 295.

federative (fed'e-rā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *fédératif* = Sp. Pg. *federativo*; as *federate* + *-ive*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of federation; uniting in a league; federal: as, a *federative* government; the *federative* principle.

They . . . suggest to them leagues of perpetual amity, at the very time when the power to which our constitution has exclusively delegated the *federative* capacity of this kingdom may find it expedient to make war upon them. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

An interesting inquiry here arises, whether the treaty-making power in a *federative* union, like the United States, can alienate the domain of one of the states without its consent. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 99.

federatively (fed'e-rā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a federative or federal manner; as a league or confederacy.

The periodical disorders to which *federatively* constituted states are liable. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 107.

fedifragous† (fē-dif'rā-gus), *a.* [= Pg. It. *fedifrago*, < L. *fœdifragus*, league-breaking, perfidious, < *fœdus*, a league, + *frangere* (√ **frag*), break.] Treaty-breaking.

We see it [adultery] plagued to teach us that the sin is of a greater latitude than some imagine it; unclean, *foedifragous*, perjured. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 250.

fedity†, **fœdity**† (fed'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *fœdita(t-)s*, foulness, < *fœdus*, foul, vile, infamous.] Vileness; turpitude.

For that hee seeing and perceiving what sodomiticall *feditie* and abomination, with other inconueniences, did spring incontinently upon his diabolicall doctrine, yet for all that would not giue ouer his pestilent purpose.
Foxe, Martyrs, p. 1063.

A second may be the *fœdity* and unnaturalness of the match. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, iv. 10.

Some *fedities* common among the Gnosticks, not fit to be named. *Bp. Lavington*, Moravians Compared, p. 65.

fedoa (fed'ō-ą), *n.* [NL.] In *ornith.*: (*a*) An old name (1) of the redshank, *Totanus calidris*; (2) of the stone-plover, *Œdicnemus crepitans*; (3) of a barge or godwit, some species of the genus *Limosa*. (*b*) The specific name of the

great North American godwit, *Limosa fedoa*. *Linnæus*, 1766. (*c*) [*cap.*] A generic name of the stone-plovers: same as *Œdicnemus*. *W. E. Leach*, 1816. (*d*) [*cap.*] A generic name of the godwits: same as *Limosa*. *Stephens*, 1824.

fee[1] (fē), *n.* [< ME. *fee*, *fe*, earlier *feh*, *feoh*, cattle, property, money, money paid, tribute, a fee, < AS. *feoh* (contr. gen. *feós*, dat. *feó*), neut., cattle, property, money, = OS. *fehu* = OFries. *fia* = D. *vee* = LG. *fee* = OHG. *fihu*, *fehu*, MHG. *vihe*, G. *vieh*, cattle, = Icel. *fé*, cattle, property, money, = Sw. *få* = Dan. *fæ*, cattle, beast, = Goth. *faihu*, neut., cattle, property, = L. *pecus* (*pecu-*), neut., cattle, money, cf. *pecus* (*pecor-*), neut., cattle, esp. small cattle, a flock, *pecus* (*pecud-*), f., a single head of cattle, esp. of small cattle, a sheep, etc. (> *peculium*, property in cattle, private property, what is one's own, *pecunia*, property, money: see *peculiar*, *peculate*, *pecuniary*, etc.), = Skt. *paçu*, cattle (a single head or a herd), a domestic animal, < √ **paç*, fasten, bind, = Teut. √ **fah*, **fanh*, in *fang*, etc.: see *fang*, *fay*[1], *fair*[1].] **1†.** Cattle; live stock, especially considered as the basis of wealth.

> Wythe outen wyfe and chyld,
> Or hyrdes [keepers] that kepe thare *fee*.
> *York Plays*, p. 71.
>
> I ryde aftyre this wilde *fee*;
> My raches rynnys at my devyse.
> *Thomas of Erseldoune* (Child's Ballads, I. 100).

2†. Property; estate.

> Ferly flayed that folk that in those *fees* lenged.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 960.

3†. Money paid or bestowed; payment; emolument.

> Thei thanked hym hertely, and seide that thei wolde it not, for in tyme comynge thei resceve his yeftes and take of hym other *fee*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 224.
>
> For he married me for love,
> But I married him for *fee*.
> *The Laird of Waristoun* (Child's Ballads, III. 109).

Specifically—**4.** A reward or compensation for services; recompense; in Scotland, wages.

> And every yere I wyll the gyve
> Twenty marke to thy *fee*.
> *Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 71).
>
> Take some remembrance of us, as a tribute,
> Not as a *fee*. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1.
>
> And for a merk o' mair *fee*
> Dinna stan' wi' him. *Scotch song.*

In particular—(*a*) A reward fixed by law for the services of a public officer: as, a sheriff's *fee* for execution.

> A law has recently been passed remitting all *fees* upon navigation, although a round-about system has been adopted, by which the *fees* are charged against the Treasury. *E. Schuyler*, Amer. Diplomacy, p. 76.

(*b*) A reward for professional services: as, a lawyer's *fee*; a clergyman's marriage *fee*.

> But that was pretie of a certaine sorrie man of law, that gaue his Client but bad councell, and yet found fault with his *fee*, and said: my *fee*, good frend, hath deserued better counsel. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 143.
>
> And in this state she [Mab] gallops night by night . . .
> O'er lawyers' fingers, who straight dream on *fees*.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 4.

(*c*) A customary gratuity: as, a waiter's *fee*.

> I have dismissed, with the *fee* of an orange, the little orphan who serves me as a handmaid.
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxxi.
>
> Ay, here 's a deer whose skin's a keeper's *fee*.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

5. A sum paid for a privilege: as, an entrance *fee* to a circus; an initiation *fee* to a club. [*Fee* usually implies the idea of specific sums for specific acts of service, as distinguished from *salary*, or compensation by time of service.]—**Consular fees.** See *consular*.—**Retaining fee,** the fee of a lawyer on engaging in a particular cause, sometimes applied in payment of the first services actually rendered, and sometimes regarded as a payment additional to charges for specific services, and given for the purpose of securing the right to call upon him at any time to commence such services, or to pledge him not to accept employment from the adverse party, or for both purposes.

fee[1] (fē), *v. t.* [< *fee*[1], *n.*] **1.** To pay a fee to; reward for services past or to come. Hence—**2.** To hire or bribe; engage or employ the services of.

> *Fee* him, father, *fee* him. *Scotch song.*
>
> She hath an usher, and a waiting gentlewoman,
> A page, a coachman; these are *feed* and *feed*,
> And yet, for all that, will be prating.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Noble Gentleman.
>
> He hired an auld horse, and *fee'd* an auld man,
> To carry her back to Northumberland.
> *The Provost's Dochter* (Child's Ballads, IV. 293).

3. To cause to engage with a person for domestic or farm service: as, a man *fees* his son to a farmer. [Scotch.]

fee[2] (fē), *n.* [< ME. *fe*, pl. *fees*, *feez*, an estate held in trust or under conditions, a feud, assimilated in form to *fe*, *fee*, property, etc. (with which it is ult. identical), < OF. *fied*, *fie*, *feu*, var. of *fieu*, later *fief*, > E. *fief* (which does not seem to occur in ME.: see *feoff*), < ML. *feudum*, property held in fee: see *fief*, *feoff*, *feud*[2].] **1.** An estate in land, of indefinite duration, granted by and held of a superior lord, in whom the ultimate title resides, on condition of performing some service in return. See *feud*[2]. In this, which is its original sense, it implies the idea of reward for service or allegiance, and was used in contradistinction to estates in *allodium*, or entire property, which were generally small allotments held free of any obligation.

> The tenure of lands is altogether grounded on military laws, and held as a *fee* under princes.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 80.

2. An estate of inheritance; an estate in land belonging to the owner and his heirs and assigns forever. In the latter case it is more specifically termed a *fee simple*. (See *conditional fee* (*b*), below.) The fee is the highest and most extensive interest that a person can have in lands. In this sense the king might have a fee, but not in the sense of def. 1. After the abolition of the feudal system the word continued to be used of real property; and although in the United States generally land is held in *allodium*, the private ownership, if subject to no paramount right except that of eminent domain vested in the State, is termed the *fee*. The word when unqualified may or may not mean an absolute or unqualified fee, or fee simple.

3. Estate in general; property; possession; ownership.

> Those Ladies, which thou sawest late,
> Are Venus Damzels, all within her *fee*,
> But differing in honour and degree.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. x. 21.
>
> Once did she [Venice] hold the gorgeous East in *fee*,
> And was the safeguard of the West.
> *Wordsworth*, Extinction of the Venetian Republic.
>
> My lute and I are lords of more
> Than thrice this kingdom's *fee*.
> *Lowell*, Singing Leaves.

Base fee, a qualified fee; a freehold estate of inheritance to which a qualification is annexed, so that it must terminate whenever the qualification is at an end; more specifically, in the English law of settlements, the estate created by absolute alienation by a tenant in tail alone (see *entail*), which, being made without the consent of the protector, does not bar remaindermen or reversioners, but only the grantor's own issue, and hence is liable to be defeated by the failure of such issue.

The curious kind of estate created by the conveyance in fee simple of a tenant in tail not in possession, without the concurrence of the owners of estates preceding his own, is called a *base fee*. *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 108.

Conditional fee. (*a*) Any fee granted upon condition. (*b*) A fee limited to particular heirs or a particular class of heirs, under the common-law rule that, on the donee's once having such heirs, the estate became absolute for all purposes of alienation, on the ground that a condition once performed was at an end. (See *entail*.) To designate this kind of conditional fee at the common law, the more appropriate phrase is *fee simple conditional*. This evasion of the intent of donors to reserve a reversion on a failure of heirs was put an end to by a statute known as *De Donis*, which enacted that the will of the donor should be observed, and that on the failure of heirs the property should revert to the donor. The estate of the donee under this statute was termed a *fee tail*. See *tail*[2], *a.* (*c*) Later, the term *conditional fee* was applied to the estate of a mortgagee of land, under a mortgage in the usual form, which was regarded as vesting the fee in the mortgagee subject to its being divested by performance of the condition, namely payment.—**Determinable fee,** a fee determinable by a condition or a conditional limitation; more specifically, a fee created by a limitation to the grantee and his heirs till the happening of a future event which may or may not happen, as a gift to A and his heirs, and if A dies without issue, then to another.—**Fee simple, fee simple absolute,** a fee that is not qualified. See def. 2.—**Fee tail.** See *conditional fee* (*b*). **Great fee,** the holding of a tenant of the crown.

> By the feudal law, a *great fee* or great lordship, which are convertible terms, was the highest order of possession, and was held directly from the crown.
> *Baines*, Hist. Lancashire, II. 14.

In his demain as of fee. See *demain*.—**Limited fee,** a determinable fee; more specifically, a fee determinable by a conditional limitation.—**Plowman's fee,** peasant tenure; the custom by which lands descended to all the sons of the tenant in equal shares, with, however, some privilege or birthright in favor of the elder or younger son: a rule of descent which under the feudal system gave way to primogeniture.

> The strict English primogeniture as applied to the rustic holdings, sometimes called fiefs de roturier or "*ploughman's fee*." *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 735.

Qualified fee, a base fee; a freehold estate of inheritance to which a qualification is annexed, so that it must terminate whenever the qualification is at an end; more specifically, the estate created by a limitation to the grantee and the heirs of an ancestor of his in the paternal line whose heir he also is, as a gift to B and the heirs of A, his father.

feeable (fē′a-bl), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *feable*; < *fee* + *-able*.] Capable of being feed; capable of being hired or bribed.

feeble (fē′bl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *feble*, rarely *fieble*, *febul*, < AF. *feble*, OF. *feble*, *feuble*, *foible* (> E. *foible*), etc.; earlier OF. *flebe*, *fleuble*, *floible*, etc., F. *faible* = Pr. *feble*, *fible*, *freble* = Sp. *feble* = Pg. *febre* = It. *fievole*, weak, feeble, < L. *flebilis*, tearful, mournful, lamentable, < *flere*, weep, akin to *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*. For the development of meaning, cf. MHG. *swach*, miserable, pitiable, weak, G. *schwach*, weak; Goth. *wainags*, lamentable, pitiable, unhappy, miserable; OHG. *weneg*, *weinag*, G. *wenig*, little, few.] **I.** *a.* **1†.** Miserable; poor; common; mean.

> Vp an seli asse he rod, and in *feble* clothes also.
> He ne com with no gret noblele, so as thou dost nou
> With riche clothes. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

2. Lacking strength; lacking capacity for forcible action or resistance; weak; specifically, reduced to a state of weakness, as by sickness or age.

> Zee schulle undirstonde that before the Chirche of the Sepulcre is the Cytee more *feble* than in ony othere partie. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 80.
>
> Like rich hangings in a homely house,
> So was his will in his old *feeble* body.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., v. 3.
>
> This way and that the *feeble* stem is driven,
> Weak to sustain the storms and injuries of heaven.
> *Dryden*, Flower and Leaf, l. 589.
>
> Forward she started with a happy cry,
> And laid the *feeble* infant in his arms.
> *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

3. Wanting in force exerted, whether of action or resistance; lacking in intensity, vividness, energy, or efficiency; faint: as, a *feeble* voice; a *feeble* light; *feeble* thinking; a *feeble* argument or poem.

> Thowe servyst me with *febulle* chere;
> To hym thyn hart wolte fully enclyne.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 166.

Why should we suppose that conscientious motives, *feeble* as they are constantly found to be in a good cause, should be omnipotent for evil?
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

A *feeble* faith I would not shake.
Whittier, Questions of Life.

In politics the mightiest events often come from the *feeblest* beginnings, so the most devastating mischiefs may be due to errors of judgment that were hardly censurable. *Gladstone*, Nineteenth Century, XXI. 923.

4. Exhibiting or indicating weakness: as, a *feeble* appearance.—**Syn. 2.** Sickly, languishing, enervated, frail, drooping.

II.† *n.* [Cf. F. *faible*, the weak part, as of a sword, etc.] **1.** A feeble person.

> It is an oncomely couple bi Cryst, as me thinketh,
> To gyuen a gonge wenche to an olde *feble*.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), ix. 161.

2. Weakness; feebleness.

> [He] ffainted for *febull*, and fele to the ground
> In a swyme & a swogh, as he swelt wold.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3550.

3. Same as *foible*, 1.

feeble† (fē′bl), *v.* [< ME. *feblen*, make feeble, become feeble, < OF. *febleier*, *febloier* (also *afebleier*, *afebloier*), make feeble, < *feble*, feeble: see *feeble*, *a.* Cf. *enfeeble*.] **I.** *trans.* To weaken; enfeeble.

> Shall that victorious hand be *feebled* here,
> That in your chambers gave you chastisement?
> *Shak.*, K. John, v. 2.
>
> 'Tis true, you are old and *feebled*;
> Would you were young again, and in full vigour!
> *Fletcher*, Wildgoose Chase, i. 3.

II. *intrans.* To grow faint or weak.

> Moche folk of here fon fel algate newe,
> & here men *feebled* fast & faileden of here mete.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2659.
>
> All failit there forse, *feblit* there herttes,
> The batell on backe was borne to the se.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5956.

feeble-minded (fē′bl-mīn″ded), *a.* Weak in mind. (*a*) Wanting firmness or constancy; irresolute.

> Comfort the *feebleminded*. 1 Thes. v. 14.

(*b*) Lacking intelligence; idiotic.

feeble-mindedness (fē′bl-mīn″ded-nes), *n.* The state of being feeble-minded.

feebleness (fē′bl-nes), *n.* [< ME. *febelnes*, *febulnesse*, < *feble*, *febul*, feeble, + *-ness*.] The quality or condition of being feeble, in any sense of that word; weakness.

> Our Savior Crist, beryng hys Crost, for very *febylnesse* fell ther to the grounde vnder nethe Crosse.
> *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 39.

He [Hamlet] is the victim not so much of *feebleness* of will as of an intellectual indifference that hinders the will from working long in any one direction.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 215.

feeblish†, *v. t.* [< *feeble* + *-ish*[2], after *enfeeblish*.] To enfeeble.

> All Christendome was sore decayed and *feeblished* by occasion of the warres betweene England and France.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 68.

feebly (fē′bli), *adv.* In a feeble manner; weakly; faintly; without strength.

> Thy gentle numbers *feebly* creep.
> *Dryden*, Mac Flecknoe.

The fact is, that supernatural beings, as long as they are considered merely with reference to their own nature, excite our feelings very *feebly*. *Macaulay*, Dante.

feed (fēd), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fed*, ppr. *feeding*. [< ME. *feden* (pret. *fedde*, *fed*, pp. *fed*; *fedde*), < AS. *fōdan* (pret. *fēdde*, pp. *fēded*, *fēdd*), feed, nourish, bring forth, produce (= OS. *fōdian* = OFries. *fēda*, *foda*, Fries. *fieden* = D. *voeden* = LG. *vöden*, *voden*, *föden*, *füden* = OHG. *fuotan*, MHG. *vüeten*, *vüten* = Icel. *fœdha* = Sw. *föda* = Dan. *föde* = Goth. *fōdjan*, feed, give food to), < *fōda*, food: see *food*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To give food to; supply with nourishment.

He made lame to lepe and zaue liȝte to blynde,
And *fedde* with two fisshes and with fyue loues
Sore afyngred folke mo than fyue thousande.
Piers Plowman (B), xix. 122.

If thine enemy hunger, *feed* him. Rom. xii. 20.

Also while men are *fed* with wine and bread,
They shall be *fed* with sorrow at his hand.
Swinburne, Two Dreams.

2. To supply; fill the requirements of; furnish material to for consumption, use, or means of operation; provide with whatever is necessary to the development, maintenance, or working of: as, canals are *fed* by streams and ponds; to *feed* a fire, a steam-engine, or a threshing-machine; to *feed* a lathe (by applying to the chisel the object to be turned); vanity is *fed* by flattery.

I envy not thy glory,
To *feed* my humour. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 1.

Whatever was created needs
To be sustain'd and *fed*; of elements
The grosser *feeds* the purer, earth the sea,
Earth and the sea *feed* air. *Milton*, P. L., v. 415.

The small hand led
To where a woman, gentle-eyed,
Her distaff *fed*.
Whittier, Hermit of the Thebaid.

For dyeing, the skins [glove-kid] are first washed out in warm water to free them from superfluous alum, and then again *fed* with yolk of eggs and salt.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 389.

3. To graze; cause to be cropped by feeding, as herbage by cattle.

Once in three years *feed* your mowing lands.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

The portion [of turnip-crop] to be *fed* off by sheep must necessarily be treated in a different manner.
Encyc. Brit., I. 367.

4. To supply for food, consumption, or operation: as, to *feed* out beets to cattle; to *feed* water to an engine; to *feed* work (something to be operated on) to a lathe or other machine.

In England, and in some parts of this country, turnips are *fed* to sheep in the field. *Amer. Cyc.*, XVI. 75.

5†. To entertain; amuse. =Syn. **1.** To nourish, cherish, sustain, support. —**2.** To contribute to.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To take food; eat. [Now rarely used of persons except in contempt or disparagement.]

In youre *fedynge* luke goodly yee be sene.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

Then shall the lambs *feed* after their manner. Isa. v. 17.

To *feed* were best at home;
From thence the sauce to meat is ceremony;
Meeting were bare without it.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4.

That he should breathe and walk,
Feed with digestion, sleep, enjoy his health.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

The cattle are grazing,
Their heads never raising;
There are forty *feeding* like one!
Wordsworth, Written in March.

2. To subsist; use something for sustenance or support: with *on* or *upon*.

To *feed on* hope, to pine with feare and sorrow.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 900.

Upon the earth's increase why shouldst thou *feed*,
Unless the earth with thy increase be fed?
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 169.

3. To grow fat. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

feed (fēd), *n.* [< *feed*, *v.*] **1.** Food, properly for domestic or other animals; that which is eaten by a domestic animal; provender; fodder.

More dangerous
Than baits to fish, or honey-stalks to sheep;
When as the one is wounded with the bait,
The other rotted with delicious *feed*.
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 4.

2†. Pasture-ground; grazing-land.

His flocks, and bounds of *feed*,
Are now on sale. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 4.

3. A meal, or the act of eating. [Archaic or low.]

For such pleasure, till that hour,
At *feed* or fountain, never had I found.
Milton, P. L., ix. 597.

4. A certain allowance of provender given: as, a *feed* of corn or oats.

From the middle of October till the end of May, my horses get one *feed* of steamed food . . . daily.
Quoted in *Encyc. Brit.*, I. 386.

5. In *mech.*: (*a*) The motion or advance of any material which is being fed to a machine, as of cloth to the needle of a sewing-machine. (*b*) The material upon which a machine operates, as the grain running into a grinding-mill. (*c*) The advance of a cutting-tool, as the cutter of a planer, or the chisel of a lathe, upon or into the material to be cut. —**6†.** [Var. of *food*.] Same as *food*[1], *n.*, 4.

Cum heir, cum heir, ye freely *feed*,
And lay your head low on my knee.
Kempion (Child's Ballads, I. 138).

7. The amount of water needed in a canal-lock to allow of the passage of a boat. —**8.** In *stone-sawing*, sand and water employed to assist the saw-blade in cutting.

To prevent the sand and water, called the *feed*, from flowing out between the stones, the interval is filled up with straw rammed in firmly between the two blocks.
Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 86.

Differential feed, a device for securing a slow and powerful regular forward movement of a tool. =Syn. **1.** *Feed*, *Food*, *Fodder*, *Provender*, *Forage*. *Feed* for animals, especially animals kept for work or fattening for the market; *food* for human beings and the smaller animals, household pets, etc.; *fodder*, dry or green feed for animals, but not pasturage; *provender*, dry feed. *Forage* is rarely used except for fodder furnished for horses in an army, generally by foraging. *Food* is also a general word for that which supplies nourishment to any organized body.

And homeless near a thousand homes I stood,
And near a thousand tables pined and wanted *food*.
Wordsworth, Guilt and Sorrow.

The great cost of cattle, and the sickening of their cattle upon such wild *fodder* as was never cut before; the loss of their sheep and swine by wolves, . . . are the other disasters enumerated by the historian.
Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

Tita. Say, sweet love, what thou desir'st to eat.
Bot. Truly, a peck of *provender*: I could munch your good dry oats. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iv. 1.

All oats, Indian corn, or rather *forage* that wagons or horses bring to the camp, . . . is to be taken for the use of the enemy. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 216.

feed-apron (fēd'ā″prun), *n.* In *mach.*, an apron carrying material or feed to some part of a machine.

feeder (fē'dėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which feeds, or supplies food or nourishment.

Swinish gluttony
Ne'er looks to Heaven amidst his gorgeous feast,
But with besotted base ingratitude
Crams, and blasphemes his *feeder*.
Milton, Comus, l. 779.

The plant or animal on which a parasite lives is termed its host or *feeder*. *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 358.

2. One who furnishes incentives; an encourager.

Thou shalt be, as thou wast,
The tutor and the *feeder* of my riots.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 5.

3. One who or an animal that eats or takes nourishment.

The patch is kind enough; but a huge *feeder*.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 5.

Bless'd he not both the *feeder* and the food?
Quarles, Emblems, i. 1.

Have your worms well scoured, and not kept in sour and musty moss, for he [the barbel] is a curious [fastidious] *feeder*. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 168.

4†. A servant or dependent supported by his lord; a parasite.

I will your very faithful *feeder* be,
And buy it with your gold right suddenly.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 4.

Mr. Thornhill came with a couple of friends, his chaplain and *feeder*. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, vii.

5. One who fattens cattle for slaughter. —**6.** That which feeds or supplies; anything that serves for the conveyance of material or supplies to, or furnishes communication with, something else: as, great rivers are valuable *feeders* of commerce; cross-roads and lanes are *feeders* to the highway.

Dialects have always been the *feeders* rather than the channels of a literary language.
Max Müller, Science of Language, p. 60.

Specifically —(*a*) A fountain, stream, or channel that supplies a main canal with water. (*b*) A branch or side railroad running into and increasing the business of the main line. (*c*) In *mining*, a branch or spur falling into the main lode, and appearing to add to its width or richness; a dropper. (*d*) Any device or contrivance for delivering to a machine the feed or materials to be operated upon, as the apron of a carder, the feed-wheel of a sewing-machine, the feeding device of a saw-mill, rail-machine, grain-mill, etc. (*e*) In *organ-building*, a small oblique bellows placed under (occasionally apart from) the large horizontal storage-bellows, and used to furnish air to the latter. The mechanical power is applied to the feeder, not to the bellows proper, though the steadiness and pressure of the wind depend solely upon the size and weighting of the latter. (*f*) In *theat. cant*, a subordinate rôle written to bring out the peculiarities of an important part.

7. One who feeds a machine, as a printing-press: as, pressmen and *feeders*. See *feeding*, 4. —**8.** In *entom.*, one of the organs composing the mouth-parts or trophi. *Kirby*.

feed-hand (fēd'hand), *n.* A rod by which intermittent motion is imparted to a ratchet-wheel. *E. H. Knight*.

feed-head (fēd'hed), *n.* **1.** A cistern of water placed above the boiler of a steam-engine and supplying it with water. —**2.** In *casting*, extra metal above the mold used to supply the waste caused by contraction in the mold; a dead-head or head. Also called *riser*.

feed-heater (fēd'hē″tėr), *n.* **1.** An apparatus for raising the temperature of the water supplied to a steam-boiler, either by the direct heat of the fire or indirectly by exposing it to the latent heat of the exhaust-steam from the engine. Such boilers are also designed to purify the feed-water by filtering out solid impurities, by precipitating lime or other materials that might form incrustations in the boiler, and by restraining oil and grease by means of absorbent filters.

2. A boiler for cooking food for cattle.

feeding (fē'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *feed*, *v.*] **1.** The act of taking or giving food; the act of eating or of giving to eat. —**2.** That which is eaten.

Their most *feeding* is fish. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 311.

Contention, like a horse
Full of high *feeding*, madly hath broke loose.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1.

3. That which furnishes food, especially for animals; pasture-land.

They call him Doricles; and [he] boasts himself
To have a worthy *feeding*. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

Finding the *feeding*, for which he had toil'd
To have kept safe, by these vile cattle spoil'd.
Drayton, Mooncalf.

Meadows, Greens, Pastures, *Feedings*.
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, i. 1.

4. In *printing* (press-work), the placing of separate sheets of paper in position, so that they can be printed or ruled by a printing- or a ruling-machine. Also called, in England, *laying-on*.

feeding-bottle (fē'ding-bot″l), *n.* A bottle for supplying milk or other liquid nutriment to an infant.

feeding-engine (fē'ding-en″jin), *n.* An engine used to feed a boiler or other reservoir.

feeding-ground (fē'ding-ground), *n.* A place where an animal resorts to feed: said of either sea or land, and often in the plural.

feed-motion (fēd'mō″shon), *n.* In *mach.*, the machinery that gives motion to the parts called the feed in machines.

feed-pipe (fēd'pīp), *n.* In a steam-engine, the pipe leading from the feed-pump or from an elevated cistern to the bottom of the boiler.

feed-pump (fēd'pump), *n.* The force-pump employed in supplying the boiler of a steam-engine with water.

feed-rack (fēd'rak), *n.* A rack or holder for hay, grain, or other food for cattle.

feed-roll (fēd'rōl), *n.* In *mach.*, any roller of which the function is to feed or supply to the mechanism the material to be operated upon, as, in a typewriter, a roll covered with india-rubber or other elastic material, which moves the paper as required, line by line.

feed-screw (fēd'skrö), *n.* A long screw used in large lathes to impart a regular feed-motion or advance to the tool-rest or to the work itself.

feed-trough (fēd'trôf), *n.* A trough in which is placed food for animals, especially for swine. [U. S.]

feed-water (fēd'wâ″tėr), *n.* Warmed water supplied to the boiler of a steam-engine by the feed-pump through the feed-pipe.

It is very important that the *feed water* should be introduced into the boiler at as high a temperature as possible.
R. Wilson, Steam Boilers, p. 118.

fee-estate (fē'es-tāt″), *n.* In *Eng. law*, a tenure of lands or tenements for which some service or acknowledgment is paid to the chief lord.

fee-farm (fē'färm), *n.* [< *fee*[2] + *farm*[1].] **1.** Land held by one as tenant in fee of another, without homage, fealty, or other service, except that mentioned in the feoffment, usually the full rent.

Fee farm, feodi firma, or fee farm rent, is when the lord, upon the creation of the tenancy, reserves to himself and his heirs either the rent for which it was before let to farm, or was reasonably worth, or at least a fourth part of the value; without homage, fealty, or other services beyond what are especially comprised in the feoffment.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, I. 151, note.

2. The estate of the tenant in land so held.

His Maty renewed us our lease of Says Court pastures for 99 yeares, but ought, according to his solemn promise (as I hope he will still perform), have passed them to us in *fee-farme*. *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 12, 1672.

Fee-farm rent, the rent payable by the tenant of a fee-farm.

The Duke of Buckingham . . . hath about 19,600*l.* a-year, of which he pays away about 7000*l.* a-year in interest, about 2000*l.* in *fee-farm rents* to the King, about 6000*l.* in wages and pensions, and the rest to live upon, and pay taxes for the whole. *Pepys*, Diary, IV. 102.

fee-farmer (fē′fär″mėr), *n.* One who holds land from a superior lord in fee-farm.

As when bright Phebus (Landlord of the Light)
And his *fee-farmer* Luna most are parted,
He sets no sooner but shee comes in sight.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 13.

fee-farming (fē′fär″ming), *n.* The act or practice of conveying in fee-farm.

He hath invented *fee-farming* of benefices.
Latimer, 6th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

fee-fund (fē′fund), *n.* In *Scots law*, the dues of court payable on the tabling of summonses in the Court of Session, the extracting of decrees, etc., out of which the clerks and other officers of the court are paid.

fee-grief (fē′grēf), *n.* A private grief, appropriated to some single person as a fee or salary. *Nares.* [Rare.]

What concern they?
The general cause? or is it a *fee-grief*,
Due to some single breast?
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3.

feeing-market (fē′ing-mär″ket), *n.* In Scotland, a semi-annual market or fair, usually held in the public square or other public place, at which plowmen, dairymaids, and other farm-servants are feed or hired for the year or half-year next ensuing. Sometimes called *feeing-fair*.

The men who, at fairs and *feeing-markets*, while contending for the good-will of some country beauty, exchanged a few blows, more in fun than with bad feeling, were left to settle their differences in their own way without the interference of the sheriff's officer.
Quoted in *Ribton-Turner's* Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 366.

Feejeean (fē-jē′an), *a.* and *n.* See *Fijian*.

feek (fēk), *v. i.* [Cf. *feak*, *fike*.] To walk about in perplexity. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

feel[1] (fēl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *felt*, ppr. *feeling*. [< ME. *felen*, < AS. *fēlan*, feel, commonly in comp. *ge-fēlan*, feel, perceive, = OS. *gifōlian* = OFries. *fēla* = D. *voelen* = OHG. *fuolen*, touch, feel, MHG. *vuelen*, G. *fühlen*, feel, = Dan. *føle*, feel; not in Goth. or Scand.; √ **fol*, found perhaps in AS. *folm* = OS. *folm* = OHG. *folma*, the hand (whence ult. E. *fumble*, grope, famble, stammer: see *fumble*, *famble*[2]), = L. *palma*, the palm of the hand: see *palm*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To have a sensation or sense-perception of. Specifically—(*a*) To have a sensation or sense-perception of by means of the sense of touch, or through physical contact with the surface of the body.

Now does he *feel*
His secret murthers sticking on his hands.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 2.

A hand that pushes thro' the leaf
To find a nest and *feels* a snake.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

(*b*) To be or become aware of through material action upon any nerves of sensation other than those of sight, hearing, taste, and smell; have a sensation (other than those of the above-mentioned senses) of: as, to *feel* the cold; to *feel* a lump in the throat (through involuntary closure); to *feel* an inclination to cough. [The application of the word to the normal action of the higher senses is obsolete, except in the abstract meaning of perceiving by means of sensation in general: as, the higher animals *feel* light, heat, sound, etc. See def. 2.]

They [of Scio] also *feel* those earthquakes which do more damage on the neighbouring continent.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 9.

2†. To perceive by the sense of smell; smell.

The stretes were strowed with small grasse, and incense and myrre in fires in the stretes thikke, and in the wyndowes many lightes, and so swote sauoured thourgh the Cytee that fer [distant] men shulde *fele* the odour.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 133.

They *felt* a most delicate sweete smell, though they saw no land, which ere long they espied, thinking it the Continent. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 81.

You complain much of that tannery, but I cannot say I *feel* it. *Sir J. Sinclair*, Observations, p. 83.

3. To have a perception of (some external or internal condition of things) through a more or less complex mental state involving vague sensation: as, to *feel* the floor sinking; to *feel* one's mind becoming confused; to *feel* the approach of age.

To the *felt* absence now I *feel* a cause.
Shak., Othello, iii. 4.

4. In general, to perceive or have a mental sense of; be conscious of; have a distinct or indistinct perception or mental impression of: as, to *feel* pleasure or pain; to *feel* the beauty of a landscape.

If that he may *felen*, out of drede,
That ye me touche or love in vilonye,
He right anoon wil sle you with the dede.
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 155.

And ferthermore, as I this mater *fele*,
In his conseyte, I say yow certeynly,
Hym liked neuer creatur so wele.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 695.

To *feel*, altho' no tongue can prove,
That every cloud, that spreads above
And veileth love, itself is love.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

We speak of *feeling* this thing and that, which we no doubt do *feel*, but which we only *feel* because we are self-conscious; because in *feeling* we distinguish ourselves from the feelings as their subject.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 118.

5. To regard with feeling or emotion; be aroused to feeling (especially disagreeable feeling) by: as, he *felt* his disgrace keenly.

From the poet's lips
His verse sounds doubly sweet, for none like him
Feels every cadence of its wave-like flow.
O. W. Holmes, Sympathies

6. Reflexively, to have a sensation, feeling, perception, or impression concerning; perceive clearly to be.

She began, for the first time that evening, to *feel herself* at a ball: she longed to dance, but she had not an acquaintance in the room.
Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, p. 8.

7. To try by touch; examine by touching with the hands or otherwise; test by contact: as, to *feel* a piece of cloth; to *feel* the ground with the feet; a blind man *feels* his way with a stick.

Come near, I pray thee, that I may *feel* thee, my son, whether thou be my very son Esau or not. Gen. xxvii. 21.

Three times he try'd, and studiously *felt*
How to unbuckle his out-shined Belt.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 70.

The Doctor . . . *felt* her Pulse; he view'd her Eyes.
Prior, Paulo Purganti.

Hence—8. To make trial of in any way; test carefully or cautiously: as, to *feel* one's way in an undertaking; to *feel* the market by a small venture.

He hath writ this to *feel* my affection to your honour.
Shak., Lear, i. 2.

9. To have experience of; suffer under: as, to *feel* the vengeance of an enemy.

Lete thi nelze-boris, bothe freend & fo,
Freli of thi freendschip *feele*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 107.

Whoso keepeth the commandments shall *feel* no evil thing. Eccl. viii. 5.

Thinke you not that there were manye more guiltye then they that *felt* the punishment?
Spenser, State of Ireland.

To feel out, to try; sound; search for; explore: as, to *feel out* one's opinions or designs. [Rare.]—**To feel the helm**, to come under the influence of the helm: said of a ship when she begins to have steerageway.—**Syn.** *Feel*, *Be sensible of*, *Be conscious of*, are all used of a recognition that comes close home, a frank confession to one's self. Often, to *feel* is especially the act of the heart: as, to *feel* one's own defects. To *be conscious* may be only the act of the understanding, apart even from reflection: as, to *be conscious of* the approach of danger; or it may rise to a high degree of frank admission: as, to *be conscious of* failure. To *be sensible* is the act of a sort of inward sensuous perception. See *sentiment*.

All men *feel* sometimes the falsehood which they cannot demonstrate. *Emerson*, Compensation.

These *are* very *sensible* that they had better have pushed their conquests. *Addison.*

My mother! when I learn'd that thou wast dead,
Say, *wast* thou *conscious of* the tears I shed?
Cowper, On the Receipt of my Mother's Picture.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To have perception by means of the sense of touch or by physical contact; experience sensation of any kind, except that received through sight, hearing, taste, or smell; loosely, to have a sensation of any kind: as, to *feel* sore or ill; to *feel* cold.

I then did *feel* full sick, and yet not well.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4.

If the skin *felt* everywhere exactly alike, a foot-bath could be distinguished from a total immersion, as being smaller, but never distinguished from a wet face.
W. James, Mind, XII. 184.

Feeling warm or *feeling* hungry, we must remember, is not pure feeling in the strict sense of the word.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 40.

2. To have perception, especially vague perception or impression; have a mental sense of something.

Me think, ser, as ferre as I canne *fele*,
These lordes and these knyghtes euerychone
In this mater they haue not seyde but wele.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1654.

From sense of grief and pain we shall be free:
We shall not *feel*, because we shall not be.
Dryden, tr. of Lucretius, iii. 12.

When truth or virtue an affront endures,
The affront is mine, my friend, and should be yours. . . .
Mine, as a friend to every worthy mind;
And mine as man, who *feel* as for mankind.
Pope, Epil. to Satires, ii. 204.

3. To recognize or regard one's self as; be consciously: as, to *feel* hurried; to *feel* called on to do something.

He *felt* obliged to sail again for the East in order to retrieve his fortune. *J. T. Fields*, Underbrush, p. 216.

4. To experience feeling or emotion; be aroused to emotion.

How heavy guilt is, when men come to *feel!*
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, iv. 2.

But spite of all the criticising elves,
Those who would make us *feel* must *feel* themselves.
Churchill, Rosciad, l. 902.

The truth is, the people must *feel* before they will see.
Bancroft, Hist. Const., I. 444.

5. To give or produce sensation or feeling; especially, to produce sensation of touch, or organic sensations.

Blind men say black *feels* rough and white *feels* smooth.
Dryden.

How the March sun *feels* like May!
Browning, A Lovers' Quarrel.

6. To make examination by the sense of touch; grope.

I *felt* to his knees, and so upward, and upward, and all was as cold as any stone. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 3.

Feeling all along the garden-wall,
Lest he should swoon and tumble and be found,
Crept to the gate. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

Two young hearts, each *feeling* towards the other.
E. Dowden, Shelley, I. 420.

7. To be inwardly moved: followed by an infinitive: as, I *feel* to sympathize with him. [Colloq.]

"And you do not *feel* to oblige her?" asks Joan, with an expression of friendly interest. *R. Broughton*, Joan, i. 11.

To feel after, to search for; seek to find; seek, as a person groping in the dark.

If haply they might *feel after* him, and find him.
Acts xvii. 27.

To feel called on. See *to be called on*, under *call*[1], *v. i.*—**To feel for.** (*a*) To seek to find with caution or secretly.

Orders were to move cautiously with skirmishers to the front to *feel for* the enemy.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 512.

(*b*) To sympathize with; be sorry for.

Poor young lady! I *feel for* her already! for I can conceive how great the conflict must be between her passion and her duty. *Sheridan*, The Critic, ii. 1.

To feel of, to obtain knowledge of by the sense of touch; make tactual examination of; test by handling.

They usually gather them before they be full ripe, boring an hole in them, and, *feeling of* the kernel, they know if they be ripe enough for their purpose. *R. Knox.*

feel[1] (fēl), *n.* [< *feel*[1], *v.*] **1.** The sense or a sensation of touch.

Dyed cotton fibre . . . was thinner and softer to the *feel*. *O'Neill*, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 209.

Colours, mere states of the retina, are all we see; sounds, mere ringings in the ear, are all we hear; *feels*, mere states of our own (as warm or cold, etc.), are all we touch. *Mind*, X. 53.

2. A sensation of any kind, or a vague mental impression or feeling.

Green little vaulter in the sunny grass,
Catching your heart up at the *feel* of June.
L. Hunt, Grasshopper and Cricket.

3. That quality in an object by which it appeals to the sense of touch.

Membranous or papery . . . as to *feel* and look.
Is. Taylor.

A small elevation, . . . like a vesicle, having a soft *feel*.
Quain, Med. Dict., p. 553.

feel[2]†, **fele**[2]†, *a.* and *pron.* [ME. *feele*, *fele*, *feole*, < AS. *fela*, *feala*, *feola*, *feolo*, **feolu*, with gen. of noun 'much, many,' without noun 'much, many things,' = OS. *filu*, *filo* = OFries. *fel*, *ful* = D. *veel* = OHG. *filu*, MHG. *vile*, *vil*, G. *viel* = Icel. *fjöl-*, in comp., = Goth. *filu* (only in gen. *filaus*), much, many, prop. neut. of Teut. **filus* = OIr. *il* = Gr. πολύς, neut. πολύ, in comp. πολυ- (E. *poly-*, q. v.), = OPers. *paru* = Skt. *puru*, much; akin to E. *full*, q. v. In mod. E. the place of this word has been taken by *much* and *many*.] Much; many.

Relykes ther be mony & *fele*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 131.

So *fele* that wondyr was to sene.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 329.

Rude was the cloth, and more of age
By dayes *fele* than at hir mariage.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 917.

ffeet scores nyne in lenght as *feele* in wyde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 48.

feel[2]†, *adv.* [< ME. *feele, fele,* adv.; < *feel*[2], *a.*] Much.

He hath eese at weelde
That thanketh god *feele* & seelde.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 43.

For they bring in the substance of the Beere,
That they drinken *feele* too good chepe, not dere.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 192.

feelable (fē'la-bl), *a.* [< *feel*[1] + *-able.*] That may or can be felt; palpable. [Rare.]

In chafing himself, to heap lie upon lie, he uttereth his *feelable* blindness. *Tyndale,* Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 210.

feeld†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *field.*

feelefold†, *a.* [ME. also *felefold;* < *feel*[2] + *-fold.*] Manifold.

The *feelefold* colours and deceytes of thilke mervayles monstre Fortune. *Chaucer,* Boëthius, ii. prose 1.

And he torned hym as tyte and thanne toke I hede,
It was fouler by *felefolde* than it firste semed.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 320.

feeler (fē'lėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which feels.

Had I this cheek,
To bathe my lips upon; this hand, whose touch,
Whose every touch, would force the *feeler's* soul
To the oath of loyalty. *Shak.,* Cymbeline, i. 7.

He [Thoreau] was not a strong thinker, but a sensitive *feeler.* *Lowell,* Study Windows, p. 207.

Specifically — **2.** Any special organ of touch of an animal; a tactile part. (*a*) A common name applied to the antennæ of insects and crustaceans, and to the palpi of insects and spiders. These organs probably serve as organs of touch as well as for other purposes. See *antenna* and *palpus.* (*b*) A tentacle of any kind. (*c*) A cirrus of a cirriped, as one of the legs of a barnacle. (*d*) A whisker or rictal vibrissa.

The long whiskers or *feelers* of many animals, as the cat. *Mivart,* Elem. Anat., p. 243.

3. The representation on an artificial fly of an antenna of an insect. Feelers are folded back, extending above and sometimes beyond the wings.

The *feelers,* which, by a great stretch of imagination, are supposed to represent the antennæ of a natural fly, are the two long fibres of macaw tail feather tied in on each side of the head, and extending back over the wings. *Sportsman's Gazetteer,* p. 600.

4. Any indirect act, device, stratagem, or plan resorted to for the purpose of finding out something which cannot be ascertained directly, especially the designs, opinions, or sentiments of others.

After putting forth his right leg now and then as a *feeler,* the victim who dropped the money ventures to make one or two distinct dives after it. *Dickens,* Sketches, i.

5. *Naut.,* the first onset of a storm, followed by a short calm.—**Long feeler,** the antenna proper of a crustacean.—**Short feeler.** Same as *antennula,* 3.

feeling (fē'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *feel*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of sensing or perceiving by sensation. Specifically — (*a*) The act of perceiving by touch, or the sense of touch. (*b*) More comprehensively, all that part of the sensory function (as the sensing of cold, hunger, etc.) which is not included in the special senses of sight, hearing, smell, and taste. See *touch, n.*

Why was the sight
To such a tender ball as the eye confined, . . .
And not, as *feeling,* through all parts diffused?
Milton, S. A., l. 96.

2. A sensation. Specifically — (*a*) A sensation conveyed by the sense of touch. (*b*) More comprehensively, sensation of any kind not assignable to one of the special senses of sight, hearing, taste, and smell: as, a *feeling* of warmth; a *feeling* of pain; a *feeling* of drowsiness.

Some of the organs in their sound condition have no organic *feelings.* *G. T. Ladd,* Physiol. Psychology, p. 513.

3. The immediate quality of what is present to consciousness in sensation, desire, or emotion, considered apart from all activity of thought; the pure sense-element in consciousness; in a looso use, any element of consciousness not recognizable as thought or will. The word (that is, its equivalent) was introduced into philosophy as an exact term in this sense by Tetens, a German Wolffian philosopher of the eighteenth century. Kant modified the meaning, for the convenience of his system, so as to restrict it as in def. 4, below.

The point which at present concerns us is simply that, when *feeling* is said to be the primordial element in consciousness, more is usually included under *feeling* than pure pleasure and pain, viz., some characteristic or quality by which one pleasurable or painful sensation is distinguishable from another. *J. Ward,* Encyc. Brit., XX. 40.

I have in this volume used *Feeling* as the name for the genus of which Sensation (with Muscular Feeling) and Emotion are the two species.
A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 615, App.

It cannot be too strongly urged in the face of mystical attempts, however learned, that there is not a landmark, not a length, not a point of the compass in real space which is not some one of our *feelings,* either experienced directly as a presentation or ideally suggested by another *feeling* which has come to serve as its sign.
W. James, Mind, XII. 208.

Feelings which correspond directly with an interaction between the organism and its environment are termed sensations; those which correspond indirectly are termed emotions; and when the remoteness from direct correspondence is great, the *feeling* is in some cases termed a sentiment. *C. Mercier,* Mind, IX. 385.

It may be needful to guard against a further misconception, and to state explicitly that the term *feeling,* the most general term in psychology, includes emotion, not less than sensation and perception.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iv. § 17.

4. In a restricted sense, pleasure or pain; any state or element of consciousness having a pleasurable or a painful aspect.

As to the meaning of the term, it is plain that further definition is requisite for a word that may mean (*a*) a touch, as *feeling* of roughness; (*b*) an organic sensation, as *feeling* of hunger; (*c*) an emotion, as *feeling* of anger; (*d*) *feeling* proper, as pleasure or pain. But, even taking *feeling* in the last, its strict sense, it has been maintained that all the more complex forms of consciousness are resolvable into, or at least have been developed from, *feelings* of pleasure and pain. *J. Ward,* Encyc. Brit., XX. 40.

The *feeling,* the pleasurable or painful tone of the sensation, is always recognized as purely and simply a way in which the mind is affected.
G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 504.

Hence — **5.** An emotion in so far as it is immediately present to consciousness, not having regard to the physiological disturbance which is one of its elements; the capacity for emotion; mental state, disposition, or faculty as regards emotion: as, a *feeling* of sympathy; a *feeling* of pride in the history of one's country. See *emotion,* 2.

Great persons had need to borrow other men's opinions to think themselves happy, for if they judge by their own *feeling,* they cannot find it. *Bacon,* Great Place (ed. 1887).

Nor, again, can we admit without verification the proposition which some philosophers, including Aristotle (and Plato in some passages), seem to assume a priori: that the kind of *feeling* which is most pleasant or preferable as *feeling* will always accompany the kind of activity which we approve. *H. Sidgwick,* Methods of Ethics, p. 162.

The motive of all action is *feeling.* All great movements in history are preceded and accompanied by strong *feelings.* *L. F. Ward,* Dynam. Sociol., I. 11.

The good-hearted old fellow . . . betrayed some *feeling* at this explosion of grief, and betook himself to soothing the young girl. *J. E. Cooke,* Virginia Comedians, I. xii.

Specifically — **6.** Fine or refined sensibility; fine emotional endowment; especially, tenderness or affectionateness of heart; susceptibility; in an adverse sense, sentimentality: as, a man of *feeling:* sometimes in the plural: as, to hurt or injure one's *feelings.*

It must be Willoughby, therefore, whom you suspect. But why? Is he not a man of honour and *feeling?* . . . Can he be deceitful? *Jane Austen,* Sense and Sensibility, xv.

7. Obscure or vague perception; belief the reasons for which are not clearly understood: as, every one had a *feeling* of the truth of this statement.

It thus appears that when pushed to our last resort, we must retire either upon *feeling* or belief, or both indifferently. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

8. Opinion or determination as founded on or resulting from emotion.

The *feeling* of the house could not be mistaken.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

The *feeling* of the Middle Ages evidently was that bare stone inside a building had an unfinished and uncomfortable look, and was quite as unsuitable in a richly decorated and furnished cathedral as it would now be considered in a lady's drawing-room. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXIII. 158.

9. In the *fine arts,* the impression or emotion conveyed by the general expression of a work of art, or of some part or detail of it, especially as embodying a particular emotion or conception of the artist.

There can be little doubt that the Norman architects, with true Gothic *feeling,* always intended that their churches should eventually be vaulted, and prepared them accordingly, though in many instances they were constructed with wooden roofs, or compromises of some sort.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 516.

Between the oak pilasters will be a carved panel of scroll ornament, Renaissance in *feeling.* *Art Age,* IV. 43.

The same fine *feeling* for greys charms us in both pictures. *Athenæum,* Jan. 14, 1888, p. 56.

Era of good feeling. See *era.*—**Syn.** *Thought,* etc. See *sentiment.*

feeling (fē'ling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *feel*[1], *v.*] **1.** Possessing or affected by sensibility; easily affected or moved; experiencing emotion, especially that of sympathy or compassion: as, a *feeling* friend or advocate.

Thou art her brother,
And there must be a *feeling* heart within thee
Of her afflictions. *Fletcher,* Wife for a Month, iii. 2.

Yet no complaint before the Lady came;
The *feeling* servant spared the feeble dame.
Crabbe, Works, I. 107.

Grievous and very much to be commiserated is the task of the *feeling* historian who writes the history of his native land. *Irving,* Knickerbocker, p. 145.

2. Expressive of sensibility; manifesting emotion or earnestness; emotive; earnest: as, a *feeling* look or gesture; he spoke with *feeling* eloquence.

Frame some *feeling* line,
That may discover such integrity.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 2.

3. Exciting sensibility; deeply felt or realized; affecting. [Rare.]

This is yet a more *feeling* grief to us.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, i.

4. Sensibly felt or realized; emotionally experienced; vivid.

In whose hearts God hath written his law with his holy Spirit, and given them a *feeling* faith of the mercy that is in Christ Jesu our Lord. *Tyndale,* Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 13.

I had a *feeling* sense
Of all your royal favours; but this last
Strikes through my heart. *Southern.*

feelingly (fē'ling-li), *adv.* **1.** With feeling or expression of sensibility; tenderly: as, to speak *feelingly.*

When I see cause, I can both do and suffer,
Freely and *feelingly,* as a true gentleman.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 3.

They best can serve true gladness
Who meet most *feelingly* the calls of sadness.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, iii. 35.

2. So as to be sensibly felt. [Rare.]

These are counsellors
That *feelingly* persuade me what I am.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 1.

feelth (fēlth), *n.* [< *feel*[1] + *-th.*] Feeling. Also *felth.* [Prov. Eng.]

feer[1]† (fēr), *n.* [Variously written *feer, fere, fear,* and even *pheer,* etc.; < ME. *feere, fere, ifere,* < AS. *ge-fēra,* a companion, associate, fellow; cf. *fēran,* go on a journey, travel, go, *ge-fēran,* intr. travel, go, tr. go (a journey), reach, get, < *fōr,* a journey (= OHG. *fuora,* MHG. *fuore, fure,* G. *fuhr, fuhre,* a going, journey, turn), < *faran* (= OHG. *faran,* etc.), go, fare: see *fare*[1]. Cf. Dan. Sw. *fyr,* a young fellow, a chap.] **1.** A fellow; a mate; a companion.

Michael and Gabriel ant Raffael here [their] *fere,*
Cherubin ant seraffin a thousend ther were.
Meidan Maregrete, st. 75, in Ste. Marherete (ed. Cockayne).

Your felow & *fere* me faithfully hold,
Euer from this owre to the ende of your lyffe;
ffor no chaunce, that may cheue, chaunge your wille.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 706.

Hayle! the fairest of felde folk for to fynde,
Fro the fende [fiend] and his *feeres* faithefully vs fende.
York Plays, p. 135.

Particularly — **2.** A mate in marriage; a spouse; a husband or wife.

Thi modour that is thi faderes *fere.*
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 61.

Charissa to a lovely *fere*
Was lincked, and by him had many pledges dere.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 4.

3. [In the form *fere,* appar. as a var. of *feres, feren,* pl., taken as a collective and abstract noun.] Company; companionship.

In the ton shall be Telamon, that is a tore kyng,
With all the *fere* that hym folowes, furse men of armys.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1131.

In fere, in company; together: with reference to persons or things.

The Sowdon thanne rehersid thanne *in fere*
His displeasur withoute eny fayle.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1697.

Certis, whan all is done,
He comes with folke *in feere,*
And will ouere take vs sone. *York Plays,* p. 157.

ffyfty shippes *in fere* folowet hom two.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4073.

feer[2]†, *n.* See *fear*[1].

feer[3] (fēr), *v. t.* [Sc., also written *feir, fier;* < ME. **fyren* (not found), < AS. *fyrian* (once), make a furrow, < *furh,* a furrow: see *furrow.*] To mark off the breadth of for plowing, as a ridge. See *feering.*

feer[4] (fēr), *a.* See *fear*[3].

feering (fēr'ing), *n.* [Sc., verbal n. of *feer, feir, fier:* see *feer*[3].] In *agri.,* the operation in plowing of marking off the breadth of a ridge, by drawing a furrow on each side of the space allotted for it.

feese, *v.* and *n.* See *feeze*[1].

feet[1], *n.* Plural of *foot.*

feet[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *feat*[1]. *Chaucer.*

feetless (fēt'les), *a.* [< *feet* + *-less.* See *footless.*] Destitute of feet: as, *feetless* insects. [Rare.]

feeze[1], **feaze**[1] (fēz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *feezed, feazed,* ppr. *feezing, feazing.* [The several words spelled *feeze, feaze,* etc., being chiefly dialectal or colloquial, have been unstable in spelling, and have become somewhat confused in sense. *Feeze*[1], *feaze*[1], also written *feese, feize, pheeze,*

veeze, *faze*[1] (q. v.), etc.; < ME. *fēsen*, drive away, frighten away, put to flight, < AS. *fēsian*, drive away, put to flight, also *fȳsian*, a later form of AS. *fȳsan* (> ME. *fūsen*, *fousen*), intr. hasten, tr. hasten, incite, urge, send forth, drive out, in comp. *ā-fȳsan*, hasten, impel, *ge-fȳsan*, make ready, hasten, drive, impel (= OS. *fūsian*, *ā-fūsian*, make ready, hasten, = Icel. *fýsa*, urge, exhort, impers. wish, desire, = Dan. *fuse*, intr., rush, gush), < *fūs*, ready, prompt, eager, quick, inclined, willing, = OS. *fūs*, ready, willing, = OHG. *funs*, ready, willing, = Icel. *fūss*, willing, wishing for, = Sw. dial. *fus*, eager. See *fuss*, which is from the same source.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To drive off; frighten away; put to flight.

When he had etyn and made hym at ese
He thoght Gye for to *fese*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 171. (*Halliwell.*)

Ful foule schulde thi foos be *fesid*,
If thou mygte over hem, as y over thee may.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 1986.

2. To drive; compel; urge.

Those eager impes whom food-want *feaz'd* to fight amaine. *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 480.

3. To beat; whip; chastise.

Come, will you quarrel? I will *feize* you, sirrah;
Why do you not buckle to your tools?
B. Jonson, Alchemist, v. 3.

4. To vex; worry; harass; plague; tease; disturb. *Ainsworth*; *Halliwell.*

Sir, what foode [creature] in faith will you *feese*,
That sott full sone my selfe sall hym sesse.
York Plays, p. 124.

5. To do for; settle or finish.

Well, 'has given me my quietus est; I felt him
In my guts; I'm sure 'has *feez'd* me.
Villiers, The Chances (1682).

[Obsolete or prov. Eng. in all senses.]

II. *intrans.* To fret; be in a fume; worry: as, she frets and *feezes*. [Colloq., U. S.]

feeze[1], **feaze**[1] (fēz), *n.* [Also *feese*; < *feeze*[1], *feaze*[1], *v.*] 1†. A race; a run; a running start, as for a leap.

To leap without taking any race or *feese*, nullo procursu salire. *Baret*, Alvearie (1580).

And giving way backward, fetch their *feese* or beire againe, and with a fierce charge and assault to returne full butt upon the same that they had knocked and beaten before. *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus (1609).

2. Vexation; worry; fret. [Colloq., U. S.]

When a man's in a *feese*, there's no more sleep that hitch. *Haliburton.*

feeze[2], **feaze**[2] (fēz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *feezed*, *feazed*, ppr. *feezing*, *feazing*. [E. dial., also *feese*, *fease*; a corruption, by reduction of the difficult initial combination *fn*, of ME. *fnesen*, < AS. *fneósan*, sneeze: see *fnese*, *neese*, *sneeze*.] To sneeze. [Prov. Eng.]

feeze[3], **feaze**[3] (fēz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *feezed*, *feazed*, ppr. *feezing*, *feazing*. [Sc., also *faize*, *faise*, intr.; connected with ME. *faselen*, later *fasyll*, intr., ravel out, = D. *vezelen* = MHG. *vaslen*, G. *faseln*, ravel out: see *fass*, *fasel*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To untwist the end of (anything made of threads or fibers); ravel out.

II. *intrans.* To untwist; ravel out.

feeze[4] (fēz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *feezed*, ppr. *feezing*. [E. dial., also written *feaze*; cf. dial. *fasil*, dawdle; cf. *feeze*[3] and its equiv. *fasel*[1].] To dawdle; loiter. *Halliwell.*

feeze[5] (fēz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *feezed*, ppr. *feezing*. [Sc., perhaps connected with OD. *vijsen*, screw, < *vijse*, a screw, a vise, < F. *vis*, OF. *viz*, a vise: see *vise*.] To screw; twist; tighten by screwing.

I downa laugh, I downa sing,
I downa *feeze* my fiddle-string.
A. Douglas, Poems, p. 43.

To feeze into, to insinuate or wind one's self into, as into favor. — **To feeze aff**, to unscrew. — **To feeze up**, to "screw up"; work into a passion; flatter.

Fe-faw-fum (fē'fâ'fum'), *n.* [Nursery jargon.] A frightful thing or creature; a malevolent, destructive giant or dragon of old legend or fable.

Is the *Fe-faw-fum* of literature, that snuffs afar the fame of his brother authors, and thirsts for its destruction, to be allowed to gallop unmolested over the fields of criticism? *Anna Seward*, Letter quoted in Miss Thackeray's [Book of Sibyls.

feff†, *v. t.* The older and proper English spelling of *feoff*.

feffement†, *n.* See *feoffment*.

feg (feg), *v.* A dialectal variant of *fag*[1].

fegary, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *vagary*. Compare *figary*.

I have had a fine *fegary*,
The rarest wildgoose chase!
Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, i. 5.

fegs (fegz), *interj.* Same as *fack*[2].

By my *fegs*!
Ye've set auld Scotia on her legs. *Beattie.*

fehme, fehmgerichte (fā'me, fām-ge-riċh'te), *n.* Same as *vehmgerichte*.

fehmic (fā'mik), *a.* Same as *vehmic*.

feide (fēd), *n.* [Sc.: see *feud*[1].] Feud; hate.

The Land-sergeant has me at *feid*.
Hobie Noble (Child's Ballads, VI. 100).

feigh[1] (fā), *v.* Another spelling of *fay*[2].

feigh[2] (fēċh), *interj.* [Another form of *faugh*, *fy*, etc.: see *faugh*.] Fy! an expression of disgust or abomination. [Scotch.]

Ye stink o' leeks, O *feigh!* *Ramsay*, Poems, I. 262.

feign (fān), *v.* [The *g* is a mod. insertion, in forced imitation of the F. ppr. *feignant* and L. *fingere* (ME. *feigne* only in partly modernized editions of Gower); reg. *fain* or *fein* (as still in deriv. *faint*, *feint*), early mod. E. *faine*, *fayne*, < ME. *feinen*, *feynen*, rarely *fainen*, *faynen*, *feignen*, < OF. *feindre*, *faindre*, F. *feindre* = Pr. *feigner*, *fenher*, *finher* = Sp. Pg. *fingir* = It. *fignere*, *fingere*, feign, pretend, = D. *fingeren* = G. *fingiren* = Dan. *fingere* = Sw. *fingera*, < L. *fingere*, pp. *fictus*, touch, handle, usually form, shape, frame, form in thought, imagine, conceive, contrive, devise, feign (√ **fig* in *figura*, etc.: see *figure*), = Goth. *deigan*, form (as clay, etc., > *daigs* = E. *dough*), = Gr. θιγγάνειν, touch, handle, = Skt. √ *dih*, smear. See *dough*; and see *fictile*, *fiction*, *figment*, *figure*, etc., from the same L. verb.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To invent or imagine; utter, relate, or represent falsely or deceitfully.

And [he] *faynet* ay faire wordes vnder felle thoghtes,
Holy het hom to have the hestes before.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 994.

If the things we couet to describe be not naturall or not veritable, than yet the same axeth more cunning to do it, because to *faine* a thing that neuer was nor is like to be proceedeth of a greater wit and sharper inuention than to describe things that be true.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 199.

What heavens of joy then to himselfe he *faynes!*
Spenser, In Honour of Love, l. 240.

The poets *feign* that Vulcan attempted the chastity of Minerva. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, v.

The supposing another man's ill usage to be ours, is the giving ourselves a present sense, as it were a kind of *feigned* experience of it; which doth, for the time, serve all the purposes of a true one.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. ix.

2. To make a false appearance of; counterfeit; simulate; pretend: as, to *feign* death.

In guing keep a decent gate, not *fayning* lame or broken,
For that doth seeme but wantonnesse, and foolishnesse betoken. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 296.

Letters, *feigned* from such a nobleman, or such a knight.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

This *feigned* madness of Hamlet's is one of the few points in which Shakespeare has kept close to the old story on which he founded his play.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 220.

We are far, however, from thinking that his sadness was altogether *feigned*. *Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

Men *feign* themselves dead, and endure mock funerals and mournful obituaries, and there they stand looking out of the window, sound and well, in some new and strange disguise. *Emerson*, Nominalist and Realist.

A fever in these pages burns
Beneath the calm they *feign*.
M. Arnold, In Memory of the Author of Obermann.

3†. To dissemble; disguise; conceal.

Thowe shalt be as welcome nowe
As he that synne neuer ded *fayne*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 162.

Yet both doe strive their fearefulnesse to *faine*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 20.

4†. Reflexively, to show a sudden weakness; become weak or faint.

ffeine zow noghte feyntly, . . .
Bot luke ȝe fyȝte faythefully.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1734.

So they shewed [the child] to the moder, and when she it sough, she *fayned her*, and sayd, "This childe maketh me to haue grete feer." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 14.

Feigned exchange. See *exchange*. — **Feigned issue**, in *law*, an issue made up for trial by agreement of the parties or by an order of court, instead of by the ordinary legal procedure. Thus it was usual in chancery, when a disputed question of fact, more suitable to be determined by a jury than by the chancellor, arose in a suit, to order it submitted to a jury by means of pleadings framed as if an action at law had been brought on a wager involving the question, so as to present the question to the jury as the exact issue to be decided. This practice has been generally altered or supplanted by recent legislation providing for the framing of issues without the fiction of a separate action. = **Syn.** To affect, simulate, profess.

II. *intrans.* 1. To make believe; practise dissimulation or false representation; dissemble.

O Man, y loue thee! whom louest thou?
I am thi freend; whi wolt thou *feyne?*
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 163.

One god is god of both, as poets *feign*.
Shak., Pass. Pilgrim, viii.

If she professes friendship, be certain she is sincere; she cannot *feign*; she scorns hypocrisy.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xiii.

2†. To sing with a low voice.

feignt, *n.* [ME. *fayne*; from the verb.] Dissimulation; deception; falsehood.

Sey me, modyr, with-outen *fayne*,
Why art thou put to alle this payne?
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 86.

feignedly (fā'ned-li), *adv.* In a feigned manner; deceitfully; falsely.

Her treacherous sister Judah hath not turned unto me with her whole heart, but *feignedly*, saith the Lord.
Jer. iii. 10.

feignedness (fā'ned-nes), *n.* The quality of being feigned; fictitiousness; simulation; deceit.

The church is not the school of *feignednesse* and hypocricy, but of truth and sincerity.
Harmar, tr. of Beza's Sermons, p. 39.

feigner (fā'nėr), *n.* One who feigns or simulates; a deviser of fiction.

The attitude of the *feigners* and of the really dead.
Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, XL. 3.

feigningly (fā'ning-li), *adv.* In a feigning manner; with simulation or pretense.

King Ethelred required peace with the Danes, promising to them stipends and tribute; to the which they *fainingly* assented, but they never left their cruelties.
Stow, West Saxons, an. 1011.

feint†, **feinet**†, *v.* Middle English forms of *feign*.

feint (fānt), *n.* [< F. *feinte* (= Pr. *fencha* = OSp. Pg. It. *finta*), a feint, sham, pretense, fem. of *feint*, pp. of *feindre*, feign: see *feign*. For the equiv. noun in ME., see *faintise*.] 1. An assumed or false appearance, or simulation; a pretense of doing something not really done.

Revealing with each freak or *feint*
The temper of Petruchio's Kate,
The raptures of Siena's saint.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

Scraps of their reminiscence reached Marcia where she sat in a *feint* of listening to Ben Halleck's perfunctory account of his college days with her husband.
Howells, Modern Instance, xxi.

2. A movement made with the object of deceiving an adversary or throwing him off his guard; an appearance of aiming at one part or point when another is the real object of attack, as in boxing, fencing, battle, or a contest of any kind; a mock attack.

Doubling on both sides of the arm, which is too complicated a *feint* to be frequently used in actual fencing.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 71.

feint† (fānt), *a.* [See *faint*, *a.*] 1. Counterfeit; seeming; feigned: same as *faint*, 1.

The mind by degrees loses its natural relish of real solid truth, and is reconciled insensibly to any thing that can be but dressed up into any *feint* appearance of it. *Locke.*

2. Same as *faint*, 2.

feint (fānt), *v. i.* [< *feint*, *n.*] To make a feint; make a pretended blow, thrust, or attack at one point when another is intended to be struck, in order to throw an antagonist off his guard.

He practised every pass and ward,
To thrust, to strike, to *feint*, to guard.
Scott, L. of the L., v. 15.

Ben-Hur *feinted* with his right hand.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 381.

feintise†, *n.* See *faintise*.

feire†, *a.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *fair*[1].

feist, *n.* Same as *fist*[2].

feisty†, *a.* Same as *fusty*.

feize, *v.* and *n.* See *feeze*[1].

felanders (fel'an-dėrz), *n. pl.* See *filander*[1], 2.

felapton (fe-lap'ton), *n.* In *logic*, the mnemonic name of that mood of the third figure of syllogism which has both the premises universal and one of them negative. The following is an example: The loss of energy of a radiating mass of gas which gravitates to its own center is an emission of heat; but no loss of energy in such a mass of gas can tend to make the body cooler; hence, some emission of heat does not tend to make the radiating body cooler. According to some logicians, this reasoning is fallacious, because neither premise asserts that such a case actually occurs. The word *felapton* is one of the mnemonic names invented in the thirteenth century, and found in the "Summulæ" of Petrus Hispanus. The three vowels, *e*, *a*, *o*, indicate the quantity and quality of the three propositions, which are universal negative, universal affirmative, and particular negative, respectively. The letter *f* signifies that the mood is to be reduced to *ferio*, and the *p* that in the reduction the minor premise is to be converted per accidens.

felawt, **felawet**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *fellow*.

fel bovinum (fel bō-vī'num). [L. *fel bovinum*, ox-gall: see *fell*[6] and *bovine*.] Ox-gall. An extract of it is used by painters to remove the greasiness of colors, etc.

feld[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *field*.

feld[2]†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *felled*, preterit of *fell*[1].

feld[3]†, **felde**†, *v.* Obsolete forms of *fold*[1].

feldsher (feld'shėr), *n.* [< Russ. *fel'dsherŭ* = Little Russ. *felcher*, < G. *feldscher*, *feldscheerer* (cf. D. *veldscheerder*, Dan. *feltskjær*, Sw. *fältskär*), an army surgeon, < *feld*, field, = E. *field*, + *scherer*, *scheerer*, barber, = E. *shearer*.] In Russia, a surgeon's assistant; a hospital orderly.

"What is this *Feldsher?*"
"He's an old soldier who dresses wounds and gives physic." *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 69.

feldspar (feld'spär), *n.* [A var. of *feldspath*, accom. to E. *spar*[2].] In *mineral.*, one of a very common group of closely related minerals, all silicates of aluminium, together with either calcium, sodium, potassium, or in one case barium. They crystallize in the monoclinic or triclinic system with closely similar angles. The prismatic angle is not far from 120°, and they have two easy cleavages which make an angle of 90°, or nearly 90°, with each other. Their specific gravity lies between 2.6 and 2.8, and their hardness between 6 and 7. In color they vary from clear and glassy to white, grayish, and light shades of yellow, red, or green, rarely darker green to black. They occur in distinct crystals, also in massive forms varying in structure from coarsely cleavable to granular-crystalline, compact, and hornstone-like. They form an essential constituent of many of the common crystalline rocks, as granite, gneiss, syenite, diorite, most kinds of basalt, andesite, trachyte, etc. The monoclinic feldspars are orthoclase and hyalophane. The former is a potash feldspar (see *orthoclase*), and is the commonest of the group; the latter is a baryta feldspar, and is a rare species. Closely related to orthoclase is the triclinic microcline (which see), having the same composition, but varying slightly in form. Besides these there are the triclinic (lime-soda) feldspars, called in general *plagioclase*, because of the oblique angle between their two cleavages, and forming a series varying progressively in composition, form, optical characters, and specific gravity from the lime feldspar anorthite to the sodium feldspar albite; the intermediate species are considered as isomorphous compounds of these two extremes in varying proportions. Those ordinarily recognized are, named in order, labradorite, andesin, and oligoclase, the last approaching most closely to albite The increase in soda in the members of the series is accompanied by an increase of silica, the species being increasingly acidic in the order named: thus, anorthite contains 43 per cent. of silica, and albite 69 per cent. The specific gravity diminishes in the series from anorthite (2.75) to albite (2.61). Certain triclinic feldspars containing considerable potash and with an angle of cleavage varying but little from 90° are sometimes grouped under the name *anorthoclase*. Common feldspar, or orthoclase (and microcline), is much used in the manufacture of porcelain; some kinds are employed for ornaments, as aventurin feldspar or sunstone, also moonstone (an opalescent variety of orthoclase), albite or oligoclase, and, most of all, the species labradorite, beautiful for its play of colors Also *felspar*.—**Blue feldspar.** Same as *lazulite*.—**Glassy feldspar.** See *orthoclase*.—**Labrador feldspar.** Same as *labradorite*.—**Resplendent feldspar.** Same as *adularia* or *moonstone*.

feldspath (feld'spath), *n.* [< G. *feldspath* (= D. *veldspaath* = Dan. *feldspat* = Sw. *fältspat*), feldspar, < *feld*, = E. *field*, + *spath*, *spat*, spar, MHG. *spāt*, laminated stone. The origin of G. *spath* is unknown; a different word from E. *spar*[2], q. v.] Same as *feldspar*.

feldspathic (feld-spath'ik), *a.* [< *feldspath* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to feldspar or containing it: an epithet applied to any mineral in which feldspar predominates. Also written *felspathic*.

Near the coast [of St. Helena] the rough lava is quite bare; in the central and higher parts *feldspathic* rocks, by their decomposition, have produced a clayey soil.
Darwin, Voyage of Beagle, ii. 286.

feldspathose (feld'spath-ōs), *a.* [< *feldspath* + *-ose*.] Same as *feldspathic*.

feldyfar (fel'di-fär), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *fieldfare*. *Macgillivray*.

fele[1]†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *feel*[1].

fele[2]†, *a.* See *feel*[2].

fele[3]†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *feal*[2].

felevet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *velvet*.

felfare†, *n.* An obsolete form of *fieldfare*.

Like a *felfare* frighted in winter by a birding-piece, I could settle nowhere.
Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, i. 1.

felfer (fel'fėr), *n.* A dialectal form of *fieldfare*. [Prov. Eng. (Lancashire).]

felfit (fel'fit), *n.* [A corruption of *felfer*.] The fieldfare; also, erroneously, the missel-thrush. [Prov. Eng.]

feliceps (fē'li-seps), *n.* [NL., < L. *felis*, a cat, + *caput*, head.] An old name of the eagle-owl or great owl of Europe, *Bubo maximus*. *Barrère*, 1745.

Felician (fē-lish'an), *n.* [< *Felix* (*Felic-*) + *-ian*.] A follower of Felix, Bishop of Urgel in the eighth century, chief propagator of the adoptian heresy. See *adoptionism*.

felicific (fē-li-sif'ik), *a.* [< L. *felix* (*felic-*), happy, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make.] Making happy; productive of happiness.

No quality has ever been praised as excellent by mankind generally which cannot be shewn to have some marked *felicific* effect, and to be within proper limits obviously conducive to the general happiness
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 457.

In such cases [violating duty to give pleasure to others], therefore, if the test of *felicific* consequences is to be applied, there is no doubt as to the result that it will yield.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 338.

felicify† (fē-lis'i-fī), *v. t.* [< L. *felix* (*felic-*), happy, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *-fy*.] To make happy; felicitate. *Quarles*.

felicitate (fē-lis'i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *felicitated*, ppr. *felicitating*. [< LL. *felicitatus*, pp. of *felicitare* (> It. *felicitare* = Pg. Sp. *felicitar* = F. *féliciter*), make happy, < L. *felicita(t-)s*, happiness: see *felicity*.] 1. To make happy. [Obsolete or rare.]

Gifts . . . *felicitate* lovers.
Loredano (trans.), p. 76 (1664).

What a glorious entertainment and pleasure would fill and *felicitate* his spirit, if he could grasp all in a single survey. *Watts*.

2. To congratulate; compliment upon a happy event: as to *felicitate* a friend on his good fortune.

Tom *felicitated* himself and his partner of the watch on the result of their vigilance.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 41.

Our travellers *felicitated* themselves upon falling into such good hands. *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 29.

=**Syn. 2.** *Congratulate*, *Felicitate*. See *congratulation*.

felicitate† (fē-lis'i-tāt), *a.* [< LL. *felicitatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Made happy.

I am alone *felicitate*
In your dear highness' love. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1.

felicitation (fē-lis-i-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *félicitation* = Sp. *felicitacion* = Pg. *felicitação* = It. *felicitazione*, < LL. as if **felicitatio(n-)*, < *felicitare*, make happy: see *felicitate*.] The act of felicitating; expression of joy for another's happiness or good fortune; congratulation.

How radiant and level the long Road of the Future seemed to open before him!—everywhere friends, prospects, *felicitations*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 753.

=**Syn.** *Congratulation*, *Felicitation*. See *congratulation*.

felicitous (fē-lis'i-tus), *a.* [< *felicity* + *-ous*.] 1. Characterized by or conferring happiness or pleasure; highly pleasing. Hence—2. Well-chosen; appropriate: as, a *felicitous* manner; a *felicitous* situation; a *felicitous* reply.

Cowper has rendered his best service to English poetry by showing with what *felicitous* grace the blank verse lends itself to far other styles than the stately Miltonic movement. *J. C. Shairp*, Aspects of Poetry, p. 131.

=**Syn.** *Fortunate*, etc. (see *happy*); apt, pertinent, opportune, well-put.

felicitously (fē-lis'i-tus-li), *adv.* In a felicitous manner; happily; appropriately; aptly.

On the part of Coleridge, of all men, it could certainly have demanded very little reflection to bethink himself of cases in which *felicitously* conveys one's meaning better than happily: the two words not being by any means synonymous, in the strict sense of the term.
Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 76.

felicitousness (fē-lis'i-tus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being felicitous; appropriateness; aptness. *Bailey*, 1727.

felicity (fē-lis'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *felicities* (-tiz). [< ME. *felicitee*, *felicite*, < OF. *felicite*, F. *félicité* = Pr. *felicitat* = Sp. *felicidad* = Pg. *felicidade* = It. *felicità*, < L. *felicita(t-)s*, happiness, < *felix* (*felic-*), happy, lucky, fortunate, in earlier sense fruitful, fertile, productive, < √ **fe*, produce: see *fecund*, *fetus*.] 1. Happiness; bliss; blessedness; a blissful or happy state.

If thou didst ever hold me in thy heart,
Absent thee from *felicity* awhile,
And in this harsh world draw thy breath in pain,
To tell my story. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

A thing beloved
By earth and heaven: could she be
Made for his sole *felicity?*
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 36.

2. That which produces or promotes happiness; a felicitous circumstance or state of things; a source of happiness: most commonly in the plural.

Their high estates and *felicities* fell many times into most lowe and lamentable fortunes.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 26.

The *felicities* of her wonderful reign may be complete.
Bp. Atterbury.

3. A skilful or happy faculty or turn; felicitous adroitness or propriety; a happy knack or choice; appropriateness: as, a rare *felicity* of phrase.

A painter may make a better face than ever was, but he must do it by a kind of *felicity* (as a musician that maketh an excellent air in music), and not by rule.
Bacon, Beauty.

Bartholomew Dandridge, son of a house painter, had great business from his *felicity* in taking a likeness.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, IV. iii.

He [Gray] had exquisite *felicity* of choice.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 118.

Searle fell into unceasing talk and exhaled his swarming impressions with a tender *felicity*, compounded of the oddest mixture of wisdom and folly.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 104.

4. An appropriate or happy turn of thought or expression.

On the whole, of Byron's style it may be said that, if it has none of the subtle and curious *felicities* in which some poets delight, it is yet language in its first intention, not reflected over or exquisitely distilled.
J. C. Shairp, Aspects of Poetry, p. 148.

Who will say that the uncommon beauty and marvellous English of the Protestant Bible is not one of the strongholds of heresy in this country? . . . Its *felicities* often seem to be almost things rather than mere words.
F. W. Faber, quoted in Dub. Rev., June, 1853.

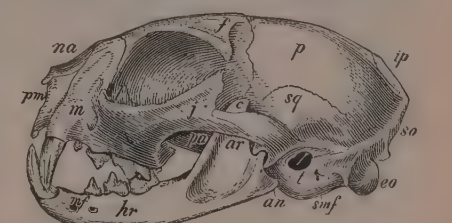
5. In *astrol.*, a favorable aspect.

But they wol caste yat thei haue a fortunat planete in hir assendent; and yit in his *felicite*, and than sey they yat it is wel. *Chaucer*.

=**Syn. 1.** *Blessedness*, *Bliss*, etc. (see *happiness*); joy, comfort, blissfulness, success, good fortune.—**3.** Aptness.

felid (fē'lid), *n.* One of the *Felidæ*.

Felidæ (fē'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Felis* + *-idæ*.] The cat tribe; the typical family of feline or æluroid fissiped *Feræ*, or terrestrial digitigrade carnivorous mammals. Their distinguishing characters are: normally retractile claws; palms and soles hairy; muzzle blunt, and profile of head declivous; teeth 28 or 30, with only one true molar in each jaw, of which the upper is small and tubercular and the lower sectorial; premolars $\frac{3}{3}$ or $\frac{2}{2}$, canines $\frac{1}{1}$, incisors $\frac{3}{3}$; the skull with no alisphenoid canal; the auditory bulla divided into two chambers; the paroccipital process close to the bulla; the mastoid process slight; the external auditory meatus short; intestines with a cæcum; prostate and Cowper's



Skull of Cat (*Felis domestica*), showing the following bones, viz.: *na*, nasal; *pmx*, premaxillary; *m*, maxillary; *l*, lacrymal; *f*, frontal; *j*, jugal; *pa*, palatine; *p*, parietal; *sq*, squamosal; *ip*, interparietal; *so*, supra-occipital; *eo*, exoccipital (the line leads to the occipital condyle); *t*, tympanic bulla; *smf*, stylomastoid foramen; *mf*, mental foramen; *c*, coronoid process of mandible; *ar*, ascending ramus of mandible; *hr*, horizontal ramus of mandible; *an*, angle of jaw.

glands present; and the penis-bone rudimentary. The domestic cat is a characteristic example, all the species having the same family traits and habits as well as structure. They are numerous, distributed over nearly all parts of the world excepting the Australian region, especially in temperate and tropical countries; none is common to the old and new worlds. The family is very homogeneous, and all the species were formerly included in the genus *Felis*. It includes, besides the common cat, the lion, tiger, jaguar, leopard, panther, cougar, ocelot, ounce, caracal, serval, lynx, chetah, etc. The *Felidæ* are divisible into three subfamilies: *Felinæ*, the true cats; *Guepardinæ*, the hunting-leopards; and *Machærodontinæ*, the fossil saber-toothed tigers. See these words.

feliform (fē'li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *felis*, a cat, + *forma*, form.] Having the form or aspect of a cat.

Felinæ (fē-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Felis*, q. v., + *-inæ*: see *feline*.] The true cats, a subfamily of *Felidæ*, containing all the living species excepting the chetah, having perfectly retractile claws, the upper canines moderate and cylindroconic, and the upper sectorial tooth with an antero-internal lobe. The group is coextensive with the genus *Felis* in a broad sense.

feline (fē'līn or -lin), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *félin* = Pg. It. *felino*, < LL. *felinus*, of or belonging to a cat, < L. *felis*, a cat: see *felis*.] I. *a.* 1. Catlike in form or structure, as an animal; of or pertaining to the *Felidæ*, *Felinæ*, or genus *Felis*; typically æluroid.—2. Pertaining to or characteristic of animals of the cat tribe; cat-like in character or quality; resembling a cat in any respect: often applied to persons: as, *feline* softness of step; *feline* stealthiness, cruelty, or treachery.

His eyes were yellow, *feline*, and restless.
T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, iv.

II. *n.* One of the *Felidæ* or *Felinæ*; a feline or cat-like animal; in popular use, a domestic cat.

Over a hundred years ago, it is said, a great battle of *felines* took place in the neighborhood of the town, which was participated in by all the cats in the city and county of Kilkenny, aided and abetted by cats from other parts of Ireland. *Amer. N. and Q.*, I. 269

Felinia (fē-lin'i-ą), *n.* [NL., < LL. *felinus*, catlike: see *feline*.] A genus of noctuid moths, of the subfamily *Remiginæ*, with extraordinarily

hairy legs, each of which appears as large as the abdomen: typified by *F. spissa* of India. *Guenée*, 1852.

felinity (fē-lin′i-ti), *n.* [< *feline* + *-ity.*] The feline quality; the quality of being cat-like in manner or disposition.

This idiosyncrasy of his *felinity* tormented Bella more than ever. *M. Harland*, The Hidden Path, p. 342.

Felis (fē′lis), *n.* [NL., < L. *felis*, more commonly *feles* (in Varro and Cicero *fœlis* in the best manuscripts), a cat; also applied to a marten, ferret, polecat; prob. < √ **fē*, produce, bear young: see *felicity*, *fecund*, *fetus*.] The cats as a genus; the typical genus of the family *Felidæ* and subfamily *Felinæ*: formerly coextensive with the family, now nearly the same as the subfamily, but excluding the lynxes, or still further restricted. The common wildcat of Europe is *F. catus*, but probably not the original of the domestic varieties. See cut under *Felidæ*.

felitomist (fē-lit′ō-mist), *n.* [< *felitomy* + *-ist.*] A dissector of cats. *Wilder and Gage.*

felitomy (fē-lit′ō-mi), *n.* [< L. *felis*, a cat, + Gr. *τομή*, a cutting.] The dissection of cats.

Felitomy should be the stepping stone to anthropotomy. *Wilder*, New York Med. Jour., Oct., 1879, p. 6.

felk (felk), *n.* A dialectal variant of *felly*[1].

fell[1] (fel), *v. t.* [< ME. *fellen* (pret. *felde*, *feld*, pp. *feld*), cause to fall, cut down, strike down, prostrate, destroy, < AS. *fellan*, *fyllan* (pret. *felde*, *fylde*, pp. *fylled*), cause to fall, cut down, strike down, etc. (= OS. *fellian* = OFries. *fella*, *falla* = D. *vellen* = OHG. *fellen*, MHG. *vellen*, G. *fällen* = Icel. *fella* = Sw. *fälla* = Dan. *fælde*, cause to fall), caus. of *feallan*, fall: see *fall*[1].] 1. To cause to fall; throw down; cut down; bring to the ground, either by cutting, as with ax or sword, or by striking, as with a club or the fist: as, to *fell* trees; to *fell* an ox; to *fell* an antagonist at fisticuffs.

There cam a schrewde arwe out of the west,
That *felde* Roberts pryde.
Robyn and Gandelyn (Child's Ballads, V. 40).

Cease your Lamentings, Trojans, for a while,
And *fell* down Trees to build a Fun'ral Pile.
Congreve, Iliad.

He ran boldly up to the Philistine, and, at the first throw, struck on the forehead, and *felled* him dead.
Kingsley.

He was not armed like those of eastern clime,
Whose heavy axes *felled* their heathen foe.
Jones Very, Poems, p. 151.

2. In *sewing*, to flatten on and sew down level with the cloth: as, to *fell* a seam.

Each, taking one end of the shirt on her knee,
Again began working with hearty good-will,
Felling the seams, and whipping the frill.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 126.

3. To finish the weaving of (a web, or piece of cloth). [Prov. Eng.]

fell[1] (fel), *n.* [< *fell*[1], *v.*] 1†. A cutting down; a felling.

Fir-trees are always planted close together, because of keeping one another from the violence of the windes; and when a *fell* is made, they leave here and there a grown tree to preserve the young ones coming up.
Pepys, Diary, II. 73.

2. In *sewing*, a flat, smooth seam between two pieces of a fabric, made by laying down the wider of the two edges left projecting by the joining seam over the narrower edge and hemming it down. A *French fell* is made by doubling inward both edges of the fabric on the line of the joining seam, and making a second seam through the folds, so as to hold the edges in.

3. In *weaving*, the line of termination of a web in the process of weaving, formed by the last weft-thread driven up by the lay; the line to which the warp is at any instant wefted.

fell[2] (fel). Preterit of *fall*[1].

fell[3] (fel), *n.* [< ME. *fel*, *fell*, < AS. *fel*, *fell*, a skin, hide, = OS. *fel* = OFries. *fel* = D. *vel* = OHG. *fel*, G. *fell* = Icel. *fjall* and *fell* (only in comp.) = Sw. *fäll* = Norw. *feld*, skin, hide, = Goth. *fill* (only in comp. *thruts-fill*, leprosy) = L. *pellis* = Gr. *πέλλα*, a skin, hide. From the L. *pellis* are derived E. *pell*, *pelt*[2], *peltry*, *pelisse*, *surplice*, etc.] 1. The skin or hide of an animal; a pelt; hence, an integument of any kind. [Obsolete or archaic.]

He and alle his kyn at ones
Ben worthy for to brennen, *fel* and bones.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 91.

The Chest-nut (next the meat) within
Is cover'd (last) with a soft, slender skin,
That skin inclos'd in a tough tawny shel,
That shel in-cas't in a thick thistly *fell*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Columnes.

The good years shall devour them, flesh and *fell*.
Shak., Lear, v. 3.

2. A hairy covering; a head of hair.

The time has been, my senses would have cool'd
To hear a night-shriek; and my *fell* of hair
Would at a dismal treatise rouse and stir
As life were in 't. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 5.

He spoke in words part heard, in whispers part,
Half-suffocated in the hoary *fell*
And many-winter'd fleece of throat and chin.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

But who is she, woman of northern blood,
With *fells* of yellow hair and ruddy looks?
R. H. Stoddard, Guests of the State.

fell[4] (fel), *a.* [< ME. *fel*, *fell*, strong, fierce, terrible, cruel, angry, < AS. **fel*, **felo*, only in comp. *wæl-fel* (once), bloodthirsty, lit. eager for slain (applied to a raven), *eal-felo*, var. *æl-fæle* (twice), 'very dire' (applied to poison), = OD. *fel*, wrathful, cruel, bad, base, = OFries. *fal* (in one uncertain instance) = Dan. *fæl*, disgusting, hideous, ghastly, grim. Cf. OF. *fel*, cruel, furious, perverse, < OD. *fel*. See *felon*[1].] 1. Of a strong and cruel nature; eager and unsparing; grim; fierce; ruthless.

Sirs, the knyghtes of the rounde table haue take a-gein vs a *fell* strif, ffor that thei be greved with oure partye.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 489.

Sum sall be milde and meke and sum both fers and *fell*.
York Plays, p. 12.

I durst, sir,
Fight with the *fellest* monster.
Fletcher, Mad Lover, ii. 1.

And near him many a fiendish eye
Glared with a *fell* malignity.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay, p. 48.

2. Strong and fiery; biting; keen; sharp; clever: as, a *fell* cheese; a *fell* bodie. [Scotch.]

And loke thou be wyse & *felle*,
And therto also that thow gouerne the welle.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

Merlyn, that knewe well that these iiij com to inquere after hym, drough hym towarde oon of the richest of the company, for that he wiste hym moste *fell* and hasty.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 30.

Biting Boreas *fell* and doure. *Burns*, A Winter Night.

fell[4]†, *adv.* [< *fell*[4], *a.*] Sharply; fiercely.

But tho' she followed him fast and *fell*,
No nearer could she get.
Sir Roland (Child's Ballads, I. 225).

fell[5] (fel), *n.* [< ME. *fel*, *fell*, < Icel. *fjall*, *fell* = Sw. *fjäll* = Dan. *fjæld*, a hill. Perhaps connected with *field*, q. v.] 1. A hill, especially a rocky eminence: as, Mickle *Fell*, Scaw*fell*, and Scaw*fell* Pike, the last the highest mountain in England proper. [Obsolete, except as retained in proper names. See *scar.*]—2. A stretch of bare, elevated land; a moor; a down. [Prov. Eng. (in the Lake district and northwestern Yorkshire).]

O he was ridden o'er field and *fell*,
Through muir and moss, and mony a mire.
Annan Water (Child's Ballads, II. 188).

The night-birds all that hour were still,
But now they are jubilant anew.
From cliff and tower, tu-whoo! tu-whoo!
Tu-whoo! tu-whoo — from wood and *fell*.
Coleridge, Christabel, i., Conclusion.

He went on until evening shadows and ruddy evening lights came out upon the wild *fells*.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxiv.

fell[6]† (fel), *n.* [< L. *fel* (*fell-*), gall, bile, fig. bitterness, animosity, = E. *gall*[1], q. v.] Gall; anger; melancholy.

Sweete Love, that doth his golden wings embay
In blessed Nectar and pure Pleasures well,
Untroubled of vile feare or bitter *fell*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 2.

fell[7]† (fel), *n.* [E. dial.] In *mining*, one of the many names of lead ore formerly current in Derbyshire, England.

fellable (fel′a-bl), *a.* [< *fell*[1] + *-able.*] Capable of being or fit to be felled. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

fellah (fel′ä), *n.*; pl. *fellahs*, *fellaheen* (-äz, -a-hēn). [Ar. *fellāh*, pl. *fellāhīn*, a plowman, a peasant; cf. *falāha*, agriculture, < *falaha*, cleave (the soil), plow, till.] An Egyptian or Syrian peasant, laborer, or tiller of the soil. The fellahs or fellaheen of Egypt, including all the working classes, but chiefly agricultural laborers, are of mixed Coptic, Arabian, and Nubian stock, and are socially and politically degraded. The Turks apply the name contemptuously to all Egyptians.

No impediment was ever placed in the way of . . . [the soldiers'] going off, sometimes for weeks together — the *fellaheen* to look after their crops and harvests, the Bedouins to graze their camels, and their flocks and herds.
J. Darmsteter, The Mahdi, p. 117.

The tax-oppressed *fellaheen* of Egypt still tread out the wheat with oxen and grind the straw with the feet of beasts and with wooden drags.
U. S. Cons. Rep. (1886), No. lxvii., p. 481.

feller (fel′ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which fells; one who hews or knocks down.

The fir trees rejoice at thee, and the cedars of Lebanon, saying, Since thou art laid low, no *feller* is come up against us. Isa. xiv. 8.

Short writhen oakes,
Untouch'd of any *feller's* baneful stroakes.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 3.

2. A sawing-, boring-, or chiseling-machine for cutting down trees; a felling-machine.—3. An attachment to a sewing-machine, for the more convenient felling of seams.

fellic, fellinic (fel′ik, fe-lin′ik), *a.* [< L. *fel* (*fell-*), gall, + *-ic.*] Obtained from bile: as, *fellic* or *fellinic* acid.

fellick (fel′ik), *n.* A dialectal variant of *felly*[1].

fellifluous (fe-lif′lō-us), *a.* [< LL. *fellifluus*, flowing with gall, < L. *fel* (*fell-*), gall, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluent.*] Flowing with gall.

felling-ax (fel′ing-aks), *n.* An ax especially contrived for cutting down trees, as distinguished from axes used in lopping, hewing, etc.

felling-machine (fel′ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for cutting standing timber; a feller.

felling-saw (fel′ing-sâ), *n.* A long saw used with steam-power in a felling-machine, or by hand, for felling trees.

fellinic, *a.* See *fellic.*

fell-lurking (fel′lėr″king), *a.* Lurking with a fell or treacherous purpose.

Call hither to the stake my two brave bears,
That, with the very shaking of their chains,
They may astonish these *fell-lurking* curs.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1.

fellmonger† (fel′mung″gėr), *n.* A dealer in fells or hides. Also *felmonger.*

So I set out and rode to Ware, this night, in the way having much discourse with a *fellmonger*, a quaker, who told me what a wicked man he had been all his life-time till within this two years. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 204.

fellness (fel′nes), *n.* [< ME. *felnes*, *felnesse*, fierceness, also shrewdness; < *fell*[4] + *-ness.*] Cruelty; fierceness; ruthlessness.

Then would she inly fret, and grieve, and teare
Her flesh for *felnesse*, which she inward hid.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 32.

It [his aspect] seemed not to express wrath or hatred, but a certain hot *fellness* of purpose, which annihilated everything but itself. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, viii.

felloe[1], *n.* See *felly*[1].

felloe[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *fellow.*

felloff†, *n.* An obsolete dialectal form of *felly*[1].

In hope to hew out of his bole
The *fell'ffs*, or out parts of a wheele, that compasse in the whole. *Chapman*, Iliad, iv.

fellon†, *n.* See *felon*[2].

fellow (fel′ō), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fellowe*, *felloe*, *felowe*, *feloe*; < ME. *felow*, *felowe*, *felaw*, *felawe*, *felaghe*, *felage*, etc., a companion, associate, < Icel. *félagi*, a companion, partner, shareholder, < *félag*, a partnership, fellowship, lit. a laying together of property, < *fé*, property (= E. *fee*[1]), + *lag*, a laying together, fellowship, companionship, pl. *lög* (orig. **lagu*, > AS. *lagu*, E. *law*[1], q. v.), < *leggja* = E. *lay*[1], q. v. 'Fellow-' in comp. is in ME. usually expressed by *even-*; cf. *even-christian*, etc.] 1. A companion; comrade; mate.

My *Felawes* and I, with oure gomen, we serveden this Emperour, and weren his Soudyoures.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 220.

This old fader that is my *felaw* here,
He canne telle that as wele as any wight.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 134.

I can be a friend to a worthy man, who upon another account cannot be my mate or *fellow*.
Lamb, Imperfect Sympathies.

A shepherd had one favourite dog; he fed him with his own hand, and took more care of him than of his *fellows*.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

2. One of the same kind; one of like character or qualities; an equal; a peer or compeer.

It is impossible that ever Rome
Should breed thy *fellow*. *Shak.*, J. C., v. 3.

'Tis old dry timber, and such wood has no *fellow*.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, i. 3.

He's gone, and not left behind him his *fellow*. *W. Pope.*

3. One of a pair; one of two things mated or fitted to each other; a mate or match.

My liege, this was my glove; here is the *fellow* of it.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 8.

Two shoes that were not *fellows*.
Defoe, Robinson Crusoe, p. 46.

4. A masculine mate: applied to beasts.

Heifers . . . are let go to the *fellow* and breed.
Holland.

5. In a particular sense, a boon companion; a pleasant, genial associate; a jovial comrade; a man of easy manners and lively disposition: often with the epithet *good*.

And than they wente to sitte down all v to-geder as *goode felowes* and trewe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 318.

It was well knowen that Syr Roger had bene a *good feloe* in his yougth. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 62.

Third Shep. But hark you,
We must not call him emperor.
First Count. That's all one;
He is the king of *good fellows*; that's no treason.
Fletcher (*and another ?*), Prophetess, v. 2.

6. (*a*) A person in general; an individual: generally used in friendly familiarity of a man, and sometimes humorously of a woman.

Alas, poor Yorick!—I knew him, Horatio; a *fellow* of infinite jest, of most excellent fancy. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

Though mine arm should conquer twenty worlds,
There's a lean *fellow* beats all conquerors.
Dekker, Old Fortunatus.

Nay, he [Mr. Swiveller] sometimes rewarded her [Miss Brass] with a hearty slap on the back, and protested that she was a devilish good *fellow*.
Dickens, Old Curiosity Shop, xxxvi.

(*b*) A man; a boy; one, in the sense of 'a person': in vulgar parlance, commonly applied by the speaker to himself: as, give a *fellow* a chance; don't be hard on a *fellow*.

Ef you take a sword an' dror it,
An' go stick a *feller* thru.
Lowell, Biglow Papers.

7. A person of trivial or disreputable character; a man of no esteem: said in contempt.

Worth makes the Man, the want of it the *fellow*.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 203.

Did Sir Aylmer know
That great pock-pitten *fellow* had been caught?
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

8. In England, a graduate member of a college who shares its revenues. See *fellowship*, 5 (*a*).

The transition from the scholar to the *fellow* is here [in the King's College statutes] first clearly defined. It is not until after a three years' probation, during which time it has been ascertained whether the scholar be ingenio, capacitate sensus, moribus, conditionibus, et scientia, dignus, habilis, et idoneus for further study, that the provost and the *fellows* are empowered to elect him one of their number. *Mullinger*, Cambridge from the Earliest Times, p. 309.

9. A full member of an incorporated literary or scientific society.

This ill-favoured fraternity consists of a president and twelve *fellows*. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 17.

10. In the United States: (*a*) One of the trustees or a member of the corporation of some colleges. (*b*) The name sometimes given to the holder of a fellowship. [Used in composition, *fellow* denotes community in nature, station, interest, or employment, or mutual association on equal or friendly terms: as, *fellow*-boarder, *fellow*-clerk, *fellow*-guest, *fellow*-passenger, *fellow*-pilgrim, *fellow*-prisoner, *fellow*-servant, *fellow*-sinner, *fellow*-student, *fellow*-sufferer, *fellow*-townsman, *fellow*-traveler, *fellow*-worker. For other examples, see below.]=**Syn. 1.** *Friend, Companion*, etc. See *associate*.

fellow (fel'ō), *v. t.* [< ME. **felagen* (spelled *velagen*), make one's fellow, < *felage*, *felawe*, fellow.] **1†.** To make one's fellow; companion with.—**2.** To suit with; pair with; match.

Affection, . . .
With what's unreal thou coactive art,
And *fellow'st* nothing. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2.

Which *fellows* him rather with Milton.
The Century, XXVII. 820.

fellow-being (fel-ō-bē'ing), *n.* A fellow-creature; especially, any member of the human race as compared or contrasted with any other.

We rear partition walls of distinction between ourselves and *fellow-beings*. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 78.

A personal and individual acquisition, slow to come to us, and by no habitual and direct sympathy connecting us with our *fellow-beings*.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 720.

fellow-citizen (fel-ō-sit'i-zn), *n.* One who shares with another the rights of citizenship under the same government.

Welcome, *fellow-citizens*,
Hollow hearts and empty heads!
Tennyson, Vision of Sin.

fellow-commoner (fel-ō-kom'on-ėr), *n.* **1.** One who has the same right of common.—**2.** In Cambridge University, England, one who dines with the fellows.

fellow-countryman (fel-ō-kun'tri-man), *n.* One belonging to the same country; a compatriot.

This has been censured as an American pleonasm, like play-actor, inasmuch as good English usage has conferred this meaning on the word countryman alone. Still, the want of a more definite expression has been felt in England as well as in this country; and the term *fellow-countryman*, as distinguished from countryman, rustic, as the French compatriote and German landsmann are distinguished from paysan and landmann, has long been used in America, and in England has been adopted and sanctioned by such authorities as Southey and Lord Brougham.
Bartlett.

Yet for us, surely, *fellow-countrymen* have an especial interest. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXVI. 446.

fellow-craft (fel'ō-krâft), *n.* A freemason of the second rank; one above an entered apprentice and below a master-mason. *Simmonds.*

fellow-creature (fel-ō-krē'tūr), *n.* A production of the same Creator; a sharer of the same animate existence: applied especially to mankind, but also extended to all animate existences. Also *fellow-mortal*.

Not a blessing reaches any one of us but by ordinances which provide for all *fellow-creatures*.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 68.

We love him, praise him, just for this:
In every form and feature,
Through wealth and want, through woe and bliss,
He saw his *fellow-creature!*
O. W. Holmes, Burns Centennial.

fellowess† (fel'ō-es), *n.* [< *fellow* + *-ess*.] A female fellow. Compare *fellow*, 6.

Who can have patience with such fellows and *fellowesses?*
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, III. 117.

Your bachelor uncles and maiden aunts are the most tantalizing fellows and *fellowesses* in the creation.
Miss Burney, Camilla, ix. 5.

fellow-feel (fel-ō-fēl'), *v. t.* [Developed from *fellow-feeling*.] To have a like feeling with; feel sympathy with; have fellowship in suffering with. [Rare.]

We should count her a very tender mother which should bear the pain twice and *fellow-feel* the infant's strivings and wrestlings the second time, rather than want the child.
D. Rogers, Naaman, p. 339.

fellow-feeler (fel-ō-fē'lėr), *n.* One who has a fellow-feeling for another. [Rare.]

Am I not your *fellow-feeler*, as we may say, in all our miseries? *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 5.

fellow-feeling (fel-ō-fē'ling), *n.* A kindred feeling; feeling or suffering shared with another; joint interest; sympathy.

My heart is wrung with pity and *fellow-feeling*, when I reflect what miseries must have been their lot.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 39.

A *fellow-feeling* makes one wondrous kind.
Garrick, Prol. on Quitting the Stage, 1776.

Even your milk-woman and your nursery-maid have a *fellow-feeling*. *Arbuthnot*, John Bull.

fellow-generator (fel-ō-jen'ę-rā-tor), *n.* In *math.*, a generator of the same polyhedron from the same pyramid. *Kirkman.*

fellow-heir (fel-ō-ār'), *n.* A joint heir or co-heir.

That the Gentiles should be *fellowheirs*, and of the same body. Eph. iii. 6.

fellow-helper (fel-ō-hel'pėr), *n.* A coadjutor; a companion in labor or effort.

We therefore ought to receive such, that we might be *fellowhelpers* to the truth. 3 John 8.

fellowless (fel'ō-les), *a.* [< *fellow* + *-less*.] Without a fellow or equal; peerless; matchless.

Whose well-built walls are rare and *fellowless*.
Chapman, Iliad, ii. 434.

fellow-like (fel'ō-līk), *a.* [< *fellow* + *like*.] Like a comrade; companionable; on equal terms.

All which good parts he graceth with a good *fellowlike*, kind, and respectful carriage.
R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall.

fellowly (fel'ō-li), *a.* [< ME. *felawlich*, *feleyly*, *feolauliche*, etc.; < *fellow* + *-ly*[1].] Fellow-like. [Rare.]

Sytt vp-ryght And honestly,
Ete & drinke, & be *feleyly*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

We must not be too familiar, too *fellowly*, too homely with God, here at home, in his house, nor loath to uncover our head, or bow our knee at his name.
Donne, Sermons, v.

fellow-man (fel-ō-man'), *n.* A fellow-creature of the human race; humanity in general with reference to any individual member of it.

fellow-mortal (fel-ō-môr'tal), *n.* Same as *fellow-creature*.

fellowred†, *n.* [ME. *felawrede*, *felaurede*, etc.; < *fellow* + *-red*.] **1.** Fellowship; company.

But thou dedyst no foly dede,
That ys fleshly *felaurede*.
MS. Harl., 1701, f. 11. (*Halliwell.*)

2. A company.

Blythe was the Crystene *felawrede*
Off kyng Richard and off hys dede.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 3137.

fellowship (fel'ō-ship), *n.* [Early mod. E. *felowship*, etc., < ME. *felowship*, *felawship*, *felagship*, *feliship*, etc. (= Icel. *felagsskapr* = Dan. *fællesskab*, fellowship); < *fellow* + *-ship*.] **1.** The condition or relation of being a fellow or associate; mutual association of persons on equal and friendly terms; communion: as, the *fellowship* of the saints; church *fellowship*.

Feire frende, come ye and youre felowes with me, and ye shull be in *feliship* of these worthi men.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 218.

Here is the Alpha and Omega of all our thought and action, the basis of our church-*fellowship*, the authority for our self-management, the necessity for independence of the civil power, and the qualification for service.
Contemporary Rev., LIII. 506.

2. The state or condition of sharing in common; intimate association; joint interest; partnership: as, *fellowship* in loss.

Than seide Petyr to seynt Ion,
"Whi art thou so sory a mon?
Whi wepistou & what is thee?
For *felaschip* telle thou me."
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 84.

3. A body of fellows or companions; an association of persons having the same tastes, occupations, or interests; a band; a company; a guild: as, the *fellowship* of civil engineers.

The sorwe of Noe with his *felaweship*,
Er that he myghte bringe his wyf to ship.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 353.

Also hyt ys ordened, that alle the *ffeleshyppe* of the Bachelerys schall hollen ther ffeste at Synte John-ys day in harwaste. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 313.

4. In *arith.*, the rule of proportions by which the accounts of partners in business are adjusted, so that each partner may have a share of gain, or sustain a share of loss, in proportion to his part of the stock. It proceeds upon the principle established in the doctrine of proportion, that the sum of all the antecedents of any number of equal ratios is to the sum of all the consequents as any one of the antecedents is to its consequent.

5. (*a*) A station of privilege and emolument in English colleges which entitles the holder (called a *fellow*) to a share in their revenues. In Oxford and Cambridge the fellowships were either constituted by the original founders of the colleges to which they belong, or they have been since endowed. In almost all cases their holders must have taken at least the first degree of bachelor of arts, or of students in the civil law. Fellowships vary in value from about £30 to £250 a year and upward, and they all confer upon their holders the right to apartments in the college, and certain privileges as to commons or meals. Though many fellowships are tenable for life, in general they are forfeited upon attainment by the holder of a certain position in the church or at the bar, or upon his marriage. In this last case, however, a fellow may retain his fellowship by a special vote of the college. Except in the single case of Downing College, Oxford, where graduates of Oxford and Cambridge are eligible, fellowships are confined to graduates of the university to which they belong. (*b*) In colleges and universities of the United States, a scholarship or sum of money granted for one or more years to a graduate student to enable him to pursue his studies either at that college or university or abroad.

The friends of university training can do nothing that would forward it more than the founding of post-graduate *fellowships*. *Lowell*, Harvard Anniversary.

Good fellowship, companionableness; fondness and fitness for social intercourse; a festive or sociable disposition.

He had by his excessive *good fellowship* . . . made himself popular with all the officers of the army.
Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

Right hand of fellowship, the right hand given in installation and ordination services by a minister to the minister about to be installed or ordained, in token of the fellowship of the churches, as practised by some Protestant denominations. It has a very early origin, being probably derived in the primitive church (Gal. ii. 9) from a similar custom among the Persians and Parthians (Jew. Antiq., 18, 9, § 3), who practised it in treaties, as constituting an inviolable pledge of fidelity.

When James, Cephas, and John . . . perceived the grace that was given unto me, they gave to me and Barnabas the *right hands of fellowship*. Gal. ii. 9.

The elder desired of the churches that, if they did approve them to be a church, they would give them the *right hand of fellowship*. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 21.

fellowship (fel'ō-ship), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fellowshipped*, ppr. *fellowshipping*. [< ME. *felowshipen*, *felawshipen*, etc. (pret. *-shipte*) (tr. L. *sociari*); < *fellowship*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To have fellowship with; admit to fellowship; associate with as a fellow or member of the same body; specifically, to unite with in doctrine and discipline as members of the same sect or church.

It [thought] . . . joyneth his weyes with the sonne Phebus and *felawshipith* the wey of the olde colde Saturnis. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iv. meter 1.

Alle the Israleitis . . . *felawshipten* hem Selven with hem in the batayl. *Wyclif*, 1 Ki. xiv. 22.

We therefore *fellowship* him in taking a course of preparatory studies for the Christian ministry.
Board of Madison University, Jan. 1, 1840.

II. *intrans.* To be joined in fellowship.

For that thei *felishiped* first to-geder, and woued well to-geder longe tyme after of grete love alle the dayes of her lyf. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 137.

Even the old rug, which was given a new place, . . . seemed very soon to *fellowship* with its new surroundings.
The Congregationalist, July 19, 1883.

fellow-subject (fel-ō-sub′jekt), *n.* One who shares with another the obligations of allegiance to the same sovereign.

fellow-wheel (fel-ō-hwēl′), *n.* One of a pair of matched wheels working together.

His invention comprised a portable steam-engine, mounted on a framework, mainly supported by a pair of broad *fellow-wheels* behind. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 3.

fellside (fel′sīd), *n.* The side of a fell or rocky hill. [Rare.]

In his cold bed on the *fellside*.
Christian Union, July 28, 1887.

fellware† (fel′wâr), *n.* [ME.; < *fell*[3] + *ware*[2].] Skins; furs; hide.

But [he] beggith and borwith of burgeis in tounes
ffurris of ffoyne and other *felle-ware*,
And not the better of a bene thoug they boru euere.
Richard the Redeless, iii. 150.

felly[1], **felloe**[1] (fel′i, -ō), *n.*; pl. *fellies*, *felloes* (-iz, -ōz). [(*a*) *Felly*, < ME. *fely*, *vely*, pl. *felien*, *velion* (for **velien*), later *feliis*. (*b*) *Felloe* (prop. spelled **fellow*, like *bellow-s*, *gallow-s*, *sallow*, *willow*, etc.), dial. also *fellick*, *felk*, also (early mod. E.) *felloff* (with various development of the orig. terminal guttural); < ME. *felow*, *felowe*, earlier *felwe*, pl. *felwes*, *felues*, once *feleyghes*; < AS. *felg* (nom. rare, dat. *felge*), usually in pl. *felga* (rarely *felgan*), tr. L. *cantus* (for *canthus*), usually in pl. *canti*, fellies; = D. *velg* = OHG. *felga*, MHG. *velge*, G. *felge* = Dan. *fælge* (< D.?), felly. Ulterior origin not clear. A similar duplication of form, with a differentiation of meaning, appears in *belly*, *bellows*.] The circular rim of a wheel, into which the outer ends of the spokes are inserted; in the plural, the curved pieces of wood which, joined together by dowel-pins, form the circumference or circular rim of a cart- or carriage-wheel, each receiving the end of at least one spoke.

Wheel.
a, felly; *b*, spoke; *c*, hub.

Break all the spokes and *fellies* from her wheel.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2.

felly[2] (fel′li), *adv.* [< ME. *felly*, *felli*, *fellich*, fiercely, cruelly, also shrewdly, < *fel*, fell[4], + *-ly*[2].] In a fell manner; cruelly; grimly; fiercely; ruthlessly.

Whan the knyghtes of the rounde table approched the batalle thei sprongen in a-monge hem so *felly*, that thei bare down all that thei mette in her comynge.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 215.

My mind will not let me rest to think upon, and as it were to see, sore storms like to fall more *felly* than any yet we have felt.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 60.

A feeble beast doth *felly* him oppresse.
Spenser, Sonnets, lvi.

felly[3] (fel′i), *v. t.* A dialectal variant of *fallow*[2].

felly-auger (fel′i-â″gėr), *n.* 1. An auger for boring the holes for the spokes in a felly.—2. A hollow auger used for forming the tenons of a wheel-spoke.

felly-coupling (fel′i-kup″ling), *n.* A box or holder for clasping and holding together the ends of the several pieces that form the rim of a wheel.

felly-dresser (fel′i-dres″ėr), *n.* A machine for finishing the rims of carriage-wheels.

felly-machine (fel′i-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine in which fellies are bent, bored, dressed, planed, rounded, and sawed.

felly-plate (fel′i-plāt), *n.* A metal plate used in joining the pieces of a felly.

felmonger†, *n.* See *fellmonger*.

felness†, *n.* See *fellness*.

felo (fē′lō), *n.* [ML., a traitor, rebel; in old Eng. law any malefactor punishable with death, a felon: see *felon*[1].] The Middle Latin form of *felon*[1].—**Felo de se** [Eng. Law L., lit. a felon (i. e., murderer) of himself], in *law*, one who commits felony by suicide, or deliberately destroys his own life, or who, in maliciously attempting to kill another, causes his own death.

A man who should content himself with a single condensed enunciation of a perplexed doctrine would be a madman and a *felo-de-se*, as respected his reliance upon that doctrine. *De Quincey*, Style, i.

felon[1] (fel′on), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *fellon*; < ME. *felon*, *feloun*, n., a wicked person (applied to Satan, Herod, a heathen giant, etc.), a traitor; adj. *feloun*, wicked, malignant; < OF. *felon*, *felun*, *fellon*, a wicked person, a traitor, rebel, adj. traitorous, treacherous, wicked, malignant, F. *felon*, n. and adj., = Pr. *felon*, *fellon* = OSp. *fellon* = It. *fellone*, a., wicked, cruel, inhuman, ML. *fello*, *felo(n-)*, a. traitorous, treacherous, n. a traitor, rebel (in Eng. law any malefactor punishable with death: see *felo*); prop. a noun, < OF. *fel* = Pr. *fel*, wicked, malignant, treacherous, fell, = It. *fello*, wicked, cruel, perfidious, bad. The word thus appears to be connected with E. *fell*[4] (in AS. only in comp. *-fel*, *-felo*, *-fœle*), both, it seems, ult. of Celtic origin: cf. Gael. *feallan*, a felon, traitor, Bret. *falloni*, treachery; Gael. Bret. *fall* = Ir. *feal*, evil; W. and Corn. *ffel*, wily (cf. E. *fell*[4] in sense of 'wily, shrewd'); the ult. verb being Gael. and Ir. *feallaim*, I betray, deceive, fail, cf. Bret. *fallaat*, impair, render base; orig. **sfall-* = L. *fallere*, deceive (> E. *fail*), = Gr. σφάλλειν, cause to fall, etc.: see *fell*[4], *fail*[1].] **I.** *n.* 1†. A wicked person; a cruel, fierce person; one guilty of heinous crimes.

Thag [though] the *felown* [Lucifer] were so fers for his fayre wedez
And his glorious glem [gleam].
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 297.

Ther is a *felon* thet heth the tonge more keruinde thanne rasour. *Ayenbite of Inwit* (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

2. In *law*, a person who has committed a felony. The term is not applicable after legal punishment has been completed.

I do defy thy conjurations,
And apprehend thee for a *felon* here.
Shak., R. and J., v. 3.

No offendours are hanged there but only *fellons*.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 10.

A *felon*, whom his country's laws
Have justly doomed for some atrocious cause.
Cowper, Hope, l. 712.

3†. Felony. *Arnold's Chron.*, p. 34. =**Syn.** 2. Criminal, convict, malefactor, culprit, outlaw.

II. *a.* 1. Wicked; malignant; malicious; treacherous; proceeding from a depraved heart.

Furst my lord was brougt to dede,
Thorw the *felun* iewes rede,
And now my ladi wil me fro.
Swete lord, now me is woe.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 83.

There was mortall and *felon* bataile and grete occision on botne parties. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 275.

Vain shows of love to vail his *felon* hate. *Pope.*

2. Obtained by felony or crime; of goods, stolen.

Thus he that conquer'd men, and beast most cruell
(Whose greedy pawes with *fellon* goods were found),
Answer'd Goliah's challenge in a duell.
Fuller, David's Heinous Sin, st. 19.

3†. Wretched; forlorn.

With *felon* look and face dispitouse
Tho sodeinly doun from his hors he sterte.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 199.

felon[2] (fel′on), *n.* [Formerly also *fellon*; E. dial. *fellon*, *fellom*; < ME. *feloun*, *felon*, *felun*, *felone*, glossed by L. *carbunculus*, *antrax* (for *anthrax*), appar. a 'malignant' sore, < *feloun*, malignant, wicked: see *felon*[1]. Cf. ME. gloss. "hec antrax, a *felun* bleyn," where *felun*, printed without a comma, may be an adj. (Wright's A. S. and O. E. Vocab., ed. Wülcker, p. 791, col. 12).] In *med.*: (*a*) An acute and painful inflammation of the deeper tissues of the finger or toe, especially of the distal phalanx, generally seated near the nail; paronychia; whitlow.

Felone, soore, antrax, carbunculus.
Prompt. Parv., p. 154.

It is neither a rich patrician's shooe that cureth the gout in the feet, nor a costly and precious ring that healeth the whitlaw or *felon* in the fingers.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 120.

(*b*) A sort of inflammation in quadrupeds, similar to whitlow in man.

feloness (fel′on-es), *n.* [< *felon*[1] + *-ess.*] A woman who has committed felony. [Rare.]

And what was the pitch of his mother's yellowness?
How she turned as a shark to snap the spare-rib
Clean off, sailors say, from a pearl-diving Carib,
When she heard what she called the flight of the *feloness*.
Browning, Flight of the Duchess.

felonious (fē-lō′ni-us), *a.* [< *felony* (ML. *felonia*) + *-ous*. The older form is *felonous*, q. v.] 1. Malignant; malicious; indicating or proceeding from a depraved heart or an evil purpose; villainous; traitorous; perfidious: as, a *felonious* deed.

O thievish Night,
Why shouldst thou, but for some *felonious* end,
In thy dark lantern thus close up the stars?
Milton, Comus, l. 196.

2. In *law*, done with the deliberate purpose of committing a felony.—**Felonious homicide.** See *homicide*[2].=**Syn.** *Illegal*, *Iniquitous*, etc. See *criminal*.

feloniously (fē-lō′ni-us-li), *adv.* In a felonious manner; wickedly; with deliberate intent to commit a wrongful act, the act being in law such as constitutes a crime of the class termed felonies. Indictments for capital offenses must state the act to have been done feloniously.

And after that he overthrewe tweyne with the tronchon so *felenoyusly* that thei wiste not whethir it was nyght or day. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 459.

feloniousness (fē-lō′ni-us-nes), *n.* The character of being felonious.

felonly† (fel′on-li), *adv.* [ME., also *felonliche*; < *felon*[1], *a.*, + *-ly*[2].] Wickedly; feloniously.

Yf he be fer ther-fro ful ofte hath he drede
That fals folke fecche away *felonliche* hus godes.
Piers Plowman (C), xiii. 238.

felonous† (fel′on-us), *a.* [Formerly also *fellonous*; < ME. *felonous*, < OF. *felonos*, *felenos*, *felo-neus*, wicked, cruel, < *felon*, felon: see *felon*[1] and *-ous*.] Wicked; felonious.

Thei ben righte *felonouse* and foule, and of cursed kynde.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 65.

With *fellonous* despight
And fell intent. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. i. 65.

felonously†, *adv.* [< ME. *felonously*; < *felonous* + *-ly*[2].] Wickedly; traitorously.

Thei of the rounde table hem ledde *felonously* in the werse maner. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 490.

felonry (fel′on-ri), *n.* [< *felon* + *-ry*.] A body of felons; a convict population.

From the period when the new community [Port Phillip] became in any degree organized, it seems to have steadily determined upon two things: to claim self-government, as we have seen, and to shut out the *felonry* of Great Britain and Ireland. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIII. 14.

felonwood (fel′on-wụd), *n.* Same as *felonwort*.

felonwort (fel′on-wėrt), *n.* The bittersweet, *Solanum Dulcamara*: so called from its use as a remedy for whitlow.

felony (fel′on-i), *n.*; pl. *felonies* (-iz). [Formerly also *fellonie*; < ME. *felony*, *felonie*, < OF. *felonie*, *fellonie*, *felenie*, *felunie*, etc., F. *félonie*, treason, wickedness, cruelty, etc.,=Pr. *fellonia*, *felnia*, *feunia* = Sp. Pg. *felonia* = It. *fellonia*, < ML. *felonia*, treason, treachery (in Eng. law, any crime punishable with death), < *felo(n-)*, a felon: see *felon*[1], *n.*] 1†. A wicked, foul, or treacherous act; wickedness.

Thei dide it for noon euell ne for no *felonye* that thei wolde yow haue don, but pleide with yow.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 572.

In this forest so fer fro peple haste me I-met a-lone, and so grete *felonye* in the is roted, that thow deynest not me ones to salue. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 690.

Specifically—2. In *law*: (*a*) At *common law*, a crime which occasions the forfeiture of land or goods, or both, and for which other punishment may be added according to the degree of guilt. It thus strictly includes treason, although the words are often used as opposed to each other. (*b*) A high crime; the highest of the principal classes into which crimes are divided by statute; a grave crime exceeding the grade of misdemeanor. The present meaning of the word varies in England, and, in the United States, in various States, forfeiture of land and goods being abolished. Thus, in New York and some other States, it includes all crimes punishable with death, or with imprisonment in a state-prison.

3†. A body of felons.—**Capital felony.** See *capital offense*, under *capital*[1].—**Treason Felony Act**, an English statute of 1848 (11 and 12 Vict., c. 12) extending previous laws for the punishment of offenses against the royal family or their dignity to Ireland, and declaring other similar offenses to be felonies.

felsite (fel′sīt), *n.* [F. *felsite*, < G. *fels*, rock, or *fels-* in *felspar*, *felstone*, + *-ite*[2].] A compact, very hard rock, almost flinty in texture, made up of quartz and orthoclase feldspar intimately mixed. It is a rock of eruptive origin, occurring in large masses in the older part of the geological series, from the Silurian up to the Jurassic, in the form of bosses and dikes, or in regular volcanic overflows. Also called *felstone* and *petrosilex*.

felsitic (fel-sit′ik), *a.* [< *felsite* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to or containing felsite; of the nature of felsite.

The ground-mass [hornblende-andesite] is frequently quite crystalline, or shows a small proportion of a *felsitic* nature, with microlites and granules.
Geikie, Encyc. Brit., X. 235.

felsophyre (fel′sō-fīr), *n.* [Irreg. < G. *fels*, a rock, + (*por*)*phyr*(*y*).] A term in lithology proposed by Vogelsang, and used by him in a classification of the quartz porphyries into three divisions, *granophyre*, *felsophyre*, and *vitrophyre*, according as the ground-mass is crystalline-granular, imperfectly individualized (or felsitic, as he used that term), or glassy.

felspar, felspath (fel′spär, -spath), *n.* Same as *feldspar*.

felspathic, felspathose (fel-spath′ik, fel′-spath-ōs), *a.* Same as *feldspathic*.

felstone (fel′stōn), *n.* [< *fels-*, in *felspar*, + *stone*.] Same as *felsite*.

felt[1] (felt), *n.* [< ME. *felt*, < AS. *felt* = D. *vilt* = LG. *filt* = OHG. MHG. G. *filz* = Sw. Dan. *filt*, felt; hence (< LG.) ML. *feltrum*, *filtrum*, > It. *feltro* = Sp. *fieltro* = Pr. *feutre* = OF. *feutre*, *fautre*, F. *feutre* = MGr. ἀφέλετρον, felt: see *felter* and *filter*[1], and cf. *feuter*[1].] **1.** An unwoven fabric of short hair or wool, or of wool and fur, agglutinated or matted together, with the aid usually of moisture and heat, by rolling, beating, and pressure. The property of felting results chiefly from the serrated or jagged structure of wool and most hairs, as well as from the crimped or wavy form natural to some animal fibers. The making of felt is thought to have originated at a very early date in the western part of Asia, and the best and most durable felt is still made in Persia and the neighboring countries. Felt floor-mats an inch or more thick and of admirable texture and printed in rich designs in color are used upon marble and tiled floors in Persia. (See *numud*.) In Europe, throughout the middle ages and later, felt was a usual material for hats, and was also used for stuffing or bombasting garments for both defense and fashion. Felt is now in general use not only for hats, but for clothing and upholstery, carpets, tablecovers, and mats, jackets for steam-boilers, etc., and lining for roofs and walls. Broadcloth and other fulled woolen fabrics are partially felted by the process of fulling; and the familiar shrinkage of woolen garments in washing results from an unsought felting, which draws the fibers of the fabric closer together.

Howbeit, they are of discretion to make *feltes* of Camels haire, wherewith they clothe themselues, and which they holde against the winde. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 57.

It were a delicate stratagem to shoe
A troop of horse with *felt*. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6.

2. A piece of this material; some article of wearing-apparel made of it; specifically, a hat made of felted wool.

The most defence they haue against the wether is a *felte*, which is set against the winde and weather.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 239.

A *felt* of rug, and a thin threaden cloke.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1.

This Fellow would have bound me to a Maker of *Felts*.
Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 15.

The youth with joy unfeigned
Regained the *felt*, and felt what he regained,
While to the applauding galleries grateful Pat
Made a low bow, and touched the ransomed hat.
J. Smith, Rejected Addresses.

3. A thick matted growth of weeds, spreading by their roots. [Prov. Eng.]—**4†.** Fell; skin.

To know whether sheep are sound or not, see that the *felt* be loose. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

Adhesive felt. See *adhesive*.—**Felt carpet.** See *carpet*.—**Lining-felt.** (*a*) In *building*, a coarse felt placed between two layers of boards or on the inside surface of a wall, to deaden sound or as a non-conductor of heat. A coarse heavy paper, often saturated with tar, is much used for the same purpose. See *lining-paper*, and *tarred paper*, under *paper*. (*b*) A fabric made of hair, or asbestos and hair, sometimes saturated with a lime cement, used on steam-pipes and -boilers as a non-conducting covering. (*c*) A compound of liquid cement and animal or vegetable fiber, applied with a brush for the same purpose.—**Paper-makers' felt,** a coarse, twilled, loosely woven material, neither teazeled nor shorn, used in paper-manufacture to place between wet sheets.—**Roofing-felt,** a material similar to lining-felt, used as a covering for roofs. This material is usually not a true felt, but an agglutination of hair or other animal fibers, compounded with a preparation of tar, and rolled into sheets. It is nailed down upon the roof in overlapping strips, and is usually coated subsequently with tar, or some special heavy pigment having tar or asphalt as a basis and commonly called *cement*.

felt[1] (felt), *v.* [< ME. *felten*; < *felt*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To mat (fibers) together, as in the manufacture of felt; make into felt or something resembling felt.

Hard baked or *felted* together.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus, p. 89.

The *felting* of the woolen fibres in the fabric by means of pressure or friction.
Benedikt, Coar-tar Colours (trans.), p. 54.

2. To cover with felt, as the cylinder of a steam-engine.

II. *intrans.* To become felted; mat together.

felt[2] (felt). Preterit and past participle of *feel*[1].

felt-cloth (felt'klôth), *n.* Cloth made of wool matted together without weaving; felt.

felted (fel'ted), *p. a.* Matted together by or as if by felting; in *bot.*, composed of closely interwoven filaments or hyphæ.—**Felted tissue,** in fungi, tissue composed of distinct hyphæ interwoven.

felter† (fel'tėr), *v.* [< ME. *feltren*, *filtren*, *fyltren*, mat together like felt, mingle, mix; a freq. of *felten*, v., felt, or after OF. *feutrer*, F. *feutrer* = Sp. *filtrar* = It. *feltrare*, < ML. *filtrare*, felt, < *filtrum*, *feltrum*, felt: see *felt*[1]. Cf. *filter*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To clot or mat together like felt; felt; entangle.

His fax and his foretoppe was *filterede* to-geders.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1078.

Their *feltred* hair torn with wrathful hand.
Content (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 596).

His *feltred* locks, that on his bosom fell,
On rugged mountains briars and thorns resemble.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, iv. 7.

2. To mingle; mix.

II. *intrans.* To mingle; associate.

I schal fonde, bi my fayth, to *fylter* wyth the best,
Er me wont the wedez, with help of my frendez.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 986.

felt-grain (felt'grān), *n.* The grain of timber which splits radially across its annular rings or plates in the direction of the center. Compare *quarter-grain*.

felth (felth), *n.* A variant of *fealth*.

felting (fel'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *felt*[1], *v.*] **1.** The process by which felt is made.—**2.** The materials of which felt is made.—**3.** Felt, in a general sense: as, a quantity of *felting*.—**4.** In *carp.*, the splitting or sawing of timber in the direction of the felt-grain.

felting-machine (fel'ting-ma-shēn'), *n.* In *mach.*: (*a*) A machine for felting or matting together fibers of wool or fur. This is accomplished either by passing them between surfaces which subject them to a rubbing action, or by beating them, as in a fulling-mill. (*b*) A machine for felting material into a cloth or web.

feltmaker (felt'mā'kėr), *n.* One whose occupation is the making of felt.

feltness (felt'nes), *n.* [< *felt*[2] + *-ness*.] The quality of being felt or experienced. [Rare.]

The immediate *feltness* of a mental state.
W. James, Mind, IX. 1.

feltwork (felt'wėrk), *n.* A network or felting as of fibers.

The connective tissue is of the ordinary type, a dense *feltwork* of homogeneous and fibrillated fibers, against and among which lie many nucleated connective tissue corpuscles.
R. J. H. Gibson, Trans. Roy. Soc. Edin., XXXII. 630.

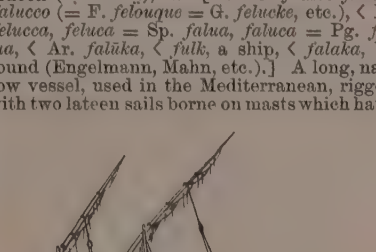
feltwort†, *n.* [ME. *feltwort*, < AS. *feltwyrt*, the mullen, < *felt*, felt, + *wyrt*, wort[1].] The mullen, *Verbascum Thapsus*: so called from its felty leaves.

felty (fel'ti), *a.* [< *felt*[1] + *-y*[1].] Resembling felt; felt-like.

A filamentous, *felty* mass.
H. C. Wood, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 52.

feltyfare, feltyflier, *n.* Dialectal variants of *fieldfare*.

felucca (fē-luk'ä), *n.* [Formerly also *filuca*, *falucco* (= F. *felouque* = G. *felucke*, etc.), < It. *felucca*, *feluca* = Sp. *falua*, *faluca* = Pg. *falua*, < Ar. *falūka*, < *fulk*, a ship, < *falaka*, be round (Engelmann, Mahn, etc.).] A long, narrow vessel, used in the Mediterranean, rigged with two lateen sails borne on masts which have



Felucca.

an inclination forward, and capable of being propelled also by oars, of which it can carry from eight to twelve on each side. Feluccas are seldom decked, but in the stern they have an awning or little house for shelter. The cutwater terminates in a long beak. Feluccas were formerly used for passengers and despatches where great speed was required, but are now less common than formerly, and serve the ordinary purpose of coasters and fishing-boats. Vessels closely similar in model and rig are used on some of the Swiss lakes.

I departed from Malta in a *Falucco* of Naples; rowed by five, and not twice so big as a wherry; yet will she for a space keep way with a galley. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 183.

We embarqued in a *filuca* for Ligorne [Leghorn].
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 19, 1644.

Do you see that Livornese *felucca*,
That vessel to the windward yonder,
Running with her gunwale under?
Longfellow, Golden Legend, v.

felwet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *velvet*.

felwort (fel'wėrt), *n.* [E. dial. (the reg. E. form would be **fieldwort*), < ME. **feldwort*, *-wyrt*, < AS. *feldwyrt*, gentian, < *feld*, field, + *wyrt*, wort[1].] A name for species of gentian.

felyolet, *n.* See *filiole*.

fem. An abbreviation of *feminine*, 3.

female (fē'māl), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *female*, an accom. form, in erroneous imitation of *male*, of the correct and more common *femele*, *femel*, n. and a., < OF. *femelle*, F. *femelle* = Pr. *femella* = Pg. *femea*, < ML. *femella*, n., a female, a woman, L. *femella*, only in lit. sense, a young woman (cf. OF. *femel*, *femelle*, F. *femelle* = Pr. *femel* = Pg. *femeo*, < ML. *femellus*, adj.), dim. of *femina*, a woman, a female (see *feme*), prob. < √ **fe*, bring forth, produce: see *fecund*, *fetus*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A woman; a human being of the sex which conceives and brings forth young.

3if thei have ony knave child, thei kepen it a certeyn tyme, and than senden it to the fadir, . . . and 3if it be a *female*, thei don away that on [one] pappe.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 154.

Therefore you, clown, abandon . . . the society . . . of this *female*, which in the common is woman.
Shak., As you Like it, v. 1.

A child of our grandmother Eve, a *female*; or, for thy more sweet understanding, a woman. *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 1.

By extension—**2.** (*a*) Any animal of the sex which conceives and brings forth young.

3onder standys rauens thre,
Twa males and o [one] *femel*.
Seven Sages (ed. Wright), l. 3269.

Compare such a bird with a large *female* of the barn-owl of Van Diemen's Land. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, IV. 347.

(*b*) In *bot.*, a plant which produces fruit; that plant which bears the pistil and receives the pollen or fertilizing element of the male plant, or the analogous organ in cryptogams.

II. *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or concerned with woman or women; belonging to or concerning the human sex which brings forth young.

Who is this, what thing of sea or land?
Female of sex it seems,
That so bedeck'd, ornate, and gay,
Comes this way sailing. *Milton*, S. A., l. 711.

Behind him walk several of his *female* relations and friends. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 62.

By extension—**2.** (*a*) Pertaining to the sex, of any animal, which brings forth young. (*b*) In *bot.*, pertaining to the kind of plants which produces fruit; pistil-bearing; pistillate; producing pistillate flowers, or, in the case of cryptogams, producing the organ analogous to the pistil, the organ which receives the fertilizing element of the male plant and produces the sexual spores. (*c*) Pertaining to or noting some inanimate object associated or contrasted with another as its complement or opposite.

Thei [diamonds] growen to gedre, male and *femele*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 158.

The ancients called sapphires male and *female*, according to their colours—the deep coloured or indigo sapphire was the male; the pale blue, approaching the white, the *female*. Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 304.

3. Characteristic of a woman; feminine; hence, weak, womanly, tender, etc.

Boys, with women's voices,
Strive to speak big, and clap their *female* joints
In stiff unwieldy arms against thy crown.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 2.

The boy is fair,
Of *female* favour. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 3.

Under a spreading Beach they sat,
And pass'd the Time with *Female* Chat.
Prior, Truth and Falsehood.

If to her share some *female* errors fall,
Look on her face, and you'll forget them all.
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 17.

Female center-plate, the truck center-plate of a railroad-car.—**Female flower, fluellen,** etc. See the nouns.—**Female joint,** the socket or faucet-piece of a spigot-and-faucet joint.—**Female rimes,** double rimes, such as *motion*, *notion*, the final syllable being unaccented: a term adapted from the French *rimes féminines* (feminine rimes), rimes which end with a mute syllable—that is, with mute or feminine *e*.—**Female screw,** a screw cut upon the inward surface of a cylindrical hole in a piece of metal, wood, or other solid substance; a screw like that which is cut in a nut.=**Syn. 1** and **3.** *Effeminate*, *Womanish*, etc. See *feminine*.

femalely (fē'māl-li), *adv.* Suitably for a woman.

Before the door . . . stand many horses, malely and *femalely* saddled.
R. Broughton, Cometh up as a Flower, xviii.

femalist† (fē'mā-list), *n.* [< *female* + *-ist*.] One devoted to the female sex; a courter of women; a gallant.

Courting her smoothly, like a *femallist*.
Marston, Insatiate Countess, iv.

femality (fē-mal'i-ti), *n.* [< *female* + *-ity*. Cf. OF. *femelete*.] The character or state of being female; female nature.

No doubt but he thought he was obliging me, and that my objection was all owing to *femality*, as he calls it.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, VI. 154.

More native is it to her . . . to inspire and receive the poem, than to create it. . . . Such may be the especially feminine element spoken of as *Femality*.
Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 116.

femalize† (fē'mā-līz), *v. t.* [< *female* + *-ize*.] To make female or feminine; express as feminine.

And when they consider, besides this, the very formation of the word Κοινονημοσύνη upon the model of the other *femaliz'd* virtues, the Εὐγνωμοσύνη, Σωφροσύνη, Δικαιοσύνη, &c., they will no longer hesitate on this interpretation.
Shaftesbury, Freedom of Wit and Humour, iii.

"*Femalized* Christian names" used to be far more common than they are now. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 178.

feme, femme (fem; F. pron. fam), *n.* [OF. *feme, femme*, F. *femme* = Pr. *femna* = Sp. *hembra, fembra* = It. *femina, femmina*, < L. *femina*, woman: see *female*.] A woman.—**Baron and feme.** See *baron*, 3.—**Feme covert**, a married woman, who is considered as being under the influence and protection of her husband. Also called *covert-baron*.—**Feme sole**, in *law*: (*a*) An unmarried woman, whether a spinster or a widow. (*b*) A married woman who with respect to property is as independent of her husband as if she were unmarried.

femerel (fem'ę-rel), *n.* [Also written *femerell* and *fomerell*; < F. as if **femerelle* for **fumerelle* (as F. *fumier*, dung, a dunghill, for OF. *femier*), < *fumer*, smoke, < L. *fumare*: see *fume*.] In *arch.*, a lantern, dome, or cover placed on the roof of a kitchen, hall, etc., for the purpose of ventilation or for the escape of smoke. Also *fumerell*.

femicide (fem'i-sīd), *n.* [For **feminicide*, < L. *femina*, a woman, + *-cidium*, killing, < *cædere*, kill.] The killing of a woman. *Wharton*.

feminacy (fem'i-nā-si), *n.* [< *femina(te)* + *-cy*.] Female nature; femininity. *Bulwer*. [Rare.]

feminal (fem'i-nal), *a.* [< L. *femina*, woman, + *-al*.] Female; belonging to a woman. [Rare.]

For wealth or fame, or honour *feminal*.
West, Abuse of Travelling.

femínality (fem-i-nal'i-ti), *n.* [< *feminal* + *-ity*.] The state of being female; female nature.

So if in the minority of natural vigour, the parts of *feminality* take place; when upon the encrease or growth thereof the masculine appear, the first design of nature is atchieved, and those parts are after maintained.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 17.

feminate† (fem'i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *feminatus*, made womanish, < *femina*, woman: see *female*.] Feminine; female.

A nation warlike, and inured to practice
Of policy and labour, cannot brook
A *feminate* authority. *Ford*, Broken Heart.

femineity (fem-i-nē'i-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *femineidad*, < L. as if **femineita(t-)s*, < *femineus*, womanly, feminine, < *femina*, a woman: see *female*.] Female nature; feminality. *Coleridge*. [Rare.]

feminine (fem'i-nin), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *feminine, -yne, -yn*, < OF. *feminin*, F. *féminin* = Pr. *femenin, feminin* = Sp. *femenino* = Pg. *feminino* = It. *femminino*, < L. *femininus*, feminine (only in the grammatical sense), < *femina*, a woman, female: see *female*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a woman or to women, or to the (human) female sex; having the distinguishing characters or nature of that sex; having qualities especially characteristic of woman.

A soul *feminine* saluteth us. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 2.

Of which Manly *fœminine* people [Amazons] ancient Authours disagree. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 319.

Her heavenly form
Angelic, but more soft, and *feminine*.
Milton, P. L., ix. 458.

Her [Elizabeth Villers's] letters are remarkably deficient in *feminine* ease and grace. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xx.

The virtues specially commended to the respect and imitation of the faithful in the canonized saints of the Roman Calendar are mostly of the passive and ascetic, or, as it is sometimes termed, of the *feminine* type.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 35.

2. Effeminate; destitute of manly qualities.

Ninus was no man of war at all, but altogether *feminine*.
Raleigh, Hist. World.

3. In *gram.*, of the gender or classification under which are included words which apply to females only: said of words or terminations. The feminine form is often indicated by a change in the termination of the masculine word or corresponding termination, or by a special suffix: thus, in Latin, *dominus*, a lord, is masculine; but *domina*, a mistress, is feminine. Abbreviated *fem.*—**Feminine cesura.** See *cesura*.—**Feminine number**, an even number.—**Feminine rime**, a rime between words each of which terminates in an unaccented syllable or syllables, as between *very* and *merry*, or between *verily* and *merrily*. See *rime*[1].—**Feminine sign** of the zodiac, in *astrol.*, one of the even signs, the 2d, 4th, 6th, etc. = **Syn.** *Female, Feminine, Effeminate, Womanish, Womanly, Ladylike*; soft, tender, delicate. *Female* applies to women and their apparel, to the corresponding sex in animals, and by figure to some inanimate things: *feminine*, to women and their attributes, to the second grammatical gender; *effeminate*, only to men. *Female* applies to that which distinctively belongs to woman; *feminine*, commonly, to the softer, more delicate or graceful qualities of woman, the qualities being always natural and commendable: as, *feminine* grace; *effeminate*, to qualities which, though they might be proper and becoming in a woman, are unmanly and weak in a man; *womanish*, to that which is weak in woman, or weakly like women in men: as, *womanish* tears; *womanly*, to that which is nobly becoming in a woman; *ladylike*, to that which is refined and well-bred in woman. See *masculine*.

The circle rounded under *female* hands.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

The change from the heroic to the saintly ideal, from the ideal of Paganism to the ideal of Christianity, was a change from a type which was essentially male to one which was essentially *feminine*. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 383.

A woman impudent and mannish grown
Is not more loath'd than an *effeminate* man.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3.

In what a shadow, or deep pit of darkness,
Doth *womanish* and fearful Mankind live!
Webster, Duchess of Malfi, v. 5.

So *womanly*, so benigne, and so meke.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 243.

II. *n.* A female; the female sex. [Obsolete or humorous.]

They guide the *feminines* [female elephants] towards the pallace. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. i. 235.

Shall I become—or dares your master think I will become—or if I would become, presumes your master to hope I would become one of his common *feminines*?
Marston, The Fawn, iv. 1.

And not fill the world at once
With men, as angels, without *feminine*.
Milton, P. L., x. 893.

femininely (fem'i-nin-li), *adv.* In a feminine manner; as or like a woman.

Femininely fair and dissolutely pale,
Her suitor . . . enter'd. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

femineness (fem'i-nin-nes), *n.* The quality of being feminine; femininity.

She had been herself touched with a diviner *femineness*, her own sister self, a thought more angelic.
T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, xvii.

femininity (fem-i-nin'i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *femininitee* (also contr. *feminite*: see *feminity*) = F. *féminineté* = Pg. *femininidad*, < L. *femininus*, feminine: see *feminine* and *-ity*.] **1.** The character or state of being feminine; female nature; womanliness. [Rare.]

O sowdanese, . . .
O serpent under *femininitee* [var. *feminite*].
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 262.

Margaret made excuses all so reasonable that Catherine rejected them with calm contempt; to her mind they lacked *femininity*. *C. Reade*, Cloister and Hearth, lxxvi.

2. Womanhood; women collectively.

The scenes and experiences described are new and fascinating and refreshing, as much so as pure soul after long travail with dirty humanity; as . . . after boarding and Broadway *femininity*. *S. Bowles*, in Merriam, I. 336.

feminism† (fem'i-nizm), *n.* [< L. *femina*, woman, + *-ism*.] The qualities of females.

feminity† (fē-min'i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *feminite, femynyte*, < OF. *feminite, femminite*; contr. of *femininitee*: see *femininity*.] **1.** The qualities becoming a woman; womanliness.

Hither great Venus brought this infant fayre,
The younger daughter of Chrysogonee,
And unto Psyche with great trust and care
Committed her, yfostered to bee
And trained up in trew *feminitee*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vi. 51.

2. Effeminacy.

Symptoms of *feminity* in the Church of Rome.
Dr. H. More, Epistles to the Seven Churches, vi.

feminization (fem'i-ni-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *feminize* + *-ation*.] A rendering or becoming feminine. [Rare.]

"To save it [the male sex] from what?" she asked. "From the most damnable *feminization*!"
H. James, Jr., The Century, XXXI. 87.

feminize (fem'i-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *feminized*, ppr. *feminizing*. [< L. *femina*, woman, + *-ize*.] To make feminine or womanish. [Rare.]

The serpent said to the *feminized* Adam, why are you so demure?
Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabbalistica (1663), p. 45.

feminonuclear (fem'i-nō-nū'klē-ạr), *a.* Pertaining to a feminonucleus. [Rare.]

feminonucleus (fem'i-nō-nū'klē-us), *n.*; pl. *feminonuclei* (-ī). [NL., < L. *femina*, female, + *nucleus*, nucleus.] In *embryol.*, the female nucleus; the female as distinguished from the male product of an original undifferentiated generative nucleus when this has become bisexed. [Rare.]

We propose . . . to call the original undifferentiated generative body the nucleus, and its products respectively the male or masculonucleus, and the female or *feminonucleus*, reserving the name of spermatozoa and polar globules for the products of the division of the masculonucleus. *Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XXIII. 54.

feminyet, *n.* [ME., also *femenye*, < OF. *feminie, femenie, femmenie*, < *feme*, woman: see *female*.] Women collectively; especially, the Amazons.

He conquerede al the regne of *Femenye*,
That whilom was ioleped Cithea.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 8.

femme, *n.* See *feme*.

femme-de-chambre (fam'dė-shoṅ'br), *n.* [F. *femme de chambre*: see *feme covert*, under *feme*, and *chamber*.] A chambermaid; a lady's-maid.

femora, *n.* Latin plural of *femur*.

femoral (fem'ọ̄-ral), *a.* [= F. *fémoral* = Sp. Pg. *femoral* = It. *femorale*, < ML. *femoralis*, < L. *femur*, thigh: see *femur*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the thigh.

Flibbertigibbet, who lay perdue behind him, thrust a pin into the rear of the short *femoral* garment which we elsewhere described. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xxx.

2. Pertaining to the femur or thigh-bone: as, the *femoral* condyles.—**3.** In *entom.*, pertaining to or on the third joint of an insect's leg: as, a *femoral* spine.—**Femoral artery**, the main artery of the hind limb, from the end of the external iliac artery to the beginning of the popliteal, or from the crural arch to the canal through the adductor magnus muscle. In man this artery lies in a triangular space, called *Scarpa's triangle*, bounded above by the crural arch, externally by the sartorius, and internally by the adductor longus, and having the femoral vein on the inner and the anterior crural nerves on the outer side. Its principal branch is the profunda femoris, also called the *deep femoral artery*.—**Femoral canal.** (*a*) The crural canal. (*b*) Hunter's canal. See *canal*[1].—**Femoral falcon.** See *falcon*.—**Femoral hernia.** See *hernia*.—**Femoral pores.** Same as *crural pores* (which see, under *crural*).—**Femoral ring**, the inner or abdominal opening of the femoral sheath, beneath the crural arch.—**Femoral sheath**, the general fascial investment of the principal femoral vessels.—**Femoral vein**, the principal vein of the thigh, the continuation of the popliteal vein, receiving the internal saphenous vein and ending at the crural arch in the external iliac vein.

femorocaudal (fem″ọ̄-rō-kâ'dạl), *a.* [< L. *femur* (*femor-*), thigh, + *cauda*, tail, + *-al*.] Pertaining to the thigh and to the tail: applied to certain muscles attached to the femur and to caudal vertebræ. Also *femorococcygeal*.

femorocele (fem'ọ̄-rọ̄-sēl), *n.* [< L. *femur* (*femor-*), thigh, + Gr. *κήλη*, tumor.] In *pathol.*, femoral hernia. See *hernia*.

femorococcygeal (fem″ọ̄-rō-kok-sij'ę̄-ạl), *a.* [< *femorococcygeus* + *-al*.] Same as *femorocaudal*.

femorococcygeus (fem″ọ̄-rō-kok-sij'ę̄-us), *n.*; pl. *femorococcygei* (-ī). [NL., < L. *femur* (*femor-*) + NL. *coccygeus*, q. v.] A muscle connecting the femur with the caudal vertebræ of some animals.

femorotibial (fem″ọ̄-rō-tib'i-ạl), *a.* [< L. *femur* (*femor-*), thigh, + *tibia*, tibia, + *-al*.] In *entom.*, situated between or common to the femur and tibia of an insect's leg: as, the *femorotibial* articulation.

femur (fē'mėr), *n.*; pl. *femurs* or *femora* (fē'mėrz, fem'ọ̄-rạ). [L., rare nom. *femus* and *femen* (stem *femor-* and *femin-*), the thigh.] **1.** The thigh.—**2.** In *anat.*, the thigh-bone; the single long bone which extends along the thigh from the hip-joint to the knee-joint, articulating above with the pelvis, and below with the tibia, or the tibia and fibula. The human femur is the longest and largest bone in the body, having a nearly straight subcylindric shaft with a rough ridge, the linea

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 1. Anterior View of Human Right Femur. *ec*, external condyle; *etu*, external tuberosity; *ic*, internal condyle; *itu*, internal tuberosity; *ltr*, lesser trochanter; *gtr*, great trochanter; *h*, head; *n*, neck. Fig. 2. Posterior View of Left Femur of a Horse. *h*, head; *gtr*, great trochanter; *ttr*, third trochanter; *ltr*, lesser trochanter; *p*, pit for round ligament; *itf*, intertrochanteric fossa; *d*, a depression or fossa; *etu, itu*, external and internal tuberosities; *cc*, the two condyles.

aspera, along its posterior surface, bearing upon its upper extremity, by an oblique neck, a hemispherical head, and two trochanters, the greater and the lesser, and expanding below into two large condyles, the inner and the outer, both of which articulate with the tibia, but neither with the fibula. The slenderness of the bone is beyond an average for mammals, though in some it is still slenderer. Many femora, as of the horse, develop a third trochanter, and also may articulate with both bones of the leg. The reception of the head of the femur in the acetabulum is such that it articulates above with all three of the pelvic bones, the ilium, the ischium, and the pubis. In birds the greater trochanter abuts against the ilium, and thus enters into the formation of the hip-joint. See also cuts under *digitigrade*, *Dromæus*, and *Ichthyosauria*.

3. In *entom.*, the thigh; the third joint of the leg, between the trochanter and the shank or tibia. See cut under *corbiculum*.—**4†.** In *arch.*, the interstitial member between two channels in the triglyph of the Doric order.

fen[1] (fen), *n.* [< ME. *fen, fenne*, a fen, marsh, bog, mud, < AS. *fen, fenn*, rarely spelled *fæn, fænn*, a fen, marsh, bog, mud, = OFries. *fenne, fene* = D. *veen* = OHG. *fenni*, G. *fenne* = Icel. *fen*, a fen, bog, = Goth. *fani*, mud. Perhaps akin to Gr. πίνος, dirt, filth; or to Gr. πηλός = L. *pālus*, a marsh: see *pool*[1].] **1.** Low land covered wholly or partially with water, but producing sedge, coarse grasses, or other aquatic plants; boggy land; a bog; a marsh: as, the bogs in Ireland, or the *fens* in Lincolnshire, Kent, and Cambridgeshire, England.

> A long canal the muddy *fen* divides. *Addison.*
>
> In the dark *fens* of the Dismal Swamp
> The hunted negro lay.
> *Longfellow*, Dismal Swamp.

2. Mud; mire. [Prov. Eng.]

> Thanne her bodies in the *fen* liggen,
> Thanne schulen her soulis be in drede.
> *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.
>
> His hosen . . .
> Al beslombred in *fen*, as he the plow folwed;
> Twey myteynes, as mete, maad all of cloutes;
> The fyngers weren for-werd, & ful of *fen* honged.
> *Piers Plowman's Credo* (E. E. T. S.), l. 427.

3. A disease affecting hops, caused by a quick-growing moss or mold. *Imp. Dict.* = **Syn. 1.** *Swamp*, etc. See *marsh*.

fen[2] (fen), *v. t.* [A corruption of *fend*[1].] To forbid: same as *fend*[1]: used in this form by boys in marbles and other games, in an exclamatory way, to check or block, according to understood rules, some move of an opposing player. It occurs in such phrases as "*fen* roundings!"—that is, I forbid moving around in a circle (as a player might otherwise do in order to avoid some obstruction), "*fen* dubs!"—that is, I forbid doubles (said when a player knocks two marbles out of the ring, one of which must then be put back). The phrase is properly used only by the opposing player, but through ignorance of its real meaning it may be used also by the player who knocks the marbles out, who thereby cuts off the opponent's right to object, and pockets both marbles.

> "Go before me, and show me all those dreadful places." . . . "I am fly," says Jo. "But *fen* larks, you know. Stow hooking it!" *Dickens*, Bleak House, xvi.

fen[3]†, *n.* [ME., < Ar. *fenn*, art.] A section in the work of the Arabic physician Avicenna, called the Canon.

> I suppose that Avicen
> Wroot never in no canon, ne in no *fen*,
> Mo wonder signes of empoisoning.
> *Chaucer*, Pardoner's Tale, l. 428.

fenaunce†, *n.* An obsolete form of *finance*.

fenberry (fen'ber*ʔ*i), *n.*; pl. *fenberries* (-iz). The cranberry, *Vaccinium Oxycoccus*.

fen-boat (fen'bōt), *n.* A kind of boat used on fens or marshes.

fence (fens), *n.* [< ME. *fence, fens, fense*, defense, guard, an inclosing wall, etc., for defense; an abbr., by apheresis, of *defense, defence*, as *fend*[1], q. v., for *defend*.] **1.** That which fends off; anything that restrains entrance, or defends from attack, approach, or injury; defense; guard.

> Let us be back'd with God, and with the seas,
> Which he hath given for *fence* impregnable.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iv. 1.
>
> In which [grottos], at this time, many families live in winter, and drive their cattle into them by night, as a *fence* both against the weather and wild beasts.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 48.
>
> I wanted no *fence* against fraud or oppression.
> *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 10.
>
> Our own experience has taught us, nevertheless, that additional *fences* against these dangers ought not to be omitted. *D. Webster*, Speech, March 10, 1828.
>
> He hath no *fence* when Gardiner questions him;
> All oozes out. *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, i. 4.

2. An inclosure round a yard, field, or other tract of ground, or round or along the sides of any open space, as part of a large room, a bridge, etc. Specifically, a fence for land is understood, especially in the United States, to be a line of posts and rails or wire, or of boards or pickets; but the term is applicable to a wall, hedge, ditch or trench, bank, or anything that serves to guard against unrestricted ingress and egress, to obstruct the view, or merely as a tangible dividing line. By American statutes, boundary-fences between adjoining owners are usually required to be 4 feet high (in some States 4½), and in good repair, and to consist of a suitable structure, or to be a watercourse or other barrier which the fence-viewers having jurisdiction shall deem sufficient.

> There is an innumerable multitude of very handsome bridges, all of a single arch, and without any *fence* on either side, which would be a great inconvenience to a city less sober than Venice.
> *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 388.
>
> Never peep beyond the thorny bound
> Or oaken *fence* that hems the paddock round.
> *Cowper*, Table-Talk, l. 583.
>
> Like three horses that have broken *fence*,
> And glutted all night long breast-deep in corn.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.
>
> Some horses, good performers over any other description of *fence*, will not jump water under any circumstances.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 197.

3. A guard, guide, or gage designed to regulate or restrict the movement of a tool or machine. —**4.** An arm or a projection in a lock which enters the gates of the tumblers when they are adjusted in proper position and coincidence, and at other times prevents such movement of the dog or other obstructing member as would allow the bolt to be retracted. *E. H. Knight.* —**5.** The arm of the hammer-spring of a gun-lock. *E. H. Knight.*—**6.** The art of self-defense, especially by the sword; fencing; skill in fencing or sword-play; hence, skill in argument and repartee, especially adroitness in defending one's position and baffling an opponent's attacks.

> I bruised my shin the other day with playing at sword and dagger with a master of *fence*.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 1.
>
> Enjoy your dear wit, and gay rhetorick,
> That hath so well been taught her dazzling *fence*.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 791.

7. A purchaser or receiver of stolen goods; the keeper of a place for the purchase or reception of stolen goods, or the place itself.

> What have you got to say for yourself, you withered old *fence*, eh? *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, xxxix.
>
> The landlady of the "Three Rooks" was a notorious *fence*, or banker of thieves. *Thackeray*, Catharine, vii.

8. An inclosure in which fish are dried, cured, and prepared.—**Cap of fence.** See *cap*[1].—**Coat of fence.** See *coat*[2].—**Doublet of fence**†. See *doublet*.—**Gun fence**, a fence built of rails, with one end resting upon the ground, the other supported by two crossed stakes.—**Ring fence**, a fence which encircles unbrokenly a large area, as that of a whole estate.—**Snake fence**, a fence made of split rails laid zigzag, with the ends resting on each other, and often supported by rough posts in pairs driven slantingly into the ground. Also called *stake-and-rider fence*, *Virginia rail fence*, *worm fence*. [U. S.]—**Sunk fence**, a fence built in an artificial or natural depression of the ground, as a ditch or a watercourse, so that it does not project above the general surface.

> They [rooks] flew over the lawn and grounds to alight in a great meadow, from which these were separated by a *sunk fence*. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xi.

To be on the fence, to be uncertain or undecided (as if astride of a fence, hesitating on which side to descend), as between two opinions; be neutral or undecided, as between parties or persons. [U. S.]

> Every fool knows that a man represents
> Not the fellers that sent him, but them *on the fence*—
> Impartially ready to jump either side,
> And make the first use of a turn o' the tide.
> *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., iv.

Wire fence, a fence made of parallel strands of wire, generally galvanized, attached to posts placed at suitable distances, and tightened. Wire fences have to a large extent superseded the more cumbrous forms formerly in use. See *barbed wire*, under *barbed*[1].

fence (fens), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fenced*, ppr. *fencing*. [< ME. *fencen, fensen;* abbr. of *defense*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To defend; guard; hem in.

> The Chinese have no Hats, Caps, or Turbans; but when they walk abroad, they carry a small Umbrello in their Hands, wherewith they *fence* their Head from the Sun or the Rain, by holding it over their Heads.
> *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 407.
>
> The man that utter'd this
> Had perish'd without food, be 't who it will,
> But for this arm, that *fenc'd* him from the foe.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, iv. 2.
>
> The crew of each vessel made themselves a cabin of turf and wood, at some distance from each other, to *fence* themselves against the inclemencies of the weather.
> *Addison*, Frozen Words.

2. To obstruct approach to; divide off.

> Nation I *fenced* from nation without pity,
> That all might wend toward Babylon alone.
> *C. De Kay*, Vision of Nimrod, ii.

3. To inclose with a fence, as a wall, hedge, railing, or anything that prevents or might prevent entry or egress; secure by an inclosure.

> The derge don, the prelates and pontificialles to *Fence* the Corps within the rayles.
> *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 34.
>
> First for your bees a proper station find,
> That's *fenced* about, and sheltered from the wind.
> *Addison*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

4. To parry or thrust aside as if by fencing: with *off*.

> Reasoning of a very similar character is, however, nearly as common now as it was in his [Descartes's] time, and does duty largely as a means of *fencing off* disagreeable conclusions. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, V. iii. § 8.

To fence the court, in *anc. Scots law*, to open the parliament or a court of law by a set form of words.

> They wunna *fence the court* as they do at the circuit. *The* High *Court* of Judiciary is aye *fenced*.
> *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxi.

To fence the tables, in the churches of Scotland, to deliver a solemn address to communicants at the Lord's table immediately before the communion, on the feelings appropriate to the occasion, and the danger incurred by partaking of the elements unworthily. The address also pointed out those who were debarred from partaking of the sacrament; hence it was formerly called *debarring*.

> Thereafter, he *fenceth* and openeth *the tables*.
> *Pardovan*, p. 140. (*Jamieson.*)

II. *intrans.* **1.** To raise a fence; provide a guard.

> He [man] hath no way to *fence* against guilty reflections but by stopping up all the avenues at which they might enter. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xvi.
>
> This evil had been sufficiently *fenced* against by the Yorick family. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, i. 11.

2. To practise the art of fencing; use a sword or foil for the purpose of self-defense, or of learning the art of attack and defense.

> We give some Latin, and a smatch of Greek,
> Teach him to *fence* and figure twice a-week.
> *Cowper*, Progress of Error, l. 366.

3. To fight and defend by giving and avoiding blows or thrusts.

> They *fence* and push, and pushing, loudly roar.
> Their dewlaps and their sides are bathed in gore.
> *Dryden.*

4. Figuratively, to parry arguments or strive by equivocation to baffle an examiner and conceal the truth, as a dishonest witness.—**5.** To deposit stolen property. [Slang.]

> Old Bill had been *fencing* with an old bloak in [New York. . . . [Constable] Hays went instantly to the old bloak's place, and recovered a large amount of stolen property. *Philadelphia Press*, Dec. 30, 1869.

fenceful (fens'fûl), *a.* [< *fence* + *-ful*.] Affording defense.

> Taught Artists first the carving Tool to wield,
> Chariots with Brass to arm, and form the *fenceful* Shield.
> *Congreve*, Hymn to Venus.

fenceless (fens'les), *a.* [< *fence* + *-less*.] Without a fence; uninclosed; defenseless; unguarded; open: as, the *fenceless* ocean.

> This now *fenceless* world
> Forfeit to Death. *Milton*, P. L., x. 303.

fence-lizard (fens'liz*ʔ*ärd), *n.* The common small lizard or swift of the United States, *Sceloporus undulatus*, one of the few found in the Northern and Middle States. It is 5 to 7 inches long, of moderately stout form, with long, slender, fragile tail, above of some variable dark color, with waved darker bands, the throat and sides of the belly of the male brilliant blue and black.

fence-month (fens'munth), *n.* A time during which hunting in a forest is prohibited: originally applied to the fawning-time of deer, from about the middle of June to the middle of July. Also *defense-month*. [Eng.]

fence-play (fens'plā), *n.* Fencing.

> Those who go to Paris Garden, the Bell Savage, or Theatre, to behold bear-baiting, enterludes, or *fence-play*, must not account of any pleasant spectacle, unless first they pay one pennie at the gate, another at the entrie of the scaffold, and a third for quiet standing.
> *Lambarde*, Perambulation of Kent, quoted in Strutt's [Sports and Pastimes, p. 349.

fencer (fen'sėr), *n.* [< *fence*, *v.*, + *-er*[1]. In 2d sense < *fence*, *n.*, 2, + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who fences; one who teaches or practises the art of fencing with sword or foil.

> The Precentor in the Synagogue taketh a bundle of boughs, and blesseth and shaketh them, . . . and moueth them three times to the East, and as often to the West, and to the N. and S. and then vp and downe like a *Fencer*, and then shaketh them againe, as hauing now put the Deuill to flight. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 207.

2. A horse good at leaping fences or other obstructions: said generally of a hunter.

fence-roof† (fens'rōf), *n.* A roof or covering intended as a defense.

> The Romans . . . having set their flanks thicke thrust together, and fitted their shields close one to another in manner of a *fence-roufe*, stood their ground and resisted. *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus, 1609.

fence-time (fens'tīm), *n.* Same as *close-time*. [Eng.]

fence-viewer (fens′vū′ėr), *n.* An officer, or one of a board of officers, whose duty it is to require and supervise the erection and maintenance of boundary-fences between adjoining owners, or along the highway, when called upon to do so by any party in interest. [U. S.]

In 1647, *fence viewers* were appointed, by whom, in addition to other duties, every new building had to be approved. *Johns Hopkins Univ. Stud.*, IV. 20.

fencible (fen′si-bl), *a.* and *n.* [Also written *fensible* and *fensable*; < *fence* + *-ible*; or, in other words, an abbr. of *defensible*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Capable of being defended or of making defense.

A roade . . . made very *fensible* with strong wals. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 132.

First she them led up to the Castle wall,
That was so high as foe might not it clime,
And all so faire and *fensible* withall.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 21.

Let *fencible* men, each party in its own range of streets, keep watch and ward all night. *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. v. 4.

2. Pertaining to or composed of fencibles.

The *fencible* corps were a species of militia, raised for the defense of particular districts, from which several of them could not by the conditions of their institution be detached. The first were raised in Argyleshire, in 1759. *Grose*, Mil. Antiq., p. 164.

Fencible cavalry, formerly, in England, a mounted corps of fencibles. They seem to have corresponded to the body afterward called yeomanry.

II. *n.* A soldier enlisted for defense against invasion, and not liable to serve abroad: generally in the plural: as, the Warwickshire *fencibles*.

The most prominent of these objectionable estimates . . . was that of the Manx *fencibles*. *Windham*, Speech on Army Estimates, Feb. 26, 1806.

fencing (fen′sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fence*, *v.*, in its various uses.] **1.** The art of using a sword or foil in attack and defense, or practice for improvement or the exhibition of skill in that art.

Sometimes Persons were compell'd, by the Tyranny of Nero, to practise the Trade of *Fencing*, and to fight upon the Stage, for his inhuman Diversion. *Congreve*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xi., notes.

2. That which fences; an inclosure or fence; the fences collectively.

Sussex, . . . where the fields are small and the *fencing* for the most part what is called cramped. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 190.

3. Specifically, a protection put round a dangerous piece of machinery; brattishing.—**4.** Material used in making fences.

A decayed fragment or two of *fencing* fill the gaps in the bank. *Ruskin*, Elements of Drawing, p. 217.

fencing-gage (fen′sing-gāj), *n.* A wooden guide used as an aid in fastening the boards of a wooden fence.

fencing-machine (fen′sing-ma-shēn′), *n.* A machine for shaping, fitting, and finishing posts, rails, etc., for fences.

fencing-school (fen′sing-sköl), *n.* A school in which fencing is taught.

You little think he was at *fencing-school*
At four o'clock this morning.
Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley, Old Law, iii. 2.

fen-cricket (fen′krik′et), *n.* The mole-cricket, *Gryllotalpa vulgaris*.

fend[1] (fend), *v.* [< ME. *fenden*, defend; abbr. of *defenden*, defend, as *fence* of *defense*: see *defend*. Cf. *fen*[2].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To defend; protect; guard.

He com right son [soon] Normundie to *fend*.
Langtoft's Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. 195.

Now, good syr justyce, be my frende,
And *fende* me of my fone [foes].
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 63).

One day thou wilt be blest;
So still obey the guiding hand that *fends*
Thee safely through these wonders for sweet ends.
Keats, Endymion, ii.

He could not and did not try to *fend* himself against the keen edge of the terrible doubts, the awful mysteries. *The Century*, XXVI. 540.

2. To keep off; prevent from entering or impinging; ward off; forbid: usually followed by *off*: as, to *fend off* blows. Compare *fen*[2].

Faires do fall so seldome in a yeare
That when they come, prouision must be made
To *fende* the frost in hardest winter nights.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 66.

God *fend* that the fear of this diligence which must then be us'd doe not make us affect the lazines of a licencing Church. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 41.

Spread with straw the bedding of thy fold,
With fern beneath, to *fend* the bitter cold.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics.

Ye had aye a good roof ower your head to *fend aff* the weather. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxxvii.

3. To support; maintain. [Scotch.]

But there is neither bread nor kale,
To *fend* my men and me.
Border Minstrelsy, Battle of Otterbourne.

But gi'e them guid cow-milk their fill,
Till they be fit to *fend* themsel'.
Burns, Death of Mailie.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To act in opposition; offer resistance.—**2.** To parry; fence.—**3.** To make provision; give care. [Scotch.]

I hae aye dune whate'er ye bade me, . . . and *fended* weel for ye. *Scott*, Old Mortality, vii.

Ah! but they must turn out and *fend* for themselves. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 8.

To fend and prove†, to argue and defend.

It was a manifest sign indeed of no contentious spirit, and that delighted not in *fending and proving*, as we say. *Strype*, Memorials, III. ii. 28.

The dexterous management of terms, and being able to *fend and prove* with them, passes for a great part of learning; but it is learning distinct from knowledge. *Locke*.

fend[1] (fend), *n.* [< *fend*[1], *v.*] The shift which one makes for one's self, whether for sustenance or in any other respect; self-defense or self-support. [Scotch.]

I'm thinking wi' sic a braw fallow,
In poortith I might mak' a *fen'*.
Burns, Tam Glen.

I was long enough there—and out I wad be, and out John Blower gat me, but wi' nae sma' fight and *fend*. *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, xx.

fend[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *fiend*.

fendace† (fen′dās), *n.* [OF. *fendace*, *fendasse*, a slit, chink, opening, < *fendre*, cleave, split, slit: see *fent*.] In *armor*, a protection for the throat, afterward replaced by the gorget.

fender (fen′dėr), *n.* [< *fend*[1] + *-er*[1]; or an abbr. of *defender*.] **1.** One who or that which fends, guards, or wards off.

He is the treasurer of the thieves' exchequer, the common *fender* of all bulkers and shoplifts in the town. *Four for a Penny* (Harl. Misc., IV. 147).

Specifically—(*a*) A guard placed before an open fire to keep live coals from falling on the floor. It usually consists of an upright fence or parapet of sheet-metal or wire gauze, or a light skeleton of wire, set along the front and sides of a hearth, frequently made ornamental and often having a top bar. Fenders are also made to cover the whole front of a fireplace, and are sometimes fitted with a sort of wicket which can be opened without removing the fender.

The basins of bread and milk that she and her husband were in the habit of having for supper stood in the *fender* before the fire. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxii.

(*b*) *Naut.*, a piece of timber, bundle of rope, or the like, hung over the side of a vessel to prevent it from being injured by rubbing against a pier, another vessel, or other body. (*c*) A guard-post placed on the edge of a pier. (*d*) An attachment to a cultivator for preventing the clods of earth turned up by it from injuring the plants. (*e*) The rubbing-plate of a carriage, placed where the forward wheels turn under the body of the carriage.

2. A kind of terrapin. See *red-fender*.

fender-beam (fen′dėr-bēm), *n.* **1.** A horizontal fender of wood suspended from a ship's side or floating in a dock.—**2.** A permanent buffer at the end of a railroad line or siding, designed to prevent cars from running beyond the end of the track.

fender-board (fen′dėr-bōrd), *n.* One of the boards placed at either side of the steps of a passenger-car to protect them from mud and dirt thrown up by the wheels.

fender-bolt (fen′dėr-bōlt), *n.* **1.** A bolt having a projecting head designed to protect the surrounding surface.—**2.** A bolt driven into the outermost bends or wales of a ship as a support for a fender.

fender-pile (fen′dėr-pīl), *n.* One of a series of piles driven to protect works on either land or water from the concussion of moving bodies.

fendillé (F. pron. foṅ-dē-lyā′), *a.* [F., < *fendre*, cleave, split: see *fent*.] In *ceram.*, cracked in the glaze or enamel: noting a surface covered with minute cracks through wear and repeated heatings, as distinguished from *crackled*, which is applied to a surface abounding in cracks formed intentionally.

fendlicht, fendly†, *a.* See *fiendly*. *Chaucer*.

fendu (F. pron. foṅ-dü′), *a.* [F., pp. of *fendre*, cleave, split: see *fent*.] Cut open; split; slashed: in costume, noting a garment or part of a garment in those fashions in which slashing was employed.—**Fendu en pal** [F.], in *her.*, divided palewise: said especially of a cross. Compare *voided per pale*, under *voided*.

fen-duck (fen′duk), *n.* The shoveler-duck, *Spatula clypeata*, often found in fens.

fendy (fen′di), *a.* [< *fend*[1] + *-y*[1].] Clever in providing or finding ways and means; shifty. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Evan opened the conversation with a panegyric upon Alice, who, he said, was both canny and *fendy*. *Scott*, Waverley, xviii.

fenerate† (fen′ė-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *feneratus*, more correctly *fœneratus*, pp. of *fenerare*, more correctly *fœnerare*, deponent *fœnerari*, lend on interest, < *fenus*, more correctly *fœnus* (*fœnor-*), interest, proceeds, gain, profit, < √ **fe*, produce: see *fecund*, *fetus*, etc.] To put to use, as money; lend on interest. *Cockeram*.

feneration† (fen-ė-rā′shon), *n.* [< L. *feneratio*(*n-*), more correctly *fœneratio*(*n-*), a lending on interest, < *fœnerare*, *fœnerari*: see *fenerate*.] **1.** The act of lending on interest.

It [the hare] figured . . . not only pusillanimity and timidity from its temper, [but] *feneration* or usury from its fœcundity and superfœtation. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

2. The interest or gain of that which is lent.

fenestell†, *n.* [ME., < L. *fenestella*, a small window: see *fenestella*.] A small window. See *fenestella*.

Sum of the roope wherwith hath strangled be
Sum men, pray God lette it be never the,
Hang part of that in every *fenestell*,
And this wol from the wesel wite hem well.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 20.

fenestella (fen-es-tel′ä), *n.*; pl. *fenestellæ* (-ē). [L., dim. of *fenestra*, a window: see *fenestra*.] **1.** A small window.—**2.** In Roman Catholic churches, a niche on the south side of an altar, containing the piscina, and frequently also the credence.—**3.** [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The typical genus of the family *Fenestellidæ*. (*b*) A genus of bivalve mollusks. *Bolten*, 1798.

Fenestella.—Church of Norrey, near Caen, Normandy.

Fenestellidæ (fen-es-tel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fenestella* + *-idæ*.] A family of paleozoic polyzoans of fanlike form, typified by the genus *Fenestella*. They range from the Silurian to the Permian.

fenester†, *n.* [ME., also *fenestre*, < OF. *fenestre*, F. *fenêtre* = Pr. *fenestra* = It. *finestra*, *fenestra* = D. *venster* = OHG. *fenstar*, MHG. *venster*, G. *fenster* = Sw. *fönster*, < L. *fenestra*, a window, prob. connected with Gr. *φαίνειν*, bring to light, show, appear, *φανερός*, open to sight, evident: see *fancy* and *fable*.] A window.

At hir dore and his *fenester*. *Arthur and Merlin*, l. 815.

Lo, how men wryten
In *fenestres* at the freres.
Piers Plowman (C), xvii. 42.

fenestra (fē-nes′trä), *n.*; pl. *fenestræ* (-trē). [L., a window: see *fenester*.] **1.** In *anat.*, a foramen; specifically, one of certain foramina of the inner ear. See phrases below.—**2.** In *entom.*: (*a*) A transparent spot in an opaque surface, as in the wings of certain butterflies and moths. (*b*) One of two perforations, covered with membrane, on the head of a cockroach, above the insertions of the antennæ. They have been regarded as rudimentary ocelli. See cut under *Insecta*.—**Fenestra ovalis** (the oval window), an opening into the vestibule of the ear from the tympanic cavity, situated in the line of junction of the proötic and opisthotic bones. In life it is closed by a membrane to which is fitted the foot of the stapes or columella. See cuts under *Crotalus* and *periotic*.—**Fenestra rotunda** (the round window), an opening in the inner wall of the tympanic cavity, situated wholly in the opisthotic bone, leading into the scala tympani. In life it is closed by a membrane. See cut under *periotic*.

fenestral (fē-nes′tral), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < ML. **fenestralis*, < L. *fenestra*, a window: see *fenestra*. II. *n.* < ME. *fenestralle*, < OF. *fenestral*, < ML. *fenestrale*, a window, neut. of **fenestralis*: see I. *a.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a window or to windows; resembling a window; of window-like structure or transparency.—**2.** In *entom.*, pertaining to, consisting of, or having fenestræ or transparent spots.—**3.** In *bot.*, having a large opening like a window.—**Fenestral bandage**, in *surg.*, a bandage, compress, or plaster with small perforations or openings to facilitate discharge. *Dunglison*.

II.† *n.* A small window; also, a framed blind of cloth or canvas that supplied the place of glass previous to the introduction of that material.

fenestrate (fē-nes'trāt), *a.* [< L. *fenestratus*, pp. of *fenestrare*, furnish with windows or openings, < *fenestra*, a window: see *fenester*.] 1. Same as *fenestral*.—2. Same as *fenestrated*, 1. —**Fenestrate ocellus**, in *entom.*, an ocellated spot having a clear spot in the center.—**Fenestrate pterostigma**, in *entom.*, a pterostigma having a clear dot at the inner or outer end.

fenestrated (fē-nes'trā-ted), *a.* [As *fenestrate* + *-ed*².] 1. In *arch.*, having windows; windowed; characterized by windows.—2. Same as *fenestral*.—**Fenestrated membrane**, in *anat.*, the outer layer of the inner coat of an artery, consisting of a homogeneous highly refracting substance presenting in transverse section a festooned appearance.

fenestration (fen-es-trā'shon), *n.* [< *fenestrate* + *-ion*.] 1. In *arch.*: (*a*) A design in which the windows are arranged to form the principal feature. (*b*) The series or arrangement of windows in a building.—2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, the state of being fenestral or provided with fenestræ.

fenestre†, *n.* See *fenester*.

fenestrella (fen-es-trel'ä), *n.*; pl. *fenestrellæ* (-ē). [NL. (cf. It. *fenestrella*; L. *fenestella*, *fenestrata*), dim. of *fenestra*, a window.] In *entom.*, a transparent spot in the anal area of a tegmen or wing-cover of certain grasshoppers. *Kirby.*

fenestrule (fē-nes'trūl), *n.* [< LL. *fenestrula*, dim. of L. *fenestra*, a window: see *fenestra*.] In *Polyzoa*, one of the little fenestræ or spaces between the intersecting branches of the cœnœcium.

fen-fire (fen'fīr), *n.* The will-o'-the-wisp; an ignis fatuus.

Mocked as whom the *fen-fire* leads. *Swinburne*, Athens.

fen-fowl (fen'foul), *n.* [< AS. **fenfugel* (Somner), < *fen*, fen, + *fugel*, fowl.] Any fowl that frequents fens; as a plural, such fowls collectively.

fêng†, *n.* See *fung*.

fengeld†, *n.* [In old law books, a form repr. an AS. **feóndgild*, ME. **fendgeld*, < *feónd*, ME. *fend*, *feend*, an enemy, + *gild*, *geld*, a payment.] In *old law*, an impost or a tax for the repelling of enemies. *Cowell.*

fengite (fen'jīt), *n.* [Same as *phengite*, < L. *phengites*, < Gr. φεγγίτης, another name of σελληνίτης, selenite, so called from its use for windows, < φέγγος, light, φέγγειν, shine.] A kind of transparent alabaster or marble, sometimes used for window-panes.

fen-goose (fen'gös), *n.* The graylag, *Anser ferus*: so called from its frequenting fens.

Fenian (fē'ni-an, in sense 1 also fen'i-an), *n.* and *a.* [In the first sense also written *Fennian* and *Finnian*; formed, with Latin suffix *-ian*, from Ir. *Feinn*, *Feinne*, oblique case of Ir. *Fiann*, pl. *Fianna*: see def. 1.] I. *n.* 1. A modern English form of Irish *Fiann*, *Fianna*, a name applied in Irish tradition to the members of certain tribes who formed the militia of the ardrig or king (see *ardrigh*) of Eire or Erin (the *Fianna Eirionn*, or champions of Erin). The principal figure in the Fenian legends is Finn or Find or Fionn, who figures as Fingal in the Ossianic publications of McPherson, in which the name of Ossian stands for Oisin, son of Finn. The Fenians, with their hero Finn, while probably having a historical basis, became the center of a great mass of legends, which may be compared with the legends of King Arthur and the Round Table. In the Ossianic version the Fenians are warriors of superhuman size, strength, speed, and prowess. Also *Fian*, *Fion*.

2. A member of an association of Irishmen known as the Fenian Brotherhood, founded in New York in 1857, with a view to secure the independence of Ireland. The movement soon spread over the United States and Ireland (where it absorbed the previously existing Phœnix Society), and among the Irish population of Great Britain, and several attempts were made at insurrection in Ireland, and at invasion of Canada from the United States. The association was organized in district clubs called *circles*, presided over by *centers*, with a *head center* as chief president and a general *senate*: an organization afterward modified in some respects. Between 1863 and 1872 eleven "national congresses" were held by the Fenian Brotherhood in the United States, after which it continued in existence as a secret society.

II. *a.* 1. Of or belonging to the Fenians of Irish legend: as, the *Fenian* stories; the *Fenian* period.

The poems and tales which we have called *Fenian* . . . form a cycle entirely distinct from the heroic one. *Encyc. Brit.*, V. 311.

Most of the poems and prose tales coming under the head *Fenian* or *Fenian*, and now or recently current among the Irish-speaking peasantry, are also to be found in MSS. at least 300 years old. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 75.

2. Of or belonging to the organization called the Fenian Brotherhood: as, a *Fenian* invasion; a *Fenian* outrage.

Some of his [Thomas Hughes's] letters, written during the early *Fenian* excitement, . . . are among the best contributions that England has furnished for the American press. *R. J. Hinton*, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 106.

Fenianism (fē'ni-an-izm), *n.* [< *Fenian*, 2, + *-ism*.] The principles, politics, or practices of the Fenians. See *Fenian*, *n.*, 2.

Mr. Sumner appears to have thought the proximity to us of the British possessions a cause of irritation and disturbance, by furnishing a basis of operations for *Fenianism*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 79.

fenix†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *phenix*.

fenkt, *v. t.* [ME. *fenken*, rarely *venken*, < OF. *-vencre*, *veincre*, *vaincre*, F. *vaincre* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *vencer* = It. *vincere*, < L. *vincere*, overcome, conquer, vanquish: see *vanquish*, *convince*.] To overcome; conquer; vanquish.

All swich cities that seemelich were,
Philip *fenkes* in fyght & fayled lyte,
That all Greece hee no gatt with his grim werk.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 323.

He ne mighte . . .
Ayen Rome in batalie spede,
That he was euer more biwraid,
Ouercumen, *venkud*, and bitraid.
Seuyn Sages, l. 2021 (Weber's Metr. Rom., III.).

fenkelt, *n.* See *finkle*, *fennel*.

fenks (fengks), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The ultimate refuse of whale-blubber. It is valued as a manure, and it has been proposed to use it for making Prussian blue, as also for the production of ammonia.

fenland (fen'land), *n.* [< ME. **fenland*, < AS. *fenland*, < *fen*, *fenn*, fen, + *land*, land.] Marshy land; fens; specifically, in England, the marshy region in Cambridge, Norfolk, Lincoln, and adjacent counties, now in great part reclaimed.

fenlander (fen'lan-dėr), *n.* One who lives in fenland; specifically, an inhabitant of the English fenland or fens.

Laurence Holebeck was born, saith my Author, apud Girvios: that is, amongst the *Fenlanders*.
Fuller, Worthies, Lincolnshire.

fenman (fen'man), *n.*; pl. *fenmen* (-men). One who lives in fens or marshes.

If you ask how you should rid them, I will not point you to the *fen-men*, who, to make quick dispatch of their annoyances, set fire on their fens.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 480.

fenne¹†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *fen*¹.

fenne²†, *n.* [Perhaps for *fende*, i. e., *fiend*.] Apparently, a dragon.

And that the waker *fenne* the golden spoyle did keepe.
Turberville, tr. of Ovid's Epistles, p. 34.

fennec, fennek (fen'ek), *n.* [The Moorish name.] 1. A small African fox, the zerda, *Vulpes zerda* or *Fennecus zerda*. It is of a pale-fawn or creamy-whitish color, the tail being black-tipped. It

Fennec (*Vulpes* or *Fennecus zerda*).

has a slender body, sharp snout, large pointed ears, upward of 3 inches long, and blue eyes. It is about a foot long without the tail, which is shorter than the body. The animal lives in burrows like other foxes, and is chiefly nocturnal in habits. There are several species of the genus *Fennecus*.

2. A misnomer of an entirely different African fox, of the genus *Megalotis* or *Otocyon*.

Fennecus (fen'e-kus), *n.* [NL., < *fennec*.] A genus of small African foxes with very large ears and auditory bullæ, belonging to the alopecoid or vulpine series of the family *Canidæ*, and containing the fennecs or zerdas, as *F. zerda*, *F. famelicus*, and *F. chama*. See *fennec*.

fennek, *n.* See *fennec*.

fennel (fen'el), *n.* [< ME. *fenel*, *fenyl* (also in another form *fenkel*, *fynkel*, > mod. *finkle*, after D. or Scand.), < AS. *fenol*, usually *finol*, *finel*, *finul*, rarely *finugle*, = D. *venkel* = OHG. *fenachal*, *fenichal*, G. *fenchel* = Sw. *fenkål* = Dan. *fennikel* = OF. *fenoil*, F. *fenouil* = Pr. *fenolh*, *fenoilh* = Sp. *hinojo* = Pg. *funcho* = It. *finocchio*, < L. *feniculum*, more correctly *fœniculum*, fennel, dim. of *fenum*, more correctly *fœnum*, hay: see *fenugreek*.] 1. An aromatic umbelliferous plant, *Fœniculum vulgare*, a native of southern Europe and common in cultivation. It is a tall, glaucous herb with decompound leaves, yellow flowers, an agreeable odor, and sweet aromatic taste. Several varieties are extensively cultivated in Europe, America, and India for their seeds, which are used in medicine as a carminative and stimulant. The chief consumption, however, is in veterinary practice. The oil distilled from the seeds is used in the manufacture of cordials.

Eke *fenel* wol up growe,
So it be gladde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 84.

There's *fennel* for you, and columbines.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5.

Above the lowly plants it towers,
The *fennel*, with its yellow flowers,
And in an earlier age than ours
Was gifted with the wondrous powers,
Lost vision to restore.
Longfellow, Goblet of Life.

2. A name of certain plants of other genera. See below.—**Dog-fennel.** See *dog's-fennel*.—**Giant fennel**, the *Ferula communis*.—**Hog-** or **sow-fennel**, the *Peucedanum officinale*.—**Sweet fennel**, *Fœniculum dulce*, sometimes eaten as a vegetable or salad.—**To eat conger and fennel**†, to eat two high and hot things together: esteemed an act of libertinism. *Nares.*

Because their legs are both of a bigness: and he plays at quoits well; and *eats conger and fennel*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

fennel-flower (fen'el-flou″ėr), *n.* The *Nigella Damascena*, or ragged-lady, also *N. sativa*, the seeds of which are used in the East as a condiment, and medicinally as a carminative and diuretic.

fennel-water (fen'el-wâ″tėr), *n.* A spirituous liquor prepared from fennel-seed.

Fennian (fen'i-an), *n.* and *a.* Same as *Fenian*, 1.

fennish (fen'ish), *a.* [< *fen*¹ + *-ish*¹.] Full of fens; fenny; marshy.

Hardlier putrifyed and corrupted than all the *fennishe* waters in the whole country. *Whitgift*, Defence, p. 378.

fenny¹ (fen'i), *a.* [< ME. *fenny*, < AS. *fennig*, *fenneg*, marshy, muddy, < *fenn*, *fen*, marsh, mud: see *fen*¹. Cf. *fenny*².] 1. Having the character of a fen; boggy; marshy.

Much of this parke, as well as a greate part of the country about it, is very *fenny*, and the ayre very bad.
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 21, 1644.

A hov'ring vapour
That covers for a while the *fenny* pool.
J. Baillie.

2. Inhabiting or growing in fens; abounding in fens: as, *fenny* brake.

Fillet of a *fenny* snake,
In the caldron boil and bake.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.

Paths there were many,
Winding through palmy fern, and rushes *fenny*.
Keats, Endymion, i.

3. Muddy. [Prov. Eng.]

That mayster is mercyable; thaȝ [though] thou be man *fenny*,
& al to-marred in myre whyl thou on molde lyuyes,
Thou may schyne thurȝ schryfte, thaȝ thou haf schome serued,
& pure the with penaunce tyl thou a perle worthe.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1113.

fenny² (fen'i), *a.* Same as *finewed*.

fenowed† (fen'ōd), *a.* Same as *finewed*.

fensable, fensible, *a.* See *fencible*.

fensome (fen'sum), *a.* [E. dial., for **fendsome*, < *fend*¹ + *-some*.] 1. Adroit; skilful.—2. Neat; handsome; becoming. *Grose; Brockett.*

fensure†, *n.* [< *fence* + *-ure*.] A fence.

Fence or *fensure*, vallum. *Huloet.*

fent (fent), *n.* [< ME. *fente*, < OF. *fente*, F. *fente* (= Pg. *fenda*), a slit, < *fendre* = Sp. *hender* = Pg. *fender* = It. *fendere*, < L. *findere*, pp. *fissus*, cleave, split, slit. Hence also (from L. *findere*) *fendace*, *fissile*, *fission*, *fissure*, etc.] 1. A slit; specifically, a short slit or opening left in an article of dress, as in the sleeve of a shirt, at the top of the skirt in a dress, etc., as a means of putting it on; a placket or placket-hole.—2. A crack; a flaw. [Prov. Eng.]—3. A remnant, as of cotton; an odd piece; specifically, imperfectly printed or imperfectly dyed ends of cotton and other cloths, which are sold for patchwork and similar purposes.

Sand and bran will come out in a fine strainer, or a fine printing *fent*. *O'Neill*, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 229.

4. The binding of any part of the dress. [Prov. Eng.]

fent (fent), *v. t.* [< *fent*, *n.*, 4.] To bind (cloth). [Prov. Eng.]

fen-thrush (fen'thrush), *n.* The missel-thrush. *C. Swainson.* [North Hants, Eng.]

fenugreek (fen'ū-grēk), *n.* [Also sometimes *fenugreck*, formerly also written *fenigreek*; <

ME. *fenigrek, ffeyngrek, venecreke,* < AS. *fenogrecum,* and separately *fenum grecum* (= D. *fenigriek* = F. *fenugrec* = Pr. *fenugrec, fengrec* = Sp. *fenogreco* = Pg. *fenogrego*), < L. *fenumgræcum, fenum Græcum,* more correctly *fœnum Græcum,* fenugreek, lit. 'Greek hay': *fœnum,* less correctly *fenum,* erroneously *fœnum,* hay, perhaps < √ **fe,* produce: see *fennel, fetus.*] The *Trigonella Fœnum-græcum,* an annual leguminous plant indigenous to western Asia, but widely naturalized, and extensively cultivated in Asia, Africa, and some parts of Europe. The mucilaginous seeds are used as food, and also in medicine. Also *fœnugreek.*

ffeyngrek to have of seede is to be sowe
In Ytalie ene in this Janes ende.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 45.

Fenigreeke commeth not behind the other hearbs before specified in credit and account for the vertues which it hath: the Greeks call it Telus and Carphos.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, p. 207.

In the case of a drink called "Hollands whiskee," it was produced by distilling the methylated spirit with a little nitric acid, and then sweetening with treacle, and flavouring with rhubarb, chloroform, *fœnugreek,* etc.
Encyc. Brit., I. 176.

feod, feodal, feodality, feodary. Less correct spellings, based, like the French *feodal,* etc., on the less correct Middle Latin forms, *feodum, feodalis,* etc., of *feud*[2], *feudal*[2], etc. The English pronunciation (fūd, fū′dạl, etc.) belongs to the spelling *feud,* etc.

feoff (fef), *v. t.* [An artificial spelling preserved in law books, in imitation of the Law L. and later OF. forms; the E. pronunciation is that of the reg. E. spelling *feff;* < ME. *feffen,* invest with a fee or fief, < OF. *feffer, fieffer, fiefer* (later spelled *feoffer*), F. *fieffer* (in Law L. *feoffare,* the proper ML. verb being *feodare,* or rather *feudare*), < OF. *fief,* a fee or fief: see *fee*[2], *fief, feud*[2].] **1.** To invest with a fee or feud; give or grant a fee to; enfeoff.—**2**†. To endow.

Was ther non other broch you liste lete,
To *feffe* with your newe love?
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1689.

The kynge hym *feffed* with his right glove, and than he reised hym vpon his feet. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 374.

So wel was William bi-louede with riche & with pore,
So fre to *feffe* alle frekes [persons] with ful faire ȝiftes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1061.

May God forbid to *feffe* you so with grace.
Court of Love, l. 932.

feoff (fef), *n.* See *fief.*

feoffee (fe-fē′), *n.* [< *feoff* + *-ee;* < F. *fieffé,* pp. of *fieffer,* feoff.] A person who is enfeoffed—that is, invested with a fee.

He had convayed secretly all his landes to *feoffees* of trust. *Spenser,* State of Ireland.

Making himself rich by being made a *feoffee* in trust to deceased brethren. *B. Jonson,* Bartholomew Fair, v. 2.

Feoffee to uses, at *common law,* one to whom land is conveyed to the use of another. See *use.*

feoffer, feoffor (fef′ėr, -ọr), *n.* [OF. *feoffor, feouffour,* ML. *feoffator:* see *feoff, v.*] One who enfeoffs, or grants a fee.

feoffment (fef′ment), *n.* [< ME. *feffement,* < OF. *feoffement* (ML. *feoffamentum*), < *feoffer,* etc., feoff: see *feoff, v.*] In *law:* (*a*) Originally, the gift of a fief or feud.

The parliament passed bills to limit the benefit of clergy and forbid *feoffments* to the use of churches.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 319.

(*b*) The conveyance of land by investiture, or words of donation, accompanied by livery of seizin; also, the document making such conveyance.

Thanne Symonye and Cyuyle stoden forth bothe,
And vnfeelde the *feffement* that Fals hadde maked.
Piers Plowman (C), iii. 73.

He has a quarrel to carry, and has caused
A deed of *feoffment* of his whole estate
To be drawn yonder: he has 't within; and you
Only he means to make feoffee.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass. iv. 3.

The process of conveying land by the combined effect of a deed and livery of seisin was called a *feoffment;* the deed was first executed, and then livery of seisin was given, and a memorandum of this was indorsed on the deed, and usually attested by the same witnesses.
F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 72.

(*c*) A like transfer or creation of any corporeal hereditament or freehold estate.

Could his grants, if not in themselves null, avail against his posterity, heirs like himself under the great *feoffment* of creation? *Hallam.*

feoffor, *n.* See *feoffer.*

feolet, *a.* See *feel*[2].

feor†, *adv.* and *a.* A Middle English form of *far*[1].

feorm-fultum†, *n.* [AS., < *feorm,* provision (see *farm*[1]), + *fultum,* aid, assistance.] In *Anglo-Saxon law,* a tax for the king's sustentation as he went through his realm.

In every shire the king received, out of the produce of what had been the folk land contained in the shire, a compensation for his sustentation, termed the *feorm fultum.*
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, I. 10.

fer[1] (fêr), *adv.* and *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *far*[1].

fer[2]†, *n.* A rare Middle English form of *fire.*

-fer. [L. adj. *-fer,* m., *-fera,* f., *-ferum,* neut., < *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]: see *-ferous, -phorous.*] The terminal element of nouns with a corresponding adjective in *-ferous,* as *conifer,* a coniferous tree. See *-ferous.*

feracious (fẹ-rā′shus), *a.* [= Sp. *feraz* = It. *ferace,* < L. *ferax* (*feraci-*), fruitful, fertile, < *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]: see *bear*[1]. Cf. *fertile.*] Fruitful; producing abundantly. [Rare.]

Like an oak
Nurs'd on *feracious* Algidum.
Thomson, Liberty, iii.

feracity (fẹ-ras′i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *feracitee* = Sp. *feracidad* = Pg. *feracidade* = It. *feracità,* < L. *feracita(t-)s,* < *ferax* (*feraci-*), fruitful: see *feracious.*] Fruitfulness. [Rare.]

Wel froted wolde he [the olive] fatte ydonnged be,
And wagged [shaken] with wynde of *feracitee.*
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 209.

Such writers, instead of brittle, would say fragile; instead of fruitfulness, *feracity.*
Beattie, Moral Science, IV. i. § 3.

feræ (fē′rē), *n. pl.* [L., fem. pl. (sc. *bestiæ*) of *ferus,* wild: see *fierce.*] **1.** Wild animals. See *ferœ naturæ,* below.—**2.** [*cap.*] In the Linnean system of classification (1766), the third order of *Mammalia,* containing the ten Linnean genera *Phoca, Canis, Felis, Viverra, Mustela, Ursus, Didelphys, Talpa, Sorex,* and *Erinaccus.* Of these, the last three are insectivorous, and the seventh is marsupial. Excluding these four, and bringing in the genus *Trichechus,* which Linnæus placed in *Bruta,* the order becomes the following modern group:

3. [*cap.*] An order of *Mammalia,* the *Carnivora* of authors. It includes educabilian quadrupeds with teeth of three kinds, all enameled, the canines specialized, the toes clawed, the scaphoid and semilunar carpal bones consolidated into a single scapholunar bone, the placenta zonary deciduate, the brain with no calcarine sulcus, clavicles rudimentary or wanting, and the pelvis and hind limbs developed. The *Ferœ* thus characterized include all the ordinary carnivorous mammals, and are divided into *Fissipedia* and *Pinnipedia,* the former containing the terrestrial forms, the latter the aquatic seals.—**Feræ naturæ.** [L., lit. wild animals of nature: *ferœ,* pl. fem., wild animals (see etym. above); *naturæ,* gen. of *natura,* nature: also generally explained as meaning literally 'of a wild nature,' the full phrase being *animalia ferœ naturœ.*] In *law,* animals living in a wild state, such as the hare, deer, or pheasants: distinguished from domesticated animals (*animalia domitæ naturæ*), as the cow, horse, sheep, poultry.

feral[1] (fē′ral), *a.* [< L. *fera,* a wild animal, a wild beast (see *ferœ*), + *-al.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to wild beasts; wild; ferine; ferous; existing in a state of nature; not domesticated or artificially bred: as, the mallard is the *feral* stock of the domestic duck.

This girl . . . is one of those women men make a quarrel about and fight to the death for—the old *feral* instinct, you know. *O. W. Holmes,* Elsie Venner, xvi.

Some habit common to swine in their *feral* condition.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 638.

2. Run wild; having escaped from domestication and reverted to a state of nature.

In Paraguay and in Circassia it has been noticed that *feral* horses of the same colour and size usually breed together. *A. R. Wallace,* in Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 315.

In New Zealand, according to Dieffenbach, the *feral* cats assume a streaky grey colour like that of wild cats.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 49.

3. Like a wild beast; characteristic of wild beasts; brutal; savage.—**4.** In *astrol.,* said of a planet which has no significant relation to any other.

feral[2] (fē′ral), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *feral* = It. *ferale,* < L. *feralis,* of or belonging to the dead, funereal, deadly, fatal, < *ferre,* = E. *bear*[1], in reference to the carrying of the dead in funeral procession; cf. E. *bier,* ult. < *bear*[1].] Funereal; pertaining to funerals; mournful; fatal; cruel.

Imminent danger and *feral* diseases are now ready to seize upon them. *Burton,* Anat. of Mel., p. 148.

Feralia (fẹ-rā′li-ạ), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *feralis:* see *feral*[2].] In *Rom. antiq.,* an appointed festival in honor of the dead, held in February. The most characteristic observance consisted in the carrying of food by the people to the tombs of relatives or ancestors, for the use of their shades.

ferant†, *a.* [ME., < OF. *ferant, ferand,* iron-gray: see *ferrandine.*] Iron-gray: applied to a horse.

The floure of oure ferse mene one *ferant* stedez
ffolowes frekly on the frekes, thate ffrayede was never.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2259.

ferash, ferosh (fe-rash′, -rosh′), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., repr. Hind. *farāsh, farrāsh,* < Ar. *farrāsh,* a servant whose business is to spread and sweep the mats, carpets, etc., < *farsh,* a carpet, a mat, floor-cloth, anything spread out, < *farsh,* spreading.] In the East Indies, a menial servant whose proper business is to spread carpets, pitch tents, etc., and in a house to do the work of a chambermaid. *Yule and Burnell,* Anglo-Indian Glossary.

ferberite (fêr′bėr-īt), *n.* [After R. *Ferber* of Gera, Germany.] A tungstate of iron with a little manganese, found in cleavable masses in Sierra Almagrera in southern Spain.

ferd[1]†, *p. a.* A Middle English form of *feard.*

ferd[1]†, *n.* [ME., < *feren,* fear: see *fear*[1].] Fear.

Stinting in my tale
For *ferde. Chaucer,* Death of Blanche, l. 1214.

But the freike for *ferd* fled of his gate,
ffrusshet thurgh the folke forth of his sight.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6695.

ferd[2]†, *n.* [ME., also *ferde, feord, furd,* < AS. *ferd, fyrd,* an army, host, company (= OS. *fard* = OFries. *ferd, fart,* an expedition, journey, = MD. *vaert,* D. *vaerd, vaard,* journey, = OHG. *fart,* MHG. *vart,* G. *fahrt,* a journey, = Icel. *ferdh* = Dan. *færd* = Sw. *färd,* voyage, travel, course), < *faran,* go: see *fare*[1].] An army; a host. [This word, in the Anglo-Saxon form *fyrd,* is used historically in a technical sense. See *fyrd.*]

Faraon withth all hiss *ferd*
Comm affterrwarrd. *Ormulum,* l. 14792.

Ther com him a-ȝens of kinges & other grete
The fairest *ferde* of folk that euer bi-fore was seie.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5326.

fer de fourchette (fâr dė för-shet′). [F.: *fer,* iron; *de,* of; *fourchette,* fork: see *ferro-, fourchette.*] In *her.,* a fork-shaped support for a musket; the croc or rest used in the early days of hand-firearms.

fer-de-lance (fâr′dė-loṅs′), *n.* [F., lit. lance-head, iron of the lance: *fer,* < L. *ferrum,* iron; *de,* < L. *de,* of; *lance,* lance: see *lance.*] The lance-headed or yellow viper, *Craspedocephalus* (or *Bothrops*) *lanceolatus,* of the family *Crotalidæ,* a large and very venomous serpent of the warm parts of America. It is from 5 to 7 feet long, and is capable of making considerable springs when in pursuit of prey or of some object which has irritated it. Its bite is often fatal, the only antidote of any avail seeming to be, as in the case of bites of other venomous snakes, ardent spirits. This serpent infests sugar-plantations in the West India islands, and is dreaded alike by man and beast. The tail ends in a horny spine, which scrapes harshly against rough objects, but does not rattle. See cut under *Craspedocephalus.*

If by some rare chance you encounter [in the island of Martinique] a person who has lost an arm or a leg, you can be almost certain you are looking at a victim of the *fer-de-lance*—the serpent whose venom putrefies living tissue. *Harper's Mag.,* LXXVII. 328.

fer de mouline (fâr dė mö-lēn′). [F.: *fer,* iron; *de,* of; *mouline,* mill: see *mill*[1].] In *her.,* the iron let into the millstone. Also called *millrine.*

ferdigew†, *n.* [See *farthingale.*] A farthingale.

In our tricke *ferdegews* and billiments of golde.
Udall, Roister Doister, ii. 3.

ferdnesst, *n.* [ME. *ferdnes,* fear, < *ferd, fered,* pp. (see *ferd*[1], *feard*), + *-nes,* -ness.] The state of being afraid; fearfulness.

For *ferdnes* he turned ogayne
And durst do no thing at the kyrk.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 122.

ferdwit† (fêrd′wit), *n.* [The form in old law books (Law L. *ferdwita*) of ME. *ferdwite,* AS. *ferdwīte, fyrdwīte,* a fine for neglecting the military service, < *fyrd,* also written *ferd, fierd, fird,* an army, the military array of the whole country, an expedition (see *ferd*[2]), + *wīte,* punishment, fine: see *wite.*] In *Anglo-Saxon law,* a fine imposed on persons for not going forth in a military expedition.

fere[1]†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *fear*[1].

fere[2]†, *n.* See *feer*[1].

fere[3]†, *n.* A rare Middle English form of *fire.*

fere[4]†, *a.* See *fear*[3].

feredt, *p. a.* A Middle English form of *feard.*

fereta, *n.* Plural of *feretum.*

feretert, ferter†, *n.* [ME. *ferter, fertre,* < OF. *fertre, fiertre, feretre* = Sp. Pg. It. *feretro,* < L. *feretrum,* an accom. of Gr. *φέρετρον* (the proper L. word being *ferculum*), a litter, a bier, < *φέρειν* = L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]. Cf. E. *bier,* < *bear*[1].] Same as *feretory.*

feretory (fer′e-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *feretories* (-riz). [As *fereter, ferter,* with term. *-ory.*] **1.** A shrine

or bier containing the relics of saints, adapted to be borne in religious processions.—2. The place in a church where such a shrine is set.

Feretory.
English medieval silverwork.

feretrum (fer'e-trum), *n.*; pl. *feretra* (-trȧ). [L. ML.: see *feretor*, *feretory*.] Same as *feretory*.

ferforth†, *adv.* Same as *far-forth*. *Chaucer*.

fergusonite (fėr'gu-son-īt), *n.* [After Robert *Ferguson*, of Raith, Scotland.] A brownish-black mineral consisting mainly of niobic acid and yttria, and crystallizing in the tetragonal system. It occurs in quartz near Cape Farewell, Greenland; also in Sweden, Massachusetts, and North Carolina.

feria (fē'ri-ȧ), *n.* [ML.: see *feriæ*, *ferie*.] In the Roman Catholic ecclesiastical calendar, any day of the week from Monday to Friday, inclusive—that is, any day but the Jewish and the Christian sabbath: as, *feria* secunda, tertia, etc. [This use constitutes a reversal of the original meaning of the word of which there appears to be no adequate explanation. See *feriæ*.]

The regular rotation of fast and feast, vigil and *feria*, in the calendar. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 510.

feriæ (fē'ri-ē), *n. pl.* [L.: see *ferie* and *fair*[2].] In *Rom. antiq.*, holidays during which free Romans suspended their political transactions and lawsuits, and slaves enjoyed a cessation of labor. The feriæ were thus *dies nefasti*. They were divided into two classes, *feriæ publicæ* and *feriæ privatæ*. The latter were observed by single families or individuals in commemoration of some particular event of consequence to themselves or their ancestors. *Feriæ publicæ* included all days on which public religious festivals were held, whether stated (*feriæ stativæ* or *statæ*) or occurring every year, but not on fixed days, the precise dates being appointed each time by the magistrates (*feriæ conceptivæ*), or ordered by the consuls, pretors, or dictator, with special reference to some particular emergency (*feriæ imperativæ*). The manner in which the public feriæ were kept bears great analogy to the modern observance of Sunday, the people visiting the temples of the gods and offering prayers and sacrifices.

ferial (fē'ri-ȧl), *a.* [< ME. *feryalle*, < OF. *ferial*, F. *férial* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *ferial* = It. *feriale*, < ML. *ferialis*, < *feria*, a holiday: see *feriæ* and *fair*[2].] 1. Pertaining to holidays (feriæ), or to public days: specifically, in Scotland, formerly applied to those days on which it was not lawful for courts to be held or any judicial step to be taken.

It hath be vsid, the Maire and Shiref of Bristowe to kepe theire due residence at the Counter euery *feryall* day, aswele byfore none as afternone.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 420.

In *feriall* tyme serve chese shraped with sugur and sauge-levis. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 372.

It was the settled policy of the empire for the emperor thus to determine concerning *ferial* days.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX. 11.

2. *Eccles.*, pertaining to any day of the week which is not appointed for a specific fast or festival. Whether a day is ferial or not depends upon whether any specific service is appointed for it. See note under *feria*.—**Ferial use**, church music used on ordinary occasions, and having no special festal or penitential character: opposed to *festal use*, the music used on festal days.

feriation† (fē-ri-ā'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **feriatio(n-)*, < *feriari* (> It. *feriare* = Sp. Pg. *feriar* = OF. *ferier*), keep holiday, < *feriæ*, holidays.] The act of keeping holiday; cessation from work.

Why should the Christian church have lesse power than the Jewish synagogue? here was not a meere *feriation*, but a feasting. *Bp. Hall*, The Pool of Bethesda.

As though there were any *feriation* in nature, this season is commonly termed the physician's vacation.
Sir T. Browne.

ferie†, *n.* [ME. *ferie*, *ferye*, a holiday, < OF. *ferie*, *foirie*, F. *férie* = Sp. Pg. It. *feria* (cf. D. G. *ferien* = Dan. Sw. *ferier*, pl., vacation), < L. *feriæ*, ML. in sing. *feria*, a holiday; cf. *fair*[2], which is the same word with vernacular (OF., etc.) development, while *ferie*, etc., is a mere reflex of the L. form.] A holiday; a stated feast-day.

Veh day is halliday with hym or an heigh *ferye*;
And if he auȝte wole here it is an harlotes tonge.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 415.

These ben the *feries* of the Lord, whiche ye schulen clepe hooli. *Wyclif*, Lev. xxiii. 2 (Purv.).

ferine (fē'rin or -rīn), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *ferin* = Sp. Pg. It. *ferino*, < L. *ferinus*, < *fera*, a wild animal: see *fere*, *feral*[1], and *fierce*.] I. *a.* 1. Wild; in a state of nature; never having been domesticated.

The only difficulty . . . is touching those *ferine*, noxious, and untameable beasts, as lions, tigers, wolves, bears.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 202.

The beasts . . . are not truly wild, yet they live in the manner of wild beasts, that are feral, not *ferine*.
A. Newton, Zoölogist, 3d ser. (1888), xii. 101.

2. Malignant; noxious: as, a *ferine* disease. *Dunglison.*

II. *n.* A wild beast; a beast of prey.

ferinely (fē'rin-li), *adv.* In the manner of wild beasts. *Craig.*

ferineness (fē'rin-nes), *n.* Wildness; savageness.

A conversation with those that were fallen into a more barbarous habit of life and manners would easily assimilate, at least, the next generation to barbarism and *ferineness*. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 197.

Feringee, Feringhee (fe-ring'gē), *n.* [Hind. *Farangi* = Pers. *Firangi* = Ar. *Franji*, *Afranji*, a European; formed, with the relational suffix *-i*, < Hind. *Farang* = Pers. *Firang*, a European; a corruption of *Frank*.] A Frank; a European; specifically, among the Hindus, an Englishman.

The first instalment of these notorious cartridges . . . were without doubt abundantly offensive to the *Faringhees* as well as to the Faithful. *Capt. M. Thomson.*

ferio (fē'ri-ō), *n.* The mnemonic name of that mood of the first figure of syllogism of which the major premise is negative and the minor particular. The following is an example: No birds are viviparous; but some marine animals are birds; hence, some marine animals are not viviparous. The word is one of the names invented in the thirteenth century and attributed to Petrus Hispanus. The three vowels, *e*, *i*, *o*, indicate the quantity and quality of the three propositions. See *barbara*.

ferison (fe-ri'son), *n.* The mnemonic name of that mood of the third figure of syllogism which has one of the premises particular and the other negative. The following is an example: No placental mammal lays eggs; some placental mammals are finned; therefore, some finned animals do not lay eggs. The word is one of the names of moods invented in the thirteenth century and attributed to Petrus Hispanus. The three vowels, *e*, *i*, *o*, indicate the quantity and quality of the three propositions, namely, universal negative, particular affirmative, particular negative. The *f* shows that the mood is to be reduced to *ferio*, the *s* that the minor premise is simply converted in the reduction.

ferity (fer'i-ti), *n.* [= OF. *ferite*, *fierte*, violence, boldness, audacity, F. *fierté*, pride, = It. *feritá*, < L. *ferita(t-)s*, wildness, < *ferus*, wild, savage: see *feral*[1], *fierce*.] Wildness; savageness; cruelty.

The *ferity* of such minds holds no rule in retaliations.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 12.

The evil of his heart is but like the *ferity* and wildness of lions' whelps. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 804.

Forgetting the *ferity* of their nature, become civilized to all his employments. *Evelyn*, Sylva.

Even in rugged Scotland, nature is scarcely wilder than a mountain sheep, certainly a good way short of the *ferity* of the moose and caribou. *The Century*, XXVII. 111.

ferk†, *v.* See *firk*[1].

ferlich†, *a.* and *adv.* See *ferly*.

ferling†, *n.* [Also written *farling* (cf. *farl*[2], *farded*[2], *farthel*); ult. < AS. *fēorthling*, a fourth part, a farthing: see *farthing*.] 1. In *old law*, a fourth; a fourth part; a quarter; a farthing. Specifically—2. A quarter of a ward or borough.

In King Edward the Confessor's time . . . there were in this Borough foure *Ferlings*, that is, Quarters or Wards.
Holland, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 597.

ferling-noble† (fėr'ling-nō″bl), *n.* The quarter-noble, an English gold coin. See *quarter-noble*.

ferly, farly (fėr'li, fär'li), *a.* and *n.* [Also written *ferlie*, *farlie*; < ME. *ferly*, *ferli*, *ferlich*, *ferlyke*, fearful, terrible, unexpected, sudden, strange, wonderful (as a noun, a wonder, a strange event or object), < AS. *fǣrlīc*, sudden, unexpected, quick (= D. *gevaarlijk* = MHG. *værlich*, G. *gefährlich*, dangerous, = Icel. *fārligr*, disastrous, = Dan. Sw. *farlig*, dangerous), < *fǣr*, danger, fear: see *fear*[1].] I. *a.* 1. Fearful; terrible.

A *ferly* strife fel them betwene,
As they went bi the way.
Robin Hood and the Monk (Child's Ballads, V. 8).

2. Unexpected; sudden.—3. Singular; wonderful; extraordinary.

Tho seide Petyr, "a *ferli* thinge
I was fer hens atte my prechinge."
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 84.

Wha herkned ever swilk a *farly* thing?
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 253.

All the folk that with him ware
War ful faine of this *ferly* fare.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 129.

[Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch in all senses.]

II. *n.* 1. A wonder; a strange deed, event, or object.

And ere I cam to the court . . .
Many *ferlys* me by-fel in a fewe geris.
Piers Plowman (A), xii. 58.

Ha! whare ye gaun, ye crawlin' *ferlie*?
Burns, To a Louse.

Ferly is properly a wonder, but it is also used to express any sight, incident, or event that is unusual or that attracts attention; thus, two friends meeting will say "let us walk thro' the toun and see the *ferlies*."
Destruction of Troy, p. 466, notes.

2. Wonder; astonishment.

Bot I haf grete *ferly*, that I fynd no man
That has writen in story how Hauelok thys lond wan.
Robert of Brunne, p. 25.

Florence of that fare thanne gret *ferli* hadde.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4531.

When Achilles the choise maidon with chere can behold,
He hade *ferly* of hir fairhede, & fell into thoght.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9144.

3. A fault. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch in all senses.]

ferly†, **farly**†, *adv.* [< ME. *ferly*, *ferli*, < AS. *fǣrlīce*, suddenly, < *fǣrlīc*, sudden: see *ferly*, *a.*] 1. Fearfully; singularly; wonderfully.

He come to speke with oure ladi
Ferli him thouȝt that sche was sory.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 81.

2. Suddenly; hastily; quickly.

Feerly he aperide not. *Wyclif*, 3 Ki. ix. 40 (Oxf.).

The rain . . . *ferly* flayed that folk.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 960.

Josue felle on hem *feerlich*. *Wyclif*, Josh. x. 9 (Oxf.).

ferly (fėr'li), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *ferlied*, ppr. *ferlying*. [< *ferly*, *a.*] To wonder. [Scotch.]

Tell what new taxation's comin',
An' *ferlie* at the folk in Lon'on.
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

ferm[1]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *firm*.

ferm[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *farm*[1].

fermacy†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *farmacie*: see *pharmacy*.] A medicine; healing drink.

Fermacyes of herbes. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1855.

fermail (fėr-māl'), *n.* [OF., also *fermeil*, *fermal* (ML. reflex *firmalius*, *firmalus*, etc.); < ML. *firmaculum*, a clasp, < *firmare*, make firm: see *firm*, *v.*] A clasp or catch for mail or costume: same as *agraffe*, 1.

fermary†, *n.* See *fermery*.

fermata (fer-mä'tä), *n.* [It., a pause, stop, rest, < *fermare*, stop, fix, prevent, confirm, < L. *firmare*, make firm, strengthen, < *firmus*, firm: see *firm*, *a.*] In *music*: (*a*) A pause or break; especially, in a concerto, a pause in the accompaniment to give room for an extended cadenza by the soloist. (*b*) A hold or pause upon a tone or chord, the length being discretionary with the performer or conductor. (*c*) The sign 𝄐 or 𝄒 placed over or under a note or even a bar to indicate such a hold or pause. See *hold*[1].

Fermatian (fėr-mā'shian), *a.* Pertaining to the French mathematician Pierre de Fermat (1601–65).—**Fermatian reasoning**, reasoning in the following form: "A certain character, P, if possessed by any one of a linear series of subjects, is necessarily possessed by the next following subject: now, the character P is possessed by the first subject of the series: ergo, it is possessed by all the subjects." The discovery of this form of reasoning by Fermat opened the theory of numbers to the researches of mathematicians. It holds good even if the series is infinite, so long as it contains no member which cannot be reached by proceeding by successive steps from the first member, as is the case, for example, with the entire class of finite positive integer numbers. In this particular Fermatian reasoning is contrasted, for example, with the syllogism of transposed quantity, which holds only for finite classes. On the other hand, the Fermatian inference fails in such a case as the following: If Achilles, pursuing a tortoise, is behind it at any instant, then he will still be behind it when he reaches the point where the tortoise now is; but he is behind it at first; therefore, he will always be behind it. The following is equally absurd: If any whole number is finite, the next greater whole number is finite; but 1 is finite; hence, all whole numbers are finite.

fermet†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *farm*[1].

ferment (fėr'ment), *n.* [= F. *ferment* = Sp. Pg. It. *fermento*, < L. *fermentum*, leaven, yeast, a drink made of fermented barley, fig. anger, passion, contr. of **fervimentum*, < *fervēre*, boil, be agitated: see *fervent*, *fervid*.] 1†. A gentle boiling, or the internal motion of the constituent parts of a fluid. [Rare.]—2. That which is capable of causing fermentation. Ferments are of two kinds, organized and unorganized. Organized ferments belong to the lowest order of microscopic fungi. (See *fermentation*.) Unorganized or chemical ferments are substances capable of causing chemical changes in certain other substances without themselves being permanently changed in the process: as diastase, maltin, and ptyalin,

which convert starch into a soluble modification or into sugar; pepsin, which dissolves proteids, forming peptones; emulsin, which resolves amygdalin into oil of bitter almonds, prussic acid, and dextrose.

Use this *ferment*
For musty brede, whom this wol condyment.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 205.

3. Figuratively, commotion; heat; tumult; agitation: as, to put the passions in a *ferment*.

The nation is in too high a *ferment* for me to expect either fair war, or even so much as fair quarter, from a reader of the opposite party.
Dryden, Pref. to Hind and Panther.

There was a *ferment* in the minds of men, a vague craving for something new. *Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

The lowest population of the great cities, from Baltimore to Chicago, rose in *ferment* and mischief.
G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, II. 426.

Acetic ferment. See *acetic*.—**Fibrin ferment.** See *fibrin*.—**Universal ferment**, in *alchemy*, a supposed chemical substance of such a nature that, applied to any animal, vegetable, or mineral, it improves the latter, so as to make it the most perfect thing of its kind.

ferment (fėr-ment′), *v.* [= F. *fermenter* = Sp. Pg. *fermentar* = It. *fermentare*, < L. *fermentare*, cause to rise or ferment, pass. rise or ferment, < *fermentum*, a ferment, yeast: see *ferment, n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To cause to boil gently; cause ebullition in.—**2.** To cause fermentation in.

One, whose spirit was *fermented* with the leaven of the Pharisees. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. iv.

3. Figuratively, to set in agitation; excite; arouse.

Ye vigorous swains! while youth *ferments* your blood
And purer spirits swell the sprightly flood,
Now range the hills, the gameful woods beset,
Wind the shrill horn, or spread the waving net.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 93.

Fermenting-vat, in *brewing*, a tun or tank which holds the wort during the fermentation caused by the addition of the yeast.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To undergo fermentation.

If wine or cider do *ferment* twice, it will be harder than if it had *fermented* but once.
Neile, Cider, quoted in Evelyn's Pomona.

2. Figuratively, to be in agitation; be excited, as by violent emotions or passions, or great problems.

There is a War, questionless a *fermenting* against the Protestants. *Howell*, Letters, I. ii. 24.

My griefs not only pain me
As a lingering disease,
But, finding no redress, *ferment* and rage.
Milton, S. A., l. 619.

fermentability (fėr-men-tą-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *fermentable*: see *-bility*.] Capability of being fermented.

Newman, it would seem, was unwilling to admit of the *fermentability* of milk.
A. Hunter, Georgical Essays, i. 197.

fermentable (fėr-men′tą-bl), *a.* [< *ferment* + *-able*.] Capable of fermentation: thus, cider, beer of all kinds, wine, and other vegetable liquors are *fermentable*. Also *fermentible*.

fermental† (fėr-men′tal), *a.* [< *ferment* + *-al*.] Having power to effect fermentation.

That, containing little salt or spirit, they [cucumbers] may also debilitate the vital acidity and *fermental* faculty of the stomach, we readily concede.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 7.

Fermentarian (fėr-men-tā′ri-an), *n.* [< *ferment* + *-arian*.] A term of reproach applied in the ecclesiastical controversies of the eleventh century to one who used leavened or fermented bread in the eucharist. See *Azymite* and *Prozemite*.

fermentate† (fėr-men′tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *fermentatus*, pp. of *fermentare*, ferment: see *ferment, v.*] To leaven; cause fermentation in.

The largest part of the Lords were *fermentated* with an anti-episcopal sourness.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, ii. 179.

fermentation (fėr-men-tā′shon), *n.* [= F. *fermentation* = Sp. *fermentacion* = Pg. *fermentação* = It. *fermentazione*, < L. as if **fermentatio*(*n-*), < *fermentare*, ferment: see *ferment*.] **1†.** A gentle boiling or ebullition.—**2.** A decomposition produced in an organic substance by the physiological action of a living organism or by certain unorganized agents. See *ferment*. Fungi (and especially species of *Saccharomyces*) and bacteria are the agents of fermentative processes or changes. Fermentation naturally ceases when the nutritive elements of the fermented substance are exhausted, or a sufficient proportion of a substance (as alcohol) deleterious to the ferment-organism is produced. It may be checked or altogether prevented by anything which prevents the growth of the organism, as by exclusion of the germs or spores, by subjection to a temperature too high or too low, by the presence of too large a proportion of sugar or of a substance (called an antiseptic) which acts as a poison to the organism. There are various kinds of fermentation, each of which is caused by special organisms. *Alcoholic fermentation* in saccharine solutions, or fermentation in its most restricted sense, may be produced by any of several organisms, including several species of *Saccharomyces*, *Mucor*, *Penicillium*, and *Aspergillus*, and to a slight extent by certain other fungi; but the most important agent is *Saccharomyces cerevisiæ*, which produces the fermentation of beer. In fermenting wine, several species of *Saccharomyces* are found. *S. Mycoderma* forms a mold-like growth on the surface, the so-called *flowers of wine*. *Acetous fermentation* takes place in liquids which have undergone alcoholic fermentation, and is caused by *Micrococcus* (*Mycoderma*) *aceti*, the vinegar-plant. The alcohol is oxidized, and acetic acid or vinegar is the result. This micrococcus takes two forms: the immersed or anaërobiotic form exists as a mucilaginous mass called the *mother of vinegar;* the other is the surface or aërobiotic form, the *flowers of vinegar*. According to Pasteur, the latter only is active in producing fermentation. *Lactic fermentation*, or souring of milk, is induced by certain bacteria which decompose the sugar of milk and produce lactic acid. *Viscous fermentation* is of two kinds: the one is caused by certain bacteria which convert the fermenting substance into a slimy mass and produce mannite; the other is caused by *Leuconostoc mesenteroides*, which brings about the slimy condition, but does not produce mannite. The latter occurs in saccharine solutions, and is a source of serious loss to sugar-manufacturers on the European continent. The agent in *butyric fermentation* is *Bacillus amylobacter*, and butyric acid is the result. Certain fermentative changes are produced in wood by various fungi. *Putrefactive fermentation*, or putrefaction, occurs in animal substances and plant products containing a large proportion of nitrogenous matter. The organism which is active in the putrefaction of beef is *Bacterium termo*. The ammoniacal fermentation of urine is caused by *Micrococcus ureæ*. See *putrefaction, bacterium*, and *germ theory*, under *germ*.

Fermentation is a very general phenomenon. It is life without air, or life without free oxygen, or, more generally still, it is the result of a chemical process accomplished on a fermentable substance.
Pasteur, Fermentation (trans.), p. 270.

3. Figuratively, the state of being in high activity or commotion; agitation; excitement, as of the intellect or feelings, a society, etc.

The founders of the English Church wrote and acted in an age of violent intellectual *fermentation* and of constant action and reaction. *Macaulay*.

A man may be a better scholar than Erasmus, and know no more of the chief causes of the present intellectual *fermentation* than Erasmus did.
Huxley, Science and Culture.

Amylic, butyric, etc., **fermentation.** See the adjectives.—**Benzoic fermentation**, the change by which hippuric acid, either in the body or in urine, takes on a molecule of water and is resolved into benzoic acid and glycocoll.—**Syn.** See *ebullition*.

fermentative (fėr-men′tą-tiv), *a.* [= F. *fermentatif* = Sp. Pg. *fermentativo;* as *ferment* + *-ative*.] **1.** Causing or having power to cause fermentation.

He [M. Schützenberger] thinks that this power, which he terms *fermentative* energy, may be estimated more correctly by the quantity of sugar decomposed by the unit-weight of yeast in unit-time.
Pasteur, Fermentation (trans.), p. 252.

2. Of the nature of, consisting in, or produced by fermentation.

It is not a *fermentative* process; for the solution begins at the surface, and proceeds towards the centre, contrary to the order in which fermentation acts and spreads.
Paley, Nat. Theol., x.

Also *fermentive*.

fermentativeness (fėr-men′tą-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being fermentative.

fermentible (fėr-men′ti-bl), *a.* [< *ferment* + *-ible;* better *fermentable*.] See *fermentable*.

fermentive (fėr-men′tiv), *a.* [< *ferment* + *-ive*.] Same as *fermentative*.

The introduction into the blood of substances which shall prevent *fermentive*, defibrinizing, or destructive processes. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 381.

ferment-oil (fėr′ment-oil), *n.* An odorous compound produced during the fermentation of bruised vegetables or of their extracted juice.

ferment-organism (fėr′ment-ôr″gan-izm), *n.* An organism which produces fermentation; a ferment.

ferment-secretion (fėr′ment-sē-krē″shon), *n.* The production of an unorganized ferment.

fermerere†, *n.* [ME., < *fermery*, q. v.] The officer in a religious house who had the care of the infirmary.

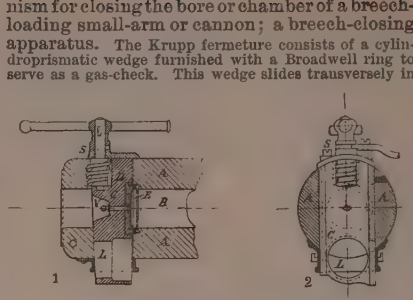
So did our sextein and our *fermerere*,
That han ben trewe freres fifty yere.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 151.

fermery†, fermary†, *n.* [Also *firmary;* ME. *fermery, fermerie, fermorie*, < OF. *fermerie*, abbr. of *enfermerie*, an infirmary: see *infirmary*.] An infirmary; a room or building set apart for the use of the sick.

Rewfulnes salle make the *fernorye;* Devocione salle make the celere; Meditacion salle make the gernere.
MS. Lincoln, A. i. 17, f. 272. (*Halliwell.*)

If ge fare so in gowre *fernorie* ferly me thinketh,
But chest be there charite shulde be and gonge childern dorste pleyne! *Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 108.

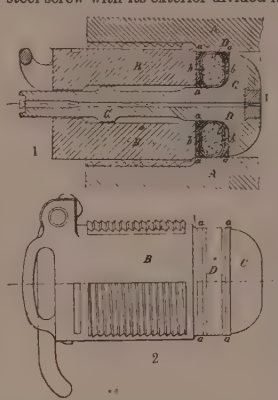
fermeture (fėr′me-tūr), *n.* [F. (= It. *fermatura*), a fastening, shutting, stop, < *fermer*, shut, fasten, < L. *firmare*, make fast: see *firm, v.*] A mechanism for closing the bore or chamber of a breech-loading small-arm or cannon; a breech-closing apparatus. The Krupp fermeture consists of a cylindroprismatic wedge furnished with a Broadwell ring to serve as a gas-check. This wedge slides transversely in



Krupp Fermeture with Broadwell Ring.

Fig. 1. Horizontal section of gun. Fig. 2. Transverse section of gun and rear elevation of wedge. *A, A*, body of gun; *B*, bore; *C*, cylindroprismatic wedge; *D*, bearing-plate; *E*, Broadwell ring; *L*, loading-hole; *V*, vent; *S*, locking-screw.

a mortise in the steel breech-piece, and in the large calibers it is moved in and out by a translating screw on one side. The block is locked in position by a second screw having a part of its thread cut away so that a partial turn causes it to engage or disengage in the breech of the gun. The French or interrupted-screw fermeture is a steel screw with its exterior divided into sextants or arcs of 60° each. The screw-threads are removed from the alternate arcs, which thus present a plain cylindrical surface. The interior surface of the breech of the gun is similarly formed with alternate blank and threaded sectors. In closing, the threaded sectors on the block are brought opposite the blanks in the breech, and the block is inserted by turning a translating screw; then one sixth of a turn of the block to the right engages the threads on the block with those in the breech and closes the chamber. The De Bange or Freire gas-check is generally used with this system of fermeture. The fermeture of the Hotchkiss mountain-gun consists of a simple prismatic wedge, with a locking screw engaging in a recess in the breech. A handle on one side serves to close and draw out the block, and to lock it. This form of block has merely to support the head of the cartridge-case, which acts as its own gas-check. The fermetures for small-arms present a great variety of combinations and movements. The most important are the rotating breech-block, as in the United States Springfield and Martini-Henry rifles; the sliding breech-block, as in the Sharps and Winchester rifles; and the sliding bolt, as in the Hotchkiss and Chaffee-Reece rifles. In all modern small-arms the metallic cartridge-case serves as a gas-check or obturator. See *gas-check, interrupted screw* (under *screw*), *obturator*, and cut under *cannon*.



French or Interrupted-Screw Fermeture.

Fig. 1. Section of breech-block. Fig. 2. Elevation of breech-block. *A, A*, body of gun; *B, B*, breech-screw; *C, C*, mushroom-head and spindle; *D, D*, "pad" or asbestos ring; *a, a*, brass or copper rings; *b, b*, tin or zinc plates; *V*, vent and upper-vent bushings.

fermillet† (fėr′mi-let), *n.* [< OF. *fermillet, fermoillet*, dim. of *fermeil, fermail, fermal*, etc., a clasp: see *fermail*.] A buckle or clasp.

Those stones were sustained or stayed by buckles and *firmillets* of gold for more firmness.
Donne, Hist. Septuagint, p. 49.

fermison†, *n.* [ME., also *fermysoun, fermysone;* < AF. *fermeyson*, close-time, OF. *fermoison*, a prison, < ML. *firmatio*(*n-*), a strengthening, confirmation, grant, warrant, assurance, a stronghold, close-time, < L. *firmare*, make strong, confirm: see *firm, v.*] **1.** In *old Eng. law*, the time within which it was forbidden to kill male deer; close-time for deer.

The fre lorde hade defende in *fermysoun* tyme,
That ther schulde no mon mene to the male dere.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1156.

2. Deer; venison.

flesch fluriste of *fermysone* with frumentee noble
Ther-to wylde to wale, and wynlyche bryddes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 180.

3. A place where deer were kept or allowed to range.

Tyl on a day thay hom dyzt into the depe dellus,
Fellun to the femalus, in forest was fredde,
Fayre by *fermesones*, by frythys and felles
To the wudde thay weyndun. *Anturs of Arthur*, st. 1.

fermo (fer′mō), *a.* [It., < L. *firmus*, firm: see *firm, a.*] In *music*, firm; fast; unchanged. See *canto fermo*.

fermor†, *n.* An obsolete form of *farmer*.

fern[1] (fėrn), *n.* [< ME. *ferne*, < AS. *fearn* = D. *varen* = OHG. *farn*, *faran*, *faram*, *farm*, MHG. *varn*, *varm*, G. *farn* (in comp. *farn-kraut*), fern; perhaps akin to Serv. Bulg. Bohem. *paprat* = Pol. *paproc* = Russ. *paporoti* = Lith. *papartis*, fern. Some compare Skt. *parna*, wing, feather, leaf, tree (applied to various plants); the same connection of thought appearing in the Gr. πτερίς, a fern, πτερόν, a wing, feather, = E. *feather*.] One of a large group of vascular cryptogamous plants, constituting the natural order *Filices*. They are herbaceous, rarely shrubby or arborescent plants, sometimes with long creeping rhizomes. But in many cases the rootstock or caudex is erect, when the species is called a *tree-fern*. The fructification, which is asexual, consists of spores produced in sporangia upon the backs or margins of the fronds. The sporangia in most genera are collected in definite clusters (sori), and these are usually covered by a special covering membrane, or one formed from the margin of the frond, called an *indusium*. Each sporangium is formed from a single epidermal cell. In the largest suborder, the *Polypodiaceæ*, the sporangia are stalked and provided with a vertical, many-jointed ring, which ruptures at maturity, allowing the escape of the spores. In the other suborders the ring is less perfectly developed, or wanting. The spores in germination produce a green prothallium upon the surface of the soil, and upon the under surface of the prothallium antheridia and archegonia are monœciously produced. After fertilization the germ-cell of the archegonium develops into a frond-bearing plant. About 2,500 species of ferns are known. They are found all over the world, but abound in humid temperate and tropical regions. Great Britain has about 50, temperate North America about 160, India about 600. Ferns are very abundant as fossil plants. The earliest known forms occur in Devonian rocks, and their remains are very common in connection with coal of the Carboniferous period. Plants of the related group *Ophioglossaceæ* also are called ferns. **Christmas fern.** See *Christmas*. —**Cloak-fern**, a species of *Notholæna*.—**Filmy fern**, a species of the genus *Hymenophyllum*, found on moist rocks and in copses. **Flowering fern**, a fern of the genus *Osmunda*, especially *O. regalis*. The latter, which is common in Europe and America, growing in boggy places and wet woods, forms tufts of large bipinnate fronds. In the fertile fronds the upper pinnæ are transformed into a handsome panicle of sporangia.—**Hare's-foot fern**, *Davallia Canariensis*.—**Maidenhair fern**, species of *Adiantum*, especially *A. pedatum* and *A. Capillus-Veneris*.—**Royal fern**, *Osmunda regalis*.—**Scented fern**, *Nephrodium Oreopteris*, from the citron odor of its fronds when gently rubbed.—**Sensitive fern**, *Onoclea sensibilis*.—**Sweet-** or **meadow-fern**, the *Myrica Comptonia* (or *Comptonia asplenifolia*), a myricaceous shrub of North America, with fragrant fern-like foliage. (For other ferns, see the compound names.)

Male-fern (*Aspidium Filix-mas*).

Fossil Ferns.

a, *Sphenopteris obtusiloba*; *b*, *S. latifolia*; *c*, *Pecopteris Miltoni*.

fern[2]†, *a.* [ME. *fern*, < AS. *fyrn*, ancient, former (chiefly in comp.), = OS. *fern* = OHG. *firni*, MHG. *virne*, old, G. *firn*, former, of the last year (see *firn*), = Icel. *forn-* = Sw. *forn-* = Goth. *fairneis*, old, ancient; akin to *far*[1], q. v.] 1. Ancient; old; former; past; previous.

Ferne halwes couthe in sondry londes.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 14.

2. Distant; remote; far off.

Renon . . . passynge to *ferne* peoples.
Chaucer, Boëthius, ii. meter 7.

fern[2]†, *adv.* [ME. *fern*; < *fern*[2], *a.*] Long ago; long before.

But for they han knowen it so *fern*.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 248.

fernery (fėr'ne-ri), *n.*; pl. *ferneries* (-riz). [< *fern*[1] + *-ery*.] A place where ferns are artificially grown; a plantation of ferns.

fernfreckled (fėrn-frek'ld), *a.* [Cf. *ferniticle*.] Freckled. [Prov. Eng.]

ferngale (fėrn'gāl), *n.* The sweet-fern, *Myrica Comptonia*.

ferniticle, fernitickle, *n.* See *ferniticle*.

fernleaf (fėrn'lēf), *n.* A delicate rose-colored alga, *Callithamnion gracillimum*.

fern-owl (fėrn'oul), *n.* 1. Properly, a name of the common European goatsucker or night-jar, *Caprimulgus europæus*.—2. The short-eared owl or marsh-owl, *Asio brachyotus* or *accipitrinus*. [Ireland.]

fern-seed (fėrn'sēd), *n.* The seed of a fern; collectively, the seed-like bodies constituting the spores of ferns: formerly supposed to possess wonderful virtues, such as the power of rendering a person carrying it invisible.

We have the receipt of *fern-seed*; we walk invisible.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1.

fernshaw (fėrn'shâ), *n.* A shaw, brake, or thicket of ferns.

He bade me take the Gipsy mother,
And set her telling some story or other
Of hill or dale, oakwood or *fernshaw*.
Browning, Flight of the Duchess.

fernsmundt, *n.* The flowering fern, *Osmunda regalis*.

Fernsmund is . . . an herb of some called water-fern, hath a triangular stalk, and is like polipody, and it grows in bogs and hollow grounds.
G. Markham, Cheap and Good Husbandry, 1676.

ferniticle (fėrn'ti-kl), *n.* [Also *ferntickle, farnticle, farntickle, fantickle*; Sc. *ferniticle, fernickle, fairntickle*, explained as 'a freckle on the skin resembling the seed of a fern.'] A freckle: usually in the plural. [Prov. Eng.]

fernticled (fėrn'ti-kld), *a.* Freckled. [Prov. Eng.]

ferny (fėr'ni), *a.* [< *fern*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Abounding in or overgrown with ferns.

See not ye that bonny road,
That winds about the *fernie* brae?
Thomas the Rhymer (Child's Ballads, I. 111).

The wild-buck bells from *ferny* brake.
Scott, Marmion, iv. 15.

2. Resembling or of the nature of a fern.

fernyeret, *n.* [ME., < *fern*[2] + *yere*, year.] A past year; particularly, the past year.

Farewel al the snowgh of *ferne yere*.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1176.

Many tymes haue mocued the to thinke on thine ende,
And how fele *fernyeres* are faren [gone] and so fewe to come.
Piers Plowman (B), xii. 5.

ferocient†, *a.* [< L. *ferocien(t-)s*, ppr. of *ferocire*, be fierce, be ungovernable, < *ferox* (*feroc-*), fierce: see *ferocious*.] Fierce; savage; ferocious.

Nothing so soon tames the madnesse of people as their own fiercenesse and extravagancy: which at length, as S. Cyprian observes, tires them by taking away their breath, and vainly exhausting their *ferocient* spirits.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 142.

ferocious (fē-rō'shus), *a.* [< L. *ferox* (*feroc-*), wild, bold, savage, fierce, < *ferus*, wild, savage, fierce (see *fierce*), + *-ous*.] 1. Of a fierce or cruel nature; savage; wild; rapacious: as, a *ferocious* disposition; *ferocious* savages; a *ferocious* lion.

The room speedily became crammed to suffocation by Turcomans, whose curiosity was little short of *ferocious*.
O'Donovan, Merv, xv.

2. Indicating or expressive of ferocity: as, a *ferocious* look.

Slow rose a form, in majesty of mud;
Shaking the horrors of his sable brows,
And each *ferocious* feature grim with ooze.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 328.

=**Syn.** 1. Untamed, cruel, fell, ruthless, relentless, pitiless, merciless, brutal, inhuman, sanguinary, bloody, furious.

ferociously (fē-rō'shus-li), *adv.* In a fierce manner; fiercely; with ferocity or savage cruelty.

ferociousness (fē-rō'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being ferocious; savage fierceness; cruelty; ferocity.

It [Christianity] has abated the *ferociousness* of war.
H. Blair, Works, I. vi.

ferocity (fē-ros'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *férocité* = Pr. *ferocitat* = Sp. *ferocidad* = Pg. *ferocidade* = It. *ferocità*, < L. *ferocita(t-)s*, fierceness, < *ferox* (*ferōc-*), fierce: see *fierce*.] The quality of being ferocious; ferocious or fierce character or disposition; savage wildness or fierceness; fury; cruelty: as, the *ferocity* of barbarians.

An uncommon *ferocity* in my countenance, with the remarkable flatness of my nose, and extent of my mouth, have procured me the name of lion. *Addison*, Guardian.

The atrocious opinions that were prevalent concerning the guilt of heresy produced in many minds an extreme and most active *ferocity*. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 198.

In pathetic contrast with the *ferocity* of vengeful Achilles is the tenderness with which Priam, Hecuba, and Andromache wail for their fallen one.
N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 461.

The Turcomans display great fondness for dumb animals, and it was remarkable to see men of known *ferocity* exhibit the greatest tenderness to various pets.
O'Donovan, Merv, xxiii.

=**Syn.** Savageness, barbarity, inhumanity, ruthlessness, mercilessness, brutality.

feroher (fe-rō'hėr), *n.* [Pahlavi (also written *frohar*, *feruer*, *ferver*), < Zend *fravashi*, of doubtful etymology.] 1. One of an order of beings, the life-principles or geniuses or tutelary spirits of living beings, believed in and reverenced by the ancient Persians, adherents of the Zoroastrian religion.—2. A name given, very questionably, to a symbol seen on monuments of ancient Persian origin, representing a winged circle, with or without a manlike figure in it, hovering over the head of a king or other person, and believed by some to represent his tutelary spirit.

Feroher.
(From Bonomi's "Nineveh and its Palaces.")

fer oligiste (fer ol-ē-zhēst'). [F.: *fer*, < L. *ferrum*, iron; *oligiste*, < Gr. ὀλίγιστος, superl. of ὀλίγος, few, little, small.] Anhydrous iron sesquioxid, otherwise called *hematite* or *specular iron ore*.

Feronia (fē-rō'ni-ą), *n.* [L., an old Italian deity, related to Tellus, the patron of freedmen; a Sabine word.] 1. A genus of rutaceous plants allied to the orange, of a single species, *F. elephantum*, a native of tropical India and Java. It is a thorny tree with pinnate leaves and white flowers, and bears an acid fruit which is known as the *elephant-* or *wood-apple*. This is eaten, and used for jellies, and also as a medicine, in the same way as the nearly related bel, or Bengal quince. The tree exudes a gum resembling gum arabic, and the wood is used in house-building and for other purposes.

2. In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of adephagous beetles, of the family *Carabidæ*, or giving name to the *Feroniidæ*. It is synonymous in part with *Pœcilus* of Bonelli, in part with *Molops* of the same author. *Latreille*, 1817. (*b*) A genus of dipterous insects. *W. E. Leach*, 1817. [Obsolete.]

Feroniidæ† (fer-ō-nī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Feronia* + *-idæ*.] A family of caraboid beetles, taking name from the genus *Feronia*. Also *Feronidæ*, *Feronides*.

ferosh, *n.* See *ferash*.

ferourt, *n.* See *farrier*.

A maystur of horsys a squyer ther is,
Ancyner and *ferour* vndur hym I wys.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 319.

ferous (fē'rus), *a.* [= F. *féroce* = Pr. *feroce* = Sp. Pg. *feroz* = It. *feroce*, < L. *ferus*, wild, savage: see *fierce*.] Wild; savage; feral. [Rare.]

And in this he had a special aim, and hope also, to establish Christian laws among infidels; and, by domestical, to chace away those *ferous* and indomitable creatures that infested the land. *Wilson*, James I.

-ferous. [< L. *-fer* + E. *-ous*: see *-fer*.] The terminal element, meaning 'bearing' or 'producing,' in some compound adjectives, with English nouns in *-fer* (and New Latin forms in *-fer* (also *-ferus*), m., *-fera*, f., *-ferum*, neut.): as, *coniferous*, cone-bearing; *bacciferous*, berry-producing; *auriferous*, gold-producing; *pestiferous*, pest-producing.

ferraget, *n.* Same as *ferriage*.

Peage. Monie paid for passage ouer sea, in a shippe, or ouer the water in a ferrie; *ferrage* pay. *Nomenclator*.

ferrandinet, farrandinet (fer'-, far'an-din), *n.* [Also *farrendine, farandain, farendone*, a stuff so called appar. on account of its color, < OF. *ferrandin*, iron-gray, < *ferrant, ferrand, ferant, ferand*, iron-gray (as a noun, an iron-gray horse, a horse in general), < *fer*, < L. *ferrum*, iron: see *ferreous, farrier*.] A kind of cloth, partly of silk and partly of wool or hair.

I know a great Lady that cannot follow her Husband abroad to his Haunts, because her *Farrandine* is so ragged and greasy. *Wycherley*, Love in a Wood, v.

With my taylor to buy a silk suit, . . . and, after long resolution of having nothing but black, I did buy a coloured silk *ferrandin*. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 245.

The Lords . . . fell to consult and debate if the said act, prohibiting all clothes made of silk stuffs to be worn by any except the privileged persons, reached to *farandains;* which are part silk, part hair.
Fountainhall, Decisions, Supp., p. 2.

Ferrara, *n.* See *Andrea Ferrara.*

Ferrarese (fer-ä-rēs′ or -rēz′), *a.* and *n.* [< *Ferrara* + *-ese.*] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the city of Ferrara in Italy, noted as the center of a school of Renaissance painting, or the former duchy of Ferrara.

Little known *Ferrarese* painters.
Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 119.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Ferrara.

ferrary† (fer′ą-ri), *n.* [< L. *ferraria,* an iron-mine, iron-works, fem. of *ferrarius,* of iron: see *farrier, farriery.*] The art of working in iron; iron-working.

And thus resolv'd to Lemnos she doth hie,
Where Vulcan workes in heavenly *ferrarie.*
Heywood, Troja Britannica, l. 1609.

ferrate (fer′āt), *n.* [< L. *ferrum,* iron, + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.,* a salt formed by the union of ferric acid with a base.

ferray†, *n.* An obsolete form of *foray.*

ferre†, *adv.* and *a.* See *far*[1].

ferrean (fer′ē-an), *a.* [As *ferreous* + *-an.*] Same as *ferreous.*

ferrel (fer′el), *n.* See *ferrule*[2].

ferreous (fer′ē-us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *ferreo,* < L. *ferreus,* made of iron, iron, < *ferrum,* iron.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of iron; made of iron.

A weak and inanimate kind of loadstone, veyned here and there with a few magnetical and *ferreous* lines.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 3.

2. In *entom.,* of a metallic-gray hue, like that of polished iron.

ferrer[1]†, *a.* and *adv. compar.* See *far*[1].

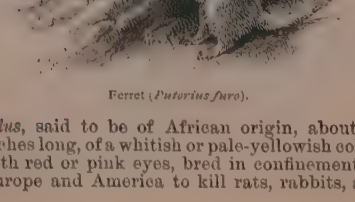
ferrer[2]†, *n.* See *farrier.*

ferrer[3]†, *n.* [ME., only in *barell ferrers,* pl. (prop. a compound), < *barell,* barrel, + *ferrer,* < OF. *ferriere,* a leathern bottle or bucket, < ML. **ferraria, ferreria* (also *ferrata, ferratum*), a bucket with iron hoops, fem. of L. *ferrarius,* of iron, < *ferrum,* iron. Cf. *farrier. Barell farraris* is translated in ML. as *cadi-ferreos,* i. e., in acc. *cados ferreos,* iron-bound casks.] A cask or barrel with iron hoops. [Prov. Eng.]

Barelle *ferrers* they broched and broghte theme the wyne.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2715.

ferrest†, *a.* and *adv. superl.* See *far*[1].

ferret[1] (fer′et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ferrette;* < ME. *feret, ferette, fferet,* also *foret, forette, forytt,* later *furette* (the vowel *e* in first syllable is due to the lack of stress—the word being accented in ME. on the second syllable—or perhaps to simulation of L. *fera,* a wild animal) (= MD. *furet, foret, ferret, fret,* D. *fret* = G. *frett,* usually in dim. *frettchen*), < OF. *furet,* F. *furet* = It. *furetto,* < ML. *furetus,* also spelled *furectus* (also, after OF., *foretta*), a ferret, a dim. of the earlier ML. *furo(n-),* a ferret (> OSp. *furon,* Sp. *huron* = Pg. *furão* = OF. *furon,* a ferret), these names, as well as ML. *furunculus, furuncus, furus,* being applied to the ferret and other animals of the weasel kind, in allusion to their slyness and craftiness, < L. *fur,* a thief, dim. *furunculus,* a petty thief. Cf. AS. *mearth,* a marten, glossed by ML. *furo(n-), furunculus,* and *furuncus.* The W. *ffured,* a ferret, which rests on *ffur,* wary, wily, crafty, wise, = Bret. *fur,* crafty, wise, may have been suggested (with its verb *ffuredu,* ferret out) by the E. and Rom. forms. Other alleged Celtic forms do not appear.] 1. An artificial albinotic variety of the fitch or polecat, *Putorius vulgaris* or *fœtidus,* said to be of African origin, about 14 inches long, of a whitish or pale-yellowish color, with red or pink eyes, bred in confinement in Europe and America to kill rats, rabbits, and other vermin or small game living in holes, into which its lithe, slender, and sinuous body readily enters. The ferret is also called *Putorius furo,* and is by some considered a species; it is now known only as a domesticated animal. It is a near relative of the stoat or ermine and the weasel, as well as of the polecat. See these words, and *Mustelidæ, Putorius.*



Ferret (*Putorius furo*).

As from the Berries in the Winter's night
The Keeper drawes his *Ferret* (flesht to bite).
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

2. In *glass-manuf.,* the iron used to try the melted matter to see if it is fit to work, and to make the rings at the mouths of bottles.

ferret[1] (fer′et), *v. t.* [< ME. **fereten, fyrretten,* < OF. *fureter,* F. *fureter,* hunt with a ferret, ferret, search, ransack, = It. *ferettare, furettare* (obs.), ferret or hunt in holes, grope, fumble; from the noun.] 1. To drive out of a lurking-place, as a ferret does the rabbit.

With an ottyr spare ryuer none ne ponde,
With hem that *fyrrettyth* robbe conyngherthys [rabbit-burrows].
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 26.

Having received sundry complaints against these invisible workmen, I ordered the proper officer of my court to *ferret* them out of their respective caves, and bring them before me. *Addison,* Trial of the Wine-brewers.

Hence—2. Figuratively, to search out by perseverance and cunning: commonly followed by *out:* as, to *ferret out* a secret.

The Inquisition *ferreted out* and drove into banishment some considerable remnants of that unfortunate race [the Moorish]. *H. Swinburne,* Travels through Spain, xx.

If they *ferret* the mystery *out* of one hole they run it to cover in another. *The Century,* XXVII. 926.

3. To search (a place). [Rare.]

Sound round the Cels of th' Ocean dradly-deep;
Measure the Mountains snowie tops and steep;
Ferret all Corners of this neather Ball.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

4†. To worry, as a ferret does his prey.

I'll fer him, and firk him, and *ferret* him.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 4.

5. To hunt with ferrets: as, to *ferret* rats with trained ferrets.

ferret[2] (fer′et), *n.* [< It. *fioretto,* a little flower, flower-work upon lace or embroidery, coarse ferret-silk, = F. *fleuret,* floret-silk, dim. of It. *fiore* = F. *fleur,* a flower: see *floret, flower.*] Originally, a silk tape or narrow ribbon used for fastening or lacing; now, a narrow worsted or cotton ribbon used for binding, for shoe-strings, etc., and also, when dyed in bright colors, for cockades, rosettes, etc.

"We have a small account against you at the store, some pins and *ferret,* I believe," said Deacon Penrose; "hope you will call and settle before you leave."
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 1.

ferreter (fer′et-ėr), *n.* 1. One who uses a ferret in catching or killing rats, rabbits, and other vermin.—2. One who pries into the private affairs of others for the purpose of unearthing secrets, or of bringing anything to light. *Johnson.*

ferreting (fer′et-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *ferret*[1], *v.*] The sport of hunting with ferrets.

ferretto (fe-ret′ō), *n.* [It. *ferretto* (*di Spagna,* of Spain), dim. of *ferro,* < L. *ferrum,* iron: see *ferreous.*] Copper calcined with brimstone or white vitriol, used in coloring glass.—**Spanish ferretto,** a rich reddish brown, obtained by calcining copper and sulphur together in closed crucibles. *Weale.*

ferriage (fer′i-āj), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *feriage, ferrage;* < ME. *feriage, feryage;* < *ferry* + *-age.*] 1. Conveyance over a stream or other water by a ferry-boat or other similar means of transport; the act or business of ferrying.

"In feith," seide Merlin, "ther-in is no pereile, but other to aske a Iustinge or elles the *feriage.*"
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 605.

2. Provision for ferrying; means of crossing a stream or other water by ferrying: as, inadequate *ferriage;* the *ferriage* of the river is neglected.—3. The price charged for ferrying: as, the *ferriage* has been reduced.

But first he placed the needful obolus,
The *ferriage* of the dead, beneath her tongue;
Her spirit else had wandered by the Styx
An hundred years among the wretched ghosts.
R. H. Stoddard, The Fisher and Charon.

ferric (fer′ik), *a.* [= F. *ferrique,* < L. *ferrum,* iron: see *ferreous.*] Pertaining to or extracted from iron; specifically, pertaining to iron in the quadrivalent condition. A *ferric compound* is one in which the iron enters as a sexivalent radical (consisting of two quadrivalent atoms). These compounds are often called sesqui-compounds: as, iron *sesqui*chlorid (Fe_2Cl_6), and iron *sesqui*oxid (Fe_2O_3).—**Ferric acid,** an acid of iron (H_6FeO_4), never obtained in the free state. A few salts of this acid are known, and are called ferrates.—**Ferric salts,** salts in which iron is considered as quadrivalent, and two atoms of iron form a sexivalent radical, as Fe_2Cl_6.

ferricalcite (fer-i-kal′sīt), *n.* [< L. *ferrum,* iron, + *calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *-ite*[2].] A species of calcareous earth or limestone combined with a large proportion (from 7 to 14 per cent.) of iron.

ferricyanic (fer″i-sī-an′ik), *a.* [< L. *ferrum,* iron, + E. *cyan(ogen)* + *-ic.* Cf. *ferrocyanic.*] Related to or containing ferricyanogen.—**Ferricyanic acid,** $H_3FeC_6N_6$, an acid obtained by decomposing ferricyanide of lead with sulphuric acid, forming brown crystals which have an astringent taste.

ferricyanide (fer-i-sī′ą-nid or -nīd), *n.* [< *ferricyan-ic* + *-ide*[1]. Cf. *ferrocyanide.*] A compound of a base or basic radical with ferricyanogen.

ferricyanogen (fer″i-sī-an′ō-jen), *n.* [< L. *ferrum,* iron, + E. *cyanogen,* q. v.] A hexad radical, $(FeC_6N_6)_2$.

ferrier[1]† (fer′i-ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *feriour;* < *ferry* + *-er*[1].] A ferryman.

Also if any boteman or *feriour* be dwelling in the ward, that taketh more for botemanage or feriage then is ordained. *Calthrop's Reports,* 1670.

ferrier[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *farrier.*

ferriery†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *farriery.*
Bp. Lowth.

ferriferous (fe-rif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *ferrum,* iron, + *ferre,* = E. *bear*[1], + *-ous.*] Containing iron or ores of iron.—**Ferriferous rocks,** rocks containing iron ore.

ferril† (fer′il), *n.* An obsolete form of *ferrule*[2].

ferrilite (fer′i-lit), *n.* [< L. *ferrum,* iron, + Gr. *λίθος,* stone.] Ragstone.

ferrite (fer′īt), *n.* [< L. *ferrum,* iron, + *-ite*[2].] A term proposed by Vogelsang to include indeterminable mineral substances of a reddish color, frequently observed in certain igneous rocks when they are examined in thin sections under the microscope. They probably consist in most cases of hydrous oxid of iron.

ferrivorous (fe-riv′ō-rus), *a.* [< L. *ferrum,* iron, + *vorare,* dévour.] Iron-eating. [Rare.]

The idiot at Ostend . . . died at last in consequence of his appetite for iron. . . . This poor creature was really *ferrivorous.* *Southey,* The Doctor, cxxviii.

ferro-. An element in some compounds, representing the Latin *ferrum,* iron: used in chemistry to denote derivation from iron.

ferrocyanic (fer″ō-sī-an′ik), *a.* [< L. *ferrum,* iron, + E. *cyan(ogen)* + *-ic.*] Related to or containing the tetrad radical FeC_6N_6. Also *ferroprussic.*—**Ferrocyanic acid,** $H_4FeC_6N_6$, an acid obtained by decomposing ferrocyanides with sulphuric acid.

ferrocyanide (fer-ō-sī′ą-nid or -nīd), *n.* [< *ferrocyan-ic* + *-ide*[1].] A compound of a base or basic radical with ferrocyanogen. *Potassium ferrocyanide,* or *yellow prussiate of potash,* is commercially the most important ferrocyanide, being the starting-point for the production of all the cyanogen compounds. It is prepared by fusing in iron pots potassium carbonate, various sorts of animal refuse, as bone, hair, blood, etc., and iron-filings. The fused mass is digested with water, and the yellow prussiate of potash separated by crystallization. It is a powerful oxidizing agent, and is used in the arts.

ferrocyanogen (fer″ō-sī-an′ō-jen), *n.* [< L. *ferrum,* iron, + E. *cyanogen,* q. v.] A tetravalent radical, $Fe(CN)_6$, consisting of six cyanogen radicals united with one atom of iron. Ferrocyanides may be regarded as compounds of this radical with a base.

ferrom†, *adv.* [ME., also *ferrum,* a var. (as if dat.) of *ferren, feorren,* far; in phr. *a ferrom, o ferrom,* prop. comp. *a-ferrom,* var. of *aferren, aferre, afer, afar:* see *afar.*] Far.—**A ferrom**†, afar.

I my self have seen *o Ferrom* in that See, as thoughe it hadde ben a gret Yle fulle of Trees and Buscaylle, fulle of Thornes and Breres, gret plentee.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 271.

ferromagnetic (fer″ō-mag-net′ik), *a.* [< L. *ferrum,* iron, + E. *magnetic.*] Paramagnetic; behaving like iron in a magnetic field. See *diamagnetic.*

Faraday gives reasons for believing that all bodies are either *ferromagnetic* or diamagnetic.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 241.

ferromanganese (fer″ō-mang′gą-nēz), *n.* [< L. *ferrum,* iron, + E. *manganese.*] A variety of white pig-iron containing a relatively large amount of carbon, from 3¼ to 6 per cent., and over 25 per cent. of manganese. It is largely used in the manufacture of Bessemer steel.

ferronière (fe-rō-niär′), *n.* [F.; cf. *ferronier,* an ironmonger, etc., < *fer,* < L. *ferrum,* iron.] A chain of gold, usually set with jewels, worn on the head by women.

Her [Lady Blessington's] hair is dressed close to her head, and parted on her forehead by a *feronière* of turquoises. Quoted in *First Year of a Silken Reign,* p. 96.

ferroprussiate (fer-ō-prus′i-āt), *n.* [< *ferro-pruss-ic* + *-i-ate.*] A compound of ferroprussic or ferrocyanic acid with a base.

ferroprussic (fer-ō-prus'ik), *a.* [< L. *ferrum*, iron, + E. *prussic*.] Same as *ferrocyanic*.

ferrosoferric (fe-rō-sō-fer'ik), *a.* [< L. as if **ferrosus* (< *ferrum*, iron) + *ferrum*, iron, + *-ic*.] In *chem.*, a term applied to those iron compounds in which three iron atoms form a nucleus or radical which is octivalent, as magnetic oxid of iron, Fe_3O_4.

ferrotellurite (fer-ō-tel'ū-rīt), *n.* [< L. *ferrum*, iron, + E. *tellurite*.] A little-known mineral from Colorado, occurring in delicate tufts of minute yellow crystals: it is supposed to be a tellurate of iron.

ferrotype (fer'ō-tīp), *n.* [< L. *ferrum*, iron, + Gr. *τύπος*, impression.] A kind of positive photograph, so called because the sensitive film is laid on a sheet of enameled iron or tin; a tintype. The plate is exposed in the camera and then developed in the ordinary way.

ferrotyper (fer'ō-tī-pėr), *n.* One who makes ferrotypes; a photographer who makes a specialty of ferrotypes.

This is the camera, and the only one, for the *ferrotyper*.
Silver Sunbeam, p. 568.

ferrous (fer'us), *a.* [< L. *ferrum*, iron, + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or obtained from iron; specifically, pertaining to iron in the bivalent condition: contrasted with *ferric* (which see).

It is necessary to ascertain whether the quantity of acetic acid present is sufficient to keep the *ferrous* acetate in solution. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 327.

Ferrous compounds, those compounds in which the basic radical is a single bivalent atom of iron, as ferrous oxid, FeO. Also called *iron protoxid*.

The *ferrous compounds* whose radical is a single bivalent atom of iron. *Cooke*, Chem. Philos.

ferruginated (fe-rō'ji-nā-ted), *a.* [See *ferruginous*.] Having the color or properties of iron-rust.

ferrugineous (fer-ō-jin'ē-us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *ferrugineo*, < L. *ferrugineus*: see *ferruginous*.] Same as *ferruginous*.

Hence they are cold, hot, sweet, stinking, purgative, diuretick or *ferrugineous*. *Ray*, Works of Creation, i.

ferruginous (fe-rō'ji-nus), *a.* [= F. *ferrugineux* = Sp. Pg. It. *ferruginoso*, < L. as if **ferruginosus*, equiv. to *ferruginus*, commonly *ferrugineus*, of the color of iron-rust, dark-red, dusky, of an iron taste, < *ferrugo* (*ferrugin-*), iron-rust, the color of iron-rust: see *ferrugo*.] 1. Of the color of iron-rust; light reddish brown.—2. Of the nature of or containing iron.

By this means I found the German spa to retain a little acidity, even here at London; but more than one of our own *ferruginous* springs did not, even upon this trial, appear to have any. *Boyle*, Works, IV. 814.

ferrugo (fe-rō'gō), *n.* [L., iron-rust, the color of iron-rust, < *ferrum*, iron. Cf. *ærugo*, *albugo*.] In *bot.*, a disease of plants commonly called *rust* (which see). It is caused by fungi of the family *Uredineæ*, and especially of its largest genus, *Puccinia*. *Imp. Dict.* [Not used.]

ferrule[1]†, *n.* See *ferule*[1].

ferrule[2], **ferule**[2] (fer'il or -ōl), *n.* [Corrupt forms, simulating in the term. the word *ferule*[1], and in the first syllable the L. *ferrum*, iron; formerly *ferrel*, *ferril*, earlier *verril*, *verrel*, *verel*, *virole*, *vyrole* (see *virole*); < OF. *virole*, an iron ring put about the end of a staff, etc., a ferrule, F. *virole* = Sp. *birola* = Pg. *virola*, a ferrule, < ML. *virola*, a ring, a bracelet, equiv. to L. *viriola*, a little bracelet, dim. of *viria*, a bracelet, armlet (> It. *viera*, a ferrule, iron ring-bolt), < *viere*, twist, bind around, > *vitta*, a fillet, band, akin to E. *with*[2], *withy*, q. v.] 1. A ring or cap of metal put on a column, post, or staff, as on the lower end of a cane or an umbrella, to strengthen it or prevent it from wearing or splitting.

The *ferrel* of his stick
Trying the mortar's temper 'tween the chinks
Of some new shop a-building.
Browning, How it Strikes a Contemporary.

2. A ring sliding on the shaft of a spear and holding firmly to it the long tangs of the head; also, a ring or socket protecting the butt-end of a spear-shaft. The latter was also used as a weapon, or, when of a chisel form, as a tool. Compare *celt*[2].—3. In steam-boilers, a bushing for expanding the end of a flue.—4. The frame of a slate.—5. Anything like a ferrule (in sense 1) in form or position.

A *ferule* of new bone formation, which is attached, above and below the breach, to the sound bone.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, V. 123.

Split ferrule, a device for strengthening a fishing-rod at the weakest point, where the ferrule joins the wood.

ferruled (fer'ōld or -ild), *a.* Fitted or furnished with a ferrule. *Carlyle*.

ferruminate (fe-rō'mi-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ferruminated*, ppr. *ferruminating*. [< L. *ferruminatus*, pp. of *ferruminare*, cement, solder, < *ferrumen*, cement, solder, glue, < *ferrum*, iron.] To unite or solder, as metals. [Rare.]

ferrumination (fe-rō-mi-nā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *ferruminatio(n-)*, < *ferruminare*: see *ferruminate*.] The soldering or uniting of metals. [Rare.]

ferrum jaculi (fer'um jak'ū-lī). In *her.*, same as *pheon*.

ferry (fer'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ferried*, ppr. *ferrying*. [< ME. *ferien*, carry, convey, convey in a boat, < AS. *ferian*, carry, convey, esp. convey in a boat, = OHG. *ferian*, MHG. *vern* = Icel. *ferja* = Dan. *færge* = Sw. *färja*, convey in a boat, ferry, = Goth. *farjan*, go by boat, row; orig. caus. of AS. *faran* (= Goth. *faran*, etc.), go: see *fare*[1].] I. *trans.* To carry or transport over a contracted body of water, as a river or strait, in a boat or other floating conveyance plying between opposite shores.

The lombe ther, with-outen spotteȝ blake,
Hatȝ *feryed* thyder hys fayre flote.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 945.

Over this river we were *ferried*.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 133.

They themselves, once *ferried* o'er the wave
That parts us, are emancipate and loos'd.
Cowper, Task, ii. 38.

II. *intrans.* To pass over water in a boat.

They *ferry* over this Lethean sound
Both to and fro, their sorrow to augment.
Milton, P. L., ii. 604.

ferry (fer'i), *n.*; pl. *ferries* (-iz). [< ME. *fery* = D. *veer* = MHG. *ver*, *vere*, G. *fähre* = Icel. *ferja* = Dan. *færge* = Sw. *färja*, a ferry; cf. OHG. *ferjo*, *fero*, MHG. *verje*, *verge*, *vere*, G. *ferge*, a ferryman, boatman; from the verb.] 1. A boat or raft in which passengers and goods are conveyed over a river or other contracted body of water; a wherry.

Bring them, I pray thee, with imagin'd speed,
Unto the traject, to the common *ferry*
Which trades to Venice. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 4.

I went down to the river Brent in the ordinary *ferry*.
Addison.

2. The place or passage where boats pass over water to convey passengers and goods.

I . . . came to a little towne hard by the *ferry* where we were transported into the Ile of France.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 24.

And I'll give ye a silver pound
To row us o'er the *ferry*.
Campbell, Lord Ullin's Daughter.

3. A provision for the regular conveyance by boat or raft of passengers and goods across a river or other body of water between opposite shores: as, to establish a *ferry*; also, the legal right to maintain such a conveyance, and to charge reasonable toll for the service.

ferry-boat (fer'i-bōt), *n.* [< ME. *feryboot*, < *fery*, ferry, + *boot*, boat.] A vessel or boat moved by steam, sails, oars or sweeps, a towline, or the force of a current, used to convey passengers, vehicles, cattle, etc., across a river, harbor, or other contracted waterway between opposite shores.

And there went over a *ferry boat* to carry over the king's household, and to do what he thought good.
2 Sam. xix. 18.

ferry-bridge (fer'i-brij), *n.* 1. A ferry-boat or scow used for transport over water.—2. The landing-stage or platform of a ferry, hinged at one end to the wharf, the other end being raised or lowered to the level of the incoming boat. [U. S.]

ferryman (fer'i-man), *n.*; pl. *ferrymen* (-men). [Formerly also *ferriman*; < *ferry* + *man*.] One who keeps or plies a ferry.

I pass'd, methought, the melancholy flood,
With that sour *ferryman* which poets write of,
Unto the kingdom of perpetual night.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4.

Their ceremonies performed, they laid the corps in a boat, to be wafted over Achorusia, a lake on the South of the city, by one only whom they call Charon; which gave to Orpheus the invention of his infernall *ferri-man*.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 105.

ferry-master (fer'i-mȧs″tėr), *n.* 1. A superintendent of a ferry; a person in charge of a ferry-station.—2. A collector of ferriage-money.

The passage at the *ferry-master's* window was jammed . . . with women asking . . . when the soldiers would be over. *New York Tribune*, May 29, 1862.

fers[1]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *fierce*. *Chaucer*.

fers[2]†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *fierce*, *fierche*, *fierge*, ML. *fercia*, *ferzia*, *farcia*, < Pers. *farzīn* (> Ar. *farzīn*, *farzān*), the name of the queen at chess (*shatranj*).] The queen at chess.

I shulde han pleyd the bet at ches,
And kept my *fers* the bet therby.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 669.

fersh†, *a.* An obsolete form of *fresh*.

ferter†, *n.* See *fereter*.

ferter†, *v. t.* [ME. *ferteren*; < *ferter*, *n.*] To inclose in a shrine.

And bar thir bannes [these bones] menshelye
And *fertered* thaim at a nunrye.
Metr. Homilies (ed. Small), p. 143.

ferth†, *a.* A variant of *fourth*. *Chaucer*.

ferther†, **ferthest**†, *adv.* and *a.* Obsolete spellings of *further*, *furthest*.

ferthing†, *n.* A Middle English form of *farthing*.

fertile (fėr'til), *a.* [Formerly also *fertil*; < OF. *fertile*, F. *fertile* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *fertil* = It. *fertile*, < L. *fertilis*, fruitful, fertile, < *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] 1. Bearing or producing abundantly, as of vegetable growth, and sometimes of offspring; productive; fruitful: with *of* or *in* before the thing produced: as, *fertile* soil; a *fertile* breed of animals; a land *fertile of* wheat, or *fertile in* soldiers as well as supplies.

Their [martyrs'] . . . blood is like the morning deaw,
To make more *fertil* all the Churches field.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, iii. 24.

The earth obey'd, and straight
Opening her *fertile* womb, teem'd at a birth
Innumerous living creatures.
Milton, P. L., vii. 454.

A reforming age is always *fertile of* impostors.
Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

2. Productive mentally; fruitful in intellectual activity; inventive; ingenious: as, a *fertile* brain or imagination; a mind *fertile* in resources.

A mind so *fertile* as his [Warren Hastings's], and so little restrained by conscientious scruples, speedily discovered several modes of relieving the financial embarrassments of the government.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

3. In *bot.*: (*a*) Fruiting, or capable of producing fruit; having a perfect pistil: as, a *fertile* flower.

The common pea is perfectly *fertile* when its flowers are protected from the visits of insects.
Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 160.

(*b*) Capable of fertilizing, as an anther with well-developed pollen.—4. Causing production; fertilizing; promoting fecundity: as, *fertile* showers; *fertile* thoughts; a *fertile* suggestion.

The cold blood he did naturally inherit of his father he hath . . . tilled with . . . good store of *fertile* sherris, that he is become very hot and valiant.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

Adversity is far more *fertile* than Prosperity.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 57.

5. In *bee-keeping*, in a fertilized state; pregnant. See the extract.

Another word which has been changed somewhat in its meaning . . . is the word *fertile*. . . . It is now used by writers on bee-keeping to signify pregnant.
Phin, Dict. Apiculture, Int., p. x.

=Syn. 1. *Productive*, etc. See *fruitful*.

fertilely (fėr'til-li), *adv.* Fruitfully; abundantly.

Who, being grown to man's age, as our own eyes may judge, could not but *fertily* requite his Father's Fatherly education. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii. 155.

fertileness (fėr'til-nes), *n.* Same as *fertility*.

According to the *fertileness* of the Italian wit.
Sir P. Sidney, Defence of Poesy.

fertilisable, fertilisation, etc. See *fertilizable*, etc.

fertilitate† (fėr-til'i-tāt), *v. t.* [< *fertility* + *-ate*[2].] To make fertile; fertilize; impregnate.

A cock will in one day *fertilitate* the whole racemation or cluster of eggs, which are not excluded for many weeks after. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 28.

fertility (fėr-til'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *fertilité* = Pr. *fertilitat* = Sp. *fertilidad* = Pg. *fertilidade* = It. *fertilità*, < L. *fertilita(t-)s*, fruitfulness, < *fertilis*, fruitful: see *fertile*.] 1. The state of being fertile or fruitful; the quality of producing in abundance; fecundity; productiveness: as, the *fertility* of land, or (more rarely) of a breed of animals, a race of men, or an individual.

The *fertility*, or, as it may perhaps better be called, the productiveness, of a plant depends on the number of capsules produced, and on the number of seeds which these contain. *Darwin*, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 313.

2. Prolific invention; abundance of resources; mental affluence: as, the *fertility* of genius or imagination.

The quickness of the imagination is seen in the invention, the *fertility* in the fancy, and the accuracy in the expression. *Dryden*, To Sir R. Howard.

We cannot regard without admiration the amplitude and *fertility* of his intellect, his rare talents for command, for administration, and for controversy. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

fertilizable (fėr'ti-lī-za-bl), *a.* [< *fertilize* + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being fertilized or made productive, as land.—2. Susceptible of fecundation or impregnation, as the ovules of plants, or as perfect female insects or their eggs.

The neuters of Polistes gallica are distinguished from the perfect *fertilizable* females. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 384.

Mr. Darwin's inquiries have shown how generally the fertilization of plants is due to the agency of insects; and how certain plants, being *fertilizable* only by insects of a certain structure, are limited to regions inhabited by insects of this structure. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 105.

Also spelled *fertilisable*.

fertilization (fėr″ti-li-zā'shon), *n.* [= F. *fertilisation* = Pg. *fertilização*; as *fertilize* + *-ation*.] 1. The act or process of rendering land fertile, fruitful, or productive.

The Egyptians depend entirely upon their river for the *fertilization* of the soil. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 2.

2. Fecundation or impregnation of animals or plants; specifically, in *bot.*, the process by which the pollen reaches and acts upon the ovules, and assures the production of fruit; also, the analogous process in cryptogams.

Fertilization, as ordinarily understood, only differs in the two conjugating bodies being unlike — that is, in their having undergone differentiation into antherozoid and oospore, the male and female bodies respectively. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 599.

Also spelled *fertilisation*.

Close fertilization. See *close*[2].

fertilization-tube (fėr″ti-li-zā'shon-tūb), *n.* In fungi of the family *Peronosporeæ*, the beak-like tube which is put out by the antheridium and penetrates into the oögonium, conveying the protoplasm of the antheridium to the oösphere.

fertilize (fėr'ti-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fertilized*, ppr. *fertilizing*. [= F. *fertiliser* = Sp. Pg. *fertilizar* = It. *fertilizzare*; as *fertile* + *-ize*.] 1. To make fertile; enrich, as soil; make fruitful or productive, in general; fecundate: as, to *fertilize* land, the imagination, etc.

A translator of rare competence, Mr. Hastie is also so indefatigable as apparently to have determined not to rest till he has turned the *fertilising* stream of German thought upon every field of philosophical inquiry which his countrymen have been cultivating with modest means — and but moderate success. *Mind*, XIII. 130.

2. In *biol.*, to render capable of development by the introduction of the male germ-element; impregnate.

Here and there great bunches of flowers hang down, breaking out abruptly from the stems of tall palms for the benefit of the *fertilising* visits of the large lustrous butterflies. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 3.

The word *fertilize* is employed as equivalent to impregnate [in bee-keeping]. *Phin*, Dict. Apiculture, Int., p. x.

Also spelled *fertilise*.

fertilizer (fėr'ti-lī-zėr), *n.* One who or that which fertilizes; specifically, a manure, whether organic or inorganic: as, guano is a powerful *fertilizer*. Also spelled *fertiliser*.

fertily†, *adv.* Fertilely. *Sir P. Sidney.*

ferula (fer'ō-lą), *n.*; pl. *ferulæ* (-lē). [L., a rod, staff, walking-stick, a slender branch, the plant giant fennel: see *ferule*[1].] 1†. A rod; a ferule. —2. A leading-staff, baton of command or authority, scepter, or the like, especially the scepter of some ancient and Eastern dominions, as that of the Byzantine empire, Hungary, etc.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *bot.*, an umbelliferous genus of about 60 species, chiefly of the Mediterranean region and central Asia, and very nearly allied to *Peucedanum*. They are generally tall, coarse plants with dissected leaves, and many of the Asiatic species yield strongly scented gum resins, used in medicine. *F. Narthex*, *F. Scorodosma*, and *F. alliacea* yield the gum asafetida. Gum galbanum is the product of *F. galbaniflua*, *F. rubricaulis*, and *F. Schair*. *F. Sumbul* furnishes the sumbul or muskroot of commerce. *F. communis*, the giant feunel of Europe, and some other species, are occasionally cultivated as ornamental foliage-plants. There are four or five species in the United States, on the Pacific coast, which are referred to this genus. Most of them have large resinous roots.

ferulaceous (fer-ō-lā'shius), *a.* [< L. *ferulaceus*, made of or resembling giant fennel (or to a cane), < *ferula*, a rod, cane, giant fennel, etc.: see *ferule*[1].] Pertaining to reeds or canes; having a stalk like a reed: as, *ferulaceous* plants.

ferulæ, *n.* Plural of *ferula*.

ferular† (fer'ō-lär), *n.* [As if < LL. *ferularis*, adj., of or belonging to giant fennel, but equiv. to and prob. intended for L. *ferula*, a rod, ferule: see *ferula*.] A ferule.

We have only scapt the *ferular* to come under the fescu of an Imprimatur. *Milton*, Areopagitica (ed. Arber), p. 56.

Fists and *ferulars*, rods and scourges, have been the usual dainties in schools. *Hartlib*, Reformation of Schools, p. 13.

ferule[1] (fer'ōl or -il), *n.* [Formerly also *ferrule*; = F. *férule* = Sp. Pg. It. *ferula* = Dan. *ferle* = Sw. *ferla*, < L. *ferula*, a rod, whip, walking-stick, cane, a slender branch, the plant giant fennel, < *ferire*, strike.] 1†. A reed; a cane.

Yf we have the brere
Or *ferule*, after harvest whenne oon with
The nyght is day, lette cutte hem of right nere
The grounde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 111.

2. A cane, rod, or flat piece of wood, as a ruler, used for the punishment of children in schools by striking some part of the body, particularly the palm of the hand.

As boys that slink
From *ferule* and the trespass-chiding eye,
Away we stole. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

ferule[1] (fer'ōl or -il), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *feruled*, ppr. *feruling*. [< *ferule*[1], *n.*] To punish with a ferule.

I shoulde tel tales out of the schoole, and bee *ferruled* for my faults or hyssed at for a blab, yf I layde al the orders open before your eyes.
Gosson, Schoole of Abuse, p. 24.

ferule[2], *n.* See *ferrule*[2].

fervence† (fėr'vens), *n.* [< OF. *fervence* = Pg. *fervença*, *fervencia*: see *fervency*.] Heat; fervency.

The sun himself, when he darts rayes lascivious,
Such as ingender by too piercing *fervence*.
Chapman, Revenge for Honour.

fervency (fėr'ven-si), *n.*; pl. *fervencies* (-siz). [= It. *fervenza*, < L. as if **ferventia*, < *ferven(t-)s*, ppr. of *fervere*: see *fervent*.] 1. The state of being fervent or hot; burning or glowing warmth: as, the *fervency* of the sun's rays.—2. Warmth of feeling; ardor; fervor; animated zeal.

When they meet with such collusion, they cannot be blam'd though they bee transported with the zeale of truth to a well heated *fervencie*.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., Pref.

The *fervencies* of a Hebrew prophet.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 273.

fervent (fėr'vent), *a.* [< ME. *fervent*, < OF. *fervent*, *fervant*, F. *fervent* = Pr. *fervent*, *ferven* = Sp. *ferviente* = Pg. It. *fervente*, < L. *ferven(t-)s*, ppr. of *fervere*, boil, ferment, glow, rage. Hence also (from L. *fervere*) E. *fervid*, *fervor*, *ferment*.] 1. Hot; burning; glowing: as, a *fervent* summer; *fervent* rays.

Northwarde of *fervent* grounde, southward of colde,
And enter both of hilly lande thai wolde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 77.

The elements shall melt with *fervent* heat. 2 Pet. iii. 10.

2. Ardent; warmly earnest; animated; eager; vehement: as, *fervent* zeal; *fervent* piety.

The effectual *fervent* prayer of a righteous man availeth much. Jas. v. 16.

A union form'd, as mine with thee, . . .
May be as *fervent* in degree . . .
As that of true fraternal love.
Cowper, To the Rev. Mr. Unwin.

Mr. Moore confesses that his friend was no very *fervent* admirer of Shakspeare. *Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

=Syn. 2. Eager, zealous, fervid, impassioned.

fervently (fėr'vent-li), *adv.* 1. Burningly; fervidly.

It continued so *fervently* hot that men roasted eggs in the sand. *Hakewill*, Apology, p. 116.

2. With warmth of feeling; with earnest zeal; ardently; eagerly; vehemently.

Epaphras . . . saluteth you, always labouring *fervently* for you in prayers. Col. iv. 12.

He, praying to the goddess *fervently*,
Felt her good help.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 167.

ferventness (fėr'vent-nes), *n.* Fervency; ardor; zeal; fervor. [Rare.]

Come vnto me with fayth and aske in the *feruentnesse* of soule.
Bp. Bale, Image of the Two Churches, i., sig. G, 3.

fervescent (fėr-ves'ent), *a.* [= Pg. *fervescente*, < L. *fervescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *fervescere*, begin to boil or glow, grow hot, inceptive of *fervere*, boil: see *fervent*. Cf. *effervescent*.] Growing hot.

fervid (fėr'vid), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *fervido*, < L. *fervidus*, glowing, hot, burning, fiery, vehement, < *fervere*, boil, glow: see *fervent*.] 1. Burning; glowing; hot: as, *fervid* heat; the *fervid* sands.

The mounted sun
Shot down direct his *fervid* rays.
Milton, P. L., v. 301.

A flower of the tropics, such as appeared to have sprung passionately out of the soil, the very weeds of which would be *fervid* and spicy. *Hawthorne*, Blithedale Romance, vi.

I cannot sleep! My *fervid* brain
Calls up the vanished Past again.
Longfellow, Golden Legend, i.

2. Vehement; eager; impassioned: as, *fervid* zeal; a *fervid* glance.

Ah me! the sweet infus'd desires,
The *fervid* wishes, holy fires,
Which thus a melted heart refine,
Such are his, and such be mine.
Parnell, Happy Man.

Every inch of ground was defended by the same *fervid* valor by which it had originally been won.
Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 7.

Miss Rossetti . . . is a poet of a profound and serious cast, whose lips part with the breathing of a *fervid* spirit within. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 281.

=Syn. Fiery, glowing.

fervidity (fėr-vid'i-ti), *n.* [< *fervid* + *-ity*.] Heat; fervency. *Johnson.*

fervidly (fėr'vid-li), *adv.* Hotly; with glowing warmth.

fervidness (fėr'vid-nes), *n.* Warmth of feeling; fervor; zeal.

For though the person [Malchus] was wholly unworthy of so gracious a cure, yet, in the account of the meek Lamb of God, it was a kind of injury done to him by the *fervidness* of St. Peter, who knew not yet what spirit he was of.
Bentley, Sermons, vi.

fervor, fervour (fėr'vor), *n.* [< ME. *fervor*, *fervour*, < OF. *fervor*, *fervour*, F. *ferveur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *fervor* = It. *fervore*, < L. *fervor* (*fervōr-*), a boiling or raging heat, heat, vehemence, passion, < *fervere*, boil, be hot: see *fervent*.] 1. Heat or warmth.

When his brain once feels
The stirring *fervour* of the wine ascend.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

The earth then burnt with the violent *fervour*, never refreshed with rain. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 75.

Like bright Aurora, whose refulgent ray
Foretells the *fervour* of ensuing day. *Waller.*

2. Warmth of feeling; ardor; impassioned earnestness: as, the *fervor* of enthusiasm.

This *fervour* of holy desire. *Cowper*, Simple Trust.

No artificial *fervors* of phrase can make the charm work backward, to kindle the mind of writer or reader.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 212.

fesapo (fe-sā'pō), *n.* The mnemonic name of a mood of syllogism originally called *fapesmo* (which see). The name was successively changed to *fempasmo*, *fesmapo*, and *fesapo*. See *mood*[2].

fesaunt†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pheasant*. *Chaucer.*

Fescennine (fes'e-nin), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Fescenninus*, pertaining to Fescennia (pl. *Fescennini*, *Fescennina*, sc. *versus*, *carmina*, Fescennine verses), < *Fescennia*, also *Fescennium*, a city in Etruria.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of ancient Fescennia in Italy: specifically applied to a class of verses. See phrase below.

A merry oration in the *Fescennine* manner, interspersed with secret history, raillery, and sarcasm.
Amhurst, Terræ Filius, 1721.

Satire, in its origin — I mean in the rude *fescennine* farce, from which the idea of this poem was taken — was a mere extemporaneous jumble of mirth and ill-nature.
Bp. Hurd, On Epistolary Writings.

At this hour [evening] the seat was as in a theatre, but the words of the actors were of a nature somewhat too *Fescennine* for the public. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 457.

Fescennine verses, gay, licentious, or scurrilous verses of a personal character, extemporized by performers at merry-meetings, to amuse the audience: a style which originated at Fescennia, an Etruscan city, and became popular at Rome.

II. *n.* A song of licentious or scurrilous character, popular in ancient Italy.

fescue (fes'kū), *n.* [Formerly also *fescu*, *feskue*; a corruption of *festue*, q. v.] 1†. A straw, wire, pin, or slender stick used to point out the letters to children when learning to read. See first extract under *ferular*.

Ay, do but put
A *fescue* in her fist, and you shall see her
Take a new lesson out, and be a good wench.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, ii. 2.

In the good old days of *fescues*, abisselfas, and ampersants, terms which used to be familiar in this country during the Revolutionary war, and which lingered in some of our country schools for a few years afterward.
Georgia Scenes, p. 73.

2†. A plectrum with which a lyre or dulcimer is played.

With thy golden *fescue* playedst upon
Thy hollow harp.
Chapman, Homeric Hymn to Apollo.

3†. The style or straight rod by which the shadow is cast in sun-dials of certain forms, as in those set upon upright walls. See *sun-dial*.

The *fescue* of the dial is upon the Christ-cross of noon.
Middleton (?), Puritan, iv. 2.

4. Fescue-grass. See *Festuca*.

The father panting woke, and oft, as dawn
Aroused the black republic on his elms,
Sweeping the frothily from the *fescue*, brush'd
Thro' the dim meadow. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

fescue† (fes'kū), *v. t.* [< *fescue*, *n.*] To use a fescue in teaching pupils to read.

A Minister that cannot be trusted to pray in his own words without being chew'd to, and *fescu'd* to a formal injunction of his rote-lesson, should as little be trusted to Preach. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

fescue-grass (fes'kū-gras), *n.* The species of *Festuca*, a genus of grasses. See *Festuca*.

fesel†, *n.* Same as *fasel*[2].

fesician†, **fesisien**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *physician*. *Chaucer*.

fess[1], *n.* See *fesse*.

fess[2] (fes), *n.* [< Turk. *fes*: see *fez*.] A cap of cloth or felt, often embroidered, made in Russia, near the Black Sea.

fesse, fess[1] (fes), *n.* [< OF. *fesse*, a fesse, F. *faisse* and *fasce*, < L. *fascia*, a band: see *fascia*.] **1.** A small fagot. [Prov. Eng., only in the form *fess*.] —**2.** In *her.*, a bearing always considered as one of the ordinaries, bounded by two horizontal lines drawn across the field which regularly contain between them one third of the escutcheon. This width, however, seems excessive unless when the fesse is charged with other bearing; therefore when plain it is often made narrower.

Argent, a Fesse Gules.

I can't recollect the least morsel of a *fess* or chevron of the Boynets. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 476.

Fesse angled, the fesse modified by having its direction broken and one half or a large part lifted higher than the rest, while retaining its horizontal direction. See *fesse rectangled, acute-angled*, etc.—**Fesse archy, fesse bowed,** a bearing like the fesse, but slightly arched upward.—**Fesse arrondi,** a fesse whose edges are broken by large, shallow, convex curves. The blazon should specify how many concave curves there are, and whether they are on both sides or not. Also called *fesse gored*.—**Fesse bottony,** a fesse having in the middle a rounded projection at top and also at bottom, so that it resembles a fesse combined with a central disk. Also called *fesse pommetty* and *fesse nowy*.—**Fesse checky,** a fesse charged with checkers in not less than three rows and in two alternating tinctures.—**Fesse demi,** a bearing representing half a fesse. It must be mentioned in the blazon whether the dexter or sinister half is borne.—**Fesse double-beveled,** a fesse bent at each end, having usually one of the ends bent upward and the other bent downward.—**Fesse fimbriated,** a fesse having a narrow fimbriation which is continued all round, across the ends as well as along the top and bottom boundary, so that it resembles a fesse surmounted by a fesse couped.—**Fesse rectangled,** the break between the upper and the under part of the broken fesse if formed by right angles.—**In fesse,** lying in the direction of the fesse—that is, horizontally across the middle of the field: said of any bearing so placed.—**Per fesse,** or **party per fesse,** divided in the direction of the fesse—that is, by a horizontal line, or by a broken or varied line in a general horizontal direction.

fesse-point (fes'point), *n.* In *her.*, the central point of the escutcheon—that is, the middle of a horizontal line in fesse: same as *cœur*. See cut under *center*.

fessewise (fes'wīz), *adv.* In *her.*, same as *per fesse* or *in fesse*.

fessitude† (fes'i-tūd), *n.* [< L. as if **fessitudo*, < *fessus*, weary, tired, fatigued: see *fatigue*.] Weariness. *Coles*, 1717.

fest[1] (fest), *a.*, *n.*, *adv.*, and *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *fast*[1].

fest[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *fist*[1]. *Chaucer*.

festal (fes'tal), *a.* [= OF. *festal*, < L. *festum*, a holiday, a feast: see *feast*.] Pertaining to or befitting a feast or festival; hence, joyous; gay; jubilant: as, a *festal* air or look.

Life figures itself to me as a *festal* or funereal procession. *Hawthorne*, Old Manse.

O for *festal* dainties spread,
Like my bowl of milk and bread.
Whittier, Barefoot Boy.

At Sutri there is a very noble one [amphitheater] cut out of the tufa rock, which was no doubt used by that people for *festal* representations long before Rome attempted anything of the kind.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 326.

Festal use. See *ferial use*, under *ferial*.

festally (fes'tal-i), *adv.* In a festal manner; joyfully; merrily.

The chapel bell on the engine sounded most *festally* on that sunny Sunday. *The Century*, XXVII. 27.

feste†, *n.* A Middle English form of *feast*. *Chaucer*.

fester[1] (fes'tėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *feaster*; < ME. *fester*, *festyr*, < OF. *festre* (also in variously corrupted forms, *feste*, *feske*, *fesque*, *festre*, *flette*, *fautre*, *flautre*), earlier *fistle*, = Sp. *fistola* = Pg. *fistula* = It. *fistola*, < L. *fistula*, a sort of ulcer, fistula: see *fistula*, of which *fester*[1] is simply another form derived through the OF. The same terminal change (L. *-tula*, > OF. F. *-tre*, > E. *-ter*) appears also in *chapter*, *chapiter*, and (in the French forms) *apostle*, *epistle*. In previous dictionaries the etymology of *fester* has been erroneously given, the most common explanation being based upon the verb, which is assumed to be a variant of *foster*[1]: a fester being regarded, in this view, as a 'nourished,' fed, and hence 'matured' boil or tumor.] **1.** An ulcer; a rankling sore; a small purulent tumor; more particularly, a superficial suppuration resulting from irritation of the skin, the pus being developed in vesicles of irregular figure and extent. *Quain*.

Nade I bene [had I not been] baptyzed in water and salt, This ferdly *fester* wolde never me froo.
Nugæ Poeticæ (ed. Halliwell), p. 85.

2. The act of festering or rankling.

The *fester* of the chain upon their necks. *Is. Taylor*.

fester[1] (fes'tėr), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *feaster*; < ME. *festren*, *foestren*, < OF. *festrir*, ulcerate, gangrene, fester, < *festre*, an ulcer, fester: see *fester*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To become a fester; generate purulent matter, as a wound; suppurate; ulcerate.

So *festered* aren hus wondes.
Piers Plowman (C), xx. 83.

Though this wounde be closed above, yet it *feastreth* byneth, and is full of mater. *Palsgrave*.

Wounds immedicable
Rankle, and *fester*, and gangrene.
Milton, S. A., l. 621.

2. To become corrupt; generate rottenness; rot.

Canal Street, the centre and pride of New Orleans, takes its name from the slimy old moat that once *festered* under the palisade wall of the Spanish town.
G. W. Cable, Creoles of Louisiana, xxix.

3. To become more and more virulent; rankle, as a feeling of resentment or hatred.

'Twixt him and me
Long time has *fester'd* an old enmity.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, ii. 1.

I must bear with infirmities until they *fester* into crimes.
Burke, Rev. in France.

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to fester: as, exposure *festers* a wound.—**2.** To cause to rankle, as a feeling of resentment.

And *festered* rankling malice in my breast. *Marston*.

fester[2]† (fes'tėr), *n.* [E. dial., also *vester*, a corruption, through *festure*, of *festue*, q. v.] Same as *festue*.

festerment (fes'tėr-ment), *n.* [< *fester*[1] + *-ment*.] The act of festering, or the state of being festered. *Chalmers*. [Rare.]

festeyet†, *v.* [ME. *festeyen*, < OF. *festeier*, F. *fêtoyer*, feast, < OF. *feste*, F. *fête*, feast: see *feast*, *v.*] A Middle English form of *feast*.

I lete in lust and jolitee
This Cambyuskan his lordes *festeyinge*.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 345.

festinate† (fes'ti-nāt), *a.* [< L. *festinatus*, pp. of *festinare* (> It. *festinare*), hasten, make haste, be quick, < *festinus*, hastening, quick.] Hasty; hurried.

Advise the duke, where you are going, to a most *festinate* preparation. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 7.

festinately† (fes'ti-nāt-li), *adv.* Hastily.

Give enlargement to the swain, bring him *festinately* hither; I must employ him in a letter to my love.
Shak., L. L. L., iii. 1.

festination (fes-ti-nā'shon), *n.* [= OF. *festination*, *festinacion* = Sp. *festinacion* = It. *festinazione*, < L. *festinatio(n-)*, a hastening, haste, hurry, < *festinare*: see *festinate*.] **1**†. Haste.

Festination may prove precipitation.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 33.

Specifically—**2.** In *med.*, involuntary hurrying in walking, observed in some nervous diseases.

festing-man†, *n.* Same as *fasting-man*.

festing-penny (fes'ting-pen'i), *n.* [< *festing*, for *fasting*, verbal n. of *fast*[1], *v.*, + *penny*.] Earnest-money given to servants when hired or retained in service. [Eng.]

festino (fes-tī'nō), *n.* The mnemonic name of a mood of the second figure of syllogism having the major premise negative and the minor particular. The following is an example: No infallible utterance is false; some declaration of the Grand Lama is false; hence, some declaration of the Grand Lama is not infallible. The vowels, *e*, *i*, *o*, indicate the quantity and quality of the three propositions, universal negative, particular affirmative, particular negative. The *f* shows that the mood is reduced to *ferio*, and the *s* that in the reduction the major premise is simply converted. See *mood*[2]. Sometimes called *firesmo*.

festival (fes'ti-val), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *festival* (also accom. *festyful*, as if with E. suffix *-ful*), < OF. *festival*, *festivel*, F. *festival* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *festival*, < ML. *festivalis*, festival, festive, < L. *festivus*, festive: see *festive* and *feast*.] **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or befitting a feast; attending or marking a joyous celebration; joyous; festal: as, a *festival* entertainment.

The Comownes, upon *festyfulle* dayes, whan thei scholden gon to Chirche to serve God, than gon thei to Tavernes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 137.

In danger and trouble, natural religion teaches us to pray; in a *festival* fortune, our prudence and our needs enforce us equally. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 688.

This being a *festival* day, the streets were crowded with people from town and country in their holiday attire.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. ii.

II. *n.* A festal day; a feast; a time of feasting; an anniversary or appointed day of festive celebration.

So tedious is this day,
As is the night before some *festival*
To an impatient child. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 2.

The morning trumpets *festival* proclaim'd.
Milton, S. A., l. 1598.

=**Syn.** *Banquet*, etc. See *feast*.

festivally (fes'ti-val-i), *adv.* In a festive manner; like a feast. [Rare.]

And ye shall *festivally* keep it a feast to Jehovah.
Ainsworth, tr. of Ex. xii. 14.

festive (fes'tiv), *a.* [= OF. *festif* = Sp. Pg. It. *festivo*, < L. *festivus*, festive, lively, gay, joyous, merry, < *festum*, a feast, festival: see *feast*.] Pertaining to or befitting a feast or festival; joyous; gay.

The glad circle round them yield their souls
To *festive* mirth and wit that knows no gall.
Thomson.

The ghastly nature of the subject [the Dance of Death], being brought into a very lively contrast with the *festive* tone of the verses, . . . frequently recalls some of the better parts of those flowing stories that now and then occur in the "Mirror for Magistrates."
Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 81.

festively (fes'tiv-li), *adv.* In a festive manner.

festivity (fes-tiv'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *festivities* (-tiz). [= OF. *festivite* = Sp. *festividad* = Pg. *festividade* = It. *festività*, < L. *festivita(t-)s*, < *festivus*, festive: see *festive*.] **1.** Feasting, or the condition of joy and gaiety becoming a feast; joyfulness; gaiety; social entertainment with merry-making.

To some persons there is no better instrument to cause the remembrance, and to endear the affection to the article, than the recommending it by *festivity* and joy of a holiday. *Jer. Taylor*.

2. A festival; a festive event or celebration.

There happening a great and solemn *festivity*, such as the sheep shearings used to be, David condescends to beg of a rich man some small repast. *South*, Sermons.

feston (fes'ton), *n.* [< F. *feston*: see *festoon*.] A stitch in embroidery by which a scalloped edge is produced, as for a skirt.

festoon (fes-tön'), *n.* [= D. *festoen*, < F. *feston* (17th cent.) = Sp. *feston* = It. *festone*, < ML. *festo(n-)*, a garland, prob. orig. a festal garland, < L. *festum*, a festival, feast: see *festal*, *feast*.] **1.** A string or chain of any material suspended between two points; specifically, a chain or garland of flowers, ribbons, foliage, etc., suspended so as to form one or more depending curves.

Overhead the wandering ivy and vine,
This way and that, in many a wild *festoon*
Ran riot. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

The vines began to swing their low *festoons* like nets to trip up the fairies. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 250.

2. In *arch.*, a sculptured ornament in imitation of a garland of fruits, leaves, or flowers suspended between two points; an encarpus. See cut under *encarpus*.

Among these ruins, which were probably an antient temple, I saw a fine pedestal of grey marble three feet square; it had a *festoon* on each side, and against the middle of each *festoon* there was a relief of Pan standing.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 245.

3. A form of drooping cloud sometimes seen on the under surface of dense cirro-stratus clouds. Also called *pocky cloud*.—**4.** In *ornith.*, specifically, a lobe on the cutting edge of a hawk's beak.—**Festoon-and-tassel border,** a band representing alternately a festoon and a hanging or drooping ornament, of frequent occurrence in the decoration of Roman and other pottery. This ornament passes by insensible gradations into the egg-and-dart or egg-and-anchor border.

festoon (fes-tön'), *v. t.* [< *festoon*, *n.*] To form in festoons; adorn with festoons; connect by festoons.

Growths of jasmine turn'd
Their humid arms, *festooning* tree to tree.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

A golden galley . . . *festooned* with flowers.
G. W. Curtis, Prue and I, p. 90.

Carpets were laid down, bed-hangings *festooned*, radiant white counterpanes spread.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xvii.

festoon-blind (fes-tön′blīnd), *n.* A window-blind of textile material, so hung that it is gathered in three or four rows of small festoons in its width. It is raised and lowered like a Venetian blind.

festooned (fes-tönd′), *a.* In *ornith.*, specifically, lobed, as a hawk's beak: correlated with *toothed* or *dentate*.

festoony (fes-tö′ni), *a.* [< *festoon* + *-y*[1].] Resembling festoons; decorated or coved with festoons. *Sir J. Herschel.* [Rare.]

festraw†, *n.* [Also *feasestraw*; var. of *festue*, simulating *straw*.] Same as *festue*. *Davies.*

I had past out of Crosse-rowe, speld and put together, read without a *festraw*. *Breton*, Grimello's Fortunes, p. 6.

Festuca (fes-tū′kạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *festuca*, a stalk, stem, straw, a rod, a straw-like weed which grows among barley, a particle, mote. Hence *festue*, corruptly *fescue*, q. v.] A large genus of grasses widely distributed over the globe, but chiefly in temperate and colder regions. The number of species is variously estimated from 80 to 230, of which about 25 are found native in the United States. They are commonly known as *fescue-grass*, and are mostly low, slender grasses, valuable especially for pasturage. The meadow-fescue or tall fescue, *F. elatior*, and the sheep's fescue, *F. ovina*, are the most common in cultivation. *F. scabrella* is one of the more valuable bunch-grasses of the western territories of the United States. Blue fescue, *F. glauca*, with fine pale-blue leaves, is used for edgings.

festucine† (fes-tū′sin), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *festuca*, a stalk, stem, straw (see *Festuca*, *festue*), + *-ine*[2].] **I.** *a.* Straw-colored.

A little insect of a *festucine* or pale green, resembling in all parts a locust, or what we call a grasshopper.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 3.

II. *n.* In *mineral.*, a splintery fracture. *Crabb.*

festucous† (fes-tū′kus), *a.* [< L. *festuca*, a straw, + *-ous*.] Formed of straw.

We speak of straws or *festucous* divisions lightly drawn over with oyl, and so that it causeth no adhesion.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

festue† (fes′tū), *n.* [Formerly or dial. also, by corruption, *festure*, *fester*, *vester*, also *festraw*, *feasestraw* (in simulation of E. *straw*), also *fescue* (q. v.); < ME. *festue*, *festu*, a straw, mote, < OF. *festu*, F. *fétu*, m., = Pr. *festuc*, m., and *festuca*, *festuga*, f., = It. *festuco*, m., *festuca*, f., < ML. *festucus*, m., L. *festuca*, f., a stalk, stem, straw: see *Festuca*.] **1.** A straw; a mote.

Lewed men may likne 3ow thus that the beem lithe in 3owre eyghen,
And the *festu* is fallen for 3owre defaute.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 278.

2. Same as *fescue*, 1.

festure†, *n.* A perverted form of *festue*.

fet[1]† (fet), *v. t.* [< ME. *fetten*, *feten* (pret. *fette*, rarely *fatte*, *fott*, *fot*, pp. *fet*, *fette*), < AS. *fetian*, *fetigan*, in comp. *ge-fetian*, *ge-fetigan* (pret. *fette*, pp. *fetod*), bring, fetch (prob. = Icel. *feta*, find one's way, = MHG. *fazzen*, refl. go), < **fæt*, a step, a going (only in comp. *fæt-hengest*, a road-horse, *sith-fæt*, a journey) (= Icel. *fet*, a step, pace), prob. ult. akin to *fōt*, foot: see *foot*. Cf. *fit*[3]. Prob. a different word from OHG. *fazzōn*, MHG. *vazzen*, G. *fassen*, take, seize, = D. *vatten* = Dan. *fatte* = Sw. *fatta*, take, catch: see *fat*[2]. See *fetch*[1].] To fetch.

And thereupon the wyn was *fet* anon.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 821.

A mercueillouse meteles mette me thanne,
That I was rauisshed rizt there and Fortune me *fette*,
And into the londe of Longynge allone she me brougte.
Piers Plowman (B), xi. 7.

Then Beauty bade to blow retreat, . . .
And Mercy mild with speed to *fet*
Me, captive bound as prisoner.
Lord Vaux (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 75).

Like wax this magic makes me waste,
Or like a lamb whose dam away is *fet*.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

The metall was of rare and passing price;
Not Bilbo steele, nor brasse from Corinth *fet*.
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 77.

fet[2]† (fet), *n.* An obsolete form of *fat*[2].

fet[3], *a.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *fit*[2].

fet[4]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *feat*[1].

fetal (fē′tal), *a.* [Also written *fœtal*; < *fetus* + *-al*.] Pertaining or relating to, or having the character of, a fetus.

Even if we admit that education is the only reason for this superiority [the right side being larger than the left in right-handed persons], we must believe that some circumstances in the *fœtal* development, or in the conditions governing the nervous centres, are favorable to it.
Science, IX. 185.

fetation (fē-tā′shon), *n.* [Also written *fœtation*; < *fetus* + *-ation*.] Gestation; pregnancy; the state of being with child.

fetch[1] (fech), *v.* [E. dial. also *fatch*, *fotch*; < ME. *fetchen*, *fecchen*, also *facchen*, *fochen* (pret. *fæhte*, *feight*, also *fetchde*), bring, fetch, < AS. *feccan*, *feccean*, in comp. *ge-feccan*, *ge-feccean*, bring, fetch; origin uncertain. (1) In one view AS. *feccan* is a variant of *fetian*, E. *fet*, which has exactly the same sense: see *fet*[1]. A change such as that of *fetian* to *feccan*, *fecchen* (*ti* (ty), > *ci* (ki, ky), > *ch*, *tch* (ch)) is, however, otherwise unexampled in AS., though a common fact in later LL., Rom., ME., etc. (2) In another view, AS. *feccan* is allied to *facian* (rare), wish to get (= OFries. *faka*, prepare), < *fæc* (pl. *facu*), a space of time, a space of length, distance, = OFries. *fek*, *fak* = D. *vak*, an empty space, = OHG. *fah*, MHG. *vach*, a part, division of space, a wall, etc., G. *fach*, a compartment, department, province, = Sw. *fack*, a compartment, = Dan. *fag*, a department, office. The orig. sense of AS. *fæc* and its cognates appears to have been 'a division,' the correlative notion to 'a joining,' a junction, with reference to the adjacence of divisions or compartments; < Teut. √ **fak*, < **fah*, in Goth. *fagrs*, fitted, adapted, AS. *fæger*, E. *fair*[1], AS. *fēgan*, join, unite, E. *fay*[1], etc.: see *fair*[1], *fay*[1], *fang*[1], and *fadge*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bring; usually, to go and bring; go, get, and bring or conduct to the person who gives the command or to the place where the command is given: as, *fetch* a chair from the other room.

Myn eorles ant my barouns, gentil ant fre:
Goth [go], *faccheth* me the traytours ybounde to my kne.
Flemish Insurrection (Child's Ballads, VI. 271).

Go now to the flock, and *fetch* me from thence two good kids of the goats. Gen. xxvii. 9.

Good morrow, worthy Cæsar:
I come to *fetch* you to the senate-house.
Shak., J. C., ii. 2.

This new Marquess, honourably accompanied, is sent into France to *fetch* the Lady Margaret, the proposed Bride. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 187.

Our children and others, that were sick, and lay groaning in the cabins, we *fetched* out.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 10.

2. To derive; draw, as from a source. [Obsolescent.]

They will be kin to us, but they will *fetch* it from Japhet.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 2.

Epiphanius also *fetcheth* their name from Sedec, which signifieth Iustice. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 143.

Noble patterns must be *fetched* here and there from single persons, rather than whole nations.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 1.

And *fetch* their precepts from the Cynick tub.
Milton, Comus, l. 708.

The reasons of most of the evangelical commands must be *fetched* wholly from the other world, and a future judgment. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. xi., Pref.

3. To draw; heave: as, to *fetch* a groan.

At every step he *fetcht* a sigh.
Robin Hood and Allin A Dale (Child's Ballads, V. 279).

Thick and pantingly
The breath was *fetch'd*, and with huge labourings heard.
Armstrong, Art of Health, 1744.

He had long wished to *fetch* his last breath at . . . the place where he was born. *Goldsmith*, Bolingbroke.

4. To bring or draw into any desired relation or state; bring down, as game; bring to terms; cause to come or yield, or to meet one's wishes: as, money will *fetch* him if persuasion will not; a strong pull will *fetch* it. [Colloq.]

This will *fetch* 'em,
And make them haste towards their gulling more.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

When I say my prayers I'll ask to have her say yes. That'll *fetch* her. *Fitz-Hugh Ludlow*, Little Brother, ii.

5. To allure; attract; fascinate. [Slang.]

"She is awfully lovely," says Mr. Bellair. . . . "You seem *fetched*," says his friend.
Mrs. Argles ("*The Duchess*"), Airy Fairy Lilian, xxxiii.

6†. To bring back; bring to; revive.

In smells we see their great and sudden effect in *fetching* men again when they swoon. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

7. To cause to come; bring.

Draw forth the monsters of the abyss profound,
Or *fetch* the aërial eagle to the ground.
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 221.

8. To bring as an equivalent; procure in exchange, as a price: as, a commodity is worth what it will *fetch*; the last lot *fetched* only a small sum.

As money will *fetch* all other commodities, so this knowledge [of arts and sciences] is that which should purchase all the rest. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 210.

Perhaps his farm would be for sale, and perhaps Lady Lorna's estates . . . would *fetch* enough money to buy it.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone.

In like manner, the barrel of forty gallons of crude petroleum, which in the days of monopoly sold at Baku for eight shillings, has latterly *fetched* fourpence, and by the latest accounts was further reduced to threepence half-penny per ton on the spot. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVII. 258.

9†. To go and take.

I'll *fetch* a turn about the garden.
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 2.

I made bold to see, to come and know if that how you were dispos'd to *fetch* a Walk this Evening.
Congreve, Way of the World, iv. 4.

10. To bring to accomplishment; effect; take, make, or perform: as, to *fetch* a leap or bound; to *fetch* a high note in singing.

Fetch a compass behind them, and come upon them over against the mulberry trees. 2 Sam. v. 23.

A . . . race of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetching mad bounds, bellowing, and neighing loud.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1.

11. To deliver; strike; reach in striking: as, to *fetch* one a blow on the head.

The conditions of weapons and their improvements are, first, the *fetching* afar off, for that outruns the danger, as it is seen in ordnance and muskets.
Bacon, Vicissitude of Things (ed. 1887).

12. To reach; attain to; arrive at; make: as, to *fetch* the cape by noon; to *fetch* the Downs.

Mean time flew our ships, and streight we *fetcht*
The Syren's isle: a spleenless wind so stretcht
Her wings to waft us, and so urg'd our keel.
Chapman.

If they [ships] are bound to the Southward, they stand over, and many *fetch* Galleo, or betwixt it and Cape St. Francisco. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 4.

13†. To carry off.

Pruyde and pestilence shal muche puple *fecche*.
Piers Plowman (C), ix. 350.

To fetch a compass. See *compass*.—**To fetch a pump,** to establish a conuection with the water in a pump by pouring water into it, the water thus poured into the pump being conceived of as *fetching up* the water already there. —**To fetch headway** or **sternway** (*naut.*), to move ahead or astern: said of a ship.—**To fetch up.** (*a*) To cause to come up or forth; go for and bring up. (*b*) To rear, as a child; bring up. [Colloq.]

Here you were, the child of a missionary, and from your cradle had been *fetched up* for the work.
Putnam's Mag., Nov., 1870.

(*c*) To cause to stop suddenly in any course; bring to a standstill. In nautical use, same as *to bring up* (*g*). (*d*†) To come up with; overtake; catch up with.

The other vessel was then a league behind, which was marvelled at, for she was the better sailer, and could *fetch up* the other at pleasure.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 40.

The hare laid himself down and took a nap; for, says he, I can *fetch up* the tortoise when I please.
Sir R. L'Estrange, Fables.

(*e*) To recover.

She, by her natural swiftness, soon *fetches up* her lost ground, and leaves him again behind.
Bacon, Physical Fables, iv.

To fetch (or **bring**) **up all standing,** to stop suddenly and without warning or preparation, as a ship with all sails set.—**To fetch up with a round turn.** Same as *to bring up with a round turn*. See *bring*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To move or turn: as, to *fetch* about.

It is strange how long some men will lie in wait to speak somewhat they desire to say, and how far about they will *fetch*, and how many other matters they will beat over to come near it. *Bacon*, Cunning (ed. 1887).

The sons of Devon marched on . . . so as to *fetch* round the western side, and attack with their culverin from the cliffs. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, liv.

2. *Naut.*, to reach; attain; get.

We shall *fetch* to windward of the lighthouse this tack.
Falconer.

To fetch and carry, to perform menial services, as a dog trained to recover game when shot, and to carry baskets, etc.; hence, to be or become a servile drudge.

Such a high calling therefore as this sends not for those drossy spirits that need the lure and whistle of earthly preferment, like those animals that *fetch and carry* for a morsell. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

To fetch away, to get loose: said of any article on board ship which is thrown about or loosened by the motion of the vessel.

My hats, boots, mattress, and blankets had all *fetched away* and gone over to leeward, and were jammed and broken under the boxes and coils of rigging.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 6.

It is impossible to stand without holding on, it is difficult to sit, it is almost as difficult to lie. Everything not securely lashed *fetches away*.
W. C. Russell, Sailor's Sweetheart, x.

To fetch up, to come to a stop suddenly or unexpectedly; come to a halt: as, the ship struck a shoal and *fetched up* all standing; the tippler started for home, but *fetched up* at the tavern.

fetch[1] (fech), *n.* [< *fetch*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of going and bringing; a reaching out after something; a drawing in as from a distance.

The observation of a complex of objects resolves itself into two factors of perception and explanation by means of appropriate *fetches* of the constructive imagination.
Science, VII. 289.

In other cases the *fetch* of imagination was not so much after ideas to construe with as after feelings to luxuriate in. *Jour. of Anthrop. Inst.*, IV. 342.

2. The course through or over which anything is fetched or carried; hence, the reach or stretch of space between two connecting or related points; a line of progress or relation from point to point.

In comparing an existing harbor with a proposed one, perhaps the most obvious element is what may be termed the line of maximum exposure—or, in other words, the line of greatest *fetch* or reach of open sea. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 456.

What is wanted is to ascertain in such shorter seas the height of waves in relation to the length of *fetch* in which they are generated. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 615.

3. A stratagem by which a thing is indirectly brought to pass, or by which one thing seems intended and another is done; a trick; an artifice.

Deny to speak with me? They are sick? they are weary? They have travell'd all the night? Mere *fetches*. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4.

'Twas Justice Bramble's *fetch* to get the wench. *B. Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, iii. 1.

For he [God] knows how to take the crafty in their own devices; and very often brings to nought the most politick *fetches* of self-designing men. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iv.

fetch[2] (fech), *n.* An obsolete and dialectal form of *vetch*.

fetch[3] (fech), *n.* [E. dial.; origin uncertain; perhaps an accom. of Dan. *vette* = Norw. *vette, vett* = Sw. *vätt* = Icel. *vættr*, a wight, a supernatural being, an elf, = E. *wight*[1], q. v. Cf. E. *fetch-candle, fetch-light*, with Dan. *vettelys* = Norw. *vette-ljos* = Sw. *vätteljus*, will-o'-the-wisp, jack-o'-lantern (Dan. *lys* = Norw. *ljos* = Sw. *ljus* = Icel. *ljos*, light, candle, taper); Dan. *vette-ild*, cairn-fire, a fire supposed to burn at night in the cairns of heroes (Dan. *ild*, fire).] The apparition of a living person; a wraith.

The very *fetch* and ghost of Mrs. Gamp, bonnet and all, might be seen hanging up, any hour in the day, in at least a dozen of the second-hand clothes shops. *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xix.

When the Earl of Cornwall met the *fetch* of his friend William Rufus carried black and naked on a black goat across the Bodmin moors, he saw that it was wounded through the midst of the breast; and afterwards he heard that at that very hour the king had been slain in the New Forest by the arrow of Walter Tirell. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 408.

fetch-candle (fech'kan″dl), *n.* [< *fetch*[3], q. v., + *candle*.] A light seen at night and believed by the superstitious to portend a person's death.

fetcher (fech'ėr), *n.* One who or that which fetches or brings. *Chapman*, Iliad, i.

fetching (fech'ing), *p. a.* **1.** Alluring; attractive; fascinating; taking; "killing": as, an awfully *fetching* bonnet. [Slang.]

A costume of black tulle worked in yellow straw embroidery is very *fetching* on tall slender blondes. *Mail and Express* (New York), Nov. 8, 1888.

2†. Crafty; tricky: as, "the *fetching* practice of prelates," *Foxe*, Martyrs (Cattley's ed.), III. 367.

fetch-light (fech'līt), *n.* [< *fetch*[3], q. v., + *light*[1].] Same as *fetch-candle*.

fetchwater† (fech'wâ″tėr), *n.* [< *fetch*[1] + obj. *water*.] A drawer of water; a water-carrier.

But spin the Greek wives' webs of task, and their *fetch-water* be. *Chapman*, Iliad, vi. 495.

fete[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *feat*[1].

fete[2]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *feat*[2].

fête (fāt), *n.* [F., < OF. *feste*, > ME. *feste*, E. *feast*: see *feast*.] A feast; a holiday; a festival-day.—**Fête champêtre**, a festival or an entertainment in the open air; an outdoor entertainment, such as a large garden-party.

The battue system developed into the sort of *fête champêtre*, with hot lunch, champagne, and liveried attendants, ridiculed to our amusement on the stage. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, III. 281.

Fête Dieu, the feast of Corpus Christi (which see, under *corpus*).

fête (fāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fêted*, ppr. *fêting*. [< F. *fêter*, keep as a festival, feast, entertain, < *fête*, *n.*: see *fête*, and cf. *feast*, *v.*] To entertain with a feast; honor with a festive entertainment: as, he was *fêted* everywhere.

The murder thus out, Hermann's *fêted* and thanked, While his rascally rival gets tossed in a blanket. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 385.

fête-day (fāt'dā), *n.* A festival day; a birthday; specifically, a name-day, as of a person named after a saint, celebrated on the anniversary of the saint.

A Councillor of the Parliament sent her on her *fête-day* a bouquet. *J. T. Fields*, Underbrush, p. 227.

fetial (fē'shial), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *fetialis*, improp. *fecialis*, pertaining to the fetiales, a Roman college of priests, who sanctioned treaties when concluded and demanded satisfaction from the enemy before a formal declaration of war; prob. < *fari*, pp. *fatus*, speak: see *fate, fable*, etc.] **I.** *a.* In *Rom. hist.*, pertaining to the college of fetials, or to the declaration of war by heralds: as, *fetial* law.

The *fecial* law in Rome's earlier days must have been the common property of all the Latin cities, a living law under the protection of the higher powers, introduced to prevent or to initiate a state of war. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 8.

II. *n.* One of the fetiales. Also *fecial*.

fetiales (fē-shi-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *fetialis*: see *fetial*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a college of priests who served as guardians of the public faith. They conducted the formal religious ceremonies attendant upon demanding redress from a foreign people in case of offense and upon the declaration of war and the ratification of peace. Their president was styled the pater patratus.

But its [the caduceus's] foreign origin is shown by the fact that, although it was a sign of peace, it was never borne by the *fetiales*, the old Italian heralds. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 31.

fetich, fetichism, etc. See *fetish*, etc.

feticidal (fē'ti-sī-dal), *a.* [< *feticide* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or used in feticide. Also *fœticidal*.

He still insists that needles are used in the *fœticidal* art. *R. P. Harris*, Med. News, XLIX. 221.

feticide (fē'ti-sīd), *n.* [< L. *fetus*, a fetus, + *-cidium*, a killing, < *cædere*, kill.] In *med. jurisprudence*, the destruction of the life of a fetus. Also *fœticide*.

feticism (fē'ti-sizm), *n.* An improper and little-used form of *fetishism*.

fetid (fē'tid or fet'id), *a.* [< L. *fetidus*, less correctly *fœtidus, fœtidus*, stinking, fetid, < *fetere*, less correctly *fœtere, fœtere*, stink, allied to *fumus*, smoke: see *fume*.] Having an offensive smell; stinking.

Most putrefactions . . . smell either *fetid* or mouldy. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

Fetid aloes. See *aloes*.

fetidness (fē'tid- or fet'id-nes), *n.* The quality of smelling offensively; a fetid or stinking quality.

fetiferous (fē-tif'ę-rus), *a.* [< L. *fetus*, offspring, young, + *ferre*, = E. *bear*[1], + *-ous*; cf. L. *fetifer*, causing fruitfulness (of the Nile).] Producing young, as animals. *Coles*, 1717. [Rare.]

fetise†, **fetist**, *a.* [ME., < OF. *faitis, faitice, fetis*, neat, well-made: see *feat*[2] and *featous*.] Neat; pretty; graceful: same as *feat*[2].

Ryght anon than comen tombesteres
Fetys and smale, and yonge fruytesteres. *Chaucer*, Pardoner's Tale, l. 15.

Faire fyngers unfolde *fetise* nailes. *Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 188.

Alle a-wondered thei were of the barn [child] him bi-hinde,
So faire & so *fetyse* it was & freliche schapen. *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 393.

In me is no poynte that may payre,
I fele me *fetys* and fayre,
My powar es passande my peres. *York Plays*, p. 3.

Faire falle the my faire sone, so *fetis* of face! *York Plays*, p. 125.

fetisely†, *adv.* [ME., < *fetise* + *-ly*[2]. Cf. *featly, featously*.] Neatly: same as *featly*.

Frensch sche spak ful faire and *fetysly*,
After the scole of Stratford atte Bowe. *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 123.

fetish (fē'tish), *n.* [Also, after the French, *fetich*; first in E. in the form *fetisso* (< Pg. *feitiço*); later after the F. (the word having come into general European use in consequence of the work of Charles de Brosses, "Du Culte des Dieux *fétiches*," 1760); = D. *fetiche* = Sw. Dan. *fetisch* = G. *fetisch*, < F. *fétiche*, < Pg. *feitiço*, artificial (cf. *feitiço*, n., sorcery, charm, allurement, *feiticeria*, sorcery, witchcraft, *feiticeiro*, sorcerer, wizard, etc.), = Sp. *hechizo*, artificial, imitated (cf. *hechizo*, bewitchment, fascination, *hechicería*, sorcery, witchcraft, *hechicero*, sorcerer, etc.), = It. *fattizio*, artificial, = OF. *faitise, faitice* (> ME. *fetise*), F. restored *factice*, artificial, < L. *facticius*, less correctly *factitius*, made by art, artificial, factitious, < *facere*, make: see *fact*, and cf. *factitious, fetise, feat*[2], *featous*, which are thus doublets of *fetish*. The word seems to have been applied by the Portuguese sailors and traders on the west coast of Africa to objects worshiped by the natives, which were regarded as charms or talismans.] **1.** Any material object regarded with awe, as having mysterious powers residing in it or as being the representative or habitation of a deity to which worship may be paid, and from which supernatural aid is to be expected. A fetish may be an animal, as a cock, a serpent, a bear, etc., or an inanimate object, as a tree, a river, a stone, a tooth, a shell, a shaving, etc. The worship of fetishes belongs to a low and brutish stage or form of religion.

Fetishes of Dahomey, Africa.

When the king [in Guinea] will sacrifice to *Fetisso*, hee commands the *Fetisseros* [Pg. *feiticeiro*, sorcerer] to enquire of a Tree, whereto he ascribeth Diuinitie, what hee will demand. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 651.

To class an object as a *fetish* demands explicit statement that a spirit is considered as embodied in it or acting through it or communicating by it, or at least that the people it belongs to do habitually think this of such objects; or it must be shown that the object is treated as having personal consciousness and power, is talked with, worshipped, prayed to, sacrificed to, petted or ill-treated with reference to its past or future behaviour to its votaries. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 133.

Before experience had yet taught men to distinguish between the possible and the impossible, and while they were ready on the slightest suggestion to ascribe unknown powers to any object and make a *fetish* of it, their conceptions of humanity and its capacities were necessarily vague and without specific limits. *H. Spencer*, Universal Progress, p. 66.

Hence—**2.** An object of blind devotion; an idol: as, gold has become his *fetish*.

No faith in the cross that makes a *fetich* of the cross is going to stand proof. *Bushnell*, Forgiveness and Law, p. 92.

His return at any hour or any moment was the *fetish* that she let no misgiving blaspheme. *Howells*, Modern Instance, xxxv.

A church without humanity!
Patron of pride, and prejudice, and wrong,—
The rich man's charm and *fetish* of the strong. *Whittier*, On a Prayer-Book.

You are always against superstitions, and yet you make work a *fetish*. *W. Black*, Princess of Thule, x.

Before the Civil War the Constitution was our national *fetich*. To doubt the wisdom of its founders was heresy. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 454.

3. Same as *fetish-man*.

Anything which happens, even in the most ordinary course of nature, he may pronounce to be the work of a *fetish* or a wizard, and to need his assistance to ferret it out. *Nineteenth Century*, XXII. 801.

fetishism (fē'tish-izm), *n.* [Also, after the French, *fetichism*, and sometimes *feticism*; = F. *fétichisme*; as *fetish* + *-ism*.] **1.** The practice of worshiping a fetish; that form of religious belief and practice in which fetishes are the objects of worship. See the extracts.

The President de Brosses, a most original thinker of the last century, struck by the descriptions of the African worship of material and terrestrial objects, introduced the word *Fétichisme* as a general descriptive term; and since then it has obtained great currency by Comte's use of it to denote a general theory of primitive religion, in which external objects are regarded as animated by a life analogous to man's. . . . It seems to me . . . more convenient to use the word Animism for the doctrine of spirits in general, and to confine the word *Fetishism* to that subordinate department which it properly belongs to: namely, the doctrine of spirits embodied in, or attached to, or conveying influence through, certain material objects. *Fetishism* will be taken as including the worship of "stocks and stones," and thence it passes by an imperceptible gradation into Idolatry. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 132.

Fetichism is almost the opposite of Religion; it stands towards it in the same relation as Alchemy to Chemistry, or Astrology to Astronomy, and shows how fundamentally our idea of a deity differs from that which presents itself to the savage. The Negro does not hesitate to punish a refractory Fetish, and hides it in his waistcloth if he does not wish it to know what is going on. Aladdin's lamp is, in fact, a well-known illustration of a Fetish. *Sir J. Lubbock*, Orig. of Civilisation, p. 349.

A latent *fetishism*, which is betrayed in that love of personification, or of applying epithets derived from sentient beings to inanimate nature, . . . is the root of a great part of our opinions. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 372.

Hence—**2.** Blind devotion to one object or idea; abject superstition.

fetishist (fē'tish-ist), *n.* and *a.* [Also *fetichist*; < *fetish* + *-ist*.] **I.** *n.* A worshiper of fetishes.

The Voguls, though baptized, are in fact *fetichists*, as much as the unconverted Samoyedes. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 81.

II. *a.* Same as *fetishistic*.

They [the tribe of Wolof Serrare] . . . have not yet entirely renounced *fetichist* practices. *London Daily News*.

fetishistic (fē-ti-shis'tik), *a.* [Also *fetichistic;* < *fetish* + *-ist-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by fetishism; abjectly superstitious.

Our resuscitated spirit was not a pagan philosopher nor a philosophizing pagan poet, but a man of the fifteenth century, inheriting its strange web of belief and unbelief, of Epicurean levity and *Fetichistic* dread.
George Eliot, Romola (Proem).

Jacob Grimm was beginning those profound inductive researches which ended in demonstrating the *fetishistic* origin of myths. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 177.

fetish-man (fē'tish-man), *n.* A man who is supposed to have the powers or character of a fetish.

The *fetish-man* is bound by no law; he recognizes no rules of evidence. *Nineteenth Century*, XXII. 801.

fetish-snake (fē'tish-snāk), *n.* A book-name of an African rock-snake, *Python sebæ.*

Python sebæ is a form often met with in zoölogical gardens, where it is known as the *fetich-snake.*
Stand. Nat. Hist., III. 359.

fetlock (fet'lok), *n.* [Also dial. *fetterlock, fewterlock;* < ME. *fitlokes, feetlakkes*, pl., = D. *vitlok, vitslok* (Halma, cited by Wedgwood) = MHG. *vizzeloch*, G. dial. *fissloch, fisloch, fislach*, fetlock, pastern. The second element is (appar.) ME. *lokk*, E. *lock*[2], a tuft of hair, but in sense 3 (and in *fetterlock*, 2) it is *lock*[1]. The first element is usually regarded as a form of *foot* (cf. *fetter, n.*, and G. *fessel*, a fetter, also a fetlock), though by some compared with G. *fitze*, MHG. *vitze*, OHG. *fizza*, a skein of thread or yarn, = Icel. *feti*, a strand, = Dan. *fid, fed*, a skein.] **1.** A tuft of hair growing behind the pastern-joint of horses.

So, underneath the belly of their steeds,
That stain'd their *fetlocks* in his smoking blood,
The noble gentleman gave up the ghost.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 3.

And smooth'd his *fetlocks* and his mane,
And slack'd his girth and stripp'd his rein.
Byron, Mazeppa, iii.

Cheerily neighed the steeds, with dew on their manes and their *fetlocks.* *Longfellow*, Evangeline, i. 2.

2. The joint on which the hair grows: same as *fetlock-joint.*— **3.** [Associated with *foot* or *fetter* and *lock*[1].] An instrument fixed on the leg of a horse when put to pasture, for the purpose of preventing him from running off. Also *fetterlock.*

The farm-horse drags his *fetlock* chain.
Whittier, The Old Burying-Ground.

fetlock-boot (fet'lok-bōt), *n.* A covering designed to protect the fetlock and pastern of a horse, as from injury by interference.

fetlocked (fet'lokt), *a.* **1.** Having fetlocks.— **2.** Tied or hobbled by the fetlock.

Shakespeare, then, found a language already to a certain extent established, but not yet *fetlocked* by dictionary and grammar mongers.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 157.

fetlock-joint (fet'lok-joint), *n.* The joint of a horse's leg next to the foot; anatomically, the metacarpo- or metatarsophalangeal articulation. In the fore limb it corresponds to the knuckle at the base of the middle finger. See cut under *fetter-bone.*

fetlow (fet'lō), *n.* [A dial. form of *whitlow.* D. *fijt*, a whitlow, is appar. not connected.] A whitlow or felon in cattle.

fetor (fē'tor), *n.* [L., less correctly *fœtor, fœtor*, a stench, < *fetere*, stink: see *fetid.*] Any strong offensive smell; stench.

Being volatile and of strong natural odor, it [carbolic acid] commingles mechanically with the offensive vapors, and, being in excess, disguises for a time the *fœtor* known to be present. *Disinfectants*, p. 19.

I have learned to prefer this flesh [seal] to the reindeer's —at least, that of the female seal, which has not the *fetor* of her mate's. *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 235.

fettet, *v. t.* See *fet*[1]. *Chaucer.*

fetter (fet'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *feter*, < AS. *fetor, feter* = OS. *feterōs, fiteriōs*, pl., = OHG. *fezzera*, MHG. *vezzer*, G. dial. *fesser* = Icel. *fjöturr* = Sw. *fjetter*, fetter, = Norw. *fjetra*, a wooden pin, a trunnel; akin to L. *pedica*, a fetter, *compes* (*comped-*), a fetter, Gr. *πέδη*, a fetter; from the orig. form of *foot*, AS. *fōt*, etc., = L. *pes* (*ped-*) = Gr. *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = Skt. *pad:* see *foot.* Prob. not related to AS. *fetel*, a fetter, chain, belt, girdle, = OHG. *fezzil*, MHG. *vezzel*, G. *fessel*, a belt, sword-belt (G. *fessel* having now taken the place of *fesser*, in sense of *fetter*), = Norw. *futul*, a fetter, = Icel. *fetill*, a belt, strap. See *fettle.*] **1.** A chain or bar by which a person or an animal is confined by the foot, so that he is either made fast to an object or deprived of free motion by having one foot attached to the other; a shackle.

They toke his *feters* of incontenent
ffrom his leggis; and whan they had so do,
Thanne was he glad inow, and furth he went.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1807.

Who would wear *fetters*, though they were all of gold?
Dekker and Webster, Sir Thomas Wyat.

2. Anything that confines or restrains from motion; a restraint; a check.

Here the free spirit of mankind, at length,
Throws its last *fetters* off.
Bryant, The Ages, xxxiii.

Does he blame the capitals, which certainly do not follow the exact pattern of any Vitruvian order? Let us answer boldly, Why should art be put in *fetters?*
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 246.

Human speech shook off the classic *fetters* . . . by which it was long cramped, and . . . luxuriated in its new-found liberty. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 123.

=**Syn. 1.** *Gyve, Manacle*, etc. See *shackle*, *n.*

fetter (fet'ėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *feteren*, < AS. *gefeterian* = OHG. *gifezzarōn* = Icel. *fjötra* = Sw. *fjettra*, fetter, = Norw. *fjetra*, fix, hold fast, hold spellbound; from the noun. Cf. G. *fesseln* = Norw. *futla*, fetter: see *fetter, n.*] To put fetters upon; shackle or confine, as with fetters; hence, to bind; confine; restrain.

The kyng then comaund to cacche hir belyue,
And *fetur* hir fast in a fre prisoune—
A stithe house of stone—to still hir of noise.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3518.

You know I never *fettered* nor imprisoned the word religion. *Donne*, Letters, xxx.

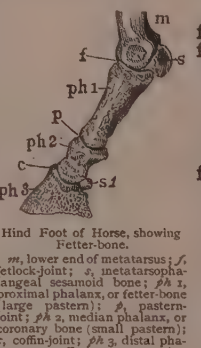
My heels are *fetter'd*, but my fist is free.
Milton, S. A., l. 1235.

If he call rogue and rascal from a garret,
He means you no more mischief than a parrot:
The words for friend and foe alike were made,
To *fetter* them in verse is all his trade.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., ii. 428.

And is a press that is purchased or pensioned more free than a press that is *fettered?*
D. Webster, Speech, Oct. 12, 1832.

In reading Thomas Aquinas . . . one is constantly provoked to say, What could not such a mind have done if it had not been *fettered* by such a method?
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 90.

fetter-bone (fet'ėr-bōn), *n.* [< *fetter* (cf. *fetterlock* and *fetlock*) + *bone.*] The great pastern or first phalangeal bone of a horse's foot, succeeded by the coronary and coffin-bone, and articulating with the cannon-bone at the fetlock-joint.



Hind Foot of Horse, showing Fetter-bone.

m, lower end of metatarsus; *f*, fetlock-joint; *s*, metatarsophalangeal sesamoid bone; *ph* 1, proximal phalanx, or fetter-bone (large pastern); *p*, pastern-joint; *ph* 2, median phalanx, or coronary bone (small pastern); *c*, coffin-joint; *ph* 3, distal phalanx, or coffin-bone, supporting the hoof; *s* 1, interphalangeal sesamoid bone (navicular).

fetter-bush (fet'ėr-bush), *n.* An ericaceous evergreen shrub, *Andromeda nitida*, of the pine-barrens of the southern United States. It bears numerous fragrant white flowers in axillary clusters.

fettered (fet'ėrd), *p. a.* In *zoöl.*, having the feet stretched backward and apparently unfit for the purpose of walking, as in the seal, or concealed within the integuments of the abdomen.

fetterless (fet'ėr-les), *a.* [< *fetter* + *-less.*] Free from fetters or restraint; unfettered.

Yet this affected strain gives me a tongue
As *fetterless* as an Emperor's.
Marston, Malcontent, i. 4.

fetterlock (fet'ėr-lok), *n.* [E. dial., also *fewterlock;* a var. of *fetlock*, as if < *fetter* + *lock*[1]. See *fetlock.*] **1.** Same as *fetlock*, 3.— **2.** In *her.*, a shackle or lock. The hoop of this instrument is sometimes represented as a band of steel, and sometimes as a chain. *Boutell.*

Long live the Black Knight of the *Fetterlock!*
Scott, Ivanhoe, xxxii.

fettle (fet'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fettled*, ppr. *fettling.* [< ME. (North.) *fettlen, fetlen*, bind, arrange, prepare. Origin uncertain; perhaps orig. 'bind,' < AS. *fetel*, a belt, girdle: see *fetter, n.* Icel. *fitla* (little used), touch with the fingers, fidget, Sw. dial. *futtla*, fumble with the fingers, and a large number of similar forms, with similar senses, in LG., HG., etc., offer no explanation of the E. word. See *fit*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bind; tie up.

In the tyxte, there thyse two [poverty and patience] arn in teme [team] layde,
Hit arn *fettled* in on [one] forme.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 38.

2. To arrange; prepare; put in order; repair; mend.

When hit [the ark] watz *fettled* and forged and to the fulle graythed. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 248.

I could *fettle* and clump owd booöts and shoes wi' the best on 'em all. *Tennyson*, The Northern Cobbler.

It [the world] needs *fettling*, and who's to *fettle* it?
Mrs. Gaskell.

3. To beat; thrash. *Halliwell.* [Obsolete or provincial in the foregoing senses.]—**4.** To line (the hearth of a puddling-furnace). See *fettling.*

In *fettling* the furnace, . . . oxide of iron bricks moulded to fit the furnace are built in and then baked in situ, and *fettled* in much the same way as Dank's furnace.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 324.

Fettled ale or **porter**, ale or porter sweetened with sugar and seasoned with a little ginger and nutmeg. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To potter; set about in a fussy, pottering way; do trifling business. [Prov. Eng.]

When you [the footman] know your master is most busy in company, come in, and pretend to *fettle* about the room; and if he chides, say you thought he rang the bell.
Swift, Directions to Servants, iii.

fettle (fet'l), *n.* [< *fettle, v.* In sense 2, cf. AS. *fetel*, a belt: see *fettle, v.*] **1.** The state of being prepared, or in good repair or condition: as, he is in splendid *fettle* to-day. [Prov. Eng.]

It's a fine thing . . . to have the chance of getting a bit of the country into good *fettle*, as they say, and putting men into the right way with their farming.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xl.

2. A handle in the side of a large basket. *Halliwell; Jamieson.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

fettle (fet'l), *a.* [< *fettle, v.*] Neat; tight; handy. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

fettling (fet'ling), *n.* In *metal.*, the lining of the hearth forming the working-bed of the puddling-furnace. It was formerly made of sand, when dry puddling was the method employed; but, with the present system of pig-boiling or wet puddling, refractory substances rich in the oxids of iron are employed as fettling. See *puddle, bulldog*, and *blue-billy.* Different fettlings are used according to the class of iron to be produced.

He also saturates the purple ore used as *fettling* with the saline solution. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 493.

fettstein (fet'stīn), *n.* [G., lit. 'fat stone,' < *fett*, = E. *fat*[1], + *stein* = E. *stone.*] The name given by Werner to the mineral nepheline or nephelite, in allusion to its greasy luster. It is a silicate of aluminium, sodium, and potassium. [Rarely used by English authors.]

fetuous†, *a.* An improper form of *featous.*

feture†, *n.* [< L. *fetura*, less correctly *futura*, a bringing forth, brood, offspring, < √ **fe*, pp. *fetus*, generate, produce: see *fetus.*] Progeny or offspring. *Davies.*

Some of them engendered one, some other such *fetures*, and every one in that he was delivered of was excellent politic, wise. *Latimer*, Sermons and Remains, I. 50.

fetus (fē'tus), *n.* [L. *fetus*, less correctly *fœtus*, a bringing forth, a bearing, hence also offspring, progeny (rarely of human kind), < *fetus*, a., pregnant, breeding, newly delivered, pp. of √ **fe, *fev*, generate, produce, appearing in *fecundus*, fecund, *femina*, woman, etc., and in perf. *fui*, I was, fut. part. *futurus*, future, = Gr. *φύειν*, generate, produce, *φύεσθαι*, grow, = Skt. √ *bhū*, become, be, = AS. *bēon*, E. *be:* see *be*[1], *future, fecund, female, feminine, physical, phyton*, etc.] The young of viviparous animals in the womb, and of oviparous animals in the egg; the embryo in the later stage of development. See *embryo.* Also spelled *fœtus.*— **Fetus papyraceus**, in *teratol.*, one of a pair of twin embryos which has been killed and reduced to a flattened remnant by the growth of the other embryo.— **Mammary fetus**, the undeveloped young of a marsupial animal while it remains in the pouch attached to the nipple.=**Syn.** See *embryo.*

fetwa (fet'wä), *n.* [Also written *fatva, fetva, fetvah, fetwah*, repr. Ar. (whence Hind.) *fatwā*, a judicial decision.] A declaration in writing, by a competent authority, of the requirements of the Muslim holy law in any given case.

There is besides a collection of all the *fetwas* or decisions pronounced by the different muftis. *Brougham.*

feu (fū), *n.* [One of the forms of *feud*[2], fee: see *feud*[2] and *fee*[2].] In *Scots law:* (*a*) A free and gratuitous right to lands granted to one for service to be performed by him according to the proper tenure thereof; specifically, a right to the use and enjoyment of lands, houses, or other heritable subjects of perpetuity, in consideration of agricultural services or an annual payment in grain or money, called *feu-duty*, and certain other contingent burdens. This was anciently deemed an ignoble tenure, as distinguished from *ward-holding*, where the service rendered was purely military, and from *blanch-holding*, where it was merely nominal. (*b*) The land or piece of ground so held; a fief.

feu (fū), *v. t.* [< *feu, n.*] To make a feu of; vest in one who pays the annual feu-duty.

Frequently leased or *feued* out for a fixed duty.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 63.

feuage (fū′āj), *n.* [< OF. *feuage, fouage, foage* (ML. reflex *foagium*), fire-wood, a tax on fireplaces, < ML. *focaticum*, a tax on fireplaces, < L. *focus*, a fireplace (> OF. *feu*, fireplace, fire): see *fuel, focus*.] A tax formerly imposed upon fireplaces and chimneys.

The Prince of Wales . . . imposing a new taxation upon the Gascoignes, of *Feuage* or Chymney money, so discontented the people as they exclaime against the government of the English. *Daniel*, Hist. Eng., p. 214.

feuar (fū′ăr), *n.* [Sc., i. e., **feuer*, < *feu*, q. v.] In *Scots law*, one who holds a feu or feus. Also *fuar*.

feu-contract (fū′kon″trakt), *n.* In *Scots law*, a contract which regulates the giving out of land in feu between the superior and vassal or feuar.

feud[1] (fūd), *n.* [In form and pronunciation now assimilated to *feud*[2], q. v.; < ME. *fede, feide*, prop. **feithe*, < AS. *fæhth*, nom. rarely *fæhthu, fæhtho* = OFries. *feithe* = D. *veete* = OHG. *fēhida*, MHG. *vēhede, vēde*, G. *fehde* = Icel. Sw. *fegd*, formerly *fejd* = Dan. *feide*, enmity, hostility, feud, war (whence ML. *faida, feida*, OF. *faide, fede, feide, foide*); not in Goth. (where **faihitha* would be expected: Goth. *fijathwa*, hatred, is only remotely connected); an abstract noun in *-th*, < AS. *fāh*, hostile, outlawed, guilty, *fāhman*, a foeman, in ME. a noun, *fo, foo*, mod. E. *foe*: see *foe* and *fiend*. *Feud* is thus the abstract noun of *foe* (which was orig. an adj.).] 1. Enmity; animosity; active hostility; a vengeful quarrel between individuals or parties; especially, hostility between families or parties in a state; a state of civic contention.

The natural issue of this [unreasonable desire] must be perpetual *feuds* and bickerings, contentions and struggles. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xxiv.

The personal *feuds* and animosities that happen among so small a people might obstruct the course of justice. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 306.

It was said that Francis and Hastings were notoriously on bad terms, that they had been at *feud* during many years, that on one occasion their mutual aversion had impelled them to seek each other's lives. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

Ring out the *feud* of rich and poor,
Ring in redress to all mankind.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cvi.

2. More specifically, an aggravated state of hostility, marked by frequent or occasional sanguinary conflicts, between one family or clan and another, to avenge insults, injuries, or murders inflicted by one party, or by any member of it, upon those of the other side; a vendetta.

The Crosiers haud thee at a *feud*.
Death of Parcy Reed (Child's Ballads, VI. 143).

Right of feud, in *early Eng. law*, the right to self-protection and redress by personal violence; the right to resist wrong and retaliate for one's self and one's kinsmen; or the corresponding liability to be attacked for vengeance. See *frith*[1].

A glance at the early history of our national justice shows that its original groundwork was the *right of feud*. *J. R. Green.*

feud[2] (fūd), *n.* [< ML. *feudum*, also written *feodum* (whence the less proper E. spelling *feod*, q. v.), a feud, fief, fee; < OHG. *fihu, fehu*, cattle (also prob., as in AS. *feoh*, etc., property in general): see *fee*[1]. Hence (from OHG.) OF. *fieu, fief, feu, fied* (whence ME. *fee*, E. *fee*[2], and, from *fief*, later E. *fief* and *feff, feoff*) = Pr. *feu* = It. *fio*, fee, fief: see *fee*[2], *fief, feoff*. The origin of the *d* in ML. *feudum* is uncertain; as the word was artificial, the *d* was perhaps a mere insertion to avoid the collocation *eui*; the reg. ML. reflex of the OHG., etc., would be *feuum*, which actually occurs in the Doomsday Book. *Feud*[2] and its derivatives are less prop. spelled *feod*, etc.] 1. In *feudal law*, an estate in land granted on condition of services to be rendered to the grantor, in default of which the land was to revert to the grantor; a fief; a tenure of land under and by dependence on a superior. The grantor or lord was entitled to the homage or fealty of the grantee or vassal. The estate was so called in contradistinction to *allodium*, which is an estate subject to no superior but the general law of the land.

Palgrave considers that the origin of feudal tenure may be traced to the grants made by the Romans to the barbarian Læti occupying the Limitanean or Ripuarian territories, upon the condition of performing military service. These dotations or *feuds* descended only to the male heir of the donee, and could not be alienated to a non-military tenant. *W. K. Sullivan*, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. ccxxiii.

2. Land held in feudal tenure by a vassal.

The essential and fundamental principle of a territorial *feud* was, that it was land held by a limited or conditional estate—the property being in the lord, the usufruct in the tenant. *W. K. Sullivan*, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. ccxxii.

Honorary feud, in *law*, a title of nobility descendible to the eldest son, exclusive of all the rest.—**Military feuds,** in Great Britain, the original feuds, which were in the hands of men who performed military duty for their tenures.

feudal[1] (fū′dal), *a.* [< *feud*[1] + *-al*.] Pertaining to or in the nature of a feud or partizan conflict.

Few were the words and stern and high,
That marked the foeman's *feudal* hate.
Scott, L. of L. M., iii. 4.

feudal[2] (fū′dal), *a.* [Also written *feodal*; = F. *féodal* = Sp. Pg. *feudal* = It. *feudale* = G. *feudal*, etc., < ML. *feudalis*, feudal, a vassal, < *feudum*, a feud: see *feud*[2].] 1. Pertaining to feuds, fiefs, or fees; relating to or dependent upon the method of landholding called feud, fief, or fee: as, *feudal* tenure; *feudal* rights or services; a *feudal* lord or vassal.

The *feudal* tenure, which was certainly at first the tenure of servants who, but for the dignity of their master, might have been called slaves, became in the Middle Ages the tenure of noblemen. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 341.

The old *feudal* spirit which prompted a man to treat his tenants and villeins as part of his stock . . . had been crushed before the reign of Edward III. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 469.

2. Pertaining to the state of society under this system of tenure; characteristic of the relations of lord and vassal.

It is time . . . that we had a *feudal* map of England before the manorial boundaries are wiped away. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 64.

Feudal system, a system of political organization with reference to the tenure of land and to military service and allegiance prevalent in Europe in the middle ages. Its main peculiarity was that the bulk of the land was divided into feuds or fiefs, held by their owners on condition of the performance of certain duties, especially military services, to a superior lord, who, on default of such performance, could reclaim the land. This superior might be either the sovereign, or some subject who thus held of the sovereign, and in turn had created the fief by subinfeudation. According to the pure feudal system, the lord was entitled to the fealty of his tenants, but not to that of their subtenants, every man looking only to his immediate lord. On the continent of Europe, while the system was in full operation, this principle made the great lords practically independent of their nominal sovereigns, who could command their allegiance only through their self-interest or by superior force; and therefore kings were often powerless against their vassals. In England, however, the sovereign was always entitled to the fealty of all his subjects. Feudal tenures were abolished in England by act of Parliament in 1660, in Scotland in 1747, and in France at the revolution of 1789. In Germany, Austria, etc., they continued till after the revolutionary movements of 1848–50. In each case, however, they had long previously been much mitigated in their social and political effects. A feudal system prevailed in China from a very early period, but was brought to an end in 220 B. C., on the conquest of the whole country by Siang Wang of Tsin, known as Tsin-shi-Hwang-ti. The feudal system of Japan was abolished in 1871, when the daimios or barons surrendered their lands to the mikado. See *daimio*.

feudalism (fū′dal-izm), *n.* [= F. *féodalisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *feudalismo*; as *feudal*[2] + *-ism*.] The feudal system and its incidents; the system of holding lands by military service.

On the seemingly trifling pomp and pretence of chivalry, the mischievous fabric of extinct *feudalism* was threatening gradually to reconstruct itself. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 469.

Feudalism was really a co-operative association for the mutual defence of the members. *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 52.

Though he was no chartist or radical, I consider Carlyle's by far the most indignant comment or protest anent the fruits of *feudalism* to-day in Great Britain. *W. Whitman*, Essays from "The Critic," p. 34.

feudalist (fū′dal-ist), *n.* [< *feudal*[2] + *-ist*. Cf. *feudist*.] 1. A supporter of the feudal system.

The Prussian *Feudalists* had risen up in arms against some of his [Bismarck's] liberal reforms. *Lowe*, Bismarck, II. 395.

2. One versed in feudal law; a feudist.

feudalistic (fū-da-lis′tik), *a.* Of the nature of feudalism.

While the main tenor of his life was *feudalistic*, the habitant of New France spurned certain duties that were regarded as essential prerogatives of his master in the Old World. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 152.

feudality (fū-dal′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *féodalité* = Sp. *feudalidad* = Pg. *feudalidade* = It. *feudalità*; as *feudal*[2] + *-ity*.] The state or quality of being feudal; feudal form of constitution.

It had doubtless a powerful tendency to cherish the influence of *feudality* and clanship. *Hallam.*

At the end of the last century, when revolutionary effervescence was beginning to ferment, the people of Arles swept all its *feudality* away, defacing the very arms upon the town gate, and trampling the palace towers to dust. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 327.

feudalization (fū″dal-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *feudalize* + *-ation*.] The act of feudalizing or reducing to feudal tenure, or of conforming to feudalism.

The *feudalisation* of any one country in Europe must be conceived as a process including a long series of political, administrative, and judicial changes. *Maine*, Village Communities, p. 133.

Down indeed to the first French Revolution, the exceptional tenure of land in franc-alleu, which here and there survived amid the general *feudalisation*, was held by Frenchmen in high honour. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 340.

The *feudalization* of the Church by grants or purchase of its highest offices as fiefs of lord or king, and by their transmission, like lay estates, from father to son. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 496.

feudalize (fū′dal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *feudalized*, ppr. *feudalizing*. [< *feudal*[2] + *-ize*.] To reduce to a feudal tenure; conform to feudalism.

We must conceive of the whole territory of France as *feudalized*—that is, divided and subdivided into larger and smaller fiefs, nominally constituting a complete hierarchy. *Stillé*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 143.

The Church, too, never became *feudalized*. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 298.

feudally (fū′dal-i), *adv.* In a feudal manner. *Hallam.*

feudary (fū′dā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *feudarius*, n., one invested with a feud, prop. an adj., < *feudum*, a feud: see *feud*[2].] I. *a.* Pertaining to or held by feudal tenure.

And what greater dividing than by a pernicious and hostile peace to disalliege a whole *feudary* kingdom from the ancient dominion of England. *Milton*, Articles of Peace with the Irish.

II. *n.*; pl. *feudaries* (-riz). 1. A tenant who holds his lands by feudal service; a feudatory.

But before the releasement thereof, first he was miserablie compelled . . . to giue ouer both his crowne & sceptre to that Antichrist of Rome for the space of flue dales, & his client, vassale, *feudarie*, & tenant to receive againe of him at the hands of another Cardinal. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 230.

2. An ancient officer of the court of wards in England.

Also written *feodary*.

feudatary (fū′dā-tā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *feudataire* = Sp. Pg. It. *feudatario*, a. and n., < ML. *feudatarius*, n., the holder of a feud, prop. adj., < *feudum*, a feud: see *feud*[2]. Cf. *feudatory* and *feudary*.] Same as *feudatory*.

feudatory (fū′dā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [The more exact form (for the n.) is *feudatary*, < ML. *feudatarius*, n.: see *feudatary*. Cf. ML. *feudator*, the holder of a feud, < *feudum*, a feud: see *feud*[2].] I. *a.* Holding or held from another on feudal tenure. See *feudal*[2].

He hath claimed the kingdom of England, as *feudatory* to the see apostolic. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 104.

II. *n.*; pl. *feudatories* (-riz). 1. A tenant or vassal holding his lands of a superior on condition of military or feudal service; the tenant of a feud or fief. See *feudal*[2].

The Norman Conquest . . . introduced the feudal system, with its necessary appendages, a hereditary monarchy and nobility; the former in the line of the chief, who led the invading army, and the latter in that of his distinguished followers. They became his *feudatories*. The country—both land and people (the latter as serfs)—was divided between them. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 99.

The great *feudatory* at Rouen seemed, in a way in which no other *feudatory* seemed, to shut up his over-lord in a kind of prison. *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, II. 132.

2. A fief.

A service paid by the King of Spaine for the kingdomes of Naples and Sicily, pretended *feudatorys* to the Pope. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 22, 1644.

It must not be supposed that in the partition of France into *feudatories* the king was ignored. He, from the very nature of the system, was its head, from whom all authority theoretically descended. *Stillé*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 142.

feudbote† (fūd′bōt), *n.* [A mod. form, repr. AS. *fæhth-bōt*, < *fæhth*, a feud, quarrel, + *bōt*, amends, fine, boot: see *feud*[1] and *boot*[1].] A fine for engaging in a feud or quarrel.

feu de joie (fē dē zhwo). [F., a bonfire, lit. fire of joy: *feu*, fire, < L. *focus*, a hearth, fireplace (see *focus*); *de*, of; *joie*, see *joy*. Hence E. dial. (Craven) *feudjor*, a bonfire.] A bonfire, or a firing of guns, in token of joy.

About three o'clock the discharge of fifty pieces of cannon was answered by a *feu de joie* from all the regiments of the garrison, and the yeomanry corps drawn up for the purpose in Stephen's Green. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 406.

feudist (fū′dist), *n.* [< F. *feudiste* = Sp. Pg. *feudista*, < L. *feudum*, feud: see *feud*[2].] 1. A writer on feuds; one versed in feudal law.

I call it, as the *feudists* do, jus utendi prædio alieno; a right to use another man's land, not a property in it. *Spelman*, Feuds and Tenures, ii.

2. One living under the feudal system.

The Greeks, the Romans, the Britons, the Saxons, and even originally the *feudists*, divided the lands equally. *Blackstone*, Com., II. xiv.

feudum (fū′dum), *n.* [ML., also *feodum, feoudium*: see *feud*[2].] 1. Land granted to be held as a benefice, in distinction from land granted to be held allodially.—2. An estate of inheritance; an interest in land descendible to heirs. *K. E. Digby.*

feu-duty (fū′dū′ti), *n.* In *Scots law*, the annual duty or rent paid by a feuar to his superior, according to the tenure of his right.

Feuillant (fē-lyoṅ′), *n.* [F.] 1. A member of a congregation of reformed Cistercian monks, instituted by Jean de la Barrière. The reform aimed at stricter monastic discipline, and was approved by the Pope in 1586. In 1630 the congregation was divided into two: the French, called *Notre Dame des Feuillants*, and the Italian, called *Reformed Bernardines*.

2. A club of constitutional royalists in the French revolution, taking its name from the convent of the Feuillants in Paris, where it met. It was broken up in August, 1792.

The old Jacobins became absolutely republican, and, in contempt, called the *Feuillants* the Club Monarchique.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 602.

Feuillantine (fē-lyoṅ-tēn′), *n.* [< *Feuillant* + *-ine*².] A member of a congregation of nuns organized in the last part of the sixteenth century, and corresponding to the Feuillants.

Feuillea (fū-il′ē-ă), *n.* [NL., named after Louis *Feuillet*, a French traveler and naturalist (1660–1732).] A cucurbitaceous genus of half a dozen species, of tropical America. They are frutescent climbers, and the large, bitter, and very oily seeds are both purgative and emetic. *F. cordifolia* is the antidote cacoon of Jamaica, which is employed as a remedy for various diseases and as an antidote to certain poisons. Also *Fevillea*.

feuillemorte (fèly-môrt′), *a.* and *n.* [F. *feuille morte*, lit. 'dead leaf': see *filemot*.] I. *a.* Of the color of a dead or faded leaf; of a shade of brown. Also *foliomort*.

To make a countryman understand what *feuillemorte* colour signifies, it may suffice to tell him 'tis the colour of wither'd leaves falling in Autumn.
Locke, Human Understanding, III. xi. § 14.

II. *n.* A color like that of a dead or faded leaf; filemot.

It was one of the shades of brown known by the name of *feuille-morte*, or dead-leaf colour.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., IX. 134.

feuillet (fē-lyā′), *n.* [F., a leaf, sheet, plate, gill, third stomach, dim. of *feuille*, a leaf, < L. *folium*, a leaf: see *foil*¹, *folio*.] 1. The third stomach of a ruminant; the psalterium or manyplies.—2. In *diamond-cutting*, the projecting points of the triangular facets of a rose-cut diamond, whose bases join those of the triangles of the central pyramid. *E. D.*

feuilleton (fē′lye-toṅ), *n.* [F., dim. of *feuillet*, a leaf, sheet: see *feuillet*.] 1. In French newspapers, a part of one or more pages (the bottom) devoted to light literature or criticism, and generally marked off from the rest of the page by a rule.—2. The matter given in the feuilleton, very commonly consisting of part of a serial story.

To most Parisians of any education, and to many provincials, their daily paper, with its brilliant "leader" and its exciting *feuilleton*, is as necessary as their daily breakfast. *W. R. Greg*, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 130.

feuilletonism (fē′lye-ton-izm), *n.* [< *feuilleton* + *-ism*.] Such literary and scientific qualities as find expression in the feuilleton; an ephemeral, superficial, and showy quality in scholarship or literature.

Dignifying Schliemannism and spade-lore, *feuilletonism*, dilletantism, and sciolism with the name of scholarship.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 59.

feuilletonist (fē′lye-ton-ist), *n.* [< *feuilleton* + *-ist*.] One who writes for the feuilleton of a French newspaper.

If a great university deliberately discourages high linguistic attainments, and reserves her honours and places for smart but shallow *feuilletonists*, rash and pretentious theorists—in a word, for utterers of literary false coin—and vendors of literary wares which were chiefly meant to sell, what place is England likely soon to hold in the world of letters and learning?
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 57.

feuilletonistic (fē′lye-ton-is′tik), *a.* [< *feuilletonist* + *-ic*.] Characteristic or suggestive of a feuilleton; ephemeral; superficial.

The Count returned to the charge, and worried his Chief with what the latter called *feuilletonistic* remarks about the difficulties of his social and diplomatic position in Paris. *Lowe*, Bismarck, II. 42.

feute¹†, *n.* [ME., also written *fewte*, *foute*, *fute*, and later (mod.) *fuse*, *fusee* (see *fusee*³); origin unknown; perhaps connected with *feutercr*, but this is doubtful.] 1. Odor; scent.

Fute, odowre, odor. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 183.

When the houndes hadde *feute* of the hende beste.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2189.

2. The track or trail, as of a deer.

Feute, vestigium. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 159.

He fond the *feute* al fresh where forth the herde [cowherd] Hadde bore than barn [the child].
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 90.

feute²†, **feutee**†, *n.* [ME., also *fewtee*, < OF. *feaute*, etc., fealty: see *fealty*.] Same as *fealty*.

Homage non withsay
Ac alle deden him *feute*.
King Alisaunder (Weber's Metr. Rom.), l. 2910.

He lete make many newe knyghtes with his owne honde, whiche alle dide hym homage and *fewtee*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 121.

feuter¹†, **fewter**¹† (fū′tèr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *feutre*; < ME. *feuter*, *fewtre*, *fewtire*, etc., OF. *feutre*, *fautre*, *faultre*, *faltre*, *feltre*, a lance-rest, any such support; orig., according to the etym., a pad or padded socket, being a particular use of OF. *feutre*, *fautre*, *feltre*, etc., F. *feutre*, felt, packing, padding, a cushion, carpet (whence *feutrer*, pack, pad), = Pr. *feutre* = Sp. *fieltro* = Pg. It. *feltro*, < ML. *filtrum*, *feltrum*, felt, a pad or socket for a lance, < OHG. *filz* = AS. *felt*, etc., felt: see *felt*¹, *felter*.] A rest for a lance, attached to the saddle of a man-at-arms; a lance-rest; a support for a spear.

These com in the first fronte with speres in *fewtre* for to luste, for grete myster hadde thei of horse.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 446.

To William he priked with spere festned in *feuter*.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3436.

Streizet to him [he] rides,
With his spere on *feuter* festened that time.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3593.

A faire floreschte spere in *fewtyre* he castes,
And folowes faste one owre folke, and freschelye ascryez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1366.

feuter¹†, **fewter**¹† (fū′tèr), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *feutre*; < *feuter*¹, *fewter*¹, *n.*] To place, as a lance or spear, in the feuter or rest.

His speare he *feutred*, and at him it bore.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iv. 45.

feuter²†, **fewter**²†, *n.* Obsolete variants of *feature*.

Fewters of his face. *Romeus and Juliet*, p. 57.

feuterer†, **fewterer**† (fū′tèr-èr), *n.* [With additional suffix *-er*, as in *poulterer*, etc., for earlier **fewter*, *vewter*, a keeper of hounds, < OF. *vautrieur*, *vautreur*, a hunter, a poacher, < *vautrier*, *viautrier*, *viautrer*, hunt with hounds, < *viautre*, later spelled *vaultre* = Pr. *veltre* = It. *veltro* (ML. *veltrus*), a kind of hound, a mongrel between a hound and a mastiff, prob. < L. *vertagus*, also spelled *vertaga*, *vertagra*, *vertraga*, a greyhound, a word said to be of Celtic origin.] A keeper of hounds.

Tho *fewter*, two cast of brede he tase,
Two lesshe of grehoundes yf that he hase;
To yche a bone, that is to telle,
If I to 3ou the sothe shalle spelle.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 320.

If you will be
An honest yeoman—*fewterer*, feed us first,
And walk us after. *Massinger*, The Picture, v. 1.

feuth (fūth), *n.* A dialectal variant of *fulth*.

feutred†, *a.* [< F. *feutrer*, pad as with felt, < *feutre*, felt: see *felt*¹, *felter*, and cf. *feuter*¹.] Stuffed or bombasted, as a garment. *Fairholt.*

fever¹ (fē′vèr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *feaver*; < ME. *fever*, *fevere*, *fevre* (partly from OF.), earlier *fefer*, < AS. *fefer*, *fefor* = OHG. *fiebar*, MHG. *vieber*, G. *fieber* = Sw. Dan. *feber* = OF. *fevre*, *fievre*, F. *fièvre* = Pr. *febre* = Sp. *fiebre* = Pg. *febre* = It. *febbre*, < L. *febris*, a fever; perhaps orig. **ferbris* or **ferbis*, < *fervere*, be hot, burn, boil; or perhaps lit. 'a trembling,' akin to Gr. *φέβεσθαι*, flee affrighted, *φόβος*, flight, panic fear, fear, terror.] 1. In *pathol.*: (*a*) A temperature of the body higher than the normal temperature, appearing as a symptom of disease; pyrexia. The temperature of the body in health is between 98° and 99° F., and is maintained at this point by the adjustment of the production of bodily heat to its dissipation, both of these processes being largely under nervous control. During the period of invasion of a fever, or at any time when the temperature is rising, the heat produced exceeds the heat lost. If the rise is very rapid, the withdrawal of the blood from the skin, which diminishes the loss of heat, may give rise to a cold sensation or chill, which may be combined with an attack of shivering. By the latter the production of heat is increased. During fever the production of heat, while it may be greater than in a healthy body at rest, does not exceed what a healthy body can dispose of without experiencing increase of temperature. The consumption of the tissues of the body in fever exceeds ordinarily the repair, and there is more or less emaciation; the excretion of urea is increased; the pulse is usually quickened as well as the respiration; the bowels are apt to be constipated; and thirst, loss of appetite, headache, and vague pains are commonly complained of. Fever is caused by zymotic poisons, by local inflammation, or by overheating as in sunstroke, and is sometimes of exclusively nervous origin. It is unquestionably injurious to the patient when it is excessive or too long continued; in some cases, where it does not exceed certain limits, it is very probably innocuous, or may even be advantageous. Fever would ordinarily be called slight up to 101° or 102° F., moderate up to 103° or 103.5°, and high above this. Temperatures above 105° F. would be called excessively high, and to such the name of *hyperpyrexia* is applied. The limits of the significations of these terms are not precisely marked; they vary somewhat in the usage of different individuals. The prognostic significance of pyrexia depends on the accompanying conditions. (*b*) The group of symptoms consisting of pyrexia and the symptoms usually associated with it. (*c*) A disease in which pyrexia is a prominent symptom: as, typhoid *fever*, scarlet *fever*, etc.

For the *feuere* agu hath comounly alienacioun of witt, and schewynge of thingis of fantasy.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 22.

Yesterday at the seventh hour the *fever* left him.
John iv. 52.

He had a *fever* when he was in Spain,
And, when the fit was on him, I did mark
How he did shake. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2.

Our first positive knowledge of the manner in which the organism is incited to the morbid action that results in *fever* dates from the observation by Naunyn, Billroth, and Weber that a febrile elevation of the temperature may be experimentally produced by the introduction of septic matter into the circulation.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, III. 67.

Some low *fever*, ranging round to spy
The weakness of a people, . . . found the girl,
And flung her down upon a couch of fire.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

2. Heat; agitation; excitement by anything that strongly affects the passions: as, a *fever* of suspense; a *fever* of contention.

Duncan is in his grave;
After life's fitful *fever* he sleeps well.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 2.

Superstition is a Hectick *Fever* to Religion; it by degrees consumes the vitals of it, but comes on insensibly, and is not easily discovered till it be hard to be cured.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. i.

Abdominal fever, abdominal typhus fever. Same as *typhoid fever*.—**African fever.** Same as *yellow fever*.—**Aphthous fever,** the aphthous stomatitis of neat cattle. See *stomatitis*.—**Ardent continued fever,** a fever resembling simple continued fever, developing in the tropics, especially among persons not acclimated.—**Army fever.** Same as *typhus fever*.—**Articular fever.** Same as *dengue*.—**Ataxic fever.** See *ataxic*.—**Biliary fever, biliary remittent fever.** Same as *relapsing fever*.—**Bilious fever.** (*a*) Remittent fever. (*b*) Typhoid fever. (*c*) Digestive disturbance with rise of temperature and vomiting of bile.—**Bilious typhoid fever.** Same as *relapsing fever*.—**Black fever,** cerebrospinal meningitis. See *meningitis*.—**Bladdery fever.** Same as *pemphigus*.—**Blanch fever**†. See *blanch*.—**Bone-fever,** acute cellulitis occurring in the fingers of workers in bone.—**Bouquet-fever.** Same as *dengue*.—**Breakbone fever.** Same as *dengue*.—**Cacatory fever.** See *cacatory*.—**Camp-fever,** a fever prevailing among soldiers in the field; specifically, typhus fever.—**Carbuncular fever.** Same as *malignant anthrax* (which see, under *anthrax*).—**Catarrhal fever.** (*a*) Bronchitis. (*b*) Catarrh of the upper air-passages with fever. (*c*) Typhoid fever of a mild form.—**Catheter-fever,** fever incident to the use of the catheter; urethral fever. Its causation is obscure.—**Cerebrospinal fever,** cerebrospinal meningitis. See *meningitis*.—**Chagres fever,** a fever endemic on the isthmus of Panama.—**Childbed fever,** puerperal fever.—**Chills and fever.** See *chill*¹.—**Congestive fever,** cerebrospinal meningitis: applied in a loose use to typhoid, typhus, and malarial fevers, and to pneumonia.—**Continual or continued fever.** See *continual*.—**Continued bilious fever.** Same as *typhoid fever*.—**Country fever.** Same as *intermittent fever*.—**Cyprus fever,** relapsing fever.—**Dothienteric fever.** Same as *typhoid fever*.—**Double fever,** intermittent fever in which there are two paroxysms in each cycle.—**Double quotidian fever,** intermittent fever in which two paroxysms occur within twenty-four hours.—**Double tertian fever,** intermittent fever with two paroxysms having features distinct from each other, such as severity or distance from the last paroxysm, in one cycle of forty-eight hours.—**Dynamic fever,** relapsing fever.—**Endemic fever.** (*a*) Remittent fever. (*b*) Typhoid fever.—**Endemo-epidemic fever,** dengue.—**Enteric, enteromesenteric fever,** typhoid fever.—**Ephemeral fever,** a short simple continued fever.—**Epidemic fever.** (*a*) Typhus fever. (*b*) The pest.—**Epidemic remittent fever,** relapsing fever.—**Eruptive articular fever,** dengue.—**Eruptive fever,** a term applied to the various exanthemata. See *exanthema*.—**Eruptive rheumatic fever,** dengue.—**Essential fever,** a fever of distinct zymotic origin and independent of a local inflammation.—**Exacerbating fever,** remittent fever.—**Exanthematic typhus fever,** typhus fever.—**Fainting fever of Persia,** an epidemic in Teheran in 1842: the attacks were characterized by fainting and choleraic symptoms.—**Fall fever.** (*a*) Typhoid fever. (*b*) Remittent fever.—**Famine fever,** relapsing fever.—**Fermentation-fever,** fever produced by the introduction of fibrin ferment into the blood.—**Fever and ague,** intermittent fever. See *ague*, 2.—**Fever of the spirit,** typhus fever.—**Fifteen-day fever,** remittent fever with relapse on the fifteenth day.—**Gastric fever.** (*a*) Typhoid fever. (*b*) Acute gastritis.—**Gastrobilious, gastro-enteric fever,** typhoid fever.—**Gastrohepatic fever,** relapsing fever.—**Gastrosplenic fever,** typhoid fever.—**Gibraltar fever,** yellow fever.—**Hay fever.** See *hay-fever*.—**Hectic fever,** fever of the form which is typically exhibited in phthisis, with marked morning remissions and evening exacerbations.—**Hectic infantile fever,** typhoid fever in children.—**Hemogastric fever,** yellow fever.—**Hemorrhagic fever,** the fever incident to hemorrhage.—**Herpetic fever,** simple continued fever with herpes facialis.—**Hungary fever,** typhus fever.—**Icteric fever,** pernicious malarial fever accompanied with jaundice.—**Icteric remittent fever,** ardent fever.—**Idiopathic fever,** a fever independent of local inflammation, as the various fevers of zymotic origin.—**Ileotyphus fever,** typhoid fever.—**Infantile remittent fever,** typhoid fever in children.—**Inflammatory fever.** (*a*) Simple con-

tinued fever. (*b*) Relapsing fever. (*c*) Fever incident to some local inflammation. (*d*) Anthrax.—**Intermittent fever,** a malarial fever in which feverish periods lasting a few hours alternate with periods in which the temperature is normal. The feverish periods may occur daily (quotidian fever), or every second day (tertian), or every third day (quartan), or the cycles may be still longer.—**Intestinal fever,** typhoid fever.—**Intestinal fever of cattle,** cattle-plague.—**Intestinal fever of swine.** Same as *hog-cholera.* See *cholera.*—**Irritative fever.** (*a*) Fever from local lesion. (*b*) Simple continued fever.—**Levant fever,** relapsing fever.—**Little fever,** typhoid fever.—**Low fever,** a continued fever which does not reach a high temperature.—**Maculated fever,** typhus fever.—**Malarial fever,** a name applied to non-contagious fevers, the poison producing which may enter the system with the breath, which infest particular localities, especially marshy places and new countries, which may advance over a country, and is repressed externally by cold and dryness and in the body by quinine. Intermittent and remittent fevers are the forms usually distinguished.—**Malignant bilious typhus fever,** a contagious fever of Nubia, which does not intermit.—**Malignant continued fever, malignant fever, malignant fever of hospitals, malignant fever of ships,** typhus fever.—**Malignant fever of the tropics,** pernicious fever.—**Malignant pestilential fever.** (*a*) Yellow fever. (*b*) Cattle-plague.—**Malignant purpuric fever,** cerebrospinal meningitis.—**Marsh remittent fever, Mediterranean fever,** remittent fever.—**Melanuric fever,** hemorrhagic malarial fever.—**Mesenteric fever,** typhoid fever.—**Miasmatic fever,** malarial fever.—**Miliary fever,** typhoid fever.—**Military fever,** typhus fever.—**Mucous fever,** typhoid fever.—**Nervous fever.** (*a*) Typhus fever. (*b*) Typhoid fever. (*c*) Pyrexia of purely nervous origin.—**Neuropurpuric fever,** cerebrospinal fever.—**Nonan fever,** intermittent fever in which the paroxysm recurs on the ninth day (both paroxysmal days being counted).—**Nosocomial fever,** typhus fever as prevalent in hospitals.—**Ochlotic fever,** typhus fever.—**Octan fever,** intermittent fever in which the paroxysm recurs on the eighth day (both paroxysmal days being counted).—**Paludal fever.** (*a*) Malarial fever. (*b*) Yellow fever.—**Panama fever,** a fever endemic on the isthmus of Panama.—**Paroxysmal fever,** remittent fever.—**Periodic, periodical fever,** intermittent fever.—**Peritoneal fever,** puerperal fever.—**Pernicious fever,** a phrase applied to cases of malarial fever which prove dangerous or fatal at an early stage, the system being suddenly overpowered by the malarial poison. Also called *pernicious bilious fever, pernicious malarial fever.*—**Pestilential fever.** (*a*) Typhus fever. (*b*) Yellow fever. (*c*) The plague.—**Pestilential fever of cattle,** cattle-plague.—**Petechial fever.** (*a*) Cerebrospinal meningitis. (*b*) Typhus fever.—**Petechial typhus fever,** typhus fever.—**Pneumonic fever,** pneumonia.—**Puerperal fever,** a dangerous septic fever occurring after childbirth.—**Purple fever.** (*a*) Cerebrospinal meningitis. (*b*) Typhoid fever.—**Putrid fever,** typhus fever.—**Pyogenic fever,** pyemia.—**Pythogenic fever,** typhoid fever.—**Quartan fever,** intermittent fever in which the paroxysm returns on the fourth day (both paroxysmal days being counted).—**Quintan fever,** intermittent fever in which the paroxysm returns on the fifth day (both paroxysmal days being counted).—**Quotidian fever,** intermittent fever in which the paroxysm recurs every day.—**Recurrent fever,** relapsing fever.—**Red fever,** dengue.—**Relapsing bilious fever,** relapsing fever.—**Relapsing fever,** a contagious fever caused by the presence in the blood of the *Spirochæte Obermeyeri,* a spirillum consisting of a thin spiral thread $\frac{1}{1000}$ to $\frac{1}{800}$ of an inch in length. Typical cases, after an incubation of from five to eight days, with only slight prodomata, suddenly develop a high fever which lasts from five to seven days, and as suddenly disappears. With the high fever are associated malaise, anorexia, pains in the head, back, and limbs, muscular hyperalgesia, constipation or slight diarrhea, marked enlargement of the spleen, very frequent pulse, and a dirty-yellow complexion. The attack may recur after a week, and several such recurrences may take place. The mortality is from 2 to 4 per cent. For synonyms, see phrases above and below.—**Remittent bilious fever.** (*a*) Remittent fever. (*b*) Relapsing fever. (*c*) Ardent continued fever.—**Remittent fever,** a malarial fever in which periods of high temperature alternate with periods in which the temperature is less, but not as low as normal. It is produced by the same agent as intermittent fever.—**Remitting bilious fever.** (*a*) Dengue. (*b*) Remittent fever.—**Remitting icteric fever,** relapsing fever.—**Rheumatic fever,** acute rheumatism.—**Roman fever,** malarial fever contracted in Rome: but the word is loosely used by travelers to designate typhoid and other often insignificant affections.—**Scarlet fever,** a contagious fever in which typical cases exhibit the following features: After a period of incubation of from three to seven days there is a sudden rise of temperature, accompanied with sore throat, vomiting, very frequent pulse, headache, and often, in small children, convulsions. After about one day the scarlet eruption appears, which lasts for three or four days in its original intensity, and then begins to fade out, when desquamation sets in. Among complications and consequences may be mentioned the formation of diphtheroid membranes in the throat, abscess of cervical lymphatic glands, inflammation of the ear, and acute inflammation of the kidneys. The contagion may preserve its vitality for months in clothes, bedding, carpets, etc. One attack usually protects against subsequent infection.—**Seasoning fever,** a mild form of (*a*) remittent fever; (*b*) yellow fever in new-comers.—**Septan fever,** intermittent fever in which the paroxysms recur on the seventh day (both paroxysmal days being counted).—**Septic fever,** the fever arising from ill-cared-for wounds, from the infection of the system with their morbid products or the bacterial germs flourishing in them.—**Seven-day fever.** (*a*) Same as *septan fever.* (*b*) Relapsing fever.—**Seventeen-day fever,** remittent fever with relapse on the seventeenth day.—**Sextan fever,** intermittent fever in which the paroxysms recur on the sixth day (both paroxysmal days being counted).—**Short fever,** relapsing fever.—**Siam fever,** yellow fever.—**Sierra Leone fever,** a form of remittent fever.—**Simple asthenic fever,** simple continued fever with debility.—**Simple continued fever,** a fever, usually mild, lasting from a few hours to a few days, independent of local inflammation, and neither in its features nor in the circumstances under which it arises disclosing its identity with other better-marked forms. Under the name are doubtless included in actual practice many mild and abortive cases of typhoid, malarial, and other fevers, some cases of purely neurotic origin, and possibly some dependent on a distinct unknown zymotic cause. Also called *synocha, synochus simplex, febricula, ephemera, ephemeral fever, sun-fever.*—**Slow nervous fever,** typhoid fever.—**Solar fever,** dengue.—**Spirillum fever,** relapsing fever.—**Splenic fever.** Same as *malignant anthrax* (which see, under *anthrax*).—**Spotted fever.** (*a*) Typhus fever. (*b*) Cerebrospinal meningitis.—**Spring fever,** a feeling of lassitude occurring in spring, supposed to be due to the change of season; also, humorously, mere laziness. [Colloq., U. S.]—**Strangers' fever.** Same as *yellow fever.*—**Sudatory fever,** sweating-sickness.—**Summer fever,** hay-fever.—**Surgical typhus fever,** pyemia.—**Synochal fever,** synocha.—**Synochoid fever,** simple continued fever.—**Tertian fever,** intermittent fever in which the paroxysm recurs every third day (both paroxysmal days being counted).—**Thermic fever,** pyrexia from overheating.—**Three-day fever,** dengue.—**Typhoid fever,** a fever the more typical cases of which, resulting in recovery, present the following features: (1) A period of incubation of two weeks, more or less, terminating in prodomata lasting for a few days, and consisting in a general tired feeling and indisposition to exertion of any kind, loss of appetite, usually some constipation, slight headache, and pains in the limbs. (2) A period of invasion of a week or less, characterized by a gradually increasing temperature, with morning remissions and evening exacerbations, want of appetite, thirst, dry and coated tongue, frequent pulse, headache, often nose-bleed, usually constipation, often slight diarrhea, slightly tympanitic abdomen, with perhaps some tenderness and gurgling in the right iliac region, some enlargement of the spleen, perhaps slight delirium at night, and some bronchitis. (3) A period of continued pyrexia (fever) in which the temperature ceases to rise, and in which its daily variations are less. This period (fastigium) lasts for a week or two. The want of appetite, thirst, dry tongue, frequent pulse, headache, and bronchitis continue or are increased. The tympanitis, splenic enlargement, and delirium become more pronounced. Three or four soft yellow stools are passed daily. About the beginning of this period an eruption of small, pink, slightly raised spots appears on the skin, especially of the back and abdomen. (4) A period of defervescence, in which the fever gradually disappears and all the symptoms improve. This may last about a week. Cases vary much from this typical progress, and may be marked in addition by intestinal hemorrhage, perforation of the intestinal wall with collapse and peritonitis, thrombosis of the larger veins, especially the femoral, pneumonia, lobular and (rarely) lobar, or meningitis. Relapses (after a normal temperature has been reached) and recrudescences (before the fever has entirely disappeared) are not very uncommon. The mortality varies, but the average of recent reports is not far from 10 per cent. The main anatomical features are inflammation of Peyer's patches and of the solitary glands of the small and sometimes of the large intestine, with inflammation of the mesenteric lymphatic glands. Persons between fifteen and thirty years of age seem to be most frequently attacked. A previous attack produces a certain but not complete protection. The contagium seems to be given off from the sick mainly by the stools. The contamination of food and drink seems to be the most important mode of ingress. Personal contact does not materially increase exposure. Typhoid fever is now believed to be caused by a microscopic parasitic organism or bacillus, in length about one third the diameter of a red blood-corpuscle, in thickness about one third of its length, with rounded ends, mobile, forming spores at a temperature between 30° and 42° C., but not at lower temperatures, and forming minute brownish-yellow colonies on gelatin, which it does not soften. For synonyms, see phrases above.—**Typhomalarial fever,** a febrile disease produced by the simultaneous action of the typhoid and malarial poisons. The term more often indicates a doubt whether the case is malarial or typhoid.—**Typhus fever,** a contagious fever which in typical cases presents the following features: A period of incubation of nine days or more, a sudden onset of fever, often with a chill, a period of continued fever with pains in the head, back, and limbs, dizziness, noise in the ears, frequent bronchitis, and enlarged spleen. An eruption appears on the third to the seventh day, in the form of small red spots, usually abundant over the trunk and limbs, which in two or three days more become hemorrhagic. In the second or third week the disease may terminate by a fall of temperature, which is usually quite rapid. Relapses are very rare. The mortality varies in different epidemics from 6 to 20 per cent. The most susceptible years are between the ages of twenty and forty. One attack affords considerable protection against a second. For synonyms, see phrases above.—**Urethral fever,** fever ensuing on an operation on the urethra, such as passing a catheter.—**Yellow fever,** an infectious disease of warm climates, typical cases of which present the following features: After a period of incubation varying from a day to several weeks, the invasion begins suddenly with headache, pains in back and limbs, often distinct chill, nausea, often vomiting, inactive bowels, fever (pyrexia) usually high, a pulse-rate less than corresponds to the pyrexia, sometimes vertigo, convulsions, delirium, and albuminuria. Following upon these symptoms, often after a lull and apparent beginning of recovery, may come exhaustion of the heart and nervous centers, bleeding from mucous membranes (giving rise to black vomit), jaundice, scanty urine, and albuminuria. The mortality in the better class of private cases varies in the experience of different observers from 7 to 10 per cent. The autopsy reveals, in addition to the hemorrhages, congestion of the nervous centers, hypostatic congestion of the lungs, fatty degeneration of the heart and liver, and parenchymatous nephritis. The infectious principle is not yet (March, 1889) identified. It is to be inferred from analogy that it is probably a ptomaine-producing bacillus. It infects localities. In its spread from place to place human intercourse seems to be the efficient factor. It may be carried in clothes and other goods. Its development is favored by filth and repressed by cold. Individuals are infected by being in an infected locality. Personal contact with the sick does not seem to greatly enhance the exposure. Disinfection of food and drink is unavailing as a preventive measure. Whites are more susceptible to the disease than blacks, new-comers than old inhabitants. A previous attack usually produces immunity. Geographically it occurs in the warmer parts of America (though it has been known as far north as Portland in Maine), and in some parts of the old world.—**Yellow remittent fever,** ardent continued fever. (See also *brain-fever, heat-fever, hill-fever, hospital-fever, jail-fever, jungle-fever, lake-fever, ship-fever.*)

fever[1] (fē′vėr), *v.* [Not in ME.; < AS. *feferian, feforian,* be feverish, < *fefer,* fever: see *fever*[1], *n.*]
I. *trans.* To put in a fever; infect with fever.

> The white hand of a lady *fever* thee.
> *Shak.,* A. and C., iii. 11.
>
> A great flood
> Of evil memories *fevered* all his blood.
> *William Morris,* Earthly Paradise, III. 368.
>
> The stir and speed of the journey . . . *fever* him, and stimulate his dull nerves into something of their old quickness and sensibility. *R. L. Stevenson,* Ordered South.

II. *intrans.* To contract or develop fever. [Rare.]

> He broke his leg, was taken home, *fevered,* and died.
> *E. B. Ramsay,* Scottish Life and Character, p. 132.

fever[2]†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *fevre, fevere, favre, fabre,* < L. *faber,* a smith, an artisan: see *faber, fabric.*] A smith; an artisan.

fever-bark (fē′vėr-bärk), *n.* Same as *Alstonia bark* (which see, under *bark*[2]).

fever-blister (fē′vėr-blis′tėr), *n.* A vesicular or pustular eruption which appears, commonly in or near the mouth, during or just after febrile disturbance.

fever-bush (fē′vėr-bůsh), *n.* 1. The *Lindera* (*Laurus*) *Benzoin,* or *Benzoin odoriferum,* of the United States, a lauraceous shrub with an agreeable aromatic odor, employed as a remedy for intermittent fevers and other complaints. Also called *benjamin-bush, spice-bush, spicewood, wild allspice,* etc.—2. The winterberry, *Ilex verticillata,* the bark of which is used as a febrifuge, etc.

fevered (fē′vėrd), *a.* [< *fever*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Suffering from fever; feverish; hence, heated; perturbed; disordered: as, a *fevered* imagination.

> There was work to do, and the cold sea-air was cooling the *fevered* brain. *W. Black,* Macleod of Dare, xiii.

feverefox†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *feverfew.*

Feverel†, *n.* [ME., var. of *Feverer,* q. v.] Same as *Feverer.*

Feverer†, *n.* [ME., also *Feverere, Feveryere, Fevergere, Fevirger, Feoverrer,* etc., also *Feverel,* < OF. *fevrier,* < L. *Februarius,* February: see *February.*] February.

feveret† (fē′vėr-et), *n.* [< *fever*[1] + *-et.*] A slight fever.

> A light *feveret,* or an old quartan ague, is not a sufficient excuse for non-appearance. *Ayliffe,* Parergon.

feverfew (fē′vėr-fū), *n.* [Also written *feverfue;* also dial., in various corrupt forms, *featherfew, fetterfoe,* etc.; < ME. *fevyrfew, feverfue,* < AS. *feferfuge, feferfugia,* < LL. *febrifugia,* a name of *Centaurea,* regarded as a febrifuge: see *febrifuge.*] 1. The *Chrysanthemum* (*Matricaria*) *Parthenium,* a European species naturalized in the United States, formerly cultivated as a medicinal herb, and used as a bitter tonic in the cure of fevers. Some ornamental varieties are common in gardens. Also called *wild camomile.*—2. A common name among florists for *Chrysanthemum roseum,* a native of the Caucasus, of which there are many single and double garden varieties.—3. The agrimony, *Agrimonia Eupatoria.*—**Bastard feverfew,** of Jamaica, the *Parthenium Hysterophorus.*

fever-heat (fē′vėr-hēt′), *n.* 1. The heat of fever; a degree of bodily heat characteristic or indicative of fever. On some Fahrenheit thermometers fever-heat is marked at 112°. Hence —2. A feverish degree of excitement or excitation: as, the enthusiasm rose to *fever-heat.*

> But Ximenes, whose zeal had mounted up to *fever heat* in the excitement of success, was not to be cooled by any opposition, however formidable.
> *Prescott,* Ferd. and Isa., ii. 6.

feverish (fē′vėr-ish), *a.* [< *fever*[1] + *-ish*[1].] 1. Having fever, especially a slight degree of fever: as, the patient is *feverish.*

> Noiselessly moved about the assiduous, careful attendants, Moistening the *feverish* lip and the aching brow.
> *Longfellow,* Evangeline, ii. 5.

2. Indicating or characteristic of fever: as, *feverish* symptoms.

> A *feverish* disorder disabled me. *Swift,* To Pope.

3. Having a tendency to produce fever: as, *feverish* food. *Dunglison.*—4. Morbidly eager; unduly ardent: as, a *feverish* craving for notoriety or fame.

Feverish with hope and change.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 170.

Generally speaking, a *feverish* anxiety is manifested in every country to increase the naval strength.
N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 432.

5. Excited and fitful; in a state resembling fever; now hot, now cold; characterized by sudden change or rapid fluctuations: as, a *feverish* state of the money market.

The political atmosphere is less agitated through the absorption of attention by the *feverish* condition of the commercial world. *The American*, VIII. 99.

feverishly (fē′vėr-ish-li), *adv.* In a feverish manner; as in a fever.

These other apartments were densely crowded, and in them beat *feverishly* the heart of life. *Poe*, Tales, I. 342.

feverishness (fē′vėr-ish-nes), *n.* **1.** The state of being feverish; a slight febrile affection. Hence—**2.** Heated or fitful agitation or excitement: as, the *feverishness* of popular feeling.

The *feverishness* of his apprehensions. *Scott.*

feverly† (fē′vėr-li), *a.* [< *fever*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Characteristic of fever; feverish.

Feverly heat maketh no digestion.
Ashmole's Theatrum Chemicum (1562), p. 62.

fevernut (fē′vėr-nut), *n.* The seeds of *Cæsalpinia Bonducella*, a climbing leguminous shrub of the tropics, used as a tonic and febrifuge.

feverous (fē′vėr-us), *a.* [< ME. *feverous*, < OF. *fievrous*, F. *fiévreux* = Pr. *febros* = It. *febbroso*; as *fever*[1] + *-ous*.] **1.** Affected with fever or ague.

The earth was *feverous*, and did shake.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 3.

The business of your last week's letter, concerning the widow, is not a subject for a *feverous* man's consideration.
Donne, Letters, xxii.

2. Having the nature of fever.

All maladies
Of ghastly spasm, or racking torture, qualms
Of heart-sick agony, all *feverous* kinds.
Milton, P. L., xi. 482.

A less *feverous* and exclusive pursuit of wealth.
Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 616.

3. Having a tendency to produce fever.

It hath been noted by the ancients that southern winds, blowing much, without rain, do cause a *feverous* disposition of the year; but with rain not. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

[Obsolete or rare in all uses.]

feverously† (fē′vėr-us-li), *adv.* In a feverous manner; feverishly.

A malady
Desperately hot or changing *feverously*.
Donne, Elegies, vii.

feverroot (fē′vėr-röt), *n.* A caprifoliaceous herb of the United States, *Triosteum perfoliatum*, said to have been used by the Indians as a remedy for fevers. The root is purgative and emetic. Also *feverwort* and *horse-gentian*.

fever-sore (fē′vėr-sōr), *n.* A vesicular sore produced by febrile conditions; fever-blister.

fever-tree (fē′vėr-trē), *n.* **1.** The blue-gum tree (*Eucalyptus globulus*): so called from its quality of preventing malaria. See *Eucalyptus*. —**2.** The *Pinckneya pubens*, a rubiaceous tree of the American coast, from South Carolina to Florida. The bark is used as a tonic and febrifuge, under the name of *Georgia bark*.

fevertwig (fē′vėr-twig), *n.* The staff-vine, *Celastrus scandens*, the bark of which is used in domestic practice as an alterative, diuretic, etc. See cut under *bittersweet*.

feverweed (fē′vėr-wēd), *n.* The *Eryngium fœtidum* of the West Indies.

feverwort (fē′vėr-wėrt), *n.* Same as *feverroot*.

fevery† (fē′vėr-i), *a.* [< *fever*[1] + *-y*[1].] Affected with fever; feverish.

O Rome, in what a sickness art thou fallen!
How dangerous and deadly, when thy head
Is drowned in sleep, and all thy body *fevery*!
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 5.

Fevillea (fe-vil′ē-ä), *n.* Same as *Feuillea*.

few (fū), *a.* and *pron.* or *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fewe*, < ME. *few*, *fewe*, *feue*, *feuwe*, *feu*, *feawe*, *feaue*, *fæwe*, *fawe*, *fowe*, *faa*, *fo*, prop. pl., the suffix *-e* being that of the nom. pl. (absorbed in the contracted form *fo*, to which was then sometimes attached another pl. suffix *-n*, giving the pl. *fon*, *fone*) (compar. *fewer*, *fewere*; also, from the pl. *fon*, sometimes *foner*); < AS. *feáwe*, contr. *feá*, pl., = OS. *fā*, *fō* (*fāh-*) = OFries. *fē* = OHG. *fao*, *fō* (*fao-*, *fō-*, *fōh-*, *fow-*) = Icel. *fár* = Sw. *få*, pl., = Norw. Dan. *faa*, pl., = Goth. **faws* or **faus*, only in pl. *fawai*, few; Teut. √ **fau* = L. and Gr. √ **pau*, in L. *paucus*, little, pl. *pauci*, few, *paulus*, *paullus* (= Gr. παῦρος), little, small, L. *pauper* (for **pauciper*), poor: see *paucity*, *pauper*, *poor*. The constructions of *few* partly conform to those of *little* and *many*.] **I.** *a.* Not many; a small number; only a small number.

That the *fewe* word [pl.] that we on ure bede [bead, prayer] seien be cuthe alle halegen [known to all saints].
Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), II. 119.

Ther is ladis [men] now in lond fulle *foe*
That wold haue serunt [served] hor [their] lord soe.
Sir Amadace, st. 70 (Three Early Eng. Metr. Rom., [ed. Robson).

Fone men may now fourty yhere pas,
And *foner* fifty.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 764.

Few substances are found pure in nature.
Emerson, Society and Solitude.

II. *pron.* or *n.* **1.** Not many; only a small number (of persons or things): in this use properly an adjective, used elliptically as a plural noun, and not preceded by the article.

On his side were but *fo*.
Robert of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft's Chron., p. 58.

Many be called, but *few* chosen. Mat. xx. 16.

But for the miracle,
I mean our preservation, *few* in millions
Can speak like us. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 1.

Few there are who have either had, or could have, such a loss; and yet *fewer* who carried their love and constancy beyond the grave. *Dryden*, Eleonora, Pref.

Few, *few* shall part, where many meet!
Campbell, Hohenlinden.

2. A small number; a minority: in this sense preceded by the article *a* (originally in the plural) or *the*, with or without a noun following, the noun, if used, expressing the whole of which the few are taken, and being in the partitive genitive, with or without the preposition *of*: as, *a few*, or *a few members*, or *a few of the members*, dissented.

Her ge mowe yse [see] that *an verre* thoru synne of lecherye
Mowe bynyme grace of God al a compaynye.
Robert of Gloucester, p. 405.

The Cane [khan] rood with *a fewe* meynee [*many*[2], attendants]. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 226.

We are left but *a few* of many, as thine eyes do behold us. Jer. xlii. 2.

A grateful *few* shall love thy modest lay . . .
Long as the thrush shall pipe on Grongar Hill!
Wordsworth, Sonnets, i. 17.

3. A small quantity or portion; a little: followed by a noun (without *of*) in a construction similar to def. 2 and to that of *little*, *n.* [Obsolete or local.]

At ten of the clocke they go to dynner, whereas they be contente with a penye pyece of byefe amongest iiii, hauyng *a fewe* porage made of the brothe of the same byefe, wyth salte and otemell, and nothynge els.
T. Lever, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 486.

Here's a rahm. . . . It's weel eneugh to ate *a few* porridge in. *E. Brontë*, Wuthering Heights, xiii.

A few. (*a*) See II., 2. (*b*) See II., 3. (*c*) *Adv. phr.* Somewhat; to some slight extent: often used ironically for *a good deal*. [Colloq. or low.]

I trembled *a few*, for I thought ten to one but he'd say "He? Not he, I promise you."
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, I. 23.

A good few, a good many; a considerable number: a cautious phrase expanded by use into a meaning nearly the opposite. Compare *quite a few*. *Wright.* [Prov. Eng.]

—In few†, in a few words; briefly; in brief.

No compliment, I pray; but to the case
I hang upon, which, *in few*, is my honour.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iv. 3.

The night grows on, and you are for your meeting;
I'll therefore end *in few*. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 3.

Quite a few, a good many; a considerable number: same as *a good few*. [Prov., U. S. (New Jersey, etc.).]—**The few**, the minority; a small number of persons or things separated or discriminated from the multitude: as, a measure calculated to benefit *the few* at the expense of the many.

The India House was a lottery-office, which invited everybody to take a chance, and held out ducal fortunes as the prize destined for *the* lucky *few*.
Macaulay, Lord Clive.

fewel†, *n.* and *v.* See *fuel*.

feweller†, *n.* See *fueler*.

fewmet, *n.* See *fumet*.

fewmishings†, *n. pl.* Same as *fumets*.

fewness (fū′nes), *n.* [< ME. *fewness*, *fewenesse*, *fewnes*, *feunesse*, *fonenesse*, < AS. **feáwness*, contr. *feánes*, < *feáwe*, few: see *few*.] The state of being few; paucity.

Fewenesse [var. *fewnesse*] of my dazis schewe me.
Wyclif, Ps. ci. 24.

How little substantial doctrine is apprehended by the *fewness* of good grammarians!
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, fol. 50 b.

They on the Hill, which were not yet come to blows, perceaving the *fewness* of thir Enemies, came down amain.
Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

I was chiefly struck with the comparative *fewness* of the large houses, either built or building.
Darwin, Voyage of Beagle, II. 235.

Fewness and truth†, in few words and truly: an affected phrase.

Fewness and truth, 'tis thus:
Your brother and his lover have embraced.
Shak., M. for M., i. 5.

fewsty†, *a.* An obsolete variant of *fusty*.

fewtee†, *n.* See *feute*[2].

fewter[1]†, *n.* and *v.* See *feuter*[1].

fewter[2]†, *n.* See *feuter*[2].

fewterer†, *n.* See *feuterer*.

fewterlock (fū′tėr-lok), *n.* A dialectal variant of *fetterlock*, *fetlock*.

fewtrils (fū′trilz), *n. pl.* [E. dial.; appar. an accom. form (simulating *few*) of *fattrels*, q. v.] Small articles; little, unimportant things; trifles, as the smaller articles of furniture, etc.

I ha' paid to keep her awa' fra' me; these five year I ha' paid her; I ha' gotten decent *feutrils* about me agen.
Dickens, Hard Times, xi.

fey[1]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *fay*[1].

fey[2], *v. t.* Same as *fay*[2].

fey[3]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *fay*[3].

fey[4], *a.* See *fay*[5].

fey[5]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *fee*.

feydom (fā′dum), *n.* See *faydom*.

Feylinia (fā-lin′i-ä), *n.* [NL.; a nonsense-name.] A genus of African skinks, or lizards, of the family *Feyliniidæ*, without limbs and with numerous preanal scales. *J. E. Gray*, 1845. Also called *Anelytrops*.

feyliniid (fā-lin′i-id), *n.* A lizard of the family *Feyliniidæ*.

Feyliniidæ (fā-li-nī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Feylinia* + *-idæ*.] A family of lizards, taking name from the genus *Feylinia*, generally called *Anelytropidæ*.

feyne†, *v.* A Middle English form of *feign*.

feyre[1]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *fair*[1].

feyre[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *fair*[2].

feyt[1] (fāt), *v.* and *n.* A dialectal variant of *fight*.

feyt[2] (fāt), *n.* A dialectal variant of *feat*[1].

fez (fez), *n.*; pl. *fezzes* (fez′ez). [< F. *fez*, < Turk. *fes*, said to be named from the city of *Fez*, the principal town in Morocco, where such caps are largely manufactured.] A cap of red felt of the shape of a truncated cone, having a black silk tassel inserted in the middle of the top and hanging down nearly to the lower edge. It was made part of Turkish official dress by the sultan Mahmud II. in the early part of the nineteenth century. It is considered as the special badge of a Turkish subject, who, even if not a Mussulman, is obliged to wear it.

fezzle (fez′l), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A litter of pigs. [Prov. Eng.]

F. F. V. An abbreviation of the phrase "first families of Virginia"; hence, as a substantive in the plural, those families; in general, the highest social class in the Southern States. [Humorous, U. S.]

Mason wuz *F. F. V.*, though a cheap card to win on,
But t'other was jes' New York trash to begin on.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., iv.

A high-toned gentleman bred and born, one of the true chivalry of the South and of the *F. F. V.'s*.
N. Sargent, Public Men, II. 322.

He [Patrick Henry] stood midway between the *F. F. V.'s* (First Families of Virginia) and the "mean whites."
Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 100.

f-hole (ef′hōl), *n.* One of the openings in the upper plate of the body of the violin and similar instruments: so called from their resemblance to the Italic letter *f*. See cut under *violin*.

fi (fi), *interj.* See *fy*.

fiacre (fē-ä′kr), *n.* [F., from the Hôtel de St. *Fiacre* in Paris, where the first station for the hire of these carriages is said to have been established about 1650.] A small four-wheeled carriage for hire; a hackney-coach.

Du Plessis . . . shows that the name *Fiacre* was first given to hackney coaches, because hired coaches were first made use of for the convenience of pilgrims who went from Paris to visit the shrine of the saint [Fiaker, Fiacre], and because the inn where these coaches were hired was known by the sign of St. Fiaker.
A. Butler, Lives of the Saints (1836), II. 379, note.

fiance†, *n.* [< ME. *fiaunce*, *fyawnce*, < OF. *fiance*, confidence, trust, promise, = Pr. *fiansa* = Sp. *fianza* = Pg. *fiança* = It. *fidanza*, < L. *fidentia*, confidence, < *fiden(t-)s*, ppr. of *fidere*, trust, confide: see *affiance*, *confidence*, and *faith*.] Trust; confidence.

She is Fortune verelye
In whom no man shulde affye
Nor in her yeftis have *fiaunce*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 5482.

fiance†, *v. t.* [< OF. *fiancer*, *fiancier*, F. *fiancer* (= Pr. *fiansar* = It. *fidanzare*), betroth, < OF. *fiance*, promise: see *fiance*, *n.*] To betroth. See *affiance*.

And they had with theym theyr younge sonne, who hadde *fyaunced* the yere before Mary, doughter to the Duke of Berrey. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. cxiii.

fiancé, fiancée (fē-oṅ-sā′), *n.* [F., m. and f. pp. of *fiancer*, betroth: see *fiance, v.*] An affianced or betrothed person, male (*fiancé*) or female (*fiancée*).

fiant†, fiaunt†, *n.* [Perversions of *fiat*, prob. intended to reflect the L. *fiant*, the plur. corresponding to *fiat*, sing.: see *fiat.*] Commission; fiat.

> Nought suffered he the Ape to give or graunt,
> But through his hand must passe the *Fiaunt*.
> *Spenser*, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 1144.

fiants† (fī′ants), *n.* [< OF. *fians, fiens, fient, fian, fien, fiem, fime,* dung, F. dial. *fian* = Pr. *fem* = Cat. *fems* = Sp. *fimo* = It. *fimo, fime,* < L. *fimus,* dung, dirt. A parallel form appears in OF. *fiente,* F. *fiente* = Pr. *fenta,* mod. Pr. *fento, fiento* = Cat. *fempta,* < L. as if **fimita,* perhaps an alteration of L. *fimētum,* a dunghill: see *fime.*] In *hunting,* the dung of the boar, wolf, fox, marten, or badger.

fiar (fē′ăr), *n.* [Sc., prob. another form of *feuar,* < *feu,* a fee or feud: see *feu, fee*[2], *feud*[2].] 1. In *Scots law,* one to whom any property belongs in fee — that is, one who has the property in reversion as contrasted with life-rent; the person in whom the property of an estate is vested, burdened with the right of life-rent. — **2.** *pl.* In Scotland, the prices of the different kinds of grain for the current year, as fixed by the sheriff of each county and a jury, after the production of expert evidence, and the hearing of all parties interested. This proceeding, which takes place in February or March, is called *striking the fiars;* the prices thus struck are called *fiars' prices,* and rule in all grain contracts where no price had been specified, as well as in calculating the money value of such stipends, rents, etc., as are properly payable in grain.

fiaschetta (fyȧs-ket′tä), *n.*; pl. *fiaschette* (-te). [It., dim. of *fiasco,* a flask: see *flask.*] 1. A small thin glass bottle generally invested in a complete covering of wicker or plaited straw or maize-leaves as a protection. — **2.** A small earthenware vessel, generally fantastic in shape and decoration. [Rare.]

fiaschino (fyȧs-kē′nō), *n.*; pl. *fiaschini* (-nē). [It., dim. of *fiasco,* a flask.] An earthenware vessel of fantastic form.

> The old Italian *fiaschini* in the shape of fruit.
> *Jour. Archæol. Ass.*, XII. 100.

fiasco (fiȧs′kō), *n.* [It. *fiasco,* a flask or bottle; *far fiasco,* make a fiasco, fail. "In Italy, when a singer fails to please, the audience shout 'Olà, olà, *fiasco,*' perhaps in allusion to the bursting of a bottle."] 1. A flask; a bottle. See *flask.*

> He [Mr. T. A. Trollope] lived in Florence in the days of the Grand Duke, . . . when a *fiasco* of good Chianti could be had for a paul. *Athenæum*, Nov. 12, 1887, p. 653.

2. A failure in a musical or dramatic performance; an ignominious failure of any kind; a complete breakdown.

> Owing to the disunion of the Fenians themselves, the vigor of the administration, and the treachery of informers, the rebellion was a *fiasco*.
> *W. S. Gregg*, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 169.

fiat (fī′at), *n.* and *a.* [L. *fiat,* let it be done, 3d pers. sing. subj. pres. of *fieri,* be done, become, come into existence, used as pass. of *facere,* make, do: see *fact.* In the first sense there is often an allusion to Gen. i. 3 (Vulgate): "Dixitque Deus: *Fiat* lux. Et facta est lux." ("And God said, Let there be light. And there was light.")] **I.** *n.* 1. A command that something be done; specifically, an absolute and efficient command proceeding from, or as if from, divine or creative power.

> So that we, except God say
> Another *fiat,* shall have no more day.
> *Donne*, The Storm.
>
> Why did the *fiat* of a God give birth
> To yon fair Sun, and his attendant Earth?
> *Cowper*, Tirocinium, l. 35.

The *fiat* "Let light be" was the commencement of developments, before the earth or other spheres had existence. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLIII. 588.

2. In *Eng. law,* a short order or warrant of some judge for making out and allowing certain processes, given by his subscribing the words *fiat ut petitur,* 'let it be done as is asked.' — **Fiat in bankruptcy,** the lord chancellor's allowance of a commission in bankruptcy.

II. *a.* Existing as if by absolute divine or creative command; having the character or power of such a command. [Colloq.]

> The verdict of approval, however, has usually taken a form which implies a certain *fiat* power in the Convention.
> *New Princeton Rev.*, IV. 176.

Fiat money. See *money.*

fiaunce†, *n.* See *fiance.*

fiaunt†, *n.* See *fiant.*

fib[1] (fib), *n.* [Of dial. origin; prob. an abbr. form of **fibble* or *fible,* a weakened form of *fable,* appearing in E. dial. *fible-fable,* nonsense: see *fable, n.*] A lie; specifically, a white lie; a venial falsehood, told to save one's self or another from embarrassment.

> Ask me no questions, and I'll tell you no *fibs*.
> *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, iii.
>
> Destroy his *fib* or sophistry — in vain;
> The creature's at his dirty work again.
> *Pope*, Prol. to Satires, l. 91.

She was for the *fib*, but not the lie; at a word, she could be disdainful of subterfuges.
G. Meredith, The Egoist, xxix.

fib[1] (fib), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fibbed,* ppr. *fibbing.* [< *fib*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To say what is not true; lie, especially in a mild or comparatively innocent way.

> *Cynthia.* I don't blush, Sir, for I vow I don't understand.
> *Sir Plyant.* Pshaw, Pshaw, you *fib*, you Baggage, you do understand, and you shall understand.
> *Congreve*, Double-Dealer, iv. 3.

If you have any mark whereby one may know when you *fib* and when you speak truth, you had best tell it me.
Arbuthnot.

II. *trans.* To tell a fib to; lie to. [Rare.]

To *fib* a man. *De Quincey.*

fib[2] (fib), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fibbed,* ppr. *fibbing.* [Origin obscure.] **I.** *trans.* To beat or strike, especially by delivering a succession of short rapid blows. [Slang.]

> I have been taking part in the controversy about "Bell and the Dragon," as you will see in the Quarterly, where I have *fibbed* the Edinburgh (as the fancy say) most completely. *Southey*, Letters (1811), II. 236.

II. *intrans.* To deliver a succession of short rapid blows. [Slang.]

fibber (fib′ėr), *n.* One who tells fibs or lies.

> Your royal grandsire (trust me, I'm no *fibber*)
> Was vastly fond of Colley Cibber.
> *Wolcot* (P. Pindar), p. 137.

fibbery (fib′ėr-i), *n.* [< *fib*[1] + *-ery.*] The act or practice of fibbing. [Rare.]

> "Time has not thinned my flowing locks." Now do not suspect me of *fibbery*, or rub your memory till it smarts again. The thing is sure enough — and the "perché" is — they never flowed at all.
> *Landor*, The Century, XXXV. 520.

fiber[1]**, fibre** (fī′bėr), *n.* [= G. Dan. Sw. *fiber,* < F. *fibre* = Pr. *fibra* = Sp. *hebra, fibra* = Pg. It. *fibra,* < L. *fibra,* a fiber, filament (of plant or animal), akin to *fimbriæ,* fibers, threads, fringe (> ult. E. *fringe*), and perhaps to *filum,* a thread, > ult. E. *file*[3] and *filament.*] 1. A thread or filament; any fine thread-like part of a substance, as a single natural filament of wool, cotton, silk, or asbestos, one of the slender terminal roots of a plant, a drawn-out thread of glass, etc.

> Invet'rate habits choke th' unfruitful heart,
> Their *fibres* penetrate its tenderest part.
> *Cowper*, Retirement, l. 42.
>
> Old Yew which graspest at the stones
> That name the under-lying dead,
> Thy *fibres* net the dreamless head,
> Thy roots are wrapt about the bones.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, ii.

2. In a collective sense, a filamentous substance; a conglomeration of thread-like tissue, such as exists in animals and plants generally; more generally, any animal, vegetable, or even mineral substance the constituent parts of which may be separated into or used to form threads for textile fabrics or the like: as, muscular or vegetable *fiber;* the *fiber* of wool; silk, cotton, or jute *fiber;* asbestos *fiber.* — **3.** Figuratively, sinew; strength: as, a man of *fiber.*

> Yet had no *fibres* in him, nor no force. *Chapman.*

4. Material; stuff; quality; character.

> Our friend Mr. Tulliver had a good-natured *fibre* in him.
> *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 8.

The stuff of which poets are made, whether finer or not, is of very different *fiber* from that which is used in the tough fabric of martyrs. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 295.

But how are ordinary men, of no specially elevated moral *fibre*, to be carried up to the turning-point where Law is superseded by Love?
F. P. Cobbe, Peak in Darien, p. 62.

Specifically — **5.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) A filament; a slender thread-like element, as of muscular or nervous tissue. Most tissues and structures of the body are composed of bundles of fibers. See cut under *muscular.* (*b*) Fibrous tissue in general. — **Arciform fibers, arcuate fibers, collateral fibers, elastic fibers,** etc. See the adjectives. — **Fibers of Corti,** minute rod-like bodies specialized from the epithelial lining of the canalis cochleæ, resting upon the basilar membrane which separates the canalis cochleæ from the scala tympani, and forming an essential part of the organ of hearing. Also called *Cortian fibers.* — **Glandular woody fiber.** See *glandular.* — **Kittul fiber.** See *Caryota.* — **Non-striated fiber,** in *anat.,* a muscular fiber without transverse striations, in distinction from *striated fibers,* which compose the voluntary muscles and the heart. — **Sharpey's fibers,** or *perforating rods of Sharpey,* very fine processes passing through and seeming to rivet together several concentric laminæ of bone-tissue; perforating fibers. — **Smooth fiber,** the non-striated fiber of muscles. — **Striated fiber,** in *anat.,* a muscular fiber. See *non-striated fiber.* — **Vegetable fibers,** the narrow elongated cells which characterize the woody and bast tissues of plants, giving them strength, toughness, and elasticity. Bast or liber fibers, which are found chiefly in the bark, are distinguished from wood fibers by being usually longer, thicker-walled, and tougher. The cells are spindle-shaped with pointed ends, and cohere firmly to each other by the extremities, forming most of the textile fibers in common use. The length of the individual cells varies greatly, from less than a millimeter in many plants to an inch or two in hemp or flax, and from 3 to 6 or 8 inches or more in ramie or china-grass fiber. (See cut under *bast.*) The so-called fibers of cotton and similar material which are found investing seeds are in reality hairs, and not proper fiber. — **Vulcanized fiber,** paper, paper-pulp, or other preparation of vegetable fiber saturated and coated with a metallic chlorid, as tin, calcium, magnesium, or aluminium chlorid, with the effect of giving to the material toughness and strength. *E. H. Knight.*

fiber[2] (fī′bėr), *n.* [NL., < L. *fiber,* a beaver, = E. *beaver*[1], q. v.] 1. The specific name of the beaver, *Castor fiber.* — **2.** [*cap.*] A genus of rodents, of the family *Muridæ* and subfamily *Arvicolinæ,* of which the type is the muskrat, musquash, or ondatra of North America, *Fiber zibethicus,* having a long scaly tail, vertically flattened, and large webbed hind feet. See *muskrat.*

fiber-cross (fī′bėr-krôs), *n.* Same as *cross-hair.*

fibered, fibred (fī′bėrd), *a.* [< *fiber*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with fibers; having fibers; fibrous.

> Monstrous ivy-stems
> Clasp't the gray walls with hairy-*fibred* arms.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

fiber-gun (fī′bėr-gun), *n.* A device for disintegrating vegetable fiber. It consists of a cylinder into which flax, hemp, or similar fibers are put, and which is then charged with steam, gas, or air under great pressure. The cover of the cylinder is suddenly taken off and the mass is thrown into a chamber, where the fiber is disintegrated by the sudden expansion of the fluid. *E. H. Knight.*

fiberless, fibreless (fī′bėr-les), *a.* [< *fiber*[1] + *-less.*] Without fiber, in any sense of that word.

> What he [one of the "Limp People"] wants is a place where he is not obliged to depend on himself, where he has to do a fixed amount of work for a fixed amount of salary, and where his *fiberless* plasticity may find a mould ready formed, into which it may run without the necessity of forging shapes for itself.
> *W. Mathews*, Getting on in the World, p. 91.

fiberose (fī′bėr-ōs), *n.* [< *fiber*[1] + *-ose.*] A name given at one time by Fremy to a certain supposed modification of cellulose.

fiber-stitch (fī′bėr-stich), *n.* A stitch used in pillow-lace.

fibra (fī′brȧ), *n.*; pl. *fibræ* (-brē). [L.: see *fiber*[1].] In *anat.,* a fiber, in general: used in a few Latin anatomical phrases: as, *fibræ arciformes,* the arciform fibers (which see, under *arciform*); *fibra primitiva,* the primitive fiber or axis-cylinder of a nerve.

fibration (fī-brā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *fibra,* fiber, + *-ation.*] The formation of fibers, or fibrous construction of a part or organ; fibrillation: as, the *fibration* of the white tissue of the brain; the *fibration* of minerals.

fibre, fibred, etc. See *fiber*[1], etc.

fibriform (fī′bri-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *fibra,* fiber, + *forma,* form.] Fibrous in form or structure; composed of fibers; like a fiber or set of fibers.

fibril (fī′bril), *n.* [= F. *fibrille* = Pg. *fibrilha* = It. *fibrilla,* < NL. *fibrilla,* q. v.] 1. A small fiber; a fibrilla; a filament. Specifically — **2.** In *bot.*: (*a*) One of the delicate cottony hairs or thread-like growths found upon the young rootlets of some plants. (*b*) A rootlet of a lichen. (*c*) One of the filaments which line the utricles of *Sphagnum.* (*d*) The stipe of some fungi: in this sense disused. — **Muscular fibril,** in *anat.,* one of the fine longitudinal threads into which a muscular fiber is separable. See cut under *muscular.* — **Nerve-fibrils,** in *anat.,* those fibrils which constitute the axis-cylinder of a nerve.

fibrilla (fī-bril′ȧ), *n.*; pl. *fibrillæ* (-ē). [NL., dim. of L. *fibra,* a fiber: see *fiber*[1].] A little fiber; a fibril; a filament. Specifically — (*a*) A delicate thread-like structure developed in the cortical layer of many infusorians, as also in the footstalk of *Vorticella,* having a rudimentary muscular function. (*b*) In *bot.,* same as *fibril.*

fibrillar (fī′bri-lär), *a.* [< *fibrilla* + *-ar.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of fibrillæ or fibrils; filamentous. Also *fibrillous.*

> He [Dr. Klein] reports that the two [specimens of fibro-cartilage] which had been subjected to artificial gastric juice were "in that state of digestion in which we find connective tissue when treated with an acid, . . . the *fibrillar*

bundles having become homogeneous, and lost their *fibrillar* structure." *Darwin*, Insectiv. Plants, p. 105.

fibrillary (fī'bri-lā-ri), *a.* [< *fibrilla* + *-ary*[2].] Fibrillar.

Upon examination by Drs. Brower and Lyman he had pupillary inequality, nystagmus, *fibrillary* twitchings of muscles of face. *Alien. and Neurol.*, IX. 463.

fibrillate (fī'bri-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fibrillated*, ppr. *fibrillating*. [< *fibrilla* + *-ate*[2].] To form into fibrils or fibers.

fibrillate (fī'bri-lāt), *a.* Same as *fibrillated*.

In large compound sporophores the surface of sections or broken pieces may often appear *fibrillate* even to the naked eye. *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 57.

fibrillated (fī'bri-lā-ted), *a.* Having fibrils; consisting of fibrillæ; finely fibrous in structure.

The trichite sheaf may be regarded as a *fibrillated* spicule. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 418.

fibrillation (fī-bri-lā'shọn), *n.* [< *fibrillate* + *-ion*.] The state of being fibrillar or fibrillated.

In the specimens [of fibrocartilage] which had been left on the leaves of Drosera, until they re-expanded, parts were altered; . . . they had become more transparent, almost hyaline, with the *fibrillation* of the bundles indistinct. *Darwin*, Insectiv. Plants, p. 105.

Muscular fibrillation, a localized quivering or flickering of muscular fibers. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

fibrilliferous (fī-bri-lif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *fibrilla*, fibril, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Fibril-bearing; provided with fibrils.

fibrilliform (fī-bril'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *fibrilla*, fibril, + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling fibrillæ or small fibers.—**Fibrilliform tissue,** a phrase sometimes applied to the entangled fiber-like mycelium of many fungi and lichens: same as *fibrous mycelium*.

In some of the lower orders of plants there is a kind of tissue present [to] which . . . the names of tela contexta and interlacing *fibrilliform tissue* have been given. *R. Bentley*, Botany, p. 37.

fibrillose (fī'bri-lōs), *a.* [< *fibrilla* + *-ose*.] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) Furnished or clothed with fibrils. (*b*) Composed of small fibers.—2. Marked with fine lines, as if composed of fine fibrils; finely striate.—**Fibrillose mycelium.** See *mycelium*.

fibrillous (fī'bri-lus), *a.* Same as *fibrillar*.

Hence arise those uneasy sensations, pains, *fibrillous* spasms, &c., that hypochondriacks usually complain of. *Kinneir*, The Nerves, p. 14.

fibrin (fī'brin), *n.* [= F. *fibrine* = Sp. Pg. It. *fibrina*; < L. *fibra*, a fiber, + *-in*[2].] A complex nitrogenous substance belonging to the class of proteids. Its chemical composition is not certainly known. Fibrin is procured in its most characteristic state from fresh blood by whipping it with a bundle of twigs. It is also found in the chyle. It is an elastic solid body, generally having a filamentous structure, which softens in air, becoming viscid, brown, and semi-transparent, but is insoluble in water. It dissolves in solutions of many neutral salts, but is precipitated from them by heat or by acids; it is also soluble in alkali hydrates, and is not precipitated from such solutions by heat. A proteid somewhat resembling animal fibrin in its properties is extracted from wheat, corn, and other grains, and called *vegetable fibrin*.—**Fibrin ferment,** a substance which may be obtained by mixing blood with alcohol, allowing it to stand, collecting the coagulated matters, and drying and extracting with water. It causes rapid coagulation of the blood.

fibrination (fī-bri-nā'shọn), *n.* [< *fibrin* + *-ation*.] The acquisition of the capacity of forming in coagulation an amount of fibrin greater than is normal: as, the *fibrination* of the blood in pleurisy.

fibrine (fī'brin), *a.* [< L. *fibra*, fiber, + *-ine*[1].] Presenting a fibrous appearance; finely divided or fringed. [Rare.]

Against the scarlet and gold in the west the *fibrine* summits of the tree-clad Mount Edgecumbe trembled. *W. C. Russell*, A Strange Voyage, iii.

fibrinogen (fī'bri-nō-jen), *n.* [< *fibrin* + *-gen*: see *-gen*.] A proteid substance belonging to the group of globulins, found in the blood and concerned in the process of coagulation.

It [fluid fibrin] is first generated in the blood and other liquids by the chemical combination of two nearly related compounds, which have been named by the author "*fibrinogen*" and "fibrinoplastin." *Frey*, Histol. and Histochem. (trans.), p. 16.

fibrinogenic (fī'bri-nō-jen'ik), *a.* [< *fibrinogen* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of fibrinogen: as, *fibrinogenic* substance.

fibrinogenous (fī-bri-noj'e-nus), *a.* [< *fibrinogen* + *-ous*.] Having the character of fibrinogen; forming fibrin: as, a *fibrinogenous* substance.

fibrinoplastic (fī'bri-nō-plas'tik), *a.* [< *fibrin* + *plastic*.] Having the character of fibrinoplastin.

The serum of the blood, synovia, humours of the eye, and saliva, are all *fibrinoplastic*. *Frey*, Histol. and Histochem. (trans.), p. 16.

fibrinoplastin (fī'bri-nō-plas'tin), *n.* [< *fibrin* + *plastin*.] A proteid substance found in the blood, belonging to the group of globulins, and concerned in the process of coagulation: same as *paraglobulin*.

fibrinous (fī'bri-nus), *a.* [< *fibrin* + *-ous*.] Having the character of fibrin; resembling fibrin.

fibro-areolar (fī'brō-a-rē'ō-lär), *a.* Consisting of tissue made up of fibrous and areolar varieties of connective tissue.—**Fibro-areolar fascia.** See *fascia*.

fibroblast (fī'brō-blast), *n.* [< L. *fibra*, fiber, + Gr. *βλαστός*, germ.] One of the cells which give rise to connective tissue.

fibroblastic (fī-brō-blas'tik), *a.* [< *fibroblast* + *-ic*.] Giving rise to fibrous or connective tissue, as a cell; of the nature of or pertaining to fibroblasts.

fibrocalcareous (fī'brō-kal-kā'rẹ-us), *a.* [< L. *fibra*, fiber, + *calcarius*, of lime: see *calcareous*.] Consisting of fibrous tissue and containing calcareous bodies, as the skin of a holothurian.

fibrocartilage (fī-brō-kär'ti-lāj), *n.* [< L. *fibra*, fiber, + *cartilago*, cartilage.] 1. A tissue resembling cartilage, but differing from it in that the intercellular substance becomes fibrillated. In the immediate vicinity of the cells, however, the intercellular substance is as in ordinary cartilage, and forms the hyaline capsules of the cells.

2. A part of fibrocartilaginous tissue; any individual plate, disk, or other piece of fibrocartilage lying in or about a joint.—**Acromioclavicular fibrocartilage,** a piece of fibrocartilage interposed between the acromial end of the clavicle and the acromial process of the scapula.—**Circumferential fibrocartilage,** a ring of fibrocartilaginous tissue forming a raised rim or border around an articular cavity, which is thus deepened, as about the glenoid fossa of the scapula or the cotyloid fossa of the innominate bone.—**Connecting fibrocartilage,** fibrocartilaginous tissue connecting apposed surfaces of bones in articulations of slight or no mobility, as between bodies of vertebræ and at the pubic symphysis or sacroiliac synchondrosis.—**Interarticular fibrocartilage,** any fibrocartilage which is situated in the cavity of an articulation.—**Intercoccygeal fibrocartilage,** the intervertebral substance between any two vertebræ of the coccyx.—**Interpubic fibrocartilage,** the interarticular fibrocartilage of the pubic symphysis.—**Intervertebral fibrocartilage,** the special kind of interarticular fibrocartilage between the bodies of vertebræ, forming disks separating any two bodies, closely adherent to both, tough and fibrous at the periphery, softer, pulpy, and more cartilaginous in the center, and constituting elastic cushions or buffers between the vertebral bodies, increasing the mobility and elasticity of the spinal column, and diminishing the shock of concussion.—**Radio-ulnar fibrocartilage,** a triangular piece of fibrocartilage between the distal ends of the radius and ulna: also called *triangular fibrocartilage*.—**Sacrococcygeal fibrocartilage,** the intervertebral substance between the last sacral and the first coccygeal vertebra.—**Semilunar fibrocartilage.** Same as *semilunar cartilage* (which see, under *cartilage*).—**Sternoclavicular fibrocartilage,** a piece of fibrocartilage found between the sternal end of the clavicle and the manubrium of the sternum.—**Stratiform fibrocartilage,** a layer of fibrocartilaginous tissue forming a bed or groove in which the tendon of a muscle lies and glides.—**Temporomaxillary fibrocartilage,** a piece of fibrocartilage which lies in the articulation between the lower jaw-bone and the glenoid fossa of the temporal bone.—**Triangular fibrocartilage.** Same as *radio-ulnar fibrocartilage*.

fibrocartilaginous (fī-brō-kär-ti-laj'i-nus), *a.* Having the character of fibrocartilage; consisting of fibrocartilage: as, *fibrocartilaginous* tissue; a *fibrocartilaginous* disk.

fibrocellular (fī-brō-sel'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *fibra*, fiber, + E. *cellular*.] 1. Having fibers and cells; composed of mixed fibrous and cellular tissue; fibro-areolar. All ordinary cellular or areolar connective tissue is strictly fibrocellular.—2. In *bot.*: (*a*) Composed of cells the walls of which are marked by thickened bands, ridges, reticulations, etc. [Not in use.] (*b*) In *algology*, composed of firm elongated cells which adhere together so as to form a filament-like mass of tissue. *Harvey*.

fibrochondrosteal (fī'brō-kon-dros'tẹ-al), *a.* [< L. *fibra*, fiber, + Gr. *χόνδρος*, gristle, + *ὀστέον*, bone.] Consisting of fibrous tissue, gristle, and bone.

The whole skeleton then, may be denoted by the term *fibrochondrosteal* apparatus. *Mivart*, Elem. Anat., p. 22.

fibrocystic (fī-brō-sis'tik), *a.* [< L. *fibra*, fiber, + Gr. *κίστις*, bladder (E. *cyst*), + *-ic*.] Fibroid and cystic: applied to fibroid tumors containing cysts.

fibroferrite (fī-brō-fer'īt), *n.* [< L. *fibra*, fiber, + *ferrum*, iron, + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous sulphate of iron, occurring in delicately fibrous forms of a pale-yellow color.

fibroid (fī'broid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *fibra*, fiber, + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Resembling, containing, or taking the form of fiber; fibrous: as, a *fibroid* tumor.—**Fibroid degeneration, phthisis,** etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* In *pathol.*: (*a*) A fibroma. (*b*) A leiomyoma.

fibroin (fī'brō-in), *n.* [< L. *fibra*, fiber (taken in the mod. combining form *fibro-*), + *-in*[2].] The principal chemical constituent of silk, cobwebs, and the horny skeletons of sponges. In the pure state it is white, insoluble in water, ether, acetic acid, etc., but dissolves in an ammoniacal solution of copper, and also in concentrated acids and alkalis.

fibrolite (fī'brō-lit), *n.* [< L. *fibra*, fiber, + Gr. *λίθος*, a stone.] A mineral of a white or gray color and fibrous to columnar structure. It is a subsilicate of aluminium (Al_2SiO_5), and has the same composition as andalusite and cyanite. Also called *sillimanite* and *bucholzite*.

fibroma (fī-brō'mä), *n.*; pl. *fibromata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < L. *fibra*, fiber, + *-oma*.] In *pathol.*, a tumor consisting of connective tissue.

fibromatous (fī-brom'ạ-tus), *a.* [< *fibroma*(*t-*) + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a fibroma.

fibromucous (fī-brō-mū'kus), *a.* [< L. *fibra*, fiber, + *mucosus*, mucous.] Having the character of fibrous tissue and mucous membrane; combining fibrous and mucous tissues: applied to mucous membranes backed by firm fibrous tissue.

fibromuscular (fī-brō-mus'kū-lär), *a.* [< L. *fibra*, fiber, + *musculus*, muscle.] Characterized by the presence of both connective and muscular tissue: applied to tumors.

fibromyoma (fī'brō-mī-ō'mä), *n.*; pl. *fibromyomata* (-ma-tä). [< L. *fibra*, fiber, + NL. *myoma*, q. v.] In *pathol.*: (*a*) A leiomyoma. (*b*) A tumor consisting of fibrous and muscular tissue.

fibromyomatous (fī'brō-mī-om'ạ-tus), *a.* [< *fibromyoma*(*t-*) + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a fibromyoma; fibromuscular.

fibroplastic (fī-brō-plas'tik), *a.* [< L. *fibra*, fiber, + Gr. *πλάσσειν*, form: see *plastic*.] Fiber-making: an epithet sometimes applied to tumors usually designated as *small spindle-celled sarcomata*.

Fibrosa (fī-brō'sä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *fibrosus*: see *fibrous*.] The fibrous sponges. See *Fibrospongiæ*.

fibrosarcoma (fī'brō-sär-kō'mä), *n.*; pl. *fibrosarcomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < L. *fibra*, fiber, + NL. *sarcoma*, q. v.] In *pathol.*, a tumor intermediate in character between a fibroma and a sarcoma.

fibrose (fī'brōs), *a.* Same as *fibrous*.

fibroserous (fī-brō-sē'rus), *a.* [< L. *fibra*, fiber, + E. *serous*.] Having the character of fibrous tissue and serous membrane; uniting fibrous and serous tissues in one structure. All serous membranes are in fact fibrous in structure, with a serous surface on one side.

fibrosis (fī-brō'sis), *n.* [NL., < L. *fibra*, fiber, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, the development in an organ of a substance of fibrous texture.

Changes were found in the inferior cervical ganglia, indicating atrophy and *fibrosis*. *Medical News*, LII. 495.

Arteriocapillary fibrosis. See *arteriocapillary*.

Fibrospongiæ (fī-brō-spon'ji-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *fibra*, fiber, + *spongia*, sponge.] One of the principal divisions of the *Porifera* or *Spongida*; the fibrous sponges. They present the utmost diversity of form, but agree in the possession of a fibrous skeleton or ceratode, which may be highly developed and devoid of silicious spicules, as in the commercial sponges, or inconspicuous in comparison with the richly elaborated and complicated silicious frames of such genera as *Hyalonema* and *Euplectella*, the glass-sponges. See cut under *Euplectella*.

fibrous (fī'brus), *a.* [= F. *fibreux* = Sp. *hebroso*, *fibroso* = Pg. It. *fibroso*, < NL. *fibrosus*, < L. *fibra*, fiber: see *fiber*[1].] Containing or consisting of fibers; having the character of fibers. Also *fibrose*.

The pleutious Pastures, and the purling Springs,
Whose *fibrous* silver thousand Tributes brings
To wealthy Iordan.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

The space between these [muscle-cells] and the outer face of the intestine is occupied by a spongy or *fibrous* substance, which must probably be regarded as a kind of connective tissue. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 546.

Fibrous coal. See *coal*.—**Fibrous cone.** Same as *corona radiata* (which see, under *corona*).—**Fibrous mycelium.** See *mycelium*.—**Fibrous structure,** in *mineral.*, a structure characterized by fine or slender threads, either straight or curved, parallel, diverging, or stellated. Asbestos has, for example, a *fibrous structure*.—**Fibrous tissue,** the general common connective tissue of the body, composed or largely consisting of white inelastic or yellow elastic fibers, such as the periosteum of bones, the perichondrium of cartilage, the capsules of glands, the meninges of the brain, the ligaments of joints, and the fasciæ and tendons of muscles. The phrase is sometimes extended to other and special tissues, as the nervous and muscular, which contain or consist of fibers or filaments.

fibrousness (fī'brus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fibrous. *Bailey*, 1727.

fibrovascular (fī-brō-vas'kū-lăr), *a.* [< L. *fibra*, fiber, + E. *vascular*.] In *bot.*, consisting of woody fibers and ducts.—**Fibrovascular bundle.** See *bundle*, 3.—**Fibrovascular system**, the aggregation of fibrovascular tissue in a plant, forming its framework. Also called the *fascicular system*.

fibster (fib'stėr), *n.* [< *fib*[1] + *-ster*.] One who tells fibs; a fibber. [Rare.]

> You silly little *fibster*. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, II. 352.

fibula (fib'ū-lă), *n.*; pl. *fibulæ* (-lē). [< L. *fibula*, a clasp, buckle, pin, latchet, brace, a surgeons' instrument for drawing together the edges of a wound, a stitching-needle, contr. of **figibula*, < *figere*, fasten, fix: see *fix*.] 1. In *archæol.*, a clasp or brooch, usually more or less ornamented. Objects of this kind are found among the earliest metallic remains of antiquity.

> Rings and *fibulæ*, which are frequently adorned with symbolical devices, meant to serve as amulets or charms. *Knight*, Ancient Art and Myth., p. 65.

2. In *surg.*, a needle for sewing up wounds.—3. In *anat.*, the outer one of two bones which in most vertebrates (above fishes) extend from the knee to the ankle: so called because in man the bone is very slender, like a clasp or splint applied alongside the tibia. When a fibula is complete, as it usually is, it extends the whole length of the tibia, its foot entering into the composition of the ankle-joint. When reduced, it is usually shortened from below, so that it does not reach the ankle, lying along a part of the tibia, and very frequently ankylosed with it; or it may be of full length and ankylosed above and below with the tibia, as in many rodents. The human fibula is a slender straight bone, as long as and separate from the tibia, and clubbed at both ends; the upper end is articulated with the tuberosity of the tibia, and excluded from the knee-joint; the lower end is connected with the tibia, and also articulated with the astragalus, thus entering into the ankle-joint, and forming the outer malleolus, or bony protuberance on the outer side of the ankle. Nine muscles are attached to this bone in man. See also cuts under *Dromæus*, *Ichthyosauria*, and *tibiotarsus*.

Right Human Leg, seen obliquely from the front.
F, fibula; *T*, tibia; *P*, patella; *Fe*, femur.

4. In *masonry*, an iron crank used to fasten stones together.—5. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of echinoderms. (*b*) A genus of mollusks.

fibular (fib'ū-lăr), *a.* [< *fibula* + *-ar*[2].] Of or pertaining to the fibula; peroneal: as, a *fibular* artery; a *fibular* nerve.

fibulare (fib-ū-lā'rē), *n.*; pl. *fibularia* (-ri-ă). [NL., < *fibula*, q. v.] The outermost bone of the proximal row of tarsal bones, articulating or in morphological relation with the fibula: generally called the *os calcis*, *calcaneum*, or *heel-bone*.

> In man and mammals generally the fibulare is the largest tarsal bone, but its size and shape are very variable. See cut under *foot*.

fibulocalcaneal (fib″ū-lō-kal-kā'nē-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to the fibula and to the calcaneum: as, "a *fibulocalcaneal* articulation or ligament," *Coues*.

-fic. [L. *-ficus*, in compound adjectives, < *facere*, make: see *fact* and *-fy*.] A terminal element in adjectives of Latin origin, meaning 'making': as, *petrific*, making into stone; *terrific*, making affrighted; *horrific*, making to shudder, etc. Such adjectives are usually accompanied by derived verbs in *-fy*, and often by nouns thence derived in *-fication*. See *-fy*.

-fication. See *-fy*.

ficchet†, *v. t.* See *fitch*[3]. *Chaucer*.

fice (fīs), *n.* See extract, and *fise*[2].

> *Fice* (*fyce* or *phyce*) is the name used everywhere in the South, and in some parts of the West, for a small worthless cur. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVII. 39.

fice-dog (fīs'dog), *n.* See *fise-dog*.

Ficedula (fī-sed'ū-lă), *n.* [L. *ficedula* (also *ficetula*, *ficecula*), a small bird, the fig-eater, appar. orig. < *ficus*, a fig, + *edere* = E. *eat*: see *fig*[2] and *edible*, and cf. *beccafico*, *fig-eater*.] An old book-name of sundry small birds, as a warbler, sylvia, beccafico, or fig-eater: so called from the supposition that they eat figs. It was made by Brisson in 1760 a generic name, comprehending a great number of such birds.

ficellier (fi-sel'i-ėr), *n.* [F., < *ficelle*, packthread, prob. < L. **filicella*, pl. of **filicellum*, an assumed dim. of *filum*, thread: see *file*[3].] A reel or winder for thread of any sort.

fichet, *v. t.* See *fitch*[3].

fiché (fē-shā'), *a.* In *her.*, same as *fitché*.

fiched (fisht), *a.* Same as *fitché*.

fichet†, **fichew**†, *n.* See *fichet*, *fitchew*.

fichtelite (fich'tel-īt), *n.* [< *Fichtel* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A mineral resin occurring in white shining crystals or crystalline scales, embedded in the wood of a kind of pine found in peat-beds in the Fichtelgebirge, Bavaria.

fichu (fē-shū'), *n.* [F., < *ficher*, drive in, pin up, *fiche*, a hook, pin, peg: see *fitched*.] A small triangular piece of stuff; hence, any covering for the neck and shoulders forming part of a woman's dress, sometimes a small light covering, as of lace or muslin.

> Touching the *fichu*, which seems to have been a favourite article of attire with Marie Antoinette. . . . Its form was that of a combination of a pointed cape between the shoulders and a scarf crossing the bosom, the long ends of which were tied in a bow at the back of the waist. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLII. 286.

fick (fik), *v. i.* [E. dial., var. of *fike*[2], q. v.] To kick; struggle. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng. (Yorkshire).]

fickle (fik'l), *a.* [< ME. *fikel*, *fikil*, *fykel*, < AS. *ficol*, deceitful, crafty (cf. *gefic*, deceit), < **fician*, *befician*, ME. *fiken*, deceive: see *fike*[1].] 1†. Disposed or acting so as to deceive; deceitful; treacherous; false in intent.

> In this fals *fikel* world. *Old Eng. Miscellany* (ed. Morris), p. 93.
>
> This cortheli ioie, this worldli blis,
> Is but a *fykel* fantasy. *Early Eng. Poems* (ed. Furnivall), p. 134.
>
> This worlde is *fikel* and desayvable. *Hampole*, Prick of Conscience, l. 1088.
>
> *Fikele* and swikele reades [counsels]. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 268.

2. Inconstant; unstable; likely to change from caprice, irresolution, or instability: rarely applied to things except in poetry or by personification.

> O see how *fickle* is their state
> That doe on fates depend! *Legend of King Arthur* (Child's Ballads, I. 54).
>
> I fear thou art grown too *fickle*; for I hear
> A lady mourns for thee; men say, to death. *Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, i. 1.
>
> A *fickle* world, not worth the least desire,
> Where ev'ry chance proclaims a change of state. *Quarles*, Emblems, i. 9.
>
> Who o'er the herd would wish to reign,
> Fantastic, *fickle*, fierce, and vain?
> Vain as the leaf upon the stream,
> And *fickle* as a changeful dream. *Scott*, L. of the L., v. 30.

3. Perilous; ticklish. [Prov. Eng.]

> But it's a *fickle* corner in the dark, . . . a wrong step, a bit swing out on the open, and there would be no help. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Ladies Lindores, p. 30.

=**Syn. 2.** Variable, mutable, changeable, unsteady, unsettled, vacillating, fitful, volatile.

fickle (fik'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fickled*, ppr. *fickling*. [< ME. *fikelen* (= LG. *fikkelen* = G. *ficklen*, *ficheln*), deceive, flatter; from the adj.] 1†. To deceive; flatter.

> Heo nolde *fikelen*, as hire sustren hadde ydo. *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 31.

2. To puzzle; perplex; nonplus. [Scotch.]

> Howsomever, she's a weel-educate woman, and an' she win to her English, . . . she may come to *fickle* us a'. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxxix.

fickleness (fik'l-nes), *n.* The character of being fickle; inconstancy; unsteadiness in opinion or purpose; instability; changeableness.

> I am a soldier; and unapt to weep,
> Or to exclaim on fortune's *fickleness*. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 3.
>
> Oh, the lovely *fickleness* of an April day. *W. H. Gibson*, Spring.

fickly (fik'l-i), *adv.* [< ME. *fikely*, < *fikel*, fickle, + *-ly*[2].] 1†. Deceitfully.

> With thar tunges *fikely* thai dide. Ps. v. 11 (ME. version).

2. In a fickle manner; without firmness or steadiness. [Rare.]

> Away goes Alce, our cook-maid, . . . of her own accord, after having given her mistress warning *fickly*. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 366.

fico (fē'kō), *n.* [It., a fig, < L. *ficus*: see *fig*[2].] Same as *fig*[2], 7: a motion of contempt made by placing the thumb between two of the fingers. Formerly also *figo*.

> Behold, next I see Contempt marching forth, giving mee the *fico* with his thombe in his mouth. *Wits Miserie*, 1596. (*Halliwell.*)
>
> Convey, the wise it call: Steal! foh; a *fico* for the phrase. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 3.
>
> The lie, to a man of my coat, is as ominous a fruit as the *fico*. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 2.
>
> For wealth he is of my addiction, and bid's a *fico* for 't. *Marston*, The Fawne, i. 2.

ficoid (fī'koid), *a.* [< L. *ficus*, a fig, + Gr. εἶδος, form.] Resembling a fig; ficoidal.

ficoidal (fī-koi'dal), *a.* [< *ficoid* + *-al*.] 1. Resembling the fig; ficoid.—2. Pertaining to or of the nature of the *Ficoideæ*.

Ficoideæ (fī-koi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *ficus*, a fig-tree, + Gr. εἶδος, form (see *-oid*), + *-eæ*.] A natural order of polypetalous exogens, nearly related to the *Cactaceæ*. It includes 22 genera and about 450 species, mostly of tropical or subtropical regions, and especially abundant in South Africa. They are mostly low herbs, with fleshy entire leaves and often showy flowers. The principal genus is *Mesembrianthemum*.

fict† (fikt), *a.* [< L. *fictus*, pp. of *fingere*, feign: see *fiction*, *feign*.] Feigned; fictitious.

> Prophets of things to come the truth predict:
> But poets of things past write false and *fict*. *T. Harvey*, tr. of Owen's Epigrams.

ficta musica (fik'tą mū'zi-kă). See *musica ficta*.

fictile (fik'til), *a.* [< L. *fictilis*, made of clay, earthen, < *fictus*, pp. of *fingere*, form, mold, fashion (as in clay, wax, stone, etc.): see *fiction*, *feign*.] 1. Molded into form by art.—2. Capable of being molded; plastic: as, *fictile* clay.

> *Fictile* earth is more fragile than crude earth. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 841.

3. Having to do with pottery; composed of or consisting in pottery.

> The Myth was not only embodied in the sculpture of Pheidias on the Parthenon, or portrayed in the paintings of Polygnotos in the Stoa Poikile; it was repeated in a more compendious and abbreviated form on the *fictile* vase of the Athenian household: on the coin which circulated in the market-place; on the mirror in which the Aspasia of the day beheld her charms. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 23.

Fictile mosaic, a variety of ancient Roman mosaic in which the tesserie are composed of an artificial compound of vitreous nature.

fictileness (fik'til-nes), *n.* The quality of being fictile.

fictilia (fik-til'i-ą), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *fictilis*, made of clay: see *fictile*.] Objects made of fictile material, as pottery; especially, decorative objects of this nature, in general.

fictility (fik-til'i-ti), *n.* [< *fictile* + *-ity*.] Fictileness.

fiction (fik'shon), *n.* [= F. *fiction* = Pr. *ficxio*, *fiction* = Sp. *ficcion* = Pg. *ficção* = It. *fizione*, *finzione*, < L. *fictio*(*n-*), a making, fashioning, a feigning, a rhetorical or legal fiction, < *fingere*, pp. *fictus*, form, mold, shape, devise, feign: see *feign*.] 1. The act of making or fashioning. [Rare.]

> We have never dreamt that parliaments had any right whatever . . . to force a currency of their own *fiction* in the place of that which is real. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

2. The act of feigning, inventing, or imagining; a false deduction or conclusion: as, to be misled by a mere *fiction* of the brain.

> They see thoroughly into the fallacies and *fictions* of the delusions of this kind. *Bacon*, Moral Fables, vii., Expl.
>
> Sad and disconsolate persons use to create comforts to themselves by *fiction* of fancy. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 269.

3. That which is feigned, invented, or imagined; a feigned story; an account which is a product of mere imagination; a false statement.

> Renowned Abraham, Thy noble Acts
> Excell the *Fictions* of Heroik Facts. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Fathers.
>
> Is it not monstrous that this player here,
> But in a *fiction*, in a dream of passion,
> Could force his soul so to his own conceit? *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.
>
> This is a very ancient cittie, if the tradition of Antenor's being the founder be not a *fiction*. *Evelyn*, Diary, June, 1645.
>
> Nor do I perceive that any one shrinks from telling *fictions* to children, on matters upon which it is thought well that they should not know the truth. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 293.

4. In *literature*: (*a*) A prose work (not dramatic) of the imagination in narrative form; a story; a novel.

> One important rule belongs to the composition of a *fiction*, which I suppose the writers of fiction seldom think of, viz., never to fabricate or introduce a character to whom greater talents or wisdom is attributed than the author himself possesses; if he does, how shall this character be sustained? *J. Foster*, in Everts, p. 241.

(*b*) Collectively, literature consisting of imaginative narration; story-telling.

> No kind of literature is so attractive as *fiction*. *Quarterly Rev.*
>
> The only work of *fiction*, in all probability, with which he [Bunyan] could compare his pilgrim, was his old favourite, the legend of Sir Bevis of Southampton. . . . He saw that, in employing *fiction* to make truth clear and goodness attractive, he was only following the example which every Christian ought to propose to himself. *Macaulay*, Bunyan.

(*c*) In a wide sense, not now current, any literary product of the imagination, whether in prose or verse, or in a narrative or dramatic form, or such works collectively.—**5.** In *law*, the intentional assuming as a fact of what is not such (the truth of the matter not being considered), for the purpose of administering justice without contravening settled rules or making apparent exceptions; a legal device for reforming or extending the application of the law without appearing to alter the law itself. Inasmuch as the courts cannot alter the law, but only declare it and apply it to facts ascertained by them, it was early discovered that the only way in which they could adapt the law to hard cases, or stretch it to new cases, was by pretending a state of facts to fit the rule of law it was thought just to apply. Thus it was a rule of law that a deed takes effect from delivery, and the courts had no power to alter this rule; but if a grantor fraudulently or negligently delayed delivering his deed at the time it bore date, and afterward sought to claim some unjust advantage, as having continued to be owner meanwhile, the courts, not being able to change the rule of law, would by a fiction treat the delivery as relating back to the date. So, when legislation forbade transfers of land unless made publicly by record, the courts allowed an intending grantee to sue, alleging that the land belonged to him, and the intending grantor to suffer judgment to pass; thus by a fiction creating a mode of conveyance which, for all practical purposes, preserved the privacy of titles. Direct methods of improving the rules and forms of law have in recent times superseded the invention, and for the most part the use, of fictions.

I employ the expression "Legal *Fiction*" to signify any assumption which conceals, or affects to conceal, the fact that a rule of law has undergone alteration, its letter remaining unchanged, its operations being modified.
Maine, Ancient Law, p. 26.

=**Syn. 3.** Fabrication, figment, fable, untruth, falsehood.

fictional (fik'shon-al), *a.* [< *fiction* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of fiction; fictitiously created; imaginary.

Elements which are *fictional* rather than historical.
Latham.

What other cases are there of *fictional* personages having done the same? *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., IX. 467.

They [American theater-managers] have not watched the tendencies of the sister arts, painting and *fictional* literature, towards a closer truth to nature.
The Century, XXXI. 155.

fictionist (fik'shon-ist), *n.* [< *fiction* + *-ist.*] A maker or writer of fiction.

He will come out in time an elegant *fictionist*.
Lamb, To Wordsworth.

There still seems room for wonder that in this world of facts the *fictionist* should be entitled to take so high and important a place. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 58.

fictious† (fik'shus), *a.* [< *fiction* + *-ous.*] Fictitious.

With fancy'd Rules and arbitrary Laws
Matter and Motion he [man] restrains;
And study'd Lines and *fictious* Circles draws.
Prior, On Exodus iii. 14., st. 6.

fictitious (fik-tish'us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *ficticio*, < L. *ficticius*, improp. *fictitius*, artificial, counterfeit, fictitious, < *fictus*, pp. of *fingere*, form, feign: see *fiction.*] **1.** Pertaining to or consisting of fiction; imaginatively produced or set forth; created by the imagination: as, a *fictitious* hero; *fictitious* literature.

Miss Burney was decidedly the most popular writer of *fictitious* narrative then living.
Macaulay, Madame D'Arblay.

A hundred little touches are employed to make the *fictitious* world appear like the actual world.
Macaulay, Leigh Hunt.

2. Existing only in imagination; feigned; not true or real: as, a *fictitious* claim.

In faithful mem'ry she records the crimes,
Or real or *fictitious*, of the times.
Cowper, Truth, l. 164.

He began his married life upon his *fictitious*, and not his actual income. *A. Dobson*, Int. to Steele, p. xxvi.

3. Counterfeit; false; not genuine.

The poets began to substitute *fictitious* names, under which they exhibited particular characters.
Goldsmith, Origin of Poetry.

Two treaties were drawn up, one on white paper, the other on red: the former real, the latter *fictitious*.
Macaulay, Lord Clive.

The woodcock, stiffening to *fictitious* mud,
Cheats the young sportsman thirsting for his blood.
O. W. Holmes, The Mind's Diet.

4. Assumed as real; taking the place of something real; regarded as genuine.

I cannot doubt that the growing popularity of Adoption, as a method of obtaining a *fictitious* son, was due to moral dislike of the other modes of affiliation which was steadily rising among the Brahman teachers in the law-schools.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 101.

Fictitious ens. See *ens.* =**Syn.** Artificial, unreal, invented, spurious, supposititious. See *factitious.*

fictitiously (fik-tish'us-li), *adv.* In a fictitious manner; by fiction; falsely; counterfeitly.

Beside these pieces *fictitiously* set down, and having no copy in nature, they had many unquestionably drawn, of inconsequent signification, nor naturally verifying their intention. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 20.

fictitiousness (fik-tish'us-nes), *n.* The quality of being fictitious; feigned representation.

Thus, some make Comedy a representation of mean, and others of bad men; some think that its essence consists in the unimportance, others in the *fictitiousness* of the transaction. *Johnson.* Rambler, No. 125.

fictive (fik'tiv), *a.* [= F. *fictif*, < L. as if **fictivus*, < *fictus*, pp. of *fingere*, form, feign: see *fiction.*] **1.** Formed by the imagination; not really existing; suppositious; fictitious. [Rare.]

And therefore to those things whose grounds were very true,
Though naked yet and bare (not having to content
The way ward curious ear), gave *fictive* ornament.
Drayton, Polyolbion, vi. 286.

The action of a magnet on an external point is equivalent to that of a *fictive* layer of a total mass equal to zero, distributed along the surface according to a certain law.
Atkinson, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 300.

2. Resulting from imagination; belonging to or consisting of fiction; imaginative. [Rare.]

Those
Who, dabbling in the fount of *fictive* tears,
And nursed by mealy-mouth'd philanthropies,
Divorce the Feeling from her mate the Deed.
Tennyson, The Brook.

The remaining five-sixths of the book ["The Merry Men"] deserve to stand by "Henry Esmond" as a *fictive* autobiography in archaic form.
H. James, Jr., The Century, XXXV. 878.

fictively (fik'tiv-li), *adv.* In a fictive manner.

fictor (fik'tor), *n.* [< L. *fictor*, one who makes images of clay, wax, stone, etc., a baker of offering-cakes, a maker, a feigner, < *fictus*, pp. of *fingere*, form, fashion, feign: see *fiction.*] An artist who works in wax, clay, or other plastic material, as distinguished from one who works in bronze, marble, ivory, or other solid substance.

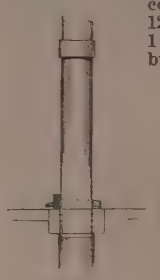
Ficula (fik'ū-lă), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *ficus*, a fig: see *fig*[2].] A genus of gastropods, of the family *Pyrulidæ*; the fig-shells or pear-shells: so named from their shape. The genus includes tropical and subtropical active carnivorous species. Also called *Pyrula.* See cut under *fig-shell.*

Ficulidæ (fi-kū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ficula* + *-idæ.*] A family of gastropods, typified by the genus *Ficula*: same as *Pyrulidæ.*

Ficus (fi'kus), *n.* [L., a fig-tree, a fig: see *fig*[2].] **1.** In *bot.*, a very large genus of tropical and subtropical trees or shrubs, of the urticaceous tribe *Artocarpeæ*, characterized by bearing their minute unisexual flowers within a nearly closed globose or pear-shaped receptacle. The genus is remarkable for the peculiar arrangement by which cross-fertilization is effected through the agency of insects. There are always three forms of flowers, the staminate, the pistillate, and a third, the gall-flower, which resembles the pistillate but is incapable of fertilization, and is usually occupied by the pupa of a species of *Blastophaga* or other hymenopterous insect. In a large group of species the three forms are found within the same receptacle; but in much the larger number, as in the common fig, the female flowers are in one receptacle and the male and gall flowers together in another. The perfect insect is formed synchronously with the maturity of the pollen of the male flowers, through which it makes its way and escapes by a perforation made at the apex of the receptacle. In what way it conveys the pollen to the pistillate flowers in the closed female receptacle is not understood, but it is believed that it is done, and that by this means only the female flowers are fertilized. Generally the barren and fertile receptacles are upon the same tree and are similar in appearance, but in the common fig they are upon separate trees, and differ so much in form that the sterile, known as the wild fig or caprifig, has been considered by many botanists as a species distinct from the other. There are about 600 species, the greater number belonging to the islands of the Indian and Pacific oceans, though there are many in tropical America. Three or four species are found in Florida. The genus includes the common fig (*F. Carica*), the banian (*F. Bengalensis*), the india-rubber tree (*F. elastica*), etc. The wood is generally soft and valueless. See *fig*[2], and cut under *banian.*

2. In *zoöl.*, an old genus of mollusks: same as *Pyrula.* *Klein*, 1753.—**3.** [*l. c.*] In *surg.*, a fleshy excrescence, often soft and reddish, sometimes hard, hanging by a peduncle or formed like a fig. It occurs on the eyelids, chin, tongue, anus, or reproductive organs. Also called *fig-wart.*—**Ficus unguium** (ficus of the nails), a chronic paronychia in which the posterior wall of the nail becomes thickened and everted.

fid (fid), *n.* [Also written *fidd*; origin obscure. D. *fid*, *fed*, a skein, appears to be a different word. See *fetlock.*] **1.** A small thick lump. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** A piece or plug of tobacco. [Colloq.]—**3.** A bar of wood or metal used to support or steady anything.—**4.** *Naut.*: (*a*) A square bar of wood or iron, with a shoulder at one end, used to support a topmast or topgallantmast when swayed up into place. The fid passes through a square hole in the heel of its mast, and its ends rest on the trestletrees. (*b*) A conical pin of hard wood, from 12 to 24 inches long, and from 1 to 3 inches in diameter at the butt, used to open the strands of rope in splicing.—**Blubber-fid,** a large wooden pin to which a rope-lashing is made fast at one end, formerly extensively employed, and still used by many whaling-craft, for toggling on to a blanket-piece when the old rope-strapped blocks are used in boarding. Also called *toggle.* When the iron-strapped cutting-blocks are used, the fid is discarded, the tail of the chain-strap being moused in the sister-hooks.—**Setting-fid,** a large cone of hard wood or iron, used by riggers and sailmakers to stretch eyes of rigging, cringles, etc.—**Splicing-fid.** See def. 4 (*b*).



Mast-fid. *a*, Setting-fid. *b*, Splicing-fid.

fid (fid), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fidded*, ppr. *fidding.* [< *fid*, *n.*] *Naut.*, to sway into place and secure (a topmast or topgallantmast) by its fid. Also *fidd.*

Various plans have been devised for *fidding* and unfidding topmasts without going aloft.
Qualtrough, Boat-Sailer's Manual, p. 203.

fiddle (fid'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fidle*; < ME. *fidel*, *fydyll*, *fedele*, usually and prop. with *th*, *fithel*, *fithele*, < AS. **fithele* (not found, but the derivatives *fithela*, a fiddler, *fithelere*, a fiddler, *fithelestre*, a female fiddler, occur) = D. *vedel*, *veel* = OHG. *fidula*, MHG. *videle*, *videl*, G. *fiedel* = Icel. *fidhla* = OSw. *fidhla* = Dan. *fiddel*, a fiddle; appar. connected with ML. *vitula*, *vidula*, a fiddle, whence also the Rom. forms, OF. *viole*, *viele*, *vielle*, F. *viole* (> E. *viol*, and the modified Sw. Dan. *fiol*) = Pr. *viula*, *viola* = Sp. Pg. *viola* = It. *viola* (whence E. *viola*), dim. *violino* (whence E. *violin*, etc.). The ML. *vitula*, which was sometimes called *vitula jocosa*, the merry viol, is referred by Diez to L. *vitulari*, celebrate a festival, keep holiday (orig. perhaps 'sacrifice a calf,' < *vitulus*, a calf: see *veal*). It is possible that the ML. *vitula* is an accom. form of the Teut. word; cf. LL. *harpa*, It. *arpa*, F. *harpe*, etc., harp, of Teut. origin. Another derivation, < L. *fidicula*, commonly pl. *fidiculæ*, a small stringed instrument, a small lute or cithern (dim. of *fides*, a stringed instrument, a lute, lyre, cithern), hardly agrees with the Teut. and not at all with the Rom. forms.] **1.** A musical stringed instrument of the viol class; a violin. See *viol*, *violin*, *crowd*[2]. This is the proper English name, but among musicians it has been superseded by *violin*, the name *fiddle*, except in popular language, being used humorously or in slight contempt.

Harpe and *fethill* bothe thay fande,
Getterne, and als so the sawtrye.
Thomas of Erseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 106).

For hym was levere have at his beddes heed
Twenty bookes, clad in black or reed,
Of Aristotle and his philosophie,
Than robes riche or *fithele* or gay sautrie.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 296.

A French song, and a *fiddle*, has no fellow.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 3.

The ballad singers, who frequently accompany their ditties with instrumental music, especially the *fiddle*, vulgarly called a crowd, and the guitar.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 268.

2. *Naut.*, a contrivance to prevent things from rolling off the table in bad weather. It is made of small cords passed through wooden bridges and hauled very taut. Same as *rack.*—**3.** In *wool-carding*, an implement used in Yorkshire, England, for smoothing the points of card-clothing and dislodging dirt from among the teeth. It consists of a piece of emery-covered cloth stretched between two end-pieces of wood connected by a curved handle.—**Fine as a fiddle.** See *fine*[3].—**Scotch fiddle,** the itch: so called from the action of the arm in scratching, and the prevalence of the disease in Scotland. [Humorous.]—**To play first** (or **second**) **fiddle.** (*a*) In an orchestra, to take the part of the first (or second) violin-player. Hence—(*b*) To take a leading (or subordinate) part in any project or undertaking. [Colloq.]

To say that Tom had no idea of *playing first fiddle* in any social orchestra, but was always quite satisfied to be set down for the hundred and fiftieth violin in the band, or thereabouts, is to express his modesty in very inadequate terms. *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xli.

It was evident that since John Marston's arrival he had been *playing*, with regard to Mary, *second fiddle*, if you can possibly be induced to pardon the extreme coarseness of the expression. *H. Kingsley*, Ravenshoe, lviii.

fiddle (fid'l), *r.*; pret. and pp. *fiddled*, ppr. *fiddling.* [Early mod. E. also *fidle*; < *fiddle*, *n.*]

I. *intrans.* **1.** To play upon the fiddle or violin or some similar instrument.

Themistocles . . . said "he could not *fiddle*, but he could make a small town a great city."
Bacon, True Greatness of Kingdoms and Estates (ed. 1887).

This man could not *fidle*, could not tune himself to be pleasant and plausible to all Companies.
Fuller, Worthies, Lancashire.

Hence — **2.** To scrape, as one stretched string upon another.

One of the most essential points in a good micrometer is that all the webs shall be so nearly in the same plane as to be well in focus together under the highest powers used, and at the same time absolutely free from *fiddling*.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 244.

3. To play (upon), in a figurative sense. [Rare.]

What dost [thou] think I am, that thou shouldst *fiddle* So much upon my patience?
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, v. 1.

4. To move the hands or other objects over one another or about in an idle or ineffective way.

The ladies walked, talking, and *fiddling* with their hats and feathers. *Pepys*, Diary.

5. To be busy with trifles; trifle; do something requiring considerable pains and patience without any adequate result.

II. *trans.* **1.** To play on, in a figurative sense.

The devil *fiddle* them! I am glad they are going.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 3.

2. To play (a tune) on a fiddle.

fiddle-block (fid'l-blok), *n.* *Naut.*, a long block having two sheaves of different diameters in the same plane, not, as in the usual form, side by side, but one above the other.

Fiddle-block.

fiddle-bow (fid'l-bō), *n.* A bow strung with horse-hair with which the strings of the violin or a similar instrument are set in vibration. Also *fiddlestick*. See cut under *violin*.

fiddlecum†, **fiddlecome**† (fid'l-kum), *a.* [Cf. *fiddle-cum-faddle*, *fiddle-de-dee*.] Nonsensical.

Do you think such a fine proper gentleman as he cares for a *fiddlecome* tale of a draggle-tailed girl?
Vanbrugh, Relapse, iv. 1.

fiddle-cum-faddle, fiddle-come-faddle (fid'l-kum-fad'l), *n.* Same as *fiddle-faddle*.

Boys must not be their own choosers; . . . they have their sympathies and *fiddle-come-faddles* in their brain, and know not what they would ha' themselves.
Cowley, Cutter of Coleman Street.

fiddle-de-dee (fid'l-dē-dē'), *interj.* [Loosely connected with *fiddle-faddle* and *fiddlestick!* used in the same way in allusion to *fiddle*, which in popular use carries with it a suggestion of contempt and ridicule; hardly, as has been suggested, a corruption of the It. exclamation *fediddio*, lit. God's faith.] Nonsense! an exclamation used in dismissing a remark as silly or trifling.

All the return he ever had . . . was a word, too common, I regret to say, in female lips, viz., *fiddle-de-dee*.
De Quincey, Secret Societies, i.

fiddle-faddle (fid'l-fad'l), *v. i.* [A varied reduplication of *fiddle*, expressing contempt: see *fiddle-de-dee*. Cf. *fidfad*, a shorter form.] To trifle; busy one's self with nothing; talk trifling nonsense; dawdle; dally.

Ye may as easily
Outrun a cloud, driven by a northern blast,
As *fiddle-faddle* so. *Ford*, Broken Heart, i. 3.

fiddle-faddle (fid'l-fad'l), *n.* and *a.* [See *fiddle-faddle*, *v.*] **I.** *n.* Trifling talk; trifles. Also *fiddle-cum-faddle* and *fidfad*.

Th' alarums of soft vows and sighs, and *fiddle-faddles*,
Spoils all our trade.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, i. 1.

II. *a.* Trifling; making a bustle about nothing.

She was a troublesome *fiddle-faddle* old woman.
Arbuthnot.

fiddle-faddler (fid'l-fad'lėr), *n.* One who busies himself with fiddle-faddles.

fiddle-fish (fid'l-fish), *n.* The monkfish or angel-fish: so called from its shape. [Local, Eng.]

fiddle-head (fid'l-hed), *n.* *Naut.*, an ornament at the bow of a ship, over the cutwater, consisting of carved work in the form of a volute or scroll, resembling somewhat that at the head of a violin.

Fiddle-head.

fiddler (fid'lėr), *n.* [< ME. *fideler*, *fydeler*, *fitheler*, < AS. *fithelere* = D. *vedelaar* = MHG. *videlære*, G. *fiedler* = Icel. *fidhlari* = Dan. *fidler*, a fiddler (cf. ML. *vitulator*, *vidulator*); from the verb (which is not recorded in AS.): see *fiddle*.] **1.** One who plays a fiddle, violin, or some similar instrument; a violinist.

Nought to fare as a *fitheler* or a frere, for to seke festes.
Piers Ploweman (B), x. 92.

I'm the king of the *fiddlers*.
Robin Hood's Birth (Child's Ballads, V. 351).

What music will be in him when Hector has knocked out his brains, I know not, . . . unless the *fiddler* Apollo gets his sinews to make catlings on.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3.

2. A sixpence. [Eng. slang.] — **3.** In the United States, a fiddler-crab.

Fiddlers, which the inexperienced visitor might at first mistake for so many peculiar beetles, as they run about side-ways, each with his huge single claw folded upon his body like a wing-case. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 735.

4. The common sandpiper, *Tringoides hypoleucus*, so called from its habit of balancing the body as if on a pivot. The corresponding species in the United States, *T. macularius*, is for the same reason called *tootertail* or *tip-up*. — **Fiddler's fare**, meat, drink, and money.

Miss. Did your ladyship play?
Lady Sm. Yes, and won; so I came off with *fiddler's fare*, meat, drink, and money.
Swift, Polite Conversation, iii.

Fiddler's green, a name given by sailors to their dance-houses and other places of frolic on shore; sailors' paradise. — **Fiddler's money**, a lot of small silver coins, such small coin being the remuneration paid to fiddlers in old times by each of the company. — **Fiddler's muscle.** See *fidicinalis*.

fiddler-crab (fid'lėr-krab), *n.* A small crab of the genus *Gelasimus*, as *G. vocans* or *G. pugilator*; a calling-crab: so called from the waving or brandishing of the odd large claw, as if fiddling. They are useful for bait, and injurious by burrowing into and weakening levees and dams. See cut under *Gelasimus*.

fiddle-shaped (fid'l-shāpt), *a.* Having the form of a fiddle or violin; pandurate or panduriform: applied in botany to an obovate leaf which is contracted above the base.

Fiddle-shaped leaf.

fiddlestick (fid'l-stik), *n.* [ME. *fydylstyk*; < *fiddle* + *stick*, *n.*] **1.** Same as *fiddle-bow*.

Here's my *fiddlestick*; here's that shall make you dance. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 1.

2. A mere nothing; chiefly as an exclamation, nonsense! fiddle-de-dee! often in the plural, *fiddlesticks!*

You are strangely frighted;
Shot with a *fiddlestick!* who's here to shoot you?
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iii. 4.

At such an assertion he would have exclaimed: A *fiddlestick!* Why and how that word has become an interjection of contempt I must leave those to explain who can.
Southey, The Doctor, clxxxix.

She wanted to marry her cousin, Tom Poyntz, when they were both very young, and proposed to die of a broken heart when I arranged her match with Mr. Newcome. A broken *fiddlestick!* she would have ruined Tom Poyntz in a year. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, x.

The devil rides on a fiddlestick. See *devil*.

fiddle-string (fid'l-string), *n.* A string for a fiddle or violin.

fiddle-tree†, *n.* Same as *fiddlewood*.

fiddlewood (fid'l-wůd), *n.* [Formerly also *fiddle-tree*; < *fiddle* + *wood* (or *tree*). The E. name (as the NL. generic name *Citharexylum*, which is a translation of *fiddlewood*) existed before 1692, and appar. originated in Barbados or Jamaica. The wood was said at that time to be used in making fiddles. The notion that the name is a half-translation, half-perversion of F. *bois fidèle*, 'stanch or faithful wood,' in allusion to its durability, finds record in Miller's "Gardener's Dict." (1759) (where the "French" name is given as "*fidelle wood*"), but lacks evidence. The F. *fidèle* does not mean 'stanch' except as a synonym of 'faithful,' and is prop., like E. *faithful*, a subjective term, not applicable to inert objects. Its orig. L. *fidelis*, faithful, etc., has, however, the objective sense stanch, strong, durable, etc.] A common name for West Indian species of *Citharexylum*, and trees of allied genera, as *C. quadrangulare*, *C. villosum* (which is also found in southern Florida), *Vitex umbrosa*, *Petitia Domingensis*, etc. The wood is heavy, hard, and strong, and is used in building.

fiddling (fid'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fiddle*, *v.*] **1.** The act or practice of playing on the fiddle.

We see Nero's *fiddling*, and Commodus's skill in fencing, on several of their medals. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, iii.

2. Trifling; useless or unimportant doings; fidgeting with the fingers or hands.

Those degenerate arts and shifts, whereby many counsellors and governors gain both favour with their masters and estimation with the vulgar, deserve no better name than *fiddling*, being things rather pleasing for the time, and graceful to themselves only, than tending to the weal and advancement of the State.
Bacon, True Greatness of Kingdoms and Estates (ed. 1887).

fiddling (fid'ling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *fiddle*, *v.*] Trifling; trivial; fussily busy with nothing.

Good cooks cannot abide what they justly call *fiddling* work, where abundance of time is spent, and little done.
Swift, Directions to Servants, ii.

Fidei Defensor (fid'ē-ī dē-fen'sôr). [L.: *fidei*, gen. of *fides*, faith; *defensor*, defender.] Defender of the Faith. See *defender*.

fidejussion (fī-dē-jush'ọn), *n.* [< LL. *fidejussio*(*n*-), < *fidejussus*, pp. of *fidejubere*, or separately *fide jubere*, be surety or bail, lit. confirm by a promise, < *fide*, abl. of *fides*, faith, promise, + *jubere*, order, bid, ratify, approve.] In *law*, suretyship; the act of being bound as surety for another.

If he will be a surety, such is the nature of *fidejussion* and suretiship, he must. *Farindon*, Sermons (1647), p. 15.

fidejussor (fī-dē-jus'ọr), *n.* [LL., < *fidejussus*, pp. of *fidejubere*: see *fidejussion*.] A surety; one bound for another.

God might . . . have appointed godfathers to give answer in behalf of the children, and to be *fidejussors* for them. *Jer. Taylor*, Liberty of Prophesying, § 18.

fidelet, *a.* [< OF. *fidele*, F. *fidèle*, < L. *fidelis*, faithful, that may be trusted, trusty, true, < *fides*, faith, trust: see *faith*. Cf. *feal*[1], a doublet of *fidele*.] Faithful; loyal.

We not only made his [Pole's] whole family of nought, but enhanced them to so high nobility and honour as they have been so long as they were true and *fidele* unto us.
Hen. VIII. to Sir T. Wyatt, March 10, 1539.

fidelity (fi-del'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *fidélité* = Pr. *fedeltat* = Sp. *fidelidad* = Pg. *fidelidade* = It. *fedeltà*, *fedelità*, *fidelità*, < L. *fidelita*(*t*-)*s*, faithfulness, firm adherence, trustiness, < *fidelis*, faithful: see *fidele*. Cf. *fealty*, a doublet of *fidelity*.] **1.** Good faith; careful and exact observance of duty or performance of obligations: as, conjugal or official *fidelity*.

I experienced in this brave Arab such an extraordinary instance of *fidelity*, as is rarely to be met with.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 114.

Constancy, *fidelity*, bounty, and generous honesty, are the gems of noble minds.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 36.

2. Faithful devotion or submission; unswerving adherence; close or exact conformity; fealty; allegiance: as, *fidelity* to a husband or wife, or to a trust; *fidelity* to one's principles or to instructions; the dog is the type of *fidelity*.

The *fidelity* of the allies of Rome, which had not been shaken by the defeat of Thrasymenus, could not resist the fiery trial of Cannæ. *Dr. Arnold*, Hist. Rome, xliv.

Verbal translations are always inelegant, because always destitute of beauty of idiom and language, for by their *fidelity* to an author's words they become treacherous to his reputation.
Grainger, Advertisement to Elegies of Tibullus.

3. Faithful adherence to truth or reality; strict conformity to fact; truthfulness; exactness; accuracy: as, the *fidelity* of a witness, of a narrative, or of a picture. — **Order of Fidelity.** (*a*) An order of the duchy of Baden, founded by the margrave Charles William in 1715. It is still in existence, and consists of two classes only, that of grand cross and that of commander. The badge is a cross of eight points in red enamel, having between each two arms the cipher CC; the same cipher occupies the middle of the cross, with the motto *Fidelitas*. The ribbon is orange-colored and edged with blue. (*b*) An order of Portugal, founded by John VI. in 1823 for the supporters of the monarchy during the insurrectionary movements in that country. = **Syn.** Faith, integrity, trustiness, trustworthiness, conscientiousness; *Constancy*, *Faithfulness*, etc. (see *firmness*).

fides (fī'dēz), *n.* [L., faith, personified Faith: see *faith*.] **1.** Faith. — **2.** [*cap.*] In *Rom. myth.*, the goddess of faith or fidelity, commonly represented as a matron wearing a wreath of olive- or laurel-leaves, and having in her hand ears of corn or a basket of fruit. — **Bona fides**, good faith. — **Mala fides**, bad faith.

fidfad (fid'fad), *n.* [E. dial., a trifle, a trifler: see *fiddle-faddle* and *fad*[1].] A contraction of *fiddle-faddle*.

fidge (fij), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fidged*, ppr. *fidging*. [Assibilated form of *fig*[1], this being another form of *fick*, *fike*[2]: see *fig*[1], *fick*, and *fike*[2]. Hence freq. *fidget*.] **I.** *intrans.* To fidget. [Now only Scotch.]

Nay, never *fidge* up and down, . . . and vex himself.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

The *fidging* of gallants to Norfolk and up and down countries. *Middleton*, Black Book.

Even Satan glower'd and *fidg'd* fu' fain.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

II. *trans.* To cause to fidget. [Scotch.]

Ne'er claw your lug, and *fidge* your back.
Burns, Prayer to the Scotch Representatives.

fidget (fij'et), *v.* [< *fidge* + dim. *-et*, which has here a freq. force: see *fidge*.] **I.** *intrans.* To move uneasily one way and the other; move irregularly, or in fits and starts; be restless or uneasy; show impatience or uneasiness by restless movements.

II. *trans.* To make restless, nervous, or fidgety.

"I think you would *fidget* me," she remarked.
Scribner's Mag., III. 677.

fidget (fij'et), *n.* [< *fidget*, *v.*] The expression of uneasiness, restlessness, impatience, etc., by irregular spasmodic movements and changes of physical expression; the condition of feeling thus expressed: commonly in the plural: as, to be in a *fidget* or the *fidgets*; to have the *fidgets*.

But sedentary weavers of long tales
Give me the *fidgets*, and my patience fails.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 208.

fidgetily (fij'et-i-li), *adv.* In a fidgety or restless manner.

Gillian *fidgetily* watches her.
R. Broughton, Second Thoughts, ii. 3.

fidgetiness (fij'et-i-nes), *n.* [< *fidgety* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being fidgety.

His manner was a strange mixture of *fidgetiness*, imperiousness, and tenderness. *G. H. Lewes.*

Fidgetiness of fingers shows a great amount of separate action of small nerve-centres, or the centres for small parts.
F. Warner, Physical Expression, p. 262.

fidgety (fij'et-i), *a.* [< *fidget* + *-y*[1].] Of the nature of or expressive of a fidget; being in a fidget; moving about uneasily; restless; nervously impatient.

There she sat, frightened and *fidgety*.
T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney.

We have our periodical fits of *fidgety* doubts and fears, and society is alarmed by ideas of ruin and disruption, as agitators come out with threats or prophecies of evil.
N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 101.

fidging-fain (fij'ing-fān), *a.* [Sc., also *fidgin-fain*; < *fidging*, ppr. of *fidge*, *v.*, + *fain*, glad.] Restless with delight.

Maggy, quoth he, and by my bags,
I'm *fidging-fain* to see you.
Maggy Lauder (Ritson's Scottish Songs).

Wha will crack [chat] to me my lane?
Wha will mak' me *fidgin' fain*?
Burns, The Rantin' Dog, the Daddie o't.

fid-hole (fid'hōl), *n.* The square hole in the heel of a topmast or topgallantmast into which the fid is inserted.

Fidia (fid'i-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Baly, 1863). A nonsense-name.] **1.** A genus of *Chrysomelidæ* or leaf-beetles. The prothorax is cylindrical, not margined at the sides; there are distinct postocular lobes; the prosternal sutures are obsolete; and the femora are not toothed. A few species inhabit North America. *F. viticida* (Walsh) is about 6 millimeters long, chestnut-brown, and densely covered with short whitish hair; it is very injurious to grape-vines, upon the foliage of which it feeds.

Grape-vine Fidia (*F. viticida*). (Line shows natural size.)

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

fidicent, *n.* [L., < *fides*, a lute, lyre, cithern, + *canere*, sing, play.] In *old music*, a performer on the lute, lyre, or harp.

Fidicina (fi-dis'i-nā), *n.* [NL. (Amyot and Serville), < L. *fidicen*, a player on the lute, lyre, etc.: see *fidicen*.] A genus of homopterous insects, of the family *Cicadidæ*, containing such species as the tropical American *F. mannifera*, famous for the loudness of its shrilling, whence the name.

fidicinal (fi-dis'i-nal), *a.* [< L. *fidicinus*, of or for playing on stringed instruments (< *fidicen* (*fidicin-*), a player on the lute, lyre, etc.: see *fidicen*), + *-al*.] Pertaining to stringed instruments of either the harp or the viol class.

fidicinalis (fi-dis-i-nā'lis), *n.*; pl. *fidicinales* (-lēz). [NL., < L. *fidicen* (*fidicin-*), a player on the lute: see *fidicinal*.] The fiddler's muscle, one of the four little lumbrical muscles in the palm of the hand, the action of which facilitates quick motion of the fingers. See *lumbricalis*.

fidicinius (fid-i-sin'i-us), *n.*; pl. *fidicinii* (-ī). [NL.: see *fidicinalis*.] Same as *fidicinalis*.

fidicula (fi-dik'ū-lạ), *n.*; pl. *fidiculæ* (-lē). [L., dim. of *fides*, a lute, lyre, etc.] A small musical instrument having the shape of a lyre.

fidispinalis (fid''i-spi-nā'lis), *n.*; pl. *fidispinales* (-lēz). The deep-seated multifid muscle of the back; the multifidus spinæ. *Coues.*

Fidonia (fi-dō'ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *φειδώς*, sparing, thrifty, < *φείδεσθαι*, be sparing, spare; cf. *φειδώνιος*, with a narrow neck, *φείδων*, an oil-can with a narrow neck.] A genus of geometrid moths. *F. piniaria*, the bordered white moth, is a beautiful insect, having its wings on the upper side of a

Male and Female of *Fidonia faxoni*, natural size.

dusky-brown color, and adorned with numerous pale-yellow spots. The caterpillar feeds on the Scotch fir. *F. faxoni* is a common New England species, extending west to Missouri, having ochery-brown fore wings and lighter hind wings.

fiducial (fi-dū'shạl), *a.* [= Pg. *fiducial* = It. *fiduciale*, < ML. *fiducialis*, < L. *fiducia*, trust, confidence, a thing held in trust, reliance, a pledge, deposit, pawn, mortgage, < *fidere*, trust: see *faith*.] **1†.** Trusting; confident; undoubting; firm.

Such a *fiducial* persuasion as cannot deceive us.
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 268.

Faith is cordial, and such as God will accept of, when it affords *fiducial* reliance on the promises, and obediential submission to the commandments. *Hammond.*

2. Same as *fiduciary*, 2.—**3.** In *physics*, having a fixed position or character, and hence used as a basis of reference or comparison.

It [the knee-piece in an electrometer] also carries a *fiducial* mark running opposite a graduation on one edge of the groove, by means of which whole turns of the screw are read off, fractions being estimated by means of a drum head. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 120.

In half an hour there was an evident commencement of whitening from the *fiducial* yellow ray to the mean red.
Ure, Dict., III. 110.

Fiducial edge of a ruler, the thin or feather edge. *Gillespie.*

fiducially (fi-dū'shạl-i), *adv.* With confidence.

Faith causes the soul *fiducially* and strongly to rely and cast itself upon God in prayer. *South*, Works, IX. x.

fiduciary (fi-dū'shi-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *fiduciaire* = Pg. It. *fiduciario*, < L. *fiduciarius*, of or relating to a thing held in trust (ML. also as a noun), < *fiducia*, trust, a thing held in trust: see *fiducial*.] **I.** *a.* **1†.** Confident; steady; undoubting; unwavering; firm.

Elaiana can rely no where upon mere love and *fiduciary* obedience, unless at her own home, where she is exemplarily loyal to herself in a high exact obedience. *Howell.*

That faith which is required of us is then perfect when it produces in us a *fiduciary* assent to whatever the gospel has revealed. *Abp. Wake*, Prep. for Death.

2. Having the nature of a trust, especially a financial trust; pertaining to a pecuniary trust or trustee: as, a *fiduciary* power. Also *fiducial*.

Augustus, for particular reasons, first began to authorize the *fiduciary* bequest, which in the Roman law was called fidei commissum.
Montesquieu, Spirit of Laws (trans.), xxvii. 1, note.

Commercial credit . . . is to-day the most important wheel in the whole *fiduciary* mechanism.
Cyc. Pol. Econ., I. 695.

Fiduciary capacity, a relation of trust and confidence: a phrase much used in the law of imprisonment for debt and of insolvency and bankruptcy, to indicate the position of the trusted party in relations such as attorney and client, guardian and ward, etc.; the general rule being that, notwithstanding the abolition of imprisonment for debt, a liability incurred in a fiduciary capacity may be enforced by arrest and imprisonment, and is not terminated by a discharge in bankruptcy or insolvency.—**Fiduciary debt.** See *debt*.

II. *n.*; pl. *fiduciaries* (-riz). **1.** One who holds a thing in trust; a trustee.

Prescription transfers the possession, and disobliges the *fiduciary* from restitution.
Jer. Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium.

2†. One who depends for salvation on faith without works; an Antinomian.

The second obstructive is that of the *fiduciary*, that faith is the only instrument of his justification, and excludes good works from contributing anything towards it.
Hammond.

fie[1] (fī), *interj.* [Also written *fy*; < ME. *fi*, *fy*, cf. Icel. *fy*, *fei* = Sw. Dan. *fy*, fie (Sw. *fy skam*, Dan. *fy skam dig*, fie for shame!), = D. *fij* = LG. *fi* = MHG. *fī*, *phī*, G. *pfui* = OF. *fi*, *fy*, F. *fi*, fie; cf. L. *phu*, *fu*, also *phy*, and E. *foh*, *faugh*, *phew*, etc.: natural expressions of disgust.] An interjection expressing contempt, dislike, disapprobation, or impatience, and sometimes surprise.

He that seith to his brother, *fy!* schal be gilti to the counseil. *Wyclif*, Mat. v. 22 (Purv.).

Fye on the, traytoure attaynte, at this tyde;
Of treasoune thou tyxste hym, that triste the for trewe.
York Plays, p. 316.

Fie upon thee! Art thou a judge, and wilt be afraid to give right judgment?
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Fye on this storm!
I will go seek the king. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 1.

Acres. I—I—I— don't feel quite so bold, somehow, as I did.
Sir Luc. O *fie!*—consider your honour.
Sheridan, The Rivals, v. 3.

fie[2] (fī), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *fee*[1].

fiedlerite (fēd'lėr-īt), *n.* [After Baron von *Fiedler*.] A hydrous lead chlorid found in tabular monoclinic crystals in the ancient slags of Laurium, Greece, having been produced by the action of sea-water upon them.

fief (fēf), *n.* [< F. *fief*, OF. *fief*, *fieu*, *fied*, etc.: see *fee*[2], *feud*[2], *feoff*.] **1.** A fee; a feud; an estate held of a superior on condition of military or other service. See *feud*[2].

He cautioned him against forming any designs on Naples, since that kingdom was a *fief* of the church.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.

In France a revolution has passed over the *fief*, and it has become a mere administrative subdivision, the Commune. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 326.

2. In *French-Canadian law*, immovable property held under a feudal tenure, to which is attached a privilege of nobility, subject to fealty and homage and to certain services to the seignior.

Also *feoff*.

fiel (fēl), *a.* [Sc., also written *feil*, *feele*; cf. Icel. *fellr*, fit, ppr. of *fella*, join, fit.] Comfortable; cozy.

O leeze me on my spinning-wheel,
O leeze me on my rock an' reel;
Frae tap to tae that cleeds me bien,
An' haps me *fiel* an' warm at e'en!
Burns, Bess and her Spinning-Wheel.

field (fēld), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *feeld*, *feelde*; < ME. *feeld*, *feld*, *fild*, < AS. *feld*, a field, pasture, plain, open country, = OS. *feld* = OFries. *feld*, *fild* = D. *veld* = MLG. LG. *feld* = OHG. *feld*, MHG. *velt*, G. *feld* (> Sw. *fält* = Dan. *felt*), a field; Goth. **filth* (?) not found. Perhaps akin to AS. *folde*, the earth, dry land, a land, country, region, the ground, soil, earth, clay: see *fold*[3]. Cf. Finn. *pelto*, a field; OBulg. *polje* = Russ. *pole*, a field; OBulg. *polu*, open. Connection with *fell*[4], a hill, is doubtful; with *fold*[2], an inclosure, out of the question.] **1.** A piece of cleared or cultivated ground, or of land suitable for pasture or tillage; specifically, any part of a farm inclosed or set apart from the rest, as for a special use, except a garden, a wood-lot, or an orchard, and the appurtenances of the buildings: as, a wheat-*field*, or a *field* of potatoes.

An even *feelde* thou chese, and in the mene . . .
Or hille or dale in mesure thou demene.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

The *field* give I thee, and the cave that is therein.
Gen. xxiii. 11.

The wretched, bloody, and usurping boar,
That spoil'd your summer *fields* and fruitful vines.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 2.

On either side the river lie
Long *fields* of barley and of rye.
Tennyson, Lady of Shalott.

2. Any piece of open ground set apart or used for a special purpose: as, a bleaching-*field*. Specifically—**3.** In *base-ball*, *cricket*, and similar games: (*a*) The ground on which the game is played; more specifically, in *base-ball*, that part of the ground on which the fielders play, and known as *in-field*, *out-field*, *right-*, *center-*, and *left-field*, according to the station of the corresponding players. See (*b*).

The effect of the slow stroke would be to send the hit ball to the right *field*. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 168.

(*b*) The fielders collectively: as, the work of the *field* was excellent. In base-ball the field includes all the players but the pitcher and catcher (who are also included when their work is similar to that of the other players, as distinct from their specific work as pitcher and catcher), and is divided into the *in-field*, the three basemen and the short-stop, and the *out-field*, the right-, center-, and left-fielders. See *fielder*.

4. Any continuous extent of surface considered as analogous to a level expanse of ground: as, a *field* of ice or snow. See *ice-field*.

A *field* consists of pieces of closely aggregated ice covering an extensive area. *A. W. Greely*, Arctic Service, Int.

A *field* [of ice] in motion coming against another *field* results in the instant upheaval and destruction of the edges of the conflicting floes.
A. W. Greely, Arctic Service, p. 45.

Specifically—**5.** The ground or blank space on which figures are drawn: as, the *field* or ground of a picture.—**6.** In *numis.*, that part of the surface of a coin or medal which is left unoccupied by the main device ('type'). The field is either left

plain, or is filled with symbols or letters, which (except when they appear in the exergue) are described as being *in the field*, or *in field*.

7. In *her.*, the escutcheon, considered as a plane of a given tincture upon which the different bearings appear to be laid; also, when the escutcheon is divided by impalement or quartering, each division, as a quarter or the half divided palewise, it being considered as the whole escutcheon with reference to that coat of arms. (See cut under *shield*.) In a flag the field is the ground of each division.

> Bright flag at yonder tapering mast,
> Fling out your *field* of azure blue;
> Let star and stripe be westward cast,
> And point as Freedom's eagle flew!
> *N. P. Willis.*

The American yacht flag . . . displays a white foul anchor in a circle of 13 stars in the blue *field* [of the union].
Amer. Cyc., VII. 252.

8. In *entom.*, a place, space, or area, as a division of the surface of a wing: as, the posterior of the discoidal *field*.—**9.** Any space or region; specifically, any region, open or covered with forests, considered with reference to its particular products or features; an extent of ground covered with or containing some special natural formation or production: as, diamond-, gold-, coal-, or oil-(petroleum-) *fields*.—**10.** A scene of operations; open space of any extent considered as a theater of action: as, researches in the *field;* the *field* of military operations; a hunting-*field;* the general's headquarters were in the *field*.

> The Confederate government did not hesitate to enter the *field* and take a share in the business.
> *J. R. Soley*, Blockade and Cruisers, p. 155.

Specifically—**11.** A battle-ground; the space on which a battle is or has been fought; hence, a battle; an action: as, the *field* of Waterloo; the *field* was held against all odds; to show how *fields* are lost and won.

> This yere [1453] was a *felde* at St. Albons, betuene the Kynge and ye Duke of York. . . . This yere [1457] was a *felde* at Ludlow, and at Bloreheth, and a fray betuene men of the Kingis hous and men of lawe.
> *Arnold's Chronicle*, p. xxxiv.

> I goe lyke one that, having lost the *field*,
> Is prisoner led away with heavy hart.
> *Spenser*, Sonnets, iii.

> A Persian prince
> That won three *fields* of Sultan Solyman.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 1.

> What though the *field* be lost?
> All is not lost. *Milton*, P. L., i. 105.

> With his back to the *field*, and his feet to the foe.
> *Campbell*, Lochiel's Warning.

12. The sphere or range of any connected series of actions; a subject or class of subjects concerning which observations or reflections are made; a class of connected objects toward which human energies are directed; the place where or that about which one busies himself: as, his *field* of operations was his counting-house; philology is an attractive *field* of research; a wide *field* of contemplation.

> The varied *fields* of science, ever new,
> Op'ning and wider op'ning on her view.
> *Cowper*, Table-Talk, l. 264.

> In the vast *field* of criticism on which we are entering innumerable reapers have already put their sickles.
> *Macaulay.*

The visual *field* is less identified with the danger *field* in the rabbit, the eyes of which are on different sides of the head and have different *fields*, and which needs a strong stimulus to cause bilateral winking.
Amer. Jour. Psychol.

13. In *physics*, a portion of space considered as traversed by equipotential surfaces and lines of force, so that at every point of it a force would be exerted upon a particle placed there. This mode of expression and thought was originated by Faraday, and is applied chiefly to electric and magnetic forces. The intensity of a magnetic field is the force which a unit-pole will experience when placed in it.

The electric *field* is the portion of space in the neighborhood of electrified bodies, considered with reference to electric phenomena.
Clerk Maxwell, Elect. and Mag., § 44.

14. In *sporting:* (*a*) Those taking part in a hunt.

> The *field* moves off toward the cover.
> *Christian Union*, March 31, 1887.

(*b*) All the entries collectively against which a single contestant has to compete: as, to back a crew against the *field*. (*c*) Specifically, all the contestants not individually favored in betting: as, to bet on the *field* in a horse-race.—**A fair field**, a fair opportunity for action. See extract under *favor*, n., 5.—**Basal field, common field, Elysian Fields**, etc. See the adjectives.—**Field electromagnet**, an electromagnet producing the magnetic field in which the armature of a dynamo revolves.—**Field fortifications.** See *fortification*.—**Field of vision or view**, in general, the space over which objects can be discerned; the compass of visual power; in a telescope or microscope, the space or range within which objects are visible to an eye looking through the instrument.—**Field shunt**, the shunt or derived circuit of a shunt-wound dynamo (see *dynamo*) which gives rise to the electromagnetic field in which the armature revolves.—**Fields of Cohnheim.** Same as *areas of Cohnheim* (which see, under *area*).—**Flatness of the field.** See *flatness*.—**Open-field system, field-grass system**, phrases used in describing the methods of allotment and tillage in ancient village communities, where upon the open fields of the community arable lots were allotted from time to time to individuals, and plowed and cultivated in turn.

> The next fact to be noted is that under the English system the *open fields* were the common fields . . . the arable land—of a village community or township under a manorial lordship. *Seebohm*, Eng. Vil. Community, p. 8

Three-field system, the method of operating the open field system in ancient village communities in which rotation of crops in three courses was pursued.—**To keep the field.** (*a*) To keep the campaign open; live in tents, or be in a state of active operations: as, at the approach of cold weather the troops were unable to *keep the field*. (*b*) To maintain one's ground against all comers.

> There all day long Sir Pelleas *kept the field*
> With honour. *Tennyson*, Pelleas and Ettarre.

To take the field, to begin the active operations of a campaign; put troops in a position of menace.—**Uniform field**, in *physics*, a field of force throughout which the force is constant and has everywhere the same direction.—**Unit field**, in *physics*, a field of force throughout which there is a unit force.

field (fēld), *v.* [< *field*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* In *base-ball* and *cricket*, to catch or stop and return to the necessary place: as, to *field* the ball.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To take to the field; do any thing in the field, as exploring, fighting, or searching for food.

> The more highly improved breeds of the pigeons will not *field*, or search for their own food.
> *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 5

2. In *base-ball* and *cricket*, to act as a fielder. Also (in cricket) *to fag out*.

field-ale (fēld'āl), *n.* An extortionate practice of the ancient officers of the royal forests in England, and of bailiffs of hundreds, whereby they compelled persons to contribute to the supply of their drink.

> *Field-ale* . . . [was] a kind of drinking in the field by bailiffs of hundreds, for which they gathered money of the inhabitants of the hundred to which they belonged.
> *Rees*, Cyc.

field-allowance (fēld'a lou'ans), *n.* *Milit.*, a small extra payment made to officers, and sometimes to privates, on active service in the field, to compensate partly the enhanced price of all necessaries.

field-artillery (fēld'är-til'e-ri), *n.* See *artillery*.

field-battery (fēld'bat'ėr-i), *n.* A battery of field-guns, comprising 4 smooth-bore guns and 2 howitzers, or 6 rifled or 6 12-pounder guns, with their caissons, forge, and battery-wagon. See *field-gun*.

field-bean (fēld'bēn), *n.* See *bean*[1], 2.

field-bed (fēld'bed), *n.* A bed for the field; a bed that may be easily set up in the field; a portable bed.

field-bird (fēld'bėrd), *n.* The American golden plover, *G. Trumbull.* [Local, Maine, U. S.]

field-book (fēld'bůk), *n.* A book used in surveying, engineering, geology, etc., in which are set down the angles, stations, distances, observations, etc.

> The "*Field Book*" which contains the surveys and a record of the allotments made by the commissioners.
> *Johns Hopkins Univ. Studies*, IV. 47.

field-bug (fēld'bug), *n.* A bug of the genus *Pentatoma*.

field-carriage (fēld'kar'āj), *n.* Any carriage used to mount and transport a gun, ammunition, etc., belonging to a field-battery of artillery.

Field codes. See *code*.

field-colors (fēld'kul'ėrz), *n. pl.* *Milit.*, flags about a foot square, carried by markers in the field or on the parade-ground, to indicate the turning-points of a column, or the line to be occupied in the formation or deployment of a body of troops. The term is also applied to the distinctive flags which designate the position of the headquarters of a brigade, division, corps, or army, on the march, in camp, or on the battle-field. The regimental flags carried in the field and on occasions of ceremony are sometimes so called in contradistinction to *garrison flags*, which are much larger in size.

field-cornet (fēld'kôr'net), *n.* The magistrate of a township in Cape Colony, South Africa.

field-cricket (fēld'krik'et), *n.* An English name of *Acheta* (or *Gryllus*) *campestris*, one of the most noisy of all the crickets, larger but rarer than the house-cricket. It frequents hot, sandy districts, in which it burrows to the depth of from 6 to 12 inches, and sits at the mouth of the hole watching for prey, which consists of insects. See cut under *Gryllus*.

> The slow shrilling of the *field-cricket* in the grass.
> *S. Lanier*, Sci. of Eng. Verse, p. 33.

field-day (fēld'dā), *n.* **1.** A day when troops are drawn up for instruction in field exercises and evolutions. Hence—**2.** Any day of unusual bustle, exertion, or display.

> Nobody . . . supposes that a dinner at home is characterised by . . . the mean pomp and ostentation which distinguish our banquets on grand *field-days*.
> *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, xx.

3. A day when explorations, scientific investigations, etc., as of a society, are carried on in the field.

field-dog (fēld'dog), *n.* See *dog*.

field-driver (fēld'drī'vėr), *n.* An elected officer of a town, charged with the duty of preventing wandering cattle from doing damage, and of impounding strays; a hayward.

> The *Field Drivers* [of Bedford] perform the duties of a hayward, and receive fees, commonly called pound-shot, for cattle. *Municip. Corp. Reports* (1835), p. 2100

field-duck (fēld'duk), *n.* An occasional name of the little bustard, *Otis tetrax*.

fielded (fēl'ded), *a.* [< *field* + *-ed*[2].] Being in the field of battle; encamped. [Poetical.]

> That we with smoking swords may march from hence,
> To help our *fielded* friends. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 4.

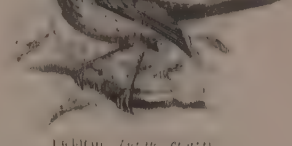
fieldent (fēl'den), *a.* [< *field* + *-en*[2].] Consisting of fields.

> The *fielden* country also and plains. *Holland.*

field-equipage (fēld'ek'wi-pāj), *n.* See *equipage*[1], 1.

fielder (fēl'dėr), *n.* **1.** In *base-ball*, *cricket*, etc., one whose duty is to catch or stop balls; specifically, in *base-ball*, any one of the players in the field, and especially one of the three players who stand behind and at the right and left respectively of second base. See *base-ball*.—**2.** A dog trained to the pursuit of game in the field.

fieldfare (fēld'fār), *n.* [E. dial. also *feldfare*, *felfare*, *felfer*, etc.; < ME. *feldfare*, *feldefare*, < AS. "*feldefare* (spelled *feldeware* in the single gloss in which it occurs: "Scorellus, cladhamer and *feldeware*, vel bugium"; cf. "*scorellus*, amore," i. e., *yellow-hammer*, q. v.; *bugium*, an obscure word, the name of a bird (fieldfare), mentioned along with the ruddock, goldfinch, lark, dove, etc.), < *feld*, field, + *faran*, fare, go. Not the same word, or bird, as often alleged, with AS. *feolufor*, *feolufer*, *fealefor*, *fealuor*, *fealfor*, *felafer*, earliest gloss *feoluferih*, a kind of water-fowl, glossed variously by L. *onocrotalus* (pelican), *porphyrio* (sultana-hen), and *torax* (for *thorax*, lit. 'breast,' in allusion to the pelican?). The composition of AS. *fealufor*, etc., is not clear.] The common English name of a Euro-



Fieldfare (*Turdus pilaris*).

pean thrush, *Turdus pilaris*, of the family *Turdidæ*, about 10 inches long, of a reddish-brown color, with blackish tail and ashy head, a winter resident in Great Britain, breeding far north. It has many other names, besides the dialectal variants of *fieldfare*, derived from its color, cries, movements, etc., some of them shared by related species of British thrushes.

> He com him-self y charged with conyng & hares,
> With fesaunts & *feldfares* and other foules grete.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 182

Winter birds, as woodcocks and *fieldfares*, if they come early out of the northern countries, with us shew cold winters. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist

> Not yet the hawthorn bore her berries red,
> With which the *fieldfare*, wintry guest, is fed.
> *Cowper*, Needless Alarm.

field-glass (fēld'glas), *n.* **1.** A kind of binocular telescope in the form of a large opera-glass, provided with a case slung from a strap, so that it can be conveniently carried. These glasses are used especially by military men and tourists.—**2.** A small achromatic telescope, usually from 20 to 24 inches long, and having from 3 to 6 joints of the kind known as telescopic. This is the older form of field-glass, and has now been almost wholly superseded for use on land by the binocular form described above, though it is still the more common form for marine service.

3. That one of the two lenses forming the eye-piece of an astronomical telescope or of a compound microscope which is the nearer to the

object-glass, the other being the *eye-glass*. Also called *field-lens*.

field-gun (fēld′gun), *n.* A light cannon mounted on a carriage, used in manœuvers in the field. The field-guns in the United States service are smooth-bore 6-pounders and 12-pounders, light and heavy; 12-, 24-, and 32-pounder howitzers; 3-inch wrought-iron rifled; and the Parrott 10-pounder. The smoothbores, except the light 12-pounders or Napoleon guns, are, however, but little used in field-service. Also called *field-piece*. See *cannon*, and cut under *gun-carriage*.

field-gunner (fēld′gun″ėr), *n.* A cannoneer belonging to a field-battery of artillery.

field-hand (fēld′hand), *n.* A hand or person who works in the fields; a laborer on a farm or plantation.

Even in the so-called Border States there was an immense gulf between the house-servant and the ruder *Field-hand*. *S. De Vere*, Americanisms, p. 149.

field-hospital (fēld′hos″pi-tal), *n.* A building, tent, or place temporarily used as a hospital after and near the place of battle.

The horrible scenes of suffering on the battle-field and in the *field-hospitals*.
The Independent (New York), May 1, 1862.

field-house (fēld′hous), *n.* [< ME. **feldhous* (?), < AS. *feldhūs* (poet.), a tent, < *feld*, field, + *hūs*, house.] A tent. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

field-ice (fēld′is), *n.* Ice formed in fields or large flat surfaces, in the polar seas, and in detached masses constituting floes: distinguished from the ice of icebergs or hummocks.

Heavy *field-ice* was found off Cape Sabine, increasing in size and thickness as the ship advanced, until the captain refused to go further, and at eight o'clock in the evening she was tied up to a floe.
Schley and Soley, Rescue of Greely, p. 45.

fieldie (fēl′di), *n.* [Dim. of *field-sparrow*.] The hedge-sparrow or field-sparrow, *Accentor modularis*. [Eng.]

fielding (fēl′ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *field*, *v.*] 1. In *base-ball* and *cricket*, play in the field.—2. The exposure to sun and air of guile or malt-wash in casks, in order to promote its acetification. *E. H. Knight.*

The *fielding* method [of making vinegar] requires a much larger extent of space and utensils than the stowing process.
Ure, Dict., III. 1076.

fieldish (fēl′dish), *a.* [Early mod. E. *feldishe*; < *field* + *-ish*[1].] Belonging to the fields. [Rare.]

My mother's maides when they do sowe and spinne,
They sing a song made of a *feldishe* mouse;
That for bicause her liuelod was but thinne,
Would nedes go see her townish sister's house.
Wyatt, The Meane and Sure Estate.

field-kirk (fēld′kėrk), *n.* A small detached chapel or place of worship. [Prov. Eng.]

There existed on this ground a *field-kirk*, or oratory, in the earliest times. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Charlotte Brontë.

field-lark (fēld′lärk), *n.* 1. The skylark, *Alauda arvensis*. [Local, Eng.]—2. Same as *meadow-lark*.

field-lens (fēld′lenz), *n.* Same as *field-glass*, 3.

field-lore (fēld′lōr), *n.* Knowledge or skill gained in the fields; knowledge of rural pursuits.

field-madder (fēld′mad″ėr), *n.* [ME. not found; < AS. "*feld-mædere* rosmarinum" (see *rosemary*), < *feld*, field, + *mædere*, madder.] A British plant, *Sherardia arvensis*, natural order *Rubiaceæ*, common in fields and waste places. It is a hispid herb, with a prostrate stem spreading from the root, and clusters of small lilac flowers in terminal heads.

field-magnet (fēld′mag″net), *n.* The fixed magnet as distinguished from the armature of a dynamo. See *field electromagnet*, under *field*, and *electric machine*, under *electric*.

field-mant, *n.* [Sc.] A peasant; a hind.

He statutis and ordanis that *field-men* (agrestes) . . . sall . . . tak and ressave landis fra thair maisteris.
Stat. Alex. II., Balfour's Pract., p. 536.

field-marshal (fēld′mär′shal), *n.* An officer of the highest military rank in the British, German, and some other European armies. In France the grade has existed at various times, usually corresponding to that of general of brigade. It was suppressed in 1848. The rank is often nominal, the Duke of Wellington having been field-marshal in various European armies. Abbreviated *F. M.*

No more . . .
Shall the gaunt figure of the old *Field Marshal*
Be seen upon his post!
Longfellow, Warden of the Cinque Ports.

In 1813 he [Wellington] was made *field marshal* of Austria, Prussia, and Russia. *Amer. Cyc.*, XVI. 550.

Field-marshal lieutenant, in the Austrian army, a general of division.

field-marshalship (fēld′mär′shal-ship), *n.* [< *field-marshal* + *-ship*.] The office or dignity of a field-marshal.

field-martin (fēld′mär″tin), *n.* The common king-bird, *Tyrannus carolinensis*. [Southern U. S.]

field-mouse (fēld′mous), *n.* 1. A name of several European species of mice, *Mus sylvaticus*, and sundry other species of the same genus, as the harvest-mouse, *M. humilis*. In Great Britain the voles, of the genus *Arvicola*, are often distinguished as *short-tailed field-mice*. See *field-vole*.

The *field*mouse builds her garner under ground.
Dryden.

2. An American species of meadow-mice. See *Arvicola*.

field-night (fēld′nīt), *n.* A night of special effort and interest, as when a matter of grave importance is discussed by leaders in a parliament. See *field-day*.

The debate was remembered as the greatest *field-night* . . . had . . . for a generation.
Trevelyan, Early Hist. of Fox, p. 32.

field-notes (fēld′nōts), *n. pl.* Notes made in the field: as, the *field-notes* of a naturalist.

field-officer (fēld′of″i-sėr), *n.* A military officer above the rank of captain and below that of general, as a colonel. Abbreviated *F. O.*

field-park (fēld′pärk), *n.* *Milit.*, a park or train consisting of the spare carriages, reserved supplies of ammunition, tools, and materials for extensive repairs and for making up ammunition, for the service of an army in the field.

field-piece (fēld′pēs), *n.* Same as *field-gun*.

Can you lend me an armour of high-proof, to appear in,
And two or three *field-pieces* to defend me?
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, v. 2.

field-plover (fēld′pluv″ėr), *n.* 1. The American golden plover, *Charadrius dominicus*.—2. The black-bellied plover, *Squatarola helvetica*.—3. Bartram's sandpiper, *Bartramia longicauda*. [U. S. in all senses.]

field-preacher (fēld′prē″chėr), *n.* One who preaches in the open air. The term came into common use at the time of the field-preaching of Whitefield and Wesley in the middle of the eighteenth century, though it was previously used in Scotland.

Do you think the popish *field-preachers* . . . made no provision before they set out upon their expeditions?
Bp. Lavington, To Whitefield.

field-preaching (fēld′prē″ching), *n.* Preaching in the open air.

field-room (fēld′röm), *n.* Open space; hence, unrestricted opportunity.

They . . . had *field-room* enough to expatiate upon the gross iniquity of the covenant. *Clarendon*, Life, II. 294.

field-service (fēld′sėr″vis), *n.* Service performed by an officer or by troops in the field, in contradistinction to that performed in garrison; service in time of war.

field-show (fēld′shō), *n.* Same as *field-trial*.

fieldsman (fēldz′man), *n.*; pl. *fieldsmen* (-men). [< *field's*, poss. of *field*, + *man*.] In *cricket*, a fielder. [Eng.]

field-sparrow (fēld′spar″ō), *n.* A small fringilline bird of the United States, the *Spizella pusilla* or *S. agrestis*, closely resembling and related to the chipping-sparrow, *S. socialis* or *S. domestica*. It is very common in the eastern United States, inhabiting fields, hedges, and waysides, and nesting in low bushes near the ground.

Field-sparrow (*Spizella pusilla*).

field-sports (fēld′spōrts), *n. pl.* Recreations of the field; outdoor sports, particularly hunting and athletic games.

field-staff (fēld′staf), *n.* A staff formerly carried by gunners in the field, and holding a lighted match for discharging cannon.

field-telegraph (fēld′tel″ē-grȧf), *n.* A telegraph adapted for use in the field in military operations. In some instances part of the wire is reeled off from a wagon and supported on light posts, and another part is insulated and allowed to rest on the ground.

field-titling (fēld′tit″ling), *n.* The meadow-pipit, *Anthus pratensis*. [Local, Eng.]

field-train (fēld′trān), *n.* In the British army, a branch of the artillery service, consisting of commissaries and conductors of stores, which has charge of the ammunition, and whose duty it is to form depots of it at convenient points between the base of operations and the front, so that no gun may run short during an engagement.

field-trial (fēld′trī″al), *n.* A test of hunting-dogs, with reference to their performance in the field, after a formula of points, or units of merit, prescribed by fixed rules and adjudicated upon by judges. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*. Also *field-show*. See *bench-show*.

Its [the setter's] representatives swept the *field trials* of their prizes, and from this fact soon came to be known as the "field-trial breed." *The Century*, XXXI. 122.

field-vole (fēld′vōl), *n.* A rodent animal, *Arvicola agrestis*, also called the *short-tailed field-mouse* or *meadow-mouse*. See *Arvicolinæ* and *vole*.

field-work (fēld′wėrk), *n.* 1. In *surv.*, *physics*, etc., work done, observations taken, or other operations, as triangulation, leveling, observing the stars for latitude, longitude, azimuth, etc., making geological observations, studying objects in their natural state, collecting specimens, etc., carried on in the field or upon the ground, even though indoors.—2. *Milit.*, a temporary work thrown up by either besiegers or besieged, or by an army to strengthen a position. Such works are of three kinds, namely, those that are assailable only in front, those that are assailable in front and on the flanks, and those that are assailable on all sides.

fieldy† (fēl′di), *a.* [< ME. *feeldy*, *feeldi*, *feldi* (tr. L. *campestris*); < *field* + *-y*[1].] Open like a field; wide-spread.

In *feldy* clouds he vanisheth away.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas.

fiend (fēnd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *feend*; < ME. *feend*, *fend*, *feond*, an enemy (most frequently used of Satan and other evil spirits), < AS. *feónd*, an enemy, hater, foe (often used of Satan as the Enemy or Adversary), = OS. *fiond*, *fiund*, *fiand* = OFries. *fiand*, *fiund* = D. *vijand* = LG. *fjend*, *fjnd* = OHG. *fiant*, MHG. *viant*, *vient*, *vînt*, G. *feind*, enemy, = Icel. *fjandi*, enemy, the devil, = Sw. *fiende* = Dan. *fjende*, enemy (but Sw. *fan*, Dan. *fand-en*, fiend, devil), = Goth. *fijands*, an enemy; lit. a hater, being orig. ppr. of AS. *feón*, *feógan*, *fiógan* (ppr. *feógende*, **feónde* (> *feónd*, n.), pret. *feóde*) = OHG. *fiēn* = Icel. *fjā* = Goth. *fijan*, hate (> *faian*, find fault), = Skt. √ *pī*, *pīy*, hate. Allied to *foe* and *feud*[1]. Of similar formation is *friend*, lit. lover.] 1†. An enemy; a foe.

Werse he doth his gode wines [friends] than his *fiendes*.
Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), II. 226.

Ther ne is non ypocrisye . . . ne drede of *eyendes*, ac [but] alneway festes and kinges bredales [bridals].
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 75.

2. Specifically, the enemy of mankind; Satan; the devil. [*Fiend* in this use is a translation of the original of *Satan* (adversary) and of *devil* (accuser).]

O Donegild, I ne have noon englisch digne
Unto thy malice and thy tirannye!
And therfor to the *feend* I thee resigne,
Let him endyten of thy traitorye!
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 682.

Upon the Pynacle of that Temple was oure Lord brought, for to ben tempted of the Enemye, the *Feend*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 87.

Being of that honest few,
Who give the *Fiend* himself his due.
Tennyson, To the Rev. F. D. Maurice.

3. Hence, in a general sense, a devil; a demon; a malignant or diabolical being; an evil spirit.

For I was more devout thanne than evere I was before or after, and alle for the drede of *Fendes*, that I saughe in dyverse Figures. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 283.

This look of thine will hurl my soul from heaven,
And *fiends* will snatch at it. *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2.

4. An exceedingly wicked, cruel, spiteful, or destructive person: as, a dynamite *fiend*; a fire *fiend*.

Iach. Methinks, I see him now—
Post. Ay, so thou dost,
Italian *fiend*! *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5.

5. A person who gives great annoyance; a persistent bore: as, the newspaper *fiend*; the hand-organ *fiend*. [Ludicrous.]

It is one of the marvels of the human mind, this sorcery which the *fiend* of technical imitation weaves about his victims, giving a phantasmal Helen to their arms and making an image of the brain seem substance.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 217.

=Syn. See *devil*.

fiendful† (fēnd′fûl), *a.* [< *fiend* + *-ful*.] Full of evil or malignant practices.

Regard his hellish fall,
Whose *fiendful* fortune may exhort the wise.
Marlowe, Faustus, v. 4.

fiendfully† (fēnd'fụl-i), *adv.* In a fiendful manner.

fiendish (fēn'dish), *a.* [< *fiend* + *-ish*[1].] Having the qualities of a fiend; characteristic of a fiend; demoniacal; extremely wicked, cruel, or malicious; devilish: as, a *fiendish* persecutor; *fiendish* laughter.

Varney was taken on the spot; and, instead of expressing compunction for what he had done, seemed to take a *fiendish* pleasure in pointing out to them the remains of the murdered countess. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xli.

The Turkish shells marked us at once, and amidst a *fiendish* hurtling of projectiles we all tumbled off our horses, and running forward, took cover in the brushwood beyond. *Arch. Forbes*, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 95.

fiendishly (fēn'dish-li), *adv.* In a fiendish manner.

fiendishness (fēn'dish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fiendish: as, the *fiendishness* of a person or of an act.

Dames, under a cloake of modesty and devotion, hide nothing but pride and *fiendishnesse*. *Bp. Hall*, Holy Panegyric.

A calm and dignified silence is the best answer to the *fiendishness* of thirteen. *W. Black*, Macleod of Dare, viii.

fiendkin†, *n.* [ME. *feondeken*; < *fiend* + *-kin*.] A little fiend; an imp.

Feondes and *feondekenes* by-for me shullen stande. *Piers Plowman* (C), xxi. 418.

fiend-like (fēnd'līk), *a.* Resembling a fiend: maliciously wicked; diabolical.

The cruel ministers
Of this dead butcher, and his *fiend-like* queen.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 7.

Man-like is it to fall into sin,
Fiend-like is it to dwell therein.
Longfellow, tr. of F. von Logau's Poetic Aphorisms.

fiendly† (fēnd'li), *a.* [< ME. *feendly*, *fendly*, *fendely*, hostile, devilish, < AS. *feondlīc*, hostile (= D. *vijandelijk* = OHG. *fiantlīh*, MHG. *vīentlīch*, G. *feindlich* = Icel. *fjándligr* = Dan. *fjendtlig* = Sw. *fiendtlig*), < *feónd*, enemy, + *-līc*, E. *-ly*[1].] 1. Hostile; inimical.

He semed frendly to hem that knewe him nought,
But he was *feendly*, bothe in werk and thought.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 292.

2. Fiend-like; devilish; fiendish.

So horrible a *feendly* creature.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 653.

fient (fēnt), *n.* [Sc., the same as *fiend*, the devil, and used, like *devil*, as a profane negative; Dan. *fanden*, the fiend, is used in the same way: see *fiend*.] The fiend — that is, the devil: used as a negative, as in *fient a bit* (devil a bit), *fient a haet*, *fient hait* (devil a whit), etc.

But tho' he was o' high degree,
The *fient* a pride — nae pride had he.
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

fier, *a.* Same as *fear*[3].

fieramente (fyā-rà-men'te), *adv.* [It., < *fiero*, fierce, bold, < L. *ferus*: see *fierce*.] In *music*, with boldness, vigor, or fierceness.

Fierasfer (fī-e-ras'fėr), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of fishes of the family *Fierasferidæ*. It contains several species, of tropical and subtropical seas, which intrude in the bodies of holothurians, as *F. dubius* of the Pacific coast of Mexico.

fierasferid (fī-e-ras'fe-rid), *n.* A fish of the family *Fierasferidæ*.

Fierasferidæ (fī″e-ras-fer'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fierasfer* + *-idæ*.] A family of teleocephalous fishes, typified by the genus *Fierasfer*, related to the *Ophidiidæ*, but having no ventral fins and with the anus thoracic or jugular in position. The family includes ophidioid fishes of eel-like shape, some of which at least are parasitic, entering the visceral cavity of holothurians through the anus, and there sojourning.

Fierasferinæ (fī-e-ras-fe-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fierasfer* + *-inæ*.] In Günther's ichthyological system, the third group of *Ophidiidæ*, without ventral fins and with jugular anus: same as the family *Fierasferidæ*.

fierasferoid (fī-e-ras'fe-roid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Fierasferidæ*.

II. *n.* A fierasferid.

fierce (fērs), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *feerce*, *feerse*; < ME. *feirce*, *fuers*, *fers*, *ferse*, *fierse*, *fierce*, also *fersch*, by confusion with *fersch*, *fresch*, bold, savage; < OF. *fers*, oldest nom. form of OF. *fer*, *fier*, fierce, bold, F. *fier*, proud, = Pr. *fer*, *fier* = It. *fiero*, fierce, cruel, stern, proud, < L. *ferus*, wild, untamed, savage, cruel, fierce, *ferus*, commonly fem. *fera*, a wild beast. Not related to Gr. θήρ, a wild beast, or to E. *deer*. Hence also (from L. *ferus*) *feræ*, *ferous*, *ferity*, *ferocious*.] 1. Wild, as a beast; savage; ferocious; having a cruel or rapacious disposition or intention: as, a *fierce* lion; a *fierce* pursuer.

Than thei were more aferde than be-fore, for it [a dragon] was moche greter and semed more *feirce*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 38.

Who knows not
The all-devouring sword of *fierce* Mountserrat?
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 5.

2. Ferocious in quality or manifestation; indicating or marked by savage cruelty or rage.

Sho was affrayet full foule with a *fuerse* dreme.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8429.

Cursed be their anger, for it was *fierce*; and their wrath, for it was cruel. Gen. xlix. 7.

A nation of *fierce* countenance, which shall not regard the person of the old, nor shew favour to the young.
Deut. xxviii. 50.

O, save me, Hubert, save me! my eyes are out,
Even with the *fierce* looks of these bloody men.
Shak., K. John, iv. 1.

3. Violent; vehement; impetuous; passionate; ardent.

And so we rode out ye *ferse* storme for that night.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 65.

Behold also the ships, which though they be so great, and are driven of *fierce* winds, yet are they turned about with a very small helm. Jas. iii. 4.

With a laugh of *fierce* derision, once again the phantoms fled. *Whittier*, Garrison at Cape Ann.

4. Wild; disordered; dreadful.

Think no more of this night's accidents,
But as the *fierce* vexation of a dream.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

In the most high and palmy state of Rome,
A little ere the mightiest Julius fell,
The graves stood tenantless . . .
And even the like precurse of *fierce* events . . .
Have heaven and earth together demonstrated
Unto our climatures. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1.

5†. Strong; powerful.

ffestnet with *fuerse* Ropis the flete in the hauyn;
And buskit vnto banke, the boldist ay first.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4704.

6†. Great; large (of number).

Priamus . . . the peopeell . . .
Gert [made] sue to the City sothely to dwell,
And fild it with folke; *fuerse* was the nowmber.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1617.

7. Brisk; lively. [Prov. Eng.] — **8.** Sudden; precipitate. [Prov. Eng.] — **Syn. 1–3.** Infuriate, fell, fiery, passionate, barbarous, rapacious, ravenous.

fiercely (fērs'li), *adv.* [< ME. *feersly*, *fersly*, etc.; < *fierce* + *-ly*[2].] In a fierce manner; violently; furiously; with rage.

Philip his faire folke *ferselich* araies,
Too Greece he gra[i]thes hym now with a grete will.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 253.

We at St. Albans met,
Our battles join'd, and both sides *fiercely* fought.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

The burning rays of the noontide sun beat *fiercely* on their heads. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 12.

Two low-caste Bengalees disputed about a loan. At first they were calm, but soon grew furious and . . . looked *fiercely* at each other from under their lowered and strongly wrinkled brows. *Darwin*, Express. of Emotions, p. 248.

fierceness (fērs'nes), *n.* [< ME. *feersnesse*, *fersnesse*; < *fierce* + *-ness*.] The quality of being fierce or furious; fury; ferocity; vehemence; impetuosity.

His pride and brutal *fierceness* I abhor.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

Thro' a stormy glare, a heat
As from a seventimes-heated furnace, I,
Blasted and burnt, and blinded as I was,
With such a *fierceness* that I swoon'd away —
O, yet methought I saw the Holy Grail.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

fierding-court†, *n.* [< ME. **ferding* (Sc. *ferding*: see *farding*[1], *farthing*), a fourth part, + *court*.] One of an early class of English courts, so called because four were established within every superior district or hundred.

fieri facias (fī'e-rī fā'shi-as). [L., lit. cause it to be done: *fieri* (see *fiat*); *facias*, 2d pers. sing. pres. subj. (used imperatively) of *facere*, do, make, cause: see *fact*.] In *law*, an execution against property; a writ issued, after the rendering of a judgment for a sum of money, commanding the sheriff to levy upon the goods, or the goods and lands, of the judgment debtor for the collection of the amount due. Abbreviated to *fi. fa.*

fierily (fīr'i-li), *adv.* In a hot or fiery manner; passionately.

She simply grew more and more proudly, passionately, a Spaniard and a Moreno; more and more stanchly and *fierily* a Catholic and a lover of the Franciscans.
H. H. Jackson, Ramona, p. 29.

fieriness (fīr'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fiery or burning, or vehement or impetuous, etc.: as, the *fieriness* of the sky; the *fieriness* of a horse.

The Italians, notwithstanding their natural *fieriness* of temper, affect always to appear sober and sedate.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 373.

fiery (fīr'i), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *firy*; < ME. *firy*, *fyry*, *fury*, *fuyrie* (AS. not found; = OFries. *fiurech* = D. *vurig* = MHG. *viuric*, G. *feurig* = Dan. *fyrig*, fiery); < *fire* + *-y*[1].] 1. Consisting of fire, or resembling fire; burning or flaming: as, the *fiery* flood of Etna; a *fiery* meteor; a flower of a *fiery* color.

Whoso falleth not down and worshippeth shall the same hour be cast into the midst of a burning *fiery* furnace.
Dan. iii. 6.

He with his horrid crew
Lay vanquish'd, rolling in the *fiery* gulf.
Milton, P. L., i. 52.

2. Like fire in character or quality; vehement; impetuous; passionate; fierce: as, a *fiery* speech; a *fiery* steed.

Good Lord, what *fiery* clashings we have had lately for a Cap and a Surplice! *Howell*, Letters, iv. 29.

Nor the constant danger of Innovations will hinder men of *fiery* and restless spirits from raising combustions in a Nation. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. vii.

But the Queen and the citizens entertain themselves with the hope that Aurelian's *fiery* temper will never endure the slow . . . process of starving them into a surrender. *W. Ware*, Zenobia, II. xiv.

3. Like fire in effect; heated by or as if by fire; producing a burning sensation: as, a *fiery* wound or eruption; *fiery* liquors or condiments.

God . . . bids a plague
Kindle a *fiery* boil upon the skin.
Cowper, Task, ii. 183.

Skirting with green the *fiery* waste of war.
Whittier, Peace Convention at Brussels.

Fiery cross. See *cross*[1].—**Fiery triplicity**, in *astrol.*, three signs of the zodiac, Aries, Leo, and Sagittarius. =**Syn. 2.** Fervid, fervent, glowing, impassioned.

fiery-flare (fīr'i-flār), *n.* A local English name of the sting-ray, *Trygon pastinaca*. Also called *flair*, *fireflare*, *fireflair*.

fiery-footed (fīr'i-fụt″ed), *a.* Impetuously swift.

Gallop apace, you *fiery-footed* steeds,
Towards Phœbus' lodging.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 2.

fiery-hot (fīr'i-hot), *a.* Hot as fire; hence, figuratively, impetuously eager or enthusiastic.

Fiery-hot to burst
All barriers in her onward race
For power. *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cxiv.

fiery-new (fīr'i-nū), *a.* Acrid or fiery from newness.

The vintage, yet unkept,
Had relish *fiery-new*.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

fiery-short (fīr'i-shôrt), *a.* Hot and curt; brief and passionate.

Fiery-short was Cyril's counter-scoff.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

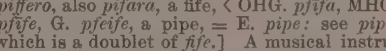
fiest†, *n.* and *v.* See *fist*[2].

fiesta (fyes'tä), *n.* [Sp., a feast: see *feast*.] In Spanish countries, a feast-day; a holiday.

On holidays or *fiestas* the native and Mestiza women often appear with their stockingless feet incased in a pair of light-blue high-heeled French shoes.
U. S. Cons. Rep., No. lix. (1885), p. 257.

fi. fa. In *law*, the usual abbreviation of *fieri facias*.

fife (fīf), *n.* [< OF. *fifre*, F. *fifre*, a fife, also a fifer, = Sp. Pg. *pifaro*, *pifano*, a fife, a fifer, = It. *piffero*, also *pifara*, a fife, < OHG. *pfīfa*, MHG. *pfīfe*, G. *pfeife*, a pipe, = E. *pipe*: see *pipe*, which is a doublet of *fife*.] A musical instrument of the flute class, usually having a compass of about two octaves upward from the second D above the middle C; a piccolo, or a flute of still higher pitch: much used in military music, particularly with drums.


Fife.

The shrill trump,
The spirit-stirring drum, the ear-piercing *fife*.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3.

Sound, sound the clarion, fill the *fife*!
Scott, Old Mortality, xxxiv., Motto.

fife (fif), *v. i.* or *t.*; pret. and pp. *fifed*, ppr. *fifing*. [< *fife*, *n.*] To play the fife, or to execute on a fife: as, to *fife* in a band; to *fife* a tune.

His ministerial colleagues would not all dance as their master *fifed*, and the pressure of official "frictions" was sore upon him. *Lowe*, Bismarck, II. 424.

fife-major (fīf'mā″jor), *n.* A non-commissioned officer who superintends the fifers of a battalion. Compare *drum-major*.

fifer (fī′fėr), *n.* One who plays on a fife.

fife-rail (fīf′rāl), *n.* A rail above the deck around the lower part of the mast of a vessel, having holes in it for belaying-pins.

fi-fi (fī′fi), *a.* [F. *fi fi*, repetition of *fi*, fie: see *fie*.] Somewhat immoral; scandalous: as, "Paul de Kock's *fi-fi* novels," *Thackeray*. [Slang.]

The widow of an Indian Nabob, from whom she was divorced on account of some *fi-fi* story, my dear, that is never mentioned now.
Mrs. Argles ("*The Duchess*"), Airy Fairy Lilian, xxxiii.

Fifish (fī′fish), *a.* [Sc., < *Fife* + *-ish*[1]. "The term, it is said, had its origin from a number of the principal families in the county of Fife having at least a bee in their bonnet" (Jamieson), i. e., being deranged. The earliest form of the name of *Fife* was *Fif;* it is said to be a Jutland word (*fibh*) meaning a forest.] Exceedingly whimsical; crabbed and peculiar in disposition; cranky in a manner once considered characteristic of Fifeshire in Scotland.

He will be as wowf as ever his father was. To guide in that gate a bargain that cost him four dollars — very, very *Fifish*, as the east-country fisher-folks say. *Scott*, Pirate, ix.

fifteen (fif′tēn′), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *fiftene*, < AS. *fiftēne*, *fiftyne* = OS. *fiftein* = OFries. *fiftine*, *fitene* = D. *vijftien* = MLG. *viftein*, *viftēn*, LG. *feftein*, *föftein* = OHG. *fimfzehan*, *finfzehan*, MHG. *finfzehen*, *vünfzehen*, G. *fünfzehn* = Icel. *fimmtān* = Norw. *femtan* = Sw. *femton* = Dan. *femten* = Goth. *fimftaihun* = L. *quindecim* = Gr. πεντε(καί)δεκα = Skt. *panchadaça;* < AS. *fīf*, etc., five, + *tēn*, *tyn*, etc., ten: see *five* and *ten*.] **I.** *a.* Five more than ten, or one more than fourteen: a cardinal numeral.

Here's to the maiden of bashful *fifteen*.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 3 (song).

II. *n.* **1.** The sum of ten and five, or fourteen and one. — **2.** A symbol representing fifteen units, as 15, XV, or xv. — **3†.** Same as *fifteenth*, 3.

First the kyng with her had not one penny, and for the fetching of her the Marquis of Suffolke demanded a whole *fifteen* in open parliament. *Hall*, Hen. VI., an. 18.

The fifteen, the Jacobite rising in Scotland in 1715: as, he was out in *the fifteen*. [Scotch.]

Ye were just as ill aff in *the feifteen*, and got the bonnie baronie back, an' a'. *Scott*, Waverley, xiv.

fifteenth (fif′tēnth′), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *fiftenthe*, *fiftende*, *fiftethe*, < AS. *fīfteótha* = OFries. *fiftinda* = D. *vijftiende* = MLG. *vifteinde*, LG. *fofteinde* = OHG. *finftazehento*, *funfzēndo*, MHG. *fünfzehende*, G. *fünfzehnte* = Icel. *fimmtāndi* = Norw. *femtande* = Sw. *femtonde* = Dan. *femtende* = Goth. *fimftaihunda*, fifteenth; < AS. *fiftyne*, etc., fifteen, + *-th*, etc., ordinal suffix.] **I.** *a.* Next after the fourteenth: an ordinal numeral.

II. *n.* **1.** The quotient of unity divided by fifteen; one of fifteen equal parts of anything: as, eleven *fifteenths* ($\frac{11}{15}$) of an acre. — **2.** (*a*) In *music*, the interval or the concord of a double octave. (*b*) In *organ-building*, a stop whose pipes are tuned two octaves above the keys struck. — **3.** In *early Eng. law*, a fifteenth part of the rents of the year, or of movables, or both, granted or levied by way of tax. When a fifteenth was the rate for the counties at large, that for towns and demesnes was usually a tenth.

In 1334 the old system of grants of fractional parts of moveables, *fifteenths* and tenths, had been relinquished, and in lieu thereof a practice was adopted of granting a sum of money, to be partitioned out between the various counties and towns as for a *fifteenth* and tenth.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 52.

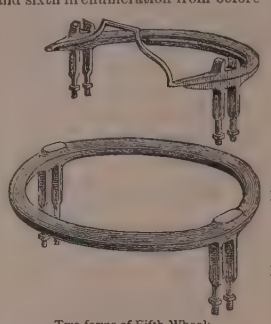
fifth (fifth), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fift;* < ME. *fifthe*, *fifte*, *fift*, < AS. *fifta* = OS. *fiftо* = OFries. *fifta* = D. *vijfde* = MLG. *vifte*, *vifte*, LG. *fifte*, *föfte* = OHG. *fimfto*, *finfto*, MHG. G. *fünfte* = Icel. *fimmti* = Sw. Dan. *femte* = Goth. **fimfta* (not recorded) = L. *quintus* = Gr. πέμπτος = Skt. *panchatha* (very rare: usually *panchama*, with different suffix), fifth; < AS. *fīf*, E. *five*, etc., + *-tha*, *-ta*, *-th*, ordinal suffix.] **I.** *a.* Next after the fourth: an ordinal numeral.

He consecrated Games, after the like Heathenish solemnitie, in honour of Cæsar, to be celebrated euery *fift* yeare at Cæsarea. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 118.

Fifth chain, the tug or chain which connects the leading horse with the pole when five horses are used in a team. — **Fifth-day**, the name commonly used by the Society of Friends to designate Thursday, the fifth day of the week. — **Fifth essence** or **element**. See *essence*, 5. — **Fifth Monarchy Men**, a sect of millenarians of the time of Cromwell, differing from other Second-Adventists in believing not only in a literal second coming of Christ, but also that it was their duty to inaugurate his kingdom by force. This kingdom was to be the fifth and last in the series of which those of Assyria, Persia, Greece, and Rome were the preceding four; hence their self-assumed title. They unsuccessfully attempted risings against the government in 1657 and 1661.

Our vicar, from John 18. v. 36, declaim'd against ye folly of a sort of enthusiasts and desperate zealots, call'd ye *Fifth-Monarchy-Men*, pretending to set up the kingdome of Christ with the sword. *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 10, 1657.

Fifth nerve, that one of the cranial nerves which comes between the fourth and sixth in enumeration from before backward; the trifacial or trigeminal nerve. See second cut under *brain*. — **Fifth wheel**, a horizontal plate, bent to form a whole or part of a circle, placed on the forward axle of a carriage. It is designed to support the fore part of the body while allowing it to turn freely in a horizontal plane. Sometimes called *circle-iron*.


Two forms of Fifth Wheels.

II. *n.* **1.** The quotient of unity divided by five; one of five equal parts of anything: as, one *fifth* ($\frac{1}{5}$) of an acre. — **2.** In *music:* (*a*) A tone five diatonic degrees above or below any given tone. (*b*) The interval between any tone and a tone five degrees distant from it. (*c*) The combination of two tones distant by a fifth. (*d*) In a scale, the fifth tone from the bottom; the dominant: solmizated sol, as G in the scale of C, or E in that of A. The typical interval of the fifth is that between the first and fifth tones of a diatonic scale, acoustically represented by the ratio 3 : 2, and equal to three diatonic steps and a half. Such a fifth is called *perfect* or *major;* a fifth a half-step shorter is called *diminished* or *minor;* a fifth a half-step longer is called *augmented*, *pluperfect*, *superfluous*, or *extreme*. The perfect fifth is the next most perfect consonance after the octave. In harmony the parallel motion of two voices in perfect fifths is forbidden; such fifths are often called *consecutive fifths*, or simply *consecutives*.

As if a musician should insist on having nothing but perfect chords and simple melodies, no diminished *fifths*, no flat sevenths, no flourishes, on any account.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, ii.

3. In *early Eng. law*, a fifth part of the rents of the year, or of movables, or both, granted or levied by way of tax. — **Defective fifth.** See *defective*. — **False fifth**, in *music*, a diminished fifth. — **Hidden fifths**, in *music*, the consecutive fifths that are suggested when two voices proceed in similar (not parallel) motion to a perfect fifth. (See fig. 1.) The objection to this kind of progression becomes evident when the intermediate tones through which the skipping voice virtually passes are filled in. (See fig. 2.) Hidden fifths are forbidden in strict counterpoint, and discountenanced in simple harmony, particularly if both voices skip. Compare *hidden octaves*.

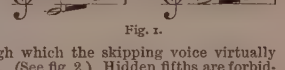


Fig. 1.

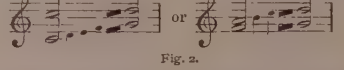


Fig. 2.

fifthly (fifth′li), *adv.* [< *fifth* + *-ly*[2].] In the fifth place.

Fifthly, they counted all them as wicked and reprobate wyche were not of their secte. *Whitgift*, Defence, p. 41.

fifthy (fif′thi), *a.* [< *fifth* + *-y*[1].] In *musical acoustics*, having, as a tone, the second harmonic — that is, the fifth above the octave — specially prominent. [Rare.]

If Ce G be followed by C D Fa, we seem to have two primary triads (involving fifths) — or, to use Hauptmann's expression, they have a "*fifthy*" appearance.
The Academy, Sept. 22, 1888, p. 213.

fiftieth (fif′ti-eth), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *fiftithe*, *fiftuthe*, *fiftugethe*, < AS. *fiftigōtha* = OFries. *fiftichsta* = D. *vijftigste* = MLG. *viftegeste*, LG. *föftigste* = OHG. *fimfzugōsto*, MHG. *vünfzegeste*, G. *fünfzigste* = Icel. *fimmtugāndi*, mod. *fimmtugasti* = Norw. *femtiande* = Sw. *femtionde* = Dan. *femtiende*, fiftieth; < AS. *fiftig*, E. *fifty*, etc., + *-tha*, *-th*, ordinal suffix.] **I.** *a.* Next after the forty-ninth: an ordinal numeral.

A jubile shall that *fiftieth* year be unto you: ye shall not sow, neither reap that which groweth of itself in it, nor gather the grapes in it of thy vine undressed.
Lev. xxv. 11.

II. *n.* The quotient of unity divided by fifty; one of fifty equal parts of anything: as, twenty-four *fiftieths* ($\frac{24}{50}$) of an estate.

fifty (fif′ti), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *fifty*, *fifti*, < AS. *fiftig* = OS. *fiftich* = OFries. *fiftich*, *fiftech* = D. *vijftig* = MLG. *viftich*, *veftich*, LG. *föftig* = OHG. *fimfzug*, *finfzuc*, MHG. *vünfzec*, *fünfzec*, G. *fünfzig* = Icel. *fimmtigir*, mod. *fimmtiu* = Norw. *femti* = Sw. *femtio* = Dan. *femti* (usually *halvtredsindstyve*) = Goth. *fimftigjus* = L. *quinquaginta* = Gr. πεντήκοντα = Skt. *panchāçat*, fifty; < AS. *fīf*, E. *five*, etc., + AS. *-tig*, Goth. *tigjus*, etc., a form allied to *ten;* *fifty* being thus 'five tens': see *-ty*[1].] **I.** *a.* Five times ten; ten more than forty, or one more than forty-nine: a cardinal numeral.

Better *fifty* years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

II. *n.*; pl. *fifties* (-tiz). **1.** The sum of five tens, or of forty-nine and one.

And they sat down in ranks, by hundreds and by *fifties*.
Mark vi. 40.

2. A symbol representing this number, as 50, L, or l. — **Fifty Decisions.** See *decision*.

fifty-fold (fif′ti-fōld), *adv.* Fifty times.

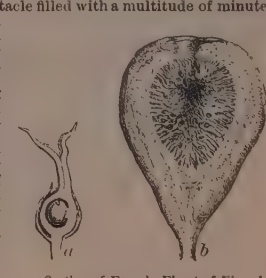
Let worse follow worse, till the worst of all follow him laughing to his grave, *fifty-fold* a cuckold.
Shak., A. and C., i. 2.

fig[1]† (fig), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *figged*, ppr. *figging*. [Another form, with sonant *g* for surd *k*, of *fick*, *fike*[2], q. v. Hence the assibilated form *fidge*, and freq. *fidget*, q. v.] To move suddenly or quickly; rove about.

Like as a Hound, that (following loose, behinde
His pensive Master) of a Hare doth finde;
Leaves whom he loves, vpon the scent doth ply,
Figs to and fro, and fals in cheerfull Cry.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

fig[2] (fig), *n.* [< ME. *fig*, *fyg*, *fygge*, pl. *figes*, *fegis*, *figgus* (rarely *fyke*, < AS. *fīc*), a fig-tree, a fig, also piles, < OF. *figue*, *fige* (prob. < Pr.), also *fie*, F. *figue* = Pr. *figa*, *figua*, also *fia* = Sp. *higo*, OSp. Pg. *figo* = It. *fico* = AS. *fīc* (in comp.) = OS. *fīga* = D. *vijg* = MLG. *vige* = OHG. *fīga*, MHG. *vige*, G. *feige* = Icel. *fīkja* = OSw. *fika*, Sw. *fikon* = Dan. *figen*, < L. *ficus*, fem. (rarely masc.), a fig-tree, a fig, also the piles.] **1.** The common name for species of the genus *Ficus*, and for their fruit. The common fig, *F. Carica*, is a native of the Mediterranean region; it has been cultivated from a very remote date, and is now found in most warm temperate countries. It is a small tree, with large, rough, deciduous leaves, and a pyriform fruit, which varies much in size, color, and flavor, and of which two crops are usually borne each season. This fruit consists of a hollow, fleshy receptacle filled with a multitude of minute nutlets or so-called seeds, the ripened ovaries of the pistillate flowers which covered the interior. When green the fig has a milky, acrid juice, which becomes sweet and mucilaginous at maturity. The Turkey or Smyrna figs of commerce, which are the most esteemed, are large and pulpy. A superior quality of these are known as *eleme figs* (Turkish *elléné*, hand-picked). What are called Greek figs are small and dry. The number of cultivated varieties is large. Figs are used in medicine as a mild laxative. The wild fig, or caprifig, is the staminate and sterile form of the same species. Of other species, *F. Sycamorus*, Pharaoh's fig, or the sycamore fig, is a large tree of Egypt, the fruit of which is eaten by the Arabs. Its light, durable wood was used by the Egyptians as the material for their mummy-cases. *F. religiosa*, the sacred fig of India, is also known as the *pippul-* or *bo-tree* (which see). *F. pedunculata* is the wild or red fig of southern Florida and the West Indies, a tree sometimes 40 feet high, and spreading by aerial roots, with a very small, globose fruit. The black fig of Jamaica is *F. laurifolia* and *F. crassinervia*. In Australia, *F. macrophylla* is known as the Moreton Bay fig, a noble tree with a broadly buttressed trunk. *F. rubiginosa*, the Port Jackson fig, is a tree with rooting branches, similar to the banian.

Common Fig (*Ficus Carica*).


a, Section of Female Flower of Fig; *b*, Section of Fruit of Fig.

Do men gather grapes of thorns, or *figs* of thistles?
Mat. vii. 16.

Feed him with apricocks, and dewberries;
With purple grapes, green *figs*, and mulberries.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 1.

2. A name given to various plants having a fruit somewhat resembling the fig.—**3.** A floridean alga, *Callithamnion floridulum*. [West coast of Ireland.]

At the close of the summer great quantities of its hemispherical, densely matted and aggregated cushions, which are called *figs* by the country people, are washed ashore and collected as manure. *Phycologia Britannica.*

4. The fig-tree.—**5.** A raisin. [Prov. Eng.]

In Cornwall, raisins are called *figs*: "a thoomping figgy pudden," a big plum pudding.
Spec. of Cornish Dialect, p. 53.

6. In *farriery*, an excrescence on the frog of a horse's foot following a bruise.—**7.** A contemptuous gesture, pretended to be of Spanish origin, which consisted in thrusting out the thumb between the first and second fingers. Also called *fig of Spain* and *fico*.

Pist. Figo for thy friendship.
Flu. It is well.
Pist. The *fig of Spain!* [Exit Pistol.]
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 6.

8. As a colloquial standard of value or consideration, the merest trifle; the least bit: as, your opinion is not worth a *fig;* I don't care a *fig* for it.—**Adam's fig,** the banana, *Musa sapientium*.—**A fig for** (this or that), a phrase used elliptically for "I don't care a *fig* for," etc., to express the speaker's scorn for some insignificant or worthless person or thing.

Tarie till wee can get but three,
And *a fig for* all your braves.
Robin Hood and the Peddlers (Child's Ballads, V. 246).

I'll pledge you all, and *a fig for* Peter!
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 3.

Why, now, *a Fig for* your Father's kindness; you are able to pay your Debts yourself, Sir.
Mrs. Centlivre, The Gamester, iii.

Yet whoop, Jack! kiss Gillian the quicker,
Till she bloom like a rose, and *a fig for* the vicar!
Scott, L. of the L., vi. 5.

A fig of Spain†. See def. 7, above.—**Balsam fig,** of Jamaica, *Clusia rosea*.—**Cochineal fig,** a species of cactus, *Nopalea cochinillifera*.—**Country fig,** of Sierra Leone, the *Sarcocephalus esculentus*, a rubiaceous tree or shrubby climber bearing an edible fruit.—**Hottentot fig,** the *Mesembrianthemum edule* of South Africa, the mucilaginous capsules of which make an agreeable preserve.—**Indian fig,** a common name for species of the cactaceous genus *Opuntia*, especially *O. vulgaris* and *O. Ficus-Indica*.—**Keg fig,** of Japan and China, the *Diospyros Kaki*.—**Wild fig,** of Jamaica, *Clusia flava*.

fig^{2}† (fig), *v. t.* [< *fig*^{2}, *n.*] **1.** To insult with ficos, or contemptuous motions of the fingers. See *fig*^{2}, *n.*, 7, and *fico*.

When Pistol lies, do this; and *fig* me, like
The bragging Spaniard. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 3.

2. To put into the head of, as something worthless or useless.

Away to the sow she goes, and *figs* her in the crown with another story. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

fig^{3} (fig), *n.* [An abbr. of *figure*, perhaps in ref. to this abbr. ("Fig. 1," etc.) in fashion-plates.] **1.** Dress; equipment: used chiefly in the phrase *in full fig*, in full or official dress. [Slang.]

In walked the Cap of Maintenance, bearing the sword of, and followed by, the Lord Mayor *in full fig*.
R. H. D. Barham, Mem. of R. H. Barham, in Ingoldsby Legends, I. 91.

Lo! is not one of the queen's pyebalds *in full fig* as great and as foolish a monster? *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, xxix.

Hence—**2.** Condition; state of preparation or readiness: as, the horse is in good *fig* for the race. [Sporting slang.]

fig^{3} (fig), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *figged*, ppr. *figging*. [< *fig*^{3}, *n.*] **1.** To dress or deck: as, to *fig* one out. [Slang.]—**2.** To trick or hocus, as a horse, so as to make the animal appear lively or spirited, as by putting a piece of ginger into the anus.

fig. A common abbreviation of *figure*.

fig-apple (fig′ap″l), *n.* [< *fig*^{2} + *apple*. Cf. AS. *fic-æppel*, lit. 'fig-apple,' a fig.] A species of apple without a core or kernel.

figary† (fi-gā′ri), *n.* [Also *fegary*, *figuary;* corrupted from *vagary*.] A vagary.

Leave your wild *figaries*, and learn to be a tame antic.
Ford, Fancies, iii. 3.

He said Selina was missed two or three hours on the wedding morn; some *figary*, I know not what.
Shirley, Love Tricks, v. 1.

fig-banana (fig′ba-nan″ä), *n.* A small variety of the banana, common in the West Indies and highly esteemed there.

fig-blue (fig′blö), *n.* Same as *soluble blue* (*b*) (which see, under *blue*).

fig-cake (fig′kāk), *n.* A preparation of figs and almonds worked up into a hard paste and pressed into round cakes.

fig-dust (fig′dust), *n.* Finely ground oatmeal, used as food for caged birds.

fig-eater (fig′ē″tėr), *n.* [A translation of L. *ficedula*, a name of some small bird, or rather of various small birds that eat figs. Cf. the similar *beccafico*.] **1**†. An old name given by Willughby to a small bird of Great Britain, supposed to be the garden-warbler, *Sylvia hortensis*. Also *fig-pecker*.—**2.** In *entom.*, a scarabæoid beetle, *Allorhina nitida*. [Southern U. S.]

figent† (fij′ẹnt), *a.* [Also *fichent*, *figient;* < *fig*^{1} or *fidge* + *-ent*, as if from a L. ppr., or prob. the ME. ppr. suffix *-ende*, *-and*, etc.] Fidgety.

I have known such a wrangling advocate,
Such a little *figent* thing: oh, I remember him:
A notable talking knave!
Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, iii. 2.

I tell you, a sailor's cap! 'Slight, God forgive me! what kind of *figent* memory have you?
Marston, Jonson, and Chapman, Eastward Ho, iii. 2.

I never could stand long in one place, yet;
I learnt it of my father, ever *figient*.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, iii. 3.

figetive (fij′e-tiv), *a.* In *her.*, same as *fitché*.

fig-faun (fig′fân), *n.* [Tr. L. *faunus ficarius*, in the Vulgate.] A mythical being, a creature supposed to feed upon figs.

Therefore shall dragons dwell there with the *fig-fauns*.
Jer. l. 39 (Douay version).

fig-feeder (fig′fē″dėr), *n.* A chalcid hymenopterous insect of the group *Agaonidæ*.

fig-frail†, *n.* A fig-basket.

Bun. Nay, you shall see a house dressed up, i' faith; you must not think to tread a' th' ground when you come there.
Gol. No? how then?
Bun. Why, upon paths made of *fig-frails* and white blankets cut out in steaks.
Middleton, Your Five Gallants, iv. 5.

figging (fig′ing), *n.* In *soap-making*, white granulations of stearate of potash, produced by the addition of a certain amount of tallow to the oils of which soft soap is made: so called from its resemblance to the granular texture of a fig.

fig-gnat (fig′nat), *n.* A gnat, *Culex ficarius*, of the family *Culicidæ*, injurious to the fig, into the interior of which it enters.

figgum† (fig′um), *n.* [Mere jargon.] Jugglers' tricks generally; especially, the trick of spitting fire.

Lady J. See, he spits fire!
Sir P. Eith. O no, he plays at *figgum:*
The devil is the author of wicked *figgum*.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, v. 5.

figgy (fig′i), *a.* [< *fig*^{2} + *-y*^{1}.] **1.** Full of figs or raisins: as, a *figgy* pudding. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** Resembling figs; specifically, in *soap-making*, containing white granulations of stearate of potash. See *figging*.

The quality of soft soap is thought to depend in some measure upon the existence of white particles diffused through the mass, producing the appearance called "*figgy*."
O'Neill, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 408.

figgy-dowdie (fig′i-dou″di), *n.* *Naut.*, plum-duff. *Hamersly.*

fight (fīt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fought*, ppr. *fighting*. [< ME. *fighten*, *fihten*, *fehten*, etc., < AS. *feohtan* (pret. *feaht*, pl. *fuhton*, pp. *fohten*) = OFries. *fiuchta* = D. MLG. *vechten* = OHG. *fehtan*, MHG. *vehten*, G. *fechten* (> Norw. *fikta* = Sw. *fäkta* = Dan. *fægte*), fight. On the supposition that the radical vowel of the inf. was orig. *u* (as in pret. and pl.) and not *e* (*eo*), i. e., that the Goth. form, which is not recorded, was **fiuhtan*, a connection has been sought with L. *pugnare*, fight, Gr. πυκτεύειν, fight, box, < πύκτης, a boxer; a similar connection then existing between L. *pugna*, Gr. πυγμή, fist, and E. *fist*^{1}, Goth. as if **fuhsti:* see *pugnacious* and *fist*^{1}.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To engage in battle or in single combat; contend in arms; attempt to defeat, subdue, or destroy an adversary by physical means.

Come, and be our captain, that we may *fight* with the children of Ammon. Judges xi. 6.

Saul took the kingdom over Israel, and *fought* against all his enemies on every side. 1 Sam. xiv. 47.

I'll *fight* till from my bones the flesh be hack'd.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 3.

2. To contend in any way; struggle for the gaining of an end; strive vigorously: as, to *fight* against disease; to *fight* in a political campaign.

With the choking weeds the tulip *fought*,
Paler and smaller than he had been erst.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 176.

As long as any man exists, there is some need of him; let him *fight* for his own.
Emerson, Nominalist and Realist.

That cock won't fight. See *cock*^{1}.—**To fight shy of,** to avoid from a feeling of dislike, fear, mistrust, diffidence, etc.

II. *trans.* **1.** To contend with in battle; war against: as, they *fought* the enemy in two pitched battles.—**2.** To contend against in any manner.

Some ship that *fights* the gale
On this wild December night.
M. Arnold, Tristram and Iseult.

3. To carry on or wage, as a battle or other contest.

This first Battel of St. Albans was *fought* upon the three and thirtieth Year of K. Henry's Reign.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 194.

Soothed with the sound, the king grew vain;
Fought all his battles o'er again.
Dryden, Alexander's Feast, l. 67.

4. To win or gain by battle or contest of any kind; sustain by fighting.

Effeminate as I am,
I will not *fight* my way with gilded arms.
Tennyson, Geraint.

5. To cause to fight; manage or manœuver in a fight: as, to *fight* cocks; to *fight* one's ship.

The most recent wooden war vessels have but two decks, and *fight* their guns on the upper one only.
Thearle, Naval Arch., § 212.

To fight it out, to struggle till a decisive result is attained.

Come and go with me to Nottingham,
And there we will *fight it out*.
Robin Hood's Delight (Child's Ballads, V. 215).

To fight the tiger, to play faro; hence, to take part in any game played against a gambling-bank. [Slang, U. S.]

While the majority of the vast encampment reposes in slumber, some resolute spirits are *fighting the tiger*, and a light gleaming from one cottage and another shows where devotees of science are backing their opinion of the relative value of chance bits of pasteboard, in certain combinations, with a liberality and faith for which the world gives them no credit.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 220.

fight (fīt), *n.* [< ME. *fight*, *fiht*, *feht*, *feoht*, etc., < AS. *feoht*, commonly *ge-feoht*, also *feohte*, a fight, battle, = OS. *fehta* = OFries. *fiucht* = D. *gevecht* = MLG. *vacht*, *vachte*, *vechte* = OHG. *fehta*, MHG. *vehte*, G. *gefecht*, a fight; from the verb.] **1.** A battle; an attempt to overcome or defeat by physical means; a contest with natural or other weapons.

These shifts refuted, answer thy appellant,
Though by his blindness maim'd for high attempts,
Who now defies thee thrice to single *fight*,
As a petty enterprise of small enforce.
Milton, S. A., l. 1222.

Nothing attracts the crowd's interest like a *fight*, whether the combatants be two dogs, or a Napoleon and Wellington. *G. S. Merriam*, S. Bowles, II. 98.

2. Any contest or struggle.

We take them for our enemies, for the object and party of our contestation and spiritual *fight*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 180.

3. A bulkhead or other screen designed for the protection of the men during a battle; a bulwark. See *close-fights*.

They fiercely set upon
The parapets, and pull'd them down, raz'd every foremost *fight*. *Chapman*, Iliad, xii. 271.

Clap on more sails; pursue, up with your *fights;*
Give fire; she is my prize, or ocean whelm them all!
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2.

4. Power or inclination for fighting.

P. was not, however, yet utterly overcome, and had some *fight* left in him. *Thackeray.*

=**Syn. 1.** *Conflict*, *Combat*, etc. (see *battle*^{1}); fray, affray, encounter, affair, brush.

fighter (fī′tėr), *n.* [= OFries. *fiuchtere* = D. MLG. *vechter* = OHG. *fehtāri*, MHG. *vehtære*, *vehter*, G. *fechter* = Dan. *fægter* = Sw. *fäktare;* as *fight*, *v.*, + *-er*^{1}.] One who fights; a combatant; especially, one who is disposed to fight, or who fights well.

But the fortune of *fyghters* may be fell chaunse.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1751.

To the latter end of a fray . . . fits a dull *fighter*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2.

I must confess to you, sir, I am no *fighter;* I am false of heart that way. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 2.

fighting (fī′ting), *n.* [< ME. *fightyng*, *fihtinge;* verbal n. of *fight*, *v.*] The act of engaging in combat or battle; a battle or contest.

When we were come into Macedonia, our flesh had no rest, but we were troubled on every side; without were *fightings*, within were fears. 2 Cor. vii. 5.

From whence come wars and *fightings* among you?
Jas. iv. 1.

fighting (fī′ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *fight*, *v.* In second sense, attrib. use of *fighting*, *n.*] **1.** Qualified or trained to fight; fit to fight: as, *fighting* armies.

Sexty thowsande mene, the syghte was fulle hugge,
Alle *fyghtande* folke of the ferre laundes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 4067.

Uzziah had an host of *fighting* men, that went out to war by bands. 2 Chron. xxvi. 11.

2. Of or pertaining to battle; characteristic of a disposition to fight.

In the hurry of human events that marks our modern wars, mere *fighting* qualities, even of the best, have little to do in bringing about great results.
N. A. Rev., CXLII. 468.

3. Occupied in war; being the scene of war: as, a *fighting* field.

fighting-cock (fī'ting-kok), *n.* 1. A game-cock (which see).—2. A pugnacious fellow. [Slang, U. S.] —**To live like fighting-cocks**, to be well fed; indulge in high living. [Slang.]

They, of course, *lived* far better than the rest of the court—indeed, as the phrase goes, *like fighting cocks*.
J. H. Wright, quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 652.

fighting-fish (fī'ting-fish), *n.* A Siamese fish, *Betta pugnax*, of the family *Osphromenidæ:* so called from its pugnacity. It is a small anabantoid fish, with a short, spineless dorsal fin on the middle of the back, a long anal, and ventrals of five rays, of which the outer is elongated. In Siam these fishes are kept in glass globes for the purpose of fighting, and an extravagant amount of gambling takes place upon the results of the fights. When the fish is quiet, its colors are dull; but when it is irritated, as by the sight of another fish, or of its own reflection in a mirror, it glows with metallic splendor, the projecting gill-membrane waving like a black frill about the throat.

fighting-sandpiper (fī'ting-sand'pī-pėr), *n.* The ruff, *Machetes pugnax*.

fighting-stopper (fī'ting-stop'ėr), *n.* *Naut.*, a contrivance, consisting of two wooden deadeyes and a rope lanyard, for quickly securing any standing rigging shot away in action.

Fighting-stopper in place to secure a shroud which has been shot away.

fightward (fīt'wȧrd), *adv.* To a battle. [Rare.]

To *fightward* they go as to feastward.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 168.

fightwite† (fīt'wīt), *n.* [Repr. AS. *fyhtwīte*, < *feoht*, fight, + *wite*, fine.] In *old law*, a fine imposed for disturbing the peace by a quarrel.

Figites (fij'i-tēz), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802), prob. irreg. < F. *figue*, fig (see *fig*^{2}), + *-ites*.] A genus of parasitic gall-flies, of the hymenopterous family *Cynipidæ*, giving name to the family *Figitidæ* or subfamily *Figitinæ*, having the scutellum unarmed and the parapsidal grooves distinct. Two North American and 16 European species have been described, all parasitic upon dipterous insects, so far as known. *F. scutellaris* attacks the larvæ of flesh-flies.

Figitidæ (fi-jit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Figites* + *-idæ*.] A family of parasitic hymenopterous insects, resembling the chalcids in some respects, but more nearly related to and often merged in *Cynipidæ*, represented by the genus *Figites* and its allies. It is characterized by having the second segment of the body less than half as long as the abdomen, and the ovipositor retracted.

Figitinæ (fij-i-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Figites* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Cynipidæ*, typified by the genus *Figites*, containing 6 genera of wide distribution. With the *Allotriinæ* it includes all the parasitic cynipids, and it is distinguished from that subfamily by the quadrate cupuliform or spined scutellum.

fig-leaf (fig'lēf), *n.* [ME. not found; AS. *ficleaf*, < *fic* (in comp.) + *leaf*, leaf.] The leaf of a fig-tree; figuratively, a thin or partial covering, in allusion to the first covering of Adam and Eve; a makeshift.

And they [Adam and Eve] sewed *fig-leaves* together, and made themselves aprons. Gen. iii. 7.

What pitiful *fig-leaves*, what senseless and ridiculous shifts, are these! *South*, Sermons, II. 295.

figlin† (fig'lin), *n.* [For **figling*; < *fig*^{2} + *-ling*^{1}.] A small fig.

I finde in my selfe daily a great desire to these figges, or fat *figlins*. *Benvenuto*, Passengers' Dialogues (1612).

figment (fig'ment), *n.* [< LL. *figmentum*, anything made, a fiction, < *fingere*, make, form, feign: see *fiction*, *feign*.] 1. Something feigned or imagined; an invention; a fiction.

Del. I heard he was to meet your lordship here.
Punt. You heard no *figment*, sir.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv.

Numa's nightly conferences with a goddess was a *figment* for which the people of Rome had his word only.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. i.

The pretence of any plan for changing the essential principle of our self-governing system is a *figment* which its contrivers laugh over among themselves.
O. W. Holmes, Essays, p. 110.

2. In *metaph.*, the opposite of a real thing; that the characters of which are arbitrary, depending on the thought of some particular person or persons.

figmental (fig'men-tal), *a.* [< *figment* + *-al*.] Of the nature of a figment; feigned; imagined.

There being a memory also of these *figmental* impressions, [I demand] how they can be seated upon the brain, the seat of memory.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism, x., App.

figo† (fē'gō), *n.* Same as *fico*. *Shak.*

fig-pecker† (fig'pek'ėr), *n.* Same as *fig-eater*, 1. See *beccafico*.

fig's-end† (figz'end), *n.* A thing of small value; a trifle.

Rod. She is full of most blessed condition.
Iago. Blessed *fig's end!* *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1.

I will not give a *fig's-end* for it.
Withals, Dict. (ed. 1634), p. 557.

fig-shell (fig'shel), *n.* A popular name of the shells of the various species of the genus *Pyrula* or *Ficula*, so called from their pyriform or fig-like shape.

Fig-shell (*Pyrula* or *Ficula ficus*).

Fig Sunday (fig sun'dā). The Sunday before Easter.

fig-tree (fig'trē), *n.* [< ME. *fygtre*, *figetre*, < *fig*, *fyg*, + *tre;* also, earlier, *fictre*, *fictrew*, < AS. *fīxtreów* (= Icel. *fíktrē* = Sw. *fikonträd* = Dan. *figentræ*), < *fīc* (in comp.), fig, + *treów*, tree.] A tree of the genus *Ficus*, ordinarily *F. Carica*. See *Ficus* and *fig*^{2}.

Whoso keepeth the *fig tree* shall eat the fruit thereof. Prov. xxvii. 18.

To dwell under one's vine and fig-tree. See *dwell*.

figulate, figulated (fig'ū-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* [< LL. *figulatus*, pp. of *figulare*, form, fashion, < L. *figulus*, a potter, < *fingere*, form, mold, fashion (out of clay, etc.), feign, etc.: see *fictile*, *feign*.] 1. Molded by hand, or as in soft material.—2. Composed of earthenware: as, *figulate* vessels.

figuline (fig'ū-lin), *n.* [= F. *figuline* = Sp. *figulino*, a., = It. *figulina*, n., *figulino*, a., < L. *figulinus*, contr. *figlinus*, of or belonging to a potter, potter's, fem. *figlina*, a pottery, neut. *figlinum*, an earthen vessel, a crock, < *figulus*, a potter: see *figulate*.] 1. Any vessel or object made of potters' clay, especially a decorative or artistic object.—2. Potters' clay.—**Figuline rustique**, a name given to the decorative pottery of Bernard Palissy, especially that which is covered with models of fish, reptiles, and the like, in high relief. *S. K. Spec. Exh. Cat.*, 1246.

figurability (fig'ū-ra-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *figurabilité* = Pg. *figurabilidade* = It. *figurabilità;* as *figurable* + *-ity*.] Capability of being represented by a figure or diagram.

Figurability is reckoned one of the essential properties of matter. *Hirst.*

figurable (fig'ū-ra-bl), *a.* [= F. *figurable* = Pr. Sp. *figurable* = It. *figurabile;* as *figure* + *-able*.] Capable of being brought to or of retaining a certain fixed form or shape.

Lead is *figurable*, but not water. *Johnson.*

figural (fig'ū-ral), *a.* [< OF. *figural*, *figurel* = Sp. Pg. *figural* = It. *figurale*, < LL. **figuralis* (in deriv. *figuralitas*, etc.), < L. *figura*, figure.] 1. Represented by figure or delineation; consisting of figures.

Incongruities have been committed by geographers in the *figural* resemblance of several regions.
Sir T. Browne.

We also see in the wall-paintings *figural* representations—a bull, on which a man dances like an equestrian performer. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 526.

2. In *music*, same as *figurate*, 3.—**Figural number.** Same as *figurate number* (which see, under *figurate*).

figurant, figurante (fig'ū-rant, fig-ū-rānt'), *n.* [F., masc. and fem. (= Pg. It. *figurante*) ppr. of *figurer*, figure: see *figure*, *v.*] 1. One who dances in the figures of the ballet. [In this sense usually with reference to a woman, and in the feminine form, *figurante*.]

Figurantes is the term applied in the ballet to those dancers that do not come forward alone, but dance in troops, and also serve to fill up the scene and form a background for the solo dancers. *Chambers's Encyc.*, IV. 321.

2. An accessory character on the stage, who figures in its scenes, but has nothing to say.

M. Sarion is a born stage-setter, but with a leaning to "great machines," numbers of *figurants*, and magnificence. *The Century*, XXXV. 544.

Hence—3. One who figures in any scene without taking a prominent part.

figurate (fig'ū-rāt), *a.* [= F. *figuré* = Sp. Pg. *figurado* = It. *figurato*, < L. *figuratus*, pp. of *figurare*, form, fashion, shape, < *figura*, a form, shape: see *figure*, *n.*] 1. Of a certain determinate form or shape; resembling something of a determinate figure: as, *figurate* stones (stones or fossils resembling shells).

Plants are all *figurate* and determinate, which inanimate bodies are not. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 602.

2†. Involving a figure of speech; figurative.

Thei enterpreted that in these woordes of Jesus there laie prively hidden some *figurate* & mistical manier of speaking. *J. Udall*, On Luke xviii.

3. In *music*, characterized by the use of passing-notes; florid: opposed to *simple:* as, *figurate* counterpoint. Also *figural*, *figurative*, *figured*.—**Figurate number**, a whole number belonging to a series having unity for its first term, and for its first differences another series of figurate numbers or else a constant number. Thus, the series 1, 8, 33, 98, 208, 504, etc., is a series of figurate numbers, for the fourth differences form the arithmetical progression 1, 4, 7, 10, 13, 16, etc. The *order* of a series of figurate numbers is the order of the constant difference; the *class* of the series is the value of this constant difference. Thus, the series 1, 8, 33, etc., is of the fifth order and third class. Figurate numbers were so called by Nicomachus, because they are the numbers of points which form regular figures according to certain rules.

figurate (fig'ū-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *figurated*, ppr. *figurating*. [< L. *figuratus*, pp. of *figurare*, figure: see *figure*, *v.*] To figure or represent.

The glowe wormе *figurates* my valour, which shineth brightest in most darke, dismal, and horrid atchievements. *Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, I., v. 1.

figurated (fig'ū-rā-ted), *a.* Same as *figurate*, 1 and 3.

figurately (fig'ū-rāt-li), *adv.* 1. In a figurate manner.—2†. Figuratively.

Now if any man be superstitious that hee dare not vnderstand this thyng as *figurately* spoken, then may he veriſie it vpon them that God rayſed from naturall death, as he did Lazarus. *Frith*, Works, p. 35.

figuration (fig-ū-rā'shon), *n.* [= OF. *figuration*, *figuracion*, F. *figuration* = Pr. *figuracio* = Pg. *figuração* = It. *figurazione*, < L. *figuratio*(*n-*), < *figurare:* see *figurate*.] 1. Formation as to figure or outline; external conformation; determination to a certain form: as, the *figuration* of crystals.

Neither doth the wind (as farre as it carrieth a voice) with the motion thereof confound any of the delicate and articulate *figurations* of the air, in variety of words.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 521.

In the form, I will first consider the general *figuration*, and then the several members.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 14.

Nor is it only the external *figuration* of these gems, but the internal texture, which favours our hypothesis.
Boyle, Origin and Virtues of Gems, § 1.

2. The act or process of figuring; a shaping into form, or a marking or impressing with a figure or figures.

The *figuration* of materials by abrasion.
Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 70.

3. In *music:* (*a*) In strict composition, such as fugue-writing, the introduction of passing-notes into the counterpoint. (*b*) In general composition, the process, act, or result of rhythmically, melodically, or contrapuntally varying or elaborating a theme by adding passing-notes or accompaniment figures, or even by transforming single tones into florid passages. (*c*) The preparation of a figured bass (which see, under *bass*^{3}).—4. In *philol.*, change in the form of words without change of sense.—5†. Figurative representation; prefiguration.

Figurations of our Lord's passion and sacrifice.
Waterland, Works, VIII. 333.

figurative (fig'ū-rā-tiv), *a.* [= OF. *figuratif*, F. *figuratif* = Pr. *figuratiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *figurativo*, < LL. *figurativus*, figurative (of speech), < L. *figuratus*, pp. of *figurare*, form, fashion, imagine, fancy, adorn with figures of speech, < *figura*, a figure: see *figure*.] 1. Representing by means of a figure; manifesting or suggesting by resemblance; typical; emblematic.

This, they will say, was *figurative*, and served by God's appointment but for a time, to shadow out the true everlasting glory of a more divine sanctity.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

In spite of its symbolism, what he wrought was never mechanically *figurative*, but gifted with the independence of its own beauty, vital with an inbreathed spirit of life.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 252.

2. Of the nature of or involving a figure of rhetoric; used in a metaphorical or tropical sense; metaphorical; not literal.

What have become with us *figurative* expressions remain with men in lower states literal descriptions.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 79.

3. Abounding with figures of speech; ornate; flowery; florid: as, a description highly *figurative*.

Which thing made the graue iudges Areopagites (as I find written) to forbid all manner of *figurative* speaches to be vsed before them in their consistorie of Iustice.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 128.

Nor are his [Burke's] purely *figurative* passages the finest even as figured writing; he is best when the metaphor is subdued. *Brougham*, Burke.

4. In *music*, same as *figurate*, 3.

figuratively (fig′ū-rā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a figurative manner; by means of a figure or resemblance; metaphorically or tropically.

For thoȝ men soȝt al sectes of sustren and of bretheren,
And thow fynde hym, bote *figuratiſiche* a ferly me thinketh. *Piers Plowman* (C), xvii. 294.

These words can only be understood *figuratively* of receiving him by faith.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Reformation, an. 1594.

Though a nation has often been *figuratively* drowned in tears on the death of a great man, yet it is ten to one if an individual tear has been shed on the occasion, excepting from the forlorn pen of some hungry author.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 266.

figurativeness (fig′ū-rā-tiv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being figurative: as, *figurativeness* of expression.

figure (fig′ūr), *n.* [< ME. *figure, figour, fygur*, form, shape, image, a figure in arithmetic and geometry, < OF. *figure*, F. *figure* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *figura* = D. *figuur* = G. Dan. Sw. *figur*, < L. *figura*, a form, shape, form of a word, a figure of speech, LL. a sketch, drawing, < *fingere* (√ **fig*), form, shape, mold, fashion: see *feign, fictile, fiction, figment*, etc.] **1.** A line, or a collection of connected straight or curved lines or surfaces, having a definite shape; specifically, in *geom.*, any combination of lines, surfaces, or solids formed under given conditions.
Chauvenet.

Your last proportion is that of figure, so called for that it yelds an ocular representation, your meeters being by good symmetrie reduced into certaine Geometricall *figures*. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 75.

And sketching with her slender pointed foot
Some *figure* like a wizard's pentagram
On garden gravel. *Tennyson*, The Brook.

2. In general, the visible or tangible form of anything; the shape of the outline or exterior surface; form; shape; fashion: as, a beautiful female *figure;* the grotesque *figure* of a satyr; the *figure* of the earth.

Doing, in the *figure* of a lamb, the feats of a lion.
Shak., Much Ado, i. 1.

Observing how the extremities [of sensible bodies] terminate either in straight lines which meet at discernible angles, or in crooked lines wherein no angles can be perceived, by considering these as they relate to one another, in all parts of the extremities of any body or space, it [the eye] has that idea we call *figure*.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xiii. 5.

A good *figure*, or person, in man or woman, gives credit at first sight to the choice of either.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe.

Hence—**3.** A body; a visible object or shape; especially, a human form as a whole; a person regarded simply as a body; an appearance representing a body.

Well may it sort that this portentous *figure*
Comes armed through our watch.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1.

Behold that *figure*, neat, though plainly clad;
His sprightly mingled with a shade of sad.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 664.

But lo! a frowning *figure* veils the Cross,
And hides the blest Redeemer!
With stern right hand it stretches forth a scroll.
Hood, Romance of Cologne.

4. The artificial representation of a form, as in sculpture, drawing or painting, embroidery, etc.; especially, the human body represented by art of any kind.

A coin that bears the *figure* of an angel
Stamped in gold. *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 7.

His mantle hairy, and his bonnet sedge,
Inwrought with *figures* dim.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 105.

A vacant chair . . .
Carven with strange *figures*.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

5. A cut or diagram inserted in printed text, or one of a number of representations on the same plate. Abbreviated *fig.*—**6.** A personage or personality; a character; especially, a person of standing or consideration: as, he is a *figure*, or a conspicuous *figure*, in the society of the place.

Figures [persons] of the Past.
Josiah Quincy (title of book).

7. Appearance or manifestation; show; display; standing; position: used of the comparative prominence, consideration, or estimation of a person or thing, and in an absolute sense to signify marked prominence, importance, or distinction.

From Damer in two hours we came to another River, of no inconsiderable *figure*, but not once mentioned by any Geographer that I know of.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 44.

To the world no bugbear is so great
As want of *figure*, and a small estate.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. i. 67.

I have taken more than ordinary Care not to give Offence to those who appear in the higher *Figures* of Life.
Addison, Spectator, No. 262.

It is my wish, while yet I live, to have my boy make some *figure* in the world. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

8†. Outward manifestation; the state of being set out in regular order.

Speech is like cloth of Arras, opened and put abroad, whereby the imagery doth appear in *figure;* whereas in thoughts they lie but as in packs. *Bacon.*

9. In *logic*, the form of a syllogism with respect to the relative position of the middle term. In the *second figure* the middle term is predicate of both premises; in the *third figure* it is the subject of both. Some logicians admit only three figures, and they define the *first figure* as having the middle term the subject of one premise and the predicate of the other. Other logicians admit four figures, and define the first as having the middle term the subject of that premise which contains the predicate of the conclusion, and the predicate of the other premise; while the *fourth figure* has the middle term the subject of that premise which contains the subject of the conclusion, and the predicate of the other.

10. In *astrol.*, a diagram which represents the heavens at any time; a scheme; a horoscope; also, a diagram used in the practice of geomancy.

She works by charms, by spells, by the *figure*, and such daubery as this is, beyond our element.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 2.

He set a *figure* to discover
If you were fled to Rye or Dover.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. i. 455.

11. A movement of a dance; one of the regular divisions of a dance, comprising a special set of evolutions, and separated from the next movement by a slight pause.

He did not announce the name of the dance, . . . the officers teaching the English girls the *figure*.
E. E. Hale, Man Without a Country.

12. In *music:* (*a*) A short theme or motive having a distinct rhythmic, melodic, or harmonic individuality, which is often the germ of extended movements; usually, the shortest complete idea or form into which a phrase can be divided without being reduced to separate tones. (*b*) A numeral subjoined to a written bass to indicate briefly the nature of the unwritten harmony. See *figured bass*, under *bass*[3].—**13.** Any significant written or printed character other than a letter; specifically, an arithmetical character, especially one of the Arabic figures, the nine digits and the cipher: sometimes used of a digit, as distinguished from a cipher: as, a full *figure*.

The tale of an hondred . . . betokneth ane rounde *figure*, thet is the uayreste amang alle the othre *figures:* vor ase in the rounde *figure* the ende went ayen to his ginninge, . . . alzuo the tale of an hondred joyneth than ende to the ginninge.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 234.

A crooked *figure* may
Attest, in little place a million.
Shak., Hen. V., i. (cho.).

You see the use of the cipher (for so the *figure* 0 is peculiarly named, although it be generally called and accompted as a *figure*). *T. Hill*, Arithmetic (1600), fol. 5.

14. Value, as expressed in numbers; price: as, the goods were sold at a high *figure*.

Accommodating a youngster, who had just entered the regiment, with a glandered charger at an uncommonly stiff *figure*. *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, x.

15. A mystical type; an antecedent symbol or emblem; that which prefigures or represents a coming reality.

There went Pagentis of ye olde lawe and the newe, joyninge togyther the *fygures* of the blessyd sacrament in suche nounbre and soo apt and conuenyent for that feeste yt it wolde make any man joyous to se it.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 8.

The Flees [fleece] of Edome with dewe delectable
Was of Marya a *fygure* fulle notabulle.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 17.

This was the sweuen whiche he had,
That Daniell anone arad,
And said hym, that *figure* strange
Betokeneth how the world shall change.
Gower, Conf. Amant., Prol.

Nevertheless, death reigned from Adam to Moses, even over them that had not sinned after the similitude of Adam's transgression, who is the *figure* of him that was to come. Rom. v. 14.

16. In *rhet.*, a peculiar or special use of words; employment of words in forms, combinations, or meanings different from those properly or ordinarily assigned to them; use of certain forms of speech to produce a special effect. An unintentional, unauthorized, or unjustifiable deviation from grammatical usage is not a figure, but a solecism. The names of most of the figures of rhetoric are inherited from the terms used by the ancient Greek and Roman grammarians and rhetoricians. Also called *figure of speech*.

Figure it selfe is a certaine liuely or good grace set vpon wordes, speaches, and sentences, to some purpose and not in vaine, giuing them ornament or efficacie by many maner of alterations in shape, in sounde, and also in sence. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 133.

And these things, brethren, I have in a *figure* transferred to myself and to Apollos for your sakes. 1 Cor. iv. 6.

There motley images her fancy strike,
Figures ill-pair'd, and similes unlike.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 66.

The most illiterate speak in *figures* as often as the most learned. *H. Blair*, Rhetoric, xiv.

And now, I think, you shall hear some better language: I was obliged to be plain and intelligible in the first scene, because there was so much matter of fact in it; but now, i' faith, you have trope, *figure*, and metaphor, as plenty as noun-substantives. *Sheridan*, The Critic, ii. 2.

17. An image; a fancy; a product of the imagination.

If it be but to scrape the *figures* out of your husband's brains. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 2.

Where beams of warm imagination play,
The memory's soft *figures* fade away.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 59.

Academy figure. See *academy*.—**Aërial figures, apparent figure, Arabic figures.** See the adjectives.—**Center of figure.** See *center*[1].—**Chladni's figures.** See *nodal*.—**Cohesion figures.** See *cohesion*.—**Congruent figures,** figures capable of superposition.—**Correlative figures, cubical figure,** etc. See the adjectives.—**Element of a figure.** See *element*.—**Epoptic figures.** See *idiophanous*.—**Etching-figure,** a minute figure developed upon a crystalline surface by the action of an appropriate solvent. Such figures are commonly depressions, often of sharp geometrical form, and by their symmetry reveal the molecular structure of the solid. Thus, the etching-figures produced on the pyramidal faces of a quartz crystal by the action of hydrofluoric acid show the trapezohedral character of the form, and serve to distinguish between the plus and minus rhombohedral planes when not to be recognized geometrically.—**Fallacy of figure of speech.** See *fallacy*.—**Figure of a conic,** the rectangle contained by the latus rectum and latus transversum. One fourth of this is the area which, according as it overlaps or falls short by the square of the ordinate, gives a name to the hyperbola and ellipse.—**Figure of diminution,** in *musical notation*, a figure inclosed in a curve, and added to a small group of notes to indicate that they are to be performed in a rhythm contrary to that of the composition as a whole, as the figures indicating triplets, sextolets, etc.—**Figure of eight.** See *eight*[1].—**Figure-of-four trap,** a trap for catching wild animals, the trigger of which is set in the shape of the figure 4. A weighted board or box, with one end on the ground, is held up at the other end by three sticks suitably notched and put together so that the whole structure falls when the bait is disturbed.—**Figure of fun,** a person presenting an absurd comical appearance. [Colloq.]

"Is that *figure of fun* old Marchant?" I turned and saw a stout ball of a body rolling in, among the barely suppressed merriment of some men near the door.
Harper's Mag., XXXVII. 535.

Figure of health, the Pythagorean pentagram or regular stellar pentagon.—**Figure of speech.** See def. 16.—**Figure of the earth.** See *earth*[1].—**Figure of the golden rule.** See *rule*.—**Figure of the rule of false.** See *rule*.—**Figures of Lissajous,** brilliant lines formed by the persistence of impressions upon the eye, and occasioned by reflections from the ends of two vibrating tuning-forks placed at right angles to each other.—**Generating figure.** See *generate*.—**Purkinje's figures,** the figures of the blood-vessels of the retina made visible to the eye itself by throwing a bright oblique light into the vitreous chamber of the eye, either obliquely through the pupil or by means of a lens through the anterior part of the sclerotic, and moving the light to and fro.—**To cut or make a figure.** See *cut*.—**To go the whole figure.** See *go*.—**Widmannstättian figures,** structural lines which appear upon the polished section of meteoric iron after it has been etched with an acid. See *meteorite*.—**Syn.** *Form, Conformation, Figure, Shape, Fashion.* *Form* is the general word; and its use in ordinary speech has been much influenced by its metaphysical meaning, so that it is the least geometrical of these words. When *form* refers to the outward, it generally suggests the substance of the person or thing whose form it is; *form* may also be used in opposition to *spirit* or *substance:* as, "a *form* of godliness," 2 Tim. iii. 5. *Conformation* is the result of the arrangement of the parts of a whole, and the word suggests the proportion and relation of the parts, internal or external, to each other. *Figure, shape,* and *fashion* are external; the first is often, and the others are generally, the result of art. *Figure* has a wide range of meaning, from mere outline to pictorial or fictile representation. *Shape* has almost as much freedom of use; yet, having been little used as a learned term, it is more literally geometrical, and at the same time more loosely employed. *Fashion* in the sense of *form* is obsolescent.

figure (fig′ūr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *figured*, ppr. *figuring*. [< ME. *figuren* (= D. *figureren* = G. *figuriren* = Dan. *figurere* = Sw. *figurera*), < OF. *figurer*, F. *figurer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *figurar* = It. *figurare*, < L. *figurare*, form, shape, fashion, represent, imagine, etc., < *figura*, a form, shape, figure: see *figure, n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make a figure, image, likeness, or picture of; represent artificially in any way: as, to *figure* a plant, shell, etc.

If they had any gratitude, they would erect a statue to him; they would *figure* him as a presiding Mercury, the god of traffic and fiction. *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 2.

This very curious cirripede [was] well described and *figured* by Loven, who considered it an Alepas.
Darwin, Cirripedia, p. 170.

2. To cover or adorn with figures or images; mark with figures; form figures in by art; fashion into a figure; diversify; variegate: as, to *figure* velvet or muslin.

Neither shall ye set up any image of stone [margin, *figured* stone] in your land. Lev. xxvi. 1.

The vaulty top of heaven
Figur'd quite o'er with burning meteors.
Shak., K. John, v. 2.

Accept this goblet rough with *figur'd* gold.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil.

3. To represent figuratively or symbolically; symbolize.

The sunne and iubiter, goode planetis, and gold, pure metal, and alle pure thingis that gladen a man, *figurynge* by resoun the ioie of heuene.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 18.

The matter whereof they [the sacraments] consist . . . *figureth* their end. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

By that beast, the old Egyptians
Were wont to *figure*, in their hieroglyphics,
Patience, frugality, and fortitude.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

4. To imagine; image in the mind.

If Love, alas! be Pain, the Pain I bear
No Thought can *figure*, and no Tongue declare.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

Figure to yourself a Roman villa, all its little apartments thrown open, and lighted up to the best advantage.
Gray, Letters, I. 76.

5†. To prefigure; foreshow.

Three glorious suns, each one a perfect sun, . . .
In this the heaven *figures* some event.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

6. To mark with or note by significant figures; mark or indicate significantly or numerically: as, to *figure* the dial of a clock, or the hours on the dial; to *figure* the bass in music to show the intended harmony.

As through a crystal glass the *figured* hours are seen.
Dryden.

7. To set down or reckon up in numerical figures; make a calculation of: as, to *figure*, *figure* up, or *figure* out costs, profits, or losses. [Colloq.]—**8.** In *music*: (*a*) To embellish by adding passing-notes or other decorations, especially definite figures much repeated. (*b*) See def. 6, and *figured bass*, under *bass*[3].

II. *intrans.* **1.** To make a figure; show one's self; be seen or prominent; take a part.

The gentlemen, in fact, who *figured* in the circles of the gay world in these ancient times, corresponded, in most particulars, with the beauteous damsels whose smiles they were ambitious to deserve.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 175.

Knox, who is to *figure* so grandly in another and greater work, drifts as a gloomy and portentous shadow across the scene. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 404.

He [Correggio] paints the three Fates like young and joyous Bacchantes. Place rose-garlands and thyrsi in their hands instead of the distaff and the thread of human destinies, and they might *figure* appropriately upon the panels of a banquet-chamber in Pompeii.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 272.

Though he tries to *figure* as a martyr, he is only that stock character, the horrid example.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 550.

2. To cipher; work by means of figures; make a calculation: as, to *figure* at a problem; to *figure* upon a proposed bargain. [Colloq.]

figure-caster† (fig′ūr-kȧs″tėr), *n.* One who casts figures in astrology; a pretender to astrology.

I, by this *figure-caster*, must be imagined in such distress as to sue to Maronilla.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

figure-casting (fig′ūr-kȧs″ting), *n.* The art of preparing casts of human or animal forms and of various other complex objects. A figure is first accurately formed in wax, clay, plaster, or other suitable material, which serves as the core. If the core is fusible, or can be reduced to ashes, the mold is formed directly upon the core, and when it is perfectly dry and hard it is exposed to a heat sufficient to melt or incinerate the core, the removal of which leaves a cavity for the metal of the cast. This method gives a solid casting, and is therefore suitable for small work only; moreover, the model itself is destroyed by one use. Exquisite casts of natural objects are made in this manner. If the core cannot be removed in the way mentioned, the mold itself is made in parts to permit its removal.

figured (fig′ūrd), *p. a.* **1.** Depicted; represented by figures.

The *figur'd* streams in waves of silver roll'd.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 335.

2. Adorned with figures: said of any manufactured articles, but especially of those which are intended for surface-decoration or which themselves are decorated superficially: as, *figured* silk; *figured* muslin; a *figured* wall-paper.

In the manufactures, a *figured* camlet, stuff, tabby, etc., is that whereon there are divers designs of flowers, figures, branches, etc., impressed by means of hot irons.
Chambers's Cyc., 1741.

3†. Figurative.

Figured and metaphorical expressions do well to illustrate more abstruse and unfamiliar ideas, which the mind is not yet thoroughly accustomed to.
Locke, Conduct of the Understanding, § 32.

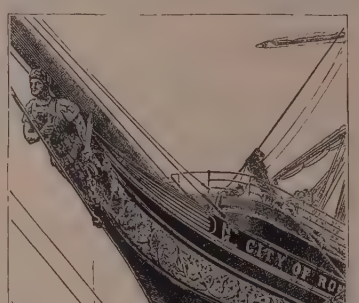
4. In *music*, same as *figurate*, 3.—**5.** In *her.*, bearing the human face or features; indicating the face as a roundel, especially the sun or moon.—**Figured bass.** See *bass*[3].—**Figured counterpoint.** See *counterpoint*[2], 3.—**Figured harmony, muslin,** etc. See the nouns.—**Figured syllogism,** a syllogism expressed so that the subject and predicate of each premise are distinguished from each other, and the syllogism belongs to a definite figure.

figure-dance (fig′ūr-dȧns), *n.* A dance consisting of elaborate figures.

The grand *figure-dances*, and ballettes of action, as they are called, of the modern times, most probably surpass in splendour the ancient exhibitions of dancing.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 316.

figure-flinger†, *n.* Same as *figure-caster*.

figurehead (fig′ūr-hed), *n.* **1.** An ornamental figure, as a statue or bust, on the projecting part of the head of a ship, over the cutwater and immediately under the bowsprit. If the vessel's name is that of a person, object, etc., which can be represented directly or emblematically by a figure, such a figure is usually placed at the head of the vessel; thus, the *Columbus* would have a bust or statue of Columbus for a figurehead, the *Lion* would have the figure of a lion, the *Britannia* a statue or bust of the conventional Britannia. When no figure is used, the head is often finished off as a *scroll-head* or a *fiddle-head* (see these terms), which are not strictly figureheads.



Figurehead.

Her full-busted *figure-head*
Stared o'er the ripple feathering from her bows.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

2. Figuratively, a person put forward to represent or to appear to act for others, without having any real authority or responsibility.

To many these kings and heroes seem nothing but the *figure-heads* of the centuries, which may ornament the high prow of the times, but which are powerless to direct the course of the vessel. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 2.

figure-maker (fig′ūr-mā″kėr), *n.* A maker of figures; a modeler. (*a*) One who makes casts. See *figure-casting*. (*b*) One who makes wooden anatomical models for artists, figures for shops, figureheads, etc.

figure-stone (fig′ūr-stōn), *n.* **1.** Same as *agalmatolite*.—**2.** A stone having or resembling the form of some object, or marked with lines having such a resemblance. Such stones, in which the representation is often very fanciful, have sometimes been objects of superstitious veneration.

figurial (fi-gū′ri-ȧl), *a.* [An improper form of *figural*.] Represented by figure or delineation. *Craig*.

figurine (fig-ū-rēn′), *n.* [< F. *figurine* (= Pg. *figurinha* = It. *figurina*), a dim. of *figure*, figure.] A figure, or group of figures, in any material, small and of ornamental character; specifically, such a figure in pottery or metal-work. The figures of porcelain or pottery not painted or glazed being called *biscuits*, the term *figurine* is often reserved for those adorned with painting and gilding, as in the Dresden figures commonly seen. Figurines are especially abundant among the ancient remains of Greece, Egypt, Assyria, etc.

After Alexander, from whose time dates the ornamentation of the tombs with *figurines*, Tanagra became the flourishing center of its province. *The Century*, XXI. 914.

Tanagra figurine, in *archæol.*, one of the small terra-cotta figures of divinities, of mortals, or of animals, found in various quantity and perfection throughout Greek lands. These figures were in great demand among the Greeks as household ornaments, and it was usual to present them as offerings in temples, and to bury several of them with a dead body. They were, as a rule, cast in molds and then finished, often very delicately, by hand, and after the baking they were brilliantly colored. In them is preserved a charming memorial of Greek private life in its various phases, such as the games of the children and the occupations of the women. They are commonly known as *Tanagra figurines*, because those first brought into public notice, as well as some of the most beautiful examples since found, come from the cemetery of Tanagra in Bœotia.

Figurine from Tanagra, 4th century B. C.—Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

figuring (fig′ū-ring), *n.* [< ME. *figurynge;* verbal n. of *figure*, *v.*] **1.** The act or process of using figures, especially in computation: as, close *figuring*.—**2†.** Figure; figuration; beauty of form.

This flour
That bereth our alder pris in *figurynge*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 298.

figurism (fig′ū-rizm), *n.* [< *figure* + *-ism*.] In *theol.*, the doctrine or system of those who consider the events related in the Old Testament as figures or representations of those in the New.

figurist† (fig′ū-rist), *n.* [< *figure* + *-ist*.] One who uses or interprets figures or symbols; specifically, a believer in figurism.

The Symbolists, *Figurists*, and Significatists . . . are of opinion that the faithful at the Lord's Supper do receive nothing but naked and bare signs.
T. Rogers, On the Thirty-nine Articles, p. 289.

But least of all does he favour the *figurists* or memorialists; for his doctrine runs directly counter to them almost in every line. *Waterland*, Works, VII. 164.

fig-wart (fig′wȧrt), *n.* Same as *ficus*, 3.

figwort (fig′wėrt), *n.* [ME. not found; < AS. *fīc wyrt* (glossed *ficus*), < *fīc* (in comp.) + *wyrt*, wort; so called from its use, according to the old doctrine of signatures, in the disease called *ficus* (AS. *fīc* and *gefīc*): see *fig*[2].] **1.** The common book-name for plants of the genus *Scrophularia*, especially the common species *S. aquatica* and *S. nodosa*.—**2.** The pilewort, *Ranunculus Ficaria*.

Fijian (fē-jē′ȧn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Fiji*, otherwise *Viti* (*Fiji* being the pronunciation in the eastern part of the group), the native name of the principal island.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Fiji or the Fiji islands, or to the Fijians.

II. *n.* An indigenous inhabitant of the Fiji islands, a group lying in the southern Pacific ocean, between the New Hebrides and the Friendly islands. The Fijians, a vigorous race, were formerly cannibals, but are now mostly Christianized; and the group was annexed to Great Britain as a crown colony in 1874, at their desire.

Among our interesting fellow-subjects, the *Fijians*, whale's teeth served in the place of cowries.
Jevons, Money and Mech. of Exchange, p. 25.

Also *Feejeean*.

fike[1]**†,** *v. i.* [ME. *fiken*, feign, dissemble, flatter, < AS. **fician*, in comp. *be-fician* (once), deceive, weak verb connected with *ficol*, fickle, crafty, *gefic*, deceit, *fācen*, deceit (see *fickle*), appar. ult. from a strong verb, which may be represented secondarily by *fike*[2], q. v.] To feign; dissemble; flatter.

fike[2] (fīk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fiked*, ppr. *fiking*. [Also written *fyke* and *fick*, the vowel being prop. short; Sc. also *feik;* < ME. *fiken*, *fyken*, move about restlessly, fidget, also hasten away, < Icel. *fika*, in the phrase *fika sig upp*, climb up nimbly, as a spider, = ODan. *fige* = Sw. *fika*, refl. *fikas*, hunt after, prog for, emulate, = Norw. *fika*, strive, take trouble, *fika etter*, hasten after, pursue, *fika paa*, hasten, hurry, cf. Icel. *fikinn* = Sw. Norw. *fiken* = ODan. *figen*, greedy, eager, covetous, ODan. *fig*, n., desire, craving. Perhaps ult. connected with *fike*[1]. Hence, from *fike*[2], *fick*, the form *fig*[1], assibilated *fidge*, freq. *fidget:* see *fig*[1], *fidge*, *fidget*, *fisk*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To move about in a quick, uneasy way; be constantly in motion; be restless; fidget; be nervous. [Now only prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Fiketh and fondeth [strives] al his might,
Ne mai he it forthen no wight.
Bestiary, Old Eng. Misc. (ed. Morris), l. 656.

Fykin abowte, infra in fyskin [see *fisk*]. *Fykynge* abowte in ydelnes, discursus, vagatus. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 160.

At length, however, she departed, grumbling between her teeth that "she wad rather lock up a haill ward than be *fiking* about thae niff-naffy gentles that gae sae muckle fash wi' their fancies." *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xliv.

2†. To hurry away.

The Sarezynes fledde, away gunne *fyke*.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 4749.

II. *trans.* To give trouble to; vex; perplex. [Scotch.]

fike[2] (fik), *n.* [< *fike*[2], *v.*] **1.** Restlessness or agitation caused by trifling annoyance. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

O sic a *fike* and sic a fistle
I had about it.
Hamilton, in Ramsay's Poems, II. 332. (*Jamieson.*)

2. Any trifling peculiarity in regard to work which causes unnecessary trouble; teasing exactness of operation. [Scotch.]

And, indeed, to be plain wi' you, cusin, I think you have ower mony *fykes*. There, did na' ye keep Grizzy for mair than twa hours yesterday morning, soopin' and dustin' your room in every corner?
E. Hamilton, Cottagers of Glenburnie, p. 205.

fike[3] (fīk), *n.* [< ME. *fike*, < AS. *fīc* (in comp.), fig: see *fig*[2].] **1†.** A fig.—**2.** A sore place on the foot. [Prov. Eng.]

fikel†, *a.* A Middle English form of *fickle*.

fikery (fī'kė-ri), *n.* [Sc., < *fike*[2] + *-ery*.] The act of giving trouble about trifles; vexatious trouble.

"I canna understand," said he, "what for a' this *fykerie* 's about a lump o' yird." *Galt*, The Entail, I. 306.

fiky (fī'ki), *a.* [Sc., < *fike*[2] + *-y*[1].] Causing or giving trouble, especially about trifles; finical; unduly particular; troublesome in regard to matters of no consequence: as, *fiky* work; a *fiky* body.

fil[1]**†.** An obsolete preterit of *fall*[1]. *Chaucer.*

fil[2]**†**, *n.* An obsolete form of *filly*.

A *fil* of the same race, both sire and dam, begotten by the father of lies upon a slanderous tongue, and so sent post about the world to tell false tidings of the English.
Abp. Sancroft, Consecration Sermon, 1660.

fila, *n.* Plural of *filum*.

filacet, *n.* [< OF. *filace*, *filasse* (ML. *filacium*), a file for papers (cf. *filas*, a net, F. *filasse*, tow), < L. *filum*, thread: see *file*[3].] A file or thread on which the records of the courts of justice were strung. *Halliwell.*

filaceous (fi-lā'shius), *a.* [< L. *filum*, a thread, + *-aceous*.] Composed or consisting of thread or thread-like parts; filamentous.

It is the stalk that maketh the *filaceous* matter, commouly. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 614.

filacer (fil'ā-sėr), *n.* [Also written *filazer*; < OF. *filacier*, *filassier*, < *filace*, *filasse*, a file for papers: see *filace*.] A former officer in the English Court of Common Pleas, who filed original writs, etc., and made out processes on them.

Filago (fi-lā'gō), *n.* [NL., < L. *filum*, a thread: see *file*[3].] A genus of low, annual, cottony herbs, belonging to the *Compositæ*, and nearly related to *Gnaphalium*. There are 8 or 10 widely distributed species, 3 of which are found on the Pacific coast of North America. The cotton-rose or herb impious of Europe, *F. Germanica*, is also naturalized in the United States.

filament (fil'a-ment), *n.* [= F. *filament* = Sp. Pg. It. *filamento*, < NL. *filamentum*, < ML. *filare*, wind thread, spin, < L. *filum*, thread: see *file*[3].] **1.** A fine untwisted thread; a separate fiber or fibril of any vegetable or animal tissue or product, natural or artificial, or of a fibrous mineral: as, a *filament* of silk, wool, cobweb, or asbestos; a cortical or muscular *filament*.

He [Darwin] suggests the possibility that all warm-blooded animals have arisen from one living *filament*, which the Great First Cause endued with animality.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 144.

It is suggested that the excitement of any single *filament* of the cochlear nerve gives rise in the mind to a distinct musical impression.
Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 258.

Specifically—**2.** In *bot.*, the support of an anther, usually slender and stalk-like, but very variable in form.—**3.** In *ornith.*, the part of a down-feather corresponding to the barb of an ordinary feather. *Macgillivray.*—**4.** A tenuous thread of any substance, as glass or mucus; hence, in *med.*, a glairy substance sometimes contained in urine, capable of being drawn out into threads or strings.—**5.** The nearly infusible conductor placed in the globe of an incandescent lamp or glow-lamp and raised to incandescence by the passage of the current. It is usually some form of carbon, although metals with high points of fusion have been used.—**Filament of Needham**, the spermatophore or spermatic cartridge of a cephalopod. See *spermatophore*.—**Gastric filaments, mesenteric filaments**, in acalephs, filamentous structures which project into the central cavity of the gastrovascular system, as, for example, in the *Discophora*.—**Spermatic filament**, a spermatozoön: so called from its fine thready shape.—**Urticating filament**, the thread of a thread-cell or cnida; a cnidocil. See cut under *cnida*.

filamentar (fil-a-men'tär), *a.* [< *filament* + *-ar*[2].] Filamentary.

Even such slips of mesentery as are at no point in contact with the stomatodæum often exhibit a *filamentar* (craspedal) thickening. *Jour. Micros. Science*, XXVIII. 425.

filamentary (fil-a-men'ta-ri), *a.* [< *filament* + *-ary*.] Having the character of or formed by a filament.

In the blennies, the forked hake, the forked beard, and some other fishes, the ventral fins are reduced to *filamentary* feelers. *Owen*, Anat.

Any substance capable of yielding a certain continuous and uninterrupted length of *filamentary* matter may be called textile fibre.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 16.

filamented (fil'a-men-ted), *a.* [< *filament* + *-ed*[2].] Provided with filaments or filamentary processes.

The cells were larger and were not *filamented*.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, IV. 626.

filamentiferous (fil'a-men-tif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *filamentum*, filament, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing a filament or filaments; filiferous.

filamentoid (fil-a-men'toid), *a.* [< *filament* + *-oid*.] Like a filament.

filamentose (fil-a-men'tōs), *a.* Same as *filamentous*.

filamentous (fil-a-men'tus), *a.* [= F. *filamenteux* = Sp. Pg. It. *filamentoso*; as *filament* + *-ous*.] **1.** Like a thread; composed of threads or filaments.

There are several *filamentous* microbia which can give rise to the same appearance. *Science*, III. 520.

Except in Amphioxus, the branchiæ are always lamellar, or *filamentous*, appendages of more or fewer of the visceral arches. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 91.

2. Capable of being drawn out into filaments, like mucus; hence, in *med.*, containing a stringy substance: as, *filamentous* urine.—**3.** Having filaments; fringed or fringe-like; fimbriate.—**Filamentous fungus, mycelium, sporophore, thallus**, etc. See the nouns.—**Filamentous tissue**, fine fibrous tissue; fibrocellular or areolar tissue.

filamentule (fil-a-men'tūl), *n.* [< NL. as if **filamentulum*, dim. of *filamentum*, filament.] The part of a down-feather or plumule which corresponds to the barbule of an ordinary feather. [Rare.]

These *filamentules* have the same relation to the filament, their shaft, that the barbules of the feathers have to their barbs. *Macgillivray.*

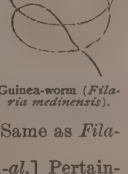
filander[1] (fi-lan'dėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. (pl.) *fylaundres*; < OF. *filandre*, *fillandre*, F. *filandre*, a thread, string, air-thread, gossamer, in pl. *filandres*, filanders (> Sp. *filandria* = It. *filandra*, filanders), irreg. < F. *fil*, a thread, < L. *filum*: see *file*[3].] **1.** The small intestinal worm which causes the disease called *filanders*.—**2.** *pl.* A disease in hawks, caused by small intestinal worms. Also *felanders*.—**3.** The external membrane of gut scraped off in the manufacture of catgut. Commonly as French, *filandre*.

This *filandre* is employed as thread to sew intestines and to make the cords of rackets and battledores.
Ure, Dict., I. 750.

filander[2] (fi-lan'dėr), *n.* A name given by Le Brun (1711) to the short-tailed kangaroo, *Halmaturus asiaticus* or *Macropus bruni*. See *philander*.

filar (fī'lär), *a.* [< NL. *filaris*, < L. *filum*, a thread: see *file*[3].] Thread-like; filaceous or filamentous.—**Filar micrometer, microscope**, etc. See the nouns.

Filaria (fi-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < *filaris*, < L. *filum*, a thread: see *file*[3].] The typical genus of the family *Filariidæ*, containing parasitic nematode worms of very slender filiform shape, some attaining a length of several feet. *F. sanguinis-hominis*, the larval form of which is found in the lymphatics and blood-vessels, is said to be the cause of elephantiasis. *F. medinensis* is the hairworm or guinea-worm, common in the tropical regions of the old world, and found in the subcutaneous tissue.


Guinea-worm (*Filaria medinensis*).

Filariadæ (fil-a-rī'a-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Filariidæ*.

filarial (fi-lā'ri-al), *a.* [< *Filaria* + *-al*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or caused by *Filaria*.

In the *filarial* disease the *filarial* embryos are found in the blood of the person affected by them, but only at certain times in the twenty-four hours.
B. W. Richardson, Prevent. Med., p. 570.

filarian (fi-lā'ri-an), *a.* Same as *filarial*.

filariate (fi-lā'ri-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *filariated*, ppr. *filariating*. [< *Filaria* + *-ate*[2].] To infect with *Filaria*.

We may settle the relationship of the mosquito to the Filaria . . . by *filariating* a man.
Manson, Trans. Linn. Soc., II. ii. 368.

filariform (fi-lar'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Filaria* + L. *forma*, form.] Of the form of *Filaria:* as, *filariform* nematoids.

Filariidæ (fil-a-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Filaria* + *-idæ*.] The hairworms or guinea-worms, a family of parasitic thread-like worms, of the order *Nematoidea*, typified by the genus *Filaria*. Also *Filariadæ*. See cut under *Filaria*.

filate (fī'lāt), *a.* [< NL. *filatus*, thread-like, < L. *filum*, a thread: see *file*[3].] In *entom.*, straight and without a lateral bristle or process: applied specifically to the antennæ of certain *Diptera*.—**Filate margin**, in *entom.*, a margin separated from the disk by an impressed line running close to the edge.

filaterie†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *filaterie*, *philaterie*, also *filatiere*, etc., < LL. *phylacterium*, < Gr. *φυλακτήριον*, phylactery: see *phylactery*.] A Middle English form of *phylactery*. *Wyclif.*

filatory† (fil'a-tō-ri), *n.* [= Pg. *filatorio*, < late ML. *filatorium*, a thread- or rope-factory, a sewing-room, < *filare*, wind thread, spin: see *filament* and *file*[3].] A spinning-machine.

This manufactory has three *filatories*, each of 640 reels, which are moved by a water-wheel, and besides a small *filatory* turned by men. *Tooke.*

filature (fil'a-tūr), *n.* [= F. *filature* = Pr. *filadura* = Sp. It. *filatura*, < ML. *filatura*, the art of spinning, also a coarse thread, < *filare*, wind thread, spin: see *file*[3], *v.*] **1.** A forming into threads; the reeling of silk from cocoons.

Floss-silk . . . is the name given to the portions of ravelled silk broken off in the *filature* of the cocoons.
Ure, Dict., II. 461.

2. A reel for drawing off silk from cocoons; a filatory.—**3.** An establishment for reeling silk.

Steam *filatures* have become the one thing needed for success [in silk-culture]. *The American*, VII. 301.

Indeed, I am assured, on good authority, that it is only fresh cocoons that go from the producers to the *filatures:* even if choked, they are accounted fresh. *Science*, III. 431.

filazer (fil'ā-zėr), *n.* Same as *filacer*.

filberd† (fil'bėrd), *n.* An obsolete form of *filbert*.

filbert (fil'bėrt), *n.* [Formerly also written *filberd*, also *filbeard*, also (with *ph*) *philbert*, *philibert*, *philliberd*; < ME. *filberde*, *fylberde*, *fylbyrde*, *fylbert*, *philliberd*. Origin uncertain, the history being obscure and involved in fable and conjecture; perhaps ult. from the name of St. *Philibert*.] **1.** A cultivated variety of the common hazelnut, *Corylus Avellana*. The Turkey filbert is the fruit of *C. Colurna*. See *Corylus*.

I'll bring thee
To clust'ring *filberds*. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2.

2. The shrub which bears the nut. Also called *filbert-tree*.

And Demephon was so reproved—
That Phillis in the same throwe [moment]
Was shape into a nutte-tre . . .
And after Phillis *philliberd*
This tre was cleped in the yerd.
Gower, Conf. Amant., II. 30.

The countrey yeeldeth many good trees of fruit, as *filberds* in some places, but in all places cherie trees, and a kind of peare tree meet to graffe on.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 132.

The *fylbyrdes* hanging to the ground,
The fygg-tree and the maple round.
The Squyr of Lowe Degre, l. 37 (Ritson's Metr. Rom., III.).

filbert-nut† (fil'bėrt-nut), *n.* [ME. *fylberde-notte*, < *fylberde*, filbert, + *notte*, *nutte*, nut.] A filbert.

Fylberde notte, fillum. *Prompt. Parv.*

filbert-tree (fil'bėrt-trē), *n.* [Formerly also *filbeard-tree*; < ME. *fylberdtre*, *fylbertre*, < *fylberde*, *fylbert*, filbert, + *tre*, tree.] Same as *filbert*, 2.

filch (filch), *v. t.* [< ME. *filchen*, steal, of obscure origin; perhaps an assibilation of an unrecorded **filken*, **felgen*, retaining the orig. guttural of ME. *felen*, hide, conceal, as shown in Icel. *fela*, pp. *fólginn*, hide, intrust, commend, = Goth. *filhan*, hide, bury: see *feal*[3].] To steal, especially in a small, sly way; pilfer; take from another on a petty scale, as for the supply of a present need, or in an underhand way, as by violation of trust or good faith.

In the end he gat himselfe the anger and displeasure of the masters and keepers of the said ponds and cisterns, with his continuall and immeasurable *filching*.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, I. 251.

But he that *filches* from me my good name
Robs me of that which not enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3.

He has play'd the thief with me, and *filch'd* away
The richest jewel of my life, my honour.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, ii. 1.

My companion manages to *filch* a raw onion and a crust of bread, which we share.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 21.

filch† (filch), *n.* [< *filch*, *v. t.*] **1.** A stick with a hook at the end, used in filching articles from windows, clothes-lines, etc.

When hee goes a Filching, he putteth a hooke of yron, with which hooke hee angles at a window, in the dead of night, for shirts, smockes, or any other linnen or woollen; and for that reason is the staffe tearmed a *Filch*.
Dekker, English Villanies, sig. M, 3 (ed. 1632).

2. An act of theft; also, the thing stolen.

This is all you have to do,
Save every hour a *filch* or two,
Be it money, cloth, or pullen.
Middleton, More Dissemblers besides Women, iv. 1.

filcher (fil'chèr), *n.* One who filches; one who is guilty of petty theft.

For never
Will I leave off the search of this bad man,
This *filcher* of affections, this love pedler.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Pilgrimage, iii. 1.

Every bit of brisk living, and above all when it is healthful, is just so much gained upon the wholesale *filcher*, death. *R. L. Stevenson*, Inland Voyage, p. 124.

filchingly (fil'ching-li), *adv.* By pilfering; in a thievish manner.

fildt, *n.* An occasional Middle English form of *field*.

fil de trace (fēl dė tràs). [F.: *fil*, thread; *de*, of; *trace*, outline: see *trace*, *n.*] In *lace-making:* (*a*) The outline of a pattern in needle-point lace. (*b*) A thread of peculiar texture differing from that of the rest of the lace and used in making such outline.

fildor†, **fildore**†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *fil d'or*, thread of gold: *fil* (< L. *filum*), thread; *de* (< L. *de*), of; *or* (< L. *aurum*), gold: see *file*[3], *de*[2], *or*[3].] Gold thread.

The mane of that mayn hors much to hit lyke,
Wel cresped & cemmed wyth knottes ful mony,
Folden in wyth *fildore* aboute the fayre grene,
Ay a herle of the here, an other of golde.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 189.

file[1] (fil), *n.* [< ME. *file*, *fyle*, < AS. *feól*, earliest form *fiil* (8th cent. gloss) (contr. of orig. **fīhal*) = D. *vijl* = LG. *file* = OHG. *fīhala* and contr. *fīla*, MHG. *vīle*, G. *feile* = Sw. Dan. *fil* = Icel. *thēl*, mod. *thjöl* (*th* for *f*) = OBulg. Serv. Bohem. Pol. Russ. *pila* = Lith. *pela*, a file; prob. ult. from the root seen in L. *pingere*, pp. *pictus*, adorn with needle or pencil, paint, picture, = Skt. √ *piç*, adorn, form: see *paint*, *picture*.] **1.** A metal (usually steel) tool, having a rectangular, triangular, round, or irregular section, and either tapering or of uniform width

a *b* *c* *d* *e* *f* *g* *h* *i*

Files.

a, cotter-file when large, and verge- or pivot-file when small; *b*, square file (parallel or taper); *c*, banking or watch-pinion file when parallel, and knife-file when taper; *d*, half-round, nicking, piercing, or round-off file; *e*, round, gulleting, or rat-tail file; *f*, triangular, three-square, or saw file; *g*, equaling, clock-pinion, or endless-screw file when parallel, and slitting, entering, warding, or barrel-hole file when taper; *h*, cross- or double-half-round file; *i*, screw-head, feather-edge, or slitting file.

and thickness, covered on one or more of its surfaces with teeth or transverse or oblique ridges, used for abrading, reducing, or smoothing metal, ivory, wood, or other resistant materials. See phrases below.

Time doth with his secret *file*
Fret and diminish each thing every-while.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

2. Figuratively, any means employed to refine or polish something, as literary style.

Mock the nice touches of the critic's *file*.
Akenside, Odes, ii. 1.

3. In *entom.*, a surface covered with fine parallel ridges, on which another surface can be rubbed, producing the sound called stridulation. These organs are found on various parts of the body, as the wings, thorax, and abdomen.—**4.** The rough spines of a sea-urchin, as a cidarid. [Prov. Eng.]—**Balance-wheel file.** See *balance-wheel*.—**Barrel-hole file,** a watchmakers' file, of rectangular section, very thin, and with parallel edges.—**Bastard file.** See *bastard*.—**Blunt file,** a file terminating in a blunt end, and graded between a taper file and a dead-parallel file.—**Cabinet file,** a fine single-cut file for wood-work.—**Cant file.** See *cant-file*.—**Checkering-file,** a file formed of two files riveted together to form two edges, one of which serves as a guide or spacer, while the other cuts a groove, used in checker-work such as is formed on the small of gun-stocks, etc. Also called *double file*.—**Circular file,** a circular saw or serrated disk designed to run on a spindle or mandrel, used to cut the teeth of cog-wheels.—**Clock-pinion file.** Same as *endless-screw file*.—**Cotter file.** See *cotter-file*.—**Dead file,** a file whose cuts are so fine that it makes very little noise in use.—**Dead-parallel file.** See *parallel file*.—**Dead-smooth file,** a file having very fine and close teeth. Sometimes called *superfine file*.—**Dental file,** a small file of varied and peculiar forms used in mechanical and operative dentistry.—**Double-cut file,** a file which has two series of straight cuts crossing each other, and thus forming a number of points or teeth.—**Double file.** Same as *checkering-file*.—**Double-half-round file,** a file with curved sides and convex edges of different angles. It is used for dressing or crossing out balance-wheels, and hence is also called *cross-file*.—**Dovetail-file,** a thin file with a back of tin or brass, resembling the stiffener of a dovetail- or tenon-saw.—**Endless-screw file,** a flat file with a constant thickness and parallel edges. Also called *equaling-file*.—**Entering-file,** a flat tapering file for preparing work for a cotter or other file.—**Equaling-file,** a flat file with a constant thickness, more or less tapering in width.—**Equalizing-file,** a flat file of uniform thickness, used in repairing watches and clocks.—**Feather-edge file,** a file having a sharp edge, the cross-section forming an acute angle.—**Five-cant file,** a file having one angle of 108° and two of 36° each, used to file M-toothed saws.—**Flat file,** a common double-cut file of various grades of fineness of cut, sometimes taper, and sometimes of uniform size through the whole length.—**Float-file,** a single-cut file used by comb-makers and ivory-carvers, of several kinds, known as *carlet*, *topper*, etc.—**Gulleting-file,** a round, blunt, single-cut file for sharpening saws.—**Half-round file,** a file flat on one side and rounding on the other. *E. H. Knight.*—**Half-thick file,** a file used as a rubber file for coarse work. It is strong and heavy, and has one round side and three flat ones.—**Knife-file,** a file with a sharp edge and thin blade-like section, used to finish narrow grooves.—**Lead-float file,** a coarse single-cut file for soft metals.—**Marble-workers' file,** one of a series of fine files and rasps used by sculptors and workers in marble. One form has perforations for the escape of the dust.—**Middle-cut file,** a file of which the teeth are in coarseness between the rough and the bastard.—**Nicking-file,** a thin file for making nicks in the heads of screws. *E. H. Knight.*—**Parallel file,** a file of uniform section, or without taper from tang to point. A flat and mathematically correct file is termed a *dead-parallel file*.—**Perforated file,** a sculptors' file which has perforations to permit the escape of abraded material. It was invented by Hiram Powers.—**Piercing-file,** a sharp and narrow file to enlarge a narrow drilled hole. *E. H. Knight.*—**Pivot-file,** a fine file used in dressing pivots on the arbors of watches. *E. H. Knight.*—**Rat-tail file,** a small, round, tapering file.—**Rough file,** a file with heavy deep cuts made at an angle of about 12° to the perpendicular.—**Round-edge file,** a form of file with a convex edge, used in dressing the spaces between the teeth of gear-wheels. *E. H. Knight.*—**Round file,** one of a series of small files of circular section. If tapering, such files are called *rat-tail files;* if of uniform section, they are called *joint-files*, from their use in filing out apertures for joint-wires and pintles of hinges. *E. H. Knight.*—**Round-joint file,** a form of file used in clock-making.—**Round-off file,** a small half-round file, with the convex side safe or uncut, used for rounding or pointing the teeth of wheels originally cut square. *E. H. Knight.*—**Safe-edged file,** a file having one edge or more left uncut and made smooth. Such files are most commonly used in forming a shoulder or set-off, and in filing out rectangular corners. In certain files the edges only are cut, the faces being left smooth.—**Saw-file,** a file for sharpening saw-teeth, triangular in cross-section for hand-saws and flat for mill-saws. *E. H. Knight.*—**Screw-head file,** a feather-edged file for nicking screw-heads. *E. H. Knight.*—**Second-cut file,** a file graded between the bastard and smooth files.—**Single-cut file,** any file having a single series or course of teeth: distinguished from the *double-cut file*.—**Slitting-file,** a file with two acute and two obtuse edges and parallel sides. *E. H. Knight.*—**Smooth file,** a finishing file graded between the second-cut and dead-smooth files.—**Square file,** a file which is square in its transverse section. It is usually tapering, with one smooth side.—**Superfine file.** Same as *dead-smooth file*.—**Three-square file,** the ordinary tapering hand-saw file, of triangular cross-section. Also called *triangular file*. *E. H. Knight.*—**To bite or gnaw a file,** to attempt in anger or ignorance something that is entirely impracticable or that merely injures one's self: in allusion to the fable of the serpent which attempted to bite a file.—**Triangular file.** Same as *three-square file*.—**Verge-file,** a fine file with one smooth side: formerly used by watchmakers when working on the verge of the old vertical escapement. *E. H. Knight.*—**Warding-file,** a flat file having a constant thickness, and cut only upon the edges: used in filing the ward-notches in keys. *E. H. Knight.*—**Watch-pinion file.** Same as *banking-file*.

file[1] (fil), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *filed*, ppr. *filing*. [< ME. *filen* = D. *vijlen* = LG. *filen* = OHG. *fīlōn*, MHG. *vīlen*, G. *feilen* = Sw. *fila* = Dan. *file* = Icel. *thēla*, file; from the noun.] **1.** To rub or cut with a file, or as if with a file; render smooth, sharp, even, etc., by rubbing with a file; remove with a file: as, to *file* a saw; to *file* off a tooth.

I would have *filed* keys off that hung in chains.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3.

The fetters of my thraldom are *fil'd* off,
And I at liberty to right myself.
Fletcher (*and another*), Elder Brother, v. 1.

A smith, a smith, right speedilie,
To *file* the irons frae my dear brither.
Archie of Ca'field (Child's Ballads, VI. 92).

The iron teeth of confinement and privation had been slowly *filing* him down. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xlii.

2. Figuratively, to smooth; polish; correct; improve.

The fine and *filed* phrases of Cicero.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 155.

Precious phrase by all the Muses *filed*.
Shak., Sonnets, lxxxv.

File your tongue with a little more courtesy. *Scott.*

file[2]† (fil), *v. t.* [< ME. *filen*, *fylen*, < AS. *ā-fȳlan*, *ge-fȳlan*, *be-fȳlan*, make foul, foul, befoul, defile (= OHG. *fūlan*); cf. AS. *fūlian*, *ā-fūlian*, intr., become foul, < *fūl*, foul. Cf. *befoul*, *defoul*[1], *defile*[1], and see *foul*.] To defile; pollute; contaminate; degrade.

The world has many with vanite *filed*.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 1198.

Now Arthur-Seat shall be my bed,
The sheets shall ne'er be *fyl'd* by me.
Waly, Waly, but Love be Bonny (Child's Ballads, IV. 133).

For Banquo's issue have I *fil'd* my mind.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1.

file[3] (fīl), *n.* [< OF. and F. *file*, f., a file, rank, row, *fil*, m., a thread, string, wire, edge, etc., = Pr. Pg. It. *fila*, f., = Sp. *fila* and *hila*, f., a row, line; Sp. *filo* and *hilo*, m., = Pg. It. *filo*, m., thread, string, wire, etc.; < L. *filum*, neut., a thread, string, cord, filament, ML. *fila*, f., a string or series.] **1.** A thread, string, or line; particularly, a line or wire on which papers are strung in due order for preservation and reference.

Either it is there, or it is upon a *file*, with the duke's other letters, in my tent. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3.

All the afternoon and night, looking over and tearing and burning all the unnecessary letters which I have had upon my *file* for four or five years backward.
Pepys, Diary, III. 26.

2. The whole number of papers thus arranged; hence, a collection of papers arranged according to date or subject for the sake of ready reference; also, a bundle of papers tied together with the title of each indorsed: as, a *file* of newspapers; a *file* of writs.—**3.** A roll, list, or catalogue.

Our present musters grow upon the *file*
To five-and-twenty thousand men of choice.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 3.

You may meet,
In person of a merchant, with a soul
As resolute and free, and all ways worthy,
As else in any *file* of mankind.
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, ii. 3.

4. A docket; a calendar. [Rare.]

Causes unjudg'd disgrace the loaded *File;*
And sleeping Laws the King's Neglect revile.
Prior, Solomon, ii.

5. A row of persons or things arranged one behind another; *milit.*, a row of soldiers forming a line from front to rear; the number of men constituting the depth of a battalion or squadron. When a battalion is formed in two ranks, a file of soldiers means two men. The front of a file is one man; its depth may be any number of men.

So saying, on he led his radiant *files*,
Dazzling the moon. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 797.

A *File* of Men, Bumpkin, is six Men.
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, v. 1.

Here *files* of pins extend their shining rows.
Pope, R. of the L., i. 137.

Soon after three *files* of soldiers entered. *Scott.*

6†. Regular succession of thought or narration; uniform tenor; thread of discourse.

And, were it not ill fitting for this *file*
To sing of hilles and woods mongst warres and Knights,
I would abate the sternenesse of my stile.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 37.

Let me resume the *file* of my narration. *Sir H. Wotton.*

7. One of the lines of squares on a chess-board running directly from player to player: opposed to *rank*. See *chess*[1].—**8.** Same as *rank and file*. See phrase below. [Rare.]

Philip dismissed all those of the common *file*, on the condition that they should not bear arms for six months against the Spaniards. *Prescott*, Hist. Philip II.

9. In some parts of the United States, a cloth used in cleaning or wiping a floor. Also *file-cloth*.—**10.** In *her.*, same as *label*.—**Flank file,** the file on the extreme right or left of any body of troops.—**Indian file.** Same as *single file*.—**On file,** placed on a file, or in orderly arrangement for preservation; more specifically, in *law*, placed among the papers constituting the records of a court, and purporting to be there as a part of such records.—**Rank and file.** (*a*) *Milit.*, the lines of soldiers from side to side and from front to back; all common soldiers under the rank of sergeant, or sometimes all below the non-commissioned staff. Hence—(*b*) The general body of any party or society, as distinguished from the leaders.—**Single file,** an arrangement of a body of persons or objects in a single line, one behind another: as, to move or march in *single file*. Also called *Indian file*, because the American Indians usually move in this order.

file[3] (fil), *v.*; pret. and pp. *filed*, ppr. *filing*. [= F. *filer*, file off; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.**

To place or fasten on a file; fasten, as papers, on a line or wire, for preservation; hence, to arrange in order, or insert in a bundle, as papers; arrange in a given order; classify.

Then the examiner, register, and two clerks,
They manage all at home, and sort, and *file*,
And seal the news, and issue them.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, i. 1.

Specifically—**2.** To place in due manner, as a document, among the records of a court or a public office.

On ane Farnstein they *fyled* a bill.
Raid of the Reidswire (Child's Ballads, VI. 134).

Ashmole was obliged to *file* a bill in Chancery.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 42, note.

Thy fair desires in virtue's court are *fil'd*.
Middleton, Inner-Temple Masque.

3. To receive, or receive and indorse, as a document so placed.

II. *intrans.* To march in a file or line, as soldiers, not abreast, but one after another.

All ran down without order or ceremony, till we drew up in good order, and *filed* off. *Tatler.*

Down to the haven of the Isle,
The monks and nuns in order *file*,
From Cuthbert's cloisters grim.
Scott, Marmion, ii. 11.

File left (*milit.*), a tactical command to change the direction of a column marching in file 90° toward the left. —**File right** (*milit.*), a tactical command to change the direction of a column marching in file 90° toward the right. —**To file off**, in *milit. tactics*, to wheel off by files from marching in line and to march in file parallel to the original front, or at right angles to the first direction.—**To file with**, to rank with; be equal to.

My endeavours
Have ever come too short of my desires,
Yet *fil'd with* my abilities.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

file[4] (fil), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *file, fyle*, a var. of *vile*: see *vile*. As a noun, ME. *file*, a wretch, a villain, a vague term of abuse. Cf. OD. *fiel, fielt*, a vile, worthless, cowardly, lazy, ragged fellow. In sense 3 *file* seems to be popularly associated with *file*[1], as if it meant a 'hard' or 'hard-headed' person, a 'hard case.' Slang terms are unstable in meaning.] **I.**† *a.* Vile.

The old emperice, the *fyle* traytour.
Octovian (Weber's Metr. Rom.).

II. *n.* **1**†. A wretch; a villain: a vague term of abuse.

Men mithe [might] thethen [thence] a mile
Here him rore, that fule [foul] *file*. *Havelok*, l. 2498.

Sorful bicom that false *file* [Satan],
And thoght how he moght man biwill [var. bigyle].
Cursor Mundi, l. 715.

Philip the Valas was a *file*;
He fled. *Minot*, Poems (ed. Wright), p. 31.

2. A pickpocket; a thief. [Slang.]

The greatest character among them was that of a pickpocket, or, in their language, a *file*.
Fielding, Jonathan Wild, iv. 12.

3. [See etym.] A hard, cunning person; a shrewd person; a deep or artful man: as, a sly old *file*. [Slang.]

The Dodger . . . desired the jailer to communicate "the names of them two *files* as was on the bench."
Dickens, Oliver Twist, xliii.

file-card (fīl'kärd), *n.* A piece of card-clothing used for cleansing files from metallic dust.

file-carrier (fīl'kar″i-ėr), *n.* A holder in which a file is mounted, like a frame-saw in its stock.

file-cleaner (fīl'klē″nėr), *n.* **1.** A wire brush or a piece of carding used to cleanse files.—**2.** A machine employing a sand-blast, used to clean and resharpen old files.

file-closer (fīl'klō″zėr), *n.* *Milit.*, a non-commissioned officer who marches behind troops in line, or on the flank when in column, to assist in preserving the formation and alinement.

Front after front the sturdy infantry trudges by, the student-officers hidden as *file-closers* behind their companies.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 788.

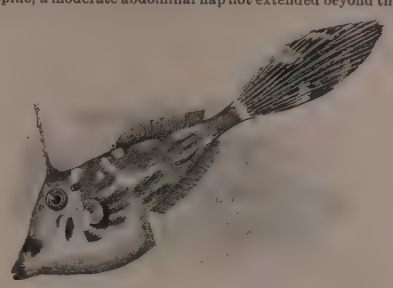
file-cloth (fīl'klôth), *n.* Same as *file*[3], 9.

file-cutter (fīl'kut″ėr), *n.* One who cuts teeth in files; a file-maker.

file-finishing (fīl'fin″ish-ing), *n.* The smoothing off and finishing of metal- or wood-work with files previous to the use of the emery-wheel or sandpaper.

file-firing (fīl'fīr″ing), *n.* The discharge of small-arms by files of soldiers firing in succession.

file-fish (fīl'fish), *n.* Any plectognathous fish of the family *Balistidæ*: so called from the roughly granular skin. The European species is *Balistes capriscus*, a common inhabitant of the Mediterranean, and occasionally met with on the southern coasts of England. It grows to the length of 2 feet. *B. aculeatus*, a native of the Indian and American seas, as well as of the Red Sea, is sometimes 12 or 14 inches long. Another is a monacanthine fish, *Alutera schœpfi*, with a single dorsal spine, a moderate abdominal flap not extended beyond the



File-fish (*Alutera schœpfi*).

pelvic spine, and of a dull-greenish color mottled with a darker hue. It is abundant along the southern coast of the United States.

filegreen†, *n.* An obsolete form of *filigrain, filigree*.

This Treillage is performed with that variety of Ornaments, that it resembles *Filegreen* Work, and is large.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 186.

file-guard (fīl'gärd), *n.* A holder, or temporary protecting handle, for a file.

fileinie†, *n.* A Middle English form of *villainy*.

file-leader (fīl'lē″dėr), *n.* *Milit.*, a soldier placed in the front of and leading a file.

file-marching (fīl'mär″ching), *n.* *Milit.*, the marching of a line two deep, when faced to the right or left, so that the front and rear ranks march side by side. *Brande.*

file-mark (fīl'märk), *n.* The note indorsed by a clerk or recording officer upon a document filed, usually consisting of the word *filed* and the date of filing.

filemot (fīl'e-mot), *n.* and *a.* [Sometimes written *philomot*; an accom. of F. *feuillemorte*, of the color of a dead leaf: see *feuillemorte*.] **I.** *n.* The color of a faded leaf; a yellowish-brown color.

The colours you ought to wish for are blue, or *filemot* turned up with red. *Swift*, Directions to Servants, iii.

II. *a.* Of a dead-leaf color.

Labelled folios all *filemot* with age and use.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 177.

filer[1] (fī'lėr), *n.* One who files or uses a file in cutting, smoothing, or polishing.

filer[2] (fī'lėr), *n.* [Cf. *file*[4], *n.*, 2.] A pickpocket. [Slang.]

A *Filer* my sister, a Filcher my Brother,
A Canter [tramping beggar] my Uncle
That car'd not for Pelfe;
A Lifter [shoplifter] my Aunt, a begger myselfe.
John Bagford, Collection of Ballads (1671).

file-shell (fīl'shel), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Pholadidæ*, as *Pholas dactylus*, the piddock: so called from the roughness of the shell.

filet (fē-lā'), *n.* [F., dim. of *fil*, a thread: see *file*[3], *fillet*.] In *decorative art*, a thin line forming part of a design or ornamenting an edge or the like; a fillet: as, a *filet* in gold in bookbinding; a *filet* of ruby luster on a majolica vase. See *fillet*. —**Filet guipure.** Same as *darned lace*. See *lace*.

filial (fil'yal), *a.* [= F. *filial* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *filial* = It. *filiale*, < LL. *filialis*, of a son or daughter, < *filius*, a son, fem. *filia*, a daughter; perhaps orig. (like E. *son*, q. v.) 'one born,' < √ **fe*, **fev*, bear, produce, in *fetus*, offspring, *fecundus*, fruitful, *femina*, woman, etc.: see *fetus, fecund, female*, etc.] **1.** Pertaining to a son or daughter; becoming to or due from a child in relation to the parents.

The Son from the Father had fatherly Love, and the Father from the Son a *filial* Obedience.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 25.

It were a sin against the piety
Of *filial* duty, if I should forget
The debt I owe my father.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, i. 2.

With *filial* confidence inspired,
Can lift to Heaven an unpresumptuous eye,
And smiling say, "My Father made them all."
Cowper, Task, v. 745.

2. Bearing the relation of a child.

Sprigs of like leaf erect their *filial* heads. *Prior.*

The same good office is performed by Property and its *filial* systems of debt and credit. *Emerson*, Nature.

filially (fil'yal-i), *adv.* In a filial manner.

There is no servant of God but feares *filially*.
Bp. Hall, Holy Panegyric.

filiate (fil'i-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *filiated*, ppr. *filiating*. [< L. *filius*, a son, *filia*, a daughter, + *-ate*[2]; cf. *affiliate*.] **1.** To adopt as a son or daughter; take into filial relation.—**2.** In *law*, to determine judicially the paternity of, as a bastard child; hence, to refer to the author or maker.

Many parts indeed authenticate themselves, bearing so strong a likeness that no one can hesitate at *filiating* them upon the ipsissimus Luther. *Southey*, The Doctor, ccxxxi.

3. To establish any analogous close relation between; affiliate.

Not only are the sciences as now advanced correlated by innumerable traces of cousinship, but all the past stages of science are *filiated* by the same ties.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 123.

filiation (fil-i-ā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *filiation* = Sp. *filiacion* = Pg. *filiação* = It. *filiazione*; as *filiate* + *-ion*.] **1.** The relation of a son or daughter to a parent: the correlative of *paternity*.

The fathers finding great authority and energy in this confession of Peter for the establishment of the natural *filiation* of the Son of God.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 352.

2. The establishment of a filial relation, specifically by adoption.

God hath forgot all these paternities, all these *filiations*, all these incorporatings, all these inviscerations of Israel into his own bosom, and Israel is become the generation of his wrath. *Donne*, Sermons, vi.

3. In *law*, the judicial determination of the paternity of a child, especially of a bastard; affiliation.

We are now sure that, if the principle on which Solomon decided a famous case of *filiation* were correct, there can be no doubt as to the justice of our suspicion.
Macaulay, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

4. Any analogous close connection or relation.

Two of our English letters, n and d, are derived, in strict historical *filiation*, from two of the alphabetic signs . . . by means of which the name of King Sent is expressed.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 61.

Everything tends to show that there is direct *filiation* between the rude workmanship of the flint of Saint-Acheul and the skilled workmanship of the flint of the neolithic age. *N. Joly*, Man before Metals (trans.), p. 29.

filibeg (fil'i-beg), *n.* [Also written *fillibeg* and (improp.) *philibeg*, sometimes *fillybag*; < Gael. *feileadh-beag*, the kilt in its modern shape, lit. 'small kilt' (*beag*, small, little), in distinction from *feileadh-mor*, the 'large kilt' (*mor*, large, great), the kilt in its primitive form, consisting of one piece, generally of tartan, covering, when spread, the whole body, and girt around the waist; *feileadh, feile*, the kilt, cf. *fillcadh*, a fold, plait, < *fill*, v., fold.] A plaited petticoat or skirt reaching only to the knees, worn by men in the Highlands of Scotland; a kilt.

The *filibeg* or lower garment is still very common.
Johnson, Jour. to Western Isles.

Upon the road to Port-ree, Prince Charles changed his dress, and put on man's clothes again, a tartan short coat and waistcoat, with *philibeg* and short hose, a plaid and wig, and bonnet. *Boswell*, Journal, p. 222.

filibuster (fil'i-bus-tėr), *n.* [< Sp. *filibustero* (with inserted *i* in first syllable) (= It. *filibustiere*), < F. *flibustier*, earlier *fribustier*, a filibuster, bucaneer, freebooter (with *s* inserted, but orig. not pronounced—a common fact in 17th century F., after the analogy of words in which an original *s* was retained in spelling, though it had become silent in pronunciation); < D. *vrijbueter* (Kilian, 1598), now *vrijbuiter*, a freebooter, = E. *freebooter* = Dan. *fribytter* = Sw. *fribytare* = G. *freibeuter* (the E., Dan., Sw., and G. words being not independent formations, but formed after the analogy of the D. *vrijbueter*, which appears to be the oldest form). In a Dutch work ("De Americaensche Zee-Roovers," 1678) written by a bucaneer named John Oexmelin, otherwise Exquemelin or Esquemeling, and translated into French and Spanish, and subsequently into English (1684), the adventurers of the West Indies are said to have been divided into three classes—the bucaneers (*boucaniers*) or hunters (see *bucaneer*), the filibusters (*flibustiers*) or rovers, and the farmers (*habitans*); and the *flibustiers* are said to have assumed their name "from the English word *flibuster*, which means rover"; this must refer to E. *freebooter*, but the D. form appears to be the original. The bucaneers consisted mainly of French, Dutch, and English adventurers, and not to any extent of Spaniards, with whom they were constantly at war; the Sp. form *filibustero* can only be an accom. of the F. *flibustier*; the *s* is now pronounced in F., etc., because, as now used, it is taken from the books, as spelled. The commonly assumed connection with E. *flyboat* (Sp. *flibote, filibote*, F. *flibot*, < D. *vlieboot*: see *flyboat*) has no support either in form or in historical fact.] **1.** A freebooter: in history, a name distinctively applied to the West

Indian bucaneers or pirates of the seventeenth century. See *bucaneer*. Hence—2. One of a band of men organized, in disregard of international law, for the purpose of invading and revolutionizing a foreign state. Specifically applied in history to the members of certain expeditions which in the middle of the nineteenth century originated in or set out from the United States against certain Spanish-American countries for the purpose of revolutionizing them. The principal of these expeditions were those led by Narciso Lopez from New Orleans against Cuba, in 1850–51, and those by William Walker from California against the Mexican state of Sonora in 1853–54, and against Nicaragua in 1855–58. Both leaders were captured and put to death, the latter after having succeeded in his second object and exercised sovereign power for some time over Nicaragua. Hence—3. In a legislative or other deliberative body, a member in the minority who resorts to irregular or obstructive tactics to prevent the adoption of a measure or procedure which is favored by the majority. Also *filibusterer*. [U. S.]

filibuster (fil'i-bus-tėr), *v. i.* [< *filibuster, n.*] 1. To act as a freebooter or bucaneer.

Alikhanoff's swoop upon Merv was not a *filibustering* exploit, carried out by him and other frontier officials on their own personal responsibility.
Marvin, Gates of Herat, ii.

2. To obstruct legislation by undue use of the technicalities of parliamentary law or privileges, as when the minority in a legislative assembly, in order to prevent the passage of some measure obnoxious to them, endeavor to consume time or tire out their opponents by useless motions, speeches, objections, etc. [U. S.]

The Democrats . . . *filibustered* and postponed the vote till a day when strength could be fairly measured on it.
G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, II. 239.

They [Irish Nationalists] may, as some of the more actively bitter among them did in the Parliaments of 1874 and 1880, obstruct business by long and frequent speeches, dilatory motions, and all those devices which in America are called *filibustering*.
J. Bryce, in New Princeton Rev., III. 65.

filibusterer (fil'i-bus-tėr-ėr), *n.* Same as *filibuster*, 3.

filibusterism (fil'i-bus-tėr-izm), *n.* [< *filibuster* + *-ism.*] The practice of filibustering. (*a*) Bucaneering; freebooting.

The spirit of *filibusterism* must have been very active, and must have influenced large circles of the population.
H. von Holst, Const. Hist. (trans.), p. 4.

(*b*) Legislative obstruction. [U. S.]

filical (fil'i-kal), *a.* [< L. *filix* (*filic-*), fern, + *-al.*] Belonging to the *Filices* or ferns.

Filices (fil'i-sēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *filix*, a fern.] The ferns, a large order of cryptogamous plants. See *fern*[1].

filiciform (fil'i-si-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *filix* (*filic-*), fern, + *forma*, shape.] Fern-shaped.

Filicineæ (fil-i-sin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. as if **filicinus* (< *filix* (*filic-*), fern) + *-eæ.*] A division of the vascular cryptogams especially characterized by the presence of well-developed leaves; ferns and their allies. The group is divided into leptosporangiate *Filicineæ*, in which the sporangia are formed from a single epidermal cell, and eusporangiate *Filicineæ*, in which they are formed from a cluster of epidermal cells, as in *Ophioglossaceæ* and *Marattiaceæ*. The leptosporangiate *Filicineæ* are again divided into homosporous *Filicineæ*, the true ferns, and heterosporous *Filicineæ*, comprising the *Salviniaceæ* and *Marsiliaceæ*, in which two kinds of spores are formed.

filicite (fil'i-sīt), *n.* [< L. *filix* (*filic-*), fern, + *-ite*[2].] A fossil fern or filicoid plant.

filicoid (fil'i-koid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *filix* (*filic-*), fern, + Gr. εἶδος, form.] I. *a.* Fern-like; having the form of a fern.

II. *n.* A plant resembling a fern.

filicology (fil-i-kol'ō-ji), *n.* [< L. *filix* (*filic-*), fern, + Gr. *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] The science or study of ferns; pteridology. [Rare.]

filière (fē-liăr'), *n.* [F., < *fil*, a thread: see *file*[3].] A gage for measuring needles. See *gage*[2].

filiety (fi-lī'ę-ti), *n.* [< L. *filieta(t-)s*, sonship, < L. *filius*, a son: see *filial.*] The relation of a son to a parent; sonship. [Rare.]

The paternity of A and the *filiety* of B are not two facts, but two modes of expressing the same fact.
J. S. Mill, Logic, p. 45.

filiferous (fi-lif'ę-rus), *a.* [< L. *filum*, a thread, + *ferre*, = E. *bear*[1], + *-ous.*] Producing threads, or bearing thread-like growths, as some plants, insects, mollusks, etc.; specifically, in *entom.*, bearing very slender, thread-like organs, as the abdomen of a May-fly.

filiform (fil'i-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *filiforme* = Pg. It. *filiforme*, < NL. *filiformis*, < L. *filum*, a thread, + *forma*, shape.] 1. Like a filum in form; thready; filamentous; filaceous.—2. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Filiformia*.—**Filiform antennæ, palpi,** or **tarsi,** in *entom.*, those antennæ, etc., in which the joints are cylindrical, slender, and closely fitted together, the outer ones being no larger than the others, so that the organ has a thread-like appearance. See cut under *antenna*.—**Filiform pulse.** See *pulse*[1].

filiformed (fil'i-fôrmd), *a.* Having the form or likeness of a thread or filament; filiform.

I distinctly saw a long *filiformed* organ, bearing excessively fine hairs in lines. *Darwin*, Cirripedia, p. 9.

Filiformia (fil-i-fôr'mi-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *filiformis*, thread-like: see *filiform.*] In Latreille's system of classification, a division of læmodipodous crustaceans, containing the slender as distinguished from the stout læmodipods, such as *Caprella*, *Proto*, etc.: contrasted with *Ovalia*. It corresponds to the modern family *Caprellidæ*.

Filigera (fi-lij'ę-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *filiger*: see *filigerous.*] A prime division of protozoans, containing the flagellate infusorians. *Maximilian Perty*, 1852. Also called *Phytozoida*.

filigerous (fi-lij'ę-rus), *a.* [< NL. *filiger*, bearing threads (i. e., flagella) (< L. *filum*, a thread, + *gerere*, bear), + *-ous.*] Bearing or furnished with flagella, as an infusorian; flagellate; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Filigera*.

Filigradæ (fi-lig'rā-dē), *n. pl.* A suborder or superfamily of spiders, characterized by single-jointed tarsi armed with but one coarse claw, proposed by Thorell (1870) for the extinct family *Phalangitidæ* or *Phalangitoidæ*.

filigrade (fil'i-grād), *a.* and *n.* [NL., < L. *filum*, a thread, a cobweb, + *gradi*, walk: see *grade.*] I. *a.* Of or relating to the *Filigradæ*.

II. *n.* A spider of the group *Filigradæ*.

filigrain†, **filigrane**† (fil'i-grān), *n.* and *a.* [Also *filegreen* (now *filigree*, q. v.); = D. *filigrane* = G. Dan. *filigran* = Sw. *filigrams*, < F. *filigrane*, filigree (also water-mark, i. e., 'wire-mark'; in this sense also written *filagramme*, as if connected with Gr. γράμμα, a writing, a mark), < Sp. Pg. It. *filigrana*, filigree, < L. *filum*, thread, wire, + *granum*, grain: see *file*[3] and *grain.*] Earlier forms of *filigree*.

A curious *filigrane* handkerchief, and two fair *filigrane* plates brought out of Spain.
Dr. Browne, Travels (1685), p. 147.

Filigrana (fil-i-grā'ną), *n.* [NL., < L. *filum*, a thread, + *granum*, a grain.] A genus of polychætous tubicolous annelids, of the family *Serpulidæ*. *F. implexa* is found on the north European coasts.

filigranet, *n.* and *a.* See *filigrain.*

filigree (fil'i-grē), *n.* and *a.* [Also *filligree*, *filagree*, *fillagree;* a corruption, through an earlier form **filigreen*, *filegreen*, of the orig. form *filigrain*, q. v.] I. *n.* 1. Ornamental work consisting of fine gold, silver, or sometimes copper wire, formed into delicate tracery of scrolls, network, and the like, or of minute grains or plates of metal soldered to a background, or of both combined. It is used either independently or for application to more solid articles, and is one of the most ancient kinds of jewelers' work. The Greek and Etruscan filigree-work is of extreme beauty, and much of the jewelry for personal adornment found in their tombs or elsewhere is of this kind. In the middle ages filigree-work reached great development in certain parts of Europe, especially in Ireland before the eleventh century. It is made in northern Italy, Genoa and Venice being famous for it.

Busts of Saints and Apostles set a giorno in the body of an eagle in silver *filagree*.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 378.

2. Any kind of ornamental openwork resembling or analogous to filigree. Hence—3. Figuratively, anything very delicate, light, and fanciful or showy in structure; especially, anything too delicately formed to be serviceable; something easily destroyed or injured.

Guarantees, he said, were mere *filigree*, pretty to look at, but too brittle to bear the slightest pressure.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

Steibelt, a maker of *filagree* for the piano, . . . on this occasion played in a quintett of his own with a very brilliant piano part. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXVII. 381.

II. *a.* Composed of filigree: as, a *filigree* brooch.

filigreed (fil'i-grēd), *a.* Ornamented with filigree. [Rare.]

There was a mirror with a deep *filigreed* frame.
T. B. Aldrich, Bad Boy, p. 37.

filigree-glass (fil'i-grē-glăs), *n.* 1. Glass ornamented by colored threads included in the transparent mass and twisted, waved, or woven with one another so as to produce regular patterns. Compare *latticinio*, *vitro-di-trina*.—2. A glass vessel, especially a goblet or drinking-glass, decorated with filigree.

Two tall *filigree glasses* engraved with the royal rose displayed. *Jour. Archæol. Ass.*, XXXI. 109.

filigree-point (fil'i-grē-point), *n.* A kind of fancy work imitating gold lace, made by working upon a linen background with gold thread, which is afterward separated from the background. *Dict. of Needlework.*

filigree-work (fil'i-grē-wėrk), *n.* 1. Work in filigree; filigree.—2. Any kind of ornamentation resembling or analogous to filigree, or which is thought too minute or too fantastic for its place or purpose.

The churches of our ancestors shoot up into spires, towers, pinnacles, and *filigree work*.
H. Swinburne, Travels in Spain, xliv.

filing[1] (fī'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *file*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of using a file.—2. A fragment or particle rubbed off by a file: as, iron-*filings*.

filing[2] (fī'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *file*[3], *v.*] The act of putting upon file.

filing-board (fī'ling-bōrd), *n.* A board upon which a piece of work is laid or held to be filed. For certain classes of work the board is pivoted to yield to any vertical sway of the file, that it may be always flat with the surface of the file.

filiolet, *n.* [ME. *fylyole*, *felyole*, < OF. *fillole*, *filloelle*, *fiolle*, *fiole*, *fyole*, a column, pillar, turret.] A turret, pinnacle, or cupola.

Towre telded bytwene trochet ful thik,
Fayre *fylyolez* that fyged, and ferlyly long,
With coruon coprounes, craftyly sleze.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight, l. 796.

Filioque (fil-i-ó'kwē), *n.* [L., and from the Son: *filio*, abl. of *filius*, son (see *filial*); *que* (enclitic), and.] The clause of the Nicene Creed in its western form which asserts that the Holy Ghost proceeds both from the Father and from the Son. The doctrine of the "double procession," as it is called, has been generally accepted in the Latin Church from a very early period; and this clause was frequently added to the creed before it was authoritatively incorporated in it in the eleventh century. The Greek Church, on the contrary, has always maintained the doctrine of the single procession, as expressed in the original form of the Nicene Creed, in accordance with John xv. 26, "the Spirit of truth, which proceedeth from the Father"; and the controversy on this subject (called the *Filioque controversy*), continued to the present time, was one of the chief causes of the schism between the two churches.

filipendula (fil-i-pen'dų-lą), *n.* [= F. *filipendule* = Sp. It. *filipendula* = G. *filipendel*, etc., < late ML. *filipendula*, prop. fem. of **filipendulus*, hanging by a thread: see *filipendulous.*] The plant dropwort, *Spiræa Filipendula*.

filipendulous (fil-i-pen'dų-lus), *a.* [< ML. **filipendulus*, hanging by a thread, < L. *filum*, thread, + *pendulus*, hanging, < *pendere*, hang: see *file*[3] and *pendulous.*] Suspended by a thread. [Rare.]

Filistata (fi-lis'tā-tą), *n.* [NL. (Walckenaer, 1805), < L. *filum*, thread, + *status*, pp. of *stare*, stand: see *state.*] The typical genus of the family *Filistatidæ*.

Filistatidæ (fil-i-stat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Filistata* + *-idæ.*] A family of tubitelarian spiders, typified by the genus *Filistata*. They have two stigmata, tarsi without claws, cephalic and thoracic regions continuous, mandibles united at base, and the labrum united with the sternum. These spiders mostly make a tubular web in crevices and holes. Also *Filistatoidæ*.

Filitelæ (fil-i-tē'lē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *filum*, thread, + *tela*, a web: see *toil*[2].] A tribe of spiders which spread their threads about the places in which they prowl in pursuit of their prey. The most noteworthy genus is *Uroctea* (*Clotho*), of Egypt and southern Europe, a limpet-shaped spider, about an inch in diameter, remarkable for the curious habitation it constructs for its young.

fill[1] (fil), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *fil*, *fille;* < ME. *fillen*, *fullen*, *fyllen*, < AS. *fyllan* = OS. *fullian* = OFries. *fella*, *folla* = D. *vullen* = LG. *fullen* = OHG. *fulljan*, MHG. *vüllen*, G. *füllen* = Icel. *fylla* = Sw. *fylla* = Dan. *fylde* = Goth. *fulljan*, fill, make full, < AS. *full*, etc., E. *full:* see *full*[1], *a.*, and cf. *full*[1], *v.*] I. *trans.* 1. To make full; put or pour something into till no more can be contained; cause to be occupied so that no space, or no available space, is left vacant: as, to *fill* a basket with fruit; to *fill* a bottle or a vessel; to *fill* a church; to *fill* a cavity in the ground or in a tooth.

Jesus saith unto them, *Fill* the waterpots with water. And they *filled* them up to the brim. John ii. 7.

Corresponding misses *fill* the ream
With sentimental frippery.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 311.

King Arthur made new knights to *fill* the gap
Left by the Holy Quest.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

2. To occupy the whole capacity or extent of; occupy so as to leave no space, or no appropriate space, vacant; permeate; pervade: as, the

water *fills* the vessel; the company *filled* the house; air *fills* the space all around us.

The earth was *filled* with violence. Gen. vi. 11.

Boundless the deep, because I Am, who *fill*
Infinitude; nor vacuous the space.
Milton, P. L., vii. 168.

This is the idea which belongs to body, whereby we conceive it to *fill* space. The idea of which *filling* of space is, that, where we imagine any space taken up by a solid substance, we conceive it so to possess it, that it excludes all other solid substances.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. iv. 2.

3. To satisfy or content with fullness; glut; satiate.

2d *Lord*. Thou art going to Lord Timon's feast.
Apem. Ay; to see meat *fill* knaves, and wine heat fools.
Shak., T. of A., i. 1.

It maks ye Indeans of these parts rich & powerfull and also prowd therby; and *fills* them with peeces, powder, and shote, which no laws can restraine.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 235.

4. *Naut.*: (*a*) To distend, as a sail, to its full extent by pressure, as of the wind.

A stately ship, . . .
With all her bravery on, and tackle trim,
Sails *fill'd*, and streamers waving.
Milton, S. A., l. 718.

(*b*) To brace, as the yards, so that the wind will bear upon the sails and distend them.—**5.** To supply with an incumbent: as, to *fill* an office or a vacancy.—**6.** To possess and perform the duties of; officiate in as an incumbent; hold or occupy: as, he *fills* his office acceptably; to *fill* the speaker's chair.

Undiscerning praise,
Where love is mere attachment to the throne,
Not to the man who *fills* it as he ought.
Cowper, Task, v. 362.

He had long *filled* lucrative posts.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

7. To pour into something.

Fill me some wine. *Shak.*, T. of A., iii. 1.

8. To stop up the cracks, crevices, or pores of, or hollows in; cover with a substance, as varnish, paste, or sizing, which will smooth or even the surface of, as leather, wood, canvas, or the like; specifically, to apply a varnish or paste to (wood), in order to fill the grain. See *filler*[1], 3.—**9.** In *trade*, to make up the bulk, or produce a desired appearance of, by using sham or inferior materials; adulterate; doctor; water.

The methods of production of *filled* (i. e., adulterated and watered) soaps. *Nature*, XXXVIII. 297.

To fill in. (*a*) To place material in so as to fill up: as, to *fill in* an excavation or a cavity. (*b*) To insert so as to complete a list, an account, etc.: as, he *filled in* the omitted items.—**To fill out.** (*a*) To complete or make complete; extend or enlarge to the desired limit: as, to *fill out* a check or an engagement; to *fill out* a pattern or a garment with different material. (*b*) To pour out. [Obsolete or colloq.]

Adding many prayers, that the comming of their guests might be for good, and then did *fill out* the wine, making a great curtesie. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 448.

While one *filled* me *out* very bitter tea, the other sweetened it with a vast deal of brown sugar.
Gray, Letters, I. 147.

To fill the bill, to do all that is desired, expected, or promised; suit the requirements of the case. [Slang, U. S.]—**To fill time,** in *theatrical cant*, to book dates for performances.—**To fill up.** (*a*) To make full; occupy completely or to the whole extent; complete; accomplish: as, to *fill up* an excavation; to *fill up* one's time; to *fill up* or fill out a blank document.

Who now rejoice in my sufferings for you, and *fill up* that which is behind of the afflictions of Christ in my flesh. Col. i. 24.

It pours the bliss that *fills up* all the mind.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 344.

(*b*†) To make complete or finished.

God sometime hids a sinner till his wickednes is *filled up*.
Chauncy, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 396.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To pour a liquid into a cup or glass until it is full; hence, to give or take to drink.

"*Fyll* of the best wyne," sayd Robyn,
"This monke shall drynke to me."
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 85).

In the cup which she hath filled, *fill* to her double.
Rev. xviii. 6.

2. To grow or become full: as, corn *fills* well in a warm season; a mill-pond *fills* during the night.

The sails that were o' taffetie,
Fill'd not in the east land breeze.
The Demon Lover (Child's Ballads, I. 203).

To back and fill. See *back*[1].—**To fill away** (*naut.*), to brace the yards, so that sails which have been aback will stand full.—**To fill out,** to become enlarged or distended.—**To fill up,** to grow or become full: as, the channel of the river *fills up* with sand every spring.

fill[1] (fil), *n.* [< ME. *fille, fulle, fylle,* < AS. *fyllu, fyllo,* fullness, fill (= OHG. *fulli,* G. *fülle* = Icel. *fylli* = Sw. *fylle* = Dan. *fylde* = Goth. *fullei* (in comp. *ufar-fullei*), also *fullo,* fullness), < *full,* etc., E. *full*[1], q. v. In def. 2 the noun is directly from the verb.] **1.** A full supply; enough to satisfy want or desire; as much as gives complete satisfaction.

If ony man loue me, lene me a plase
Where y may wepe my *fille* & reste.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 213.

The land shall yield her fruit, and ye shall eat your *fill*.
Lev. xxv. 19.

They sat together that long summer's day,
And could not talk their *fill*.
Fair Margaret and Sweet William (Child's Ballads, II. 141).

2. An amount of something sufficient for filling; a charge.

The earth and clay for the *fill* were obtained from Fruitvale, some seven miles distant from the mole; and here the most perfect system of blasting in earth was carried out. *Eissler*, Mod. High Explosives, p. 265.

Old and young, we are on our last cruise. If there is a *fill* of tobacco among the crew, . . . pass it round, and let us have a pipe before we go!
R. L. Stevenson, Crabbed Age and Youth.

fill[2] (fil), *n.* [Dial. for *thill,* q. v. The interchange of *th* and *f* is not uncommon.] A shaft; a thill.

Come your ways, come your ways; an you draw backward we'll put you i' the *fills*. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 2.

fill[3]†, *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *fell*[1].

fill[4]†. An obsolete preterit of *fall*[1].

fill[5] (fil), *n.* A dialectal variant of *field*.

fill[6]† (fil), *n.* [< ME. *fille,* < AS. *fille, fylle,* thyme.] Thyme.

The lilie is lossom to see, the fenyl ant the *fille*.
Specimens of Lyric Poetry (ed. Wright), p. 44.

[This word, like *cress* and other common plant-names, was often used as a symbol of worthlessness.

Ich am of kynges ycome, & thou nart not worth a *fille*.
Robert of Gloucester, p. 128.]

fillagree, *n.* and *a.* See *filigree*.

filler[1] (fil'ėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which fills; especially, a vessel or utensil for conveying a liquid into a bottle, cask, etc.; a funnel.

Brave soldier, yield; thou stock of arms and honour;
Thou *filler* of the world with fame and glory.
Fletcher, Bonduca, iv. 1.

They have six diggers to four *fillers*, so as to keep the *fillers* always at work. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

2. That which serves to fill up or supply a vacancy; a filling.

Horrentia is such a flat epithet—as Tully would have given us in his verses. It is a mere *filler*, to stop a vacancy in the hexameter, and connect the preface to the work of Virgil. *Dryden*, Epic Poetry.

3. In *painting*, a material applied to the bare wood for the purpose of filling the grain, thus making a smooth surface for the reception of the coat of paint or varnish. Fillers may be a liquid like varnish, or a paste composed of linseed-oil and any material with a tendency to force its way into the grain of the wood, as silica, powdered glass, or ground slate. They are transparent and do not mar the beauty of the wood.

4. The tobacco which makes the body of a cigar, as distinguished from the wrapper.

Cigar-makers always have an assistant (usually a girl), who prepares the *fillers* and wrappers for them.
U. S. Cons. Rep., No. lxvi. (1886), p. 426.

filler[2] (fil'ėr), *n.* [E. dial., also spelled *fillar,* = E. *thiller,* q. v. See *fill*[2].] A thill-horse: same as *thiller*.

filler-box (fil'ėr-boks), *n.* In a brick-machine, one of the receptacles for prepared clay from which the brick-molds are filled. Also called *charge-box*.

It is impossible to fill the charge-boxes, or, as they are also termed, the "*filler-boxes*," with any degree of regularity in dry-clay machines.
C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 177.

fillet (fil'et), *n.* [< ME. *filet, felet,* < OF. *fillet,* F. *filet,* a thread, band, a net, the chine of beef, etc., = Pr. *filet* = Sp. Pg. *filete* = It. *filetto,* < ML. *filettum,* a small thread, a net, dim. of L. *filum,* thread: see *file*[3].] **1.** A little band to tie about the hair of the head.

Some [hair] in her threaden *fillet* still did bide.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 33.

Others the binding *Fillets* more become.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

A belt her waist, a *fillet* binds her hair.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 178.

2†. A bill or paper kept on a file; a bill of fare.

Who vseth (by a tricke taken vp of late) to giue in a breefe rehearsall of such and so manie dishes as are to come in at euerie course throughout the whole seruice in the dinner or supper while: which bill some doo call a memoriall, other a billet, but some a *fillet*, bicause such are commonlie hanged on the file, and kept by the ladie or gentlewoman vnto some other purpose.
Holinshed, Chron. (ed. 1586), I. 196.

3. In *arch.*: (*a*) A small molding having the appearance of a narrow flat band; an annulet; a list; a listel. It often projects, and is then rectangular in section. It is generally used to separate ornaments and moldings.

Glittering with *fillets* of white marble running round pointed windows. *D. G. Mitchell*, Bound Together, ii.

(*b*) The ridge between the flutes of a column; a facet.—**4.** In *her.*: (*a*) A bearing consisting of a barrulet occupying a position corresponding to the lower edge of the chief. (*b*) A bearing consisting of a quarter of the bordure. [Rare.] (*c*) Same as *baston:* in this sense usually called *fillet of bastardy*. Also *combel*.—**5.** In *technol.*: (*a*) In *carp.*: (1) A strip nailed to a wall or partition to support a shelf, or a strip for a door to close against. (2) A strip set into an angle between two boards. (*b*) In *gilding*, a band of gold-leaf on a picture-frame or elsewhere. (*c*) In *coining*, a strip of metal rolled to a certain size. (*d*) The thread of a screw. (*e*) A ring on the muzzle of a gun, etc. (*f*) In a dairy, a perforated curb by which cheese-curds are confined. (*g*) In *bookbinding*, a wheel-shaped tool on the edge of which is engraved a line or decoration, which is impressed on the backs or covers of books. (*h*) In *teleg.*, a paper ribbon upon which telegrams are recorded. (*i*) In *printing*, a rule with broad or broad and narrow lines, principally used as a border. *E. H. Knight.* (*j*) In *weaving*, a strip of card-clothing. *E. H. Knight.*—**6.** A muscle, or a piece of meat composed of muscle; especially, the fleshy part of the thigh. The fillet of beef is the tenderloin; the fillet of veal, a thick piece cut from the leg; the fillet of chicken, the breast.

Fillet of a fenny snake,
In the caldron boil and bake.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.

7. In the *manège*, the loins of a horse, beginning at the place where the hinder part of the saddle rests.—**8.** In *cooking:* (*a*) A piece of beef, veal, or chicken, etc., boned and rolled, generally larded, tied round to keep it in shape, roasted or baked, and served with various sauces. (*b*) A thick slice of fish.—**9.** In *anat.*, some special bundle of nerve-fibers; specifically, a band of longitudinal fibers lying in the ventral and outer parts of the tegmental region of the brain. Its distribution is not completely known, but it seems to connect below with the posterior columns of the spinal cord and above with the corpora quadrigemina, optic thalami, lenticular nucleus, and cortex cerebri. Also called *lemniscus*.

10. In *entom.*: (*a*) A narrow transverse colored band or mark, or an encircling band. (*b*) The space between the eyes and the base of the mandibles or cheliceræ, as of a spider.—**Cross fillet.** See *cross*[1].—**Tilting-fillet,** a slip of wood of triangular section placed under the slates of a roof in some situations, as around chimneys, to shed water more effectually.

fillet (fil'et), *v. t.* [< *fillet, n.*] To bind, furnish, or adorn with a fillet or little band.

He made hooks for the pillars, and overlaid their chapiters, and *filleted* them. Ex. xxxviii. 28.

He holds a *filleted* branch, and rests on his club.
B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, p. 81.

fillet-cutter (fil'et-kut'ėr), *n.* A gaged tool or machine for cutting fillets or strips of any material, as marble, etc.

For this operation [the cutting of the fillets], in which the fillets should all be of the same size, this regularity can only be obtained by a *fillet-cutter*, formed with precision.
Marble-Worker, § 132.

filleting (fil'et-ing), *n.* **1.** The material of which fillets are made.—**2.** Fillets collectively.—**3.** A kind of heavy tape. Also called *stay-tape* or *stay-binding*.

fillet-plane (fil'et-plān), *n.* A molding-plane adapted for dressing a square bead or fillet.

fill-horse (fil'hôrs), *n.* [See *fill*[2], *n.*] Same as *thill-horse*.

Thou hast got more hair on thy chin than Dobbin my *phill-horse* has on his tail. *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 2.

fillibeg, *n.* See *filibeg*.

filling (fil'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fill*[1], *v.*] **1.** That which fills, or fills up; anything used for occupying a vacant space, completing a structure or fabric, or stopping up a hole: as, the *filling* of a wall, of a pie, or of a tooth.

The low panelled dado is painted in leather-toned buffs, with a narrow panel margin in broken green tint, and gilded mouldings. . . . This forms a quiet base for the *filling*.
Beck's Jour. Dec. Art, II. 343.

Specifically—**2.** Carpeting of solid color, used to fill up recesses outside of bordered carpets, or to cover the whole floor where rugs are used.—**3.** The woof- or weft-thread of a woven fabric.—**4.** (*a*) In *needlework*, any plain stitch which serves to fill considerable spaces. (*b*) In *lace-making*, the simple stitch which serves

to cover the surface of parts of the pattern, as leaves, petals, and the like. Filling may either be plain or have a geometrical or simple pattern within itself, as described under *escalier-lace*.

5. In *house-painting*, a coat applied to fill up inequalities, etc., as those resulting from the grain of wood; also, the operation of obliterating such inequalities, as by the application of such a coat.

For this [second] coat, which is called *filling*, use one half ground lead and any good mineral which experience has shown can be relied on.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 439.

6. A raised embankment or elevated permanent way, as a part of a railroad, formed of loose stones, gravel, or other material.

filling (fil'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *fill*[1], *v.*] Calculated to fill, satisfy, or satiate: as, a *filling* diet.

Things that are sweet and fat are more *filling*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

filling-can (fil'ing-kan), *n.* In *rope-making*, a can which receives the sliver as it comes from the doublers, and within which the sliver is condensed and wound.

filling-engine (fil'ing-en″jin), *n.* A machine in which waste and floss silk from the regular silk-machinery is disentangled and the fibers are laid parallel. *E. H. Knight.*

filling-thread (fil'ing-thred), *n.* In *weaving*, one of the weft-threads, or threads for the woof or tram.

5,000 *filling-threads* in a yard carried across the web at the rate of nearly a hundred throws a minute.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 483.

fillip (fil'ip), *v.* [Also formerly *filip*, and sometimes *phillip*, *philip*; another form of *flip*, either by the development of the vocal glide between *f* and *l* into a vowel, or from the transposed form **filp*, whence by contraction dial. *fip*, fillip: see *flip*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To strike slightly or with some light instrument; especially, to strike with the nail of a finger first bent against the ball of the thumb, and let fly from that position with some force.

If I do, *fillip* me with a three-man beetle.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

2. To strike, nudge, or touch, as a horse or a person, in order to urge or press forward; incite; drive.

Rachel and Patrick had seen better days, and now Patrick was sore, and could not bear to be *filliped*.
C. Reade, Clouds and Sunshine, p. 7.

II. *intrans.* To strike or tap with the nail of the finger.

He laugh'd, and swore by Peter and by Paul:
Then *fillip'd* at the diamond in her ear.
Tennyson, Godiva.

fillip (fil'ip), *n.* [Also formerly *filip*, and sometimes *phillip*, *philip*; < *fillip*, *v.*, 1.] **1.** A jerk of a finger bent against the ball of the thumb, and then suddenly let fly; hence, a smart tap or stroke.

Ceccardola [It.], a *philip* with the fingers. *Florio.*

Whose dear-bought bubble, fill'd with vain renown,
Breaks with a *filip*, or a gen'ral's frown.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 4.

How hastily he climbs the precipice,
From whence one *fillip* topples him to ruin.
Shirley, The Traitor, v. 3.

2. Anything which tends to rouse, excite, or revive: as, that acted as a *fillip* to my spirits.

The recurrence of similarity should give a smart or *fillip* to the cerebral organism, quite as much as the transition from action to rest, from light to shade, or from rough to smooth. *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 579.

Training had convinced them that hard knocks were the only educational *fillips* for sea-boys.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 165.

fillipeen (fil-i-pēn'), *n.* See *philopena*.

filliping (fil'i-ping), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fillip*, *v.*] A fillip. [Rare.]

Tush, all these tortures are but *fillipings*,
Flea-bitings. *Massinger*, Virgin-Martyr, v. 1.

fillister (fil'is-tėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] **1.** A kind of plane used for grooving timber or for rebates.—**2.** A rabbet on the outer edge of a sash-bar to hold the glass and the putty. *E. H. Knight.*—**Double fillister**, a plane used to fillet boards of any size between ¾ of an inch and 3 inches. It may be adapted to the several purposes of a filleting-plane, a side fillister, a sash or back fillister, and a skewed rabbet-plane.—**Moving fillister**, a fillister for sinking the edge of the stuff next the workman.—**Sash fillister**, a fillister for sinking the edge of the stuff which is furthest from the workman.—**Side fillister**, a fillister which planes both with and across the grain, as in planing the rebate around the margin of a panel.

fillock† (fil'ok), *n.* [Early mod. E. *fyllok*; dim. of *filly*.] A wanton girl. *Hye way to the Spyttell Hous.* (*Halliwell.*)

fillowite (fil'ō-īt), *n.* [After A. N. *Fillow* of Branchville.] A phosphate of manganese, iron, calcium, and sodium, occurring in granular crystalline masses of a yellowish- or reddish-brown color at Branchville, Connecticut.

filly (fil'i), *n.*; pl. *fillies* (-iz). [ME. not found; < Icel. *fylja*, a filly (= Sw. Dan. *föl*, neut., a foal (Sw. *sto-föl*, Dan. *hoppe-föl*, a filly), = OHG. *fuli*, MHG. *vüle*, neut., OHG. also *fulin*, MHG. *vülīn*, G. *füllen* = D. *veulen*, a foal, a colt), < Icel. *foli* = Sw. *fåle* = Dan. *fole*, etc., = AS. *fola*, E. *foal*: see *foal*. In the second sense cf. equiv. *fillock*.] **1.** A female colt or foal; a young mare.

I a fat and bean-fed horse beguile,
Neighing in likeness of a *filly* foal.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1.

2. A young woman; a lively, hoydenish, or wanton girl. [Colloq.]

'Tis wondrous like Alinda:
Their devotion ended, I'll mark 'em, and nearer:
And she had a *filly* that waited on her, just
With such a favour. *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, v. 6.

I am joined in wedlock, for my sins, to one of those *fillies* who are described in the old poet.
Addison, Spectator.

=**Syn. 1.** *Colt*, etc. See *pony*.

filly† (fil'i), *v. t.* and *i.* [< *filly*, *n.* Cf. *foal*, *v.*] To foal, as a mare. *Florio.*

film (film), *n.* [< ME. *fylme*, a film, membrane, < AS. *fylmen* (not **film*), a film, a membrane, the prepuce, = OFries. *filmene* (in comp. once transposed *fymel-*), the human skin; perhaps dim., with formative *-m*, of AS. *fell*, E. *fell*, Goth. **fill* (in comp. and deriv.), a skin: see *fell*[3].] **1.** A very thin skin or membrane; a pellicle; an attenuated layer, lamina, or sheet of any substance: as, a membranous or watery *film* over the eye; a *film* of oil or gelatin; a *film* of lace, gauze, etc.; a *film* of air between two plates.

The linnen pulled off in colour, and like in substance to the inward *film* between the bark and the bole.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 104.

A *film* then overcast
My sense with dimness; for the wound, which bled
Freshly, swift shadows o'er mine eyes had shed.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, v. 12.

Such and so indescribable is the atmospheric *film* that hangs over these poems of Petrarch's: there is a delicate haze about the words, that vanishes when you touch them, and reappears as you recede.
T. W. Higginson, Oldport, p. 204.

Specifically—**2.** In *photog.*: (*a*) The coating on a plate mechanically and chemically prepared to serve as a medium for taking a picture, either before or after it has been sensitized: as, the collodion *film* of the wet plate, or the gelatin *film* of the dry plate. (*b*) A skin or film, usually composed in great part of gelatin, made to serve as a medium for receiving a picture, as that described under (*a*), but so prepared as to be independent of any supporting plate, or to admit of being stripped intact from such a plate. It is called *film* at any stage of the photographic process, before or after sensitization or the making of the picture.

3. A fine thread, as of a cobweb.

And floating *films* envelope every thorn.
Cowper, Anti-Thelypthora, l. 73.

At the tip-top
There hangs by unseen *film* an orbed drop.
Keats, Endymion, i.

White film, a film of a white color growing over the eyes of sheep, and causing blindness.

film (film), *v.* [< *film*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To cover with a film, or thin skin or pellicle.

It will but skin and *film* the ulcerous place;
Whiles rank corruption, mining all within,
Infects unseen. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.

Your highness is too tame, your eyes too *film'd*,
To see this, and sit still.
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, iii. 1.

And curse your spells that *film* the eye of faith.
Coleridge, Religious Musings.

II. *intrans.* To become covered by a film; become obscured, as if covered by a film.

Straight her eyeballs *filmed* with horror.
Mrs. Browning.

filminess (fil'mi-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being filmy.

filmy (fil'mi), *a.* Composed of thin membranes or pellicles, or of fine threads; resembling a film.

A *filmy* rind about her body grows,
Her hair to leaves, her arms extend to boughs.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i. 744.

And Vanity her *filmy* network spread.
Coleridge, Lines on a Friend.

This set me a second time turning over the *filmy* leaves of the book of portraits in my brain.
Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, xiii.

Filmy fern. See *fern*[1].

filopluma (fī-lō-plō'mä), *n.*; pl. *filoplumæ* (-mē). [NL.] Same as *filoplume*.

The same gentleman [Prof. Mosely] showed that the arrangement of the feathers in groups of three each in the dodo had a close connection with the *filoplumæ*, or thread-feathers. *Science*, IV. 262.

filoplumaceous (fī″lō-plō-mā'shius), *a.* [< *filoplume* + *-aceous*.] Having the structure of a filoplume; being a thread-feather; resembling a hair: as, a *filoplumaceous* feather.

filoplumæ, *n.* Plural of *filopluma*.

filoplume (fī'lō-plōm), *n.* [< NL. *filopluma*, < L. *filum*, thread, + *pluma*, a feather.] In *ornith.*, a thread-feather; a thread-like or hair-like feather, with a very slender stem, lacking webs in most or all of its length.

Filoplume of a Goose.

Filoplumes, *filoplumæ*, or thread-feathers, have an extremely slender, almost invisible stem, not well distinguished into barrel and shaft, and usually no vane, unless a terminal tuft of barbs may be held for such. . . . These are the nearest approach to hairs that birds have; they are very well shown on domestic poultry, being what a good cook finds it necessary to singe off after plucking a fowl for the table. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 86.

Filosa (fī-lō'sä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *filosus*, thread-like: see *filose*.] A division of protozoans containing those which have fine thready or filose pseudopodia: contrasted with *Lobosa* or ordinary amœbiforms. The *Filosa* include the radiolarians, foraminifers, sun-animalcules, and labyrinthulines.

filose (fī'lōs), *a.* [= Pr. *filos* = It. *filoso*, < NL. *filosus*, < L. *filum*, thread: see *file*[3].] **1.** Thread-like; thready; ending in a thread; drawn out like a thread.—**2.** Specifically, of or pertaining to the *Filosa*.

filoselle (fil-ō-zel'), *n.* [F., floss-silk, modified in simulation of *filoche*, network (< *fil*, thread), < It. *filugello*, a silkworm, modified in simulation of *filo*, thread, < ML. as if **follicellus*, the cocoon of a silkworm; cf. L. *folliculus*, a little bag, a sac (> Pr. *folleil*, equiv. to F. *filoselle*), dim. of *follis*, a bag: see *follicle*.] Ferret or floss-silk; grogram yarn or thread.

These little silken "hanks" were sometimes so prettily colored by means of the dyes that have been described as to become in the eyes of the womankind of that generation almost as beautiful as the many-shaded, dainty *filoselles* of the present are to the women of to-day.
The Century, XXXVI. 768.

filour[1]†, *n.* [ME., also *filoure*, *filowre*, *fylor*, appar. with ref. to *filen*, E. *file*[1], but prob. ult., by apheresis, for **afilour*, < OF. *affiloire*, a whetstone (cf. F. *affileur*, one who whets), < ML. *affilatorium*, a tool for sharpening, a hone, whetstone, or steel, < *affilare* (> F. *affiler*), sharpen, whet, < L. *ad*, to, + *filum*, a thread, ML. also edge: see *file*[3]. Cf. ML. *filarium*, a tool for sharpening.] A tool for sharpening knives, razors, etc.; a hone, whetstone, or steel.

A denez ax nwe dyȝt . . .
Fyled in a *fylor*.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2225.

Fylowre [var. *fillour*] of barbowres crafte, acutecula, filarium. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 160.

filour[2]†, *n.* [ME., also *filoure*, *fylour*; only in the following passage; prob. lit. a cord as spun or twisted, < OF. *filure*, *fileure*, *filleure*, a spinning, what is spun, F. *filure*, spinning, = Pr. *filadura* = It. *filatura*, < ML. *filatura*, spinning, a coarse thread, < *filare*, spin: see *file*[3]. Less prob. *filour* in this passage means an iron rod, being then a special use of *filour*[1], a steel.] A cord on which a curtain is hung.

Tho valance on *fylour* shalle henge with wyn,
iij curteyns streȝt drawen withinne.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 313.

filsen†, **filsom**†, *v. t.* See *filsten*.

filst†, *v. t.* [ME. *filsten*, *fulsten*, < AS. *fylstan*, contr. of *fullǣstan*, *fullēstian* (= OS. *fullēstian* = OHG. *fulleistjan*), help, aid, < *full*, full, + *lǣstan*, perform, observe, follow: see *full*[1] and *last*[3].] To help; aid.

Ure louerd Ihesu Crist . . . giue us might ure sinnes to forleten . . . and wise [direct] us, and *filste* hem to beten [beet, expiate]. *Old Eng. Homilies* (ed. Morris), II. 125.

filsten†, *v. t.* [ME. *filsten*, *filsen*, *fylsen*, *filsom*, *fulsum*, or with inf. suffix *filstnen*, *fulstnen*; as *filst* + *-en*[1].] To help; aid; further: same as *filst*.

His fader him *filstnede* swo that he ros fro dede.
Bestiary (Old Eng. Misc., ed. Morris), l. 44.

Yche freike is there frynd to *filsom* there spede.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4871.

filter[1] (fil'tėr), *n.* [= D. Dan. Sw. *filter*, < F. *filtre*, a filter, OF. *feutre*, felt, a filter, F. *feutre*, felt.

= Sp. Pg. *filtro* = It. *feltro*, felt, < ML. *feltrum*, *filtrum*, felt: see *felt*[1], and cf. *felter*, *v.*, *feuter*.] **1.** A device for arresting and separating any matter mechanically suspended in a liquid. Filters used in the processes of analytical chemistry are made of paper or asbestos. The filter-paper is bibulous, consisting of nearly pure cellulose, with only bare traces of mineral matter. Many precipitates are more conveniently separated by an asbestos filter, the most common form consisting of an ordinary platinum crucible having the bottom perforated with fine holes which are covered with a thin asbestos felt. In the arts filters are used to purify water, syrups, vinegar, the juices of cane and fruits, oils, liquors, sewage, liquid by-products, and molten metals. The materials used in filtration are gravel, sand, charcoal, bone-black, sponge, fabrics, woven wire netting, asbestos, porous brick and stone, mineral wool, rope, paper, and powdered glass. The devices used to hold the straining material are in a great variety of forms, from a simple wick or loose cloth hung over the edge of a bowl of water and acting as a capillary strainer, to a settling-pond filtering 400,000 gallons of water in a day. The most common filter is a cone of bibulous paper, or a square of cloth sewed together to form a bag (called *Hippocrates's sleeve*). Filters also consist of porous brick or stone partitions, as in a cistern, or vessels partly filled with sand and gravel, or tubes filled with sponge, charcoal, or sand, etc. Domestic filters are used in connection with pumps and water-faucets. To cause the liquid to pass through a filter, the weight of a column of water, the pressure of the atmosphere, mechanical force from a screw or from steam-pressure, and centrifugal force are employed, as in the *centrifugal filter*, *oil-filter*, *vacuum-filter*, and many forms of pressure-filters. Filters are also made reversible and intermittent, so that the filtering material may be freed from the collected sediment. In some pressure-filters the liquid or syrup is within a cylinder, and is forced outward through rings of fabric under steam-pressure; in others it is forced through a series of strainers piled one above another. Where bone-black and charcoal are used, there is also a filtering or straining of a certain amount of gas and organic material that would pass through any other filter without detention. Filters are also used to remove dust and floating matter from air, but such devices are more properly termed *air-strainers*.

Having for trial-sake filtered it through cap-paper, there remained in the *filtre* a powder of a very deep and lovely colour. *Boyle*, Works, I. 365.

Specifically — **2.** In *fish-culture*, a long box in which screens, usually of flannel, are placed, through which the water is filtered before it passes into the hatching-troughs. Also called *filtering-box*, *filtering-tank*. — **Aërating filter.** See *aërate*. — **Capillary filter.** See *capillary*. — **Centrifugal filter.** See *centrifugal*. — **Reversible filter,** a filter so arranged that the fluid may flow through it in either direction; a self-clearing filter. *E. H. Knight.*

filter[1] (fil'tėr), *v.* [= D. *filtreren* = G. *filtriren* = Dan. *filtrere* = Sw. *filtrera*, < F. *filtrer*, OF. *filtrer*, earlier *feutrer*, = Sp. Pg. *filtrar* = It. *feltrare*, < ML. *filtrare*, strain through felt, etc., < *filtrum*, *feltrum*, felt, a filter: see the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To purify or defecate, as water or other liquid, by passing it through a filter or any cleansing medium; strain.

Sages after sages strove
In vain to *filter* off a crystal draught
Pure from the lees. *Cowper*, Task, ii. 508.

Specifically — **2.** In *analyt. chem.*, to separate (a solution) from the solid matter contained in it, either for the purpose of collecting and saving the solid matter, usually a precipitate, or of preparing the solution for further operations.

II. *intrans.* To percolate; pass through or as through a filter.

The huge black houses, between their almost meeting cornices, suffer a meagre light to *filter* down over rough-hewn stone. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 258.

Swedenborg's thought has been slowly *filtering* into philosophy and theology, spiritualizing both.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 77.

filter[2]†, *v. t.* Same as *felter*.

filter[3]†, *n.* See *philter*.

filter-bed (fil'tėr-bed), *n.* A pond or tank having a false bottom covered with sand, and serving to filter river- or pond-waters.

filter-faucet (fil'tėr-fâ″set), *n.* A faucet having a small filter affixed to its spout.

filtering (fil'tėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *filter*[1], *v.*] Straining; defecating: used in compounds. — **Filtering-bag,** a conical bag made of close flannel, and kept open at the top by means of a hoop. It is used in filtering wine, vinegar, etc. — **Filtering-box.** Same as *filter*[1], 2. — **Filtering-cup,** a pneumatic apparatus used for the purpose of showing that, if the pressure of the atmosphere be removed from an under surface by exhaustion with an air-pump, the pressure on the surface above will force a fluid through the pores of substances which it could not otherwise penetrate. — **Filtering-funnel,** a glass or other funnel made with slight flutes or channels down the lower parts of the sides. When used it is lined with filtering-paper, folded and loosely put in. The channels allow the liquid to ooze more freely than in a smooth funnel. — **Filtering-paper,** any paper unsized and sufficiently porous to allow liquids to pass through it. — **Filtering-press,** a filter in which the liquid is forced through the strainers by atmospheric or mechanical pressure or by the weight of a column of water; a filter-press. — **Filtering-stone,** any porous stone, such as sandstone, through which water is filtered. — **Filtering-tank.** Same as *filter*[1], 2.

filter-paper (fil'tėr-pā″pėr), *n.* Porous paper designed to be used for filtering.

filter-press (fil'tėr-pres), *n.* **1.** A filtering-press. Specifically — **2.** An apparatus for the extraction of oil from fish, as menhaden, and the compression of the residuum into cakes.

filter-pump (fil'tėr-pump), *n.* An arrangement devised by the German chemist Bunsen, and much used by chemists to accelerate the filtering process. The atmospheric pressure is diminished in the vessel into which the filtered liquid passes by the aspirating effect of a stream of water flowing through a connecting tube, and the full atmospheric pressure on the surface of the liquid in the funnel forces the liquid through the pores of the filter-paper or other material.

filth (filth), *n.* [< ME. *filthe*, *felthe*, *fulthe*, < AS. *fȳlth* (= OS. *fūlitha* = D. *vuilte* = OHG. *fūlida*), filth, foulness, < *fūl*, foul, + formative *-th:* see *foul* and *file*[2].] **1.** Anything that soils or defiles; foul, offensive matter; also, the state of being defiled; a foul condition; squalor; nastiness.

All oure fode is but *filth*. *York Plays*, p. 5.

As false and foul
As the poach'd *filth* that floods the middle street.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

2. Anything that sullies or befouls the moral character; pollution; defilement.

When we in our viciousness grow hard,
. . . the wise gods seal our eyes
In our own *filth*. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 11.

Purifying our souls from the dross and *filth* of sensual delights. *Tillotson*, Sermons.

3†. Figuratively, a low or foul fellow; a wretch.

Then was Meliors neiȝ mad al-most for fere,
Lest that foule *felthe* schold haue hem founde there.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2542.

Filth, thou liest. *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2.

=**Syn. 2.** Impurity, grossness, obscenity.

filth-disease (filth'di-zēz″), *n.* A disease caused by or arising in consequence of filth.

Typhoid fever and other preventable *filth-diseases*.
Science, VI. 101.

filthhead†, *n.* [ME. *filtheheed;* < *filth* + *-head.*] Filthiness; foulness.

Lo, I come as a nyght theef, blessid is he that wakith and kepith hise clothis that he wandre not nakid, and that thei se not the *filtheheed* of him. *Wyclif*, Rev. xvi. 15.

filthily (fil'thi-li), *adv.* In a filthy manner; foully; offensively.

If she do not paint, she will look so *filthily* thou canst not love her! *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 572.

filthiness (fil'thi-nes), *n.* **1.** The state of being filthy, polluted, or defiled.

Who seeth not the *filthines* of euil wanteth a great foile to perceiue the beauty of vertue.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

Let us cleanse ourselves from all *filthiness* of the flesh and spirit. 2 Cor. vii. 1.

2. That which is filthy; filth; squalor; pollution; corruption.

Carry forth the *filthiness* out of the holy place.
2 Chron. xxix. 5.

=**Syn.** See *filth*.

filthlesst, *a.* [ME. *filthlesse;* < *filth* + *-less.*] Undefiled.

Fountain al *filthlesse*, as birell current clere.
Commendation of our Lady, l. 51.

filthy (fil'thi), *a.* [< *filth* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Containing or involved in filth; foul; dirty; noisome; nasty.

Fair is foul, and foul is fair:
Hover through the fog and *filthy* air.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 1.

The *filthy* by-lane rings to the yell of the trampled wife.
Tennyson, Maud, i.

The environs of the camp were in a *filthy* state, the Russians neglecting the most simple sanitary precautions.
O'Donovan, Merv, iv.

2. Morally foul; defiled by sinful practices; polluted.

He which is *filthy*, let him be *filthy* still. Rev. xxii. 11.

The rank debauch suits Clodio's *filthy* taste.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 188.

To abound, if I please at any moment, in all manner of profane, injurious, and *filthy* behavior.
H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 84.

3. Low; scurvy; contemptible; mean.

He wrought better that made the painter; and yet he's but a *filthy* piece of work. *Shak.*, T. of A., i. 1.

Hab. Here is the cap your worship did bespeak.
Pet. . . . 'Tis lewd and *filthy*.
Why, 'tis a cockle, or a walnut-shell,
A knack, a toy, a trick. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 3.

=**Syn. 1.** *Dirty*, *Foul*, etc. (see *nasty*); squalid. — **2.** Impure, corrupt, gross.

filtrate (fil'trāt), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *filtrated*, ppr. *filtrating.* [< ML. *filtratus*, pp. of *filtrare*, filter: see *filter*[1], *v.*] To filter; defecate, as liquor, by straining or percolation: also used figuratively.

From hence it appears that the expressed juices of vegetables, not *filtrated* very clear, contain their whole specifick virtues. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, iii.

To believers . . . it must be even more evident than to unbelievers that a Christianity *filtrated* of all its "sectarian" dogmas is a Christianity so enlightened as to be able to dispense with Christ.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 331.

filtrate (fil'trāt), *n.* [< NL. *filtratum*, neut. of *filtratus*, pp. of *filtrare*, filtrate: see *filtrate*, *v.*] The liquid which has been passed through a filter.

filtration (fil-trā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *filtration* = Sp. *filtracion* = Pg. *filtração* = It. *feltrazione*, < ML. as if **filtratio(n-)*, < *filtrare*, filter: see *filter*[1], *v.*] The act or process of filtering; the process of mechanically separating and removing the undissolved particles floating in a liquid, as by passing the liquid through filtering-paper, charcoal, sand, etc. See *filter*[1].

The nature of suction, the cause of *filtration*, and the rising of water in siphons. *Glanville*, Essays, iii.

The process of upward *filtration* through sand is inefficient for the purification of sewage from soluble offensive matters. *E. Frankland*, Exper. in Chem., p. 750.

filum (fī'lum), *n.*; pl. *fila* (-lă). [L., a thread: see *file*[3].] **1.** A thread; a filament, fibril, or fine fiber; a filar structure. — **2.** In *musical notation*, the stem or tail of a note. — **Fila spermatica,** spermatic threads; spermatozoa. *Kölliker.* — **Filum terminale,** the terminal thread of the spinal cord; the continuation of the spinal cord, greatly diminished in caliber, after the giving off of the great leashes of lumbar and sacral nerves known as the cauda equina.

fimashing (fim'a-shing), *n.* [With accom. term., ult. < OF. *fems*, dung (cf. *femier*, F. *fumier*, dunghill), < L. *fimus*, dung: see *fiants*, *fumets*.] Among hunters, the dung of several sorts of wild beasts; fumets. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

fimble[1] (fim'bl), *v.;* pret. and pp. *fimbled*, ppr. *fimbling.* [A dial. var. of *fumble:* see *fumble*, and cf. *fimble*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* To fumble; do anything imperfectly or irresolutely. *Halliwell; Forby.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* To touch something lightly. *Wright.*

fimble[2] (fim'bl), *n.* [< MD. *fimel*, "cannabis brevior," i. e., the smaller sort of hemp, male hemp, teased hemp or flax, < *fimelen*, tease flax, hemp, or wool (D. *fijmelen*, card), prob. the same word as *fimelen*, *fijmelen*, *femelen*, move quickly, move the fingers quickly, play, trifle, etc., = E. *fimble*[1], *v.* Hence G. *fimmel*, also *femmel*, *femel*, fimble-hemp, *fimmeln*, pick fimble-hemp; F. dial. *fémeler*, pick fimble-hemp, *fémelés*, fimble-hemp. The larger sort of hemp is really female, but is popularly regarded as male, and hence called *carl-hemp*, q. v.; hence the name *fimble* for the smaller sort has been regarded as a corruption of *female* and explained accordingly.] The male plants of hemp, which, being soonest ripe, are picked out by hand from among the female, which are left to ripen their seed.

fimble-hemp (fim'bl-hemp), *n.* [= G. *fimmelhanf;* as *fimble*[2] + *hemp.*] Same as *fimble*[2].

The first season for pulling the hemp is usually about the middle of August, when they begin to pull what they call the *fimble hemp*, which is the male hemp.
Miller, Gardener's Dict.

fimbria (fim'bri-ă), *n.;* pl. *fimbriæ* (-ē). [= Pg. It. *fimbria*, < LL. *fimbria*, sing., a border, L. *fimbriæ*, pl., fringe, fibrous part, threads, prob. a nasalized deriv. of *fibra*, a thread, fiber: see *fiber*[1].] **1.** In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, one of the parts or processes which collectively make a fringe; a fringing filament, fibril, or filum. — **2.** *pl.* A set of fringing processes; a fringe. Specifically — (*a*) In *anat.*: (1) The fringed extremity of a Fallopian tube. (2) A narrow band of white fibers running along the median concave side of the hippocampus major. It is a continuation of the pillars of the fornix. Also called *tænia hippocampi* and *corpus fimbriatum*. (*b*) In *entom.*, an irregular fringe of hairs on any margin or on the antennæ; specifically, the ciliated hairs on the end of the abdomen, seen in *Andrena* and other bees. (*c*) In *bot.*, a dissected, fringe-like border; in mosses, the peristome.

3. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of mollusks.

fimbrial (fim'bri-al), *a.* [< *fimbria* + *-al.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a fimbria. — **2.** Of or pertaining to the fimbriæ of the brain. — **Fimbrial fissure,** in *anat.*, a distinct and apparently constant depressed line between the fasciola and the fimbriæ, thus coinciding with the margin of the cinerea. It is not a true cortical fissure. *Wilder and Gage.*

Fimbriaria (fim-bri-ā'ri-ă), *n.* [NL., < L. *fimbriæ*, pl., fringe: see *fimbria.*] A genus of *Hepaticæ*, related to *Marchantia*, and differing in having the inner involucre split into from 8 to 16 pendent linear divisions.

fimbriate (fim'bri-āt), *a.* [= It. *fimbriato*, fringed, < L. *fimbriatus*, fibrous, fringed, < *fim-*

briæ, fringe: see *fimbria*.] **1.** In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, fringed; bordered with hairs or with filiform processes or laciniations. Also *fimbriated*.—**2.** In *her.*, same as *fimbriated*, 2.—**Fimbriate antennæ**, antennæ having a fringe of hairs on one or both sides.

Fimbriate Petals (*Dianthus caryophyllus*).

fimbriate (fim′bri-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fimbriated*, ppr. *fimbriating*. [< L. *fimbriatus*, pp.: see *fimbriate*, *a.*] To finish or decorate with a border of any kind, as a fringe, a hem, or a narrow stripe of different color from the rest of the surface.

Besides the divers tricking or dressing [of heraldic crosses], as piercing, voiding, *fimbriating*, &c., insomuch that crosses alone, as they are variously disguised, are enough to distinguish all the several families of gentlemen in England.
Fuller, Holy War, p. 271.

fimbriated (fim′bri-ā-ted), *p. a.* **1.** Fringed. Specifically—(*a*) In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, same as *fimbriate*, 1. (*b*) In *conch.*, an epithet applied to many of the murices or whelks having thin, elevated, fin-like processes on their shells, and to some cyclostomous land-shells which have like processes round the aperture. (*c*) In *ornith.*, applied to the toes of birds which have marginal fringes or lobes, as those of the coot, grebe, and phalarope, or a series of small horny processes, as those of grouse. (*d*) In *anat.*, applied (1) to the fringed extremity of the Fallopian tube, or oviduct of *Mammalia*, especially of the human female; (2) to the fimbriæ of the brain.

2. In *her.*: (*a*) Bordered or edged with a narrow band on all sides. Thus, a bend *fimbriated* or has the narrow gold edge at each end and running along the outline of the escutcheon as well as along the sides of the bend. (*b*) Less properly, edged along one side only, as the St. Patrick's saltier in the British union jack. Also *fimbriate* and *edged*.

The Union Flag shall be Azure, the Crosses Saltire of St. Andrew and St. Patrick quarterly per Saltire, counter-charged, argent and gules, the latter *fimbriated* of the second, surmounted by the Cross of St. George of the third, *fimbriated* as the Saltire.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 486.

Fesse fimbriated. See *fesse*.

fimbriation (fim-bri-ā′shọn), *n.* [< *fimbriate* + *-ion*.] **1.** The state or quality of being fimbriated; that which is fimbriated; a fringe or fringing. Specifically—**2.** In *her.*, a narrow edge or stripe following the outline of a bearing. See *fimbriated*, 2.—**3.** A fringe-like part; a single division or lobe of a fringe.

Fimbribranchia (fim-bri-brang′ki-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *fimbriæ*, pl., fringe, + Gr. *βράγχια*, gills.] In Hogg's system of *Amphibia*, the second tribe of the third order (*Manentibranchia*), characterized by fringed gills, and thus differing from the *Ramibranchia* or *Sirenidæ* and *Proteidæ*: proposed for the *Amphibichthyidæ* or *Lepidosirenidæ*, now recognized as fishes.

Fimbribranchiata (fim-bri-brang-ki-ā′tạ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *fimbribranchiate*.] A primary group of paguroid anomurous crustaceans characterized by phyllobranchiate gills, thus distinguished from the other types which are trichobranchiate. It is represented only by the family *Parapaguridæ*.

fimbribranchiate (fim-bri-brang′ki-āt), *a.* [As *Fimbribranchia* + *-ate*[1].] Of or relating to the *Fimbribranchiata*.

fimbricate (fim′bri-kāt), *a.* An erroneous form of *fimbriate*.

fimbrilla (fim-bril′ạ), *n.*; pl. *fimbrillæ* (-ē). [NL., dim. of L. *fimbria*, pl. *fimbriæ*, a fringe.] A single division or tooth of a minute fringe.

fimbrillate (fim-bril′āt), *a.* [< *fimbrilla* + *-ate*[1].] Bordered with fimbrillæ or a small fringe.

fimbrilliferous (fim-bri-lif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. as if **fimbrilla*, dim. of *fimbria*, pl. *fimbriæ*, a fringe, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, bearing fimbrillæ, as the receptacle of some composites.

fimet†, *n.* [ME. *fyme*, < OF. *fim*, *fime*, *fyme*, *fiem*, *fien*, *fian*, etc. (see *fiants*), < L. *fimus*, dung, dirt.] Dung.

Renewe the *fyme* oonys in the wike, or more, and lete it putrifie til al the blood be turned into watir.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 11.

fimetarious (fim-ẹ-tā′ri-us), *a.* [< L. *fimetum*, a dunghill, < *fimus*, dung: see *fiants*.] In *bot.*, growing on or amidst dung.

fin[1] (fin), *n.* [< ME. *finne*, *fynne*, < AS. *finn* = MD. *vinne*, D. *vin* = LG. *finne* (> G. *finne*) = OSw. *fina*, Sw. *finne*, *fena* = Dan. *finne*, fin, = L. *pinna*, fin. L. *pinna*, a fin, is rare; it is usually regarded as identical with *pinna* or *penna* (orig. different words, but used indiscriminately), a feather, wing, a feather on an arrow, an arrow, LL. *penna*, a pen, etc. The form *penna* was in OL. *pesna*, *petna*, the same, though with different suffix, as E. *feather*, q. v. See *pen*[2] and *pin*[1].] **1.** An extension from the body of an aquatic animal, which serves for propelling, steering, or balancing in the water, and is developed from various parts of the body, generally as an alate or wing-like organ; a pinna. (*a*) In fishes there are unpaired or vertical and paired or horizontal fins. The former are dorsal, anal, or caudal. The paired fins are pectoral and ventral, the former homologous with the anterior member or manus (hand) of terrestrial vertebrates, the latter homologous with the posterior member or pes (foot). The relations of the spinous and soft portions of the dorsal and anal fins, and the position and structure of the ventral fins, as well as various other modifications of all the fins, have been much utilized for the classification and discrimination of groups in ichthyology. The names of the fins are commonly abbreviated A., C., D., P., V., as in the accompanying figure. In the lower fishes the fins are sustained in an erect position by numerous filamentary or slender rods (actinotrichia), but in the typical fishes there is a growing together of the actinotrichia into special rays or spines. In various forms (*Nematognathi*, *Salmonidæ*, etc.) there is likewise a pocket-like sac or ridge on the hinder part of the back, generally consisting of adipose matter and called an adipose fin. (*b*) In cetaceans and sirenians the caudal and (if present) the dorsal fins are simply extensions of integument and soft tissues without any skeletal framework, while the pectorals are homologous with the anterior limbs of quadrupeds, having the same bones concealed in the outgrown integument; but there are no outward indications of hind limbs as fins. (*c*) In seals and other aquatic carnivorous mammals the fore and hind limbs, more or less involved in the common integument, constitute fins or flippers. (*d*) In various aquatic reptiles there are fins like those of cetaceans, being either tegumentous expansions or pectoral limbs, or both; and pelvic limbs are also often present in the form of fins. (*e*) In aquatic batrachians, adult or larval, the tail is usually a fin, as that of the tadpole. (*f*) In birds the reduced and peculiarly modified wings of penguins constitute fins. (*g*) In numberless invertebrates some extended or expanded part or organ of the body, of no determinate homology, serves as a swimming-organ, and so constitutes a fin, as the expansion of the foot of a pteropod. See *pinna*, *flipper*.

Fins of Common Perch.

D, first dorsal; *D′*, second dorsal; *P*, pectoral; *V*, ventral; *A*, anal; *C*, caudal.

Vche fysch to the flod that *fynne* couthe nate [use].
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 531.

The bright-eyed perch with *fins* of Tyrian dye.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 142.

The pectorals or side *fins* of a whale are called *fins*, in contradistinction to the flukes, or caudal *fin*.
C. M. Scammon, Marine Mammals, p. 310, Glossary.

The principal organ of motion [in fishes] is the tail; the dorsal and ventral *fins* apparently serve to balance the fish, and the pectorals to arrest its progress when required.
Eng. Cyclopædia.

2. In *sporting*, a general term for *fish*, as in the phrase "*fin*, fur, and feather."—**3.** Something resembling a fin. (*a*) A fin-like organ or attachment, or one appearing or used like a fin; in slang language, the hand.

The *fins* of her eyelids look most teeming blue.
Webster, Duchess of Malfi, ii. 1.

(*b*) The sharp plate in the colter of a plow. (*c*) In *molding*, a thin projection on the surface of a casting, caused by the imperfect approximation of two molding-boxes, containing each a part of the mold. The fin is formed by the metal running in between the two parting surfaces. (*d*) In *com.*, a blade of whalebone. (*e*) A slip inserted longitudinally into a shaft or arbor, and left projecting so as to form a guide for an object which may slip upon it, but not rotate. *E. H. Knight*. (*f*) A tongue on the edge of a board. *E. H. Knight*.—**Abdominal, adipose, anal, caudal, dorsal, lateral, pectoral, ventral, vertical**, etc., **fin**. See the adjectives, and def. 1.—**Fin of the eye**†, the eyelid.

Ride at the ring till the *finne of his eyes* looke as blew as the welkin. *Marston and Webster*, Malcontent, i. 3.

fin[1] (fin), *v.*; pret. and pp. *finned*, ppr. *finning*. [< *fin*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To carve or cut up, as a fish.

Fynne that cheuen [chub].
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

II. *intrans.* To fin out: as, a *finning* whale.—**To fin out**, to die: said of a whale when it turns on its back and rolls from side to side, splashing the water with its fins, indicating that death is about to occur.

fin[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *fine*[1].

fin[3]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *fine*[2].

fin[4] (fin), *v.* A dialectal variant of *find*.

Fin[5], *n.* See *Finn*.

finable[1] (fī′nạ-bl), *a.* [< *fine*[1], *v.*, + *-able*.] Subject to a fine or penalty: as, a *finable* offense; persons are *finable* for certain acts.

And if he then confesse the treueth, & al that he shall be examined of and knoweth in that behalfe: that then the same offences of hunting by him done be against the king but trespasse *finable*.
Rastall, Statutes, fol. 170, Stat. of Hen. VII., vii.

If jurymen, after sworn, eat and drink, . . . they are *finable*. *Tomlins*, Law Dict.

finable[2] (fī′nạ-bl), *a.* [< *fine*[2], *v.*, + *-able*.] Capable of being refined, clarified, or purified.

finably†, *adv.* [ME., also *fynably*; < *fine*[1] + *-able* + *-ly*[2]. Cf. *finally*.] At the end; finally.

Than they sent out spyes to seke hym & *fynably* he was founde in his owne cyte called Aramathya.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

final (fī′nal), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *final*, < OF. *final*, F. *final* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *final* = It. *finale*, < LL. *finalis*, of or relating to the end or to boundaries, < L. *finis*, end: see *fine*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the end or conclusion; ultimate; conclusive; last: as, the *final* issue or event of things; a *final* effort.

There be many examples where sea-fights have been *final* to the war. *Bacon*, Kingdoms and Estates.

Oh, yet we trust that somehow good
Will be the *final* goal of ill.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, liv.

The *final* touch was given to the cupola at the intersection of nave and transept.
C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 125.

2. Respecting the end or object to be gained; having regard to the purpose or ultimate end in view. See *cause*, 1.

We nobly take the high priori road,
And reason downward, till we doubt of God; . . .
Or, at one bound, o'erleaping all his laws,
Make God man's image, man the *final* cause.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 478.

Thus we necessarily include, in our idea of organization, the notion of an end, a purpose, a design: or, to use another phrase, a *final* cause. *Whewell*.

3. In *law*: (*a*) Precluding further controversy on the questions passed upon: as, a statute declaring that the decision of a specified court shall be *final*.

The scripture only can be the *final* judge or rule in matters of religion. *Milton*, Civil Power.

(*b*) Precluding further controversy on the questions passed upon, except by way of appeal: as, a *final* accounting by an executor or administrator—that is, an account which has been adjudicated after hearing, or opportunity for objections, as distinguished from a voluntary or unadjudicated account. (*c*) Determining completely the rights of the parties, so that no further decision upon the merits of the issues is necessary: as, a *final* judgment or decree—that is, one that is ready for execution, or for review by an appellate court, as distinguished from an interlocutory judgment or decree, or one that is preliminary to a further hearing and decision on details, before its execution or review by appeal.—**Final close**, in *music*, a concluding cadence.—**Final diameter**. See *tactical diameter*, under *diameter*.—**For final**†, finally. *Chaucer*.—**Syn.** *Final*, *Eventual*, *Ultimate*, *Conclusive*. *Final*, coming at the end or at last, marks mainly the circumstance of being the last or at the last. *Eventual* has reference rather more to the outcome of events. *Ultimate* is like *eventual* in that respect: an *ultimate* object is that to which all one's actions tend as their aim and crowning point; in this sense it is a sort of superlative, with *ulterior* as the corresponding comparative. *Conclusive*, like *decisive*, is active; it means *final* by closing or settling, putting a stop to any further question or procedure: as, a *conclusive* argument, step, decision.

Yet despair not of his *final* pardon.
Milton, S. A., l. 1171.

The superficial observer . . . may regard the multiplication of States, with their different local interests, as an alarming source of dissension, threatening *eventual* destruction in the republic. *Everett*, Orations, I. 199.

Many actions apt to procure fame are not conducive to this our *ultimate* happiness. *Addison*.

This objection . . . will not be found by any means so . . . *conclusive* as at first sight it seems.
Hobbes, Life, p. 27.

II. *n.* That which is last; that which forms an end or termination; specifically, in *Gregorian music*, the tone in each mode with which melodies must end: in authentic modes the lowest tone, and in plagal modes the fourth tone from the bottom. The final corresponds in part to the modern key-note or tonic.

The intervals of each "mode" are derived from a fundamental sound, called its *final*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 169.

finale (fē-nä′le), *n.* [It., < *finale*, a., final, last, < L. *finalis*: see *final*.] **1.** In *music*: (*a*) The concluding section of a piece in rondo form, or of an act of a dramatic work, like an opera, especially if so managed as to produce an impressive climax. Operatic finales are usually concerted pieces for several soloists and a chorus.

In the *finale* to Mozart's so-called Jupiter Symphony every conceivable contrapuntal resource is employed.
Grove, Dict. Music, I. 523.

(*b*) The last piece on a program, as of a concert.—**2.** The last part, piece, or scene in any public performance or exhibition; any concluding act or performance.

It was arranged that the two horsemen should first occupy the arena, . . . that Glaucus and the lion should next perform their part in the bloody spectacle, and the tiger and the Nazarene be the grand *finale*.
Bulwer, Last Days of Pompeii, v. 2.

finality (fī-nal′i-ti), *n.* [< LL. *finalita(t-)s*, the being last, < L. *finalis*, last: see *final*.] **1.** The quality or state of being final; the state of being settled or finally arranged; completion; conclusion.

Now, fellow-citizens, I view the *finality* of the Compromise as necessary to the peace and preservation of the Union. *J. Buchanan*, in Curtis, II. 65.

Impatient of *finality*, we make each goal, when reached, a starting-point for further quest.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. 26.

It is a grave question whether in one art at least *finality* has not been achieved. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 369.

2. In *philos.*, the doctrine that nothing exists or was made except for a determinate end; the doctrine of final causes.

But the very best explanation is imperfect if we refuse to restrict ourselves within the limits of scientific *finality*, and demand a cause of the cause, an origin of the origin.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 5.

3. That which is final or last; a final act or result; an absolute conclusion or determination: as, to reach a *finality* in a negotiation; this offer is a *finality*.

finally (fī′nal-i), *adv.* [< ME. *fynally*; < *final* + *-ly*².] **1.** At the end or conclusion; ultimately; at last; lastly: as, he *finally* submitted.

Fynally thei accordeden to Melechnasser, that Guytoga had put in Prisoun at Mountrivalle.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 38.

Finally, brethren, farewell. 2 Cor. xiii. 11.

Lastly and *finally*, mine host of the Garter.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 1.

His [Clive's] first attachments . . . were to Mr. Fox: at a later period he was attracted by the genius . . . of Mr. Pitt: but *finally* he connected himself in the closest manner with George Grenville. *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

2. Completely; beyond recovery.

What gode thai wold gyffe to the gret harmes,
To affirme hit as fast, *fynally* for euer.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11470.

The enemy was *finally* exterminated. *Sir J. Davies.*

finance (fi-nans′ or fī′nans), *n.* [< ME. *finaunce, fynaunce*, fine, forfeit, ransom (= D. *financie, finantie* = G. *finanz* = Dan. Sw. *finans*, usually in pl., finances), < OF. *finance*, pl. *finances*, wealth, substance, revenue, extraordinary levies, F. *finance*, cash, ready money, finance, pl. *finances*, finances, money matters, = Pr. *finansa* = OSp. *finanza* = Pg. *finança* = It. *finanza*, quittance, pl. *finanze*, finance, revenue, < ML. *financia*, a money payment, money, < *finare*, pay a fine or tax (> It. *finare*, end, quit, discharge, = OF. *finer*, pay), < ML. *finis*, a payment in settlement, a fine, tax: see *fine*¹, *n.*] **1**†. A fine; forfeit; ransom.

I am your presoner thys instance,
In your haudes take at thys iournay, lo!
I you here besech to make ordinance,
In such wyse I may be put to *finance*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1853.

2. *pl.* Revenue; funds in the treasury, or accruing to it; resources of money: as, the *finances* of the government were in a low condition.

All the *finances* or revenues of the imperial crown.
Bacon, Office of Alienations.

3. *pl.* The income or resources of an individual. [Colloq.]

These, and a few less defensible fancies,
Brought the Knight to the end of his slender *finances*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 34.

4. The science of monetary business or affairs; the system by which the income of a nation, state, or corporation is raised and administered; pecuniary management in general: as, the study of political economy and *finance*; the system of *finance* pursued by an administration, or a bank, corporation, or other company.

I hope, however, he will not rely too much on the fertility of Lord North's genius for *finance*. *Junius*, Letters, i.

Of the fifty poets whose lives Johnson has written, Montague and Prior were the only two who were distinguished by an intimate knowledge of trade and *finance*.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

Minister of finance, in the countries of continental Europe, a cabinet officer who has the general direction of the public finance of the country and the supervision of the budget in the legislative body. Similar functions are exercised in Great Britain nominally by the First Lord of the Treasury, but really by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and in the United States by the Secretary of the Treasury.

finance (fi-nans′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *financed*, ppr. *financing*. [= F. *financer*, advance money; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* To conduct financial operations; manage finances in either a public or a private capacity: often used in a derogatory sense.

Those millions you have heaped together with your *financing* work. *Carlyle*, in Froude, II. 384.

II. *trans.* To manage financially; be financier for; furnish with finances or money.

Sir Solomon Medina *financed* the commissariat in the duke of Marlborough's campaigns. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 684.

How these Western railways, running through a poor country, are to pay the different companies who *finance* them, construct them, stock them, issue first preferences on them, and water their shares, is a branch of business not given to every fellow to understand.
W. Shepherd, Prairie Experiences, p. 264.

Indeed, this naturally leads me to say a word or two about the manner in which the institution was *financed*.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 23.

financial (fi-nan′shal), *a.* [= D. *financiëel* = G. *finanziell* = Dan. Sw. *finansiel*; as *finance* + *-i-al*.] Pertaining to finance or to revenue; pertaining or relating to money matters: as, *financial* operations.

Godolphin, . . . whose *financial* skill had been greatly missed during the summer, was brought back to the Treasury. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xvi.

The revenue from all sources, including loans, for the *financial* year ending on the 30th of June, 1861, was $86,-835,900.27. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 168.

financially (fi-nan′shal-i), *adv.* In relation to finances; in respect to funds.

I consider, therefore, the stopping of the distillery, œconomically, *financially*, commercially, . . . as a measure rather well meant than well considered. *Burke*, Scarcity.

financier (fin-an- or fī-nan-sēr′), *n.* [Formerly sometimes written *financeer*; < F. *financier* (Sp. *financiero* = Pg. *financeiro* = It. *finanziere*), a financier, moneyed man, < *finance*, finance: see *finance*.] **1.** An officer who is intrusted with the control of financial interests; one who regulates or manages the public revenues.

The most judicious tax which a *financier* could devise would excite murmurs if it were called the Ship money.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxiii.

2. One skilled in financial operations, whether public, corporate, or individual; one who understands money matters.

Sidney, lord, and subsequently earl Godolphin, next to Halifax the most experienced *financier* of the age, was, on the advice of Marlborough, appointed lord treasurer.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 68.

3. In France, formerly, a receiver or farmer of the public revenues.

financier (fin-an- or fī-nan-sēr′), *v.* [Formerly also written *financeer*; < *financier*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To conduct financial operations; act as a financier; finance; in a derogatory sense, to engage in financial scheming or irregular pecuniary transactions.

II. *trans.* To act as financier for; manage or contrive ways and means for; finance.

financiering (fin-an- or fī-nan-sēr′ing), *n.* The management of financial operations.

In 1836 the political circumstances of the country were in general ill calculated to evolve sound or even careful *financiering*. *The American*, VII. 164.

There is no reason to expect a change of policy until the dangers which lie in surplus *financiering* are clearly apprehended. *New Princeton Rev.*, V. 79.

finary, *n.* See *finery*².

finback (fin′bak), *n.* A finner or fin-whale.

finback-calf (fin′bak-käf), *n.* A whalers' name for the sharp-headed finner, *Balænoptera davidsoni*. Also called *young finback*. [Pacific coast, U. S.]

finch¹ (finch), *n.* [< ME. *finch, fynch*, < AS. *finc* = D. *vink* = MLG. *vink, vinke* = OHG. *fincho*, MHG. G. *finke, fink* = Sw. *fink* = Dan. *finke*, a finch, = W. *pinc*, a chaffinch. From the Celtic form repr. by W. *pinc* are prob. E. dial. and Sc. *pink*, and F. *pinson* = Sp. *pinchon, pinzon* = It. *pincione*, in ML. *pincio(n-)*. A third E. form is *spink*, q. v. Similar forms appear in Bret. *pint, tint*, Slov. *penika*, Bohem. *penkava, penice*, Slovak. *pinka, penkava*, Russ. *pienka*, hedge-sparrow, warbler (which see), Esthonian *wink*, etc., finch (the chaffinch being common throughout the whole of Europe), all prob. in imitation of the call-note (which is thought to sound like "fink" or "pink") of the male chaffinch. The word occurs chiefly with a distinctive epithet: see phrase names below, and the compounds *bullfinch, chaffinch, goldfinch, greenfinch, hawfinch, mountain-finch*, etc.] **1.** The chaffinch; any bird of the genus *Fringilla* or family *Fringillidæ*, of which the species are very numerous; a bunting, sparrow, grosbeak, etc. See *Fringillidæ*.

The *finch*, the sparrow, and the lark,
The plain-song cuckoo gray.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 1 (song).

They sang, as blythe as *finches* sing,
That flutter loose on golden wing.
Cowper, The Faithful Bird.

2. Any small conirostral oscine passerine bird, as of the family *Ploceidæ* or *Tanagridæ*; a weaver-bird or tanager. — **3.** Loosely, in composition, some other small bird, as the fallow-*finch*. — **Angola finch**, a kind of serin finch, *Serinus angolensis*. *Latham*, 1783. — **Bell's finch**, *Amphispiza belli*, of western parts of the United States: named for J. G. *Bell*, a noted taxidermist of New York. — **Black-and-orange finch**, *Melophus melanicterus*, a crested bunting of Asia. *Latham*, 1783. — **Black-faced finch**, a South American crested finch, *Coryphospingus cristatus*. — **Black-throated finch**, *Amphispiza bilineata*, of the western parts of the United States. — **Blanding's finch**, *Pipilo chlorurus*, of the western parts of the United States. Also called *green-tailed sparrow*. — **Bramble-finch**. Same as *brambling*. — **Brisk finch**, the chaffinch. [Local, Eng.] — **Bud-finch**, the bullfinch. Also *bud-bird, bud-picker*. — **Cardinal-finch**. Same as *cardinal-bird*. — **Cassin's finch**. (*a*) A kind of purple finch, *Carpodacus cassini*, closely resembling the common species, but larger, inhabiting southwestern parts of the United States: named for the famous ornithologist John *Cassin*, of Philadelphia. (*b*) *Peucæa cassini*, a kind of summer finch of southwestern parts of the United States: named for the same. — **Cherry-finch**, the hawfinch, *Coccothraustes vulgaris*: from its fondness for cherry-pits. — **Chinese finch**, a kind of green finch, *Ligurinus sinica*. *Latham*, 1783. — **Cinereous finch**, the large gray song-sparrow of the Aleutian islands and other parts of Alaska, *Melospiza cinerea*. *Latham*, 1783; *Pennant*, 1785. — **Citril-finch**. Same as *citril*. *Latham*, 1783. — **Copper finch**, the chaffinch: so called from the chestnut color of the breast. [Devonshire and Cornwall, Eng.] — **Crimson finch**. Same as *purple finch*. *Coues*. — **Crimson-fronted finch**. Same as *house-finch*. — **Crimson-headed finch**, the common purple finch of Europe and Asia, *Carpodacus erythrinus*. *Latham*, 1789. — **Fasciated finch**, the common song-sparrow of the United States, *Melospiza melodia* or *M. fasciata*: a name given by Latham in 1783. — **Fox-finch**, the fox-sparrow (which see). See also *Passerella*. — **Gold finch**. (*a*) See *goldfinch*. (*b*) The yellow-hammer. [Local, Eng.] — **Grass-finch**, the bay-winged bunting, *Poœcetes gramineus*; the vesper-bird, one of the commonest sparrows of the United States. — **Green finch**. (*a*) See *greenfinch*. (*b*) The Texas sparrow, *Embernagra rufovirgata*. See *Embernagra*. — **Harris's finch**, *Zonotrichia querula*, the hooded crown-sparrow, of interior parts of the United States and British America. — **Horse-finch**, the chaffinch. [Local, Eng.] — **House-finch**, the burion or crimson-fronted purple finch, *Carpodacus frontalis*: so called from its domesticity in New Mexico, Arizona, and California. — **Indigo-finch**. Same as *indigo-bird*. — **Lapland finch**, the longspur, *Centrophanes lapponicus*. *Latham*, 1783. — **Lark-finch**, the lark-sparrow, *Chondestes grammica*. See *Chondestes*. — **Lazuli-finch**, a kind of painted finch, *Passerina amœna*. See *lazuli*. — **Lesser pied mountain-finch**, the snow-bunting, *Plectrophanes nivalis*. — **Lincoln's finch**, *Melospiza lincolni*, closely related to the song-sparrow and swamp-sparrow, of plain spotted and streaked coloration with a buff band across the breast, found nearly all over North America: named for one Robert *Lincoln*, sometime a companion of Audubon. — **Linnet-finch**, the linnet, *Linota cannabina*. — **Long-tailed finch**, *Emberizoides macrura*. See *Emberizoides*. — **Maze-finch**, the chaffinch. [Cornwall, Eng.] — **Mountain-finch**. (*a*) The brambling. (*b*†) A misnomer of the Canadian sparrow or tree-sparrow, *Spizella monticola*. *Latham*, 1783. — **Painted finch**, one of the several species of the genus *Passerina* or *Cyanospiza*, the nonpareil, the indigo-bird, or the lazuli-finch: so called from the brilliant and varied colors. All are American, and some are common birds of the United States, as the three named. See cut under *indigo-bird*. — **Pea-finch**, the chaffinch. [Local, Eng.] — **Pied finch**. (*a*) The chaffinch: so called from its variegated colors. [Local, Eng.] (*b*) The snow-bunting, *Plectrophanes nivalis*, in the plumage of winter, or of the female and young male. — **Pine-finch**. (*a*) The chaffinch. [Local, Eng.] (*b*) The pine-siskin, *Chrysomitris pinus*: so called from its fondness for the seeds of the pine. [U. S.] — **Purple finch**, a crimson finch; any member of the genus *Carpodacus* (which see), especially *C. purpureus*. The name is a misnomer, arising from the faulty coloring of a plate by Mark Catesby, 1731. Also called *purple bullfinch*. — **Red-breasted finch**†, the rose-breasted grosbeak. See *grosbeak*. *Latham; Pennant*. — **Red-headed finch**, a redpoll (which see); any species of the genus *Ægiothus*. — **Rose** or **rosy finch**, one of several species of the genus *Leucosticte* (which see), all of which have some of the feathers skirted with rose-red or crimson. The best-known is *L. tephrocotis*. Nearly all of them inhabit western parts of North America. — **Rufous-chinned finch**†, the black sparrow of Jamaica, *Loxigilla noctis*. *Latham*, 1783. — **Savanna-finch**, an old and disused name of the common yellow-winged sparrow or grasshopper-sparrow of the United States, *Coturniculus passerinus*: so called by Latham, 1783, after the name *savanna-bird* of Sloane, 1725. See cut under *Coturniculus*. — **Seaside finch**, one of the birds of the genus *Ammodromus*; specifically, *A. maritimus*, a common marsh-sparrow of the Atlantic coast of the United States. — **Serin finch**. See *serin* and *Serinus*. — **Sharp-tailed finch**, a kind of seaside finch, *Ammodromus caudacutus*, common along the Atlantic coast of the United States, having acuminate tail-feathers. — **Storm-finch**, the stormy petrel, *Procellaria pelagica*: an old local (British) name and book-name. — **Strasburg finch**, the linnet, *Linota cannabina*. *Latham*, 1783. — **Summer finch**, one of several species of the American genus *Peucœa*, one of which was originally described as *Fringilla æstivalis*. They are common birds of southerly portions of the United States and of Mexico. — **Thistle-finch**, the goldfinch, *Carduelis elegans*. — **To pull a finch**†, to swindle an ignorant or unsuspecting person. Compare *to pluck a pigeon* (under *pigeon*).

Prively a *fynch* eek cowde he *pulle*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 652.

Tree-finch, the tree-sparrow, *Spizella monticola*. *Latham*, 1783. — **Twite-finch**. Same as *twite*. — **White finch**, the chaffinch: so called from the white bands on the wings. Also *whitewing*. [Local, Eng.] — **White-throated finch**, the white-throated sparrow, *Zonotrichia albicollis*. See *sparrow*. — **Yellow finch**, a kind of serin finch, *Serinus flaviventris*. Also called *Indian greenfinch*. *Latham*,

1783.—**Yellow-throated finch**, the common black-throated bunting of the United States, *Spiza americana*. *Latham*; *Pennant*. (See also *beech-finch*, *buckfinch*, *canary-finch*, *hawfinch*, etc.)

finch[2]†, *v.* An obsolete contracted form of *finish*.

fin-chain (fin′chān), *n.* In *whaling*, a heavy chain, about 15 feet long, with a large triangular loose link or ring at one end and a small ring at the other, used for raising the fin and the head of the first blanket-piece from a whale. Some fin-chains have a loose ring shackled to them for the blubber-hook.

finch-backed (finch′bakt), *a.* Striped or spotted on the back, as cattle: in allusion to the variegated plumage of the finch. [Prov. Eng.]

finched (fincht), *a.* [< *finch*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Same as *finch-backed*.

finch-falcon (finch′fâ″kn), *n.* See *falcon*.

finch-tanager (finch′tan″ā-jėr), *n.* One of the conirostral tanagers, such as those of the genus *Habia*.

finckle†, *n.* See *finkle*.

find (find), *v.*; pret. and pp. *found*, ppr. *finding*. [< ME. *finden* (pret. *fand*, *fond*, pl. *founde*, *founden*, pp. *founde*, *founden*), < AS. *findan* (pret. *fand*, pl. *funden*, pp. *funden*) = OS. *findan*, *fidhan* = OFries. *finda* = D. *vinden* = MLG. *vinden*, LG. *finnen* = OHG. *findan*, MHG. G. *finden* = Icel. *finna* = Sw. *finna* = Dan. *finde* = Goth. *finthan*, find. Connection with L. *petere*, seek after, go to, fall upon, is doubtful: see *compete*, *petition*. Remotely connected with *feeze*[1] and *fuss*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To discover by sight or feeling; come or light upon, either by seeking or unexpectedly; encounter or meet with for the first time.

The first Day next aftre, Men *fynden* in the Askes a Worm. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 48.

Which Seynt Elyne *fond* the Crosse at Jherusalem. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 10.

Phalec and Heber, as they wandred, *fand*
A huge high Pillar, which vpright did stand.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Columnes.

Oh that I knew where I might *find* him! that I might come even to his seat! Job xxiii. 3.

2. To discover by methodical means; ascertain or make out by systematic exploration, trial, or study: as, to *find* bottom by sounding; to *find* a bullet in a wound by probing; an effort to *find* the philosopher's stone; to *find* one's way in the dark; to *find* the answer to a problem.

If your leisure suffer it, I pray *find* whether I be in him [Mr. Fowler] still, and conserve me in his love. *Donne*, Letters, viii.

But in short, Mr. Coventry *found* a Customer, and they *found* means to get it [opium] ashore, while the Soldiers of the Fort were at dinner. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 166.

As I really think continually of such a journey, I name it now and then; though I don't *find* how to accomplish it. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 98.

3†. To discover the use of, or the way to make or use; invent; devise.

He *fond* tentes first, but if men lye.
Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, l. 154.

4. To discover or ascertain by experience; learn from observation or sensation: as, the climate was *found* to be unpropitious; to *find* a friend in a supposed enemy.

"I have," quod he, "*founde* yow bothe trew and kynde." *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1012.

Corah and his company . . . will be *found* to be the first assertors of this kind of Liberty that ever were in the world. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. vii.

I *find* a man may have a deal of valour in him, and not know it! *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iii. 4.

In Egypt, fish which have not scales are generally *found* to be unwholesome food. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 114, note.

We shall leave this abstract question, and look at the world as we *find* it. *Macaulay*, Gladstone on Church and State.

5. To succeed in attaining; gain by effort: as, to *find* leisure for a visit; to *find* safety in flight.

Take god hede to this matere,
And *fynd* to lerne it yff ȝe canne.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 52.

I will go sit and weep,
Till I can *find* occasion for revenge.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

6. To come to or into by natural causes or by force of circumstances; arrive at; reach: as, water *finds* its level; the picture *found* its way to the auction-room.

He past the foaming seas,
And *findes* the pleasant porte.
Gascoigne, Philomene (ed. Arber), p. 93.

Glorious deeds done to ambitious ends *find* reward answerable, not to their outward seeming, but to their inward ambition. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, viii.

None want a place, for all their centre *found*,
Hung to the goddess, and cohered around.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 77.

7. To detect; catch: commonly with *out*. See *to find out*, below.

They flattered me like a dog. . . . When the thunder would not peace at my bidding, there I *found* 'em, there I smelt 'em out. Go to, they are not men o' their words: they told me I was everything. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6.

The first time he is *found* in a lye, it should rather to be wondered at, as a monstrous thing in him, than reproved as an ordinary fault. *Locke*, Education, § 131.

8. In *law*, to determine after judicial inquiry: as, the jury *found* him guilty; to *find* a verdict for the plaintiff.

Make her grave straight; the crowner hath sate on her, and *finds* it christian burial. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

If we were cited at that tribunal of truth, we should be *found* guilty. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 194.

In behalf of the Nose it will quickly appear,
And your lordship, he said, will undoubtedly *find*,
That the Nose has had spectacles always in wear,
Which amounts to possession time out of mind.
Cowper, Report on an Adjudged Case.

9. To supply; provide; furnish: as, to *find* money or provisions for an expedition.

Now lak I good where with I shuld you *fynd*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1013.

Euery crafte havynge the name of pageant shullen *fynde* oon cresset yerly brennynge, to be born biforn the Bailies of the seid cite. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 408.

Our wages are sometimes a little in arrear—and not very great either—but fifty pounds a year, and *find* our own bags and bouquets. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 2.

10. To support; maintain; provide for: followed by the direct object of the person (often reflexive), with *in*, formerly also *with*, before the thing provided: as, to receive ten dollars a week and *find* one's self.

By housbondrye of such as God hire sente,
Sche *fond* hireself and eek hire doughtren two.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 9.

A poor layman, having a wife and twenty children, and not able to *find* them, etc. *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 76.

He that shall marry thee had better spend the poor remainder of his days in a dung-barge, for twopence a week, and *find* himself. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, iii. 1.

The state . . . promising for itself that all able-bodied men should be *found in* work. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 170.

11†. To compose; set in order; arrange.

He drew him to the fere,
And took a light, and *fond* his contenaunce,
As for to looke upon an old romaunce.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 980.

12. To reach home to; take the fancy of; appeal to the taste or liking of. [Colloq.]

A subtlety of perception in appreciating genius, and a generous enthusiasm for what *finds* him, are more characteristic of Lamb's criticism than width. *Athenæum*, No. 3154, p. 427.

Office found, in *law*. See *office*.—**To find bail, to find bones in, to find fault, to find in the heart.** See the nouns.—**To find one's account** in anything, to find it advantageous or profitable. [A Gallicism.]—**To find one's feet** or **legs**, to rise upon one's feet or legs; get or recover the use of them.

Well, sir, we must have you [an alleged cripple] *find your legs*. Sirrah beadle, whip him till he leap over that same stool. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

To find one's self. (*a*) To feel; fare in regard to ease or pain, health or sickness; do: as, how do you *find yourself* this morning? [Compare the equivalent German *wie befinden sie sich?*—a common formula.] (*b*) See def. 10.—**To find out**, to discover by search or observation; attain to a knowledge or understanding of; detect; solve; fathom.

Canst thou by searching *find out* God? Job xi. 7.

And what madness, what wickedness is it then, to pry curiously into those arcana of Providence, which we can never *find out*, and which were hidden from us on purpose that we might not *find* them *out*! *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xxii.

I have *found* him *out* a long time since. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 1.

He, however, who gains access to cabinets, soon *finds out* by what foolishness the world is governed. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 400.

To find the bean in the cake. See *bean*[1].

II. *intrans.* In *law*, to determine an issue after judicial inquiry; direct judgment on the merits or facts of a case: as, the jury *finds* for the plaintiff.

The case seeming doubtful to the jury, they judged it safest in case of life to *find* as they did. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 306.

find (find), *n.* [< *find*, *v.*] A discovery of something valuable; the thing found: as, a *find* in the gold-fields; *finds* of prehistoric tools. The use of *find* as a noun has become common only since its application in recent times to discoveries of archæological remains.

For the *finds* made in North America another epoch . . . has to be presumed. *Amer. Cyc.*, VII. 197.

Specimens were among the *find* of coins at High Wycombe in 1827. *Evans*, Coins of Ancient Britons, p. 78.

The Paris *Figaro* announces a *find* of letters by Beaumarchais. *The American*, VII. 220.

The tombs of Tanagra have yielded by far the richest *finds* of these [terra-cotta] figures, the specimens being very remarkable for their beauty. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 191.

The system of signals (probably by use of the antennæ) by which ants tell each other of a precious *find* is perhaps the most rudimentary type of language. *Science*, VII. 555.

findable (fin′da-bl), *a.* [< *find* + *-able*.] Capable of being found.

Such persons . . . have nothing more to be said of them *findable* by all my endevours. *Fuller*, Worthies, xxv.

A man's ideal
Is high in Heaven, and lodged with Plato's God,
Not *findable* here. *Tennyson*, The Sisters (No. 2).

finder (fin′dėr), *n.* [< ME. *finder*, *fynder* (= D. *vinder* = MLG. *vinder* = G. *finder* = Dan. *finder*); < *find* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which finds or discovers. Specifically—(*a*) One who finds or determines after search or inquiry.

We will bring the device to the bar, and crown thee for a *finder* of madmen. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4.

(*b*†) An inventor, deviser, or originator.

But Grekes seyn Pictagoras,
That he the firste *fynder* was
Of the arte [of music].
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 1168.

(*c*†) A poet.

A poet [Chaucer], . . . the first *finder* of our fair language. *Occleve*.

(*d*) In the customs, a searcher employed to discover goods imported or exported without paying custom. (*e*) A smaller telescope attached to a larger, for the purpose of finding an object more readily.

This instrument was mounted on the same set of axes with the twenty-eight inch Cassegrain mirror, as were also a *finder* of five inches aperture, and one of two inches. *Science*, III. 726.

Then by his *finder*, a little telescope set by the side of his large one and embracing a large field of view in the sky, he points the telescope aright. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 21.

(*f*) An extra lens or other device attached to a photographic camera for the purpose of showing on a small supplementary ground glass, or otherwise, the position of the picture in the field of the sensitized plate: used in cameras for making instantaneous pictures. (*g*) A microscopic slide divided by fine lines into a number of minute squares, used to locate exactly any point of especial interest in the field of the microscope. By noting the square which covers the point in question, the observer is enabled to bring it at once into view.

findfault† (find′fâlt), *n.* [< *find*, *v.*, + obj. *fault*.] A faultfinder.

We are the makers of manners, Kate; and the liberty that follows our places stops the mouths of all *find-faults*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2.

findfaulting† (find′fâl″ting), *a.* [< *findfault*; or rather a transposition of *faultfinding*.] Faultfinding.

She doth not set business back by unquiet branglings and *find-faulting* quarrels. *Whitlock*, Manners of Eng. People (1654), p. 347.

finding (fin′ding), *n.* [< ME. *finding* (= OHG. *findunga*, MHG. *vindung*, G. *findung*); verbal n. of *find*, *v.*] **1.** The act of discovering or ascertaining; discovery.

The most constant *finding*, in this analysis, relates to analgesia. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 402.

2. That which is found by observation or search; especially, in *law*, a statement of a conclusion arrived at by the judicial trial of an issue.

Go you the next way with your *findings* [a child]. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 3.

With the physiological machinery I am not concerned, except to say that I should welcome with humble thankfulness any kind of *finding* from a jury of physiologists, if it confined itself to physiology. *F. H. Bradley*, Mind, XIII. 28.

3†. That which is provided for one's support or maintenance; expense.

Thus this sweete clerk his tyme spente,
After his frendes *fyndyng* and his rente.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 34.

Yong gentlemen at their fryndes *fynding* in my lords house for the hoole yere. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. x.

4. *pl.* The tools, appliances, and materials which some workmen have to furnish in their employment, particularly those used by shoemakers; hence, in the United States, shoemakers' supplies in general, excepting leather: as, leather and *findings*.—**Distributive finding of the issue**, in *law*. See *distributive*.

finding-list (fin′ding-list), *n.* A list or catalogue of the books in a library without any description as to contents, date of publication, size of volume, etc.

finding-store (fin′ding-stōr), *n.* A shop where shoemakers' tools, appliances, etc., are sold: called in England a *grindery warehouse*. [U. S.]

findjan, fingian (fin′jan, fin′jian), *n.* A small, thin porcelain coffee-cup, almost semi-spherical in shape, used in Turkey and Egypt. It is placed in a holder called the *zarf* (which see).

The abbot and I, and another holy father, fraternised, and slapped each other on the back, and had another

glass or two, or rather cup, for coffee-cups of thin, old porcelain, called *fingians*, served us for wine-glasses.
R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 249.

findon-haddock, *n.* See *finnan-haddock*.

find-spot (find'spot), *n.* The locality of a find; the place where an object has been found: as, the *find-spot* of these coins is unknown. [Recent.]

When Gen. Cunningham was selecting specimens [of sculpture] in the Lahore Museum, to be photographed for the Vienna Exhibition, he complains that he could only ascertain the "*find spot*" of five or six out of the whole number — 500 or 600.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 170, note.

findy† (fin'di), *a.* [< ME. *findig*, *fundi*, heavy, weighty (of speech), < AS. **findig*, heavy ("*findig* corn," heavy corn — Lye, no reference); cf. *ge-findig* (*gefyndig*), capable; Dan. *fyndig*, emphatic, pithy, < *fynd*, emphasis, pith (of speech).] **1.** Heavy; full; solid; substantial.

A cold May and a windy
Makes the barn fat and *findy*. *Old proverb.*

2. Weighty; powerful.

Bidde we nu the holi gost that he . . . giue us swo *findige* speche, that the fewe word the we on ure bede seien, be cuthe alle halegen.
Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), II. 119.

fine[1] (fīn), *n.* [< ME. *fin*, *fyn*, end, the end of life, a payment in settlement, a fine, < OF. *fin*, F. *fin* = Pr. *fin*, *fi* = Sp. *fin* = Pg. *fim* = It. *fine*, < L. *finis*, limit, boundary, end, ML. also a payment in supplement, a fine, orig. **fidnis*, lit. a parting (hence edge, limit, end), < *findere* (√ *fid*), cleave, separate, = E. *bite*: see *bite*, and cf. *fent*, *fission*, *fissure*, etc., from the same ult. root. Hence ult. (from L. *finis*) *fine*[2], *fine*[3], *finite*, *finish*, etc.] **1**†. End; termination; conclusion.

The begynnyng is wel god, & also the *fyn*.
St. Edmund the Confessor, l. 203 (Early Eng. Poems, ed. Furnivall).

Thei that hadde ther-of the kepynge seide thei sholde no ferther passe till thei saugh to what *fyn* the bateile sholde drawe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 286.

He may . . . be there by the *fine* of Januarie or before.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 308.

All 's well that ends well; still the *fine* 's the crown;
Whate'er the course, the end is the renown.
Shak., All's Well, iv. 4.

As soon as they begin, they have their *fine*.
Middleton, Solomon Paraphrased, ii.

Specifically — **2**†. The end of life; death.

Seynt Thomas of ynde [India] thitherward cam
Also blyue as he myȝt gan,
And wolde haue ben at hure *fyne*
ȝif he myȝt haue come bi tyme.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 96.

Better I love thi lif than thi deth, and thow art come to thi *fin* that knowest thow well.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 629.

3†. In *old Eng. law*, a judicial proceeding, often fictitious, resorted to merely as a mode of conveyance of land. The persons concerned in the transfer were made parties to a fictitious action, in which the transferrer solemnly acknowledged the land to be the property of the transferee, thus by apparent compromise putting an end to the suit. It was used very commonly as a means of putting an end to an entail.

This fellow might be in 's time a great buyer of land, with his statutes, his recognizances, his *fines*, his double vouchers, his recoveries. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

Fines were a very ancient class of conveyances by matter of record, consisting of fictitious suits in the Court of Common Pleas, commenced and then compromised by leave of the Court. They were called *fines* because they put an end not only to the pretended suit, but also to all claims not made within a certain time.
N. and Q., 7th ser., I. 13.

4. In *feudal law*: (*a*) A final agreement between persons concerning lands or rents, or between the lord and his vassal prescribing the conditions on which the latter should hold his lands. [Rare.] (*b*) A sum of money paid by custom by a tenant to his lord, nominally as a gratuity, and distinct from rent. This custom belongs solely to feudal tenures and to those modified by the feudal law, as copyholds. Fines were paid usually at a transfer of the tenant's estate by alienation or succession, but sometimes on other occasions, as at the death of the lord.

Be thou the Liege, and I Lord Paramount,
I'll not exact hard *fines* (as men shall woont).
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

5. The exaction of a money payment as a punishment for an offense or a dereliction of any kind; a mulct: as, a *fine* for assault; the *fines* prescribed in the constitution of a society.

My blood for your rude brawls doth lie a-bleeding,
But I'll amerce you with so strong a *fine*
That you shall all repent the loss of mine.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 1.

There is a difference between amerciaments and *fines*: these [that is, the latter], as they are taken for punishments, are punishments certain, which grow expressly from some statute; but amerciaments are arbitrarily imposed by affeerors. *Blount*, Law Dict.

6. The sum of money so exacted.

But that also at length they unwillingly yielded unto: styling him in their submission by the title of "Protector and supreme Head of the English Church," and paying a lusty *fine*. *Strype*, Memorials, Hen. VIII., an. 1532.

7†. An agreement to do something, as in reparation or restitution; composition; atonement; penance.

That es at say, to make the *fin*
For sin and bring thaim of pin
To blis.
Eng. Metrical Homilies (ed. J. Small), p. 46.

Abolition of Fines and Recoveries Act, an English statute of 1833 (3 and 4 Wm. IV., c. 74) which abolished the system of transfer of land by fines and common recoveries, and substituted a simple deed in lieu thereof. — **Chirographer of fines.** See *chirographer*. — **Fine with proclamations**, a fine announced in open court by making proclamation four times in the term at which it was levied and four times in each of three succeeding terms. This practice was introduced to preclude the mischiefs that had resulted from secret fines. — **Foot of a fine**, in *old Eng. law*, the concluding part of the record of a fine in the Common Pleas: so called, it is supposed, not because it was the lower part of the document, but by misinterpretation (as if *pied*, foot) of the Norman French *la pees* (modern French *la paix*) — that is to say, the peace, or final concord or agreement, between the parties. — **In fine.** (*a*†) In the end; at last; finally.

Condemned persons haue a pillora-boord fastened about their neck, . . . which boord neither suffereth them well to eate or sleep, and *in fine* killeth them.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 441.

He sent me a challenge, mixt with some few braves, which I restored, and *in fine* we met.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.

(*b*) In conclusion; to conclude; to sum up.

His whole demeanor, *in fine*, was truly that of a great king. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 24.

Statute of Fines, an English statute of 1540, the effect of which was that a fine levied with proclamations, by a person of full age, would bar an entail.

fine[1] (fīn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fined*, ppr. *fining*. [< ME. *finen*, pay a fine: see *fine*[1], *n.* The lit. sense (expressed in ME. by *finisshen*, *finchen*: see *finish*) appears in OF. *finir*, *finer*, F. *finir*, etc., < L. *finire*, end: see *finish*.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To bring to an end.

Time's office is to *fine* the hate of foes.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 936.

2. To subject to a pecuniary penalty; set a fine upon, as by judgment of a court or by any competent authority; punish by fine: as, jurors are *fined* for non-attendance; absent members are *fined*.

The nobles hath he *fin'd*
For ancient quarrels, and quite lost their hearts.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 1.

Now they *Fine* men ten times more than they are worth.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 50.

3†. To pay by way of fine or fee.

The Londoners *fined*, in the fifth year of Stephen's reign, a hundred marks of silver, that they might have sheriffs of their own choosing. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, I. 26.

4†. To pledge; pawn.

What means this, herald? know'st thou not
That I have *fin'd* these bones of mine for ransom?
Com'st thou again for ransom? *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 7.

5†. To condemn; pronounce judgment against.

Condemn the fault, and not the actor of it? . . .
Mine were the very cipher of a function
To *fine* the faults, whose fine stands in record,
And let go by the actor. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 2.

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To come to an end; end; cease.

Hire sorege [sorrows] ne hire pine
Ne miȝte neure *fine*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 262.

Then wold they never *fine*
To don of gentillesse the faire office.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 280.

2. To pay a fine; procure acknowledgment of one's right or claim by pecuniary compensation. [Rare.]

In England women, and even men, simply as tenants in chief, and not as wards, *fined* to the crown for leave to marry whom they would, or not to be compelled to marry other. *Hallam*, Middle Ages, II.

fine[2] (fīn), *a.* [< ME. *fin*, *fyn*, *fine* = D. *fijn* = MLG. *fīn*, *phīn* = MHG. *vīn*, *fīn*, G. *fein* = Icel. *fínn* = Sw. *fin* = Dan. *fin*, < OF. *fin* = Pr. *fin* = Sp. Pg. It. *fino*, fine, minute, exact (ML. *finus*, fine, pure, perfect), prob. (with shifting of accent and contraction) < L. *finītus*, lit. finished (used as an adj. by Cicero, of words, well rounded), pp. of *finire*, limit, bound, define, terminate, finish, < *finis*, a limit, end: see *fine*[1], and cf. *finite*, *finish*.] **1.** In general, finished; consummate; perfect in form or quality; polished, adroit, in manner or action; delicate, slender, minute, thin, rare, in size, proportion, or consistence: opposed to *coarse*, *gross*, *crude*, *rough*, *unfinished*, etc. [*Fine*, owing to its very general primary sense ('finished'), and to the wide range in literary and colloquial use of its particular applications, has assumed a great variety of shades of meaning. Like *nice*, it is much used colloquially as a mere token of approval, without precise significance. Like that also, especially with reference to persons or their doings, it is often used ironically or derisively in an inverted sense: as, a *fine* gentleman, for an ostentatious pretender; *fine* writing, for a showy and pretentious style; *fine* words, for plausible or deceitful address, as in the homely adage, "*Fine* words butter no parsnips"; that is a *fine* scheme.] Specifically — **2.** Excellent or perfect in form, style, or aspect; beautiful; attractive; showy: as, a man of *fine* appearance; a *fine* horse; a *fine* house or landscape; a *fine* display of flags.

Fine pictures suit in frames as *fine*,
Consistencie's a jewell.
Jolly Robyn Roughhead (ballad, 1754).

He seems unconscious that his features are *fine*, that they have a Southern symmetry, clearness, regularity in their chiseling. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, ii.

3. Exquisite or elegant in manner, action, appearance, or use; making or constituting an attractive or imposing display; aiming to please; pleasing; gratifying: as, a *fine* lady or gentleman; *fine* feathers make *fine* birds; *fine* clothes or furniture.

He was aware of a brave young man,
As *fine* as *fine* might be.
Robin Hood and Allin A Dale (Child's Ballads, V. 279).

I will unto Venice,
To buy apparel 'gainst the wedding day. . . .
I will be sure my Katharine shall be *fine*.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

By a *fine* gentleman I mean a man completely qualified as well for the service and good, as for the ornament and delight of society. *Steele*, Guardian, No. 34.

One that thinkes the grauest Cassocke the best Scholler; and the best Clothes the *finest* man.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Vulgar-spirited Man.

There, with eyes reverentially fixed on Burke, appeared the *finest* gentleman of the age, . . . the chivalrous, the high-souled Windham. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

Woman is *fine* for her own satisfaction alone. No man will admire her the more, no woman will like her the better for it. *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, p. 54.

4. Perfect or excellent in kind; suitable or admirable in character or quality; very fit or proper; superior: as, *fine* roads; *fine* weather; *fine* sport; a *fine* entertainment.

I knowe youre hertes *fin* and trewe, and that ye wolde in nothinge a-gein me not erre. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 616.

We can show you as *fine* rivers, and as clear from wood or any other incumbrance to hinder an angler, as any you ever saw. *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 224.

The walks are shaded with Orange Trees, of a large spreading size, and all of so *fine* a growth both for stem and head, that one cannot imagine anything more perfect in this kind. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 40.

The hermit . . .
Told him that her *fine* care had saved his life.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

[Used in Great Britain of any weather not actually stormy.

The following morning was gloomy but *fine*, and after breakfast the vicar and Elsmere started off.
Mrs. H. Ward, Robert Elsmere, ix.]

5. Of exquisite quality; refined; choice; elegant; delicate; dainty: as, a *fine* compliment; a *fine* wine; *fine* workmanship; *fine* texture; *fine* manners.

Re-enter Ariel, like a water-nymph.
Pro. *Fine* apparition! *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

Recommended by the charm
Of *fine* demeanour. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, vi.

Plenty of *fine* words had been bestowed, which might or might not have meaning. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, III. 47.

But his [Emerson's] special, constitutional word is *fine*, meaning something like dainty, as Shakspeare uses it — "my dainty Ariel," "*fine* Ariel."
O. W. Holmes, Emerson, p. 405.

He gratified them with occasional . . . *fine* writing.
M. Arnold.

6. Attracting pleased or interested attention; admirable; notable; remarkable; striking: often ironical: as, some *fine* day you will discover your mistake.

What did you mean by that same handkerchief you gave me even now? I was a *fine* fool to take it.
Shak., Othello, iv. 1.

That same knave, Ford, her husband, hath the *finest* mad devil of jealousy in him . . . that ever governed frenzy. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 1.

At what a *fine* pass is the Kingdom, that must depend in greatest exigencies upon the fantasie of a Kings reason, be hee wise or foole. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xi.

Of course I admit that there is something *fine* in the contempt or indifference he seems to have for anything that may happen to him in this world.
W. Black, In Far Lochaber, xxiv.

"You are going to Harborough yourself, I suppose?" asks Peggy. . . . "How can I tell? Do I ever know where I may drift to? I may wake up there some *fine* morning."
R. Broughton, Doctor Cupid, xv.

7. Expert in knowledge or action; accomplished; skilled or skilful; adroit; apt; handy:

as, a *fine* actor or musician; a *fine* scholar or workman.

There come with this kyng a coynt mon of shappe,
ffellist in fight, and a *fyn* archer.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7715.

Where shall I find one that can steal well? O, for a *fine* thief, of the age of two-and-twenty, or thereabout!
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3.

Let me tell you, I have, which I will show to you, an artificial minnow, that will catch a trout as well as an artificial fly; and it was made by a handsome woman that had a *fine* hand, and a live minnow lying by her.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 94.

8. Delicate in perception or feeling; nicely discriminating; acutely susceptible to impressions: as, a *fine* wit; a *fine* taste; a *fine* sense of color.

For hadde neuere frek [man] *fyn* wit the faith to dispute
Ne man myghte haue no merit ther-of, myghte hit be proued.
Piers Plowman (C), xii. 149.

And fitted fables for your *finer* ears,
Although at first he scarce could hit the bore.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, Prol.

The spider's touch, how exquisitely *fine!*
Feels at each thread, and lives along the line.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 217.

A certain *fine* temper of being was now not brought out in full relief. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, vii.

You shake your head. A random string
Your *finer* female sense offends.
Tennyson, Day-Dream, L'Envoi.

9. Minutely precise or exact; subtle: as, a *fine* distinction; a *fine* point in an argument.

We should do the Church of God small benefit by disputing with them [the Church of Rome] according unto the *finest* points of their dark conveyances.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 7.

Thou art too *fine* in thy evidence. *Shak.*, All's Well, v. 3.

The detection of impurities in the air is . . . of the utmost importance, and it is only by the *finest* methods that they can be ascertained in small quantities of air.
Angus Smith, quoted in J. Constantine's Pract. [Ventilation, i.

10. Free from foreign matter; without dross or feculence or other impurities; clear; pure; refined: as, *fine* gold; *fine* oil.

The good whyte brede, the good red wyne,
And thereto the *fyne* ale browne.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 112).

His feet like unto *fine* brass, as if they burned in a furnace. Rev. i. 15.

Other [gold] less *fine* in carat is more precious.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

They entertained me as well as they could, made cakes which were sour, and brought *fine* oil of olives.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 5.

11. Delicate or choice in material, texture, or style; light, thin, elegant, tasteful, etc., according to the nature of the thing spoken of: as, *fine* silk or wool; *fine* linen or cambric.

It ys Also of tables of *fyne* whith marble stonne.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 49.

Pharaoh . . . arrayed him in vestures of *fine* linen.
Gen. xli. 42.

Why, thy verse swells with stuff so *fine* and smooth,
That thou art even natural in thine art.
Shak., T. of A., v. 1.

12. Thin in consistence; subtile; rare; tenuous: as, *fine* spirits evaporate rapidly.

When the eye standeth in the *finer* medium, and the object in the grosser, things show greater. *Bacon.*

It is the law of fluids that prescribes the shape of the boat, . . . and, in the *finer* fluid above, the form and tackle of the sails. *Emerson*, Art.

With the first appearance of the dawn I had heard the new thrush in the scattered trees near the hut—a strain as *fine* as if blown upon a fairy flute, a suppressed musical whisper from out the tops of the dark spruces.
J. Burroughs, The Century, XXXVI. 614.

13. Consisting of minute particles, grains, drops, flakes, etc.: as, *fine* sand or flour; *fine* rain or snow; *fine* shot.

Make ready quickly three measures of *fine* meal.
Gen. xviii. 6.

The wind blew fiercely over the hills, loaded with particles of snow, as *fine* as the point of a needle and as hard as crystal. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 58.

14. Very small in girth or diameter; slender; attenuated: as, *fine* thread; *fine* wire; a *fine* hair; a *fine* needle.

He draweth out the thread of his verbosity *finer* than the staple of his argument. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1.

Ere yet mortality's *fine* threads give way.
Cowper, Task, v. 578.

The lawyers of the Duchy of Lancaster . . . complained that as soon as they had split a hair, Lord Holland proceeded to split the filaments into filaments still *finer*.
Macaulay, Lord Holland.

15. Keen; sharp; easily penetrating: as, the *fine* edge of a razor; a *fine* point, as of a needle or a thorn.

What *fine* chisel
Could ever yet cut breath? *Shak.*, W. T., v. 3.

Which [treasure] he will not every hour survey,
For blunting the *fine* point of seldom pleasure.
Shak., Sonnets, lii.

Don't put too *fine* a point to your wit, for fear it should get blunted. *Cervantes*, The Little Gypsy (trans.).

A *fine* entrance is a sharp under-water part of the forebody of a ship. *Hamersly.*

16†. Sheer; mere; pure; absolute: in the old phrase *fine force*.

Longe lasted that strife but Ielli too knowe,
By *fin force* of his fight Philip it winnes.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 123.

The saisnes were so many and so thikke that of *fin force* thei made hym to remeve fro the brigge in to the playn feelde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 249.

Fine arts. See *art*[2].—**Fine as a fiddle,** very fine; high-strung; handsome. [Colloq.]

The horses are at the livery-stable while we have no pastor. Splendid animals they are, too, *fine as fiddles*, gentle as kittens. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 169.

Fine as fivepence, very smartly or gayly dressed. [Colloq.]

Be not, Jug, as a man would say, *finer than fivepence*, or more proud than a peacock.
Grim the Collier of Croydon, ii.

Fine casting. (*a*) A casting of special excellence, either for its artistic design, or for the soundness and homogeneousness or other characteristic of the material of which it is composed. (*b*) A casting from a mold in the preparation of which special care has been taken. See *figure-casting*.—**Fine stuff,** selected lime slacked in water, evaporated to the proper consistency, and used as a slip-coat to cover the previous coarser coats. Mixed with plaster of Paris, and sometimes with fine sand, it forms a finishing coat.—**To draw it fine.** See *draw*.—**To train fine,** in sporting language, to reduce (the body) to an effective condition by training; figuratively, to discipline thoroughly, as the intellectual powers.

A certain strain and a threat of latent anger in the expression, like that of a man *trained* too *fine* and harassed with perpetual vigilance. *R. L. Stevenson*, Pastoral.

fine[2] (fīn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fined*, ppr. *fining*. [< ME. *finen* (= MHG. *fînen* = Icel. *fina*), refine, purify, < *fin*, *fine*, fine, pure: see *fine*[2], *a*. Cf. *affine*[2] and *refine*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make fine or pure; purify; clarify; refine: as, to *fine* gold or silver; to *fine* wine.

As gold . . .
Semes *fyned* clene ynoghe til mans sight,
Whar [were] it put in fire to *fyn* mare,
Yhit suld it leve sum dros thare.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 3336.

Surely there is a vein for the silver, and a place for gold where they *fine* it. Job xxviii. 1.

Blow, blow, sweet winds, O blow away
All vapours from the *fined* air.
Chapman, Mask of the Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn [(song).

Clarifying the beer by such means as isinglass and gelatine is also called *fining* the beer.
Thausing, Beer (trans.), p. 688.

After being racked and *fined*, the produce of the different vineyards is now ready for mixing together.
De Colange, Dict., I. 137.

2. To make fine or slender; make less coarse: as, to *fine* grass.—**3.** To change by imperceptible degrees; cause to pass by fine gradations to another or more perfect state. [Rare.]

I oftener sate at home
On evenings, watching how they *fined* themselves
With gradual conscience to a perfect night.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, vii.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To become fine or pure; become clear, as by depositing sediment: often followed by *down*.

The ale hadn't had time to *fine down*, but it would be as clear as a diamond . . . tomorrow.
T. Hughes, Scouring of the White Horse.

2. To become fine or thin; melt or fade.

The fog *fined* away to the windward.
W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtship, xxxiv.

The most unwieldy-looking animals often *fine* down into the best shapes.
Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 204.

fine[2] (fīn), *adv.* [< *fine*[2], *a*.] **1.** Finely; well: as, I wad like *fine* to do it. [Scotch.]—**2.** Delicately; cautiously.

To fish *fine* and far off is the first and principal rule for trout-angling. *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 242.

fine[3] (fē′ne), *n.* [It., end, = E. *fine*[1].] In *musical notation*, the word indicating the end of a repeated section, whether da capo or dal segno; also, the end of a composition in several sections.

fine-arch (fīn′ärch), *n.* The smaller fritting-furnace of a glass-house. *E. H. Knight.*

fine-cut (fīn′kut), *a.* Cut into fine pieces or strips: as, *fine-cut* chewing-tobacco.

finedraw (fīn′drâ), *v. t.*; pret. *finedrew*, pp. *finedrawn*, ppr. *finedrawing*. **1.** To sew up, as a rent, by drawing the edges of the fabric together with a fine thread, in such a manner as to restore the pattern if there is any. See *finedrawing*.

It was in my best pair of kerseymeres, but, thanks to the skilful little seamstress, I got them *finedrawn*, and that without any inconvenient delay.
Marryat, Peter Simple.

2. To draw out to extreme fineness, as wire: commonly in the past participle.

finedrawer (fīn′drâ″ėr), *n.* A person especially employed to do finedrawing, as in the manufacture of tapestry, where many are employed in uniting the separate pieces of which large tapestries are made.

finedrawing (fīn′drâ″ing), *n.* **1.** A method of darning in which the edges of a rent are brought together and the needle is passed through from one to the other at about half the thickness of the stuff in such a manner as to restore the pattern.—**2.** In *cloth-manuf.*, a finishing process in which the cloth is exposed to a strong light, and any minute hole or break is repaired by introducing, with a needle, sound yarns in place of the defective ones.—**3.** In *tapestry-manuf.*, the process of sewing together the different pieces separately manufactured.

fine-drawn (fīn′drân), *p. a.* Drawn out to extreme fineness or tenuity, as wire; hence, figuratively, drawn out with too much subtlety: as, *fine-drawn* conclusions.

fineer[1] (fi-nēr′), *v. i.* [< MD. *fijneren* (= MLG. *fenēren*, *phenēren*), make money, acquire wealth, in form like *fijneren*, refine, purify, but with sense due to *fijnancie*, money, wealth, finance, < F. *finance*, finance: see *finance*.] To get goods on credit by artifice. See the extract.

The second method of running into debt is called *fineering;* which is getting goods made up in such a fashion as to be unfit for every other purchaser; and if the tradesman refuses to give them upon credit, then threaten to leave them upon his hands.
Goldsmith, Ordinary of Newgate.

fineer[2]† (fi-nēr′), *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *veneer*.

fine-fingered (fīn′fing″gėrd), *a.* Delicate in workmanship; expert at fine work. *Spenser.*

fineless† (fīn′les), *a.* [< *fine*[1] + *-less*.] Endless; inexhaustible.

Riches, *fineless*, is as poor as winter
To him that ever fears he shall be poor.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3.

finely (fīn′li), *adv.* [< ME. *finliche* (= MLG. *finliken* = OHG. *finlīhho*); < *fine*[2] + *-ly*[2].] In a fine manner, in any sense of the word *fine;* admirably; elegantly; showily; delicately; sensitively; adroitly; subtlely; minutely; thinly; lightly: as, a picture *finely* painted; a stuff *finely* wrought; flour *finely* ground; a thought *finely* expressed.

Let mee be proued as Prince in pres where I wend,
And fende mee *finliche* well to fonde my strength.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 1201.

Spirits are not *finely* touch'd
But to fine issues. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 1.

My Nan shall be the queen of all the fairies,
Finely attired in a robe of white.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 5.

It is as *finely* situated as any Rectory can be, for it is about the Midway 'twixt Oxford and London.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 15.

The life of these men is *finely* described in holy writ by "the path of an arrow," which is immediately closed up and lost. *Addison*, Thoughts in Westminster Abbey.

fineness (fīn′nes), *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being fine, in any sense.

He sent, . . .
With some pretext of *fineness* in the meal
To save the offence of charitable flour
From his tall mill. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

2. Specifically, the quantity of pure metal in alloys expressed by number of parts in 1,000.

Here's the note
How much your chain weighs to the utmost carat;
The *fineness* of the gold, and chargeful fashion.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 1.

3†. Finesse; subtlety.

He promised
To use some holy and religious *fineness*,
To this good end. *Massinger*, The Renegade, iv. 1.

This is the artificialest peece of *fineness* to perswade Men to be Slaves that the wit of Court could have invented.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, iv.

He did the devil more service in this *fineness* of undermining than all the open battery of the ten great rams of persecution. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 148.

fine-nosed (fīn′nōzd), *a.* Having a keen or delicate sense of smell.

The monks themselves were too *fine-nosed* to dabble in tan-fatts. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., VI. ii. 1.

finer (fī′nėr), *n.* [< ME. *fyner;* < *fine*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who refines or purifies; a refiner.

Take away the dross from the silver, and there shall come forth a vessel for the *finer*. Prov. xxv. 4.

fine-rolls (fīn′rōlz), *n. pl.* In England, from the reign of John to that of Charles I., ac-

counts of fines paid to the king for licenses to alienate lands, for freedom from knight's service, for pardons, wardships, etc. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 311.

finery[1] (fī'nėr-i), *n.* [< *fine*[2], *a.*, + *-ery*, collective suffix.] **1.** Fineness; beauty; charm. [Rare.]

Don't choose your place of study by the *finery* of the prospects. *Watts.*

2. Ornament; decoration, especially gaudy or excessive decoration, as ribbons, trinkets, a stilted or flowery style in writing, etc.

His muse had no objection to a russet attire; but she turned with disgust from the *finery* of Guarini, as tawdry and as paltry as the rags of a chimney-sweeper on May-day. *Macaulay*, Milton.

Not a dowager brushed us, bedizened with *finery*. *D. G. Mitchell*, Bound Together, i.

finery[2] (fī'nėr-i), *n.*; pl. *fineries* (-iz). [Also written *finary*; < *fine*[2], *v.*, + *-ery*. Cf. *refinery*.] In *metal.*, a hearth on which cast-iron is converted into wrought-iron. Previous to the introduction of the process known as *puddling*, the conversion of cast-iron into wrought-iron was always effected in a finery, and this method is still in use in various regions, especially in Germany. For the best tin-plates, until recently, sheet-iron prepared in the finery was exclusively used.

fine-spoken (fīn'spō″kn), *a.* Using fine phrases; polite in language.

Fine-dressed and *fine-spoken* "chevaliers d'industrie." *Chesterfield.*

fine-spun (fīn'spun), *a.* Drawn to a fine thread; minute; hence, over-refined; over-elaborated; subtile: as, *fine-spun* theories.

Howe'er disguised th' inflammatory tale,
And covered with a *fine-spun* specious veil.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 328.

They are inexhaustible in conjectures and *fine-spun* conclusions. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 13, note.

The interest of the whole is small, in consequence of the inherent insipidity of such a *fine-spun* discussion. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 385.

finesse (fi-nes'), *n.* [= D. Dan. *finesse* = Sw. *finess*, < F. *finesse* (= Pr. Sp. Pg. *fineza* = It. *finezza*), fineness, delicacy, nicety, keenness, subtlety, < *fin*, fine: see *fine*[2], *a.*] **1.** Artifice; delicate stratagem; subtlety of contrivance; also, that quality of mind or character which leads to subtle actions.

Prowde speeches and too much *finesse* and curiositie is not commendable in an Embassadour. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 223.

A masterpiece of diplomatic *finesse* and political invention, electioneering viewed on the most magnificent scale, . . . exhibits a political drama which for the honour and happiness of mankind is of rare and strange occurrence. *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., IV. 255.

Compared to his brethren in the East, the Persian depicted in books of travel, however distinguished by questionable *finesse* and arrant falsity, has always presented a certain humorous side to European readers. *Athenæum*, No. 3085, p. 777.

2. In *whist*, the play (usually by the third hand, but occasionally by the second) of a card (say C) of the suit led, lower than another (A) in the hand, in the hope that an unplayed card (B) of intermediate value, whose position is still unknown, may be found to lie to the right, so that the trick may be taken by the card C while A is reserved to take B.—**3†.** Fineness of perception.

But he [Pope] (his musical *finesse* was such,
So nice his ear, so delicate his touch)
Made poetry a mere mechanic art.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 652.

=**Syn. 1.** *Artifice*, *Manœuver*, etc. (see *artifice*); skill, artfulness, adroitness, craft, subterfuge.

finesse (fi-nes'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *finessed*, ppr. *finessing*. [< *finesse*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To use artifice or fine stratagem.

Though secure of our hearts, yet confoundedly sick
If they were not his own by *finessing* and trick.
Goldsmith, Retaliation, l. 106.

2. In *whist-playing*, to attempt to take a trick by finesse.

With minor tenace it is generally proper to *finesse* the second round, as the best card must probably be to your left. *Pole*, Whist, v.

II. *trans.* In *whist-playing*, to practise or perform a finesse with: as, to *finesse* a king, a knave, etc.

fine-still (fīn'stil), *v. t.* To distil, as spirits, from molasses, treacle, or some preparation of saccharine matter.

fine-stiller (fīn'stil″ėr), *n.* One who distils spirits from treacle or molasses.

finetop-grass (fīn'top-gràs), *n.* The *Agrostis alba* (*A. vulgaris*), a valuable meadow- and pasture-grass. Also known as *redtop*, *herdsgrass*, etc.

finew† (fin'ū), *n.* [< *finew-ed*, q. v.] Moldiness. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

finewed† (fin'ūd), *a.* [Also written *fenowed*, also *vinewed*, *vinnewed* (E. dial., etc.); < ME. (not found), < AS. *gefinegod*, moldy, musty, pp. of *fynegian*, become moldy or musty (of bread), < *fynig* (pl. *finie*), moldy or musty (of bread), = OD. *vinnigh*, moldy, musty, rotten, rank; perhaps related to *fūl*, E. *foul*[1], and to L. *putidus*, rotten. The resemblance to AS. *fennig*, *fenneg*, E. *fenny*, marshy, muddy, dirty, is not phonetically close, and is accidental.] Moldy; musty; decayed.

The old moth-eaten leaden legend, and the foisty and *fenowed* festival are yet secretly laid up in corners. *J. Favour*, Antiquities, Triumph over Novelty (1619), [p. 334.

A souldier's hands must oft be died with goare,
Lest, starke with rest, they *finew'd* waxe, and hoare.
Mir. for Mags., p. 417.

finewedness† (fin'ūd-nes), *n.* [Also *vinewedness*, *vinnewedness*.] The state or quality of being finewed or moldy; mustiness; moldiness.

finfeet, *n.* Plural of *finfoot*.

fin-fish (fin'fish), *n.* A fish of the family *Polypteridæ*; a fin-pike.

fin-fold (fin'fōld), *n.* In *ichth.*, a fold of the skin of the embryo fish in which fin-rays are developed.

finfoot (fin'fůt), *n.* **1.** Pl. *finfoots* or *finfeet* (-fůts, -fēt). A name of the pinnatiped or lobe-footed birds of Africa and South America, of the family *Heliornithidæ*, related to the rails and coots; a bird of the genus *Heliornis* or *Podoa*; one of the sun-birds, as *Heliornis surinamensis* or *H. senegalensis*.—**2.** Pl. *finfeet*. A swimming-foot; a pleiopod, as of a crustacean.

Which appendages [abdominal legs of stomatopods] . . . are used in swimming, or are *fin-feet*. *G. Cuvier*, Règne Animal (tr. 1849), p. 423.

fin-footed (fin'fůt″ed), *a.* **1.** Having palmated feet, or feet with toes connected by a membrane; web-footed; palmiped.—**2.** In *ornith.*, pinnatiped; having pinnate feet, the toes being separately furnished with flaps, as in the grebes, coots, phalaropes, finfoots, etc.—**3.** In *Mollusca*, pteropod. Also *fin-toed*.

Fin-footed (Coot).

finfoots, *n.* Plural of *finfoot*, 1.

finga (fing'gä), *n.* The East Indian king-crow or drongo-shrike, *Dicrurus macrocercus*.

fingent (fin'jent), *a.* [< L. *fingen(t-)s*, ppr. of *fingere*, form. See *feign*.] Making; forming; fashioning. [Rare.]

Ours is a most fictile world, and man is the most *fingent*, plastic of creatures. *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. i. 2.

finger (fing'gėr), *n.* [< ME. *finger*, < AS. *finger* = OS. *fingar* = OFries. *finger* = D. *vinger* = MLG. *vinger*, LG. *finger* = OHG. *fingar*, MHG. G. *finger* = Icel. *fingr* = Sw. Dan. *finger* = Goth. *figgrs*, finger. The asserted connection with *fang* is doubtful: see *fang*. Cf. *toe* and *dactyl*.] **1.** A digit of the fore limb; any one of the terminal or distal members of the hand; in a restricted sense, any digit of the hand except the innermost or thumb. In this restricted sense the fingers are commonly numbered from the forefinger as first to the little finger as fourth, but sometimes the thumb is counted as first.

Put not thy *fyngerys* on thy dysche,
Nothyr in flesche, nothir in fysche.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

The *Finger* on which this Ring [the wedding-ring] is to be worn is the fourth *Finger* of the left hand, next unto the little *finger*; because, by the received Opinion of the Learned and Experienced in Ripping up and Anatomizing Men's Bodies, there is a Vein of Blood which passeth from that fourth *Finger* unto the Heart called Vena amoris, Love's Vein. *H. Swineburne*, quoted in Amer. Anthropology, I. 73.

Then he put it [a crown] by again; but to my thinking, he was very loth to lay his *fingers* off it. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2.

I come to pluck your berries harsh and crude;
And, with forced *fingers* rude,
Shatter your leaves before the mellowing year.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 4.

A smaller piece amidst the precious store,
Pinch'd close between his *finger* and his thumb.
Cowper, Charity, l. 477.

2. Something like or likened to a finger, as a ray of a starfish; something resembling or serving the purpose of a finger; an index.

Fancy, like the *finger* of a clock,
Runs the great circuit, and is still at home.
Cowper, Task, iv. 118.

Autumn laying here and there
A fiery *finger* on the leaves.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xcix.

Specifically—(*a*) In *zoöl.*, one of the two parts forming a chelate or forceps-joint, especially the smaller part, which hinges on the other. (*b*) In *mach.*, any small wood or metal projection on a machine, for parting materials or arresting motion, as the tooth of a rake, the gripper in printing-presses, or the wires of a stop-motion: as, the *fingers* of a harvester, in and between which the knives play.

In Webster's loom (1872) a temporary race is formed by means of "*fingers*," inserted and withdrawn at proper times, and two shuttles may be thrown separately or simultaneously. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 214.

Passing through pointed sheaths now called *fingers*. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 18.

3. (*a*) A measure of length, a finger-breadth, commonly a natural finger-breadth. A finger of liquor is a quantity in a tumbler one natural finger-breadth deep. The shot in a gun was similarly measured upon the ramrod, and still is where muzzle-loaders are used. See *finger-breadth*.

Yet he fayled of the garlonde,
Thre *fyngers* and mare.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 114).

Their armes are clubbes or woodden swords, fiue or sixe foote long, and a foote broad, a *finger* thicke, and very sharpe. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 843.

4 *fingers* make 1 hand breadth. *T. Hill*, Arithmetic (1600).

Upon entering the door [of the magazine], one of the guns, which had a spring to it, and was charged eight *fingers* deep with swan-shot, went off. *Wirt*, Patrick Henry, p. 168.

A *finger*, in Mexican law, is the sixteenth part of a foot, and is divided into three straws or into four grains. *Hall*, Mexican Law, p. 79.

3 jows make 1 unglee or *finger*, ⅜ inch. *Woolhouse*, Measures of Bengal.

(*b*) A finger's length, commonly that of the middle finger.—**4.** In *music*, execution, especially on a keyed instrument; method of fingering: as, she has a good *finger*.

Miss Wirt, with great deliberation, played the original and beautiful melody. . . . "What a *finger!*" cried Mrs. Ponto; and indeed it was a finger, as knotty as a turkey's drumstick, and splaying all over the piano. *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, xxv.

A finger in the pie, a share in the doing of anything; frequently, officious intermeddling or interference.

The devil speed him! no man's *pie* is freed
From his ambitious *finger*. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 1.

Annular finger, **auricular finger**, etc. See the adjectives.—**Finger of God**, power or work of God.

The magicians said unto Pharaoh, This is the *finger of God*. Ex. viii. 19.

His fingers are all thumbs, said of one whose fingers are awkward or stiff.—**Mechanical finger**, in *microscopy*, a device consisting of a wire, hair, or bristle fixed on a forceps, and used in separating some minute object for examination from a mass of material on a slide.—**To burn one's fingers.** See *burn*[1].—**To have a finger in**, to be concerned in.—**To have at one's fingers' ends.** See *end*.—**To live by one's fingers' ends**, to live by mechanical skill or handiwork.

How many goodly cities could I reckon up that thrive wholly by trade, where thousands of inhabitants *live* singular well *by their fingers' ends*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., Democritus to the Reader, p. 55.

finger (fing'gėr), *v.* [= D. *vingeren* = MLG. *vingerēren* = G. *fingern* = Dan. *fingerere*, *fingre* = Sw. *fingra*; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To touch with the fingers; handle: as, to *finger* money.

Peace, childish Cupid, peace: thy *finger'd* eye
But cries for what, in time, will make thee cry.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 8, Epig.

They began to *finger* the Indian Gold. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 41.

2. To toy or meddle with.

Let the papers lie;
You would be *fingering* them, to anger me.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 2.

Moore lingered yet two minutes; he bent over Caroline's desk, and glanced at her grammar, he *fingered* her pen, he lifted her bouquet and played with it. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, v.

There is a sense in which to be always *fingering* one's motives is a sign rather of an unwholesome preoccupation with self than of the eagerness in disinterested service which helps forward mankind. *T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 297.

3. To touch or take thievishly; pilfer; filch; secure by manipulation with the fingers.

The king was slily *finger'd* from the deck. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., v. 1.

4. In *music*: (*a*) To play, as an instrument requiring the use of individual fingers.

You're a fair viol, and your sense the strings,
Who, *finger'd* to make man his lawful music,
Would draw heav'n down, and all the gods to hearken.
Shak., Pericles, i. 1.

(*b*) To play, as a particular passage involving a choice among different possible modes of execution. (*c*) To indicate upon a piece of music, by means of figures, the mode of execution with the fingers to be used.—**5.** To do or perform with the fingers, as a delicate piece of work, etc.

II. *intrans.* To touch something with the fingers, as a musical instrument in playing it.

> Back . . . did Pelleas in an utter shame
> Creep with his shadow thro' the court again,
> *Fingering* at his sword-handle.
> *Tennyson*, Pelleas and Ettarre.

finger-alphabet (fing'gėr-al"fą-bet), *n.* Certain positions and motions of the hands and fingers, signifying the common alphabet, used by deaf-mutes. See *deaf-mute*.

finger-and-toe (fing'gėr-and-tō'), *n.* The popular name for dactylorhiza, a disease in turnips. See *dactylorhiza*.

finger-bar (fing'gėr-bär), *n.* The bar of a reaper or mower supporting the fingers and the reciprocating knives.

finger-board (fing'gėr-bōrd), *n.* **1.** In the violin, guitar, and similar instruments, the thin, usually rounded, strip of wood on the neck, above which the strings are stretched, and against which, in stopping, they are pressed by the player's fingers. See cut under *violin*.—**2.** In the pianoforte and organ, the keyboard.

finger-bowl (fing'gėr-bōl), *n.* A bowl or glass for holding the water used to cleanse the fingers at table. Also *finger-glass*.

fingerbreadth (fing'gėr-bredth), *n.* The breadth of a finger; specifically, a long measure, the fourth part of a palm. The old English "fingerbreadth by assize" was $\frac{7}{8}$ foot. The word is often used to translate names of foreign units derived from the natural fingerbreadth.

> 4 barlycornes in bredth make 1 *fingerbreadth*.
> *T. Hill*, Arithmetic (1600).
>
> 24 *fingerbreadths* = 1 foot.
> *Tate*, Modern Cambist (17th ed., Persia), p. 136.

Natural fingerbreadth, the breadth of a person's finger, used as a unit of length.

finger-brush (fing'gėr-brush), *n.* A brush used in sizing book-covers of leather or cloth after blanking or tooling, and preparatory to gilding.

finger-coral (fing'gėr-kor"al), *n.* A millepore coral, *Millepora alcicornis*. It is used for ornament.

finger-counting (fing'gėr-koun"ting), *n.* Counting upon the fingers.

> They may have adopted the reverse order, from thumb to little finger, as many savages do, and as in fact the Greeks and Romans did with that later and more complicated system of *fingercounting* which we find in use in the first century of our era. *Gow*, Greek Mathematics, § 8.

finger-cymbals (fing'gėr-sim"bąlz), *n. pl.* Castanets.

fingered (fing'gėrd), *a.* **1.** Having fingers: commonly in composition with a qualifying term: as, five-*fingered*.

> *Fingered* and thumbed. *Skelton*, Poems, p. 124.

2. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, same as *digitate*.—**3.** In *music*: (*a*) Played by the individual fingers, as a stringed, keyed, or holed instrument. (*b*) Produced by the use of the fingers or by the choice of a particular fingering, as a tone or a passage. (*c*) Having the intended fingering marked: as, a piece *fingered* throughout.

fingerer (fing'gėr-ėr), *n.* One who fingers; one who handles that to which he has no right; a pilferer. *Webster*.

finger-fern (fing'gėr-fėrn), *n.* A name applied to *Asplenium Ceterach*, and to a variety of *Scolopendrium vulgare*.

finger-flower (fing'gėr-flou"ėr), *n.* The foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*.

finger-glass (fing'gėr-glȧs), *n.* Same as *finger-bowl*.

> After dinner, when she rose from table, her own servant presented her with a *finger-glass* and water, which nobody else had. *Greville*, Memoirs, April 1, 1830.

finger-grass (fing'gėr-grȧs), *n.* The common crab-grass, *Panicum sanguinale*.

finger-grip (fing'gėr-grip), *n.* An implement for regaining a rod or tool which has been dropped or broken in a bored shaft.

finger-guard (fing'gėr-gärd), *n.* That part of a sword-guard which is extended parallel or nearly parallel to the grip, and protects the fingers. The final and elaborated form of this is called the *knuckle-bow*. See cut under *hilt*.

finger-hole (fing'gėr-hōl), *n.* In musical instruments, as flutes, oboes, clarinets, etc., a hole in the side of the tube so placed that it may be closed by a finger of the player, that the tone produced may be modified in pitch. On elaborate instruments the holes are often so numerous and so widely dispersed that they can be closed only by an intricate mechanism of levers.

fingering (fing'gėr-ing), *n.* [< ME. *fingering, fynguryng*; verbal n. of *finger*, *v.*] **1.** The act of touching lightly or handling.

> These *fingerings* and suckings of every thing it [the infant] can lay hold of, these open-mouthed listenings to every sound, are the first steps in the series which ends in the discovery of unseen planets.
> *H. Spencer*, Education, p. 129.

2†. Beckoning with the finger.—**3.** In *music*: (*a*) The method of using the fingers upon a fingered instrument, especially so as to produce given effects in the best way. The fingering of the pianoforte has developed gradually, the thumb and the little finger being but slightly used until the middle of the eighteenth century.

> In *fing'ring* some [bards] unskill'd, but only us'd to sing
> Unto the other's harp. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, iv. 174.

(*b*) An indication by figures, upon a piece of music, of the fingers to be used in its performance. For the pianoforte two systems of fingering are in use: the German or European, which marks the thumb 1, and the fingers 2, 3, 4, and 5 in order; and the American, which marks the thumb x, and the fingers 1, 2, 3, and 4 in order.

4. Delicate work done with the fingers.

> Not any skill'd in loops of *fingering* fine
> With this so curious network might compare.
> *Spenser*.
>
> A shady, fresh, and ripply cove,
> Where nested was an arbor, overwove
> By many a summer's silent *fingering*.
> *Keats*, Endymion, i.

5. A thick, loose woolen yarn used for knitting stockings, etc. [Great Britain.]

finger-key (fing'gėr-kē), *n.* A key for opening and closing electric circuits, operated by the fingers; the ordinary transmitter of the Morse telegraph system.

fingerling (fing'gėr-ling), *n.* [Cf. ME. *fingerling, fyngyrlynge* (= D. *vingerling* = MLG. *vingerlink* = G. *fingerling*, a finger-stall, MHG. *vingerlinc*, a ring); < *finger* + dim. *-ling*[1].] **1**†. A finger of a glove.

> *Fyngerlynge* of a glove, digitabulum.
> *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 161.

2. Some small thing no bigger than a finger; specifically, a very small salmon or a small trout.

> When the salmon is just hatched, he is known as fry, or *fingerling*. *St. Nicholas*, XIII. 740.

finger-mark (fing'gėr-märk), *n.* A mark, especially a soil or stain, made by a finger.

> The application of a *finger-mark*, either as an autograph in lamp-black on ordinary paper, in wax, or on prepared paper, which would instantly print the most delicate rugæ of the damp finger impressed on it, ought immediately to take the place of the present clumsy cross — which, in spite of school boards, will for a long time yet continue to figure in various documents.
> *St. James's Budget*, Dec. 24, 1880, p. 7.

finger-mirror (fing'gėr-mir"or), *n.* A dental hand-mirror supported by a clasp into which, when it is used, a finger may be inserted.

finger-nut (fing'gėr-nut), *n.* In *mach.*, a nut having wings which can be grasped by the fingers.

finger-plate (fing'gėr-plāt), *n.* A plate of metal or porcelain fixed on the edge of a door where the handle is, to prevent soiling by the hand.

finger-point (fing'gėr-point), *n.* **1.** The point or end of the finger.—**2.** That at which the finger is pointed. [Rare.]

> He seeks to be what he ought; and is not content to dream on through life, the shadow of greatness, or the *finger-point* of scorn. *Story*, Misc. Writings, p. 602.

finger-post (fing'gėr-pōst), *n.* A post with projecting arm or arms for pointers, often terminating in the form of fingers, set up for the direction of travelers, generally where roads cross or divide.

> He threw himself in the attitude of a *finger-post*, magnificently and mutely suggesting that I should take myself away from his presence. *T. Hook*, Jack Brag.
>
> The last cartoon of the year represents Louis Napoleon recklessly galloping a blind horse towards the edge of a precipice, which a *finger-post* indicates as the road "to glory." *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 63.

finger-puff (fing'gėr-puf), *n.* In *hair-dressing*, a long and slender puff, often made by rolling the hair over a finger.

finger-reading (fing'gėr-rē"ding), *n.* A system of reading for the blind in which the fingers are passed over letters raised sufficiently from the paper to be distinguished.

finger-shell (fing'gėr-shel), *n.* A marine shell resembling a finger. *E. D.*

finger-shield (fing'gėr-shēld), *n.* A shield for a finger, used in sewing to protect the first finger of the left hand from the needle, or the little finger of the right hand from cutting by the thread.

finger-sponge (fing'gėr-spunj), *n.* One of various slender, branching sponges, of unmerchantable quality, found in Florida; a glove-sponge.

finger-stall (fing'gėr-stȧl), *n.* A cover or cot worn on a finger to protect it, as when injured, or in dissecting, etc.

finger-steel (fing'gėr-stēl), *n.* A small whetting instrument, shaped like an awl or a skewer, used by curriers to sharpen their knives.

finger-tip (fing'gėr-tip), *n.* The end or tip of a finger.

> The *finger-tips*, especially of the right hand, have an office similar to that performed by the yellow spot of the retina; they are the centre or hearth of clear perceptions of touch. *G. T. Ladd*, Physiol. Psychology, p. 417.

To have at one's finger-tips, to be practically familiar with.

fingian, *n.* See *findjan*.

fingle-fangle† (fing'gl-fang'gl), *n.* [A var. redupl. of *fangle*.] A trifle. [Colloq.]

> And, though we're all as near of kindred
> As th' outward man is to the inward,
> We agree in nothing, but to wrangle
> About the slightest *fingle-fangle*.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, III. iii. 454.

fingram (fing'gram), *n.* Worsted spun of combed wool on the small wheel. [Scotch.]

> There *fingram* stockins spun on rocks lyes.
> *Colvil*, Mock Poem, ii. 9.

fingrigo (fing-grig'ō), *n.* [The Jamaica name.] In Jamaica, the *Pisonia aculeata*, a spiny, shrubby climber.

finial (fin'i-al), *n.* [< ML. **finialis*, < L. *finis*, end: see *fine*[1] and *-al*.] **1.** In *arch.*, the ornamental termination or apex of a pinnacle, canopy, ga-

1. Finial, A. D. 1230, Cathedral of Amiens, France. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.") 2. Finial, 15th century.

ble, or the like, consisting usually of a knob or composition of foliage. By older writers the word is used to denote not only the termination, but the whole pyramidal mass.

> From this faire Palace then he takes his Front,
> From that his *Finials*.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.
>
> The white *finials* of Milan Cathedral shining somewhere in the distance. *D. G. Mitchell*, Wet Days.

2. In *decorative art*, by extension from architecture, the ornamental termination, usually a knob, cluster of leaves, or the like, of any upward-pointing part.

> He groped as blind, and seem'd
> Always about to fall, grasping the pews
> And oaken *finials* till he touch'd the door.
> *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

finic (fin'ik), *a.* Same as *finical*. [Rare.]

> Does he think to be courted for acting the *finick* and conceited? *Collier*.

finical (fin'i-kal), *a.* [A var. of *finikin*, assuming the form of an adj. in *-al*.] Affecting great nicety or extreme elegance; overnice; unduly particular about trifles; fastidious: same as *finikin*.

> A knave; a rascal; an eater of broken meats; a base, proud, shallow, beggarly, three-suited, hundred-pound, filthy, worsted-stocking knave; a lily-liver'd, action-taking, whoreson, glass-gazing, superserviceable, *finical* rogue; one-trunk-inheriting slave. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2.
>
> You are too *finical* for me; speak plain, sir.
> *B. Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, iv. 4.
>
> The king also reprobated the *finical* embarrassments of the new fashions, and seldom wore new clothes.
> *I. D'Israeli*, Lit. Char., p. 573.

=**Syn.** *Finical*, *Spruce*, *Foppish*. *Finical* applies to an overwrought delicacy of taste in manners, dress, and speech; *spruce*, to appearance, especially dress, a *spruce* person being too conspicuously trim for elegance or dignity; *foppish*, to absorption in the vanities of dress. All these words are applied especially to men. See *coxcomb*.

> Be not too *finical*; but yet be clean;
> And wear well-fashion'd clothes, like other men.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, i. 578.
>
> Gowns at length are found mere masquerade,
> The tassel'd cap and the *spruce* band a jest,
> A mock'ry of the world! *Cowper*, Task, ii. 749.
>
> *Foppish* airs
> And histrionic mumm'ry, that let down
> The pulpit to the level of the stage.
> *Cowper*, Task, ii. 562.

finicality (fin-i-kal'i-ti), *n.* [< *finical* + *-ity*.] **1.** The state or quality of being finical; finicalness.—**2.** Something of a finical nature: as, that is a mere *finicality*. *Prescott*.

finically (fin'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a finical manner; with extreme or affected nicety. *Bailey*, 1727.

finicalness (fin'i-kal-nes), *n.* The quality of being finical; extreme nicety in dress, manners, or style; foppishness; fastidiousness.

Nor had Gribelin any thing of greatness in his manner or capacity. His works have no more merit than *finicalness*, and that not in perfection, can give them.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, III. 244.

finicking (fin'i-king), *n.* [Also *finnicking;* a var. of *finikin*, assuming the form of a verbal n. in *-ing*[1].] Fussiness; fastidious ways.

The verse laughs at such *finnicking*, and asserts its true division. *E. Wadham*, Eng. Versification, p. 147.

Not in stuck-up bowing and scraping, *finnicking*, polite quadrillism, but in good active dances, that make every limb feel pleasant fatigue.
B. W. Richardson, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX. 85.

finicking (fin'i-king), *a.* [Also *finnicking;* a var. of *finikin*, assuming the form of a ppr. in *-ing*[2].] Same as *finikin*.

To show off his possessions, . . . with an intended superiority in his rude manliness to anything so *finicking*.
Mrs. Oliphant, Ladies Lindores, p. 55.

finicky (fin'i-ki), *a.* [Var. of *finikin*, assuming the form of an adj. in *-y*[1].] Same as *finikin*. [Colloq.]

finientt, *n.* [< L. *finien(t-)s*, ppr. of *finire*, end: see *finish*.] In *astrol.*, the horizon; the finitor.

finific (fi-nif'ik), *a.* [< L. *finis*, end (see *fine*[1]), + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make.] Rendering limited or finite. [Rare.]

The essential *finific* in the form of the finite. *Coleridge.*

finified (fin'i-fīd), *p. a.* Made fine; fine in dress or affectedly nice in manner; dandyish; finical: as, how *finified* you are! he has become very *finified*. [Colloq., U. S.]

finify (fin'i-fī), *v. t.* [< *fine*[2], *a.*, + *-i-fy*, make.] To make fine; adorn. [Obsolete or colloquial.]

As nimble a fine fellow of his feet as his hands: for there is a noble corn-cutter, his companion, hath . . . pared and *finified* them. *B. Jonson*, Pan's Anniversary.

All the morning he wasteth in *finifying* his body to please her eye. *Man in the Moon*, 1609.

finikin (fin'i-kin), *a.* and *n.* [Also *finnikin* and, with accom. terminations, *finicking*, *finicky*, *finical;* orig. a dial. word, of D. origin; cf. MD. *fijnkens*, adv., precisely, exactly, neatly, < *fijn*, fine, precise, exact, + dim. *-ken*, E. *-kin*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Daintily fine; dainty.

With that came in a wealthy knight,
Which was both grave and old,
And after him a *finikin* lass,
Did shine like the glistering gold.
Robin Hood and Allin A Dale (Child's Ballads, V. 281).

2. Pettily particular; precise in trifles; idly busy; especially, particular about dress.

The bearded creatures are quite as *finikin* over their toilets as any coquette in the world. *Thackeray.*

The most *finnikin* of us must needs begrime himself in getting forward ever so little a distance.
Contemporary Rev., LIV. 33.

II. *n.* A sort of pigeon with a crest somewhat resembling the mane of a horse.

fining (fī'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fine*[2], *v.*] 1. (*a*) The process of refining or purifying. (*b*) The process of clarifying wine or other liquor by hastening the deposition of floating solid matters.

Both white of egg and gelatine . . . are freely used for *fining*, and . . . wines that have been freely subjected to such *fining* keep better and become dryer with age.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 672.

2. The process of becoming clear: said especially of wine and other liquors.—3. The material or mixture introduced into liquor to clarify it, as whites of eggs or alum. It is customary to mix the fining with a little of the liquor and beat them thoroughly together; the mixture is then poured into the cask and the liquor is stirred.

fining-forge (fī'ning-fôrj), *n.* A finery or reheating furnace.

fining-pot (fī'ning-pot), *n.* A vessel in which metals are refined.

The *fining pot* is for silver, and the furnace for gold.
Prov. xvii. 3.

fining-roller (fī'ning-rō"lėr), *n.* In a papermaking machine, a cylindrical sieve of wire cloth by which the coarse fibers and knots are retained while the finely ground stuff is permitted to pass through.

finis (fī'nis), *n.* [L., the end, limit: see *fine*[1], *finish*.] The end; conclusion: a word occasionally, and in former times commonly, placed at the end of a book.

finish (fin'ish), *v.* [< ME. *finischen*, *finisshen*, also in contr. form *finchen* (like *punchen*, contr. of *punisshen:* see *punch*[2] = *punish*), < OF. *finiss-*, stem of certain parts of *finir*, F. *finir* = Pr. *fenir* = OSp. *finir* = It. *finire*, < L. *finire*, end, finish, complete, < *finis*, limit, end: see *fine*[1], *n.* and *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To bring to an end; arrive at the end of; complete by passing throughout the length or extent of: as, to *finish* a journey or an undertaking; to *finish* the day; to *finish* one's life.

Neither count I my life dear unto myself, so that I might *finish* my course with joy. Acts xx. 24.

So when four years were wholly *finished*,
She threw her royal robes away.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

2. To bring to completion; complete by making or doing the last or final part of: as, to *finish* the reading of a book; to *finish* a task assigned; to *finish* a house.

He is the half part of a blessed man,
Left to be *finished* by such a she.
Shak., K. John, ii. 2.

Better to *finish* one small enterprise than to leave many large ones half done. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 349.

3. To put an end to; terminate the existence, opposition, etc., of; destroy: as, to *finish* an enemy by an overwhelming defeat; the last blow *finished* him. [Now chiefly colloq.]

Seventy weeks are determined upon thy people, and upon thy holy city, to *finish* the transgression, and to make an end of sins. Dan. ix. 24.

4. To complete and perfect in detail; elaborate carefully; put the final touches on, especially with reference to smoothing and polishing.

Age sets its house in order, and *finishes* its works, which to every artist is a supreme pleasure. *Emerson*, Old Age.

I call'd him Crichton, for he seem'd
All-perfect, *finish'd* to the finger-nail.
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

To put the finishing hand to. See *hand.*—**Syn. 1** and **2.** To end, terminate, close, conclude, complete, perform, achieve.

II. *intrans.* 1. To arrive at the end; stop.

They sey thei shull neuer *fenishe* till thei have a-vengid the deth of Aungis. And thei have assembled a grete power, and wele to conquere this londe be force.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 54.

2. To come to an end; terminate; expire.

These her women, . . . who, with wet cheeks,
Were present when she *finish'd*.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5.

Exeter doth wish
His days may *finish* ere that hapless time.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

finish (fin'ish), *n.* [< *finish*, *v.*] 1. The end or last part of any movement or progress; especially, the end of a race or competitive contest of any kind.

I have followed him through his typical Swedish elk-hunt, and am loth to leave him before he has achieved some sort of success to console him for his disastrous *finish*. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 96.

2. The last work performed upon any object, whereby it is completed or perfected.—3. Careful elaboration or its result; polish: as, the *finish* of a work of art, a poem, or a piece of cloth; to put a fine *finish* on anything, or to give it an exquisite *finish;* *finish* in deportment.

To us who write in a hurry for people who read in a hurry, *finish* would be loss of time. *J. Caird.*

4. The last hard, smooth coat of plaster on a wall: commonly called *hard-finish*.—**Blind finish**, in *bookbinding*, a style of ornamenting book-covers by means of heated stamps, without ink or gold.—**Curled finish**, in *metal-work*, an ornamental finish giving a curled appearance to the surface. It is produced by the manipulation of a small strip of oilstone or Ayr stone.

finished (fin'isht), *p. a.* Polished to the highest degree of excellence; complete; perfect: as, a *finished* poem; a *finished* education.

A *finished* gentleman is perhaps the most uncommon of all the great characters in life. *Steele*, Guardian, No. 34.

There are two great and separate senses in which we call a thing *finished*. . . . One, which refers to the mere neatness and completeness of the actual work, as we speak of a well-*finished* knife-handle or ivory toy; and secondly, a sense which refers to the effect produced by the thing done, as we call a picture well *finished* if it is so full in its details as to produce the effect of reality.
Ruskin, Modern Painters, IV. ix. § 3.

Finished drawing. See *drawing.*—**Finished-spirit condenser**, that part of a still in which the work of condensation is completed, and from which the hot spirits pass to the refrigerator to be cooled.

finisher (fin'ish-ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which finishes, completes, or perfects.

Jesus, the author and *finisher* of our faith. Heb. xii. 2.

He that of greatest works is *finisher*
Oft does them by the weakest minister.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 1.

Specifically—(*a*) In *bookbinding*, a workman who takes the incomplete book as left by the forwarder and finishes the work with gilding and decoration by various methods. (*b*) In *stereotyping* and *electrotyping*, a workman who perfects the face of plates by cutting out superfluous metal, rectifying faults, and correcting errors, for which purpose he cuts out the letters or words to be changed and solders in separate types or cast pieces. (*c*) In *paper-making*, the second rag-pulping machine or half-stuff engine. (*d*) In the *manufacture of fabrics*, the final carder, or the one that delivers the sliver. See *carding-machine*. (*e*) In *pianoforte-making*, the workman who puts the action together and fastens it into the case.

2. One who or that which puts an end to something; in colloquial use, that which settles or puts the finishing touch to something.

"You need go no farther on your flying tour of matrimony; my house and my heart alike are open to you both." "This was a *finisher*," said Lackington.
T. Hood, Gilbert Gurney, II. vi.

finishing-drill (fin'ish-ing-dril), *n.* See *drill*[1].

finishing-press (fin'ish-ing-pres), *n.* A press used in finishing; specifically, in *bookbinding*, a simple form of press, usually made of two broad blocks of wood, connected by strong screws of wood, which are intended to hold a book firmly during the process of finishing.

finishing-tool (fin'ish-ing-tōl), *n.* In *lathe-work*, a turning-tool with a cutting edge ground to a large angle. Such tools remove a very thin chip, and are often used simply as scrapers.

finishmentt, *n.* [ME. *fynyshment*, *fynisment*, < OF. *finessement*, *fenissement;* as *finish* + *-ment*.] Finishing; end; death.

Merlyn be-gan to telle the lovynge of Ihesu Criste, and of Iosep Abaramathie, like as they hadden ben of the slayn; and of Pieron, and of othir felowes like as they weren departed, and the *fynyshonent* of Ioseph and of alle other.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 23.

finish-turn (fin'ish-tėrn), *v. t.* To subject to a final operation of turning; finish by the action of an accurate lathe.

They were then *finish-turned* on the parts fitting into the crank-webs. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 8889.

finitt, *n.* [< L. *finitus*, pp. of *finire*, end: see *finite*.] A limit. *Nares.*

And soe woe early ended our fifth weekes travell, with the *finit* of that sheere, at the noble city of Bristow.
MS. Lansdowne, 213.

finite (fī'nīt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *fini* = Sp. Pg. It. *finito*, < L. *finitus*, pp. of *finire*, end, complete, finish: see *finish*. Cf. *fine*[2], *a.*, ult. a doublet of *finite*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Not too great nor too small to be naturally susceptible of measurement, whether measurable by us or not; not infinite nor infinitesimal. All objects of ordinary experience are finite; God, eternity, immensity, and the like are not finite. Etymologically, *finite* means having an end or terminal; but this signification is not coextensive with the English use of the term. Thus, the circumference of a circle has no ends, yet is finite; while past time has an end, yet is not finite. So, if a finite arc be cut out of a parabola, what remains has two ends, yet is not finite.

The obvious portions of extension that affect our senses carry with them into the mind the idea of *finite;* and the ordinary periods of succession whereby we measure time and duration, as hours, days, and years, are bounded lengths. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xvii. 2.

The following are the special significations of the word: (*a*) As applied to a class or integer number, capable of being completely counted: this is the fundamental meaning. This distinction between a finite and an infinite class is very important, because there is a peculiar mode of reasoning, called by logicians reasoning by transposed quantity, which is applicable to finite classes alone. The following syllogism is an example: "Every Hottentot kills a Hottentot; but no Hottentot is killed by more than one Hottentot; hence, every Hottentot is killed by a Hottentot." If by the Hottentots is here meant a class of which a complete census might be taken, this conclusion must be true, provided the premises are true. But if the generations of Hottentots are everlasting, each Hottentot might kill one of his children, and yet some Hottentots might die natural deaths. Reasoning by transposed quantity is indispensable in the higher arithmetic and algebra; and consequently in these branches of mathematics the distinction between finite and infinite classes is very important. (*b*) As applied to continuous quantity, smaller than a suitably chosen finite number multiplied into the unit of measurement, and larger than a suitably chosen finite number divided by the unit of measurement.

On account of the *finite* speed of light, each star appears to describe in space a circle of fixed magnitude, in a plane parallel to that of the ecliptic. *Tait*, Light, § 66.

(*c*) In *gram.*, limited by person; personal; strictly verbal; not infinitival nor participial.

2. Subject to limitations or conditions, such as those of space, time, circumstances, and the laws of nature: as, a *finite* being; *finite* existence or duration.

Only I discern
Infinite passion and the pain
Of *finite* hearts that yearn.
Browning, Two in the Campagna.

3. Of or pertaining or relating to finite beings: as, *finite* passions or interests.—**Calculus of finite differences.** See *calculus.*—**Finite canon**, in *music*, a canon whose theme comes to a definite end, instead of perpetually returning into itself. See *canon*[1].—**Finite existence**, the mode of existence of everything except God; existence in the ordinary sense, not transcending our power to imagine it; contingent existence.—**Finite term.** (*a*) In *logic*, a noun or verb not contain-

ing a negative particle, as *man*, opposed to *not-man*; also, a proposition containing only finite terms. (*b*) In *math.*, an integral is said to be expressed in *finite terms* when it is expressed without resort to an infinite series, although it may be expressed by means of exponential, elliptic, or Abelian functions which are synonymous with infinite series; but frequently expressions involving higher kinds of functions than the exponential and trigonometric are excluded.

II. *n.* That which is finite; finite things collectively: used only with the definite article.

When one talks of the infinite in terms borrowed from *the finite* . . . his words are not symbols.
O. W. Holmes, Emerson, v.

finite (fī′nīt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *finited*, ppr. *finiting*. [< *finite*, *a.*] To limit; fix the limits of. [Rare.]

What gives me identity: i. e., what forever fixes or *finites* me to my own consciousness, and to others' regard.
H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 85.

finiteless† (fī′nīt-les), *a.* [< *finite* + *-less.*] Unlimited; infinite.

It is ridiculous unto reason, and *finiteless* as their desires.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

finitely (fī′nīt-li), *adv.* In a finite manner or degree; within limits; to a certain degree only.

They are creatures still, and that sets them at an infinite distance from God; whereas all their excellencies can make them but *finitely* distant from us.
Stillingfleet.

finiteness (fī′nīt-nes), *n.* The mode or quality of being finite, in any sense; a finite state or condition; limited quality or character as regards extent, duration, power, etc.: as, the *finiteness* of our natural powers; the *finiteness* of a number.

The universe, though dependent on the Infinite, is made up of individual limited atoms, and any amount of *finiteness* added together or multiplied cannot reach infinity.
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLV. 696.

Once alienated from God and plunged into *finiteness* and sensuousness, men deified the powers of nature, or mortal men, or even carnal lusts, as in Aphrodite.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, III. § 11.

finitor† (fin′i-tor), *n.* [< L. *finitor*, one who determines boundaries, a surveyor, also (sc. *circulus*) the horizon, < *finire*, end, limit, bound: see *finish*, *fine*[1].] In *astrol.*, the horizon.

finitude (fī′ni-tūd), *n.* [< L. *finitus*, pp.: see *finite*. Cf. *infinitude*.] The state or mode of being finite; especially, subjection to limitations or conditions; limitation. See *finite*, 2.

The fulness of the creation, and the *finitude* of the creature.
Chalmers.

The mind is not finite just because it knows it is finite. . . . It is a flagrant self-contradiction that the finite should know its own *finitude*.
F. H. Bradley, Ethical Studies, p. 69.

finklet, *n.* [Also *finckle*, *finkel*; < ME. *fynkyl*, *fenkel*, a var. of *fennel*, ult. < L. *feniculum*, dim. of *fenum*: see *fennel*.] Fennel.

Of *Finkle* or Fennell, and Hempe.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xx. 9.

Finlander (fin′lan-dėr), *n.* [See *Finn*.] A native or an inhabitant of Finland; a Finn.

finless (fin′les), *a.* [< *fin*[1] + *-less.*] Destitute of fins: as, *finless* fish.

finlet (fin′let), *n.* [< *fin*[1] + *-let.*] **1.** A little fin.—**2.** Technically, in *ichth.*, detached rays of a dorsal or anal fin, forming a kind of fin, especially in the mackerel family. See *Scombridæ*.

Serial concrescence of primitively distinct metameric *finlets*.
J. A. Ryder.

Finn (fin), *n.* [Also spelled *Fin*; < ME. *Finnes*, AS. *Finnas*, pl., Finns, *Finna land*, land of the Finns; = Icel. *Finnr* = Sw. Dan. *Finne*, Finn; cf. Icel. *Finnland*, Sw. Dan. *Finland*, Finland, said to be a translation, equiv. to 'fenland,' of the Finnish name, *Suomi* or *Suomenmaa*, lit. the swampy region; cf. Icel. Norw. ODan. *fen* = E. *fen*[1].] **1.** A native of Finland; a Finlander. —**2.** Ethnologically—(*a*) A member of the Finnic race in general. (*b*) Specifically, a member of that branch of the Finnic race inhabiting Finland and other parts of northwestern Russia, and calling themselves *Suomi* or *Suomalaiset*. See *Finnic*.

finnac (fin′ak), *n.* [Also *finnack*, *finnoc* (and *finner*); < Gael. *fionnag*, a white trout, a young salmon, < *fionn*, white; also called *gealag*, < *geal*, white.] The white trout, a variety of *Salmo fario*. [Scotch.]

finnan-haddock, findon-haddock (fin′an-, fin′don-had″ok), *n.* [< *Finnan*, a corruption of *Findon* (pron. fin′in), a fishing-village near Aberdeen, Scotland, + *haddock*.] A common name for smoked haddock, especially that cured at Findon.

finned (find), *a.* Having a fin or fins, or anything resembling a fin; especially, having broad edges on either side, as a plow; specifically, in *her.*, having the fins of a different tincture from the rest: said of a fish used as a bearing: as, a fish sable *finned* or.

They plough up the turf with a broad *finned* plough.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

finner[1] (fin′ėr), *n.* [< *fin*[1] + *-er*[1].] A fin-whale or a finback; any member of the *Balænopteridæ*. —**Oregon finner**, the finback whale or razorback, *Balænoptera velifera*.—**Sharp-headed finner**, the smallest species of *Balænoptera* known on the western coast of the United States; the *Balænoptera davidsoni*: generally called by the whalemen a *young finback*.

finner[2] (fin′ėr), *n.* Same as *finnac*. [Scotch.]

finner-whale (fin′ėr-hwāl), *n.* Same as *finner*[1].

Finnic (fin′ik), *a.* [< *Finn* + *-ic.*] Pertaining or relating to the Finns as a race, or to the group of languages spoken by them; Finnish, in the most general sense: as, the Magyars are a *Finnic* people.

It is maintained by some that the *Finnic* languages represent the oldest forms among the Uralo-Altaic groups.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 219.

Finnic race, an ethnological group belonging to the Ural-Altaic family of man, scattered over northern Russia and Scandinavia, Siberia, and Hungary, and including the Finns proper, Lapps, Esthonians, Livonians, Tchuds, Permians, Ugrians, Ostiaks, Magyars, etc. They all exhibit physical resemblances, and speak similar agglutinative languages, unlike any others spoken in Europe, but related to the Samoyedic, Turkish, Mongolian, and Tungusic languages. Their language is also called *Ugrian* and *Finno-Hungarian*.

finnicking, finnikin, *a.* and *n.* See *finicking*, *finikin*.

finning (fin′ing), *n.* The last throes of a whale in dying. See *to fin out*, under *fin*[1], *v. i.*

Finnish (fin′ish), *a.* and *n.* [= Sw. Dan. *Finsk* = Icel. *Finnskr*; as *Finn* + *-ish*[1].] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Finland or its inhabitants, or the Finnic race.

II. *n.* The language spoken by the Finns proper, called by themselves *Suomi*. It is a dialect of the Ugrian or Finno-Hungarian branch of the Ural-Altaic or Scythian family, and is proximately related to the Lappish and many languages of the aborigines of Russia, and to the Hungarian. See *Finnic*.

finny (fin′i), *a.* [< *fin*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Having fins; finned: as, *finny* fish.

The fish-market was full of *finny* monsters of the deep, all new and strange to us.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. iv.

2. Fishy; fish-like; of the nature of fish: as, the *finny* tribes.

She rules the feather'd Kind and *finny* Race.
Congreve, Hymn to Venus.

3. Containing fish: as, the *finny* deep. *Goldsmith.*

finochio (fi-nō′ki-ō), *n.* [It. *finocchio*, fennel, < L. *feniculum*, fennel: see *fennel*.] *Fœniculum dulce*, a variety of fennel; sweet fennel. *Loudon.*

finos (fē′nōs), *n. pl.* [Sp., pl. of *fino*, fine, excellent: see *fine*[2].] Wool from merino sheep next in quality to the best: a trade-term.

fin-pike (fin′pīk), *n.* A fish of the family *Polypteridæ* and genus *Polypterus*; a polypterid. See *bichir*.

fin-ray (fin′rā), *n.* One of the rays of the fin of a fish. See the extract, and cut under *scapulocoracoid*.

A form of dermal exoskeleton, which is peculiar to and highly characteristic of fishes, is found in the *fin-rays*. . . . Ordinary *fin-rays* are composed of a hornlike, or more or less calcified, substance, and are simple at the base, but become jointed transversely, and split up longitudinally, toward their extremities.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 41.

fin-spine (fin′spīn), *n.* A spine of a fish's fin; a spinous ray of a fin.

fin-spined (fin′spīnd), *a.* Having spiny fins; acanthopterygious.

fint, *v.* A Middle English and Anglo-Saxon contraction of *findeth*. See *find*.

fintock (fin′tok), *n.* [< Gael. *fiundac.*] A Scottish name for the cloudberry, *Rubus Chamæmorus*.

fin-toed (fin′tōd), *a.* Same as *fin-footed*.

finweed (fin′wēd), *n.* A local English name of the *Ononis sativa*.

fin-whale (fin′hwāl), *n.* Same as *finner*[1].

fin-winged (fin′wingd), *a.* Having wings like fins or flippers, as a penguin.

fiord, fjord (fyôrd), *n.* [Also *fyord*; < Norw. and Dan. *fjord* = Sw. *fjärd* = Icel. *fjörðhr*, a frith, a bay (larger than a *vīk*, a small crescent-formed inlet or creek); akin to E. *ford*, and to L. *portus*, a haven. From the Icel. *fjörðhr* comes ME. *firth*, mod. E. *firth*, *frith*: see *frith*[2], *firth*[2], *ford*, *port*[1].] A deep indentation of the land, forming a comparatively narrow arm of the sea, with more or less precipitous slopes or cliffs on each side. The coast of Norway offers the best examples. True fiords can exist only where a steep and lofty mountain-range borders closely on the sea.

King Olaf's ships came sailing
Northward out of Drontheim haven
To the mouth of Salten *Fiord*.
Longfellow, Saga of King Olaf.

The frozen *fiords* were fishless,
The earth withheld her grain.
Whittier, Dole of Jarl Thorkell.

We see that, in whatever language it is that Brentesion means a stag's horn, the name was not unfittingly given to the antler-like *fiords* of this little inland sea.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 312.

fior di persico (fyôr dē pār′si-kō). [It., lit. peach-flower: *fior*, *fiore*, < L. *flos* (*flor-*), flower; *di*, < L. *de*, of; *persico*, < L. *persicum*, peach: see *flower*, *de*[2], *peach*[1].] A rich marble, mottled with red and white, found among Roman ruins in Italy, and often used again in more recent buildings.

fioret, *n.* Same as *fleuret*.

fiorin (fī′ō-rin), *n.* [Ir. *fiorthan*, a long coarse grass.] An Irish name for white or marsh bent, *Agrostis vulgaris*, var. *alba*, a common grass in pastures.

fiorite (fiō′rīt), *n.* [< Santa *Fiore* in Tuscany (where it is found) + *-ite*[2].] A variety of siliceous sinter found incrusting volcanic tufa. It is found in the vicinity of hot springs and volcanoes in globular, botryoidal, and stalactitic concretions with a pearly luster, and consists of silica (sometimes impure from the presence of alumina), iron peroxid, and water. *Geyserite* is a variety occurring about the orifices of geysers.

fioritura (fyō-ri-tö′rä), *n.*; pl. *fioriture* (-re). [It., lit. a flowering, flourishing, < *fiorire*, flower, flourish: see *flourish*.] In *music*, an ornament or embellishment, as a trill, turn, etc., introduced into a melody: commonly in the plural.

fip[1] (fip), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fipped*, ppr. *fipping*. [E. dial., a reduction of *fillip* or *flip*[1]. Cf. G. *fippsen*, fillip, *fipps*, a fillip.] To fillip. [Prov. Eng.]

fip[2] (fip), *n.* [An abbr. of *fippenny.*] A fippenny bit. [Local, U. S.]

I haven't hardly a hair left to my hide, or a pewter *fip* in my pocket.
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 7.

fippence (fip′ens), *n.* A contracted form of *fivepence*.

fippenny (fip′e-ni), *a.* A contracted form of *fivepenny*.—**Fippenny bit**, fivepence: a colloquial name formerly common in Pennsylvania and several of the Southern States for the Spanish half-real, the value of which was about 6 cents.

fipple (fip′l), *n.* [Origin obscure.] **1.** The under lip. [Prov. Eng.]—**2**†. A stopper, as at the mouth of a musical wind-instrument.

Some kind of wind instruments are blown at a small hole in the side, which straitneth the breath of the first entrance; the rather, in respect of their traverse, and stop above the hole, which performeth the *fipple's* part.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 116.

fir (fėr), *n.* [< ME. *fir*, *fur*, *firre*, *fyrre*, rather from Scand. than from AS. **furh*, which would give ME. **furwe*, E. **furrow* (cf. AS. *furh*, a furrow, E. *furrow*), and is found only in comp., in the single gloss "*furh-wudu*, pinus," fir-wood, i. e., fir-tree; = OHG. *forha*, MHG. *vorhe*, G. *föhre* = Icel. *fura* = Norw. *fura*, *furu*, *fora*, *foro* = Sw. *fura*, *fur* (in comp. *furu-*) = Dan. *fyr* (in comp. *fyrre-*), fir (cf. W. *pyr*, fir); akin to OHG. *vereh-eih* (*eih* = E. *oak*), Lombard. *fereha*, the Italian oak (L. *æsculus*), G. *ferch*, oak, = L. *quercus*, oak: see *Quercus*. The L. for 'fir' is *abies*: see *Abies*. For the relation E. *f* = L. *qu*, cf. E. *four* = L. *quattuor*. Not related, as sometimes asserted, either to *fire*, to *furze*, or to *forest*.] A coniferous tree, properly of the genus *Abies*, in distinction from the spruce (*Picea*): a term also applied, more loosely, to trees of other genera, as *Picea* and *Pinus*. See *Abies*. Among the true firs are the silver firs, *Abies pectinata* of Europe and *A. Numidica* of the Atlas mountains; the balsam-fir or balm-of-Gilead fir of the Alleghanies, *A. balsamea*; the balsam-fir or white fir of the Rocky Mountains, *A. concolor*; the red firs of the Pacific coast, *A. nobilis* and *A. magnifica*; the white fir of the same region, *A. grandis*; and the sacred fir of Mexico, *A. religiosa*. Of other genera are the Scotch fir, *Pinus sylvestris*, and the spruce-fir or Norway spruce, *Picea excelsa*; the red, yellow, or Douglas fir of western America, *Pseudotsuga Douglasii*; the parasol-fir of Japan, *Sciadopitys verticillata*; and the plum-fir of Chili, *Podocarpus Andina*. The gnetaceous genera *Ephedra* and *Gnetum* are known as joint-firs.

But how the fyr was maked up on highte,
And eke the names how the trees highte,
As ook, *firre*, birch, etc.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 2063.

Lofty *firs* which grace the Mountain's Brow.
Congreve, Hymn to Venus.

fir-apple (fėr′ap″l), *n.* A fir-cone. [Eng.]

fir-cone (fėr′kōn), *n.* The cone-shaped fruit of the fir.

fire (fīr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fyre;* < ME. *fire, fir, fyre, fyr, fier, fyer, fur,* etc., < AS. *fȳr* = OS. *fiur* = OFries. *fior, fiur* = D. *vier, vuur* = MLG. *vūr, viur, vuïr, vuer,* LG. *vür, vüer* = OHG. *fuir,* later *fiur,* MHG. *vuir, viur,* G. *feuer* = Icel. *fȳri* (and poet. *fūrr*) = Sw. Dan. *fyr* = Umbrian *pir* = Gr. πῦρ, fire (> E. *pyre,* q. v.), dial. πῦϊρ (cf. πυρσός, a torch). Different words are used in Goth. (*fōn,* gen. *fūnins,* fire; cf. Icel. *funi,* a flame), in L. and Skt. (L. *ignis* = Skt. *agni,* fire), and in Rom. (It. *fuoco* = Sp. *fuego* = Pg. *fogo* = F. *feu,* fire, < L. *focus,* fireplace: see *fuel, focus*).] **1.** The visible heat, or light, evolved by the action of a high temperature on certain bodies, which are in consequence styled inflammable or combustible; combustion, or the heat and light evolved during the process of combustion. Anciently, fire, air, earth, and water were regarded as the four elements of which all things are composed; and fire continued until comparatively recent times to be considered a distinct imponderable substance, existing throughout the universe in the supposed form of caloric. See *combustion, flame.*

The Lindsays flew like *fire* about,
Till all the fray was done.
Battle of Otterbourne (Child's Ballads, VII. 24).

Thou wouldst as soon go kindle *fire* with snow
As seek to quench the fire of love with words.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 7.

Wheresoe'er I am, by night and day,
All earth and air seem only burning *fire.*
Tennyson, Œnone.

In popular language, the word element is often referred to *fire,* air, earth, and water. A very slight acquaintance with chemistry is sufficient to prove that air, earth, and water are compound bodies, and that *fire* is mainly the result of a high temperature on certain bodies.
W. A. Miller, Elem. of Chem., § 1.

2. Fuel in a state of combustion, as on a hearth or the ground, or in a grate, stove, or furnace; a burning mass of material lighted for the sake of warmth or for the utilization of the heat or light from it.

Bryng in *fyre* on alhalawgh day,
To condulmas euen, I dur welle say.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 311.

And ther with owt the Door in the Courte, on the left honde, ys a tree with many stonys a bowght it, wher the ministres of the Jewys and Scynt Petir with them warmyd them by the *fyyer.*
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 35.

Now the king sat in the winterhouse in the ninth month: and there was a *fire* on the hearth burning before him.
Jer. xxxvi. 22.

In winter's tedious nights sit by the *fire*
With good old folks. *Shak.*, Rich. II., v. 1.

3. The burning of any large collection of material, as a building, town, forest, etc.; a conflagration: as, the great *fire* of London or of Chicago; a forest or a prairie *fire.*

A *fyre* is foul affray in thinges drie.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

Where two raging *fires* meet together,
They do consume the thing that feeds their fury.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

Grub-street! thy fall should men and gods conspire,
Thy stage shall stand, ensure it but from *fire.*
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 3.

Till the last *fire* burn all between the poles.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 756.

4. A spark or sparks; specifically, a spark, as from red-hot iron, or from flint or other stones when struck.

His spurs o' steel were sair to bide,
And fra her fore-feet flew the *fire.*
Annan Water (Child's Ballads, II. 188).

5. Flashing light; vivid luster; splendor.

She is very beautiful, and very like her father, with eyes full of *fire,* and great expression in all her features.
Macaulay, Life and Letters, I. 211.

6. In precious stones, the quality of refracting and dispersing light, and the brilliancy of effect that comes from this quality.—**7.** A luminous body; a star. [Poetical.]

Before him burn
Seven lamps, as in a zodiac representing
The heavenly *fires.* *Milton*, P. L., xii. 256.

Yon fair stars, . . .
Cold *fires*, yet with power to burn and brand
His nothingness into man. *Tennyson*, Maud, xviii.

8. A sensation of internal heat arising from either a physical or a mental cause; an inflammatory process or effect.

What *fire* is in mine ears? *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 1.

9. Ardor; burning desire; passionate love for something.

Out he flash'd,
And into such a song, such *fire* for fame,
Such trumpet-blowings in it, . . .
That when he stopt, we long'd to hurl together.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

10. Consuming violence, as of temper; fierceness; vehemence: as, the *fire* of love or of enmity.

For Wealth he seeks, nor feels Ambition's *Fires.*
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

He had *fire* in his temper. *Bp. Atterbury.*

11. Liveliness of imagination; vigor of fancy; force of sentiment or expression; capacity for ardor and zeal; animation; vivacity.

Old as we are, our soul retains a *fire*
Active and quick in motion. *Ford*, Fancies, v. 1.

His *fire* is out, his wit decayed.
Swift, Death of Dr. Swift.

Mrs. Rebecca Quickly, whom he married, had all that the *fire* of youth and a lively manner could do towards making an agreeable woman. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 100.

And bless their Critic with a Poet's *fire.*
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 676.

Pitt's . . . ardour and his noble bearing put *fire* into the most frigid conceit. *Macaulay*, William Pitt.

12. Subjection to evil effects of any kind; especially, overwhelming trouble; severe trial: used with reference to the old or savage practice of trial or torture by fire, and especially to the passing through the fire to Moloch mentioned in the Bible: as, to pass through or be subjected to the *fires* of affliction.

Not passing thro' the *fire*
Bodies, but souls — thy children's — thro' the smoke,
The blight of low desires. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

13. [< *fire, v. t.,* 6.] The firing or discharge of firearms; the discharge of a number of firearms, as rifles, muskets, or cannon, from a body of troops, a battery, or the like: as, to be under *fire;* to silence the enemy's *fire;* enfilade and ricochet *fire,* etc. Artillery fire is said to be *direct* when the line of fire is perpendicular to the line aimed at, and the projectile does not touch the intermediate ground; *oblique* when the line of fire makes an angle less than 90° with the front of the object; *enfilading* when the line of fire is nearly parallel to the parapet or line of troops to be swept; *reverse* when the line of fire forms a horizontal angle greater than 30° with the interior slope of the parapet or the line of troops exposed to its effects; *slant* when the angle made with the interior slope is less than 30°; *horizontal* when the piece has but a small angle of elevation and the projectile strikes the object without striking the intermediate ground; *vertical* when the piece has a great angle of elevation, as in the case of mortars; *ricochet* when the elevation is slight and the projectile strikes the earth or water and rebounds one or more times (used chiefly with reduced charges for enfilading purposes); *rolling* when the axis of the piece is parallel to the ground, or nearly so, and the projectile makes a series of ricochets; *plunging* when the piece is situated above the plane of the object fired at.

Bullets would sing by our forcheads, and bullets would rain at our feet —
Fire from ten thousand at once of the rebels that girdled us round. *Tennyson*, Defence of Lucknow.

They were under *fire* for more than two hours, and every vessel was struck many times, but with little damage to the gunboats. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 463.

A dropping fire. See *drop, v. i.*— **A flaught o' fire.** See *flaught*[2].— **Artillery fire.** See def. 13.— **Ascending fires.** See *firework.*— **Baptism of fire.** See *baptism.*— **Blind fire.** See *blind*[1].— **Center fire.** See *center-fire.*— **Central fire,** a fire which, according to the Pythagoreans, occupies the center of the universe and was the first thing made, being the germ of everything else. Copernicus and others supposed the sun was intended.— **Chinese fire,** a composition used in fireworks. It consists of 16 parts of gunpowder, 8 of niter, 3 of charcoal, 10 of small cast-iron borings, and 3 of sulphur.— **Colored fires,** the tinted flames produced by the salts of barium, strontium, sodium, copper, and other metals, or the compositions used to produce such flames. Various mixtures are employed, and the lights are used for signals, in pyrotechny, etc.— **Cross fire.** See *cross-fire.*— **Curved fire.** See the extract.

When a projectile is fired so as just to clear an interposing cover, and then descend upon the object, the line of fire being perpendicular or nearly so to the front of troops or works to be destroyed, such practice is termed *curved fire,* in order to distinguish it from ricochet.
Farrow, Mil. Encyc., I. 441.

Elmo's fire. Same as *corposant.*— **False fire.** (*a*) A blue flame made by burning certain combustibles in a wooden tube, used as a signal during the night. (*b*) A fire kindled with the object of leading a ship to destruction; a false or misleading beacon.

Shipwrecked, kindles on the coast
False fires, that others may be lost.
Wordsworth, To Lady Fleming.

Fire of the periphery, a fire which, according to the Pythagoreans and other ancient philosophers, occupies the circumference of the universe.— **Fixed fires.** See *fire-work.*— **Greek fire,** a combustible composition the constituents of which are supposed to have been asphalt, niter, and sulphur. It would burn on or under water, and was used with great effect in war by the Greeks of the Eastern Empire, who kept its composition secret for several hundred years. Upon the conquest of Constantinople the secret came into the possession of the Mohammedans, to whom it rendered repeated and valuable service. Also *Grecian fire.*

The Saracens, by throwing *Greek fire* on the Christians, burnt many of their boats and killed the people in them, thus obtaining the victory.
Quoted in *Hewitt's* Ancient Armour, I. 328.

Hollow fire. (*a*) A peculiar kind of hearth or furnace used in the manufacture of iron for tin-plates, and so arranged that the metal, in the form of "stamps" (bars broken into pieces weighing about a quarter of a hundred each), is heated in the flames, and does not come in direct contact with the fuel, thus avoiding contamination by sulphur. (*b*) A fire burning chiefly in the interior of the mass of fuel, so as to avoid waste of the coal by combustion on the outside, where it is not in contact with the metal. For the common blacksmith's fire semi-bituminous coal is preferred.— **Holy fire,** in the Roman Catholic and Oriental churches, a light kindled on Holy Saturday (the Saturday preceding Easter Sunday) by sparks from a flint, and used to relight the church lamps, all of which are extinguished on Good Friday. In the Greek Church the fire is claimed to be a miraculous gift from heaven. At Rome the ceremony is performed in presence of the pope. At Jerusalem the lighting of the holy fire is celebrated by the Greek and Armenian clergy combined in the Church of the Holy Sepulcher, amid a scene of wild enthusiasm on the part of the spectators.— **Kentish fire.** See *Kentish.*— **Letters of fire and sword,** in the ancient law of Scotland, letters of ejectment issued by the Privy Council, and directed to the sheriff of the county, authorizing him to call the assistance of the county to dispossess a tenant who retained his possession contrary to the order of the judge and the diligence of the law.— **Line of fire** (*milit.*), a line formed by the prolongation of the axis of a firearm forward.— **Oblique fire,** a phrase noting a form of action in firearms, in which the plunger which explodes the cartridge moves obliquely to the axis of the barrel.— **On fire,** ignited; inflamed; burning; hence, figuratively, eager; ardent; zealous. See *afire.*

Receiv'd my heart an offering all *on fire,*
Kindled, and fed, and blown by strong Desire.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 88.

All frets
But chafing me *on fire* to find my bride.
Tennyson, Princess, i.

Out of the frying-pan into the fire. See *frying-pan.*— **Primitive fire,** a fire which, according to Heraclitus and other ancient philosophers, was the primitive material out of which the universe was formed.— **Rotating fires.** See *firework.*— **Running fire** (*milit.*), the rapid discharge of firearms by a line of troops in succession.— **St. Anthony's fire.** Same as *erysipelas.*— **St. Elmo's fire.** Same as *corposant.*— **St. Francis's fire**†, probably the same as *St. Anthony's fire.*

All these, and many evils moe haunt ire,
The swelling Splene, and Frenzy raging rife,
The shaking Palsey, and *Saint Fraunces fire.*
Spenser, F. Q., I. iv. 35.

The fat is in the fire. See *fat*[1].— **To bank a fire, to give fire, to hang fire.** See the verbs.— **To heap coals of fire on one's head.** See *coal.*— **To play with fire,** to meddle carelessly or ignorantly with a dangerous matter; do anything lightly or for amusement that may cause great trouble or suffering.— **To pour oil on the fire,** to add fuel to the flame — that is, to do or say something likely to intensify existing passion or trouble.— **To set on fire.** (*a*) To apply fire to; cause to burn.

And [they] a-bide so in this manere till tydinges com to hem, that her enmyes were entred into the londe that *sette on fire* ouer all ther as thei myght eny harme do.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 380.

Now the children of Judah had fought against Jerusalem . . . and *set* the city *on fire.* Judges i. 8.

(*b*) Figuratively, to make fiery; inflame; excite violently.

The tongue . . . *setteth on fire* the course of nature; and it is *set on fire* of hell. Jas. iii. 6.

To set the river (or the Thames, Hudson, or other river, according to locality) **on fire,** to accomplish something surprising or remarkable; cut a figure in the world: almost always used with a negative: as, he is a smart fellow enough, but he'll *never set the river on fire.* See *temse.*— **To strike fire,** to produce a spark or flame by friction or concussion.

Striking fire, I kindled some heath and dry sea-weed, by which I roasted my eggs. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 1.

To take fire. (*a*) To become ignited; begin to burn.

The sapless wood, divested of the bark,
Grows fungous, and *takes fire* at every spark.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 54.

(*b*) Figuratively, to become inflamed; be violently excited or aroused.

I am no courtier, of a light condition,
Apt to *take fire* at every beauteous face,
That only serves his will and wantonness.
Fletcher (*and another*), Elder Brother, iv. 3.

White Bengal fire, a very brilliant light produced by means of pure metallic arsenic.

fire (fīr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fired,* ppr. *firing.* [< ME. *firen, fyren, furen,* set on fire, expose to fire, animate, < AS. *fȳrian,* found only in the sense of 'give warmth to,' = D. *vuren* = MLG. *vuren,* LG. *füren* = Sw. *fyra* = Dan. *fyre,* fire; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To set on fire; enkindle: as, to *fire* a house or a chimney; to *fire* a pile.

And of a certain hearbe which, being folded up in a mans clothes, would make him walke invisible, & the smoke of the same, being *fired,* would cause thunders.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 61.

Reedisdale has *fired* our house.
Reedisdale and Wise William (Child's Ballads, VIII. 91).

Captain Swan ordered the Town to be *fired,* which was presently done. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 145.

2. To expose to the action of fire; prepare by the application of heat; bake: as, to *fire* pottery; to *fire* a stack of bricks. [Rarely used of culinary processes.]

The dough is . . . cut into small scones, which, when *fired,* are handed round the company.
Rev. J. Nicol, Poems, I. 28, note.

3. To inflame; irritate the feelings or passions of: as, to *fire* one with anger or revenge.

Lords are lordliest in their wine;
And the well-feasted priest then soonest *fired*
With zeal, if aught religion seem concern'd.
Milton, S. A., l. 1419.

O'er prostrate towns and palaces they pass, . . .
Breathing revenge; whilst anger and disdain
Fire every breast, and boil in every vein.
Addison, The Campaign.

4. To animate; give life or spirit to.

Truly to tread that virtuous path you walk in,
So *fir'd* her honest soul, we thought her sainted.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, v. 2.

Let Ambition *fire* thy Mind,
Thou wert born o'er Men to Reign.
Congreve, Judgment of Paris.

Virgil seldom rises into very astonishing sentiments where he is not *fired* by the Iliad.
Addison, Spectator, No. 279.

It so *fired* his imagination that he wrote a description of it. *G. W. Curtis*, Int. to Cecil Dreeme, p. 10.

5. To drive out or away by fire. [Rare.]

He that parts us shall bring a brand from heaven
And *fire* us hence. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

6. To subject to explosion or explosive force by the application of fire (usually in the form of a spark, variously produced); discharge, send forth, or break up by explosion: as, to *fire* a gun or pistol; to *fire* a cannon-ball or a shell; to *fire* a blast or a mine.

Let all the battlements their ordnance *fire*.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

Is that lead slow which is *fired* from a gun?
Shak., L. L. L., iii. 1.

The German gun *fired* 30 rounds in 16 minutes.
Michaelis, tr. of Monthaye's Krupp and De Bange, p. 94.

The unfortunate wretch who *fired* the train was killed by the explosion. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 25.

7. To throw as a missile. [Colloq.]

The boys were *firing* stones at the house at a great rate, and after a while the negroes began firing back with rocks, chunks, and broken bricks.
Charleston (S. C.) *Courier*, Sept. 19, 1870.

8. In *vet. surg.*, to cauterize.—9. To illuminate strongly; make to shine as if on fire.

When, from under this terrestrial ball,
He [the sun] *fires* the proud tops of the eastern pines.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 2.

10. To eject, dismiss, or expel forcibly or peremptorily: commonly with *out*. See *to fire out* (*b*), below. [Slang, U. S.]—**A ball fired,** in *her.* See *ball*[1].—**To fire off,** to discharge as a missile, literally or figuratively.

Mr. Moon was one of the Dean's adversaries, and *fired off* a pamphlet against him.
British and Foreign Evangelical Rev.

To fire out. (*a*) To drive out by or as if by fire. [Rare.]

Yet this shall I ne'er know, but live in doubt,
Till my bad angel *fire* my good one *out*.
Shak., Sonnets, cxliv.

If any wench should offer to keep possession of my heart against my will, I'd *fire* her *out* with sack and sugar.
Chapman, May-Day, i. 1.

(*b*) To eject, expel, or dismiss forcibly or peremptorily; discharge from employment; bounce: in allusion to the discharge of a cannon-ball. [Slang, U. S.]—**To fire up,** to kindle the fires of, as an engine.

II. *intrans.* 1. To take fire; be kindled.—2. To be or become heated, irritated, or inflamed: as, his feet *fire* easily in walking. [Colloq.]—3. To become excited; become irritated or inflamed with passion. See *to fire up* (*b*), below.

I grow full of anger, Sir Lucius! I *fire* apace!
Sheridan, The Rivals, iii. 4.

4. To discharge artillery or firearms: as, they *fired* on the town.—5. To discharge or throw a missile or missiles.—6. To ring all the bells in a peal at once.—**Fire away,** begin; go ahead; do as you propose; go on. [Slang.]—**To fire up.** (*a*) To start a fire in a furnace, a locomotive, etc.: as, the stoker *fired up* at five o'clock. (*b*) To become irritated or angry; fly into a passion.

He . . . *fired up*, and stood vigorously on his defence.
Macaulay.

fire-alarm (fīr'a-lärm′), *n.* 1. An alarm of fire.—2. A mechanical apparatus for giving a signal or alarm of fire. There are various kinds of automatic fire-alarms; thus, an alarm may be given by the burning away of a cord which supports a weight that in falling sets in motion a clockwork or rings a bell, or by the expansion of mercury as the result of a rise in the temperature, by which it is caused to touch a wire and close an electric circuit, as in the thermostat.—**Fire-alarm telegraph,** a telegraph system used to give an alarm of fire, comprising circuits from district stations to a central station, and circuits from the central station to church or other bells or directly to fire-engine houses. When the second circuits are only to the engine-houses it is called a *silent-alarm system*, to distinguish it from a system where large bells are rung to inform the public of the location of a fire. The signal-boxes are controlled by a crank or some simple device, and only signals and not messages are sent over the lines. Some fire-alarm telegraphs are also connected with private stations, and with thermostats or other automatic fire-alarms.

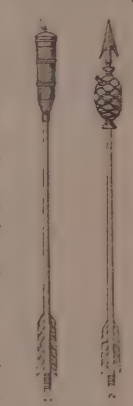
fire-annihilator (fīr'a-nī′hi-lā-tor), *n.* An apparatus for extinguishing fire; a fire-extinguisher.

fire-ant (fīr'ant), *n.* An ant which stings severely, producing a burning sensation: a common name in tropical countries of various species of stinging ants of the family *Myrmecidæ*.

firearm (fīr'ärm), *n.* A weapon from which a missile, such as a bullet, cannon-ball, shell, etc., is expelled by the combustion of gunpowder or other similar explosive. Pistols, muskets, cannon, etc., are firearms.

I made a sign that I wanted to speak with one of them; but seeing me surrounded with a number of horse and *fire-arms*, they did not choose to trust themselves.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 157.

fire-arrow (fīr'ar′ō), *n.* An arrow formerly used, whether shot from a hand-bow or from an engine, having combustibles attached to it for incendiary purposes.



Fire-arrows, 14th and 15th centuries.
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

fireback (fīr'bak), *n.* 1. The back wall of a furnace or fireplace.—2. A macartney or fire-backed pheasant, of the genus *Euplocamus*, as *E. ignitus*.

fire-backed (fīr'bakt), *a.* Having the plumage of the back of a fiery color: as, a *fire-backed* pheasant.

fire-ball (fīr'bâl), *n.* 1. A ball of fire, as the sun.

They trudge under the *fire-ball* in the firmament.
Livingston's Life-Work, p. 358.

2. *Milit.*, a ball filled with explosives or combustibles, intended to be thrown among enemies, to injure them by explosion, to set fire to their works and expose their movements, or simply to produce the last result by the light of its own combustion.—3. Globe-lightning; an electrical phenomenon sometimes seen in thunder-storms, having the appearance of a globe of fire falling from the clouds and often bursting with a loud report.

The *fire-ball* is almost incomparably less brilliant than forked lightning, because, though it lasts long enough to give the full impression of its brightness, it is rarely brighter than iron in the state which we call "red-hot."
P. G. Tait, Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 330.

4. A ball composed of very fine anthracite coal or dust and clay, used to kindle fires.—5. The scarlet lychnis, *Lychnis Chalcedonica*.—6. In *her.*, same as *ball fired* (which see, under *ball*[1]): as, a *fire-ball* fired in four places.

fire-balloon (fīr'ba-lön′), *n.* 1. A balloon beneath and attached to which is a fire by which the air contained in it is heated and rarefied, thus causing it to rise.—2. A balloon sent up at night with fireworks, which ignite at a regulated height.

A *fire-balloon*

Rose gem-like up before the dusky groves,
And dropt a fairy parachute and past.
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

fire-bar (fīr'bär), *n.* A bar of a grate. Also called *furnace-bar*.

firebaret, *n.* [Cf. AS. gloss "*fyrbær*, igniferus," fire-bearing, < *fȳr*, fire, + *beran*, bear.] A beacon.

fire-barrel (fīr'bar′el), *n.* A hollow cylinder filled with various kinds of combustibles, used in fire-ships to convey the fire to the shrouds.

fire-basket (fīr'bäs′ket), *n.* A portable grate or cresset for a bedroom.

fire-bavin (fīr'bav′in), *n.* A bundle of brushwood for lighting a fire: used in fire-ships.

fire-beacon (fīr'bē′kon), *n.* In *her.*, a beacon used as a bearing. It is represented as a cresset on a pole or mast, sometimes having a ladder leading up to it; or as a square box with posts at the corners, and shown to be of iron from the division of the plates, bolt-heads, etc.

fire-bell (fīr'bel), *n.* A large bell used for sounding an alarm of fire. Such bells are now, in cities, commonly sounded by electricity, the number of strokes indicating the district within which the fire occurs.

fire-bill (fīr'bil), *n.* *Naut.*, a bill showing the proper distribution of the officers and crew on board a man-of-war in case of an alarm of fire.

fire-bird (fīr'bėrd), *n.* A popular name of the Baltimore oriole, *Icterus galbula*. See *oriole*.

fire-blast (fīr'blâst), *n.* A disease of hops, chiefly occurring toward the latter periods of their growth, in which they appear as if burned by fire.

fire-blight (fīr'blīt), *n.* Same as *pear-blight* (which see, under *blight*).

fireboard (fīr'bōrd), *n.* A board used to close a fireplace in summer. Also called *chimney-board*.

fire-boat (fīr'bōt), *n.* A steamboat fitted with steam-pumps, hose, and other appliances for extinguishing fires: used along river-fronts to protect the shipping and docks.

firebody (fīr'bod′i), *n.* A kind of compound ascidian; a species of the genus *Pyrosoma* or family *Pyrosomatidæ*: a book-name, or literal translation of the generic name.

fire-boom (fīr'bōm), *n.* One of a number of booms projecting from the side of a ship close to the water, and connected at their outer ends by ropes, designed to keep off fire-ships and -rafts.

fire-bote (fīr'bōt), *n.* [< *fire* + *bote*, i. e., *boot*[1]. Not found in ME. or AS.] In *law*, an allowance of fuel which a tenant of land is entitled to take from it.

There are a great number of pollard trees standing and growing upon the commons aforesaid, the crops whereof as they grow are usually cut by the copiehoulders of the sayd maner, and taken and converted by them for *fire-boote* according to the custom thereof.
Archæologia, X. 443.

fire-box (fīr'boks), *n.* The box (generally made of copper) in which the fire in a locomotive is placed, surrounded on the outside by an iron casing which is separated from the copper fire-box by a space of about three inches all round, filled with water, to prevent the radiation of heat.

firebrand (fīr'brand), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *fyre-brand, furbrond* (= G. *feuerbrand*); < *fire* + *brand*.] **I.** *n.* 1. A piece of wood kindled or on fire; a piece of any burning substance.

It semes that God made us in vayne
When . . . he made us for noght els to dwelle
In erth, bot to be *fyrebrandes* in helle.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 7418.

This in a *Fire-brand* may we see, whose Fire
Doth in his Flame toward's natiue Heav'n aspire.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

As a mad man who casteth *firebrands*, arrows, and death. Prov. xxvi. 18.

Hence—2. That which or one who sets on fire, literally or figuratively; specifically, an incendiary, in any sense; especially, one who inflames factions, or causes contention and mischief.

We do not only contend, oppress, and tyrannise ourselves, but, as so many *firebrands*, we set on and animate others. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 440.

3. In *her.*, specifically, a torch. When ignited it is blazoned as firebrand inflamed. It is represented as a torch or as a pale or pallet raguly couped. In the latter case it is always inflamed at the top.

II. *a.* Of an incendiary nature. [Rare.]

Our *firebrand* brother, Paris, burns us all.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 2.

fire-brick (fīr'brik), *n.* A brick made of material which will not fuse readily in a kiln or furnace: used for lining furnaces, etc.

fire-bridge (fīr'brij), *n.* A low wall of fire-brick, which in a reverberatory furnace separates the furnace from the hearth or working-place. Also called *flame-bridge, flame-stop*.

fire-brieft (fīr'brēf), *n.* A circular letter soliciting subscriptions for sufferers from a fire. *Nares*.

We laugh at *fire-briefs* now, although they be
Commended to us by his Majesty.
Cartwright, Poems (1651).

fire-brigade (fīr'bri-gād′), *n.* An organized body of firemen belonging to a particular town or district.

fire-brush (fīr'brush), *n.* A brush used to sweep a hearth.

fire-bucket (fīr'buk′et), *n.* A bucket designed to be used to carry water for extinguishing a conflagration.

firebug (fīr'bug), *n.* An incendiary. [Colloq., U. S.]

fire-cage (fīr'kāj), *n.* An iron box or basket for holding fire; a cresset.

fire-chamber (fīr'chām′bėr), *n.* The combustion-chamber of a puddling-furnace; also, in general, that part of a furnace in which the fire is maintained.

fire-chemiset, *n.* See *chemise*.

fire-clay (fīr'klā), *n.* That kind of clay which is suitable for making articles which will not

melt, nor even perceptibly soften when exposed to a high temperature. The most important articles made of fire-clay are fire-bricks and crucibles. Much of the clay associated with the coal of the Carboniferous series is sufficiently refractory to be used for this purpose. Stourbridge, Worcestershire, England, is a locality famous for manufactures of this kind. In New Jersey a belt of rocks of Cretaceous age extends across the State, from Staten Island sound southwest to the Delaware, with which are associated clays of various kinds. Along this belt the manufacture of fire-bricks and crucibles is a business of importance.

fire-cock (fīr′kok), *n.* A cock or spout to let out water for extinguishing fire.

fire-company (fīr′kum″pa-ni), *n.* 1. A company of men for managing an engine to extinguish fires.—2. A fire-insurance company.

fire-cracker (fīr′krak″ėr), *n.* A species of fire-work consisting of a paper cylinder filled with a preparation of gunpowder, etc., stopped at each end, furnished with a fuse, and discharged for the sake of the noise of its explosion. It is of Chinese make.

We celebrated the termination of our trouble by setting off two packs of *fire-crackers* in an empty wine-cask. They made a prodigious racket. *T. B. Aldrich*, Bad Boy, p. 89.

firecrest (fīr′krest), *n.* The fire-crested wren of Europe, *Regulus ignicapillus*.

fire-crested (fīr′kres″ted), *a.* Having the crest of a fiery color: as, the *fire-crested* wren.

fire-cross (fīr′krôs), *n.* The fiery cross (which see, under *cross*[1]).

What is this, but to blow a trumpet, and proclaime a *fire-crosse* to a hereditary and perpetuall civill warre? *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

fire-damp (fīr′damp), *n.* The gas contained in coal, often given off by it in large quantities, and exploding, on ignition, when mixed with atmospheric air. Explosion takes place when, as is often the case, the gas given off by the coal consists largely of marsh-gas (light carbureted hydrogen). The composition of the gas evolved from coal is, however, very variable; in connection with the marsh-gas, oxygen, carbonic acid, and nitrogen seem to be always present. Fire-damp is a source of great danger to life in coal-mines. See *davy*[1].

fire-department (fīr′dē-pärt″ment), *n.* A department of the government of a city, town, or village charged with the prevention and the extinction of fires; also, the entire force of men employed in this service.

fired-off (fīrd′ôf′), *a.* In *brick-manuf.*, noting the condition of a heated kiln immediately after the fire has expended itself. Also called *burned-off*.

If it is desired to admit hot air to the upper part of any kiln, this may be done by opening the dampers . . . at the top of a *fired-off* kiln. *C. T. Davis*, Bricks, etc., p. 284.

fire-dog (fīr′dog), *n.* Same as *andiron*.

The great iron *fire-dogs*, at least four feet in height, were connected from shaft to shaft by a chain, in grotesque suggestion of the Siamese twins. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 212.

fire-door (fīr′dōr), *n.* The feeding- or charging-door of any form of furnace.

firedrake (fīr′drāk), *n.* [< ME. *firedrake*, < AS. *fyrdraca* (= G. *feuerdrachen*), < *fȳr*, fire, + *draca*, drake, dragon: see *drake*[2], *dragon*.] 1†. A fiery dragon or serpent.

By the hissing of the snake,
The rustling of the *fire-drake*.
Drayton, Nymphidia.

It may be 'tis but a glow-worm now; but 'twill
Grow to a *fire-drake* presently.
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, v. 1.

Here [Masjid el Jinn] was revealed the seventy-second chapter of the Koran, called after the name of the mysterious *firedrakes* who paid fealty to the Prophet.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 472.

2. A fiery meteor; an ignis fatuus.

Fiery spirits or devils are such as commonly work by blazing stars, *fire-drakes*, or ignes fatui.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 120.

So have I seen a *fire-drake* glide at midnight
Before a dying man to point his grave.
Chapman, Cæsar and Pompey, iii. 1.

3. A kind of firework.

That *fire-drake* did I hit three times on the head, and three times was his nose discharged against me; he stands there, like a mortar piece, to blow us.
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 3.

How many oaths flew toward heaven
Which ne'er came half-way thither, but, like *fire-drakes*,
Mounted a little, gave a crack, and fell.
Middleton, Your Five Gallants, iii. 2.

4†. A worker at a furnace or fire: an allusive use.

That is his *fire-drake*,
His lungs, his Zephyrus, he that puffs his coals.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

fire-dress (fīr′dres), *n.* An invention used as a protection against fire, with the view of enabling the wearer to approach and even to pass through a fierce flame, to rescue lives or valuable property, or to use means for the extinction of fire. It consists of an exterior light armor of metallic gauze, and of an inner covering of a material which is a slow conductor of heat, such as wool, cotton, etc., immersed in certain saline solutions.

fire-eater (fīr′ē″tėr), *n.* 1. A juggler who pretends to eat fire.

I took leave of my Lady Sunderland. She made me stay dinner at Leicester House, and afterwards sent for Richardson, the famous *fire-eater*. He devoured brimstone, on glowing coals before us, chewing and swallowing them; he melted a beer-glass, and eat it quite up, etc.
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 8, 1672.

2. A person of recklessly defiant disposition, especially a persistent duelist; specifically, in the United States, before the civil war, a violent and bitter Southern partizan. [Colloq.]

Barnes need not get up in the morning to punch Jack Belsize's head. I'm sorry for your disappointment, you Fenchurch-street *fire-eater*. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xxix.

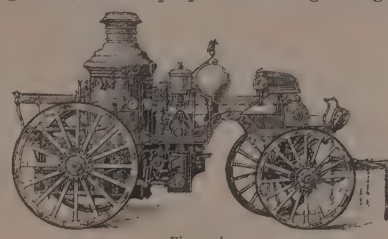
All parties joined in this measure: the *fire-eaters* to promote secession, the Unionists to thwart it.
The Century, XXXVI. 76.

fire-eating (fīr′ē″ting), *a.* Having the disposition or spirit of a fire-eater, in sense 2; recklessly defiant and fiery.

fire-engine (fīr′en″jin), *n.* 1†. An early name for the steam-engine.

First, That vessel in which the powers of steam are to be employed to work the engine, which is called the cylinder in common *fire-engines*, and which I call the steam-vessel, must, during the whole time the engine is at work, be kept as hot as the steam that enters it.
Watt, quoted in Encyc. Brit., XXII. 475.

2. An engine designed to throw a continuous stream of water through a hose upon a conflagration, for the purpose of extinguishing it.



Fire-engine.

Fire-engines are of three principal kinds: *hand-power*, *steam*, and *chemical*, according to the power employed. Hand-power fire-engines consist in the main of a pair of single-acting force-pumps, mounted on wheels, and worked by hand. They have been generally superseded by the application of steam. Steam fire-engines consist essentially of a pair of single-acting suction- and force-pumps operated by steam, the whole apparatus being mounted on wheels and drawn by horses, or sometimes self-propelled. The chemical fire-engine is a large form of fire-extinguisher mounted on wheels and drawn by horses. Floating fire-boats and steam fire-engines are used in large ports, for the protection of shipping and the water-fronts.

fire-escape (fīr′es-kāp″), *n.* Any apparatus or structure designed to enable persons to escape from the upper windows of a building in case of fire. Portable fire-escapes consist generally of ladders, often mounted on wheels for ease in transportation, and capable of being extended like a telescope; permanent fire-escapes consist usually of light iron ladders and landings attached to the outside of a building.

fire-extinguisher (fīr′eks-ting″gwish-ėr), *n.* An apparatus designed for immediate and temporary use in putting out a conflagration by means of a small stream of water or of water mingled with carbonic-acid gas. In the commonest form water is placed in a metal holder or vessel, and above it, within the holder, is placed a smaller vessel containing a chemical, as sulphuric acid, that may be set free by the turning of a handle or screw on the outside of the apparatus. Another chemical, commonly sodium bicarbonate, is also placed in the apparatus. When the acid is set free it combines with the sodium, setting free carbonic-acid gas, which, by its pressure, escapes when a nozle is opened, carrying the water with it in a strong stream. Such extinguishers are usually made portable, to be carried in the hand or upon the back, or are mounted upon a light truck to be drawn by a horse; but they are also made in heavier forms, when they are commonly called *chemical fire-engines*.

fire-eye (fīr′ī), *n.* One of the South American ant-thrushes, *Formicivora* (*Pyriglena*) *leucoptera*: so called from its red eyes.

fire-eyed (fīr′īd), *a.* Having eyes of fire. [Poetical.]

They come like sacrifices in their trim,
And to the *fire-eyed* maid of smoky war,
All hot and bleeding, will we offer them.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

fire-fan (fīr′fan), *n.* A blast-apparatus of small size, suitable to be used at a small or portable forge.

fire-fanged (fīr′fangd), *a.* [= Sc. *firefangit*; < *fire* + *fanged*, pp. of *fang*, take, seize.] Dried up as by fire. Specifically—(*a*) Applied to manure which has assumed a baked appearance, from the heat evolved during decomposition. (*b*) Applied to cheese when swelled or cracked, as a result of being exposed to too much heat before it has been dried. *Jamieson*.

fire-feeder (fīr′fē″dėr), *n.* An apparatus for feeding the fire of a furnace.

A properly constructed *Fire-feeder*, which would supply the furnaces without involving the necessity of opening the fire-doors.
R. Armstrong, in Campin's Mech. Engineering, p. 254.

fire-fiend (fīr′fēnd), *n.* 1. Fire, as of a conflagration, personified as an evil spirit of destruction.—2. An incendiary. [Colloq.]

fire-finch (fīr′finch), *n.* A weaver-bird of the genus *Euplectes*: as, the flame-colored *fire-finch* (*E. ignicolor*).

fire-fishing (fīr′fish″ing), *n.* Fishing by fire-light, as when blazing torches are used to attract fish to a boat or to the side of a stream, so that they may be caught or speared. Also called *torch-fishing*.

fire-flag (fīr′flag), *n.* A flash or gleam of lightning. [Rare and poetical.]

The upper air burst into life!
And a hundred *fire-flags* sheen. *Coleridge*.

fireflare, fireflaire (fīr′flār), *n.* Same as *fiery-flare*.

fire-flaught (fīr′flât), *n.* [Sc., also written *fire-flaucht*; < *fire* + *flaught*, *flaucht*: see *flaught*[2].] 1. A flash of lightning; specifically, a flash unaccompanied by thunder.

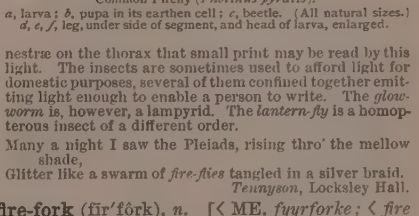
The flamb of *fyreflaucht* lighting here and thare.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 105.

Even Goneril has her one splendid hour, her *fire-flaught* of hellish glory. *Swinburne*, Shakespeare, p. 173.

2. The northern light, or aurora borealis.

fireflirt (fīr′flėrt), *n.* Same as *firetail*, 2. *C. Swainson*. [Local, Eng.]

firefly (fīr′flī), *n.*; pl. *fireflies* (-flīz). An insect which has the faculty of becoming luminous; a lampyrid or elaterid beetle which emits phosphorescent light from organs in some part of the body. One of the commonest American species is a lampyrid, *Photinus pyralis*, vulgarly called *lightning-bug*. Its larva lives in the ground, feeding on earthworms and soft-bodied insects, and transforms to the pupa in an oval earthen cell in June, issuing as a beetle ten days later. In the genus *Photuris* the larva is luminous. The larger tropical fireflies belong to the elaterid genus *Pyrophorus*, and are known as *cucujids*. One of the most brilliant is *P. noctilucus* of South America and the West Indies, emitting such luminosity from two eye-like fe-



Common Firefly (*Photinus pyralis*).

a, larva; *b*, pupa in its earthen cell; *c*, beetle. (All natural sizes.) *d*, *e*, *f*, leg, under side of segment, and head of larva, enlarged.

nestræ on the thorax that small print may be read by this light. The insects are sometimes used to afford light for domestic purposes, several of them confined together emitting light enough to enable a person to write. The *glow-worm* is, however, a lampyrid. The *lantern-fly* is a homopterous insect of a different order.

Many a night I saw the Pleiads, rising thro' the mellow shade,
Glitter like a swarm of *fire-flies* tangled in a silver braid.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

fire-fork (fīr′fôrk), *n.* [< ME. *fyyrforke*; < *fire* + *fork*.] A fork-shaped implement used for piling fagots upon a fire.

fire-gilding (fīr′gil″ding), *n.* A gilding process in which the gold is put on in the form of an amalgam of gold and mercury, and then heated in a muffle. The mercury escaping leaves a film of gold.

Fire-gilding may furnish gilding with a bright or dead lustre, scratch-brushed, ormolued, and also with different shades. *Wahl*, Galvanoplastic Manipulations, p. 239.

fire-gilt (fīr′gilt), *a.* Treated by the process of fire-gilding: as, a *fire-gilt* vase.

fire-god (fīr′god), *n.* The power of fire personified as a spirit; a god of fire.

If we are to derive the notion that Jahveh is a "*fire-god*" from such language as: "Thou coverest Thyself with light as with a garment" (Ps. civ. 2), we may as well attribute the same idea to Paul, when he describes God as "dwelling in light unapproachable." *Edinburgh Rev.*, CXLV. 514.

fire-grate (fīr′grāt), *n.* The grate to hold the fuel in common use in domestic fireplaces and in many forms of heaters and furnaces.

The furnace itself is, as already stated, the ordinary one, only, in place of the *fire-grate*, passages are built for the admission of gas and air. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 383.

fire-guard (fīr′gärd), *n.* A framework of wire placed in front of a fireplace as a protection.

fire-holder (fīr′hōl″dėr), *n.* A receptacle for carrying fire. See the extract.

At a later period, the light for igniting the matches was carried by a slow-burning fuse contained in a metal case perforated with small holes to afford egress for the smoke. These *fire-holders* were usually attached to the girdle.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 45.

fire-hole (fīr′hōl), *n.* A hole cut through the ice near a camp or a ship which has been frozen in, for the purpose of drawing water to extinguish any accidental fire.

The crew . . . had been employed in their ordinary daily duties, such as cleaning decks, keeping the *fire-hole* open, procuring ice, and other like work.
C. F. Hall, Polar Exp., p. 217.

fire-hook (fīr′hůk), *n.* [< ME. *fuyrehoke* (= D. *vuurhaak* = MLG. *vūrhake* = G. *feuerhaken* = ODan. *fyrhage*); < *fire* + *hook*.] **1.** A strong iron hook used at fires in tearing away burning timbers, etc. Such hooks are usually operated by a special corps called a hook-and-ladder company.

Also, that ther be v. *fuyre hokes*, to drawe at euery thynge wher paryle of fuyre ys in eny parte of the cite.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 385.

A *firehooke*, such as they occupy to pull downe houses set on fire. *Nomenclator.*

2. A heavy rake for stirring a furnace-fire.

fire-house (fīr′hous), *n.* A house containing a fire; a dwelling-house, as opposed to a barn, stable, or other outhouse. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Peter-pences to the Pope of Rome to be paid out of every *fire-house* in England. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., II. iii. 13.

fire-hunt (fīr′hunt), *n.* A hunt in which a light is used to reveal or attract the game.

fire-hunt (fīr′hunt), *v. i.* To hunt at night, using a torch or other light to reveal or attract the game; practise fire-hunting.

fire-hunting (fīr′hun″ting), *n.* A method or practice of hunting at night with lights which reveal the game, usually by the reflection from its eyes, or attract it to the hunter. See *floating, jacking, shining, torching.*

Fire-hunting is never tried in the cattle country; . . . the streams are not suited to the floating or jacking with a lantern in the bow of the canoe, as practised in the Adirondacks. *T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 168.

fire-insurance (fīr′in-shör″ans), *n.* Insurance against loss by fire. See *insurance.*

fire-iron (fīr′ī″ėrn), *n.* [< ME. *fyreiren, fyyryryn, furire* (= ODan. *fyrjern*), iron or steel for striking fire with flint; < *fire* + *iron*. Cf. *fire-steel*.] **1.** Iron or steel for striking fire with flint.

Now he getis hym flint,
His *fyreirene* he hent,
And thenne withowttene any stynt
He kyndilt a glede.
Sir Perceval, l. 753 (Thornton Rom., ed. Halliwell).

2. *pl.* Utensils employed for managing a fire, consisting of poker, shovel, and tongs.

fire-kiln (fīr′kil), *n.* An oven or place for heating anything. *Simmonds.*

fire-ladder (fīr′lad″ėr), *n.* A fire-escape.

fire-leaves (fīr′lēvz), *n. pl.* A name given in some parts of England to the leaves of the plantain and devil's-bit, from the belief that they induce fermentation in newly stored hay.

fireless (fīr′les), *a.* [< *fire* + *-less*.] Destitute of fire.

The unsheltered, *fireless* soldiers.
The Century, XXIX. 295.

firelight (fīr′līt), *n.* **1.** The light emitted by a fire, especially an open fire of any kind.

Shadows from the fitful *fire-light*
Dance upon the parlor wall.
Longfellow, Footsteps of Angels.

2. Same as *fire-lighter*.

fire-lighter (fīr′lī″tėr), *n.* A composition of inflammable materials, as pitch and sawdust, used for kindling fires.

firelock (fīr′lok), *n.* A musket or other gun discharged by means of some mechanical device which causes sparks by friction or concussion; specifically, a flintlock: distinguished from and superseding the *matchlock*, which was fired with a match; hence, one armed with such a gun. See cut under *flintlock.*

The day following we were faine to hire a strong convoy of about 30 *firelocks* to guard us through the cord-woods.
Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 25, 1645.

fire-mace (fīr′mās), *n.* An incendiary weapon used in ancient warfare, consisting of a vessel of pottery or glass filled with combustible fluid, and usually thrown from a military engine. The vessel broke when it struck, and distributed its burning contents. Such vessels were often charged with Greek fire (which see, under *fire*). The name probably had its origin in the bulbous or club-like shape of the vessel.

fire-main (fīr′mān), *n.* A pipe for water to be employed in case of conflagration.

fireman (fīr′man), *n.*; pl. *firemen* (-men). **1.** One of an organized company, in a city or town, whose business it is to extinguish or prevent conflagrations; a member of a fire-company.

Oh! it's only the *firemen* a-swearing
At a man they've run over and kill'd!
Hood, Don't you Smell Fire?

2. One of the crew of a gun in the United States navy whose duty it is to assist in extinguishing fire, especially during a battle.—**3.** A man employed in tending fires, as of a steam-engine; a stoker.

The *fireman* can not cram too much pine into the furnace. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 16.

4. In *coal-mining*, a person charged with the special duty of examining every morning the working-places and roads of a pit to ascertain if fire-damp is present.

fire-marble (fīr′mär″bl), *n.* Same as *lumachel*.

fire-master (fīr′más″tėr), *n.* **1.** An officer of artillery who superintends the composition of fireworks. [Rare.]

Fire-master, in our train of artillery, is an officer who gives directions, and the proportions of the ingredients, for all the compositions of Fire-works, whether for service in war, or for rejoicings and recreations.
Chambers's Cyc. (London, 1741), quoted in N. and Q., (7th ser., III. 479.

2. In Great Britain, the chief of a fire-brigade.

fire-new (fīr′nū), *a.* [< *fire* + *new*; = OD. *viernieuw* = G. *feuerneu* = ODan. *fyrny*. Cf. *brand-new*.] Fresh from the forge; bright; brand-new.

Peace, master marquis, you are malapert:
Your *fire-new* stamp of honour is scarce current.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3.

With always some *fire-new* project in his brain, J. E. is the systematic opponent of innovation.
Lamb, My Relations.

fire-office (fīr′of″is), *n.* A fire-insurance office. [Eng.]

fire-opal (fīr′ō″pal), *n.* A variety of opal. See *girasol.*

fire-ordeal (fīr′ôr″dē-al), *n.* [< *fire* + *ordeal*; = OD. *vieroordeel* (mod. *vuurproef*).] An ancient mode of trying an accused person by means of fire. See *ordeal.*

fire-pan (fīr′pan), *n.* [< ME. *fierpanne*, < AS. *fyrpanne* (= OD. *vierpanne*, D. *vuurpan* = OHG. *fiurphanna*, G. *feuerpfanne* = ODan. *fyrpande* = Sw. *fyrpanna*), a chafing-dish, < *fȳr*, fire, + *panne*, pan.] **1.** A pan or other receptacle for holding fire or live coals. (*a*) A chafing-dish or a brazier.

A *fire pan*, such is used in barbers shops and others, in cold weather. *Nomenclator.*

(*b*) A fire-pot; a grate.

The place where fire is made, as a hearth moveable or a *fire-panne*, focus. *Withals*, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 183.

(*c*) A pan or crate used to carry fire in fire-hunting. (*d*) In the English version of the Bible, used to translate a Hebrew word elsewhere rendered "censer" and "snuff-dish."

And thou shalt make his pans to receive his ashes, and his shovels, and his basons, and his fleshhooks, and his *firepans*. Ex. xxvii. 3.

2. In a firelock, the receptacle for the priming-powder.

fire-pike (fīr′pīk), *n.* A poker; an instrument used in stirring a fire. [Prov. Eng.]

fireplace (fīr′plās), *n.* The part of a chimney which opens into an apartment, and in which fuel is burned; in a restricted sense, a place for a fire in which the fuel is supported on andirons or is placed upon the hearth. The bottom or floor of the fireplace is called the *hearth*, sometimes the *inner hearth;* a broad flat stone placed in front of the hearth is called the *slab* or *outer hearth*. The vertical sides of the fireplace-opening are termed the *jambs*, and the lintel which lies on them is called the *mantel*. The part of the wall immediately above the mantel is called the *breast*, and the wall behind the fireplace the *back*. The tube which conveys the smoke from the fireplace to the top of the chimney is called the *flue*. The fireplace-cavity being much wider than the flue, they are joined by a tapering portion, at the narrowest part of which there is often a damper for regulating the draft. The fuel is burned on andirons or, if coal, in an iron receptacle or *grate*.

The *fireplaces* were of a truly patriarchal magnitude, where the whole family, old and young, master and servant, black and white, nay, even the very cat and dog, enjoyed a community of privilege, and had each a right to a corner. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 168.

Covings of a fireplace. See *coving*.

fire-plug (fīr′plug), *n.* A device for connecting the supply-pipe of a fire-engine with a water-main in case of fire.

fire-point (fīr′point), *n.* A poker. [Prov. Eng.]

fire-policy (fīr′pol″i-si), *n.* A written instrument whereby, in consideration of a single payment or of periodical payments of premiums, an insurance company engages, under certain specified conditions, to make good to the insured person such loss as may occur by fire to his property, described in the policy, within the period therein specified, and usually not exceeding a specified sum.

fire-pot (fīr′pot), *n.* **1.** A vessel used in ancient warfare to contain combustible fluid, and dropped from the walls or thrown from a military engine. Compare *fire-mace.*—**2.** That part of a furnace in which the fire is made.—**3.** A solderers' furnace.—**4.** A crucible.

fire-proof (fīr′pröf), *a.* Proof against fire; so constructed or protected as to be incombustible. Buildings are rendered fire-proof by the exclusive use in their construction of non-combustible materials, as stone, brick, iron, cement, concrete, and asbestos. In the case of textile fabrics, as cotton and linen, the means adopted is saturation with various salts, as borax, which leave their crystals in the substance of the fabric. Wood is best protected by silicate of soda, which on the application of strong heat fuses into a glass, and, not only enveloping the outside, but also filling the internal pores of the wood, shields it from contact with the oxygen of the air. All that can be done to protect combustible materials by any process, however, is the prevention of conflagration; no process yet known can prevent smoldering.

fireproof (fīr′pröf), *v. t.* [< *fire-proof, a.*] To render proof against fire by some protecting cover, by chemical treatment, or by construction with incombustible materials.

fireproofing (fīr′pröf″ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fire-proof, v.*] **1.** The act of rendering fire-proof: as, the *fireproofing* of cloth.

A porous tile for *fireproofing* has been introduced.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 293.

2. Material for use in making anything fire-proof.

fire-quarters (fīr′kwâr″tėrz), *n. Naut.*, the stations of a ship's company for extinguishing fires; also, the assembling of a ship's company at their stations when an alarm of fire is given.

firer (fīr′ėr), *n.* One who sets fire to anything; an incendiary.

fire-raft (fīr′râft), *n.* A raft loaded with combustibles, set on fire, and directed against an enemy's ship or fleet.

Then the *fire-raft* was pushed alongside, and in a moment the ship was one blaze.
D. G. Farragut, quoted in N. Y. Tribune, May 10, 1862.

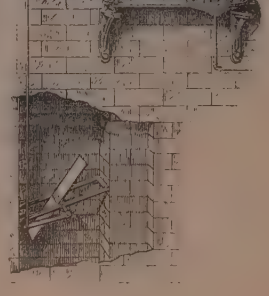
fire-raising (fīr′rā″zing), *n.* The act of setting on fire. In Scots law, *fire-raising* is the technical equivalent of *arson* in English law. See *arson*[1].

"But we'll see if the red cock craw not in his bonnie barn-yard ae morning before day-dawning."
"Hush! Meg, hush! hush! that's not safe talk."
"What does she mean?" said Mannering to Sampson, in an undertone.
"*Fire-raising*," answered the laconic Dominie.
Scott, Guy Mannering, iii.

fire-red (fīr′red), *a.* [< ME. *fyrreed* (= OHG. *fiurrōt*, G. *feuerroth*), < *fȳr*, fire, + *reed*, red.] Red as fire.

A sompnour was ther with us in that place,
That hadde a *fyrreed* cherubynes face.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 624.

fire-regulator (fīr′reg″ū-lā-tor), *n.* An automatic device employed with low-pressure steam-heating furnaces to maintain a uniform temperature. It consists essentially of an expanding valve, which opens when the steam reaches a certain pressure, lifting a lever which in turn controls a damper in the chimney. The closing of the damper checks the fire, when the pressure falls and the damper opens again, the process being continually repeated, and thus maintaining the temperature within certain limits.


Fire-regulator.

fire-roll (fīr′-rōl), *n. Naut.*, a peculiar beat of the drum to order men to their stations on an alarm of fire; a summons to fire-quarters; in the United States navy, the rapid ringing of the ship's bell as an alarm-signal of fire.

fire-room (fīr′röm), *n.* A room or space in front of the furnaces or steam-boilers on a ship, devoted to the management of the boilers and the

supply of the furnaces with coal. Also called *stoke-hole*.

fire-screen (fīr′skrēn), *n.* 1. A kind of movable screen placed before a fire to intercept the heat. Specifically—(*a*) A standing frame supporting a surface of panel-work, textile fabric, or glass, the last of which allows the fire to be seen, while keeping off the heat. (*b*) A piece of stuff hanging from the edge of the mantelpiece or from a bracket or an arm, generally of light metal-work. (*c*) A screen, not unlike a fan, small enough to hold in the hand.

2. A woolen screen placed in the passage-way from a powder-magazine whenever this is opened.

fire-set (fīr′set), *n.* A set of fire-irons, usually comprising shovel, poker, and tongs, with the holder. The holder consists generally of a metal rod with arms or a ring, fixed at the foot in a solid block or tile.

fire-setting (fīr′set″ing), *n.* Excavation in a mine with the preliminary aid of a fire built against the working-face. Now almost an obsolete process, but before the application of gunpowder to mining purposes a method of the greatest importance. The rock, after being highly heated, is rapidly cooled by throwing cold water on it, by which it is so much cracked that it can be broken down by pick and gad.

fire-shield (fīr′shēld), *n.* A sheet-metal guard used to protect workmen at a furnace or firemen at a fire from the heat. In an improved form two sheets of corrugated iron are riveted together at the edges, and connected at the top with a hose bringing water under pressure. The water fills the screen and escapes below. Hung on an elevated track before a furnace-door or suspended from a crane, it serves to absorb the heat from the furnace, and to keep the fire-room cool. When not required, it is rolled aside or lifted by the crane.

fire-ship (fīr′ship), *n.* A vessel freighted with combustibles and explosives and set adrift, for the purpose of burning or blowing up an enemy's ships, a bridge, or other object.

fire-shovel (fīr′shuv″l), *n.* [ME. not found; < AS. *fyrscofl* (in a gloss), < *fȳr*, fire, + *scofl*, shovel.] A shovel for lifting or removing coals of fire or ashes, or for placing coals on a fire.

Nym and Bardolph are sworn brothers in filching, and in Calais they stole a *fire-shovel:* I knew, by that piece of service, the men would carry coals. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 2.

fireside (fīr′sīd), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* The side of the fireplace; the hearth; the space about a fire or hearth, considered especially as the place where a family gathers for social enjoyment.

There is no *fireside*, howsoe'er defended,
But has one vacant chair.
Longfellow, Resignation.

How often shall her old *fireside*
Be cheer'd with tidings of the bride.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xl.

For the winter *fireside* meet,
Between the andirons' straddling feet,
The mug of cider simmered slow.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

II. *a.* Fitted for the fireside; homely; intimate.

In a letter to Southey, Lamb says of Hunt, "He is one of the most cordial-minded men I ever knew, and matchless as a *fireside* companion."
Personal Traits of British Authors, p. 226.

No higher compliment was ever paid to a nation than the simple confidence, the *fireside* plainness, with which Mr. Lincoln always addresses himself to the reason of the American people. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 174.

fire-silvering (fīr′sil″vėr-ing), *n.* A method of silvering either by the use of a silver amalgam or by thoroughly cleansing the surface of the metal and then applying a mixture of spongy precipitated metallic silver, sal ammoniac, salt, and corrosive sublimate, and finally heating in a muffle.

firesmo (fi-res′mō), *n.* A little-used mnemonic name for the mood of syllogism called *festino*. The name *firesmo* implies that the premises are transposed.

fire-spirit (fīr′spir″it), *n.* The spirit or deity supposed in some systems of religion to be the animating principle of fire; fire personified.

The *Fire-spirit* has great influence with the winged aërial supreme deity, wherefore the Indians implore him to be their interpreter, to procure them success in hunting and fishing, fleet horses, obedient wives, and male children. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 253.

fire-spot (fīr′spot), *n.* In *archæol.*, a bowl-shaped hollow in the earth, partly filled with ashes, calcined bones, etc., and apparently used as a fireplace. By some, fire-spots are thought to be the vestiges of funeral pyres. They are common in the north of Europe, especially in Scandinavian countries.

fire-steel (fīr′stēl), *n.* [(= D. *vuurstaal* = G. *feuerstahl* = Dan. *fyrstaal*) < *fire* + *steel*. Cf. *fire-iron*.] A steel used with a flint for striking fire.

A *fire-steele* wherewith to strike fire out of a flinte.
Nomenclator (1585).

fire-stick (fīr′stik), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *fyrstik*, *fyrstikke*, a match.] 1. A lighted stick or brand. *Sir K. Digby.*—2. The implement used in various parts of the world for obtaining fire by friction, or rubbing of one stick against another, either with the hands simply or with the aid of the drill.

When the use of pyrites for striking fire is found existing in company with it in North America, it is at least likely that the *fire-stick* is the older instrument.
E. B. Tylor, Early History of Mankind, p. 262.

fire-stone (fīr′stōn), *n.* [< ME. *fyyrstone*, < AS. *fyrstān* (= OD. *vierstеen*, D. *vuursteen* = MLG. *vürsten*, LG. *füersten* = G. *feuerstein* = Dan. *fyrsten*), flint, < *fȳr*, fire, + *stān*, stone.] 1. A flint used with a steel for striking fire.

A *fire-stone* to strike fire with, silex.
Withals, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 206.

2†. Iron pyrites: so called because it strikes fire with steel. See *pyrites*.—3. A stone which resists the action of fire; especially, a kind of sandstone used in fireplaces: same as *malmrock*.—4. An incendiary composition employed to set fire to ships, buildings, etc. It is made of niter, sulphur, antimony, and rosin, mixed with melted tallow and turpentine. The melted mixture is cast in paper molds and primed with a fuse. For use it is charged in shell together with a bursting-charge.

fire-surface (fīr′sėr″fās), *n.* In steam-boilers, the aggregate surface of the boiler exposed to the action of the fire. Also called *heating-surface*.

fire-swab (fīr′swob), *n.* A swab of rope-yarns, saturated with water during action, and used to extinguish any particles of fire; the rammer and sponge-heads.

firetail (fīr′tāl), *n.* 1. A hymenopterous insect of the family *Chrysididæ*, such as the ruby-tailed fly, *Chrysis ignita*.—2. The redstart or redtail, *Ruticilla phœnicura*, a bird. Also *fire-flirt*. [Local, Eng.]

fire-telegraph (fīr′tel″ē-grȧf), *n.* A telegraph to announce the outbreak of fire to different parts of a city, by means of signal-boxes placed at convenient points.

fire-tower (fīr′tou″ėr), *n.* [Cf. D. *vuurtoren* = G. *feuerthurm* (rare) = Dan. *fyrtaarn* = Sw. *fyrtorn*, a lighthouse.] 1. An erection with an iron vessel on its top for holding fire or a flame, answering the purpose of a lighthouse.—2. A tower from which to watch for the outbreak of fire in a city, and to give the alarm by the ringing of a bell: now generally superseded by the fire-telegraph.

fire-trap (fīr′trap), *n.* A place or building specially combustible, in which life is greatly exposed to destruction by fire.

While searching for *fire-traps* among the theaters, why not take a look at the churches and school-houses?
Waterbury (Conn.) *Weekly American*, Dec. 23, 1881.

fire-tree (fīr′trē), *n.* In *bot.*: (*a*) Same as *flame-tree*, 1. (*b*) In New Zealand, the *Metrosideros tomentosa*, a large myrtaceous tree with brilliant flowers.

fire-tube (fīr′tūb), *n.* In steam-engines, a furnace-tube through which the flame and heated air pass from the fire-chamber; a pipe-flue.

fire-ward, fire-warden (fīr′wârd, -wâr″dn), *n.* An officer having authority in the prevention or extinguishing of fires, as in towns or camps.

fire-water (fīr′wâ″tėr), *n.* Ardent spirits: a name used by American Indians.

The blood of chiefs is in my veins, where it must stay forever. The Dutch landed, and gave my people the *fire-water;* they drank until the heavens and the earth seemed to meet, and they foolishly thought they had found the Great Spirit. *J. F. Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, iii.

From Sagamore Bonython's hunting flask
The *fire-water* burns at the lip of Megone.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, i.

fire-weapon† (fīr′wep″n), *n.* Same as *firearm*.
J. Bingham, Tactics of Aelian, 1616.

fireweed (fīr′wēd), *n.* In *bot.*: (*a*) The *Erechthites hieracifolia*, a coarse annual composite of North America, so called from its appearing abundantly where clearings have recently been burned over. (*b*) The great willow-herb, *Epilobium angustifolium*, for the same reason. (*c*) The horseweed, *Erigeron Canadensis*. (*d*) A species of plantain, *Plantago media*.

fire-wood (fīr′wůd), *n.* Wood for fuel.

In haste they drove . . . and heap'd
Their *firewood*, and the winds from off the plain
Rolled the rich vapour far into the heaven.
Tennyson, Iliad, viii. 548.

firework (fīr′wėrk), *n.* [= D. *vuurwerk* = G. *feuerwerk;* cf. Dan. *fyrværkeri* = Sw. *fyrverkeri* (def. 2).] 1†. Work wrought in the fire. *Davies.*

His heart the anuile wheron the deuill frames his *firework*. *Breton*, A Murmurer, p. 10.

2. A contrivance of inflammable and explosive materials combined in various proportions, for the purpose of producing in combustion beautiful or amusing scenic effects, or to be used as a night signal on land or sea, or for various purposes in war: commonly used in the plural. The basis of these compositions consists of potassium chlorate, niter, sulphur, and charcoal, pulverized, and combined in different proportions with other agents which have the quality of imparting color to the flame (as with copper sulphate for blue, strontium nitrate or carbonate for red, potassium salts for violet, sodium salts for yellow, barium carbonate or nitrate for green), and with iron- and steel-filings to produce brilliant scintillations. These compositions are packed in cases of paper and pasteboard, generally cylindrical, the processes of packing and finishing demanding much skill and care. For scenic displays, the forms of fireworks most in use are the *fixed fires*, such as theater-fires, lances, and gerbes; *rotating fires*, as pin- or catharine-wheels, spiral wheels, etc.; *ascending fires*, as sky-rockets and girandoles; Roman candles; etc. As night signals or as incendiary projectiles, various pyrotechnic devices have been employed with success in military and naval operations. These devices consist of preparations used (1) in the service of cannon or cannon-ammunition, such as slow-match, quick-match, friction, electric, and obturating primers, port-fires, and fuses; (2) for signals, such as signal-rockets, signal-lights, blue lights, etc., with their decorations consisting of stars, serpents, gold rain, rain of fire, and marrons; (3) for incendiary purposes, as the carcass, incendiary match, and fire-stone; (4) for light, as tarred links, torches, light-balls, fire-balls, pitched fascines, and parachute-shells; (5) for offensive and defensive purposes, as bags of powder, petards, projectile rockets, as those of Congreve and Hale, light-barrels, and dynamite or nitroglycerin cartridges. The most familiar of the many forms of fireworks is the sky-rocket, whether employed as a signal or for mere display, or as a projectile in war. An important use of the rocket is that of a line-carrier to establish communication between a wrecked vessel and the shore. The Chinese, if not the actual inventors of fireworks, were the first to use the rocket as a missile in war, and the pyrotechnic exhibitions of the Chinese and Japanese still surpass those of all other peoples in ingenuity and splendor. The Japanese have contrived an exhibition of fireworks by daylight, consisting of bombs which, exploding high in air, discharge jets or volumes of colored smoke which take the forms of birds, fishes, trees, and even of human beings. Fireworks are supposed to have been introduced into Europe by the Italians. They are mentioned in a description of a pageant at the marriage of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn.

The king would have me present the princess . . . with some delightful ostentation, or show, or pageant, or antic, or *firework*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1.

All the hammocks were taken down, our ordnance loaded, and our powder-chests and *fireworks* made ready.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 7.

There was at night a shew of very strange and sundry kinds of *fireworks*, compelled by cunning to fly to and fro, and to mount very high into the air upward, and also to burn unquenchable in the water beneath.
Lanehan, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 480.

fire-worker† (fīr′wėr″kėr), *n.* [= Dan. *fyrværker* = Sw. *fyrverkare*.] An officer of artillery, subordinate to the fire-master: now called *second lieutenant*.

Fire-workers are subordinate officers to the fire-masters, who command the bombardeers. They receive the orders from the fire-masters, and see that the bombardeers execute them.
Chambers's Cyc. (London, 1741), quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 479.

Fire-worker of H. M. Office of Ordnance.
N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 429.

fire-worm (fīr′wėrm), *n.* [= MLG. *vürworm* = G. *feuerwurm*.] A glow-worm.

I have seen the fireflies and *fire-worms*.
Byron, Cain, ii. 1.

fire-worship (fīr′wėr″ship), *n.* The worship of fire, or of the god of fire, or of the divine as typified by fire; also, the ceremonial cult of a public or a family hearth, as practised, for instance, by all Aryan peoples, by all ancient Greek communities, by the vestal virgins of Rome, and in each ancient Greek and Roman family. The term *fire-worship*, as specifically applied to the religion of the ancient Persians taught by Zoroaster, and practised by their descendants, the Guebers and Parsis of Persia and India, is, if taken literally, a misnomer derived from the Mohammedans, the fire being with these peoples merely a symbol of divinity and a visible sign of their religion. See *Gueber* and *Parsi*.

Fire-worship brings into view again, though under different aspects and with different results, the problems presented by water-worship. The real and absolute worship of fire falls into great divisions, the first belonging rather to fetishism, the second to polytheism proper, and the two apparently representing an earlier and later stage of theological ideas. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 251.

After vanquishing Moab and Ammon, both nations addicted to *fire-worship*, he [David] showed no trace of mercy towards them. *Von Ranke*, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 47.

fire-worshiper (fīr′wėr″ship-ėr), *n.* A worshiper of fire; specifically, a follower of Zoroaster. See *Gueber* and *Parsi*.

There has been an error in imagining that the Persians and the ancient *fire-worshippers* were idolaters simply of fire, inasmuch as, in bowing down before it, they simply regarded Fire as a symbol, or visible sign, or thing placed as standing for Deity. *H. Jennings*, Rosicrucians, p. 79.

The so-called *Fire-worshippers* certainly do not worship the fire, and they naturally object to a name which seems to place them on a level with mere idolaters.
Max Müller, Chips, I. 169.

When he was seven years old, all the kindred of his father's house, and all the friends thereof, assembled in the inner temple to see the high-priest invest him with the symbolic raiment of the *fire-worshipper*, "the garment of the good and beneficial way."
J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 273.

fir-in-bond (fėr′in-bond′), *n.* [< *fir*, taken in a general sense; *in bond:* see *bond*[1], *n.*] In *carp.*, lintels, bond-timbers, wall-plates, and all timbers built in walls. See *bond*[1], 12.

firing (fīr′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fire*, *v.*] **1.** The act of applying fire or of making a fire for any purpose; specifically, the method of treating a furnace with regard to the use of fuel: as, hard *firing* (supplying fuel frequently and urging the fire); light *firing* (moderate supplies of fuel at frequent intervals); steady *firing;* heavy *firing.*—**2.** Fuel; fire-wood or coal.

And in some places they burne it [rhubarb] in stead of other *firing*, and giue it their horses to eat.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 428.

No more dams I'll make for fish,
Nor fetch in *firing*
At requiring. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2.

You would have a load of wood for *firing* on All Saints' or Christmas. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xli.

3. The exposing of any material to high temperatures to burn, bake, etc.: as, the *firing* of painted glass to fix the colors; the *firing* of porcelain to melt and fix the glaze.

When the "withering" is finished, then follows the *firing*. The tea is placed in metal pans, set in a brickwork furnace, heated to a temperature of 240° or 250°; the leaves are turned incessantly . . . to prevent their burning; . . . they are then removed, . . . thrown on tables, and rolled and sifted while hot.
A. G. F. Eliot James, Indian Industries, p. 345.

4. The act of discharging firearms.

After loading, the block is depressed and kept in position for *firing* by a spring catch working under the barrel.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 91.

5. The application of fire or of a cautery in surgery and farriery; cauterization.

A blow on the sinew is generally the cause of a long period of lameness, and *firing* may be needed.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 195.

6. In *bell-ringing*, the ringing of all the bells in a peal at once. It is practised in England on occasions of general rejoicing or mourning. In the latter case the bells are muffled.—**Mechanical firing**, the operation of supplying fuel to a furnace by means of a mechanical attachment.

firing-iron (fīr′ing-ī″ėrn), *n.* An instrument used in farriery for cauterizing; a cautery.

firing-machine (fīr′ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *mech.*, an apparatus for feeding an engine-furnace with coal.

firing-party (fīr′ing-pär″ti), *n.* A detachment of soldiers, marines, or sailors detailed to fire over the grave of a person buried with military honors, or to execute any person sentenced to death by shooting.

firing-point (fīr′ing-point), *n.* The temperature at which an inflammable oil or hydrocarbon is liable to take fire spontaneously.

Mineral oil, one or two degrees above the standard *firing-point*, may, if stored in a populous locality, cause sad disaster. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 570.

firk[1]† (fėrk), *v.* [Also written, more prop., *ferk*, < ME. *ferken*, rarely *firken*, carry, take, or drive off, refl. take oneself off, intr. go away, hasten, < AS. *fercian* (once), bring or take away, prob. not connected with *fercian*, *ge-fercian* (each once), sustain, support (with food). Cf. G. dial. (Swabian, Swiss) *fergen*, *ferggen*, *fergken*, *ferken*, bring, despatch.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To carry away or about; carry; move.

So bolnet was his body, that burthen hade ynoghe
The fete of that freke to *ferke* hym aboute,
Or stond vppo streght for his strong charge.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3839.

2. To drive away.

Thei werned hym soone,
That by force of hur fight thei *firked* hym thennes.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 67.

3. To beat; drub; trounce.

Thei . . . felled the falsse folke, *ferked* hem hard,
With skathe were thei skoumfyt, skape thei ne myght.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 85.

I will *firk* your father, whether you see or no.
Chapman, All Fools, iii. 1.

I shall have
The worst on 't, for I can *firk* nobody.
Middleton, Game at Chess, iii. 1.

I'll fer him, and *firk* him, and ferret him.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 4.

4. To rouse; raise up.

A fine lawyer, sir,
And would have *firk'd* you up a business,
And out of this court into that.
Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, iii. 2.

I have also spent Christmas Day in India, but not all the marigolds of Cathay will *firk* up Christmas spirits, or make me throw crumbs to a blue-jay.
P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 98.

II. *intrans.* To move quickly; go off or fly out suddenly: sometimes used reflexively.

ferke to the far-lande, and fetche me that wapene.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1188.

How would he *firk*, like Adam Overdo,
Up and about; dive into cellars too.
B. Jonson, Expost. with Inigo Jones.

firk[1] (fėrk), *n.* [< *firk*[1], *v.*] A stroke; a lash. [Prov. Eng.]

firk[2] (fėrk), *n.* [Prob. a transposition of *freak*[1], q. v.] A freak; a trick. [Prov. Eng.]

Out on him!
These are his megrims, *firks*, and melancholies.
Ford, Broken Heart, iii. 1.

Sir, leave this *firk* of law, or, by this light,
I'll give your throat a slit.
L. Barry, Ram Alley, iii. 1.

What new *firk* of folly has enter'd into the rascal's head? I must observe him.
Sir W. Davenant, The Man's the Master.

firkery (fėr′kėr-i), *n.*; pl. *firkeries* (-iz). [< *firk*[2] + *-ery.*] A trick; a prank. [Prov. Eng.]

firkin (fėr′kin), *n.* [< OD. **vierken* (not found) (cf. ODan. *firik*, a farthing, *firken*, a multiple of four), < D. *vier*, = E. *four*, + *-ken*, E. *-kin*. Cf. *kilderkin*, a measure of two firkins, also of D. origin.] **1.** A measure of capacity, usually the fourth part of a barrel, and varying in magnitude with the barrel. The English ale and beer firkin is 9 imperial gallons, equal to 10.8 United States gallons; but at the time when ale- and beer-measures were distinct a firkin of beer was 9 gallons, while a firkin of ale was only 8 gallons. A firkin of honey was also 8 gallons, by a statute of 1581. A firkin of butter is 56 pounds (36 Geo. III.). A firkin of soap is 64 pounds or 8 gallons. The oldest firkins were of much greater capacity. Thus, by a statute of 1423 the firkin was 84 gallons; while by another of 1482 the firkin of fish was made 21 gallons, being one fourth of a butt and half a barrel. An Irish firkin was half a barrel or 100 pounds.

8 gallons in measure make 1 *firkin* of ale, sope, herring; 9 gallons, 1 *firkin* of beere; 10½ gallons, 1 *firkin* of salmon or eeles. *T. Hill*, Arithmetic (1600), i. 13.

2. A small wooden vessel or cask of no determinate capacity, used chiefly for butter, tallow, soap, etc.

Here are come for you, from my sister Downing, divers chests of commodities, and many *firkins* of butter and suet. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 469.

firlot (fėr′lot), *n.* [Also written *fyrlot*, *furlet*, *fearlot*, < *fir-*, *fyr-* (< D. *vier*, as in *firkin*?) + *lot*, part (or *-let*, dim.?); cf. *-kin* in *firkin.*] The principal dry measure of the old Scottish system. The standards, from 1621, were the Linlithgow firlots. The wheat firlot, used for wheat, rye, peas, beans, salt, grass-seed, etc., contained 21½ Scottish pints, or 2,197½ cubic inches, equal to 1¼ Winchester bushels. The barley firlot, used for barley, oats, fruit, potatoes, etc., contained 31 Scottish pints, or 3,205½ cubic inches, equal to 1¾ Winchester bushels. But the firlots in actual use were from 1 to 7 per cent. larger than the standards. The firlot was also used in the Isle of Man.

firm (fėrm), *a.* [The spelling with *i* is mod., in imitation of the L.; < ME. *ferme*, < OF. *ferm*, *ferme*, F. *ferme* = Pr. *ferm* = Sp. Pg. *firme* = It. *fermo*, < L. *firmus*, steadfast, stable, strong, fast, firm.] **1.** Having consistence or solidity; compact; close in fiber or dense in grain; hard: as, *firm* flesh; cloth of a *firm* texture.

The flakes of his flesh are joined together; they are *firm* in themselves; they cannot be moved. Job xli. 23.

The other Fort is a Citadell, built on a *firme* land on the west side of the towne. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 6.

If cushion might be call'd what harder seem'd
Than the *firm* oak of which the frame was form'd.
Cowper, Task, i. 56.

The body of the amœba is less *firm* than jelly, yet it has the power of moving from place to place.
F. Warner, Physical Expression, p. 83.

2. Strongly fixed; stable; rigid; immovable, or not easily moved: as, a *firm* foundation.

It is as positive as the earth is *firm* that Falstaff is there. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 2.

It shall be
My study to appear another Atlas,
To stand *firm* underneath this heaven of empire,
And bear it boldly.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Prophetess, ii. 3.

So stood the brittle prodigy; though smooth
And slipp'ry the materials, yet frostbound,
Firm as a rock. *Cowper*, Task, v. 156.

3. Steady; not tottering or shaking; not relaxed or feeble; vigorous: as, a *firm* step; a *firm* seat in the saddle; to rule with a *firm* hand.

Thus King Henry throws away his crutch,
Before his legs be *firm* to bear his body.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

"Who's there?" a clear *firm* voice demands.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, i.

Me you call great; mine is the *firmer* seat,
The truer lance. *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

4. Fixed in character; stable; enduring; established; steadfast; stanch: as, *firm* credit; *firm* prices; a *firm* friend; a *firm* conviction.

Myn affiaunce and my faith is *ferme* in this bilieue.
Piers Plowman (B), xvi. 238.

All the presidents of the kingdom . . . have consulted together . . . to make a *firm* decree. Dan. vi. 7.

A man *firme* and standing in his purposes, nor beau'd off with each wind and passion.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Stayed Man.

O! shame to men! devil with devil damn'd
Firm concord holds; men only disagree
Of creatures rational. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 497.

5. Strong in action or manner; resolute; positive; confident: as, a *firm* defense or resistance; a *firm* answer; the *firm* handling of a subject in art or literature.

So unaffected, so composed a mind;
So *firm*, yet soft; so strong, yet so refined.
Pope, Epitaph on Mrs. Corbet.

6. Indicating firmness: as, a *firm* countenance or demeanor.—**7.** Determined; positive; distinctly stated.

There is no *firm* reason to be render'd
Why he cannot abide a gaping pig.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

=**Syn. 1.** Dense.—**2.** Fast, established, secure.—**2** and **4.** Immovable, stanch, strong, sturdy.

firm† (fėrm), *v. t.* [< ME. *fermen*, confirm, < OF. *fermer* = Pr. *fermar* = OSp. Pg. *firmar* = It. *fermare*, < L. *firmare*, make firm, strengthen, confirm, < *firmus*, firm: see *firm*, *a.*] **1.** To make firm; give consistence to.

The powder that made Venus a goddess, . . . that kept her perpetually young, cleared her wrinkles, *firmed* her gums, filled her skin, coloured her hair.
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 1.

The force of the water . . . did *firm* and harden it [land].
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 85.

2. To fix; establish; confirm.

Your wish is blest,
Jove knocks his chin against his breast,
And *firms* it with the rest.
B. Jonson, Masque of Augurs.

3. To fix or direct with firmness.

Upon his card and compas *firmes* his eye.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 1.

4. To confirm by signing; make valid by subscription or indorsement.

For lacke of time the gouernours haue not *firmed* this letter. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 309.

Of the death of the Emporour they advertised Solyman, *firming* those letters with all their hands and seals.
Knolles, Hist. Turks.

firm (fėrm), *n.* [From the adj.; in defs. 2, 3, a special use, = It. Sp. *firma*, < ML. *firma*, signature, subscription, in confirmation of a writing: see *firm*, *a.* Cf. *farm*[1].] **1**†. The firm land; terra firma; in general, the mainland.

No such Islands may bee found in the Scithian sea toward the *firme* of Asia. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 438.

And to the North, betwixt the fore-land and the *firm*,
She [Wight] hath that narrow Sea, which we the Solent term. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, ii. 407.

Towards evening we went ashore on the *firm* of Asia for fresh water. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 15.

2†. A sign manual; a signature.

A privilege [was] given to Anthemius the Archbishop [of Cyprus] in that age, to subscribe his name to all publick acts in red letters, which was an honour above that of any patriarch, who writes his name or *firm* in black characters. *Rycaut*, Greek and Armenian Churches, p. 90.

3. A partnership or association of two or more persons for carrying on a business; a commercial house; a concern; also, the name or title under which associated parties transact business: as, the *firm* of Hope & Co. The name of one only of the partners may be taken as the firm-name: as, the *firm* of Thomas Jones. If, however, only one person is interested in the business, there is no partnership or firm, even though he should use a fictitious addition to make the concern seem one. Present statutes in several jurisdictions forbid the use of firm-names where there is no firm, saving, however, the right, under proper restrictions, of foreign houses, and of continued use of an established name notwithstanding dissolution of the firm it originally represented.

Round these halls a thousand baby loves
Fly twanging headless arrows at the hearts. . . .
With me, Sir, enter'd in the bigger boy,
The Head of all the golden-shafted *firm*,
The long-limb'd lad that had a Psyche too.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

Such a steel could now be produced, and his *firm* were prepared to make it. *The Engineer*, LXV. 529.

firmament (fėr′ma-ment), *n.* [< ME. *firmament* (also translated *fastness*[1], q. v.) = D. G. Dan. Sw. *firmament*, < OF. *firmament*, F. *firmament* = Pr. *fermamen* = Sp. Pg. *firmamento* = It. *fermamento*, < L. *firmamentum*, a strengthening, support, prop, in LL. (Vulgate) the firmament (tr. Gr. *στερέωμα*, Heb. *rakia:* see note to def. 2),

〈 *firmare*, make strong, strengthen: see *firm*, *v.*] **1†.** Foundation; support; basis.

The law is the law of sin, . . . custom is the sanction or the *firmament* of the law.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 726.

2. The sky or heavens; the vault of heaven, viewed as something solid and abiding; the region of the air. [The Hebrew word *rakia*, which is so rendered in Scripture, conveys chiefly the idea of expansion, although that of solidity is also suggested, inasmuch as the root signification of the word is 'that which is expanded by beating out.' The English *firmament* is adopted from the Latin *firmamentum*, which is the equivalent of the Greek στερέωμα (〈 στερεός, firm, solid), by which the writers of the Septuagint rendered *rakia*. Some old astronomers identified the firmament with the orb of the fixed stars; but the word never had any settled and exact meaning in astronomy.]

For theise 2 ben the grettest Lordes undir the *Firmament*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 272.

And God said, Let there be a *firmament* in the midst of the waters, and let it divide the waters from the waters. And God made the *firmament* and divided the waters which were under the *firmament* from the waters which were above the *firmament*. Gen. i. 6, 7.

On flaky wings it mounts, and quick as Sight
Cuts thro' the yielding Air, with Rays of Light;
'Till the blue *Firmament* at last it gains.
Congreve, Death of Queen Mary.

3. A piece of jewelry, as a star or the like, meant to be worn in a head-dress, such as the commode or tower of the seventeenth century.

firmamental (fèr-ma-men′tal), *a.* [〈 *firmament* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the firmament; celestial; being of the upper regions.

An hollow crystal pyramid he takes,
In *firmamental* waters dipt above.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, l. 1122.

firman (fėr′man or fėr-män′), *n.* [Also written *firmaun*, *phirman*, *phirmaun*, *firmand*, etc., repr. Turk. *fermān* = Ar. Hind. *farmān*, 〈 Pers. *farmān*, a mandate, order, command, patent, = Skt. *pramāna*, a measure, scale, authority, decision, 〈 *pra-* (= Pers. *far-* = Gr. προ-, etc.) + √ *mā*, measure, + *-ana.*] A decree or edict of an Oriental sovereign, as of Turkey, issued for various special purposes, as to provide protection and assistance for a traveler, or to sanction an enterprise and prescribe its conditions; a passport; a permit; a license; a grant.

The *firman* for importing rice and coffee from Ægypt is in the hands of some merchants here [at Baias].
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 175.

After sitting down about two minutes, I again got up, and stood in the middle of the room before him, saying, I am bearer of a hatésherriffe, or royal mandate, to you, Mahomet Aga! and took the *firman* out of my bosom, and presented it to him. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 152.

The difference between a *Firman* and a Hatti Sherif is that, though both are edicts of the Turkish government, the former is signed by any Minister, whereas the latter is approved by the Sultan himself, with his special mark, and is therefore supposed to be irrevocable. The distinction is as real as between a love-letter and a marriage settlement. *Blackwood's Mag.*

The Sultan granted a *firman* . . . allowing the members of each sect to put to death any person belonging to the other sect who should be found inside of their churches or synagogues. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 80.

firmary[1]† (fėr′ma-ri), *n.* [〈 ML. *firmare*, sign, confirm.] The right of a tenant to his lands and tenements.

firmary[2]† (fėr′ma-ri), *n.* Same as *fermery*, ultimately *infirmary*.

Infirmarium, or the *Firmorie* (the Curatour whereof Infirmarius), wherein persons downright sick (trouble to others, and troubled by others, if lodging in the dormitorie) had the benefit of physick, and attendance private to themselves. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., VI. 286.

firmation† (fėr-mā′shọn), *n.* [〈 ML. *firmatio(n-)*, confirmation, assurance, etc., taken in its lit. sense, 〈 L. *firmare*, strengthen, make fast: see *firm*, *v.*] A fixing or steadying.

It is also true that man onely sitteth, if we define sitting to be a *firmation* of the body upon the ischias.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 1.

firme, *a.* **1†.** An obsolete spelling of *firm*.—**2.** In *her.*, reaching and fixed to the edge of the escutcheon: applied especially to a bearing such as a cross, which is usually borne free in the middle of the field: as, a cross patté *firme* (which is also blazoned a cross patté entire, or a cross patté throughout). Also *fixed*.

firmer-chisel (fėr′mėr-chiz″el), *n.* A carpenters' chisel with a blade thin in proportion to its width. The blade is fixed to the handle by a tang, as distinguished from that of the framing-chisel, in which the handle is received in a socket.

firm-footed (fėrm′fụt″ed), *a.* In *zoöl.*, soliped, or solidungulate, as the horse. See *soliped*.

firm-hoofed (fėrm′họft), *a.* Same as *firm-footed*.

firmisternal (fėr-mi-stėr′nal), *a.* [As *Firmisternia*, q. v., + *-al.*] In *zoöl.*, having a completed scapular arch, as a frog; pertaining to the *Firmisternia*: as, a *firmisternal* batrachian. *Coues.* Also *firmisternial*, *firmisternous*.

Firmisternia (fėr-mi-stėr′ni-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., 〈 L. *firmus*, strong, + NL. *sternum*, q. v.] A suborder or superfamily of phaneroglossate anurous batrachians, containing frogs which have the coracoids firmly united by a simple epicoracoid cartilage. The precoracoids, if present, rest with their distal ends upon the coracoids, or are connected with the latter by the epicoracoid cartilage. The best-known families are *Dendrobatidæ*, *Phryniscidæ*, *Engystomidæ*, *Brevicepitidæ*, *Dyscophidæ*, and *Ranidæ*. Contrasted with *Arcifera*. See cuts under *Anura* and *Omosternum*.

firmisternial (fėr-mi-stėr′ni-al), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *firmisternal*. *Gill.*

II. *n.* One of the *Firmisternia*. *Gill.*

firmisternous (fėr-mi-stėr′nus), *a.* Same as *firmisternal*: as, the *firmisternous* type of structure. *Cope.*

firmitude† (fėr′mi-tūd), *n.* [〈 L. *firmitudo*, 〈 *firmus*, firm: see *firm*, *a.*] Firmness; strength; solidity.

Thy covenant implies no less than *firmitude* and perpetuity. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, iv. 2.

In most delicious drops did fall
Down to the floor heartmelting Tears, and yield
A pearly pavement, which the ground's cool kiss
Into chaste *Firmitude* did crystallize.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 42.

firmity† (fėr′mi-ti), *n.* [〈 OF. *fermete*, F. *fermeté* = It. *fermità*, validity, 〈 L. *firmita(t-)s*, 〈 *firmus*, firm.] Firmness; strength.

The square is of all other accompted the figure of most soliditie and stedfastnesse, and for his owne staye and *firmitie* requireth none other base then himselfe.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 83.

The strength and *firmity* of my assent must rise and fall together with the apparent credibility of the object.
Chillingworth, Religion of Protestants, i. 6.

firmless† (fėrm′les), *a.* [〈 *firm* + *-less.*] Wavering; shifting; unsteady.

Past the Red-Sea, heer vp and down we float,
On *firm-less* sands of this vast Desart heer.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

Does passion still the *firmless* mind control? *Pope.*

firmly (fėrm′li), *adv.* In a firm manner; solidly; compactly; strongly; steadily; with constancy or fixedness; steadfastly; resolutely; immovably: as, particles of matter *firmly* cohering; he *firmly* believes in fatalism; his resolution is *firmly* fixed.

And so incessantly contynued all that nyghte, in so moche where we had out .ij. ancres they helde not *fermely*, but rasyd and dragyyd by vyolence of that outrageous storme. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 64.

His breastplate first, that was of substance pure,
Before his noble heart he *firmely* bound.
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 57.

I falter where I *firmly* trod.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lv.

While he entertained us with the most lavish generosity, he *firmly*, though courteously, refused the half dozen pieces of silver which I offered him.
O'Donovan, Merv, xviii.

firm-name (fėrm′nām), *n.* The name or title of a firm in business.

firmness (fėrm′nes), *n.* [〈 *firm* + *-ness.*] **1.** The state or quality of being firm; compactness; hardness; solidity; stability; strength; steadfastness; resoluteness; constancy; fixedness; certainty: as, the *firmness* of jelly; *firmness* of flesh; *firmness* of union; the *firmness* of a purpose; the *firmness* of a judge.

And in the steddy resting of the ground
Your noble *firmnesse* to your friend is found:
For you are still the same, and where you love,
No absence can your constant mind remove.
Beaumont, To the Prince.

A weak mind would have sunk under such a load of unpopularity [as Fox had]. But that resolute spirit seemed to derive new *firmness* from the public hatred.
Macaulay, Lord Holland.

2. In *phren.*, an organ situated toward the back part of the head, between self-esteem and veneration. Its function is said to be to produce determination, constancy, and perseverance.

=**Syn. 1.** *Firmness*, *Constancy*, *Faithfulness*, *Fidelity*. *Firmness* is a matter of the will, preventing one from yielding; *constancy*, of the heart, holding one steadfast. *Firmness* is opposed to *weakness* or *pliancy*; *constancy* to *fickleness*. *Faithfulness* is a matter of the heart; it is generally a warmer sort of *fidelity*, with the element of principle sometimes less prominent. *Fidelity* is a matter of personal principle; the word more often than the others applies to definite action. We speak of the *firmness* of a teacher in maintaining order, the *constancy* of a lover, the *fidelity* of a bank cashier, the *faithfulness* of a mother. We may speak of the *fidelity* of a dog only as he meets trusts reposed in him, or is considered as having the power to apply principle to action as a moral being. See *decision* and *assiduity*.

She now took her place among her pupils with an air of spirit and *firmness* which assured them at once that she meant to be obeyed, and obeyed she was.
Charlotte Brontë, The Professor, xviii.

Without *constancy* there is neither love, friendship, nor virtue in the world. *Addison.*

Faithfulness can feed on suffering,
And knows no disappointment.
George Eliot, Spanish Gypsy, i.

No man can mortgage his injustice as a pawn for his *fidelity*. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

firn (firn or fėrn), *n.* [G. dial. (Swiss), also *firne*, a glacier, accumulated snow, lit. last year's snow; 〈 G. *firn*, a., last year's, of the last year, 〈 OHG. *firni*, old, ancient: see *fern*[2].] A name given to snow accumulated in the highest parts of mountain ranges on which glaciers occur, while such snow is in a granular condition, and before, in its downward movement, it has been fully consolidated into ice. Such snow is called by the French *névé*. Both words are in common use among writers on Alpine geology and mountaineering generally.

The imperfectly consolidated substance, partly snow and partly ice, is known in Switzerland as névé or *firn*.
Huxley, Physiography, p. 155.

Firola (fir′ō-lạ), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of heteropods of the family *Firolidæ*, having no shell, no tentacles in either sex, and a pinnate tail: same as *Pterotrachea*. *Bruguière*, 1792.

Firolidæ (fi-rol′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., 〈 *Firola* + *-idæ.*] A family of nucleobranchiate gastropods, or *Heteropoda*: same as *Pterotracheidæ*.

Firoloides (fir-ō-loi′dēz), *n.* [NL., 〈 *Firola* + *-oides.*] A genus of pteropods, so called from its relation to *Firola*, but distinguished by the simple tail-fin and the presence of tentacles in the male.

firoza (fi-rō′zạ), *n.* [E. Ind. ?] The turquoise-blue of Indian ceramic ware, put on with the enamel.

fir-parrot (fėr′par″ọt), *n.* A name of the crossbill, *Loxia curvirostra*.

firre†, *adv.* See *far*[1].

firren† (fėr′en), *a.* [〈 *fir* + *-en*[2].] Made of fir.

It ne shal no thing ben betwene
Thi bour and min, also y wene,
But a fayr *firrene* wowe [wall]. *Havelok*, l. 2076.

firry (fėr′i), *a.* [〈 *fir* + *-y*[1].] Of or pertaining to firs; formed of fir; abounding in firs.

Mine too, Blakesmoor—whose else?—thy *firry* wilderness, the haunt of the squirrel, and the daylong murmuring wood-pigeon. *Lamb*, Elia, p. 263.

first†, **firset**†, *n.* See *furze*.

first[1] (fėrst), *a.* and *n.* [〈 ME. *first*, *ferst*, *furst*, *fyrst*, *firste*, etc., 〈 AS. *fyrst* (rare, the usual superl. being *forma*, with different suffix: see *former*[1]) = OFries. *ferost*, *ferest*, *ferst*, NFries. *foarste*, first, = OS. *furisto*, the first or chief (person), = D. *voorste*, foremost, *vorst*, prince, = MLG. *vorste*, *vurste*, prince, = OHG. *furist*, first, as noun *furisto*, MHG. *vürste*, G. *fürst*, chief, prince, = Icel. *fyrstr* = Sw. *första* = Dan. *förste*, first (as a noun, Sw. *furste* = Dan. *fyrste*, prince); cf. Dan. *forrest*, foremost; 〈 AS., etc., *fore*, fore, before, + superl. *-st*, *-est*. Cf. L. *primus* (= AS. *for-ma*, E. *for-mer*), first, Gr. πρῶτος, Skt. *prathama*, first, from the same ult. source, with different suffixes.] **I.** *a.* Being before all others; being the initial unit or aggregate in order of occurrence or arrangement as to time, place, or rank: the ordinal of *one*. (*a*) Foremost in time; preceding all others of the kind in order of time: as, Adam was the *first* man; I was the *first* guest to arrive.

Tho adam our *uerste* fader the sunne hadde ido
And idriue was out of parais and eue is wif also.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

I had from my *first* yeeres, by the ceaselesse diligence and care of my father, whom God recompence, bin exercis'd to the tongues, and some sciences.
Milton, Church-Government, Pref., ii.

Both [orations] are hopeful, but the second is more sanguine than the *first*. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, x.

(*b*) Foremost in place; before all others from the point of view or consideration: as, the *first* man in a rank or line.

At this Jaffe begynnyth the holy londe, and to every pylgryme at the *fyrst* foote that he set on the londe ther ys grauntyd plenary remission.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 23.

The *first* beast was like a lion. Rev. iv. 7.

(*c*) Foremost in importance or estimation; before or superior to all others in character, quality, or degree: as, Demosthenes was the *first* orator of Greece; the part of *first* villain in a play; wheat of the *first* grade; specifically, in *music*, highest or chief among several voices or instruments of the same class: as, *first* alto; *first* horn.

The *first* and principal person in the temple was Irene, or Peace; she was placed aloft in a cant.
B. Jonson, King James's Coronation Entertainment.

Established Freedom clap'd her joyful Wings;
Proclaim'd the *first* of Men, and best of Kings.
Prior, Carmen Seculare, st. 15.

Bunyan is indeed as decidedly the *first* of allegorists, as Demosthenes is the *first* of orators, or Shakspeare the *first* of dramatists. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

Who [Washington] was already *first* in war—who was already *first* in the hearts of his countrymen, and who was

now shown also, by the unanimous suffrage of the country, to be *first* in peace.
D. Webster, Speech, New York, March 10, 1831.

First agent. See *agent*.—**First baiting,** the supply of bait first taken on board a fishing-vessel bound for the Banks. [Local, U. S.]—**First base,** in *base-ball*, the first of the bases from the home-plate, or the player stationed at that base. See *base*[2], 20, and *base-ball*.—**First cause,** a cause which does not depend upon any other.

So Adam is the *first cause* of men in his species, because begotten of no other man as the rest were.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman, I. xvii. 29.

First chop. See *chop*[4], 2.—**First controller.** See *controller*, 2.—**First cousin.** See *cousin*[1], 2.—**First-day,** the first day of the week—that is, Sunday; the name preferred by the Society of Friends to designate Sunday.

The *First-day* after, I was moved to go to Aldenham steeple-house. *Fox*, Journal, I. 147.

Come, sit thee down! Here is the bench where Benjamin would sit
On *First-day* afternoons in spring, and watch the swallows flit. *B. Taylor*, The Quaker Widow.

First difference. See *difference*.—**First digit,** the innermost digit of a pentadactyl limb; in man, the thumb or the great toe.—**First energy.** See *energy*, 4.—**First ens.** See *ens*.—**First extreme.** See *extreme*, *n.*, 4.—**First figure of syllogism.** See *figure*, 9.—**First floor.** See *floor*.—**First good,** in *ethics*, that which is desirable for itself; the ultimate end.—**First hand,** the mate of a fishing-smack. [Florida, U. S.]—**First integral.** See *integral*.—**First intention, notion.** See the nouns.—**First inversion, iron, mate, matter, meridian, motor, pherecratic, philosophy, position, principle,** etc. See the nouns.—**First set,** in *whaling*, the first thrust of the lance: as, the whale died at the *first set*. Also called *first lance*.—**First subject** or **object** of a science, the general class of things to which the science relates.—**First substance,** in *metaph.*, an individual thing.—**The first,** even one; a single. [Colloq., U. S.]

I am not aware of having committed *the first* act which should bring upon me the displeasure of the house.
W. A. Gilbert, Speech in House of Rep., Feb. 27, 1857.

=**Syn.** (*a*) Primary, primordial, original, primitive, pristine, earliest. See comparison under *primary*. (*c*) Highest, chief, principal, capital, foremost, leading.

II. *n.* **1.** That which is first; the beginning, or that which makes or constitutes a beginning.

I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end, the *first* and the last. Rev. xxii. 13.

2. In *music:* (*a*) The voice or instrument that takes the highest or chief part in its class, especially in an orchestra or chorus; a leader of a part or group of performers. (*b*) The interval and concord of the unison or prime. See *unison* and *prime*.—**3.** Same as *first base* (which see, above).—**4.** The highest rank in an examination for honors: as, he got a *first* in mathematics. See *double-first*. [Eng. university term.]—**At first, at the first.** (*a*) At the beginning or origin. (*b*†) Immediately. *Davies*.

He bids them put the matter in adventure and then but whistle for an angel, and they will come *at first*.
Bp. Andrewes, Sermons, V. 523.

First of exchange. See *exchange*.—**From the first,** from the beginning or origin.

Ferdinand and Isabella manifested *from the first* an eager and enlightened curiosity in reference to their new acquisitions. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 9.

first[1] (fėrst), *adv.* [< ME. *first, ferst, furst, fyrst,* < AS. *fyrst* (rare) = Icel. *fyrst* = Sw. Dan. *först*, adv.; from the adj.] **1.** Before all others in place or progression, rank, order of time, etc.

Thanne un to Mounte Joye; and from thenne, Pylgrymes mowen *fyrste* se un to Jerusalem.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 126.

Adam was *first* formed, then Eve. 1 Tim. ii. 13.

The two senses to which all objects *first* address themselves are the sight and the touch.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, ix.

Hence—**2.** Sooner; before doing or suffering (that is, so as not to do or suffer) some act or result: as, I will not do it, I will die *first*.

My noble childe, thou shalt not fall in virtue;
I and my power will sink *first*.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 4.

Die?
He'll bribe a jailer or break prison *first*!
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 177.

First and last, altogether.

I mentioned an Account I intended to give of the Bay of Campeachy, where I lived *first and last* about 3 Years.
Dampier, Voyages, II. ii. 2.

First or last, at one time or another; at the beginning or end.

And all are fools and lovers *first or last*. *Dryden*.

Head first. See *head*.

first[2]†, *n.* [ME., also *furst, fyrst;* < AS. *fyrst*, time: see *first*.] Time; time granted; respite: same as *frist*.

Ak hef crieth him merci so suithe,
That he zaf hem *furst* of here line.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 112.

first-begot†, **first-begotten** (fėrst′bē-got′, -got′n), *a.* First produced; eldest among children.

When he bringeth in the *firstbegotten* into the world, he saith, And let all the angels of God worship him. Heb. i. 6.

first-born (fėrst′bôrn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* **1.** First brought forth; first in the order of birth; eldest: as, the *first-born* son. Hence—**2.** Most excellent; most distinguished or exalted.

II. *n.* The first-born child; hence, the first result or product.

I will make him my *firstborn*, higher than the kings of the earth. Ps. lxxxix. 27.

Where pale-fac'd murder, the *first-born* of pride,
Sets up her kingdom in the very smiles
And plighted faiths of men like crocodiles.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 7.

first-class (fėrst′klȧs), *a.* **1.** Of the highest class with respect to some quality or mark, especially with respect to excellence; first-rate. [Colloq.]

Her father was a—what you would call a *first-class* business man. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 240.

Specifically—**2.** Best equipped and most expensive: noting the first grade of conveyances for travel: as, he traveled *first-class;* a *first-class* coach or carriage.—**3.** Of the first class in any order of numeration, as from the lowest to the highest: as, a *first-class* clerk (one receiving the lowest salary). [U. S.]—**First-class matter,** in the postal system of the United States, matter which is in writing, or sealed against inspection.

first-foot (fėrst′fůt), *n.* In Scotland, the person who first enters a dwelling-house after the coming in of the year; also, the first person or object met on setting out on any important journey or undertaking.

Great attention is paid to the *first-foot:* that is, the [first] person who happens to meet them [the marriage company]; and if such person does not voluntarily offer to go back with them, he is generally compelled to do so. A man on horseback is reckoned very lucky, and a bare-footed woman almost as bad as a witch. *Edinburgh Mag.*

first-fruit (fėrst′frōt′), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* [Usually in the plural.] **1.** The earliest productions of the soil; the first gatherings of a season's produce. Of these the Jews made an offering to God, as an acknowledgment of his sovereign dominion.

The *firstfruit* also of thy corn, of thy wine, and of thine oil, and the first of the fleece of thy sheep, shalt thou give him. Deut. xviii. 4.

2. The first profits of anything; in *feudal* and *eccles. law*, the first year's profit of a tenant of real property. The first-fruits of a benefice were payable in the Church of Rome to the pope, in the Church of England formerly to the crown, but since the time of Queen Anne, when paid at all, to a benevolent fund. See *Queen Anne's bounty*, under *bounty*.

I had a commission to solicit, in conjunction with two bishops who were then in London, the *first-fruits* and tenth to the clergy. *Swift*, Change in Queen's Ministry.

The right to the *first-fruits* of bishoprics and other promotions was apparently first claimed in England by Alexander IV. in 1256. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 395.

3. The first portion, products, effects, or results of anything.

See, Father, what *first-fruits* on earth are sprung
From thy implanted grace in man!
Milton, P. L., xi. 22.

We give you welcome: not without redound
Of use and glory to yourselves ye come,
The *first-fruits* of the stranger.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

II.† *a.* Original; earliest. *Congreve*.

first-hand (fėrst′hand′), *n.* The first or highest source, without the intervention of agents or media of any kind: generally with *at*, or, without a preposition, in adverbial use: as, information secured *at first-hand* from the person interested; goods obtained *first-hand* from the manufacturer.

Case 238, though our first knowledge of it was due to a published account, would have been at once procured *at firsthand* from the percipient, had we been at work in 1876. *Amer. Soc. Psych. Research*, I. 159.

first-hand (fėrst′hand), *a.* [< *first-hand, n.*] Obtained direct from the first source; obtained from the producer, maker, etc., without the intervention of agents or media.

One sphere there is . . . where the apprehension of Him is *first-hand* and direct; and that is the sphere of our mind. *J. Martineau*.

firsthood† (fėrst′hůd), *n.* [< *first* + *-hood;* ME. *firsthed,* < *first* + *-hed*, -head.] The state or condition of priority.

So that in election Christ held the primacy, the *first-hood*. *Goodwin*, Works, I. vi.

firstling (fėrst′ling), *n.* and *a.* [< *first* + *-ling*[1].] **I.** *n.* **1.** The first produce or offspring: applied to beasts.

A shepherd next,
More meek, came with the *firstlings* of his flock,
Choicest and best. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 437.

2†. The thing first thought or done.

The very *firstlings* of my heart shall be
The *firstlings* of my hand. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 1.

I have given ye two or three notes of him out of his Title page; by which his *firstlings* feare not to guesse boldly at his whole lumpe, for that guesse will not faile ye.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

II. *a.* First produced.

All the *firstling* males that come of thy herd and of thy flock thou shalt sanctify unto the Lord thy God. Deut. xv. 19.

firstly (fėrst′li), *adv.* First; in the first place; before anything else.

Christ shed his blood, by 's wound to save us,
And salve the wound th' old serpent *firstly* gave us.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas.

First (for I detest your ridiculous and most pedantic neologism of *firstly*)—first the shilling for which I have given a receipt; secondly two skeins of suitable thread.
De Quincey, Spanish Nun, § 5.

firstness (fėrst′nes), *n.* The quality or state of being first. [Rare.]

When I give (as he acknowledges) a *firstness* of precedency and presidency to the Pope, he tells me he is confident I know not how much more is allowed him by the universal consent of all Catholicks, as of divine institution, whatever I may have read in particular authors.
Hammond, Works, II. 163.

first-rate (fėrst′rāt), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of the first class or rate; especially, of the highest excellence; preëminent in quality or estimation.

Think not these Instructions are design'd
For *first-rate* Beauties of the finish'd kind.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

We have a *first-rate* musician in the house now—Herr Klesmer. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, v.

Entirely *first-rate* work is so quiet and natural that there can be no dispute over it; you may not particularly admire it, but you will find no fault with it.
Ruskin, Lectures on Art, § 129.

II. *n.* Something rated among the first or in the first class; specifically, a war-ship of the first or most powerful rating or class.

firth[1]† (fėrth), *n.* [< ME. *firth, fyrth*, transposed form of *frith*, a park, wood, etc.: see *frith*[1], *n.*] A wood or park: same as *frith*[1], 2.

We have foundene in gone *firthe*, floreschede with leves,
The flour of the faireste folke that to thi foo langez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1708.

firth[2] (fėrth), *n.* See *frith*[2].

fir-tree (fėr′trē), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *firtre, fyrr-tree, fyrretre* (= Dan. *fyrretræ*); < *fir* + *tree*.] **I.** *n.* The tree called *fir*.

II. *a.* Inhabiting or frequenting firs.—**Fir-tree parrots,** a name of the crossbills, fringilline birds of the genus *Loxia*.

fir-wood (fėr′wůd), *n.* [Cf. AS. gloss "*furh-wudu*, pinus"; = Dan. *fyrreved*, fir-wood: see *fir*.] The wood of the fir-tree.

fir-wool (fėr′wůl), *n.* A fibrous substance prepared from the leaves of various species of the genera *Pinus* and *Abies*.—**Fir-wool extract,** an extract from the leaves of various species of *Pinus* and *Abies*.—**Fir-wool oil,** a volatile oil distilled from the leaves of various species of *Pinus* and *Abies*.

firy† (fīr′i), *a.* An obsolete spelling of *fiery*.

firze†, *n.* See *furze*.

fisc (fisk), *n.* [< F. *fisc* = Pr. *fisc, fisco* = Sp. Pg. It. *fisco,* < L. *fiscus*, a basket of rushes, a money-bag, the public chest, the state treasury.] A treasury, particularly that of a prince or a state.

The streams were perennial which fed his *fisc*.
Lamb, Two Races of Men.

It had been decided to forbid the Prince bread, water, fire, and shelter; to give his wealth to the *fisc*, his heart to the assassin. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, III. 494.

Its [the United States government's] proper business as a *fisc* is to receive the people's revenue from taxes in good money which it has coined for them.
Report of Sec. of Treasury, 1886, I. xxxvi.

fiscal (fis′kal), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *fiskaal* = Dan. Sw. *fiskal,* < F. *fiscal* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *fiscal* = It. *fiscale,* < LL. *fiscalis*, of or belonging to the state treasury, < *fiscus*, the state treasury: see *fisc*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the public treasury or revenue; relating to or concerned with the collection and expenditure of taxes and customs; pertaining to the financial operations of a government.

Whatever amount is taken from the community in the form of taxes, if not lost, goes to them in the shape of expenditures or disbursements. The two—disbursement and taxation—constitute the *fiscal* action of the government. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 19.

In the taxes imposed by the Parliamentary ordinances we find the germs of our subsequent *fiscal* system.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 4.

Hence—**2.** Of or pertaining to financial matters in general: as, a *fiscal* agent.—**Fiscal lands,** among the Franks, lands set apart to form a fund which might support the dignity of the king, and supply him with the means of rewarding merit and encouraging valor. These, under the name of *benefices*, were granted to favored subjects, upon the condition that the grantees should render to the king personal service in the field.—**Fiscal year,** the financial year of the treasury of a government; hence, the period at the end of which the accounts of any

public office or treasury, or of any business enterprise or firm, etc., are made up, and the books balanced.

During the *fiscal year* ending June 30, 1884, the total expense of the Diplomatic and Consular service was nominally $1,288,355.28. *E. Schuyler*, Amer. Diplomacy, p. 17.

II. *n.* **1†.** Revenue; the income of a sovereign or state.

War cannot be long maintained by the ordinary *fiscal* and receipt. *Bacon.*

2. In some countries, a treasurer or minister of finance.—**3.** In Spain and Portugal, the king's solicitor or attorney-general.

The *fiscal* is of an active, enterprising genius. *H. Swinburne*, Travels through Spain, xlii.

4. A public prosecutor. In Scotland he is also called *procurator-fiscal*. In the Dutch colonies in America the officer who acted as sheriff and public prosecutor and carried out the customs regulations of the Dutch West India Company was called a *fiscal*, or *schout fiscael* (fiscal sheriff).

Our guardian-angel shall then be *fiscal* and accuser, calling for Divine justice against us. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 369.

I dinna ken what's to be the upshot o' a' this, and I'm no going to be cross-questioned before the *Fiscal*. *W. Black*, In Far Lochaber, xx.

5. An African shrike, as *Lanius* or *Fiscus collaris*.

fischerite (fish'ėr-īt), *n.* [< *Fischer* + *-ite*2.] A hydrous phosphate of aluminium occurring in small prismatic crystals of a green color: found at Nijni Tagilsk in the Ural.

fiscus (fis'kus), *n.* [L.: see *fisc.*] **1.** A fisc.

He that wishes the *fiscus* empty, and that all the revenues of the crown were in his counting-house, cannot be punished by the laws. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 677.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] The genus which contains the fiscals. *Bonaparte*, 1853. See *fiscal*, *n.*, 5.

fise1† (fīs), *n.* [< ME. *fise*, *fyse*; = Sw. Dan. *fis*; from the verb represented by Icel. *fīsa*, break wind: see *fist*2.] A breaking wind.

fise2 (fīs), *n.* [Also written *fice*, *fyce*, *phyce* (the origin being forgotten); abbr. of *fise-dog*.] Same as *fise-dog*.

fise-dog (fīs'dog), *n.* [Also written *fice-dog*; < *fise*1 (or *fist*2 reduced to *fise* before the following *d*) + *dog*. Cf. *fisting-hound*, of the same sense.] A small spaniel or other pet dog.

fiseget, *n.* An obsolete form of *visage*.

fisetin (fi-sē'tin), *n.* In *chem.*, a yellow crystalline coloring matter to which the formula $C_{15}H_{10}O_6$ has been given, obtained from the *Rhus cotinus*, or Hungarian fustic.

fisgig, *n.* See *fizgig*1.

fish1 (fish), *n.*; pl. *fishes* (fish'ez). (The singular form is generally used for the plural in a collective sense.) [< ME. *fisch*, *fissh*, *fiss*, *fise*, < AS. *fisc* (pl. *fiscas*, sometimes transposed *fixas*) = OS. *fisk* = OFries. *fisk* = D. *visch* = OHG. *fisc*, MHG. *visch*, G. *fisch* = Icel. *fiskr* = Sw. Dan. *fisk* = Goth. *fisks* = W. *pysg* = Ir. and Gael. *iasg*, OIr. *iasc* (with reg. apheresis of *p*) = L. *piscis* (> It. *pesce* = Sp. *pez* = Pg. *peixe* = Pr. *pesc* = OF. *peis*, also (dim.) *peisson*, *poisson*, F. *poisson*), fish.] **1.** A vertebrate which has gills and fins adapting it for living in the water. In this sense the word has been and is still largely used as the equivalent of the former extensive class *Pisces*, including the leptocardians, myzonts, and selachians, as well as true *Pisces*. But the differences between these several types of structure are so great that the leptocardians and myzonts have been each contrasted with all remaining vertebrates.

"Trewlie," quath the frere, "a fol y the holde!
Thou woldest not weten thy fote & woldest *fich* kacchen."
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 405.

3d Fish. Master, I marvel how the *fishes* live in the sea.
1st Fish. Why, as men do a-land; the great ones eat up the little ones. *Shak.*, Pericles, ii. 1.

The *fish* was adopted by the early Church as its sacred symbol because the Greek word for *fish*, which contains the initial letters of the name and titles of Christ, contains also the initial letters of some prophetic lines ascribed to the Sibyl of Erythra. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 400.

2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Any branchiferous vertebrate with a complete cranium and a lyriform shoulder-girdle. In this sense, the leptocardians and myzonts are excluded, but the selachians are included with true *Pisces*. (*b*) A branchiferous or teleostomous vertebrate with dermal plates or membrane-bones superadded to the primordial cranium and shoulder-girdle, and with the branchiæ free outwardly. The sturgeons as well as all the osseous fishes are included in the group thus defined.—**3.** In popular language, any animal that lives entirely in the water; a swimming as distinguished from a flying or walking animal, including cetaceous mammals, batrachians, mollusks, crustaceans, and echinoderms, as well as fishes proper: commonly distinguished by some specifying word, as black*fish*, shell*fish*, star*fish*. See these and other compounds.

Skeleton of Fish (Perch).

a, intermaxillaries; *b*, nasal region; *c*, dentary bone of mandible; *d*, orbit of eye; *e*, supraoccipital crest; *f*, preoperculum; *g*, *g*, vertebral column; *h*, pectoral fin; *i*, ventral fin; *k*, first dorsal fin; *l*, second dorsal fin; *m*, anal fin; *n*, *n*, caudal fin, making a homocercal tail.

And God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness: and let them have dominion over the *fish* of the sea, and over the fowl of the air. Gen. i. 26.

4. The meat of a fish or of fishes used as food. [In this sense there is no plural.]

Jesus . . . taketh bread, and giveth them, and *fish* likewise. John xxi. 13.

Either at flesh or *fish*,
A table full of welcome makes scarce one dainty dish. *Shak.*, C. of E., iii. 1.

5. The codfish: so called specifically by Cape Cod and Cape Ann fishermen, in distinction from fish of other kinds, as mackerel, herring, etc. [U. S.]—**6.** The zodiacal sign Pisces.

Now dauncen lusty Venus children dere,
For in the *fish* her [their] lady sat ful hye. *Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, l. 265.

7. *Naut.*: (*a*) A purchase used to raise the flukes of an anchor up to the bill-board. Also called a *fish-tackle*. (*b*) A long piece of timber or iron used to strengthen a mast or a yard when sprung.—**8.** In *joinery*, etc., a piece secured alongside of another to strengthen or stiffen it.—**A big deck of fish**, a large fare or catch of fish. [Prince Edward Island.]—**A cool, a strange, an odd**, or **a queer fish**, a whimsical, odd, or eccentric person. [Colloq.]—**A loose fish**, a person of irregular habits. [Colloq.]—**Angler's fish**, fish that are angled for; gamefish, as salmon, trout, bass, pike, pickerel, etc.—**A pretty kettle of fish.** See *kettle*.—**Bait-fish.** (*a*) Fish used for bait, as the herring, alewife, caplin, sand-lance, smelt, minnow, and other small fish. Squids, clams, etc., are also included. (*b*) Fish that are or may be caught with bait.—**Bank fish**, fishes caught on the Banks of Newfoundland: distinguished from *shore fish*.—**Boneless fish**, fish — as cod, pollack, hake, or cusk — salted and sliced for the market with bones and skins removed: a trade-term.—**Bony fish.** Same as *osseous fish*.—**Bottom-fish**, fishes which live and feed on the bottom, as halibut, flounders, etc.—**Brackish-water fish**, fishes living at the confluence of fresh and salt water.—**Broken fish**, in Newfoundland, the third quality of cured codfish, usually reserved for home consumption.—**Bunch-fish**, small fishes sold in bunches. They include white and yellow perch, catfish, pickerel, suckers, several species of *Centrarchidæ*, etc. [U. S.]—**Cartilaginous fish**, any fish whose skeleton is entirely or partly cartilaginous, as the lampreys, selachians, and sturgeons. See cut under *Acipenser*.—**Christmas fish.** See *Christmas*.—**Clip-fish**, codfish salted and dried in the same manner as the Newfoundland shore-cured cod. Also *klip-fish*.—**Coarse fish**, a commercial name for all kinds of fishes except whitefish and trout. [Western U. S.]—**Cold-blooded fish**, the true fish; those fishes that breathe through gills under water, as distinguished from the *warm-blooded fish*, or cetaceans.—**Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries.** See *commissioner*.—**Cooked fish**, menhaden steamed in the process of extracting the oil.—**Deep-sea fish**, fishes living at more or less great depths in the sea: thus distinguished from *shore* and *pelagic fish*.—**Emperor-fish.** See *emperor*.—**Fish and potash-salts**, a mixture of fish-scrap with German potash-salts, used as a fertilizer. The potash supplies that quality of a complete fertilizer which is lacking in the fish.—**Fish Commission.** See *commission*1.—**Fish day.** See *fish-day*.—**Flat-soled fish**, in *ship-carp.*, a fish of which the faying surface is made flat. *Fincham*, Ship-Building, iv. 64.—**Foul fish.** See *foul*1.—**Fresh-water fish**, fishes living in fresh water.—**Hard fish**, prime or first-quality fish: distinguished from *soft fish*, as the whitefish, muscalonge, and catfish. [Great Lakes, U. S.]—**Mid-water fish**, fishes which do not school at the surface nor feed on the bottom, but usually swim about midway between the bottom and the surface, as the weakfish.—**Mucous fish**, the hags or myxinoids.—**Order of the Fish**, a decoration founded by the Mogul emperors in India, and conferred upon certain English statesmen in the early part of the nineteenth century. The insignia are of the nature of standards borne before the person upon whom the order is conferred.—**Osseous fish.** (*a*) A teleost or teleostean fish; one of the *Teleostei*. (*b*) Fish having a more or less ossified skeleton: thus distinguished from *cartilaginous fish*. See cut under *Esox*.—**Pelagic fish**, a fish of the high sea or open ocean.—**Ripe fish**, fish about to spawn or milt; a spawner or milter; a roe-fish.—**Rough fish**, any fish except whitefish: a commercial name. [Western U. S.] See *coarse fish*.—**Round fish**, undressed fish, as cod.—**St. George's fish**, the common starfish, *Asterias vulgaris*. *Stimpson*.—**Sea-fish**, fishes living in the sea or in salt water.—**Shore fish.** (*a*) Fish taken in-shore, as cod, pollack, hake, and haddock. [Gloucester, Massachusetts, U. S.] (*b*) In *ichth.*, a fish inhabiting the sea near the shore and in water of moderate depth: thus contrasting with *deep-sea fish* and *pelagic fish*.—**Soft fish.** (*a*) A fishermen's name for certain fish, as the herring, menhaden, and smelt. (*b*) The squid or cuttlefish. [Rhode Island, U. S.]—**Sow fish**, a female fish when noticeably larger than the male. [U. S.]—**Spent fish**, a fish which has lately spawned or milted.—**Surface-fish**, any fish which habitually swims "high," or near the surface of the water, often making a ripple as it goes. The menhaden is an example.—**To be neither fish nor flesh**, or **neither fish, flesh, nor fowl**, to be neither one thing nor another; be a nondescript: sometimes contemptuously said of a waverer or trimmer who belongs to no party or sect.

Damned neuters, in their middle way of steering,
Are neither fish, nor flesh, nor good red-herring. *Dryden*, Duke of Guise, Epil.

To have other fish to fry, to have other occupations or other objects which require the attention. [Colloq.]

"I've got other things in hand. I've other—I've well, let us be vulgar," she cried, with a wild little laugh, "*I've got other fish to fry*." *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xliv.

Trawl-fish, fish which are or may be caught on trawls, as the cod. [Gloucester, Massachusetts, U. S.]—**Warm-blooded fish**, any mammiferous marine animal, as a cetacean.—**White fish**, a collective name for cod, haddock, hake, ling, pollack, sole, turbot, plaice, halibut, and whiting. [Eng.] See also *whitefish*.

fish1 (fish), *v.* [< ME. *fischen*, *fisshen*, *fissen*, < AS. *fiscian* = OS. *fiskōn* = OFries. *fiskia* = D. *visschen* = MLG. *vischen* = OHG. *fiscōn*, MHG. *vischen*, G. *fischen* = Icel. *fiskja* = Sw. *fiska* = Dan. *fiske* = Goth. *fiskōn*, fish; = L. *piscari*, fish; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To catch or attempt to catch fish; be employed in taking fish by any means, as by angling or drawing nets.

Peter *fisched* for his fode and his felawe Andrewe;
Some thei solde and some thei sothe [boiled], and so thei lyued bothe. *Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 287.

He ys a fole afore the nette that *fysshes*.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 83.

A man may *fish* with the worm that hath eat of a king. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 3.

2. To be arranged or adjusted so as to catch fish; be capable of catching fish: as, the net or pound is *fishing;* the net was set, but was not *fishing;* the net *fishes* seven feet (that is, seven feet deep).—**To fish broad**, to fish beyond the three-mile limit, as a schooner—that is, beyond the limit inside of which it is unlawful to fish according to the treaty of 1818 between England and the United States. See *fishery*.

But the majority [of mackerel-men] sailed past the Nova Scotia coast, through the Gut of Canso, and spent the late summer in the Bay of St. Lawrence, *fishing broad*.
N. A. Rev., CXLII. 222.

To fish for, to attempt or seek to obtain by artifice, or indirectly to seek to draw forth: as, to *fish for* compliments.—**To fish too big**, to use an artificial fly too large for the fish intended to be taken with it.

Generally the chances are that the error made by fishermen is *fishing too big*. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVI. 349.

II. *trans.* **1.** To catch by means of any of the operations or processes of fishing: as, to *fish* minnows or lobsters.

The actual proceeds of this year's pearl fishery in Ceylon were considerably greater than had been anticipated. Seven millions of oysters were *fished*, instead of about three millions.
A. G. F. Eliot James, Indian Industries, p. 227.

2. To attempt to catch fish in; try with any apparatus for catching fish, as a rod or net.

Black Rocke was yerely *fished* by three or foure hundred saile of Spaniards, Portugals, and Biskiners.
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 216.

Do but *fish* this stream like an artist, and peradventure a good fish may fall to your share.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 248.

3. To use in or for fishing: as, gill-nets are *fished;* an oysterman *fishes* his boat. [Colloq.]—**4.** To catch or lay hold of, in water, mud, or some analogous medium or position, as if by fishing; draw out or up; get or secure in any way with some difficulty or search, as if by angling. [Chiefly colloq.]

[A lawsuit] as to whether the chapter can interfere at all if the dean . . . thinks fit to order a new one, either *fished* up from some ancient "use," or invented afresh.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 177.

One of the mares . . . managed to flounder into the very center of a mud-hole, and we spent the better part of a morning in *fishing* her out. *The Century*, XXX. 224.

5. To search by dragging, raking, or sweeping.

Some have *fished* the very jakes for papers left there by men of wit. *Swift.*

6. *Naut.*: (*a*) To strengthen, as a weak spar, by lashing one or more pieces of wood or iron along the weak place.

When the ship arrived at Hampton Roads, the steam-launch, which stowed inboard on the starboard side, was hoisted out with the *fished* fore and the main yard, and no signs of giving way could be detected.
Quoted in *Luce's* Seamanship, p. 501.

(*b*) To hoist the flukes of, as an anchor, up to the bill-board.

The anchor [was] catted and *fished*.
W. C. Russell, Sailor's Sweetheart, iii.

7. In *joinery*, to strengthen, as a piece of wood, by fastening another piece above or below it, and sometimes both.—8. In *rail.*, to splice, as rails, with a fish-joint.—**Fished beam**, in *joinery*, a long beam composed of two shorter beams joined end to end and fished—that is, secured by pieces of wood covering the joints on opposite sides and bolted to both beams.—**To fish out.** (*a*) To exhaust of fish by fishing; overfish: as, waters barren because *fished out*. (*b*) To obtain by careful search or study or by artifice; elicit by pains or stratagem: as, to *fish out* a meaning from an obscure sentence, a secret from a person, or an admission from an adverse witness.

> You shall see, I have *fished out* a cunning piece of plot now. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iv. 2.

(*c*) To pull up or out from or as from some deep place, as if by fishing: as, the boy *fished out* a top from the depths of his pocket.—**To fish the anchor.** See *anchor*[1].

fish[2] (fish), *n.* [< F. *fiche*, a peg, pin, dibble, a peg used in marking at cribbage, etc., a fish, < *ficher*, drive in, pin up, fix: see *fitch*[3] and *fichu*.] A counter used in various games.

fishable (fish′a-bl), *a.* [< *fish*[1], *v.*, + *-able*.] Capable of being fished; fit for being fished in; lawful to be fished in.

> There was only a small piece of *fishable* water in Englebourn. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Oxford, xlvii.

fish-back (fish′bak), *n.* *Naut.*, a small rope fastened to the hook of the fish-block, and used to facilitate hooking the anchor.

fish-backed (fish′bakt), *a.* Shaped like a fish's back; swelling upward: as, a *fish-backed* rail.

fish-bait (fish′bāt), *n.* Bait used for fish or in fishing. Fish-baits are either *natural* or *artificial*; the former are either *live* or *dead* baits; the latter include artificial flies, spoons, etc., and are sometimes called *lures*, *bait* being then restricted to natural baits.

fish-ball (fish′bâl), *n.* Same as *fish-cake*, 1.

> The waiter roars it through the hall:
> We don't give bread with one *fish-ball*.
> *The Lone Fish-ball*.

fish-bar (fish′bär), *n.* In *mech.*, the splice-bar, as of a fish-joint, etc.; a bar used to connect two pieces secured end to end.

fish-basket (fish′bas″ket), *n.* 1. A creel used by anglers to carry fish. Such creels are of various sizes and shapes, made to fit the body easily when carried.—2. A creel for catching fish; a fish-pot or an eel-pot. See *eel-pot*.

fish-beam (fish′bēm), *n.* In *mech.*, a beam which bellies out, usually on the under side.

fish-bed (fish′bed), *n.* In *geol.*, a deposit containing the fossil remains of fishes in predominant quantity among those of other marine animals. Such beds are also known as *bone-beds*.

fish-bellied (fish′bel″id), *a.* Shaped like a fish's belly; swelling downward: as, a *fish-bellied* rail.

fishberry (fish′ber″i), *n.*; pl. *fishberries* (-iz). The fruit of *Anamirta paniculata* (*Cocculus Indicus*), from its use in capturing fish. When made into a paste with flour it is readily eaten by fishes, and produces a speedy but temporary stupefying effect, during which the fishes float upon the surface of the water and are easily taken. See *Cocculus*. Also called *fisher's berry*.

fish-bolt (fish′bōlt), *n.* A bolt which secures a fish-plate.

fishbone-tree (fish′bōn-trē), *n.* The *Panax crassifolium*, a small araliaceous tree of New Zealand, the leaves of which are singularly toothed.

fish-book (fish′bůk), *n.* A memorandum-book in which is entered each man's catch of fish when several fishermen are catching on shares.

fish-boom (fish′bōm), *n.* *Naut.*, a boom secured in men-of-war by a gooseneck on the forward side of the foremast, by the aid of which the anchor is fished.

fish-breeder (fish′brē″dėr), *n.* One who propagates fish artificially; a pisciculturist.

fish-breeding (fish′brē″ding), *n.* The act, art, or industry of propagating fish by artificial means; fish-culture; pisciculture.

fish-cake (fish′kāk), *n.* 1. In *cookery*, a ball of shredded or chopped fish (especially salt cod-fish) and mashed potatoes, fried. Also *fish-ball*.—2. The refuse of fishes, from which the oil or glue has been expressed, taken from the presses in large circular cakes shaped like a cheese.

fish-can (fish′kan), *n.* 1. A large can of heavy tin or galvanized iron employed by fish-culturists in the transportation of live fish.—2. A can used to contain cooked or preserved fish.

fish-car (fish′kär), *n.* 1. A box in which fish which have been caught are kept alive, designed to be towed in the water behind a boat.—2. A railroad-car especially constructed and fitted up for the transportation of fish for commercial purposes or in the operations of fish-culture.

fish-carver (fish′kär″vėr), *n.* An implement, usually of silver, resembling rather a large flat spoon or a modified trowel than a knife, used for cutting and serving fish at table. Also called *fish-slice*, *fish-knife*, *fish-trowel*.

fish-chowder (fish′chou″dėr), *n.* A chowder made of fish. The fish most esteemed for the purpose are the cod, sea-bass, and blackfish.

fish-chum (fish′chum), *n.* 1. Fish ground into fine particles and mixed with water to serve the purpose of tole-bait; chum.—2. Same as *fish-pomace*.

fish-coop (fish′köp), *n.* A box about three feet square used in fishing through ice. There is a hole in its bottom, which is placed over a similar hole in the ice. The fisherman crawls into the box, and, it being quite dark inside, can see to the bottom of the water, into which he lets down a decoy or lure by a string. When fish are attracted by the lure, he spears them. This device is used on lakes in western New York.

fish-creel (fish′krēl), *n.* A wicker basket used by anglers in carrying fish; a fish-basket.

fish-crow (fish′krō), *n.* See *crow*[2].

fish-cultural (fish′kul″tūr-al), *a.* [< *fish-culture* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or interested in fish-culture; piscicultural. [Rare.]

> The finest private *fish-cultural* establishment in the world. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 129.

fish-culture (fish′kul″tūr), *n.* The artificial breeding of fish; pisciculture.

fish-culturist (fish′kul″tūr-ist), *n.* [< *fish-culture* + *-ist*.] A fish-breeder; a pisciculturist.

> The first-honor prize, the gift of the Emperor of Germany, was awarded to Professor Baird . . . as a personal tribute to one who, in the words of the President of the Deutscher Fischerei Verein, is regarded in Europe as the first *fish-culturist* in the world. *Smithsonian Report*, 1880, p. 149.

fish-davit (fish′dav″it), *n.* *Naut.*, a spar with a roller or sheave at its end, used for fishing the anchor.

fish-day (fish′dā), *n.* [< ME. *fisshedaye*, *fysshedaye*; < *fish* + *day*.] A day on which fish is eaten customarily, or in conformity with ecclesiastical regulations forbidding the eating of flesh-meat.

> Sewes [courses] on *fisshe dayes*.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 171.

fish-driver (fish′drī″vėr), *n.* One of a fishermen's gang who keeps close to a school of fishes and directs or guides the gang in setting a seine.

fish-duck (fish′duk), *n.* See *duck*[2].

fisher (fish′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *fishere*, *fischere*, *fissher*, etc., < AS. *fiscere* = OS. *fiskari* = OFries. *fisker* = D. *visscher* = MLG. *vischer* = OHG. *fiscāri*, MHG. *vischer*, G. *fischer* = Icel. *fiskari* = Sw. *fiskare* = Dan. *fisker*, a fisher (from the verb); = L. *piscarius*, a., of fish, n. a fishmonger (*piscator*, a fisher), < *piscis*, a fish.] 1. One whose occupation or sport is the catching of fish; a fisherman.

> Thu wenest ibeo a beggere,
> And ihc am a *fissere*,
> Wel feor icome bi este
> For fissen at thi feste.
> *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1134.

> Now as he walked by the sea of Galilee, he saw Simon and Andrew his brother casting a net into the sea: for they were *fishers*. Mark i. 16.

> The patient *fisher* takes his silent stand,
> Intent, his angle trembling in his hand.
> *Pope*, Windsor Forest, l. 137.

2. The pekan, wejack, black-cat, or Pennant's marten, *Mustela pennanti* of Erxleben (1777), *M. canadensis* of Schreber (1778), the largest North American carnivorous quadruped of the

Fisher, or Pennant's Marten (*Mustela pennanti*).

family *Mustelidæ* and subfamily *Mustelinæ* with the exception of the wolverene: so called from its habit of catching fish. It is a kind of marten or sable, peculiar to the northern parts of North America, and quite distinct from any other species. The length is 2 or 3 feet, generally about 30 inches, from the nose to the root of the tail, which measures from 14 to 20 inches more. The color is black or blackish, generally darker below than above, lightening by mixture of gray or brown on the upper fore parts and head, and there is no light throat-patch. The ears are low, wide, and semicircular, and the physiognomy is characteristic in comparison with other martens. The pelt is valuable. Also called *black-fox*.

3. *pl.* In *ornith.*, specifically, the *Piscatores*, *Totipalmati*, or *Steganopodes*. *E. Blyth*.—**Bottom-fisher**, one who uses a sinker and fishes at the bottom: said by anglers: opposed to *fly-fisher* or *surface-fisher*.—**Fisher's berry.** Same as *fishberry*.—**Fisher's seal.** Same as *fisherman's ring* (which see, under *fisherman*).—**Free fisher.** See *free*.

fisher-boat (fish′ėr-bōt), *n.* [= D. *visschers-boot* = G. *fischerboot* = Dan. *fiskerbaad* = Sw. *fiskarbåt*.] A boat used by a fisherman or in fishing.

> Hauing taken certaine Scotish and other *fisherboats*, they brought the men on boord their own ships. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 604.

> The gallies divided into sundry squadrons, and tricked all in their gallantry; rowing at their sternes three or four little vessels no bigger then *fisher-boats*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 40.

fisherfolk (fish′ėr-fōk), *n.* Those whose occupation is catching fish.

> Descriptive of the peasantry and *fisherfolk*.
> *The Academy*, Jan. 28, 1888, p. 60.

fisherman (fish′ėr-man), *n.*; pl. *fishermen* (-men). 1. One whose occupation or sport is the catching of fish; one who catches fish, whether for profit or for pleasure; a man skilled in catching fish.

> And [Jesus] saw two ships standing by the lake: but the *fishermen* were gone out of them. Luke v. 2.

> The *fishermen*, that walk upon the beach,
> Appear like mice. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6.

2. A vessel employed in fishing.—3. The fishing-duck or fish-duck; a merganser.—**Fisherman's bend.** See *bend*[1], 3.—**Fisherman's luck**, getting wet and hungry, and catching no fish; poor luck. [Colloq.]—**Fisherman's ring** (*annulus piscatoris*), a signet-ring bearing the device of St. Peter fishing. It has been worn by the popes since the thirteenth century, and is used for stamping the papal briefs. Also called *fisher-ring* and *fisher's seal*.—**Fisherman's Sunday**, Friday: so called in parts of Pennsylvania when fishing on that day was prohibited.—**Fisherman's weight**, the weight of a fish as guessed at, but not determined by weighing. See *river-weight*. [Cant.]—**Free fisherman.** See *free*.

fishery (fish′ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *fisheries* (-iz). [= D. *vischerij* = MLG. *vischerie* = G. *fischerei* = Dan. Sw. *fiskeri*; as *fish*[1] + *-ery*.] 1. The business of catching fish; the fishing industry.

> It is therefore important that the organization of a state *fisheries* department should . . . be primarily under the control of a scientific authority. *Science*, VII. 432.

2. In *law*, a right of fishing in certain waters.

> A common *fishery* is the right of fishing in the sea and public rivers open to all the public. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 268.

3. A place where fish are regularly caught, or other products of the sea or rivers are taken from the water by fishing, diving, dredging, etc.: as, a salmon-*fishery*; a pearl-*fishery*; the *fisheries* of the coast.

> In one of the large *fisheries* at Rivière Ouelle, 3000 eels, averaging two pounds, have been taken in one tide. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 825.

Bay-fishery, the act or industry of fishing in a bay; specifically, the mackerel-fishery of the gulf of St. Lawrence.—**Coast-fishery**, fishery conducted within three marine miles from the shore-line, or inside a three-mile limit. When the fishery is pursued from the shore, but with the use of open boats, as in the taking of mackerel, herring, and especially caplin, smelt, and lance, it is a *strand-fishery*. *Hind.*—**Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries.** See *commissioner*.—**Common of fishery**, the right of fishing "in another man's water": like *common of pasture*, etc. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 268.—**Fishery society**, a society organized for the protection, promotion, and encouragement of the industry of fishing.—**Fishery treaties**, treaties concerning fisheries; specifically, the treaties between the United States and Great Britain defining the privileges of fishermen who are citizens of the United States in the waters of British North America. By the treaty of 1783 with Great Britain extensive privileges were granted to American fishermen in the waters of British North America. These privileges were materially lessened by the treaty of 1818, which gave rise to the vexed questions whether the "three-mile limit" from the shore should be run parallel to the shore or from headland to headland, and relating to the rights of American ships in Canadian ports. On the fishery question the relations between the two countries continued to be unsatisfactory, in spite of various attempts at solution, as in the treaty of Washington in 1871 and the proposed treaty of 1888.—**Free fishery**, an exclusive right of fishing in public water, derived from royal grant. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 268.—**Several fishery**, the exclusive right of fishery of an individual, derived through or on account of ownership of the soil. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 268.—**Strand-fishery.** See *coast-fishery*.—**United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries.** See *commission*[1].

fish-fag (fish′fag), *n.* A woman who sells fish; a fishwife. [Eng.]

> Who deemed himself of much too high a rank
> With vulgar *fish-fags* to be forced to chat.
> *Wolcot* (*P. Pindar*).

fish-fall (fish′fâl), *n.* *Naut.*, the fall of the fish-tackle. See *fish-tackle*.

fish-farm (fish′färm), *n.* A place where fish-breeding or pisciculture is carried on.

fish-farmer (fish′fär″mėr), *n.* A pisciculturist.

fish-farming (fish′fär″ming), *n.* Pisciculture.

fish-flake (fish′flāk), *n.* 1. The sound or swim-bladder of a fish.—2. A frame, rack, or open stage on which cod and other salted fish are dried. See *flake*[2].

There were a few old buildings, . . . some dilapidated fish-houses, and a row of *fish-flakes*.
S. O. Jewett, Deephaven, p. 224.

fish-flour (fish′flour), *n.* 1. A flour-like substance made from fish.

Biscuits made from *fish-flour*, a preparation invented by the late Anton Rosing, a prominent agricultural chemist of Norway, . . . were in good condition after having been kept for ten years in an unsealed jar.
Goode, Menhaden, p. 141.

2. A dry inodorous fertilizer made from fishes, used for manure.

fish-food (fish′fōd), *n.* 1. The food eaten by fishes.—2. Food consisting of fish.

fish-fork (fish′fôrk), *n.* A pitchfork with a short handle and 2 or 3 tines, used in pitching fish into or out of a boat or vessel.

fish-freezer (fish′frē″zėr), *n.* An establishment for freezing fish. In the building in which fish are frozen the required degree of cold is commonly produced by mixing ice and salt and filling in the mixture between galvanized iron plates in contact with the fish.

fishful† (fish′fûl), *a.* [< *fish*[1] + *-ful*.] Abounding with fish.

Britaine is watered with pleasant *fishfull* and navigable riuers, which yeeld safe havens and roads, and furnished with shipping and sailers that it may rightly be termed the Lady of the Sea. *Camden*, Remains, Britain.

Yet Groin and Nevern near, two fine and *fishful* brooks,
Do never stay their course. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, v. 351.

fish-fungus (fish′fung″gus), *n.* 1. A peculiar red fungus, *Clathrocystis roseopersicina*, frequently found on salted codfish in midsummer where the temperature is high.—2. A fungus, *Saprolegnia ferax*, which attacks living fishes, especially salmon, causing great destruction. It also occurs in aquariums.

fish-garth (fish′gärth), *n.* A garth or weir on a river, or on the sea-shore, for the taking and retaining of fish. Also *fish-weir*. [Eng.]

fishgig (fish′gig), *n.* [Also *fizgig*, by confusion with *fizgig*[1]; < *fish*[1] + *gig*[2].] An instrument used for striking fish; a grain. It usually consists of a staff with barbed prongs, and a line fastened above the prongs.

The next day, seeking to kill them with *fisgigs*, they strucke so many the water in many places was red with bloud. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, II. 121.

fish-globe (fish′glōb), *n.* A spherical glass vessel in which fish are kept.

fish-glue (fish′glö), *n.* Glue made from fishes; isinglass.—**White fish-glue**, isinglass dissolved in alcohol.

fish-god (fish′god), *n.* In *myth.*, a deity or supernatural power having the form and attributes of a fish, either wholly or in part, as Dagon, a divinity of the Philistines, or the Triton of the Greeks. See cut under *Dagon*.

fish-goddess (fish′god″es), *n.* In *myth.*, a female deity or supernatural power having the form and attributes of a fish, either wholly or in part, as the Atargatis of the Philistines.

Derketo became a fish near Ascalon; a *fish-goddess* identified with her was worshipped in Syria, and the fish sacred to her were not eaten. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 90.

fish-guano (fish′gwä″nō), *n.* Same as *fish-manure*.

fish-hawk (fish′hâk), *n.* The American name of *Pandion haliaëtus*, the osprey, bald buzzard, or fishing-eagle. See *osprey*.

fish-hook (fish′hůk), *n.* 1. A hook for catching fish.

The days shall come upon you, that he will take you away with hooks, and your posterity with *fishhooks*.
Amos iv. 2.

2. A hook used with a fish-tackle. See *fish-tackle*.

fish-husbandry (fish′huz″ban-dri), *n.* Fish-farming.

fishify (fish′i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fishified*, ppr. *fishifying*. [< *fish*[1] + *-i-fy*, make.] To change to fish. [Humorous.]

O flesh, flesh, how art thou *fishified*!
Shak., R. and J., ii. 4.

fishiness (fish′i-nes), *n.* [< *fishy* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being fishy, in any sense of that word.

Its flesh has much the flavour of that of a hare, and nothing of the *fishiness* of that of the heron.
Pennant, Zoölogy.

fishing (fish′ing), *n.* [< ME. *fischinge*, etc.; verbal n. of *fish*[1], *v.*] 1. The art or practice of catching fish.

Cleopatra found it straight, yet she seemed not to see it, but wondered at his excellent *fishing*.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 764.

2. A fishery; a place or facilities for catching fish: as, there is good *fishing* there.

At the ende of the cauchie was a grete water, but therto com no shippes, but it was right feire and plesaunt, and good *fisshinge*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 604.

In a Lauresham record, . . . we have an undivided share of the *fishing* in Edingero marca given to the church of St. Nazarius. *D. W. Ross*, German Land-holding, p. 45.

Bait-fishing, fishing with bait, as distinguished from fishing with artificial flies or the like.—**Bony fishing**, the menhaden-fishery. [Slang.]—**Reef-fishing**, fishing on or from coral reefs. [Florida, U. S.]—**Rip-fishing**, fishing in ripplings or tide-rips, as for pollack. For this purpose the vessel is kept under easy sail, the lines being attached to poles about seven feet long, which project from the sides of the vessel.

fishing-banks (fish′ing-bangks), *n. pl.* A fishing-ground of comparatively shoal water in the sea. Thus, on the Atlantic coast of North America the Banks of Newfoundland are a famous fishing-ground, and another, about 20 miles off Cape May, is well known.

fishing-boat (fish′ing-bōt), *n.* A boat used in fishing; also, a small fishing-vessel.

fishing-duck (fish′ing-duk), *n.* See *duck*[2].

fishing-eagle (fish′ing-ē″gl), *n.* Same as *osprey*.

fishing-float (fish′ing-flōt), *n.* A raft or scow with a small house on it designed to be floated and anchored wherever desired for use in fishing. A plank apron is let down from the edge to the bottom of the water, and over this, as upon an artificial shore, a seine is hauled by a windlass worked by horse- or steam-power. Fishing-floats are often clustered like a floating village, and the fishermen unite for large operations. They are peculiar to the mouth of the Susquehanna river and the neighboring region. [U. S.]

fishing-frog (fish′ing-frog), *n.* The angler, a fish, *Lophius piscatorius*. See *devil-fish*.

fishing-hawk (fish′ing-hâk), *n.* Same as *osprey*.

fishing-line (fish′ing-līn), *n.* 1. A line used with hooks and bait in catching fish; a fish-line.—2. In *zoöl.*, one of sundry simple elongated or extensile tentacular parts of some compound organisms, as the *Siphonophora*, provided with special urticating organs, thread-cells, or nematocysts. *Gegenbaur*. Also *grappling-line*.

fishing-net (fish′ing-net), *n.* Same as *fish-net*.

The waste and lumber of the shore,
Hard coils of cordage, swarthy *fishing-nets*.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

fishing-out (fish′ing-out′), *n.* The removal of fish from a fish-pond; the "drawing" of a pond: as, the *fishing-out* of a carp-pond, that the fish may be placed in market-ponds.

fishing-place (fish′ing-plās), *n.* 1. A place where fishing is or may be carried on. Specifically—2. A prescribed length of shore in shore-fishing to which the sweep of a seine is limited. Such places are mostly situated on the tidal parts of streams and inlets, and can be fished only at certain stages of the tide, as during the flood or ebb. The most extensive are swept only at the turn of the tide, and these are known as *slackwater-hauls*. The importance of this species of property was early recognized and fostered by legislation. Also called *pool*. [U. S.]

fishing-room (fish′ing-röm), *n.* A definite portion of the shore appropriated to the curing and storing of fish. [American.]

My brother tells me that on Sunday, 7th June, there was such a terrible storm that some of the fishing vessels were driven ashore, and much damage done to the *fishing-rooms* everywhere.
Quarterly Missionary Leaf, New Harbour Mission, [Newfoundland, No. xxxviii., Aug., 1885.

fishing-swivel (fish′ing-swiv″l), *n.* A swivel used on a fishing-line to prevent it from being kinked or snarled by the rapid gyrations of fish upon the hooks. The form of the swivel varies.

fishing-tackle (fish′ing-tak″l), *n.* An angler's outfit; angling-gear; the hooks, lines, rods, and other implements of the art of fishing.

fishing-tube (fish′ing-tūb), *n.* A small glass tube for taking up small objects floating in water. One end is closed with the finger and the other is thrust into the water near the object; on removing the finger the water enters the tube, conveying the object with it; on again closing the top of the tube, the object may be lifted with a portion of the water. Also called *dipping-tube*.

fish-joint (fish′joint), *n.* In railroads, a splice consisting of one or more oblong plates of iron, bolted to the side or sides of two rails meeting end to end. See *fish-plate*.

fish-kettle (fish′ket″l), *n.* A kettle designed to be used for boiling fish whole.

fish-killer (fish′kil″ėr), *n.* A heteropterous insect of the genus *Belostoma*; a large water-bug occurring in fresh water, and preying on fishes by sucking their blood and juices.

fish-knife (fish′nīf), *n.* A fish-carver.

fish-ladder (fish′lad″ėr), *n.* Same as *fishway*.

fish-line (fish′līn), *n.* A line used to catch fish.

fish-louse (fish′lous), *n.* A general name of crustacean parasites of fishes. Fish-lice proper belong to an order or other group of *Crustacea* known as *Ichthyophthiri*, *Siphonostomata*, and *Epizoa*, of which there are many families with numerous genera and species, generally epizoic or ectoparasitic. They are not confined to fishes proper, being found also on cetaceans, crustaceans, and other aquatic animals. Among them are found the most monstrous and grotesque forms of crustaceans degraded by parasitism. See cut under *Epizoa*.

fish-manure (fish′ma-nūr″), *n.* A manure or fertilizer prepared from fish. There are many preparations and modes of manufacture. The value is mainly due to the preponderance of nitrogenous and phosphatic compounds, these ingredients being furnished more cheaply by fish-manures than by any other class of fertilizers, except Peruvian guano. The crops most benefited by this fertilizer are those not specially helped by mineral fertilizers alone, as grass, grain, potatoes, some garden-vegetables, and roots. As a manure it is quick and stimulating, soon spending its force, and often leaving the soil worse than it was before its use. Also called *fish-guano*.

fish-market (fish′mär″ket), *n.* [= D. *visch-markt* = G. *fischmarkt*.] A market where fishes are sold.

fish-maw (fish′mâ), *n.* The sound or air-bladder of a fish.

fish-meal (fish′mēl), *n.* 1. A meal of fish; diet on fish; abstemious diet.

Thin drink doth so over-cool their blood, and making many *fish-meals*, that they fall into a kind of male greensickness. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

2. Same as *fish-flour*.

fishmonger (fish′mung″gėr), *n.* [< ME. *fisch-, fych-manger* (= MLG. *vischmenger* = G. *fischmenger* = ODan. *fiskemanger*); < *fish* + *monger*.] A seller of fish; a dealer in fish.

Pol. Do you know me, my lord?
Ham. Excellent, excellent well; you're a *fishmonger*.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2.

fishmoth (fish′moth), *n.* Same as *fishtail*.

fish-net (fish′net), *n.* A net used to catch fish. Fish-nets are divided into two classes: *gill-nets*, in which the fish in attempting to pass through the net is wedged or jammed in a mesh so that it cannot open its gills, when it is soon drowned or is unable to move forward or backward; and *inclosing-nets*, by which the fish is surrounded, as the purse-net, the drag-net, the seine, the weir, the casting-net, etc. Nets vary in construction from heavy chain oyster-drags to fine linen-thread herring-nets, and they are given a variety of names, according to their shape, purpose, or mode of operating. Also *fishing-net*.

fish-of-Paradise (fish′ov-par′a-dīs), *n.* A fish of the family *Osphromenidæ*, *Macropodus viridiauratus*, so called from the beauty of its coloration. It has been cultivated to some extent for exhibition in aquariums.

Fish-of-Paradise
(*Macropodus viridiauratus*).

fish-oil (fish′oil), *n.* Oil obtained from the bodies of fishes and marine animals, as from whales, porpoises, seals, pilchards, sharks' and cods' livers, etc.; specifically, cod-liver oil. Fish-oil for medicinal purposes is obtained principally from the cod, but also from the pollack, turbot, ling, dorse, etc.

fish-owl (fish′oul), *n.* An eared fishing-owl with rough feet; a member of the genus *Ketupa*.

fish-packing (fish′pak″ing), *n.* The act or process of packing or canning fish for the market. The fish are taken fresh to the packing-house, where they are cleaned, cut, weighed, and put in hermetically sealed cans. The cans are placed in large steam-chests, where they are left until the fish are thoroughly cooked. The cans are then tested to see if they are air-tight, and are labeled.

fish-pearl (fish′pėrl), *n.* An artificial pearl of an inferior grade. See the extract.

In Germany, or rather Saxony, a cheap but inferior quality [of artificial pearls] is manufactured. The globe of glass forming the pearl in inferior ones being very thin, and coated with wax, they break on the slightest pressure. They are known by the name of German *fish-pearls*.
Ure, Dict., III. 518.

fish-pie (fish′pī′), *n.* 1. A pie containing fish.—2. A compost-heap of fish-scrap mixed with earth.

fish-plate (fish′plāt), *n.* In railroads, an iron plate fitted to the web of a rail, and sometimes partly embracing the foot: used in pairs, one

on each side of the junction of two rails, to join them end to end, and fastened together by bolts passing through the rails. When in position, they form a *fish-joint*, and assist in supporting the ends of the rails as the train passes from one to another.

fish-poison (fish′poi″zn), *n.* A name given to various plants which have the property of killing or stupefying fish. The number of such plants is very large, and the fruit is usually the part employed. Among the more commonly known are the *Anamirta paniculata*, usually called *Cocculus Indicus*; *Piscidia Erythrina*, a leguminous tree of the West Indies, the leaves of which are used; *Lepidium Piscidium*; the mullen, *Verbascum Thapsus*; and the red buckeye, *Æsculus Pavia*.

fish-pomace (fish′pum″ās), *n.* **1.** The residuum or refuse of fish, as menhaden, after the oil has been expressed.—**2.** The crude state of fish-guano before it has been prepared as a fertilizer. Also called *fish-chum*.

fish-pond (fish′pond), *n.* A pond containing fishes; especially, a pond in which fishes are bred and kept.

> *Fish-ponds* were made, where former Forests grew;
> And Hills were levell'd to extend the View.
> *Prior*, Solomon, ii.

fish-pool (fish′pöl), *n.* [< ME. *fischepol*, < AS. *fiscpōl*, < *fisc*, fish, + *pōl*, pool.] A pond or pool for fish.

> Thine eyes like the *fishpools* in Heshbon, by the gate of Bathrabbim. Cant. vii. 4.

fish-pot (fish′pot), *n.* A pot or creel for catching fish.

fish-preserve (fish′prē-zėrv″), *n.* **1.** A place where fish are preserved alive. Two kinds are commonly distinguished, the fresh- and salt-water.—**2.** A private fishery.

fish-prong (fish′prông), *n.* A fish-fork with one tine and a short handle, used in moving pickled or dried fish.

fish-pugh (fish′pug), *n.* A one-pronged fork or spear used in handling fish. *C. Hallock.* [Nova Scotia.]

fish-refuse (fish′ref″ūs), *n.* A general name of any one of the several conditions or stages through which fish-scrap passes in the manufacture of fish-guano.

fish-roe (fish′rō), *n.* The roe of fish. It is much used for bait, a small quantity being secured to the hook in a bit of mosquito-netting or by means of woolen threads. For this purpose fresh roe is the best; but it can be preserved for a year in equal parts of salt and saltpeter.

fish-room† (fish′röm), *n.* On an English man-of-war, a small storeroom in the afterhold where fish and sometimes spirits were kept. *Hamersly.*

fish-sauce (fish′sâs), *n.* Sauce to be eaten with fish, as anchovy, soy, etc.

fish-scale (fish′skāl), *n.* A scale of a fish.—**Fish-scale embroidery**, embroidery consisting wholly or in part in the application of fish-scales to the material to be decorated. The iridescent scales are selected, and are sewed to the stuff, being combined with the patterns of the needlework.

fish-scrap (fish′skrap), *n.* Fish or fish-skins from which oil or glue has been extracted by cooking and pressing. Fish-scrap, in either a crude or a dried state, is of great commercial importance as a fertilizer. The menhaden-fishery furnishes the greater part of the supply obtained in the United States.—**Acidulated fish-scrap**, a preparation of fish-scrap with sulphuric acid to render the phosphoric acid contained in it more soluble and to hinder putrefaction.

fish-show (fish′shō), *n.* An exhibition of fish and fisheries.

fish-skin (fish′skin), *n.* The skin of fish; especially, this skin made into a sort of shagreen.—**Fish-skin disease**, in *med.*, ichthyosis (which see).

fish-slice (fish′slīs), *n.* Same as *fish-carver*.

fish-slide (fish′slīd), *n.* A fish-trap for shallow rivers and low waterfalls: used in the southern United States.

fish-smother (fish′smuᴛʜ″ėr), *n.* A cooked dish of fish. [Grand Manan.]

fish-sound (fish′sound), *n.* The swimming-bladder or air-sac of a fish. The sounds of some fishes are made into glue, and others, as in the case of the cod, are eaten.

fish-spear (fish′spēr), *n.* **1.** A gig or lance, often having more than one tine, for spearing fish through ice or from a boat.

> Canst thou fill his [leviathan's] skin with barbed irons? or his head with *fish spears*? Job xli. 7.

2. A lance for bleeding captured whales.

fish-stage (fish′stāj), *n.* A stage for dressing fish.

fish-store (fish′stōr), *n.* A storehouse in which fish are salted or packed awaiting shipment to market.

fish-story (fish′stō″ri), *n.* [In allusion to the supposed tendency of amateur fishermen to exaggerate in narrating their exploits.] An incredible or extravagant narration or tale. [Colloq., U. S.]

fish-strainer (fish′strā″nėr), *n.* **1.** A metal colander, with handles, for taking fish from a boiler.—**2.** An earthenware slab, with holes, placed at the bottom of a dish to drain the water from cooked fish.

fish-tackle (fish′tak″l), *n.* *Naut.*, a tackle used for fishing or raising an anchor to the gunwale of a ship. To this tackle a pendant is attached, with a large iron hook, called the *fish-hook*, fastened to its end.

fish-tail (fish′tāl), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* **1.** The tail of a fish.—**2.** A thysanurous insect of the family *Lepismidæ*, as *Lepisma domestica* or *L. saccharina*; a silvertail; a silver-fish: in this sense properly *fishtail*. See *Lepisma*. Also called *fishmoth*. [Local, U. S.]

II. *a.* Shaped like a fish's tail; resembling a fish's tail in any way.—**Fish-tail burner.** See *burner*.—**Fish-tail propeller** (*naut.*), a propeller consisting of a single wing or blade attached to the stern-post of a ship, and oscillating like a fish's tail.

fish-tongue (fish′tung), *n.* A dental instrument for the removal of the wisdom-teeth: so named from its shape.

fish-torpedo (fish′tôr-pē″dō), *n.* **1.** A self-propelling torpedo. See *torpedo*.—**2.** A cartridge designed to be exploded under water for the purpose of killing fish.

fish-trap (fish′trap), *n.* A trap for catching fish. It may be a baited box or basket closed by hand, or a net, basket, or space shut in by stakes, with a funnel-shaped entrance through which fish pass, but which has obstacles of some sort to prevent their egress.

fish-trowel (fish′trou″el), *n.* Same as *fish-carver*.

fish-van (fish′van), *n.* A covered vehicle adapted to run on passenger-trains, and fitted to carry fresh fish in crates or boxes. *Car-Builder's Dict.* [Eng.]

fish-warden (fish′wär″dn), *n.* An officer who has jurisdiction over the fisheries of any particular locality. Some of the States employ wardens to oversee the fisheries in streams and ponds, and prevent unlawful fishing. [U. S.]

fishway (fish′wā), *n.* An arrangement for enabling a fish to ascend a fall or a dam. In the *pool fishways* the water falls through small vertical heights, the velocity being retarded by means of rocks and boulders or by falling into pools whence it is allowed to fall again through a slight vertical distance to be again retarded, and so on to the bottom. In the *deflected-current fishways* the current is retarded by being made to travel through a distance equal to many times the perpendicular descent, being frequently interrupted by objects so placed in its course as to cause a change in its direction. In the *counter-current fishways* the water is delivered down the incline without acceleration of velocity. This is accomplished by compelling the water to travel in a constrained path. Also called *fish-ladder*.

fish-weir (fish′wēr), *n.* Same as *fish-garth*.

fishwife (fish′wīf), *n.*; pl. *fishwives* (-wīvz). A woman who sells fish.

fishwoman (fish′wum″an), *n.*; pl. *fishwomen* (-wim″en). Same as *fishwife*.

fish-wood (fish′wūd), *n.* The strawberry-bush, *Euonymus Americanus*.

fish-worker (fish′wėr″kėr), *n.* A fish-culturist.

fish-working (fish′wėr″king), *n.* Fish-culture; the artificial propagation of fish.

fish-works (fish′wėrks), *n. pl.* **1.** The appliances and contrivances used in fish-culture for the artificial propagation of fish.—**2.** A place where the products of the fisheries are utilized for a specific purpose, as the manufacture of oil, guano, etc.; a fish-factory: often used as a singular.

fishworm (fish′wėrm), *n.* Same as *earthworm*, 1.

fishy (fish′i), *a.* [< *fish*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Abounding in fish; inhabited by fish: as, the *fishy* flood.

> Where are the flowry fields, the *fishy* streames,
> The pasturing mountaines, and the fertile plaines?
> *Stirling*, Doomes-day, Third Houre.

2. Like fish; having a fish-like quality: as, a *fishy* taste or smell.

> And when they arose early on the morrow morning, behold, Dagon was fallen upon his face to the ground before the ark of the Lord; and the head of Dagon and both the palms of his hands were cut off upon the threshold; only the *fishy* part of Dagon was left to him.
> 1 Sam. v. 4 (margin).
>
> Better pleased
> Than Asmodëus with the *fishy* fume,
> That drove him, though enamour'd, from the spouse
> Of Tobit's son. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 168.

3. Extravagant, as a story; dubious or incredible, like many stories told about fishing and fishes. Compare *fish-story*. [Colloq.]

> We did not lose a man. This sounds rather *fishy*; but they had no artillery. *New York Tribune*, Nov. 25, 1861.
>
> Altogether, the story is too *fishy*. *The American*, V. 83.

4. Dull and expressionless, like the eye of a fish. [Colloq.]

> A stout woman with a broad red face and *fishy* eyes.
> *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 15.

5. Equivocal, unsafe, or unsound, as a speculation or a course of conduct: as, a *fishy* venture. [Colloq.]

> "I thought it was all up. Didn't you, Henry Sidney?" "The most *fishy* thing I ever saw," said Henry Sidney.
> *Disraeli*, Coningsby, i. 9.

6. Plucky; brave; sturdy and enduring; thorough and faithful in duty: as, *fishy* to the backbone; a *fishy* man. [Fishermen's slang.]

fisk† (fisk), *v. i.* [< ME. *fisken*, wander about, be in constant motion, < Sw. *fjeska*, fisk, fidge, fidget. Associated in sense, but not in etymological form, with *fike*[2], *fig*[1], *fidge*, etc., and *frisk*, *whisk*.] To jump about; bustle or frisk about.

> And what frek of thys folde *fisketh* thus a-boute,
> With a bagge at hus bak a begeneldes wyse?
> *Piers Plowman* (C), x. 153.
>
> *Trotiere*, a *fisking* huswife, a ranging damsel, a gadding or wandering flirt. *Cotgrave.*
>
> Himself doth ambush in a bushy Thorn;
> Then in a Caue, then in a field of Corn,
> Creeps to and fro, and *fisketh* in and out,
> And yet the safety of each place doth doubt.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Imposture.

fiskery (fis′kėr-i), *n.* [< *fisk* + *-ery*.] Disposition to bustle or jump about; friskiness.

> His fussiness and *fiskery*. *Carlyle*, in Froude, II. 43.

fisnamy†, *n.* See *fisnomy*.

fisnomy†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fisnamy*, *visnomy*; < ME. *fisnomy*, *fysnomye*, *fysnamie*, *phisonomy*, etc., < OF. *phisonomie*, *phinosomie*, *philozomie*, F. *physionomie* = Pr. *phizonomia* = Sp. *fisonomía* = Pg. *physionomia* = It. *fisonomia*, < Gr. *φυσιογνωμία*, late and incorrect form of *φυσιογνωμονία*, physiognomy: see *physiognomy*, of which *fisnomy* (with the mod. abbr. *phiz*) is a corrupted form.] **1.** The art of judging the character of a person by the countenance or appearance.

> The childe couthe of *fysenamye*.
> *Seven Sages*, l. 1072.

2. The face; countenance; appearance; physiognomy (which see).

> He feyede his *fysnamye* with his foule hondez,
> And frappez faste at hys face fersely there-aftyr!
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1114.
>
> When he [a bear] waz lose, to shake hiz earz twyse or thryse wyth the blud & the slauer aboout his *fizname*, waz a matter of a goodly releef.
> *R. Laneham*, Letter from Kenilworth (1575).
>
> Faith, sir, a' has an English name; but his *fisnomy* is more hotter in France than here. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 5.

fissate (fis′āt), *a.* [< L. *fissus*, pp. of *findere*, cleave (see *fissile*), + *-ate*[1].] Fissured; cleft; split; especially, in *entom.*, having the apical portion divided or split into two parts. Specifically applied to the antennæ when the last joint forms two long branches directed outward, like the prongs of a fork, as in certain *Tenthredinidæ*.

fissel, *v.* and *n.* See *fissle*[1].

fissenless, *a.* See *fizzenless*.

fissicostate (fis-i-kos′tāt), *a.* [< L. *fissus*, cleft, pp. of *findere*, cleave (see *fissile*), + *costatus*, ribbed: see *costate*.] Having the ribs divided.

fissidactyl, fissidactyle (fis-i-dak′til), *a.* [< L. *fissus*, cleft, + *dactylus*, a finger: see *dactyl* and *dactylus*.] Having cleft digits.

Fissidens (fis′i-denz), *n.* [NL., < L. *fissus*, cleft, + *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*.] A genus of terrestrial mosses, with simple or sparingly branched frondiform stems and two-ranked leaves, which are conduplicate below and winged on the back. The peristome has bifid teeth, like *Dicranum*. There are 24 American species.

fissil, *v.* and *n.* See *fissile*[1].

fissile (fis′il), *a.* [< L. *fissilis*, cleft, that may be cleft, < *fissus*, pp. of *findere*, cleave, split: see *fent*.] **1.** Capable of being split, cleft, or divided into layers, as wood in the direction of the grain, or certain minerals and rocks in the planes of cleavage or foliation. See *schist* and *cleavage*.

> This crystal is a pellucid *fissile* stone. *Newton*, Opticks.
>
> A solid pumice-stone which possesses a *fissile* structure, like that of certain micaceous schists.
> *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, i. 75.
>
> A very *fissile* and smooth calcareous shale.
> *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXXI. 126.

2. In *entom.*, formed of plates or scales which are closely appressed in repose, but may be spread apart: an epithet sometimes applied to lamellate antennæ.

fissilingual (fis-i-ling′gwal), *a.* [< NL. *fissilinguis* (< L. *fissus*, cleft, cloven, + *lingua* = E.

tongue) + *-al*.] Having the tongue cleft; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Fissilinguia*.

Fissilinguia (fis-i-ling'gwi-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *fissilinguis*, cloven-tongued: see *fissilingual*.] A group of lacertilian reptiles, with procœlous vertebræ, cleft, slender, protrusile tongue, two valvular eyelids (except in *Ophiops*), the legs well developed, and the general aspect not serpentine. The group is made to contain the ordinary lizards of the family *Lacertidæ*, the monitors or varanians, etc. See *Ameiva* and *Leptoglossa*. Also *Fissilingues*.

fissility (fi-sil'i-ti), *n.* [< *fissile* + *-ity*.] The quality of being fissile.

By which it is evident that diamonds themselves have a grain or a flaky contexture, not unlike the *fissility*, as the schools call it, in wood. *Boyle*, Works, III. 521.

fission (fish-ọn), *n.* [< L. *fissio(n-)*, a cleaving, < *fissus*, pp. of *findere*, cleave: see *fissile*, *fissure*.] 1. The act of cleaving, splitting, or breaking up into parts.—2. In *biol.*, the automatic division of a cell or an independent organism into new cells or organisms; especially, such division as a process of multiplication or reproduction. Also *fissuration*. See cut under *Paramecium*.

The human body is itself compounded of innumerable microscopic organisms, which . . . multiply, as the infusorial monads do, by spontaneous *fission*.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 490.

Multiplication is effected through *fission*: that is to say, each globule or filament, after elongating, divides into two segments, each of which increases in its turn, to again divide into parts, and so on.
Quoted in *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 446.

fission-fungi (fish'ọn-fun'jī), *n. pl.* Bacteria.

fissipalmate (fis-i-pal'māt), *a.* [< L. *fissus*, pp. of *findere*, cleave, split, + *palma*, palm, + *-ate*[1].] Semipalmate; palmiped with deeply incised webs; partly fissiped.

fissipalmation (fis'i-pal-mā'shọn), *n.* [< *fissipalmate* + *-ion*.] Semipalmation; partial palmation or incomplete webbing of the toes.

fissipara (fi-sip'a-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *fissiparus*: see *fissiparous*.] In *zoöl.*, a collective term applied to fissiparous animals, or organisms which propagate by fission or spontaneous self-division: it has no specific classificatory signification.

fissiparism (fi-sip'a-rizm), *n.* [< *fissipar-ous* + *-ism*.] In *biol.*, reproduction by fission. See *fission*, 2.

fissiparity (fis-i-par'i-ti), *n.* [< *fissipar-ous* + *-ity*.] Same as *fissiparism*.

fissiparous (fi-sip'a-rus), *a.* [< NL. *fissiparus*, < L. *fissus*, pp. of *findere*, cleave, separate, + *-parus*, < *parere*, produce: see *parent*.] Reproducing or multiplying by fission or spontaneous self-division, a mode of asexual generation by division into two or more parts, each of which, when completely separated, becomes a new individual: it is a usual process among the protozoans, protophytes, and other low organisms. See *fission*, 2.

There are organisms which are *fissiparous*, and when cut in two form two fresh independent organisms, so diffused is the vitality of the original organism; and the same phenomenon may be observed in regard to human communities. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 464.

fissiparously (fi-sip'a-rus-li), *adv.* In a fissiparous manner; by fission or spontaneous division.

fissipation (fis-i-pā'shọn), *n.* [Short for **fissiparation*, < *fissipar-ous* + *-ation*.] In *physiol.*, reproduction by fission. *Mayne*.

fissiped (fis'i-ped), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *fissipes* (*-ped-*), cloven-footed, < *fissus*, cloven, cleft, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] I. *a.* 1. Cloven-footed; having the toes cleft.—2. Specifically, of or pertaining to the *Fissipedia*.

II. *n.* A fissiped animal; specifically, one of the *Fissipedia*: opposed to *pinniped*.

Also written *fissipede*.

Fissipeda (fi-sip'e-dą), *n. pl.* See *Fissipedia*.

fissipedal (fis'i-ped-ąl), *a.* [< *fissiped* + *-al*.] Same as *fissiped*.

The *Fissipedal* Carnivora were divided by Cuvier into two groups. *W. H. Flower*, Encyc. Brit., XV. 434.

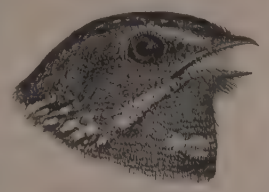
fissipede (fis'i-pēd), *a.* and *n.* Same as *fissiped*.

It is described like *fissipedes*, or birds which have their feet or claws divided, whereas it is palmipede or fin-footed like swans and geese. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 2.

Fissipedia (fis-i-pē'di-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *fissipes* (*-ped-*), cloven-footed: see *fissiped*.] A suborder of carnivorous mammals, of the order *Ferœ*, containing all the terrestrial carnivores, as distinguished from the aquatic seals and walruses, or *Pinnipedia*. They have the toes cleft, the first phalanges or digits of the feet not enlarged or produced beyond the rest, generally reduced or rudimentary, and the limbs free and fitted for walking and bearing the body up from the ground. The series includes some twelve living families, thus contrasting with three families of *Pinnipedia*. Also *Fissipedes*, *Fissipeda*.

Fissipennæ (fis-i-pen'ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *fissus*, cleft, + *penna*, wing.] A group of small moths, related to the tineids; the plume-moths or featherwings, as of the genera *Pterophorus*, *Alucita*, etc. They are distinguished by the singular division of the wing into branches or rays, of which each pair has from two to six. These are most beautifully fringed at their edges, and much resemble the feathers of birds. The plume-moths are of small size; some of them are diurnal and bright-colored; others are twilight-fliers, and of a duller aspect. Some species have the power of folding up the wings like a fan, so that when closed they present the appearance of a single ray. See *Pterophoridæ*, and cut under *plume-moth*.

fissirostral (fis-i-ros'tral), *a.* [< NL. *fissirostris* (< L. *fissus*, cleft, + *rostrum*, beak) + *-al*.] In *ornith.*, having the beak broad and deeply cleft, as a swallow, swift, or goatsucker; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Fissirostres*. This group has been abolished, but *fissirostral* is retained as a convenient descriptive epithet.—**Fissirostral barbets.** See *barbet*[2].



Fissirostral Bill of Goatsucker.

Fissirostres (fis-i-ros'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *fissirostris*: see *fissirostral*.] In Cuvier's system of classification, a division of his *Passerinæ*, including the swallows, swifts, and goatsuckers; an artificial group, the original components of which are now separated in different orders. It was formerly divided into *Nocturna* and *Diurna*. By some the *Fissirostres* were made to include various other broad-billed birds, as kingfishers, trogons, and bee-eaters.

fissive (fis'iv), *a.* [< L. *fissus*, pp. of *findere*, cleave (see *fissile*), + *-ive*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of fission.

The whole plant is built up by the *fissive* multiplication of the simple cell in which it takes its origin.
Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, p. 415.

fissle[1] (fis'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fissled*, ppr. *fissling*. [Sc.; also written *fissel*, *fissil*, usually *fizzle*; an imitative word, in part a variant of E. *whistle* (in some parts of Scotland E. *wh* is sounded *f*): see *fizzle* and *whistle*.] 1. Same as *fizzle*, 1.—2. To rustle, as leaves in the wind.

He thought, Mr. Lovel, that he heard the curtains o' his bed *fissil*. *Scott*, Antiquary, ix.

3. To whistle, as wind through a keyhole.—4. To fidget. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch in all senses.]

fissle[1] (fis'l), *n.* [Also written *fissel*, *fissil*; < *fissle*[1], *v.*] Bustle. [Scotch.]

fissle[2] (fis'l), *n.* A dialectal variant of *thistle*. [Prov. Eng.]

fissura (fi-sū'rą), *n.*; pl. *fissuræ* (-rē). [L.: see *fissure*.] In *anat.*: (*a*) A fissure, cleft, rift, or chink between any two things or parts: as, the *fissura* palpebrarum (the opening between the eyelids). (*b*) Especially, one of the fissures or sulci of the surface of the brain, complementary to the gyri or convolutions. This Latin form is now used in comparatively few phrases. See *fissure*.

fissural (fish'ūr-ąl), *a.* [< *fissure* + *-al*.] In *anat.*, of or pertaining to a fissure or sulcus. See *fissure*.

To confine the discussion of the *fissural* pattern to a brief statement of what appear to be the constant and the inconstant *fissural* characters.
Wilder and Gage, Anat. Tech., p. 501.

fissuration (fish-ū-rā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *fissuration*; as *fissure* + *-ation*.] 1. The act of fissuring, or the state of being fissured.

Whether *fissuration* be due to mechanical causes or represent lines of retarded growth, each fissure [in brains of idiots, etc.] is probably not due to a distinct process, but is in many cases, as Dr. A. J. Parker had shown, due to vegetative repetition. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 342.

2. In *biol.*, same as *fission*, 2.

The multiplication of the species is effected in some by spontaneous division or *fissuration*.
Jabez Hogg, The Microscope.

fissure (fish'ūr), *n.* [= F. *fissure* = Sp. *fisura* = Pg. *fissura* = It. *fissura*, *fessura*, < L. *fissura*, a cleft, chink, fissure, < *fissus*, pp. of *findere*, cleave, separate, = E. *bite*: see *bite*, and cf. *fent*, *fissile*, and *fission*.] 1. A narrow longitudinal opening or groove; a cleft, crack, or chink; a line of separation in any substance produced by parting or cleavage: as, a *fissure* in the earth or in a rock.

A *Fissure* into the Earth, of a great depth; but withal so narrow that it is not discernible to the Eye till you arrive just upon it. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 5.

2. In *surg.* and *anat.*, any solution of continuity in a bone, membrane, or muscle, or a natural division or groove between adjoining parts of like substance; a fissura: a sulcus: as, the longitudinal *fissure* of the brain, separating the hemispheres.—3. In *entom.*: (*a*) A deep, sharp longitudinal depression of a surface. (*b*) A very deep angular notch in a margin, almost dividing the part or organ.—4. In *bot.*, the opening between segments of a cleft leaf or other organ; a slit formed by the dehiscence of an anther or a capsule.—5. In *her.*, a bearing resembling the bend sinister, but having one fourth the width of the bend, and capable of being borne on any part of the shield, sometimes in connection with others, sometimes with a bend sinister, a scarpe, or the like. Also called *staff*.—6. In *pathol.*, a crack-like sore or ulcer: as, an anal *fissure*.—**Auricular fissure**, a fissure between the vaginal and mastoid processes of the temporal bone for the exit of the auricular branch of the vagus nerve.—**Buccal fissures.** See *buccal openings*, under *buccal*.—**Calcarine fissure.** See *calcarine*.—**Callosomarginal fissure**, the sulcus bounding the gyrus fornicatus above, and turning up to terminate a short distance behind the upper extremity of the fissure of Rolando. See cut under *cerebral*.—**Central fissure**, the fissure of Rolando.—**Choroidal, collateral, crescent, fimbrial**, etc., **fissure.** See the adjectives.—**Fissure of Rolando**, a deep sulcus separating the frontal and parietal lobes of the cerebrum on each side, on the superior and external surface of the cerebrum. See cuts under *cerebral* and *gyrus*.—**Fissure of Sylvius**, the largest, deepest, and most constant of the fissures of the mammalian brain. It has a short anterior and long posterior branch, the latter separating the temporal from the parietal lobe. See cuts under *cerebral* and *gyrus*.—**Fissures of the brain**, in *anat.*, the depressions or sulci separating the convolutions or gyri. See *sulcus*.—**Glaserian fissure**, the cleft between the squamosal and the tympanic elements of the temporal bone, separating the glenoid fossa proper from the vaginal plate of the tympanic, lodging the processus gracilis of the malleus, and transmitting the tympanic branch of the internal maxillary artery.—**Great horizontal fissure of the cerebellum.** See *cerebellum*.—**Hippocampal fissure.** See *hippocampal*.—**Intraparietal fissure**, a deep sulcus on the convex surface of the parietal lobe of each cerebral hemisphere. See cut under *cerebral*.—**Palpebral fissure**, the cleft between the eyelids. See *fissura*.—**Parietooccipital fissure**, the sulcus on the median surface of each cerebral hemisphere. Its extremity reaches the convex surface and marks the boundary between the parietal and occipital lobes. See cut under *cerebral*.—**Portal fissure**, the porta or gateway of the liver; the short, deep transverse fissure on the under side of the right lobe, joining the longitudinal fissure at right angles. Also called *transverse fissure*.—**Pterygomaxillary fissure**, the vertical interval between the body of the superior maxillary bone and the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone, leading from the zygomatic fossa to the sphenomaxillary fossa.—**Sphenoidal fissure**, the interval between the greater and lesser wings of the sphenoid bone; the anterior lacerate foramen of the skull, throwing the cerebral and orbital cavities into communication, and transmitting the third, fourth, and sixth cranial nerves, and the first division of the fifth, and the ophthalmic vein. See cut under *sphenoid*.—**Sphenomaxillary fissure**, the horizontal interval between the sphenoid and superior maxillary bones, situated at the outer and back part of the bony orbit of the eye, throwing the orbital cavity into communication with the temporal, the zygomatic, and the sphenomaxillary fossæ respectively.—**Transverse fissure.** Same as *portal fissure*.—**Umbilical fissure**, the cleft of the liver which receives the round ligament or the fibrous cord denoting the umbilical vein after its lumen is obliterated.

fissure (fish'ūr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fissured*, ppr. *fissuring*. [< *fissure*, *n.*] I. *trans.* To cleave; split; divide; crack or fracture.

By a fall or blow the scull may be *fissured* or fractured.
Wiseman, Surgery, v. 9.

II. *intrans.* To crack; cleave; split open.

fissured (fish'ūrd), *p. a.* Having a fissure or fissures; cleft; split; divided.

Ivy clasped
The *fissured* stones with its entwining arms.
Shelley, Alastor.

Their surfaces are rough, and *fissured* with branching cracks. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, I. 43.

Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, cleft or split.

Almost every flower . . . had . . . [its] rostella *fissured*.
Darwin, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 108.

(*b*) In *entom.*, partly divided by one or more very deep notches: specifically applied to the wings of certain insects which appear split into two or more parts, as in the *Pterophoridæ*, a family of small moths.

fissureless (fish'ūr-les), *a.* [< *fissure* + *-less*.] Without fissure or cleft.

Seeds of Acer platanoides and of wheat which had fallen between pieces of ice in an ice-house germinated there and pushed a number of roots several inches deep into the *fissureless* pieces of ice. *Sachs*, Botany (trans.), p. 650.

Fissurella (fis-ū-rel'ą), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *fissura*, a fissure: see *fissure*.] The typical genus of keyhole-limpets of the family *Fissurellidæ*. *F. nodosa* is an example.

Fissurellacea (fis″ū-re-lā′sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Fissurella* + *-acea.*] Same as *Fissurellidæ.*

fissurellid (fis-ū-rel′id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Fissurellidæ.*

Fissurellidæ (fis-ū-rel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Fissurella* + *-idæ.*] A family of scutibranchiate prosobranchiate gastropodous mollusks; the keyhole-limpets. They resemble ordinary limpets in appearance and habits, but differ much in structure. The shell is perforate or emarginate, and sometimes disproportionately small for the size of the animal. There are many species, extinct and extant. Also *Fissurellacea.*

Keyhole-Limpet (*Fissurella listeri*).

The *Fissurellidæ* . . . are structurally closely allied to the . . . [*Haliotidæ*], but in external appearance they seem far different. The shell is conical, and shows but very slightly any spiral. The series of openings of the Haliotis are replaced by a hole at or near the apex of the shell, or by a notch in the front margin. On the inside of the shell is a horseshoe-shaped impression, indicating the surface of attachment of the muscles of the foot. The eyes, instead of being placed on stalks, are scarcely elevated above the surrounding surface. . . . The species are largely inhabitants of the warmer seas of the globe, although some forms are boreal in their range. They are mostly found near the shores, where they feed on the smaller seaweeds. In their habits they are not different from other limpets. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 320.

fissure-needle (fish′ūr-nē″dl), *n.* A spiral needle for bringing together the lips of a wound. Being turned round its axis, it catches each lip alternately, and it is so made as to introduce a thread or wire, which is left in place when the needle is withdrawn.

fissure-vein (fish′ūr-vān), *n.* Mineral matter, often metalliferous, filling a preëxisting fissure, not formed by simple shrinkage of the rock itself, but resulting from deep-seated or crust movements, and which therefore may be expected to extend indefinitely downward, instead of ending in the particular stratum or group of strata in which it began. See *vein, deposit, true vein* (under *vein*), and *gash-vein.*

fist[1] (fist), *n.* [⟨ ME. *fist, fyst, fust,* rarely *fest,* ⟨ AS. *fȳst* = OFries. *fēst* = D. *vuist* = MLG. *vūst,* LG. *fust* = OHG. *fūst,* MHG. *fūst, vūst,* G. *faust,* the fist. The Goth. form is not recorded; possibly **fuhstus,* ⟨ **fuh,* thus connecting the Teut. forms with L. *pugnus,* fist, *pugil,* a fist-fighter, pugilist, *pugna,* battle, etc., Gr. *πυγμή,* the fist, *πύξ,* with the fist, etc.: see *pugnacious, expugn, impugn,* etc., *pugilism,* etc.; see also *fight.* Otherwise the Teut. forms are prob. akin to OBulg. *pesti* = Slov. *pest* = Pol. *piesc* = Bohem. *pest* = Russ. *pyasti,* fist.] **1.** The hand clenched; the hand with the fingers doubled into the palm.

For god the fader is as a *fuste,* the sone is as a fynger, The holy goste of heuene is, as it were, the pawme. *Piers Plowman* (B), xvii. 200.

Kynge Arthur fonde the kynge Ban on fote, in myddell of the presse, his swerde in his *fiste,* that hym defended so vigerously that noon ne durst hym a-proche. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 164.

Behold, ye fast for strife and debate, and to smite with the *fist* of wickedness. Isa. lviii. 4.

2. Used to translate German *faust,* handbreadth, equal in Austria to 10.54 centimeters, or about 4 inches.—**Hand over fist.** See *hand.*

fist[1] (fist), *v. t.* [⟨ *fist*[1], *n.*] **1.** To strike with the fist.

On a sudden—at a something—for a nothing—
The boy would *fist* me hard. *Tennyson,* Harold, i. 1.

2. To grip with the fist.

We have been down together in my sleep,
Unbuckling helms, *fisting* each other's throat.
Shak., Cor., iv. 5.

We *fisted* the sail together, and, after six or eight minutes of hard hauling and pulling and beating down the sail, . . . we managed to get it furled.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 352.

fist[2] (fist or fist), *n.* [Also written *fyst, feist, fiest, foist* (see *foist*[1]); early mod. E. *fyest,* ⟨ ME. **fist, fyst, fyyst* = OD. *veest,* D. *vijst* = MLG. *vist,* LG. *fist* = MHG. *vist,* a breaking wind; with formative *-t* (equiv. to the simpler form *fise* = Sw. Dan. *fis*), from the verb represented by Icel. *fīsa* = Dan. *fise,* break wind: see *fise*[1], *fizz, fizzle, n.* Cf. *bullfist, Bovista.*] **1.** The act of breaking wind: same as *fise*[1]. *Prompt. Parv.,* p. 163. [Obsolete or vulgar.] —**2.** A puffball.

fist[2] (fist or fist), *v. i.* [Also written *fyst, feist, fiest, foist* (see *foist*[1]); ⟨ ME. *fisten, fyisten* = MD. *vijsten,* D. *vijsten, veesten* = MLG. *vīsten,* LG. *fisten* = MHG. *visten,* break wind; from the noun: see *fist*[2], *n.*, and cf. *fizz, fizzle, foist*[1], *v.*] To break wind. *Prompt. Parv.,* p. 163. [Obsolete or vulgar.]

fist-ball[1]† (fist′bâl), *n.* [⟨ *fist*[1] + *ball*[1].] A kind of ball to be struck by the fists. *Nomenclator* (1585), p. 296. (*Halliwell.*)

fist-ball[2] (fist′- or fist′bâl), *n.* [⟨ *fist*[2] + *ball*[1].] A puffball. Compare *Bovista.*

fistful (fist′fûl), *n.* [⟨ *fist*[1] + *-ful.*] A handful. [Colloq.]

Even the poorest mines have their streaks and chunks of rich ore; do not, therefore, judge by a single *fist-full,* nor by an assay. *S. Bowles,* Our New West, p. 304.

fistiana (fis-ti-an′ä or -ā′nä), *n. pl.* [⟨ *fist*[1] + *-i-ana:* see *-ana.*] Anecdotes or information regarding pugilists or pugilistic matters; boxiana.

fistic (fis′tik), *a.* [⟨ *fist*[1] + *-ic.*] Relating to or done with the fists; pertaining to boxing; pugilistic: as, *fistic* exploits; *fistic* heroes. [Colloq.]

In *fistic* phraseology, he had genius for coming up to the scratch, wherever and whatever it was, and proving himself an ugly customer. *Dickens,* Hard Times, ii.

fisticating† (fis′ti-kā-ting), *a.* A corruption of *sophisticating.*

There are so many *fisticating* Tobaco-mungers in England, were it neuer so bad, they would sell it for Verinas. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 38.

fisticuff (fis′ti-kuf), *n.* [Formerly *fistycuff;* ⟨ *fisty*[2], = *fist*[1], + *cuff,* a blow.] A blow with the fist: commonly in the plural, combat with the fists; cuffs of the fist given and taken.

There's two at *fisty-cuffs* about it.
Middleton (and another), Mayor of Queenborough, iii. 3.

My invention and judgment are perpetually at *fisticuffs,* till they have quite disabled each other. *Swift.*

People who share a cell in the Bastile, or are thrown together on an uninhabited isle, if they do not immediately fall to *fisticuffs,* will find some possible ground of compromise. *R. L. Stevenson,* Virginibus Puerisque, i.

fisticuffer (fis′ti-kuf-ėr), *n.* One who fights with the fists; a boxer.

Every rising *fisticuffer* within half a hundred miles round had heard of Bob's strength, and the more ambitious of these had felt bound to "dare" him.
E. Eggleston, The Graysons, x.

fisticuffing (fis′ti-kuf-ing), *n.* Boxing; fighting with the fists.

Six men were under sentence for simple assault and battery—mere *fisticuffing*—one of two years, two of five years, one of six years, one of seven, and one of eight.
The Century, XXXII. 167.

fisting-hound†, *n.* [⟨ *fisting,* ppr. of *fist*[2], *v.*, + *hound.* Cf. *fise-dog.*] A kind of spaniel. *W. Harrison,* Descrip. of England, p. 230. (*Halliwell.*) Also *foisting-hound.*

And alledging urgent excuses for my stay behind, part with her as passionately as she would from her *foisting-hound.* *Marston, Johnson, and Chapman,* Eastward Ho.

fistinut† (fis′ti-nut), *n.* [For **fistic-* = **fusticnut:* see *fustic* and *pistachio-nut.*] A pistachio-nut.

fist-law (fist′lâ), *n.* The law of brute force. [Rare.]

The president ["of the parliament of Burgundy" and envoy of Henry IV. of France] told the States-General in full assembly that there was no law in Christendom, as between nations, . . . [but] the good old *fist-law,* the code of brute force. *Motley,* United Netherlands, IV. 497.

fist-mate (fist′māt), *n.* An antagonist in a pugilistic encounter. [Rare.]

One fights because . . . the next parish is an eyesore to him, and his *fist-mate* is from it. *Landor.*

fistock† (fis′tok), *n.* [⟨ *fist*[1] + dim. *-ock.*] A fist.

Scarce able for to stay his *fistock* from the servant's face.
Golding, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph.

fistuca (fis-tū′kä), *n.* [L., a rammer, beetle.] An instrument for driving piles; a monkey.

fistula (fis′tū-lä), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *fistel* = OF. *fistle, festre* (> ME. *festre,* E. *fester*), F. (a restored form) *fistule* = Pr. *fistola* = Sp. *fístola* = Pg. *fistula* = It. *fistola,* ⟨ L. *fistula,* a pipe, tube, a reed, cane, a musical pipe, a sort of ulcer, fistula. Cf. *fester*[1], ult. a doublet of *fistula* in the pathological sense.] **1**†. A reed; a pipe; a wind-instrument of music.—**2.** In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.,* same as *calamus,* 4.

For some centuries it appears to have been the custom for the priest to hold the chalice while the communicant sucked the wine through a silver tube or *fistula.*
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 185.

3. In *pathol.,* a narrow passage or duct, formed by disease or injury, leading from an abscess to a free surface, or furnishing an abnormal means of egress from some normal cavity, as in vesicovaginal fistula. A fistula may be cutaneous or deep-seated; *incomplete,* or blind, when it has but one opening; *complete,* when there are two. An incomplete fistula may be external or internal, according to the position of the opening.

Moreover you shall not see a part of the bodie but it is subject to the *fistulas,* which creep inwardly and hollow as they go. *Holland,* tr. of Pliny, xxvi. 14.

4. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.,* a genus of polyps. *Oken,* 1815.—**Fistula in ano,** fistula penetrating into the cellular substance about the anus, or into the rectum itself.—**Fistula in perinæo,** fistula resulting from partial closure of a ruptured perineum.—**Fistula lacrymalis,** a fistula of the lacrymal sac, through which the tears usually escape on the cheek: a disorder characterized by the flowing of tears, and usually proceeding from obliteration of the nasal duct.

fistular (fis′tū-lär), *a.* [= F. *fistulaire* = Sp. *fistular* = It. *fistolare,* ⟨ L. *fistularis,* like a pipe, ⟨ *fistula,* a pipe: see *fistula.*] Fistulous.

Fistularia (fis-tū-lā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *fistularis,* like a pipe, ⟨ *fistula,* a pipe: see *fistula.*] **1.** The typical and only genus of the restricted family *Fistulariidæ.* *F. tabaccaria,* the best-known species, is the tobacco-pipe fish. The genus is named from the long tubular snout, like a fistula or tube, at the end of which is the mouth.

2. A genus of holothurians of vermiform figure with pinnate tentacles. *De Blainville,* 1830.

Fistulariæ (fis-tū-lā′ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Fistularia,* 2.] The vermiform holothurians, a section represented by such forms as *Synapta, Chirodota,* and *Oncinolabes.* Also, incorrectly, *Fistularia.*

fistulariid (fis-tū-lā′ri-id), *n.* A fish of the family *Fistulariidæ.*

Fistulariidæ (fis″tū-lā-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Fistularia,* 1, + *-idæ.*] A family of hemibranchiate fishes, typified by the genus *Fistularia,* and characterized by the very elongate and somewhat depressed body, long tubiform snout, ventral fins with five or six spineless rays, no dorsal spines, and extension of the two middle rays of the tail-fin into a long filament; the tobacco-pipe fishes or sea-snipes. Only three species are known, all of the genus *Fistularia,* formerly referred to the *Aulostomidæ* or even the *Centriscidæ.* In Cuvier's system *Fistulariidæ* was the fifteenth family of *Acanthopterygii,* and included not only the *Fistulariidæ* proper, but also the *Aulostomidæ, Macrorhamphosidæ,* and *Amphisilidæ* of recent authors. In Günther's system they were a family of *Acanthopterygii gasterosteiformes,* with the ventrals remote from the pubic bone, and with six soft rays, including *Fistulariidæ* proper, *Aulostomidæ,* and *Aulorhynchidæ* of later authors. Also written *Fistularidæ, Fistularides, Fistularioidæ.*

fistularioid (fis-tū-lā′ri-oid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Fistulariidæ.*

II. *n.* A fistulariid.

fistulary (fis′tū-lā-ri), *a.* [⟨ L. *fistularis,* ⟨ *fistula,* a pipe: see *fistular.*] Fistulous.

Gaue him the farr-heard *fistularie* reede.
Chapman, Homeric Hymn to Hermes.

fistulate (fis′tū-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fistulated,* ppr. *fistulating.* [⟨ *fistulate, a.*] To assume the form or character of a fistula, as an abscess.

fistulate, fistulated (fis′tū-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* [= Pg. *fistulado,* ⟨ L. *fistulatus,* furnished with pipes, pipe-shaped, ⟨ *fistula,* a pipe: see *fistula.*] Hollowed like a pipe or fistula: as, "a *fistulated* ulcer," *Fuller.*

The beginnings or first stamina in animals are their tubes, pipes, or ducts, *fistulated* or hollowed, to circulate the blood and juices. *The Student,* II. 379.

fistulatous (fis′tū-lā-tus), *a.* [Irreg. ⟨ *fistulate, a.*, + *-ous.*] Fistulated or fistulous. [Rare.]

fistule† (fis′tūl), *n.* [⟨ F. *fistule,* ⟨ L. *fistula,* a pipe, fistula: see *fistula.*] A fistula. *Holland.*

fistulid (fis′tū-lid), *n.* A member of Lamarck's third section of radiated animals, as a holothurian; a fistulidan.

Fistulidæ (fis-tū′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Fistula* + *-idæ.*] A family of echinodermatous animals, the holothurians: a term now disused.

fistulidan (fis-tū′li-dan), *n.* One of the *Fistulidæ;* a holothurian.

fistuliform (fis′tū-li-fôrm), *a.* [⟨ L. *fistula,* a pipe, + *forma,* shape.] Fistular or fistulous in form; tubular or tubiform.

Stalactite often occurs *fistuliform.* *Phillips.*

Fistulina (fis-tū-lī′nä), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *fistula,* a pipe: see *fistula.*] A genus of hymenomycetous fungi, allied to *Boletus.* *F. hepatica,* which grows on oak and less commonly on various other trees in Europe and America, is highly esteemed as an article of food. It is called *beefsteak-fungus,* and is much like beefsteak in appearance and quality.

fistulose (fis′tū-lōs), *a.* Same as *fistulous.*

fistulous (fis′tū-lus), *a.* [= F. *fistuleux* = Sp. Pg. *fistuloso* = It. *fistoloso,* ⟨ L. *fistulosus,* pipe-shaped, full of holes, having a fistula, ⟨ *fistula,* a pipe, etc.: see *fistula.*] **1.** Hollow, like a pipe or reed; tubular; fistuliform.—**2.** Having the form or nature of a tube or fistula; containing fistulas.

As for the flesh of the polype, it is to see to, *fistulous* and spongeous, like unto honycombs.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 827.

fistwise (fist'wiz), *a.* [< ME. *fustwyse;* < *fist*[1] + *-wise.*] In the form of a fist.

And alle thre nys bote o god [is but one God] as my hand and my fyngres,
Vnfolde other [or] yfolde a *fust-wyse* other elles.
Piers Plowman (C), xx. 150.

fisty[1] (fis'ti), *a.* [< *fist*[1] + *-y*[1].] Pertaining to the fists or to pugilism; fistic. [Rare.]

In twice five years the "greatest living poet,"
Like to the champion in the *fisty* ring,
Is call'd on to support his claim.
Byron, Don Juan, xi. 55.

fisty[2] (fis'ti), *n.*; pl. *fisties* (-tiz). A dialectal variant of *fist*[1].

fit[1] (fit), *n.* [< ME. *fit, fyt, fytt,* a struggle, < AS. *fitt,* a struggle, fight; cf. the verbal n. *fitung,* a fighting; *fettian* (in pret. pl. *fettodon*), dispute, contend (?). The AS. forms occur but rarely (hardly more than once each). Connections unknown; the nearest word in sense and form is *fight,* AS. *feoht;* but this cannot be related.]

1†. A struggle; a short period of active physical exertion.

Sys, sche seyde, make yow gladd,
For on [an] hardere *fytt* never ye had.
Sir Eglamour, l. 255.

The body that on the bere lis
Scheweth the same that we schal be;
That ferful *fit* may no mon fle.
Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall), p. 135.

2. An attack of convulsive disease; a muscular convulsion, often with loss of self-control and consciousness; spasm; specifically, an epileptic attack.

The aged man that coffers up his gold
Is plagued with cramps and gouts and painful *fits.*
Shak., Lucrece, l. 856.

The frequency of attacks varies immensely in epilepsy. In one case . . . the average nightly number of *fits* had been about twelve. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

3. The invasion, exacerbation, or paroxysm of disease, or of any physical disturbance, coming suddenly or by abrupt transition: as, a *fit* of the gout; a *fit* of colic, of coughing, or of sneezing; a cold or a hot *fit* in intermittent fever.

Unquiet meals make ill digestions,
Thereof the raging fire of fever bred;
And what's a fever but a *fit* of madness!
Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

You shall not be rid of this ague of my letters, though perchance the *fit* change days. *Donne*, Letters, vi.

4. A more or less sudden and transient manifestation of emotion or feeling of any kind, as of passion (anger), grief, laughter, laziness, etc.; usually, a manifestation of violent emotion; a paroxysm; a "spell."

Such fearefull *fitt* assaid her trembling hart,
Ne word to speake, ne joynt to move, she had.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 11.

Thy jealous *fits*
Have scar'd thy husband from the use of wits.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

There is no difference between a mad man and an angry man in the time of his *fit.* *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 169.

Wrapped in a *fit* of pleasing indolence.
Wordsworth, Vernal Ode, iv.

5. A sudden impulse toward effort, activity, or motion, followed by an interval of relaxation; impulsive and intermittent action: as, he will do it now that the *fit* is on him; to have a *fit* of work. In the emission theory of light a fit is a period during which the matter of light is more or less easily transmitted. These fits were supposed by Newton to account for the phenomena now explained by the periods of undulation.

He that's compelled to goodness may be good,
But 'tis but for that *fit;* where others, drawn
By softness and example, get a habit.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

By *fits* he breathes, half views the fleeting skies,
And seals again by *fits* his swimming eyes.
Pope, Iliad, xiv.

She came when the *fit* was on her, she staid jest so long as it pleased her, and went when she got ready, and not before. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 17.

The mind now thinks; now acts; and each *fit* reproduces the other. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 84.

Newton endeavoured to explain the rings which go by his name by the theory of *fits* of easy reflection and transmission. *Stokes*, Light, p. 51.

6. A caprice; capricious or irregular action or movement.

The Sea hath *fits,* alternate course she keepes,
From Deep to Shoar, and from the Shoar to Deeps.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

But, for your husband,
He is noble, wise, judicious, and best knows
The *fits* o' the season. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 2.

7†. A stroke.

"Curse on that Cross" (quoth then the Sarazin),
"That keepes thy body from the bitter *fitt!*"
Spenser, F. Q., I. ii. 18.

By fits, fitfully; spasmodically; by irregular periods of action or emotion.

Shirley . . . was glad to be independent as to property; *by fits* she was even elated at the notion of being lady of the manor. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xii.

Fit of the face†, a grimace; a twist or contortion of the face.

All the good our English
Have got by the late voyage is but merely
A *fit* or two o' *the face.* *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 3.

Fits and starts, irregular periods of action; capricious impulses and movements; the performance of actions in an irregular or intermittent way: as, to work by *fits and starts;* the clock goes by *fits and starts.*

Dalmatia has played a part in history only by *fits and starts.* *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 87.

To give one fits, or **particular fits,** to make a vigorous attack upon one; especially, to rate or scold one vigorously: as, I'll *give him fits* for that. [Slang, U. S.]

The man ran after the thievish Indian, and the corporal cried out to *give him fits* if he caught him.
G. W. Kendall, Santa Fé Expedition.

I rather guess as how the old man will *give particular fits* to our folks to-day.
E. Eggleston, Hoosier Schoolmaster, p. 101.

fit[1]†, *v. t.* [< *fit*[1], *n.*] To force or wrench, as by a fit or convulsion.

How have mine eyes out of their spheres been *fitted,*
In the distraction of this madding fever!
Shak., Sonnets, cxix.

fit[2] (fit), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fitte;* E. dial. also *fet;* < ME. *fit, fitte, fyt, fytte,* meet; origin uncertain: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Meet; suitable; befitting; becoming; conformable to a standard of right, duty, or appropriateness; proper; appropriate.

Fyt or mete, equus [æquus], congruus.
Prompt. Parv., p. 163.

Fytte, as a garment or other thyng. *Palsgrave.*

It is not *fit* for a little foot-page,
That has run throughe mosse and myre,
To lye in the chamber of any ladye.
Child Waters (Child's Ballads, III. 210).

There will be *fit* occasion ministred unto me to write something of it. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 188.

We have certainly . . . no reason to complain, if God thinks *fit* to debar us at all times any use of unlawfull Pleasures. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. ix.

He [John Adams] was chosen its President — a *fit* honor, which the feeble old man as fittingly declined.
Theodore Parker, Historic Americans, vi.

We passed a company of them [monks], young and old, on our way, bareheaded and barefooted, as their use is, and looking very *fit* in the landscape.
Howells, The Century, XXX. 671.

2. Adapted to an end, object, or design; conformable to a standard of efficiency or qualification; suitable; competent.

My neighbour hath a wife, not *fit* to make him thriue,
But good to kill a quicke man, or make a dead reuiue.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 176.

A trotting Horse is *fit* for a Coach, but not for a Lady's Saddle. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 37.

They're *fitter* far for book or pen
Than under Mars to lead on men.
Battle of Sheriff-Muir (Child's Ballads, VII. 263).

Existence, generation after generation, in a region where despotic control has arisen, produces an adapted type of nature; partly by daily habit, and partly by survival of those most *fit* for living under such control.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 483.

3. In a state of preparedness; in a suitable condition; ready; prepared: as, *fit* to die.

So *fit* to shoot, she singled forth among
Her foes who first her quarry's strength should feel.
Fairfax.

If I be not *fit* to go to prison, I am not *fit* to go to judgment, and from thence to execution.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 85.

4. Specifically, in sporting language, in condition; properly trained for action: as, the horse was not *fit,* and lost the race; hence, colloquially, in good health. [Eng.]

One day he had opened his eyes — as *fit* as a flea.
The Century, XXXVI. 127.

"Thought I'd run down for a bit and look you up," he explained. "And how are you all in Sleepy Hollow? Pretty *fit?*" *W. E. Norris*, The Rogue, xix.

Not fit to hold a candle to. See *candle.* — **Survival of the fittest.** See *survival.* = **Syn. 1.** Proper, seemly, fitting. — **2.** Expedient, congruous, correspondent, convenient, appositе, adequate. *Apt, Fit.* See *apt.*

II. *n.* **1.** A fitting or adjustment; adaptation, as of one thing to another; something that fits or is fitted: as, the *fit* of a garment, or of the parts of a machine; the coat is an exact *fit.*

"People lie about my being cross with you," Issells, the peevish tailor, remarks to his worn-out wife at supper, "and I may be put out a little by the everlasting bother and misfortune I have, . . . people dissatisfied with their *fits,* people promising and not paying."
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 237.

2. A fitting out; preparation: as, a good *fit* for college. — **3.** The part of a car-axle upon which the wheel is forced. *E. H. Knight.* — **4.** One's equal, like, or match. [Now only prov. Eng., in form *fet.*]

Mon deth mid strengthe and mid witte
That other thing nis non his *fitte.*
Thez alle strengthe at one were,
Monnes wit zet more were.
Owl and Nightingale, l. 781.

5. [< *fit*[2], *v.*] In *soap-making,* the liquid soap, before it is allowed to cool and harden, in the finishing stage of the manufacture of yellow soap. See *fitting, n.*, 2.

A fine *fit* gives a very large nigre, containing much soap; while a coarse *fit* gives a small nigre, composed chiefly of impure lye. *W. L. Carpenter*, Soap and Candles, p. 173.

fit[2] (fit), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fitted,* ppr. *fitting.* [Early mod. E. also *fitte;* < ME. *fitten* (rare), fit, become, arrange or set in array, = OD. *vitten,* fit, suit, adapt. The early records are scant, and other connections are doubtful. The adj. may be ult. the contr. pp. of the verb (cf. *fait*[1], in part similarly contracted). The verb is by some connected with Icel. *fitja,* knit, web, = Norw. *fitja,* draw (a lace) together in a noose, = Sw. dial. *fittja,* bind together, < Icel. *fit,* the webbed foot of water-fowl, the web or skin of the feet of animals, the edge or hem of a sock, etc. Connection with *feat*[2] (ME. *fete, fetise,* neat, well-made) is improbable; but cf. *fit*[5] = *feat*[2].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make fit or suitable; adapt; bring into a corresponding form or a conformable condition: as, to *fit* a coat or gown to the figure; to *fit* a key to a lock; to *fit* the mind to one's circumstances.

I return you here enclosed the Sonnet your Grace pleased to send me lately, rendered into Spanish, and *fitted* to the same Air it had in English. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 14.

How the day *fits* itself to the mind, winds itself round it like a fine drapery, clothing all its fancies!
Emerson, Works and Days.

Nature has a magic by which she *fits* the man to his fortunes, by making them the fruit of his character.
Emerson, Books.

For anything I know about the matter, it may be the way of Nature to be unintelligible; she is often puzzling, and I have no reason to suppose that she is bound to *fit* herself to our notions. *Huxley*, Amer. Addresses, p. 29.

2. To accommodate with anything suitable; furnish with what is fit or appropriate as to size, shape, etc.: as, to *fit* one with a coat or a pair of shoes.

No milliner can so *fit* his customers with gloves.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3.

His shoe-maker, *fitting* him, told him, "that if his Lordship would please to tread hard . . . his Lordship would find his Lordship's shoe will sit as easy as any piece of work his Lordship should see in England."
Steele, Tatler, No. 204.

3. To prepare; furnish with what is proper or necessary; equip; make ready; qualify: as, to *fit* a ship for a long voyage; to *fit* one's self for a journey; to *fit* a student for college.

I create you
Companions to our person, and will *fit* you
With dignities becoming your estates.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5.

We are directed to ask with a fixed and fervent mind, because such a manner of asking *fits* and qualifies us for receiving. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xx.

To *fit* thee for a nobler post than thine.
Cowper, Valediction, l. 32.

He [Peter Stuyvesant] was in fact the very man *fitted* by nature to retrieve the desperate fortunes of her beloved province. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 267.

4. To be properly adjusted or adapted to; be suitable for as to size, form, character, qualification, etc.; suit: as, the coat exactly *fits* you; he *fits* his place well.

Every man's pocket is my treasury,
And no man wears a suit but *fits* me neatly.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, v. 3.

You writ to me lately for a Footman, and I think this Bearer will *fit* you. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 13.

A good government, like a good coat, is that which *fits* the body for which it is designed.
Macaulay, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

It seems to me . . . that you cannot always cut out men to *fit* their profession, and that you ought not to curse them because that profession sometimes hangs on them ungracefully. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, iii.

5. To be proper for; be in keeping with; become; befit.

The time when screech-owls cry, and ban-dogs howl,
And spirits walk, and ghosts break up their graves,
That time best *fits* the work we have in hand.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 4.

Lay me downe all your commodities together; what I like I will take, and in recompence giue you what I thinke *fitting* their value.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 167.

So clothe yourself in this, that better *fits*
Our mended fortunes and a Prince's bride.
Tennyson, Geraint.

To fit out, to furnish; equip; supply with necessaries or means: as, to *fit out* a ship (that is, to furnish her with sails, stores, and other necessaries). — **To fit up,** to prepare; furnish with things suitable; make proper for the

reception or use of any person: as, to *fit up* a house for a guest.

They [the Dutch] first *fit* them [trading sloops] *up* after their own fashion, and put a Rudder to them, which the Jihornians don't use. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 5.

You haven't been here, I believe, since I *fitted up* this room. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

=Syn. 1. To adjust.—3. To equip, provide.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be fit, suitable, becoming, seemly, or proper.

Sometimes I joy when glad occasion *fits*. *Spenser*, Sonnets, liv.

Nor *fits* it to prolong the feast. *Pope*, Odyssey.

2. To be properly adjusted; be adapted or made suitable.

This [habit] *fits* not nicely, that is ill conceiv'd. *Cowper*, Task, ii. 603.

To fit into, to adapt itself to; harmonize with.

All below *fits into* the procession in cloudland above. *The American*, XII. 88.

fit[3] (fit), *n.* [Still used occasionally, as an archaism, and spelled *fitt, fitte, fytte;* ME. *fit, fyt, fytt, fytte*, a song, ballad, or story, a division of a song, ballad, or story, < AS. *fitt*, a song. The AS. word is rare, and has no known connections. Not from Icel. *fet*, a pace, step, foot (as a measure of length); Icel. *fet* does not mean a metrical foot, and the E. *fit*[3] is not a metrical foot.] A song, ballad, or story; a division of a song, ballad, or story.

As God in heven has gyffen me wit,
Shalle I now syng you a *fytt*
Withe my mynstrelsy.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 51.

Loo, lordes myne, heer is a *fit!*
If ye wol any more of it,
To telle it wol I fonde.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 177.

Poems sweet
Like separate souls shall fly from it,
Each to an immortal *fytte*.
Mrs. Browning, Isobel's Child, xxxi.

[This use of *fit* for a musical air played, not sung, is erroneous, but not uncommon.]

fit[4] (fit), *n.* [Sc., a var. of *foot;* prob. due to Scand. influence; cf. Icel. *fet*, a step, pace, foot (a measure of length), = Dan. *fjed* = Sw. *fjät*, track, trace, footstep; Icel. *fit*, the webbed foot of water-birds: see *foot*.] A foot; a step.

Bonny Lizie was weary wi' travelling,
And a *fit* furder coudna win.
Lizie Lindsay (Child's Ballads, IV. 64).

O think that eild [age], wi' wyly *fit*,
Is wearing nearer bit by bit.
Fergusson, Poems, II. 107.

fit[4] (fit), *v.* [< *fit*[4], *n.* Cf. *foot, v.*, and *fitter*[2].] I. *trans.* 1. To kick.—2. To tread.

II. *intrans.* To kick.

fit[5] (fit), *a.* [A dial. var. of *feat*[2], in same sense.] Great; long: as, a *fit* time; a *fit* deal of trouble. [Prov. Eng.]

fit[6] (fit). [A mod. dial. pret. and pp. of *fight* (like *lit* of *light*), after the supposed analogy of *bit, bit* or *bitten, writ* (obs.), *writ* (obs.) or *written*, etc., pret. and pp. of *bite, write*, etc.] A dialectal preterit and past participle of *fight*.

fitch[1] (fich), *n.* [E. dial., usually in pl. *fitches;* < ME. *fitches*, pl., *ficche*, also *fetches*, pl., *fetche, feche, fech;* in later E., usually with initial *v, vitch, vetch:* see *vetch*.] A vetch. In the authorized version of the Bible the word is used to translate two different Hebrew words (Ezek. iv. 9; Isa. xxviii. 25–27). The former is probably spelt, a grain resembling wheat, and is so rendered in the revised version; the latter, the black cumin (*Nigella sativa*), as stated in the margin of the revised version.

fitch[2] (fich), *n.* [Short for *fitchet* or *fitchew;* or directly < OD. *vitsche:* see *fitchet, fitchew*.] 1. In *zoöl.*, same as *fitchew*.—2. In *furriery*, the dressed fur of the fitchew; the prepared skin of the polecat. It makes a fine, soft, and warm fur, but the natural odor is difficult to remove.—3. Same as *fitch-brush*.

The smallest hog-hair brushes are called *fitches*. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 106.

fitch[3]† (fich), *v. t.* [< ME. *fitchen, fichen, fichen*, fix, fasten, pierce, < OF. *ficher*, fix, fasten, nail, pierce, stick, thrust or drive in, F. *ficher*, drive in, = Pr. *ficar* = OSp. OPg. *ficar*, Sp. *hincar*, Pg. *fincar* = It. *ficcare*, fix, fasten, nail, drive in (comp. F. *afficher*, stick up, = Pr. *aficar* = It. *afficcare*, fix, fasten, drive), appar., through a ML. form **figicare*, < L. *figere*, pp. *fixus*, fix, fasten, drive or thrust in, transfix, pierce: see *fix, v.*] 1. To fix; fasten; set up.

With Crist I am *ficchid* [var. *fitchid*] to the cross. *Wyclif*, Gal. ii. 19 (Oxf.).

Have mynde certeynly to *fiechyn* thy house of a myrie site in a low stone. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, p. 45.

But the two hynder feet were so depe *fiecched* in the hauberke, that the heed of the catte hanged down-warde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 668.

2. To transfix; pierce.

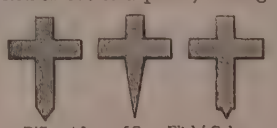
Thei ben scaterid, and not *ficchid* [L. *compuncti*] with sorewe. *Wyclif*, Ps. xxxiv. 16.

fitch[4] (fich), *n.* [E. dial.] A spoonful. [Prov. Eng.]

And when it is raised and removed, put in a piece of a sponge, as much as a *fitch*, in the hole which the powder made, and it will purge the drinesse of the wound. *Barrough*, Method of Physick (1624).

fitch-brush (fich'brush), *n.* A brush or hair-pencil made of the hair of the fitchew or polecat. Fitch-brushes are much esteemed, as they are elastic and firm, can be brought to a fine point, and work freely. The name is also given to small brushes made of hog's hair.

fitché, fitchée (fi-chā'), *a.* [Heraldic F.; F. *fiché*, pp. of *ficher*, drive in, fix: see *fitch*[3].] In *her.*: (*a*) Sharpened or cut to a point; ending in a point: said especially of a cross when the lowermost arm seems as if intended to be fixed in the ground. (*b*) Less commonly, having a long sharp point attached to the cross or other bearing, and projecting beyond the bottom. Also *fiché, fiched, figetive, fitched, fitchy.*—**Cross fitché double**, in *her.*, a cross differing from the Maltese cross in having the arms of equal width throughout.—**Double fitché**, in *her.*, terminating in two points: thus, a cross double fitché has one arm notched at the end, so as to show two sharp points, or, if double fitché of all four, has each arm so shaped.—**Fitché of all four.** See *cross estoilé*, under *cross*[1].—**Treble fitché**, in *her.*, ending in three points. See *double fitché*.



Different forms of Cross Fitché Gules.

fitched (ficht), *a.* [< *fitch*[3] + *-ed*[2]: see *fitch*[3].] Same as *fitché*.

fitchet (fich'et), *n.* A variant of *fitchew*.

fitchew (fich'ö), *n.* [Also *fitchet* and *fitch* (see *fitch*[2]), and dial. *fitchee, fitcher, fitchole, fitchuk*, etc.; < ME. *fitchew, fichew*, < OF. *fissiau, fissau*, < OD. *fisse, visse, vitsche*, a polecat (Kilian). Cf. D. *vies*, nasty, loathsome, and see *fizzle, foist*[1].] The polecat or foulmart, *Putorius vulgaris* or *P. fœtidus*. See *polecat*.

Vnder that cope a cote hath he furred,
With foyns, or with *fitchewes* other fyn heuer.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 295.

To be a dog, a mule, a cat, a *fitchew*, a toad, . . . I would not care; but to be Menelaus, I would conspire against destiny. *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 1.

fitchole (fich'ōl), *n.* A dialectal variant of *fitchew*.

fitchy (fich'i), *a.* [< *fitché*.] Cut to a point; in *her.*, same as *fitché*.

Each board has two tenons fastened in their silver sockets, which sockets some conceive made *fitchy* or picked. *Fuller*, Pisgah Sight of Palestine, II. iv. 4.

fitful (fit'fûl), *a.* [< *fit*[1] + *-ful*.] Varied by irregular fits of action and repose; occurring or marked by fits and starts; spasmodic; capricious; changeable; checkered: as, a *fitful* disease or mood; a *fitful* life or career.

Duncan is in his grave;
After life's *fitful* fever he sleeps well.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 2.

Keen, *fitful* gusts are whispering here and there
Among the bushes, half leafless and dry.
Keats, Sonnets, xiii.

There are, therefore, two strange and solemn lights in which we have to regard almost every scene in the *fitful* history of the Rivo Alto. *Ruskin.*

=Syn. Irregular, variable, unstable.

fitfully (fit'fûl-i), *adv.* By fits; at intervals.

Her letters too,
Tho' far between, and coming *fitfully*
Like broken music. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

But *fitfully* there the hearth-fire burns.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, i.

fitfulness (fit'fûl-nes), *n.* The state of being fitful; impulsiveness; waywardness; instability.

fithelt, *n.* A Middle English form of *fiddle*.

fitly (fit'li), *adv.* In a fit manner; suitably; properly; with propriety; commodiously; conveniently: as, a maxim *fitly* applied.

Which their Indian conquest may make the ensigne of their Order more *fitly* then their Burgundian inheritance. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 341.

Cats, that can judge as *fitly* of his worth
As I can of those mysteries. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 2.

I can compare him [the chub] to nothing so *fitly* as to cherries newly gathered. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 67.

fitment (fit'ment), *n.* [< *fit*[2] + *-ment*.] 1. The act of fitting, or that which has been fitted or serves as a fitting; a fitting.

The rudder and its *fitments*. *Luce*, Seamanship, p. 95.

Fitment showing recess for lounge. *Art Age*, V. 22.

2. A fit, suitable, or proper thing; something adapted to a purpose.

I am, sir,
The soldier that did company these three
In poor beseeming; 'twas a *fitment* for
The purpose I then follow'd.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5.

fitness (fit'nes), *n.* [< *fit*[2] + *-ness*.] 1. The state or quality of being fit or suitable; suitableness; adaptedness or adaptability of one thing to another; hence, congruity; befittingness; meetness: as, the *fitness* of things; the *fitness* of a thing for the purpose intended.

Fitness is so inseparable an accompaniment of beauty, that it has been taken for it. *Emerson*, Art, p. 47.

In constructing an ideally perfect distribution of the means of happiness, it seemed necessary to take into account the notion (as I called it) of *Fitness*, which, though often confounded with Desert, seems essentially distinct from it. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 330.

One thing in life calls for another; there is a *fitness* in events and places. *R. L. Stevenson*, A Gossip on Romance.

2. The state of being fitted or qualified; requisite capacity; qualification: as, he lacks *fitness* for the place.

To do its work well, an apparatus must possess special *fitness* for that work. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 301.

fit-rod (fit'rod), *n.* In *ship-building*, a small iron rod, bent at one end to prevent it from slipping entirely into a deep hole, for insertion into the holes made in a vessel's sides in order to ascertain the required length of the bolts or treenails which are to be driven in.

fit-root (fit'röt), *n.* The Indian-pipe or corpse-plant of the United States, *Monotropa uniflora*.

fitt, *n.* See *fit*[3].

fittable† (fit'a-bl), *a.* [< *fit*[2] + *-able*.] Suitable. *Sherwood.*

fittedness (fit'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being fitted; adaptation; fitness. [Rare.]

There is not an ampler testimony of Providence than the structure of man's body:—the safeness of the fabrick of the eyes:—their exquisite *fittedness* to their use, &c. *Dr. H. More*, Antidote against Atheism, ii. 12.

fitten, fitton (fit'en, -on), *n.* [E. dial., origin uncertain. Doubtfully connected with *fiction*.] A pretense or feint. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

He doth feed you with *fittons*, figments, and leasings. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

fitten†, **fitton**† (fit'en, -on), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. *fitone*. See *fitten, n.*] To tell falsehoods; draw the long bow; invent fictions. *Palsgrave.*

Although in many other places he commonly useth to *fitton* and to write devises of his own head. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 1016, A.

fitter[1] (fit'ėr), *n.* 1. One who fits, in any sense of that word; one who or that which adapts one thing to another, or makes it suitable for the purpose intended.

Sowing the sandy gravelly land in Devonshire and Cornwall with French furze-seed they reckon . . . a *fitter* of it for corn. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

2. In *mech.*, one who puts the parts of a machine together, as distinguished from a pattern-maker, founder, turner, finisher, etc.—3. One who supplies and fixes fittings or fixtures of any kind; one who "fits up" things: as, a gas-*fitter*.—4. One who supplies whatever is fit or necessary for the proper accomplishment of any object or undertaking; one who equips with whatever is necessary: as, a *fitter*-out.—5. In some parts of Great Britain, one who vends and loads coal, fitting ships with cargoes; particularly, a coal-broker who sells the coal produced by a particular mine or by particular mines. *Imp. Dict.* Also called *coal-fitter*.

fitter[2] (fit'ėr), *v.* [E. dial. and Sc., appar. freq. of *fit*[4]: see *fit*[4].] I. *trans.* To injure by frequent treading. [Scotch.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To kick as cross children do; make a noise with the feet. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—2. To be in a passion. [Prov. Eng.]

fitter[2]† (fit'ėr), *n.* [< *fitter*[2], *v.*] A passion; a quarrel.—**In fitters**, in a passion. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

They were *in fitters* about prosecuting their titles to this city. *Fuller*, Holy War, p. 225.

fitter[3]† (fit'ėr), *n.* [A form of *flitter, flinder*.] A fragment; a flinder; a rag; a flitter.

None of your piec'd companions, your pinn'd gallants,
That fly to *fitters* with every flaw of weather.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, i. 1.

A paire of racks in the house was all torne to *fitters*. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 142.

fittie-lan' (fit'i-lan), *n.* [Sc., as if 'foot the land' (Jamieson). See *fit*[4], *v.*] The near horse or ox of the hindmost pair in a plow,

Thou was a noble *fittie-lan'*
As e'er in tug or tow was drawn.
Burns, The Auld Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare.

fittin (fit'in), *n.* [A Sc. dial. corruption of *whiting.*] The whiting.

fitting (fit'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fit*[2], *v.*] **1.** Anything employed in fitting up permanently: used generally in the plural, in the sense of fixtures, tackle, apparatus, equipment: as, the *fittings* of an office; gas-*fittings*.

The *fittings* of the church are largely of Renaissance date. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 63.

2. In *soap-making*, the finishing operation for yellow soaps, consisting in removing the lye from the cooled copper, and then bringing its remaining contents again to a boil. If the liquid soap, called at this stage the *fit*, is now found too stiff, it is thinned with water; if too sticky, a little strong lye or brine is stirred into it.

This addition of water, technically called *fitting*, is made when the object of the manufacturer is to obtain a unicoloured soap, whether it be curd or yellow soap.
Ure, Dict., III. 849.

fitting (fit'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *fit*[2], *v. i.*] Fit or appropriate; suitable; proper.

The English gaue a name *fitting* to this distressed Citie, calling it Port Famine. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 863.

Next to my Father, 'tis *fitting* you should have Cognizance of my Affairs and Fortunes.
Howell, Letters, I. iv. 26.

Thou art my slave, and not a day shall be
But I will find some *fitting* task for thee.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 261.

=**Syn.** See list under *fit*[2], *a.*

fittingly (fit'ing-li), *adv.* In a fitting or suitable manner; suitably; appropriately.

fittingness (fit'ing-nes), *n.* Suitableness; appropriateness; fitness.

He . . . need not question the *fittingnesse* of god-fathers promising in behalf of the children for whom they answer.
Jer. Taylor, Great Exemplar, i. 6.

fitting-shop (fit'ing-shop), *n.* In *mech.*, a shop in which machinery is fitted together, in contradistinction to *turning-shop*, *foundry*, *smithy*, etc.; the shop in which the fitters work.

fittle (fit'l), *n.* A dialectal variant of *vittle*, now spelled *victual*.

fitton, *n.* and *v.* See *fitten*.

fitty[1] (fit'i), *a.* [< *fit*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Subject to fits, spasms, or paroxysms. [Vulgar.]

They . . . turned out so sickly and *fitty* that there was no rearing them anyhow.
E. Nares, Thinks I to Myself, II. 168.

2. Given to or characterized by fits and starts; irregular; changeable; capricious: as, he is very *fitty* in his work; *fitty* moods or methods.

fitty[2]† (fit'i), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *fittie;* < *fit*[2] + *-y*[1].] Fit; suitable; fitting.

Good Grammarians among the Romaines, as Cicero, Varro, Quintilian, & others strained themselues to giue the Greeke wordes Latin names, and yet nothing so apt and *fitty*. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 131.

fitweed (fit'wēd), *n.* The *Eryngium fœtidum*, a fetid herb of the West Indies, used as a remedy for hysteria.

fitz† (fits), *n.* [ME. *fitz, fytz, fiz,* < AF. *fiz* (*z* as *ts*), OF. *fis, fils,* F. *fils,* son, < L. *filius,* son: see *filial*.] A son. Now used only as an element in certain surnames, in the sense of 'son of,' as *Fitzgerald*, *Fitzherbert*, *Fitzmaurice*, *Fitzwilliam*; especially in the surnames of the illegitimate sons of English kings or princes of the blood, etc., as *Fitzroy*, *Fitzclarence*.

Merci Ihsu [Iesu] *fiz* Mari.
Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall), p. 12.

Sire Roberd *fiz* le Roy. *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 432.

five (fīv), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *five,* earlier *fif,* < AS. *fīf,* rarely with pl. term. *fīfe* = OS. OFries. *fīf* = MLG. *vīf,* LG. *fīf* = D. *vijf* = OHG. *finf, fimf, funf,* MHG. *vunf, vünf,* G. *fünf* = Icel. *fimm* = Sw. Dan. *fem* = Goth. *fimf* = L. *quinque* (for **pinque*) (> It. *cinque* = Sp. Pg. *cinco* = Pr. *cinc* = F. *cinq*) = Oscan *pomtis* = W. *pump* = OIr. *cōic,* mod. Ir. *cūig* = Gael. *cōig, cūig* = Gr. *πέντε,* dial. *πέμπε* = Lith. *penki* = Lett. *pèezi* = OBulg. *pętĭ* = Slov. *peti* = Bohem. *paty* = Serv. *peti* = Pol. *piaty* = Russ. *pyatĭ* = Skt. *pancha,* five (whence ult. E. *punch*[4], q. v.). Hence *fifth, fifty,* etc.] **I.** *a.* One more than four, or two more than three: a cardinal number: as, *five* men; *five* loaves.

Ten virgins . . . went forth to meet the bridegroom: and *five* of them were wise, and *five* were foolish.
Mat. xxv. 2.

Five o'clock, five hours past noon or midnight.—**Five per cent. cases.** See *case*[1].—**The Five Articles and the Five Points.** See *article*.—**The five bodies.** See *regular body*, under *body*.—**To come in with five eggs**†. See *egg*[1].

II. *n.* **1.** A number, the sum of four and one; the number of the fingers and thumb of one hand.—**2.** A symbol representing this number, as 5, V, or v.—**3.** A playing-card bearing five pips or spots on it.—**4.** *pl.* Bonds bearing interest at five per cent.—**Continued fives,** five per cent. bonds issued by the United States government in 1870 and 1871, redeemable in 1881, but continued in 1881 at 3½ per cent., subject to redemption at any time.

five-boater (fīv'bō″tėr), *n.* A whaling-vessel carrying five boats; a large whaler. See *four-boater*.

fivefinger (fīv'fing″gėr), *n.* **1.** A name given to common species of *Potentilla* which have digitate leaves with five leaflets, as *P. reptans* of Europe and *P. Canadensis* of the United States. The marsh-fivefinger is *P. palustris*. Also called *cinquefoil* or *fivefinger-grass*.

The leaves of the *five-finger* draw together to shelter the flower when it rains, and open when the sun comes out. *S. Judd*, Margaret, iii.

2. In Jamaica, the *Syngonium auritum*, an aroid with five-parted leaves.—**3.** *pl.* A popular name of some or any starfish; a five-fingered jack.—**4.** *pl.* A name given to the five of trumps in certain games of cards. [Slang.]

five-fingered (fīv'fing″gėrd), *a.* In *zoöl.*, having five fingers or parts likened to fingers.—**Five-fingered jack,** a popular name for a starfish.

five-finger-tied (fīv'fing″gėr-tīd), *a.* Tied by all the fingers of the hand—that is, thoroughly or securely tied: only in the passage cited.

And with another knot, *five-finger-tied*, . . .
The fragments, scraps, the bits, and greasy reliques
Of her o'er-eaten faith, are bound to Dioned.
Shak., T. and C., v. 2.

fivefold (fīv'fōld), *a.* [< ME. *fiffold, fiffald, fiffeald,* < AS. *fiffeald* (= D. *vijfvoud* = OHG. *finffalt,* G. *fünffalt, fünffalt-ig* = Dan. *femfold* = Sw. *femfald-ig*), < *fif,* five, + *-feald,* -fold.] Five times the number or quantity.

All the brethren are entertained bountifully, but Benjamin hath a *five-fold* portion. *Bp. Hall*, Joseph.

fiveleaf (fīv'lēf), *n.* Cinquefoil.

fiveling (fīv'ling), *n.* [< *five* + *-ling*[1].] In *crystal.*, a twin crystal consisting of five individuals.

fivemouths (fīv'mouŦHz), *n. pl.* A name of the tonguelets, parasitic organisms of the order *Pentastomidea* or *Lingatulina*. See these words.

fivepence (fīv'pens), *n.* A sum of money of the value of 5 pennies English, or nearly 10 cents: often used of five cents, or the American five-cent piece or half-dime.—**Fine as fivepence.** See *fine*[2].

fivepenny (fīv'pen″i), *a.* Of the value of five pence.

fiver (fī'vėr), *n.* A five-pound or five-dollar note. [Slang.]

I'll trot him . . . against any horse you can bring for a *fiver*. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Oxford, vi.

fives[1] (fīvz), *n. pl.* [Pl. of *five.*] **1.** A kind of play with a ball, originally called *hand-tennis:* so named, it is said, because usually played with five on each side, or because three fives or 15 are counted to the game, or because the ball is struck with the hand or five fingers.—**2.** The five fingers; the hand; the fist. [Sporting slang.]

Whereby, altho' as yet they have not took to use their *fives*,
Or, according as the fashion is, to sticking with their knives. *Hood*, Row at the Oxford Arms.

Putting themselves in the most approved style of defense, they bunched their *fives* and were going in for satisfaction.
Leavenworth (Kansas) *Daily Times*, Nov. 1, 1864.

Bunch of fives. See *bunch*[1].

fives[2] (fīvz), *n. pl.* An improper form of *vives*.

His horse . . . past cure of the *fives*.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2.

fives-court (fīvz'kōrt), *n.* **1.** A place where the game of fives is played.

They went out through the quadrangle and past the big *fives court*, into the great playground.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 5.

2. In *pugilism*, a hall where boxing is practised. [Slang.]

fivesome† (fīv'sum), *a.* [< *five* + *some.* See *some.*] By fives; with five.

They guarded him, *fivesome* on each side.
Kinmont Willie (Child's Ballads, VI. 59).

five-spot (fīv'spot), *n.* Same as *five*, 3.

five-square (fīv'skwār), *a.* Having five corners or angles.

The lintel and side-posts were *five-square*.
1 Kings vi. 31 (margin).

five-twenty (fīv'twen'ti), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Redeemable at any time after five years from date of issue and payable in full at the end of twenty years: applied to certain bonds, commonly called *five-twenties*, bearing interest payable in gold at the rate of 6 per cent., issued by the United States government in 1862, 1864, and 1865.

The Ten-Forty bonds have stood in the market at almost precisely the same figure as the *Five-Twenty* bonds.
The Nation, V. 296.

II. *n.* A bond of this kind.

Is it possible to advance a stronger proof of the conviction of bona-fide buyers that the *Five-Twenties* were payable, like the Ten-forties, principal and interest in gold?
The Nation, V. 296.

fix (fiks), *v.* [< ME. *fixer,* fix, fasten (resting on *fix, a.*, fixed), = G. *fixiren* = Dan. *fixere* = Sw. *fixera* = F. *fixer* (OF. **fixer* not in use, but *ficher, fichier,* whence the common ME. *fitchen, fichen,* fix, fasten: see *fitch*[3]) = Sp. *fijar* = Pg. *fixar* = It. *fissare,* fix one's eyes upon, gaze upon, < ML. *fixare,* fix, fasten, freq. of L. *figere,* pp. *fixus,* fix, fasten, drive or thrust in, transfix, pierce.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To fasten; make fast by some material means; attach or confine firmly or securely: also used figuratively of immaterial things.

They've *fixed* his sword within the sheath.
Death of Parcy Reed (Child's Ballads, VI. 142).

I'll make thy memory loath'd, and *fix* a scandal
Upon thy name for ever.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.

While he is so overgreedy to *fix* a name of ill sound upon another, note how stupid he is to expose himselfe or his owne friends to the same ignominy.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

Holding the bush, to *fix* it back, she stood.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

2. Figuratively, to direct intently or persistently, so as to be as it were fastened to its object: as, to *fix* the mind on a subject; to *fix* the eyes or the attention.

Why are thine eyes *fix'd* to the sullen earth?
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 2.

There will I *fix* my heart: there dwells my love,
My Life, my Lord. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, iii. 188.

Shepherd, *fix* on me thy wondring Sight,
Beware, and view me well, and judge aright.
Congreve, Judgment of Paris.

Unless a book interests us, we cannot *fix* our attention to it. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 321.

3. To hold firmly; restrain from wandering or wavering; arrest: as, to *fix* one with the eyes; to *fix* the attention of an audience; to *fix* inconstant affections.

Images are said by the Roman church to *fix* the cogitations, and raise the devotions of them that pray before them. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 205.

If I can *fix* myself, with the strength of faith, upon that which God hath done for man, I cannot doubt of his mercy in any distress. *Donne*, Sermons, ii.

She had by this time formed a little audience to herself, and *fixed* the attention of all about her.
Addison, Fashions from France.

You are to understand, that now is the time to *fix* or alienate your husband's heart for ever.
Steele, Tatler, No. 85.

4. To establish; give permanence or a permanent character to; make permanent; confirm.

Life to the king, and safety *fix* his throne!
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, v. 2.

A greater Empress ne'er was known,
She *fix'd* the World in Peace.
Prior, The Viceroy, st. 43.

The last two hundred years of constitutional progress in England have been spent, not in changing the legal powers of the three great elements of the state, but in *fixing*, by the silent understandings of an unwritten constitution, the way in which those powers are to be exercised.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 369.

5. To establish in position or in a situation; settle or place stably; plant firmly: as, to *fix* a lance in rest; the *fixed* stars (see *fixed*, 2).

Between us and you there is a great gulf *fixed*.
Luke xvi. 26.

Fix thy foot [for combat]. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 8.

You cannot shake him;
And the more weight you put on his foundation,
Now as he stands, you *fix* him still the stronger.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, ii. 3.

The apostles did, presently after the ascension, *fix* an apostle or a bishop in the chair of Jerusalem.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 166.

6. To make stable in consistence or condition; reduce from fluidity or volatility to a more permanent state; make less volatile or fugitive: as, cold *fixes* water in the form of ice; to *fix* colors by a mordant. A gas is fixed by combining it with a solid, and a volatile oil with alcohol. A photographic negative or positive is fixed, or made permanent, by the removal of superfluous salts, especially those of silver, which would otherwise gradually blacken and destroy the image. This is usually done by means of hyposulphite of soda.

The portion of the plant to be hardened should be put into absolute alcohol, in which the cell wall very soon becomes rigid, and the protoplasm with slight contraction is *fixed*. *Behrens*, Micros. in Botany (trans.), p. 178.

Enamel may be applied to pottery, glass, or metals, and *fixed* by firing. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 662.

If the contrasts are likely to be a little too great, or tend that way, redevelop before *fixing*.
Lea, Photography, p. 32.

7. To reduce to a concrete state; seize and put into permanent form: as, to *fix* one's thoughts on paper, or a conception on canvas.

O for the power of the pencil to have *fixed* them when I awoke! *Lamb*, Acting of Munden.

8. To establish as a fact or a conclusion; determine or settle definitely; make certain: as, this event *fixed* his destiny; to *fix* the meaning of a word.

Yet, with submission, for fear of blunders in future, I should be glad to *fix* what has brought us to Bath; in order that we may lie a little consistently.
Sheridan, The Rivals, ii. 1.

The eclipse of the sun found to have occurred August 31, 1030, *fixes* the exact date of the battle of Stiklestad, in Norway, wherein St. Olaf fell. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 14.

9. To limit or confine, as by custom or practice; determine by limitation.

When custom hath *fixed* his eating to certain stated periods, his stomach will expect victuals at the usual hour.
Locke, Education, § 15.

10. To regulate; adjust; put in order; arrange in a suitable or desired manner: as, to *fix* one's affairs; to *fix* one's room or one's dress; to *fix* one's self for going out. [*Fix* in this use, as a general term for any kind of adjustment, has a wide range of application. Though not uncommon in England, it is often regarded as an Americanism.]

Why faith, Brass, I think thou art in the right on't; I must *fix* my Affairs quickly, or Madam Fortune will be playing some of her . . . tricks with me.
Vanbrugh, Confederacy, i. 1.

To *fix*, in the American sense, I find used by the Commissioners of the United Colonies so early as 1675, "their arms well *fixed* and fit for service."
Lowell, Biglow Papers, Int.

Dampier has *fix* apparently in the New England sense. "We went ashore and dried our cloaths, cleaned our guns, dried our ammunition, and *fixt* ourselves against our enemies if we should be attacked." *G. P. Marsh.*

11. To bring into a state favorable to one's purpose; make sure of, as by selection, bargain, or some selfish inducement: as, to *fix* a legislative committee or a jury. [U. S.]—**12†.** To transfix; pierce. [Rare.]

A bow of steel shall *fix* his trembling thighs. *Sandys.*

To fix one's flint, to settle or do for one. [Low, U. S.]

"Take it easy, Sam," says I, "*your flint is fixed*; you are wet through." *Haliburton*, Sam Slick in England, ii.

To fix out, to set out; display; adorn; supply; fit out. [Colloq., U. S.]—**To fix up.** (*a*) To mend; repair; contrive; arrange. (*b*) Same as *to fix out*. [Colloq., U. S.]

II. *intrans.* **1.** To rest; settle down or remain permanently; cease from wandering.

I am divided,
And, like the trembling needle of a dial,
My heart's afraid to *fix*.
Shirley, Love in a Maze, i. 2.

Your kindness banishes your fear,
Resolved to *fix* for ever here. *Waller.*

Samuel was grown old and could not go about from year to year in circuit to Bethel, and Gilgal, and Mizpeh, as he was wont to do, but *fixed* at his house in Ramah.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iv.

In my own memory, the dinner has crept by degrees from twelve o'clock to three, and where it will *fix* nobody knows. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 263.

2. To assume a stable form; cease to flow or be fluid; congeal; become hard and malleable, as a metallic substance.

In the midst of molten lead, when it beginneth to congeal, make a little dent and put quicksilver, wrapped in a piece of linen, in that hole, and the quicksilver will *fix* and run no more, and endure the hammer.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

To fix on or **upon,** to determine on; come to a definite resolve or conclusion in regard to; pitch on; choose: as, the committee has *fixed on* the leading features of the scheme; to *fix on* the candidates.

That sweet creature is the man whom my father has *fixed on* for my husband. *Sheridan*, The Duenna, i. 5.

The chief reasons for *fixing upon* Friday as the Mohammedan Sabbath, were, it is said, because Adam was created on that day, and died on the same day of the week, and because the general resurrection was prophesied to happen on that day.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 93.

It is hardly to be wondered at that Mount Abu was early *fixed upon* by the Hindus and Jains as one of their sacred spots. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 234.

fix† (fiks), *a.* [ME. *fix*, a., = Dan. Sw. *fix*, < OF. *fixe*, F. *fixe* = Pr. *fix* = Sp. *fijo* = Pg. *fixo* = It. *fisso*, < L. *fixus*, fixed, pp. of *figere*: see *fix*, *v.*] **1.** Fixed; established; steadfast.

Diuerse tables of longitudes & latitudes of starres *fixe*.
Chaucer, Astrolabe, p. 3.

2. Solidified.

Ne eek our spirites ascencioun,
Ne our materes that lyen al *fixe* adoun,
Mowe in our werking no thing us auayle.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 226.

fix (fiks), *n.* [< *fix*, *v.*] A critical condition; a predicament; a difficulty; a dilemma.

It's "a pretty particular *Fix*,"
She is caught like a mouse in a trap.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 156.

We were now placed in an uncommonly awkward *fix*.
W. Black, Phaëton, xxv.

It is not three years ago he came to me in a worse *fix* than this man. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 153.

fixable (fik'sạ-bl), *a.* [< *fix* + *-able*.] Capable of being fixed, in any sense of the verb *fix*.

Since they cannot then stay what is transitory, let them attend to arrest that which is *fixable*.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. ix. § 2.

fixate (fik'sāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fixated*, ppr. *fixating*. [< ML. *fixatus*, pp. of *fixare*, fix: see *fix*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To fix or render stable; fix or confine in one place, state, or condition.

The child naturally flits from one sensation to another; to *fixate* and hold one sensation is an art that must be learned. *Science*, X. 293.

The percipient . . . often judges on general grounds without laboriously *fixating* the sensation. *Mind*, X. 560.

2. To determine or ascertain the position of: as, to *fixate* a star.

II. *intrans.* To become fixed.

Some subjects *fixate* first and then the eyes close, or are closed by the operator. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 506.

[Recent in all uses.]

fixation (fik-sā'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *fixation*, *fixacioun*, < OF. *fixation*, F. *fixation* = Sp. *fijacion* = Pg. *fixação* = It. *fissazione*, < ML. **fixatio(n-)*, < *fixare*, pp. *fixatus*: see *fix*, *v.*] **1.** The act of fixing.

To do ther he *fixacioun*,
With temprid hetis of the fyre.
Gower, Conf. Amant., II. 86.

But who settled that course of nature? If we ascend not to the original cause, the *fixation* of that course is as admirable and unaccountable; if we do, a departure from it is as easy. *Howe*, Funeral Sermon on Dr. W. Bates.

The *fixation* in a definite and permanent form of those effusions which had floated from tent to tent and tribe to tribe . . . must necessarily be associated with the art of writing. *The Atlantic*, LVIII. 552.

2. The state of being fixed; a fixed, firm, or stable condition; stability; firmness; steadiness.

Thus ȝe haue oure heuene, and the sunne in him fixid, to the conseruacioun of mannys nature and *fixacioun* of oure heuene. *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 7.

A vehement desire of affection, with an unalterable *fixation* of resolution. *Killingbeck*, Sermons, p. 32.

3. Fixed or certain position or location. [Rare.]

To light, created in the first day, God gave no certain place or *fixation*. *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

Specifically—**4.** The act or process by which a fluid or a gas becomes or is rendered firm or stable in consistency, and evaporation or volatilization prevented, or by which colors are rendered permanent or lasting; specifically, in *chem.*, that process by which a gaseous body becomes fixed or solid on uniting with a solid body.

This *fixation* of oxygen in yeast, as well as the oxidations resulting from it, have the most marked effect on the life of yeast. *Pasteur*, Fermentation (trans.), p. 244.

The diminution in the quantity of available nitrogen thus supplied is restored by the *fixation* of free nitrogen by the action of organisms in the soil. *Science*, VIII. 161.

The production of colors is a fact; the *fixation* of colors is still a problem unsolved. *Silver Sunbeam*, p. 326.

5. Firmness or stableness of consistency; that firm state of a body in which it resists evaporation or volatilization by heat: as, the *fixation* of gold or other metals.

fixative (fik'sā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *fixate* + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* Serving to fix, or make fixed or stable: as, a *fixative* substance or process.

II. *n.* Anything which serves to render fixed or stable, as a mordant with reference to colors; specifically, a weak solution of shellac in alcohol applied to charcoal and crayon drawings with an atomizer to fix them and prevent them from being rubbed. [Recent.]

Artists therefore prefer to buy an imported *fixative*, which is made by a reliable manufacturer.
F. Fowler, Charcoal Drawing, p. 15.

fixature (fik'sā-tūr), *n.* [< *fixate* + *-ure*.] A gummy composition for the hair. See *bandoline*.

fixed (fikst), *p. a.* **1.** Firm; fast; stable; permanent; of a determinate or unfluctuating character; hence, appointed; settled; established: as, *fixed* laws; a *fixed* sum; *fixed* prices; a *fixed* time; *fixed* habits or opinions.

The most *fixt* Being still does move and fly
Swift as the Wings of Time 'tis measur'd by.
Cowley, The Mistress, Inconstancy.

A true judgment and consideration of . . . things beforehand keeps the mind of man more steady and *fixt* amidst all the contingencies of humane affairs.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. x.

The gradual establishment of law by the consolidation of custom is the formation of something *fixed* in the midst of things that are changing. *H. Spencer.*

It is not life upon Thy gifts to live,
But to grow *fixed* with deeper roots in Thee.
Jones Very, Poems, p. 54.

2. Permanently placed or situated; established as to position or relation: as, the planets have *fixed* orbits; the *fixed* stars (so called from their always appearing to occupy the same place).

She opened her eyes again, which were *fixed* and staring.
W. Black, In Far Lochaber, xxiii.

[*Fixed* is used substantively for *fixed stars* by Milton.

They pass the planets seven, and pass the *fix'd*,
And that crystalline sphere. P. L., iii. 481.]

3. In *her.*, same as *firme*.—**4.** In *zoöl.*, not free or locomotory; rooted or otherwise attached to some object.—**5.** In *com.*, without grace or days of grace: said of drafts and other commercial papers payable on a specified date without grace.—**Fixed air.** See *air*[1].—**Fixed alkalis.** See *alkali*.—**Fixed ammunition.** See *ammunition*.—**Fixed bodies,** those bodies which bear a high heat without evaporation or volatilization.—**Fixed capital.** See *capital*[2].—**Fixed dial.** See *dial*.—**Fixed do.** See *fixed syllables*.—**Fixed fact,** a positive or well-established fact.—**Fixed fires.** See *firework*.—**Fixed force,** a force resident in a body, as gravitation.—**Fixed gases.** See *gas*.—**Fixed idea.** See *idea*.—**Fixed income.** See *income*.—**Fixed oils,** oils obtained by simple pressure, and not readily volatilized: so called in distinction from volatile oils. They are compounds of glycerin and certain organic acids. Such compounds are exclusively natural products, none having been as yet formed artificially. Among animals they occur chiefly in the cellular membrane; among plants, in the seeds, capsules, or pulp surrounding the seed, very seldom in the root. They are generally inodorous, and when fluid or melted make a greasy stain on paper, which is permanent.—**Fixed star.** See *star*.—**Fixed syllables,** in *solmization*, the system which applies a given syllable to a given tone and to all of its chromatic derivatives, without respect to their key-relationship. Thus, C, C♯, and C𝄫 are all always called *do*, D, D♯, and D𝄫 are all always called *re*, etc. Hence often called the *fixed-do system*. It is most used in southern Europe. Its utility consists simply in furnishing speech-sounds for elementary vocal study, rather than a real system of solmization.

fixed-eyed (fikst'īd), *a.* In *Crustacea*, sessile-eyed; edriophthalmous.

fixedly (fik'sed-li), *adv.* In a fixed or settled or established manner; firmly; steadfastly.

And when our hearts are once stript naked and carefully searcht, let our eyes be ever *fixedly* bent upon their conveyances and inclinations. *Bp. Hall*, Great Impostor.

fixedness (fik'sed-nes), *n.* The state of being fixed; stability; firmness; steadfastness; firm coherence: as, a *fixedness* in religion or politics; *fixedness* of opinion on any subject; the *fixedness* of gold.

There are or may be some corporeal things in the compass of the universe that may possibly be of such a *fixedness*, stability, and permanent nature, that may sustain an external existence, at least dependently upon the supreme cause. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, iii. § 1.

fixen (fik'sn), *n.* [Usually *vixen*, q. v.; < ME. *fixen*, < AS. *fixen*, prop. **fyxen* (= OHG. *fuchsin*, MHG. *vühsinne*, G. *füchsen*), a female fox, < *fox*, fox, + fem. suffix *-en*: see *fox*[1] and *-en*[3].] **1†.** A female fox.

The *fixene* fox whelpeth under the erthe more depe than the bicche of the wolf doith. *MS. Bodl.*, 546. (*Halliwell.*)

2. A scold; a vixen. [North. Eng.]

[In both senses now usually *vixen*.]

fixer (fik'sèr), *n.* One who or that which fixes, establishes, or renders permanent; specifically, any solution used to fix a photograph, a crayon drawing, etc.; a fixative.

The *fixer* . . . is simply a very weak solution of gum-lac in spirits of wine.
P. G. Hamerton, Graphic Arts, p. 163.

The parts which form the image are covered with reduced silver, or an altered iodide or chloride of silver, which is insoluble in the *fixers*. *Silver Sunbeam*, p. 118.

fixfax (fiks'faks), *n.* Same as *faxwax*, *paxwax*.

fixidity† (fik-sid'i-ti), *n.* [Absurdly formed from *fix* or *fixed*; prob. suggested by *rigidity*.] Fixedness.

Bodies mingled by the fire are differing as to *fixidity* and volatility. *Boyle.*

fixing (fik'sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fix*, *v.*] **1.** The act of making firm, stable, steadfast, or secure; the act of determining, settling, establishing, or rendering permanent; consolidation; establishment; the process by which anything is fixed.

The *fixing* of the good hath been practised by two means: vows or constant resolutions, and observances or exercises. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 300.

2. The act of repairing or putting to rights or in order.—**3.** In *mach.*, a piece of cast-iron adapted to carry pillow-blocks and the like. When it is built into a wall, it is called a *wall-fixing* or *wall-box*; when attached to a wall by bolts, it is a *plate-fixing*. There are also *beam-fixings*, as when wheels are

intended to work at the position where the fixing is situated; and when the fixing is adapted to them, it is then commonly called a *wheel-fixing*.

4. In *metal.*, the coating of the lining of the revolving chamber of the Danks furnace (see *puddle*) with a second or working lining, accomplished by covering the first lining with a melted coating formed of hydrated non-silicious ore of iron mixed with scrap-iron; also, the coating so applied. This fixing is analogous to the fettling of the ordinary puddling-furnace.—**5.** Establishment in life; the act of setting up in housekeeping, or of furnishing a house. [Colloq.]

If Patty would have remained at the castle, she might have had the command of all; or if she would have gone anywhere else, he would have paid for her *fixing*, let the cost be what it would. *The Maid of the Mill.*

6. *pl.* Things needed for fixing, preparing, or putting in order; arrangements; embellishments; trimmings; garnishings of any kind: as, railroad *fixings*. [U. S.]

Coffee-cups, eggs, and the inevitable chicken-*fixings*, which it was henceforth our fate to meet . . . till we reached New Orleans.
Quoted in *S. De Vere's* Americanisms, p. 472.

fixing-bath (fik'sing-bȧth), *n.* **1.** In *photog.*, a chemical solution, usually of hyposulphite of soda in water, for removing from an exposed and developed negative or positive the remaining portion of the sensitive agent which has not been acted upon by light.

The negative *fixing-bath* consists of a strong solution of hyposulphite of soda, in the proportion of five or six ounces to the pint of water. *Lea*, Photography, p. 35.

2. In *leather-manuf.*, a bath of water acidified with nitric acid and to which a little glycerin is added, used in the process of tanning with catechu after the catechu-bath, and followed by a final rinsing to remove any free acid from the leather.

The tanner removes [the skins] from the previous liquor and prepares a new liquor termed the "*fixing bath*," consisting of water sufficient to cover the skins.
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 601.

fixity (fik'si-ti), *n.* [= F. *fixité* = Pg. *fixidade*, < L. as if **fixita(t-)s*, < *fixus*, fixed: see *fix.*] **1.** The state of being fixed; fixed character; fixedness; stability: as, *fixity* of tenure.

Are not the sun and fixed stars great earths vehemently hot, . . . whose parts are kept from fuming away not only by their *fixity*, but also by the vast weight and density of the atmospheres incumbent upon them?
Newton, Opticks.

I find nothing so subtly and inconsolably mournful among all the explicit miseries of the Greek mythology as this *fixity* of nature in the god or the man, by which the being is suspended, as it were, at a certain point of growth, there to hang forever. *S. Lanier*, The English Novel, p. 88.

Permanency of type has so many exceptions, that variations of type, and the power to give *fixity* to some of these variations by means of cultivation or environment, must be accepted as a doctrine and a fact. *Science*, X. 289.

Specifically—**2.** In *physics*, the state or property of a body in virtue of which it resists change under the action of heat or other cause.

fixture (fiks'tūr), *n.* [< *fix* + *-ture*; cf. *mixture.* The older form is *fixure.*] **1†.** A fixing, planting, or placing.

The firm *fixture* of thy foot would give an excellent motion to thy gait, in a semicircled farthingale.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 3.

2. Fixedness; steadfastness. [Rare.]

I never beheld eyes that looked so inspired, so supernatural. They were like fires, half burning, half smouldering, with a sort of acrid *fixture* of regard.
Leigh Hunt, quoted in Lowell's Among my Books, [2d ser., p. 234.

3. A fixed or appointed time or event; a definite arrangement; an appointment: especially used with reference to sports. [Eng.]

The subscriber expects to have a card sent to him with the cub-hunting *fixtures*, and there are many who will go a long distance for a gallop through the woodlands in the early morning. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXVI. 410.

4. Anything placed in a firm or fixed position; something fixed and not intended to be removed; specifically, that which is fixed to a building; any appendage or part of the furniture of a house which is fixed to it, as by nails, screws, etc.: as, gas-*fixtures*.—**5.** In *law*, a personal chattel annexed or fastened to real property. In regard to the right of severance and removal, the term is used in two directly contradictory senses: (*a*) A chattel so annexed, which has thereby become in law part of the real property, and cannot legally be severed and removed without consent of the owner of the real property. This was the original use. (*b*) A personal chattel so annexed, but which remains in law a chattel, and may be severed and removed at will by the person who has annexed it, or his representative. Originally, chattels became part of the property to which they were attached, and were not legally removable except with the consent of the owner of the real property; but in more recent times the rule has been reversed as to certain kinds of fixtures, such as machinery put by a tenant into premises hired for purposes of trade, etc. Hence the ambiguity in meaning.

6. A person who or a thing which holds a fixed place or position; one who or a thing which remains so long in one position as to seem immovable.

In short, all the Franks who are *fixtures*, and most of the English, Germans, Danes, &c., of passage, came over by degrees to their opinion.
Byron, Childe Harold, ii., notes.

fixuræ (fik-sū'rē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of LL. *fixura*, fixure: see *fixure.*] Fibrils by which many thalloid plants are attached to their substratum; rhizinæ.

fixure† (fik'sūr), *n.* [< LL. *fixura*, a fastening, driving in, < L. *figere*, pp. *fixus*, fasten, fix: see *fix.*] Fixed position; stable condition; firmness.

Frights, changes, horrors,
Divert and crack, rend and deracinate
The unity and married calm of states
Quite from their *fixure*. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3.

Whose glorious *fixure* in so clear a sky.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, i.

fiz, *v.* and *n.* See *fizz.*

fizgig[1] (fiz'gig), *n.* [Also *fisgig*; < *fizz* + *gig*[1] or *gig*[3], *gig* being vaguely used.] **1.** A frivolous, gadding girl.

For when you looke for praises sound,
Then are you for light *fisgigs* crownde.
Gosson, Pleasant Quippes (1596).

2. A firework, made of damp powder, which makes a hissing or fizzing noise when ignited: in one form called by boys a *volcano*.

If there was a struggle in Shelley's breast between the rival attractions of wisdom on the lips of an elderly philosopher and of fiery *fisgigs* in the hands of a pair of gleeful boys, the struggle was quickly decided in favour of youth and frolic and fireworks.
E. Dowden, Shelley, I. 306.

fizgig[2] (fiz'gig), *n.* A corrupt form of *fishgig.*

fizz, fiz (fiz), *v. i.* [More common in freq. form *fizzle*, formerly *fissle*; an imitative word, like *hiss, sizzle, whizz*, etc., without early record, except as in the sense *fizzle, v. i.*, 3, where cf. Icel. *fisa* = Dan. *fise*, break wind: see *fise*[1], *fist*[2].] To make a hissing or sputtering sound; fizzle.

O rare! to see thee *fizz* and freath
I' th' lugget caup! *Burns*, Scotch Drink.

fizz, fiz (fiz), *n.* [< *fizz, v.*] **1.** A hissing or sputtering sound.

No rubbing will kindle your Lucifer match
If the *fiz* does not follow the primitive scratch.
O. W. Holmes, Verses for After-Dinner.

2. A light frothy liquid; specifically, in the United States, soda-water or other effervescent water; in England, champagne: so called from the hissing sound it makes when uncorked. Also *fizzle.*

Go shy with the champagne, . . . the vulgar sparkle of the *fizz*, one half of which now is doctored cider.
The Money-Makers, p. 131.

Gin fizz. See *gin-fizz.*

fizzenless, fissenless (fiz'en-les), *a.* [Var. of *foisonless*, q. v.] Pithless; weak. Also *fusionless.* [Scotch.]

I will not wait upon the thowless, thriftless, *fissenless* ministry of that carnal man, John Halftext, the curate.
Scott, Old Mortality, v.

fizzle (fiz'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fizzled*, ppr. *fizzling.* [Also *fissle*; freq. of *fizz, v.*, q. v. Cf. *sizzle, whistle.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To make a hissing sound; hiss or sputter, as a liquid or gas forced out of a narrow aperture, or a liquid discharging gas, or a wet combustible, as wood or gunpowder, burning: usually with special reference to the weakness and sudden diminution or cessation of such sound. Hence—**2.** To stop abruptly after a more or less brilliant start; come to a sudden and lame conclusion; fail ignominiously; specifically, in school and college slang, to fail in a recitation or an examination: often with *out*: as, the undertaking promised well, but it soon *fizzled out*; nearly the whole class *fizzled* in calculus. [Colloq. or slang.]

Fizzle: To rise with modest reluctance, to hesitate often, to decline finally: generally, to misunderstand the question. *Yale Literary Mag.*, XIV. 144.

The factious and revolutionary action of the fifteen has interrupted the regular business of the Senate, disgraced the actors, and *fizzled out*. *Gazette* (Cincinnati).

3. To break wind. [Colloq.]

It is the easiest thing, sir, to be done,
As plain as *fizzling*; rowle but wi' your eyes,
And foame at th' mouth.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, v. 3.

II. *trans.* In school and college slang, to examine (a student) with the result of failure on his part: as, the professor *fizzled* nearly the whole class.

fizzle (fiz'l), *n.* [< *fizzle, v.*] **1.** Same as *fizz*, 2.—**2.** A fizzling or fizzing condition; hence, a state of restless agitation; a stew; worry: as, he is in a *fizzle* about his luggage. [Colloq.]

Whose beards—this a black, that inclining to grizzle—
Are smoking, and curling, and all in a *fizzle*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 80.

3. A breaking wind. [Colloq.]—**4.** A failure or an abortive effort; in particular, in school and college slang, a failure in a recitation or an examination. [Colloq. or slang.]

The best judges have decided that to get just one third of the meaning right constitutes a perfect *fizzle*.
Quoted in *College Words*, p. 202.

fizzog (fiz'og), *n.* [A dial. corruption of *physiognomy*; cf. *fisnomy.*] Same as *fisnomy*, 2.

fizzy (fiz'i), *n.*; pl. *fizzies* (-iz). The black scoter, a duck, *Œdemia americana*. *G. Turnbull.* [Massachusetts, U. S.]

fjeld (fyeld), *n.* [Norw.: see *fell*[5].] In Norwegian geography, as used by English writers, one of the high plateaus on the Scandinavian range, which are barren and unfit for cultivation. Often spelled *field.*

The tranquil sheet of water is completely encircled by the endless forest, only here and there above the dark mass of pines rises the paler edge of the open *fjeld*.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 87.

fjord, *n.* See *fiord.*

Fl. A chemical symbol of *fluorin.*

fl. An abbreviation of *florin.*

fla (flä), *v.* A dialectal variant of *flay*[2].

flabbergast (flab'ėr-gast), *v. t.* [Also written *flabergast, flabagast.* Like many other popular words expressing intensity of action, *flabbergast* is not separable into definite elements or traceable to a definite origin; but there is perhaps a vague allusion to *flabby* (cf. *flabberkin*), or *flap*, strike, and *gast*, astonish: see *flabby, flap, gast.*] To overcome with confusion or bewilderment; astonish, with ludicrous effect; confound: as, the news completely *flabbergasted* him. [Colloq. and humorous.]

He was quite *flabbergasted* to see the amount.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 314.

It would probably *flabbergast* most barndoor fowl to be asked the meaning of eccalobeon.
The New Mirror (New York), III. 120.

The alderman and town-councillors were what is sometimes emphatically styled *flabbergasted*: they were speechless from bewilderment. *Disraeli*, Coningsby, v. 3.

flabbergastation (flab'ėr-gas-tā'shon), *n.* [< *flabbergast* + *-ation.*] The act of confounding or covering with confusion; the state of being flabbergasted or bewildered. [Colloq. and humorous.]

flabbergullion (flab'ėr-gul'yon), *n.* [Cf. *flabbergast* and *gullion.*] A lout or clown. [Prov. Eng.]

flabberkin† (flab'ėr-kin), *a.* [Cf. *flabbergast* and *flabby.*] Flabby. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse.

flabbily (flab'i-li), *adv.* In a flabby manner.

flabbiness (flab'i-nes), *n.* The state of being flabby; flaccidity.

flabby (flab'i), *a.* [A colloq. or dial. word of comparatively recent appearance in literature; it may be regarded as a var. of *flappy*, < *flap*, hang loose; cf. E. dial. *flapsy*, flabby. Cf. OD. *flabbe*, a blow in the face, also a contemptuous name for the tongue; Sw. *fläbb*, the hanging under lip of animals, *flabb*, an animal's snout; Dan. *flab*, the chaps (also, as a term of abuse, a malapert); G. (pop.) *flabbe*, the mouth. Cf. also *flabbergast, flabberkin.*] **1.** Without firmness or elasticity; hanging loose by its own weight; lax; flaccid: said chiefly of flesh: as, *flabby* cheeks.

If a man not very fat sits resting his leg carelessly upon a stool, his calf will hang *flabby* like the handkerchief in your pocket. *A. Tucker*, Light of Nature, II. ii. 21.

2. Figuratively, nerveless; languid; feeble; lacking substance or force: as, a *flabby* manner; *flabby* logic or rhetoric.

Our great men are themselves as *flabby* in their principles as those whom you describe as "all the rest."
Spectator, No. 3009, p. 284.

flabelt (flā'bel), *n.* [Also written *flabell*; < OF. *flabelle*, f., also *flabel, flavel*, m., < L. *flabellum*, a fan or fly-flap, dim. of *flabrum*, in L. only in pl. *flabra*, blasts, breezes, winds, ML. a fan, < *flare*, blow, = E. *blow*[1].] A fan. See *flabellum.*

The lungs, which are the *flabel* of the heart, being by nature (in regard of their great use and continual motion) of soft and spongy substance.
T. Venner, Treatise on Tobacco (1660), p. 390.

flabelt, *v. t.* [< OF. *flabeller*, < L. *flabellare*, fan, < *flabellum*, a fan: see *flabel, n.*] To fan. *Davies.*

It is continually *flabelled*, blown upon, and aired by the north winds. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 39.

flabella, *n.* Plural of *flabellum*.

Flabellaria (flab-e-lā′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *flabellum*, a fan: see *flabel*.] A genus of alcyonarians, of the order *Gorgoniaceæ* and family *Gorgoniidæ*, so called from the flabellate expansions formed of a corneous axis enveloped in a calcareous crust; the fan-corals.

flabellarium (flab-e-lā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *flabellaria* (-ạ). [NL., < L. *flabellum*, a fan: see *flabel*, *n.*] One of the whip-like processes of a polyzoan; a vibraculum: distinguished from a beak-like process, or *avicularium* (which see).

flabellate (flā-bel′āt), *a.* [< L. *flabellum*, a fan, + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, flabelliform; fan-shaped—that is, in the form of a broad segment of a circle, and usually also plaited like a fan.—**Flabellate antennæ**, in *entom.*, those antennæ in which the joints are short and furnished on one or both sides with long, slender processes, which, when the antenna is bent back, spread out like a fan; the extreme form of the pectinate or bipectinate types.

flabellately (flā-bel′āt-li), *adv.* In a flabellate manner; with an approach to the form of a fan: as, *flabellately* orbiculate.

S. Somaliensis, . . . stems wiry, . . . short, distant branches copiously *flabellately* compound. *Brit. and For. Jour. Bot.*, 1883, p. 82.

flabellation (flab-e-lā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *flabellation*, < L. *flabellare*, fan: see *flabel*, *v.*] In *surg.*, the act of keeping fractured limbs, as well as the dressings surrounding them, cool by the use of a fan or a device of similar character.

flabelliform (flā-bel′i-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *flabelliforme*, < L. *flabellum*, a fan, + *forma*, shape.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, fan-shaped; flabellate.

Another set of appendages termed "*flabelliform* processes" is added at some little distance from its growing base. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 535.

flabellinerved (flā-bel′i-nėrvd), *a.* [< L. *flabellum*, a fan, + *nervus*, a nerve, + E. *-ed*[2].] In *bot.*, with straight nerves radiating from one point like a fan.

flabellocrinite (flā-be-lok′ri-nīt), *n.* [< *Flabellocrinus* + *-ite*[2].] An encrinite of the genus *Flabellocrinus*.

Flabellocrinus (flā-be-lok′ri-nus), *n.* [NL., < L. *flabellum*, a fan, + Gr. *κρίνον*, a lily.] A genus of flabellate crinoids.

flabellum (flā-bel′um), *n.*; pl. *flabella* (-ạ). [L., a fan: see *flabel*, *n.*] 1. A fan, used in the Greek and Armenian churches to drive away insects

Papal Flabellum.

Liturgical Flabellum.

from the bread and wine during the celebration of the eucharist. Its ordinary use in the Roman Catholic Church ceased as early as the fourteenth century, but survives in the large fans, still known as *flabella*, carried by the attendants of the pope in processions on certain festivals. Also called *flabrum*. 2. In *Crustacea*, same as *epipodite*.—3. [*cap.*] In *Actinozoa*, a genus of aporose madreporarian corals, of the family *Turbinolidæ*.—4. In *ichth.*, specifically, same as *serrula*. *Sagemehl*, 1884.

Flabellum alabastrum, def. 3.

flabile† (flab′il), *a.* [< L. *flabilis*, airy, < *flare* = E. *blow*[1].] Subject to be blown about. *Bailey*.

flabrum (flā′brum), *n.*; pl. *flabra* (-brạ). [ML.] *Eccles.*, same as *flabellum*, 1.

flaccid (flak′sid), *a.* [= Sp. *flacido* = Pg. It. *flaccido*, < L. *flaccidus*, flabby, pendulous, flaccid, < *flaccus*, flabby, pendulous. The resemblance to E. *flack*, *flacky*, *flag*[1], is accidental.] Soft and limber; lax; drooping by its own weight; without firmness or elasticity; flabby: as, *flaccid* flesh.

Yon wild cave, whose jagged brows are fringed
With *flaccid* threads of ivy, in the still
And sultry air depending motionless.
Wordsworth, To Lycoris.

Her bedrenched and *flaccid* garments.
W. Black, In Far Lochaber, iii.

She caressed his hand with those large, soft, *flaccid* fingers from which he shrunk.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xl.

Could you evolve the intensity and intellectual alertness of Maggie Tulliver from her precedent conditions: to wit, a *flaccid* mother, and a father wooden by nature and sodden by misfortune? *S. Lanier*, The English Novel, p. 290.

flaccidezza (It. pron. flä-chi-det′sä), *n.* [It. (= Sp. *flacidez* = Pg. *flaccidez* = OF. *flachesse*), flaccidness, < *flaccido*, flaccid: see *flaccid*.] Same as *flaccidity*, 2.

It seems probable that the parasitic organism which causes that disease [pebrine] is (as is also the distinct parasite causing the disease known as *flaccidezza* in the same animals [silkworms]) one of the Schizomycetes (Bacteria). *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 856.

flaccidity (flak-sid′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *flaccidité*, < L. as if **flaccidita(t-)s*, < *flaccidus*, flaccid: see *flaccid*.] 1. Same as *flaccidness*.

The viscidity of the juices and the *flaccidity* of the fibres would, . . . by proper remedies and a due regimen, be removed. *G. Cheyne*, Health, vii.

2. A disease of silkworms, due to fermentation of the food in the intestinal canal, and caused by one of the bacteria, *Micrococcus Bombycis*. Also called *flachery* or (as French) *flacherie*, or (as Italian) *flaccidezza*.

When the symptoms are observed we may be sure that the worms are attacked by *flaccidity*. *Riley*, Silk-Culture, p. 36.

flaccidly (flak′sid-li), *adv.* In a flaccid manner.

flaccidness (flak′sid-nes), *n.* The state of being flaccid; laxity; limberness; want of firmness or elasticity.

flacherie, flachery (flash′ę-ri), *n.* [< F. *flacherie* (see extract); cf. OF. *flachesse*, flaccidness: see *flaccidezza*.] Same as *flaccidity*, 2.

Consulting the authors who had written upon silkworms, Pasteur could not doubt that he had before his eyes a characteristic specimen of the disease called morts-flats or *flacherie*. *Life of Pasteur*, tr. by Lady Claud Hamilton, p. 152.

flack (flak), *v.* [< ME. *flacken*, flutter, palpitate, = OD. *vlacken*, flicker, flash, sparkle (Kilian), = Icel. *flakka* = Dan. *flakke* = Sw. *flacka*, rove about; cf. Icel. *flaka*, flap, hang loose; Sw. *flaxa*, flutter. Hence the common E. form (with sonant *g* for surd *k*) *flag*[1], q. v., and the freq. *flacker*, q. v.] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To flutter; palpitate.

Her cold brest began to hete,
Her herte also to *flacke* and bete.
Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 315.

2. To hang loosely; flag. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* To beat by flapping. [Prov. Eng.]

flack (flak), *n.* [< *flack*, *v.*] A blow; a stroke. [Prov. Eng.]

flacker (flak′ėr), *v. i.* [< ME. *flakeren*, flutter, waver, = OD. *flakkeren*, flicker, waver, = Dan. *flagre*, flicker, flutter, = OHG. *flogarōn* (once, for **flacarōn*†), MHG. *vlackern*, G. *flackern* = Icel. *flökra* (cf. equiv. *flökta*), flutter; cf. AS. *flacor* (poet.), flying (of arrows). Practically a freq. of *flack*, q. v. Cf. *flicker*[1].] To flutter, as a bird; flicker; quiver. [Prov. Eng.]

And the cherubins *flackered* with their wings.
Ezek. x. 19 (Coverdale's trans.).

flacket[1] (flak′et), *v. i.* [< *flack* + *-et*, here freq. in force, as in *fidget*; cf. *flacker*.] To flap about, as women's skirts; have the skirts flap about. [Prov. Eng.]

flacket[1] (flak′et), *n.* [< *flacket*[1], *v.*] 1†. A loose hanging piece; a flap.

Vpon their heads caps of goldsmiths worke, hauing great *flackets* of haire, hanging out on each side. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 113.

2. A girl whose clothes hang loosely about her. [Prov. Eng.]

flacket[2] (flak′et), *n.* [< ME. *flaket*, *flaget*, a flask, flagon, < OF. *flasquet* (*s* silent), *flaschet*, *flachet*, dim. of *flasque*, *flache*, a flask: see *flask*, *flasket*, and *flagon*.] A bottle; a flask. [Prov. Eng.]

A clerk of the cuntre com toward rome
With two *flaketes* ful of ful fine wynes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1888.

And Isai toke an asse laden with breade, and a *flacket* of wine, and a kydde, and sent them by David his sonne unto Saule. *Breeches Bible*, 1 Sam. xvi. 20.

He tould them ther was not much for them in this ship, only 2. packs of Bastable ruggs, and 2. hoggsheads of meatheglin, drawne out in wooden *flackets*. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 269.

flacky (flak′i), *a.* [< *flack*[1] + *-y*[1]. Cf. *flaggy*[1].] Hanging loosely. [Prov. Eng.]

flacon (F. pron. fla-kôṅ′), *n.* [F., a flagon: see *flagon*.] An old form of bottle having a screw-top, especially a pilgrims' bottle: as, a *flacon* of perfume, or of salts.

Flacourtia (fla-kör′ti-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after Étienne de *Flacourt*, a French traveler (1607–60).] A small genus of thorny shrubs or small trees, of the order *Bixaceæ* (or type of an order *Flacourtiaceæ*), natives of Africa, Asia, and the islands adjacent. The fruit of most of the species is edible. *F. Ramontchi* is the Madagascar plum. *F. sepiaria* is used in India for hedges. Several species are employed medicinally in native practice.

flaff (flaf), *v. i.* [Cf. *flack*, *flacker*, and Sc. *flauchter*, freq. *flaffer*.] To flutter; flap. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Then doubt not you a thousand *flaffing* flags,
Nor horrible cries of hideous heathen hags.
Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith.

An' if the wives an' dirty brats
E'en thigger at your doors an' yetts,
Flaffin' wi' duds. *Burns*, Address of Beelzebub.

flaffer (flaf′ėr), *v. i.* [Freq. of *flaff*.] To flutter. [Prov. Eng.]

flag[1] (flag), *v.*; pret. and pp. *flagged*, ppr. *flagging*. [Not found in ME., being a later form of ME. *flacken*, E. *flack*, hang loose; cf. OD. *flaggheren*, *vlaggheren*, flag, droop: see *flack*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To hang loosely and laxly; droop from weakness or weariness.

And now loud-howling wolves arouse the jades, . . .
Who with their drowsy, slow, and *flagging* wings
Clip dead men's graves, and from their misty jaws
Breathe foul contagious darkness in the air.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

The wounded bird, ere yet she breath'd her last,
With *flagging* wings alighted on the mast.
Pope, Iliad, xxiii.

A ship was lying on the sunny main!
Its sails were *flagging* in the breathless noon.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, iii. 17.

2. To grow languid or less active; move or act more slowly; become feeble; droop; decline; fail: as, the spirits *flag*.

We may break off from the duty whenever we find our attention *flags*, and return to it at a more seasonable opportunity. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. x.

The subscriptions afterwards were more free and generous; but, beginning to *flag*, I saw they would be insufficient without some assistance from the Assembly. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 194.

That *flagging* of the circulation which accompanies the decline of life. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol. (2d ed.), § 100.

3. To grow stale or vapid; lose interest or relish.—4. To become careless or inefficient; slacken; halt.

If she shou'd *flag* in her part, I will not fail to prompt her. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iii. 18.

5. [Cf. *flag*[2].] To flap; wave. [Prov. Eng.]

=Syn. 2. To languish, pine, sink, succumb.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause or suffer to droop. [Rare.]

Nor need they fear the dampness of the sky
Should *flag* their wings and hinder them to fly,
'Twas only water thrown on sails too dry.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 509.

The thousand Loves that arm thy potent Eye
Must drop their Quivers, *flag* their Wings, and die.
Prior, Ode, st. 3.

2. To make feeble; enervate; exhaust. [Rare.]

Nothing so *flags* the spirits . . . as intense studies. *Echard*.

flag[2] (flag), *n.* [Early mod. E. *flagge* (= G. *flagge*), of D. or Scand. origin: OD. *vlagghe*, D. *vlag* = Sw. *flagg* = Dan. *flag*, a flag, orig. of a ship's flag; connected with Sw. dial. *flage*, flutter in the wind, and ult. with E. *flag*[1], *flack*, *flacker*, q. v. Cf. Icel. *flögra* = OHG. *flogarōn*, *flokrōn*, flutter; OHG. *flogezen*, MHG. *vlogzen*, *vlokzen*, flutter, flicker: connected with Icel. *fljūga* (= OHG. *fliogan*, etc.), fly, = E. *fly*[1].] 1. A piece of thin, light fabric, especially bunting, usually rectangular and oblong or square, but sometimes triangular, notched, or otherwise varied in form, ranging from a few inches to several yards in dimensions, used hanging free from a staff to which it is attached or connected by one end, for many purposes, as a signal, symbol, cognizance, or standard, and differing in size, color, and emblematic marking or ornamentation, according to its intended use. The most common employment of flags is as military ensigns, colors, or standards, or emblems of nationality in all its modes of visible manifestation. In the army a flag is a banner by which one regiment is distinguished from another, and is usually called *the colors*. In the navy flags are borne at the masthead not only to designate the nationality of a vessel, but also to indicate the rank of the officer in command, an admiral's presence being denoted by his flag at the main, a vice-admiral carrying his flag at the fore, and

a rear-admiral at the mizzen. In the United States navy admirals' flags are blue, with four, three, or two stars, according to rank. When the President goes afloat, the national flag is displayed in the bow of his barge, or at the main of the man-of-war which receives him. In the British navy the supreme flag is the royal standard, which is to be hoisted only when the sovereign or one of the royal family is on board; the second flag has an anchor on a red ground, and characterizes the lord high admiral or lords commissioners of the admiralty; and the third is the union or national flag, in which the crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick (the patron saints of England, Scotland, and Ireland respectively) are blended. This flag is appropriated to the admiral of the fleet. (See *ensign*, and *union flag*, under *union*.) The flag of the United States has since 1818 consisted of thirteen horizontal stripes (representing the thirteen original States of the Union), seven red and six white, placed alternately, with a blue union having displayed on it one white five-pointed star for each State in the Union. The Confederate flag had a similar union, but bore three bars, two red and one white, instead of the thirteen stripes. Flags are also used afloat and ashore for signaling. Flags are often raised on public buildings to show that they are open for business, or (as on the Capitol at Washington) that a legislative body is there in session. So, formerly, play-houses exhibited flags on their roofs when there were performances at them. When the players were out of employment, they were said to be *flag-fallen* (which see).

'Twas a shame, no less
Than 'twas his loss, to course your flying *flags*,
And leave his navy gazing. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 11.

The hair about the hat is as good as a *flag* upon the pole at a common play-house to waft company.
Middleton, Mad World.

Flags, flutter out upon turrets and towers!
Tennyson, Welcome to Alexandra.

2†. The wing or pinion of a bird. [Poetical.]

Like as the haggard, cloister'd in her mew,
To scour her downy robes and to renew
Her broken *flags*, . . .
Jets oft from perch to perch.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 1.

3. In a glass-furnace having a grate-room in each end, a part of the bed intervening between the two grate-rooms and serving as a partition between them.—**4.** In *ornith.*, the tuft of long feathers on the leg of falcons and most other hawks; the lengthened feathers on the crus or tibia. *Coues.*—**5.** In *sporting*, the tail of a deer or of a setter dog.

The setter's *flag* should have a gentle sweep.
Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 101.

Quarters slightly sloping, and *flag* set on rather low, but straight, fine in bone, and beautifully carried.
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 417.

6. In *music*. See *pennant* and *hook*.—**Black flag**, a flag either of plain black or bearing some device associated with pirates and piracy, also with warfare when no quarter is to be given: a phrase used loosely to denote such warfare, or the intention, or avowed intention, of resorting to it.—**Black Flags.** See *black*.—**Bloody flag.** See *red flag*, below.—**Boat flag**, in *whaling*, a waif.—**Flag of distress**, any flag displayed as a signal of distress. When so used it is generally displayed upside down (called *union down*), or is hoisted only half-way to its usual place (called *half-mast*).—**Flag of protection.** See *yellow flag* and *white flag*.—**Flag of truce**, a white flag displayed as an invitation to the enemy to confer, or one carried by an officer sent to communicate with the enemy. During an engagement the bearer may be refused admittance into the lines, or he may be held. A flag of truce is regarded as especially sacred in character and significance, and any abuse of its privileges, as for the purpose of surreptitiously procuring military information, is condemned as an offense of peculiar heinousness. In naval engagements a flag of truce is met at a suitable distance by a boat from the senior officer's ship, in charge of a commissioned officer, and having a white flag plainly displayed from the time of leaving until her return.—**Garrison flag**, a large flag furnished to the principal military posts in the United States, to be displayed on occasions of national importance.—**Knight of the square flag.** See *banneret*[2].—**Red flag.** (*a*) A flag of a red color with or without devices, associated with blood or danger: (1) The Roman signal for battle; hence, *to hang out the red* or *bloody flag* is often used, especially by earlier writers, to signify a challenge to battle.

When you are hearing a matter between party and party, if you chance to be pinched with the colic, you . . . set up the *bloody flag* against all patience. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1.

Stand for your own; unwind your *bloody flag*.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2.

(2) The recognized standard or symbol of an extreme revolutionary party, or of those who seek social as well as political revolution or anarchy: as, the *red flag* of the Commune. (3) A signal displayed by boats carrying powder, and by ships of war when they are shipping or discharging powder. (4) A danger-signal in target-practice and on railways: used on the latter to bring trains to a stand.

At every one of them [the stations] on the route a man popped out . . . and waved a *red flag*, and appeared as though he would like to have us stop. But we were an express train. *T. B. Aldrich*, Bad Boy, p. 31.

(*b*) A piece of red flannel used as a lure for fish. (*c*) The bloody spout of a dying whale.—**To dip the flag**, to lower the flag and then hoist it again, as a token of respect or courtesy.—**To heave a flag aboard** (*naut.*), to hang it out. [Archaic or obsolete.]—**To hoist a flag at half-mast**, to raise a flag half-way up to its usual place as a token or signal of mourning.—**To strike** or **lower the flag**, to pull down the flag in token of surrender.—**White flag**, a flag of pure white material, with or without a device, used to denote a peaceable disposition or intention, to secure from molestation in time of war.

By the semblance
Of their *white flags* display'd, they bring us peace.
Shak., Pericles, I. 4.

Yellow flag, a flag of a yellow color used as a sanitary signal. It is displayed on a vessel to show that contagious or infectious disease exists on board, or that the ship or boat has been placed in quarantine; over the house, ship, or boat which serves as the residence of a quarantine officer; and in time of war to indicate hospitals or other houses containing the sick or wounded, that the enemy may refrain from firing on them. In this case it is called the *flag of protection*.

flag[2] (flag), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *flagged*, ppr. *flagging*. [< *flag*[2], *n.*] **1.** To place a flag over or on: as, to *flag* a house.

At thy firmest age
Thou hadst within thy bole solid contents
That might have ribb'd the sides and plank'd the deck
Of some *flagg'd* admiral [ship]. *Cowper*, Yardley Oak.

I was directed by him to vaccinate, *flag* premises where the disease existed, and to send those afflicted with the disease to the hospital. *Sanitarian*, XIV. 319.

2. To signal or warn by the use of a flag: as, to *flag* a train or a steamboat.—**3.** To decoy, as game, by waving some object like a flag to excite attention or curiosity.

One method of hunting them [antelopes] is to take advantage of it [their curiosity], and *flag* them up to the hunters by waving a red handkerchief, or some other object, to and fro in the air.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 194.

flag[3] (flag), *n.* [Early mod. E. *flagge*; < ME. **flagge*, *flegge* = Dan. *fleg*, flag; prob. ult. the same as *flag*[2], as that which flutters in the wind: see *flag*[2], *n.*] One of various endogenous plants with sword-shaped leaves, mostly growing in moist places; particularly, the common species of *Iris*, as the yellow flag or water-flag of England (*I. Pseudacorus*), the white flag (*I. Germanica*), and blue flags of the United States, as *I. versicolor* and *I. prismatica*. The cat-tail-flag is *Typha latifolia* and other species; the corn-flag of Europe, *Gladiolus segetum*, etc.; the sweet-flag, *Acorus Calamus*. The cattail-flag is used by coopers to tighten the seams of fish-barrels. The term *flag* is also applied to the broad-leafed fixed seaweeds.

At the west end there groweth the greatest store of *flagges*, in a marish soile, . . . that ever I saw in my life.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 142.

My spaniel, prettiest of his race, . . .
Now wanton'd lost in *flags* and reeds.
Cowper, Dog and Water-Lily.

There, with its waving blade of green,
The sea-*flag* streams through the silent water.
J. G. Percival, The Coral Grove.

flag[3] (flag), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *flagged*, ppr. *flagging*. [< *flag*[3], *n.*] To tighten the seams of (a barrel) by means of flags. See *flag*[3], *n. Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 259.

flag[4] (flag), *n.* [< ME. *flagge*, turf, sod, < Icel. *flag*, the spot where a piece of turf has been cut out, *flaga*, a flag or slab of stone, lit. a 'flake' (cf. *flagna*, flake off, as skin or slough, *flakna*, flake off, split): see *flake*[1], *flaw*[1], *flay*[1], *floe*.] **1.** A piece of turf; a sod. [Prov. Eng.]

Turfe of *flagge*, sward of the erthe, cespes, terricidium.
Prompt. Parv., p. 506.

The dibbler, who walks backwards, and turning the dibbles partly round, . . . makes two holes on each *flag*, at the distance of three inches the length way of the *flag*.
A. Hunter, Georgical Essays, II. 355.

2. A flat stone used for paving.—**3.** A flake of snow. [Prov. Eng.]—**4.** A tuft of coarse grass. [Prov. Eng.]—**Caithness flags**, series of dark, bituminous, durable, slightly micaceous and calcareous flaggy beds of the lower Old Red system of Scotland. They abound in fossil fishes and remains of land-plants, and are much used for flagging. The name is derived from Caithness in Scotland, where this form is well exemplified.

flag[4] (flag), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *flagged*, ppr. *flagging*. [< *flag*[4], *n.*] To lay or pave with flags or flat stones.

The sides and floore were all *flagged* with excellent marble. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 25.

flag[5] (flag), *n.* [Perhaps a particular use of *flag*[2].] A groat; fourpence. [Thieves' cant.]

The orator pulled out a tremendous black doll, bought for a *flag* (fourpence) of a retired rag-merchant, and dressed up in Oriental style.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor.

flag-bearer (flag'bâr''ėr), *n.* One who bears a flag. The word does not, like the terms *standard-bearer*, *pennon-bearer*, *gonfalonier*, *ensign*, *cornet*, and the like, convey the idea of military rank or of permanent office or appointment.

flag-captain (flag'kap''tān), *n. Naut.*, the chief of an admiral's staff; the commanding officer of a flag-ship: same as *fleet captain* (which see, under *captain*).

flagella, *n.* Plural of *flagellum*.

flagellant (flaj'e-lant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *flagellant* = Sp. *flagelante* = Pg. It. *flagellante*, < L. *flagellan(t-)s*, ppr. of *flagellare*, whip, scourge: see *flagellate*[1].] **I.** *a.* Given to flagellation, or the use of the rod; flagellating.

We find far more of hope and promise in the broad free sketches of the *flagellant* head master of Eton and the bibulous Bishop of Bath and Wells.
A. C. Swinburne, Shakespeare, p. 27.

II. *n.* One who whips or scourges himself for religious discipline; specifically, in *hist.*, one of a body of religious persons who believed they could thus appease the divine wrath against their sins and the sins of the age. An association of flagellants founded in Italy about 1260 spread throughout Europe, its members marching in processions, publicly scourging their own bare bodies till the blood ran. Having by these practices given rise to great disorders, they were suppressed; but the same scenes were repeated on a larger scale in 1348 and several subsequent years, in consequence of the desolating plague called the "black death." These flagellants claimed for their scourgings the virtue of all the sacraments, and promulgated other heresies. There have been also fraternities of flagellants authorized by the Roman Catholic Church. Some flagellants have held doctrines opposed to the Roman Catholic Church, and approximating those of Protestantism.

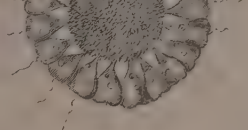
When, from the corruptness of its ministry, religion has lost its influence, as it did just before the *Flagellants* appeared, the State has been endangered.
H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 86.

flagellar (flā-jel'ăr), *a.* [< *flagellum* + *-ar*.] In *entom.*, pertaining to the flagellum of an antenna: as, *flagellar* joints.

Flagellaria (flaj-e-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *flagellum*, a whip, scourge, + *-aria*.] A genus of endogenous plants, typical of the order *Flagellarieæ*. They are herbaceous climbers, with long, narrow leaves terminated by tendrils, panicles of persistent-colored flowers, and one-seeded, drupe-like fruit. There are only two species, of India and Australia respectively, of which *F. Indica* is widely spread through the tropics of the old world.

Flagellarieæ (flaj''e-lā-ri'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Flagellaria* + *-eæ*.] An order of endogenous plants, intermediate between the *Liliaceæ* and the *Juncaceæ*, found in the tropical regions of the old world. It includes 3 genera and 6 or 7 species. See *Flagellaria*.

Flagellata (flaj-e-lā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *flagellatus*: see *flagellate*[1], *a.*] A primary group of *Infusoria*, as distinguished from the *Tentaculifera*, or *Acinetæ*, and from the *Ciliata*. They are minute organisms of monadiform structure and character, provided not with cilia proper or with tentacles, but with a long whip-like flagellum, or with two or more flagella, which may be situated together at one end of the body, or be widely separated. There are generally an



A Colony of *Cercomonas termo*, a typical flagellate infusorian, magnified 300 times.

endoplast and a contractile vacuole, but no permanent oral aperture, though there is an oral region of the body constituting the food-vacuole, by which food enters along with a globule of water. The flagella are locomotory organs. The cell of which a flagellate infusorian mainly consists differs much in form in the different genera, being sometimes prolonged around the base of the flagellum like a collar, and the whole animal may have a calycine investment. The flagella of the same animal may differ much, one being stout and only occasionally moved, the other forming a delicate cilium in constant vibration. The *Flagellata* multiply by various methods of fission and sporulation, and also by conjugation. Also called *Mastigophora*.—**Flagellata discostomata.** Same as *Choanoflagellata*.—**Flagellata eustomata**, an order of animalcules possessing one or more flagelliform appendages, but no locomotive organs in the form of cilia, a distinct oral aperture or cytostome invariably developed, multiplying by longitudinal or transverse fission, or by the subdivision of a whole or part of the body-substance into sporular elements.—**Flagellata pantostomata**, an order of animalcules simply flagelliferous, having in their characteristic adult state no supplementary lobate or ray-like pseudopodic appendages, oral or ingestive area entirely undefined, food-substances being incepted indifferently at all points of the periphery.

flagellate[1] (flaj'e-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *flagellated*, ppr. *flagellating*. [< L. *flagellatus*, pp. of *flagellare* (> It. *flagellare* = Pg. Pr. *flagellar* = F. *flageller*), whip, scourge, lash, < *flagellum*, a whip, scourge (whence E. *flail*, q. v.), dim. of *flagrum*, a whip, scourge; perhaps akin to E. *blow*[3].] To whip; scourge.

flagellate[1], **flagellated** (flaj'e-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* [< NL. *flagellatus*, furnished with a flagellum, < L. *flagellum*, a whip: see *flagellum*, and cf. *flagellate*[1], *v.*] **1.** In *biol.*, furnished with flagella, or slender whip-like processes; flagelliferous: as, a *flagellate* infusorian (in this use technically opposed to *ciliate*).

Just as do the *flagellated* zoöspores of Protophytes.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 393.

A large series of more complex forms of *flagellate* Infusoria has been recently brought to our knowledge.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 424.

2. Like a whip-lash; flagelliform: as, a *flagellate* process.—**3.** In *bot.*, producing filiform runners or runner-like branches.—**Flagellate cell.** See *cell.*—**Flagellated chambers.** Same as *ciliated chambers* (which see, under *ciliate*).

flagellate[2]†, *n.* An obsolete perversion of *flageolet*.

flagellation (flaj-e-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. *flagellation* = Sp. *flagelacion* = Pg. *flagellação* = It. *flagellazione*, < L. *flagellatio(n-)*, < *flagellare*, whip: see *flagellate*[1], *v.*] A whipping or flogging; the discipline of the scourge.

This labour past, by Bridewell all descend
(As morning prayer and *flagellation* end).
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 270.

History makes us acquainted with many curious instances in the heathen world where the images of the Deities worshipped have been very roughly treated, and even suffered public *flagellation*, for not having averted the calamities which had been deprecated.
T. Cogan, On the Passions, I. i. § 3.

flagellator (flaj'e-lā-tor), *n.* [= F. *flagellateur* = Pg. *flagellador* = It. *flagellatore*, < ML. *flagellator*, one who whips, one of the flagellants, < L. *flagellare*, whip: see *flagellate*[1], *v.*] One who whips or scourges.

flagellet†, *n.* [ME., < L. *flagellum*, a whip: see *flail*, *flagellate*[1], *v.*] A whip; a scourge.

Thu must of rihte yeve him is penaunce
With this *flagelle* of equite and resoun.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 146.

flagellet†, *v. t.* [< OF. *flageller*, < L. *flagellare*, whip: see *flagellate*[1], *v.*] To whip; scourge; lash. *Richardson.*

Hys legates are so furious and ragynge mad that a man would thinke, as they steppe forewardes, that Sathan wer sent from the face of God to *flagelle* the church.
Bp. Bale, English Votaries, ii.

flagelliferous (flaj-e-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *flagellum*, a whip, + *ferre*, = E. *bear*[1], + *-ous*.] Provided with flagella; flagellate.

flagelliform (flā-jel'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *flagellum*, a whip, + *forma*, shape.] **1.** Long, thin, and flexible, like the lash of a whip.

These appear to be pear-shaped sacs, . . . each having a *flagelliform* cilium in its interior.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 449.

2. In *bot.*, runner-like.

flagellula (flā-jel'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *flagellulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *flagellum*, a whip: see *flagellum*.] A flagellate spore; a spore or sporule with a flagelliform appendage, as a zoöspore, swarm-spore, or the monadiform young of many protozoans.

The resemblance of these monadiform young (best called *flagellulæ*) to the adult forms known as Flagellata.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 837.

flagellum (flā-jel'um), *n.*; pl. *flagella* (-ä). [L., a whip: see *flagelle*, *n.*, *flail*, and *flagellate*[1], *v.*] **1.** In *Rom. archæol.*, a scourge. The Roman scourges were made of leather thongs, several being attached to one handle, and sometimes of cord, to which metal rings were attached, or of wire twisted and eyed so as to form links, the instrument then consisting of many such links in strands of chain.

2. [NL.] In *bot.*: (*a*) A runner; a weak, creeping shoot sent out from the bottom of the stem,

Flagellum of Strawberry.

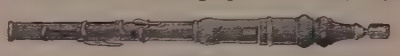
and rooting and forming new plants at the nodes, as in the strawberry. (*b*†) A twig or young shoot. (*c*) In certain *Hepaticæ*, a lash-like branch formed on the ventral surface of the stem, and bearing rudimentary leaves.—**3.** [NL.] In *biol.*, a long lash-like appendage to certain infusorians, bacteria, and protoplasmic reproductive bodies in cryptogams; a large cilium. By means of rapid vibration it serves as an organ of locomotion.

The *flagella* . . . become visible in the hanging-drop at one or both extremities of the bacteria by forming an eddy.
Hueppe, Bacteriological Investigations (trans.), p. 73.

Flagella can be characterized [in *Infusoria*] as isolated and more or less elongate cilia. *S. Kent*, Infusoria, p. 44.

4. In *entom.*, the outer portion of a geniculate antenna, or of any antenna which has a long basal joint with shorter and regular joints beyond it. The basal joint is then called the scape, and the remainder of the organ is the flagellum. In *Diptera* and *Nemocera* it includes the whole antenna, exclusive of the two basal joints or scapes.

flageolet (flaj'ō-let), *n.* [Also written *flagelet*, and formerly *flagellate* (simulating *flagellate*[1]); < OF. (and F.) *flageolet*, a pipe, whistle, flute, dim. of OF. *flageol*, *flagiel*, *flajeol*, *flagel*, *flageau*, etc., = Pr. *flaujol*, *flaubol*, a flageolet, flute, < ML. as if **flautiolus*, dim. of *flauta*, a flute: see *flute*[1], *n.*] A musical instrument of the flute or whistle class, in which the tone is produced by a stream of air striking against a sharp edge.



Flageolet.

It consists of a mouthpiece, usually a bulb in which the tone is produced, and a tube with six finger-holes. Its compass is a little more than two octaves upward from the G next above middle C. It is not now used in the orchestra. It is the representative of the ancient and medieval flute, its immediate precursor being the recorder. It is often called a *flûte-à-bec*, in distinction from the modern German or transverse flute. The penny whistle is a cheap form of it.

First, he that led the cavalcate
Wore a sow-gelder's *flagellate*,
On which he blew as strong a levet
As well-fee'd lawyer on his brevate.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. ii. 610.

Well-taught he all the sounds express'd
Of *flageolet* or flute.
Cowper, Death of Mrs. Throckmorton's Bulfinch.

Double flageolet, a flageolet having two tubes and one mouthpiece, on which simple two-part music may be played. It was invented about 1800.

flageolet-tones (flaj'ō-let-tōnz), *n. pl.* In instruments of the viol class, harmonics—that is, tones made by lightly stopping a string at one of its aliquot divisions: so called because of their flute-like quality.

flag-fallent, *a.* Out of employment, as a player. See *flag*[2], *n.*

Four or five *flag-falne* plaiers, poore harmlesse knaves, that were neither lords nor ladies, but honestly wore there owne clothes. *Mouxley*, Search for Money (1609).

flag-feather (flag'feтн'ėr), *n.* A feather of a bird's wing next to the body.

flagginess (flag'i-nes), *n.* The quality of being flaggy; laxness; limpness.

flagging[1] (flag'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *flag*[1], *v.*] Limp; drooping; languid; failing.

He is the *flagging'st* bulrush that ere droopt
With each slight mist of raine.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., ii. 1.

Dull, *flagging* notes that with each other jar.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, i. 10.

The sole means she found of reviving the *flagging* discourse was by asking them if they would all stay to tea.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, vii.

flagging[2] (flag'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *flag*[4], *v.*] **1.** The act of laying with flagstones, as a sidewalk.—**2.** Flagstones collectively; a pavement or sidewalk of flagstones.

And in the heavenly city heard angelic feet
Fall on the golden *flagging* of the street.
Longfellow, Golden Legend, ii.

flaggingly (flag'ing-li), *adv.* In a flagging manner; limply; languidly; wearily. *Imp. Dict.*

flaggy[1]† (flag'i), *a.* [< *flag*[1] + *-y*[1]. Cf. *flacky*.] **1.** Flagging; languid; limp.

That basking in the sun thy bees may lie,
And resting there, their *flaggy* pinions dry.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

2. Without flavor; insipid: as, "a great *flaggy* apple," *Bacon.*

flaggy[2] (flag'i), *a.* [< *flag*[2] + *-y*[1].] Like a flag; broad; spreading.

His *flaggy* winges, when forth he did display,
Were like two sayles. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. xi. 10.

Plantaines that haue a broad *flaggie* leafe growing in clusters and shaped like cucumbers. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage.

flaggy[3] (flag'i), *a.* [< ME. *flaggi*; < *flag*[3] + *-y*[1].] Abounding in or resembling the plants called flags.

He set out hym in the *flaggi* place of the brinke of the flode. *Wyclif*, Ex. ii. 3 (Oxf.).

flaggy[4] (flag'i), *a.* [< *flag*[4] + *-y*[1].] Suitable for or resembling flagstones in structure; fissile.

They are now fine *flaggy* micaceous gneisses and mica-schists, which certainly could not have been developed out of any such Archæan gneiss as is now visible to the west. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXIX. 13.

flagitate (flaj'i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *flagitated*, ppr. *flagitating*. [< L. *flagitatus*, pp. of *flagitare*, demand, demand fiercely, urge with violence or importunity; akin to *flagrare*, burn: see *flagrant*.] To demand fiercely or imperiously. *Carlyle.* [Rare.]

flagitation (flaj-i-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *flagitatio(n-)*, an earnest request or demand, importunity, < *flagitare*, pp. *flagitatus*, demand: see *flagitate*.] The act of flagitating or demanding with fierceness or passion; extreme importunity. *Carlyle.* [Rare.]

flagitious (flā-jish'us), *a.* [= OF. *flagicieus* = Sp. Pg. *flagicioso* = It. *flagizioso*, < L. *flagitiosus*, disgraceful, shameful, infamous, < *flagitium*, an eager or furious demand, a disgraceful act (> It. *flagizio* = Sp. Pg. *flagicio*, disgraceful conduct), < *flagitare*, demand, demand fiercely: see *flagitate*.] **1.** Shamefully wicked; atrocious; scandalous; flagrant; grossly criminal: as, a *flagitious* action or crime.

He beynge blynded with the ambicious desyre of rule before this, in obteyning the kyngdome, had perpetrate and done many *flagicious* actes and detestable tyrannies.
Hall, Rich. III., an. 3.

The account of what befel the Jews upon their crucifying the Lord of life, and fastening the guilt of that *flagitious* act upon themselves and their posterity.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. v.

That gallant cavalier [Colonel Turner] was hanged, after the restoration, for a *flagitious* burglary.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

2. Guilty of scandalous crimes; profligate; corrupt; abandoned.

These were artifices which wicked men make use of to deter the best of men from punishing tyrants and *flagitious* persons. *Milton*, Defence of People of England.

He dies, sad outcast of each church and state,
And, harder still! *flagitious*, yet not great.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 205.

3. Marked or characterized by scandalous crimes or vices: as, a *flagitious* record.

Discharge that rage on more provoking crimes,
Nor fear a dearth in these *flagitious* times.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 529.

= **Syn.** *Execrable*, *Villainous*, etc. (see *nefarious*); heinous, shameful, infamous, shocking, vile.

flagitiously (flā-jish'us-li), *adv.* In a flagitious manner; with extreme wickedness; atrociously; scandalously.

If Amasa were now, in the act of loyalty, justly (on God's part) payd for the arerages of his late rebellion, yet that it should be done by thy hand, then and thus, it was *flagitiously* cruel. *Bp. Hall*, Sheba's Rebellion.

A sentence so *flagitiously* unjust. *Macaulay.*

flagitiousness (flā-jish'us-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being flagitious; shameful wickedness; atrocity.

It exhibits to him a life thrown away on vanities and follies, or consumed in *flagitiousness* and sin: no station properly supported; no material duties fulfilled.
Blair, Works, I. ii.

That *flagitiousness* of the governing agencies themselves, which was shown by the venality of ministers and members of Parliament, and by the corrupt administration of justice, has disappeared. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 574.

flag-lieutenant (flag'lū-ten'ant), *n.* In the navy, an officer on an admiral's staff who performs such duties for him as an aide-de-camp performs for a general in the army, communicating his orders to the ships under his command either in person or by signal.

flagman (flag'man), *n.*; pl. *flagmen* (-men). **1.** A signal-man on a railway, who makes signals by means of flags.—**2**†. A flag-officer; an admiral.

To Mr. Lilly's the painter's, and there saw the heads . . . of the *flagmen* in the late great fight with the Duke of York against the Dutch. *Pepys*, Diary, April 18, 1666.

He was a kind of *Flagman*, a Vice-Admiral, in all those expeditions of good-fellowship.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 535.

flag-officer (flag'of'i-sėr), *n.* A naval officer privileged to display a flag denoting his rank; an admiral, vice-admiral, rear-admiral, or commodore. In the United States navy, from 1857 to 1862, it was the official title of a captain while in actual command of a squadron; but it was superseded in the latter year on the creation of the permanent grades of commodore and rear-admiral.

He told me that our very commanders, nay, our very *flag-officers*, do stand in need of exercising among themselves, and discoursing the business of commanding a fleete.
Pepys, Diary, July 4, 1666.

flagon (flag'on), *n.* [< OF. *flagon*, *flacon*, older *flascon*, < ML. *flasco(n-)*, aug. of *flascus*, *flasca*, a flask: see *flask* and *flacket*[2]. For the form *flagon* (for **flacon*), cf. ME. *flaget* = *flaket*, flacket; and *dragon*, < OF. *dragon*, < L. *draco(n-)*.] A vessel for holding liquids, especially for table use. It has a spout, a handle, and usually a cover.

All vessels of small quantity, from the vessels of cups, even to all the vessels of *flagons*. Isa. xxii. 24.

A pestilence on him for a mad rogue! a poured a *flagon* of Rhenish on my head once. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

When in the harvest heat she bore to the reapers at noontide
Flagons of home-brewed ale, ah, fair in sooth was the maiden. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, i. 1.

flagonet (flag′on-et), *n.* [< *flagon* + *-et*.] A little flagon. [Rare.]

And in a burnisht *flagonet* stood by
Beere small as comfort, dead as charity.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 281.

flagpole (flag′pōl), *n.* Same as *flagstaff*.

"There were four one-story wooden barracks once," said Rod; "whitewashed; *flag-pole* in the centre. There's nothing now but a chimney."
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 847.

flagra, *n.* Plural of *flagrum*.

flagrance† (flā′grans), *n.* [< OF. *flagrance*, F. *flagrance* = Sp. *flagrancia*, < L. *flagrantia*, a burning, vehement desire, < *flagran(t-)s*, burning: see *flagrant*.] An obsolete form of *flagrancy*.

They bring to him a woman taken in the *flagrance* of her adultery. *Bp. Hall*, The Woman Taken in Adultery.

flagrancy (flā′gran-si), *n.* [As *flagrance*: see *-ancy*.] 1†. Burning; inflammation; heat.

Lust causeth a *flagrancy* in the eyes.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 722.

2. The quality of being flagrant; heinousness; atrocity.

flagrant (flā′grant), *a.* [< OF. *flagrant*, F. *flagrant* = Sp. *flagrante* = Pg. *flagrante*, *fragante* = It. *flagrante*, < L. *flagran(t-)s*, burning, ppr. of *flagrare*, burn, √ **flag* = Gr. φλέγειν, burn, = Skt. √ *bhrāj*, shine brightly, prob. akin to AS. *beorht*, E. *bright*, etc.: see *bright*1, and cf. *flame*, *phlegm*, *phlox*, *fulgent*, etc., from the same ult. root. Cf. *conflagrant*, etc.] 1. Burning; blazing; hence, shining; glorious.

Hayle, fulgent Phebus and fader eternall! . . .
O *flagraunt* fader! graunte yt myght so be!
York Plays, p. 515.

See Sappho, at her toilet's greasy task,
Then issuing *flagrant* to an evening mask.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 26 (early ed.).

Hence—2. Ardent; eager.

A thing which filleth the mind with comfort and heavenly delight, stirreth up *flagrant* desires and affections, correspondent unto that which the words contain.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

Cæsar's was not a smothered, but a *flagrant*, ambition, kindling first by nature, and blown by necessity.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 242.

He burns with most intense and *flagrant* zeal
To serve his country. *Cowper*, Task, iii. 794.

3. Raging; in action; actually in progress.

A war with the most powerful of the native tribes was *flagrant*. *Palfrey*.

4. Glaring; notorious; scandalous: as, a *flagrant* crime: rarely used of persons.

This was undoubtedly an instance of the most *flagrant* licentiousness. *Goldsmith*, Origin of Poetry.

A score
Of *flagrant* felons, with his floggings sore.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 106.

Has he no reproof, no word of censure, for such a *flagrant* violation of the law?
D. Webster, Speech, Senate, June 27, 1834.

[Now obsolete or rare in all senses but the last.]

=Syn. 4. *Wicked*, *Heinous*, etc. See *atrocious*.

flagrante bello (flā-gran′tē bel′ō). [L., lit. the war being flagrant, that is, raging: *flagrante*, abl. (agreeing with the noun) of *flagran(t-)s*, flagrant (see *flagrant*, 3); *bello*, abl. abs. of *bellum*, war: see *bellicose*.] While the war is (or was) raging; during hostilities.

flagrante delicto (flā-gran′tē dē-lik′tō). [L., lit. the crime being flagrant, that is, actually in performance: *flagrante*, abl. (agreeing with the noun) of *flagran(t-)s*, flagrant (see *flagrant*, 3); *delicto*, abl. abs. of *delictum*, crime: see *delict*.] While the crime is (or was) being committed; while the crime is (or was) in the very performance: as, he was apprehended *flagrante delicto*.

flagrantly (flā′grant-li), *adv.* In a flagrant manner; glaringly; notoriously.

The mysteries of Bacchus were well chosen for an example of corrupted rites, and of the mischiefs they produced; for they were early and *flagrantly* corrupted.
Warburton, Divine Legation, ii. 4.

flagrantness (flā′grant-nes), *n.* Flagrancy.
Bailey, 1727.

flagrate† (flā′grāt), *v. t.* [< L. *flagratus*, pp. of *flagrare* (> It. *flagrare* = Sp. *flagrar*), burn: see *flagrant*.] To burn.

To represent how Typhon's destructive and *flagrating* power, lying hid in the sun, was made more temperate.
Greenhill, Art of Embalming, p. 336.

flagration† (flā-grā′shon), *n.* [< L. as if **flagratio(n-)*, < *flagrare*, pp. *flagratus*, burn: see *flagrant*. Cf. *conflagration*.] A conflagration.

We—numbed—feared no *flagration*.
Lovelace, Fletcher's Wildgoose Chase.

flag-root (flag′röt), *n.* The root of the sweet-flag. See *flag*3.

flagrum (flā′grum), *n.*; pl. *flagra* (-grä). [L., a scourge: see *flagellum*, *flail*.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a scourge. See *flagellum*.—2. In *zoöl.*, a part of the jaw-feet of some crustaceans.

They have neither *flagrum* nor palp.
Eng. Cyc., Nat. Hist. (1855), III. 86.

flag-share (flag′shār), *n.* The share of the commander-in-chief in all captures made by vessels within the limits of his command.

flag-ship (flag′ship), *n.* The ship which bears the flag-officer of a squadron or fleet, and on which his flag is displayed.

flag-side (flag′sīd), *n.* That side of a split haddock which is free from bone. [Scotch.]

flagstaff (flag′staf), *n.* A pole or staff on which a flag is displayed.

flag-station (flag′stā″shon), *n.* A railroad-station where trains stop only when a signal is displayed. [U. S.]

flagstone (flag′stōn), *n.* 1. A grit or sandstone naturally separating in layers of suitable thickness for flagging; any rock which splits or is capable of being readily split into tabular plates or flags. Usually the layers are parallel to the bedding or stratification of the rock; but there are cases in which the lamination of the material available for flagging is the result of cleavage or jointing.

Flag-stone will not split, as slate does, being found formed into flags, or thin plates, which are no other than so many strata. *Woodward*, Fossils.

2. A flat stone used in paving.

flagworm (flag′wėrm), *n.* A worm or grub found among flags and sedge.

He will in the three hot months bite at a *flagworm*, or a green gentle. *I. Walton*.

flaid (flād). Same as *flayed*, past participle of *flay*2. [Prov. Eng.]

flaik (flāk), *n.* See *flake*2.

flail (flāl), *n.* [< ME. *flaile*, *flayle*, *fleyl*, *flegl*, a flail (in part, as in the form *flael*, from the OF. *flael;* in part, as the guttural in the earliest form shows, of AS. origin), < AS. **flegel* (not recorded) = MD. *vleghel*, D. *vlegel* = LG. *fleger* = OHG. *flegil*, MHG. *vlegel*, G. *flegel* = OF. *flael*, *flaiel*, F. *fléau* = Pr. *flagel*, *flachel* = Sp. *flagelo* = Pg. It. *flagello*, a flail, < L. *flagellum*, a whip, scourge, LL. a flail: see *flagellum*, *flagellate*1.] 1. An instrument for threshing or beating grain from the ear, consisting of the hand-staff, which is held in the hand, the swingle or swiple, which strikes the grain, and the middle band, which connects the hand-staff and swingle, and may be a thong of leather or a rope of hemp or straw.

Our soldiers' [weapons]—like the night-owl's lazy flight,
Or like a lazy thresher with a *flail*—
Fell gently down, as if they struck their friends.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

In one night, ere glimpse of morn,
His shadowy *flail* hath thresh'd the corn
That ten day-labourers could not end.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 108.

2. *Milit.*, a similar implement used as a weapon of war in the middle ages. In this weapon the swingle or swiple was sometimes a ball set with long spikes, and sometimes a pear-shaped or still more elongated body spiked in like manner (in these forms called *morning-star*: see cut under *morning-star*); the middle band was a chain; and the hand-staff was of metal in the smaller single-handed flails, or of wood with long tangs and ferrules of metal in the larger forms.

A fauchon of stele went he unto take,
Well grounde or whet, but tendre was it noght;
After *flaelles* thre of yre toke for hys sake.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2999.

flail (flāl), *v. t.* [< ME. *flaylen* (cf. OF. *flaieler*, *flaeler*, later *flageller*, < L. *flagellare*, whip, scourge: see *flagelle*, *flagellate*1, *v.*); from the noun.] 1†. To whip; scourge.

They him nayled and yl *flayled*,
Alas, that innocent!
Songs and Carols (ed. Wright), p. 72.

2. To strike with or as if with a flail; thresh.

And in an od corner for Mars they be sternfulye *flayling* Hudge spoaks and chariots. *Stanihurst*, Conceites, p. 138.

It is nothing to get wet; but the misery of these individual pricks of cold all over my body at the same instant of time made me *flail* the water with my paddle like a madman. *R. L. Stevenson*, Inland Voyage, p. 186.

flail-stone (flāl′stōn), *n.* A stone implement found among paleolithic remains, thought to be the swingle or striking part of the military flail. See *war-flail* and *morning-star*.

flaily†, *a.* [< *flail* + *-y*1.] Like a flail.

At once all furrows plow, the strugling streams
O're all the maine gape wide, boile foamie streams,
With *flaily*-oares and slicing foredecks fierce,
Which through the bustling billows proudly pierce.
Vicars, tr. of Virgil (1632).

flain†. An obsolete past participle of *flay*1. *Chaucer*.

flair1†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *flare*.

flair2 (flār), *n.* [ME. *flayre*, odor, < OF. *flair*, odor, F. *flair*, scent (in hunting), = Cat. *flaira*, f., = Pg. *cheiro*, m., odor, < OF. *flairer*, emit an odor, F. *flairer*, tr., scent, smell, *fleurer*, intr., smell (in form confused with *fleur*, a flower), = Pr. *flairar* = Cat. *flairar* = Pg. *cheirar*, < L. *fragrare*, intr., emit an odor, whence E. *fragrant*, q. v.] 1†. Odor; smell.

Alle swete savours, that men may fele,
Of alkyn thing that here savours wele,
War noght bot as stynk in regard of that *flayre*
That es in the cete [city] of heven so fayre.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 9017.

2. [Mod. F. use.] In *hunting*, scent; sense of smell: used figuratively in the extract.

In addition to the industry and accuracy which are indispensable to an editor, he has keen poetical appreciation and insight, and a *flair* which always leads him right.
N. and Q., 6th ser., IX. 99.

flair3, **flaire** (flār), *n.* [< OF. *flair*, a sort of fish. Cf. *fireflare*.] 1. The skate, *Raia batis*. [Scotch (Aberdeen).]—2. Same as *fiery-flare*.

flake1 (flāk), *n.* [< ME. *flake*, a flake (of snow, etc.), of Scand. origin: < Norw. *flak*, a slice, a piece, as of ice, torn off, an ice-floe, = Sw. dial. *flag*, *flak*, a thin slice, Sw. *flaga*, a flake, flaw, crack, = Dan. *flage*, flake (*sneflage*, snow-flake); cf. Icel. *flagna*, flake off, split, = Norw. Sw. *flagna*, peel off: see *flag*4, *flaw*1, *flay*1.] 1. A small flat or scale-like particle or fragment of anything; a thin fragment; a scale: as, a *flake* of tallow; a *flake* of flint; a *flake* of snow. As applied to chips or fragments detached from a mass of rock or mineral, *flake* often refers especially to such chips or fragments produced in the process of making stone weapons, especially in prehistoric times. Flint and obsidian are the materials which, in consequence of their characteristically conchoidal fracture, can most readily be made to take a desired form by chipping or flaking; but when these were not to be had, chert, jasper, quartz, and even rocks of various kinds, have been utilized in this way. There are many localities where these chips or *flakes* (as the larger and more regular chips are sometimes designated), cores, broken tools, stone hammers, and other similar relics, are found heaped together in large quantities, indicating the abandoned sites of workshops.

The *flakes* of his flesh are joined together; they are firm in themselves. Job xli. 23.

The businesses of men depend upon these little long *fleaks* or threads of hemp and flax.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.

Great *flakes* of ice encompassing our boat. *Evelyn*.

Upon throwing in a stone the water boils for a considerable time, and at the same time are seen little *flakes* of scurf rising up. *Addison*, Travels in Italy.

In starry *flake*, and pellicle,
All day the hoary meteor [snow] fell.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

2. Among florists, any variety of carnation in which the petals are marked with stripes of one color upon a white ground.

So early as 1769 we find that the Carnation was divided into four classes. . . . The *Flakes* were those having two colours only, the stripes going the whole length of the petals. *W. Robinson*, English Flower Garden, p. 108.

flake1 (flāk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *flaked*, ppr. *flaking*. [< *flake*1, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To break or separate in flakes or layers; peel or scale off: absolutely or with *off*.

We've seen the little tricks of life, its varnish and veneer,
In stucco-fronts of character *flake off* and disappear.
O. W. Holmes, Meeting of Alumni of Harvard College, [1857.

II. *trans.* 1. To form or break into flakes: as, the frost *flaked* off the plaster.—2. To cover with or as with flakes; fleck. *Longfellow*.

flake2 (flāk), *n.* [Also written *flaik*, *fleak*; < ME. *flake*, *fleke*, *fleyke*, a hurdle, < Icel. *flaki*, also *fleki*, a hurdle, esp. a shield of wickerwork used for defense in battle, = ODan. *flage* = MD. *vlaeck*, D. *vlaak*, a hurdle (*vlaken*, beat wool on a hurdle), = MLG. *vlake*, LG. *flake*, *fläke*, a hurdle.] 1. A hurdle or portable framework of wicker, boards, or bars, for fencing; a fence; a paling. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

The painful pioners wrought against their will,
With *fleaks* and fagots ditches vp to fill.
T. Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, iii. 116.

2. *Naut.*, a small stage hung over a ship's side, from which to calk or repair any breach.—3. A platform for drying salted fish; a fish-flake.

It keeps the fish clean, and allows a current of air to pass under them, so that they dry evenly. It may consist of a series of horizontal hurdles at a convenient height from the ground, or of three-edged strips of wood nailed to frames resting on trestles or horses, with one edge uppermost so that the pickle may easily drain away. Flakes are usually made so that they can be taken down and put up when required. [New Eng. and British provinces.]

Some tear down *Flakes*, wheron men yeerely dry their fish, to the great hurt and hindrance of many other that come after them.
Whitbourne, Discoverie of New-Found-land (1622), p. 66.

4. A rack for bacon. [Prov. Eng.]—**5.** A wooden frame for oat-cakes. [Prov. Eng.]—**6†.** A sort of flap fastened to a saddle to keep the rider's knee from contact with the horse.

Of birch their saddles be,
Much fashioned like the Scottish seates, broad *flakes* to keepe the knee
From sweating of the horse. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 388.

Upland flake, a flake for drying codfish, built permanently upon the shore. It differs from the ordinary pattern in not being movable.

flake[3] (flāk), *v.* and *n.* Same as *fake*[1].

flake-feather (flāk′feᵺ″ėr), *n.* A plumule or down-feather having the appearance of a tuft of extreme fineness and silky texture, found in birds of prey, etc.

If it be necessary to give these feathers a name, they may be called *flake-feathers*. *Macgillivray.*

flakelet (flāk′let), *n.* [< *flake* + *-let.*] A little flake.

Flakelets of fragmental mica or earthy matter.
Geol. Jour., XLIV. 17.

flaker (flā′kėr), *n.* One who flakes, or strikes off flakes; specifically, a workman who strikes off flakes of flint from a larger piece.

An expert *flaker* will make 7000 to 10,000 flakes in a day of twelve hours. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 326.

flake-room (flāk′röm), *n.* Same as *flake-yard.*

flake-stand (flāk′stand), *n.* The cooling-tub or -vessel of a still-worm. *E. H. Knight.*

flake-white (flāk′hwīt′), *n.* In *painting:* (*a*) The purest white lead, in the form of scales or plates. It has the best body of any white. When levigated, it is called *body white.* (*b*) Basic nitrate of bismuth, or pearl-white.

flake-yard (flāk′yärd), *n.* An inclosure in which flakes for drying salted fish are built, and in which fish are dried. Also *flake-room.*

flakiness (flā′ki-nes), *n.* The state of being flaky.

flaking (flā′king), *n.* The operation of making flints, as for gun-locks, by striking off flakes from a mass of flint. See the extract.

The . . . operation, "*flaking*," consists in striking off, by means of carefully measured and well-directed blows, flakes extending from end to end of the quarter, this process of *flaking* being continued till the quarter or core becomes too small to yield good flakes.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 326.

flaking-hammer (flā′king-ham″ėr), *n.* A hammer of steel with blunt points at each end used to knock flakes from a flint; also, a stone used for the same purpose among primitive races. In the latter use, also called *hammer-stone.*

flaky (flā′ki), *a.* [< *flake*[1] + *-y*[1].] Consisting of flakes or locks; lying or cleaving off in flakes or layers; flake-like.

The silent hours steal on,
And *flaky* darkness breaks within the east.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

While from her tomb, behold a flame ascends,
Of whitest fire, whose flight to heaven extends!
On *flaky* wings it mounts, and quick as sight
Cuts thro' the yielding air with rays of light.
Congreve, Mourning Muse of Alexis.

Diamonds themselves have a grain or a *flaky* contexture.
Boyle.

What showers of mortal hail, what *flaky* fires
Burst from the darkness!
Watts, Victory of the Poles.

flam[1] (flam), *n.* and *v.* A dialectal form of *flame.* Compare *flamb.*

flam[2] (flam), *n.* and *a.* [Of artificial origin, perhaps from the dial. and former E. pronunciation of *flame* (cf. *sham*, similarly from *shame*); *flam* would then be equiv. to 'glitter,' which, with or without a disparaging adjective, is often used in the sense of a false show, illusion, delusion; cf. E. dial. *flam-new*, i. e., fire-new, brand-new: see *flam*[1], *flame.* See *flimflam.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** A delusion; an illusory pretext; a deception; a falsehood; a lie.

With some new *flam* or other, nothing to the matter,
And such a frown as would sink all before her,
She takes her chamber.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iv. 1.

Bell. Can your drunken friend keep a secret?
Merry. If it be a truth; but it prove a lye, a *flam*, a wheadle, 'twill out; I shall tell it the next man I meet.
Sedley, Bellamira.

Fair Isis, and ye banks of Cam!
Be witness if I tell a *flam*.
Swift, Directions for a Birthday Song.

2. In *drum-music*, a grace-note.

II. *a.* Deceptive; lying; false.

To amuse him the more in his search, she addeth a *flam* story that she had got his hand by corrupting one of the letter-carriers in London. *Sprat* (Harl. Misc., VI. 224).

flam[2] (flam), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *flammed*, ppr. *flamming.* [< *flam*[2], *n.*] To deceive with falsehood; impose upon; delude: often with *off.*

Till he and you be friends.
Was this your cunning?—and then *flam* me *off*
With an old witch, two wives, and Winnifrede?
Ford, Witch of Edmonton, ii. 2.

God is not to be *flammed off* with lies, who knows exactly what thou canst do, and what not. *South*, Sermons.

flam[3] (flam), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *fleam*[3].] A low marshy place, particularly near a river. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

flaman†, *n.* [OF.: see *flamingo.*] A flamingo. *Davies.*

Others grew in the legs, and to see them you would have said they had been cranes, or the reddish-long-billed-stork-like-scrank-legged sea-fowls called *flamans*, or else men walking upon stilts or scratches.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 1.

flamant (flā′mant), *a.* [< OF. *flamant, flambant*, ppr. of *flamer, flamber*, flame: see *flame, v.*] In *her.*, flaming; burning, as a firebrand or any bearing. Compare *inflamed.*

flambt†, flambet†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *flame.*

flamb (flam), *v.* [See *flam*[1], *flame, v.*] **I.†** *intrans.* Same as *flame.*

II. *trans.* **1†.** Same as *flame.* Specifically—**2.** To baste, as meat. [Scotch.]

She . . . undauntedly brandished the iron ladle with which she had just been *flambing* (Anglicé basting) the roast of mutton. *Scott*, Bride of Lammermoor, xiii.

flambé (F. pron. floṅ-bā′), *a.* [F., pp. of *flamber*, flame, singe: see *flame, v.*] In *ceram.*, having a changeable or iridescent luster, as certain porcelains, due to the heat of the furnace.

The comparison of these *flambé* vases with onyx or precious stones is all to the advantage of the brilliant porcelain. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 658.

flambeau (flam′bō), *n.*; pl. *flambeaux* (-bōz). [Formerly also *flambo*; < F. *flambeau*, OF. as if **flambel*, dim. of *flambe*, < L. *flamma*, a flame: see *flame, n.*] **1.** A flaming torch of any kind; specifically, a light made of thick wicks covered with wax or other inflammable material, and used at night in illuminations, processions, etc.

Bronze Flambeau, Florence. — The shield bears the Medici arms.

I had a *flambeau* in my hand, and was going before the coach.
State Trials, Count Coningsmark and [others, an. 1632.

2. In *decorative art*, a candlestick, especially a large and showy one, as of bronze, or one of decorative material.—**3.** One of the set of kettles used in the open-kettle process of sugar-making, so called because the flames of the furnace strike it with most force. [Southern U. S.]

flamberg (flam′bėrg), *n.* [G., prop. *flamberge*, < OF. *flamberge:* see *flamberge.*] Same as *flamberge.*

flamberge (F. pron. floṅ-berzh′), *n.* [OF., a large sword, said to be < *flanc*, side, + MHG. G. *bergen*, protect; cf. *bainberg, hauberk*, which contain the same second element.] A sword.

flamboyancy (flam-boi′an-si), *n.* [< *flamboyan(t)* + *-cy.*] The character of being flamboyant.

flamboyant (flam-boi′ant), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *flamboyant* (cf. ME. *flaumbeande*, < OF. *flambeiant*), flaming, in arch. flamboyant, ppr. of *flamber*, flame: see *flame, v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Flaming.

For alle the blomes of the boges were blyknande perles, & alle the fruyt in tho formes of *flaumbeande* gemmes.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1468.

He had *flamboyant* red hair. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 34.

2. Wavy; having a waved outline like that of a flame: said of the blades of certain heavy swords of the middle ages, and of the Malay creese and similar weapons. Also *flaming.*—**3.** In *arch.*: (*a*) Characterized by wavy, flame-like tracery, as in windows and openwork: an epithet applied to that highly ornate or florid style of French medieval architecture which was contemporary with the English Perpendicular, or to details in this style: as, a *flamboyant* window. The west fronts of the cathedrals of Rouen, and of St. Wulfran at Abbeville, and portions of that of St. Lô, all in France, are among the most beautiful examples of the style.

Flamboyant Tracery, Rouen Cathedral, Normandy.

The church [at Bourg], which is not of great size, is in the last and most *flamboyant* phase of gothic, and in admirable preservation.
H. James, Jr., [Little Tour, [p. 244.

(*b*) Characterized by irregular and distorted forms or glaring colors.

The hotels, restaurants, and shops follow the usual order of *flamboyant* seaside architecture.
C. D. Warner, [Their Pilgrimage, p. 139.

Hence—**4.** Figuratively, of style, dress, and the like, florid; conspicuous; showy: as, a *flamboyant* rhetoric.

II. *n.* A name given in the West Indies to several plants with brilliantly colored flowers, as *Cæsalpinia pulcherrima, Poinciana regia*, and *Erythrina Corallodendron.*

flamboyantly (flam-boi′ant-li), *adv.* In a flamboyant style; showily; flaringly.

Herc'less wore also a bright-blue cravat, *flamboyantly* tied. *The Century*, XXXV. 679.

flame (flām), *n.* [Also dial. *flam, flamb*; < ME. *flambe, flaumbe, flaume, flawme*, < OF. *flambe, flamme, flame*, F. *flambe* = Pr. *flama* = Sp. *llama* = Pg. *flamma* = It. *fiamma* = D. *vlam* = MLG. *flamma* = MHG. *vlamme, flamme*, G. *flamme* = Sw. *flamma* = Dan. *flamme*, flame, < L. *flamma*, flame, blaze, blazing fire, orig. **flagma*, < √**flag* in *flagrare*, burn, blaze: see *flagrant.* Cf. *phlegm* (formerly also *flem*, etc.).] **1.** A blaze; vapor in combustion; hydrogen or any inflammable gas in a state of visible combustion. Flame is attended with great heat, and generally with the evolution of much light; but the temperature may be intense when the light is feeble, as is the case with the flame of burning hydrogen gas. The flame of a burning body, as of a candle, may be divided into three zones: an inner zone, containing chiefly unburned gas; a central, containing partially burned gas; and an outer, in which the gas is completely consumed by combination with the oxygen of the air. The luminosity of flame depends upon the presence of solid matter or of dense gaseous products of combustion. The *reducing flame* (as of a blowpipe) is that part of the flame which is deficient in oxygen for combustion (RF in figure), and which has therefore a reducing effect, or, in other words, tends to deprive the substance under examination of oxygen; the *oxidizing flame* is that part (OF in figure) in which the oxygen is in excess, and which exerts the opposite or oxidizing effect. The distinction is important in blowpipe analysis.

There ben 7 places that brennen and that casten out dyverse *flawmes* and dyverse colour.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 55.

And the angel of the Lord appeared unto him in a *flame* of fire out of the midst of a bush. Ex. iii. 2.

Jove, Prometheus' theft allow:
The *flames* he once stole from thee, grant him now.
Cowley.

2. *pl.* In *her.*, a conventional representation of fire, seldom borne as an independent bearing, but accompanying the phenix, the salamander, the fire-ball, and the like. When of any other tincture than gules, this must be mentioned in the blazon. Figuratively—**3.** Brilliant light; scintillating luster; flame-like color or appearance.

That jewel of the purest *flame*.
Cowper, Friendship, st. 2.

When on my bed the moonlight falls . . .
Thy marble bright in dark appears,
As slowly steals a silver *flame*
Along the letters of thy name.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxvii.

4. Heat or ardor of emotion or passion; warmth of feeling; specifically, the passion of love; ardent love.

Put in her tender heart the aspiring *flame*
Of golden sov'reignty. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4.

In vain I strove to check my growing *Flame*,
Or shelter Passion under Friendship's Name.
Prior, Celia to Damon.

One great Genius often catches the *Flame* from another, and writes in his spirit. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 339.

Drink ye to her that each loves best,
And if you nurse a *flame*
That's told but to her mutual breast,
We will not ask her name.
Campbell, Drink ye to her.

5. Angry or hostile excitement; burning animosity; contentious rage or strife.

From breathing *flames* against the Christians, none more ready than he [Paul] to undergo them for Christ.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. iv.

While the West was thus rising to confront the king, the North was all in a *flame* behind him.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ix.

6. An object of the passion of love: as, she was my first *flame*. [Colloq.]

I suppose she was an old *flame* of the Colonel's, for their meeting was uncommonly ceremonious and tender.
Thackeray, Newcomes, xxii.

7. The gleam appearing at night from a school of herrings. [Eng.] —**8.** The geometrid moth, *Anticlea rubidata:* a collectors' name. [Eng.] —**The manometric flames of König.** See *manometric.* = **Syn. 1.** *Flame, Light, Flash, Blaze, Flare, Glare. Flame* and *light* are generic words, while the others are specific. A *flash* is a *flame* or emitted *light* of very short continuance: as, the *flash* of gunpowder; the *flash* from a revolving light. A *blaze* is a quick, hot, bright, or comparatively large *flame*. A *glare* is a broad and especially a painfully bright *light:* as, the *glare* of a conflagration; and hence a fierce look: as, the *glare* in the eyes of a wild beast. A *flare* is a sudden or fitful *glare*. *Flame* especially implies heat. See *glare*1, *v. i.*

flame (flām), *v.*; pret. and pp. *flamed*, ppr. *flaming*. [Also dial. *flam, flamm, flamb;* < ME. *flamben, flaumben, flawmen*, rarely *flamen*, flame, shine, glitter, < OF. *flamber, flamer*, F. *flamber* = It. *fiammare* = D. *vlammen* = MHG. *vlammen*, G. *flammen* = Sw. *flamma* = Dan. *flamme*, < L. *flammare*, flame, blaze, burn, tr. inflame, kindle, incite, < *flamma*, a flame. Cf. *inflame.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To emit a flame; burst into flame; blaze.

Auster and Boreas, iusting furiously
Vnder hot Cancer, make two clouds to clash,
Whence th' aire at mid-night *flames* with lightning flash.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

The Ashes, which, falling upon some parched combustible Matter, began to *flame* and spread.
Howell, Letters, I. iii. 21.

The sun was burning hot, and, upon rubbing two sticks together, in half a minute they both took fire, and *flamed*.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 171.

2. To shine like flame; glow with the brilliancy of flame; flash.

You do but flatter; there is anger yet
Flames in your eyes.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iii. 2.

The crown
And both the wings are made of gold, and *flame*
At sunrise till the people in far fields . . .
Behold it. *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

All the woods did *flame*
With autumn.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 67.

3. To break out in violence of passion.

Much was he moved at that ruefull sight;
And *flam'd* with zeale of vengeance inwardly.
Spenser, F. Q., V. i. 14.

When a man stands . . . combustible and ready to *flame* upon every thing that touches him, life is as uneasy to himself as it is to all about him. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 438.

When he flouted a statesman's error, or *flamed* at a public wrong. *Tennyson*, The Wreck.

To flame up, out, or **forth,** to burst into flame suddenly; hence, to break out in a sudden passion, as in resenting an insult; become violently excited, as any of the passions; manifest renewed vigor, as decaying or expiring vitality.

II. *trans.* **1†.** To burn, as with a flame; singe; baste. See *flamb, v.*—**2†.** To inflame; hence, to excite.

And since their courage is so nobly *flam'd*,
This morning we'll behold the champions
Within the list.
Shirley (*and Fletcher* ?), Coronation, ii.

Our thoughts
Are *flamed* with charity.
Shirley, Grateful Servant, v. 2.

3†. To cause to shine.

Flambe doun the doleful light of thyn influence,
Remembring thy seruants for thy magnificence.
A Balade of our Ladie, l. 55.

4. In technical use, to subject to the action of fire or flame; scorch; singe.

The pipette is first thoroughly sterilized by *flaming* every portion of it. *Dolley*, Bacteria Investigation, p. 69.

After *flaming* [that is, being passed over the flame] the pieces [hides] are successively laid on an inclined table exposed to the fire. *Ure*, Dict., III. 88.

Flamed flowers, a florists' term applied to flowers the petals of which have a bold dash of color down the center.

flame-bearer (flām′bâr″ėr), *n.* **1.** One who bears flame or light.—**2.** A book-name of humming-birds of the genus *Selasphorus*.

flame-bed (flām′bed), *n.* A flue-space under a boiler, usually low and wide.

flame-bridge (flām′brij), *n.* A wall beneath a steam-boiler or heater which rises to within a short distance of its lower surface, and thus compels the flame or heated gases to pass along in contact with that surface.

flame-cell (flām′sel), *n.* A formation of the terminations of the excretory system of some trematoid worms.

The spaces between the round connective-tissue cells of the body are stellate in form, and into these the finest excretory tubules open by funnels, into each of which projects a vibratile cilium, thus constituting the *flame-cells*.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 536.

flame-chamber (flām′chām″bėr), *n.* In a furnace, the space immediately behind the bridge, in which the combustion of the inflammable gases that pass over the bridge is or ought to be completed. *Rankine*, Steam Engine, § 304. See *flame-bridge*.

flame-color (flām′kul″or), *n.* A bright reddish-orange color, like that of clear flame from wood.

The first was Splendour in a robe of *flame-colour*.
B. Jonson, Masques at Court.

Down from the casement over Arthur, smote
Flame-colour, vert, and azure, in three rays.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

flame-colored (flām′kul″ord), *a.* Of the color of flames.

A fair hot wench in *flame-coloured* taffata.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 2.

flame-engine† (flām′en″jin), *n.* A gas-engine.

flame-eyed (flām′īd), *a.* Having eyes like a flame; with bright-shining eyes; angry-eyed.

Nor silent deserts, nor the sullen grave,
Where *flame-ey'd* Fury means to smite, can save.
Quarles, Emblems.

flame-flower (flām′flou″ėr), *n.* A name of species of *Kniphofia* (*Tritoma*), bulbous plants from the Cape of Good Hope. Also called *red-hot-poker*.

flameless (flām′les), *a.* [< *flame* + *-less.*] Destitute of flame.

Detests his sanctuary, and forsakes
His *flameless* altar. *Sandys*, Lament, p. 4.

flamelet (flām′let), *n.* [< *flame* + *-let.*] A little flame.

The Yule-log cracked in the chimney, . . .
And the *flamelets* flapped and flickered.
Longfellow, King Witlaf's Drinking Horn.

flamen (flā′men), *n.* [L. *flāmen* (*flāmin-*), perhaps orig. **flagmen* (he who burns the sacrifices?) (cf. *flamma*, orig. **flagma*, flame), < √ **flag* in *flagrare*, burn: see *flame, n.*] In *Rom. antiq.*, a priest devoted to the service of one particular deity. Originally there were three priests so called: the *flamen Dialis*, consecrated to Jupiter; the *flamen Martialis*, sacred to Mars; and the *flamen Quirinalis*, who superintended the rites of Quirinus or Romulus. The number was gradually increased to fifteen, but the original three retained priority in point of rank, being styled *majores*, and elected from among the patricians, while the other twelve, called *minores*, were elected from the plebeians. Their characteristic dress included the cap called the *apex*, the robe called the *læna*, and a wreath of laurel.

Seld-shown *flamens*
Do press among the popular throngs.
Shak., Cor., ii. 1.

A drear and dying sound
Affrights the *Flamens* at their service quaint.
Milton, Nativity, l. 194.

flamenship (flā′men-ship), *n.* [< *flamen* + *-ship.*] The office or dignity of a flamen.

C. Claudius, the arch flamine of Jupiter, lost his *flamineship* and was deprived of that sacerdotall dignitie, because he had committed an error in sacrificing, when hee should minister and distribute the inwards of the beast.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 601.

flame-of-the-woods (flām′ov-the-wůdz′), *n.* The *Ixora coccinea*, a rubiaceous shrub of India, frequently cultivated in tropical gardens for its large scarlet flowers.

flame-stop (flām′stop), *n.* Same as *fire-bridge*.

flame-tree (flām′trē), *n.* **1.** The *Nuytsia floribunda* of western Australia, a loranthaceous tree with numerous brilliant orange-colored flowers. Also called *fire-tree.*—**2.** The *Sterculia acerifolia* of New South Wales.

flamfews†, *n. pl.* Kickshaws; trifles. *Davies.*

Voyd ye fro these *flamfews*, quoa the God.
Stanihurst, Conceites, p. 138.

flamineous (flā-min′ē-us), *a.* [Prop. **flaminious*, < L. *flaminius*, of or belonging to a flamen: see *flamen.*] Pertaining to a flamen; flaminical.

flaming (flā′ming), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *flame, v. i.*] **1.** Of a bright or gaudy color, as bright red or bright orange.

Behold it like an ample curtain spread,
Now streak'd and glowing with the morning red;
Anon at noon in *flaming* yellow bright,
And chusing sable for the peaceful night. *Prior.*

2. Same as *flamboyant*, 2.

Some of the sword blades are marvellously watered, several are sculptured in half relief with hunting scenes, and others are strangely shaped, teethed like a saw, and *flaming* (flamboyant). *G. C. M. Birdwood*, Indian Arts, II. 6.

3. Tending to excite; violent; vehement: as, a *flaming* harangue.

flamingly (flā′ming-li), *adv.* In a flaming manner; with great show or vehemence; passionately.

How massie and sententious is Solomon in his Proverbs! how quaint and *flamingly* amorous in the Canticles!
Feltham, Resolves, i. 20.

flamingo (flā-ming′gō), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *flamingo*, < Pg. *flamingo*, formerly *flamengo* = Sp. *flamenco*, a flamingo, an accom., simulating Pg. *Flamengo*, Sp. *Flamenco*, a Fleming, in F. *Flamand* (see *Fleming*), of Pr. *flammant, flambant*, OF. *flaman*, also *flumbant*, F. *flamant*, a flamingo, lit. flaming, blazing, in allusion to its scarlet plumage; ppr. of Pr. *flamar* = OF. *flamer*, etc., flame, blaze: see *flame, v.*] Any bird of the family *Phœnicopteridæ:* so called from the red or flaming color. Flamingos have extremely long slender legs and neck, a relatively small body, and large head, with a heavy bill bent abruptly in the middle and furnished with lamellæ like a duck's. The feet are webbed, and the whole structure is intermediate between that of grallatorial birds, like herons and storks, and natatorial birds, like the duck tribe. They thus constitute a superfamily group, called *Amphimorphæ*, from the equivocal structure. There are about eight species, of which the best-known is the common flamingo of the old world, *Phœnicopterus antiquorum*. The red flamingo of tropical and subtropical America is *P. ruber;* the African species is *P. minor*. There are two peculiar to South America, *P. ignipalliatus* and *P. andinus*. Details of structure have caused the erection of four genera for these birds.

Red Flamingo (*Phœnicopterus ruber*).

flamingo-plant (flā-ming′gō-plant), *n.* The *Anthurium Scherzerianum*, a greenhouse plant having a bright-scarlet spathe and spadix, whence the name.

Flaminian (flā-min′i-an), *a.* Pertaining to Caius Flaminius (died 217 B. C.), a Roman censor.—**Flaminian road** (Latin *Via Flaminia*), an ancient Roman road constructed from Rome to Ariminum in the censorship of Caius Flaminius, 220 B. C.

flaminical (flā-min′i-kal), *a.* [< L. *flamen* (*flamin-*), flamen, + *-ic-al:* see *flamineous.*] Pertaining to a Roman flamen or to his office and duties.

How have they disfigur'd and defac't that more then angelick brightnes, the unclouded serenity of Christian Religion, with the dark overcasting of superstitious coaps and *flaminical* vestures! *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 2.

flammability† (flam-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *flammable:* see *-bility.*] The quality of being inflammable; inflammability.

Proceeding from the sulphur of bodies torrified — that is, the oily, fat, and unctuous parts wherein consist the principles of *flammability*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 12.

flammable† (flam′a-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **flammabilis*, < *flammare*, flame: see *flame, v.*] Capable of being kindled into flame; inflammable.
Smart.

flammation† (fla-mā′shon), *n.* [< L. as if **flammatio(n-)*, < *flammare*, flame: see *flame, v.*] The act of setting on fire, or of inflaming.

White or crystalline arsenick, being artificial, and sublimed with salt, will not endure *flammation*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

flammeous† (flam′ē-us), *a.* [< L. *flammeus*, flaming, fiery, < *flamma*, a flame: see *flame, n.*] Pertaining to or consisting of flame; like flame.

This *flammeous* light is not over all the body [of the glow-worm]. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 27.

flammiferous† (fla-mif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *flammifer*, < *flamma*, flame, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing flame. *Coles*, 1717.

flammivomous (fla-miv′ō-mus), *a.* [< L. *flammivomus*, vomiting flames, < *flamma*, flame, + *vomere*, vomit.] Vomiting flames, as a volcano. *Coles*, 1717. [Rare.]

Sure Vulcan's shop is here—
Hark, how the anvils thunder round the dens
Flammivomous! *W. Thompson*, Sickness, iii.

flammulated (flam′ū-lā-ted), *a.* [< L. *flammula*, a little flame: see *flammule*.] In *ornith.*, pervaded with a reddish color; ruddy; reddened: as, the *flammulated* owl, *Scops flammeola*.

flammule (flam′ūl), *n.* [< L. *flammula*, a little flame, dim. of *flamma*, a flame: see *flame*.] A little flame; specifically, one of the little flames associated in pictures, etc., with Chinese and Japanese gods and other sacred beings, to whose superhuman nature they testify in the manner of the aureole and nimbus.

flamy (flā′mi), *a.* [< *flame* + *-y*[1].] Pertaining to, consisting of, or like flame.

My thoughts, imprison'd in my secret woes,
With *flamy* breaths do issue oft in sound.
Sir P. Sidney.

Yonder cloud behold,
Whose sarcenet skirts are edged with *flamy* gold.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 254.

How gloriously about the sinking sun
The *flamy* clouds are gathered!
Bryant, Tale of Cloudland.

flan[1] (flan), *n.* [Sc., also *flann*; < Icel. *flan*, a rushing; cf. *flana*, rush heedlessly.] 1. A sudden gust of wind from the land; a flaw.

Tho' the wind be not so strong, there will come *flanns* and blasts off the land.
Brand, Description of Shetland, p. 81.

2. Smoke driven down the chimney by gusts of wind.

flan[2] (flan), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *flanned*, ppr. *flanning*. [< OF. *flan*, a loophole, embrasure; prob. a var. of *flanc*, side: see *flank*[1].] In *arch.*, to splay or bevel internally, as a window-jamb.

flan[3] (flan), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A small round net for covering the openings of rabbit-burrows when the rabbits are hunted with ferrets.

After the holes are . . . covered with purse-nets, called *flans*, the ferret should be put in.
W. B. Daniel, Rural Sports.

flan[4] (F. pron. flon), *n.* [F., < OF. *flan*, *flon*, *flaon* (later also *flanc*), a blank for coining; a particular use of *flaon*, a cake, tart, > E. *flawn*: see *flawn*.] A piece of metal shaped ready to form a coin, but not yet stamped by the die. Same as *blank*, 9.

These Syracusan bronze coins were extensively used in Sicily, chiefly by the Sikel towns, as blanks or *flans* on which to strike their own types.
B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, p. 157.

flancard†, *n.* [< OF. *flancard*, also *flancart*, *flanchard*, armor for the flanks of a horse (cf. *flancart*, adj., of the flank or side), < *flanc*, side, flank: see *flank*[1], *n.*] In *armor*, plated armor for the flanks of a war-horse. Also *flanchard*. Compare *flancher*.

Some had the mainferres, the close gantlettes, the guissettes, the *flancardes* droped & gutted with red, and other had them spekeled grene. *Hall*, Hen. IV., an. 1.

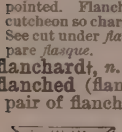
flanch (flanch), *n.* [An assibilated form of *flank*[1], further altered to *flange*: see *flank*[1], *flange*.] 1. A projection; a flange.

A carefully made piston . . . having a *flanch* rising four or five inches, and extending completely around its circumference. *Thurston*, Steam-Engine, p. 64.

2. In *her.*, a bearing composed of a part of the field bounded by a curve projecting boldly into the field from one side and nearly reaching the fesse-point. In some continental systems of heraldry the flanch is bordered by straight lines meeting in a right angle, and therefore resembling a pile, but less acutely pointed. Flanches are always borne in pairs, and the escutcheon so charged is most commonly blazoned *flanched*. See cut under *flanched*. Also *flanque* and *flaunch*. Compare *flasque*.

flanchard†, *n.* Same as *flancard*.

flanched (flancht), *a.* In *her.*, charged with a pair of flanches. The tincture of the flanch is mentioned in the blazon, and it often happens that instead of a single tincture the surface of the flanch is covered with bearings identified with some person other than the bearer. Sometimes the flanches are charged with the ancestral arms of the bearer, and their position on these limited parts of the field is an early form of denoting cadency, or perhaps illegitimacy. Also *flanked*, *flanqued*.


Flanched Gules.

flancher†, *n.* [ME. *flauncher*, < OF. *flanchiere*, housing for the flanks of a war-horse, < *flanc*, side, flank: see *flank*[1].] In *armor*, housing for the flanks of a war-horse. Also *flauncher*. Compare *flancard*.

flanconade, flanconnade (flang-ko-nād′), *n.* [F., < *flanc*, flank, side.] In *fencing*, the ninth and last thrust, usually aimed at the side. *Rolando* (ed. Forsyth).

flandan†, *n.* A kind of pinner attached to the cap or bonnet worn by women toward the close of the seventeenth century.

Will it not be convenient to attack your *flandan* first, says the maid? More anger yet? still military terms?
Dunton, Ladies' Dict.

Flanderer†, *n.* [< *Flander-s* + *-er*[1].] A native of Flanders. See *Fleming*.

These German colonists are, in a yet existing document, referred to as *Flanderers*. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 328.

Flanders brick. See *brick*[2].

Flandrish†, *a.* [ME. *Flaundrisch*; < *Flander-s* + *-ish*[1].] Flemish.

Uppon his heed a *Flaundrisch* bever hat.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 272.

flânerie (flȧ-ne-rē′), *n.* [F., < *flâner*, lounge, gossip: see *flâneur*.] Lounging; the idle, sauntering life of a flâneur.

It is by the aimless *flânerie* which leaves you free to follow capriciously every hint of entertainment, that you get to know Rome. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 126.

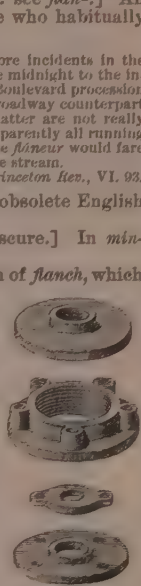
flâneur (flȧ-nėr′), *n.* [F., a lounger, loiterer, < *flâner*, lounge, loiter, stroll about, dial. gossip; cf. Icel. *flana*, rush heedlessly: see *flan*[1].] An idle, gossiping saunterer; one who habitually strolls about idly.

More unlooked-for happenings, more incidents in the drama of real life will happen before midnight to the individuals who compose the orderly Boulevard procession in Paris than those of its chaotic Broadway counterpart will experience in a month. The latter are not really more impressive, because they are apparently all running errands and include no *flâneurs*. The *flâneur* would fare ill should anything draw him into the stream.
New Princeton Rev., VI. 93.

flang[1] (flang). A Scotch and obsolete English preterit of *fling*.

flang[2] (flang), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *mining*, a two-pointed pick.

flange (flanj), *n.* [A later form of *flanch*, which is an assibilated form of *flank*[1]: see *flanch*, *flank*[1].] 1. A projecting edge, rim, or rib on any object, as the rims by which cast-iron pipes are connected together, or the marginal projections on the tires of railroad-car wheels to keep them on the rails.—2. A strengthening rib: as, the *flange* of a fish-bellied rail or girder.—3. A plate placed over the end of a pipe or cylinder to close it partly or wholly.—**Backing-up flange**, a flange or collar by which a body is held firmly to its seat or bearing.—**Blank flange**, a plate used to close the end of a flanged pipe.


Various forms of Flanges.

flange (flanj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *flanged*, ppr. *flanging*. [< *flange*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To project out.

I have seldom looked on the east end of a church with more complete sympathy. As it *flanges* out in three wide terraces, and settles down broadly on the earth, it looks like the poop of some great old battleship.
R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 188.

2. To be bent into a flange; take the form of a flange.

II. *trans.* To furnish with a flange; make a flange on.

flange-gage (flanj′gāj), *n.* In *rail.*, a gage for determining the correctness of the distance between the inside and the outside of flanges. Also called *distance-gage*. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

flange-joint (flanj′joint), *n.* A joint in pipes, etc., made by two flanges bolted together.

flange-lip (flanj′lip), *n.* In *rail.*, a dovetailed projection on the wheel-center entering into a corresponding groove in the tire to hold on the flange in case of accident, but otherwise sustaining no strain. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

flange-pipe (flanj′pīp), *n.* Pipe of which the separate lengths or sections are provided with flanges, so that the ends can be butted and held together by bolts.

flange-rail (flanj′rāl), *n.* A railroad-rail furnished with a flange on one side to prevent the wheels of locomotives from running off the line.

flange-wheel (flanj′hwēl), *n.* A car- or carriage-wheel having a guide-flange on one or both sides of the tread.

flanging-machine (flan′jing-ma-shēn′), *n.* A machine for bending the edges of boiler-iron, ship-plates, or sheet-metal to form a curved or bent edge or flange. For pipes and hollow ware such machines are made in the form of a revolving mechanism

Flanging-machine.

which presses the edge of the tube or vessel against an anvil, or of a wheel which traverses the edge of the vessel, bending the edge back as it advances. In other forms, as in the *flanging-press*, the edge of a flat plate is bent by direct pressure in a hydraulic press.

flanging-press (flan′jing-pres), *n.* See *flanging-machine*.

flank[1] (flangk), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *flank*, *flawnk*, the flank (def. 1), = D. *flank* = G. Dan. *flanke* = Sw. *flank*, < OF. *flanc*, F. *flanc* = Pr. *flanc* = Sp. Pg. *flanco* = It. *fianco*, < ML. *flancus*, the side, flank (def. 1); with change of Teut. *hl-* to Rom. *fl-*, < OHG. *hlanca*, *lanca*, *lanka*, *lancha*, MHG. *lanke*, *lanche*, loin, flank, side, = ME. *lanke*, *lonke*, E. dial. *lank*, the groin: see *lank*[2]. Hence *flanch*, *flange*.] I. *n.* 1. The posterior part of either side of an animal, between the ribs and the hip; also, the thin piece of flesh constituting this part.

The sides, *flankes*, and bellie [of the chameleon] meet togither, as in fishes. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, viii. 33.

The two kidneys, and the fat that is on them, which is by the *flanks*, . . . shall he take away. *Lev.* iii. 4.

And nuzzling in his *flank*, the loving swine
Sheath'd, unaware, the tusk in his soft groin.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 1115.

2. In *entom.*, the pleura or side of an insect's thorax.—3. *Milit.*, one of the sides of an army, or of any of its divisions, as a brigade, regiment, or battalion: as, to attack the enemy on the right *flank*.

When to right and left the front
Divided, and to either *flank* retired.
Milton, P. L., vi. 570.

The front attack was kept up so vigorously that, to prevent the success of these attempts to get on our *flanks*, the National troops were compelled, several times, to take positions to the rear nearer Pittsburg landing.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 340.

Hence—4. A side of anything: as, the *flanks* of a building.

Mountains have arisen since
With cities on their *flanks*.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

5. In *fort.*, that part of the flank which reaches from the curtain to the face, or any part of a work that defends another work by a fire along the outside of its parapet. See cut under *bastion*.—6. The acting surface of a cog inside the pitch-line.—7. *pl.* In *farriery*, a wrench or any other injury to the back of a horse.—8. In *leather-manuf.*, the part of a hide from the side of a beast.

The parts of hides are called butts, backs, *flanks*, etc., and form grades of thickness and quality.
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 38.

Open flank, in *fort.*, that part of the flank which is covered by the orillon. *Stocqueler.*

II. *a.* Pertaining to a flank or side. (*a*) Forming a part of, or cut from, the flank: as, a *flank* piece of meat. (*b*) Situated on the flank or at the side: as, a *flank* file or company of a regiment or battalion. (*c*) In a direction toward or from one of the flanks: as, a *flank* attack or defense; a *flank* movement.—**Flank file.** See *file*[3].—**Flank march**, a march made parallel or obliquely to an enemy's position, with the intention of threatening or turning it, or of attacking him on the flank.—**Flank patrols**, patrols which operate parallel to and in front of the flanks of an army, or body of armed men, to secure information regarding the country and the movements of the enemy, and to protect the main body from surprise by giving timely notice of an intended attack on the flank.—**Flank (or flanque) point**, in *her.*, same as *base point* (which see, under *point*).

flank[1] (flangk), *v.* [= D. *flankeren* = G. *flankiren* = Dan. *flankere* = Sw. *flankera*, < F. *flanquer* = Sp. Pg. *flanquear* = It. *fiancare*, flank; from the noun. Cf. *flange*, *v.*] I. *trans.* 1. To stand or be placed or posted at the flank

or side of; border at the side or sides: as, the *flanking* troops of an army.

Repentance, Hope, and hearty-milde Humility,
Doo *flank* the wings of Faith's triumphant Carr.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, i. 15.

Where stately colonnades are *flanked* with trees.
Pitt, Epistle to J. Pitt.

With its two little angels, and its four *flanking* saints.
D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together, ii.

Specifically—**2.** *Milit.*: (*a*) To attack or threaten the side or flank of; place troops so as to command, threaten, or attack the flank of.

The British light companies were sent out to great distances, as flanking parties; but who was to *flank* the flankers? *Everett*, Orations, I. 91.

(*b*) To pass round or turn the flank of; march or move along or past one side of, as an opposing army. (*c*) To secure or guard the flank of: as, they *flanked* their position with abattis.

The ditch without hewn down exceeding broad, and of an incredible profundity, strongly *flankt*, and not wanting what fortifications can doe. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 182.

II. *intrans.* To occupy a flank position; border; touch: with *on*.

That side, which *flanks on* the sea and haven, needs no art to fortify it. *Butler*, Remains (Thyer's ed.), i. 417.

flank[2]† (flangk), *n.* [< ME. *flaunke*, a spark or flake (of fire), prob. < Sw. *flanka*, a flake, a clod: a nasalized form of Norw. *flak*, Sw. *flaga*, etc., E. *flake*[1]: see *flake*[1]. Hardly connected with Dan. *flunke*, gleam, sparkle, G. dial. *flunke*, a spark, G. *flinken*, *flinkern*, equiv. to *funken*, *funkeln*, gleam, sparkle. Cf. *flanker*[2].] A spark or flake of fire.

The rayn rueled adoun, ridlande thikke
Of felle *flaunkes* of fyr and flakes of soufre.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 953.

Flankes of fier. *Holinshed*, Chron., Ireland, p. 143.

flankard (flang'kärd), *n.* [< *flank*[1] + *-ard*. Cf. *flancard*, of same ult. origin.] Among sportsmen, one of the knobs or nuts in the flanks of a deer.

flanked (flangkt), *a.* In *her.*, same as *flanched*; especially, having flanches of the pointed or angular form.

flanker[1] (flang'kėr), *n.* [< *flank*, *v.*, + *-er*[1]. Cf. OF. *flanchere* (def. 2).] **1.** One who or that which flanks, as a skirmisher or body of troops employed on the flank of an army to reconnoiter or guard a line of march, or a fortification projecting so as to command the side of an assailing body.

In the sallies of their priuy Posternes, for the defence of the said counterscharfe, there were new *flanckers* made. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 122.

If that thy *flankers* be not canon-proofe.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., i. 1.

As daylight broke, the *flankers* and vedettes were thrown well out. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 387.

2†. A side piece or flanked piece of timber. *Cotgrave.*

flanker[1]† (flang'kėr), *v.* [< *flanker*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To defend by flankers or lateral fortifications.

The city is compassed with a thick wall *flankered* and moated about. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels in Africa, p. 40.

I have . . . *flankered* my house, and resolve to maintain it as long as a man will stand by me.
Governor Winslow, New England's Memorial, [App., p. 466.

And the grim, *flankered* block-house, bound
With bristling palisades around.
Whittier, Truce of Piscataqua.

2. To attack sidewise or by the flank.

II. *intrans.* To come on sidewise.

Where sharp winds do rather *flanker* than blow fully opposite upon our plantations, they thrive best.
Evelyn, Sylva, iii. § 8.

flanker[2] (flang'kėr), *n.* [E. dial.; cf. *flank*[2].] A spark of fire. [Prov. Eng.]

flanker[3]† (flang'kėr), *v. i.* [Prob. a nasalized form of *flacker*, influenced by *flank*[2], which is ult. related.] To sparkle; flicker.

For who can hide the *flanckring* flame
That still itselfe betrayes?
Turberville, tr. of Ovid (1567), fol. 83.

By *flanckeryng* flame of firie love
To cinders men are worne.
Kendall, Flowers of Epigrams (1577).

flannel (flan'el), *n.* and *a.* [Sc. and E. obs. and dial. *flannen*; = D. *flanel* = G. *flanell* = Dan. *flanel*, *flonel* = Sw. *flanell*, < OF. *flanelle*, F. *flanelle* = Sp. *franela* = Pg. *flanella*, also *farinella* = It. *flanella*, *frenella*, flannel. Origin doubtful; referred by Diez and others to OF. *flaine*, a pillow-case, a feather-bed, mod. dial. *flaine*, a kind of ticking. The asserted derivation from W. *gwlanen*, flannel (Wedgwood, Skeat, and others), is improbable. W. *gwlanen*, flannel, cf. *gwlanog*, woolly, < *gwlan*, wool, = E. *wool*, q. v.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A warm loosely woven woolen stuff used especially for undergarments, bed-covering, etc., but also to some extent for outer garments, in styles adapted for that purpose. Some flannels have both sides alike; others have a long nap on one side and none on the other.—**2**†. A warming drink; hot gin and beer seasoned with nutmeg, sugar, etc. [Old cant.]—**3**†. A person of homely or uncouth dress, exterior, or manners.

I am dejected: I am not able to answer the Welsh *flannel* [Sir Hugh Evans]. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 5.

Adam's flannel. See *Adam.*—**Canton flannel** [*Canton*, accom. European form of Chinese *Kwangtung*, a city in China], a strong cotton cloth with a long soft nap, usually on one side, more rarely on both, used for undergarments, etc. When used for wearing-apparel it is commonly undyed. Also called *cotton flannel.*—**Elastic flannel**, a kind of Jersey cloth woven in the stocking-loom, and having a soft pile on one face.—**Gauze flannel**, flannel of a loose and porous texture.—**Natural flannel**, a felted layer of filamentous algæ with various other organisms which occur in wet meadows, upon the drying margins of ponds, etc. It has the appearance of coarse, spongy green cloth, becoming yellowish or grayish.—**Yard of flannel.** Same as *egg-flip.*—**Zephyr flannel**, a woolen stuff with a slight admixture of silk, fine and very soft.

II. *a.* Made of flannel; consisting of flannel: as, *flannel* clothing.

He was dressed in a greasy *flannel* gown, with his throat bare, and seemed to be dividing his attention between the frying-pan and a clothes-horse, on which a great number of silk handkerchiefs were hanging.
Dickens, Oliver Twist, viii.

flannel-cake (flan'el-kāk), *n.* A kind of thin griddle-cake made with either wheat-flour or corn-meal, and raised with yeast. [U. S.]

flanneled, flannelled (flan'eld), *a.* [< *flannel* + *-ed*[2].] Covered with or wrapped in flannel.

flannel-flower (flan'el-flou"ėr), *n.* **1.** The mullen, *Verbascum Thapsus.*—**2.** The *Macrosiphonia longiflora*, an apocynaceous vine of Brazil, densely covered with woolly hairs. Its flowers are remarkable for the length of the tube.

flannelled, *a.* See *flanneled.*

flannellet (flan'el-et), *n.* [< *flannel* + *-let.*] A very soft flannel made in narrow pieces, used for wearing-apparel.

flannel-mouthed (flan'el-moutht), *a.* Having a mouth with the appearance of flannel: as, the *flannel-mouthed* cat, a fish (*Amiurus nigricans*) of the great North American lakes.

flannen (flan'en), *n.* and *a.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *flannel.*

Their sarks, instead of creeshie *flannen*,
Been snaw-white seventeen hunder linen!
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

In *flannen* robes the coughing ghost does walk.
Dryden.

flanning (flan'ing), *n.* [< *flan*[2] + *-ing*[1].] In *arch.*: (*a*) The internal splay or bevel of a window-jamb. (*b*) The inner flare or coving of a fireplace.

flanque (flangk), *n.* [F.: see *flank*[1].] In *her.*, same as *flanch*, 2.

flanqued (flangkt), *a.* In *her.*, same as *flanched.*

flap (flap), *n.* [< ME. *flap*, *flappe*, a stroke, blow, buffet, a fly-flap, a loose, flexible part of a garment, etc., = D. *flap*, a stroke, blow, box on the ear (cf. OD. *flabbe*, a blow, a blow on the face, a fly-flap); from the verb.] **1.** A stroke, blow, or buffet, as with the hand or with any weapon, etc.

Preched of penaunces that Poule the apostle suffred,
In fame & frigore and *flappes* of scourges.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 67.

Flappe or stroke, ictus; *flappe* or buffett, alapa.
Prompt. Parv., p. 163.

The beggar with his noble tree
Laid lusty *flaps* him to.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 192).

2. The motion of anything broad and loose; a flapping motion.—**3.** An instrument for keeping off flies by a flapping motion.

Flappe, instrument to smyte wythe flyys [smite flies with], flabellum, muscarium. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 163.

They had wooden *flaps* to beat them [flies] away.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 150.

4. Anything broad and flexible that hangs loose, or is attached by one end or side, and easily moved; that part of anything which projects in such a form. The flap of a hat is that part of the brim which is turned up on one side, or is capable of being turned up; the flap of a waistcoat, that part of the long waistcoat of the eighteenth century which came down upon the thigh, extending on either side below and beyond the lowest button.

Why art thou then exasperate, . . . thou green sarcenet *flap* for a sore eye, thou tassel of a prodigal's purse, thou? *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 1.

A cartilaginous *flap* upon the opening of the larynx.
Sir T. Browne.

Embroidered waistcoats with large *flaps*. *Dickens.*

5. A heavy valve used to prevent the entrance of the tide into a sewer.—**6.** In *surg.*, a portion of skin or flesh separated from the underlying part, but remaining attached at the base. Flaps are made for various purposes in surgical operations, as for covering and growing over the end of an amputated limb, for forming a new nose (rhinoplasty), etc.

7. *pl.* A disease in the lips of horses, in which they become blistered and swell on both sides.—**8.** *pl.* A discomycetous fungus, *Peziza cochleata.*—**9.** *pl.* A broadly expanded hymenomycetous fungus, probably *Agaricus arvensis.* [Yorkshire, Eng.]

flap (flap), *v.*; pret. and pp. *flapped*, ppr. *flapping.* [< ME. *flappen*, flap, clap, slap, strike, = D. *flappen* (> G. *flappen*), intr., flap (cf. F. *frapper*, strike: see *frap*); prob. ult. imitative; cf. *clap*[1], *slap*, etc.; cf. also *flack*, *flabby.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To strike a blow with anything broad and flexible, as the hand; clap; make a noise like clapping.

A fool man shal for joye *flappe* with hondis.
Wyclif, Prov. xvii. 18.

The Dira, or flying pest, which *flapping* on the shield of Turnus, and fluttering about his head, disheartened him in the duel. *Dryden*, Ded. of Æneid.

When windows *flap* and chimney roars,
And all is dismal out of doors.
Wordsworth, The Wagoner.

2. To move in a waving or swaying manner, as wings, or as something broad or loose.

My canvas torn, it *flaps* from side to side:
My cable's crack'd, my anchor's slightly ty'd.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 11.

As when a boat
Tacks, and the slacken'd sail *flaps*.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

3†. To burst out suddenly, as flames; flash.

Ten tymes be-tyde, tellis me the lyne,
That hit fest was on fyre, & *flappit* out onone
Vnto smorther & smoke, and no smethe low.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11795.

4. To fall like a flap, as the brim of a hat or other broad thing.

I spoke with him, and took much notice of him: he had an old black hat on, that *flapped*, and a pair of Spanish leather shoes.
State Trials, T. Whitebread and Others, an. 1679.

II. *trans.* **1**†. To strike; beat; slap; give a stroke of any kind to.

Alle the flesche of the flanke he *flappes* in sondyre.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2782.

Rascall, dost *flappe* me in the mouth with tailer;
And tell'st thou me of haberdasher's ware?
Rowlands, Knave of Harts (1613).

2. To beat with or as if with a flap.

For (quoth he) when many flies stoode feeding vppon his rawe flesh, and had well fed themselues, he was contented at another's perswasion to haue them *flapt* awaie.
Sir T. Wilson, Art of Rhetoric, p. 201.

Yet let me *flap* this bug with gilded wings.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 409.

3. To make or cause a swaying movement of, as something broad or flap-like: as, the wind *flapped* the shutters.

Three times, all in the dead of night,
A bell was heard to ring;
And shrieking at her window thrice
The raven *flapp'd* his wing.
Tickell, Colin and Lucy.

The hooded hawks, high perched on beam,
The clamour joined with whistling scream,
And *flapped* their wings, and shook their bells.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 6.

4. To provide with a flap.

With *flapped* oilskin hats we should have been weather-proof, but with one of these I was unprovided.
Froude, Sketches, p. 89.

5. To let fall the flap of; move the flap of; especially, as in the case of a hat, to bring the flaps of forward and downward, so as to cover or protect the face.—**6.** To arouse the attention of, as by flapping the ears: apparently in allusion to the "flappers" employed for such a purpose in the feigned island of Laputa in "Gulliver's Travels." See extract from Swift, under *flapper*, 1. [Humorous.]

They sent their complaint to the Home Government, despatched an agent to London to *flap* the Colonial Office, and even secured a certain tepid interest for the question in the London press. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIII. 13.

flapdoodle (flap'dö-dl), *n.* [< *flap*, stroke (hence 'flatter'?), + *doodle*, a simpleton, fool.] **1.** The stuff on which fools are feigned to be nourished; food for fools. [Humorous.]

"The gentleman has eaten no small quantity of *flapdoodle* in his lifetime." "What's that?" . . . "It's the stuff they feed fools on." *Marryat*, Peter Simple, xxviii.

Flapdoodle, they call it, what fools are fed on.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, xli.

2. Transparent pretense or nonsense, as gross flattery, nonsensical talk, or foolish boasting.

flap-door (flap′dōr), *n.* A form of door with the hinges on the lower side, so that it opens downward and outward. Also called *falling door*.

flapdragon (flap′drag″ǫn), *n.* [< *flap* + *dragon*. Also called *snapdragon*, q. v. The allusion is to the popular 'fiery dragon' or firedrake.] 1. A play in which the players snatch plums, raisins, or other things out of burning brandy or spirits, and swallow them; snapdragon; also, the materials for the game.

Stabbing of arms, *flap-dragons*, healths, whiffs, and all such swaggering humours.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v., Palinode.

I'll go afore, and have the bonfire made,
My fireworks, and *flap-dragons*, and good backrack.
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, v. 2.

2. A plum, raisin, or other thing to be snatched from the burning liquor in playing flapdragon. See the extracts.

He . . . drinks off candles' ends for *flap-dragons*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

Flap-dragons are plums, &c., placed in a shallow dish filled with some spirituous liquor, out of which, when set on fire, they are to be dextrously snatched with the mouth. This elegant amusement was once more common in England than it is at present, and has been at all times a favourite one in Holland. Thus in Ram Alley: "My brother swallows it with more ease than a Dutchman does *flap-dragons*."
Gifford, Note to B. Jonson's Cynthia's Revels, v., Palinode.

Such were *flap-dragons*, which were small combustible bodies fired at one end and floated in a glass of liquor, which an experienced toper swallowed unharmed, while yet blazing. *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., III. 31.

flapdragon† (flap′drag″ǫn), *v. t.* [< *flapdragon*, *n.*] To swallow at one gulp; snatch and devour, as in the play of flapdragon.

To make an end of the ship;—to see how the sea *flap-dragoned* it. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 3.

flap-eared (flap′ērd), *a.* [< *flap* + *ear*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having broad, loose, flapping ears.

A . . . beetle-headed, *flap-ear'd* knave!
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1.

flapjack (flap′jak), *n.* [< *flap* + *jack*, used vaguely.] A cake of batter baked on a griddle, in a shallow pan, or on a board: so called from the practice of tossing the cake into the air when it is done on one side, by a dexterous movement of the griddle, in such a manner as to turn it over and catch it again flat upon the griddle with the baked side uppermost. Also *flipjack*.

We'll have flesh for holidays, fish for fasting-days, and moreo'er puddings and *flap-jacks*. *Shak.*, Pericles, ii. 1.

Untill at last, by the skill of the cooke, it is transform'd into the forme of a *flap-jack*, which in our translation is cald a pancake. *John Taylor*, Jack-a-lent, i. 115.

flap-keeper (flap′kē″pėr), *n.* A man whose duty it is to open the flaps of a sewer to allow the escape of sewage at low tide.

flap-mouthed (flap′moutht), *a.* Having loose, hanging lips, as a dog.

When he [a hound] hath ceased his ill-resounding noise,
Another *flap-mouth'd* mourner, black and grim,
Against the welkin volleys out his voice.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 920.

flapper (flap′ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which flaps.

It would be as a rudder to stirre and conduct him into a secure port, and an effectuall *flapper* to drive away the flies of all worldly vanities.
Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues (1612).

In each bladder was a small quantity of dried peas, or little pebbles, as I was afterwards informed. With these bladders they now and then flapped the mouths and ears of those who stood near them, of which practice I could not then conceive the meaning. It seems the minds of these people [the dreamy philosophers of Laputa] are so taken up with intense speculations, that they neither can speak, nor attend to the discourses of others, without being roused by some external application to the organs of speech and hearing; for which reason those persons who are able to afford it always keep a *flapper* . . . in their family as one of their domestics. . . . This *flapper* is likewise employed diligently to attend his master in his walks, and upon occasion to give him a soft flap on his eyes.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iii.

2. A reminder; something designed to fix or divert the attention: in allusion to the flappers of Laputa. See extract from Swift, above. [Humorous.]

I write to you, by way of *flapper*, to put you in mind of yourself. *Chesterfield*.

3. A young bird when first trying its wings; especially, a young wild duck which cannot fly, but flaps along on the water.

Some young men down lately to a pond . . . to hunt *flappers* or young wild ducks. *Gilbert White*.

A good bag can be made at them in the fall, both among the young *flappers* . . . and among the flights of wild duck. *T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 54.

4. Same as *flapper-skate*.—5. *pl.* Very long shoes worn by negro minstrels.

flapper-skate (flap′ėr-skāt), *n.* A local English and Scotch name of species of *Raia* or ray, as the *Raia macrorhyncha* and *R. fullonica*.

flappet† (flap′et), *n.* [< *flap* + *-et*. Cf. *flacket*[1].] A flap or edge, as of a counter.

What brave spirit could be content to sit in his shop, with a *flappet* of wood and a blue apron before him, selling mithridatum and dragon's-water to visited houses, that might pursue feats of arms?
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, i. 3.

flappish† (flap′ish), *a.* [< *flap* + *-ish*[1].] Disposed to flap; in active irregular motion.

I see your keys! see a fool's head of your own: had I kept them I warrant they had been forthcoming: you are so *flappish*, you throw 'em up and down at your tail.
Sir R. Howard, The Committee, iv.

flaptail (flap′tāl), *n.* An American monkey the tail of which is not prehensile: distinguished from *clutchtail*.

flap-tile (flap′tīl), *n.* A tile a part of which is bent up to form a corner or receive a drip.

flap-valve (flap′valv), *n.* A clack-valve; a valve hinged on one side.

flare (flār), *v.*; pret. and pp. *flared*, ppr. *flaring*. [Of Scand. origin: < Norw. *flara*, blaze, flame, adorn with tinsel, = Sw. dial. *flora upp*, blaze up suddenly (cf. E. *flare up*); the older form (with orig. *s*) in Sw. dial. *flasa*, burn furiously, blaze: see *flash*[1].] I. *intrans.* 1. To shine out with sudden and unsteady light, luster, or splendor; give out a dazzling light.

When the sun begins to fling
His *flaring* beams. *Milton*, Il Penseroso, l. 132.

2. To waver; flutter; burn with an unsteady light, as flame in a current of air; hence, to flutter, as such flame does; flutter with gaudy show.

With ribbons pendant, *flaring* 'bout her head.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 6.

Like *flaring* tapers, brightening as they waste.
Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 400.

Our last light, that long
Had wink'd and threaten'd darkness, *flared* and fell.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

3. To open or spread outward, like the mouth of a trumpet.—4. To incline outward from a perpendicular, as a ship's sides or bows, or any similar formation: opposed to *tumble home*.—**To flare up**, to burn high by a sudden impulse; hence, to become suddenly angry or excited; fly into a passion.

Crime will not fail to *flare up* from men's hearts
While hearts are men's, and so born criminal.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 102.

II. *trans.* To cause to burn with a flaring flame; hence, to display glaringly; exhibit in an ostentatious manner.

One mortal, one nation or generation of mortals, may *flare* a flambeau, and another twinkle a taper.
Sir W. Hamilton.

flare (flār), *n.* 1. A glaring, unsteady, wavering light; a glare: as, the *flare* of an expiring candle.

In the hollow down by the *flare*.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, I. 31.

2. A spreading outward; a terminal or a continuous broadening, as of a trumpet or a lily, the side of a vessel of any kind, etc.—3. In *photog.*, same as *ghost*, 8.

Flare or ghost in the camera is an indistinct image of the diaphragm. *Lea*, Photography, p. 91.

4. Ostentation.

Too modest for business push and *flare*, he kept in the background while others gained by his labor.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 21.

=Syn. 1. *Glare*, etc. See *flame*, *n.*

flare-tin (flār′tin), *n.* Same as *flash-pan*, 2.

There was a *flare-tin* aboard, and from time to time we burned this over the rail, the turpentine making a great glare that illuminated the brig from the eyes to the taffrail. *W. C. Russell*, Jack's Courtship, xlvi.

flare-up (flār′up), *n.* [< *flare up*, verb phrase, q. v., under *flare*, *v.*] 1. A sudden flashing or flaring of flame or light.—2. A sudden quarrel or angry argument. [Colloq.]

flaring (flār′ing), *p. a.* 1. Blazing; burning unsteadily.—2. Gaudy; showy; flashy.

Her chaste and modest vail, surrounded with celestial beams, they over-laid with wanton tresses, and in a *flaring* tire bespeckl'd her with all the gaudy allurements of a whore. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

flaringly (flār′ing-li), *adv.* Flutteringly; showily.

flash[1] (flash), *v.* [The several words spelled *flash* are somewhat confused with one another. *Flash*[1], *v.*, is prob. of Scand. origin: Sw. dial. *flasa*, burn furiously, blaze: see *flare*, *v.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To burst into sudden flame; specifically, to ignite and flare up with sudden and transient brilliancy; emit a bright flame for a moment: as, the *flashing*-point of oil; the powder *flashed* in the pan.

Wherof cometh that horible and broade *flashing* flame of fyre? It sponge of one litel sparke.
J. Udall, On Jas. iii.

The quality of an oil may be tested by chemical analysis; by measurement of density and viscosity; by observation of the temperature necessary for ignition in the atmosphere, or, as it is called, the *flashing* temperature.
Encyc. Brit., XV. 35.

2. To burst forth with sudden brilliancy; break out in a transient or variable gleam or glitter; emit flashes; gleam: as, the lightning *flashed* continually.

Lord Timon will be left a naked gull,
Which *flashes* now a phœnix.
Shak., T. of A., ii. 1.

There the lake
Spread its blue sheet that *flashed* with many an oar.
Bryant, The Ages, st. 30.

His gray eyes
Flashing with fire of warlike memories.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 423.

3. To burst suddenly into view or perception; come or appear instantaneously: as, the scene *flashed* upon his sight; the solution of the problem *flashed* into his mind.

Upon me *flash'd*
The power of prophesying. *Tennyson*, Tiresias.

Then *flash* the wings returning Summer calls
Through the deep arches of her forest halls.
O. W. Holmes, Spring.

4. To burst suddenly into action; break out with sudden force or violence.

Every hour
He *flashes* into one gross crime or other,
That sets us all at odds. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 3.

For while he linger'd there,
A doubt that ever smoulder'd in the hearts
Of those great Lords and Barons of his realm
Flash'd forth and into war.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

5. To come, move, or pass in a flashing manner; act as if in or by a flash: as, the dog *flashed* by in hot pursuit.

Eider-ducks *flashed* out of the water, the father of the family as usual the first to fly, and leaving wife and children to take care of themselves. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 71.

6. In *glass-making*, to expand, as blown glass, into a disk. See *flashing*[1], 1.—**To flash in the pan.** (*a*) To flash and go out so suddenly as not to ignite the charge: said of the powder in the pan of a flint-lock firearm when fired ineffectually, and also of the arm itself. (*b*) Hence, to fail after a showy or pretentious effort; act or strive without result; give up suddenly without accomplishing anything.

II. *trans.* 1. To emit or send forth in a sudden flash or flashes; cause to appear with sudden glitter.

But now her cheek was pale, and by and by
It *flash'd* forth fire, as lightning from the sky.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 348.

The chariot of paternal Deity,
Flashing thick flames.
Milton, P. L., vi. 751.

2. To cause to flame up suddenly, as by ignition; produce a flash from.

A small portion [of gunpowder] is roughly granulated, and *flashed* on plates of glass or porcelain.
Encyc. Brit., XI. 325.

3. To convey or send by instantaneous communication; cause to appear or be perceived suddenly or startlingly: as, to *flash* a message over the wires (of a telegraph).

Then suddenly regain the prize,
And *flash* thanksgivings to the skies.
Cowper, Annus Memorabilis.

For so the words were *flash'd* into his heart,
He knew not whence or wherefore.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

4. To cause to appear flashy; trick up in a showy manner; streak; stripe. [Rare.]

Limning and *flashing* it with various dyes.
A. Brewer, Lingua, i. 1.

5. In *glass-making*, to expand to a flat disk, as the blown globe or mass of glass, by revolving it in front of the furnace-mouth, which keeps it hot and ductile; hence, to apply a film of colored glass to by this process. See *flashing*[1], 1.

There is a kind of coloured glass made by having a thin stratum of coloured glass melted or *flashed* on one side of an ordinary sheet of clear glass. *Ure*, Dict., II. 298.

On the other hand, extreme brilliancy of surface, ascribed by some to the effect of the *flashing* furnace, is a characteristic of this [crown] glass. *Glass-making*, p. 126.

6. In *electric lighting*, to make (the carbon filament) incandescent. See *flashing*[1], 3.—**Flashed glass**, colored glass for windows and the like, produced by the process of flashing. See *flashing*[1], 1 (*c*).

flash[1] (flash), *n.* [< *flash*[1], *v.*] **I.** *n.* 1. A sudden burst of flame or light; a light instantaneously appearing and disappearing; a gleam: as, a *flash* from a gun.

The living creatures ran and returned as the appearance of a *flash* of lightning. Ezek. i. 14.

Gui. Fear no more the light'ning *flash;*
Arv. Nor the all-dreaded thunder-stone.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2 (song).

Wit shoots in vain its momentary fires,
The meteor drops, and in a *flash* expires.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 634.

What strikes the crown of tyrants down,
And answers with its *flash* their frown?
The Sword. *M. J. Barry.*

2. A sudden burst of something regarded as resembling light in its effect, as color, wit, glee, energy, passion, etc.; a short, vivid, and brilliant outburst; a momentary brightness or show.

The *flash* and out-break of a fiery mind;
A savageness in unreclaimed blood.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 1.

Where be . . . your *flashes* of merriment, that were wont to set the table on a roar? *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

But if so great a *flash* of joy and prosperity . . . should make them grow wanton and extravagant, what course then so likely to reclaim them as a series of smart and severe judgments one upon another?
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. xi.

A *flash* of color like a flame passed over her face.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xxxiv.

3. The time occupied by a flash of light; a very short period; a transient state; an instant.

The Persians and Macedonians had it for a *flash*.
Bacon.

The height of whose [earth's] enchanting pleasure
Is but a *flash?* *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 5.

4. *pl.* The hot stage of a fever. [Prov. Eng.]—5†. A showy or blustering person.

The town is full
Of these vain-glorious *flashes*.
Shirley, Love in a Maze, i. 2.

Fanaticks, and declamatory *flashes*.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

6†. A quibble; jugglery with words.

He falls next to *flashes*, and a multitude of words, in all which is contain'd no more than what might be the Plea of any guiltiest Offender. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xii.

7. A shoot of a plant.

The new shoots [of the tea-plant], or *flashes*, as they are called, come on four, sometimes five times between April and October.
A. G. F. Eliot James, Indian Industries, xxviii.

8. A preparation of capsicum, burnt sugar, etc., used for coloring brandy and rum, and giving them a factitious strength.—**A flash in the pan.** (*a*) An explosion of the priming in the lock-pan, the gun itself hanging fire. Hence—(*b*) An unsuccessful effort or outburst; a brilliant endeavor followed by failure: said of an utterly abortive effort that has been made with much parade or confidence, of an ineffective outbreak of passion, etc.—**Flash-flue.** See *flue*[1].—**Syn. 1.** *Flare*, etc. See *flame*, *n.*

flash[2] (flash), *v.* [Also dial. *flosh;* < ME. *flaskien, vlaskien*, dash (water), sprinkle. See extract. Origin uncertain; an OF. **flasquer*, with sense of OF. and F. *flaquer*, dash or throw water, etc., does not occur, but is suggested by the analogy of *flash*[3], *n.*, < OF. *flache*, with equiv. *flasque*, and *flaque*, mod. F. *flaque*, a pool: see *flash*[3], *n.* In mod. use *flash*[2] is merged in *flash*[1]. Cf. *flush*[2], *v. t.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To dash (water); sprinkle.

So schal the thet schriveth him, . . . gif dust of lihte thouhtes windeth to swuthe [too much], flaskie teares on ham. . . . O the smele dust [on the fine dust], gif hit dusteth swuthe, heo *vlasketh* water theron and swopeth hit ut [sweepeth it out]. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 314.

2†. To splash; dash about, as water.

With his raging arms he rudely *flash'd*
The waves about, and all his armour swept,
That all the blood and filth away was wash'd.
Spenser, F. Q.

3. To increase the flow of water in; flood with water from a reservoir or otherwise, as a stream or a sewer; flush. See *flashing*[2].

II. *intrans.* To splash, as waves.

The sea *flashed* up unto his legs and knees.
Holinshed, Hist. Eng., p. 181.

flash[3] (flash), *n.* [Also dial. *flosh;* < ME. *flasshe, flasche, flosshe, flosche, flesshe*, also, without assibilation, *flask*, a pool of water, < OF. *flache*, also *flasque*, and, without assibilation, *flac, flaque*, a pool, puddle, ditch, estuary, < OD. *vlacke*, an estuary, flats with stagnant pools, < *vlack*, D. *vlak* = OHG. *flah*, G. *flach*, flat, level; cf. OBulg. *ploskŭ*, flat.] 1. A pool of water.

Plasche or *flasche*, where reyne watyr stondythe, torrens, lacuna. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 403.

Yet still the dangerous dykes from shot do them secure,
Where they [mallards, etc.] from *flash* to *flash*, like the full epicure,
Waft, as they lov'd to change their diet every meal.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxv.

2. A sluice or lock on a navigable river, just above a shoal, to raise the water while craft are passing.

I was gone down with the barge to London; and for want of a *flash*, we lay ten weeks before we came again.
Dialogue on Oxford Parliament, 1681 (Harl. Misc., II. 116).

3. [Prob. with allusion to *flash*[1].] A body of water driven by violence.—**To make a flash,** to let boats down through a lock. [Eng.]

flash[4]† (flash), *a.* [Origin uncertain; prob. < *flash*[1], *v.*] Insipid; vapid.

Loath I am to mingle philosophical cordials with Divine, as water with wine, lest my consolation should be *flash* and dilute. *S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 63.

flash[5] (flash), *a.* [Generally derived from *flash*[1], with which the sense of 'vulgarly showy or gaudy,' equiv. to *flashy*[1], which is the prop. adj. of *flash*[1], is now associated; but prob. of different, though obscure, origin. See extract from Isaac Taylor.] 1. Of or pertaining to or associated with thieves, knaves, vagabonds, prostitutes, etc.: applied especially to thieves' cant or jargon.

Many persons have confused the low gibberish in vogue with thieves and mendicants called *flash* with the Romany; but that idea is absurdly wrong.
N. and Q., 6th ser., IX. 504.

In a wild district of Derbyshire, between Macclesfield and Buxton, there is a village called Flash, surrounded by uninclosed land. The squatters on these commons, with their wild gipsey habits, travelled about the neighbourhood from fair to fair, using a slang dialect of their own. They were called the *Flash* men, and their dialect *Flash* talk; and it is not difficult to see the stages by which the word *Flash* has reached its present signification. *Isaac Taylor.*

2. Vulgarly showy or gaudy: as, a *flash* dress; a *flash* style.

The hotel does not assert itself very loudly, and if occasionally transient guests appear with *flash* manners, they do not affect the general tone of the region.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 157.

3. Expert; smart; crack. [Slang.]

The *flash* riders, or horse breakers, always called "bronco busters," can perform really marvelous feats, riding with ease the most vicious and unbroken beasts.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 507.

Flash language, thieves' cant; thieves' slang.

He gives a very interesting catalogue of some seventy words in the thieves' jargon, or *flash language*, which is thus shown to have come to this country in the last century. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 611.

Flash notes, forged or counterfeit notes.

flasher[1] (flash'ėr), *n.* [< *flash*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which flashes. Specifically—2. One who makes a show of more wit than he possesses.

They are reckoned the *flashers* of the place; yet everybody laughs at them for their airs, affectations, and tonish graces and impertinences. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, I. 260.

3. A hot boiler into which water is injected in small quantities and flashed into steam by the heat.—4†. A rower.—5. In *ichth.*, an acanthopterygian fish, the tripletail, *Lobotes surinamensis*, of the family *Lobotidæ* (which see); any lobotid.

flasher[2] (flash'ėr), *n.* [See *flusher.*] Same as *flusher.*

flash-house (flash'hous), *n.* [< *flash*[5] + *house.*] A house frequented by thieves, vagabonds, and prostitutes, and in which stolen goods are received.

The excesses of that age [time of Charles II.] remind us of the humours of a gang of footpads, revelling with their favourite beauties at a *flash-house*.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

flashily (flash'i-li), *adv.* In a flashy manner; with sudden glare or force; without solidity of wit or thought; with gaudy or ostentatious show.

flashiness[1] (flash'i-nes), *n.* [< *flashy*[1] + *-ness.*] The state of being flashy; ostentatious gaudiness.

flashiness[2]† (flash'i-nes), *n.* [< *flashy*[2] + *-ness.*] Tastelessness; vapidness; insipidity.

The same experiment may be made in artichokes and other seeds, when you would take away either their *flashiness* or bitterness. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

flashing[1] (flash'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *flash*[1], *v.*] 1. In *glass-making:* (*a*) The reheating of partially formed glassware in a flashing-furnace to restore the plastic condition, and to smooth rough edges. (*b*) The act or process of heating a globe of blown glass, and giving it a rapid rotary motion, so that the opening already made in it will widen till the globe flashes suddenly into a flat disk. (*c*) A mode of coating a globe of hot colorless glass with a film of colored glass, usually red, and blowing them together until they flash into a disk. Such glass is called *flashed glass*, or *doubled glass*, and is used for decorative purposes, as in glass-painting and glass-staining, of the richest as well as plainest sorts; also to give alternation of color, by grinding away the color in a design or pattern.

2. In *arch.*, pieces of lead, zinc, or other metal, used to protect the joining when a roof comes in contact with a wall, or when a chimney-shaft or other object comes through a roof, and the like. The metal is let into a joint or groove cut in the wall, etc., and folded down so as to lap over the joining. When the flashing is folded down over the upturned edge of the lead of a gutter, it is in Scotland called an *apron.*

3. In the manufacture of incandescent lamps, the operation of raising the carbon filament to incandescence in an atmosphere of coal-gas, for the purpose of hardening and smoothing the carbons, and equalizing their resistance.

flashing[2] (flash'ing), *n.* [< *flash*[3], *n.*, + *-ing*[1].] The act of creating an artificial flood in a conduit or stream, as in a sewer for cleansing it, or at shallows in a river by penning up the water either in the river itself or in side reservoirs. See *flushing.*

flashing-board (flash'ing-bōrd), *n.* A device for increasing the depth or force of a stream of water by diminishing its width, as a board set up on edge on the top of a mill-dam when the stream is low.

flashing-bottle (flash'ing-bot'l), *n.* A glass vessel in which carbon filaments for incandescent lamps are flashed. See *flashing*[1], 3.

flashing-furnace (flash'ing-fėr'nās), *n.* A reheating glass-furnace. See *flashing*[1], 1.

flashing-point (flash'ing-point), *n.* The temperature at which escaping vapor will ignite momentarily, or flash: distinguished from the *burning-point*, at which the substance will itself take fire and burn: usually said of oils or hydrocarbons. Also *flash-point.*

As the oil appeared to have taken fire with extraordinary rapidity, it was assumed, in the first instance, that the *flashing-point* was below the parliamentary standard.
Ure, Dict., IV. 570.

flash-light (flash'līt), *n.* 1. A light so arranged as to emit sudden brilliant gleams, lasting but a short time: used for military signals and in lighthouses. See *lighthouse.*

A *flash-light:* that is to say, one which can be made to glow or disappear at pleasure. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 16.

2. A preparation emitting when ignited a sudden and very brilliant light, used in taking instantaneous photographs at night or in a room insufficiently lighted by natural light, etc. It usually consists chiefly of a magnesium powder, sometimes in combination with guncotton.

flashman (flash'man), *n.*; pl. *flashmen* (-men). [< *flash*[5] + *man.*] A knave, especially one who tries to appear as a gentleman. [Slang.]

You're playing a dangerous game, my *flashman*. . . . I've shot a man down for less than that.
H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn, v.

flash-pan (flash'pan), *n.* 1. The receptacle in a flint-lock which holds the priming by which the charge is exploded. See cut under *flint-lock.*—2. A small copper pan with a handle, in which powder is flashed as a signal. Also called *flare-tin.*

flash-pipe (flash'pīp), *n.* A gas-pipe perforated throughout with small holes, used in lighting gas-burners. It has a stop-cock, on turning which gas is emitted from each orifice, and when one of these small jets is lighted the flame flashes along the pipe and lights the burners connected with it. When the stop-cock is closed the small jets are extinguished.

flash-point (flash'point), *n.* Same as *flashing-point.*

Young's Company now manufacture a lighthouse oil of 150° Fahr. *flash-point*. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 569.

flash-test (flash'test), *n.* A test to determine the flashing-point of kerosene or other volatile oil.

flash-torch (flash'tôrch), *n.* *Theat.*, a device by which the fine powdery spores of lycopodium are driven through flame to produce the effect of lightning.

flash-wheel (flash'hwēl), *n.* A water-raising wheel having arms radial, or nearly so, to its axle, as in the common paddle-wheel. It is set in a trough containing water, nearly fitting it throughout one quarter or less of its circumference, and raises the water from the level of its lower side to greater elevation.

flashy[1] (flash'i), *a.* [< *flash*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Like a flash; characterized by flashes or flashing; specifically, acting by flashes, or by fits and starts; quick; impulsive; fiery. [Now rare in this literal sense.]

But sometimes so shaken be these shell-fishes with the feare of *flashy* lightenings that they become emptie or bring forth feble young ones.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 239.

Thus spake the ladie, who in this meanwhile
With light-heel'd *flashy* haste the horse o'retook.
Vicars, tr. of Virgil (1632).

The very attempt towards pleasing every body discovers a temper always *flashy*, and often false and insincere.
Burke, Speech at Bristol.

2. Showy; dazzling for a moment, but not lasting, solid, or real; meretricious.

Flashy wits cannot fathom the whole extent of a large discourse. *Sir K. Digby*, Nature of Man's Soul.

A sound and steddy judgment (which rarely goes in company with subtil and *flashy* imaginations) is the most useful and commanding ability in business.
Bp. Parker, Platonick Theol. (2d ed.), p. 29.

Tom looks upon them as men of superficial learning and *flashy* parts. *Addison*, Tom Folio.

As stories, these were cheap and *flashy*.
The Century, XXVI. 295.

3. Ostentatiously showy in appearance; gay; gaudy; tawdry: as, a *flashy* dress.

flashy[2]† (flash'i), *a.* [< *flash*[4] + *-y*[1].] Insipid; vapid; without taste or spirit, as food or drink.

Distilled books are, like common distilled waters, *flashy* things. *Bacon*, Studies (ed. 1887).

And when they list, their lean and *flashy* songs
Grate on their scrannel pipes of wretched straw.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 123.

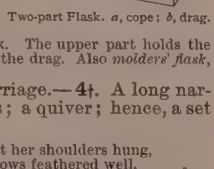
flask (flâsk), *n.* [< ME. **flaske* (not recorded), < AS. *flasce*, and transposed *flaxe* (not **flax* or **flaxa*), pl. *flaxan*, a bottle (usually of leather, but once explained by *trȳwen byt*, a wooden butt), = D. *flesch* = MLG. *vlasche* = OHG. *flasca*, MHG. *vlasche*, also *vlesche*, G. *flasche* = Icel. *flaska* = Sw. *flaska* = Dan. *flaske*, a bottle; cf. OF. *flasque*, *flaske*, *flaque*, *flesque* = Sp. *flasco*, *frasco* = Pg. *frasco* = It. *fiasco*, m., < ML. *flascus*, m.; also OF. *flasche*, *flache*, *flaische* = It. *fiasca*, f., < ML. *flasca*, f.; also OF. *flascon*, *flacon*, F. *flacon* (> E. *flagon*), < ML. *flasco(n-)*; LGr. *φλάσκη*, *φλάσκων*, dim. *φλασκίον*, a flask. It is uncertain whether the Rom. (ML.) forms are derived from the Teut., or the contrary; possibly both groups have a common origin in the Celtic: cf. W. *ffasg*, a basket, a flask, Gael. *fasg*, a flask. The Finn. *lasku* and the Slav. forms, Russ. *fliaga*, dim. *fliajka*, a small barrel, Pol. *flasza*, *flaszka*, etc., are derived from Teut. See *flacket*[2], *flagon*, *flasket*, etc.] **1.** A bottle, especially one of some peculiar form or material (see below): as, a *flask* for wine or oil.

Like a drop of oil left in a *flask* of wine, in every glass you taste it. *Southern*, Maid's Last Prayer, ii. 1.

With dainties fed,
Ring for a *flask* or two of white and red. *Swift*.

Here sits the Butler with a *flask*
Between his knees, half-drain'd.
Tennyson, Day-Dream, The Sleeping Palace.

Specifically—(*a*) A narrow-necked globular glass bottle: as, a Florence *flask*. (*b*) A metallic or other portable dram-bottle, with flat sides: as, a pocket-*flask*. (*c*) A vessel, generally of metal or horn, for containing gunpowder, carried by sportsmen, usually furnished with a measure of the charge at the top. (*d*) An iron vessel for containing mercury, in the shape of a long bottle. A flask of mercury from California is about 75 pounds. (*e*) A vessel used in a laboratory for sublimation, for digesting in a sand-bath, or for any similar purpose.



Two-part Flask. *a*, cope; *b*, drag.

2. A shallow frame of wood or iron used in foundries to contain the sand and patterns employed in molding and casting. If the mold is contained in two pieces, these form a two-part flask. The upper part holds the case or cope, and the lower the drag. Also *moulders' flask*, *molding-flask*.

3†. A bed in a gun-carriage.—**4**†. A long narrow case, as for arrows; a quiver; hence, a set of arrows in a quiver.

Her rattling quiver at her shoulders hung,
Therein a *flask* of arrows feathered well.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, xi. 28.

Florence flask, a globular bottle of thin transparent glass with a long neck, usually covered with plaited maize-leaves or similar material, used for holding liquids of all sorts. The kind commonly known by this name is that in which olive-oil is often exported from Italy, and is familiar in Italian grocers' shops. Compare *fiasco* and *fiaschetta*.—**Molders' flask.** See def. 2.

flask-board (flâsk'bōrd), *n.* In *foundry-work*, the board upon which the flask rests.

flask-clamp (flâsk'klamp), *n.* **1.** An arrangement for securing firmly the parts of a molding-flask.—**2.** A clamp used by dentists to hold the flask in which the denture or set of teeth is heated in the muffle.

flasket† (flâs'ket), *n.* [< OF. *flasquet*, *flaschet*, *flachet*, a small flask, dim. of *flasque*, a flask: see *flask* and *flacket*[2].] **1.** A small flask, especially one for powder: probably same as *morsing-horn*.—**2.** A vessel in which viands are served.—**3.** A long shallow basket.

And each one had a little wicker basket,
Made of fine twigs, entrayled curiously,
In which they gathered flowers to fill their *flasket*.
Spenser, Prothalamion.

Under his arm a little wicker *flasket*.
B. Jonson, Masque of Hymen.

flask-shaped (flâsk'shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a flask; specifically, round, partly cylindrical, and swelling into a more or less globular form at one end.

flasque (flask), *n.* [F.] In *her.*, a bearing similar to the flanch, but less rounded and occupying less of the field. Also called *voider*.

flat[1] (flat), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* Early mod. E. also *flatt*, *flatte*; < ME. *flat* (rare), < Icel. *flatr* = Sw. *flat* = Dan. *flad* = OHG. *flaz*, flat. Not connected with D. MLG. *vlak* = OHG. *flah*, MHG. *vlach*, G. *flach*, flat (see *flash*[3]), or with E. *plat* = LG. *plat* = G. *platt*, flat. II. *n.* < ME. *flat*, (level) ground, a field; in other senses modern. Cf. Icel. *flöt*, pl. *flatir*, a plain; from the adj.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Lying all in one plane; without rotundity, curvature, or other variation or inequality; plane; specifically, in *math.*, having no curvature; homaloidal; having the locus of infinitely distant points linear: applied to space of any number of dimensions. In the common use of the word, levelness or horizontalness is often implied.

Flat meads thatch'd with stover.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1.

Thou, all-shaking thunder,
Strike *flat* the thick rotundity o' the world!
Shak., Lear, iii. 2.

Virtue could see to do what virtue would
By her own radiant light, though sun and moon
Were in the *flat* sea sunk. *Milton*, Comus, l. 575.

The brute Earl . . . unknightly, with *flat* hand,
However lightly, smote her on the cheek.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. Prostrate; lying the whole length on the ground; level with the ground; hence, fallen; laid low; ruined.

The people are *flat*, or trust in God, and the king's ways.
Donne, Letters, lxxi.

3. Having little or no relief; deficient in prominence or roundness of figure or feature; lacking contrast in appearance, whether physical or visual; smooth; even; without shading: as, *flat* tints; a *flat* painting; a *flat* face, nose, or head; *flat* cheeks.

Whatsoever man he be that hath a blemish, he shall not approach: a blind man, or a lame, or he that hath a *flat* nose. Lev. xxi. 18.

The winged lion of St. Mark and the Ox of St. Luke, coloured with bright *flat* tints.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, Int., p. xliii.

The gray-green landscape of Provence is never absolutely *flat*, and yet is never really ambitious. . . . It is in constant undulation. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 202.

4. Having no definite or characteristic taste; tasteless; stale; vapid; insipid; dead.

Taste so divine, that what of sweet before
Hath touch'd my sense *flat* seems to this, and harsh.
Milton, P. L., ix. 987.

Most ample fruit
Of beauteous form, . . . pleasing to sight,
But to the tongue inelegant and *flat*.
J. Philips, Cider.

The cause of the beer becoming *flat* may be found in the ceasing of after-fermentation.
Thausing, Beer (trans.), p. 689.

5. Having little or no interest or attractive quality; without briskness or animation; lacking activity; stupid; dull.

Reading good books of morality is a little *flat* and dead.
Bacon, Friendship (ed. 1887).

How weary, stale, *flat*, and unprofitable
Seem to me all the uses of this world!
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2.

Nay, I intreat you, be not so *flat* and melancholic.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 1.

Doubtless many things appear *flat* to us, the wit of which depended on some custom or story which never came to our knowledge. *Dryden*, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

I have added four more "Worlds," the second of which will, I think, redeem my Lord Chesterfield's character with you for wit, except in the two stories, which are very *flat*.
Walpole, Letters, II. 414.

6. Not relieved, broken, or softened by qualifications or conditions; peremptory; absolute; positive; downright.

In the true ballaunding of justice, it is a *flatt* wrong to punish the thought or purpose of any before it be enacted.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

That in the captain 's but a choleric word
Which in the soldier is *flat* blasphemy.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 2.

I'll not march through Coventry with them, that's *flat*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2.

Thus repulsed, our final hope
Is *flat* despair. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 143.

A man deem'd worthy of so dear a trust . . .
A *flat* and fatal negative obtains
That instant upon all his future pains.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 714.

7. Not clear, precise, or sonorous: as, a *flat* sound or accent.

The first seems shorter then the later, who shewes a more odnesse then the former by reason of his sharpe accent which is vpon the last sillable, and makes him more audible then if he had slid away with a *flat* accent, as the word swéruing. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 59.

Too *flat* I thought this voice, and that too shrill.
Prior, Solomon, ii.

8. In *music*: (*a*) Of tones, below a given or intended pitch.

Nay, now you are too *flat*,
And mar the concord with too harsh a descant.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 2.

(*b*) Of intervals, minor; diminished: as, a *flat* fifth. (*c*) Of keys or tonalities, having flats in the signature: as, the key of F is a *flat* key.—**9.** In *gram.*, voiced or sonant: said of consonants, such as *b*, *d*, *g*, *z*, *v*: opposed to *sharp* (that is, breathed or surd) consonants, such as *p*, *t*, *k*, *s*, *f*.—**10.** On the *stock exchange*, without interest: applied to stocks when no interest is allowed by a lender of them on the sum deposited with him as security for their return when the purpose for which the stock was borrowed has been accomplished: such stock is said to be borrowed *flat*.—**Flat arch.** See *arch*[1].—**Flat blade**, a double- or single-edged blade, as of a sword or saber: used in contradistinction to the three-edged blade of the small-sword.—**Flat calm, candle, candlestick, cap, chasing, file**, etc. See the nouns.—**Flat masses, sheets.** See *blanket-deposit*.—**Flat paper, race, screw, tuning**, etc. See the nouns.—**Flat pointlace.** See *lace*.—**Syn.** *Level*, *Flat*. See *level*.

II. *n.* **1.** A flat surface; a surface without curvature or inequality; especially, a level plain; a field.

The rayn . . . Falls upon fayre *flat*.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 506.

No perfect discovery can be made upon a *flat* or level.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 55.

On the Crown of this craggy Hill there is a *Flat*, upon which the Monastery and Pilgrimage-place is founded.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 23.

The way is ready, and not long;
Beyond a row of myrtles, on a *flat*,
Fast by a fountain. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 627.

2. A level ground near water or covered by shallow water; a shoal or sand-bank; specifically, in the United States, a low alluvial plain near tide-water or along a river, as the Jersey (United States) or Mohawk flats; also, the part of a shore that is uncovered at low tide.

I should not see the sandy hour-glass run,
But I should think of shallows and of *flats*.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1.

They landed . . . and had much a doe to put a shore any wher, it lay so full of *flats*.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 88.

The naked shore,
Wide *flats*, where nothing but coarse grasses grew.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

3. The flat part or side of anything, as the extended palm and fingers of the hand, the broad side of a sword or knife, the part of a panel included by the beading or molding, etc.: as, to strike with the *flat* of the hand, or of a sword.

It is easier to tell when the cutting edge and the *flat* are parallel, and the broad *flat* is the best guide in holding the chisel level with the surface to be chipped.
J. Rose, Practical Machinist, p. 257.

The *flats* of panels are finished in imitation of mosaic, having a conventional border of deep buff and dull blue, and a design of acanthus form in the centres, in lighter blue, pink, and venetian red tones upon a gold mosaic background. *Beck's Jour. Dec. Art*, II. 343.

4. Something broad and flat in form, or presenting a broad flat surface as a characteristic feature. (*a*) A broad, flat-bottomed boat without a keel, generally used in river navigation. (*b*) A railroad-car without a roof or sides; a platform-car; a flat-car. (*c*) A broad-brimmed, low-crowned straw hat worn by women. (*d*) A piece of bone, etc., used for making buttons. (*e*) A flat piece of carding placed above the cylinder of a carder; the flat-top carder. (*f*) A flat form of mat used in picture-frames.

There are several small drawings of Turner's in the present Exhibition greatly injured by the very modern-looking deep gold *flats* brought close up to them.
Nineteenth Century, XIX. 400.

5. A foolish person; a simpleton; one who is easily duped; a gull. [Colloq.]

"You did not seek a partner in the peerage, Mr. Newcome." "No, no, not such a confounded *flat* as that," cries Mr. Newcome. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xvi.

6. In *arch.*: (*a*) See *flat*[2]. (*b*) A horizontal or approximately horizontal roof, usually, in northern climates, covered with lead or tin.— **7.** In *music:* (*a*) A tone one half-step below a given tone: as, the *flat* of B—that is, B *flat*. (*b*) On the pianoforte, with reference to any given key, the key next below or to the left. The black keys are often called sharps and flats, because always named by reference to neighboring white keys, but B and E are also called C flat and F flat respectively. (*c*) In musical notation, the character ♭, which when attached to a note or to a staff-degree lowers its significance one half-step. See *B rotundum*, under *B*.—**8.** In *ship-building*, formerly, one of the midship timbers.—**9.** In theaters, one of the halves of such scenes or parts of scenes as are formed by two equal parts pushed from the sides of the stage and meeting in the center.—**10.** In *mining*, in the lead-mining districts of the north of England, a lateral branching of the vein, which gives rise to a deposit, as of ore, in flat masses. The excavations in these are sometimes several yards in breadth, and they are not unfrequently connected with caverns, the sides of which are incrusted with beautiful crystallizations of the veinstones peculiar to that region. Deposits of ore lying horizontally or nearly so are also, in other mining districts, called *flats*. This is the case in Denbighshire, Wales, and also in Cornwall, where the flat parts of the "pipes" and "carbona" are often designated as *flats*.

11. A surface of size put over gilding.—**12.** A continuum of any number of dimensions having no curvature: such are a straight line, a plane, and Euclidean space.—**13**†. Flat opposition or contradiction; a point-blank assertion or denial.

He thought with banding brave to keepe the coyle,
Or else with *flatts* and facings mee to foil.
Mir. for Mags.

Deck-flat (*naut.*), a platform or deck of iron or steel, either water-tight or not, but not a complete deck.—**Double flat**, in *music:* (*a*) A tone two half-steps lower than a given tone; the flat of a flat. (*b*) On the pianoforte, a key next but one below or to the left of a given key. (*c*) The character 𝄫, which when attached to a note or to a staff-degree lowers its significance two half-steps.

flat[1] (flat), *v.*; pret. and pp. *flatted*, ppr. *flatting*. [< *flat*[1], *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To make flat; level or bring to a level; lay even; make smooth; flatten.

Then frothy white appear the *flatted* seas,
And change their colour, changing their disease.
Dryden, Ceyx and Alcyone, l. 131.

A Face too long shou'd part and *flat* the Hair.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

2†. To level with the ground; overthrow.

Like a Phœbean champion, she [Virtue] hath routed the army of her enemies, *flatted* their strongest forts.
Feltham, Resolves, i. 4.

3. To make vapid or tasteless.

Otherwise fresh in their colour, but their juice somewhat *flatted*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

It may be apprehended that the retrenchment of these pleasant liberties may *flat* and dead the taste of conversation.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. xii. § 3.

It mortifies the body, and *flats* the pleasure of the senses.
Glanville, Sermons, p. 279.

4. In *music*, to depress (a tone); specifically, to apply a flat to (a note or staff-degree)—that is, to depress it a half-step. Also *flatten*.—**5.** To decorate or paint with colors ground in linseed-oil, and thinned for use with turpentine. The turpentine kills the gloss of the oil, and the resulting surface appears dull or flat.

A frieze of massive carton pierre, supporting trusses at intervals, is *flatted* in tones of fawn color and buff.
Beck's Jour. Dec. Art, II. 343.

To flat in the sail (*naut.*), to draw in the aftmost clue of a sail toward the middle of the ship.

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To become flat; fall to an even surface.

Observed . . . the swelling to *flat* yet more.
Sir W. Temple.

2. To become insipid, or dull and unanimated.—**3.** In *music*, to sing or play below the true pitch. Also *flatten*.—**To flat out**, to fail, as an undertaking, from weakness or bad management; make a fiasco or complete failure, as one who miscalculates his resources or ability. [U. S.]

flat[1] (flat), *adv.* [< ME. *flat*; < *flat*, *a.*] **1.** Flatly; so as to be flat or level.—**2.** Plainly; positively. [Rare.]

I am asham'd to feel how *flat* I am cheated.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 5.

Sin is *flat* opposite to the Almighty.
G. Herbert.

3. In *music*, below the true pitch.—**Flat aft** (*naut.*). See *aft*[1].—**To fall flat**, to fail completely, usually in spite of strenuous efforts or great expectation; not to succeed in attracting interest, purchasers, etc.: as, the book or the play *fell flat*; the shares *fell flat* on the market.—**To haul the sheets flat aft** (*naut.*), to make fore-and-aft sails lie like boards without protuberance by hauling on the sheets which extend them.

flat[2] (flat), *n.* [Orig. a dial. (Sc.) form (in simulation of *flat*[1], level, which is, in fact, the ult. original) of *flet*, a floor or story of a house, the interior of a house, a house: see *flet*[1].] **1.** A floor or story of a building. [Scotch.] Hence, in recent general use—**2.** A floor, or separate division of a floor, fitted for housekeeping and designed to be occupied by a single family; an apartment. Compare *apartment-house*.—**3.** A building the various floors of which are fitted up as flats.

This of course was before the period of the lofty *flats* which have familiarised us with mansions of a dozen stories high.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 53.

flat[3]†, *v.* [ME. *flatten*, dash, throw, < OF. *flater*, *flatir*, throw or cast down, dash, intr. fall, dash.] **I.** *trans.* To dash or throw.

Ryȝt with that he swouned,
Til Vigilate the veille vette water at hus eyen,
And *flatte* on hus face.
Piers Plowman (C), viii. 58.

II. *intrans.* To dash; rush.

Thei were at greet myschief, for the saisnes were so many that thei moste *flat* in to the foreste wolde thei or noon, ffor as soone as the kynge Orienx was come, he kepte hem so shorte that many were deed and taken.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 275.

flat[3]†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *flat*, a blow: see *flat*[3], *v.*] A blow.

He gaff Richard a sorry *flatt*,
That foundryd bacynet and hat.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 5265.

Swich a *flat!* *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 182. (*Halliwell.*)

flat[4] (flat), *v. t.* [< OF. *flater*, flatter: see *flatter*[2].] To flatter. [Scotch.]

Flata (flā′tă), *n.* [NL., < L. *flatus*, pp. of *flare* = E. *blow*[1].] The typical genus of wax-producing bugs, with semicircular wings, of the family *Flatidæ*. *F. limbata*, an Indian species, is an example, of a grass-green color varied with bright red and pure white, and with wings expanding nearly two inches.

flatbill (flat′bil), *n.* **1.** A bird of the family *Todidæ*: as, the green *flatbill*, *Todus viridis*.—**2.** Some other flat-billed bird, as a flycatcher of the genus *Platyrhynchus*.

flatboat (flat′bōt), *n.* A flat-bottomed boat of considerable size, roughly made of strong timbers, for floating merchandise, etc., down the Mississippi and other western rivers. Such boats were in early times the principal means of transportation by water, and are not yet entirely obsolete. At the end of the downward voyage they are broken up and their material is sold. [U. S.]

About fifty years ago, Abraham Lincoln was poling a *flat-boat* on the Mississippi River. *The American*, VI. 40.

flat-breasted (flat′bres″ted), *a.* Having a flat breast; specifically, in *ornith.*, ratite; not carinate; having no keel of the breast-bone.

flat-cap† (flat′-kap), *n.* A cap with a low flat crown. Especially—(*a*) A city flat-cap. See *city*, *a.*

Flat-caps of the 16th century.

Flat caps as proper are to city gowns
As to armour helmets, or to kings their crowns.
Dekker, Honest Whore, ii. 1.

Howe says that, in the times of Mary and Elizabeth, "apprentices wore *flat-caps*, and others under threescore years of age, as well journeymen as masters, both at home and abroad, whom the pages of the court, in derision, called flat-caps."
Gifford, Note to B. Jonson's Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

Hence—(*b*) A person wearing such a cap.

Wealthy *flat-caps* that pay for their pleasure the best of any men in Europe.
Marston, Dutch Courtezan, ii. 1.

(*c*) Less commonly, the toque worn by both men and women of the wealthier classes in the sixteenth century.

flat-car (flat′kär), *n.* A railroad-car consisting of a platform without sides or top; a platform-car.

flat-clam (flat′klam), *n.* *Semele decisa*, an edible species of clam. [California, U. S.]

flate (flāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *flated*, ppr. *flating*. [< L. *flatus*, pp. of *flare*, breathe, blow, = E. *blow*[1].] To produce with flatus, or with simple unintonated breath. [Rare.]

flatfish (flat′fish), *n.* Any fish of the suborder *Heterosomata:* so called from the flattened bilaterally unsymmetrical form. The body is greatly compressed, and one side is colorless or whitish, while the other is dark and variously marked. The typical flatfishes constitute the family *Pleuronectidæ*, and include many species of great economic importance, as the halibut, turbot, plaice, sole, flounder, etc. A flatfish is not really flat (that is, depressed or flattened out horizontally), but is, on the contrary, thin (that is, extremely compressed or vertically expanded), and has both eyes on one side, not on top. It swims and lies with its eyeless and colorless side downward, thus appearing as if spread out horizontally.

flat-footed (flat′fůt″ed), *a.* **1.** Having flat feet; having little or no hollow in the sole, and a low arch in the instep.—**2.** Firm-footed; resolute. [Slang.]

If Mr. —— should come out *flat-footed*, call himself a dealer, instead of posing as an "art lecturer."
The American.

flathead (flat′hed), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* **1.** Having an artificially flattened head: applied to certain American Indians. The deformity is produced in infancy by appliances causing pressure upon the skull from before backward (the more common method), making it flat and retreating in front and protuberant behind, or from above downward, making it flat at the top. It disappears partially or wholly with advance of age, and is said not to injure the intellect. The practice now survives chiefly in the northwest, but was formerly common over both North and South America.

2. [*cap.*] Pertaining to the tribe of Indians specifically called *Flatheads*. See II., 1.

II. *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] One of a small tribe of American Indians specifically so called, but erroneously, their heads not being flattened, and their true name being *Selish*. The original home of the Flatheads was in the valley of the Columbia river, but a part of them now live on a reservation in northwestern Montana. They are all nominally Christianized and civilized.

2. A dipnoan fish, *Ceratodus forsteri*. [Australia.]—**3.** A snake which flattens its head, as a species of *Heterodon;* the hog-nosed snake or puff-adder. [Local, U. S.]

The blow-snake of Illinois is variously known in other localities as hog-nose, *flat-head*, viper, and puff-adder.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIII. 660.

flat-headed (flat′hed″ed), *a.* Having a flat head or top.

This [church] bears date 1477, as appears from an inscription over one of its doors. But this doorway is *flat-headed*, and has lost all mediæval character.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 216.

flat-house (flat′hous), *n.* [< *flat*[2] + *house*.] A house containing a number of flats. [U. S.]

flatid (flat′id), *n.* One of the *Flatidæ*.

Flatida (flat′i-dă), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Flata* + *-ida*.] Same as *Flatidæ*, considered as a subfamily of *Fulgoridæ*. Also *Flatides*.

Flatidæ (flat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Flata* + *-idæ*.] A family of homopterous hemipterous insects, of great extent and extreme variety and exuberance of form and coloration. The head is narrow, the prothorax produced and narrowed, and the exposed part of the metathorax relatively large and generally triangular; the wing-covers are large, obtriangular or lyrate, with a broad costal margin. Some of these insects secrete the substance called Chinese wax.

flatile†, *a.* [< L. *flatilis*, < *flare*, pp. *flatus*, blow, = E. *blow*[1]: see *flatus*.] Inconstant; veering with the wind. *Scott.*

flat-iron (flat′ī″ėrn), *n.* An iron for smoothing cloth. It is made very hot and then passed quickly and firmly over the dampened surface of the fabric to be smoothed. Also *sad-iron*, or simply *iron*.

flative† (flā′tiv), *a.* [< L. *flatus*, pp. of *flare* = E. *blow*[1].] Producing wind; flatulent.

flatling (flat′ling), *adv.* [< ME. *flatlyng*; < *flat*[1] + *-ling*[2]; cf. *darkling*, *backling*, *headlong*, etc.] With the flat side; flatwise; flatly. [Obsolete or provincial.]

And to hys chaumbur can he gone
And leyde hym *flatlyng* on the grounde.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 99. (*Halliwell.*)

With her sword on him she *flatling* strooke,
In signe of true subjection to her powre.
Spenser, F. Q., V. v. 18.

Of the Sun's stops, it Colure hath to name,
Because his Teem doth seem to trot more tame
On these cut points; for, heere he doth not ride
Flatling a-long, but vp the Sphears steep side.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Columnes.

flatlings (flat′lingz), *adv.* **1.** Scotch form of *flatling*.

The blade struck me *flatlings*.
Scott.

2. Plainly; peremptorily. [Prov. Eng.]

flatlong (flat′lông), *adv.* [Var. of *flatling*, as if < *flat*[1] + *long*[1].] With the flat side downward; not edgewise.

The pitiless sword had such pity of so precious an object that at first it did but hit *flatlong*.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

Ant. What a blow was there given!
Seb. An it had not fallen *flat-long*.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 1.

Zenas Joy, since words were out of the question, administered a corporeal admonition with his sword *flat-long*.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 16.

flatly (flat′li), *adv.* In a flat manner. (*a*) With a flat surface or in a flat position; evenly; horizontally.

At his look she *flatly* falleth down,
For looks kill love.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 463.

Plants, fruits, and flowers are freely introduced, but these are treated *flatly*, and not in the round, on the principle of absolute imitation.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 116.

(*b*) Without spirit; dully.

He that does the work of religion, slowly, *flatly*, and without appetite. *Jer. Taylor.*

(*c*) Without hesitation or disguise; plainly; peremptorily; positively.

(To term it aright), I *flatly* ran away from him toward my horse. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

Sir Gregory says *flatly* she makes a fool of him.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, v. 1.

flatness (flat'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being flat. (*a*) Planeness of surface; absence of curvature; also, loosely, smoothness. (*b*) Deadness; vapidness; insipidity; want of life or energy. (*c*) Dullness; uninterestingness.

Some of Homer's translators have swelled into fustian, and others sunk into *flatness*. *Pope*, Pref. to Iliad.

(*d*) Graveness of sound, as opposed to sharpness, acuteness, or shrillness.

Flatness of sound . . . joined with a harshness.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

(*e*) Absoluteness; completeness.

The emperor of Russia was my father:
O, that he were alive, . . . that he did but see
The *flatness* of my misery. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 2.

(*f*) In *music*, the quality or state of being below a true or given pitch.—**Elementary flatness**, in *math.*, absence of curvature in the elements or infinitesimal parts.

Any curved surface which is such that the more you magnify it the flatter it gets is said to possess the property of *elementary flatness*. But if every succeeding power of our imaginary microscope disclosed new wrinkles, and inequalities without end, then we should say that the surface did not possess the property of *elementary flatness*.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 309.

Flatness of the field, in *microscopy*, the property of an objective in virtue of which all the parts of an object lying in the same plane, even if near the margin of the field, are seen simultaneously with equal distinctness.

The *flatness of the field* afforded by the objective is a condition of great importance to the advantageous use of the microscope. *W. B. Carpenter*, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 269.

flat-nosed (flat'nōzd), *a.* Having a flat nose; in *zoöl.*, same as *platyrrhine:* as, the *flat-nosed* or platyrrhine monkeys.

Flatoides (fla-toi'dēz), *n.* [NL., < *Flata* + *-oides.*] A remarkable genus of *Flatidæ*, containing species inhabiting the warmer parts of America and also Madagascar. *F. tortrix* is a West Indian example.

flat-orchil (flat'ôr'kil), *n.* A lichen, *Roccella fusiformis*, used as a dye.

flatour†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *flateor, flateur*, F. *flatteur* = Pr. *flataire*, a flatterer: see *flatter*[2].] A flatterer.

Alas! ye lordes, many a fals *flatour*
Is in youre courtes.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 503.

flat-rod (flat'rod), *n.* In *mining*, a rod for communicating motion from the engine horizontally to the pump or other machinery in a shaft at a distance.

flatten (flat'n), *v.* [< *flat*[1] + *-en*[1] (*c*).] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make flat; reduce to an equal or even surface; level.

They throng, and cleave up, and a passage cleare,
As if for that time their round bodies *flatned* were.
Donne, Progress of the Soul, i. 14.

Others say that this event happened in the palace of the Cardinal de Medici, Torreggiano being jealous of the superior honours paid to Michael Angelo, whose nose was *flattened* by the blow.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, I. iv.

2. To lay flat; bring to the ground; prostrate. —**3.** To make vapid or insipid; render stale.

I humbly presume that it *flattens* the narration to say his Excellency in a case which is common to all men.
Steele, Tatler, No. 204.

4. In *music*, same as *flat*[1], 4.—**5.** To deaden or deprive of luster, as a pigment; bring to a smooth surface or even tint, without relief or gradation.

The colouring matter may also be *flattened* or deprived of its lustre by an ill-compounded mordant.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 517.

6. In *optics*, to free from curvature or distortion, as the lines of an image projected by a lens. —**To flatten a sail**, to make a sail set as flatly as possible by hauling aft the sheet.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To become flat; grow or become even on the surface.

The country, which is exceedingly pretty, bristles with copses, orchards, hedges, and with trees. . . . It is true that as I proceeded it *flattened* out a good deal, so that for an hour there was a vast featureless plain.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 109.

2. To become stale, vapid, or tasteless.

Here joys that endure for ever, fresh and in vigour, are opposed to satisfactions that are attended with satiety and surfeit, and *flatten* in the very tasting. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The writings of mere men, though never so excellent in their kind, yet strike and surprise us most upon our first perusal of them, and then *flatten* upon our taste by degrees, as our familiarity with them increases.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. ii.

3. In *music*, same as *flat*[1], 3.

flatten† (flat'n), *a.* [Irreg. < *flat*[1] + *-en*[2].] Flat; foolish.

The prince has been upon him:
What a *flatten* face he has now! it takes, believe it:
How like an ass he looks!
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 5.

flattened (flat'nd), *p. a.* Made flat. Specifically—(*a*) In *entom.*, perpendicularly depressed; thinner and broader than usual: as, *flattened* tibiæ. (*b*) In *bot.*, depressed, as a sphere or cylinder having its opposite surfaces brought more closely together.

flattener (flat'nėr), *n.* **1.** Same as *flatter*[1]. Specifically—**2.** A workman in a glass-works who flattens the softened and split cylinders to form them into sheets, after they are laid upon the flattening-stone of the flattening-furnace.

The cylinder is now ready for the *flattener*, who, having prepared it by a preliminary warming in the flue by which it is introduced into his furnace, passes it by means of a croppie, or iron instrument, on to the flattening-stone.
Glass-making, p. 128.

flattening-furnace (flat'ning-fėr″nās), *n.* A furnace for the flattening out of cylinder-glass which has been split longitudinally; a spreading-oven. Also *flatting-furnace.*

flattening-hearth (flat'ning-härth), *n.* The hearth of a flattening-furnace. Also *flatting-hearth.*

flattening-mill (flat'ning-mil), *n.* A mill in which metal is flattened out into plates or sheets by passing it between rollers. Also *flatting-mill.*

flattening-plate (flat'ning-plāt), *n.* Same as *flattening-stone.*

flattening-stone (flat'ning-stōn), *n.* In *glass-making*, a stone or a slab of devitrified glass, fire-brick, etc., with smooth surface, on which the split cylinders of glass are heated in the flattening-furnace, and then spread out and made flat by the aid of the flattening-tool. Also called *flatting-stone, flattening-plate, flatting-plate.*

flattening-tool (flat'ning-tōl), *n.* In *sheet-glass manuf.*, a tool consisting of an iron handle with a wooden cross-piece at the end, with which the split and softened cylinder of glass is smoothed out on the flattening-stone. Also *flatting-tool.*

flatter[1] (flat'ėr), *n.* [< *flat*[1], *v. t.*, + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which flattens or makes flat.

The sides next go to a *flatter*, who levels off the shanks and bellies with a currier's knife.
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 497.

Specifically—**2.** A hammer with a broad face, used by smiths in working flat faces.—**3.** In *wire-drawing*, a draw-plate with a flat orifice for drawing flat strips, as for watch-springs, skirt-wire, etc. *E. H. Knight.*

Also *flattener.*

flatter[2] (flat'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *flatteren, flateren, flatren*, flatter; cf. MD. *flatteren, fletteren*, flatter, appar. a freq. form (with freq. suffix *-er*[4]), but Kilian marks MD. *flattéren* (not, however, **flettéren*) as if (like G. *flattiren*, Dan. *flattere*, Sw. *flattera*, flatter) of F. origin (with F. inf. suffix *-er*), < OF. *flater*, flatter, soothe, smooth, stroke gently, etc., F. *flatter*, flatter. If taken directly into ME., the OF. *flater* would give **flaten*, **flatten*, mod. (Sc.) *flat*, flatter; cf. *flattery, flatour*, from the F. Cf. Icel. *fladhra*, fawn upon, *fladhr*, low flattery, fawning. G. *flattern*, flit, flutter, rove, ramble, is an accom. form of *fladern*, < MHG. *vladern, vledern*, OHG. *fledaron* = OD. *vlederen, vledderen*, flit, flutter (hence G. *fledermaus*, D. *vledermuis*, E. *flittermouse*, q. v.). The F. word is prob. of Teut. origin; the sense 'stroke' is prob. the earlier, and points, as some think, to E. *flat*[1], Icel. *flatr*, etc., as if 'smooth flat,' hence 'stroke,' etc. Cf. OD. *vlaeden, vleijden*, D. *vleijen*, flatter.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To please or gratify, or seek to please or gratify, by praise, especially undue praise, or by obsequious attentions, submission, imitation, etc.; play upon the vanity or self-love of (a person) with a view to gain some advantage.

A man that *flattereth* his neighbour spreadeth a net for his feet. Prov. xxix. 5.

To seem to affect the malice and displeasure of the people is as bad as that which he dislikes, to *flatter* them for their love. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 2.

Seneca the philosopher . . . condescends to *flatter* the imbecile Claudius. *Sumner*, Fame and Glory.

2. To produce self-complacency or a feeling of personal gratification in; please; charm: as, to feel *flattered* by approval.

Music's golden tongue
Flattered to tears this aged man and poor.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes.

A man is *flattered* by your talking your best to him alone. *Macaulay*, Life and Letters, I. 216.

I marvel if my still delight
In this great house so royal-rich, and wide,
Be *flatter'd* to the height.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

3. To persuade of something which gives pleasure or satisfaction; give encouragement to; especially, to give pleasing but false impressions or encouragement to.

For now reviving joy bids her rejoice,
And *flatters* her it is Adonis' voice.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 978.

I dare not swear thou lovest me; yet my blood begins to *flatter* me that thou dost. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2.

None can *flatter* himself his life will be always fortunate. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 290.

4. To make appear better than the reality warrants: as, the portrait *flatters* its subject. = **Syn. 1.** To compliment; cajole, court, coddle, fawn upon, curry favor with. See comparison under *adulation.*

II. *intrans.* To use language intended to gratify the vanity or self-love of a person; use undue praise.

O sodeyn hap, O thou fortune instable,
Lyke to the scorpion so deceyvable,
That *flatrest* with thyn heed whan thou wolt stynge.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 815.

He cannot *flatter*, he!
An honest mind and plain—he must speak truth.
Shak., Lear, ii. 2.

And, of all lies (be that one poet's boast),
The lie that *flatters* I abhor the most.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 88.

flatter[3]†, *v. i.* [A var. of *flotter, flutter*, q. v.] To flutter; float.

And mony was the feather-bed
That *flatter'd* on the faem.
Sir Patrick Spens (Child's Ballads, III. 156).

flatterable (flat'ėr-a-bl), *a.* [< *flatter*[2] + *-able.*] Capable of being flattered; open to flattery.

He was the most *flatterable* creature that ever was known. *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, I. 118.

flatter-blind (flat'ėr-blīnd), *v. t.* [< *flatter*[2] + *blind.*] To blind with flattery. [Rare.]

If I do not grossly *flatter-blind* myself. *Coleridge.*

flatterer (flat'ėr-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *flaterere*; < *flatter* + *-er*[1].] One who flatters; one who praises another with a view to please him, to gain his favor, or to accomplish some purpose.

When I tell him he hates *flatterers*,
He says he does; being then most flattered.
Shak., J. C., ii. 1.

Nine tithes of times
Face-*flatterer* and backbiter are the same.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

flatteress†, **flatteresse** (flat'ėr-es), *n.* [< OF. *flateresse*, fem. of *flateur*, flatterer: see *flatour, flatter*[2], and *-ess.*] A female who flatters.

Those women that in times past were called in Cypres Colacides, i. e., *flatteresses*. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 71.

flattering†, **flatterie** (flat'ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *flatter*[2], *v.*] Flattery; a flattering speech or action.

That is to saye, peruerse and cursed folkes to whom euery thynge well done is odyous and hatefull: namely, whan they see any person that hath dispyed wycked conuersacion, worldly gloses or *flatterynges*, and by holy penaunce is become a newe man.
Bp. Fisher, Seven Penitential Psalms, Ps. xxxviii.

flattering (flat'ėr-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *flatter*[2], *v.*] Adapted to excite complacency or hope; gratifying; pleasurable; encouraging: as, *flattering* words or commendations; *flattering* prospects; a *flattering* reception.

The *flattering* prospect which seemed to be opened to our view in the Month of May is vanishing like the morning dew. *George Washington*, to Col. Sam'l Washington, [N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 483.

A conceited person is specially interested in any talk, *flattering* or otherwise, about himself.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 88.

flatteringly (flat'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a flattering manner; in a manner to gratify or soothe; with partiality.

He *flatteringly* encouraged him in the opinion of his own merits. *Sir T. Browne*, Misc., p. 169.

When used as material of landscape by the modern artist, they [feudal and monastic buildings] are nearly always superficially or *flatteringly* represented.
Ruskin, Lectures on Art, § 114.

flatterously†, **flatterously** (flat'ėr-us-li), *adv.* [< **flatterous* (< *flatter*[2] + *-ous*) + *-ly*[2].] Flatteringly.

The person that hath the sheep's blood in his veins is still very well, and like to continue so. If we durst believe himself, who is *flatterously* given, he is much better than he was before, as he tells us in a later account he brought into the society. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 253.

flattery (flat'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *flatteries* (-iz). [< ME. *flaterie, flaterye*, < OF. *flaterie*, F. *flatterie* (= Pr.

flataria), < *flater*, flatter: see *flatter*2.] The act of one who flatters; false, insincere, or venal praise; obsequiousness; adulation; cajolery.

Would I had never trod this English earth,
Or felt the *flatteries* that grow upon it!
Ye have angels' faces, but Heaven knows your hearts.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 1.

Some praises proceed merely of *flattery*; and if it be an ordinary flatterer, he will have certain common attributes, which may serve every man; if he be a cunning flatterer, he will follow the arch-flatterer, which is a man's self. *Bacon*, Praise (ed. 1887).

=Syn. *Compliment*, *Adulation*, *Flattery*, etc. (see *adulation*); sycophancy, fawning, blandishment.

flatting (flat'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *flat*1, *v.*] **1.** A method of preserving unburnished gilding, by touching it with size; also, the coating of size laid over the gilding.—**2.** A mode of house-painting in which the paint, from mixture with turpentine, leaves the work flat or without gloss.—**3.** The rolling out of metal into sheets by the pressure of rolls or cylinders.—**4.** In *leather-manuf.*, a method of dressing shaved hides.—**5.** In *sheet-glass manuf.*, the operation of flattening.—**6.** In *music*, the act of depressing a tone below a true or given pitch.

flatting-coat (flat'ing-kōt), *n.* The finishing coat on a painted wall, where four or five coats are laid on: so called because it dries without gloss. It is of pure white lead diluted only with spirits of turpentine. See *flatting*, 2.

flatting-furnace (flat'ing-fėr"nās), *n.* Same as *flattening-furnace*.

flatting-hearth (flat'ing-härth), *n.* Same as *flattening-hearth*.

flatting-mill (flat'ing-mil), *n.* Same as *flattening-mill*.

flatting-plate, flatting-stone (flat'ing-plāt, -stōn), *n.* Same as *flattening-stone*.

flatting-tool (flat'ing-töl), *n.* **1.** A plumbers' tool used to flatten sheet-lead or dress it to the required shape.—**2.** Same as *flattening-tool*.

flat-tool (flat'töl), *n.* **1.** A chisel having a square end and cutting faces at the sides and end: used in turning.

Flat tools for turning hard wood, ivory, and steel are ground with the stone running towards the operator.
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 28.

2. In *seal-engraving*, an elongated conical tool used for bringing ribbons or monograms to a flat surface.

flattop (flat'top), *n.* An American perennial herb, *Vernonia Noveboracensis*. Also called *ironweed*.

flatulence (flaṭ'ū-lens), *n.* [= F. *flatulence* = Sp. Pg. *flatulencia* = It. *flatulenza*, < NL. *flatulentus*, flatulent: see *flatulent*.] The state of being flatulent, or affected by wind in the stomach or other portion of the alimentary canal; windiness; hence, airiness; emptiness; vanity.

The principal cause of *flatulence* is fermentation or decomposition of the contents of the stomach and bowels.
Quain, Med. Dict.

flatulency (flaṭ'ū-len-si), *n.* Same as *flatulence*.

The natural *flatulency* of that airy scheme of notions.
Glanville.

The most sure sign of a deficient perspiration is *flatulency* or wind. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, v.

flatulent (flaṭ'ū-lent), *a.* [= F. *flatulent* = Sp. Pg. It. *flatulento*, < NL. *flatulentus*, < L. *flatus*, a blowing, breathing, snorting: see *flatus*.] **1.** Windy; affected with gases generated in the stomach or other portion of the alimentary canal and coming up through the mouth.

Flatulent accumulation in the intestines may be due . . . to putrefaction of the food.
Lankester, Med. Guide, p. 165.

2. Turgid with air; windy: as, a *flatulent* tumor.—**3.** Generating or apt to generate wind in the stomach.

Vegetables abound more with aerial particles than animal substances, and therefore are more *flatulent*.
Arbuthnot, Aliments, vi.

4. Empty; vain; pretentious; without substance or reality; puffed up: as, *flatulent* vanity.

The age of a passion is not long, and, the *flatulent* spirit being breathed out, the man begins to abate of his first heats. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 692.

His [Tasso's] story is not so pleasing as Ariosto's; he is too *flatulent* sometimes, and sometimes too dry.
Dryden, Orig. and Prog. of Satire.

flatulently (flaṭ'ū-lent-li), *adv.* In a flatulent manner; windily; emptily.

flatuosity† (flaṭ-ū-os'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *flatuosite* = Pg. *flatuosidade* = It. *flatuosità*; as *flatuous* + *-ity*.] Flatulence.

In this disease it were better for to represse the said windenesse and *flatuositie*.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxviii. 19.

flatuous (flaṭ'ū-us), *a.* [= F. *flatueux* = Sp. *flatuoso*, *flatoso* = Pg. *flatoso* = It. *flatuoso*, < L. as if **flatuosus*, < *flatus*, a blowing, etc.: see *flatus*, *flatulent*.] Flatulent; windy; generating wind; like wind; hence, empty; vain.

Sir Dia. I am very angry.
Com. Do not suffer, though,
That *flatuous* windy choler of your heart
To move the clapper of your understanding.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iii. 3.

What if some flatt'ring blast
Of *flatuous* honour should perchance be there,
And whisper in thine ear?
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 10.

flatuousness (flaṭ'ū-us-nes), *n.* Tendency to produce flatulence.

I confesse I wonder at it my self, that I should turne Poet: I can impute it to nothing but the *flatuousnesse* of our diet. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 90.

flatus (flā'tus), *n.* [< L. *flatus*, a blowing, breathing, a breath, < *flare*, blow, breathe, = E. *blow*1.] **1.** A breath; a puff of wind; a pure expulsion of air from the lungs through the throat and mouth.

You make the soul, as being a mere *flatus*, to have a more precarious subsistence even than mere matter itself.
Clarke, To Dodwell, p. 31.

2. Wind present in the stomach or intestines; eructation.

In tympanites there is a rapid generation of *flatus*, which overpowers the contractility of the hollow viscera.
Quain, Med. Dict., p. 514.

3. Inflation; puffiness; the state of being distended with air, as a tumor.—**Flatus vocis**, the breath of the voice. This phrase is much used to describe the opinion of the early nominalist, Roscellin, whose writings are lost, but who, according to the undisputed testimony of his enemy, Anselm, held that universals (such as man in general) are the breath of the voice.

flat-ware (flat'wār), *n.* In *ceram.*, plates, dishes, saucers, and the like, collectively, as distinguished from hollow-ware.

flatways (flat'wāz), *adv.* Same as *flatwise*.

It is preferable to place the bricks *flatways*.
C. T. Davis, Bricks, etc., p. 180.

flatwise (flat'wīz), *adv.* [< *flat*1 + *-wise*.] With the flat side downward or next to another object; not edgewise.

Its posture in the earth was *flatwise*, and parallel to the site of the stratum in which it was reposited.
Woodward, Fossils.

flatworm (flat'wėrm), *n.* [< *flat*1 + *worm*.] A platyhelminth; one of the *Platyhelminthes*, as a tapeworm: a name applied to animals of the planarian group. See cut under *Dendrocœla*.

flauchter (flâch'tėr), *v.* and *n.* See *flaughter*2. [Scotch.]

flaught, *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *flay*1.

flaught1 (flât, Sc. flächt), *n.* [Sc., also written *flaucht*, *flought*, *flocht*; = E. *flight*, < ME. *flight*, *flyght*, *fluht*, etc., < AS. *flyht*, flight: see *flight*1.] **1.** A flight; a flock (of birds).

A *flaucht* o' dows. *Edinburgh Mag.*, Sept., 1818, p. 155.

2. A flutter, as that of a bird; a flapping.

He . . . was ever noo and then getting up wi' a great *flaught* of his arms, like a goose wi' its wings jumping up a stair. *Galt*, Sir Andrew Wylie, II. 5.

flaught2 (flât, Sc. flächt), *n.* [E. dial. also *flaut*, also *flaight* (a turf); < ME. *flaght*, a flake (of snow or fire); connected with *flake*1, *flag*4, *flaw*1, and *floe*: see these words.] **1.** A flake (of snow).

A *flaght* of snawe. *Cathol. Angl.*, p. 133.

2. A flake (of fire); a spark; a flash.

A *flaght* [printed *slaght*] of fire. *Cursor Mundi*, l. 17342.

3. A handful. [Scotch.]—**4.** A flake or roll of wool carded ready for spinning.—**5.** *pl.* Tools for carding wool, used chiefly in Scotland. *Ure*, Dict., II. 402.—**A flaught o' fire**, a flash of lightning. [Scotch.]

There was neither moon nor stars—naething but a *flaucht o' fire* every now and than, to keep the road by.
Blackwood's Mag., Nov., 1820, p. 202.

flaught2 (flât, Sc. flächt), *v. t.* [< *flaught*2, *n.*] To card (wool) into thin flakes.

flaughter1 (flâ'-, Sc. flächʹtėr), *v.* [Sc. written *flauchter*, *flochter*; a freq. verb; < *flaught*1, flight, flying, flutter, perhaps suggested by *flacker* or *flutter*, with which, however, it has no connection.] **I.** *trans.* To frighten. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To flutter; shine fitfully; flicker. [Scotch.]

Whiles he wad hae seen a glance o' the light frae the door o' the cave *flaughtering* against the hazels on the other hand. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxi.

flaughter1 (flâ'-, Sc. flächʹtėr), *n.* [< *flaughter*1, *v.*] A fluttering motion. [Scotch.]

Down frae the scra-built shed the swallows pop,
Wi' lazy *flaughter* on the gutter dub.
Davidson, Seasons, p. 42.

flaughter2 (flâ'-, Sc. flächʹtėr), *v. t.* [Sc. also *flauchter*; a freq. verb; < *flaught*2, a flake, taken in sense of E. dial. *flaight*, a piece of turf, a flag (of turf): see *flaught*2 and *flag*4.] To pare or cut a flake or portion of, as of turf. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

flaughter2 (flâ'-, Sc. flächʹtėr), *n.* [Sc. also *flauchter*; cf. *flaughter*2, *v.*, cut (turf), and *flaught*2, *n.*, a flake.] A flake; a piece of turf. See *flaught*2. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

flaughter-spade (flâ'-, Sc. flächʹtėr-spād), *n.* Same as *dirot-spade*. [Scotch.]

flaunt†, *n.* See *flawn*.

flaunch (flänch), *n.* In *her.*, same as *flanch*, 2.

flauncher†, *n.* See *flancher*.

Flaundrish†, *a.* Same as *Flandrish*.

flaunt (flänt or flânt), *v.* [Formerly also *flant*; prob. Scand. The nearest form appears to be Sw. dial. *flankt*, adj. and adv., loosely, flutteringly (cf. E. *flaunt-a-flaunt*, *a.*), < *flanka*, waver, hang and wave about, ramble, a nasalized form of Sw. dial. *flakka*, waver, prob. = ME. *flacken*, move to and fro, flutter, palpitate, E. *flack*, q. v. Cf. G. dial. (Bav.) *flandern*, flutter, flaunt.] **I.** *intrans.* **1**†. To wave or flutter smartly in the wind.

I see not one, within this glasse of mine,
Whose fethers *flaunt*, and flicker in the winde.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 63.

2. To make a smart show in apparel or equipment of any kind; make an ostentatious or brazen display; move or act ostentatiously or brazenly; be glaring or gaudy: sometimes with an indefinite *it*: as, a *flaunting* show.

My neighbour Flamborough's rosy daughters, *flaunting* with red top-knots. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, ix.

One *flaunts* in rags, one flutters in brocade.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 196.

Can those neat black clothes . . . give you half the honest vanity with which you *flaunted it* about in that overworn suit? *Lamb*, Elia, Old China.

The poppy *flaunted*, for 'twas May.
Bryant, Day-Dream.

II. *trans.* To display ostentatiously, impudently, or offensively: as, to *flaunt* rich apparel.

Was this a time for these to *flaunt* their pride?
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

flaunt (flänt or flânt), *n.* [< *flaunt*, *v.*] **1.** The act of flaunting.

Who heeds the silken tassel's *flaunt*
Beside the golden corn?
O. W. Holmes, Our Yankee Girls.

2. Anything displayed for show; finery. [Rare.]

Or how
Should I, in these my borrow'd *flaunts*, behold
The sternness of his presence? *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

3. A boast; a vaunt; a brag.

Dost thou come hither with thy flourishes,
Thy *flaunts*, and faces, to abuse men's manners?
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iii. 3.

flaunt-a-flaunt† (flänt'a-flänt'), *a.* [< *flaunt* + *a*3, *prep.*, + *flaunt*; cf. *aflaunt*.] Flauntingly displayed.

High copt hattes, and fethers *flaunt a flaunt*.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), Epil., p. 83.

flaunter (flän'- or flân'tėr), *n.* One who flaunts.

flaunting (flän'- or flân'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *flaunt*, *v.*] Same as *flaunty*, 1.

See the proud tulip's *flaunting* cup,
That flames in glory for an hour.
O. W. Holmes, Spring has Come.

flauntingly (flän'- or flân'ting-li), *adv.* In a flaunting manner.

A gem was now [in the time of the Ptolemies] a thing to be worn *flauntingly*. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 366.

flaunty (flän'- or flân'ti), *a.* [< *flaunt* + *-y*1.] **1.** Ostentatious; vulgarly or offensively showy; gaudy. Also *flaunting*.

Your common men
Build pyramids, gauge railroads, reign, reap, dine,
And dust the *flaunty* carpets of the world
For kings to walk on, or our senators. *Mrs. Browning.*

2. Capricious; unsteady; eccentric. [Scotch.]

She was a *flaunty* woman, and liked well to have a good-humoured jibe or jeer. *Galt*, Annals of the Parish, p. 198.

flaut (flât), *n.* See *flaught*2.

flautando (It. pron. flâö-tän'dō), *a.* [It., ppr. of *flautare*, play the flute: see *flute*1, *v.*] In *violin-playing*, with harmonics or flageolet-tones.

flautato (flâö-tä'tō), *a.* [It., pp. of *flautare*, play the flute: see *flautando*.] Same as *flautando*.

flautino (flâö-tē'nō), *n.* [It., dim. of *flauto*, flute: see *flute*1, *n.*] **1.** A small flute; a piccolo.—**2.** A small accordion.—**3.** A direction to violin-players to play in harmonics.

flautist (flâ′tist), *n.* [< It. *flautista* = Sp. *flautista* = E. *flutist*, q. v.] A flutist.

Several tournebout players combined with some *flautists* and oboe players. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 490.

flauto (flâü′tō), *n.* [It., a flute: see *flute*[1], *n.*] A flute.—**Flauto amabile**, a sweet-toned organ-stop, generally of four-foot pitch.—**Flauto piccolo.** Same as *piccolo*.—**Flauto transverso**, literally, a cross-flute; the ordinary flute as distinguished from the flûte-à-bec, or direct flute.

flautone (flâü-tō′ne), *n.* [It., aug. of *flauto*, flute: see *flute*[1], *n.*] A large or bass flute.

flavaniline (flā-van′i-lin), *n.* [< L. *flavus*, yellow, + E. *aniline*.] A coal-tar color used in dyeing, made by treating acetanilid with zinc chlorid at 250° F. for several hours, purifying, and combining with hydrochloric acid. It dyes yellow on cotton, wool, and silk, but is not fast to light.

flavedo (flā-vē′dō), *n.* [NL., < L. *flavus*, yellow: see *flavous*.] In *bot.*, yellowness; a diseased condition of plants in which the green parts become yellow. *Imp. Dict.*

Flaveria (flā-vē′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *flavus*, yellow: see *flavous*. The plants are used in Chili to dye yellow.] A genus of herbaceous annual or biennial composites, mostly of tropical America, with opposite leaves, and clustered heads of small yellow flowers. *F. Contrayerba* is a native of Peru, and is there used for dyeing yellow. There are 5 species on the southern borders of the United States.

flavescent (flā-ves′ent), *a.* [< L. *flavescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *flavescere*, become yellow, inceptive of *flavere*, be yellow (golden-yellow, light-yellow), < *flavus*, yellow, golden-yellow, light-yellow: see *flavous*.] Yellowish; having a yellow tinge; turning yellow.

Flavian (flā′vi-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Roman emperors Flavius Vespasian and his sons Titus and Domitian, who reigned A. D. 69–96: as, the *Flavian* age; the *Flavian* amphitheater.

II. *n.* One of the three Roman emperors of the dynasty of (Flavius) Vespasian.

flavicant (flav′i-kant), *a.* [Formed, after the analogy of *albicant*, < L. as if **flavican(t-)s*, ppr. of **flavicare*, be yellow, < *flavus*, yellow: see *flavous*.] Yellow. *Leighton*, British Lichens.

flavicomous† (flā-vik′ō-mus), *a.* [< L. *flavicomus*, yellow-haired, < *flavus*, yellow, + *coma*, hair: see *flavous* and *coma*[2].] Having yellow hair. *Bailey*, 1727.

flavin (flav′in), *n.* [< L. *flavus*, yellow, + *-in*[2].] A yellow dyestuff prepared by the action of sulphuric acid on quercitron-bark.

flavindin (flav′in-din), *n.* [< L. *flavus*, yellow, + E. *indin*.] A substance apparently isomeric with indin and indigo-blue, obtained by the action of potash on indin.

flavopurpurin (flā-vō-pėr′pū-rin), *n.* [< L. *flavus*, yellow, + E. *purpurin*.] A coal-tar color used in dyeing, very similar to alizarin, but having a yellower shade.

flavor, flavour (flā′vor), *n.* [Not common before Milton's time; found but once in ME., in pl. *flavorez*, odors ("Alliterative Poems" (ed. Morris), i. 87), < OF. *flaveur*, odor (Roquefort). The form agrees only with that of ML. *flavor*, 'aurum *flavum*,' i. e., yellow gold, lit. 'yellowness'; < L. *flavere*, be yellow, < *flavus*, yellow: see *flavous*, *flavescent*. The connection of thought is not obvious; a clue has been sought in the point of view suggested in Milton's lines:

Desire of wine and all delicious drinks . . .
Thou couldst repress; nor did the dancing ruby,
Sparkling, outpour'd, the *flavour*, or the smell,
Or taste that cheers the heart of gods and men,
Allure thee from the cool, crystalline stream.
Milton, S. A., l. 544.

Here *flavor* appears to mean 'glowing color,' being a poetical application of the ML. *flavor*, lit. 'yellowness' (otherwise it can only be a synonym of *smell* or *taste* following). It is possible that the E. sense is due to association with ME. *flayre*, odor, in old Sc. *fleure*, *fleoure*, *fleowre*, *fleware*, *flewer*, a (bad) smell, the Sc. forms resting on F. *flourer*, intr., smell, another form (by confusion with *fleur*, a flower) of F. *flairer*, tr., smell, scent, OF. *flairer*, intr., emit an odor: see *flair*[2]. *Savor* has also prob. influenced the meaning of *flavor*.] **1.** The quality of a substance which affects the smell; smell; odor; fragrance: as, the *flavor* of the rose. [Rare.]

Myrtle, orange, and the blushing rose,
With bending heaps, so nigh their bloom disclose,
Each seems to smell the *flavour* which the other blows.
Dryden, State of Innocence, iii. 3.

2. The quality of a substance which affects the taste, especially that quality which gratifies the palate; relish; zest: as, the *flavor* of the peach, of wine, etc.; a spicy *flavor*.

Apples of a ripe *Flavour*, fresh and fair.
Congreve, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xi.

If, brought from far, it very dear has cost,
It has a *Flavour* then which pleases most.
Congreve, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xi.

3. Figuratively, the quality of anything which affects the mental taste or perception, especially in a pleasurable way; characteristic fitness, congruity, impressiveness, or the like, particularly from a literary or artistic point of view.

As there are wines which, it is said, can only be drunk in the country where the vine grows, so the *flavour* and aroma of the best works of art are too delicate to bear importation into the speech of other lands and times.
J. Caird.

Something it [a song] has — a *flavor* of the sea,
And the sea's freedom — which reminds of thee.
Whittier, Amy Wentworth.

4. That which imparts flavor; a flavoring substance or essence.=**Syn. 2.** *Savor*, *Smack*, etc. See *taste*.

flavor, flavour (flā′vor), *v. t.* [< *flavor*, *n.*] **1.** To communicate flavor or some quality of taste or smell to; hence, to communicate any distinctive quality to.

His facts are lies: his letters are the fact —
An infiltration *flavored* with himself!
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 140.

2. To add a flavoring substance or admixture to.

flavored, flavoured (flā′vord), *p. a.* [Pp. of *flavor*, *v.*] Having the quality that affects the sense of taste or smell: used chiefly in composition: as, high-*flavored* wine.

Roots or wholesome pulse
Or herbs, or *flavour'd* fruits.
Dodsley, Agriculture, ii.

flavoring, flavouring (flā′vor-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *flavor*, *v.*] A substance used for giving flavor to anything.

Used . . . by cooks and confectioners as a *flavoring* [essence of allspice]. *Cooley*, Practical Receipts.

flavorless, flavourless (flā′vor-les), *a.* [< *flavor* + *-less*.] Without flavor; wanting positive or distinct odor or taste; tasteless, literally or figuratively.

It [news by telegraph] comes to him [the reader] like a steak hot from the gridiron, instead of being cooled and made *flavorless* by a slow journey from a distant kitchen.
D. J. Hill, Bryant, p. 71.

flavorous, flavourous (flā′vor-us), *a.* [< *flavor* + *-ous*.] **1.** Pleasant to the taste or smell; savory.

There casks of wine in rows adorn'd the dome —
Pure *flavorous* wine, by Gods in bounty given,
And worthy to exalt the feasts of heaven.
Pope, Odyssey, ii.

Nobody on the shore made chowder like Poll's, or stewed such *flavorous* dishes from despised haddock and chipdry halibut. *R. T. Cooke*, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 310.

2. Having a particular flavor or quality. [Rare.]

Up and down the river lie ancient villages, *flavorous* of the olden time. *G. S. Merriam*, S. Bowles, I. 14.

flavous† (flā′vus), *a.* [< L. *flāvus*, golden-yellow, reddish-yellow, flaxen-colored; perhaps orig. **flagvus*, 'flame-colored,' < √ **flag* in **flagma*, *flamma*, flame, *flagrare*, burn: see *flame*, *flagrant*.] Yellow; specifically, in *entom.*, perfectly yellow, without intermixture of red, green, or brown.

The membrane itself is somewhat of a *flavous* colour, and tends more towards that of gold than any other part whatsoever.
J. Smith, Solomon's Portraiture of Old Age (1666).

flaw[1] (flâ), *n.* [ME. *flawe*, a flake (of fire), once *flay*, a flake (of snow); cf. AS. *floh stānes*, 'gleba silicis,' a fragment of stone; but the ME. form is of Scand. origin: < Dan. *flage*, a flake, = Sw. *flaga*, a flake, also a flaw, crack, breach, = Icel. *flaga*, a flag or slab of stone; cf. Icel. *flagna* = Norw. *flagna*, flake off; Icel. *flakna* = Norw. *flakna*, flake off, split; Norw. *flaga*, flake off, become loose, as bark, *flak*, a flake, slice, piece, etc.: see *flake*[1], *flag*[4], *flay*[1], *floe*.] **1**†. A flake; a fragment; a shiver.

They . . . ffeghttene and floresche withe flawmande swerdez,
Tille the *flawes* of fyre flawmes one [on] theire helmes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2556.

But this heart
Shall break into a hundred thousand *flaws*
Or ere I'll weep. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4.

2†. A thin cake, as of ice.

As sudden
As *flaws* congealed in the spring of day.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

3. A breach; a crack; a defect of continuity or cohesion; a weak spot or place.

My love to thee is sound, sans crack or *flaw*.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

In all forms the girdle [of a diamond] ought to be perfectly smooth, as a rough edge often appears through some of the facets as a *flaw*, and injures the brilliancy of the stone. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 166.

4. Any defect or imperfection; anything which impairs quality or character; a fault: as, a *flaw* in a will, a deed, or a statute.

Tell me this day without a *flaw*
What I will do for you.
The Earl of Mar's Daughter (Child's Ballads, I. 175).

There were some horrible *flaws*, as to the common Principles of Morality, as to conjugal Society, or the Rights of Property. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. ix.

Their judgement has found a *flaw* in what the generality of mankind admires. *Addison*, Spectator.

Not with *flaw*-seeking eyes like needle-points.
Lowell, Love.

5. In *weaving*, a bore, tangle, or skip. *E. H. Knight.*—**6.** A disease in which the skin recedes from the nails.=**Syn. 3.** Chink, cleft, rift.—**4.** Blemish, imperfection, spot, speck, stain.

flaw[1] (flâ), *v. t.* [< *flaw*[1], *n.*] **1.** To cause a flaw or defect in; break; crack; mar.

His *flaw'd* heart
(Alack, too weak the conflict to support!)
'Twixt two extremes of passion, joy and grief,
Burst smilingly. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

As it snows often, so it perpetually freezes, of which I was so sensible that it *flaw'd* the very skin of my face.
Evelyn, Diary, March 23, 1646.

The brazen caldrons with the frosts that *flawed*.
Dryden.

2. To violate; invalidate. [Rare.]

France hath *flaw'd* the league, and hath attach'd
Our merchants' goods. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 1.

flaw[2] (flâ), *n.* [Not found in ME.; < Norw. *flaga*, a sudden gust of wind, a squall, a shower, a sudden attack or fit, as of coughing, sneezing, shivering, a fit, paroxysm, a burst of passion. Cf. OD. *vlaege*, D. *vlaag*, a gust, squall, shower, fit, whim, throes, = MLG. *vlage*, a sudden windstorm, LG. *flage*, a storm-cloud or rain-cloud, flying before the wind. The D. and LG. forms are prob. also of Scand. origin.] **1.** A sudden gust of wind; a sudden and violent wind-storm.

O, that that earth which kept the world in awe
Should patch a wall to expel the winter's *flaw*!
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1.

Expect rough seas, *flaws*, and contrary blasts.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 1.

And he watched how the veering *flaw* did blow
The smoke now west, now south.
Longfellow, Wreck of the Hesperus.

The southerly wind draws round the mountains and comes off in uncertain *flaws*.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 49.

2†. A sudden burst of noise and disorder; a tumult; an uproar.

And deluges of armies from the town
Came pouring in; I heard the mighty *flaw*.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

3†. A sudden commotion of mind.

O, these *flaws* and starts
(Impostors to true fear) would well become
A woman's story, at a winter's fire.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4.

=**Syn. 1.** *Gust*, etc. See *wind*[2], *n.*

flaw[3] (flâ), *v. t.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *flay*[1].

flawe†, *a.* [ME., prop. **flave*, < OF. *flave*, < L. *flavus*, yellow: see *flavous*.] Yellow.

And lillie forehede had this creature,
With liueliche browes, *flawe* of colour pure.
Court of Love, l. 782.

flawert†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *flayer*.

flawless (flâ′les), *a.* [< *flaw*[1] + *-less*.] Without flaw or defect.

On the lecture slate
The circle rounded under female hands
With *flawless* demonstration.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

Siena a few years since was a *flawless* gift of the Middle Ages to the modern imagination.
H. James, Jr., Confidence, i.

Different tints of the paint showed through *flawless* glass. *The Century*, XXIX. 17.

flawlessly (flâ′les-li), *adv.* Without flaw; perfectly, as regards flaws or defects.

But we know her to be good and *flawlessly* pure.
Princeton Rev., July, 1884, p. 78.

flawn† (flân), *n.* [< ME. *flaun*, *flawn* (also, rarely, *flathen*, *flathons*, pl., prob. from the ML. form *flado(n-)*, though in the sing. form **flathe* appar. cognate with the D. and G. forms), < OF. *flaon*, *flan*, F. *flan*, a custard, = Pr. *flauzon* = Sp. *flaon* = It. *fiadone*, < ML. *flado(n-)*, also *flanto(n-)*, *flanso(n-)*, *flansonus*, etc., < OHG. *flado*, MHG. *vlade*, G. *fladen*, a flat cake, pan-

cake, = MLG. *vlade* = OD. *vlade*, D. *vla*, a custard; prob. lit. a flat cake; cf. Gr. *πλατύς*, flat, *πλάθανον*, a bread-pan, cake-pan, etc., but not connected with *flat*[1]: see *flat*[1], *plat*.] A sort of flat custard or pie.

Flawnes, Custards, Egge-pies. *Cotgrave.*

Fall to your cheese-cakes, curds, and clouted cream,
Your fools, your *flawns*. *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

flaw-piece (flâ′pēs), *n.* A slab from the outside of a log. *E. H. Knight.*

flawter (flâ′tėr), *v. t.* A variant of *flaughter*[2].

flawy[1] (flâ′i), *a.* [< *flaw*[1] + *-y*[1].] Having flaws or cracks; broken; defective; faulty.

flawy[2] (flâ′i), *a.* [< *flaw*[2] + *-y*[1].] Subject to sudden flaws or puffs of wind.

flax (flaks), *n.* [< ME. *flax*, *flex*, < AS. *fleax*, rarely *flex* = OFries. *flax* = D. *vlas* = MLG. *vlas*, LG. *flas* = OHG. *flahs*, MHG. *vlahs*, G. *flachs*, flax; perhaps connected with Goth. *flahta*, a plaiting of the hair, < **flaihtan*, an unrecorded form, = OHG. *flehtan*, MHG. *vlehten*, G. *flechten* = Icel. *flētta* = Dan. *flette* = Sw. *flāta*, weave, plait, akin to L. *plicare*, fold, > ult. E. *plait*, *pleat*, and *ply*, q. v.] 1. (*a*) The common name for plants of the genus *Linum* and for the fiber obtained from the stems of *L. usitatissimum*. This species, of unknown origin, has been in cultivation from a very remote period, and yields the principal vegetable fiber in popular use over the larger part of the old world. The plant is an annual, with slender stems about two feet tall, which by various processes are freed from all useless matter, leaving the elongated bast-cells in the form of a soft, silky fiber. This fiber is used in the manufacture of linen thread and cloth, cambric, lawn, lace, etc. The principal sources of supply are Russia, Germany, the Netherlands, and Ireland. The flowers are blue. The seeds, known as *linseed* and *flaxseed*, are very mucilaginous, and are used on that account in medicine. They also yield an oil, which is extensively used by painters; and the residue, called *linseed-cake*, has much value as feed for cattle. The dwarf, fairy, mountain, or purging flax of England is *L. catharticum*; and the wild flax of the United States, *L. Virginicum* and *L. perenne*.

Flax (*Linum usitatissimum*), with section of seed-vessel.

Summen sowe it thicke in lene lande,
And subtile *flax* ynough thereon wol stande.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 187.

Of which line they make their *flaxe*, and with their *flaxe* fine Linnen. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 132.

And the *flax* and the barley was smitten: for the barley was in the ear, and the *flax* was bolled. Ex. ix. 31.

Blue were her eyes as the fairy *flax*.
Longfellow, Wreck of the Hesperus.

(*b*) One of several plants of other genera, mostly resembling common flax, as the false or white flax (*Camelina sativa*), mountain flax (*Polygala Senega*), toadflax (*Linaria vulgaris*), New Zealand flax (*Phormium tenax*), which yields a strong fiber, and spurge-flax (*Daphne Gnidium*).

Here and there the banks are clothed with a handsome green flag, the precious New Zealand *flax* [*Phormium tenax*], whose tall, red, honey-laden blossoms, growing on a stem fully ten feet high, offer special attractions to the bees. *The Century*, XXVII. 920.

2. The whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*: with reference to the material composing its nest. [Local, Eng.]—**Flax canvas.** (*a*) Canvas made wholly or chiefly of flax, used in needlework. It is made of many degrees of fineness, some of the grades having other materials than linen in their composition. (*b*) Canvas linen, made from flax, used for sailmaking.—**Fossil flax.** See *fossil*.—**Long flax**, flax to be spun in its natural length without cutting. *E. H. Knight.*

flax (flaks), *v.* [< *flax*, *n.*, in allusion to the beating of flax. Cf. *flaxen*[2].] **I.** *trans.* To beat.

To spit cotton is, I think, American, and also, perhaps, to *flax* for to beat. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, Int.

II. *intrans.* To move quickly; "knock" about: as, to *flax* round (to move about in a lively or energetic manner). [New Eng. in both uses.]

flax-bird (flaks′bėrd), *n.* A book-name of the scarlet tanager, *Piranga rubra*.

flax-brake (flaks′brāk), *n.* Same as *brake*[3], 1.

flax-bush (flaks′bůsh), *n.* The New Zealand flax, *Phormium tenax*. See *Phormium*.

flax-comb (flaks′kōm), *n.* A hatchel or heckle.

flax-cotton (flaks′kot″n), *n.* Cottonized flax. See *cottonize*.

flax-dresser (flaks′dres″ėr), *n.* One who prepares flax for the spinner by breaking and scutching it.

flax-dressing (flaks′dres″ing), *n.* The act, process, or trade of breaking and scutching flax.

flaxed† (flaks′sed), *a.* [< *flax* + *-ed*[1].] Resembling flax; flaxen.

She as the learned'st maide was chose by them
(Her *flaxed* hair crown'd with an anadem).
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 4.

flaxen[1] (flak′sn), *a.* [ME. **flaxen* (not found), < AS. **fleaxen* (Somner: not verified) (= MLG. *vlessen* = G. *flachsen*), < *fleax*, flax, + *-en*, -en[2].] 1. Of flax; made of flax: as, *flaxen* thread.

A double wealth; more rich than Belgium's boast,
Who tends the culture of the *flaxen* reed.
Dyer, Fleece, iii.

2. Resembling flax in color, as hair; fair and flowing like flax.

His beard as white as snow,
All *flaxen* was his poll. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 5.

Stroke his polish'd cheek of purest red,
And lay thine hand upon his *flaxen* head.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 848.

Adown the shoulders of the heavenly fair
In easy ringlets flowed her *flaxen* hair.
Fawkes, tr. of Apollonius, Argonautics, iii.

3. Pertaining to flax.

Dundee had long been the great centre of the *flaxen* manufactures. *Ure*, Dict., III. 120.

flaxen[2] (flak′sn), *v. t.* [< *flax* + *-en*[1]. Cf. *flax*, *v.*] To beat or thrash. [Prov. Eng.]

flax-mill (flaks′mil), *n.* A mill or factory where flax is spun; a mill for the manufacture of linen goods.

flax-puller (flaks′půl″ėr), *n.* A horse-power machine for gathering flax-plants from the field.

flaxseed (flaks′sēd), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* 1. The seed of flax; linseed.

I'll hie me
To Lincolnshire,
To sow hemp-seed and *flax-seed*,
And hang them all there.
Lord Delaware (Child's Ballads, VII. 314).

2. The *Radiola Millegrana*, a European plant allied to the common flax, and having similar seed-pods. (See *water-flaxseed*.)

II. *a.* Resembling a flaxseed: an epithet specifically applied to the pupa stage of some insects.

Larvæ of Hessian fly assume what is known as the *flaxseed* stage. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 410.

Flaxseed ore. Same as *dyestone ore*. See *dyestone*.

flaxweed (flaks′wēd), *n.* The toadflax, *Linaria vulgaris*.

flax-wench (flaks′wench), *n.* A woman who spins flax; hence, a common woman.

As rank as any *flax-wench*, that puts to
Before her troth-plight. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2.

flaxy (flak′si), *a.* [< *flax* + *-y*[1].] Like flax; of a light color; fair.

The four colours . . . signify these four virtues. The *flaxy*, having whiteness, appertains to temperance.
Sir M. Sandys, Essays, p. 16.

flay[1] (flā), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *flea*, *fley*, dial. *flaw*, *flaugh*; < ME. *fleen*, *flean*, *flen*, *flan* (and *flo*, after Scand.) (pret. *flow*, *flouh*, pl. *flogen*, pp. *flayn*, *flawyn*, *vlage*), < AS. **fleán* (pret. **flōg*, pp. **flagen*; only in comp. pp. *be-flagen*), orig. **flahan* = MD. *vlaeghen*, *vlaeden*, *vlaen* = Icel. *flā* (pret. *flō*, pp. *fleginn*) = Sw. *flå* = Dan. *flaae*, flay, skin, strip. To this root belong *flaw*[1], *floe*, *flag*[4], and *flake*[1]: see these words.] 1. To skin; strip off the skin of: as, to *flay* an ox.

But, know you (varlets) whom you dally with?
My little finger over-balanceth
My Father's loigns: he did but rub you light,
I'l *flay* your backs.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

A prince is the pastor of the people. Hee ought to sheere, not to *flea* his sheepe; to take their fleeces, not their fels.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

Habits are soon assum'd; but when we strive
To strip them off, 'tis being *flay'd* alive.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 583.

2†. To strip off, in a general sense.

I shall come vpon the with all myn hoste, and make thy beerde be *flayn*, and drawe from thy chyn boustously, and that thou shalt knowe verily. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 620.

flay[2] (flā), *v.*; pret. and pp. *flayed*, *flaid*, ppr. *flaying*. [E. dial. also *fla* (Yorkshire), Sc. *flay*, *fley*, *flee*, *fly*, and with orig. guttural *fleg*, frighten; < ME. *flayen*, *flaien*, earlier *fleien*, frighten, cause to flee affrighted, < AS. **flēgan*, **flygan*, only in comp. *ā-flīgan*, cause to flee, put to flight, = OHG. *ar-flaugjan*, frighten, cause to flee, = Goth. *us-flaugjan*, lit. cause to fly (in the phrase *usflaugiths winda*, blown about by the wind), caus. of **fliugan* = AS. *fleógan*, E. *fly*[1]. The word is thus a deriv. of *fly*[1], though it has been confused with *flee*[1]: see *fly*[1] and *flee*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cause to fly; put to flight.

It's lang since sleeping was *fley'd* frae me.
Kinmont Willie (Child's Ballads, VI. 65).

2. To frighten.

Thou wille be *flayede* for a flye that one [on] thy flesche lyghttes! *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2441.

Thise grete wordes shalle not *flay* me.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 30.

It spak right howe—"My name is Death,
But be na *fley'd*."
Burns, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

II. *intrans.* To be fear-struck.
[Prov. Eng. and Scotch in all uses.]

flay[2] (flā), *n.* [< *flay*[2], *v.*] 1. Fright; fear.—2. [Only *fleg*; prob. orig. a sudden kick, as of a frightened horse.] A kick; a random blow; a fit of ill humor. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—**To take flay**, to take fright.

flayer (flā′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *flear* (Prompt. Parv.); < *flay*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who flays.

Euery fox must yeeld his owne skin and haires to the *flayer*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 181.

flayflint (flā′flint), *n.* [< *flay*[1] + obj. *flint*; after *skinflint*, q. v.] A skinflint; a miser. [Rare.]

I was at school—a college in the South:
There lived a *flayflint* near; we stole his fruit,
His hens, his eggs. *Tennyson*, Walking to the Mail.

flaying (flā′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *flay*[2], *v.*] 1. The act of frightening.—2. An apparition or hobgoblin. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]

flayre†, *n.* See *flair*[2].

flaysome (flā′sum), *a.* [< *flay*[2] + *-some*.] Terrifying; frightful. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Shoo'l not oppen 't an ye mak yer *flaysome* dins till neeght.
E. Brontë, Wuthering Heights, ii.

flea[1] (flē), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *flee*; < ME. *flee*, *fle*, pl. *flees*, earlier *fleen*, *flen*, < AS. *fleáh*, also contr. *fleá*, sometimes written *flēah*, *fleó* = D. *vloo* = MLG. *vlō*, *vloe*, LG. *flo* = OHG. *flōh*, MHG. *vlōch*, G. *floh* = Icel. *flō* (the Sw. Dan. word is different: Sw. *loppa* = Dan. *loppe*, a flea, lit. 'leaper': see *leap*[1]), a flea; prob. from the root of AS. *fleón*, orig. **fleóhan*, flee: see *flee*[1]. Not connected with *fly*[1], *v.*, or *fly*[2], *n.*] 1. An insect of the genus *Pulex*, regarded by entomologists as representing a distinct order *Aphaniptera*, so called because the wings are inconspicuous scales. All the species of the genus are very similar to the common flea, *P. irritans*, which has two eyes and six long and stout legs, feelers like threads, and the oral appendages modified into piercing stylets and a suctorial proboscis. The flea is remarkable for its agility, making longer leaps in proportion to its size than any other animal, and its bite is very troublesome.

Common Flea (*Pulex irritans*). (Line shows natural size.)

What eyleth thee to slepe by the morwe?
Hastow had *fleen* al nyght or artow dronke, . . .
So that thou mayst nat holden vp thyn heed?
Chaucer, Prol. to Manciple's Tale, l. 17.

Flen, flyys, and freres [*fleas*, flies, and friars] populum Domini cædunt [afflict the people of the Lord].
Reliquiæ Antiquæ, I. 91.

That's a valiant *flea*, that dare eat his breakfast on the lip of a lion. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 7.

2. *pl.* The family *Pulicidæ*, or order *Aphaniptera*. See these words.—3. A flea-beetle; a saltatorial beetle of the genus *Haltica*, as *H. nemorum*, which injures the turnip, and is also called *turnip-flea* and *turnip-fly*.—4. Any amphipod crustacean which jumps like a flea; a sandhopper; a scud. See *beach-flea*.—**A flea in one's ear**, something in mind that causes special attention or interest, particularly of a disagreeable kind, as an annoying suggestion or hint; especially, an irritating or mortifying rebuff or repulse: as, to put *a flea in one's ear*.

But so sone as she had gotten her desired pray, she gave them a rosemarie wipe, dismissing them and sending them away with *fleas in their eares*, vtterly disapointed of their purpose.
De L'isle, Legendarie (trans.), quoted in N. and Q., [7th ser., II. 265.

My mistress sends away all her suitors, and puts *fleas in their ears*. *Swift.*

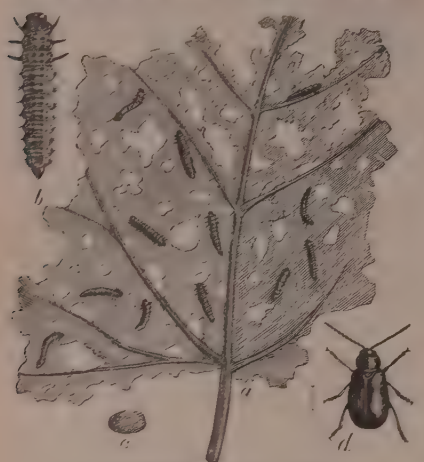
flea[1] (flē), *v. t.* [< *flea*[1], *n.*] To clear of fleas. [Rare.]

Go *flea* dogs and read romances.
Congreve, Way of the World, iv. 9.

flea[2]†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *flay*[1].

fleabane (flē′bān), *n.* One of several composite plants, so called from their supposed power of destroying or driving away fleas. The common fleabane of England is *Inula dysenterica*, or sometimes *I. Pulicaria*, and the blue fleabane is *Erigeron acris*. In the United States the common fleabane is *Erigeron philadelphicus*, the daisy-fleabane is *E. strigosus* or *E. annuus*, and the marsh-fleabane is *Pluchea camphorata*. In Jamaica the name is given to *Vernonia arborescens*.

flea-beetle (flē′bē″tl), *n.* The common name of the saltatorial chrysomelids, or those species of leaf-beetles which are capable of leaping by means of their thickened hind thighs. There are very many of them, mostly of small size. One of the commonest in the United States is the cucumber flea-beetle,



Grape-vine Flea-beetle (*Haltica chalybea*).
a, leaf infested with larvæ; *b*, larva; *c*, cocoon; *d*, beetle.
(Lines show natural sizes.

Haltica or *Crepidodera cucumeris* (Harris), which is black, hairy, with the thorax punctate and transversely impressed at the base, the wing-covers punctate-striate, and the antennæ and legs partly yellow. Another is the striped flea-beetle, *Phyllotreta vittata* (Fabricius), which is metallic black, the thorax without impression, the elytra not punctured in rows, but with two sinuous yellow stripes. Its larva injures cabbages by mining in the leaves. *Haltica chalybea* is the grape-vine flea-beetle.

Quite a number of Chrysomelidæ have the hind femora much thickened, enabling them to jump. Some of the smaller species jump with great activity, and on that account have been termed *flea-beetles*.
Stand. Nat. Hist., II. 315.

fleabite (flē′bīt), *n.* **1.** The bite of a flea, or the red spot caused by the bite.—**2.** A trifling wound or pain, like that of the bite of a flea; a slight inconvenience or discomfort; a thing of no moment.

A gout, a cholick, . . . are but *fleabites* to the pains of the soul. *Harvey.*

3. As much as a flea can bite; a relatively very small or insignificant quantity. [Humorous.]

The property was in truth but a *flea-bite* to him [the giver]. He hoped the Macruadh would live long to enjoy it. *Geo. MacDonald*, What's Mine's Mine, p. 306.

fleabiting (flē′bī″ting), *n.* Same as *fleabite*.

Their miseries are but *flea-bitings* to thine.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 343.

fleabitten (flē′bit″n), *a.* **1.** Bitten by a flea; infested with fleas.

Fleabitten synod, an assembly brew'd
Of clerks and elders ana, like the rude
Chaos of presbytery, where laymen guide,
With the tame woolpack clergy by their side.
Cleaveland.

2. Having small reddish spots or lines upon a lighter ground: applied to the color of horses.

flea-glass (flē′glȧs), *n.* An early simple form of microscope, consisting of a single-glass lens, in shape a segment of a sphere of small diameter. This lens was fastened into a wooden tube, which bore at its lower end, in the focus of the lens, a small glass plate, on which a crushed flea, a gnat, a fly's leg, or a like object was fixed. *Behrens.*

fleak[1]†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *flake*[1].

Fleaks or threads of hemp and flax.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.

fleak[2], *n.* A variant of *flake*[2].

fleaking (flē′king), *n.* [< *fleak*[2], = *flake*[2], a hurdle, etc., + *-ing*[1].] A light covering of reeds, over which the main covering is laid in thatching houses. [Local, Great Britain.]

flea-louse (flē′lous), *n.* The popular name of the homopterous insects of the family *Psyllidæ*, resembling in general appearance the aphides or true plant-lice, but distinguished by the difference in the fore wings, which have a distinct marginal vein. In the larval state the flea-lice feed on the leaves or tender stems of various plants. A few species are also called *gallmakers*. To these belongs the genus *Pachypsylla* (Riley), which is distinguished from

Bramble Flea-louse (*Trioza tripunctata*).
(Cross shows natural size.)

Psylla proper by the very convex head, oval frontal lobes, and short antennæ. *Pachypsylla celtidis-mamma* infests the hackberry (*Celtis*), the larvæ producing bud-like galls on two-year-old twigs. Another genus is *Trioza*. The flea-lice are also called *jumping plant-lice*, from their habit of leaping.

fleam[1] (flēm), *n.* [Early mod. E. and dial. also *flem*; < OF. *flieme*, F. *flamme* = Pr. *flecme* = Sp. *fleme* = Pg. *flame* = It. dial. *fiama* = D. *vlijm* = OHG. *fliotuma*, MHG. *vlieten*, *vliete*, G. *fliete* = Dan. *flitte*, a fleam (G. also *flame*, < F. *flamme*), < LL. *flebotomus*, *phlebotomus*, < Gr. *φλεβοτόμον*, a lancet, < *φλέψ* (*φλεβ-*), vein, + *τέμνειν*, cut: see *phlebotomy*. W. *fflaim* is from E.] **1.** In *surg.* and *farriery*, a sharp instrument for lancing the gums or for opening veins in bloodletting; a lancet; in the most restricted sense, a form of spring-lancet.

He liked horses well enough, but preferred their hides to their hoofs; and became more skilful with the *fleam* than the butteris. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 11.

2. In *her.*, a bearing thought by some to represent the farriers' lancet, but more probably a builders' cramp of iron, whence often called *crampon*.

fleam[2]†, *n.* [Also *flem*, *flegm*, *flegme*; < OF. *flemme*, F. *flegme*, < ML. *phlegma*, *flegma*, < Gr. *φλέγμα*, phlegm: see *phlegm*, the present spelling.] Same as *phlegm*.

Alas, I am too honest for this age,
Too full of *fleame* and heavy steddinesse.
Marston and Webster, Malcontent, ii. 5.

Fleam hath the predominancy in his [the Sultan's] complexion. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 57.

fleam[3] (flēm), *n.* [< ME. *fleme*, *flume*, < OF. *flem*, *flum*, *flun*, etc., < L. *flumen*, river: see *flume*.] **1**†. A river; a stream.—**2.** A water-course; a trench or drain. [Prov. Eng.]

fleam-tooth (flēm′tȯth), *n.* A saw-tooth shaped like an isosceles triangle, used in cross-cut saws; a peg-tooth.

fleamy† (flē′mi), *a.* [< *fleam*[2] + *-y*[1].] Phlegmatic.

'Tis naught
But foamie bubling of a *fleamie* brain.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, II., ii. 3.

fleart, *v.* and *n.* See *fleer*[1].

fleaseed (flē′sēd), *n.* Same as *fleawort*, 2.

fleasht, *n.* An obsolete form of *flesh*.

fleat (flēt), *n.* Same as *flet*[3].

fleawort (flē′wėrt), *n.* [< ME. *flewort*, < AS. *fleáwyrt*, < *fleáh*, *fleá*, flea, + *wyrt*, wort[1].] **1.** The *Inula Conyza*, so called from its property of keeping off fleas.—**2.** The *Plantago Psyllium*, from the shape of its seeds. Also *fleaseed*.

The dropsie-breeding, sorrow-bringing Psylly,
Heer called *Flea-Wurt*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

flebile†, *a.* [< L. *flebilis*, weeping, tearful, < *flere*, weep: see *feeble*, a doublet of *flebile*.] Tearful; lacrymose.

Alackaday! a *flebile* style this upon a mournful occasion. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 49.

flecche†, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *fletch*[1].

flecchere†, *n.* A Middle English form of *fletcher*.

flèche (flȧsh), *n.* [F., an arrow: see *fletch*[2].] **1.** In *fort.*, the most simple kind of field-work, usually constructed at the foot of a glacis, consisting of two faces forming a salient angle pointing outward from the position taken.—**2.** In *arch.*, a spire; particularly, a slender spire rising from the intersection of the nave and transepts of a cathedral or large church.

I may name the soaring *flèche* of Amiens as an exception to E. L. G.'s dictum (too true in general) that all central timber steeples have perished.
N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 456.

3. In *decorative art*, an object resembling a spire, especially the representation of a spire in medieval carving or metal art-work. *S. K. Special Exhib. Catalogue*, 1862.

fleck[1] (flek), *n.* [< ME. **flekk* (only in the verb), < Icel. *flekkr*, a fleck, spot, = Sw. *fläck* = ODan. *fleck*, *flek*, *flekke*, *flik*, a spot, stain, place, = D. *vlek*, a spot, stain, blemish, = MLG. *vlecke* = OHG. *flec*, *fleccho*, MHG. *vlec*, *vlecke*, G. *fleck*, a spot, stain, place, piece, patch, shred, etc. Prob. connected with *flick*[1], q. v.] **1.** A spot; a streak; a splash; a stain.

Life is dash'd with *flecks* of sin.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lii.

Spenser . . . lifts everything, not beyond recognition, but to an ideal distance where no mortal . . . *fleck* is visible. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 186.

Specifically—**2.** In *entom.*, an irregular and generally elongate dot of color: applied especially to such dots on the wings of butterflies and moths.

fleck[1] (flek), *v. t.* [< ME. *flecken*, *flekken*, < Icel. *flekka* = Dan. *flække* = Sw. *fläcka*, *fläka* = D. *vlekken*, spot, stain, = G. *flecken*, spot, stain, put on a piece, patch; from the noun.] To spot; streak or stripe; dapple. Also *flecker*.

Our pikes stand to receive you like a wood,
We'll *fleck* our white steeds in your Christian blood.
Heywood, Four Apprentices of London.

And straight the sun was *flecked* with bars—
Heaven's mother send us grace!—
As if through a dungeon-grate he peered
With broad and burning face.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, iii.

The more distant ridges faded into a dull indigo hue, *flecked* with patches of ghastly white.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 44.

fleck[2] (flek), *n.* [Another form of *flake*[1], influenced in form by *fleck*[1], a spot.] A flake; a lock.

And *flecks* of wool stick to their withered lips.
Theo. Martin, tr. of Catullus.

fleck[3] (flek), *n.* A dialectal form of *flitch*.

flecked (flek′ed or flekt), *p. a.* **1.** Splashed; spotted; speckled; in *entom.*, marked with flecks or little irregular dots and streaks.

He was of foom al *flekked* as a pye.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 12.

Invisible in *flecked* sky,
The lark sent down her revelry.
Scott, L. of the L., iii. 2.

2†. Drunk.

They sweare, and curse, and drinke till they be *fleckt*.
Mir. for Mags., p. 292.

flecker[1] (flek′ėr), *v. t.* [Freq. of *fleck*[1], *v. t.*] Same as *fleck*[1].

How she looked forward to that evening walk in the still, *fleckered* shade of the hollows!
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, v. 3.

flecker[2]† (flek′ėr), *v. i.* Same as *flicker*[1].

fleckiness (flek′i-nes), *n.* Spottiness; the quality or state of being flecked or speckled.

A singular grain of *fleckiness* always observable on the surface of Damascus blades. *Ure*, Dict., II. 5.

fleckless (flek′les), *a.* [< *fleck*[1] + *-less*.] **1.** Spotless; stainless.

Succory keeping summer long its trust
Of heaven-blue *fleckless* from the eddying dust.
Lowell, To G. W. Curtis.

2. Blameless; innocent.

My conscience will not count me *fleckless*.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

flecnodal (flek′nō-dal), *a.* [< *flecnode* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a flecnode.—**Flecnodal curve**, a curve drawn upon a surface the locus of all the points at each of which the curve of intersection of the surface by its tangent plane at that point has a flecnode. The flecnodal curve of a surface of the *n*th order is of the $(11n^2 - 24n)$th order.—**Flecnodal plane**, a tangent plane to a surface, cutting the latter in a section having a flecnode at the point of tangency.

flecnode (flek′nōd), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *flec*(*tere*), bend, + *nodus*, node.] A node of a curve which is a point of inflection of one of the branches of the curve.

flectant (flek′tant), *a.* [< OF. *flectant*, ppr. of *flectir*, < L. *flectere*, bend: see *flex*[1], *fletch*[2].] In *her.*, same as *flexed*.

flected (flek′ted), *a.* [< L. *flectere*, bend (see *flex*[1]), + *-ed*[2]. Cf. *deflect*, *inflect*, *reflect*.] In *her.*, same as *flexed*.—**Flected and reflected**, bowed or bent in a serpentine form, like the letter S.

flection, flexion (flek′shon), *n.* [= F. *flexion* = Sp. *flexion* = Pg. *flexão* = It. *flessione*, < L. *flexio*(*n-*), a bending, turning, a modulation, inflection (of the voice), < *flexus*, pp. of *flectere*, bend: see *flex*[1]. The spelling *flection*, like *inflection*, etc., and *connection*, etc., is etymologically incorrect, but it is rather more common.] **1.** The act of bending.—**2.** A bending; a part bent; a curve.

Of a sinuous pipe that may have some four *flexions* trial would be made. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

3. A turn; a cast; a motion or glance.

Pity causeth some tears, and a *flexion* or cast of the eye aside. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

4. In *gram.*, the variation of the form of words, as by declension or conjugation. See *inflection.*—**5.** In *anat.*, that motion of a joint which brings the connected parts continually nearer together: specifically said of the action of any flexor muscle: opposed to *extension.* [In this sense always *flexion.*]

They throw the change and the pressure produced by *flexion* almost entirely upon the intervening cartilages.
Paley, Nat. Theol., viii.

flectional, flexional (flek'shon-al), *a.* [< *flection* + *-al.*] Pertaining to flection; serving to bend or vary; specifically, pertaining to the terminal variation of words; inflectional.

The French inflections . . . are much less complicated to the ear than to the eye; and if we strip the accidence of the *flectional* syllables or letters which in the spoken tongue are silent, the distinct variations in the forms of words are far fewer than they appear in the written language. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., 1st ser., xvi.

Australian languages have been esteemed variations from one original tongue, or a crossing of *flexional* and monosyllabic speech.
J. Bonwick, Jour. Anthrop. Inst., XVI. 208.

flectionless, flexionless (flek'shon-les), *a.* [< *flection* + *-less.*] Without flection or variation; without terminal change or modification.

flector (flek'tor), *n.* An improper form of *flexor.*

fled (fled). Preterit and past participle of *flee*[1].

fledge† (flej), *a.* [Also *fledge, flish, flitch, flush, flig, fligged,* etc. (see *flush*[8]); < AS. **flycge* (not found; cf. *flyge,* flight) (> ME. *flegge, figge, flygge* = MD. *vlugghe,* D. *vlug,* fledge, able to fly, nimble, volatile, = MLG. *vlugge* = OHG. *flucchi,* MHG. *vlücke,* G. *flücke, flügge* = Icel. *fleygr*), fledge, able to fly, < *fleógan* (= D. *vliegen* = G. *fliegen,* etc.), fly: see *fly*[1].] Able to fly; having the wings developed for flight; fledged.

Drive their young ones out of the nest when they be once *fledge.* *Holland.*

We lookt on this side of thee, shooting short;
Where we did finde
The shells of *fledge* souls left behinde.
G. Herbert, The Temple — Death.

His locks behind
Illustrious on his shoulders *fledge* with wings
Lay waving round. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 627.

fledge (flej), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fledged,* ppr. *fledging.* [Also formerly or dial. *fidge;* < *fledge, a.*] **I.** *intrans.* To acquire feathers large enough for flight; in general, to acquire full plumage: often with *out:* as, the young birds have *fledged out.*

In Westminster, the Strand, Holborn, and the chief places of resort about London, doe they every day build their nests, and every houre *fidge,* and, in tearme-time especially, flutter they abroad in flocks.
Greene (Harl. Misc., VIII. 383).

II. *trans.* To feather or provide with plumage; provide with anything resembling plumage. [Rare.]

Cupid took another dart, . . .
Fledged it for another heart.
D. G. Rossetti, Troy Town.

fledged (flejd), *p. a.* **1.** Furnished with feathers; able to fly.

Shylock, for his own part, knew the bird was *fledged;* and then it is the complexion of them all to leave the dam.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 1.

The birds were not as yet *fledged* enough to shift for themselves. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Hence—**2.** Covered with anything resembling or serving the purpose of feathers.

The juvenal, the prince your master, whose chin is not yet *fledged.* *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

The bents,
And coarser grass, . . . now shine
Conspicuous, and in bright apparel clad,
And, *fledg'd* with icy feathers, nod superb.
Cowper, Task, v. 26.

Enormous elmtree-boles did stoop and lean
Upon the dusky brushwood underneath
Their broad curved branches, *fledged* with clearest green.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

3. Equipped for flight; winged.

Lightlier move
The minutes *fledged* with music.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

4. Developed; matured.

It boots not to discover
How that young man, who was not *fledg'd* nor skill'd
In martial play, was even as ignorant
As childish. *Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy, i. 2.

fledgling, fledgeling (flej'ling), *n.* and *a.* [< *fledge, a.,* + *-ling*[1].] **I.** *n.* **1.** A young bird just fledged.

The oriole's *fledglings* fifty times
Have flown from our familiar elms.
Lowell, To Holmes.

Hence—**2.** A raw or inexperienced person.

II. *a.* Newly fledged; untried.

Of course, it gave the book a wide reading, followed by a marked influence upon the style of *fledgling* poets.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 390.

fledgy (flej'i), *a.* [< *fledge, a.,* + *-y*[1].] **1**†. Newly fledged.

When they [bees] do foorth carry theyre young swarme *fledgyie* to gathring. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, i. 415.

2. Covered with feathers; feathery. [Poetical.]

The swan soft leaning on her *fledgy* breast. *Keats.*

fledwite†, *n.* See *fletwite.*

flee[1] (flē), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fled,* ppr. *fleeing.* [< ME. *flee, fle, fleen, flen, fleon* (prop. a strong verb, pret. *fleah, fleh, flegh, fleih, fleyghe, flogh, flewe, fleu,* etc., pl. *fluzen, fluhen, fluwen, flowen,* etc., pp. *flozen, flowen,* but with parallel weak pret. *fleede, fledde, fled,* pp. *flede, fled* (whence even a rare inf. *flede,* prob. after the weak Scand. forms)), < AS. *fleón,* contr. of orig. **fleóhan* (pret. *fleáh,* pl. *flugon,* pp. *flogen*), intr. flee, tr. flee, avoid, escape, rarely caus. put to flight, = OS. *fliohan* = OFries. *flia* = OD. *vlien,* D. *vlieden* (pret. *vlood,* pp. *gevloden*) = MLG. *vlien, vlīn, vlēn* = OHG. *fliohan,* MHG. *vliehen,* G. *fliegen* (pret. *floh,* pp. *geflohen*) (all strong verbs) = Icel. *flýja* (pret. *flýdhi,* pp. *flýdhr*) = Sw. *fly* (pret. *flydde*) = Dan. *fly* (pret. *flyede*), flee, = Goth. *thliuhan* (pret. *thlauh,* pp. *thlauhans*), flee. The orig. initial consonant *th* has changed to *f* (as in some other cases) in all but the Goth.; the common Teut. root is **thluh,* the word being quite different from *fly*[1], AS. *fleógan,* etc., √ **flug,* with which, however, it has been partly confused from the AS. period: see *fly*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To run away; take flight; seek escape or safety by flight.

Whan the Knyghte saw hire in that Forme so hidous and so horrible, he *fleyghe* awey.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 24.

A lytille aboven is the Chapelle of Moyses, and the Roche where Moyses *fleyhe* to, for drede, whan he saughe oure Lord face to face. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 62.

Resist the devil, and he will *flee* from you. Jas. iv. 7.

It soon appeared that a conspiracy had been on foot; several great men *fled* from court, among these Johannes, who had charge of the king's horses.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 615.

2. To disappear; disperse: as, all our pleasures have *fled;* the color *fled* from her cheeks; the clouds *flee* before the rising sun.

Sorrow and sighing shall *flee* away. Isa. xxxv. 10.

3. To move swiftly; fly; speed, as a missile. [Rare.]

For arrows *fled* not swifter toward their aim
Than did our soldiers. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

II. *trans.* To avoid by flight; fly from; shun.

All *flagh* hym in fere for ferd of his dynttes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10699.

Thou, O man of God, *flee* these things. 1 Tim. vi. 11.

Bold Bavaria *fled* the Field.
Congreve, Pindaric Odes, i.

flee[2] (flē), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *fly*[2].

flee[3]†, *a.* An obsolete form of *fly*[3].

fleece (flēs), *n.* [< ME. *fleese, flees, flese, fleis, flus, fleose,* < AS. *fleós,* also in umlauted form *flýs, fliés, flēs,* fleece, = D. *vlies* = LG. *flüs* = OHG. *vlies,* G. *vliess, flies,* MHG. *vlüs,* G. obs. *fleuss, flüss,* fleece. A third form appears in MHG. *vlūs* = MLG. LG. *vlūs,* fleece; cf. OHG. *flaus,* toga, G. *flaus* or *flausch,* a tuft (of wool, etc.), pilot-cloth. Not in Scand. or Goth.; connections unknown.] **1.** The coat of wool that covers a sheep, or that is shorn from a sheep at one time. In commerce wools are distinguished as *fleece-wools* and *dead-wools,* the former being obtained from the living animals at the annual shearings, and the latter from animals that have been killed.

There was a shepe, as it was tolde,
The whiche his *flees* bare all of golde.
Gower, Conf. Amant., v.

If I have seen any perish for want of clothing, . . . if he were not warmed with the *fleece* of my sheep, . . . then let mine arm fall from my shoulder blade.
Job xxxi. 19–22.

2. Something resembling a fleece of wool in quality or appearance.

The heavens between their fairy *fleeces* pale
Sow'd all their mystic gulfs with fleeting stars.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

What wandering cloud-shadows sail across this sea of olives and of vines, with here and there a *fleece* of vapour or a column of blue smoke from charcoal burners on the mountain flank! *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 69.

Specifically—(*a*) A textile fabric with a soft silky pile, used for warmth, as for lining certain garments, gloves, etc. (*b*) The long and soft nap or pile of such a fabric. (*c*) The loose and thin sheet of cotton or wool coming from the breaking-card in the process of manufacture.

3. In *her.*, the woolly skin of a sheep, usually so depicted that it resembles the animal itself, suspended by means of a ring passing around its middle. It is the well-known pendent badge of the order of the Golden Fleece, and is also used as a bearing.
4. In a bison, the fat and lean meat which lies along the loin and ribs. *C. Hallock.* [Western U. S.]—**5**†. [< *fleece, v.*] A snatch; an attempt to fleece. *Davies.*

There's scarce a match-maker in the whole town but has had a *fleece* at his purse.
Mrs. Centlivre, Beau's Duel, ii. 2.

Golden fleece, in *Gr. myth.*, the fleece of gold taken from the ram on which Phrixus and Helle escaped from being sacrificed. It was hung up in Colchis, and recovered from King Æëtes by the Argonautic expedition under Jason, with the help of Medea.

Her sunny locks
Hang on her temples like a *golden fleece,*
Which makes her seat of Belmont, Colchos' strand,
And many Jasons come in quest of her.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1.

Order of the Golden Fleece, an order founded by Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, in 1430, on the occasion of his marriage with the infanta Isabella of Portugal. The office of grand master passed to the house of Hapsburg in 1477 with the acquisition of the Burgundian dominions, which included the Netherlands. After the time of the emperor Charles V. (died 1558) this office was exercised by the Spanish kings; but after the cession of the Spanish Netherlands to Austria the latter power in 1715 again claimed the office. The dispute remains undecided, and the order therefore exists independently in Austria and in Spain. The badge of the order is a golden ram pendent by a ring which passes round its middle. This hangs from a jewel of elaborate design, with enameling of several colors, various suggestive devices, and the motto "Pretium laborum non vile."

fleece (flēs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fleeced,* ppr. *fleecing.* [< *fleece, n.*] **1.** To deprive of the fleece or natural covering of wool.

They sate *Fleecing* those Flocks which they never fed.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xiii.

I am glad to drink sherbet in Damascus, and *fleece* my flocks on the plains of Marathon.
G. W. Curtis, Prue and I, p. 40.

2†. To clip or diminish, as a fleece: said of dishonest taking of goods or property.

Their wealth and substance being eury where so *fleeced,* . . . they came into Syria, much lessened in numbers, in estate miserable and beggarly.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 519.

3. To strip of money or property unfairly or under false pretenses; rob heartlessly; take from without mercy.

Unless it were a bloody murtherer,
Or foul felonious thief, that *fleec'd* poor passengers,
I never gave them condign punishment.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

In bad inns you are *fleeced* and starved.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, ii. 1.

The outer enclosure is practically a bazaar filled with shops, where pilgrims are lodged, and fed, and *fleeced.*
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 348.

4. To spread over as if with a fleece of wool.

Meantime, light shadowing all, a sober calm
Fleeces unbounded ether. *Thomson*, Autumn, l. 958.

fleeced (flēst), *a.* [< *fleece* + *-ed*[2].] Provided with a fleece: as, well *fleeced.*

Monarchs . . . whose aim is to make the People wealthy indeed perhaps, and well *fleec't* for their own shearing, and the supply of Regal Prodigality.
Milton, Free Commonwealth.

fleecer (flē'sėr), *n.* One who fleeces or strips; one who takes by fraud or severe exactions.

Not *fleecers,* but feeders; not butchers, but shepherds.
Prynne (*W. Huntley*), Breviate, p. 262.

fleece-wool (flēs'wůl), *n.* See *fleece, n.*, 1.

fleech (flēch), *v. t.* [Sc., also written *fleich, fleitch;* < MD. *vletsen,* flatter; cf. *flatter*[2].] To wheedle; coax.

Duncan *fleech'd,* an' Duncan pray'd,
Meg was deaf as Ailsa Craig.
Burns, Duncan Gray.

The Papists threatened us with purgatory, and *fleeched* us with pardons. *Scott*, Abbot, xvi.

fleecings (flē'singz), *n. pl.* [< *fleece* + *-ing*[1].] Curds separated from the whey. *W. H. Ainsworth.* [Prov. Eng.]

fleecy (flē'si), *a.* and *n.* [< *fleece* + *-y*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Covered with wool; woolly: as, a *fleecy* flock.

Woolly Flocks their bleating Cries renew,
And from their *fleecy* Sides first shake the silver Dew.
Congreve, Tears of Amaryllis.

Thyrsis, whose care it was the goats to keep,
And Corydon, who fed the *fleecy* sheep.
Beattie, Pastorals, vii.

2. Resembling wool or a fleece: as, *fleecy* clouds.

Fleecy locks and black complexion
Cannot forfeit Nature's claim.
Cowper, Negro's Complaint.

Flamed she erewhile on some sunset's bosom,
Scarlet and piled with *fleeciest* snow?
H. P. Spofford, Poems, p. 7.

3. Pertaining to or characteristic of wool.

The moon shining full, the clouds all floating away in masses of *fleecy* whiteness.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, x.

II. *n.* A loosely twisted yarn, used for knitting.

fleed†, *n.* An obsolete dialectal (Scotch) variant of *flood*.

Alas! for your staying sae lang frae the land:
Sae lang frae the land, and sae lang fra the *fleed*.
Lord Salton and Auchanachie (Child's Ballads, II. 170).

fleegh†. An obsolete preterit of *fly*[1].

fleek (flēk), *n.* Same as *fleck*[3].

fleem†, *v. t.* [ME. *fleemen, flemen*, < AS. *flȳman, ge-flȳman, geflēman, geflēman*, cause to flee, put to flight, banish, < *flȳma, fliéma, flēma*, a fugitive, < *fleón*, flee, cause to flee: see *flee*[1]. Cf. *flemens-firth*.] To cause to flee; banish; expel.

Appetit *fleemeth* discreciouu.
Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, l. 78.

If thou wolt haue grace as thou doist gesse
Lete al falsnes be *fleemyd* thee fro.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 181.

When he was *flemed* out of paradise.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 123.

fleen†, *n.* A Middle English plural of *flea*[1], and of *fly*[2].

fleer[1] (flēr), *v.* [= E. dial. *flire, flyre;* early mod. E. *fleere, flear, flirre*, < ME. *flerien, fliren*, prob. of Scand. origin; < Norw. *flira*, titter, giggle, laugh at nothing, = Sw. dial. *flira*, titter, = Dan. dial. *flire*, laugh, sneer; cf. G. *flerren, flarren*, make a wry mouth, howl. Cf. also Norw. *flisa* = Sw. *flissa*, titter.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To grin in mockery; make a wry face in contempt; hence, to gibe; sneer: as, to *fleer* and flout.

I *fleere*, I make an yvell countenance with the mouthe by uncoveryng of the tethe.—The knave *fleareth* lyke a dogge under a doore. *Palsgrave.*

Tush, tush, man, never *fleer* and jest at me:
I speak not like a dotard, nor a fool.
Shak., Much Ado, v. 1.

They offer not to *fleer*, nor jeer, nor break jests.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, v. 3.

He will evoke spirits from the vasty deep of imagination, only to point and *fleer* at them when they have obeyed his call. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 57.

2. To grin with an air of civility; leer.

Those,
With their court dog-tricks, that can fawn and *fleer*.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 1.

II. *trans.* To mock; jeer at.

I blush to think how people *fleer'd* and scorn'd me.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 7.

A vengeance squibber!
She'll *fleer* me out of faith too.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, ii. 1.

fleer[1] (flēr), *n.* [< *fleer*[1], *v.*] 1. Derision or mockery, expressed by words or looks.

'Tis a Shame to say what he said — With his Taunts and his *Fleers*, tossing up his Nose.
Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 5.

The toss of quality, and high-bred *fleer*,
Now Lady Harriot reached her fifteenth year.
Soame Jenyns, The Modern Fine Lady (1750), [Walpole, Letters, II. 212, note.

2. A grin of civility; a leer.

A sly treacherous *fleer* upon the face of deceivers.
South, Sermons.

fleer[2] (flē'ėr), *n.* [ME. *fleare;* < *flee*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who flees.

Than Peter de Boyse had dyuers imaginations other to go forwarde, and to retourne agayne the *fleers*, and to fight with theyr enemies, who chased them, or elles to drawe to Courtray. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. cccixxv.

Fleers from before the legions of Agricola, marchers in Pannonian morasses. *R. L. Stevenson*, The Manse.

fleer[3] (flēr), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) variant of *floor*.

In it cam a grisly ghost,
Staed stappin' i' the *fleer*.
King Henry (Child's Ballads, I. 148).

fleerer (flēr'ėr), *n.* One who fleers; a mocker.

Pas. Democritus, thou ancient *fleerer*,
How I miss thy laugh, and ha' since.
Bas. There you named the famous jeerer,
That ever jeer'd in Rome, or Athens.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Nice Valour, v. 1.

fleering (flēr'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fleer*[1], *v.*] The act of scoffing or gibing.

Sir, I have observed all your *fleerings;* and resolve yourselves ye shall give a strict account for 't.
Chapman, Bussy d'Ambois, i. 1.

I dare, my lord. Your hootings and your clamours,
Your private whispers and your broad *fleerings*,
Can no more vex my soul than this base carriage.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, ii. 4.

fleeringly (flēr'ing-li), *adv.* In a fleering or mocking manner.

As he put it [the bottle] down, he saw and recognized us with a toss of one hand *fleeringly* above his head.
R. L. Stevenson, Merry Men.

fleet[1] (flēt), *v.* [< ME. *fleeten, fleten, fleoten* (pret. *fleet*, pl. *floten, fluten*, pp. *floten*), float (in a general sense), float (as a ship) or sail, flow or run (as water), fleet or move rapidly, etc., < AS. *flēotan* (pret. *fleát*, pl. **fluton*, pp. **floten*), float (in a general sense), float (as a ship) or sail (not 'flow'), = OS. *fliotan* = OFries. *fliata* = D. *vlieten*, flow, = MLG. *vlēten*, LG. *fleten, fleiten*, flow, float, = OHG. *fliozan*, MHG. *vliezen*, G. *fliessen*, flow, run (as water), drop, trickle (rarely 'float'), = Icel. *fljōta*, float, swim, flow, run, be flooded, = Sw. *flyta*, float, swim, flow, run, = Dan. *flyde*, float, flow, run, be flooded, = Goth. **fliutan* (not recorded), float; Teut. √ **flut* = Lith. *pluditi*, float. The root appears in a shorter form in *flow*[1], q. v., and in L. *pluere*, rain (*pluit*, it rains), Gr. πλέειν, **πλέϝειν*, float, swim, sail, Russ. *pluite*, float, sail, Skt. √ *plu*, float, swim, sail, hover, fly, hasten away. The primary meaning 'float' is now expressed by the derived verb *float*, < AS. *flotian*, float, < *flēotan* (pp. **floten*), float: see *float*, *v.* As all the words spelled *fleet* are ult. related, their meanings run into each other. Cf. *flit*[1], *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To float.

Lay theron [*i. e.*, on that lake] a lump of led
& hit on loft *fletez*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1025.

Him rekketh never wher [whether] she *flete* or synke.
Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, l. 182.

To *flete* above the water; his cappe *fleteth* above the water yonder a farre hence. *Palsgrave*, 1530.

2†. To swim.

The fisches that i the flodes *fleoteth*.
St. Marherete (ed. Cockayne), p. 9.

Selcouthe [rare] kindus
Of the *fletinge* fihs [fishes] that in the fom lepen.
Alexander and Dindimus (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 490.

3†. To sail; navigate.

Schip *fletes* on the flode. *Metr. Homilies*, p. 135.
Naviger, to saile, to *fleete*. *Hollyband's Treasurie.*

Our sever'd navy too
Have knit again, and *fleet*, threat'ning most sealike.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 11.

4†. To flow; run, as water; flow away.

For thi wenestow that thise mutacyouns of fortune *fletyn* withowte governor. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. prose 6.

Ech *fletynge* thing which is drunken.
Wyclif, Lev. xi. 34 (Purv.).

The Lime water, which the townsmen [of Lyme Regis] call the Buddle, commeth . . . from the hils, *fleting* upon rockie soil, and so falleth into the sea.
Holinshed, Chron., I. 58.

5†. To overflow; abound.

The plentyuos Autompne in fulle yeres *fletith* with hevy grapes. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. meter 2.

6. To gutter, as a candle. [Prov. Eng.]—7. [Cf. *flit*[1], *v. i.*, 3.] To fly swiftly; flit, as a light substance; pass away quickly. [Now only poetical.]

What they write 'gainst me
Shall, like a figure drawn in water, *fleet*.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, Apol.

Bar. I am sorry, neighbour Diego,
To find you in so weak a state.
Die. You are welcome;
But I am *fleeting*, sir.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 5.

'Tis a morning pure and sweet,
And the light and shadow *fleet*.
Tennyson, Maud, xxvi. 6.

8. [Cf. *flit*[1], *v. i.*, 2.] *Naut.*, to change place: said of men at work: as, to *fleet* forward or aft in a boat.—**To fleet aft**, to go aft, as the crew of a boat in order to keep her head up to meet a heavy sea.

II. *trans.* 1†. To fly swiftly over; skim over the surface of: as, a ship that *fleets* the gulf.—2†. To cause to pass swiftly or lightly.

Many young gentlemen flock to him every day, and *fleet* the time carelessly, as they did in the golden world.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 1.

3. *Naut.*, to change the position of: as, to *fleet* a tackle (to change its position after the blocks are drawn together so as to use it again); to *fleet* the men aft (to order men to move further aft). The word is used only in special phrases like the above; it is not applicable to every change of position. Thus, if one rope were fastened to a hawser or a shroud, one would say "*Fleet* that rope higher" or "lower," as the case might be; but one would not say "*Fleet* that coil of rope."—**To fleet aft** (the crew of a whale-boat), to send them aft, that by their weight they may keep the head of the boat up when a whale is sounding, or in a heavy sea.

fleet[2] (flēt), *n.* [< ME. *fleet, flete, fleot*, a fleet (used collectively, lit. a ship; cf. *navy*, < OF. *navie*, navy, fleet, < LL. *navia*, a ship), < AS. *flēot*, with umlaut *flīét, flȳte*, a ship or craft (glossing L. *ratis*, a raft, ML. *pontonium*, a punt) (in this sense *flota* is more common; *flota* also means 'a fleet' and 'a sailor'; ME. *flote*, a ship, a fleet, = D. *vloot* = Icel. *floti*, a fleet: see *float*), < *flēotan*, float, swim, sail: see *fleet*[1], and cf. *fleet*[3]. OF. *flete, flette*, a kind of boat, is of Teut. origin.] 1. A number of ships or other vessels, in company, under the same command, or employed in the same service, particularly in war or in fishing: as, a *fleet* of men-of-war, or of war-canoes; the fishing-*fleet* on the Banks; the *fleet* of a steamship company.

That vessel . . .
Which maister was of all the *flete*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 197.

Syche a Nauy was neuer of nowmber togedur, . . .
Ne so fele feghtyng men in a *flete* somyn.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4049.

Roll on, thou deep and dark blue Ocean — roll!
Ten thousand *fleets* sweep over thee in vain.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 179.

2. Specifically, a number of vessels of war organized for offense or defense under one commander, with subordinate commanders of single vessels and sometimes of squadrons; a naval armament.

The Dutch are come with a *fleete* of eighty sail to Harwich. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 144.

3. In *fishing*, a single line of 100 hooks: so called when the bultow was introduced in Newfoundland (1846). [U. S. and Canadian.]—**Admiral of the fleet.** See *admiral*.—**Dandelion fleet**, a name formerly given to the vessels sailing from Gloucester, Massachusetts, which did not engage in winter fishing, and were said not to start in the spring until the dandelions were in bloom.—**Fleet captain.** See *captain*.—**Fleet surgeon, paymaster, engineer, marine-officer**, in the United States navy, the senior officer of the respective corps belonging to a squadron. These officers are on the staff of the commander-in-chief, and exercise a supervision over the other officers of their corps in the fleet.—**Mosquito fleet** (*naut.*), an assemblage of small craft.

fleet[3] (flēt), *n.* [< ME. *fleet*, < AS. *flēót*, an arm of the sea, an inlet, estuary (the general sense of 'a (flowing) stream' does not occur in AS., *flēót* meaning lit. a place where ships float or ride at anchor) (= D. *vliet*, a rill, brook, = MLG. *vlēt*, LG. *fleet, fleete*, a little brook, a canal, = OHG. *flioz*, MHG. *vliez*, G. *fliess*, a little brook), < *flēótan*, float (= D. *vlieten*, G. *fliessen*, etc., fleet, float, flow): see *fleet*[1], *v.* OF. and F. dial. (Norm., etc.) *flet*, a ditch, canal, is of LG. origin.] An arm of the sea; an inlet; a river or creek: now used only as an element in place-names: as, North*fleet*, South*fleet*, *Fleet*ditch.

Fleet, the watyr of the see comythe and goythe [var. *flete*, there water cometh and goeth], fleta, fossa, estuarium. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 166.

Together wove we nets t' entrap the fish,
In flouds and sedgy *fleetes*. *Matthews*, Aminta.

Fleet books, the books containing the original entries of marriages solemnized in the Fleet Prison in London during the eighteenth century, until this custom was forbidden by act of Parliament in 1753.—**Fleet marriages**, clandestine marriages at one time performed without banns or license by needy chaplains in the Fleet Prison, London.

The long list of social reforms passed under the Pelham ministry may be fitly closed by the Marriage Act of Lord Hardwicke, which put a stop to those *Fleet marriages* which had become one of the strangest scandals of English life. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.

The Fleet, or **Fleet Prison**, a famous London prison formerly standing on Faringdon street, long used for debtors: so called from its situation near Fleet ditch, now a covered sewer. It was abolished in 1844.

Go, carry Sir John Falstaff to *the Fleet;*
Take all his company along with him.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 5.

fleet[4] (flēt), *a.* [ME. not found; the AS. **fleótig*, 'swift, fleet,' is an uncertain emendation of a doubtful word in a poetical riddle; cf. Icel. *fljōtr*, swift, fleet (of a ship, a horse, etc.); from the verb *fleet*[1].] Swift of motion; moving or able to move with rapidity; rapid.

The horse goung Waters rade upon
Was *fleeter* than the wind.
Young Waters (Child's Ballads, III. 89).

He had in his stables one of the *fleetest* horses in England. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

Thy step — the wild deer's rustling feet
Within thy woods are not more *fleet*.
Bryant, Oh, Mother of a Mighty Race.

fleet[5] (flēt), *v. t.* [< ME. *fleten*, skim (milk, etc.) (= MLG. *vloten*, LG. *af-flōten, af-flaten* = Dan. *af-flöde* (*af* = E. *off*), skim (milk)), < AS. *flēte, fliéte, flȳte*, rarely *flēt*, cream, skimmings, curds, = Dan. *flöde*, cream, = MLG. *vlōt*, LG. *flot* = G. *flott*, cream, fat or grease floating on the top, lit. that which floats, < AS. *fleótan*, E. *fleet*[1], etc., float: see *fleet*[1].] 1†. To skim, as cream from milk.

Fletym, or skomyn ale, or pottis, or other lycours that hovythe, despumo, exspumo. *Flete* mylke only, dequacco, exquacco. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 167.

I *flete* mylke, I take awaye the creame that lyeth above it, whan it hath rested. *Palsgrave.*

Esburrer [F.], to *fleet* the creame potte.
Hollyband's Treasurie.

2. *Naut.*, to skim up fresh water from the surface of (the sea), as practised at the mouth of the Rhone, of the Nile, etc.

fleet[6]† (flēt), *a.* [Appar. a particular use of *fleet*[4], *a.*, moving lightly.] Light; superficially fruitful; thin; not penetrating deep, as soil.

Marl cope ground is a cold, stiff, wet clay, unless where it is very *fleet* for pasture. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

fleet[6]† (flēt), *adv.* [< *fleet*[6], *a.*] In a manner so as to affect only the surface; superficially.

Those lands must be plowed *fleet*. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

fleet[7] (flēt), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) variant of *flute*[1].

The fiddle and *fleet* play'd ne'er sae sweet.
Gight's Lady (Child's Ballads, VIII. 290).

fleet-dike (flēt'dīk), *n.* [< *fleet*[3] + *dike.*] A dike for preventing inundation, as along the banks of rivers, etc.

fleeten-face†, *n.* One whose face is very pale; a whey-face; hence, a coward.

Onos. Hold you your prating.
Con. You know where you are, you *fleeten-face.*
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, iii. 1.

fleet-foot, fleet-footed (flēt'fůt, -fůt'ed), *a.* [< *fleet*[4] + *foot.*] Swift of foot; running or able to run with rapidity.

Like a wild bird being tamed with too much handling,
Or as the *fleet-foot* roe that's tired with chasing.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 561.

fleeting (flē'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *fleet*[1], *v.*] Passing rapidly; hastening away; transient; not durable: as, the *fleeting* hours or moments.

I will not buy a false and *fleeting* delight so dear.
B. Jonson, Love Restored.

Of such a variable and *fleeting* conscience what hold can be tak'n? *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, ii.

Some *fleeting* good that mocks me with the view.
Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 26.

=Syn. *Transitory*, etc. See *transient.*

fleetingly (flē'ting-li), *adv.* In a fleeting manner.

fleetingness (flē'ting-nes), *n.* The character of being fleeting; transientness; evanescence.

Morbid, too, were his sense of the *fleetingness* of life and his concern for death.
R. L. Stevenson, Contemporary Rev., LI. 792.

fleetly (flēt'li), *adv.* [< *fleet*[4] + *-ly*[2].] In a fleet manner; rapidly; swiftly.

So *fleetly* did she stir,
The flower she touch'd on dipt and rose,
And turn'd to look at her.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

fleet-milk (flēt'milk), *n.* [< *fleet*[5] + *milk.*] Skimmed milk. [Prov. Eng.]

fleetness (flēt'nes), *n.* [< *fleet*[4] + *-ness.*] The quality of being fleet; swiftness; rapidity in motion; speed.

But fame, unrivall'd in the dusty course,
In *fleetness* far outstrips the vig'rous horse.
W. L. Lewis, tr. of Statius's Thebaid, v.

Tasting the raptured *fleetness*
Of her [Truth's] divine completeness.
Lowell, Comm. Ode.

=Syn. *Swiftness, Speed*, etc. See *quickness.*

fleflecnodal (flē-flek'nō-dal), *a.* [< *fleflecnode* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or having a fleflecnode.—**Fleflecnodal plane**, a tangent plane to a surface, cutting the latter in a section having a fleflecnode at the point of tangency.

fleflecnode (flē-flek'nōd), *n.* [< *fle(cnode)* + *flecnode.*] A biflecnode; a node of a plane curve where both branches have inflections.

fleg[1] (fleg), *v.* Same as *flay*[2].

fleg[1] (fleg), *n.* Same as *flay*[2].

"In faith," quo Johnie, "I got sic *flegs*
Wi' their claymores and filabegs,
If I face them [again], deil break my legs."
Johnie Cope (Child's Ballads, VII. 275).

She's gien me mony a jirt an' *fleg*
Sin' I could striddle ower a rig.
Burns, 2d Epistle to John Lapraik.

fleg[2] (fleg), *n.* A dialectal variant of *fly*[2].

flegm, flegmatic, etc. See *phlegm*, etc.

flegme[1]†, *n.* A corrupt obsolete form of *fleam*[1].

flegme[2]†, *n.* See *fleam*[2], *phlegm.*

fleich, *v. t.* See *fleech.*

fleight†. An obsolete preterit of *fly*[1]. *Chaucer.*

flem[1], *n.* See *fleam*[1].

flem[2]†, *n.* See *fleam*[2], *phlegm.*

fleme[1]†, *v. t.* See *fleem.*

fleme[2]†, *n.* See *fleam*[3].

flement, *n.* [Origin unknown.] 1. A tumor of the ankles.—2. Chaps of the feet and hands.

flemens-firth† (flē'menz-fėrth), *n.* [A corrupt pseudo-archaic form, repr. the old Law L. form, *flemenaferth*, of AS. *flȳman fyrmth* or *flymena fyrmth*, the harboring of a fugitive or fugitives: *flȳman*, gen., *flȳmena*, gen. pl., of *flȳma, flīema, flēma*, a fugitive (see *fleem*); *fyrmth*, with equiv. *feorm*, harboring, entertainment: see *farm*[1].] 1. In *old Eng. law*, the offense of harboring a fugitive, the penalty attached to which was one of the rights of the crown.—2. An asylum for outlaws.

And ill becomes your rank and birth
To make your towers a *flemens-firth;*
We claim from thee William of Deloraine
That he may suffer march-treason pain.
Scott, L. of L. M., iv. 21.

Fleming (flem'ing), *n.* [< ME. *Flemmynge*, < OD. *Vlaemingh*, D. Flem. *Vlaming* = MLG. *Vlaming* = OHG. *Flaming*, G. *Fläming* (whence ML. *Flamingus*, Pg. *Flamengo*, Sp. *Flamenco*, F. *Flamand*); connected with OD. *Vlaendere*, D. *Vlaanderen*, Flem. *Vlaenderen*, MLG. *Vlander*, G. Dan. Sw. *Flandern* (ML. *Flandria, Flandrica*, Pg. *Flandres*, Sp. *Flandes*, F. *Flandre*), Flanders.] A native of Flanders, an ancient countship now divided between Belgium, France, and the Netherlands; specifically, a member of the Flemish race, nearly allied to the Dutch both in blood and in language.

I will rather trust a *Fleming* with my butter . . . than my wife with herself. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2.

Flemish (flem'ish), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *Flemmish*, < OD. *Vlaemsch*, D. *Vlaamsch*, Flem. *Vlaemsch* = OFries. *Flemsche, Flaemsche* = MLG. *Vlamish, Vlamesh* = Dan. *Flamsk;* as *Flem-ing* + *-ish*[1].] I. *a.* Pertaining or native to Flanders, or pertaining to its people or their language; resembling the Flemings.

What an unweighed behaviour hath this *Flemish* drunkard [Sir John Falstaff] picked . . . out of my conversation? *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 1.

Flemish bond, brick, coil, eye, horse, etc. See the nouns.—**Flemish diamonds**, in *lace-making*, lozenge-shaped groups of holes in the fillings of Honiton and other lace: a phrase applied to the pattern containing them, and also to the stitch producing them.—**Flemish point-lace.** See *lace.*—**Flemish pottery**, pottery made in those districts which were included in ancient Flanders, as Lille and Valenciennes.—**Flemish school**, the school of painting formed in Flanders by the brothers Van Eyck at the commencement of the fifteenth century. The chief early masters were Memling, Weyden, Matsys, Mabuse, and Moro. Of those of the second period, Rubens and Vandyck, Snyders, Jordaens, Gaspar de Crayer, and the younger Teniers take the highest place.—**Flemish stitch**, a stitch used for the filling in of some kinds of point-lace. Compare *Flemish diamonds.*

II. *n.* 1. Collectively, the people of Flanders; the Flemings.—2. The language spoken by the Flemings. The Flemish language is a form of that Low German of which the Dutch is the type. The chief external difference between Dutch and Flemish is in the spelling, the spelling of Dutch having been reformed and simplified in the present century, while Flemish retains in great part the archaic features of sixteenth-century spelling.

Flemish (flem'ish), *v. t.* [< *Flemish, a.*] To coil, as a rope, in a Flemish coil. See *coil*[1], *n.*

flent†, *n.* A Middle English plural of *flea*[1]. *Chaucer.*

flench (flench), *v. t.* Same as *flense.*

flense (flens), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *flensed*, ppr. *flensing.* [Sc. also written *flench* and *flinch;* = D. *vlensen, vlenzen* = G. *flensen*, < Dan. *flense* = Sw. *flänsa, flense* = Norw. *flinsa*, also *flunsa*, slash, cut up.] To cut up and remove the blubber of (a whale). Among American whalers the process is more commonly called *cutting in.*

You . . . suppose you may cheat a stranger as you would *flinch* a whale. *Scott*, Pirate, ii.

flerd†, *n.* [ME., also *flærd*, < AS. *fleard*, deceit, folly or superstition, *ge-fleard*, nonsense (> *fleardian*, talk nonsense, be deluded), = ODan. *flerdh, flær*, falsehood, deceit, = Sw. *flärd*, deceit, artifice, vanity, frivolousness, = Icel. *flærdh*, deceit, falsehood. Cf. *flird*[1], *flird*[2].] Deceit; falsehood.

Crist forwerrpeththh fals and *flærd.* *Ormulum*, l. 7334.

So was Herodes fox and *flerd*,
Tho Crist kam into this middelerd.
Bestiary, l. 452.

flerk†, *v.* and *n.* See *flirk.*

flesh†, **fleset**†, *n.* Middle English spellings of *fleece.*

flesh (flesh), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *fleash;* < ME. *flesh, fleisch, flesc, flech*, etc., often with final *s, fles, flehs, fleis*, etc., < AS. *flǣsc* (rarely *flǣc*, in glosses, > E. dial. *fleck*) = OFries. *flēsk, flāsk* = OS. *flēsc* = D. *vleesch* = MLG. *vlēsch*, LG. *flesch* = OHG. *fleisk*, MHG. *vleisch*, G. *fleisch*, flesh. The Scand. forms have a special sense: Icel. *flesk* = Sw. *fläsk* = Dan. *flesk*, pork, bacon (the general word for 'flesh' being Icel. *kjöt* = Sw. *kött* = Dan. *kjød*); so E. *meat*, orig. 'food,' now 'flesh food,' tends in some localities to a special sense, 'beef' or 'pork,' as the case may be. Connections unknown. The Goth. words for 'flesh' were *leik* (lit. body: see *like*[1]), *mimz.*] I. *n.* 1. A substance forming a large part of an animal body, consisting of the softer solids which constitute muscle and fat, as distinguished from the bones, the skin, the membranes, and the fluids; in the most restricted sense, muscular tissue alone. Flesh or muscle is composed chiefly of fibrin, with albumen, gelatin, hematosin, fat, phosphate of sodium, phosphate of potassium, phosphate and carbonate of calcium, sulphate of potassium, and chlorid of sodium. The solid part is, besides, permeated by an acid fluid, called *flesh-juice.* This has a red color, and contains dissolved a number of both organic and inorganic substances. The organic matter consists of albumen, casein, creatine, and creatinine, and inosic and several other acids; the inorganic, of alkaline sulphates, chlorids, and phosphates, with lime, iron, and magnesia.

But *flesh* to *flesh* and skyn to skyn is doo.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 104.

A spirit hath not *flesh* and bones, as ye see me have.
Luke xxiv. 39.

My beauty as the spring doth yearly grow,
My *flesh* is soft and plump.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 142.

2. Animal food, in distinction from vegetable; in the most restricted sense, the substance of beasts and fowls used as food, as distinguished from fish.

In the Lond of Palestyne and in the Lond of Egypt thei eten but lytille or non of *Flessche* of Veel or of Beef, but he be so old that he may no more travayle for elde; for it is forbode. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 72.

Eten children and men, and eten non other *fleisches* from that tyme that thei ben acharned with mannes *fleisch.* Quoted in *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), Notes, p. xxix.

In the week are five days accustomably served with *flesh.*
Privy Council (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 304).

3. The body, as distinguished from the soul; the corporeal person.

Almigty god, mercy I crave,
Now lete my *flesche* my synnis abie!
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 99.

The Apostle . . . knew right well that the weariness of the *flesh* is an heavy clog to the will.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, I. 7.

As if this *flesh*, which walls about our life,
Were brass impregnable. *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 2.

4. Man, or the human race; mankind; humanity.

Why will hereafter anie *flesh* delight
In earthlie blis, and joy in pleasures vaine?
Spenser, Ruins of Time, l. 527.

All *flesh* had corrupted his way upon the earth.
Gen. vi. 12.

She was fairest of all *flesh* on earth,
Guinevere. *Tennyson*, Coming of Arthur.

5. Man's animal or physical nature, as distinguished from or opposed to his moral or spiritual nature; the body as the seat of appetite: a Biblical use: as, to mortify the *flesh.*

Ye judge after the *flesh.* John viii. 15.

The *flesh* lusteth against the Spirit. Gal. v. 17.

Grant that he [this child] may have power and strength to have victory and to triumph, against the devil, the world, and the *flesh.*
Book of Common Prayer, Public Baptism of Infants.

Satan is their guide, the *flesh* is their instructor.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 632.

Are there none in whom the spirit has conquered the *flesh?* *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 115.

6. Kindred; stock; family; near relative or relatives. [Archaic.]

He is our brother and our *flesh.* Gen. xxxvii. 27.

7. In *bot.*, the soft cellular or pulpy substance of a fruit or vegetable, as distinguished from the kernel or core, skin, shell, etc.—**An arm of flesh**, in *Scrip.*, human strength or aid.

With him [the king of Assyria] is *an arm of flesh;* but with us is the Lord our God to help us, and to fight our battles. 2 Chron. xxxii. 8.

Black in the flesh. See *black.* **Flesh and blood.** See *blood.*—**Proud flesh**, a protuberance formed by the overgrowth of the granulations of a wound in process of repair.—**To be in flesh**, to be fat.

Buy food, and get thyself *in flesh.* *Shak.*, R. and J., v. 1.

To be in the flesh. (*a*) To be alive. (*b*) In *Scrip.*, to be under the control of the animal nature: opposed to *spiritual.*

When we *were in the flesh*, the motions of sins, which were by the law, did work in our members to bring forth fruit unto death. Rom. vii. 5.

To be neither fish, flesh, nor fowl. See *fish*[1].—**To be one flesh**, to be closely united, as in marriage.

Therefore shall a man leave his father and his mother, and shall cleave unto his wife: and they shall *be one flesh.*
Gen. ii. 24.

II. *a.* Consisting of animal substance not fish: as, a *flesh* diet.

flesh (flesh), *v. t.* [< *flesh, n.* In the fig. use corrupted to *flush:* see *flush*[4].] 1. To feed full with flesh, and hence with fleshly enjoyments, spoil, etc.

The kindred of him hath been *flesh'd* upon us.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 4.

Vicious persons, when they're hot, and *fleshed*
In impious acts, their constancy abounds.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iv. 2.

He that is most *flesh'd* in sin, commits it not without some remorse. *Hales*, Golden Remains, p. 165.

Her slow dogs of war,
Fleshed with the chase, come up from Italy,
And howl upon their limits. *Shelley*, Hellas.

2. To encourage by giving flesh to; initiate to the taste of flesh: with reference to the practice of training hawks and dogs by feeding them with the first game they take, or other flesh; hence, to introduce or incite to battle or carnage.

Full bravely hast thou *flesh'd*
Thy maiden sword. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 4.

To breed a mongrel up, in his own house,
With his own blood, and, if the good gods please,
At his own throat *flesh* him to take a leap.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iv. 5.

Fleshed at these smaller sports, like young wolves, they grew up in time to be nimble and strong enough for hunting down large game. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, iii.

3. In *leather-manuf.*, to remove flesh, fat, and loose membrane from the flesh side of, as skins and hides.

One man can, it is claimed, *flesh* or slate about six hundred goat skins per day of ten hours.
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 333.

The hides will be very difficult to *flesh*, unless previously plumped by a light liming.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 370.

4. To clothe with flesh; make fleshy.

Never are wee without two or three [deer] in the roof, Very well *fleshed*, and excellent fat.
King and Miller of Mansfield (Child's Ballads, VIII. 37).

Flesh me with gold, fat me with silver.
Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, iv. 3.

This bare sceleton of time, place, and person must be *fleshed* with some pleasant passages. *Fuller*, Worthies, i.

flesh-ax (flesh'aks), *n.* A butchers' cleaver. *Wright.*

flesh-broth (flesh'brôth), *n.* Broth made by boiling flesh in water.

flesh-brush (flesh'brush), *n.* A brush designed for rubbing the surface of the body to excite action in it by friction.

flesh-clogged (flesh'klogd), *a.* Encumbered with flesh. [Rare.]

flesh-color (flesh'kul″ǫr), *n.* The normal color of the skin of a white person; pale carnation or pinkish; the color of the cheek of a healthy white child.

The term *flesh color* is more properly rendered skin color, since it is evidently intended to indicate the color of healthy skin, or the color of muscle as seen through skin.
O'Neill, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 227.

flesh-colored (flesh'kul″ǫrd), *a.* Of the normal color of the skin of a white person.

flesh-crow (flesh'krō), *n.* The carrion-crow, *Corvus corone.*

flesher (flesh'ėr), *n.* [Also in Sc. formerly *fleshour*, *fleschour* (= G. *fleischer*); < *flesh* + *-er*[1]. In ME. repr. by *flesh-hewere*, q. v. Cf. *flusher*.] **1.** A butcher. [Chiefly Scotch.]

Na *fleshour* sall slay ony beast, or sell flesh, in time of nicht. *Sir J. Balfour*, Pract. Leg. Burg., p. 72.

Hard by a *flesher* on a block had laid his whittle down.
Macaulay, Virginius.

2†. An executioner. [Scotch.]

The pepill had na litill indignacioun that this Marcius suld rise sa halstelie to be thair new *fleschour* and skurgeare, or to have ony power of life or deith abone thame.
Bellenden, tr. of Livy, p. 160.

3. In *leather-manuf.*, one who fleshes hides.—**4.** A tool used to flesh hides.

The spring pating *fleshers* measure about seventeen inches between the handles. *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 309.

flesh-flea (flesh'flē), *n.* The chigoe, *Sarcopsylla penetrans. J. O. Westwood.*

flesh-fly (flesh'flī), *n.* [< ME. *flescheflie*, *fleischflie*; < *flesh* + *fly*[2].] The common name of a group of exclusively carnivorous dipterous insects, the blow-flies, such as those of the genus *Sarcophaga*. The fly lays her eggs, or living larvæ which have hatched in the oviduct, on animal matter (usually dead), and the larvæ or maggots quickly grow to full size, the round of life being very rapid. They crawl away to pupate, preferably under ground. *S. sarracenia* (Riley) is a variety of *S. carnaria* (Linnæus), a cosmopolitan species and general scavenger. The larva of this variety feeds on the dead insects caught in the leaves of pitcher-plants.

Sarracenia Flesh-fly (*Sarcophaga sarraceniæ*).

a, larva; *b*, pupa; *c*, fly (lines show natural sizes); *d*, head and prothoracic joints of larva, showing curved hooks, lower lip (more enlarged at *g*), and prothoracic spiracles; *e*, end of body of larva, showing stigmata (more enlarged at *f*), prolegs, and vent; *h*, tarsal claws of fly with protecting pads; *i*, antenna of fly: all enlarged.

I am, in my condition,
A prince, . . . and would no more endure
This wooden slavery, than to suffer
The *flesh-fly* blow my mouth.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 1.

Blue flesh-fly. Same as *bluebottle*, 2.

flesh-fork (flesh'fôrk), *n.* A fork for trying meat and taking it from a boiler in cooking. [Rare.]

fleshful (flesh'fûl), *a.* [< *flesh* + *-ful.*] Fat; plump; abounding in flesh.

flesh-hewer†, *n.* [ME. *flesch-hewere* = D. *vleeschhouwer* = MLG. *vleschhouwer*, LG. *vlesch howere*. Cf. *flesher*.] A butcher.

fleshhood (flesh'hûd), *n.* [< *flesh* + *-hood.*] The state of being in the flesh, or of being subject to the ills of the flesh; incarnation.

Thou, who hast thyself
Endured this *fleshhood*. *Mrs. Browning.*

flesh-hook (flesh'hůk), *n.* [< ME. *fleshhok*, *fleshok*, *fleischhok* (= D. *vleeschhaak*); < *flesh* + *hook.*] **1.** A hook used in handling large pieces of meat, as in pulling them from a pot, caldron, or barrel.

They plead that God in the Law would have nothing brought into the temple, neither besoms nor *fleshhooks*, nor trumpets, but those only which were sanctified.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 20.

When any man offered sacrifice, the priest's servant came, while the flesh was in seething, with a *fleshhook* of three teeth in his hand; and he struck it into the pan; . . . all that the *fleshhook* brought up the priest took for himself. 1 Sam. ii. 13, 14.

2. A hook on which to hang meat.—**3.** In *her.*, a bearing representing a sharp-pointed hook, or more usually three hooks emerging from the same stem.

flesh-hoop (flesh'hōp), *n.* In a drum, the hoop upon which the skin constituting the head is stretched.

fleshiness (flesh'i-nes), *n.* [< *fleshy* + *-ness.*] The state of being fleshy; plumpness; corpulence; grossness.

The bodye where heate and moysture haue soueraynties is called sanguine, wherin the ayre hath preeminence; and it is perceyued and knowen by these sygnes which do folowe, carnolitie or *fleshynesse*, etc.
Sir T. Elyot, Castle of Health, i.

fleshing-knife (flesh'ing-nīf), *n.* Same as *flesh-knife.*

When [the skins] come to the last dressing they are rinsed and scraped over with the *fleshing knife*.
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 300.

fleshings (flesh'ingz), *n. pl.* [< *flesh* + *-ing*[1].] **1.** A close-fitting flesh-colored garment or dress for the whole body or a large part of it, intended to represent the natural skin and to give the wearer the appearance of being unclothed: used on the stage: as, silk *fleshings;* a suit of *fleshings.*

"Now, Mrs. Sleeve, mind and be very particular with the *fleshings*." And all the ladies who had assisted at the purification of John Gay went to get themselves measured for silk flesh-coloured leggings and blue satin slips for a piece of mythology. *D. Jerrold*, Jack Runnymede.

2. In *leather-manuf.*, the substance scraped from hides in the operation of removing the flesh from them.

The *fleshings* are pressed into cakes, and sold for making glue, as are all such portions of the hide or skin as cannot be conveniently worked. *Ure*, Dict., III. 33.

flesh-juice (flesh'jös), *n.* An acid liquid which may be separated by pressing the flesh of animals of the higher orders. See *flesh.*

flesh-knife (flesh'nīf), *n.* In *tanning*, a blunt-edged convex knife with two handles used in scraping the hair, loose flesh, etc., from the hides; a flesher. Also *fleshing-knife.*

fleshless (flesh'les), *a.* [< *flesh* + *-less.*] Destitute of flesh; wanting in flesh; lean.

To throw a dart at the *fleshless* figure of death.
O. W. Holmes, The Atlantic, LX. 119.

fleshliness (flesh'li-nes), *n.* [< ME. *fleschlynesse*, carnality, < AS. *flǣsclīcnes*, only in sense of incarnation, < *flǣsclīc*, fleshly: see *fleshly*, *a.*] The state of being fleshly; carnal passions and appetites.

Sinne and *fleshlines* bring forth sectes and heresies.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 81.

fleshling†, (flesh'ling), *n.* [< *flesh* + *-ling*[1].] A person devoted to carnal things.

Their entente was to set forthe the justice of God, which is to rewarde the spirituall, his electe, with the blessynges promised: and the *fleshlynges*, the reprobate, with the plagues thret'ned.
Confutation of N. Shaxton (1546), sig. L, 5.

fleshly (flesh'li), *a.* [< ME. *fleschly*, *fleschliche*, etc., < AS. *flǣsclīc* (= OFries. *flāsklik* = D. *vleeschelijk* = MLG. *vlēschlik*, *vlēslik* = OHG. *fleisclich*, MHG. *vleischelich*, *vleischlich*, G. *fleischlich*), < *flǣsc*, flesh, + *-līc*, E. *-ly*[1].] **1.** Pertaining to the flesh or body in its physical relations; corporeal.

In the body of this *fleshly* land [his own person],
This kingdom, this confine of blood and breath,
Hostility and civil tumult reigns
Between my conscience and my cousin's death.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2.

Ministerial responsibility comes between the monarch and every public trial and necessity, like armor between flesh and the spear that would seek to pierce it; only this is an armor itself also *fleshly*, at once living and impregnable. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 169.

2. Pertaining to the flesh or body as the seat of appetite; carnal; not spiritual or divine; in an extreme sense, lascivious.

Ne from thenceforth doth any *fleshly* sense,
Or idle thought of earthly things, remaine.
Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Beauty.

Not with *fleshly* wisdom, but by the grace of God, we have had our conversation in the world, and more abundantly to you-ward. 2 Cor. i. 12.

Abstain from *fleshly* lusts. 1 Pet. ii. 11.

This *fleshly* lord, he doted on my wife.
Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, iv. 2.

3. Animal; not vegetable.

'Tis then for nought that mother earth provides
The stores of all she shows, and all she hides,
If men with *fleshly* morsels must be fed,
And chaw with bloody teeth the breathing bread.
Dryden.

fleshly (flesh'li), *adv.* [< ME. *fleschly*; < *flesh* + *-ly*[2].] Carnally; lasciviously. *Chaucer.*

fleshly-minded (flesh'li-mīn″ded), *a.* Addicted to worldly or sensual pleasures.

flesh-meat (flesh'mēt), *n.* [ME. not found; AS. *flǣscmete*, flesh food, < *flǣsc*, flesh, + *mete*, food, meat.] Animal food; the flesh of animals prepared or used for food: distinguished from *fish.*

fleshment†, (flesh'ment), *n.* [< *flesh*, *v.*, + *-ment.*] The act of fleshing; excitement from a successful attack.

And, in the *fleshment* of this dread exploit,
Drew on me here again. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2.

fleshmonger (flesh'mung″gėr), *n.* [< ME. *fleshemongere*, < AS. *flǣscmangere* (= MLG. *vlēschmenger*), < *flǣsc*, flesh, + *mangere*, monger.] **1.** One who deals in flesh as food.

The vsage of *fleshemongeres* ys swych, that euerych *fleshemongere*, out of fraunchyse, that haldeth stal, shal [pay] to the kynge of custom fyue and twenty pans by the zere.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 354.

2†. A procurer; a pimp. [Slang.]

Was the duke a *flesh-monger*, a fool, and a coward, as you then reported him? *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

fleshpot (flesh'pot), *n.* [= D. *vleeschpot.*] **1.** A vessel in which flesh is cooked.

Would to God we had died by the hand of the Lord in the land of Egypt, when we sat by the *flesh pots*, and when we did eat bread to the full. Ex. xvi. 3.

Hence (in allusion to the passage above quoted) —**2.** Food; also, the indulgence of animal appetites.

But we, alas, the *Flesh-pots* love,
We love the very Leeks, and sordid Roots below.
Cowley, Pindaric Odes, xiv. 1.

3. In *her.*, a bearing representing a three-legged iron pot, usually, though not always, depicted sable.

fleshquake†, (flesh'kwāk), *n.* [< *flesh* + *quake;* in imitation of *earthquake.*] A trembling of the flesh.

They may, blood-shaken then,
Feel such a *flesh-quake* to possess their powers
As they shall cry like ours. *B. Jonson*, Ode to Himself.

flesh-red (flesh'red), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* The red color of flesh or muscle.

The S[truthio] camelus has the exposed surfaces of the head, neck, thighs, and legs of a *flesh-red.*
Smithsonian Report (1883), p. 732.

II. *a.* Resembling more or less closely the red color of flesh or muscle: as, a *flesh-red* variety of feldspar.

flesh-spicule (flesh'spik″ūl), *n.* In sponges, a spicule not forming part of the supporting skeleton.

flesh-tint (flesh'tint), *n.* In *painting*, etc., a color which represents the natural color of the human body.

To infuse into the counterfeit countenance of Miss Nickleby a bright salmon *flesh-tint* which she [the artist] had originally hit upon while executing the miniature of a young officer. *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, x.

flesh-tooth (flesh'tōth), *n.* One of the sectorial or carnassial teeth of the typical carnivorous mammals.

flesh-worm (flesh'wėrm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fleasheworm*, < ME. **fleschworm*, < AS. *flǣscwyrm*, < *flǣsc*, flesh, + *wyrm*, worm.] 1. A worm that burrows in and feeds on flesh; the maggot of the flesh-fly and other dipterous insects: sometimes used figuratively. See cut under *flesh-fly*.

Our wantons, and *fleashe-wormes*, for so it liketh you to cal them, haue benne contented to forsake fathers, mothers, wiues, children, goodes, and liuings, & meekely to submit themselues to the extreme terrour of al your cruelties, and to yelde theire bodies vnto the deathe; to be sterued for hunger, and to be burnte in fiere, onely for the name and Gospel of Jesus Christe.
Bp. Jewell, Def. of Apologie, p. 385.

2. The spiral threadworm or trichina, *Trichina spiralis*.

flesh-wound (flesh'wönd), *n.* A wound which does not extend beyond the flesh; a slight wound.

fleshy (flesh'i), *a.* [< ME. *fleschy* (= D. *vleezig* (for **vleeschig*) = MLG. *vlēschich* = MHG. *vleischec*, G. *fleischig* = Sw. *fläskig*); < *flesh* + *-y*[1].] 1. Consisting of flesh; composed of muscle, etc., as distinguished from harder substance; hence, pertaining to the physical as opposed to the moral nature.

The sole of his foot is *fleshy*. *Ray*.

The squirrel had got into my coat pocket. As I endeavoured to remove him from his burrow, he made his teeth meet through the *fleshy* part of my fore finger.
Steele, Tatler, No. 266.

Neither could they make to themselves *fleshy* hearts for stony. Ecclus. xvii. 16.

He, sovran Priest, stooping his regal head, . . .
Poor *fleshy* tabernacle entered.
Milton, Passion, l. 15.

2. Full of flesh; plump; fat; corpulent: as, a *fleshy* man.

Galley-slaves are fat and *fleshie*, because they stirre the limbs more and the inward parts less.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 877.

Fleshy, in the sense of stout, may claim Ben Jonson's warrant. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, Int.

3. Like flesh. (*a*) Soft; without hard integument: as, a *fleshy* process, etc. (*b*) In *bot.*, succulent; composed of juicy, cellular tissue.—**Fleshy leaf**, a leaf which is thick and juicy, as that of the houseleek.

flet[1]†, *n.* [ME. *flet*, the floor of a house, a house, < AS. *flet*, *flett*, the ground, the floor of a house, a house, = OFries. *flet*, a house, = OS. *flet*, *fletti*, the floor of a house, a house, hall, = MLG. *vlet*, *vlette*, LG. *flet*, an upper bedroom, = OHG. *flezzi*, MHG. *vletze*, a floor, a level, G. *fletz*, *flötz*, a set of rooms or benches, a house, orig. a flat or level surface, < OHG. *flaz* = Icel. *flatr* = Sw. *flat*; but the adj. does not appear except in OHG. and Scand. (whence in E.): see *flat*[1], *a.* and *n.*, and cf. *flat*[2].] 1. Floor; bottom; lower surface.

Thi berne also be playne, and harde the *flette*,
And footes two to thicke it thou ne lette.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

2. A house; home.

I fostered 3ou on mi *flet* for sothe, as me thinketh,
& seide 3e were my sone seuen 3er and more.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5368.

flet[2] (flet), *a.* [E. dial. or obs. pp. of *fleet*[5], q. v.] Skimmed: as, *flet* milk.

flet[3] (flet), *n.* [Also written *fleat*; perhaps another form of *fleak*[2], *flake*[2], a hurdle.] A mat of plaited straw for protecting a horse's back from injury by a load. *Simmonds*.

fletch[1]† (flech), *v. i.* [ME. *flecchen*, < OF. *flechir*, F. *fléchir* = Pr. *flechir*, bend, give way, yield, < L. *flectere*, bend: see *flex*[1]. Cf. *flinch*[1].] To give way; yield; flinch.

That he ne *flecchede* for ne fere.
The 11,000 *Virgins*, l. 123 (Early Eng. Poems, [ed. Furnivall, p. 66).

Sour vergeous schal make the deuel a-drad,
For he *flecheth* fro godes spous.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 137.

fletch[2] (flech), *v. t.* [Formed from *fletcher*.] To feather, as an arrow.

Thy darts are healthful good, and downwards fall,
Soft as the feathers that they're *fletch'd* withall.
Cowley, Davideis, ii.

Leave, wanton Muse, thy roving flight;
To thy loud String the well-*fletch'd* Arrow put.
Cowley, Pindaric Odes, i. 10.

fletch[3] (flech), *v. t.* [Var. of *flitch*.] To cut, as fish, in strips, clear of bone, in order to prepare it for drying and smoking: chiefly in the past participle: as, *fletched* halibut.

fletcher (flech'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *fletcher*, *flecchere*, *flecchour*, < OF. *flechier*, an arrow-maker, < OF. *fleche*, F. *flèche*, dial. *fliche* (= Pr. *flecha* = Sp. *flecha*, OSp. *frecha* = Pg. *frecha* = It. *freccia*, obs. *fizza*, dial. *frizza*), an arrow, < MD. *flitse*, D. *flits* = MLG. *flitze*, *flitsche*, an arrow, javelin (whence also G. *flitz*, in comp. *flitzpfeil*, an arrow; G. *flitzboge*, < D. *flitsboog* = Dan. *flitsbue*, a bow); cf. MD. *flitsen*, fly forth, fly away, flee. Hence the surname *Fletcher*.] One who fletches arrows; an arrow-maker; a maker of bows and arrows.

It is vnseemly for the Painter to feather a shafte, or the *Fletcher* to handle the pencill.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 203.

It is commended by our *fletchers* for bows, next unto yew. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

fleté†, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *fleet*.

flether (fleᴛʜ'ėr), *v. i.* [Sc., < Icel. *fladhra*, fawn, flatter: see *flatter*[2].] To flatter.

Expect na, Sir, in this narration,
A fleeching, *fleth'rin* dedication.
Burns, Dedication to Gavin Hamilton.

fletiferous†, (flē-tif'ę-rus), *a.* [< LL. *fletifer*, weeping, dripping, < L. *fletus*, weeping, tears, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Causing weeping. *Bailey*, 1731.

flettermouse†, *n.* Same as *flittermouse*.

fletwite†, *n.* [Skinner gives "*fletwit* vel *fledwit*," a fine imposed on outlaws and fugitives on coming to the peace of the king, as if a corrupt form of an AS. **flyht-wite*, <**flyht*, flight, fleeing, + *wite*, a fine; but AS. **flyht*, a fleeing, does not occur (see *flight*[2]). The form, if correct, would represent an AS. **fletwīte*, lit. a 'house-fine,' < *flet*, a house, floor (see *flet*[1], *flat*[2]), + *wīte*, a fine. The precise application is not clear, on account of a lack of early authority.] In *old Eng. law*, a discharge from penalties, where a person, having been a fugitive, came to the peace of the king of his own accord, or with license. See the etymology.

fletz (flets), *n.* [< G. *flötz*, earlier *fletz*, a layer, a stratum, < MHG. *vletze*, a floor, a level, OHG. *flezzi* = OS. *fletti*, *flet* = AS. *flet*, *flett*, a floor, etc.: see *flet*[1].] Originally, a bed or stratum; hence, as employed by Werner, a layer or bed inclosed conformably in a stratified series, but differing in character from the rocks in which it occurs. The *flötzgebirge*, or fletz formation, was distinguished from the primary, in that the latter contained veins and masses of ore, but no interstratified deposits (*flötze*), such as coal or iron ore. The word has been much used from the days of Agricola down to those of Werner and his disciples, and occurs occasionally in old geological books written in English.

fleuk, *n.* A Scotch form of *fluke*[2].

fleur de coin (flėr dė kwaṅ). [F.: *fleur*, flower, bloom; *de*, of; *coin*, die: see *flower*, *de*[2], *coin*[1].] In numismatical descriptions, noting a coin in the highest state of preservation, and practically as fresh as when it left the mint.

fleur-de-lis (flėr-dė-lē'), *n.*; pl. *fleurs-de-lis* (flėr-dė-lē'). [Formerly also *fleur-de-lys*; F. *fleur de lis*, flower of the lily: see *flower* and *lily*. In E. half-translated, *flower-de-lis*, *flower-de-luce*, q. v.] 1. In *her.*, a bearing as to the origin of which there is much dispute, some authorities maintaining that it represents the lily, others that it represents the head of a lance or some such warlike weapon. The fleur-de-lis has long been the distinctive bearing of the royal family of France. It is borne on some coats one, on others three, on others five, and on some semée, or spread all over the escutcheon in indeterminate number.

Various forms of the Fleur-de-lis.

2. In *bot.*, the iris: commonly called *flower-de-luce*.

O'er her tall blades the crested *fleur-de-lis*,
Like blue-eyed Pallas, towers erect and free.
O. W. Holmes, Spring.

Dutch fleur-de-lis, in *her.*, a fleur-de-lis of peculiar form used by some continental heralds, in which the part below the cross-bar repeats exactly or nearly the part above.—**Fleur-de-lis couped**, in *her.*, a fleur-de-lis from which the parts below the cross-bar have been removed. The cross-bar itself is sometimes complete and sometimes divided horizontally in the middle.—**Fleur-de-lis of three lilies**, in *her.*, a bearing consisting of three bell-shaped flowers with their stalks arranged so as to form a figure resembling the conventional fleur-de-lis. Also called *fleur-de-lis of three tulips*.—**Fleur-de-lis seeded**, in *her.*, the more decorative form of fleur-de-lis, in which two stems ending in bunches of fruits or seeds are interposed between the central and the side leaves.

fleuret (flö'ret), *n.* [< F. *fleuret*, dim. of *fleur*, flower: see *flower*, *flowret*, *floret*.] 1. A floweret or little flower.

The fruit [is to be] spread on sawdust, and so arranged that the *fleurets*, or blossom ends, may look downwards.
Alcott, Tablets, p. 22.

The shape of the *fleurets* of the obverse [of a coin] had been borrowed from the linga pattern.
Numis. Chron., 3d ser., I. 345.

2. A light foil used in fencing-schools; hence, by extension, the small-sword or modern dueling-sword.

fleuron (F. pron. flė-rôṅ'), *n.* [F., a flower, jewel, gem, < *fleur*, flower: see *flower*.] In *ornamental art*, a conventional flower or a small object, as one link or member of a bracelet, necklace, or the like, which has a somewhat floral shape.

These latter [mohurs] bore (obverse) a Nepalese emblem surrounded by eight *fleurons* containing the eight sacred Buddhist jewels. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 498.

fleuronné (F. pron. flė-ro-nā'), *a.* [F., < *fleuron*, q. v.] In *her.*, ending in buds or rounded leaves: same as *bottony*.

fleurs de garance (F. pron. flėr dė ga-roṅs'). [F.: *fleurs*, pl. of *fleur*, flower; *de*, of; *garance*, madder.] Madder-roots exposed to the action of water for a day or two, and afterward dried. Also called *flowers of madder*, *refined madder*, *madder-bloom*. [Rare.]

fleurs-de-lis, *n.* Plural of *fleur-de-lis*.

fleur-volant (F. pron. flėr-vo-loṅ'), *n.*; pl. *fleurs-volants* (flėr-vo-loṅ'). [F.: *fleur*, flower; *volant*, flying: see *flower* and *volant*.] In *lace-making*, a part of a pattern in some varieties of lace which is in high relief. The different kinds of fleurs-volants are known as *couronnes*, *loops*, *knots*, and *spines*. See these words.

fleury (flö'ri), *a.* [< F. *fleuré*, flowered, < *fleur*, flower: see *flower*.] In *her.*, decorated with a fleur-de-lis, or with the upper part of the flower only—that is, with the cross-bar and the three large leaves that rise above it, with or without the seed-stems. Also *flory*, *flurry*, *floretty*, and *flourished*.

A cross *fleurie* is a cross with fleurs-de-lis issuing from the limbs; but a cross fleurettée may be intended. They are almost identical.
Book of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), p. 115.

Cross fleury. See *cross*[1].

fleury-counter-fleury (flö'ri-koun'tėr-flö'ri), *a.* In *her.*, fleury on both sides. It is generally represented with the upper part of the fleur-de-lis emerging on one side with the lower part opposite, as if the fleur-de-lis had been cut in halves and separated by the width of the bearing. When a bend, bar, or the like is so represented, a number of fleurs-de-lis are used, which are generally alternated, the large upper part showing first on one side and then on the other.

flew[1] (flö). Preterit of *fly*[1].

flew[2], *n.* See *flue*[3].

flew[3], *a.* See *flue*[4].

flewed (flöd), *a.* [< *flew-s* + *-ed*[2].] Having a large chop; deep-mouthed: said of dogs.

When a hound is fleet, faire *flewd*, and well hangd.
Lilly, Mydas (ed. 1632), sig. X, xi. (*Halliwell*.)

My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind,
So *flew'd*, so sanded; and their heads are hung
With ears that sweep away the morning dew.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

flewit (flö'it), *n.* [Sc., also written *flewet*, *fluet*; origin unknown.] A smart blow, especially on the ear.

I'd rather suffer for my faut
A hearty *flewit*. *Burns*.

flewk, *n.* See *fluke*[1].

flews (flöz), *n. pl.* [Origin unknown.] The large chop or overhanging lip of the upper jaw of some dogs, as of deep-mouthed hounds.

flex[1] (fleks), *v. t.* [< L. *flexus*, pp. of *flectere*, bend, bow, curve, turn round. Cf. *flected*, *fletch*[1], etc.] To bend; make a flexure of: specifically said in anatomy of the action of any flexor muscle.

The slight power of *flexing* the ankle-joint.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 270.

When the abdomen is *flexed*, the spines of the peculiar telson are placed in such a position as to give additional protection, being thus directed forwards. *Science*, III. 514.

flex[2]†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *flax*. *Chaucer*.

flexanimous (flek-san'i-mus), *a.* [< L. *flexanimus*, that bends or sways the heart, < *flexus*, pp. of *flectere*, bend, + *animus*, mind, heart.] Having power to bend or change the mind. [Rare.]

I felt my Heart melting within my Breast, and my Thoughts transported to a true Elysium all the while, there were such *flexanimous* strong ravishing Strains throughout it. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 12.

flexed (flekst), *p. a.* 1. Bent: as, a limb in a *flexed* position.—2. Specifically, in *her.*, said

of an arm, a leg, or other bearing, bent naturally. Also *flect*, *flectant*, *flected*.

flexibility (flek-si-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *flexibilité* = Pr. *flexibilitat* = Sp. *flexibilidad* = Pg. *flexibilidade* = It. *flessibilità*, *flessibilitade*, *flessibilitate*, ⟨ LL. *flexibilita(t-)s*, ⟨ L. *flexibilis*, flexible: see *flexible*.] The quality of being flexible, in any sense; pliancy; flexibleness.

The authority of the teachers, the *flexibility* of the taught. *Hammond*, Works, II. 664.

Adaptation to any special climate may be looked at as a quality readily grafted on an innate wide *flexibility* of constitution, common to most animals.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 145.

Some *flexibility* has in fact become indispensable to keep the services true to the conscience and close to the affections of a modern congregation.
Contemporary Rev., L. 23.

flexible (flek′si-bl), *a.* [= F. *flexible* = Sp. *flexible* = Pg. *flexivel* = It. *flessibile*, ⟨ L. *flexibilis*, that may be bent, pliant, flexible, ⟨ *flexus*, pp. of *flectere*, bend: see *flex*[1].] 1. Capable of being bent or changed in figure without breaking; specifically, not stiff; pliant; easily bent: as, a *flexible* rod; a *flexible* plant.

Supple and *flexible* as Indian cane.
Cowper, Hope, l. 602.

The true school of art will begin its training in youth, while the hand is *flexible* and the ways of thought unformed. *New Princeton Rev.*, II. 36.

2. Capable of yielding to entreaties, arguments, or other moral force; that may be persuaded to compliance; not invincibly rigid or obstinate; not inexorable; ductile; manageable; tractable.

Women are soft, mild, pitiful, and *flexible*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4.

Mutable, subject to temptation, and each way *flexible* to vertue or vice. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 24.

Thou dost not know the *flexible* condition
Of my apt nature. *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 2.

Nor was he *flexible* to any prayers or weeping of them that besought him to tarry there. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

3. That may be adapted or accommodated; capable of receiving different forms, or of being applied to a variety of uses; plastic: as, a *flexible* language; a *flexible* text.

This was a principle more *flexible* to their purpose.
Rogers.

We do not apprehend that it is a less *flexible* cant than those which have preceded it, or that it will less easily furnish a pretext for any design for which a pretext may be required. *Macaulay*, West. Rev. Def. of Mill.

4. In *music*, able to execute or perform with rapidity: particularly used of the voice.—**Flexible case.** See *limp case*, under *case*[2].—**Flexible coupling, frame**, etc. See the nouns.=**Syn.** Pliable, supple, limber, lithe, facile, adaptable.

flexibleness (flek′si-bl-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being flexible; flexibility; pliableness; ductility; manageableness; tractableness.

The *flexibleness* of the former part of a man's age, not yet grown up to be headstrong, makes it more governable.
Locke.

flexibly (flek′si-bli), *adv.* In a flexible manner.

flexicostate (flek-si-kos′tāt), *a.* [⟨ L. *flexus*, pp. of *flectere*, bend, + *costa*, a rib: see *costate*.] Having the ribs bent or curved. [Rare.]

flexile (flek′sil), *a.* [= Pg. *flexil* (obs.), ⟨ L. *flexilis*, that may be bent, pliant, ⟨ *flexus*, pp. of *flectere*, bend: see *flex*[1].] Flexible; pliant; pliable; mobile; easily bent; readily yielding to power, impulse, or moral force.

And she has *flexile* features, acting eyes,
And seems with every look to sympathise.
Crabbe, Works, V. 57.

A remarkable point about her [Margaret Fuller] was that long, *flexile* neck, arching and undulating in strange sinuous movements, which one who loved her would compare to those of a swan.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 242.

flexiloquent† (flek-sil′ō-kwent), *a.* [⟨ LL. *flexiloquus*, ambiguous, equivocal, ⟨ L. *flexus*, pp. of *flectere*, bend, + *loqui*, ppr. *loquen(t-)s*, speak.] Speaking doubtfully or doubly. *Coles*.

flexion, flexional, etc. See *flection*, etc.

flexor (flek′sor), *n.*; pl. *flexors* and *flexores* (-sorz, flek-sō′rēz). [= Pg. *flexor* = It. *flessore*, ⟨ NL. *flexor*, a bender, ⟨ L. *flectere*, pp. *flexus*, bend: see *flex*[1].] In *anat.*, a muscle whose function is to bend or produce flexion: opposed to *extensor*. See *flection*, 5. Also, improperly, *flector*.—**Flexor accessorius**, a muscle of the sole of the foot, accessory to the flexor longus digitorum.—**Flexor brevis digitorum**, a short muscle of the sole of the foot, bending the toes.—**Flexor brevis minimi digiti.** (*a*) A short muscle of the sole of the foot, bending the little toe. (*b*) A short muscle of the palm of the hand, bending the little finger.—**Flexor brevis pollicis.** (*a*) A short muscle of the sole of the foot, bending the great toe. (*b*) A short muscle of the palm of the hand, bending the thumb. See cut under *muscle*.—**Flexor carpi radialis**, a long muscle of the radial side of the front of the forearm, bending the hand. In man there are two of these flexors, distinguished as *longior* and *brevior*. See cut under *muscle*.—**Flexor carpi radialis brevis** or **profundus**, an occasional muscle, accessory to the last.—**Flexor carpi ulnaris**, a long muscle of the ulnar side of the front of the forearm, bending the hand. See cut under *muscle*.—**Flexor digitorum profundus** or **perforans**, a deep-seated muscle of the front of the forearm, the principal flexor of the fingers, exclusive of the thumb.—**Flexor digitorum sublimis** or **perforatus**, a superficial muscle of the front of the forearm, bending the fingers.—**Flexor hallucis longus.** Same as *flexor longus pollicis* (*b*).—**Flexor longus digitorum**, a muscle of the back of the leg, flexing the toes.—**Flexor longus pollicis.** (*a*) A deep-seated muscle of the front of the forearm, flexing the thumb. (*b*) A deep-seated muscle of the back of the leg, flexing the great toe.—**Flexor metatarsi.** Same as *peroneus tertius*. See *peroneus*.—**Flexor ossis metacarpi pollicis** or **opponens pollicis**, a short muscle lying upon the ball of the thumb.—**Flexor palmaris**, the palmar flexor; the long palmar muscle. See *palmaris*.—**Flexor tarsi anterior**, the anterior tarsal flexor, an occasional muscle passing from the crus to the tarsus anteriorly.—**Flexor tarsi fibularis**, a name of the third peroneal muscle, or flexor metatarsi.

flexuose (flek′sū-ōs), *a.* Same as *flexuous*, 3.

flexuous (flek′sū-us), *a.* [= F. *flexueux* = Sp. Pg. *flexuoso* = It. *flessuoso*, ⟨ L. *flexuosus*, ⟨ *flexus*, a bending, winding, ⟨ *flectere*, pp. *flexus*, bend: see *flex*[1].] 1. Winding; bending about; having turns or windings.

Physic carrieth men in narrow and restrained ways, subject to many accidents of impediments, imitating the ordinary *flexuous* courses of nature.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 166.

Elsie . . . danced with a kind of passionate fierceness, her lithe body undulating with *flexuous* grace.
O. W. Holmes, Elsie Venner, x.

2. Wavering; not steady; variable.

The *flexuous* burning of flames doth show the air beginneth to be unquiet. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

3. In *bot.*, curved or bent alternately in opposite directions, as a stem or branch. Also *flexuose*.—4. In *zoöl.*, almost zigzag, but with rounded angles; between undulated and zigzag: as, a *flexuous* margin.

flexuously (flek′sū-us-li), *adv.* In a flexuous or zigzag manner.

Flexuously curved. *H. C. Wood*, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 34.

flexura (flek-sū′rä), *n.*; pl. *flexuræ* (-rē). [L.: see *flexure*.] 1. In *anat.*, same as *flexure*.—2. In *vet. surg.*, specifically, the radiocarpal articulation, as the knee of a horse, corresponding to the human wrist-joint.

flexure (flek′sūr), *n.* [= Pg. *flexura* = It. *flessura*, ⟨ L. *flexura*, a bending, winding, ⟨ *flectere*, pp. *flexus*, bend: see *flex*[1].] 1. The act of bending, or the state of being bent; a bending; specifically, in *mech.*, a strain in which certain planes are deformed into cylindrical or conical surfaces. There is a so-called neutral plane which is neither stretched nor compressed. The planes parallel to it on one side are compressed; those on the other side are stretched. In geometry *flexure* differs from *curvature* only in being always non-quantitative, while *curvature* is sometimes used quantitatively.

Remember kissing of your hand, and answering
With the French time, and *flexure* of your body.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, iii. 1.

God . . . reads the secret purposes, . . . and bends in all the *flexures* and intrigues of crafty people.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 677.

Contrary is the *flexure* of the joints of our arms and legs to that of quadrupeds: our knees bend forward, whereas the same joint of their hind legs bends backward. *Ray*.

2. The part bent; a bend; a fold.—3†. Obsequious bowing or cringing.

Think'st thou, the fiery fever will go out
With titles blown from adulation?
Will it give place to *flexure* and low bending?
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1.

Caudal flexure, the bending of the tail of the embryo forward toward the trunk.—**Cephalic flexure.** See *cephalic*.—**Contrary flexure**, in *math.*, the changing of the direction of bending of a plane curve. If the tangent, as it rolls upon the curve, ceases to turn in one direction and instantly begins to turn in the opposite direction, it is at that instant called a stationary or inflectional tangent, and its point of tangency is called a point of inflection, or of *contrary flexure*.—**Flexure of a curve.** See *curve*.—**Flexure of the wing, alar flexure**, in *ornith.*, the bend of the wing; the carpal angle; the salience formed at the wrist when the wing is folded.—**Hemal flexure**, in *anat.*, a bending toward the hemal side or aspect of the body; a turning ventrad: as, the *hemal flexure* of the cerebral vesicles.—**Hepatic flexure**, in *anat.*, the bend between the ascending and the transverse colon.—**Moment of flexure**, in *mech.*, a couple measured by the product of the intensity of the resultant of all the forces tending to bend a beam multiplied by the distance from the line of action of that resultant of any transverse plane with reference to which the moment is taken.—**Sigmoid flexure**, in *anat.*, the S-shaped curve between the descending colon and the rectum. See cut under *alimentary*.—**Splenic flexure**, in *anat.*, the bend between the transverse and the descending colon.

fley[1], *v.* and *n.* See *flay*[2].

fley[2]†. An obsolete preterit of *fly*[1].

fliaum (flī′âm), *n.* A scorpænoid fish, *Sebastichthys pinniger*, with about 50 scales on the lateral line, low cranial ridges, and of a red color. It reaches a length of about 2 feet, and is abundant along the Californian coast.

Flibberdigibbet, Flibbertigibbet (flib′ėr-di-, flib′ėr-ti-jib″et), *n.* [Early mod. E. *fliberdigibet;* appar. mere jargon: see *fibbergib*.] 1†. The name given to a fiend.

Frateretto, *Fliberdigibet*, Hoberdidance, Tocobatto, were four devils of the round or morice: these four had forty assistants under them, as themselves do confesse.
Harsnet, Popish Impostures.

This is the foul fiend *Flibbertigibbet;* he begins at curfew, and walks till the first cock. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4.

Hence—2. [*l. c.*] An imp; an impish-looking person; a restless, flighty person.

He was a lean, nervous *flibbertigibbet* of a man, with something the look of an actor, and something the look of a horse jockey. *R. L. Stevenson*, Inland Voyage, p. 78.

fibbergib, fibbergibber (flib′ėr-jib, -jib-ėr), *n.* [Appar. mere jargon (see *flibbergibbet*), but the latter part may allude to *gibber, gibberish*. Cf. *flibbergibbet*.] A glib or oily talker; a lying knave; a sycophant. [Old and prov. Eng.]

And when these flatterers and *flibbergibbes* another day shall come and claw you by the back, your grace may answer them thus. *Latimer*, Sermons, fol. 39.

flibbergibbet† (flib′ėr-jib-et), *n.* [Early mod. E. *flibergibet, flebergibet, flebergebet;* appar. mere jargon: see *flibbergib, Flibberdigibbet*.] An imp; an impish-looking person; a flighty person.

Thou *Flebergibet, Flebergibet*, thou wretch!
Wot'st thou whereto last part of that word doth stretch?
J. Heywood, Epigrams.

Coquette, . . . a cocket, a tatling housewife, a titiffil, a *flebergebit*. *Cotgrave*.

Flibbertigibbet, *n.* See *Flibberdigibbet*.

flibote†, *n.* See *fly-boat*.

flic-flac (flik′flak), *n.* [F., meant to be imitative of the sound of repeated blows. Cf. *flick*[1], *flack, tit-tat, pit-pat*.] A repeated noise made by blows. *Thackeray*.

flichter (fliċh′tėr), *v. i.* [Sc., perhaps connected with *flicker* or *flutter*.] To flutter, quiver, or throb; run with outspread arms, as children to those to whom they are much attached.

Th' expectant wee things, toddlin', stacher thro'
To meet their dad, wi' *flichterin'* noise and glee.
Burns, Cottar's Saturday Night.

flick[1] (flik), *v. t.* [Prob. an attenuated form of *flack*.] To strike lightly with a quick jerk, as with a whip or the finger; flip: as, to *flick* off a fly from a horse.

At a state christening the lady who held the infant was tired and looked unwell, and the Princess of Wales asked permission for her to sit down. "Let her stand," said the Queen, *flicking* the snuff off her sleeve.
Thackeray, Four Georges, George III.

Near him, leaning listlessly against the wall, stood a strong-built countryman, *flicking*, with a worn-out hunting-whip, the top-boot that adorned his right foot.
Dickens, Pickwick, xlii.

flick[1] (flik), *n.* [⟨ *flick*[1], *v.*] A light sudden stroke, as with a whip or the finger; a flip.

He jumped upon the box, . . . seized the whip, . . . gave one *flick* to the off leader, and away went the four . . . horses. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xlix.

flick[2] (flik), *n.* A dialectal form of *flitch*.

flicker[1] (flik′ėr), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *flycker;* var. *flecker;* ME. *flikeren, flekeren*, ⟨ AS. *flicerian, flicorian*, flutter (of birds); cf. D. *flikkeren*, sparkle, glitter; an attenuated form of *flacker*, q. v.] 1. To flutter, as a bird; vibrate the wings rapidly.

Above hire heed hire doves *flekeryng*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1964.

Certain little birds only were heard to warble out their sweet notes, and to *flicker* up and downe the greene trees of the gardens. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 834.

The tuneful lark already stretch'd her wing,
And *flickering* on her nest, made short essays to sing.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 123.

2. To fluctuate or waver, as the light of a torch in the wind; undergo rapid and irregular changes.

Thei reised theire baners a-lofte that *flekered* in the wynde, and the bright sonne smote vpon the bright armures that it glistered so bright that mervelle was to beholden. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 324.

A chain-drooped lamp was *flickering* by each door.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes, st. 40.

Carriage wheels whirled *flickering* along the beach, seaming its smoothness noiselessly, as if muffled.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 737.

It was the sight of that Lord Arundel
Who struck, in heat, the child he loved so well;
And the child's reason *flickered* and did die.
M. Arnold, A Picture at Newstead.

3. To scintillate; sparkle.

The wreath of radiant fire
On *flickering* Phœbus' front. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2.

4†. To act lovingly; bestow caresses.

Thise olde dotardes holours, which wol kisse and *flicker*, and besie hemself, though they may not do.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

=**Syn. 2.** *Glimmer*, *Gleam*, etc. See *glare*[1], *v. i.*

flicker[1]**†**, *a.* [ME. *fliker*: see *flicker*[1], *v.*] Wavering; unsteady.

For thi asked Crist, quether man him soht
Als he wer man of *fliker* thoht.
Metr. Homilies (ed. Small), p. 36.

flicker[1] (flik'ėr), *n.* [< *flicker*[1], *v.*] The act of flickering or fluttering; a wavering or fluctuating gleam, as of a candle; a flutter.

flicker[2] (flik'ėr), *n.* [Imitated from one of the bird's notes.] The popular name of the golden-winged woodpecker, *Colaptes auratus*, a very common and handsome woodpecker of the United States, and of other species of the same genus, as the Mexican or red-shafted flicker, *C. mexicanus*, or the gilded flicker, *C. chrysoides*.

Flicker, or Golden-winged Woodpecker (*Colaptes auratus*).

The common flicker has the under surfaces of the wings and tail mostly golden-yellow, a profusion of round black spots on the light ground of the under parts, a black pectoral shield, a scarlet nuchal crescent, and in the male black mustaches. It is about 12½ inches long and 20 in extent of wings. It nests in holes of trees and lays numerous crystal white eggs. Also called *yucker*, *highholder*, *yellow-winged woodpecker*, and *pigeon-woodpecker*.

flickeringly (flik'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a flickering manner.

flickermouse† (flik'ėr-mous), *n.*; pl. *flickermice* (-mīs). [Like *flindermouse*, another form of *flittermouse*, suggested by *flicker*[1]: see *flicker*[1] and *flittermouse*.] The bat; the flittermouse.

Once a bat, and ever a bat! a rere mouse,
And a bird o' twilight; . . .
Come, I will see the *flickermouse*.
B. Jonson, New Inn, iii. 1.

flicted†, *a.* Same as *flighted*.

fliдge† (flij), *a.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *fledge*.

flier, flyer (flī'ėr), *n.* **1.** That which flies: as, the bird was a high *flier*.

Small birds that were powerful *fliers*.
The Century, XXXI. 356.

Specifically—**2.** One who or that which moves swiftly; an animal, a person, or a thing that exhibits or is capable of great speed: as, he drove a span of *fliers;* the locomotive was a *flier*. [Colloq.]

A moderate rider, not being an athlete or a *flier* on the one hand, nor exceptionally weak on the other, can, when he is in practice, get over in an hour seven or eight miles of ground on a tricycle. *Bury and Hillier*, Cycling, p. 6.

The "Wonder," Shrewsbury and London coach, achieved for itself an enviable reputation as a *flyer* of the first order, and seemed determined not to be outdone by its formidable adversary of the iron-road without a struggle.
First Year of a Silken Reign, p. 129.

3. One who flees; a fugitive; a runaway.

So, now the gates are ope:—now prove good seconds;
'Tis for the followers fortune widens them,
Not for the *fliers*. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 4.

With courage charge, with comeliness retire,
Make good their ground, and then relieve their guard,
Withstand the ent'rer, then pursue the *flyer*,
New form their battle, shifting ev'ry ward.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, ii.

4. Some part of a machine or mechanism having a rapid motion. (*a*) A piece in a machine designed to equalize and regulate the motion of the whole by its own movement: as, the *flier* of a jack. (*b*) One of the arms attached to the spindle of a spinning-wheel, over which the thread passes to the bobbin. (*c*) The fan-wheel that rotates the cap of a windmill as the wind veers. (*d*) In a power printing-press, the pivoted rack at one end which swings automatically backward and forward to receive the printed sheets and lay them in a pile. Now more commonly called a *fly*.

The sheets are removed singly by an attendant called a taker-off, or by a mechanical automatic arrangement called a *flyer*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 706.

(*e*) One of the fork-shaped arms attached to a shaft which revolves in a drum or cylinder turning in the opposite direction, and used for mixing the ingredients of gunpowder. There is a series of these arms at right angles to each other. The fliers and the cylinder are all made from an alloy of copper and tin called *gun-metal*.

5. A single step or a straight flight of steps or stairs; in the plural, stairs composed of straight flights: opposed to *winding stairs*.—**6.** A financial venture; a speculative investment: applied to a purchase of stock by one not a regular buyer, in hope of immediate profit: as, to take a *flier* in Wall street. [U. S.]

There are comparatively few "lambs shorn" there, and the temptation to take a *flyer* in the market does not assail the average citizen. *New Princeton Rev.*, V. 328.

7. A small handbill. Also called *dodger*. [U. S.]

flier-lathe (flī'ėr-lāтн), *n.* In *weaving*, a lay, lathe, or batten for beating up the weft into the shed and compacting it; specifically, a suspended lathe, as distinguished from the batten in a frame journaled below. *E. H. Knight.*

fligger (flig'ėr), *n.* [Also *fliggur*; < *fligge*, an earlier form of *fledge*, *fledge*, *a.*, + *-er*[1].] A young bird just fledged. [Prov. Eng.]

flight[1] (flīt), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *flight*, *flyght*, *flyt*, *fligt*, *fluht*, < AS. *flyht*, flight, the act or power of flying, = D. *vlugt*, *vlucht*, flight, the extent between the two extremities of a bird's wings, escape, a course, an aviary, = MLG. *vlucht*, LG. *flugt*, flight, flock of birds in flight, = Sw. *flygt*, flight, = Dan. *flugt*, flight, soaring (cf. equiv. AS. *flyge* = OHG. *flug*, MHG. *vluc*, G. *flug* = Icel. *flugr*, mod. *flug*, flight), < AS. *fleógan* (pret. pl. *flugon*), fly: see *fly*[1]. A different word from *flight*[2], ult. < *flee*[1]; but the two words have been confused.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The act or power of flying; a passing through the air by the help of wings; volitation.

Our soldiers' [weapons]—like the night-owl's lazy
flight— . . .
Fell gently down, as if they struck their friends.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

In birds of vigorous *flight* we find the pectoral muscles presenting the greatest development. *Amer. Cyc.*, II. 653.

2. Swift motion in general; rapid movement or passage caused by any propelling force: as, the *flight* of a missile; a meteor's *flight;* the *flight* of a fish toward its prey; the *flight* of a rapidly revolving wheel.

The arc . . . waltered on the wylde flod went as hit lyste, . . .
Flote forthe with the *flyt* of the felle wyndez.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 421.

He too is witness, noblest of the train
That waits on man, the *flight*-performing horse.
Cowper, Task, vi. 426.

I shot an arrow into the air,
It fell to earth, I knew not where;
For so swiftly it flew, the sight
Could not follow it in its *flight*.
Longfellow, The Arrow and the Song.

3. A number of beings or things flying or passing through the air together; especially, a flock of birds flying in company; the birds that fly or migrate together; the birds produced in the same season: applied specifically in the old language of English sport to doves and swallows, and in America to pigeons, and also to a swarm of bees.

Att the first *flight* of arrowes sent
Full four-score Scots they slew.
Chevy Chase (Percy's Reliques, p. 142).

Flights of angels sing thee to thy rest!
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

Sure you must have had *flights* of strange awkward animals, if you can be so taken with him!
Walpole, Letters, II. 26.

High o'er the restless deep, above the reach
Of gunner's hope, vast *flights* of wild-ducks stretch.
Crabbe, Works, II. 12.

Master Simon . . . told me that, according to the most ancient and approved treatise on hunting, I must say a muster of peacocks. "In the same way," added he, with a slight air of pedantry, "we say a *flight* of doves or swallows, a bevy of quails, a herd of deer, of wrens, or cranes, a skulk of foxes, or a building of rooks."
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 259.

4. Figuratively, an excursion or sally; a passing out of or beyond a fixed course; a mounting or soaring: as, a *flight* of imagination or fancy; a *flight* of ambition or of temper.

These were men of high *flight* and above ordinances, and spake spiteful things of our Lord's Nativity.
Evelyn, Diary, Dec. 25, 1657.

Trust me, dear, good humour can prevail,
When airs, and *flights*, and screams, and scolding fail.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 32.

Ev'ry idle thing
That Fancy finds in her excursive *flights*.
Cowper, Task, iv. 242.

In the *flights* of his imagination, [Emerson] is like the strong-winged bird of passage.
O. W. Holmes, Emerson, xiv.

5. In *archery*: (*a*) The sport of shooting arrows in the manner now called roving—that is, with roving aim instead of at a butt. See *rover*.

He set up his bills here in Messina, and challenged Cupid at the *flight*. *Shak.*, Much Ado, i. 1.

(*b*) Shooting with the longbow in general, as distinguished from the use of the crossbow. See *flight-arrow*.—**6.** A continuous series of steps or stairs; the part of a stairway extending directly from one floor or one landing to another.

Hastily we past,
And up a *flight* of stairs into the hall.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

Surrounded . . . by stone-faced terraces, and approached on every side by noble *flights* of stairs.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 181.

7. The glume or husk of oats.—**8.** The thin membrane which is detached from the coffee-berry in the process of roasting.—**9.** In the clapper of a bell, the dependent piece or weight below the striking part; the tail.

The tail, called the *flight*, is almost always requisite to make the clapper fly properly.
Sir E. Beckett, Clocks and Watches, p. 359.

10. In *mach.*: (*a*) The inclination of the arm of a crane or of a cat-head. (*b*) A wing or fin; a fan.

To it [the trough of a drier] are secured iron or steel *flights* and agitators. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 149.

A number of inclined boards called *flights*, whose function was to spread the meal and to gather it toward the bolting hopper. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., Supp., p. 8813.

Time of flight, in *gun.*, the time required for a projectile to move through the air from the muzzle of a piece until it first touches the mark, ground, or water.=**Syn. 3.** See *flock*[1], *n.*

II. *a.* **1†.** [Cf. *flit*[2] = *fleet*[4].] Swift in transit. *Nares.*

So *flight* is melancholie to darke disgrace,
And deadly drowsie to a bright good morrow?
Copley, Fig for Fortune (1596), p. 11.

2. In *sporting*, belonging to a flight or flock.

In the autumn migration, the birds [woodcock] that have recently arrived are called *Flight* birds, and are distinguished by the feathers on the breast being brighter in color than of those that have been lying in the feeding ground for some time. *Dogs of Great Britain and America*, p. 261.

flight[2] (flīt), *n.* [< ME. *flight*, *flyght*, *fligt*, *fluht* (AS. **flyht*, in this sense, not found) = OFries. *flecht* = D. *vlugt*, escape, = MLG. *vlucht*, LG. *flugt*, flight, = OHG. *fluht*, MHG. *vluht*, G. *flucht* = Sw. *flykt* = Dan. *flugt*, flight, escape; < AS. *fleón* (pret. pl. *flugon*), etc., E. *flee*[1]. A different word from *flight*[1], ult. < *fly*[1]; but the two words have been confused.] The act of fleeing; the act of running away to escape danger or expected evil; hasty departure.

Wha sall take the *flyghte* and flee.
Thomas of Erseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 98).

They with sword and spear
Put many foes to *flight*.
The Seven Champions of Christendom (Child's Ballads, I. 83).

Pray ye that your *flight* be not in the winter.
Mat. xxiv. 20.

Munro was forced to abandon his baggage, to fling his guns into the tanks, and to save himself by a retreat which might be called a *flight*. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

flight[2]**†** (flīt), *v. t.* [< *flight*[2], *n.*] To put to flight; rout; frighten away.

Mount Ptoum, . . . from whence the wild bore came of a sudden that *flighted* her. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 245.

Philosophy . . . is to be *flighted* and exploded among Christians. *Glanville*, Essays, iv.

flight[3]**†**, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *flite*.

flight-arrow (flīt'ar″ō), *n.* **1.** An arrow having a conical or pyramidal head without barbs.—**2.** A long and light arrow in general; a shaft or arrow for the longbow, as distinguished from the bolt.

flighted (flī'ted), *a.* [< *flight*[1] + *-ed*[2].] **1†.** Taking flight; flying.

An unusual stop of sudden silence
Gave respite to the drowsy-*flighted* steeds
That draw the litter of close-curtain'd sleep.
Milton, Comus, l. 553.

2. In *her.*, same as *feathered*.

flighter (flī'tėr), *n.* [< *flight*[1] + *-er*[1].] In *brewing* and *distilling*, a horizontal vane revolving over the surface of wort in a cooler, to produce a circular current in the liquor.

flight-feather (flīt'feтн″ėr), *n.* See *feather*.

It is easy to understand that, durable as are the *flight-feathers*, they do not last forever, and are besides very subject to accidental breakage, the consequence of which would be the crippling of the bird. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 776.

flight-head† (flīt'hed), *n.* A wild-headed person. *Nares.*

Some insurrection hath been in Warwickshire, and began the very same day that the plot should have been executed; some Popish *flight-heads* thinking to do wonders.
Letter, dated 1603.

flightily (flī′ti-li), *adv.* In a flighty, wild, capricious, or imaginative manner.

flightiness (flī′ti-nes), *n.* The state of being flighty; capriciousness; volatility; specifically, slight delirium or mental aberration.

Her innate *flightiness* made her dangerous.
T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney.

=Syn. *Lightness*, *Frivolity*, etc. (see *levity*); giddiness, caprice.

flightless (flīt′les), *a.* [< *flight* + *-less.*] Incapable of flying.

The giant ostrich of Madagascar was a *flightless* bird.
The Century, XXXI. 359.

flight-shaft (flīt′shaft), *n.* Same as *flight-arrow.*

flight-shooting (flīt′shö″ting), *n.* The sport or practice of shooting birds as they fly in flocks, or to and from their feeding-grounds.

flight-shot (flīt′shot), *n.* The distance which an arrow flies; bow-shot.

The Temple had priuiledge of Sanctuarie, which Alexander extended to a furlong, Mithridates to a *flight-shot*, Antonius added part of the Citie.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 330.

About to a *flite-shot* from the towne is the Cardinal's house.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 14, 1644.

Jack was already gone a *flight-shot* beyond his patience.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, vi.

flighty (flī′ti), *a.* [= D. *vlugtig*, volatile, = G. *flüchtig* = Dan. *flygtig* = Sw. *flyktig*, flighty; as *flight*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Indulging in flights or sallies of imagination, humor, caprice, etc.; given to disordered fancies and extravagant conduct; volatile; giddy; fickle; capricious; slightly delirious; wandering in mind.

The *flighty* gambols of chance are objects of no science, nor grounds of any dependance whatever.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, III. xxvi.

Proofs of my *flighty* and paradoxical turn of mind.
Coleridge.

Mr. Dingwell was a man of a *flighty* and furious temper.
J. S. Le Fanu, Tenants of Mollory, xxxiv.

2. Fleeting; swift; transient. [Rare.]

The *flighty* purpose never is o'ertook,
Unless the deed go with it.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.

flimflam (flim′flam), *n.* [A varied reduplication of *flam*[2]; cf. *flipflap*, *whimwham*, etc.] A freak; a trick; an imposition or deception.

This is a pretty *flim-flam.*
Beau. and Fl.

I will not be troubled, colonel, with his meanings, if he do not marry her this very evening; for I'le ha' none of his *flim-flams* and his may-be's.
Cowley, Cutter of Coleman Street (1663).

flimmer-ball (flim′ėr-bâl), *n.* A protozoan of Haeckel's group *Catallacta*, *Magosphæra planula* of Norway. See *Magosphæra.*

flimsily (flim′zi-li), *adv.* In a flimsy manner.

flimsiness (flim′zi-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being flimsy; thin, weak texture; weakness; want of substance or solidity.

There is a certain *flimsiness* of Poetry, that seems expedient in a song.
Shenstone.

If you like Vandyck or Gainsborough especially, you must be too much attracted by gentlemanly *flimsiness.*
Ruskin, Elements of Drawing, App. ii.

flimsy (flim′zi), *a.* and *n.* [Perhaps < W. *llymsi*, sluggish, spiritless, flimsy. The W. *ll* is a voiceless *l*, which is sometimes thought by English hearers to resemble *th*; *th* before *l* is in other cases represented by *f* (e. g., in *flee*[1]; cf. *fill*[2], for *thill*). The same change, W. *ll* to E. *fl*, appears in *flummery*[1], q. v.] I. *a.* 1. Without material strength or solid substance; of loose and unsubstantial structure.

Reveries, . . .
Those *flimsy* webs, that break as soon as wrought,
Attain not to the dignity of thought.
Cowper, Retirement.

2. Without strength or force of any kind; weak; ineffectual: as, a *flimsy* argument.

Proud of a vast extent of *flimsy* lines!
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 94.

That style which in the closet might justly be called *flimsy* seems the true mode of eloquence here.
Goldsmith, English Clergy.

In reply came *flimsy* and unmeaning excuses.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xx.

=Syn. 1. Unsubstantial, thin, slight.—2. Feeble, trivial, shallow, superficial, frivolous, foolish, puerile.

II. *n.* 1. A thin sort of paper by means of which several copies of a writing may be made at once; transfer-paper.—2. A bank-note, from its being made of thin paper. [Slang.]

When a man sends you the *flimsy*, he spares you the flourish.
Dickens.

flinch[1] (flinch), *v. i.* [Prob. a nasalized form (perhaps influenced by *blench*[1]) of ME. *flecchen*: see *fletch*[1].] 1. To give way to fear or to a sense of pain; shrink back from anything painful or dangerous; manifest a feeling or a fear of suffering or injury of any kind; draw back from any act or undertaking through dread of consequences; shrink; wince: as, the pain was severe, but he did not *flinch.*

They [Moskito Indians] behave themselves very bold in fight, and never seem to *flinch* nor hang back; for they think that the white men with whom they are know better than they when it is best to fight.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 8.

He [Stuyvesant] was never a man to *flinch* when he found himself in a scrape; but to dash forward through thick and thin, trusting, by hook or by crook, to make all things straight in the end.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 269.

The mere holiday-politician . . . *flinches* from his duties as soon as those duties become difficult and disagreeable.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

2. In *croquet*, to allow the foot to slip from the ball in the act of croqueting.

finch[2] (flinch), *v. t.* Same as *flense.*

fincher (flin′chėr), *n.* One who flinches.

Believe 't, sir,
But make this good upon us you have promis'd,
You shall not find us *finchers.*
Fletcher (*and others*), Bloody Brother, ii. 2.

finching (flin′ching), *n.* In *ship-building*, same as *snape.*

finchingly (flin′ching-li), *adv.* In a flinching manner.

finder[1] (flin′dėr), *n.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *flender*; < Norw. *flindra*, dial. *flingra*, a thin slice or splinter, esp. of stone, dial. *flinter*, a crumb, fragment (cf. *fara i flinter*, *fljuga i flint*, Dan. *springe i flint*, go, fly, or spring to flinders, used fig., burst with rage; verb refl. *flindrast*, *flintrast*, splinter, shiver, go to flinders). Cf. D. *flenters*, rags, tatters, and see *flint*, *flints.* There is no connection with G. dial. *flinder*, *flinter*, G. *flitter*, spangle, tinsel, *flittern*, glitter, Dan. Sw. *flitter*, tinsel.] A splinter; a thin slice; a small piece or fragment: usually in the plural.

His bow and his broad arrow
In *flinders* flew about.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 191).

They gar'd it a' in *flinders* flee.
Jock o' the Side (Child's Ballads, VI. 85).

The tough ash spear, so stout and true,
Into a thousand *flinders* flew.
Scott, L. of L. M., iii. 6.

finder[2] (flin′dėr), *v. i.* [Sc.; cf. D. *vlinder*, a butterfly.] To flirt; run about in a fluttering manner. *Jamieson.*

findermouse† (flin′dėr-mous), *n.*; pl. *findermice* (-mīs). [< late ME. *flyndermouse*; < *flinder* (cf. D. *vlinder*, a butterfly: see *flinder*[2]) + *mouse*; perhaps a var. of *fittermouse*, q. v.] A bat: same as *fittermouse.*

Thenne cam . . . the *flyndermows* and the wezel.
Caxton, Reynard the Fox (1481) (ed. Arber), p. 112.

One face was attyred of the newe fashion of womens attyre, the other face like the olde arraye of women, and had wynges like a backe or *flyndermowse.*
MS. Harl., 486, f. 77. (*Halliwell.*)

Flinders bar (flin′dėrz bär). [So called from its inventor: see *Flindersia.*] *Naut.*, an appliance for correcting a part of the local deviation of the compass-needle on shipboard, consisting of a soft iron cylinder, generally two or three inches in diameter, placed vertically in front or in the rear of the compass-binnacle at such a distance as may be required. Besides helping to correct the semicircular deviation, it tends to lessen the heeling-error.

Flindersia (flin-dėr′si-ȧ), *n.* [NL., so called after Captain M. *Flinders*, R. N. (died 1814), who, accompanied by the botanist Robert Brown, explored the coast of Australia in the beginning of the 19th century.] A genus of tall timber-trees of Australia, of the natural order *Meliaceæ*, and allied to the mahogany. The wood of *F. Greavesii* is very hard and durable, and is used in house-building. *F. australis*, the ash or beech of Queensland, is largely used for staves. *F. Oxleyana* is known as *white teak* or *yellow-wood*, and furnishes a yellow dye. All have a woody capsule covered with sharp-pointed tubercles, which is used by the natives as a rasp in preparing roots, etc., for food.

fling (fling), *v.*; pret. and pp. *flung*, ppr. *flinging.* [< ME. *flyngen*, *flengen* (with strong pret. *flang*, *flong*), tr. fling, usually intr. hasten, fly, rush, also strike (at), < Icel. *flengja*, whip, ride furiously, = Sw. *flänga*, romp, ride furiously, a derived sense of OSw. *flenga*, strike, Sw. dial. *flänga*, strike, hack, strip bark from trees, = Norw. *flengja*, slash, gash, cut, esp. with violence, = Dan. *flænge*, slash, gash; hence the noun, Sw. *fläng*, agitation, violent exercise, = Norw. *fleng* = Dan. *flænge*, a slash, gash; cf. the adverbial phrase, Sw. *i fläng* = Norw. *i fleng* = Dan. *i flæng*, at random, indiscriminately.] I. *trans.* 1. To throw, cast, or hurl; especially, to throw with force, violence, or swiftness, with ardor, vehemence, disdain, impatience, or indifference: as, the waves *flung* the ship upon the rocks; his antagonist *flung* him to the ground; to *fling* a sarcasm at an opponent; they *flung* themselves suddenly upon the enemy; to *fling* a penny to a beggar.

He . . . raft him al his song
And eke his speche, and out at dore him *flong* [var. *slong*, i. e., *slung*].
Chaucer, Manciple's Tale (ed. Tyrwhitt), l. 17254.

Who loves the king, and will embrace his pardon,
Fling up his cap, and say—God save his majesty!
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 8.

Another time my horse Calamity *flung* me over his head into a neighboring parish, as if I had been a shuttlecock.
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, vii.

Once more, on gay St. Crispin's day,
Fling out your blazoned banner!
Whittier, The Shoemakers.

The bell
Flung out its sound o'er night or day.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 137.

2. To throw aside or off, as a burden.

You likewise will do well,
Ladies, in entering here, to cast and *fling*
The tricks which make us toys of men.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

To fling off. (*a*) To baffle in the chase; defeat of prey. (*b*) To get rid of.

You *flung* me *off*, before the court disgrac'd me,
When in the pride I appear'd of all my beauty.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iv. 2.

To fling one's self out or about, to flounce out or about; dash out, as in anger or rage.—**To fling out,** to utter or speak violently or recklessly: as, to *fling out* hard words against another.—**To fling the head,** to throw up the head with a violent, contemptuous, or angry motion.

II. *intrans.* 1. To act by throwing in some particular way; discharge a missile, or something analogous to a missile.

Thou sitt'st upon this ball
Of earth, secure, while death, that *flings* at all,
Stands arm'd to strike thee down.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 7.

I and my Cloe take a nobler Aim:
At human Hearts we *fling*, nor ever miss the Game.
Prior, Cloe Hunting.

2†. To aim a blow, as with a weapon; let fly.

He . . . *flang* at hym fuerslyche with a fyne swerde.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5253.

3. To hasten; fly; rush.

Messagers conne *flyng*
Into the halle before the kyng.
King Alisaunder, l. 1165.

Then starting up, down yonder path he *flung*,
Lest thou hadst miss'd thy way.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iii. 1.

This denunciation is eagerly caught up by the public: away they *fling* to propagate the distress.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, cvii.

4. To start away with a sudden motion, as in token of displeasure; rush away in anger.

ffor hir son sha gan *flyng*,
In rage as a lyonesse.
Legend of St. Alexius, l. 1034.

Alas, kind lord!
He's *flung* in rage from this ungrateful seat
Of monstrous friends.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 2.

She [Lady Townshend] burst into a flood of tears and rage; told him she now believed all his father and mother had said of him; and with a thousand other reproaches *flung* upstairs.
Walpole, Letters, II. 51.

Tom *flung* out of the room, and slammed the door after him.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, ii. 4.

5. To fly into violent and irregular motions; flounce; throw out the legs violently, as a horse; kick.

Being fastned to proud Coursers collers,
That fight and *fling*, it [willo-wort] will abate their choleers.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

This is but to *fling* and struggle under the inevitable net of God, that now begins to inviron you round.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

The beasts began to kick and *fling*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. ii. 833.

6. To utter harsh or abusive language; upbraid; sneer: as, she began to flout and *fling.*

fling (fling), *n.* [< *fling*, *v.*] 1. A throw; a cast from the hand.—2. Entire freedom of action; wild dash into pleasure, adventure, or excitement of any kind; enjoyment of pleasure to the full extent of one's opportunities.

Give me my *fling*, and let me say my say.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

He has seen the world and had his *fling* at Paris.
T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, i.

I tell you, don't think of marrying—why should you marry?—but just have your *fling* and get a little fun while you can.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xliv.

3. A lively Scotch country-dance; a reel or hornpipe, especially of the kind called the *Highland fling*, usually danced by one person.

We saw the Highlanders dancing the *fling* to the music of the bagpipe in the open street. *Neill*, Tour, p. 1.

So he stept right up before my gate,
And danced me a saucy *fling*.
Hood, The Last Man.

4. A gibe; a sneer; a sarcasm; a severe or contemptuous remark.

He had a *Fling* at your Ladyship too.
Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 5.

Shakespear has very sly *flings* at this unnatural manner of thinking and writing.
Goldsmith, Sequel to A Poetical Scale.

5†. A slight, trifling matter: in the following proverb:

England were but a *fling*,
Save for the crooked stick and the gray goose wing.
Fuller, Worthies, Berkshire.

Full fling, at the utmost speed; recklessly.

A man that hath taken his career, and runs *full fling* to a place, cannot recoil himself, or recall his strength on the sudden. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 237.

fling-dust† (fling'dust), *n.* [< *fling*, *v.*, + obj. *dust*.] One who kicks up the dust; a street-walker: a term of contempt applied to a woman of low character. *Beau. and Fl.*

flinger (fling'ėr), *n.* **1.** One who flings; a thrower, jeerer, etc.

And as a Curre, that cannot hurt the *flinger*,
Flies at the stone and biteth that for anger,
Goliah bites the ground.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

2. One who dances a fling. [Scotch.]

That's as muckle as to say that I suld hae minded you was a *flinger* and a fiddler yoursell. *Scott*, Pirate, ix.

flinging-tree (fling'ing-trē), *n.* [Sc. *flingin-tree*; < *flinging*, ppr. of *fling*, *v.*, + *tree*.] **1.** A piece of timber hung as a partition between horses in a stall. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—**2.** A flail; properly, the lower part of a flail. [Scotch.]

The thresher's weary *flingin-tree*
The lee-lang day had tired me.
Burns, The Vision, i.

flinking-comb (fling'king-kōm), *n.* A comb for the toilet-table. [Prov. Eng.]

flint (flint), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *flint*, < AS. *flint*, flint, and in general a rock, = Sw. *flinta* = Dan. *flint* = MLG. *vlins* = OHG. *flins*, MHG. *vlins*, G. dial. *flins*, flint; perhaps = Gr. πλίνθος, a brick: see *plinth*. Perhaps ult. connected with *flinder*[1] (Norw. *flinter*, a fragment, etc.): see *flinder*[1]. Hence OF. *flin*, a stone used, like emery, in polishing knives; and prob. Dan. *flint* = Sw. *flint* (in comp.), G. *flinte* (whence Bohem. and Pol. *flinta*, Lett. *plinte*), a gun: see *flint-lock*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A form of silica, somewhat allied to chalcedony, but more opaque, and with less luster. It is usually of a light-gray or brownish color. It has a peculiarly well-marked conchoidal fracture, and can easily be broken up into fragments having sharp cutting edges. For this reason, and because of its hardness, which is proverbial, flint was most extensively used in prehistoric times for all kinds of cutting implements. The use of flint as a means of striking fire with a steel, and especially as a part of the once almost universally used musket-lock, is well known. Flint occurs in large quantity in the form of nodules, and even sheets or beds, in the chalk of England and France, and has been formed by the slow replacement of carbonate of lime by silica held in solution in water. It is abundant in the United States, generally in massive forms. The exterior of most flints is of a lighter color than the interior, this difference being caused by a rearrangement of the particles of the silica.

Then he tooke up the Eldridge sworde,
As hard as any *flint*.
Sir Cauline (Child's Ballads, III. 180).

The old chief . . . slowly shapes, with axe of stone,
The arrow-head from *flint* and bone.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, ii.

2. A piece of flinty stone used for any purpose, as for striking fire in a flint-lock musket or otherwise, or in the form of an implement. See cut under *flint-lock*.

Ac [but] hew fyre at a *fynte* fowre hundreth wyntre,
Bot thow haue towe to take it with tondre or broches,
Al thi laboure is loste and al thi longe trauaille.
Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 244.

Prometheus first struck the *flints*, and marvelled at the spark. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 212.

So stubborn *flints* their inward heat conceal,
Till art and force th' unwilling sparks reveal.
Congreve, To Mr. Dryden.

The place seems to be devoted to the making of *flints*.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 299.

3. Figuratively, something very hard or obdurate: as, he was *flint* against persuasion.

He hath a tear for pity, and a hand
Open as day for melting charity;
Yet notwithstanding, being incens'd, he's *flint*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

Dry flint, in *leather-making*. See the extract.

Dry flint is a thoroughly dry hide that has not been salted. *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 54.

Liquor of flints, a solution of flint or silica in potash.—**To fix one's flint.** See *fix*.—**To skin a flint**, to act with extreme closeness or meanness in regard to money matters.

II. *a.* **1.** Made or composed of flint.—**2.** Hard and firm, as if made of flint: as, *flint* corn or *flint* wheat.—**Flint implements**, in *archæol.*, implements used by man before the use of metals, so called because, although occasionally found of granite, jade, serpentine, jasper, basalt, and other hard stones, those first studied, as well as the most numerous examples, are formed of flint. They consist of arrow-heads, ax-heads or celts, lance-heads, knives, wedges, etc. Flint implements have been found in many regions of the globe; often, as in the Somme valley in France, in apparently upheaved beds of drift, and in connection with the remains of extinct species of the elephant, rhinoceros, and other mammals, whence man's existence on the globe at a geological period anterior to the present has been inferred. Flint implements are still used by some savage tribes.

flintamentosa (flin″ta-men-tō'sä), *n.* A name given in Australia to the tree *Flindersia Greavesii*.

flinted† (flin'ted), *a.* [< *flint* + *-ed*[2].] Hardened; cruel. *Davies*.

Also we the byrthplace detest of *flinted* Vlisses.
Stanihurst, Æneid, iii. 279.

flint-glass (flint'glàs), *n.* A variety of glass in which the silica is combined with oxid of lead in greater or less quantity. The larger the amount of lead the higher the specific gravity and the refractive power, and the greater the brilliancy of the product. Flint-glass is often called *crystal glass*, or simply *crystal*, while some limit the name *flint-glass* to the variety specially made for optical purposes. Besides the oxid of lead, potash is an essential ingredient of flint-glass or crystal. Analyses of different kinds of crystal show the presence of from 28 to 37 per cent. of oxid of lead, 14 to 17 of potash, and 52 to 59 of silica. The flint-glass of Guinand, used for optical purposes and generally admitted to be of unrivalled excellence, contains about 43 per cent. of oxid of lead and 12 of potash. The brilliancy of crystal glass fits it for use for ornamental purposes, and especially for the most showy and expensive table-ware. The characteristic luster and sparkle due to the high refractive power of the material is brought out by cutting and polishing, exactly as is done in the case of gems. Owing, however, to its softness, crystal glass is easily scratched by careless handling and dulled by wear. The name *flint-glass* originated in the fact that the silica first used in England for the manufacture of this article was derived from flints. An essential requisite for good flint-glass is purity of the materials employed, and the forms of the furnace and of the melting-pots are peculiar. Great technical skill is required for the production of the best kind of glass for optical purposes. See *glass*, *strass*, and *lens*.

flint-heart† (flint'härt), *a.* Same as *flint-hearted*.

Under the conduct of Great Soliman,
Have I ben chief commander of an host,
And put the *flint-heart* Persians to the sword.
Kyd (?), Soliman and Perseda.

flint-hearted (flint'här″ted), *a.* Hard-hearted; cruel.

"Oh, pity," gan she cry, "*flint-hearted* boy."
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 95.

flintiness (flin'ti-nes), *n.* The quality of being flinty; hardness; cruelty.

The more I admire your *flintiness*:
What cause have I given you, illustrious madam,
To play this strange part with me?
Fletcher (*and another?*), Nice Valour, i. 1.

flint-knacker (flint'nak″ėr), *n.* Same as *flint-knapper*.

flint-knapper (flint'nap″ėr), *n.* A workman who breaks or chips flints to desired forms.

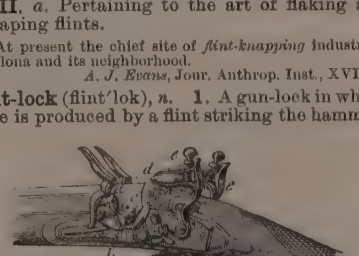
During a recent journey through Epirus I was so fortunate as to observe in a street of Janina an old Albanian *flint-knapper* practising his truly elegant art.
A. J. Evans, Jour. Anthrop. Inst., XVI. 65.

flint-knapping (flint'nap″ing), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* The act or method of breaking or chipping flints to desired forms. In modern practice the lumps or nodules of flint are broken into pieces of moderate size by means of light blows with a square hammer, and these pieces are then split and shaped by scaling or flaking them off by means of blows of nicely adjusted force and direction with a pointed hammer.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the art of flaking and shaping flints.

At present the chief site of *flint-knapping* industry is Valona and its neighborhood.
A. J. Evans, Jour. Anthrop. Inst., XVI. 66.

flint-lock (flint'lok), *n.* **1.** A gun-lock in which fire is produced by a flint striking the hammer,



Manton Flint-lock Fowling-piece
a, hammer; *b*, flash-pan, or pan; *c*, touch-hole; *d*, flint; *e*, *e*, cocks.

and igniting the priming in a receptacle called the pan. The match-lock was superseded by the flint-lock, which is now superseded by the percussion-lock.—**2.** A gun, especially a musket, having a flint-lock.

A pair of the best pattern *flint-locks*, well made and finished, were well worth the £7 paid for their manufacture.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 88.

flint-mill (flint'mil), *n.* **1.** In *pottery-manuf.*, a mill in which burned and crushed flints are ground to powder for mixing with clay to form slip for porcelain. The mill has a pan with a bottom of quartz or feldspar blocks, and runners of silicious stone.—**2.** In *mining*, an old safety device for producing light, consisting of a wheel of which the periphery was studded with flints, which, when the wheel revolved, struck against a steel and emitted a quick succession of sparks. Such sparks do not ignite fire-damp. *E. H. Knight*.

The clumsy and unsafe "safety" lamp, which will soon be numbered, with the *flint-mill*, among the relics of the past. *Hospitalier*, Electricity (trans.), p. 248.

flint-paring (flint'pār″ing), *n.* The practice of a skinflint; parsimony.

Much mischief was done by the mercantile spirit which dictated the hard chaffering on both sides the Channel at this important juncture; for during this tedious *flint-paring*, Antwerp, which might have been saved, was falling into the hands of Philip.
Motley, United Netherlands, I. 323.

flint-rope (flint'rōp), *n.* A kind of glass-rope; the stem of a glass-sponge, as *Hyalonema sieboldi*.

flints (flints), *n. pl.* [Prob. akin to *flinder*[1] (Norw. *flinter*, *flint*, etc.): see *flinder*[1].] Refuse barley in making malt. [Prov. Eng.]

flint-sponge (flint'spunj), *n.* The sponge *Hyalonema mirabilis*, found at Yenoshima, on the coast of Japan. Also called *sponge-glass*.

flintstone (flint'stōn), *n.* A hard silicious stone; flint.

Like wood he sprang the castell about,
On the rock o' the black *flintstane*.
Rosmer Hafmand (Child's Ballads, I. 257).

It is not sufficient to carry religion in our hearts, as fire is carried in *flint-stones*, but we are outwardly, visibly, apparently, to serve and honour the living God.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 22.

flintware (flint'wãr), *n.* In *ceram.*: (*a*) Pottery distinguished by the use of ground flints mixed with the clay. (*b*) Pottery having a slip into which ground flints enter for a considerable part of its volume.

flintwood (flint'wůd), *n.* The mountain-ash of New South Wales, *Eucalyptus pilularis*.

flinty (flin'ti), *a.* [< *flint* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Of the nature of flint; abounding in flint, or having a flint-like quality: as, a *flinty* rock; a *flinty* fracture; *flinty* ground.

Flinty rocks were cleft. *Congreve*, Tears of Amaryllis.

Each purple peak, each *flinty* spire,
Was bathed in floods of living fire.
Scott, L. of the L., I. 11.

2. Figuratively, hard as flint; obdurate; cruel; unmerciful: as, a *flinty* heart.

Gratitude
Through *flinty* Tartar's bosom would peep forth,
And answer thanks. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 4.

How shall I move
Thy *flinty* heart my curse has made me love?
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 117.

flip[1] (flip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *flipped*, ppr. *flipping*. [An attenuated form of *flap*, q. v. Hence *fillip*, *flp*[1], q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To fillip; tap lightly; twitch.

As when your little ones
Doe 'twixt their fingers *flip* their cherry stones.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 3.

Listlessly *flipping* the ash from his cigarette.
Hugh Conway, A Family Affair, p. 87.

2. To flick, as with a whip.—**3.** To toss with a snap of the thumb, or the like: as, to *flip* up a penny in playing "heads and tails." [Colloq.]

II. *intrans.* To flap.

To sing their song "I want to hear the *flipping* of the angels' wings." They [three negresses] not only sang the chorus over and over again, but each time shook their hands . . . to represent their *flipping*.
London Nonconformist, June 17, 1886.

When the water had disappeared, eight mackerel were found *flipping* about the deck. *Science*, VII. 263.

To flip up, to toss up a coin to determine what shall be done, etc. See I., 3. [Colloq.]

The two great men could *flip up* to see which should have the second place. *New York Tribune*, Oct. 4, 1879.

flip[1] (flip), *n.* [< *flip*[1], *v.*] A fillip; a flick; a snap.

Madame Bovary, with the little pessimistic *flip* at the end of every paragraph, is the most personal of books.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 249.

flip[1] (flip), *a.* [E. dial.; < *flip*[1], *v.* Cf. *flippant.*] Nimble; flippant. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

flip[2] (flip), *n.* [Of dial. origin; prob. < *flip*[1], *v.*, but the connection is not clear.] A mixture of which ale, beer, or cider is the chief ingredient, sweetened, spiced, made sometimes with eggs (see *egg-flip*), and drunk hot. It is considered essential to heat the compound by means of hot irons plunged into the liquor, which gives a burnt taste. See *flip-dog.*

He caus'd the *flip* in mugs gae roun'
And wine in cans sae gay.
Sir Patrick Spens (Child's Ballads, III. 340).

If you spent the evening in a tavern (says John Adams), you found the house full of people drinking drams of *flip*, [and] toddy, and carousing and swearing.
Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 97.

In those good old days . . . it was thought best to heat the poker red hot before plunging it into the mugs of *flip*.
C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 18.

flip-dog (flip'dog), *n.* An iron shaped like a poker, used to heat flip by plunging it while red-hot into the liquor.

Warm your nose with Porter's *flip-dog*.
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 11.

flipe (flīp), *n.* [Formerly also *flype;* prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Dan. *flip*, flap, a shirt-collar, corner of a handkerchief, etc.; Icel. *flipi*, a horse's lip, = Sw. dial. *flip*, the lip.] 1. A fold; a lap. [Scotch.]—2. The brim of a hat. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Good blew bonnets on their head;
Which on the one side had a *flipe*,
Adorned with a tobacco pipe.
Cleland, Poems, p. 12.

3. A flake of snow. [Prov. Eng.]

flipe (flīp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fliped*, ppr. *fliping.* [Formerly also *flype;* < *flipe*, *n.*] 1. To fold back; turn up or down, as a sleeve, or a stocking in pulling it off, by turning it inside out. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

I *flype* vp my sleues as one doth that intendeth to do some thynge, or bycause his sleues shulde not hange ouer his handes. *Palsgrave.*

2. To ruffle back, as the skin. [Scotch.]

The young man . . . played his pavie, by *flyping* up the lid of his eyes and casting up the white.
McCrie, John Knox, II. 292.

flipflap (flip'flap), *n.* [A varied reduplication of *flap.* Cf. *flip*[1].] 1. A continual light flapping; the repeated stroke or noise made by the alternating movements of something broad, flat, and limber.—2. A somersault. [Slang.]—3†. A flighty person. *Davies.*

The light airy *flipflap*, she kills him with her motions.
Vanbrugh, False Friend, i. 1.

4. A neuropterous grub, the dobson or hellgrammite. [Virginia, U. S.]

flipflap (flip'flap), *adv.* [< *flipflap*, *n.*] With a flapping noise. *Johnson.*

flipjack (flip'jak), *n.* Same as *flapjack.*

flippancy (flip'an-si), *n.* [< *flippan(t)* + *-cy.*] The state or quality of being flippant; free or inconsiderate volubility; presumptuous or impertinent trifling in speech or conduct; disrespectful smartness in speaking or writing; pertness.

But this *flippancy* of language proves nothing but the passion of the men who have indulged themselves in it.
Bp. Hurd, Works, V. vii.

flippant (flip'ant), *a.* [With suffix *-ant*, as if of L. origin, but due to the ME. ppr. suffix *-and, -ende* (< AS. *-ende:* see *-ing*[2]); appar. resting on *flip*[1], but prob. < Icel. *fleipa*, or *fleipra*, babble, prattle, *fleipr*, n., babble, tattle, = Sw. dial. *flepa*, talk nonsense.] 1†. Lively and fluent in speech; speaking freely; talkative; communicative.

As for your mother, she was wise, a most *flippant* tongue she had. *Chapman*, All Fools, v. 1.

It becometh good men, in such cases, to be . . . *flippant* and free in their speech.
Barrow, Sermon on Gunpowder Treason.

2. Voluble and confident, without due knowledge or consideration; talkative and forward; impertinent; disrespectfully smart in speech or conduct.

She was so *flippant* in her answers to all the honest fellows that came near her, and so very vain of her beauty, that she has valued herself upon her charms till they have ceased. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 118.

To be *flippant* about troubles is as intolerable as if one were to be frivolous about aldermen.
P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 287.

3. Of a light and trifling quality; shallow; pert; disrespectful.

Have no regard to Sybil's dress, have none
To her pert language, to her *flippant* tone.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 142.

Hurried and *flippant* fantasies are substituted for exact and philosophical reasoning.
Story, Speech at Cambridge, Aug. 31, 1826.

I will not echo the rather *flippant* observation of Mrs. Elisabeth Montagu, in her Essay on Shakespeare, . . . to the effect that the primary glory of French dramatists in their own eyes seems to be their triumph over the difficulties of rhyming. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 110.

flippantly (flip'ant-li), *adv.* In a flippant manner; glibly; with pert volubility.

With those great sugar-nippers they nipp'd off his flippers,
As the Clerk very *flippantly* termed his fists.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 229.

flippantness (flip'ant-nes), *n.* Flippancy.

flipper (flip'ėr), *n.* [< *flip*[1] + *-er*[1]. Cf. *flapper.*] 1. A limb used to swim with. (*a*) The fin of a fish. (*b*) Any limb of a sea-turtle. (*c*) The leg, especially the fore leg, of a seal or walrus. (*d*) The fore fin of a cetacean or a sirenian, as a whale, a porpoise, or a manatee. (*e*) The wing of a penguin.

2. The hand: as, give us your *flipper.* [Slang.]—3. Part of a scene, hinged and painted on both sides, used in trick changes. [Theatrical cant.]—4. A flapjack; a kind of griddle-cake.—**Square-flipper**, the bearded seal, *Erignathus barbatus.*

flippit†, *n.* [Var. of *flappet.* Cf. *flip*[1] and *flippant.*] A pert or lively person.

How now, my wanton *flippit?*
Where are thy ging of sweetnes? this is mettle
To coyne young Cupids in.
A. Wilson, Inconstant Lady.

flird[1] (flėrd), *n.* [Sc., formerly also *flyrd;* perhaps a particular use of ME. *flerd*, q. v.] 1. Anything thin and insufficient; any piece of dress that is unsubstantial. *Jamieson.*—2. *pl.* Worn-out clothes. *Jamieson.*

flird[2] (flėrd), *v. i.* [Sc.: see *flirt*, and cf. *flird*[1].] 1. To gibe; jeer.

Sum sings, Sum dances, Sum tell storyis. . .
Sum *flyrds*, Sum fenyeis; and sum flatters.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 102. (*Jamieson.*)

2. To flutter. *Jamieson.*

flirdie, flirdy (flėr'di), *a.* [< *flird*[2] + *-ie, -y*[1].] Giddy; unsettled: often applied to a skittish horse. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

flirdoch (flėr'doch), *n.* [< *flird*[2].] A little flirt. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

flire (flīr), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete and dialectal variant of *fleer*[1].

flirk (flėrk), *v. t.* [Formerly also *flerk;* a var. of *flirt.*] To throw or toss suddenly; jerk; flirt. [Now only prov. Eng.]

flirk (flėrk), *n.* [Formerly also *flerk;* < *flirk*, *v.*] A sudden throw or toss; a jerk; a flirt. [Now only prov. Eng.]

With sudden *flerk* the fatal hemp lets go
The humming Flint.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

flirt (flėrt), *v.* [Formerly also written *flurt;* of dial. origin, being associated in sense with several other words which have the same initial but different final elements, namely, *flirk, flisk, flick*[1], throw, jerk, etc., *fleer*[1], *flire*, gibe, *flite*, scold, etc. Cf. *flird*[2], perhaps in part the orig. form of which *flirk* and *flirt* are variations; cf. also *jerk, jert, yerk*, etc., throw: all these words being more or less dial., and regarded as vaguely imitative or suggestive of the act they signify, and in so far prob. variations of one or two orig. forms.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To throw with a quick toss or jerk; fling suddenly or smartly, and carelessly or without aim; toss off or about.

The great event is the catastrophe of Sir John Bland, who has *flirted* away his whole fortune at hazard.
Walpole, Letters, II. 424.

The highly elastic pedicel . . . [in *Catasetum Saccatum*] instantly *flirts* the heavy disc out of the stigmatic chamber, with such force that the whole pollinium is ejected.
Darwin, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 185.

2. To handle with short, quick movements; make waving motions with.

Permit some happier man
To kiss your hand or *flirt* your fan.
Lord Dorset, Song, To all you Ladies now on Land.

The *flirted* fan, the bridle, and the toss.
Cowper, Hope, l. 344.

3. To gibe, jeer, or scoff at; flout.

Is this the fellow
That had the patience to become a fool,
A *flurted* fool, and on a sudden break,
As if he would shew a wonder to the world,
Both in bravery and fortune too?
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iii. 2.

4†. To snap the fingers at derisively.—5. To scold; chide. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To move nimbly; run or dart about; flutter restlessly; act with levity or giddiness.

When we catch them [catfish] with a Hook, we tread on them to take the Hook out of their Mouths, for otherwise, in *flurting* about, as all Fish will when first taken, they might accidentally strike their sharp Fins into the hands of those that caught them.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 148.

Pacing the room bare-footed, with the tails of his night-shirt *flirting* as he turned.
R. L. Stevenson, Treasure of Franchard.

2. To play at courtship; practise coquettish diversions; engage in amatory pastime; in general, to make insincere advances of any kind.

According to Dame Jocelyn, George Washington *flirted* with her just a little bit—in what a stately and highly finished manner can be imagined.
T. B. Aldrich, Bad Boy, p. 37.

Harley as we now know had *flirted* with the Jacobites.
Leslie Stephen, Swift, v.

3. To practise gibing or jeering; scoff.

Derided and *flurted* at by divers of the baser people, at night we returned to our Bark. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 21.

flirt (flėrt), *n.* [Formerly also *flurt;* < *flirt*, *v.*] 1. A smart toss or cast; a darting or sprightly motion.

Indeed there may be sometimes some small *flurts* of a Westerly Wind on these Coasts, but neither constant, certain, nor lasting. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 15.

When, with many a *flirt* and flutter,
In there stepped a stately raven.
Poe, The Raven.

This calmness seemed to enrage Mr. Effingham not a little; and he put on his cocked hat with a *flirt* of irritation.
J. E. Cooke, Virginia Comedians, I. xii.

2. A contemptuous remark; a gibe; a jeer.

One *flirt* at him, and then I am for the voyage.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iii. 1.

Must these smiling roses entertain
The blows of scorn, and *flirts* of base disdain?
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 9.

3. One who flirts; one who plays at courtship; one who coquets for pastime or adventure: said of either sex, but most commonly of a woman.

Ye belles, and ye *flirts*, and ye pert little things,
Who trip in this frolicsome round.
W. Whitehead, Song for Ranelagh.

Several young *flirts* about town had a design to cast us out of the fashionable world. *Addison*, Guardian.

General Tufto is a great *flirt* of mine.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxv.

It is like a *flirt*, mused I; lively, uncertain, bright-colored. *D. G. Mitchell*, Reveries of a Bachelor, ii.

4†. A shrewish woman.

A good, honest, painful man many times hath a shrew to his wife, . . . a proud peevish *flirt.*
Burton, Anat. of Mel.

flirtation (flėr-tā'shon), *n.* [< *flirt* + *-ation.*] 1. A flirting; a quick sprightly motion. [Rare.]—2. Playing at courtship; amorous trifling or adventure.

I assisted at the birth of that most significant word *flirtation*, which dropped from the most beautiful mouth in the world, and which has since received the sanction of our most accurate Laureat in one of his comedies. Some inattentive and undiscerning people have, I know, taken it to be a term synonymous with coquetry: but I lay hold of this opportunity to undeceive them, and eventually to inform Mr. Johnson that *flirtation* is short of coquetry, and intimates only the first hints of approximation, which subsequent coquetry may reduce to those preliminary articles that commonly end in a definite treaty.
Chesterfield, quoted in Brit. Essayists, ci. 210.

A propensity to *flirtation* is not confined to age or country, and . . . its consequences were not less disastrous to the mail-clad Ritter of the dark ages than to the silken courtier of the seventeenth century.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 33.

Or if, perhaps, it was only a passing folly, a foolish little *flirtation*, nothing serious at all?
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xxxvii.

=**Syn. 2.** *Flirtation, Coquetry.* *Coquetry* may be general: as, she was full of *coquetry*. *Flirtation* is special. *Coquetry* is the result of the love of admiration; *flirtation* is more often for the testing or the exhibition of power, and is generally venturesome or challenging.

flirtatious (flėr-tā'shus), *a.* [< *flirtati-on* + *-ous.*] Given to flirtation. [Colloq.]

The naughty and *flirtatious* New York girl, Lilian.
The American, VII. 154.

flirtatiousness (flėr-tā'shus-nes), *n.* A disposition or tendency to flirtation; the habit of flirting. [Colloq.]

A North Carolina girl of ingenuous *flirtatiousness.*
Atlantic Monthly, LVIII. 432.

flirter (flėr'tėr), *n.* One who flirts; a flirt.

flirt-gill†, **flirt-gillian**† (flėrt'jil, -jil[ə]'i-an), *n.* [< *flirt*, *n.*, + *gill*[4], *gillian.*] A pert, forward girl; a light, wanton woman.

Scurvy knave! I am none of his *flirt-gills.*
Shak., R. and J., ii. 4.

Thou took'st me up at every word I spoke,
As I had been a mawkin, a *flirt-gillian.*
Fletcher, The Chances, iii. 1.

flirtigig (flėr'ti-gig), *n.* [< *flirt* + *gig*[2]; the *-i-* is merely connective.] A wanton or flirting girl.

flirtingly (flėr'ting-li), *adv.* In a flirting manner.

flish† (flish), *a.* See *fledge.*

flisk (flisk), *v.* [E. dial. and Sc., perhaps a var. of *frisk.* In sense of *flick*[1], perhaps a var. of *flirk* or *flick*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To fly about nimbly; skip; caper.

Were fannes, and flappes of feathers fond,
To flit away the *flisking* flies.
Gosson, Pleasant Quippes (1596).

2. To fret at the yoke or the collar.

Thou never braindg't and fetch't, and *fliskit.*
Burns, Auld Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare.

II. *trans.* 1. To flick, as with a whip.—2. To render restless; fret. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Fashious fools are easiest *flisket.* *Scotch proverb.*

flisk (flisk), *n.* [Sc.; < *flisk, v.*] 1. A sudden spring or turn; a caper; a whim.

I never knew much of that sort of fine ladies; . . . but there is something in Miss Ashton's change . . . too sudden, and too serious, for a mere *flisk* of her own.
Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, xxviii.

2. A bundle of white rods to brush away cobwebs and dust; a whisk. [Prov. Eng.]—3. A comb with large teeth.

fliskmahoy (flisk'ma-hoi), *n.* [Sc., also *fliskmahaigo*, a giddy, ostentatious person, as adj. light, trivial, giddy; appar. a capricious extension of *flisk*, taken as equiv. to *flirt.*] A giddy, frisking girl.

That silly *fliskmahoy*, Jenny Rintherout, has ta'en the exies. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxxv.

flisky (flis'ki), *a.* [Sc.; < *flisk* + *-y*[1].] Unsettled; fidgety; whimsical.

But never ane will be so daft
As tent auld Johnie's *flisky* dame.
Hogg, Mountain Bard, p. 195.

flissa (flis'ä), *n.* [Native name.] A sword with a straight blade used by the Kabyles of Algeria. The edge is usually curved slightly, as in the yataghan, while the back is straight.

flissat (flis'at), *n.* Same as *flissa.*

flit[1] (flit), *v.*; pret. and pp. *flitted*, ppr. *flitting.* [< ME. *flitten, flytten, flutten*, tr. remove (a thing) from one place to another, intr. remove, move, migrate, depart, < Icel. *flytja*, tr. remove, carry, export or import, refl. *flytjask*, remove, migrate, = Sw. *flytta* = Dan. *flytte*, tr. remove, transfer, convey, intr. remove, depart. Prob. not connected with Icel. *fljōta*, AS. *fleótan*, E. *fleet*[1], float, and therefore not connected with E. *fleet*[1] in its later sense (ME. and mod. E.) of 'hasten'; but *fleet*[1] in this sense and *fleet*[4], *a.*, and prob. *flitter*[2] and *flutter*, have affected the modern use of *flit*[1], which did not orig. imply swiftness or lightness of motion.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To remove (a thing) from one place to another; transport; shift. [Now only Scotch.]

Then tho clerk *flyttis* tho boke agayne to the south auter noke. *Lay Folks Mass Book*, B. 578.

Fele times have ich fonded to *flitte* it fro thougt.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 623.

Wi' tentie care I'll *flit* thy tether
To some hain'd [saved] rig.
Burns, Auld Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare.

2†. To turn; move; set in motion.

Nature myhty enclyneth and *flitteth* the governementz of thinges. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iii. meter 2.

3. To remove or dispossess. [Now only Scotch.]

So sore it sticked whan I was hit
That by no craft I might it *flit.*
Rom. of the Rose.

Scho may not *flit* nor remove the tenentis.
Balfour, Practicks (1558), p. 106.

II. *intrans.* 1. To move along, about, or away; remove from a place or from point to point; go off or about: generally with an implication of suddenness, swiftness, or brevity of movement.

O thatt otherr dazz
Toc Jesu Crist to *flittenn*
Inntill the land of Galile.
Ormulum, l. 12764.

Him selfe forced to flee to the mountaines, where he liued three months vnknowne amongst the heardmen, *flitting* vp and downe with ten or twelue followers.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 386.

My brither has brought a bonnie young page,
His like I ne'er did see;
But the red *flits* fast frae his cheek,
And the tear stands in his ee.
Lady Margaret (Child's Ballads, III. 392).

2. To remove from one habitation to another. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Upon the last of January he *flitted* out of old Aberdeen with his haill family and furniture.
Spalding, Hist. Troubles in Scotland, I. 104.

The farmer vext packs up his beds and chairs,
And all his household stuff, . . .
Sets out, and meets a friend who hails him, "What!
You're *flitting!*" *Tennyson*, Walking to the Mail.

3. To move lightly and swiftly; fly, dart, skim, or scud along: as, a bird *flits* from tree to tree; a cloud *flits* across the moon.

The clouds that *flit*, or slowly float away.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 192.

Underneath the barren bush
Flits by the sea-blue bird of March.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xci.

Many a change o'er the King's face did *flit*
Of kingly rage and hatred and despair,
As on the slayer's face he still did stare.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 350.

Now and then a sheeted figure *flitted* past us and vanished through an inky archway.
T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 226.

4†. [Cf. *flitter*[2].] To flutter, as a bird.

He cut the cord
Which fastened by the foot the *flitting* bird.
Dryden, Æneid, v.

flit[1] (flit), *n.* [< *flit*[1], *v.*] A flitting; removal. [Scotch.]

Better rew sit [a staying] nor rew *flit* [a moving].
Ray, Scottish Proverbs (2d ed., 1678), p. 363.

flit[2]† (flit), *a.* [A perversion of *fleet*[4], in imitation of *flit*[1].] Nimble; swift.

And in his hand two dartes, exceeding *flit*
And deadly sharp, he held.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iv. 38.

For the *flitt* barke, obaying to her mind,
Forth launched quickly as she did desire.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 20.

flitch (flich), *n.* [< ME. *flicche, fliche, flucche*, also without assibilation *flykke, flyk* (> E. dial. *flick*[2], *fleck*[3]) = MLG. *vlicke*, LG. *flikke* (> OF. *flique, flicque, fliche, flische*, F. *flèche*), < AS. *flicce* = Icel. *flikki*, a flitch of bacon; cf. Icel. *flik*, a flap, tatter, = Sw. *flik*, a lappet, lobe, = Dan. *flig*, lap, corner, lappet; cf. Dan. *flik, flikke*, a patch; perhaps ult. akin to *flake*[1], a slice, etc.; but some of the meanings touch those of the words mentioned under *fleck*[1].] 1. The side of an animal (now only of a hog) salted and cured: chiefly used in the phrase *a flitch of bacon.*

And warn him not to cast his wanton eyne
On grosser bacon, or salt haberdine,
Or dried *flitches* of some smoked beeve,
Hang'd on a wrythen wythe since Martin's eve.
Bp. Hall, Satires, iv. 4.

'Twas thought a sumptuous Treat,
On Birth-Days Festivals, or Days of State,
A salt, dry *flitch of Bacon* to prepare.
Congreve, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xi.

While he from out the chimney took
A *flitch* of bacon off the hook.
Swift, Baucis and Philemon.

2. A steak from the side of a halibut, smoked or ready for smoking.—3. In *carp.*, a plank or slab; especially, one of several planks fastened side by side to form a compound beam.

Only the *flitches* taken from the outside part [of the teak] are available for use. *Laslett*, Timber, p. 118.

These [saw] frames are constructed to take two deals or *flitches* instead of one. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 959.

Flitch of Dunmow, a flitch of bacon formerly presented by the lord of the manor of Little Dunmow, in Essex, England, to any married couple who could prove (originally at the priory) that they had lived for a year after marriage in perfect harmony, and had never regretted their union. The giving of the flitch was fixed in 1244 as a condition of the tenure, but the first recorded instance of its award was in 1445; several other regular presentations are mentioned, the last in the latter part of the eighteenth century. The practice was revived in 1855 at Great Dunmow as a matter of curiosity, and the flitch has since been awarded on several occasions.

And though thei don hem to *Donmowe* but if the deuel help
To folwen after the *flicche* [var. *fluechen*] fecche thei it neuere. *Piers Plowman* (B), ix. 169.

flitch-beam (flich'bēm), *n.* A beam made of two or more flitches or planks fastened together.

flitchin†, *n.* [Dim. of *flitch, n.*] Same as *flitch*, 1.

Fower *flitchins* of bacon in the chimney.
MS. Inventory of Goods, 1658.

flite (flīt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *flited*, ppr. *fliting.* [Also *flyte*, improp. *flight*; < ME. *fliten* (pret. *flote*, pp. *fliten*), < AS. *flītan* (pret. *flāt*, pl. *fliton*, pp. *fliten*), strive, contend, dispute, = MLG. *vliten* = OHG. *flizan*, MHG. *vlīzen*, be eager, apply oneself, G. *befleissen* = Sw. *befļita* = Dan. *befļitte*, apply to, study, endeavor. See the noun.] To scold; quarrel; brawl. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

A-nother werkman that was ther be-side
Gan *flite* with that felthe that formest hadde spoke.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2545.

O Bell, why dost thou *flyte* and scorne?
Take thy Old Cloak about thee (Percy's Reliques, p. 119).

Dinna be *flyting* on the wee thing.
N. Macleod, The Starling, ii.

flite (flīt), *n.* [Also *flyte*; < ME. *flit, flyt*, strife, contention, < AS. *flīt*, strife, = OFries. *flīt* = MLG. *vlīt*, LG. *flīt* = D. *vlijt*, diligence, assiduity (> Sw. *flit*, Dan. *flid*, diligence), = OHG. *flīz*, strife, contention, diligence, MHG. *vlīz*, G. *fleiss*, diligence, assiduity; from the verb.] The act of scolding or berating; a noisy quarrel; an angry dispute. [Scotch.]

I think maybe a *flyte* wi' the auld housekeeper at Monkbarns, or Miss Grizel, wad do me some gude.
Scott, Antiquary, xxxix.

fliter (flī'tėr), *n.* One who flites or scolds. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

The Lord was not a *flyter*, a chyder, an upbraider, a cryer, etc. *Rollocke*, On the Passion, p. 500.

flitter[1]† (flit'ėr), *v. i.* [< ME. *flytteren*, scatter in pieces.] To scatter in pieces.

It *flytteryd* al abrode.
Morte d'Arthur, i. 137. (*Halliwell.*)

flitter[1] (flit'ėr), *n.* [< *flitter*[1], *v.*] 1. A small piece of anything, especially cloth; a shred; a tatter; a rag: generally in the plural: as, a garment torn all to *flitters.* [Colloq.]—2. A minute square of thin metal, used in decoration; collectively, a quantity of such squares.

Strong and brilliant colors are freely used, together with gilt *flitter*, in the representation of flowering plants, fountains, and other devices [for window-shades].
Beck's Jour. Dec. Art, Supp., II. 40.

flitter[2] (flit'ėr), *v. i.* [Appar. an attenuated form of *flutter*, q. v. Cf. *flatter*[3], *flittermouse*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To flutter. *Hogg.* [Scotch.]

Vnder such props, false Fortune builds her bowre,
On sudden change, her *flittering* frames be set,
Where is no way, for to escape the net.
Mir. for Mags., p. 502.

Are the stiff-wigged living figures, that still *flitter* and chatter about that area, less Gothic in appearance?
Lamb, Old Benchers.

2. To hang or droop. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* To flutter; move rapidly backward and forward.

As a skilful juggler *flitters* the cards before you.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 233.

flitter[3] (flit'ėr), *n.* [< *flit*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who flits.

If we be *flitters* and not dwellers, as was Lot a *flitter* from Segor, . . . we shall remove to our loss.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 109.

flitterchack (flit'ėr-chak), *n.* The ring-ouzel, *Turdus torquatus.* *J. W. H. Trail.* [Orkney islands.]

flittermouse† (flit'ėr-mous), *n.*; pl. *flittermice* (-mīs). [< *flitter*[2] + *mouse* (cf. equiv. *flindermouse* and *flickermouse*), after OD. *vleddermuys, vledermuys, vlermuys*, D. *vledermuis* = MLG. *vledermūs* = OHG. *fledarmūs*, MHG. *vledermaus*, G. *fledermaus* = Sw. *fladermus*, a bat, < OD. *vledderen, vlederen*, D. *fladderen*, hover, = OHG. *fledarōn*, MHG. *vledern, vladern*, G. *fladdern*, accom. *flattern* = Sw. *fladdra*, flutter, + OD. *muys*, D. *muis* = OHG. *mūs*, G. *maus* = Sw. *mus* = E. *mouse*: see *flit*[2], *flutter, flatter*[3], and *mouse.* The older E. name is *reremouse*, < AS. *hrēremūs; bat* is Scand.: see *reremouse* and *bat*[2].] A bat; a reremouse; a flindermouse.

My fine *flitter-mouse*,
My bird o' the night!
B. Jonson, Alchemist, v. 2.

flittern (flit'ėrn), *a.* [Origin obscure.] In *tanning*, applied to the bark of young oak-trees, as distinguished from that of old trees, which is called *timber-bark*, and is less valuable than flittern bark as a tanning agent.

flittiness (flit'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being flitty; flightiness; capriciousness; levity. [Archaic.]

Had we but the same delight in heavenly objects, did we but receive the truth in the love of it, and mingle it with faith in the hearing, this would fix that volatileness and *flittinesse* of our memories, and make every truth as indelible as it is necessary. *Bp. Hopkins*, The Lord's Prayer.

flitting (flit'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *flit*[1], *v.*] 1. A flitting or rapid movement; a flying with lightness and darting motions; a fluttering.

Presently came the faint sound of a door opening, and a *flitting* of other feet—light, short steps that scarcely seemed to touch the ground.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xvi.

2. A removal from one habitation to another. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

A neighbour had lent his cart for the *flitting*, and it was now standing loaded at the door, ready to move away.
J. Wilson, Margaret Lindsay.

Two *flittings* are as bad as a fire. *North. Eng. proverb.*

3. Household effects in the course of removal from one place to another. [Scotch.]

The schip-men, sone in the morning,
Tursyt on twa hors thare *flyttyng*.
Wyntown, viii. 38. (*Jamieson.*)

A moonlight flitting, a secret removal from a place, as to avoid paying one's debts. [Colloq.]

"Depend upon it," and he winked confidentially, "he will smell a rat, and make *a moonlight flitting* of it, and we shall never hear of him any more."
Mrs. Craik, Mistress and Maid, xvii.

flittingly (flit'ing-li), *adv.* In a flitting manner.

flitty (flit'i), *a.* [< *flit*[1] + *-y*[1].] Unstable; fluttering. [Archaic.]

Busying their brains in the mysterious toys
Of *flittie* motion.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, I. i. 11.

flix[1] (fliks), *n.* [Of obscure dial. origin. There is nothing to connect this, as has been suggested, with *fax*, AS. *feax*, which means only the hair of the (human) head (see *fax*), or with *flax*, AS. *fleax*, which does not mean either hair or fur.] **1†.** Down; fur; especially, the fur of a hare.

With his loll'd tongue he faintly licks his prey;
His warm breath blows her *flix* up as she flies.
Dryden.

2. Fluffiness; waviness, as of hair or fur. [Rare.]

But she had her great gold hair,
Hair, such a wonder of *flix* and floss,
Freshness and fragrance — floods of it, too!
Browning, Gold Hair: a Legend of Pornic.

flix[2]† (fliks), *n.* [Early mod. E., < ME. *flix*, var. of *flux*, q. v.] A flux.

And loo! a womman that suffride the *flix* or rennyge of blood twelve yeer, cam to behynde. *Wyclif*, Mat. ix. 20.

What with the burning fever, and the *flixe*,
Of sixtie men there scant returned sixe.
Sir J. Harington, tr. of Ariosto, xxxiii. 13.

flixweed (fliks'wēd), *n.* A species of cress, the *Sisymbrium Sophia*, formerly used in dysentery. See *flaxweed*.

flot, *n.* [ME. *flo*, abbr. of *flon*, *flan*, < AS. *flān*, an arrow: see *flone*.] An arrow.

Robyn bent his joly bowe,
Therin he set a *flo*.
Robyn and Gandelyn (Child's Ballads, V. 40).

He schote him to strenge dethe with wel kene *flo*.
St. Christopher, l. 207.

float (flōt), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *flote*; < ME. *flotien*, < AS. *flotian* (rare), float, < *flēotan* (pp. **floten*) = MLG. *vloten*, *flotten* = E. *fleet*[1], float. Cf. OD. *vloten*, *vlotten*, D. *vlotten*, intr. float, tr. cause to float, transport, = OHG. *flozzan*, MHG. *vloezen*, *vloetzen*, G. *flössen*, *flötzen*, tr., float, infuse, instil, = Icel. *flota*, tr., float, launch. The related words are numerous: see the noun. Cf. F. *flotter* = It. *flottare*, float, also fluctuate, waver, = Sp. *flotar*, float; F. *flot*, m., a wave, billow, surge, a crowd, multitude, the tide, a float, = It. *flotto*, a wave, billow, flood, tide, fury, *frotto* and *frotta*, a crowd, multitude, troop; F. *flotte*, f., a fleet, a float, a buoy, OF. *flote*, a fleet, a multitude (> ME. *flote*, a multitude), = Sp. *flota*, a fleet, a multitude (> E. *flotilla*, q. v.), = Pg. *frota*, a fleet, etc.: words which owe their origin to L. *fluctuare*, rise in waves, be driven hither and thither, waver, hesitate, < *fluctus*, a wave, billow, surge, commotion, etc., but have taken in part the forms and the senses ('float, a float, a buoy, a fleet,' etc.) of the Teut. words, which are not related to the L. *fluctus*, etc.: see *fluctuate*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To rest on the surface of water or other liquid, with or without movement; more commonly, to be buoyed up by water and moved by its motion alone.

Thys tree aroos out of the water and *floted* aboue the water. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 155.

Vespasian for a tryall caused divers to be cast in [the Dead Sea], bound hand and foot, who *floted* as if supported by some spirit. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 110.

The ark no more now *floats*, but seems on ground.
Milton, P. L., xi. 850.

Curzola does not *float* upon the waters; it soars above them. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 204.

2. To rest or move in or as if in a liquid medium; be or appear to be buoyed up, moved, or carried along by or with the aid of a surrounding element: as, clouds, motes, feathers, etc., *float* in the air; odors *float* on the breeze; strains of music *float* on the wind.

Stretch their broad plumes, and *float* upon the wind.
Pope.

When night fell, the music of the city band came *floating* over the water. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 98.

The dancing-girls of Samarcand
Float in like mists from Fairy-land.
T. B. Aldrich, When the Sultan Goes to Ispahan.

All around
Floated a delicate sweet scent,
As though the wind o'er blossoms went.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 109.

With his gray hair *floating*
Round his rosy ample face.
Whittier, The Sycamores.

3. To drift about fortuitously; be moved or carried along aimlessly or vaguely; go and come passively: as, a rumor has *floated* hither; confused notions *floating* in the mind.

Every thing *floats* loose and disjointed on the surface of their mind, like leaves scattered and blown about on the face of the waters. *H. Blair*, Works, II. ii.

4. In *weaving*, to pass, as a thread, crosswise under or over several threads without intersecting them. Thus, in twilled or diapered stuff, a thread of the weft will float—that is, pass under or over several threads of the warp.

When either of the white or black threads disappear on one side of the cloth, they are not found *floating* underneath, but are being woven into another cloth.
A. Barlow, Weaving, p. 104.

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to float; buoy; cause to be conveyed on the surface of a liquid: as, the tide *floated* the ship into the harbor; to *float* timber down a river.—**2.** To cover with water; flood; irrigate.

In some countries the overflow of rivers engenders mushromes, and namely, at Mytilene, where (by report) they will not otherwise grow but upon *floten* grounds.
Hammond, tr. of Pliny, xix. 3.

Proud Pactolus *floats* the fruitful lands. *Dryden*, Æneid.

A grass abundant in *floated* or irrigated meadows. *Pryor.*

3. In *oyster-culture*, to place on a float for fattening. See *float*, *n.*, 1 (*e*).—**4.** In *plastering*, to pass over and level the surface of, as plaster, with a float frequently dipped in water.

Work which consists of three coats is called *floated*: it takes its name from an instrument called a float, which is an implement or rule moved in every direction on the plaster while it is soft, for giving a perfectly plane surface to the second coat of work.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 122.

5. In *ceram.*, to wash over or cover with a thin coat, as of varnish, or with enamel.—**6.** In *white-lead making*, to subject to the process of floating. See *floating*, *n.*, 4.—**7.** In *farriery*, to file, as the teeth of horses, especially old horses.

The old horse may be made to live . . . years more, if his front teeth are filed . . . so that the grinders can do their natural work. . . . Many an old horse will renew its life if its teeth are *floated*, as the process is called.
New York Weekly Tribune, Dec. 23, 1886.

8. To set afloat; give course or effect to; procure recognition or support for: used of financial operations: as, to *float* stocks or bonds; to *float* a scheme by raising funds to carry it on.

The *floating* of loans, which has since risen to the dignity of modern financial science, began to be contemplated and undertaken. *Nineteenth Century*, XIX. 888.

9. In *sporting*, to hunt by approaching with a boat or float at night: as, to *float* deer.—**To float up**, to solder the ends of (tin cans) inside. The can stands on the floating-board, which is heated until the solder runs.

float (flōt), *n.* [< ME. *flote*, a boat, a fleet, < AS. *flota*, a boat, ship, also a shipman, sailor, = D. *vloot*, a fleet, *vlot*, a float, raft, LG. *fleute*, a vessel (see *flute*[2]), = Icel. *floti*, a float, raft, a fleet, = Sw. *flotta* = Dan. *flaade*, a float, raft, a fleet, = OHG. *floz*, MHG. *vloz*, G. *floss*, a float, raft (G. *flotte*, a fleet, < F. *flotte*, a fleet, which is of LG. or Scand. origin); the related nouns are numerous, and the forms mingle; all from the verb *float*, ult. < AS. *flēotan*, E. *fleet*[1], float, etc.: see *float*, *v.*, and *fleet*[1], *v.* In def. 2, < ME. *flote*, < AS. *flot*, in prep. phrases, *to flote*, to the water, *on flot* (acc.), *on flote* (dat.), on the water, afloat, ME. *on flote* = Icel. *á flot*, *á floti*, afloat, Sw. *flott*, Dan. *flot*, D. *vlot* (> G. *flott*), a. and adv., afloat, floating. The F. *à flot*, lit. on the wave, is an accom. of the Teut. phrase. See *afloat*.] **1.** That which floats, rests, or moves on the surface of water or other liquid.

And for the space of fifty leagues before we came hither we always found swimming on the sea *flotes* of weedes of a ship's length, and of the breadth of two ships.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 416.

Specifically—(*a*†) A boat.

There he made a litel cote
To him and to hise *flote*. *Havelok*, l. 737.

The vessel, gally, or *floate* y[t] brought it to Rome so many hundred leagues must needs have ben of wonderful bignesse and strange fabriq. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 20, 1644.

(*b*†) A fleet.

Seipen heo ther heo funden, makede muchel sæ-*flot* [var. mochel *flote*]. *Layamon*, I. 193.

Hamber king and ac his *fleote* [*flote*]. *Layamon*, I. 91.

The good ship named the Primerose shalbe Admirall of this *flote*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 296.

(*c*) A collection of timber, boards, or planks fastened together and floated down a stream; a raft.

From that city [Nineveh] to Bagdat they carry on the navigation with *floats* of timber tied together on skins of sheep and goats filled with wind.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 161.

(*d*) A fishing-float. (*e*) A platform of planks or other material, as a galvanized iron netting or something similar, on which oysters are piled in fresh water to fatten for marketing. (*f*) A floating platform fastened to a wharf or the shore, from which to embark in or land from boats, as a landing-place at a ferry. (*g*) A cork or other light substance used on an angling-line to support it and show by its movement when a fish takes the hook.

The *float* and quill to warn you of the bit.
John Dennys (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 153).

I . . . was creeping cautiously in the freezing water, watching the tiny *float* as it danced its merry course along.
R. B. Roosevelt, Game Fish, p. 45.

(*h*) The small piece of ivory on the surface of the mercury in the basin of a barometer. (*i*) The hollow metallic sphere of a self-acting faucet, which floats in the boiler of a steam-engine or in a cistern.

2. The act or state of floating: now only in the prepositional phrase or adverb *afloat*.

Now er alle *on flote*, God gif tham grace to spede.
Langtoft, Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. 169.

Now is this gally *on flote*, and out of the safetie of the roade. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 134.

3†. The act of flowing; flux; flood; flood-tide.

But our trust in the Almighty is, that with us contentions are now at their highest *float*.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., ix.

Of which kind we conceive the main *float* and refloat of the sea is, which is by consent of the universe, as part of the diurnal motion. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 907.

It were more ease to stop the ocean
From *floats* and ebbs than to dissuade my vows.
Ford, 'Tis Pity, i. 1.

4†. [Cf. F. *flot*, a wave: see etym.] A wave.

For the rest o' the fleet,
Which I dispers'd, they all have met again,
And are upon the Mediterranean *flote*,
Bound sadly home for Naples. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

5. An inflated bag or pillow used to sustain a person in the water; a cork jacket; a life-preserver.—**6.** A platform on wheels, bearing a group of objects or persons forming a tableau or scenic effect, and designed to be drawn through the streets in a procession.

There were sixteen *floats* or emblems, each being drawn in procession through the streets, and lighted by colored fires. *Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*, 1886, p. 11.

7. A kind of dray having the body hung below the axle, used for transporting heavy goods.—**8.** A coal-cart.—**9.** A name of various mechanical tools and appliances. (*a*) The float-board of a water-wheel, or of the paddle-wheel of a steamer. (*b*) In prime movers actuated by currents of fluid, that part of the machine on which water or air acts in producing its impulsive effect; a vane. (*c*) A plasterers' trowel (usually of wood) for spreading plaster. Floats are of several sorts: the *hand-float*, which is a short trowel which a man by himself may use in spreading the plaster on lathing; the *angle-float*, which is used for making angles in walls; the *quirk-float*, which is used on moldings in angles; and the *long float* or *derby*, which requires two men to use it. (*d*) A single-cut file for smoothing. (*e*) A block used in polishing marble. (*f*) A tool used by shoemakers to rasp off the ends of pegs, etc., inside the boot or shoe. (*g*) An apparatus used in tempering steel by means of a stream of water. (*h*) The wooden cover of the sponge or tar-bucket used with field-gun carriages. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.

10†. *pl. Theat.*, the footlights: in allusion to the wicks, which floated in a trough filled with oil.—**11.** In *weaving*, especially of fancy fabrics, the passing of a thread crosswise under or over several threads without intersecting them.

A *float* is caused by the shuttle passing either above or below the thread or threads intended, consequently it is not intersected, as it ought to be, but floats loosely upon the surface of the cloth. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 414.

12. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) In *Mollusca*, specifically, the vesicular appendage of the *Ianthinidæ*. See cut under *Ianthinidæ*. (*b*) A local name of a discoid medusa of the genus *Velella*.

Velella has borne the name which designates its most striking peculiarity since the middle of the fifteenth century, on account, perhaps, of a somewhat fanciful likeness to a little sail. It is commonly called in Florida, where it is sometimes very abundant, the *float*.
Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 167.

(*c*) An air-sac or other light hollow or vesicular part or organ which floats or buoys some animals on the water, as the pneumatophore or pneumatocyst of a hydrozoan. The large inflated part of a physophoran, as the Portuguese man-of-war, is a good example. See *pneumatophore*, and cuts under *Athorybia* and *Physalia*.

13. Same as *floater*, 4.

floatage, flotage (flō'tāj), *n.* [< F. *flottage*, floatage, raftage, < *flotter*, float: see *float*, *v.*, and *-age*.] **1.** The floating capacity or power of anything.

I should lighten the brig without imperilling the *floatage* power of the timber in the hold.
W. C. Russell, Sailor's Sweetheart, xiii.

2. Anything that floats on the water; flotsam. *Hamersly.*

floatant†, *a.* See *flotant.*

floatation†, *n.* See *flotation.*

float-board (flōt′bōrd), *n.* **1.** A board of the water-wheel of undershot mills which receives the impulse of the stream by which the wheel is driven.—**2.** One of the paddles of a steamer.

float-case (flōt′kās), *n.* A contrivance for elevating bodies by the upward pressure of water under an air-tight metallic case, moving in a well or shaft.

float-copper (flōt′kop″ėr), *n.* Copper in the form of fine particles carried away by running water. See *float-mineral.*

floater (flō′tėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which floats or fluctuates; a person or thing in a floating condition, literally or figuratively.

> Let not the suit of Venus thee displease—
> Pity the *floaters* on th' Ionian seas.
> *Eusden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., iv.

In this study no attempt will be made to give a new definition to the participle, that *floater* between noun and verb. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, IX. 137.

2. One who floats game.—**3.** A registering float on a graduated stick, designed to indicate a level attained between periods of observation. —**4.** In *political slang*, a voter who is not definitely attached to any party; especially, a voter whose vote may be purchased. [U. S.]

float-file (flōt′fīl), *n.* See *file*[1].

float-gold (flōt′gōld), *n.* Gold in the form of fine particles carried away by running water. See *float-mineral.*

float-grass (flōt′gras), *n.* One of several species of grass frequent in wet meadows, as *Glyceria fluitans*, *Alopecurus geniculatus*, and *Catabrosa aquatica.*

floating (flō′ting), *n.* **1.** The act of supporting one's self, or the state of being supported or borne, on the surface of water or other liquid; flotation.

> When the sea was calm, all boats alike
> Show'd mastership in *floating.* *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 1.

2. In *agri.*, the flooding or overflowing of meadow-lands.—**3.** The spreading of stucco or plaster on the surface of walls, etc.; also, the second coat of three-coat plastering-work.

The *floating* is of fine stuff with a little hair mixed with it. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 122.

4. A method of obtaining pigments and other materials in a very finely divided state. They are first ground as fine as possible in a mill, and are then put into long sluiceways of slowly running water. The coarser particles sink first, while the finer are carried a longer distance. The latter are collected and dried, and constitute the floated material. Sometimes, by certain modifications, air is used instead of water.

The preparatory working, in order to remove mechanical impurities, is effected by levigation. The washed clay is dried, slightly calcined, and immediately ground to fine powder. The *floating* is done by hand or power.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 406.

5. In *electrotyping*, the process of filling low-spaced forms of type with liquid plaster up to the shoulders of the type, and brushing off the superfluous plaster after it is dry, preparatory to taking a mold.—**6.** In *weaving*, a thread of weft which floats, spans, or crosses on the top of several warped threads. See *flushing*[3], 1.—**7.** The method or practice of hunting game by approaching it with a boat at night; fire-hunting; shining; jacking. The hunter, equipped with a lantern or torch, paddles noiselessly toward the game, as a deer in shallow water, until the reflection of the light from the animal's eyes affords an aim.

In jacking or *floating*, the shooter sits in the bow of a canoe just behind a lantern which throws a powerful light ahead, but is shaded from the hunter so as not to interfere with his powers of vision. The deer, raising their heads, stare at the light as it approaches, and when the boat is near enough, the hunter shoots.
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 83.

floating (flō′ting), *p. a.* **1.** Borne on the surface of the water or other liquid, or on the air: as, a *floating* leaf; *floating* islands.

> Th' Atlantic billows roar'd
> When such a destined wretch as I
> His *floating* home forever left.
> *Cowper*, The Castaway.

> The very air about the door
> Made misty with the *floating* meal.
> *Tennyson*, Miller's Daughter.

2. Not fixed or settled in a definite state or place; fluctuating: as, *floating* population.

He had at this period a *floating* intention of writing a history. *Boswell*, Johnson, I. 203.

3. Free; disconnected; unattached: as, the *floating* ribs in some fishes.—**4.** In *finance:* (*a*) Composed of sums of varying amount due at different but specified dates; unfunded: as, a large *floating* debt. (*b*) Not fixed or definitely invested; not appropriated to any fixed permanent investment, as in lands, buildings, machinery, etc., but ready to be used as occasion demands; in circulation or use: as, *floating* capital (opposed to *fixed* capital). See *capital*[2]. —**Floating anchor, battery, breakwater, bridge, clough, dam, debt, derrick, dock, dome, elevator, gage, harbor, island,** etc. See the nouns.—**Floating bricks.** See *brick*[2].—**Floating kidney, liver, meadow, rib,** etc. See the nouns.—**Floating screed,** in *plastering*, a strip of plaster arranged and nicely adjusted for guiding the float. See *float*, *n.*, 9 (*c*).—**The floating vote,** voters collectively who are not permanently attached to any political organization, and whose votes therefore cannot be counted upon by party managers. [U. S.]

floating-board (flō′ting-bōrd), *n.* A plate of cast-iron with a ribbed or corrugated under surface, but planed true on top, employed in floating up tin cans. (See *to float up*, under *float*, *v. t.*) Also called *floating-plate.*

floating-heart (flō′ting-härt), *n.* A name given to species of *Limnanthemum*, from their floating cordate leaves.

floating-island (flō′ting-ī″land), *n.* In *cookery*, a dish made of cream or boiled custard, with white of egg beaten stiff and floating on the top, sometimes colored with jelly.

floating-lever (flō′ting-lev″ėr), *n.* One of two horizontal brake-levers which are introduced under the center of a railroad-car body. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

floating-plate (flō′ting-plāt), *n.* **1.** Same as *floating-board.*—**2.** In *stereotyping* (by the plaster process), a plate of iron, about half an inch thick, which fits loosely in the dipping-pan when the pan contains melted type-metal. This floating-plate, which floats in the heavier melted type-metal, aids in giving uniformity of thickness to the stereotype-plate.

float-mineral (flōt′min″ėr-ąl), *n.* Fragments of ore detached and carried to some distance from their native bed by currents of water or in the ordinary process of erosion; also, particles of metal which are liberated in the process of stamping, and are too thin and minute to settle readily in water, as in the case of float-gold or float-copper.

float-ore (flōt′ōr), *n.* Same as *float-mineral.*

floatsome, *n.* A dialectal variant of *flotsam.*

floatstone (flōt′stōn), *n.* **1.** A spongiform quartz, a mineral of a spongy texture, of a whitish-gray color, often with a tinge of yellow, so light as to float in water. It frequently contains a nucleus of common flint.—**2.** In *bricklaying*, a stone used to rub curved work smooth and remove the ax-marks, as in the heads and backs of niches. Its form is made the reverse of that of the surface on which it is to be used.

floaty (flō′ti), *a.* [Formerly also *flotie*; < *float* + *-y*[1].] **1**†. Able to float or swim on the surface; buoyant.

The hindrance to stay well is the extreme length of a ship, especially if she be *floaty*, and want sharpness of way forwards. *Raleigh*, Essays.

Some few buttes of beare being *flotie* they got, which though it had lien six moneths vnder water was very good.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 154.

2. Rank and tall, as grass. [Prov. Eng.]

flocci, *n.* Plural of *floccus.*

floccillation (flok-si-lā′shọn), *n.* [< **floccillus*, an assumed dim. of L. *floccus*, a lock or flock of wool, etc.: see *flock*[2], *n.*] In *pathol.*, a delirious picking of the bedclothes by a patient; carphologia.

floccipend†, *v. t.* [< L. *flocci pendere*, consider of no value, lit. value at a lock of wool: *flocci*, gen. of *floccus*, a lock or flock of wool, etc. (used as a symbol of valuelessness); *pendere*, weigh, have value: see *pendent.* Cf. *vilipend.*] To consider of no value; value not a hair.

By reason wherof he should be *floccipended* and had in contempt & disdeygne of the Scottish people.
Hall, Hen. VII., an. 11.

floccose (flok′ōs), *a.* [< LL. *floccosus*, full of flocks of wool, < *flŏccus*, a flock of wool, etc.: see *flock*[2], *n.*] **1.** Woolly; specifically, in *bot.*, composed of or bearing flocci.—**2.** In *ornith.*, same as *flocculent*, 3.

floccular (flok′ū-lär), *a.* [< NL. *flocculus* + *-ar.*] Of the nature of or resembling a flocculus; specifically, in *anat.*, of or pertaining to the flocculus of the cerebellum: as, the *floccular* fossa (that fossa in which the flocculus is lodged).

On its inner surface the *floccular* fossa is nearly always wide and deep, but it is absent, or nearly so, in the capybara, paca, and porcupine.
W. H. Flower, Osteology, p. 158.

Floccular process, the flocculus.

flocculate (flok′ū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *flocculus* + *-ate*[1].] In *entom.*, bearing a flocculus or small bunch of curled hairs, as the trochanters of certain bees.

flocculation (flok-ū-lā′shọn), *n.* [< NL. *flocculus* + *-ation.*] The act or process of becoming flocculer; specifically, in *chem.* and *physics*, the union of small particles into granular aggregates or compound particles of larger size, under the influence of a moderate agitation in water or other fluid.

If we begin with a strong solution of sulphuric, nitric, and chlorhydric acids mixed, and follow through repeated dilutions as above described, the *flocculation* and precipitation of the suspended material is almost equally rapid for several successive dilutions.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXIX. 4.

floccule (flok′ūl), *n.* [< NL. *flocculus*, dim. of L. *floccus*, a lock of wool: see *flocculus.*] Something resembling a small tuft of wool; specifically, in *chem.* and *physics*, a small compound particle formed from the union of still smaller particles by agitation in a liquid. See *flocculation.*

flocculence (flok′ū-lens), *n.* [< *flocculent.*] **1.** The state of being woolly or flocculent; adhesion in small flocks or tufts; the condition of containing flocculi.

The reflecting surfaces which give rise to these (aërial) echoes are for the most part due to differences of temperature between sea and air. If, through any cause, the air above be chilled, we have descending streams—if the air below be warmed, we have ascending streams as the initial cause of atmospheric *flocculence.*
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 287.

2. In *entom.*, a soft, white, waxy substance exuded from various parts of the body, but primarily from the abdomen. It is found most commonly in the *Homoptera.*

flocculent (flok′ū-lent), *a.* [< L. *floccus*, a lock of wool, etc. (see *flock*[2]), + *-ulent.*] **1.** Like a flock of wool; fleecy; woolly.

The weather had been fine and clear, and in the morning the air was full of patches of the *flocculent* web [of the gossamer spider], as on an autumnal day in England.
Darwin, Voyage of Beagle, I. 204.

Specifically—**2.** Coalescing and adhering in locks or flocks.

These red cells, acquiring thick cell-walls, . . . float in *flocculent* aggregations on the surface of the water. This state seems to correspond with the "winter-spores" of other Protophytes. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 234.

3. In *ornith.*, like or pertaining to the floccus. See *floccus*, 2 (*b*). Also *floccose.*—**4.** In *entom.*, covered, as an insect, or any part of it, with a soft, waxy substance, generally white in color and adhering in irregular flakes or strings, often of considerable length, as in many *Homoptera.*—**Flocculent precipitate,** in *chem.*, a woolly-looking precipitate, like that of alumina, from the solution of a salt to which ammonia is added.

flocculi, *n.* Plural of *flocculus.*

flocculose (flok′ū-lōs), *a.* [< NL. as if **flocculosus*, < *flocculus*, dim. of L. *floccus*, a lock of wool.] Woolly; like wool; flocculent; specifically, in *bot.*, somewhat or finely floccose.

flocculus (flok′ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *flocculi* (-lī). [NL., dim. of L. *floccus*, a flock of wool: see *flock*[2].] **1.** A small flock of wool or something resembling it; a small tuft; a shred; a flake. Specifically—**2.** In *anat.*, a tuft-like lobe of the cerebellar hemisphere on either side behind and below the middle peduncle of the cerebellum. The nodulus connects the two flocculi. Also called *subpeduncular lobe* and *pneumogastric lobule.*

3. In *entom.*, a small bunch of fine curved hairs; particularly, a bunch of stiff hairs found on the posterior coxæ of certain hymenopterous insects.—**4.** In *chem.* and *physics*, a small aggregation of particles formed by the agitation of a liquid containing them.—**Commissure of the flocculus.** See *commissure.*

floccus (flok′us), *n.*; pl. *flocci* (-sī). [L., a flock of wool, etc.: see *flock*[2].] **1.** A flock or tuft of wool or something resembling it. Specifically—**2.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The long tuft of hair which terminates the tail in some quadrupeds. (*b*) In *ornith.*, the peculiar covering of newly hatched or unfledged birds; the generally downy plumage, of simple structure, growing at first from the skin. It is afterward, for the most part, affixed to the tip of the growing new feathers, of which it is the precursor, or rather the first-formed part, and finally falls off, not to be renewed. In psilopædic birds the floccus is associated only with the true plumage, sprouting from the future pterylæ alone; in ptilopædic birds it sprouts also from the apteria or featherless parts, and so far is not connected with the future plumage; in such cases the whole body is densely clothed.

3. In *bot.*: (*a*) A small tuft of woolly hairs. (*b*) *pl.* In *mycology*, hyphæ or thread-like cells which compose the mycelium of a fungus, especially when they resemble fine wool.

flock[1] (flok), *n.* [< ME. *flock, flokk, flok, floc,* a company or band (of men), a flock or herd (of deer, swine, sheep, birds), < AS. *floc, flocc,* a company or band (of persons — not used of beasts or birds), = MLG. *vlocke* (in sense 2) = Icel. *flokkr,* a company or band (of persons), = Sw. *flock,* a crowd, a collection, = Dan. *flok,* a flock (in all the E. uses). Other connections unknown; as the special reference to birds is modern, the supposed relation to *fly*[1], AS. *flēogan,* etc., will not hold.] **1.** A company or band (of persons). The word is now seldom used with reference to persons, except as in the ecclesiastical or religious sense (def. 3), which is a figurative use of sense 2.

Hys men he delys in twoo *flockkes.*
Richard Cœr de Lion, l. 3816.

We saw, come marching ower the knows,
Five hundred Fennicks in a *flock.*
Raid of the Reidswire (Child's Ballads, VI. 134).

I then in London, keeper of the king,
Muster'd my soldiers, gather'd *flocks* of friends.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

2. A company of animals, in modern use especially of sheep, goats, or birds. Among sportsmen it is applied especially to companies of wild ducks, geese, and shore-birds.

A semblee of peple withouten a cheventeyn, or a chief lord, is as a *flok* of scheep withouten a schepperde.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 3.

Of wilde bestis cam gret pray, . . .
Afterward a *flok* of bryddis.
King Alisaunder, l. 564.

There myghte men see many *flokkes*
Of turtles and laverokkes.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 661.

Thy hair is as a *flock* of goats, that appear from mount Gilead. Cant. iv. 1.

If I do not beat thee out of thy kingdom with a dagger of lath, and drive all thy subjects afore thee like a *flock* of wild geese, I'll never wear hair on my face more.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

Hence — **3.** In Biblical and ecclesiastical use, a company of persons united in one church, under a leader called, by the same figure, the *shepherd* or *pastor;* a congregation, with regard to its minister.

Neither as being lords over God's heritage, but being ensamples to the *flock.* 1 Pet. v. 3.

=Syn. *Flock, Gaggle, Covey, Pack, Gang, Wisp, Bevy, Sedge, Brood.* *Flock* is the popular term for birds of many sorts; it is applied by sportsmen especially to wild ducks, geese, and shore-birds. Herbert applies *gaggle* to geese; Colquhoun applies it to geese swimming; it is not used in the United States. *Covey* is applied to several kinds of birds, especially partridges and pinnated grouse. *Pack* is applied to the pinnated grouse in the late season when they go in "packs" or large flocks. *Gang* is applied to wild turkeys, *wisp* to snipe, *bevy* to quail, *sedge* to herons. *Brood* applies to the mother and her young till the latter are old enough for game.

flock[1] (flok), *v.* [< ME. *flocken, flogken* = Sw. (refl.) *flocka* = Dan. *flokke,* gather in a flock; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* To gather in a flock, company, or crowd; go in a flock or crowd: as, birds of a feather *flock* together; the people *flocked* together in the market-place.

The fowels *flokked* to-geder. *Cursor Mundi,* l. 178.

The young men of Rome begun to *flock* about him.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 14.

They [barbels] *flock* together like sheep.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 167.

It was for a matter of twelve years together that persons of all ranks, well affected unto church-reformation, kept sometimes dropping and sometimes *flocking* into New-England, though some that were coming into New-England were not suffered so to do.
C. Mather, Mag. Chris., i. 5.

II.† *trans.* **1.** To gather into a flock or company.

Brenne . . . *flokkede* his cnihtes. *Layamon,* I. 201.

2. To crowd.

Good fellowes trooping *flock'd* me so,
That, make what haste I could, the sunne was set
Ere from the gates of London I could get.
John Taylor, Works (1609).

flock[2] (flok), *n.* [< ME. *flocke, flokke,* a flock (of wool, etc.), a flake (of snow), = MD. *vlocke,* D. *vlok,* a flock, flake, tuft, = MLG. *vlocke,* a flock (of wool, etc.), a flake (of snow), LG. *flok, flokke, flog,* flock, flake, = OHG. *floccho,* MHG. *vlocke,* G. *flocke,* flock, flake, = Sw. *flocka* = Dan. *flokke, flok,* flock, = Icel. *flōki,* felt, hair, wool, etc. (the Sw. and Dan. forms are prob. borrowed from LG.; the Icel. form does not quite agree with the others). Cf. L. *floccus,* a lock or flock of wool, on clothes, in fruits, etc., anything of slight value (*flocci non facere,* care not a straw for, *flocci pendere,* value at a hair: see *floccipend*), > OF. *floc,* F. *floc, floche,* also *flocon,* a flock of wool, etc., flake, mote, = Pr. *floc* = Pg. *froco,* flock, = It. *fiocco,* flock, flake, tassel. The relation of the Teut. forms to the L. is uncertain. Cf. *flake*[1.] **1.** A lock or tuft of wool or hair.

I prithee, Tom, beat Cut's saddle, put a few *flocks* in the point; the poor jade is wrung in the withers.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1.

2. Finely powdered wool or cloth, used, when colored, for making flock-paper and also formerly as shoddy. See extract under *flock-powder.* — **3.** The refuse of wool, or the shearings of woolen goods, or old cloth or rags torn or broken up by the machine called the devil, used for stuffing mattresses, upholstering furniture, etc.

They were wont to make . . . beds of *flocks,* and it was a good bed too. *Latimer,* 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

4. Same as *flock-bed.*

Here, on a matted *flock,* with dust o'erspread,
The drooping wretch reclines his languid head.
Crabbe, Works, I. 13.

5. *pl.* Dregs; sediment; specks; motes.

Not to leave anie *flockes* in the bottome of the cup.
Nash, Pierce Pennilesse (1592).

6. In *chem.,* a loose light mass of any substance: usually applied only to such masses as they appear suspended in a solution.

If any iron is present, brown *flocks* will remain floating in the ammoniacal solution. *Ure,* Dict., IV. 933.

flock[2] (flok), *v. t.* [< *flock*[2], *n.*] To cover with flock; distribute flock on (a prepared surface of cloth or paper). *E. H. Knight.* See *flock*[2], *n.,* 2.

If the goods have been heavily *flocked* . . . there may be trouble in getting them evenly sheared.
Manufacturers' Rev., XX. 223.

flock[3] (flok), *n.* [E. dial., another form of *flake*[2].] A hurdle: same as *flake*[2]. [Prov. Eng.]

flock[4]† (flok), *v. t.* [Origin obscure; possibly associated with *flock*[2] (cf. *floccipend*).] To flout; jeer.

We do hym loute and *flocke,*
And make him among vs our common sporting-stocke.
Udall, Roister Doister, iii. 3.

flock-bed (flok'bed), *n.* [= D. *vlokbed* = G. *flockenbett;* < *flock*[2] + *bed.*] A bed filled with flocks, or locks of wool, or pieces of cloth cut up fine; a bed stuffed with flock, or the refuse of wool. Also called *flock.*

Get you to your fleas and your *flock-beds,* you rogues.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 3.

On once a *flock-bed,* but repair'd with straw, . . .
Great Villiers lies. *Pope,* Moral Essays, iii. 301.

On a *flock-bed* lay the old man he came to visit.
Henry Mackenzie, The Mirror, 1779.

flock-duck (flok'duk), *n.* Same as *flocking-fowl.*
G. Trumbull. [Eastern U. S.]

flocked (flokt), *p. a.* **1.** Covered with flock. — **2.** Having the nap raised. — **Flocked enamel.** See *enamel.*

flocket†, *n.* A loose garment with large sleeves worn by women in the sixteenth century. Also *flokkard.*

flocking-fowl (flok'ing-foul), *n.* A gunners' name in the United States of the blackheads or scaup ducks, *Aithyia marila* and *A. affinis,* from their flocking. Also called *raft-duck, flock-duck,* and *troop-fowl,* from the same habit. See cut under *scaup.*

flocking-machine (flok'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine for spreading flock on prepared paper. See *flock-paper.*

flockling (flok'ling), *n.* [< *flock*[1] + *-ling*[1].] A little member of a flock; a lamb; a sheep.

Turpentine and tarre to keep my *flocklings* cleanly in a spring-time. *Brome,* Queen and Concubine (1659).

flockly†, *adv.* [< *flock*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a flock; in ambush.

Flocklye, or in a bushement, Confertim. *Huloet.*

flockman (flok'man), *n.*; pl. *flockmen* (-men). A shepherd.

flock-master (flok'mȧs'tėr), *n.* An owner or overseer of a flock; a sheep-farmer.

flockmeal† (flok'mēl), *adv.* [ME. *flocmeel, flocmele, flokmel,* < AS. *flocmǣlum, flocmūlum,* by flocks, in companies, < *flocc,* a company, flock, + *mǣlum,* dat. pl. of *mǣl,* a mark, measure, etc.: see *meal*[1]. Cf. *piecemeal, dropmeal.*] In a flock; in flocks or herds; in a body.

Flockmele on a day they to him wente.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 30.

flock-paper (flok'pā'pėr), *n.* Wall-paper or paper-hangings covered wholly or in part with a rough surface formed of flock. See *flock*[2], *n.,* 2. The pattern may be in the flock on a smooth surface, or smooth as impressed in gilt upon the surface of the flock. Also called *velvet-paper.*

The dining-room, a room of large proportions, has a gray-green *flock-paper,* with deep frieze of a gold ground.
Art Age, V. 49.

flock-pated† (flok'pā'ted), *a.* Having a head or brains like wool; stupid; silly.

And he that would be a poet
Must in no ways be *flock-pated:*
His ignorance, if he show it,
He shall of all scholiers be hated.
Roxburgh Ballads, II. 496. (*Davies.*)

flock-powder (flok'pou'dėr), *n.* Same as *flock*[2], 2. See the extract.

If his cloth be xvii yeards long, he will set him on a rack, and stretch him out with ropes, and racke him till the sinewes shrinke againe, whiles he hath brought him to xviii yeards. When they have brought him to that perfection, they have a pretie feate to thicke him againe. He makes me a powder for it, and plaies the poticarie, they call it *flock-powder,* they do so incorporate it to the cloth, that it is wonderful to consider, truly a good invention. Oh, that so goodly wits should be so ill applied! They may wel deceive the people, but they cannot deceive God. *Latimer,* 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

flock-printing (flok'prin'ting), *n.* An impression in varnish subsequently coated with flock, or finely powdered wool or cloth.

flock-raik† (flok'rāk), *n.* A range of pasture-ground for sheep.

flocky (flok'i), *a.* [< *flock*[2] + *-y*[1].] Like flocks or locks of wool; floccose; flocculent; woolly.

The eye passed to the south and south-western cobalt peaks and domes of the Barisan, studded with *flocky* hummocks. *H. O. Forbes,* Eastern Archipelago, p. 214.

flode†, *n.* A Middle English form of *flood.*

floe (flō), *n.* [Another form of *flaw*[1], a flake, fragment, etc., < Dan. *flage* = Sw. *flaga* = Norw. *flak,* a flake, in comp. Dan. *is-flage* = Sw. *is-flaga* = Norw. *is-flak,* dial. *is-flake, is-flōk,* an ice-floe; see *flaw*[1], *flake*[1], and *flag*[4].] Ice formed by the freezing of the surface-water of the polar oceans, and subsequently broken up by the action of the winds and the waves into tabular masses of greater or less size; also, a piece of such ice.

For some days after this we kept moving slowly to the south, along the lanes that opened between the belt-ice and the *floe.* *Kane,* Sec. Grinn. Exp., II. 266.

The whole sea was covered with *floes* varying from a few yards to miles in diameter.
E. L. Moss, Shores of the Polar Sea, p. 28.

The word *floe* is a very indefinite one, being applied to any single piece of salt-water ice, whether large or small. It is applied irrespectively to such pieces, whether of original formation or enlarged by accretion of other floes, which, cemented, form a whole.
A. W. Greely, Arctic Service, p. 43.

floe-berg (flō'bėrg), *n.* Ice resulting from the freezing of the surface-water of the ocean, or floe-ice, heaped up and more or less compacted into large and thick masses by the action of the winds and waves.

The great stratified masses of salt ice that lie grounded along the shores of the Polar Sea are nothing more than fragments broken from the edges of the perennial floes. We called them *floe-bergs,* in order to distinguish them from and yet express their kinship to icebergs. The latter and their parent glaciers belong to more southern regions.
E. L. Moss, Shores of the Polar Sea, exp. of Pl. xii.

floe-ice (flō'īs), *n.* Same as *floe.*

Cape Sabine was passed about 2 A. M., and shortly after small amounts of *floe-ice* were seen, but not in sufficient quantities to form even an open pack.
A. W. Greely, Arctic Service, p. 66.

floe-rat (flō'rat), *n.* A name of the ringed seal, *Pagomys fœtidus.*

flog (flog), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *flogged,* ppr. *flogging.* [Appears first in the latter part of the 17th century (e. g., in Cole's Dict., A. D. 1684); prob. a LG. word of homely use, of which the early traces have disappeared; cf. LG. *flogger,* a flail (cf. LG. *flegel* = E. *flail*); this seems to be = E. *flogger.*] **1.** To beat or strike. Specifically — **2.** To whip; chastise with repeated blows, as of a rod or whip.

What shifts he us'd, detected in a scrape,
How he was *flogg'd,* or had the luck t' escape.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 329.

3. To beat, in the sense of surpass; excel. [Colloq.]

If I don't think good cherry-bounce *flogs* all the foreign trash in the world. *T. Hook.*

4. In *fishing,* to lash (the water) with the line. — **To flog a dead horse.** See *horse.*

flogger (flog'ėr), *n.* [< *flog* + *-er*[1]; cf. LG. *flogger,* a flail: see *flog.*] **1.** One who flogs. — **2.** A mallet used to beat the bung-stave of a cask to loosen the bung.

flogging (flog'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *flog, v.*] **1.** A chastisement; a beating or whipping.

As for their intimation that, because Egypt was a country intersected by canals, there never were any horses or chariots in it, they ought for this to take their part in the next general *flogging* at Westminster School.
Bp. Horne, Works, IV., letter xiv.

2. A lashing of water with a fish-line.

When a long day's *flogging* has been at last followed by a solitary rise, it requires some nerve to be sufficiently hard on a fish. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVI. 350.

flogging-chisel (flog'ing-chiz'el), *n.* A large chisel used to chip off certain parts of an iron casting. One man holds the chisel while a second strikes it with a sledge-hammer.

flogging-hammer (flog'ing-ham'ėr), *n.* A machinists' hammer in size between a sledge- and a hand-hammer.

flog-master (flog'mȧs'tėr), *n.* One who executes punitory flogging, as in a prison.

Busby was never a greater terror to a blockhead, or the Bridewell *flog-master* to a night-walking strumpet. *Tom Brown*, Works, II. 205.

flogster (flog'stėr), *n.* [< *flog* + *-ster*.] One who is, as a schoolmaster, addicted to flogging. [Rare.]

Floirac (flwo-rak'), *n.* [F.] A red wine grown in the neighborhood of Bordeaux. It is one of the most abundant and commonly exported of the lower grades of claret above that of vin ordinaire.

floit[1]†, *n.* [Also *floyt*; cf. *flite* and *flout*[2].] A contest.

The Duke of Bedforde, accompanyed with the Erle of Marche and other Lordes, had a great *floyt* and batayll with dyuers carykkes of Jeane and other shyppes, were [where] after longe and sore fyght, ye honour fyll to hym and his Englysshemen. *Fabyan*, Chron., I. an. 1516.

floit[2] (floit), *n.* [Now only Sc., spelled *floyt*; ME. *floyte*, another form of *flowte*, a flute: see *flout*[1] and *flute*[1]. The form *floit*, *floyt*, is perhaps due to the OD. form *fluyte*.] **1.** Same as *flute*[1]. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

And many a *floyte* and litting horne,
And pypes made of grene corne.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1223.

2. [Cf. OD. *fluyte*, flattery, deception, *fluyten*, talk smoothly or flatteringly, practise deception, tr. soothe with blandishments: see *flout*[2].] A flatterer or deceiver. *Polwart; Jamieson.*—**3.** A petted person. *Jamieson.*

floit[2]†, *v. i.* [ME. *floyten*, another form of *flowten*, play the flute: see *flout*[1].] To play the flute.

flokkard†, *n.* Same as *flocket*.

flom†, **flomet**, *n.* Middle English forms of *flume*.

flone†, *n.* [ME. *flone*, *flon*, earlier *flan*, < AS. *flān*, early form *flaan* (pl. *flānas*, also *flāna*), also in shorter form *flā*, *flaa* (pl. *flān*), ME. *fla*, *flo*, an arrow, = Icel. *fleinn*, an arrow, dart, a bayonet-like pike, the fluke of an anchor. A similar loss of organic final *n* appears in *mistletoe*, < AS. *mistelt ān* = Icel. *mistilteinn*.] An arrow.

Hit monteth, and he let him gon,
So of bowe doth the *flon*.
King Alisaunder, l. 784.

With *flonez* fleteredе thay flitt fulle fresely ther frekez,
ffichone with fetheris thurghe the fyne maylez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2097.

flong[1]†. Obsolete preterit and past participle of *fling*.

flong[2] (flong), *n.* In *stereotyping*, a combination of several sheets of moist tissue-paper successively superposed, with thin paste between: used by stereotypers, in the papier-maché process, to form a mold or matrix from composed types. The flong is beaten on the types with a stiff brush, until it penetrates every depression. When dried it serves as a mold or matrix.—**Drying the flong**, the operation of exposing the matrix of flong to steam- or furnace-heat until it is entirely free from moisture.

flood (flud), *n.* [In early mod. E. often *floud*, sometimes *flud*; < ME. *flood*, *flod*, rarely *flud*, < AS. *flōd*, flowing water, a river, the tide, a flood, the flood, = OS. *flōd*, *fluod* = OFries. *flōd*, *flood* = D. *vloed* = MLG. *vlōt*, *vloet*, LG. *flood* = OHG. *fluot*, MHG. *vluot*, G. *flut*, *fluth* = Icel. *flōdh* = Sw. Dan. *flod*, flood, = Goth. *flōdus*, a river; with formative *-d* (*-th*), from the root of AS. *flōwan*, E. *flow*, etc.: see *flow*[1].] **1.** Flowing water; a stream, especially a great stream; a river. [Now only poetical.]

The *flood* which men Nile calleth.
Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 103.

My lorde Jesus schall come this day,
Fro Galylee vn-to this *flode* go Jourdane call.
York Plays, p. 173.

What need the bridge much broader than the *flood*?
Shak., Much Ado, i. 1.

Arcadia's flow'ry plains and pleasing *floods*.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil.

2. A great body of water; the sea.

Jesu hem sente wynde ful good,
To ber hem over the salte *flode*.
Richard Cœur de Lion, l. 1393.

Timon hath made his everlasting mansion
Upon the beached verge of the salt *flood*.
Shak., T. of A., v. 2.

3. A great body of moving water, rising, swelling, and overflowing land not usually covered with water; a deluge; an inundation.

Zoe schulle undrostonde, that it is on of the oldest Townes of the World: For it was founded before Noes *Flode*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 30.

He relents, . . .
And makes a covenant never to destroy
The earth again by *flood*. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 892.

The walls of Earth are with the great fresh *floods* washed to the ground. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 45.

4. The inflow of the tide; the semidiurnal rise or swell of water in the ocean: opposed to *ebb*.

The mone
The which hath with the see to done
Of *flodes* high and ebbes lowe
Upon his chaunge it shall be knowe.
Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 108.

There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the *flood*, leads on to fortune.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3.

By Gods mercie they recovered them selves, & having ye *flood* with them, struck into ye harbore.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 86.

5. A great body or stream of any fluid or fluid-like substance; anything resembling such a stream: as, a *flood* of lava; a *flood* of light.

See heaven its sparkling portals wide display,
And break upon thee in a *flood* of day.
Pope, Messiah, l. 98.

Freedom, in other lands scarce known to shine,
Pours out a *flood* of splendour upon thine.
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 589.

Hence—**6.** A great quantity; an overflowing abundance; a superabundance.

For from the prince, as from a perpetual well-spring, cometh among the people the *flood* of all that is good or evil. *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

You see this confluence, this great *flood* of visitors.
Shak., T. of A., i. 1.

7. The menstrual discharge when excessive.—**Deucalion's flood**, the destructive deluge from which, according to Greek mythology, Deucalion, son of Prometheus, and his wife Pyrrha alone survived to repeople the earth.—**Half-flood**, the time when the flood-tide has been running for three hours.—**Noah's flood**, or **the flood**, the universal deluge recorded in Genesis as occurring in the days of Noah.

Go! if your ancient, but ignoble blood
Has crept through scoundrels ever since *the flood*.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 212.

Young flood, a term applied to the beginning of the flood-tide.

flood (flud), *v.* [< *flood*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To overflow; inundate; deluge, literally or figuratively: as, to *flood* a building or a mine in order to extinguish a fire; to *flood* a meadow.

The moon is at her full and, riding high,
Floods the calm fields with light. *Bryant*, Tides.

The procession of fishermen sweeping from point to point within the reef, till the island, *flooded* with starlight and torchlight, lies like a green sea-garden in a girdle of flame. *C. W. Stoddard*, South-sea Idyls, p. 331.

The drawing-room through the open windows was *flooded* with a sweet confusion of odors and bird-notes.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 440.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be poured out abundantly; rise in a flood.

The Nilus would have risen before his time,
And *flooded* at our nod. *Tennyson*, Fair Women.

This Lowman stream . . . is wont to *flood* into a mighty head of waters, when the storms of rain provoke it.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, i.

2. To have an excessive menstrual discharge; also, to bleed profusely after parturition; suffer post-partum hemorrhage; flow, as a lying-in woman.

floodage (flud'āj), *n.* [< *flood* + *-age*.] Inundation. *Carlyle.* [Rare.]

flood-anchor (flud'ang'kor), *n.* The anchor by which a ship rides during the flood-tide.

flood-cock (flud'kok), *n.* A cock for letting water into a magazine or shell-room on board a man-of-war, to flood it, in case of fire.

flooder (flud'ėr), *n.* One who floods or irrigates.

flood-flanking (flud'flang'king), *n.* A method of embanking with stiff moist clay which is dug in spits and each spit thrown forcibly into its place so as to unite with the one previously thrown. As the clay dries it contracts, leaving crevices, which are filled by sludging. *E. H. Knight.*

flood-gate (flud'gāt), *n.* [ME. *flodegate*, *flode-yate*; < *flood*, 1, + *gate*.] A gate designed to be opened to permit the outflow of water, or to be shut to prevent it; hence, any opening or opportunity for indiscriminate flow or passage; a great vent.

This canal had, without doubt, *flood-gates* to hinder too great a quantity of water from running into it on any rising of the river. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. 186.

They have opened the *flood-gates* to the immigration of foreign labor. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 569.

[Used as an adjective by Shakspere.

My particular grief
Is of so *flood-gate* and o'erbearing nature,
That it engluts and swallows other sorrows.
Shak., Othello, I. 3.]

flooding (flud'ing), *n.* **1.** The act of overflowing or inundating; inundation.—**2.** The menstrual discharge when excessive; also, hemorrhage after childbirth.

flooding (flud'ing), *p. a.* In an obsolete use, lavish or profuse.

Surely we nickname this same *flooding* man, when we call him by the name of brave. *Feltham*, Resolves, I. 53.

floodless†, (flud'les), *a.* [< *flood* + *-less*.] Arid. *Davies.*

A fruit-les, *flood-les*, yea a land-les land.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

flood-mark (flud'märk), *n.* A mark or line showing the height to which the tide or a flood has risen or usually rises; high-water mark.

flood-tide (flud'tid), *n.* The rising tide. See *flood*, *n.*, 4, and *tide*.

floody†, *a.* [< *flood* + *-y*[1].] Pertaining to the sea or flood.

This monarchall *fludy* induperator [the herring].
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 157).

flook[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *fluke*[1].

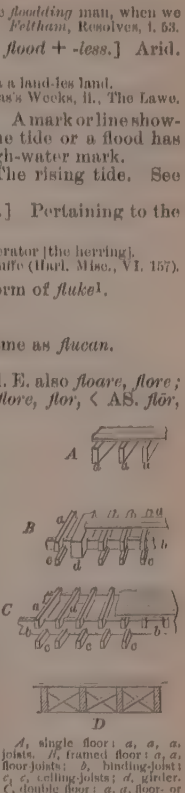
flook[2], *n.* See *fluke*[2].

flookan, *n.* See *flucan*.

flooking (flö'king), *n.* Same as *flucan*.

flooky, *a.* See *fluky*.

floor (flor), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *floare*, *flore*; dial. *fleer*; < ME. *floor*, *flore*, *flor*, < AS. *flōr*, floor, = D. *vloer* = MLG. *vlōr*, LG. *floor*, a floor, = MHG. *vluor*, m. and f., G. *flur*, m., floor, flooring, entrance-hall, *flur*, f., field, plain, level ground, = Icel. *flōr*, the floor of a cow-stall, = Ir. and Gael. *lār* (for orig. **plār*) = W. *llawr* = Bret. *leur*, floor.]



A, single floor: *a*, *a*, *a*, joists. *B*, framed floor: *a*, *a*, floor-joists; *b*, binding-joist; *c*, *c*, ceiling-joists; *d*, girder. *C*, double floor: *a*, *a*, floor- or bridging-joists; *b*, *b*, baulers; *c*, *c*, *c*, ceiling-joists. *D*, strutted floor.

1. That part of a room or of an edifice which forms its lower inclosing surface, and upon which one walks; specifically, the structure, consisting in modern houses of boards, planks, pavement, asphalt, etc., which forms such a surface. An ordinary floor of timber consists in its simplest form of boards laid down close together and supported upon a series of joists, as shown in fig. A. In floors over wider spaces, or in buildings of more costly construction, the floor-joists are themselves supported by additional beams or joists called binders, as shown in figs. B and C, the ceiling-joists of the room below being fastened to the under side of the binders. It is usual in houses, etc., to brace and secure the floor-joists by means of crossed struts, as shown in fig. D, forming a strutted floor. In fireproof buildings the wooden joists are replaced by iron **I** beams, the spaces between which are bridged over by narrow vaults of brick, concrete, tiles, etc.

To rest he layd him downe upon the *flore*
(Whylome for ventrous Knightes the bedding best),
And thought his wearie limbs to have redrest.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. v. 39.

Ay he harpit, and ay he carpit,
Till a' the lords gaed through the *floor*.
Lochmaben Harper (Child's Ballads, VI. 5).

And the *floor* of the house he [Solomon] overlaid with gold, within and without. 1 Ki. vi. 30.

2. Any similar construction, platform, or leveled area: as, the *floor* of a bridge; the *charge-floor* of a blast-furnace; a threshing-*floor*.

He will throughly purge his *floor*, and gather his wheat into the garner. Mat. iii. 12.

The level places where the bricks are moulded, called the *floors*. *C. T. Davis*, Bricks, p. 103.

3. A natural surface corresponding to a floor in character or use; a circumscribed basal space or area of any kind: as, the *floor* of a gorge or a cave; the *floor* of one of the ventricles of the brain.

For Lycidas your sorrow is not dead,
Sunk though he be beneath the watery *floor*.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 167.

After the last mining shaft is passed, and the *floors* where the precious blue clay lies to be pulverised by the sun's action, the frontier of the Free State is crossed.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 198.

The *floor* of this many-hued passageway is white sand and sandstone. *The Century*, XXXVII. 195.

The characteristic feature of a bed is that it is a member of a series of stratified rocks; the layer above it is called the roof of the deposit, and the one below it is the *floor*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 440.

4. One complete section of a building having one continuous or approximately continuous floor; a story; as, an office on the first *floor*.

It was a large room on the lower *floor*, wainscoted with pine and unpainted. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, iii. 3.

5. *Naut.*, that part of the bottom of a vessel on each side of the keelson which is most nearly

Ship's Floor. *AA*, floor-plates; *BBB*, keelsons; *FF*, main frame; *K*, keel; *LL*, lightening-holes; *RR*, reverse frame.

horizontal.—6. In legislative assemblies, the part of the house assigned to the members, and from which they speak; hence, figuratively, the right of speaking or right to be heard in preference to other members: as, the gentleman from New York has the *floor*.

Carrington gave the new envoy a cordial welcome, [and] introduced him to members on the *floor* of Congress. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 110.

They [chairmanships of standing committees] have their rights to the *floor* and their little perquisites in the shape of clerks and committee-rooms, and they are therefore much sought after. *E. Schuyler*, Amer. Diplomacy, p. 25.

7. In *mining*, a flat mass of ore. [Cornwall, Eng.]—8†. A plane; a surface.

Both of them [visibles and audibles] spread themselves in round, and fill a whole *floare* or orbe into certain limits. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 225.

9. In *brewing*, same as *piece*.

Each steeping is called a *floor* or piece, and must be laid in succession according to age, the most recent next the couch, and the oldest next the kiln. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 268.

Dead floor, See *dead*.—**Double floor**, a floor whose primary timbers are binders resting upon the wall-plates, and supporting the floor- or bridging-joists and the ceiling-joists; a double-framed floor; a double-joisted floor. **Drying-floor**, in *brewing*, a floor where the grain is exposed in layers to the air.—**First floor**, in the United States, generally the floor or story of a building immediately on or above the ground or above the basement floor; in Great Britain and also in some American cities, especially in large buildings, the floor next higher than this, or the floor above the ground floor.—**Folding floor**, a floor having the floor-boards so laid that the joints between the ends of the boards are not continuous throughout the width of the floor, the boards being laid in bays or folds of three, four, or more boards each.—**Ground floor**, the floor of a house on a level, or nearly so, with the exterior ground.—**Half-floor**, in *ship-building*, one of a pair of timbers whose adjoining ends abut and are bolted between the keel and the keelson. They extend outward each way from the middle line of the vessel, beneath the futtock-planks, and up to the second futtocks, whose ends bear against them.—**Single floor**, flooring supported upon a single tier of bridging-joists.—**Straight-joint floor**, a floor in which the joints between the ends of the boards are not broken.—**To get in on the ground floor**, to be admitted to or receive an interest in some projected enterprise on specially advantageous terms to which others, and especially the general public, are not admitted, as by receiving stock without valuable consideration, or by having an early opportunity of investing below par, or before the stock appreciates. [Commercial slang, U. S.]—**To have** or **get the floor**, in legislative and other assemblies, to be recognized by the presiding officer as having a right to address the assembly or meeting. [U. S.]

floor (flōr), *v. t.* [= D. *vloeren* = ODan. *flore*; from the noun.] 1. To cover or furnish with a floor: as, to *floor* a house with pine boards.

Thick fir forests, *floored* with bright green moss. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 30.

2. To place upon a floor; base.

The doctrine of a heaven *floored* upon a firmament. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 68.

3. To place near or on the floor, as a picture in an exhibition. [Colloq.]

One R. A. is "skied" and another "*floored*." *The American*, VIII. 376.

4. To strike down or lay level with the floor; beat; conquer; figuratively, to put to silence by some decisive argument, retort, etc.; overcome in any way; overthrow: as, to *floor* an assailant.

The express object of his visit was to know how he could knock religion over and *floor* the Established Church. *Dickens.*

What is *flooring* Win at present . . . is that problem of the robin that eats half a pint of grasshoppers and then doesn't weigh a bit more than he did before. *W. D. Howells*, Annie Kilburn, xi.

5. To go through; make an end of; finish. [Slang.]

I have a few bottles of old wine left, we may as well *floor* them. *Macmillan's Mag.*

To floor an examination-paper, to answer fully every question in it. [Eng.]

Our best classic had not time to *floor the paper*. *C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 135.

floorage (flōr'āj), *n.* [< *floor* + *-age*.] Space on a floor; floor-space.

The [new Exposition] building, with its three stories, affords seven acres of *floorage*. *The Congregationalist*, Sept. 2, 1886.

floor-cloth (flōr'klôth), *n.* A heavy canvas of hemp or flax woven of extra width, printed in oil-colors, and used as carpeting. The term also includes many substitutes for carpets, as felted fabrics, burlaps, mattings, crash, and prepared fabrics made of powdered cork, paper, etc. See *oil-cloth*.—**Paper floor-cloth**, a substitute for oil-cloth, consisting generally of one or more thick sheets of paper treated with paint and varnish.

floorer (flōr'ėr), *n.* 1. One who makes or lays floors.—2. One who or that which strikes to the floor, as a blow; hence, figuratively, anything which leads to one's defeat or which overmasters one; an overwhelming argument or requirement; a poser.

floor-frame (flōr'frām), *n.* The main frame of the body of a railroad-car underneath the floor, including the sills, body-bolsters, and needle-beams. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

floor-guide (flōr'gīd), *n.* In *ship-building*, a narrow flexible piece of timber placed between the floor-ribbon and the keel.

floor-hanger (flōr'hang'ėr), *n.* A shaft-bearing secured to the floor, and used for running countershafts and lines when they cannot conveniently be suspended from the ceiling-joists.

Floor-hanger.

floor-head (flōr'hed), *n.* In *ship-building*, an outer end of the floor-timbers.

These [molds] extend on each side of the ship as high as the *floor head*, and are formed of battens. *Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 41.

floor-hollow (flōr'hol'ō), *n.* *Naut.*, an elliptical mold for the hollow of the floor-timbers and lower futtocks of a vessel.

flooring (flōr'ing), *n.* [< *floor* + *-ing*[1]; in AS. with umlaut, *flōring*, a floor or story, < *flōr*, floor.] 1. A floor; floors collectively.

Mosaique is an ornament, in truth, of much beauty and long life; but of most use in pavements and *floorings*. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 63.

An extremely interesting portion of the church is the marble *flooring*, inscribed with the arms of the various knights of the order who are buried below. *E. Sartorius*, In the Soudan, p. 4.

2. Materials used in the construction of floors.—3. In *brewing*, the operation of spreading the grain thinly on the malt-floor, and turning it over carefully several times a day to keep it at the temperature of about 62° F., and thus to check germination.—**Carcass-flooring**, See *carcass*.—**Naked flooring**, in *carp.*, the timber or framework on which the floor-boarding is laid.

flooring-clamp (flōr'ing-klamp), *n.* A carpenters' tool for closing up the joints between flooring-boards. It consists of a clamp to seize the joist, and a lever which is supplied with a purchase by the clamp, and serves to force a board about to be nailed down into close contact with that adjoining.

floorless (flōr'les), *a.* [< *floor* + *-less*.] Having no floor.

floorth†, *n.* [ME. *florthe*; as *floor* + *-th*.] Flooring; a floor.

Ye sayd Goothis, by crafty and false meanes, caused the *florthe* of the sayd chambre to falle, by which meane ye sayd Paterne was grevously hurte. *Fabyan*, Chron., I. xcix.

floor-timber (flōr'tim'bėr), *n.* One of the timbers on which a floor is laid; specifically, in *ship-building*, one of the timbers which are placed immediately across the keel, and upon which the bottom of the ship is framed.

floor-walker (flōr'wâ'kėr), *n.* A person employed in a large retail shop to walk about the place, give information to customers, watch their conduct and that of employees, etc. Also called *shop-walker*.

flop (flop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *flopped*, ppr. *flopping*. [Another form of *flap*, q. v.] I. *trans.* 1. To clap or strike, as the wings; flap.—2. To cause to fall or hang down.

Fanny, . . . during the examination, had *flopped* her hat over her eyes, which were also bathed in tears. *Fielding*, Joseph Andrews, iv. 5.

II. *intrans.* 1. To flap.—2. To plump down suddenly; turn or come down with a flop: as, to *flop* on one's knees. [Colloq. or vulgar.]

If you must go flopping yourself down, *flop* in favour of your husband and child. *Dickens*, Tale of Two Cities, ii. 1.

3. To collapse; yield or break down suddenly. [Slang.]—**To flop over**, (*a*) To turn over heavily, or by a sudden or laborious effort: as, to *flop* over on one's back. (*b*) To go over suddenly to another side or party; make a sudden change of association or allegiance. [Slang.]

flop (flop), *n.* [Another form of *flap*, q. v.] 1. The act of flopping or flapping.—2. A fall like that of a soft outspread body upon the ground.

And with a desperate ponderous *flop*, full thirteen stone and ten pounds, . . . I dropped on the Rajah's feet, and took my seat at his side. *W. H. Russell.*

3. Something that flops or is capable of flopping or striking, as a fluid, semi-liquid, or gelatinous substance, against the side of a vessel containing it. [Rare.]

Lord and Lady Rosse showed us the foundry [near his great telescope], and Professor Lloyd gave the story of the casting . . . and by [near] the oven where the fiery *flop* was shut up for six weeks to cool. *Caroline Fox*, Journal.

4. A sudden collapse or breakdown, as of resistance. [Slang.]

flopper (flop'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which flops. Specifically—2. A young duck; a flapper.

floppy (flop'i), *a.* [< *flop* + *-y*[1].] Having a tendency to flop or flap; flapping: as, a *floppy* hat.

In those days even fashionable caps were large and *floppy*. *George Eliot*, Amos Barton, ii.

flopwing (flop'wing), *n.* Same as *lapwing*.

Flora (flō'rą), *n.* [L. *Flora*, the goddess of flowers, < *flos* (*flor-*), a flower: see *flower*.] 1. In *classical myth.*, the goddess of flowers.—2. [*l. c.*; pl. *floræ*, *floras* (-rē, -rąz).] In *bot.*: (*a*) The aggregate of the plants indigenous to a particular country or region, or belonging to a particular period: as, the Australasian *flora*; the *flora* of the Carboniferous period. See *fauna*.

The origination of the successive *floras* which have occupied the northern hemisphere in geological time, not, as one might at first sight suppose, in the sunny climes of the south, but under the arctic skies, is a fact long known or suspected. *Dawson*, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 237.

(*b*) A work systematically describing the plants of a country or region or a geological period.—3. The eighth planetoid, discovered by Hind, in London, in 1847.—**Flora horologica**, a flower which opens at a certain hour of the day.—**Flora's clock**. See *horologium*.

floral (flō'rąl), *a.* [= F. Pg. *floral*, < L. *floralis*, of or belonging to Flora; neut. pl. *Floralia*, the festival of Flora, also, rarely, a flower-garden; < *flos* (*flor-*), flower; see *flower*.] 1. [*cap.*] Pertaining to the goddess Flora: as, the *Floral* games of Rome (see below).—2. Containing or belonging to the flower; pertaining to flowers in general; made of flowers: as, a *floral* bud; a *floral* leaf; *floral* ornaments.—**Floral envelop**. See *envelop*.—**Floral games**. (*a*) See *Floralia*. (*b*) An annual literary festival held at Toulouse in France on the 3d of May, under the auspices of a society founded by the troubadours about 1324, originally called the College of the Gay Science, and after about 1500 (when it was permanently endowed by Clémence Isaure) the College (now the Academy) of the Floral Games. At first a golden violet was awarded in competition to the author of the best poem; now a number of gold and silver flowers are distributed among the competitors in both prose and verse.

Floralest (flō-rā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille, 1809), pl. of L. *floralis*, floral: see *floral*.] A group or section of dipterous insects, of the family *Tipulidæ*, corresponding to Meigen's *Muscæformes*.

Floralia (flō-rā'li-ą), *n. pl.* [L.: see *floral*.] A festival celebrated in ancient Rome in honor of Flora or Chloris. It lasted from April 28th to May 2d, and was an occasion of merriment and excessive drinking, also of comic theatrical representations under the direction of the edile. The Floralia were of comparatively late introduction in Rome, and had their origin in the simpler and more innocent rejoicings of the country people at the flowering season of vegetation. Also called *Florales ludi*, or *Floral games*.

florally (flō'rąl-i), *adv.* In a floral manner; in a manner in which flowers or representations of them are concerned: as, *florally* ornamented.

floramourt, *n.* [Also written *floramor*, *florimer* (= G. *floramor*, *flormor* = ODan. *floramor*); < OF. "*fleur d'amour*," flower-gentle, velvet-flower, amaranth, lit. flower of love, hence explained as "a flower begetting love" (Ash) (see *flower* and *amour*); said to be a mistaken translation of *amaranthus*, as if < L. *amor*, love, + Gr. ἄνθος, a flower: see *amaranth*.] An old name for various cultivated species of *Amarantus*, as *A. caudatus* and *A. hypochondriacus*; the flower-gentle.

florascope (flō'rą-skōp), *n.* [More prop. "*floriscope*; < L. *flos* (*flor-*), a flower, + Gr. σκοπεῖν, view.] An optical instrument for inspecting flowers.

floret, *n.* An obsolete form of *flower*.

Floréal (flō-rā-al'), *n.* [F., < L. *florens*, of flowers, < *flos* (*flor-*), a flower.] In the calendar of the first French republic, the eighth month of the year. It commenced (in 1794) April 20th and ended May 20th.

floreated, floriated (flō′rē-, flō′ri-ā-ted), *a.* [< L. *floreus*, of flowers, + E. *-ate*[1] + *-d*[2].] Decorated with floral ornament—that is, with more or less conventionalized flowers, or with wholly artificial designs which resemble flowers in their general outlines and the minuteness of their subdivisions.

The columns at Udine . . . stand row behind row, almost like the columns of a crypt, and they supply a profitable study in their *floriated* capitals.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 31.

floret†, *n.* [Also written *florie*, *florey*, *florry*, *flory*, *florrey*, and *flurry*; < OF. *floree*, the blue scum of dyewood; the same as *fleuree*, froth, or scum, < *fleur*, earlier *flor*, flower: see *flower*.] The blue scum of dyewood, used in painting.

The refuse, called scoria, which flieth out of the furnace; the *florey* that floteth aloft [flos supernatat]; and the diphryges or drosse which remaineth behind.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxiv. 13.

floren†, **florein**†, *n.* Obsolete spellings of *florin*.

florence (flor′ens), *n.* [ME. *florence*, equiv. to *floren*, *florin*, a coin: see *florin*. The other uses (cf. F. *florence*, sarcenet, and E. *florentine*, *n.*, 2) are later; all refer ult. to *Florence* in Italy.] 1†. An English gold coin, usually called *florin*.

The first gold that King Edward III. coyned was in the year 1343, and the peeces were called *florences*, because Florentines were the coyners. *Camden*, Remains.

2†. A kind of cloth manufactured in Florence, mentioned in the time of Richard III. *Planché; Fairholt.* Also called *florentine*.—3. A thin silk, a variety of taffeta. *Dict. of Needlework.*—4. [*cap.*] A variety of the red wine of Tuscany: a name not commonly used in Italy.

Florence flask, oil, etc. See the nouns.

florent†, *a.* [< L. *floren(t-)s*, ppr. of *florere*, bloom, flower, flourish: see *flower*, *v.*, *flourish*.] Flourishing. *Davies.*

Sinopa . . . was a *florent* citee, and of greate power.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 77.

Florentine (flor′en-tin or -tīn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Florentinus*, pertaining to *Florentia* (> It. *Fiorenze*, now *Firenze*), Florence, < *floren(t-)s*, ppr. of *florere*, bloom, flower: see *florent*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Florence, the chief city of Tuscany, in Italy.—**Florentine experiment,** an experiment showing that water will not rise by suction higher than 34 feet, nor mercury more than 30 inches. The former experiment was brought by Florentine workmen to the attention of Galileo, who, remarking that Nature appeared to carry her horror of a vacuum to no greater length than 33 feet, committed to his pupil Torricelli the investigation of the phenomenon. The latter physicist then constructed the barometer, or Torricellian tube.—**Florentine fresco,** a variety of fresco-painting in which the ground, covered with a preparation of lime, is kept moist during the process. It was first practised at Florence, during the flourishing period of Italian art.—**Florentine lily.** See *giglio*.—**Florentine mosaic,** a kind of mosaic made with precious and semi-precious stones inlaid in a surface of white or black marble or similar material, and generally displaying elaborate flower-patterns and the like. It is most commonly of a uniform flat surface, but sometimes parts of the design are in somewhat high relief, as small rounded fruits in a decorative frieze which project for half of their diameter. This art is usually applied to table-tops and smaller articles, but altars and other church fittings are also ornamented in it, and a few interiors have been wholly or in large part lined in this style.—**Florentine problem,** the problem of finding the plane area of a curved dome, making allowance for the windows. This problem was proposed by Vincenzo Viviani in 1692, and was treated by Leibnitz, Jacques Bernoulli, and other eminent mathematicians.—**Florentine receiver,** an attachment for a still used in separating oils from water. It resembles in shape a Florence flask.

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Florence.—2. [*l. c.*] (*a*) A silk textile fabric, of solid and durable make, used for wearing-apparel. (*b*†) Same as *florence*, 2.—3†. [*l. c.*] A kind of pie having no crust beneath the meat.

Stealing custards, tarts, and *florentines*.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, v. 1.

Ye may gang down yoursell, and look into our kitchen, . . . the gude vivers lying a' about—beef, capons and white broth—*florentine* and flams.
Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, xi.

When any kind of butcher meat, fowls, apples, &c., are baken in a dish, it is called a *florentine*, and when in a raised crust, a pie. *Receipts in Cookery.* (*Jamieson.*)

flores (flō′rēz), *n. pl.* [< L. *flos*, pl. *flores*, flower.] In the commercial classification of indigo, the best quality of dye. *Simmonds.*

florescence (flō-res′ens), *n.* [< *florescen(t)* + *-ce*.] In *bot.*, a bursting into flower; the state of being in bloom; inflorescence; anthesis.

No composite flowers have before been found in the fossil state, and, as these [*Compositæ*] are among the most complex and specialised forms of *florescence*, it has been supposed that they belonged only to the recent epoch, where they were the result of a long series of formative changes. *Dawson*, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 206.

florescent (flō-res′ent), *a.* [< L. *florescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *florescere*, begin to bloom or flower, inceptive of *florere*, bloom, blossom, flower: see *florent*, *flourish*.] Bursting into flower; flowering.

floreschet, *v.* An obsolete form of *flourish*.

floret (flō′ret), *n.* [1. < F. *fleurette* = It. *fioretto*, < ML. *florettus*, a floweret, dim. of L. *flos* (*flor-*), a flower: see *flower*, *floweret*. 2. = D. *fleuret* = G. Sw. *florett* = Dan. *floret*, a foil, < OF. *floret*, *fleuret*, F. *fleuret* = Sp. Pg. *florete* = It. *fioretto*, a foil, a particular use of the preceding. 3. < OF. *fleuret*, F. *fleuret*, m., OF. also *fleurette*, *flourette*, f., = It. *fioretto*, < ML. *floretus*, floss-silk, dim. of L. *flos* (*flor-*), flower; of same formation as the preceding. Cf. *ferret*[2].] 1. A small flower in a cluster or in a compact inflorescence, as in the so-called compound flower of the *Compositæ*, or in the spikelet of grasses.—2. A fencing-sword with a button on the point; a foil.

In such fencing jest has proved earnest, and *florets* have oft turned to swords. *Government of the Tongue*, p. 126.

3. In *silk-manuf.*, a yarn or floss spun from the first and purest of the waste, and of higher quality than the noil yarn.

floret-silk† (flō′ret-silk), *n.* [Formerly also *flurt-silk*; < *floret*, 3, + *silk*. Cf. *ferret*[2].] Same as *floret*, 3.

floretta (flō-ret′ä), *n.* [See *floret-silk* and *ferret*[2].] Floss-silk. *Simmonds.*

floretty (flō′ret-i), *a.* [< OF. *fleuretté*, fleuretty, F. *fleureté*, < *fleurette*, a little flower: see *floret*, and cf. *fleury*, *flory*.] In *her.*, same as *fleury*.

floriage (flō′ri-āj), *n.* [< L. *flos* (*flor-*), flower, + E. *-i-age*, in imitation of *foliage*.] Bloom; blossom. [Rare.]

And where the trees unfold their bloom,
And where the banks their *floriage* bear.
J. Scott, Odes, xx.

floriated, *a.* See *floreated*.

florican, *n.* See *florikan*.

floricome (flō′ri-kōm), *n.* [< LL. *floricomus*, crowned with flowers, < L. *flos* (*flor-*), flower, + *coma*, hair of the head.] In sponges, a hexaster whose rays end in a bunch of curved branches.

floricomous (flō-rik′ō-mus), *a.* [< *floricome* + *-ous*.] Having the character of a floricome.

floricultural (flō-ri-kul′tūr-al), *a.* Relating to floriculture.

floriculture (flō′ri-kul-tūr), *n.* [< L. *flos* (*flor-*), flower, + *cultura*, cultivation.] The cultivation of flowers or of flowering plants. *Loudon.*

floriculturist (flō-ri-kul′tūr-ist), *n.* [< *floriculture* + *-ist*.] One who is employed or expert in the cultivation of flowering plants.

florid (flor′id), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *florido*, < L. *floridus*, abounding with flowers, flowery, blooming, < *flos* (*flor-*), flower: see *flower*.] 1. Covered or abounding with flowers; flowery; blooming. [Now rare.]

The death of the righteous is like the descending of ripe and wholesome fruits from a pleasant and *florid* tree.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 254.

In *florid* beauty groves and fields appear.
Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 125.

2. Bright in color; specifically, flushed with red; of a lively red color: as, a *florid* countenance; a *florid* cheek.

The spumous and *florid* state which the blood acquires in passing through the lungs. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, ii.

Her face was enlivened with such a *florid* bloom as did not so properly seem the mark of health as of immortality. *Addison*, Vision of Justice.

3. Flowery in appearance or effect; highly embellished or decorated; loaded with ornamentation: as, *florid* architecture; *florid* music.

The duty of a golden coin is to be as *florid* as it can, rich with Corinthian ornaments, and as gorgeous as a peacock's tail. *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

4. Embellished with flowers of rhetoric; enriched with lively figures; highly ornate; overwrought in expression: as, a *florid* style; *florid* eloquence.

Convincing eloquence is infinitely more serviceable to its possessor than the most *florid* harangue.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 6.

His style was not always in the purest taste. Several contemporary judges pronounced it too *florid*.
Macaulay, William Pitt.

This forms what is called a *florid* style: a term commonly used to signify the excess of ornament.
H. Blair, Rhetoric, xviii.

Florid counterpoint. See *counterpoint*[2], 3.—**Florid execution,** in *music*, execution abounding in elaborate embellishment or with ostentatious dexterity.—**Florid music,** music in which a simple theme is varied, ornamented, and embellished in a high degree. Variations are most frequently of this kind.—**Florid style of medieval architecture,** the highly enriched and decorated developments, collectively, of medieval architecture which prevailed generally in the fifteenth century and later. The most marked English variety is often called the Tudor style, as it prevailed chiefly during the Tudor era.=**Syn. 4.** *Florid*, *Flowery*. *Florid* is perhaps the stronger, and expresses that which is more seriously out of taste, or more intimately connected with the thought itself.

The *florid* and luxurious charms of his [Petrarch's] style enticed the poets and the public from the contemplation of nobler and sterner models. *Macaulay*, Dante.

Merely to beguile,
By flowing numbers and a *flowery* style,
The tædium that the lazy rich endure.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 741.

Florida bark, cooter, crow, etc. See the nouns.

Florida wood (flor′i-dä wůd). A hard wood obtained from a species of dogwood, having close grain, and much used for inlaying-work by cabinet-makers.

Florideæ (flō-rid′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *floridus*, flowery: see *florid*.] An order of (chiefly) marine algæ of a red or purple color. Their non-sexual propagation is by bodies called *tetraspores*, and the fruit or cystocarp is the product of the action of antherozoids upon a slender organ called the *trichogyne*. The latter transmits the fertilizing influence to its basal cell (*trichophore*), from which or from adjacent cells the cystocarp is developed. They are the same as the *Rhodospermeæ* of Harvey.

florideous (flō-rid′ē-us), *a.* [< *Florideæ* + *-ous*.] Belonging to the order *Florideæ*, or having the characters of that group.

floridia-green (flō-rid′i-ä-grēn), *n.* The chlorophyl of the *Florideæ*, which is masked by the red coloring matter, but which may be dissolved out by alcohol.

Floridian (flō-rid′i-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Florida, a peninsula separating the gulf of Mexico from the Atlantic ocean, and forming a State of the United States.

Along the coast from Labrador to the *Floridian* peninsula. *Amer. Anthropologist*, I. 342.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Florida.

So it seems St. Augustine [Florida], . . . did she but admit it, were fain to consider him a *Floridian*.
E. S. Phelps, Sealed Orders, p. 267.

floridia-red (flō-rid′i-ä-red), *n.* The red coloring matter of the *Florideæ*; phycoërythrin.

floridity (flō-rid′i-ti), *n.* [< *florid* + *-ity*.] The state or character of being florid, in any sense; floridness.

Poor Dick had a fit of sickness, which robbed him of his fat and his fame at once; and it was full three months before he regained his reputation, which rose in proportion to his *floridity*. *Steele*, Guardian, No. 42.

To-morrow I review my piece,
Tame here and there undue *floridity*.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 116.

floridly (flor′id-li), *adv.* In a florid manner.

floridness (flor′id-nes), *n.* The state or character of being florid, in any sense; floridity.

Another infallible indication is the nature and *floridness* of the plants which it officiously produces.
Evelyn, Terra.

Some of the antient Grecians much extol it [dancing], deriving it not only from the amœnity and *floridness* of the warm and spirited bloud, but deducing it from heaven itself as being practized there by the stars.
Feltham, Resolves, i. 70.

A philosopher need not delight readers with his *floridness*. *Boyle.*

floriferous (flō-rif′e-rus), *a.* [= F. *florifère* = Sp. *florifero* = Pg. It. *florifero*, < L. *florifer*, < *flos* (*flor-*), flower, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing flowers.

florification (flō″ri-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< L. *flos* (*flor-*), a flower, + *-ficatio(n-)*, < *-ficare*, make: see *-fy*.] The act, process, or state of flowering; expansion of flowers. Also, improperly, *flossification*.

floriform (flō′ri-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *floriforme*, < L. *flos* (*flor-*), flower, + *forma*, shape.] In the form of a flower.

florikan, floriken (flō′ri-kan, -ken), *n.* [Also written *florikin*, *floricau*.] A species of Indian bustard, the *Sypheotides bengalensis*.

florilege (flō′ri-lej), *n.* [= F. *florilége* = Sp. Pg. It. *florilegio*, < L. as if **florilegium*, < L. *florilegus*, flower-culling (of bees), < *flos* (*flor-*), flower, + *legere*, cull, gather. Cf. *anthology*[1].] 1. The culling of flowers.—2. An anthology. [Rare in both senses.]

florilegium (flō-ri-lē′ji-um), *n.*; pl. *florilegia* (-ä). Same as *florilege*, 2.

His "Book of Flowers," . . . which may have been a poetical *florilegium*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 850.

We have made but a small *florilegium* from Mr. Hazlitt's remarkable volumes. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 373.

florin (flor′in), *n.* [< ME. *florin*, *floren*, *floryn*, *florein*, etc. (sometimes *florence*, q. v.), < OF. *florin*, F. *florin* = Pr. Sp. *florin* = Pg. *florim*, < It. *fiorino* (ML. *florenus*), a name first applied to a coin of Florence (first struck in the 12th century), because it was stamped with a lily, <

fiore (< L. *florem*, acc. of *flos*), a flower. The allusion to *Florence* is secondary; the ult. source is the same: see *florence*.] **1.** The English name of a gold coin weighing about 55 grains, first issued at Florence in 1252, and having on the obverse a lily and the word "Florentia." The coin enjoyed great commercial popularity, and was largely imitated in France, Germany, Hungary, Bohemia, and elsewhere.

Obverse. Reverse.

Gold Florin of Florence, in the British Museum. (Size of the original.)

> And everich of thise riotoures ran,
> Til he cam to that tree, and ther they founde
> Of *florens* fine of gold yeolned rounde,
> Wel ny an eighte bushels, as hem thoughte.
> *Chaucer*, Pardoner's Tale, l. 308.

2. An English gold coin issued by Edward III. in 1343–4, and worth at the time 6 shillings. On the obverse it bore a leopard crowned.

> In this yere also, kynge Edwarde made a coyn of fyne golde, and named it the *florynge*, that is to say, the peny of the value of vis. viiid., the halfe peny of the value of iiis. iiiid., and the farthynge of the value of xxd., which coyne was ordeyned for his warris in Fraunce.
> *Fabyan*, Chron. (ed. Ellis), p. 455, an. 1343.

3. An English silver coin worth 2 shillings, being the tenth part of a pound, current since 1849.—**4.** The silver gulden of Austria and formerly of South Germany, and the guilder of the Netherlands, the first worth a little more and the other two a little less than the English florin. See *gulden* and *guilder*.

Abbreviated *fl.*

Florinean (flō-rin'ē-an), *n.* [< *Florinus* (see def.) + *-e-an*.] One of a Gnostic sect of the second century, so called from Florinus, a pupil of Polycarp.

floriparous (flō-rip'a-rus), *a.* [= F. *floripare* = Pg. *floriparo*, < LL. *floriparus*, producing flowers (of spring), < L. *flos* (*flor-*), a flower, + *parere*, produce.] Producing flowers.

floripondio (flō-ri-pon'di-ō), *n.* [Sp. *floripondio*, *floripundio*, magnolia, also smooth-stalked *Brugmansia* (*B. candida*); < NL. *floripondium*, < L. *flos* (*flor-*), flower, + *pondus*, weight.] A plant, the *Datura sanguinea*, an infusion from whose seeds, prepared by the Peruvians, induces stupefaction, and, if much used, furious delirium. This infusion is said to have been used by the priests of the temple of the Sun in the ancient capital to produce frantic ravings, which were accepted as inspired prophecies.

florist (flō'rist), *n.* [= F. *fleuriste* = Sp. Pg. *florista* = It. *florista*, a florist, < L. *flos* (*flor-*), flower, + *-ista*, -ist.] **1.** One who cultivates flowers; one skilled in the raising of flowers; especially, one who raises flowers for sale.

> The antients venially delighted in flourishing gardens; many were *florists* that knew not the true use of a flower; and in Pliule's dales none had directly treated of that subject. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii., Ep. Ded.

2. One who writes a flora or an account of plants.

florisugent (flō-ri-sū'jent), *a.* [< L. *flos* (*flor-*), flower, + *sugen(t-)s*, ppr. of *sugere*, suck: see *suck*.] Sucking flowers: an epithet applied to sundry birds and insects which suck honey from flowers.

floritry† (flor'i-tri), *n.* [As if for **floriture* (= It. *floritura*), < ML. **floritura*, flowery ornament, < *floure*, flower, flourish: see *flourish*.] Flowery ornament.

> The walls and arches [of the temple] crested and garnished with *floritry*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 125.

floroon (flō-rön'), *n.* [< ME. *flouroun*, flowerwork, < OF. *floron*, F. *fleuron*, a flower, jewel, gem, = Sp. *floron* = Pg. *florão* = It. *fiorone*, aug. of F. *fleur*, Sp. Pg. *flor* = It. *fiore*, < L. *flos* (*flor-*), a flower.] A border worked with flowers.

florulent (flor'ō-lent), *a.* [< L. *florulentus*, flowery, < L. *flos* (*flor-*), a flower.] Flowery; blossoming; in *decorative art*, formed wholly or in part of imitated flowers; floreated.

> *Florulent* scrolls in relief upon a mat ground.
> *H. S. Cuming*, Jour. Archæol. Ass., XV. 227.

florulous† (flor'ō-lus), *a.* Florulent.

flory (flō'ri), *a.* [See *floury*, *floree*.] In *her.*, same as *fleury*.—**Cross double-parted flory**. See *double*.—**Cross flory**. See *cross*.

floscampy†, *n.* [An accom. of the L. *flos campi*, flower of the field: *flos* (*flor-*), flower; *campi*, gen. of *campus*, field: see *camp*².] A field-flower; a name of the rose of Sharon.

> Haill! *floscampy*, and flower vyrgynall,
> The odour of thy goodnes refiars to vs all.
> *York Plays*, p. 444.

floscular (flos'kū-lär), *a.* [< *floscule* + *-ar*¹.] In *bot.*, same as *discoid*, as applied to flower-heads in the *Compositæ*; composed of florets. Also *flosculous*, *flosculose*.

Floscularia (flos-kū-lā'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < **flosculus* (see *floscule*) + *-ia*.] **1.** The typical genus of wheel-animalcules of the family *Flosculariidæ*. *F. proboscidea* and *F. ornata* are examples.—**2.** A genus of rugose cup-corals: same as *Cyathophyllum*. *Eichwald*, 1829.

Wheel-animalcule, *Floscularia ornata*, magnified 300 times.

We may call attention especially to the *flosculariansa*. They are commonly found attached to the stems and leaves of aquatic plants. The foot-stalk bearing the bell-shaped body is very long. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 204.

Floscularieæ (flos-kū-la-ri-ē'-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < **Floscularia* (see *floscule*) + *-æa*.] A group of rotifers, corresponding to the family *Flosculariidæ*.

floscularian (flos-kū-lā'ri-an), *n.* A rotifer or wheel-animalcule of the family *Flosculariidæ*.

Flosculariidæ (flos-kū-lā-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Floscularia* + *-idæ*.] A family of permanently fixed rotifers, with a long ringed foot, usually with gelatinous coverings and tubes, and the wheel-organ lobed or deeply cleft.

floscule (flos'kūl), *n.* [= F. *floscule* = Sp. *flósculo* = Pg. It. *flosculo*, < L. *flosculus*, also *floscula*, f., a floweret, a little flower, dim. of *flos* (*flor-*), a flower: see *flower*.] A floret.

flosculet†, *n.* [< *floscule* + *-et*.] A bud. *Davies*.

> But when your own faire print was set
> Once in a virgin *flosculet*
> Sweet as yourself, and newly blown,
> To give that life resign'd your own.
> *Herrick*, Hesperides, p. 133.

Flosculidæ (flos-kū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *flosculus* (lit. a little flower) + *-idæ*.] A family of *Discomedusæ* with simple unbranched narrow radial canals, a ring-canal, central mouth, and mouth-arms at the end of a mouth-tube.

flosculiferous (flos-kū-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *flosculus*, dim. of *flos*, a flower, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] In *entom.*, terminating in a distended hollow process or organ, open beneath, and somewhat resembling a labiate flower, as the abdomen of a fulgora or lantern-fly.

flosculous, flosculose (flos'kū-lus, -lōs), *a.* [< L. *flosculus*, dim. of *flos*, a flower: see *floscule*.] Same as *floscular*.

flos ferri (flos fer'ī). A coralloid variety of calcium carbonate or aragonite, often found in connection with iron ores.

flosh¹ (flosh), *v. t.* [Also *floush*; a dial. var. of *flush*² and *flush*², q. v.] To spill; splash. [Prov. Eng.]

flosh² (flosh), *n.* [< ME. *flosshe*, *flosche*, another form of *flasshe*, *flasche*, a pool: see *flash*³, *n.*] **1.** A pool: same as *flash*³.

> Al in a semblé sweyed to-geder,
> Bitwone a *flosche* in that fryth, & a foo cragge.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1430.

2. A swamp; a body of standing water grown over with weeds, reeds, etc. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

> Ducks a paddock-hunting scour the bog,
> And powheads spartle in the oosy *flosh*.
> *Davidson*, Seasons, p. 12.

flosh³ (flosh), *n.* [Origin uncertain; either the same as *flosh*² (cf. *flosh-hole* and *flush*³), or an accom. of G. *flösse*, a float, a trough in which ore is washed: see *float*, *n.*, and cf. *floss*².] In *metal.*, a hopper-shaped box in which ore is placed for the action of the stamps. The side of the box has a shutter, which is raised or lowered to allow the ore to escape when it has reached the desired fineness.

flosh-hole (flosh'hōl), *n.* A hole which receives the waste water from a mill-pond. *Halliwell*.

floshin (flosh'in), *n.* [Sc., also written *floshan*, dim. of *flosh*², q. v.] A puddle larger than a dub, but shallow. *Jamieson*.

flosh-silk (flosh'silk), *n.* Same as *floss-silk*. [Rare.]

> The truckle-bed of Valour and Freedom is not wadded with *flosh-silk*. *Landor*.

floss¹ (flos), *n.* [E. dial., prob. a weakened form of *flosh*², orig. *flash*: see *flash*³. The word, being local Eng., can hardly be borrowed from G. dial. *floss*, running water, a stream: see *fleet*³.] A small stream of water: used as a name in the extract.

> A wide plain, where the broadening *Floss* hurries on between its green banks to the sea.
> *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 1.

floss² (flos), *n.* [Prob. < G. *floss*, a raft, a boat, a float, *flosse*, a float, buoy: see *float*, *n.*] **1.** A fluid glass floating upon iron in a puddling-furnace, produced by the vitrification of oxids and earths.—**2.** Same as *floss-hole*.

> The *floss*, or outlet of the slag from the [iron-]furnace.
> *Ure*, Dict., II. 997.

floss³ (flos), *n.* [Also written *flosh* (in comp. *flosh-silk*, q. v.) (= Dan. *floss*); < OF. *flosche* (in the phrase *soye flosche*, sleave silk), < It. *floscia* (*floscia seta*, sleave silk—Florio); cf. OF. *flosche*, weak, soft, as a boneless lump of flesh, < It. *floscio*, dial. *flosso*, weak, soft, feeble, flaccid, < L. *fluxus*, fluid, loose, slack, frail, weak, pp. of *fluere*, flow: see *flux*, *fluent*.] **1.** A downy or silky substance inclosed by the husks of certain plants, as maize and milkweed.—**2.** Same as *floss-silk*.—**3.** The leaves of red canary-grass; also, the common rush. [Scotch.]

> No person shall cut bent nor pull *floss* . . . before the first of Lammas yearly.
> Quoted in *G. Barry's* Hist. Orkney Islands, App., p. 457.

floss-embroidery (flos'em-broi'dėr-i), *n.* Any embroidery in which floss-silk or filoselle is used in considerable quantities. On account of its delicacy and tendency to cling to whatever touches it, and so suffer defacement, it is but little used in embroidery applied to wearing-apparel, and is employed especially for church embroidery.

floss-hole (flos'hōl), *n.* The opening in a blast-furnace where the slag is withdrawn. Also *floss*.

> Preventing the metal from running out at the *floss-hole* when it begins to fuse. *Ure*, Dict., II. 997.

flossification (flos'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [Improp. form of *florification*, resting on L. *flos*, nom., instead of *flor-*, the stem, of the first element.] Same as *florification*.

floss-silk (flos'silk), *n.* [Sometimes written *flosh-silk* (= Dan. *floss-silke*); < *floss*³ + *silk*.] Silk fiber from the finest part of the cocoon, carded and spun but not twisted, so as to be extremely soft and downy in its surface while retaining a high luster. It is used chiefly for embroidery. Filoselle often replaces it.

flossy (flos'i), *a.* [< *floss*³ + *-y*¹.] Belonging to, composed of, or resembling floss.

> The thin *flossy* wreath of hair . . . invested his temples. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 2.

floss-yarn (flos'yärn), *n.* [< *floss*³ + *yarn*.] A soft, slightly twisted yarn made from floss-silk or filoselle.

flot (flot), *n.* [< ME. *flot*, a float, ship, etc.: see *float*, *n.* In def. 2 a particular use, < ME. *flot*, < AS. **flot*, in comp. **flot-smere* (*-smeru*), floating fat, the scum of a pot (Somner; not authenticated) (= Icel. *flot*, fat, grease, from cooked meat, = Sw. *flott*, grease); lit. that which floats, < *flēotan* (pp. *floten*), E. *fleet*¹, etc., float: see *fleet*¹, *v.*, and cf. *fleet*⁵, *v. t.*] **1**†. See *float*, *n.*—**2.** Floating fat; the scum of a pot; the scum of broth. [Scotch.]

> As a fornes [furnace] ful of *flot* that upon fyr boyles,
> When bryȝt brennande brondez are bet ther an-vnder.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 1011.

flota (flō'tą), *n.* [Sp., a fleet: see *float*, *v.* and *n.*, and *fleet*¹, *n.*] A commercial fleet; especially, the fleet of Spanish ships which formerly sailed every year from Cadiz to Vera Cruz in Mexico, to transport to Spain the products of Spanish America.

flotage, *n.* See *floatage*.

flotant (flō'tant), *a.* [Formerly also written (accom.) *floatant*; < F. *flottant*, ppr. of *flotter*, float: see *float*, *v.*] In *her.*, represented as if floating either in the air, as a bird or flag, or in the water. As applied to a bird, it is synonymous with *disclosed*.

flotation (flō-tā'shon), *n.* [Formerly also written (accom.) *floatation*; < OF. as if **flotation*, the orig. type of OF. *flotaison*, F. dial. *flotaison*, the flooding or irrigation of a meadow, F. *flottaison*, the line of flotation, water-line, < *floter*, *flotter*, float: see *float*. Cf. *flotsam*, ult. a doublet of *flotation*.] **1.** The act or state of floating.

> Nor is this individual life of the units provable only where free *flotation* in a liquid allows its signs to be readily seen. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 218.

> The fruit consisted of racemes, or clusters of nutlets, which seem to have been provided with broad lateral wings for *flotation* in the air.
> *Dawson*, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 133.

2. The science of floating bodies.—**Plane or line of flotation**, the plane or line in which the horizontal surface of a fluid cuts a body floating in it; the dividing line between the part of a ship or other floating body below the surface of the water and that above it. In ships this line has an intimate relation to their buoyancy and equilibrium.—**Stable flotation**, a phrase applied to that position of a floating body in which it is not capable of

being upset by the exertion of a small force, but, when slightly disturbed, invariably returns to its former position.

flotative (flō′tā-tiv), *a.* [< *flotat(ion)* + *-ive.*] Of or pertaining to flotation; having the quality of floating. *E. H. Knight.*

flote[1]†, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *float.*

flote[2]†, *v. t.* [Cf. *flotten-milk.*] A variant of *fleet*[5], 1.

Such cheeses, good Cisley, ye *floted* to nigh.
Tusser, A Lesson for Dairy Maid Cisley.

flotery†. Obsolete forms of *flutter, fluttery.*

floternel (flō-tèr-nel′), *n.* [OF.] A variety of the gambeson worn toward the close of the fourteenth and the beginning of the fifteenth century. Also spelled *flotternel.*

flotilla (flō-til′ä), *n.* [= F. *flotille* (> D. *flotille, flotilje* = G. Dan. *flotille* = Sw. *flottilj*) = It. *flottiglia*, < Sp. *flotilla* (= Pg. *flotilha*), a little fleet, dim. of *flota*, a fleet: see *float, n., flota.*] A little fleet; a fleet of small vessels.

His [Lafayette's] entire *flotilla*, ammunition of war, and even the city of Annapolis, were saved from destruction by an improvised gun-boat. *J. A. Stevens*, Gallatin, p. 299.

Before breakfast was over, [we] found ourselves surrounded by a perfect *flotilla* of boats.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. ii.

flotis†, *n.* [ME. *flotyse, flotyce*, the same as *flot*, with F. term.: see *flot*, 2.] Scum.

Flotyse or *flotyce* of a pott or other lyke, spuma.
Prompt. Parv., p. 168.

If thou burnest blood and fat together to please God, what other thing dost thou make of God than one that had lust to smell to burnt *flotes*? *Tyndale*, Works, II. 215.

flots (flots), *n. pl.* [F., pl. of *flot*, a wave, < L. *fluctus*, a wave: see *float, n.*] Loops of ribbon or lace arranged in rows, each row overlapping that below, so as to give to the material the appearance of little ripples or waves: a device often used in dressmaking, etc.

flotsam (flot′sam), *n.* [Also formerly *flotzam, flotsom, flotsome* (and dial. *floatsome*, q. v.), corrupt forms of the more orig. *flotson, flotsen*, contr. of **flottison* (cf. *jetsam*, < *jettison*); < OF. **flotaison*, flotsam, not found in this special sense, but the same as OF. *flotaison*, F. dial. *flotaison*, the flooding or irrigation of meadows, F. *flottaison*, the line of flotation, water-line, < *floter, flotter*, float, < L. *fluctuare*, float: see *float, v., flotation. Flotsam*, which has hitherto been unexplained as to its termination, is thus a corrupt form, a doublet of *flotation* (ult. of *fluctuation*), as the associated *jetsam, jettison*, is of *jactation.*] Such part of the wreck of a ship and its cargo as is found floating. See *jetsam.*

The interior of the house bore sufficient witness to the ravages of the ocean, and to the exercise of those rights which the lawyers term *Flotsome* and Jetsome.
Scott, The Pirate, xii.

Flotsam, jetsam, and lagan are not the lawful spoils of the finders, but must be delivered up to those who can prove their right to them, the owners paying a reasonable reward, . . . which is called salvage.
Bithell, Counting-house Dict.

flotsom†, **flotson**†, *n.* See *flotsam.*

flottable (flot′a-bl), *a.* [F., < *flotter*, float: see *float, v.*] In *French law*, capable of floating boats or rafts: said of a watercourse.

flotten† (flot′en), *p. a.* [See *flotten-milk.*] Skimmed.

flotten-milk† (flot′en-milk), *n.* [= OD. *vlotemelck*, skimmed milk, also curded milk, = MLG. *vlote-melk*, LG. *flöte-melk, flaten* or *afflaten melk*, skimmed milk; cf. Sc. *flottins*, also *fleetings*, the same as *flot-whey*, floating curds in whey; the first element in *flotten-milk* is another form of *flet*, pp. of *fleet*[5]: see *fleet*[5].] Skimmed milk. [Prov. Eng.]

flotter†, *v. i.* A Middle English variant of *flutter.*

flotternel, *n.* See *floternel.*

flot-whey† (flot′hwā), *n.* Floating curds in whey.

flotzam†, *n.* See *flotsam.*

flough[1], *n.* Same as *flue*[3].

flough[2], *a.* See *flow*[4].

flounce[1] (flouns), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *flounced*, ppr. *flouncing.* [ME. not found; cf. obs. *fluce* (Nares), flounce; < Sw. dial. *flunsa*, dip, plunge, fall into water with a plunge, OSw. *flunsa*, plunge, = Norw. *flunsa*, hurry, work hurriedly; cf. *flumsa*, fly fast, fly hard.] To make abrupt or agitated movements with the limbs and body; turn or twist as with sudden petulance or impatience; move with flings or turns, as if in displeasure or annoyance: as, to *flounce* out of a room.

You neither fret, nor fume, nor *flounce*. *Swift.*

Nay, 'tis in vain to *flounce*—and discompose yourself and your Dress. *Steele*, Grief A-la-Mode, ii. 1.

After delivering herself of her speech, she *flounced* back again to her seat, mighty proud of the exploit.
Greville, Memoirs, Feb. 25, 1831.

flounce[1] (flouns), *n.* [< *flounce*[1], *v.*] A sudden fling or turn, as of the body.

At the head of the next pool a *flounce*, and the apparition of a head and tail brings your heart into your mouth.
Quarterly Rev., CXXVI. 340.

flounce[2] (flouns), *n.* [A changed form of earlier *frounce*, q. v.] A deep ruffle; a strip of any material used to decorate a garment, especially a skirt near the bottom, gathered or plaited at one edge, and loose and floating at the other, the gathered edge being sewed to the garment.

Nay, oft in dreams invention we bestow
To change a *flounce* or add a furbelow.
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 100.

Peeps into every chest and box,
Turns all her furbeloes and *flounces.*
Prior, The Dove.

flounce[2] (flouns), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *flounced*, ppr. *flouncing.* [< *flounce*[2], *n.*] **1.** To deck with flounces: as, to *flounce* a petticoat or a gown.

She was *flounced* and furbelowed from head to foot.
Addison, Country Fashions.

Women, insolent, and self-caress'd, . . .
Curl'd, scented, furbelow'd, and *flounc'd* around.
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 51.

2. To surround with something arranged like a flounce. [Rare.]

He has . . . stifled ponds, and *flounced* himself with flowering shrubs and Kent fences.
Walpole, Letters, II. 170.

flouncing (floun′sing), *n.* [< *flounce*[2] + *-ing*[1].] Material for making flounces; flounces collectively: as, Chantilly *flouncings.*

flounder[1] (floun′dėr), *v. i.* [Perhaps a nasalized form, influenced by *flounce*[1] or *flounder*[2], of D. *flodderen*, (1) splash through the mire (*flodder*, mire, dirt), (2) dangle, flap, wave; in the latter senses another form (= MHG. *vladern*, G. *fladdern, flattern* = Sw. *fladdra*) of OD. *vlederen* (= MHG. *vledern*), flutter: see *flutter* and *flatter*[2].] **1.** To make clumsy efforts with the limbs and body when hampered in some manner; struggle awkwardly or impotently; toss; tumble about, as in mire or snow.

After his horse had flounced and *floundered* with his heeles. *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus, p. 77.

Head and heels upon the floor
They *flounder'd* all together.
Tennyson, The Goose.

Stuck in a quagmire, *floundered* worse and worse,
Until he managed somehow scramble back
Into the safe sure rutted road once more.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 97.

2. Figuratively, to grope uncertainly or confusedly, as for ideas or facts; speak or act with imperfect knowledge or discernment; make awkward or abortive efforts for extrication from errors of speech or conduct.

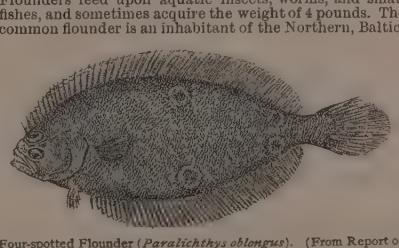
Swearing and supperless the hero sate, . . .
Plung'd for his sense, but found no bottom there,
Yet wrote and *flounder'd* on, in mere despair.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 120.

Floundering along without clear purpose, without any real head, how can we be victorious?
Letter of Gov. John A. Andrew (Mass.), Jan. 14, 1863.

He plunged into the sea of metaphysics, and *floundered* awhile in waters too deep for intellectual security.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 274.

flounder[1] (floun′dėr), *n.* [< *flounder*[1], *v.*] The act of struggling or splashing about, as in mire or other hampering medium: as, with a desperate *flounder* he freed himself.

flounder[2] (floun′dėr), *n.* [< ME. *flounder, flowndur* = G. *flunder, flünder*, < Sw. Norw. *flundra* = Dan. *flynder* = Icel. *flydhra*, a flounder.] **1.** A flatfish; a fish of the family *Pleuronectidæ.* The name applies to some or any such fish. (*a*) In England it is applied especially to the plaice, *Pleuronectes* or *Platessa flesus.* This is one of the most common of the European flatfishes, and is found in the sea and near the mouths of large rivers; but it abounds most where the bottom is soft, whether of clay, sand, or mud. Flounders feed upon aquatic insects, worms, and small fishes, and sometimes acquire the weight of 4 pounds. The common flounder is an inhabitant of the Northern, Baltic, and Mediterranean seas. (*b*) In the eastern United States, the common flounder is the *Pseudopleuronectes americanus* or the *Paralichthys oblongus*, here figured. (*c*) In California, and along the western coast generally, the *Pleuronectes stellatus* is known as the flounder. In other parts of the world colonized by the English the name is transferred to some common representative of the family *Pleuronectidæ.*



Four-spotted Flounder (*Paralichthys oblongus*). (From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

But now men on deyntees so hem delyte,
To fede hem vpon the fysches lyte,
As *flowndres*, perches, and such pykyng ware.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 224.

2. A tool whose edge is used to stretch the leather for a boot-front on a blocking-board.

The fronts [of boots] are regularly placed on a block, being forced into position by an instrument called the *flounder.*
Ure, Dict., III. 100.

flounder-lantern (floun′dėr-lan″tėrn), *n.* A local English (Cornwall) name of the common flounder or plaice.

flour (flour), *n.* [An earlier spelling of *flower*, which in the particular sense of 'fine meal' (cf. Icel. *flūr*, a flower, also flour, fine meal; F. *fleur de farine* = Sp. *flor de la harina* = Pg. *flor de farinha*, flour, lit. flower of meal, i. e., the finest part; cf. *flowers of sulphur, flos ferri*, etc.) is now confined to the spelling *flour:* see *flower.*] **1†.** An obsolete spelling of *flower* (in the botanical and derived senses).—**2.** The finely ground meal of wheat or of any other grain; especially, the finer part of meal separated by bolting; hence, any vegetable or other substance reduced to a fine and soft powder: as, *flour* of emery; hop-*flour.*

Zuych difference ase ther is . . . be-tuene bren and *flour* of huete. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 210.

Whete and *flour*, flesch and lardere,
Al togedyr they sette on fere.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 6103.

All
From me do backe receiue the *Flowre* of all,
And leaue me but the Bran.
Shak., Cor., i. 1 (folio, 1623).

3. A snow-like mass of finely crystallized saltpeter used in the manufacture of gunpowder. It is formed by cooling a solution of saltpeter from 180° to 70° F. in large shallow copper pans, and continually agitating it by hand or by machinery during the process of crystallization. The fine crystals settle to the bottom, are removed, and allowed to drain on inclined forms, when they are ready for washing.—**Flour of meat**, a fine flour made of dried meat.—**Flour of powder**, gunpowder not granulated, but pulverized.—**Fossil flour.** See *fossil.*—**Second flour**, flour of a coarser quality; seconds.

flour (flour), *v.* [See *flower, v.* In the later senses, < *flour, n.*, 2.] **I.** *intrans.* **1†.** An obsolete spelling of *flower.*—**2.** In *mining*, in the amalgamation process, the mercury is said to flour when it breaks up into fine globules, which, owing to the presence of some impurity, do not unite with the precious metal with which they are brought in contact. This defect is known as *flouring*, and also as *sickening*, both in Australia and on the Pacific coast of the United States.

Flour-beetle (*Tenebrio molitor*). (Line shows natural size.)

II. *trans.* **1.** To grind and bolt; convert into flour: as, to *flour* wheat.—**2.** To sprinkle with flour.

flour-beetle (flour′bē″tl), *n.* A beetle, *Tenebrio molitor*, which lives in all its stages on flour or farinaceous substances. The larva is an inch long, cylindrical, smooth and glossy, and is known as the *meal-worm.* See also cut under *meal-worm.*

flour-bolt (flour′bōlt), *n.* A machine for bolting flour; a bolter. It consists of a cylindrical sieve covered with bolting-cloth or fine gauze, and containing beaters that beat and press the meal as it comes from the stone against the sides of the bolt, and force the fine flour through the gauze, thus separating it from the refuse or offal.

flour-box (flour′boks), *n.* A tin box for dredging or scattering flour; a dredging-box.

flour-dredge (flour′drej), *n.* Same as *flour-box.*

flour-dredger (flour′drej″ėr), *n.* Same as *flour-box.*

flour-dresser (flour′dres″ėr), *n.* A cylinder for dressing flour, instead of passing it through bolting-cloths.

flour-emery (flour′em″ę-ri), *n.* In *gem-cutting*, ground corundum, which when pure is almost an impalpable powder, used to polish gems, glass, etc. It is sometimes adulterated with garnet and topaz.

flouren (flour′en), *a.* [< *flour* + *-en*[2].] Made of flour: as, *flouren* cakes. *Mackay.* [Prov. Eng.]

flourette†, *n.* See *floweret.*

flour-gold (flour′gōld), *n.* In *placer-mining*, a name sometimes given to gold occurring in exceedingly fine particles.

flouring-mill (flour′ing-mil), *n.* A mill for making flour, usually on a large scale: distinguished from *grist-mill.* [U. S.]

The way from the mealing-stone to the *flouring-mill* is long. *Amer. Anthropologist*, I. 307.

flourish (flur′ish), *v.* [< ME. *flourishen, flurishen, florishen, florischen*, etc., bloom, flower, adorn with flowers, adorn, ornament, rarely (in Wyclif) of a spear, tr. brandish, intr. be brandished; < OF. *flouriss-, floriss-, fluriss-*, stem of certain parts of *flourir, florir, flurir*, F. *fleurir* (ppr. *fleurissant, florissant*, blooming, *florissant*, flourishing, prosperous), bloom, blossom, flower, flourish, prosper, = Pr. *florire* = It. *fiorire* (< L. *florere*) = Sp. Pg. *florecer*, < L. *florescere*, begin to blossom, begin to prosper, inceptive of *florere*, blossom, flower, prosper, flourish; cf. *flos* (*flor-*), a blossom, a flower: see *flower*, *n.* and *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1**†. To bloom; blossom; flower.

The figetree shall not *florisshe.*
Wyclif, Hab. iii. 17 (Oxf.).

Let us see if the vine *flourish*, whether the tender grape appear, and the pomegranates bud forth. Cant. vii. 12.

Wither one rose, and let the other *flourish!*
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 5.

2. To thrive under natural forces or conditions; be in a state of natural vigor or development; grow or be developed vigorously.

A golden troop doth pass on every side
Of *flourishing* young men and virgins gay,
Which keep fair measure all the flow'ry way.
Sir J. Davies, Dancing.

When he [the cunning enemy] had thus covertly sown them [tares], what wonder was it that they should grow up together with the corn and *flourish?*
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. iii.

By continual meditations in sacred writings a man as naturally improves and advances in holiness as a tree thrives and *flourishes* in a kindly and well-watered soil.
Bp. Horne, On Ps. i.

3. To thrive under social or spiritual forces or relations; be vigorous in action or development; be successful or prosperous.

Jews that were zealous for the Law, but withal infidels in respect of Christianity, . . . did while they *flourished* no less persecute the Church than heathens.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iv. 11.

After kingdoms and commonwealths have *flourished* for a time, disturbances, seditions, and wars often arise.
Bacon, Physical Fables, iii., Expl.

But thou shalt *flourish* in immortal youth,
Unhurt amid the war of elements.
Addison, Cato, v. 1.

Our farmers round, well pleased with constant gain,
Like other farmers, *flourish* and complain.
Crabbe, Works, I. 46.

4. To be in a state of active existence or actual exercise; exist in activity or practice.

In our school-books we say,
Of those that held their heads above the crowd,
They *flourish'd* then or then. *Tennyson*, The Brook.

John Woolton, bishop of Exeter, who *flourished* soon after the Reformation, . . . was born in the year 1537.
Baines, Hist. Lancashire, II. 12.

The grammatical sciences on the one hand, the mathematical and physical on the other, *flourished* in Alexandria side by side, and formed a foundation for all the later science of the world.
Von Ranke, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 468.

5. To make flourishes; use flowery or fanciful embellishments: as, to *flourish* in writing or speech.

My sad thoughts
Told me some poisonous snake was closely hid
Under your *flourishing* words.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, ii. 2.

They dilate sometimes and *flourish* long on little incidents. *Watts*, Logic.

True, ma'am, as you say, one should be quick in divulging matters of this nature; for should we be tedious, perhaps, while we are *flourishing* on the subject, two or three lives may be lost! *Sheridan*, The Rivals, v, 1.

His [name], that seraphs tremble at, is hung
Disgracefully on ev'ry trifler's tongue,
Or serves the champion in forensic war
To *flourish* and parade with at the bar.
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 665.

6. To move or be moved in fantastic, irregular figures; play with fantastic or wavering motion.

Impetuous spread
The stream, and smoking, *flourish'd* o'er his head.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 180.

7. In *music:* (*a*) To play an elaborate, ostentatious passage, or to play in an ostentatious or showy manner. (*b*) To play a trumpet-call or fanfare.

Why do the emperor's trumpets *flourish* thus?
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 2.

8. To boast; vaunt; brag. *Pope.*—**9**†. To shake; be brandished.

He schal scorne a *florischynge* spere [vibrantem hastam, Vulgate]. *Wyclif*, Job xli. 26 (Purv.).

II. *trans.* **1**†. To cause to bloom; cause to thrive or grow luxuriantly.

How God almyghti of his grete grace
Hath *flourished* the erthe on every side!
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 78.

I must confess you have express'd a lover,
Wanted no art to *flourish* your warm passion.
Shirley, Love in a Maze, iii. 3.

2†. To cause to prosper; preserve.

The fierthe [fourth] is a fortune that *florissheth* the soule Wyth sobrete fram al synne. *Piers Plowman* (B), xiv. 294.

3. To embellish with flourishes, as handwriting, diction, etc.; adorn with flowery or showy words, figures, or lines; in general, to ornament profusely in any way: as, to *flourish* a signature.

Florysshe thy dysshe with pouder thou mygt.
Liber Cure Cocorum, p. 9.

I saw sixe very precious sockets made indeede but of timber work, but *flowrished* over with a triple gilting.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 178.

His son's fine taste an opener vista loves,
Foe to the Dryads of his father's groves;
One boundless green, or *flourish'd* carpet views.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 95.

The day book and inventory book shall be *flourished.*
Tr. of *French Com. Code.*

4. To finish with care; enlarge and embellish; elaborate.

All that I shall say will be but like bottoms of thread close wound up, which, with a good needle, perhaps may be *flourished* into large works. *Bacon*, War with Spain.

5. To brandish; hold in the hand and shake or wave about; hence, to display ostentatiously; flaunt: as, to *flourish* a sword or a whip; to *flourish* one's wealth or finery; to *flourish* one's authority.

A horseman apeeride, . . . *florishynge* a shaft.
Wyclif, 2 Mac. xi. 8 (Oxf. and Purv.).

He casteth ful harde,
And *fluricheth* his falsnes opon fele wise,
And fer he casteth to-forn the folke to destroye.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 484.

My sword, I say!—Old Montague is come,
And *flourishes* his blade in spite of me.
Shak., R. and J., i. 1.

6†. To gloss over; give a fair appearance to.

To bring you thus together, 'tis no sin;
Sith that the justice of your title to him
Doth *flourish* the deceit. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 1.

flourish (flur′ish), *n.* [< *flourish*, *v.*] **1**†. A flourishing condition.

Present Rome may be said to be but the Monument of Rome past, when she was in that *Flourish* that St. Austin desired to see her in. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 38.

2. Showy adornment; decoration; ornament.

My beauty, though but mean,
Needs not the painted *flourish* of your praise.
Shak., L. L. L., ii. 1.

3. Ostentatious embellishment; ambitious copiousness or amplification; especially, parade of words and figures; rhetorical display.

Ham. Let the foils be brought, the gentleman willing, and the king hold his purpose, I will win for him, if I can. . . .
Osr. Shall I re-deliver you e'en so?
Ham. To this effect, sir; after what *flourish* your nature will. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

He lards with *flourishes* his long harangue. *Dryden.*

"In my prison of England" [said Charles], "for the weariness, danger, and displeasure in which I then lay, I have many a time wished I had been slain at the battle where they took me." This is a *flourish*, if you will, but it is something more. *R. L. Stevenson*, Charles of Orleans.

4. A figure formed by bold or fanciful lines or strokes of the pen or graver: as, the *flourishes* about an initial letter.—**5.** A brandishing; the waving of something held in the hand: as, the *flourish* of a sword, a cane, or a whip.

The next day Miss Ritter saw the deacon drive past with a wagon-load of children; he nodded his head at her as he passed, and whipped up the old horse with a *flourish.*
Harper's Mag.

6. In *music:* (*a*) An elaborate but unmeaning passage for display, or as a preparation for real performance.

I was startled with a *flourish* of many musical instruments that I never heard before.
Addison, Religions in Waxwork.

He preluded his address by a sonorous blast of the nose, a preliminary *flourish* much in vogue among public orators. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 213.

(*b*) A trumpet-call; a fanfare.—**Flourish of trumpets**, a trumpet-call, fanfare, or prelude for one or more trumpets, performed on the approach of any person of distinction; hence, any ostentatious preliminary sayings or doings: as, his advertisement is accompanied with a *flourish of trumpets.*

A *flourish, trumpets!*—strike alarum, drums!
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

flourishable† (flur′ish-a-bl), *a.* [< *flourish* + *-able.*] Flaunting. *Davies.*

He [the devil] sets the countenance of continuance on them [the wicked], which indeed are more fallible in their certainty than *flourishable* in their bravery.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 217.

flourished (flur′isht), *p. a.* In *her.*, same as *fleury.*

flourisher (flur′ish-ėr), *n.* One who flourishes.

flourishing (flur′ish-ing), *p. a.* Vigorous; prosperous; thriving.

The Gardyn is alweys grene and *florisshing*, alle the cesouns of the Zeer, als wel in Wyntre es in Somer.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 54.

Wealth and plenty in a land where Justice raignes not is no argument of a *flourishing* State, but of a neerness rather to ruin or commotion. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, ix.

The old city [Alexandria] was, without doubt, in a *flourishing* condition, when the trade of the East Indies was carried on that way by the Venetians.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 7.

flourishingly (flur′ish-ing-li), *adv.* In a flourishing manner; with adornment; thrivingly.

She is in lyke case *flourishinglye* decked wyth golde, preciouse stone, and pearles.
Bp. Bale, Image of the Two Churches, ii.

flourishing-thread (flur′ish-ing-thred), *n.* A variety of linen thread used for darning and otherwise repairing linen fabric, and also in netting and similar fancy work.

flour-mill (flour′mil), *n.* A mill for grinding grain into flour; a flouring-mill.

flour-mite (flour′mīt), *n.* One of several mites or acarids which are found in flour, as *Tyroglyphus siro* (*farinæ*) or *T. longior.* See *cheese-mite.*

Flour-mite (*Tyroglyphus siro*), under surface. (Highly magnified.)

flouront, *n.* [ME., < OF. *floron*, < *flor*, flower: see *flower.*] Flower-work; an ornamental flower.

A fret of golde she hadde next her heer,
And upon that a white corowne she beer,
With *flourouns* smale.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 217.

flour-packer (flour′pak″ėr), *n.* A machine for packing bags or barrels with flour.

floury (flour′i), *a.* [< *flour* + *-y*[1].] **1**†. An obsolete spelling of *flowery.*—**2.** Consisting of or resembling flour; covered with flour: as, your coat is *floury.*

She shook her own *floury* hands vigorously, and offered one at last, muffled in her apron.
S. O. Jewett, Country Doctor, p. 193.

floush (floush), *v. t.* Same as *flosh*[1].

flout[1] (flout), *n.* [< ME. *flowte* (also *floyte:* see *floit*[2]), a flute, < OF. *flaüte, flahute*, also *fleüte*, and (with false silent *s*) *flaüste, flahuste, fleüste*, later *flute* (> mod. E. *flute*, which has displaced the ME. form), mod. F. *flûte:* see further under *flute*[1].] **1**†. A flute.—**2.** A boys' whistle. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** [Cf. It. *fagotto*, a bundle, fagot, also a wind-instrument.] A truss or bundle. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

flout[1]† (flout), *v. i.* [< ME. *flowten* (also *floyten:* see *floit*[2]), play on a flute, < OF. *flaüter*, also *fleüter*, and (with false silent *s*) *fleüster*, play on the flute: see *flout*[1], *n.*, and further under *flute*[1]. Cf. *flout*[2].] To play on the flute.

Syngynge he was, or *floytynge* [var. *floutynge*] al the day.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 91.

They *flouted* and they taberd, they yellyd and they cryed, loyinge in theyr manner as semyd by theyr semblaunt.
Lydgate, Pylgremage of the Sowle (ed. 1859), ii. 50.

flout[2] (flout), *v.* [Prob. a particular use of *flout*[1], play the flute; cf. MD. *fluyten*, talk smoothly or flatteringly, tr. soothe, as a horse, by blandishments, impose upon, jeer, a particular use of *fluyten*, mod. D. *fluiten* = E. *flout*[1], play the flute: see *floit*[2]. A similar turn of thought appears in F. *piper*, decoy, catch with a bird-call, take in, cheat, deceive, < *pipe*, pipe: see *pipe* and *peep*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* To mock; jeer; scoff; behave with disdain or contumely: with *at* before an object.

Fleer and gibe, and laugh and *flout.* *Swift.*

The Imagination is a faculty that *flouts at* foreordination. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 237.

He makes peace with nothing, takes refuge in nothing. He *flouts at* happiness, *at* repose, *at* joy.
The Century, XXVI. 540.

II. *trans.* To mock or scoff at; treat with disdain or contempt.

A college of wit-crackers cannot *flout* me out of my humour. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 4.

The gay beams of lightsome day
Gild but to *flout* the ruins gray.
Scott, L. of L. M., ii. 1.

For he had never *flouted* them, neither made overmuch of outcry, because they robbed other people.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, iv.

=Syn. See *taunt*.

flout[2] (flout), *n.* [< *flout*[2], *v.*] A mock; a scoff; a gibe.

The Spaniards now thought them secure, and therefore . . . asked them if they would be pleased to walk to their Plantations, with many other such *flouts;* but our Men answered never a word. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 116.

Wherefore wail for one
Who put your beauty to this *flout* and scorn,
By dressing it in rags? *Tennyson*, Geraint.

The broad flout†, an ironical representation of a thing as its opposite.

As he that saw a dwarfe go in the streete said to his companion that walked with him, See yonder gyant; and to a Negro or woman blackemoore, in good sooth ye are a faire one: we may call it *the broad floute*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 159.

The antiphrasis, or *the broad flout*, when we deride by flat contradiction, antithetically calling a dwarf a giant.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 52.

floutage† (flou'tāj), *n.* [< *flout*[2] + *-age.*] The act of flouting; flouts.

The *floutage* of his own family.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Characters.

flouter[1]† (flou'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *flowtour, floutour,* < OF. *flaüteur, fleüsteor*, mod. F. *flûteur*, a player on the flute: see *flout*[1] and *fluter.*] One who plays on the flute; a fluter.

flouter[2] (flou'tėr), *n.* [< *flout*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who flouts; a mocker.

Democritus, that common *flouter* of folly, was ridiculous himself. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 71.

floutingly (flou'ting-li), *adv.* With flouting; disdainfully.

flouting-stock (flou'ting-stok), *n.* [< *flouting* + *stock.* Cf. *laughing-stock.*] 1. An object of flouting or ridicule; a laughing-stock. *Shak.* [Rare.]—2†. A scoffing jest.

You are wise, and full of gibes and *vlouting-stogs;* and 'tis not convenient you should be cozened.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 5.

flow[1] (flō), *v.* [< ME. *flowen,* < AS. *flōwan* (pret. *fleów*, pl. *fleówen*, pp. *flōwen*), flow, = D. *vloeijen* = MLG. *vlōien, vlōigen*, LG. *flojen, flojen*, flow, = OHG. *flouwen, flewen, flawen*, MHG. *vlouwen, vlewen, vlœen, flœen, fleun*, etc., G. dial. *flauen*, wash, rinse (in running water), = Icel. *flōa*, flood, also boil milk; cf. Gr. *πλύειν*, Ionic form equiv. to Gr. *πλέειν, πλεῖν* (√ **πλεϝ*), sail, go by sea, float, swim, = L. *pluere*, rain (*pluit*, it rains), Skt. √ *plu*, float, swim, sail, hover, fly; a shorter form of the root which appears in AS. *fleótan*, E. *fleet*[1], float, etc., and the derived AS. *flotian*, E. *float:* see *fleet*[1] and *float.* Hence *flood*, q. v.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To move along, as water or other fluid, in a continuous succession or stream, by the force either of gravity or of impulse upon individual particles or parts; move in a current; stream; run: as, the river *flows* northward; venous blood *flows* from the extremities to the heart; the crowd *flowed* in a steady stream toward the point of attraction.

The thridde day shal *flowe* a flood
That al this world shal hyle [cover].
Altenglische Dichtungen (ed. Böddeker), p. 239.

Where Conradus the Emperour admitted them into the Countrie of Sueuia: and thence they *flowed* into other parts. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 160.

Hence—2. To proceed; issue; well forth: as, wealth *flows* from industry and economy.

I'll use that tongue I have; if wit *flow* from it,
As boldness from my bosom, let it not be doubted
I shall do good. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 2.

What a brave confidence *flows* from his spirit!
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, i. 1.

Here tears shall *flow* from a more generous cause,
Such tears as patriots shed for dying laws.
Addison, Cato, Prol.

3. To abound; have or be in abundance; be full: as, *flowing* cups or goblets.

The dry streets *flow'd* with men. *Chapman.*

4. To glide smoothly, without harshness or dissonance: as, a *flowing* period; *flowing* numbers.

Cursed be the verse, how well soe'er it *flow*,
That tends to make one worthy man my foe.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 233.

The immortal accents which *flowed* from his [Milton's] lips. *Macaulay*, Milton.

5. To hang loose and waving: as, *flowing* skirts; *flowing* locks.

Swell'd with the wanton Wind, they loosely *flow*,
And ev'ry Step and graceful Motion show.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

See the proud pipers on the bow,
And mark the gaudy streamers *flow*
From their loud chanters down.
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 16.

6. To rise, as the tide: opposed to *ebb:* as, the tide ebbs and *flows* twice in twenty-four hours.

It ebbethe and *flowethe*, as other sees don.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 272.

It *flowed* twice in six hours, and about Naragansett . . . [the hurricane] raised the tide fourteen or fifteen foot above the ordinary spring tides.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 320.

7. To discharge blood, as in the catamenia or after childbirth.—8. In *ceram.*, to work or blend freely: said of a glaze.

II. *trans.* 1. To cover with water; overflow; inundate: as, the low grounds along the river are annually *flowed.*

And in wynter, and specyally in Lent, it is meruaylously *flowen* with rage of water yt commyth with grete vyolence thrugh the vale of Josophat.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 31.

Here I *flowed* the drie moate, made a new drawbridge.
Evelyn, Diary, May 8, 1666.

2. To carry down in a current: said of water in a river. [Rare.]

While the Tahk-heen'-ah noticeably *flows* less water than the Xulson. *The Century*, XXX. 747.

3. To cover with any liquid, as varnish or glaze, by causing it to flow over the surface.

The glass is filed, cleaned, and *flowed* with collodion, as before directed. *Silver Sunbeam*, p. 144.

4. In *founding*, to permit (the molten metal) to flow through the mold long enough to carry off all air and foreign matter, in order to insure a casting free from bubbles and similar defects; run through.—**To flow a jib** or **staysail sheet**, to slack it off.

flow[1] (flō), *n.* [< *flow*[1], *v.*] 1. The act or state of flowing; a continuous passing or transmission, as of water or other fluid; movement in or as if in a current or stream: as, a *flow* of blood, oil, lava, or magnetism; the volume of *flow* in a river.

They take the *flow* o' the Nile
By certain scales i' the pyramid; they know,
By the height, the lowness, or the mean, if dearth
Or foison follow. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 7.

Boast the pure blood of an illustrious race,
In quiet *flow* from Lucrece to Lucrece.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 208.

The *flow* of electricity is parallel and proportional to the *flow* of force.
Atkinson, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 188.

2. That which flows, or results from flowing; a mass of matter moving or that has moved in a stream: as, to walk over a lava-*flow*.

I do not think that these felsites all belong to one outburst, whether as an intrusion or a *flow*.
Geol. Jour., XLIV. 277.

3. The rise of the tide: as, the daily ebb and *flow*.

His mother was a witch, and one so strong
That could control the moon, make *flows* and ebbs.
Shak., Tempest, v. 1.

And knows the ebbs
And *flows* of State. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 1.

4. Any strong progressive movement, as of thought, language, trade, etc., comparable to the flow of a river; stream; current: as, a *flow* of eloquence; the *flow* of commodities toward a commercial center.

The feast of reason and the *flow* of soul.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 128.

Thy constant *flow* of love, that knew no foil.
Cowper, My Mother's Picture.

5. Figuratively, abundant influx or efflux; copiousness in emission, communication, or reception.

And treasures that can ne'er be told
Shall bless this land, by my rich *flow*.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iii. 2.

By reason of man's imbecility and proneness to elation of mind, too high a *flow* of prosperity is dangerous.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 76.

My joy at being so agreeably deceived has given me such a *flow* of spirits! *Sheridan*, The Duenna, ii. 2.

6. In *mech.*, the volume of fluid which flows through a passage of any given section in a unit of time.—7. In *ceram.*, the flux used to cause color to run and blend in firing.

What is technically called a *flow:* i. e., introducing a little volatilising salt into the saggar in which the ware is fired. *Jewitt*, Ceramic Art, II. viii.

8. That part of an inclosed space, as a reservoir, along and from which a contained liquid is flowing.—**Flow-and-plunge structure**, in *geol.*, a peculiar form of stratification indicating deposition in the presence of strong and frequently shifting currents. The flow-and-plunge structure is nearly the same as *false bedding* (which see, under *false*).—**Flow of induction** across an element of surface, in *magnetism*, the product of the surface of the element by the perpendicular component of induction. *Atkinson.*—**Line of flow**, in *hydrodynamics*, a curve imagined to be so drawn within a liquid at any instant that at each point of the curve the velocity of the liquid is along the curve. A line of flow is not generally the path of a particle, because it represents only an instantaneous state of things, and as the particle moves onward the line of flow itself becomes distorted. But in the case of steady motion the lines of flow are fixed and are paths of particles, being then designated as *streamlines.*

Every *line of flow* cuts every equipotential curve which it meets at right angles; for at each point the resultant velocity is along the tangent to the *line of flow* and along the normal to the equipotential curve.
Minchin, Uniplanar Kinematics, VI. i. § 101.

flow[2] (flou), *n.* [Sc., < Icel. *flōi*, a marshy moor, also a bay or large frith, < *flōa*, flood: see *flow*[1].] A marshy moor; a morass; a low-lying piece of watery land.

In many of these morasses, or *flows*, as they are called, when the surface is bored, the water issues out like a torrent. *Statist. Acc. of Scotland*, xix. 20.

A *flow* is a wet tract of ground, generally flat, though such can exist on a gentle slope where there has been no artificial drainage. *Athenæum*, No. 3156, p. 503.

flow[3]†. A form of the obsolete preterit and past participle (*flowen*) of *fly*[1].

flow[4], **flough**[2] (flō), *a.* [E. dial.] Cold; windy; boisterous; bleak: as, *flow* weather. *Brockett.*

flowage (flō'āj), *n.* [< *flow*[1] + *-age.*] The act of flowing; the state of being flowed.

flowand†, *a.* [ME. *flowanda, flowende*, ppr. of *flowen*, flow; used archaically.] 1. Flowing.

Mere. But wrote he like a gentleman?
Johp. In rhyme, fine tinkling rhyme, and *flowand* verse.
B. Jonson, Fortunate Isles.

2. Unstable; fluctuating. *Jamieson.*

He was *flowand* in his minde, and uncertane to quhat parte he wald assist. *Bellenden*, tr. of Livy, p. 49.

flow-bog (flou'bog), *n.* [< *flow*[2] + *bog.*] A peat-bog of which the surface is liable to rise and fall with every increase or diminution of water, as from rains or springs. Also called *flow-moss.* [Scotland and Ireland.]

flowen†. An obsolete preterit plural and past participle of *fly*[1].

flower (flou'ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *flowre, floure, flour;* < ME. *flowre, flower, flour, flur, flor* (= G. Dan. Sw. *flor*, blossoming), < OF. *flor, flur, flour, fleur*, F. *fleur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *flor* = It. *fiore*, < L. *flōs* (*flōr-*), a flower, orig. **flōsis*, cf. *flōrere*, orig. **flōsere*, bloom, blossom, flower, flourish, < √ **flōs* = Teut. √ **blōs*, appearing in AS. *blōstma*, E. *blossom*, etc., and, in a shorter form, in AS. *blōwan*, E. *blow*[2], bloom, Goth. *blōma* = OS. *blōmo* = AS. **blōma*, E.* *bloom:* see *blow*[2], *bloom*[1], *bloom*[2], *blossom.* In the sense of 'fine meal' the word is now separated in spelling: see *flour.* Hence also (from L. *flos* (*flor-*), a flower) E. *flora, floral*, etc., and (from L. *florere*, flourish) *flower, v., flourish, florid*, etc.] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) A growth comprising the reproductive organs of a phenogamous plant and their envelops. A complete flower consists of pistil, stamens, corolla, and calyx in regular series, any one or more of which may be absent. The female organs, or those of fructification, are the ovules, which are usually inclosed within a stigma-bearing pistil or ovary. The male or fertilizing organs are the stamens, the essential part of which is the pollen-case or anther. According to the association or separation of these organs in the flower or upon the plant, flowers are bisexual (hermaphrodite or perfect), unisexual, monœcious, dioœcious, etc. The corolla and calyx form the floral envelop or perianth, which may be wholly wanting, in which case the flower is said to be naked or achlamydeous; if the corolla only is absent, the flower is monochlamydeous. (*b*) In *bryology*, the growth comprising the reproductive organs in mosses.—2. In popular language: (*a*) Any blossom or inflorescence.

And there in were also alle maner vertuous Herbes of gode smelle, and alle other Herbes also, that beren faire *Floures*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 278.

Here's *flowers* for you:
Hot lavender, mints, savory, marjoram,
The marigold. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

(*b*) Any plant considered with reference to its blossom, or of which the blossom is the essential feature; a plant cultivated for its floral beauty.—3. The best or finest of a number of persons or things, or the choice part of a thing: as, the *flower* of the family.

Thei were thre hundred knyghtes that weren full noble and worthi men, ffor thei were the *flour* of the hoste.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 401.

These [the Janizaries] are the *flower* of the Turkish infantery, by whom such wonderfull victories have been atchieved. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 38.

The Kings Forces were the *flower* of those Counties whence they came. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

4. That state or part of anything which may be likened to the flowering state of a plant; especially, the early period of life or of adult age; youthful vigor; prime: as, the *flower* of youth or manhood; the *flower* of beauty.

If he be young and lusty, the devil will put in his heart, and say to him, What! thou art in thy *flowers*, man: take thy pleasure. *Latimer*, Sermons and Remains, I. 431.

He died upon a Scaffold in Thoulouze, in the *flower* of his Years. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 19.

A simple maiden in her *flower*
Is worth a hundred coats-of-arms.
Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

Cleonymus was an aged man, and Acrotatus, his grandnephew, seems to have been his nearest male relation in the *flower* of life. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 104.

5. A figure of speech; an ornament of style.

They affect the *flowers* of rhetoric before they understand the parts of speech. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 244.

Plain truth, dear Murray, needs no *flowers* of speech.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. vi. 3.

6. In *printing*, a type of decorative design used in borders, or in constructed typographic headbands or ornaments, or with an initial letter.—**7.** *Eccles.*, an ornament of a chasuble, consisting in gold or other embroidery of branching or floreated patterns, extending over the upper part of the back, about the shoulders, and sometimes also in front, so as to cover the chest.—**8**†. The finest part of grain pulverized. See *flour*.

There were enemies come into that Sea, for which reason he had dispatched these three Ships with *Flower*, that they might not want. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 99.

9. *pl.* In *chem.*, fine particles of a substance, especially when raised by fire in sublimation, and adhering to the heads of vessels in the form of a powder or mealy deposit: as, the *flowers* of sulphur.—**10.** *pl.* The menstrual flow. [Used in the authorized version of Lev. xv. 25, 33, but changed in the revised version to *impurity*. Now only vulgar.]—**Aggregate flower.** See *aggregate*.—**Argentine flowers of antimony.** See *antimony*.—**Artificial flower**, an imitation of a natural flower, worn as an ornament in the hair, in bonnets, etc. Such flowers are made of feathers, silk, cambric, gauze, paper, wax, shell, etc. In Italy the cocoons of silkworms are used for this purpose, and sometimes vegetable parchment, or thin sheets of whalebone or of gutta-percha dissolved in benzol, are employed.—**Balaustine flowers, barren flowers.** See the adjectives.—**Christmas flower.** See *Christmas*.—**Complete, compound, cyclic flowers.** See the adjectives.—**Double flower**, a flower whose organs of reproduction are partly or wholly converted into petals, so that the rows of petals exceed the normal number.—**Equinoctial flowers.** See *equinoctial*.—**Evening flower.** See *evening*.—**Fertile** or **female flower**, a flower having pistils only.—**Flamed flowers.** See *flame*, *v. t.*—**Flower of blood.** See *blood*.—**Flower** or **flowers of tan**, a fungus, *Fuligo*, one of the *Myxomycetes*.—**Flowers of bismuth, madder, sulphur**, etc. See *bismuth*, etc.—**Flowers of vinegar**, a mold-like growth on the surface of a liquid in which acetous fermentation is taking place. It consists of the acetous ferment-organism *Micrococcus* (*Mycoderma*) *aceti*.—**Flowers of wine**, a mold-like growth on the surface of fermenting wine, consisting of *Saccharomyces Mycoderma*.—**Flowers of zinc.** See *zinc*.—**Hermaphrodite** or **perfect flower**, a flower having both stamens and pistils. See *inflorescence*.—**Male** or **sterile flower**, a flower having stamens only.—**Nocturnal flowers.** See *nocturnal*.

flower (flou′ėr), *v.* [< ME. *flouren* (= MHG. *florieren*, G. *floriren* = Dan. *florere* = Sw. *florera*), bloom, flourish, < OF. *flurir*, *florir*, F. *fleurir* = Pr. *florir* = It. *fiorire*, < L. *flōrēre*, bloom, flourish: see *flower*, *n.*, and *flourish*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To blossom; bloom; produce flowers; come into bloom or a blooming condition, literally or figuratively.

The South part thereof [Corfu] is mountainous, and defective in waters: where they sow little corn, in that subject to be blasted by the Southern winds, at such times as it *floureth*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 3.

Whilome thy fresh spring *flowrd*, and after hasted
Thy sommer prowde, with Daffadillies dight.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., January.

Nor could thy enemies, though its roots they wet
With thy best blood, destroy thy glorious tree,
That on its stem of greatness *flowers* late.
R. H. Stoddard, Guests of the State.

Mercy, that herb-of-grace,
Flowers now but seldom.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, iii. 6.

2†. To flourish; be in a flourishing or vigorous condition.

Salamon in his parablys sayth that a good spyryte maketh a *flowryng* aege, that is a fayre aege & a longe.
Juliana Berners, Treatyse of Fysshynge wythe an Angle, [fol. 1.

Myn honeste
That *floureth* yet. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 1577.

3. To froth; ferment gently; mantle, as new beer.

That beer did *flower* a little. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 385.

4†. To come as froth or cream from the surface.

If you can accept of these few observations, which have *flowered* off, and are, as it were, the burnishing of many studious and contemplative years, I here give you them to dispose of. *Milton*, Education.

Flowering almond. See *almond-tree*.—**Flowering fern, rush**, etc. See the nouns.—**Flowering plants.** (*a*) Phenogamous plants, or plants which produce flowers, as opposed to cryptogamous or flowerless plants. (*b*) Plants cultivated especially for their flowers.

II. *trans.* To cover or embellish with flowers, or figures or imitations of flowers, as ribbons, lace, gloves, glass, etc.

When the frost *flowers* the whiten'd window panes.
M. Arnold, Sohrab and Rustum.

The drawboy and slides to the stocking frame for brocading and *flowering* gloves, aprons, &c.
A. Barlow, Weaving, p. 36.

flowerage (flou′ėr-āj), *n.* [< *flower* + *-age*. Cf. *floriage*, *foliage*, *leafage*.] A flowering; an assemblage of flowers; flowers taken together in mass, as in decorative art.

St. Edmund's shrine glitters now with diamond *flowerages*, with a plating of wrought gold.
Carlyle, Past and Present, ii. 3.

They flitted off,
Busying themselves about the *floweraye*,
That stood from out a stiff brocade.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

flower-amour†, *n.* Same as *floramour*.

flower-animals (flou′ėr-an′i-malz), *n. pl.* A book-name of the *Anthozoa*.

flower-bell (flou′ėr-bel), *n.* A bell-shaped blossom. [Rare.]

Cluster'd *flower-bells* and ambrosial orbs
Of rich fruit-bunches. *Tennyson*, Isabel.

flower-bird (flou′ėr-bėrd), *n.* **1.** Any bird of the genus *Anthornis*, family *Meliphagidæ*.—**2.** Any bird of the family *Cœrebidæ*.

flower-bug (flou′ėr-bug), *n.* The popular name of sundry small true bugs or hemipterous insects which frequent the blossoms of flowering plants, as the species of *Anthocoris*. The insidious flower-bug, *Anthocoris* (*Triphleps*) *insidiosus* (Say), is often mistaken for the common chinch-bug, upon which it preys; it also feeds upon various gall-making plant-lice.

Insidious Flower-bug (*Anthocoris insidiosus*). (Line shows natural size.)

flower-clock (flou′ėr-klok), *n.* A collection of flowers so arranged that the time of day is indicated by those which open or shut at certain hours.

flower-de-lis (flou′ėr-dē-lē′), *n.* See *fleur-de-lis*.

flower-de-luce (flou′ėr-dē-lūs′), *n.* [< F. *fleur de lis*, lit. flower of the lily: see *fleur-de-lis*, *flower*, and *lily*.] **1.** A name for species of *Iris*— the French *fleur-de-lis*.

O *flower-de-luce*, bloom on, and let the river
Linger to kiss thy feet!
Longfellow, Flower-de-luce.

2. In *her.*, same as *fleur-de-lis*.

There are eight other cannon towards the south: I saw among them two very fine ones, one is twenty-five feet long, and adorned with *flower de luces*, which, they say, was a decoration antiently used by the emperors of the east before the French took those arms.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 103.

flowered (flou′ėrd), *p. a.* **1.** Covered with flowers; flowery; blooming.

Stinging bees in hottest summer's day,
Led by their master to the *flower'd* fields.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 1.

2. Embellished with figures of flowers.

Cato's long wig, *flower'd* gown, and lacquer'd chair.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 337.

His morning costume was an ample dressing gown of gorgeously-*flowered* silk, and his morning was very apt to last all day. *G. W. Curtis*, Prue and I, p. 107.

flowerer (flou′ėr-ėr), *n.* A plant which flowers; a plant considered with reference to its flowers, or to its manner or time of flowering.

Many hybrids are profuse and persistent *flowerers*, while other and more sterile hybrids produce few flowers.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 255.

floweret (flou′ėr-et), *n.* [Also written *flowret*; < ME. *flourette*, < OF. *florete*, *flurette*, F. *fleurette*, f., = Pr. Sp. *floreta*, f., = It. *fioretto*, m., < ML. *florettus*, a flower: see *flower*, and cf. *floret* and *ferret*[2], doublets of *flowret*.] A small flower; a floret.

For not iclad in silk was he,
But al in floures and *flourettes*
Ipainted alle with amorettes.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 803.

With gaudy girlonds, or fresh *flowrets* dight
About her necke, or rings of rushes plight.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 7.

And that same dew, which sometime on the buds
Was wont to swell like round and orient pearls,
Stood now within the pretty *flow'rets'* eyes.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

flower-fence (flou′ėr-fens), *n.* A West Indian name for the *Cæsalpinia pulcherrima*, a large-flowered leguminous shrub sometimes used for hedges. Also called *flower-pride* and *Barbados-pride*.

flower-fly (flou′ėr-flī), *n.* Any dipterous insect of the family *Bombyliidæ*; also, any other fly which frequents flowers.

flowerful (flou′ėr-fūl), *a.* [< *flower* + *-ful*.] Abounding with flowers. *Craig.* [Rare.]

flower-gentle (flou′ėr-jen′tl), *n.* [That is, gentle or noble flower: a translation of F. "*la noble fleur*, flower-gentle, velvet-flower, flower-amour, flower-velure" (Cotgrave): see *flower* and *gentle*, and cf. *floramour*.] A popular name for several cultivated species of *Amarantus*, and more particularly for *A. tricolor*, the foliage of which is brilliantly colored in yellow, green, and red; floramour.

flower-head (flou′ėr-hed), *n.* In *bot.*, a form of inflorescence consisting of a dense cluster of florets sessile upon the shortened summit of the axis, as in the *Compositæ*.

floweriness (flou′ėr-i-nes), *n.* **1.** The state of being flowery, or of abounding with flowers.—**2.** Floridness, as of speech; profusion of rhetorical figures.

flowering (flou′ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *flower*, *v.*] **1.** The act or state denoted by the verb *flower*, in any of its senses: as, the *flowering* of the bean.

But then note that an extreme clarification doth spread the spirits so smooth as they become dull, and the drink dead, which ought to have a little *flowering*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 312.

2. The shoals or strata of fish-feed often seen in the water about spawning-time. *Hamersly*.

flower-leaf (flou′ėr-lēf), *n.* The leaf of a flower; a petal.

flowerless (flou′ėr-les), *a.* [< ME. *flourelesse*; < *flower* + *-less*.] Having no flowers; specifically, in *bot.*, applied to cryptogamous plants, as opposed to phenogamous or flowering plants.

An herbe he broughte *flourelesse*, all greene.
The Isle of Ladies (ed. Furnivall).

The kingdom of plants [is divided into] Flowering and *Flowerless*. *W. L. Davidson*, Mind, XII. 251.

flowerlessness (flou′ėr-les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being without flowers.

flower-of-an-hour (flou′ėr-ov-an-our′), *n.* The bladder-ketmia, *Hibiscus Trionum*, the flower of which is open only in mid-day.

flower-pecker (flou′ėr-pek″ėr), *n.* **1.** An American honey-creeper or guitguit of the family *Cœrebidæ*.—**2.** Some bird of the family *Dicæidæ*.

Little flocks of the small green *flower-pecker* (Zosterops) were the only birds seen or heard at the summit.
H. O. Forbes, Eastern Archipelago, p. 212.

flower-piece (flou′ėr-pēs), *n.* A specially designed arrangement or representation of flowers; a picture wholly or mainly of flowers, or a particular shape worked in flowers.

flower-pot (flou′ėr-pot), *n.* A pot in which flowering plants or shrubs may be grown, generally made of burned clay, unglazed, and tapering a little toward the bottom, which is perforated with one hole or more for drainage.

flower-pride (flou′ėr-prīd), *n.* Same as *flower-fence*.

flower-stalk (flou′ėr-stâk), *n.* In *bot.*, a peduncle or pedicel; the usually leafless part of a stem or branch which bears a flower-cluster or a single flower.

flower-water (flou′ėr-wâ″tėr), *n.* Distilled water containing the essential oils of flowers, as rose-water.

Essences and *flower-waters* are produced by ordinary distillation, in which the flowers are boiled with water in large alembics. *U. S. Cons. Rep.*, No. lxviii. (1886), p. 581.

flower-work (flou′ėr-wėrk), *n.* Imitation of flowers, or ornamentation in which the representation of flowers is the principal feature.

flowery (flou′ėr-i), *a.* [< *flower* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Full of flowers; consisting of or abounding with blossoms: as, a *flowery* field.

Come, sit thee down upon this *flowery* bed.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

Me thought I found me by a murm'ring brook,
Reclin'd at ease upon the *flow'ry* margin.
Rowe, Ulysses, iii.

All the land in *flowery* squares,
Beneath a broad and equal-blowing wind,
Smelt of the coming summer.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

2. Adorned with figures or imitations of flowers: as, a *flowery* pattern.—**3.** Richly embellished with figurative language; overwrought in figurative expression; florid: as, a *flowery* style.

Soft were my numbers; who could take offence
While pure description held the place of sense?
Like gentle Fanny's was my *flowery* theme.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 149.

=**Syn. 3.** See *florid*.

flowery-kirtled (flou'ėr-i-kėr″tld), *a.* Clad in flowers. [Rare.]

I have oft heard
My mother Circe with the sirens three,
Amidst the *flowery-kirtled* Naiades,
Culling their potent herbs and baleful drugs.
Milton, Comus, l. 254.

flowing (flō'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *flow*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of that which flows; a flux.

At the ordinary *flowing* of the salt water, it divideth it selfe into two gallant branches.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 117.

2†. Rising, as of a river; overflowing; flood.

Great sir, your return into this nation in the 12th year of your reign resembles the *flowing* of the river Nilus in the 12th degree.
Parliamentary Hist., Charles II., an. 1661, Speaker's [Speech to the King.

flowing (flō'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *flow*[1], *v.*] **1.** Moving, as a fluid; running; gliding.

Language, above all teaching, . . .
Was natural as is the *flowing* stream.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 592.

2. Fluent; smooth, as style; smoothly undulating, as a line; evenly continuous.

But Virgil, who never attempted the lyrick verse, is everywhere elegant, sweet, and *flowing* in his hexameters.
Dryden, Epic Poetry.

She . . . wrote the whole out fairly, without blot or blemish, upon the smoothest, whitest, finest paper, in a small, neat, *flowing*, and legible feminine hand.
Hogg, in Dowden's Shelley, I. 183.

A purely floral style [of design], *flowing* in its lines and very fantastic and ingenious in its patterns.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 211.

3. Continuous; varying continuously.—**Flowing quantity**, in *math.*, a variable; an integral.—**Flowing sheets** (*naut.*), a phrase noting the condition of the fore and aft sails of a vessel when the sheets are eased off: as, she is running under *flowing sheets*.—**Flowing well**, a petroleum-well from which the oil flows or spouts, sometimes in great volume, by reason of the pressure of the carbureted hydrogen gas which accompanies it.

flowing-furnace (flō'ing-fėr″nās), *n.* A name for the cupola in which iron is melted in foundries. *E. H. Knight.*

flowingly (flō'ing-li), *adv.* In a flowing manner; smoothly; fluently.

I never wrote any thing so *flowingly* as the latter half [of the article on Horace Walpole].
Macaulay, Life and Letters, I. 294.

flowingness (flō'ing-nes), *n.* The quality of being flowing or fluent; fluency. *Nichols.*

flowk (flouk), *n.* Same as *fluke*[2].

flowkwort (flouk'wėrt), *n.* See *flukewort*.

flow-moss (flou'môs), *n.* Same as *flow-bog*.

He [Delabatie] being a stranger, and knew not the gate, ran his horse into a *Flow-Moss*, where he could not get out till his enemies came upon him.
Pitscottie, Chron. of Scotland, p. 130.

flown[1] (flōn). [< ME. *flogen*, *flowen*, < AS. *flogen*, pp. of *fleógan*, fly.] Past participle of *fly*[1].

flown[2] (flōn), *p. a.* [< ME. *flowen*, < AS. *flōwen* (scarcely found in use), pp. of *flōwan*, flow: see *flow*[1].] **1†.** Flooded; steeped; filled; made full.

When night
Darkens the streets, then wander forth the sons
Of Belial *flown* with insolence and wine.
Milton, P. L., i. 502.

[Some have supposed that *flown* in this passage is an error for *blown*. Warton reads *swoln*.]

2. Decorated by means of color freely blended or flowed, as a glaze. See *flow*[1], *v. i.*, 8.

flowret (flour'et), *n.* [A less common spelling (often printed *flow'ret*, as if a contraction) of *floweret*, which, however, was orig. a dissyllable, < ME. *flourette*: see *floweret* and *floret*.] Same as *floweret*.

flowretry† (flour'et-ri), *n.* [< *flowret* + *-ry*.] Carved work or other decoration representing flowers.

Nor was all this *flowretry*, and other celature on the cedar, lost labour. *Fuller*, Pisgah Sight, III. v. 4.

flowtet, *n.* and *v.* A variant of *flute*[1].

floygenet, floynet, *n.* [ME.; origin unknown.] A kind of boat or ship.

Ther were *floygenes* on flote and farstes manye.
MS. Cott. Calig., A. ii., f. 111. (*Halliwell.*)

In *floynes* and fercestez, and Flemesche schyppes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 743.

floyt†, floyte†, *n.* and *v.* See *floit*[2].

fluate (flō'āt), *n.* [< *flu*(*or*) + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, a name formerly given to salts formed by the combination of fluoric acid with a metallic oxid, an earth, or an alkali: as, *fluate* of lime, alumina, or soda. They are properly fluorides.

flucan, flookan (flō'kan), *n.* [Corn. dial.] In *mining*, clayey material within the lode, and more especially along its walls: nearly synonymous with *gouge*. Some fissures are entirely filled with flucan, and in Cornwall these are known as *flucan courses*. Also spelled *flukan* and *flooking*.

The most part of the copper lodes are accompanied by small argillaceous veins, called by the miners *flookans* of the lode. *Ure*, Dict., I. 911.

fluce†, *v. i.* [A var., or perhaps an orig. misprint, of *flounce*[1].] To flounce.

They flirt, they yerk, they backward *fluce*, and fling
As if the devil in their heels had been.
Drayton, Moon Calf, p. 513.

flucerin (flō'sē-rin), *n.* [< *flu*(*oride*) + *cer*(*ium*) + *-in*[2].] Same as *fluocerite*.

fluck (fluk), *n.* A dialectal form of *fluke*[2].

fluctiferous† (fluk-tif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *fluctus*, a wave, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing or tending to produce waves. *Blount.*

fluctisonant† (fluk-tis'ō-nant), *a.* [< L. *fluctus*, a wave, + *sonan*(*t-*)*s*, sounding; cf. *fluctisonous*.] Sounding as waves. *Bailey*, 1731.

fluctisonous† (fluk-tis'ō-nus), *a.* [< LL. *fluctisonus*, < L. *fluctus*, a wave, + *sonare*, sound.] Sounding or roaring with waves or billows. *Bailey*, 1727.

fluctuability (fluk″tū-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *fluctuable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being fluctuable. [Rare.]

fluctuable (fluk'tū-a-bl), *a.* [< L. *fluctuare*, float, + *-ble*.] Liable to fluctuation. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

fluctuancy† (fluk'tū-an-si), *n.* [< *fluctuan*(*t*) + *-cy*.] Tendency to fluctuation.

They may have their storms and tossings sometime, partly by innate *fluctuancy*, as the rollings and tidings of the sea, and partly by outward winds and tempests.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 222.

fluctuant (fluk'tū-ant), *a.* [= F. *fluctuant* = Sp. Pg. *fluctuante* = It. *fluttuante*, < L. *fluctuan*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *fluctuare*, flow: see *fluctuate*.] Moving like a wave; fluctuating; wavering.

History of prophecy . . . describeth the times of the "militant church," whether it be *fluctuant*, as the ark of Noah, or moveable, as the ark in the wilderness.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 138.

There needs no bending knee, no costly shrine,
No *fluctuant* crowd to hail divinity.
R. T. Cooke, Wood Worship.

fluctuate (fluk'tū-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fluctuated*, ppr. *fluctuating*. [< L. *fluctuatus*, pp. of *fluctuare* (> It. *fluttuare* = Sp. Pg. *fluctuar* = OF. *floter*, *flotter*, F. *flotter*), waver, rise in waves, move to and fro, float, fluctuate, < *fluctus*, a flowing, a flow, a wave, billow, < *fluere*, pp. *fluxus*, orig. **fluctus*, flow: see *fluent*. Cf. *float*, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To have a wave-like motion; rise and fall in level or degree; undulate; waver.

So sounds, so *fluctuates* the troubled sea,
As the expiring tempest plows its way.
King, Ruffinus, or the Favourite.

Fair France! though now the traveller sees
Thy three-striped banner *fluctuate* on the breeze.
Wordsworth, Descriptive Sketches.

2. To move or pass backward and forward as if on waves; be wavering or unsteady; rise and fall; change about: as, public opinion often *fluctuates;* the funds or the prices of stocks *fluctuate*.

The mind may for some time *fluctuate* between [two feelings], but it can never entertain both at once.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 3.

The population is therefore constantly *fluctuating*.
D. Webster, Speech, Plymouth, Dec. 22, 1820.

The standard of antiquity *fluctuates*.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 171.

=**Syn.** *Fluctuate*, *Vacillate*, *Waver*, *Oscillate*, *Undulate*, apply to literal or figurative movements to and fro, or up and down; but *undulate* is used only physically, as of the sea, sound-waves, etc. *Fluctuate*, *waver*, and *undulate* in their figurative uses are founded upon the rise and fall of waves; *oscillate* refers to the swinging of a pendulum. *Vacillate*, and next to it *waver*, suggests the most of mental or moral indecision. *Oscillate* naturally suggests the most regular alternations of movement to and fro. *Vacillate* and *waver* are now rarely used of physical things; *waver* is also used of a hesitation that seems likely to end in yielding.

He had by no means undoubting confidence in the *fluctuating* resolutions of Leicester, whose mind seemed to him agitated beyond the government of calm reason.
Scott, Kenilworth, xxxix.

In the first place, though a perpetually changing, he [Sir Robert Peel] was never a *vacillating* statesman.
W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 234.

Thou almost mak'st me *waver* in my faith.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

As when a sunbeam *wavers* warm
Within the dark and dimpled beck.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

God offers to every mind its choice between truth and repose. . . . Between these, as a pendulum, man *oscillates*.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 310.

The bold rocks thrust their black and naked heads above the *undulating* outline of the mountain-ranges.
Cooper, Last of Mohicans, xiv.

II. *trans.* **1.** To put into a state of fluctuating or wave-like motion. [Rare.]

A breeze began to tremble o'er
The large leaves of the sycamore
And *fluctuate* all the still perfume.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xcv.

2. To cause to waver or be undecided. [Rare.]

The younger sisters are bred rebels too, but the thought of guiding their mother, when such royal distinction was intended her, flattered and *fluctuated* them.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, IV. 204.

fluctuating (fluk'tū-ā-ting), *p. a.* Wavering; moving as a wave; rising and falling; moving to and fro; changeable.

All those who had speculated on the rise and fall of this *fluctuating* currency [wampum] found their calling at an end. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 276.

The sober people of America are weary of the *fluctuating* policy which has directed the public councils.
D. Webster, Speech, March 10, 1818.

The highest poetry deals with thoughts and emotions which inhabit, like rarest sea-mosses, the doubtful limits of that shore between our abiding divine and our *fluctuating* human nature.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 251.

Fluctuating function, a function which constantly changes its value by a finite quantity for an infinitely small change in the variable, alternately increasing and decreasing without ever being infinite. The name was given by Sir W. R. Hamilton.

fluctuation (fluk-tū-ā'shon), *n.* [= OF. *fluctuation*, *fluctuacion*, F. *fluctuation* = Sp. *fluctuacion* = Pg. *fluctuação* = It. *fluttuazione*, < L. *fluctuatio*(*n-*), < *fluctuare*, fluctuate: see *fluctuate*. Cf. *flotation*, *flotsam*.] **1.** A motion like that of waves; a waving; movement in different directions: as, the *fluctuations* of the sea.

Each base.
To left and right, of those tall columns drown'd
In silken *fluctuation* and the swarm
Of female whisperers. *Tennyson*, Princess, vi.

2. Alternating action or movement; a wavering or varying course; mutation: as, the *fluctuations* of prices or of the funds; *fluctuations* of opinion.

The excentricities, it is true, will still vary, but too slowly, and to so small an extent as to produce no inconveniency from *fluctuation* of temperature and season.
Paley, Nat. Theol., xxii.

Latin was in the sixteenth century a fixed language, while the living languages were in a state of *fluctuation*.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

3. In *med.*, the alternating motion of pus or other fluids perceptible on palpation.

The experimenter injected three-fourths of a centimetre of the mixture [culture of curved bacilli] under the skin of his left fore-arm, with the result of much œdematous swelling and some pain, with deep *fluctuation* in the region of the puncture three days afterwards. *Science*, V. 482.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** Oscillation, vacillation.

fluctuous† (fluk'tū-us), *a.* [= F. *fluctueux* = Sp. Pg. *fluctuoso* = It. *fluttuoso*, < L. *fluctuosus* (very rare), full of waves, billowy, < *fluctus*, a flowing, a wave: see *fluctuate*, *fluent*.] Pertaining to waves; flowing.

Madona Amphitrite's *fluctuous* demeans.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 151).

flue[1] (flō), *n.* [= Sc. *flow*. Origin obscure; perhaps connected with MD. D. *vloegh*, grooves, channels, the flutes of a fluted column. There is no evidence to connect the word with OF. *flue*, *fluie*, a flowing, a stream (< L. *fluvius*, a stream). Skeat considers *flue* to be "a mere corruption of *flute*," citing in support of this view the use in Phaer's Virgil (see extract under def. 2); but such a corruption of an established word like *flute* at the period concerned is scarcely possible; Phaer's *flue*, if not a misprint for *flute*, is prob., like *flue* in organ-building (def. 3), merely a deflected use of *flue* in the ordinary sense, with some ref. to the accidentally similar *flute*.] **1.** A duct for the conveyance of air, smoke, heat, or gases. Specifically—(*a*) Formerly, a small winding chimney of a furnace carried up into the main chimney. (*b*) Now, the central passage for smoke in a chimney, or a side passage leading from a fireplace to this main passage.

9th. To the old and ragged city of Leicester, large and pleasantly situated, but despicably built, ye chimney *flues* like so many smith's forges.
Evelyn, Memoirs, Aug. 9, 1654.

He wrote on a pane of glass how I'd climb, if the way I only knew,
And she writ beneath, if your heart's afeared, don't venture up the *flue*. *Hood*, The Sweep's Complaint.

(*c*) A pipe or tube for conveying heat to water in certain kinds of steam-boilers. (*d*) A passage in a wall for the purpose of conducting heated air from one part of a building to another.

2. [See etym.] The winding hollow of a sea-shell. [Rare.]

Him Tryton combrous bare, that galeon blew with whelkid shell,
Whose wrinckly wreathed *flue* [Latin *concha*] did fearful shril in seas outyell. *Phaer*, Æneid, x.

3. In *organ-building*, a flute-pipe as distinguished from a mouth-pipe or reed-pipe.—**4.** The coping of a gable or end-wall of a house, etc. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—**Dead flue**, a flue which is no longer used.—**Flash-flue**, a form of flue, without turns or obstructions, for a steam-boiler.

flue[2] (flö), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *flued*, ppr. *fluing*. [Appar. < *flue*[1], *n.*, the entrance of a flue being usually expanded or splayed.] To expand or splay, as the jambs of a window.

flue[3] (flö), *n.* [Also written *flew* (*flew*[2]). Origin uncertain; the nearest form outside of E. is LG. *flog*, anything light that floats in the air, flocks of wool, etc. (as if < LG. *flegen* = E. *fly*[1]); but this mingles with *flok*, in the same sense, = E. *flock*[2]; so E. dial. *flook*, *fluke*, equiv. to *flue*[3]. The form *fluff*, also spelled *flough* (?), points to an orig. guttural (W. *llwch*, dust, powder ?). Cf. Dan. *fnug* = Sw. *fnugg*, down, motes, flue, Dan. *fnok*, pappus. The incomplete evidence points to two or more different sources for these words.] Down or nap; waste downy matter, abounding in spinneries, lint-factories, etc.; downy refuse; fine hair, feathers, flocks of cotton, etc., that cling to clothes.

flue[4], **flew**[3] (flö), *a.* [< ME. *flew*, shallow; origin obscure.] Shallow. *Halliwell; Huloet.* [Prov. Eng.]

Flew, or scholde [shoal], as vessel or other lyke, bassus.
Prompt. Parv., p. 167.

flue[5] (flö), *n.* [Corrupted from *fluke*.] In *whaling*, the fluke or barb of a harpoon.

flue[6] (flö), *n.* [Morocco.] A money of account of Morocco, of the value of one twenty-fifth of an English penny, or one thirteenth of a cent.

flue[7] (flö), *n.* [Appar. an arbitrary reduction of *influenza*.] Influenza. [Rare.]

I have had a pretty fair share of the *flue*, and believe I am now well rid of it at last.
Southey, Letters, IV. 574, 1839.

flue-boiler (flö'boi″lėr), *n.* A steam-boiler with flues or heat-pipes running through the part that contains the water.

flue-bridge (flö'brij), *n.* In *metal.*, the low wall of fire-brick, at the end opposite the fire-bridge, separating the hearth of the furnace from the flue.

flue-brush (flö'brush), *n.* A brush made of strips of wire or steel used to cleanse the interior of a flue from scales and soot.

flue-cinder (flö'sin″dėr), *n.* Metal cinder or slag obtained in the reheating or balling furnace in the process of working puddled bar into merchant-iron.

flued (flödd), *a.* [< *flue*[5] + *-ed*[2].] In *whaling*, fluked; barbed; having a fluke or flue, as a harpoon: usually in composition: as, one-*flued*; two-*flued*.

flueful (flö'fûl), *a.* [Appar. < *flue*[1] + *-ful*; as if 'full to the flue or chimney.'] Brimful. [Prov. Eng.]

flue-hammer (flö'ham″ėr), *n.* [< *flue*[2] + *hammer*.] A coopers' hammer the peen of which has a working edge whose length is in the plane of the sweep of the hammer. It is used to spread or flare one edge of an iron hoop to make it fit the bulge of a cask.

fluellen†, *n.* [Also written *fluellin*; said to be of W. origin, < *Fluellen* (as in Shakspere), a form of *Llewelyn*, a proper name. Cf. D. *fluweel*, velvet, *fluweelbloem*, amaranth (lit. 'velvet-flower': see *velvet-flower* and *floramour*).] An old name for the plant *Veronica officinalis*.—**Female fluellen**, the *Linaria spuria*.

fluellite (flö'el-īt), *n.* [Irreg. < *fluor* + Gr. *λίθος*, a stone.] Native fluoride of aluminium occurring at Stenna-gwyn, in Cornwall, in octahedral crystals.

fluence† (flö'ens), *n.* [= F. *fluence* = Pg. *fluencia*, < L. *fluentia*, a flowing, fluency, < *fluen(t-)s*, ppr. of *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] **1.** A flowing; a stream. *Davies.*

That he first did cleanse
With sulphur, then with *fluences* of sweetest water rense.
Chapman, Iliad, xvi. 224.

2. Fluency.

He is conceited to have a voluble and smart *fluence* of tongue. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., Pref.

fluency (flö'en-si), *n.* [See *fluence*.] **1.** The quality of being fluent. (*a*) The quality of being flowing or changeable: opposed to *rigidity*.

An arbitrary rule, an institution, must be opposed to the *fluency*, the ever-changing relations, of nature and fact. *Mind*, IX. 396.

(*b*) Readiness and smoothness of utterance; volubility.

Unpremeditated prayers, uttered with great *fluency*, with a devout warmth and earnestness, are apt to make strong and awakening impressions on the minds of the generality of hearers. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xx.

A man of weak capacity, with *fluency* of speech, triumphs in outrunning you. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 244.

2†. Affluence; abundance.

Those who grow old in *fluency* and ease.
Sandys, Paraphrase of Job.

=**Syn.** Glibness, facility, readiness.

fluent (flö'ent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *fluen(t-)s*, ppr. of *fluere*, pp. *fluxus*, flow, = Gr. *φλύειν*, swell, overflow, *ἀνα-φλύειν*, spout up. Not related to E. *flow*[1]. Hence ult. (< L. *fluere*) E. *fluid*, *flux*, *fluctuate*, etc., *flotsam*, *flume*, *affluent*, *effluent*, *influent*, *refluent*, etc.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Flowing or capable of flowing; having a flowing motion, or an appearance as of flowing; changeable; not rigid.

Motion being a *fluent* thing, . . . it doth not follow that because anything moves this moment it must do so the next. *Ray*, Works of Creation.

Broad brows and fair, a *fluent* hair and fine,
High nose, a nostril large and fine, and hands
Large, fair, and fine.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

I never had dreamed of such delicate motion, *fluent* and graceful. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, x.

Morality is not a matter of goodness, but of true relation to facts — a relation which must be *fluent*, which cannot be rigid. *Mind*, IX. 395.

2. Ready in the use of words; using words with facility; voluble: as, a *fluent* speaker or writer.

Not but the tragic spirit was our own,
And full in Shakespear, fair in Otway shone:
But Otway fail'd to polish or refine,
And *fluent* Shakespear scarce effaced a line.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 279.

Once on the theme of her own merits, Mademoiselle was *fluent*. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, vi.

3. Proceeding from a faculty of ready copious speech; marked by copiousness of speech: as, *fluent* utterance; a *fluent* style.

How *fluent* nonsense trickles from his tongue!
How sweet the periods, neither said nor sung!
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 201.

II. *n.* **1**†. A stream; a current of water.

Confiding in their hands, that sed'lous strive
To cut the outrageous *fluent*. *J. Philips*, Blenheim.

2. In the doctrine of fluxions, the variable or flowing quantity in fluxions which is continually increasing or decreasing; an integral. See *fluxion*.—**Contemporary fluents**, functions of the same independent variable.—**Correction of a fluent.** See *correction*.—**Fluent by continuation**, an expression for the fluent of a fluxion deduced from the expression for the fluent of another fluxion.—**Fluent by series**, the expression of the fluent of a fluxion in the form of an infinite series.—**Fluent of a fluxion**, the integral of a function as conceived in the doctrine of fluxions.

fluential (flö-en'shal), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a fluent.

fluently (flö'ent-li), *adv.* In a fluent manner.

For when this humour of medisance springeth in the head of the company, it runnes *fluently* in to the less noble parts. *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays, ii. § 2.

fluentness (flö'ent-nes), *n.* The state of being fluent; fluency.

The *fluentness* and consistencie of time has not this inconvenience, to deny us the taking a dimention of it.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, II. xii. § 3.

flue-plate (flö'plāt), *n.* In steam-boilers, a plate in which the ends of flues or tubes are set. Also called *tube-plate* and *tube-sheet*.

flue-stop (flö'stop), *n.* In *organ-building*, a stop whose tone is produced by the impact of a stream of air upon a sharp edge: a generic name for all stops not reed-stops. Also *flute-stop*.

flue-surface (flö'sėr″fās), *n.* The part of the surface of a steam-boiler heated by flues, as distinguished from that part which is heated directly by the furnace.

flue-work (flö'wėrk), *n.* In *organ-building*, all the flue-stops taken together, in distinction from the reed-stops or reed-work. Also *flute-work*.

fluey (flö'i), *a.* [< *flue*[3] + *-y*[1].] Resembling or containing flue, or loose fur or soft down; downy; fluffy.

I had the luggage out within a day or two. . . . It was all very dusty and *fluey*. *Dickens*, Somebody's Luggage, i.

fluff[1] (fluf), *n.* [Also written *flough* (?); connection with *flue*[3] uncertain: see *flue*[3], and cf. *fluff*[2].] **1.** Light down or nap such as rises from cotton, beds, etc., when agitated; flue.

In Italy there are old crones so haggard that it is hard not to believe them created just as crooked and foul and full of *fluff* and years as you behold them.
Howells, Venetian Life, vii.

2. Something downy or fluffy.

Tiny *fluffs* of feathered life [snow-birds].
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 51.

He [Edison] proposed to introduce into the circuit a cell containing carbon powder, the pressure on which could be varied by the vibrations of a diaphragm. He sometimes held the carbon powder against the diaphragm in a small shallow cell, . . . and sometimes he used what he describes as a *fluff* — that is, a little brush of silk fibre with plumbago rubbed into it. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 129.

fluff[1] (fluf), *v. t.* [< *fluff*[1], *n.*] To treat with fluff or powder.

The flesh side [of leather blackened and dressed on the grain side] is whitened or *fluffed*, and the grain is treated with sweet oil or some similar oil, and finally glazed with a thin solution of gelatin or of shellac.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 387.

fluff[2] (fluf), *n.* [Perhaps imitative, like *puff*, q. v.] **1.** A puff. [Scotch.]

I'm sure an ye warna a fish or something war, ye could never a' keepit ae *fluff* o' breath in the body o' ye in aneath the lock. *Saint Patrick*, III. 31. (*Jamieson.*)

2. A slight explosion of gunpowder.—**A fluff in the pan**†, an explosion of priming in the lock-pan of a flint-lock gun, while the gun itself does not go off; figuratively, any ineffectual, short, spasmodic effort which dies in the attempt; a flash in the pan.

fluff[2] (fluf), *v. t.* [See the noun.] To cause to puff.—**To fluff powder**†, to burn gunpowder.

fluff-gib (fluf'jib), *n.* A squib. [Scotch.]

Nane o' this unlawfu' wark, wi' fighting, and flashes, and *fluf-gibs*, disturbing the king's peace, and disarming his soldiers. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxxi.

fluffiness (fluf'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fluffy; flocculence.

This *fluffiness* and laxity of the plumage.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds.

fluffy (fluf'i), *a.* [< *fluff*[1] + *-y*[1].] Composed of, containing, or resembling fluff or loose flocculent matter, as nap or down; giving off loose floating particles when agitated; fluey.

The carpets were *fluffy*. *Thackeray.*

It was the solid compressed weight of gold compared with the *fluffy* bulk of feathers. *Cornhill Mag.*

flügelhorn (flü'gl-hôrn), *n.* [G., < *flügel*, a wing (see *fugleman*), + *horn* = E. *horn*.] **1.** A hunting-horn.—**2.** A kind of bugle.

flugelman (flö'gl-man), *n.* Same as *fugleman*.

fluible† (flö'i-bl), *a.* [< L. *fluere*, flow, + *-ible*.] Capable of flowing; fluid.

As the waters also were earthie, and the earth *fluible*.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 8.

fluid (flö'id), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *fluide* = Sp. *flúido* = Pg. It. *fluido*, < L. *fluidus*, flowing, fluid, < *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Capable of flowing; liquid or gaseous; consisting of a substance incapable of resisting forces (tangential stresses) tending to change its shape.

That pow'rful Juice, with which no Cold dares mix,
Which still is *fluid*. *Congreve*, Imit. of Horace, I. ix. 2.

Transparent forms, too fine for mortal sight,
Their *fluid* bodies half dissolved in light.
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 62.

2. Not fixed or rigid; flowing; shifting; fluent.

Thought, feeling, sentiment, language, metre; all the elements of their art are *fluid*, copious, untrammelled, poured forth from a richly abundant vein.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 335.

Fluid compass, a compass the card of which revolves in a bowl of alcohol on which it floats. See *compass*, 7.—**Fluid dram, fluid ounce.** See the nouns.—**Fluid extracts.** See *extract*, 2.—**Fluid inclusion**, a liquid inclosed in a cavity, usually very minute, in a mineral: thus, smoky quartz often contains fluid inclusions of liquid carbon dioxid.—**Fluid lens**, a lens made by confining a liquid between two curved pieces of glass.

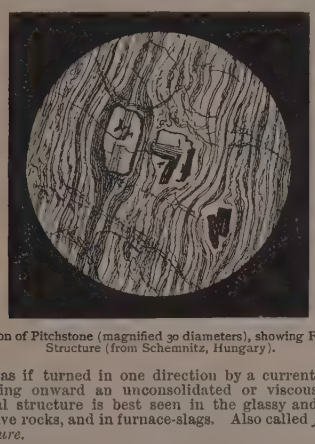
II. *n.* **1.** A substance which flows or is capable of flowing; a substance which is incapable of resisting forces (tangential stresses) tending to change its shape without altering its size. A *fluid* has absolutely no tendency to spring back to its original shape when distorted, except in virtue of a surface tension. A *perfect fluid* is a fluid in which a bending stress produces an instantaneous strain — that is to say, there is no delay in taking a form of equilibrium, except what is due to the masses of the particles: opposed to a *viscous fluid*, in which the yielding is not instantaneous, and to a *plastic solid*, which yields instantaneously to a sufficient, but not to a very small, stress. Fluids are divided into liquids and gases or vapors. Gases or *elastic fluids* tend to

expand indefinitely while preserving their homogeneity; liquids or *inelastic fluids* tend to expand indefinitely, but only by evaporation — that is, by separating into two parts with a bounding surface between them. (See *liquid*, *gas*, and *ether*.) In the early history of physical science the phenomena of heat, electricity, and magnetism were supposed to be due to the motions of peculiar imponderable fluids; hence the expressions *north* and *south magnetic fluid*, the *electrical fluid*, etc., which still linger (but not with good writers), though the explanation of the phenomena has changed with the advance of knowledge.

A *fluid* is a body the contiguous parts of which act on one another with a pressure which is perpendicular to the surface which separates those parts.
Clerk Maxwell, Heat, p. 95.

2. Some hypothetical supersensible substance conceived as analogous to known fluids. See *fluidism*.— **Amniotic, astral, cerebrospinal, elastic,** etc., **fluid.** See the adjectives.— **Condy's fluid,** a solution of potassium permanganate, used as a disinfectant and deodorizer.— **Culture fluid.** See *culture-fluid*.— **Discharge of fluids.** See *discharge*.— **Fluid of Cotunnius,** the perilymph. Also called *liquor Cotunnii*.— **Labarraque's fluid,** a solution of chlorinated soda, used as a disinfectant; the liquor sodæ chloratæ of the United-States Pharmacopœia. Commonly called *Labarraque's solution*.— **Magnetic, nervous,** etc., **fluid.** See the adjectives.— **Müller's fluid,** potassium bichromate 2 parts, potassium sulphate 1 part, water 100 parts, used to harden and preserve anatomical specimens with a view to cutting sections.

fluidal (flö′i-dal), *a.* [< *fluid* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a fluid.— **Fluidal structure,** in *lithol.*, an arrangement of the minute crystalline bodies (crystallites) in a more or less vitreous rock with their longer axes forming approximately parallel



Section of Pitchstone (magnified 30 diameters), showing Fluidal Structure (from Schemnitz, Hungary).

lines, as if turned in one direction by a current slowly sweeping onward an unconsolidated or viscous mass. Fluidal structure is best seen in the glassy and acidic eruptive rocks, and in furnace-slags. Also called *fluxion-structure*.

The lamination of the ore and jasper is taken to be probably a *fluidal structure*.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXXII. 256.

fluidic (flö-id′ik), *a.* [< *fluid* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a fluid; fluid.

Undoubtedly the more prolonged and older *fluidic* condition, accompanied by accelerated lagging of tide, impresses more important results on the life-history of satellites. *Winchell*, World-Life, p. 242.

Fluidic body, in *spiritualism*, the so-called fluid double of the physical body; a materialization: a term derived from the phrase *corps fluidique* of the French spiritists. See *fluidism*.

fluidification (flö-id″i-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< *fluidify* + *-ation*.] The act of rendering fluid.

In nineteen of the beef-infusion gelatine tubes no *fluidification* had taken place. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 126.

fluidify (flö-id′i-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fluidified*, ppr. *fluidifying*. [< L. *fluidus*, fluid, + *-ficare*, make: see *fluid* and *-fy*.] To render fluid; convert into a liquid or gaseous state.

That the *fluidified* granite was once encased, its mineralogical composition and structure, and the bold conical shape of the mountain-masses, yield sufficient evidence.
Darwin, Geol. Observations, ii. 500.

fluidism (flö′i-dizm), *n.* [< *fluid* + *-ism*.] The hypothesis that there exists a supersensible or so-called fluidic body associated with every living body, and not confined entirely to the space occupied by the latter. Fluidism supposes that the ordinary physical body is like a core or nucleus of a more extensive body, which reaches in all directions beyond the visible surface of the natural body, and is capable of producing certain effects.

fluidist (flö′i-dist), *n.* [< *fluid* + *-ist*.] One who supports the hypothesis of fluidism.

Even professions and vocations, as well as some diseases, seem to have often characteristic smells; so that disease, etc., "does not cease at the surface of the body." All such facts favor the *fluidists*. *Amer. Jour. of Psychol.*, I. 500.

fluidity (flö-id′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *fluidité* = It. *fluidità*; < L. *fluidus*, fluid: see *fluid*.] **1.** The quality of being fluid, or capable of flowing; that quality of a body which renders it incapable of resisting tangential stresses. See *fluid*, *n.*

There may be corpuscles of such a nature as considerably to lessen that agitation of the minute parts by which the *fluidity* of liquors and the warmth of other bodies are maintained. *Boyle*, Works, III. 750.

2. Fluency; flowing character or style: opposed to *rigidity* or *stiffness*. [Rare.]

The letters [of Mme. de Rémusat] . . . have much grace, much *fluidity* of thought, and of expression.
The Nation, Nov. 29, 1883.

fluidize (flö′i-dīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fluidized*, ppr. *fluidizing*. [< *fluid* + *-ize*.] To convert into a fluid; fluidify.

fluidness (flö′id-nes), *n.* The state of being fluid; fluidity. *Boyle*.

fluidounce (flö′id-ouns), *n.* A fluid ounce. See *ounce*. [A method of writing the words common in medical use.]

fluidrachm (flö′i-dram), *n.* A fluid dram. See *dram*. [A method of writing the words common in medical use.]

fluitant (flö′i-tant), *a.* [< L. *fluitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *fluitare*, float, swim, or sail about, freq. of *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] In *bot.*, floating.

flukan, *n.* See *fucan*.

fluke[1] (flök), *n.* [Formerly also written *flook*; origin obscure; perhaps a denasalized form of G. (LG.) *flunk*, *flunke*, the fluke of an anchor, and lit. a wing (LG. *flunk*, a wing), this being prob. a nasalized derivative of LG. *flegen*, G. *fliegen* = E. *fly*[1]; cf. LG. and G. *flug*, flight: see *fly*[1] and *flight*[1].] **1.** The part of an anchor which catches in the ground. See *anchor*[1].

The waste and lumber of the shore,
Hard coils of cordage, swarthy fishing-nets,
Anchors of rusty *fluke*, and boats updrawn.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

2. One of the barbs of a harpoon or toggle-iron; a flue: called by English whalemen *wither*.— **3.** Either half of the tail of a cetacean or sirenian: so called from its resemblance to the fluke of an anchor. The flukes of a large whale may be sometimes 20 feet between their extremities, though 12 to 15 feet is a more frequent measurement. **4.** In *mining*, an instrument used to clean a hole previous to charging it with powder for blasting.— **5.** [< *fluke*[1], *v.*] In *billiards*, an accidentally successful stroke; the advantage gained when, playing for one thing, one gets another; hence, any unexpected or accidental advantage or turn; a chance; a scratch.

We seem to have discovered, as it were by a *fluke*, a most excellent rule for all future cabinet arrangements.
Times (London).

These conditions are not often fulfilled, I can tell you; it is a happy *fluke* when they are.
W. Black, Princess of Thule, xix.

Piquet gave "discard" to the language; why should billiards be forbidden to contribute *fluke*, a far better word as regards form, and one absolutely without a synonym?
N. and Q., 7th ser., I. 42.

The discovery which finally drove English geology out of a position which had long been untenable was made by a *fluke*. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., I. 42.

To cut flukes out, in *whaling*: (*a*) To throw the tail out of the water sidewise and upward, as a whale: an indication that the animal has taken fright and seeks to escape. Hence—(*b*) To become refractory or mutinous; make a disturbance on board ship.— **To turn flukes,** in *whaling*: (*a*) To round out and go under, throwing the flukes high in the air, as a whale. Hence—(*b*) To go to bed; bunk or turn in.

fluke[1] (flök), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fluked*, ppr. *fluking*. [< *fluke*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* In *whaling*: (*a*) To disable the flukes of, as a whale, by spading. (*b*) To fasten, as a whale, by means of a chain or rope.

II. *intrans.* **1.** In *whaling*, to use the flukes, as a fish or cetacean: often with an indefinite *it*.— **2.** To gain an advantage over a competitor or opponent by accident or chance; especially, to make a scratch in billiards. See *fluke*[1], *n.*, 5. [Slang.]— **All fluking** (*naut.*), a phrase used to indicate that a ship goes along rapidly with a fair wind.

We arrived on the following day, having gone *all fluking*, with the weather clew of the mainsail hauled up the yards braced in a little, and the lower studding sail just drawing. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 285.

fluke[2], **flook**[2] (flök), *n.* [Also dial. *flowk*, *fluck*, Sc. *flook*, *fleuk*; < ME. *floke*, also written *fluke*, *flewke* (glossed '*ffoca*' and *pelanius*); < AS. *flōc*, *flooc*, a flat fish, usually glossed *platissa* (prop. *platessa*, a plaice, once *pansor*, prop. *passer* (?), a turbot), = Icel. *flōki*, a kind of halibut, *passer*, *solea*.] **1.** A name given locally in Great Britain to species of flatfish. (*a*) In Northumberland, the common flounder, *Pleuronectes flesus*, called in Moray Frith *fresh-water fleuk* and *bigger fleuk*. (*b*) About Edinburgh, the dab, *Limanda limanda*, called *salt-water fluke*, and in Moray Frith *gray fleuk*. See cut under *dab*. (*c*) Along the east coast of Scotland, the turbot, *Psetta maxima*, also known as the *roddan* or *roan fleuk*, *gunner fleuk*, and *rawn fleuk*.

flatt mowthede as a *fluke*, with fleryande lyppys,
And the flesche in his fortethe fowly as a bere.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1088.

Two other fish, known as the *fluke* and the megrim, but not received in polite society, follow the example of their fashionable friends in this respect.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIX. 113.

2. A trematoid worm; an entozoic parasitic worm of the order *Trematoidea*, infesting various parts of man and other animals, especially the liver, bile-ducts, etc.: so called from the resemblance of its hydatid to a fluke or flounder. There are numerous species, of several genera. The common fluke is *Fasciola hepatica*; the liver-fluke is *Distoma hepaticum*; the lancet-shaped fluke is *D. lanceolatum*; the broad fluke of China is *D. crassum*; the fluke infesting the blood is *D. hæmatobium*; the Egyptian fluke is *D. heterophyes* or *Heterophyes ægyptiaca*. Also called *fluke-worm*. See cuts under *cercaria* and *Trematoda*.

Like sheep-boys stuffing themselves with blackberries, while the sheep are licking up *flukes* in every ditch.
Kingsley, Saint's Tragedy, ii. 8.

Craig fluke. See *craig-fluke*.

fluke[3] (flök), *n.* [E. dial., appar. an irreg. form of *flock*[2], influenced by *flue*[3], waste downy matter: see *flock*[2] and *flue*[3].] **1.** Waste cotton.— **2.** A lock of hair. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

fluke-chain (flök′chān), *n.* A chain used in fluking a whale. See *fluke*[1], *v.*

fluke-rope (flök′rōp), *n.* In *whaling*, a rope fastened around the slender part or small of the body of a whale, near the flukes, in fluking it. See *fluke*[1], *v.*

fluke-spade (flök′spād), *n.* A spade-shaped knife used in cutting off the flukes of a whale.

fluke-worm (flök′wėrm), *n.* Same as *fluke*[2], 2.

flukewort (flök′wėrt), *n.* The marsh-pennywort, *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*, from a belief that it causes the flukes infesting the livers of sheep. Also *flowkwort*, *flookwort*.

fluky (flö′ki), *a.* [< *fluke*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Formed like or having a fluke or flukes.

Then hushed in silence deep they leave the land:
No loud-mouth'd voices call with hoarse command,
To heave the *flooky* anchors from the sand.
Rowe, tr. of Lucan, iii.

2. Of the nature of a fluke or lucky chance; obtained by chance rather than by skill. *E. D.* [Slang.]

Also *flooky*.

flum (flum), *n.* [Var. of *flam*[2].] **1.** Deceit; flattery.— **2.** Nonsense; flummery. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch in both senses.]

flumadiddle (flum′a-did-l), *n.* **1.** A dish composed of salt pork, potatoes, and molasses, eaten by the fishermen of Cape Cod. [Local, U. S.] — **2.** Silly or delusive nonsense; balderdash; flummery. [Slang, U. S.]

flume (flöm), *n.* [Scarcely found in early mod. E.; ME. *flum*, *flom* (rarely *flem*, *fleme*, > E. dial. *fleam*[3], q. v.), a stream, a river; cf. Icel. *flaumr*, an eddy, Norw. *flaum*, *flom*, a flood, overflow, inundation, Dan. *flom*, a water-meadow, a swamp, MHG. *flüm*, *pflüm*, *phloum*, *vloum*, a stream, a river. These forms are somewhat irreg., some of them being plausibly referable to the root of *flow*[1], q. v., but all are in fact of L. origin, < OF. *flum* = Pr. *flum* = It. *fiume*, < L. *flūmen*, a stream, a river, < *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] **1†.** A stream; a river.

Tigris, a *flum* from paradys,
Cometh to that cite.
King Alisaunder, l. 6404.

Thou shalle baptyse Jesus Cryst
In *flume* Jordan. *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 166.

2. In *phys. geog.*, in the United States, especially in New England, a narrow defile with nearly vertical walls, the bottom of which is usually occupied by a mountain torrent. The best-known flume is in the Franconia notch of the White Mountains in New Hampshire, on a branch of the Pemigewasset river. It is about a third of a mile in length, having walls from 20 to 50 feet in height.

3. An artificial channel for a stream of water to be applied to some industrial use. Flumes for conducting water to mill-wheels are open or covered passages formed of boards, planks, or stone, from which the water falls upon the wheel. In gold-mining regions flumes for furnishing water as a power in hydraulic mining are often extensive structures of planks, carried on heavy timbers over gullies, ravines, or valleys. Flumes are also used to convey water for irrigation, etc.

flume (flöm), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *flumed*, ppr. *fluming*. [< *flume*, *n.*, 3.] In *gold-mining*, to carry off in a flume, as the water of a stream, in order to lay bare the auriferous sand and gravel forming the bed.

At this time [1850–53] the diggings for gold were chiefly along the rivers. These were "*flumed*"— that is, the water was taken out of the natural channel by the means of wooden flumes — and the accumulations of sand and gravel in the former beds were washed.
J. D. Whitney, Encyc. Brit., IV. 701.

flume-car (flōm′kär), *n.* A car designed to move on the edges of the sides of a flume, and to use the current of the water in the flume as a motive power. [Western U. S.]

fluming (flō′ming), *n.* See *bar-mining*.

fluminous (flō′mi-nus), *a.* [< L. *flumen* (*flumin-*), a river, + E. *-ous*.] Pertaining to rivers; abounding in rivers. *Webster*.

flummer (flum′ėr), *v. t.* [< *flum*, *n.*] To humbug; flatter. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Heel-Tap. Hark ye, Master Mug!
Mug. Your pleasure, my very good friend?
Heel-Tap. No *flummering* me: I tell thee, Matthew, 'twon't do: why, as to this article of ale here, how comes it about that you have raised it a penny a quart?
Foote, Mayor of Garratt, ii.

flummery[1] (flum′ėr-i), *n.* [< W. *llymru*, *llymruwd*, flummery, sour oatmeal boiled and jellied; so called from its sourness; cf. *llymrig*, crude, raw, harsh, *llymus*, of a sharp quality, *llym*, sharp, severe, *llymu*, sharpen.] **1.** A sort of jelly made of flour or meal; pap.

To make *flummery* that will thicken sauce excellently, instead of grated bread or flower: take a good handful of beaten oatmeal, put it into a quart of water, and boil it half away, then strain it through a sieve; let it stand by you for use. It is much better than grated bread or flower, or in most cases than eggs.
Lupton, Thousand Notable Things.

There was a farmer in my parish who used to sup upon wild ducks and *flummery*.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lviii.

2. In *modern cookery*, a name given to various light preparations of milk and flour with white of eggs, sweetened and flavored, and served with cream as a dessert.—**3.** A refuse product of wheaten starch manufactures.

To this are added 4 lbs. of pipe clay, 1 lb. of flour, and 1 lb. of *flummery* (the refuse product from wheaten starch manufactures).
Crace-Calvert, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 200.

flummery[2] (flum′ėr-i), *n.* [Of dial. origin, prob. < E. *flum*, deceit, flattery, nonsense, + *-ery*. Perhaps suggested by *flummery*[1], but a different word.] Mere nonsense; mere flattery; empty compliment.

flummux (flum′uks), *v.* [E. dial., also written *flummox*; origin obscure.] **I.** *trans.* To perplex; embarrass; hinder; bewilder; defeat. [Slang.]

My 'pinion is, Sammy, that if your governor don't prove a alleybi, he'll be what the Italians call reg'larly *flummoxed*.
Dickens, Pickwick Papers, xxxiii.

II. *intrans.* To fail; give out or give up; die. [Slang, U. S.]

Be ye men of mighty stomachs,
Men that can't be made to *flummux*.
Oyster War of Accomac, New York Tribune, April, 1849.

flump (flump), *v.* [An imitative word; cf. *clump*[1], *plump*, *slump*.] **I.** *trans.* To throw down with violence. [Colloq.]

Bellows went skimming across the room, chairs were *flumped* down on the floor.
Thackeray, Paris Sketch-Book, v.

II. *intrans.* To throw one's self down heavily; flop: as, she *flumped* down into a chair.

The dog squeaks, whines, jumps, *flumps*.
Cornhill Mag., June, 1861, p. 42.

flung (flung). Preterit and past participle of *fling*.

flunk (flungk), *v.* [Slang; origin obscure; perhaps a variation of *funk*[3], q. v.] **I.** *intrans.* To fail or give up; break down or back down, as from incompetence or fear: often with *out*: as, to *flunk* in a school recitation or examination; to *flunk out* from a contest. [Slang, U. S.]

Why, little one, you must be cracked, if you *flunk out* before we begin. *J. C. Neal.*

II. *trans.* To cause to fail, as in a recitation or an examination. [Slang, U. S.]

flunk (flungk), *n.* [< *flunk*, *v.*] A failure or back-down; in colleges, a complete failure in a recitation or an examination. [Slang, U. S.]

In moody meditation sunk,
Reflecting on my future *flunk*.
Songs of Yale, 1853.

flunky, flunkey (flung′ki), *n.*; pl. *flunkies*, *flunkeys* (-kiz). [Sc. *flunkie*, *flonkie*. Recent in literature, but prob. much older in colloquial speech; it may be connected with F. *flanquer*, "to flanke, run along by the side of, to support, defend or fence; to be at one's elbow for a help at need" (Cotgrave): see *flank*, *v.* The oft-copied "derivation" from AS. *wlanc*, proud, is absurd.] **1.** A male servant in livery: used in contempt.

He rises when he likes himsel';
His *flunkies* answer at the bell.
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

Much that could not have been ornamental in the temper of a great man's over-fed great man (what the Scotch name *flunky*). *Carlyle*, Misc., III. 55.

Hence—**2.** One who is mean and base-spirited; a cringing flatterer and servile imitator of those above him in rank or position; a toady; a snob.

I don't frequent operas and parties in London like you young *flunkies* of the aristocracy.
Thackeray, Newcomes, xliii.

He [Carlyle] who once popularized the word *flunkey* by ringing the vehement changes of his scorn upon it is at last forced to conceive an ideal flunkeyism to squire the hectoring Don Belianises of his fancy about the world.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 138.

3. In the United States, among stock-brokers, a person who, from inexperience, makes bad investments or loses his money.

flunkydom, flunkeydom (flung′ki-dum), *n.* [< *flunky* + *-dom*.] **1.** Flunkies collectively.—**2.** The grade or condition of flunkies; toadyism.

Can you deny that you've been off and on lately between *flunkeydom* and the Cause, like a donkey between two bundles of hay? *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, xxvii.

flunkyism, flunkeyism (flung′ki-izm), *n.* [< *flunky* + *-ism*.] The character or conduct of a flunky or snob; servility; toadyism.

If the lords had not seats in the upper house, they might depend upon *flunkeyism* and money-worship of the average Englishman to return them to the lower.
The American, VIII. 277.

fluoborate (flō-ō-bō′rāt), *n.* [< *fluobor-ic* + *-ate*[1].] A compound of fluoboric acid with a base.

fluoboric (flō-ō-bō′rik), *a.* [Short for **fluoroboric*, < *fluor* + *bor*(*on*) + *-ic*.] Derived from or consisting of fluorin and boron.—**Fluoboric acid**, HBF_4, a colorless oily liquid, which is easily decomposed by contact with moisture, breaking up into boric and hydrofluoric acid. With alkalis it forms salts called fluoborates.

fluoboride (flō-ō-bō′rid or -rīd), *n.* [< *fluobor-ic* + *-ide*[1].] A salt of fluoboric acid.

fluocarbonate (flō-ō-kär′bō-nāt), *n.* [Short for **fluorocarbonate*, < *fluor* + *carbonate*.] In *mineral.*, a carbonate containing fluorin as an essential part. See *fluophosphate*.

fluocerin (flō-ō-sē′rin), *n.* [< *fluor* + *cer*(*ium*) + *-in*[2].] Same as *fluocerite*.

fluocerite (flō-ō-sē′rit), *n.* [Short for **fluorocerite*, < *fluor* + *cer*(*ium*) + *-ite*[2].] A fluoride of cerium and the allied metals, occurring massive and in hexagonal crystals in Sweden and Colorado (tysonite). It is often altered to a fluocarbonate called *bastnasite* or *hamartite*.

fluohydric (flō-ō-hī′drik), *a.* Same as *fluorhydric*, *hydrofluoric*.

fluophosphate (flō-ō-fos′fāt), *n.* [Short for **fluorophosphate*, < *fluor* + *phosphate*.] In *mineral.*, a phosphate containing fluorin as an essential part. For example, the mineral wagnerite is a fluophosphate, the formula being either $Mg_3P_2O_8 + MgF_2$ or $Mg(MgF)PO_4$. The precise part played by fluorin in the chemical combination may be open to question.

fluor (flō′ėr), *n.* [LL. *fluor*, a flow, a flux, < L. *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] **1†.** A liquid state.—**2†.** Menstrual flux.—**3.** In *mineral.*, fluor-spar.—**Fluor albus** (literally, white flux), in *pathol.*, whites or leucorrhea.

fluorated (flō′ō-rā-ted), *a.* [< *fluor-ic* + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] In *chem.*, combined with hydrofluoric acid. See *hydrofluoric*.

fluoresce (flō-ō-res′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fluoresced*, ppr. *fluorescing*. [< *fluor* (fluor-spar) + inceptive term. *-esce*. The deriv. *fluorescence* was the first word of this group to be used.] To exhibit the phenomena of fluorescence; be or become fluorescent.

Many beautiful effects are . . . produced by blowing tubes in uranium glass, which *fluoresces* with a fine green light. *S. P. Thompson*, Elect. and Mag., p. 246.

The ultra-violet rays of the spectrum can . . . be seen without the intervention of any *fluorescing* substance through a glass. *Lommel*, Light (trans.), p. 186.

fluorescein (flō-ō-res′ē-in), *n.* [< *fluoresce* + *-in*[2].] The anhydrid of resorcin phthalein, $C_{20}H_{12}O_5$. It is a coal-tar product, but is little used in dyeing. From it are derived the eosins.

Fluorescein, some of the Eosins, Magda-red, and Resorcin-blue also show a marked fluorescence when in solution. *Benedikt*, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 25.

fluorescence (flō-ō-res′ens), *n.* [= F. *fluorescence* = Sp. Pg. *florescencia*; as *fluorescen*(*t*) + *-ce*.] The property possessed by some transparent substances of becoming self-luminous while they are exposed to the direct action of light-rays. See *phosphorescence*. It is especially excited by the violet and ultra-violet rays of the spectrum, and is explained by the change in refrangibility (that is, wave-length) of the incident rays by the substance under experiment. Thus, if a beam of sunlight fall upon a solution of esculin or sulphate of quinine, its path through the liquid is marked by a bluish opalescent light. Again, if a paper moistened with the solution is exposed to the ultra-violet rays of the spectrum, it becomes blue, since these rays are diminished in refrangibility so as to become visible; by this means the ultra-violet spectrum (given by prisms of quartz) can be studied. The delicate blue surface-color of some fluor-spar and the yellowish-green surface-color of glass colored with uranium oxid (canary glass) are phenomena of the same nature. For some years previous to 1852 the phenomenon was termed *epipolic dispersion*.

I am almost inclined to coin a word, and call the appearance *fluorescence*.
Stokes, Philos. Trans., 1852, p. 479, note.

fluorescent (flō-ō-res′ent), *a.* [= F. *fluorescent* = Pg. *florescente*; as *fluoresce* + *-ent*.] Possessing the property of fluorescence; exhibiting fluorescence.

In every case the *fluorescent* light appears to belong to a less refrangible part of the spectrum than does the incident light which gave rise to it, thus affording an instance of dissipation, or degradation of energy.
Tait, Light, § 199.

Fluorescent solutions rapidly absorb those rays which are the effective cause of their luminosity.
Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 456.

Fluorescent eyepiece, a form of eyepiece, as that of Soret, used with the spectroscope in examining the ultra-violet spectrum made visible by fluorescence.

fluorhydric (flō-ōr-hī′drik), *a.* Same as *hydrofluoric*.

fluoric (flō-or′ik), *a.* [< *fluor* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or obtained from fluor (fluor-spar).—**Fluoric acid.** See *hydrofluoric acid*, under *hydrofluoric*.

fluoride (flō′ō-rid or -rīd), *n.* [< *fluor* + *-ide*[1].] In *chem.*, a compound of fluorin with another element.

fluorin, fluorine (flō′ō-rin), *n.* [< *fluor* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] Chemical symbol, F; atomic weight, 19. A gaseous element, not known in a free state, since its isolation is a matter of great difficulty and of some doubt. It forms with other elements a group of compounds called *fluorides*. The commonest of these is calcium fluoride, or fluor-spar. Fluorin occurs abundantly in the mineral kingdom, as in fluor-spar, cryolite, and other minerals, and also in minute quantity in the teeth and bones of animals.

fluorite (flō′ō-rīt), *n.* [< *fluor* + *-ite*[2].] Same as *fluor-spar*.

fluoroid (flō′ō-roid), *n.* [< *fluor* + *-oid*.] In *crystal.*, a solid contained under twenty-four triangles; a tetrahexahedron (which see): so called because it is a frequent form in fluor-spar.

fluorous (flō′ō-rus), *a.* [< *fluor* + *-ous*.] Obtained from or containing fluor-spar or fluorin.

fluor-spar (flō′ōr-spär), *n.* [< *fluor*, a flow, flux (see def.), + *spar*[1].] A common mineral, the fluoride of calcium, CaF_2, found in great beauty in Derbyshire, England, and hence also called *Derbyshire spar*. It occurs both massive and crystallized, in simple forms of the isometric system, namely the cube, octahedron, dodecahedron, etc., and in combinations of these. Pure fluor-spar contains 48.7 per cent. of fluorin and 51.3 of calcium. It is of frequent occurrence, especially in connection with metalliferous beds, as of silver, tin, lead, and cobalt ores. It is sometimes colorless and transparent, but more frequently exhibits tints of yellow, green, blue, and red. From the general prevalence of a blue tint in the Derbyshire specimens, it is there known as *blue-john*. It is often beautifully banded, especially when in nodules, which are much prized for the manufacture of vases, and occasionally used for beads, brooch-stones, and other ornamental purposes, although it is of inferior hardness. Some varieties exhibit a bluish fluorescence; and all kinds phosphoresce on gentle heating, especially the variety chlorophane, which emits a beautiful green light. The name *fluor* has reference to its use as a flux to promote the fusion of certain refractory minerals. Also called *fluorite*.

fluosilicate (flō-ō-sil′i-kāt), *n.* [< *fluosilic-ic* + *-ate*[1].] **1.** In *chem.*, a compound of fluosilicic acid with some base.—**2.** In *mineral.*, a silicate containing fluorin as an essential part. See *fluophosphate*.

fluosilicic (flō″ō-si-lis′ik), *a.* [Short for **fluorosilicic*, < *fluor* + *silic*(*on*) + *-ic*.] Composed of or derived from silicon and fluorin.—**Fluosilicic acid**, SiF_4, an acid composed of silicon and fluorin. It may be obtained by applying a gentle heat to a mixture of one part of powdered fluor-spar, one of silica, and two of sulphuric acid, in a retort. It is a colorless, pungent, suffocating gas, which fumes when it escapes into humid air, and is rapidly decomposed by water.

fluotantalic (flō″ō-tan-tal′ik), *a.* [Short for **fluorotantalic*, < *fluor* + *tantal*(*um*) + *-ic*.] Derived from fluorin and tantalum.—**Fluotantalic acid**, an acid obtained by treating tantalum with hydrofluoric acid.

fluotitanic (flō″ō-tī-tan′ik), *a.* [Short for **fluorotitanic*, < *fluor* + *titan*(*ium*) + *-ic*.] Obtained from titanium and fluorin.

flur†, *n.* A Middle English form of *flower*, *flour*.

flur-bird† (flėr′bėrd), *n.* [< *flur* (origin unknown; cf. E. dial. *fluring*, a brood) + *bird*[1].] A decoy-bird. *Goldsmith*.

fluren†, *a.* An obsolete form of *flouren*.

fluriche†, *v.* A Middle English form of *flourish*.

flurn (flėrn), *v. i.* [Appar. a dial. var. of *fleer*[1] (ME. *fleren, fliren, flyren*), or of *flurt* = *flirt*; perhaps assimilated to *spurn*.] To sneer. [Prov. Eng.]

Give me leave to *flurn* at them [abortive births], as the poor excrescencies of nature, which rather blemish than adorn the structure of a well-composed body.
Fletcher, Poems, Pref.

flurry[1] (flur'i), *n.*; pl. *flurries* (-iz). [Origin uncertain; cf. Norw. dial. *flurutt*, rough, shaggy, disordered, Sw. dial. *flurig*, disordered, dissolute, overloaded, *flur*, face, head, disordered hair, whim, caprice. In the sense of a gust of wind, cf. *flaw*[2], which may have affected this sense.] 1. A state of perturbed action or feeling; a violent agitation, physical or mental; a disordered or excited movement; flutter; commotion: as, to be in a continual *flurry*; to raise a *flurry* in an assembly.

The paper never did better service than when in the *flurries* and spasms of political excitement it kept its head, and its cheerful confidence that the Republic was safe. *G. S. Merriam*, S. Bowles, II. 37.

But the *flurry* of the dissipation he had been through . . . made him feel so much alive that he felt no sense of loneliness. *J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 204.

During the first week in May there was a slight *flurry* in money, and an advance to 7 per cent. on call, caused by the rioting at Chicago. *Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*, 1886, p. 335.

2. Specifically, of a whale, the death-agony; the spasmodic action of the animal while expiring. The head usually rises and falls, and the flukes strike the surface of the water rapidly, while the animal swims in a circle, till finally it rolls on its side dead.

Both whales were seen spouting blood, and soon after pyramids of foam showed that they were in their *flurry*.
C. M. Scammon, Marine Mammals, p. 267.

3. A sudden brief movement of air; an irregular blast or gust: as, a *flurry* of wind.—4. A fluttering assemblage of things, as snow-flakes, carried by or passing through the air.

And, like a *flurry* of snow on the whistling wind of December,
Swift and sudden and keen came a flight of feathery arrows. *Longfellow*, Miles Standish, vii.

Sudden *flurries* of snow-birds,
Like brown leaves whirling by.
Lowell, First Snow-Fall.

5. In *calico-printing*, a state of frothiness developed by some colors in the process of printing, due in some to quick printing and in others to slow printing. It is obviated by the use of glycerin, oil, turpentine, or alcohol.

flurry[1] (flur'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *flurried*, ppr. *flurrying*. [< *flurry*[1], *n.*] To produce agitation of feeling in; confuse by excitement or alarm.

O lud! now, Mr. Fag—you *flurry* one so!
Sheridan, The Rivals, ii. 2.

It was mere instinct that prompted me to do this, . . . for I was too much *flurried* to think. *Poe*, Tales, I. 160.

flurry[2] (flur'i), *a.* In *her.*, same as *fleury*.

flurt†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *flirt*.

flush. The several words spelled *flush*, being mostly dialectal, colloquial, or technical, and scantily recorded in early literature, have become partly confused with one another, and cannot now be entirely disentangled. Words originally different have acquired some meanings very nearly identical, while on the other hand there are some meanings not obviously related which are, nevertheless, to be referred to one original. The separation made in the following articles is based on the present differences of sense, and is probably more minute than the etymology, if fully known, would require.]

flush[1] (flush), *v.* [Prob. of Scand. origin and ult. connected with *flash*[1]; cf. Sw. dial *flossa*, burn furiously, blaze, Norw. *flosa*, passion, vehemence, eagerness: see further under *flash*[1] and *flare*. The meaning touches those of *flush*[2] and *flush*[4], q. v., and in the phrase '*flush* for anger' that of *flush*[5] (see first extract there). The meaning has probably been affected by the different word *blush*.] I. *intrans.* To become suffused with color, as the face or the sky; redden; blush; glow.

All this uniform uncolour'd scene
Shall be dismantled of its fleecy load,
And *flush* into variety again.
Cowper, Task, vi. 180.

Then *flush'd* her cheek with rosy light.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

The afternoon was lovely, and it was *flushing* to a close.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 22.

The sky increased in brightness as we watched. The orange *flush'd* into rose.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 131.

II. *trans.* To make suddenly red; suffuse with color; redden; cause to blush; cause to glow; color.

Nor *flush* with shame the passing virgin's cheek.
Gay, Trivia.

Now *flush'd* with drunkenness, now with whoredom pale.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 833.

The red blood rose to *flush* his visage wan.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 212.

How faintly *flush'd*, how phantom-fair,
Was Monte Rosa, hanging there!
Tennyson, The Daisy.

flush[1] (flush), *n.* [< *flush*[1], *v.*] 1. A redness caused by a sudden flow of blood to the face; a blush; any warm coloring or glow, as the reddening of the sky before daybreak: as, a crimson *flush*.

See how calm he looks and stately,
Like a warrior on his shield,
Waiting till the *flush* of morning
Breaks along the battle-field.
Aytoun, Burial March of Dundee.

The sudden *flush* faded from her face as she sat opposite to him, her astonished eyes still fixed upon him.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xxxiv.

2. Sudden impulse or excitement; a sudden thrill or shock, as of feeling: as, to feel a *flush* of joy.

It was not properly a passion, which is a subitaneous flushing: indeed that of his adultery was from such a *flush* of passion; but this of Uriah's murder was a more continued distemper, sedately stirred, and retained and considered of. *Goodwin*, Works, V. ii. 163.

When the morning *flush*
Of passion and the first embrace had died
Between them, . . . the master took
Small notice. *Tennyson*, Lucretius.

3. Bloom; glow.

No busy steps the grass-grown foot-way tread,
But all the bloomy *flush* of life is fled.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 128.

After the *flush* of youth is over, a poet must have a wise method if he would move ahead.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 300.

4. The hot stage of a fever. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

flush[1] (flush), *a.* [< *flush*[1], *v.* In the second sense scarcely used except in the poetical examples quoted (first by Shakspere, in a fig. sense) and imitations of them. The sense is gathered from the context.] 1. Hot and heavy: said of the weather or the atmosphere. [Prov. Eng.]—2. In full bloom; in vigorous growth or condition.

He took my father grossly, full of bread;
With all his crimes broad blown, as *flush* as May.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 3.

On this *flush* pomegranate bough. *Keats.*

flush[2] (flush), *v.* [Another form of *flosh*[1] = *flash*[2], in a similar sense: see *flosh*[1], *flash*[2]. The form and sense may have been affected by *flux*, F. *flux*, a flowing, running (see *flux* and *flush*[9]), and by OD. *fluysen*, Dan. dial. *fluse*, flow with violence (? perhaps due to MHG. *vliezen*, G. *fliessen* = E. *fleet*[1], flow: see *fleet*[1]). But the intr. use of *flush*[2], equiv. to 'flow,' appears to be confined to such expressions as "the blood *flushes* into the face," where the verb is rather *flush*[1], the idea of color and not of motion prevailing.] I. *trans.* 1. Same as *flosh*[1]. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. To drench copiously with water for the purpose of cleansing; wash out, as a sewer, with a copious flow of water.

The drainage system must be so constructed as . . . to be frequently and thoroughly *flushed*.
The Century, XXIX. 51.

=Syn. 2. See *plunge*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To flow swiftly; especially, to flow and spread suddenly, as blood in the face: a use scarcely different from that of *flush*[1], *v. i.*

The swift recourse of *flushing* blood.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vi. 29.

And it sounded vnto me euen as it badde bene the *flushynge* noyse of many waters.
Bp. Bale, Image of the Two Churches, iii.

2. To become fluxed or fluid.

The solder *flushes* or becomes liquid enough to permeate the joint or crevice. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc., p. 224.

flush[3] (flush), *n.* [In the first sense another form of *flosh*[2] = *flash*[3], as *flush*[2] is another form of *flosh*[1] = *flash*[2]: see *flosh*[2] and *flash*[3]. In the other senses prob. dependent on *flush*[2], *v.*] 1. A piece of moist ground; a place where water frequently lies; a morass. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]—2. A run of water. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

The plane stretis and euery hie way
Full of *fluschis*, dubbis, myre and clay.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 201.

3. An increase of water in a river. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

The pulse of the arteries is not only caused by the pulsation of the heart, driving the blood through them in manner of a wave or *flush*, but by the coats of the arteries themselves. *Ray.*

4. Snow in a state of dissolution; slush. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

flush[4] (flush), *v. t.* [Nearly always in the pp., in such expressions as "*flushed* with success," "*flushed* with victory," where the word is commonly associated with *flush*[1], as if it meant 'thrown into a glow'; hence 'heated, excited'; it is, however, a corruption, by a natural confusion with *flush*[1], of *flesh*, *v. t.*, encourage by giving flesh to, excite, as dogs, by feeding with flesh; cf. "*flushed, fleshed*, encouraged, put in heart, elated with good success" (Bailey). See *flesh*, *v. t.*] To encourage; elate; excite the spirits of; animate with joy: originally the same as *flesh*.

The Indian Neighbourhood, who were mortal Enemies to the Spaniards, and had been *flusht* by their Successes against them, through the assistance of the Privateers, for several years, were our fast Friends, and ready to receive and assist us. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 158.

Such things as can only feed his pride and *flush* his ambition. *South*, Sermons, II. 104.

The Opposition, *flushed* with victory and strongly supported by the public sympathy, proceeded to bring forward a succession of charges relating chiefly to pecuniary transactions. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

flush[5] (flush), *v.* [< ME. *flusshen* (also *flussen, flissen*, in pret. *fluste, fliste*), fly out suddenly; appar. the same as *flyschen* (rare) (fly out against?), thrust, strike against (of a spear); cf. E. dial. *flusk*, fly out suddenly, quarrel: see *flusk, flusker, fluster*. *Flush*[5], being used in reference to birds, seems to have a natural connection with *flush*[8], able to fly; but *flush*[8] is a modern and corrupt form; the ME. forms of the two words are far apart.] I. *intrans.* To fly out suddenly, as a bird when disturbed; start up or fly off.

The blernyed boynard [blear-eyed rascal] . . .
Made the Fawcon to floter and *flussh* ffor anger.
Richard the Redeless, ii. 166.

There *fliste* ut a buterflize . . . on min ige.
Floriz and Blaunchefur (E. E. T. S.), l. 473.

I make them to *flush*,
Each owl out of his bush.
B. Jonson, Masque of Owls.

So *flushing* from one spray unto another,
Gets to the top, and then embolden'd flies
Unto a height past ken of human eyes.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 4.

II. *trans.* In *sporting*, to rouse and cause to start up or fly off; spring: as, to *flush* a woodcock; to *flush* a covey; to *flush* the trout.

Spaniels, . . . for the purpose of *flushing* the game.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 84.

The full possession of the Tennessee River by the Union gun-boats for the moment hopelessly divided the Confederate commands, and like a *flushed* covey of birds the rebel generals started on their several lines of retreat without concert or rallying point.
The Century, XXXVI. 662.

flush[5] (flush), *n.* [< *flush*[5], *v.*] 1. The act of starting or flushing a bird.—2. A bird, or a flock of birds, suddenly started or sprung.

As when a Faulcon hath with nimble flight
Flowne at a *flush* of Ducks foreby the brooke.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 54.

flush[6] (flush), *n.* [E. dial., perhaps an extension of the notion 'a good many,' implied, by an easy exaggeration, in 'a *flush*' of cards: see *flush*[9], *n.* The same notion is derivable, perhaps more easily, from 'a *flush*' or flock of birds (see *flush*[5], *n.*), or from *flush*[1], *n.*, bloom, *flush*[1], *a.*, in vigorous growth.] 1. A great number. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. Abundance; exuberance.

I thought o' the bonny bit thorn that our father rooted out o' the yard last May, when it had a' the *flush* o' blossoms on it. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xx.

flush[6] (flush), *a.* [Origin not clear; perhaps, as here assumed, from the noun *flush*[6], a great number: see *flush*[6], *n.* It is not easy to connect this word with *flush*[2].] 1. Full, in any respect; exuberant; plentiful.

His courage was *flush*, he'd venture a brush,
And thus they fell to it, ding-dong.
Robin Hood and the Ranger (Child's Ballads, V. 208).

2. Well supplied, as with money: as, to be quite *flush*. *Skinner*, 1671.

Lord Strut was not very *flush* in ready.
Arbuthnot, Hist. John Bull.

Tuffts, who describes himself as being always generous when *flush* of money, offered to pay his bill.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 609.

They are particularly *flush* just at present, as trade is brisk and profits are good. *The American*, IX. 19.

3. Prodigal; wasteful. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

flush[7] (flush), *a.* [Hardly other than a particular use of *flush*[6], full, though the precise connection of thought is not clear. The panel of a door, for example, usually below the plane of the frame, seems to have been regarded as 'full' or 'flush' when fixed even with that plane, thus filling up the hollow space.] Having the surface or face even or level with the adjacent

surface, or in the same plane or line; being in exact alinement; even.

A room with one dormer window looking out, and somewhat down, upon a building opposite, which still stands, *flush* with the street. *G. W. Cable*, Old Creole Days, p. 25.

Bead and flush work, and **bead, flush, and square work**. See *bead*, 9.—**Flush panel**, a panel having its face even with the face of the stile.

flush[7] (flush), *v.* [< *flush*[7], *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make flush or level.

In driving a heading, particular care should be taken that unnecessary cost in *flushing* the clear profile does not arise. *Eissler*, Mod. High Explosives, p. 238.

2. In *weaving*, to throw on the surface over several threads without intersecting, as in twilling, or forming tissue figures.

There are, consequently, two methods that can be used for *flushing* or throwing the thread to form the tissue figure. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 176.

To flush a joint, to fill a joint, as in masonry, until the filling material is in the plane of the surfaces of the bodies joined.—**To flush up**, in *bricklaying*, to fill up the vertical joints of brick with mortar.

II. *intrans.* In *weaving*, to flow or float over several threads without intersection: said of threads in twilling or tissue-weaving.

So distinct are the threads kept [in tissue-weaving] that only sufficient intersections are made to keep them held together. They float or *flush* upon the surface of the cloth rather than form a component part of its substance. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 175.

flush[8] (flush), *a.* [E. dial., also *flish* (and *flitch*, officious, lively), other forms of *fledge*, unassibilated *flig*, all dial. forms of E. *fledge*, < ME. *flegge, fligge, flygge*, able to fly: see *fledge*, *a.*, and *fly*[3], *a.*, which are doublets.] Same as *fledge*. [Prov. Eng.]

flush[8] (flush), *v. i.* [E. dial., < *flush*[8], *a.* Same as *fledge*, *v. i.*] To become able to fly: same as *fledge*. [Prov. Eng.]

The birds have *flushed* and fled. *Courtney*, West Cornwall Gloss. (*E. D. S.*)

flush[9] (flush), *n.* and *a.* [Altered in form, by confusion with *flush* in other senses, < OF. *flux*, a flowing, running, rushing out, a flux, also a flush at cards, = Sp. *flux* = It. *flusso*, a flux, a flush at cards (i. e., a 'run' of cards); hence also (from OF.) OFlem. *fluys*, three cards of the same suit, *fluys-spel*, a game of cards, *fluysen*, play cards; < L. *fluxus*, a flow: see *flux*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** In *card-playing*, a hand in which all the cards, or a certain specified number of them, are of the same suit.

There was nothing silly in it [whist], like the nob in cribbage—nothing superfluous. No *flushes*, that most irrational of all pleas that a reasonable being can set up. *Lamb*, Mrs. Battle on Whist.

2†. A certain game of cards.

Flussata [It.], a play at cardes called *Flush*. *Florio.*

Bobtail flush, in *poker*, four cards of one suit and one of another suit: so called because there is a chance of filling the flush by drawing a suitable card.—**Straight** or **royal flush**, in *poker*, a sequence of five cards of the same suit.

II. *a.* In the game of poker, consisting of cards all of which are of the same suit: as, a *flush* hand.

flush-box[1] (flush'boks), *n.* [< *flush*[2] + *box*[2].] A device for flushing the bowls of water-closets. It is a rectangular box or tank (a common form being that shown in the cut), the supply of water to which is regulated by a ball-and-lever valve that prevents the water from rising in the tank above a certain level. The discharge of the water is controlled by a valve which may be opened by a lever, and may be closed (sometimes automatically) when a limited quantity of water has run out. Another kind automatically flushes the bowl at stated intervals, acting on the principle of the intermittent siphon. Also called *flush-tank*.

Waste-preventive Flush-box.

flush-box[2] (flush'boks), *n.* [< *flush*[7] + *box*[2].] In *teleg.*, an oblong box, the top or cover of which is flush or even with the surface of the ground: used in drawing electric wires into underground pipes or conduits. See the extract.

Oblong drawing-in boxes, 30 inches by 11 inches, and 12 inches deep, with lids formed of an iron frame, into which a piece of flagstone is fixed, are placed at every 100 yards, if the line be straight, and nearer if it be curved. They are fixed level with the surface of the pavement, and are therefore called *flush-boxes*. *Culley*, Practical Telegraphy, p. 157.

flush-decked (flush'dekt), *a.* Having a flush deck: as, a *flush-decked* steamer. See *deck*, 2.

flushed (flusht), *p. a.* [Pp. of *flush*[2], *v.*] In *calico-printing*, spread beyond the limits of the pattern: said of a color.

flusher (flush'ėr), *n.* [E. dial., also *flasher*, prob. in part for *flesher*, i. e., 'butcher' (cf. *flush*[4] for *flesh*): see *flesher* and *flasher*[2].] A name of the red-backed shrike or lesser butcher-bird of Europe, *Lanius* or *Enneoctonus collurio*.

flushing[1] (flush'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *flush*[1], *v.*] A glow of red, as in the face: as, the disease is characterized by frequent *flushings* of the face.

flushing[2] (flush'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *flush*[2], *v.*] The act of drenching with a copious flow; a washing out.

flushing[3] (flush'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *flush*[7], *v.*] **1.** In *weaving*, a thread which, in process of twilling, spans several threads of the warp without intersection; a floating.—**2.** A kind of stout woolen cloth.

He walked his battlements under fire, as some stout skipper paces his deck in a suit of *flushing*, calmly oblivious of the April drops that fall on his woollen armour. *C. Reade*, Cloister and Hearth, xliii.

flushingly (flush'ing-li), *adv.* In a flushing manner.

flushing-rim (flush'ing-rim), *n.* In *house-plumbing*, a hollow rim pierced with holes surrounding a basin, through which water can be turned into the basin to flush it out.

When the pull is drawn down, a copious supply of water flows into all parts of the bowl through the *flushing-rim*. *The Century*, XXIX. 263.

flushness (flush'nes), *n.* [< *flush*[6], *a.*, + *-ness*.] The state of being flush; abundance.

Whose interest it is, like hernshaws, to hide the meagerness of their bodies by the *flushness* of their feathers. *Bp. Gauden*, Hooker, p. 37.

flush-pot (flush'pot), *n.* In *plumbing*, any vessel or receptacle fitted to contain a supply of fluid for flushing out a pipe or passage.

There is built beneath the sink, and in connection with it, a *flush-pot* large enough to hold several gallons of water. *The Century*, XXIX. 264.

flush-tank (flush'tangk), *n.* Same as *flush-box*[1].

flush-wheel (flush'hwēl), *n.* Same as *noria*.

flusk (flusk), *v. i.* [Cf. *flush*[5] and *flisk*.] **1.** To fly out suddenly.—**2.** To quarrel. [Prov. Eng.]

flusker (flus'kėr), *v. i.* [Freq. of *flusk*.] **1.** To fly irregularly.—**2.** To be confused or giddy. [Prov. Eng.]

fluster (flus'tėr), *v.* [Prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *flaustra*, be flustered, *flaustr*, fluster, hurry. Cf. *flusker*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To confuse; embarrass, as by a surprise; cause to flush and move or speak hurriedly and confusedly; flurry.

Do they use to play perfect? are they never *flustered*? *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, v. 3.

Come to winds that blew all four p'ints at the same minit,—why, they *flustered* him. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 10.

2. To confuse with drink; make hot and rosy with drinking; fuddle.

Three lads of Cyprus—noble, swelling spirits,
That hold their honours in a wary distance, . . .
Have I to-night *fluster'd* with flowing cups. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3.

A sober man is Percivale, and pure;
But once in life was *fluster'd* with new wine,
Then paced for coolness in the chapel-yard. *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

=**Syn. 1.** To excite, disconcert, disturb, perturb, flurry, worry.

II. *intrans.* To become confused, as with drink; be fuddled; be flurried.

fluster (flus'tėr), *n.* [< *fluster*, *v.* Cf. var. *flustrum*.] Confusion or embarrassment caused by surprise; mental confusion and excitement or perturbation; flurry.

But when Caska adds to his natural impudence the *fluster* of a bottle, that which fools called fire when he was sober all men abhor as outrage when he is drunk. *Tatler*, No. 252.

We were coming down Essex street one night a little *flustrated*, and I was giving him the word to alarm the watch. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 493.

flusteration, flustration (flus-tėr-ā'shon, -trā'-shon), *n.* The act of flustering, or the state of being flustered; confusion; flurry. [Colloq.]

With a good oaken sapling he dusted his doublet for all his golden chease-toaster, and fipping me under his arm, carried me huom, I nose not how, being I was in such a *flustration*. *Smollett*, Humphrey Clinker, I. 126.

flusterer (flus'tėr-ėr), *n.* The common American coot, *Fulica americana*: more fully called *black flusterer*. *Lawson*, 1709. [North Carolina.]

In Carolina they are called *flusterers*, from the noise they make in flying over the surface of the water. *A. Wilson*, Amer. Ornith.

Flustra (flus'trą), *n.* [NL., said to be formed from AS. *flustrian* (once, glossing L. *plectere*), plait, braid.] The typical genus of polyzoans or bryozoans of the family *Flustridæ*; the sea-mats. The species assume a branching form, with broad, flat ramifications, making a matted surface. One of the commonest species is *F. foliacea*, found on the sea-coast among seaweed, which it greatly resembles; but the frond when closely examined is found to be clothed all over its surface with a network of quadrangular cells minutely toothed at the angles, each inhabited by a little individual polyzoan having a mouth fringed with tentacles.

Sea-mat (*Flustra foliacea*).

flustrate, flustration. See *flusterate*, *fluseration*.

Flustridæ (flus'tri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Flustra* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Polyzoa*, of the suborder *Chilostomata* and order *Gymnolæmata*, typified by the genus *Flustra*; the sea-mats or lemon-weeds. They have a membranous zoarium, either expanded and foliaceous or ligulate, usually erect, sometimes decurrent on its base of support, and unilaminar or bilaminar, with the zoœcia quincuncially disposed, without a raised border, more or less open and membranous in front, and the avicularia, when present, usually vicarious.

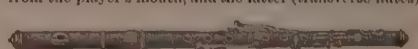
Flustrina (flus-trī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Flustra* + *-ina*.] **1.** A superfamily of *Flustridæ* containing flattened forms with even surface and quadrate cells.—**2.** [Used as a singular.] A genus of mollusks. *D'Orbigny*, 1852.

flustrine (flus'trin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Flustrina* or *Flustridæ*.

flustrum (flus'trum), *n.* A colloquial variant of *fluster*.

We may take the thing quietly, without being in a *flustrum*. *Miss Edgeworth*, Absentee, v.

flute[1] (flōt), *n.* [Mod. E. (taking the place of earlier *flout*[1], q. v., and *floit*[2], q. v.), < F. *flute*, now written *flûte*, a contr. of earlier *fleüte* (two syllables, orig. three), < OF. *fleüte, flaüte, flahute*, and (with false silent *s*) *fleüste, flaüste, flahuste* = Pr. Sp. *flauta* = Pg. *frauta, flauta* = It. *flauto*, m. (ML. refl. *flauta*), a flute; cf. OD. *fluyt*, D. *fluit* = LG. *floute, fleite* = MHG. *vloite*, G. *flöte* = Dan. *fløite* = Sw. *flöjt* = Bohem. *flauta* = Pol. *flet*, etc., of F. origin; verbal n. of OF. *flaüter*, blow the flute, lit. blow, prob. transposed from **flatuer*, < ML. **flatuare*, an assumed verb, < L. *flatus* (*flatu-*), a blowing, < *flare*, blow, breathe, = E. *blow*[1].] **1.** In *music*, an instrument of the pipe kind, in which the tone is produced by the impact of a current of air upon the edge of a hole in the side of a tube. See *pipe*, *fife*. Flutes are either direct or transverse, the former (flûtes-à-bec) having a mouthpiece or whistle at the upper end of the tube, which is held straight away from the player's mouth, and the latter (transverse flutes)



Flute.

having a mouth-hole in the side of the tube, which is held across the player's body. In both species finger-holes in the tube control the pitch of the tones; and in both increased force in blowing raises the pitch an octave. The exact explanation of the production of the tone is somewhat uncertain. It is asserted that the stream of air, being usually flat, acts like a free reed in the opening, playing back and forth like a solid tongue.

What time ye hear the sound of the cornet, *flute*, harp, . . . and all kinds of musick, ye fall down and worship the golden image. Dan. iii. 5.

The oars were silver,
Which to the tune of *flutes* kept stroke. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 2.

Specifically—(*a*) In *anc. music*, a direct flute with a conical wooden tube having a varying number of finger-holes. Sometimes two tubes were attached to one mouthpiece. (*b*) In *medieval music*, one of a family of direct flutes, comprising treble, alto, tenor, and bass varieties, all having conical wooden tubes with several finger-holes. The modern flageolet and the penny whistle are derivatives of the treble kind. (*c*) In *modern music*, a transverse flute, having a conical or cylindrical wooden or metal tube with holes controlled in part by levers, and having a compass of about three octaves upward from middle C: also called the *German flute*. The change from the medieval direct flutes took place early in the eighteenth century. The best model for orchestral use was invented by Theobald Boehm in 1832. The piccolo-flute or piccolo is a flute giving tones an octave higher than the ordinary flute.

2. In *organ-building*, a stop with stopped wooden pipes, having a flute-like tone, usually of four-foot pitch. The number of varieties is very great: they are usually named descriptively, as *flûte d'amour*, *flûte harmonique*, *doppel-flöte*, etc.

3. In *arch.*, one of a series of curved furrows, usually semicircular in plan, of which each is separated from the next by a narrow fillet. When such flutes are partially filled up by a smaller convex-curved molding, they are said to be *cabled*. In ancient architecture the flute is used in the Ionic, Composite, Corinthian, and Roman Doric orders, but never in the Greek Doric. Compare *channel*.

> The columns, plain and with twisted *flutes*, . . . have capitals such as we might look for in much earlier Romanesque. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 255.

4. A similar groove in any material, as in a woman's ruffle.

> If it [a drop of liquid] be instantaneously illuminated by electric sparks, the separate vibration forms will be seen presenting half as many beads and *flutes* as are presented when the images are superposed through the employment of a continuous light. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 729.

5. In *decorative art*, a concave depression relatively long and of any form, the sides not necessarily parallel. Compare *gadroon*.

> *Flutes*, beads, and small leaves in furniture carving. *Soc. Arts Rep.*, Exhibit, 1867, p. 55.

6. A kind of long, thin French roll.—7. A shuttle used in tapestry-weaving. A separate shuttle is employed for each color of which the woof is composed.—8. A tall and very narrow wine-glass, used especially for sparkling wines. Also called *flute-glass*.

> For elles of beere, *flutes* of canary
> That well did wash downe pasties-mary. *Lovelace*, Lucasta (1649).

Dactylic flute. See *dactylic*.—**Nason flute**, in the older organs, a stop of covered pipes, of a soft and delicate tone.—**Nose-flute**, a kind of flute played by the nose, used among the South Sea islanders. *C. W. Stoddard*.—**Octave flute**, or *flauto piccolo*. See *piccolo*.

flute[1] (flöt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fluted*, ppr. *fluting*. [= F. *flûter* = Pr. *flautar* = Pg. *frautar* (= D. *fluiten* = LG. *floiten*, *fleiten* = MHG. *floiten*, *flöuten* = G. *flöten* = Dan. *fløjte*); from the noun, but the verb in OF. is the original of the noun. See *flout*[1], the earlier form of *flute*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To play on a flute; produce a soft, clear note like that of a flute.

> To him who sat upon the rocks
> And *fluted* to the morning sea. *Tennyson*, To E. L., on his Travels in Greece.

> The birds that *fluted* on the blossoming bough. *R. Buchanan*, N. A. Rev., CXL. 453.

II. *trans.* 1. To play or sing softly and clearly in notes resembling those of a flute.

> Knaves are men
> That lute and *flute* fantastic tenderness. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

2. To form flutes or grooves in, as in a ruffle. See *gauffer*.

> The cost of *fluting* one of the columns of the temples, as calculated by Rangabè from the entries, was 400 drachmæ. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 112.

flute[2] (flöt), *n.* [< F. *flûte* = Sp. *flauta*, a storeship, < D. *fluit* (*fluit-schip*), Sw. *flöjt*, LG. *fleute*, a kind of three-masted trading-vessel, with a narrow stern; cf. D. *vlot*, a raft, float, etc.: see *float*, *n.*] A long vessel or boat, with flat ribs or floor-timbers, round behind and swelling in the middle.

> I assumed the responsibility of sending thither two *flutes* (small vessels), which crossed the bar with sails set. *Gayarré*, Hist. Louisiana, I. 279.

Armed in flute or **en flûte**, a phrase formerly applied to a vessel only partially armed.

flûte-à-bec (flüt'ä-bek'), *n.* [F.: *flûte*, flute; *à*, with; *bec*, beak.] A kind of direct flute. See *flute*[1], 1.

flute-bird (flöt'bėrd), *n.* A name of the piping crow, *Gymnorhina tibicen*.

flute-bit (flöt'bit), *n.* A bit used for piercing holes in hard woods, such as those of which flutes are made. See *bit*[1], 5.

fluted (flö'ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *flute*[1], *v. t.*] 1. In *music*, fine; clear and mellow; flute-like: as, *fluted* notes.—2. Grooved; furrowed; ornamented or characterized by a series of flutes: as, a *fluted* column; a *fluted* ruffle.

> If *fluted* with as many as the Ionic, half as deep as large. *Evelyn*, Architects and Architecture.

Specifically—(*a*) In *entom.*, having parallel grooves or depressions running in a longitudinal direction. (*b*) In *armor*, ornamented with ridges, corrugations, and the like, which in some cases added also to the utility of the piece as giving greater strength. Suits of armor of the sixteenth century, both Italian and German, are often richly fluted. See cut in next column.—**Fluted drill.** See *drill*[1].—**Fluted scale**, in *entom.*, same as *cushion-scale*.—**Fluted spectrum**, in *optics*. See *spectrum*.

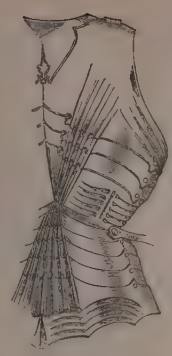
flute-glass† (flöt'glȧs), *n.* [= D. *fluit-glass*; as *flute*[1] + *glass*.] A long or ta glass: same as *flute*[1], 8.

> Bring two *flute-glasses*, and some stools, ho! We'll have th ladies' health. *Dryden*, Sir Martin Mar-all.

flutemouth (flöt'mouth), *n.* A fish of the family *Fistulariidæ*; a pipe-fish.

flutenist (flö'tẹn-ist), *n.* [= G. *flötenist* = Dan. *fløjtenist*; equiv. to *flutist*, q. v.] A flute-player; a flutist. [Rare.]

> These village-known cheeks that in country listes
> Were fencers' men, these sometimes *flutenists*,
> Beare office now. *Sir R. Stapleton*, tr. of Juvenal, [iii. 42.



Fluted Dossière or Backpiece. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

flute-player (flöt'plā″ėr), *n.* 1. A player or performer upon the flute; a flutist.

> This eminent contrapuntist [Kuhlau] devoted nearly the whole of his short life to Flute compositions. . . . An amateur *flute-player* of position employed him constantly and liberally in writing them. *Grove*, Dict. Music, I. 537.

2. A South American wren of the genus *Cyphorinus*, as *C. cantans*: so called from its note.

fluter (flö'tėr), *n.* [< *flute*[1] + *-er*[1]. Cf. *flouter*[1].] 1. One who plays on the flute; a flute-player.

> At Mr. Debasty's, I saw, in a gold frame, a picture of a *fluter* playing on his flute, which, for a good while, I took for painting, but at last observed it was a piece of tapestry. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 399.

2. One who makes grooves or flutes.

flute-shrike (flöt'shrīk), *n.* A shrike of the genus *Laniarius*, as *L. æthiopicus*.

flute-stop (flöt'stop), *n.* [See *flute*[1], *n.*, 2.] Same as *flue-stop*.

flutet, *n.* Same as *galoubet*.

flute-work (flöt'wėrk), *n.* Same as *flue-work*.

fluther (fluᵺ'ėr), *n.* [Sc., prob. a variation of *flutter*, q. v.] 1. Hurry; bustle.—2. Confusing abundance.

flutina (flö-tē'nȧ), *n.* [< *flute*[1] + *-ina*[1]. Cf. *flautino*.] A musical instrument closely resembling the accordion.

fluting (flö'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *flute*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of playing on the flute, or the sound made by such playing; a flute-like sound.

> Clearly the crystal *flutings* fall and float. *E. G. Roberts*, A Secret Song.

2. The act of forming a groove or furrow.—3. A groove or furrow; fluted work; a flute: as, the *flutings* of a column, or of a woman's ruffle.

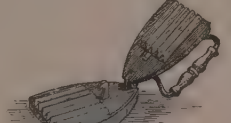
> For what purpose of spite or interest were those vast columns—in the very *flutings* of which a man can stand with ease—felled like forest pines? *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 191.

4. One of the longitudinal channels in a screw-tap by which a cutting edge is given to the thread.

fluting-cylinder (flö'ting-sil″in-dėr), *n.* One of a pair of corrugated cylinders used in the fluting-machine.

fluting-iron (flö'ting-ī″ėrn), *n.* A device for making flutes in a fabric or article of dress, as a ruffle.

fluting-lathe (flö'ting-lāᵺ), *n.* Same as *fluting-machine*, 2.

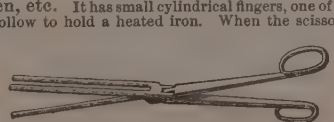


Fluting-iron.

fluting-machine (flö'ting-ma-shēn″), *n.* 1. A machine for crimping or corrugating sheet-metal by bending it between corrugated cylinders called *fluting-cylinders*.—2. A wood-turning machine for forming twisted, spiral, and fluted balusters, etc. It acts as a lathe, advancing the wood under revolving cutters while giving it a spiral motion or rifled advance. Also called *fluting-lathe*.

fluting-plane (flö'ting-plān), *n.* In *carp.*, a plane used in grooving flutes.

fluting-scissors (flö'ting-sis″orz), *n. pl.* A scissors-shaped implement for fluting or crimping linen, etc. It has small cylindrical fingers, one of which is hollow to hold a heated iron. When the scissors are closed, this heated finger forces the cloth between the two other fingers, thus forming a flute.



Fluting-scissors.

flutist (flö'tist), *n.* [= F. *flûtiste* = Sp. *flautista* = Pg. *frautista* = It. *flautista* = Sw. *flöjtist*; as *flute*[1] + *-ist*.] A performer on the flute; a flute-player.

flutter (flut'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *floteren*, flutter, float, < AS. *floterian*, *flotorian*, flutter (once of the heart, otherwise only in glosses), flutter or fly before (L. *prævolare*), float about (L. *fluctibus ferri*), appar. a freq. verb formed from *flotian*, float, *fleōtan* (pp. **floten*), fleet, float. Cf. LG. *fluttern*, also *fluddern*, flutter, as a bird. Similar words of different origin are OD. *vlederen*, *vledderen* = OHG. *fledarōn*, MHG. *vledern*, *vladern*, G. *fladern*, usually *flattern*, flutter, = D. *fladderen*, hover, E. *flatter*[2], *flitter*[2], etc.: see *flatter*[2], *flitter*[2], *flittermouse*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To float; undulate; fluctuate.

> There contynued suche a calme that we made right lytell spede, but laye and *flotred* in the see right werely by reason of the sayd tedyous calme. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 67.

2. To move up and down or to and fro in quick irregular motions; vibrate, throb, or move about rapidly or variably; hover or waver in quick motion.

> The old Eagle *flutters* in and out,
> To teach his yong to follow him about. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.
>
> Like swallow's tail, in shape and hue,
> *Fluttered* the streamer glossy blue. *Scott*, Marmion, i. 8.

3. To be in agitation; fluctuate in feeling; be in uncertainty; hang on the balance.

> How long we *fluttered* on the wings of doubtful success. *Howell*, Vocall Forrest.

4†. To be frivolous or foppish; play the part of a beau of the period; fly from one thing to another.

> Wou'd it not make any one melancholy to see you go every Day *fluttering* about abroad, whilst I must stay at home like a poor lonely sullen Bird in a Cage? *Wycherley*, Country Wife, iii. 1.
>
> No rag, no scrap of all the beau or wit,
> That once so *fluttered*, and that once so writ. *Pope*, Dunciad, ii. 120.

II. *trans.* 1. To move in quick irregular motions; agitate; vibrate: as, a bird *fluttering* its wings.—2. To cause to flutter; disorder; throw into confusion.

> Like an eagle in a dove-cote, I
> *Flutter'd* your Volscians in Corioli. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 5.
>
> My hopes are *flutter'd* as my present fortunes. *Fletcher*, The Pilgrim, iv. 2.

flutter (flut'ėr), *n.* [< *flutter*, *v.*] 1. Quick and irregular motion, as of wings; rapid vibration, undulation, or pulsation: as, the *flutter* of a fan or of the heart.

> Set the grave councils up upon their shelves again, and string them hard, lest their various and jangling opinions put their leaves into a *flutter*. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.
>
> She . . . expressed her inmost sensations by the butterfly *flutter* of her Fan. Tr. of *Uzanne's* The Fan, p. 60.

2. Agitation; confusion; confused or excited feeling or action.

> A stately, worthless animal,
> That plies the tongue, and wags the tail,
> All *flutter*, pride, and talk. *Pope*, Artemisia.
>
> There is no doubt their talk would raise a *flutter* in a modern tea-party. *R. L. Stevenson*, Some Gentlemen in Fiction.

3. A flow of mingled water and steam from the gage-cocks of a steam-boiler. This occurs in locomotives when the boiler primes, or works water into the cylinders.

> To use a phrase employed by practical men, the priming or foaming of the boiler may be known by the "*flutter*" of the gauge-cocks. *Forney*, Locomotive, p. 487.

flutterer (flut'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who flutters; one who causes something to flutter.

> Until the handkerchief *flutterer* was no longer seen. *Harper's Mag.*, LXV. 588.

flutteringly (flut'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a fluttering manner.

flutterment (flut'ėr-ment), *n.* [< *flutter* + *-ment*.] Same as *flutter*, 2. [Local, U. S.]

> The' wuz a consid'able *flutterment* in the neighborhoods. *J. C. Harris*, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 707.

flutter-wheel (flut'ėr-hwēl), *n.* A water-wheel of moderate size placed at the bottom of a chute: so called from its rapid motion.

fluttery (flut'ėr-i), *a.* [< ME. *flotery*, < *floteren*, flutter.] Fluttering; wavering; waving; apt to flutter.

> With *flotery* berd, and rugged asshy heeres [hair]. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 2025.
>
> A light *fluttery* material. *J. Hewitt*, Ancient Armour, I. 341.

fluty (flō′ti), *a.* [< *flute*[1] + *-y*[1].] Soft and clear in tone, like a flute.

fluvial (flō′vi-al), *a.* [= F. *fluvial* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *fluvial* = It. *fluviale*, < L. *fluvialis*, < *fluvius*, OL. *flovios*, a river, < *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] Relating or pertaining to rivers: as, *fluvial* waters; *fluvial* navigation or fisheries.

The United States happily has not yet experienced such serious *fluvial* irregularities as have long wasted southern and central Europe. *The Nation*, Dec. 6, 1883.

Next in interest to the Agonistic types of Sicilian Mints are what may be called the *Fluvial* types, under which that main source of the fertility of Sicily — its springs and rivers — was represented. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 422.

fluvialist (flō′vi-al-ist), *n.* [< *fluvial* + *-ist*.] One who explains geological phenomena by the action of existing streams.

fluviatic (flō-vi-at′ik), *a.* [< L. *fluviaticus*, < *fluvius*, a river: see *fluvial*.] Fluvial; fluviatile. [Rare.]

fluviatile (flō′vi-a-til), *a.* [= F. *fluviatile* = Pg. *fluviatil* = It. *fluviatile*, < L. *fluviatilis*, of or belonging to a river, < *fluvius*, a river: see *fluvial*.] Of riverine nature; growing in or near fresh water; produced by river action; fluvial: as, *fluviatile* species or deposits.

A lake is the landscape's most beautiful and expressive feature. It is earth's eye. . . . The *fluviatile* trees next the shore are the slender eyelashes which fringe it. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 262.

The river is, itself, a powerful agent of direct denudation — *fluviatile* denudation, as it is sometimes termed. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 135.

Fluviatilidæ (flō′vi-a-til′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *fluviatilis* + *-idæ*.] A family of fresh-water or river sponges, distinguished from the *Lacustridæ* by the birotulate shape of the skeletal spicules.

Fluvicola (flō-vik′ō-lā), *n.* [NL., < L. *fluvius*, a river, + *colere*, inhabit.] 1. The typical genus of watercaps of the subfamily *Fluvicolinæ*,

Watercap (*Fluvicola climacura*).

established by Swainson in 1827. *F. climacura* and *F. pica* are characteristic examples. The plumage is black and white. The birds inhabit the pampas and other open places, generally in the vicinity of water.

2. A genus of crustaceans.

Fluvicolinæ (flō-vik-ō-li′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fluvicola* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of South American clamatorial tyrant flycatchers, of the family *Tyrannidæ*, taking name from the genus *Fluvicola*; the watercaps. Also called *Alectrurinæ* and *Tæniopterinæ*.

fluvicoline (flō-vik′ō-lin), *a.* [As *Fluvicola* + *-ine*[1].] Fluvial or fluviatile; inhabiting rivers, or frequenting their banks; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Fluvicolinæ*.

fluviomarine (flō′vi-ō-ma-rēn′), *a.* [< L. *fluvius*, a river, + *marinus*, of the sea: see *fluvial* and *marine*.] In *geol.*, an epithet applied to such deposits as have been formed in estuaries, or on the bottom of the sea at a greater or less distance from the embouchure, by rivers bearing with them the detritus of the land.

fluvioterrestrial (flō′vi-ō-te-res′tri-al), *a.* [< L. *fluvius*, a river, + *terrestris*, of the earth: see *fluvial* and *terrestrial*.] Pertaining to the land-surface of the globe and its fresh waters; not marine or maritime.

The marine realms . . . are entirely independent of the *fluvio-terrestrial*. *Gill*, Proc. Biol. Soc., 1885, II. 30.

flux (fluks), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *flux*, also *flix* (see *flix*[2]), a flow, flood (of the tide, and in medical senses), < OF. *flux*, F. *flux* = Sp. Pg. *fluxo* = It. *flusso*, < L. *fluxus*, a flow, a flowing, < *fluere*, pp. *fluxus*, flow: see *fluent*. Cf. *flush*[9] (in cards), a doublet of *flux*.] **I.** *n.* 1. The act of flowing; a flowing, as of a fluid; flow in general, but now most commonly an occasional flow; an outpouring or effusion of anything.

The cause of the extraordinary swiftness of this lake is the continuall *fluxe* of the snow-water descending from those mountaines. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 84.

No *flux* and reflux of thought, half meditative, half capricious. *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

Hence — 2. Continual change; the mode of being of that which is instantaneous, ceasing to exist as soon as it begins to exist. This is specifically termed *Heraclitan flux*, from the doctrine of the ancient Greek philosopher Heraclitus that there is no being or permanence, but that all things are transitory and fleeting.

For time considered in itself is but the *flux* of that very instant wherein the motion of the heaven began. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 69.

Certain it is that matter is in a perpetual *flux* and never at a stay. *Bacon*, Vicissitude of Things (ed. 1887).

All things, as the old skeptics said, are in ceaseless *flux*; and yet, to find truth, we must find something permanent. *Leslie Stephen*, Eng. Thought, i. § 28.

3. In *pathol.*, a morbid or abnormal issue or discharge of matter, as blood, mucus, or pus, from any mucous surface of the internal vessels or viscera: as, the bloody *flux* (dysentery).

It bifel, the fadir of Publius for to ligge travelid with feveres and dissenterie or *flix*. *Wyclif*, Deeds [Acts] xxviii. 8 (Oxf.).

The next year [A.D. 987] was calamitous, bringing strange *fluxes* upon men, and murren upon Cattel. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

4. Matter which is discharged in a flux; defluxion; excrement.

Civet is of a baser birth than tar; the very uncleanly *flux* of a cat. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2.

5. A flowing together; concourse; confluence.

Thus misery doth part the *flux* of company. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 1.

6. Fusion; conversion to a liquid state by the operation of heat. — 7. In *metal.*, any substance or mixture used to promote the fusion of metals or minerals, as alkalis, borax, tartar, and other saline matter, or, in large operations, limestone or fluor-spar. Alkaline fluxes are either the *crude*, the *white*, or the *black flux*. When tartar is deflagrated with half its weight of niter, a mixture of charcoal and carbonate of potash remains, which is often called *black flux*; when an equal weight of niter is used, the whole of the charcoal is burned off, and carbonate of potassium remains, which, when thus procured, is called *white flux*.

8. In *math.*, a vector which is referred to a unit of area. — **Bloody flux**, dysentery. — **Hepatic flux**, bilious flux.

II.† *a.* Flowing; changing; inconstant; variable.

Our argument for such a translation is the *flux* nature of living languages. *Abp. Newcome*, Eng. Biblical Trans., p. 233.

flux (fluks), *v.* [< *flux*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To flood; overflow.

Surely, that God is mercifull that will admit offences to be expiated by the sigh and *fluxed* eyes. *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 89.

2. In *med.*, to cause a flux or evacuation from; salivate; purge.

He might fashionably and genteelly have been duelled or *fluxed* into another world. *South*, Sermons, II. 215.

3†. To clear or clean out by or as if by an evacuation; relieve by purging, literally or figuratively.

'Twas he that gave our nation purges,
And *fluxed* the House of many a burgess.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. i. 362.

4. To melt; fuse; make fluid.

One part of mineral alkali will *flux* two of siliceous earth with effervescence. *Kirwan*.

II. *intrans.* To flow or change. [Rare.]

The invading waters . . . *fluxing* along the wall from below the road-bridge. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, i.

There is a mystery about it which has not yet been penetrated — that monarchy should be so universal and indefeasible in the East, while in the West it has been so *fluxing* and unstable. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 365.

fluxation (fluk-sā′shon), *n.* [< *flux* + *-ation*.] A flowing or passing away; flux.

They [the Siamese] believe a continual *fluxation* and transmigration of souls from eternity. *C. Leslie*, Short Method with Deists.

fluxibility (fluk-si-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *fluxibilidad* = Pg. *fluxibilidade* = It. *flussibilità*, < ML. *fluxibilita(t-)s*, < *fluxibilis*, fluxible: see *fluxible*.] The quality of being fluxible, or admitting of flux or change; specifically, the quality of being fusible; fusibility.

For the *fluxibility* of human nature is so great that it is no wonder if errors should have crept in, the ways being so many; but it is a great wonder of God that none should ever creep in. *Hammond*, Works, II. 602.

fluxible (fluk′si-bl), *a.* [= OF. *fluxible* = OSp. *fluxible* = Pg. *fluxivel* = It. *flussibile*, < ML. *fluxibilis*, fluxible, < L. *fluxus*, pp. of *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*, *flux*.] Capable of undergoing flux or change; specifically, fusible. [Obsolete in figurative uses.]

But the evening deawes cause them [pearls] to be soft and *fluxible*. *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus, p. 238.

Good Education and acquisit Wisdom ought to correct the *fluxible* fault, if any such be, of our watry situation. *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

fluxibleness (fluk′si-bl-nes), *n.* Same as *fluxibility*. [Rare.]

fluxile† (fluk′sil), *a.* [< LL. *fluxilis*, fluid, < L. *fluxus*, pp. of *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*, *flux*.] Same as *fluxible*.

fluxility† (fluk-sil′i-ti), *n.* [< *fluxile* + *-ity*.] Same as *fluxibility*.

Our experiments seem to teach that the supposed aversion of nature to a vacuum is but accidental, or in consequence partly of the weight and fluidity, or at least *fluxility*, of the bodies here below. *Boyle*, Works, I. 75.

fluxing-bed (fluk′sing-bed), *n.* In the manufacture of soda, one of the two parts into which the sole of the furnace is divided. It is lower than the other part, and slightly concave.

fluxion (fluk′shon), *n.* [< F. *fluxion* = Sp. *fluxion* = Pg. *fluxão* = It. *flussione*, < L. *fluxio(n-)*, var. of *fluctio(n-)*, a flowing, < *fluere*, pp. *fluxus*, flow: see *fluent*, *fluctuate*.] 1. The act of flowing; fluxation; change. — 2. That which flows; that which changes; a flux.

Some faine that these should be the cataracts of heauen, which were all opened at Noe's flood. But I think them rather to be such *fluxions* and eruptions as Aristotle, in his booke de Mundo, saith to chance in the sea. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. ii. 21.

And this is wrought the rather, by means of those *fluxions* which rest upon waters, looking-glasses, or any such mirrors by way of repercussion. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 594.

Specifically — (*a*) In *med.*: (1) An abnormal flow or determination of blood or other humor to any organ, as the brain; active hyperemia. (2) A catarrh. (*b*) The running or reduction of metals to a fluid state; fusion. *Craig*. (*c*) Something, as an indication, which constantly varies. [Rare.]

Less to be counted than the *fluxions* of sun-dials. *De Quincey*.

3. In *math.*, the rate of change of a continuously varying quantity; the differential coefficient relatively to the time. A fluxion is denoted by a dot placed over the symbol of the fluent or variable. This term and the *method of fluxions* (which see, below) were invented by Sir Isaac Newton.

Fluxions themselves should be regarded as generally finite, according to what seems to have been the ultimate view of Newton. *Sir W. R. Hamilton*.

When a quantity changes from time to time, its rate of change is called the *fluxion* of the quantity. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, II. 15.

Corresponding fluxions, rates at which two connected quantities may change together; simultaneous differentials. — **Fluent of a fluxion**. See *fluent*. — **Inverse method of fluxions**, the method of treating problems of integration by means of fluxions. — **Method of fluxions**, Newton's form of the calculus, hardly distinguishable from the differential calculus of Leibnitz. It makes use of the conceptions of the doctrine of limits in place of fictitious infinitesimals of different orders. See *calculus*, 3, *differential*, and *limit*. — **Second fluxion**, the rate of change of the rate of change of a variable quantity; the second differential coefficient relatively to the time: denoted by two dots over the symbol of the fluent.

fluxional (fluk′shon-al), *a.* [< *fluxion* + *-al*.] 1. Subject to flux or change; variable; inconstant. [Rare.]

The merely human, the temporary and *fluxional*. *Coleridge*.

2. In *math.*, pertaining to or solved by the method of fluxions. — **Fluxional** or **fluxionary calculus** or **analysis**, the method of fluxions (which see, under *fluxion*). — **Fluxional equation**. See *equation*.

fluxionary (fluk′shon-ā-ri), *a.* [= F. *fluxionnaire*; as *fluxion* + *-ary*.] Same as *fluxional*.

The skill with which detention or conscious arrest is given to the evanescent, external projection to what is internal, outline to what is *fluxionary*, and body to what is vague — all this depends entirely on the command over language, as the one sole means of embodying ideas. *De Quincey*, Style, iv.

fluxionist (fluk′shon-ist), *n.* [< *fluxion* + *-ist*.] One skilled in fluxions.

Whether an algebraist, *fluctionist*, geometrician, or demonstrator of any kind can expect indulgence for obscure principles or incorrect reasonings. *Bp. Berkeley*, Analyst, Query 43.

fluxion-structure (fluk′shon-struk′tūr), *n.* Same as *fluidal structure*. See *fluidal*.

fluxive† (fluk′siv), *a.* [< L. *fluxus*, pp. of *fluere*, flow, + *-ive*.] Flowing; wanting substance or solidity.

These [letters] often bathed she in her *fluxive* eyes.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 50.

There arguments are as *fluxive* as liquor spilt upon a table. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

flux-spoon (fluks′spön), *n.* A small ladle for dipping up a sample of molten metal for testing.

fluxure (fluk′shūr), *n.* [< L. *fluxura*, a flowing, < *fluxus*, pp. of *fluere*, flow: see *flux*.] **1.** The quality of being fluid. *B. Jonson.*—**2.** A flowing or fluid matter: as, a *fluxure* from a wound.

fluxweed (fluks′wēd), *n.* A name given to various plants used as remedies for dysentery.

fly[1] (flī), *v.*; pret. *flew*, pp. *flown*, ppr. *flying*. [Early mod. E. also *flie*, *flye*; < ME. *flyen*, *flien*, *fligen*, *fleyen*, *flegen*, *fleen*, *fleon*, *flon*, *fleogen*, etc. (pret. *flez*, *fleh*, *flæh*, *flah*, *flaz*, *fley*, *fleiy*, *fleyghe*, *fligh*, *flew*, *fluwe*, etc., pl. *fluzen*, *flogen*, *flowen*, *fluwen*, *flow*, etc.), fly, < AS. *fleógan*, *fliógan* (pret. *fleág*, *fleáh*, pl. *flugon*, pp. *flogen*), fly, rarely (by confusion with *fleón*) flee, = OFries. *fliaga*, NFries. *flega* = D. *vliegen* = MLG. *vlēgen*, LG. *flegen* = OHG. *fliogan*, MHG. *vliegen*, G. *fliegen* = Icel. *fljúga* = Norw. *fjuga* = Sw. *flyga* = Dan. *flyve*, fly, = Goth. **fliugan*, inferred from derived factitive *flaugjan* in comp. *us-flaugjan*, drive about, lit. cause to fly about, as the wind does light substances. The common Teut. root is **flug*, the word being quite different from *flee*[1], AS. *fleón*, etc., Goth. *thliuhan*, Teut. √ **thluh*, with which, however, it has been partly confused from the AS. period: see *flee*[1]. Hence *fly*[1], *n.*, *fly*[2], *fledge* = *fligge* = *flish*, *flush*[8] = *fly*[3], and *flay*[2] = Sc. *fley*, *fleg*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To move through the air by the aid of wings, as birds.

And feblest foule of flyght is that *fleegheth* or swymmeth; And that is the pekok and the pohenne; proude riche men thei bitokneth. *Piers Plowman* (B), xii. 239.

Ye wish they had held themselves longer in, and not so dangerously *flown* abroad before the feathers of the cause had been grown. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, Pref., viii.

From that which highest *flew* to that which lowest crept.
Drayton, Polyolbion, ii. 154.

Ravens, crows, and kites
Fly o'er our heads, and downward look on us.
Shak., J. C., v. 1.

2. To pass or move in air by the force of wind or any other impulse: as, clouds *fly* before the wind; a ball *flies* from a cannon, an arrow from a bow; the explosion made the gravel *fly*.

As, forc'd from wind-guns, lead itself can *fly*,
And ponderous slugs cut swiftly through the sky.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 181.

Quick *flew* the shuttle from her arm of snow.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 151.

Then the blue
Bullets *flew*,
And the trooper-jackets redden at the touch of the leaden Rifle-breath.
G. H. McMaster, Carmen Bellicosum.

3. To rise, spring, shoot, or be cast in air, as smoke, sparks, or other light objects.

His falchion on a flint he softly smiteth,
That from the cold stone sparks of fire do *fly*.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 177.

Their [martyrs'] ashes *flew*
— No marble tells us whither. *Cowper*, Task, v. 726.

4. To move or pass with swiftness or alacrity; go rapidly or at full speed; rush; dart: as, to *fly* to the relief of a distressed friend; the ship *flies* before the wind; recriminations *flew* about.

The Sarazin, sore daunted with the buffe,
Snatcheth his sword, and fiercely to him *flies*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ii. 17.

Madam, if you bid me go, I will run; if you bid me run, I'll *fly* (if I can) upon your errand. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 65.

Only this I know, that Calms are very frequent there [near the line], as also Tornadoes and sudden Gusts, in which the Winds *fly* in a moment quite round the Compass. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 25.

Fool! knave! and dunce!
Flew back and forth, like strokes of pencil
In a child's fingers. *Lowell*, Oriental Apologue.

5. To depart suddenly or swiftly; take flight; escape; flee: as, the rogue has *flown;* his fortune will soon *fly*.

Mark Antony is in your tents, my lord!
Fly therefore, noble Cassius, *fly* far off.
Shak., J. C., v. 3.

Wouldst thou then be free from envy and scorn, from anger and strife, *fly* from the occasions of them.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. x.

Where, my deluded sense, was reason *flown?*
Where the high majesty of David's throne?
Prior, Solomon, ii.

Heaven's light forever shines, earth's shadows *fly*.
Shelley, Adonais, lii.

6. To part suddenly or with violence; burst or be rent into fragments or shreds: as, the bottle *flew* into a thousand pieces; the sail *flew* in tatters.

The splinter'd spear-shafts crack and *fly*.
Tennyson, Sir Galahad.

"O bubble world,
Whose colours in a moment break and *fly!*"
Why, who said that? I know not—true enough!
Tennyson, Queen Mary, v. 2.

Overheated steel is apt to *fly* or crack in hardening.
Morgan, Mining Tools, p. 55.

7. To flutter; wave or play, as a flag in the wind.

High in the air Britannia's standard *flies*.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 110.

Soon as soft vernal breezes warm the sky,
Britannia's colours in the zephyrs *fly*.
Addison, The Campaign.

White sails *flying* on the yellow sea.
Tennyson, Geraint.

8. To be evanescent; fade; disappear: said of colors: as, that color is sure to *fly* when the fabric is washed. [Colloq.]—**9.** To hunt with a falcon; hawk.

We'll e'en to 't like French falconers, *fly* at anything we see. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

A flying moor (*naut.*). See *moor*[4].—**As the crow flies.** See *crow*[2].—**Flying adder.** Same as *adder-fly*.—**Flying blister, bridge, buttress, dustman, Dutchman,** etc. See the nouns.—**Flying column,** in *her.*, a bearing representing a short column or pillar with wings.—**Flying jib, sap,** etc. See the nouns.—**To come off with flying colors,** to succeed or triumph: in allusion to the carrying of unfurled flags by troops.—**To fly about** (*naut.*), to change direction frequently: said of the wind.—**To fly around.** See *to fly round*.—**To fly at,** to spring or rush at with hostile intention: as, a hen *flies at* a dog or a cat; a dog *flies at* a man.—**To fly at the brook**†, to hunt water-fowl with hawks.

Believe me, lords, for *flying at the brook*,
I saw not better sport these seven years' day.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

To fly in the face of. (*a*) To insult. (*b*) To resist; set at defiance; oppose with violence; act in direct opposition to.

Fly in nature's *face*,
But how if nature *fly in my face* first?
Then nature's the aggressor.
Dryden, Spanish Friar.

Their [men's] Consciences still *fly in their faces*, and rebuke them sharply for their sins.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. ii.

To fly light, to sail, as a ship, with but little cargo or ballast.—**To fly off.** (*a*) To depart suddenly; run away.

'Tis a poor courage
Flies off for one repulse.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 1.

(*b*†) To revolt. (*c*) To evaporate or volatilize.

The metallic oxide is combined with a volatile acid, like the acetic, which *flies off* and leaves it insoluble in the fibre. *O'Neill*, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 351.

To fly off the handle, to go beyond bounds in speech or action; be carried away by excitement or passion; break out or away from constraint of any kind: from the flying off the handle of a loose hammer-head when a blow is struck with it. [Colloq., U. S.]

When I used to tell minister this, as he was *flying off the handle*, he'd say, Sam, you're as correct as Euclid, but as cold and dry.
Haliburton (Sam Slick), Human Nature, p. 149.

To fly on (*theat.*), to move on side-scenes quickly in changing a scene in sight of the audience.—**To fly open,** to open suddenly or freely: as, the doors *flew open*.

No door but *flies open* to her, her presence is above a charm. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

To fly out. (*a*) To rush or dart out. (*b*) To break out in anger, uproar, or license.

They [the apostles] never *fly out* into any extravagant passion, never betray any weakness or fear.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. ix.

So you will *fly out!* Can't you be cool like me? What the devil good can passion do? *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

To fly round or **around,** to be active or bustling; move briskly. [Colloq., U. S.]

Come, gals, *fly round*, and let's get Mrs. Clavers some supper. *A New Home*, p. 13.

Lawyer Dean he *flew round* like a parched pea on a shovel. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 44.

To fly upon. (*a*) To pounce upon; seize.

And the people *flew upon* the spoil. 1 Sam. xiv. 32.

(*b*) To assail; abuse.

David sent messengers out of the wilderness to salute our master; and he railed on them [margin, *flew upon* them]. 1 Sam. xxv. 14.

To let fly. (*a*) Absolutely, to make an attack or assault; with an object, to discharge; throw, drive, or utter with violence: as, to *let fly* a stone; he *let fly* a torrent of abuse.

Whose arrows made these wounds? speak, or, by Dian,
Without distinction I'll *let fly* at ye all!
Fletcher, Sea Voyage, ii. 2.

They, therefore, in angry manner, *let fly* at them again, counting them as bad as the men in the cage.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 156.

(*b*) *Naut.*, to let go suddenly: as, *let fly* the sheets.—**To make the feathers** (*or* **fur**) **fly,** to make an effective assault or attack; produce great confusion, disturbance, or damage by a vigorous onslaught, as with tongue or pen, or by physical force: in allusion to the flying of a bird's feathers or of an animal's fur when struck by shot.

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to move through or float in the air: as, to *fly* carrier-pigeons; to *fly* a flag or a kite.

Ile make a match with you; meete me to morrow
At Chevy-Chase; Ile *flye* my Hawke with yours.
T. Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness.

2†. To attack by the flight of a falcon or hawk; fly at.

If a man can tame this monster, and bring her to feed at the hand, and govern her, and with her *fly* other ravening fowl and kill them, it is somewhat worth.
Bacon, Fragment of an Essay on Fame (ed. 1887).

Fly everything you see to the mark, and censure it freely. *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, Ind.

The Parliament flying upon several Men, and then letting them alone, does as a Hawk that *flyes* a Covey of Partridges. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 80.

3. To flee from; shun; avoid as by flight; get away from: as, to *fly* the sight of one we hate.

This is not well, rash and unbridled boy,
To *fly* the favours of so good a king.
Shak., All's Well, iii. 2.

Costly Apparel let the Fair One *fly*.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

To fly out of the hood, in *falconry*, to unhood and slip when the quarry is in sight.

Falcons or long-winged hawks are either *flown out of the hood*, . . . or they are made to wait on till game is flushed.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 9.

To fly the kite, to obtain money on notes or accommodation bills: in allusion to keeping such paper flying about as children do a kite. [Commercial slang.]—**To fly the red flag,** to spout blood, as a whale.

fly[1] (flī), *n.*; pl. *flies* (flīz). [In def. 1, < ME. *flye*, < AS. *flyge*, flight, < *fleógan* (pp. *flogen*), fly; in other senses from the modern verb: see *fly*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of flying, or passing through the air; flight. [Obsolete or rare.]

The Egle is frikest fowle in *flye*,
Ouer all fowles to wawe hys wenge.
Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 221.

'Twas an easy *fly;* the chariot [a car borne by owls] soon descended upon the crest of a hill.
Disraeli, Imperial Marriage, iii. 3.

2. A state of flying: in the phrase *on the fly* (which see, below).—**3.** Something having a rapid or flying motion, or some relation to such motion. (*a*) In *mech.*: (1) An arrangement of vanes on a revolving axis to regulate the motion of clockwork by the impact of the vanes against the air; a fanner: now chiefly used in musical boxes and the striking parts of clock-machinery. (2) Some contrivance for regulating the motion of machinery, as a fly-wheel, or cross-arms loaded at the ends with heavy weights, and placed at right angles to the axis of a windlass, jack, or the like. See *fly-wheel*. Also called *fly-governor*. (*b*) In *printing*, a contrivance for receiving and delivering separately printed sheets as they are printed on a press. The common form is an open framework of rods of wood, swinging in a quarter-circle on a rocking shaft, at the tail of a printing-press. Also called *flier*. (*c*) In *weaving*, a shuttle with wheels driven through the shed by a blow or jerk. (*d*) In knitting-machines, a piece for holding the needle in position while passing through a new loop. Also called a *latch*. (*e*) In a spinning-frame, one of the arms that revolve round the bobbin and twist the yarn as it is wound upon it. See *flier*, 4 (*b*). (*f*) That part of a vane which points and shows which way the wind blows. (*g*) In *base-ball* and *cricket*, a ball knocked or thrown high in the air. (*h*) (1) The extent of an ensign, flag, or pendant from the staff to the waving end, or, in a banner hanging from a cross-yard, the length vertically from the yard downward. (2) The outer or loose flying end in general, as distinguished from the part near the mast or yard.

The part of a flag furthest from the point of suspension is called the *fly*. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 278.

4. *pl.* In a theater, the large space above the proscenium, extending over the whole of the stage, and including the borders, border-lights, many ropes, cleats, and pulleys, the beams to which these are attached, and the fly-galleries on either side from which the borders and drop-scenes are handled.—**5.** A piece of canvas drawn over the ridge-pole of a tent, doubling the thickness of the roof, but not in contact with it except at the ridge-pole.—**6.** The flap or door of a tent.

Two or three Indians approached, peered through the *fly*, and then came in. *The Century*, XXV. 195.

7. A strip of material sewed to a garment, but differing from a flounce in being drawn straight without gathering, and usually serving some purpose other than mere ornament. Thus, in some coats the buttonholes are inserted in a fly, so that the buttons do not show when the coat is buttoned; sometimes the fly is sewed on beneath the buttonholes.
8. In *cotton-spinning*, waste cotton.—**9.** The hinged board which covers the keys of a piano or an organ when not in use.—**Fly of the mariners' compass**†, the compass-card.—**On the fly,** during flight; while still in the air; before reaching the ground: as, to shoot a bird *on the fly;* to catch a ball *on the fly*.

fly[2] (flī), *n.*; pl., except in sense 6, *flies* (flīz). [Early mod. E. also *flie*, *flye*; < ME. *flye*, *flie*, *flee*, *fle*, *fley*, *flei*, *flege*, *fleoge*, etc., < AS. *fleóge*, a fly (L. *musca*), = D. *vlieg* = MLG. *vlēge*, LG. *flege* = OHG. *flioga*, MHG. *vliege*, G. *fliege*, also (with umlaut) OHG. *fliuga*, MHG. *fliuge*, G. *fleuge* = (with short vowel) Icel. *fluga* = Sw. *fluga* = Dan. *flue*, a fly; < *fleógan*, E. *fly*[1]: see *fly*[1], *v.*]

1. In popular language, a flying insect of any common kind.

Thou wille be flayede for a *flye* that one [on] thy fiesche lyghttes! *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2441.

There came a grievous swarm of *flies* into the house of Pharaoh . . . and into all the land of Egypt. Ex. viii. 24.

2. In *entom.*, a two-winged insect; any one of the order *Diptera*, and especially of the family *Muscidæ:* commonly used with a qualifying or specific term: as, the house-*fly*, *Musca domestica*. See the compounded words.

As *flies* to wanton boys are we to the gods;
They kill us for their sport. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 1.

3. A fish-hook dressed with silk, tinsel, feathers, or other material, so as to resemble a fly or other insect, and used by anglers to entice fish.

Is it not an art to deceive a Trout with an artificial *Fly?* *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 36.

Nor is it yet settled that by imitating the natural insect you gain any advantage; one-half the most skillful fishermen assert that the *fly* . . . need resemble nothing on earth or in the waters under the earth.
R. B. Roosevelt, Game Fish, p. 265.

4†. A familiar spirit: apparently a cant term with those who pretended to deal in magic and similar impostures.

Brought me th' intelligence in a paper here, . . .
I have my *flys* abroad.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iii. 2.

Even the shape of a fly was a favourite one with evil spirits, so much so, that the term *fly* was a popular synonym for a familiar. *Thistleton Dyer*, Folk-Lore, p. 54.

5. Figuratively, an insignificant thing; a thing of no value.

The ground and foundation of faith without which had ready before, al the spiritual cumfort that any man may speake of, can neuer auaile a *flie*.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 7.

6. Pl. *flys* (fliz). [Usually referred directly to the verb *fly*[1], and defined as "a light carriage formed for rapid motion"; but this is not borne out by the first use of the name (see first extract). The name seems to have been a fanciful application of *fly*[2], an insect.] A kind of quick-running carriage; a light vehicle for passengers; a hackney-coach.

A nouvelle kind of four-wheeled vehicles drawn by a man and an assistant; . . . they are denominated *flys*, a name first given by a gentleman at the Pavilion [at Brighton, England] upon their first introduction in 1816.
Wright's Brighton Ambulator, 1818. (*Davies.*)

When the poor, old, broken-down *fly* drove up, and the portmanteaus were taken down, . . . the two timid young people stepped out of the mouldy old carriage.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xviii.

Berna fly, a species of *Trypeta* (which see).—**Black fly,** any one of the species of the genus *Simulium*, some of which are extraordinarily abundant in the northern woods of America, and cause great suffering by their bites.—**Camel-necked flies.** See *camel-necked.*—**East India fly,** a species of vesicatory fly, much larger than the common cantharis.—**Golden-eyed fly,** any tabanid of the genus *Chrysops* (which see).—**Green-headed fly,** *Tabanus lineola.*—**Hessian fly,** a destructive insect, *Cecidomyia destructor*, supposed to have been introduced during the revolutionary war by the Hessian troops, and now the most serious enemy of wheat in America. This fly is a small dusky midge, and its larva is a yellowish or reddish mag-

Hessian Fly (*Cecidomyia destructor*).
a, larva; *b*, pupa; *c*, infested stalk of wheat.

got. There are two broods annually, the first laying eggs in April or May, the second in September. The remedies are late sowing, or sometimes sowing a small patch early to serve as a trap, pasturing with sheep in November, and sowing hardy varieties, such as the Underhill Mediterranean wheat, especially the Lancaster variety.—**Onion-fly,** *Anthomyia ceparum*, the larva of which is known as the *onion-maggot.* See *Anthomyia.*—**Orange-belted fly,** *Tabanus cinctus.*—**Snelled fly,** in *angling*, a fly fitted on a snell.—**Spanish fly,** the blistering fly. See *Cantharis.*—**Tail-fly,** in *angling*, the fly at the end of the leader. See *fly-line*[2].—**To cast the fly.** See *cast*[1].—**To rise to the fly,** to be attracted by an artificial fly when it is offered as a lure: said of some fishes, in contradistinction to others which take sunken bait only.—**To tie a fly,** to dress a hook so that it shall resemble a fly.—**White fly.** (*a*) The common name of *Bibio albipennis* about the great lakes of the United States. (*b*) An ephemerid; a shad-fly, May-fly, or day-fly. [Local, U. S.] (See also *cabbage-fly, forest-fly, hand-fly, radish-fly, robber-fly, saw-fly, stretcher-fly*, etc.)

fly[2] (fli), *v.*; pret. and pp. *flied*, ppr. *flying*. [< *fly*[2], *n.*, 6.] **I.** *trans.* To convey in a fly.

Tuesday, Poole *flied* us all the way to Sir T. Ackland's Somersetshire seat. *Southey*, Letters, III. 478.

II. *intrans.* To travel by a fly. *Davies.*

We then *flied* to Stogursey just to see the Church.
Southey, Letters, III. 478.

fly[3] (fli), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *flee;* another form of *fledge, fidge, fish, flush*[8], etc., through dial. *flig*, < ME. *fligge, flygge*, able to fly, fledged (hence able to shift for oneself, knowing); ult. < *fly*[1], *v.*: see *fledge* and *flush*[8].] Knowing; wide-awake; quick to take one's meaning or intention: as, a *fly* young man. [Slang.]

"Do what I want, and I will pay you well." . . . "I am *fly*," says Jo. *Dickens*, Bleak House, xvi.

"I want to tell you that——" . . . "Shut up!" replied the police official, "you are too *fly*. I've had hundreds of cases like yours." *Philadelphia Times*, Aug. 15, 1883.

fly[4] (fli), *n.* See *vly.*

fly-agaric (fli'a-gar″ik), *n.* A species of mushroom, *Agaricus muscarius*, found in woods, and having a bright-red pileus studded with pale warts, while the stipe and gills are ivory-white. The juice is a strong narcotic, and poisonous if taken to excess. It is employed in some countries, mixed with the juice of cranberries, to produce intoxication, and an infusion of the plant is largely employed as a poison for flies, whence the name. Also called *flybane.*

flyaway (fli'a-wā″), *a.* [< *fly away*, phr.] Flighty; restless; fluttering: as, a *flyaway* young woman; a *flyaway* costume. [Colloq.]

flyaway-grass (fli'a-wā-gras), *n.* The *Agrostis scabra*, a common grass of North America, with a very loose, light panicle, which breaks off at maturity, and is driven to great distances before the wind. Also called *hair-grass.*

fly-bait (fli'bāt), *n.* A natural fly used as bait, or an artificial fly serving as a lure.

flybane (fli'bān), *n.* Same as *fly-agaric.*

fly-bitten (fli'bit″n), *a.* Marked by the bites of insects.

fly-blister (fli'blis″tėr), *n.* A plaster made of cantharides.

fly-block (fli'blok), *n.* *Naut.* See *block*[1].

flyblow (fli'blō), *v.*; pp. *flyblown*, ppr. *flyblowing.* [< *fly*[2], *n.*, + *blow*[1]; first in the p. a. *flyblown.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make flyblown; taint with or as if with flyblows: chiefly in figurative uses.

Can claw his subtle elbow, or with a buz
Fly-blow his ears. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, v. 10.

I am unwilling to believe that he designs to play tricks, and to *flyblow* my words, to make others distaste them.
Stillingfleet.

II. *intrans.* To deposit eggs on meat or the like, as a fly.

So morning insects, that in muck begun,
Shine, buz, and *flyblow* in the setting sun.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 27.

flyblow (fli'blō), *n.* [< *flyblow, v.*] The egg of a fly, the presence of which in numbers on meat, etc., makes it tainted and maggoty.

flyblown (fli'blōn), *p. a.* [< *fly*[2], *n.*, + *blown*[1], pp. of *blow*[1]. Hence *flyblow.*] Tainted with flyblows; hence, spoiled; impure.

Him, that thou magnifiest with all these titles,
Stinking and *fly-blown*, lies here at our feet.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

Such a light as putrefaction breeds
In *fly-blown* flesh, whereon the maggot feeds.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 676.

fly-board (fli'bōrd), *n.* In *printing*, the board on which the printed sheets are laid by the fly.

flyboat (fli'bōt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *flieboat, flibote;* cf. F. *flibote* = Sp. *flibote, flibote*, G. *flieboot*, < D. *vlieboot*, flyboat. The E. term, like the others, is usually derived from the D., but the D. term does not appear in Kilian (1598), and the formation, which should rather be **vliegboot*, is unusual; the D. may be from the E. The E. word, appar. referring to the swiftness of the boat, < *fly*[1], *v.*, + *boat*, may be an accom. of Icel. *fley*, a kind of swift ship (only in poetry, but the comp. *fley-skip*, 'fly-ship,' opposed to *langskip*, 'long ship,' also in prose; a form **fleybātr* = *flyboat* does not occur). For the supposed connection with *flibuster*, see that word.] 1. A large flat-bottomed Dutch vessel with a high stem, of a kind chiefly employed in the coasting-trade, having a burden of from 400 to 600 tons.

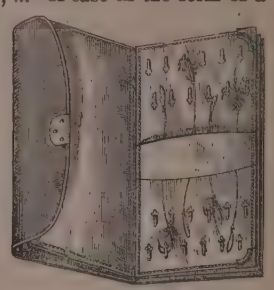
One of the Flemings *flieboats* . . . chanced . . . to be fired and blowen vp by his owne powder.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 612.

2. A light, swift sail-boat.

Here's such a companie of *flibotes*, hulling about this galleasse of greatnesse, that there's no boarding him.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., v. 1.

3. A long, narrow, flat-bottomed boat used for the transportation in canals and rivers of goods requiring to be carefully packed and kept dry. Also called *swift-boat.* [Great Britain.]

fly-book (fli'bůk), *n.* A case in the form of a book in which to keep fishing-flies. It has leaves of Bristol-board or other stiff material. At the ends of the leaf are small hooks or loops to which the fish-hooks are attached so that the flies may be carried without bending the gut.


Fly-book.

fly-boy (fli'boi), *n.* In *printing*, a boy who seizes printed sheets as they come from the press, and lays them in order.

fly-brush (fli'brush), *n.* A long-handled brush used for driving away flies. It is often made of peacocks' feathers.

They both had fallen asleep side by side on the grass, and the abandoned *fly-brush* lay full across his face.
The Century, XXXV. 946.

fly-bug (fli'bug), *n.* A winged bug or heteropterous insect, *Reduvius personatus*, of the family *Reduviidæ*, which preys upon the bedbug.

fly-cap (fli'kap), *n.* A cap or head-dress formerly worn by elderly women, formed like two crescents conjoined, and, by means of wire, made to stand out from the cushion on which the hair was dressed. Its name seems to come from the resemblance of its sides to wings.

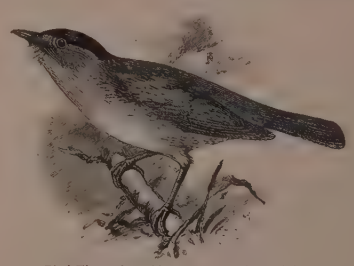
fly-case (fli'kās), *n.* The case or covering of an insect; specifically, the anterior wings of beetles, so hardened as to cover the whole upper part of the body, concealing the second pair of wings; the elytra. See cut under *Coleoptera.*

fly-caster (fli'kas″tėr), *n.* An angler who casts flies, or uses a fly-rod; a fly-fisher.

fly-casting (fli'kas″ting), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* The act or art of casting the fly in angling.

II. *a.* Casting the fly, as in angling; pertaining to fly-fishing in general: as, a *fly-casting* tournament.

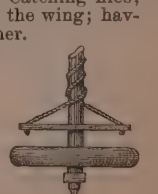
flycatcher (fli'kach″ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which catches or entraps flies or other winged insects.—2. Specifically, a bird which habitually pursues and captures insects on the wing. (*a*) Any species of the old-world family *Muscicapidæ*, a large group of oscine passerine birds having a flattened


Pied Flycatcher (*Muscicapa atricapilla*).

bill garnished with rictal bristles. The species and genera are very numerous, and the limits of the family are not fixed. Among the best-known species are the spotted flycatcher, *Muscicapa grisola*, and the pied flycatcher, *M. atricapilla.* (*b*) Any species of the American family *Tyrannidæ*, a group of non-oscine passerine birds peculiar to America; a tyrant or tyrant-flycatcher, of which there are many genera and several hundred species. See, for example, *Contopus, Empidonax.* (*c*) Some bird of muscicapine or tyrannine affinities or of fly-catching habits, like or likened to either of the foregoing, as, for example, a fly-catching warbler of the family *Mniotiltidæ.* The word was originally used with great latitude.—**Derbian flycatcher.** See *Derbian.*—**Fork-tailed flycatcher.** See *fork-tailed.*

fly-catching (fli'kach″ing), *a.* Catching flies; habitually pursuing flies upon the wing; having the characters of a flycatcher.

fly-clip (fli'klip), *n.* One of the leaves of a fly-book. See *fly-book.*


Fly-drill.

fly-dressing (fli'dres″ing), *n.* The act or art of manufacturing artificial flies and of mounting them on hooks for use in angling.

fly-drill (fli'dril), *n.* A drill to which a steady momentum is imparted by means of a fly-wheel having a reciprocating motion like that of the balance-wheel of a watch.

fly-dung (flī′dung), *v. t.* In *dyeing*, to pass through a bath of strong cow-dung, or, as is now usual, of a solution of silicate of soda, of the double phosphate of soda and lime, or of arsenite or arseniate of soda, in order to get rid of the flies or spots due to irregular dyeing: said of goods dyed with madder.

fly-dunging (flī′dung″ing), *n.* In *dyeing*, the first of the two passages of a fabric through the dunging solution, the second passage being known as the *second dunging*. See *fly-dung*.

The dunging process is always performed twice: the first time in a cistern with rollers; and the second, in a beck similar to a dye-beck, washing well between. The first is called *fly-dunging*; the other, second dunging.
Ure, Dict., I. 627.

flyer, *n.* See *flier*.

fly-finisher (flī′fin″ish-ėr), *n.* In *pianoforte-making*, one who fits up and places in position the movable parts of a piano.

fly-finishing (flī′fin″ish-ing), *n.* In *pianoforte-making*, the act of fitting and placing in position the movable parts of a piano.

fly-fish (flī′fish), *n.* A scorpænoid fish, *Sebastichthys rhodochloris*, with moderate scales, smooth cranial ridges, and pale blotches on the sides, surrounded by green shades. It is about a foot long, and is found in deep water off the coast of California.

fly-fisher (flī′fish″ėr), *n.* One who angles with flies as lures.

A sly allusion to the colossal catches reported by imaginative *fly-fishers*. *The Critic*, April 3, 1886.

fly-fishing (flī′fish″ing), *n.* The art or practice of angling for fish with a rod and natural or artificial flies as lures.

Fly-fishing, or fishing at the top, is, as I said before, of two sorts, with a natural and living fly, or with an artificial and made fly. *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 241.

fly-flap (flī′flap), *n.* **1.** Something with which to drive away flies; a fly-flapper.

A *flie-flap*, wherewith to chase them away from blowing of meate, flabellum. *Withals*, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 207.

2. A kind of somersault. See the extract.

There was also the feat of turning round with great rapidity, alternately bearing upon the hands and feet, denominated the *fly-flap*.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 317.

fly-flapper (flī′flap″ėr), *n.* **1.** One who drives away flies by means of a fly-flap.—**2.** A fly-flap.—**3.** One who turns fly-flaps.

fly-frame (flī′frām), *n.* **1.** In *printing*, the longer rods on three sides of the fly of a printing-press, which give the smaller rods proper strength and stiffness.—**2.** In *plate-glass manuf.*, a machine for grinding smooth any roughnesses upon the surface of the plates. It consists of two beds of stone or cast-iron placed a short distance apart, with a pivoted frame with two arms secured between them, and oscillating on its pivot. The arms carry heavy rubbing-plates, each being secured to its arm by a pin traveling in a slot in the arm. When the machine is set in motion, sand and water are applied between the rubbing-plates and the plates of glass, which are secured upon the beds by plaster of Paris, and a vigorous grinding action is induced upon the surface of the glass.—**Bobbin and fly-frame.** See *bobbin*.

fly-fringe (flī′frinj), *n.* A trimming for women's dresses worn toward the close of the eighteenth century. It was made of floss-silk, the spreading and projecting tassels of which were supposed to resemble flies.

fly-gallery (flī′gal″ė-ri), *n.* One of several galleries on either side of the flies of a theater, varying in number according to the size of the house. The drop-scenes and borders are worked from the fly-galleries.

The "fly-men" who work the drops and borders are at the ropes in the first *fly-gallery*. *Scribner's Mag.*, IV. 444.

fly-governor (flī′guv″ėr-nor), *n.* Same as *fly*[1], 3 (*a*).

fly-honeysuckle (flī′hun″i-suk-l), *n.* In *bot.*: (*a*) A plant, *Lonicera Xylosteum*. (*b*) A name given to a species of *Halleria*.

fly-hook (flī′hůk), *n.* A fish-hook to which is attached an artificial fly as a lure.

flying (flī′ing), *n.* [< ME. *flyinge*, *flyghynge*, etc.; verbal n. of *fly*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of moving through the air on wings; flight.

Some [fowls] are of ill *flyghynge* for heuynes of body and for thaire neste es noghte ferre fra the erthe.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

2. *pl.* Loose or floating waste of any kind.

It [the dynamo-machine] should not be exposed to dust or *flyings*. *Greer*, Dict. of Elect., p. 87.

flying (flī′ing), *p. a.* Swift; equipped for swift motion: as, a *flying* party.—**Flying army**, a strong body of cavalry and infantry, which is always in motion to cover its own garrisons or to keep the enemy in continual alarm. *Farrow.*—**Flying artillery, camp, column**, etc. See the nouns.

flying-cat (flī′ing-kat), *n.* **1.** Same as *flying-lemur*.—**2.** The taguan or flying-squirrel, a species of the rodent genus *Pteromys*. [Rare.]

flying-dragon (flī′ing-drag″on), *n.* See *dragon*, 2.

flying-feather (flī′ing-feтн″ėr), *n.* Same as *flight-feather* (which see, under *feather*).

flying-fish (flī′ing-fish), *n.* Any fish which can sustain itself or make a flight through the air by means of enlarged and wing-like pectoral fins. Specifically—(*a*) A synentognathous fish of the family *Exocœtidæ* and subfamily *Exocœtinæ*, especially of the genus *Exocœtus*. (See these words.) Nine species of this

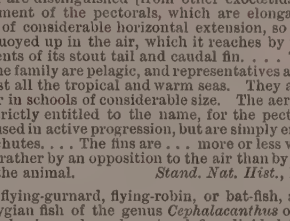
California Flying-fish (*Exocœtus californiensis*).

genus, and of the related genera *Halocypselus* and *Parexocœtus*, have been taken off the Atlantic coast of North America. There is also a large Californian species, *E. californiensis*, some 16 or 17 inches long, which has been observed to take very long flights. See the extract.

The *flying-fishes* proper, forming the subfamily of Exocœtines, are distinguished [from other exocœtids] by the development of the pectorals, which are elongated and capable of considerable horizontal extension, so that the fish is buoyed up in the air, which it reaches by vigorous movements of its stout tail and caudal fin. . . . The species of the family are pelagic, and representatives are found in almost all the tropical and warm seas. They associate together in schools of considerable size. The aerial flight is not strictly entitled to the name, for the pectoral fins are not used in active progression, but are simply employed as parachutes. . . . The fins are . . . more or less vibrated, but it is rather by an opposition to the air than by the volition of the animal. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 175.

(*b*) The flying-gurnard, flying-robin, or bat-fish, an acanthopterygian fish of the genus *Cephalacanthus* or *Dactylopterus*, having enlarged pectoral fins divided into two parts, and also able to take short flights in the air. They are pelagic like the others, and go in schools in warm seas, though the best-known species, *C. or D. volitans*, reaches a high latitude. Some are from 12 to 18 inches in length, and in general they resemble the gurnards (*Triglidæ*), but differ in many anatomical details. See cut under *Dactylopterus*.

flying-fox (flī′ing-foks), *n.* A large frugivorous bat; any bat of the family *Pteropodidæ*, and especially of the genus *Pteropus*, as the well-



Flying-fox (*Pteropus medius*).

known *P. rubricollis*: so called from the fox-like shape of the head. There are many species, constituting collectively one of the prime divisions of the order *Chiroptera*.

The terns are all gone, but in their place the *flying-foxes* flap heavily along the water.
P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 88.

flying-frog (flī′ing-frog), *n.* A batrachian of Borneo, of the genus *Rhacophorus* and family

Flying-frog (*Rhacophorus marmoratus*).

Ranidæ, having enormously long webbed toes, enabling it to sustain a kind of flight.

flying-gecko (flī′ing-gek″ō), *n.* A kind of gecko lizard, *Ptychozoön homalocephalum*, which has large wing-like expansions of skin on the head, trunk, tail, and limbs, acting as a parachute to sustain the animal during flying leaps.

flying-gurnard (flī′ing-gėr″närd), *n.* A flying-fish of the family *Cephalacanthidæ* or *Dactylopteridæ*. Also called *flying-robin*. See *flying-fish* (*b*), and cut under *Dactylopterus*.

flying-hook (flī′ing-hůk), *n.* The upper or third hook on the line used by fishermen in catching whiting and other small fish. [South Carolina, U. S.]

flying-lemur (flī′ing-lē″mėr), *n.* A mammal of the order *Insectivora* and family *Galeopithecidæ*, provided with an extension of the skin like a parachute, by means of which it makes flying leaps from tree to tree. Its resemblance to a lemur is such that it was formerly referred to the order *Primates*. It has, however, no special affinities with the lemurs. *Galeopithecus volans* is a common species of Borneo, Sumatra, Malacca, etc. Also called *flying-cat*. See cut under *Galeopithecus*.

flying-lizard (flī′ing-liz″ärd), *n.* Any lizard of the genus *Draco*, as *D. volans*.

flying-machine (flī′ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* **1.** A contrivance designed to enable its user to fly. Various machines of this nature have been constructed at different times, but none has yet been invented which can be practically useful.

2. A machine designed to float in and propel itself through the air.

flying-marmot (flī′ing-mär″mọt), *n.* A taguan or large flying-squirrel of the genus *Pteromys*. *Goodrich*.

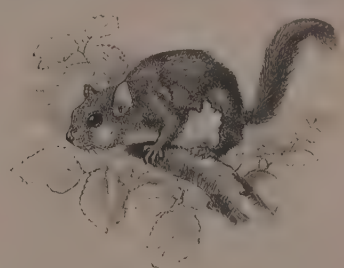
flying-phalanger (flī′ing-fa-lan″jėr), *n.* A general popular name of the petaurists or flying marsupial animals of the family *Phalangistidæ*, having a parachute-like fold of skin along the sides by which they are enabled to take flying leaps through the air. There are several species and genera, differing much in size and general appearance, some being no larger than a mouse. Also called *acrobat* and *flying-squirrel*. See cut under *Acrobates*.

flying-robin (flī′ing-rob″in), *n.* The flying-gurnard.

flying-shot (flī′ing-shot), *n.* **1.** A shot fired at an object in motion, as a horseman, or a ship under sail, etc.—**2.** A marksman who fires at an object in motion. *Farrow*.

flying-squid (flī′ing-skwid), *n.* A sagittated calamary or sea-arrow; a cephalopod or squid of the genus *Ommastrephes*: so called from having two large lateral fins, which enable it to leap so high out of water that it sometimes falls on the deck of a ship.

flying-squirrel (flī′ing-skwur″el), *n.* A squirrel or squirrel-like animal having a fold of skin like a parachute along each side of the body, by means of which it is enabled to make long flying leaps through the air. Specifically—(*a*) A squirrel proper, a rodent mammal of the family *Sciuridæ*, of the above character. The smaller species, of which several inhabit North America and Europe, be-



American Flying-squirrel (*Sciuropterus volucella*).

long to the genus *Sciuropterus*. Such are *S. volucella*, the common flying-squirrel of North America, 6 or 7 inches long without the tail, with large black eyes and extremely soft fur, and the similar old-world *S. volans*. The taguans or larger flying-squirrels are all of the old world, and belong to the genus *Pteromys*; they are sometimes called *flying-marmots* and *flying-cats*. See cut under *Pteromys*. (*b*) Same as *flying-phalanger*.

flying-torch (flī′ing-tôrch), *n.* *Milit.*, a torch attached to a long staff for use in night signaling. *Farrow*.

flying-watchman (flī′ing-woch″man), *n.* The dor-beetle or dumbledor, *Geotrypes stercorarius*. [Local, Eng.]

fly-leaf (flī′lēf), *n.* A blank leaf at the beginning or end of a book; the blank leaf of a folded circular, program, or the like.

fly-line[1] (flī′līn), *n.* [< *fly*[1] + *line*[2].] The route habitually taken by a bird in its regular migration.

One of the *fly-lines* of this species [the American bittern] crosses the Bermuda islands.
H. Seebohm, British Birds, II. 506.

fly-line[2] (flī′līn), *n.* [< *fly*[2] + *line*[2].] A line used for angling with an artificial fly. It is usually a long line of silk or linen terminating in a length of silkworm gut, called a *leader*, at the extremity of which is the *tail-fly*. Other flies, called *droppers*, are attached to the leader by snells or snoods.

Thirty yards of waterproofed and polished *fly-line* of braided silk. *The Century*, XXVI. 378.

fly-maker (flī′mā″kėr), *n.* One who ties artificial flies for angling.

A certain school of *fly-makers* tie on the wings, or more properly the wing, last of all. *T. Norris*, Art of Fly-making.

flyman[1] (flī′man), *n.*; pl. *flymen* (-men). [< *fly*[1], *n.*, 4, + *man*.] One who works the ropes in the flies of a theater.

The "grips" shove off the side-scenes, the *fly-men* raise the drops, the "clearers" run off the properties and set-pieces, and the stage-carpenters lower the bridges.
Scribner's Mag., IV. 445.

flyman[2] (flī′man), *n.*; pl. *flymen* (-men). [< *fly*[2], *n.*, 6, + *man*.] One who drives a fly.

fly-mixture (flī′miks″tūr), *n.* A preparation, as spirits of ammonia, oil, and tar, rubbed by anglers upon their faces and hands as a protection from flies, mosquitoes, etc.

fly-net (flī′net), *n.* [ME. not found; AS. *fleóhnet* (= OD. *vlieghen-net*), < *fleóge*, a fly, + *net*, a net.] 1. A net used as a protection against flies, as in an open window to prevent their entrance.—2. A fringe or a net used to protect a horse from flies.

fly-nut (flī′nut), *n.* A nut having wings which are twisted by the hand, as the screw-nut of a hand-vise.

fly-oil (flī′oil), *n.* A fly-mixture in which oil is a chief ingredient.

fly-orchis (flī′ôr″kis), *n.* The common name of *Ophrys muscifera*, from the resemblance of the flowers to flies.

fly-paper (flī′pā″pėr), *n.* Poisoned paper used for killing flies, or a paper with an adhesive coating to which flies adhere.

fly-penning (flī′pen″ing), *n.* A mode of manuring land by folding cattle or sheep in rotation over different parts of it.

fly-poison (flī′poi″zn), *n.* 1. A poisonous substance used to kill flies.—2. In *bot.*, the *Amianthium muscætoxicum*, a liliaceous plant of the eastern part of the United States, allied to *Veratrum*. It has a single tall stem bearing a dense raceme of white flowers. The bulb, when pounded, has been used as a poison for flies.

fly-powder (flī′pou″dėr), *n.* Any powder used to kill flies, usually an imperfect oxid of arsenic formed by the exposure of native arsenic to the air and mixed with sugar and water.

fly-press (flī′pres), *n.* A press for embossing, die-stamping, punching, and the like, furnished with a fly or flier. See *flier*, 4 (*d*).

fly-rail (flī′rāl), *n.* A movable part of a table which supports the leaf.

flyre, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *fleer*[1].

fly-reed (flī′rēd), *n.* In *weaving*. See *reed*[1].

fly-rod (flī′rod), *n.* A rod used by anglers in fly-fishing. Fly-rods are made generally in three pieces, the butt, second joint, and tip, and are very light and flexible. There are two or more rings on each joint, through which the line runs from the tip to the reel. The best rods have butts made of bamboo split lengthwise in strips, which are then glued and bound together, preserving as much as possible the hard enamel or outer part, the softer inner substance being cut away. The second joint and tip are made of the best selected lancewood. In size the best trout-rods are from 10½ to 11½ feet long, and weigh from 8 to 10 ounces. The reel is placed behind the handle, near the end of the butt. Fly-rods are also made of steel.

flysch (flish), *n.* [Swiss.] In *geol.*, the Swiss local name of a rock of importance in Alpine geology, introduced as a scientific designation by Studer in 1827. It is a sandstone formation of great thickness, extending through the Alps along their northern slope from the southwestern extremity of Switzerland to Vienna, where it is also known as the "Vienna sandstone." The fossils which this formation contains are chiefly fucoids, of little value for determining the geological age of the rock, which, however, is generally considered to be Eocene Tertiary; but the lower portion of the flysch in its eastern extension is referred to the Cretaceous.

fly-sheet (flī′shēt), *n.* A loose sheet of paper forming a single leaf, as one on which a hand-bill or broadside is printed.

Having been printed on a *fly-sheet* at Rottweil in the same province in 1747. *The American*, XII. 154.

fly-shuttle (flī′shut″l), *n.* A shuttle with wheels propelled by a cord and driver.

fly-slow† (flī′slō), *a.* [An adj. use of the phrase *fly slow* (see def.); explainable, if genuine, as a Shaksperian caprice.] Moving slowly. [This reading occurs only in one of the folio editions of Shakspere and some modern ones; the others have *sly slow*. The change probably arose from a printer's mistake of the old long *s* for *f*.]

The *fly-slow* hours shall not determinate
The dateless limit of thy dear exile.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

flysnapper (flī′snap″ėr), *n.* In *ornith.*: (*a*) A bird of the subfamily *Myiagrinæ*, and of the genus *Myiagra*, or *Terpsiphone*, etc. (*b*) A shining-black crested fly-catching bird, *Phainopepla nitens*, of the southwestern United States. It is about 7½ inches long, and has a large white area on each wing. It is commonly referred to the *Myiadestinæ*.

Flysnapper (*Phainopepla nitens*), male.

fly-speck (flī′-spek), *n.* An excrementitious stain made by an insect, chiefly by the common house-fly.

fly-specked (flī′spekt), *a.* Specked or soiled with fly-dung.

The lawyers of the circuit took their seats at the breakfast-table in the meagerly furnished, *fly-specked* dining-room of the tavern. *E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, XXV.

fly-tackle (flī′tak″l), *n.* The implements used in fly-fishing, including rod, line, flies, etc.

flytail (flī′tāl), *n.* A small gill-net without sinkers, formerly used for catching perch and other small fish. [North Carolina, U. S.]

fly-taker (flī′tā″kėr), *n.* In *angling*, any fish that will take the fly.

flyte, *v.* and *n.* See *flite*.

fly-tent (flī′tent), *n.* A tent protected from rain or heat by an additional covering of canvas stretched from the ridge-pole and forming a separate roof. See *fly*[1], *n.*, 5.

He [Gen. Sherman] sleeps in a *fly-tent*, like the rest of us. *G. W. Nichols*, The Great March, p. 130.

fly-tier (flī′tī″ėr), *n.* One who ties fishing-flies on hooks; a fly-dresser; a maker of artificial flies for anglers.

fly-tip (flī′tip), *n.* The extreme end, joint, or tip of a fly-rod; the tip, as distinguished from the second joint and the butt.

fly-trap (flī′trap), *n.* 1. A trap to catch flies.—2. In *bot.*, the *Apocynum androsæmifolium*, which captures insects by means of its irritable throat-appendages.—**Venus's fly-trap**, the *Dionæa muscipula*. See *Dionæa*.

fly-up-the-creek (flī′up-thę-krēk′), *n.* 1. A common name of the small green heron of the United States, *Butorides virescens*, also called *shitepoke*, *chalk-line*, and *little green heron*.—2. A giddy, capricious person. [Colloq., U. S.]

fly-water (flī′wâ″tėr), *n.* A solution of arsenic, decoction of quassia-bark, or the like, used for killing flies.

fly-weevil (flī′wē″vl), *n.* The common grain-moth, *Gelechia cerealella*. [Southern U. S.]

fly-wheel (flī′hwēl), *n.* In *mach.*, a wheel with a heavy rim placed on the revolving shaft of any machinery put in motion by an irregular or intermitting force or meeting with an irregular or intermittent resistance, for the purpose of rendering the motion equable and regular by means of its momentum.

F. M. An abbreviation of *field-marshal*.

fneset, *v. i.* [ME., < AS. *fnǣsan* = Icel. *fnæsa*, later *fnýsa* = Dan. *fnyse* = Sw. *fnysa*, snort. Cf. *feeze*[2].] To breathe heavily; snort; snore.

He speketh in his nose,
And *fneseth* faste.
Chaucer, Prol. to Manciple's Tale, l. 62.

fo[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *foe*.

Fo[2] (fō), *n.* [Chinese.] 1. Same as *Foh*[2].—2. In *Chinese decorative art*, a dog-like animal represented in carvings, porcelains, etc., considered as the guardian of the Buddhist temples, and called by this name in Europe and America when occurring in Oriental art and decoration. Also called the *Dog Fo* and the *Dog of Fo*.

F. O. An abbreviation of *field-officer*.

foal (fōl), *n.* [< ME. *fole*, *foile*, < AS. *fola*, m., = OFries. *folla*, NFries. *fole* = MD. *volen*, D. *veulen* = MLG. *volen* = OHG. *folo*, MHG. *vol*, *vole*, G. *fohlen* = Icel. *foli* = Sw. *fåle* = Dan. *fole* = Goth. *fula*, a foal (see other Teut. forms under the deriv. *filly*); = L. *pullus*, the young of an animal, a foal, but particularly of fowls, a chicken (whence ult. E. *pullen*, *pool*[2], *poult*, *poultry*, *pullet*, q. v.), = Gr. πῶλος, a young animal, particularly a foal or filly; cf. Skt. *pota*, the young of an animal, *putra*, a son.] 1. The young of the equine genus of quadrupeds, of either sex; a colt or a filly.

Horne gede to stable:
Thar he tok his gode *fole*
Also blak so eny cole.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 589.

Behold, thy King cometh unto thee: he is just, and having salvation; lowly, and riding upon an ass, and upon a colt the *foal* of an ass. Zech. ix. 9.

With that his strong dog, of no dastard kinde
(Swift as the *foales* conceived by the winde),
He set upon the wolfe.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. § 4.

2. In *coal-mining*. See the extract. [Eng.]

When they [boys] reach the age of ten or twelve years, a more laborious station is allotted to them. They then become what are termed lads or *foals*; supplying the inferior place at a machine called a tram.
A. Hunter, Georgical Essays, II. 158.

foal (fōl), *v.* [< *foal*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To bring forth, as a colt or filly: said of a mare or a she-ass.

In the fourth year of the reign of George III., the year of the great eclipse, the celebrated "Eclipse" was *foaled*.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, III. 263.

II. *intrans.* To bring forth young, as an animal of the horse kind.

Then he again, by way of irrision, "yee say very true indeed, that will ye, quoth hee, when a mule shall bring foorth a fole." Afterwards when this Galba began to rebell and aspire unto the empire, no thing hartened him in this designe of his so much, as the *foling* of a mule.
Holland, tr. of Suetonius, p. 212.

foalfoot (fōl′fůt), *n.* A name of the coltsfoot, *Tussilago Farfara*, and of some other plants, as the asarabacca, *Asarum Europæum*: so called from the shape of their leaves. See cut under *Asarum*.

foal-teeth (fōl′tēth), *n. pl.* The first teeth of horses, which they shed at a certain age.

foam (fōm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fome*; < ME. *fome*, *foom*, < AS. *fām* = LG. *fām* = OHG. *feim*, MHG. *veim*, G. *feim*, dial. *faum*, foam. The supposed connection with L. *spūma*, foam, is doubtful: see *spume*.] 1. An aggregation of bubbles formed on the surface of water or other liquid by violent agitation or by fermentation; froth; spume: as, the *foam* of breaking waves; the *foam* of the mouth.

She whipped her steed, she spurred her steed,
Till his breast was all a *foam*.
Sir Roland (Child's Ballads, I. 225).

Look how two boars
Together side by side, their threat'ning tusks do whet,
And with their gnashing teeth their angry *fome* do bite,
Whilst still they should'ring seek each othere where to smite. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xii. 325.

It is the frequency of the reflections at the limiting surfaces of air and water that renders *foam* opaque.
Tyndall, Light and Elect., p. 40.

2†. The foaming sea; a foaming wave.

ffor to fare on the *fome* into fer londes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 985.

Aye the wynde was in the sayle,
Over *fomes* they flett withowtyn fayle,
The wethur then forth gan swepe.
Le Bone Florence (Ritson's Metr. Rom., III.).

3. Figuratively, foaming rage; fury.

Our churches, in the *foam* of that good spirit which directeth such fiery tongues, they term spitefully the temples of Baal, idle synagogues, abominable styes.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 11.

4. In *mineral.*, same as *aphrite*.—5†. Scum, as from molten metal.

Fome that commeth of lead tried, being in colour like gold. *Nomenclator*.

foam (fōm), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *fome*; < ME. *fomen*; also (in older umlauted form) *femen*, < AS. *fāman* = OHG. **feimjan*, *feiman*, MHG. *veimen*, G. *feimen*, dial. *fäumen*, *faumen*, foam; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To form or gather foam, as water (the crest of a wave), etc., from agitation, a liquor from fermentation, or the mouth from rage or disease; froth; spume.

The frothe *femed* at his mouth vnfayre bi the wykez,
Whettez his whyte tuschez.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1572.

To conclude, the very *foaming* channell of the river, stained and died with the barbarians bloud, was even amazed to see such strange and uncouth sights.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 76.

He *foameth* and gnasheth with his teeth. Mark ix. 18.

That Psyche, wont to bind my throbbing brow,
To smooth my pillow, mix the *foaming* draught
Of fever. *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

2. To become filled or covered with foam, as a steam-boiler when the water is frothy.

Derf dynttes thai delt tho doghty betwene,
With thaire fawchous fell, *femyt* of blode.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10219.

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to foam; fill with something that foams; make frothy: as, to *foam* a tankard. [Rare.]—**2.** To throw out with rage or violence: usually with *out*. [Rare.]

Raging waves of the sea, *foaming out* their own shame.
Jude 13.

Slowly . . . went Leolin; then . . .
Down thro' the bright lawns to his brother's ran,
And *foam'd* away his heart at Averill's ear.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

foam-bow (fōm'bō), *n.* The iris formed by sunlight upon foam or spray, as of a cataract.

His cheek brighten'd as the *foam-bow* brightens
When the wind blows the foam. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

foam-cock (fōm'kok), *n.* In steam-boilers, a cock at the water-level by which scum is drawn off.

foam-collector (fōm'kọ-lek″tọr), *n.* A vessel placed at the water-level in a steam-boiler to collect and discharge the foam or scum.

foamingly (fō'ming-li), *adv.* With foam; frothily.

foamless (fōm'les), *a.* [< *foam* + *-less.*] Free from foam.

He who would question him
Must sail alone at sunset where the stream
Of ocean sleeps around those *foamless* isles.
Shelley, Hellas.

foam-spar (fōm'spär), *n.* Same as *aphrite*.

foam-wreath (fōm'rēth), *n.* The foam that crowns or edges a breaker, or that lies on a pool.

The long wash of waves, with red and green
Tangles of weltering weed through the white *foam-wreaths* seen. *Whittier*, Tent on the Beach.

foamy (fō'mi), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *fomy*, < ME. *fomy*, < AS. *fāmig*, *fāmig*, foamy, < *fām*, foam: see *foam.*] Covered with or consisting of foam; frothy; of a foam-like character.

That most ingrateful boy there, by your side,
From the rude sea's enrag'd and *foamy* mouth
Did I redeem. *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1.

As the peace-making tide gradually drifted their boats asunder, their [the boatmen's] anger rose, and they danced back and forth and hurled opprobrium with a *foamy* volubility that quite left my powers of comprehension behind.
Howells, Venetian Life, viii.

fob[1] (fob), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fobbed*, ppr. *fobbing.* [In another form *fub*, q. v.; the same, with change of the final consonant, as *fop*[1], q. v.] **1.** To cheat; trick; impose upon.

You've borne me in hand this three months, and now *fobb'd* me. *Middleton* (*and others*), The Widow, ii. 1.

His Excellence had each Man *fobb'd*,
For he had sunk their Pay.
Prior, The Viceroy, st. 27.

2†. To beat; maltreat. *Beau. and Fl.*—**To fob off.** (*a*) To put off slightingly or deceitfully; get rid of by a trick; wave aside. See *to put off*, under *off*.

You must not think to *fob off* your disgrace with a tale.
Shak., Cor., i. 1.

The rascal *fobbed* me *off* with only wine. *Addison.*

The local interest of the English in the Britons has led their scholars to complain that Mommsen ("Roman Empire," V. 4) has *fobbed off* Britain with too brief a notice.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VI. 485.

(*b*) To pass off by a false representation; dispose of by deception: as, to *fob off* a worthless article on a customer.

fob[1]† (fob), *n.* [< ME. *fobbe*; < *fob*[1], *v.*] **1.** A tap on the shoulder, as from a bailiff.

The man, sir, that, when gentlemen are tired, gives them a *fob*, and rests them. *Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 3.

2. A cheat.

To lede alle these othere,
As *fobbes* and faitours that on hure fet rennen.
Piers Plowman (C), iii. 193.

fob[2] (fob), *n.* [Cf. G. dial. (Prussian) *fuppe*, a pocket (Brem. Dict.); Skinner also quotes G. *fupsack.*] **1.** A little pocket made in the waistband of men's breeches or trousers as a receptacle for a watch.

He who had so lately sack'd
The enemy, had done the fact,
Had rifled all his pokes and *fobs*
Of gimcracks, whims, and jiggumbobs.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. i. 107.

2. A watch-chain, or ribbon with buckle and seals or the like, such as is worn appended to the watch and hanging from the fob. [U. S.]

——, pointing menacingly at the tempting *fob* that hung from his pocket, repeated the demand.
McHalton-Ripley, From Flag to Flag, xxiv.

fob[2] (fob), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fobbed*, ppr. *fobbing.* [< *fob*[2], *n.*] To put into a fob; pocket; get possession of.

Very pretty sums he has *fobbed* now and then, . . . 3000*l.* in his saddle-bags at once.
W. Howitt, Visits to Remarkable Places, p. 170.

fob[3] (fob), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fobbed*, ppr. *fobbing.* [Origin obscure.] To breathe hard or with heaving sides; gasp from violent running. [Scotch.]

The hails is won, they warsle hame,
The best they can for *fobbin*.
Tarras, Poems, p. 66.

fob[4] (fob), *n.* [E. dial., origin obscure; hardly an altered form of *foam.*] Froth or foam. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

F. O. B. An abbreviation of *free on board*, used in executing contracts of sale, and indicating that delivery on the vessel or other conveyance of a carrier is to be without expense to the buyer.

fob-chain (fob'chān), *n.* A watch-chain hanging free from the fob, and usually carrying a seal, key, or other trinket.

fob-watch (fob'woch), *n.* A watch carried in the fob.

Fob watches were not indeed unknown, for a *fob watch* is in existence that belonged to Oliver Cromwell.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, III. 307.

focage† (fō'kāj), *n.* [< ML. *focagium*, a partly restored form of *foagium*, a reflex of OF. *fouage*, *feuage* (see *feuage*); ML. prop. *focaticum*, < L. *focus*, a hearth: see *focus.*] Housebote or firebote.

focal (fō'kal), *a.* [= F. *focal*, < L. *focus*, focus: see *focus.*] Of or pertaining to a focus: as, a *focal* point.

To live.
Live, as the snake does in his noisome fen!
Live, as the wolf does in his bone-strewn den!
Live, clothed with cursing like a robe of flame,
The *focal* point of million-fingered shame!
Whittier, The Panorama.

Focal axis, that axis of a conic which passes through the foci.—**Focal conic, ellipse, hyperbola**, a locus of foci of a quadric surface.—**Focal curve.** See *curve.*—**Focal depth.** See *depth.*—**Focal distance.** (*a*) In *conic sections*, the distance of the focus from some fixed point: namely, from the vertex in the parabola, and from the center in the ellipse and hyperbola. (*b*) In *optics*, of a mirror or lens, the distance (also called the *focal length*) from its center to the principal focus (see *focus*); of a telescope, the distance between the focal plane and the object-glass.—**Focal lesion**, in *pathol.*, lesion of the brain of limited size.—**Focal line**, the locus of foci of a quadric cone.—**Focal plane**, in *optics*, the locus of the foci of infinitely distant objects, with reference to a lens.—**Focal property**, any property of a geometrical locus depending on lines or planes common to the locus and to the absolute, and especially on the intersections of such lines and planes.—**Umbilicar focal conic**, a focal conic passing through the umbilics of a quadric surface.

focalization (fō″kal-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *focalize* + *-ation.*] The art or process of bringing to a focus, or of placing in focus.

Focalization in the eye [eye-camera].
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVI. 261.

focalize (fō'kal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *focalized*, ppr. *focalizing.* [< *focal* + *-ize.*] To bring to a focus; focus.

Light is *focalized* in the eye, sound in the ear.
De Quincey.

focaloid (fō'kal-oid), *n.* [< *focal* + *-oid.*] In *math.*, an infinitely thin shell bounded by two confocal ellipsoidal surfaces.

The attraction of a homogeneous solid ellipsoid is the same through all external space as the attraction of a homogeneous *focaloid* of equal mass coinciding with its surface. *Thomson and Tait*, Nat. Phil., § 494.

Thick focaloid, a thick shell so bounded.

foci, *n.* Plural of *focus.*

focil† (fō'sil), *n.* [= OF. *focile*, F. *focile* = Pr. *focil* = Pg. *focile* = It. *focile*, < ML. *focile* (*focile majus* and *focile minus*), prob. (by confusion with *focile*, E. *fusil*[1]) for **fusillus*, lit. a spindle: see *fusil*[2].] One of the bones of the forearm or of the leg, distinguished as the *greater focil* (ulna or tibia) and the *lesser focil* (tibia or fibula).

I was hastily fetch'd to assist one Mr. Powell, a barber-chirurgeon, in the setting of a fracture of both the *focils* of the leg in a man about 60 years of age, of a tough dry body. *Wiseman*, Surgery, vii. 1.

focillate† (fos'i-lāt), *v. t.* [< L. *focillatus*, pp. of *focillare*, *focilare*, also deponent, *focillari*, revive by warmth, resuscitate, cherish, < *focus*, a fireplace, hearth: see *focus.*] To warm; cherish. *Blount.*

focillation† (fos-i-lā'shọn), *n.* [< *focillate* + *-ion.*] A warming, as at a hearth; a cherishing; comfort; support.

focimeter (fō-sim'e-tẹr), *n.* [< NL. *focus* + L. *metrum*, a measure.] An optical instrument for finding the focus of a lens.

focus (fō'kus), *n.*; pl. *foci* (-sī). [A mod. (NL.) use (introduced by Kepler in 1604) of L. *focus*, a fireplace, a hearth (ML. also the seat or central point of a disease). Hence ult. (< L. *focus*) *fusil*[1] = *fusee*[1] = *fuse*[2], *focage*, *feuage*, *foyer*, *fuel*, etc.] **1.** In *optics*, a point at which rays of light that originally diverged from one point meet again, or a point from which they appear to proceed. The former is called a *real*, the latter a *virtual focus*. The *principal focus* of a lens is the focus of rays striking the lens parallel to its axis. The *conjugate foci* of a mirror or lens are two points so situated that the rays emitted from a luminous body at either point are reflected (by the mirror) or refracted (by the lens) to the other. See *conjugate mirror* (under *conjugate*), *lens*, and *mirror*.

A *focus* . . . may be defined as the point to which a spherical wave converges, or from which it diverges. It may also be defined as the point at which little waves from all parts of a great wave arrive at the same time.
Airy, Optics, § 44.

Every lens which becomes thicker towards its periphery has virtual *foci*; and vice versâ, for the *focus* of a lens to be real, the lens must be thicker in the middle than at the edge. *Lommel*, Light (trans.), p. 90.

2. In *geom.*, a point from which the distances to any point of a given curve are in a syzygetic relation. Thus, the sum of the distances of any point of an ellipse from its foci is constant, and the difference of the distances of any point of a hyperbola from its foci is constant. A modern definition is that the foci are the intersections of common tangents of the curve and the absolute. In like manner, a focus of a surface is a point on the curve of intersection of common tangent planes of the surface and the absolute. See cuts under *Cartesian* and *ellipse*.

3. In the theory of perspective, with reference to two planes in perspective, one of four points—two, F_1 and F_2, on one plane, and two, f_1 and f_2, on the other—such that the angles between two points on the first plane measured at F_1 are equal to the angles between the corresponding points on the other plane measured at f_1, and so with the pair of foci F_2 and f_2. One pair of foci are called *similar*, because the angles are measured in the same direction on the two planes; the other pair are called *dissimilar*, because the angles are measured in opposite directions.

4. Figuratively (with a consciousness of the classical Latin meaning), a central or gathering point, like the fire or hearth of a household; the point at or about which anything is concentrated; a center of interest or attraction.

The virtue and wisdom of a whole people collected into one *focus*. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

Tell not as new what ev'ry body knows,
And, new or old, still hasten to a close;
There, cent'ring in a *focus* round and neat,
Let all your rays of information meet.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 239.

A public house is generally the *focus* from which gossip radiates. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxii.

Acoustic focus, a point to which sound-waves are converged, as by reflection in the case of a room having an ellipsoidal ceiling.—**Focus of mean motion**, the empty focus of the orbit of a planetary body: so called because when the orbit is nearly circular the planet describes in equal times nearly equal angles about this focus as a vertex.—**Focus of true motion**, that focus of the orbit of a planetary body which is occupied by the central body.—**Heat-focus**, the point to which the invisible heat-rays are converged, as those from the sun by a convex lens.—**In focus**, situated or fixed at a focal point, or so as to secure or exhibit a focal effect: said (1) of the condition of an image projected by a lens, or seen through a lens, when this image appears sharp and clearly defined; (2) of the position of the lens with reference to a screen or ground-glass upon which such image is projected, or of the position of the screen or ground-glass with reference to the lens; (3) of a photographic positive or negative picture accurately produced by the agency of a lens.

While your head is still under the focusing-cloth, pass your hand round to the lens, and move the rack backward and forward till you find the point at which it is most distinct. It is then said to be "*in focus*," or "sharp."
Silver Sunbeam, Int.

focus (fō'kus), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *focused* or *focussed*, ppr. *focusing* or *focussing.* [< *focus*, *n.*] To bring or adjust to a focus; cause to be in focus; focalize; collect in one point; concentrate.

Abstraction is *focussing*, whether by sense or by Intellect. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, Int., I. i. § 48.

This chapter leaves on the reader's mind the impression that its author has not thought out Federalism or been at much pains to *focus* his thoughts.
Westminster Rev., CXXV. 240.

focusing-cloth (fō'kus-ing-klôth), *n.* In *photog.*, a piece of opaque fabric, preferably of a dark color, large enough to envelop the camera and the head and shoulders of the operator, used in bringing a picture to focus to render the image projected by the lens on the ground-glass distinctly visible by the exclusion of other light than that passing through the lens.

If the camera needs to be placed in the sunshine, throw the *focussing cloth* over it before the shutter is drawn out to make the exposure. *Lea*, Photography, p. 48.

focusing-frame (fō′kus-ing-frām), *n.* In a photographic camera, the frame which holds the ground-glass used in focusing to receive the image projected by the lens.

The ground glass is also removed; the negative to be copied is secured in the *focussing frame* in its place.
Lea, Photography, p. 385.

focusing-glass (fō′kus-ing-glȧs), *n.* A small pocket magnifying-glass, sometimes with a shade to exclude the light, used in examining the image projected on the ground-glass of a photographic camera.

fodder[1] (fod′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *fodder, foddur, foder*, fodder, < AS. *fōdor* (rare and improp. gen. dat. *fōthres, fōthre*), *fōddor, fōddus*, food, esp. for cattle, fodder, = D. *voeder* = LG. *voder, voer* = OHG. *fuotar*, MHG. *vuoter*, G. *futter*, food, fodder, provender, = Icel. *fōdhr* = Sw. Dan. *foder*, fodder; the same, but with different suffix, as AS. *fōda*, E. *food:* see *food*[1]. Hence ult. *forage, foray*.] Food for cattle, horses, and sheep, as hay, straw, and other kinds of vegetables. The word is usually confined to food that grows above ground and is fed in bulk.

The sheep for *fodder* follow the shepherd.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 1.

This was at once the mystery and misery of Mike's existence, often pausing between pulls at the *fodder*, after he had finished his corn, to consider it.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 182.

Further on, . . . glistening stalks of *fodder* . . . caught the level gleaming from the west, as might the rifles of a regiment that has been ordered to fire lying down.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 212.

= **Syn.** See *feed*, *n.*

fodder[1] (fod′ėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *fodderen, fotheren*, < AS. **fōdrian* (implied in deriv. *fōdrere*, fodderer, forager) = D. *voederen* = LG. *vodern, voren* = G. *füttern* = Icel. *fōdhra* = Sw. *fodra* = Dan. *fodre*, fodder; from the noun.] 1. To feed with dry food or cut grass, etc.; supply with hay, straw, etc.: as, farmers *fodder* their cattle twice or thrice in a day.

Salt herbage for the *foddering* rack provide
To fill their bags, and swell the milky tide.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iii.

2†. To graze, as cattle.

Let the cases be filled with natural earth (such as is taken the first half spit from just under the turf of the best pasture-ground), in a place that has been well *fother'd* on. *Evelyn*, Calendarium Hortense, May.

fodder[2]† (fod′ėr), *n.* A variant of *fother*[1].

fodderer (fod′ėr-ėr), *n.* [ME. not found; AS. *fōdrere*, a fodderer, forager, < **fōdrian:* see *fodder*[1], *v. t.*] One who fodders cattle.

fode†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *food*[1].

fodge (foj), *n.* [Sc.; cf. equiv. *fadge*[1] and *fudge*[1].] A fat, puffy-cheeked person.

fodgel (foj′el), *a.* and *n.* [Sc.; also *foggel;* cf. *fodge.*] **I.** *a.* Fat; stout; plump.

If in your bound ye chance to light
Upon a fine, fat, *foggel* wight,
O' stature short, but genius bright,
That's he, mark weel.
Burns, Capt. Grose's Peregrinations.

II. *n.* A fat person.

fodient (fō′di-ent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *fodien(t-)s*, ppr. of *fodere*, dig, dig up, dig out: see *fossil.*] **I.** *a.* 1†. Digging; throwing up with a spade. *Blount.*—2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Digging; fossorial. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the *Fodientia:* as, a *fodient* edentate.

II. *n.* One of the *Fodientia.*

The *fodients* are only two, perhaps three, species in number. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, V. 60.

Fodientia (fō-di-en′shi-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *fodien(t-)s*, ppr. of *fodere*, dig, + *-ia*[2].] The fodient edentate mammals, a suborder of *Bruta* or *Edentata*, comprising only the aardvarks, family *Orycteropodidæ*.

foe (fō), *n.* [< ME. *fo, foo, fa, faa*, pl. *fos, foos, faes, faas*, also *fon, fone, fan, fane*, a foe, an enemy, < AS. *ge-fāh*, a foe, < *ge-* + *fēh, fāg*, pl. *fā*, adj., guilty, criminal, outlawed, hostile (never as a noun, for which *ge-fāh* or *fāh-man*, but usually *feónd:* see *fiend*), = OHG. *gi-fēh*, MHG. *ge-vech*, hostile; prob. connected with Goth. *faih*, n., fraud, deception, *bi-faihōn*, overreach, defraud; ult. from the same root as *fiend*, AS. *feónd*, an enemy: see *fiend.* Hence ult. *feud*[1], orig. the abstract noun of the orig. adj. form of *foe.*] 1. An enemy; one who entertains hatred, grudge, or malice against another.

I loue hem nouȝt, thei arn my *fone*,
Ne wolde I neuer sene hem none.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 9.

Heat not a furnace for your *foe* so hot
That it do singe yourself. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 1.

From the testimony of friends as well as of *foes*, . . . it is plain that these teachers of virtue had all the vices of their neighbours. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

2. An enemy in war; one of a nation or people at war with another, whether personally inimical or not; a hostile or opposing army; an adversary.

He fought great batteils with his salvage *fone*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 10.

Choose thee either three years' famine, or three months to be destroyed before thy *foes*. 1 Chron. xxi. 11, 12.

Shall victor exult, or in death be laid low,
With his back to the field, and his feet to the *foe?*
Campbell, Lochiel's Warning.

3. An opponent; a malevolent or hostile agent or principle: as, a *foe* to all measures of reform; intemperance is a *foe* to thrift.

Time-pleasers, flatterers, *foes* to nobleness.
Shak., Cor., iii. 1.

Some *foe* to his upright intent
Finds out his weaker part.
Cowper, Human Frailty.

4. One who or that which injures, harasses, or hinders anything: as, the climate is a *foe* to grape-culture.

To plant and tree an opon *foo* is she [the goose].
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

Mirth and opium, ratafia and tears,
The daily anodyne, and nightly draught,
To kill those *foes* to fair ones, time and thought.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 112.

= **Syn.** *Antagonist, Opponent*, etc. See *adversary.*

fœdera (fē′de-rȧ), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *fœdus* (*fœder-*), a league, treaty: see *federal.*] International transactions or facts, and the records relating to them.

The celebrated *fœdera* with Carthage, so much discussed of late. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 131.

fœderal†, **fœderally**†. Obsolete spellings of *federal, federally.*

fœdifragous†, *a.* See *fedifragous.*

fœdity†, *n.* See *fedity.*

foehn, fōhn (fėn), *n.* [G. *föhn* or *fön*, a storm, < MHG. (not found), < OHG. *fōnna*, f., *fōnno*, m., a rain-wind, whirlwind; possibly ult. due to L. *Favonius*, the west wind: see *favonian.*] A warm, dry wind which descends from the upper Alps into the valleys on the north side of the chain of the Alps, from Geneva to Salzburg. Its direction is from the south, less often from the south-west, and it is felt most in the valleys having a general north-and-south trend. It is most common in the autumn and winter, and exerts an important influence upon the meteorological condition of the places subject to it: for example, by rapidly removing the snow in spring, ripening the grapes in autumn, etc. A similar warm, dry wind is recognized in other parts of the world, as on the west coast of Greenland and in New Zealand. The chinook wind of the northwestern United States is a similar phenomenon.

Of local winds the most remarkable are the *Föhn*, in the Alps, distinguished for its warmth and dryness, etc.
Encyc. Brit., VIII. 690.

We have had a bit of the Greenland *foehn*. The barometer rose a quarter of an inch during the day.
A. W. Greely, Arctic Service, II. 10.

foehood†, **foehoodt**† (fō′hůd), *n.* [< *foe*[1] + *-hood.*] Enmity; hostility.

Have you forgotten S. Hierome's and Ruffinus's deadlie *foe-hood* which was wrung over the world?
Bp. Bedell, Of Certain Letters, ii. 325.

foeman (fō′mąn), *n.*; pl. *foemen* (-men). [< ME. *foman, famon*, < AS. *fāhman, fāhmon*, foeman, < *fāh*, hostile, + *man*, man.] An active enemy; one who is in open enmity with or engaged in hostilities against another or others.

Unto his lemman Dalida he tolde,
That in his heres all his strengthe lay,
And falsly to his *foemen* she him solde.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 75.

Give me this man; he presents no mark to the enemy; the *foeman* may with as great aim level at the edge of a penknife. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

So this great brand the king
Took, and by this will beat his *foemen* down.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

Fœniculum (fē-nik′ū-lum), *n.* [L.: see *fennel.*] A small genus of umbelliferous plants, natives of the Mediterranean region, glabrous, with divided leaves and an aromatic odor. The principal species is the fennel, *F. vulgare.* See *fennel.*

fœnugreek†, *n.* See *fenugreek.*

foeship†, *n.* [< ME. *foschip;* < *foe* + *-ship.*] Enmity.

The freke sayde, "no *foschip* oure fader hatz the schewed."
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 918.

fœtal, fœtation, etc. See *fetal*, etc.

fœtid, fœtor. See *fetid, fetor.*

fog[1] (fog), *n.* [< Dan. *fog*, spray, shower, drift, storm, in comp. *sne-fog*, a snow-storm, blinding fall of snow, = Icel. *fok*, spray, any light thing tossed by the wind, a snow-drift; cf. *fjūk*, a snow-storm, < *fjūka* (pret. *fauk*, pp. *fokinn*), be driven on, be tossed by the wind (of spray, snow, dust, etc.), = Sw. *fyka* (Cleasby) = Dan. *fyge*, drift, colloq. rush, dial. *fuge*, rain fine and blow.] 1. The aggregation of a vast number of minute globules of water in the air near the earth's surface, usually produced by the cooling of the air below the dew-point, whereby a portion of its vapor is condensed. The cooling may be the result of radiation, conduction, mixture with colder air, or ascension. Over surfaces of water warmer than the air the fog produced by cooling is increased by the continued evaporation of the water into the already saturated air. Solid particles in the air constitute nuclei for condensation, and are thereby great promoters of the formation of fog. In a ship's log-book, abbreviated *f.*

Therefore the winds, piping to us in vain,
As in revenge, have suck'd up from the sea
Contagious *fogs*. *Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 2.

Beyond the difference in the place of origin there is really little or no distinction to be drawn between a *fog* and a cloud. A *fog* is a cloud resting on the earth; a cloud is a *fog* floating high in the air.
Huxley, Physiography, p. 44.

Hence—2. A state of mental obscurity or confusion: as, to be in a *fog* of doubt.

One fighting with death in the *fog* of a typhoid fever.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 50.

3. In *photog.*, a uniform coating covering a developed plate, more or less destructive to the picture in proportion to its opacity. It results from chemical impurities, from exposure of the sensitized film to light, from errors in manipulation, etc.

On the deepest shades should be a pure photographic deposit, and not *fog*. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 273.

Green fog, in *photog.*, a coating or discoloration of the same nature as red fog, but greenish in color.—**Red fog,** in *photog.*, a more or less opaque reddish discoloration in those parts of dry-plate negatives which should be clear. It may result from over-development, from impurities in the developing solutions, from their non-accordance chemically with the brand of plate used, or from imperfection in the manufacture of the plate.—**Syn. 1.** *Mist, Haze*, etc. See *rain*, *n.*

fog[1] (fog), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fogged*, ppr. *fogging.* [< *fog*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To envelop with or as with fog; shroud in mist or gloom; obscure; befog. [Rare.]

That the light of divine truth may shine clear in them, and not be *fogged* and misled with filthy vapours.
Leighton, Commentary on Peter, i.

2. To cloud or coat with a uniform coating or discoloration, as in photography: as, an over-alkaline developer will *fog* the plate. See *fog*[1], *n.*, 3.

To prevent the mishap of *fogged* plates [in photography] from scattering and extraneous light. *Science*, I. 94.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become covered or filled with fog.—2. In *photog.*, to become clouded or coated with a uniform coating or discoloration: said of a negative in course of development. See *fog*[1], *n.*, 3.

A peculiar change of colour in the high lights of the picture . . . takes place just before *fogging* commences.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 254.

fog[2] (fog), *n.* [E. dial. also *feg;* < ME. *fogge*, grass (see extract); perhaps of Celtic origin, W. *ffwg*, dry grass.] 1. Aftergrass; a second growth of grass; aftermath; also, long grass that remains on land through the winter; foggage. [Eng.]

He fares forth on alle faure, *fogge* watz his mete [compare Dan. iv. 33]. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 1683.

One with another they would lie and play,
And in the deep *fog* batten all the day.
Drayton, Moon Calf, p. 512.

2. Moss. [Scotch.]

A rowing [rolling] stane gathers nae *fog*.
Scotch Proverbs (Ramsay, p. 15).

fog[2] (fog), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fogged*, ppr. *fogging.* [< *fog*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To feed off the fog or pasture in winter: as, to *fog* cattle.—2. To eat off the fog from: as, to *fog* a field. [Eng. in both senses.]

II. *intrans.* To become covered with fog or moss. [Scotch.]

About this town [Peebles] both fruit and forest trees have a smoother skin than elsewhere, and are seldom seen either to *fog* or be bark-bound.
Pennecuik, Tweeddale, p. 31.

fog[3]† (fog), *v. i.* [Developed from *fogger*[1], q. v.] To seek gain by base or servile practices (whence *pettifogger*).

As for the *fogging* proctorage of money, with such an eye as strooke Gehezi with Leprosy, and Simon Magus with a curse, so does she [Excommunication] looke, and so threaten her firy whip. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

Wer't not for us, thou swad (quoth he),
Where wouldst thou *fog* to get a fee? *Dryden.*

fog[4] (fog), *a.* [E. dial., formerly also *foggy;* origin obscure; cf. *faggy*[1].] Gross; fat; clumsy.

A fowle *fog* monster, great swad, depriued of eyesight.
Stanihurst, Æneid, iii. 672.

fog-alarm (fog′ą-lärm′), *n.* A signal or warning by sound from a bell, gun, whistle, or horn, to indicate to passing vessels the position of rocks, shoals, bars, lighthouses, light-ships, buoys, etc., in thick or foggy weather, or to warn one vessel of the approach of another. A fog-alarm may be sounded by the tides or a current, by the pulsation or swaying of the waves, by the wind, by clockwork impelled by weights or springs, or by the rolling of a ship.

fog-bank (fog′bangk), *n.* **1.** A stratum of fog as seen from a distance.—**2.** An appearance at sea in hazy weather, sometimes resembling land at a distance, but vanishing as it is approached: sometimes called by sailors *Cape Fly-away*, *Dutchman's Land*, and *No-man's Land*.

fog-bell (fog′bel), *n.* A bell placed on an anchored vessel, buoy, headland, rock, or shoal, rung by the motion of the waves or the force of the wind, and serving as a warning to mariners in foggy weather.

> "O father! I hear the church-bells ring,
> O say, what may it be?"
> "'Tis a *fog-bell* on a rock-bound coast!"
> *Longfellow*, Wreck of the Hesperus.

fog-bound (fog′bound), *a.* Impeded, detained, embarrassed, or confined by fog.

> We were *fog-bound* in Penobscot bay.
> *The Congregationalist*, Sept. 3, 1885.

fog-bow (fog′bō), *n.* A faintish white arch seen in fog, similar to the rainbow, and due to the action of the same causes, the globules of water of the fog playing the same part as the raindrops. It is, however, usually less extended and less sharply defined, and if colored at all has only a slightly rosy tint. Fog-bows are sometimes observed at sea when the fog is very dense, as off the coast of Newfoundland.

> Among various meteorological phenomena witnessed during the cruise were parhelias and *fog-bows*, which were of common occurrence off Wrangel Island.
> *Arc. Cruise of the Corwin*, 1881, p. 13.

fog-cheese (fog′chēz), *n.* In Yorkshire, England, a cheese made from the milk of cows fed on fog, or aftergrass. *Nares.*

fog-dog (fog′dog), *n.* A break or clearing spot in a fog-bank, presaging the lifting of the fog.

fog-eater (fog′ē′tėr), *n.* A break in a fog-bank or mist, a sign of clearing weather; also applied to the fog-bow.

fogfruit (fog′früt), *n.* The *Lippia lanceolata*, a procumbent verbenaceous plant of the eastern United States, with close heads of small flowers.

foggage (fog′āj), *n.* [Also written *fogage*; < *fog*[2] + *-age*.] Rank grass which remains on land in winter; also, grass which grows among grain, and is fed on by horses or cattle after the crop is removed; aftergrass.

> Thy wee bit housie, too, in ruin! . . .
> An' naething, now, to big a new ane,
> O' *foggage* green! *Burns*, To a Mouse.

> A simple and sufficiently accurate rule . . . is to mow when the [forage] plants are in full flower. If this stage is exceeded, both the quality of the hay and the amount of the *foggage* or aftermath are seriously injured.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, I. 379.

fogged (fogd), *a.* [< *fog*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Covered with fog; misty; dim; dark. [Rare.]

> It must be such a dawn and shade
> As that day cast, wherein was made
> The sun, before man's damning fall
> Threw a *fogg'd* guilt upon this all.
> *Feltham*, Lusoria.

fogger[1] (fog′ėr), *n.* [Prob. < MD. *focker*, a monopolist or an engrosser of wares and commodities (ML. reflex *fuggerus*), < *focken*, pack up, gather secretly. See *pettifogger*, i. e., *petty fogger*, orig. two words.] **1.** A huckster. [Prov. Eng.]—**2**†. A cheat; one who engages in mean or disreputable practices or professional arts for gain, especially in the practice of law; a pettifogger.

> An infectious law-*fogger*.
> *Middleton*, Father Hubbard's Tales.

> I shall be exclaimed upon to be a beggarly *fogger*, greedily hunting after heritage. *Terence in English* (1614).

3. A groom or man-servant. [Prov. Eng.]

fogger[2] (fog′ėr), *n.* [< *fog*[2] + *-er*[1].] In England, a farm-laborer who fodders cattle and carries out the hay in the morning and evening.

> *Foggers* know all the game on the places where they work; there is not a hare or a rabbit, a pheasant or a partridge, whose ways are not plain to them.
> *The Century*, XXXVI. 812.

foggily (fog′i-li), *adv.* With fog; obscurely; darkly. *Johnson.*

fogginess (fog′i-nes), *n.* The state of being foggy, in any sense of that word.

> It ought to be observed that in order to produce such deceptions from the clearness or *fogginess* of the air it must be uncommonly clear, or uncommonly foggy.
> *Reid*, Inquiry into the Human Mind, vi. § 22.

fog-gun (fog′gun), *n.* A gun fired in foggy weather as a warning to sailors.

foggy[1] (fog′i), *a.* [< *fog*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Abounding with fog; damp with fog; misty: as, a *foggy* morning.

> Is not their climate *foggy*, raw, and dull?
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 5.

Hence—**2.** Figuratively, dull; stupid.

> Your coarse, *foggy*, drowsy conceit.
> *Sir J. Hayward*, Ans. to Doleman, p. 35.

3. Dim; not clear; obscure: as, his description was rather *foggy*.—**4.** In *photog.*, affected by fog; fogged: said of a negative.

> Many weak, thin, *foggy* negatives may . . . be made to produce passable prints.
> *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 292.

foggy[2] (fog′i), *a.* [< *fog*[2] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Abounding or covered with fog or moss. [Scotch.]—**2.** Coarse; rank, as grass.

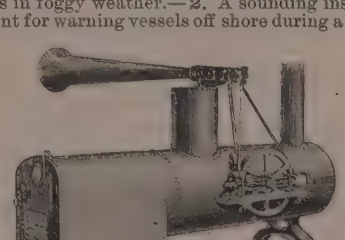
foggy[3]† (fog′i), *a.* [< *fog*[4] + *-y*[1].] Same as *fog*[4].

> Whereas I was wonte to be blobbe-cheked or have *foggy* chekes that shaked as I went, they be nowe shronke up, or drawen to-gether. *Palsgrave*, Acolastus.

> Travelling on the way, the weather being extreame hot and the horse no lesse fat and *foggie* with over much former ease, fell downe and died.
> *Copley*, Wits, Fits, and Fancies.

foggy-bee (fog′i-bē), *n.* [< *foggy*[3] + *bee*[1].] A name of the carder-bee, *Bombus muscorum*.

fog-horn (fog′hôrn), *n.* **1.** A horn used on board a vessel to sound a warning signal to other vessels in foggy weather.—**2.** A sounding instrument for warning vessels off shore during a fog.



Brown's Siren Fog-horn.

The most powerful of these instruments is the *siren*, or *siren fog-horn* (see *siren*), in which the sound is produced by means of a disk with twelve radial slits, which is made to rotate in front of a fixed disk exactly similar, a cast-iron trumpet 20 feet long forming part of the apparatus. The moving disk revolves 2,800 times a minute, and in each revolution there are of course twelve coincidences between the two disks; through the openings thus made steam or air at a high pressure is made to pass, so that there are 33,600 puffs of steam or compressed air per minute. The pulsations thus developed impinge upon the sides of the trumpet and are reflected outward in parallel rays, producing a blast of very great power in the direction required.

fogie, *n.* See *fogy*.

fogle (fō′gl), *n.* A pocket-handkerchief. [Thieves' slang.]

> "If you don't take *fogles* and tickers, . . . if you don't take pocket-handkechers and watches," said the Dodger, reducing his conversation to the level of Oliver's capacity, "some other cove will." *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, xviii.

fogless (fog′les), *a.* [< *fog*[1] + *-less*.] Without fog; clear.

foglietto (fō-lyi-et′tō), *n.* [It., a sheet of paper, leaf of a book, dim. of *foglio*, leaf: see *foil*[1], *folio*.] In *orchestral music*, the part for the first violin; the leader's part. It is written with more detailed directions than the other parts, and hence is often used by the conductor in the absence of the score.

fogram† (fog′ram), *n.* See *fogrum*.

fog-ring (fog′ring), *n.* In *meteor.*, a bank of fog in a circular or ring form: a phenomenon not unusual off the coast of Newfoundland. *Brande and Cox.*

fogrum† (fog′rum), *n.* and *a.* [Also written *fogram*; appar. the same as *fogy*, with capriciously altered termination.] **I.** *n.* A fogy.

> Never mind, old *fogrum*; run away with me.
> *O'Keefe*, Fontainebleau, ii. 3.

II. *a.* Fogyish. *Davies.*

> Father and mother are but a couple of *fogrum* old fools.
> *Foote*, Trip to Calais, i.

fog-signal (fog′sig″nal), *n.* Any signal made in foggy weather to prevent danger to ships or railroad-trains by collision or otherwise. (*a*) A signal made on board ship in a fog to prevent collision, as by the ringing of a bell, the discharge of musketry or cannon, the fog-whistle, etc. (*b*) A signal made on shore, as by a powerful fog-horn or steam-whistle, to warn ships off a coast. See *fog-alarm*. Specifically—(*c*) In *rail.*, a signal made by placing detonating caps or torpedoes on the rails, which, being exploded by the engine passing over them, give warning of danger ahead.

fog-smoke (fog′smōk), *n.* Fog; mist. [Poetical.]

> Whiles all the night, through *fog-smoke* white,
> Glimmered the white moonshine.
> *Coleridge*, Ancient Mariner, i.

fogy (fō′gi), *n.*; pl. *fogies* (-giz). [Connections unknown; Jamieson cites Sw. *fogde*, formerly one who had the charge of a garrison; this is doubtful. Sw. *fogde*, a country steward, = Dan. *foged*, a bailiff, = MLG. *voget* = G. *vogt*, bailiff, constable, steward, < MHG. *vogt*, *voget*, OHG. *fogat*, < ML. *vocātus* for *advocātus*, advocate, patron, protector, lord, etc.: see *advocate*, *n.*] **1.** A slow or dull fellow; an old-fashioned or very conservative person; one who is averse to change or novelty: usually with the epithet *old*. [Colloq. or slang.]

> Old Livermore, old Soy, old Chutney the East India director, old Cutler the surgeon, &c., that society of *old fogies* in fine, who give each other dinners round and round, and dine for the mere purpose of guttling—these, again, are dinner-giving snobs. *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs.

2. An invalid or garrison soldier. *Jamieson.*—**3.** Extra pay for long service. *Hamersly.* [Colloq.]

Also written *fogie*, *fogey*.

fogydom (fō′gi-dum), *n.* [< *fogy* + *-dom*.] The state or condition of a fogy; fogies collectively.

fogyish (fō′gi-ish), *a.* [< *fogy* + *-ish*.] Having the old-fashioned or conservative ideas or tastes of a fogy.

> The banker, if he were not too old *fogyish*, wore paper collars. *Paper World*, XIII. 15.

fogyism (fō′gi-izm), *n.* [< *fogy* + *-ism*.] The habits or practices of a fogy; the state of being a fogy; whatever is characteristic of a fogy.

foh[1] (fo), *interj.* [Another form of *faugh*, q. v.] An exclamation of abhorrence or contempt: same as *poh*.

> *Foh!* one may smell in such a will most rank,
> Foul disproportions, thoughts unnatural.
> *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3.

Foh[2] (fō), *n.* [A mod. Chin. form (anciently *Bod*) of the name *Buddha*: see *Buddha*.] The name in China of Buddha, the founder of Buddhism, which was introduced into that country about A. D. 67. Also written *Fo* and *Foh-to*.

Fohism (fō′izm), *n.* [< *Foh*[2] + *-ism*: see *Foh*[2].] Chinese Buddhism.

Fohist (fō′ist), *n.* [< *Foh*[2] + *-ist*.] A Chinese Buddhist; a votary of Foh or Buddha.

foial†, **foyal**†, *a.* [OF.: see *feal*[1].] Same as *feal*[1].

> The act of homage to the king implied and was accompanied by the oath of fealty; the oath recognised that it was the same thing to be *foial* and loial.
> *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 785.

foible (foi′bl), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *foible*, another form of *faible* (as a noun, *faible*, a weak point, a weakness, failing), < OF. *feble*, etc., feeble: see *feeble*.] **I.**† *a.* Feeble; weak.

> The fencing-masters, when they present a foyle or fleuret to their scholars, tell him it hath two parts; one of which he calleth the fort or strong, and the other the *foyble* or weak. *Lord Herbert of Cherbury*, Memoirs, p. 46.

II. *n.* **1.** That part of the blade of a sword which is included between the middle and the point. Formerly also *feeble* and *faible*.—**2.** A special weakness of character; a failing; a weak point; a fault of a not very serious kind.

> His strong good sense saved him from the faults and *foibles* incident to poets—from nervous egotism, sham modesty, or jealousy. *Emerson*, Walter Scott.

=**Syn. 2.** Infirmity, imperfection, defect, fault.

foil[1] (foil), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *foyle*; < ME. *foile*, a leaf, = D. *foelie* = G. Dan. Sw. *folie*, foil (def. 3), < OF. *foil*, *foel*, *fuel*, *fueil*, *fueill*, m., *foille*, *fuile*, *fueille*, f., F. *feuille*, f., a leaf, sheet of paper, metal, etc., foil in jewelry, a scale, lamina, = Pr. *folh*, *fueilh*, m., *folha*, *fuelha*, f., = OSp. *foja*, Sp. *hoja*, f., = Pg. *folha*, f., = It. *foglio*, m., leaf of paper, page, paper, *foglia*, f., leaf, lamina, < L. *folium*, a leaf, LL. a leaf of paper (pl. *folia*, whence the fem. Rom. forms), = Gr. φύλλον, a leaf. From the same source (L. *folium*) are *folio*, *foliage*, *foliate*, *exfoliate*, etc., *trefoil*, *quatrefoil*, *cinquefoil*, etc., *feuillet*, *feuilleton*, etc.] **1**†. A leaf, as of a plant.

> If the list her [onions'] hedes forto swelle,
> Plucke of the *foiles* alle aboute on lofte.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 82.

> The mast-holm may be cut into fine thin *foile* or leaves like plates, and those also are of a daintie or pleasant colour. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xvi. 43.

2. A metallic substance formed into very thin sheets by rolling and hammering: as, gold, tin, or lead *foil*. Gold foil is beaten out to the utmost tenuity. Tin foil has a slight alloy of copper, lead, etc. Dutch foil is made by rolling a plate of copper coated with silver into thin sheets, polishing the silver surface, varnishing it, and then laying on a coat of transparent color mixed with isinglass. A variegated Japanese foil is made by combining thin sheets of different metals in a single plate, which is so treated that the different metals or alloys show in the completed sheet like the lines or figures on a Damascus blade. These sheets are extremely flexible, and can be stamped, engraved, etc., for decorative use.

Whose wals were high, but nothing strong nor thick,
And golden *foile* all over them displaid.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 4.

Gold in the form of *foil*, or in that condition known as sponge gold, tin in the form of *foil*, and amalgams . . . are the principal material in use as stoppings [for teeth].
Encyc. Brit., VII. 98.

3. In *jewelry*, a thin leaf of metal placed under a precious stone to change its color, or to give it more color in case of its being inferior in that respect, or to give it additional luster by the reflection of light from the surface of the metal. Much old jewelry is made with thin and poor stones, to which effect is given by this means.

The stone had need to be rich that is set without *foil*.
Bacon, Ceremonies and Respects (ed. 1887).

So diamonds owe a lustre to their *foil*. *Pope*.

4. Leaf-metal placed behind translucent enamel for the same purpose as that used for precious stones. (See def. 3.) In this sense often called *paillon* (which see). Hence—5. Anything of a different color or of different qualities which serves to adorn or set off another thing to advantage; that which, by comparison or contrast, sets off or shows more conspicuously the superiority of something else.

This brilliant is so spotless and so bright,
He needs no *foil*, but shines by his own proper light.
Dryden, Character of a Good Parson, l. 140.

The general good sense and worthiness of his character make his friends observe these little singularities as *foils* that rather set off than blemish his good qualities.
Addison, Sir Roger at Church.

6. An amalgam of tin with quicksilver laid on one side of a sheet of glass to produce a reflecting surface in making a mirror.

Feuille [F.], . . . the *foyle* of precious stones, or looking-glasses; and hence, a grace, beautie, or glosse given unto. *Cotgrave.*

I now begin to see my vanity
Shine in this glass, reflected by the *foil*.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, v. 1.

7. In *medieval arch.*, a small arc in the tracery of a window, panel, etc., which is said to be trefoiled, quatrefoiled, cinquefoiled, multifoiled, etc., according to the number of arcs which it contains.—**Foil arch.** See *arch*[1], 2.

Foils, from Amiens Cathedral, France; 13th century. *A*, trefoil; *B*, quatrefoil.

foil[2] (foil), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *foyle;* < ME. *foilen, foylen,* more commonly in comp. *defoilen, defoylen* (with irreg. *oi, oy,* for reg. *ou*), generally *defoulen,* trample upon, tread under foot, fig. subdue, oppress (whence in part the mod. sense 'baffle, frustrate,' but see *to run the foil,* under *foil*[2], *n.*), < OF. *fouler, foler, foller,* trample upon, subdue, defeat, etc., in another form *fouller,* full (cloth) (mod. F. *fouler,* trample upon, etc., sprain, full (cloth), etc.), in comp. *defoler, defuler, deffouler* (= Pr. *defolar*), also *afoler,* trample upon, tread down, etc., < ML. *fullare* (also spelled *folare,* after the OF. form), full cloth, namely by trampling or beating, < L. *fullo(n-),* a fuller: see *fuller*[1] and *full*[2].]

1†. To trample upon; tread under foot.

Whom he did all to peeces breake, and *foyle*
In filthy durt, and left so in the loathely soyle.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 33.

King Richard, commonly called Richard Cœur de Lyon, not brooking so proud an indignity, caused the ensigns of Leopold to be pul'd down and *foiled* under foot.
Knolles, Hist. Turks.

2. To blunt; dull; deaden: as, to *foil* the scent in a chase.

When light-winged toys
Of feathered Cupid *foil*, with wanton dulness,
My speculative and officed instruments.
Shak., Othello, i. 3 (ed. Collier).

3. To frustrate; baffle; mislead; render vain or nugatory, as an effort or attempt; thwart; balk: as, the enemy was *foiled* in his attempt to pass the river.

This your courtesy
Foil'd me a second. *Ford*, Fancies, iv. 1.

And by a mortal man at length am *foil'd*.
Dryden, Æneid, i.

His superior craft enabled him to *foil* every attempt of his enemies. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.

The plot was a good plot, but the admiral of France was destined to be *foiled* by an old woman.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 168.

=**Syn.** 3. *Thwart, Baffle,* etc. See *frustrate.*

foil[2] (foil), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *foyle,* < ME. *foyle;* < *foil*[2], *v.*] 1. The track or trail of game when pursued.

Sometimes, all Day, we hunt the tedious *Foil*.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

2†. Defeat; frustration; failure when on the point of achievement.

Never had the Turkish Emperor
So great a *foil* by any foreign foe.
Marlowe, Tamburlaine, I., iii. 3.

Death never won a stake with greater toil,
Nor e'er was fate so near a *foil*. *Dryden.*

3. In *wrestling*, a partial fall; a fall not complete according to the rules.

If he be only indangered, and makes a narrow escape, it is called a *foyle*.
R. Carew, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 150.

Look, how many *foils* go to a fair fall, so many excuses to a full lie. *Fletcher and Rowley*, Maid in the Mill, iv. 1.

And three indirect insinuations will go as far in law towards giving a downright lie as three *foils* will go towards a fall in wrestling.
Dryden, Duchess of York's Paper Defended.

To put to (the) foil†, to mar; blemish.

For several virtues
Have I lik'd several women; never any
With so full soul, but some defect in her
Did quarrel with the noblest grace she ow'd,
And *put it to the foil*. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 1.

For monye maks, and mars (say they), and coyne it keepes the coyle,
It binds the beare, it rules the roste, it *putts* all things *to foyle*. *Drant*, tr. of Horace's Satires, i.

To run the foil, in *hunting*, to run over the same track a second time in order to put the hounds at fault: said of game.

No hare when hardly put to it by the hounds, and *running foil*, makes more doublings and redoublings than the fetcht compass, circuits, turns, and returns in this their intricate peregrination. *Fuller*, Pisgah Sight, IV. iii. 6.

To take the foil†, to accept discomfiture or defeat. *Davies.*

Sundrie of theyme then of the common counsell of the Citie, standinge upon theire reputation, and myndynge not to *take the foyle*, stande to meaneteane and defende theyre cause. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 304.

Bestir thee, Jaques, *take* not now *the foil*,
Lest thou didst lose what foretime thou didst gain.
Greene, Friar Bacon, p. 168.

foil[3] (foil), *n.* [Prob. < *foil*[2], *v.*, 2, in the lit. sense 'blunt'; but examples of this sense are wanting.] A bated or blunted sword used in fencing-practice and friendly contests; now, usually, an implement used in fencing-schools, for small-sword practice only. It has a blade of small quadrangular section, a button on the point, and for the guard two open lunettes or loops, which it is common to reinforce by "shells" of thick leather. The French fencing-masters and amateurs distinguish between the *fleuret* or light foil and the *épée d'escrime*, which is like the dueling-sword or *épée de combat*, except in having a buttoned point, and is therefore much heavier than the fleuret. See *fleuret.*

Bene. Thy wit is as quick as the greyhound's mouth, it catches.
Marg. And yours as blunt as the fencer's *foils*, which hit, but hurt not. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 2.

Against Friends at first with *Foils* we fence.
Congreve, Pyrrhus, Prol.

foil[4]† (foil), *v. t.* [ME. *foilen, foylen,* a rare and improp. form (by confusion with *foilen, foylen, foil*[2], q. v.) of *foulen, fylen,* defile (cf. ME. *defoilen* for *defoulen, defylen,* defile): see *file*[2], *foul*[1], *v.*, and *defile*[1], *defoul*[1].] To defile: same as *file*[2], *foul*[1].

foilable (foi'la-bl), *a.* [< *foil*[2] + *-able.*] Capable of being foiled.

foil-carrier (foil'kar″i-ėr), *n.* A kind of dental pliers for holding gold foil or other filling for teeth.

foiled (foild), *a.* [< *foil*[1] + *-ed*[2].] In *medieval arch.*, having foils: as, a *foiled* arch.

foiler (foi'lėr), *n.* One who foils or frustrates; one who thwarts or baffles.

foiling[1] (foi'ling), *n.* [< *foil*[1] + *-ing*[1].] In *arch.*, a foil.

foiling[2] (foi'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *foil*[2], tread.] In *hunting*, the slight mark of a passing deer on the grass.

foil-stone (foil'stōn), *n.* An imitation jewel. *Simmonds.*

foin[1]† (foin), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *foyne;* < ME. *foynen* (once var. *funen*), thrust at (with a weapon), rarely tr., pierce, prob. < OF. *foine, foyne, foene, fouane, fouine,* F. *fouine,* a pitchfork, a fish-spear (> F. dial. *fouiner,* catch fish with a spear), prob. < L. *fuscĭna,* a three-pronged spear, a trident (Littré); hardly < L. **fodīna,* lit. 'digger'? (*fodina* occurs only in sense of a pit, mine, 'digging'), < *fodere,* dig (Scheler). The particular use of *foin* in fencing may be due in part to F. dial. *foindre,* for F. *feindre,* feign: see *feign, feint.*] **I.** *intrans.* To thrust with a weapon; push, as in fencing; let drive.

He hewd and lasht, and *foynd*, and thondred blowes.
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 9.

Than they assembled togyder in al partes, and began to *foyne* with speares and stryke with axes and swordes.
Berners, tr. of Froissart.

Rogero never *foynd*, and seldom strake
But flatling.
Sir J. Harington, tr. of Ariosto, xl. 78.

II. *trans.* To thrust through with a weapon; pierce; stab.

He egerlyche to Charlis ran
And hente hym by the nekke than,
And *foynde* hym with that knyf.
Sir Ferumbras, l. 5640.

foin[1]† (foin), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *foyne;* < *foin*[1], *v.*] A thrust; a push.

At hand strokes they used not swords, but pollaxes; which be mortal as well in sharpness as in weight, both for *foynes* and down strokes.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 134.

It shall not be lawfull to the challengers, nor to the answearers, with the bastard sword to give or offer any *foyne* to his match.
Quoted in *Strutt's* Sports and Pastimes, p. 15.

foin[2]† (foin), *n.* [< ME. *foyn, foyne,* < OF. *foine, foyne, faine, fayne,* F. *fouine* = Pr. *faina,* mod. Pr. *faguino, fahino* = Cat. *fagina* = It. *faina* (cf. Sp. *fuina* = Pg. *fuinha* = It. dial. *fuina, foina, foin,* < F.), a polecat, < ML. *fagina,* a marten, orig. applied to the beech-marten (*Mustela foina*), < L. *faginus,* fem. *fagina,* of the beech, < *fagus,* the beech, = E. *beech:* see *Fagus* and *beech*[1].] 1. A name of the beech-marten, *Mustela foina.*—2. The dressed fur of the same animal.

A cote hath he furred
With *foyns* or with fichewes.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 295.

Ermine, *foine,* sables, martin, badger, bear.
Middleton, Triumphs of Love and Antiquity.

foina (foi'nä), *n.* [NL.: see *foin*[2].] 1. The technical specific name of the beech-marten, *Mustela foina.*—2. [*cap.*] A generic name of the same.

foinery† (foi'nėr-i), *n.* [< *foin*[1] + *-ery.*] In *fencing*, the act of making foins or thrusts with the foil; fencing; sword-play. *Marston.*

foining† (foi'ning), *n.* [ME. *foynyng;* verbal n. of *foin*[1], *v.*] A thrusting, as with spear or sword; foinery.

ffell was the fight with *foynyng* of speires,
Mallyng thurgh metall maynly with hondes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9591.

York . . . was . . . famous . . . as the first to introduce the custom of *foining* or thrusting with the rapier in single combats. . . . Before his day, it had been customary among the English to fight with sword and shield.
Motley, United Netherlands, II. 156.

foiningly† (foi'ning-li), *adv.* In a pushing or thrusting manner. *Johnson.*

foining-sword† (foi'ning-sōrd), *n.* A sword used for thrusting. See *estoc, tuck*[2], *foin*[1], *fencing.*

foison (foi'zon), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *foyson, foizon;* Sc. also *fissen, fizzen;* < ME. *foison, foisoun, fuson,* < OF. *foison, foyson, fuison, fusson,* F. *foison* = Pr. *foyso,* abundance, profusion, < L. *fusio(n-),* an outpouring, effusion, < *fusus,* pp. of *fundere,* pour: see *fusion,* which is a doublet of *foison.*] 1. Plenty; abundance. [Archaic.]

It yaf so gret *foison* of water that the brooke ran down the launde, that was right feire and del[e]ctable.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 150.

For he has a perennial *foison* of sappiness.
Lowell, Fable for Critics.

2†. Strength; ability.

The paiens [heathen] were so ferd, thei myght haf no *foyson*.
Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft's Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. 17.

foisonless† (foi'zon-les), *a.* [Sc. *fizzenless;* < *foison* + *-less.*] Weak; feeble; pithless. *Scott.*

foist[1] (foist, formerly also fist), *n.* [A var. of *fist*[2].] 1†. A breaking wind without noise: same as *fist*[2], 1.—2. A puffball. [Prov. Eng.]

foist[2]† (foist), *n.* [A particular use of *foist*[1].] 1. A sly trick; a juggle; an imposition.

Put not your *foists* upon me; I shall scent them.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 6.

2. A cheat; a sharper.—3. A cutpurse; a pick-pocket. Also *foister*.

He that picks the pocket is called a *foist*.
Dekker, Belman of London.

Nol. Foist! what's that?
Mol. A diver with two fingers, a pickpocket.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, v. 1.

foist[2] (foist), *v. t.* [< *foist*[2], *n.*] 1. To work in by a trick; thrust in wrongfully, surreptitiously, or without warrant; insert or obtrude fraudulently or by imposition; pass or palm off as genuine or worthy: followed by *in* or *into* before the thing affected, and by *upon* before the person: as, to *foist* a spurious document *upon* one.

This gentleman, being a follower of . . . the chancellor, was by him (as it seemed) *foisted into* that seruice of purpose. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 459.

Our dates are brief, and therefore we admire
What thou [Time] dost *foist upon* us that is old.
Shak., Sonnets, cxxiii.

The misgrowth of infectious mistletoe
Foisted into his stock for honest graft.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 226.

The provisional authorities—partly self-elected, partly voted in by acclamation, partly *foisted in* by low and impudent intrigue—had proclaimed a republic.
W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 11.

2†. To falsify or make fraudulent by some insertion; cog, as a die.

Thou cogging,
Base, *foysting* lawyer.
Dryden, Misc., III. 339.

foist[3] (foist), *v. i.* [E. dial., another form (by confusion with *foist*[1]) of *fust*[2], q. v.; so *foisty* for *fusty*.] To smell musty: same as *fust*[2].

foist[3] (foist), *a.* Same as *foisty*. [Prov. Eng.]

foist[4]† (foist), *n.* [Altered (like *foist*[3] for *fust*[2]) < OF. *fuste*, "a *foist*, a light galley that hath about 16 or 18 oares on a side, and two rowers to an oare" (Cotgrave), a particular use of *fuste*, a cask: see *fust*[1].] A light and fast-sailing ship.

Foyst, a bote like a gallye. *Palsgrave.*

A *Foist* is as it were a Brigandine, being somewhat larger then halfe a galley. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 128.

220 gallies, with five course of oares on a side, and twenty *foists* were set aflote. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 402.

foister (foisʹtèr), *n.* [< *foist*[2] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who foists, or inserts without authority.—2†. Same as *foist*[2], 3.

These able are at neede to stande and keepe stake,
When facing *foisters* fit for Tiburne fraies
Are food-sick faint, or hart sicke run their waies.
Mir. for Mags., p. 483.

foistied† (foisʹtid), *a.* [< *foisty*, *a.*, + *-ed*[2].] Made fusty or musty.

foistiness† (foisʹti-nes), *n.* Fustiness; mustiness.

Such wheat as ye keep for the baker to buy,
Unthreshed till March, in the sheaf let it lie;
Lest *foistiness* take it, if sooner ye thresh it,
Although by oft turning ye seem to refresh it.
Tusser, Husbandry, November.

foisting† (foisʹting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *foist*[2], *v.*] 1. The act of using foists or tricking.—2. Pocket-picking.

A pickpocket; all his train study the figging law: that's to say, cutting of purses and *foisting*.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, v. 1.

foisting-hound†, *n.* Same as *fisting-hound*.

foisty† (foisʹti), *a.* [Another form of *fusty*, as *foist*[3] for *fust*[2]: see *fusty*.] Fusty; musty; moldy.

Look well to thy horses in stable thou must,
That hay be not *foisty*, nor chaff full of dust.
Tusser, Husbandry, December.

folt†, *n.* and *a.* A Middle English form of *fool*[1].

fol. An abbreviation of *folio*.

folcland (AS. pron. fōlkʹländ), *n.* The Anglo-Saxon form of *folkland*.

fold[1] (fōld), *v.* [< ME. *folden*, *falden*, < AS. *fealdan* (pret. *feōld*, pl. *feōldon*, pp. *fealden*), fold, wrap up, = OD. *vouden*, D. *vouwen* = OHG. *faldan*, *faltan*, MHG. *valten*, G. *falten* = Icel. *falda* = Sw. *fälla* = Dan. *folde* = Goth. *falthan*, fold. Akin to *-fold*, q. v. Not akin to L. *plicare*, fold, *plectere*, Gr. πλέκειν, weave, plait: see *plait*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To double over upon itself; lay or bring one part of over or toward another by bending; bend over: used of things thin and flexible, or relatively so, as a piece of cloth, a sheet of paper, a stratum of rock, etc.: often with *up*.

An or than we rose from the borde the warden rose from ye borde, and toke a basyn full of *folden* papres with relyques in eche of them.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 39.

Anone our kynge, with that word,
He *folde up* his sleve.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 115).

While they [the Lord's enemies] be *folden* together as thorns, . . . they shall be devoured as stubble fully dry.
Nahum i. 10.

Now *folds* the lily all her sweetness *up*
And slips into the bosom of the lake.
Tennyson, Princess, vii.

2. To bring together or place over each other, as two correlated parts: as, to *fold* together the ends of a piece of cloth; to *fold* one's arms or one's hands.

Conscious of its own impotence, it *folds* its arms in despair. *Collier.*

Viola sat aloof, with her beautiful arms *folded* and her head averted. *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 343.

3. To inclose in a fold or in folds; wrap up; cover up or hide away.

"Cortayse quen," thenne s[a]yde that gaye,
Knelande to grounde, *folde* vp hyr face,
"Makeleg moder & myryest may,
Blessed bygynner of vch a grace!"
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 434.

Lay open to my earthy gross conceit . . .
The *folded* meaning of your words' deceit.
Shak., C. of E., iii. 2.

These businesses were not ended till many years after, nor well understood of a longe time, but *foulded* up in obscuritie. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 276.

Her [Britannia's] armed fleet she sends
To Climates *folded* yet from human Eye.
Prior, Solomon, i.

She, with slim hand *folded* in her gown,
Went o'er the dewy grass to where he stood.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 116.

4. To inclose in or as in the arms; embrace.

We will descend and *fold* him in our arms.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

5†. To throw down; overthrow; cause to yield.

That no mon scholde hym lette,
The feendes strengthe to *folde*.
Kyng of Tars, l. 1117 (Ritson's Metr. Rom., II.).

Folded or **plicate wings**, in *entom.*, wings which, in repose, are longitudinally doubled one or more times.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become doubled upon itself; become bent so that one part lies over upon another.

Faults are known to be in a large proportion of cases the result of a tendency to *fold* carried beyond the limit of elasticity of the rock. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXX. 208.

2. To infold; embrace.

Sleep, weary soul!—the *folding* arms of night
For thee are spread. *R. T. Cooke*, Nocturn.

3†. To yield; give way; fail.

Vr feithe is frele to flecche and *folde*.
Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall), p. 122.

Yf he were never so bolde a knyghte,
Of that worme when he had a syghte,
His herte began to *folde*.
MS. Cantab., Ff. ii. 38, f. 67. (*Halliwell.*)

Folding boat, a boat with a hinged frame covered with water-tight fabrics, and so arranged that when not in use it can be folded and stowed away in a small space.—**Folding chair, door, floor,** etc. See the nouns.—**Folding fan**, a fan which opens and closes, as distinguished from fans of fixed form.—**Folding stool**, a stool or small chair which shuts up on hinges or pivots. Compare *camp-chair*, *faldstool*, and *curule chair* (under *curule*).

fold[1] (fōld), *n.* [< ME. *fold*, *folde* (not in AS.) = OD. *voude*, D. *vouw* = OHG. *fald*, *falt*, m., MHG. *valde*, *valte*, f., *valt*, m., G. *falte*, f., = Icel. *falda*, f., *faldr*, m., = Sw. *fåll*, m., = Dan. *folde*, *fold* (cf. OF. *faude* = Pr. *falda*, *fauda* = Sp. *falda*, *halda* = It. *falda*, of G. origin), a fold, etc.; from the verb.] 1. A double or bend in a more or less flexible substance, as cloth; a flexure, especially one so extensive as to bring the parts on either side of the line of bending near together.

The habit of a man or of a woman, which appeared to us in one uniform colour, variously folded and shaded, would present to his eye [that of a man newly made to see] neither *fold* nor shade, but variety of colour.
Reid, Inq. into Human Mind, vi. § 3.

2. The parts which are brought together by bending or folding, or one of them; specifically, a plait in a garment or in drapery: as, a broad *fold* of cloth.

That remedy
Must be a winding-sheet, a *fold* of lead,
And some untrod-on corner of the earth.
Ford, Broken Heart, iii. 5.

Let the draperies be nobly spread upon the body, and let the *folds* be large.
Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

Down-droop'd, in many a floating *fold*,
Engarlanded and diaper'd
With inwrought flowers, a cloth of gold.
Tennyson, Arabian Knights.

3. In *entom.*, a plica or ridge, generally inclined to one side, appearing as if the surface had been folded.—4. *pl.* Involved parts of a complex whole; windings; a complex arrangement or constitution; intricacy.

This is most strange!
That she, who even now was your best object, . . .
The best, the dearest, should in this trice of time
Commit a thing so monstrous, to dismantle
So many *folds* of favour! *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1.

Our author . . . understood the *folds* and doubles of Sylla's disposition. *Dryden*, Plutarch.

5. A clasp; an embrace. [Rare.]

The weak wanton Cupid
Shall from your neck unloose his amorous *fold*.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3.

6. A sheaf or bundle, as of straw. [North. Eng.]—**Amniotic folds.** See *amnion*.—**Aryteno-epiglottic, branchial, cervical, duodenal, elytral, epipleural, esophageal, Haversian, hypopharyngeal,** etc., **fold.** See the adjectives.

fold[2] (fōld), *n.* [< ME. *fold*, earlier *fald*, Sc. *fald*, *fauld*, < AS. *fald*, *falod*, a fold, stall (for sheep, deer, horses, etc.), = MLG. *vālt*, *valt*, an inclosed space, a yard. The AS. form *falod*, which occurs only in a gloss, suggests a connection with the gloss "*fala*, tabula," i. e., a board; cf. Icel. *fjöl* (pl. *fjalar*, later *fjalir*) = Dan. *fjæl* = Sw. *fjöl*, a board, plank; *falod* (orig. a neut. pp.?) would thus mean lit. an inclosure of boards or palings. Dan. *fold* is appar. from the E.; Sw. *fålla*, a hurdle, a fold, is not related, but goes with *fold*[1].] 1. A place of protection or inclosure for domestic animals, usually for sheep.

The *fold* stands empty in the drowned field,
And crows are fatted with the murrain flock.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2.

St. Agnes' Eve—Ah, bitter chill it was! . . .
And silent was the flock in woolly *fold*.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes, i.

Hence—2. A flock of sheep.

The hope and promise of my failing *fold*.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil.

3†. A limit; a boundary.

Secure from meeting, they're distinctly rolled;
Nor leave their seats, and pass the dreadful *fold*.
Creech.

4. A farm-yard. [Prov. Eng.]—5. The inclosure of a farm-house. [Prov. Eng.]

The room, furnished for himself in an old Yorkshire *fold*. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 306.

fold[2] (fōld), *v.* [< *fold*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To confine, as sheep, in a fold.

These happy pair of lovers meet straightway,
Soon as they *fold* their flocks up with the day.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, ii. 3.

While to my ear from uplands far away
The bleating of the *folded* flocks is borne.
M. Arnold, Scholar-Gipsy.

II. *intrans.* To confine sheep in a fold. [Rare.]

The star that bids the shepherd *fold*,
Now the top of heaven doth hold.
Milton, Comus, l. 93.

fold[3]†, *n.* [ME., also *folde*; < AS. *folde*, the earth.] The earth; earth.

He gaf to the kowherde a kastel ful nobul,
The fairest vpon *fold* that euer freke seie.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5382.

He that hyȝe is in heuen his aungels that weldes;
If he hatȝ formed the *folde* & folk ther vpone,
I haf bigged Babiloyne, burȝ alther-rychest.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1665.

-fold. [< ME. *-fold*, *-fald*, < AS. *-feald* = OS. *-fald* = OFries. *-fald* = D. *-voud* = OHG. *-falt*, MHG. *-valt*, G. *-falt* = Icel. *-faldr* = Sw. *-fald* = Dan. *-fold* = Goth. *-falths*, a multiplicative suffix (connected with AS. *fealdan*, E. *fold*[1], etc.; cf. L. *duplex* (*duplic-*), etc., with *plicare*, fold), = Gr. *-πλοος* (in *δίπλοος* = AS. *twifeald*, E. *twofold*, *τρίπλοος* = AS. *thrīfeald*, E. *threefold*, etc.), commonly in secondary form *-πλάσιος* (in *διπλάσιος*, twofold, etc.), orig. **-πλατιος*, perhaps akin to *-πλόος*, *-πλοῦς* = L. *-plus*, as in Gr. *διπλόος*, *διπλοῦς* (whence E. *diploë*, etc.) = L. *duplus* (whence ult. E. *duple*, *double*).] A multiplicative suffix, attached to numerals, as in *two-fold*, *threefold*, *fourfold*, etc., in algebra *n-fold*, etc., signifying 'two, three, four, etc., *n*, etc., times as much'; so in *many-fold*, of which the older form, with modified meaning, remains in *manifold*.

foldage[1] (fōlʹdāj), *n.* [< *fold*[1] + *-age*.] In *her.*, the doubling or turning over of a mantle or mantlet, or of the ribbon on which the motto is written. In the former sense also called *doubling*.

foldage[2]† (fōlʹdāj), *n.* [< *fold*[2] + *-age*.] Same as *faldage*.

fold-course†, *n.* 1. Land used as a sheep-walk.—2. Land to which is appurtenant the sole right of folding the cattle of others.—3. This right of folding.

folde†, **folden**†. Obsolete strong past participles of *fold*[1]. *Chaucer.*

folded (fōlʹded), *p. a.* In *zoöl.*, same as *compressed* (*a*) (2).

foldedly† (fōl′ded-li), *adv.* In folds.

The habite of her Priest was . . . a pentacle of siluered stuffe about her shoulders, hanging *foldedly* down.
Chapman, Masque of Middle Temple.

folder (fōl′dėr), *n.* [< *fold*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which folds; specifically, a flat knife-like instrument, frequently of bone or ivory, used in folding paper.—2. A circular, time-table, map, or other printed paper folded in such a way that it may be spread out in one sheet. [U. S.]

The Fitchburg Railroad has just issued a local *folder* corrected to July 5. It is one of the best, containing well-arranged time-tables, a good map, and much local information. *The Congregationalist*, July 14, 1887.

3. In *entom.*, one of many insects which fold leaves: as, the grape-leaf *folder*. See *Desmia* and *leaf-folder*.

folderol (fol′dę-rol), *n.* [Also (Sc.) *falderall;* appar. from similar syllables, without meaning, forming the refrain of various old songs; cf. *fallal.*] 1. Mere nonsense; an idle fancy or conceit; a silly trifle.

The *folderols* which I think they call accomplishments.
Spurgeon, John Ploughman's Talk.

2. *pl.* Trivial ornaments; fallals.

They can get their dresses and *fol-de-rols* fresh from the loom of fashion in a few hours. *The New Mirror*, II. 353.

fold-garth (fōld′gärth), *n.* A farm-yard. [North. Eng.]

folding (fōl′ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fold*[1], *v.*] A fold; a double.

The lower *foldings* of the vest. *Addison.*

That darkness of character where we can see no heart, those *foldings* of art through which no native affection is allowed to penetrate, present an object unamiable in every season of life, but particularly odious in youth.
H. Blair, Works, I. xi.

folding-boards (fōl′ding-bōrdz), *n. pl.* In *mining*, a form of cage-shuts used in Scotland.

folding-machine (fōl′ding-ma-shēn′), *n.* 1. A mechanism that automatically folds printed sheets. Such machines have sometimes attachments for cutting, insetting, covering, and pasting.—2. A pressing and shaping machine for forming hollow ware from sheet-metal.

foldless (fōld′les), *a.* [< *fold*[1], *n.*, + *-less.*] Having no folds.

fold-net (fōld′net), *n.* A sort of net with which small birds are taken.

folduret (fōl′dụr), *n.* [< *fold*[1], *v.*, + *-ure.*] The act of folding. *Lamb.*

foldy (fōl′di), *a.* [< *fold*[1], *n.*, + *-y*[1].] Full of folds; plaited into folds; hanging in folds. [Rare.]

Those limbs beneath their *foldy* vestments moving.
J. Baillie.

fold-yard (fōld′yärd), *n.* A yard for folding or feeding cattle or sheep.

fole[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *foal.*

fole[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *fool*[1].

folehardinesse†, **folehardy**†. Middle English forms of *foolhardiness*, *foolhardy.*

folelarge†, *a.* A Middle English form of *foollarge.*

folewe[1]†, *v.* See *follow.*

folewe[2]†, *v.* See *full*[3].

foleye†, *v.* An obsolete variant of *fool*[1].

folia[1] (fō-lē′ă), *n.* [Sp. *folía* (= Pg. *folia*), a sort of dance, lit. folly, extravagance: see *folly.*] 1. A Spanish dance for one person.—2. Music for such a dance, or in imitation of its rhythm, which is triple and slow.

folia[2], *n.* Plural of *folium.*

foliaceous (fō-li-ā′shius), *a.* [= Sp. *foliáceo* = Pg. *folhaceo* = It. *fogliaceo*, *foliaceo*, < L. *foliaceus*, leafy, of leaves, < *folium*, a leaf: see *foil*[1].] 1. Being or resembling a leaf.

One of these creatures [*Ceroxylus laceratus*] was covered over with *foliaceous* excrescences of a clear olive green colour, so as exactly to resemble a stick grown over by a creeping moss. *A. R. Wallace*, Nat. Select., p. 64.

(*a*) In *bot.*, having the texture or form of a leaf; bearing leaves; leafy. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, having parts or processes like leaves; ramifying like a leafy branch; foliate; expanded and thin, but not flat. Also *frondose.*

The first and second maxillæ are *foliaceous.*
Huxley, Crayfish, p. 255.

2. Consisting of thin laminæ; having the form of a leaf or plate: as, *foliaceous* spar.—**Foliaceous lichen**, one that is peltate and attached only by the center, as *Umbilicaria*, or expanded, variously lobed, attached by rhizoids, and separable from the substratum, as *Parmelia* and others. Compare *crustaceous* and *fruticose.*—**Foliaceous tibiæ**, in *entom.*, tibiæ which are entirely or partly expanded into a thin, horny plate, which often resembles a leaf or flower-petal: a form found in certain *Heteroptera.*

foliage (fō′li-āj), *n.* [Altered (to suit *foliaceous*, *foliation*, etc., directly from L.) < OF. *fueillage*, F. *feuillage*, leaves, foliage, < OF. *fueille*, *foille*, F. *feuille*, a leaf, < L. *folium*, a leaf: see *foil*[1] and *folio.*] 1. Leaves in general; especially, growing leaves, collectively, in their natural form and condition.

There is not an hearbe throughout the garden that taketh vp greater compasse with *fuellage* than doth the beet.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xix. 8.

Green as the bay-tree, ever green,
With its new *foliage* on,
The gay, the thoughtless, have I seen.
Cowper, Stanzas for 1787.

Thou, with all thy breadth and height
Of *foliage*, towering sycamore.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxix.

2. A cluster of leaves, flowers, and branches; particularly, in *arch.*, the more or less conventionalized representation of leaves, flowers, and branches used to ornament and enrich capitals, friezes, pediments, etc.

Medieval Conventionalized Foliage, Notre Dame, Paris; end of 13th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

A Myrtle *Foliage* round the Thimble-case.
Pope, The Basset-Table.

The arch of triumph . . . looks very much as if it had been preserved from the earlier church; and such is clearly the case with two columns and one capital, whose classical Corinthian *foliage* stands in marked contrast with the Venetian imitations on each side of it. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 120.

foliaged (fō′li-ājd), *a.* [< *foliage* + *-ed*[2].] Having foliage; covered or decorated with foliage.

Lifting tow'rd the sky
The *foliaged* head in cloudlike majesty,
The shadow-casting race of trees survive.
Wordsworth, Vernal Ode, iii.

foliage-plant (fō′li-āj-plant), *n.* A plant conspicuous for its fine foliage rather than for its flowers, as the various kinds of coleus and crotons, etc. Beautiful and striking effects are produced by the cultivation of foliage-plants in artistically disposed masses, forming beds, borders, fantastic patterns, etc.

foliage-tree (fō′li-āj-trē), *n.* A tree with broad leaves, such as the oak, elm, and ash, as distinguished from a needle-leafed tree.

folial (fō′li-ąl), *a.* [< L. *folium*, leaf (see *foil*[1]), + *-al.*] Pertaining to or resembling foliage; belonging to leaves. [Rare.]

Wolff in 1759, Linnæus between 1760 and 1770, Goethe in 1790, De Candolle in 1827, and Schleiden in 1836, alike asserted the community of structure in the *folial* and the floral leaves. *G. D. Boardman*, Creative Week, p. 314.

foliar (fō′li-ąr), *a.* [= F. *foliaire* = Pg. *folhear*, < L. *folium*, a leaf: see *foil*[1].] Consisting of or pertaining to leaves; inserted in, proceeding from, or resembling a leaf: as, *foliar* appendages.

Not only colour, but even form, may be thus affected [by the foliage], and the strange leaf-insects crawl about, each in limb and body a perfect *foliar* fragment.
Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 3.

The ripened capsule, with bursting sides, afforded evidence of the *foliar* nature of the carpels. *Science*, V. 478.

Foliar gap, in vascular cryptogams, a mesh or break in the fibrovascular bundle-cylinder of the stem, from the margin of which a bundle diverges into a leaf, and through which the pith communicates with the outer tissue.

foliate (fō′li-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *foliated*, ppr. *foliating.* [< ML. *foliatus*, pp. of *foliare* (> It. *fogliare* = Pg. *folhear* = Sp. *hojear* = Pr. *folhar*, *foillar*, *fuelhar*, *fulhar* = F. *feuiller*), put forth leaves, < L. *folium*, a leaf: see *foil*[1].] 1. To beat into a leaf, thin plate, or lamina; shape or dispose like a leaf; divide into foils or leaves.

If gold be *foliated*, and held between your eyes and the light, the light looks of a greenish blue.
Newton, Opticks.

2. To spread over with a thin coat of tin and quicksilver, etc.: as, to *foliate* a looking-glass.

foliate (fō′li-āt), *a.* [= Pg. *folheado* = It. *fogliato*, < L. *foliatus*, a., leafy, leafed, < *folium*, a leaf: see *foliate, v.*] 1. Beaten into the form of a leaf or thin plate; foliated.

And therefore gold *foliate*, or any metal *foliate*, cleaveth. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 293.

2. In *bot.*, leafy; furnished with leaves: as, a *foliate* stalk.—3. In *zoöl.*, expanded in a leaf-like form; foliaceous.—**Foliate curve.** See *curve.*

foliated (fō′li-ā-ted), *p. a.* 1. Spread or beaten out into a thin plate or leaf.—2. Covered with a thin plate or foil.—3. Consisting of plates or laminæ; resembling or in the form of a plate; lamellar: as, a *foliated* structure.—4. (*a*) In *art:* (1) Decorated with leaf-shaped ornaments, or with ornaments whose disposition and form are suggestive of foliage. (2) Cut into leaf-shaped divisions or irregularities of outline.

A very curious bas-relief of a lion, with *foliated* body, curling hair, and staring eyes.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, Int., p. xxxvii.

(*b*) In *arch.*, containing foils: as, a *foliated* arch.—5. In *her.*, decorated with foliations or lobes; growing into or decorated with natural leaves.—6. In *music*, having notes added above or below: said of a plain-song melody.—**Foliated tellurium.** See *nagyagite.*

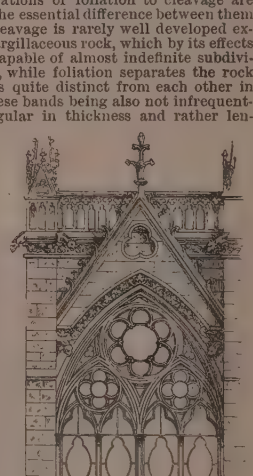
foliation (fō-li-ā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *feuillaison* = Sp. *foliacion* = Pg. *foleação*, < ML. as if **foliatio(n-)*, < *foliare*, put forth leaves: see *foliate, v.*] 1. The leafing of plants; vernation; the disposition of the nascent leaves within the bud; also, leafage; foliage.

Nor will that sov'reign arbitress admit
Where'er her nod decrees a mass of shade,
Plants of unequal size, discordant kind,
Or ruled by *foliation's* different laws.
Mason, English Garden.

2†. A leaf or scale.

Thus are also disposed the triangular *foliations*, in the conicall fruit of the firre tree, orderly shadowing and protecting the winged seeds below them.
Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus, iii.

3. The act of beating a metal into a thin plate, leaf, or foil.—4. The act or operation of spreading foil over the surface of a piece of glass to form a mirror.—5. The state of being foliaceous or foliated.—6. In *geol.*, an arrangement of the constituent minerals of a rock in thinly lamellar or often scale-like forms, the result of which is that the mass splits easily in a certain definite direction. Foliation may be congenital with the formation of the rock itself, or posterior to it: in the latter case the epithet *foliated* indicates a structure not essentially different from that more generally designated as *schistose.* The relations of foliation to cleavage are somewhat obscure. The essential difference between them appears to be that cleavage is rarely well developed except in fine-grained, argillaceous rock, which by its effects is usually rendered capable of almost indefinite subdivision in one direction, while foliation separates the rock into bands sometimes quite distinct from each other in mineral character, these bands being also not infrequently more or less irregular in thickness and rather lenticular in form. By some geologists it is thought that in foliation a more advanced stage of metamorphism has been reached than that indicated by cleavage; but it is also highly probable that the original lithological and structural character of the mass had much to do with bringing about the observed differences. See *schist* and *schistose.*



Foliations in Tracery.—Sainte Chapelle, Paris, A. D. 1240. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

7. In *arch.*, enrichment with ornamental cusps or groups of cusps, as in the tracery of medieval windows; foils collectively; feathering. — 8. Arrangement by leaves; specifically, a numbering of the leaves of a book instead of the pages.

Pagination or rather *foliation* was first used by Arn. Ther Hoernen, at Cologne in 1471, in Adrianus's Liber de Remediis Fortuitorum Casuum, having each leaf (not page) numbered by figures placed in the end of the line on the middle of each right-hand page.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 687.

Obvolute foliation. See *obvolute.*

foliature (fō′li-ā-tụr), *n.* [= Sp. *foliatura*, numbering the pages of a book, *hojeadura*, the act of turning over the leaves of a book, = Pg. *folheatura*, foliation, = It. *fogliatura*, work made to represent leaves, < L. *foliatus*, leafwork, foliage, < *foliatus*, leafy: see *foliate.*] Same as *foliation.*

They wreathed together a *foliature* of the fig-tree.
Shuckford, The Creation, p. 203.

folie†, *n.* A Middle English form of *folly.*

folier (fō′li-ėr), *n.* 1. Goldsmiths' foil. [Rare.] —2. A leaf (of an herb or a tree); a sheet of

paper; also, foil of precious stones. *Richardson.*

Concerning the preparing these *foliers*, it is to be observed how and out of what substance they are prepared. *Hist. Royal Society*, II. 489.

foliicolous (fō-li-ik′ō-lus), *a.* [< L. *folium*, a leaf, + *colere*, dwell.] Growing upon leaves; parasitic on leaves, as many fungi, or merely attached, as some *Hepaticæ* and lichens.

Some *foliicolous* species (e. g., Platygramma phyllosema). *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 556.

foliiferous (fō-li-if′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *folium*, a leaf, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing leaves or leaf-like appendages or expansions.—**Foliiferous staff**, a baton or pastoral staff decorated with buds or leaves at regular intervals, generally on opposite sides alternately: appearing in decorative work of the middle ages as an attribute of certain saints.

foliiform (fō′li-i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *folium*, a leaf, + *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a leaf.

foliiparous (fō-li-ip′a-rus), *a.* [< L. *folium*, a leaf, + *parere*, produce.] In *bot.*, producing leaves only, as leaf-buds. *Maunder.*

folily†, *adv.* [ME., also *folili, foliliche*; < *foly, folliche*, foolish: see *folly, a.*] Foolishly.

Faire fader, bi mi feith *folili* ze wrougten,
To wilne after wedlok that wold nouȝt a-sente.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4596.

Yef ye do as *folily* as your syster dede, ye sholde be deed therfore. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 7.

Folily we have doon. *Wyclif*, Num. xii. 11 (Oxf.).

I have my body *folily* dispended,
Blessed be God that it schal been amended.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 159.

folio (fō′liō), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *folio*, in the phrase (NL.) *in folio*, i. e., in (one) sheet, a book being *in folio* when the two opposite leaves form or are equal to one sheet (so *quarto, octavo*, etc., for *in quarto*, etc.); *folio*, abl. of *folium*, a leaf, a sheet of paper: see *foil*[1].] **I.** *n.* **1.** A sheet of paper folded once, usually through the shorter diameter, so as to consist of two equal leaves.—**2.** A book or other publication, or a blank book, etc., consisting of sheets or of a single sheet folded once.

This *folio* of four pages, happy work!
Cowper, Task, iv. 50.

3. The size of such a book, etc.: as, an edition of a work in *folio*. Abbreviated *fol.*: as, 3 vols. *fol.*—**4.** One of several sizes of paper adapted for folding once into well-proportioned leaves, whether intended for such use or not, distinguished by specific names. The untrimmed leaf of a *pot folio* is about 7½ × 12½ inches; *foolscap folio*, about 8 × 12½; *flat-cap folio*, 8½ × 14; *crown folio* or *post folio*, 9½ × 15; *demy folio*, 10½ × 16; *medium folio*, 12 × 19; *royal folio*, 12½ × 20; *superroyal folio*, 14 × 22; *imperial folio*, 16 × 22; *elephant folio*, 14 × 23; *atlas folio*, 16½ × 26; *columbier folio*, 17¼ × 24; *double-elephant folio*, 20 × 27; *antiquarian folio*, 26½ × 31.

5. In *bookkeeping*, a page of an account-book, or both the right- and left-hand pages numbered with the same figure.—**6.** In *printing*, the number of a page, inserted at top or bottom.—**7.** In *law*, a certain number of words taken as a basis for computing the length of a document. In the United States, generally, a folio is one hundred words, each figure being counted as a word; in England, in conveyancing, etc., seventy-two words, or in parliamentary and probate proceedings ninety.

8. A wrapper or case for loose papers, sheet music, engravings, etc.: as, a music-*folio*.—**Broad folio.** See *broad*.—**In folio.** (*a*) In (one) sheet; in sheets folded but once; in the form of a folio.

The World's a Book *in Folio*, printed all with God's great Works in letters Capitall.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

Devise, wit; write, pen; for I am for whole volumes *in folio*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 2.

(*b*†) In abundance; in great style (*Nares*); but, perhaps, in separate leaves; in flakes or fragments.

The flint, the stake, the stone *in folio* flew,
Anger makes all things weapons when 'tis heat.
Fanshaw, tr. of Camoëns's Lusiad, i. 91.

In full folio, in full dress. [Colloq.]

II. *a.* Pertaining to or having the form of a folio; folded or adapted for folding once; consisting of leaves formed by one folding: as, a sheet or book of *folio* size; a *folio* sheet, page, newspaper, or book.

The usual price of the brothers Wierix for engraving a plate of *folio* size was thirty florins.
The Century, XXXVI. 241.

Folio post, a size of writing-paper, generally 17 × 22 inches.

folio (fō′liō), *v. t.* [< *folio, n.*] **1.** In *printing*, to number the pages of, as a book or periodical; page; paginate.—**2.** In *law-copying*, to mark with its proper figure the end of every folio in; in *law-printing*, to mark with its proper figure the space that should be occupied by a folio in. See *folio, n.*, 7.

foliolate (fō′li-ō-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *foliolatus*, < *foliolum*, a leaflet: see *foliole.*] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to, or consisting of, leaflets: used in composition: as, *bifoliolate*, having two leaflets; *trifoliolate*, having three leaflets.

foliole (fō′li-ōl), *n.* [= F. *foliole*, < NL. *foliolum*, dim. of L. *folium*, a leaf: see *folio, foil*[1].] **1.** In *bot.*, a leaflet; a separate part of a compound or divided leaf, or a division of a thallus; a squamule.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, some foliate part or organ of small size.

The margins of the body and the limbs are furnished with a series of flat transparent leaflets. . . . Similar *folioles* also arise from the basal joint of the antennæ. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 221.

folioliferous (fō″li-ō-lif′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *foliolum*, foliole, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *entom.*, bearing leaf-like processes or organs: applied especially to the abdomen when it is terminated by two thin leaf-like appendages, as in certain dragon-flies.

foliomort (fō′li-ō-môrt), *a.* [An accom. form of *feuillemorte*, q. v.] Same as *feuillemorte*.

foliose (fō′li-ōs), *a.* [< L. *foliosus*, leafy, full of leaves, < *folium*, leaf: see *foil*[1].] Bearing or covered with leaflets or with small leaf-like appendages.

foliosity (fō-li-os′i-ti), *n.* [< *foliose* (in sense 2 with humorous allusion to *folio*) + *-ity.*] **1.** The state of being foliose.—**2.** The ponderousness or bulk of a folio; voluminousness; copiousness; diffuseness.

It is exactly because he is not tedious, because he does not shoot into German *foliosity*, that Schlosser finds him "intolerable." *De Quincey*, Schlosser's Lit. Hist. of 18th Cent.

foliot† (fō′li-ot), *n.* [< OF. *follet, folet*, or, in full, *esprit folet* or *follet*, a hobgoblin, Robin Goodfellow, bugbear (Cotgrave); prop. an adj. (> ME. *folett*), foolish, stupid, dim. of *fol*, adj. foolish, n. a fool, a madcap: see *fool*[1].] A goblin: associated in popular mythology with Puck or Robin Goodfellow.

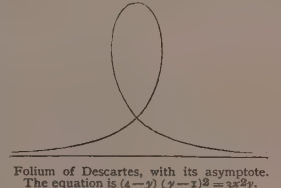
Terrestrial devils are . . . wood-nymphs, *foliots*, fairies, robin-goodfellows, &c. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 47.

folious (fō′li-us), *a.* [= OF. *foillus, foillios*, < L. *foliosus*, leafy: see *foliose.*] **1.** Leafy; thin; unsubstantial.—**2.** In *bot.*, foliose.

folium (fō′li-um), *n.*; pl. *folia* (-ä). [L., a leaf: see *foil*[1].] **1.** A leaf; a lamina; a lamella; a layer.

The minerals retain their positions in *folia* ranging in the usual direction. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, ii. 427.

2. In *geom.*, a loop, being a part of a curve terminated at both ends by the same node.—**Folium cacuminis**, in *anat.*, a lamella of the vermis superior of the cerebellum, connecting the lobi semilunares superiores.—**Folium of Descartes**, in *geom.*, a plane cubic curve having a crunode, and one real inflexion, which lies at infinity.



Folium of Descartes, with its asymptote. The equation is $(4-y)(y-x)^2=3x^2y$.

folk (fōk), *n.* [< ME. *folk, folc*, < AS. *folc* = OFries. OS. *folk* = D. MLG. *volk* = OHG. *folc*, MHG. *volc*, G. *volk* = Icel. *fólk* = Dan. Sw. *folk*, people, people collectively, the people, a people or nation, = Lith. *pulkas*, a crowd, = OBulg. *plŭkŭ* = Russ. *polkŭ*, an army. The OF. *folc, ploc, fulc, fuc, fouk*, etc., people, multitude, crowd, troop, is of G. origin. Connection with *flock*[1] (by transposition) is improbable; with L. *vulgus*, out of the question. The AS. pl. was the same in form as the sing. (*folc*), and meant only 'peoples, nations'; so ME., where also pl. *folkes*, peoples, occurs; but the pl. *folks*, meaning persons, appears in late ME.] People, considered either distributively or collectively. Specifically—(*a*) People in general; persons regarded individually: used in a plural sense either as *folk* or *folks*.

Swa mykel *folk* com never togyder . . .
Als sal be sene byfor Crist than.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 6013.

Edi [blessed] be thu, hevene quene,
Folkes frovre [comforter] and engles blis.
Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), II. 255.

He laid his hands upon a few sick *folk* and healed them. Mark vi. 5.

So when they came to the door, they went in, not knocking; for *folks* use not to knock at the door of an inn. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 302.

(*b*) *pl.* Persons mentally classed together as forming a special group: with a qualifying adjective or clause: in this use chiefly colloquial and generally in the form *folks*: as, old *folks*; young *folks*; poor *folks*.

Some *folks* rail against other *folks*, because other *folks* have what some *folks* would be glad of.
Fielding, Joseph Andrews.

Our ancestors are very good kind of *folks*; but they are the last people I should choose to have a visiting acquaintance with. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iv. 1.

(*c*) The people as an aggregate; the common people: in this use without a plural form.

Thou shalt judge the *folk* righteously.
Ps. lxvii. 4 (Book of Common Prayer).

(*d*) An aggregate or corporate body of persons; a people; a nation: as singular *folk*, as plural *folks* (but rare in the plural).

The *folc* of Denemark. *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 3.

The conies are but a feeble *folk*. Prov. xxx. 26.

Some of the wordes the weren spoken bitwene two *folkes*, that on was of Ierusalem, and that other of Babilonie. *Old Eng. Homilies* (ed. Morris), II. 51.

But, if we [English-speaking people] do not belong to the same nation, I do hold that we belong to the same people: or rather, to use a word of our own tongue, to the same *folk*. By that I mean that we come of the same stock, that we speak the same tongue, that we have a long common history and a crowd of common memories. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 15.

(*e*) *pl.* Friends: as, we are not *folks* now. [Prov. Eng.]—**Good folk.** See *good.*—**One's folks**, or **the folks**, one's people; one's family or relatives: as, he has gone to see *his folks*; how are *the folks* at home? [Colloq.]

Folkething (fōl′ke-ting), *n.* [Dan., < *folk*, folk (= G. *volk*), + *thing*, a meeting (of lawmakers): see *Landsthing.*] The lower house of the Danish parliament or Rigsdag. It consists of 102 members elected for three years by all male citizens 30 years of age and over. All matters regarding the budget and taxation must first be introduced into the Folkething and discussed by it before being taken up by the Landsthing or upper house. The Folkething may be dissolved by the king as often as he pleases.

folk-free (fōk′frē), *a.* Free.—**Folk-free and sacless**, a term applied to one who is a lawful freeman. *Wharton.*

folk-frith (fōk′frith), *n.* In *Anglo-Saxon law*, the rightful peace of the whole people. Men having a controversy with each other were not allowed to settle it by violence without first obtaining leave of the people on showing sufficient cause. To fight without leave was a breach of the folk-frith.

The conquerors came as "folks"; and the very existence of a folk implied a "*folk-frith*" of the community as a whole. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 22.

folkland (fōk′land), *n.* [A mod. form, repr. AS. *folcland*, < *folc*, the people, + *land*, land.] In *old Eng. law*, the land of the folk or people, as distinguished from *bookland*, which was held by charter or deed. It comprised the whole area that was not assigned to individuals or communities at the original allotment, and that was not subsequently divided into estates of bookland. (*Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 36.) It corresponded to the *ager publicus* of the Romans.

The *folkland*, the common land of the community or of the nation, out of which the ancient allodial possessions were carved. *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, I. 63.

Portions of the *folk-land* might be, and frequently were, turned into private property by grant from the sovereign power; or, without altering the ultimate public property in the land, the possession and enjoyment of it might be, and constantly were, let out to individuals.
E. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 20.

folk-lore (fōk′lōr), *n.* [< *folk* + *lore*; first suggested by Mr. Thoms in 1846 ("Athenæum," 1846, p. 862), in imitation of G. compounds like *volkslied*, 'folk-song,' *volksepos*, popular epic, etc.] The lore of the common people; the traditional beliefs and customs of the people, especially such as are obsolete or archaic; traditional knowledge; popular superstitions, tales, traditions, or legends.

Among the proofs of his [William John Thoms's] happiness of hitting on names may be cited his . . . invention of the word *folk-lore*. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XII. 141.

Mr. Gomme offers as a definition of the science of *folk-lore* the following: it is "the comparison and identification of the survivals, archaic beliefs, customs, and traditions in modern ages." *Science*, IX. 479.

folkloric (fōk′lōr-ik), *a.* [< *folk-lore* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to folk-lore. [Recent.]

Folk-lorist and *folk-loric* are not pleasant forms, but students have been driven to use both. *Nature*, XXXIV. 38.

folklorist (fōk′lōr-ist), *n.* [< *folk-lore* + *-ist.*] One skilled in or engaged in the study of folk-lore. [Recent.]

The question whether the personality of the giant Gargantua is an emanation of the fertile genius of Rabelais, or whether that writer grafted his own immortal ideas on to an ancient Celtic stock, has for some time past been a matter of friendly dispute amongst French *folk-loristes*. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., I. 404.

folkloristic (fōk-lō-ris′tik), *a.* [< *folk-lore* + *-istic.*] Pertaining to the field of the folklorist; of the nature of folk-lore. [Recent.]

A recent visit to the Mississaguas of Scugog Island (a remnant of a once powerful branch of the great Ojibwa confederacy) has enabled me to collect some interesting philological and *folk-loristic* information.
Science, XII. 132.

folkmoot (fōk′mōt), *n.* [A mod. form, repr. ME. **folkmote*, AS. *folc-gemōt* (= Dan. *folkemøde* = Sw. *folkmöte*), < *folc*, the people, + *gemōt*, a meeting: see *folk* and *moot*. The form *folkmote* is also used archaically in mod. law writings, histories, etc.; it scarcely occurs in ME. literature.] **1.** Formerly, in England, an assembly of the shire, containing representatives from townships and hundreds; also, a local court.

To which *folke-mote* they all with one consent . . .
Agreed to travell and their fortunes try.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iv. 6.

Four representative burghers attend like the four men and the reeve in the ancient *folkmoots*, and on behalf of their neighbours transact the business of the day.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 422.

2. A place where assemblies of the people were held. [Rare.]

These roundé hills and square bawnes, which ye see soe strongly trenched and throwen up, were (they say) at first ordayned for the same purpose, that people might assemble theron; and therefore aunciently they were called *Folkemotes:* that is, a place for people to meete or talke of any thing that concerned any difference betwene parties and towneships. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

folkmooter† (fōk′mō-tėr), *n.* [< *folkmoot* + *-er*[1].] A frequenter of folkmoots or popular meetings; a democrat.

Keep your problems of ten groats; these matters are not for pragmatics and *folk-mooters* to babble in.
Milton, Colasterion.

folkmote†, *n.* See *folkmoot*.

folk-psychology (fōk′sī-kol″ō-ji), *n.* [Tr. G. *völkerpsychologie*.] Same as *ethnopsychology*.

folk-right (fōk′rīt), *n.* [A mod. form, repr. AS. *folc-riht*, < *folc*, the people, + *riht*, right, law.] The common law or right of the people; the law or right of the people as opposed to that of the privileged classes.

When one of Beowulf's "comrades" saw his lord hard bestead, "he minded him of the homestead he had given him, of the *folk-right* he gave him as his father had it; nor might he hold back then."
J. R. Green, Making of Eng., p. 168.

folk-song (fōk′sông), *n.* [Tr. G. *volkslied*.] **1.** A song of the people; a song based on a legendary or historical event, or on some incident of common life, the words and generally the music of which have originated among the common people and are extensively used by them.

The idyllic bond between shepherd and sheep has formed the subject of many quaintly graceful Roumanian *folk-songs*. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 338.

2. A song written in imitation of the simple and artless style of such a popular song.

folk-speech (fōk′spēch), *n.* [< *folk* + *speech;* after G. *volkssprache*.] Popular language; the dialect spoken by the common people of a country or district, as distinguished from the speech of the educated people or from the literary language.

There must have been very great diversity in the *folk-speech*. *F. A. March*, Anglo-Saxon Grammar, p. 11.

folk-story (fōk′stō″ri), *n.* A popular legend.

Quaint *folk-stories* handed down by tradition from generation to generation.
Scribner's Mag., III., p. 4 of Book Notices, etc.

follet, *v. t.* Same as *full*[3].

follet† (fo-lā′), *n.* [F.] Same as *foliot*.

follia (fōl-lē′ä), *n.* [It., folly, madness, extravagance: see *folly*.] In *music*, a series of variations on a theme, the only merit of which is their ingenuity.

follicle (fol′i-kl), *n.* [= F. *follicule* = Sp. Pg. It. (obs.) *folliculo* = It. *follicolo*, < L. *folliculus*, a small bag or sack, dim. of *follis*, a pair of bellows, a wind-bag, a money-bag, etc.] **1.** In *bot.*: (*a*) A dry one-celled seed-vessel consisting of a single carpel, and dehiscent only by the ventral suture, as in the milkweed and larkspur. (*b*†) Any bladder-shaped appendage; a utricle.—**2.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a minute secretory or excretory cavity, sac, or tube; one of the ultimate blind ramifications of a secretory surface; a glandular cul-de-sac; a mucous crypt or lacuna; a minute nodule of lymphoid tissue. A *sebaceous follicle* is a gland of the skin secreting a greasy substance; a *gastric follicle* is one of the glandular tubes of the mucous membrane of the stomach secreting gastric juice; an *intestinal follicle* is one of the secretory mucous crypts of the intestines; a *Graafian follicle* is a little sac in an ovary in which an ovum matures. The solitary and agminate glands, glands of Brunner, Peyer's patches, crypts of Lieberkühn, etc., are all follicles or aggregations of follicles. The term is sometimes extended to a cluster of follicles, thus being made synonymous with *gland*.

Follicle, def. (*a*). Fruit of Larkspur.

3. In *entom.*, a cocoon; the covering made by a larva for its protection during the pupa state.

follicular (fo-lik′ū-lär), *a.* [< LL. *follicularis*, < L. *folliculus*, a small bag: see *follicle*.] **1.** Pertaining to, contained in, or having the character of a follicle: as, a *follicular* secretion or parasite; *follicular* pores.—**2.** Composed or consisting of follicles.

The four tentacles of the posterior division have undergone much modification, and are converted into a peculiar organ termed the spadix, which bears a discoidal *follicular* gland. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 457.

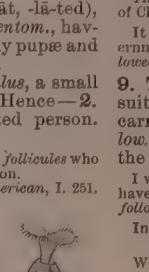
3. Provided with follicles.

folliculate, folliculated (fo-lik′ū-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* **1.** Same as *follicular*, 3.—**2.** In *entom.*, having a case or cocoon: applied to many pupæ and some larvæ which are so protected.

follicule (fol′i-kūl), *n.* [< L. *folliculus*, a small bag: see *follicle*.] **1.** A follicle. Hence—**2.** A wind-bag; a puffed-up, conceited person. [Rare.]

The reporters and other literary and social *follicules* who have contributed to her ridiculous reputation.
The American, I. 251.

Folliculina (fo-lik-ū-lī′nä), *n.* [NL., < L. *folliculus*, a small bag.] A genus of heterotrichous ciliate infusorians, established by Lamarck in 1816: called *Freia* by Claparède and Lachmann in 1856. They are trumpet-animalcules of the family *Stentoridæ*, with the peristome divided into two lappet-like parts. *F. ampulla* is an example.


Trumpet-animalcule (*Folliculina ampulla*), magnified 300 times.

folliculitis (fo-lik-ū-lī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *follicule* + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of one or more follicles.

folliculose, folliculous (fo-lik′ū-lōs, -lus), *a.* [< LL. *folliculosus*, full of husks, < L. *folliculus*, a small bag, husk, etc.: see *follicle*.] Having the appearance or nature of a follicle.

Antheridia in *folliculose* bodies on the surface of separate thalli. *Bull. Ill. State Laboratory Nat. Hist.*, II. 30.

follyf (fol′i-fūl), *a.* [< *folly* + *-ful*.] Full of folly. *Shenstone*.

follow (fol′ō), *v.* [< ME. *folowen, foluwen, folwen, folghen, folgen, folgien*, etc. (also with umlaut *filighen, filihen, fulien*), < AS. *folgian* (also with reg. umlaut *fylgian, fylgean*, with syncope *fylgan*, with intrusive *i fyligian, fyligean, fyligan*) = OS. *folgōn* = OFries. *folgia, fulgia, folia* = D. MLG. *volgen* = OHG. *folgēn*, MHG. *volgen*, G. *folgen* = Icel. *fylgja* = Dan. *følge* = Sw. *följa*, follow; not in Goth.; connections unknown.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To go or come after; move behind in the same direction: as, the dog *followed* his master home; *follow* me.

He [Edward the Confessor] took the greatest delight, says William of Malmsbury, "to *follow* a pack of swift hounds in pursuit of game, and to cheer them with his voice." *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 60.

Of him who walked in glory and in joy,
Following his plough, along the mountain side.
Wordsworth, Resolution and Independence, st. 7.

Fain had he *follow'd* their receding steps.
M. Arnold, Balder Dead.

2. To come after in natural sequence, or in order of time; succeed.

The nexte houre of Mars *folwynge* this,
Arcite unto the temple walked is
Of fierse Mars. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1509.

They were free from that childish love of titles which characterized the . . . generation which preceded them, and . . . that which *followed* them.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

Seest thou how tears still *follow* earthly bliss?
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 390.

3. To engage in the pursuit of; seek to overtake or come up with; pursue; chase: as, to *follow* game or an enemy.

Whilst her neglected child holds her in chase,
Cries to catch her whose busy care is bent
To *follow* that which flies before her face.
Shak., Sonnets, cxliii.

4. To pursue as an object or purpose; strive after; endeavor to obtain or attain to.

Follow peace with all men. Heb. xii. 14.

5. To keep up with, or with the course or progress of; observe or comprehend the sequence or connecting links of: as, to *follow* an argument, or the plot of a play.—**6.** To watch or regard the movements, progress, or course of: as, to *follow* a person with the eye.

He *followed* with his eyes the fleeting shade. *Dryden.*

Is there not one face you study? One figure whose movements you *follow* with, at least, curiosity?
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xix.

7. To accept as a leader or guide; be led or guided by; accompany; hence, to adhere to, as disciples to a master or his teachings; accept as authority; adopt the opinions, cause, or side of.

The house of Judah *followed* David. 2 Sam. ii. 10.

A young man of unblemished character [Gladstone], . . . the rising hope of those stern and unbending Tories who *follow* . . . a leader whose experience and eloquence are indispensable to them.
Macaulay, Gladstone on Church and State.

8. To conform to; comply with; take as a guide, example, or model: as, to *follow* the fashion; to *follow* advice or admonition.

The commodiousness of this invention caused all parts of Christendom to *follow* it. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 80.

It has often been alleged as an excuse for the misgovernment of her [Elizabeth's] successors that they only *followed* her example. *Macaulay*, Burleigh.

9. To engage in or be concerned with as a pursuit; pursue the duties or requirements of; carry on the business of; prosecute: as, to *follow* trade, a calling, or a profession; to *follow* the stage.

I would I had bestowed that time in the tongues that I have in fencing, dancing, and bear-baiting: O, had I but *followed* the arts! *Shak.*, T. N., i. 3.

In peace euery man *followed* his building and planting.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 37.

Women, girls, and boys often *follow* this occupation.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 110.

10. To result from, as an effect from a cause or an inference from premises; come after as a result or consequence: as, poverty often *follows* extravagance or idleness; intemperance is often *followed* by disease.

A duty well discharg'd is never *follow'd*
By sad repentance.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, i. 2.

It is written in the eternal laws of the universe of God, that sin shall be *followed* by suffering.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 278.

Follow my leader, a game played by children, in which each in turn does whatever another, called the leader, does, or suffers some specified penalty.—**To follow home**, to follow up closely.

The Prophet, having this fair opportunity, *followed* the blow he had given him so *home* that Ahab was not able to stand before him. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iv.

To follow suit. (*a*) In *card-playing*, to play a card of the same suit as that first played. Hence—(*b*) To follow the line of speech, argument, or conduct adopted by a predecessor.—**To follow up**, to pursue closely; prosecute with vigor or promptness, as something already begun; act upon with energy: as, to *follow up* an advantage.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To come or go behind; come in the wake or rear; come next, or in natural sequence or order.

Ioseph ferde bi-foren and the flote *folewede*.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

When all these things are thus disposed and prepared, then *follows* the action of the war. *Bacon*, Fable of Perseus.

The famine . . . shall *follow* close after you. Jer. xlii. 16.

2. To result as an effect from a cause or an inference from premises; be a consequent: as, from such conduct great scandal is sure to *follow;* the facts may be admitted, but the inference drawn from them does not *follow*.

This above all—to thine own self be true;
And it must *follow*, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3.

In a short time it *followed*, that could not be had for a pound of Copper which before was sould vs for an ounce.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 166.

If he suspects me without cause, it *follows* that the best way of curing his jealousy is to give him reason for't.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

=Syn. *Follow*, *Succeed*, *Ensue*. *Follow* and *succeed*, or *succeed to*, are applied to persons or things; *ensue*, in modern literature, to things only. *Follow* may denote the mere going in order in a track or line, and it commonly suggests that the things mentioned are near together. *Succeed* (transitive or intransitive), implying a regular series, denotes the being in the same place which another has held immediately before; a crowd may *follow* a man, but only one person or event can *succeed to* another; upon the death of a sovereign his oldest son *succeeds* him and *succeeds to* the throne; day *follows* night. To *ensue* is to *follow* close upon, to *follow* as the effect of some settled principle of order, to *follow* by a necessary connection: as, nothing but suffering can *ensue* from such a course.

I yield, I *follow* where heaven shows the way. *Dryden.*

One sorrow never comes, but brings an heir,
That may *succeed* as his inheritor.
Shak., Pericles, i. 4.

Then grave Clarissa graceful wav'd her fan;
Silence *ensu'd*, and thus the nymph began. *Pope.*

follow (fol′ō), *n.* [< *follow*, *v.*] In *billiards*, a stroke which causes the cue-ball to follow the object-ball after impact.

follow-board (fol′ō-bōrd), *n.* In *founding*, the board on which the pattern for a mold is laid; a molding-board.

follower (fol′ō-ėr), *n.* [< ME. **folwere, foluer,* < AS. *folgere* (= OFries. *folgere* = D. MLG. *volger* = OHG. *folgari,* MHG. *volgære,* G. *folger* = Icel. *fylgjari* = Dan. (*efter-*)*følger* = Sw. (*efter-*)*följare*), a follower, attendant, < *folgian,* follow: see *follow*.] **1.** One who follows another, in any sense of the verb *follow*. In particular—(*a*) One who follows or accompanies a master or leader as servant, attendant, dependent, associate, or supporter.

I haue ben his *folwar* al this fifty wyntre;
Bothe ysowen his sede and sued his bestes.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 549.

Else the lady's mad: yet, if 'twere so,
She could not sway her house, command her *followers*, . . .
With such a smooth, discreet, and stable bearing.
Shak., T. N., iv. 3.

My lord, cheer up your spirits; our foes are nigh,
And this soft courage makes your *followers* faint.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2.

(*b*) One who follows a master or teacher as a disciple or adherent; one who takes another as his guide in doctrines, opinion, or example, or an adherent of a particular doctrine or system.

So that they all three do plead God's omnipotency, . . . the *followers* of consubstantiation to the kneading up of both substances as it were into one lump.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 67.

(*c*) One who follows in practice the conduct, course, or example of another; one who conforms his conduct or course to that of some person or thing regarded as a model or pattern; an imitator: as, Terence was a *follower* of Menander.

Followers of them who through faith and patience inherit the promises. Heb. vi. 12.

(*d*) A man who "keeps company" with a young woman; especially, one who is in the habit of calling upon a maid-servant to pay his addresses; a beau. [Colloq.]

Mrs. Marker . . . offers eighteen guineas. . . . Five servants kept. No man. No *followers*.
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xv.

2. In *mach.*, any part of a machine moving in a limited range, as in guides, and following the motion of another part.—**3.** In a steam-engine, the cover of a piston or of a stuffing-box.

follower-plate (fol′ō-ėr-plāt), *n.* In *mach.*, a plate serving as a follower.

following (fol′ō-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *follow, v.*] **1.** A body of followers, retainers, attendants, or supporters; the adherents, disciples, or imitators of a particular leader or system, considered collectively; the persons composing a sect or party that follows the lead of a chief, or is devoted to the same cause, body of principles, or system of teaching or action.

While burghers, with important face,
Described each new-come lord,
Discussed his lineage, told his name,
His *following*, and his feudal fame.
Scott, Marmion, v. 6.

The Queen . . . took her hand, call'd her sweet sister, and kiss'd not her alone, but all the ladies of her *following*.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, i. 1.

With a small *following* of servants, he reached Naples.
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, vi.

2. What one follows as an occupation or trade; vocation; calling; occupation. [Rare.]

In every age men in general attend more to their own immediate pursuits and *followings* than to the . . . claims of discontented factions.
S. Turner, Hist. Eng. during Middle Ages, vii. 5.

following (fol′ō-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *follow, v.*] **1.** Immediately succeeding; coming next in order; ensuing: as, during the *following* week.

And euery ffre sower shall paye, euery yere vij. yere *volwyng*, to the ffyndyng of a prest, iiij. d.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 324.

The Mondaye *folowynge*, that was the daye of Viti and Modesti, and the .xvj. day of June.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 7.

2. That is now to follow; now to be related, set forth, described, or explained: as, the *following* story I can vouch for; in the *following* order.

My friend answered what I said in the *following* manner. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 152.

followingly† (fol′ō-ing-li), *adv.* In what follows; immediately; next.

So that we come to him the way that he hath appointed; which way is Jesus Christ only, we shall see *followingly*.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), [p. 274.

following-time (fol′ō-ing-tīm), *n.* A wet season, when showers follow one another in rapid succession. [Prov. Eng.]

folly (fol′i), *n.*; pl. *follies* (-iz). [< ME. *folye, folie,* < OF. *folie,* folly, foolishness, indiscretion, wantonness, F. *folie,* folly, also madness, lunacy (= Pr. *folia, follia, folhia, fulhia* = Sp. (obs.) *folia* = It. *follia*), < OF. *fol,* fool, foolish: see *fool*[1].] **1.** The character or conduct of a fool; the state of being foolish; weakness of judgment or character, or actions which spring from it; want of understanding; weak or light-minded conduct.

He . . . that reproveth or chydeth a fool for his *folie*.
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.

Patriarkes and prophetes repreued her science,
And seiden, her wordes ne her wisdomes was but a *folye*.
Piers Plowman (B), xii. 139.

What *folly* 'tis to hazard life for ill!
Shak., T. of A., iii. 5.

What *Folly* must in such Expence appear!
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

2. Something regard for or attention to which is foolish.

The things which so long experience of all ages hath confirmed and made profitable let not us presume to condemn as *follies* and toys, because we sometimes know not the cause and reason of them.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iv. 1.

Specifically—**3†.** Conduct morally bad; wickedness; wantonness.

Sche hadde meche Tresoure abouten hire: and he trowed, that sche hadde ben a comoun Woman, that dwelled there to resceyve Men to *Folye*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 24.

4. A costly structure or other undertaking left unfinished for want of means, too expensive to be properly maintained, built in a very ill-chosen place, or the like; an enterprise that exhausts or ruins the projector.

They saw an object amidst the woods on the edge of the hill, which upon enquiry they were told was called Shenstone's *folly*. *Graves*, Spiritual Quixote, ix. 7.

We know indeed how this scorn will embody itself in a name given to the unfinished structure. It is called this or that man's *folly*; and the name of the foolish builder is thus kept alive for long after-years.
Abp. Trench, Westminster Abbey Sermons, p. 130.

=**Syn. 1.** Nonsense, foolishness, senselessness, ridiculousness, extravagance, indiscretion, imbecility. See list under *absurdity*.

folly (fol′i), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *follied,* ppr. *follying.* [< *folly, n.*] To act with folly; act foolishly. [Rare.]

Let me shun
Such *follying* before thee. *Keats*, Endymion, i.

folly†, *a.* [ME., also *folliche, foly* (mod. as if **foolly*), < *fol,* fool, + *-ly, -liche,* E. *-ly*[1].] Foolish.

Than bring they to her remembraunce
The *foly* dedes of her enfaunce.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 5006.

Job synnede not with his lippis, none any *foly* thing agen God spac. *Wyclif*, Job i. 22 (Oxf.).

folmarde†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *foulmart*.

folt†, *n.* [ME. *folte,* contr. of *folet,* < OF. *folet,* dim. of *fol,* a fool: see *folet*.] A fool. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 169.

folt†, *v. i.* [ME., < *folt, n.* Cf. OF. *enfoletir,* act foolishly.] To act like a fool. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 169.

folted†, *p. a.* [ME., < *folt* + *-ed*[2].] Foolish; silly.

Fendes crepte tho ymages witheinne,
And lad *folted* men to synne.
Cursor Mundi, l. 2304.

Shrewes mysdede hym ful ofte,
And helde hym *folted* or wode.
MS. Harl., 1701, f. 39. (*Halliwell.*)

folthead†, *n.* [ME. *foltheed;* < *folt* + *-head.*] Folly.

That non at zoure nede zoure name wolde nempne
In ffersnesse ne in *foltheed*, but ffaste ffle away-ward.
Richard the Redeless, ii. 7.

foltish†, *a.* [ME., also *foltisch;* < *folt, n.*, + *-ish*[1].] Foolish.

Wher God hath not maad the wysdom of this worlde *foltisch*. *Wyclif*, 1 Cor. i. 20 (Oxf.).

A *Foltysshe* face, rude of eloquence,
Bostys with borias, and [at] a brownte wul flee.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 81.

foltrye†, *n.* [ME.; < *folt* + *-ry.*] Foolishness. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 169.

folwe[1]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *follow*.

folwe[2]†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *full*[3].

foly†, *n.* and *a.* A Middle English form of *folly*.

foment†, *n.* [< L. *fomentum,* a warm lotion or poultice, a mitigation, alleviation, nourishment, contr. of **fovimentum,* < *fovere,* warm, keep warm, foment.] A warm lotion; fomentation.

That [ointment] was not vnpleasaunt to our Lorde: but those superfluous sauors & *fomentes* of the body, which the more it is cherished, the more it riseth & rebelleth against the soul. *Vives*, Instruction of a Christian Woman, ii. 9.

foment (fō-ment′), *v. t.* [< F. *fomenter* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *fomentar* = It. *fomentare,* < L. *fomentare,* foment, < *fomentum,* a warm lotion or poultice: see *foment, n.*] **1.** To apply warm lotions to; bathe with warm medicated liquids or warm water.

Creeps Chillness on him? She *foments* and heats
His flesh, but more profoundly burns her own.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 155.

For, whether he cauterize or *foment*, whether he draw blood or apply cordials, he is the same physician, and seeks but one end (our spiritual health) by his divers ways. *Donne*, Sermons, xxiv.

2. To cherish with heat; encourage or promote the growth of by or as if by heat. [Rare.]

Every kind that lives,
Fomented by his virtual power, and warm'd.
Milton, P. L., xi. 338.

3. To encourage; abet; instigate or promote by incitement: commonly used in a bad sense: as, to *foment* discord.

The Swedes bear up still, being *fomented* and supported by the French. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 8.

Proud Egypt would dissembled friendship bring;
Foment the war, but not support the king.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 284.

The spirit of maritime enterprise was *fomented*, and greatly facilitated in its operation, by the invention of the astrolabe. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 16.

fomentation (fō-men-tā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *fomentation* = Pr. *fomentacio* = Sp. *fomentacion* = Pg. *fomentação* = It. *fomentazione,* < L. *fomentatio(n-),* < *fomentare,* foment: see *foment*.] **1.** The act of heating, warming, or cherishing; warmth.

The temper'd heat,
Friendly to vital motion, may afford
Soft *fomentation*, and invite the seed.
Cowper, Task, iii. 510.

2. In *med.*: (*a*) The act of applying warm liquids to a part of the body, by means of flannels or other cloths dipped in them. (*b*) The liquid thus applied.

Fomentations properly be devises for to be applied unto any affected part, either to comfort and to cherish it, or to allay the paine, or else to open the pores to make way for ointments and plastres.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, Explanation of Words of Art.

3. Excitation; instigation; encouragement.

And dive in science for distinguished names,
Dishonest *fomentation* of your pride!
Young, Night Thoughts, v.

Dry fomentation, in *med.*, an application to a part of the body of something warm and dry, as hot flannel, etc.

fomenter (fō-men′tėr), *n.* **1.** One who foments; one who encourages or instigates: commonly in a bad sense: as, a *fomenter* of sedition.

A perpetual *fomenter* and nourisher of sin.
Hales, Golden Remains, p. 25.

They [vicars] would not then have become the authors and *fomenters* of all that discord and confusion.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. ix.

The small English community was little amenable to the authority of the king's Government, and appears to have been the main *fomenters*, for purposes of gain, of disorder among the native Irish. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 567.

2. A device for applying heat to any part of the body, consisting usually of a tin vessel made to contain hot water, and shaped as its purpose requires.

fomes (fō′mēz), *n.*; pl. *fomites* (fō′mi-tēz). [L., kindling-wood, touchwood, tinder, < *fovere,* warm, keep warm: see *foment*.] **1.** In *med.*, any porous substance capable of absorbing and retaining contagion.

The most important *fomites* are bed-clothes, bedding, woollen garments, carpets, curtains, letters, etc.
Quain, Med. Dict.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *mycology*, a subgenus of *Polyporus*, or, according to some authors, a genus of *Polyporei*, composed of perennial indurated species.

fon†, *n.* and *a.* [ME. *fon, fonne,* fool (also as adj.), < Sw. *fåne,* a fool (*fånig,* foolish), = Icel. *fāni,* "a buoyant, high-flying person" (Cleasby and Vigfusson), a metaphorical use (according to the same authority) of *fāni,* a standard, = AS. *fana,* E. *fane,* vane: see *fane*[1], *vane*. Hence *fond*[3], q. v.] **I.** *n.* A fool; a simpleton; an idiot.

By God, thou is a *fon*. *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 169.

Thus longe where have ye lent?
Certes, walkyd aboute lyk a *fon*,
I wist never what I ment.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 80.

Thou art a *fon* of thy love to boste,
All that is lent to love wyll be lost.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.

II. *a.* Foolish; simple; silly.

This knyght weddid a woman of the kynrede of Levi, but she was *fon* and bitter. *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 242.

fon†, *v. i.* [ME. *fonnen,* < *fon,* a fool; most common in the pp. *fonned, fond,* as adj.: see *fond*[3], *a.* and *v.*] To be foolish or simple; act like a fool; dote.

When age approchith on, . . .
Than thoue shalte begynne to *fonne*,
And dote in love. *Court of Love*, l. 458.

Herk, syrs, ye *fon*, I shalle you teche.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 94.

What, thu *fonnyst* as a best? *Coventry Mysteries*, p. 36.

fond[1]†. An obsolete preterit of *find*.

fond[2]†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *fand*[2].

fond[3] (fond), *a.* [< ME. *fond*, contr. of usual *fonned*, sometimes *fonnet*, foolish, pp. of *fonnen*, act like a fool, be foolish: see *fon*, *v.*] **1.** Foolish; simple; silly.

> The riche man fulle *fonned* is, ywys,
> That weneth that he loved is.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 5367.

> Whether God hath not maad the wisdom of this world *fonned*. *Wyclif*, 1 Cor. i. 20 (Purv.).

> I do wonder,
> Thou naughty gaoler, that thou art so *fond*
> To come abroad with him at his request.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 3.

> An old man, that by reason of his age was a little *fond*.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 32.

2. Exhibiting or expressing foolishness or folly.

> Thus shalle we hym refe alle his *fonde* talys.
> *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 201.

> Let men be assured that a *fond* opinion they have already acquired enough is a principal reason why they have acquired so little. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

3. Foolishly tender and loving; doting; weakly indulgent; also (without implication of weakness or foolishness), tender; loving; very affectionate.

> *Coach.* But does she draw kindly with the captain?
> *Fag.* As *fond* as pigeons. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, i. 1.

> A passion *fond* even to idolatry.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

4. Foolishly or extravagantly prized; hence, trifling; trivial.

> Poynt not thy tale with thy fynger, vse thou no such *fond* toyes. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 75.

> Not with *fond* shekels of the tested gold,
> Or stones whose rates are either rich or poor
> As fancy values them. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 2.

5. Disposed to prize highly or to like very much; feeling affection or pleasure: usually followed by *of*, rarely by an infinitive: as, to be *fond of* children; to be *fond of* oysters.

> As for their Recreations and Walks, there are no People more *fond of* coming together to see and be seen.
> *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 14.

> They seem also to be credulous, and *fond of* believing strange things. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 266.

> Ah! jolly mercer, they who have good wares are *fond* to show them. *Scott*, Kenilworth, ii.

6. Cloyingly sweet in taste or smell; fulsome; luscious. [Prov. Eng.]

fond[3]† (fond), *v.* [< *fond*[3], *a.*; in part prob. an altered form of the older verb *fon*. Cf. *fondle*.] **I.** *intrans.* To be fond; be in love; dote.

> My master loves her dearly:
> And I, poor monster, *fond* as much on him.
> *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 2.

II. *trans.* To treat with great indulgence or tenderness: caress: fondle.

> The Tyrian hugs and *fonds* thee on her breast.
> *Dryden*, Æneid, i.

fond[4] (fond), *n.* [< F. *fond*, < L. *fundus*, bottom: see *fund*.] **1**†. Bottom.—**2**†. Fund; stock.

> Some new *fonde* of wit should if possible be provided.
> *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, vii.

3 (F. pron. fôn). A background or groundwork, especially of lace.—**Fond clair**, in *lace-making*, a background of the more simple sort, such as a net pattern or mesh-like ground.—**Fond de cuve**†, a cloak of round form like a cope or Spanish cloak, worn in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

fondant (fôn-doṅ′), *a.* [F., ppr. of *fondre*, found, ground: see *found*[3].] In *her.*, stooping, as for prey: said of an eagle, a falcon, etc.

fondle (fon′dl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fondled*, ppr. *fondling*. [Freq. of *fond*[3], *v.*, < *fond*[3], *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To treat with tender caresses; bestow tokens of love upon; caress: as, to *fondle* a child.

> The rabbit *fondles* his own harmless face.
> *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

> He knew it was not in their mother's nature to bear to see any living thing caressed but herself; she would have felt annoyed had he *fondled* a kitten in her presence.
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xxxv.

II. *intrans.* To show fondness, as by manners, words, or caresses.

> *Fondling* together, as I'm alive. . . . Ah! have I caught you, my pretty doves?
> *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, iv.

> Persuasion *fondled* in his look and tone.
> *Lowell*, Agassiz, ii. 1.

fondler (fond′lėr), *n.* One who fondles or caresses. *Johnson.*

fondling (fond′ling), *n.* [< *fond*[3] + *-ling*[1].] **1**†. A person who is fond or foolish; one of weak mind or character; a fool.

> Yet were her words and lookes but false and fayned,
> To some hid end to make more easie way,
> Or to allure such *fondlings* whom she trayned
> Into her trap unto their owne decay.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. vi. 42.

> We have many such *fondlings* that are their wives' pack-horses and slaves. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 568.

2. A person or thing fondled or caressed.

> The badges of a *fondlynge*, as
> Braue napkyns, bracelettes, rynges,
> He layde away, and went to schoole
> To learn more sober thinges.
> *Drant*, tr. of Horace's Satires, i. 3.

> He was his parents' darling, not their *fondling*. *Fuller.*

fondly (fond′li), *adv.* In a fond manner. (*a*) Foolishly; simply; sillily.

> Sometimes her head she *fondly* would aguize
> With gaudy girlonds. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vi. 7.

> Sorrow and grief of heart
> Makes him speak *fondly*, like a frantic man.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 3.

> *Fondly* we think we merit honour then,
> When we but praise ourselves in other men.
> *Pope*, Essay on Criticism, i. 454.

(*b*) With indiscreet or excessive affection; also (without implication of indiscretion), affectionately; tenderly.

> He to lips that *fondly* falter
> Presses his without reproof.
> *Tennyson*, Lord of Burleigh.

> It was natural in the early days of Wordsworth's career to dwell most *fondly* on those profounder qualities to appreciate which settled in some sort the measure of a man's right to judge of poetry at all.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 202.

fondness (fond′nes), *n.* [< ME. *fonnednesse*, foolishness, < *fonned*, fond, foolish, + *-nesse*, -ness.] **1.** The state or character of being fond. (*a*) Foolishness; weakness; want of sense or judgment.

> In the profetis of Samarie Y sigh *fonnednesse* [Latin *fatuitatem*]. *Wyclif*, Jer. xxiii. 13 (Purv.).

> *Fondnesse* it were for any, being free,
> To covet fetters, though they golden bee!
> *Spenser*, Sonnets, xxxvii.

> He is in mourning for his wife's grandmother, which is thought a great piece of *fondness*. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 233.

(*b*) Foolish tenderness; tender passion; strong or demonstrative affection.

> Some said he died of melancholy, some of love,
> And of that *fondness* perish'd.
> *Fletcher* (*and Massinger*?), Lovers' Progress, iv. 3.

> Her *fondness* for a certain earl
> Began when I was but a girl.
> *Swift*, Cadenus and Vanessa.

> And still, that deep and hidden love,
> With its first *fondness*, wept above
> The victim of its own revenge!
> *Whittier*, Mogg Megone, ii.

2. Strong inclination, propensity, or appetite.

> Being all poor as rats, they dwelt with peculiar *fondness* upon the popular theme of the enchanted riches.
> *Irving*, Alhambra, p. 302.

> Every one has noticed Milton's *fondness* for sonorous proper names. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 291.

=**Syn.** *Attachment*, *Affection*, etc. (see *love*); partiality, inclination, propensity.

fondon (Sp. pron. fon-dōn′), *n.* [Sp., bottom, < *fondo*, bottom: see *fund*.] A tub or kettle with a copper bottom and sides of wood or stone, larger than the cazo, in which silver ores are ground and amalgamated. This is effected by the action of rotating pulverizers (voladoras), as in the arrastre, except that in the case of the fondon the pulverizers are made not of stone, but of copper. The fondon is used in the Catorce mining district in Mexico. See *cazo*.

fondu (fôn-dü′), *a.* [F., pp. of *fondre*, melt, cast, found, dissolve, soften, blend: see *found*[3].] Blended; softened. In *decorative art*, noting anything in which colors are so applied as to pass insensibly into each other through delicate gradations: especially said of color-printing, as in wall-paper and calicoes.

> The *fondu* or rainbow style of paper-hangings.
> *Ure*, Dict., III. 479.

fondue (fôn-dü′), *n.* [F. *fondue*, a cheese-pudding, lit. melted, fem. of *fondu*, pp. of *fondre*, melt: see *found*[3].] A cheese-pudding, made of grated cheese, eggs, butter, and seasoning.

fone[1]† (fōn), *n.* A Middle English form of the plural of *foe*[1].

fone[2]†, *n.* An obsolete plural of *few*.

fong†, *v.* A Middle English form of *fang*.

fonly† (fon′li), *adv.* [< *fon*[1], *a.*, + *-ly*[2].] Foolishly. *Spenser.*

font[1] (font), *n.* [< ME. *font*, rarely *fant* (often *funt*, see below) (often in equiv. comp. *font-ston*: see *fontstone*), < AS. *fant* (once in comp. *font*), a font, = OFries. *font*, *funt* = D. *vont* = MLG. *funte*, *vunte* = Icel. *fontr* = Sw. *funt*, in comp. *dop-funt* = Dan. *font*, in comp. *döbefont*, a font, < ML. *fon(t-)s*, a baptismal font, a particular use of L. *fon(t-)s*, a fountain, spring. From the ME. *funt*, a font, parallel to *font*, comes E. *fount*, now used chiefly in the orig. L. sense 'a spring,' which is in both cases later in E. use than the baptismal sense, and in *font*[1] is to be referred directly to the L.: see *fount*[1].] **1.** A repository for the water used in baptism; now, specifically, a basin, usually of marble or other fine stone, permanently fixed within a church, to contain the water for baptism by sprinkling or immersion: distinctively called a *baptismal font*. Ritually, its proper position is near the entrance of the church, but it is very commonly placed near the chancel. In the early ages of the church the font was placed in a separate building or chapel called the baptistery; and this usage has maintained itself in some regions, notably in Italy. By the eleventh century it had become customary to locate the font within the main church edifice. The earliest medieval fonts were of considerable size, as it was then the practice to administer the rite by immersion. They were usually of massive stone or marble, and even the oldest surviving examples are, as a rule, richly sculptured. See *baptistery*.

Font, Cathedral of Langres, France; end of 13th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

> In the *font* we weren eft iboren. . . . In the *font* ther we iclensed weren. *Old Eng. Homilies* (ed. Morris), p. 59.

> A *Font* of baptisme, made of porphyrie stone.
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 46.

> I have no name, no title;
> No, not that name was given me at the *font*,
> But 'tis usurp'd. *Shak.*, Rich. II., iv. 1.

2. A fount; fountain; source. [Archaic.]

> In this garden there are two *fonts* wherein are two auncient Images of great antiquity made of stone.
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 35.

> Wherefore Moylvennil wyll'd hys Cluyd [river] herself to show;
> Who from her native *font*, as proudly she doth flow,
> Her handmaids Manian hath, and Hespin, her to bring
> To Ruthin. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, x. 110.

Holy-water font, a basin or receptacle for holy water in Roman Catholic churches; a bénitier or stoup. Formerly also called *holy-water stock*, *stone*, *stoup*, *vat*, etc. See cut under *bénitier*.

font[2] (font), *n.* [In sense 2 also *fount*; < F. *fonte*, a casting, a founding, a cast, a cast of type, a font, < *fondre*, melt, cast, found: see *found*[3].] **1.** A casting; the act or process of casting; founding.

> When the figure was ready to be cast in bronze, Michelangelo seems suddenly to have remembered that, as he knew nothing of the processes of the *font*, he could not go on without the assistance of a skilled workman.
> *C. C. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, p. 273.

2. A complete assortment and just apportionment of all the characters of a particular face and size of printing-type, as required for ordinary printed work. The ordinary font of 500 pounds of Roman and Italic type for book- or newspaper-work in the English language is divided in about the following proportions: small or lower-case letters, 265 pounds; capital letters, 37 pounds; small-capital letters, 17 pounds; figures, 14 pounds; points and references, 20 pounds; braces, dashes, fractions, etc., 12 pounds; spaces and quadrats, 99 pounds; Italic letters, 36 pounds. For other languages than English different apportionments are necessary.

fontal (fon′tal), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *fontal*, < ML. *fontalis*, < L. *fon(t-)s*, a fount, source: see *fount*[1], *font*[1].] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a font, fountain, source, or origin.

> This day among the faithful placed,
> And fed with *fontal* manna,
> O with maternal title graced—
> Dear Anna's dearest Anna.
> *Coleridge*, Christening of a Friend's Child.

> From the *fontal* light of ideas only can a man draw intellectual power. *Coleridge.*

II. *n.* In *her.*, a vase or water-pot depicted with a fountain or stream running from it.

fontanelle, fontanel (fon-ta-nel′), *n.* [< F. *fontanelle*, a fontanelle: see *fontinel*.] **1.** In *pathol.*, an opening for the discharge of pus.—**2.** A vacancy between bones of the skull of a young animal, due to incompleteness of the process of ossification. The principal fontanelles of the human infant's skull are at the corners of the parietal bones, between these and the frontal, occipital, and squamosal, respectively. The frontoparietal fontanelle is the largest and lasts the longest, causing the "soft spot" which may be felt just above the forehead.

> The *fontanelles* remain patent [in rickets] much longer than in a healthy infant. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

3. Some similar opening between other bones, as in the scapular arch of some batrachians.

Also *fontinel*.

Coracoid fontanelle, in *Batrachia*. See *coracoid*, and cut under *omosternum*.

fontange (fôn-toṅzh′), *n.* [F., after the Duchesse de *Fontanges*, one of the mistresses of Louis XIV. See def.] A head-dress fashion-

able in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. It arose from the use of a ribbon by the Duchesse (then Mademoiselle) de Fontanges (about 1680) to fasten her coiffure when her hat had blown off, with bows falling gracefully over the brow. The name was applied to many modifications of the original simple ribbon or band of lace. A cap with trimmings of lace, and later a high head-dress similar to the commode, were successively called by this name.

The Duchess of Burgundy immediately undressed, and appeared in a *fontange* of the new standard.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 105.

fontanier†, *n.* See *fountaineer*.

Fontarabian (fon-ta-rā′bi-an), *a.* [< *Fontarabia*, Sp. *Fuenterrabia*, in Spain, + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Fontarabia or Fuenterrabia, a town in northern Spain near the French frontier, near which occurred the defeat of the rear-guard of Charlemagne's army by the Saracens and the death of Roland; hence, relating to this battle in the legends of Roland.

O for a blast of that dread horn
On *Fontarabian* echoes borne.
Scott, Marmion, vi. 33.

fonticulus (fon-tik′ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *fonticuli* (-lī). [L., a little fountain, dim. of *fon(t-)s*, a fountain: see *font*[1], *fount*[1].] 1. In *surg.*, a small ulcer produced artificially either by caustics or by incisions.—2. In *anat.*, the depression (fonticulus gutturis) at the root of the neck in front, just over the top of the breast-bone, formed by the slanting backward of the windpipe. It is well marked in emaciated persons.

Fontinaleæ (fon-ti-nā′lē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fontinalis* + *-eæ*.] The tribe of mosses which constitute the group *Cladocarpei*; the water-mosses. They are aquatic plants with dicœcious flowers. The genera are *Fontinalis* and *Dichelyma*.

Fontinalis (fon-ti-nā′lis), *n.* [NL., named in allusion to the place of growth, < L. *fontinalis*, pertaining to a fountain: see *fontinel*.] A genus of cladocarpous aquatic mosses, representative of the tribe *Fontinaleæ*. The cilia of the inner peristome are united into a cone by transverse bars.

fontinel (fon′ti-nel), *n.* [< OF. *fontenele, fontainele, fontanele, fontenelle*, etc., f., a little fountain (F. *fontanelle*, in a special sense, fontanelle: see *fontanelle*), dim. of *fontaine*, a fountain: see *fountain*.] 1. A little fount or fountain.

Let some of those precious distilling tears, which nature, and thy compassion, and thy sufferings, did cause to distil and drop from those sacred *fontinels*, water my stony heart. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 37.

2. Same as *fontanelle*.

font-name† (font′nām), *n.* A baptismal or Christian name.

Some presume Boston to be his Christian, of Bury [de Bury] his Sirname. But . . . Boston is no *Font-name*.
Fuller, Worthies, Lincoln, ii. 20.

fontstone†, *n.* [ME. *fontston, fontstan, fantston, fantstan* (also *funtston, fountston*), < *font, fant*, etc., font[1], + *ston, stan*, stone; cf. equiv. ME. *funtfat* = AS. *fantfæt*, < *fant*, font, + *fæt*, fat, vat, a vessel.] A baptismal font of stone.

The same year Edmund receav'd at the *Fontstone* this or another Anlas. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

foo, *n.* See *fu*.

food[1] (fōd), *n.* [< ME. *foode, fode*, < AS. *fōda*, food; cf. LG. *vöde* = Icel. *fæðhi*, n., *fæðha*, f., = Sw. *föda* = Dan. *föde* = Goth. *fōdeins*, food; to the same root belong *feed* (AS. *fēdan*, < *fōda*, food), *fodder*[1], *foster*[1]; cf. OHG. *fatunga*, food, nourishment; < Teut. √ **fōd*, **fad* = Gr. *πατεῖσθαι*, eat; cf. L. *pascere*, feed: see *pasture, pastor*.] 1. What is eaten for nourishment; whatever supplies nourishment to organic bodies; nutriment; aliment; victuals; provisions: as, the *food* of animals consists mainly of organic substances; a great scarcity of *food*; the *food* of plants.

Feed me with *food* convenient for me. Prov. xxx. 8.

But mice, and rats, and such small deer,
Have been Tom's *food* for seven long year.
Shak., Lear, iii. 4.

And homeless near a thousand homes I stood,
And near a thousand tables pined and wanted *food*.
Wordsworth, Guilt and Sorrow.

Hence—2. Anything that sustains, nourishes, and augments.

If music be the *food* of love, play on,
Give me excess of it. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 1.

The *food* of hope
Is meditated action. *Tennyson*.

3. Anything serving as material for consumption or use.

P. Hen. I did never see such pitiful rascals.
Fal. Tut, tut; good enough to toss: *food* for powder, *food* for powder; they'll fill a pit as well as better.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2.

I am tempted to believe that plots, conspiracies, wars, victories, and massacres are ordained by Providence only as *food* for the historian. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 208.

4†. A person fed or brought up; a person, as a child, under nurture; in an extended sense, any person; a creature.

Among hem athulf the gode,
Min ogene child, my leue *fode*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 1340.

My *foode* that I have fed. *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 223.

God rue on thee, poor luckless *fode!*
What has thou to do here?
Child Rowland (Child's Ballads, I. 250).

Animal food. See *animal, a.*—**Nitrogenized** and **non-nitrogenized foods.** See *nitrogenized*.=**Syn. 1.** *Provender*, etc. (see *feed, n.*); sustenance, fare, cheer, viands.

food[1]† (fōd), *v. t.* [< ME. *foden*, a parallel form of *feden*, feed: see *food*[1], *feed*.] To feed; supply; figuratively, to soothe; flatter; entertain with promises.

[He] acoyed it [the child] to come to him & clepud [called] hit oft,
& foded it with floures & wite fairh by-hest.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 56.

He was *fooded* forth in vain with long talk.
Baret, Alvearie.

food[2]†, *n.* An improper form of *feud*[1].

Hurles forth his thundring dart with deadly *food*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 9.

food-fish (fōd′fish), *n.* A kind of fish or fishes suitable for and used as food.

In order for Congress to be able to legislate intelligently for the protection of *food-fishes*, it is necessary that their habits should be understood. *Science*, XI. 236.

foodful (fōd′fûl), *a.* [< *food*[1] + *-ful*.] Supplying food; full of food. [Poetical.]

There Tityus was to see, who took his birth
From heav'n, his nursing from the *foodful* earth.
Dryden.

The falling waters led me,
The *foodful* waters fed me.
Emerson, Woodnotes, i.

fooding†, *n.* [Verbal n. of *food*[1], *v.*] A provision of food.

Thou might'st have thought and prov'd a wiser lad,
(As Joan her *fooding* bought) som good, som bad.
Wits' Recreations (1654).

foodless (fōd′les), *a.* [< *food*[1] + *-less*.] Without food; destitute of provisions; barren.

The *foodless* wilds
Pour forth their brown inhabitants.
Thomson, Winter, l. 256.

food-plant (fōd′plant), *n.* Any plant that is used for food.

food-rent† (fōd′rent), *n.* Rent in kind.

The rent in kind, or *food-rent*, which was thus proportioned to the stock received, unquestionably developed in time into a rent payable in respect of the tenants' land.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 160.

food-stuff (fōd′stuf), *n.* A substance or material suitable for food; anything used for the sustenance of man.

food-vacuole (fōd′vak″ū-ōl), *n.* A temporary vacuole or clear space in the endosarc of a protozoan, due to the presence of a particle of food, usually with a little water. It forms a kind of digestive cavity which travels about in the substance of the animal, and often has a kind of rhythmic systole and diastole.

foody† (fō′di), *a.* [< *food*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Eatable; fit for food.—2. Food-bearing; fertile; fruitful.

Who brought them to the sable fleet from Ida's *foody* leas.
Chapman, Iliad, xi. 104.

food-yolk (fōd′yōk), *n.* That part of the yolk of a meroblastic egg which serves to nourish the embryo, as distinguished from the formative or germinative substance; deutoplasm. Thus, in a hen's egg all of the ball of yellow except the little tread or cicatricula is food-yolk.

foo-foo (fō′fō), *n.* 1. A negro name for dough made from plantains, the fruit being boiled and then pounded in a mortar.—2. A person not worth notice: a term of contempt. *Bartlett.* [Colloq.]

fool[1] (fōl), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *fool, fole, fol*, a fool, sometimes of a court fool, rarely a wanton, = Icel. *fōl* = ODan. *fool, fol*, a fool, a madman, < OF. *fol*, a fool, ninny, idiot, F. *fol, fou*, a madman, lunatic, madcap, fool, buffoon, jester, = Pr. *fol, folh* = OSp. *fol* = It. *folle*, a fool (also as adj.), < ML. *follus, follis*, adj., foolish, fatuous; perhaps orig. in allusion to the puffed cheeks of a buffoon (see *buffoon*), < L. *follis*, a bellows, a wind-bag, pl. *folles*, puffed cheeks (Juvenal): see *follicle*.] I. *n.* 1. One who is deficient in intellect; a weak-minded or idiotic person.

By the Statute De Prerogativâ Regis, 17 Edw. II., c. 9, the king shall have the custody of the lands of natural *fools*, taking the profits of them without waste or destruction, and shall find them their necessaries.
Rapalje and Lawrence, Law Dict., p. 623.

2. One who is deficient in judgment or sense; a silly or stupid person; one who manifests either habitual or occasional lack of discernment or common sense: chiefly used as a term of disparagement, contempt, or self-depreciation.

Sche . . . seyde that he was a *fool*, to desire that he myghte not have. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 146.

The *fool* hath said in his heart, There is no God.
Ps. xiv. 1.

Experience keeps a dear school, but *Fools* will learn in no other. *Franklin*, Poor Richard's Almanac, 1758.

[Used formerly, like *wretch*, as a term of endearment and tenderness (with a spice of pity).

'Beseech your highness,
My women may be with me. . . . Do not weep, good *fools;*
There is no cause. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1.]

3. One who counterfeits mental weakness or folly; a professional jester or buffoon; a retainer dressed in motley, with a pointed cap and bells on his head, and a mock scepter or bauble in his hand, formerly kept by persons of rank for the purpose of making sport. See *bauble*[2].

We say also, Give the *foole* his bable; or what's a *foole* without a bable? *Cotgrave.*

I protest I take these wise men, that crow so at these set kind of *fools*, no better than the *fools'* zanies.
Shak., T. N., i. 5.

There was a Whitsuntide *foole* disguised like a foole, wearing a long coate. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 11.

Can they think me so broken, so debased, . . .
Although their drudge, to be their *fool* or jester?
Milton, S. A., l. 1338.

4. Figuratively, a tool, toy, sport, butt, or victim: as, to be the *fool* of circumstances.

Thought's the slave of life, and life time's *fool*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 4.

With morning wakes the will, and cries,
"Thou shalt not be the *fool* of loss."
Tennyson, In Memoriam, iv.

5†. A wanton, bad, or wicked person.—**All Fools' day**, the first day of April, on which it has long been customary to "fool" or mock the unwary by sending them on some bootless errand, or by making them the subjects of some deceptive pleasantry or good-humored practical joke. The origin of the custom is unknown.—**April fool**, one who has been fooled or mocked on All Fools' day.—**Feast of fools.** See *feast*.—**Fool sage**† [OF. *fol sage*, lit. a sage or witty fool], a professional jester.

ge lordes and ladyes and legates of holicherche,
That fedeth *foles sages*, flatereres and lyeres,
And han likynge to lythen hem to do gow to lawghe.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 423.

Fool's cap. (*a*) A head-dress formerly worn by licensed jesters. It consisted usually of a hood called a coxcombhood, the top rising into the form of a cock's head and neck, the whole surmounted by a bell or bells. Asses' ears were added at the sides. "Naturall Idiots and Fooles haue, and still doe accustome themselves to weare in their Cappes cocks feathers, or a hat with a necke and head of a cocke on the top and a bell thereon." *Minsheu*, 1617.

Who builds his house on sands,
Pricks his blind horse across the fallow lands,
Or lets his wife abroad with pilgrims roam,
Deserves a *fool's-cap* and long ears at home.
Pope, Wife of Bath, l. 350.

(*b*) A conical paper cap which dunces at school are sometimes compelled to wear by way of punishment.—**Fool's errand.** See *errand*[1].—**Fools' paradise**, a state of deceptive happiness; enjoyment based on false hopes or anticipations.

If ye should lead her into a *fool's paradise*, . . . it were a gross . . . behaviour. *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4.

Hence the *fool's paradise*, the statesman's scheme,
The air-built castle, and the golden dream.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 9.

To beg a person for a fool†. See *beg*[1].—**To make a fool of**, to cause to appear ridiculous; lead into useless or ridiculous acts by deception; raise false expectations in; disappoint.—**To play bob fool**†, to mock. *Davies.*

What, do they think to *play bob fool* with me?
Greene, Alphonsus, iv.

To play the fool. (*a*) To act as a buffoon; jest; make sport.

Let me *play the fool:*
With mirth and laughter let old wrinkles come.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1.

(*b*) To act like one void of understanding.

I have *played the fool*, and have erred exceedingly.
1 Sam. xxvi. 21.

They all *played the fool* at first, and would by no means be persuaded by either the tears or entreaties of Christian.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 229.

To put the fool on or **upon**†, to charge with folly; account as a fool.

To be thought knowing, you must first *put the fool upon* all mankind. *Dryden.*

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** Simpleton, ninny, dolt, witling, blockhead, driveler.—**3.** Harlequin, clown, jester. See *zany*.

II. *a.* Foolish; silly. [Obsolete or colloq.]

Sibriht, . . . that was a *fole* kyng.
Langtoft, Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. 14.

A *fol* womman tho ert. *Legend of St. Katherine*, p. 53.

fool[1] (föl), *v.* [< ME. *folen*, *folien*, < OF. *foler*, *folier*, *foloier* = Pr. *foleiar* = OIt. *follcare*, be foolish; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To play the fool; act like a weak-minded or foolish person; potter aimlessly or mischievously; toy; trifle.

Semeth thanne that folk *folyen* and erren.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iii. prose 2.

So faste they wezed to hym wyne, hit warmed his hert,
And breythed up in to his brayn and blemyst his mynde,
And al waykned his wyt, and wel neze [nigh] he *foles*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1420.

Prithee, leave *fooling*;
I am in no humour now to *fool* and prattle.
Fle cher, Rule a Wife, iii. 5.

I went to London, where I stayed till 5th March, studying a little, but dancing and *fooling* more.
Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 19, 1642.

2. To play the buffoon; act as a fool or jester.

Hadst nothing but three suits of apparel, and some few benevolences that the lords gave thee to *fool* to them.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, iv. 2.

To fool with, to play, tamper, or meddle with foolishly.

II. *trans.* **1.** To make a fool of; expose to contempt; disappoint; deceive; impose on.

They *fool* me to the top of my bent.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

My conscience *fools* my wit!
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 3.

No man should *fool* himself by disputing about the philosophy of justification.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 21.

When I consider life, 'tis all a cheat,
Yet, *fooled* with hope, men favour the deceit.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, iv. 1.

2. To make foolish; infatuate.

If it be you that stir these daughters' hearts
Against their father, *fool* me not so much
To bear it tamely. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4.

3. To beguile; cheat: as, to *fool* one out of his money.

And such as come to be thus happily frighted into their wits, are not so easily *fool'd* out of them again.
South, Works, IV. vi.

To fool away, to spend to no advantage, or on objects of little or no value: as, to *fool away* time or opportunity; to *fool away* money.

Without much Delight or Grief,
I *fool away* an idle Life.
Prior, To Fleetwood Shephard.

fool[2] (föl), *n.* [< ME. *fole*, prob. < OF. *foulex*, *fole*, *folle*, a pressing, treading, press, fulling-mill, < *fouler*, *foler*, F. *fouler*, press, tread, crush: see *foil*[2], *full*[2].] **1**†. A light paste of flour and water, like pie-crust.

Make a *fole* of doghe and close this fast.
Liber Cure Cocorum (ed. Morris), p. 41.

2. A sort of custard; a dish made of fruit crushed and scalded or stewed and mixed with whipped cream and sugar: as, gooseberry *fool*.

Let anything come in the shape of fodder or eating-stuffe, it is wellcome, whether it be Sawsedge, or Custard, . . . or Flawne, or *Poole*. *John Taylor*, Great Eater (1610).

Apple-tarts, *fools*, and strong cheese to keep down
The steaming vapours from the parson's crown.
Satyr against Hypocrites (1689).

Then came sweets, . . . some hot, some cool,
Blancmange and quince-custards, and gooseberry *fool*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 303.

fool-begged† (föl'begd), *a.* [In ref. to *to beg for a fool*: see *beg*[1].] Foolish.

But if thou live to see like right bereft,
This *fool-begg'd* patience in thee will be left.
Shak., C. of E., ii. 1.

fool-bold† (föl'bōld), *a.* Foolishly bold; foolhardy.

Some in corners have been *fool-bold*.
Leland, Journey (enlarged by Bale), Sig. L. 3 b.

fool-born (föl'bôrn), *a.* Begotten by or born of a fool.

Reply not to me with a *fool-born* jest.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 5.

[The old editions read *fool-borne*, probably intended for *fool-born*, but taken by some to mean 'tolerated by a fool or by fools.']

fool-duck (föl'duk), *n.* See *duck*[2].

foolery (fö'lėr-i), *n.*; pl. *fooleries* (-iz). [< *fool*[1] + *-ery*.] **1.** The habit of acting foolishly; habitual folly; attention to trifles.

Foolery, sir, does walk about the orb like the sun; it shines everywhere. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 1.

How little giddiness, rant, and *foolery* do you see there!
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 67.

2. An act of folly; a trifling or senseless action.

"To what request for what strange boon," he said,
"Are these your pretty tricks and *fooleries*?"
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

3. A foolish performance; a farcical exhibition; a mummery; a farce.

I went to London, invited to the solemn *fooleris* of the Prince de la Grange at Lincoln's Inn, where came the King, Duke, &c. *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 1, 1662.

4. A foolish belief or practice; anything based on fatuity.

That Pythagoras, Plato, or Orpheus believed in any of these *fooleries*, it cannot be suspected.
Raleigh, Hist. World.

They have it at Court, as well as we here, that a fatal day is to be expected shortly, of some great mischief; whether by the Papists, or what, they are not certain. But the day is disputed; some say next Friday, others a day sooner, others later; and I hope all will prove a *foolery*.
Pepys, Diary, III. 5.

fool-fangle (föl'fang'gl), *n.* A foolish fancy; a silly trifle.

These Ape-headed pullets, which invent Antique *foole-fangles*, meerly for fashion and novelty sake.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 30.

fool-fish (föl'fish), *n.* **1.** A kind of plaice, *Pleuronectes glaber*: so called from the readiness with which it takes any bait. The mouth is very small; the teeth are chiefly confined to the blind or white side; the scales are small; and the color is grayish-brown mottled with darker and with blackish spots on the fins. [Massachusetts, U. S.]

2. A balistoid fish, *Monacanthus hispidus*; the long-finned file-fish: so called from its method of swimming with a wriggling motion with its mouth upward, by means of undulations of its dorsal fin. It has a short compressed body, rough skin, and a single dorsal spine, and is of a dull greenish or brownish color mottled with a darker shade. [Eastern coast of the United States.]

fool-happy† (föl'hap'i), *a.* Lucky without judgment or contrivance.

The Marriner yet halfe amazed stares
At perill past, and yet in doubt no dares
To joy at his *foolhappie* overaight.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 1.

foolhardily (föl'här'di-li), *adv.* [< ME. *foolhardili*; < *foolhardy* + *-ly*[2].] With foolhardiness.

If I hadde doon agens my soul *foolhardili*.
Wyclif, 2 Kl. [2 Sam.] xviii. 13 (Oxf.).

Who, when they would not lend their helping hand to any man in engine-worke, nor making of bulwarkes and fortifications, used *foole-hardily* to sallie forth and fight most courageously. *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus, p. 127.

foolhardiness (föl'här'di-nes), *n.* [< ME. *foolhardinesse*, *folehardynesse*; < *foolhardy* + *-ness*.] The quality of being foolhardy; courage without prudence or judgment; senseless rashness.

Haue I not striven with ful greet strife, in olde tyme before the age of my Plato, ayeins the *foolhardines* of foly?
Chaucer, Boëthius, i.

Had rebel man's *fool-hardiness* extended
No farther than himself, and there had ended,
It had been just. *Quarles*, Emblems, iii. 2.

He delighted in out-of-door life; he was venturesome almost to *foolhardiness*, when he went to worship Nature in her most savage moods. *Edinburgh Rev.*

foolhardise† (föl'här'dis), *n.* [< *foolhardy* + *-ise*; formed by Spenser; cf. *cowardice*.] Foolhardiness.

More huge in strength then wise in workes he was,
And reason with *foole-hardize* over ran.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ii. 17.

foolhardy (föl'här'di), *a.* [< ME. *folhardy*, *folehardi*, *folherdi*, < OF. *fol hardi*, foolishly bold: see *fool*[1] and *hardy*. Cf. *fool-bold*, *fool-large*.] Bold without judgment or moderation; foolishly rash and venturesome.

Folhardy he ys ynou, ac al withoute rede [judgment].
Robert of Gloucester, p. 457.

I find my tongue is too *fool-hardy*; but my heart hath the fear of Mars before it. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 1.

Could you not cure one, sir, of being too rash
And over-daring?—there now 's my disease—
Fool-hardy, as they say?
Fletcher (and *another*), Love's Cure, iii. 2.

=**Syn.** *Adventurous*, *Enterprising*, *Rash*, etc. (see *adventurous*): hot-headed, hare-brained. See *rash*.

fool-hasty† (föl'hās'ti), *a.* [< *fool*[1] + *hasty*; after *foolhardy*.] Foolishly hasty.

Annibal . . . rather made full reckning that he had caught (as it were) with a bait and fleshed the audaciousnesse of the *foole-hastie* consull and of the souldiers especially. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 458.

fool-hen (föl'hen), *n.* A grouse, especially the young bird. See the extract. [Western U. S.]

In the early part of the season the young [grouse], and indeed their parents also, are tame and unsuspicious to the very verge of stupidity, and at this time are often known by the name of *fool-hens* among the frontiers-men.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 94.

foolify† (fö'li-fi), *v. t.* [< *fool*[1] + *-i-fy*, make: see *-fy*.] To make a fool of; befool.

They, being throughly taught how with excessive flatterie to bear him up, *foolified* and gulled the man.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 43.

fooling (fö'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fool*[1], *v.*] **1.** The speech or actions of one who fools or banters another; jesting; banter; levity; frivolity; nonsense.

In sooth, thou wast in very gracious *fooling* last night, when thou spokest of Pigrogromitus. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 3.

Ah, there's no *fooling* with the Devil!
Cowley, The Mistress, Dissembler.

Such *fooling*, if not properly animadverted upon, and seasonably suppressed, may arrive to a greater height, and be attended with very mischievous effects.
Waterland, Works, IV. 295.

2. Ridiculous or absurd behavior; foolery; idle, aimless, or meddlesome action.

Cres. You shall not go:—One cannot speak a word
But it straight starts you.
Dio. I do not like this *fooling*. *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 2.

Will anyone dare to tell me that business is more entertaining than *fooling* among boats?
R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 37.

3. Playful actions; play; sport.

Ant. 'Twas you we laugh'd at.
Gon. Who in this kind of merry *fooling* am nothing to you: so you may continue, and laugh at nothing still.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 1.

Tol-de-rol—'gad, I should like to have a little *fooling* myself—Tol-de-rol! de-rol! *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iv. 2.

foolish (fö'lish), *a.* [< *fool*[1] + *-ish*[1].] The older adjectives were *fool* and *folly*.] **1.** Like a fool; manifesting folly; deficient in understanding, sense, or discretion; weak in intellect or judgment; unwise.

Now hand your tongues, ye *foolish* boys,
For small sail be their part.
Rose the Red, and White Lilly (Child's Ballads, V. 175).

A *foolish* man, which built his house upon the sand.
Mat. vii. 26.

Pray you now, forget and forgive: I am old and *foolish*.
Shak., Lear, iv. 7.

2. Proceeding from or prompted by folly; exhibiting a want of discretion or discrimination; silly; vain; trifling.

Foolish delights and fond abusions,
Which doe that sence besiege with light illusions.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 11.

But *foolish* and unlearned questions avoid. 2 Tim. ii. 23.

Here lies our sovereign lord the king,
Whose word no man relies on;
He never says a *foolish* thing,
Nor ever does a wise one.
Earl of Rochester, Written on the Bedchamber Door of Charles II.

Whatever *foolish* notions the novelists may have instilled into our minds, woman is not all emotion.
N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 408.

3. Ridiculous; contemptible.

A *foolish* figure he must make. *Prior*, Alma, i.

4. Denoting or indicative of folly.

A *foolish* hanging of thy nether lip.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

While wits and Templars every sentence raise,
And wonder with a *foolish* face of praise.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 212.

5†. Slight; insignificant.

Nay, gentlemen, prepare not to be gone;
We have a trifling *foolish* banquet towards.
Shak., R. and J., i. 5.

=**Syn.** *Silly*, *Foolish* (see *absurd*); shallow, brainless, hare-brained, simple.

foolishly (fö'lish-li), *adv.* In a foolish manner; without understanding or judgment; unwisely; indiscreetly.

He that a fool doth very wisely hit
Doth very *foolishly*, although he smart,
Not to seem senseless of the bob.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7.

As *foolishly* . . . as I
Deal with the chess when I am drunk?
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 35.

foolishness (fö'lish-nes), *n.* **1.** The quality or condition of being foolish; want of understanding; folly.

In virtue then, unless of Christian growth,
Mere fallacy, or *foolishness*, or both?
Cowper, Truth, l. 516.

"Ugh!" cried the Sun, and vizoring up a red
And cipher face of rounded *foolishness*,
Push'd horse across the foamings of the ford.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

2. A foolish practice; an absurdity.

The preaching of the cross is to them that perish *foolishness*. 1 Cor. i. 18.

=**Syn. 1.** Silliness, stupidity, imbecility, dullness, doltishness, nonsense, absurdity.

foolish-witty†, *a.* Foolish in wisdom.

And [she] sings extemporally a woeful ditty;
How love makes young men thrall, and old men dote;
How love is wise in folly, *foolish-witty*.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 838.

fool-killer (föl'kil'ėr), *n.* An imaginary personage invested with authority to put to death

anybody notoriously guilty of great folly. [Humorous, U. S.]

Now and then Niagara has ably assisted the *fool-killer* by knocking out gentlemen who bid for fame by going over the Falls in a barrel.
New York Tribune, Dec. 23, 1888.

fool-large†, *a.* [< ME. *folelarge*, < OF. *fol large*, foolishly liberal: see *fool*[1] and *large*.] Foolishly liberal; improvident. *Chaucer.*

fool-largesse† (fōl'lär″jes), *n.* Foolish expenditure; waste.

Eschue *fool-largesse*, the which men clepen waste.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

foolocracy (fōl-ok'ra-si), *n.*; pl. *foolocracies* (-siz). [< *fool*[1] + *-o-cracy*, government, as *democracy*, *aristo-cracy*, etc.] The rule of fools; government by fools or incompetent persons. [Humorous.]

What oceans of absurdity and nonsense will the new liberties of Scotland disclose! Yet this is better than the old infamous jobbing and the *foolocracy* under which it has so long laboured. *Sydney Smith*, To John Murray.

fool-plough† (fōl'plou), *n.* A rustic sport or pageant in which a number of sword-dancers dragged a plow, attended with music and persons grotesquely attired.

The *fool-plough* was, perhaps, the yule-plough; it is also called the white-plough, because the gallant young men that compose the pageant appear to be dressed in their shirts, without coats or waistcoats; upon which great numbers of ribbands folded into roses are loosely stitched.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 450.

foolscap (fōlz'kap), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* 1. See *fool's cap*, under *fool*[1].—2. A writing-paper, usually folded, varying in size from 12 × 15 to 12½ × 16 inches: so called from its former watermark, the outline of a fool's head and cap, for which other devices are now substituted.

[The Rump Parliament ordered that the royal arms in the watermark of the paper should be removed and a *fool's cap* and bells substituted. See 'N. & Q.,' 2d ser., I. 251, and Archæologia, XII. 117. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 420.]

The precious lines were written out on *foolscap*—all too short for the purpose. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 57.

3. A bivalve mollusk, *Isocardia cor*, better known as *heart-shell*.

II. *a.* Of the size known as *foolscap*.

fool's-coat (fōlz'kōt), *n.* The European goldfinch, *Carduelis elegans*.

fool's-parsley (fōlz'pärs″li), *n.* See *parsley*.

foolstones (fōl'stōnz), *n.* An old name for the British orchids *Orchis Morio* and *O. mascula*. Also called *dogstones*.

fool-trap (fōl'trap), *n.* A trap or snare to catch fools.

Bets, at first, were *fooltraps*, where the wise,
Like spiders, lay in ambush for the flies. *Dryden.*

foor[1] (fōr). [< ME. *for*, < AS. *fōr*, pl. *fōron*, pret. of *faran*, fare: see *fare*[1], *v.*] A dialectal (Scotch) preterit of *fare*[1].

As o'er the moor they lightly *foor*.
Burns, There was a Lass, they ca'd her Meg.

foor[2] (fōr), *n.* [A var. of *ford*, or perhaps ult. < AS. *fōr*, a journey, < *faran*, go: see *fare*[1], *v.*, *foor*[1], *ford*.] A ford over a river. [Prov. Eng.]

foor[3] (fōr), *n.* A dialectal variant of *furrow*. [North. Eng.]

foor[4] (fōr), *n.* [E. dial.] A strong scent or odor. [Prov. Eng.]

Foorsday (fōrz'dā), *n.* [Sc. dial., = E. *Thursday*; cf. *fill*[2] = *thill*, etc.] Thursday. [Scotch.]

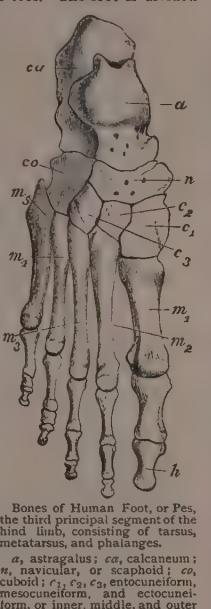
foot (fůt), *n.*; pl. *feet* (fēt). [< ME. *foot*, *fot*, pl. *feet*, *fet*, < AS. *fōt*, pl. *fēt* = OS. OFries. *fōt* = D. *voet* = MLG. *vōt*, LG. *foot*, *fot*, *fōt* = OHG. *fuoz*, MHG. *vuoz*, G. *fuss* = Icel. *fōtr* = Dan. *fod* = Sw. *fot* = Goth. *fōtus*, foot; Teut. stem *fōt-*, in ablaut relation with a stem *fat-*, *fet-*, appearing in AS. *fæt* (in comp.), a step, going, Icel. *fet* (= Dan. *fjed* = Sw. *fjät*), a pace, step, foot (of length), *fit*, the webbed foot of a waterbird, Sc. *fit*, foot (see *fit*[4]); AS. *feter*, E. *fetter*, etc.; ME. *fetlak*, E. *fetlock*, etc.; AS. *fetian*, E. *fet*, bring, Icel. *feta*, find one's way, etc. (see *fet*[1]); = L. *pes* (*pĕd-*) (> It. *piede* = Sp. *pié* = Pg. Pr. *pe* = F. *pied*), foot, stem *ped-* appearing also in *peda*, a footstep, *pedica*, a fetter, etc., *oppidum*, town, etc., related to stem *pod-* in *tripudium*, a dance, etc., = Gr. *πούς* (*ποδ-*), Æolic *πώς*, foot, related to stem *πεδ-* in *πέδη*, a fetter, *πέδον*, the ground, *πέδιλον*, a sandal, *πέζα*, instep, bottom, end, dial. foot, *πεζός*, on foot, etc.; = Lith. *padas* = Lett. *pehda* = Zend *pādha* (Pers. *pāi*, *pā*, Hind. *pā*), foot, = Skt. *pad*, foot, *pada*, step, foot, < Skt. √ *pad*, go, step, tread. Hence ult., from the AS., *fetter*, *fetlock*, *fet*[1], *fet*[3], *fit*[4], etc.; from the L., *pedal*, *pedestal*, *pedestrian*, *pedicel*, *pediment*, etc., *biped*, *quadruped*, *centiped*, etc., *expede*, *impede*, *expedite*, etc., *peon*, *pawn*[2], etc.; from the Gr., *podagra*, *podocarp*, etc., *podium*, *peu*, etc., *dipody*, *tripod*, etc., *octopus*, *polypus*, *polyp*, etc.] 1. In man and other vertebrate animals, the terminal part of the leg, upon which the body rests in standing; one of the pedal extremities.

Thou makes the for to kysse His mouthe by deuocyone and gastely prayere, bot thou tredis apone his *fete* and defoules thame.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

If the *foot* shall say, Because I am not the hand, I am not of the body; is it therefore not of the body?
1 Cor. xii. 15.

Many a light *foot* shone like a jewel set
In the dark crag. *Tennyson*, Princess, iii.

In man the feet are the terminal segments of the posterior limbs, corresponding to the hands or the anterior extremities, and extending from the ankle-joint or tibiotarsal articulation to the end of the toes. The foot is divided into three parts, the tarsus or ankle, the metatarsus or instep, and the phalanges, digits, or toes. It contains 26 bones: namely, 7 tarsals, the astragalus, calcaneum, scaphoid, cuboid, and 3 cuneiform bones; 5 metatarsals; and 14 phalanges, 3 to each of the digits except the great toe, which has 2. The axis of the foot is at right angles with that of the leg, and the whole sole rests upon the ground. The principal muscles acting upon the foot are the anterior and posterior tibial, the three peroneal, the gastrocnemii and soleus, and the flexors and extensors of the toes. In many mammals the structure of the foot is much the same as in man, especially in those which are plantigrade; but the term is extended usually to the corresponding segment of the fore limb. In digitigrade mammals which walk upon the toes, as cats and dogs, or upon the ends of the toes, as in hoofed quadrupeds, the foot, properly speaking, extends up the limb: thus, in the horse, for example, the feet reach up to the hock of the hind limb and the so-called knee of the fore limb (see cut under *perissodactyl*); but in popular language *foot* is restricted to the phalangeal part of the foot, which rests on the ground in walking. In birds the foot is properly the whole of the hind limb up to the tibiotarsal joint, commonly but wrongly called the knee, and includes the tarsometatarsus and toes; but it is popularly restricted to the toes alone. In reptiles and batrachians which have limbs, the foot is the terminal segment of either fore or hind limb, as in other vertebrates. The hind foot is technically called the *pes*.



Bones of Human Foot, or Pes, the third principal segment of the hind limb, consisting of tarsus, metatarsus, and phalanges.

a, astragalus; *ca*, calcaneum; *n*, navicular, or scaphoid; *co*, cuboid; c_1, c_2, c_3, entocuneiform, mesocuneiform, and ectocuneiform, or inner, middle, and outer cuneiform bones. The foregoing seven bones constitute the tarsus, and m_1 to m_5, first to the fifth metatarsal, constitute the metatarsus. The remaining fourteen bones are the phalanges, three to each digit excepting the great toe; *h*, distal phalanx of the hallux or great toe.

2. In invertebrate animals, some part serving the purpose of a foot. (*a*) In mollusks, any surface or part of the body upon which the animal rests or moves. It is often extensile or protrusible, as in gastropods, and is technically called the *podium*. See cuts under *Helicidæ* and *Lamellibranchiata*. (*b*) In insects, specifically, the tarsus. (*c*) In arthropods, the leg. The modifications of the limbs have different names, as *swimming-feet* or *pliopods*, *ambulatory feet*, etc. (*d*) In worms, one of the bristly appendages called *parapodia*. See cut under *præstomium*. (*e*) In echinoderms, a tubular prolongation of the body through an ambulacrum. See *tube-foot*. (*f*) In protozoans, a temporary prolongation of the body, called a *false foot*. See *pseudopodium*.

3. *Milit.*, soldiers who march and fight on foot; infantry as distinguished from cavalry: used collectively for *foot-soldiers:* as, a regiment of *foot;* the Tenth (regiment of) *foot*.

Part wield their arms, part curb the foaming steed,
Single or in array of battle ranged
Both horse and *foot*, nor idly mustering stood.
Milton, P. L., xi. 645.

Here I leave my second leg,
And the Forty-second *foot*.
Hood, Faithless Nelly Gray.

4. Something which bears a resemblance to an animal's foot in shape, or in its office as a support or base, or in its position as a terminus or lowest part.

The groove . . . divides the bottom of the type into two parts called the *feet*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 698.

Specifically—(*a*) The part of a stocking or boot which receives the foot. (*b*) A mechanical contrivance acting like the foot of a man in the propulsion of automatic machines. (*c*) The lower part of the leg of a chair or any other support or shaft.

5. The lowest part or foundation; the part opposite to the head or top; the bottom; also, the last of a row or series: as, the *foot* of a mountain, of a column, or of a class.

Departyng owt of thys forseyd churche of ower lady, we Came to the *fote* of the Mounte of Olyvete.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 28.

In a Parlour at his beds *feete* were 3000 Talents of golde.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 363.

When she cam to the gallows *foot*,
The saut tear blinded her ee.
Mary Hamilton (Child's Ballads, III. 330).

The generous man in the ordinary acceptation, without respect of the demands of his own family, will soon find upon the *foot* of his account that he has sacrificed to fools, knaves, flatterers, or the deservedly unhappy, all the opportunities of affording any future assistance where it ought to be. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 346.

6. A blow with the foot. [Rare.]

Harry, giving him a slight *foot*, laid him on the broad of his back. *H. Brooke*, Fool of Quality, II.

7†. The concluding refrain or burden of a song.

Fote, or repete of a dittye or verse, whiche is often repeted. *Huloet*, 1552.

Ele, leuf, iou, iou; whereof the first is the cry and voyce they commonly use to one another to make haste, or else it is the *foot* of some song of triumph.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 11.

8†. Footing; basis; principle: used only in the singular.

This distinction set the controversy upon a new *foot*, and seemed to be very well approved by most that heard it. *Addison*, Coffee-House Debates.

I . . . shall take it ill if you don't keep up the correspondence on the same *foot*. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 126.

I continued upon the same *foot* of acquaintance with the two lords last mentioned, until the time of prince George's death. *Swift*, Change in Queen's Ministry.

We ought not to treat such miscreants as these upon the same *foot* of fair disputants. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 135.

9†. Regular or normal value or price; par.

Were it not for this easy borrowing upon interest, men's necessities would draw upon them a most sudden undoing, in that they would be forced to sell their means (be it lands or goods) far under *foot*. *Bacon*, Usury (ed. 1887).

10. A unit of length, originally the length of a man's foot. Abbreviated *ft.* The English foot (in use in the United States) contains 12 inches, and is equal to 30.48 centimeters. It seems to have slightly lengthened since the time of Henry VII. The feet in use in different European countries before the introduction of the metric system varied from 9 to 21 English inches. The ancient Roman foot is known from a number of extant standards to have been equal to 11.65 English inches. Other ancient feet are of uncertain length, even when their existence is not in doubt; especially, there is at present much dispute concerning the Attic foot. (See *geometrical foot*, below.) The following table gives the prevalent opinions concerning the lengths of the ancient feet and well-determined values of the more important modern units of this name, all expressed in English inches:

Ancient feet.	*Inches.*
Great Ptolemaic	13.98
Lesser Ptolemaic	12.14
Ionic	13.78
Philetærian	12.99
Phrygian	10.93
Æginetan	13.11
Olympic	12.62
Attic	11.64
Italic	10.83
Roman	11.65
Ancient German	13.11
Medieval feet.	
Ancient Welsh	9
Scotch	12.064
Modern feet. (Measures of the Russian commission.)	
Sicily	10.183
Modern feet.	*Inches.*
Spain (foot of Burgos)	10.968
Dresden commercial foot	11.128
Würtemberg	11.276
Poland	11.325
Cassel Werkfuss	11.328
Lübeck	11.329
Bremen	11.387
Bavaria	11.458
Sweden	11.689
Nuremberg	11.926
Prussia	12.357
Vienna	12.443
Venice	13.672
Cassel Ruthenfuss	15.700
Piedmont (piede Liprando)	20.223
(From other authorities.)	
French pied du roi	12.789

A foot of grindstone was formerly 8 inches.

The great culverin [of 155] was nearly 10 *feet* long, [and] weighed 4,000 lbs. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p 21.

[In this sense *foot* was formerly, and still is dialectally, often used for the plural as well as in idiomatic combinations like a three *foot* reflector, an 8-*foot* stop.

The boke seith, he was xiiij *foote* of lengthe, and half a palme be-twene his browes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 339.]

11. In *pros.*, a group of syllables, of which one is distinguished above the others, which are relatively less marked in enunciation; a section of a rhythmical series consisting of a thesis and an arsis. The Greeks first gave the name *foot* (*πούς*) to the group of tones marked by and coincident with one rise and one fall of the human foot in dancing or in beating time. The time or syllable marked alike by the ictus or stress of voice, and by the beat of foot or hand in marking time, they accordingly called the *thesis* (*θέσις*) or 'setting down' (of the foot), and the remaining interval before or after this the *arsis* (*ἄρσις*) or 'raising' (of the foot). Many Latin and modern writers have introduced great confusion into metrical nomenclature by directly interchanging the meaning of the words *arsis* and *thesis*. (See *arsis*.) An uninterrupted succession of feet constitutes a colon or series, and the name *line* or *verse* is given to a colon, cola, or period, if written in one line. In accentual poetry, as in English, and other modern languages in which the syllabic accent is chiefly a stress of the voice, the rhythmical ictus regularly coincides with the syllabic accent, and the relative length of time taken in pro-

nouncing a syllable is almost entirely disregarded. In the poetry of the Greeks, Romans, Hindus, and other nations in whose languages the syllabic accent was chiefly a matter of tone or pitch, quantity — that is, the length of time taken in pronouncing each syllable — determined the rhythm. In Greek and Roman rhythmics and metrics a unit of time is assumed, called a *primary* or *fundamental time* or *mora*, or specifically a *time*, and this is regarded as the ordinary or normal short (marked ⏑), and expressed in verbal composition by a short syllable. The ordinary or normal long (marked –) is equal to two times or moræ, and is expressed by a long syllable. Metrical classification of such feet is based either on metrical *magnitude* — that is, on the length of the foot as measured in moræ or times, each long being reckoned as two shorts — or on the *pedal ratio* — that is, the proportion of the number of times in the thesis to that in the arsis.

From long to long in solemn sort
Slow Spondee stalks; strong *foot!* yet ill able
Ever to come up with Dactyl trisyllable.
Coleridge, Metrical Feet.

12. In *music:* (*a*) A drone-bass. (*b*) A chorus or refrain; a burden. (*c*) In *organ-building:* (1) The part of a pipe below its mouth. (2) A measure or name used in denoting the pitch of stops. The standard of reference is the length of an open pipe belonging to the second C below middle C. A unison stop is called an 8-foot stop, because in this case the pipe is about 8 feet long. Similarly, an octave stop is called a 4-foot stop; a double or suboctave stop, a 16-foot stop, etc. (See *stop*.) The usage has been extended to the designation of the pitch of particular tones and of instruments. Thus, the second C below middle C is called 8-foot C, and all the tones in the octave above it 8-foot tones, or tones in the 8-foot octave, while the first C below middle C is called 4-foot C, etc. Thus, also, the piccolo is called a 4-foot instrument, because its tones are an octave above the notes written.

13. The commercial name for one of the small plates of tortoise-shell which line the carapace: commonly used in the plural. — **14.** One of the small marginal plates of the upper shell of the hawkbill turtle. Also called *nose*. — **15†.** Sediment: same as *foots*.

Much of this Waxe had a great *foote* and is not so faire waxe as in times past wee haue had. You must cause the *foote* to bee taken off before you doe weigh it.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 306.

Accentual feet. See *accentual*. — **Ball of the foot.** See *ball*[1]. — **By foot,** by walking. — **Cubic foot,** a cube whose side is one foot, and which therefore contains 1,728 cubic inches. — **Dactylic foot.** See *isorrhythmic*. — **Druid's foot.** See *Druid*. — **Drusian foot.** See *Drusian*[1]. — **False feet.** (*a*) In *Protozoa*, pseudopods. (*b*) In *Crustacea*, the swimming-feet or abdominal appendages. — **Foot-and-mouth disease,** aphthæ epizoöticæ, a contagious affection which attacks cattle and other animals, manifesting itself by lameness, indisposition to eat, and general febrile symptoms, with eruptions of small vesicles on the feet, in the mouth, and elsewhere. It may be communicated to persons who drink the unboiled milk of cows affected with the disease. — **Foot of a fine.** See *fine*[1]. — **Fungus foot of India, Madura foot.** Same as *mycetoma*. — **Geometrical or philosophical foot,** a foot in use in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries by writers of all countries, equal, according to the researches of De Morgan, to about 9.8 English inches.

An inch [is] one-tenth of a *philosophical foot*.
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. x. 10, note.

On foot. (*a*) Standing or moving on the feet; afoot.

And Vlfin light down *on foote* to sp[e]ke with this man, and hym axed what he was. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 72.

To come *on fote* to hunt and shote
To get us mete in store.
The Nut-Brown Maid (Percy's Reliques, p. 182).

Though I got very close up to my game, they were *on foot* before I saw them, and I did not get a standing shot.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 301.

(*b*) In health or activity; able to go about. [Colloq.] (*c*) In progress; going on.

It was a glorious July morning, and there was nothing particular *on foot*. In the afternoon, there would be drives and walks, perhaps.
Mrs. Whitney, Leslie Goldthwaite, viii.

Square foot, a square whose side is one foot, and which therefore contains 144 square inches. — **To bind or tie hand and foot.** See *hand*. — **To brace the feet,** to understand (something); be or become posted (on any subject); learn or know the ropes: a sailors' phrase, apparently from the literal bracing of the feet in the rigging of a ship. — **To cover the feet,** in *Scrip.*, to ease nature.

And he came to the sheepcotes by the way, where was a cave; and Saul went in to *cover* his *feet*. 1 Sam. xxiv. 3.

To fall on one's feet, to find one's feet. See the verbs. — **To keep one's foot†,** to maintain proper conduct.

Keep thy *foot* when thou goest to the house of God. * *
Eccl. v. 1.

To know the length of one's foot, to understand a person thoroughly; take his measure.

Nosce teipsum, *take the length of your* own *foot*.
Withals.

To put one's best foot forward or **foremost.** (*a*) To use all possible despatch.

But *put your best foot forward*, or I fear
That we shall miss the mail.
Tennyson, Walking to the Mail.

(*b*) To appear to the best advantage; make as good an appearance or impression as possible; use one's most effective resources; do one's very best. — **To put one's foot in it,** to spoil a thing completely; ruin it; make a mess of it; get one's self into a scrape. — **To put one's foot into,** to enter into; join in.

The Dutch Captain here *put his foot into* the conversation.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 62.

To set on foot, to originate; begin; put in motion: as, to *set on foot* a subscription.

Such designs are generally *set on foot* by the secret motion and instigation of the peers and nobles.
Bacon, Political Fables, viii., Expl.

He, then, who *sets* a colony *on foot*, designs a great work.
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 90.

To take foot†, to take to one's heels.

Come on to me now, Livingston,
Or then *take foot* and flee.
Lord Livingston (Child's Ballads, III. 346).

Washing of feet, a ceremony in the Roman Catholic, Greek, Russian, and some other churches, as those of the Dunkers, Winebrennerians, etc., in commemoration of Christ's washing of the feet of his disciples after the last supper (John xiii. 4–17), both as a symbol of spiritual cleansing and as a lesson to them of humility and good will. The washing of others' feet, for their relief from the effects of exposure in a hot climate with but slight or no covering, has always been a common practice in Oriental countries, generally performed by menials; and religious ideas have often been associated with the practice. In the Roman Catholic Church the ceremony is observed on Thursday of Holy Week. The pope washes the feet of thirteen poor priests, and the principal priests or prelates of the Roman Catholic churches wash the feet of twelve poor persons. The ceremony is also called *mandatum* or *maundy*. See *Maundy Thursday*.

foot (fůt), *v.* [< *foot*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To go on foot; walk.

The little girls were timid and grave. As they *footed* slowly up the aisle, each one took a moment's glance at the Englishman. *R. L. Stevenson*, Inland Voyage, p. 193.

2. To tread to measure or music; dance; skip.

He saw a quire of ladies in a round,
That featly *footing* seem'd to skim the ground.
Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 216.

My feet, which only nature taught to go,
Did never yet the art of *footing* know.
Sir J. Davies, Dancing.

3. In *falconry*, to seize the game with the talons and kill it.

A hawk is said to *foot* well, or to be a good footer, when she is successful in killing. Many hawks are very fine flyers without being good footers. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 7.

4. To amount to; sum up: as, their purchases *footed* up pretty high. [Colloq.]

II. *trans.* **1.** To tread with the feet, as in walking; traverse on foot; pass over by walking: as, to *foot* the green; to *foot* the whole distance.

Swithold *footed* thrice the old [wold].
Shak., Lear, iii. 4.

Then aye he harped, and aye he carped,
Till a' the lordlings *footed* the floor.
Lochmaben Harper (Child's Ballads, VI. 8).

2. To strike with the foot; kick; spurn.

You, that did void your rheum upon my beard,
And *foot* me, as you spurn a stranger cur,
Over your threshold. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3.

For there the pride of all her heart will bow,
When you shall *foot* her from you, not she you.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, v. 1.

3. To fix firmly on the feet; set up; settle; establish.

Despatch us with all speed, lest that our king
Come here himself to question our delay;
For he is *footed* in this land already.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 4.

What confederacy have you with the traitors
Late *footed* in the kingdom? *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 7.

4†. To seize with the foot or feet, or paws or talons.

The holy eagle
Stoop'd, as to *foot* us.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 4.

5. To add or make a foot to: as, to *foot* a stocking or boot.

80 women were carried in chaires *footed* with gold, and 500 in others *footed* with silver, very sumptuously attired.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 85.

6. To add, as the numbers in a column, and set the sum at the foot: generally with *up:* as, to *foot up* an account. — **7.** To pay; liquidate: as, to *foot* the bill. [Colloq., U. S.] — **To foot her up,** in *seine-fishing*, to keep the bottom of the net from lifting from the ground during the process of hauling, by putting first one foot and then the other on its lower edge. — **To foot it.** (*a*) To walk.

Who that has seen it can forget . . . the strange, elastic rhythm of the whole regiment *footing it* in time?
R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 203.

(*b*) To dance.

Lo! how finely the Graces can *it foote*
To the Instrument. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., April.

I'd *foot it* with e'er a captain in the county; — but these outlandish heathen allemandes and cotillons are quite beyond me. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iii. 4.

foot-artillery (fůt'är-til″ę-ri), *n.* See phrase under *artillery*.

footback (fůt'bak), *n.* [< *foot* + *back*[1].] Foot: a humorous imitation of *horseback*.

Tolossa hath forgot that it was sometime sackt, and beggars that euer they carried their fardles on *footback*.
Nash, Pref. to Greene's Menaphon.

foot-balister† (fůt'bal″is-tėr), *n.* An unmounted archer.

foot-ball (fůt'bâl), *n.* **1.** A ball consisting originally of an inflated bladder, now of a hollow globe of india-rubber or of heavy canvas saturated with rubber, cased in leather, round or oval in shape, and designed to be driven by the foot in the game called by the same name. See def. 2.

The sturdie plowman, lustie, strong, and bold,
Overcometh the winter with driving the *foote-ball*,
Forgetting labour and many a grievous fall.
Alex. Barclay, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, [p. 169.

2. A game played with such a ball by two parties of players on a level plot of ground, at each end of which is a goal through or beyond which the players strive to drive the ball. There are various ways of playing the game, the two most commonly recognized being the "Association" and the "Rugby" game, the latter either in its original form or as played in America in a modified form. The field is 330 feet long by 160 wide, and in the middle of each end is a goal formed of two upright posts, in the Rugby game 18½ feet apart with a cross-bar 10 feet above the ground, and in the Association game 24 feet apart with a cross-bar 8 feet from the ground. There are 11 players on each side (in the Rugby game sometimes 15), divided into *rushers* and *backs;* the special object of the former being to check their opponents and to rush or push forward the ball in a body, and of the latter to kick or run with the ball. The two sides cast lots for choice of goals, that side not winning the choice having the ball when the game is begun. In the Rugby game the players can kick, run with, or throw the ball (but not throw it forward toward their opponents' goal); in the Association game they can only kick it. The playing is begun by *kicking off* the ball from midway between the goals, and the players strive to force the ball through or beyond their opponents' goal. In the Association game, to win a goal the ball must be kicked through the goal below the cross-bar, and the side securing the largest number of goals wins the game. In the Rugby game scoring is by *goals*, *touch-downs*, and *safety touch-downs* or *safeties*. A goal is won by kicking the ball through or above the goal-posts over the cross-bar; a touch-down, by carrying the ball behind the goal and there touching it to the ground, which gives the player a *try* — that is, the right to carry the ball out in front of the goal and try to kick a goal; a safety touch-down or safety, by forcing one's opponents to touch the ball to the ground behind one's own goal. The play continues for a certain length of time, generally an hour and a half, divided into two parts by a short intermission, at which time the players change sides. Foot-ball is an ancient game, probably introduced into Great Britain by the Romans, though the first distinct mention of it is in Fitzstephen's History of London, about 1175.

Stew. I'll not be strucken, my lord.
Kent. Nor tripped neither; you base *foot-ball* player. [Tripping up his heels.] *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4.

The danger attending this pastime occasioned king James I. to say, "From this court I debarre all rough and violent exercises, as the *foot-ball*, meeter for lameing than making able the users thereof."
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 169.

3. Figuratively, an object or a person subjected to hard usage or to many vicissitudes or changes of condition: as, he was the *foot-ball* of fortune.

foot-band (fůt'band), *n.* [< *foot* + *band*[3].] A band of infantry.

foot-bank (fůt'bangk), *n.* In *fort.*, a raised way along the inside of a parapet; a banquette.

foot-barracks (fůt'bar″aks), *n. pl.* Barracks for infantry.

foot-base (fůt'bās), *n.* In *arch.*, a molding above a plinth.

foot-bath (fůt'bâth), *n.* **1.** The act of bathing the feet. — **2.** A vessel for bathing or washing the feet.

foot-bench (fůt'bench), *n.* A low bench for several persons sitting in a row to rest their feet upon, as in a church pew or the like.

foot-blower (fůt'blō″ėr), *n.* A bellows worked by the foot.

A *foot-blower*, from which the blast is created by air-pressure, caused by repeated strokes of a pair of bellows fitting an elastic air-reservoir. *W. A. Ross*, Blowpipe, p. 1.

foot-board (fůt'bōrd), *n.* **1.** A support for the foot, as in a boat or carriage, or at a workman's bench. — **2.** An upright piece across the foot of a bedstead. — **3.** The platform on which the driver and fireman of a locomotive engine stand; a foot-plate. — **4.** A small platform at the back of a carriage on which the footman stands.

footboy (fůt'boi), *n.* [< *foot* + *boy*. Cf. the older term *footknave*.] A boy in waiting; an attendant in livery; a lackey; a link-boy.

The high promotion of his grace of Canterbury,
Who holds his state at door, 'mongst pursuivants,
Pages, and *footboys*. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 2.

O, sir, his lackey, . . . a monster, a very monster in apparel; and not like a Christian *footboy*, or a gentleman's lackey. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iii. 2.

Too proud for dairy-work, or sale of eggs,
Expect her soon with *footboy* at her heels.
Cowper, Task, iv. 550.

foot-breadth (fůt'bredth), *n.* The breadth of the foot; an area as large as the sole of the foot.

I will not give you of their land, no, not so much as a *foot breadth*. Deut. ii. 5.

foot-bridge (fůt'brij), *n.* [< ME. *fotebrydge*; < *foot* + *bridge*[1].] 1. A bridge for foot-passengers.

And many yeres byfore ye passyon of our Lorde there lay ouer the same a tree for a *fote brydge*, wherof the holy crosse was afterwardes made.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 31.

2. In *mach.*, a curved bar which serves as a step for the foot or toe of a mill-spindle.

foot-brig (fůt'brig), *n.* A dialectal form of *foot-bridge*.

foot-cloth (fůt'klôth), *n.* 1. A large sumptercloth, or housing of a horse, formerly in use and considered a mark of dignity and state.

Three times to-day my *foot-cloth* horse did stumble,
And started, when he look'd upon the Tower,
As loth to bear me to the slaughterhouse.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 4.

Cade. Thou dost ride on a *foot-cloth*, dost thou not?
Say. What of that?
Cade. Marry, thou oughtest not to let thy horse wear a cloak, when honester men than thou go in their hose and doublets. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

How he should worshipped be, and reverenced,
Ride with his furs and *foot-cloths*.
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

2. A carpet or rug.

Abbot Egelric . . . gave to that church [at Croyland] before the year 992, "two large *foot-cloths* (so carpets were then called) woven with lions to be laid out before the high altar, and two shorter ones trailed all over with flowers." *S. K. Handbook*, Textile Fabrics, p. 103.

Tumbled on the purple *footcloth*, lay
The lily-shining child. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

foot-cushion (fůt'kůsh″on), *n.* In *entom.*, same as *foot-pad*, 3.

footed (fůt'ed), *a.* [< *foot* + *-ed*[2].] Provided with a foot or feet: usually in composition: as, four-*footed*.

She fulmined out her scorn of laws Salique
And little-*footed* China. *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

footer (fůt'ėr), *n.* 1. One who goes on foot; a walker. [Colloq.]

He had the reputation of being the best *footer* in the West. . . . The next day some of the chiefs determined that their best walker should accompany him to see if he could not be walked down.
New York Semi-weekly Tribune, Sept. 21, 1881.

2. In *falconry*, a hawk which seizes its prey with its talons.

They [the great northern falcons] are considerably swifter than the peregrines, and are most deadly *footers*.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 10.

3. A stroke with the foot; a kick at a foot-ball. *Grose.* [North. Eng.]—4. An idler. [Prov. Eng.]

foote-saunte†, *n.* [Perhaps < *foot* + **saunt* = *saint*[2], var. of *cent*, F. *cent*, a hundred; allusion obscure.] A certain game at cards. *Gosson*, Schoole of Abuse (1579).

footfall (fůt'fâl), *n.* A footstep; the tread of the foot.

I should evermore be vext with thee
In hanging robe or vacant ornament,
Or ghostly *footfall* echoing on the stair.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

footfast† (fůt'fâst), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *fotefest* (as noun); < *foot* + *fast*[1].] I. *a.* 1. Held by the foot; hence, fettered; captive.

II. *n.* A captive; a prisoner.

That he herde sighinge of *fotefeste* sone [authorized version, To hear the groaning of the prisoner].
Ps. ci. 21, ME. version (cii. 20, authorized version).

foot-fight (fůt'fīt), *n.* A fight between persons on foot.

So began our *footfight*, in such sort that we were well entered to blood of both sides. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

foot-folk (fůt'fōk), *n.* [< ME. *footefolk*, *fotefolke* (= D. *voetvolk* = MHG. *vouzvolc*, G. *fussvolk* = Sw. *fotfolk* = Dan. *fodfolk*); < *foot* + *folk*.] Infantry.

The *footefolk* and sympyl knaves
In hand they hente ful good staves.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 4529.

A favourite book of his grandfather had been the life of old George Frundsberg of Mindelheim, a colonel of *foot-folk* in the Imperial service at Pavia fight.
Thackeray, Virginians, lxiii.

foot-follower†, *n.* [ME. *footfolower*, *feetfolower* (tr. L. *pedisequus*, m., *pedisequa*, f.); < *foot* + *follower*.] A follower; an attendant; a retainer.

Abigail hi3ede and roos and stiede vpon the asse, and fyue childwymmen hir *feetfolowers* wenten with hir.
Wyclif, 1 Ki. (1 Sam.) xxv. 42 (Oxf.).

foot-gear (fůt'gēr), *n.* Covering for the feet; shoes or boots and stockings.

Their *foot-gear* testified no higher than the ankle to the muddy pilgrimage these good people found themselves engaged in. *Carlyle.*

foot-geld†, *n.* [In old law, repr. ME. **fotgeld* or **fotgild*, < *fot*, foot, + *geld*, *gild*, a payment: see *yield*.] In *old Eng. forest law*, a fine for not expeditating dogs in a royal forest.

foot-gin†, *n.* [< ME. **footgin*, *feetgyn*; < *foot* + *gin*[3].] A snare for the feet.

Vnpitous men, waitende, as foulers, grenes puttende and *feetgynnes*, to ben cast men. *Wyclif*, Jer. v. 26.

foot-glove† (fůt'gluv), *n.* A kind of stocking; a warm muffler for the feet.

The buskins and *foot-gloves* we wore. *Defoe.*

foot-grain (fůt'grān), *n.* A unit of mechanical work, equal to the work done by a force of one grain acting through a distance of one foot.

foot-grint†, *n.* [ME. *footgrene*; < *foot* + *grin*[2].] A snare for the feet.

His *footgrene* [var. *foottrappe*, Purv.] is hid in the erthe.
Wyclif, Job xviii. 10 (Oxf.).

foot-guard (fůt'gärd), *n.* 1. A boot or pad worn by a horse to prevent wounding the feet by interfering or overreaching.—2. *pl.* Guards of infantry. The foot-guards in the British army form the garrison of the metropolis and the guard of the sovereign at Windsor. They consist of three regiments, the Grenadier, Coldstream, and Scots Fusilier Guards.

foot-halt (fůt'hâlt), *n.* [< *foot* + *halt*[1].] A disease incident to sheep, and said to proceed from a worm which enters between the hoofs.

foot-handed (fůt'han″ded), *a.* Pedimanous: a term applied to certain *Chiropoda* (which see).

foot-hawker (fůt'hâ″kėr), *n.* One who travels on foot to sell his wares; a peddler.

The revenue from the *foot-hawkers'* licences, about 30,000*l.* per annum, was collected with considerable difficulty. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, III. 38.

foot-hedge (fůt'hej), *n.* A slight dry hedge of thorns, to protect a newly planted hedge. Also called *footset*. [Prov. Eng.]

foot-hill (fůt'hil), *n.* A distinct lower part of a mountain; one of the hills or minor elevations of a mountain range which lie next the valley and form the transitions between that and the higher portions: most commonly in the plural: as, the *foot-hills* of the Sierra Nevada.

The tangled, woody, and almost trackless *foot-hills* that enclose the valley . . . were dwarfed into satellites by the bulk and bearing of Mount Saint Helena.
R. L. Stevenson, Silverado Squatters, p. 34.

There are towns situated at various elevations among our mountains and *foot-hills*, so sheltered as to be very free from winds. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 673.

foothold (fůt'hōld), *n.* 1. That which sustains the feet firmly and prevents them from slipping; that on which one may stand or tread securely; hence, firm standing; footing; stable position; settlement; establishment.

He determined to march at once against the enemy, and prevent his gaining a permanent *foothold* in the kingdom.
Prescott.

It was the first *foothold* of the barbarian, the gate by which he seemed likely to open his way to the possession of the central peninsula of Europe.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 321.

Fancy flutters over these vague wastes like a butterfly blown out to sea, and finds no *foothold*.
Lowell, Oration, Harvard, Nov. 8, 1886.

2. A kind of light india-rubber overshoe, leaving the heel unprotected; a sandal. Sometimes called *tip*.

foothook (fůt'hůk), *n.* The supposed original of *futtock* (which see). [The word *foothook* has not been found in actual use.]

foot-hot (fůt'hot), *adv.* [< ME. *foothot*, *fotehote*; < *foot* + *hot*; cf. *hotfoot*.] In *hunting*, in hot haste; hence, in extended use, with all expedition.

And Custance han they take anon, *foot-hot*,
And in a ship al sterelees, God wot,
They han hir set. *Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 340.

footing (fůt'ing), *n.* [< ME. *foting* (= G. *fussung*); verbal n. of *foot*, *v.*] 1. Walk; tread; step; footstep.

The famous witnesse of our wonted praise,
They trampled have with their fowle *footings* trade [tread],
And like to troubled puddles have them made.
Spenser, Tears of the Muses, l. 276.

I would out-night you, did no body come;
But, hark, I hear the *footing* of a man.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1.

Yet, in the bulk of empty house above him, he could surely hear a stir of delicate *footing*—he was surely conscious, inexplicably conscious, of some presence.
R. L. Stevenson, Markheim.

2. Dance; rhythmical tread.

Make holiday; your rye-straw hats put on,
And these fresh nymphs encounter every one
In country *footing*. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

Your dance is the best language of some comedies,
And *footing* runs away with all.
Shirley, Love in a Maze, iv. 2.

3. Track; footprint. [Rare.]

I follow here the *footing* of thy feete.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 34.

Or, like a nymph with long dishevell'd hair,
Dance on the sands, and yet no *footing* seen.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 148.

Master Kniuet writeth that hee saw *footings* at Port Desire as bigge as foure of oures: and two men newly buried, one of which was fourteene spans long.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 851.

4. Place for the foot; ground to stand on.

Stand sure and take good *foting*.
Skelton, Colin Clout, l. 1071.

Such spoils her desperate step had sought,
Where scarce was *footing* for the goat.
Scott, L. of the L., iv. 21.

Rubbing his eyes, he followed Joe down the dark, uncertain *footing* of the stairs.
J. T. Trowbridge, Coupon Bonds, p. 126.

Hence—5. Established place; secure position; foothold.

Next to the third reigned his fourth Son Alfred, in whose Time came over greater Swarms of Danes than ever before, and had now got *Footing* in the North, the West, and South Parts of this Island. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 8.

What he [Christ] had said concerning the Resurrection was only to be understood of the state of Regeneration: which doctrine, it seems, had gotten great *footing* in the Church of Corinth by their means.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. ii.

As soon as he had obtained a *footing* at court.
Macaulay.

6. Basis; foundation.

Shall we, upon the *footing* of our land,
Send fair-play orders, and make compromise?
Shak., K. John, v. 1.

[These things] had no *footing* in scripture, nor had been in use in the purest churches for three hundred years after Christ. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 243.

If our law is not already on this *footing*, I wish extremely it were put on it.
Jefferson, quoted in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 430.

7. Mutual standing; reciprocal relation: as, a friendly *footing*.

I should carefully avoid any intercourse with Philip on any other *footing* than that of quiet friendship.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vi. 3.

Frankness invites frankness, puts the parties on a convenient *footing*, and makes their business a friendship.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 215.

8. The act of putting a foot to anything, or that which is added as a foot.—9. The act of adding up a column of figures, or the amount of such a column.—10. A narrow piece of netting or the like, having two parallel edges, used in women's dress as a basis upon which a scalloped or other ornamental edging can be sewed.—11. The straight edge of a piece of lace which is sewed to a garment, as distinguished from the scalloped edge, which is left free.—12. The finer detached fragments of whale-blubber, not wholly deprived of oil.—13. In *arch.*, a spreading course at the base or foundation of a wall.—14. The lower division of the slope of an embankment exposed to the sea.—15. A piece of wood inserted in the shaftment of an arrow at the nock. *Amer. Nat.*, July, 1886, p. 674.—16. An entertainment given on entering a school, or any new place or office. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]—**To pay one's footing**, to pay money, usually to be spent for drink, on first doing something, as on entering upon a trade, or upon one's engagement in a place of employment.

footing-beam (fůt'ing-bēm), *n.* In *arch.*, the tie-beam of a roof.

footingly†, *adv.* Nimbly; featly.

For who, for number or for grace,
Dare mell with me in ryme?
Or who can daunce so *footingly*,
Obseruing tune and time?
Drant, tr. of Horace's Satires, i. 9.

foot-iron (fůt'ī″ėrn), *n.* 1. A carriage-step.—2. A fetter for the feet.

foot-jaw (fůt'jâ), *n.* A maxilliped or gnathopodite; one of those limbs of crustaceans and other arthropods which are modified into accessory mouth-parts. See cut under *Podophthalmia*.

foot-joint (fůt'joint), *n.* 1. In *ornith.*, the podarthrum; the junction of the toes collectively with the metatarsus.—2. In *entom.*, one of the joints of the foot or tarsus of an insect, commonly five in number.

foot-key (fůt'kē), *n.* The pedal of an organ.

footknave†, *n.* [ME. *foteknave*; < *foot* + *knave*.] A footboy; a lackey.

Of my lloun no helpe I crave,
I ne have none other *foteknave*.
Ywaine and Gawin (ed. Ritson), l. 2575.

foot-lathe (fůt'lāᵺᴇ), *n.* A lathe in which motion is imparted to the spindle by a treadle; a lathe moved by foot-power.

footless (fůt'les), *a.* [< *foot* + *-less*.] Having no feet; without footing or basis.

Dreamful wastes where *footless* fancies dwell
Among the fragments of the golden day.
Tennyson, Maud, xviii.

foot-level (fůt'levʺel), *n.* A hinged one-foot rule, with a spirit-level in the upper edge of one arm, and a pivoted steel blade, graduated up to 45°, in the other arm. Also called *combination-level*.

footlights (fůt'līts), *n. pl.* In theaters, a row of lights placed on the front of the stage, nearly on a level with the feet of the performers. Formerly called *floats*.

As long as Clairon exercised the power, when she advanced to the *footlights*, to make the (then standing) pit recoil several feet, by the mere magic of her eyes, the pit . . . flung crowns to her, and wept at the thought of losing her. *Doran*, Annals of Eng. Stage, I. xix.

While the floor of the stage runs from the *footlights* to the rear wall of the building, the entire depth is rarely utilized. *Scribner's Mag.*, IV. 438.

To appear before the footlights, to appear on the stage.—**To smell of the footlights**, to show an inclination for or connection with theatrical concerns; be stagy in deportment or language: as, her manners *smell of the footlights*.—**To smell the footlights**, to acquire a taste for acting.

foot-line (fůt'līn), *n.* 1. In *fishing*, the lead-line or lower line of a net or seine, to which sinkers are attached opposite the cork-line.—2. In *printing*, the last line of a page of type, usually blank, or containing only the signature of the sheet at regular intervals, but sometimes having in it the folio or number of the page.

footling[1] (fůt'ling), *n.* [< *foot* + *-ling*[1].] 1. A small foot. *Wright.*—2. Anything no bigger than one's foot. *Wright.*

footling[2] (fůt'ling), *a.* [< *foot* + *-ling*[1].] Having the foot foremost: applied in obstetrics to cases in which a foot presents.

foot-loose (fůt'lōs), *a.* Free; untrammeled; disengaged.

footman (fůt'man), *n.*; pl. *footmen* (-men). [< ME. *footman*, *foteman*, *fotman*, a foot-soldier, a running footman; < *foot* + *man*.] 1. A soldier who marches and fights on foot.

They assemblyd . . .
Syxty thousand *footmen*.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 2951 (Weber's Metr. Rom., II.).

Distract your army, which doth most consist
Of war-mark'd *footmen*. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 7.

The other princes put on harnesse light,
As *footmen* use. *Fairfax.*

2. A walker; a pedestrian. [Rare.]

Though practice will soon make a man of tolerable vigor an able *footman*, yet, as a help to bear fatigue, I used to chew a root of ginseng as I walked along.
William Byrd, quoted in Tyler's Amer. Lit., II. 277.

3†. Formerly, a runner in attendance upon a person of rank; later, a servant who ran before his master's carriage for the purpose of rendering assistance on bad roads or in crossing streams, but mainly as a mark of the consequence of the traveler: distinctively called a *running footman*. He was usually dressed in a light black cap, a jockey-coat, and white linen trousers, and carried a pole six or seven feet long.

Mony of hem *fotemen* ther ben,
That rennen by the brydels of ladys schene [sheen, bright, fair]. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 320.

I will dismount, and by the waggon-wheel
Trot like a servile *footman* all day long.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 2.

4. In later and present use, a male servant whose duty it is to attend the door, the carriage, the table, etc.; a man in waiting.

Would Chloe know if you're alive or dead?
She bids her *footman* put it in her head.
Pope, Moral Essays, II. ii. 178.

The dessert was not carried out till after nine; and often *footmen* were still running to and fro with trays and coffee-cups. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xvii.

5†. A stand of brass or other metal placed in front of a fire to hold anything which is to be kept hot.

They were to me like a dumb waiter, or the instrument constructed by the smith, and by courtesy called a *footman*; they did what I required, and I was no further concerned with them. *Godwin*, Mandeville, III. 67.

6. In *entom.*, one of certain bombycid moths; a lithosiid.—**Cuckoo's footman**, the wryneck.

footman-moth (fůt'man-môth), *n.* A bombycid moth of the family *Lithosiidæ*.

footmanship (fůt'man-ship), *n.* [< *footman* + *-ship*.] The art or business of a footman.

Come, Tony, the *footmanship* I taught you.
Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, iv. 3.

footman's-inn†, *n.* A poor lodging. *Nares.*

Which at the heeles so hants his frighted ghost,
That he at last in *footman's-inne* must host,
Some castle dolorous compos'd of stone,
Like (let me see)—Newgate is such a one.
Rowlands, Knave of Hearts (1613).

foot-mantle† (fůt'manʺtl), *n.* [< ME. *fotemantel*; < *foot* + *mantle*.] In the fourteenth century and later, an outer garment used to protect the dress when riding. Apparently it was used by women only, and was the original of the modern riding-habit.

A *foot-mantel* about hire hipes large.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 472.

footmark (fůt'märk), *n.* A mark of a foot; a footprint; track.

foot-muff (fůt'muf), *n.* A receptacle for the feet, lined with fur, etc., to keep them warm in winter, especially in a carriage or sleigh.

foot-note (fůt'nōt), *n.* In *printing*, a note at the bottom of a page as an appendage to something in the text, usually explaining a passage in the text, or specifying authority for a statement.

footpace (fůt'pās), *n.* 1. A slow step, as in walking.—2†. A mat; something on which to place the feet.

Storea, a mat, a *footpase* of sedges. *Nomenclator.*

Unless I knew
It were a truth I stood for, any coward
Might make my breast his *foot-pace*.
Middleton and Rowley, Fair Quarrel, ii. 1.

3. A landing or resting-place at the end of a short flight of steps, being a stair or tread broader than the others. Also called *half-pace*. When it occurs at the angle where the stair turns it is called *quarter-pace*.—4†. Formerly, the dais in a hall. See the extract.

The term *footpace*, Fr. haut pas, was given to the raised floor at the upper end of an ancient hall. Vide Parker's Glossary of Architecture. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XI. 438.

5. *Eccles.*, the platform or raised dais upon which an altar immediately stands. It extends a short distance beyond each end of the altar, and two steps lead up to it from the floor of the sanctuary or chancel. Throughout the greater part of the mass or communion-office the celebrant stands on the footpace, the deacon one step and the subdeacon two steps lower; but after the first words of the Gloria in Excelsis and the Creed, and at the Sanctus, the deacon and subdeacon ascend to the priest's side; and the deacon also does so at certain other times, as at the beginning of the canon or prayer of consecration, in order to assist the priest.

6†. A hearthstone. *Halliwell.*

footpad (fůt'pad), *n.* [< *foot* + *pad*[1].] A highwayman who robs on foot; specifically, one of a large class, existing in Europe when police authority was still in an ineffective condition, who made a business of robbing people passing on horseback or in carriages.

foot-pad (fůt'pad), *n.* [< *foot* + *pad*[2].] 1. A pad fitted over the sole of a horse's foot to prevent balling in snow.—2. An anklet of leather strapped on a horse's foot to prevent interfering; a boot.—3. In *entom.*, a cushion-like expansion on the lower surface of the tarsal joints: applied especially to the onychium, or membranous cushion between the tarsal claws. Also called *foot-cushion* and *pulvillus*. See cut under *flesh-fly*.

foot-page (fůt'pāj), *n.* A footboy; an attendant or lackey; an errand-boy.

He has call'd his little *foot-page*
An errand for to gang.
Jellon Grame (Child's Ballads, II. 286).

foot-passenger (fůt'pasʺen-jėr), *n.* One who travels on foot; especially, one who pays toll for passing on foot, as over a bridge.

The arches [of the St. Louis and Illinois bridge] are to carry a double railway track, and above the track a roadway 54 feet wide for carriages and *foot passengers*.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 340.

foot-path (fůt'pȧth), *n.* A narrow path or way for foot-passengers only.

Glo. Know'st thou the way to Dover?
Edg. Both stile and gate, horse-way and *foot-path*.
Shak., Lear, iv. 1.

Yielding, along their rugged base,
A flinty *footpath's* niggard space.
Scott, Rokeby, ii. 7.

foot-picker (fůt'pikʺėr), *n.* An iron instrument for removing stones or dirt from between the shoe and the foot of a horse. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 406.

foot-plate (fůt'plāt), *n.* 1. A carriage-step.—2. The platform on which the engineer and fireman of a locomotive engine stand.

foot-plow (fůt'plou), *n.* A kind of swing-plow.

foot-poet (fůt'pōʺet), *n.* A servile or inferior poet. *Dryden.* [Rare.]

foot-post (fůt'pōst), *n.* A post or messenger who travels on foot.

Carriers and *footposts* will be arrant rebels.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, iii. 2.

Anv. Mr. Tridewel! well met. Why so fast, sir? I took you for a *foot-post*.
Tri. A *foot-post!* indeed, your fine wit will post you into another world one of these days, if it take not the whipping post i' th' way. And why *foot-post*, in your little witty apprehension? *Brome*, Northern Lass.

foot-pound (fůt'pound), *n.* A compound unit formed of a foot paired with the weight of a pound, used in measuring energy or work; the energy required to raise a weight of one pound against gravity to the height of one foot. One foot-pound at the equator and the level of the sea represents an amount of energy equal to 13.56 megaergs.

foot-poundal (fůt'poun-dal), *n.* [< *foot-pound* + *-al*.] An absolute unit of energy, being the energy of an avoirdupois pound moving with a velocity of one English foot per mean solar second. It is equal to a foot-pound divided by the acceleration of gravity expressed in feet per second, or about 32.2, and is equivalent to 421,402 ergs.

foot-press (fůt'pres), *n.* A form of standing press in which the upper die or follower is depressed by a treadle. *E. H. Knight.*

footprint (fůt'print), *n.* 1. The mark of a foot; an impression left by the foot in walking.

We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time.
Longfellow, Psalm of Life.

That we might see our own work out, and watch
The sandy *footprint* harden into stone.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

2. In *geol.*, an impression of the foot of an animal on the surface of a rock, such impression having been made at a time when the stone was in the state of loose sand or moist clay; an ichnite.

Fossil Footprint, from the Triassic rocks near Bounton, New Jersey.

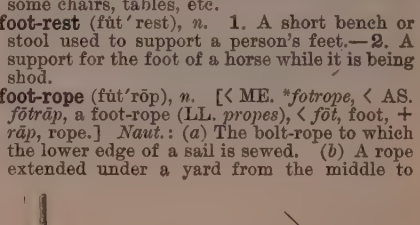
foot-race (fůt'rās), *n.* A race run by persons on foot.

The clown, the child of nature, without guile,
Blest with an infant's ignorance of all
But his own simple pleasures: now and then
A wrestling match, a *foot-race*, or a fair.
Cowper, Task, iv. 626.

foot-rail (fůt'rāl), *n.* 1. In a railroad, a rail which has the foot-flanges wide-spreading, the web vertical, and the head bulb-shaped. *E. H. Knight.*—2. A horizontal wooden bar underneath a car-seat for the passengers who occupy the next seat behind to rest their feet on. *Car-Builder's Dict.*—3. In *cabinet-making*, a crosspiece, brace, or tie near the floor, as in some chairs, tables, etc.

foot-rest (fůt'rest), *n.* 1. A short bench or stool used to support a person's feet.—2. A support for the foot of a horse while it is being shod.

foot-rope (fůt'rōp), *n.* [< ME. **fotrope*, < AS. *fōtrāp*, a foot-rope (LL. *propes*), < *fōt*, foot, + *rāp*, rope.] *Naut.*: (*a*) The bolt-rope to which the lower edge of a sail is sewed. (*b*) A rope extended under a yard from the middle to


Foot-rope.

the yardarm, and under the jib- and spanker-booms, for the men to stand on while reefing or furling.

foot-rot (fůt'rot), *n.* A name applied to certain inflammatory affections about the hoof in

cattle and sheep. *Simple, contagious,* and *tuberculous foot-rot* are distinguished.

foot-rule (fůt'röl'), *n.* A rule or measure 12 inches long; a rule for taking measurements in feet and inches.

If a bundle of faggots were made of *foot-rules*, one from every nation ancient and modern, there would not be any very unreasonable difference in the length of the sticks.
De Morgan, Arith. Books, p. 6.

foots (fůts), *n. pl.* [A conformed pl. of *foot*, in the deflected sense of sediment: see *foot*, *n.*, 15.] Refuse or sediment, as at the bottom of a sugar- or oil-cask, etc.

Foots, bottoms, or such like names, have been borrowed from the tar-distiller to signify the refuse products of the stills. *Ure*, Dict., III. 771.

The darkest *foots* [in sugar], so called from its receiving the drainage or moisture from the other portion of sugar in the hogshead while in a horizontal position during the voyage from the West Indies. *H. Weatherby*, Sugar, p. 18.

footsam (fůt'sam), *n.* [For **footseam*, < *foot* + *seam*[2], grease.] Neat's-foot oil. [Prov. Eng.]

foot-scent (fůt'sent), *n.* In *hunting*, the scent of a trail.

Pointers find their game by the scent being blown to them from the body, constituting what is called a "body-scent," and not from that left by the foot on the ground, which is called a "*foot-scent*."
Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 230.

foot-screw (fůt'skrö), *n.* An adjusting-screw fitted to the leg of a table or bench, to bring the surface of the table to a perfectly horizontal position.

foot-secretion (fůt'sē-krē″shọn), *n.* In *zoöl.*, the extrinsic sclerobase or sclerobasic corallum of the black corals or *Antipathidæ*, secreted by the cœnosarc, not by the polyps themselves, and of horny consistency: opposed to *tissue-secretion*.

footset (fůt'set), *n.* Same as *foot-hedge*.

footsheet†, *n.* [< ME. *foteshete*; < *foot* + *sheet*.] 1. A cloth spread over the chair and floor for a person to sit upon while his toilet was made.

Se ye haue a *fote shete* made in this maner. Fyrst set a chayre by the fyre with a cuysshen, an other vnder his fete, than sprede a shete ouer the chayre.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 282.

2. A sheet used at the bottom of a bed. *Wardrobe Acc. Edw. IV.*

foot-soldier (fůt'sōl″jėr), *n.* A soldier who serves on foot; an infantryman.

foot-sore (fůt'sōr), *a.* Having the feet sore or tender, as from much walking.

The heat of the ground made me *foot-sore*.
Defoe, Robinson Crusoe.

A *footsore* ox in crowded ways,
Stumbling across the market to his death
Unpitied. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

footspace-rail (fůt'spās-rāl), *n.* In *ship-building*, that rail in the balcony in which the balusters rest.

footstake†, *n.* [ME. *footstake*; < *foot* + *stake*.] The foot or base of a thing.

Thre pilers, and so feele *footstakes*.
Wyclif, Ex. xxvii. 14 (Oxf.).

footstalk (fůt'stâk), *n.* 1. In *bot.*, the stalk or petiole of a leaf, or peduncle of a flower.

In making black teas the *foot-stalks* are often collected with the leaves, unless for the very finest sorts, such as Pekoe, which are made from leaf-buds not expanded.
A. G. F. Eliot James, Indian Industries, p. 346.

2. In *zoöl.*, a peduncle, pedicel, or crus; a process or part of the body likened to the petiole of a plant, as supporting some other part of the body, or the rest of the body, as the muscular process by which some brachiopods are attached, the peduncle of a cirriped, the stem of a crinoid, the ophthalmite of a stalk-eyed crustacean, etc.—3. In *mach.*, the lower part of a mill-spindle.

footstall (fůt'stâl), *n.* 1. The stirrup of a woman's saddle.—2. [Cf. G. *fussgestell*, Sw. *fotställning*.] In *arch.*, the plinth or base of a pillar: probably a sort of translation of French *piédestal*, pedestal.

footstep (fůt'step), *n.* [< ME. *footesteppe, fotesteppe, footstappe, fetsteppe* (= MHG. *vuozstapfe*, G. *fuss-stapfe*); < *foot* + *step*.] 1. A tread of the foot; a footfall; a stepping: as, I hear his *footstep* on the stair.

Hold up my goings in thy paths, that my *footsteps* slip not. Ps. xvii. 5.

But hark! the chiming clocks to dinner call;
A hundred *footsteps* scrape the marble hall.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 152.

2. The mark or impression of a foot; a footprint; a track.

Alle hise *fetsteppes*
After him he [the lion] filleth. *Bestiary*, l. 7.

Go thy way forth by the *footsteps* of the flock, and feed thy kids beside the shepherds' tents. Cant. i. 8.

Hence—3. *pl.* The steps taken or methods pursued in any series of actions; a course of proceedings or measures, or the track or path marked out by such a course: as, the conqueror's *footsteps* were everywhere marked by blood; to follow the *footsteps* or in the *footsteps* of one's predecessor.

Thy way is in the sea, and thy path in the great waters, and thy *footsteps* are not known. Ps. lxxvii. 19.

Which [flattery] though I will not practise to deceive,
Yet to avoid deceit I mean to learn;
For it shall strew the *footsteps* of my rising.
Shak., K. John, i. 1.

Johnson proposed to follow in Lincoln's *footsteps*, but for a cautious experiment he substituted a dogmatic theory. *G. S. Merriam*, S. Bowles, II. 18.

4†. An evidence or token of anything done; a manifest mark or indication.

I am an utter stranger to these things, and know not the least *foot-steps* for them so to charge me.
Quoted in *Winthrop's* Hist. New England, I. 373.

Relations heertofore accounted fabulous have bin after found to contain in them many *foot-steps* and reliques of something true. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., i.

No *Footsteps* of the Victor's Rage
Left in the Camp where William did engage.
Prior, Carmen Seculare, st. 12.

5. In *mech.*: (*a*) The pillow in which the foot of an upright or vertical shaft works. (*b*) An inclined plane under a hand printing-press.

foot-stick (fůt'stik), *n.* In *printing*, a tapering strip of wood or metal placed between the foot of a page or pages and the chase, to receive the impact of the quoins used in locking up the form.

footstool (fůt'stöl), *n.* [< *foot* + *stool*; cf. ME. *fotsceomel*, < AS. *fōtsceamel, -sceamol, -scamul, -scamel* (= OS. *fōtskamel* = OHG. *fuozscamal*, MHG. *vuozschamel*, G. *fuss-schemel* = Dan. *fodskammel*), a footstool: see *foot* and *shamble*[1].] 1. A stool, usually small and low, to rest the feet upon while sitting; by extension, anything serving for the same use.

Adele . . . sat down, without a word, on the *footstool* I pointed out to her. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xvii.

Sir Aylmer . . . with a sudden execration drove
The *footstool* from before him, and arose.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

Fredericus Barbarossa the Emperour lay downe his necke as a *foote-stool* to Pope Alexander the third to treade upon it. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 266.

2. Figuratively, a person or thing that is trodden upon or oppressed; hence, one who is an abject thrall, dependent, or tool.

The people of the land are the *foot-stoole* of the Pharisees. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 147.

Hold, mightiest of kings! I am thy vassal,
Thy *footstool*, that durst not presume to look
On thy offended face.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, i. 2.

God's footstool, or **the footstool**, the earth: in allusion to the following passage of the Bible:

Thus saith the Lord, the heaven is my throne, and the earth is my *footstool*. Isa. lxvi. 1.

foot-stove (fůt'stōv), *n.* A contrivance for warming the feet; a foot-warmer; specifically, a perforated tin or sheet-iron box with a wooden frame, provided with a pan for live coals in a bed of ashes, formerly carried by women to church in cold weather.

foot-stump (fůt'stump), *n.* One of the parapodia of a chætopodous worm. See *parapodium*. Also called *foot-tubercle*.

foot-tempered†, *a.* [ME. *foote-tempred*.] Tempered or worked with the feet.

And wel *foote-tempred* morter theron trete.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 155.

foot-ton (fůt'tun), *n.* A foot coupled with a ton; the energy expended in raising a long ton of 2,240 pounds one foot against gravity. Its value varies with the latitude and elevation, but is about 30,400 megaergs. The power of modern guns is estimated in "foot-tons per inch of the shot's circumference." The formula generally used is

$$E = \frac{WV2}{2g.\ \pi d \times 2240},$$

in which E = the energy in foot-tons per inch of the circumference of the shot, W = the weight of the shot in pounds, V = the velocity in feet, d = the diameter of the shot in inches, and g = the acceleration due to the force of gravity (= 32.2 approximately).

English ordnance officers have adopted a larger unit [than foot-pound] for work, namely *foot-ton*, which is used for expressing work of heavy ordnance.
Nystrom, Elem. of Mechanics, p. 68.

A blow of 541 *foot-tons* per ton of plate.
The Engineer, LVII., No. 1483.

foot-trap†, *n.* [< ME. *foot-trappe*; < *foot* + *trap*[1].] 1. A trap or snare for the feet.

The *foottrappe* [var. *footgrene*, Oxf.] of hym is hid in the erthe. *Wyclif*, Job xviii. 10 (Purv.).

2. The stocks. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

foot-tubercle (fůt'tū″bėr-kl), *n.* Same as *foot-stump*.

foot-valve (fůt'valv), *n.* The valve between the condenser and the air-pump in a steam-engine.

foot-vise (fůt'vīs), *n.* A bench-vise so arranged that its jaws may be opened or closed by means of a treadle beneath the bench.

foot-waling (fůt'wā″ling), *n.* The whole inside planking or lining of a ship below the lower deck.

Formerly, the several assemblages of inside plank of a ship of the line were known as clamps, quickwork, abutment pieces, spirketting, thick strakes, side keelsons, and limber strakes; all the plank below the orlop deck clamps being collectively termed *footwaling*.
Thearle, Naval Arch., § 218.

footwalk (fůt'wâk), *n.* A sidewalk.

foot-wall (fůt'wâl), *n.* In *mining*, that wall of a vein or lode which is under the miner's feet when he is at work: opposed to *hanging wall*. Where the vein has no decided dip, the walls are designated by reference to the points of the compass.

foot-warmer (fůt'wâr″mėr), *n.* [= Dan. *fodvarmer* = Sw. *fotvärmare*.] A foot-stove, hot-water pipe, or other contrivance for warming the feet or keeping them warm.

foot-washing (fůt'wosh″ing), *n.* See *washing of feet*, under *foot*.

footway (fůt'wā), *n.* [= D. *voetweg* = G. *fusswcg*.] 1. A path for pedestrians; a walk; a sidewalk.

And, whilst our horses are walk'd down the hill,
Let thou and I walk here over this close;
The *footway* is more pleasant.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, iii. 3.

2. In *mining*, the ladders by which the miners descend into and ascend from the mine.

foot-worn (fůt'wōrn), *a.* 1. Worn by the feet: as, a *foot-worn* pavement.—2. Worn or wearied in the feet; foot-sore: as, a *foot-worn* traveler.

footy[1] (fůt'i), *a.* [< *foot* + *-y*[1].] Having foots or settlings: as, *footy* oil, molasses, etc.

footy[2] (fůt'i), *a.* and *n.* [E. dial. and U. S.; var. of *fouty*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* Poor; mean; worthless; trashy.

I think it would be a very pretty bit of practice to the ship's company to take her out from under that *footy* battery. *Marryat*, Peter Simple, xxxiii.

Nobody wants you to shoot crooked; take good iron to it, and not *footy* paving-stones.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, ix.

II. *n.*; pl. *footies* (-iz). Any one or anything slightly valued. [Local, New Eng.]

foozle (fö'zl), *n.* A tedious person; a fogy. [Slang.]

So is Lady Lancaster; entertaining kindred frumps and *foozles* in Eaton Square.
R. Broughton, Cometh up as a Flower, xxvi.

fop[1]† (fop), *v. t.* [Also *fob*: see *fob*[1] and *fub*[1]; < D. *foppen*, cheat, mock, prate, = LG. *foppen*, G. dial. (Prussian) *fuppen* (Brem. Dict.), mock, jeer, etc., = G. *foppen*, mock, jeer, banter (regarded as slang). Hence *fop*[2].] To mock; fool; cheat.

Very well! go too! I cannot go too (man); nor 'tis not very well! Nay, I think it is scuruy: and begin to finde my selfe *fopt* in it. *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 2 (folio, 1623).

[Most modern editions read *fobbed, fob* being a later form of *fop*.]

fop[2] (fop), *n.* [< ME. *fop, foppe*, a fool; cf. D. *fopper*, a wag, G. *fopper*, a jeerer, scoffer, mocker; < *fop*[1], *v.*] 1. A fool; a shallow pretender; an ostentatious dunce.

Foppe, i. q. [same as] folet [a fool: see *follet, foliot*].
Prompt. Parv., p. 170.

May such malicious *Fops* this Fortune find,
To think themselves alone the Fools design'd.
Congreve, Way of the World, Epil.

There is no *fop* so very near a madman in indifferent company as a poetical one. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 244.

The solemn *fop*, significant and budge;
A fool with judges, amongst fools a judge.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 299.

2. A man who is ostentatiously nice in manner and appearance; one who invites admiration by conspicuous dress and affectations; a coxcomb; a dandy.

Gods! shall the ravisher display your hair,
While the *fops* envy and the ladies stare?
Pope, R. of the L., iv. 104.

Fops at all corners, lady-like in mien,
Civetted fellows, smelt ere they are seen.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 329.

Now a French *Fop*, like a Poet, is born so, and won'd be known without cloaths; it is his Eyes, his Nose, his Fingers, his Elbows, his Heels; they Dance when they Walk, and Sing when they speak.
C. Burnaby, The Reform'd Wife, p. 32.

=Syn. 2. *Dandy, Exquisite*, etc. See *coxcomb*.

fopdoodle (fop'dö″dl), *n.* [Formerly also *fobdoodle* (so cited in Brem. Dict., I. 437), and *fopdoudell*; < *fop*[2] + *doodle*[1].] An insignificant or contemptible fellow.

Bee blith, *fopdoudells.*
MS. Ashmole, Cat., col. 48. (*Halliwell.*)

Where sturdy butchers broke your noddle,
And handled you like a *fopdoodle.*
S. Butler, Hudibras.

fopling (fop'ling), *n.* [< *fop*[2] + *-ling*[2].] A petty fop.

'Tis mean for empty praise of wit to write,
As *fopplings* grin to show their teeth are white.
Brown, Essay on Satire, ii.

Let *foplings* sneer, let fools deride.
Whittier, The Shoemakers.

foppery (fop'ėr-i), *n.* and *a.* [< *fop*[2] + *-ery*, after D. *fopperij* = G. *fopperei, vopperei*, cheating, hoax, mystification.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *fopperies* (-iz). 1. Foolishness; foolery; foolish vanity; vain show.

Let not the sound of shallow *foppery* enter
My sober house. *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 5.

But I shall discover to ye, readers, that this his praising of them is as full of nonsense and scholastic *foppery* as his meaning he himself discovers to be full of close malignity. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

The design spreads, till at last true piety and goodness be swallowed up by superstitious *fopperies.*
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. i.

2†. A foolish or mocking exhibition.

And I am sorry to hear how other nations do much tax the English of their incivility to public ministers of state, and what ballads and pasquils, and *fopperies* and plays, were made against Gondamar for doing his master's business. *Howell*, Letters (1650).

3. Vain ornaments; gewgaws.

To adorn them [pipes] with beautiful wings and feathers of birds, as likewise with peak, beads, or other such *foppery.* *Beverley*, Virginia, iii. ¶ 20.

4. Affectation of precision in trifles, or fastidious observance of the prevailing fashion; dandyism: as, the *foppery* of dress or of manners.

I wish I could say quaint *fopperies* were wholly absent from graver subjects. *Swift.*

I have known a woman that never was out of the parish of the St. James's betray as many foreign *fopperies* in her carriage as she could have gleaned up in half the countries of Europe. *Addison*, Fashions from France.

II.† *a.* Foppish; foolish. *Davies.*

Let any Persian oppugn this, and in spite of his hairie tuft, or lovelock, . . . I'll set my foot to his, and fight it out with him, that their *foppery* god is not so good as a Red-herring. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 167).

foppish (fop'ish), *a.* [< *fop*[2] + *-ish*[1].] Pertaining to or characteristic of a fop; affecting or manifesting ostentatious nicety in dress and manner; dandyish.

I appeal, whether it is not better and much more pleasing to see the old Fashion of a dead Friend, or Relation, or of a Man of Distinction, Painted as he was, than a *foppish* Night-Gown, and odd Quoifure which never belonged to the Person Painted. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 40.

He was a handsome fellow in a manly way, which even the faultless precision of his attire could not make *foppish.* *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 611.

=Syn. See *finical.*

foppishly (fop'ish-li), *adv.* In a foppish manner; in a vain, trifling, or affected manner as to dress or deportment.

foppishness (fop'ish-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being foppish.

But this *foppishness*
Is wearisome; I could at our saint Antlins,
Sleeping and all, sit twenty times as long.
Randolph, Muses Looking-glass, ii. 4.

foppity† (fop'i-ti), *n.* [Irreg. < *fop*[2] + *-ity* (here dim.).] A simpleton; a foolish trifler.

Why does this little *foppitee* laugh always? 'tis such a ninny that she betrays her mistris, and thinks she does not hurt at all, no, not she.
Cowley, Cutter of Coleman Street.

for (fôr), *prep.* and *conj.* [I. *prep.* < ME. *for*, 'for,' in most of the mod. uses, also, rarely, in the orig. sense 'before' (in place or time), < AS. *for*, before (in place, L. *coram*), for, on account of, because of, with, by, through, according to, instead of, etc., in all uses alternating with its fuller form, AS. and ME. *fore*, before, for, etc.; = OS. *for, far*, and *fora, furi* = OFries. *for* and *fore, fori* = D. *voor* = MLG. LG. *vor, vör, för* = OHG. *fora*, MHG. *vore, vor*, G. *vor*, before, also OHG. *furi*, before, for, MHG. *vür*, G. *für*, for, = Icel. *fyrir*, before, for, = Sw. *för*, before, for, = Dan. *for*, for, *för*, before, = Goth. *faur* and *faura*, before, for. Closely connected with *fore*[1] and *for-*[1], *for*[2], and remotely with *forth*[1], *from*, and *far*[1]. The various forms and uses mingle, and cannot be entirely separated; so with the cognate L. *præ*, before, in front (see *pre-*); L. *pro* = Gr. πρό, before, for, instead of, etc., = Skt. *pra*, forward, forth, fore (see *pro-*); Gr. πάρος, before, for, etc., παρά, before, beside, etc., πέρα, beyond; Skt. *purās*, before, forward, in front, *parā*, away, forth, *para*, far, beyond, etc. (see *para-*). See *fore*[1], *afore, before*, etc., *for-*[1], *for*[2], *forth, from, far*[1], *farther, further*, etc. II. *conj.* < ME. *for* (= Dan. *for, fordi*), conj., abbr. of the various conjunctional phrases *for that, for thon that, for thon the, for thi that, for thi the*, < AS. *for tham, for thon, for thȳ, for tham the, for thon the, for thȳ the*, i. e., 'for this [reason, namely,] that' . . . *for*, prep.; *tham, thȳ*, dat. and instr., respectively, of *thæt*, that, neut. demonst. pron.; *the*, conj., that. Similarly *ere*[1], *before, after*, etc., conj., from the prep.] **I.** *prep.* 1†. Before. (*a*) In place: Before the face of; in presence of.

Moni mon is . . . erm [poor] *for* worlde and uniseli [unblessed, *i. e.*, wicked] *for* Gode.
Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), I. 113.

(*b*) In time.

Gif hit beo holiniht *vor* the feste. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 22.

(*c*) In order or degree.

The statutz of Clarendone ech bischop holde scholde
And nameliche theo *for* alle other.
Life of Beket (ed. Black), l. 720.

[In these uses rare and only in early Middle English.]

2. In the direction of; toward; with the view of reaching. (*a*) Expressing the objective point or end in view: as, he set out *for* London; bound *for* Hong Kong.

What, are you *for* this great solemnity
This morn intended?
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, i. 1.

Seeing many Isles in the midst of the Bay, we bore vp *for* them. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 174.

I intend, God willing, to go *for* Sardinia this Spring.
Howell, Letters, I. iii. 13.

(*b*) Expressing inclination, tendency, or bent: as, an itch *for* scribbling; a taste *for* art; a love *for* drink.

A passion *for* dress and ornament pervaded all ranks.
Irving, Granada, p. 5.

3. In quest of; with a view to the coming or attainment of; in order to obtain or attain to; as expecting or seeking: as, waiting *for* the morning; to send *for* persons and papers; to write *for* money or *for* fame.

I kneel *for* justice: shall I have it, sir?
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iii. 2.

4. In place of; instead of; in consideration of: as, to pay a dollar *for* a thing; two *for* five cents.

To proclaim the acceptable year of the Lord, . . . to comfort all that mourn, . . . to give unto them beauty *for* ashes, the oil of joy *for* mourning, the garment of praise *for* the spirit of heaviness. Isa. lxi. 2, 3.

I'll give my jewels *for* a set of beads,
My gorgeous palace *for* a hermitage.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 3.

And *for* loud hymns,
Chanted by kneeling multitudes, the wind
Shrieks in the solitary aisles.
Bryant, Hymn to Death.

5. As an offset to; as offsetting; corresponding to: as, to give blow *for* blow.

Another Nightingale repeats her Layes,
Iust Note *for* Note, and adds som Strain at last,
That she hath conned all the Winter past.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

For one virtue you shall find ten vices in the same party.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 50.

Weight *for* weight is not much more than one half of the strength in tin of the crystals.
O'Neill, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 435.

6. In the place and behalf of: as, he acted as attorney *for* another.

In due time Christ died *for* the ungodly. Rom. v. 6.

He with his whole posterity must die;
Die he or justice must: unless *for* him
Some other able, and as willing, pay
The rigid satisfaction, death for death.
Milton, P. L., iii. 210.

7. In the interest of; with a view to the use, benefit, comfort, convenience, etc., of: expressing purpose or object: as, the earth was made *for* man; to provide *for* a family.

Shall I think the world was made *for* one,
And men are born *for* kings, as beasts *for* men,
Not for protection, but to be devoured?
Dryden, Spanish Friar.

8. On account of; because of; with regard to: as, to fear *for* one's life.

Than he comaunded to the kynge Gondofles to go take vengaunce *for* his nevewes, and he seide he wolde.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 593.

They embrace not virtue *for* itself, but its reward.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

The criminals would answer nothing *for* themselves.
Addison, Trial of False Affronts.

9. In favor of; on the side of: as, to vote *for* a person or a measure; I am *for* peace.

The Danes and Londoners, grown now in a manner Danish, were all *for* Hardecanute. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

If you are *for* pleasure, marry; if you prize rosy health, marry. *Jer. Taylor.*

A body of men, numerous, respectable, and not without influence, who leaned toward monarchy and were *for* setting up a King.
J. B. McMaster, People of the United States, I. 393.

10. With reference to the needs, purposes, or uses of: as, salt is good *for* cattle; skins are used *for* rugs.

The Birch *for* shaftes; the Sallow *for* the mill;
The Mirrhe sweete-bleeding in the bitter wound;
The warlike Beech; the Ash *for* nothing ill.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 9.

I made a Garden vpon the top of a Rocky Ile . . . in May, that grew so well as it serued vs *for* Sallets in Iune and Iuly. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, II. 188.

11. In the character of; as; as being: as, to be taken *for* a thief; he was left *for* dead on the field.

Thei clayme Bretaigne *for* theiers, and I clayme Rome *for* myn. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 642.

Whilom he serued in his panterie,
& was outlawed *for* a felone.
Robert of Brunne, p. 33.

A man may be allowed to keep poisons in his closet, but not to vend them about *for* cordials.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 6.

12. Because or by reason of; as affected or influenced by: as, he cried out *for* anguish; but *for* me he would have gone.

Edward and Richard, . . .
With fiery eyes, sparkling *for* very wrath, . . .
Are at our backs. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 5.

We could not get two myles vp it [the river] with our boat *for* rockes. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 118.

There is scarce any one bad, but some others are the worse *for* him. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 9.

Princess Caroline is going to the Bath *for* a rheumatism.
Walpole, Letters, II. 14.

13. By the want of; in the absence or insufficiency of: as, to be cramped *for* space; to be straitened *for* means.

With hunger pinch'd, and pinch'd *for* room,
She now presaged approaching doom.
Cowper, The Retired Cat.

The inhabitants suffered severely both *for* provisions and fuel. *Marshall.*

14. To the extent, number, quantity, or amount of: as, he is liable *for* the whole sum.

The Lord's men [that is, the team from Lord's cricket-ground in London] were out by half-past twelve o'clock, *for* ninety-eight runs.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 8.

Then, no matter how rough the ground nor how pitchy black the night, the cowboys must ride *for* all there is in them and spare neither their own nor their horses' necks.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 862.

15. Through; throughout; during the continuance of: as, we traveled *for* three days; to be appointed *for* life.

He came to town last week with his family *for* the winter. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 95.

It is not reasonable that the king of Spain should quit the sovereignty [of the Netherlands] *for* always.
Deventer (trans.), quoted in Motley's United Netherlands, IV. 469.

16. In relation to; with respect or regard to; as affects or concerns; as regards: as, sorrow is past *for* him; as *for* me, I am content; *for* the present everything is right.

Never was there such a state *for* magnanimity as Rome.
Bacon, Atheism.

Thus much *for* the beginning and progress of the deluge.
Burnet.

17. In proportion or with reference to; considering the state or character of: as, he is tall *for* his age; it is very well done *for* him.—

18. Appropriate or adapted to; suitable to the purpose, requirement, character, or state of: as, a subject *for* speculation; a remedy *for* the toothache; stores *for* the winter; this is no place *for* a sick man.

First whan the fre [man] was in the forest founde in his denne,
In comely clothes was he clad *for* any kinges sone.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 506.

Let me alone; I am not *for* your purpose.
Fletcher (and another), False One, iv. 3.

The Sultana Ayxa, apprised of the imminent danger of her son, concerted a plan *for* his escape.
Irving, Granada, p. 25.

19. In the direction of, or conducive or necessary to.

It is *for* the general good of human society, and consequently of particular persons, to be true and just; and it is *for* men's health to be temperate. *Tillotson.*

20. In assignment or attribution to; the share, lot, possession, right, duty, or privilege of: as, freedom is *for* the brave; it is *for* you to decide.

A heavy reckoning *for* you, sir: but the comfort is, you shall be called to no more payments.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 4.

What methods they will take is not *for* me to prescribe.
Swift, Improving the English Tongue.

For himself Julian reserved a more difficult part.
Gibbon, Decline and Fall.

It was *for* the prætor to consider and determine whether the action or exception should or should not be granted.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 707.

21. To be or become; designing or designed to be or serve as; with the purpose or function of (becoming or doing something): as, the boy is intended *for* a lawyer; to run *for* sheriff; a mill *for* grinding corn; a sketch *for* a picture.

The national republican convention assembled at Baltimore on June 7, 1864, and nominated President Lincoln for re-election, and *for* vice president Andrew Johnson of Tennessee.
Amer. Cyc., XVI. 185.

22†. In order to prevent or avoid; against.

And some of hem took on hem *for* the colde,
More than ynough, so seydestow ful ofte.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 918.

We'll have a bib *for* spoiling of thy doublet.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, iii. 5.

The wife of Granganamoe came running out to meete vs (her husband was absent), commanding her people to draw our Boat ashore *for* beating on the billowes.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 84.

Ah, how light he treads,
For spoiling his silk stockings.
L. Barry, Ram Alley.

23. In spite of; without regard to; notwithstanding: as, that is true *for* aught I know.

Then he stert vp full stithly, with his store might,
Was on hys wight horse, *for* wepyn or other.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6439.

Others are fain to go home with weeping tears, *for* any help they can obtain at any judge's hand.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

The owl *for* all his feathers was a' cold.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes, st. 1.

24. In order; with the intent: used redundantly before the infinitive with *to:* formerly common, but now obsolete or vulgar: as, I came *for to* see you.

The boy asked a boun;
"I wish we were in the good church,
For to get christendoun."
Young Akin (Child's Ballads, I. 187).

What went ye out *for to* see? Mat. xi. 8.

The Lord had called us *for to* preach the gospel unto them. Acts xvi. 10.

For all. See *all.*—**For all the world.** See *world.*—**For ay.** See *ay*[1].—**For cause.** See *cause* and *forcause.*—**For certain.** See *certain.*—**For effect, fear, shame,** etc. See the nouns.—**For ever.** See *ever* and *forever.*—**For it,** to be done for the case; advisable: usually preceded by a negative, and with the emphasis on the preposition.

There is nothing *for it* but to cultivate comity between the States.
N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 147.

For my (his, her, or **your) head** or **life,** for fear of disastrous consequences; as apprehending extreme danger.

I dare not *for my head* fill my belly; one fruitful meal would set me to 't. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 3.

For the best. See *best.*—**For to.** See def. 24.—**What for a,** interrogatively, what kind of: as, *what for a* man is he? [Now rare, and regarded as a Germanism (German *was für ein*).]

What is he *for a* Ladde you so lament?
Spenser, Shep. Cal., April.

Mr. Speaker, I demand to know who dared present such a petition. *What for a* boldness is that?
St. Louis Democrat, Aug. 21, 1866.

[*For*, governing prepositionally a noun or pronoun followed by an infinitive, is sometimes used, in familiar or careless style, with the value of *that* before a verb in the conditional: for example, *for* him to do that (that is, that he should do that) would be a pity.

I feare it would but harme the truth *for* me to reason in her behalfe. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

These expressions are too oft'n mett, and too well understood, *for* any man to doubt his meaning.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xii.

I am anxious *for* you to know my new address.
George Eliot, in Cross, iv.

I should be glad *for* the new edition to be printed, and not the old. *Darwin* (letter), Life, II. 40.

No one cared *for* him to call.
Quoted in *Academy*, No. 826, p. 146.]

II. *conj.* **1.** For the reason that; because; seeing that; since: in modern usage employed only to introduce an independent clause, or frequently a separate sentence, giving a reason for, or a justification or explanation of, something previously said. It is an elliptical use of the preposition *for*, thus: "So death passed upon all men, *for* [the reason] that all have sinned: [I say so] *for* [this reason, that] until the law sin was in the world, but sin is not imputed when there is no law." Rom. v. 12, 13. The use of *that* after *for*, as above, was formerly common, as was also that of *for* before the reason for a succeeding statement, or to introduce a subordinate and inseparable clause, as in the following extracts; but both locutions are now antiquated or obsolete.

Partenedon parted first, of palerne the quenes brother;
For he hade ferrest to fare, formest he went.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5079.

Ac, *for* the poure may nat paye, ich wol paye myself.
Piers Plowman (C), xiii. 106.

But this a-peired moche his bewte and his visage *for that* he was blinde, and yet were the iyen [eyes] in his heed feire and clier. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 615.

They all shall dye in theyr sinnes *for* they have all erred and gone out of the way togither.
Spenser, Present State of Ireland.

Master Nelson arrived with his lost Phœnix; lost (I say) *for that* we all deemed him lost.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 170.

Famed Beauclerc called, *for that* he loved
The minstrel, and his lay approved.
Scott, Marmion, v., Int.

2†. In order that.

And, *for* the time shall not seem tedious,
I'll tell thee what befell me.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

For as much. See *forasmuch.*—**For because†,** and **for that†,** equivalent to *because.*

Not *for because* your brows are blacker.
Shak., W. T., ii. 1.

For why, because; for; for what reason. [Obsolete or colloq.]

The magistrates do not exercise their citizens against their wills in unneedful labours. *For why*, in the institution of the weal-public, this end [one afterward mentioned] is only and chiefly pretended and minded.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 4.

But yet his horse was not a whit
Inclin'd to tarry there;
For why?—his owner had a house
Full ten miles off, at Ware.
Cowper, John Gilpin.

=**Syn. 1.** See *since.*

for-[1], [< ME. *for-*, < AS. *for-* = OS. *far-* = OFries. *for-* = D. *ver-* = MLG. *vor-*, LG. *for-* = OHG. *fir-*, *far-*, MHG. *ver-*, G. *ver-* = Icel. *for-* (rarely *fyr-*, *ir-*) = Sw. *för-* = Dan. *for-* = Goth. *fra-*, *faur-*, *fair-*: a prefix involving several different developments (oppositeness, negation, difference, change, deterioration) of the radical meaning 'before,' and varying in its force accordingly; akin to *for*, *fore*[1], etc., and ult. to the L., Gr., and Skt. forms cited under *for*. The three Goth. forms *faur-*, *fair-*, *fra-*, are phonetically near to Gr. πρά, before, beside, περί, around, and πρό, before, respectively. See further under *for*, *prep.* In some words *for-*[1] has become confused with *for-*[2], equiv. to *fore-*[1]; e. g., *forego*[2] for *forgo*[1], *forward*[1] for *foreward*[1], *forward*[2] for *foreward*[2], etc. See *for-*[3.] An inseparable prefix in words of Middle English and Anglo-Saxon origin, formerly attachable at will to any verb admitting of the qualification conveyed by this prefix, but no longer used or felt as a living formative. In Middle English and Anglo-Saxon it conveyed various notions, as oppositeness, negation, difference, change, deterioration, etc., often intensity, these notions being traceable in the modern words; thus, *for-* is negative in *forbid*, *forswear*, negative or pejorative in *forspeak*, etc., alterative in *forshape*, etc., intensive in *forlorn*, *forweary*, *forwounded*, *forspent*, etc. From its intensive use in participial forms of verbs it came to be used also as an intensive prefix to adjectives, as in *forblack*, very black, *fordry*, very dry, etc. (See the etymology, and compare *for-*[2].) This prefix, once extremely common, has not only ceased to be used in forming new words, but most of the old words containing it have become obsolete, *forbear*[1], *forbid*, *forget*, *forgive*, *forgo*[1], *forsake*, *forswear*, and *forlorn* in its adjective use being the only ones now in familiar use. Only the principal Middle English words with this prefix are entered in this dictionary.

for-[2]. [See *fore-*[1], *forby*, *fornenst*, etc.] A form of *fore-*[1], in *forward*[1], *forward*[2], *forgo*[2].

for-[3]. [See *forclose*, etc.] A prefix of Latin origin, in *forclose* (= *foreclose*), *forfeit*, and *forjudge* (which see).

for. An abbreviation of *foreign:* as, *for. sec.*, foreign secretary.

fora, *n.* Latin plural of *forum.*

forage (for′āj), *n.* [< ME. *forage*, < OF. *fourage*, forage, pillage, F. *fourrage* (Pr. *fouratge* = Sp. *forraje* = Pg. *forragem* = It. *foraggio* = ML. *foragium*, *fodragium*, < F.), forage, < OF. *forrer*, forage, < *forre*, *fuerre*, F. *feurre*, fodder, straw, < ML. *fodrum*, < LG. *voder* = Sw. Dan. *foder* = AS. *fōdor* = E. *fodder*, etc.: see *fodder*[1]. Cf. *foray*, a doublet of *forage.*] **1.** Food of any kind for horses and cattle, as grass, pasture, hay, oats, etc.: also used humorously of human food.

And by his side his steed the grassy *forage* ate.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 2.

She was really hungry, so the chicken and tarts served to divert her attention for a time. It was well I secured this *forage.* *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xvii.

Our poor animals, having no *forage* but bitter pine leaves, began to falter and die from starvation.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 400.

2. The act of providing forage; the act of searching for provisions of any kind: as, the troop subsisted by *forage.*

Colonel Mawhood completed his *forage* unmolested.
Marshall.

=**Syn. 1.** *Fodder*, etc. See *feed*, *n.*

forage (for′āj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *foraged*, ppr. *foraging.* [= F. *fourrager* = Pr. *fourrejar*, *fourregiar* = Sp. *forrajear* = Pg. *forragear* = It. *foraggiare;* from the noun. Cf. *foray*, *v.*]
I. *intrans.* **1.** To procure food for horses or cattle by a roving search from place to place; specifically (*milit.*), to collect supplies for horses, and also for men or stock, from an enemy by force, or from friends by impressment; in general, to procure provisions or goods of any kind in a predatory manner.

Forage through
The country; spare no prey of life or goods.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 4.

The rooks, with busy caw,
Foraging for sticks and straw. *Keats*, Fancy.

2†. To ravage; feed on spoil.

Having felt the sweetness of the spoil,
With blindfold fury she begins to *forage.*
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 554.

3†. To wander far; rove; range.

Forage, and run
To meet displeasure further from the doors;
And grapple with him, ere he comes so nigh.
Shak., K. John, v. 1.

Foraging ants. See *Eciton.*—**Foraging party** (*milit.*), a party of soldiers sent out to collect provisions for troops or horses from the surrounding country.

II. *trans.* **1.** To strip of provisions, as for horses, troops, etc.

They will . . . also be as continual holds for her majesty, if the people should revolt; for without such it is easy to *forage* and over-run the whole land.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Whych victorie letted them, that thei went not to pillage and *fourrage* all your townes and cyties of Peloponese. *Nicolls*, tr. of Thucydides, fol. 30.

2. To supply with forage or fodder: as, to *forage* horses.—**3.** To ransack; overrun, as when searching for forage.

Though Assur's Prince had with his Legion fell
Forrag'd Samaria.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

The brain
That *forages* all climes to line its cells.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

4. To procure by forage.

With stolen beeves and *foraged* corn.
Whittier, Yorktown.

forage-cap (for′āj-kap), *n.* A small low cap worn by soldiers when not in full dress. Also called *foraging-cap.*

forage-guard (for′āj-gärd), *n.* **1.** A body of soldiers detailed to guard and protect a foraging party, or a forage-train on the march or when packed.—**2.** A party of foragers. [Rare.]

forage-master (for′āj-mās″tėr), *n.* A person who has charge of the forage and forage-trains of an army or a military post, receiving and issuing the forage, and having the care of it during transportation. In some cases he is empowered to collect or purchase the forage.

forager (for′ā-jėr), *n.* [< ME. *forager* (cf. F. *fourrageur* = Sp. *forrajero* = Pg. *forrageiro* = It. *foraggiere*); < *forage*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who forages; one who goes in search of food for horses or cattle.

Ther *forigers* a-forn gan to send
For ther hostes to make ordinance,
Of whome the instrumentes sounded at end.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1815.

But about midday, when Cæsar had sent forth a lieutenant of his called Caius Trebonius with three legions, and all his men of armes for forage, sodenly they came flying vpon the *forragers* on all sides.
Golding, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 118.

foraging (for′ā-jing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *forage*, *v.*] The act of searching for or collecting food.

foraging-cap (for′ā-jing-kap), *n.* Same as *forage-cap.*

foralite (for′a-līt), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *forare*, = E. *bore*[1], + Gr. λίθος, a stone.] In *geol.*, a tube-like marking in sandstone and other strata, which resembles the burrow of a worm.

foramen (fō-rā′men), *n.*; pl. *foramina* (fō-ram′i-nā). [L., a hole, < *forare* = E. *bore*[1]: see *bore*[1].] **1.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a hole or an opening; an orifice; a fissure; a short passage. Specifically—(*a*) A hole in or through a bone or other structure, or between contiguous bones, giving passage to a vessel or a nerve; also, a communication between two cavities of the same organ; less frequently, a cul-de-sac. See examples below. (*b*) An aperture in the beak of a brachiopod shell, giving exit to a pedicel by means of which the animal is attached. (*c*) One of the perforations in the shell of a foraminifer. (*d*) In the arthropods, an aperture in the integument of a part or joint where another part is articulated to it, giving passage to tendons, visceral organs, etc.: as, the occipital *foramen* in the back of an insect's head. Such foramina are connected with the cor-

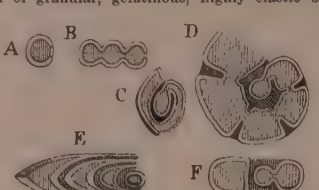
responding cavities by membranes, and are often externally visible, as those at the ends of the femora of most insects; their form is then useful in classification. See cut under *Hymenoptera*.

2. In *bot.*, an opening of any kind; specifically, the orifice of the coats of the ovule.—**Anteorbital, atlantal, auricular,** etc., **foramen.** See the adjectives.—**Carotid foramen.** (*a*) The lower aperture of the carotid canal. (*b*) The carotid canal itself.—**Condyloid foramen.** (*a*) *Anterior*, a hole in the occipital bone for the passage of the hypoglossal nerve. See cut under *craniofacial*. (*b*) *Posterior*, for the passage of a vein.—**Coracoscapular foramen,** in some animals, a hole formed by the articulation of the coracoid bone with the scapula.—**Cordiform foramen.** See *cordiform*.—**Cotyloid foramen,** a notch in the acetabulum or socket of the thighbone, converted into a hole by a ligament, for the passage of vessels and nerves. See cut under *innominate*.—**Dental foramen,** the termination of the dental canal of the lower jaw, through which vessels and nerves emerge from the interior of the bone upon the face.—**Diaphragmatic foramina,** several holes through the diaphragm, for the passage of the esophagus, the aorta, the pneumogastric nerves, the vena cava inferior, and other structures.—**Epitrochlear foramen,** foramen epitrochleare, the supracondyloid foramen upon the inner condyle of the humerus of many animals, sometimes present, or represented by a groove, in man.—**Ethmoidal foramina,** *anterior* and *posterior*, openings in the orbit, in the articulation between the ethmoid and the frontal bone, for the passage of vessels and nerves.—**External carotid foramen,** the external orifice of the carotid canal.—**Foramen cæcum.** (*a*) Of the frontal bone, a depression lodging a process of the dura mater, and either impervious or transmitting a vein. (*b*) Of the medulla oblongata, a cul-de-sac forming the termination of the anterior median fissure behind the pons. Also called *foramen cæcum of Vieq d'Azyr*. (*c*) Of the tongue, a depression about the large middle circumvallate papilla.—**Foramen commune anterius.** Same as *foramen of Monro*.—**Foramen intercarpi,** the foramen of the intercarpus, an opening between or among certain bones of the carpus of batrachians.—**Foramen lacerum anterius,** the sphenoidal fissure between the greater and lesser wings of the sphenoid bone, transmitting the third, fourth, first division of the fifth, and the sixth cranial nerves, and the ophthalmic vein. See cut under *sphenoid*.—**Foramen lacerum medium,** the interval between the apex of the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the sphenoid and occipital bones, in relation with the inner opening of the carotid canal. See cut under *skull*.—**Foramen lacerum posterius,** the jugular foramen, a fissure between the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the occipital bone, giving passage to the internal jugular vein, and to the glossopharyngeal, pneumogastric, and spinal accessory nerves. See cut under *skull*.—**Foramen magnum,** the great hole in the occipital bone for the passage of the medulla oblongata and its membranes, the spinal accessory nerve, and the vertebral arteries; the passage from the cranial cavity to the spinal canal.—**Foramen of Monro,** the communication between the lateral ventricles of the brain and the third ventricle, transmitting the choroid plexus. See cut under *encephalon*.—**Foramen of Soemmering,** a deceptive appearance, as of an opening, presented by the retina of the eye at the yellow-spot. See *retina*.—**Foramen of Stenson.** Same as *canalis incisivus*. See *canalis*.—**Foramen of Winslow,** the communication between the greater and lesser cavities of the peritoneum.—**Foramen ovale.** (*a*) Of the heart, the communication, in the fetus, between the right and the left auricle, closed soon after birth: when persistent it gives rise to cyanosis. (*b*) Of the sphenoid bone, a hole in the greater wing of the sphenoid, or between this and the temporal bone, for the passage of the third division of the fifth cranial nerve. See cut under *sphenoid*.—**Foramen Panizzæ,** the foramen of Panizza, the communication between the right and the left aortic arches of reptiles.—**Foramen rotundum,** a round hole in the greater wing of the sphenoid, for the passage of the second division of the fifth cranial nerve. See cut under *sphenoid*.—**Foramen spinosum,** a hole in the greater wing of the sphenoid, transmitting the principal meningeal artery.—**Foramen transversarium,** a hole in the transverse process of a cervical vertebra, as in birds and mammals, formed by ankylosis of a cervical rib with the transverse process proper; the vertebrarterial foramen. *Gegenbaur*.—**Foramen Vesalii,** a minute inconstant hole in the sphenoid bone, transmitting a vein.—**Foramina Thebesii,** orifices of small veins which empty into the right auricle of the heart.—**Inferior dental foramen,** the inlet of the inferior dental canal in the lower jaw-bone.—**Infraorbital foramen,** a hole in the superior maxillary bone, near the lower border of the orbit, for the exit of so much of the second division of the fifth nerve as appears upon the face. See cut under *orbit*.—**Internal auditory foramen,** the meatus auditorius internus, for the passage from the cranial cavity into the temporal bone of the auditory and facial nerve. See cuts under *craniofacial* and *ear*.—**Internal carotid foramen,** the internal orifice of the carotid canal.—**Interorbital foramen,** a vacuity in the bony plate separating the orbits in birds, etc.—**Intervertebral foramina,** holes formed between any two contiguous vertebræ for the exit of spinal nerves.—**Jugular foramen.** See *foramen lacerum posterius*.—**Malar foramina,** holes in the malar bone for the passage of nerves and vessels.—**Mastoid foramen,** a hole in or near the mastoid portion of the temporal bone, for the passage of a vein.—**Medullary foramen,** the hole in any bone giving entrance to the proper nutrient artery of the bone. Also called *nutrient foramen*.—**Mental foramen,** the outlet upon the chin of the inferior dental canal of the lower jaw-bone, giving exit to so much of the third division of the fifth cranial nerve as appears upon the chin.—**Nutrient foramen.** See *medullary foramen*.—**Obturator foramen,** the thyroid foramen, a large opening or fenestra in the innominate bone, representing an interval between the pubis and ischium, mostly closed by the obturator membrane, and transmitting the obturator vessels and nerve: sometimes in lower animals a notch. See cut under *innominate*.—**Occipital foramen,** in *entom.*, the opening by which the cavity of the head communicates with that of the neck. See cut under *Hymenoptera*.—**Olfactory foramina,** the numerous holes in the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone, transmitting the olfactory nerves.—**Optic foramen,** the round hole in the sphenoid bone transmitting the optic nerve and ophthalmic artery. See cuts under *orbit* and *sphenoid*.—**Palatine foramina,** *anterior* and *posterior*, holes in the bony palate for the passage of vessels and nerves: small in man, in some mammals constituting great vacuities. Also called *palatine fossæ*.—**Pterygopalatine foramen,** an opening between the pterygoid and the palatine bones.—**Sacral foramina,** intervertebral foramina in the sacral region.—**Sacrosciatic foramen,** a notch in the posterior border of the haunch-bone, converted by ligament into a hole, through which passes the pyriformis muscle, the sciatic nerve, and other structures.—**Sphenopalatine foramen,** a notch or hole in the palatine bone, by which the sphenomaxillary fossa communicates with the nasal cavity.—**Stylomastoid foramen,** a hole in the temporal bone, near the root of the stylold process, giving exit to the facial nerve, and entrance to the stylomastoid artery. See cut under *skull*.—**Thyroid foramen.** See *obturator foramen*.—**Vertebral** or **vertebrarterial foramen,** a hole in the transverse processes of cervical vertebræ, transmitting the vertebral artery. See cut under *cervical*.—**Vidian foramen,** the Vidian canal. See *canal*[1].

foraminate, foraminated (fō-ram'i-nāt, -nā-ted), *a.* [< LL. *foraminatus*, having holes, < L. *foramen*, a hole: see *foramen*.] Furnished with foramina; cribrate; ethmoid.

foraminifer (fō-ra-min'i-fėr), *n.* [< NL. *foraminifer*: see *foraminiferous*.] One of the *Foraminifera*.

Foraminifera (fō-ram-i-nif'ę-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *foraminifer*: see *foraminiferous*.] An order of *Rhizopoda*, belonging to the subkingdom *Protozoa*, furnished with a shell or test, simple or complex, usually perforated by pores (foramina), whence the name. The shell may be composed of horny matter, or of carbonate of lime secreted from the water in which they live, or may be fabricated by sticking together extraneous matters, such as particles of sand. Owing to the resemblance of their convoluted chambered shells to those of the nautilus, they were at first reckoned among the most highly organized mollusks. In reality they are among the simplest of the *Protozoa*. The body of a foraminifer is composed of granular, gelatinous, highly elastic sarcode,



Diagrams of *Foraminifera*.
A, monothalamian; *B*, *C*, polythalamian; *D*, horizontal, and *E*, *F*, vertical sections of the helicoid forms.

which not only fills the shell, but passes through the perforations to the exterior, there giving off long thread-like processes, called pseudopodia, interlacing one another so as to form a net like a spider's web. Internally the sarcode-body exhibits no structure or definite organs of any kind. A nucleus, which at one time was believed to be absent, has been discovered in these organisms. A remarkable formation known as *nummulitic limestone* receives its name from the presence of large coin-shaped foraminifers, generally about as large as an English shilling. The name is based on the French *foraminifères* of A. d'Orbigny, who regarded these organisms as cephalopodous mollusks, and named them from the foramina by means of which the cells communicate. He divided them into *Helicostègues* (with the subdivisions *H. nautiloïdes, ammonoïdes*, and *turbinoïdes*), *Stichostègues, Enallostègues, Agathistègues*, and *Entomostègues*, terms corresponding to *Helicostega, Stichostega, Enallostega, Agathistega*, and *Entomostega*. The most approved recent classification of the *Foraminifera* is by H. B. Brady, who divides the order into the families *Gromiidæ, Miliolidæ, Astrorhizidæ, Lituolidæ, Textulariidæ, Chilostomellidæ, Lagenidæ, Globigerinidæ, Rotalidæ*, and *Nummulinidæ*. The problematic fossil of the Laurentian rocks of Canada, named *Eozoön canadense*, has been referred to the order, but its foraminiferal nature has been denied by most recent naturalists. By some authors the *Foraminifera*, under the name *Reticularia*, are regarded as a class of protozoans, and divided into 10 orders, corresponding with the above-named families. *Thalamophora* is a third name of these organisms.

foraminiferal (fō-ram-i-nif'ę-rąl), *a.* **1.** Consisting of or containing *Foraminifera*: as, *foraminiferal* mud; *foraminiferal* deposits.

There can be no doubt that the *foraminiferal* shower falls over the area occupied by the grey ooze and the red clay just as persistently as elsewhere.
Huxley, Physiography, p. 269.

2. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Foraminifera*: as, *foraminiferal* life. *Huxley*.

foraminiferous (fō-ram-i-nif'ę-rus), *a.* [< NL. *foraminifer*, < L. *foramen* (*foramin-*), a hole, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] **1.** Having perforations or pores (foramina).—**2.** Consisting of or containing *Foraminifera*: same as *foraminiferal*, 1.

The bottom composed of *foraminiferous* ooze and coarse sand. *Science*, III. 591.

foraminous (fō-ram'i-nus), *a.* [< LL. *foraminosus*, full of holes, < L. *foramen*, a hole: see *foramen*.] Full of holes or foramina; perforated in many places; porous. [Rare.]

Soft and *foraminous* bodies, in the first creation of the sound, will dead it. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 215.

foraminule (fō-ram'i-nūl), *n.* [< NL. *foraminulum*, dim. of L. *foramen*, a hole: see *foramen*.] **1.** A small foramen.—**2.** In certain fungi, the ostiolum or orifice through which the spores are discharged. *Imp. Dict.* [Not in use.]

foraminulose (fō-ra-min'ū-lōs), *a.* [< *foraminule* + *-ose*.] Pierced with small holes.

foraminulous (fō-ra-min'ụ-lus), *a.* Same as *foraminulose*.

forane (fō-rān'), *a.* [< F. *forain* = Sp. *foráneo* = It. *foraneo*, < ML. *foraneus*, < L. *foras*, out of doors, abroad. It is thus a doublet to *foreign*, q. v.] Pertaining to places or things remote: specifically used in the Roman Catholic Church, in the title *vicar forane*. See *vicar*.

foranent†, *prep.* See *foreanent*.

forasmuch (fôr'ąz-much'), *conj.* [< ME. *forasmuch, forasmyche*, etc., also, separately, *for as much*: see *for*, *as*[1], *much*.] In view of the fact that; in consideration that; seeing that; since: with *as*: as, *forasmuch as* the time is short.

Forasmuch as the knowingis of these things is a maner pocion or medicine to thee, al be it so that I haue litle time to done it, yet neuerthelesse I would enforcen me to shewen somewhat of it. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iv.

Forasmuch then *as* we are the offspring of God, we ought not to think that the Godhead is like unto gold, or silver, or stone. Acts xvii. 29.

foray (for'ā), *n.* [Formerly also *forray, ferray*; < ME. *forray, forrey, forraye*; a northern form of *forage*, q. v.] The act of foraging; a predatory excursion.

Feire oncle, yef ye will suffre me to go on *forrey* in to a londe that I knowe, I shall bringe yow vitaile plente, for the contre is full of all goode. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 253.

When time hangs heavy in the hall,
And snow comes thick at Christmas-tide,
And we can neither hunt, nor ride
A *foray* on the Scottish side.
Scott, Marmion, i. 22.

=Syn. *Incursion, Raid*, etc. See *invasion*.

foray (for'ā), *v.* [Formerly also *forray*; < ME. **forrayen, forreyen*; from the noun. Cf. *forage, v.*] **I.** *trans.* To ravage; pillage.

The Abbot and his community having retreated beyond the Forth, their lands were severely *forayed*.
Scott, Monastery, ii.

II. *intrans.* To engage in a foray; pillage.

Ofte tymes he faught with the saisnes [Saxons] whan that he herde telle that thei come to *forrey*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 179.

The people of Granada resumed all at once their ancient activity, *foraying* into the Christian territories.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., I. 15.

forayer (for'ā-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *foreyour*; < *foray* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *forager*.] One who takes part in a foray; a marauder. Formerly also *forrayer*.

Kynde [Nature] huyrde tho Conscience and cam out of the planetes,
And sente forth his *foreyours* feuers and fluxes,
Couhes, and cardiacles, crampes, and toth-aches.
Piers Plowman (C), xxiii. 81.

They might not choose the lowland road,
For the Merse *forayers* were abroad.
Scott, Marmion, iii. 1.

forbad†. An obsolete preterit of *forbid*.

forbade (fôr-bad' or -bād'). Preterit of *forbid*.

forbar†, *v. t.* [< ME. *forbarren* (= MHG. *verbarren*); < *for-*[1] + *bar*[1], *v.*] **1.** To bar in; shut up.

Whi lete ȝe foulli ȝour fon *for-barre* ȝou her-inne,
& do ȝou alle the duresse that thei deuise konne.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3333.

2. To bar; fend off; ward off.

Thei with fyn force *for-barred* his strokes,
& wounded him wikkedly & wonne him of his stede.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1217.

3. To exclude; deny.

As well be domes as by statutes many tymes they [citizens] haue been lettyd, and of some of her fraunches *for-barred*.
Charter of London (Rich. II.), in Arnold's Chronicle, p. 28.

forbathe† (fôr-bāᵀᴴ'), *v. t.* [< *for-*[1] + *bathe*.] To bathe abundantly.

And Priam eke with iron murdred thus,
And Troye town consumed all with flame,
Whose shores hath ben so oft *forbathed* in blood.
Surrey, Æneid, ii.

forbear[1] (fôr-bār'), *v.*; pret. *forbore*, pp. *forborne*, ppr. *forbearing*. [< ME. *forberen*, tr. refrain from, intr. (by omission of refl.) refrain, abstain, tr. spare, excuse, < AS. *forberan* (pret. *forbær* (whence the obs. E. pret. *forbare*), pp. *forboren*), tr. restrain, abstain from, bear with, suffer, endure (= OHG. **farberan, ferberen*, MHG. *verbern* = Goth. *frabairan*, endure), < *for-*

+ *beran*, bear: see *for-*[1] and *bear*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To refrain from; abstain from; omit; avoid the doing or use of.

Mourning lasteth a Moone, after which they make drinkings: but many after this will *forbeare* them.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 848.

I had much ado
To *forbear* laughing. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, v. 1.

Then, but *forbear* your food a little while.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7.

To hear meekly, sir, and to laugh moderately; or to *forbear* both. *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 1.

2. To spare; excuse; treat indulgently. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Whi beet thou him & *forbare* me?
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 211.

Forebearing one another in love. Eph. iv. 2.

Agrippa desires you to *forbear* him till the next week; his mules are not yet come up. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 1.

I pray tell my brother that his tenant Gage desires him to *forbear* him £10 till Whitsuntide.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 426.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To refrain; abstain; decline; stop; cease; hold off or back.

Seven days I mot *forbere*,
That I ne gyf no answere.
Seven Sages, l. 370.

Shall I go against Ramoth-gilead to battle, or shall I *forbear?* 1 Ki. xxii. 6.

Forbear!
Who's he that is so rude? what's he that dares
To interrupt our counsels?
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, v. 1.

2. To be patient; endure; restrain one's self from action or from violence.

To *forbeare* in anger is the poynt of a friendly leeche.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 94.

By long *forbearing* is a prince persuaded. Prov. xxv. 15.

The kindest and the happiest pair
Will find occasion to *forbear*.
Cowper, Mutual Forbearance.

=**Syn. 1.** To abstain, give over, desist, stay, leave off.

forbear[2], *n.* See *forebear*.

forbearance (fôr-bâr'ans), *n.* [< *forbear*[1] + *-ance*.] **1.** The act or state of forbearing; the cessation or intermission of an act commenced, or a refraining from beginning an act.

This may convince us how vastly greater a pleasure is consequent upon the *forbearance* of sin than can possibly accompany the commission of it. *South*, Sermons.

2. Command of temper; restraint of passions; long-suffering; indulgence toward an offender or injurer; lenity.

Or despisest thou the riches of his goodness and *forbearance* and longsuffering? Rom. ii. 4.

3. In *law*, an abstaining from the enforcement of a right; specifically, a creditor's giving of indulgence after the day originally fixed for payment: as, the loan or *forbearance* of money. —**4†.** A withdrawing; a keeping aloof.

At my entreaty forbear his presence, till some little time hath qualified the heat of his displeasure. . . . I pray you have a continent *forbearance* till the speed of his rage goes slower. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 2.

I shall crave your *forbearance* a little: may be I will call upon you anon. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 1.

=**Syn. 1.** Abstinence, refraining.—**2.** Patience, indulgence, mildness.

forbearant (fôr-bâr'ant), *a.* [< *forbear*[1] + *-ant*[1].] Forbearing. [Rare.]

Whosoever had preferred sincerity, earnestness, depth of practical rather than theoretic insight, . . . must have come over to London, and with *forbearant* submissiveness listened to our Johnson. *Carlyle*, Misc., III. 237.

forbearantly (fôr-bâr'ant-li), *adv.* Forbearingly. [Rare.]

forbearer (fôr-bâr'èr), *n.* One who forbears.

The West, as a father, all goodness doth bring,
The East, a *forbearer*, no manner of thing.
Tusser, Properties of the Winds.

forbearing (fôr-bâr'ing), *p. a.* Characterized by patience and indulgence; long-suffering: as, a *forbearing* temper.

forbearingly (fôr-bâr'ing-li), *adv.* In a forbearing, patient manner.

forbeat†, *v. t.* [< ME. *forbeten*; < *for-*[1] + *beat*[1], *v.*] To beat; beat in pieces or to death.

Blyndid were hise faire yzen,
And al his fleisch bloodi *forbete*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 29.

And Lucifer bynde,
And *forbete* and adown brynge.
Piers Plowman (B), xviii. 35.

forbede†, *v.* A Middle English form of *forbid*.

forbere†, *v.* A Middle English form of *forbear*[1].

forbid (fôr-bid'), *v.*; pret. *forbade*, pp. *forbidden*, *forbid*, ppr. *forbidding*. [< ME. *forbeden*, *forbeoden* (pret. *forbad*, *forbade*, *forbed*, *forbead*, pl. *forbode*, pp. *forboden*, *forbedun*; rarely with weak pret. *forbedde*, pp. *forbeded*), < AS. *forbeódan* (pret. *forbeód*, pl. *forbudon*, pp. *forboden*) (= OFries. *forbiada* = D. *verbieden* = MLG. *verbeden*, LG. *verbeen*, *verbeien* = OHG. *farbiotan*, MHG. G. *verbieten* = Icel. *fyrirbjóðha* = Dan. *forbyde* = Sw. *förbjuda*), forbid, indirect, < *for-* + *beódan*, command, bid: see *for-*[1] and *bid* (2).] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bid or command, as to a thing, that it shall not be done; prohibit by command, or as with authority; issue an order against, as the doing of or being something; interdict: often with a person as indirect object and an act or thing as direct object: as, to *forbid* the banns (that is, the proclamation of the banns); I *forbid* you my house (that is, to enter my house).

I expressly am *forbid* to touch it,
For it engenders choler, planteth anger.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1.

God *forbid* it should be necessary to be a scholar, or a critic, in order to be a Christian.
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, iii.

2. To prohibit the use or action of; put under ban; restrain within limits.

Thei seye that wee synne dedly in etynge of Bestes that weren *forboden* in the Old Testement, and of the olde Lawe. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 20.

The Firmament shall retrograde his course . . .
Yer I presume with fingers ends to touch
(Much less with lips) the Fruit *forbod* so much.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

Too much of water hast thou, poor Ophelia,
And therefore I *forbid* my tears.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7.

Sleep shall neither night nor day
Hang upon his pent-house lid;
He shall live a man *forbid*.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 3.

3. To prohibit in effect; stand in the way of; prevent: as, an impassable river *forbids* the approach of the army.

A blaze of glory that *forbids* the sight. *Dryden.*

Fear *forbade* her tongue to move.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 63.

Any real political union between the United States of America and the kingdom of Great Britain is a thing which geographical conditions *forbid*.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 57.

4†. To defy; challenge. *Davies.*

To them whom the mist of envy hath so blinded that they can see no good at all done but by themselves, I *forbid* them, the best of them, to show me in Rheims or in Rome, or any popish city Christian, such a show as we have seen here these last two days.
Bp. Andrews, Sermons, V. 36.

To forbid the banns. See *banns*. =**Syn. 1.** *Forbid*, *Prohibit*, *Interdict*. *Forbid* is the common word; *prohibit* is formal, legal, and generally more emphatic; *interdict* is legal, and especially ecclesiastical: as, to *forbid* the use of a private way; to *prohibit* the importation of opium; to *interdict* intercourse.

Thy coming hither, though I know thy scope,
I bid not, or *forbid*. *Milton*, P. R., i. 495.

Thomas Jefferson first summoned congress to *prohibit* slavery in all the territory of the United States.
Bancroft, Hist. Const., II. 116.

Alone I pass'd through ways
That brought me on a sudden to the tree
Of *interdicted* knowledge. *Milton*, P. L., v. 52.

II. *intrans.* To utter a prohibition.

Forbid who will, none shall from me withhold
Longer thy offer'd good. *Milton*, P. L., v. 62.

God forbid. See *God*.

forbiddance (fôr-bid'ans), *n.* [< *forbid* + *-ance*.] The act of forbidding, or the state of being forbidden; prohibition; a command or edict against a thing. [Rare.]

The *forbiddance* of Gilds in the Frankish Empire could also be justified from religious motives, in consequence of the gluttony and pagan customs always associated with them. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. lxxix.

Other and yet grander mountain ramparts thrust their great *forbiddance* on the reaching vision.
Mrs. Whitney, Leslie Goldthwaite, xi.

forbidden (fôr-bid'n), *p. a.* Prohibited; interdicted.

The fruit
Of that *forbidden* tree whose mortal taste
Brought death into the world, and all our woe.
Milton, P. L., i. 2.

To joys *forbidden* man aspires,
Consumes his soul with vain desires.
Cowper, Pineapple and Bee.

Forbidden degrees, in *law*. See *degree*.—**Forbidden fruit.** (*a*) The fruit of the tree of knowledge of good and evil, of which Adam and Eve partook, according to the account in Gen. iii. (*b*) A large variety of the common orange. (*c*) Figuratively, unlawful pleasure of any kind; specifically, illicit love.

forbiddenly (fôr-bid'n-li), *adv.* In a forbidden or unlawful manner.

He thinks that you have touch'd his queen *forbiddenly*.
Shak., W. T., i. 2.

forbiddenness† (fôr-bid'n-nes), *n.* The state of being forbidden or prohibited.

These suggested such strange and hideous thoughts, and such distracting doubts of some of the fundamentals of Christianity, that though his looks did little betray his thoughts, nothing but *forbiddenness* of self dispatch hindered his acting it. *Boyle*, Works, I. 23.

forbidder (fôr-bid'èr), *n.* One who or that which forbids.

Other care perhaps
May have diverted from continual watch
Our great *Forbidder*, safe with all his spies
About him. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 815.

forbidding (fôr-bid'ing), *p. a.* Repelling approach; repellent; repulsive; raising aversion or dislike; disagreeable: as, a *forbidding* aspect; *forbidding* weather; *forbidding* manners.

There was something, I fear, *forbidding* in my look.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 7.

Not all his large estate in Derbyshire could . . . save him from having a most *forbidding*, disagreeable countenance. *Jane Austen*, Pride and Prejudice, p. 7.

=**Syn.** Unpleasant, displeasing, offensive, odious, abhorrent, repellent.

forbiddingly (fôr-bid'ing-li), *adv.* In a forbidding manner; repellently.

forbiddingness (fôr-bid'ing-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being forbidding; repulsiveness. *Richardson.*

forbid-tree†, *n.* [ME. **forboden tre*, forbidden tree, i. e., one forbidden to be cut down.] See the etymology and the extract.

Concerning the Forest of Deane, and the timber there, . . . with the age of many trees there left, at a great fall in Edward the Third's time, by the name of *forbid-trees*, which at this day are called *vorbid trees*.
Pepys, Diary, I. 311.

forbisch†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *furbish*.

forbise†, *v. t.* [ME.; < *forbisen*, *v.*] Same as *forbisen*, 2.

It nedeth me noght the longe to *forbise*.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1390.

forbisen†, *n.* [ME., also *forbison*, *forbysen*, *forbysne*, etc., < AS. *forebysen*, an example, < *fore*, fore, + *bysen*, an example, pattern, parable, command, = OS. (in comp.) *am-busan* = Goth. *ana-busns*, a command.] **1.** An example; a model; a pattern.

Holy cherche is honoured heyzliche thoruȝ his deynge,
He is a *forbysene* to alle bishopes and a brizt myroure.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 555.

2. A parable; a fable.

"By a *forbisene*," quod the frere, "I shal the faire shewe."
Piers Plowman (B), viii. 29.

3. A proverb. *Ayenbite of Inwit.*

forbisen†, *v. t.* [ME. *forbisenen*, *forbisne* (also abbr. *forbise*); from the noun.] **1.** To give as an example.

Fele men hauen the tokning of this *forbisnede* thing.
Bestiary, l. 588.

2. To furnish with examples.

forbite†, *v. t.* [ME. *forbiten* (= D. *verbijten* = LG. *verbîten* = G. *verbeissen*); < *for-*[1] + *bite*, *v.*] To bite to pieces.

It norissheth nice sigtes and some tyme wordes,
And wikked werkes ther-of wormes of synne,
And *forbiteth* the blosmes rizt to the bare leues.
Piers Plowman (B), xvi. 35.

forblack†, *a.* [ME., < *for-*[1] + *black*.] Exceedingly black.

As eny ravenes fether it schon *forblak*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1286.

forbod†, **forbode†**, *n.* [ME. *forbod*, *forbode*, < AS. *forbod* (= D. *verbod* = MHG. G. *verbot* = Sw. *förbud* = Dan. *forbud*, a forbidding, prohibition), < *forbeódan* (pp. *forboden*), forbid: see *forbid*.] A forbidding; a command forbidding a thing; a prohibition.—**God's forbode, Lord's forbode**, used elliptically as an exclamation, like the verb use *God forbid*.

"*Godys forbode*," quath [his] fellawe, "but ho forth passe
Wil ho is in purpose with vs to departen."
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 415.

Secondly he is beyond all reason or, *God's forbod*, distractedly enamourd of his own beautie.
Nash, Haue with you to Saffron-Walden, sig. L.

forbode†, **forboden†**. Obsolete forms of *forbidden*, past participle of *forbid*.

forbore (fôr-bōr'). Preterit of *forbear*[1].

forborne (fôr-bōrn'). Past participle of *forbear*[1].

forbought†. Past participle of *forbuy*.

forbreak† (fôr-brāk'), *v. t.* [ME. *forbreken*, < AS. *forbrecan* (pret. *forbræc*, pp. *forbrocen*), break, break down, violate (= D. *verbreken* = OHG. *farbrechan*, MHG. G. *verbrechen*), < *for-* + *brecan*, break: see *for-*[1] and *break*.] **1.** To break in pieces; destroy.

Vndiscrete trauellynge turnes the braynes in his heuede, and *forbrekes* the myghtes and the wittes of the saule and of the body. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 17.

2. To break through; interrupt.

I than . . . *forbrak* the entencioun of hir that entendede yit to seyn other thinges.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iv. prose 1.

forbruiset, *v. t.* [ME. *forbrusen, forbrosen, forbrisen;* < *for-*[1] + *bruise, v.*] To bruise badly or exceedingly.

In a chayer men aboute him bare
Al *forbrused*, bothe bak and syde.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 624.

forbuy†, *v. t.* [ME. **forbyen, forbiggen, forbuggen;* < *for-*[1] + *buy, v.*] To buy off; ransom; redeem.

But he, whiche hyndreth euery kinde,
And for no golde mail be *forbought*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., ii.

forby, foreby (fôr-bī′, fōr-bī′), *adv.* and *prep.* [The form *foreby*, which is less common, shows more clearly the origin of the first element; < ME. *forby, forbi, forbe*, adv. and prep., by, past, near (of LG. or Scand. origin: D. *voorbij* = MLG. *vorbi*, LG. *vorbi, vörbi* = G. *vorbei* = Dan. *forbi* = Sw. *förbi*, past, by, over, at an end); < *for* (equiv. to *fore*[1]), before, + *by*[1].] **I.** *adv.* **1†.** By; past; near.

The child gan *forby* for to pace.
Chaucer, Prioress's Tale, l. 117.

When he cam to his lady's bour door
He stude a little *forbye*.
Brown Adam (Child's Ballads, IV. 61).

2. Beyond; besides; over and above. [Scotch.]

Lang mayst thou teach . . .
What pleugh fits a wet soil, and whilk the dry;
And mony a thousand useful things *forby*.
Ramsay, Poems, II. 393.

II. *prep.* **1†.** By; past; near; hard by.

Alle that gane *forbi* the wai. Ps. lxxix. 30 (ME. version).

A little beyond . . . the river waxeth sweet, and runneth *fore by* the city fresh and pleasant.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 2.

As when a Faulcon hath, with nimble flight,
Flowne at a flush of Ducks *foreby* the brooke.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 54.

2. Beyond; besides; over and above. [Now only Scotch.]

I helded mi hert to do, *forbi* al thinge, thi rightwisenesses. Ps. cxviii. 112 (ME. version).

Forbye the ghaist, the Green Room disna vent weel in a high wind. *Scott*, Antiquary, xi.

forcarvet, *v. t.* [ME. *forkerven* (pret. *forkarf, forcarf*, pp. *forcorven*), < AS. *forceorfan* (pret. *forcearf*, pl. *forcurfon*, pp. *forcorfen*), cut through, cut off or away, cut down, < *for-* + *ceorfan*, cut, carve: see *for-*[1] and *carve*[1].] To cut through; cut completely; cut off.

Seven chains with his swerde
Our king *forcarf* amidward.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 1825.

forçat (for-sä′), *n.* [F., < Pr. *forsat* (= Sp. *forzado* = Pg. *forçado* = It. *forzato*), prop. pp. (= F. *forcé*) of *forsar* = Sp. *forzar* = Pg. *forçar* = It. *forzare* = F. *forcer*, E. *force:* see *force*[1], *v.*] In France, a convict condemned to forced labor in a prison or in a penal colony: a substitute for the older term *galérien* (galley-slave), under changed conditions.

forcat†, *n.* [< It. *forcata*, fork, crotch (cf. *forcato*, forked), < *forca*, a fork: see *fork.*] A rest for a musket.

forcause†, *conj.* [Adv. phr. *for cause* run together as one word, as *by cause*, now *because.*] Because; for the reason that.

And *forcause* it is so necessary for hime, I do not onelie cause him to rede it over, but also to practise the preceptes of the same. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), xxii.

force[1] (fôrs), *n.* [< ME. *force, fors*, < OF. *force*, F. *force* = Pr. *forsa, forza* = OSp. *forza*, Sp. *fuerza* = Pg. *força* = It. *forza*, < ML. *fortia*, strength, force, < L. *fortis*, OL. *forctis*, strong: see *fort.*] **1.** In general, strength, physical or mental, material or spiritual; active power; vigor; might.

O myhty lord, of power myhtiest,
Withoute whom al *force* is febilnesse.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 247.

Moses was an hundred and twenty years old when he died: his eye was not dim, nor his natural *force* abated. Deut. xxxiv. 7.

Beauty loses its *force*, if not accompanied with modesty.
Steele, Tatler, No. 34.

It is as if only from the *force* of habit.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 288.

What he [Dryden] valued above all things was *Force*, though in his haste he is willing to make a shift with its counterfeit, Effect.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 74.

2. Power exerted against will or consent; compulsory power; coercion; violence; especially, violence to person or property. In law it implies either the exertion of physical power upon persons or things, or the exercise of constraint of the will by display of physical menace. Words do not constitute force in this sense, but gestures may. Force is implied in every case of trespass, disseizin, or rescue.

To synge also, bi *force* he was constreyned.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 56.

Who overcomes
By *force*, hath overcome but half his foe.
Milton, P. L., i. 649.

Right I have none, nor hast thou much to plead:
'Tis *force*, when done, must justify the deed.
Dryden, Cym. and Iph., l. 521.

It seems I broke a close with *force* and arms.
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

3. Moral power to convince the mind; power to act as a motive or a reason; convincing power: as, the *force* of an argument.

The examples of others calamity and misfortunes, though ever so manifest and apparent, have yet but little *force* to deter the corrupt nature of man from pleasures.
Bacon, Moral Fables, vi., Expl.

4. Power to bind or hold, as of a law, agreement, or contract.

When an absolute monarch commandeth his subjects that which seemeth good in his own discretion, hath not his edict the *force* of a law, whether they approve or dislike it? *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 10.

A testament is of *force* after men are dead. Heb. ix. 17.

The high duties which came into *force* had the effect of diminishing the supply of brandy.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 55.

This act had been in *force* a quarter of a century.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

5. Value; significance; meaning; import: as, I do not see the *force* of your remark.

Several who make use of that word [proportion] do not always seem to understand very clearly the *force* of the term. *Burke*, Sublime and Beautiful, iii. § 2.

6†. Weight; matter; importance; consequence. Compare *no force*, below.

What *fors* were it though al the toun bihelde?
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 378.

And those occasions, uncle, were of *force*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

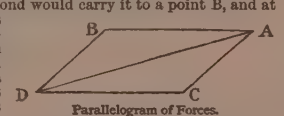
7. A union of individuals and means for a common purpose; a body of persons prepared for joint action of any kind; especially, a military organization; an army or navy, or any distinct military aggregation: as, a *force* of workmen; a police *force;* the military and naval *forces* of a country; the party rallied its *forces* for the election.

He placed *forces* in all the fenced cities of Judah.
2 Chron. xvii. 2.

Macb. What soldiers? . . .
Serv. The English *force*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 3.

His Body was not only rescued, but his *Forces* had the better of the Day. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 6.

8. In *physics:* (*a*) Strictly, the immediate cause of a change in the velocity or direction of motion of a body; a component acceleration, due to a special cause, paired with the mass of the moving body; a directed or vector quantity of the dimensions of a mass multiplied by an acceleration or rate of change of a velocity, this quantity representing the instantaneous effect of any definite cause affecting the motion of a body. The distinct mechanical apprehension of force is modern. Archimedes discovered the elements of the theory of the pressures upon bodies at rest, but it was not until the seventeenth century that, by the labors of mathematicians from Galileo to Newton, the general mode in which bodies move became sufficiently understood to give a perfectly definite meaning to the word, and indeed the development of the idea has not yet ceased. A particle infinitely remote from others, so that no special influences would work upon it, would retain a velocity constant in amount and direction. The effect of any cause is to produce an alteration of velocity; and when this happens the cause is said to exert *force* upon the particle. The explanation of what is meant by a *force* is dependent upon the mechanical notion of the composition of motions, according to which, for example, if a man walks on the deck of a ship, his motion relatively to the sea is said to be compounded of his motion relatively to the ship and of the motion of the ship relatively to the sea. In general terms, if a particle which at any instant is at any point of space, A, has a partial or component motion which at the end of a second would carry it to a point B, and at the same time has another component motion which would carry it in the same time to a point C, the result of the two motions will be that it is carried to a point D, such that ABCD is a parallelogram, as in the figure. It necessarily follows that accelerations of velocity are compounded in a similar manner: namely, if a particle is at any instant under such circumstances that according to a law of nature its velocity undergoes the acceleration represented by the line AB, while at the same time, owing to other circumstances, it undergoes another alteration represented by the line AC, these two alterations are compounded by the same principle; and if the point D completes the parallelogram ABCD, the alteration represented by the diagonal AD is the result of compounding the two other alterations. This is called the principle of the *parallelogram of forces*. The *polygon of forces* is merely a complicated application of the same principle, according to which, if the velocity of a particle experiences several simultaneous alterations, represented by all the successive sides but one of a polygon taken in one continuous order, the result is an alteration represented by the last side in the direction of the last point from the first. The operation of thus compounding several simultaneous changes of velocity is termed the *composition of forces*, the partial changes are termed *components*, and the result of the operation the *resultant*. When a body is under the influence of a *force*, it has what is called a tendency to motion, which consists in its actually receiving, under all circumstances, in each unit of time, so long as the force acts, a motion in a definite direction and of fixed amount, which motion is compounded with the motion already impressed upon the body, together with the effects of other *forces* to which it may be simultaneously subject. Thus, every body at the surface of the earth, in consequence of the *force* of gravity, actually receives an increase of downward velocity at the rate of 32 feet per second; and if it does not fall on the whole, it is because it is at the same time, in consequence of the elastic compression of the support upon which it rests, projected upward with the same increase of velocity per second. The component forces when due to definite causes are also called *impressed forces;* the resultant of all of them is called the *effective force*. By the same principle, any alteration of velocity may be separated into several, and this is called the *resolution of forces*, although no one of the components may represent the total effect of any definite cause. When a velocity or alteration of velocity is thus resolved into three components at right angles to one another, each is termed the *resultant resolved* in that direction. By the law of action and reaction, whenever a body has its velocity altered owing to any cause, some other body has its velocity altered in precisely the opposite direction. The alterations are not of equal magnitude, but when each is multiplied by a quantity which is constant for each portion of matter undergoing an alteration of velocity — this constant being termed the *mass* or *amount of matter* — the two products are equal. All alterations of velocity take place gradually and continuously. The rate of change of velocity, together with its direction, coupled with or multiplied by the mass of the body undergoing the change of motion, is a *force*, properly so called, or *accelerating force*. According to this, the accepted view of the matter, *force* is nothing occult, but is simply the product of a mass by a component acceleration due to a definite position relatively to another body or to some other circumstance. Nevertheless, many writers regard *force* as an occult something which causes or explains the alterations of the velocities of bodies; and no writers who employ the word at all altogether avoid the use of phrases which seem to bear such a meaning. An *impulsive force* is the amount of a sudden finite change of motion multiplied by the mass of the moving body; it is not supposed there really are any such forces, but it is occasionally convenient to regard forces as impulsive. A *force* is defined by its intensity or amount, its direction, its point of application, and the time at which it exists. The *point of application of a force* is the particle which is immediately and directly affected by it.



Parallelogram of Forces.

Force, then, is of two kinds, the stress of a strained adjoining body, and the attraction or repulsion of a distant body. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, II. 26.

Loosely — (*b*) Any mechanical cause or element. This use of the word, which dates from before the development of clear conceptions of dynamics, is now obsolete with physicists except in special connections. Older writers speak of momentum and even of inertia as a *force*. Such expressions, and even the reference to pressures as *forces* (except in the phrase *centrifugal force*), are now obsolete. On the other hand, accelerations are still frequently called *forces*. Energy is now rarely termed *force*, except in the phrase *living force* (vis viva): thus, in technical language, it is no longer correct to speak of the *force* of the waves or of a cannon-ball, but of their *power* or *energy*. Special affections of matter giving rise to *force*, such as elasticity and electrification, are frequently called *forces*, although they are properly powers. Other phenomena, such as electricity, light, etc., are still loosely called *forces* by some technical writers.

If we accept *force* as the dynamic aspect of existence, the correlate of matter, we have a firm, speculative foundation for the first law of motion, which expresses in an intelligible formula both the constancy of existence and the varieties of its distribution.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. v. § 13.

9. Some influence or agency conceived of as analogous to physical forces: as, vital *forces;* social *forces;* economic *forces;* developmental *forces*.

The belief that the living hand is a natural collector and conveyor of *force* has been current in all ages and is by no means extinct. *Amer. Anthropologist*, I. 53.

We witness with our own eyes the action of those *forces* which govern the great migration of the peoples now historical in Europe. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 16.

10. In *billiards*, a stroke on the cue-ball somewhat below the center, causing it to recoil after striking the object-ball. — **11.** The upper die in a stamping-press. *E. H. Knight.*

The upper die was the cameo, technically the male-die, punch, or *force* [in stamping sheet-metal].
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXII. 327.

Ablatitious force. See *ablatitious.* — **Active force.** See *vis viva.* — **Animal force,** that force which results from the muscular power of men, horses, and other animals. — **Arm of a force.** See *moment of a force*, under *moment.* — **Cartesian measure of force.** See *Cartesian.* — **Catalytic force.** See *catalytic.* — **Center of force.** See *center*[1]. — **Central force.** See *central.* — **Centrifugal force.** [NL. *vis centrifuga:* a term introduced by Huygens in 1673. The principle had been vaguely employed by the ancient astronomer Aristarchus to explain why the moon does not fall to the earth.] (*a*) Properly, a quantity of the dimensions of a force, the product of the mass of a particle

moving along a curved path into a component accelerative elongation of the radius of curvature of the path ($md^2\rho/dt^2$), due to the inertia of the particle; inertia considered as the cause of such acceleration. If, while a wheel is revolving uniformly, a particle is suddenly released from its periphery, this particle will (in the absence of forces) fly off on a tangent without change of velocity. The path of the particle, considered as relative to the revolving wheel, is an involute of the circle. Hence, at the instant of release the direction of the relative motion of the particle is radial to the wheel, and it can be shown that, while the velocity of this motion would be null at that instant, its acceleration would be equal to the square of the velocity of the particle divided by the radius of the wheel. It is simplest to say that this accelerative elongation of the radius vector always takes place, and that if, notwithstanding, the particle does not leave the wheel, it is because the centrifugal acceleration due to inertia is precisely balanced by a centripetal acceleration due to the forces which hold the particle in place. But the centrifugal force does not at all depend upon the principle of action and reaction. If a particle moves upon any curved path whatever, any infinitesimal part of this path is osculated by a circle, and inertia will produce the same accelerative elongation of the radius vector from the center of this circle as before; and this radius vector is the radius of curvature of the path. As thus defined, the centrifugal force is not a true force, since it results from the resolution of the motion into a radial and a circular part, while the principle of the parallelogram of forces (see def. 8 (*a*)) forbids such a resolution of forces proper. Thus, if a particle moves in a circular orbit about an attracting center, since the radius of curvature is constant, the centrifugal force must be balanced by a precisely equal and opposite attracting force. But a body which was really subjected to two equal and opposite forces would move as if subjected to none — that is, not in a circle, but in a straight line. The fact is that the only influences to which the body is subjected are I, its inertia, and A, the attraction — that is, I + A. The centrifugal force is equal to —A, and balances the attraction, but it is a part of the inertia, the remainder of which is I + A. (*b*) In an erroneous use, a repulsive force causing a revolving body to fly away from the center of revolution. Writers on attractions sometimes so use the word. (*c*) A fictitious force repelling every particle of the earth from the axis by an amount equal to the centrifugal force in sense (*a*). With this hypothesis, and supposing the earth not to rotate, the statical effects are the same as in the actual case; but the dynamical effects are different. (*d*) As used by many high authorities, the reaction of a moving body against the force which makes it move in a curved path. In this sense it is a real force. It does not, however, act upon the moving body, but upon the deflecting body; and, far from giving the former a tendency to fly away from the center, it is but an aspect of that stress which holds it to the curved trajectory. The centrifugal force in sense (*a*) may be regarded as that in sense (*d*) transferred from the deflecting to the deflected bodies. [These differences of meaning explain the apparently conflicting views of writers.]

When I was about nine years old I was taken to hear a course of lectures, given by an itinerant lecturer in a country town, to get as much as I could of the second half of a good, sound, philosophical omniscience. . . . "You have heard what I have said of the wonderful centripetal force, by which Divine Wisdom has retained the planets in their orbits round the Sun. But, ladies and gentlemen, it must be clear to you that if there were no other force in action, this centripetal force would draw our earth and the other planets into the Sun, and universal ruin would ensue. To prevent such a catastrophe, the same wisdom has implanted a *centrifugal force* of the same amount, and directly opposite," &c. I had never heard of Alfonso X. of Castile, but I ventured to think that if Divine Wisdom had just let the planets alone it would come to the same thing, with equal and opposite troubles saved. *De Morgan*, Budget of Paradoxes, p. 431.

Deviating force and *centrifugal force* are but two different names for the same force, applied to it according as its action on the revolving body or on the guiding body is under consideration. *Rankine*, Applied Mechanics, § 538.

The student cannot be too early warned of the dangerous error into which so many have fallen, who have supposed that a mass has a tendency to fly outwards from a centre about which it is revolving, and therefore exerts a *centrifugal force* which requires to be balanced by a centripetal force. *Tait*, Encyc. Brit., XV. 682.

Although the earth is really revolving about its axis, so that all problems relating to the relative equilibrium of the earth itself and the bodies on its surface are really dynamical problems, we know that they may be treated statically by introducing, in addition to the attraction, that fictitious force which we call the *centrifugal force*. *Stokes*, On Attractions, § 1.

Centripetal force, a force which draws a body toward a center. — **Chemical force.** See *chemical*. — **Coercive** or **coercitive force.** See *coercive*. — **Complex of forces, component of a force, congruency of forces,** etc. See *complex, component*, etc. — **Composition of forces.** See *composition*, and def. 8 (*a*), above. — **Compound force,** in *law*, unlawful violence attended by another crime: distinguished from *simple force*. — **Conservation of force.** See *the law of the conservation of energy* or *of force*, under *energy*. — **Conservative force,** an attraction or repulsion depending upon the relative position of the pair of bodies concerned. All fundamental forces are believed to be conservative or fixed. Whatever motion takes place under the influence of conservative forces alone might take place under the same forces in precisely the reverse order, the velocities being the same, but opposite in direction. A determinate order among phenomena is therefore never due to the action of forces, but is a result of probabilities. — **Corpuscular force,** a force which, like cohesion and adhesion, acts between the molecules of a body or of different bodies: molecular force. — **Correlation of energies** or **of forces.** See *energy*. — **Decomposition of forces.** Same as *resolution of forces*. — **Deflective forces.** See *deflective*. — **Deviating force** or **tangential force,** a force acting in a direction at right angles to that of the motion of the body, and producing a curvature of its path. — **Diffusion of force.** See *diffusion*. — **Distributed force,** in *mech.*, a force which is not applied at a point, but is spread over a surface or disseminated through a solid. All real forces are distributed. — **Electromotive force.** See *electromotive*. — **Equilibrium of forces.** See *equilibrium*, 1. — **Equivalence of force.** See *equivalence*. — **External forces,** those forces which act upon masses of matter at sensible distances, as gravitation. — **Fine force**†. See *fine*^{2}, 16. — **Fixed force.** See *fixed*. — **Force Bill,** in *U. S. hist.*: (*a*) A bill to enforce the tariff, introduced into Congress at the time of the nullification excitement in 1833. It became a law March 2d, 1833. (*b*) A bill for the protection of political and civil rights in the South. It became a law May 31st, 1870. (*c*) A bill similar to (*b*), but of still more stringent character, enacted April 20th, 1871. — **Force of detrusion.** See *detrusion*. — **Force of inertia.** See *momentum*. — **In great force,** exceedingly vivacious or energetic; in effective condition: generally applied to powers of conversation or oratory: as, he was *in great force* at the dinner or the meeting last night. [Colloq.] — **Internal forces,** forces which act only on the constituent particles of matter, and at insensible distances, as cohesion. — **Line of force.** See *equipotential surface*, under *equipotential*. — **Living force.** See *vis viva*. — **Magne-crystallic force.** See *magne-crystallic*. — **Molar force,** a force producing motions in large masses of matter. — **Molecular force,** a force acting between molecules, but insensible at sensible distances. — **Moment of a force.** See *moment*. — **Moral force,** the power of acting on the reason in judging and determining. — **Motive power** or **force.** See *motive*, *a*. — **Moving force.** See *momentum*. — **No force**†, no matter; no consequence. See def. 6, above, and *to make no force*, below.

> *No fors*, quod he, tellith me al youre greef.
> *Chaucer*, Summoner's Tale, l. 489.

> "*No force*," quod Merlin, "he shall do right wele; but take a spere, and folowe after, ye and youre brother and Vlfin." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 221.

Non-conservative forces, forces which depend upon the velocities of the bodies between which they act. Such forces are alone capable of setting up rotations. Friction and viscosity are examples of such forces, and these are explained by physicists as the result of chance encounters, etc., among almost innumerable molecules. Other effects of this sort are the conduction of heat, the dissipation of energy, the development of living forms, etc. — **Odic force, odylic force.** See *od*. — **Of force**†, of necessity; necessarily; unavoidably; perforce.

> Good reasons must, *of force*, give place to better.
> *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3.

> This prince, *of force*, must be belov'd of Heaven,
> Whom Heaven hath thus preserv'd.
> *Fletcher* (*and others*), Bloody Brother, iii. 1.

Parallelogram of forces. See def. 8 (*a*). — **Physical-force men.** See *Chartist*. — **Reciprocating force,** a force which acts alternately with and against the motion of the body, as gravity does upon an oscillating pendulum. — **Resolution of forces.** See def. 8 (*a*). — **Simple force,** in *law*, unlawful violence attended by no other crime: distinguished from *compound force*. — **Tangential force.** See *deviating force*. — **Thermo-electric** or **thermo-electromotive force.** See *thermo-electric*. — **To be in force** (*milit.*), to be prepared for action with a large or full force.

> The enemy *was in force* at Corinth, the junction of the two most important railroads in the Mississippi valley.
> *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 330.

To hunt at force†. See *hunt*. — **To make, do,** or **give no force**†, to care not; consider of no importance. See *no force*, above.

> When thei here speke of the grete light and blisse of heven, thei *make no force*. *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 14.

> To my bettre did no reverence,
> Of my sovereyns *gaf no fors* at al.
> Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. xliii.

Triangle of forces. See *triangle*. — **Tube of force.** See *tube*. — **Unit of force.** See *unit*. — **Syn.** *Strength*, etc. (see *power*); efficacy, efficiency, potency, cogency, virtue; *Force, Compulsion, Coercion, Constraint, Restraint*. Among these *force* is the most general. *Compulsion* and *coercion* are generally more active, pushing one onward; *constraint* and *restraint* less active, the last being simply a holding back. The first three could be applied to a person's treatment of himself only by a lively figure; *constraint* and *restraint* express equally self-control and control of others. *Constraint* upon one's self is much harder than *restraint*.

> By *force* they could not introduce these gods;
> For ten to one in former days was odds.
> *Dryden*, Abs. and Achit., l. 122.

> Give you a reason on *compulsion!* If reasons were as plenty as blackberries, I would give no man a reason upon *compulsion*. . . . *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

> Congress had neglected to provide measures and means for *coercion* [in dealing with the seceding States]. The conservative sentiment of the country protested loudly against everything but concession.
> *The Century*, XXXV. 614.

> Bitter *constraint*, and sad occasion dear,
> Compels me to disturb your season due.
> *Milton*, Lycidas, l. 6.

Certain complex *restraints* on excesses of altruism exist, which, in another way, force back the individual upon a normal egoism. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 96.

force^1 (fôrs), *v.*; pret. and pp. *forced*, ppr. *forcing*. [< ME. *forcen, forsen* (= D. *forceren* = G. *forciren* = Dan. *forcere* = Sw. *forcera*), < OF. *forcer, forcier*, F. *forcer* = Pr. *forsar* = Sp. *forzar* = Pg. *forçar* = It. *forzare*, < ML. *fortiare*, force, fortify, < *fortia*, force, strength, etc.: see *force*^{1}, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To act effectively upon by force, physical, mental, or moral, in any manner; impel by force; compel; constrain.

> A smalle sparke kyndles a great fyre if it be *forste* to burne. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 94.

> I'll undertake to land them on our coast,
> And *force* the tyrant from his seat by war.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

> I have been told that one hundred and sixty minnows have been found in a Trout's belly; either the Trout had devoured so many, or the miller that gave it a friend of mine had *forced* them down his throat after he had taken him. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 95.

> Like a bow long *forc'd* into a curve,
> The mind, releas'd from too constrain'd a nerve,
> Flew to its first position with a spring.
> *Cowper*, Table-Talk, l. 622.

2. To overcome or overthrow by force; accomplish one's purpose upon or in regard to by force or compulsion; compel to succumb, give way, or yield.

> Will he *force* the queen also before me in the house?
> Esther vii. 8.

> Then they flatter'd him and made him do ill things; now they would *force* him against his Conscience.
> *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 63.

> I should have *forced* thee soon with other arms.
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 1096.

> When wine has given indecent language birth,
> And *forced* the floodgates of licentious mirth.
> *Cowper*, Conversation, l. 264.

> Some *forced* the breach, others scaled the ramparts.
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 10.

3. To effect by effort or a special or unusual application of force; bring about or promote by some artificial means: as, to *force* the passage of a river against an enemy; to *force* a jest.

> If you bow low, may be he'll touch the bonnet,
> Or fling a *forc'd* smile at you for a favour.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, ii. 4.

> Some twenty times a day, nay, not so little,
> Do I *force* errands, frame ways and excuses,
> To come into her sight.
> *Middleton*, Changeling, ii. 1.

> A successful speculator or a "merchant prince" may *force* his way into good society in England; he may be presented at court, and flourish at court-balls.
> *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 152.

4. To cause to grow, develop, or mature under unnaturally stimulating or favorable conditions. Specifically — (*a*) To hasten or enlarge the growth of, as flowers, fruits, etc., by means of artificial heat and shelter, as in hothouses or hotbeds. (*b*) To fine, as wine, by a short process or in a short time. (*c*) In general, to subject to unnatural stimulation or pressure, in order to accomplish a desired result before the usual or natural time, as in training the young.

5. To impose or impress by force; compel the acceptance or endurance of: with *on* or *upon*: as, to *force* one's company or views *on* another; to *force* conviction *on* the mind. — **6**†. To furnish with a force; man; garrison.

> Were they not *forc'd* with those that should be ours,
> We might have met them dareful, beard to beard,
> And beat them backward home. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 5.

7†. To put in force; make binding; enforce. — **8.** In *card-playing*: (*a*) In *whist*, to compel (a player) to trump a trick by leading a card of a suit of which he has none, which trick otherwise would be taken by an opponent: as, to *force* one's partner. (*b*) To compel (a person) to play so as to make known the strength of his hand. — **9**†. To attach force or importance to; have regard to; care for.

> I *force* not Philautus his fury, so I may haue Euphues his friendship. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 81.

> For me, I *force* not argument a straw,
> Since that my case is past the help of law.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1021.

Forced heir, in *law*: (*a*) An heir in whose favor the law provides that a part at least of the inheritance shall not be devised away from him. (*b*) In *Rom. law*, one obliged to accept a succession, however involved the estate might be. — **Forced march, sale,** etc. See the nouns. — **To force one's hand.** (*a*) In *card-playing*, same as 8 (*b*). Hence — (*b*) To compel one to disclose his intentions, plans, or resources.

> The potato famine in Ireland precipitated a crisis, *forced* Peel's *hand*, and compelled him to open the ports, which, once open, could not, it was clear, again be closed.
> *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, IV. 13.

=**Syn.** **1** and **2.** To oblige, necessitate, coerce.

II.† *intrans.* **1.** To use force or violence; make violent effort; strive; endeavor.

> *Forcing* with gyfts to winne his wanton heart.
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., April.

> Howbeit, in the ende, perceiving those men did more fiercely *force* to gette up the hill.
> *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 327.

2. To be of force or importance; be of significance or consequence.

> It little *forceth* how long a man liue, but how wel and vertuously. *J. Udall*, On Mark v.

3. To care; hesitate; scruple.

> Your oath once broke, you *force* not to forswear.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

I *force* not of such fooleries [omens], but if I have any skill in South-saying (as in sooth I have none), it doth prognosticate that I shall change copie from a Duke to a King. *Camden*, Remains, Wise Speeches.

force[2] (fôrs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *forced*, ppr. *forcing*. [< ME. *forcen, forsen;* a corruption of *farce*[1], *v. t.*, by confusion with *force*[1], *v. t.*] To stuff; farce.

Fors hit with powder of canel or good gynger.
Liber Cure Cocorum, p. 31.

To what form, but that he is, should wit larded with malice, and malice *forced* with wit, turn him?
Shak., T. and C., v. 1.

force[3] (fôrs), *n.* [E. dial., also written *forse, fors, foss;* < Icel. *foss*, mod. *foss*, a waterfall, also a brook, stream, = Sw. *fors*, a torrent, = Dan. *fos*, a waterfall; hence Icel. *forsa*, stream in torrents, = Sw. *forsa*, gush, rush, = Dan. *fosse*, stream in torrents, foam, boil.] A waterfall. [North. Eng.]

After dinner I went along the Milthrope turnpike four miles to see the falls or *force* of the river Kent.
Gray, To Dr. Wharton, Oct. 9, 1769.

force[4] (fôrs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *forced*, ppr. *forcing*. [< ME. **forcen, foorcyn*, < AF. *forcer*, clip, shear, < OF. *forces*, F. *forces*, shears, = Pr. *force, forsa* = It. *force, forbicia, forbice, forbici*, < L. *forpices*, pl. of *forpex*, tongs, a confused form, mixing *forfex*, scissors, and *forceps*, tongs: see *forceps* and *forfex*.] **1.** To clip or shear, as the beard or wool. In particular—**2.** To clip off the upper and more hairy part of (wool), for export: a practice forbidden by stat. 8 Henry VI., c. 20.

forceable (fôr'sa-bl), *a.* [< *force*[1] + *-able*. Cf. *forcible*.] That may be forced; amenable to force.

Since in humane lawes there be more things arbitrable than *forceable*, he [Trajan] should advise his Judges to approach more unto reason than opinion.
Letters of Sir Antonie of Guerrara (trans. 1577), p. 20.

forced (fôrst), *p. a.* [Pp. of *force*[1], *v.*] **1.** Effected by an unusual application of force or effort.

He travelled by *forced* journeys, frequently changing his jaded horses. *Irving*, Granada, p. 50.

If there were no other phenomena of will than those of *forced* attention, it would be necessary to admit the probability that all the mental activities are purely mechanical and absolutely dependent upon the action of the nervous system under the exciting influences of stimuli.
G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 539.

2. Overstrained; unnatural; affected; artificial.

Whether or no the city of Clazomene might extend across any part of the high ground, so as that an island or two in that bay might be said to lie opposite to it, is very uncertain, and rather too *forced* an interpretation of Strabo. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 41.

The joy assumed, while sorrow dimm'd the eyes,
The *forced* sad smiles that follow'd sudden sighs.
Crabbe, Works, I. 49.

force-diagram (fôrs'dī″a-gram), *n.* See *diagram*.

forcedly (fôr'sed-li), *adv.* In a forced manner; violently; constrainedly; unnaturally. *T. Burnet.* [Rare.]

forcedness (fôr'sed-nes), *n.* The state of being forced. *Worthington.*

forceful (fôrs'fûl), *a.* [< *force* + *-ful*.] **1.** Possessing force; forcible; expressing or representing with force.

There is a sea-piece of Ruysdael's in the Louvre, which, though nothing very remarkable in any quality of art, is at least *forceful*, agreeable, and, as far as it goes, natural.
Ruskin, Modern Painters, II. v. § 21.

The more *forceful* the current, the more sharp the ripple from any alien substance interposed.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 193.

2. Impelled by violence; driven with force; acting with power; violent; impetuous.

Against the steed he threw
His *forceful* spear. *Dryden*, Æneid, ii. 65.

Why, what need we
Commune with you of this? but rather follow
Our *forceful* instigation? *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1.

forcefully (fôrs'fûl-i), *adv.* In a forceful or violent manner; violently; impetuously.

Not so *forcefully* as half a generation ago, perhaps, but still *forcefully*. *S. L. Clemens*, Life on Mississippi, p. 467.

forcefulness (fôrs'fûl-nes), *n.* The character of being forceful.

Its *forcefulness* and wildness stand in antithesis to the spirit of great beauty and culture.
The Academy, May 3, 1888, p. 155.

force-function (fôrs'fungk″shon), *n.* In *math.*, a function expressing work in terms of position. It is commonly written $\Sigma f(Xdx + Ydy + Zdz)$, where X, Y, and Z are the rectangular components of the impressed force, and x, y, and z those of the position, and where the sign of summation refers to the different particles. Gravitation and all the primordial forces of nature have force-functions, but viscosity and other forces which are merely phenomena derived from the action of chance upon innumerable molecules have none.

forceless (fôrs'les), *a.* [< *force*[1] + *-less*.] Having little or no force; feeble; impotent.

The tiranous bishops are ejected, their courts dissolved, their cannons *forceless*, their servise casheired, their ceremonies uselesse and despised.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 7.

forcelet† (fôrs'let), *n.* [< ME. *forcelette*, < ML. *forcelletum, forciletum*, accom. dim. forms, after OF., of ML. *fortis*, OF. *force*, a stronghold, a fort, fortification, a particular use of ML. *fortia*, force, strength: see *force*[1], and cf. the equiv. *fort, fortress, fortalice*, etc.] A small fort; a blockhouse.

In Egypt there ben but fewe *Forcelettes* or Castelles, be cause that the Contree is so strong of him self.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 47.

forcely† (fôrs'li), *a.* [ME. *forsely;* < *force*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Strong; powerful.

The fifte was a faire mane thane fele of thies other,
A *forsely* mane and a ferse with fomand lippis.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 74. (*Halliwell.*)

forcemeat (fôrs'mēt), *n.* [For *farce meat* or *farced meat:* see *force*[2] for *farce*[1], and *meat*.] In *cookery*, meat chopped fine and seasoned, either served up alone or used as stuffing; farced meat.

forcement† (fôrs'ment), *n.* [< *force*[1] + *-ment*.] The act of forcing; violence.

We sought no kingdom, we desir'd no crown:
It was imposed upon us by constraint,
Like golden fruit hung on a barren tree;
And will you count such *forcement* treachery?
Webster and Dekker, Sir Thomas Wyat.

forcené (for-se-nā'), *a.* [Heraldic F.] In *her.*, rearing on its hind legs: said of a horse. Also *frighted*.

force-piece (fôrs'pēs), *n.* In *mining*, a piece of timber placed in a level shaft to keep the ground open.

forceps (fôr'seps), *n.* [< L. *forceps*, a pair of tongs, pincers, forceps, appar. lit. something by which to grasp hot things, < *for-* (?) in *formus*, warm, *fornax*, a furnace, etc., + *capere*, take: see *captive*, etc.] **1.** An instrument, such as pincers or tongs, used for seizing, holding, or moving objects which it would be impracticable to manipulate with the fingers. Such instruments are used by watchmakers and jewelers in delicate manipulations; by dentists for the forcible extraction of teeth; by accoucheurs for grasping and steadying the head of the fetus in delivery, or for extracting the fetus; by surgeons for grasping and holding parts in dissection, for taking up an artery, etc.; and in blowpipe analysis (and then platinum-pointed) to hold the fragment of the mineral whose fusibility, etc., is being tested.

2. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, some part or process of the body like a forceps; any forcipate organ. Specifically—(*a*) In *anat.*, the fibers passing backward on each side from the splenium of the corpus callosum to the posterior and upper part of the occipital lobes. (*b*) In *entom.*, a pair of movable horny appendages, curved or bent inward like forceps, found on the extremity of the abdomen of many insects. In the earwigs they are often very long, and are used in tucking the delicate folding wings under the short tegmina, and also as weapons of defense. (See cut under *earwig*.) In most other groups they are found only in the males, and serve for seizing and retaining the females.—**Alveolar, anal, bicuspid, bulldog,** etc., **forceps.** See the qualifying words.—**Cataract forceps,** an instrument resembling the dissecting forceps, but much finer, used in operating for cataract.—**Dilating forceps,** a surgical forceps used to dilate a passage or meatus.—**Dissecting** or **ligature forceps,** a forceps used in dissecting, to lay hold of delicate parts.—**Fulcrum forceps,** an instrument used by dentists, consisting of a forceps in which one beak is furnished with a hinged metal plate, padded with india-rubber, which rests against the gum, while the other beak has the usual tooth or gouge shape.—**Polypus forceps.** See *polypus*.

forceps-candlestick (fôr'seps-kan″dl-stik), *n.* Same as *clip-candlestick*.

forceps-tail (fôr'seps-tāl), *n.* A book-name of an earwig; any insect of the family *Forficulidæ:* so called from the anal forceps.

force-pump (fôrs'pump), *n.* A pump, of widely varying types, which delivers a liquid under pressure, so as to eject it forcibly: distinguished from a *lift-pump*, in which the liquid is simply lifted and runs out of the spout. Also called *forcing-pump*. See *pump*[1].

forcer[1] (fôr'sėr), *n.* One who or that which forces, drives, compels, or constrains.

How much bloodshed have the *forcers* of conscience to answer for! *Milton*, Civil Power.

Specifically—(*a*) In *mech.*, a solid piston applied to a pump for the purpose of producing a constant stream, or of raising water to a greater height than it can be raised by the pressure of the atmosphere. See *pump*[1]. (*b*) In *Cornish mining*, a small pump worked by hand, used in sinking small simples or pits.

forcer[2]†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also corruptly *foser, fosar;* < ME. *forcer, forser, forcier,* < OF. *forcier, forchier, forgier, forjier, fourgier* = It. *forziero, forziere* (ML. reflex *forsarius*), a chest, casket; perhaps lit. 'a strong box,' ult. < L. *fortis*, strong (see *force*[1], *n.*); or otherwise ult. (like *forge*[1]) < L. *fabrica*, a workshop, *fabricari*, frame, build, make: see *forge*[1]. Cf. *forcet.*] A chest; a coffer.

And in hur *forcer* sche can hym keste,
That same God that Judas solde.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 46. (*Halliwell.*)

I have a girdil in my *forcere*.
MS. Douce 175, p. 57. (*Halliwell.*)

forcet†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *forset, forsette;* var. (with dim. *-et*) of *forcer*[2], q. v.] Same as *forcer*[2]. *Florio.*

forchet, *n.* [ME.: see *fourch.*] Same as *fourch.*

And after the ragge-boon kytteth euyn also,
The *forchis* and the sydes euyn bytwene,
And loke that your knyues ay whettyd bene;
Thenne turne vp the *forchis*, and frote theym wyth blood,
For to saue grece; so doo men of good.
Boke of St. Albans, 1496.

forcible (fôr'si-bl), *a.* [< *force*[1] + *-ible*. Cf. *forceable.*] **1.** Characterized by the exertion or use of force; energetic; vigorous; violent: as, a *forcible* current; *forcible* means or measures.

Common *forcible* ways make not an end of evil, but leave hatred and malice behind them.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 12.

2. Done or effected by force; procured or brought about by the use of force: as, a *forcible* abduction.

The abdication of king James the advocates on that side look upon to have been *forcible* and unjust, and consequently void. *Swift.*

3. Having force or cogency; strong; potent; efficacious: as, a *forcible* argument.

How *forcible* are right words! Job vi. 25.

But I have reasons strong and *forcible*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 2.

All the most weighty arguments and most *forcible* perswasions are to such [hardened sinners] but like showers falling upon a Rock. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iii.

Forcible detainer, in *law*, a violent withholding from a person of lands or goods belonging to him.—**Forcible entry,** in *law*, an actual entry, by means of violence or menaces, into houses or lands without authority of law. It implies intent to take possession, as distinguished from a mere trespass.=**Syn. 1** and **3.** Potent, weighty, impressive, cogent, energetic, vigorous.

forcible-feeble (fôr'si-bl-fē″bl), *a.* and *n.* [< *forcible* + *feeble:* in allusion to one of Shakspere's characters, named *Feeble*, whom Falstaff describes as "valiant as a wrathful dove or most magnanimous mouse, . . . most *forcible Feeble*," 2 Hen. IV., iii. 12.] **I.** *a.* Striving to be or appear strong or vigorous while being in reality feeble: as, a *forcible-feeble* style.

Epithets which are in the bad taste of the *forcible-feeble* school. *North British Rev.*

II. *n.* A feeble person striving to appear strong or vigorous: usually said of a writer.

When the writer was of opinion he had made a point, you may be sure the hit was in italics, that last resource of the *forcible-feebles*. *Disraeli.*

forcibleness (fôr'si-bl-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being forcible.

forcibly (fôr'si-bli), *adv.* In a forcible manner; by force; strongly; energetically; impressively.

The proud control of fierce and bloody war,
To enforce these rights so *forcibly* withheld.
Shak., K. John, i. 1.

But, of the objects which I have endeavoured to describe, none arrested my attention so *forcibly* as two others.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 196.

No man can express his convictions more *forcibly* than by acting upon them in a great and solemn matter of national importance. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, II. 232.

forcing (fôr'sing), *n.* [< ME. *forsynge*, verbal n. of *force*[1], *v.*] **1.** In *hort.*, the art or practice of raising plants by artificial heat, at a season earlier than the natural one.

Portuguese gardeners are about the very worst and most ignorant in the civilized world, . . . knowing almost nothing of potting, and soils, and cuttings, and grafts, and *forcing*, and the management of glass.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 811.

2. In *gun.*, the act of making a bullet take the grooves of a rifle.

forcing-house (fôr'sing-hous), *n.* In *hort.*, a hothouse for forcing plants.

forcing-pit (fôr'sing-pit), *n.* A pit of wood or masonry, sunk in the earth, for containing fermenting materials to produce bottom-heat in forcing plants.

forcing-pump (fôr'sing-pump), *n.* Same as *force-pump*.

forcipal† (fôr'si-pal), *a.* [< L. *forceps* (*forcip-*), forceps, + *-al.*] Of the nature of forceps.

Mechanicks made use hereof in *forcipal* organs, and instruments of incision. *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus, ii.

forcipate, forcipated (fôr'si-pāt, -pā-ted), *a.* [< NL. *forcipatus*, < L. *forceps* (*forcip-*), forceps: see *forceps*.] **1.** In *zoöl.*, forceps-like; formed like a forceps; forficate; furcate; deeply forked: applied to various parts or organs of animals, as the anal styles of insects, the chelate limbs of crustaceans, the scissor-like tails of birds, etc.—**2.** In *bot.*, having bowed tips which approach each other like those of a forceps. The tips of branches of the alga *Ceramium* are forcipate.—**Forcipate labrum**, a labrum much elongated, and terminated with two movable hooks which act as jaws in seizing prey: a structure found only in larval dragon-flies. Also called *mask*.

forcipation (fôr-si-pā'shon), *n.* [< L. *forceps* (*forcip-*), forceps, pincers, + *-ation*.] **1.** Torture by nipping with forceps or pincers.

A punishment of less torment far than either the wheel, or *forcipation*, yea, than simple burning.
Bacon, Obs. on a Libel.

2. In *zoöl.*, the state of being forcipated; forfication; bifurcation.

forcite (fôr'sīt), *n.* A disruptive compound containing nitroglycerin and other explosive substances. *Eissler.*

forclose† (fôr-klōz'), *v. t.* The more correct form, etymologically, of *foreclose* (which see).

forcut†, *v. t.* [ME. *forcutten, forkutten;* < *for-* + *cut*.] To cut through or completely.

Right as a swerd *forcutteth* and forkerveth
An arm atwo, my dere sone, right so
A tonge cutteth frendshipe al atwo.
Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, l. 237.

ford (fôrd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *foord;* < ME. *ford* (also frequently *forth, furth*, prob. by confusion with *firth*[2], q. v.), < AS. *ford* = OS. **ford* (in the compound local name *Heriford*) = OFries. *forda* = OD. *vord*, D. *voort* (in compound local names) = OHG. *furt*, MHG. *vort*, G. *furt*, a ford (much used in Teut. local names, as in E. *Hartford, Hertford, Oxford*, etc., G. *Frankfurt, Erfurt*, etc.); akin to L. *portus*, a harbor, port, Gr. πόρος, a passage, ford (Βόσπορος, Bosporus, lit. 'Oxford'), Zend *peretu*, a bridge, etc., and prob. to Icel. *fjörðhr*, Sw. *fjärd*, Norw. Dan. *fjord*, whence E. *firth*[2], *fiord*, q. v.; all ult. from the root of AS. *faran*, E. *fare*, go: see *fare*[1].] **1.** A place in a river or other body of water where it may be passed or crossed by man or beast on foot, or by wading.

This flood-less *Foord* the Faithfull Legions pass,
And all the way their shoo scarce moisted was.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

He swam the Esk river where *ford* there was none.
Scott, Young Lochinvar.

2. A stream to be crossed.

This deep *Ford* of Affection and Gratitude to you I intend to cut out hereafter into small Currents.
Howell, Letters, I. iv. 19.

Permit my ghost to pass the Stygian *ford*. *Dryden.*

ford (fôrd), *v. t.* [< *ford*, *n.*] To pass or cross, as a river or other body of water, by walking on the bottom; pass through by wading.

Stalking through the deep,
He *fords* the ocean, while the topmost wave
Scarce reaches up his middle side.
Addison, Æneid, iii.

In *fording* streams, it is well, if the water be deep and swift, to carry heavy stones in the hands, in order to resist being borne away by the current.
J. T. Fields, Underbrush, p. 191.

fordable (fôr'da-bl), *a.* [< *ford* + *-able*.] That may be waded or passed through on foot, as a body of water.

The water being deep, and not *fordable*, he sav'd himself by the help of a willow. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 29.

Towards night he came cautiously forth, and finding the Chickahominy *fordable* within a hundred yards, he succeeded in wading across. *The Century*, XXXV. 787.

fordableness (fôr'da-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being fordable.

fordede†, *n.* [ME., < *for-*, for, + *dede*, deed.] A deed done for another; a benefit.

All myghtfull lorde, grete is thi grace,
I thanke the of thi grete *fordede*. *York Plays*, p. 175.

fordelet, *n.* See *foredeal*.

fordo (fôr-dö'), *v. t.*; pret. *fordid*, pp. *fordone*, ppr. *fordoing*. [Also improp. *foredo;* < ME. *fordon*, < AS. *fordōn*, destroy, ruin, kill (= OS. *fardōn* = D. *verdoen*, kill, waste, = OHG. *fartuon*, MHG. *vertuon*, G. *verthun*, consume, spend, waste), < *for-* priv., away, + *dōn*, put, do: see *for-*[1] and *do*[1], *v.* The word has nothing to do with the slang phrase *do for*, which is sometimes used in explaining it.] **1.** To do away; undo; destroy; ruin.

Deth seith he wol *for-do* and a-doun brynge
Al that lyueth other loketh a londe and a watere.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 28.

That synne will *fordoo* all my beaute.
Thomas of Ersseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 101).

This is the night
That either makes me or *fordoes* me quite.
Shak., Othello, v. 1.

2. To exhaust, overpower, or overcome, as by fatigue.

Give leave to rest me being half *fordonne*.
Spenser, Sonnets, lxxx.

The heavy ploughman snores,
All with weary task *fordone*. *Shak.*, M. N. D., v. 2.

The soldier on the war-field spread,
When all *foredone* with toils and wounds,
Death-like he dozes among heaps of dead.
Coleridge, Ode on the Departing Year, vi.

[Obsolete or poetical.]

fordread†, *v. t.* [ME. *fordreden*, < AS. *fordrǣdan*, terrify, < *for-* + *drǣdan*, fear, dread: see *for-*[1] and *dread*, *v.*] To terrify greatly. *Chaucer.*

The hethyn men were so *for-dredd*,
To Cleremount with the mayde they fledd.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 89. (*Halliwell.*)

fordrive†, *v. t.* [ME. *fordriven*, < AS. *fordrīfan* (= OS. *fordrībhan* = OFries. *fordriva* = D. *verdrijven* = LG. *verdriben* = OHG. *fartrīban*, MHG. *vertriben*, G. *vertreiben* = Sw. *fördrifva* = Dan. *fordrive*), drive away, < *for-*, away, + *drīfan*, drive: see *for-*[1] and *drive*, *v.*] **1.** To drive away; drive about; drive here and there.

We beoth see-weri men mid wedere al *fordreven*.
Layamon, I. 265 (later text).

Whenne they in ese wene beste to lyve,
They ben with tempest alle *fordryve*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 3782.

fordrunken†, *a.* [ME. *fordrunken, fordronken*, < AS. *fordruncen* (= Icel. *fordrukkinn* = Sw. *förd*rukken = Dan. *fordrukken*), drunken, very drunken, < *for-* intensive + *druncen*, drunken: see *for-*[1] and *drunken*.] Very drunk.

The miller that *fordronken* was al pale,
So that unnethe upon his hors he sat,
He nolde avalen neither hood ne hat.
Chaucer, Prol. to Miller's Tale, l. 12.

fordry†, *a.* [ME. *fordruye*, < *for-* intensive + *druye, drye*, dry: see *for-*[1] and *dry*, *a.*] Very dry; withered.

Amydde a tree *fordrye*, as whyt as chalk, . . .
There sat a faucon. *Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, l. 401.

fordull†, *v. t.* [Also improp. *foredull;* < *for-*[1] + *dull*[1], *v.*] To make dull; stupefy. *Nash.*

What well of tears may serve
To feed the streams of my *fore-dulled* eyes?
Tancred and Gismunda, ii. 170.

fordwine†, *v. i.* [ME. *fordwinen*, < AS. *fordwīnan*, dwindle away, vanish (= D. *verdwijnen*), < *for-*, away, + *dwīnan*, dwine: see *for-*[1] and *dwine*.] To waste away; dwindle.

So long he laie in prisoun, in hunger and in pyne,
That his lymes clonge awei, his bodie gan al *fordwine*.
Pilate (Early Eng. Poems, ed. Furnivall), l. 214.

fore[1] (fōr), *prep.*, *adv.*, and *conj.* [I. *prep.* < ME. *fore*, before, in front of, for, on account of, < AS. *fore*, before (in place, L. *coram*, or in time, L. *ante*), for, on account of, cf. *foran*, prep., before (in time), = OS. *fora* = OFries. *fore* = D. *voor* = OHG. *fora*, MHG. *vore, vor*, G. *vor* = Icel. *fyrir* = Sw. *för* = Dan. *for* = Goth. *faura*, before, for; the longer and more orig. form of *for*, q. v. II. *adv.* < ME. *fore*, before (in time), < AS. *fore*, before (in time), aforetime (= D. *voor* = OHG. *fora*, MHG. *vor, vore*, G. *vor* = Dan. *for*, before (in place), *för*, before (in time), = Sw. *för, förr*); cf. *foran*, before (in place) (= D. *vooraan* = OHG. *forna*, MHG. *vorne, vorn, vornen, vornān*, G. *vorn*, before), = Dan. *foran*: see I. Cf. *fore*[1], *a.* III. *conj.* < *fore*, *adv.*: see I. and II. *Fore* (prep., adv., conj.), as an orig. simple form, has merged with *fore*, an abbr., by apheresis, of *afore* or *before*, and is now commonly regarded as such abbr., and hence often printed *'fore*. Both *fore* and *afore* are now only dial. or colloq., *before* having pushed them out of literary use. See *afore*, *before*.] **I.** *prep.* Before (in place); in presence of. [Obsolete except as an accepted abbreviation of *before*.]

The justise tolde the kinge *fore*,
That such a man he seȝ [saw].
St. Christopher, l. 133.

What would you *'fore* our tent? *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3.

II. *adv.* **1.** Before (in place); in the part that precedes or goes first; specifically, *naut.*, toward or in the parts of a ship that lie near the bows; forward: opposed to *aft*.—**2**†. Before (in time); previously.

Sende wittili to thi wif, and warne hire *fore*.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4142.

Fore and aft. See *aft*[1].

III.† *conj.* Before.

Not a month
'*Fore* your queen died, she was more worth such gazes
Than what you look on now. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 1.

fore[1] (fōr), *a.* and *n.* [< *fore-*[1], prefix; being the prefix (to nouns) written separately, as in *fore part*. Strictly, as the regular accent in such compounds shows, *fore*, however written, is still, as always in ME. and AS., a prefix or component element, and not an independent adj.; but the accent varies, and as to the manner of writing, whether as a prefix, with or without a hyphen, or as a separate word, usage wavers: *forepart, fore-part*, and *fore part*, for example, being used indifferently.] **I.** *a.*; superl. *foremost* (fōr'mōst). Situated at the fore or front; front; forward; anterior; prior; former; being, coming, or going before or in front in place, or earlier in time: as, the *fore* legs of a horse; the *fore* wheels of a wagon; the *fore* part of the day.

Neither were those things laid on his back which he after suffered, to make satisfaction for his *fore* sins.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), [p. 112.

Though there is an orb or spherical area of the sound, yet they move strongest and go farthest in the *fore* lines from the first local impression. *Bacon.*

Resistance in fluids arises from their greater pressing on the *fore* than hind part of the bodies moving in them.
Cheyne.

Fore and aft. See *aft*[1].—**Fore course.** See *course*[1], 18.

II. *n.* **1.** The front: in the phrases *at* and *to the fore* (see below).—**2.** *Naut.*, the foremast.—**At the fore.** (*a*) *Naut.*, set or shown on the foremast: said of a flag or signal.

Medina Sidonia hoisted the royal standard *at the fore*.
Motley, United Netherlands, II. 475.

(*b*) At or in the front.

Madison stood *at the fore* [in 1809].
Congregationalist, June 3, 1886.

To the fore, to or at the front; ahead; at hand; forthcoming; also (Scotch), in being; alive.

If Christ had not been *to the fore*, in our sad days, the waters had gone over our soul. *Rutherford*, Letters, i. 193.

How many captains in the regiment had two thousand pounds *to the fore*? *Thackeray.*

Mr. Ruskin comes *to the fore* with some characteristic remarks on the education of children.
New York Tribune, April 2, 1886.

fore[2]†. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *fare*[1].

fore[3]†, *n.* [ME., also *for*, < AS. *fōr*, journey, < *faran* (pret. *fōr*), go: see *fare*[1], *v.* Cf. *fare*[1], *n.*] Way; course; manner of proceeding.

Who folwith Cristes gospel and his *fore*,
But we that humble ben and chast and pore?
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 227.

fore-[1]. [< ME. *fore-*, often *for-*, < AS. *fore-*, often *for-* (with equiv. *foran-*), fore-, before, being the adv. and prep. *fore* used as prefix; so in other languages: see *fore*[1], *prep.*, *adv.*, and *a.*, and *for, for-*[1].] A prefix, equivalent to *before* (in place or time): before nouns often written separately and regarded as an adjective (see *fore*[1], *a.*). *Fore* (*fore*[1], adverb or adjective) is much used in the formation of compounds, most of them modern and of obvious origin. Such modern compounds are, in this dictionary, usually left without etymological note. In nautical usage *fore*[1] as a prefix notes relation to the foremast, as distinguished from the mainmast and mizzenmast: as, *foresail*; *foretop*.

fore-[2]. [See *for-*[1].] An erroneous form of *for-*[1] in some words, as in *forego*[2], *forespend, forespeak*, etc., for *forgo*[1], *forspend, forspeak*, etc., being obsolete in all but *forego*[2].

fore-[3]. [See *for-*[3].] An erroneous form of *for-*[3], as in *foreclose*.

fore-admonish† (fōr-ad-mon'ish), *v. t.* To admonish beforehand, or before the act or event.

Foreadmonishing him of dangers future and invisible.
Bp. Hall, Select Thoughts, § 12.

fore-advise† (fōr-ad-vīz'), *v. t.* To advise or counsel before the time of action; pre-admonish.

Thus to have said,
As you were *fore-advis'd*, had touch'd his spirit,
And tried his inclination. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 3.

fore-allege† (fōr-a-lej'), *v. t.* To allege or cite before.

Good authors make it justly questionable whether these *forealleged* marriages should be deservedly charged with a sin. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience.

fore-and-aft (fōr'and-aft'), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* See the following nautical phrase.—**Fore-and-aft sails**, sails extending from the center line to the lee side of a ship or boat, and generally set on stays or gaffs. Besides the jibs, staysails, trysails, and gaff-topsails of seagoing vessels, they include the lug-sails, lateen-sails, sprit-sails, and shoulder-of-mutton sails used in boats. As they may be trimmed more nearly in a line with the keel than square sails, they enable a vessel to sail closer to the wind.

II. *n.* **1.** A fore-and-aft rigged vessel.—**2.** A small cap with vizors before and behind. Also called *steamer-cap*.

On the platform were crowds of men in conventional tweed knickerbockers and Norfolk jackets, and women in jockey caps and *fore-and-afts*.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 494.

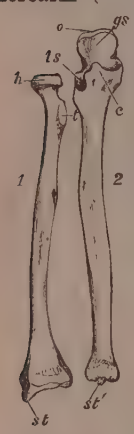
foreanent† (fōr-a-nent′), *prep.* [Also **forenent, fornent* (and with addition *forenenst*, etc.: see *forenenst*); < *fore*[1] + *anent*, q. v.] Over against; opposite to.

Utheris inhabiting the bordouris *fore-anent* England.
Acts James VI., c. 227 (1594).

fore-appoint† (fōr-a-point′), *v. t.* To set, order, or appoint beforehand. *Bailey*, 1727.

fore-appointment† (fōr-a-point′ment), *n.* Previous appointment; preordination.

forearm[1] (fōr′ärm), *n.* [= D. *voorarm* (cf. G. *vorderarm*) = Dan. *forarm* = Sw. *förarm*; as *fore-*[1] + *arm*[1], *n.*] In *anat.*, that part of the arm which is between the elbow-joint and the wrist; the antebrachium, represented by the length of the radius and ulna, or the radius alone.



Front View of Bones of Right Human Forearm.
1. Radius: *h*, head or capitellum of radius; *t*, tubercle of radius; *st*, styloid process. 2. Ulna: *c*, coronoid process; *gs*, greater sigmoid cavity; *ls*, lesser do.; *o*, olecranon; *st′*, styloid process.

forearm[2] (fōr-ärm′), *v. t.* [< *fore-*[1] + *arm*[2], *v.*] To arm or prepare beforehand for attack or resistance.

A man should fix and *forearm* his mind with this persuasion: that during his passion whatsoever is offered to his imagination tends only to deceive.
South, Sermons.

fore-backwardly†, *adv.* In an inverted order; preposterously.

Exercise indeed we do, but that very *fore-backwardly*; for where we should exercise to know, we exercise as having known. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetry.

forebay (fōr′bā), *n.* [< *fore-*[1] + *bay*[3].] That part of a mill-race where the water flows upon the wheel.

forebeak† (fōr′bēk), *n.* *Naut.*, the beak; the head of a vessel; the prow.

The fight continued very hot betweene them for a good space: in the end the Swan . . . had her *forebeake* strooken off. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 609.

forebeam (fōr′bēm), *n.* The breast-beam of a loom. *E. H. Knight.*

forebear (fōr-bēr′), *n.* [Sc., also *forbear*, prop. **forebeer*, < *fore*[1] + *beer*[2], < *be*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who has existed before another; an ancestor; a forefather. [Scotch.]

I and my *forbears* here did haunt
Three hundred years and more.
King Malcolm and Sir Colvin (Child's Ballads, III. 381).

My name is Graeme, so please you — Roland Graeme, whose *forbears* were designated of Heathergill, in the Debateable Land. *Scott*, Abbot, xviii.

We pick up the round-bowed spectacles of our *forebears* and see things as they saw them.
The Century, XXIX. 503.

forebelief (fōr′bē-lēf), *n.* Previous belief.

forebemoaned† (fōr-bē-mōnd′), *a.* Bemoaned in former times.

Heavily from woe to woe tell o'er
The sad account of *fore-bemoaned* moan.
Shak., Sonnets, xxx.

forebode (fōr-bōd′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *foreboded*, ppr. *foreboding*. [< ME. **foreboden*, < AS. *forebodian* (= Icel. *fyrirbodha*), announce, declare, < *fore*, before, + *bodian*, announce, bode: see *fore-*[1] and *bode*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bode or announce beforehand; prognosticate; presage, especially something unfortunate or undesirable: as, the public temper *forebodes* war; the clouds *forebode* rain.

What shall we *forebode* of so many modern poems, full of splendid passages, beginning everywhere and leading nowhere? *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 179.

2. To foresee; be prescient of; feel a secret premonition of, especially of something evil.

We all but apprehend, we dimly *forebode* the truth.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 301.

Yet my heart *forebodes*
Danger or death awaits thee on this field.
M. Arnold, Sohrab and Rustum.

=**Syn. 1.** *Predict, Presage*, etc. (see *foretell*); to augur, portend, betoken, foreshadow, be ominous of.

II. *intrans.* To prophesy; presage.

A North Wind never comes without . . . a *foreboding* Cloud. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 61.

I came because your horse would come;
And, if I well *forebode*,
My hat and wig will soon be here,
They are upon the road. *Cowper*, John Gilpin.

As when, beneath the street's familiar jar,
An earthquake's alien omen rumbles far,
Men listen and *forebode*; I hung my head,
And strove the present to recall.
Lowell, Agassiz, i. 2.

forebode† (fōr-bōd′), *n.* [< *forebode*, *v.*] Presage; prognostication.

There is upon many *fore-bodes*, and seeming more than probabilities, out of the Revelation, one great fate to come upon the Churches of Christ. *Goodwin*, Works, II. iv. 72.

forebodement† (fōr-bōd′ment), *n.* [< *forebode* + *-ment.*] The act of foreboding.

foreboder (fōr-bō′dėr), *n.* One who forebodes or presages.

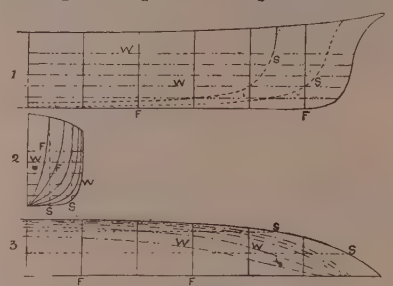
foreboding (fōr-bō′ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *forebode*, *v.*] Presage; foreshadowing; ominous suggestion.

For the Atheists can never wholly extinguish those horrible *fore-bodings* of conscience. *Bentley*, Sermons, i.

=**Syn.** *Portent, Prognostic*, etc. See *omen*.

forebodingly (fōr-bō′ding-li), *adv.* In a foreboding or threatening manner.

forebody (fōr′bod″i), *n.*; pl. *forebodies* (-iz). [< *fore-*[1] + *body*; cf. AS. *foran-bodig*, the chest, thorax.] That part of a ship which lies forward of the midship section. See also cut under *body-plan*.



Forebody.
1. Profile, or sheer plan. 2. Body-plan. 3. Half-breadth plan. *FF*, frames or transverse sections; *SS*, section-lines or vertical sections; *WW*, water-lines or horizontal sections.

fore-boom (fōr′bōm), *n.* See *boom*[2].

forebrace (fōr′brās), *n.* *Naut.*, a brace attached to a foreyard. See *brace*[1], 9.

fore-brain (fōr′brān), *n.* The foremost cerebral segment; the prosencephalon; hence, loosely, some anterior division of the brain. See cut under *encephalon*.

These primitive cerebral vesicles give rise to new segments, so that we can soon distinguish five. The first is known as the *Fore-brain* or Prosencephalon.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 503.

I knew an officer of the regular army whose eye was shot out and *fore-brain* injured during the late war.
Alien. and Neurol., IX. 466.

fore-brunt† (fōr′brunt), *n.* The foremost stress or strain.

Blessed be God in the rest — Hooper, Saunders and Taylor, whom it hath pleased the Lord likewise to set in the *fore-brunt* now of battle against his adversaries.
Bp. Ridley, in Bradford's Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 192.

foreby (fōr-bī′), *adv.* and *prep.* See *forby*.

fore-carriage (fōr′kar″āj), *n.* The front part of the running-gear of a four-wheeled carriage, including the fore axle and wheels.

When the boat is in her place on the trail, the carriage is so nearly balanced that it is easily lifted to replace the *fore-carriage*. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 8775.

forecast (fōr-kȧst′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *forecast*, ppr. *forecasting*. **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cast or contrive beforehand; plan before execution.

A rapid Torrent,
Bounding from Rock to Rock with roaring Current,
Deaffens the Shepheards: so that it should seem
Nature *fore-cast* it for som Stratagem.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Captaines.

Man is an intelligent Creature, and apt to *forecast* and contrive things for his future advantage.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. vii.

2. To consider or calculate beforehand; discern beforehand.

In *forecasting* the result of a motion in the House of Commons much depends on the person who brings it forward. *J. McCarthy*, Hist. Own Times, xxxvii.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To make a plan or scheme in advance; contrive something beforehand.

For of sotyltee and of Malice and of *fercastynge*, thei passen alle men undre Hevene.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 219.

2. To foresee; surmise.

If it happen as I did *forecast*. *Milton*, Vac. Ex., l. 13.

forecast (fōr′kȧst), *n.* [< *forecast*, *v.*] **1.** Previous contrivance or provision; predetermination.

He makes this difference to arise from the *forecast* and predetermination of the gods themselves.
Addison, Ancient Medals.

The busy days of Spring drew near,
That call'd for all the *forecast* of the year.
Crabbe, Works, I. 103.

2. Foresight; prescience; prevision.

The heart's *forecast* and prophecy
Took form and life before my eye.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, ii.

The ultimate prosperity of the just, asserted and foretold by prophets and poets, is but a *forecast* of the doctrine of the survival of the fittest.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 237.

=**Syn. 2.** *Prudence, Providence*, etc. (see *wisdom*); forethought, anticipation.

forecaster (fōr-kȧs′tėr), *n.* One who forecasts.

forecasting (fōr-kȧs′ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *forecast*, *v.*] The act of one who forecasts, or provides for consequences; premeditation.

forecasting (fōr-kȧs′ting), *a.* Having forethought; characterized by premeditation.

They who wish fortune to be lasting
Must be both prudent and *forecasting*.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., Int.

forecastle (fōr′kȧs-l; in sailors' pron., fōk′sl), *n.* [In accordance with sailors' pron. often written *fo'c'sle* or *fokesel*; < ME. *forecastel, forcastel*; < *fore-*[1] + *castle*.] *Naut.*: (*a*) That part of the spar-deck which lies forward of the fore rigging.

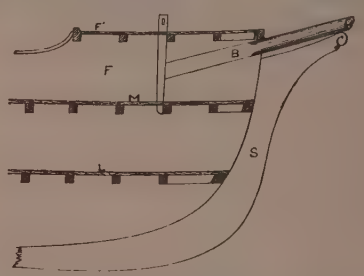


Diagram of Ship's Bow.
B, bowsprit; *F*, forecastle; *F′*, forecastle-deck; *L*, lower deck; *M*, main deck or spar-deck; *S*, stem.

The *forcastels* full of fuerse men of armys,
With shot & with shildis shalkes to noy.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5657.

(*b*) A section of a merchant vessel where the seamen live, either a house on deck or a place below the spar-deck in the eyes of the ship.

I felt a seaman's curiosity to have a good look at a ship of which there were a thousand stories afloat in every *forecastle* throughout the world.
W. C. Russell, Death Ship, xviii.

Break of the forecastle. See *break*.—**Captains of the forecastle.** See *captain*.—**Topgallant-forecastle**, a short deck above the spar-deck, extending aft from the stem nearly to the foremast.

forecastleman (fōr′kȧs-l-man or fōk′sl-man), *n.*; pl. *forecastlemen* (-men). One of a number of the crew who are stationed on the forecastle of a man-of-war.

forechase†, *n.* **1.** The front of the hunt.—**2.** The first assault.

But when th' Ajaces turn'd on them, and made their stand, their hearts
Drunk from their faces all their bloods, and not a man sustain'd
The *forechace* nor the after-fight.
Chapman, Iliad, xvii. 637.

fore-choir (fōr′kwīr), *n.* Same as *antechoir*.

forechoose† (fōr-chōz′), *v. t.* [ME. *forcheosen*; < *fore-*[1] + *choose*.] To make choice of beforehand.

The lady Philoclea, . . . whose tender youth had obediently lived under her parents' behests, without framing out of her own will the *forechoosing* of anything.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

fore-cited (fōr′sī″ted), *a.* Cited or quoted before or above.

foreclose (fōr-klōz′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *foreclosed*, ppr. *foreclosing*. [More correctly *forclose*, which, however, is scarcely used; < OF. *forclos*, pp. of *forclorre, forsclore*, exclude, shut out, < *for-, fors-* (< L. *foris*, outside), + *clorre, clore*, pp. *clos*, < L. *claudere*, close, shut: see *for-*[3] and *close*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To shut out; exclude; prevent.

The ways whereby temporal men provide for themselves and their families are *fore-closed* unto us.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 24.

Nor hope discovery to *foreclose*,
By giving me to feed the crows.
Scott, Rokeby, vi. 16.

Southey had afflicted Shelley by *foreclosing* discussion with the words, "When you are as old as I am you will think with me." *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 260.

2. In *law:* (*a*) To shut out by a judicial decree from further opportunity to assert a right or claim: said of the process by which all persons previously having right to redeem property from a forfeiture for non-payment of a debt are finally cut off from that right: as, to *foreclose* a mortgager of his equity of redemption. Hence —(*b*) To enforce, as a mortgage, by shutting out in due process of law a mortgager and those claiming under him from the right to redeem the property mortgaged.

II. *intrans.* To enforce a mortgage.

foreclosure (fōr-klō′zūr), *n.* [< *foreclose* + *-ure.*] The act of foreclosing; the act of depriving a mortgager of the right of redeeming his mortgaged estate. *Foreclosure,* as commonly used in the United States, or, more fully, *foreclosure and sale,* is effected by causing a public sale of the mortgaged property, after notice to all parties (either (*a*) by *action of foreclosure,* or (*b*), under the power in the mortgage, in a manner usually regulated by statute, called *foreclosure by advertisement* or *statutory foreclosure*), and applying the proceeds to the payment of the mortgage and other liens, returning the surplus, if any, to the mortgager.

The property was finally sold under *foreclosure* on the 12th of July, 1793. *The Century,* XXXV. 746.

Strict foreclosure, foreclosure by obtaining a judgment or decree which gives the mortgager a short time to redeem, and, in default thereof, declares the property to belong absolutely to the mortgagee.—**To open a foreclosure.** See *open.*

foreconceive (fōr-kon-sēv′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *foreconceived,* ppr. *foreconceiving.* To conceive beforehand; preconceive.

A certain anticipation of the gods, which he calls a prolepsis, a certain preventive, or *foreconceived* information of a thing in the mind. *J. Howe,* Works, I. 22.

foreconclude† (fōr-kon-klōd′), *v. t.* To arrange or settle beforehand.

They held the same confederation *foreconcluded* by Alfred. *Daniel,* Hist. Eng., p. 12.

forecondemn† (fōr-kon-dem′), *v. t.* To condemn beforehand.

What can equally savour of injustice and plaine arrogance as to prejudice and *forecondemne* his adversary in the title for slanderous and scurrilous? *Milton,* Apology for Smectymnuus.

forecourt (fōr′kōrt), *n.* The front or first court in a series of courts or courtyards; the court or inclosed space in front of a building.

His Ma^ty^ was pleas'd to grant me a lease of a slip of ground out of Brick Close, to enlarge my *fore-court.* *Evelyn,* Diary, Aug. 14, 1668.

There is first the ethnic *forecourt,* then the purgatorial middle-space, and at last the holiest of holies dedicated to the eternal presence of the mediatorial God. *Lowell,* Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 101.

fore-covert† (fōr′kuv″ėrt), *n.* Same as *forefence.*

And verily of undermining and the fabrickes *fore-covert* and defence Nevita and Dagalaiphus had the charge. *Holland,* tr. of Ammianus (1609).

foredate (fōr-dāt′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *foredated,* ppr. *foredating.* To date before the true time; antedate.

foreday (fōr′dā), *n.* That part of a day which comes between breakfast-time and noon; forenoon. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

The settin moon shone even in their faces, and he saw them as weel as it had been *foreday.* *Hogg,* Brownie, i. 13.

foredays (fōr′dāz), *adv.* 1. Toward noon.—2. Toward evening. [Prov. Eng. in both uses.]

foredeal†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *foredele;* < ME. *foredel, fordele* (= D. *voordeel* = LG. *vortel* = G. *vortheil* = Sw. *fördel* = Dan. *fordel*), advantage, benefit; < *fore-*[1] + *deal*[1].] Advantage; benefit.

To one demaunding what awantage he had by his philosophie, "Though nothing els," saied he, "yet at lestwise this *foredele* I haue, that I am readie prepared to al maner fortune, good or badde." *J. Udall,* tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 157.

fore-deck (fōr′dek), *n.* *Naut.,* the forward part of the spar-deck.

foredeclare† (fōr-dē-klār′), *v. t.* To declare beforehand.

That which, if all the gods had *fore-declared,*
Would not have been believed.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, v. 10.

foredeem† (fōr-dēm′), *v.* I. *intrans.* To judge or declare beforehand; foretell.

Which [maid] could guess and *foredeem* of things past, present, and to come. *Genevan Testament.*

II. *trans.* To deem; consider; take for granted; expect.

Of a frende it was more standing with humanitee and gentlenesse to hope the best then to *foredeme* the worste. *J. Udall,* tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 320.

Laugh at your misery, as *foredeeming* you
An idle meteor. *Webster.*

foredesign (fōr-dē-zīn′ or -sīn′), *v. t.* To design or plan beforehand; forecast. *Johnson.*

foredetermine† (fōr-dē-tėr′min), *v. t.* To determine beforehand; predetermine. *Bp. Hopkins.*

foredispose† (fōr-dis-pōz′), *v. t.* To dispose or bestow beforehand; predispose.

King James had by promise *foredisposed* the place on the Bishop of Meath. *Fuller.*

foredo[1] (fōr-dö′), *v. t.*; pret. *foredid,* pp. *foredone,* ppr. *foredoing.* [< *fore-*[1] + *do*[1].] To do beforehand; perform or perpetrate previously.

And then behoveth us to take upon us sharp penance, continuing therein, for to obtain of the Lord forgivness of our *foredone* sins, and grace to abstain us hereafter from sin. *Bp. Bale,* Exam. of W. Thorpe.

foredo[2], *v. t.* An incorrect form of *fordo.*

fore-documentary (fōr″dok-ū-men′ta-ri), *a.* Preceding all written descriptions or accounts. [Rare.]

In the nature of things we cannot know anything of the prehistoric, or rather *fore-documentary* condition of what appears in history as Israel. *Edinburgh Rev.,* CXLV. 485.

foredoom (fōr-döm′), *v. t.* To doom beforehand; predestinate. [Rare.]

The clerk, *foredoom'd* his father's soul to cross,
Who pens a stanza when he should engross.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 17.

Faintly flickering suns
Foredoomed like him to waste away.
R. Buchanan, N. A. Rev., CXL. 453.

foredoom† (fōr′döm), *n.* [< *foredoom, v.*] Previous doom or sentence.

fore-door (fōr′dōr), *n.* The front door. [Obsolete or provincial.]

I set him to wear the *fore-door* wi' the speir, while I kept the back-door wi' the lance. *Fray of Suport* (Child's Ballads, VI. 117).

The tiger-hearted man . . . by force carried me through a long entry to the *fore-door.* *Richardson,* Sir Charles Grandison, I. 248.

fore-elder (fōr′el″dėr), *n.* [= Dan. *forældre* = Sw. *föräldrar,* parents; as *fore-*[1] + *elder*[1], *n.*] An ancestor. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Mr. Thomas Graham, of Beanlands, Irthington, now in his sixty-ninth year, . . . whose *fore-elders,* alternating all the way down as Thomas and David, have owned Beanlands since 1603. *N. and Q.,* 7th ser., IV. 184.

When we read in history of a brave deed done by an Englishman seven centuries since or more, we may say with confidence it was done by one of our *fore-elders.* *Pop. Sci. Mo.,* XXVIII. 378.

fore-end (fōr′end), *n.* The early or fore part of anything. [Properly written as two words.]

This rock and these demesnes have been my world;
Where I have liv'd at honest freedom, paid
More pious debts to heaven, than in all
The *fore-end* of my time. *Shak.,* Cymbeline, iii. 3.

Gude-day to ye, cummer, and mony ane o' them. I will be back about the *fore-end* o' har'st, and I trust to find ye baith haill and fere. *Scott,* Antiquary, xxvii.

forefaint†, *a.* See *forfaint.*

forefairn (fōr-fārn′), *p. a.* See *forfairn.*

forefather (fōr′fä″ŦHėr), *n.* [< ME. *forefader, forfader* (= D. *voorvader* = G. *vorvater* = Icel. *forfadhir* = Dan. *forfædre* = Sw. *förfäder,* only in pl., ancestors); < *fore-*[1] + *father.* Cf. AS. *forth-fæder,* < *forth,* forth, + *fæder,* father.] An ancestor; one who precedes another in the line of genealogy in any degree, but usually in a remote degree.

Ryght vnder the morteys of the crosse was founde ye hede of our *forefather* Adam. *Sir R. Guylforde,* Pylgrymage, p. 27.

No, if I digg'd up thy *forefathers'* graves, . . .
It could not slake mine ire. *Shak.,* 3 Hen. VI., i. 3.

Each in his narrow cell for ever laid,
The rude *forefathers* of the hamlet sleep.
Gray, Elegy.

Forefathers' day, the anniversary of the day (December 21st, 1620) on which the Pilgrims or first settlers landed at Plymouth, Massachusetts, annually celebrated in New England, and by New Englanders elsewhere. Owing to an error in changing the date from the old style to the new, the anniversary was formerly celebrated on December 22d.

forefeel (fōr-fēl′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *forefelt,* ppr. *forefeeling.* To feel beforehand; feel as if by presentiment.

Full loth was Erona to let us depart from her—as it were, *fore-feeling* the harms which after fell to her. *Sir P. Sidney,* Arcadia, ii.

The keenest pleasure is where, against the surviving pain of want, the satisfaction is felt or *forefelt* as actual. *F. H. Bradley,* Ethical Studies, p. 260, note.

fore-fence† (fōr′fens), *n.* Defense in front. Also called *fore-covert.*

Whiles part of the souldiers maketh the *fore-fences* abroad in the fields. *Holland,* tr. of Ammianus (1609).

forefend (fōr-fend′), *v. t.* See *forfend.*

forefinger (fōr′fing″gėr), *n.* [< ME. *forefynger;* < *fore-*[1] + *finger.*] The finger next to the thumb; the index or second digit of the hand (counting the thumb as first). See *finger.*

Jewels five-words-long,
That on the stretch'd *forefinger* of all Time
Sparkle forever. *Tennyson,* Princess, ii.

fore-flank (fōr′flangk), *n.* A projection of fat upon the ribs of sheep. [Prov. Eng.]

foreflow (fōr-flō′), *v. t.* To flow before.

forefoot (fōr′fůt), *n.*; pl. *forefeet* (-fēt). [< ME. *forefot;* < *fore-*[1] + *foot.*] 1. One of the anterior feet of a quadruped or other animal having more than two feet. [Properly written as two words.]

Give me thy fist; thy *fore-foot* to me give. *Shak.,* Hen. V., ii. 1.

As the dog
With inward yelp and restless *forefoot* plies
His function of the woodland.
Tennyson, Lucretius.

2. In *Mollusca,* the anterior division of the foot or podium; the propodium.—3. The forward end of the keel of a vessel.—**Athwart the forefoot.** See *athwart.*

forefront (fōr′frunt), *n.* 1. The foremost part or place: as, the *forefront* of a building, or of a battle.

And made the vij Psalmys for the sleyng of Vrye, whom he put in the *forh frontt* of the batell porposly to have hym slayne. *Torkington,* Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 36.

I haue not bene vnmindefull . . . to place in the *forefront* of this booke those forren conquests, exploits, and trauels of our English nation which haue bene atchieued of old. *Hakluyt's Voyages,* To the Reader.

2†. The forehead.

forefront (fōr-frunt′), *v. t.* [< *forefront, n.*] To build or add a forefront to. [Rare.]

He would new *fore-front* his house, and add a new wing to make it even. *Sterne,* Tristram Shandy, iv. 31.

forefront† (fōr′frunt), *adv.* [By ellipsis from *in the forefront.*] In front.

To the entry *forefront* of this a court, at the other back front a plot walled in. *Evelyn,* To Hon. Robert Boyle.

fore-gaff (fōr′gaf), *n.* *Naut.,* the gaff of the fore-trysail, or of the foresail in a schooner.

foregame† (fōr′gām), *n.* A first game; first plan. *Whitlock.*

foreganger (fōr′gang″ėr), *n.* [< ME. *forganger,* a foregoer, forerunner (= D. *voorganger* = G. *vorgänger* = Dan. *forgjænger* = Sw. *föregångare,* predecessor), < *forganzen,* < AS. *foregangan,* equiv. to *forgān, foregān,* forego: see *forego*[1] and *gang.*] 1†. One who goes before; a forerunner.

Wharfore I hald theese grete mysdoers,
Als antecryste lymmes and hys *foregangers.*
Hampole.

2. In *whaling,* a piece of rope, of the same kind as the tow-line, made fast to the shank of a toggle-iron or harpoon, with an eye-splice in one end: so called by English and Scotch whalemen, more frequently by Americans the *strap* or *iron-strap.* The process of adjusting this rope to the iron is known to the latter as *strapping,* to the former as *spanning.*

foregate†, *n.* An entrance gate.

The nether towne . . . fensed with a wall, with a castle also thereto, and a *foregate* at the entrance into it. *Holland,* tr. of Camden's Britain, ii. 81.

foregather (fōr-ga*Ŧ*H′ėr), *v. i.* See *forgather.*

fore-gift (fōr′gift), *n.* In *law,* a payment in advance; specifically, a premium paid by a lessee on taking his lease, in distinction from the *rent.*

foregirth (fōr′gėrth), *n.* A girth or strap for the fore part, as of a horse; a martingale.

foregleam (fōr′glēm), *n.* A gleam or glimpse of the future.

So many thrilling *foregleams* of his fulness. *Bushnell,* Sermons on Living Subjects, 4th ser., p. 89.

An indication that the moral is in the mind and purpose of God, even so far back as in the brute world—a *foregleam* of the approaching issue. *The Century,* XXXII. 112.

foreglimpse (fōr′glimps), *n.* A glimpse or revelation of the future.

Had I had a *foreglimpse* of what was to be. *Christian Union,* April 7, 1887.

forego[1] (fōr-gō′), *v.*; pret. *forewent,* pp. *foregone,* ppr. *foregoing.* [< ME. *forgan* (rare), go before, < AS. *forgān,* more commonly *foregān* (= D. *voorgaan* = G. *vorgehen* = Dan. *foregaa* = Sw. *föregå*), with equiv. *forgangan, foregangan,* go before, precede, < *fore,* before, + *gān, gangan,* go: see *fore*[1] and *go,* and *gang.*] I. *trans.* To go before; precede.

Milthe [mercy] and sothnes sal *forgan* thi face. Ps. lxxxviii. 15 (ME. version) (lxxxix. 14).

Morning shadows huger than the shapes
That cast them, not those gloomier which *forego*
The darkness of that battle in the West,
Where all of high and holy dies away.
Tennyson, To the Queen.

II.† *intrans.* To go forward; go on.

Her selfe, well as I might, I reskewd tho,
But could not stay, so fast she did *foregoe*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 6.

forego[2] (fōr-gō′), *v. t.*; pret. *forewent*, pp. *foregone*, ppr. *foregoing*. See *forgo*[1].

foregoer[1] (fōr-gō′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *forgoere*, < *forgan*, forego, go before: see *forego*[1].] 1. One who goes before another; hence, a predecessor; an ancestor; a progenitor.

Thou shuldist understonde that thou maist not entre in hooly scriptures withoute a *forgoere* and shewynge the weie therof. *Wyclif*, Pref. to Epistles vi. 66.

Yesterday was but as to-day, and to-morrow will tread the same footsteps of his *foregoers*.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

We have no right to condemn our *foregoers*.
J. Morley, On Compromise, p. 79.

2†. A harbinger; a forerunner.

Bote Gyle was *for-goere* and gyede hem alle.
Piers Plowman (A), ii. 162.

foregoer[2] (fōr-gō′ėr), *n.* See *forgoer*.

foregoing (fōr-gō′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *forego*[1], *v.*] The act of preceding, going before, or leading the way.

After whom, encouraged and delighted with theyr excellent *fore-going*, others haue followed, to beautifie oure mother tongue. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

foregoing (fōr-gō′ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *forego*[1], *v.*] Preceding; going before, in time or place or in a series; antecedent: as, a *foregoing* clause in a writing.

He casts his eye over the *foregoing* list.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 75.

=Syn. See *previous*.

foregone (fōr-gôn′), *p. a.* [Pp. of *forego*[1], *v.*] 1. That has gone before; previous; past; former.

When to the sessions of sweet silent thought
I summon up remembrance of things past, . . .
Then can I grieve at grievances *foregone*.
Shak., Sonnets, xxx.

To keep thee clear
Of all reproach against the sin *foregone*.
Mrs. Browning.

2. Predetermined; made up or settled beforehand.

But this denoted a *foregone* conclusion;
'Tis a shrewd doubt, though it be but a dream.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3.

I plunge into *foregone* visions and conclusions.
Lamb, Elia, p. 33.

foreground (fōr′ground), *n.* [= D. *voorgrond* = G. *vorgrund* = Dan. *forgrund* = Sw. *förgrund;* as *fore*-[1] + *ground*.] That part of a landscape or other scene, as actually perceived or as represented in a picture, which is nearest the eye of the observer: opposed to *background* or *distance*.

On all the *foreground* lies the river, broad as a bay.
D. G. Mitchell, Wet Days.

foregrownt, *a.* See *forgrown*.

foreguess (fōr-ges′), *v. t.* To guess beforehand; conjecture.

fore-gut (fōr′gut), *n.* See *gut*.

forehammer (fōr′ham″ėr), *n.* [Sc., also written *foirhammer* (= OD. *veurhamer*, D. *voorhamer* = Dan. *forhammer*, a sledge-hammer); < *fore*-[1] + *hammer*.] A sledge or sledge-hammer; the large hammer which strikes first, or before the smaller one.

Wi' coulters, and wi' *forehammers*,
We garr'd the bars bang merrilie.
Kinmont Willie (Child's Ballads, VI. 65).

The brawnie, bainie, ploughman chiel
Brings hard owrehip, wi' sturdy wheel,
The strong *forehammer*,
Till block an' studdie ring an' reel
Wi' dinsome clamour. *Burns*, Scotch Drink.

forehand (fōr′hand), *n.* [< *fore*-[1] + *hand*.] 1. The part of a horse which is in front of the rider.—2†. The chief part; main dependence.

The great Achilles, whom opinion crowns
The sinew and the *forehand* of our host.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3.

3†. Advantage; the better.

Such a wretch,
Winding up days with toil and nights with sleep,
Hath the *fore-hand* and vantage of a king.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1.

forehand (fōr′hand), *a.* 1†. Done beforehand; anticipative; done or paid in advance.

If I have known her,
You'll say, she did embrace me as a husband,
And so extenuate the *forehand* sin.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1.

2. Being ahead or in advance; front. [Scotch.]

I'm as honest as our auld *forehand* ox, puir fallow.
Scott, Old Mortality, vii.

forehanded (fōr′han″ded), *a.* 1. Early; timely; seasonable: as, *forehanded* provision.

If, by thus doing, you have not secured your time by an early and *fore-handed* care, yet be sure by a timely diligence to redeem the time. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, i. 1.

2. Formed in the forehand or fore parts.

A substantial true-bred beast, bravely *forehanded*.
Dryden.

3. Well circumstanced as regards property and financial condition generally: as, a *forehanded* farmer. [U. S.]

Mr. Palmer was in popular phrase a *forehanded* man; his house and barns were large, and his grounds indicated thrift. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 9.

The Rambos were *forehanded*, and probably as well satisfied as it is possible for Pennsylvania farmers to be.
B. Taylor.

forehard (fōr′härd), *n.* In *rope-making*, the proper twist of the separate strands of which a rope is made up.

The *forehard*, or proper twist in the strands for all sizes of ropes, is at once attained. *Ure*, Dict., III. 718.

forehead (for′ed or fōr′hed), *n.* [< ME. *forhed*, *forheed*, *forehed*, *forehede*, earlier *foreheved*, *forheaved*, < AS. *forhēafod*, also *foranheafod* (**foreheafod* not found), forehead (= D. *voorhoofd* = G. *vorhaupt* = Dan. *forhoved*, the front part of the head), < *for*, *foran*, before, fore-, + *heafod*, head: see *fore*-[1] and *head*.] 1. The fore or front upper part of the head; the part of the face which extends from the usual line of hair on the top of the head to the eyes; the brow.

With the *forhed* plain gain hym went, & smote
Enmyddes of the brest.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4216.

And I put a jewel on thy *forehead*, and ear-rings in thine ears. Ezek. xvi. 12.

2. Confidence; assurance; audacity; front: same as *face*[1], 5.

It is certain, nor can it with any *forehead* be opposed, that the too much licence of poetasters in this time hath much deformed their mistress. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, Ded.

With what *forehead*
Do you speak this to me, who (as I know 't)
Must and will say 'tis false?
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, i. 2.

Not any College of Mountebanks but would think scorn to discover in themselves with such a brazen *forehead* the outrageous desire of filthy lucre.
Milton, Church-Government, ii.

3. In *entom.*, the upper part of an insect's epicranium, including the front and vertex. [Rare.]

forehead-cloth (for′ed-klôth), *n.* A band surrounding the forehead, worn by women in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, either alone or in combination with a cap or the like: said to have been used to prevent wrinkles.

E'en like the *forehead-cloth* that in the night,
Or when they sorrow, ladies used to wear.
Marlowe and Chapman, Hero and Leander, vi.

forehear† (fōr-hēr′), *v. t.* To hear or be informed of before.

forehearth (fōr′härth), *n.* In *metal.*, the front part of the hearth of a blast-furnace, or that part which is directly under the tymp-arch.

forehent†, *v. t.* See *forhent*.

forehew (fōr-hū′), *v. t.* To hew or cut in front.

forehold (fōr′hōld), *n.* [< *fore*-[1] + *hold*[2].] The front or forward part of the hold of a ship.

foreholding† (fōr-hol′ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of **forehold* (not used), predict, < *fore*-[1] + *hold*[1].] Prediction; ominous foreboding; superstitious prognostication.

How are superstitious men nagged out of their wits with the fancy of omens, *foreholdings*, and old wives' tales!
Sir R. L'Estrange.

forehood (fōr′hụd), *n.* In *ship-building*, one of the most forward of the outside and inside planks.

forehook (fōr′hụk), *n.* *Naut.*, a piece of timber placed across the stem to unite the bows and strengthen the fore part of the ship; a breast-hook. See cut under *stem*.

forehorse†, *n.* The horse in a team which goes foremost.

I shall stay here the *forehorse* to a smock [that is, walking before a woman as usher or squire].
Shak., All's Well, ii. 1.

It is not your Poet Garish and your *forehorse* of the parish that shall redeeme you from her fingers.
Nash, Strange News (1592), sig. F.

foreign (for′ăn), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *forreign* (as in *sovereign*, the *g* is a mod. insertion, prob. due to a confused association with *reign;* the reg. mod. form would be **forain* or **foren*); < ME. *foren*, *forene*, *forein*, *foreyn*, *forayn*, < OF. *forain*, *forein*, F. *forain* = Pr. *foraneo* = Sp. *foráneo* = It. *foraneo*, foreign, strange, alien, < ML. *foraneus*, outside, exterior (as a noun, applied to a canon not in residence, a peddler, etc.), < L. *foras*, out of doors, < *foris*, commonly in pl. *fores*, a door, gate, = E. *door*, q. v.; connected with *forum*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* 1. Not native; alien; belonging to, characteristic of, or derived from another country or nation; exotic; not indigenous: as, *foreign* animals or plants; the large *foreign* population in the United States; *foreign* manner.

His often concurrence with ancient and *foreign* authors.
Cornhill Mag., Oct., 1878, p. 468.

A wide commerce . . . imported enough *foreign* refinement to humanize, not enough *foreign* luxury to corrupt.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 95.

2. Having an alien situation or relation; external to or away from one's native country: as, a *foreign* country or jurisdiction; to enter a *foreign* army or school.

Whan men gon begonde tho iourneyes, toward Ynde and to the *foreyn* Yles, alle is envyronynge the roundnesse of the Erthe and of the See, undre oure Contrees on this half. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 183.

There is no *foreign* land; it is the traveller only that is *foreign*. *R. L. Stevenson*, Silverado Squatters, p. 114.

[In law, for certain purposes, chiefly in the determination of private rights in a case of conflict of laws, the legislation and the judicial decisions of any one of the United States are commonly spoken of as *foreign* with respect to the other States, especially as regards matters not within the jurisdiction of the national government. Thus, in each State corporations formed under the law of any other State are termed *foreign corporations*. On the other hand, as commerce is subject to regulation by Congress, the term *foreign port*, when used in reference to such commerce, implies a port outside of the United States; when used, however, in reference to a State law giving a lien upon shipping, it may also mean a port of any other State.]

3. Relating to or connected with another country or other countries; pertaining to external relations or jurisdiction: as, *foreign* diplomacy; a *foreign* minister; the department of *foreign* affairs in a government.—4. Being in a place other than its own; not naturally connected with its surroundings: specifically said of an object, as a bullet or any material, present in a part of the body or in any other situation which is normally free from such intrusion. Thus, sand in the eye, or a splinter or dead bone in the flesh, is *foreign* matter or a *foreign* body.

When a bullet, or other *foreign* substance, is lodged in the flesh, the vital powers go to work and build up a little wall around it. *J. F. Clarke*, Ten Great Religions, iv. 1.

5. Not belonging (to); not connected (with); extraneous; irrelevant; not to the purpose: with *to*, or sometimes *from:* as, the sentiments you express are *foreign to* your heart; this design is *foreign from* my thoughts.

He never quits his Simile till it rises to some very great Idea, which is often *foreign to* the Occasion which gave Birth to it. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 303.

This innovation by means of the Episode . . . was *foreign to* the intention of the Chorus.
Goldsmith, Origin of Poetry.

6. Excluded; not admitted; held at a distance. [Rare.]

They will not stick to say you envied him;
And fearing he would rise, he was so virtuous,
Kept him a *foreign* man still.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 2.

Foreign administration, in *law*. See *administration*, 9.—**Foreign attachment**, in *law*. See *attachment*, 1.—**Foreign bill of exchange**. See *bill of exchange*, under *bill*[3].—**Foreign canon**. See *canon*[2].—**Foreign Office**, the department of state through which the sovereign or sovereign power communicates with foreign powers: called in the United States the *Department of State*.

In nearly every *Foreign Office* in the world a thorough knowledge of French is required of every clerk as a preliminary to his appointment.
E. Schuyler, Amer. Diplomacy, p. 15.

Foreign Process Acts, English statutes of 1832, 1834, and 1852, providing for the service of process of certain courts in places beyond their territorial jurisdiction.=**Syn. 5.** Unconnected (with), disconnected (with), uncongenial (to), adventitious.

II.† *n.* A stranger; a foreigner; specifically, one who is not a citizen of the place referred to: opposed to *freeman*.

The touns, the countes, the *foreyns* alle aboute
To the kyng fell on knees, his powere tham loute,
Unto his pes them zald, feaute did him suere.
Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft's Chron. [(ed. Hearne), p. 322.

Also, that *forens* as wel as other may make attournays in hustingis as wel as the playntif as the defendaunt as it is done in other court.
Charter of London (Rich. II.), in Arnold's Chronicle, p. 20.

foreigner (for′ăn-ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *forreigner*; < ME. *foreyner;* < *foreign* + *-er*[1]. The earlier noun was *foreign*.] 1. A person born or domiciled in a foreign country, or outside of the country or jurisdiction referred to; an alien.

Nor could the majesty of the English crown appear in a greater lustre, either to *foreigners* or subjects. *Swift*.

2†. One who does not belong to a certain class, association, society, etc.; an outsider.

That no *Forreigners*—that is to say, such an one as has not served seven years to the art of Printing, under a lawful Master Printer, as an Apprentice—may be entertained and employed by any Master Printer for the time to come.
Quoted in *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. clxi., note.

In 1660, the headmaster [of Harrow], taking advantage of a concession in Lyon's statutes, began to receive *foreigners*, i. e., boys from other parishes, who were to pay for their education. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 495.

foreignism (for'ān-izm), *n.* [< *foreign* + *-ism.*] 1. The state of being foreign.—2. A foreign idiom or custom.

That he [Miles Coverdale] left in his Bible some few *foreignisms* and some inverted English is not surprising, when we find that the dozen corps of revisers since have not seen fit, or been able, to exclude them.
Congregationalist, Aug. 15, 1877.

foreignize (for'ān-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *foreignized*, ppr. *foreignizing.* [< *foreign* + *-ize.*] **I.** *trans.* To render foreign; adapt to foreign ideas.

One of the questions that come vividly into the foreground to-day is that of Americanizing the foreigner, so that he cannot *foreignize* our institutions.
Congregationalist, Aug. 12, 1886.

II. *intrans.* To become foreign.

Our country-man, Pits, did *foranize* with long living beyond the seas. *Fuller*, Worthies, II. 417.

foreignness (for'ān-nes), *n.* The condition of being foreign; irrelevancy; want of natural connection with the surroundings.

Simple *foreignness* may itself make the picturesque.
H. James, Jr., Portraits of Places, p. 83.

foreint†, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *foreign.*

foreint†, *n.* [ME., a particular use of *forein*, outside: see *foreign.*] A jakes; a cesspool. *Chaucer.*

forejudge[1] (fōr-juj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *forejudged*, ppr. *forejudging.* [< *fore-*[1] + *judge*, *v.*] To judge beforehand, or before hearing the facts and proof; prejudge.

We commonly *fore-judge* them ere we understand them.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 56.

forejudge[2], *v.* See *forjudge.*

forejudgment (fōr'juj"ment), *n.* [< *fore-*[1] + *judgment.*] 1. Judgment rendered in advance; prejudgment.

That all the Gods which saw his woudrous might
Did surely deeme the victorie his due:
But seldome seene *forejudgment* proveth true.
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 320.

2. A judgment previously rendered; a judicial precedent.

What call you *fore-judgements* or ruled cases? They be judgements or sentences heretofore pronounced, whereby judges take example to give like judgement in like cases.
Blundeville, Arte of Logicke (1599), iv. 3.

foreking (fōr'king), *n.* A preceding king; a predecessor on the throne. [Rare.]

Why didst thou let so many Norsemen hence?
Thy fierce *forekings* had clench'd their pirate hides
To the bleak church doors, like kites upon a barn.
Tennyson, Harold, iv. 3.

foreknow (fōr-nō'), *v. t.*; pret. *foreknew*, pp. *foreknown*, ppr. *foreknowing.* [< *fore-*[1] + *know*[1].] To have previous knowledge of; know beforehand; think of or contemplate beforehand.

For whom he did *foreknow*, he also did predestinate to be conformed to the image of his Son. Rom. viii. 29.

And by their nature and aspect, things to come may be *foreknowne.* *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 60.

Who would the miseries of man *foreknow*? *Dryden.*

foreknowable (fōr-nō'a-bl), *a.* [< *foreknow* + *-able.*] That may be foreknown.

It is certainly *foreknowable* what they will do in such and such circumstances. *Dr. H. More*, Divine Dialogues.

foreknower (fōr-nō'ėr), *n.* One who foreknows.

God the *foreknower* of al thinges before the world was made. *J. Udall*, On Mat. xxv.

foreknowingly (fōr-nō'ing-li), *adv.* With foreknowledge; deliberately.

He does very imprudently serve his ends who seeingly and *foreknowingly* loses his life in the prosecution of them.
Jer. Taylor, Liberty of Prophesying, xiii. 9.

foreknowledge (fōr-nol'ej), *n.* [< *fore-*[1] + *knowledge.*] Knowledge that precedes the existence of the thing or the happening of the event known; prescience.

If I foreknew,
Foreknowledge had no influence on their fault.
Milton, P. L., iii. 117.

Since therefore neither the *foreknowledge* of God nor the liberty of man can without a plain contradiction be denied, it follows unavoidably that the *foreknowledge* of God must be of such a nature as is not inconsistent with the liberty of man. *Clarke*, Sermons, I. xlvii.

forel (for'el), *n.* [Also written *forrel*, *forril*; < ME. *forel*, a case or cover (for a book), < OF. *forel*, later *fourrel*, F. *fourreau*, a case, sheath (ML. reflex *forellus*, *forulus*), dim. of OF. *forre*, *foure*, *fuere*, *fuerre* = It. *fodero*, < ML. *fodrus*, < Goth. *fōdr*, a sheath, = OHG. *fuotar*, MHG. *vuoter*, G. *futter*, a sheath, a case (cf. equiv. D. *foedraal* = G. *futteral* = Dan. *futteral*, *foderal* = Sw. *foderal*, *fodral*, an accom. of ML. *fotrale*, < OHG. *fōtar*, *fuotar*, aforesaid), = Icel. *fōdhr* = Dan. *foer* = Sw. *foder*, lining. From the same source comes *fur*[1], q. v.] 1†. A case of leather or similar material in which manuscripts were formerly preserved.

Take witnesse of the trinite and take his felawe to witnesse,
What he fond in a *forel* of a freres lyuynge;
And bote the ferste leef be lesynge, leyf [believe] me neuere after! *Piers Plowman* (C), xvi. 103.

Forelle, to kepe yn a boke [to keep a book in], forulus.
Prompt. Parv., p. 171.

2. A kind of parchment for the covers of books. [Eng.]—3. The border of a handkerchief. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

forel (for'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *foreled*, *forelled*, ppr. *foreling*, *forelling.* [< *forel*, *n.*] To cover or bind with forel; hence, to adorn. *Fuller.*

foreland (fōr'land), *n.* [< ME. *forlond* (= D. *voorland*); < *fore-*[1] + *land.*] 1. A promontory or cape; a point of land extending into the water some distance from the line of the shore; a headland: as, the North and South *Foreland* in Kent, England.

Their whole fleete lay within the very mouth of the Thames, all from ye North *foreland*, Margate, even to ye buoy of the Nore. *Evelyn*, Diary, June 28, 1667.

The seaboard went in a rugged line east and west by the compass, sometimes coming very low down, sometimes soaring into great *forelands*, plentifully covered with wild growths. *W. C. Russell*, Death Ship, xlv.

2. In *fort.*, a piece of ground between the wall of a place and the moat.

forelay[1]† (fōr-lā'), *v. t.* [< *fore-*[1] + *lay*[1].] To contrive in advance. *Mede.*

forelay[2]† (fōr-lā'), *v. t.* See *forlay.*

forelend† (fōr-lend'), *v. t.* To lend or give beforehand. *Spenser.*

foreliet, *v. t.* To lie before.

A golden bauldricke which *forelay*
Athwart her snowy brest.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 29.

forelift† (fōr-lift'), *v. t.* To lift up in front.

So dreadfully he towardes him did pas,
Forelifting vp a-loft his speckled brest.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 15.

forelighten†, *v. t.* See *forlighten.*

forelitter†, *v. i.* To litter or bring forth prematurely. *Davies.*

As *forelittring* bitches whelp blynd puppies, so I may bee perhaps entwighted of more haste then good speede.
Stanihurst, Virgil, Ded.

forelock[1] (fōr'lok), *n.* [< *fore-*[1] + *lock*[1].] 1. A round or flat wedge of iron passed through a hole in the inner end of a bolt to prevent its withdrawal when a strain is placed on it.—2. In *medieval armor*, a clasp or catch serving to hold the helm, or in some cases the beaver or the mentonnière, to the gorgerin or breastplate in front.

forelock[1] (fōr'lok), *v. t.* [< *forelock*[1], *n.*] *Naut.*, to secure by a forelock, as a bolt.

The channel rail is secured to the channel by iron straps, fastened by *forelocked* bolts, so that the rail may be readily removed when necessary. *Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 231.

forelock[2] (fōr'lok), *n.* [< *fore-*[1] + *lock*[2].] The lock of hair that grows from the fore part of the head; a prominent or somewhat detached lock above the forehead, especially of a horse.

Neither age nor force
Can quell the love of freedom in a horse. . . .
Loose fly his *forelock* and his ample mane.
Cowper, Charity, l. 176.

To take time or (rarely) **occasion by the forelock**, to be prompt in action; let no opportunity escape; anticipate an emergency or opportunity by making suitable preparation: a proverbial expression.

Time is painted with a lock before, and bald behind, signifying thereby that we must *take time by the forelock*; for when it is once past, there is no recalling it. *Swift.*

Wake, sleeper, from thy dream of ease,
The great *occasion's forelock seize.*
Whittier, To Pennsylvania.

forelock-bolt (fōr'lok-bōlt), *n.* A bolt having in one end a slot into which a key or cotter may be inserted to prevent it from being withdrawn.

forelock-hook (fōr'lok-hůk), *n.* In *rope-making*, a winch or whirl which works through holes in the tackle-block to twist a bunch of three yarns into a strand.

forelook† (fōr-lůk'), *v.* [< ME. *vorloken*, *forluken*, tr., foresee; < *fore-*[1] + *look.*] **I.** *trans.* To foresee.

Swa certayne es here na man,
That can the tyme of the dede *forluke.*
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 1945.

II. *intrans.* To look ahead or forward.

Then did I *forelook*,
And saw this day marked white in Clotho's book.
B. Jonson, King James's Coronation Entertainment.

forelook† (fōr'lůk), *n.* [ME. *forloke*, *forlok*, *forluke*; from the verb: see *forelook*, *v.*] Foresight; providence.

I hade thre hundrythe powunde of rente,
I spendut two in that entente,
Of suche *forloke* was I.
Sir Amadace, Three Early Eng. Rom. (ed. Robson), st. 34.

fore-looper (fōr'lö"pėr), *n.* A boy who goes in front of a span of bullocks, guiding them by means of a thong fastened to the horns of the foremost pair. Also called *leader*, *leader-boy.* [South Africa.]

foreman (fōr'man), *n.*; pl. *foremen* (-men). [= D. *voorman* = G. *vormann* = Dan. *formand* = Sw. *förman*; as *fore-*[1] + *man.*] 1. The first or chief man, or leader; one who is appointed to preside over a number of others. [Rare or local in this general sense.]

The *Foreman* of the commons [of Huntingdon] is appointed by a committee of burgesses, which is itself appointed by the common council. The common council has a veto on his appointment and he is removable by the committee. *Municipal Corporation Reports*, 1835, p. 2287.

Specifically—(*a*) The chief man of a jury, who acts as the spokesman. (*b*) The chief or superintendent of a set of operatives or work-people employed in a shop or on work of any kind; an overseer of work: as, the *foreman* of a composing-room in a printing-office.

2†. An ancestor. *Rob. of Brunne.* (*Halliwell.*)

foreman (fōr'man), *v. t.* [< *foreman*, *n.*] To direct or oversee as a foreman. [Rare.]

The all-round workman requires as a rule very little *foremaning*, and this enhances his value to employers.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 534.

foremanship (fōr'man-ship), *n.* [< *foreman* + *-ship*; cf. Dan. *formandskab* = Sw. *förmanskap.*] The office, position, or functions of a foreman.

Sixty-three candidates for nine *foremanships* were examined by the board. *Philadelphia Times*, April 22, 1886.

foremast (fōr'mȧst or -mast), *n.* [= G. *vormast* = Dan. *formast* = Sw. *förmast*; as *fore-*[1] + *mast*[1].] The forward mast of a ship or other vessel.

foremastman (fōr'mȧst-man or -mast-man), *n.*; pl. *foremastmen* (-men). 1. A common sailor; a man before the mast.

The Adventure galley took such quantities of cotton and silk, sugar and coffee, cinnamon and pepper, that the very *foremast-men* received from a hundred to two hundred pounds each. *Macaulay.*

2. On a man-of-war, a man stationed at the foremast to keep the ropes, etc., in order.

foremean (fōr-mēn'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *foremeant*, pp. *foremeaning.* To mean or intend beforehand. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The place, by destiny *fore-meant.*
B. Jonson, Masque of Beauty.

Without *foremeaning* it, he [Goethe] had impersonated in Mephistopheles the genius of his century.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 224.

fore-mentioned (fōr'men"shond), *a.* Mentioned before; recited or written in a former part of the same discourse or writing.

foremest†, *a. superl.* A Middle English form of *foremost.*

foremind†, *v. t.* To intend. *Davies.*

Neauer I *foremynded* (let not mee falslye be threpped)
For toe slip in secret by flight.
Stanihurst, Æneid, iv. 354.

foremost (fōr'mōst), *a.* and *adv. superl.* [An accom. form, as if *fore-*[1] + *most*, of earlier *formost*, < ME. *formest*, *formast*, *firmest*, *furmest*, < AS. *formest*, usually with umlaut *fyrmest*, foremost, first, with superl. *-st*, < *forma*, ME. *forme*, first itself a superl., < *for*, *fore*, fore, before, + superl. *-ma*, parallel to AS. *fyrst*, ME. *fyrst*, E. *first*, from the same *for*, *fore*, + superl. *-st.* Thus *foremost*, prop. *formost*, and *first* are superl. forms of *for*, *formost* having an additional superl. element. The ME. *forme*, first, has taken an additional compar. suffix, and appears as E. *former*[1], q. v. See *-most.*] First in place, time, quality, station, honor, or dignity.

Paradys terrestre, where that Adam oure *foremest* Fader, and Eve weren putt. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 303.

Where there is due order of discipline and good rule, there the better shall goe *formost* and the woorse shall followe. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

That struck the *foremost* man of all this world.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3.

His [Warren Hastings's] first design was on Benares, a city which in wealth, population, dignity, and sanctity was among the *foremost* in Asia. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

Head foremost. See *head.*—**To put one's best foot foremost.** See *foot.*

foremostly† (fōr′mōst-li), *adv.* In the foremost place or order; among the foremost.

But when he saw his daughter dear
Coming on most *foremostly*,
He wrung his hands and tore his hair,
And cryed out most piteously.
Jephthah Judge of Israel (Percy's Reliques, p. 115).

foremother (fōr′mu͟ᴛʜ″ėr), *n.* A female ancestor. [Rare.]

It was the modesty and humility of some of your *forenothers* not to seat themselves in the church before they had performed a reverent respect to the minister then officiating. *Prideaux.*

foren[1]†. Preterit plural and past participle of *fare*[1].

foren[2]†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete (Middle English) form of *foreign.*

forename (fōr′nām), *n.* [= D. *voornaam* = G. *vorname* = Dan. *fornavn* = Sw. *förnamn;* as *fore-*[1] + *name.* Cf. *prenomen.*] A name that precedes the family name or surname; a prenomen.

His sonne, carrying the same *fore-name*, not degenerating from his father, lived in high honour.
Holland, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 320.

forenamed (fōr′nāmd), *a.* Named or nominated before; mentioned before in the same writing or discourse.

forenenst, (fōr-nenst′), *prep.* [Also written *fornenst*, formerly *fornens, fornentis*, etc., the same with orig. adv. gen. suffix *-es, -is, -st*, etc., as **forenent*, < *foreanent:* see *foreanent.*] Over against; opposite to. [Scotch and Eng. dial.]

The land *forenenst* the Greekish shore he held,
From Sangar's mouth to crook'd Meander's fall.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, ix. 4.

fore-ness†, *n.* [< *fore-*[1] + *ness.*] A headland.

With us in our language, *For-nesse* and Foreland is all one with the Latine Promontorium anterius (that is, a Fore-promontory). *Holland*, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 754.

forenight (fōr′nīt), *n.* The early part of the night, from dark until bedtime; evening. [Scotch.]

Much rustic merriment at the farmers ingle cheek, during the lang *fore-nights* o' winter.
Dumfries Courier, Sept., 1823.

forenoon (fōr′nön′), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* The period of daylight before noon; the day from sunrise to noon; the morning; in a restricted sense, the latter part of the morning, especially that part of it which is ordinarily employed in transacting business.

And spent that *fore noone* there in prayers and deuocion, and retourned to the Hospytall to our dyner.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 35.

II. *a.* (fōr′nön). Pertaining to, occurring in, or connected with that part of the day before noon: as, a *forenoon* visit.

Then out and spak the *forenoon* bride,—
"My lord, your love it changeth soon."
Young Beichan and Susie Pye (Child's Ballads, IV. 9).

How lovely robed in *forenoon* light and shade,
Each ministering to each, didst thou appear,
Savona, Queen of territory fair!
Wordsworth, Near Aquapendente.

forenotice (fōr′nō-tis), *n.* Notice or information of an event before it happens.

forensal (fō-ren′sal), *a.* [< *forens-ic* + *-al.*] Same as *forensic.*

forensic (fō-ren′sik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *forensis*, of or belonging to the market-place or forum, public, < *forum*, the market-place, forum: see *forum.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Belonging to courts of law or to public discussion and debate; pertaining to or used in courts or legal proceedings, or in public discussions; appropriate to argument: as, a *forensic* term; *forensic* eloquence or disputes.

His [name], that seraphs tremble at, is hung
Disgracefully on ev'ry trifler's tongue,
Or serves the champion in *forensic* war . . .
To flourish and parade with at the bar.
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 664.

His eloquence had not the character and fashion of *forensic* efforts. *Sumner*, Speech, Cambridge, Aug. 27, 1846.

2. Adapted or fitted for legal argumentation: as, his mind was *forensic* rather than judicial.—**Forensic day,** in some colleges, a day on which public debates between students selected for the exercise are held.—**Forensic medicine,** the science which applies the principles and practice of the different branches of medicine to the elucidation of doubtful questions in a court of justice; medical jurisprudence; medicolegal science.

II. *n.* In certain colleges, as Harvard, a written argument; also, in others, a spoken argument.

For every unexcused omission of a *forensic*, or of reading a *forensic*, a deduction shall be made of the highest number of marks to which that exercise is entitled.
Laws of Harvard University, 1848.

forensical (fō-ren′si-kal), *a.* [< *forensic* + *-al.*] Same as *forensic.*

forensive†, *a.* [< *forens-ic* + *-ive.*] Forensic.

One thing remains that is purely of episcopal discharge, which I will salute and go by, before I look upon his *forensive* or political transactions.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 97.

foreordain (fōr-ôr-dān′), *v. t.* To ordain or appoint beforehand; preordain; predestinate; predetermine.

Christ, . . . who verily was *foreordained* before the foundation of the world, but was manifest in these last times for you. 1 Pet. i. 19, 20.

=Syn. See *predestinate.*

foreorder (fōr-ôr′dėr), *v. t.* To order or ordain beforehand; foreordain.

That unspeakable Providence therefore *foreordered* two ends to be pursued by man: to wit, beatitude in this life . . . and the beatitude of life eternal.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 87.

foreordinate (fōr-ôr′di-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *foreordinated*, ppr. *foreordinating.* [< *fore-*[1] + *ordinate, v. t.*] To foreordain. [Rare.]

foreordination (fōr-ôr-di-nā′shọn), *n.* [< *foreordinate.*] Previous ordination or appointment; predetermination; predestination.

forepart (fōr′pärt), *n.* [< *fore-*[1] + *part.* Cf. *foreparty.*] The fore, front, or forward part. [More properly written as two words.]

Two other rings of gold thou shalt make, and shalt put them on the two sides of the ephod underneath, toward the *forepart* thereof. Ex. xxviii. 27.

And falling into a place where two seas met, they ran the ship aground; and the *forepart* stuck fast, and remained unmoveable. Acts xxvii. 41.

The house . . . endued with a new fashion *forepart.*
Middleton, Michaelmas Term, i. 1.

forepart-iron (fōr′pärt-ī″ėrn), *n.* A rubber or burnisher for finishing the edges of soles of boots and shoes.

foreparty†, *n.* [ME.; < *fore-*[1] + *party*, part: see *part.*] The fore part.

Foreparty of the hede, sinciput.
Old Eng. Vocab. (ed. Wright, Wülcher), I. 183.

fore-passage (fōr′pas″āj), *n.* *Naut.:* (*a*) A passage leading to the forepeak. (*b*) A passage leading from the hatchway to the forward magazine.

forepast† (fōr-pâst′), *a.* [Also written *forepassed;* < *fore-*[1] + *past, passed*, pp. of *pass.*] Past or having existed before a certain time; former: as, *forepast* sins.

He did greatly repent him of his *forepassed* folly.
Greene, Pandosto, or the Triumph of Time.

We must trust God, who can and will provide as wise and righteous judgment for his people in time to come, as in the present or *forepassed* times.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 68.

forepayment (fōr′pā″mẹnt), *n.* Payment beforehand; prepayment.

I had £100 of him in *forepayment* for the first edition of Espriella. *Southey.*

forepeak (fōr′pēk), *n.* *Naut.*, the extreme forward part of the forehold, in the angle formed by the bow.

Many plans for stopping the leak [in the Polaris] were tried without success; Chester and the carpenter went down into the *forepeak*, and worked in vain at it several hours. *C. F. Hall*, Polar Exp. in Polaris (1876), p. 419.

fore-piece (fōr′pēs), *n.* The flap or dress-guard at the front of a side-saddle.

foreplan (fōr-plan′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *foreplanned*, ppr. *foreplanning.* To devise beforehand.

She had learnt very little more than what had been already foreseen and *foreplanned* in her own mind.
Jane Austen, Sense and Sensibility, xxxviii.

fore-plane (fōr′plān), *n.* In *carp.*, a plane intermediate in length and use between the jack-plane and the smoothing-plane. See *plane.*
E. H. Knight.

fore-plate (fōr′plāt), *n.* In puddling iron, a shelf or rest in front of the roughing-rolls for receiving the bloom as it comes from the squeezer or hammer. See *puddle* and *shingle.*

forepoint (fōr-point′), *v. t.* and *i.* To point forward (to); foreshadow.

This (as *forepointing* to a storme that was gathering on that coast) began the first difference with the French nation. *Daniel*, Hist. Eng., p. 10.

Heaven's great hand, that on record
Fore-points the equal union of all hearts,
Long since decreed what this day hath been perfected.
Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, v. 1.

forepossessed† (fōr-po-zest′), *a.* **1.** Formerly held in possession.—**2.** Preoccupied; prepossessed; preëngaged.

The testimony, either of the ancient fathers or of other classical divines, may be clearly and abundantly answered, to the satisfaction of any rational man not extremely *forepossessed* with prejudice. *Bp. Sanderson.*

forepost (fōr′pōst), *n.* An advanced post; an outpost.

I had been reconnoitring about the Plevna *forepost* line, trying to form some beforehand estimate for the chances for that renewed assault which was expected to be made before the end of the month.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 131.

fore-predicament† (fōr′prē̤-dik″a̤-mẹnt), *n.* Same as *antepredicament.*

Fore-predicaments be certayne definitions, divisions, and rules, taught by Aristotle before the predicaments, for the better understanding of the same.
Blundeville, Arte of Logicke (1599), f. 7.

foreprize† (fōr-prīz′), *v. t.* To prize or rate beforehand. [Rare.]

God hath *foreprized* things of the greatest weight, and hath therein precisely defined as well that which every man must perform as that which no man may attempt.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 71.

forequote†, *v. t.* To quote previously or beforehand.

As publik and autentik Rowles *fore-quoting*
Confusedly th' Euents most worthy noting
In His deer Church (His Darling and Delight)
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Columnes.

foreran. Preterit of *forerun.*

forereach (fōr-rēch′), *v.* **I.** *intrans. Naut.*, to glide ahead, especially when going in stays; gain ground in tacking: used with *on:* as, we *forereached on* her.

II. *trans. Naut.*, to gain upon; sail beyond; overhaul and pass.

foreread†, (fōr-rēd′), *v. t.* **1.** To betoken beforehand.—**2.** To predestine.

Had fate *fore-read* me in a crowd to die,
To be made adder-deaf with pippin-cry.
Fitz-Geoffrey.

fore-rent (fōr′rent), *n.* In Scotland, rent payable by a tenant six months after entry, or before he has reaped the first crop; rent paid in advance. See *back-rent.*

fore-resemble†, (fōr-rē̤-zem′bl), *v. t.* To prefigure.

He stiffly argues that Christ, being as well King as Priest, was as well *fore-resembled* by the Kings then as by the high Priest. *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 5.

foreright†, (fōr′rīt), *a.* [< *fore*[1], *adv.*, + *right, a.* Cf. *forthright.*] **1.** Straightforward; favorable; fair, as a wind.

Thou shalt repair all;
For to thy fleet I'll give a *fore-right* wind
To pass the Persian Gulf.
Fletcher (*and another* ?), Prophetess, iv. 1.

Their sails spread forth, and with a *fore-right* gale
Leaving our coast. *Massinger*, Renegado, v. 8.

2. Straightforward; abrupt; blunt; bold. *South.*

foreright†, (fōr′rit), *adv.* [< *fore*[1] + *right, adv.*] Straight forward; right on; onward.

Walk on in the middle way, *fore-right*, turn neither to the right hand nor to the left.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iii. 1.

Can you go back? is there a safety left yet,
But *fore-right?* is not ruin round about you?
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 3.

foreright†, (fōr′rīt), *n.* [< *fore*[1] + *right, n.*] In *early feudal law*, the preference (of an elder son or brother) in inheritance; the right of primogeniture.

The introduction of Tanistry, the date of which is not known, like the *foreright* of the eldest son under feudal law, seems to have led, at least in appearance, to the same fiction as in feudal law, that all lands were holden either mediately or immediately of the king.
W. K. Sullivan, Int. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. clxxxv.

fore-room (fōr′rōm), *n.* A front room in a house, used for the reception of visitors; a parlor. [Provincial.]

Into this hall opened the parlor, or, as it was usually called, the *fore-room*—a severe and awful chamber, dedicated principally to funerals and calls from "the pastor."
The Desmond Hundred, i.

forerun (fōr-run′), *v. t.*; pret. *foreran*, pp. *forerun*, ppr. *forerunning.* [< *fore*[1] + *run.*] **1.** To run before; have the start of.

Forerun thy peers, thy time, and let
Thy feet, millenniums hence, be set
In midst of knowledge dream'd not yet.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

2. To come before; precede as an earnest of something to follow; announce or betoken in advance; usher in.

If I should write to you of all things which promiscuously *forerune* our ruine, I should over charge my weake head.
Cushman, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 73.

A quickening hope, a freshening glee,
Foreran the expected Power.
Wordsworth, Ode Composed on May Morning.

forerunner (fōr-run′ėr), *n.* [< *forerun* + *-er*[1]. Cf. equiv. AS. *forerynel, forrynel,* < *fore, for,* fore, + *rynel,* a runner.] **1.** One who or that which foreruns; an annunciator; a harbinger: as, John the Baptist was the *forerunner* of Christ.

Within the veil; whither the *forerunner* is for us entered, even Jesus. Heb. vi. 19, 20.

The *forerunner* of the great restoration of our literature was Cowper. *Macaulay,* Moore's Byron.

No one can take a glimpse of any of her [Dalmatia's] cities without the desire that the glimpse may be only the *forerunner* of more perfect knowledge. *E. A. Freeman,* Venice, p. 199.

2†. An ancestor or predecessor.

Arthur, that great *fore-runner* of thy blood. *Shak.,* K. John, ii. 1.

3. A prognostic; a premonitory token; a sign foreshowing something to follow: as, popular tumults are the *forerunners* of revolution.

Being grown rich with Trade, they fell to all manner of looseness and debauchery: the usual concomitant of Wealth, and as commonly the *forerunner* of Ruin. *Dampier,* Voyages, II. i. 161.

4. *Naut.,* a piece of bunting or other material inserted in a log-line to mark the point at which the glass must be turned.

foresaid (fōr′sed), *p. a.* [< ME. *foresaide, forsaide, forseyde;* < *fore*[-1] + *said,* pp. of *say.* Cf. *aforesaid, beforesaid.*] Spoken or mentioned before; aforesaid.

That Watre, thei seyn, is of here Teres: for so moche Watre thei wepten that made the *forseyde* Lake. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 199.

Ther schal no man be chosen into noone of these *forsayde* officers vn-to the tyme he be clene oute of the dette of the *forsayde* gylde. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 276.

The lady Ermengare,
Daughter to Charles the *foresaid* duke of Loraine. *Shak.,* Hen. V., i. 2.

foresail (fōr′sāl or fôr′sl), *n.* [= G. *vorsegel* = Dan. *forseil* = Sw. *försegel;* as *fore*[-1] + *sail.*] *Naut.,* in a square-rigged vessel, the sail bent to the foreyard; in a schooner, the fore-and-aft sail set on the foremast; in a sloop or cutter, the sail set on the forestay.

foresay (fōr-sā′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *foresaid,* ppr. *foresaying.* [< ME. **foreseyen* (not found, except as in pp. *foresaid,* q. v.), < AS. *foresecgan* (= D. *voorzeggen* = ODan. *foresige* = Sw. *föresäga*), say before, foretell, < *fore,* before, + *secgan,* say: see *fore*[-1] and *say*[1].] To decree; ordain.

Let ordinance
Come as the gods *foresay* it. *Shak.,* Cymbeline, iv. 2.

forescript† (fōr′skript), *n.* A prescription.

It is a miserable life, to live after the physician's *forescript.* Quoted in *Pop. Sci. Mo.,* XXIX. 822.

foresee (fōr-sē′), *v.*; pret. *foresaw,* pp. *foreseen,* ppr. *foreseeing.* [< ME. *forsen, foreseon,* < AS. *foreseón* (pret. *foreseáh,* pp. *foresewen*) (= D. *voorzien* = G. *vorsehen* = ODan. *forse, forese* = Sw. *förese*), foresee, provide, < *fore,* before, + *seón,* see: see *fore*[-1] and *see*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To see beforehand; discern before it exists or happens; have prescience of; foreknow.

The first of them could things to come *foresee;*
The next could of thinges present best advize;
The third things past could keep in memoree. *Spenser,* F. Q., II. ix. 49.

A prudent man *foreseeth* the evil, and hideth himself. Prov. xxii. 3.

The doom *foreseen* upon me fell. *William Morris,* Earthly Paradise, I. 332.

Foreseen that†, provided that; on condition that; granted that.

One manner of meat is most sure to every complexion, *foreseen that* it be alway most commonly in conformity of qualities with the person that eateth. *Sir T. Elyot.*

II. *intrans.* To exercise foresight.

foreseeing (fōr-sē′ing), *p. a.* Possessing the quality of, or characterized by, foresight; prescient.

foreseeingly (fōr-sē′ing-li), *adv.* With foresight; with forethought.

Whether you have one, or ten, or twenty processes to go through—you must go straight through them, knowingly and *foreseeingly,* all the way. *Ruskin,* Elements of Drawing, p. 143.

foreseer (fōr-sē′ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *foresear;* < *foresee* + *-er*[1].] One who foresees or foreknows.

I must nedes in hart thinke and with mouth confesse and saie, that you be a sure frend, and trustye consailour, a vigilent *foresear.* *Hall,* Rich. III., an. 2.

Among the Romans a Poet was called Vates, which is as much as a Diuiner, *Fore-seer,* or Prophet. *Sir P. Sidney,* Apol. for Poetrie.

foresend† (fōr-send′), *v. t.* To send beforehand.

Claudius . . . *foresends* Publius Ostorius Scapula, a great warrior, proprætor into Britaine. *Daniel,* Hist. Eng., p. 4.

foresentence† (fōr′sen″tens), *n.* Sentence or condemnation in advance.

When wine had wrought, this good old man awook,
Agniz'd his crime, ashamed, wonder-strook
At strength of wine, and toucht with true repentance,
With Prophet mouth 'gan thus his Sons *fore-sentence.*
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Ark.

foreshadow (fōr-shad′ō), *v. t.* To shadow, indicate, or typify beforehand.

Our huge federal union was long ago *foreshadowed* in the little leagues of Greek cities and Swiss cantons. *J. Fiske,* Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 6.

foreshadow (fōr′shad-ō), *n.* An antetype; an indication or prefiguration of something to come.

The humble birth of Jesus was an introduction to the hardships and sufferings of his career. His manger was the *foreshadow* of his cross. *Channing,* Perfect Life, p. 22.

It is only in local glimpses and by significant fragments . . . that we can hope to impart some outline or *foreshadow* of this doctrine. *Carlyle,* Sartor Resartus, i. 8.

foreshadower (fōr-shad′ō-ėr), *n.* One who or that which foreshadows: as, "the *foreshadowers* of evil," *Chambers's Journal.*

foreshadowing (fōr-shad′ō-ing), *n.* A typifying; representation by image.

Only *foreshadowing* of outward things,
Great, and yet not the greatest, dream-lore brings. *William Morris,* Earthly Paradise, II. 252.

foreshaft (fōr′shaft), *n.* A piece of hard wood, bone, ivory, or the like, at the front end of an arrow, to give weight and to serve for the attachment of the head. *Amer. Nat.,* July, 1886, p. 674.

foreshame†, *v.* A less correct form of *forshame.*

foreshape (fōr-shāp′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *foreshaped,* ppr. *foreshaping.* [< *fore*[-1] + *shape.*] To shape or mold beforehand; prepare in advance.

But let it be propounded on his part,
Or by the seculars before the Synod,
And we shall so *foreshape* the minds of men
That by the acclaim of most, if not of all,
It shall be hailed acceptable. *Sir H. Taylor,* Edwin the Fair, iii. 3.

fore-sheet (fōr′shēt), *n.* **1.** *Naut.,* the rope or tackle which keeps the clue of the foresail in place when the sail is set, or which keeps in place the after end of the jib-boom.—**2.** *pl.* The space in a boat forward of the foremost thwart.

foreshew (fōr-shō′), *v. t.*; pret. *foreshewed,* pp. *foreshewn,* sometimes *forshewed,* ppr. *foreshewing.* See *foreshow.*

foreshewer (fōr-shō′ėr), *n.* See *foreshower.*

foreship (fōr′ship), *n.* [< ME. *foreschyp,* < AS. *forscip* (= D. *voorschip* = G. *vorschiff* = Dan. *forskib* = Sw. *förskepp*), < *for, fore,* before, + *scip,* ship: see *fore*[-1] and *ship.*] The fore part of a ship; the bow.

Their *for-shipe* al to landward then to turne, and inward bend
He bids his mates, and to the deepe floud glad he doth descend. *Phaer,* Æneid, vii.

They had let down the boat into the sea, under colour as though they would have cast anchors out of the *foreship.* Acts xxvii. 30.

foreshore (fōr′shōr), *n.* The sloping part of a shore, uncovered at low tide; the beach; strand; an advanced or projecting line of shore.

There is a widely-spread popular notion that the public have the right of going not merely along the *foreshore,* but along the edge of the cliff, where by reason of the steepness of the coast there is no *foreshore.* *F. Pollock,* Land Laws, p. 13.

Castle Baynard, . . . which was probably built . . . on open ground which may have been only recently won from the *foreshore* of the river. *J. R. Green,* Conq. of Eng., p. 436.

foreshorten (fōr-shôr′tn), *v. t.* In *persp.,* to represent (a figure) in such a manner as to convey to the mind the impression of the entire length of the object, though only a part of this length is actually shown, as when the object is viewed in an oblique direction; represent (any object, as an arm, a weapon, the branch of a tree) as pointing more or less directly toward the spectator standing in front of the picture, or as in a plane more or less nearly parallel to the spectator's line of sight. The projecting object is shortened in proportion to its approach to the perpendicular to the plane of the picture, and in consequence appears of a just length. Often used figuratively.

As 'tis a greater mystery in the art
Of painting to *fore-shorten* any part
Than draw it out, so 'tis in books the chief
Of all perfections to be plain and brief. *S. Butler,* Miscellaneous Thoughts.

Foreshortened as events are when we look back on them across so many ages, . . . a whole century seems like a mere wild chaos. *Lowell,* Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 8.

Displayed foreshortened, in *her.* See *displayed.*

foreshortening (fōr-shôrt′ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *foreshorten, v.*] In *persp.,* the representation of figures pointing more or less directly toward the spectator standing in front of the picture, or away from a plane perpendicular to the spectator's line of sight, but shown in such a manner as to convey to the mind the impression of their just length.

They adopted his forced attitudes and violent *foreshortenings* without a touch of his joyous grace. *The Portfolio,* March, 1888, p. 63.

The shadows were a company in themselves; the extent of the room exaggerated them to a gigantic size, and from the low position of the candle the light struck upwards and produced deformed *foreshortenings.* *R. L. Stevenson,* Treasure of Franchard.

foreshot (fōr′shot), *n.* The first portion of liquid that comes over in the distillation of low wines. It is a milky liquid abounding in fusel-oil.

foreshow (fōr-shō′), *v. t.*; pret. *foreshowed,* pp. *foreshown,* sometimes *foreshowed,* ppr. *foreshowing.* [Also written *foreshew;* < *fore*[-1] + *show.* Cf. AS. *forescedwian,* foresee, provide, = G. *vorschauen,* look forward or forth.] To show, represent, or exhibit beforehand; foretoken.

What else is the law but the gospel *foreshowed?* *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity.

His house of life being Libra; which *foreshewed*
He should be a merchant, and should trade with balance. *B. Jonson,* Alchemist, i. 1.

foreshow† (fōr′shō), *n.* [< *foreshow, v.*] A sign given beforehand; a foretoken.

foreshower (fōr-shō′ėr), *n.* One who foreshows or predicts. Also spelled *foreshewer.*

Now is Daniel called to be the *fore-shewer* of the iugement [of God], neither saluting the king nor praysyng his gifts. *Joye,* Expos. of Daniel, v.

foreshown. Past participle of *foreshow.*

foreside (fōr′sīd), *n.* [= D. *voorzijde* = G. *vorseite* = Dan. *forside;* as *fore*[-1] + *side*[1].] **1.** The front side.

Now when these counterfeits were thus uncased
Out of the *fore-side* of their forgerie. *Spenser,* F. Q., V. iii. 39.

2. Same as *foreshore.* [New Eng.]

foresight (fōr′sīt), *n.* [< ME. *forsyghte, forsyzt* (not in AS.; = OHG. *foresiht,* MHG. G. *vorsicht*); < *fore*[-1] + *sight.* In defs. 3, 4, a modern compound of the same elements.] **1.** The act or power of foreseeing; prescience; foreknowledge.

Some clerks maintain that Heaven at first foresees,
And in the virtue of *foresight* decrees. *Dryden,* Cock and Fox, l. 510.

Dogs and foxes exhibit a well-marked anticipation of future events, in hiding food to be eaten hereafter. But it is first in the human race that such *foresight* becomes highly conspicuous; and the difference between civilized and savage men in this respect is probably even more marked than the difference between savage men and the higher allied mammals. *J. Fiske,* Cosmic Philos., II. 92.

2. Provident care; prudence in guarding against evil; precaution.

Nor aw'd by *Foresight,* nor mis-led by Chance,
Imperious Death directs his Ebon Lance. *Prior,* Ode to George Villiers.

In anticipation of the heavy equatorial rains, . . . we had had the awnings put up: a fortunate piece of *foresight,* for before midnight the rain came down in torrents. *Lady Brassey,* Voyage of Sunbeam, I. iii.

3. In *surv.,* a forward sight or reading of a leveling-staff; any bearing taken by a compass forward.—**4.** The sight on the muzzle of a gun.
=**Syn.** Prevision, forecast, precaution.

foresighted (fōr′sī-ted), *a.* Foreseeing; prescient; provident. [Rare.]

foresightful (fōr′sīt-fûl), *a.* [< *foresight* + *-ful.*] Prescient; provident; foreseeing. [Rare.]

Death gave him not such pangs as the *foresightful* care he had of his silly successor. *Sir P. Sidney,* Arcadia, ii.

foresign† (fōr′sīn), *n.* An omen; divination. *Florio.*

foresignify (fōr-sig′ni-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *foresignified,* ppr. *foresignifying.* To signify beforehand; foretoken; typify; foreshow.

Why do these [psalms] so much offend and displease their taste? . . . being prophetical discoveries of Christ already present, whose future coming the other psalms did but *foresignify.* *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity, v. 40.

Dreams . . . have no certainty, because they have no natural causality nor proportion to those effects which many times they are said to *foresignify.* *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), I. 662.

foresite (fō-rā′zīt), *n.* [After G. R. *Foresi* of Porto Ferrajo in Elba.] A zeolitic mineral

occurring with the tourmalin of the island of Elba. It resembles stilbite, and may perhaps be identical with it.

foresketch (fōr'skech), *n.* In *art*, a first or tentative sketch; a study.

foresketchy (fōr'skech-i), *a.* [< *foresketch* + *-y*[1].] Having the quality or appearance of a foresketch. *W. W. Story.*

foreskin (fōr'skin), *n.* The hood or fold of skin which covers the head of the penis; the prepuce.

foreslack†, *v. t.* See *forslack.*

foresleeve (fōr'slēv), *n.* [< ME. *foresleve, forsleve;* < *fore*-[1] + *sleeve.*] 1. The part of a sleeve between the elbow and the wrist.

> In kirtel and kourteby and a knyf bi his syde,
> Of a freres frokke were the *forsleues.*
> *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 80.

2†. A sleeve or part of a sleeve of a different material or color from the body of the garment. In the reign of Henry VII. and later the foresleeves were separate and ornamental articles of dress, and were put on or thrown off at pleasure.

> A doublet of yellow satin, and the *foresleeves* of it of cloth of gold. Quoted in *Archæologia*, XXXVIII. 372.
>
> A pair of silken *foresleeves* to a sattin breastplate is garment good enough. *Machin*, Dumb Knight (1608).

foreslow†, *v.* See *forslow.*

foresnaffle†, *v. t.* To restrain or prohibit.

> Had not I *foresnaffled* my mynde by votarye promise
> Not toe yoke in wedlock? *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iv. 17.

forespeak[1] (fōr-spēk'), *v. t.*; pret. *forespoke* (obs. *forespake*), pp. *forespoken*, ppr. *forespeaking.* [< *fore*-[1] + *speak.* In earlier use in the pp. *forespoken*, q. v.] 1. To foresay; foretell or predict. [Obsolete or provincial.]

> My mother was half a witch; never any thing that she *forespake* but came to pass.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Honest Man's Fortune, iv. 1.

2. To engage beforehand; buy a thing before it is in the market; bespeak: as, that calf is *forespoken.* [Scotch.]

forespeak[2]†, *v. t.* See *forspeak.*

forespeaker† (fōr-spē'kėr), *n.* An introducer; one who or that which bespeaks entertainment for another.

> Wee must get him . . . gloues, scarfes, and fannes to bee sent for presents, which might be as it were *forespeakers* for his entertainment.
> *Breton*, Grimello's Fortunes, p. 10.

forespeaking† (fōr-spē'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *forespeak, v.*] A foretelling; a prediction; also, a preface.

> And yet wer there some in that assembly of people which did coniecte (because of the *forespeaking* of death) y[t] he had spoken of the tormente of the crosse.
> *J. Udall*, On John xii.

forespeech† (fōr'spēch), *n.* [< ME. *forespeche*, < AS. *forespǣc, foresprǣc*, a preface, < *fore*, fore, + *sprǣc*, speech: see *fore*-[1] and *speech.*] A preface.

forespeed (fōr-spēd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *foresped, forespeeded*, ppr. *forespeeding.* [< *fore*-[1] + *speed.*] To outrun; outspeed. [Rare.]

> Eager at the sound, Columba
> In the way *foresped* the rest. *Prof. Blackie.*

forespend†, *v. t.* See *forspend.*

forespoken† (fōr-spō'kn), *p. a.* [< ME. **forespoken*, < AS. *forespecen, foresprecen, forsprecen*, foresaid, < *fore, for*, before, + *sprecen*, pp. of *sprecan*, speak. Cf. *forespeak*[1].] Foretold; predicted.

forespurrer (fōr-spėr'ėr), *n.* One who spurs or rides before.

> A day in April never came so sweet,
> To show how costly summer was at hand,
> As this *fore-spurrer* comes before his lord.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 9.

forest (for'est), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *forrest;* < ME. *forest*, < OF. *forest*, F. *forêt* = Pr. *forest, foresta* = Sp. Pg. *floresta* (simulating Sp. Pg. *flor*, flower) = It. *foresta* = MHG. *vorest, forest, foreist* (and prob. OHG. *forst*, MHG. *forst*, G. *forst* = Dan. *forst-* (in comp.), although some German writers patriotically attempt to connect this form with OHG. *foraha, forha*, MHG. *vorhe*, G. *föhre* = E. *fir*), < ML. *foresta, forasta*, f., *forestum, forastum*, n., *forestis* and *forestus*, m., a forest, prop. a forest or space of ground over which the rights of the chase were reserved; sometimes distinguished as an open wood, as opposed to *parcus*, an inclosed wood, a park (cf. *frith*[1] in both senses). ML. *foresta* also means a private fish-pond or fishing-place; in both senses it appears to involve the notion of interdiction (as regards cultivation or common use); cf. ML. *forestare*, proscribe, put under ban, lit. put outside or apart; ML. LL. *forasticus*, out of doors, public, ML. *foresterius*, strange, foreign, outside; all < L. *foris, foras*, outside, out of doors: see *foreign.*] **I.** *n.* 1. A tract of land covered with trees; a wood, usually one of considerable extent; a tract of woodland with or without inclosed intervals of open and uncultivated ground.

> Ettricke *Foreste* is a feir *foreste*,
> In it grows manie a semelie trie.
> *Song of the Outlaw Murray* (Child's Ballads, VI. 22).
>
> This is the *forest* primeval. The murmuring pines and the hemlocks . . .
> Stand like harpers hoar, with beards that rest on their bosoms. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, Prol.

2. In Great Britain, a designation still retained for some large tracts of land or districts formerly but not now covered with trees or constituting royal forests (see below), especially such as have some of the distinctive characteristics or uses of wild or broken woodland, as the Forest of Dean in England or some of the deer-forests of Scotland.

> We have many *forests* in England without a stick of timber upon them. *Wedgwood*, Dict. Eng. Etymology.

3. In *Eng. law*, and formerly also in *Scots law*, a territory of woody grounds and pastures privileged for wild beasts and fowls of chase and warren to rest and abide in, generally belonging to the sovereign, and set apart for his recreation, or granted by him to others, under special laws, and having officers specially appointed to look after it; a hunting-preserve maintained at public expense for royal or aristocratic use: specifically called a *royal forest.* Such forests were once very numerous, and often of great extent; but most of them have been disafforested, and those still kept up are now chiefly used as public pleasure-grounds.

> *Forests* are waste grounds belonging to the king, replenished with all manner of chase or venery; which are under the king's protection, for the sake of his recreation and delight. *Blackstone*, Com., I. viii.
>
> It may happen that the wastes of two or more manors adjoin, and sometimes the common, or moor, or whatever it may be called, is a *royal forest*—that is, a hunting preserve created since the Conquest. The presence of trees, I need hardly say, is not required to make a *forest* in this sense. The great mark of it is the absence of enclosures. *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 40.

Charter of the Forest. See *charter.*—**Drift of the forest.** See *drift.*—**Forest-bed group,** in *Eng. geol.*, a division of the so-called *crag* (which see). It is but a few feet in thickness, but is exposed for many miles along the coast of Norfolk. It contains a great variety of organic remains, among which are cones of trees, leaves of various plants, land-shells, and bones of mammalia, birds, and reptiles.—**Ordinance of the forest.** See *ordinance.*—**Pure forest,** a forest consisting wholly of one kind of trees: in contradistinction to a *mixed forest*, in which the trees are of several kinds.—**Right of forest,** the right or franchise of keeping, for the purpose of venery and warren, all animals pursued in field sports in a certain territory or precinct of woody ground and pasture.—**Submarine forest,** a geological phrase applied to beds of impure peat, consisting of roots, stems, and branches of trees, etc., occupying the sites on which they grew, but which by change of level are now submerged by the sea. Such submarine forests do not contain any trees that are not found growing at the present time. They belong to the recent or Quaternary period, and occur above the boulder-clay. They have been traced for several miles along the margins of the estuaries on the north and south shores of the county of Fife in Scotland.—**Syn.** *Forest, Wood, Woods, Woodland, Grove, Chase, Park.* Of some of these words the earlier and the later uses differ very much. *Forest* implies a large body of trees growing naturally, or the tract considered as covered with trees. It formerly always implied the presence of animals of the chase. *Wood* or *woods* is like *forest*, except in being smaller. *Woodland* differs from *woods* in emphasizing the land or tract upon which the trees stand. A *grove* is a cluster of trees not sufficiently extensive to be called a *wood.* A *chase* is, in strictness, open *woods* of indefinite extent, especially set apart for hunting; but the word survives as applied to places from which the animals have disappeared. A *park* is primarily an inclosure of considerable size; the word is now often applied to a piece of land set apart for public recreation and more or less elaborately adapted by art to that end, as Regent's *Park* in London and Central *Park* in New York.

> He [William the Conqueror] ordered whole villages and towns to be swept away to make *forests* for the deer. Not satisfied with sixty-eight royal *forests*, he laid waste an immense district to form another in Hampshire, called the New *Forest.* *Dickens*, Child's Hist. Eng., viii.
>
> Like the leaves of the *forest*, when summer is green,
> That host, with their banners, at sunset were seen.
> *Byron*, Destruction of Sennacherib.
>
> A terrace walk, and half a rood
> Of land, set out to plant a *wood.*
> *Swift*, tr. of Horace's Satires, vi.
>
> There is a pleasure in the pathless *woods.*
> *Byron*, Childe Harold, iv. 178.
>
> Over the *woodlands* brown and bare, . . .
> Silent, and soft, and slow
> Descends the snow. *Longfellow*, Snowflakes.
>
> A cops in which the Wood-nymphs shrove;
> (No *wood*) it rather seems a *grove.*
> *Shak.*, Cephalus and Procris (Poems, ed. 1640).
>
> Then crost the common into Darnley *chase*
> To show Sir Arthur's deer. *Tennyson*, The Brook.
>
> You have fed upon my seignories,
> Dispark'd my *parks*, and fell'd my forest *woods.*
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 1.

II. *a.* Pertaining or relating to forests; sylvan: as, *forest* law.

> It will be found that all *forest* and game laws were introduced into Europe at the same time and by the same policy as gave birth to the feodal system.
> *Blackstone*, Com., II. xxvii.

Forest court, devil, oak, etc. See the nouns.—**Forest law,** the old English system of law (now obsolete in its most characteristic features) under which royal forests were preserved and extended.

> In the new forests were exercised the most horrid tyrannies and oppressions under colour of *forest law.*
> *Blackstone.*
>
> It was with the utmost reluctance that the clergy admitted the decision of the legate Hugo Pierleoni, that the king might arrest and punish clerical offenders against the *forest law.* *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 399.

Forest liberties, a phrase sometimes used to designate grants by the crown to subjects, conferring a right to the enjoyment of privileges in a royal forest or to afforest waste lands; also the privilege so granted.

forest (for'est), *v. t.* [= ML. *forestare*, convert into a forest; from the noun. Cf. *afforest, disforest.*] To cover with trees or wood; afforest.

> The Appalachian ranges . . . originally were densely *forested* from extreme north-east to extreme south-west.
> *J. D. Whitney*, Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 807.

fore-staff (fōr'stȧf), *n.* Same as *cross-staff*, 1.

forestage (for'es-tāj), *n.* [< *forest* + *-age.*] In *Eng. law:* (*a*) A duty or tribute payable to the king's foresters. (*b*) An old service paid by foresters to the king.

forestal (for'es-tal), *a.* [Cf. ML. **forestalis*, in neut. *forestale*, forest right; as *forest* + *-al.*] Pertaining or relating to or derived from forests: as, *forestal* rights.

> What remains of the hereditary land and *forestal* revenue of the crown is now intrusted to certain officers called commissioners of woods, forests, and land revenues.
> *Chambers*, Cyc. Univ. Knowledge, XII. 589.

forestall[1] (fōr-stȧl'), *v. t.* [< ME. *forstallen*, forestall, < *for-*, fore-, + *stall*, a fixed place, a stall (in the market).] 1. To buy up, as merchandise, before it has reached the market or before market-hours, and hence by taking advantage of others in any way, with the intention of selling again at an unduly increased price.

> That they *forstalle* no fyssh by the wey, ner none other vittelle comynge to the market of the cite.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 396.
>
> Suffer not these rich men to buy up all, to ingross, and *forestall*, and with their monopoly to keep the market alone as please them. *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

2. In *law*, to obstruct or stop up, as a way; intercept on the road.

> An ugly serpent, which *forestall'd* their way.
> *Fairfax*, tr. of Tasso, xv. 47.

3†. To diminish; deprive by something preceding.

> This Counsel of the Lord Howard his Father followed; and King James, perceiving what their Meaning was, thought it stood not with his Honour to be *fore-stalled* out of his own Realm. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 260.
>
> May
> This night *forestall* him of the coming day.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 5.

4. To take or bring forth in advance of something or somebody else; hinder by preoccupation or prevention; anticipate; prevent or counteract beforehand.

> The reason that the Latin Tongue found not such Entertainment in the Oriental Parts was that the Greek had *fore-stalled* her. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 58.
>
> Whenever governments have undertaken to educate, it has been with the view of *forestalling* that spontaneous education which threatened their own supremacy.
> *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 373.
>
> To some extent they [certain histories] are attempts to *forestall* the opinion of posterity.
> *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 59.
>
> In the eastern part of the north aisle, the imagination of Jonathan or Pantaleon has *forestalled* somewhat of the Dantesque conception of the Inferno.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 331.

To forestall the market, to take an undue advantage in trade, to the injury of a free market, by buying up the whole stock or a controlling share of some kind of merchandise, with the intention of selling it again for more than the just price; or to dissuade persons from bringing their goods to that market, or to persuade them to enhance the price when there.

> O, sir, have I *forstalled* your honest *market?*
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 8.

=**Syn.** To monopolize, engross, preoccupy.

forestall[2]†, *n.* [< *fore*-[1] + *stall*, a place.] A footboard.

> A fellow stood . . . vpon the *forestall* of the carte driuing forth the oxen. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 95.

fore-stall (fōr′stâl), *n.* [< *fore*-1 + *stall*2.] The lookout man who walks before the operator and his victim when a garrote-robbery is to be committed. See *garrote*, *v.* [Great Britain.]

forestaller (fōr-stâ′lėr), *n.* One who forestalls; one who purchases merchandise before it comes to market in order to raise the price.

We ought rather to call him the *forestaller*, . . . like as he that standes in the market way, and takes all vp before it come to the market in grosse and sells it by retaile.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 140.

The before-named Statute of Bakers, &c. (51 Hen. III.) gives a good specimen of the mode of dealing with a *forestaller*, who is pointed out in indignant words to be "an open oppressor of poor people and of all the commonalty, and an enemy of the whole shire and country."
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 368.

Three hundred years ago, these speculators would have been sent to prison as *forestallers* of the market.
The American, VI. 164.

forestalling (fōr-stâ′ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *forestall*1, *v.*] The act of engrossing the possession or control of goods for sale; specifically, in *old Eng. law*, the buying or contracting for any merchandise or provisions coming in the way to market, or before market-hours, or dissuading persons from bringing their goods or provisions to that market, or persuading them to enhance the price there: it was formerly a punishable offense.

fore-starling (fōr′stär″ling), *n.* An ice-breaker placed before the starling of a bridge. *E. H. Knight.*

forestay (fōr′stā), *n.* [< *fore*-1 + *stay*1.] *Naut.*, a strong rope (now generally of wire, and double) extending forward from the head of the foremast to the knight-heads to support the mast.

forestaynet, *n.* [ME., also *forestanyg*, appar. corrupt forms for **forestemn*, Sc. *forestam*, i. e., *fore-stem*.] The forward part of a ship.

ffrekes one the *forestayne*, fakene theire coblez [cables].
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 742.

forest-bug (for′est-bug), *n.* A bug of the genus *Pentatoma*; a wood-bug.

forest-court (for′est-kōrt), *n.* See *forest court*, under *court*.

forester (for′es-tėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *forrester*; < ME. *forester*, *forster*, *foster*, < OF. *forestier* = Pr. *forestier* = Sp. *florestero* = OHG. *forastāri*, *forstāri*, MHG. *vorstære*, G. *förster*, < ML. *forestarius*, a forester, < *foresta*, a forest: see *forest*. Hence the proper names *Forester*, *Forrester*, *Forster*, *Foster*.] 1. An officer appointed to watch or keep a forest; one who has the charge of a forest; also, one whose occupation is the management of the timber on an estate or in a forest belonging to a government.

Ne that bailif, ne *forester*, ne soffrede hom nower come,
To sowe, ne to other thing, that hor bestes nere inome.
Robert of Gloucester, p. 499.

Before him came a *forester* of Dean,
Wet from the woods, with notice of a hart
Taller than all his fellows, milky-white,
First seen that day. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

2. An inhabitant of a forest or wild country.

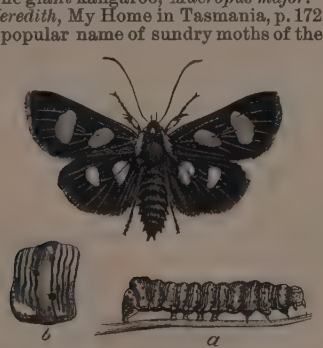
Foresters and borderers are not generally so civil and reasonable as might be wished. *Evelyn.*

Without discipline, the fav'rite child,
Like a neglected *forester*, runs wild.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 362.

3. A forest-tree. [Rare.]

This niceness is more conspicuous in flowers and the herbaceous offspring than in *foresters*. *Evelyn.*

4. The giant kangaroo, *Macropus major*. *Mrs. E. Meredith*, My Home in Tasmania, p. 172. — 5. The popular name of sundry moths of the family *Zygænidæ*. The eight-spotted forester, *Alypia octomaculata*, is a pretty black species with large yellow spots, the larva of which is one of the blue caterpillars of the grape-vine, being of a pale-bluish color with light-orange bands across the middle of each joint. There are two annual generations, and the larva transforms to pupa in a slight cocoon on or just beneath the surface of the ground.



Eight-spotted Forester (*Alypia octomaculata*), natural size.
a, larva; *b*, side view of one joint, enlarged.

forest-fly (for′est-flī), *n.* A popular name in England for various blood-sucking flies of the genus *Hippobosca*, originally *H. equina*; a hippoboscid. They are found in woodlands, and are very troublesome to horses and other animals, lighting about the eyes and mouth, or creeping under the tail, and piercing the skin with their sharp beaks.

forest-folk (for′est-fōk), *n.* Dwellers in the forest: with reference to men, or sometimes to beasts and birds, or to imagined creatures of the woods, such as elves, gnomes, satyrs, dryads, etc.

There are in the woods occasional moanings, premonitions of change, which are inaudible to the dull ears of men, but which, I have no doubt, the *forest-folk* hear and understand. *C. D. Warner*, In the Wilderness, iv.

forestick (fōr′stik), *n.* The front stick lying on the andirons in a wood fire.

The oaken log, green, huge, and thick,
And on its top the stout back-stick;
The knotty *forestick* laid apart.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

You want first a large backlog, which does not rest on the andirons. . . . Then you want a *forestick* on the andirons, and on these build a fire of lighter stuff.
C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 6.

forestine (for′es-tin), *a.* [< *forest* + *-ine*1.] Pertaining to or living or growing in the woods: as, *forestine* fruit-eaters.

In the tropics, where *forestine* animals are most developed, the nuts often reach a very high stage of evolution. The cocoanut is a familiar example.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 438.

It is a woodland plant, native to your forests, and far more *forestine* in aspect and habit than our English vine.
G. Allen, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXII. 198.

forestless (for′est-les), *a.* [< *forest* + *-less*.] Without forest.

Should speak of our land as a *forestless* area of grass.
The American, IX. 183.

forest-lizard (for′est-liz″ärd), *n.* A fossil saurian, *Hylæosaurus oweni*, discovered in 1832 by Mantell in the forest of Tilgate, England, whence the name. It was about 25 feet long.

forest-marble (for′est-mär″bl), *n.* In *Eng. geol.*, a division of the Great Oölite group, lying between the cornbrash and the Great or Bath Oölite. This formation is extraordinarily variable, both in lithological character and in thickness. It has been used to some extent, after polishing, for ornamental purposes. It was named by W. Smith from the Forest of Wychwood in Oxfordshire.

forestone (fōr′stōn), *n.* A piece of cast-iron which lies across the hearth with its ends resting between the keystones, and which can be moved toward the front or back of the hearth as required. It is a part of the small rectangular furnace called the "ore-hearth," used in the smelting of lead, and chiefly in Scotland and the north of England.

forest-ox (for′est-oks), *n.* A book-name of the small wild ox of Celebes, *Anoa depressicornis*, translating the native name, *sapi-outan*.

forest-peat (for′est-pēt), *n.* Wood-peat.

forestral (for′es-tral), *a.* An erroneous form of *forestal*.

Most of the New England States are now engaged in the serious investigation of their *forestral* condition.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 691.

forestry (for′es-tri), *n.* [< *forest* + *-ry*, after ML. *foresteria*, *forestaria*, forestage.] 1. The art of forming or of cultivating forests, or of managing growing timber. — 2. Forestage; the privileges of a royal forest.

forest-steading (for′est-sted″ing), *n.* A farmhouse and offices in a royal forest.

The "*forest-steading* of Galashiels" is first mentioned in history shortly after the beginning of the 15th century.
Encyc. Brit., X. 18.

forest-tree (for′est-trē), *n.* A tree of the forest; specifically, any tree not a cultivated fruit-tree.

foresty†, *a.* [< *forest* + *-y*1.] Wooded; covered with forest. [Rare.]

For then their sylvan kind most highly honour'd were,
When the whole country's face was *foresty*, and we
Liv'd loosely in the weilds, which now thus peopled be.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxii. 47.

foresummer (fōr′sum″ėr), *n.* Early summer.

The terrible winter and *foresummer* of 1854–55.
The American, XIV. 234.

foreswat†, *p. a.* See *forswat*. *Sir P. Sidney.*

foret (fō-rā′), *n.* [F., a drill, borer, gimlet, < *forer*, drill, bore, < L. *forare* = E. *bore*1.] In *gun-making*, a gimlet or drill used for boring the touch-hole of a piece of ordnance.

fore-tackle† (fōr′tak″l), *n.* Same as *pendant-tackle*.

foretaken† (fōr-tā′kn), *a.* Received or adopted beforehand.

I am to require . . . that you will lay your hearts void of *foretaken* opinions. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, v.

foretaste (fōr-tāst′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *foretasted*, ppr. *foretasting*. 1. To taste before possession; have previous experience of; enjoy by anticipation. — 2. To taste before another. [Rare.]

Foretasted fruit,
Profaned first by the serpent.
Milton, P. L., ix. 929.

foretaste (fōr′tāst), *n.* [< *foretaste*, *v.*] A taste beforehand; anticipation; enjoyment in advance.

It [holy music] is the sweetest companion and improvement of it here upon earth, and the very earnest and *foretaste* of heaven. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xxi.

Scenes of accomplish'd bliss! which who can see,
Though but in distant prospect, and not feel
His soul refresh'd with *foretaste* of the joy?
Cowper, Task, vi. 762.

Foretaste of the coming days of mirth.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 171.

foretaster (fōr-tās′tėr), *n.* One who tastes beforehand or before another; one who enjoys something by anticipation.

foreteach (fōr-tēch′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *foretaught*, ppr. *foreteaching*. To teach or instruct beforehand.

And underneath his filthy feet did tread
The sacred thinges, and holy heastes *foretaught*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 18.

foreteam† (fōr′tēm), *n.* [< *fore*-1 + *team*, appar. here repr. L. *temo*, beam, pole, tongue (of a vehicle).] The front shaft or pole of a wheeled vehicle.

Their chariots in their *foreteams* broke.
Chapman, Iliad, xvi. 352.

foretell (fōr-tel′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *foretold*, ppr. *foretelling*. I. *trans.* To tell beforehand, or in advance of the event; predict; prophesy.

Cato of Utica . . . discovered afar off, and long *foretold*, the approaching ruin of his country.
Bacon, Moral Fables, v., Expl.

Deeds then undone my faithful tongue *foretold*. *Pope.*

Many men that stumble at the threshold
Are well *foretold* that danger lurks within.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

=**Syn.** To vaticinate; *Foretell*, *Prophesy*, *Predict*, *Presage*, *Forebode*, *Prognosticate*, may represent the act of a person correctly or incorrectly asserting what will happen. *Foretell* is the general word for telling beforehand, and generally correctly. *Prophesy* and *predict* are often used lightly for *foretell*, but in strictness they are more forcible words, *prophesy*, through its use in the Scripture, often implying supernatural help, and *predict* precision of calculation or knowledge. *Presage* implies superior wisdom or perception; to *forebode* is to anticipate or prophesy evil, especially indefinite evil. To *prognosticate* is to foretell by studying signs or symptoms: as, to *prognosticate* bad weather or the course of a disease. See *omen*.

The southern wind
Doth play the trumpet to his purposes,
And, by his hollow whistling in the leaves,
Foretells a tempest and a blustering day.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 1.

For, by the warning of the Holy Ghost,
I *prophesy* that I shall die to-night.
Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

A cunning mathematician, penetrating the cubic weight of stars, *predicts* the planet which eyes had never seen.
Emerson, Courage.

Dreams advise,
Which he hath sent propitious, some great good
Presaging. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 613.

Oh ye fountains, meadows, hills, and groves,
Forebode not any severing of our loves!
Wordsworth, Immortality, xi.

Of thee this I *prognosticate*,
Thy end is truth's and beauty's doom and date.
Shak., Sonnets, xiv.

II. *intrans.* To utter prediction or prophecy.

All the prophets from Samuel . . . have likewise *foretold* of these days. Acts iii. 24.

foreteller (fōr-tel′ėr), *n.* One who foretells, predicts, or prophesies.

A minstrel of the natural year,
Foreteller of the vernal ides,
Wise harbinger of spheres and tides.
Emerson, Woodnotes, I.

forethink1 (fōr-thingk′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *forethought*, ppr. *forethinking*. [< ME. *forthynken*; < *fore*-1 + *think*.] I. *intrans.* To think or contrive beforehand. [Rare.]

II. *trans.* To think, consider, contrive, or contemplate beforehand. [Rare.]

Ere thou go, with thyselfe *forthynke*
That thou take with thee pen, paper, and ynke.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 339.

Now the need inflames me,
When I *forethink* the hard conditions
Our states must undergo, except in time
We do redeem ourselves to liberty.
B. Jonson, Catiline, I. 1.

The motion, lady,
To me, I can assure you, is not sudden,
But welcom'd and *forethought*.
Ford, Lady's Trial, v. 2.

forethink[2]†, *v.* See *forthink*.

forethought (fōr'thôt), *n.* [< ME. *forethouht, forthoght;* < *fore*-[1] + *thought*.] **1.** A thinking beforehand; previous consideration; premeditation.

This materis more ȝitt will I mende, so for to fulfill my *for-thoght*. *York Plays*, p. 13.

Devises by last will and testament are always more favoured in construction than formal deeds, which are presumed to be made with great caution, *forethought*, and advise. *Blackstone*, Com.

His good was mainly an intent,
His evil not of *forethought* done.
Whittier, My Namesake.

2. Provident care; prudence.

The native race would still have had to learn from the colonists industry and *forethought*, the arts of life, and the language of England. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

=Syn. 2. Foresight, precaution, forecast.

forethoughtful (fōr'thôt-fûl), *a.* [< *forethought, n.*, + *-ful*.] Having forethought. [Rare.]

foretime (fōr'tīm), *n.* A time previous to the present, or to a time alluded to or implied.

His people, to whom all foreign matters in *foretime* were odious, began to wish in their beloved prince experience by travel. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

The outward, visible Athens seemed unchanged. There she sat, as in the *foretime*, on her citadel rock.
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 180.

foretoken (fōr'tō-kn), *n.* [< ME. *foretoken, fortoken, fortaken,* < AS. *foretācen, fortācen,* < *fore, for*, before, + *tācen*, a sign, token: see *fore*-[1] and *token, n.*] A prognostic; a premonitory sign.

It may prove some ominous *foretoken* of misfortune.
Sir P. Sidney.

foretoken (fōr-tō'kn), *v. t.* [< ME. **foretoknen* (not found), < AS. *foretācnian*, foreshow, < *foretācen*, a foretoken: see *foretoken, n.*] To betoken beforehand; prognosticate; foreshadow.

Whilst strange prodigious signs *foretoken* blood.
Daniel.

The boat is said to turn, sometimes, when there is no wind to move it, and, according to the position which it takes, to *foretoken* various events, good and evil.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 226.

foretokening (fōr-tōk'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *foretoken, v.*] Indication in advance.

The dictatour himself, for his part, hath given a good *foretokening* and presage of a consult commoner, in electing his generall of horsemen from out of the commons.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 245.

fore-tooth (fōr'tōth), *n.* A tooth in the fore part of the mouth; any tooth socketed in the premaxillary bone; an incisor. [Properly written as two words.]

foretop (fōr'top), *n.* [< ME. *foretop, fortop*, foretop (def. 1); < *fore*-[1] + *top*.] **1**†. The forehead.

His fax [hair] and his *foretoppe* was filterede togeders.
Morte Arthure, l. 64. (*Halliwell*.)

Blessynge of hym that aperyde in the busshe come upon the heed of Joseph, and upon the *fortop* of Nazarey.
Wyclif, Deut. xxxiii. 16 (Oxf.).

2. A lock of hair, either natural or in a wig, long enough to lie on the forehead, but sometimes erect or brushed up, worn by both ladies and gentlemen at various periods until the latter part of the eighteenth century. The word is still applied in Suffolk, England, to an erect tuft of hair.

Her Majesty in the same habit, her *fore-top* long and turned aside very strangely. *Evelyn*, Diary, May 30, 1662.

You must first have an especial care so to wear your hat that it oppress not confusedly this your predominant, or *foretop*. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 1.

I have been often put out of countenance by the shortness of my face, and was formerly at great pains in concealing it by wearing a periwig with a high *fore-top*, and letting my beard grow. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 17.

3. *Naut.*, the platform erected at the head of the foremast.

foretopman (fōr'top-man), *n.*; pl. *foretopmen* (-men). In a man-of-war, one of a number of men stationed for duty in the foretop.

foretopmast (fōr'top-mast or -mast), *n.* The mast erected at the head of the foremast, above the foretop.

The ship was under royals and *foretopmast* stunsail.
W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtship, xxxi.

forever (fȯr-ev'ėr), *adv.* [Prop. as two words: *for, prep.*; *ever, adv.*] A common mode of writing *for ever* (which see, under *ever*).

The horologe of Eternity
Sayeth this incessantly,—
"*Forever*—never!
Never—*forever!*"
Longfellow, Old Clock on the Stairs.

forevermore (fȯr-ev'ėr-mōr), *adv.* [Prop. as two words: *for, prep.*; *evermore, adv.*] For ever hereafter.

I am he that liveth, and was dead; and behold, I am alive *for evermore*, Amen. Rev. i. 18.

forevouch (fōr-vouch'), *v. t.* To vouch, avow, or declare beforehand.

Sure, her offence
Must be of such unnatural degree
That monsters it, or your *fore-vouch'd* affection
Fall into taint. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1.

forewall†, *n.* [ME. *forewal, forwal,* < AS. *forewēall,* < *fore*-, fore-, + *weall*, wall.] An outer wall. *Wyclif*, Isa. xxvi. 1 (Purv.).

foreward[1]† (fōr'wärd), *a.* A rare and obsolete (but more original) form of *forward*[1].

foreward[1]† (fōr'wärd), *n.* [< ME. *foreward, forward;* < *foreward*[1], *a.*] The van; the front; the advance.

After the *forewarde* com the cariage and the prayes that was grete, and hem condited Adax with xm[l] men, and after in the rerewarde com Orienx. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 276.

My *foreward* shall be drawn out all in length,
Consisting equally of horse and foot.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

foreward[2]†, *n.* See *forward*[2].

forewarn (fōr-wârn'), *v. t.* To warn, admonish, or advise beforehand; give previous notice to.

Young Chorœbus . . .
[Had] lately brought his troops to Priam's aid;
Forewarn'd in vain by the prophetick maid.
Dryden, Æneid, ii. 464.

This day I *forewarn* thee of death and disgrace.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 154.

forewarning (fōr-wâr'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *forewarn, v.*] A premonition.

Sometimes God orders things so as a sin is made a great sin by such *forewarnings;* so he contrived circumstances in Judas his sinning. *Goodwin*, Works, III. 523.

forewaste†, *v. t.* See *forwaste*.

foreway (fōr'wā), *n.* A highroad. *Halliwell*. [North. Eng.]

forewearyt, *v. t.* See *forweary*.

foreweep† (fōr-wēp'), *v. t.* To weep before; usher in with weeping. *Davies*.

The sky in sullen drops of rain
Forewept the morn.
Churchill, The Duellist, i. 155.

foreweigh (fōr-wā'), *v. t.* To estimate in advance; count the cost of beforehand.

Where each indulgence was *foreweighed* with care,
And the grand maxims were to save and spare.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 98.

foreweting†, *n.* Same as *forewitting*.

forewind (fōr'wind), *n.* **1.** A wind that blows a vessel forward on her course; a fair wind.

Give us your *fore-winds* fairly, fill our wings,
And steer us right. *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, Prol.

Long sail'd I on smooth seas, by *forewinds* borne.
Sandys, Paraphrase of Job, p. 25.

2. The leader of a gang of reapers. [Prov. Eng.]

fore-wing (fōr'wing), *n.* In *entom.*, one of the anterior wings of an insect: often used for the tegmina of *Orthoptera*, the hemielytra of *Hemiptera*, and even for the elytra of *Coleoptera*, all of these being modified anterior wings. [Properly written as two words.]

forewish (fōr-wish'), *v. t.* To wish beforehand.

The wiser sort ceased not to do what in them lay to procure that the good commonly *forewished* might in time come to effect. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

forewit†, *v. t.* [ME. *forwiten* (pret. *forwot, forwoot*), < AS. *forewitan* (pret. *forewāt*), foreknow, < *fore*, before, + *witan*, know, wit: see *fore*-[1] and *wit, v.*] To foreknow.

Though God *forwot* it, er that it was wrought.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 426.

forewit† (fōr'wit), *n.* [< ME. *forwit;* < *fore*-[1] + *wit*, knowledge. Cf. *forewit, v.*] **1.** Timely knowledge; precaution; foresight.

Seynt Gregorie was a gode pope, and hadde a gode *forwit*.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 166.

After-wits are dearly bought;
Let thy *fore-wit* guide thy thought. *Southwell*.

2. [< *fore*-[1] + *wit*, a clever man.] One who puts himself forward as a leader in matters of taste or criticism.

Nor that the *fore-wits*, that would draw the rest,
Unto their liking, always like the best.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, Prol.

forewiteret, *n.* One who foreknows. *Chaucer*.

forewitting†, *n.* [ME. *foreweting,* < AS. *forewitung*, foreknowledge, verbal n. of *forewitan*, forewit: see *forewit, v.*] The act of foreknowing; foreknowledge. *Chaucer*.

forewoman (fōr'wu̇m″an), *n.*; pl. *forewomen* (-wim″en). The head woman in a workshop or of a department in a shop, etc. Compare *foreman*.

foreword (fōr'wėrd), *n.* [< *fore*-[1] + *word*, after G. *vorwort* (= D. *voorwoord* = Dan. *forord* = Sw. *förord*), preface, < *vor*, = E. *fore*[1], + *wort* = E. *word*.] A preface or introduction to a literary work: a word seldom used.

foreworld (fōr'wėrld), *n.* [= G. *vorwelt* = Dan. *forverden* = Sw. *fornverld;* as *fore*-[1] + *world*.] A previous world or state of the world; specifically, the world before the flood. [Poetical.]

It were as wise to bring from Ararat
The *fore-world's* wood to build the magic pile.
Southey, Thalaba, ix.

foreyard[1] (fōr'yärd), *n.* [< *fore*-[1] + *yard*[1].] *Naut.*, the lower yard on the foremast of a square-rigged vessel.

foreyard[2]† (fōr'yärd), *n.* [< ME. *forgerd;* < *fore*-[1] + *yard*[2].] The yard or court in front of a house; a front yard.

Caste thou out the *forgerd* [porche, Oxf.] that is without the temple. *Wyclif*, Apoc. xi. 2 (Purv.).

forfaint†, *a.* [Improp. *forefaint;* < *for*-[1] + *faint*.] Very faint; languishing; pitiful.

And with that word of sorrow, all *forefaint*
She looked up.
Sackville, Ind. to Mir. for Mags., st. 15.

forfairn (fȯr-fārn'), *p. a.* [Sc., also *forefairn* (< ME. *forfaren*); pp. of *forfare*, q. v.] Forlorn; destitute; worn out; jaded.

And tho' wi' crazy eild I'm sair *forfairn*,
I'll be a Brig when ye're a shapeless cairn.
Burns, Brigs of Ayr.

forfang[1]†, **forfeng**†, *n.* [AS. *forfang*, also *forfeng* and *forefong, forefeng*, a seizing, particularly in a legal sense, as in def. (cf. MLG. *vorvank* = ODan. *forfang* = Sw. *förfång*, damage, detriment), < *forfōn* (pret. *forfēng*, pp. *forfangen, forfongen*), seize, take (= OS. *farfāhan* (pret. *farfēng*, pp. *farfangan*) = MLG. *vorvāhen* = OHG. *firfāhan*, MHG. *vervāhen*, G. *verfangen*, refl., be caught, = ODan. *forfange, forfaa*, injure, dupe), < *for*- + *fōn*, seize, take, fang: see *for*-[1] and *fang, v.*] In *Anglo-Saxon law:* (*a*) The seizure and rescue of stolen or lost property, particularly cattle, from the thief or from persons having illegal possession. (*b*) The reward fixed for such seizure or rescue.

forfang[2]†, *n.* [The sense defined rests on an entry in Spelman; Fleta has *forfang* in sense of 'forestalling'; but the word does not occur in the AS. laws in this sense, which appears to be due to a misunderstanding of *forfang*[1], taken, as it is in a Latin version of the AS. laws, in the sense 'præventio vel anticipatio,' a taking before, < AS. *forefōn* (pret. *forefēng*, pp. *forefangen*), anticipate, < *fore*, before, + *fōn*, take.] In *old Eng. law*, the taking of provisions from any person in fairs or markets before the royal purveyors were served with necessaries for the sovereign. [A doubtful sense: see etymology.]

forfare†, *v.* [ME. *forfaren,* < AS. *forfaran*, pass away, perish, tr. destroy (= G. *verfahren* = ODan. *forfare*, perish), < *for*-, away, + *faran*, go, fare: see *for*-[1] and *fare*[1]. Cf. *forfairn.*] **I.** *intrans.* To go to ruin; be destroyed; perish.

Whanne they seen pore folk *forfare*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 5779.

II. *trans.* To destroy; ruin.

Non synful manne he wille *forfare*.
Paraphrase of the Seven Penit. Psalms (ed. Black), p. 3.

Thre enmys in thys worlde ther are,
That coueytez alle men to *for-fare*—
The deuel, the flesshe, the worlde also,
That wyrkyn mankynde ful mykyl wo.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 305.

forfault†, *v. t.* [Also *forfalt;* < *for*-[1] + *fault;* appar. suggested by *forfeit*. Cf. *default*.] To subject to forfeiture; attaint; forfeit.

If you be not traitour to the King,
Forfaulted sall thou nevir be.
Song of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 36).

forfaulture†, *n.* [Also *forfalture;* < *forfault* + *-ure*. Cf. *forfeiture*.] Forfeiture; attainder.

In the same Parliament Sir William Creichton was also forfalted for diverse causes. . . . This *forfalture* was concluded, etc. *Holinshed*, Chron.

forfeit (fôr'fit), *v.* [The *i* has been inserted in imitation of the F. *-fait*, as in *counterfeit* (ME. rarely *-feit*), *surfeit* (ME. rarely *-fait*); reg. **forfet*, < ME. *forfeten*, trespass, transgress, tr. lose the right to by some transgression, etc., < AF. *forfet*, OF. *forfait*, pp. of *forfaire*, < ML. *forisfacere*, transgress, tr. forfeit, < L. *foris*, out of

doors, beyond, + *facere*, do: see *for-*[3] and *fact*. Cf. *forfeit*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To lose the legal or moral right to by one's own act or omission to act, usually by a breach of conditions or by a wrong act, offense, fault, crime, or neglect; become by one's own act liable to be deprived of.

How darest thou so often *forfeit* thy life?
Thou knowest it is in my power to take it.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iv. 2.

I would not lose her good-will, nor *forfeit* the reputation which I have with her for wisdom.
Addison, Advice in Love.

He who has bound us to him by benefits alone rises to our idea as a person to whom we have in some measure *forfeited* our freedom.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxvi.

2. To cause the forfeiture of.

Unhand me, and learn manners! such another Forgetfulness *forfeits* your life.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 1.

3. To yield up as a forfeiture.

Owners of farm-houses to which a holding of 20 acres is attached are bound to keep them in repair, or *forfeit* half the profits to the king.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 363.

4†. To subject to forfeiture.

We mone be *forfetede* in faith and flemyde [banished] for ever! *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1155.

II.† *intrans.* To transgress; trespass; commit a fault.

Al this suffred Ihesu Crist that nevere *forfeted*.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

Whan ye departe fro me ye shull neuer *forfete* to lady ne damesell in the londe of kynge Arthur.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 696.

forfeit (fôr'fit), *a.* Forfeited.

My bond to the Jew is *forfeit*; and since in paying it it is impossible I should live, all debts are cleared between you and I. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 2.

By my soul,
And what it hopes for, if thou attempt his life,
Thy own is *forfeit!*
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, iv. 2.

By the memory of Edenic joys
Forfeit and lost.
Mrs. Browning, Drama of Exile.

forfeit (fôr'fit), *n.* [< ME. *forfet*, < AF. *forfet*, OF. *forfait*, < ML. *forisfactum*, a transgression, fault, also a penalty, fine, neut. pp. of *forisfacere* (> OF. *forfaire*), transgress, forfeit: see *forfeit*, *v.*] **1†.** A transgression; a misdeed; a crime; a malicious injury.

Myn hert, ner I, haue doon you noo *forfeyte*
By which ye shulde compleyne in any kynde.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 78.

Thus thei soiourned xv dayes in the town, that they dide noon other *forfet* on nother side.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 109.

2. That to which the legal or moral right is lost by one's own act or failure to act, as by a breach of conditions or by a wrong deed or offense; hence, that which is taken or paid in forfeiture; a fine; a mulct; a penalty: as, he who murders pays the *forfeit* of his life.

Thy slanders I forgive; and therewithal
Remit thy other *forfeits*. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

Your brother is a *forfeit* of the law,
And you but waste your words.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 2.

Thou hast undone a faithful gentleman,
By taking *forfeit* of his land.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, iv. 5.

See nations blotted out from earth to pay
The *forfeit* of deep guilt. *Bryant*, The Ages.

Who breaks law, breaks pact, therefore, helps himself
To pleasure and profit over and above the due,
And must pay *forfeit* — pain beyond his share.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 249.

3. Something deposited and redeemable by a sportive fine; hence, in the plural, a game in which articles deposited by individual players as forfeited by doing or omitting to do something are redeemable by some sportive fine or penalty imposed by the judge.

Country dances and *forfeits* shortened the rest of the day. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, ii.

A pleasant game, she thought; she liked it more
Than magic music, *forfeits*, all the rest.
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

Forfeits in a barber's shop, according to Halliwell, penalties for handling the razors, etc., still existing in some villages, and more necessary in Shakspere's time, when the barber was also a surgeon.

Laws for all faults,
But faults so countenanc'd, that the strong statutes
Stand like the *forfeits in a barber's shop*,
As much in mock as mark. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

=**Syn. 2.** See list under *forfeiture*.

forfeitable (fôr'fi-ta-bl), *a.* [< *forfeit* + *-able*.] Liable to be forfeited; subject to forfeiture.

And thath that ys *forfetabell*, to forfete hitt.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 336.

For the future, uses shall be subject to the statutes of mortmain, and *forfeitable* like the lands themselves.
Blackstone.

forfeiter (fôr'fi-ėr), *n.* One who forfeits; one who incurs a penalty.

Forfeiters you cast in prison. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 2.

forfeitment† (fôr'fit-ment), *n.* [< *forfeit* + *-ment*.] Same as *forfeiture*.

Then many a Lollard would in *forfeitment*
Bear paper-faggots o'er the pavement.
Bp. Hall, Satires, II. i. 17.

forfeiture (fôr'fi-tūr), *n.* [< ME. *forfeture*, < OF. *forfeture*, *forfaiture* = Pr. *forfaiture*, *forfacture*, < ML. *forisfactura*, < *forisfacere* (> OF. *forfaire*, etc.), forfeit: see *forfeit*, *v.*] **1.** The act of forfeiting; the losing of some moral or legal right or privilege, as estate, office, effects, honor, or credit, through one's own fault.

To see what maner of clothes there be vnder paine of *forfeiture* of the saide goods. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 173.

His father's care,
That for the want of issue took him home
(Though with the *forfeiture* of his own fame),
Will look unto his safety. *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate.

John Balliol's *forfeiture*, his renunciation of homage, his cession of the crown to Edward, were all legal acts.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 219.

2. Specifically, in *law*, the divesting of property, or the termination or failure of a right, by or in consequence of a wrong, default, or breach of a condition.—**3.** That which is forfeited; a forfeit; a fine or mulct.

The same *forfetoures* to be enployed, halfe to the said cite, and the oder halfe to the said ffraternite.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 336.

Ancient privileges and acts of grace indulged by former kings must not without high reason be revoked by their successors, nor *forfeitures* be exacted violently, nor penal laws urged rigorously. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living.

Title by forfeiture, title which is acquired by the person upon whom, by the fact of forfeiture, or a decree thereon, property is devolved. =**Syn.** *Damage*, etc. (see *loss*); amercement, sequestration, confiscation.

forfend (fôr-fend'), *v. t.* [Also, improp., *forefend*; < ME. *forfenden*, < *for-* + *fenden*, fend, defend: see *for-*[1] and *fend*[1].] To fend off; avert; forbid. [Obsolete, but still used archaically in literature.]

Ye entriden not inne, and other men that entriden ge hade *forfendid*. *Wyclif*, Select Works (ed. Arnold), I. 241.

Heavens *forfend!* I would not kill thy soul.
Shak., Othello, v. 2.

forfeng†, *n.* See *forfang*[1].

forfere†, *v. t.* [ME., only in pp. *forfered*, terrify, alarm (= D. *vervaren* = MLG. *vorvēren*, LG. *verværen*, *verviren* = MHG. *verværen* = ODan. *forfære*, Dan. *forfærde* = Sw. *förfära*), < *for-* intensive + *feren*, terrify, cause to fear: see *for-*[1] and *fear*[1], *v. t.*] To subject to great fear; terrify.

He spered his yate, and in he ran
Forfered of that wode man.
Ywaine and Gawin, l. 1677 (Ritson's Metr. Rom., I.).

Tyl that myn hert, . . .
Forfered of his deth, . . . Graunted him love.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 519.

forfex (fôr'feks), *n.*; pl. *forfices* (-fi-sēz). [L., a pair of shears or scissors.] A pair of scissors.

The peer now spreads the glitt'ring *forfex* wide,
T' inclose the lock; now joins it, to divide.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 147.

forficate (fôr'fi-kāt), *a.* [< L. *forfex* (*forfic-*), scissors, + *-ate*[1].] Deeply forked; very furcate or much furcated: said of the tail of a bird, for instance, when the depth of the fork equals or exceeds the length of the shortest feather. See cut under *frigate-bird*.

forfication (fôr-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *forficate* + *-ion*.] The state of being forficate; a deep forking or furcation: as, the *forfication* of the tail is three inches deep.

forfices, *n.* Plural of *forfex*.

Forficula (fôr-fik'ū-lä), *n.* [L., dim. of *forfex* (*forfic-*), scissors.] The typical genus of earwigs of the family *Forficulidæ*. *F. auricularis* is the best-known species.

forficulate (fôr-fik'ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *forficula*, dim. of *forfex* (*forfic-*), scissors, + *-ate*[1].] Forficate; furcate: as, the *forficulate* palpi of certain scorpions.

Forficulidæ (fôr-fi-kū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Forficula* + *-idæ*.] A family of orthopterous insects, the earwigs, alone constituting the suborder *Euplexoptera*. See *Euplexoptera*, *Dermaptera*, and cut under *earwig*.

Forficulina (fôr-fik-ū-lī'nä), *n. pl.* Same as *Forficulidæ*.

forfoughten (fôr-fâ'tn), *a.* [< ME. *forfougten*, *forfouten*, *forfohten*, pp. of an unused verb **forfihten*, < *for-* + *fihten*, etc., fight: see *for-*[1] and *fight*.] Exhausted with fighting or labor; fatigued and breathless. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

ge schuld now make gow merie, gour mene to glade
That feynt ar *for-fouten* in feld and for-wounded.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3685.

I'm but like a *forfoughen* hound,
Has been fighting in a dirty syke.
Hobie Noble (Child's Ballads, VI. 104).

And tho' *forfoughten* sair eneugh,
Yet unco proud to learn.
Burns, To the Guidwife of Wauchope.

for-gab†, *v. t.* [ME. *forgabben*; < *for-*[1] + *gab*[1].] To mock; gibe.

Whoso *for-gabbed* a frere y-founden at the stues,
And brougte blod of his bodi on bak or on side,
Hym were as god greuen a greit lorde of rentes.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 631.

forgalded†, *a.* [Prop. *forgalled*, < *for-*[1] intensive + *galled*.] Very much galled.

But sure that horse which tyreth like a roile,
And lothes the griefe of his *forgalded* sides,
Is better much than is the harbrainde colte.
Gascoigne, Philomene (ed. Arber), p. 117.

forgat† (fôr-gat'). An obsolete preterit of *forget*.

forgather (fôr-gaᵺ'ėr), *v. i.* [Orig. Sc.; also, improp., *foregather*; < *for-*[1] + *gather*.] **1.** To meet; convene.

The sev'n trades there
Forgather'd for their siller gun
To shoot ance mair.
Mayne, Siller Gun, p. 9.

Dickens, Carlyle, and myself *foregathered* with the admirable Emerson. *J. Forster*, Dickens, II. 476.

Fine ladies rubbed shoulders with actresses, magistrates *foregathered* with jockeys and sharpers.
J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 7.

2. To become intimately acquainted (with); take up (with).

O, may thou ne'er *forgather* up
Wi' ony blastit, muirland tup.
Burns, Death of Poor Mailie.

forgave (fôr-gāv'). Preterit of *forgive*.

forge[1] (fôrj), *n.* [< ME. *forge*, < OF. *forge*, F. *forge* = Pr. *farga* = Sp. Pg. *forja* (It. dial. *forgia*, < F.), < L. *fabrica*, a workshop, also a fabric, < *faber*, a smith, an artisan: see *fabric*.] **1.** In general, a place where anything is made, shaped, or devised; a workshop.

But now behold,
In the quick *forge* and working-house of thought,
How London doth pour out her citizens!
Shak., Hen. V., v. (cho.).

It was a practice of impiety,
Out of your wicked *forge*, I know it now.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iv. 1.

Specifically — **2.** An open fireplace or furnace, fitted with a bellows or some other appliance for obtaining a blast to urge the fire, and serving to heat metal in order that it may be hammered into form. Forges are of many shapes and sizes, ranging from small hand-furnaces heated with gas, for jewelers' use, to the largest furnaces for heating heavy forgings to be treated with a steam-hammer. They are sometimes portable, or mounted on wheels to be moved from place to place, as in the battery-forge. Military forges include an anvil and other appliances.

I know vnder the grene the serpent how he lurkes;
The hammer of the restlesse *forge* I wote eke how it workes.
Surrey, Fickle Affections.

Soon as he bade them blow, the bellows turn'd
Their iron mouths; . . . at once the blast expires,
And twenty *forges* catch at once the fires.
Pope, Iliad, xviii.

Children coming home from school
Look in at the open door;
They love to see the flaming *forge*,
And hear the bellows roar.
Longfellow, Village Blacksmith.

3. A smithy or works where forging is done.

Joe . . . passed into the *forge*. One of the soldiers opened its wooden windows, another lighted the fire.
Dickens, Great Expectations, v.

4. Any large iron-working shop.— **5†.** The act of beating or working iron or steel; the manufacture of objects in metal.

An horse of brasse thei lette do forge,
Of suche entaile, and of suche a *forge*,
That in this world was neuer man
That suche an other worke began.
Gower, Conf. Amant., i.

In the greater bodies the *forge* was easy. *Bacon*.

6. A sort of hearth or furnace in which malleable iron is made directly from the ore, by the so-called "direct process." For carrying on this process successfully the ore must be rich and fusible, and charcoal (the only fuel employed) be obtainable at a moderate price. Various modifications of the forge were, and some of them still are, in use to a limited extent under the names of "Catalan," "Biscayan," and "Navarrese" forges. This process is also in use in America on Lake Champlain, and in the Lake Superior iron regions. The forge there employed does not differ much from the Catalan. Establishments of this kind are frequently called "bloomeries." See *bloomery*, and *Catalan furnace*, under *furnace*.— **Traveling forge** (*milit.*), a portable forge accompanying a company of cavalry or a battery of artillery. See def. 2.

forge[1] (fōrj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *forged*, ppr. *forging*. [< ME. *forgen*, forge (metals), form, devise, make falsely, < OF. *forgier*, *forger*, F. *forger* = Pr. *fargar* = Sp. Pg. *forjar*, < L. *fabricari*, *fabricare*, make (out of wood, stone, metal, etc.), frame, construct, < *fabrica*, a workshop, also a fabric, structure, etc.: see *forge*[1], *n.*, and *fabricate*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To form by heating in a forge and hammering; beat into some particular shape, as a mass of metal.

Ful brighter was the shynyng of hir hewe
Than in the Tour the noble *yforged* newe.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 70.

But the same set of tools, perhaps, suffice to the plough-maker for *forging* a hundred ploughs, which serve during the twelve years of their existence to prepare the soil of so many different farms. *J. S. Mill.*

2. To form or shape out in any way; make by any means; invent.

Put nat the wyte of this tale upon me,
That I *forged* it upon my hed.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 32.

A thousand pound of wax *fourged* and made she,
As for the morn to don the obseque,
At sodayn warnyng had thay such huge light.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2335.

Fear *forgeth* sounds in my deluded ears.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 6.

He *forged* . . . boyish histories
Of battle, bold adventure, dungeon, wreck.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

3. To fabricate by false imitation; specifically, in *law*, to make a false instrument (including every alteration of or addition to a true instrument) in similitude of an instrument by which one person could be obligated to another, with criminal intent, for the purpose of fraud and deceit: as, to *forge* coin; to *forge* a writing. See *forgery*, and compare *counterfeit*, *n.*, 2.

We are contented with the miracles which the Apostles wrought without *forging* or believing new ones.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. ix.

A letter *forged!* Saint Jude to speed!
Did ever knight so foul a deed?
Scott, Marmion, vi. 15.

=Syn. 1. To hammer out.—2. To fabricate, frame, manufacture, coin.

II. *intrans.* To commit forgery.

forge[2] (fōrj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *forged*, ppr. *forging*. [Origin not clear; perhaps a naut. corruption of *force*[1] (first as v. t. ?); cf. E. dial. *carcaje* for *carcass*, *dispoge*, *dispoje*, for *dispose*.] **I.** *intrans.* To move ahead slowly, with difficulty, or by mere momentum: said properly of a vessel, but also of other things: commonly with *ahead*. See *ahead*.

And off she [the ship] *forged* without a shock.
De Quincey.

New communities which *forge ahead* and prosper.
Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 567.

II. *trans. Naut.*, to force or impel forward: usually with *off*, *on*, *over*, etc.: as, to *forge* a ship *over* a shoal.

forgeability (fōr-ja-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *forgeable*: see *-bility*.] Capability of being forged.

The greater the proportion the free iron bears to the sum of these compounds, the greater the *forgeability* and weldability of the metal. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 552.

forgeable (fōr'ja-bl), *a.* [< *forge*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being forged, in any sense of the word.

Forgers treten *forgeable* thingis.
Wyclif, Pref. to Epistles (ed. Forshall and Madden), vi.

Steel is very malleable and *forgeable* when heated.
W. H. Greenwood, Steel and Iron, p. 387.

forgedly†, *adv.* With artifice; deceitfully.

Her adversaries might easily get the cyphers which she had made use of to others, and with the same write many things *forgedly* and falsely. *Camden*, Elizabeth, an. 1586.

Both falsely and *forgedly* to deceiue me.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 91.

forgemaster (fōrj'mās'tėr), *n.* The owner or superintendent of a forge or iron-works.

The first *forgemaster* was Governor Lewis Morris.
The Engineer, LXVI. 281.

forger (fōr'jėr), *n.* [< ME. *forgere*, < OF. *forgiere* (also *forgeur*, F. *forgeur*), < *forger*, forge: see *forge*[1], *v.*] 1. One who forges, forms, or makes; specifically, a smith; a wright.

God, that is *forgere* of alle thinges.
Wyclif, Eccl. xi. 5 (Oxf.).

Ye are *forgers* of lies. Job xiii. 4.

We have found, in agreement with Transcendentalism, that the experiencing subject must be the sentient agent, the thinker, and therewith itself the veritable *forger* of the momentarily lapsing particulars of thought.
Mind, IX. 359.

2. One who makes something by false imitation; a falsifier; specifically, one who makes or issues a counterfeit document; a person guilty of forgery.

Mark them with characters and brands
Like other *forgers* of men's hands.
S. Butler, Satire upon Plagiaries.

forge-roll (fōrj'rōl), *n.* One of the train of rolls by which a slab or bloom of metal is converted into puddled bars.

forgery (fōr'jėr-i), *n.*; pl. *forgeries* (-iz). [< F. *forgerie*; as *forge*[1] + *-ery*.] 1†. The act of forging or working metal into shape.

Useless the *forgery*
Of brazen shield and spear. *Milton*, S. A., l. 131.

2†. Invention; devising.

They ran well on horseback, but this gallant
Had witchcraft in 't; . . .
. . . I, in *forgery* of shapes and tricks,
Come short of what he did. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 7.

3. The act of fabricating or producing falsely; the making of a thing in imitation of another thing, as a legal document, commercial paper or coin, a literary production, a work of art, a natural object, etc., with a view to deceive, mislead, or defraud; specifically, the act of fraudulently making, counterfeiting, or altering any record, instrument, register, note, or the like, to the prejudice of the right of another: as, the *forgery* of a check or a bond. In criminal law it denotes (at common law) a false making of any instrument by which one person can become obligated to another (including every alteration of or addition to a true instrument), with criminal intent, for purposes of fraud and deceit; the making or altering a writing so as to make the alteration or the writing purport to be the act of some person whose act it is not; the false making of an instrument which purports to be that which it is not, as distinguished from an instrument which purports to be what it really is, but contains false statements. The definition is much enlarged by various statutes in different jurisdictions, under which many acts not originally forgery are punishable as such. See *counterfeit*, *n.*, 2.

In war he practised the same art that he had seen so successful to Marius, of raising a kind of enthusiasm and contempt of danger in his army by the *forgery* of auspices and divine admonitions. *C. Middleton*, Cicero, I. § i.

Forgery may with us be defined (at common law) to be "the fraudulent making or alteration of a writing to the prejudice of another man's right."
Blackstone, Com., IV. xvii.

4. That which is forged, fabricated, falsely or fraudulently devised, or counterfeited; any instrument which fraudulently purports to be that which it is not.

These are but *forgeries*,
But toyes, but tales, but dreams, deceipts, and lies.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

The writings going under the name of Aristobulus were a *forgery* of the second century.
Waterland, Works, VIII. 6.

forge-scale (fōrj'skāl), *n.* The coating of oxid which forms on iron heated to redness, or to a still higher temperature, as in forging bar-iron, and which may be detached from the metal by bending or hammering. Also called *iron-scale* and *hammer-scale*.

forget (fōr-get'), *v. t.*; pret. *forgot* (*forgat*, obs.), pp. *forgotten*, *forgot*, ppr. *forgetting*. [< ME. *forgeten*, *forgiten*, *forgeten*, *forgiten* (pret. *forgat*, *forgat*, *foryat*, pp. *forgeten*, *forgeten*, *foryeten*, *forgute*, *forgote*), < AS. *forgitan*, *forgietan*, *forgytan* (pret. *forgeat*, pl. *forgēaton*, *forgēton*, *forgēton*, pp. *forgiten*, *forgeten*) (= OS. *fargetan* = D. *vergeten* = MLG. *vorgeten* = OHG. *firgezzan*, MHG. *vergezzen*, G. *vergessen* = ODan. *forgæde*, *forgætte* = Sw. *förgäta*; cf. equiv. OFries. *urjeta*, *forjeta* = OHG. *irgezzen*, MHG. *ergetzen*), forget, < *for-* priv. + *gitan*, *getan*, get: see *for-*[1] and *get*[1].] 1. To lose, temporarily or permanently, the power of recalling to consciousness (something once known or thought of); permit to pass, for a time or for ever, from the mind; cease or fail to remember.

Yet did not the chief butler remember Joseph, but *forgat* him. Gen. xl. 23.

Bless the Lord, O my soul, and *forget* not all his benefits. Ps. ciii. 2.

Here the matter is treated lightly, as exciting no attention; or passed, as never to be known, or, if known, only to be *forgot*. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

The genius of Sallust is still with us. But the Numidians whom he plundered . . . are *forgotten*.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

The after-world *forgets* my name,
Nor do I wish it known.
M. Arnold, Obermann Once More.

2. Figuratively, to overlook or neglect in any way; fail to take thought of; lose care for.

Can a woman *forget* her sucking child? . . . Yea, they may *forget*, yet will I not *forget* thee. Isa. xlix. 15.

The terrour of such new and resolute opposition made them *forget* thir wonted valour. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

The greater part of the walls, towers, and gates of Salona, not *forgetting* a gate which has been made out in the long walls themselves, all belong to one general style of masonry. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 166.

To forget one's self, to lose one's dignity or self-control, and say or do something unbecoming in or unworthy of one.

Urge me no more, I shall *forget myself*.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3.

But I am heated,
And do *forget* this presence and *myself*:
Your pardon, lady.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, ii. 1.

forgetable, forgettable (fōr-get'a-bl), *a.* [< *forget* + *-able*.] That may be forgotten; easily escaping the memory.

Into the limbo of *forgetable* and forgotten things.
The Century, XXV. 273.

forgetableness, forgettableness (fōr-get'a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being forgetable.

Mr. ——'s a priori argument as to the *forgetableness* of the non-coincidental experiences of the same kind comes to nothing. *Amer. Soc. Psych. Research*, I. 177.

forgetel†, *a.* [ME., also *forgetil*, *forgetel*, *foryetel*; < AS. *forgitel*, *forgytel*, *forgytol*, forgetful, < *forgitan*, *forgytan*, forget: see *forget*.] Disposed to forget; forgetful.

forgetful (fōr-get'fūl), *a.* [< ME. *forgetful*, *forgetful*, an irreg. formation (with *-ful* for earlier *-el*), substituted for earlier *forgetel*, q. v.] 1. Disposed or apt to forget; easily losing the power of recalling past experience or knowledge to mind.

Not maad a *forgetful* herer, but a doer of werk.
Wyclif, Jas. i. 25.

Look, Lucius, here's the book I sought for so:
I put it in the pocket of my gown. . . .
Bear with me, good boy, I am much *forgetful*.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3.

2. Heedless; careless; neglectful; inattentive.

In plenty and fulness it may be we are of God more *forgetful* than were requisite. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 24.

Be not *forgetful* to entertain strangers. Heb. xiii. 2.

3. Causing to forget; inducing oblivion; oblivious.

Let such bethink them, if the sleepy drench
Of that *forgetful* lake benumm not still.
Milton, P. L., ii. 74.

And Love would answer with a sigh,
"The sound of that *forgetful* shore [death]
Will change my sweetness more and more,
Half-dead to know that I shall die."
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxxv.

forgetfully (fōr-get'fūl-i), *adv.* In a forgetful manner.

But since it is our duty not to violate the memory of our oppressors, but silently, thankfully, and *forgetfully* to accept the oppression, we will commemorate only the king's restitution. *South*, Works, VIII. xiv.

forgetfulness (fōr-get'fūl-nes), *n.* [< ME. *forgetfulnesse*, *foryetefulnesse*, etc.; < *forgetful* + *-ness*.] 1. The character or state of being forgetful; proneness to let past experience and knowledge slip from the mind.

Not in entire *forgetfulness*,
And not in utter nakedness,
But trailing clouds of glory, do we come
From God, who is our home.
Wordsworth, Immortality, v.

2. The state of having passed from remembrance or recollection; the fact of having ceased to be remembered; oblivion.

For who, to dumb *forgetfulness* a prey,
This pleasing, anxious being e'er resigned,
Left the warm precincts of the cheerful day,
Nor cast one longing, lingering look behind?
Gray, Elegy, st. 22.

If the noble is often crushed suddenly by the ignoble, one *forgetfulness* travels after both.
De Quincey, Secret Societies, i.

3. Neglect; negligence; careless omission; inattention.

Trouthe alsoo [love hath] put in *foryetefulnesse* whanne thei soo sore begynne to sighe asscaunce.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 74.

The Church of England is grievously charged with *forgetfulness* of her duty. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

=Syn. 1. *Obliviousness*, etc. See *oblivion*.

forgetive† (fōr'je-tiv), *a.* [Irreg. < *forge*[1] + *-tive*.] Capable of forging or producing; inventive.

A good sherris-sack . . . makes it [the brain] apprehensive, quick, *forgetive*, full of nimble, fiery, and delectable shapes. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

forget-me-not (fōr-get'mē-not), *n.* 1†. The ground-pine, *Ajuga Chamæpitys*: the earliest use of the word, in the old English herbalists. —2. *Myosotis palustris*, a boraginaceous plant of Europe, growing in damp or wet places, and naturalized in some parts of the United States. It has circinate racemes of sky-blue flowers with a yellow center. (See cut under *circinate*.) As the emblem of friendship, it bears a name corresponding in sense to the English name in nearly every language in Europe; but it was not so called in England and France till the early part of the nineteenth century. Some other similar species of *Myosotis* are frequently cultivated under this name, especially *M. dissitiflora* and the dwarf *M. alpestris*.

3. In Scotland and some parts of England, *Veronica Chamædrys.* See *Veronica.*—**Creeping forget-me-not,** *Omphalodes verna,* a pretty species of southern Europe, with creeping branches.

forge-train (fôrj'trān), *n.* In *iron-puddling,* the series of two pairs of rolls by means of which the slab or bloom is converted into bars. The first pair through which the bloom is passed is called the *roughing-rolls;* the other pair, the *finishing-rolls.* The forge-train is also called the *puddling-rolls.* See *puddle, v.,* and *mill-rolls.*

forgettable, forgettableness. See *forgetable, forgetableness.*

forgette (for-zhet'), *n.* In *glove-making,* same as *fourchette,* 2.

forgetter (fôr-get'ėr), *n.* One who forgets; a heedless person.

forgettingly (fôr-get'ing-li), *adv.* By forgetting or forgetfulness.

> I fear I have *forgettingly* transgrest
> Against the dignity of the court.
> *B. Jonson,* Volpone, iv. 2.

forge-water (fôrj'wâ″tėr), *n.* Water in which a blacksmith has dipped his hot irons, used as a popular remedy, as a lotion, for aphthæ, etc., and also drunk as a chalybeate.

forght, *n.* An obsolete variant of *furrow.*

forgie (fôr-gē'), *v. t.* A Scotch form of *forgive.*

> The Lord *forgi've* me for lying!
> *Burns,* Last May a Braw Wooer.

forgift†, *n.* [ME., also *forgyft,* < *forgiven,* forgive: see *forgive.* Cf. *gift.*] Forgiveness.

> I wol not have no *forgyft* for nothinge.
> *Chaucer,* Good Women, l. 1851.

forgilt†, *v.* [ME. *forgilten, forgylten, forgulten,* < AS. *forgyltan,* forfeit by guilt, make guilty, < *for-* + *gyltan,* be guilty: see *guilt, v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make guilty.

> All follc wass *forrgillt,*
> Thurrh thatt thatt Adam wass *forrgilltedd.*
> *Ormulum,* Int., l. 25.

2. To forfeit by guilt.

> Thou laddest ous to parays [paradise],
> We hit *forgulten* ase vnwys.
> *Altenglische Dichtungen* (ed. Böddeker), p. 280.

II. *intrans.* To be guilty.

forging (fôr'jing), *n.* [< ME. *forging;* verbal n. of *forge*[1], *v.*] A piece of forged work in metal: a general name for pieces of hammered iron or steel.

> There are very few yards in the world at which such *forgings* could be turned out. *Times* (London).

forging-hammer (fôr'jing-ham″ėr), *n.* A goldbeaters' heavy hammer, the first of the four hammers used.

forging-machine (fôr'jing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine in which heated bars of metal are forged.

forging-press (fôr'jing-pres), *n.* A form of hydraulic press for forging iron. The forging is laid on an anvil, which is raised against a hammer or stop adjusted to give it its required shape and thickness.

forgivable (fôr-giv'a-bl), *a.* [< *forgive* + *-able.*] That may be forgiven; pardonable.

> An irremissible sin, an inexcusable sin; yet to him that will truly repent, it is *forgivable.*
> *Latimer,* 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

> Much is *forgivable* to the intense lover or the submissive disciple. *Contemporary Rev.,* L. 406.

forgive (fôr-giv'), *v.*; pret. *forgave,* pp. *forgiven,* ppr. *forgiving.* [< ME. *forgiven, forgifen, forziven, foryiven, forzeven,* etc., < AS. *forgifan* (pret. *forgeaf,* pl. *forgeáfon,* pp. *forgifen*), give, give up, forgive, remit (a thing, acc., unto a person, dat.) (= OS. *fargebhan* = D. *vergeven* = MLG. *vergeven,* LG. *vergeben, vergewen* = OHG. *firgeban,* MHG. *vergeben,* G. *vergeben* = Icel. *fyrirgefa* = ODan. *forgive* (cf. Dan. *tilgive*) = Sw. *förgifva,* forgive, = Goth. *fragiban,* give, grant), < *for-,* away, + *gifan,* give.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To give up; resign.

> So kenli the king & the knigtes alle
> Bi-souzt William for the quen sothli so zerne,
> That he godli al his gref [grievance] *for-zaf* at the last.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4418.

> To them that list the world's gay shows I leave,
> And to great ones such folly do *forgive.* *Spenser.*

> It shall if you will; I *forgive* my right.
> *B. Jonson,* Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

2†. To give; grant.

> Ac ther was no boye so bolde Godes body to touche,
> For he was knyght and kynges sone kynde *for-zaf* that tyme
> That no boye hadde hardinesse hym to touche in deyinge.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xxi. 79.

3. To grant free pardon for or remission of, as a wrongful act or an obligation; give up all claims for or on account of: sometimes with the thing forgiven as direct objective (accusative), preceded by the person as indirect objective (dative): as, to *forgive* an injury; to *forgive* a person his debts.

> It may appear by my accounte I have not charged ye bussines with any intrest, but doe *forgive* it unto ye partners, above 200[li].
> *Andrewes,* quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, [p. 405.

> Thu *forgaf* . . . of mi sinne the wickednesse.
> Ps. xxxi. 5 (ME. version).

> If ye *forgive* not men their trespasses, neither will your Father *forgive* your trespasses. Mat. vi. 15.

> In fact, the only sin which we never *forgive* in each other is difference of opinion. *Emerson,* Clubs.

4. To grant free pardon to; cease to blame or feel resentment against; restore to good will.

> *Lov.* I do beseech your grace, for charity,
> If ever any malice in your heart
> Were hid against me, now to *forgive* me frankly.
> *Buck.* Sir Thomas Lovell, I as free *forgive* you
> As I would be *forgiven:* I *forgive* all.
> *Shak.,* Hen. VIII., iii. 1.

> To *forgive* our enemies, yet hope that God will punish them, is not to *forgive* enough.
> *Sir T. Browne,* Christ. Mor., i. 15.

> Is it Charity to cloath them with curses in his Prayer, whom he hath *forgiv'n* in his Discours?
> *Milton,* Eikonoklastes, xxi.

=Syn. 3. To pass over, overlook.—**4.** *Pardon, Forgive* (see *pardon*); to excuse, let off.

II. *intrans.* To exercise forgiveness; be lenient or forgiving.

> To err is human, to *forgive* divine.
> *Pope,* Essay on Criticism, l. 525.

> He thought I could not properly *forgive*
> Unless I ceased forgetting — which is true.
> *Browning,* Ring and Book, II. 26.

forgiveness (fôr-giv'nes), *n.* [< ME. *forgivenesse, forgifenesse, forgifnes, forzefenesse,* etc., < AS. *forgifnes, forgifenes, forgifennes,* < *forgifen,* forgiven, pp. of *forgifan,* forgive, + *-nes,* -ness. Thus *forgiveness* is a contr. of **forgivenness,* and means lit. the state of being forgiven; and from this, in the active use, the act of forgiving. D. *vergiffenis* is an imitation of the E. word.] **1.** The act of forgiving; the act of granting pardon, as for a wrong, offense, or sin; remission of an obligation, debt, or penalty; pardon.

> To the Lord our God belong mercies and *forgivenesses.*
> Dan. ix. 9.

> In whom we have redemption through his blood, even the *forgiveness* of sins. Col. i. 14.

> Not soon provok'd, however stung and teas'd,
> And if perhaps made angry, soon appeas'd;
> She rather waives than will dispute her right,
> And injured makes *forgiveness* her delight.
> *Cowper,* Charity, l. 431.

2. Disposition or willingness to forgive or pardon.

> And mild *forgiveness* intercede
> To stop the coming blow. *Dryden.*

forgiver (fôr-giv'ėr), *n.* One who forgives or remits.

> And indeed, what a shamefull reproach is this to the infinite mercy of the *forgiver?* What a wrong to his justice? *Bp. Hall,* No Peace with Rome, § 10.

forgiving (fôr-giv'ing), *p. a.* Disposed to forgive; inclined to overlook offenses; mild; merciful; compassionate: as, a *forgiving* temper.

> Placable and *forgiving,* he was nevertheless cold and unsympathizing. *Macaulay,* Sir W. Temple.

forgivingly (fôr-giv'ing-li), *adv.* In a forgiving manner.

> "It was only two years old, after all," said Jared, *forgivingly.* *E. S. Phelps,* Sealed Orders, p. 250.

forgivingness (fôr-giv'ing-nes), *n.* A forgiving disposition or act.

> Tenacity of purpose is more a special virtue of Bismarck than *forgivingness.* *Lowe,* Bismarck, II. 425.

forgo[1] (fôr-gō'), *v. t.*; pret. *forwent,* pp. *forgone,* ppr. *forgoing.* [Also written, more often but less prop., *forego;* < ME. *forgoon, forgon, forgan,* < AS. *forgān,* pass over, neglect, abstain from (= D. *vergaan,* intr., pass away, perish, = OHG. *firgān, fergān,* MHG. *vergān, vergēn,* G. *vergehen* = Dan. *forgaa* = Sw. *förgå,* intr. pass away, refl. forgo), < *for-* + *gān,* go: see *for-*[1] and *go.*] **1.** To go or pass by without claiming; forbear to possess, use, or do; voluntarily avoid or give up; renounce; resign.

> His fader the kyng loved tho childre so,
> That he wild for no thyng the sight of hem *forgo.*
> *Rob. of Brunne,* tr. of Langtoft's Chron. (ed. Hearne), [p. 168.

> Now shalt thou, false theef, thy song *forgon.*
> *Chaucer,* Manciple's Tale, l. 191.

> She . . . *forewent* the consideration of pleasing her eyes in order to procure herself much more solid satisfaction.
> *Fielding.*

> Hold her a wealthy bride within thine arms,
> Or all but hold, and then — cast her aside,
> *Foregoing* all her sweetness, like a weed.
> *Tennyson,* Holy Grail.

> In puffs of balm the night-air blows
> The perfume which the day *forgoes.*
> *M. Arnold,* Bacchanalia.

2. To quit; leave.

> I wish I might this wearie life *forgoe,*
> And shortly turne unto my happie rest.
> *Spenser,* Visions of Petrarch, vii.

> Stay at the third cup, or *forego* the place. *G. Herbert.*

=Syn. 1. To yield, relinquish, let go.

forgo[2]**†,** *v.* A Middle English form of *forego*[1].

forgoer (fôr-gō'ėr), *n.* One who forgoes. Also *foregoer.*

forgone (fôr-gôn'). Past participle of *forgo*[1].

forgot (fôr-got'). Preterit of *forget.*

forgotten, forgot (fôr-got'n, fôr-got'). Past participle of *forget.*

forgrowt, *v. i.* [ME. *forgrowen, forgrowe,* < AS. *forgrōwen,* < *for-* + *grōwen,* grown, pp. of *grōwan,* grow.] To be grown over; grow in excess or unduly.

> A path . . . *forgrowen* was with grasse and weede.
> *Flower and Leaf,* l. 45.

forgrownt, *p. a.* Overgrown. *Davies.*

> To be quiet from the inward, violent, injurious oppressors, the fat and *foregrown* rams within our own fold, is a special blessing. *Bp. Andrews,* Sermons, V. 137.

forhalet, *v. t.* [A pseudo-archaic form, spelled *forhaile* in Spenser; < *for-*[1] + *hale*[1]. Cf. Dan. *forhale* = Sw. *förhala,* protract, prolong, retard.] To overhaul; overtake.

> All this long tale
> Nought caseth the care that doth me *forhaile.*
> *Spenser,* Shep. Cal., September.

for-helet, *v. t.* [< ME. *forhelen,* < AS. *forhelan* (= OS. *farhelan* = OHG. *farhelan,* MHG. *verhelen,* G. *verhehlen*), hide, < *for-* + *helan,* hide: see *for-*[1] and *heal*[2].] To conceal; hide.

> gif I any thinge haue mys-wrouȝt
> Seieth me now *for-hele* ȝe-nouȝt.
> *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 80.

forhentt, *v. t.* [Prob. formed by Spenser; spelled improp. *forehend, forehent, forhend;* < *for-*[1] + *hent,* q. v.] To overtake.

> Doubleth her haste for feare to bee *for-hent.*
> *Spenser,* F. Q., III. iv. 49.

forhewt, *v. t.* [ME. *forhewen,* < AS. *forheáwan,* cut down, slay (= OS. *forhawan* = OHG. *farhawan, farhouwen,* MHG. *verhouwen,* G. *verhauen*), < *for-* + *heáwan,* cut, hew: see *for-*[1] and *hew*[1].] To cut down; cut to pieces; slay.

> His face *forehewed* with wounds.
> *Sackville,* Ind. to Mir. for Mags.

forhow, forhooy (fôr-hou', -hō'i), *v. t.* [< ME. *forhowien, forhohien, forhozien,* < AS. *forhogian, forhycgan,* despise, neglect (= OS. *farhuggjan* = OHG. *farhuggan*), < *for-* + *hogian, hycgan,* have in mind, care, be anxious.] To forsake; abandon: as, a bird *forhows* its nest. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

> The hawk and the hern attour them hung,
> And the merl and the mavis *forhooyed* their young.
> *Hogg,* Queen's Wake, Bonny Kilmeny.

for-hungredt, *a.* [ME. (= D. *verhongerd* = G. *verhungert* = Dan. *forhungret* = Sw. *förhungrat*); < *for-*[1] + *hungered.*] Extremely hungry.

> Thei made hem than merye with mete that thei hadde, & eten at here ese, for thei were *for-hungred.*
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2515.

forinsecalt, *a.* [< L. *forinsecus* (cf. Sp. *forínseco*), from without, on the outside, ML. foreign, < *foris,* outside, out of doors, + *secus,* as in *extrinsecus:* see *extrinsic, intrinsic.*] Foreign; alien. *Burnet.*

forirkt, *v.* [ME. **forirken, forhirken;* < *for-*[1] + *irk, v.*] **I.** *trans.* To irk; weary.

> Of manna he ben *forhirked* to eten.
> *Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3658.

II. *intrans.* To become weary.

> For loe his wife *foreirking* of his raigne
> Sleeping in bed this cruel wretch hath slaine.
> *Mir. for Mags.,* p. 442.

forisfamiliate (fō″ris-fa-mil'i-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *forisfamiliated,* ppr. *forisfamiliating.* [< ML. *forisfamiliatus,* pp. of *forisfamiliare,* emancipate, < *foris,* outside, + *familia,* family: see *family.*] **I.** *trans.* To put out of the family; in *law,* to emancipate or free from parental authority: used of putting a son in possession of property in his father's lifetime, as his share of the inheritance, either at his own request or with his consent, and thus discharging him from the family.

> A son was said to be *foris-familiated* if his father assigned him part of his land, and gave him seisin thereof, and did this at the request or with the free consent of the son himself, who expressed himself satisfied with such portion. *W. E. Hearn,* Aryan Household, p. 132.

II. *intrans.* In *law*, to renounce a legal title to a further share of paternal inheritance.

forisfamiliation (fō″ris-fa-mil-i-ā′shon), *n.* [< *forisfamiliate* + *-ion.*] The act of forisfamiliating, or the state of being forisfamiliated.

My father could not be serious in the sentence of *forisfamiliation* which he had so unhesitatingly pronounced.
Scott, Rob Roy, iii.

forjeskit (fôr-jes′kit), *a.* [Sc., pp., < Dan. *forjaske, forhjaske*, soil, tumble, rumple, < *for-* + *jaske*, tr. soil, jumble, draggle, intr. dabble, paddle.] Wearied out; jaded with fatigue.

Forjeskit sair, with weary legs,
Rattlin' the corn oot owre the rigs.
Burns, Second Epistle to J. Lapraik.

forjudge (fôr-juj′), *v. t.* [ME. *forjugen*, < OF. *forjuger, forjugier, forsjuger, forsjugier*, take away by judicial sentence, confiscate, alienate, nonsuit, judge unjustly, etc., < ML. *forisjudicare*, take away by judicial sentence, confiscate, deprive, < L. *foris*, outside, + *judicare*, judge: see *for-*[3] and *judge*, *v.*] **1†.** To judge wrongfully.

Falsly accused, and of his foon *forjudged*
Without answere, while he was absent
He damned was.
Lydgate, Complaint of the Black Knight, l. 274.

2. To deprive by judicial sentence.

Thei a-corded in the ende that he sholde be disherited. . . . Whan Bertelays saugh he was *for-Iuged*, and that he ne myght noon othirwise do, he returned with-oute moo wordes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 470.

Forjudged of life and lands for cowardice in battle.
F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 25.

Hence—**3.** In *law*, to expel from a court for malpractice or non-appearance.

forjudger (fôr-juj′ėr), *n.* [< OF. *forjuger*, inf. as n.: see *forjudge*.] In *law*, a judgment by which a man is deprived or put out of the thing in question; a judgment of expulsion or banishment.

fork (fôrk), *n.* [< ME. *fork, forke*, < AS. *forc* = OFries. *forke, furke* = D. *vork* = LG. *fork* = OHG. *furka*, MHG. *furke*, G. dial. *furke, forke* = Icel. *forkr* = Dan. *fork* = OF. *forche, fourche* (whence ME. also *forche, fourche*), OF. also *fourque, furke*, F. *fourche* = Pr. OSp. *forca* = Sp. *horca* = Pg. It. *forca* = W. *fforch, ffyrch*, a fork, < L. *furca*, a fork.] **1.** An instrument or tool consisting of a handle with a shank, usually of metal, terminating in two or more prongs or tines. Specifically—(*a*) Such an instrument, of small size, used at table to hold food while it is being cut with the knife, and to lift food to the mouth.

The Italian . . . strangers . . . doe alwaies at their meales use a little *forke* when they cut their meate.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 106.

This ceremony [of washing], which in former times was constantly practised as well before as after meat, seems to have fallen into disuse on the introduction of *forks*, about the year 1620; as before that period our ancestors supplied the place of this necessary utensil with their fingers. *Ritson*, quoted in Child's Ballads, V. 25, note.

(*b*) One of various agricultural tools with the prongs of which loose substances are gathered and lifted, as a hay-*fork* or dung-*fork*. See *pitchfork*.

The peasants urge their harvest, ply the *fork*
With double toil, and shiver at their work.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 214.

2. Something resembling a fork in form. (*a*) A tuning-fork. (*b*) A fork-chuck. (*c*) *Milit.*: (1†) A weapon for thrusting, with a long handle and two points or prongs. Also called *war-fork*. (2) A rest for a heavy musket used in the sixteenth century. See *croc*. (*d*) In *clock-making*, a bifurcation fixed at right angles to the end of the crutch which descends from the pallet-arbor. The fork embraces the pendulum-rod, and transfers the motion of its vibrations to the crutch and the pallets.

3. One of the parts into which anything is divided by bifurcation; a forking branch or division; a prong or shoot: as, the *forks* of a road or stream; Clark's *fork* of Columbia river; a *fork* of lightning.

The ancients . . . represented a thunderbolt with three *forks*. *Addison*, Ancient Medals.

4†. The point or barb of an arrow.

Lear. The bow is bent and drawn; make from the shaft.
Kent. Let it fall rather, though the *fork* invade
The region of my heart. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1.

5. The bifurcated part of the human frame; the legs. [Humorous.]

Lord Cardigan had so good a stature that, although somewhat long in the *fork*, he yet sat rather tall in the saddle. *Kinglake*, Crimea, xxii.

6†. A gibbet; in the plural, the gallows. See *furca*.

I would starve now,
Hang, drown, despair, deserve the *forks*, . . .
Ere I would own thy follies.
Fletcher, Bonduca, I. 2.

They had run through all punishments, and just 'scaped the *fork*. *Butler*, Remains, II. 195.

7. In *mining*, the bottom of the sump. *Pryce.*

Fork-and-grid stop-motion, in *weaving*. See *stop-motion*.

In fork, in *mining*. See *fork*, *v. t.* 3.

fork (fôrk), *v.* [< *fork*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To raise or pitch with a fork, as hay.—**2.** To dig and break with a fork, as ground.—**3.** In *mining*, to pump or otherwise clear out (water) from a shaft or mine. *Forking* the water is drawing it all out; and when it is done the mine or the water is said to be *forked*, and the engine to be *in fork*. *Pryce.*—**To fork out** or **over,** to hand or pay over; pay down. [Slang.]

What must I *fork out* to-night, my trump,
For the whole first-floor of the Magpie and Stump?
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 285.

If I am willing to *fork out* a sum of money, he may be willing to give up his chance of Diplow.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxviii.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To become bifurcated or forked; send out diverging parts like the tines of a fork.—**2.** In *mining*, to draw out water from a shaft.

fork-beam (fôrk′bēm), *n.* *Naut.*, a short beam introduced to support the deck of a vessel where there is no framing.

forkbeard (fôrk′bērd), *n.* An English gadoid fish, *Phycis blennioides*. The ventral fins are jugular in position, and appear to be forked or bifurcate, from the fact that two rays are elongated and enveloped at the base in a common skin, whence the name. Also called *forked-beard* and *hake's-dame*.

fork-chuck (fôrk′chuk), *n.* An appendage to a turning-lathe, so called from the fact that the part which is screwed on the mandrel has on the outer side a square hole in which forked pieces of iron of different sizes, according to the strength required, are placed when in use.

forked (fôr′ked or fôrkt), *a.* [< ME. *forked, forket*; < *fork* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Having a fork or bifurcation; separating into diverging parts like the tines of a fork.

Unaccommodated [unclothed], man is no more but such a poor, bare, *forked* animal as thou art.
Shak., Lear, iii. 4.

Proud as Apollo on his *forked* hill.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 231.

He saw
No pale sheet-lightnings from afar, but *fork'd*
Of the near storm, and aiming at his head.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

2. Ambiguous; equivocal.

Give *forked* counsel; take provoking gold
On either hand, and put it up.
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

3. Pointed, or prolonged to a point: as, *forked* shoes.—**Forked chickweed, drill,** etc. See the nouns.—**Forked dagger,** a dagger whose guard projects forward in two points or horns, one on each side of the blade. Such a weapon was formerly used in the left hand for parrying the thrusts of an adversary's rapier, and by seizing the blade to break it off or throw it out of line.

forked-beard (fôrkt′bērd), *n.* Same as *fork-beard*.

forkedly (fôr′ked-li), *adv.* In a forked form.

forkedness (fôr′ked-nes), *n.* The quality of being forked or opening into two or more parts.

forkervet, *v. t.* See *forcarve*.

fork-head (fôrk′hed), *n.* An arrow-head having two points directed forward, as distinguished from barbs.

forkiness (fôr′ki-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being forky or forked. *Cotgrave.*

forkless (fôrk′les), *a.* [< *fork* + *-less.*] Having no forks; not bifurcated.

fork-moss (fôrk′môs), *n.* See *moss*.

fork-rest (fôrk′rest), *n.* A bifurcated instrument carried by a soldier to serve as a rest in aiming the heavy firearms formerly in use; a fork.

forks-and-knives (fôrkz′and-nīvz′), *n.* A club-moss, *Lycopodium clavatum*: so called from a fancied resemblance of the fruiting spikes to forks and knives. [Prov. Eng.]

forktail (fôrk′tāl), *n.* [< *fork* + *tail*[1].] **1.** A fish with a forked tail, as the salmon and sword-fish: a fishermen's term.—**2.** The kite: from its forked tail.—**3.** A bird of the family *Henicuridæ*.

fork-tailed (fôrk′tāld), *a.* Having a forked tail; scissor-tailed; swallow-tailed.—**Fork-tailed flycatcher,** an American tyrant-flycatcher of the genus *Milvulus*, as *M. tyrannus* or *M. forficatus*. Also called *scissor-tail*.—**Fork-tailed shrike,** a drongo; any shrike of the family *Dicruridæ*.

fork-wrench (fôrk′rench), *n.* A spanner with two jaws which embrace a nut or a square on a coupling. *E. H. Knight.*

forky (fôr′ki), *a.* [< *fork* + *-y*[1].] Forked; furcate.

At each Approach they lash their *forky* Stings.
Congreve, Semele, ii. 1.

The last, and trustiest of the four,
On high his *forky* pennon bore.
Scott, Marmion, i. 8.

forlana (for-lä′nä), *n.* [It. dial.] **1.** A Venetian dance.—**2.** Music written for such a dance, or in its rhythm, which is sextuple and quick. Also *furlano*.

forlay† (fôr-lā′), *v. t.* [Also *forelay*; irreg., after the supposed analogy of verbs prop. in *for-*, from '*lie* in wait *for*'; *lay*, tr., for *lie*; cf. *waylay*. Cf. *forlie*, differently formed.] To lie in wait for; ambush.

He, being many times *forelaid* by the trains of traitors.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus (1609).

And lastly, how cunningly doth he *forelay* their confidence . . . in the Almighty, protesting not to bee come up thither without the Lord.
Bp. Hall, Hezekiah and Sennacherib.

An ambush'd thief *forelays* a traveller.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., i. 493.

forleave†, *v. t.* [ME. *forleven, forleaven* (pp. *forleft, forlaft*); < *for-*[1] + *leave*[1].] To leave behind; abandon; give up.

A theef of venisoun that hath *forlaft*
His licorousnesse, and al his theves craft,
Can kepe a forest best of any man.
Chaucer, Doctor's Tale, l. 83.

forlend†, *v. t.* [Improp. *forelend*; < *for-*[1] + *lend.*] To give up. *Nares.*

As if that life to losse they had *forelent*,
And cared not to spare that should be shortly spent.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 6.

forlese†, *v. t.* [ME. *forlesen, forleosen* (pret. *forles, forleas*, pl. *forlure*, pp. *forloren, forlorn*, rarely *forlost*: see *forlorn*), < AS. *forleósan* (= OS. *farliosan* = OFries. *forliesa* = D. *verliezen* = OHG. *farliosan*, MHG. *verliesen*, G. *verlieren*, lose, = Dan. *forlise* = Sw. *förlisa*, tr. lose, intr. be lost, = Goth. *fraliusan*), lose, < *for-* + *leósan*, lose: see *for-*[1] and *lose.*] **1.** To lose entirely or completely; abandon.

Aurelius, that his cost hath al *forlorn*,
Curseth the tyme that evere he was born.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 829.

She held hireself a *forlost* creature.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 756.

The order of preest-hode he has *forlorne*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 97.

2. To bereave; deprive.

When as night hath us of light *forlorn*.
Spenser, Sonnets, lxxxvi.

forlet†, *v. t.* [ME. *forleten, forlæten* (pret. *forlet*, pp. *forloten*), < AS. *forlǣtan* (= OS. *farlātan* = D. *verlaten* = OHG. *farlāzan*, MHG. *verlazen*, G. *verlassen* = Icel. *fyrirlāta* = Sw. *förlåta* = Dan. *forlade*), let go, relinquish, forsake, < *for-* + *lǣtan*, let: see *for-*[1] and *let*[1].] To let go; relinquish; leave; abandon; depart from; forsake; lose.

To *forlete* synne. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

So that thulke stude was *vor-lete* mony aday
That no cristenmon ne paynym nuste war the rode lay.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.

forleygnet, *v. t.* See *forloyne*. *Chaucer.*

forlie (fôr-lī′), *v. t.* [< ME. *forliggen*, < AS. *forliegan*, refl., lie with, fornicate, < *for-* + *licgan*, lie: see *for-*[1] and *lie*[1].] **1†.** To lie with.—**2.** To overlay (a child). *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

forlighten†, *v. t.* To decrease; lighten.

We hafe os losels liffyde many longe daye,
Wyth delyttes in this land with lordchipez many,
And *forelytenede* the loos that we are layttede.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 254.

forlive†, *v. i.* [ME. *forlyven*; < *for-*[1] + *live*[1].] To live pervertedly; degenerate in race or nature.

They ne sholden nat owtrayen or *forlyven* fro the vertuus of hyr noble kynrede. *Chaucer*, Boethius, iii. prose 6.

Eni *forliued* wrecche. *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 104.

forloret (fôr-lōr′), *v. t.* An erroneous form for **forlose, forlese*, after *forlorn*.

Thus fell the trees, with noise the deserts roar;
The beasts their caves, the birds their nests *forlore*.
Fairfax.

forloret, *a.* See *forlorn*.

forlorn (fôr-lôrn′), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *forlorn*, *forloren, forlore*, < AS. *forloren* (= D. *verloren* = G. *verloren* = Dan. *forloren*), pp. of *forleósan*, lose: see *forlese*.] **I.†** *a.* **1.** Lost; deserted; forsaken; abandoned.

Is all his force *forlorne*, and all his glory donne?
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 35.

Relating then how long this soil had lain *forlorn*.
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 101.

Some say that ravens foster *forlorn* children.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 3.

Hence—**2.** Without help or succor; helpless; wretched; miserable.

The Saxons, taking Advantage of his [Cadwalladar's] Absence, came over in Swarms, and dispossessed the *forlorn* Britains of all they had, and divided the Land amongst themselves. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 5.

I'd rather be
A Pagan suckled in a creed outworn;
So might I, standing on this pleasant lea,
Have glimpses that would make me less *forlorn*.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, xxxiii.

The condition of the besieged in the mean time was *forlorn* in the extreme. *Prescott*.

3. Small; despicable: in a ludicrous sense.

He was so *forlorn*, that his dimensions to any thick sight were invincible. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

4. Deprived; bereft; destitute.

Art thou of thy loved lasse *forlorne*?
Spenser, Shep. Cal., April.

There ne'er was man in Scotland born,
Ordain'd to be so much *forlorn*.
Leesome Brand (Child's Ballads, II. 346).

He went like one that hath been stunned,
And is of sense *forlorn*.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, vii.

Forlorn boyst. [Tr. of F. *enfants perdus*; D. *verloren kinderen*.] Same as *forlorn hope*.—**Forlorn hope.** [D. *verloren hoop*, lit. a lost troop (D. *hoop*, a troop, = E. *heap*), but associated in E. with *hope*1, expectation.] A detachment of men appointed to lead in an assault, to storm a counterscarp, enter a breach, or perform other service attended with uncommon peril.

A confused rabble and medley of all sorts of nations, who at the *forlorn hope* . . . might, if they did no other good, yet with receiving many a wound in their bodies, dull and turn the edge of the enemy's sword.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 765.

=**Syn.** Friendless, miserable, comfortless, disconsolate, woebegone, abject, pitiable.

II. *n.* **1.** A lost, forsaken, or solitary person.

That Henry, sole possessor of my love,
Is, of a king, become a banish'd man,
And forc'd to live in Scotland a *forlorn*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

2†. A forlorn hope; an advanced body of troops; a vanguard.

The squadron nearest to your eye
Is his *Forlorn* of infantry;
Bowmen of unrelenting minds.
Cotton (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 219).

Our *forlorn* of horse marched within a mile of where the enemy was drawn up. *Cromwell*.

forlornly (fôr-lôrn'li), *adv.* In a forlorn, forsaken, or wretched manner.

And poor, proud Byron, sad as grave,
And salt as life; *forlornly* brave,
And quiv'ring with the dart he drave.
Mrs. Browning, Vision of Poets.

forlornness (fôr-lôrn'nes), *n.* [< ME. *forlornesse, forlorennesse*, < AS. *forlorenes*, for **forlorennes* (= OHG. *farloranissa*, MHG. *verlorenüsse*), < *forloren*, lost: see *forlorn*.] The state of being forlorn; destitution; misery; a forsaken or wretched condition.

forloynet, *v. t.* [ME. *forloynen*, delay, divert, abandon, < OF. *forlogner, forlongier, forloingnier*, etc., eloin, leave far behind, delay, etc., < L. *foris*, out, outside, + *longus*, long: see *long*, and cf. *eloin, purloin*, etc.] To delay; divert; abandon.

forloynet, *n.* [ME. *forloyne, forleygne*, < OF. "*forlonge*, very far off (a term of hunting)" (Cotgrave). Cf. *forloyne, v.*] In *hunting*. See the extract.

Forloyne. In hunting, a chase in which some of the hounds have tailed, and the huntsman is ahead of some, and following others. It may also be explained, when a hound, going before the rest of the cry, meets chase, and goes away with it. See Twici, p. 16; Gent. Rec., ii. 79.
Halliwell.

Therwith the hunte, wonder faste,
Blew a *forleygne* at the laste.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 386.

forlyet, *v. t.* See *forlie*.

form (fôrm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fourm, fourme*; < ME. *forme, foorme, fourme, furme*, shape, figure, manner, bench, frame, seat, condition, agreement, etc., < OF. *forme, fourme, furme*, F. *forme* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *forma* = D. *vorm* = MHG. *forme*, G. *form* = Icel. *formr* = Dan. Sw. *form*, < L. *forma*, shape, figure, image, outline, plan, mold, frame, case, etc., manner, sort, kind, etc., ML. also a bench, choir-stall, grade in a school, etc. (with many other meanings). There is no ground for the attempted distinction, in pronunciation and spelling, between *form*, shape, etc., and *form* (spelled *fourm* in Bailey), a bench, etc.] **1.** The external shape or configuration of a body; the figure, as defined by lines and surfaces; external appearance considered independently of color or material; in an absolute use, the human figure: as, it was in the *form* of a circle; a triangular *form*; the *form* of the head or of the body; a beautiful or an ugly *form*.

And the earth was without *form*, and void. Gen. i. 2.

After that he appeared in another *form* unto two of them as they walked. Mark xvi. 12.

Each *form* in the moonlight dim,
Of rock or of tree, is seen of him.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, i.

At Beni Hassan, during the time of the 12th dynasty, curvilinear *forms* reappear in the roofs.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 204.

The apparent permanence in the case of the rock or tree is a temporarily abiding *form* or temporarily abiding spacial relations. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 626.

2. Specifically, in *crystal.*, the complex of planes included under the same general symbol. Thus in the isometric system the most general form is the hexoctahedron, embracing forty-eight similar planes. In the triclinic system a form, even in the most general case, includes only two similar planes, and is called an *open form*, since it does not represent an inclosed solid or *closed form*; similarly, the two basal planes in the orthorhombic system constitute a form.

3. Attractive appearance; shapeliness; beauty. [Archaic.]

He hath no *form* nor comeliness. Isa. liii. 2.

4†. A costume; a special dress: as, a blue silk *form*.

There comes out of the chayre-roome Mrs. Stewart in a most lovely *form*, with her hair all about her eares, having her picture taking there. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 148.

5. A mold, pattern, or model; something to give shape, or on or after which things are fashioned: as, a hatters' or a milliners' *form*; a *form* for jelly.—**6.** In *printing*, an assemblage of types secured in a chase for stereotyping, or of either types or plates for printing. A form may consist of one page or of many pages. For stereotyping, no particular order of arrangement is necessary; for printing, the pages are arranged in such order that in folding the printed sheet they will fall in regular sequence. In book-printing, before the general use of steam-presses, two forms (see *inner* and *outer form*, below) were usually required for a sheet, one being separately printed on each side; now a single form frequently comprises a whole sheet, the paper being turned end for end for printing the second side. Large newspapers, however, still require two forms. In this sense often spelled *forme* in Great Britain. **7.** In *milit. engin.*, same as *gabion-form*. See *gabion*.—**8.** In general, arrangement of or relationship between the parts of anything, as distinguished from the parts themselves: opposed to *matter*, but not properly to *substance* (unless it be the intention of the writer to identify substance with matter). Thus, to say that the soul was immaterial was formerly considered the same as to say that it was a *form*. With the older writers *form* is often synonymous with *essence*, and has generally lofty associations (thus, the shape of a living being, considered as its perfection, was called its *form*, while that of a lifeless thing was called its *figure*, but not its *form*); and these ideas cling to the word in the minds of later writers, as Kant. But with many modern writers the conception is of something imposed upon the thing from without, and distinct from its life and essence. In metaphysics *form* denotes a determination, a specializing element, that constituent of a thing by virtue of which it is the kind of thing that it is. In the Platonic philosophy the *form* is the exemplar according to which a thing is made, or the mold, as it were, in which the thing is cast. In the Aristotelian philosophy *form* is the developed actuality, *matter* the undeveloped potentiality; *matter* is that element by virtue of which the thing is, *form* is that by which it is as it is—that is, the nature or essence of the thing. In Bacon's philosophy the *true form* is the physical structure or constitution of anything. In Kant's philosophy *form* is that element of an object which is imported into it by the mind: opposed to the *matter*, which is given in sense. For various other metaphysical applications of the term, see phrases below.

The figure comprehendeth the shape of things that have no life, as the facion of the elemente, of trees, of flouddes, of an house, a shippe, a cote, and soche like. The *fourme* conteineth the portraiture of al livyng thinges, as the very livelie image of man, of an horse, or a lion, as we cal a man wel favoured or harde favoured.
Sir T. Wilson, Rule of Reason (1551).

Though I shall for brevity's sake retain the word *form*, yet I would be understood to mean by it, not a real substance distinct from matter, but only the matter itself of a natural body, considered with its peculiar manner of existence, which I think may not inconveniently be called either its specifical or denominating state, or its essential modification; or, if you would have me express it in one word, its stamp. *Boyle*, Origin of Forms.

Of a beautiful landscape, melody, or poem, the blending of unity with variety appears not only in the grouping of Sense-Elements ("*form*" in the narrow meaning), but also in that of the represented content or signification of these. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 536.

In a phenomenon, I call that which corresponds to the sensation its matter; but that which causes the manifold matter of the phenomenon to be perceived as arranged in a certain order I call its *form*.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason (tr. by Max Müller), p. 18.

The distinction above specified is employed by Aristotle in his exposition of the soul. The soul belongs to the category of substance or essence (not that of quantity, quality, etc.); but of the two points of view under which essence may be presented, the soul ranks with *form*, not with matter—with the actual, not with the potential.
Grote, Aristotle, p. 457.

Time and space are not given in sensation. They are not the sensational matter of perception, but something that "makes it possible for us to represent all parts of that matter as arranged in certain relations to each other"; and this we may fairly call the *form* of perception.
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 234.

9. A specific formation or arrangement; characteristic structure, constitution, or appearance; disposition of parts or conditions.

Whan the Duke herde that in the same *forme* he moste come a-geyn, he vndirstode wele he sholde bringe with hym Ygerne. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 69.

To laugh at all things thou shalt heare is neither good nor fit,
It shewes the property and *forme* of one with little wit.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 294.

Who, being in the *form* of God, . . . took upon him the *form* of a servant, and was made in the likeness of men.
Phil. ii. 6, 7.

In the Egyptian females the *forms* of womanhood begin to develop themselves about the ninth or tenth year.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 40.

The third or "long" *form* contains the seven [Epistles] already enumerated in a more expanded state.
Quarterly Rev., CLXII. 474.

10. Mode or manner of being, action, or manifestation; specific state, condition, determination, variation, or kind: as, water in the *form* of steam or of ice; electricity is a *form* of energy; English is a *form* of German speech; varioloid is a mild *form* of smallpox; life in all its *forms*.

This notion of "ought," when once it has been developed, is a necessary *form* of our moral apprehension, just as space is now a necessary *form* of our sense-perceptions.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 93.

To many the battle of the giants, over the "long," the "middle," and the "short" *form* or recension of the Ignatian Epistles, will be an intellectual treat, as he watches the fence and scholarship of the various disputants.
Quarterly Rev., CLXII. 474.

11. Fixed order or method; systematic or orderly arrangement or proceeding, as to either generals or particulars; system or formula: as, the *forms* of civilized society; a *form* of words or of prayer; a rough draft to be reduced to *form*; a document in due *form*.

And Exspoundide theim after myn owne wesdone
After the *forme* of Experience.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 1.

Though well we may not pass upon his life
Without the *form* of justice. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 7.

'Gainst *form* and order they their power employ,
Nothing to build, and all things to destroy.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 531.

For who would keep an ancient *form*
Thro' which the spirit breathes no more?
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cv.

I am not so foolish as to declaim against *forms*.
Emerson, Misc., p. 25.

12. Specifically, mere manner as opposed to intrinsic qualities; style.

Perhaps we owe the masterpiece of humorous literature to the fact that Cervantes had been trained to authorship in a school where *form* predominated over substance.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 126.

13. Formality, or a formality; ceremony.

O place! O *form!*
How often dost thou with thy case, thy habit,
Wrench awe from fools, and tie the wiser souls
To thy false seeming! *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 4.

Should *form*, my lord,
Prevail above affection? no, it cannot.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, i. 1.

14. Conformity to the conventionalities and usages of society; propriety: chiefly in the phrases *good form, bad form*.

We'll eat the Dinner and have a Dance together, or we shall transgress all *Form*. *Steele*, Tender Husband, v. 1.

I would see the buxom bride decked in the robe of culture, jewelled with the gems of refinement, and adorned with the lace-enwoven veil of *good form*.
Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 626.

15. Mere appearance; semblance.

Why keep up a *form* of separation when the life of it is fled? *Lamb*, Imperfect Sympathies.

16. High condition or fitness for any undertaking, as a competition, especially a physical competition; powers of competing.

In the language of the turf, when we say that a horse is in *form*, we intend to convey to our hearers that he is in high condition and fit to run. So, again, the word is used in still another sense; for we speak of a horse's *form* when we wish to allude to his powers on the turf, as compared with other well-known animals. Thus, if it be supposed that two three-year-olds, carrying the same weight, would run a mile and a half, and come in abreast, it is said that the *form* of one is equal to that of the other.
J. H. Walsh, The Horse, vi.

17. In *alg.*, a quantic in which the variables are considered abstractly with reference only to their mathematical relations in the quantic, and apart from any signification.—**18.** In *gram.*, a word bearing the sign of a distinct grammatical character, or denoted by its structure as having a particular office.—**19.** In *music*: (*a*) The general theory or science of so arranging themes, tonalities, phrases, and sections in a piece that order, symmetry, and cor-

relation of parts may be secured: one of the most important branches of the art of composition. (*b*) The particular rhythmical, melodic, or harmonic disposition or arrangement of tones in a phrase, section, or movement, especially when distinct and regular enough to be known by a special name, as the sonata-*form*, the rondo-*form*, etc.—**20.** A blank or schedule to be filled out by the insertion of details; a sample or specimen document calculated to serve as a guide in framing others in like cases: as, a *form* for a deed, lease, or contract.

You'll memorialise that Department (according to regular *forms* that you'll find out) for leave to memorialise this Department. . . . You had better take a lot of *forms* away with you. Give him a lot of *forms!*
Dickens, Little Dorrit, x.

21. A long seat; a bench.

The Duke, upon hearing it, leaps from the Table so hastily that he hurt both his Shins on the *Form*.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 130.

I was seen . . . sitting with her upon the *form*.
Shak., L. L. L., i. 1.

22. (*a*) A number of pupils sitting together on a bench at school. (*b*) A class or rank of students in a school (especially in England).

Preaching the same Sermon to all sorts of People is as if a School-Master should read the same Lesson to his several *Formes*. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 93.

The lower-fourth *form* in which Tom found himself at the beginning of the next half-year was the largest *form* in the lower school, and numbered upwards of forty boys.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 8.

Hence—(*c*) A class or rank in society.—**23.** The seat or bed of a hare.

Now for a clod-like hare in *form* they peer.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

The hares (Lepus Americanus) were very familiar. One had her *form* under my house all winter, separated from me only by the flooring. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 301.

24. A particular species or kind; a species of a genus, etc.; any assemblage of similar things constituting a component of a group, especially of a zoölogical group.

Practically, when a naturalist can unite two *forms* together by others having intermediate characters, he treats the one as a variety of the other, ranking the most common, but sometimes the one first described, as the species, and the other as the variety.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 56.

We must also remember that many slight characters may be the atrophied or rudimentary remains of more important characters which were useful in some ancestral *form*. *A. R. Wallace*, in Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 306.

Absolute form, in *metaph.*, form considered, or being, without matter.—**Accidental form**, in *metaph.*, a form which constitutes not the substance of a thing, but a mere accident of it.—**Adjoint linear form**, in *math.*, a linear function having the same facients as the quantic to which it belongs, and its coefficients indeterminate. *Cayley*, 1854.—**Algebraic form.** See def. 17.—**Assistant form**, in *metaph.*, a form which makes no part of the subject, but serves only to impart motion to it.—**Bad, binary, canonical, conditional,** etc., **form.** See the adjectives.—**Blank form.** (*a*) A printed paper in which spaces are left blank to be filled up according to particular requirement. Such forms are very extensively used in legal and business transactions. (*b*) In *printing*, a form of types in which a page or several pages have been left blank.—**Calculus of forms.** See *calculus*.—**Continuity of forms.** See *continuity*.—**Contract forms.** See *contract*, *a.*—**Corporeal form**, a form which not only inheres in bodies, but has in itself a bodily character.—**Degenerate form.** See *degenerate*.—**Disponent** or **disposing form.** See *principal form*.—**Divisor of a form.** See *divisor*.—**External form of reasoning.** See *external*.—**Form of action**, in *law*, the distinguishing method of procedure, and hence the class to which an action belongs, considered with reference to the mode of procedure or the kind of relief sought.—**Form of a proposition**, the mode of relationship which it asserts between its terms; also, the logical type or class to which the proposition belongs; also, with older writers, the copula as contradistinguished from the subject and the predicate.—**Form of cognition**, the mode in which anything is cognized; especially, in the *Kantian philos.*, that by which any kind of synthesis of representations is effected, being either a form of intuition (space and time), of the understanding (a Kantian category), or of the reason (a Kantian idea).—**Form of Concord.** See *concord*.—**Form of corporeity**, in *metaph.*, that in which the bodily character of a thing is determined.—**Form of forms**, in *metaph.*, the idea which determines the ideas themselves; the one, also the nous of Plotinus.

Arise, climb, ascend, and mount up (with speculative wings) in spirit, to behold in the glasse of creation the *form of forms*, the exemplar number of all things numerable, both visible and invisible, mortal and immortal, corporal and spiritual. *Dee*, Pref. to Euclid (1570).

The soul may be called the *form of forms*.
Bacon, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

Form value. See *value*.—**Good form.** See def. 14.—**Ground form.** See *ground*1.—**Immaterial form**, in *metaph.*, a form the efficient cause of which does not lie in matter: opposed to *material form*.—**Informing form**, in *metaph.*, a form which is a part of its subject.—**Inherent form**, in *metaph.*, a form which can exist only in matter.—**Inner form**, in *printing*, when two forms are used for one sheet, the form which contains the pages that are hidden or concealed by the folds or bolts in an uncut sheet. This form is usually printed first.—**Intelligible form**, in *metaph.*, a form which can be perceived only by the intellect.—**Outer form**, in *printing*, when two forms are required, the form which contains the first and last pages of a signature, as 1 and 8 in a sheet of octavo, or 1 and 16 in a sheet of 16mo, and the pages which therefore appear on the outside of the folded sheet. Usually this side of the sheet is printed last.—**Principal form**, in *metaph.*, a form which itself constitutes a species: opposed to a *disponent* or *disposing form*, which merely prepares the matter for the reception of the principal form.—**Ribbed form**, in *hand paper-making*, a square or oblong wooden frame with parallel brass wires steadied by cross-wires, used for making lined paper.—**Sensible form**, in *metaph.*, a form which can be perceived by the senses.—**Separate form**, in *metaph.*, a form which, while it may be capable of existing only in matter, yet has a being apart from the matter.—**Simple form**, in *metaph.*, mere form, without matter: thus, God is held to be *simple form*.—**Substantial** or **essential form**, in *metaph.*, that in which the essence of a thing consists. The substantial form has four marks: it does not directly affect the senses; it has no variations of degree (though this was disputed); it is good and perfect; it is the principle or origin of the properties and operations of that to which it pertains. Much use was made by the medieval logicians of the doctrine of *substantial forms*, and thus the absurdity of trying to explain the properties and operations of things by means of mere abstract statements was put in a strong light, which the conflict with the real explanations of science soon heightened. Thus, if the Newtonian law of gravitation were merely a transformation of Kepler's laws, and implied nothing further, it would be of the nature of a substantial form; but in point of fact it predicts the various lunar equations, the planetary perturbations, the precession of the equinoxes, the tides, and the figure of the earth.—**Theory of forms**, the theory of the changes of algebraic forms due to linear transformations of their variables; especially, the theory of invariants, reciprocants, etc.—**To take form**, to assume a definite shape, appearance, or order; become definite and clear: as, the conception gradually *took form* in his mind.=**Syn. 1.** *Shape*, *Fashion*, etc. See *figure*, *n.*—**13.** *Rite*, *Observance*, etc. See *ceremony*.

form (fôrm), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *fourm*, *fourme*; < ME. *formen*, *fourmen*, < OF. *former*, *fourmer*, F. *former* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *formar* = It. *formare* = D. *vormen* = MHG. G. *formen* = Icel. Sw. *forma* = Dan. *forme*, < L. *formare*, shape, fashion, form, etc., < *forma*, a shape, form: see *form*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To give form to; shape; mold. (*a*) To give a figure to; make a figure of; constitute as a figure: as, to *form* a statue; to *form* a triangle.

That glorious picture of the air
Which summer's light-robed angel *forms*
On the dark ground of fading storms.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, ii.

(*b*) In general, to model, make, or produce by any combination of parts or materials.

And the Lord God *formed* man of the dust of the ground.
Gen. ii. 7.

I'll trust you with the stuff you have to work on,
You'll *form* it!
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 3.

Prometheus, *forming* Mr. Day,
Carv'd something like a Man in Clay.
Prior, The Parallel.

We can put together sentence after sentence of clear and strong English without a single Romance word; we cannot *form* the shortest really complete grammatical sentence without Teutonic words.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 165.

Specifically—(*c*) To arrange; combine in any particular manner: as, he *formed* his troops into a hollow square. (*d*) To model by instruction and discipline; mold; train.

Eminent men, living and dead, whom we will not stop to enumerate, carried to the Upper House an eloquence *formed* and matured in the Lower.
Macaulay, Lord Holland.

I resolved to *form* Dora's mind. . . . I talked to her on the subjects which occupied my thoughts.
Dickens, David Copperfield, xlviii.

(*e*) To devise; conceive; frame; invent; create: as, to *form* opinions from sound premises; to *form* an image in the mind.

He said that he was unable to *form* an idea of what would be international bimetallism.
Contemporary Rev., L. 287.

We have now no means of *forming* an opinion of the great national temple of the Capitoline Jove, no trace of it, nor any intelligible description, having been preserved to the present time. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 305.

(*f*) In *gram.*, to make, as a word, by derivation or by affixes.

The one class or conjugation regularly *forms* its preterit and participle . . . by the addition of "ed" or "d" to the root of the verb.
Whitney, Essentials of Eng. Grammar, p. 107.

2. To go to make up; be an element or constituent of; constitute; take the shape of: as, duplicity *forms* no part of his character; these facts *form* a safe foundation for our conclusions.

The diplomatic politicians, . . . who *formed* by far the majority. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, ii.

He took his measures with that combination of dexterity and daring which *formed* his character.
Irving, Granada, p. 61.

3†. To display so as to communicate the real meaning.

No violent heat whatsoever can *form* a new language to a man which he never knew before.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. ix.

4†. To persuade; bring to do.

The ffrist that 3ou *formed* to that ffals dede,
He shulde have hadde hongynge on hie on the fforckis.
Richard the Redeless, i. 107.

5. To provide with a form, as a hare. [Rare.]

The melancholy hare is *form'd* in brakes and briers.
Drayton, Polyolbion, ii. 204.

=**Syn. 1.** To fashion, carve, produce, dispose.—**2.** To constitute, compose, make up.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To take or come into form; assume the characteristic or implied figure, appearance, or arrangement: as, the troops *formed* in columns; ice *forms* at a temperature of 32° F.

Form! Form! Riflemen, *form!*
Ready, be ready to meet the storm!
Tennyson, The War.

At the time of the English settlement in Britain, the consciousness of distinct national life could hardly have begun among the Nether-Dutch people; their language, their institutions, were still only *forming*, not yet formed.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 77.

2. To run for a form, as a hare; squat in a form.

Scath. First, think which way she *fourmeth*, on what wind;
Or north, or south.
George. For, as the shepherd said,
A witch is a kind of hare. *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, ii. 2.

-form. [= F. *-forme* = Sp. Pg. It. *-forme*, < L. *-formis*, -like, -shaped, the form, with adj. termination, in compound adjectives, of *forma*, shape, form: see *form*, *n.* The vowel preceding this termination (representing in Latin the stem-vowel of the preceding element) is properly *i*; but in some scientific words recently formed the vowel is erroneously made *æ*, as if the ending of the Latin feminine genitive.] A termination in words of Latin origin, or in words formed like them, meaning '-like, -shaped, in the form of': as, *ensiform*, sword-like, sword-shaped; *falciform*, sickle-shaped; *vermiform*, worm-like; *oviform*, in the form of an egg.

formable (fôr'ma-bl), *a.* [= F. *formable* = Sp. *formable* = It. *formabile*, capable of being formed, < LL. *formabilis*, that may be formed, < *formare*, form: see *form*, *v.*] **1.** Capable of being formed.

A good many of his nervous connections are not yet formed, they are only *formable*.
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 312.

2†. Shapely; well formed. *Davies.*

Thys profit is gott by trauelling, that whatsoeuer he wryteth he may so expresse and order it, that hys narrative may be *formable*. *W. Webbe*, Eng. Poetry, p. 90.

3†. Formal. *Dekker.*

formal (fôr'mal), *a.* [< ME. *formel*, *fourmel*, G. *formell* = Dan. Sw. *formel*, < OF. *formel*, F. *formel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *formal* = It. *formale*, < L. *formalis*, < *forma*, form: see *form*, *n.*] **1.** According to form, rule, or established order; according to the rules of law or custom; systematic; regular; legal.

The tide of blood in me
Hath proudly flow'd in vanity, till now:
Now doth it turn, and ebb back to the sea;
Where it shall mingle with the state of floods,
And flow henceforth in *formal* majesty.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 2.

It was agreed that there should be a *formal* disputation between these doctors and some Protestant clergymen.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

Clive . . . applied to the Court of Delhi for a *formal* grant of the powers of which he already possessed the reality. *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

In northern Gaul, above all, where the Franks accepted, not only Christianity but Catholic Christianity, in the very act of their coming, the Teutonic conquest can hardly be said to have made any change at all in the *formal* position of the Christian Church.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 111.

2. Characterized by or made or done in strict or undue conformity to legal or conventional rules; notably conventional.

And then, the justice;
In fair round belly, with good capon lin'd,
With eyes severe, and beard of *formal* cut,
Full of wise saws and modern instances.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7.

Still in constraint your suff'ring sex remains,
Or bound in *formal* or in real chains.
Pope, Epistle to Miss Blount, l. 42.

A cold-looking, *formal* garden, cut into angles and rhomboids. *Irving.*

Formal habits long since out of date.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 66.

3. Observing or requiring strict observance of the rules of law, custom, or etiquette; strictly ceremonious; precise; exact to affectation; punctilious.

Especially [ceremonies] be not to be omitted to strangers and *formal* natures. *Bacon*, Essays, liii.

Tra. What is he, Biondello?
Bion. Master, a mercatante, or a pedant,
I know not what; but *formal* in apparel,
In gait and countenance surely like a father.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 2.

The Moos'lims are extremely *formal* and regular in their social manners. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 250.

Formal as she was, still, in her life's experience, she had gnashed her teeth against human law.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, v.

4. Regular or methodical in action. [Rare.]

The *formal* stars do travel so
As we their names and courses know. *Waller.*

5. Having conformity with the rules of art; scholastic; theoretical; also, rhetorical; academical; expressed in artificial language.

Here is taxed the vanity of *formal* speakers, that study more about prefaces and inducements than upon the conclusions and issues of speech.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 314.

I began to look on the rudiments of musick, in which I afterwards arrived to some *formal* knowledge, though to small perfection of hand. *Evelyn*, Diary, 1639.

He fayned such a *formall* excuse that for want of language Captaine Winne vnderstood him not rightly.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 223.

6. Relating to form merely, not to the substance or matter; having the form or appearance without the substance or essence; external; outward: as, a *formal* defect; *formal* duty; *formal* worship.

Let not our looks put on our purposes;
But bear it as our Roman actors do,
With untir'd spirits and *formal* constancy.
Shak., J. C., ii. 1.

Of *formal* duty make no more thy boast;
Thou disobey'st where it concerns me most.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

7†. Embodied in a form; personified. The allusion in the extract is to the character of the Vice who, under many aliases, was an attendant on the Devil in the old moralities. See *iniquity* and *vice*.

Thus, like the *formal* Vice, Iniquity,
I moralise two meanings in one word.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 1.

8†. Pertaining to or regarding the shape and appearance of a living being; characteristic; proper; sane.

The consequence is then, thy jealous fits
Have scar'd thy husband from the use of wits. . . .
Be patient; for I will not let him stir
Till I have us'd the approved means I have,
With wholesome syrups, drugs, and holy prayers,
To make of him a *formal* man again.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

This is evident to any *formal* capacity.
Shak., T. N., ii. 5.

9. Pertaining to form, in sense 8, especially in the Aristotelian use, opposed to *material*; essential; express. See phrases below.—**10.** Pertaining to those elements of cognition which according to Kant have their origin in the nature of the mind itself; universal and necessary.—**Formal abstraction.** See *abstraction*.—**Formal acceptation,** the acceptation of a word as representing what it signifies. Thus, if we say "Man has three letters," *man* is taken in its material acceptation; but if we say "Man is an animal," the acceptation is *formal*.—**Formal appellation,** the mode in which an adjective is understood when it forms the predicate of a proposition.—**Formal beatitude.** See *beatitude*.—**Formal cause,** in *metaph.*, that element of a thing which determines what sort of a thing it is.—**Formal correctness, evidence, heresy,** etc. See the nouns.—**Formal criterion of truth.** See *criterion*.—**Formal inclusion,** in *logic*, express inclusion, such that the including term could not be defined without giving a definition of part of the definition of the term included.—**Formal induction,** an inference having the form of an induction, but differing essentially therefrom in being demonstrative; complete induction.—**Formal law,** in *logic*, an explicit law; also, one which has no exceptions.—**Formal logic,** the theory of the relations of different forms of propositions and syllogisms: also (by loose writers) applied to the opinion of those who hold that such logic is adequate to representing human thought.

The doctrine which expounds the laws by which our scientific procedure should be governed, in so far as these lie in the forms of thought, or in the conditions of the mind itself, which is the subject in which knowledge inheres, this science may be called *formal*, or subjective, or abstract, or pure, *logic*. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, App. i.

Pure or *formal logic* is devoted to thought in general and those universal forms and principles of thought which hold good everywhere, both in judging of reality and weighing possibility, irrespective of any difference in the objects. *Lotze*, Logic (trans., ed. Bosanquet), Int., xi.

Formal mode, a mode which affects the copula of a proposition, as possibility, necessity, etc., contradistinguished from a *material mode*, which is any kind of limitation or modification of the subject or predicate.—**Formal nature,** the essence of a thing, the universal *in re*.—**Formal object of a faculty†,** the adequate object; the object expressed with sufficient generality to include every special object and nothing else. Thus, color is said to be the *formal object* of sight, but blue or red a *material object*.—**Formal object of a science,** the adequate object, as considered by the science; that which includes all that the science treats and nothing else.—**Formal opposition,** an opposition between two propositions which appear to directly conflict, apart from any explanation of the meanings of the terms: as, No A is B; All A is B.—**Formal part,** in *logic*, the genus or specific difference considered as part of the species.—**Formal repugnancy,** the repugnancy of two characters which cannot be true of the same subject, as black and white.—**Formal sign,** in *logic*, a sign which denotes its object by virtue of resembling it; a likeness; an icon; an analogue; a diagram.

The *formal sign* is that which represents the thing. So, a picture is a sign of the thing painted; the footstep, of the foot; conceptions, of things, etc.
Burgersdicius, Monitio Logica (tr. by a Gentleman), [I. xix. 26.

Formal significate, the quality connoted by an adjective.—**Formal signification,** the regular signification of a word.—**Formal truth,** logical consistency; agreement with logical possibility.

The knowledge of the form of thought is a formal knowledge, and the harmony of thought with the form of thought is, consequently, *formal truth*. Now formal knowledge is of two kinds; for it regards either the conditions of the elaborative faculty — the faculty of thought proper — or the conditions of our presentations or representations of external things: that is, the intuitions of space and time. The former of these sciences is pure logic; the latter is mathematics. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, xxvii.

Formal unity, in *metaph.*, the unity which belongs to an individual apart from his individuality. Thus, the humanity of Peter, apart from his individuality as Peter (Petreity), is one humanity, and in so far possesses *formal unity*.—**Formal whole,** in *logic*, a species considered as composed of its genus and specific difference.—**Syn. 3.** *Ceremonial*, etc. (see *ceremonious*); punctilious, stiff, prim.

formalism (fôr′mal-izm), *n.* [< *formal* + *-ism*.] **1.** The character of being formal; strict adherence to or observance of prescribed or recognized form, rule, style, etiquette, or the like; excessive attachment to conventional usage, or (especially in religion) to external forms and observances; hence, artificiality or cold stiffness of manner or behavior: as, judicial *formalism*; *formalism* in art; the *formalism* of pedantry or of court life; cold *formalism* in public worship.

This practice of asserting simply on authority, with the pretence and without the reality of assent, is what is meant by *formalism*. *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 41.

One good result had followed the constitutional *formalism* of the three reigns. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 373.

The *formalism* and corruption of the prelatical churches.
The Century, XXXVII. 155.

2. In *philos.*: (*a*) The system which denies the existence of matter and recognizes form only; phenomenal idealism. (*b*) A belief in the sufficiency of formal logic, especially of the traditional syllogistic, for the purposes of human thought.

formalist (fôr′mal-ist), *n.* [= G. Dan. Sw. *formalist*, < F. *formaliste* = Pg. It. *formalista*; as *formal* + *-ist*.] **1.** One who adheres strictly to established custom, form, or usage, as in style, conduct, or procedure; one who is attached to the observance of recognized modes or methods; also, one who has undue regard to forms and rules.

There are in point of wisdome and sufficiencie, that doe nothing or little verie solemnly. It is a ridiculous thing, and fit for a satyre to persons of judgement, to see what shifts these *formalists* have, and what perspectives to make superficies to seeme body, that hath depth and bulke. *Bacon*, Of Seeming Wise (1612).

The cramping influence of a hard *formalist* on a young child in repressing his spirits and courage, paralyzing the understanding, . . . is a familiar fact explained to the child when he becomes a man. *Emerson*, History.

2. In *philos.*, one who denies the existence of matter and recognizes the existence of form only; an idealist.

formalistic (fôr-ma-lis′tik), *a.* [< *formalist* + *-ic*.] Characterized by formalism.

To make forms essential is the essence of *formalistic* ritualism. *C. Hodge*, quoted in Church Polity, p. 297.

formality (fôr-mal′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *formalities* (-tiz). [= F. *formalité* = Sp. *formalidad* = Pg. *formalidade* = It. *formalità*; as *formal* + *-ity*.] **1.** The condition or quality of being formal; specifically, rigid or undue observance of forms or established rules, as in style, conduct, or procedure; especially, the sacrifice of substance or spirit to form; conventionality.

Nor was his attendance on divine offices a matter of *formality* and custom, but of conscience. *Bp. Atterbury.*

His heart was a little cold; . . . his manners decorous even to *formality*. *Macaulay*, William Pitt.

2. The result of exclusive attention to the rules of art, without life or spontaneity.

Such [books] as are mere pieces of *formality*, so that if you look on them you look through them. *Fuller.*

3. An established order; a rule of proceeding; a formal mode or method: as, the *formalities* of judicial process; *formalities* of law.

The only part of the *formalities* which seemed to distress him was the plucking of the Bible out of his hand.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

Land once afforested became subject to a peculiar system of laws, which, as well as the *formalities* required to constitute a valid afforestment, have been carefully ascertained by the Anglo-Norman lawyers.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 409.

4†. Validity; binding force.

The *formality* of the vow lies in the promise made to God. *Stillingfleet.*

5†. Customary behavior or dress, or customary ceremony; ceremonial.

Civilians . . . attired in blacke gownes, with certaine tippets and *formalities* that they wear upon pleading days.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 31.

The pretender would have infallibly landed in our northern parts, and found them all sat down in their *formalities*, as the Gauls did the Roman senators. *Swift.*

6. In *philos.*, external appearance; formal part.

To fix on God the *formality* of faculties or affections is the imposture of our fancies, and contradictory to his divinity. *Glanville*, Scep. Sci.

7. In the philosophy of Duns Scotus, a formal element of being; a quidditative ens, or anything belonging thereto except an intrinsic mode. Examples of formalities are: humanity, asineity, animality, quantity, quality, entity, unity, truth, goodness. Examples of intrinsic modes are: infinity, potentiality, necessity, existence, reality, hæcceity.

Its parts are said to be formal; as if one should say, which by reason only, which they call *formality*, are distinguished.
Burgersdicius, Monitio Logica (tr. by a Gentleman), [I. xiv. 10.

8. The character of the formal in the Kantian sense; universality and necessity.

formalize (fôr′mal-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *formalized*, ppr. *formalizing*. [= F. *formaliser* = Sp. *formalizar* = Pg. *formalisar* = It. *formalizzare*; as *formal* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To reduce to form; give a certain form to; model.

The same spirit which anointed the blessed soul of our Saviour Christ doth so *formalize*, unite, and actuate his whole race, as if both he and they were so many limbs compacted into one body. *Hooker.*

2. To render formal.

It is curious to see the agency of this [importance attached to] gentility in *formalizing* even love and hatred.
Whipple, Lit. and Life, p. 137.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To affect formality; become formal. [Rare.]

They turned their poor cottages into stately palaces, their true fasting into *formalizing* and partial abstinence.
Hales, St. Peter's Fall.

2†. To use forms, as of statement.

Many times indeed our gallants can *formalize* in other words, but evermore the substance, and usually the very words are no other but these of Cain's, Let us go out into the field. *Hales*, Duels.

formalizer† (fôr′mal-ī-zėr), *n.* A formalist.

The ministers turned *formalizers*.
Roger North, Lord Guilford, II. 144.

formally (fôr′mal-i), *adv.* [< ME. *formelliche*, *formeliche*; < *formal* + *-ly*[2].] In a formal manner; as regards form; in form.

O wher hastou ben so long hyde in muwe,
That canst so wel and *formeliche* arguwe?
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 497.

You and your followers do stand *formally* divided against the authorised guides of the church and the rest of the people. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

A judgment is *formally* right when its predicate is contained in the conception of the subject; *formally* wrong when it is not. *E. Caird*, Philos. of Kant, p. 295.

The true principle *formally* stated by Butler, that "probability is the guide of life." *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 711.

The very devil assum'd thee *formally*,
That face, that voice, that gesture, that attire.
Middleton, A Mad World.

[In the Scotist philosophy this adverb was introduced into a proposition to show that it was true by virtue of a definition, or "identically."

The effect is said to be contained in the cause either *formally* or eminently. When *formally*, or the effect is of the same nature with the cause, the cause is said to be univocal, and is equal to its effect.
Burgersdicius, Monitio Logica (tr. by a Gentleman), [I. xvii. 21.

That which *formally* makes this [charity] a Christian grace is the spring from which it flows. *Smalridge.*]

formate (fôr′māt), *n.* [< *form-ic* + *-ate*[1].] A salt formed by the union of formic acid with a base. Also called *formiate*.

formation (fôr-mā′shon), *n.* [= G. Dan. Sw. *formation*, < F. *formation* = Sp. *formacion* = Pg. *formação* = It. *formazione*, < L. *formatio*(*n-*), < *formare*, form: see *form*, *v.*] **1.** The act or process of forming or making; the operation of composing by the union of materials or elements, or of shaping and giving form; a putting or coming into form: as, the *formation* of a state or constitution; the *formation* of ideas or of character.

The Sixth Day concludes with the *Formation* of Man.
Addison, Spectator, No. 339.

2. Disposition of parts or elements; formal structure or arrangement; conformation; configuration: as, the peculiar *formation* of the heart; a *formation* of troops in columns, squares, etc.

The doomed men marched on, without any *formation*.
E. Sartorius, In the Soudan, p. 63.

The well-disciplined picket had gone right-about-face like a single person. They maintained this *formation* all the while we were in sight.
R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 143.

3. That which is formed; anything considered as to its form, structure, or arrangement: as, the *formation* consisted of a mass of incongruous materials. Specifically—4. In *geol.*, properly, a group or assemblage of rocks, whether stratified or unstratified, having a similar origin or some common physical character. Some geologists use the word *formation* as the equivalent of *system*, or as designating a group of strata having the same geological age. See *system*.

Thus we speak of stratified and unstratified, fresh-water and marine, aqueous and volcanic, ancient and modern, metalliferous and non-metalliferous *formations*.
Sir C. Lyell, Manual of Geology, p. 3.

"Formerly it was considered sufficient to collect the more typical specimens of a species, and to be satisfied with a general collection to represent the *Formation*." To this is added in a note: "the term *formation* is in some respects objectionable, but it is convenient, and no satisfactory substitute has as yet been proposed."
Prestwich, Geology, p. 5.

Alluvial formations. See *alluvial*.—**Free-cell formation.** See *free*.—**Polar formation**, in *math.*, the application of the operation $x_1 D_{y_1} + x_2 D_{y_2} +$, etc.

formational (fôr-mā′shon-al), *a.* [< *formation* + *-al*.] Pertaining to formation or formations.

Formational and historical geology.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXXII. 244.

formative (fôr′mā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *formatif* = Pr. *formatiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *formativo*, < NL. *formativus*, < L. *formare*, pp. *formatus*, form: see *form*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Giving form or shape; having the power of giving form; plastic; shaping; molding; determining: as, the *formative* yolk of an egg, which changes into an embryo; a *formative* process.

The meanest plant cannot be raised without seeds by any *formative* power residing in the soil.
Bentley, Sermons.

Cumberland substitutes throughout for the idea of right as *formative* in ethics that of natural good.
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLIII. 542.

2. Pertaining to formation or development; related to the fixation of or growth into form or order: as, the *formative* period of youth or of a nation; *formative* experiments.

The man who has learned it [history] as he learns French or German from a travelling conversation book does not gain either the *formative* effect on the judgment, or the great inheritance of scientific study.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 73.

To them who did not consider the *formative* nature of the book . . . it seemed as if the young author [Swinburne] was lusting after strange gods.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 390.

3. In *gram.*, serving to form; determining grammatical form or character as a part of speech or derivative; inflectional: as, a *formative* termination.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, a formative element of a word; that which serves to give grammatical form; an addition to or modification of a root or crude form, giving it special character.

formator (fôr′mā-tor), *n.* [< L. *formator*, a former, shaper, < *formare*, form, shape: see *form*, *v.* Cf. *former*2.] Same as *conformator*.

formature (fôr′mā-tūr), *n.* [= Pg. *formatura*; < L. as if **formatura*, < *formare*, form: see *form*, *v.*] The act of shaping or forming. [Rare.]

These infant communities were easily susceptible of *formature* by leading men.
The Churchman, LIV. 489.

form-board (fôrm′bōrd), *n.* An inferior kind of pasteboard used for packing, bookbinding, etc. It is made from waste paper, refuse rags, and coarser portions of the pulp.

forme1†, *a.* [ME., < AS. *forma*, first: see *former*1.] Former; first.

Adam oure *forme* fader.
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.

forme2 (fôrm), *n.* A Middle English spelling of *form*, still retained in English and Scotch usage among printers. See *form*, *n.*, 6.

formé (fôr-mā′), *a.* [F., pp. of *former*, form: see *form*, *v.*] In *her.*, same as *patté*.

formed (fôrmd), *a.* 1. Arranged, as stars into a constellation.—2. In *her.*, seated or crouched as in its form: said of a hare.—3. Trained; developed; mature: as, a *formed* character.—**Formed bachelor.** See *bachelor*, 2.

formedon† (fôr′mē-don), *n.* [L. *forma doni*.] In *old Eng. law*, a writ of right for the recovery of lands by one claiming according to the form of a gift or grant thereof.—**Formedon in the descender**, such a writ brought by the heir in tail against an alienee of a preceding tenant in tail.—**Formedon in the reverter**, such a writ brought by the one entitled to the reversion.

formel†, *n.* [ME. *formel*, *formele*, *formaylle*, appar. an altered form, in simulation of ME. *femel*, *female*, female, of OF. *forme*, a female of the falcon or hawk kind.] The female of the falcon family of birds.

Nature held on hire hond
A *formele* egle.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 373.

form-element (fôrm′el″ē-ment), *n.* Anything that enters into the structure or composition of something else, giving it a recognizable form or constitution. Thus, the corpuscles of the blood are *form-elements* of that fluid; a cell is a *form-element* of any tissue; an ultimate fibril of muscle is a *form-element* of flesh.

formene† (fôr′mēn), *n.* [< *form-ic* + *-ene*.] Methane, or marsh-gas.

former1 (fôr′mėr), *a.* and *n.* [Mod. E., with compar. suffix *-er*, < ME. *forme*, first, < AS. *forma*, first (= OS. *formo* = OFries. *forma*), < *for*, *fore*, fore, before, + *-ma*, superl. suffix. See *for*, *fore*1, and cf. *foremost*.] **I.** *a.* 1†. Being before in place; fore; first; foremost.

He was euer in the *former* fronte, and hilde Calibourne in his right honde, and smote on the right side and on the lifte.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 551.

Coming from Sardis, on our *former* ensign
Two mighty eagles fell; and there they perch'd,
Shak., J. C., v. 1.

2. Being or happening before in time; preceding another or something else in order of time; prior.

He shall come unto us as the rain, as the latter and *former* rain unto the earth. Hos. vi. 3.

'Tis but the Fun'ral of the *former* year.
Pope, To Mrs. M. B.

At what *former* period, under what *former* administration, did public officers of the United States thus interfere in elections?
D. Webster, Speech, Oct. 12, 1832.

3. Past; especially, long past; ancient.

Enquire, I pray thee, of the *former* age. Job viii. 8.

After-Ages can know nothing of *former* Times but what is recorded by writing.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 1.

4. Preceding or going before in a series; antecedent in order of thought, of action, etc.: specifically applied to the antecedent one of two things, or of two parts or divisions of anything.

Then speak again; not all thy *former* tale,
But this one word.
Shak., K. John, iii. 1.

My two *former* [letters] were of Judaism and Christianity.
Howell, Letters, ii. 10.

A bad author deserves better usage than a bad critic; a man may be the *former* merely through the misfortune of want of judgment; but he cannot be the latter without both that and an ill temper.
Pope.

Former adjudication. See *adjudication*.—**Syn. 2.** Prior, anterior, antecedent. See *previous*.—3. Bygone.

II.† *n.* A predecessor. *Davies*.

former2 (fôr′mėr), *n.* [< ME. *former*, *formour*, *fourmour*, *formyour*, < OF. *formeor*, **formour*, *formeur*, < L. *formator*, a former, < *formare*, form: see *form*, *v.* Cf. *formator*.] 1. One who forms, fashions, creates, or makes; a creator.

We beleven God, *formyour* of hevene and of erthe.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 2.

Fader and *fourmour* of al that euere was maked.
Piers Plowman (B), ix. 27.

2. Specifically, a pattern in or upon which anything is shaped, as a piece of wood used for shaping cartridges and gun-wads; any mechanism contributing to give shape to an article in process of manufacture.

To roll up the cases [of rockets] you must have a smooth round ruler, or, as it is called, a *former*, exactly the size of the cavity of the rocket, and 10 or 12 times as long.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 124.

The cutting pressure of the tool tends to hold the *former* and the plate together.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIV. 259.

formeret (fôr′me-ret), *n.* [< OF. *formeret*, *fromeret*, < *forme*, form: see *form*, *n.*] In *arch.*, the arched rib which in ribbed vaulting lies next the wall and in a plane parallel to it. It fixes the form of the vault longitudinally, and is less than the other main ribs which divide and support the vaulting. See *arc doubleau*, *arc ogive*, under *arc*1.

formerly (fôr′mėr-li), *adv.* 1†. First; first of all; beforehand.

But Calidore, that was more quicke of sight, . . .
Prevented him before his stroke could light,
And on the helmet smote him *formerlie*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. i. 38.

If I had not *formerly* read the Barons Wars in England, I had more admired that of the Leagures in France.
Howell, Letters, iv. 11.

2. In time past; at a certain point or through an indefinite period in the past; of old; heretofore.

Marry, 'tis a withered pear; it was *formerly* better.
Shak., All's Well, i. 1.

At this time the King forgot not a deliverance he had *formerly* had.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 405.

3†. In time just past; just now; as aforesaid.

Thou hast incurr'd
The danger *formerly* by me rehears'd.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

=**Syn. 2.** Once, anciently; *Formerly*, *Previously*. *Formerly* means before the present time, and perhaps a considerable time before; *previously*, before some particular event or time, and generally up to that point: as, the rates of postage were *formerly* much higher than now; they were reduced in 1845, having *previously* been at an average of about 12½ cents.

formest†, *a. superl.* A Middle English form of *foremost*.

formful (fôrm′fûl), *a.* [< *form* + *-ful*.] Ready to form; creative; imaginative. [Rare.]

As fleets the vision o'er the *formful* brain,
This moment hurrying wild the impassion'd soul,
The next in nothing lost.
Thomson, Summer, l. 1632.

form-genus (fôrm′jē″nus), *n.* In *biol.*, a genus composed of similar form-species.

When vigorously growing and dividing, the Schizomycetes as a rule present certain definite forms, which are at any rate so constant under constant conditions that they can be figured and described with such accuracy and certainty that good observers have regarded them as fixed species, or at least as form-species or *form-genera*.
Encyc. Brit., XXI. 401.

formiate (fôr′mi-āt), *n.* Same as *formate*.

formic (fôr′mik), *a.* [= F. *formique*; short for *formicic*, q. v.] Pertaining to, produced by, derived from, or characteristic of ants. Also *formicic*.

When we are told to go to the ant and the bee, and consider their ways, it is not that we should borrow from them *formic* laws or apiarian policy.
Southey, The Doctor, xcvi.

Formic acid, $HCO.OH$, an acid obtained from a fluid emitted by ants when irritated. This fluid contains both malic and formic acids, and by infusing ants in boiling water an acid as strong as vinegar is obtained, which has been used in place of vinegar. Formic acid exists also in certain other insects, in the common stinging nettle, and in various animal liquids. It is prepared commercially by heating oxalic acid and glycerin, the oxalic acid separating into carbon dioxid and formic acid. It is a colorless fluid of strongly acid smell, and produces a blister and great pain when dropped on the skin.—**Formic ethers**, ethers obtained by the substitution of alcoholic radicals for the replaceable hydrogen of formic acid: thus, ethyl *formic ether*, $(C_2H_5)CHO_2$.

Formica (fôr-mī′kä), *n.* [L. (> It. *formica* = Sp. *hormiga* = Pg. *formiga* = Pr. *formiga* = F. *fourmi*), an ant, emmet.] 1. The typical genus of ants of the family *Formicidæ*, formerly, as used by Linnæus, coextensive with the whole group of formicarians, but now greatly restricted. It still contains many species, having the abdominal peduncle one-jointed, the mandibles triangular and denticulate, and the females stingless. *F. rufa* is a common red ant, found both in Europe and in North America.

2. [*l. c.*] [ML., a kind of abscess (*apostema*), lit. an ant; also called *porrum*, lit. leek; cf. F. *oignon*, a bunion, lit. an onion.] An abscess; in *falconry*, a distemper in a hawk's bill which eats it away.

formican (fôr′mi-kan), *a.* [< L. *formica*, an ant, + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the ant; resembling an ant.

The driver-ants . . . are vagabonds and wanderers upon the face of the earth, *formican* tramps.
Eclectic Mag., XLI. 420.

formicant (fôr′mi-kant), *a.* [< L. *formican(t-)s*, ppr. of *formicare*, crawl like ants, feel (as the skin) as if crawled over by ants, < *formica*, an ant.] Crawling like an ant: applied in medicine to the pulse when it is extremely small, scarcely perceptible, unequal, and communicates a sensation like that of the motion of an ant perceived through a thin texture. *Dunglison*.

formicaria, *n.* Plural of *formicarium*.

Formicariæ (fôr-mi-kā′ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of ML. **formicarius*, adj.: see *formicarian*.] A superfamily name of the ants, conterminous with the family *Formicidæ* in a large sense: synonymous with *Heterogyna*.

formicarian (fôr-mi-kā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. **formicarius* (> OF. *formicaire*), pertaining to ants, < L. *formica*, an ant: see *Formica*.] **I.** *a.* 1. In *entom.*, of or pertaining to ants; formicine.—2. In *ornith.*, of or pertaining to ant-birds; formicarioid.

II. *n.* 1. In *entom.*, one of the *Formicariæ*; an ant.—2. In *ornith.*, an ant-bird; a formicarioid passerine bird.

Formicariidæ (fôr″mi-kā-ri′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Formicarius* + *-idæ*.] A family of formica-

rioid passerine birds, having long slender feet, the outer toe united at the base to the middle toe, full plumage on the rump, and a characteristic coloration; the South American ant-birds. The family is divisible into *Thamnophilinæ* (ant-shrikes), *Formicivorinæ* (ant-wrens), and *Formicariinæ* (ant-thrushes). Under various names, the *Formicariidæ* have been included with several different groups of birds with which they have little affinity, as the *Laniidæ* *Turdidæ*, etc.; and the terms *Formicariidæ* and *Formicarinæ* have usually included a number of heterogeneous forms now eliminated. The family as here limited is confined to the warmer parts of America, and is highly characteristic of the Neotropical fauna. Also *Formicariidæ*.

Formicariinæ (fôr-mi-kā-ri-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Formicarius* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Formicariidæ*, the ant-thrushes proper, resembling in form but not in coloration the old-world pittas (with which they were formerly confounded). They have a thrush-like bill, large stout feet, a very short square tail, sexes usually alike in color, and terrestrial habits. These ant-birds are confined to the warmer parts of America; the genera and species are numerous.

formicarioid (fôr-mi-kā′ri-oid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having the characters of the *Formicarioideæ*, as an ant-shrike, ant-wren, or ant-thrush proper. Also *formicaroid*.

II. *n.* One of the *Formicarioideæ*; a formicarioid or tracheophonous passerine bird.

Formicarioideæ (fôr-mi-kā-ri-oi′dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Formicarius* + *-oideæ*.] A superfamily of birds, the ant-thrush series or formicarioid passerines, a group of non-oscine *Passeres*, with tracheal syrinx and schizopelmous feet; the *Tracheophonæ* of authors. It is a large series of some 500 species, confined to the Neotropical region. Leading families are the *Formicariidæ*, *Furnariidæ*, *Dendrocolaptidæ*, *Pteroptochidæ*, etc.

formicarium (fôr-mi-kā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *formicaria* (-ä). [ML.] Same as *formicary*.

Formicarius (fôr-mi-kā′ri-us), *n.* [NL., < **formicarius*, pertaining to ants, < *formica*, an ant: see *Formica*.] The typical genus of ant-thrushes

Mexican Ant-thrush (*Formicarius moniliger*).

of the family *Formicariidæ* and subfamily *Formicariinæ*, containing such as *F. moniliger* and many others.

formicaroid (fôr′mi-kā-roid), *a.* Same as *formicarioid*.

Formicaroid passeres, a group of passerine birds embracing ten families not normally acromyodian, as distinguished from turdoid, tanagroid, and sturnoid passeres respectively. *A. R. Wallace*, Ibis (1874), p. 406.

formicary (fôr′mi-kā-ri), *n.*; pl. *formicaries* (-riz). [< ML. *formicarium*, an ant-hill (prop. neut. of **formicarius*, adj.), < L. *formica*, ant: see *formicarian*, *Formica*.] An ants' nest or ant-hill; the nest or burrow inhabited by a colony of ants. See *ant-hill*.

In a *formicary* we can detect no trace of private property; the territory, the buildings, the stores, the booty, exist equally for the benefit of all.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XII. 198.

This work they [the ants] carry on until enough workers are reared to attend to the active duties of the *formicary*.
Science, III. 54.

formicate (fôr′mi-kāt), *a.* [< L. *formica*, an ant, + *-ate*[1].] Of, pertaining to, or resembling an ant or ants. Also *formicine*.

formication (fôr-mi-kā′shon), *n.* [= F. *formication*, < L. *formicatio(n-)*, < *formicare*, crawl like ants, feel (as the skin) as if crawled over by ants: see *formicant*.] In *pathol.*, an abnormal subjective sensation, referred to the skin, resembling the feeling of ants creeping over the body.

formicic (fôr-mis′ik), *a.* [< L. *formica*, an ant, + *-ic*.] Same as *formic*.

formicid (fôr′mi-sid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* An ant of the family *Formicidæ*.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Formicidæ*. Also *formicide*.

While the superiority of the ants as a group to the remaining Hymenoptera, to all other insects, and to the rest of the annulose "sub-kingdom," is undisputed, we are unable to decide which species of ant is elevated above the rest of the *Formicide* family. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XII. 197.

Formicidæ (fôr-mis′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Formica* + *-idæ*.] A family of aculeate hymenopterous insects, of the series *Heterogyna* or *Formicariæ*; the ants. It is specially characterized by the form of the abdomen, the first joint of which (and in one subfamily the second also) forms a lenticular scale or knot of variable shape, serving as a peduncle to the rest. All the species are social, and live in colonies, consisting of males, females, and neuters. See *ant*[1], and cut under *Atta*.

formicide (fôr′mi-sid), *a.* See *formicid*.

Formicina (fôr-mi-sī′nä), *n.* [NL., < *Formica* + *-ina*.] A genus of ants, of the family *Formicidæ*. *F. rufa*, known as the horse-ant, is an example.

formicine (fôr′mi-sin), *a.* [< L. *formicinus*, < *formica*, an ant: see *Formica*.] Same as *formicate*.

Every trading vessel in the tropics has its *formicine* fauna, and cannot help acting as a transporter of all sorts of ants. *H. O. Forbes*, Eastern Archipelago, p. 31.

Formicivora (fôr-mi-siv′ō-rä), *n.* [NL., < L. *formica*, an ant, + *vorare*, eat, devour.] The typi-

Ferruginous Ant-wren (*Formicivora ferruginea*).

cal genus of ant-wrens of the subfamily *Formicivorinæ*, containing such as *F. ferruginea* and others.

Formicivorinæ (fôr-mi-siv-ō-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Formicivora* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of the family *Formicariidæ*; the ant-wrens. It comprises small weak species with comparatively slender and scarcely hooked bill, the sexes unlike in color, the males being varied with black and white, and the females with brown.

formidability (fôr″mi-da-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *formidable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being formidable; formidableness. [Rare.]

A Mackintosh has been taken who reduces their *formidability* by being sent to raise two clans.
Walpole, To Mann, II. 98 (1745).

formidable (fôr′mi-da-bl), *a.* [< F. *formidable* = Sp. *formidable* = Pg. *formidavel* = It. *formidabile*, < L. *formidabilis*, causing fear, < *formidare*, fear, dread; cf. *formido* (*formidin-*), n., fear, dread.] Exciting or fitted to excite fear or apprehension; hard to deal with; difficult to overcome, perform, or the like: applied to persons or things possessing such strength, power, or capability, or presenting such obstacles to action or progress, as to discourage effort or inspire dread of failure.

I swell my preface into a volume, and make it *formidable*, when you see so many pages behind.
Dryden, Ded. of Æneid.

One or two of the present ministers are pleased to represent me as a *formidable* man.
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, ii.

The master of such a force [sixty thousand troops] could not but be regarded by all his neighbours as a *formidable* enemy and a valuable ally. *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

=**Syn.** Deterrent, discouraging, fearful, appalling, redoubtable.

formidableness (fôr′mi-da-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being formidable, or adapted to excite dread.

formidably (fôr′mi-da-bli), *adv.* In a formidable manner.

formidolose† (for-mid′ō-lōs), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *formidoloso*, < L. *formidolosus*, *formidulosus*, full of fear, < *formido*, fear, dread: see *formidable*.] Dreading greatly; very much afraid. *Bailey*.

forming-cylinder (fôr′ming-sil″in-dėr), *n.* See *cylinder*.

forming-machine (fôr′ming-ma-shēn′), *n.* **1.** A machine used for bending tin-plate, and in making hollow ware. — **2.** An apparatus for shaping articles made from fabrics of various kinds, as hats from plaited straw. — **3.** A machine for twisting strands of fiber into rope.

formless (fôrm′les), *a.* [= D. *vormloos* = G. *formlos* = Dan. Sw. *formlös*; as *form* + *-less*.] Wanting form or shape; without a determinate form; shapeless; amorphous.

What's past, and what's to come, is strew'd with husks
And *formless* ruin of oblivion. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5.

Ever as the shadows fell,
More *formless* grew the unbreaking swell
Far out to sea.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 134.

formlessly (fôrm′les-li), *adv.* In a formless manner.

His long coat hung *formlessly* from his shoulders.
Howells, Annie Kilburn, vi.

formlessness (fôrm′les-nes), *n.* The state of being without form.

Formosan (fôr-mō′sąn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Formosa, a large island lying southeast of China, to which country it belongs.

Our European greenhouses have been enriched by several *Formosan* orchids and other ornamental plants.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 416.

Formosan deer. See *deer*.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Formosa.

formosity† (fôr-mos′i-ti), *n.* [< OF. *formosité* = It. *formosità*, < L. *formosita(t-)s*, beauty, < *formosus*, beautiful: see *formous*.] Beauty; gracefulness.

The thunder-thumping Jove transfused his dotes into your excellent *formositie*.
Sir P. Sidney, Wanstead Play, p. 619.

formoust, *a.* [= Pg. It. *formoso*, < L. *formosus*, beautiful, < *forma*, form, beauty: see *form*, *n.*] Beautiful; fair. *Halliwell*.

O pulchrior sole in beautie full lucident,
Of all feminine most *formous* flour.
The Nine Ladies Worthie, l. 23.

form-species (fôrm′spē″shēz), *n.* In *biol.*, a species constituted by a single stage in the course of development of a species which undergoes transformations, and in many cases originally supposed to be the only form of the species.

formula (fôr′mū-lä), *n.*; pl. *formulæ*, *formulas* (-lē, -läz). [= G. Dan. Sw. *formel* = F. *formule* = Sp. Pg. *formula* = It. *formola*, *formula*, < L. *formula*, a small pattern or mold, a form, rule, principle, method, formula, dim. of *forma*, a form: see *form*, *n.*] **1.** In general, a prescribed form or rule; a fixed or conventional method in which anything is to be done, arranged, or said; particularly, a form of words in which something is required by rule or custom to be stated.

Formulæ are but decent and apt passages or conveyances of speech, which may serve indifferently for differing subjects. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 255.

The memory disburdens itself of its cumbrous catalogues of particulars, and carries centuries of observation in a single *formula*. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 51.

Specifically — **2.** *Eccles.*, a written confession of faith; a formal enunciation or statement of doctrines. See *creed*, and *confession of faith*, under *confession*, 3. — **3.** In *math.*, any general equation; a rule or principle expressed in algebraic symbols. — **4.** In *chem.*, an expression by means of symbols and figures of the constituents of a compound. See *chemical formula*, under *chemical*. — **Abel's, Cauchy's, Frullani's, Kummer's, Poisson's formulæ,** in *math.*, certain formulæ relating to definite integrals. — **Approximate, associative, characteristic, chemical, dental, dimidiation, distributive, duplication, empirical,** etc., **formula.** See the qualifying words. — **Cotes's, Gauss's, Simpson's formulæ,** formulæ for approximate quadratures. — **Euler's formulæ,** the formulæ expressing the sine and cosine of an angle as the sum of two exponentials. — **Formula of Christison,** a rule for estimating the amount of solids in urine, namely: Multiply the last two figures of the specific gravity of the urine expressed in four figures by 2.33 to obtain the total solids in grains in 1,000 cubic centimeters. Also called *Haeser's formula*. — **Formula of coincidence.** See *coincidence*. — **Formula of Concord.** See *concord*. — **Fourier's formula,** the equation

$$\int \frac{\sin \infty x}{\sin x} \mathrm{F}x.\mathrm{d}x = \tfrac{1}{2}\pi \mathrm{F}0,$$

where $x \leqq \frac{1}{2}\pi$. — **Graphic, myological,** etc., **formula.** See the adjectives. — **Incidence, coincidence formulæ,** formulæ of geometry for determining the numbers of incidences and coincidences of different kinds under given conditions. — **Plücker's formulæ,** equations showing the numbers of singularities of plane curves. — **Sterling's formula,** the approximate expression

$$1.2.3. \ldots x = \left(\frac{x}{e}\right)^{x+\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{2\pi e}.$$

formular (fôr′mū-lär), *a.* and *n.* [< *formula* + *-ar*[2].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a formula; formulary. — **2**†. Formal; of the regular or correct form.

A speech on the stage, let it flatter ever so extravagantly, is *formular*. It has always been *formular* to flatter kings and queens; so much so, that even in our church-service, we have "our most religious king," used indiscriminately, whoever is king. *Boswell*, Johnson, I. 152.

II.† *n.* A model; an exemplar.

He [Sidney] was the very *formular* that all well-disposed gentlemen do form their manners and life by.
Quoted in *Motley's* United Netherlands, I. 358.

formularistic (fôr″mū-la-ris′tik), *a.* [< *formular* + *-istic*.] Pertaining to or exhibiting formularization. *Emerson*.

formularization (fôr″mū-lar-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *formularize* + *-ation*.] The act, process, or result of formularizing or formulating.

The great majority of those so-called enactments were probably nothing more than *formularizations* of customary law, for the use of private judges in civil causes whom the king is said to have instituted. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 677.

F. A. Lange, however, has attempted to show at some length that, after excluding modality, a special *formularization* in thought is always necessary when we would assign a general validity to any particular logical form.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 164.

formularize (fôr′mū-lar-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *formularized*, ppr. *formularizing*. [< *formular* + *-ize*.] To reduce to a formula; formulate; express in precise or systematic form.

It is, therefore, to be regretted that the commissioners as a body have not *formularized* an opinion on a subject that was within their jurisdiction, and which was examined by them at great length and with evident care.
Saturday Rev., Feb. 10, 1866.

formulary (fôr′mū-lā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *formulaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *formulario*, n. (< ML. as if **formularium*, neut.); cf. L. *formularius*, as a noun, a lawyer skilled in composing writs or forms; prop. adj., < *formula*, a form, formula: see *formula*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of the nature of a formula or formal statement; stated precisely, or according to certain forms; also, explicitly prescribed; ritual.

Why, Sir, in the *formulary* and statutory part of law a plodding blockhead may excel.
Johnson, quoted in Boswell, I. 13.

2. Closely adhering to formulas or rules; formal. [Rare.]

There is . . . in the incorruptible Sea-green himself, though otherwise so lean and *formulary*, a heartfelt knowledge of this latter fact. *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. iii. 2.

II. *n.*; pl. *formularies* (-riz). 1. A prescribed form or model; a formula.

The *formularies* for exorcism still continued, as they continue to the present day, in Roman Catholic rituals, and they were frequently employed all through the eighteenth century. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 118.

2. A collection or system of set forms; especially, a book containing prescribed forms used in the services of a church: as, the *formulary* of the Church of England is the Book of Common Prayer.

formulate (fôr′mū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *formulated*, ppr. *formulating*. [< *formula* + *-ate*[2].] To reduce to or express in a formula; state in a precise and comprehensive or systematic form.

Along with social development, the *formulating* in law of the rights pre-established by custom becomes more definite and elaborate. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 102.

There is nothing so pitilessly and unconsciously cruel as sincerity *formulated* into dogma.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 158.

Some talkers excel in the precision with which they *formulate* their thoughts, so that you get from them somewhat to remember; others lay criticism asleep by a charm.
Emerson, Clubs.

formulation (fôr-mū-lā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *formulation* = Pg. *formulação*; as *formulate* + *-ion*.] The act, process, or result of formulating.

Only fifty years separate Galilei's "Discorsi" from Newton's "Principia," and the *formulation* by Leibnitz, in the same year 1686, of the doctrine of the conservation of energy. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 386.

formulatory (fôr′mū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *formulate* + *-ory*.] Pertaining to formulation; formulated.

He presents the unfamiliar in the guise of the familiar. Put in this bald *formulatory* fashion, the difference between the two may seem unimportant.
Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 841.

formule[1]† (fôr′mūl), *n.* [< F. *formule*, < L. *formula*: see *formula*.] A formula.

formule[2] (fôr′mūl), *n.* In *chem.*, same as *formyl*.

formulisation, formulise. See *formulization, formulize*.

formulism (fôr′mū-lizm), *n.* [< *formula* + *-ism*.] Adherence to or systematic use of formulas.

The whole of this complex theory is ruled by a mathematical *formulism* of triad, hebdomad, etc.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 603.

formulization (fôr″mū-li-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *formulize* + *-ation*.] The act or result of formulizing or reducing to fixed form. Also spelled *formulisation*.

The reader is probably well aware of the curious tendency to *formulization* and system which under the name of philosophy encumbered the minds of the Renaissance schoolmen. *Ruskin*.

Religious belief and rites are considered as æsthetic *formulizations* of pious feeling.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 92.

formulize (fôr′mū-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *formulized*, ppr. *formulizing*. [< *formula* + *-ize*.] To fix in a determinate form; construct formulas of or for; make formal. Also spelled *formulise*.

Largely, moreover, as invocation of the Blessed Virgin is used in the Greek Church, it has nowhere adopted that vast *formulized* theory as to her place as the channel of all grace to the Church, and to each single soul, which is to us the especial "crux" in the Roman system.
Pusey, Eirenicon, p. 94.

Intelligent congregations who have taken steps to *formulize* their worship. *The Century*, XXXI. 81.

form-word (fôrm′wėrd), *n.* A word showing relation only or chiefly; an independent word performing an office such as in other languages, or in other cases in the same language, is performed by the formative parts of words: *e. g.*, auxiliaries, prepositions, etc.

formy (fôr′mi), *a.* [< F. *formé*, pp. of *former*, form: see *form*, *v.*] In *her.*, same as *patté*.

formyl (fôr′mil), *n.* [Also written *formyle* and *formule*; < *form*(*ic*) + *-yl*.] A hypothetical univalent radical (CHO), of which formic acid may be regarded as the hydrate.

fornt†, *adv.* [ME., < AS. *foran*, before: see *fore*[1].] Same as *fore*[1].

Fornax (fôr′naks), *n.* [L., a furnace: see *furnace*.] 1. A southern constellation, invented and named by Lacaille in 1763. It lies south of the western part of Eridanus, and, as its boundaries are at present drawn, contains no star of greater magnitude than the fifth.

2. [NL. (Castelnau, 1835).] A genus of elaterid beetles of wide distribution, found in North and South America, the West and East Indies, Africa, and Australia, of large size and a uniform brownish-black or reddish color, with a fine appressed pubescence. Seven species inhabit North America, among them *F. calceatus*.

forncast†, *v. t.* [ME.; < *forn* + *cast*[1].] To arrange beforehand; forecast.

For he, with grete deliberacioun,
Hadde every thynge that hereto myght availle
Forncast, and put in execucioun.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 521.

By heigh ymaginacioun *forncast*.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 397.

fornet†, *a.* [ME., var. of *ferne*: see *fern*[2].] Former.

The Camel's hous; whiche it is saied that a certain king in *forne* yeares, when he had on a dromedarie camele escaped the handes of his enemies, builded there.
J. Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 210.

fornenst (fôr-nenst′), *prep.* Same as *forenenst*.

fornent† (fôr-nent′), *prep.* Same as *foreanent*.

fornical (fôr′ni-kạl), *a.* [< *fornix*, an arch, + *-al*.] Pertaining to the fornix.

fornicate[1] (fôr′ni-kāt), *a.* [< L. *fornicatus*, arched, < *fornix* (*fornic-*), an arch, vault: see *fornix*.] 1. Arched; vaulted or arched over like an oven or furnace, concave within and convex without; hollowed out underneath.—2. In *bot.*: (*a*) Overarched with fornices, as the throat of the corolla of the forget-me-not. (*b*) Overarching: as, a *fornicate* appendage. Also *forniciform*.

Fornicate clypeus or **nasus**, in *entom.*, a clypeus or nasus that is much elevated and overarches the parts beneath, as in certain *Hymenoptera*.

fornicate[2] (fôr′ni-kāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fornicated*, ppr. *fornicating*. [< LL. *fornicatus*, pp. of *fornicari* (> It. *fornicare* = Pg. Sp. *fornicar* = Pr. *fornicar*, *fornigar* = F. *forniquer*), fornicate, < L. *fornix* (*fornic-*), a brothel, so called because generally situated in underground vaults; lit. an arch, a vault: see *fornicate*[1], *a.*] To have illicit sexual intercourse: said of an unmarried person.

They permitted stranger virgins and captives to *fornicate*; only they believed it sinful in the Hebrew maidens.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 215.

fornication[1] (fôr-ni-kā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *fornicatio*(*n-*), a vaulting or arching over, < *fornicatus*, arched: see *fornicate*[1], *a.*] 1. An arching; the forming of a vault or convexity; a hollowing, vaulting, or arching over; a cameration.—2. The state of being fornicated or vaulted.

fornication[2] (fôr-ni-kā′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *fornicatioun*, *-cioun*, < OF. *fornication*, F. *fornication* = Pr. *fornicatio* = Sp. *fornicacion* = Pg. *fornicação* = It. *fornicazione*, < LL. *fornicatio*(*n-*), < *fornicari*, fornicate: see *fornicate*[2].] The act of illicit sexual intercourse on the part of an unmarried person with a person of the opposite sex, whether married or unmarried. *May*, J. It is a criminal offense in some jurisdictions. In Scriptural use the word is also applied to adultery, and figuratively to idolatry.

A fayre Mayden was blamed with wrong, and sclaundred, that sche hadde don *Fornycacioun*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 69.

Adultery, in Scripture, is sometimes used to signify *fornication*, and *fornication* for adultery.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 215.

fornicator (fôr′ni-kā-tọr), *n.* [< ME. *fornicatour*, < OF. *fornicator*, F. *fornicateur* = Pr. *fornicadre*, *fornicador* = Sp. Pg. *fornicador* = It. *fornicatore*, < L. *fornicator*, < *fornicari*: see *fornicate*[2].] One guilty of fornication.

Neither *fornicators*, nor idolaters, nor adulterers . . . shall inherit the kingdom of God. 1 Cor. vi. 9.

fornicatress (fôr′ni-kā-tres), *n.* [= F. *fornicatrice* = Pr. *fornicairitz* = It. *fornicatrice*; as *fornicator* + *-ess*.] A woman guilty of fornication.

See you, the *fornicatress* be remov'd.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 2.

fornices, *n.* Plural of *fornix*.

forniciform (fọr-nis′i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *fornix* (*fornic-*), an arch, a vault, + *forma*, shape.] Same as *fornicate*[1].

fornicolumn (fôr′ni-kol″um), *n.* [Irreg. < *forni*(*x*) + *column*.] A column or pillar of the fornix. [Rare.]

fornicommissure (fôr-ni-kom′i-ṣūr), *n.* [Irreg. < *forni*(*x*) + *commissure*.] The commissure of the fornix. *B. G. Wilder*.

fornim†, *v. t.* [ME. *fornimen*, *fornemen*, < AS. *forniman*, take away, < *for-* + *niman*, take: see *for-*[1] and *nim*.] To take away; appropriate to one's own use.

Euerych tannere that halt bord in the heyestret of Wynchestre, shal [pay], for the stret that he *for-nemeth*, twey shullynges by the zere. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 359.

fornix (fôr′niks), *n.*; pl. *fornices* (-ni-sēz). [L., an arch, a vault.] 1. In *anat.*: (*a*) A median symmetrical arched formation in the brain, beneath the corpus callosum and septum lucidum, vaulting over the optic thalami and the third ventricle, and running into the floor of each lateral ventricle. In the human brain it consists of two longitudinal bundles of fibers, one on each side, which rise from the corpora albicantia, pass up, as the anterior pillars of the fornix, in front of the foramina of Monro and behind the anterior commissure, then, somewhat flattened and in apposition to each other, arch backward beneath the corpus callosum and above the velum interpositum, forming the body of the fornix, and then diverge toward the back part of the corpus callosum, to turn down, as the posterior pillars of the fornix (crura fornicis), into the floor of the descending cornua of the lateral ventricles, where their free edges form the fimbriæ. See cut under *corpus*. (*b*) Some other arched, vaulted, or fornicated formation: as, the *fornix conjunctivæ*, the vault of the conjunctiva.—2. In *conch.*: (*a*) The vaulted or excavated part of a shell under the umbo. (*b*) The more concavo-convex one of the shells of an inequivalve bivalve, as an oyster.—3. In *bot.*, a small arching crest or appendage in the throat or tube of a corolla.—**Body of the fornix.** See def. 1 (*a*).—**Bulbs of the fornix.** See *bulb*.—**Columns of the fornix.** See *column*.—**Delta fornicis.** See *delta*.—**Fornix cerebri**, the fornix. See def. 1 (*a*).—**Fornix cranii**, the arch or arched roof of the cranium; the skull-cap or calvarium.—**Fornix of Gottsche**, in *ichth.* See the extract.

There is a peculiarity about the structure of the optic lobes, which has given rise to much diversity of interpretation of the parts of the brain in osseous fishes. The posterior wall of these lobes, where it passes into the cerebellum, or in the region which nearly answers to the valve of Vieussens in mammals, is thrown forward into a deep fold which lies above the crura cerebri and divides the iter a tertio ad quartum ventriculum from the ventricle of the optic lobes throughout almost the whole extent of the latter. This is the *fornix of Gottsche*.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 142.

Fornix of the conjunctiva, the line of reflection of the conjunctiva from the eyelids to the eyeball.

forold†, *a.* [ME.; < *for*[-1] + *old*.] Very old.

A beres skyn, col-blak, *for-old*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1284.

for-out†, *prep.* [ME.; < *for*, *fore*[1], + *-out*.] Without.

Sche preied par charite in pes to late hire lengthe
Fulle a fourtenigt *for-oute* alle greues
Of saugtes to the cite or any sorwe elles.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2681.

forpampert, *v. t.* [ME. *forpampren*; < *for*[-1] + *pamper*.] To pamper exceedingly; overfeed.

They ne were nat *forpampred* with outrage.
Chaucer, Former Age, l. 5.

forpass† (fôr-pȧs′), *v.* [< *for*[-1] + *pass*.] **I.** *intrans.* To go by; pass unnoticed.

One day, as hee *forpassed* by the plaine
With weary pace, he far away espide
A couple, seeming well to be his twaine.
Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 20.

II. *trans.* To surpass.

In al Troyes cite
Was noon so fayre, *forpassynge* every wight.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 101.

forpet (fôr'pet), *n.* [Sc., appar. a corruption of *fourth part* (or *fourth peck*?).] The fourth part of a peck, or one sixteenth of a firlot. Otherwise called *lippie*.

In Edinburgh, at the present time, the commonest measure for meal is called the *forpit*, being the fourth part of a peck.
H. W. Chisholm (Warden of the Standards), Testimony, [Feb. 12, 1868.

forpine† (fôr-pīn'), *v. i.* [< ME. *forpinen* = MLG. *vorpinen*; < *for-*[1] + *pine*[2].] To waste away by suffering or torment.

Forpyned what for woo and for distresse.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 595.

He was so wasted and *forpined* quight,
That all his substance was consum'd to nought,
And nothing left but like an aery Spright.
Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 57.

forrat (for'at), *a.* A dialectal contraction of *forward*[1].

forray†, *n.* An obsolete form of *foray*.

forrayer†, *n.* An obsolete form of *forayer*.

forre†, *n.* and *v.* See *fur*[1].

forrel, forril (for'el, -il), *n.* Same as *forel*.

forret, forrit (for'et, -it), *a.* Dialectal contractions of *forward*[1].

forrow†, *prep.* [Var. of *fore*[1].] Before.

Tak ye my sark that is bludy,
And hing it *forrow* yow.
The Bludy Serk (Child's Ballads, VIII. 150).

fors[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *force*[1].

fors[2] (fôrs), *n.* [Perhaps connected with *fur*[1], < OF. *forre:* see *fur*[1].] Rough hair on sheep. [Local, Eng.]

forsake (fôr-sāk'), *v. t.*; pret. *forsook*, pp. *forsaken* or *forsook*, ppr. *forsaking*. [< ME. *forsaken* (pret. *forsok*, pp. *forsaken*), < AS. *forsacan* (pret. *forsōc*, pp. *forsacen*), give up, refuse, forsake (= OS. *farsakan* = D. *verzaken*, deny, forsake, = MLG. *vorsaken, vorseken* = OHG. *farsachan, firsachan*, MHG. *versachen* = Sw. *försaka* = Dan. *forsage*, give up, refuse), < *for-* + *sacan*, contend: see *sake*. The form and sense of *forsake* touch those of *forsay*, q. v.] **1.** To give up; renounce; reject.

We hauen *forsaken* the worlde, and in wo lybbeth,
In penaunce and pouerte.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 110.

Cease from anger, and *forsake* wrath. Ps. xxxvii. 8.

If his children *forsake* my law, and walk not in my judgments. Ps. lxxxix. 30.

In this King's Time the Grecians *forsook* their Obedience to the Church of Rome. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 89.

2†. To refuse (a request); deny (a statement).

Thou mayst nat *forsakyn* that thou art yit blysseful.
Chaucer, Boëthius, ii. prose 3.

Ihesu, my god & my loueli king!
Forsake thou not my desijr.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.

3. To quit or leave entirely; desert; abandon; depart or withdraw from: as, friends and flatterers *forsake* us in adversity; fortune *forsook* him.

Forsake the foolish, and live. Prov. ix. 6.

Another Weakening happened to the English Party; the Earl of St. Paul *forsakes* them, and is reconciled to the K. of France. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 186.

The immortal mind that hath *forsook*
Her mansion in this fleshly nook.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 91.

=**Syn. 3.** *Forsake, Desert, Abandon, Relinquish, Quit.* These all express the idea of giving up or leaving. The first three are strong expressions, ordinarily conveying the idea of loss to that which is left; the fourth, on the other hand, suggests loss to him who *relinquishes*. *Forsake* is chiefly applied to leaving that by which natural affection or a sense of duty should or might have led us to remain: as, to *forsake* one's home, friends, country, or cause; a bird *forsakes* its nest. In the passive it often means left desolate, forlorn. *Forsake* may be used in a good sense: as, the color *forsook* her cheeks; even Hope *forsook* him. *Desert* may be synonymous with *forsake*, but in the active voice it usually implies a greater degree of culpability, and often the infringement of a legal obligation: as, to *desert* one's family, regiment, ship, colors, post. Such was the original use of the word. *Abandon* most fully expresses complete and final severance of connection: as, to *abandon* a ship or a hopeless undertaking; to *abandon* hope or property. Sometimes, but not so often as *desert* or *forsake*, it implies the dropping of all care or concern for an object: as, to *abandon* one's offspring. *Relinquish* is not used with a personal object: as, to *relinquish* a claim, land, effort. (See lists under *relinquish* and *abandon*.) To *quit* is to leave finally or hastily, or both.

When my father and my mother *forsake* me, then the Lord will take me up. Ps. xxvii. 10.

Although I may be *deserted* by all men, integrity and firmness shall never *forsake* me.
Washington, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., II. 360.

Abandon all remorse;
On horror's head horrors accumulate.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3.

Every point which a monarch loses or *relinquishes* but renders him the weaker to maintain the rest.
Dryden, Post. to Hist. of League.

All but mariners
Plung'd in the foaming brine and *quit* the vessel.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2.

forsaken (fôr-sā'kn), *p. a.* Deserted; left; abandoned; forlorn.

The view is a noble one, looking out on the mainland and the sea, with the neighbouring island crowned by a *forsaken* monastery. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 235.

forsaker (fôr-sā'kėr), *n.* One who forsakes or deserts.

forsaking (fôr-sā'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *forsake*, *v.*] Abandonment.

Until . . . the Lord have removed men far away, and there be a great *forsaking* in the midst of the land.
Isa. vi. 12.

forsay† (fôr-sā'), *v. t.* [Not found in ME.; cf. AS. *forsecgan*, accuse (= G. *versagen*, deny, renounce), < *for-* + *secgan*, say: see *for-*[1] and *say*[1], *v.* Cf. *forsake*.] To forbid; renounce.

Sike worldly sovenance he must *forsay*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

forsee (fôr-sē'), *v. t.*; pret. *forsaw*, pp. *forseen*, ppr. *forseeing*. [< ME. *forseen, forsen*, < AS. *forseón* (= OS. *forsehan* = OHG. *farsehan*, MHG. *versehen*), look down upon, despise, neglect, < *for-* + *seón*, see: see *for-*[1] and *see*[1].] **1.** To overlook; neglect; despise.—**2.** To see; perceive. [Obsolete or provincial in both senses.]

forsert†, *n.* Same as *forcer*[2].

forset†, *n.* Same as *forcet*.

forshame†, *v.* [Improp. *foreshame*; < ME. *forshamen*, < AS. *forsceamian*, be ashamed, < *for-* + *sceamian*, shame: see *for-*[1] and *shame*, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* To be ashamed.

II. *trans.* To shame; bring reproach on.

The deofell wennde awe33 auan,
Forrshamedd off himm sellfenn.
Ormulum, l. 12528.

forshape† (fôr-shāp'), *v. t.* [< ME. *forshapen, forschapen*, transform, < AS. *forscapan* (pret. *forscōp*, pp. **forscapen, forscepen*), transform (= MHG. G. *verschaffen* = Sw. *förskapa*), < *for-* + *scapan*, shape, form: see *for-*[1] and *shape*.] To change the shape of; transform.

The swalwe Proigne . . . gan make hire waymentynge
Whi she *forshapen* was. *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 66.

Unkindelich he was transformd,
That he, which erst a man was formed,
Into a woman was *forshape*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 292.

forshrink†, *v. i.* [ME. *forshrinken* (in pp. *forshronke*), < AS. *forscrincan* (pret. *forscranc*, pl. *forscruncon*, pp. *forscruncen*), shrink up, wither, < *for-* + *scrincan*, shrink: see *for-*[1] and *shrink*.] To shrink up; wither.

Forshronke with heat. *Flower and Leaf*, l. 358.

forsing†, *v. t.* [ME. *forsingen*; < *for-*[1] + *sing*.] To exhaust (one's self) with singing.

Chalaundres [larks] fele sawe I there,
That wery nygh *forsongen* were.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 664.

Forskalia (fôr-skā'li-ą), *n.* [NL., named for Peter *Forskål* (died 1763), a companion of Niebuhr in his Arabian journey.] A genus of physophorous siphonophorous hydrozoans, of the family *Agalmidæ*. *F. contorta* is an example. *Kölliker*, 1853.

Forskaliidæ (fôr-skā-lī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Forskalia* + *-idæ*.] A family typified by the genus *Forskalia:* same as *Stephanomiidæ*. Also written *Forskaliadæ*.

forslack† (fôr-slak'), *v. t.* [Also improp. *foreslack*; < *for-*[1] + *slack*[1].] To neglect by idleness; relax; render slack; delay.

But they were virgins all, and love eschewed
That might *forslack* the charge to them foreshewed.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 45.

The official thinking to *foreslacke* no time, taking counsell with his fellowes, laide hands vppon this Peter, and brought him before the inquisitor. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 829.

It is a great pittie that so good an opportunity was omitted, and so happie an occasion *fore-slacked*.
Todd, Works, VIII. 305.

forslewth†, *v. t.* Same as *forslowth*.

forslip† (fôr-slip'), *v. t.* [< *for-*[1] + *slip*.] To let slip; suffer to escape. *Davies*.

Hee . . . shifted off and dallied with them still, untill they had *forslipt* the opportunitie of pursuing him.
Holland, tr. of Camden's Britain, ii. 127.

forslow† (fôr-slō'), *v.* [Also improp. *foreslow*; < ME. *forslowen, forslewen*, neglect, < AS. *forslāwian*, be slow or unwilling, < *for-* + *slāwian*, be slow, < *slāw*, slow: see *slow*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To delay; hinder; impede; obstruct.

Then ryse, ye blessed Flocks, and home apace,
Least night with stealing steppes doe you *forsloe*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., June.

The wond'ring Nereids, though they rais'd no storm,
Foreslow'd her passage, to behold her form.
Dryden, Epistles, vi. 15.

2. To be dilatory about; put off; postpone; neglect; omit.

Let hyr *forslow* no occasion that may bring the childe to quyetnesse and cleanlynesse.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 131.

If you can think upon any present means for his delivery, do not *foreslow* it.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, v. 5.

II. *intrans.* To be slow or dilatory; loiter.

Fore-slow no longer, make we hence amain.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 3.

forslowth†, *v. t.* [Mod. E. as if **forsloth*; ME. *forslowthen, forslouthen*, also, with umlaut, *forslewthen*, neglect; < *for-* + *slowth, slouth, sleuth*, < AS. *slǣwth*, sloth: see *sloth*, and cf. *forslow*.] To lose by sloth or negligence.

I see that thou wilt her abyde,
And thus *forslouthe* wilfully thy tyde.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 276.

Bothe bred and ale, butter, melke, and chese
Forsleuthed in my scruyse til it mygte serue noman.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 445.

forslug†, *v. t.* [ME. *forsluggen*; < *for-* + *slug*: see *slug*.] To lose or destroy by sluggishness.

It [this foule synne accidie] forslowthith and *forsluggith* and destroyeth alle goodes temporels by rechelesnes.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

forsomuch†, *conj.* Forasmuch; inasmuch; because.

He was compelled againe to stay till he had a full Northerly winde, *forsomuch* as the coast bowed thence directly towards the South. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 5.

forsongen†. Past participle of *forsing*.

forsook (fôr-sůk'). Preterit and occasional past participle of *forsake*.

forsooth (fôr-sōth'), *adv.* [< ME. *forsoothe, forsothe, for sothe*, i. e., for truth, in truth: see *for* and *sooth*, *n.*] In truth; in fact; certainly; very well: now commonly used ironically.

If ghe louyden me, *forsoothe*, ghe schulden haue ioie, for I go to the fadir, for the fadir is grettere than I.
Wyclif, John xiv. 28 (Oxf.).

for sothe, Thomas, yone es myn awenn [own],
And the kynges of this countree.
Thomas of Ersseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 105).

This degree of anger passes, *forsooth*, for a delicacy of judgment. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 438.

[Being formerly common as an affected garnish of polite conversation, *forsooth* came to be regarded as noting a ladies' man, and was occasionally used, allusively, as a noun or a verb.

I'll never fear you for being too witty,
You sip so like a *forsooth* of the city.
B. Jonson, The Penates.

The captain of the Charles had *forsoothed* her, though he knew her well enough, and she him.
Pepys, Diary, Jan., 1661.]

forspeak (fôr-spēk'), *v. t.*; pret. *forspoke*, pp. *forspoken* (*forspoke*, obs.), ppr. *forspeaking*. [< ME. *forspeken*, bewitch, < AS. *forspecan*, **forsprecan*, deny (= OHG. *firsprechan*, plead for, MHG. G. *versprechen*, promise), < *for-* + *specan, sprecan*, speak: see *speak*.] **1**†. To forbid; prohibit.

Thou hast *forspoke* my being in these wars,
And say'st, it is not fit. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 7.

2. To bewitch. [Now only prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Forspekyn or charmyn, fascino. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 173.

I *forspeake* a thyng by enchauntementes. *Palsgrave*.

A poison of all! I think I was *forespoke*, I.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 1.

I tak' ye a' to witness, gude people, that she threatens me wi' mischief, and *forespeaks* me.
Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, xxxiv.

3. To injure by immoderate praise; affect with the curse of an evil tongue, which brings ill luck upon all objects of its praise. [Now only prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

One is said to *forspeak* another when he so commends him as to have a supposed influence in making him practically belie the commendation. *Jamieson*.

forspend (fôr-spend'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *forspent*, ppr. *forspending*. [Often written *forespend*; < ME. *forspenden*, < AS. *forspendan*, spend utterly, consume, < *for-* + *spendan*, spend: see *for-*[1] and *spend*.] To spend completely; exhaust, as by overexertion.

Is not enough thy evill life *forespent*?
Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 43.

Forspent with toil, as runners with a race,
I lay me down a little while to breathe.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 3.

A painful march,
Through twenty hours of night and day prolong'd,
Forespent the British troops. *Southey.*

forspoke, forspoken (fôr-spōk', -spō'kn). Pret. erit and past participle of *forspeak.*

forstall†, *v. t.* Same as *forestall*[1].

forster†, *n.* An obsolete form of *forester.*

forsterite (fôrs'tėr-īt), *n.* [Named by Levy for Jacob *Forster* (1739–1806), a professor of mineralogy at St. Petersburg.] A crystallized mineral which occurs at Vesuvius accompanied by pleonaste and pyroxene. It is a silicate of magnesium, and belongs to the chrysolite group. Boltonite, from Bolton in Massachusetts, is a variety occurring in embedded masses or imperfect crystals in a whitish crystalline limestone.

forstraught†, *a.* [ME.; as *distraught*, q. v., with *for* instead of *dis-*.] Distracted. *Chaucer.*

forswallow†, *v. t.* [< ME. *forswolewen, forswoluwen, forswolzen, forswalzen, forswelzen*, < AS. *forswelgan, forswilgan* (= D. *verzwelgen* = MLG. *vorswelgen* = OHG. *farswelhan*, MHG. *verswelgen*), swallow up, < *for-* + *swelgan*, swallow: see *for-*[1] and *swallow*[1], *v.*] To swallow up.

forswat†, *p. a.* [ME. *forswat*, pp. of unused **forsweten*, < *for-* + *sweten*, sweat: see *for-*[1] and *sweat, v.*] Overheated; covered with sweat.

Shee is my goddesse plaine,
And I her shepherds swayne,
Albee forswonck and *forswatt* I am.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., April.

Miso and Mopsa (like a couple of *foreswat* melters) were getting the pure silver of their bodies out of the ure [ore] of their garments. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

forswear (fôr-swãr'), *v.*; pret. *forswore*, pp. *forsworn*, ppr. *forswearing.* [< ME. *forsweren, forswerien*, < AS. *forswerian* (pret. *forswōr*, pp. *forsworen*), swear falsely, refl. perjure oneself (= OS. *forswerian* = OFries. *forswera, urswera* = D. *verzweren* = MLG. *vorsweren*, LG. *versweren* = OHG. *farswerjan, fersweren*, MHG. *verswern*, G. *verschwören* = Icel. *fyrirsverja* = Sw. *försvärja* = Dan. *forsværge*), < *for-* + *swerian*, swear: see *for-*[1] and *swear.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To reject or renounce upon oath; renounce earnestly, determinedly, or with protestations; abjure.

I . . . do *forswear* her,
As one unworthy all the former favours
That I have fondly flatter'd her withal.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 2.

Like innocence, and as serenely bold
As truth, how loudly he *forswears* thy gold.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal.

Now, I'll die, but you are so scandalous, I'll *forswear* your society. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 2.

2. To deny upon oath or with strong asseveration.

At a peer, or peeress, shall I fret,
Who starves a sister, or *forswears* a debt?
Pope, Epil. to Satires, i. 112.

To forswear one's self, to swear falsely; perjure one's self.

Thou shalt not *forswear thyself.* Mat. v. 33.

= **Syn.** *Renounce, Recant, Abjure*, etc. See *renounce.* For *forswear one's self*, see *perjure.*

II. *intrans.* To swear falsely; commit perjury.

forswearer (fôr-swãr'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *forswerere*; < *forswear* + *-er*[1].] One who forswears; one who swears a false oath; a perjurer.

forswelt†, *v.* [ME. *forswelten*, < AS. *forsweltan*, die, < *for-* + *sweltan*, die: see *swelt.*] **I.** *intrans.* To die.

II. *trans.* To cause to die; slay. *Halliwell.*

forswing†, *v. t.* [ME. *forswingen*, < *for* + *swingen*, swing, beat: see *for-*[1] and *swing, swinge.*] To beat; whip.

When thow were so *forswong*,
Among the Iues they did the hong.
Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 194.

forswink† (fôr-swingk'), *v. t.* [ME. *forswinken* (pp. *forswunken, forswonken*); < *for-* + *swink*: see *for-*[1] and *swink.*] To exhaust by labor. *Spenser.*

forswollen†, *a.* [ME.; < *for-* + *swollen*, pp. of *swell*, q. v.] Puffed up with pride; boastful.

"Ha, boys," quod the kynge, "thow art fell and *forswollen.*" *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 538.

forswonk†. Past participle of *forswink.*

forswore, forsworn (fôr-swōr', -swōrn'). Preterit and past participle of *forswear.*

forswornness (fôr-swōrn'nes), *n.* [< ME. *forsworenesse*; < *forsworn* + *-ness.*] The state of being forsworn.

forswunk†. Past participle of *forswink.*

Forsythia (fôr-sī'thi-ą), *n.* [NL., named after William *Forsyth*, a British botanist (1737–1804).] **1.** A genus of oleaceous shrubs, bearing numerous showy yellow flowers in early spring, before the leaves. The two species, *F. viridissima* and *F. suspensa*, natives of China and Japan, are now very frequent in cultivation.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

fort (fōrt), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < ME. **fort*, < OF. *fort*, F. *fort* = Pr. *fort* = Sp. *fuerte* = Pg. It. *forte*, < L. *fortis*, OL. *forctis, forctus*, strong, powerful; whence perhaps *hortari*, encourage, exhort: see *hortation, exhort*, etc. II. *n.* Not in ME.; = D. G. Dan. Sw. *fort*, < F. *fort*, OF. *fort* = Pr. *fort* = Sp. *fuerte* = Pg. It. *forte*, < ML. *fortis*, a fort, fortified structure, stronghold; prop. adj., strong (sc. *domus, locus*, etc.): see I., and cf. *fortalice, fortress, force*[1], etc. Hence (from L. *fortis*) *force*[1], *afforce, enforce*, etc.] **I.**† *a.* **1.** Strong.

O goodly man at arms,
In fight a Paris, why should fame make thee *fort* 'gainst our arms,
Being such a fugitive? *Chapman*, Iliad, xvii. 112.

2. Tipsy. *Halliwell.*

But if he come home *fort* to bed
I will not strive to turn his head.
Roxburgh Ballads, II. 422.

II. *n.* **1.** A strong place of defense; a fortified building or inclosure; especially, an armed place for a garrison, provided with defensive works, for the protection of a town, harbor, frontier, or other point against the approach or passage of hostile forces.

Picardy
Hath slain their governors, surpris'd our *forts*,
And sent the ragged soldiers wounded home.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

Thy words to my remembrance bring
How Succoth and the *fort* of Penuel
Their great deliverer contemn'd.
Milton, S. A., l. 278.

2. A trading-post among the North American Indians, whether fortified or not. Such posts were originally armed forts, and the name continued to be used after defenses became unnecessary, and they were accordingly built without them. [U. S.]

3. Same as *forte*[1], 1.—**Bastioned fort.** See *bastioned.* = **Syn. 1.** See *fortification.*

fort (fōrt), *v. i.* [< *fort, n.*] **1.** To occupy a fort. [U. S.]—**To fort in**, to intrench one's self in a fort. [U. S.]

A few inhabitants *forted in* on the Potomac.
Marshall, Washington.

fort. An abbreviation of *fortification.*

fort-adjutant (fōrt'aj"ö-tant), *n.* In the British army, an officer in a garrison doing duties analogous to those of the adjutant of a regiment: equivalent to *post-adjutant* in the United States army.

fortalice (fōr'ta-lis), *n.* [Formerly also *fortelace, fortilage*; < OF. *fortelesse, fortelesce* = Pr. *fortalessa, fortaleza* = Sp. Pg. *fortaleza* = It. *fortalizio, fortilizio*, < ML. *fortalitia, fortalitium*, a small fort, < L. *fortis*, strong, ML. *fortis*, a fort: see *fort.* Cf. *fortress*, a doublet of *fortalice.*] A small fort, or a small outwork of a fortification.

Away on the eastern horizon are frequent mounds, the remains of former *fortalices*; and just visible are the towers and cupolas of the ruined capital of these plains.
O'Donovan, Merv, xvii.

There is no church more interesting than the old *fortalice*-like church of Maguelone, which . . . looks more like a baronial castle than a peaceful church.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 460.

fortatter†, *v. t.* [ME. *fortateren*; < *for-*[1] + *tatter.*] To tear to tatters; tatter.

I am leverd a lap is lyke to no lede,
Fortatered and torne.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 239.

fortax†, *v. t.* [ME. *fortaxen*; < *for-*[1] + *tax.*] To tax heavily; burden.

We are *fortaxed* and ramyd
We are made hand tamyd,
Withe these gentlery men.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 96.

forte[1] (fōrt), *n.* [< F. *fort*, strong part, hold, strength, skill, forte, < *fort, a.*, strong: see *fort.*] **1.** The strong part of a sword-blade or rapier, as opposed to the *foible.* Also spelled *fort.*

All thrusts are made either inside or outside, over or under, the arm; and are parried with the *fort* of the sword.
Rolando, Modern Art of Fencing (ed. Forsyth), p. 5.

2. That in which one excels; a peculiar talent or faculty; a strong point or side; chief excellence.

It was in description and meditation that Byron excelled. "Description," as he said in Don Juan, "was his *forte.*"
Macaulay, Moore's Life of Byron.

forte[2] (fōr'te), *a.* and *n.* [It., strong, loud, < L. *fortis*, strong: see *fort.*] **I.** *a.* In *music*, loud; with force: opposed to *piano*: used also as if an adverb. Abbreviated *f.*—**Forte possibile**, as loud as possible.

II. *n.* **1.** In *music*, a passage that is loud and forcible or is intended to be so.—**2.** In *harmonium-making*, a slide or cover in the chest containing one or more sets of reeds, so arranged as to be opened by a stop-knob or a knee-lever and thus to produce a forte effect. Frequently separate fortes are introduced for the treble and the bass ends of the keyboard.

forted†, *a.* [< *fort* + *-ed*[2].] Fortified; strong.

It deserves with characters of brass
A *forted* residence, 'gainst the tooth of time,
And razure of oblivion. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

fortelace†, *n.* An obsolete form of *fortalice.*

forte-piano (fōr'te-pē-ä'nō), *a.* and *n.* [It.] **I.** *a.* In *music*, characterized by sudden but transient emphasis; loud, then immediately soft; sforzato. Abbreviated *fp.*

II. *n.* The original name of the pianoforte (which see).

Fortepiano—afterward changed to pianoforte—was the natural Italian name for the new instrument which could give both loud and soft sounds, instead of loud only, as was the case with the harpsichord.
Grove, Dict. Music, I. 556.

forth[1] (fōrth), *adv.* and *prep.* [Early mod. E. also *foorth*; < ME. *forth*, < AS. *forth* (= OS. *forth* = OFries. *forth, ford* = D. *voort* = OHG. **ford* (not found), MHG. *vort*, G. *fort*, > Sw. *fort* (in comp.) = Dan. *fort*), forth, forward, onward, hence, thence, < *fore*, for, fore, with term. *-th*, appar. demonstrative. Hence *afford.* Cf. *further, furthest.*] **I.** *adv.* **1.** Forward; onward or outward into space; out from concealment or inaction.

So fer I have gon more *forthe* in the Contrees, that I have founde that Sterre more highe.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 181.

Observe in Curtesie to take a rule of decent kinde,
Bend not thy body too far *foorth*, nor backe thy leg behind.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 296.

Hold *forth* thy golden sceptre, and afford
The gentle audience of a gracious Lord.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 6.

Ledbury bells
Broke *forth* in concert flung adown the dells.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, ii. 28.

As King Ferdinand approached Cordova, the principal inhabitants came *forth* to receive him.
Irving, Granada, p. 51.

2. Onward in time or order, in progression or series: as, from that day *forth*; one, two, four, eight, and so *forth* (see below).

Blessed be the name of the Lord from this time *forth* and for evermore. Ps. cxiii. 2.

3. Forward or out, as by development or unfolding; into view or consideration: as, plants put *forth* leaves and send *forth* shoots in spring; to bring *forth* sound arguments.

The fig tree putteth *forth* her green figs. Cant. ii. 13.

Good Thoughts bring *forth* good Works.
Howell, Letters, ii. 54.

Of many changes, aptly join'd,
Is bodied *forth* the second whole.
Tennyson, Love thou thy Land.

4. Away, as from a place or country; out; abroad: now always followed by *from*, but formerly sometimes used absolutely or followed by *of*: as, to go *forth from* one's home; to send a traitor *forth from* his country.

For him he helpyd, when I was *forth*,
To cher my wyfe and make her myrth.
The Horn of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 26).

I am Prospero, and that very duke
Which was thrust *forth of* Milan.
Shak., Tempest, v. 1.

Sir John Wallop marching *forth of* Calais with his Army, joined with the Emperor's Forces, who together went and besieged Landrecy. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 292.

They look as if they had newly come *forth of* Trophonius' den. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 236.

5†. Thoroughly; from beginning to end.

You, my noble and well-warranted cousin,
Whom it concerns to hear this matter *forth*,
Do with your injuries as seems you best.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1.

[*Forth* was formerly used intensively to strengthen some adverbs and prepositions, without real addition of meaning: as, *far-forth, beneath-forth, within-forth, with-forth.*]—**And so forth**, and so on or onward; and others, in progression or in addition; and more besides: a summary phrase including such unmentioned terms or items of a series as may be inferred from those mentioned. The abbreviation for the Latin *et cetera*, *etc.* or *&c.* (especially the latter), is commonly understood as representing *and so forth*, and so read. See *et cetera.*

They to stond and be in full attoryty and powre for the viij. men, and they to make ordynances and good rullys to be kept, *and so forth. English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 328.

Far forth. See *far-forth.*—**From forth**, forth from; away from.

Here's a prophet, that I brought with me
From forth the streets of Pomfret.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2.

Going forth. See *going.*—**To break, bring, flame, give, go, hold, lay**, etc., **forth.** See the verbs.

II.† *prep.* Out of; forth from.

Each coms but *forth* his Tent, and at his dore
Findes his bread ready.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

If thou lov'st me then,
Steal *forth* thy father's house to-morrow night.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 1.

To this I subscribe;
And, *forth* a world of more particulars,
Instance in only one. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iii. 1.

forth[1]**†**, *v. t.* [< ME. *forthen*, < AS. *forthian*, forward, advance, promote, < *forth*, forth, forward: see *forth*[1], *adv.* Cf. *further*, now *further*, *v.*, and *afford*, orig. *aforth*.] To forward; further; accomplish.

Of more make ze auaunt than ze mow *forthen*.
Alexander and Dindimus, l. 570.

forth[2]**†**, *n.* A common Middle English form of *ford*.

forthbear†, *v. t.* [ME. *forthberen*, < AS. *forthberan*, < *forth*, forth, + *beran*, bear: see *forth*[1] and *bear*[1].] To bear or carry forth. *St. Edmund*, l. 83.

forthbring†, *v. t.* [ME. *forthbringen*, < AS. *forthbringan*, < *forth*, forth, + *bringan*, bring: see *forth*[1] and *bring*.] To bring forth; bring out; produce.

I seiȝ a clerke a boke *forthe bringe*.
Early Eng. Poems, p. 124.

Out of the erth herbys shal spryng,
Trees to florish and frute *furthbryng*.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 2.

forthclepe†, *v. t.* [ME. *forthclepien*, < AS. *forthclipian*, < *forth*, forth, + *clipian*, call: see *forth*[1] and *clepe*.] To call forth.

As an egle *forthecleþynge* his bryddis to flee, . . . he sprade out his weengis. *Wyclif*, Deut. xxxii. 11 (Oxf.).

forthcome† (fôrth'kum), *n.* [ME. *forthcome*, < AS. *forthcyme*, a coming forth, < *forth*, forth, + *cyme*, a coming: see *forth*[1] and *come*, *n.*] A coming forth.

Fained is Egypt in *forthcome* of tham.
Ps. civ. 38 (Old Psalter).

forthcoming (fôrth'kum-ing), *n.* [< *forth*[1] + *coming*, *n.*] **1.** A coming forth.

Would this pacifier aduise the ordinarie thus, or elles to keepe hym in pryson where he should doe no hurte, and lette the walles and the lokkes be hys suertyes for his *forthecoming*. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 888.

2. In *Scots law*, the action by which an arrestment is made effectual. In this action the arrestee and common debtor are called before the judge to hear judgment given; the debt is ordered to be paid, or the effects are ordered to be delivered up to the arresting creditor, or the matter is otherwise disposed of.

forthcoming (fôrth'kum-ing), *a.* [< *forth*[1] + *coming*, ppr.] About to come forth or out; about to appear; in such a position or condition, as a person or a thing, that his or its presence when needed can be counted on.

It was ordered, that he [Walgrave] should be moved out of the Tower, . . . remaining still as a prisoner, and to be *forth-coming* whensoever he should be called for.
Strype, Memorials, Edw. VI., an. 1551.

He was *forth-coming* to answer the call, to satisfy the scrutiny, and to sustain the brow-beating of Christ's angry and powerful enemies. *Paley*, Evidences, I. i.

Forthcoming bond. See *bond*[1].

forthcomingness (fôrth'kum-ing-nes), *n.* Readiness to be brought forward or produced.

The subject of *forthcomingness* belongs to the general subject of procedure. *J. S. Mill.*

forthcut†, *v. t.* [ME. *forthkutten* (tr. L. *proscindere*); < *forth*[1] + *cut*.] To cut; in the extract, to plow.

Whether al day shal ere the erere, that he sowe and *forthkutten* and purgen his erthe?
Wyclif, Isa. xxviii. 24 (Oxf.).

forthdeal†, *n.* An erroneous form of *foredeal*.

As good a *forthdeale* and auantage towards thende of the werke as if a good porcion of the same wer alredie finished.
J. Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 41, note.

forthdraw†, *v. t.* [ME. *forthdragen*; < *forth*[1] + *draw*.] To draw or bring forth.

The fischer than the child *forthdrouȝ*
With salt and with the crismeucloth.
Gregorlegende (ed. Schulz), l. 347.

forthen†, *adv.* [ME., < AS. *furthon*, *forthun*, < *forth*, forth: see *forth*[1].] Also; even.

forther†, *adv.*, *a.*, and *v.* See *further*.

forth-fare†, *v. i.* [ME. *forthfaren*; < *forth*[1] + *fare*[1].] To go forth; depart. *Castle of Love.*

Natheles Meliors & he made moche sorwe
For themperour was *forth-fare* faire to crist.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5266.

forth-fare†, *n.* [ME., < AS. *forthfaru*, < *forthfaran*, go forth: see *forth-fare*, *v.*] **1.** Departure.—**2.** Same as *passing-bell*.

Item, that from henceforth there be no knells or *forthfares* rung for the death of any man.
Bp. Hooper, Injunctions (1551).

forthfather†, *n.* [ME. *forthfader*, *forthfeder*, < AS. *forthfæder*, < *forth*, forth, + *fæder*, father: see *forth*[1] and *father*, and cf. *forefather*.] A forefather.

forthfet†, *v. t.* [ME. *forthfetten*; < *forth*[1] + *fet*[1].] To fetch forth.

Anon his sone was *forthefete*
And ladde ther he schulde dee.
Seven Sages (ed. Wright), l. 2440.

forthgang†, *n.* [ME. *forthgang*, *forthgong*, < AS. *forthgang* (= OFries. *forthgong* = D. *voortgang* = G. *fortgang* = ODan. *fortgang* = Sw. *fortgång*), a going forth, < *forthgān*, *forthgangan*, go forth: see *forthgo*.] A going forth.

forthglide†, *v. i.* [ME. *forthgliden*; < *forth*[1] + *glide*.] To glide on; pass by.

Forthglod this other dais nigt.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 113.

forthgo† (fôrth-gō'), *v. i.* [ME. *forthgon*, *forthgan*, < AS. *forthgān*, *forthgangan* (= OS. *forthgangan* = OFries. *fordgā* = D. *voortgaan* = G. *fortgehen* = Sw. *fortgå*), go forth, proceed, < *forth* + *gān*, *gangan*, go: see *forth*[1] and *go*, *gang*.] To go forth; proceed.

forthgoing (fôrth'gō-ing), *n.* [< ME. *forthgoing*, verbal n. of *forthgo*.] A going forth or utterance; a proceeding from or out. *Chalmers.*

forthgoing (fôrth'gō-ing), *a.* Going out or forth; departing.

forthink†, *v.* [Also *forethink*; < ME. *forthinken*, *forthynken*, *forthanken*, *forthenchen*, tr. displease, cause to regret, refl. regret, repent (= MHG. *verdunken*, displease, = Icel. *forthykkja*), < *for-*, mis-, + *thinken*, *thynken*, < AS. *thyncan*, seem: see *for-*[1] and *think*[2], *methinks*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cause to regret or repent; vex; reflexively, to regret; repent.

A thynge that myghte the *forthinke*.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1414.

We say in English, "It *forethinketh me*, or I forethink"; and "I repent, or it repenteth me"; and "I am sorry that I did it."
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 23.

2. To regret: with object noun or clause.

Full sore *for-thynkyng* was he
That euere he made mankynde.
York Plays, p. 54.

That all this land unto his foe shall fall, . . .
That now the same he greatly doth *forthinke*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iv. 32.

II. *intrans.* To repent.

If jelousie the soothe knewe
Thou shalt *forthinke*, and sore rewe.
Rom. of the Rose.

And he answeride and seide I nyle [will not], but afterward he *for-thoughte* and went forth. *Wyclif*, Mat. xxi. 29.

forthirst†, *v. i.* [ME. *forthyrsten* (= LG. *verdörsten*, *verdösten* = G. *verdursten* = Dan. *fortörste*); < *for-*[1] + *thirst*.] To be very thirsty.

He . . . seȝde thatt he wass *forrthrisst*
& tatt he wollde drinnkenn. *Ormulum*, l. 8635.

forth-issuing (fôrth-ish'ū-ing), *a.* Issuing; coming out; coming forth, as from a covert.

forthlead†, *v. t.* [ME. *forthleden*; < *forth*[1] + *lead*[1].] To lead forth.

Ther was many a wepyng heye [eye]
As the childe was *forthladde*.
Seven Sages (ed. Wright), l. 2442.

forthleap†, *v. i.* [ME. *forthlepen*; < *forth*[1] + *leap*[1].] To leap forth or out.

forthlook†, *v. i.* [ME. *forthloken*, < AS. *forthlōcian*, < *forth*, forth, + *lōcian*, look: see *forth*[1] and *look*.] To look forth; look out.

Laverd, from heven thare he wones,
Forthloked over mennes sones.
Ps. xiii. 2 (ME. version) [xiv. 2].

forthnim†, *v.* [ME. *forthnimen*; < *forth*[1] + *nim*.] **I.** *trans.* To take away; destroy.

II. *intrans.* To go away.

forthpass†, *v. i.* [ME. *forthpassen*; < *forth*[1] + *pass*.] To pass on.

Go and *forthpasse* into Mesopotany.
Wyclif, Gen. xxviii. 2 (Oxf.).

forthpushing (fôrth'půsh″ing), *a.* Pushing or pressing forward; aggressive; impulsive; eager.

Any amount of *forthpushing* zeal.
Congregationalist, March 11, 1886.

forthputting (fôrth'půt″ing), *n.* **1.** The act of putting or bringing forth; output; production.

They [the Epistles of St. Paul] are not the *forthputtings* of a system like Calvin's. *Christian Union*, Dec. 30, 1886.

2. Forwardness; undue assumption; boldness. [Colloq.]

forthputting (fôrth'půt″ing), *a.* Forward; bold; presumptuous; meddlesome. [Colloq.]

At this minute one rash young rooster made a manful attempt to crow. "Do tell!" said his mistress, who rose in great wrath; "you needn't be so *forth-putting*, as I knows on!" *S. O. Jewett*, Mrs. Bonny.

forthre†, *v.* See *further*.

forthright (fôrth'rīt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *forthriht* (not found as adj.), < AS. *forthriht* (Somner), < *forth*, forth, + *riht*, adj., right: see *forth*[1] and *right*, *a.*] **I.** *a.* Straightforward; honest; direct; immediate: as, a *forthright* man; a *forthright* speech.

There is nothing so true, so sincere, so downright and *forthright*, as genius.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 359.

There is a headlong, *forthright* tide, that bears away man with his fancies like straw, and runs fast in time and space. *R. L. Stevenson*, Inland Voyage, p. 164.

II.† *n.* A straight or direct course.

Here's a maze trod, indeed,
Through *forth-rights* and meanders!
Shak., Tempest, iii. 3.

forthright (fôrth'rīt), *adv.* [ME. *forthriht*, *forthrihtes*, < AS. *forthrihte*, straight, < *forth* + *rihte*, right, straight: see *forth*[1] and *right*, *adv.*] Straight forward; in a direct manner; straightway.

No more he spake,
But thitherward *forthright* his ready way did make.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 10.

It ran upon so fine and delicate a ground as one could not easily judge whether the river did more wash the gravel, or the gravel did purify the river, the river not running *forthright*, but almost continually winding, as if the lower streams would return to their spring, or that the river had a delight to play with itself.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

Impatient in embarrassment
He *forthright* passed, and lightly treading went
To that same feather'd lyrist. *Keats*, Endymion, ii.

A man should not be able to look other than directly and *forthright*. *Emerson*, Experience.

forthrightness (fôrth'rīt-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being forthright. [Recent.]

Dante's concise *forthrightness* of phrase, which to that of most other poets is as a stab to a blow with a cudgel.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 123.

forthshow†, *v. t.* [ME. *forthschewen*; < *forth*[1] + *show*.] To show forth; make known.

Strende [generation] and strende thi workes loof [praise] sal,
And thi might *forthschewe* withal.
Ps. cxliv. 4 (ME. version) [cxlv. 4].

forthward† (fôrth'wärd), *adv.* [< ME. *forthward*, *forthwardes*, AS. *forthweard*, forward, tending toward, continual (= OS. *forthwerd*, *-werdes*, *-wardes*), < *forth*, forth, + *-weard*, E. *-ward*. Cf. *forward*[1], *adv.*] Forward.

Tho com ther a southerne wynd, that drof hem *forthward* faste. *St. Brandan* (ed. Wright), p. 22.

We made saile *forthward*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 184.

forthwaxt, *v. i.* [ME. *forthwaxen*, < AS. *forthweaxan*, < *forth*, forth, + *weaxan*, grow: see *forth*[1] and *wax*[1].] To wax; increase.

Wintres *forthwexon* on Ysaac.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 1211.

forthwend†, *v. i.* [ME. *forthwenden*; < *forth*[1] + *wend*.] To wend forth; go away.

Hiderwardes he heom senden, the biscopes *forthwenden*.
Layamon, I. 433.

forthwith (fôrth-wiᵺh'), *adv.* [< ME. *forthwith* (rare), short for *forthwithal*, q. v.] **1.** At once; without delay; directly.

For why the queen *forthwith* her leue
Toke at them all that were present.
The Isle of Ladies.

Immediately there fell from his eyes as it had been scales; and he received sight *forthwith*. Acts ix. 18.

Forthwith the bruit and fame
Through all the greatest Libyan towns is gone.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

2. In *law*, without delay; as soon as the thing required may be done by reasonable exertion confined to that object: in rules of legal practice, sometimes deemed equivalent to within twenty-four hours.

forthwithal†, *adv.* [ME. *forthwithall*; < *forth*[1] + *withal*: see *forthwith* and *withal*[1].] Forthwith; immediately.

The preost . . . let itt [the goat] eornenn [run] *forthwithall* [printed *forthwith all*]
Ut intill wilde wesste. *Ormulum*, l. 1336.

Stand, & sytte not *furth-with-alle*
Tylle he byde the that rewlys the halle.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

forthy[1]**†**, *adv.* [ME. *for thy*, *for thi* (= Dan. *fordi*), < AS. *for thy*: *for*, for; *thy*, instr. of *thæt*, that: see *for* and *that*, *the*[2].] Therefore; therefor; on this or that account; for this reason.

Yet not *for thy* he hadde trew knowleginge
Of his doughter, and gave hyr his blyssyng,
His land, is good, withoute eny stryffe.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 235.

For-thy appease your griefe and heavy plight,
And tell the cause of your conceived payne.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 14.

forthy[2] (fôr'thi), *a.* [<*forth*[1] + *-y*[1].] Forward; frank. [E. dial.]

Wherever is no awe or fear of a king or prince, they that are most *forthy* in ingyring and furthsetting themselves, live without measure or obedience after their own pleasure. *Pitscottie*, Chron. of Scotland, p. 1.

fortieth (fôr'ti-eth), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *fowertuthe*, *fuwertithe*, *fourtide*, etc., < AS. *feówertigotha* (= D. *veertigste* = OHG. *fiorzugosto*, MHG. *vierzegeste*, G. *vierzigste* = Icel. *fertugandi* = Sw. *fyrtionde* = Dan. *fyrretyvende*), fortieth, < *feówertig*, E. *forty*, etc., + *-tha*, *-th*, term. of ordinals.] **I.** *a.* Next after the thirty-ninth: an ordinal numeral.

What doth it avail
To be the *fortieth* man in an entail?
Donne, Love's Diet.

II. *n.* **1.** The quotient of unity divided by forty; one of forty equal parts into which something is divided.—**2.** In *early Eng. law*, one fortieth part of the rents of the year, or of movables, or both, granted or levied by way of tax.

fortifiable (fôr'ti-fī-a-bl), *a.* [= F. *fortifiable*; as *fortify* + *-able*.] Capable of being fortified.

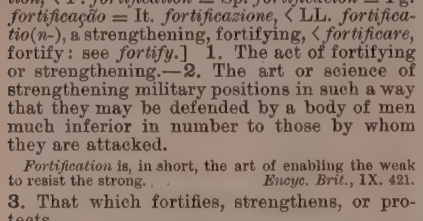
fortification (fôr'ti-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= D. *fortifikatie* = G. *fortification* = Dan. Sw. *fortifikation*, < F. *fortification* = Sp. *fortificacion* = Pg. *fortificação* = It. *fortificazione*, < LL. *fortificatio(n-)*, a strengthening, fortifying, < *fortificare*, fortify: see *fortify*.] **1.** The act of fortifying or strengthening.—**2.** The art or science of strengthening military positions in such a way that they may be defended by a body of men much inferior in number to those by whom they are attacked.

Fortification is, in short, the art of enabling the weak to resist the strong. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 421.

3. That which fortifies, strengthens, or protects.

The gloves of an Otter are the best *fortification* for your hands that can be thought of against wet weather.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 59.

Specifically—**4.** A military work, consisting of a wall, ditch, palisades, etc., constructed for the purpose of strengthening a position; a fortified place; a fort; a castle. Fortifications are divided into *permanent* and *temporary* or *field fortifications*. *Permanent fortifications* are works required to remain effective for any length of time, for the purpose



Section of Fortified Wall. (Interior on the left; exterior on the right.)

of defending important positions, as cities, harbors, arsenals, etc. *Temporary* or *field fortifications* are designed to strengthen a post that is to be occupied only for a limited period. The figure represents a section of a fortified wall. *a*, *a*, is the abatis; *b*, *b*, the counterscarp; *c*, *c*, the palisade; *d*, *d*, the scarp; *f*, *f*, the fraise; *f*, *e*, *g*, *g*, the parapet; *h*, the banquette; and *i*, *g*, the breast-height. For definitions of these, see the words.

That done, I will be walking on the works;
Repair there to me. . . .
This *fortification*, gentlemen, shall we see 't?
Shak., Othello, iii. 2.

Systems of fortification, special methods of arranging and constructing the works in and around a fortified place, so that the different parts shall be correlative. These methods have been designated by engineers, according to the plan of the enceinte, as (*a*) the circular or curvilinear system, (*b*) the polygonal or caponiere system, (*c*) the tenailled system, and (*d*) the bastioned system. To these in modern times may be added the armored or turreted system. *Mahan.*—**Syn.** *Fortification*, *Bulwark*, *Castle*, *Citadel*, *Fort*, *Fortress*, *Mamelon*, *Rampart*, *Redan*, *Redoubt*. *Fortification* is the only one of these words that is used for the art or science, or for all classes of defensive works; the others represent kinds of *fortification*. Thus, *fortress* represents a large, and *fort* generally, but not always, a smaller stronghold, defensible on all sides, as *Fortress* Monroe, *Fort* Sumter. See the definitions of the words.

fortification-agate (fôr'ti-fi-kā'shon-ag'āt), *n.* A variety of agate which when polished exhibits lines suggestive of the form or of the plan of a fortified place.

fortifier (fôr'ti-fī-ėr), *n.* **1.** One who strengthens or upholds.—**2.** One who fortifies, or constructs fortifications.

M. Giouanni Marmori, a *fortifier*, had deuised a certaine kinde of ioyned boords, the which being caried of the souldiers, defended them from the shot.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 123.

fortify (fôr'ti-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fortified*, ppr. *fortifying*. [< F. *fortifier* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *fortificar* = It. *fortificare*, < LL. *fortificare*, strengthen, fortify, < L. *fortis*, strong, + *facere*, make: see *fort* and *-fy*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make strong; strengthen; increase the force of in any way; especially, to furnish with means of resistance.

And he made to a-mende and *fortyfie* the wallis of the town ther as, as thei were most feble.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 187.

With scriptures autentike
My werke woll I ground, vnderset, & *fortifie*.
Remedie of Love, l. 130.

It will not be amiss to *fortify* the argument with an observation of Chrysostom's. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 7.

Fortified by the sip of . . . why, 'tis wine.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 202.

Timidity was *fortified* by pride, and even the success of my pen discouraged the trial of my voice. *Gibbon*, Life.

2. Specifically, to surround with defensive works, with a view to resist the assaults of an enemy; strengthen and secure by walls, batteries, or other means of defense; render defensible against attack: as, to *fortify* a city, town, or harbor.

Go you and enter Harfleur; there remain,
And *fortify* it strongly 'gainst the French.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 3.

Bachu . . . is a walled towne, and strongly *fortified*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 422.

The accesses of the Iland were wondrously *fortify'd* with strong workes or moles. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

To fortify wine, to add brandy to it.

II. *intrans.* To raise strongholds or defensive works.

Master Samuel Iorden gathered together but a few of the stragglers about him at Beggersbush, where he *fortified* and lined in despight of the enemy.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 76.

I at once put all the troops at Savannah in motion for Pittsburg Landing, knowing that the enemy was *fortifying* at Corinth and collecting an army there under Johnston. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 331.

fortilage†, *n.* [Another form of *fortalice*, q. v.] A little fort; a blockhouse; a fortalice.

Nought feard theyr force that *fortilage* to win.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 43.

for-time†, *n.* An obsolete form of *foretime*.

fortin (fôr'tin), *n.* [F., dim. of *fort*, a fort.] A little fort; a field-fort; a sconce.

fortine†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *fortune*.

fortissimo (fôr-tis'i-mō), *a.* [It., superl. of *forte*, loud, strong: see *forte*[2].] In *music*, very loud: noting a passage that is intended to be so rendered. Abbreviated *ff*.

fortition (fôr-tish'on), *n.* [< L. *for(t-)s*, chance (see *fortune*), + *-ition*.] The principle of trusting to chance; fortuitous selection.

No mode of election operating in the spirit of *fortition* or rotation can be generally good. *Burke*.

fortitude (fôr'ti-tūd), *n.* [= F. *fortitude* = Sp. *fortitud* = It. *fortitudo*, < L. *fortitudo*, strength, < *fortis*, strong: see *fort*.] **1**†. Strength; force; power to attack or to resist attack.

The *fortitude* of the place is best known to you.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.

He [Otho] conquered him [the Saracen] with no less *fortitude* then happinesse. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 120.

2. Mental power of endurance; patient courage under affliction, privation, or temptation; firmness in confronting danger, hardship, or suffering.

Fortitude is a considerate hassarding vpon daunger, and a willing harte to take paines, in behalfe of the right.
Sir T. Wilson, Art of Rhetoric, p. 35.

You bear calamity with a *fortitude*
Would become a man; I, like a weak girl, suffer.
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, ii. 1.

The imminent and constant risk of assassination, a risk which has shaken very strong nerves, a risk which severely tried even the adamantine *fortitude* of Cromwell.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

3. In *astrol.*, any circumstance which strengthens the effect of a planet, or of the part of fortune; a dignity; especially, an accidental dignity, such as being in the ascendant, in the seventh, fourth, eleventh, second, fifth, ninth, or third house, being in hayz, having direct motion, having swift motion, being free from combustion, being in cazimi, etc.

Let the twelve houses of the horoscope
Be lodg'd with *fortitudes* and fortunates,
To make you blest in your designs, Pandolfo.
T. Tomkis (?), Albumazar.

=**Syn. 2.** *Endurance*, etc. (see *patience*), resolution, resoluteness, nerve.

fortitudinous (fôr-ti-tū'di-nus), *a.* [< L. *fortitudo* (*fortitudin-*), fortitude, + *-ous*.] Having fortitude; capable of endurance. [Rare.]

As brave and as *fortitudinous* a man as any in the king's dominions. *Fielding*, Amelia, v. 6.

fortlet (fôrt'let), *n.* [< *fort* + *-let*; cf. *forcelet*, *fortalice*, etc.] A little fort.

fortnight (fôrt'nīt or -nit), *n.* [< ME. *fourtenight*, *fourten night*, < AS. *feówertyne niht*, i. e., fourteen nights; cf. *sennight*, for *seven night*, a week.] The space of fourteen days; two weeks.

Here in the temple of the goddesse Clemence
We have ben waytynge al this *fourtenight*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 71.

From the haven of Linne in Norfolke . . . to Island, it is not aboue a *fortnight's* sailing with an ordinarie winde.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 122.

Nurse. How long is it now
To Lammas-tide?
La. Cap. A *fortnight*, and odd days.
Shak., R. and J., i. 3.

fortnightly (fôrt'nīt-li or -nit-li), *a.* [< *fortnight* + *-ly*[1].] Occurring or appearing once a fortnight: as, a *fortnightly* mail.

fortnightly (fôrt'nīt-li or -nit-li), *adv.* [< *fortnight* + *-ly*[2].] Once a fortnight; every fortnight; at intervals of a fortnight: as, a paper published *fortnightly*.

forto†. See *for*, *prep.*

fortravel†, *v. t.* [ME. *fortravaillen*; < *for-*[1] + *travel*, *travail*.] To tire by travel.

Fortravailled hy were sore, that they moste slepe echon.
Life of St. Kenelm (Early Eng. Poems, ed. Furnivall), l. 313.

fortread†, *v. t.* [ME. *fortreden* (pp. *fortroden*), < AS. *fortredan* (pret. *fortræd*, pp. *fortreden*), tread down, < *for-* + *tredan*, tread: see *for-*[1] and *tread*.] To tread down; trample upon; crush.

It [virtue] is cast undyr and *fortroden* undyr the feet of felonous folk. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iv. prose 1.

fortress (fôr'tres), *n.* [< ME. *fortresse*, < OF. *forteresce*, F. *forteresse* (= Pr. *fortaressa*), another form of OF. *fortelesse*, *fortelesce* (= Pr. *fortalessa*), > E. *fortalice*, q. v.] A fortified town or position; a fort; a castle; a stronghold; hence, any place of defense or security.

To lyve the more in sikirnesse
Do make anoon a *fortresse*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 3942.

God is our *fortress*; in whose conquering name
Let us resolve to scale their flinty bulwarks.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

This arm—that hath reclaim'd
To your obedience fifty *fortresses*,
Twelve cities, and seven walled towns of strength—. . .
Lets fall his sword before your highness' feet.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 4.

Maiden fortress. See *maiden*.—**Syn.** See *fortification*.

fortress (fôr'tres), *v. t.* [< *fortress*, *n.*] To furnish with a fortress; defend by or as by a fortress; guard; fortify.

Their temple and cite Jerusalem were builded pleasantly vpon that holy highe mount of Sion, well *fortreced* and turretted. *Joye*, Expos. of Daniel, xii.

Honour and beauty, in the owner's arms,
Are weakly *fortress'd* from a world of harms.
Shak, Lucrece, l. 28.

fortret† (fôrt'ret), *n.* [Cf. *fortress* and *fortlet*.] A little fort; a fortlet; a sconce.

fortuit†, *a.* [< ME. *fortuit*, < OF. *fortuit*, F. *fortuit*, < L. *fortuitus*, casual: see *fortuitous*.] Fortuitous; accidental.

Thise ben thanne the causes of the abriggynge of *fortuit* hap, the which abreggynge of *fortuit* hap comth of causes encowntrynge and flowynge togydere to hemself, and nat by the entencion of the doere.
Chaucer, Boëthius, v. prose 1.

fortuitism (fôr-tū'i-tizm), *n.* The doctrine of a fortuity in the action of natural causes, as opposed to design. [Rare.]

Professor Mivart's teleology now so nearly approaches Mr. Darwin's *fortuitism* that the difference between them is reduced to a matter of abstract hypothesis.
St. James's Gazette, April 14, 1881.

fortuitist (fôr-tū'i-tist), *n.* One who holds the doctrine of fortuitism. [Rare.]

There will always be teleologists, no doubt, and there will always be *fortuitists*, if we may coin a needful correlative term. *St. James's Gazette*, April 14, 1881.

fortuitous (fôr-tū'i-tus), *a.* [= F. *fortuit* = Sp. Pg. It. *fortuito*, < L. *fortuitus*, casual, accidental, < *for(t-)s*, chance (cf. abl. *forte*, by chance): see *fortune*.] Accidental; casual; happening by chance; coming or occurring without any cause, or without any general cause; random.

How can the Epicurean's opinion be true that the universe was formed by a *fortuitous* concourse of atoms?
Swift.

To what a *fortuitous* concurrence do we not owe every pleasure and convenience of our lives!
Goldsmith, Vicar, xxxi.

Thus nature works as if to mock at art,
And in defiance of her rival powers,
By these *fortuitous* and random strokes
Performing such inimitable feats
As she with all her rules can never reach.
Cowper, Task, v. 124.

Fortuitous cause, a contingent cause which acts without purpose. =Syn. *Chance, Casual*, etc. See *accidental*.

fortuitously (fôr-tū′i-tus-li), *adv.* Accidentally; casually; by chance.

The old stale pretence of the Atheists, that things were first made *fortuitously*, and afterwards their usefulness was observed or discovered, can have no place here.
Ray, Works of Creation, ii. 416.

Nothing befals them *fortuitously*, nothing happens in vain, or without a meaning. *H. Blair*, Works, V. v.

fortuitousness (fôr-tū′i-tus-nes), *n.* The quality or condition of being fortuitous; casual occurrence or causation.

But what do these Theists here else then [than], whilst they deny the fortuitous motion of senseless matter to be the first original of all things, themselves in the meantime enthrone *fortuitousness* and contingency in the will of an omnipotent being?
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 873.

fortuity (fôr-tū′i-ti), *n.* [< L. as if **fortuita(t-)s*, < *fortuitus*, fortuitous, accidental: see *fortuitous*.] Accident; chance; casualty.

The only question which the adversaries to Providence have to answer is, how they can be sure that those deserved judgmentes were the effect of mere *fortuity*, without the least intervention on the part of the Lord of the universe? *Forbes*, On Incredulity, p. 79.

Mohammed was not alone in preferring despotism to anarchy, fate to *fortuity*.
R. D. Hitchcock, Add. 48th Anniv. Union Theol. Sem.

Fortuna (fôr-tū′nä), *n.* [L., fortune; personified, Fortune.] 1. In *Rom. myth.*, the goddess of fortune. See *fortune*, 2.—2. The nineteenth planetoid, discovered by Hind, in London, in 1852.

fortunable†, *a.* [ME. *fortunable, fortynable*; < *fortune* + *-able*.] Fortunate.

There was neuer birde brede vnder the stone
More *fortunable* in a felde than that birde hath be.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 3.

The Lord lyueth in truth, in equite, & righteousnesse; and al people shall bee *fortunable* and ioyfull in him.
Bible of 1551, Jer. iv.

fortunal†, *a.* [ME., also *fortunel*, < OF. *fortunel*, < *fortune*, fortune: see *fortune*.] Pertaining to fortune or chance; fortuitous.

The watres ymedlyd wrappith or implieth many *fortunel* happes or maneres. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, v. meter 1.

fortunate (fôr′tū-nāt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *fortunate*, < F. *fortuné* = Sp. (obs.) Pg. *fortunado* = It. *fortunato*, < L. *fortunatus*, prospered, prosperous, lucky, pp. of *fortunare*, make prosperous or happy, < *fortuna*, fortune, good fortune: see *fortune*.] I. *a.* 1. Having good fortune; receiving good from uncertain or unexpected sources; lucky.

And the contrarie is joye and gret solas,
As whan a man hath ben in poure estat,
And clymbeth up and wexeth *fortunat*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 10.

If a Wife be the best or worst fortune of a man, certainly you are one of the *fortunatest* men in this Island.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 30.

One or two pieces so facile in thought and *fortunate* in phrase as to be carried lightly in the memory.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 335.

2. Bringing or presaging good fortune; resulting favorably, as something uncertain; having a happy issue; auspicious; felicitous: as, a *fortunate* speculation; a *fortunate* accident.

This dream is all amiss interpreted;
It was a vision fair and *fortunate*.
Shak., J. C., ii. 2.

As Sylla was sacrificing before his tent in the fields of Nola, a snake happened to creep out of the bottom of the altar; upon which Postumius, the haruspex who attended the sacrifice, proclaiming it to be a *fortunate* omen, called out upon him to lead his army immediately against the enemy. *C. Middleton*, Cicero, I. § 1.

=Syn. *Felicitous, Lucky*, etc. (See *happy*.) *Fortunate, Successful, Prosperous*, favored. *Fortunate* implies the attainment of success more by the operation of favorable circumstances, or through accident, than by direct effort; *successful* denotes that effective effort has been made; *prosperous* has nearly the same meaning as *successful*, but does not at all emphasize the effort made, and applies rather to a series of things than to a single event. We say a *fortunate* gambler, a *successful* merchant, a *prosperous* line of business.

The administration of Oglethorpe was marred by some faults of temper and of tact, but it was on the whole able, energetic, and *fortunate*. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.

What can they see in the longest line in Europe save that it runs back to a *successful* soldier? *Scott*, Woodstock.

Equally inured
By moderation either state to bear,
Prosperous or adverse. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 364.

II.† *n.* In *astrol.*, a favorable planet. *Nares*. See extract under *fortitude*, 3.

fortunate†, *v. t.* [ME., < L. *fortunatus*, pp. of *fortunare*, make prosperous: see *fortunate*, *a.*] To make fortunate; prosper.

Let sowe it forth, and god it *fortunate*!
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

fortunately (fôr′tū-nāt-li), *adv.* In a fortunate manner; by good fortune; luckily; happily.

After this victorye *fortunately* obteined, the Duke of Bedforde sailed by water vp to the very towne of Harflew.
Hall, Hen. V., an. 4.

The battle then at Stoke so *fortunately* struck,
Upon King Henry's part, . . .
As never till that day he felt his crown to cleave
Unto his temples close.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxii. 1503.

Fair lovers, you are *fortunately* met.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

fortunateness (fôr′tū-nāt-nes), *n.* The state of being fortunate; good luck.

The power of his wit, the valiantness of his courage, the *fortunateness* of his successes. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

fortune (fôr′tūn), *n.* [< ME. *fortune*, < OF. *fortune*, F. *fortune* = Sp. Pg. It. *fortuna*, < L. *fortuna*, chance, hap, luck, fate, fortune, good fortune, prosperity, etc., < *for(t-)s*, chance, prob. allied to *ferre*, bear, bring, = E. *bear*[1].] 1. Chance; hap; luck; fate.

Alas, why playnen folk so in commune
Of purveyiaunce of God, or of *fortune*?
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 394.

And some tyme he wan, and many tymes he loste, as is the *fortune* of werre. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 184.

What should I do,
But cocker up my genius, and live free
To all delights my *fortune* calls me to?
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

2. Chance personified; the events or circumstances of life antecedent to some result attributed to their working, more or less consciously personified and regarded as a divinity which metes out happiness and unhappiness, and distributes arbitrarily or capriciously the lots of life. When represented as an actual goddess (Latin *Fortuna*), the usual attribute of Fortune is a wheel, in token of instability.

So confesse the to sum frere and shewe hym thi synnes.
For whiles *Fortune* is thi frende freres wil the louye.
Piers Plowman (B), xi. 54.

Fortune was pleased to give us a frown.
Reading Skirmish (Child's Ballads, VII. 244).

It is a madness to make *fortune* the mistress of events.
Dryden, Character of Polybius.

Since *fortune* is not in our power, let us be as little as possible in hers. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 202.

3. That which falls to one as his portion in life or in any particular proceeding; the course of events as affecting condition or state; circumstances; lot: often in the plural: as, good or bad *fortune*; to share one's *fortunes*.

For wel wote I that oure Lord geueth in thys worlde vnto eyther sort of folk either sort of *fortune*.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 1157.

These must be men of action, for on those
The fortune of our *fortunes* must rely.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, ii. 2.

While he whose lowly *fortune* I retrace,
The youngest of three sons, was yet a babe.
Wordsworth.

Almost within a week of the Archduke Albert's success, the *fortunes* of Austria made shipwreck on the field of Sadowa. *E. Dicey*, Victor Emmanuel, p. 291.

4. Specifically, good luck; prosperity; success.

It rain'd down *fortune* showering on your head.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 1.

King [Henry I.] had the *Fortune* to be a Gainer by his Losses. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 39.

5. Estate; possessions; especially, when used absolutely, large estate; wealth: as, he married a lady of *fortune*.

They have two hundred and eighty boarders, children of little *fortune*, who pay a very small sum for their diet and lodging, and have their dining room by themselves.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 231.

A Woman that is espous'd for a *Fortune* is yet a better Bargain if she dies. *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, i. 2.

6. A person of wealth; especially, a marriageable heir or heiress. [Colloq.]

Do you see this young Gentleman? he has a Sister, a prodigious *Fortune*—'Faith, you two shall be acquainted.
Steele, Tender Husband, i. 1.

The lady and a couple of sisters of hers were . . . the greatest *fortunes* about town. *Spectator*, No. 282.

7. In *astrol.*, one of the fortunate planets: namely, Jupiter, Venus, the sun, the moon, and Mercury.

Fortunes.—♃ and ♀; and the ☉, ☽, and ☿, if aspecting them, and not afflicted, are considered fortunate planets. *W. Lilly*, Introd. to Astrology, App., p. 341.

To tell one's fortune, tell fortunes, to foretell what is to happen to one, or practise the prediction of future events with reference to persons, through some professed faculty of penetrating, or specific means of calling up, the secrets of the future. See *fortune-teller*.

fortune† (fôr′tūn), *v.* [< ME. *fortunen*, < OF. *fortuner* = It. *fortunare*, < L. *fortunare*, make prosperous: see *fortune*, *n.*, *fortunate*.] I. *trans.* 1. To determine the fate or chance of; fix or control the lot or fortune of; dispose of.

But atte last, as god wold *fortune* it,
Ye all only, and by your interprise,
Owt of daunger ye causid me to rise.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1431.

O stronge God, that . . .
Hast in every regne and every londe
Of armes al the bridel in thyn honde,
And hem *fortunest* as the lust devyse.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1519.

Dear Isis, keep decorum, and *fortune* him accordingly.
Shak., A. and C., i. 2.

2. To foretell the fortune or lot of; presage.

Wel cowde he *fortunen* the ascendent
Of his ymages for his pacient.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 417.

3. To endow with wealth or fortune.

A gentleman of handsome parts,
And, they say, *fortun'd*.
Shirley, Love in a Maze, i. 1.

A man for whose whole suit a Houndsditch Jew would not give 1s. 6d. may be able to "*fortune* his daughter with a hundred, or maybe a brace of hundreds."
Contemporary Rev., LI. 237.

II. *intrans.* 1. To befall; fall out; happen; chance; come to pass casually.

Suche merveyles *fortunede* than.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 288.

We *fortuned* to lye in a better place and more out of the dynt of the rage of the sayd tempest, or ellys we hadde ben in lyke case or worse. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 75.

It *fortuned* out of the thickest wood
A ramping Lyon rushed suddeinly.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 5.

2. To come by chance.

They *fortuned* to a countre of a tyraunt kene,
Called wales. *Joseph of Arimathie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 41.

fortune-book (fôr′tūn-bůk), *n.* A book to be consulted for the revelation of future events or in telling fortunes.

fortuned (fôr′tūnd), *a.* [< *fortune* + *-ed*[2].] Supplied by fortune; provided: used in composition.

Not the imperious show
Of the full-*fortun'd* Cæsar ever shall
Be brooch'd with me. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 13.

fortune-hunter (fôr′tūn-hun″tėr), *n.* A man or woman who seeks to marry for wealth or fortune.

Widows are indeed the great game of your *fortune-hunters*. *Addison*, The Fortune-Hunter.

fortune-hunting (fôr′tūn-hun″ting), *n.* The seeking of a fortune by marriage.

fortunel†, *a.* See *fortunal*.

fortuneless (fôr′tūn-les), *a.* [< *fortune* + *-less*.] 1†. Luckless; unfortunate.

For to wexe olde at home in idlenesse
Is disadventrous, and quite *fortunelesse*.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 100.

2. Destitute of a fortune or portion.

No wonder . . . if, courted by the son of a proud and powerful baron, she can no longer spare a word or look to the poor *fortuneless* page. *Scott*, Abbot, xxiv.

fortune-tell (fôr′tūn-tel), *v. t.* To tell the fortune of; play the fortune-teller to. [Used punningly in the place cited.]

I'll conjure you, I'll *fortune-tell* you.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 2.

fortune-teller (fôr′tūn-tel″ėr), *n.* One who tells or reveals future events in the life of another; one who pretends to a knowledge of future events, and makes a practice of foretelling them.

fortune-telling (fôr′tūn-tel″ing), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Telling, or pretending to tell, the future events of one's life.

He tipples palmistry, and dines
On all her *fortune-telling* lines. *Cleaveland*.

II. *n.* The act or practice of predicting future events in the life of any person.

We are simple men; we do not know what's brought to pass under the profession of *fortune-telling*.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 2.

fortunize† (fôr′tū-nīz), *v. t.* [< *fortune* + *-ize*.] To regulate the fortune of; render fortunate or happy.

Fooles therefore
They are which fortunes doe by vowes devize,
Sith each unto himselfe his life may *fortunize*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ix. 30.

fortunous†, *a.* [ME. *fortunous*, < OF. *fortunos* = Sp. *fortunoso*, tempestuous, = Pg. *fortunoso*, fortunate, = It. *fortunoso*, fortuitous; as *fortune* + *-ous*.] Proceeding from fortune; inconstant; changeable; fickle.

I ne trowe not in no manere that so certeyn thinges sholden be moeved by *fortunous* fortune.
Chaucer, Boëthius, I. prose 6.

forty (fôr′ti), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fourty*; < ME. *forti, fourty, fowrti, fowerti, feowerti*, etc., < AS. *feówertig* (= OS. *fiwartig, fiartig, fiortig* = OFries. *fiuwertich* = D. *veertig* = OHG. *fiorzug*, MHG. *vierzic*, G. *vierzig* = Icel. *fjörutiu, fertug* = Sw. *fyratio, fyrtio* = Dan. *fyrretyve, firti* = Goth. *fidvōr tigjus* = L. *quadraginta* (> It. *quaranta* = Pg. *quarenta* = Sp. *cuarenta* = F. *quarante*) = Gr. τεσσαράκοντα = Skt. *chatvārinçat*), forty, < *feówer*, E. *four*, etc., + *-tig*, E. *-ty*, etc., of the same ult. origin as *ten:* see *four* and *-ty*[1], and cf. *twenty, thirty*, etc.] **I.** *a.* Four times ten; ten more than thirty, or one more than thirty-nine: a cardinal numeral.

II. *n.*; pl. *forties* (-tiz). **1.** The sum of four tens, or of thirty-nine and one.—**2.** A symbol representing this number, as 40, XL, or xl.—**The Forty.** (*a*) A body of magistrates in ancient Attica for the trial of small causes in the rural demes. (*b*) The name (with qualifying terms) of two appellate civil tribunals and a criminal court in the Venetian republic. (*c*) A collective designation of the members of the French Academy, forty in number. Also called *the Forty Immortals.*—**The roaring forties,** the notably rough part of the North Atlantic crossed on the passage from Europe to the ports of North America between the 40th and 50th degrees of north latitude. The term is also applied to the region between 40° and 50° south latitude in the South Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian oceans.

The region of the "brave west winds," *the roaring forties* of sailors. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 146.

forty-five (fôr′ti-fīv′), *n.* A game of cards, played with a full pack, in which each trick counts five and the game is forty-five. Five cards (two and three or three and two) are dealt to each player, and the top card after dealing is turned as the trump. The ace of hearts is always a trump, ranking next below the knave of the trump-suit, which is itself second in rank, the five-spot being highest. The other cards have their normal value, except that in the black suits the lowest spot-card takes the trick when no face-card is played. Suit must be followed when a trump is led, but in other cases a player may trump if he chooses. A player taking all five tricks in one hand wins the game.

forty-knot (fôr′ti-not), *n.* The *Alternanthera Achyrantha*, a prostrate amarantaceous weed of warm countries. It is said to have diuretic properties.

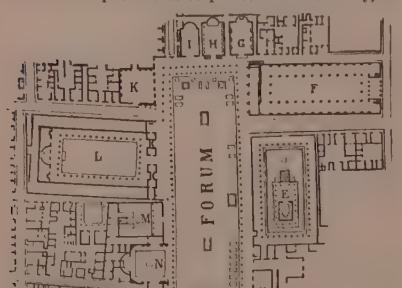
fortynet, *n.* An obsolete form of *fortune.*

forty-niner (fôr′ti-nī′nėr), *n.* One of the adventurers, chiefly from the United States, who went to California in search of fortune soon after the discovery of gold there in 1848. The greater number of them arrived in 1849; hence the name. [Colloq., U. S.]

forula (for′ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *forulæ* (-lē). [ML.: see *forrel.*] A case of leather or similar material in which old manuscripts have been preserved.

The remarkable *forula*, or case of thick stamped leather, in which the "Book of Armagh," an Irish MS., supposed to be of the early part of the IXth century, has been preserved. *Archæol. Inst. Jour.*, XIII. 178.

forum (fō′rum), *n.*; pl. *forums* or *fora* (-rumz, -rä). [< L. *forum*, a market-place, forum, akin to *foris, foras*, out of doors, *foris*, pl. *fores*, a door: see *foreign* and *door.*] **1.** In *Rom. antiq.*, the market-place of a city. It was the official center of the public and corporate life of the city, and



Forum of Pompeii.

A, principal entrance; *B*, a Corinthian temple; *C*, the public prison (*carcer publicus*); *D* is supposed to have been a *horreum*, or public granary; *E*, temple of Venus, the guardian goddess of the city; *F*, basilica; *G*, *H*, *I*, the curiæ, or civil and commercial tribunals; *K*, a rectangular building which may have served the purpose of a shop for money-changers; *L*, a portico terminating in an apsis; *M*, temple of Mercury or Quirinus; *N*, a building with a large semicircular tribune, which probably constituted the residence of the priests called Augustales.

was usually surrounded by the chief public buildings, and often ornamented with statues and other works of art. Justice was administered in the forum or in buildings opening upon it, and it was a normal place of assembly for the people. The word was originally applied to an open space or area left before any edifice, and particularly before a tomb. In ancient Rome the space left vacant at the first agglomeration of the city for the transaction of judicial and other public business was specifically called the Forum, or Forum Romanum. Two other judicial forums were constructed by Julius Cæsar and Augustus, and all three were richly adorned with columns, statues, etc., divided by the rostra into a comitium or court and a place of public assembly, and surrounded by temples, porticos in which financial business was transacted, and other buildings. There were many forums exclusively for market purposes. Compare *agora.*

In yon field below,
A thousand years of silenced factions sleep—
The *Forum*, where the immortal accents glow,
And still the eloquent air breathes—burns with Cicero!
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 112.

Hence—**2.** A tribunal; a court; any assembly empowered to hear and decide causes.

He [Lord Camden] was, however, fully more eminent in the senate than the *forum.* *Brougham*, Earl Camden.

Law of the forum, the rules of law prevailing within the jurisdiction of a particular court, as distinguished from the law in other jurisdictions.

forwake†, *v. t.* [ME. **forwakien* (in pp.); < *for-*[1] + *wake.*] To exhaust with waking; tire out with long watching.

He was forwept, he was *forwaked.*
Gower, Conf. Amant., II. 15.

Wery, *forwaked* in her orisouns,
Slepeth Custance.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 498.

forwalk†, *v. t.* [ME. *forwalken*; < *for-*[1] + *walk.*] To weary with walking.

Whanne thei theder come
Al wery *for-walked*, & wolde take here reste.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2235.

forwander†, *v.* [ME. *forwandrien*; < *for-*[1] + *wander.*] **I.** *intrans.* To wander till wearied.

Thanne dismaied, I, left alle sool [sole, alone]
Forwery, *forwandred* as a fool.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 3335.

They far espide
A weary wight *forwandring* by the way.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 34.

II. *trans.* To weary with wandering; cause to wander until weary.

I was wery *forwandred*, and went me to reste.
Piers Plowman (B), Prol., l. 7.

His armes, which he had vowed to disprofesse,
She gathered up, and did about him dresse,
And his *forwandred* steed unto him gott.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 20.

forward[1] (fôr′wärd), *a.* [< ME. *forward*, rarely *foreward* (in adv. *forewardes*), < AS. *foreweard*, rarely *forweard*, forward, fore, early, in front, < *fore*, fore, before, + *-weard:* see *fore*[1] and *-ward.* Cf. *forward*[1], *adv.*, and *foreward*[1], *n.*] **1.** Situated in the front or fore part; anterior; fore; directed toward some point or position in advance from the starting-point: as, a *forward* cabin in a ship; the *forward* movement of an army.

Four legs and two voices. . . . His *forward* voice now is to speak well of his friend; his backward voice is to utter foul speeches and to detract. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2.

2. Being in a condition of advancement; well advanced with respect to progress, attainment, development (as the season), growth (as vegetation), or (rarely) position or rank: as, the building is in a *forward* state; he is *forward* in his studies; a *forward* crop.

My good Camillo,
She is as *forward* of her breeding as
She is i' the rear of our birth. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

[He] was well pleased to hear that our Catalogue of English Manuscripts was so *forward* in the Press at Oxford. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 119.

Come tell me in plain Terms how *forward* he is with Araminta. *Congreve*, Old Batchelor, iii. 6.

The Athenians, deserted by the other states, met his invading army, in which the exiled chief of that faction, Hipplas, had a *forward* appointment. *Brougham.*

3. Ready in action or disposition; prompt; earnest; also, in a derogatory sense, over-confident; assuming; presumptuous; pert: as, to be *forward* in good works; a *forward* chit.

God grafte in vs the trewe knowledge of his woorde, with a *forward* will to folowe it.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 56.

Many about the King were *forward* for this Match, but the Lord Cromwell specially. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 287.

It were uncomely
That we be found less *forward* for our prince
Than they are for their lady.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, ii. 3.

You need not call me to any House of yours, for I am *forward* enough to come without calling.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 17.

Your cousin Sophy is a *forward*, impertinent gipsy.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

Clara is of a cold temper, and would think this step of mine highly *forward.* *Sheridan*, The Duenna, i. 5.

4†. Foremost.

First and *forward* she bigan to weepe.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 944.

=**Syn. 3.** Willing, zealous; presuming, presumptuous, impertinent.

forward[1], **forwards** (fôr′wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [< ME. *forwarde, forwardes*, < AS. *foreweard*, adv., forward (= D. *voorwaarts* = G. *vorwärts*), < *foreweard*, forward: see *forward*[1], *a.*] **1.** Toward a part, place, or point of time before or in advance; onward: with reference either to motion or to position: opposed to *backward.*

And fro this *forewardes* nevere entred suche Filthe in that Place amonges hem, ne nevere schalle entre here aftre. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 61.

A great coyle there was to set him *forward.*
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 166.

From this time *forward* I will be your Master.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 66.

If a man will walk straight *forward* without turning to the right or the left, he must walk in a desert, and not in Cheapside.
Macaulay, Conversation between Cowley and Milton.

2. With advancing steps; with good progress.

It is the nature of God's most bountiful disposition to build *forward* where his foundation is once laid.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.

3. Toward the terminal point.

It [*Sequoia Reichenbachii*] has indeed stiff, pointed leaves, lying *forward*, but they are arcuate, and the cones are smaller. *Dawson*, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 186.

Drawn forward. See *drawn.*—**To bring forward, go forward, set forward,** etc. See the verbs.—**To put one's best foot forward.** See *foot.*=**Syn.** *Forward, Onward. Forward* is toward what is or is imagined to be the front or the goal; *onward* is in the direction of advance. Generally they come to the same thing, but *onward* indicates a less definite aim: the traveler lost in the woods feels it to be necessary to go *onward;* when he finds his way, he presses *forward.*

The mustering squadron, and the clattering car,
Went pouring *forward* with impetuous speed.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 25.

There is no death with Thee! each plant and tree
In living haste their stems push *onward* still.
Jones Very, Poems, p. 53.

forward[1] (fôr′wärd), *v. t.* [< *forward*[1], *a.* and *adv.*] **1.** To send forward; send toward the place of destination; transmit: as, to *forward* a letter or despatches.

All the dragées [sugar-plums] were *forwarded* by the ambassador's bag.
Mrs. Gore, Mothers and Daughters, p. 259.

2. To advance; help onward; promote; further; encourage: as, to *forward* the growth of a plant.

The occasional propensity to this superstition [symbolic figures] was, without question, *forwarded* and encouraged by the priesthood. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, iv. § 4.

3. In *bookbinding*, to fit (a book) with back and covers, and prepare it for the finisher.=**Syn. 1.** To expedite, accelerate, despatch.—**2.** To further, promote, foster, favor.

forward[2]†, *n.* [ME. *forward, forword, foreward, foreword*, < AS. *foreweard, foreward*, also *forewarde*, agreement, contract (= D. *voorwaarde*, conditions, precontract), < *fore*, before, + *weard*, ward, keeping: see *fore*[1] and *ward, n.*] Agreement; covenant.

To breke *forward* is not myn entente.
Chaucer, Prol. to Man of Law's Tale, l. 40.

This *forward* to fulfill faithly thai swere,
Vppon solempne sacrifice, soche as thai vset.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11447.

forwarder (fôr′wär-dėr), *n.* **1.** One who forwards or sends forward; specifically, in the United States, one who ships or sends forward goods for others to their destination by the instrumentality of third persons; a forwarding merchant. Neither a consignor shipping goods nor a carrier while engaged in transporting them is called a forwarder. The name is applied, strictly, to one who undertakes to see the goods of another put in the way of transportation, without himself incurring the liability of a carrier to deliver. A carrier who undertakes to transport the goods only part of the way often becomes a forwarder in respect to the duty of delivering them to some proper carrier to complete the transportation.

2. One who forwards, promotes, advances, or furthers.

Nor am I accessary,
Part or party confederate, . . . *forwarder*,
Principal or maintainer of this late theft.
L. Barry, Ram Alley, v. 1.

3. In *bookbinding*, a workman who, after receiving the sewed book, puts on its back and covers, trims its edges, and fits it for the finisher.

The ends of the cords are then drawn by the *forwarder* through holes pierced in the boards. *Ure*, Dict., I. 424.

forwarding (fôr′wär-ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *forward*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act or business of sending forward merchandise, etc.; the business of a forwarder. See *forwarder*, 1. [U. S.]—**2.** In

bookbinding, the operations of putting on the covers and back, rounding the back, trimming the edges, adding bands, lining, and all other work, after the sewing of the sheets, that is needed to prepare the book for the finisher.

forwarding (fôr'wär-ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *forward*[1], *v.*] Advancing; promoting; expediting; sending forward.—**Forwarding merchant**, a merchant whose business is to receive and forward goods for others. See *forwarder*, 1.—**Forwarding note**, a note in which a description of goods or of a parcel is entered with the name and address of the consignee, and the name of the consignor, to be sent with the goods, etc., conveyed by a carrier.

forwardly (fôr'wärd-li), *adv.* **1.** In a forward position; toward the anterior extremity; anteriorly.—**2.** In a forward manner. (*a*) Eagerly; promptly.

After his return, however, he was so far from observing that caution which Plutarch speaks of, that he freely and *forwardly* resumed his former employment of pleading.
C. Middleton, Life of Cicero, I. § 1.

Christianity gives us these hopes, which reason *forwardly* assumes and makes her own.
Bp. Hurd, Works, VII. xxxiv.

(*b*) With undue assurance; impertinently.

forwardness (fôr'wärd-nes), *n.* [< *forward* + *-ness*.] **1.** The condition of being forward or in advance; a state of advancement: as, the *forwardness* of spring; the *forwardness* of a scholar.

The saying went that he [a friar] practiced with the Turk to have undone again all that was there in so good *forwardness*. *Strype*, Memorials, Edw. VI., an. 1552.

So! I am very glad my friend Puff's tragedy is in such *forwardness*. *Sheridan*, The Critic, I. 1.

2. Cheerful readiness; promptness; eagerness; confidence.

Having with his pow'r held out so long,
Many adventure, with more *forwardness*,
To yield him aid, and to support his wrong.
Daniel, Civil Wars, iv.

We made Master Jones our leader: for we thought it best herein to gratify his kindness and *forwardness*.
Mourt's Journal, in Appendix to New England's [Memorial, p. 349.

3. Undue assurance; lack of becoming modesty: as, the *forwardness* of an ill-bred child.

The *forwardness* that he shewed to celebrate his own merits in all his publick speeches seems to justify their censures. *C. Middleton*, Life of Cicero, III. § 12.

=**Syn.** Promptitude, zeal; presumption; *Willingness*. *Forwardness* expresses more than *willingness* in that it implies promptitude and active desire, while *willingness* has lost the sense implied in its derivation, and expresses rather a somewhat passive readiness.

forwards, *adv.* See *forward*[1].

forwaste†, *v. t.* [Improp. *forwaste*; < *for-*[1] + *waste*.] To waste; desolate.

A company of clownish villains . . . both in face and apparel so *forwasted* that they seemed to bear a great conformity with the savages. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

Till that infernall feend with foule uprore
Forwasted all their land, and them expeld.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 5.

forwet†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *furrow*. *Chaucer*.

forweant, *v. t.* [ME. *forwenien*, *forwanien* (= MLG. *vorwenen* = MHG. *verwenen*, G. *verwöhnen* = Dan. *forvænne*); < *for-*[1] + *wean*, accustom: see *wean*.] To accustom to bad habits; spoil by indulgence; pamper.

The unwise man and *forwened* child habbeth both on [one] lage [law]. *Old Eng. Homilies* (ed. Morris), II. 41.

Thanne he charged chapmen to chasten her childeren; Late no wynnynge hem *forweny* [var. *forwanye*] whil thei be gonge. *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 34.

forwear†, *v. t.*; pp. *forworn*. [< ME. *forweren* (pret. *forwered*, *forwerd*); < *for-*[1] + *wear*[1].] To wear out; spend; waste.

It were hir loth
To weren ofte that ilke cloth;
And if it were *forwered*, she
Wolde have ful gret necessite
Of clothyng, er she bought hir newe.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 237.

A silly man, in simple weeds *forworne*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 35.

Though what ail'd me, I might not well as they
Rake up some *forworne* tales that smother'd lay
In chimney corners, smoak'd with winter fires,
To read and rock asleep our drowsy sires?
Bp. Hall, Satires, vi. 1.

forwearyt, *v.* [< ME. *forwerien*; < *for-*[1] + *weary*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To weary utterly; tire out.

Thine armys shalt thou sprede abrode,
As man in werre were *forweried*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 2563.

Give him more labour, and with streighter law,
That he with worke may be *forwearied*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. v. 50.

II. *intrans.* To become wearied.

I *forweary*, [F.] je laise. *Palsgrave*.

forweary†, *a.* [ME. *forwery*; < *for-*[1] intensive + *weary*, *a.*] Excessively weary; exhausted with fatigue.

Forwery of my labour al the day.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 93.

Prestly in a thicke place of that pris wode,
Wel out from alle weyes *for-wery* thei hem rested.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2443.

forweep†, *v.* [ME. *forwepen*; < *for-*[1] + *weep*.] **I.** *trans.* To wet with tears; exhaust with weeping.

Sche, *forweped* and forwaked,
Was wery.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 126.

The quen was wery *forwept*, and went to bedde.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2868.

II. *intrans.* To bleed, as a tree or plant.

As vynes that *forwepe* and turne away
ffrom fruyte the Grekes wol the stok to tere.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 102.

forwelk†, *v. i.* [ME. *forwelken* (= G. *verwelken*), wither, decay; < *for-*[1] + *welk*[2].] To wither; decay; fade.

A foule *forwelked* thynge was she,
That whilom rounde and soft hadde be.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 361.

forwept†. Past participle of *forweep*.

forwhy†, *conj.* [ME.: see phrase *for why*, under *for*.] Because. *Chaucer*.

forwit†, **forwitere**†, etc. See *forewit*, etc.

forwithert, *v. i.* [< *for-*[1] + *wither*, *v.*] To wither away; shrivel. *Davies*.

Her body small, *forewither'd*, and forespent,
As is the stalk that summer's drought oppress'd.
Sackville, Ind. to Mir. for Mags., st. 12.

forwoundt, *v. t.* [ME. *forwounden*, *forwunden*, < AS. *forwundian* (= MLG. *vorwunden* = G. *verwunden*), wound, < *for-* + *wundian*, wound: see *for-*[1] and *wound*[1].] To wound severely.

Feble as a *forwounded* man. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1830.

forwrapt, *v. t.* [ME. *forwrappen*; < *for-*[1] + *wrap*.] To wrap up or about; muffle.

Why artow al *forwrapped* save thy face?
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 256.

foryetet, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *forget*.

foryeten†. A Middle English form of the past participle of *forget*.

foryevet, *v.* A Middle English form of *forgive*.

foryieldt, *v. t.* [ME. *foryelden*, *forzelden*, *forzielden*, *forgelden*, < AS. *forgildan*, *forgyldan* (= D. *vergelden* = MLG. *vorgelden* = G. *vergelten* = ODan. *forgælde*, remunerate, recompense), pay, repay, recompense, give, < *for-* + *gildan*, *gyldan*, pay, give, yield: see *for-*[1] and *yield*.] To yield up; pay; repay; requite.

The God above
Foryelde yow.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 457.

forzando, forzato (for-tsän'dō, -tsä'tō), *a.* [It., ppr. and pp. of *forzare*, force: see *force*[1], *v.*] In *music*, forcible: noting a passage to be rendered with force or loudness. Also *sforzando*. Abbreviated *fz*.

foss[1] (fos), *n.* Same as *force*[3]. [Prov. Eng.]

foss[2], **fosse** (fos), *n.* [= MLG. *fosse*, canal, sound, < F. *fosse* = Sp. *fosa*, *foso* = Pg. It. *fossa*, *fosso*, a ditch, < L. *fossa*, a ditch, trench, foss, < *fossa*, fem. of *fossus*, pp. of *fodere*, dig.] **1.** A ditch; a canal; a stream or river artificially made or enlarged.

And a none we left all the Poo, and toke ower course by a lytyll Ryver that cometh to the [same, called the *fosse*, made and cutte owte by hande.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 6.

A Carak of Genoa . . . passed before the port of Rhodes, . . . and rid at anker at the *Fosse*, 7. or 8. miles from the towne. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 76.

Specifically—**2.** In *fort.*, a hollow place, ditch, or moat, commonly full of water, lying between the scarp and the counterscarp below the rampart, and turning round a fortified place or a post that is to be defended. See cut under *castle*.

Shall I shut up myself in some strong castle or tower? . . . the fire will pass the *fosses*, consume the bulwarks.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 374.

Fierce Rodomont escapes, and as he flies,
High bounding o'er the *fosse* that yawns below,
Lights on th' interior ramparts of the foe.
Hoole, tr. of Orlando Furioso, xv.

3. In *anat.*, same as *fossa*[1].—**Advance-foss.** See *advance*, *n.*, 6.

fossa[1] (fos'ä), *n.*; pl. *fossæ* (-ē). [L., a ditch or trench: see *foss*[2].] **1.** In *anat.*, a foss, pit, depression, or hollow of some kind in any structure, specified by a qualifying term.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, a deep pit or depression in the hard integument of an animal, often opening into the interior cavity of the body and serving for the point of attachment of an organ: as, the antennary *fossa* of an insect.—**Anconeal fossa of the humerus.** See *anconeal*.—**Anterior palatine fossa.** Same as *anterior palatine canal* (*a*). See *canal*[1].—**Anthelicine fossa**, the depression between the branches of the antihelix; the fossa triangularis.—**Canine fossa.** See *canine*.—**Cerebellar fossa**, the posterior cerebral fossa.—**Cerebral fossa**, one of three depressions, anterior, middle, and posterior, on each side of the floor of the cranial cavity, lodging respectively the frontal and temporal lobes of the cerebrum and the cerebellum.—**Conarial, coronoid, cotyloid, digastric, digital**, etc., **fossa.** See the adjectives.—**Condyloid fossa**, a depression behind the occipital condyle on either side, sometimes perforated at its bottom by a foramen which transmits a vein to the lateral sinus.—**Fossa cærulea**, the shallow groove extending forward from the superior fovea of the medulla oblongata, ordinarily known as the *locus cæruleus*.—**Fossa ductus venosi**, the posterior part of the longitudinal fissure of the liver, where the ductus venosus lies, usually called *fissure of the ductus venosus*.—**Fossa innominata**, the nameless fossa. See *scaphoid fossa* (*b*).—**Fossa navicularis**, the navicular fossa. (*a*) A recess in the urethra, near the urinary meatus, where the caliber of the tube is enlarged. (*b*) A depressed space between the posterior commissure of the vulva and the fourchette.—**Fossa of the gall-bladder**, the depression on the under surface of the liver in which the gall-bladder lies.—**Fossa of the helix**, a narrow groove in the external ear, between the helix and the antihelix. Also called *scaphoid fossa*, *fossa innominata*. See *ear*[1].—**Fossa of the vena cava**, the fissure in the liver in which the vena cava lies.—**Fossa ovalis**, the oval fossa, a depression on the left wall of the right auricle of the heart. It is the remains of the fetal foramen ovale between the auricles. Also called *fovea ovalis*.—**Fossa rhomboidalis**, the fourth ventricle of the brain.—**Fossa sigmoidea**, the groove on the internal surface of the mastoid portion of the temporal bone lodging the lateral sinus.—**Fossa triangularis**, the fossa of the antihelix of the ear. See second cut under *ear*[1].—**Glenoid fossa**, one of two shallow fossæ: (*a*) The surface by which the scapula articulates with the humerus. (*b*) The surface by which the temporal bone articulates with the lower jaw: improperly extended in human anatomy to include the whole of the smooth surface of the vaginal process behind the Glaserian fissure, in relation with the parotid gland, and not concerned in the temporomaxillary articulation. See cut under *skull*.—**Guttural fossa**, that part of the base of the skull lying between the posterior border of the horizontal plate of the palate-bone and the anterior border of the foramen magnum.—**Iliac fossa**, the general inner surface of the iliac bone, occupied by the iliacus muscle. See cut under *innominate*.—**Incisive fossa**, a little depression on the surface of the upper jaw-bone just above the sockets of the incisor teeth.—**Infraspinous fossa**, the surface of the dorsum of the scapula below the spine, occupied by the infraspinatus muscle. See cut under *scapula*.—**Ischiorectal fossa**, a deep pit in the perineum, on each side of the lower end of the rectum, between that and the tuberosity of the ischium, of triangular-pyramidal form, its base directed to the integument of the parts, its apex corresponding to the divergence of the levator ani from the obturator muscle. It is bounded internally by the sphincter and levator ani and coccygeus muscles, and externally by the ischium and obturator muscle, behind by the edge of the gluteus maximus and great sacrosciatic ligament, and is filled with a mass of adipose connective tissue, the frequent site of abscesses.—**Jugular fossa**, a pit on the temporal bone, entering into the formation of the posterior lacerate foramen of the skull, in special relation with the beginning of the jugular vein, at the confluence of the lateral and inferior petrosal sinuses.—**Lacrymal fossa**, a small depression in the orbital part of the frontal bone, lodging the lacrymal gland.—**Myrtiform fossa.** Same as *incisive fossa*.—**Nasal fossæ**, the two cavities which constitute the internal part of the nose. They are the seat of smell, and they aid also in respiration and phonation. See cut under *nasal*.—**Occipital fossæ**, two pairs, upper and lower, of depressions on the inner surface of the occipital bone, the upper lodging the occipital lobes of the cerebrum, the lower lodging the cerebellum, the latter being the same as the posterior cerebral or cerebellar fossa. The two pairs are separated horizontally at the plane of the tentorium by the ridges and groove for the lateral sinus, the right and left fossæ being separated vertically by the line of the falx cerebri and falx cerebelli; at the junction of the four fossæ is the internal occipital protuberance.—**Olecranoid fossa**, a deep pit at the back of the lower end of the humerus, receiving the olecranon when the forearm is extended.—**Palatine fossæ.** Same as *palatine foramina* (which see, under *foramen*).—**Pituitary fossa**, a pit on the top of the body of the sphenoid bone, receiving the pituitary body. Called in human anatomy the *sella turcica* or *Turkish saddle*, and bounded by four prominent clinoid processes. It is the most important landmark of the skull, indicating the site of the trabeculæ cranii of the embryo, the forward limit of the notochord, and thus the boundary between the vertebral and the evertebral divisions of the cranium; in the early embryo it is a perforation. See cut under *skull*.—**Pterygoid fossa** the depressed interval between the diverging internal and external pterygoid processes of the sphenoid bone, filled in by the internal pterygoid muscle. See cut under *skull*.—**Scaphoid fossa.** (*a*) A slight special depression of the general pterygoid fossa, whence arises the tensor palati muscle. (*b*) The innominate fossa of the outer ear; the groove between the helix and the antihelix; the fossa of the helix. See second cut under *ear*[1].—**Sigmoid fossa**, a curved groove on the inner surface of the mastoid bone for the lateral venous sinus.—**Sphenomaxillary fossa**, a small triangular recess on the outer surface of the cranium, below the apex of the orbit, where the sphenoid, sphenomaxillary, and pterygomaxillary fissures converge, bounded by parts of the sphenoid, superior maxillary, and palate bones, lodging the sphenopalatine or Meckelian ganglion, communicating with the orbital, nasal, zygomatic, and cerebral cavities, and having opening into it the foramen rotundum, the vidian, pterygopalatine, sphenopalatine, posterior palatine, and other foramina.—**Submaxillary fossa**, a pit on the inner surface of the lower jaw-bone, where rests the

submaxillary gland.—**Subscapular fossa,** the concave anterior surface of the scapula occupied by the subscapularis muscle.—**Supraspinous fossa,** the surface of the dorsum of the scapula above the spinous process, occupied by the supraspinatus muscle. See cut under *scapula.*—**Temporal fossa,** the general depression on the outer surface of the side of the skull, in the temporal region, above the level of the zygoma, filled in by the temporal muscle, and continuous below the zygoma with the zygomatic fossa.—**Trochanteric fossa.** Same as *digital fossa.* See *digital.*—**Zygomatic fossa,** the general recess on the side of the skull below and within the zygomatic arch, being the downward extension of the temporal fossa, from which it is distinguished by a ridge on the great wing of the sphenoid bone separating the temporal from the external pterygoid muscle. It is bounded by the surrounding surfaces of the sphenoid, superior maxillary, malar, and inferior maxillary bones.

Fossa[2] (fos′ä), *n.* [NL., < *foussa,* a native name.] 1. In *zoöl.*, a genus of Madagascan viverrine quadrupeds, allied to the genets. *F. daubentoni* is the tambasading or fossa, a grayish-black animal, whitish below, striped and spotted above, and with the tail half-ringed.

2. [*l. c.*] The species of this genus, formerly called *Genetta fossa.*

fossage† (fos′äj), *n.* [< *foss*[2] + *-age.*] In *old law,* a duty levied on the inhabitants of a fortified town for the purpose of cleaning the foss surrounding it; or a composition paid to be free from the duty of cleaning the foss.

fossak (fos′ak), *n.* An estuarine form of the common European trout, *Salmo fario.*

The tidal trout, or so-called *fossak* of the Inver and other rivers. *Athenæum,* April 21, 1888, p. 503.

Fossar (fos′är), *n.* [NL. (Adanson); etymology unknown.] The typical genus of *Fossaridæ.* *J. E. Gray,* 1840.

Fossarian (fo-sā′ri-an), *n.* [< ML. *Fossarii,* pl., < L. *fossa,* a ditch: see *foss*[2].] 1. In *eccles. hist.,* about the fourth century, one of a body of minor clergy who were employed as grave-diggers, and more commonly known as *Copiatæ.*—2. One of a body of sectaries, about the fifteenth century, who rejected the sacraments, and celebrated their peculiar rites in ditches and caves.

fossarid (fos′a-rid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Fossaridæ.*

Fossaridæ (fo-sar′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fossar* + *-idæ.*] A family of gastropods, taking name from the genus *Fossar.* The head is proboscidiform, the radula provided with seven rows of teeth, of which the central is cuspidate, the lateral transverse, and the marginal elongate and simple; the shell is turbinate, spirally costate or grooved, with an entire aperture and an almost straight columella; and the operculum is corneous and subspiral or subconcentric. The species are sparingly distributed in most warm seas.

fosse, *n.* See *foss*[2].

fosset (fos′et), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *faucet.*

fosset-seller† (fos′et-sel″ėr), *n.* One who sells faucets.

You wear out a good wholesome forenoon in hearing a cause between an orange-wife and a *fosset-seller.*
Shak., Cor., ii. 1.

fossette (fo-set′), *n.* [F., dim. of *fosse,* a ditch: see *foss*[2].] 1. A little hollow; a dimple.—2. In *pathol.,* a small ulcer of the transparent cornea, the center of which is deep.

fosseway, *n.* See *fossway.*

fossick (fos′ik), *v. i.* [Of obscure dial. origin.] 1. To be troublesome. [Prov. Eng.]—2. In *gold-digging,* to undermine another's digging; search for waste gold in relinquished workings, washing-places, etc.; hence, to search for any object by which to make gain: as, to *fossick* for clients. [Australia.]

The latest linguistic importation comes from Australia in the shape of the verb "to *fossick.*"
Daily Telegraph (London).

I discoursed with the eldest boy Alick, . . . who kept the whole family in bread, besides supplying his mother in liquor, by what is called *fossicking* in the creek for wasted gold. *H. Kingsley.*

fossick (fos′ik), *n.* [See *fossick, v.*] A troublesome person. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

fossicker (fos′i-kėr), *n.* A miner who tries his luck in abandoned mines, or works over old waste-heaps, in the hope of finding something of value. [Australia.]

A *fossicker* is to the miner as is the gleaner to the reaper; he picks the crevices and pockets of the rocks.
R. Brough Smyth.

fossil (fos′il), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *fossile;* < F. *fossile* = Sp. *fósil* = Pg. *fossil* = It. *fossile,* < L. *fossilis,* dug out, dug up, < *fodere,* pp. *fossus,* dig.] I. *a.* 1. Dug out of the earth: as, *fossil* coal; *fossil* salt.

Lo! from the depth of many a yawning mine
Thy *fossil* treasures rise. *Dodsley,* Agriculture, iii.

2. Pertaining to or resembling fossils; preserved by natural inhumation, as an organic body, in form and sometimes in texture: as, *fossil* shells, bones, or wood. See II., 2.

Language is *fossil* poetry. *Emerson,* The Poet.

Fossil remains of Men or implements of human manufacture have hitherto been found only in late Tertiary . . . deposits, and in caves, mingled with the remains of animals which lived during the glacial epoch.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 422.

Spiders are not creatures which belong solely to the present geologic era of the earth, for *fossil* spiders . . . as well as spiders in amber have been found; the oldest in the coal formation. *Encyc. Brit.,* II. 299.

3. Figuratively, antiquated; superannuated; outgrown; belonging to a past epoch or discarded system: as, a *fossil* statesman; *fossil* manners or literature.—**Fossil bezoar, button-mold, copal,** etc. See the nouns.—**Fossil charcoal.** Same as *mother-of-coal* (which see, under *coal*).—**Fossil cork, flax, paper,** and **wood,** popular names for asbestos respectively of cork-like, flax-like, or paper-like texture, or resembling fossilized wood.—**Fossil farina.** See *farina.*—**Fossil flour,** infusorial earth, as that often found beneath peat-beds: a white, impalpable, flour-like powder, consisting for the most part of the silicious shells of diatoms.—**Fossil ivory,** ivory furnished by the tusks of mammoths preserved from prehistoric times in the ice of northern Siberia. It is of good quality, and sufficient in quantity to be an important article of trade.—**Fossil screw,** a popular name for a cast in rock left by a spiral shell. *E. D.*

II. *n.* 1. Any rock or mineral, or any mineral substance, whether of an organic or of an inorganic nature, dug out of the ground.—2. Specifically, in later geological and mineralogical use, anything which has been buried beneath the surface of the earth by natural causes or geological agencies, and which bears in its form or chemical composition the evidence that it is of organic origin. Thus, the shell of a mollusk may be preserved unchanged, in both form and chemical composition; or, while retaining its original form, it may have been converted into silica; or it may have disappeared entirely, leaving only a cast as evidence of its former existence; or there may remain only a mold of its interior, formed after the soft parts had entirely decayed: in any of these cases, the specimen or fragment of rock which thus shows by its form that it, either wholly or in part, belonged to an organic body, or that its configuration resulted from the presence of something having had an organized existence, would be properly called a *fossil.* Even the rocks showing traces of trails, footprints, bored cavities, or other evidences of contact with organic life, are usually designated as *fossils.* The bones or other remains of species now living on the earth, if buried by any recent catastrophe, such as a flood or landslide, would not, as a general rule, be designated as *fossil,* but would be called *recent.* If, however, such an entombment took place in prehistoric times, the term *fossil* would by most geologists be used in describing the occurrence in preference to *recent.*

3. Hence, figuratively, one who or something which is antiquated, or has fallen behind the progress of ideas; a person or thing of superannuated or discarded character or quality: as, a curious literary *fossil.*—**Dyestone fossil.** Same as *dyestone ore.* See *dyestone.*

fossiled (fos′ild), *a.* [< *fossil* + *-ed*[2].] Fossil; fossilized.

fossiliferous (fos-i-lif′e-rus), *a.* [= F. *fossilifère,* < L. *fossilis,* fossil, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing or containing fossils: as, *fossiliferous* rocks.

Neither Hutton nor his friends had any conception of the existence of the great series of *fossiliferous* formations which has since been unfolded by the labors of later observers. *Geikie,* Geol. Sketches, ii. 29.

fossilification (fo-sil″i-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< *fossilify:* see *-fication.*] The act of fossilizing or of becoming fossil; petrifaction.

fossilify (fo-sil′i-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fossilified,* ppr. *fossilifying.* [< *fossil* + *-i-fy.*] I. *trans.* To convert into a fossil; fossilize; petrify.

II. *intrans.* To become a fossil; petrify.

fossilisation, fossilise. See *fossilization, fossilize.*

fossilism (fos′il-izm), *n.* [< *fossil* + *-ism.*] 1. The state of being fossil; the character of a fossil, in any sense of that word. Also *fossility.*—2. The scientific study of fossils; paleontology. Also called *fossilogy, fossilology.*

fossilist (fos′il-ist), *n.* [< *fossil* + *-ist.*] One who studies fossils; one versed in the scientific study of fossils; a paleontologist.

It is well shaded by tall ash trees of a species, as Mr. Jones, the *fossilist,* informed me, uncommonly valuable.
Johnson, Jour. to Western Isles.

fossility (fo-sil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *fossilité;* as *fossil* + *-ity.*] Same as *fossilism,* 1.

fossilization (fos″il-i-zā′shon), *n.* [= F. *fossilisation;* as *fossilize* + *-ation.*] The act or process of fossilizing, or converting animal or vegetable substances into fossils or petrifactions; the state of being fossilized Also spelled *fossilisation.*

A large proportion of aquatic creatures have structures that do not admit of *fossilization.*
H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 349.

fossilize (fos′il-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fossilized,* ppr. *fossilizing.* [= F. *fossiliser;* < *fossil* + *-ize.*] I. *trans.* 1. To reduce to a fossil condition; convert into a fossil: as, to *fossilize* bones or wood.—2. To render like a fossil; cause to become antiquated or out of harmony with present time and circumstances and the progress of ideas: as, age has a tendency to *fossilize* men's minds and ideas.

There, indeed, you are among the French, the *fossilised* remains of the old régime. *Bulwer,* Pelham, xxii.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become or be changed into a fossil.—2. To become antiquated or obsolete; become out of harmony with the present time and circumstances by falling behind the progress of ideas.

Also spelled *fossilise.*

fossilogist (fo-sil′ǫ-jist), *n.* Same as *fossilologist. Jodrell.*

fossilogy (fo-sil′ǫ-ji), *n.* Same as *fossilism,* 2.

fossilologist (fos-i-lol′ǫ-jist), *n.* [< *fossilology* + *-ist.*] One versed in fossilology; a fossilist.

fossilology (fos-i-lol′ǫ-ji), *n.* [< *fossil* + *-ology:* see *-ology.*] Same as *fossilism,* 2.

fossor (fos′ǫr), *n.*; pl. *fossores* (fo-sō′rēz). [L., < *fodere,* pp. *fossus,* dig: see *foss*[2].] A grave-digger.

The *fossores,* or grave-diggers, who appear to have established a kind of property in the Catacombs.
Encyc. Brit., V. 214.

Fossores (fo-sō′rēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *fossor,* a digger: see *fossor.*] 1. In *entom.*: (*a*) In Latreille's system of classification, the second family of aculeate hymenopterous insects. It was divided into *Scolietes, Sapygites, Sphegites, Bembecides, Larrates, Nyssoniens,* and *Crabronites,* and was nearly equivalent to the modern *Fossores,* not including the family *Mutillidæ.* (*b*) The digger-wasps; the *Fossoria.* It is a group of burrowing hymenopterous insects having the posterior abdominal segments not retractile and the basal joint of the hind tarsi not dilated. The females are armed with a sting, and the neuters, when there are any, are winged. The group includes such families as the *Vespidæ, Sphegidæ, Pompilidæ,* etc., together with the *Mutillidæ.* (*c*) A Latreillean group of fossorial earaboid beetles, the *Bipartiti* or *Scaritides.*—2†. In *mammal.*, a group of burrowing or fossorial quadrupeds.

Fossoria (fo-sō′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Fossores.*] A division of hymenopterous insects, including the burrowers, as burrowing-wasps, sand-wasps, mud-wasps, daubers, etc.: practically the same as *Fossores,* 1 (*b*).

fossorial (fo-sō′ri-al), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *fossorius,* < L. *fossor,* a digger: see *fossor.*] I. *a.* 1. Digging, burrowing, or excavating, especially in the ground; fodient: as, a *fossorial* animal.—2. Fit or used for digging or burrowing: as, a *fossorial* limb.—3. Able to dig or burrow; being a burrower; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Fossores, Fossoria,* or *Fodientia:* as, *fossorial* nature or habits; a *fossorial* insect or quadruped.—**Fossorial Hymenoptera,** *Hymenoptera* belonging to Latreille's group of the *Fossores.* They generally have all the tibiæ strongly spined, but not expanded as in the typical fossorial limb.—**Fossorial legs,** in *entom.*, legs in which the tibiæ are very broad, flat, or concave beneath, and generally with several processes or teeth on the outer edge, serving like claws for digging. The tarsus also may be expanded, but generally it is small and sometimes entirely absent; the whole leg is stout and has great muscular force. The fossorial form is most commonly seen in the anterior legs; it is well exemplified in the mole-crickets and in many *Coleoptera.*

II. *n.* An animal which digs into the earth for a retreat or residence, and whose feet are adapted for that purpose; a burrowing animal.

fossorious (fo-sō′ri-us), *a.* [< LL. *fossorius:* see *fossorial.*] In *entom.*, same as *fossorial.*

fossula (fos′ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *fossulæ* (-lē). [L., dim. of *fossa,* a ditch: see *foss*[2].] A small fossa; specifically, a vacant space representing one of the primitive septa of certain corals, as the *Rugosa,* more fully called a *septal fossula.* Also *fossule.*

The *septal fossula* usually presents itself as a more or less conspicuous depression or groove in the chalice. . . . In general it is a simple space or deficiency caused by the absence or abortion of one of the four primary septa.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 382.

fossulate (fos′ū-lāt), *a.* [< *fossula* + *-ate*[1].] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, grooved; slightly excavated or hollowed out; having a small or shallow fossa.

fossule (fos′ūl), *n.* [< *fossula.*] Same as *fossula.*

fossulet (fos′ū-let), *n.* [< *fossule* + *-et.*] In *entom.*, a somewhat long and narrow depression; a fossula: said of the sculpture of insects.

fossway (fos'wā), *n.* One of the great Roman roads in England: so called from the ditch on each side. Also spelled *fosseway*.

The *Fosse-way* at Leicester. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XII. 372.

foster[1]† (fos'tèr), *n.* [< ME. *foster*, < AS. *fōstor, fōster, fōstur*, nourishment, feeding, rearing, fostering (= Icel. *fōstr*, nursing, = Sw. Dan. *foster*, fetus, embryo, offspring; cf. D. *voedster*, nurse), for **fōdtor*, < *fōda*, food: see *food, fodder*[1].] **1.** Nourishment; care; keeping.

Of thare sorow no some [sum, end], bot ay to be yelland
In oure *fostre*. *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 320.

2. A nursling; a child; progeny; offspring.

Hit was the forme-*foster* that the folde [earth] bred.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 257.

Thu art *foster* of freo monne.
St. Marherete (ed. Cockayne), p. 4.

3. [Rather a contr. of *fosterer*.] A fosterer or cherisher. *Davies*.

Thu art *foster* and feder to helplesse children.
St. Marherete (ed. Cockayne), p. 8.

He plays the serpent right, describ'd in Esop's tale,
That sought the *foster's* death, that lately gave him life.
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng., [p. 131.

foster[1] (fos'tèr), *v.* [< ME. *fostren*, < AS. **fōstrian*, umlauted *fēstrian*, nourish, foster (= Icel. *fōstra* = Sw. *fostra* = Dan. *fostre*, foster; cf. D. *voedsteren* (poet.), feed, foster), < *fōstor, fōster*, nourishment, feeding, rearing, fostering: see *foster*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To feed; nourish; support; bring up.

He es my fadire in faithe, for-sake salle I never!
He has me *fosterde* and fedde, and my faire bretherene.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 4144.

Some say that ravens *foster* forlorn children.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 3.

Bacchus and *fostering* Ceres, powers divine,
Who gave us corn for mast, for water wine.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, i.

2. To sustain by aid, care, or encouragement; give support to; cherish; promote: as, to *foster* the growth of tender plants; to *foster* an enterprise; to *foster* pride or genius.

They [the priests] shave their heads and *foster* their beards, contrary to the laity. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 133.

Oft, 'mid some green plot of open ground,
Wide as the oak extends its dewy gloom,
The *fostered* hyacinths spread their purple bloom.
Wordsworth, Eccles. Sonnets, i. 27.

Benignly *fostered* by the good St. Nicholas, the infant city thrived apace. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 140.

= **Syn. 2.** *Harbor*, etc. (see *cherish*); to indulge, favor, forward, advance, further, help on.

II.† *intrans.* To be nourished or trained up together. *Spenser*.

foster[2]† (fos'tèr), *n.* A contracted form of *forster, forester*.

And still the *foster* with his long bore-speare
Him kept from landing at his wished will.
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 20.

fosterage (fos'tèr-āj), *n.* [Formerly also *fosteridge*; < *foster*[1] + *-age*.] The act of fostering, nursing, or nourishing; specifically, the rearing of another's child as one's own, in the relation of foster-parent and foster-child.

Some one or other adjoining to this lake had the charge and *fosteridge* of this child [Semiramis].
Raleigh, Hist. World, I. xii. § 3.

Fosterage was an institution which, though artificial in its commencements, was natural in its operations; and . . . the relation of foster-parent and foster-child tended, in that stage of feeling, to become indistinguishable from the relation of father and son.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 242.

foster-babe (fos'tèr-bāb), *n.* [< *foster*[1], *n.*, + *babe*.] An infant foster-child.

All thy *foster-babes* are dead.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 89.

foster-brother (fos'tèr-bruᵀᴴ″èr), *n.* [< ME. **foster-brother*, < AS. *fōstor-brōthor* (= Icel. *fóstbrōðir* = Sw. Dan. *fosterbroder*), < *fōstor*, foster, + *brōthor*, brother.] A male child nursed at the same breast as another, or reared by the same person, but not the offspring of the same parents.

I am tame and bred up with my wrongs,
Which are my *foster-brother's*.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv.

foster-child (fos'tèr-child), *n.* [< ME. *foster-child*, < AS. *fōstor-cild*, < *fōstor*, foster, + *cild*, child.] A child nursed or brought up by one not its own mother or father.

Then I avow, by this most sacred head
Of my deare *foster childe*, to ease thy griefe
And win thy will. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. ii. 33.

foster-dam (fos'tèr-dam), *n.* [< *foster*[1] + *dam*.] A nurse; one who nourishes a child but is not its mother.

There by the wolf were laid the martial twins:
Intrepid on her swelling dugs they hung;
The *fosterdam* loll'd out her fawning tongue.
Dryden, Æneid.

foster-daughter (fos'tèr-dâ″tèr), *n.* [= Icel. *fóstrdóttir* = Dan. *fosterdatter* = Sw. *fosterdotter*; as *foster*[1], *n.*, + *daughter*.] A female nourished or reared like an own daughter, though not such by birth.

Go, go: give your *foster-daughters* good counsell.
Webster, Duchess of Malfi, ii. 2.

foster-earth (fos'tèr-èrth), *n.* [= Icel. *fóstrjörð*, native country, = Dan. *fosterjord*; as *foster*[1] + *earth*.] Earth by which a plant is nourished, though not its native soil. *Philips*.

fosterer (fos'tèr-èr), *n.* [< *foster*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] A nurse; one who feeds and nourishes in the place of a parent; hence, one who or that which promotes or sustains: as, a *fosterer* of rebellion; intemperance is a *fosterer* of crime.

Beauty allures to delights, delights to ease, ease consequently the *fosterer* to discouraged pusillanimity.
Ford, Honour Triumphant, ii.

They [kings] by God are destined to be the protectours of the church, the patrons of religion, the *fosterers* and cherishers of truth, of virtue, of piety.
Barrow, Works, I. x.

fosteress (fos'tèr-es), *n.* Same as *fostress*.

foster-father (fos'tèr-fä″ᵀᴴèr), *n.* [< ME. *foster-fader*, < AS. *fōster-fæder* (= Icel. *fóstrfaðir* = Sw. Dan. *fosterfader*; cf. D. *voedstervader*), < *fōster, fōstor*, foster, + *fæder*, father.] One who takes the place of a father in nourishing and rearing a child; a nurse's husband.

Faine would she [Esther] uncase her *foster-father* [Mordecai] of these mournfull weeds, and change his sackcloth for tissue. *Bp. Hall*, Haman Disrespected.

The ordinary *foster-father* was bound by the law to give education of some kind to his foster-children.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 243.

fosterhood (fos'tèr-hùd), *n.* [< *foster*[1] + *-hood*.] The state or condition of fostering or being fostered; the relation established by fosterage.

foster-land (fos'tèr-land), *n.* [< AS. *fōstorland, fōsterland*, < *fōstor*, provision, feeding, foster, + *land*, land. Cf. Icel. *fóstrland* = Sw. Dan. *fosterland*, native country.] **1.**† In *Anglo-Saxon law*, land assigned for maintenance or the procuring of provisions, as for a monastery. —**2.** The land of one's adoption.

foster-lean†, *n.* [AS. *fōster-leán, fōstor-leán* (= Icel. *fóstrlaun* = Dan. *fosterlön*; cf. D. *voedsterloon*), < *fōster, fōstor*, rearing, feeding, fostering, + *leán*, payment, reward (= OS. *lōn* = D. *loon* = OHG. MHG. *lōn*, G. *lohn* = Icel. *laun* = Sw. Dan. *lön* = Goth. *laun*, reward); perhaps related to *lucre*, q. v., but in no wise to *loan*, with which it is often confused in dictionaries.] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, the remuneration fixed for the rearing of a foster-child. [Otherwise stated as "the jointure of a wife." *Wharton*.]

fosterling (fos'tèr-ling), *n.* [< ME. *fosterling* (cf. D. *voedsterling*), < AS. *fōsterling*, < *fōster*, rearing, fostering, + dim. *-ling*.] A foster-child.

I'll none o' your Light Heart *fosterlings*, no inmates.
B. Jonson, New Inn, v. 1.

fosterment† (fos'tèr-ment), *n.* [< *foster*[1], *v.*, + *-ment*.] Food; nourishment.

foster-mother (fos'tèr-muᵀᴴ″èr), *n.* [< ME. *foster-moder*, < AS. *fōstor-mōdor, fōster-modor*, also *fēster-moder*, etc. (= Icel. *fóstr-mōðir* = Sw. Dan. *fostermoder*; cf. D. *voedstermoder*), < *fōstor*, foster, + *mōdor*, mother.] A woman who takes the place of the mother in suckling and bringing up a child; a nurse.

The children, housed
In her foul den, then at their meat would growl,
And mock their *foster-mother* on four feet,
Till, straighten'd, they grew up to wolf-like men,
Worse than the wolves. *Tennyson*, Coming of Arthur.

foster-nurse (fos'tèr-nèrs), *n.* [< *foster*[1], *n.*, + *nurse*.] A nurse; a cherisher or sustainer.

Our *foster-nurse* of nature is repose,
The which he lacks. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 4.

foster-parent (fos'tèr-pãr″ent), *n.* [< *foster*[1], *n.*, + *parent*.] A foster-father or foster-mother.

fostership† (fos'tèr-ship), *n.* [< *foster*[2] for *forester* + *-ship*.] The condition or occupation of a forester.

foster-sister (fos'tèr-sis″tèr), *n.* [ME. not found; < AS. *fōster-sweostor* (Somner) (= Icel. *fóstr-systir, fósystir*), < *fōster*, foster, + *sweostor*, sister.] A female child, not a sister, reared with another child by the same person.

foster-son (fos'tèr-sun), *n.* [= Icel. *fóstr-son* = Dan. *fostersön* = Sw. *fosterson*; as *foster*[1], *n.*, + *son*.] A male child nourished or reared like an own son, though not such by birth.

Mature in years, to ready honours move;
O of celestial seed; O *fosterson* of Jove!
Dryden, Æneid.

fostress (fos'tres), *n.* [< *foster*[1], *v.*, + *-ess*.] A woman who nourishes or rears; a nurse.

Come forth; your *fostress* bids; who from your birth
Hath bred you to this hour.
B. Jonson, Prince Henry's Barriers.

fot[1]†, **fote**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *foot*.

fot[2]†, *v. t.* A dialectal variation of *fet*[1].

fother[1] (foᵀᴴ'èr), *n.* [Also written *fodder*, dial. *fudder*; < ME. *fother, fothur*, rarely *foder*, < AS. *fōther, fōthur*, a load (of wood, fagots, gravel, etc.), a wagon-load, cart-load, = OS. *fōthar* = D. *voeder, voer*, a wagon-load, cart-load, *voeder*, a wine-cask, = LG. *foder, for* = OHG. *fuodar*, MHG. *vuoder*, G. *fuder*, a wagon-load, a certain measure for wine. The F. *foudre*, a tun, Sw. *foder*, a tun, *fora*, a wagon-load, are of LG. origin.] **1.**† A wagon-load; a cart-load.

With him ther was a ploughman, was his brother,
That hadde ilad of dong ful many a *fother*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 530.

2.† A load; weight; burden; mass.

Many man weeneth to grieve other,
And on his head falleth the *fother*.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 1731.

Heore nether lippe is a foul *fother*.
King Alisaunder, l. 6467.

3. An old unit of weight for lead, lime, and some other substances; a two-horse cart-load. A fother of lead varies from 19½ to 22½ hundredweight, each hundredweight being usually 120 pounds avoirdupois. At Newcastle in England a fother is a third of a chaldron; and in American lead-mines the word is sometimes used for a short ton.

fother[2] (foᵀᴴ'èr), *v. t.* [Prob. < Icel. *fōðhra*, line or fur (a garment), = Dan. *fodre, fore* = Sw. *fodra*, line or fur (cf. Dan. *foring*, lining, naut. ceiling, foot-waling), = G. *füttern*, line, case, < Icel. *fōðr* = Dan. Sw. *foder*, a lining, case, Dan. *foer*, lining, = AS. **fōder, fōdder* (rare), a case (*boga-fōdder*, a quiver), = OHG. *fuotar*, MHG. *vuoter*, G. *futter*, a sheath, a case, = Goth. *fōdr*, a sheath: see further under *forel* and *fur*[1].] To place a sail or tarpaulin over, as a leak in a ship's hull, for the purpose of keeping the water out. In fothering a leak, rope-yarns, oakum, etc., are thickly stitched on the sail or tarpaulin.

If you can't stop a leak by *fothering*, you can ease the pressure of water upon the hole.
W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtship, xxxvii.

fotive† (fō'tiv), *a.* [< L. *fotus*, pp. of *fovere*, warm: see *foment*.] Nourishing.

If I not cherish them
With my distilling dews, and *fotive* heat,
They know no vegetation.
Carew, Cœlum Britannicum, iv.

fotmal (fot'mal), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A commercial term for 70 pounds of lead. It was legalized by a statute of Edward I.

fou (fö), *a.* [Sc., also written *fow* and *fu'*, = E. *full*[1], *a.*] Full of food or drink; drunk.

They had been *fou* for weeks thegither.
Burns, Tam o'Shanter.

fou (fö), *n.* [A particular use of *fou*, *a.*, full.] A bushel. [Scotch.]

For my last *fou*,
A heapit stimpart [fill of corn], I'll reserve ane
Laid by for you.
Burns, Auld Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare.

fouage†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *feuage*.

fouat (fō'at), *n.* See *fouet*.

Foucault currents (fö-kō' kur'ents). Currents of electricity which are induced in a mass of metal when in motion relatively to a non-uniform magnetic field, or when stationed in a magnetic field of varying intensity. When the intensity of the magnetic field surrounding a mass of metal or other conductor is by any means increased or diminished, Foucault currents are generated in the conductor. Uniform motion of translation in a uniform magnetic field does not produce such currents. Rotatory motion of the conductor in a uniform magnetic field does produce them. Their energy is expended in heating the mass or in arresting the motion to which they are due.

fouch†, *n.* [A contr. of *fourch*.] In *hunting*, a quarter of a buck.

fouch†, *v. t.* [< *fouch*, *n.*] To divide (a buck) into quarters.

foudre†, *n.* See *foulder*.

foudroyant (fö-droi'ant), *a.* [F., ppr. of *foudroyer*, strike with lightning, < *foudre*, lightning: see *foulder*.] **1.** Sudden and overwhelming in effect; like a lightning-stroke. [Rare.]

She was not far out of the way, and with Helen Darley as a foil anybody would know she must be *foudroyant* and pyramidal—if these French adjectives may be naturalized for this one particular emergency.
O. W. Holmes, Elsie Venner, II. xxi.

2. Specifically, in *pathol.*, beginning in a very sudden and severe form: said of disease.

fouet (fō′et), *n.* [Sc., also written *fouat, fouets, fows, foose, fews;* origin obscure.] The house-leek.

The king's leaving Scotland has taken all custom frae Edinburgh; and there is hay made at the Cross, and a dainty crop of *fouats* in the Grassmarket.
Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, ii.

fougade (fō-gād′), *n.* [F., < *fougue*, < It. *foga*, impetuosity, passion, fury, prob. a var. of *fuga*, flight, < L. *fuga*, flight: see *fugue*. Cf. *fougasse*.] *Milit.*, a little mine in the form of a well, 8 or 10 feet wide and 10 or 12 deep, charged with sacks of powder, or powder and shells, and covered with stones or earth. Sometimes a fougade is dug outside the works of a fortification or post as a defense, and sometimes beneath to destroy them by explosion.

fougasse (fō-gas′), *n.* [F., < *fougue:* see *fougade*.] Same as *fougade*.

fough† (fō), *interj.* [Var. of *faugh, foh*[1].] Bah! an exclamation expressing disgust or contempt.

Fough! he smells all lamp-oil with studying by candle-light. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

fought (fôt). Preterit and past participle of *fight*.

foughten (fô′tn), *p. a.* [Another form of *fought*, pp. of *fight;* for the second meaning, cf. *for-foughten*.] 1. That has been fought. [Archaic.]

And not a *foughten* Field,
Where Kingdoms' rights have lain upon the spear and shield,
But Plains have been the place.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iii. 137.

Hence—2 (fôch′tn). Overworked; outwearied; troubled. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

Are we sae *foughten* an' harass'd
For gear to gang that gate at last?
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

foul[1] (foul), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *foul, ful*, < AS. *fūl* = D. *vuil* = OHG. *fūl*, MHG. *vūl*, G. *faul*, foul, rotten, lazy, idle, etc., = Icel. *fūll* = Sw. Dan. *ful* = Goth. *fuls*, foul: with deriv. suffix *-l*, from a verb repr. by Icel. pp. *fūinn*, rotten, Teut. √ **fu* = Indo-Eur. √ **pu*, in L. *pus* (Gr. πύον), pus, *putere*, stink, *putrere*, be rotten, Gr. πύθειν, make rotten (> ult. E. *putrid*), Lith. *puti*, rot, Skt. √ *pū*, stink: see *putrid, pus*, etc. Hence *filth, fulsome* (in part), *foulmart*, etc.] **I.** *a.* 1. Grossly offensive to the senses; of a filthy or noxious character or quality; noisome; disgusting: as, *foul* matter or exudations; a *foul* smell; *foul* breath.—2. Of a harmful or mischievous character; causing trouble or annoyance; obnoxious; obstructive; clogging: as, *foul* weeds; *foul* weather; a *foul* wind.

In the morning [ye say], It will be *foul* weather to day: for the sky is red and lowring. Mat. xvi. 3.

What a brave day again;
And what fair weather, after so *foul* a storm!
Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, i. 3.

Till our arrival here we have had only one day's *foul* wind. *The Century*, XXXVII. 24.

3. Affected by noisome or defiling matter; in a filthy state or condition; unclean; dirty; turbid; defiled: as, *foul* clothing; a *foul* den; a *foul* stream.

My face is *foul* with weeping, and on my eyelids is the shadow of death. Job xvi. 16.

The way was long and wonderous *foule*.
Duchess of Suffolk's Calamity (Child's Ballads, VII. 302).

Throw *foul* linen upon him, as if it were going to bucking. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 3.

Let Austria clear thy way, with hands
Foul from Ancona's cruel sack.
Whittier, To Pius IX.

4. Affected by harmful matter or things; obstructed by anything fixed or attached; clogged; choked: as, a *foul* garden (one full of weeds); a *foul* chimney (one choked with soot); the ship's bottom is *foul* (clogged with seaweeds or barnacles); the channel has a *foul* bottom (one cumbered by rocks, wrecks, or the like).

He acquainted his lordship that his ship had grown *foul* to a degree that must necessarily hinder her fast sailing.
Franklin, Autobiog., p. 257.

The voyage to Suez is very dangerous, more especially south of Tor, where there is much *foul* ground.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 135.

5. Clogged or impeded as by collision or entanglement; in a state of obstructing contact or involvement: with *of* before the obstructive object: as, the ship is *foul of* a rock or *of* another ship; a rope or an anchor is *foul* from being jammed, entangled, or clogged in any way.

The wind blew so high, they durst not send out a Boat, though they much doubted she would be *foule of* their Rocks. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 151.

6. Contrary to or violating rule or established usage; done, acting, or acted upon improperly; irregular; disorderly; unfair: as, a *foul* blow or stroke; a *foul* player or fighter; a *foul* attack. See *foul play*, below.—7. Grossly offensive or loathsome in a moral sense; manifesting, or prompted or actuated by, base or vicious feeling; vile; odious; shameful; revolting: as, *foul* thoughts or actions; *foul* language; a *foul* slander, murder, conspiracy, etc.; a *foul* slanderer or conspirator.

Foul whisperings are abroad: unnatural deeds
Do breed unnatural troubles. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 1.

Foul deeds will rise,
Though all the earth o'erwhelm them, to men's eyes.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2.

This was extremely *foul*, to vex a child thus.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iii. 3.

Nature crost
Was mother of the *foul* adulteries
That saturate soul with body.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

8. Extremely bad as to effect or result; unfavorable; unlucky; pernicious; distressing: as, a *foul* accident; a *foul* prospect or omen. [Not now in common use.]

Some *foul* mischance
Torment me for my love's forgetfulness.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 2.

If I cannot recover your niece, I am a *foul* way out.
Shak., T. N., ii. 3.

A *foule* trouble there was to make him kneele to receiue his Crowne. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 196.

Eadbald, vext with an evil Spirit, fell oft'n into *foul* fits of distraction. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iv.

9†. Coarse; common; of little value.

Let us like merchants show our *foulest* wares,
And think, perchance, they'll sell.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3.

10†. Ill-favored; ugly; homely.

Well, I am not fair; . . . I thank the gods I am *foul*.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 3.

My pretty maid,
I dare not bring thee home; my wife is *foul*,
And therefore envious.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, iii. 3.

They that are *foul* shall have a greater portion; if fair, none at all, or very little.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 67.

Foul anchor, an anchor with the slack of its cable twisted round the stock or one of the flukes: the badge of the British Admiralty.

On one of his broad arms he had a crucifix (stamped with India ink), and on the other the sign of the *foul anchor*.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 95.

Foul ball, in *base-ball*, a ball struck so that it falls outside of the lines connecting the "home" with the first and third bases respectively, or their continuation.—**Foul berth**, a berth or position in a harbor of such a nature that the vessel occupying it cannot swing at her anchor without becoming foul of another ship.—**Foul bill of health.** See *bill of health*, under *bill*[3].—**Foul chieve him**†. See *chieve*[1]. *Nares.*

Ay, *foul chive him!* he is too merry.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, i. 3.

Foul copy. See *copy*.—**Foul fish**, fish during the spawning season.—**Foul hawse**, a phrase applied to the chains of a moored ship when they have been twisted together by the swinging round of the ship.—**Foul play**, primarily, cheating or unfair action in a game or contest of any kind; hence, underhand intrigue or dishonest action in general, to the detriment of another or others.

They'll feed ye up wi' flattering words,
And that's *foul play*.
Catherine Johnstone (Child's Ballads, IV. 37).

Foul proof, in *printing*, an uncorrected printed slip, before the typographical and other errors have been rectified; a proof containing many errors.—**To fall foul**†, to fall out; quarrel.

If ever the King of Spaine and we should *fall foule*, those Countries being so capable of all materialls for shipping, by this might have beene owners of a good Fleet of ships.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 264.

If they be any ways offended they *fall foul*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel.

To fall foul of or (formerly) **on** or **upon.** (*a*) *Naut.*, to run against, or come into collision with.

The principall Galleon of Siuill . . . *falling foule of* another shippe, had her fore-mast broken.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 597.

Steer straight unto good, and *fall* not *foul on* evil.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 17.

Here we split our skiff, *falling fowle upon* another through negligence of the master.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 12, 1641.

(*b*) To attack; make an assault upon. See *afoul*.

Captain Bobadill tells me he is *fallen foul of* you too.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 5.

Missing Preferment makes the Presbyters *fall foul upon* the Bishops. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 96.

In his sallies their men might *fall foul of* each other.
Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

To make foul water (*naut.*), to come into such shoal or low water that the motion of the keel stirs up the mud from the bottom and fouls the water: said of a ship.

=**Syn. 1** and **3.** *Dirty, Filthy*, etc. (see *nasty*); impure, unclean, stained, sullied, polluted, noisome, squalid, disgusting.—7. Vile, scurvy, base, scandalous, infamous, sinister, dark, disgraceful.

II. *n.* 1. The act of fouling, colliding, or otherwise impeding due motion or progress; specifically, in a contest of any kind, a violation of the governing rules.—2. In *base-ball*, a hit which makes the ball land outside the lines from home to first or to third base continued indefinitely; a foul ball or a foul hit. See *base-ball*.—3. An ulcer in a cow's foot; a disease that produces ulcers. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]—**To claim a foul**, to claim that an opponent has made a foul, in order to prevent adverse award of victory.

foul[1] (foul), *adv.* [< ME. *foule*; < *foul*[1], *a.*] In a foul manner.

Thei haue take the Duke and ledde hym a-wey, magre hem alle betinge hym *foule*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 551.

You offer *foul*, signior, to close; keep your distance.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

An antagonist who neither flinches nor hits *foul*.
N. A. Rev., CXLII. 449.

foul[1] (foul), *v.* [< ME. *foulen, fulen*, tr. and intr., < AS. *fūlian, ā-fūlian*, intr., become foul, parallel with E. *file*[2], < ME. *fylen, filen*, tr. and intr., < AS. *fȳlan* (in comp.), make foul (= LG. *fülen* = OHG. *fūlan, fūlen*, tr., MHG. *vūlen*, G. *faulen*, intr.), < *fūl*, foul: see *foul*[1], *a.*, and cf. *file*[2], *defile*[1], *defoul*, and *foil*[4].] **I.** *trans.* To make foul, in any sense; befoul. (*a*) To defile; dirty; soil.

He cut his own throate at length with a razour, *fouling* his infamous life with a low and dishonest departing.
Saville, tr. of Tacitus, p. 41.

But if you be nice to *fowl* your fingers (which good anglers seldome are), then take this bait.
I. Walton, Complete Angler (1653), xii.

Where'er I turn, some scandal *fouls* the way.
Lowell, To G. W. Curtis.

(*b*) *Naut.*, to entangle.

'Twas all along of Poll, as I may say,
That *foul'd* my cable when I ought to slip.
Hood, Sailor's Apology.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become foul or dirty: as, a gun *fouls* from long use.

Metford's Military Grooving does not *foul* so rapidly, and is more easy to clean than the Match Rifle Grooving.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 169.

2. *Naut.*, to come into collision, as two boats; become entangled or clogged: as, the rope *fouled;* the block *fouled*.—3. In *base-ball*, to strike a foul ball.—**To foul out**, in *base-ball*, to be retired from the bat through the catching of a foul ball by one of the opposite nine.

foul[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *fowl*[1].

foulard (fō-lärd′), *n.* [F., of unknown origin.] 1. A soft, thin, and flexible washable silk, without twill. It was originally made in India, but is now successfully produced in the south of France.

Foulard is simply the name for plain-woven silk not dyed in the yarn, of which pongee is the Asiatic kind.
Harper's Mag., LXXI. 256.

Hence—2. A silk handkerchief, especially one used as a cravat or to tie around the neck.

Their mother's beautiful brown hair is usually covered with a violet *foulard*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 738.

foulardine (fō-lär-dēn′), *n.* [< *foulard* + *-ine*[2].] A cotton material made soft and flexible in imitation of foulard.

foul-brood (foul′bröd), *n.* A germ-disease of bees, the seeds of which lurk in the honey, whence bees contract it.

That terrible fungoid malady, *foul-brood*, which bee-disease is indicated by a nauseating stench.
Science, V. 73.

fould†, *adv.* [An irreg. var. of *foul*[1]. Cf. *vild* for *vile*.] An obsolete variant of *foul*[1].

fouldert, *n.* [< ME. **fouldre, foudre*, < OF. *foudre*, later *fouldre*, F. *foudre* = Pr. *foldre* = It. *folgore*, < L. *fulgur*, lightning, < *fulgere*, lighten: see *fulgent*.] Lightning.

That thynge that men calle *foudre*,
That smite sometime a toure to poudre.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 535.

This fir'd my heart as *foulder* doth the heath.
Baldwin, in Mir. for Mags., p. 389.

fouldert, *v. i.* [< *foulder, n.*] To emit great heat; flame, as lightning; burn.

Seemd that lowde thunder, with amazement great,
Did rend the ratling skyes with flames of *fouldring* heat.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ii. 20.

foulert, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *fowler*.

foul-faced (foul′fāst), *a.* 1. Having the face foul or filthy.—2†. Of foul aspect or character; foul-mouthed.

If black scandal, or *foul-fac'd* reproach,
Attend the sequel of your imposition,
Your mere enforcement shall acquittance me.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7.

foully (foul'li), *adv.* [< ME. *foulliche, fulliche,* < AS. *fūllīce,* foully, < *fūllīc,* a., foul, < *fūl,* foul, + *-līc,* -ly².] In a foul manner; filthily; nastily; hatefully; scandalously; disgracefully; shamefully; unfairly; dishonestly.

Her swollen eyes were much disfigured,
And her faire face with teares was *fowly* blubbered.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 13.

Thou play'dst most *foully* for 't.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1.

foulmart, foumart (foul'märt; in second form (Sc.), fou'märt), *n.* [Formerly also *fulmart, fulmar, fowmart, fumart, foumard;* < ME. *fulmart, fulmard, fulmerd, folmard, fulmere,* a polecat, < *foul, ful,* foul, + *marte,* a marten, partly < AS. *mearth,* a marten, and partly < OF. *martre, marte,* a marten: see *marten.*] An old name of the fitchew or polecat, *Putorius vulgaris;* literally, foul or stinking marten: so called from its offensive odor. See *polecat.*

It is ordanit . . . that he pay . . . for x *Fowmartis* skinnis callit Fithowis, xd. *Acts Jas. I.,* 1424.

In the night time . . . foxes and *foumardes,* with all other vermine, and noysome beastes, use most styrringe.
Ascham, Toxophilus.

In the second class [of beasts of the chase] are placed the *fulimart,* the fitchat or fitch, &c., and these are said to be beasts of stinking flight.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 14.

foul-mouthed (foul'moutht), *a.* Using scurrilous, opprobrious, obscene, or profane language; given to abusive or filthy speech.

Wilt thou ever be a *foul-mouth'd* and calumnious knave?
Shak., All's Well, i. 3.

I
Have never been *foul-mouth'd* against thy law.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 1.

foulness (foul'nes), *n.* [< ME. *foulnesse,* < AS. *fūlnes* (= OFries. *fulnisse* = D. *vuilnis* = MLG. *vūlnisse* = OHG. *fūlnussī,* G. *fäulniss*), < *fūl,* foul, + *-nes,* -ness.] 1. The quality or state of being foul or filthy; impurity; filthiness; defilement; pollution; corruption: as, the *foulness* of a cellar or of a well; the *foulness* of a musket; the *foulness* of a ship's bottom.

This *foulness* must be purged,
Or thy disease will rankle to a pestilence.
Ford, Fancies, iv. 1.

2†. Ugliness; deformity.

He's fallen in love with your *foulness,* and she'll fall in love with my anger. *Shak.,* As you Like it, iii. 5.

The *foulness* of th' infernal form to hide.
Dryden, Æneid.

3. Unfairness; dishonesty; atrociousness; villainy; treachery; abusiveness; scurrility: as, the *foulness* of a blow or a scheme; the *foulness* of a slander or crime.

The duke nor the constable wolde nat departe thens tyll they had ye castell at their wyll, outher with fayrnesse or *foulnesse.*
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. cccxxi.

Those aspersions were rais'd from the *foulness* of his own actions. *Milton,* Eikonoklastes, xv.

Through the pageants of a patriot's name
They pierc'd the *foulness* of thy secret aim.
Akenside, Epistle to Curio.

Bag of foulness. See *bag*¹.

foul-spoken (foul'spō'kn), *a.* Using scurrilous, slanderous, profane, or obscene language; foul-mouthed.

Foul-spoken coward, that thund'rest with thy tongue,
And with thy weapon nothing dar'st perform.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 1.

foul-tongued (foul'tungd), *a.* Foul-spoken; foul-mouthed.

They curse him. They are very *foul-tongued.*
Livingstone, Missionary Travels and Researches, p. 269.

foumart, *n.* See *foulmart.*

found¹ (found). Preterit and past participle of *find.*

found² (found), *v.* [< ME. *founden,* < OF. *fonder,* F. *fonder* = Pr. *fondar* = Sp. Pg. *fundar* = It. *fondare* = MD. *fonderen* = MLG. *fundēren* = MHG. *funden, fundieren,* G. *fundieren* = Dan. *fundere* = Sw. *fundera* (Teut. forms partly after F.), < L. *fundare,* lay the bottom, keel, foundation of a thing, found, establish, < *fundus,* bottom, base, foundation, akin to E. *bottom:* see *fund*¹ and *bottom.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To lay the basis of; fix, set, or place, as on something solid; ground; base; establish on a basis, physical or moral.

And thou Lord in the begynnyng *foundidist* the erthe, and heuenes ben werkis of thin hondis.
Wyclif, Heb. i. (Oxf.).

Thou, Izraels King, serue the great King of All,
And only on his Conducts pedestall
Found thine Affaires.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

The man who first saw that it was possible to *found* an European empire on the ruins of the Mogul monarchy was Dupleix. *Macaulay,* Lord Clive.

Nothing is more shameful for a man than to *found* his title to esteem not on his own merits, but on the fame of his ancestors. *Sumner,* Orations, I. 6.

2. To take the first steps or measures in erecting or building up; begin to raise; make a beginning of; originate by active means: as, to *found* a city or an empire.

And it was one of the firste Cyties of the worlde *founded* by Japheth, Noes sone, and beryth yet his name.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 16.

Most of the buildings are *founded* like to these of the Venetian houses. *Coryat,* Crudities, I. 206.

3. To make provision for the establishment of; originate by gift, grant, or endowment: as, to *found* an institution or a professorship by bequest.

He [King Edward the Confessor] *founded* also the College of St. Mary Ottery in Devonshire, and gave unto it the Village of Ottery. *Baker,* Chronicles, p. 19.

A prince should *found* hospitals, the noble and rich may diffuse their ample charities. *Steele,* Guardian, No. 174.

II. *intrans.* To base one's opinion; rely: followed by *on* or *upon:* as, I *found upon* the evidence of my senses.

It [theology] *founds* thus necessarily *on* faith equally with religion. *Princeton Rev.,* Sept., 1879, p. 315.

found³ (found), *v. t.* [< OF. *fondre,* F. *fondre* = Pr. *fondre* = Sp. Pg. *fundir* = It. *fondere,* melt or cast, as metals, < L. *fundere,* pp. *fusus,* pour, cast metals (see *fuse*¹), √ **fud* = Goth. *giutan* = AS. *geótan,* etc., pour (see *gush, gut*), akin to Gr. *χεῖν,* pour (see *chyle, chyme*¹, etc.). Hence ult. (from L. *fundere*) E. *font*² = *fount*², *fuse*¹, *fusion,* etc., *affuse, effuse, infuse, perfuse, profuse,* etc.] To cast; form into shape by casting in a mold, as metal or a metallic article.

A fellow *founded* out of charity,
And moulded to the height, contemn his maker,
Curb the free hand that fram'd him! this must not be.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iv. 2.

A second multitude
With wondrous art *founded* the massy ore,
Severing each kind, and scumm'd the bullion dross.
Milton, P. L., i. 703.

found³ (found), *n.* [< *found*³, *v.*] The operation of casting metal, etc.; the melting of metal or of the materials for glass, etc.

The first operation is to heat up the pots thoroughly, before filling them. This occupies from two to four hours, and on it depends in a great measure the success of the subsequent melting or *found.* *Glass-making,* p. 120.

found⁴ (found), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A three-sided, single-cut file, used in making combs.

found⁵†, *v. i.* [ME. *founden, funden,* < AS. *fundian,* hasten, < *findan,* pp. *funden,* find: see *find.*] To hasten; go (to get or seek something); strive.

found⁶ (found), *v. t.* A dialectal variant of *fond*², *fand*².

foundation (foun-dā'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *foundacioun, fundacioun,* < OF. *fondation,* F. *fondation* = Pr. *fundacio, fondation* = Sp. *fundacion* = Pg. *fundação* = It. *fondazione,* < LL. *fundatio(n-),* foundation, < L. *fundare,* found: see *found*².] 1. The act of founding, originating, or beginning to raise or build; the act of establishing.

Thou lovedst me before the *foundation* of the world.
John xvii. 24.

That authority which had belonged to the baronage of England ever since the *foundation* of the monarchy.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng.

2. The solid ground or substructure on which the walls of a building rest; also, the lowest division of the building or wall, which is generally below the surface of the ground.

Behold, I lay in Zion for a *foundation* a stone, . . . a precious corner stone, a sure *foundation.* Isa. xxviii. 16.

Hence—3. The basis or groundwork of anything; that on which anything stands and by which it is supported or confirmed.

So shook the whole *foundation* of his mind,
As they did all his resolution move.
Daniel, Civil Wars, vi.

He [Giles D'Anez] returned with the same good fortune to Portugal, after having found . . . that there was no *foundation* for those monstrous appearances or difficulties mariners till now had expected to find there.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 99.

I cannot but think that the *foundations* of all natural knowledge were laid when the reason of man first came face to face with the facts of Nature.
Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 11.

4. A fund invested for a benevolent or charitable purpose; a donation or legacy for the support of an institution, as a school or hospital, or of some specific object, as a college professorship, a ward in a hospital, etc.; an endowment.

He had an opportunity of going to school on a *foundation.* *Swift.*

At Trinity the Scholars and Sizars have a right to remain in residence just as much as the Fellows themselves, being equally "on the *foundation.*"
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 106.

5. That which is founded or established by endowment; an endowed institution or charity.

We see there be many orders and *foundations* which . . . take themselves to have a kind of contract, fraternity, and correspondence one with the other.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 115.

I went to see the Weese-house, a *foundation* like our Charter-house, for the education of decay'd persons, orphans, and poore children. *Evelyn,* Diary, Aug. 19, 1641.

In Germany, since the first *foundation* at Prague in 1348, only forty-two universities have been established.
Science, VI. 246.

6. In *crochet, knitting,* etc., the first stitches put upon the needles, to which all that follows is secured.—7. Same as *foundation-muslin* and *-net.*—8. In *apiculture,* a sheet of wax, artificially shaped to resemble the foundation of a comb, attached to the slats or bars of a hive, or placed in a honey-frame, to induce the bees to build combs where desired; a guide-comb.—**Old foundation, new foundation,** terms used with reference to the organization of the cathedral chapters of England. At the establishment of the reformation under Henry VIII. the collegiate chapters were left unchanged in constitution, and their cathedrals are said to be of the *old foundation.* But the monastic chapters were suppressed, and new ones were organized for their cathedrals, and for the abbey churches converted into cathedrals; and these are said to be of the *new foundation.* The terms have no relation to the age of the cathedrals themselves.

foundational (foun-dā'shọn-al), *a.* [< *foundation* + *-al.*] Of the nature of a foundation; fundamental.

foundation-chain (foun-dā'shọn-chān), *n.* Same as *foundation,* 6.

foundationer (foun-dā'shọn-ėr), *n.* In Great Britain, one who is supported on the foundation or endowment of a college or an endowed school.

foundationless (foun-dā'shọn-les), *a.* [< *foundation* + *-less.*] Having no foundation.

foundation-muslin (foun-dā'shọn-muz'lin), *n.* A coarse cotton cloth woven very loosely, like a canvas, and stiffened with gum, used for giving stiffness to parts of garments.

foundation-net (foun-dā'shọn-net), *n.* A material used for the same purpose as foundation-muslin, but still coarser, with large meshes.

foundation-school (foun-dā'shọn-sköl), *n.* An endowed school. See *foundation,* 4.

foundation-square (foun-dā'shọn-skwār), *n.* In *gem-cutting,* one of eight squares formed in bevel planes round the edges of a brilliant, and of which all the angles are subsequently cut away so as to make triangular facets.

foundation-stone (foun-dā'shọn-stōn), *n.* One of the stones of which the foundation of a building is composed; specifically, a corner-stone.

My castles are my king's alone,
From turret to *foundation-stone.*
Scott, Marmion, vi. 13.

founder¹ (foun'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *founder, foundour, fondoure,* < OF. *fondeor, fondour, fundour, fondeur* (mod. F. *fondateur* = Pr. *fundator, fondador* = Sp. Pg. *fundador* = It. *fondatore*), < L. *fundator,* a founder, < *fundare,* found: see *found*².] One who founds or establishes. (*a*) One who lays a foundation or begins to build: as, the *founder* of a temple or a city.

Julius Cæsar was the first *founder* of this tower, which he erected to the end to fortifie that place.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 10.

(*b*) An originator; one from whom anything derives its beginning; an author: as, the *founder* of a sect of philosophers; the *founder* of a family.

At Saynt Stevens kirke thei laid him with honoure.
Himseld dit [did] it wirke, he was thar *fondoure.*
Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft's Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. 84.

Each person is the *founder*
Of his own fortune, good or bad.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, i. 1.

Bishop Robinson . . . has been looked upon as the *founder* of the eighteenth century school of English diplomacy. *Stubbs,* Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 5.

(*c*) One who establishes by endowment; one who provides a permanent fund for any purpose: as, the *founder* of a college or hospital.

Here stands my father rector,
And you professors; you shall all profess
Something, and live there, with her grace and me
Your *founders.* *B. Jonson,* Staple of News, iv. 1.

Huge cathedral fronts of every age, . . .
The statues, king, or saint, or *founder,* fell.
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

(*d*†) A creator; a maker.

He that is mi *foundeor* may hit folfulle,
That was ded on the cros & bouȝte us so deore.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 3.

founder² (foun'dėr), *n.* [< OF. *fondeur,* F. *fondeur* = Sp. Pg. *fundidor* = It. *funditore,* < ML. *fundator,* **funditor* (L. *fusor*), < L. *fundere,*

pp. *fusus*, pour, found: see *found*[3].] One who founds metals, or articles of metal or glass (the material of which is called *metal*); a caster: as, a *founder* of cannon, bells, printing-types, etc.

Item, The Court doth order and declare that there shall be foure *Founders* of letters for printing allowed, and no more. *Decree of Star Chamber concerning Printing*, xxvii.

The "*founder*," as he is called, with his staff of assistants or "crew," now takes charge of the furnace.
Glass-making, p. 120.

Founders' dust, charcoal-powder, and coal- and coke-dust, ground fine, and sifted for casting purposes.—**Founders' sand**, fine sand used for making foundry-molds.

founder[3] (foun'dėr), *v.* [< ME. *foundren*, founder (as a horse), tr. cast down, destroy, < OF. *fondrer*, in comp. *afondrer*, *affondrer*, sink, founder, go to the bottom, and *effondrer*, sink, founder, etc., F. *effondrer*, give way, fall in, tr. dig deep (cf. *fondriere*, F. *fondrière*, a pit, gully, mire, bog), var. of *fonder*, fall, < OF. *fond*, < L. *fundus*, bottom: see *found*[2] and *fund*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** *Naut.*, to fill or become filled and sink, as a ship.

Vain efforts! still the battering waves rush in,
Implacable, till, deluged by the foam,
The ship sinks *foundering* in the vast abyss.
J. Philips, Splendid Shilling.

The ship, no longer *found'ring* by the lee,
Bears on her side th' invasions of the sea.
Falconer, Shipwreck, iii.

The house or hut is half sunk in the general accumulation [of snow], as if it had *foundered* and was going to the bottom. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 17.

Hence—**2.** To fail; miscarry.

The king . . . perceives him, how he coasts,
And hedges, his own way. But in this point
All his tricks *founder*. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

Do I halt still i' the world, and trouble Nature,
When her main pieces *founder* and fail daily?
Fletcher, Double Marriage, v. 2.

3. To trip; stumble; go lame, as a horse.

His hors for fere gan to turne,
And leep asyde, and *foundrede* as he leep.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1829.

II. *trans.* **1.** *Naut.*, to cause to fill and sink, as a ship.

We found a strong Tide setting out of the Streights to the Northward, and like to *founder* our Ship.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 82.

2. To cause internal inflammation in the feet of, as a horse, so as to disable or lame him.

In Deceit & Subtilty, by such Colour and Device to take Horses, and the said Horses hastily to ride & evil entreat, having no Manner of Conscience or Compassion in this Behalf, so that the said Horses become all spoiled and *foundered*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 362.

I have speeded hither with the very extremest inch of possibility; I have *foundered* nine-score and odd posts [post-horses]. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

Are they *foundered*, ha? his mules have the staggers belike, have they? *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 1.

founder[3] (foun'dėr), *n.* [< *founder*[3], *v.*] In *farriery*, lameness caused by inflammation within the hoof of a horse; laminitis. Also called *closh*.

founderous (foun'dėr-us), *a.* [< *founder*[3] + *-ous*.] Causing to founder, go lame, or be disabled. [Rare.]

I have travelled through the negociation, and a sad *founderous* road it is. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, iii.

foundery (foun'dėr-i), *n.*; pl. *founderies* (-iz). Same as *foundry*.

founding (foun'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *found*[3], *v.*] The act or process of casting metals.

Now long before this time [A. U. C. 608], those great masters and imageurs, so famous for metall-*founding* and casting of images, were dead and gone.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxiv. 2.

foundling (found'ling), *n.* [< ME. *foundling*, *foundeling*, *fundeling*, *fundling*, etc. (= D. *vondeling* = MLG. *vundelink* = MHG. *vundelinc*, G. *findling*), < *funden*, found, pp. of *finden*, find, + dim. *-ling*. Cf. equiv. ME. *funding*, with term. *-ing*[3].] An infant found abandoned or exposed; a child without a parent or claimant.

I am an Israelite, not by engraffynge, but by kyndrēd: not a strange *foundlyng*, but a Jewe, being borne of the Jewes. *J. Udall*, On Philippians iii.

She is
None of our child, but a mere *foundling*.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iii. 1.

It is remarkable that a law of King Ina orders the care and education of *foundlings* to be regulated by their beauty. *Burke*, Abridg. of Eng. Hist., ii. 1.

foundment† (found'ment), *n.* [< ME. *foundement*, < OF. *fondement*, < L. *fundamentum*, foundation: see *fundament*.] A foundation.

Foundement of our clergie,
Rewle hit is of haly vie.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 119.

foundress (foun'dres), *n.* [< *founder*[1] + *-ess*.] A female founder; a woman who founds or establishes, as a charitable institution, or who endows with a fund, as a school or a hospital.

In the midst on the South-side is the Emperour Constantines [picture], opposite to his mothers, the memorable *Foundresse*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 129.

Saint Bede's is one of the most ancient of the minor colleges of Avonsbridge. Its *foundress's* . . . face, clad in the close coif of the time of the wars of the Roses, still smiles over the fellows' table in hall.
Mrs. Craik, Christian's Mistake, ii.

foundry (foun'dri), *n.*; pl. *foundries* (-driz). [Also uncontr. *foundery*; < F. *fonderie* (= Sp. *fundería* (rare) = It. *fonderia*), a foundry, < *fondre*, found: see *found*[3].] **1**†. The casting of metals.

The art of *founderie* or casting metals.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxiv. 7.

2. An establishment for the founding of metallic articles: as, a *foundry* of bells or of cannon; a type-*foundry*.—**Foundry iron**, iron containing carbon in sufficient quantity to admit of casting.

foundryman (foun'dri-man), *n.*; pl. *foundrymen* (-men). A founder; one engaged in the work of a foundry.

The first man he would send home for would be his old pattern maker and the next the boss *foundryman*.
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXV. 297.

fount[1] (fount), *n.* [< ME. *fount*, *funt*, also *font*, only in the sense of a baptismal font (see *font*[1]); < OF. *funt*, *font* = Sp. *fuente* = Pg. It. *fonte*, < L. *fŏn(t-)s*, a spring, fount, fountain, prob. orig. **fovon(t-)s* (= Gr. χέων, orig. **χεϝον(τ-)ς*, ppr. of χεῖν, orig. **χεϝειν*, pour), ppr. of a shorter form of the root which appears in *fundere*, pour, whence ult. E. *found*[3] and *fount*[2]: see *found*[3], *fount*[2], *fuse*[1], etc.] **1.** A spring of water; a fountain.

The soft green grass is growing
O'er meadow and o'er dale;
The silvery *founts* are flowing
Upon the verdant vale.
T. J. Ouseley, Seasons of Life, Spring.

2. A source; a fountainhead.

What a goblet! It is set round with diamonds from the mines of Eden; it is carved by angelic hands, and filled at the eternal *fount* of goodness.
D. Jerrold, Cup of Patience.

Aonian fount. See *Aonian*.

fount[2] (fount), *n.* [Another form of *font*[2], < F. *fonte*: see *font*[2]. Remotely connected with *fount*[1].] Same as *font*[2], 2.

fountain (foun'tān), *n.* [< ME. *fountayne*, *fontayn*, < OF. *funtaine*, *fontaine*, F. *fontaine* = Pr. *fontana*, *fontayna* = Sp. It. *fontana*, < ML. *fontana*, a fountain, < L. *fon(t-)s*, a fount: see *fount*[1]. Cf. *mount* and *mountain*.] **1.** A natural spring or source of water; the source or head of a stream.

Aftyr that we cam to a *flountayne* wher our blyssyd lady was wont many tymes to wasse hyr clothes.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 53.

The *Fountain* of these Waters is as unknown as the Contriver of them.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 52.

Where a green grassy turf is all I crave,
With here and there a violet bestrown,
Fast by a brook, or *fountain's* murmuring wave.
Beattie, The Minstrel, ii.

2. An artificial basin or tank for receiving a flow of living water, from which it may be drawn for any use, or from which by the force of its own pressure it may rise or spout through orifices in jets or showers. For the latter purpose it is necessary that the water should flow through a pipe or closed conduit from a source considerably higher than the level of the fountain. Ornamental fountains thus supplied are often very elaborately constructed.

And in the midst of all a *fountaine* stood,
Of richest substance that on earth might bee.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 60.

Fountains, playing through the trees,
Give coolness to the passing breeze.
Addison, Rosamond, ii. 3.

3. Origin; first source; cause.

Almighty God, the *fountain* of all goodness.
Book of Common Prayer.

And how many Nations were founded after that by Abrahams posteritie (not to mention so many other *Fountaines* of Peoples), by the sonnes of Hagar, and Ketura, and Esau the sonne of Isaac. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 47.

4. In *her.*: (*a*) A roundel, barry wavy of six argent and azure, or more rarely having a greater number of barrulets. (*b*) The representation of an ordinary architectural fountain with basin, etc.—**5.** A tin-lined copper holder used in transporting aërated waters, or the combination of ornamental faucets and syrup-holders from which such waters are drawn; a soda-fountain.—**6.** The ink-holder of a printing-press.—**7.** The supply-chamber of a fountain-pen or of a fountain-inkstand, or the reservoir for oil in certain kinds of lamps, etc.—**Hero's fountain**, a pneumatic apparatus in which the elastic force of a confined body of air, increased by hydraulic pressure and reacting upon the surface of water in a closed reservoir, produces a jet which may rise above that surface to a height equal to the effective height of the pressing column: named from Hero of Alexandria, to whom the invention of the instrument is ascribed. It consists essentially of an open basin, and two closed reservoirs at different levels below the basin. A tube connects the upper parts of both the reservoirs. Another tube connects the bottom of the basin with the lower part of the lower reservoir. A detachable tube with a jet-nozle at its upper end passes through the center of the basin and down into and very nearly to the bottom of the higher reservoir. The detachable tube being removed, the higher reservoir is partly filled with water through the opening; then the tube is replaced, and water poured into the basin. This water, running down into the lower reservoir, forces the air from the latter up into and increases the pressure in the higher reservoir, displacing the water therein and forcing it through the detachable tube in the form of a jet. This ejected water falls into the basin and thence passes to the lower reservoir, and thus the action continues till nearly all the water in the higher reservoir has been discharged through the jet.—**Steam-fountain**, a fountain in which the liquid is raised by the pressure of steam upon the surface in a reservoir.=**Syn. 1** and **2**. *Spring*, etc. See *well*.

Fountain, def. 4 (*a*).

fountained (foun'tānd), *a.* [< *fountain* + *-ed*[2].] Provided or embellished with artificial fountains.

The preacher said good-day, and started down the steps that used to lead from the levee down across a pretty *fountained* court and into the town.
G. W. Cable, An Large, xxii.

fountaineer† (foun-tā-nēr'), *n.* [Also *fontanier*; < OF. *fontenier*, a maker or manager of fountains or conduits, < *fontaine*, a fountain: see *fountain*.] A manager or engineer of a fountain. *Davies*.

The hedge of water, in forme of lattice-worke, which the *fontanier* caused to ascend out of the earth by degrees, exceedingly pleased and surpris'd me.
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 8, 1641.

fountain-fish (foun'tān-fish), *n.* A ctenophoran; one of the cœlenterates of the class *Ctenophora*: so called from the currents of water caused by their cilia. *Beroë* is an example.

fountainhead (foun'tān-hed), *n.* A fountain or spring from which a stream of water flows; the head or source of a stream; hence, primary source in general; original.

We have this detail from the *fountain-head*, from the persons themselves. *Paley*, Evidences, II. viii.

fountainless (foun'tān-les), *a.* [< *fountain* + *-less*.] Having no fountain; without springs or wells.

For barren desert, *fountainless* and dry.
Milton, P. R., iii. 264.

fountainlet (foun'tān-let), *n.* [< *fountain* + *-let*.] A little fountain.

In the aforesaid Village there be two *Fountainelets*, which are not farre asunder.
Fuller, Worthies, Huntingdon.

fountain-pen (foun'tān-pen), *n.* A writing-pen with a reservoir for furnishing a continuous supply of ink.

fountain-shell (foun'tān-shel), *n.* Same as *conch*, 2.

fountful (fount'fûl), *a.* [< *fount*[1] + *-ful*.] Full of springs.

Go wait the Thunderer's will, Saturnia cry'd,
On yon tall summit of the *fountful* Ide.
Pope, Iliad, xv.

fountstone†, *n.* See *fontstone*.

Sles [slays] them alle . . .
But yiff they graunte, with mylde mood,
To be baptysed in *fountston*.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 3939.

Fouquiera (fō-ki-ā'rą), *n.* [NL., named after Dr. Pierre Eloi *Fouquier*, a professor of medicine at Paris (1776–1850).] An anomalous genus of Mexican shrubs or small trees, which has been placed in the order *Tamariscineæ* by recent authorities. The wood is brittle and resinous; the spiny stems and branches are usually leafless; and the flowers, which are of a brilliant crimson, are in terminal spikes or panicles. There are four species, one of which, *F. splendens*, is found within the southern borders of the United States.

four (fōr), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *four*, *fowr*, *fower*, *feower*, < AS. *feówer* (in some compounds *fyther-*, *fither-*) = OS. *fiuwar*, *fiur*, *fior* = OFries. *fiuwer*, *fiower*, *fior*, NFries. *fjouwer* = D. *vier* = MLG. *vēr*, LG. *veer* = OHG. *fior*, *fier*, MHG. *vier*, G. *vier* = Icel. *fjórir* = OSw. *fiugur*, Sw. *fyra* = Dan. *fire* = Goth. *fidwor* = W. *pedwar* = Gael. *ceithir* = Ir. *cethir* = L. *quattuor*, *quatuor* (whence It. *quattro* = Sp. *cuatro* = Pg. *quatro* = F. *quatre*) = Oscan *petur* = Gr. τέτταρες, τέσσαρες,

dial. *τέτορες, πέτταρες, πέτορες, πίσυρες* = OBulg. *chetyri* = Russ. *chetvero* = Lith. *keturi*, Lett. *chetri* = Skt. *chatur, chatvār*, four.] **I.** *a.* One more than three; twice two: a cardinal numeral: as, *four* legs; *four* wheels.

Her hair shall grow rough, and her teeth shall grow lang,
And on her *four* feet shall she gang.
Kempion (Child's Ballads, I. 141).

Four corners. See *corner*.

II. *n.* **1.** A number, twice two or the sum of three and one; the number of the fingers of one hand, without the thumb.—**2.** A symbol representing this number, as 4, IV, or iv.—**3.** A four-oared boat; the crew of a four-oared boat.—**4.** (*a*) A playing-card with four pips or spots on it. (*b*) In *dice* or *dominoes*, the face of a piece showing four spots. (*c*) *pl.* In the game of poker, a hand containing four cards of the same denomination, and ranking between a full and a straight flush.—**5.** A team of four horses harnessed together to draw a coach or other vehicle: as, a coach and *four;* a well-matched *four*.—**6.** *pl.* Same as *fourings*.

It is interesting, however, to note that in the eastern counties at harvest time bever cakes are made and handed round to the harvesters in the afternoon, this refreshment being called *fours*. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 306.

Four o'clock, four hours after noon or midnight.—**To be, go,** or **run on all fours,** or (formerly) **on all four.** (*a*) To go or run on the hands and feet, or the hands and knees.

Whilum thei *went on alle four* as doth wilde bestes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1788.

I am almost founder'd
In following him; and yet I'll never leave him;
I'll crawl *of all four* first. *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, iv. 1.

'Tis Man, said he, who, weak by Nature,
At first creeps, like his Fellow-Creature,
Upon all four. *Prior*, Two Riddles.

(*b*) To be perfect or consistent in all respects: as, the proposition does not *run on all fours*.

No prophecy can be expected to *go upon all fours*.
Southey, Doctor, xciv.

This example *is on all-fours* with the other. *Macaulay*.

It is exceedingly dangerous for him [the English lawyer] to . . . endeavour . . . to pick out [from the Corpus Juris] a case *on all fours* with his own.
Maine, Village Communities, p. 377.

fourb† (förb), *n.* [< F. *fourbe*, a trick, cheat, imposture, < *fourbe*, a., tricky, knavish (= It. *furbo*, a rogue, knave, cheat), perhaps < *fourbir*, furbish, polish, make bright: see *furbish*.] A tricky fellow; a cheat.

The basest drudgery of a sycophant in flattering ye Cardinal, . . . as where I can shew you him speaking of this *fourb* for one of the most learned persons of the age.
Evelyn, To Mr. Sprat.

The referring these *fourbs* to the secretary's office to be examined always frustrated their designs.
Roger North, Lord Guilford, II. 40.

fourb† (förb), *v. t.* [< *fourb*, *n.*] To cheat.

I ask then how those who *fourbed* others become dupes to their own contrivances. *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 370.

fourbery† (för'bèr-i), *n.* [< *fourb* + *-ery*.] Cheating; trickery.

You have unmask'd the *fourbery*, you have discover'd the imposture. *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 373.

four-boater (för'bō″tėr), *n.* A whaling-ship carrying four boats on the cranes.

four-cant (för'kant), *a.* and *n.* [< *four* + *cant*[1].] **I.** *a.* Consisting of four strands, as a rope.

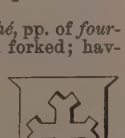
II. *n.* Four-stranded rope.

four-centered (för'sen″tėrd), *a.* Described from four centers: noting a type of curve or arch, as the ogee arch or accolade. See cut under *arch*[1].

fourch† (försh), *n.* [< OF. *fourche*, < L. *furca*, a fork: see *fork*.] In *hunting*, one of the forks or haunches of a deer. Also *fouch*.

fourch† (försh), *v. t.* [< *fourch*, *n.*] To divide into four quarters, as a deer.

fourché (för-shā'), *a.* [< F. *fourché*, pp. of *fourcher*, fork: see *fourch*.] In *her.*, forked; having the extremities divided into two: said of any bearing, especially of a cross. Also *fourchi, furché*.


Cross Fourché.

fourchette (för-shet'), *n.* [F., dim. of *fourche*, a fork: see *fork*.] **1.** In *surg.*, an instrument used to raise and support the tongue during the operation of dividing the frenum.—**2.** In *glove-making*, the side of a finger, to which the front and back portions are sewed. Also *forgette*.

Out of the parts left [from the pieces cut for hands] he cuts pieces for the thumbs and *fourchettes* or sides of the fingers—usually pronounced "forgets."
Chambers's Journal, quoted in Library Mag., July, 1886.

3. In *ornith.*, the furcula or united clavicles of a bird; the merrythought or wishbone of a fowl.—**4.** In *anat.*, the frenulum pudendi; the small thin fold just within the posterior commissure of the vulva, separated therefrom by the fossa navicularis, and commonly ruptured in first parturition.

fourchi, *a.* See *fourché*.

four-cornered (för'kôr″nėrd), *a.* [< ME. *four-cornarde, fowrecorneryd;* < *four* + *corner* + *-ed*[2].] Having four corners or angles.

They haue a *foure-cornered* garment, which some put on with the rest when they rise; others, then when they will pray. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 194.

Four-cornered cap. See *cap*[1].

four-corners (för'kôr″nėrz), *n. pl.* An old form of the game of bowls in which but four pins are used. See the extract.

Four-corners is so called from four large pins which are placed singly at each angle of a square frame. . . . The excellency of the game consists in beating them down by the fewest casts of the bowl.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 367.

Fourcroya (för-kroi'ȧ), *n.* See *Furcræa*.

fourfold (för'fōld), *a.* [< ME. *fourfold, fourfald,* < AS. *feówerfeald* (= OFries. *fiuwerfald* = D. *viervoud-ig* = MLG. *vērvalt, vervold-ich* = OHG. *fiervalt*, MHG. *viervalt*, G. *vierfält-ig* = ODan. *firefold*, Dan. *firfold* = Goth. *fidurfalths*), < *feówer*, four, + *-feald*, -fold.] Four times numbered or reckoned; quadruple: as, a *fourfold* division.

He shall restore the lamb *fourfold*. 2 Sam. xii. 6.

Renowned Spenser, lye a thought more nigh
To learned Chaucer; and rare Beaumont, lye
A little nearer Spenser, to make roome
For Shakspeare in your threefold, *fourfold* tombe.
William Basse, On Shakspeare.

four-footed (för'fůt″ed), *a.* [< ME. *fourefoted* (= Sw. *fyrfotad* = Dan. *firfödtet*); cf. AS. *feówerfēte*, also *fytherfēte, fytherfote* = OFries. *fiuwerfoted* = D. *viervoet-ig* = MLG. *vērvoted, vērvot-ich* = OHG. *fiorfuozi*, G. *vierfüssig* = L. *quadrupes* (*-ped-*), etc., four-footed: see *quadruped, tetrapod*.] Having four feet; quadruped: as, a *four-footed* animal.

fourgon (för-gôṅ'), *n.* [F., a van, baggage-wagon.] An ammunition-wagon or tumbril; a baggage-cart.

"We have had, of course," said the young lady, who was rather reserved and haughty, "to leave the carriages and *fourgon* at Martigny." *Dickens*, Little Dorrit, xxxvii.

four-handed (för'han″ded), *a.* **1.** Having four hands; quadrumanous.

A temperature sufficiently high for arboreal Mammalia of the *four-handed* order.
Owen, British Fossil Mammals and Birds, p. 3.

2. Done or played by four hands, or by four persons: as, a *four-handed* piece for the piano; a *four-handed* game of cards.

four-horse (för'hôrs), *a.* Drawn by four horses: as, a *four-horse* coach.

Fourierism (fö'ri-ėr-izm), *n.* [< *Fourier* (see def.) + *-ism*.] The communistic system propounded by the French socialist Charles Fourier (1772–1837), based on his philosophy of the passions and affections. According to his plan, society was to be organized into phalanxes or associations united by the principle of attraction, each large enough for all industrial and social requirements (estimated at about 1,800), arranged in groups according to occupations, capacities, and attractions, living in phalansteries or common dwellings, and guaranteeing to every member the means of self-support, or maintenance under disability, and opportunities for the harmonious development of all his faculties and tastes. Several phalansteries were established in France and the United States; but it was not found practicable to carry out his plans fully in any of them, and their existence was brief. Also called *associationism*.

The most skilfully combined, and with the greatest foresight of objections, of all the forms of socialism, is that commonly known as *Fourierism*.
J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., II. i. § 4.

Fourierism was brought to America about 1840, and soon found numerous advocates, including many names of which America is proud.
R. T. Ely, French and German Socialism, p. 107.

Fourierist (fö'ri-ėr-ist), *n.* [< *Fourier* (see def.) + *-ist*.] An adherent of the system propounded by Charles Fourier. See *Fourierism*.

According to the *Fourierists*, scarcely any kind of useful labour is naturally and necessarily disagreeable, unless it is either regarded as dishonourable or is immoderate in degree. *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., II. i. § 4.

Fourieristic (fö″ri-ėr-is'tik), *a.* [< *Fourierist* + *-ic*.] Relating to Charles Fourier or his socialistic system; based on the principles of Fourierism: as, a *Fourieristic* scheme.

All the strictly *Fourieristic* experiments tried in France thus far have failed.
R. T. Ely, French and German Socialism, p. 102.

Fourierite (fö'ri-ėr-īt), *a.* and *n.* [< *Fourier* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Fourier or to Fourierism.

II. *n.* Same as *Fourierist*.

four-inched (för'incht), *a.* Four inches broad; four-inch. [Rare.]

The foul fiend . . . made him proud of heart, to ride on a bay trotting-horse over *four-inched* bridges.
Shak., Lear, iii. 4.

fourings (för'ingz), *n.* [< *four* + *-ing*[1].] An afternoon meal taken at 4 o'clock in harvest-time. Also called *fours*. [Prov. Eng.]

four-in-hand (för'in-hand), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* **1.** A vehicle drawn by four horses driven by one person.

Both Oxford and Cambridge try to prevent extravagant expenditure on the part of students, by prohibiting gaming, horse-racing, . . . driving *four-in-hands*, etc.
N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 237.

2. A team of four horses attached to a single vehicle, or matched for the purpose of being driven in this way.

As quaint a *four-in-hand*
As you shall see—three pyebalds and a roan.
Tennyson, Walking to the Mail.

II. *a.* **1.** Drawn by four horses driven by one person: as, a *four-in-hand* coach.—**2.** Having to do with a four-in-hand: as, a good *four-in-hand* driver.

It is excessively pleasant to hear a couple of these *four-in-hand* gentlemen retail their exploits over a bottle.
Irving, Salmagundi, No. 3.

four-jointer (för'join″tėr), *n.* An anglers' rod made in four joints or sections. [Colloq.]

four-lane-end (för'lān-end), *n.* A place where four roads meet.

He, being also anathematized, was interred at a *four-lane-end* without the city. *Archæologia*, VIII. 203.

fourling (för'ling), *n.* [< *four* + *-ling*[1].] **1.** One of four children born at the same birth. [Rare.]—**2.** In *mineral.*, a twin crystal made up of four independent individuals. See *twin*.

fourmt, *n.* See *form*.

fourneau (för-nō'), *n.*; pl. *fourneaux* (-nōz'). [F., a stove, furnace, chamber of a mine, etc., < OF. *fornel* = Sp. *fornelo* = It. *fornello*, < ML. *fornellus*, a fourneau, *furnellus*, a furnace, dim. of L. *fornus, furnus*, an oven; cf. *fornax*, a furnace, and see *furnace*.] *Milit.*, the chamber of a mine in which the powder is lodged.

four-o'clock (för'o-klok'), *n.* **1.** The Australian friar-bird or leatherhead, *Tropidorhynchus corniculatus:* so called from its cry, which is fancied to sound like *four o'clock*. See cut under *friar-bird*.—**2.** The marvel-of-Peru, *Mirabilis jalapa:* so called from the fact that its flowers open in the afternoon.—**3.** Same as *fourings*.

four-part (för'pärt), *a.* In *music*, having four voices or parts in the harmony.

She [the queen] was particularly fond of joining in *four-part* singing. *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 57.

fourpence (för'pens), *n.* **1.** In the British islands, the sum of four pence, equal to one third of a shilling, or about eight cents of United States money.—**2.** A small silver coin of this value, usually called a *four-penny bit* or *four-penny piece*, and sometimes a *groat*. See *groat* and *joey*.

Obverse. Reverse.
Fourpenny Piece of Queen Victoria. (Size of the original.)

fourpence-halfpenny (för'pens-hap'ē-ni or -hā'pen-i), *n.* A name popularly given in New England to a small Spanish coin, the half-real (of Mexican plate), the value of which was equal to 4½*d.* of the old New England currency, or 6¼ cents. Also called *fippenny bit*, or *fip*, in Pennsylvania and several of the Southern States.

fourpenny (för'pen-i), *a.* **1.** That may be purchased for fourpence: as, *fourpenny* calico; a quart of *fourpenny* ale.—**2.** Of the value of fourpence: as, a *fourpenny* piece or bit. [Eng. in both senses.]

four-poster (för'pōs″tėr), *n.* A large bed having four posts for curtains.

"Will you allow me to in-quire why you make up your bed under that 'ere deal table?" said Sam. "'Cause I was always used to a *four-poster* afore I came here, and I find the legs of the table answer just as well," replied the cobbler. *Dickens*, Pickwick Papers, xliv.

Nobody mistook their pew for their *four-poster* during the sermon. *C. Reade*, Never too Late to Mend, vii.

four-pounder (för'poun'dėr), *n.* A cannon carrying a ball of the weight of 4 pounds.

fourquine† (för-kēn'), *n.* [F., < *fourche*, fork: see *fork*.] The musket-rest used in the sixteenth century. See *fork*, 2 (*c*) (2).

fourscore (fōr′skōr), *a.* [< ME. *fourscore;* < *four* + *score.*] Four times twenty; eighty.

The days of our years are threescore years and ten; and if by reason of strength they be *fourscore* years, yet is their strength labour and sorrow. Ps. xc. 10.

foursome† (fōr′sum), *a.* [Also *foursum;* also used as a noun, four in company; < *four* + *some.*] By fours; with four: said of anything in which four act together: as, a *foursome* reel. Compare *fivesome, sevensome, twosome.*

foursquare (fōr′skwār), *a.* [< ME. *fowresquare;* < *four* + *square.*] Having four sides and four angles equal; quadrangular: as, a *foursquare* altar.

So he measured the court, an hundred cubits long, and an hundred cubits broad, *foursquare.* Ezek. xl. 47.

O fall'n at length that tower of strength
Which stood *four-square* to all the winds that blew!
Tennyson, Death of Wellington.

fourteen (fōr′tēn′), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *fourtene, feowertene,* < AS. *feówertȳne* (= OS. *fiertein* = OFries. *fiuwertine* = D. *veertien* = MLG. *vērtein, vērteigen, vērtēn, vērtīn,* LG. *vertein* = OHG. *fiorzehan,* MHG. *vierzehen,* G. *vierzehn* = Icel. *fjórtān* = Sw. *fjorton* = Dan. *fjorten* = Goth. *fidwōrtaihun* = L. *quattuordecim* (> It. *quattuordici* = Pg. *quatorze* = Sp. *catorce* = Pr. F. *quatorze*) = Gr. τεσσαρες(-καί-)δεκα = Skt. *chaturdaça*), fourteen, < *feówer,* E. *four,* etc., + *teón,* pl. *-tȳne,* E. *ten,* etc.] **I.** *a.* Four more than ten, or one more than thirteen: a cardinal numeral.

II. *n.* 1. The sum of ten and four, or thirteen and one.—2. A symbol representing fourteen units, as 14, XIV, or xiv.

fourteenth (fōr′tēnth′), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *fourtenethe, fourtend, fourtethe, fourteothe,* etc., < AS. *feówerteótha* (= OFries. *fiuwertinda* = D. *viertiende* = G. *vierzehnte* = Icel. *fjórtándi* = Sw. *fjortonde* = Dan. *fjortende*), fourteenth, < *feówertȳne,* etc., fourteen, + *-tha, -th,* the ordinal suffix.] **I.** *a.* Next after the thirteenth: an ordinal numeral.—**Fourteenth night**†, a fortnight.

The queen was highly offended . . . that hee had agreed upon such a cessation as might every *fourteenth night* be broken. *Holland,* tr. of Camden's Britain, ii. 131.

II. *n.* 1. The quotient of unity divided by fourteen; one of fourteen equal parts of anything: as, nine *fourteenths* ($\frac{9}{14}$) of an acre.—2. In *music,* the octave or replicate of the seventh, an interval one diatonic degree less than two octaves.

fourth (fōrth), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *fourthe, forthe, furthe, ferthe, feorthe,* < AS. *feórtha, feówrtha* (= OS. *fiortho* = OFries. **fiuwerda, *fiurda* = D. *vierde* = MLG. *vērde* = OHG. *fiordo,* MHG. *vierde,* G. *vierte* = Icel. *fjórdhi* = Sw. Dan. *fjerde* = Goth. **fidwōrta*—not recorded), fourth, < *feówer,* E. *four,* etc., + *-tha, -th,* ordinal suffix.] **I.** *a.* Next after the third: an ordinal numeral.

The thridde was from Habraham forte Moyses com,
The *ferthe* fro Moyses to Dauid kyndom.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 9.

Fourth-day, Wednesday: so called by members of the Society of Friends.

I have an invitation to visit the Duchess of Gloucester next *Fourth-day.* *Elizabeth Fry,* in Ryder, viii.

Fourth estate, nerve, position, shift, etc. See the nouns.—**Fourth figure of syllogism,** that type of syllogism in which each of the three terms occurs once as subject and once as predicate. See *figure,* 9.

II. *n.* 1. The quotient of unity divided by four; one of four equal parts of anything; a quarter: as, three *fourths* ($\frac{3}{4}$) of an acre.—2. In *early Eng. law,* a fourth part of the rents of the year, or of movables, or both, granted or levied by way of tax.—3. In *music:* (*a*) A tone four diatonic degrees above or below any given tone. (*b*) The interval between any tone and a tone four degrees distant from it. (*c*) The harmonic combination of two such tones. (*d*) In a scale, the fourth tone from the bottom; the subdominant: solmizated *fa,* as F in the scale of C, or D in that of A. The typical interval of the fourth is that between the first and fourth tones of a scale, acoustically represented by the ratio 3 : 4—that is, in number of vibrations—and equal to two diatonic steps and a half. Such a fourth is called *perfect* or *major;* a fourth one half step shorter is called *diminished* or *minor;* a fourth one half step longer is called *augmented, extreme, sharp,* or *superfluous.* The perfect fourth is the second most perfect consonance after the octave, and the next to the fifth.

When two musical tones form a *fourth,* the higher makes four vibrations while the lower makes three.
Helmholtz, Sensations of Tone (trans.), p. 22.

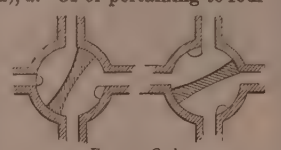
The Fourth, in the United States, the Fourth of July, the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, which was promulgated July 4th, 1776.

fourth-class (fōrth′klȧs), *a.* Belonging to the class next after the third.—**Fourth-class matter,** in the postal system of the United States (1889), mail-matter consisting of merchandise—that is, not consisting of written or printed matter.

fourthly (fōrth′li), *adv.* [< *fourth* + *-ly*2.] In the fourth place.

fourth-rate (fōrth′rāt), *a.* Of the fourth rate or class: specifically, formerly, the rating of a vessel carrying from 50 to 70 guns. At present the ratings of ships, both in the British service and in that of the United States, are changeable and indefinite. Formerly the rating was determined by the number of guns; now, in the United States service, the classification is by displacement.

four-way (fōr′wā), *a.* Of or pertaining to four ways or passages.—**Four-way cock,** a cock having two passages in the plug and four passageways for delivery, or one which unites four pipes so as to deliver from either one at will, according to the position of the valve. Such a faucet is used in the continuous air-brake.


Four-way Cock.

four-wheeled (fōr′hwēld), *a.* Having or running on four wheels.

four-wheeler (fōr′hwē′lėr), *n.* A carriage with four wheels; especially, a four-wheeled cab. [Colloq.]

He, having sent on all their luggage by a respectable old *four-wheeler,* got into the hansom beside her.
W. Black, Princess of Thule, x.

four-wings (fōr′wingz), *n.* [Said to be translated from the Arabic name.] A name of the goatsuckers or night-jars of the genera *Macrodipteryx* and *Cosmetornis,* in which some of the flight-feathers are so much elongated that the birds seem to have four wings. The streamer-bearing night-jar or four-wings is *Cosmetornis vexillarius.* Also called, for the same reason, *standard-bearers.* See cut under *Macrodipteryx.*

fouse†, *a.* [ME. *fous,* earlier *fus,* < AS. *fūs,* ready, prompt, quick, eager (= OS. *fūs* = OHG. *funs,* ready, willing, = Icel. *fūss* = Norw. Sw. dial. *fus,* willing, eager) (cf. Sw. *fram-fus, fram-fusig,* Dan. *fremfusende,* pert, saucy); orig. **funs,* perhaps allied to AS. *fundian,* ME. *founden,* strive after, go, hasten: see *found*5. Hence ult. *feeze*1, *feaze*1, *v.,* and prob. *fuss,* q. v.] Ready; willing; eager; prompt; quick.

He wass *fus* to lernenn. *Ormulum,* l. 16997.
Of hir and Martha was *fus*
Abote the nedes of thare hus.
Cursor Mundi, l. 191.
To dele ech man rappes
Ever he was *fous.* *Lybeaus Disconus,* l. 287.

foussa (fō′sȧ), *n.* The galet, *Cryptoprocta ferox.* See *Cryptoprocta.*

fouter1 (fō′tėr), *v. i.* To bungle. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

fouter1 (fō′tėr), *n.* [< *fouter*1, *v.*] A bungler; a "handless" or shiftless person. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

fouter2†, (fō′tėr), *n.* [Also *foutre, foutra;* < F. *foutre,* v., < L. *futuere,* have sexual commerce with.] A gross term of contempt: used interjectionally.

If I 'scape Monsieur's 'pothecary shops,
Foutre for Guise's shambles!
Chapman, Bussy d'Ambois, v. 1.
A *foutra* for the world, and worldlings base!
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 3.

fouth (föth), *n.* and *a.* [Sc., also written *fowth;* < ME. *fulthe,* fullness: see *fulth.*] **I.** *n.* Abundance; plenty.

So suld ȝe cheis ȝour Pastoris gude
That hes the *fouth* of heuinly fude
To satisfie the houngre scheip
Quhilk in thare cure thay haue to keip.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 320.
He has a *fouth* o' auld nick-nackets,
Rusty airn caps and jinglin' jackets.
Burns, Captain Grose's Peregrinations.

II. *a.* Abundant; copious; plenteous.

When the wind is in the South, rain will be *fouth.*
Scotch proverb.

foutra†, *n.* See *fouter*2.

fouty (fō′ti), *a.* and *n.* [Also *footy;* < F. *foutu,* used in slang and vulgar speech in a great variety of senses, expressing contempt or emphasis; pp. of *foutre,* < L. *futuere:* see *fouter*2.] **I.** *a.* Mean; contemptible; despicable.

He, Sampson like,
Got to his feet, finding no other tool,
Broke one rogue's back with a strong wooden stool,
And, at a second blow, with little pains,
Beat out another *fouty* rascal's brains.
Hamilton, Wallace, p. 353.

II. *n.*; pl. *fouties* (-tiz). A base, contemptible fellow.

[Scotch and North. Eng.]

fovea (fō′vē-ȧ), *n.*; pl. *foveæ* (-ē). [L., a small pit.] 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.,* a depression or shallow pit in a surface, generally more or less rounded.—2. In *bot.,* a depression or pit; especially, a depression on the upper surface of the leaf-sheath in *Isoetes,* in which the sporangium is formed.—**Fovea anterior** or **superior,** a depression on either side of the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain in front of the striæ acusticæ.—**Fovea axillaris,** the armpit.—**Fovea cardiaca,** the space occupied by the heart in the early embryo.—**Fovea centralis retinæ,** a little pit in the middle of the macula lutea or yellow spot of the retina. See *retina.*—**Fovea hemielliptica,** an oval transverse depression on the roof of the vestibule of the inner ear, separated from the fovea hemispherica by the crista vestibuli.—**Fovea hemispherica,** a small rounded depression on the inner wall of the vestibule of the inner ear, perforated by minute orifices for the passage of filaments of the auditory nerve.—**Fovea ovalis.** Same as *fossa ovalis* (which see, under *fossa*1).—**Fovea posterior** or **inferior,** a depression in the floor of the fourth ventricle on either side below the striæ acusticæ.—**Fovea supraclavicularis,** the depression above the clavicle between the trapezius and sternocleidomastoid muscles.—**Fovea trochlearis,** a depression (sometimes replaced by a prominence, the spina trochlearis) on the inner anterior region of the orbital plate of the frontal bone in which the pulley of the superior oblique muscle is fastened.

foveal (fō′vē-ȧl), *a.* [< *fovea* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to or situated in a fovea: as, a *foveal* image (an image formed upon the fovea centralis of the retina).

foveate (fō′vē-āt), *a.* [< NL. *foveatus,* < L. *fovea,* a small pit, pitfall.] 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.,* having foveæ; fossulate; alveolate; pitted.—2. In *bot.,* covered with small excavations or pits; pitted.

foveated (fō′vē-ā-ted), *a.* [< *foveate* + *-ed*2.] Same as *foveate.*

A small irregular *foveated* vesicle was present.
Medical News, LII. 545.

foveola (fō-vē′ō-lȧ), *n.*; pl. *foveolæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of *fovea,* a small pit.] 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.,* a slight pit or depression found at the summits of the papillæ of the kidney, at the bottom of which are the mouths of the uriniferous tubules.—2. In *bot.,* in the leaves of *Isoetes,* above the fovea, a small depression out of which the ligule springs.—3. In *entom.,* a small fovea, or rounded impressed space.—**Lateral foveolæ,** in orthopterous insects, two small depressions on the margins of the vertex, near the compound eyes.—**Median** or **central foveola,** in orthopterous insects, a depressed part of the vertex, bounded by raised margins.

foveolarious (fō′vē-ō-lā′ri-us), *a.* [< NL. *foveola* + *-arious.*] Foveolate.

foveolate (fō′vē-ō-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *foveolatus,* < *foveola,* q. v.] In *anat., zoöl.,* and *bot.,* having foveolæ; marked by little depressions or pits.

foveole (fō′vē-ōl), *n.* [< NL. *foveola,* dim. of L. *fovea,* a pit: see *fovea.*] A foveola.

foveolet (fō′vē-ō-let), *n.* [< *foveole* + *-et.*] In *entom.,* a small foveole; a small, roundish, rather deep depression of a surface, larger than a variole.

fovilla (fō-vil′ȧ), *n.* [NL., dim., irreg. < L. *fovere,* warm, cherish: see *foment.*] In *bot.,* the contents of a pollen-grain, consisting of coarsely granular protoplasm and other matters.

fowage†, *n.* [< OF. *fouage, feuage:* see *feuage.*] Hearth-money; feuage.

Bethink ye, Sirs,
What were the *fowage* and the subsidies
When bread was but four mites that's now a groat?
Sir H. Taylor, Ph. van Artevelde, I., ii. 6.

fower†, *a.* and *n.* See *four.*

fowk, *n.* A dialectal form of *folk.*

fowl1 (foul), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *foul, foule;* < ME. *fowl, foul, fowel, fuwel, fuel, fuzel, fugel,* < AS. *fugol, fugel* = OS. *fugal, fugl* = OFries. *fugel* = D. *vogel* = MLG. *vogel, voggel, vagel* = OHG. *fogal,* MHG. *vogel,* G. *vogel* = Icel. *fugl, fogl* = Sw. *fågel* = Dan. *fugl* = Goth. *fugls,* a fowl, a bird. It is possible that the orig. form was **flugl,* AS. **flugol,* etc., < √ **flug,* AS. *fleógan* (pret. pl. *flugon*), fly; cf. G. *geflügel,* fowl collectively (< *fliegen* = E. *fly*), with equiv. MHG. *gevügele.* Cf. *fugleman,* G. *flügelmann.*] 1. A bird: generally unchanged in the plural when used in a collective or generic sense.

This launde that I of speke was so feire and plesaunt to be-holde for the swote sauours, that thei hadde no will to meve thens and for the swete songe of the *fowles.*
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 274.
In Huntlee bannkes es mery to bee,
Whare *fowles* synges bothe nyght and daye.
Thomas of Erseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 107).

This river also, as the two former, is replenished with fish and *foule.* *Capt. John Smith,* Works, I. 117.

Specifically—2. A barn-yard cock or hen; also, a domestic duck or turkey; in the plural, poultry. [This is now the usual meaning of the word when used without qualification, *bird* being the general term for a feathered biped.]

Then waiter leans over,
To take off a cover
From *fowls*, which all beg of,
A wing or a leg of. *Hood*, A Public Dinner.

My mother went about inside the house, or among the maids and *fowls*. . . . But the *fowls* would take no notice of it, except to cluck for barley.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, vi.

Barn-yard, dunghill, etc., **fowl.** See the qualifying words.—**Fowl-grass,** the *Poa serotina*, a meadow-grass of Europe and North America. Also called *fowl meadow-grass*.—**Frizzled fowl.** See *frizzle*.—**Wild fowl,** non-domesticated birds, especially game-birds, or such as are hunted for food.

fowl[1] (foul), *v.* [< ME. *fowlen, foulen*, < AS. *fugelian* (= MHG. *vogelen*), fowl, < *fugol*, a fowl: see *fowl*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To catch or kill wild fowl as game or for food, as by means of decoys, nets, or snares, by pursuing them with falcons or hawks, or by shooting.

In these every man may hunt, and *fowl*, and fish.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 904.

You sit at their tables—you sleep under their roof-tree—you fish, hunt, and *fowl* with them.
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 9.

II. *trans.* To hunt wild fowl over or in; catch or kill wild fowl in.

They hunt all grounds, and draw all seas,
Fowl every brook and bush, to please
Their wanton taste. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, i. 1.

fowl[2]†, *a.* An obsolete variant of *foul*[1].

fowl-cholera (foul'kol″ẹ-rā), *n.* Same as *chicken-cholera*. See *cholera*, 3.

fowler (fou'lėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fouler*; < ME. *fowler, foweler, foulere*, < AS. *fugelere, fuglere* (= MLG. *vogelēre* = OHG. *fogalāri*, MHG. *vogelære, vogeler*, G. *vogler*), a fowler, < *fugelian*, fowl: see *fowl*[1], *v.*] 1. One who pursues or snares wild fowls; one who takes or kills birds for food.

The bird that knowes not the false *fowlers* call
Into his hidden nett full easely doth fall.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 54.

The foolish bird hiding his head in a hole thinks himself secure from the view of the *fowler*, because the *fowler* is not in his view. *South*, Works, VII. xiii.

Vainly the *fowler's* eye
Might mark thy distant flight to do thee wrong.
Bryant, To a Waterfowl.

2†. A small piece of ordnance carrying stone-shot. Many such cannon were distinguished by the names of birds, as *falcon, saker*, etc. Also called *veuglaire*.

fowlerite (fou'lėr-īt), *n.* [After Dr. Samuel *Fowler* (1779–1844).] A variety of the manganese silicate rhodonite, from Franklin Furnace, New Jersey, containing 5 or 6 per cent. of zinc oxid.

Fowler's solution. See *solution*.

fowlery (fou'lėr-i), *n.* [< *fowl* + *-ery*.] 1. Fowling.—2. A place where fowls are kept or reared; a poultry-yard; a hennery.

fowling (fou'ling), *n.* [< ME. *fowlynge*; verbal n. of *fowl*[1], *v.*] The practice or sport of shooting or snaring birds.

fowling-net (fou'ling-net), *n.* A net for catching feathered game.

Entangled in a *fowling-net*,
Which he for carrion Crowes had set
That in our Peere-tree haunted.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., March.

fowling-piece (fou'ling-pēs), *n.* 1. A light gun for shooting fowls or birds of any kind.

We had sport that will be a memory through life, and until the age-weakened arms can no longer wield the *fowling-piece*. *R. B. Roosevelt*, Game Water Birds (1884), p. 129.

2. A picture of game.

The *fowling-piece*, which is something like the fine picture at the Prado. *Athenæum*, Jan. 7, 1888, p. 21.

fowth, *n.* and *a.* See *fouth*.

fox[1] (foks), *n.* [< ME. *fox*, Southern *vox* (cf. *fixen, vixen*), < AS. *fox* = OS. *vohs, vus* (Schmeller) = D. *vos* = MLG. LG. *vos* = OHG. *fuhs*, MHG. *vuhs*, G. *fuchs* (ODan. *fos*, a fox, < LG.; Icel. *fox*, only in the fig. sense of fraud) = Goth. **fauhs* (not recorded), with suffix *-s* (masc.), cf. Goth. *fauho* = OHG. *foha*, MHG. *vohe*, f., a she-fox (sometimes used as masc.), = Icel. *fōa*, f., a fox (mod. Icel. *tōa*, prob. an alteration of *fōa*, due to a superstitious notion of not calling a fox by its right name); ult. origin unknown. Hence AS. **fyxen, fixen*, E. *fixen, vixen* = G. *füchsin*, a she-fox.] 1. A carnivorous quadruped of the family *Canidæ* and of the vulpine or alopecoid series of canines, especially of the restricted genus *Vulpes*, as *V. vulgaris* of Europe. This animal is much smaller than the wolf, with a pointed muzzle, erect ears, elongated pupils of the eyes, long, straight, bushy tail tipped with white, and mostly reddish-yellow or fulvous pelage. It is proverbially cunning, burrows in the ground, preys on lambs, poultry, and other small animals, and is the principal object of the chase in some countries, as Great Britain. It is more fully known as the *red fox*, and runs into several varieties, as the *cross-fox, silver* or *silver-gray fox, black fox*, etc. The common

Red Fox (*Vulpes vulgaris* or *fulvus*).

fox of North America is very similar to the red fox of Europe, being probably not specifically distinct. There are many other true foxes, or species of *Vulpes* proper, in different parts of the world, one of the most notable of which is the arctic fox or isatis, *V. lagopus*, which is of a dark color, and turns white in winter. (See cut of *arctic fox*, under *arctic*.) The corsak or adive (*V. corsac*) of Tatary and India is one of a group of small foxes, represented in North America by the kit or swift fox, *V. velox*. (See cut under *corsak*.) The gray fox of the United States is sufficiently different to have been placed in another genus, *Urocyon* (as *U. cinereo-argentatus*), to which the coast-fox of California (*U. littoralis*) also belongs. (The related animals of South America are thoöid, not alopecoid, and are known as *fox-wolves*, of the genera *Lycalopex* and *Pseudalopex*.) The fennecs are small African foxes, closely allied to *Vulpes* proper, but commonly placed in a different genus, *Fennecus*. (See cut under *fennec*.) Resembling these externally, but structurally different, is the African fox, *Megalotis* or *Otocyon lalandi*, a generalized form representing a different subfamily *Megalotinæ*. The tail of the fox is called the *brush*. In the English Bible the word *fox* refers in some places to the jackal, in others to the fox. See *reynard*.

And whan thei seen the *Fox*, thei schulle have gret marveylle of him, be cause that thei saughe never suche a Best. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 267.

The *fox* barks not when he would steal the lamb.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

But a month ago
The whole hill-side was redder than a *fox*.
Tennyson, Walking to the Mail.

Hence—2. A sly, cunning fellow.

Go ye, and tell that *fox* [Herod Agrippa], Behold, I cast out devils. Luke xiii. 32.

We call a crafty and cruel man a *fox*.
Beattie, Moral Science, IV. i. § 1.

3. The gemmous dragonet: chiefly applied to the females and young males. Also called *fox-fish*. [Local, Eng.]—4. *Naut.*, a seizing made by twisting several rope-yarns together and rubbing them down.—**Arctic fox, burnt fox, fresh-water fox,** etc. See the adjectives.—**Fox and geese,** a game played on a cross-shaped board or on a chess-board with pins or checkers, one of which is the fox, the rest the geese. The geese move forward one square at a time, and win if they can surround the fox or drive him into a corner. The fox can move forward or backward, captures the geese as men are taken in checkers, and wins if he captures all the geese.

"Can you play at no kind of game, Master Harry?" "A little at *fox and geese*, madam."
H. Brooke, Fool of Quality, I. 367.

Fox in the hole†, a game played by boys, who hopped on one leg, and beat one another with gloves or pieces of leather. *Halliwell.*—**Spanish fox** (*naut.*), a single yarn twisted contrary to its original lay.—**To bolt a fox, to chop a fox,** etc. See the verbs.

fox[1] (foks), *v.* [< *fox*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To hunt the fox.

With us of the North, *foxing* is by some followed during the late fall and winter, for the skins of the animal, which bring a fair price in market. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 17.

2. To employ crafty means; act with dissimulation.

The Venetians will join with France. The Florentines and other petty princes are *foxing* already for fear.
Baillie's Letters, II. 175.

II. *trans.* To steal. *Coll. Eton.* (*Halliwell.*)

fox[2] (foks), *v.* [Prob., as *foxed, foxfire, foxy*, etc., in related senses indicate, < *fox*[1], *n.*, with ref. to the red or rusty color of the common fox.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To become discolored: said of timber or of paper. See *foxed, foxfire*.

Foxing in prints and books is caused sometimes by damp, but often by rust. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XI. 173.

2. To turn sour: said of beer when it sours in fermenting.

II. *trans.* To make sour, as beer in fermenting.

fox[3]† (foks), *v.* [Prob. in allusion to *fox*[1] or *fox*[2].] **I.** *trans.* To intoxicate; fuddle; stupefy.

Ah, blind as one that had been *fox'd* a seven-night!
Middleton (and another), Mayor of Queenborough, v. 1.

Item, such a day I was got *fox'd* with foolish metheglin.
Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, i. 1.

The sole contention [is] who can drink most, and *fox* his fellow the soonest. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 143.

II. *intrans.* To become drunk.

The humble tenant that does bring
A chicke or egges for 's offering
Is tane into the buttry, and does *fox*
Equall with him that gave a stalled oxe.
Verses prefixed to Lucasta, 1649.

fox[4] (foks), *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To repair, as a shoe, by renewing the front upper-leather; also, to cover the upper of (a shoe) with a piece of ornamental leather.

fox[5]† (foks), *n.* [Origin obscure; hardly an accom. of OF. *faux, faulx*, a scythe, < L. *falx*, a sickle: see *falx*, and cf. *falchion*, from the same source. According to some, so called from the figure of a wolf (taken for a fox) on the Passau blades: see *wolf-blade*.] A sword. [Old slang.]

Put up your sword;
I have seen it often; 'tis a *fox*.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, iii. 5.

O, what blade is 't?
A Toledo, or an English *fox*.
Webster, White Devil, v. 2.

A cowardly slave, that dares as well eat his *fox* as draw it in earnest. *Killigrew*, Parson's Wedding.

foxbane (foks'bān), *n.* A species of monk's-hood, *Aconitum Vulparia*.

fox-bat (foks'bat), *n.* A flying-fox; a fruit-bat; one of the large frugivorous bats of the family *Pteropodidæ*, such as the kalong or edible fruit-bat, *Pteropus edulis*, of the East Indies, measuring 4 or 5 feet in alar expanse: so called from the fox-like face. See cut under *flying-fox*.

foxberry (foks'ber″i), *n.*; pl. *foxberries* (-iz). A name of the plant *Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi*. See *bearberry*.

fox-bolt (foks'bōlt), *n.* A bolt which has one end split to receive a wedge. The wedge, when the bolt is driven in, secures it. See *fox-wedge*.

fox-brush (foks'brush), *n.* The tail of a fox.

fox-case (foks'kās), *n.* The skin of a fox.

fox-chase (foks'chās), *n.* The pursuit of a fox with hounds.

See the same man in vigour, in the gout, . . .
Mad at a *fox-chase*, wise at a debate.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 74.

fox-earth (foks'ėrth), *n.* A hole in the earth to which a fox resorts to hide itself.

Shall the vile *fox-earth* awe the race that stormed the lion's den? *Macaulay*, Virginius.

foxed (fokst), *p. a.* [< *fox*[2] (in def. 3 < *fox*[4]) + *-ed*[2].] 1. Discolored by incipient decay: said of timber.—2. Discolored, stained, or spotted: said of books or prints, with reference to the paper. The discoloration in books is usually caused by imperfect cleansing from the chemicals used in the manufacture of the paper.

3. Covered by a foxing, as a shoe.

foxery (fok'sėr-i), *n.* [< ME. *foxerie* (= G. *fuchserei*); < *fox*[1] + *-ery*.] Behavior like that of a fox; fox-like character; wiliness; cunning.

I have wel lever . . .
Bifore the puple [people] patre and preye,
And wrie [cover] me in my *foxerie*
Under a cope of papelardie [hypocrisy].
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6796.

fox-evil (foks'ē″vl), *n.* Same as *alopecia*.

fox-finch (foks'finch), *n.* Same as *fox-sparrow*.

foxfire (foks'fīr), *n.* [< *fox*[2] + *fire*.] The phosphorescent light given forth by decayed or foxed timber.

fox-fish (foks'fish), *n.* Same as *fox*[1], 3.

foxglove (foks'gluv), *n.* [< ME. *foxes glove*, < AS. *foxes glōfa*, i. e., fox's glove: *foxes*, gen. of *fox*, fox; *glōfa*, glove. Cf. Norw. *rev-bjelde*, lit. fox-bell. See other names under *Digitalis*.] 1. A common ornamental flowering plant of gardens, *Digitalis purpurea*, a native of Europe, where it is found in hilly and especially rocky subalpine localities. It has large tubular-campanulate flowers in long terminal racemes, and is one of the most stately and beautiful of European plants. The flowers are purple or sometimes white or rose-colored. The plant has valuable medicinal properties as a sedative and diuretic. See *Digitalis*.

Pan through the pastures often times hath runne
To plucke the speckled *fox-gloves* from their stem.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 4.

Bring orchis, bring the *foxglove* spire.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxiii.

2. The name in Jamaica of species of *Phytolacca*.—3. One of several plants of other genera.—**False foxglove,** of the United States, *Gerardia flava* and *G. quercifolia*, species allied to *Digitalis*, with large yellow flowers.—**Foxglove-pug,** *Eupithecia pulchellata*, a small geometrid moth of England.—**Mullen foxglove,** the *Seymeria macrophylla*, a species similar to false foxglove, a plant with yellow flowers, densely woolly within.

fox-goose (foks′gös), *n.* The Egyptian or Nile goose, *Chenalopex* or *Alopochen ægyptiaca:* so called either from the rusty-reddish coloration or from the bird's breeding in underground burrows.

fox-grape (foks′grāp), *n.* The common name of several species of North American wild grapes, especially *Vitis Labrusca* of the northern and western and *V. vulpina* of the southern United States: so called from their musky or foxy perfume.

foxhound (foks′hound), *n.* A hound for chasing foxes: a variety of hound in which are combined, in the highest degree of excellence, fleetness, strength, spirit, fine scent, perseverance, and subordination. The foxhound is smaller than the staghound, its average height being from 20 to 22 inches. It is supposed to be a mixed breed between the staghound or the bloodhound and the greyhound. It is commonly of a white color, with patches of black and tan.

fox-hunt (foks′hunt), *n.* A chase or hunting of a fox with hounds.

fox-hunt (foks′hunt), *v. i.* [< *fox-hunt, n.*] To hunt foxes with hounds.

> I have engaged a large party to come here . . . and stay a month to *fox-hunt.* *Duke of Richmond,* To Burke.
>
> He *fox-hunted* wherever foxes were to be found. *Christian Union,* March 31, 1887.

fox-hunter (foks′hun″tėr), *n.* One who hunts or pursues foxes with hounds.

fox-hunting (foks′hun″ting), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* The sport of hunting the fox.

II. *a.* Relating to the hunting of the fox; having the tastes or habits of a fox-hunter.

> Cowper himself, . . . in poems revised by so austere a censor as John Newton, calls a *fox-hunting* squire Nimrod. *Macaulay,* Comic Dramatists of the Restoration.

foxiness[1] (fok′si-nes), *n.* [< *foxy*[1] + *-ness.*] The state or character of being foxy. (*a*) The state or quality of being fox-like, or cunning like a fox; wiliness; cunning; craftiness. (*b*) The quality of having a peculiar penetrating, sweet, musky, and somewhat sickish taste and smell, as some American grapes.

foxiness[2] (fok′si-nes), *n.* [< *foxy*[2] + *-ness.*] **1.** The state of being foxed, decayed, stained, discolored, or spotted, as books; decay.

> Oak timber of the gnarled description, and having some figure in the grain, is in request for articles of furniture; and even when in a state of decay, or in its worst stage of *foxiness,* the cabinet-maker prizes it for the deep red colour. *Laslett,* Timber, p. 47.

2. The state or quality of being of a harsh, sour taste, as wine or beer.

foxing (fok′sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fox*[4], *v.*] An extra or ornamental surface of skin or leather over the upper of a shoe.

foxish (fok′sish), *a.* [< ME. *foxyshe* (= G. *fuchsisch*); < *fox*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Resembling a fox; especially, cunning. [Rare.]

> Among foxys be *foxische* of nature;
> Among rauenours thynk for avantage.
> *Political Poems,* etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 25.

foxly† (foks′li), *a.* [< *fox*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Having the qualities of a fox: as, *foxly* craft.

> So men that *foxlie* are,
> And long their lust to haue
> But cannot come thereby,
> Make wise they would not craue.
> *Turberville,* A Fox that wold Eate no Grapes.

fox-moth (foks′môth), *n.* A rather large cinnamon or grayish-brown bombycid moth of Europe, *Lasiocampa rubi:* so called from its color. The larva feeds on the heath.

fox-nosed (foks′nōzd), *a.* Having a snout like a fox's: an epithet applied to the lemurs called *fox-nosed* monkeys.

fox-shark (foks′shärk), *n.* The sea-fox, sea-ape, swingletail, or thresher, *Alopias vulpes,* a large shark from 12 to 15 feet long, of which the tail forms more than half, whence the name. It is of a bluish lead-color above and white beneath. See cut under *Alopias.*

foxship (foks′ship), *n.* [< *fox*[1] + *-ship.*] The character or qualities of a fox; cunning.

> Hadst thou *foxship*
> To banish him that struck more blows for Rome
> Than thou hast spoken words? *Shak.,* Cor., iv. 2.

fox-sleep (foks′slēp), *n.* A feigned sleep.

fox-snake (foks′snāk), *n.* A large harmless serpent of the United States, *Coluber vulpinus,* of a light-brown color with squarish chocolate blotches.

fox-sparrow (foks′spar″ō), *n.* A fringilline bird of North America, belonging to the genus *Passerella:* so called from the rusty-reddish or foxy color of the common species. The common species, *P. iliaca,* is found throughout eastern parts of North America. It is one of the largest and handsomest of the sparrows, 6¾ inches long and 11 in extent of wings; it is reddish above, more or less obscured with gray, white below, blotched and streaked with reddish, and has two whitish wing-bands and a yellowish lower mandible. It is a fine songster. It breeds in British America, is migratory, and winters in the Middle States and southward. It nests indifferently in bushes or on the ground, and lays greenish-white eggs thickly speckled with rusty brown. Several varieties of the fox-sparrow inhabit western parts of the continent, all of them less foxy in color than the typical *P. iliaca.* Also called *fox-finch.*

fox-squirrel (foks′skwur″el), *n.* The largest true arboreal squirrel of eastern North America. It is about 12 inches long (the tail being as much more), and varies in color from black, with white nose and ears, through various shades of reddish, rusty brown, and gray. The ears are not tufted. It is much larger and otherwise distinct from the ordinary gray and red squirrels, and its several varieties or subspecies have received different names. The rusty and grayish form is *Sciurus cinereus,*

Black Fox-squirrel (*Sciurus niger*).

the northern fox-squirrel; the black is *S. niger,* the southern fox-squirrel; the strongly reddish form of the Mississippi region is *S. ludovicianus,* the western fox-squirrel. Also called *cat-squirrel.*

foxtail (foks′tāl), *n.* **1.** The tail of a fox. It was anciently one of the badges of a fool. [Properly *fox-tail.*]—**2.** One of various species of grass with soft brush-like spikes of flowers, especially of the genus *Alopecurus,* and also of the genera *Setaria* and (in Jamaica) *Andropogon.* The meadow-foxtail is *Alopecurus pratensis;* the slender foxtail, *A. agrestis;* the water-foxtail, *A. geniculatus;* the bristly foxtail, *Setaria glauca;* and the green foxtail, *S. viridis.* Also *foxtail-grass.*

3. A club-moss, *Lycopodium clavatum.* [Prov. Eng.]

> That plant which in our dale
> We call Stag's-horn or *Fox's tail.*
> *Wordsworth.*

4. In *metal.*, the cinder, of a more or less cylindrical form and hollow in the center, obtained in the last stage of the charcoal-finery process.—**Foxtail wedge.** Same as *fox-wedge.*—**Foxtail wedging,** in *joinery,* a method of fastening performed by sticking into the point of a wooden bolt a thin wedge of hard wood, which, when the bolt reaches the bottom of the hole, splits the bolt, expands it, and thus secures it. See *fox-bolt* and *fox-wedge.*—**To give one a flap with a foxtail**†, to deceive or make a fool of him.

> *A flap with a foxe-taile,* a jest. *Florio.*

fox-tailed (foks′tāld), *a.* Having a tail like that of a fox.

foxtail-grass (foks′tāl-gràs), *n.* Same as *foxtail,* 2.

foxtongue (foks′tung), *n.* The hart's-tongue fern, *Scolopendrium vulgare.* [Ireland.]

fox-trap (foks′trap), *n.* A trap, gin, or snare designed to catch foxes.

fox-trot (foks′trot), *n.* A pace, as of a horse, consisting of a series of short steps, usually adopted in breaking from a walk into a trot, or in slackening from a trot to a walk.

> She heard a horse approaching at a *fox-trot.*
> *The Century,* XXXVI. 897.

Fox-type (foks′tīp), *n.* [Named from H. *Fox* Talbot, whose surname was already employed in the term *talbotype,* q. v.] **1.** A photolithographic process in which the negative is printed on a gelatin film, the unaltered gelatin washed away, and an electrotype made from the resulting image. Also called *Fox-Talbot process.*—**2.** A picture produced by this process.

fox-wedge (foks′wej), *n.* In *carp.*, etc., a thin wedge of hard wood inserted in the point of a wooden pin or tenon to be driven into a hole which is not bored through. When the back of the wedge reaches the bottom of the hole, it is forced into the pin, and spreads its end so that it cannot be withdrawn from the hole. Also called *foxtail wedge, nose-key.* Compare *fox-bolt,* and *foxtail wedging,* under *foxtail.*

fox-wolf (foks′wůlf), *n.* One of the South American canine quadrupeds of the genera *Lycalopex* and *Pseudalopex,* which resemble both foxes and wolves.

foxwood (foks′wůd), *n.* [< *fox*[2] + *wood*[1]; cf. *foxfire.*] Foxed wood; decayed wood, especially such as emits a phosphorescent light. [U. S.]

foxy[1] (fok′si), *a.* [< *fox*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Pertaining to or characteristic of foxes; resembling or suggestive of a fox; hence, tricky; given to cunning or subtle artifice.

> Oh, *foxy* Pharisay, that is thy leuen, of which Christ so diligently bad vs beware. *Tyndale,* Works, p. 148.
>
> Henceforward rarely could she front in hall,
> Or elsewhere, Modred's narrow *foxy* face.
> *Tennyson,* Guinevere.

2. Of the color of the common red fox; rufous; reddish; ferrugineous.

> That [style] of Titian, which may be called the Golden manner, when unskilfully managed becomes what the painters call *Foxy.* *Sir J. Reynolds,* Note on Dufresnoy.
>
> His frosted earlocks, striped with *foxy* brown. *Lowell,* Fitz Adam's Story.
>
> He was a youngish fellow, with *foxy* whiskers under his chin. *E. Eggleston,* The Graysons, xix.

3. Having the peculiar sickish-sweet taste and smell of the American fox-grape, illustrated in the familiar Concord grape.

foxy[2] (fok′si), *a.* [< *fox*[2] + *-y*[1]; or a particular use of *foxy*[1], with ref. to *fox*[2].] **1.** Sour: said of wine, beer, etc., which has soured in the course of fermentation.—**2.** Discolored, as by decay; stained; foxed. See *foxed.* Specifically applied in dyeing to colors which assume an undesirable reddish shade, due to insufficient soaping or chemicking.

foy[1]† (foi), *n.* [< OF. *foy, foi* (F. *foi*), earlier *fei, feid,* faith, > E. *fay*[4] and *faith,* q. v.] Faith; allegiance.

> He Easterland subdewd, and Denmarke wonne,
> And of them both did *foy* and tribute raise.
> *Spenser,* F. Q., II. x. 41.

foy[2]† (foi), *n.* [< OD. *foey,* a compact (Kilian), < OF. *foy, foi,* faith: see *foy*[1].] A feast given by a person who is about to make a journey or who has just returned.

> He did at the Dog give me and some other friends of his his *foy,* he being to set sail to-day. *Pepys,* Diary, I. 236.

foy[3]†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] Some sort of cheat or swindler. *Davies.*

> Thou you be crossbites, *foys,* and nips, yet you are not good lifts.
> *Greene,* Thieves Falling Out (Harl. Misc., VIII. 389).

foyaite (foi′a-īt), *n.* [< *Foya,* a locality in Portugal, + *-ite*[2].] Same as *elæolite-syenite.*

foyal†, *a.* See *foial.*

foyer (fwo-yā′), *n.* [F., hearth, fireside, green-room, lobby of a theater, focus, etc., < ML. *focarius,* hearth, prop. adj., < L. *focus,* hearth, fireplace (> F. *feu,* fire): see *focus.*] **1.** In theaters, opera-houses, etc., a public room at or near the entrance next to or comprising the lobby: often, as in the Grand Opera at Paris, a magnificent saloon, elaborately decorated.

> We met next in the *foyer* of the opera, between acts of Traviata. *T. Winthrop,* Canoe and Saddle, v.

2. In a furnace, the crucible or basin which holds the molten metal.

foylet. An obsolete form of *foil*[1], *foil*[2].

foynt, *v.* A variant of *foin*[1].

foyson†, *n.* An obsolete form of *foison.*

foze (fōz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fozed,* ppr. *fozing.* [Sc., perhaps connected with E. *fust*[2], *fusty, foist*[2], etc.] To become moldy; lose flavor.

foziness (fō′zi-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fozy; sponginess; softness; hence, want of stamina; want of spirit; dullness. [Scotch.]

> The weak and young Whigs have become middle-aged, and their *foziness* can no longer be concealed.
> *Blackwood's Mag.,* Dec., 1821, p. 753.

fozy (fō′zi), *a.* [Cf. *foze.*] Spongy; soft; fat and puffy. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

fp. An abbreviation of *forte-piano.*

F. P. A. An abbreviation of *free of particular average,* a phrase of frequent use in marine insurance. See *average*[2].

Fr. An abbreviation of *French.*

fra†, *prep.* and *adv.* Same as *fro.*

frab (frab), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *frabbed,* ppr. *frabbing.* [E. dial.; origin obscure.] To worry; harass.

> I was not kind to you; I *frabbed* you and plagued you from the first, my lamb. *Mrs. Gaskell,* Ruth, xxxvi.

frabbit (frab′it), *a.* [< *frab* + *-it*[4] = *-ed*[2].] Peevish. *Mrs. Gaskell.*

fracas (frā′kas; F. pron. fra-kä′), *n.* [F. (= Sp. *fracaso* = Pg. It. *fracasso*), an uproar, crash, < *fracasser* = Sp. *fracasar* = Pg. *fracassar,* < It. *fracassare,* break in pieces, destroy, < *fra,* within, amidst, in, upon (prob. shortened from L. *infra,* within), + *cassare,* < L. *quassare,* shatter, break, intensive of *quatere,* shake: see *cash*[1], *cass*[1], and *quash.*] A disorderly noise or uproar; a brawl or noisy quarrel; a disturbance.

> Officers of the earl's household, livery-men and retainers, went and came with all the insolent *fracas* which attaches to their profession. *Scott,* Kenilworth, vii.

frache (frāsh), *n.* [A technical term, of uncertain origin; perhaps (?) < F. *fraiche,* fem. of *frais,* fresh, cool.] In *glass-works,* an iron pan

in which glass vessels which require annealing are exposed to heat in the leer.

fracid† (fras'id), *a.* [< L. *fracidus*, soft, mellow, < **fracere*, inceptive *fracescere*, become soft or mellow, rot, spoil.] Rotten from being too ripe; overripe.

frack[1] (frak), *a.* Same as *freck*[1].

frack[2] (frak), *v.* [Perhaps < *frack*[1] = *freck*[1].]

I. *intrans.* To abound, swarm, or throng. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* To fill to excess. *Wright.* [Prov. Eng.]

frack[3] (frak), *n.* A hole in a garment. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

fractable (frak'ta-bl), *n.* [< L. *fractus*, pp. of *frangere*, break, + *-able*.] In *arch.*, a gable-coping, when the coping follows the outline of the gable, and is broken into steps, crenelles, ogees, etc.

fracted (frak'ted), *a.* [< L. *fractus*, pp. of *frangere* (*frag-*), break, = E. *break*.] **1**†. Broken; violated.

> His days and times are past,
> And my reliances on his *fracted* dates
> Hath smit my credit. *Shak.*, T. of A., ii. 1.
>
> His heart is *fracted*, and corroborate.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 1.

2. Specifically, in *her.*, broken asunder. This condition is depicted in different ways: thus, a fesse *fracted* may be represented as two demi-bars touching at one angle, or as a bar with a piece broken out of the middle and moved away. The blazon must therefore give more than the mere epithet *fracted*.

Chevron Fracted.

Fracticornes† (frak-ti-kôr'nēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802).] A group of coleopterous insects, representing a division of the family *Curculionidæ*.

fraction (frak'shon), *n.* [< ME. *fraction, fraccion*, < OF. F. *fraction* = Pr. *fraccio* = Sp. *fraccion* = Pg. *fracção* = It. *frazione*, < L. *fractio(n-)*, a breaking, a breaking in pieces, ML. a fragment, portion, < *frangere*, pp. *fractus*, break, = E. *break*, q. v.] **1.** The act of breaking, or the state of being broken, especially by violence; a breaking or fracture. [Rare.]

> Such public judgment in matters of opinion must be seldom, . . . for in matters speculative, as all determinations are fallible, so scarce any of them are to purpose, nor ever able to make compensation of either side, either for the public *fraction*, or the particular injustice.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 383.

2. Specifically (*eccles.*), the liturgical act of breaking or dividing the eucharistic bread, or host. Four such fractions are found in different liturgies at different points in the office, but all do not occur in any one liturgy, namely: (1) A preparatory cutting or separation of portions at the beginning of the office or in the office of prothesis; (2) a breaking at the word "brake" (*fregit*) in the institution; (3) the solemn fraction after consecration and before communion; (4) a division for distribution among the communicants.

> The bread, when it is consecrated and made sacramental, is the body of our Lord; and the *fraction* and distribution of it is the communication of that body, which died for us upon the cross. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 305.
>
> The *Fraction* . . . in some Liturgies precedes the Lord's Prayer. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 518.

3. A fragment; a separated portion; a disconnected part.

> The *fractions* of her faith, orts of her love,
> The fragments, scraps, the bits, and greasy reliques
> Of her o'er-eaten faith, are bound to Diomed.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 2.
>
> There was an elect *fraction* who did not turn their backs on the Messiah.
> *G. P. Fisher*, Begin. of Christianity, p. 38.

4. In *math.*: (*a*) In *arith.*, one or more aliquot parts of a unit or whole number; the ratio between any two numbers. The number of parts into which the unit is divided is termed the *denominator*, and the number of these parts taken is termed the *numerator*. The denominator is commonly written below, and the numerator above, a horizontal or diagonal line: thus, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{2}{5}$, $\frac{1}{2}$. Fractions written in this form are called *common* or *vulgar fractions*. (See *decimal*.) A *proper fraction* is one whose numerator is less than its denominator; an *improper fraction*, one whose numerator is greater than its denominator: as, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{17}{5}$. A *simple fraction* expresses the ratio between two whole numbers: as, $\frac{2}{3}$; a *compound* or *complex fraction* expresses the ratio between fractions (or mixed numbers), or between a fraction (or mixed number) and a whole number: as,

$$\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{3}{4}}, \quad \frac{9\frac{1}{2}}{3}, \quad \frac{2\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{3}}{1+\frac{1}{3}}, \quad \frac{7}{7}.$$

Compound or complex fractions can always be reduced to simple fractions. A *compound fraction* is also defined as a fraction of a fraction. A fraction is said to be reduced to its lowest terms when the numerator and denominator contain no common factor.

> The *fraction* which denotes the ratio of the map to the true area is sometimes termed the representative *fraction*.
> *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 11.

(*b*) In *alg.*, a ratio of algebraic quantities analogous to the arithmetical vulgar fraction, and similarly expressed.—**Astronomical** or **physical fraction**, a fraction whose denominator is 60 or a power thereof: so called because angular degrees are so divided by astronomers, and lengths formerly were so also.—**Continued fraction.** See *continued*.—**Convergent fraction.** See *convergent, n.*—**Decimal fraction.** See *decimal*.—**Rational fraction**, a fraction whose numerator and denominator are rational; especially, one which can be resolved into a sum of two fractions of lower denominators.—**Vanishing fraction**, a fraction whose numerator and denominator are infinitesimal or vanishing together.—**Vulgar fraction.** See def. 4 (*a*).

fractional (frak'shon-al), *a.* [< *fraction* + *-al*.] Pertaining to fractions; comprising a part or the parts of a unit; constituting a fraction: as, *fractional* numbers.

> So soon as the [colored] child is able to wield a hoe, he is regarded a *fractional* field-hand, and during the cotton-picking season quite a large fraction.
> *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 42.

Fractional cultivation, currency, distillation, precipitation, etc. See the nouns.

fractionally (frak'shon-al-i), *adv.* In a fractional manner; by a fraction.

> The new discoveries in California and Australia rendered gold *fractionally* cheaper than silver.
> *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVI. 455.
>
> The chloride was next *fractionally* distilled, and a portion eventually obtained boiling constantly at 120° C.
> *Nature*, XXXIX. 39.

fractionary (frak'shon-ā-ri), *a.* [= F. *fractionnaire* = Sp. Pg. *fraccionario*; as *fraction* + *-ary*.] **1.** Fractional.—**2.** Of a fractional nature; constituting a small part; hence, subordinate; unimportant.

> Our sun . . . describing the sweep of such an orbit in space, and completing the mighty revolution in such a period of time as to reduce our planetary seasons and our planetary movements to a very humble and *fractionary* rank in the scale of a higher astronomy. *Chalmers.*
>
> Those who were contemporary to these great agencies [by which Christianity moved] saw only in part; the *fractionary* mode of their perceptions intercepted this compulsion from them. *De Quincey*, Essenes, i.

Fractionary function. Same as *meromorphic function* (which see, under *meromorphic*).

fractionate (frak'shon-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fractionated*, ppr. *fractionating*. [< *fraction* + *-ate*[2].] To subject to or obtain by the process of fractionation.

> The liquid in the receiver was *fractionated* into portions.
> *Amer. Chem. Jour.*, VIII. 6.
>
> These heavy oils were obtained by passing the gas over carefully *fractionated* pure light coal oils.
> *W. R. Bowditch*, Coal Gas, p. 5.

fractionation (frak-sho-nā'shon), *n.* [< *fractionate* + *-ion*.] Chemical separation by successive operations, each removing from a liquid some proportion of one of the substances. The operation may be one of precipitation, or more familiarly of distillation.

> The isohexane . . . was obtained by *fractionation* from gasoline. *Amer. Chem. Jour.*, VIII. 6.

fractionlet (frak'shon-let), *n.* [< *fraction* + *-let*.] A small fraction. [Rare.]

> Wrote a *fractionlet* of verse entitled "The Beetle."
> *Carlyle*, in Froude, II. 16.

fractious (frak'shus), *a.* [Appar. an alteration (simulating *fraction, fracture*, etc.) of "*fratchous* (cf. *fratched*, restive, vicious, applied to a horse), < *fratch*, scold, quarrel, squabble, + *-ous*.] Apt to quarrel; cross; snappish; peevish; fretful; rebellious: as, a *fractious* child; a *fractious* temper.

> The leading animals became *fractious*, and we were obliged to stop every few minutes, until their paroxysms subsided. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 144.
>
> Men struggling doubtfully with *fractious* cows and frightened sheep. *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 46.

fractiously (frak'shus-li), *adv.* In a fractious manner.

fractiousness (frak'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being fractious; a fractious or snappish temper.

fractuosity (frak-tū-os'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *fractus*, broken (see *fracted*), + *-osity*, appar. after *anfractuosity*.] The state of being fractured; superficial fracture.

> This defect is remedied by replating, which reincorporates and reunites the surface, correcting all *fractuosity*, and making the ware bright and new.
> *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 17.

fractural (frak'tūr-al), *a.* [< *fracture* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a fracture.
Worcester, Supp. (1881).

fracture (frak'tūr), *n.* [< OF. *fracture*, F. *fracture* = Pr. *fractura, frachura* = Sp. Pg. *fractura* = It. *frattura*, < L. *fractura*, a breach, fracture, cleft, < *frangere*, pp. *fractus*, break: see *fraction*.] **1.** A breaking or a break; especially, a partial or total separation of parts of a continuous solid body under the action of a force; specifically, in *surg.*, the breaking of a bone. The fracture of a bone is *simple* when the bone only is divided; *compound* when the breaking of the bone is accompanied by a laceration of the integuments; and *comminute* or *comminuted* when the bone is broken in more than one place. Fractures are also termed *transverse, longitudinal*, or *oblique*, according to their direction in regard to the axis of the bone.

> Likewise if any bones or limbs be broken, cerot made with the seed of rue and wax together is able to souder the *fracture*. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xx. 13.

2. A broken surface, with reference to texture or configuration, or to manner of breaking; specifically, in *mineral.*, the characteristic breakage of a substance, or appearance presented by its surface on cleavage: as, a compact *fracture;* a fibrous *fracture;* foliated, striated, or conchoidal *fracture*, etc.

> *Fracture*, taste, color, polarization, electrical properties, and transparency are among the least decisive peculiarities of minerals. *Amer. Cyc.*, XI. 586.

3. Forcible separation or disunion; quarreling. [Rare.]

> Let the sick man set his house in order before he die, . . . reconcile the *fractures* of his family, reunite brethren, cause right understandings.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, iv. 9.

Colles's fracture, fracture of the lower end of the radius of the forearm.—**Greenstick fracture,** a partial fracture of a young bone.—**Pott's fracture,** fracture of the lower end of the fibula with dislocation at the astragalotibial articulation.—**Syn.** *Fracture, Rupture, Breach.* *Fracture* of something hard, as a bone, glass, rocks; *rupture* of something soft, as a blood-vessel, the skin; *breach*, a bad break of any kind: as, the cannon made a *breach* in the wall. *Fracture* is rarely used figuratively; the others often are.

> A bone may be broken at the part where it is struck, or it may break in consequence of a strain applied to it. In the former case the *fracture* is generally transverse, and in the latter more or less oblique in direction.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 681.
>
> The egg that soon
> Bursting with kindly *rupture* forth disclosed
> Their callow young. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 419.
>
> Disburden'd heaven rejoiced, and soon repair'd
> Her mural *breach*. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 879.

fracture (frak'tūr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fractured*, ppr. *fracturing*. [< *fracture, n.*] **I.** *trans.* To break; cause a fracture in; crack: as, to *fracture* a bone or the skull.

> Loud the northern main
> Howls through the *fractur'd* Caledonian isles.
> *Thomson*, Britannia.

=**Syn.** *Cleave, Split*, etc. See *rend*, and *fracture, n.*

II. *intrans.* To break; undergo fracture.

> The implements of the Trenton gravels are of sandstone chiefly, those of the upper Mississippi are of quartzite, neither of which *fractures* properly when subjected to heat. *Science*, IV., No. 95, p. 5.

fracture-box (frak'tūr-boks), *n.* A box used to incase a fractured leg, securing immobility and facilitating the application of dressings.

frae (frā), *prep.* A Scotch form of *fro, from.*

frænula, frænulum, etc. See *frenula*, etc.

Fragaria (frā-gā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *fraga*, pl., strawberries, > F. *fraise*, strawberry: see *fraise*[3].] A genus of perennial herbs with creeping stolons, of the natural order *Rosaceæ*, the fruit of which is known as the *strawberry*. There are 6 or 8 species widely distributed through the temperate and alpine regions of the northern hemisphere, besides a single species in the Andes of South America. Several are cultivated very extensively for their characteristic fruit, which consists of a large fleshy receptacle bearing numerous small, hard achenes upon its surface, and of which there are many varieties. *F. Indica*, which is the only species with yellow flowers, has handsome but tasteless fruit, and is cultivated for ornament. See *strawberry*.

Strawberry (*Fragaria vesca*).

fraggle (frag'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fraggled*, ppr. *fraggling*. [Origin obscure.] To rob. [Local, U. S.]

fragile (fraj'il), *a.* [= F. *fragile* = Pr. *fragil, fragel* = Sp. *frágil* = Pg. *fragil* = It. *fragile*, < L. *fragilis*, easily broken, brittle, frail, < *frangere* (√ **frag*), break: see *fraction*. Doublet. *frail*[1], q. v.] Easily broken; brittle; hence, offering weak resistance to any destroying force; weak; easily destroyed; liable to fail.

> The stalk of ivy is tough, and not *fragile*. *Bacon.*

Other incident throes
That nature's *fragile* vessel doth sustain
In life's uncertain voyage. *Shak.*, T. of A., v. 2.

When subtile wits have spun their thread too fine,
'Tis weak and *fragile*, like Arachne's line.
Sir J. Denham, Progress of Learning.

Much ostentation vain of fleshly arm
And *fragile* arms, much instrument of war,
Long in preparing, soon to nothing brought.
Milton, P. R., iii. 388.

Yet seem'd the pressure twice as sweet
As woodbine's *fragile* hold.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

=Syn. *Fragile, Frail;* weak, infirm, slight, delicate. *Fragile* is nearly always restricted to the physical; *frail* applies to the physical, but has also been extended to the moral.

On a sudden a low breath
Of tender air made tremble in the hedge
The *fragile* bindweed-bells and briony rings.
Tennyson, The Brook.

How short is life! how *frail* is human trust.
Gay, Trivia, iii. 235.

The Kanawits have a custom of sending much of their deceased chief's goods adrift in a *frail* canoe on the river.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 112.

fragilely (fraj'il-li), *adv.* In a fragile manner.

fragileness (fraj'il-nes), *n.* Fragility.

fragility (frā-jil'i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *fragilite, fragelite,* < OF. *fragilite,* F. *fragilité* = Pr. *fragilitat* = Sp. *fragilidad* = Pg. *fragilidade* = It. *fragilità,* < L. *fragilita(t-)s,* brittleness, < *fragilis,* brittle: see *fragile.* Doublet of *frailty.*] The condition or quality of being fragile or easily broken; hence, weakness in general; liability to be destroyed or to fail; frailness.

Wite ye fro whens this cometh of the grete *fragelite* that is in hem. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 433.

Of *fragility* the cause is an impotency to be extended: and therefore stone is more fragile than metal.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 841.

Honor seem'd in me
To have forgot her own *fragility.*
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 57.

The controversy as to the relative *fragility*, or the relative difficulty, of popular government and other forms of government, appears to be a controversy of this kind.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 171.

fragment (frag'ment), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *fragment,* < F. *fragment* = Pr. *fragment* = Sp. Pg. It. *fragmento,* < L. *fragmentum,* a fragment, remnant (cf. *fragmen,* a fracture, pl. *fragmina,* fragments), < *frangere* (√ **frag*), break: see *fraction.*] A part broken off or otherwise separated from a whole; a small detached portion; hence, a part of an unfinished whole, or of an uncompleted design: as, the *fragments* of a broken vase, of Anacreon's poems; this building is but a *fragment* of the original plan.

I saw . . . a block of marble four feet diameter, which seem'd to have been the head of a colossal statue, and many pieces about it appear'd to be *fragments* of the same statue. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 12.

Claudian, in his *fragment* upon the Gyants War, has given full Scope to that wildness of Imagination which was natural to him. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 333.

As when rich China vessels, fall'n from high,
In glitt'ring dust and painted *fragments* lie.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 160.

Wolfenbüttel fragments. (*a*) Portions of a New Testament codex, supposed to be of the fifth or sixth century, recovered about 1750 at Wolfenbüttel in Germany from a palimpsest of Isidore of Seville. (*b*) A rationalistic work on the Bible, by Reimarus, a German critic of the eighteenth century. =Syn. Bit, scrap, chip, remnant.

fragmental (frag'men-tal), *a.* [< *fragment* + *-al.*] Consisting of fragments; fragmentarily combined.

Trap, granite, gneiss, and metamorphic and eruptive rocks generally, were giving way to the sedimentary and *fragmental.* *Science*, III. 226.

fragmentarily (frag'men-tā-ri-li), *adv.* In a fragmentary manner; piecemeal.

Even the facts here *fragmentarily* collated point clearly to some common mode of genesis for both planets and satellites. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 368.

fragmentariness (frag'men-tā-ri-nes), *n.* [< *fragmentary* + *-ness.*] The state or quality of being fragmentary; want of continuity; brokenness.

This stupendous *fragmentariness* heightened the dream-like strangeness of her bridal life.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xx.

fragmentary (frag'men-tā-ri), *a.* [< *fragment* + *-ary*[1].] 1. Composed of fragments or broken pieces; broken up; hence, not complete or entire; disconnected; disjointed.

What *fragmentary* rubbish this world is
Thou know'st, and that it is not worth a thought.
Donne, Progress of the Soul, Second Anniversary.

It is only from little *fragmentary* portions of village churches that we learn that the round Gothic style was really at one time prevalent in the province.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 523.

He murmured forth in *fragmentary* sentences his happiness. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vi. 13.

There is no complete man, but only a collection of *fragmentary* men. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, vi.

2. Specifically, in *geol.*, made up of fragments of other rocks: said of rocks such as tufas, agglomerates, conglomerates, and breccias.

fragmentation (frag-men-tā'shon), *n.* [< *fragment* + *-ation.*] A breaking up into parts or fragments; specifically, in *zoöl.*, a breaking up into parts or joints which become new individuals, as in some *Schizomycetes:* a form of fission.

It not unfrequently happens, however, that groups of cells break away from their former connexion as longer or shorter straight or curved filaments, or as solid masses. In some filamentous forms this *fragmentation* into multicellular pieces of equal length or nearly so is a normal phenomenon, each partial filament repeating the growth, division, and *fragmentation* as before.
Encyc. Brit., XXI. 402.

fragor[1] (frā'gor), *n.* [= Pg. *fragor* = It. *fragore,* < L. *fragor,* a breaking, a breaking to pieces, a crash, noise, < *frangere* (√ **frag*), break: see *fraction.*] A loud harsh sound; the report of something bursting; a crash. [Rare.]

Scarce sounds so far
The direful *fragor,* when some southern blast
Tears from the Alps a ridge of knotty oaks
Deep fang'd, and ancient tenants of the rock.
Watts, Victory of the Poles.

fragor[2]†, **fragour**† (frā'gor), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *fragrare,* emit a scent: see *fragrant.*] A strong sweet scent.

Gardens here for grandeur and *fragour* are such as no city in Asia outvies.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 165.

fragrance (frā'grans), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *fragrancia* = It. *fragranza, fragranzia,* < ML. **fragrantia,* < L. *fragran(t-)s,* fragrant: see *fragrant.*] The quality of being fragrant; that quality of bodies which affects the olfactory nerves with an agreeable sensation; sweetness of smell; pleasing scent; grateful odor.

Eve separate he spies,
Veil'd in a cloud of *fragrance.* *Milton*, P. L., ix. 425.

The train prepare a cruise of curious mold,
A cruise of *fragrance,* formed of burnish'd gold.
Pope, Odyssey, vi.

Cool Zephyrs through the clear blue sky
Their gather'd *fragrance* fling.
Gray, Spring.

The south wind searches for the flowers whose *fragrance* late he bore. *Bryant*, Death of the Flowers.

=Syn. *Perfume, Aroma,* etc. (see *smell, n.*); redolence, incense, balminess.

fragrancy (frā'gran-si), *n.*; pl. *fragrancies* (-siz). Same as *fragrance.*

The goblet, crown'd,
Breathed aromatic *fragrancies* around. *Pope.*

fragrant (frā'grant), *a.* [= F. *fragrant* = Sp. Pg. It. *fragrante,* < L. *fragran(t-)s,* sweet-scented, ppr. of *fragrare,* emit an odor (usually an agreeable odor).] Affecting the sense of smell in a pleasing manner; having a noticeable perfume, especially an agreeable one: often used figuratively.

How sweet and lovely dost thou make the shame
Which, like a canker in the *fragrant* rose,
Doth spot the beauty of thy budding name!
Shak., Sonnets, xcv.

Fragrant the fertile earth
After soft showers. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 645.

Their *fragrant* memory will outlast their tomb,
Embalm'd forever in its own perfume.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 631.

Dark maples where the wood-thrush sings,
And bowers of *fragrant* sassafras.
Bryant, Earth's Children.

=Syn. Sweet-smelling, sweet-scented, balmy, odorous, odoriferous, perfumed, redolent; spicy, aromatic.

fragrantly (frā'grant-li), *adv.* With fragrance.

As the hops begin to change colour and smell *fragrantly*, you may conclude them ripe. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

fragrantness (frā'grant-nes), *n.* The quality of being fragrant; fragrance.

frai†, **fraie**†, *n.* and *v.* Obsolete forms of *fray*[1].

fraight†, *a.* Same as *fraught.*

frail[1] (frāl), *a.* [< ME. *freyl, freel, frele,* < OF. *frele,* F. *frêle* (also uncontr. *fragile*), frail, = It. *fraile, frale* (also uncontr. *fragile*), < L. *fragilis,* brittle, fragile: see *fragile,* which is a doublet of *frail*[1].] 1. Easily broken or destroyed; fragile; hence, weak in any way; likely to fail and decay; perishable; infirm in constitution or condition.

I am ferd, by my faith, of thi *frele* yowth.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 829.

Lord, make me to know mine end, and the measure of my days, what it is; that I may know how *frail* I am.
Ps. xxxix. 4.

These houses are composed of the *frail* materials of the country, wood and clay, thatched with straw, though, in the inside, they are all magnificently lined, or furnished.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 623.

More *frail* than the shadows on glasses.
A. C. Swinburne, Poems and Ballads, Ded.

2. Specifically, weak in moral principle or resolution; not strong to resist temptation to evil; so weak as to be in danger of falling, or to have fallen, from virtue; of infirm virtue.

All flesh is *frayle* and full of ficklenesse.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. i. 41.

I know I am *frail*, and may be cozen'd too
By such a siren. *Beau. and Fl.*, Captain, iii. 1.

Prodigious, this! the *frail* one of our play
From her own sex should mercy find to-day!
Pope, Jane Shore, Epil.

3. Weak-minded. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—4†. Tender in sentiment.

Deep indignation, and compassion *frail.* *Spenser.*

=Syn. 1. *Fragile, Frail* (see *fragile*); brittle, slight.

frail[1]†, *v. t.* [ME. *frailen;* < *frail*[1], *a.*] To make frail.

Thou bringest my body in bitter bale,
And *fraill* my sowle with thy frailte.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 218.

frail[2] (frāl), *n.* [< ME. *fraiel, frayle, frayl, freyel,* < OF. *fraiel, fraiaus* (ML. *fraellum*), a basket; origin obscure.] 1. A flexible basket made of rushes, and used, especially in commerce, for containing fruits, particularly dried fruits, as dates, figs, or raisins.

Great guns fourteen, three hundred pipes of wine,
Two hundred *frailes* of figs and raisons fine.
Mir. for Mags., p. 482.

As in Grape-Harvest, with vnweary pains,
A willing Troop of merry-singing Swains
With crooked hooks the sprouting Clusters cut,
In *Frails* and Flaskets them as quickly put.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

Three *frails* of sprats, carried from mart to mart,
Are as much meat as these, to more use travell'd.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, ii. 4.

[Here is] a *frail* of figs, which I send to yourself (in the barrel of raisins). *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 470.

2. A rush used for weaving baskets.—3. A certain quantity of raisins, about 75 pounds, contained in a frail.

frailly (frāl'li), *adv.* [< *frail*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a frail manner; weakly; infirmly. *Imp. Dict.*

frailness (frāl'nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being frail; weakness; infirmity; frailty.

frailty (frāl'ti), *n.*; pl. *frailties* (-tiz). [< ME. *freylte, freeltie, freletee, frelote, frelte, frealte,* < OF. **frailite,* Norm. **frealte* (Mann), F. *fragilité,* < L. *fragilita(t-)s,* brittleness: see *fragility,* which is a doublet of *frailty.*] 1. The condition or quality of being frail; weakness of condition or of resolution; infirmity; liability to be deceived or seduced.

Other for ye have kept your honestee,
Or elles ye han falle in *freletee.*
Chaucer, Doctor's Tale (ed. Tyrwhitt), l. 12012.

To forget, may proceed from the *Frailty* of Memory.
Howell, Letters, I. iv. 16.

God knows our *frailty* [and] pities our weakness. *Locke.*

2. A fault proceeding from human weakness; a foible; a sin of infirmity.

Finally for loue, there is no *frailtie* in flesh and bloud so excusable as it, no comfort or discomfort greater then the good and bad successe thereof.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 30.

No further seek his merits to disclose,
Or draw his *frailties* from their dread abode.
Gray, Elegy.

=Syn. Imperfection, failing.

fraiment†, *n.* See *frayment.*

frain[1] (frān), *v. t.* [Formerly also *freine, fraine;* < ME. *frainen, fraynen, freinen, freynen,* < AS. *frignan,* also syncopated *frinan* (pret. *frægn,* pl. *frugnon, frunon, frunnon,* pp. *frugnen*) = OS. *fregnan* = Icel. *fregna* = Goth. *fraihnan* (pret. *frah,* pl. *frēhum,* < pres. **fraihan*), ask, with verb-formative *-n* (prop. of pres. tense), parallel with AS. *fricgan* = Goth. as if **frigjan,* with verb-formative *-j* (*-i*), ask; from the same root as OS. *fragōn* = D. *vragen* = OHG. *frāgēn, frāhēn,* MHG. *vragen,* G. *fragen,* ask; Teut. **freh* = L. √ **prec* in *precari,* ask, pray (whence ult. E. *pray*[1], *precarious,* etc.), *preces,* prayers, *procus,* a wooer, etc., = OBulg. *prositi,* demand, = Skt. √ *prachh,* ask. See *pray*[1].] To ask. [Now only prov. Eng.]

His bretheren and his sustren gonne hym *freyne*
Whi he so sorwful was in al his cheere.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1227.

This folke *frayned* hym firste fro whennes he come.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 532.

And she toke the yonger in counseill and *frayned* her of many dyuers thynges. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 6.

frain[2]†, *n.* [ME., also *frayne, freyn,* < OF. *fraisne, freisne, frasne, fresne,* F. *frêne* = Pr. *fraisne, fraisse* = Sp. *fresno* = Pg. *freixo* = It. *frassino,* < L. *fraxinus,* ash: see *Fraxinus.*] The ash; the ash-tree.

For it [the child] was in an asche yfounde;
She cleped it *Frain* in that stounde.
The *freyns* of the asche is a *freyn*
After the language of Breteyn.
Lay le Freine, l. 223 (Weber's Metr. Rom.).

They founde Firumbas thar a lay vndre a tre of *frayne*.
Sir Ferumbras, l. 1035 (Ellis, Spec. Early Eng. Metr. Rom.).

fraischeur† (frā′shėr), *n.* [< OF. *fraischeur*, F. *fraîcheur*, < OF. *frais*, fem. *fraische*, F. *fraîche*, fresh, cool: see *fresh*.] Freshness; coolness. [Rare.]

Hither in summer evenings you repair,
To taste the *fraischeur* of the purer air.
Dryden, To his Sacred Majesty.

fraise[1]†, *v. t.* [ME., < AS. *frāsian*, ask, try, tempt, = OS. *frēsōn*, try, tempt, endanger, = OHG. *freisōn*, be in danger or terror; cf. OHG. **freisjan*, MHG. *vreisen*, endanger, terrify; weak verbs, associated with Goth. *fraisan*, try, prove, test. Cf. *fraist*.] To put in terror or danger.

He fellez forests fele, forrayse the landez,
ffrysthez [read *frythez*, i. e., *friths*, spares] no fraunchez, bot *fraisez* the pople.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1247.

fraise[2] (frāz), *n.* [Also written *froise*, perhaps < OF. *frois*, *froise*, broken, *froisser*, break, crush, bruise. Cf. F. *fraise*, pluck (of a calf, lamb, etc.).] A pancake with bacon in it. [Prov. Eng.]

fraise[3] (frāz), *n.* [F., a strawberry, < LL. as if **fragea*, < L. *fragum*, a strawberry-plant, pl. *fraga*, strawberries (> It. *fraga* = Walloon *frève*, strawberry).] In *her.*, the conventional strawberry-leaf, as those in the coronets of English dukes, marquises, etc.

fraise[4] (frāz), *n.* [< F. *fraise*, a ruff like those worn in the time of Queen Elizabeth, formerly also *freze*, another form of *frise*, *frize*, part of the entablature of an order: see *frieze*[1]. But there seems to be a reference to *frise* in *chevaux-de-frise*, q. v.] 1. In *fort.*, a defense consisting of pointed stakes driven into the ramparts in a horizontal or an inclined position. See cut under *fortification*.—2. A tool used by marble-workers for enlarging a drill-hole. It is grooved and somewhat conical.

fraised (frāzd), *a.* [< *fraise*[4] + *-ed*[2].] Fortified with a fraise.

fraist†, *v.* [ME. *fraisten*, *freisten*, *frasten*, < Icel. *freista* = Sw. *fresta*, try, attempt, test, tempt, = Dan. *friste*, try, attempt, tempt, experience; with formative *-t* (akin to Goth. **fraistan*, in deriv. *fraistubni*, *fraistobni*, trial, temptation), from the verb (Goth. *fraisan*, etc.) represented by *fraise*[1]: see *fraise*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To try; test; prove; put to the proof.

Thou *fraisted* us, als silver *fraisted* isse.
Ps. lxv. 10 (ME. version) [lxvi. 10].

Fulle many men the world here *fraistes*,
Bot he is noght wyse that tharin traystes.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 1090.

2. To learn by trial; experience.

ȝoure douhtynesse of blode the Sarazins salle *freiste*.
Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft's Chron. (ed. Hearne), [p. 175.

3. To seek to learn; ask; inquire.

ffrayne will I fer and *fraist* of there werkes,
Meue to my mater and make here an ende.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 97.

4. To seek; be eager for; desire.

Nay, *frayst* I no fyȝt, in fayth I the telle.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 279.

II. *intrans.* To go forth on an expedition; sally forth.

The kyng *fraystez* a-furth over the fresche strandez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1227.

fraiter†, **fraitor**†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *frayter*, *fraytor*, *froyter*; < ME. *fraitor*, *fraitour*, *fraytour*, *freitour*, *freitur*, *fratour*, *frature*, < OF. *fraitur*, by apheresis from *refreitor*, *refretor*, *refretour*, *refretoire*, < ML. *refectorium*, a dining-hall in a convent, a refectory: see *refectory*. Hence *fratery*, *fratry*, and in comp. *frater-house*.] A dining-hall in a convent; a refectory.

Thus thei ben exempt from cloistre, and from risyng at mydnyȝt, and fro fastinge in her [their] *fraitour*, and other workes of obedience.
Wyclif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), I. 292.

And thanne freres in here *freitoure* shal fynden a keye
Of Constantynes coffres, in which is the catel
That Gregories god-children han yuel dispended.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 323.

fraket†, *n.* See *freke*.

fraked†, *a.* [ME., < AS. *fracoth*, *fracuth*, *fracod*, *fraced*, bad, base, unseemly, vile, shameful. Cf. *frakel*.] Bad; vile; shameful.

Nis none werse fo thene *frakede* fere [than a bad companion]. *Old Eng. Homilies* (ed. Morris), II. 189.

frakel†, *a.* [ME., also *frekel*, var., with term. *-el*, of *fraked*, q. v.] Same as *fraked*.

Seruen, hwen thou naldes [wouldst not] Godd, this fikele world & *frakele*. *Hali Meidenhed* (ed. Cockayne), p. 7.

fraken†, *n.* See *frecken*.

frakned†, *a.* See *freckened*.

fraknȳ†, *a.* See *freckny*.

framable (frā′ma-bl), *a.* [< *frame* + *-able*.] Capable of being framed or formed. [Rare.]

Man hath still a reasonable understanding, and a will thereby *framable* to good things, but is not thereunto now able to frame himself. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.

frambœsia (fram-bē′si-ą), *n.* [NL., < F. *framboise* (whence Sp. *frambuesa*), raspberry, dial. (Walloon) *frombâhe*, perhaps (with change of *br* to *fr* by association with F. *fraise*, strawberry: see *fraise*[3]) < D. *braambezie*, raspberry, blackberry, = OHG. **brāmberi*, *pramperi*, MHG. *brāmbere*, G. *brombeere*, blackberry: see *bramble*, *brambleberry*.] In *pathol.*, the yaws, a chronic contagious disease prevalent in the Antilles, some parts of Africa, and other tropical regions, characterized by raspberry-like excrescences, whence the name. The name has also been somewhat loosely applied to other affections of the skin anatomically resembling the yaws. Also called *pian*, *verrugas*, and *polypapilloma tropicum*.

frambœsioid (fram-bē′si-oid), *a.* [< *frambœsia* + *-oid*.] Like or indicating the disease called frambœsia.

Vegetations and growths occur, at first wart-like, later profusely hypertrophic—*frambœsioid*.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, V. 77.

frame (frām), *v.*; pret. and pp. *framed*, ppr. *framing*. [< ME. *framen*, construct, build, *framen*, *fremen*, *fremmen*, strengthen, refresh, *fremen*, *fremmen*, perform, execute, *framen*, *framien*, *fremien*, *fremen*, intr. (with dat. obj.), profit, be of advantage, avail, < AS. *fremman*, *fremian*, tr., advance, promote, perform, execute, commit, do, *framian*, *fremian*, intr., profit, avail, = OS. *fremmian*, perform, = OFries. *frema*, commit, effect, = MLG. *vromen*, LG. *framen* = OHG. *fremman*, *freman*, MHG. *fremen* = Icel. *fremja*, *frama* = Sw. *främja* = Dan. *fremme*, promote, further, perform (etc.; the various verbal forms and senses are mingled), < AS. *fram*, *from*, a., bold, forward, strenuous, strong, = OS. *from*, earnest, = OFries. *fremo*, *from* = D. *vroom* = MLG. *vrome* = MHG. *vrum*, *vrom*, G. *fromm*, pious, strong, brave, honest, kind, = Icel. *framr*, forward, prominent, = Sw. Dan. *from*, pious, meek; connected with AS. *fram*, *from*, prep., from: see *from*. The sense 'construct' appears first in ME.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To strengthen; refresh; support.

Thor [there] ghe [she] gan *fremen* Ysmael
With watres drinc and bredes mel.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 1245.

At last, with creeping crooked pace forth came
An old, old man, with beard as white as snow,
That on a staffe his feeble steps did *frame*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 30.

2†. To execute; perform.

Alle haueden sworen him oth . . .
That he sholden hise wille *freme*.
Havelok, l. 439.

The silken tackle
Swell with the touches of those flower-soft hands
That yarely *frame* the office. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 2.

3. To fit, as for a specific end; make suitable or conformable; adapt; adjust.

I will hereafter *frame* my self to be coy.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 85.

He hath a person, and a smooth dispose,
To be suspected, *fram'd* to make women false.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.

It is a happiness to be born and *framed* unto virtue.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 2.

It seems to me the little lass is *framing* herself to some artifice. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, II. 86.

4. To construct by fitting and uniting together the several parts; fabricate by union of constituent parts: as, to *frame* a house, a door, or a machine.

First are two seates placed, or one so *framed* that two may sit in the same apart. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 191.

A fairer creature never did
Dame Nature ever *frame*.
The Cruel Black (Child's Ballads, III. 370).

5. In general, to bring or put into form or order; adjust the parts or elements of; compose; contrive; plan; devise.

Exceedingly they troubled were in thought,
Ne wist what answere unto him to *frame*.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 313.

He began to *frame* the loveliest countenance he could.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

For thou art *fram'd* of the firm truth of valour.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 3.

Frame a Will; whereto you shall inscribe
My master your sole heir. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, i. 1.

Our English Universities, however far in the historic distance we may throw back their origin, must have been *framed* on the model of the Continental Universities.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 141.

6. [< *frame*, *n.*] To surround or provide with a frame, as a picture; put into a frame, as a piece of cloth.

There at the window stood,
Framed in its black square length, with lamp in hand,
Pompilia. *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 286.

Lo! God's likeness — the ground-plan —
Neither modell'd, glaz'd, nor *framed*.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin.

Satins may also be cleaned, dried, damped, brushed, *framed*, and finished, exactly as described for silk damasks.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 147.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To profit; avail.

Of ther childer it sais the names,
To neven [name] tham here it ne *frames*.
Rob. of Brunne, in Layamon (ed. Madden), III. 389.

The meate with some of them could scant *frame*, by reason of their queazie stomackes. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 276.

2†. To fit; accord.

When thou hast turned them all ways, and done thy best to hew them and to make them *frame*, thou must be fain to cast them out.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 106.

Sweet! then, while each thing doth *frame*,
Take me to thee, and thee to me!
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 563).

My rude rhymes ill with thy verses *frame*.
L. Bryskett (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 274).

3†. To succeed in doing or trying to do something; manage.

Said he, "Sae weel we *frame*,
I think it is convenient
That we should sing a psalm."
Battle of Philiphaugh (Child's Ballads, VIII. 133).

Then said they unto him, Say now Shibboleth: and he said Sibboleth: for he could not *frame* to pronounce it right. Judges xii. 6.

4. To wash ore with the aid of a frame.—5. To move. *Davies.* [Prov. Eng.]

An oath, and a threat to set Throttler on me if I did not *frame* off, rewarded my perseverance.
E. Brontë, Wuthering Heights, xiii.

frame (frām), *n.* [< ME. *frame*, a fabric, structure, also profit, advantage, benefit, < AS. *fremu*, *freme*, profit, advantage, benefit, = Icel. *frami*, advancement; from the verb.] 1†. Profit; advantage; benefit.

He made an aucter [altar] on Godes name,
And sacrede he thor-on for sowles *frame*.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 625.

We trowe it is to our *frame*.
Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft's Chron. (ed. Hearne), [p. 162.

2†. The act of planning or contriving; contrivance; invention.

John the bastard,
Whose spirits toil in *frame* of villainies.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1.

3. Form, constitution, or structure in general; system; order: as, the *frame* of government.

For then [at the last day] the present *frame* of things shall be dissolved, and the bounds set to the more subtile and active parts of matter shall be taken away.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. xi.

The law of Moses, as distinguished from all other religious institutions, had nothing in the *frame* and design of it apt either to recommend it to its professors, or to invite proselytes. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. iv.

4. Anything composed of parts fitted and united; fabric; structure: used especially of natural objects with reference to their physical structure or constitution.

This goodly *frame*, the earth, seems to me a steril promontory. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

The very mould and *frame* of hand, nail, finger.
Shak., W. T., ii. 3.

As you enter at the door, there is opposed to you the *frame* of a wolf in the hangings.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 1.

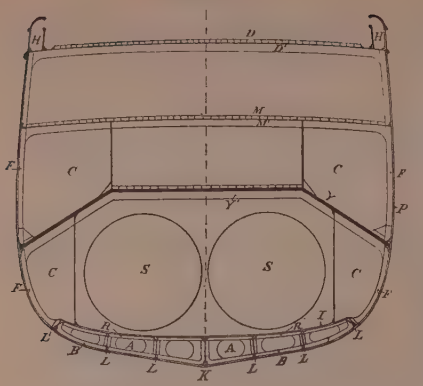
All thoughts, all passions, all delights,
Whatever stirs this mortal *frame*,
All are but ministers of Love,
And feed his sacred flame. *Coleridge*, Love.

5. The sustaining parts of a structure fitted and joined together; framework: as, the *frame* of a house, bridge, ship, or printing-press. See cut on following page.—6. Any kind of case or structure made for admitting, inclosing, or supporting things, whether fixed or movable: as, the *frame* of a window, door, picture, or looking-glass.

Mine eye hath play'd the painter and hath stell'd
Thy beauty's form in table of my heart;
My body is the *frame* wherein 'tis held.
Shak., Sonnets, xxiv.

The mill yawned all ruinous with unglazed *frames*.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xix.

China has the *frame* of morals, but has no picture to place within it; it wants an ideal to give beauty to its own conception. *Faiths of the World*, p. 83.



Frame of Iron Ship.

A, double bottom; *B*, bracket frame; *C*, coal-bunkers; *D*, upper or spar deck; *D'*, upper- or spar-deck beam; *F*, main frame; *H*, hammock-berthing; *I*, inner bottom plating; *K*, keel; *L*, longitudinals; *M*, main deck; *M'*, main-deck beam; *P*, outside plating; *R*, reverse frame; *S*, boilers; *Y*, protective deck; *Y'*, protective-deck beam.

Specifically—(*a*) An open elevated framework of wood or iron that supports the cases out of which the compositor picks his types. (*b*) A loom; especially, a sort of loom on which linen, silk, etc., are stretched for quilting or embroidering, or on which lace, stockings, etc., are made. (*c*) In *milit. engin.*, a framework of four stout pieces of scantling fastened together in rectangular form, placed at intervals in shafts and galleries, to support and hold in position the sheeting. (*d*) In *hort.*, a glazed structure of different kinds, portable or permanent, for protecting young plants from frost, etc. (*e*) In *mining*, a very simple apparatus for washing ore, consisting of a table of boards slightly inclined, over which runs a gentle stream of water. See *framing-table*. [Cornwall, Eng.] (*f*†) A raft. *Davies.*

Set sayles aloft, make out with oares, in ships, in boates, in *frames*. *Phaer*, Æneid, iv.

Hence—**7.** An inclosing border of any kind; specifically, in *art*, a purely ornamental surrounding border, as in sculptured or other relief ornament; a carved border to a sunken panel or opening; in surface-decoration, a painted or inlaid ornament carried round a fresco-painting or other picture upon a wall.

There were no flowers, no garden-beds; only a broad gravel-walk girdling a grass-plat, and this set in the heavy *frame* of the forest. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxxvii.

8. Particular state, as of the mind; mental condition; natural temper or disposition: as, an unhappy *frame* of mind.

Christianity is not so much a Divine institution as a Divine *frame* and temper of spirit. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 19.

Your steady soul preserves her *frame*. *Swift.*

I sat by his bed the whilst—He passed away in a blessed *frame*. *Scott*, Kenilworth, i.

Only in the gathered silence
Of a calm and waiting *frame*
Light and wisdom as from Heaven
To the seeker came. *Whittier*, To ——.

9. Shape; form; proportion. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Good my lord, put your discourse into some *frame*, and start not so wildly from my affair. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2.

A bear's a savage beast, . . .
Whelp'd without form, until the dam
Has lick'd it into shape and *frame*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 1308.

Balloon frame, in *carp.*, a wooden frame for a building, formed of light scantlings, all of equal size, and nailed together, instead of being framed and pinned together. Such a frame depends for its strength chiefly upon the boarding nailed to the outside.—**Flexible frame**, in *car-* and *carriage-building*, a frame so constructed that the natural spring of the wood may serve in part as an equivalent for metallic springs, which may thus be dispensed with entirely or in part. *Car-Builder's Dict.*—**Out of frame.** See *out*.

framea (frā′mē-ä), *n.*; pl. *frameæ* (-ē). [L.; of Teut. origin.] **1.** In *hist.*, a long spear used by the Franks, having a socketed head, sometimes barbed, but more commonly formed like a lance-head with a flat double-edged blade.—**2.** In *archæol.*, a celt of the socketed form. See *celt*[2] and *amgarn*.

frame-breaker (frām′brā″kėr), *n.* A weaver who attempted to prevent by violence the introduction of looms operated by machinery. [Eng.]

I only wish the machines—the frames—were safe here, and lodged within the walls of this mill. Once put up, I defy the *frame-breakers*. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, ii.

frame-bridge (frām′brij), *n.* A bridge constructed of pieces of timber framed together.

frame-diagram (frām′dī″a-gram), *n.* See *diagram*.

frame-helmet (frām′hel″met), *n.* A helmet in which there is a solid frame, consisting of a ring round the brows with two, three, or more half-arches meeting at the top, and a boss to which the half-arches are bolted, the spaces between the arches being filled with lighter metal in plates, which can easily be bent to the slight curve required. Helmets of this form are common among peoples who are not skilful in forging.

frame-house (frām′hous), *n.* **1.** A house constructed with a skeleton frame of timber covered in with boards, and sometimes with shingles, etc.—**2**†. A house in which framing or building is carried on. [Rare.]

God's scholars have learned otherwise to think of the cross, that it is the *frame-house* in the which God frameth his children like to his Son Christ. *J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 78.

frame-knitting (frām′nit″ing), *n.* A kind of weaving or knotting made upon pins fixed in a frame, and resembling, when finished, ordinary knitting.

frameless (frām′les), *a.* [< *frame*, *n.*, + *-less*.] Having no frame.

A couple of finished pictures . . . stood in one corner, *frameless*. *The Century*, XXVIII. 541.

frame-level (frām′lev″el), *n.* A masons' level. *E. H. Knight.*

framer (frā′mėr), *n.* One who frames; a maker; a contriver.

Almighty *framer* of the skies!
O let our pure devotion rise
Like incense in thy sight.
Chatterton, Hymn for Christmas Day.

Of the numerous servants of the Company who have distinguished themselves as *framers* of minutes and despatches, Hastings stands at the head. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

frame-saw (frām′sâ), *n.* A thin saw stretched in a frame to give it sufficient rigidity for working.

frame-timber (frām′tim″bėr), *n.* One of the timbers constituting part of the frame of a house or a vessel.

framework (frām′wėrk), *n.* **1.** A structure or fabric for inclosing or supporting anything; a frame; a skeleton: as, the *framework* of a building; the bones are the *framework* of the body.

The screen in front [of Kenheri Cave] has all the mortices and other indications, as at Karli, proving that it was intended to be covered with wooden galleries and *framework*. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 130.

2. Structure; constitution; adjusted arrangement; system.

Once we held debate, a band
Of youthful friends, on mind and art,
And labour and the changing mart,
And all the *framework* of the land.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxvii.

3. A kind of fancy work made with yarn of silk or worsted drawn across a frame in two directions, and knotted or otherwise secured at the intersections, producing reticulated patterns, sometimes of considerable elaboration. [Properly *frame-work*.]—**Branchial framework.** See *branchial*.

framing (frā′ming), *n.* [< ME. *framynge*; verbal n. of *frame*, *v.*] **1.** The manner or style of putting together.—**2.** A framework or frame; a system of frames.—**3.** In metallurgical operations, a process of separating the slime, as received from the trunk, into grades according to value. Also called *ragging*. See *framing-table*.

framing-chisel (frā′ming-chiz″el), *n.* In *carp.*, a heavy chisel used for making mortises.

framing-table (frā′ming-tā″bl), *n.* In *mining*, an inclined table over one end of which is spread slime from the trunk. A current of water let in upon that end washes the poorer portions and impurities downward, toward or out of the lower end, the heavier and richer portions of the ore remaining at the top. When the slime is thus cleansed and distributed, the table is revolved on its supporting axles, and the contents are dumped into assorting-boxes beneath, from which the ore is taken to be submitted to other operations suited to its character. This operation of sorting is called *framing* or *ragging*, and there were formerly various modifications of the process in use in Cornwall, England, where, however, the simplest form of ore-dressing has been nearly superseded by improved methods and machinery. See *buddle*[2] and *percussion-table*.

frammit (fram′it), *a.* A Scotch form of *fremd*.

An' monie a friend that kiss'd his caup
Is now a *frammit* wight.
Burns, The Five Carlines.

frampel, frampold (fram′pel, -pōld), *a.* [Also written *frampal*, *frampul*, *frampald*, *frampled*, *frampard*, *framfold*, etc.; < W. *ffromfol*, passionate, < *ffromi*, fume, fret, *ffrom*, testy.] Unruly; froward; evil-conditioned; peevish; rugged; quarrelsome. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

For this flower of age . . . winseth and flingeth out like a skittish and *frampold* horse, in such sort that he had need of a sharpe bit and short curb. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 12.

He's a very jealousy man; she leads a very *frampold* life with him, good heart. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2.

I come from the fine, froward, *frampul* lady,
One was run mad with pride.
B. Jonson, New Inn, v. 1.

Is Pompey grown so malapert, so *frampel*?
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, iii. 1.

franc (frangk), *n.* [Now spelled as F.; formerly *frank*; < ME. *frank* (= MLG. *frank* = G. *frank* = Sw. Dan. *frank*), < OF. *franc*, F. *franc* = Sp. Pg. It. *franco*, a franc: so called, it is said, from the device *Francorum rex*, King of the Franks or French, on the coin as first struck by King John in 1360. See *Frank*[1], *n.*, *frank*[2], *a.*, and *French*.] **1.** Either of two ancient coins in France: one, of gold (the *franc à cheval*, the obverse being a horseman), first coined by John the Good in 1360; the other, of silver, by Henry III. in 1575. The gold franc weighed about 60 grains, and was worth about half a guinea English. The specimen of the silver coin given in the cut weighs about 217 grains, and was worth about one third as much as the gold coin. This coin afterward fluctuated greatly in size and value, and was not minted after 1641, being replaced by the still older livre, but remained as a money of account.

Obverse.

Reverse.

Silver Franc of Henry III. of France. British Museum. (Size of the original.)

2. A French silver coin and money of account which since 1795 has formed the unit of the French monetary system. It has also been adopted as the unit of currency by Switzerland and Belgium, and the lira of Italy, the drachma of Greece, the dinar of Servia, etc., have been made conformable to it. It is of the value of a little over 9½*d.* English money, or about 19 United States cents, and is divided into 100 centimes.

française (F. pron. froṅ-sāz′), *n.* [F., prop. fem. of *français*, French: see *French*.] A French country-dance in triple rhythm, or the music for it.

franc-archer (F. pron. froṅk′är-shā′), *n.*; pl. *francs-archers* (froṅz′är-shā′). One of a body of bowmen formed by order of Charles VII. of France, one man being equipped by each parish, and being free of taxes in consideration of his service. The use of the bow by the peasantry of France had always been discouraged by the nobility with disastrous results on the field of battle, hence this undertaking on the part of the king, under whom the English were finally expelled from France.

franch†, *v. t.* [Appar. a var. of *frunch*; cf. *craunch*, *crunch*.] To crunch with the teeth.

I saw a river stopt with stormes of winde,
Wherethrough a swan, a bull, a bore did passe,
Franching the fish and frie with teeth of brasse.
Baldwine, in Mir. for Mags., p. 408.

franchise (fran′chiz or -chīz), *n.* [< ME. *franchise*, *fraunchise*, *fraunches*, *fraunchesse*, freedom, privilege, generosity, < OF. *franchise*, F. *franchise*, freedom, privileged liberty (= Pr. *franquesa* = Sp. Pg. *franqueza* = It. *franchezza*, freedom), < *franc*, free: see *frank*[2], *a.*] **1**†. Liberty; freedom from constraint or subjection; independence; enfranchisement.

In doubte is all our surete to denise,
And our noble and blissed *franchise*
Is full strangely changed into seruice.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3745.

Mulmutius . . .
Ordain'd our laws; . . . whose repair and *franchise*
Shall, by the power we hold, be our good deed.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 1.

2. A privilege arising from the grant of a sovereign or government, or from prescription, which presupposes a grant; a privilege of a public nature conferred on individuals by grant from government: as, a corporate *franchise* (the right to be and act as a corporation).

No man ne may bygge [buy] lether grene ne skyn grene in the towun, but ȝif he be of *fraunchyse*, vppeyne to nyme that good to the ferme of the towun. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 353.

Your temples burned in their cement; and
Your *franchises*, whereon you stood, confin'd
Into an auger's bore. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 6.

He was the first that appointed the Forms of Civil Government in London, and other Cities, endowing them also with their greatest *Franchises*. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 73.

The *franchises* of the company were immense, that it might lay its own plans, provide for its own defence, and in all things take care of itself.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., II. 278.

3. Specifically, the privilege of voting at public elections; the right of suffrage: distinctively called the *elective franchise*.

The *franchise*, as soon as its value was ascertained, became a subject of dispute between different classes of men. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 422.

4. The district or jurisdiction to which a particular individual or corporate privilege extends; the limits of an immunity.

Whanne [he] came ther for moche people he sent,
The whiche held of his lordshippe and *fraunchesse*,
That thei shuld come to hym in eny wise.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1273.

Ye shall not suffer nor counsell any forynar to dwell withyn the *franschys* of this craft.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 317.

At Worcester in 1466 the rule was that the members should be chosen openly in the Guildhall by the inhabitants of the *franchise*. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 422.

5. An asylum or sanctuary where persons are secure from arrest.

Churches and monasteries in Spain are *franchises* for criminals. *London Encyc.*

6†. Nobility of spirit; generosity; highmindedness; magnanimity; liberality.

Heer may ye se how excellent *franchise*
In wommen is whan they hem narwe avyse.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 743.

Yef we be take or slain, the harme is owres and the shame youres, . . . and ther-fore remembre vs of pitee and of youre grete *fraunchise*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 280.

Corporate franchise. See def. 2.—**Elective franchise.** See def. 3.—**Franchise Bill,** a bill for the regulation of the rights of suffrage in a parliamentary or other election; specifically, in *Eng. hist.*, a bill passed in 1884, greatly extending the number of voters in elections for Parliament, particularly in the boroughs.—**Parliamentary franchise** of a borough or county, the right to send representatives to Parliament. [Eng.]

franchise (fran'chiz or -chīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *franchised*, ppr *franchising*. [< ME. *franchisen, fraunchisen*, < OF. *franchiss-*, stem of certain parts of *franchir*, F. *franchir*, render free, < *franc*, free: see *frank*[2], *v.* Cf. *affranchise, disfranchise, enfranchise*.] To make free; enfranchise.

And to the sonnes of Aaron they gaue the *franchysed* cytyes Hebron and Lobnah, wyth their suburbes.
Bible of 1551, 1 Chron. vi. 57.

So I lose none [honor]
In seeking to augment it, but still keep
My bosom *franchis'd* and allegiance clear,
I shall be counsell'd. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 1.

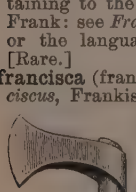
franchisement (fran'chiz- or -chīz-ment), *n.* [< OF. *franchisement, franchissement;* as *franchise, v.*, + *-ment*.] Release from burden or restriction; enfranchisement.

That fate, which did thy *franchisement* inforce,
And from the depth of danger set thee free.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, iii.

franchiser (fran'chiz-ėr or -chīz-ėr), *n.* A person having a franchise. *Carlyle.* [Rare.]

Francic (fran'sik), *a.* [< ML. *Franciscus*, pertaining to the Franks, < *Francus*, pl. *Franci*, Frank: see *Frank*[1].] Pertaining to the Franks or the language of the Franks; Frankish. [Rare.]

francisca (fran-sis'kạ), *n.* [ML., fem. of *Franciscus*, Frankish: see *Frankish*.] A battle-ax used by the Franks, of which the typical form is a head long in proportion to its width, and expanding toward a convex curved edge, the general direction of which forms a considerable angle with the handle. Others are two-bladed, or have a spike on the side opposite to the blade; but these are more rare. Also *francisque*.



Francisca.
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

Franciscan (fran-sis'kạn), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Franciscain* = Sp. Pg. *Franciscano* = It. *Francescano* (= D. *Franciskaan* = G. *Franciscaner* = Sw. Dan. *Franciskaner*, n.), < ML. *Franciscus*, a Franciscan, < *Franciscus*, Francis, a proper name, lit. 'Frankish': see *Frankish, French*.] **I.** *a.* Belonging to the order of St. Francis; of or pertaining to the Franciscans.

Holy *Franciscan* friar! brother, ho!
Shak., R. and J., v. 2.

They who, to be sure of Paradise,
Dying put on the weeds of Dominic,
Or in *Franciscan* think to pass disguised.
Milton, P. L., iii. 480.

II. *n.* One of an order of mendicant friars founded by St. Francis of Assisi, Italy, authorized by the pope in 1210 and more formally ratified in 1223. In addition to the usual vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, special stress is laid upon preaching and ministry to the body and soul. Under various names, such as Minorites, Barefooted Friars, and Gray Friars, the order spread rapidly throughout Europe; among its members were Alexander of Hales, Duns Scotus, Roger Bacon, Occam, Popes Sixtus V. and Clement XIV., and other eminent men; and the order was long noted for its rivalry with the Dominicans. Differences early arose in regard to the severity of the rule, which culminated in the fifteenth century in the division of the order into two great classes, the Observantines or Observants and the Conventuals; the former follow a more rigorous, the latter a milder rule. The general of the Observantines is minister-general of the entire order. The order has been noted for missionary zeal, but suffered considerably in the Reformation and the French revolution. The usual distinguishing features of the garb are a gray or dark-brown cowl, a girdle, and sandals.

Franciscea (fran-sis'ē-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after *Francis* I., Emperor of Austria, a patron of botany.] A shrubby scrophulariaceous genus of Brazil, with large showy flowers, which is now referred to the genus *Brunfelsia*. Several species, as *F. Hopeana* and *F. eximia*, are cultivated in greenhouses. The stems and root of *F. uniflora* have been employed in the treatment of rheumatism, and are said to be used in Brazil as a remedy also for syphilis and other diseases.

franciscein (fran-sis'ē-in), *n.* [< *Franciscea* + *-in*[2].] An alkaloid obtained from the Brazilian monaca-root, the product of *Franciscea uniflora* and other species. The alkaloid is said to have powerful purgative and diuretic qualities.

Francise, *v. t.* See *Francize*.

francisque (fran-sisk'), *n.* [F., < *francisca*, q. v.] Same as *francisca*.

Francize (fran'sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Francized*, ppr. *Francizing*. [< ML. *Francus*, Frank, + *-ize*.] To make Frankish; Gallicize; Frenchify. Also spelled *Francise*. [Rare.]

He was an Englishman *Francised*, who, going over into France a young man, spent the rest of his life there.
Fuller, Worthies, Hertford.

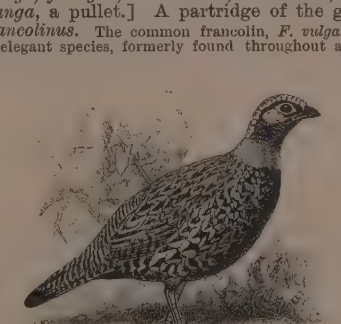
Francoa (frang'kō-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after *Franco*, a physician and botanist of Valencia in the 15th century.] A genus of stemless perennial herbs, of the order *Saxifragaceæ*, of which there are two Chilian species. They have lyrately pinnatifid leaves and racemes of rose-colored flowers. The roots are said to have astringent and sedative properties, and are used for dyeing black.

Franco-Chinese (frang'kō-chī-nēs'), *a.* Relating to France and China; of or pertaining to both France and China, or French and Chinese.

The recent *Franco-Chinese* war.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LV. 48.

Franco-Chinese decoration, a style of decoration of French enameled pottery of the eighteenth century with designs imitated from or suggested by the decoration of Chinese porcelain. The pottery of Sinceny especially is known by this name. See *Sinceny ware*, under *ware*[2].

francolin (frang'kō-lin), *n.* [< F. *francolin* = Sp. *francolin* = Pg. *francolim* = It. *francolino* (NL. *francolinus*), francolin, appar. dim. of Pg. *frango, frangão*, a cockerel, a chicken, fem. *franga*, a pullet.] A partridge of the genus *Francolinus*. The common francolin, *F. vulgaris*, is an elegant species, formerly found throughout all the



Black or Common Francolin (*Francolinus vulgaris*).

warmer parts of Europe, as well as in Asia and Africa, but now chiefly confined to Asia. It has a very loud whistle, and its flesh is greatly esteemed.

Francolinæ (frang-kō-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] The francolins as a subfamily of gallinaceous birds.

Francolinus (frang-kō-lī'nus), *n.* [NL.: see *francolin*.] The technical specific name of the common francolin, *Tetrao francolinus* (Linnæus), made by Stephens in 1819 a generic name of the francolins. There are several species besides *F. vulgaris*, as the Chinese, *F. chinensis*, and the Indian, *F. pictus*.

francolite (frang'kō-līt), *n.* [< *Franco* (see def.) + *-lite*.] A grayish-green or brown variety of apatite from Wheal Franco, near Tavistock, in Devonshire, England. It occurs in small rounded crystals grouped in stalactitic masses.

Franconian (frang-kō'ni-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *Franconia* + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Franconia, a medieval German duchy south of Thuringia, later the name of several territorial divisions, and now of three provinces (Upper, Middle, and Lower Franconia) of Bavaria, consisting of parts of the old duchy.—**Franconian emperors,** the dynasty of German emperors who reigned 1024–1125: so called because they were descended from the ducal house of Franconia. Also called *Salian emperors*.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Franconia.

Franco-Prussian (frang'kō-prush'ạn), *a.* Pertaining or relating to France and Prussia: as, the *Franco-Prussian* war.

franc-tireur (fron'tē-rėr'), *n.*; pl. *francs-tireurs* (-rėrz'). [F., lit. a free-shooter (G. *freischütz*); < *franc*, free, + *tireur*, a marksman, shooter, drawer, < *tirer*, shoot, draw.] A sharpshooter in the French service, sometimes making part of a corps of light troops and sometimes of a separate body of guerrillas. Francs-tireurs were first organized in 1792, and were prominent in the war of 1870.

frangent (fran'jent), *a.* [< L. *frangen(t-)s*, ppr. of *frangere*, break, √ **frag* = E. *break*. Cf. *fragile, fragment*.] Causing fractures. *H. Walpole.*

frangibility (fran-ji-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *frangibilité* = It. *frangibilità;* as *frangible* + *-ity*.] The state or quality of being frangible.

He allows the *frangibility* of charters when absolute occasion requires it.
Fox, Speech, East India Bills, Dec. 1, 1783.

frangible (fran'ji-bl), *a.* [< ME. *frangebyll* (once), < OF. and F. *frangible* = Sp. *frangible* = Pg. *frangivel* = It. *frangibile*, < L. *frangere*, break: see *frangent*.] Capable of being broken; liable to fracture; breakable.

Some solid and *frangible*, as the bones; others tough and flexible, as the ligaments. *Boyle*, Works, III. 68.

The women bore crockery and other *frangible* articles.
J. T. Trowbridge, Coupon Bonds, p. 138.

frangibleness (fran'ji-bl-nes), *n.* Same as *frangibility*.

frangipane (fran'ji-pān), *n.* [< F. *frangipane*, supposed to be so called from the Marquis *Frangipani*, major-general under Louis XIV.] **1.** An extract of milk for preparing artificial milk, made by evaporating to dryness skimmed milk, mixed with almonds and sugar. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.—**2.** A kind of pastry-cake, filled with cream, almonds, and sugar.— **3.** A kind of perfume. See *frangipani*.

frangipani, frangipanni (fran-ji-pä'ni, -pan'i), *n.* [See *frangipane*.] A perfume prepared from, or imitating the odor of, the flower of a West Indian tree, *Plumiera rubra*, or red jasmine.

frangula (frang'gū-lạ), *n.* [NL.; origin uncertain.] The bark of *Rhamnus Frangula*, used in medicine for somewhat the same purpose as rhubarb.

frangulin (frang'gū-lin), *n.* [< *frangula* + *-in*[2].] A yellow crystallizable coloring matter ($C_{20}H_{20}O_{10}$) contained in the bark of the alder-buckthorn, *Rhamnus Frangula*, and other species of the same genus.

franion†, *n.* [Perhaps a perverted form of OF. *faineant*, an idle or lazy fellow: see *fainéant*.] An idle, dissolute fellow; a paramour or boon companion; a gay or dissolute person of either sex. See first extract under *frank*[2], *a.*, 5.

This Ladie, which he sheweth here,
Is not (I wager) Florimell at all;
But some fayre *Franion*, fit for such a fere.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iii. 22.

Frank[1] (frangk), *n.* [< ME. *Frank*, < AS. *Franca*, pl. *Francan* = D. *Frank*, pl. *Franken* = MLG. *Vranker* = OHG. *Franko*, MHG. *Vranke*, G. *Franke* = Dan. Sw. *Frank-er* = OF. and F. *Franc* = Sp. Pg. It. *Franco*, < ML. *Francus*, pl. *Franci* (generally in the plural), a Frank (see def.), a tribal name usually explained, from the OHG. form, as < OHG. **francho*, **franko* = AS. *franca*, a spear, javelin, = Icel. *frakki*, also *frakka* (prob. < AS.), a kind of spear; the Franks being thus ult. 'Spear-men,' as Saxons were 'Sword-men' (see *Saxon*). The notion of 'free' associated with *Frank* is appar. later: see *frank*[2], *a.*] **1.** A member of a body of Germanic tribes which coalesced under this name in the third century, and afterward separated into three groups, the Chatti, the Ripuarian Franks, and the Salian or Salic Franks. The Ripuarians dwelt along the Rhine, near Cologne. The Salians occupied the country on the lower Rhine, and in the fifth century, under Clovis, overthrew the Roman power in Gaul, founded the Merovingian Frankish monarchy, and gave origin to the name France.

2. [A readoption of the Oriental form of the European name *Frank*, originating at the time of the crusades, when the Franks (that is, the French, and by extension the other nations of western Europe) became familiar to the Turks, Arabs, etc. See *Feringee*.] A European of the western nations: a common designation among the Turks, Arabs, and other Oriental peoples for any western foreigner.

Trust not for freedom to the *Franks*.
They have a king who buys and sells.
Byron, Don Juan, iii. 86.

"*Franks!*" quoth the Arab. . . . "*Franks* are the fathers of hats, and do not wear guns or swords, or red caps upon their heads, as you do."
R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 172.

frank[2] (frangk), *a.* [< ME. *frank* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *frank*, free, < OF. *franc*, frank, free, at liberty, exempt from subsidies, etc., liberal, valiant, etc., honest, etc., = F. *franc* = Pr. *franc* = Sp. Pg. It. *franco*, < ML. *francus*, free, at liberty, exempt from service, etc.; as a noun, a free man, a nobleman; prob., and according to the usual statement, a generalization of the tribal name *Frank*, OHG. *Franko*, ML. *Francus*, a Frank, pl. *Franci*, the Franks, the 'free' people, in distinction from the tribes in subjection to them: see *Frank*[1]. Cf. *slave*[2], a serf, ult. < *Slave*[1], *Slav*, a Slavonian. Thus *frank*[2] has nothing to do, etymologically, with *free* or with *freck*[1].] 1. Free; open; unrestrained; unconditioned. [Now rare.]

Thou hast it wonne, for it is of *franke* gift.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 531.

At that time there is a faire, free and *franke* of al custome. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 210.

Thy *frank* election make;
Thou hast power to choose, and they none to forsake.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 3.

In such *frank* style the people lived, hating three things with all their hearts: idleness, want, and cowardice. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 165.

2. Liberal; generous; not niggardly. [Rare.]

The *franke* and bountifull Charter granted by king Edward the first. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, To the Reader.

Let them be ever so intelligent, and ever so *frank* of their advice. *Bacon*, Moral Fables, v., Expl.

Being *frank*, she [Nature] lends to those are free.
Shak., Sonnets, iv.

3. Free from disguise or concealment; candid in utterance; sincere and unreserved in manner: as, a *frank* disposition; a *frank* avowal.

This *frank* nature of his is not for secrets.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, i. 1.

4. Freely disclosed; clearly manifest; undisguised; indubitable: as, *frank* ignorance or poverty.

The gastric appearances somewhat resembled those shown in a case of death after operation for removal of the uterine appendage, although there *frank* peritonitis coexisted. *Med. News*, L. 306.

I find in the performances of these puppets . . . a *frank* admission of unreality that makes every shadow of verisimilitude delightful. *Howells*, Venetian Life, v.

5†. Unrestrained; using free license.

Might not be found a *francker* franion,
Of her leawd parts to make companion.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ii. 37.

Over the fields, in his *franke* lustinesse,
And all the champain o're he [a butterfly] soared light.
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 148.

Chaste to her husband, *frank* to all beside.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 71.

=Syn. 3. *Open*, *Ingenuous*, etc. (see *candid*); plain, unreserved, undisguised.

frank[2] (frangk), *v. t.* [= OF. *frankir*, *franquir* (var. of *franchir*: see *franchise*, *v.*), free, = It. *francare*, free, exempt (and cf. *franchise*, *v.*); from the adj.: see *frank*[2], *a.*] 1. To send or cause to be sent by public conveyance free of expense: as, to *frank* a letter. The privilege of franking their own letters through the post, by indorsing their names on them, and also of giving franks to their friends, belonged to the members of the British Parliament from about 1660 till 1840, when it was abolished on the establishment of penny postage. The practically unlimited franking privilege formerly enjoyed by members of the United States Congress and many officers of government was abolished in 1873; but provision was afterward made for the free transmission of mail-matter relating to official business, by the use of special envelops, etc.

The representatives of the people . . . begin to make distinctions, by making exceptions of themselves in the laws. They may *frank* letters; they are exempted from arrests, etc. *J. Adams*, On Government.

Hence—2. To facilitate the passage or movements of; give the right of way to, as a traveler. [Rare.]

English itself, which will now *frank* the traveller through the most of North America, through the greater South Sea Islands, in India, along much of the coast of Africa, and in the ports of China and Japan.
R. L. Stevenson, The Foreigner at Home.

3. In *carp.*, to form the joint of, as that of a window-sash where the crosspieces of the frame intersect each other, by cutting away no more wood than is sufficient to show a miter.

frank[2] (frangk), *n.* [< *frank*[2], *v.*] 1. The signature or indorsement of a person holding the privilege of franking mail-matter, written or impressed on the wrapper in token of the right of the inclosure to pass free.

Among some *franks* which were lately given to me were the undermentioned. I should feel much obliged if you could inform me . . . what in the succession was the writer, judging by the date of my *frank*.
N. and Q., 6th ser., XII. 10.

2. A letter thus indorsed, sent by mail free of postage.

frank[3]† (frangk), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *frank*, an inclosure for fattening swine, poultry, etc., < OF. *franc*, a sty for swine, < *franc*, free, privileged, reserved: see *frank*[2].] I. *n.* A pigsty; a pen for fattening boars.

P. Hen. Where sups he? Doth the old boar feed in the old *frank*?
Bard. At the old place, my lord; in Eastcheap.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 2.

II. *a.* Sty-fed. See I.

When they were once *franke* and fat, they stoode up together proudly againste the Lord and his worde.
Bp. Bale, On Revelation, i., sig. I, iiii.

frank[3]† (frangk), *v. t.* [< ME. *franken*; < *frank*[3], *n.*] 1. To shut up in a frank or sty: usually with *up*.

Marry, as for Clarence, he is well repaid;
He is *frank'd up* to fatting for his pains.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3.

In the sty of this most bloody boar
My son George Stanley is *frank'd up* in hold.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 5.

2. To feed; cram; fatten.

The *frank'd* hen, fatten'd with milk and corn.
Middleton, Game at Chess, v. 3.

frank[4]†, *n.* A former spelling of *franc*.

frank[5] (frangk), *n.* [Said to be imitative.] A name of the heron, *Ardea cinerea*. [Local, Great Britain.]

frankalmoin, frankalmoigne (frangk'al-moin), *n.* [< OF. *franc almoigne*, etc.: see *frank*[2] and *almoin*.] Free almoin; in *Eng. law*, a tenure of land free from all temporal service; a tenure by which a religious corporation might hold lands to them and their successors for ever, on condition of praying for the soul of the donor. This is the tenure by which almost all the old monasteries and religious houses held their lands, and by which the parochial clergy and very many ecclesiastical and eleemosynary foundations hold them to this day, the nature of the service being in the Reformation altered and made conformable to the usage of the Church of England.

The lands of ecclesiastical corporations are to this day said to be held by the tenure of *frank almoigne* or free alms, though the explanation which originally supported the fiction of a tenure has disappeared since the Reformation. *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 34.

The essence of the donation in *Frankalmoigne* was that it was a gift to God in free and perpetual alms, and therefore it could never be held or enjoyed by any but a "religious corporation." In other words, no gift in *Frankalmoigne* could be bestowed upon a parish or a layman.
N. and Q., 6th ser., XII. 519.

frank-bank (frangk'bangk), *n.* Same as *free-bench*.

frank-chase (frangk'chās), *n.* In *Eng. law*, a right of liberty of free chase, whereby persons having lands within its limits are prohibited from cutting down any wood, etc., even in their own demesnes, to the prejudice of the right. Also called *free-chase*.

The forest is the most noble of all, for it is a franchise of so princely a tenure that, according to our laws, none but the King can have a forest; if he chance to pass one over to a subject, it is no more forest, but *franck-chace*.
Howell, Letters, iv. 16.

Frankenia (frang-kē'ni-ạ), *n.* [After Johann *Franke* (John *Frankenius*) (1590–1661), professor of medicine at Upsala.] A genus of low and heath-like perennial herbs or undershrubs, also constituting the natural order *Frankeniaceæ*, and nearly allied to the *Caryophyllaceæ*. There are about 20 species, widely distributed, but mostly found near the sea or in saline localities. The sea-heath, *F. lævis*, is common in Europe, and 3 species are found in western North America.

Frankeniaceæ (frang-kē-ni-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* A natural order of shrubs, represented by the genus *Frankenia*.

franker (frang'kėr), *n.* One exercising the privilege of franking mail-matter. See *frank*[2], *v.*

frank-fee (frangk'fē), *n.* [< *frank*[2] + *fee*[2].] In *Eng. law*: (*a*) A holding of lands in fee simple; freehold. (*b*) Freehold lands exempted from all services, but not from homage.

frank-ferm (frangk'fėrm), *n.* [< *frank*[2] + *ferm*, farm: see *farm*[1].] In *Eng. law*, lands or tenements changed in the nature of the tenure by feoffment, etc., from knight-service to certain yearly service.

frank-fold (frangk'fōld), *n.* [< *frank*[2] + *fold*[2].] In *Eng. law*, a liberty to fold sheep, as the right of a landlord to fold sheep on the land of his tenant; faldage.

Frankfort black. See *black*.

frank-hearted (frangk'här″ted), *a.* Having a frank, candid disposition.

The *frank-hearted* Monarch full little did wot
That she smiled, in his absence, on brave Lancelot.
Scott, Bridal of Triermain, i. 11.

frank-heartedness (frangk'här″ted-nes), *n.* The state or quality of having a frank or candid disposition. *Craig*.

Frankify (frang'ki-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Frankified*, ppr. *Frankifying*. [< *Frank*[1], 1, + *-i-fy*.] To give a Frankish or French appearance or seeming to; Frenchify. [Rare.]

As for *Frankifying* their own names, the Greeks do it worse than we do. *Lord Strangford*, Letters, p. 150.

frankincense (frangk'in-sens), *n.* [Formerly also *frankincence*; < ME. *frankincens*, *frankensence*, *franc encens*, < OF. *franc encens*, < ML. *francum incensum*, lit. pure incense, 'pure' being one of the senses of ML. *francus* and OF. *franc*: see *frank*[2] and *incense*.] 1. An aromatic gum resin yielded by trees of the genus *Boswellia*, much used from ancient times, especially for burning as incense in religious observances. See *olibanum*. Also called *gum thus*.

Whan thei wil schryven hem, thei taken fyre, and sette it besyde hem and casten therin poudre of *franc encens*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 120.

The priest shall burn . . . all the *frankincense* thereof: it is an offering made by fire unto the Lord. Lev. ii. 16.

The tree which beareth *frankincence* hath a trunk or body writhen about, and putteth forth boughs and branches, like for all the world to the maple of Pontus.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xii. 14.

Hence—2. Some other resin resembling olibanum in any way. The common frankincense of druggists is the concrete turpentine which collects upon the trunks of the pines in the turpentine-lands of the southern United States. It is a semi-opaque pale-yellow resin, and is used in the composition of plasters. A similar resin from the *Pinus Tæda* of Europe was formerly used in the churches as a substitute for olibanum.

Frankish (frang'kish), *a.* [< ME. *Frankish*, *Frenkisch*; cf. AS. *Francisc* (> E. *French*: see *French*) = OHG. *Frenkisc*, MHG. *Vrenkisch*, G. *Fränkisch* (ML. *Franciscus*); as *Frank*[1] + *-ish*[1].] 1. Relating or pertaining to the Franks.

Their [the Karlings'] dominion marked the predominance of the eastern part of the *Frankish* realm.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 5.

2. Of or pertaining to Europeans: said with reference to the Oriental use of *Frank*[1].

franklandite (frangk'lan-dīt), *n.* [After the English chemist *Frankland*.] A hydrous borate of calcium and sodium, allied to ulexite, found in Peru.

frank-law (frangk'lâ), *n.* [< *frank*[2] + *law*.] Free or common law, or the rights a person enjoys under it.

franklin (frangk'lin), *n.* [< ME. *franklen*, *frankeleyn*, *francoleyn*, < OF. **frankeleyn*, *francheleyn*, ML. *franchilanus*, accom. of a theoretical G. **frankling* (cf. *frankling*), < ML. *francus*, frank, free (see *frank*[2], *a.*), + *-ling*. The same termination, similarly changed, appears in *chamberlin*, *chamberlain*, q. v. Hence the proper name *Franklin*.] 1†. A freeman.

First he [Joseph] was here als our thain,
Bot now es he for ai *frankelain*.
Cursor Mundi, l. 5373.

2. Formerly, in England, a freeholder; a yeoman; originally, a person distinguished from the common freeholder by the extent of his possessions, and by his eligibility to the dignities of sheriff, knight of the shire, etc.; in later times, a small landholder.

Ful wel biloved and famulier was he [a friar]
With *frankeleyns* over al in his cuntre.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 216.

Provide me presently
A riding suit, no costlier than would fit
A *franklin's* housewife. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 2.

In everything that relates to science, I am a whole Encyclopædia behind the rest of the world. I should have scarcely cut a figure among the *franklins*, or country gentlemen, in King John's days. *Lamb*, Elia, p. 87.

franklingt, *n.* See *franklin*.

Frankling, libertus, municeps. *Levins*, Manip. Vocab.

Franklinian (frangk-lin'i-ạn), *a.* [< *Franklin* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to Benjamin Franklin (1706–90): as, the *Franklinian* experiments in electricity.

The whole science of electricity, so far as it is known, according to the *Franklinian* theory.
Deluze, Anim. Mag. Eng. (trans.), p. 400.

Franklinic (frangk-lin'ik), *a.* [< *Franklin* (see *Franklinian*) + *-ic.*] In *elect.*, frictional: an epithet applied to electricity excited by friction.

Lectures on Electricity (Dynamic and *Franklinic*).
Vail, Med. Cat., p. 12.

Franklinism (frangk'lin-izm), *n.* [< *Franklin* (see *Franklinic*) + *-ism.*] Same as *frictional electricity*. See *electricity*.

It has also been called "frictional" electricity, from the mode of its production; and also "Franklinic" electricity, or *Franklinism*. *E. C. Mann*, Psychol. Med., p. 556.

franklinite (frangk'lin-īt), *n.* [< *Franklin* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] An oxid of iron, zinc, and manganese, belonging to the spinel group. It occurs in octahedral crystals and rounded grains, of a black color and metallic luster; it resembles magnetite, but is feebly if at all magnetic. It is found in New Jersey near the village of Franklin or Franklin Furnace (whence the name), associated with the zinc oxid zincite, the zinc silicate willemite, the manganese silicates rhodonite and tephroite, and other species.

franklinization (frangk"lin-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< **franklinize* (< *Franklin* (see *Franklinic*) + *-ize*) + *-ation.*] The therapeutic application of frictional electricity.

Another method that may be applied during the day is general *franklinization*. *Med. News*, L. 509.

frankly (frangk'li), *adv.* **1.** In a frank or unreserved manner; without reserve or disguise; candidly: as, to confess one's faults *frankly*.

He owned me *frankly* he had been much imposed upon by those false accounts of things he had heard in the country. *Addison*, Conversion of the Foxhunter.

2. Freely; without hindrance or restraint; willingly. [Now rare.]

When they had nothing to pay, he *frankly* forgave them both. Luke vii. 42.

O, were it but my life,
I'd throw it down for your deliverance
As *frankly* as a pin. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1.

Her father and myself (lawful espials)
Will so bestow ourselves that, seeing, unseen,
We may of their encounter *frankly* judge.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1.

=Syn. See *frank*[2], *a.*

frank-marriage (frangk'mar"āj), *n.* [ME. *franke mariage*, < OF. *franc mariage:* see *frank*[2] and *marriage.*] In *old Eng. law*, an estate of inheritance given to a man together with his wife (being a daughter or near relative of the donor), and descendible to the heirs of their two bodies begotten, to be held free of service other than fealty, to the fourth generation.

But you wil I gif gentilly, sire, of myne, . . .
With my fair doughter in *franke mariage:*
For other haue non discended of my lyne.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1506.

frankness (frangk'nes), *n.* **1.** Plainness of speech; candor; openness; ingenuousness: as, he told me his opinion with *frankness*.

With this candour does the gentleman speak of himself and others. The same *frankness* runs through all his conversation. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 2.

The ease of his manner freed me from painful restraint; the friendly *frankness*, as correct as cordial, with which he treated me, drew me to him.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xv.

Frederick of Prussia said, with a commendable *frankness*, that he always found the God of Battles on the side of the strongest regiments. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 55.

2†. Liberality; bounteousness.

He [Verrio] was expensive, and kept a great table, and often pressed the king for money with a freedom which his majesty's own *frankness* indulged.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, III. i.

frank-pledge (frangk'plej), *n.* [< OF. *franc plege:* see *frank*[2] and *pledge.*] In *old Eng. law:* (*a*) A pledge or surety for the good behavior of freemen; specifically, an early English system by which the members of each decennary or tithing, composed of ten households, were made responsible for one another, so that if one of them committed an offense the other nine were bound to make reparation.

The Articles of the View of *Frank-pledge* were part of the Common Law, but were also enacted in Acts of Parliament, and were added to from time to time, as fresh circumstances arose.
Quoted in *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. xxi.

The association of ten men in common responsibility legally embodied in the frithborh or *frankpledge*.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 41.

Who that has observed the common responsibility of the dwellers in a Chinese street for the preservation of order in that street, has not been reminded of the old Saxon *frank-pledge?* *Science*, VI. 479, Supp.

(*b*) A member of a decennary thus bound in pledge for his neighbors. (*c*) The decennary or tithing itself.

frank-service (frangk'sėr"vis), *n.* Service performed by freemen.

frank-tenant (frangk'ten"ant), *n.* A freeholder. *Stimson.*

frank-tenement (frangk'ten"ē-ment), *n.* In *Eng. law:* (*a*) The possession of the soil by a freeman. Hence—(*b*) An estate of freehold.

fransical†, *a.* [< *fransy* (= *frenzy*) + *-ic-al.* Cf. *frantic.*] Frantic. *Davies.*

A certain *fransical* maladie they call Love.
Sir P. Sidney, Wanstead Play, p. 619.

fransy†, *n.* See *frenzy.*

frantic (fran'tik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *frantick, frentick, frantik,* also *phrantick, phrentick;* < ME. *frentik, frenetik,* < OF. *frenetique,* F. *frénétique* = Pr. *frenetic* = Sp. *frenético* = Pg. It. *frenetico,* < ML. *freneticus,* L. *phreneticus* or *phreniticus* (whence E. also *phrenetic*), < Gr. *φρενητικός,* correctly *φρενιτικός,* mad, suffering from inflammation of the brain (phrenitis), < *φρενῖτις,* inflammation of the brain, < *φρήν* (*φρεν-*), the brain: see *phrenitis.* Cf. *franzy* = *frenzy,* and *frenetic* = *phrenetic.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Mad; raving; wild; distracted: as, *frantic* with fear or grief.

"Wel artow wyse," quod she to Witte, "any wysdomes to telle
To flatereres or to folis that *frantyk* ben of wittes!"
Piers Plowman (B), x. 6.

Shall the wild words of this distemper'd man,
Frantic with age and sorrow, make a breach
Betwixt your majesty and me?
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 2.

Some few hours more
Spent here would turn me apish, if not *frantic.*
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 2.

2. Characterized by violence and mental disorder; springing from madness or distraction.

Blood to blood, self against self: O, preposterous
And *frantic* outrage! *Shak.*, Rich. III., ii. 4.

About this time a *frantick* Opinion was held by one Peter Bourchet, a Gentleman of the Middle Temple, That it was lawful to kill them that opposed the Truth of the Gospel. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 349.

To violate even prejudices which have taken deep root in the minds of a people is scarcely expedient; to think of extirpating natural appetites and passions is *frantic.*
Macaulay, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

=Syn. **1.** Distracted, infuriate, frenzied, raging.

II.† *n.* A frenzied person; a madman.

Fantastik *frantiks*, that would innovate,
And every moment change your form of state.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Captaines.

Have I put on this habit of a *frantic,*
With love as full of fury, to beguile
The nimble eye of watchful jealousy?
Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, iv. 3.

frantic† (fran'tik), *v. i.* [< *frantic, a.*] To run about frantically.

First [the needle] *frantics* up and down from side to side,
And restless beats his crystal'd iv'ry case.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 4.

frantically (fran'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a frantic or furious manner; madly; wildly.

franticly (fran'tik-li), *adv.* Same as *frantically.*

Fie, fie, how *franticly* I square my talk!
Shak., Tit. And., iii. 2.

frantic-mad† (fran'tik-mad), *a.* Quite mad; raving mad.

Past cure I am, now reason is past care,
And *frantic-mad* with evermore unrest.
Shak., Sonnets, cxlvii.

franticness (fran'tik-nes), *n.* The state of being frantic; distraction; frenzy.

franzy (fran'zi), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *frenzy.*

franzy (fran'zi), *a.* [< *franzy, n.*, with modified sense of *frantic, a.*] Cross; fretful. [Prov. Eng.]

Her hair won't curl, all I can do with it, and she's so *franzy* about having it put up i' paper.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 2.

frap (frap), *v.*; pret. and pp. *frapped*, ppr. *frapping.* [In def. I., 1, a var. of earlier *frape*, q. v.; in def. I., 2, directly < F. *frapper*, strike, knock, naut. fix, fasten: see *frape.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To strike; smite. [Prov. Eng.]

Whose heart was *frapped* with such surpassing woe, as neither teare nor word could issue forth.
Palace of Pleasure, II., sig. B b 3.

2. *Naut.*, to secure by many turns of a lashing.

At length, John . . . succeeded, after a hard struggle, . . . in smothering it [the sail], and *frapping* it with long pieces of sinnet. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 255.

II. *intrans.* To fly into a passion. [Prov. Eng.]

frap (frap), *n.* [< *frap, v.*] A violent fit of rage. [Prov. Eng.]

frape†, *v. t.* [ME. *frapen*, < OF. *fraper, frapper*, F. *frapper* = Pr. *frapar*, strike; prob. of Teut. origin, ult. < *flap*, q. v.] Same as *frap*[1], 1.

With myn ax I schal hem *frape,*
Ther schal no Sarezyn escape.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 2513.

frape†, *n.* [ME. *frape, frappe*, a crowd; cf. E. dial. *fraps*, noise, perhaps < OF. *fraper, frapper*, F. *frapper*, strike: see *frape, v.*] A company; a crowd; a multitude; a rabble; a mob.

My faire suster Polyxene,
Cassandre, Eleyne, or any of the *frape.*
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 410.

He . . . ffyghttez with alle the *frappe* a furlange of waye, ffelled fele appone felde with his faire wapene.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2091.

fraple†, *v. i.* [Freq. of *frap, frape.*] To bluster.

The lamentable plight of the east provinces under Valens deceived by his courtiers, and making much of these *frapling* lawyers and petiefoggers.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus (1609).

Controwle you once, then you begin to *fraple.*
Ashmole's Theatrum Chemicum Brit. (1652), p. 324.

fraplert (frap'lėr), *n.* [< *fraple, v.*, + *-er*[1].] A blusterer; a rowdy.

I say to thee thou art rude, debauched, impudent, coarse, unpolished, a *frapler*, and base.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

frapling† (frap'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fraple, v.*] Quarreling; strife.

Idomeneus in *frapling* prompt,
What mean'st thou thus to prate?
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 39.

frappé (fra-pā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *frapper*, strike, smite: see *frap, v.*] Made very cold by the application of ice: said of wine, and, in French restaurants, of water: as, a carafe *frappée*, a water-bottle filled and artificially frozen.

frappet†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A term of endearment.

Why, my little *frappet* you, I heard thy uncles talk of thy riches, that thou hadst hundreds a year.
Wilkins, Miseries of Enforced Marriage, v.

frapping (frap'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *frap, v.*, q. v.] Fretful; peevish. [Prov. Eng.]

frappish†, *a.* [Var. *froppish*, q. v.; equiv. to *frapping;* < *frap* + *-ish*[1].] Fretful; peevish.
Kennett, MS. Lansdowne, 1033. (*Halliwell.*)

frary†, *n.* [ME., also *freyry;* < OF. *frarie*, F. *frairie*, < ML. *fratria*, a brotherhood, fraternity, < L. *frater*, brother: see *frater.*] A brotherhood; a fraternity.

The order of foles . . .
Nombre of thys *frary*, is lx. and iij.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 164.

We be all off a *freyry;*
I ame 3our awne brother.
The Horn of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 26).

Frasera (frā'zėr-ą), *n.* [NL., named after John *Fraser*, an English botanist (1750–1817).] A North American genus of gentianaceous plants, having a single erect stem from a mostly biennial thick bitter root, and numerous usually dull-white flowers. There are 8 species, of which *F. Carolinensis* is the only one that is found in the Atlantic States. Its root, known as *American columbo*, resembles gentian in its properties, and is used as a tonic.

frasier (frā'zièr), *n.* [< OF. *fraisier, frasier*, F. *fraisier*, a strawberry-plant, < *fraise*, a strawberry: see *fraise*[3].] In *her.*: (*a*) A strawberry-plant, perhaps used only in the arms of the family of Fraser as a rebus. (*b*) A cinquefoil, a supposed representation of a strawberry-leaf.

fratch (frach), *v. i.* [< ME. *fracchen*, creak.] **1**†. To creak, as a cart. *Prompt. Parv.*, pp. 76, 175.—**2.** To quarrel; brawl. [Prov. Eng.]

O, Donald, ye are just the man
Who when he gets a wife
Begins to *fratch.*
Miss Blamire, Cumberland Songs.

3. To sport; frolic. [Prov. Eng.]

fratch (frach), *n.* [< *fratch, v.*] **1.** A quarrel or brawl.

I ha' never had no *fratch* afore sin ever I were born wi' any o' my like; Gonnows I ha' none now that's o' my makin'. *Dickens*, Hard Times, xx.

2. A rude, quarrelsome fellow.—**3.** A frolicsome child. [Prov. Eng. in all senses.]

fratcher (frach'ėr), *n.* A scold. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]

fratchy (frach'i), *a.* [< *fratch* + *-y*[1].] Quarrelsome. [Prov. Eng.]

frater (frā'tėr), *n.* [< L. *frater* = E. *brother:* see *fraternal, friar*, etc., and *brother.*] **1.** A brother; a friar; a monk.—**2**†. One who assumes the garb and character of a begging friar. See the extracts.

A *Frater* is a brother of as damnd a broode as the rest: his office is to trauell with a long wallet at his backe, and

a blacke box at his girdle, wherein is a pattent to beg for some Hospitall or Spittle house.
Dekker, Belman of London, sig. C, 3.

A *frater* goeth wyth a like Lisence to beg for some Spittlehouse or Hospital. Their pray is commonly upon poore women as they go and come to the Markets.
Quoted in *Ribton-Turner's* Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 593.

Fratercula (frā-tėr′kū-lą), *n.* [NL., appar. in allusion to the puffed-out beak or the swelling breast of the puffin (see *puffin*), < L. *fraterculare*, used by Plautus in comic imitation, and with the sense, of *sororiare*, swell up alike (of the breasts), < *fraterculus*, dim. of *frater* = E. *brother*, as *sororiare* < *soror* = E. *sister*.] A genus of marine diving-birds of the family *Alcidæ;* the puffins or masked auks. They have three-toed webbed feet, very short wings and tail, the bill exceedingly compressed and vertically ridged, with its gayly colored horny covering deciduous, a rosette at the angle of the mouth, and fleshy appendages of the eyelids. The common puffin is *F. arctica;* the horned puffin, *F. corniculata*. The tufted puffin, *F. cirrata*, is sometimes placed in this genus, but now oftener called *Lunda cirrata*. The genus gives name with some to a subfamily *Fraterculinæ*. See *puffin*.

fratercule (frat′ėr-kūl), *n.* [< L. *fraterculus*, dim. of *frater* = E. *brother*.] In *ornith.*, a species or variety which differs from another only or chiefly in being of smaller size. [Rare.]

Most of the species [of *Columbidæ* or *Podicipedidæ*] are, as it were, duplicated: that is, there is another scarcely differing except in size, one being the *fratercule*, or "little brother," of the other.
Coues, Birds of the Northwest, p. 723, 1874.

Fraterculinæ (frą-tėr-kū-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fratercula* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Alcidæ*. See *Fratercula*.

frater-house† (frā′tėr-hous), *n.* [< *fraiter* + *house;* the first element, as also in the equiv. *fratery, fratry*, being assimilated to L. *frater*, brother (ML. friar), as if "domus in qua fratres una comedunt in signum mutui amoris" (the house in which the brethren eat together in token of mutual love). See *fraiter*.] Same as *fraiter*.

fraternal (frą-tėr′nąl), *a.* [= F. *fraternel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *fraternal* = It. *fraternale*, < ML. *fraternalis*, < L. *fraternus*, brotherly, < *frater* = E. *brother:* see *frater*.] Brotherly; pertaining to brethren; proceeding from or becoming to brothers: as, *fraternal* interest; a *fraternal* embrace.

I also, in my capacity and proportion, may do some of the meaner offices of spiritual building, by prayers, and by holy discourses, and *fraternal* correption.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 144.

Fraternal tenderness arose in all its warmth, and totally effaced from his [Joseph's] generous breast the impression of their ancient cruelties. *H. Blair*, Works, I. xiii.

=Syn. *Brotherly, Fraternal.* See *brotherly*.

fraternally (frą-tėr′nąl-i), *adv.* In a fraternal manner.

fraternate (frat′ėr-nāt), *v. i.* [< L. *fraternus*, brotherly, + E. *-ate*2.] To fraternize. *Jefferson.* [Rare.]

fraternation (frat-ėr-nā′shọn), *n.* [< *fraternate* + *-ion*. Cf. ML. *fraternacio(n-)*, equiv. to LL. *fraternita(t-)s*, a society.] Fraternization. *Jefferson.* [Rare.]

fraternisation, fraternise, etc. See *fraternization*, etc.

fraternism (frat′ėr-nizm), *n.* [< L. *fraternus*, brotherly (see *fraternize*), + E. *-ism*.] Fraternization. *Jefferson.* [Rare.]

fraternity (frą-tėr′nị-ti), *n.*; pl. *fraternities* (-tiz). [< ME. *fraternite*, < OF. *fraternite*, F. *fraternité* = Sp. *fraternidad* = Pg. *fraternidade* = It. *fraternità*, < LL. *fraternita(t-)s*, a brotherhood, a fraternity, < L. *fraternus*, brotherly, < *frater* = E. *brother:* see *fraternal, friar, brother*.] **1.** The relationship of a brother; the condition of being a brother or of being brothers; brotherhood. *E. Phillips*, 1706. Hence **—2.** That mutual interest and affection which is characteristic of the fraternal relation; brotherly regard and sympathy for others, regardless of relationship by blood; brotherhood in general.

For you I have only a comrade's constancy; a fellow-soldier's frankness, fidelity, *fraternity*, if you like; a neophyte's respect and submission to his hierophant; nothing more. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxxiv.

The first aspect in which Christianity presented itself to the world was as a declaration of the *fraternity* of men in Christ. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 19.

3. A body of men associated by some natural tie, as of common interest or character, of common business or profession, or by some formal tie, as of organization for religious or social purposes; a company; a brotherhood; a society: as, a *fraternity* of monks; a college *fraternity*.

In ye begynnyng it is ordeynede yat yis *fraternite* shal be holden, at ye Chirche of seint Botulphe forsayde, on ye sonday next folowande ye Epiphany of oure lorde.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 15.

With what terms of respect knaves and sots will speak of their own *fraternity!* *South*, Sermons.

Their first charter, in which they are styled Peyntours, was granted in the 6th of Edward IV., but they had existed as a *fraternity* long before.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, I. iv.

The constitutions of many college *fraternities* are now open to the inspection of faculties; the most vigorous publish detailed accounts of their conventions and social gatherings. *The Century*, XXXVI. 759.

4. Specifically, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, an organization of laymen for pious or charitable purposes, as the special worship of Christ, the honor of the Virgin Mary or of particular saints, the care of the distressed, sick, or dead, etc. Also called *confraternity, gild*, or *sodality*.=Syn. 3 and 4. Association, circle, sodality, league, clan.

fraternization (frat′ėr-ni-zā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *fraternisation* = Pg. *fraternisação;* as *fraternize* + *-ation*.] The act of fraternizing, or of associating and holding fellowship as brethren. Also spelled *fraternisation*.

This was the beginning of a series of *fraternizations* among the churches of New Albion.
The Century, XXV. 53.

fraternize (frat′ėr-nīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fraternized*, ppr. *fraternizing*. [< F. *fraterniser* = Sp. Pg. *fraternizar* = It. *fraternizzare*, < ML. *fraternizare*, < L. *fraternus*, brotherly: see *fraternal*.] **I.** *intrans.* To associate, sympathize, or hold fellowship as brothers; hold brotherly intercourse; have sympathetic relations.

I am jealous of your *fraternizing* with Bowles, when I think you relish him more than Burns, or my old favourite Cowper. *Lamb*, To Coleridge.

II. *trans.* To bring into fraternal association or into sympathy. [Rare.]

A regular correspondence for *fraternizing* the two nations had also been carried on by Societies in London with a great number of Jacobin Societies in France.
Burke, Conduct of the Minority.

It might have . . . reconciled and *fraternized* my soul with the new order. *Mrs. Browning.*

Also spelled *fraternise*.

fraternizer (frat′ėr-nī-zėr), *n.* One who fraternizes, or desires to promote fraternization. Also spelled *fraterniser*.

Here again I join issue with the *fraternizers*, and positively deny the fact. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, iv.

fratery†, *n.* Same as *fraiter*.

Fraticelli (frat-i-sel′i), *n. pl.* [It., little brothers, pl. dim. of *frate*, a monk, < L. *frater*, brother, ML. a friar, monk: see *friar*.] Same as *Fratricelli*.

fratriage†, **fratrage**† (frā′tri-ąj, -trąj), *n.* [ML. *fratriagium*, < *fratria*, a fraternity (cf. *friary*), < L. *frater* = E. *brother*.] In *law:* (*a*) A younger brother's inheritance. (*b*) A partition of an estate among coheirs.

Fratricelli (frat-ri-sel′i), *n. pl.* [ML., lit. little brothers, dim. of L. *frater*, pl. *fratres*, brother.] The common designation of a body of reformed Franciscans authorized by Pope Celestine V. in 1294, under the name of Poor Hermits, who afterward defied the authority of the popes, rejected the sacraments, and held that Christian perfection consists in absolute poverty. They were severely persecuted, but continued as a distinct sect until the fifteenth century. Also *Fraticelli*.

fratricidal (frat′ri-sī-dąl), *a.* [< *fratricide* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or involving fratricide: as, a *fratricidal* war.

Wherefore should we leap,
On one hand, into *fratricidal* fight,
Or, on the other, yield eternal right?
Whittier, A Word for the Hour.

fratricide[1] (frat′ri-sīd), *n.* [< OF. (also F.) *fratricide* = Sp. Pg. It. *fratricida*, < L. *fratricīda*, one who murders a brother, < *frater*, = E. *brother*, + *-cīda*, a killer, < *cædere*, kill.] One who murders or kills a brother.

The infamous *fratricide* was presently thrown from his usurped greatness. *L. Addison*, Western Barbary, p. 16.

Now, while the *fratricides* of France
Are treading on the neck of Rome.
Whittier, To Pius IX.

fratricide[2] (frat′ri-sīd), *n.* [< OF. (also F.) *fratricide* = Sp. Pg. It. *fratricidio*, < L. *fratricidium*, the murder of a brother, < *frater*, brother, + *-cidium*, a killing, < *cædere*, kill.] The act of murdering or killing a brother.

The murderer the assises after was condemned, and the law could but only hang him, though he had committed matricide and *fratricide*. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 43.

fratry†, *n.* Same as *fraiter*.

The true kitchen being a building with great central fireplaces, communicating through hatches with both the *fratry* of the choir monks and the hall of the conversi.
Athenæum, Sept. 22, 1888, p. 391.

fraud (frâd), *n.* [< ME. *fraud, fraude*, < OF. *fraude*, F. *fraude* = Pr. *frau* = Sp. Pg. It. *fraude*, < L. *fraus* (*fraud-*), OL. *frūs*, a cheating, deceit, guile, fraud, delusion, error, etc. Perhaps connected with Skt. *dhūrta*, shrewd, knavish, < √ *dhvar*, bend or make crooked, harm by deceit; with this root are connected E. *dull*[1], *dwale, dwell*, etc.] **1.** An act or course of deception deliberately practised with the view of gaining a wrong or unfair advantage; deceit; trick; an artifice by which the right or interest of another is injured.

Scho kayres to Karelyone, and kawghte hir a vaile,
Askes thate the habite in the honoure of Criste,
And alle for falsede, and *fraude*, and fere of hir loverde!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3919.

The *fraud* of men was ever so,
Since summer first was leavy.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 3 (song).

Where *fraud* is permitted and connived at, or has no law to punish it, the honest dealer is always undone.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, i. 6.

For when success a lover's toils attends,
Few ask if force or *fraud* attain'd his ends.
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 34.

2. Specifically, in *law*, an artifice employed by one person for the purpose of deceiving another, to the prejudice of his right; the causing or making use of the error of another for the attainment of an illegal object. *Puchta*, ii., fol. 6. It includes the secreting or disposing of property with dishonest intent to impair the rights or remedies of its owner or of a creditor of its owner, and the unjust and unconscionable use of a technical legal advantage which equity forbids.

3†. A position artfully contrived to work damage or prejudice; a snare.

Cæsar was informed of all their plots; he knew their deseignments, their places, their open and secret deuises, and turned the enemies *fraud* to his owne destruction.
Grenewly, tr. of Annals of Tacitus, p. 38.

To all his angels he proposed
To draw the proud King Ahab into *fraud*,
That he might fall in Ramoth.
Milton, P. R., i. 371.

4. A deceiver; a cheat; a pretender; also, a fraudulent production; something intended to deceive. [Colloq., U. S.]—**Actual fraud,** or **fraud in fact,** a fraud in which there is an actual wrongful intent to deceive or take advantage of deception; a false representation of fact, made with a knowledge of its falsehood, or in reckless disregard of its truth or falsity, with the intent and effect of inducing another to act thereon.—**Constructive fraud, legal fraud,** an act or course of conduct which, if sanctioned by law, would, either in the particular case or in common experience, secure an unconscionable advantage, irrespective of the existence or evidence of actual intent to defraud. Thus, if a trustee takes a conveyance to himself of the trust property, though on paying what he deems its full value into the trust fund, the transaction is constructively fraudulent as to any beneficiaries not having full knowledge, and intelligently and freely assenting, even though his estimate of the value was fair and just; because to sanction such a use of the power of a trustee would in general produce results in legal effect equivalent to actual fraud.—**Pious fraud.** (*a*) A fraud or deception practised with the intention of promoting some good object or of sparing pain to the person deceived; a kindly deception.

May is a *pious fraud* of the almanac.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

(*b*) A person who talks piously, but is not pious at heart; a religious humbug. [Colloq.]—**Statute of Frauds,** an English statute of 1677, reënacted in varying forms in nearly all of the United States, requiring written memoranda to make valid many classes of contracts: the statute being named from its intent to put an end to frauds and perjuries in claiming contracts to have been actually made in cases where there had been only negotiations.—**Yazoo Frauds Act.** See *act.*=Syn. 1. *Deceit, Deception, Fraud* (see *deceit*); circumvention, imposition, cheat, cheating.

fraud† (frâd), *v. t.* [< ME. *frauden*, < OF. *frauder*, F. *frauder* = Pr. OSp. Pg. *fraudar* = It. *fraudare*, < L. *fraudare*, cheat, defraud, < *fraus* (*fraud-*), fraud: see *fraud, n.* Cf. *defraud*.] To cheat; defraud.

The hijre of goure werkmen . . . that is *fraudid* of gou. *Wyclif*, Jas. v. 4.

fraudful (frâd′fụl), *a.* [< ME. *fraudful;* < *fraud* + *-ful*.] Full of fraud; characterized by fraud in act or intent; trickish.

The welfare of us all
Hangs on the cutting short that *fraudful* man.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

No man can Proteus cheat, but, Proteus, leave
Thy *fraudful* arts, and do not thou deceive.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

From this curst Hour the *Fraudful* Dame
Of sacred Truth usurps the Name.
Prior, Truth and Falsehood.

fraudfully (frâd′fụl-i), *adv.* In a fraudful manner; dishonestly; treacherously. *Johnson.*

fraudless (frâd′les), *a.* [< *fraud* + *-less*.] Free from fraud. *Craig.*

fraudlessly (frâd'les-li), *adv.* In a fraudless manner.

fraudlessness (frâd'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fraudless.

fraudsman† (frâdz'man), *n.*; pl. *fraudsmen* (-men). [Apparently a mere nonce-word framed as a parallel to *tradesman.*] A trickster; a fraudulent person.

You shall not easily discern between . . . a tradesman and a *fraudsman.* *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 240.

fraudulence (frâ'dū-lens), *n.* [< OF. *fraudulence* = Sp. Pg. *fraudulencia* = It. *fraudolenza*, < L. *fraudulentia*, fraudulence, < *fraudulentus*, fraudulent: see *fraudulent.*] The quality of being fraudulent; dishonesty; trickery.

Though the Egyptians lost what they had lent them, yet it was without any *fraudulence* or injustice on their part who were the borrowers. *South*, Works, V. viii.

Euryalus in Virgil wins the race by downright *fraudulence.* *W. Harte*, tr. of Sixth Thebaid of Statius, note.

fraudulency (frâ'dū-len-si), *n.* Same as *fraudulence.*

fraudulent (frâ'dū-lent), *a.* [< ME. *fraudulent*, < OF. *fraudulent* = Sp. Pg. *fraudulento* = It. *fraudolente, fraudolento*, < L. *fraudulentus*, cheating, fraudulent, < *fraus* (*fraud-*), fraud.] **1.** Involving or characterized by fraud; proceeding from or founded on fraud; deceitful: as, a *fraudulent* bargain.

Philosophy we are warned to take heed of: . . . that philosophy which to bolster heresy or error casteth a *fraudulent* show of reason upon things which are indeed unreasonable. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 8.

One writer gravely assures us that Maurice of Saxony learned all his *fraudulent* policy from it [Machiavelli's Prince]. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

2. Planning or using fraud; given to the practice of fraud.

Sin is *fraudulent*, and beguileth us with evil under the shew of good. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.

Many, who are very just in their dealings between man and man, will yet be very *fraudulent* or rapacious with regard to the publick. *Clarke*, Works, II. cxlviii.

Fraudulent bankruptcy, the wilful cheating of creditors by means of fraudulent practices on the part of an insolvent; a bankruptcy in which the insolvent is accessory to the diminution, by alienation, abstraction, or concealment, of the funds divisible among his creditors, with fraudulent intent.—**Fraudulent conveyance.** See *conveyance.*—**Statute of Fraudulent Conveyances.** See *statute.*=**Syn.** *Deceitful*, etc. (see *deceptive*); dishonest, designing, unfair, knavish, guileful.

fraudulently (frâ'dū-lent-li), *adv.* In a fraudulent manner; by fraud.

He [a holy man] dares no more deal unjustly or *fraudulently* with his neighbour than he dares to neglect his daily prayers and praises unto God. *Bp. Beveridge*, Works, II. xcv.

Upon any insolvency, they ought to suffer who were weak enough to lend upon bad security, or they who *fraudulently* held out a security that was not valid. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

fraudulentness (frâ'dū-lent-nes), *n.* The quality of being fraudulent. *Bailey*, 1727.

fraught† (frât), *n.* [< ME. *fraught, frauzt, fragt*, a load, cargo, freight, freight-money (in this sense with a var. *freight, freyt, freythe:* see quot. under def. 2), < D. *vracht* = MLG. *vrucht, vrecht, vracht*, LG. *fracht* (> G. *fracht* = Dan. *fragt* = Sw. *frakt*), a load, cargo, freight, appar. orig. the freight-money, = OHG. *frēht*, gain, profit, reward (> *gi-frēhtōn*, earn, gain), prob. = Goth. as if **fra-aihts*, < *fra-* = OHG. *far-, fir-* = AS. *for-*, E. *for-*[1], + Goth. *aihts* = OHG. *ēht* = AS. *ǣht*, property, possessions, lit. what is owned, < Goth. *aigan* = AS. *āgan*, have, own: see *owe, own*[1]. From the LG. come OF. *frait, fret, F. fret* = Pg. *frete* = Sp. *flete* (ML. *frecta, fretta*), freight, freightage, to which is due the change of vowel, from *fraught* to late ME. and mod. E. *freight:* see *freight.*] **1.** A load; cargo; freight (of a ship).

Ful of ayne is my secke [sack]:
To the preest y wole schewe that *frauzte,*
Mi schip is chargid, al gooth to wrecke.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.

Her *fraughte* more woorthe then all the wares of Inde. *Puttenham*, Partheniades, x.

As the bark that hath discharg'd her *fraught.* *Shak.*, Tit. And., i. 2.

2. The sum paid for the transportation of a load or cargo. Compare *fraught-money.*

My fader had not to pay to the master of the ship for the *fraught.* *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 80.

Freythe of cariage [var. *freyt* or *freythe*, K., *freight* or cariage, P.], vectura. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 177.

fraught (frât), *v.* [< ME. *fraughten, fraugten*, rare except in the pp. *fraught*, which remains the most common form (in the fig. sense) in mod. E.; = D. *be-vrachten* = MLG. *vrachten* = G. *frachten*, < Dan. *fragte* = Sw. *frakta*, lade, load, fraught; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To lade; load; freight (a ship).

These marchantz have don *fraught* here schippes newe. *Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 73.

Something will come along to *fraught* your bark. *Massinger*, Renegado, v. 4.

Here did the shepheard seeke
Where he his little boate might safely hide,
Till it was *fraught* with what the world beside
Could not outvalew. *W. Browne*, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 5.

Godwin gave counsel to send him [Swane] 50 Ships *fraught* with Souldiers. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

2. Figuratively, to fill; store; charge.

Saint Anthony,
A man with valour *fraught*,
The champion of fair Italy.
The Seven Champions of Christendom (Child's Ballads, [I. 89).

Such Comfort to us here your Letter gives,
Fraught with brisk Racy Verses.
Cowley, Ans. to Verses sent me to Jersey.

The breeze
Came *fraught* with kindly sympathies.
Wordsworth, White Doe of Rylstone, iv.

[Now used only in the past participle.]

II.† *intrans.* To form or make up the freight of a vessel; constitute a vessel's freight or cargo.

It should the good ship so have swallow'd, and
The *fraughting* souls within her.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2.

[In some editions the reading is *freighting.*]

fraught (frât), *p. a.* Freighted; laden; loaded; charged; replete: chiefly in figurative use: as, a vessel richly *fraught* with goods from India; a scheme *fraught* with mischief.

fraughtage† (frâ'tāj), *n.* [< *fraught* + *-age;* cf. *freightage.*] Freight; cargo.

Our *fraughtage*, sir,
I have convey'd aboard. *Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 1.

fraught-money†, *n.* Money paid for freight or for transportation of goods.

Ye *fraught money*, naulum. *Levins*, Manip. Vocab. (E. E. T. S.), p. 10.

fraunchise†, *n.* and *v.* See *franchise.*

Fraunhofer's lines. See *line*[2].

fraxetin (frak'se-tin), *n.* [< *Frax*(*inus*) + *-et* + *-in*[2].] A substance ($C_{10}H_8O_5$) obtained by the action of dilute acids on fraxin.

fraxin (frak'sin), *n.* [< L. *frax*(*inus*), ash, + *-in*[2].] A glucoside ($C_{21}H_{22}O_{13}$) found in the bark of the common ash-tree, *Fraxinus excelsior*, and of the horse-chestnut.

Fraxineæ (frak-sin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *fraxineus*, of ash-wood, < *fraxinus*, ash.] A small tribe of the order *Oleaceæ.*

fraxinella (frak-si-nel'ą), *n.* [NL., = F. *fraxinelle* = Sp. *fresnillo, fraxinela* = Pg. *fraxinella* = It. *frassinella*, < L. *fraxinus*, an ash-tree: see *Fraxinus.*] A common name for the cultivated species of *Dictamnus*, particularly *D. Fraxinella.*

Fraxinus (frak'si-nus), *n.* [NL., < L. *fraxinus*, an ash-tree, ash: see *frain*[2].] A genus of deciduous trees, containing the common ash, and belonging to the natural order *Oleaceæ.* There are about 30 known species, natives of the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere, of which a dozen are found in the United States. The common ash of Europe, *F. excelsior*, is a handsome tree with a heavy, tough, and compact wood of great value, and employed for many purposes. Several varieties are cultivated for ornament. The flowering ash, *F. Ornus*, is a small tree of the Mediterranean region, which yields a sweet exudation known as manna. Several of the American species are valuable for their timber and as shade-trees. See *ash*[1].

fray[1] (frā), *n.* [< ME. *fray*, contention, dispute, assault, fear; an abbr., by apheresis, of *affray, n.*, q. v.] **1.** An affray; a battle; an assault; a quarrel with violence.

Thou woldist bleede for mannis nede,
And suffre manye a feerdful *fray.*
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 14.

I come to tell you things sith then befallen,
After the bloody *fray* at Wakefield fought.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

The fame that heroes cherish,
The glory earned in deadly *fray,*
Shall fade, decay, and perish.
Bryant, Ode for an Agricultural Celebration.

Propp'd on their bodkin spears the sprites survey
The growing combat, or assist the *fray.*
Pope, R. of the L., v. 56.

2. A brawl; a riot; a mêlée.

But incontynent after dyner, there began a great *fraye* bitwene som of the gromes and pages of the strangers, and of the archers of Inglande. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. xvi.

Prin. Where are the vile beginners of this *fray?*
Ben. O noble prince, I can discover all
The unlucky manage of this fatal brawl.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 1.

3†. A chase; a hunt.

Death hath not struck so fat a deer to-day,
Though many dearer, in this bloody *fray.*
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 4.

All, on this cry being raised, were obliged to follow the *fray*, or chase, under pain of death.
Quoted in *Child's Ballads*, VI. 116.

=**Syn.** *Mêlée, Brawl*, etc. See *quarrel*, *n.*

fray[1]† (frā), *v.* [< ME. *frayen, fraien*, contend, dispute, fight, put in fear; an abbr., by apheresis, of *affray, v.*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To put in fear; terrify; frighten; deter by fear.

If ye be so addicted to the letter, why *fray* ye the common people from the literal sense with this bug, telling them the letter slayeth?
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), [p. 244.

Their service he applyes,
To aide his friendes, or *fray* his enimies.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 38.

It [the basilisk] *frayeth* away other Serpents with the hissing. It goeth vpright from the belly vpwardes.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 560.

Sweet Phosphor, bring the day;
Thy light will *fray*
These horrid mists. *Quarles*, Emblems, i. 14.

2. To maltreat; misuse.

Made he thee nought? mygte thou not blynne?
For ouermyche thou *fraiedist* that free;
Thorug-out his bodi no place was inne,
Bothe fleisch & blood thou pulidist with thee.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 211.

II. *intrans.* To contend; combat; fight.

Dayly, with Diane eke to fight and *fraye*
And holden werre. *Court of Love*, l. 682.

fray[2] (frā), *v.* [< OF. *frayer, froyer, frier*, grate upon, rub, F. *frayer* = Pr. Sp. *fregar* = Pg. *esfregar* = It. *fregare*, < L. *fricare*, rub: see *friction.*] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To rub; grate.—**2.** To rub away the surface of; fret, as cloth by wearing, or the skin by friction; especially, to ravel out the edge of, as a piece of stuff, by drawing out threads of the warp so that the threads of the weft make a kind of fringe: in this sense usually with *out.*

We know that a sensitive skin, *frayed* by much friction, becomes thickened and callous if the friction is often repeated. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 510.

I . . . looked upward, and saw a narrow belt or scarf of silver fire stretching directly across the zenith, with its loose, *frayed* ends slowly swaying to and fro down the slopes of the sky. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 63.

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To rub against something.

Ther myght a man haue sein many a helme hurled on an hepe, and many a shafte and shelde *frayen* togeder. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 594.

2. To yield to rubbing or fretting; ravel out, as cloth.

"And pray, sir, what do you think of Miss Morland's gown?" "It is very pretty, madam," said he, gravely examining it; "but I do not think it will wash well; I am afraid it will *fray.*" *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, iii.

fray[2] (frā), *n.* [< *fray*[2], *v. t.*] A fret or chafe in cloth, a cord, etc.; a place injured or weakened by rubbing: as, a *fray* in an angler's line.

Your purest lawns have *frays*, and cambrics bracks.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, i. 1.

'Tis like a lawnie firmament, as yet
Quite dispossest of either *fray* or fret.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 86.

fraying[1]† (frā'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fray*[1], *v.*] **1.** An alarm; a panic.—**2.** Contention; struggle.

For Arthur was also fallen to grounde with the *frayinge* that thei hurteled to-geder. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 339.

They doe their endeuoure to mayntaine their tyranny with deceipts, *frayinges*, wiles, traynes, thretninges, and wicked conspiracies. *J. Udall*, On John x.

fraying[2] (frā'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fray*[2], *v.*] The velvet frayed or rubbed from a deer's antler.

A hart of ten,
I trow he be, madam, or blame your men:
For by his slot, his entries, and his port,
His *frayings*, fewmets, he doth promise sport.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

fray-maker† (frā'mā"kėr), *n.* One who causes a fray or fight. [Rare.]

Constables may by the law disarme and imprison peace breakers, *fray-makers*, rioters, and others, to prevent bloodshed, quarrels, and preserve the public peace. *Prynne*, Treachery and Disloyalty, iv. 28.

frayment†, *n.* [< *fray*[1] + *-ment.*] A fight. *Nares.* Also spelled *fraiment.*

Or Pan, who wyth hys sodayne *fraiments* and tumults bringeth age over all things. *Chaloner*, tr. of Moriæ Encomium, sig. C.

frayne†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *frain*[1].

frazil (frā-zil'), *n.* [A Canadian-F. term. of obscure origin; perhaps a particular use of F. *fraisil*, cinders, culm, slack; or < F. *fraise*, a collar, ruff, in allusion to the way in which the

anchor-ice clings around the boulders at the bottom of a stream.] Anchor-ice. [Canada.]

It has been suggested that it may be due to the accumulation of *frazil* or anchor-ice.
The Gazette (Montreal), March 17, 1888.

fret†, *a.* A Middle English form of *free*.

freak[1] (frēk), *n.* [Early mod. E. *freake* = Sc. *freik, freke, frick;* < ME. *freke, freike,* a bold man, a warrior, a man, < AS. *freca,* a bold man, a warrior, < *frec,* greedy, eager, bold (cf. *gūthfrec,* eager for battle): see *freck*[1], *frack*[1]. Cf. *freak*[2].] 1†. A man, particularly a bold, strong, vigorous man.

Godus frend may the *freke* frely be called.
Alex. and Dindimus (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 1004.

As a *freke* that fre were, forth gan I walke.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 2.

A *Freake,* gigantulus.
Levins, Manip. Vocab. (E. E. T. S.), p. 206.

2. A fellow; more commonly, a petulant young man. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

Quod I, Loune, thou leis,
Ha, wald thou fecht, quod the *freik,* we haue bot few swordis. *Gavin Douglas,* tr. of Virgil, p. 239.

freak[2] (frēk), *n.* [First recorded in Spenser's time; origin uncertain; perhaps < ME. *freke, frike,* bold, vigorous, quick, eager, hasty, etc.: see *freck*[1], and cf. *freak*[1], esp. in def. 2.] 1. A sudden and apparently causeless change or turn of the mind; a wilful whim or vagary; a capricious notion or prank.

"Oh! but I feare the fickle *freakes*" (quoth shee)
"Of fortune false." *Spenser,* F. Q., I. iv. 50.

She is so exquisitely restless and peevish that she quarrels with all about her, and sometimes in a *freak* will instantly change her habitation. *Steele,* Spectator, No. 427.

If a man's action did not represent his character, but an arbitrary *freak* of some unaccountable power of unmotived willing, why should he be ashamed of it or reproach himself with it? *T. H. Green,* Prolegomena to Ethics, § 110.

2. An abnormal object or production; a strange or curious result of real or apparent vagary: as, a *freak* of art or of nature.

Thy most magnificent and mighty *freak* [Catharine II.'s ice palace],
The wonder of the North. *Cowper,* Task, v. 130.

He gave his name as Ellis Rhinehart, a circus *freak.* . . . He is 33 inches in height.
Philadelphia Times, March 31, 1886.

Freak of nature, a monstrosity; a malformation; an abnormal organism; in the variety-show business, a person or an animal on exhibition as showing some strange deviation from nature, as a bearded woman or an albino. =Syn. Whimsey, humor, crotchet, quirk, vagary, antic, caper; *Freak, Whim, Prank.* The last three agree in representing causeless or unexpected personal peculiarities of conduct, and may be applied figuratively: as, a *freak* of nature. A *freak* is childish and perhaps sudden; a *whim* is eccentric; a *prank* is ludicrous or of the nature of a practical joke: as, the mad *pranks* of a Falstaff.

If a sum was bestowed on the wretched adventurer, such as, properly husbanded, might have supplied him for six months, it was instantly spent in strange *freaks* of sensuality. *Macaulay,* Boswell's Johnson.

I care not how men trace their ancestry,
To ape or Adam: let them please their *whim.*
Lowell, Under the Willows.

Two children in two neighbour villages
Playing mad *pranks* along the heathy leas.
Tennyson, Circumstance.

freak[2] (frēk), *v. i.* [< *freak*[2], *n.*] To gambol; frolic.

Then glad they left their covert lair,
And *freaked* about in the midnight air.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay, st. 26.

freak[3] (frēk), *v. t.* [Var. of *freck*[2], simple form of *freckle, v.*: see *freck*[2], *freckle.*] To variegate; streak or fleck.

The white pink, and the pansy *freak'd* with jet.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 144.

Sables, of glossy black; and dark embrowned,
Or, beauteous, *freaked* with many a mingled hue.
Thomson, Winter, l. 814.

The path was strewn with old claret box-berries, gray mosses, brown leaves, *freaked* with fresh green shoots.
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 1.

freak[3] (frēk), *n.* [< *freak*[3], *v.*] A splash, fleck, or streak of color.

These quaint *freaks* of russet [in an old book] tell of Montaigne. *Lowell,* Study Windows, p. 292.

freakful (frēk'fụl), *a.* [< *freak*[2] + *-ful.*] Freakish; capricious.

Jove heard his vows and better'd his desire;
For by some *freakful* chance he made retire
From his companions, and set forth to walk.
Keats, Lamia, i. 230.

freakiness (frē'ki-nes), *n.* The quality of being freaky; capriciousness.

No other species seems to show such peculiar *freakiness* of character, both individually and locally.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 347.

freaking (frē'king), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *freak*[2], *v.*] Freakish; eccentric. [Rare.]

Visited Sir J. Minnes, who continues ill, but he told me what a mad *freaking* fellow Sir Ellis Layton hath been, and is, and once at Antwerp was really mad.
Pepys, Diary, Jan. 25, 1664.

freakish (frē'kish), *a.* [< *freak*[2] + *-ish*[1].] Addicted to freaks; resulting from or caused by a freak; capricious; whimsical; fantastic.

Bless me! What *freakish* Gambols have I play'd!
Steele, Conscious Lovers, Epil.

Thou wouldst have thought a fairy's hand
'Twixt poplars straight the osier wand
In many a *freakish* knot had twined.
Scott, L. of L. M., ii. 1.

The *freakish* wind among the mists
Moulds them as sculptors mould the yielding clay.
Bryant, Tale of Cloudland.

freakishly (frē'kish-li), *adv.* In a freakish manner; capriciously. *Bailey,* 1727.

freakishness (frē'kish-nes), *n.* The quality of being freakish; capriciousness.

All *freakishness* of mind is checked;
He tamed, who foolishly aspires.
Wordsworth, Rob Roy's Grave.

freaky (frē'ki), *a.* [< *freak*[2] + *-y*[1].] Given to freaks; capricious; whimsical.

freamt, *v. i.* [= F. *frémir,* rustle, shake, tremble, < L. *fremere,* rustle, murmur, roar: see *brim*[1].] To roar; make a din.

Hudge fluds lowdlye *freaming* from mountayns loftye be trowlling. *Stanihurst,* Æneid, iv. 169.

freasadowet, *n.* See *frisado.*

freate†, *n.* An obsolete form of *fret*[1]. *Ascham.*

freck[1] (frek), *a.* [Now only Sc., also written *frack;* < ME. *frek, freke, frik, frike, frecche,* bold, vigorous, lively, quick, < AS. *frec, frœc,* greedy, eager, audacious, bold, = OD. *vreck,* greedy, avaricious, miserly, D. *vrek,* n., a miser, = MLG. *vrak* = OHG. *freh, frech,* greedy, avaricious, MHG. *vrech,* G. *frech,* audacious, bold, insolent, = Icel. *frekr,* greedy, voracious, = Sw. *fräck* = Dan. *fræk,* audacious, impudent, = Goth. *friks,* greedy, only in comp. *faihu-friks,* greedy for money, avaricious (*faihu* = AS. *feoh,* E. *fee,* money). Cf. *freak*[1], a man, and *freak*[2], a caprice.] 1†. Eager; lively; quick; ready.

With lordes and with knightes kene
And other doghty men bydene [besides]
That war ful *frek* to fight. *Minot,* Poems, p. 15.

frek as fuyre in the flint
He in armes had hyre hynt.
Sir Degrevant, l. 1365.

Loue is hetter than the cole
To hem that of it is fayn & *frike.*
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

2†. Bold; audacious.

Ac Sathanas the *frecche* the saule wule drecche [But Satan the audacious will vex the soul].
Old Eng. Miscellany, p. 75.

Faughte with the *frekkeste* that to Fraunce longez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2164.

The Egle is *frikest* fowle in flye,
Ouer all fowles to wawe hys wenge.
Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 221.

3. Active; vigorous; stout.

My floures ben fallen, and my *frike* age.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2204.

Fortune's cudgell, let me tell,
Is no a willie-waun, Sir:
The *freckest* whiles hae own't her dought.
Picken, Poems (1783), p. 159.

freck[2] (frek), *v. t.* [A later form of *freckle,* taken as the simple form; also *freak*[3], q. v.] Same as *freckle.*

frecken (frek'n), *n.* [Also *frekon;* < ME. *freken, fraken, frakyn,* pl. *freknes, fraknes,* < Icel. *freknur,* pl., = Sw. *fräkna* (pl. *fräknor*) = Dan. *fregne* (pl. *fregner*) = Norw. *frekna* (pl. *freknor, fraknor, fruknaar*), also *frokle,* freckle. Cf. Gr. *περκνός,* sprinkled with dark spots. Cf. *freckle.*] A freckle. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

A fewe *fraknes* in his face yspreynd.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1311.

Wrinkles, pimples, redde streekes, *freckons,* haires, warts, neves, inequalities. *Burton,* Anat. of Mel., p. 558.

freckened (frek'nd), *a.* [< ME. *frakned;* < *frecken* + *-ed*[2].] Freckled.

freckle (frek'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. *freckel, frekell, freccle,* a later form (with equiv. *-el* for *-en*) of *frecken:* see *frecken.*] 1. A brownish-yellow spot in the skin, particularly on the face, neck, or hands, either hereditary or produced by exposure to the sun. These spots usually occur in large number, and are due to increase in the pigment of the lower layers of the epidermis.

If there appeare in theyr fleshe a glysterynge whyte somewhat blackishe, then it is but *freckels* groen vp in the skinne; and he is cleane. *Bible of* 1551, Lev. xii.

The clear shade of tan, and the half a dozen *freckles,* friendly remembrancers of the April sun and breeze.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, v.

2. Any small spot or discoloration; a fleck.

So far was he from the giving of any diligence to earthly things, that he seemed somewhat besprent with the *freckle* of negligence.
Sir T. More, Life of Picus, in Utopia, Int., p. lxxix.

The cowslips tall her pensioners be;
In their gold coats spots you see; . . .
In those *freckles* live their savours.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1.

freckle (frek'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *freckled,* ppr. *freckling.* [< *freckle, n.*] I. *trans.* To mark with freckles or spots: as, his face was *freckled* by the sun.

Striped like a zebra, *freckled* like a pard.
Keats, Lamia, i.

II. *intrans.* To become covered with freckles: as, the face *freckles* by exposure.

freckled (frek'ld), *p. a.* 1. Marked with freckles or spots: as, a *freckled* face.—2. Marked with small, irregular, and not very distinct spots, resembling freckles on a face.

The even mead, that erst brought sweetly forth
The *freckled* cowslip, burnet, and green clover.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2.

He's set his twa sons on coal-black steeds,
Himsell upon a *freckled* gray.
Jamie Telfer (Child's Ballads, VI. 109).

The crisp boughs of the pomegranate loaded with *freckled* apples, and with here and there a lingering scarlet blossom. *G. W. Cable,* Old Creole Days, p. 86.

Freckled sandpiper. See *sandpiper.*

freckledness (frek'ld-nes), *n.* The state of being freckled.

freckle-faced (frek'l-fāst), *a.* Having a face marked with freckles.

freckling (frek'ling), *n.* A spot; a fleck.

A deep volcanian yellow took the place
Of all her milder-mooned body's grace; . . .
Made gloom of all her *frecklings,* streaks, and bars,
Eclipsed her crescents, and lick'd up her stars.
Keats, Lamia, i.

freckly[1] (frek'li), *a.* [< *freckle* + *-y*[1].] Marked or covered with freckles.

Thus on tobacco does he hourly feed,
And plumps his *freckly* cheeks with stinking weed.
Tom Brown, Works, I. 117.

freckly[2] (frek'li), *adv.* [< *freck*[1] + *-ly*[2].] 1. Hurriedly. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Thane folous *frekly* one fote freckkes ynewe,
And of the Romayns arrayed appone ryche stedes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1360.

2. Boldly; eagerly.

When thies batels full bold were to bent comyn,
Thay hurlit furth hard to the hegh laund,
frickly there fos found for to greue.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8994.

freckness†, *n.* [ME. **freknes, freykenesse;* < *freck*[1] + *-ness.*] Eagerness; boldness; zeal.

freckny†, *a.* [< ME. *frakny;* < *frecken* + *-y*[1].] Freckled.

fredon (frē-dôṅ'), *n.* [F., a trill, < *fredonner,* trill.] In *music,* melodic embellishment; especially, a trill or a tremolo.

fredricite (fred'ri-sīt), *n.* [< Sw. *Fredrik* (ML. *Fredericus*) + *-ite*[2]; named by Sjögren from the particular shaft (called *Frederick's*) in which the mineral was found.] A variety of arsenical tetrahedrite, or tennantite, peculiar in containing some lead, silver, and tin, found at the Falun mine in Sweden.

fredstolet, *n.* Same as *frithstool.*

free (frē), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *free, fre, freo,* also *fri, fry,* < AS. *freó, frió, frig, fri, frȳ* = OS. *frī* (in *frīlīc,* free-born) = OFries. *frī* = D. *vrij* = MLG. *vrī, vrīg, vrig,* LG. *frī* (> Icel. *frō, frī* = Sw. Dan. *fri*) = OHG. *frī,* MHG. *vrī,* G. *frei* = Goth. *freis* (acc. m. *frijana;* stem *frija-*), free; orig. meaning appar. 'loved, spared, favored,' hence 'left at liberty'; in active sense, 'loving, sparing, generous'; cf. Skt. *priya,* dear, < √ *pri,* please. See the related words *friend, frith*[1], *Friday, Frigga,* etc.] I. *a.* 1. Not subjected to physical or moral restriction or control, either absolutely or in one or more particulars; able to act without external controlling interference; being at liberty: said of persons and of their acts or functions: as, *free* thought; a *free* conscience; *free* will or choice; the prisoner was set *free;* he was *free* to go or to stay.

Stand fast, therefore, in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made us *free.* Gal. v. 1.

Others apart sat on a hill retired,
In thought more elevate, and reason'd high
Of providence, foreknowledge, will, and fate;
Fix'd fate, *free* will, foreknowledge absolute.
Milton, P. L., ii. 560.

So far as a man has a power to think or not to think, to move or not to move, according to the preference or direction of his own mind, so far is a man *free.*
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxi. 8.

Fond Man! art thou only *free* to ruine and destroy thy self? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. ii.

To a will *free* in the sense of unmotived we can attach no meaning whatever.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 97.

2. Unrestrained in movement; not constrained, as by fastenings, to remain in a certain position or to move in a certain direction: as, to get one's arm *free;* the *free* motion of a particle in space. See def. 17.—**3.** Specifically, not subject to arbitrary, despotic, or autocratic governmental control, but existing under a government and laws based on the consent, expressed or implied, of the majority of the governed; having civil liberty: as, a *free* state or people; a *free* church.

We must be *free* or die, who speak the tongue
That Shakspere spake, the faith and morals hold
Which Milton held. *Wordsworth*, Sonnets, xvi.

For a thousand years after Christ the Church of Ireland was *free*. *Bp. Chr. Wordsworth*, Church of Ireland, p. 114.

By definition, a nation calling itself *free* should have no jealousy of the executive, for freedom means that the nation, the political part of the nation, wields the executive.
Bagehot, Eng. Const., p. 346.

A *free* press might have been a great gain under the despotism of the Roman Empire; it could not have made political life under the Athenian democracy *freer* or more open than it was. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 250.

4. Based on the principles of civil liberty; not arbitrary, despotic, or autocratic: as, a *free* constitution or government.

There can be no *free* government without a democratical branch in the constitution. *J. Adams.*

5. Characterized by liberty of action or expression; unreserved, open, frank, ingenuous, etc.: often with the implication of undue liberty.

He was very *free* to talk with me, and first asked me my business thither. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 94.

Great wits love to be *free* with the highest objects.
Swift, Against Abolishing Christianity.

The critics have been very *free* in their censures.
Felton.

He sees with pride her richer thought,
Her fancy's *freer* ranges.
Whittier, Among the Hills.

6. Loose; at liberty; wild: often used in old English poetry, mainly for alliteration, without special significance.

The culorum of this clause curatores ys to mene,
That ben carpenters vnder Criste holy kirke to make
For lewede folke, godes foules and hus *free* bestes.
Piers Plowman (C), xii. 249.

He's parted her and her sweet life,
For pu'in the rose and the fair lilie,
For pu'in them sae fair and *free*.
Duke of Perth's Three Daughters (Child's Ballads, II. 282).

And weel he kent that ladye fair
Amang her maidens *free*.
The Gay Goss-Hawk (Child's Ballads, III. 279).

7. Unrestrained by decency; bold; indecent.

Tho' *free* as Thais, still affect a Fright.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

Earl Limours
Drank till he jested with all ease, and told
Free tales. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

Many of these poems are full of a solemn and deep devotion; others are strangely coarse and *free*.
Ticknor, Span. Lit., II. 178.

8. Clear of obstruction or impediment; not hindered or restricted; unobstructed: as, *free* motion; the water has a *free* passage or channel; a *free* field of action.

Pray for us, that the word of the Lord may have *free* course, and be glorified. 2 Thes. iii. 1.

Free vent of words love's fire doth assuage.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 334.

They bore her . . . free-faced to the *free* airs of heaven,
And laid her in the vault of her own kin.
Tennyson, Lover's Tale, iv.

In the treatment of typhus and typhoid fevers, the *freest* ventilation, even to the extent of placing the patient in the open air, reduces the mortality more than half, and greatly shortens the time of recovery.
Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 393.

9. Clear or exempt (from something); having immunity: with *from*, or sometimes *of:* as, *free from* disease, or *from* faults; a grove *free from* underbrush.

These, my lord,
Are such allow'd infirmities, that honesty
Is never *free of*. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2.

The Countries that are *freest from* Excess of drinking are Spain and Italy. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 54.

Here, *free* yourselves *from* envy, care, and strife,
You view the various turns of human life.
Dryden, Prol. to the Univ. of Oxford, 1674, l. 7.

The side corridors are generally *free from* figure-sculpture. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 358.

10. Open for use or enjoyment; generally accessible or available; not appropriated; unrestricted: as, air and water are *free;* the ocean is a *free* highway for all nations; a *free* library.

Why, sir, I pray, are not the streets as *free*
For me as for you? *Shak.*, T. of the S., i. 2.

Where wert thou when thy father play'd
In his *free* field, and pastime made,
A merry boy in sun and shade?
Tennyson, Two Voices.

11. Specifically, not encumbered with taxes or customs-duties.

We are living under a system in which our imports alone are *free*, our exports for some of the principal markets not being *free*.
Quoted in *Nineteenth Century*, XIX. 384.

12. Gratuitous; without compensation or reward; clear of equivalent or reciprocation: as, *free* schools or education; a *free* table; a *free* gift or service.

"I take it as *free* gift, then," said the boy,
"Not guerdon." *Tennyson*, Geraint.

13. Liberal; not parsimonious or sparing; giving or using, or disposed to give or use, generously or abundantly: as, he is very *free* with his money; a *free* patron of art.

As many as were of a *free* heart burnt offerings.
2 Chron. xxix. 31.

It is a very pretty place, the house commodious, the gardens handsome, and our entertainment very *free*.
Evelyn, Diary, June 2, 1676.

14. Invested with the rights or immunities (of); having a right to the freedom, enjoyment, or use (of): with *of:* as, a man *free of* the city of London.

I was *free of* haunts umbrageous. *Keats.*

15. Ready; eager; not dull; acting without compulsion.

Raunging the forest wide on courser *free*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 12.

Courageously, and with a *free* desire,
Attending but the signal to begin.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

A spur to a *free* horse will make him run himself blind.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 336.

16. Not holding strictly to rule or form or to an original: as, a *free* drawing; a *free* translation; a *free* fugue.

There is a winning freshness in the originals . . . that escapes in translation, however *free* or however strict.
Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 139.

17. Not attached or fixed; moving freely, or able to do so; detached from some support: as, the *free* larval form of an animal afterward becoming fixed.

Within the arch is a framework or centering of wood standing *free*. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 119.

Specifically—(*a*) In *chem.*, not chemically combined with any other body; at liberty to escape: as, *free* carbonic-acid gas.

The anaerobia—those [plants] . . . which thrive best in the absence of *free* oxygen, and to which, in certain cases, the access of *free* oxygen is fatal. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 51.

(*b*) In *bot.*, not adnate to other organs: as, a *free* ovary (that is, one not united with the calyx); a *free* placenta (one detached from the walls of the ovary). It is sometimes used in the sense of distinct, or not adnate to adjacent organs of the same kind. (*c*) In *entom.*, unrestrained in articulate movement; movable at the point of contact.

The head is formed nearly as in Psephanus, but it is less *free*, owing to the prominent angles of the thorax.
Waterhouse.

(*d*) Said of those parts of a limb which are beyond the common integument of the body.

18†. Noble.

Whan william that wiste, wigtli vp he stirte,
As glad as any gome that euer god wrouȝt,
That he migt his fille fiȝt for that *fre* quene.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3277.

Almyghty god, my Fadir *free*,
In erthe thi bidding haue I done,
And clarified the name of the,
To thy selffe clarifie the sone.
York Plays, p. 457.

Brethren of the Free Spirit. See *brother.*—**Free agency,** the power of acting without constraint of the will. See *will.*

Only through that [the queen's] mind, only by informing that supreme *free-agency*, could his [the prince consort's] influence legitimately act.
Gladstone, Gleanings, I. 74.

Free agent. See *voluntary agent*, under *agent.*—**Free and easy,** unconstrained; unconventional.

Also in another Historical Tableau, on the side of the same Room, he [Rubens] has Painted his own Picture, in a very *free and easie* Posture.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 41.

Free Baptists. See *Freewill Baptists*, under *Baptist.*—**Free bench.** See *free-bench.*—**Free burgh.** See *burgh.*—**Free cause.** See *cause*, 1.—**Free cell,** in *cryptogamic bot.*, a single cell that is not attached to any other cell nor to any object.—**Free-cell formation,** in *histology*, the formation of several cells (rarely of one cell) from and in the protoplasm of the mother-cell. It is recognized as one of four types of cytogenesis or cell-formation, the others being rejuvenescence, conjugation, and division.

Free-cell formation may be typically observed in the formation of the ascospores of the Ascomycetes.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 13.

Free chant, chapel, charge, etc. See the nouns.—**Free charge of electricity,** electricity on an insulated conductor not in the immediate vicinity of a corresponding or complementary charge of the opposite sign ×.—**Free Church,** more fully **Free Church of Scotland,** a large and important body of Presbyterians, organized at Edinburgh, Scotland, at the disruption in 1843, when over 200 ministers, members of the General Assembly of the Established Church of Scotland, after the reading of a protest, formally withdrew with a large following of adherents to another meeting-place, and constituted the first general assembly of a church that should be free from state connection, the interference of the civil courts in spiritual matters, and the evils of patronage, while still maintaining the Confession of Faith and the standards of the Church of Scotland. The Act of Separation and Deed of Demission by which the new organization cut loose from the Established Church was signed by 474 ministers and professors, who renounced all claim to the benefices they held. The Free Church ranks as second to the Established Church in the number of its congregations and membership. Abbreviated *F. C.* See *disruption.*

In one sense the *Free Church* dates its existence from the Disruption of 1843, in another it claims to be the rightful representative of the National Church of Scotland as it was reformed in 1560. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 742.

Free church, a church in which the pews or sittings are not rented, but are open to all.—**Free city.** See *city.*—**Free companion.** Same as *free-lance*, 1.

I trust there is no dishonour in wishing I had here some two scores of my gallant troop of *Free Companions!* Oh, my brave lances! if ye knew how hard your captain were this day bested, how soon would I see my banner at the head of your clump of spears! *Scott*, Ivanhoe, xxx.

Free Congregations. See *congregation.*—**Free coup.** See *coup*[1].—**Free Democratic party,** in *U. S. politics*, a name assumed by the Free-soilers in 1852.—**Free drainage,** the capability, in consequence of position, of being drained by an adit-level. A mine which can be thus drained is said, although rarely, to have free drainage. In Warwickshire, England, to have free drainage is called being "level-free."—**Free electricity.** See *electricity* and *induction.*—**Free fantasia.** See *fantasia.*—**Free fisher,** or **free fisherman,** in England, one who holds the right to take fish in certain waters.—**Free fishery.** See *fishery.*—**Free gills.** See *gill*[1].—**Free labor,** labor performed by free persons, in contradistinction to that of slaves.—**Free love,** the doctrine, maintained by some persons and associations, of the rightfulness of free choice in sexual relations, without the restraint of legal marriage or of any continuing obligation independent of individual will. This doctrine, under different names, but generally as part of a religious creed, has been more or less advocated and practised in many periods and countries; but the above name was probably first applied to it in the United States.—**Free Methodist.** See *Methodist.*—**Free on board.** See *F. O. B.*—**Free ovary.** See def. 17 (*b*), and *ovary.*—**Free Parliament.** See *convention*, 3 (*c*).—**Free part,** in *music*, a part added to a canon or fugue to complete the harmony; in a canon, any part which is not an antecedent or a consequent.—**Free path of the molecules of a gas.** See *path.*—**Free reed.** See *reed*[1].—**Free Religious Association,** a society founded at Boston in 1867 for the purpose of religious inquiry. Its members are drawn from various religious bodies, and great toleration prevails in its meetings.—**Free services,** in the *feudal system*, such services as were not unbecoming the character of a soldier or freeman to perform, as to serve under his lord in the wars, to contribute money, and the like.—**Free ship.** See *ship.*—**Free States,** in the United States, before the civil war of 1861–5, those States in which the institution of slavery did not exist: in contradistinction to *slave States.*—**Free stuff,** clear timber; timber free from knots: a builders' term.—**Free thought,** thought untrammeled by regard for authority; rationalism. See *free-thinker.*

The word *free thought* is now commonly used, at least in foreign literature, to express the result of the revolt of the mind against the pressure of external authority in any department of life or speculation. *Farrar.*

Free town. See *free city*, under *city.*—**Free trade,** unrestricted trade; especially, trade or commerce between different countries free from restrictions or customs-duties; in a narrower and more common sense, international trade free from protective or discriminative duties; trade subject only to such tariffs and regulations as are necessary for revenue and police. Complete freedom of trade between the several States is prescribed by the Constitution of the United States. See *protection.*—**Free trade and sailors' rights,** a popular cry throughout the United States in the years immediately preceding and during the war of 1812. It was a protest against—first, the restrictions which were laid upon neutral commerce, and the confiscations which followed any violation of these restrictions, by the warring nations, France and Great Britain; and, secondly, the right of search for British seamen on American vessels, which Great Britain claimed as her prerogative, and repeatedly carried into execution.—**Free veins,** in *entom.*, such veins as do not anastomose; those veins which are unconnected with other veins except at their origin.—**Tenure by free alms.** See *alms.*—**To have a free wind.** See *to sail free*, under *free, adv.*—**To make free with.** (*a*) To meddle with. (*b*) To use liberties with; use, or make use of, with undue freedom.

II.† *n.* A person of free or noble birth; often, in early poetry, a lady.

The night was so nighe, that noyet hym sore,
Merkit the mountayns & mores aboute.
Iche freke to his *fre* held & so the fight endis.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7810.

She's followed her sons down to the strand,
That chaste and noble *fre*.
Rosmer Hafmand (Child's Ballads, I. 253).

free (frē), *adv.* [< *free*, *a.*] In a free manner, in any sense of the adjective; freely; with freedom or liberty.

Sir Thomas Lovell, I as *free* forgive you
As I would be forgiven. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 1.

To sail free, or **to go free** (*naut.*), to sail somewhat further from the wind than when close-hauled.— **To work free**, to be easily cut with a tool, as a piece of wood.

free (frē), *v.* [< ME. *freen*, *freogen*, < AS. *freón*, *freógan*, free (< *freó*, free) (= OFries. *friaia*, *fraia*, *fria* = MLG. *vrien*, *vrigen* = OHG. *frījan*, MHG. *vrīen*, *vrīje*n, *vrigen*, G. (*be-*)*freien* = Icel. *fria* = Sw. *fria* = Dan. *fri*, make free from), mixed with the more orig. verb *freón*, *freógan*, love, = OS. **frihōn*, *friehan* = D. *vrijen* = MLG. *vrien*, *vrigen*, LG. *frijen* = MG. *vrīen*, G. *freien* = Icel. *fria* = Sw. *fria* = Dan. *fri*, court, woo, make love to, = Goth. *frijōn*, *friōn*, love. See *friend*, orig. ppr. of the verb *freón*, *freógan*, love.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make free; release from restraint or constraint; specifically, to release from bondage or from imprisonment: as, to *free* prisoners or slaves.

Spirit, fine spirit! I'll *free* thee
Within two days for this. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

Till the *freed* Indians in their native groves
Reap their own fruits. *Pope*, Windsor Forest, l. 409.

2. To rid, as from something obstructive or restrictive; clear; disentangle; disengage: with *from* or *of*: as, to *free* a man *from* debt, or the feet *from* fetters; to *free* the lungs *of* morbid matter; to *free* a ship *from* water by pumping it out.

He that is dead is *freed from* sin. Rom. vi. 7.

The devil speed him! no man's pie is *freed*
From his ambitious finger. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 1.

3†. To remove.

That . . . we may again . . .
Free from our feasts and banquets bloody knives.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 6.

With great labour we kept her from sinking by *freeing* out the water.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 175.

4†. To clear from blame or stain; absolve from some charge; gain pardon for.

My ending is despair,
Unless I be reliev'd by prayer;
Which pierces so, that it assaults
Mercy itself, and *frees* all faults.
Shak., Tempest, Epil.

For mine honour
(Which I would *free*), if I shall be condemn'd
Upon surmises. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 2.

5†. To indorse and send free by mail; frank.

Please to *free* this letter to Miss Lucy Porter in Lichfield. *Johnson*, to Mrs. Thrale, June, 1775.

To free one's conscience, to do that which conscience requires; relieve the conscience by an act of duty.— **To free one's mind**, to speak according to one's feelings; utter one's thoughts without restraint or reserve; talk plainly: as, I have *freed my mind* to him, and now he may do as he pleases. [Colloq.]

II. *intrans.* To make free; take liberties: followed by *with*. [Colloq.]

free-and-easy (frē′and-ē′zi), *n.* [< *free and easy*, phrase under *free*, *a.*] A sort of club held in public houses, in which the members meet to drink, smoke, sing, etc.

free-bench (frē′bench), *n.* In *Eng. law*, the right of a widow in her husband's copyhold lands, corresponding to dower in a freehold. Also called *frank-bank*.

free-board (frē′bōrd), *n.* *Naut.*, the part of the side of a vessel or boat which lies between the line of flotation and the upper side of the deck (or a point corresponding to it), or, when there are several decks, of the uppermost watertight deck.

To allow a sufficient margin for heeling and for rough water, the *free-board* in sailing canoes is seldom less than six inches, and will often be found to be eight inches.
Qualtrough, Boat Sailer's Manual, p. 150.

When I say monitors I refer to vessels with high *free-boards*. . . . The reason I say high *free-boards* is that such vessels might be able to go to sea at any moment, regardless of the weather. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 378.

freeboot (frē′bōt), *v. i.* [= D. *vrijbuiten*, rob; from the earlier noun: see *freebooter*.] To act as a freebooter; plunder. [Rare.]

An ambition to shed blood and to *freeboot* it furiously over the placid waters took possession of their bosoms.
New York Tribune, Nov. 25, 1879.

free-boot† (frē′bōt), *n.* [< *freeboot*, *v.*, or a reversion to *free* (adj.) + *boot*[3] (*booty*).] Robbery.

Julius Tutor, who robbed his fellow theeves, for he pillaged the Cilicians, that lived themselves upon *free boote*.
Sir R. Stapleton, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, viii. 124, note.

freebooter (frē′bō″tėr), *n.* [Not of purely E. formation, but made, it seems, like the similarly accom. forms, Sw. *fribytare*, Dan. *fribytter*, G. *freibeuter*, in imitation of MD. *vrijbueter*, a freebooter, pirate ("Præmiator, prædo cui quicquid ab hoste capitur, in præmium cedit; Pirata"—Kilian), D. *vrijbuiter* (> mod. D. *vrijbuiten*, plunder, rob); < MD. D. *vrij* (= E. *free*, etc.) + MD. *bueter*, a plunderer, D. *buiter*, freebooter, < MD. *bueten*, *buyten*, D. *buiten*, plunder, catch, take, < MD. *buet*, *buyt*, D. *buit*, plunder, booty: see *booty*. See remarks under *filibuster*.] One who wanders about in search of plunder; a robber; a pillager; a plunderer.

Richard of England came [to Cyprus] not as a *freebooter*, but as a deliverer from utter misery.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 161.

=**Syn.** *Marauder*, etc. See *robber*.

freebootery (frē′bō″tėr-i), *n.* [= Sw. Dan. *fribytteri* = G. *freibeuterei*; as *freebooter* + *-y*: see *-ery*.] The act, practice, or gains of a freebooter. [Rare.]

freebooting (frē′bō″ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *freeboot*, *v.*] Robbery; plunder; pillage.

Lastly for a theif it [a mantle] is so handsome, as it may seeme it was first invented for him; for under it he can cleanly convay any fitt pillage that cometh handsomely in his way, and when he goeth abrode in the night on *freebooting*, it is his best and surest freud.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

freebooting (frē′bō″ting), *p. a.* Acting as a freebooter; engaged in or occupied with plunder.

He hastened from his sick-bed into the service of a Catalan *freebooting* gentleman. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 302.

The *freebooting* lives which the soldiery led while fighting in France during the numerous wars must have tended materially to unfit them for resuming peaceful pursuits when they returned home.
Ribton-Turner, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 53.

freebooty (frē′bō″ti), *n.* [Irreg. < *free* + *booty*; suggested by *freebooter*.] Pillage or plunder by freebooters. *Imp. Dict.*

free-born (frē′bôrn), *a.* [< ME. *fre-boren*, *frebore* = Sw. *friboren* = Dan. *fribaaren*; as *free* + *born*, pp. of *bear*[1].] Born free; born to the conditions and privileges of citizenship; not in hereditary vassalage; inheriting liberty.

Lithe and lysten, gentylmen,
That be of *frebore* blode.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 44).

Tell me, art thou a Roman? He said, Yea. And the chief captain answered, With a great sum obtained I this freedom. And Paul said, But I was *free born*.
Acts xxii. 27, 28.

Bor. The soldier's grown too saucy;
You must tie him straiter up.
Archas. I do my best, sir;
But men of *free-born* minds sometimes will fly out.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, ii. 1.

Let them remember themselves to be, not only *freeborn* Englishmen, but *freeborn* Christians: let them be jealous of their spiritual liberty, as well as their temporal.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. iv.

free-borough (frē′bur″ō), *a.* An epithet formerly applied in England, in the phrase *free-borough men*, to such men as had not engaged, like the frank-pledge men, to become sureties for the good behavior of themselves and others.

free-chase (frē′chās), *n.* Same as *frank-chase*.

freecost† (frē′kôst), *n.* Freedom from charges or expenses. *South.*

free-denizen† (frē′den″i-zn), *v. t.* To make a free denizen or citizen of.

No worldly respects can *free-denizen* a Christian here, and of "peregrinus" make him "civis."
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 202.

freedman (frēd′man), *n.*; pl. *freedmen* (-men). [< *freed*, pp. of *free*, + *man*.] A man who has been a slave and is manumitted or otherwise set free: as, the *freedmen* of ancient Rome; the class of *freedmen* created by the abolition of slavery.

Appius Claudius brought in a custom of admitting to the senate the sons of *freedmen*.
Swift, Nobles and Commons, iii.

The slave is atoned for with thirty solidi, the *freedman* with eighty, the freeman with two hundred, and the adaling with six hundred. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 28.

The president [in the proclamation of freedom, Jan. 1, 1863] enjoined upon the *freedmen* to abstain from all violence unless in necessary self-defence, and recommended to them in all cases, when allowed to do so, to labor faithfully for reasonable wages; but gave notice also that suitable persons would be received into the armed service of the United States. *Amer. Cyc.*, XV. 101.

Freedmen's Bureau. See *bureau*.

freedom (frē′dum), *n.* [< ME. *fredom*, *freedom*, < AS. *frēodōm* (= OFries. *frīdōm*, NFries. *fridoem* = D. *vrijdom* = MLG. *vridōm*, LG. *frīdom* = MHG. *vrītuom*), freedom, < *freó*, free, + *-dōm*, *-dom*.] 1. The state or character of being free. (*a*) Exemption from the constraint or restraint of physical or moral forces; the state of being able to act without external controlling interference; liberty; in a special sense, exemption from bondage or imprisonment.

I else must change
Their nature, and revoke the high decree,
Unchangeable, eternal, which ordain'd
Their *freedom*; they themselves ordain'd their fall.
Milton, P. L., iii. 128.

In this then consists *freedom*: viz., in our being able to act or not to act, according as we shall choose or will.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxi. 27.

The doctrine of *Freedom* was first elaborated into a metaphysical scheme, implying its opposite Necessity, by St. Augustin against Pelagius; and in a later age was disputed between Arminians and Calvinists: being for centuries a capital controversy both in Theology and in Metaphysics. *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 498.

(*b*) Exemption from arbitrary, despotic, or autocratic control, especially in civil matters; independence; civil liberty.

A! *fredome* is a nobill thing!
Fredome mayse man to haiff liking! . . .
He levys at ese that frely livys.
Barbour, Bruce.

If you deny it, let the danger light
Upon your charter, and your city's *freedom*.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

Grant him this, and the Parlament hath no more *freedom* then if it sate in his Noose.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxvii.

By a declaration of rights, I mean one which shall stipulate *freedom* of religion, *freedom* of the press, *freedom* of commerce against monopolies, trial by juries in all cases, no suspensions of the habeas corpus, no standing armies. These are fetters against doing evil which no honest government should decline.
Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 291.

For what avail the plough or sail,
Or land or life, if *freedom* fail?
Emerson, Centennial Poem.

(*c*) Frankness; openness; outspokenness; unrestrictedness.

You shall
This morning come before us; where, I know,
You cannot with such *freedom* purge yourself
But that . . . you must take
Your patience to you. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 1.

This thought of Monsieur Merrie's has made a great Breach betwixt Monsieur Verney and himself; for which Reason I had not that *freedom* of Conversation as I could have wisht with both of them.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 67.

(*d*) License; improper familiarity; in a concrete sense (with a plural), a violation of the rules of decorum; an act of bold presumption.

Peace!—I perceive your eye, sir,
Is fix'd upon this captain for his *freedom*;
And happily you find his tongue too forward.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, ii. 1.

Those best can bear reproof who merit praise.
'Twere well might critics still this *freedom* take.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 584.

Elizabeth . . . [assured] him that Mr. Darcy would consider his addressing him without introduction as an impertinent *freedom*.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, p. 84.

(*e*) The state of being clear or exempt (from something): as, *freedom* from sickness; *freedom* from care. (*f*) Ease or facility (of doing anything): as, he speaks or acts with *freedom*.

I always loved you for the *Freedom* of your Genius.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 56.

A poet's just pretence—
Fervency, *freedom*, fluency of thought—
Harmony, strength, words exquisitely sought.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 700.

(*g*†) Generosity; liberality; open-handedness. *Chaucer*.

Blithe was eche a barn ho best migt him plese,
& folwe him for his *fredom* & for his faire thewes.
For what thing William wan a-day with his bowe . . .
Ne wold this William neuer on withhold to him-selue.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 189.

2. The possession of particular privileges; franchise; immunity: as, the *freedom* of a city or of a corporation.

It was lately proposed in the city to present him [the Duke of Hamilton] with the *freedom* of some company.
Walpole, Letters, II. 43.

3. A free, unconditional grant; a free privilege or franchise. [Rare.]—4. In *math.*, capability of displacement in space.— **Bird of freedom.** See *bird*[1].— **Degree of freedom**, in *math.*, an independent mode in which a body may be displaced. Thus, a wheel the axis of which is fixed, or a roller which is compelled to roll on the ground without sliding or turning, has but one degree of freedom— that is, it can move only forward or back. If it can turn without sliding, or slide without turning, either in the direction of its rolling or in that of its axis, it has two degrees of freedom; if it is capable of all these motions, it has four degrees of freedom. If one end of it can rise above the surface of the ground, it has five; if both ends can leave the ground, it has six degrees of freedom and is perfectly free.— **Freedom of repeal**†, a free, unconditional recall.

I kiss thy hand, but not in flattery, Cæsar;
Desiring thee that Publius Cimber may
Have an immediate *freedom of repeal*.
Shak., J. C., iii. 1.

Freedom of the will. See *will*.=**Syn.** 1. *Freedom*, *Liberty*, *Independence*; scope, range, play, swing, latitude. The first three words are sometimes used as synonymous, but they are clearly distinguishable. *Freedom* is the most general in its application. *Liberty* is commonly used where reference is made to past or possible physical confinement or restriction: as, the prisoners were set at *liberty*. *Freedom* is used where emphasis is laid upon

large opportunity given for the exercise of one's powers: as, the *freedom* of country life; or where the previous or possible restriction has been or is legal or moral: as, the slave was given his *freedom;* he expressed his views with *freedom*. *Liberty* is more often public; *freedom*, personal and private. *Liberty* has more in mind protection from external constraint or from the aggressions of power; hence, in civil affairs, *liberty* is *freedom* as outlined and protected by law. *Independence* is more exact, expressing not only self-direction but exemption from control, and even lack of connection. There may be *liberty* without *independence*, as in the case of a self-governed colony, and there may be *independence* without *liberty*, as in the case of a despotic monarchy.

Ye winds, that wafted the Pilgrims to the land of promise, fan, in their children's hearts, the love of *freedom!* . . . Speak, speak, marble lips! teach us the love of *liberty* protected by law. *Everett*, Eulogy of Lafayette.

This is got by casting pearl to hogs;
That bawl for *freedom* in their senseless mood,
And still revolt when truth would set them free.
License they mean when they cry *liberty;*
For who loves that, must first be wise and good.
Milton, Sonnets, vii.

Individuals entering into a society must give up a share of their *liberty* to preserve the rest. *Washington.*

The *independence* and *liberty* you possess are the work of joint counsels and joint efforts.
Washington, Farewell Address.

freedstole†, *n.* [Improper form, accom. to *freed.*] Same as *frithstool.*

freedwoman (frēd′wŭm″an), *n.*; pl. *freedwomen* (-wim″en). A woman who has been a slave and is made free.

free-footed (frē′fůt″ed), *a.* Not restrained in the use of the feet; hence, unrestricted in movement or action; foot-loose.

We will fetters put upon this fear,
Which now goes too *free-footed.*
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 3.

free-hand (frē′hand), *a.* Done with the unaided hand and eye; executed without guiding instruments, measurements, or other artificial aid: as, *free-hand* drawing.

The curve was not drawn by *freehand* [drawing], but by means of engineers' curves. *Nature*, XXXVII. 294.

free-handed (frē′han″ded), *a.* 1. Having the hands free or unrestrained.—2. Open-handed; liberal.

He was as *free-handed* a young fellow as any in the army; he went to Bond St. and bought the best hat and spencer that money could buy. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, vi.

free-handedness (frē′han″ded-nes), *n.* Liberality; generosity.

Standing treat with quite a reckless *freehandedness.*
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 120.

free-hearted (frē′här″ted), *a.* [Cf. D. *vrijhartig* = G. *freiherzig.*] Open; frank; generous.

A noble, honest gentleman, *free-hearted,*
And of an open faith, much loving and much lov'd.
Fletcher and another, Love's Pilgrimage, iii. 3.

One of lord Timon's men? a gift, I warrant. . . . And how does that honourable, complete, *free-hearted* gentleman of Athens, thy very bountiful good lord and master?
Shak., T. of A., iii. 1.

free-heartedly (frē′här″ted-li), *adv.* In a free-hearted manner; frankly; liberally.

free-heartedness (frē′här″ted-nes), *n.* Frankness; openness of heart; liberality.

freehold (frē′hōld), *n.* [< *free* + *hold*[1], *n.*] 1. In *law*: (*a*) Originally, in England, an estate in land in possession held by a freeman; a free socage or feudal estate; now, an estate in fee simple or fee tail, or for life, as opposed to *copyhold.* See the extract.

The distinguishing marks of a *freehold* [in England] were, (1) that it should last for life, . . . (2) that the duties or services should be free: that is, worthy the acceptance of a free man. To fulfil this latter condition, it was necessary that the services by which the land was held and by the non-performance of which it would be forfeited should be honourable (that is, not servile) in respect of their quality, and certain in respect both of their quality and quantity. *Mozley and Whitely*, Concise Law Dict.

(*b*) Hence, in general, an estate in land such as was originally considered as being an ownership of the soil itself, as distinguished from a mere use or chattel interest in it. That is, it is an estate in possession, either of indefinite future duration, transmissible to one's heirs (called an estate of inheritance), or for the life of either the owner or some one else; or "an estate in possession, the duration of which is not fixed or ascertained by a specified limit of time" (*Digby*).

I still own, and until a few months occupied, a house and garden; one half of the land is *freehold*, and one half under a lease of 10,000 years, which I believe dates from early in this century.
Thomas Kerslake, N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 73.

2. A parcel of land held by either of the tenures above described.—3. Figuratively, any free or unrestricted possession, or right of possession; that which belongs to one absolutely.

But if she lift up her drooping head and prosper, among those that have something more than wisht her welfare, I have my charter and *freehold* of rejoycing to me and my heires. *Milton*, Church-Government, Pref., ii.

My heart's good *freehold*, sir, and so you'll find it.
Beau. and Fl., Wit without Money, ii. 4.

All the authorities speak of fellowships in colleges as *freeholds.* *D. Webster*, Speech, March 10, 1818.

Customary freehold. See *customary.*

freeholder (frē′hōl″dėr), *n.* [< *freehold* + *-er*[1].] In *law*, one having the present seizin or possession of land by virtue of an estate greater than one limited by a specified time—that is to say, having a fee or a tenancy for life of the tenant, or for life of a third person; one who holds an estate in fee simple or fee tail. See *freehold*, 1. Under various laws in England and the United States, the right of suffrage and the qualification for some minor local official duties or trusts have been conferred on freeholders as distinguished from other inhabitants. In Scotland the term is applied to one holding lands of the crown.—**Chosen freeholders**, in New Jersey, a board of county officers having charge of the finances of the county, corresponding to the *county commissioners* or the *board of supervisors* of other States.—**Freeholders' court.** Same as *court-baron.*

freeing-stick (frē′ing-stik), *n.* A soft deal stick used in cutting veneers to free the teeth of the saw from sawdust. It is applied on the right and left of the blade beneath the timber while the saw is at work.

freelage, freelege (frē′lāj), *n.* The status of a freeman before the law; the freedom or privilege of a burgess; franchise. [Rare.]

Up to the year 1854 the admission to the *freelege* of this borough was, among other things, by "going through the well," a pond about a hundred feet long, by fifteen or sixteen wide, and three to five deep. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 73.

free-lance (frē′lans), *n.* 1. A mercenary soldier during the middle ages, especially one of some rank, mounted and thoroughly armed and having followers or attendants. (Compare *lance.*) They were most conspicuous in Italy, where they were called *condottieri.* Also called *free companion.* Hence—2. A person who acts upon his own will and pleasure, with little regard for the conventionalities of life; especially, one who uses great freedom in speech or writing, as in indiscriminate attack upon or objurgation of all who disagree with him.

freele†, *a.* A Middle English form of *frail*[1].

freelege, *n.* See *freelage.*

free-liver (frē′liv″ėr), *n.* One who eats and drinks abundantly; one who gives free indulgence to his appetites.

Freelivers on a small scale, who are prodigal within the compass of a guinea. *Irving*, The Stout Gentleman.

free-living (frē′liv″ing), *n.* Full gratification of the appetite.

free-living (frē′liv″ing), *a.* 1. Living in a free or unrestrained manner.—2. In *biol.*, living free from and independent of the parent, as a medusa-bud separated from the polyp-stock upon which it grew.

free-lover (frē′luv″ėr), *n.* One who advocates the doctrines and practices of free love.

freelte†, **freelteе**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *frailty.*

freely† (frē′li), *a.* [< ME. *frely, frelich, freelich*, etc., < AS. *freólic* (= OS. *frīlīc* = OFries. *frilik* = MLG. *vrilik, vrigelik* = OHG. *frīlīh*, MHG. *vrīlīch*), free, < *freó*, free, + *-līc*, -ly[1].] Free; frank; generous; noble; excellent.

Unto that *frely* foode [child, creature]
That now of newe is borne. *York Plays*, p. 149.

Al his *freli* felawchip freli thei gret.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5329.

For that *freelich* freke [warrior], as I fore tolde,
The kid Knight Pausanias, that King was of Spart.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 1245.

freely (frē′li), *adv.* [< ME. *frely, freliche*, etc., < AS. *freólice* (= D. *vrijelijk* = MLG. *vrilike, vrieliken, vrigeliken* = MHG. *vrīliche, frīlīchen*, freely, G. *freilich*, certainly, to be sure), < *freólic*, a., free: see *freely, a.*] 1. In a free manner; under free conditions; with freedom; without hindrance, interference, or restraint: as, to move *freely.*

Finally by sequestring themselues for a time fro the Court, to be able the *freelier* & cleerer to discerne the factions and state of the Court.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 251.

The Devil may walk *freely* up and down the Streets of London now, for there is not a Cross to fright him any where. *Howell*, Letters, iii. 2.

Temple's plan was . . . that the King should . . . suffer all his affairs of every kind to be *freely* debated [in the new Privy Council], . . . and not to reserve any part of the public business for a secret committee.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

2. Without constraint, reserve, or hesitation; unreservedly; frankly; openly.

What is 't you blench at? what would you ask? speak *freely.* *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, ii. 1.

I shall *freely* and bluntly tell you that I am a brother of the angle too, and peradventure can give you some instructions. *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 225.

3. Without reluctance or niggardliness; willingly.

Also the Dyamand scholde ben zoven [given] *frely*, with outen coveytynge and with outen byggynge: and than it is of grettere vertue. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 159.

Freely they stood who stood, and fell who fell.
Milton, P. L., iii. 102.

4. Liberally; unstintedly; plentifully.

Freely ye have received, *freely* give. Mat. x. 8.

We gave them 3 or 4 Callabashes of Wine, which they *freely* drank. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 170.

Who throw their Helicon about
As *freely* as a conduit spout!
Cowper, Epistle to Robert Lloyd.

5†. Nobly; excellently; admirably.

Sche had a derworthe dougter to deme the sothe,
On the fairest on face and *frelokest* i-schapen,
That euere man vpon molde miȝt [on] diuise.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2634.

freeman (frē′man), *n.*; pl. *freemen* (-men). [< ME. *fremen*, < AS. *freóman, frīman* (= OFries. *frīmon* = D. *vrijman* = OHG. *frīman*, MHG. *vrīman*), a free man, < *freó*, free, + *man*, man.] 1. A man who is free; one who enjoys liberty, or who is not subject to the will of another; one not a slave or a vassal.

For he that is called in the Lord, being a servant, is the Lord's *freeman.* 1 Cor. vii. 22.

In Parthia did I take thee prisoner; . . .
Now be a *freeman.* *Shak.*, J. C., v. 3.

Corrupted *freemen* are the worst of slaves.
Garrick, Prol. to Shirley's Gamester.

Land had even then become the inseparable accompaniment of the *freeman*, the badge and test of his freedom: he was a *freeman* because he was a land-owner.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 201.

2. One who enjoys or is entitled to citizenship, franchise, or other peculiar privilege: as, a *freeman* of a city or state. In olden times the position of such a freeman gave the right to trade in the place.

The *freeman* casting with unpurchased hand
The vote that shakes the turrets of the land.
O. W. Holmes, Poetry.

3. In *early Eng. hist.*, a ceorl; one admitted to a share in the land and corporate life of the village community.

The *freeman* [in Anglo-Saxon times] was strictly the freeholder, and the exercise of his full rights as a free member of the community to which he belonged became inseparable from the possession of his "holding" in it. It was this sharing in common land which marked off the *freeman* or ceorl from the unfree man or læt, the tiller of land which another owned.
J. R. Green, Making of Eng., p. 191.

freemartin (frē′mär″tin), *n.* A cow-calf twin-born with a bull-calf. It is generally barren, and when this is the case on dissection is found to have parts of the organs of each sex, but neither perfect.

freemason (frē′mā′sn), *n.* [Not found earlier than mod. E.; < *free* + *mason.*] A member of an order, fraternity, or brotherhood forming a secret society, or series of affiliated secret societies called lodges, now existing in all the countries of Europe, in many parts of America, and in other parts of the world where Europeans have settled in larger or smaller communities. This society is founded on and professes the practice of social and moral virtue; truth, charity in its most extended sense, brotherly love, and mutual assistance being inculcated in it. It possesses an elaborate ritual, numerous grades of officers, and many secret signs and passwords, by which members may make themselves known to other members of the craft in any part of the world. Secret organizations of free or enfranchised operative masons, with similar rituals, were formed in the middle ages, when skilled workmen moved from place to place to assist in building the magnificent sacred structures—cathedrals, abbeys, etc.—which had their origin in those times, and it was essential for them to have some signs by which, on coming to a strange place, they could be recognized as real craftsmen and not impostors. There was such a society of actual masons and builders in England in the seventeenth century, and some persons not belonging to the craft had been accepted as members of it; hence the full name of the present fraternity, "Free and Accepted Masons" (abbreviated *F. and A. M.*). Modern freemasonry dates from the organization in 1717 of the four lodges then existing in London, on a new basis, into a grand lodge, by which other grand lodges were chartered. To mark its departure from the limited scope of the original society, the principles and methods of the order are called *speculative masonry*, the terms and insignia of operative masonry being retained. Fable, though absolutely without any historical basis, takes the history of the order back to the Roman empire, to the Pharaohs, to the building of Solomon's temple or the tower of Babel, or even to the building of Noah's ark.

Some, deep *Freemasons*, join the silent race,
Worthy to fill Pythagoras's place.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 571.

freemasonic (frē′mā-son′ik), *a.* [< *freemason* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or resembling freemasonry.

That mysterious, undefinable *freemasonic* signal which passes between women, by which each knows that the other hates her. *Thackeray.*

freemasonry (frē′mā′sn-ri), *n.* [< *freemason* + *-ry.*] 1. The principles, practices, and institutions of freemasons. Hence—2. Secret or tacit brotherhood.

There is a *freemasonry* extending through all branches of society in the quick comprehension of significant words. *A. Rhodes*, Monsieur at Home, p. 66.

freemason's-cup (frē′mā′snz-kup), *n.* A drink made of ale, especially Scotch ale, and sherry in equal parts, with the addition of some brandy, sugar, and nutmeg.

free-milling (frē′mil″ing), *a.* Easily reduced: said of auriferous and argentiferous ores which are reducible without previous roasting.

free-minded (frē′mīn″ded), *a.* Having the mind free from care, trouble, or perplexity.

To be *free-minded* and cheerfully disposed at hours of meat, and sleep, and of exercise, is one of the best precepts of long lasting. *Bacon*, Regimen of Health (ed. 1887).

freeness (frē′nes), *n.* The state or quality of being free, unconstrained, or unobstructed; openness; unreservedness; frankness; ingenuousness; candor; liberality; gratuitousness.

Freenesse of speech is when we speake boldly and without feare, euen to the proudest of them, whatsoeuer we please or haue list to speake. *Sir T. Wilson*, Art of Rhetoric, p. 203.

He was a clear asserter of the sovereign *freeness* and infallible efficacy of divine grace in the conversion of souls. *Bates*, Funeral Sermon of Baxter.

freer (frē′ėr), *n.* One who frees or gives freedom. *B. Jonson.*

freeret, *n.* A Middle English form of *friar.*

Freesia (frē′si-ą), *n.* [NL.] A genus of iridaceous bulbous plants of the Cape of Good Hope, allied to *Gladiolus.* There are two species, frequently cultivated.

free-soil (frē′soil′), *a.* In favor of free soil or territory—that is, opposed to slavery. An epithet applied to a party or the principles of a party in the United States who opposed the extension of slavery into the Territories, or those parts of the country which had not yet been erected into States. The Free-soil party arose out of a coalition of the Liberty party with the Barnburners in 1848, and, with the addition of Whigs, Know-nothings, and some Democrats, became in 1854 the Republican party. It nominated candidates for the presidency in 1848 and 1852.

The Liberty party was merged in the *Free-soil*, whose creed was the exclusion of slavery from the territories. *G. S. Merriam*, S. Bowles, I. 52.

Free-soiler (frē′soi′lėr), *n.* [< *free-soil* + *-er*[1].] In *U. S. hist.*, a member of the Free-soil party; one who advocated the non-extension of slavery.

The shibboleth of this party [nominating Van Buren] was "Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Labor, and Free Men." It was, of course, anti-slavery, but its adherents took the name of "*Free-soilers.*" *N. Sargent*, Public Men, II. 334.

free-soilism (frē′soi′lizm), *n.* [< *free-soil* + *-ism.*] The principles of the Free-soilers.

During the anti-slavery agitation in Kansas, "Senator Atchison, formerly the presiding officer of the United States Senate, openly advised the people of Missouri to go and vote in Kansas. General Stringfellow told them to take their bowie-knives and exterminate every scoundrel who was tainted with *Free-soilism* or Abolitionism." *J. F. Clarke*, N. A. Rev., CXX. 73.

free-spoken (frē′spō″kn), *a.* Given to freedom of speech; accustomed to speak without hesitancy or reserve.

The emperor [Nerva] fell into discourse of the injustice and tyranny of the former time, . . . and said, What should we do with them, if we had them now? One of them that were at supper, and was a *free-spoken* senator, said, Marry, they should sup with us. *Bacon*, Apophthegms.

"Am I but false as Guinevere is pure?
Or art thou mazed with dreams? or being one
Of our *free-spoken* Table hast not heard
That Lancelot"—there he check'd himself and paused.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

free-spokenness (frē′spō″kn-nes), *n.* The quality of being free-spoken. *Thackeray.*

free-standing (frē′stan″ding), *a.* Detached; isolated: as, *free-standing* statues.

The absence of the wooden ornaments of the external porch, as well as our ignorance of the mode in which this temple was finished laterally, and the porch joined to the main temple, prevents us from judging what the effect of the front would have been if belonging to a *free-standing* building. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 121.

freestone (frē′stōn), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* 1. Any species of stone composed of sand or grit, as the brownstone or brown sandstone of the eastern United States, much used in building: so called because it is easily quarried.

I saw her hand: she has a leathern hand,
A *freestone*-colour'd hand; I verily did think
That her old gloves were on; but 'twas her hands.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 3.

One [building] is very spacious and broad, and of a great heigth, adorned with many goodly pillars of white *freestone.* *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 30.

The walls of the citty are of large square *free-stone*, the most neate and best in repaire I ever saw. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 30, 1644.

2. A freestone peach: distinguished from *clingstone.* See II.

II. *a.* Having, as a fruit, a stone from which the flesh of the fruit separates readily and cleanly, as distinguished from the quality of having a stone to which the flesh clings or adheres firmly: as, a *freestone* peach.

free-swimmer (frē′swim″ėr), *n.* A fish that swims high, or near the surface of the water, as the herring and other clupeids.

All *free-swimmers* are especially heedful to avoid contact with the bottom. *Goode*, Menhaden, p. 67.

free-swimming (frē′swim″ing), *a.* Swimming freely: said of any aquatic animal that is not fixed, and particularly of those which are attached at some period of their lives and free at another: as, the *free-swimming* embryo of a cirriped; the *free-swimming* adult of a crinoid.

freet, freit (frēt), *n.* [Also *fret*; < Icel. *frētt*, news, intelligence, inquiry, inquiry about the future; cf. Icel. *frētta* = Dan. *fritie*, question, interrogate; ODan. *frittere*, an interrogator; prob. ult. akin to E. *frain*[1], q. v.] 1. A superstitious notion or belief with respect to any action or event as a good or a bad omen.

Freits follow them 'at *freits* follow. *Scotch proverb.*

Syne thai herd, that Makbeth ay
In fantown *fretis* had gret fay.
Wyntown, vi. 18, 362. (*Jamieson.*)

2. A superstitious observance or practice.

All kinds of practiques, *freits*, or other extraordinary actions, which cannot abide the trew touch of natural reason. *King James*, Dæmonologie, p. 99.

[Scotch in both senses.]

free-tailed (frē′tāld), *a.* Having the tail free from the interfemoral membrane to a considerable extent or entirely, as a bat; emballonurine.

free-thinker (frē′thing″kėr), *n.* One who is not guided in the formation of his beliefs by obedience to authority, but submits the claims of authority to reason as the ultimate arbiter. The early application of the term was to those who occupied a rationalistic position in regard to current religious beliefs and dogmas; hence it acquired the still current sense of skeptic, infidel, and even atheist. The word, though employed earlier, is generally supposed to have been brought into common use in 1713 by the publication of Anthony Collins's "A Discourse of Freethinking, occasioned by the Rise and Growth of a Sect called *Freethinkers.*" Although this work defines *free-thinking* as the endeavor to judge a proposition according to the weight of evidence, and does not explicitly maintain any proposition which can offend a Protestant, it was rightly judged to be a covert attack upon fundamental tenets of the Christian religion. The free-thinkers specifically so called formed a class of deistical writers in England in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the chief of whom were Toland (died 1722), Anthony Collins (1676–1729), Woolston (1669–1733), Tindal (died 1733), and Bolingbroke (1678–1751). See *deist.*

The idiot is supposed to say in his heart what David's fool did some thousands of years ago, and was therefore designed as a proper representative of those among us who are called atheists and infidels by others, and *free-thinkers* by themselves. *Addison*, Religions in Waxwork.

Is he a churchman? then he's fond of power:
A quaker? sly: a presbyterian? sour:
A smart *free-thinker?* all things in an hour.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 157.

The *freethinker* perhaps too has imbibed his principles from the persons among whom he was bred up. *A. Tucker*, Light of Nature, V. viii.

Who born within the last forty years has read a word of Collins and Toland and Tindal and that whole race who called themselves *freethinkers?* *Burke*, Rev. in France.

If Collins included as *freethinkers* all who differed from the prevalent creed of the time, Bentley would not deny that *freethinkers* had done good service. If, on the other hand, Collins meant, as Bentley assumed him to insinuate, that all these *freethinkers* were atheists, then he was palpably wrong. *Leslie Stephen*, Eng. Thought, iv. § 14.

=**Syn.** *Unbeliever*, *Skeptic*, etc. See *infidel.*

free-thinking (frē′thing″king), *n.* The act or the habit of inquiring freely into the truth of a fact or point of faith in which authority requires implicit belief: especially applied to skeptical inquiry into the supernatural elements of Christianity.

Collins's Discourse on *Freethinking* discusses the relation of reason to the acceptance and the interpretation of revelation, with great acuteness and ability, in a spirit not favorable to much of the current theology of the time. *N. Porter*, App. to Ueberweg's Hist. Philos., p. 376.

free-thinking (frē′thing″king), *a.* Holding the principles of a free-thinker; untrammeled or bold in speculation; hence, deistical; skeptical.

free-tongued (frē′tungd), *a.* Given to speaking freely and without reserve.

The *freetongued* preacher must either live by air or be forced to change his pasture. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, iii. 7.

free-trader (frē′trā′dėr), *n.* One who advocates or believes in free trade. See *free trade*, under *free*, *a.*

freety, freity (frē′ti), *a.* [Also written *fretty*; < *freet, freit*, + *-y*[1].] Superstitious; of or belonging to superstitions. [Scotch.]

I knew the man whose mind was deeply imbued with the superstitions and *freitty* observances of his native land. *Edinburgh Mag.*, Sept., 1816, p. 154.

freewarren (frē′wor″en), *n.* In *Eng. law*, a royal franchise or exclusive right of killing beasts and fowls of warren within certain limits.

freewill (frē′wil), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* See *free will*, under *will.*

II. *a.* 1. Made, performed, or done freely or of one's own motion or accord; voluntary.

Churchmen in those Ages liv'd meerly upon *free-will* Offerings. *Milton*, Touching Hirelings.

The basket of fruit of the juvenile Talfourd [did] not displease me: not that I have any thoughts of bartering or reciprocating these things. To send him anything in return would be to reflect suspicion of mercenariness upon what I know he meant a *freewill* offering. *Lamb*, To Wordsworth.

2. Of or pertaining to the metaphysical doctrine of the freedom of the will: as, the *free-will* controversy. See *will.*

I persist in saying, with Sir W. Hamilton, that on the *free-will* doctrine volitions are emancipated from causation altogether. *J. S. Mill*, Exam. of Hamilton, xxvi.

Freewill Baptist. See *Baptist.*

free-willed (frē′wild), *a.* Endowed with freedom of the will.

In vain we think that *free-will'd* Man has Pow'r
To hasten or protract th' appointed Hour.
Prior, Ode to George Villiers.

free-willer (frē′wil″ėr), *n.* In Maryland, during the colonial period, an immigrant who had voluntarily sold his labor under contract for a certain number of years.

freewoman (frē′wům″an), *n.*; pl. *freewomen* (-wim″en). A woman not a slave.

Abraham had two sons, the one by a bondmaid, the other by a *freewoman.* Gal. iv. 22.

free-writer (frē′rī″tėr), *n.* A free-thinking writer. See *free-thinker.* *Shaftesbury.* [Rare.]

freezable (frē′zą-bl), *a.* [< *freeze* + *-able.*] Capable of being frozen.

freeze[1] (frēz), *v.*; pret. *froze*, pp. *frozen* or *froze*, ppr. *freezing.* [Early mod. E. also *freese, friese*; < ME. *freesen, fresen, freosen* (pret. *fres, frese*, and weak *freesede*, pl. not found, pp. *froren*), < AS. *freósan* (pret. **freás*, pl. **fruron*, pp. *froren*) = D. *vriezen* = MLG. *vrēsen*, LG. *fresen* = OHG. **friosan, freosan, friesen*, MHG. *vriesen*, G. *frieren* = Icel. *frjōsa* = Sw. *frysa* = Dan. *fryse* = Goth. **friusan* (evidenced by deriv. *frius*, frost, cold), freeze, = L. *prurire* (orig. **prusire*, itch (orig. sting, as with cold), cf. *pruīna* (orig. **prusina*), hoar frost, *prūna* (orig. **prusna*), a burning coal, cf. Skt. √ *plush*, burn, √ *prush*, sprinkle, > *prushvā*, a drop, frozen drop, hoar frost. Hence *frost*, and *frore*, pp.]

I. *trans.* 1. To congeal; harden into ice; change from a fluid to a solid form by cold or abstraction of heat.

When icicles hang by the wall,
And Dick the shepherd blows his nail,
And Tom bears logs into the hall,
And milk comes *frozen* home in pail.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2 (song).

2. To affect with frost; stiffen, harden, injure, kill, etc., by congealing the fluid portions of; hence, to produce some analogous effect in.

I could a tale unfold, whose lightest word
Would harrow up thy soul, *freeze* thy young blood.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5.

Elfsin, . . . ascending by Simony to the Chair of Canterbury, and going to Rome the same year for his Pall, was *froz'n* to Death in the Alps. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

As a knight of old, at the very moment when he would else have unhorsed his opponent, was often *frozen* into unjust inactivity by the king's arbitrary signal for parting the tilters. *De Quincey*, Secret Societies, i.

Her loveliness with shame and with surprise
Froze my swift speech. *Tennyson*, Fair Women.

3. To chill with cold; produce the sensation of intense cold in.—**To freeze in**, to entangle or envelop in ice: as, the vessels were *frozen in* earlier than usual.

Six vessels lay *frozen in* at a considerable distance from the town. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 190.

To freeze out, to drive out or off; compel to withdraw or retire, as a person from society by cold or contemptuous treatment, a man from business by severe competition or opposition, or a body of stockholders by depressing the stock. [Colloq., U. S.]

Jealousy on the part of Western stockholders, and an insane fear that Colt would *freeze* them all *out*, delayed the erection of this [mining] machinery.
Quoted in *Mowry's* Arizona and Sonora, p. 58.

The Baltimore and Ohio, only a short time ago, *froze out* the Inter-State Telegraph Company.
Electrical Rev. (Amer.), XII. 11.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be congealed by cold; be changed from a liquid to a solid state by the abstraction of heat; be hardened into ice or into a solid body by cold: as, water *freezes* at the temperature of 32° F.

Thare ys a nother Ryvere, that upon the nygt *freseth* wondur faste. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 125.

The sculptured dead, on each side, seem to *freeze*,
Imprison'd in black, purgatorial rails.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes, ii.

2. To be of that degree of cold at which water congeals: often used impersonally to describe the state of the weather: as, it is *freezing* to-night.

Freeze, freeze, thou bitter sky,
Thou dost not bite so nigh
As benefits forgot.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7 (song).

3. To suffer the effects of intense cold; be stiffened, hardened, or impaired by cold.

Such rage as winters reigneth in my heart,
My life-bloud *friesing* with unkindly cold.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., January.

4. Figuratively, to be or become chilled; suffer greatly from the sensation of cold.—**5.** To cause a sensation of great cold. [Rare.]

The wand'ring rivals gaze with cares oppress'd,
And chilling horrours *freeze* in every breast.
Pope, Odyssey, ii.

To freeze to (a person or a thing), to attach one's self closely or devotedly to; take possession of. [Colloq., U. S.]

freeze[1] (frēz), *n.* [< *freeze*[1], *v.*] Frost or its results; chilling or freezing conditions: as, there was a strong *freeze* last night. [Colloq.]

The effects of the late *freeze* have been severely felt.
Charleston (U. S.) *Newspaper.* (*Bartlett.*)

freeze[2]†, *n.* See *frieze*[1].

freezer (frē'zėr), *n.* One who or that which freezes or chills; a refrigerator; especially, a contrivance, as a vessel containing a freezing-mixture, for producing a freezing temperature in substances exposed to its influence, as cream.

The books . . . looked, in their cold, hard, slippery uniforms, as if they had but one idea among them, and that was a *freezer*. *Dickens*, Dombey and Son, v.

freezing (frē'zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *freeze*[1], *v.*] The act of hardening, congealing, or solidifying with cold; freezing or chilling treatment.

And wynter incrasyng with many great snowes and *fresyng* of the earth, there felle on him another maladie.
Golden Book, xxxviii.

What *freezings* have I felt, what dark days seen!
What old December's bareness everywhere!
Shak., Sonnets, xcvii.

freezing (frē'zing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *freeze*[1], *v.*] **1.** Such as to freeze; specifically, at or below the temperature of 32° F. (0° C.), which is called the freezing-point, because water freezes at that temperature; in general, very cold: as, *freezing* weather.—**2.** Figuratively, haughty; stern; chilling: as, *freezing* politeness.

freezing-box (frē'zing-boks), *n.* A box in which fish are frozen.

freezingly (frē'zing-li), *adv.* In a freezing or chilling manner.

A crowded and attentive House, which, whilst *freezingly* deprecatory, remained politely attentive.
R. J. Hinton, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 35.

freezing-mixture (frē'zing-miks‖tūr), *n.* A mixture that has the property of producing a sufficient degree of cold—that is, a sufficiently rapid absorption of heat—to freeze liquids. In general, such a mixture consists of a solid and a liquid in which the solid rapidly dissolves: for example, hydrochloric acid and sodium sulphate. Its effect is due to the fact that the change of a solid to a liquid requires a certain amount of heat (see *latent heat*, under *heat*), and if this change goes on rapidly, a considerable lowering of temperature results. In the common case of pounded ice and salt, which gives a temperature of about 0° F. (−18° C.), there is a double change, both resulting in the absorption of heat—the melting of the ice and the solution of the salt. See *ice-machine*.

freezing-point (frē'zing-point), *n.* The temperature at which a liquid freezes; loosely, the temperature at which ice melts. The freezing-point, in the strict sense, depends on many circumstances difficult to control, and many liquids, including water, can with care be cooled several degrees below their melting-points without freezing. The melting-point of ice (water), however, is relatively fixed and readily observed. Consequently, the melting-point is always substituted for the freezing-point in making thermometers, although it is generally called by the latter name.

The *freezing-point* of water and the melting-point of ice, as Professor Tyndall remarks, touch each other as it were. *J. Croll*, Climate and Time, p. 557.

Fregata, Fregatta (frē-gā'tą, -gat'ą), *n.* [NL., < F. *frégate*, a frigate: see *frigate*.] A genus of birds, the frigate-pelicans, forming the type and only representative of the family *Fregatidæ:* same as *Tachypetes*. See cut under *frigate-bird*.

Fregatidæ (frē-gat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fregata* + *-idæ*.] A family of totipalmate birds, of the group *Steganopodes*, having very long pointed wings, very long forked tail, and extremely short tarsi; the frigate-pelicans. Also called *Tachypetidæ*.

Fregatta, *n.* See *Fregata*.

fregiatura (frā-jä-tö'rä), *n.*; pl. *fregiature* (-re). [It., trimming, ornament, < *fregiare*, trim, adorn, < ML. *frigiare, phrygiare*, embroider with gold, < *frigium, phrygium*, gold embroidery, Phrygian work: see *auriphrygia*.] In *music*, an ornament; an embellishment.

Fregilus (frej'i-lus), *n.* [NL.] A genus of corvine passerine birds with black plumage and red bill and feet; the choughs. *F. graculus* is the common chough. Also called *Pyrrhocorax* and *Coracia*. See cut under *chough*.

Freia (frē'yą), *n.* [NL.] **1.** A genus of arachnidans. *C. D. Koch*, 1850.—**2.** In *Protozoa*, same as *Folliculina*. *Claparède and Lachmann*, 1856.

freibergite (frī'bėrg-īt), *n.* [< *Freiberg* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A variety of tetrahedrite containing several per cent. of silver: named from Freiberg in Saxony.

freieslebenite (frī-es-lā'bn-īt), *n.* [Named after Johann Karl *Freiesleben* (1774–1846), a distinguished Saxon geologist.] A native sulphid of antimony, lead, and silver, occurring in prismatic crystals of a light steel-gray color and metallic luster, and easily cut by a knife.

freight (frāt), *n.* [< late ME. *freight, freyt*, an altered form of *fraught*, prob. due to the influence of F. *fret:* see *fraught*, *n.*] **1.** The cargo, or any part of the cargo, of a ship; lading; that which is carried by water; in the United States and Canada, in general, anything carried for pay either by water or by land; the lading of a ship, canal-boat, railroad-car, wagon, etc.

Yon sail, that, from the sky-mixt wave,
Dawns on the sight, and wafts the royal youth,
freight of future glory to my shore.
Thomson, Britannia.

The bark, that ploughs the deep serene,
Charg'd with a *freight* transcending in its worth
The gems of India, Nature's rarest birth, . . .
A herald of God's love to pagan lands.
Cowper, Charity, l. 133.

2. The price paid for the transportation of goods or merchandise by sea; by extension, in the United States and Canada, in general, the price paid for the transportation of goods or merchandise by land or by sea.

Fuel is cheap, *freights* are extremely low, and these, with many other advantages, offer unusual opportunities to merchants and manufacturers.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 718.

3. In a more general sense, the price paid for the use of a ship, including the transportation of passengers.—**By freight,** by the usual public conveyance or means of transport; as regular freight: opposed to *by express*: as, shall it be sent *by freight* or *by express?* [U. S.]—**Dead freight, fast freight,** etc. See the adjectives.

freight (frāt), *v. t.* [< *freight*, *n.*] **1.** To load or lade with goods or merchandise for transportation: often used figuratively.

I had from you lately two Letters; the last was well *freighted* with very good Stuff, but the other, to deal plainly with you, was not so. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 21.

Each vessell *freighted* with a several load;
Each squadron waiting for a several wind.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 205.

Every page is brightened with wit, ennobled by sentiment, *freighted* with knowledge, or decorated with imagery. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 13.

2. To hire for the transportation of goods or merchandise.—**3.** To carry or transport as freight.

Each of these Rooms [compartments in a ship] belong to one or two Merchants, or more; and every Man *freights* his Goods in his own Room. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 412.

A water that has been *freighted* perhaps three thousand miles, and kept in stock for months, undergoing unknown changes all the time. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 721.

freight† (frāt), *p. a.* [Also *fraight;* var. of *fraught*.] Same as *fraught*.

freightage (frā'tāj), *n.* [< *freight* + *-age*.] **1.** Freight; lading; cargo: also used figuratively.

English ships laden with full *freightage* of gallant soldiers. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 11.

Coal as an up *freightage* is fully as important as the down cargo of grain. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXI. 199.

2. The carrying or transportation of merchandise, etc.

All travel and *freightage* are still, as of old, conducted by means of horses, asses, camels, and mules.
Harper's Mag., LXXII. 216.

3. Money paid for the carriage of goods or merchandise; charge for the transportation of goods. See *freight*, *n.*, 2.

No more than one half of the duty of *freightage* shall be expended toward the payment of their debts.
Milton, Letters of State, To the K. of Portugal.

freight-car (frāt'kär), *n.* A railroad-car for carrying freight, commonly a box-car. Called in Great Britain a *goods-wagon* or *goods-van*.

freight-engine (frāt'en‖jin), *n.* A locomotive used for drawing freight-trains. [U. S.]

freighter (frā'tėr), *n.* **1.** One who freights or charters a ship for the transportation of goods or merchandise; a shipper.

He represented in behalf of himself and other owners and *freighters* of the London gally, that the said gally sailed from Jamaica the latter end of February last.
Parliamentary Hist., 6 Anne, 1706. The Lord's Address.

2. One who sends goods by land or by sea, either for himself or for others. See *freight*, *n.*, 2.

The local trader or the agricultural *freighter*.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 81.

Men employed by the *freighters* to look after the mules during the night to prevent their straying off.
The American, IX. 110.

3. A ship or vessel engaged in the carrying-trade.

The ship "Maria" . . . being at that period employed as a *freighter*. *C. M. Scammon*, Marine Mammals, p. 244.

Heavily loaded *freighters* were lurching in, every mule straining in his collar, every trace taut and quivering.
The Century, XXXI. 65.

freight-house (frāt'hous), *n.* A house or depot for freight. [U. S.]=**Syn.** *Station*, etc. See *depot*.

freighting (frā'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *freight*, *v.*] The carriage or transportation of freight; freightage.

In the rainy season, the water flowing down from the various ravines and from the Salto (the source of the San Miguel) fills the arroyo, and renders *freighting* in wagons difficult, but does not impede transit by mules and pack-trains. *L. Hamilton*, Mexican Handbook, p. 67.

freighting (frā'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *freight*, *v.*] Concerned with the carrying of freight or merchandise.

At the beginning of that war (as in the commencement of every war) traders were struck with a sort of panick. Many went out of the *freighting* business.
Burke, Late State of the Nation.

freightless (frāt'les), *a.* Destitute of freight.

freight-train (frāt'trān), *n.* A train of freight-cars. Called in Great Britain a *goods-train*.

freinet†, *v. t.* See *frain*[1].

freit, freity. See *freet, freety*.

freke†, *n.* See *freak*[1].

frelte†, *n.* A Middle English form of *frailty*.

fremd (fremd), *a.* and *n.* [North. E. and Sc., also *frem, fremit, fremmit, frammit*, etc.; < ME. *fremd, fremed, fremde, fremede*, < AS. *fremde, fremede, fremthe* = OS. *fremithi* = OFries. *fremed, framd* = D. *vreemd* = MLG. *vremede, vromede* = OHG. *framidi, fremidi*, MHG. *vremede, vremde*, G. *fremd* (Icel. *framandi* = Sw. *främmande* = Dan. *fremmed*, appar. < LG. or G.) = Goth. *framaths*, strange, foreign, < Goth., AS., etc., *fram*, E. *from:* see *from*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Strange; foreign.

A faucon peregryn than semed she
Of *fremde* londe. *Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, l. 421.

Wharfrae cam thir [these] *frem* swains,
Wi' us this night to guest?
Rosmer Hafmand (Child's Ballads, I. 254).

2. Not akin; unrelated.

Many are that neuer haue halde the ordyre of lufe ynesche thaire frendys aybe or *fremede*, bot outhire thay lufe thaym ouer mekill or thay lufe tham ouer lyttill.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

I saw not how the bairn could dwell among them, seeing that they were *fremd* in heart if they were kin in blood. *Mrs. Oliphant.*

3. Strange; singular; queer.

Never was there yit so *fremed* a cas.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1046.

Better my friend think me *fremit*
Than fashious. *Ramsay's Scotch Proverbs.*

4†. Wild; undomesticated.

Bothe *fremed* and tame. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 529.

The fremd, strangers; the strange world: as, to go into *the fremd*, to go among strangers: said of any one leaving the family in which he was brought up and going into the service of strangers. [Scotch.]

II.† *n.* A stranger; a foreigner or an alien.

So now his frend is chaunged for a *frenne*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., April.

As perjur'd cowards in adversity,
With sight of fear, from friends to *fremb'd* do fly.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

fremedly†, *adv.* [ME.; < *fremed, fremd,* + *-ly*2.] As a stranger.

Mony klyf he ouer-clambe in contrayez straunge,
Fer floten fro his frendez *fremedly* he rydeg.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 714.

fremescence (frē-mes′ens), *n.* [< *fremescent.*] Noise suggestive of tumult. [Rare.]

Rumour, therefore, shall arise; in the Palais Royal, and in broad France. Paleness sits on every face; confused tremor and *fremescence;* waxing into thunder-peals, of fury stirred on by fear. *Carlyle,* French Rev., I. v. 4.

fremescent (frē-mes′ent), *a.* [< L. *fremere,* make a low noise, roar, growl, + inceptive ppr. term. *-escent.*] Very noisy and tumultuous; riotous; raging. [Rare.]

Thuriot shows himself from some pinnacle, to comfort the multitude becoming suspicious, *fremescent.*
Carlyle, French Rev., I. v. 6.

fremitus (frem′i-tus), *n.*; pl. *fremitus.* [< L. *fremitus,* a dull, roaring, humming, murmuring sound, < *fremere,* roar, hum, murmur, growl.] In *med.*, palpable vibration, as of the walls of the chest.

The so-called hydatid *fremitus* . . . scarcely differs from the ordinary impulse communicated by fluid within any other kind of tumor. *Cobbold,* Tapeworms (1866), p. 63.

Palpation of the chest probably reveals a *fremitus* over the central portion of the chest. *Med. News,* LII. 290.

Bronchial fremitus, that fremitus produced by the air passing through obstructed bronchial tubes.—**Friction fremitus,** fremitus which is produced by the rubbing of roughened surfaces over each other, as of the pleural membranes in pleurisy.—**Vocal fremitus,** that fremitus which is produced by utterance of sounds.

Fremontia (frē-mon′ti-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after John C. *Fremont,* an American explorer.] A genus of plants, of a single species, *F. Californica,* a common shrub upon the dry hills of California, known as *California slippery-elm.* It has lobed leaves, and conspicuous flowers with a bright-yellow petaloid calyx, and is now introduced into cultivation. It is closely related to the hand-flower tree (*Chiranthodendron*) of Mexico, and the two genera have been placed sometimes in the *Malvaceæ,* sometimes in the *Sterculiaceæ;* but they have recently been separated to form the order *Chiranthodendreæ.*

frent†, **frennet**, *n.* Apparently a poetical perversion of *fremd.*

frena, *n.* Plural of *frenum.*

frenate (frē′nāt), *a.* [< *frenum* + *-ate*1.] In *entom.*, provided with a frenulum: applied to the posterior wings of a lepidopterous insect when they are provided with a bristle by which they can be attached to the anterior wings.

French (french), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *Frenche, Frensch, Frense, Frenkisch,* rarely *Franche,* < AS. *Frencisc,* French, i. e., Frankish, < *Franca,* Frank, + *-isc,* -ish. The term. *-ish* is similarly contracted in *Dutch, Scotch,* and *Welch,* now usually *Welsh.* Cf. F. *Français,* OF. *François, Franchois,* earlier *Franceis* (fem. F. *Française,* OF. *Françoise, Franchoise,* earlier *Francesche*) (> MLG. *frantzōs, fransois,* a., *frantzoser, fransoiser,* n., = MHG. *franzois, franzeis,* a., *franzoyser, franzoysære,* n., G. *franzōs-isch,* a., *franzos, franzose,* n., = Sw. *fransysk;* cf. D. *fransch,* Dan. Sw. *fransk,* equiv. in form to E. *Frankish*) = Sp. *Francés* = Pg. *Francez* = It. *Francese,* < ML. **Francensis, Francesus,* French, < *Francus,* a Frank, + *-ensis,* whence the common E. patrial term. *-ese.* Thus E. *French* is etymologically *Frank-ish,* and F. *Français* is **Frank-ese.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to France, a country of western Europe, or to its inhabitants. Often abbreviated *Fr.*

Thank love for my blindness; who cannot see many a fair *French* city, for one fair *French* maid that stands in my way. *Shak.,* Hen. V., v. 2.

2. Foreign; from a distant or foreign land; hence, strange; uncommon; rare. [Prov. Eng.]

In the Sheffield dialect *french* means "foreign." A new kind of American knives would be called *french.* Compare with this the different meanings of Welsh.
N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 251.

French asparagus. See *asparagus.*—**French berry.** Same as *Avignon berry.* See *berry*1.—**French blue.** Same as *artificial ultramarine* (which see, under *ultramarine*).—**French bole.** See *bole*2, 1.—**French brace,** an angle-brace.—**French cambric,** a very fine variety of cambric used for handkerchiefs and similar things.—**French canvas,** a variety of grenadine used for ladies' dresses and very durable. *Dict. of Needlework.*—**French chalk, cotton, cowslip.** See the nouns.—**French crown.** (*a*) A piece of French money.

It is no English treason to cut *French crowns;* and, tomorrow, the king himself will be a clipper.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1.

(*b*) Baldness produced by what was called the *French disease* (*morbus Gallicus*). Hence used with equivocation. *Schmidt.*

Some of your *French crowns* have no hair at all, and then you will play bare-faced. *Shak.,* M. N. D., i. 2.

French daisy. See *daisy.*—**French disease**†, syphilis.—**French duck, Encyclopedia, euchre, fake,** etc. See the nouns.—**French fall.** Same as *falling-band.*—**French grass, green, honeysuckle, hood, horn, jasmine,** etc. See the nouns.—**French measles.** Same as *rubella.*—**French merino,** a very fine twilled woolen cloth, made from the wool of the merino sheep, and used for ladies' dresses. It was originally made only in France, but is now produced elsewhere.—**French mixture,** a carbolized solution of codeine.—**French morocco, mustard, nut, ocher, pie, pitch, plum, polish,** etc. See the nouns.—**French porcelain, French pottery,** porcelain and pottery made within the limits of France. See *porcelain* and *pottery.*—**French pox**†, syphilis.—**French purple.** See *purple.*—**French quilting.** See *piqué.*—**French red,** rouge.—**French roof.** See *roof.*—**French sixth.** See *sixth.*—**French spoliation claims.** See *spoliation.*—**French tuning.** See *flat tuning,* under *tuning.*—**French twill,** a variety of French merino of inferior fineness but great durability.—**French varnish, white, willow,** *etc.* See the nouns.—**French weed,** in Jamaica, the *Commelyna Cayennensis,* a species of day-flower.—**To take French leave,** to depart without ceremony or notice; hence, to disappear under suspicious circumstances; elope: as, a defaulting cashier *takes French leave.*

I felt myself extremely awkward about going away, not choosing, as it was my first visit, to *take French leave,* and hardly knowing how to lead the way alone among so many strangers. *Mme. D'Arblay,* Diary, II. 199.

You are going to quit me without warning—*French leave*—is that British conduct?
Bulwer, What will he Do with it? i. 10.

II. *n.* **1.** The language spoken by the people of France. French is parallel with Provençal, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Wallachian, and minor dialects, called together the *Romance languages,* being descended from the Latin as spoken by the Romans and the peoples of the various provinces whom they brought under their dominion, mingled with the Celtic and Teutonic tongues with which Latin was thus brought in contact. (See *Romance.*) *French* means 'the language of the Franks,' a Teutonic people merged with the mixed races of Gaul, who received the Frankish name (the country being thence called *France*), but retained their Romanic speech, the Franks and other Teutonic tribes, and later the Northmen, accepting the speech of the people they conquered. It is divided chronologically into *Old French* and *modern French,* the former extending from the ninth century to the fourteenth, or, with the convenient inclusion (as usually in this dictionary) of what is specifically called *Middle French,* to the sixteenth century. Old French existed in many dialects, the phrase, indeed, when unqualified or undiscriminated, including the aggregate of such dialects. The most important were the dialect of the Île de France, which, as the "French of Paris," has become the modern literary French; and that of Normandy, the *Norman* or *Norman French,* which, transferred to England at the Conquest and there developed (as Anglo-French), gave much to and took much from the English, and was finally displaced by the mixed English speech thus formed. (See *English.*) By later borrowing from French, or from the Latin on the French model, the Romanic part of the English vocabulary is now to a great extent nearly identical with that of French. As the most central and highly developed of the Romance dialects, French began, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, to take the place of Latin as the general language of diplomacy, polite society, and commerce. Its importance in this respect has much diminished in the present century. It is now drawn upon by other languages chiefly for terms of fine art, dress, and cookery. The use of accents as a customary part of French orthography began in the seventeenth century; they now form a rigid artificial system, often a guide to pronunciation, and reflecting generally, but with numerous exceptions, previous etymological conditions of the words concerned. Regarded as a Romance language, French is remarkable for its departure from the Latin type. In its vowel and consonant system (notably in its nasal vowels), its sweeping contractions, and its general destruction of final sounds or syllables, with the retention in many cases of these lost sounds in spelling, it differs markedly from other Romance tongues.

And *Frensch* sche spak ful faire and fetysly,
After the scole of Stratford atte Bowe,
For *Frensch* of Parys was to hire unknowe.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T. (ed. Morris), l. 124.

2. Collectively, the people of France.

Let Euclid rest, and Archimedes pause,
And what the Swede intends, and what the *French.*
Milton, Sonnets, xvi.

Frenchify (fren′chi-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Frenchified,* ppr. *Frenchifying.* [< *French* + *-i-fy.*] To make French; infect with French tastes, manners, or turns of expression.

Before the Conquest they misliked nothing more in King Edward the Confessor than that he was *Frenchified,* and accounted the desire of forraine language then to be a foretoken of the bringing in of forraine powers, which indeed happened. *Camden,* Remains, Languages.

Has he familiarly
Dislik'd your yellow starch, or said your dublet
Was not exactly *Frenchified?*
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, i. 1.

Frenchiness (fren′chi-nes), *n.* The quality of being Frenchy in aspect, manner, expression, etc.

There is, I must say, a *Frenchiness* about Ledru that I own makes me tremble.
Quoted in *Wikoff's* Reminiscences of an Idler, p. 531.

Frenchman (french′man), *n.*; pl. *Frenchmen* (-men). [< ME. *Frenche man* (= D. *fransman* = G. *franzmann* = Dan. *franskmand* = Sw. *fransman*): see *French* and *man.*] **1.** A man of the French nation; a native inhabitant of France, or one belonging to the French race.

The *Frenchman,* first in literary fame—
(Mention him, if you please. Voltaire?—The same).
Cowper, Truth, l. 303.

2. A French ship.

French-tub (french′tub), *n.* A mixture of the protochlorid of tin and logwood, used in dyeing.

Frenchwoman (french′wụm″an), *n.*; pl. *Frenchwomen* (-wim″en). A woman of the French nation.

Q. Mar. I cry you mercy, madam; was it you?
Duch. Was't I? yea, I it was, proud *Frenchwoman.*
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3.

Frenchy (fren′chi), *a.* and *n.* [< *French* + *-y*1.] **I.** *a.* Having a characteristic or exaggerated French manner, appearance, or sound: generally used in a depreciatory sense: as, a *Frenchy* gesture; a *Frenchy* tune. [Colloq.]

A theatrical and *Frenchy* tone.
The Congregationalist, Jan. 6, 1887.

II. *n.* A Frenchman. [Colloq. and familiar.]

The squires had begun by calling him *Frenchy.*
Miss Yonge, Stray Pearls, p. 62.

frend†, *n.* See *friend.*

frenesy†, *n.* An obsolete form of *frenzy.*

frenetic, frenetical (frē-net′ik, formerly fren′e-tik, frē-net′i-kạl), *a.* [< OF. *frenetique,* F. *frénétique* = Pr. *frenetic* = Sp. *frenético* = Pg. It. *frenetico:* see *frantic.*] **1.** Relating to or accompanied by mental disorder.

Sometimes he shuts up, as in *frenetick* or infectious diseases. *Milton,* Church-Government, ii.

Thether came Isabell, the Frenche Quene, because the King her husband was fallen into hya old *frenetical* desease. *Hall,* Hen. V., an. 7.

2. Frenzied; frantic.

In his throwes *frenetike* and madde.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 206.

Also spelled *phrenetic, phrenetical.*

frenetically (frē-net′i-kạl-i), *adv.* [< *frenetic,* q. v.] In a frenetic or frenzied manner; frantically. Also spelled *phrenetically.*

All mobs are properly frenzies, work *frenetically* with mad fits of hot and cold. *Carlyle.*

frennet, *n.* See *fren.*

frentic†, *a.* An obsolete form of *frantic.*

frentive†, *a.* [ME.: see *frentic* = *frantic.*] Having the mind disordered; frantic.

Item, in ye same chirge [St. Peter's at Rome] on the right side is a pilour that was somtyme off Salamons temple, at which pylour our Lord was wont too rest him whan he preched to ye peple, at which pelour, if ther any be *frentyf* or made or troubled with spyrittes, they be deliuered and made hoole. *Arnold's Chronicle,* p. 145.

frenula1 (fren′ū-lạ), *n.*; pl. *frenulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *frenum,* q. v.] In *anat.*, a small frenum. Also *frænula.*—**Frenula linguæ,** a small process extending from the posterior lamellæ of the lingula toward the middle peduncles of the cerebellum.

frenula2, *n.* Plural of *frenulum.*

frenular (fren′ū-lạr), *a.* [< *frenula* + *-ar*3.] Of or pertaining to the frenulum: as, a *frenular* bristle.

frenulum (fren′ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *frenula* (-lạ). [NL., dim. of L. *frenum,* q. v.] **1.** In *anat.*, same as *frenum* or *frenula.*—**2.** In lepidopterous insects, a strong, elastic, sometimes double bristle on the upper edge of the secondary wing, near its base. It can be drawn through a hook on the under side of the primary, and serves to lock the wings together. The frenulum is wanting in nearly all butterflies which do not fold the secondaries when at rest. *Morris.*

Also spelled *frænulum.*

Frenulum cerebri, a median ridge running down from the corpora quadrigemina on to the valve of Vieussens.—**Frenulum pudendi,** a transverse fold within the posterior commissure of the vulva; the fourchette, commonly ruptured in the first parturition.

frenum (frē′num), *n.*; pl. *frena* (-nä). [L., also written *frænum,* a bridle, curb, bit.] **1.** In *anat.*, a ligament or fold of membrane which checks or restrains the motion of a part: as, the *frenum linguæ,* or bridle of the tongue. See below.—**2.** In *entom.*, a strong membrane or chitinous ridge extending from the scutellum to the base of each anterior wing. It is prominent in the cicadas and some other insects.—**Frenum clitoridis,** a fold connecting the glans clitoridis with the labium minus on either side.—**Frenum epiglottidis.** See *epiglottis.*—**Frenum labii inferioris, frenum labii superioris,** a fold of mucous membrane which ties the under and upper lip, respectively, to the gums in the median line.—**Frenum linguæ,** a fold of the mucous membrane of the mouth, which binds down the under side of the tongue, and sometimes requires to be cut from too great restriction, or from extension too far forward, causing the subject to be tongue-tied.—**Frenum preputii,** a fold of skin connecting the foreskin with the meatus urinarius.

frenzical (fren′zi-kạl), *a.* [< *frenz-y* + *-ic-al.* Cf. *fransical.*] Partaking of frenzy.

The *frenzical* disposition of her [Vanessa's] mind.
Orrery, On Swift, ix.

frenziedly (fren'zid-li), *adv.* As one frenzied; distractedly.

frenzy (fren'zi), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *frenzie, frensy, phrensy, phrenzy, franzy,* etc., < ME. *frensy, fransy, fransey, frenesy, frenesie,* < OF. *frenesie, frenaisie,* F. *frénésie* = Pr. *frenezia, frenezi* = Sp. *frenesí* = Pg. *frenesi* = It. *frenesia,* < L. *phrenesis,* < Gr. *φρένησις,* a later equiv. of *φρενῖτις,* inflammation of the brain: see *frantic* and *frenetic.*] **I.** *n.*; pl. *frenzies* (-ziz). Violent agitation of the mind approaching to temporary derangement of the mental faculties; distraction; delirium; madness.

He felle in a *fransye* for fersenesse of herte,
He feghttis and fellis downe that hyme be-fore standis!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3827.

Every passion is a short *frenzy*.
Bacon, Fable of Dionysius.

A kind of *frenzy* seized the people of Adel; they ran tumultuously to arms, and, with shrieks and adjurations, demanded to be led immediately against the Abyssinians.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 35.

=Syn. *Mania, Madness,* etc. (see *insanity*); rage, fury, raving.

II.† *a.* Mad; delirious.

All these sharpers have but a *frenzy* man's sleep.
S. Ward, Sermons, p. 100.

frenzy (fren'zi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *frenzied,* ppr. *frenzying.* [< *frenzy, n.*] To render frantic; drive to distraction.

The bright Titan *frenzied* with new woes.
Keats, Hyperion, i.

The people, *frenzied* by centuries of oppression, practised the most revolting cruelties, saddening the hour of their triumph by crimes that disgraced the noble cause for which they struggled. *Buckle*, Civilization, I. vii.

freq. An abbreviation of *frequentative.*

frequence† (frē'kwens), *n.* [= F. *fréquence* = Sp. *frecuencia* = Pg. *frequencia* = It. *frequenza,* frequency, < L. *frequentia,* a throng, a crowd, < *frequen(t-)s,* crowded, also frequent: see *frequent.*] **1**†. A crowd; a throng; a concourse; an assembly.

I, as I undertook, and with the vote
Consenting in full *frequence* was impower'd,
Have found him, view'd him, tasted him.
Milton, P. R., ii. 130.

2. Same as *frequency.*

The ordinary practise of idolatry, and *frequence* of oathes. *Bp. Hall*, Quo Vadis? § 20.

frequency (frē'kwen-si), *n.* [Formerly also *frequencie:* see *frequence.*] **1**†. A crowd; a throng.

London, . . . both for *frequencie* of people and multitude of houses, doth thrise exceed it [Mantua].
Coryat, Crudities, I. 145.

Thou cam'st erewhile into this senate. Who
Of such a *frequency*, so many friends
And kindred thou hast here, saluted thee?
B. Jonson, Catiline, iv. 2.

2. The quality of being frequent; often occurrence; the happening often in the ordinary course of things.

The people with great *frequencie* brought gifts unto Palatium, which they offered unto the Goddesse, and solemnized a lectisternium. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 719.

Concerning *frequency* in prayer, it is an act of zeal . . . easy and useful. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 688.

3. The ratio of the number of times that an event occurs in the ordinary course of events to the number of occasions on which it might occur; with a few recent writers on physics, the number of regularly recurring events of any given kind in a given time.

The *frequency* of crimes has washed them white.
Cowper, Task, iii. 71.

frequent (frē'kwent), *a.* [< OF. *frequent,* F. *fréquent* = Sp. *frecuente* = Pg. It. *frequente,* < L. *frequen(t-)s,* crowded, crammed, frequent, repeated, etc., ppr. in form, allied to *farcire,* cram: see *farce*[1], *v.*] **1**†. Crowded; thronged; full.

'Tis Cæsar's will to have a *frequent* senate;
And therefore must your edict lay deep mulct
On such as shall be absent. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, v. 3.

Moving from the strand, apart they sate,
And full and *frequent* form'd a dire debate.
Pope, Odyssey, xvii.

One hundred and thirty-nine Lords were present, and made a noble sight on their benches *frequent* and full!
Walpole, Letters, II. 38.

2. Often appearing, seen, or done; often repeated or recurring; coming or happening in close succession or at short intervals.

There is nothing more *frequent* among us than a sort of poems intitled Pindaric Odes. *Congreve*, Pindaric Ode.

Frequent hearses shall besiege your gates.
Pope, Elegy on an Unfortunate Lady, l. 38.

The sure sign of the general decline of an art is the *frequent* occurrence, not of deformity, but of misplaced beauty. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

The waste enormous marsh,
Where from the *frequent* bridge . . .
The trenched waters run from sky to sky.
Tennyson, Ode to Memory.

3. Doing or accustomed to do a thing often; practising or given to repetition; repetitious; iterative: as, to be *frequent* in one's remonstrances.

You cannot be
Too *frequent* where you are so much desir'd.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, i. 1.

Suffering such a crew of riotous gallants,
Not of the best repute, to be so *frequent*
Both in your house and presence; this, 'tis rumour'd,
Little agrees with the curiousness of honour.
Massinger, Parliament of Love, i. 4.

Make no more Allegories in Scripture than needs must, the Fathers were too *frequent* in them.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 21.

4†. Currently reported; often heard.

'Tis *frequent* in the city he hath subdued
The Catti and the Daci.
Massinger, Roman Actor, i. 1.

frequent (frē-kwent'), *v. t.* [< OF. *frequenter,* F. *fréquenter* = Sp. *frecuentar* = Pg. *frequentar* = It. *frequentare,* < L. *frequentare,* fill, crowd, visit often, do or use often, etc., < *frequen(t-)s,* frequent, crowded: see *frequent, a.*] **1**†. To crowd; fill.

With tears
Watering the ground, and with our sighs the air
Frequenting. *Milton*, P. L., x. 1091.

2. To visit often; resort to habitually: as, to *frequent* the theater.

I lay at the signe of the three Kings, which is the . . . most *frequented* of al the Innes. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 70.

The unknowen Countries of Ginny and Binne, this six and twentie yeeres, have beene *frequented* with a few English ships only to trade.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 48.

It is to be wondered, that these Operas are so *frequented*. There are great numbers of the Nobility that come daily to them. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 171.

frequentable (frē-kwen'ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *fréquentable;* as *frequent* + *-able.*] Accessible; easy of approach.

While youth lasted in him, the exercises of that age, and his humour, not yet fully discovered, made him somewhat the more *frequentable* and less dangerous. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Have made their bookstore most *frequentable* for facility of purchase. *The New Mirror*, III. (1843).

frequentage (frē-kwen'tāj), *n.* [< *frequent* + *-age.*] The practice of frequenting: as, "remote from *frequentage*," *Southey.* [Rare.]

frequentation (frē-kwen-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *fréquentation* = Sp. *frecuentacion* = Pg. *frequentação* = It. *frequentazione,* < L. *frequentatio(n-),* frequency, frequent use, < *frequentare,* frequent: see *frequent, v.*] The practice of frequenting; the habit of visiting often.

The loveliest cove upon the North New England coast, and nearly the loneliest, a few miles ahead of the wave of indiscriminate *frequentation* already rolling steadily on towards the British provinces.
H. W. Preston, Year in Eden, xv.

frequentative (frē-kwen'ta-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *fréquentatif* = Sp. *frecuentativo* = Pg. It. *frequentativo,* < LL. *frequentativus,* frequentative, < L. *frequentare,* do or use often: see *frequent, v.*] **I.** *a.* In *gram.*, serving to express the repetition of an action: as, *dictito* is a *frequentative* verb.

II. *n.* A verb which denotes the frequent occurrence or repetition of an action, as *dictito* (Latin) from *dicto, vāvadīti* (Sanskrit) from *vadati, waggle* from *wag.*

Abbreviated *freq.*

frequenter (frē-kwen'tėr), *n.* One who frequents; one who often or habitually visits or resorts to a place.

A great *frequenter* of the church,
Where bishop-like he finds a perch.
Cowper, tr. of Vincent Bourne's Jackdaw.

They [English religious houses] stood often in defenceless solitudes, guarded by a feeble garrison of inmates and *frequenters*, a prey ready to the hand of the spoiler, whenever he should come up against them.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., i.

frequently (frē'kwent-li), *adv.* **1**†. Populously; in a crowded manner.

The place became *frequently* inhabited on every side, as approved both healthfull and delightfull.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 279.

2. Often; many times; at short intervals.

The First is, that the antient Gauls used to come *frequently* to be instructed here by the British Druids.
Howell, Letters, iv. 19.

The Christians, also, sallied *frequently* from the gates, and made great havoc in the irregular multitude of assailants. *Irving*, Granada, p. 44.

=Syn. **2.** See *often.*

frequentness (frē'kwent-nes), *n.* The fact of being frequent or often repeated.

frere†, *n.* A Middle English form of *friar.*

frescade† (fres-kād'), *n.* [< OF. *frescades, fresquades,* pl., "refreshments, or things refreshing, as (in summer-time) light garments, cool air, cold places, bowers or shades, overspread with green boughs" (Cotgrave), < It. **frescata,* < *fresco,* OF. *frais, fres,* fresh, cool: see *fresh.*] A cool walk; a shady place. *Maunder.*

fresco (fres'kō), *n.*; pl. *frescos* or *frescoes* (-kōz). [< It. *fresco,* fresh, cool, *fresco,* n., coolness, fresh air, cool, fresco, < OHG. *frisc,* fresh: see *fresh.*] **1**†. Coolness; a cool, refreshing state of the air; shade. See *al fresco.*

Wee mett many of the nobility both on horseback and in their coaches to take the *fresco* from the sea.
Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 31, 1645.

Hellish sprites
Love more the *fresco* of the nights.
Prior, Hans Carvel.

2. A method of painting on walls covered with a ground or coat of plaster or mortar, with which the colors become permanently incorporated if properly chosen and applied; also, a picture or design so painted. *True fresco* (Italian *buon fresco*) is painting in colors mixed with water or hydrate of lime upon a wet surface of mortar made of lime and pure quartz-sand. In this method earth pigments are chiefly used, because all vegetable and many mineral pigments are decomposed by lime or altered by light. The solidity of the painting depends upon the penetration of the colors into the plaster or mortar, and upon the crystalline layer which forms upon its surface before the mortar has set, as it does in a few hours through the absorption of carbonic acid from the atmosphere. If this crystalline layer is disturbed, or if it has begun to form while the artist is painting, or if it forms between the thinner and thicker coats of color successively applied, the colors will flake and fall away. *Dry fresco* (Italian *fresco secco*) is a method of fresco-painting upon a dry surface. The last coat of plaster, or intonaco, when perfectly dry, is rubbed with pumice-stone, and well wetted with water and a little lime the evening before painting, and again immediately before the artist begins work. The first step in this process is to pounce the outline of the design upon the wall. The phrase *fresco secco* is applied also to retouching in distemper. The implements used by fresco-painters include wooden and glass floats, trowels of wood and iron, palette-knives of steel and bone, a trimming-knife, a bone or ivory stylus, and brushes of hog-bristles and other hair, of such quality as to be neither curled nor burned by lime. Compare *distemper*[2].

It is a very common error to term the ancient paintings found on church walls, &c., *frescos*, but there is scarcely an instance of a genuine *fresco* among them. They are distemper paintings on plaster, and quite distinct in their style, durability, and mode of manipulation. *Fairholt.*

The room, which was not darkened, was hung with damask of purple and gold, and the high ceiling was painted with gay *frescos* of some story of the gods.
C. E. Norton, Travel and Study in Italy, p. 30.

Florentine fresco. See *Florentine.*—**Fresco colors.** See *color.*—**In fresco,** in the open air; out of doors: same as *al fresco.*

Come, let us take, *in fresco* here, one quart.
B. Jonson, New Inn, iv. 2.

The house was doubly balconied in the front . . . for the clubsters to issue forth *in fresco* with hats and perukes.
Roger North, Lord Guilford, I. 145.

fresco (fres'kō), *v. t.* [< *fresco, n.*] To paint in fresco, as a wall.

A melodramatic statue of Moses receives the tables of the law from God the Father, with *frescoed* seraphim in the background. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xviii.

frescoing (fres'kō-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fresco, v.*] The process of painting in fresco; frescoed decoration.

The *frescoing*, stained glass work, and tiling in the Union League Club building. *Art Age*, III. 198.

fresco-painter (fres'kō-pān″tėr), *n.* One who paints in fresco.

fresco-painting (fres'kō-pān″ting), *n.* **1.** The art or act of painting in fresco.—**2.** A fresco.

fresh (fresh), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *fresh, fresch, fressh, fress,* and transposed *fersh, ferss,* etc., < AS. *fersc,* fresh (applied to water) (transposed from **fresc*), = D. *versch* = MLG. *varsch, versch* = OHG. *frisc,* MHG. *vrisch,* G. *frisch* = Icel. *ferskr,* fresh (of food, meat, fish, fruit, etc., of smell, etc.), = Sw. *färsk* = Dan. *fersk,* fresh, sweet, etc. From the same ult. source are *frisk,* a doublet of *fresh,* and *fresco,* < It. *fresco* = Sp. Pg. *fresco* = OF. *fres, freis, frais, fris,* fem. *fresche, fraische,* F. *frais,* fem. *fraîche,* fresh, cool: see *fresco.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having its original qualities; unimpaired in vigor or purity; not weakened, faded, tainted, or decayed; not stale or worn: as, a *fresh* voice; a *fresh* complexion; events still *fresh* in the memory; to keep meat or flowers *fresh.*

Ful *fressh* and newe here gere apiked was.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 365.

A grave young Swede with a *fresh* Norse complexion.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 14.

2. Of unimpaired physical or mental condition; having full natural vigor, activity, beauty, bloom, etc.; hearty; sound; brisk; lively.

Ther sholde ye haue sein many *fressh* lusty men of armes vpon stronge startelinge stedis.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 385.

A race of real children; not too wise,
Too learned, or too good; but wanton, *fresh*,
And bandied up and down by love and hate.
Wordsworth, Prelude, v.

3. In a refreshed condition; freshened; reinvigorated; strengthened or purified: as, the troops were now *fresh* for action; to put on *fresh* linen.

I remember, when the fight was done, . . .
Came there a certain lord, neat and trimly dress'd,
Fresh as a bridegroom. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

Nay, [I] let him choose
Out of my files, his projects to accomplish,
My best and *freshest* men. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 5.

Brewer says to his driver, "Now is your horse pretty *fresh?*" . . . Driver says he's as *fresh* as butter.
Dickens, Mutual Friend, ii. 3.

4. New; recent; novel; newly produced, obtained, occurring, arriving, etc.: as, coins *fresh* from the mint; a *fresh* coat of paint; *fresh* tidings; a *fresh* misfortune; to take a *fresh* sheet of paper.

My glory was *fresh* in me, and my bow was renewed in my hand. Job xxix. 20.

But the Norweyan lord, surveying vantage,
With furbish'd arms and new supplies of men,
Began a *fresh* assault. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 2.

To-morrow to *fresh* woods and pastures new.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 193.

In every liquid all the molecules are running about and continually changing and mixing themselves up in *fresh* forms. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 195.

Hence—**5.** Unpractised; untried; inexperienced; unsophisticated: as, a *fresh* hand on a ship; a *fresh* youth.

How green you are, and *fresh* in this old world!
Shak., K. John, iii. 4.

We that have skill must pronounce, and not such *fresh* men as you are. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

It is not unusual to see girls in their third year attending the same lectures with Freshmen. I say "Freshmen" because, although there is no class feeling, yet there is an undefined idea that new students must naturally be *fresh*.
Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 921.

6. Cool; refreshing; invigorating; imparting strength or refreshment; in nautical language, moderately strong or brisk: as, a draught of *fresh* water; a breath of *fresh* air; a *fresh* breeze.

Sir, we are all so happy as to have a fine, *fresh*, cool morning; and I hope we shall each be the happier in the others' company. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 20.

I'll cull the farthest mead for thy repast;
The choicest herbs I to thy board will bring,
And draw thy water from the *freshest* spring.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

And the shade of the beech lies cool on the rock,
And *fresh* from the west is the free wind's breath.
Bryant, Two Graves.

During the first part of this day the wind was light, but after noon it came on *fresh*, and we furled the royals.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast.

7. Not salt, salted, or pickled; not brackish: as, *fresh* meat or codfish; *fresh* water.

So can no fountain both yield salt water and *fresh*.
Jas. iii. 12.

I found helpe for my health, and my sicknesse asswaged, by the meanes of *fresh* dyet, especially Oranges and Limons.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 9.

8†. Bright; brilliant.

Ther helmes garnysshed that they had vppon,
With perlys and dyamauntez of price,
Ther course[r]s trappid in the *fressest* wise.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2037.

9. Tipsy. [Slang.]

Drinking was not among my vices. I could get *fresh*, as we call it, when in good company and excited by wit and mirth; but I never went to the length of being drunk.
Marryat, Frank Mildmay, xiii.

10. Sober; not tipsy. [Scotch.]

There is our great Udaller is weel eneugh when he is *fresh*, but he makes ower mony voyages in his ship and his yawl to be lang sae. *Scott*, Pirate, xxiv.

11. Verdant and conceited; presuming through ignorance and conceit; forward; officious. Compare *cool*. [Slang, U. S.]—**12.** Open; not frosty. [Scotch.]

Our winters . . . have been open and *fresh*, as it is termed.
P. Campsie, Stirlings. Statist. Acc., xv. 319, N. (*Jamieson.*)

Fresh blood. See *blood*.—**Fresh suit,** or **fresh pursuit,** in *law*, effectual pursuit of a wrong-doer while the wrong is fresh. In old English criminal law such pursuit of a thief was encouraged by allowing the owner who made it to recover his goods again; otherwise they went to the crown if retaken. So, if a tenant, to prevent the landlord from distraining his cattle on the land, drove them off the land, the landlord might, if he made fresh suit, distrain them off the land.=**Syn. 1** and **2.** Unfaded, blooming, flourishing, hearty.—**4.** *Novel, Recent*, etc. See *new*.—**5.** Untrained, unskilled, raw.

II. *n.* **1.** A flood; a stream in overflow; an inundation; a freshet.

It is held one of the greatest rivers in America, and as most men thinke, in the world: and commeth downe with such a *fresh*, it maketh the Sea fresh more than thirtie miles from the shore.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 268.

It is called a *fresh*, when, after very great rains, or (as we suppose) after a great thaw of the snow and ice lying upon the mountains to the westward, the water descends in such abundance into the rivers that they overflow the banks which bound their streams at other times.
Beverley, Virginia, iii. ¶ 34.

2†. Figuratively, a flood or rush of persons.

The *fresshe* was so felle of the furse grekes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4730.

3. A spring or brook of fresh water; a small tributary stream. [Now only local.]

He shall drink nought but brine; for I'll not show him
Where the quick *freshes* are. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 2.

In Virginia it means also "a small tributary of a larger river," and Beverley (History of Virginia) already mentions "the *freshes* of Pawtomeck river."
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XIV. 49.

4. A stream or current of fresh water running into tide-water. [Local.]

Running up into the *freshes* with the ship or vessel during the five or six weeks that the worm is thus above water; for they never enter, nor do any damage in fresh water, or where it is not very salt.
Beverley, Virginia, ii. ¶ 6.

Fresh, used locally in Maryland for a stream distinct from the tide water: as, "Allen's *Fresh*."
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XIV. 48.

5. The mingling of fresh water with salt in rivers or bays, or the increased current of an ebb-tide caused by a great volume of fresh water flowing into the sea.

The *freshes*, when they take their ordinarie course of ebbe, doe grow strong and swift, setting directly off to sea against the wind. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 673.

6. Open weather; a day of open weather; a thaw. [Scotch.]—**7.** A freshman. [College slang.]

fresh (fresh), *adv.* [< *fresh*, *a.*] Freshly.

Who finds the heifer dead and bleeding *fresh*,
And sees fast by a butcher with an axe,
But will suspect 'twas he that made the slaughter?
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

Mrs. Can. She has a charming fresh colour.
Lady T. Yes, when it is *fresh* put on.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, ii. 2.

fresh† (fresh), *v.* [< *fresh*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To refresh.

Whan he was to that wel ycomen
That shadowed was with braunches grene,
He thoughte of thilke water shene
To drinke, and *fresshe* him wel withalle.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1513.

I walkt abroade to breath the *freshing* ayre
In open fields, whose flowring pride, opprest
With early frosts, had lost their beauty faire.
Spenser, Daphnaïda, l. 26.

You have *freshed* my memory well in 't, neighbour Pan.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, i. 2.

II. *intrans.* To grow fresh; freshen.

About three in the afternoone the gale began to *fresh*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 450.

fresh-blown (fresh'blōn), *a.* Newly blown, as a flower.

Beds of violets blue,
And *fresh-blown* roses wash'd in dew.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 22.

fresh-colored (fresh'kul″ord), *a.* Having a lively, healthy color; ruddy: as, a *fresh-colored* complexion.

freshen (fresh'n), *v.* [< *fresh* + *-en*[1] (*c*).] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To grow brisk; grow stronger or brighter: as, the wind *freshens;* the verdure *freshens*.

The breeze will *freshen* when the day is done.
Byron, Corsair, i. 7.

Sometimes on a sunny day it began even to be pleasant and genial, and a greenness grew over those brown beds, which, *freshening* daily, suggested the thought that Hope traversed them at night, and left each morning brighter traces of her steps. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, ix.

Heard
The *freshening* wind about the cordage beat.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 240.

2. To grow fresh; lose salt or saltness.

II. *trans.* **1.** To refresh; revive; renew.

Freshen'd from the wave the zephyr flew.
Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 246.

Clearer skies and softer air, . . .
Fresh'ning his lazy spirits as he ran,
Unfolded genially and spread the man.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 411.

Freshen the priming of your pistols—the mist of the falls is apt to dampen the brimstone.
Cooper, Last of Mohicans, vii.

A strong and healthy soil of common sense, *freshened* by living springs of feeling. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, i. 3.

2. To make fresh; remove saltness from: as, to *freshen* fish or flesh.

Freshen [salt codfish] by leaving it in water an hour.
Goodhoime's Domestic Cyc., p. 113.

3. *Naut.*, to relieve, as a rope, by altering the position of a part exposed to friction.—**To freshen the hawse.** See *hawse*[1].

freshet (fresh'et), *n.* [Prob. < OF. *freschet*, *frechet*, adj., fresh (applied, among other things, to a spring), dim. of *fres*, fem. *fresche*, fresh: see *fresh*, *a.*, and cf. *fresh*, *n.*] **1**†. A small stream of fresh water; a brook.

Beyond the said mountaines towards the North, there is a most beautifull wood growing on a plaine ful of fountaines & *freshets*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 94.

All fish, from sea or shore,
Freshet or purling brook, of shell or fin.
Milton, P. R., ii. 345.

2. A flood or overflowing of a river, by reason of heavy rains or melted snow; an inundation, especially one of a comparatively moderate extent: same as *fresh*, *n.*, 1.

Between Salem and Charlestown is situated the town of Lynn, near to a river, whose strong *freshet* at the end of winter filleth all her banks, and with a violent torrent vents itself into the sea.
F. Gorges, Description of New England (1658), p. 29.

freshly (fresh'li), *adv.* [< ME. *freschly*, *fresshly*; < *fresh* + *-ly*[2].] In a fresh manner; so as to be fresh; anew; newly; recently.

And swore, and hertely gan her hete [promise]
Euer to be stedfast and trew,
And loue her alway *freshly* new. *Isle of Ladies.*

Looks he as *freshly* as he did the day he wrestled?
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2.

Fate seemed to wind him up for fourscore years:
Yet *freshly* ran he on ten winters more.
Dryden, Œdipus, iv. 2.

freshman (fresh'man), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.*; pl. *freshmen* (-men). **1**†. A novice; one in the rudiments of knowledge.

'Las, you are *freshmen!*
I'm an old weather-beaten soldier, that, whilst drum
And trumpets terrified cowards, had the world
At will. *Beau. and Fl.* (?), Faithful Friends, i. 2.

What if I left my token and my letter
With this strange fellow— . . .
Not so, I'll trust no *freshman* with such secrets.
Middleton, More Dissemblers besides Women, ii. 3.

I am but a *fresh-man* yet in France, therefore I can send you no news. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 13.

2. A student of the first year in a college or university.

No *Freshman* shall wear his hat in the College yard, unless it rains, hails, or snows, provided he be on foot, and have not both hands full.
Laws of Harv. Coll., quoted in Quincy's Hist. Harv. [Univ., II. 539.

He [Pendennis] drove thither in a well-appointed coach, filled inside and out with dons, gownsmen, young *freshmen* about to enter, and their guardians, who were conducting them to the University.
Thackeray, Pendennis, xvii.

I remember'd Everard's college fame
When we were *Freshmen*. *Tennyson*, The Epic.

Abbot of freshmen. See *abbot of yellow-beaks*, under *abbot*.—**Freshman's Bible,** the body of laws, the catalogue, or the calendar of a collegiate institution. [College slang.]

Every year there issues from the warehouse of Messrs. Deighton, the publishers to the University of Cambridge, an octavo volume. . . . Among the Undergraduates it is commonly known by the name of the *Freshman's Bible*—the public usually ask for the University Calendar.
Westminster Rev., XXXV. 230.

President's freshman, formerly, a member of the freshman class who performed the official errands of the president of the college. [U. S.]

II. *a.* Pertaining to a freshman, or to the class composed of freshmen, in a college.

Lord! how the Seniors knocked about
The *freshman* class of one!
O. W. Holmes, Centennial of Harvard College, 1836.

freshmanhood (fresh'man-hud), *n.* [< *freshman* + *-hood*.] The state of a freshman; the period of being a freshman.

But yearneth not thy laboring heart, O Tom,
For those dear hours of simple *Freshmanhood?*
Harvardiana, III. 405.

freshmanic (fresh-man'ik), *a.* [< *freshman* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or resembling a freshman, or the state of freshmanhood.

I do not pine for those *freshmanic* days.
Harvardiana, III. 405.

freshmanship (fresh'man-ship), *n.* [< *freshman* + *-ship*.] The state of being a freshman.

A man who had been my fellow-pupil with him from the beginning of our *Freshmanship* would meet him there.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 150.

freshment† (fresh'ment), *n.* [< *fresh* + *-ment*.] Refreshment.

To enjoy the *freshment* of the air and river.
J. Cartwright, Preacher's Travels, p. 19.

freshness (fresh'nes), *n.* [< ME. *fresshenesse*; < *fresh* + *-ness*.] The condition or quality of being fresh, in any sense.

Our garments, being, as they were, drenched in the sea, hold, notwithstanding, their *freshness* and glosses.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 1.

Let but some new desire give play to a quite different set of organs, and the mind runs after it with as much *freshness* and eagerness as if it had never done anything.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, I. i. 6.

We . . . ran
By ripply shallows of the lisping lake,
Delighted with the *freshness* and the sound.
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

fresh-new†, *a.* Unwonted; unpractised.

For the love
Of this poor infant, this *fresh-new* seafarer,
I would it would be quiet. *Shak.*, Pericles, iii. 1.

fresh-run (fresh′run), *a.* 1. Just from the sea; having recently run up a river, as a salmon. —2. Anadromous in general, as a fish.

fresh-shot (fresh′shot), *n.* [Appar. a perversion of *freshet*, as if it meant, in this instance, *fresh* water *shot* out into the sea.] The discharge of fresh water from any great river into the sea, often extending to a considerable distance from the mouth of a river. *Imp. Dict.*

fresh-sophomore (fresh′sof″ō-mōr), *n.* One who enters college in the sophomore year, having made the studies of the freshman year elsewhere. Also, abbreviated, *fresh-soph.* [U. S.]

I was a *Fresh-Sophomore* then, and a waiter in the Commons' hall. *Yale Lit. Mag.*, XII. 114.

fresh-water (fresh′wâ″tėr), *a.* 1. Pertaining to, yielding, produced by, living in, or situated on water that is fresh or not salt: as, *fresh-water* deposits; *fresh-water* fish.

As I have heard that, somewhere in the main,
Fresh-water springs come up through bitter brine.
Tennyson (ed. 1833), Sonnets, ii.

2. Accustomed to sail on fresh water only, as on lakes and rivers: as, a *fresh-water* sailor.—3. Raw; untrained: as, "*fresh-water* soldiers," *Knolles.*—**Fresh-water cod.** See *cod*[2].—**Fresh-water fox**, an English name of the common carp, alluding to its supposed cunning.—**Fresh-water herring**, a local English name of the whitefish, *Coregonus clupeoides.*—**Fresh-water marsh-hen**, a name of *Rallus elegans*, the kingrail of the United States.—**Fresh-water mussels**, the *Unionidæ*, as distinguished from the *Mytilidæ* or marine mussels.—**Fresh-water shrimp**, a name of the *Gammarus pulex*, not a true shrimp.—**Fresh-water soldier**, the *Stratiotes aloides*, a European aquatic plant with sword-shaped leaves.

freshwoman (fresh′wùm″an), *n.*; pl. *fresh-women* (-wim″en). An assumed feminine correlative of *freshman* in the academical sense.

Mother, you do intreat like a *fresh-woman*;
'Tis against the laws of the university.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, iii. 2.

fresison (fre-sī′soṇ), *n.* The mnemonic name now usually given to that mood of the fourth figure of syllogism which, when it is considered as belonging to the first figure, is called *frisesomorum* (which see). It is also called *frensison.* The *f* signifies that the mood is to be reduced to *ferio*; the two *s*'s, that the premises are both to be converted simply in the reduction; while the three vowels show the quantity and quality of the three propositions, namely: *e*, universal negative; *i*, particular affirmative; *o*, particular negative.

fresk (fresk), *n.* A dialectal variant of *frosk.*

Fresnel lantern, lens. See the nouns.

Fresnel's surface of elasticity. See *ware-surface* and *elasticity.*

fret[1] (fret), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fretted*, ppr. *fretting.* [Early mod. E. also *frette*, and with orig. long vowel *freet, freat*; < ME. *freten* (pret. *fret, freet, frate*, pl. *freten, freeten*, pp. *freten, fret*), < AS. *fretan* (pret. *fræt*, pl. *frǣton*, pp. *freten*), eat up, devour (hence *frettan*, pret. pl. *fretton*, eat up), = D. *vreten* = MLG. *vreten*, LG. *freten* = OHG. *frezzan*, MHG. *vrezzen*, G. *fressen* (Sw. *frāta*, corrode, is borrowed) = Goth. *fraitan* (pret. *frēt*, pl. *frētun*), eat up, devour, < Goth. *fra-*, = AS. *for-*, E. *for-*[1], etc., + Goth. *itan* = AS. *etan*, E. *eat*, etc.: see *for-*[1] and *eat.* *Fret*[1] is thus equiv. to a syncopated form of **for-eat*, and the reg. mod. form would be *freat*; the short vowel is perhaps due to the preterit *fret* (like *ĕat*, pret. of *eat*) and the influence of the other words spelled *fret.* With *fret* of AS. origin is now thoroughly confused in form and sense another verb of diff. origin, namely, < OF. *fretter*, another form of *froiter*, F. *frotter* = Pr. *fretar* = It. *frettare*, rub, chafe, fray, fret, < L. as if **frictare*, freq. of *fricare*, pp. *frictus*, rub: see *friction*, and cf. *frot, frote.*] I. *trans.* 1†. To eat up; devour.

Elde, which that al can *frete* and bite,
As it hath *freten* [var. *froten*] mony a noble storie.
Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, l. 12.

They sawe lygge in theyr looke legges & armes,
Fayre handes & feete *freaten* too the bonne.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 1159.

2. To eat into; gnaw; corrode.

Vermyn Grete
That the synful men sal gnaw and *frete.*
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 6596.

It costith greet to use a synne
That is clepid foule Enuye,
For it *fretith* man with-inne;
Bodi & soule it dooth distroie.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

Like as it were a moth *fretting* a garment.
Book of Common Prayer, Ps. xxxix. 12.

Rich robes are *fretted* by the moth.
Wordsworth, The Egyptian Maid.

3. To wear away; fray; rub; chafe: as, to *fret* cloth by friction; to *fret* the skin.

By starts,
His *fretted* fortunes give him hope and fear.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 10.

They would, by rolling up and down, grate and *fret* the object metal, and fill it full of little holes.
Newton, Opticks.

Aided by its burden of detrital matter, the river *frets* away the rocks along its banks, and thus tends to widen its channel. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 134.

4. To make rough; cause to ripple; disturb; agitate: as, to *fret* the surface of water.

Mountain pines . . . *fretted* with the gusts of heaven.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

5. To chafe painfully or vexatiously; irritate; worry; gall.

Whan man hath that complexion,
Full . . . of dredes and of wrathfull thought,
He *fret* him selven all to nought.
Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 98.

Fret not thyself because of evildoers. Ps. xxxvii. 1.

Because thou hast . . . *fretted* me in all these things; . . . I also will recompense thy way upon thine head.
Ezek. xvi. 43.

This Wretch has *fretted* me that I am absolutely decay'd.
Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 5.

As a man who had once sinned, but who kept his conscience all alive and painfully sensitive by the *fretting* of an unhealed wound, he might have been supposed safer within the line of virtue than if he had never sinned at all. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, xviii.

To fret one's gizzard. See *gizzard.* =**Syn. 5.** To vex, provoke, nettle.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be worn away, as by friction; become frayed or chafed; be wearing out or wasting.

No Wooll is lesse subiect to mothes, or to *fretting* in presse, then this. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 161.

'Twas a commodity lay *fretting* by you:
'Twill bring you gain, or perish on the seas.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

Your satin sleeve begins to *fret* at the rug that is underneath it. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iii. 1.

Of a new Rainbow, e'er it *fret* or fade,
The choicest Piece took out a Scarf is made.
Cowley, Davideis, ii.

2. To make way by attrition or corrosion.

By this salve, the sore rather festered and rankled than healed up, and the sedition thereby *fretted* more and more.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 228.

Had the Leprosie of your sins so *fretted* in my Walls that there was no cleansing them but by the flames which consume them? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. i.

Many wheals arose, and *fretted* one into another with great excoriation. *Wiseman.*

3. To be worried; give way to chafed or irritated feelings; speak peevishly and complainingly.

He *frets* like a chaf'd lion. *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, v. 3.

Ah, monarchs! could ye taste the mirth ye mar,
Not in the toils of glory would ye *fret*;
The hoarse dull drum would sleep, and man be happy yet!
Byron, Childe Harold, i. 47.

He knows his mother earth; he *frets* for no fine cradle, but lies tranquilly and composed at her feet. *Landor.*

4. To be in commotion or agitation, as water; boil, bubble, or work as in fermentation; hence, to work as angry feelings; rankle.

That diabolical rancour that *frets* and ferments in some hellish breasts. *South*, Sermons.

In vain our pent wills *fret*,
And would the world subdue.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

Ales intended to be stored some months should have a porous vent peg placed in the shive to keep the ale from *fretting*, and save the head of the cask from being blown out. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 275.

To fret in, in *wine-making*, to combine one wine with another. =**Syn. 3** and **4.** To chafe, fume.

fret[1] (fret), *n.* [< *fret*, *v.*] 1. A wearing away, abrasion, or corrosion.—2. A place worn or abraded, as by friction.

Frcates be in a shaft as well as in a bowe, and they be much like a canker, creepinge and encreasinge in those places in a bowe which be much weaker than other.
Ascham, Toxophilus, p. 156.

3. In *med.*: (*a*) Chafing, as in the folds of the skin of fat children. (*b*) Herpes; tetter.—4. In *mining*, the worn side of a river-bank, where ores, or stones containing them, accumulate by being washed down the hills, and thus indicate to the miner the locality of the veins. *Webster.* —5. A state of chafing or irritation, as of the mind, temper, etc.; vexation; anger: as, he keeps himself in a continual *fret.*

Yet then did Dennis rave in furious *fret.*
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 153.

The weariness, the fever, and the *fret*
Here, where men sit and hear each other groan.
Keats, Ode to a Nightingale.

6. The agitation of the surface of a fluid, as when fermenting or boiling; a rippling on the surface, as of water; a state of ebullition or effervescence, as of wine.

And if it ferment not at all, it will want that little *fret* which makes it grateful to most palates.
Evelyn, Aphorisms concerning Cider.

Of this river the surface is covered with froth and bubbles; for it runs along upon the *fret*, and is still breaking against the stones that oppose its passage.
Addison, Travels in Italy.

Those humours, tart as wines upon the *fret*,
Which idleness and weariness beget.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 761.

7†. A flurry.

About ten in the morning, in a very great *fret* of wind, it chopt suddenly into the W.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 22.

8. A glass composition, composed of silica, lime, soda, borax, and lead, used as a glaze by potters.

fret[2]† (fret), *v. t.* [< ME. *fretten*, < AS. *fretwian*, usually with *æ, frætwian, frætwan, frættewian* = OS. *fratahōn*, adorn, ornament; cf. Goth. *us-fratwjan*, make wise (Gr. σοφίζειν). Somewhat confused in meaning with *fret*[3], *v. t.*] To adorn; ornament; set off.

Ne juwel *frette* ful of riche stones.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1115.

Alle hir fyue fyngres weore *frettet* with rynges,
Of the preciousest perre that prince wered euere.
Piers Plowman (A), ii. 11.

In a long purple pall, whose skirt with gold
Was *fretted* all about, she was arayd.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 37.

fret[2]† (fret), *n.* [ME. *fret*; < *fret*[2], *v.*] A caul of silver or gold wire, sometimes ornamented with precious stones, worn by ladies in the middle ages. *Fairholt.*

A *fret* of golde she hadde next her heer.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 215.

fret[3] (fret), *n.* [< OF. *frete*, f., an iron band, a ferrule, *frete, frette*, f., a lozenge, pl. *frettes*, a grating (> Sp. *fretes*, frets, in heraldry) (cf. *fret*, n., a hoop, collectively cross-bars, twigs for making baskets, cages, etc.), appar. syncopated from **ferrette*, n., It. *ferrata, ferriata*, the iron grating of a window, an iron railing, < ML. *ferrata*, an iron grating, < *ferrare* (F. *ferrer* = It. *ferrare*), bind with iron, < L. *ferrum*, iron: see *ferrous, farrier.* Cf. *fret*[2].] 1. A piece of interlaced or perforated ornamental work.

About the sides shall run a *fret*
Of primroses. *Drayton*, Muses' Elysium, ii.

The hook she bears
Of thine own carving, where your names are set,
Wrought underneath with many a curious *fret.*
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 1.

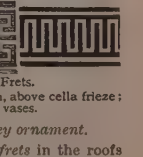
2. A kind of ornament much employed in Grecian art and in sundry modifications common in various other styles. It is formed of bands or fillets variously combined, frequently consisting of continuous lines arranged in rectangular forms.

Greek Frets.
a, from the Parthenon, above cella frieze; *b*, from vases.

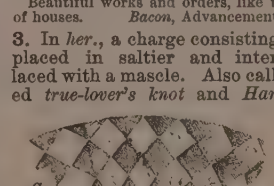
Sometimes called *key ornament.*

Beautiful works and orders, like the *frets* in the roofs of houses. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 228.

3. In *her.*, a charge consisting of two bendlets placed in saltier and interlaced with a mascle. Also called *true-lover's knot* and *Harrington knot.*—**Diamond fret**, in *arch.*, a molding consisting of fillets intersecting one another, so as to form diamonds or rhombs, or of other combinations of dia-



Heraldic Fret.



Diamond Frets.
a, from Church of Retaud, France; *b*, from Lincoln Cathedral, England.

mond-shaped figures. It is usual in the earlier medieval architecture.—**Fret couped,** in *her.*, a bearing similar to a fret, having the ends of the bendlets cut off so as not to reach the edges of the escutcheon.—**Fret fretted,** in *her.*, a fret of which the mascle has each of its corners extended to form a loop or lozenge.—**Labyrinth fret,** in *arch.*, a fret with many involved turnings.—**Lozenge fret,** an ornament used in Romanesque architecture, presenting an appearance of diagonal ribs inclosing lozenge- or diamond-shaped panels. See *diamond fret.*—**Per fret,** in *her.*, divided by diagonal lines in the direction of the lines of the fret—that is, both saltierwise and lozengewise: said of the field.—**Triangular fret,** a dovetail-molding.

fret[3] (fret), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fretted*, ppr. *fretting*. [= OF. *fretter, freter*, cross, interlace; from the noun.] **1.** To ornament with or as if with frets.

We went through the long gallery, pav'd wth white & black marble, richly *fretted* and paynted a fresca.
Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 8, 1644.

They were of gold and silver, and were *fretted* like the west window of the Chanry Kirk.
Illustrations of Northern Antiquities, quoted in Child's [Ballads, I. 249.

White clouds sail aloft; and vapors *fret* the blue sky with silver threads. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, iii. 1.

2. To make a fret of. [Rare.]

Ye hills, whose foliage, *fretted* on the skies,
Prints shadowy arches on their evening dyes.
O. W. Holmes, Poetry.

fret[4]†, *v. t.* [< ME. *fretten*, < OF. *fretter, freter, ferter*, strengthen, fasten, provide.] **1.** To fasten; bind.

Take thenne & *frette* hym [a staffe of hasyll, wylowe or aspe] faste wyth a cockshotecorde; and bynde hym to a fourme or an euyn square grete tree. . . . Unfrette hym thefie, and let hym drye in an hous roof in the smoke.
Juliana Berners, Treatyse of Fysshynge wyth an Angle, [fol. 3.

2. To strengthen; fill.

With alle the fode that may be founde *frette* thy cofer,
For sustnaunce to yow-self & also those other.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 339.

fret[5] (fret), *n.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps, as Skeat suggests, a particular use of OF. *frete*, a ferrule (a bar): see *fret*[3], *n.*] In musical instruments of the lute and viol class, a small ridge of wood, ivory, metal, or other material, set across the finger-board, and serving as a fixed point for stopping or shortening the strings in playing, the fingers being applied just above it so as to press the string against it. Frets were originally used on all varieties of the lute and the viol; but they are now employed only in the guitar and zither and sometimes in the banjo.

The Towne Musitians
Finger their *frets* within.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness.

These means, as *frets* upon an instrument,
Shall tune our heart-strings to true languishment.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1140.

fret[5] (fret), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fretted*, ppr. *fretting*. [< *fret*[5], *n.*] **1.** To provide with frets.

Instruments may be well made and well strung, but if they be not well *fretted*, the Musique is marred.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 40.

2†. Punningly, to worry as if by acting upon the frets of.

Call me what instrument you will, though you can *fret* me, you cannot play upon me. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2.

fret[6]† (fret), *n.* [< L. *fretum*, a strait, a sound; not connected with *frith*[2] = *firth*[2].] A frith. [Rare.]

It [Euripus] generally signifieth any strait, *fret*, or channel of the sea, running between two shores.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vii. 13.

An island parted from the firme land with a little *fret* of the sea. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

fret[7]†, *p. a.* [A form of *freight*, found in 16th-century editions of Chaucer, but not in ME. manuscripts.] Same as *freight*.

frete†, *v.* A Middle English form of *fret*[1].

fretful (fret'fûl), *a.* [< *fret*[1], *n.*, + *-ful.*] **1**†. Gnawing; wearing; abrading; corroding.

Though parting be a *fretful* corsive,
It is applied to a deathful wound.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

2. In a state of commotion; moved or agitated, as water; seething.

Two goodly streames in one small channel meet,
Whose *fretfull* waves, beating against the hill,
Did all the bottome with soft mutt'rings fill.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 4.

3. Disposed to fret; ill-tempered; ill-humored; peevish: as, a *fretful* temper.

Each particular hair to stand on end,
Like quills upon the *fretful* porpentine.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5.

A *fretful* poor soul, that has a new distress for every hour in the four-and-twenty.
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, i.

4. Characterized by, indicating, or causing fret, worry, or ill temper.

The kindred souls of every land
(Howe'er divided in the *fretful* days
Of prejudice and errour) mingled now
In one selected never jarring state.
Thomson, Memory of Lord Talbot.

The new-born infant's *fretful* wail.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 395.

=**Syn. 3.** *Peevish, Pettish*, etc. (see *petulant*); irritable, complaining, querulous.

fretfully (fret'fûl-i), *adv.* In a fretful manner; peevishly; complainingly.

fretfulness (fret'fûl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being fretful; peevishness; ill humor; disposition to fret and complain; irritability.

Fretfulness of temper, too, will generally characterise those who are negligent of order. *H. Blair*, Works, II. i.

fretiset†, *v. t.* [< *fret*[3] + *-ise.*] Same as *fret*[3].

Again, if it be in a great hall, then (beholding) of the fair embowed or vawted roofs, or of the *fretised* seelings curiously wrought and sumptuously set forth.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 38.

fret-saw (fret'sâ), *n.* **1.** A compass- or keyhole-saw with a long and slender blade and fine teeth.—**2.** A reciprocating scroll-saw mounted on a table and operated by a treadle. See *scroll-saw*.

frettage (fret'āj), *n.* [< F. *frettage*, < *fretter*, hoop, < *frette*, a hoop: see *frette*.] **1.** The process of reinforcing the breech-section of a heavy gun by shrinking on coiled rings of wrought-iron or steel.—**2.** The series of solid hoops or bands of steel thus used. See *frette*.

The gun . . . ordinarily receives an exterior *frettage*.
Report of Chief of Ordnance, 1882, p. 244.

frettation (fre-tā'shon), *n.* [Irreg. < *fret*[1] + *-ation.*] Annoyance; discomposure. *Davies.* [Rare.]

I never knew how much in earnest and in sincerity she was my friend till she heard of my infinite *frettation* upon occasion of being pamphleted.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, I. 144.

frette (fret), *n.* [F., a hoop: see *fret*[3].] In *gun.*: (*a*) A coiled ring of wrought-iron or steel designed for strengthening the exterior of cannon. The term is applied to hoops of steel rolled from the solid ingot, as well as to those made by coiling a bar around a mandrel, heating, and then welding the coils together under a hammer. (*b*) Any hoop or band for a built-up cannon. The interior diameter of the frette is less than the diameter of the body of the gun or tube on which it is to be placed. It is expanded by heat, placed in position, and allowed to cool until it grips the metal beneath, after which the cooling is hastened by the careful application of water upon the exterior.

fretté (fre-tā'), *a.* In *her.*, same as *fretty*, 2.

fretted (fret'ed), *p. a.* [Pp. of *fret*[3], *v.*] **1.** Adorned with frets or fretwork; exhibiting sunk or raised ornamentation in rectangular forms; having many intersecting groins or ribs.

Yet then no proud aspiring piles were rais'd,
No *fretted* roofs with polish'd metals blaz'd.
Pope, tr. of Statius's Thebaid, i.

Adown the Tigris I was borne,
By Bagdat's shrines of *fretted* gold.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

2. In *her.*, interlaced one with another: said of any charges which can be so combined: as, a chevron *fretted* with a bar.—**Fret fretted.** See *fret*[3], *n.*

fretten[1]† (fret'n), *a.* [< ME. *freten*, < AS. *freten*, pp. of *fretan*, eat, eat into: see *fret*[1].] Marked: as, pock-*fretten* (marked with the smallpox).

fretten[2] (fret'n), *a.* [Var. of *fretted.*] In *her.*, same as *fretted*. [Rare.]

fretter (fret'ėr), *n.* One who or that which frets.

A hot day, a hot day, vengeance, a hot day, boys;
Give me some drink, this fire's a plaguy *fretter*.
Fletcher (and others), Bloody Brother, ii. 2.

fretty (fret'i), *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *fretté*, pp. of *fretter*, fret: see *fret*[3], *v.*] **1.** Adorned with fretwork.

But, Oxford, O I praise thy situation, . . .
Thy bough-deckt dainty walkes, with brooks beset,
Fretty, like Christall knots, in mould of jet.
Davies, Sonnet to Oxford Univ.

2. In *her.*, covered with a grating composed of narrow pieces, as bendlets, fillets, etc., crossing one another and interlacing. Also *fretté*.

fretwork (fret'wėrk), *n.* Ornamental work consisting of a series or combination of frets; ornamental work with interlacing parts; especially, work in which the design is formed by perforation.

The glimmering *fretwork* of sunshine and leaf-shadow.
Longfellow, Hyperion, iv. 5.

The leader of the herd
That holds a stately *fretwork* to the Sun,
And follow'd up by a hundred airy does.
Tennyson, Princess, vi.

freuch (fruch), *a.* [Sc., also written *frewch, frooch, frough*; = E. dial. *frough, frow*: see *frow*[2].] Easily broken; brittle; frail as with rottenness, as wood.

The swingle-trees flew in flinders, as gin they had been as *freugh* as kailcastacks [kail-stems].
A Journal from London to Portsmouth, p. 5.

Frey (frī), *n.* [Icel. *Freyr.*] In *Norse myth.*, the god of the earth's fruitfulness, presiding over rain, sunshine, and all the fruits of the earth, and dispensing wealth among men; the son of Njord. He was especially worshiped in the temple at Upsala in Sweden.

Freya (frī'ä), *n.* [Icel. *Freyja.*] In *Norse myth.*, the daughter of Njord and sister of Frey. She is the goddess of sexual love, the Scandinavian Venus.

freyalite (frī'a-līt), *n.* [< *Freya*, q. v., + *-lite.*] A hydrous silicate of thorium and the cerium metals, from Norway: perhaps derived from the alteration of thorite.

Freycinetia (frā-si-nē'shi-ä), *n.* [NL., named after Louis Claude de Saulses de *Freycinet*, a French naval officer and explorer (1779–1842).] A genus of frutescent or climbing plants, of the natural order *Pandanaceæ*, of which there are about 30 species in southeastern Asia, Australia, and the adjacent islands. Some species are occasionally found in greenhouses.

friability (frī-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *friabilité* = Sp. *friabilidad* = Pg. *friabilidade* = It. *friabilità*; as *friable* + *-ity*: see *-bility.*] The quality of being friable, or easily broken, crumbled, or reduced to powder.

friable (frī'a-bl), *a.* [= F. *friable* = Sp. *friable* = Pg. *friavel* = It. *friabile*, < L. *friabilis*, easily crumbled or broken, < *friare*, rub, crumble.] Easily crumbled or pulverized; easily reduced to powder, as pumice.

A light *friable* ground, or moist gravel.
Evelyn, Sylva, Of the Chess-nut.

For the liver, of all the viscera, is the most *friable* and easily crumbled or dissolved. *Arbuthnot*, On Diet, iii.

The pollen-masses are extremely *friable*, so that large portions can easily be broken off.
Darwin, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 96.

friableness (frī'a-bl-nes), *n.* Friability.

friar (frī'ar), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *frier*; < ME. *frere*, < OF. *frere, freire*, F. *frère* = Pr. *fraire, frar, frai* = Sp. *fraile, fray* = Pg. *frei* = It. *frate, fra*, brother, monk, friar, < L. *frater*, brother, ML. a monk, friar, etc., = E. *brother*: see *brother, frater, fraternal*, etc. For the form, cf. *brier, briar*, < ME. *brere.*] **1.** In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a member of one of the mendicant monastic orders. The four orders whose members are chiefly known as friars are the Franciscans (Friars Minor or Gray Friars), Dominicans (Friars Major, Friars Preachers, or Black Friars), Carmelites (White Friars), and Augustinians (Austin Friars). The members of some minor orders are also so called, as the Minims and Servites.

Holy writ bit men be war and wisliche hem kepe,
That no false *frere* thorw flatrynge hem by-gyle.
Piers Plowman (C), xvi. 77.

It was the *friar* of orders gray,
As he forth walked on his way.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1 (song).

2. [In allusion to *Gray* or *White Friar.*] In *printing*, a gray or indistinct spot or patch in print, usually made by imperfect inking: distinguished from *monk*.

The print will be too pale or grey in places, such imperfections being called *friars*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 705.

3. An Irish name of the angler, *Lophius piscatorius.*—**4.** A fish of the family *Atherinidæ.*—**5.** The friar-bird or leatherhead. See *friar-bird.*—**Begging friars.** See *mendicant orders*, under *mendicant.*—**Crutched, crouched,** or **crossed friars** (ML. *Cruciati*), a minor order of friars, the canons regular of the Holy Cross, so named on account of an embroidered cross which they wore on their garments.—**Friars' balsam,** an alcoholic solution of benzoin, styrax, tolu balsam, and aloes, used as a stimulating application for wounds and ulcers. It is equivalent to the tincture of benzoin compound of the United States and British pharmacopœias.—**Friar's chicken,** chicken-broth with eggs dropped in it, or eggs beaten and mixed with it. Also called *fried-chicken.* [Scotch.]

My lady-in-waiting . . . shall make some *friar's chicken*, or something very light. I would not advise wine.
Scott, Old Mortality, xxiv.

Gray friar. See *Franciscan.*—**Preaching friar.** See *black-friar* and *Dominican.*—**White friar.** (*a*) A Carmelite. (*b*) A small flake of light-colored sediment floating in wine.

If the cork be musty, or *white friars* in your liquor, your master will save the more.
Swift, Directions to Servants, i.

friar-bird (frī'ar-bėrd), *n.* The leatherhead or four-o'clock, *Tropidorhynchus corniculatus*,

an Australian bird commonly referred to the family *Melliphagidæ:* so called from the bare-

Friar-bird (*Tropidorhynchus corniculatus*).

ness of the head and neck. Also called *monk, monk-bird, pimlico,* and *poor soldier.*

friarling† (frī′är-ling), *n.* [< *friar* + *-ling*1.] A diminutive of *friar.*

I haue laboured with mine owne hands, and will labour, and will that all my *friarlings* shall labour, and live of their labour, whereby they may support themselues in an honest meane. *Foxe,* Martyrs, p. 381.

friarly† (frī′är-li), *a.* [Formerly also *frierly;* < *friar* + *-ly*1.] Like a friar; pertaining to friars; monkish.

This is a *friarly* fashion. *Latimer,* 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Have no abstract or *friarly* contempt of [riches], . . . but distinguish, as Cicero saith well of Rabirius Posthumus. *Bacon,* Riches (ed. 1887).

The Stoics . . . founded their satisfaction upon a scornful and *frierly* contempt of everything. *Bp. Parker,* Platonick Philos. (ed. 1667), p. 16.

friar-rush†, *n.* A kind of Christmas game. *Declaration of Popish Impostures* (1603). (*Nares.*)

friar's-cap (frī′ärz-kap), *n.* The wolf's-bane, *Aconitum Napellus,* so called from its hooded sepals. See *Aconitum.*

friar's-cowl (frī′ärz-koul), *n.* The wake-robin, *Arum maculatum:* so called from its cowl-like spathe. See *Arum.*

friar's-crown, friar's-thistle (frī′ärz-kroun, -this′l), *n.* The woolly-headed thistle, *Cnicus eriophorus.*

friar-skate (frī′är-skāt), *n.* The *Raia alba,* a kind of skate or ray. [Local, Eng.]

friar's-lantern (frī′ärz-lan″tėrn), *n.* The ignis fatuus or will-o'-the-wisp.

She was pinch'd and pull'd, she sed;
And he, by *friar's lantern* led.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 104.

friar's-thistle, *n.* See *friar's-crown.*

friary (frī′är-i), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *friery, fryery;* mod. form, accom. to *friar,* of ME. *frary,* < OF. *frarie,* F. *frairie* = It. *fratria,* < ML. *fratria,* a fraternity: see *frary.*] **I.** *n.*; pl. *friaries* (-iz). 1. A convent of friars; a monastery.

There are but 2 Friers in this *Friery.*
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 103.

It was late in the reign of Edward before the parish church and hospital of St. Bartholomew and the new erection of Christ's Hospital, made out of the old *friary,* were ready for the reception of distressed poverty and fatherless infancy. *R. W. Dixon,* Hist. Church of Eng., xx.

2†. The system of forming into brotherhoods of friars; the practices of friars; monkery. *Fuller.*

II. *a.* Pertaining to friars, or to a friary: as, "a *friary* cowl," *Camden.*

It was fashionable for persons of the highest rank to bequeath their bodies to be buried in the *friery* churches, which were consequently filled with sumptuous shrines and superb monuments. *T. Warton,* Hist. Eng. Poetry, I. 293.

friation† (frī-ā′shon), *n.* [< L. *friatus,* pp. of *friare,* rub, crumble: see *friable.*] The act of crumbling or pulverizing. *Coles,* 1717.

fribble (frib′l), *a.* and *n.* [Origin unknown; the verb seems to be earlier than the adj., but this may be due to a defect in the records. If the adj. is the original, it may be a more English-looking form for *frivol,* < OF. *frivole, frevol,* < L. *frivolus,* silly, trifling, frivolous: see *frivol.*] **I.** *a.* Frivolous; trifling; silly; contemptible.

The superficial, trivial, and frigid manner in which that *fribble* minister treated this important branch of administration. *British Critic,* Jan., 1798.

II. *n.* 1. A frivolous, trifling person.

That *fribble* the leader of such men as Fox and Burke!
Thackeray, The Four Georges, George IV.

The theory of idlers and dilettanti, of *fribbles* in morals and declaimers in verse, . . . which when accepted by a mature man, and carried along with him through life, is a sure mark of feebleness and of insincere dealing with himself. *Lowell,* Study Windows, p. 189.

2. Frivolity; nonsense.

That orator, erst so eloquent, seems now but froth and *fribble.* *Lowe,* Bismarck, II. 562.

fribble (frib′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fribbled,* ppr. *fribbling.* [See *fribble, n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To trifle; act in a trifling or frivolous manner.

Those who with the stars do *fribble.*
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. iii. 36.

The fools that are *fribbling* round about you.
Thackeray.

2. To totter.

How the poor creature *fribbles* in his gait.
Tatler, No. 49.

II. *trans.* To deal with or dispose of in a trifling or frivolous way.

They only take the name of country comedians to abuse simple people with a printed play or two, . . . and what is worse, they speak but what they list of it, and *fribble* out the rest. *Middleton* (*and another*), Mayor of Queenborough, v. 1.

Here is twenty pieces; you shall *fribble* them away at the Exchange presently. *Shirley,* Witty Fair One, iv. 2.

While Lord Melbourne and his whig colleagues . . . were *fribbling* away their popularity.
J. McCarthy, Hist. Own Times, I. x.

fribbleism† (frib′l-izm), *n.* [< *fribble* + *-ism.*] Frivolity. [Rare.]

He disdained the *fribleism* of the French, in adopting the blemishes with equal passion as the beauties of the ancients. *Goldsmith,* Phanor.

fribbler (frib′lėr), *n.* A trifler; a coxcomb; a fribble.

They whom my correspondent calls male coquets should hereafter be called *fribblers.* A *fribbler* is one who professes rapture and admiration for the woman to whom he addresses, and dreads nothing so much as her consent. *Spectator,* No. 288.

fribbling (frib′ling), *p. a.* Frivolous; trifling; feebly captious.

friborg†, **friburgh**†, *n.* Same as *frithborg.*

fricace1†, **fricacie**†, *n.* [Appar. irreg. < OF. *fricacion,* < L. *fricatio*(*n-*), a rubbing: see *frication.*] Frication.

I will not here speke of oyntementes used in olde tyme amonge the Romayns and Greekes, in *fricasies* or rubbings. *Sir T. Elyot,* Castle of Health, ii. 32.

You make them smooth and sound,
With a bare *fricace* of your med'cine.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iii. 2.

fricace2†, *n.* [See *fricassee.*] Meat sliced and dressed with strong sauce.

fricandeau (frik-an-dō′), *n.*; pl. *fricandeaux* (-dōz′). [Formerly also *fricando;* < F. *fricandeau,* larded veal, etc.; appar. < *friand, friant, fruant* (for **fricand*), dainty, nice; cf. OF. *friandel,* appetizing, dainty, F. *friandeau,* a person fond of dainties, *friandises,* dainties, goodies; perhaps ult. connected with *fricassee* (?).] A thick slice of veal or other meat larded, stewed, and served with a made sauce.

fricandelle (frik-an-del′), *n.* [F., fem. of *fricandeau,* q. v.] A ball of chopped veal or other meat richly seasoned and fried; a dish prepared of veal, eggs, spices, etc.

fricasset†, *v. t.* Same as *fricassee.*

Common sense and truth will not down with them unless they be hashed and *fricassed.*
J. Echard, Observations on Ans. to Cont. of Clergy, p. 63.

fricassee (frik-a-sē′), *n.* [< F. *fricassée,* a fricassee, any meat fried in a pan; also a charge for a mortar, consisting of stones, bullets, nails, and pieces of old iron mixed with grease and gunpowder; prop. pp. fem. of *fricasser,* fricassee, also squander. Usually referred to F. *frier,* fry, < L. *frigere,* fry, but this is phonetically improbable. The sense points rather to L. *fricare,* rub, or to F. *fracasser,* break in pieces; but a connection with either of these verbs has not been made out. Cf. *fricandeau.*] A dish made by cutting chickens, rabbits, or other small animals into pieces, and dressing them with a gravy in a frying-pan or a like utensil. Formerly also *fricasee.*

No cook with art increas'd physicians' fees,
Nor serv'd up death in soups or *fricasees.*
Garth, Claremont.

fricassee (frik-a-sē′), *v. t.* [Formerly also *fricasee* (and *fricasse*); from the noun.] To prepare or dress as a fricassee.

frication (fri-kā′shon), *n.* [Early mod. E. *fricacion;* < OF. *fricacion, frication* = Sp. *fricacion* = It. *fricazione,* < L. *fricatio*(*n-*), < *fricare,* pp. *fricatus,* rub: see *friction.*] The act of rubbing; friction.

Fricacion is one of the euacuacions, yea, or clensynges of mankinde, as all the learned affirmeth: . . . a course warme clothe, to chafe or rubbe the hedde, necke, breast, armeholes, bellie, thighes, &c., . . . is good to open the pores. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 246, note.

Frications used in the morning serve especially to this intention; but this must evermore accompany them, that after the *frication,* the part be lightly anointed with oyl. *Bacon,* Hist. Life and Death.

The like, saith Jorden, we observe in canes and woods that are unctuous and full of oyle, which will yield fire by *frication* or collision. *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err., iii. 21.

fricative (frik′a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *fricativus,* < L. *fricatus,* pp. of *fricare,* rub: see *friction.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Characterized by friction: said of those alphabetic sounds in which the conspicuous element is a rustling of the breath through a partly opened position of the organs, as *s* and *sh, z* and *zh, f* and *v, th* and ᵺ, and so on. They are sometimes divided into subclasses, as sibilants, like *s* and *sh,* and spirants, like *f* and *v.* —2. Sounded by friction, as certain musical instruments. See *instrument,* 3 (*d*).

II. *n.* A fricative consonant. See I., 1.

It has been common of late to describe the sonant *fricatives, v, th* in *thy, z,* etc., as made by means of breath added to tone. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.,* XV. 40, App.

fricatrice† (frik′a-tris), *n.* [< L. as if **fricatrix* (after *fricator,* m.) for *frictrix,* f., < *fricare* (pp. *fricatus* and *frictus*), rub: see *friction.*] A harlot. *B. Jonson.*

frickle (frik′l), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A bushel basket. [Prov. Eng.]

Frickle, a basket for fruit that holds about a bushel. *Dean Milles,* MS. (*Halliwell.*)

friction (frik′shon), *n.* [< F. *friction* = Sp. *friccion* = Pg. *fricção,* < L. *frictio*(*n-*), a rubbing, rubbing down (of parts of the body), < L. *fricare,* pp. *frictus,* also *fricatus,* rub, rub down.] 1. The rubbing of the surface of one body against that of another; attrition; frication.

Frictions make the parts more fleshie and full, as we see both in men and in the currying of horses, &c. *Bacon,* Nat. Hist., § 877.

The sheep here smooths the knotted thorn
With *frictions* of her fleece.
Cowper, Mischievous Bull.

2. In *mech.,* the resistance to the relative motion, sliding or rolling, of surfaces of bodies in contact: called in the former case *sliding,* in the latter *rolling friction.* It is partly due to the adhesion of bodies, but the greater part of it is the result of their roughness. The friction proper is independent of the velocity and of the area of contact; it depends solely upon the nature of the two surfaces and upon the pressure upon them, to which it is directly proportional. What is sometimes called the *internal friction* of fluids is *viscosity* (which see). The friction of a fluid upon a solid is considerable; it is now recognized as an important factor in the designing of ships.

3. Figuratively, lack of harmony; mutual irritation; worrying; difficulty.

Many causes, and among them that personal *friction* which is the despair of all who would make History a science, had produced among the peasantry such intensity of hatred to their lord that they were ready to find allies against him anywhere. *Maine,* Early Law and Custom, p. 327.

The whole number of horses for the field armies, some 360,000, would, by the system which prevails, be furnished immediately and without *friction.* *Fortnightly Rev.,* N. S., XLIII. 35.

Angle of friction. See *angle of repose,* under *angle*3. —**Center of friction.** See *center*1. —**Friction fremitus.** See *fremitus.*—**Friction of rest,** the friction and resistance of bodies in contact and at rest with respect to each other when they are compelled to move on one another.

That excess, however, of the *friction of rest* over the friction of motion, is instantly destroyed by a slight vibration. *Rankine,* Steam Engine, § 13.

Friction of rolling, or **rolling-friction,** the resistance to the rolling of one surface on another.

Rolling-friction is the resistance of uneven surfaces rolling on one another, like that of a wheel rolling on a road. *Nystrom,* Elem. of Mechanics, p. 88.

Index or **coefficient of friction.** See *coefficient.*

frictional (frik′shon-al), *a.* [< *friction* + *-al.*] Relating to or of the nature of friction; moved or effected by friction; produced by friction: as, *frictional* electricity.

If a rigid body rest on a *frictional* fixed surface, there will in general be only three points of contact. *Thomson and Tait,* Nat. Phil., § 568.

Frictional gearing-wheels, wheels which catch or bite, and produce motion not by teeth, but by means of friction. With the view of increasing or diminishing the friction, the faces are made more or less V-shaped. See cut under *friction-gearing.*

frictionally (frik′shọn-ạl-i), *adv.* As regards friction.

friction-balls (frik′ shọn-bâlz), *n. pl.* Balls placed under a heavy object to reduce the friction while that object is moving horizontally. Some forms of swing-bridges have such balls placed under them.

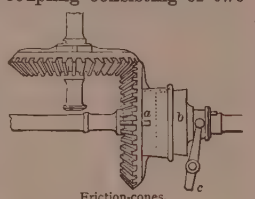
friction-brake (frik′shọn-brāk), *n.* 1. A brake acting by friction on some part, as of a moving vehicle.—2. A form of dynamometer invented by Prony.—3. An apparatus for testing the lubricating properties of oils.

friction-breccia (frik′shọn-brech″iạ), *n.* In *geol.*, angular or sometimes imperfectly rounded fragments of rock filling more or less completely the cavity left between the sides or walls of a fault or fissure. This material may have been torn from the walls as one of the results of the violent motion to which the rock was subjected at the time the fissure originated, or it may have fallen in from above after the cavity had been formed. Mineral veins are not infrequently made up in considerable part of brecciated material derived from the rubbing together and crushing of the adjacent rock. Large masses of rock thus occurring in a vein are called *horses*. Friction-breccia is also sometimes called *fault-rock*. See *vein* and *horse*.

friction-card (frik′shọn-kärd), *n.* The diagram produced by the indicator of a steam-engine when it is applied to exhibit graphically the power of an engine working without load.

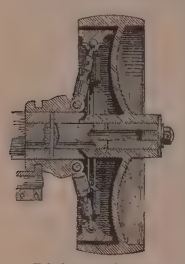
friction-clutch (frik′shọn-kluch), *n.* In *mach.*, a form of friction-coupling.

friction-cones (frik′shọn-kōnz), *n. pl.* In *mach.*, a form of friction-coupling consisting of two cones, one of which is fitted into the other and communicates its motion to it by means of the friction between the two surfaces. See *friction-coupling*.



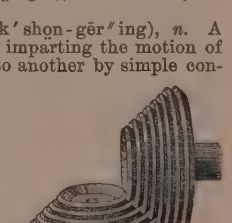
Friction-cones.
a and *b*, cones; *c*, fork.

friction-coupling (frik′shọn-kup″ling), *n.* In *mach.*, a device for conveying motion from one line of shafting to another by the frictional contact of cones, expanding toggles, and clutches of various forms. In all these appliances a sleeve sliding on one of the shafts and turning with it may be advanced or drawn back at will to bring the parts into action. In the friction-cone coupling a conical disk is pushed at will into a hollow cone, the two surfaces fitting closely together, and either, when in motion, imparting its motion to the other by friction. In other friction-couplings the sliding sleeve causes a pair of toggles to expand against the inner rim of an idle pulley, and by their contact to impart to it their motion; or the movement of sliding levers over a cone causes two pulleys to be drawn together into frictional contact, or causes two disks to press one against the other. In all these couplings the object sought is to connect parts of a line of shafting by frictional contact instead of direct contact, as in a geared wheel, and to obtain the same advantages in a coupling that are found in friction-gearing.


Friction-coupling.

friction-gear (frik′shọn-gēr), *n.* Same as *friction-gearing*.

friction-gearing (frik′ shọn-gēr″ing), *n.* A method or system of imparting the motion of one wheel or pulley to another by simple contact. The advantages of this kind of gearing are threefold: it enables the parts of a machine to be thrown quickly into or out of play; it gives a variable speed or power; and it prevents the injury caused by a breakage or stoppage from extending from one part of the mechanism to another or from the machine to the motor. The most simple form of friction-gearing is a pair of wheels with thin faces, which may be covered with leather, a fabric, or other elastic material, in more or less close contact. In some such wheels the faces are grooved, or the wheels are cone-shaped and placed at a right angle and with grooves cut on the faces. In others a collar on a shaft may carry pivoted arms which if turned one way press against the inner face of a wheel, and if turned the other way fall back out of contact and cease to impart their motion. In other forms one wheel revolves within another, contact being assured by means of springs. If the resistance overcomes the springs the contact is destroyed and motion is no longer imparted. Variable speed and reversal of direction are also secured by causing a friction-wheel placed at right angles with a disk and against it to move from the rim toward the center or past the center of the disk, as in the feed-motion of some forms of gang-saws.


Friction-gearing, grooved.

frictionless (frik′shọn-les), *a.* [< *friction* + *-less.*] Without friction.

> Were water absolutely *frictionless*, an incline, however small, would be sufficient to produce a surface-flow from the equator to the poles.
> *J. Croll*, Climate and Time, p. 220.

> The joints and bearings of all the levers are made *frictionless* by using flexible steel connecting plates instead of knife-edges. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 597.

friction-match (frik′shọn-mach), *n.* A match tipped with a compound which ignites by friction: the usual form of match in domestic use. The first chemical matches were invented in Paris in 1805; and soon after 1827, when the composition of friction-matches was much improved by an English chemist, they came into general use, superseding the various applications of the flint and steel which had until then been relied on.

friction-plate (frik′shọn-plāt), *n.* 1. A metal plate attached to any surface to prevent abrasion or resist friction.—2. A plate used in connection with a clamp to check the recoil of a gun-carriage.

friction-powder (frik′shọn-pou″dėr), *n.* A composition of chlorate of potash and antimony, which readily ignites by friction.

friction-primer (frik′shọn-prī″mėr), *n.* A friction-tube. [U. S.]

friction-sound (frik′shọn-sound), *n.* In *pathol.*, the sound perceived on auscultation of serous surfaces which rub together when through disease they are roughened or not well lubricated.

friction-tight (frik′shọn-tīt), *a.* In *mach.*, fitting so tightly or closely that a desired effect of friction is produced. Noting—(*a*) A mechanical fit, joint, or union between the surfaces of two assembled parts so close that any motion given to one part will be transmitted to the other without slipping, as a contact between two curved surfaces so perfect that their reciprocal pressure is sufficient to transmit any motion of rotation applied to one to the other without the interposition of any locking device, as a key, gib, splice, screw-thread, set-screw, or polygonal surface. (*b*) A close fit produced by a pressure sufficient to retain a part in its position when acted upon by its weight alone.

friction-tube (frik′shọn-tūb), *n.* *Milit.*, a tube used in firing cannon, sufficient heat being generated in it by friction to ignite friction-powder. [Eng.] Called *friction-primer* in the United States service.

friction-wheel (frik′shọn-hwēl), *n.* In *mach.*: (*a*) A form of slip-coupling applied in cases where the variations of load are sudden and great, as in dredging-machinery, etc. In the form illustrated a strong pulley, *B*, is keyed on the driving-shaft, and on the circumference of this a wheel, *A*, is fitted, with a series of friction-plates, *a*, *a*, *a*, interposed, and retained in recesses formed in the eye of the wheel. Behind each of these plates a set-screw, *b*, is inserted, which bears against the back of the plate, and can be tightened at pleasure to regulate the degree of friction required for the ordinary work; but should the pressure on the circumference of the wheel *A* exceed this, the plates slide upon the circumference of the pulley *B*, which continues to revolve with the shaft, and the wheel itself remains stationary. (*b*) One of two simple wheels or cylinders intended to assist in diminishing the friction of a horizontal axis. The wheels are simply plain cylinders, carried on parallel and independent axes. They are disposed so as to overlap pair and pair at each end of the main axis, which rests in the angles thus formed by the circumferences. The axis, instead of sliding on a fixed surface, as in ordinary cases, carries around the circumferences of the wheels on which it is supported with the same velocity as it possesses itself, and in consequence the friction of the system is proportionally lessened.

Friction-wheel.

> A late improvement in what are called *friction-wheels* . . . consists of a mechanism so ordered as to be regularly dropping oil into a box which encloses the axis, the nave, and certain balls upon which the nave revolves.
> *Paley*, Nat. Theol., viii.

Friday (frī′dā), *n.* [< ME. *Friday, Fryday, Fridai, Vrideie*, etc., < AS. *Frige dæg*, also contr. *Frigdæg* (= OFries. *Frigendei, Friendei* = MD. *Vrīdach*, D. *Vrijdag* = MLG. *Vridach* = OHG. *Friatag, Frījetag*, MHG. *Vrītac*, G. *Freitag*), Friday; < AS. *Frige*, gen. of **Frigu* (found otherwise only as a common noun, in gen. pl. *friga*, dat. pl. *frigum*, love) = OHG. *Frīa* = Icel. *Frigg* (gen. *Friggjar*, Frigg, Latinized *Frigga*, a Teutonic goddess, in part identified with the Roman *Venus*), AS. *Frige dæg*, etc., being a translation of the Roman name of this day, *dies Veneris* or *Veneris dies* (> It. *Venerdì* = Cat. *Divendres* = Sp. *Viérnes* = F. *Vendredi*, Friday; the Pg. term is *sexta-feira*, lit. sixth fair, i. e., day). The name *Frigg* appears in Icel. only as the name of a goddess, the wife of Odin, different from *Freyja;* in AS. from the same root as *free, friend, frith*[1], etc.; cf. Skt. *priyā*, f., one beloved: see *free, friend, frith*[1].] The sixth day of the week. Friday is the Mohammedan sabbath or "day of assembly." It is said in the Mohammedan traditions to have been established by divine command as a day of worship for Jew and Christian alike, as being the day on which Adam was created and received into Paradise, the day on which he was expelled from it, the day on which he repented, and the day on which he died. It will, according to the same traditions, be the day of the resurrection. In the Roman and Eastern and Anglican churches, all Fridays except Christmas day (when it occurs on Friday) are generally observed as fasts of obligation or days of abstinence, in memory of the crucifixion of Christ, an event which is more especially commemorated annually on Good Friday (see below). In most Christian nations Friday is popularly regarded with superstition, and is considered an unlucky day for beginning any enterprise; to spill more or less salt on Friday is considered an especially bad omen. Until recently it was common for criminals under sentence of capital punishment to be executed on Friday; hence Friday is sometimes called *hangman's day*.

> After hym we honoureth Venus mest, that Frie yclepud ys in oure tonge, & in the wyke *Friday* for hym ywys.
> *Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 112.

> Selde is the *Fryday* al the wyke ilike.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 681.

> The duke, I say to thee again, would eat mutton on *Fridays*. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 2.

> Columbus sailed from Spain on *Friday*, discovered land on *Friday*, and reëntered the port of Palos on *Friday*.
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 19.

Black Friday, (*a*†) Good Friday: so called because on that day, in the Western Church, the vestments of the clergy and altar are black. (*b*) Any Friday marked by a great calamity: with special reference in England to Friday, December 6th, 1745, the day on which news reached London that the young pretender Charles Edward had reached Derby; or to the commercial panic caused by the failure of the house of Overend and Gurney, May 11th, 1866; and in the United States to the sudden financial panic and ruin caused by reckless speculation in gold on the exchange in the city of New York on Friday, September 24th, 1869; or to another similar panic there, which began September 18th, 1873.—**Golden Friday**. (*a*) The Friday in each of the ember-weeks. *F. G. Lee*, Eccles. Terms. (*b*) Among the Nestorians, the Friday after Whit-Sunday.

> The Friday after Pentecost is called *Golden Friday*, and is a high Festival. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 750.

Good Friday, the Friday before Easter, a holy day of the Christian church, in memory of Christ's crucifixion, of which this day is taken as the anniversary. The early church observed it as a strict fast; in the church services doxologies were omitted, no music except the most plaintive was allowed, and the altars were stripped and draped in black. At present, in the Greek and Roman Catholic churches, Good Friday is a solemn fast; and it is also observed with special services and prayers by the Church of England, and the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, and by the Lutherans, German Reformed Church, Moravians, and many Methodists.

> The tother salle be Godfraye, that Gode schalle revenge
> One the *Gud Frydaye* with galyarde knyghtes.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3432.

> Cheer up, my soul, call home thy sp'rits, and bear
> One bad *Good-friday;* full-mouth'd Easter's near.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, v., Epig. 7.

Good-Friday bun, a cross-bun.—**Holy Friday**, Friday in an ember-week.

Friday-faced† (frī′dā-fāst), *a.* Melancholy-looking; dejected.

> Marry, out upon him! what a *friday-fac'd* slave it is! I think in my conscience his face never keeps holiday.
> *Wily Beguiled* (Hawkins's Eng. Drama, III. 356).

fridge[1]† (frij), *v. i.* [Assibilated form of equiv. *frig* (cf. *fidge*, assibilated form of *fig*[1]); cf. E. dial. *friche*, brisk, nimble, active, < ME. *frike, frek*, active: see *freck*[1] and *frig*.] To move rapidly; frisk or dance about.

> The little motes or atoms that *fridge* and play in the beams of the sun. *Hallywell*, Melampronœa (1681), p. 3.

fridge[2]† (frij), *v. t.* [E. dial.; origin uncertain; perhaps another form, assimilated to *fridge*[1], of *fray*, ult. < L. *fricare*, rub: see *fray*[2].] To rub; fray.

> You might have rumpled and crumpled, and doubled and creased, and fretted and *fridged* the outside of them [jerkins] all to pieces. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 116.

fridstole† (frid′stōl), *n.* See *frithstool*.

frie[1]†, *v.* See *fry*[1].

frie[2]†, *n.* See *fry*[2].

fried-chicken (frīd′chik′en), *n.* Same as *friar's chicken* (which see, under *friar*).

friedelite (frē′del-īt), *n.* [Named after a French chemist, Ch. *Friedel*.] A silicate of manganese containing a little chlorin, occurring in rhombohedral crystals and in cleavable masses of a rose-red color at Adervielle in the department of Hautes-Pyrénées, France.

friend (frend), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *frend, freind;* < ME. *frend, freond*, < AS. *freónd* (pl.

freónd, frȳnd, frēnd, freóndas) = OS. *friund* = OFries. *friund, friond* = D. *vriend* = MLG. *vrunt, vrent, vrint*, LG. *fründ* = OHG. *friunt*, MHG. *vriunt*, G. *freund*, a friend, = Icel. *frændi* = Sw. *frände* = ODan. *frynt*, friend, kinsman, Dan. *fræende*, a kinsman, = Goth. *frijōnds;* orig. ppr. of AS. *freón, freógan*, love, = D. *vrijen*, court, woo (> MHG. *vrien*, G. *freien*, court, woo), = Icel. *frjā*, love, = Goth. *frijōn*, love; a verb merged in some instances with the later verb meaning 'free, liberate,' < *free, a.*, from the same root: cf. AS. *freón, freógan*, free, = OFries. *fria, friaia, fraia* = Icel. *frīa* = Sw. *fria* = Dan. *fri* = G. *freien, befreien*, free, liberate: see *free, a.* and *v.* Cf. *fiend*, which is similarly formed.] 1. One who is attached to another by feelings of personal regard and preference; one who entertains for another sentiments which lead him to seek his company and to study to promote his welfare.

A faithful *frende* is a strong defence: whoso fyndeth suche one, fyndeth a notable treasure.
Bible of 1551, Ecclus. vi. 14.

I spake to you then, I courted you, and woo'd you,
Call'd you "dear Cæsar," hung about you tenderly,
Was proud to appear your *friend*.
Fletcher (and another), False One, iv. 2.

If we from wealth to poverty descend,
Want gives to know the flatterer from the *friend*.
Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 486.

Since we deserved the name of *friends*,
And thine effect so lives in me,
A part of mine may live in thee,
And move thee on to noble ends.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxv.

2. One not hostile; one of the same nation, party, or kin; one at amity with another; an ally: opposed to *foe* or *enemy*.

Yf she have nede of Robyn Hode,
A *frende* she shall hym fynde.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 88).

Fran. Stand! who's there?
Hor. Friends to this ground.
Mar. And liegemen to the Dane.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1.

This was the peace we had, and the peace we gave, whether to *friends* or to foes abroad.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, ix.

3. One who is favorable, as to a cause, institution, or class; a favorer or promoter: as, a *friend* of or to commerce; a *friend* of or to public schools.

Statesman, yet *friend* to Truth! of soul sincere.
Pope, Epistle to Addison, l. 67.

He was no *friend* of idle ceremonies.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 25.

He is the *friend* of the poor—the *friend* of the blind—the *friend* of the prisoner—the *friend* of the slave.
Sumner, Against the Mexican War, Nov. 4, 1846.

4. Used as a term of salutation, or in familiar address.

Friend, how camest thou in hither? Mat. xxii. 12.

Good dawning to thee, *friend:* art of this house?
Shak., Lear, ii. 2.

5. [*cap.*] A member of the Society of Friends; a Quaker.

He had been a member of our Society upwards of sixty years, and he well remembered, that, in those early times, *Friends* were a plain, lowly-minded people.
John Woolman, Journal (ed. Whittier), p. 209.

6. A lover, of either sex. [Now only colloq.]

If you know yourself clear, why, I am glad of it: but if you have a *friend* here, convey, convey him out.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 3.

A friend at or **in court**, one who has sufficient interest or influence with those in power to serve another.

A friend i' the court is better than a penny in purse.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 1.

Alien friend, a foreigner whose country is at peace with one's own.—**Friends of God**, a name assumed by an unorganized brotherhood of German mystics existing in the fourteenth century, who, in opposition to the formalism and ecclesiasticism of their age, emphasized the possibility and duty of complete self-renunciation and intimate spiritual union with God. Prominent among the leaders were Nicholas of Basel and John Tauler. As they were not bound together by either an ecclesiastical organization or a common creed, their views of religious truth differed, and some of their utterances gave rise to charges of pantheism and antinomianism.—**Friends of Light, Protestant Friends.** See *Free Congregations*, under *congregation*.—**Next friend** (Law F. *prochein amy* or *ami*), in *law:* (*a*) In some jurisdictions, a person by whom an infant or a married woman sues, and who is responsible for costs. (*b*) In *Scots law*, a tutor or curator.—**Progressive Friends**, a religious society first formed in 1853 in Pennsylvania, rationalistic in its theological tendencies, but disclaiming the binding obligation of creeds and the exercise of disciplinary authority.—**Society of Friends**, the proper designation of a Christian sect commonly called Quakers, which took its rise in England about the middle of the seventeenth century through the preaching of George Fox. A division occurred in portions of the society in America in 1827, through the preaching of Elias Hicks, whose followers, commonly called *Hicksites*, hold doctrinal views closely approximating those of the Unitarians, while in church government and other respects they retain the usages of the orthodox Friends. The latter agree doctrinally with other evangelical Christians, but lay greater stress on the doctrine of the personal presence and guidance of the Holy Spirit. They have no paid ministry, and accept the ordinances of baptism and the Lord's supper in a spiritual sense only, rejecting their outward observance as church rites. They condemn all oath-taking and all war. The organization of the Society involves four periodical gatherings called "meetings": namely, preparative meeting, monthly meeting, quarterly meeting, and yearly meeting. The body called the Yearly Meeting has supreme legislative power. There are two Yearly Meetings in Great Britain, one in Canada, and ten in the United States.—**To be friends with**, to be in a relation of mutual or reciprocal friendship with.

I *am friends with* all the world, but thy base malice.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, iii. 2.

He that *was friends with* earth, and all her sweet
Took with both hands unsparingly.
Lowell, Agassiz, v. 1.

I shall never *be friends* again *with* roses.
Swinburne, Triumph of Time.

=**Syn. 1.** *Companion, Comrade*, etc. See *associate*.—3. Patron, advocate, partizan, well-wisher.

friend† (frend), *v. t.* [< *friend, n.*] To befriend.

The courteous Amphialus would not let his lance descend, but with a gallant grace ran over the head of his therein *friended* enemy. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

Not *friended* by his wish, to your high person
His will is most malignant. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 2.

Oh, where have I been all this time? how *friended*,
That I should lose myself thus desperately?
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 1.

Both Heaven and earth
Friend thee for ever!
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 4.

friend-back (frend'bak), *n.* A hangnail. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

friendfull†, *a.* [ME. *frendfull;* < *friend* + *-ful.*] Friendly.

Me thynkith myn herte is boune for to breke
Of his pitefull paynes when we here speke,
So *frendfull* we fonde hym in fraistyng.
York Plays, p. 428.

friending† (fren'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *friend, v.*] The state of being a friend; friendly disposition.

What so poor a man as Hamlet is
May do, to express his love and *friending* to you,
God willing, shall not lack. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5.

friendless (frend'les), *a.* [< ME. *frendles,* < AS. *freóndleás* (= D. *vriendenloos* = OHG. *friuntlaos*, G. *freundlos* = Dan. *frændelös*), < *freónd*, friend, + *-leás*, -less.] Without friends; wanting support or sympathy; forlorn.

Tho he was fleyne and *frendeles*, mo than thrutty ȝer.
Robert of Gloucester, p. 343.

In this sad plight, *friendlesse*, unfortunate,
Now miserable I, Fidessa, dwell.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ii. 26.

As *friendless* and unloved as any king.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 173.

Friendless man† [AS. *freóndleds man*], an outlaw.

Frendlesse man was wont to be the Saxon word for him we call an outlaw. The reason thereof I take to be, because he was upon his exclusion from the Kings peace and protection denied all helpe of friends, after certain daies.
Minsheu, 1617.

friendlessness (frend'les-nes), *n.* The state of being friendless.

friendlihead†, *n.* [ME. *frendlyhed* (= D. *vriendelijkheid* = ODan. *fryntlighed*); < *friendly, a.*, + *-head.*] Friendliness; friendship.

By good *frendlyhed* of thy deite,
Here in humbly wise pray thy excellence
Off tham to haue mercy, grace, and pite,
Without tham shewing any violence.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6448.

friendlike (frend'lik), *a.* [< *friend* + *like*2.] Like a friend; friendly.

That true faith, whereever it is, worketh and frameth the heart to *friendlike* dispositions unto God, and brings forth *friendlike* carriage in the life towards God.
Goodwin, Works, V. ii. 48.

Friendlike, and side by side, two brethren fought,
Whom at a birth their fruitful mother brought.
Rowe, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, ii.

friendlily (frend'li-li), *adv.* [< *friendly, a.*, + *-ly*2.] In a friendly manner. [Rare.]

He lived, if not familiarly, yet *friendlily*, with the dramatic writers of his day, and neither provoked nor felt personal enmities. *Gifford*, Int. to Ford's Plays, p. 1.

friendliness (frend'li-nes), *n.* 1. The condition or quality of being friendly; a disposition to favor or befriend; good will.

Were you ignorant to see 't?
Or, seeing it, of such childish *friendliness*
To yield your voices! *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 3.

'Tis a disposition quite unchristian that we show in such bad actions, being wholly contrary to that intermutual amity and *friendliness* that should be in the world.
Feltham, Resolves, ii. 52.

Your extreme *friendliness* hath even tempted you to act a part which your true sense and the very decorum of your profession . . . has rendered painful to you.
Bp. Hurd, On Retirement.

2. Exercise of benevolence or kindness.

Let all the intervals be employed in prayers, charity, *friendliness*, and neighbourhood.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living.

friendly (frend'li), *a.* [< ME. *frendly, frendely,* < AS. *freóndlīc* (= OFries. *friondlīk* = D. *vriendelijk* = MLG. *vruntlik, ventlik* = OHG. *friuntlīh*, MHG. *vriuntlīch*, G. *freundlich* = ODan. Sw. *fryntlig*), < *freónd*, friend, + *-līc*, -ly1.] 1. Like a friend; disposed to confer benefits; kind.

Ther is no lorde in this londe as I lere,
In faith that hath a *frendlyar* feere,
Than yhe my lorde,
My-selffe yof [though] I saye itt.
York Plays, p. 272.

He semed *frendly* to hem that knewe him nought,
But he was feendly, both in werke and thought.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 291.

A man that hath friends must show himself *friendly*.
Prov. xviii. 24.

2. Characteristic of or befitting a friend or friends; amicable; amiable: as, to be on *friendly* terms.

Long they thus traveiled in *friendly* wise,
Through countreyes waste, and eke well edifyde.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 14.

According to your *friendly* Request I have sent you this Decastich. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 27.

The approach of a long separation, like the approach of death, brings out all *friendly* feelings with unusual strength. *Macaulay*, Life and Letters, I. 309.

3. Not hostile; disposed to peace: as, a *friendly* power or state.

Why answer not the double majesties
This *friendly* treaty of our threaten'd town?
Shak., K. John, ii. 2.

Four *friendly* merchants, or bunneahs, who were returning to the town, were shot by our pickets.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 337.

4. Favorable; propitious; salutary; conferring benefit: as, a *friendly* breeze or gale; rains *friendly* to ripening fruits.

Timely he flies the yet untasted food,
And gains the *friendly* shelter of the wood.
Pope, Iliad, xvi.

Friendly the sun, the bright flowers, and the grass
Seemed after the dark wood.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 221.

5. [*cap.*] Pertaining or belonging to the Society of Friends.

Whose family are *Friendly* people.
The American, XII. 155.

Friendly societies, associations, chiefly among tradesmen and mechanics, for the purpose of forming a fund for the assistance of members in sickness, or of their families in case of death. The name is used principally in Great Britain; in the United States such associations are more commonly called *benefit* or *benevolent societies*.—**Friendly Societies Acts**, English statutes of 1855–8, 1875–6, regulating the organization and conduct of such societies.=**Syn.** *Amicable, Friendly.* See *amicable*.

friendly (frend'li), *adv.* [< ME. *frendly,* < AS. *freóndlīce*, adv., < *freóndlīc*, adj., friendly: see *friendly, a.*] In the manner of friends; in the way of friendship; with friendship.

Syr Herowde, thai say no faute in me fand,
He fest me to his frenschippe, so *frendly* he fared.
York Plays, p. 322.

Hee found him a very gentle person who entertained him *friendly*, and shewed him many things.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 7.

Thou dost chide me *friendly*.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, iii. 2.

friendship (frend'ship), *n.* [< ME. *frendshipe, frendschip, frenchipe, freondschipe*, etc., < AS. *freóndscipe* (= OS. *friundskepi* = OFries. *friondskip* = D. *vriendschap* = MLG. *vruntschap, ventschap, -schop, -schup*, LG. *fründschap* = OHG. *friuntscaf*, MHG. *friuntschaft*, G. *freundschaft*, friendship, = Sw. *frändskap* = Dan. *frændskab*, kinship), < *freónd*, friend: see *friend* and *-ship.*] 1. Mutual liking and regard between persons, irrespective of sex; mutual interest based on intimate acquaintance and esteem; the feeling that moves persons to seek each other's society or to promote each other's welfare.

Feithfullere *frenchipe* saw neuer frek in erthe.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5434.

Then those two knights, fast *friendship* for to bynd,
And love establish each to other trew,
Gave goodly gifts, the signes of gratefull mynd,
And eke, as pledges firme, right hands together joynd.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 18.

True and perfect *friendship* requireth these three things especially: virtue, as being honest and commendable; society, which is pleasant and delectable; and profit, which is needfull and necessary.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 185.

For 'tis the bliss of *friendship's* holy state
To mix their minds, and to communicate;
Though bodies cannot, souls can penetrate.
Dryden, Eleonora.

2. Desire for intercourse with or the welfare of another or others; personal favor or good will; amicable feeling or regard.

Welcome, brave duke! thy *friendship* makes us fresh.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

Why, having kept good faith, and often shown
Friendship and truth to others, find'st thou none?
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 277.

3. Congenial union of one with another or others; an individual relation of friendliness: as, to contract a *friendship* with a person: often in the plural.

His *friendships*, still to few confin'd,
Were always of the middling kind.
Death of Dr. Swift.

And softly, thro' a vinous mist,
My college *friendships* glimmer.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

4. An act of kindness or friendliness; friendly aid; help; relief. [Archaic.]

I know I am flesh and blood,
And you have done me *friendships* infinite and often,
That must require me honest and a true man.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, ii. 1.

A frende that delyteth in loue, dothe a man more *frendshype*, and stycketh faster vnto hym then a brother.
Bible of 1551, Prov. xviii. 24.

Gracious my lord, hard by here is a hovel;
Some *friendship* will it lend you 'gainst the tempest.
Shak., Lear, iii. 2.

5†. Conformity; affinity; correspondence.

We know those colours which have a *friendship* with each other. *Dryden*, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

=Syn. 1. Amity, fellowship, companionship, alliance.

frier[1] (frī'ėr), *n.* One who or that which fries. *Imp. Dict.*

frier[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *friar*.

friery†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *friary*.

Friese (frēz), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. **Frese*, < AS. *Frisa*, *Frysa*, *Fresa* (usually in pl. *Frisan*, etc.) = OFries. *Frise*, *Frese* = MD. *Vriese*, D. *Vries* = MLG. *Vrese* = OHG. *Friesо*, *Friaso*, *Friso*, MHG. *Vriese*, G. *Friese* = Dan. *Fris-er* = ML. *Friso(n-)*, *Freso(n-)*, a Friese, a native of Friesland, a Frisian; first mentioned by Tacitus and Pliny, in the plural form *Frisii* (Gr. Φρίσιοι, Φρείσιοι), as a people of northern Germany. Hence *Friesian*, *Friesic*, *Friesish*, etc. Cf. *frizz*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Friesland; one of the Frisian race; a Frisian.—**2†.** The language spoken in Friesland or by Frisians. See *Friesic*.

Butter, bread, cheese,
Are good English and good *Friese*. *Old rime.*

II. *a.* Pertaining to the Frisians or to their language.

frieseite (frē'zīt), *n.* [After F. M. von *Friese*.] A sulphid of silver and iron from Joachimsthal, Bohemia. It is allied to sternbergite.

Friesian, Frisian (frē'zi̯an, friz'i̯an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Friese* + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the people of Friesland, or to their language.

II. *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Friesland; a Friese; one of the Low German people who were the ancestors of the present inhabitants of Friesland.—**2.** The language spoken in Friesland or by Frisians. See *Friesic*.

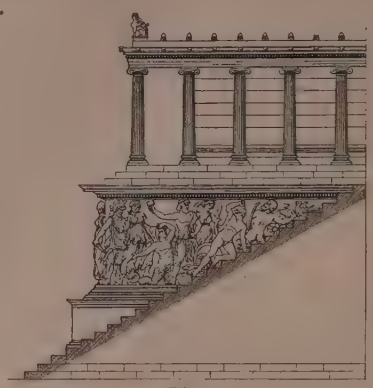
Friesic (frē'zik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *Frisic*, *Frisick*; < *Friese* + *-ic*; a var., with term. *-ic*, of the earlier type *Friesish*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* Same as *Friesian*.

II. *n.* The language of the Friesians. *Friesic*, in its oldest form specifically called *Old Friesic*, is a Low German dialect formerly spoken in the northern part of Germany in the district which includes the present Friesland. Old Friesic, with Old Saxon and Anglo-Saxon, constituted the main part of what is collectively called Old Low German, of which the present modern Friesic in its local variations, North, East, and West Friesic, and Dutch, Flemish, and Low German in its restricted sense (Platt Deutsch) are the modern continental remains.

Friesish (frē'zish), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. **Fresish*, < AS. **Frisisc*, *Frysisc*, *Fresisc* (= OFries. **Fresisk* = D. *Vriesch* = MLG. *Vrēsch*, LG. *Freisch* = G. *Friesisch* = Dan. Sw. *Frisisk*), Friesish; as *Friese* (AS. *Frisa*) + *-ish*[1].] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a Friese, or to the Friesians, or to Friesland; Friesian: same as *Friesic*.

II. *n.* Same as *Friesic*. [Little used.]

frieze[1] (frēz), *n.* [Formerly also *freeze*, *frize*, *frise* (= D. *fries* = G. *fries* = Dan. *frise* = Sw. *fris*); < OF. *frise*, *frize*, F. *frise* = Sp. Pg. *friso* = It. *fregio*, frieze; a particular use of OF. *freze*, *fraise*, F. *fraise*, a ruff, = OSp. *freso*, a fringe, = OIt. *frigio*, *friso*, *fregio*, mod. *fregio*, fringe, lace, border, ornament, prob. < ML. *phrygium*, *frigium*, *phrysum*, *frisium*, *frisum*, an embroidered border, lit. Phrygian work, neut. of *Phrygius*, Phrygian: see *Phrygian*, and cf. *auriphrygia*, *fregiatura*. Otherwise supposed to be connected with *frieze*[2], *frizz*, *frizzle*, etc., or with *Friese*, *Friesic*, etc.] In *arch.*, that part of an entablature which is between the architrave and the cornice; also, any longitudinal decorative feature or band of extended length, occupying a position, in architecture or decoration, more or less similar to that of the frieze in an entablature. The frieze in its simplest form is flat and plain; but in the Doric style it is divided into triglyphs



Frieze.
Left-hand side of stairway of the great altar at Pergamon.

and metopes, and in other styles, and even in the Doric when not over columns, it frequently bears a continuous series of figures sculptured in relief, as the Panathenaic frieze around the cella of the Parthenon. Such a frieze is sometimes called a *zophoros*. See *entablature*, and cuts under *column* and *gigantomachy*.

Here he learns to mount
His curious Stairs, there finds he *Frize* and Cornish,
And other Places other Peeces furnish.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

No jutty, *frieze*,
Buttress, nor coigne of vantage, but this bird
Hath made his pendent bed, and procreant cradle.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 6.

Cornice or *frieze* with bossy sculptures graven.
Milton, P. L., i. 716.

The encircling *friezes* [on a silver-gilt bowl] are full of groups and symbols which have evidently been adapted by a Phœnician artist from Egyptian prototypes.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 316.

frieze[1] (frēz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *friezed*, ppr. *friezing*. [Early mod. E. *fryse*; = F. *fraiser*, border, = It. *fregiare*, trim, border, < ML. *phrygiare*, border, embroider; from the noun: see *frieze*[1], *n.*] **1†.** To border; embroider; ornament the edge of.

On the top of the whiche mountayne was a tree of golde, the braunches and bowes *frysed* with gold, spreding on every side. *Hall*, Hen. VIII., an. 2.

2. To furnish with a frieze.

Gerard and Stephen stopped before a tall, thin, stuccoed house, balustraded and *friezed*. *Disraeli*, Sibyl, p. 94.

frieze[2] (frēz), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *freeze*, *freese*, *frize*, *frise*; < ME. *fryse* (= G. *fries* = Sw. Dan. *fris*) = OF. *frize*, *frise*, *frisse*, F. *frise* = Pg. Sp. *frisa*, < ML. *frisius*, in full *pannus frisius* (mod. F. *drap de Frise*), as if cloth made in Friesland, but there appears to be no evidence for an immediate connection except the similarity of spelling. Some etymologists derive the word from *frizz*, which others, on the contrary, derive from *frieze*[2], *n.* Hence *frisado*, q. v.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A thick and warm woolen cloth used for rough outer garments since the fourteenth century. The modern material of this name is covered with a nap forming little tufts, and is especially used in Ireland, whence it is exported for overcoating.

Cloth of gold do not despise,
Though thou'rt matched with cloth of *frize*.
Old proverb.

I will ascend to the groom porter's next,
Fly higher games, and make my mincing knight
Walk musing in their knotty *frieze* abroad.
W. Cartwright, The Ordinary, ii. 3.

Each put on a coarse straw bonnet, with strings of colored calico, and a cloak of gray *frieze*.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, v.

2. In *leather-manuf.*, an imperfection in leather, sometimes appearing in the preparatory processes of tanning. It consists in excessive tenderness of the grain of the hide, which appears as if it had been scraped off.

Frieze is principally caused in the subsequent step of sweating when the grain of the hide is inclined to be tender and has the appearance of being scraped off.
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 239.

II. *a.* Made of the napped or shaggy cloth called frieze.

A Gentleman of the Countrey among the bushes and briers, [to] goe in a pounced dublet and a paire of embrodered hosen, in the Citie to weare a *frise* Ierkin and a paire of leather breeches. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 238.

Woven after the manner of deep, *frieze* rugges.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, viii. 48.

He wore a *frieze* coat, and breakfasted upon toast and ale. *Steele*, Guardian, No. 34.

frieze[2] (frēz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *friezed*, ppr. *friezing*. [< *frieze*[2], *n.* Cf. *frizz*, q. v.] To form a nap on, as cloth, like the nap of frieze; furnish with a nap; frizzle; curl: used especially in the past participle: as, a *friezed* stuff or garment.

frieze-panel (frēz'pan″el), *n.* In *carp.*, one of the upper panels of a door having at least three tiers of panels.

friezer (frē'zėr), *n.* One who or that which friezes.

frieze-rail (frēz'rāl), *n.* In *carp.*, the rail next the top rail of a door of six panels.

friezing-machine (frē'zing-ma̤-shēn″), *n.* A machine for friezing cloth.

frig (frig), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *frigged*, ppr. *frigging*. [Early mod. E. *frigge*, perhaps (with sonant *g* for surd *k*) < ME. *frikien*, keep in constant motion (of the arms and hands), < AS. *frician* (once), dance. Hence the assibilated form *fridge*[1], q. v.] To keep in constant motion; wriggle. [Prov. Eng.]

frigate (frig'āt), *n.* [Formerly also *frigat*, *frigot*; = D. *fregat* = G. *fregatte* = Dan. *fregat* = Sw. *fregatt*, < OF. *fregate*, F. *frégate*, < It. *fregata*, dial. *fragata* = Sp. Pg. *fragata*, a frigate; perhaps, as Diez supposes, for **fargata*, an assumed contr. form of L. *fabricata*, fem. pp. of *fabricare*, build, construct, whence *fabricate*: cf. E. *forge*[1] (F. *forge*, Sp. Pg. *forja*, etc.), from the same source. So F. *bâtiment*, a building, also a vessel.] **1†.** Any small sailing vessel.

Behold the water worke and play
About her little *frigot*, therein making way.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 7.

Under those verie bridges he left certain spaces betweene, from whence the light pinnaces and *frigats* might make out to charge and recharge the enemie, and retire themselves thither againe in safetie.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 745.

We tooke a *frigate* of tenne tunne, comming from Gwathanelo laden with hides and ginger.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 289.

2. Among ships of war of the old style, a vessel larger than a sloop or a brig, and smaller than a ship of the line, usually carrying her guns (which varied in number from about thirty to fifty or sixty) on the main-deck and on a raised quarter-deck and forecastle, or having two decks. Such ships were often fast sailers, and were much used as cruisers in the great wars of the eighteenth and the early part of the nineteenth century. Since the introduction of iron-clad vessels the term *frigate* has been applied to war-ships of this kind having high speed and great fighting power.

He [Commissioner Pett] . . . invented that excellent and new ornament of the navy which we call *frigate*, formidable to our enemies, to us most useful and safe.
Evelyn, Memoirs, I. 671.

On the third day of May the admiral [Russell] sail'd from St. Helens with the combined squadrons of England and Holland, amounting to ninety ships of the line, besides *frigates*, fire-ships, and tenders. *Smollett*, Hist. Eng., an. 1693.

3. Same as *frigate-bird*.—**Double-banked frigate**, or *double-banker*, a frigate which carried guns on two decks, and had a flush upper deck.

frigate-bird (frig'āt-bėrd), *n.* A large marine bird, the *Fregata aquila* or *Tachypetes aquilus* and other species of the same genus, belonging to the family *Fregatidæ* or *Tachypetidæ* and order *Steganopodes* or *Totipalmatæ*, noted for

Frigate-bird (*Fregata aquila*).

powers of flight and raptorial disposition, found near land on most of the warmer seas of the globe. It has long pointed wings with a great sweep, a long forficate tail, extremely small totipalmate feet, a long, strong, hooked bill, a gular pouch, and dark coloration. Also called *frigate*, *frigate-pelican*, and *man-of-war bird*.

frigate-built (frig'āt-bilt), *a.* *Naut.*, having a quarter-deck and forecastle raised above the main-deck.

frigate-mackerel (frig'āt-mak″e̤-rel), *n.* A scombroid fish, *Auxis thazard*, of stout fusiform shape, with the spinous dorsal fin remote from the second one, and having a toothless vomer

and palatines and a well-developed corselet. It occurs on both sides of the Atlantic.

frigate-pelican (frig′āt-pel″i-kan), *n.* Same as *frigate-bird*.

frigatoon (frig-a-tön′), *n.* [< It. *fregatone*, aug. of *fregata*, frigate: see *frigate*.] 1. A Venetian vessel with a square stern and two masts.—2†. A ship-rigged sloop of war.

frigefaction† (frij-ē-fak′shon), *n.* [< L. as if **frigefactio(n-)*; cf. *frigefactare*, make cold, < *frigere*, be cold, + *facere*, pp. *factus*, make.] A cooling or making cold. *Bailey*, 1731.

frigefactive† (frij-ē-fak′tiv), *a.* [As *frigefact-ion* + *-ive*.] Tending or serving to make cold; cooling.

We will no longer delay to say something of this matter: namely, in what line, or, if you please, towards what part the *frigefactive* virtue of cold bodies does operate the furthest and most strongly. *Boyle*, Works, II. 524.

frigerate† (frij′e-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *frigeratus*, pp. of *frigerare*, make cool, < *frigus* (*frigor-*), cold, coldness, coolness: see *frigid*.] To cool; refrigerate. *Bailey*, 1731.

frigeratory† (frij′e-rā-tō-ri), *n.* [< *frigerate* + *-ory*.] A place to make or keep things cool in. *Bailey*, 1731.

Frigg, Friga (frig, frig′ä), *n.* [Latinized forms of *Frigg*.] Same as *Frigg*.

friggling (frig′ling), *a.* [Ppr. of **friggle*, freq. of *frig*, *v.*] Wriggling.

How was the head of the beast cut off at first in this nation? It is harder for us to cut off the *friggling* tail of that hydra of Rome. *S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 173.

fright (frīt), *n.* [< ME. *frizt*, *fryzt* (transposed from **fyrzt*), < AS. *fyrhtu*, *fyrhto* = OS. *forhta*, *forahta* = OFries. *fruchta* = OD. *vrucht*, *vrocht*, *vurcht*, *vorght* = MLG. *vrochte*, *vruchte*, *vorchte*, LG. *frucht* = OHG. *forhta*, *forahta*, *forohta*, MHG. *vorhte*, *vorht*, G. *furcht* (= Sw. *fruktan* = Dan. *frygt*, perhaps borrowed) = Goth. *faurhtei*, fright. The associated verb, AS. *fyrhtan*, E. *fright*, etc., was prob. orig. strong, as shown by the adj. pp. AS. *forht* = OHG. *forht* = Goth. *faurhts*, timid, afraid: see *fright*, *v. t.* Not connected with *fear*[1] or with *afraid*.] 1. Sudden and extreme fear; terror caused by the sudden appearance or prospect of danger.

But though I have seen, and been beset by them [waterspouts] often, yet the *Fright* was always the greatest part of the harm. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 453.

Gentle Lamia judged, and judged aright,
That Lycius could not love in half a *fright*,
So threw the goddess off, and won his heart
More pleasantly by playing woman's part.
Keats, Lamia, i.

2. Anything which by its sudden occurrence or appearance may greatly startle and alarm; hence, by hyperbole, a person of a shocking, grotesque, or ridiculous appearance in either person or dress: as, she is a perfect *fright*.

Likewise if I had thought I'd been
Sic a great *fright* to thee,
I'd brought Sir John o' Erskine park;
He's thretty feet and three.
Lang Johnny Moir (Child's Ballads, IV. 278).

Auld Reekie aye he keepit tight,
An' trig and braw;
But now they'll busk her like a *fright*—
Willie's awa'! *Burns*, To William Creech.

=Syn. 1. *Terror*, *Dismay*, etc. See *alarm*.

fright (frīt), *v. t.* [< ME. *frighten*, < AS. *fyrhtan*, tr., make afraid, *forhtian*, intr., be afraid, = OS. *forhtian*, *forahtian* = OFries. *fruchta* = OD. *vruchten*, *vurchten*, *vorchten* = MLG. *vrochten*, *vruchten*, *vorchten*, LG. *fruchten* = OHG. *forahtan*, *furihtan*, MHG. *vürhten*, G. *fürchten* (Sw. *frukta* = Dan. *frygte*, borrowed) = Goth. *faurhtjan*, fear; the tr. verb was prob. orig. strong; cf. the adj. pp. AS. *forht* = OHG. *forht* = Goth. *faurhts*, timid, afraid: see *fright*, *n.* Hence *frighten*, q. v.] To frighten; affright; terrify; scare.

Which Name of Salisbury so *frighted* the French, thinking he had been come to rescue them, that casting away their Weapons they ran all away. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 181.

The story soon is improved and spreads, that a mad dog had *frighted* a lady of distinction. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lxix.

He . . . lapsed into so long a pause again
As half amazed, half *frighted*, all his flock.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

frightable (frī′ta-bl), *a.* [< *fright* + *-able*.] Capable of being frightened; timid. [Rare.]

Cholera is spreading. . . . Medical men can do nothing, except frighten those that are *frightable*.
Carlyle, in Froude.

frighted (frī′ted), *p. a.* 1. Frightened.

The ancient foe of Caledonia's land
Now waves his banners o'er her *frighted* fields.
Horne, Douglass.

2. In *her.*, same as *forcené*.

frighten (frī′tn), *v. t.* [< *fright* + *-en*[1] (*c*).] To strike with fright; terrify; scare; dismay.

Even that [2,000 leagues] was a Voyage enough to *frighten* us, considering our scanty Provisions.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 280.

The rugged Bears, or spotted Lynx's Brood,
Frighten the Vallies, and infest the Wood.
Prior, Solomon, i.

The chilling tale
Of midnight murder was a wonder heard
With doubtful credit, told to *frighten* babes.
Cowper, Task, iv. 564.

Frightened water, weak tea or coffee served on board ship. [Sailors' slang.]=**Syn.** To affright, dismay, daunt, appal, intimidate. See *afraid*.

frightenable (frī′tn-a-bl), *a.* [< *frighten* + *-able*.] Susceptible of being frightened. *Coleridge*. [Rare.]

frightful (frīt′fûl), *a.* [< ME. *frightful*, afraid; cf. AS. *forhtfull*, afraid, timid: see *fright*, *n.*, and *-ful*.] 1. Full of occasion for fright; causing or apt to excite alarm or terror; terrible; dreadful: as, a *frightful* chasm; a *frightful* tempest.

Thy school-days *frightful*, desperate, wild, and furious.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

One cannot conceive so *frightful* a state of a nation. A maritime country without a marine, and without commerce, a continental country without a frontier, and for a thousand miles surrounded with powerful, warlike, and ambitious neighbours. *Burke*, Policy of the Allies.

Like one that on a lonesome road
Doth walk in fear and dread, . . .
Because he knows a *frightful* fiend
Doth close behind him tread.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, vi.

2. Intolerable; shocking; hideous. [Hyperbolic.]

"Odious! in woollen! 'twould a saint provoke"
(Were the last words that poor Narcissa spoke): . . .
"One would not, sure, be *frightful* when one's dead."
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 250.

3†. Full of terror; fearful; alarmed.

Their young boyes
And *frightfull* matrons making wofull noise,
In heaps enhedg'd it. *Vicars*, tr. of Virgil (1632).

=**Syn.** *Dreadful*, *Fearful*, etc. (see *awful*); alarming, terrific, horrible, shocking.

frightfully (frīt′fûl-i), *adv.* 1. In a frightful manner; dreadfully; terribly.

Then to her glass; and, "Betty, pray,
Don't I look *frightfully* to-day?"
Swift, Lady's Journal.

2. Intolerably; shockingly; hideously; exceedingly. [Hyperbolic.]

They [the Lapps] are *frightfully* pious and commonplace.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 136.

frightfulness (frīt′fûl-nes), *n.* The quality of being frightful.

Those few horses that remaine are sent forth for discovery; they find nothing but monuments of *frightfulnesse*, pledges of security. *Bp. Hall*, Samaria's Famine Relieved.

frightihead†, *n.* [ME. *frightihed*; < *frighty* + *-head*.] Fright; fear.

Al he it listnede in *frightihed*.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 2222.

frightily† (frī′ti-li), *adv.* [ME. **frightily*, *frigtilike*; < *frighty* + *-ly*[2].] In fear; fearfully.

Iacob abraid, & seide *frigtilike*.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 1617.

frightless (frīt′les), *a.* [< *fright* + *-less*.] Free from fright. [Rare.]

I speake all *frightlesse*. *Marston*, Sophonisba, iv. 1.

frightment† (frīt′ment), *n.* [< *fright* + *-ment*.] Fright; terror; alarm.

All these *frightments* are but idle dreams.
Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, iv. 2.

frighty†, *a.* [ME. *frighty*, *frigti*; < *fright* + *-y*[1].] Afraid.

Tho wurthen he *frigti*.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 667.

frigid (frij′id), *a.* [= Sp. *frígido* = Pg. It. *frigido*, < L. *frigidus*, cold, chill, cool, < *frigere*, be cold; cf. *frigus* (*frigor-*), cold, coldness, coolness, = Gr. ῥῖγος (for *ϝρῖγος), cold, ῥιγοῦν, freeze. See *frill*[1].] 1. Cold in temperature; wanting heat or warmth; icy; wintry: as, the *frigid* zone.

There is also a great difference betwixt the degrees in coldness in the air of *frigid* regions and of England.
Boyle, Works, II. 509.

The stone on which our colonial life was founded was *frigid* as an arctic boulder—there was no molecular motion to give out life and heat.
Stedman, Poets of America, p. 15.

2. Cold in temperament or feeling; wanting warmth of affection or of zeal; chilly in manner; impassive.

Even his [William of Orange's] admirers generally accounted . . . [him] the most distant and *frigid* of men.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

Mrs. Fairfax! I saw her in a black gown and widow's cap—*frigid*, perhaps, but not uncivil: a model of elderly English respectability. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, x.

3. Marked by or manifesting mental coldness; coldly formal or precise; lifeless; torpid; chilling: as, *frigid* devotions or services; *frigid* politeness or manners.

Bleak level realm, where *frigid* styles abound,
Where never yet a daring thought was found.
Parnell, To Bolingbroke.

Then, crush'd by rules, and weaken'd as refin'd,
For years the pow'r of Tragedy declin'd;
From Bard to Bard the *frigid* caution crept,
Till Declamation roar'd whilst Passion slept.
Johnson, Prologue at the Opening of Drury Lane (1747).

The heroic rhymes of the Icelanders are crowded with *frigid* conceits. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxv.

4. Wanting generative heat or vigor; impotent. *Johnson.*—**Frigid zones**, in *geog.*, the two zones comprehended between the poles and the polar circles, which are 23° 30′ from the poles.

frigidarium (frij-i-dā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *frigidaria* (-ä). [L., a cooling-room, neut. of *frigidarius*, of or for cooling, < *frigidus*, cold, cool: see *frigid*.] In *anc. arch.*, the cooling-apartment in a bath, in or adjoining which the cold bath was placed.

frigidite (frij′id-īt), *n.* [< *Frigido* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A metallic mineral related to tetrahedrite, but containing a small percentage of nickel, found in the mines of the Valle del Frigido, Liguria, Italy.

frigidity (fri-jid′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *frigidité* = Pr. *frigiditat* = It. *frigidità*, < LL. *frigidita(t-)s*, cold, < *frigidus*, cold: see *frigid*.] 1. Coldness; want of heat.

Ice is water congealed by the *frigidity* of the air.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

2. Coldness of feeling, manner, or quality; want of ardor, animation, or vivacity in action or manifestation; chilliness; dullness.

Having begun loftily in heavens universall Alphabet, he fals downe to that wretched poorenesse and *frigidity* as to talke of Bridge street in heav'n and the Ostler of heav'n.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

3. Want of natural heat and vigor of body; impotency. *Bailey*, 1731.

frigidly (frij′id-li), *adv.* In a frigid manner; coldly; without warmth of feeling or manner.

If in the Platonical Philosophy there are some things directing to it [a communion with God], yet they are but *frigidly* expressed.
Bates, Harmony of the Divine Attributes, xvii.

frigidness (frij′id-nes), *n.* The state of being frigid; coldness; want of ardor or fervor; frigidity.

frigiferous (fri-jif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *frigus*, cold, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing or bringing cold: as, *frigiferous* winds. *Evelyn*. [Rare.]

frigolito (frig-ō-lē′tō), *n.* The *Sophora secundiflora*, a small leguminous tree or shrub of western Texas and New Mexico. The wood is hard and heavy, and makes excellent fuel.

frigoric (fri-gor′ik), *a.* [< L. *frigus* (*frigor-*), cold, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or consisting in the application of cold. [Rare.]

The conditions under which the *frigoric* service was to be introduced into the morgue.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVI. 178.

frigorific (frig-ō-rif′ik), *a.* [= F. *frigorifique*, < LL. *frigorificus*, cooling, < *frigus* (*frigor-*), coolness, cold, + *facere*, make.] Causing cold; producing or generating cold: as, *frigorific* mixtures. See *freezing-mixture*.

When the *frigorifick* power was arrived at the height, I several times found, that water . . . would freeze in a quarter of a minute by a minute watch.
Boyle, Works, III. 147.

frigorifical (frig-ō-rif′i-kal), *a.* [< *frigorific* + *-al*.] Same as *frigorific*.

frigot[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *frigate*.

frigot[2]†, *n.* [Appar. a capricious use of the form *frigot*[1], with sense taken from L. *frigus*, cold, *frigidus*, frigid.] A person of cold or passive temperament.

And indeed, it is much better to be such a henpecked *frigot* (sic errare) than always to be racked and tortured with the grating surmises of suspicion and jealousy.
Kennet, tr. of Erasmus's Praise of Folly, p. 28.

frijole (Sp. pron. frē-hōl′), *n.* [Sp. *frijol, fréjol*, also *frísol, frisuelo* = Cat. *fasol*, French bean, kidney-bean, < L. *faseolus, phaseolus*, kidney-bean: see *fasel*[2] and *phaseolus*.] The common name in Mexico for the cultivated bean of that country, which forms an important staple of food.

The Mexicans were also skilful makers of earthen pots, in which were cooked the native beans called by the Spanish *frijoles*, and the various savory stews still in vogue.
E. B. Tylor, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 213.

frijolillo (Sp. pron. frē-hō-lē′lyō), *n.* [Mex. Sp., dim. of Sp. *frijol:* see *frijole*.] The *Lonchocarpus latifolius*, a leguminous tree of Mexico and the West Indies.

friket, *a.* See *freck*[1].

frilal†, *n.* [Cf. *frill*[2].] A border of ornamental ribbon, mentioned as in use in 1690. *Fairholt.*

frill[1] (fril), *v. i.* [< OF. *friller*, shiver with cold, < *frilleux*, chill, cold of nature, F. *frileux*, chill, < ML. as if **frigidulosus*, < L. *frigidulus*, somewhat cold, dim. of *frigidus*, cold: see *frigid*.] To shiver with cold, as a hawk or other bird.

frill[1] (fril), *n.* [< *frill*[1], *v.*] A shivering with cold, as a bird; the ruffling of a bird's feathers when shivering with cold.

frill[2] (fril), *n.* [A particular use of *frill*[1], *n.*, a border of this kind being likened to the ruffling of a bird's feathers when it shivers with cold: see *frill*[1], *n.*] **1.** A narrow ornamental bordering made of a strip of textile material, of which one edge is gathered and the other left loose, as in a narrow flounce; a ruffle.

His *frill* and neckcloth hung limp under his bagging waistcoat. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, I. 284.

Did he stand at the diamond door
Of his house in a rainbow *frill?*
Tennyson, Maud, xxiv.

Hence — **2.** Anything resembling such a border.

How delicate thy gauzy *frill!*
How rich thy branching stem!
E. Elliott, To the Bramble Flower.

Specifically — (*a*) The projecting fringe of hair on the chest of some dogs, as the collie.

The Pomeranian dog is employed as a sheep-dog, for which he is fitted by his peculiarly woolly coat and ample *frill*, rendering him to a great degree proof against wet and cold. *Dogs of Great Britain and America*, p. 132.

(*b*) Some fringing part or process of an animal, like a ruffle; a frilling: as, the genital *frills* of a hydrozoan. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 553. (*c*) In hymenomycetous fungi, a superior annulus or ring; an annulus formed of tissue suspended from the apex of the stipe and free at other points, at first forming a membranous covering for the hymenium, but detached as the pileus expands; an armilla. (*d*) In *photog.*, the swelling and loosening of a gelatin film around the edges of a plate. See *frill*[2], *v.*

3. An affectation of dress or of manner; an air: usually in the plural: as, he puts on too many *frills*. [Colloq., U. S.] — **Frill pattern**, in *ceram.*, a pattern made of separate small threads of slip laid side by side on the surface. See *slip-decoration*.

frill[2] (fril), *v.* [< *frill*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To form into a frill; flute or plait: as, to *frill* a border in a dress.

His long mustachoes on his upper lip, like bristles, *frill'd* back to his neck. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks, p. 516.

2. To ornament with frills: as, to *frill* a child's garment. — **Frilled lizard.** Same as *frill-lizard*.

II. *intrans.* To become frilled or ruffled. Specifically, in photography, said of the gelatin film of a dry plate when in course of the development, from too high temperature of the water or other cause, it rises from the glass in ruffles, which may be sufficiently extended to destroy the picture, or even to cause the entire film to slip from the plate.

frillback (fril′bak), *n.* One of a particular breed of domestic pigeons.

frilling (fril′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *frill*[2], *v.*] **1.** Frills; ruffles; gathered strips in general. — **2.** In *photog.*, a ruffling up or loosening of the film of a gelatin-emulsion plate. It appears during the development or fixing of the negative, and may be guarded against by the use of alum in the fixing-bath, or of ice in the water used for washing.

frill-lizard (fril′liz″ärd), *n.* The Anglo-Australian name of a lizard of the genus *Chlamydosaurus* (which see). *C. kingi* has a crenate membraue-like ruff about its neck, which it elevates when irritated or frightened. It is said sometimes to walk on its hind legs alone, a very unusual mode of progression among existing reptiles. Also called *frilled lizard*. See cut in next column.

Frill-lizard (*Chlamydosaurus kingi*).

frim (frim), *a.* [< ME. *frym*, < AS. *freme*, a secondary form of *fram, from*, bold, forward, strenuous, strong, etc.: see *from, adv.*, and cf. *frame, v.*] Flourishing. [Prov. Eng.]

My plenteous bosom strow'd
With all abundant sweets; my *frim* and lusty flank
Her bravery then displays, with meadows hugely rank.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xiii. 397.

Frimaire (frē-mãr′), *n.* [F., < *frimas*, hoar frost, rime, < OF. *frimer*, freeze: referred, doubtfully, to Icel. *hrím* = AS. *hrīm*, rime: see *rime*[2].] The third month of the French revolutionary calendar (see *calendar*), beginning, in the year 1793, on November 21st, and ending December 20th.

frindt, *n.* An obsolete form of *friend*.

frine (frīn), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *frined*, ppr. *frining*. [< Sw. dial. *fryna* = Norw. *fröyna*, make a wry face; cf. Sw. dial. *flina* = ODan. *fline*, make a wry face. See *frown, v.*] To whine or whimper; fret. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

fringe (frinj), *n.* [< ME. *fringe, frenge*, < OF. **fringe* (not found, but inferred from F. dial. *frinche*, It. dial. *frinza*, ML. *fringia*), another form of OF. *frange*, F. *frange* = It. *frangia* = Sp. Pg. *franja* (cf. D. *frangie, franje* = MLG. *frense* = MHG. *franze*, G. *franse* = Sw. *frans* = Dan. *fryndse*, a fringe, < F.); appar. the same, with unexplained deviation of form, as Pr. *fremna* = Wallachian *frimbie*, < LL. *fimbria*, a border, fringe, L. pl. *fimbriæ*, fibers, threads, shreds, fibrous part, fringe: see *fimbria*.] **1.** An ornamental bordering formed of short lengths of thread, whether loose or twisted, or of twisted cord more or less fine, variously arranged or combined, projecting from the edge of the material ornamented. Fringe may consist of the frayed or raveled edge of the piece of stuff ornamented, but it is generally of other material, often made very solid and ponderous, the cords being of tightly twisted silk or of gold or silver thread of considerable thickness and length.

Assyrian Fringes, from ancient bas-reliefs.

She shaw'd me a mantle o' red scarlet,
Wi gouden flowers and *fringes* fine.
Alison Gross (Child's Ballads, I. 168).

Orl. Where dwell you, pretty youth?
Ros. With this shepherdess, my sister; here, in the skirts of the forest, like *fringe* upon a petticoat.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2.

The objection was not to the dress-trimming which has been known as *fringe* for above five hundred years, but to a mode of dressing the hair which concealed the forehead, by the front hair being cut short and falling over it after the fashion of *fringe*. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 265.

2. Something resembling a fringe; a broken border; any border or edging: as, a *fringe* of trees around a field, or of shrubs around a garden; a *fringe* of troops along a line of defense.

And as she sleeps
See how light creeps
Through the chinks, and beautifies
The rayey *fringe* of her faire eyes.
Cotton, Song.

That charity which bears the dying and languishing soul from the *fringes* of hell to the seat of the brightest stars. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 753.

The great mainland is barbarian; the islands and a *fringe* of sea-coast are Greek.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 334.

Specifically — **3.** In *bot.*, a border of slender processes or teeth; a fimbria. — **4.** In *optics*, one of the alternate light and dark bands produced by diffraction. See *diffraction*. — **5.** In *zoöl.*, a row of closely set, even hairs on a margin; specifically, in *entom.*, the edging of fine even hairs on the wing of a butterfly or moth. In some of the lower moths, as the *Tineidæ*, the fringe of the secondary is frequently wider than the wing itself. **6.** In *photog.*, a thickened edge of inferior sensitiveness on the pouring-off margin of a sensitized plate. — **Marginal fringes**, in *ornith.*, the membranous borders or fringe-like processes along the toes of sundry birds.

fringe (frinj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fringed*, ppr. *fringing*. [< *fringe, n.*] To decorate with a fringe or fringes, whether by raveling the edge, as of cloth, or by sewing on; border.

They have pretty peeces of pretty coloured cloth . . . hanging from the middle of their forehead downe to their noses, *fringed* with long faire fringe.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 69.

The tumbling billows *fringe* with light
The crescent shore of Lynn.
O. W. Holmes, Agnes.

Dear common flower, that grow'st beside the way,
Fringing the dusty road with harmless gold.
Lowell, To the Dandelion.

Fringed bog-bean. See *bog-bean*. — **Fringed gentian.** See *gentian*. — **Fringing reef.** See *reef*.

fringe-backed (frinj′bakt), *a.* Having the back fringed, as a lizard.

fringeless (frinj′les), *a.* [< *fringe* + *-less*.] Having no fringe.

fringelet (frinj′let), *n.* [< *fringe* + *-let*.] A small fringe.

Each *fringelet* is a tube made of firm elastic membrane.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXI. 747.

fringent (frin′jent), *a.* [< *fringe* + *-ent*.] Fringing; encircling like a fringe.

A shower of meteors
Cross the orbit of the earth,
And, lit by *fringent* air,
Blaze near and far.
Emerson, Dæmonic and Celestial Love.

fringepod (frinj′pod), *n.* A name given in California to *Thysanocarpus laciniatus*, a cruciferous plant with flattened, orbicular, winged pods, the margin of which is frequently lobed or fringed.

fringe-tree (frinj′trē), *n.* The *Chionanthus Virginica*, a small tree allied to the ash, found on river-banks in the United States, from Pennsylvania to Texas, and frequently planted for ornament. It bears loose drooping panicles of white flowers, the long narrow petals of which suggest the name. It is sometimes used in medicine, especially in jaundice and fevers. — **Purple fringe-tree**, the smoke-tree, *Rhus Cotinus*.

Fringilla (frin-jil′ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *fringilla*, also *frigilla* and *friguilla*, some small bird, supposed to be the chaffinch; origin unknown; possibly, like *finch*[1], q. v., ult. imitative of the bird's note.] A Linnean genus of birds, the finches, once nearly conterminous with the modern family *Fringillidæ*, and of no determinate limits: now usually restricted to such species as the chaffinch or common finch of Europe, *F. cœlebs*, and considered typical of the family *Fringillidæ*. See cut under *chaffinch*.

fringillaceous (frin-ji-lā′shius), *a.* [< *Fringilla* + *-aceous*.] Pertaining to the finches or *Fringillidæ;* fringilliform; fringilline.

Fringillidæ (frin-jil′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fringilla* + *-idæ*.] A large and nearly cosmopolitan family of small seed-eating conirostral laminiplantar oscine passerine birds with nine primaries; the finches. It is not susceptible of exact definition, and is of fluctuating limits. The group has been made to include the larks (*Alaudidæ*), which are scutelliplantar; the weaver-birds (*Ploceidæ*), which are 10-primaried; and to exclude the buntings (*Emberizidæ*), which cannot be distinguished from the finches. The tanagers (*Tanagridæ*) have been both included and excluded. According to the present composition of the group, the buntings are included, the other birds above mentioned being excluded; and the *Fringillidæ* contain all the finches, buntings, grosbeaks, crossbills, sparrows, linnets, siskins, etc., which conform to the characters above given. There are some 500 nominal species, distributed in upward of 100 so-called genera. No tenable subdivision of the family exists, though several have been proposed. The latest authority makes 3 subfamilies: *Coccothraustinæ, Fringillinæ*, and *Emberizinæ*, or the grosbeaks, finches proper, and buntings.

fringilliform (frin-jil′i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *fringilliformis*, < *Fringilla* + L. *forma*, form.] Finch-like; fringilline or fringillaceous.

Fringilliformes (frin-jil-i-fôr′mēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *fringilliform*.] In Sundevall's system of classification, a group of birds, the same as his *Conirostres*.

Fringillinæ (frin-ji-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fringilla* + *-inæ*.] A conventional subfamily of *Fringillidæ*, having no definition, taking name from and including the genus *Fringilla;* the true finches. The most typical representatives of the subfamily have the nasal bones not produced beyond the line of the orbits, the mandibular angle slight, and the cutting edges of the bill apposed throughout or nearly so. See cut under *chaffinch*.

fringilline (frin-jil'in), *a.* [< *Fringilla* + *-ine*[1].] Finch-like; fringillaceous or fringilliform; in a restricted sense, of or pertaining to the *Fringillinæ*. *Coues.*

fringy (frin'ji), *a.* [< *fringe* + *-y*[1].] Of the nature of a fringe; adorned with fringes.

Lord of my time, my devious path I bend
Through *fringy* woodland, or smooth-shaven lawn.
Shenstone, Elegies, xxiv.

fripler† (frip'lėr), *n.* Same as *fripper*. *Nares.*

Though they smell of the *fripler's* lavender half a year after. *Greene*, Arcadia.

fripper (frip'ėr), *n.* [Also written *fripier* (and lengthened *fripperer*); < OF. *fripier*, one who mends or trims up old garments and sells them, < *fripper*, rub up and down, wear to rags, F. *friper*, rumple, crumple, wear out (clothes), spoil.] One who deals in frippery or old clothes.

Farewell, *fripper*, farewell, petty broker.
Chapman, Monsieur D'Olive.

A *fripper's* or broker's shop, that hath ends of everything, but nothing of worth.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 247.

fripperer (frip'ėr-ėr), *n.* Same as *fripper*.

frippery (frip'ėr-i), *n.* and *a.* [< OF. *friperie*, F. *friperie*, an old-clothes shop, fripper's trade, old clothes, frippery, < *fripier*, fripper: see *fripper*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** Trade or traffic in old clothes.

D'Ol. Now your profession, I pray?
Fr. Frippery, my lord, or, as some term it, Petty Brokery. *Chapman*, Monsieur D'Olive, iii. 1.

2. A place where old clothes are sold.

Trin. Look, what a wardrobe here is for thee!
Cal. Let it alone, thou fool; it is but trash.
Trin. O, ho, monster; we know what belongs to a *frippery*. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

He shews like a walking *frippery*.
Massinger, City Madam, i. 1.

3. Old clothes; cast-off garments; clothing discarded after wearing.

A world of desperate undertakings, possibly,
Procures some hungry meals, some tavern surfeits,
Some *frippery* to hide nakedness. *Ford*, Fancies, i. 1.

Rag fair is a place near the Tower of London where old cloaths and *frippery* are sold. *Pope*, Dunciad, i. 29, note.

It is a saturnalia of complacent blackguardism and vulgar villainy, tricked out in the cast-off *frippery* of Thaddeus of Warsaw and Sir Charles Grandison.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., II. 106.

Hence—**4.** Worthless or useless trifles; trumpery; gewgaws.

Poor poet ape, that would be thought our chief,
Whose works are e'en the *frippery* of wit. *B. Jonson.*

By living a year or two in town, she is as fond of gauze and French *frippery* as the best of them.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, i. 1.

The gauzy *frippery* of a French translation. *Scott.*

There seems [in Ravenna] to be no interval between the marbles and mosaics of Justinian or Theodoric and the insignificant *frippery* of the last century.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 263.

II. *a.* Trifling; frivolous; contemptible; trumpery.

With his fiye popping in and out again,
Argued a cause, a *frippery* cause.
Fletcher, The Chances, ii. 2.

That city, though the capital of a duchy, made so *frippery* an appearance, that, instead of spending some days there, as had been intended, we only dined, and went on to Parma. *Gray*, To his Mother.

The King gave her a gold watch and chain the next day. She says, "the manner was all"—and indeed so it was, for I never saw a more *frippery* present.
Walpole, Letters, II. 191.

frisado†, **frizado**† (fri-zā'dō), *n.* [Also *friezeadow* and *freasadowe*; < Sp. *frisado*, silk plush or shag: see *frieze*[2], *frizz*.] A fine kind of frieze.

In winter your vpper garment must be of cotton or *friezeadow*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 249.

A patent was granted [in 1567] to Charles Hastings, Esq., that in consideration that he brought in the skill of making *frisadoes* as they were made at Harlem and Amsterdam, being not used in England, that therefore he should have the sole trade thereof for divers years, etc.
A. Barlow, Weaving, p. 23.

friscol†, *n.* See *friskle*.

frise[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *frieze*[1].

frise[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *frieze*[2].

frise[3] (frēz), *n.* Same as *chevaux-de-frise*.

frisesomorum (fris″e-sō-mō'rum), *n.* The mnemonic name of an indirect mood of the first figure of syllogism. The following is an example: Some prophecies come true; but no scientific prediction is prophecy; hence, some things that come true are not scientific predictions. Three of the vowels and four of the consonants of this name, which is one of those given by Petrus Hispanus (see *barbara*), are significant. *I* indicates that the major premise is a particular affirmative; *e*, that the minor premise is a universal negative; *o*, that the conclusion is a particular negative; *f*, that the mood is to be reduced to *ferio*; the two *s*'s, that the premises are both to be simply converted in the reduction; and the first *m*, that the premises are to be transposed. *Frisesomorum* is one of the moods not given by Aristotle, but added by his pupil Theophrastus, and it is the most interesting of these. It is sometimes called *friesesmo*, and, by English writers who place it in the fourth figure, *fresison*. See *mood*[2].

frisetta (fri-zet'ä), *n.* [Dim. of F. *frise*, frieze.] A finer variety of frieze.

frisette, *n.* See *frizette*.

friseur (frē-zėr'), *n.* [< F. *friser*, curl, frizz: see *frizz*.] A hair-dresser.

That barbers' boys who would to trade advance
Wish us to call them smart *friseurs* from France.
Crabbe.

His [Hogg's] very hair has a coarse stringiness about it which proves beyond dispute its utter ignorance of all the arts of the *friseur*.
Lockhart, in Personal Traits of Brit. Authors.

Frisian, *a.* and *n.* See *Friesian*.

Frisic†, *a.* and *n.* See *Friesic*.

frisk (frisk), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *frisque*, F. *frisque*, lively, jolly, blithe, brisk, fine, spruce, gay, var. of *fres*, *fris* (*frische*, *fresche*, f.), fresh; cf. Icel. (only mod.) *friskr*, frisky, brisk, vigorous, = Sw. Dan. *frisk*, lively, hearty, fresh, etc.; both F. and Scand. forms are of G. origin, < OHG. *frisc*, MHG. *vrisch*, G. *frisch*, fresh, the proper Scand. forms for 'fresh' being Icel. *ferskr*, Sw. *färsk*, Dan. *fersk*, fresh (in a more limited sense): see *fresh*.] **I.**† *a.* Lively; brisk; frisky.

II. *n.* A frolic; a gambol; a dance; a merry-making.

Then doe the salvage beasts begin to play
Their pleasant *friskes*, and loath their wonted food.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 46.

Is not this fine, I trow, to see the gambols,
To hear the jigs, observe the *frisks*, be enchanted
With the rare discord of bells, pipes, and tabors,
Hotch-potch of Scotch and Irish twingle-twangles.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 2.

The joyful surprise that lighted up their faces and displayed itself over their whole bodies, in a variety of capers and *frisks*. *Jane Austen*, Pride and Prejudice, p. 242.

frisk (frisk), *v.* [= Sw. *friska* (*upp*), refresh, freshen, exhilarate, = ODan. *friske*, freshen, Dan. *friske op*, refresh, revive; from the adj.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To leap, skip, prance, or gambol, as in frolic.

One *frisks* and sings, and cries, A flagon more
To drench dry cares. *Quarles*, Emblems, i. 8.

Nor *frisking* heifers bound about the place,
To spurn the dew-drops off.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

The truant turned a deaf ear, and kept *frisking* on the top of the rising ground like a goblin by moonlight.
Scott, Kenilworth, ix.

2. To freshen, as the wind. *Hamersly.*

II. *trans.* To squander idly; dissipate in sport: with *away*.

If not advis'd, thou art drawn in beyond a retreat, or at least to *frisk away* much of thy time and estate.
A Cap, &c. (quoted in Nares).

friskal† (fris'kal), *n.* Same as *friskle*.

frisker (fris'kėr), *n.* One who frisks or gambols; an inconstant or frivolous person.

Now I am a *frisker*, all men on me looke,
What I should doe but set cocke on the hoope?
Dr. Bourd, in Camden's Remains, Inhabitants.

frisket (fris'ket), *n.* [F. *frisquette*: see *frisk*.] In *printing*, a thin framework of iron hinged to the top of the tympan of a hand-press. For use, a sheet of paper is stretched and pasted over the frisket, and from this paper spaces are cut out to permit contact between the type and the sheet to be printed, which it serves to hold in place when the frisket is folded down upon the tympan, and to keep clean in the parts not printed.

friskful (frisk'fûl), *a.* [< *frisk* + *-ful*.] Brisk; lively; frolicsome.

His sportive lambs
This way and that convolv'd in *friskful* glee
Their frolics play. *Thomson*, Spring, l. 837.

friskily (fris'ki-li), *adv.* [= ODan. *friskelig*.] In a frisky manner; briskly.

friskin†, *n.* [< *frisk* + *-(k)in*.] A gay, frisky person. *Davies.*

Sir Q. I gave thee this chain, manly Tucca.
Tuc. Ay, say'st thou so, *friskin? Dekker*, Satiromastix.

friskiness (fris'ki-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being frisky; briskness; liveliness; frolic.

Lambs in the spring show us that the *friskiness* of one is a cause of *friskiness* in those near it—if one leaps, others leap. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 506.

frisking (fris'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *frisk*, *v.*] Capering; frolicsome mirth.

One delighteth in mirth, and the *friskings* of an airy soul. *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 59.

His *frisking* was at ev'ning hours,
For then he lost his fear.
Cowper, Epitaph on a Hare.

friskingly (fris'king-li), *adv.* In a frisking or frisky manner.

friskle† (fris'kl), *n.* [Also *friskal*, *friscol*; < *frisk*, *v.*] A frisk or curvet, as of a horse.

But he is rare for *friscols*; nay, what's worse,
He treads a measure like a miller's horse.
Bold, Poems (1664), p. 136.

And saying so, he gave two or three *friskles* in the air with very great signs of contentment, and presently went to Dorotea. *Hist. Don Quixote* (1675), fol. 74.

frisky (fris'ki), *a.* [< *frisk*, *n.*, + *-y*[1].] Gaily active; lively; frolicsome; engaging or done in sport.

He was too *frisky* for an old man. *Jeffrey.*

[The horses] by no means intending to put their heels through the dasher, or to address the driver rudely, but feeling, to use a familiar word, *frisky*.
O. W. Holmes, The Professor, i.

frislet (friz'let), *n.* [< *frizzle*, *frizz* (F. *friser*) + *-et*.] Anything frizzled, curled, or puffed; a small ruffle or the like.

frist† (frist), *n.* [< ME. **frist*, *frest*, *first*, *ferst*, *furst*, < AS. *first*, *fierst*, *fyrst*, a space of time, = OS. *frist* = OFries. *ferst*, *first*, *frist* = OD. *verst*, D. *verste*, *vorste* = MLG. *verst* = OHG. *frist*, MHG. *vrist*, G. *frist* = Icel. *frest*, n. pl., mod. usually *frestr*, m., delay, = Sw. Dan. *frist*, respite, delay.] A certain space of time; respite.

Hi criez him merci bothe suithe
That he ȝiue hem *furst* of liue.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 69.

frist† (frist), *v. t.* [< ME. **fristen*, *frysten*, *fresten*, *firsten*, *fersten* (AS. **fyrstan*, not authenticated) = OFries. *fersta* = MLG. LG. *versten* = OHG. *fristan*, MHG. *vristen*, G. *fristen* = Icel. *festa*, defer, delay, put off, = Dan. *friste*, sustain, support (life, nature), experience, etc.; < *frist*, *n.*, a certain space of time. The particular use of *frist* is prob. Scand.; cf. Icel. *selja á frest*, sell on credit.] To sell upon credit, as goods. [Rare.]

Keep and save and thou schalle have;
Frest and leue [read *lene*, *i. e.*, lend] and thou schall crave.
Reliquiæ Antiquæ, I. 316.

frisure (fri-zūr'), *n.* [Also *frizure*; < F. *frisure*, < *friser*, curl: see *frizz*.] Hair-dressing.

His hair was of a dark brown; . . . it had not received the fashionable *frizure*. *Graves*, Spiritual Quixote, v. 6.

frit (frit), *n.* [Also spelled *fritt*, *fritte*; < F. *fritte*, < It. *fritta*, frit, fem. (= F. *frite*) of *fritto* (= F. *frit*) (< L. *frictus*), pp. of *friggere* = F. *frire*, < L. *frigere*, roast, parch, fry: see *fry*[1].] **1.** The material of which glass is made as prepared for complete fusion by a previous calcination carried to a point where the silica begins to act on the bases, forming an imperfectly melted or fritted mass.—**2.** The composition from which artificial soft or tender porcelain and other partly vitrifiable mixtures are made. See *soft porcelain*, under *porcelain*.

This French pâte tendre, or artificial porcelain, as it is sometimes called, is composed of alkaline *frittes* and carbonate of lime, covered with a lead glaze analogous in nature to flint-glass. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 657.

Frit body, in *ceram.*, a body the materials of which are first mixed, then fired, and lastly ground up with clay. The result is a vitrified appearance throughout.—**Frit porcelain**, a name given to the artificial soft-paste English porcelain, from its vitreous nature, the paste prepared for it being a frit not unlike that of the glass-makers. This name was given to it by the first makers of hard-paste or true porcelain in England. See *false porcelain*, under *porcelain*.

frit (frit), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fritted*, ppr. *fritting*. [< *frit*, *n.*] To decompose and fuse partially, as the ingredients mixed for making glass, before completely fusing at a much higher temperature.

frith[1] (frith), *n.* [< ME. *frith*, also spelled *fryth*, *freth*, and transposed *firth*, peace, security, protection; more common in concrete sense, protected or inclosed land, a park or forest for game, a forest in general; < AS. *frith*, m. and n., in poetry *frithu*, *fritho*, *freothu*, *freotho*, *friotho*, f., peace, security, protection, in concrete sense in comp. *deór-frith*, a deer-park (cf. *frith-geard*, an inclosed space, = OSw. *frithgærthi*, a cattle-yard), = OS. *frithu* = OFries. *fretho*, *frede*, *ferd* = D. *vrede* = MLG. *vrede*, LG. *frede*, free, = OHG. *fridu*, MHG. *vride*, G. *fricde*, m., = Icel. *fridhr* = Sw. Dan. *fred*, peace, = Goth. **frithus* (inferred from deriv. *Frithareiks* = G. *Friedrich*, E. *Frederick*, lit. prince of peace, gracious prince; *gafrithôn*, reconcile, conciliate, *gafrithôns*, reconciliation), with suffix *-th*, Goth. *-thus* (as in *death*, Goth. *dauthus*), < Teut. √ *fri*, show favor to, love. The same root appears in *free* and *friend*, q. v. The word *frith* appears disguised in *belfry*, and ult. in *affray*, *fray*[1], q. v. The Celtic forms, W. *ffridd*, a park, a forest, = Ir. *frith*, a park, a

forest, = Gael. *frith*, a forest, prop. of deer, are taken from ME. *frith*.] **1.** Peace; security; freedom from molestation. In modern use only with reference to Anglo-Saxon law, in which the essential ideas indicated by the word were: (*a*) The right to be in peace as secured by penal sanctions. To be within the frith or peace was to be within the domain of law, within the protection of the established authorities.

Pax vobis, *frith*, for that he ben thanne fried [freed] of the develes thralsipe [thraldom].
Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), II. 103.

Older than "the peace of the folk," far older than "the King's peace," which was to succeed it, was the *frith* or peace of the freeman himself — the right that each man had to secure for himself safe life and sound limb.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 21.

(*b*) A treaty or agreement of peace made between two contending kingdoms or districts.

2†. A piece of land inclosed for the preservation of game; a park or forest for game; hence, a forest or woody place in general; a hedge; a coppice.

Ye huntieth i the kinges *frithe* [var. *parc*].
Layamon, I. 61.

Gret joye is in *frith* and lake.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 3737.

Thanne shal Feith be forester here and in this *frith* walke.
Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 112.

The sylvans that about the neighbouring woods did dwell,
Both in the tufty *frith* and in the mossy fell,
Forsook their gloomy bow'rs and wand'red far abroad.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xvii. 388.

3†. A small field taken out of a common.— **4.** Ground overgrown with bushes or underwood; a field which has been taken from woods. *Wright.* [Prov. Eng.]

frith[1]†, *v. t.* [ME. *frithien*, < AS. *frithian*, *freothian*, keep peace, make peace, protect, defend, = OS. *frithōn* = OFries. *frethia*, *ferdia* = MLG. *vriden* = OHG. *ge-fridōn* = Icel. *fridha*, make peace, = Sw. *freda*, cover, protect, quiet, inclose, fence in, = Dan. *frede*, protect, inclose, fence in, = Goth. *ga-frithōn*, reconcile; from the noun.] **1.** To protect; guard.

He . . . gaf him . . . leue . . .
To wune Egipte folc among,
And *frithen* him wel fro euerilc wrong.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 786.

2. To inclose; fence in, as a forest or park.

ffaunde [*fand*[2], see that] my fforestez be *frythede* o frenchepe [in friendship] for evere,
That nane werreye my wylde [wild, *i. e.*, game].
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 656.

frith[2], **firth**[2] (frith, fêrth), *n.* [The form *frith* is transposed from the earlier *firth*; < ME. *firth*, < Icel. *fjörðr*, pl. *firðhir* = Sw. *fjärd* = Norw. Dan. *fjord* (whence in E. often *fiord*, *fjord*, q. v.), a frith, bay, ult. connected with E. *ford*, and with L. *portus*, a harbor: see *ford* and *port*[1].] **1.** A narrow arm of the sea; an estuary; the opening of a river into the sea: used specifically in Scotland only, where *firth* is the commoner form: as, the *Firth* of Forth; the *Frith* of Clyde.

He makes his Boates with flat bottoms, fitted to the Shallows which he expected in that narrow *frith*.
Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

What desp'rate madman then would venture o'er
The *frith*, or haul his cables from the shore?
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, i.

The *friths* that branch and spread
Their sleeping silver thro' the hills.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

2. A kind of weir for catching fish; a kind of net.

frithborg (frith'bôrg), *n.* [AS. **frith-borh*, **frith-borg*, found only as used or quoted in the so-called Laws of Edward the Confessor (in Latin), namely, *frithborg*, *frith-borch*, acc. pl. *frithborgas*, and Latinized (nom.) *frithborgus*, where the editions of Lambard and Wilkins give (acc. pl.) *freoborges*, Latinized (nom.) *friborgus*; hence the form *friborga* in Fleta, and *friborg*, *friburgh*, *freeborg* in later writers. The proper AS. form is **frithborh*, < *frith*, peace, + *borh*, a pledge (> E. *borrow*[1], *n.*). Cf. *frithsoken* and *frank-pledge*.] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, one of the tithings or groups of ten men into which the hundred was divided, the members of each one being held liable for the misdeeds of a fellow-member.

As touching the king's peace, every hundred was divided into many *freeborgs* or tithings consisting of ten men, which stood all bound one for the other, and did amongst themselves punish small matters in their court for that purpose called the lete.
Spelman, Anc. Government of England.

But the name [of tithing] has been very commonly applied both by historical writers and in legal custom to denote . . . the association of ten men in common responsibility legally embodied in the *frithborh* or frankpledge. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 41.

frithgild (frith'gild), *n.* [AS. *frithgild*, < *frith*, peace, + *gild*, a guild.] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, a union of neighbors pledged to one another by oath for the preservation of order and for self-defense, all being liable for the misdeeds of any member of the guild. On the decline of the kinsfolk organization in the tenth century, this became a common element in social order in England.

Strong as the crown might be, its strength lay in the king's personal action, and it was far from possessing any adequate police or judicial machinery for carrying its will into effect. To supply such a machinery was the aim of the *frith-gilds*. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 219.

frithsoken (frith'sō"ken), *n.* [Also *frithsocne*, *frithsocn*, *frithsoca*; ME. *frithsocne*, "franchise de franc plege" (Rel. Antiq., I. 33), < AS. *frithsōcn*, lit. a peace-seeking, < *frith*, peace, + *sōcn*, a refuge, searching, a seeking: see *frith*[1] and *soken*, *socage*.] **1.** In *Anglo-Saxon law*, the franchise or governmental power of requiring the people to keep the peace; the jurisdiction to punish for breaches of the peace. This power was profitable by reason of the fines and forfeitures resulting from its exercise; consequently it was often conferred in the charters and royal grants of early English history, beginning in the later part of the Anglo-Saxon period, about the time of Edward the Confessor. (See *soc.*) The Normans, it is supposed, by confusing the Anglo-Saxon *frith* with *fre*, *fri*, modern *free*, adopted the term *frank-pledge* to designate the binding of persons to be pecuniarily responsible for one another's peaceable conduct.

Hence, in later times — **2.** The liberty of having a view of frank-pledge. See *frank-pledge*.

frithsplot (frith'splot), *n.* [AS., occurring only once, < *frith*, peace, + *splot*, a spot (not the same as *spot*).] A plot of land encircling some stone, tree, or well, considered sacred, and therefore affording sanctuary to criminals. *Wharton.*

frithstool (frith'stōl), *n.* [A mod. form, corruptly *fredstole*, *freedstool*, repr. AS. *frith-stōl*, an asylum, sanctuary, lit. stool of peace or protection, < *frith*, peace, protection, + *stōl*, a seat, chair, stool.] In Anglo-Saxon times, a seat or chair in a church, near the altar, to which persons fled who sought the privilege of sanctuary.

Athelstan his son succeeded King Edward, being much devoted to St. John of Beverley, on whose church he bestowed a *freed-stool* with large priviledges belonging thereunto. *Fuller*, Church Hist., II. v. 9.

Such a privilege [the right of sanctuary or refuge for criminals] was given by allowing what was called the *Frithstool* to be set up in some part of the hallowed building. This "stool of peace," for such is the meaning of the word, was a low-backed arm-chair, made of stone. Its standing-place was either near the high altar, or by the side of the patron saint's shrine. From this spot, as from a center, the *frithstool* spread its privilege of sanctuary over land and water all about the minster which held it, to the distance of at least a mile.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 365.

frithy† (frith'i), *a.* [< *frith*[1], 2, + *-y*[1].] Woody.

Thus stode I in the *frytthy* forest of Galtres.
Skelton, Garland of Laurel, l. 22.

Fritillaria (frit-i-lā'ri-ă), *n.* [NL., in allusion to the shape of its perianth, < L. *fritillus*, a dice-box.] **1.** A genus of liliaceous bulbous plants, nearly allied to the lily. There are about 40 species, chiefly of the temperate parts of Europe and Asia, with 8 species on the Pacific side of North America. They have leafy stems and large, drooping, bell-shaped flowers. The largest species, and the one best known in cultivation, is the crown-imperial, *F. imperialis*. The guinea-hen flower or snake's-head, *F. Meleagris*, and some others are occasionally seen in gardens.

Crown-imperial (*Fritillaria imperialis*).

2. In *zoöl.*, a genus of copelate ascidians, of the family *Appendiculariidæ*. They have a tail half as long again as the body, a curved endostyle, and a hood-like fold of the integument. *F. furcata* and *F. formica* are examples.

fritillary (frit'i-lā-ri), *n.*; pl. *fritillaries* (-riz). [< NL. *Fritillaria*.] **1.** The popular name of plants of the genus *Fritillaria*.

Plucked no fire-hearted flowers, but were content
Cool *fritillaries* and flag flowers to twine.
The American, VIII. 90.

2. The popular name of several species of British butterflies. *Argynnis paphia* is the silver-washed fritillary of collectors; *A. aglaia* is the dark-green fritillary; *A. adippe* is the high-brown fritillary; *A. lattonia* is the rare and much-prized queen-of-Spain fritillary; and *A. euphrosyne* is the pearl-bordered fritillary. The greasy fritillary of collectors is *Melitæa artemis*.

Silver-washed *fritillaries* flit round every bramble-bed.
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, xxiii.

fritinancy† (frit'i-nan-si), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *fritinnire*, twitter, chirp, as a small bird, cicada, etc.] A chirping or croaking, as of a cricket. *Sir T. Browne.*

fritt, fritte, *n.* See *frit*.

fritter (frit'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *fritoure*, *frytowre*, also *fruyter*, *fruter* (simulating *fruit*), < OF. *friture*, a frying, a dish of fried fish; cf. *friteau*, a fritter (Cotgrave), ML. *fritellum*, a fritter, < L. *frictus*, fried, pp. of *frigere*, fry: see *fry*[1].] **1.** A small cake of batter, sometimes containing a slice of some fruit, clams or oysters either chopped or whole, or the like, sweetened or seasoned, fried in boiling lard, and served hot: as, apple *fritters*; peach *fritters*; oyster *fritters*.

Fruyter vaunte, *fruyter* say, be good; better is *fruyter* pouche; apple *fruyters* ben good hote; and all colde *fruters*, touche not. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 273.

The sacred and ceremonious feasts which we observe in memorial of our birth-days, and nativitie, standeth much upon furmentie, gruell, *fritters*, and pancakes.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xviii. 8.

2. A fragment; a shred; a small piece.

Seese and putter? have I lived to stand at the taunts of one that makes *fritters* of English?
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5.

And cut whole giants into *fritters*. *S. Butler*, Hudibras.

3. *pl.* Specifically, in *whale-fishery*, tendinous fibers of the whale's blubber, running in various directions, and connecting the cellular substance which contains the oil. They are what remains after the oil has been tried out, and are used as fuel to try out the next whale. *Hamersly.*

fritter (frit'ėr), *v. t.* [< *fritter*, *n.*] **1.** To cut, as meat, into small pieces: also used figuratively.

What pretty things imagination
Will *fritter* out in adulation!
Lloyd, Poetry Professors.

2. To break into small pieces or fragments; wear away, as by friction; lose in small pieces or parts.

Break all their nerves, and *fritter* all their sense.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 56.

A gaudy silken robe, striped and intersected with unfriendly tints, that *fritter* the masses of light, and distract the vision. *Goldsmith*, Taste.

Nothing is suffered to prevail upon its own principle; the whole is so *frittered* down and disjointed that scarcely a trace of the original remains.
Burke, Economical Reform.

Undistinguish'd trifles swell the scene,
The last new play and *fritter'd* magazine.
Crabbe, Works, I. 144.

To fritter away, to waste or expend by little and little; waste by a little at a time; spend frivolously or in trifles.

We shall probably, in another century, be *frittered away* into beaux or monkeys.
Goldsmith, Reverie at Boar's Head Tavern.

The time and energy of both Houses have been *frittered away* by wearisome and prolonged enquiries for the conduct of which the ordinary member of Parliament is unfitted. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXV. 287.

fritting-furnace (frit'ing-fêr"nās), *n.* In *glass-manuf.*, a form of reverberatory furnace in which the materials are fritted, or partially decomposed and fused, as a preliminary to fusing in the melting-pots. This process was essential when kelp was used in glass-making, but is now seldom practised.

frivall†, *a.* See *frivol*.

frivol†, *a.* [Also *frivall*; < ME. **frivol*, *frevol*, *frevel* (= G. Dan. Sw. *frivol*), < OF. *frivole*, *frevol*, F. *frivole* = Pr. *frevol*, *freol* = Sp. *frivolo* = Pg. It. *frivolo*, < L. *frivolus*, silly, empty, trifling, worthless.] Frivolous.

Stoping of the seruing of the said breuez nor nain vther *frewell* exceptione, etc.
Act. Dom. Conc. (1492), p. 246. (*E. D.*)

I did (to shift him with some contentment)
Make such a *frivall* promise.
Chapman, All Fools, ii. 1.

frivol (friv'ol), *v.*; pret. and pp. *frivoled*, *frivolled*, ppr. *frivoling*, *frivolling*. [< *frivol*, *a.* In the colloq. use recent, assumed from *frivolous*.] **I.** *trans.* To make void; annul; set aside. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

Gif thir jugis *frivole* his appellacioun, and convict him.
Bellenden, tr. of Livy, p. 45.

II. *intrans.* To behave frivolously; indulge in gaiety or levity. [Colloq. and humorous.]

frivolism (friv'ō-lizm), *n.* [< *frivol* + *-ism*.] Frivolity. *Priestley.* [Rare.]

frivolity (fri-vol'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *frivolities* (-tiz). [= G. *frivolität* = Dan. Sw. *frivolitet*, < F. *frivolité* = Pr. *frevolitat*, *freoltat* = Sp. *frivolidad* = Pg. *frivolidade*; as *frivol* + *-ity*.] **1.** The condition or quality of being frivolous or trifling; insignificance.

The galleries of ancient sculpture in Naples and Rome strike no deeper conviction into the mind than the contrast of the purity, the severity, expressed in these fine

old heads, with the *frivolity* and grossness of the mob that exhibits and the mob that gazes at them. *Emerson*, Art.

2. The act or habit of trifling; unbecoming levity of mind or disposition.

Upon his eye sate something of reproof,
That kept at least *frivolity* aloof.
Byron, Lara, i. 7.

The late Duke of Wellington, in early life, said Mangles, was much celebrated for his skill with the then fashionable toy called a bandelorum, and is said to have played with it in places where such *frivolities* were scarcely expected. *Shirley Brooks*, Sooner or Later, III. 89.

=**Syn.** *Lightness*, *Volatility*, etc. (see *levity*); triviality, puerility, trifling. *Frivolity*, *Frivolousness*. *Frivolity* of character or conduct; *frivolousness* of an excuse, a pretext, an argument.

frivolous (friv′ō-lus), *a.* [< L. *frivolus*, silly, empty, trifling, frivolous, worthless: see *frivol*, *a.*] **1.** Of little weight, worth, or importance; not worth notice; slight; trifling; trivial: as, a *frivolous* argument; a *frivolous* objection or pretext.

I come about a *frivolous* matter, caused by as idle a report. *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, iii. 2.

Wit was his vain *frivolous* pretence
Of pleasing others at his own expense.
Rochester, Satire against Mankind.

What is incurable but a *frivolous* habit? A fly is as untamable as a hyena. *Emerson*, Conduct of Life, vii.

2. Given to trifling; characterized by unbecoming levity; silly; weak.

Loose in morals, and in manner vain,
In conversation *frivolous*, in dress
Extreme. *Cowper*, Task, ii. 379.

Men first insist that women shall not pursue serious studies, but only external accomplishments, and then they condemn them for being so *frivolous* and empty.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 147.

3. Specifically, in *law*, so clearly insufficient as to need no argument to show its weakness: as, a *frivolous* answer or plea. = **Syn.** Unimportant, petty, worthless, flimsy, idle, childish, puerile, foolish, trashy.

frivolously (friv′ō-lus-li), *adv.* In a frivolous or trifling manner.

frivolousness (friv′ō-lus-nes), *n.* The quality of being frivolous or trifling; want of importance.

Only before I leave it, I shall first mind him of one fallacy . . . in accusing the *frivolousnese* of my digression.
Hammond, Works, II. 132.

By following this practice often he will become acquainted with the degrees of evidence, so as to measure them almost upon inspection, and judge of the weight or *frivolousness* of objections.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, I. i.

=**Syn.** See *frivolity*.

frixet†, *a.* [A transposition of *frisk*.] Same as *frisk*, *frisky*.

Fain would she seem all *frixe* and frolic still.
Bp. Hall, Satires, VI. i. 294.

friz, *v.* and *n.* See *frizz*.

frizado†, *n.* See *frisado*.

frizelt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *frizzle*.

frizette (fri-zet′), *n.* [Also *frisette*, formerly *frizzet*; dim. of *frizz*.] A little frizz or curl of hair; a band of frizzled hair, either natural or false, worn above the forehead; a bang.

The Barber held up a looking-glass, and Margaret saw her hair not essentially affected by the professional endeavor, still as before parted on the top, and hanging in thick *frizettes*. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 1.

frizling†, *n.* See *frizzling*.

frizz, friz (friz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *frizzed*, ppr. *frizzing*. [< ME. *frysen* = D. *friseren* = G. *frisiren* = Dan. *frisere* = Sw. *frisera*, dress the hair, < OF. *friser*, *frizer*, frizzle, crisp, curl, ruffle, braid, touch lightly, graze, scratch, F. *friser*, curl, = Sp. Pg. *frisar*, frizzle, also to raise the nap on frieze; usually associated with, and regarded as derived from, the noun *frieze*[2], formerly *frize*, ME. *fryse*; but the meaning 'curl hair' appears to go back to OFries. *frisle*, *fresle*, the hair of the head, a lock of hair, North Fries. *friessle*, *fressle*, the hair, a horse's tail, mod. Fries. *frisseljen*, braid the hair, braid; an AS. **frise*, curly, is cited, but is not authenticated except as it may exist in the name *Frisa*, *Frysa*, *Fresa*, a Friesian, conjectured to mean 'curly-haired.' See *frieze*[2] and *Friese*.] **1.** To curl; crisp; form into a mass of small, loose, crisp curls, as the hair, with a crisping-pin; specifically, to crisp and then loosen out so as to form a light, fluffy mass of little curls.

Is 't not enough you read Voltaire,
While sneering valets *frizz* your hair?
W. Whitehead, The Goat's Beard.

A fair, low brow, touched and crowned lightly with the soft haze of gold-brown locks *frizzed* into a delicate mistiness after the ruling fashion of the hour.
Mrs. Whitney, Leslie Goldthwaite, vi.

2. To form into little burs, prominences, or knots, as the nap of cloth; raise a nap or bur on.—**3.** In *leather-dressing*, to remove the bur, prominences, or roughnesses from, as chamois and wash-leather, by rubbing with pumice-stone, a blunt knife, or the like, in order to soften the surface and give a uniform thickness.

They [deer-skins and sheep-skins] have their "grain" surface removed, to give them greater softness and pliability. This removal of the grain is called *frizzing*, and is done either with the round edge of a blunt knife or with pumice-stone. *Ure*, Dict., III. 92.

The treatment with the scraping-knife being generally not sufficient for complete *frizzing*, the remaining portions of the grain are removed with another sharp knife.
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 681.

frizz, friz (friz), *n.* [< *frizz*, *v.*] That which is frizzed or curled; a wig, as covered with frizzes: as, a *frizz* of hair.

Before—the curls are well confin'd,
The tails fall gracefully behind;
While a full wilderness of *friz*
Became the lawyers cunning phiz.
W. Combe, Dr. Syntax, ii. 2.

He [Dr. Johnson], who saw in his glass how his wig became his face and his head, might easily infer that a similar full-bottomed, well-curled *friz* of words would be no less becoming to his thoughts. *Hare*.

frizzed (frizd), *p. a.* Having the hair curled or crisped into a mass of frizzes or frizzles.

Miss Rochford, a pretty but much curled and *frizzed* girl of the period, seized upon Ally.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xxxi.

frizzet†, *n.* See *frizette*.

frizzing-machine (friz′ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* **1.** A machine for dressing fabrics to give them a frizzed, nappy, or tufted surface.—**2.** A woodworking power-tool for dressing lumber. It is a revolving cutter-head projecting above the top of a bench.

frizzle (friz′l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *frizzled*, ppr. *frizzling*. [Formerly *frizle*, *frisle*, *frizel*, *frizil*; freq. of *frizz*, q. v. Cf. *frizzle*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To curl or crisp, as hair; frizz.

Her tresses troust were to beholde,
Frizeld and fine as frenge of golde.
Puttenham, Partheniades, vii.

Trembling as when Apollo's golden hairs
Are fann'd and *frizzled* in the wanton airs
Of his own breath. *Crashaw*, Music's Duel.

Her red-brown hair had been tortured and *frizzled* to look as much like an aureole as possible.
Mrs. H. Ward, Robert Elsmere, i. 1.

2. To curl or crisp in cooking: as, *frizzled* beef (dried or jerked beef sliced thin and crisped over the fire).

I *frizzled* my pork and toasted my biscuit-chips.
T. Winthrop, Canoe and Saddle, xii.

Frizzled fowl, a variety of the domestic hen in which each feather curls outward away from the body. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 646. Also called *frizzly*.

II. *intrans.* To curl; crisp.

May all periwigs, bobwigs, scratchwigs . . . *frizzle* in purgatory . . . to the end of time.
Thackeray, Catharine, p. 491.

frizzle (friz′l), *n.* [Formerly spelled *frizle*, *frisle*, *frizel*; from the verb. Cf. OFries. *frisle*, *fresle*, the hair of the head, a lock of hair: see *frizz*, *v.*] **1.** A curl; a lock of hair crisped.

Bumbast, bolster, *frisle*, and perfume.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), Epil., p. 82.

They [mulatto women] curle and fold the haire of their head, making a hill in the midst like a hat, with *frizzles* round about. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 650.

To rumple her laces, her *frizzles*, and her bobbins.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

2. A ribbed steel plate forming part of a gun-lock, to receive the blow of the hammer. It occurs in the form of flint-lock which took the place of the wheel-lock.

frizzler (friz′lėr), *n.* One who frizzles. *Imp. Dict.*

frizzling (friz′ling), *n.* [Formerly *frizling*, *frizeling*, *friziling*; verbal n. of *frizzle*, *v.*] The act or process of curling or frizzing the hair.

Upon meretricious paintings, *frislinge*, pouldrings, attyrings, and the like, many squander away their very choicest morning hours. *Prynne*, Histrio-Mastix, I. vi. 1.

frizzling-iron (friz′ling-ī″ėrn), *n.* [Formerly *frizling-*, *friziling-iron*.] A curling-iron or crisping-pin.

A *friziling yron*, that women and men use about the curling o' their haire, or which in old time was used to part the haire, and drawe them out in length.
Withals, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 146.

frizzly (friz′li), *a.* [< *frizzle* + *-y*[1].] Loosely crisp; curly: as, "light, *frizzly* hair," *Warren*.

frizzy (friz′i), *a.* [< *frizz* + *-y*[1].] Same as *frizzly*.

Strong black grey-besprinkled hair of *frizzy* thickness.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xi.

fro (frō), *prep.* and *adv.* [= Sc. *fra*, *frae*, < ME. *fro*, *fra*, late AS. *fra* (rare), < Icel. *frā*, prep., from (as adv. in phrase *til ok frā*, 'to and fro'), = Dan. *fra*, prep. from, adv. off, = Sw. *från*, prep., from, *fram*, adv., forward, = AS. *fram*, *from*, E. *from*; thus *fro* is a doublet of *from*.] **I.**† *prep.* From.

Fro the by gynnyng of the world to the tyme that now is, Sene ages ther habbeth y be, as sene tyme y wys.
Robert of Gloucester, p. 9.

Wel ny is she fallen *fro* the tre.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 423.

Far be it from your thought, and *fro* my wil,
To thinke that knighthood I so much should shame.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 28.

II. *adv.* From; away; back or backward: as in the phrase *to and fro* (that is, to and from, forward or toward and backward).

How that the hopur waggis *til and fra*.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 119.

Thus was it spoken *to and fro*
Of them that were with him, tho'
All prively behinde his backe.
Gower, Conf. Amant., i.

By which [bridge] the spirits perverse
With easy intercourse pass *to and fro*.
Milton, P. L., ii. 1031.

When tost *to and fro*, by the huge swelling wave,
They rise up to heav'n, or sink down to the grave.
Byron, Thanksgiving Hymn.

frock[1] (frok), *n.* [< ME. *frok*, *frokke*, *froc*, also *frog*, *frogge* (see *frog*[3]), a frock, esp. of a monk's cowl or habit, < OF. *froc*, F. *froc*, a monk's cowl or habit, = Pr. *floc*, a woolen stuff, a monk's cowl, < ML. *floccus* (also *froccus*, *frocus*, after the F.), a monk's cowl or habit, appar. < L. *floccus*, a flock (of wool), etc.: see *flock*[2]. The sense is like that of OHG. *hroch*, *roch*, *roc*, MHG. *roc*, G. *rock* (ML. *hrocus*, *roccus*, *rocus*), a coat; but a derivation of OF. *froc* from OHG. *hroch* is not probable. The mod. F. *frac*, a dress-coat (> G. Sw. *frack*, a dress-coat, = Dan. *frakke*, coat), appears to be a F. reflex of the E. word.] **1.** A garment with large sleeves worn by monks.

In cotynge of his cope is more cloth y-folden
Than was in Fraunces *froc* whan he hem first made.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 292.

Some one of the Pharasaicall sort, clad in a blacke *frocke* or cope. *J. Udall*, On Luke xix.

All the confraternities resort thither in solemn procession, habited in linen *frocks*, girt with a cord, and their heads covered with a cowl all over, that has only two holes before to see through. *Gray*, Letters, I. 71.

2. A garment covering the body and worn by either sex. (*a*) A loose outer garment worn by workmen, as agricultural laborers, etc., over their other clothes. Compare *smock-frock*.

Beneath a cumbrous *frock*, that to the knees
Invests the thriving churl, his legs appear.
Wordsworth, Excursion, viii.

(*b*) The principal outer garment of women: a term partly abandoned in recent times for the indistinctive word *dress* and the word *gown*, but still retained, particularly in the British islands, for the outer garment, consisting of a bodice or waist and a skirt, worn by children.

Whether
The habit, hat, and feather,
Or the *frock* and gypsy bonnet
Be the neater and completer.
Tennyson, Maud, xx.

And how could you tell it was I? Everybody wears the same sort of thing, tweed *frock* and jacket.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xxv.

(*c*) Same as *frock-coat*. (*d*) In the British service, the undress regimental coat of the guards, artillery, and royal marines. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.

3. A sort of worsted netting worn by sailors, often in lieu of a shirt. Also called a *Guernsey frock*. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

frock[1] (frok), *v. t.* [< *frock*[1], *n.*] To supply or cover with a frock; hence, to invest with the privileges of those whose distinctive dress is a frock, as of a monk. See *frock*[1], *n.*, 1.

Professed so much of priesthood as might sue
For Priest's-exemption where the layman sinned—
Got his arm *frocked* which, bare, the law would bruise.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 181.

frock[2]†, *n.* [E. dial., < ME. *froke*, equiv. to *frogge*: see *frog*[1].] A frog.

frock-coat (frok′kōt), *n.* A body-coat, usually double-breasted and with a full skirt, worn by men: opposed to *sack-coat*, which has no skirt, and to *cutaway*, with short and tapering skirt. See *coat*[2], 2.

The men wore breeches and long boots, and *frock-coats* with large metal buttons. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, iv. 5.

frocking (frok′ing), *n.* [< *frock*[1] + *-ing*[1].] A fabric suitable for making frocks; specifically, coarse jean or other material used for smock-frocks.

My question was answered by a queer-looking old man, chiefly remarkable for a pair of enormous cowhide boots,

over which large blue trousers of *frocking* strove in vain to crowd themselves. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 112.

frockless (frok'les), *a.* [< *frock*[1] + *-less*.] Without a frock.

froe, *n.* See *frow*[1].

Froebelian (frē-bel'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Froebel* (see def.) + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or originated by Friedrich Froebel (1782–1852), a German philosopher and educational reformer, and the founder of the kindergarten system: as, the *Froebelian* method of instruction. See *kindergarten*.

II. *n.* An advocate or follower of the kindergarten system.

The uncle and nephew differed so widely that the "new *Froebelians*" were the enemies of "the old." *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 794.

Froebelism (frē'bel-izm), *n.* [< *Froebel* (see def.) + *-ism*.] The system or method of instruction, usually called the *kindergarten system*, originated by Froebel. See *kindergarten*.

The great propagandist of *Froebelism*, the Baroness Marenholtz-Bülow, drew the attention of the French to the kindergarten from the year 1855. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 80.

frog[1] (frog), *n.* [< ME. *frogge*, < AS. *frogga* (**frocga* not authenticated, **froga* erroneous), a frog, akin to AS. *frox* (for **frosc*), ME. *frosk*, *frosch*, *frosh*, etc. (cf. var. *frock*[2], < ME. *froke*), = D. MLG. *vorsch* = OHG. *frosc*, MHG. *vrosch*, G. *frosch* = Icel. *froskr*, a frog; cf. Dan. *frø*, a frog; Icel. *fraukr*, a frog; the origin is unknown.] A batrachian of the family *Ranidæ* (which see), as the common British *Rana temporaria*, or its North American representative, *R. sylvatica*. Of the true frogs there are about 250 species, belonging to 18 genera, common in most parts of the world except the Neotropical and Australogæan regions, including for the most part aquatic or arboreal batrachians, distinguished by their agility and symmetry, as well as by their webbed toes, from the related batrachians which are popularly named *toads;* but the distinction is not always preserved. Of the genus *Rana* alone there are upward of 110 species, most of which are aquatic, are expert swimmers, and capable of making very long leaps; some are terrestrial, and some arboreal. Several different kinds of frogs are edible, as the common European *R. esculenta*. The largest species is the bullfrog of the United States, *R. catesbiana*. (See *bullfrog*, and cuts under *Anura* and *Rana*.) Others of the same country are *R. palustris*, *R. halecina*, and *R. clamata*. The toes of some arboreal frogs are enormously lengthened and fully webbed, enabling the creatures to make long flying leaps. (See *flying-frog*, *Rhacophorus*.) Some have the ends of the toes dilated, like many of the toads. The tongue of most true frogs is emarginate behind, with a process on each side. Most frogs deposit their spawn in masses in the water, and the young hatch from the egg as tadpoles, provided with a tail and external gills, which disappear with the growth of the permanent limbs. The arboreal batrachians known indifferently as *tree-frogs* or *tree-toads* are not frogs in any proper sense, but belong to a different suborder (*Arcifera*) of salient amphibians. (See *Hylidæ*.) The name *frog* is loosely applied, with or without a qualifying term, to some other batrachians equally remote from the *Ranidæ*, and locally in the United States to certain lizards. See phrases below.

Poor Tom; that eats the swimming *frog*, the toad, the tadpole. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4.

I did eate fried *Frogges* in this citie, which is a dish much used in many cities of Italy. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 138.

Yet gnats have had, and *frogs* and mice, long since,
Their eulogy; those sang the Mantuan bard,
And these the Grecian, in ennobling strains.
Cowper, Task, iii. 452.

Bladder frog, a South American frog of the family *Cystignathidæ* and genus *Leptodactylus*.—**Egyptian frog**. See *Egyptian*.—**Horned frog**, a lizard of the genus *Phrynosoma*. Also called *horned toad*. [Local, U. S.]

The *horned frog* is not a frog at all, but a lizard—a queer, stumpy little fellow with spikes all over the top of its head and back. *T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 205.

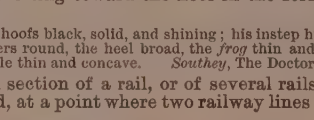
Marsupial frog, a batrachian which possesses a brood-pouch, as of the genera *Rhinoderma*, *Nototrema*, and *Amphignathodon*. See *Nototrema* and *Rhinoderma*.

frog[1] (frog), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *frogged*, ppr. *frogging*. [< *frog*[1], *n.*] To hunt for frogs; catch frogs.

frog[2] (frog), *n.* [< *frog*[1], but with reference to *frush*[1], cf. *frosh*, a frog: see *frog*[1], *frush*[1], and *frosh*.] 1. In *farriery*, an elastic horny substance that grows in the middle of the sole of a horse's foot, dividing into two branches, and running toward the heel in the form of a fork.

His hoofs black, solid, and shining; his instep high, his quarters round, the heel broad, the *frog* thin and small, the sole thin and concave. *Southey*, The Doctor, cxliii.

2. A section of a rail, or of several rails combined, at a point where two railway lines cross, or at the point of a switch from a line to a siding or to another line. When used at a crossing to unite the rails, it is called a *cross-frog*.



Railway Frog.

frog[3] (frog), *n.* [Appar. another use of *frog*[2] or *frog*[1]. Hardly connected with *frog*[4], var. of *frock*[1].] 1. A fastening for the front of a coat or any similar garment, often made ornamental by the use of embroidery or braiding, and consisting generally of a spindle-shaped button, attached by a cord, and corresponding with a loop on the opposite side of the garment. A pair of frogs fixed on opposite sides of a coat may allow of buttoning it either way, or of securing both sides at once.

Gentlemen in military *frogs*—there are no longer any military *frogs*—swaggered in taverns, clubs, and in the streets. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 112.

2. The loop of the scabbard of a bayonet or sword.

frog[4]†, *n.* [ME., also *frogge;* var. of *frok*, *frokke*, frock: see *frock*[1].] Same as *frock*[1].

frogbit (frog'bit), *n.* 1. The *Hydrocharis Morsus-ranæ*, a floating aquatic plant of Europe, with round-reniform leaves and white flowers. —2. The *Limnobium Spongia*, a very similar plant of the United States. Also *frog's-bit*.

frog-clock (frog'klok), *n.* A froghopper. *Davies*.

The flood washing down worms, flies, *frog-clocks*, etc. *W. Lauson* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 196).

frog-crab (frog'krab), *n.* A crab of the genus *Ranina* or family *Raninidæ*.

frog-eater (frog'ē″tèr), *n.* One who eats frogs: a British term of contempt for a Frenchman.

frog-eating (frog'ē″ting), *a.* Eating frogs: an epithet applied contemptuously to Frenchmen.

frogfish (frog'fish), *n.* 1. An English name of the angler, *Lophius piscatorius:* same as *fishing-frog*. See *angler*.—2. A fish of the family *Antennariidæ*.

frog-fishing (frog'fish″ing), *n.* The act or practice of fishing for frogs with hook, line, and rod; frogging. The lure or bait, if any is used, is generally a bit of red flannel. A common method of catching frogs is to drop the hook in front of the animal in such a way that when pulled suddenly backward it will catch him in the throat.

frog-fly (frog'flī), *n.* Same as *froghopper*.

frogfoot (frog'fůt), *n.* 1†. A name given by the early herbalists to the vervain.—2. The plant duckmeat, a species of *Lemna*.

frogged (frogd), *a.* [< *frog*[3] + *-ed*[2].] Ornamented or fastened with frogs, as a coat.

City clerks in *frogged* coats. *Bulwer*, Pelham, xii.

The bronze statue of Lamartine . . . is the principal monument of the place, . . . representing the poet in a *frogged* overcoat and top-boots, improvising in a high wind. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 240.

froggery (frog'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *froggeries* (-iz). [< *frog*[1] + *-ery*.] A place where frogs are reared or kept for bait or for the market; a place abounding in frogs.

frogginess (frog'i-nes), *n.* Froggish character or nature.

These same orthodox critics would have eagerly contended for their essential *frogginess*. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 242.

frogging[1] (frog'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *frog*[1], *v.*] Fishing for frogs. See *frog-fishing*.

And, when you are in a permanent camp, and fishing is very poor, try *frogging*. *G. W. Sears*, Woodcraft.

frogging[2] (frog'ing), *n.* [< *frog*[3] + *-ing*[1].] The ornamental frogs or braiding on a garment, especially across the breast of military uniforms. See *frog*[3].

froggish (frog'ish), *a.* [< *frog*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Frog-like.

The *froggish* aspect. *Rev. J. G. Wood.*

frog-grass (frog'gràs), *n.* A species of glasswort, *Salicornia Verbacea*, a succulent plant growing in miry places near the sea.

froggy[1] (frog'i), *a.* [< *frog*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Having or abounding in frogs.—2. Frog-like; froggish.

froggy[2] (frog'i), *n.*; pl. *froggies* (-iz). [< *frog*[1] + *-y*[2].] A diminutive of *frog*[1]: often applied, as slang, familiarly to Frenchmen, from their reputed habit of eating frogs.

froghood (frog'hůd), *n.* [< *frog*[1] + *-hood*.] Quality or standing as a frog. [Humorous.]

The mouse, averse to be o'erpower'd,
Gave him the lie, and call'd him coward;
Too hard for any frog's digestion,
To have his *froghood* called in question!
C. Smart, The Duellist.

froghopper (frog'hop″ėr), *n.* A homopterous insect of the family *Cercopidæ*, so called from the general shape of the body and the power of leaping. A common froghopper is the *Aphrophora spumaria*, whose larvæ are found on leaves, inclosed in a frothy liquid, commonly called cuckoo-spit, cuckoo-spittle, frog-spit, or frog-spittle. Also called *frog-fly*, *frog-clock*, *froth-fly*, *froth-insect*, *froth-worm*.

Froghopper (*Aphrophora quadrangularis*). (Line shows natural size.)

frogling (frog'ling), *n.* [< *frog*[1] + *-ling*[1].] A little frog.

He does not fail the gnats of the air . . . nor the *froglings* of the water. *Jarvis*, tr. of Don Quixote, I. iii. 4.

frogmouth (frog'-mouth), *n.* Any bird of the family *Podargidæ*, especially of the genus *Batrachostomus*.

frog-mouthed (frog'moutht), *a.* Having a large wide mouth, like a frog's. Specifically applied in ornithology to the great goatsuckers of the genus *Batrachostomus*, translating the adjective *batrachostomous* derived from the generic name.

frog-plate (frog'plāt), *n.* An accessory to the compound microscope by which the web of a frog's foot can be exposed on the stage in order to show the circulation of the blood.

frog's-bit (frogz'bit), *n.* Same as *frogbit*, 2.

frog-shell (frog'shel), *n.* A shell of the genus *Ranella*.

frog's-march (frogz'märch), *n.* A manner of carrying a refractory prisoner, in use in Great Britain. The prisoner is held face downward by four men, each of whom grasps one of his limbs.

frog-spawn (frog'spân), *n.* 1. Same as *frog-spit*.—2. A fungus, *Leuconostoc mesenterioides*, allied to the bacteria, which causes serious loss to sugar-manufacturers on the European continent by converting saccharine solutions into a mass of slime.

Leuconostoc mesenterioides, the *frog-spawn* of sugar-factories, consists in the vegetative state of coiled rosary-like chains of small round cells inclosed in firm sheaths of mucilage, and accumulated in great numbers into large compact gelatinous masses ("zoöglœæ"). *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 469.

frog-spit, frog-spittle (frog'spit, -spit″l), *n.* 1. A popular name for various filamentous freshwater algæ, especially species of *Spirogyra*, which form floating masses.—2. The frothy substance secreted and exuded by a froghopper.

frogstool (frog'stöl), *n.* Same as *toadstool*.

froise, *n.* [< F. *froise*, *fraise:* see *fraise*[2].] Same as *fraise*[2].

With a few slices of bacon, a *froise* was presently made, and served in with great pomp and magnificence. *Comical Hist. of Francion* (1655).

Some are so tender nosed as to smell out a knave as far as another man shall do broil'd herrings, or a bacon *froise*. *Poor Robin* (1715).

frolic (frol'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *frolick* (and, after G., *froelick*); < MD. *vrolick*, D. *vrolijk* (= G. *fröhlich*), frolic, merry, joyful, gay, < MD. *vro*, *vroo* = OS. *frā* = OFries. *fro* = MLG. *vrō* = OHG. *frao*, *frō* (*fraw-*), MHG. *vrō* (*vrōw-*, *vrouw-*), G. *froh* (> Dan. *fro*), glad, joyous, gay, cheerful (? = Icel. *frār*, swift), + *-lick*, *-lijk*, = E. *-ly*[1]. Cf. *frow*[2].] **I.** *a.* Gay; merry; sportive; full of mirth or pranks.

And let us (nobler Nymphs) upon the midday side
Be *frolic* with the best. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, i. 173.

Jun. Tell me how thou dost, sweet ingle.
Val. Faith, Juniper, the better to see thee thus *froelich*.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, i. 1.

Some Spirit of the Air has waked thy string!
'Tis now a seraph bold, with touch of fire,
'Tis now the brush of Fairy's *frolic* wing.
Scott, L. of the L., Epil.

My mariners,
Souls that have toil'd, and wrought, and thought with me—
That ever with a *frolic* welcome took
The thunder and the sunshine. *Tennyson*, Ulysses.

The world is always opulent, the oracles are never silent; but the receiver must by a happy temperance be brought to that top of condition, that *frolic* health, that he can easily take and give these fine communications. *Emerson*, Success.

II. *n.* 1. A flight of levity or gaiety and mirth; a prank.

But to see him behave it,
And lay the law, and carve and drink unto them,
And then . . . send *frolics!*
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, ii. 3.

He would be at his *frolic* once again. *Roscommon*.

See how the world its veterans rewards;
A youth of *frolics*, an old age of cards.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 243.

2. A scene of gaiety and mirth, as in dancing or play; a merrymaking.

Before you go to Sea, I intend to wait on you, and give you a *Frolic*. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 21.

3†. A plaything or an ornament.

Apples were dedicated unto her [Venus], and her image commonly made with such fruit as a *frolick* in her hand. *Fuller*, Pisgah Sight, IV. vii. 40.

=Syn. Gambol, escapade.

frolic (frol'ik), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *frolicked*, ppr. *frolicking*. [< *frolic*, *n.*] To play merry pranks; engage in acts of levity, mirth, and gaiety.

If death were nigh, he would not *frolic* thus. *Marlowe*, Faustus, v. 11.

And many a gambol *frolick'd* o'er the ground;
And sleights of art and feats of strength went round. *Goldsmith*, Des. Vil., l. 21.

Hither, come hither and *frolic* and play. *Tennyson*, The Sea-Fairies.

We found a crowd of persons *frolicking* around the fountain, in the light of a number of torches on poles planted in the ground. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 258.

frolicful (frol'ik-fûl), *a.* [< *frolic*, *n.*, + *-ful*.] Frolicsome. *Craig*. [Rare.]

frolicky (frol'ik-i), *a.* [< *frolic*(*k*) + *-y*1.] Merry; frolicsome.

There is nothing striking in any of these characters; yet may we, at a pinch, make a good *frolicky* half-day with them. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, V. 348.

frolicly† (frol'ik-li), *adv.* [< *frolic*, *a.*, + *-ly*2.] In a frolicsome manner; with mirth and gaiety; gaily; merrily; sportively.

I do blush to see
These beggars' brats to chat so *frolicly*. *Greene*, Alphonsus, iv.

Two as noble swains
As ever kept on the Elysian plains,
First by their signs attention having won,
Thus they the revels *frolicly* begun. *Drayton*, Muses' Elysium, iii.

I was set upon,
I and my men, as we were singing *frolicly*. *Fletcher* (*and Massinger?*), Lover's Progress, ii. 1.

frolicness (frol'ik-nes), *n.* Gaiety; frolicsomeness. [Rare.]

Mirth, jollity, *frolickness* of youth, as you call them. *Goodwin*, Works, V. 199.

frolicsome (frol'ik-sum), *a.* [Formerly also *frolickscome*, *-som*; < *frolic* + *-some*.] Full of gaiety and mirth; given to pranks; sportive.

Now, as fame does report, a young duke keeps court,
One that pleases his fancy with *frolicksome* sport. *The Frolicsome Duke* (Percy's Reliques, p. 136).

Besides what Rum we sold by the Gallon or Ferkin, we sold it made into Punch, wherewith they grew *Frolicksom*. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. ii. 18.

The bleating sheep and *frolicksome* calves sported about the verdant ridge, where now the Broadway loungers take their morning stroll. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 160.

She was . . . not more lovely than full of glee: all light and smiles, and *frolicksome* as the young fawn. *Poe*, Tales, I. 368.

=Syn. Gay, frisky, lively, playful, coltish.

frolicsomely (frol'ik-sum-li), *adv.* In a frolicsome manner; with wild gaiety. *Johnson*.

frolicsomeness (frol'ik-sum-nes), *n.* The quality of being frolicsome; gaiety; wild pranks. *Bailey*.

from (from, fro͝m), *prep.* and *adv.* [< ME. *from*, *fram*, < AS. *from*, *fram* = OS. *fram* = OHG. *fram*, MHG. *vram*, prep. forth from, adv. forth, = Icel. *fram*, adv., forward, *frâ*, prep. from, adv. fro, = Sw. *fram*, adv., forth, forward, *från*, prep., from, = Dan. *frem*, adv., forth, onward, on, *fra*, prep., from, = Goth. *fram*, prep. from, adv. further, forward, compar. *framis*, further; prob. ult. allied to *fore*1, *forth*1, *for*, *for-*1, etc. Cf. L. *perendie*, the day after, Gr. πέραν, beyond, Skt. *para*, distant, high. See *fro*, a shorter (Scand.) form of *from*. Connected with AS. *fram*, *from*, forward, bold, strenuous, strong, *fremian*, *fremman*, promote, accomplish: see *frame*, *frim*.] **I.** *prep.* **1.** Out of the limits, locality, or presence of, or connection with: expressing departure or point of departure, separation, discrimination, removal, or distance in space, time, condition, etc. (*a*) As regards space: as, to emigrate *from* Germany; the town is five miles *from* the sea; to separate the sheep *from* the goats.

The chaffe is take *from* the corne. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., Prol.

Then cull they the bad *from* the good. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 98.

The santon rushed *from* the royal presence, and descending into the city, hurried through its streets and squares with frantic gesticulations. *Irving*, Granada, p. 23.

[Sometimes used absolutely, in the sense of distant, absent, or coming from: as, a visitor *from* the city.

They haue also certaine Altar stones they call Pawcorances, but these stand *from* their Temples. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 140.

When I am *from* him, I am dead till I be with him. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 6.

Wretched when *from* thee, vex'd when nigh,
I with thee, or without thee, die. *Prior*, Lady's Looking-Glass.]

(*b*) As regards time, or succession in a series or in logical connection: noting the point of departure or reckoning: as, he was studious *from* his childhood; *from* that time onward.

To my protection *from* this hour I take you. *Fletcher*, Wife for a Month, i. 1.

We are thieves *from* our cradles, and will die so. *Beau. and Fl.*, Thierry and Theodoret, v. 1.

I have determin'd to lay up as the best treasure, and solace of a good old age, if God voutsafe it me, the honest liberty of free speech *from* my youth. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii., Pref.

Some few, whose lamp shone brighter, have been led
From cause to cause, to Nature's secret head. *Dryden*, Religio Laici, l. 13.

God loves *from* whole to parts; but human soul
Must rise *from* individual to the whole. *Pope*, Essay on Man, iv. 361.

From that disastrous hour, religion wore a new aspect in this unhappy country. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 7.

(*c*) As regards idea, aim, or purpose: as, such a result was far *from* my intention; this is aside *from* our object.

Anything so overdone is *from* [that is, aside, apart, or away from] the purpose of playing. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2.

Ensenore a Saluage, father to Pemissapan, the best friend we had after the death of Grangaimeo, when I was in those Discoueries, could not prevaile any thing with the King *from* destroying vs. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 90.

We have reformed *from* them, not against them. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 3.

(*d*) As regards state, condition, or effect: as, I am far *from* believing it; he is far *from* rich (that is, from being rich); he is a long way *from* being an atheist.

For heavenly minds *from* such distempers foul
Are ever clear. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 118.

Now I am come
From having found their walks, to find their home. *Donne*, To the Countess of Salisbury.

Their minds at leisure *from* the cares of this life, and their bodies adorned with the best attire they can bestow on them. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 211.

What the Austrian pride had driven him [the King of Sardinia] to, the Spanish pride drove him *from*. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 10.

So far, therefore, *from* shocking his [the Jew's] prejudices by violent alterations of form, . . . the error of the early Christians would lie the other way. *De Quincey*, Essenes, iii.

(*e*) As regards direction: away from.

The next question . . . is, whether it be a thing allowable or no that the minister should say service in the chancel, or turn his face at any time *from* the people. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 30.

Why speak'st thou *from* me [with averted face]? thy pleas'd eyes send forth
Beams brighter than the star that ushers day. *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, i. 1.

(*f*) As regards point of view: out of; off.

He that endures for what his conscience knows
Not to be ill, doth *from* a patience high
Look only on the cause whereto he owes
Those sufferings, not on his misery. *Daniel*, To Henry Wriothesly.

God *from* the mount of Sinai . . . will himself,
In thunder, lightning, and loud trumpets' sound,
Ordain them laws. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 227.

The Moors fought valiantly in their streets, *from* their windows, and *from* the tops of their houses. *Irving*, Granada, p. 35.

2. Out of: expressing derivation, withdrawal, or abstraction. (*a*) As regards source or origin: as, light emanates *from* the sun; the Greek alphabet was derived *from* the Phenician; illustrations drawn *from* nature.

So *from* the root
Springs lighter the green stalk; *from* thence the leaves
More aery. *Milton*, P. L., v. 479.

You are good, but *from* a nobler cause;
From your own knowledge, not *from* nature's laws. *Dryden*.

It must appear that you receive law *from*, and not give it to, your company, to make you agreeable. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 386.

From labour health, *from* health contentment springs. *Beattie*, Minstrel, i.

Is there any doubt that the orders of the Church of England are generally derived *from* the Church of Rome? *Macaulay*, Gladstone on Church and State.

(*b*) As regards occupation, relation, or situation: as, to retire *from* office or *from* business; to return *from* a journey; to withdraw *from* society.

He is of late much retired *from* court; and is less frequent to his princely exercises. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 1.

I'll not over the threshold till my lord return *from* the wars. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 3.

Six frozen winters spent,
Return with welcome home *from* banishment. *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid.

Fresh *from* war's alarms,
My Hercules, my Roman Antony,
My mailed Bacchus leapt into my arms. *Tennyson*, Fair Women.

(*c*) As regards a principal receptacle or place of deposit: as, to draw money *from* the bank; coal is dug *from* mines.

A thousand favours *from* a maund she drew
Of amber, crystal, and of beaded jet. *Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, l. 36.

The blades were of Damascus, bearing texts *from* the Koran, or martial and amorous mottoes. *Irving*, Granada, p. 6.

(*d*) As regards a whole or mass of which a part is taken or considered. (*e*) As regards state or condition: as, to start *from* sleep; to go *from* bad to worse.

The whole region, *from* a naked and desolate prospect, began now to look like a second Paradise. *Addison*, Hilpah and Shalum.

Starting *from* sleep, the soldiers were intercepted and cut down as they rushed from their quarters. *Irving*, Granada, p. 21.

3. Out of the charge, custody, or possession of: as, his office or the seal was taken *from* him.

If you will needs take it, I cannot with modesty give it *from* you. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

There were also a great number of such as were locked up *from* their estates, and others who concealed their titles. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 127.

4. In consequence of; on account or by reason of; on the strength or by aid of; as a result of; through: as, to act *from* a sense of duty, or *from* necessity; the conclusion *from* these facts is evident; to argue *from* false premises; *from* what I hear, I think he is guilty.

For what I now do is not out of spleen,
As he pretends, but *from* remorse of conscience. *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, iii. 3.

By this means the beneficent spirit works in a man *from* the convictions of reason, not *from* the impulses of passion. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 346.

Several tents, a quantity of provisions, and a few pieces of artillery were left upon the spot, *from* the want of horses and mules to carry them off. *Irving*, Granada, p. 72.

This very rare British plant, which . . . is remarkable *from* producing seeds without the aid of insects. *Darwin*, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 27.

We inserted the vowel . . . not *from* ignorance or *from* carelessness, but advisedly and in conformity with the practice of several respectable writers. *Macaulay*, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

[*From* is much used before local adverbs or prepositions used elliptically as nouns: as, *from above*, *from below*, *from beneath*, *from behind*, *from beyond*, *from far off*, etc., such phrases being used as unitary adverbs or prepositions, as in '*from beyond* Jordan,' '*from out of* the bowels of the earth.' *From forth*, *from off*, *from out*, etc., are usually transpositions: as, "*from forth* (forth from) his bridal bower" (*Pope*, Odyssey); warned *from off* (off from) the land.

Sudden partings, such as press
The life *from out* young hearts. *Byron*, Childe Harold, iii. 24.

From hence, *from thence*, *from whence* are pleonastic, 'from' being implied in the adverb; but they have long been in good use.

In this Contree is the Cytee of Arayn, where Abrahames Fadree duelled, and *from whens* Abraham departed, be Commandement of the Aungelle. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 43.

And he went up *from thence* unto Beth-el. 2 Ki. ii. 23.

Within the gentle closure of my breast,
From whence at pleasure thou mayest come and part. *Shak.*, Sonnets, xlviii.

From hence your memory death cannot take. *Shak.*, Sonnets, lxxxi.]

From this out, henceforth; from this time forward: as, he has decided to give up smoking *from this out*. [Colloq.]—**To break from, to break off from.** See *break*.

II.† *adv.* Forth; out; fro.

fromward† (from'wärd), *a.* [< ME. *fromward*, *frommard*, *framward*, adj., adv., and prep., but found as adj. only in the form *vrommard* (Ancren Riwle), averse, < AS. *fromweard*, a., about to depart (opposed to *tōweard*, about to come, future, toward), < *from*, *fram*, from, + *-weard*, -ward. Cf. *froward*, a doublet.] Turned away; averse.

fromward† (from'wärd), *adv.* and *prep.* [I. *adv.* < ME. *fromward*, forth, < AS. *fromweardes*, away from, in a direction from, adv. gen. of *fromweard*, a.: see *fromward*, *a.* II. *prep.* < ME. *fromward*, *frommard*, *framward*, prep., away from; from the adv.] **I.** *adv.* Forth; forward.

Fro thens *fromward*, thei ben alle obeyssant to him. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 197.

II. *prep.* From; away from: opposed to *toward*.

The wind wende forth riht *framward* than strande into thissen londe. *Layamon*, I. 401.

As cheerfully going towards, as Pyrocles went frowardly *fromward* his death, he was delivered to the king. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

The Lark, which ever flies *fromward* her nest, when she sees anybody eyes her. *Cotgrave*.

The horizontal needle is continually varying towards east and west; and so the dipping or inclining needle is varying up and down, towards or *fromwards* the zenith. *Cheyne*.

frond (frond), *n.* [= Sp. *fronde* = It. *fronde, fronda*, < L. *frons* (*frond-*), OL. pl. *frundes*, a leafy branch, a green bough, foliage, a garland of leaves.] **1.** In *bot.*: (*a*†) As used by Linnæus, a leaf, especially the leaf of a palm or fern. (*b*) Now, specifically, a leaf of a fern or other cryptogam, the thallus of a lichen, or any other leaf-like expansion which includes both stem and foliage, as the disk of *Lemna*. —**2.** In *zoöl.*, the foliaceous or leaf-like expansion of certain animal organisms, as of various polyzoans and actinozoans, which resemble plants in the mode of growth of the polypstock.

frondage (fron′dāj), *n.* [< *frond* + *-age.*] Fronds collectively.

The vastness of the mile-broad and mile-high masses of *frondage*, their impenetrability, . . . combine to produce the conception of a creative force that appalls.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 336.

frondation (fron-dā′shon), *n.* [< L. *frondatio(n-)*, a stripping off of leaves, < *frons* (*frond-*), a leafy branch: see *frond.*] The act of stripping trees of leaves or branches. [Rare.]

Frondation, or the taking off some of the luxuriant branches and sprayes of . . . trees, . . . is a kind of pruning. *Evelyn*, Sylva, xxxi.

Fronde (frond), *n.* [F., lit. a sling; with irreg. inserted *r*, < OF. *fonde* = Pr. *fonda, fronda* = Sp. *honda* = Pg. *funda* = It. *funda*, < L. *funda*, a sling; cf. Gr. *σφενδόνη*, a sling.] In *French hist.*, the name of a party which during the minority of Louis XIV. waged civil war against the court party, on account of the humiliations inflicted on the high nobility and the heavy fiscal impositions laid on the people. The movement began with the resistance of the Parliament of Paris to the measures of the minister Mazarin, and was sarcastically called by one of his supporters there "the war of the fronde," in allusion to the use of the sling then common among the street-boys of Paris. The contest continued from 1648 to 1652, during which Mazarin was driven from power, but soon restored. The opposition to him had degenerated into a course of selfish intrigue and party strife, whence the name *frondeur* became a term of political reproach.

fronded (fron′ded), *a.* [< *frond* + *-ed*[2].] Having fronds.

I know not where His islands lift
Their *fronded* palms in air.
Whittier, The Eternal Goodness.

frondent (fron′dent), *a.* [= Pg. *frondente*, < L. *fronden(t-)s*, ppr. of *frondere*, have or put forth leaves, be leafy, < *frons* (*frond-*), a leafy branch: see *frond.*] Leafy.

I, Phœbus tree, still *frondent*, flourishing,
Not bald, nor grisled, verdant as the spring.
Owen, Epigrams.

Near before us is Versailles, New and Old; with that broad, *frondent* Avenue de Versailles between, stately, *frondent*, broad, three hundred feet as men reckon, with its four rows of elms. *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. vii. 6.

frondesce (fron-des′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *frondesced*, ppr. *frondescing*. [< L. *frondescere*, become leafy, put forth leaves, inceptive of *frondere*, have or put forth leaves: see *frondent.*] To unfold or develop leaves, as plants.

frondescence (fron-des′ens), *n.* [< *frondescen(t)* + *-ce.*] In *bot.*: (*a*) The period or state of coming into leaf. (*b*) The substitution of leaves for other organs; phyllody. (*c*) Leafage; foliage.

The cane fields are broad sheets of beautiful gold-green; and nearly as bright are the masses of pomme-cannelle *frondescence*, the groves of lemon and orange.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 216.

frondescent (fron-des′ent), *a.* [= F. *frondescent* = Sp. *frondescente*, < L. *frondescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *frondescere*, put forth leaves: see *frondesce.*] Bursting or having the appearance of bursting into leaf.

frondeur (fron-dėr′), *n.* [F., lit. a slinger, < *fronder*, sling, throw, fling, fig. carp at, rail at, find fault with, < *fronde*, a sling: see *Fronde.*] **1.** In *French hist.*, a member of the Fronde. Hence—**2.** An opponent of a party in power; a member of the opposition.

frondiferous (fron-dif′e-rus), *a.* [= F. *frondifère* = Sp. *frondífero* = Pg. It. *frondifero*, < L. *frondifer*, < *frons* (*frond-*), a leafy branch, foliage (see *frond*), + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing fronds.

frondiform (fron′di-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *frons* (*frond-*), a leafy branch (see *frond*), + *forma*, form.] Resembling a frond, as of a fern; having stem and leaves fused in one.

frondiparous (fron-dip′a-rus), *a.* [< L. *frons* (*frond-*), a leafy branch (see *frond*), + *parere*, produce.] In *bot.*, noting a plant affected by the monstrosity of producing leaves instead of fruit. *Imp. Dict.*

Frondipora (fron-dip′ō-rā), *n.* [NL., < L. *frons* (*frond-*), a leafy branch (see *frond*), + *porus*, a pore.] The typical genus of the family *Frondiporidæ*. *Oken.*

Frondiporidæ (fron-di-por′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Frondipora* + *-idæ.*] A family of cyclostomatous gymnolæmatous polyzoans.

frondlet (frond′let), *n.* [< *frond* + *-let.*] A small frond.

frondose (fron′dōs), *a.* [< L. *frondosus*, OL. *frundosus*, leafy, < *frons* (*frond-*), a leafy branch, foliage: see *frond.*] **1.** In *cryptogamic bot.*: (*a*) Having the form or appearance of a leaf or frond; foliaceous. (*b*) In *Hepaticæ*, not having a leafy stem; thalloid. (*c*) Bearing fronds; frondiferous.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, same as *foliaceous.*

frondosely (fron′dōs-li), *adv.* In a frond-like manner.

Thallus *frondosely* dilated. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 561.

frondous (fron′dus), *a.* [< L. *frondosus:* see *frondose.*] Same as *frondose.*

frons (fronz), *n.*; pl. *frontes* (fron′tēz). [L., the forehead, brow, front: see *front.*] The forehead. Technically—(*a*) In *mammal.*, that part of the skull which lies between the orbits of the eyes and the foreborder of the vertex. (*b*) In *ornith.*, that part of the head which slopes upward from the bill to the vertex. (*c*) In *conch.*, that part of a univalve shell presenting when the aperture is toward the observer. (*d*) In *entom.*, generally, the anterior part of the epicranium, or upper part of the head, immediately back of the epistoma or clypeus when this is present. The term is somewhat loosely used, and varies in its application with different orders. In *Hymenoptera, Lepidoptera*, and *Neuroptera* the frons lies in front of the antennæ, and partly between the eyes; but in *Coleoptera* and *Hemiptera* the antennæ are often inserted at the sides of the frons, which is then divided by a more or less imaginary line from the vertex or crown. In the *Diptera* the frons is the part above the antennæ, the part below them being called the *face.*—**Frons alta**, a high forehead: a phrase used to signify that the forehead is more than one third of the total length of the face.—**Frons brevis**, a low forehead: a phrase used to signify that the forehead is less than one third of the total length of the face.—**Frons proportionata**, a proportionate forehead: a phrase signifying that the forehead is one third of the total length of the face.

front (frunt), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *front, frunt, frount*, < OF. *front, frunt*, F. *front* = Pr. *front* = OSp. *fronte, fruente*, Sp. *frente* = Pg. It. *fronte*, < L. *frons* (*front-*), the forehead, brow, front, the fore part, the outside, appearance, etc.; supposed to represent an orig. **bhruvant-*, < **bhru* = Skt. *bhrū* = E. *brow.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** The forehead; in technical use, the frons.

Thei [giants] ben hidouse for to loke upon; and thei han but on eye, and that is in the myddylle of the *Front*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 203.

See what a grace was seated on his brow:
Hyperion's curls, the *front* of Jove himself.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4.

They found the stately horse, . . . and she
Kiss'd the white star upon his noble *front*.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. The forehead or face as expressive of character, temper, or disposition; characteristic facial appearance.

Norton, from Daniel and Ostrœa sprung,
Bless'd with his father's *front* and mother's tongue,
Hung silent down his never-blushing head.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 416.

I placed thee as a guard to the rich blossoms of my daughter's beauty—I thought that dragon's *front* of thine would cry aloof to the sons of gallantry—steel traps and spring guns seemed writ in every wrinkle of it.
Sheridan, The Duenna, i. 3.

Hence—**3.** Manner of facing or opposing; attitude or bearing when confronted with anything, as in meeting a foe, a threatened danger, or an accuser: as, to put on a bold *front;* to await the enemy with a calm *front.* Sometimes used in the sense of cool assurance or impudence.

Do what I enjoin you. No disputing
Of my prerogative with a *front* or frown.
B. Jonson, New Inn, ii. 2.

And He, their leader, wore in sheath his sword,
And offered peaceful *front* and open hand.
Scott, Don Roderick, st. 37.

In my long-suffering and strength to meet
With equal *front* the direst shafts of fate.
Lowell, Prometheus.

4. The part or side of anything which seems to look out or to be directed forward; the most forward part or surface: as, the *front* of a house; the *front* of an army.

Frownt or *frunt* of a chirche, or other howsys, frontispicium. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 181.

Our custom is both to place it [the Lord's prayer] in the *front* of our prayers as a guide, and to add it in the end of some principal limbs or parts as a complement.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 35.

My mate in empire,
Friend and companion in the *front* of war.
Shak., A. and C., v. 1.

Cornhill and Gracechurch Street had dressed their *fronts* in scarlet and crimson, in arras and tapestry, and the rich carpet-work from Persia and the East.
Froude, Sketches, p. 174.

5. Position or place directly ahead, or before the face or that part of anything which is regarded as the face; position in or toward that part to which one's view or course is directed: used chiefly in the phrases *in front* and *in front of*: as, right *in front of* them stood a lion.

Cannon *in front of* them
Volley'd and thunder'd.
Tennyson, Charge of the Light Brigade.

Specifically, in a theater and the like—(*a*) The part nearest the stage or platform: as, to occupy seats *in front.*

The seats *in front* were reserved for the friends of the girl who was about to leave them.
C. E. Norton, Travel and Study in Italy, p. 44.

(*b*) The part before the actors or speakers; the auditorium: as, the stage manager was *in front* (that is, not on the stage, but in the auditorium).

Charles Mathews, who was *in front*, went behind and said, "Buckstone, you push this piece."
Lester Wallack, Memories.

6. A sort of half-wig worn by women with a cap or bonnet, to cover only the front part of the head: distinctively called a *false front.*

"Have I lived to this day to be called a fright!" cried Miss Knag, suddenly becoming convulsive, and making an effort to tear her *front* off.
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xviii.

To look out on the week-day world from under a crisp and glossy *front* would be to introduce a most dream-like and unpleasant confusion between the sacred and the secular. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 7.

The Graces wear *fronts*, the Muse thins to a spinster.
Lowell, In the Half-Way House.

7. Same as *shirt-front* and *dicky*[2], 3.—**8.** One of the surfaces of a diatom frustule marked by the line of juncture of the two valves, as distinguished from the *side*, which is the surface formed of a single valve.—**9.** *Eccles.*, same as *frontal*, 5 (*a*).

A *front* for the autar of red and green saten of Bruges.
Quoted in *Archæologia*, XXXVIII. 362.

Bastioned front (*milit.*), two half-bastions and a curtain. —**False front**, a front, in sense 6.—**Front-cut mower.** See *mower.*—**Front of a wave.** See *wave-front.*—**In front of.** See def. 5.—**Open front**, the arrangement of a blast-furnace having a fore hearth.—**The front** (*milit.*), the most advanced position; the place where active operations are carried on; hence, figuratively, the most advanced position in any enterprise, pursuit, system of thought, etc.

They were going to *the front*, the one to find his regiment, the other to look for those who needed his assistance. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 43.

The height of my ambition was to go to *the front* after a battle. *L. M. Alcott*, Hospital Sketches, p. 90.

To come to the front, to come to the foremost or most conspicuous place; attain distinction.

Writers in France who have really the stuff of the romancer in them *come to the front* and to fame more quickly than in England. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 34.

The theologians were a body of men whose functions had been to some extent usurped by the canonists, and who now for some years, under Tudor and Puritan and Laudian influences, were to *come to the front.*
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 320.

II. *a.* **1.** Relating to the front or face; frontal.—**2.** Having a position in the front; foremost: as, the *front* steps.

She glares in balls, *front* boxes, and the Ring,
A vain, unquiet, glitt'ring, wretched thing!
Pope, Epistle to Miss Blount.

The rear ranks of the English kept the *front* ranks supplied with a constant succession of loaded muskets.
Macaulay, Lord Clive.

Front bench. See *bench.*—**Front center.** See *center*[1], 5.—**Front door**, the main entrance-door of a house.

The *front-door* is on the street. Some keep it always open; some keep it latched; some, locked; some, bolted —with a chain that will let you peep in, but not get in; and some nail it up, so that nothing can pass its threshold. This *front-door* leads into a passage, which opens into an ante-room, and this into the interior apartments.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, vi.

Front face (*milit.*), that side of a hollow square of troops, or of a camp, which lies toward the enemy.

They rushed on to the camp, breaking through the *front-face*, and killing a number of men as they passed over them. *E. Sartorius*, In the Soudan, p. 55.

front (frunt), *v.* [< *front*, *n.* Cf. *affront, confront.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To meet face to face; come into the presence of; confront.

And Enid, but to please her husband's eye,
Who first had found and loved her in a state
Of broken fortunes, daily *fronted* him
In some fresh splendour. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

When we *front* its mass of homilies and scriptural versions and saints' lives and grammar and lesson-books, they tell us of a clergy quickened to a new desire for knowledge, and of a like quickening of educational zeal among the people at large. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 285.

2. To oppose face to face; oppose directly; encounter.

What force can *front*, or who incounter can
An armed Faulcon, or a flying Man?
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

Thy virtue met and *fronted* every peril.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iii. 1.

We are amaz'd,
Not at your eloquence, but impudence,
That dare thus *front* us.
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, iv. 3.

I shall *front* thee, like some staring ghost,
With all my wrongs about me.
Dryden, Don Sebastian.

3. To stand in front of, or opposed or opposite to, or over against; face.

A gate of steel
Fronting the sun. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 3.

Hence doth stretch into the Sea the faire head land Tragabigzanda, now called Cape An, *fronted* with the three Iles wee called the three Turkes head.
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 193.

A very elegant monument . . . immediately *fronted* the family pew. *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, p. 153.

4. To supply with a front; furnish or adorn in front: as, to *front* a house with granite.

On high hills top I saw a stately frame,
An hundred cubits high by just assize,
With hundreth pillours *fronting* faire the same.
Spenser, Visions of Bellay, st. 2.

The casements lin'd with creeping herbs,
The prouder sashes *fronted* with a range
Of orange, myrtle. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 763.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To have the face or front toward some point of the compass or some object; be in a confronting or opposed position.

O, with what wings shall his affections fly
Towards *fronting* peril and oppos'd decay!
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

And eastward *fronts* the statue.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

Philip's dwelling *fronted* on the street.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

2†. To stand foremost.

I know but of a single part, in aught
Pertains to the state; and *front* but in that file
Where others tell steps with me.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 2.

3†. To stand or go in opposition; go counter.

He knew hym full lyuely by colore of his armys,
And *frunt* euyn to the freke with a fell spere,
Hurlet hym to hard vrthe vndur horse fete.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6610.

frontadiform (fron-tad'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *frons* (*front-*), front, + *ad*, to (see *-ad*[3]), + *forma*, form.] In *ichth.*, having that form, as a fish, in which the body is extended in the direction of the forehead, as is exemplified in the genus *Patœcus:* a term correlated with *nuchadiform* and *dorsadiform*. *Gill.*

frontage (frun'tāj), *n.* [< *front* + *-age.*] **1.** Extent of front; the fronting part, as of a building, an inclosure, or a tract of land.

The pile of dingy buildings rearing its *frontage* high into the night. *R. L. Stevenson*, The Dynamiter, p. 93.

Each farm extends its narrow *frontage*—generally about 200 yards wide—down across these meadows to low-water mark. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 820.

2†. That which constitutes a front; a front piece, as in a former style of female head-dress. See the extract.

Monsieur Paradin says, "That these old-fashioned *frontages* rose an ell above the head; that they were pointed like steeples, and had long loose pieces of crape fastened to the tops of them, which are curiously fringed, and hang down their backs like streamers."
Addison, The Head-dress.

frontager (frun'tā-jėr), *n.* **1.** One who lives on the frontier or border; a borderer: as, the northern *frontagers* of China. —**2.** In *law*, one who owns land fronting on a road, shore, or stream; an abutting owner.

frontal (fron'tal), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = F. Sp. Pg. *frontal* = It. *frontale*, < L. **frontalis* (only in derived noun), < *frons* (*front-*), front: see *front.* II. *n.* ME. *fruntelle*, *frountel*, < OF. *frontel*, frontlet, < ML. *frontale*, also *frontalis* (and *frontellum*, prop. dim.), an ornament for the forehead, a frontlet, L. only in pl. *frontalia*, a frontlet (of horses); prop. adj.: see I.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Being in front. *Loudon.*—**2.** Of or pertaining to the forehead or frons, or to the bone of the forehead: as, the *frontal* crest of a bird; *frontal* plates of a reptile.—**Frontal angle.** See *craniometry.*—**Frontal artery**, one of the terminal branches of the ophthalmic artery, ramifying upon the forehead.—**Frontal bone.** See *frontal*, *n.*, 7.—**Frontal crest.** See *crest.*—**Frontal eminence**, the most protuberant part of the frontal bone, on each side, above the supraciliary ridges.—**Frontal lobe of the brain.** See *gyrus*, *sulcus.*—**Frontal lobe of the carapace** of a brachyurous crustacean, the anterior median division.—**Frontal nerve**, one of the terminal branches of the ophthalmic or first division of the fifth nerve.—**Frontal orbit**, in *entom.*, that part of the border of the orbit of the eye that forms the lateral margin of the front.—**Frontal plane, frontal section**, in *anat.*, a plane or section at right angles to a sagittal plane, and parallel to the axis of the trunk.—**Frontal points**, in *ornith.*, same as *antiœ.*—**Frontal proboscis**, in *Turbellaria.* See extract and cut under *Rhabdocœla*, and cuts under *Rhynchocœla* and *Proctucha.*—**Frontal ridges**, projecting parts of the sides of the front, below the eyes, under which the antennæ are inserted in certain *Coleoptera.*—**Frontal shield**, in *ornith.*, an extension and expansion of the bill upon the forehead, forming a horny protuberance; a casque; a galea.—**Frontal sinus**, an excavation in the frontal bone, usually communicating with the nasal cavity. See cut under *craniofacial.*—**Frontal suture.** (*a*) In *anat.*, the temporary suture between the right and left frontal bones, or opposite halves of the frontal bone. (*b*) In *entom.* See *clypeal suture*, under *clypeal.*—**Minimum frontal line.** See *craniometry.*

II. *n.* **1.** Something worn on the forehead or face; a frontlet. (*a*) An ornamental band for the hair. (*b*) Any defensive contrivance, as a nasal or vizor. (*c*) That part of the harness or caparison of a horse which covers the forehead. [In all these senses used loosely without precise meaning.]

They arme their horses too; about his legges they tie bootes, and cover his head with *frontals* of steele.
Underdown, tr. of Heliodorus, sig. Q 6.

2†. Something that comes or is situated in front; a front piece or part, as (formerly) the valance of a bed.

A nether *frontale* of the Samyne bed.
Inventories, an. 1542, p. 92.

Specifically—**3.** In *her.*: (*a*) The front of anything, as of a helmet or a cap. (*b*) The forehead, as of a human head, used as a bearing.—**4.** In *arch.*, a little pediment or frontispiece over a small door or window.—**5.** *Eccles.*: (*a*) A movable cover or hanging for the front of an altar. Frontals are of silk, satin, damask, or other material, and are made of different colors for the different festivals and seasons of the church year. Sometimes they cover not only the front but the ends of the altar; this was usual in the middle ages. Over the upper part of the frontal falls another shorter hanging, also reaching the whole width of the altar, and along the ends. This is now commonly called the *superfrontal* (formerly the *frontel* or *frontlet*), and is attached to one of the three linen cloths on the mensa or to the frontal, concealing the edge of the altar. Also called *front*, and by the Latin names *antependium*, *palla*, and *pallium.*

An altar-cloth, with a *frontel*, for the great feast-days.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 233.

(*b*) In England, in the middle ages, also a movable cover of wood or precious metal for the front of the altar. Such a frontal was sometimes called a *table* (also *tabula*, *tablementum*).

At the more solemn festivals, the high altar, in the richer churches, was sheathed in a gold or silver *frontal* studded with precious stones, while in the less wealthy ones it was gracefully shrouded in the folds of a costly silken pall. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, i. 233.

6†. In *med.*, a medicament or preparation to be applied to the forehead.

But if it be an old and inveterat paine of the head, then would there a *frontale* be made of the said juice, tempered with barley floure and vinegre.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xx. 13.

7. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, the frontal bone; the bone of the forehead. In its primitive state it consists of a pair of bones, being developed from lateral paired centers of ossification in the membranous cranium. It attains great comparative size in birds. See cuts under *Anura*, *Balænidæ*, *Crocodilia*, *Cyclodus*, *Gallinæ*, *paraphenoid*, and *skull.*

frontate, frontated (fron'tāt, -tā-ted), *a.* [< L. **frontatus*, only in pl. *frontati*, binding-stones, that show on both sides of the wall, < *frons* (*front-*), front: see *front.*] **1.** In *bot.*, growing broader and broader, as a leaf.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, having a large or prominent frons or forehead.

fronted (frun'ted), *a.* [< *front* + *-ed*[2].] Having a front; formed with a front.

Part curb their fiery steeds, or shun the goal
With rapid wheels, or *fronted* brigads form.
Milton, P. L., ii. 532.

frontelt, *n.* See *frontal*, 5 (*a*).

fronter†, *n.* [ME.: see *frontier.*] Front; fore side; border: an earlier form of *frontier.*

fronter†, *v. i.* [< *fronter*, *n.*] To border.

The countrey . . . called Suer, very rich in gold and siluer, most abundant in cattle, *frontering* vpon the countrie of the Damascenes. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 15.

frontes, *n.* Plural of *frons.*

frontier (fron'tėr or frun-tēr'), *n.* and *a.* [Cf. ME. *frounter*, front, fore side; < OF. *frontiere*, the frontier, border of a country, F. *frontière* = Sp. *frontera* = Pg. *fronteira* = It. *frontiera*, frontier, cf. Pr. *fronteira*, the forehead, < ML. *fronteria*, prop. *frontaria*, frontier, < L. *frons* (*front-*), front: see *front.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** That part of a country which fronts or faces another country; the confines or extreme part of a country bordering on another country; the marches; the border.

Goes it against the main of Poland, sir,
Or for some *frontier?* *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 4.

To maintain the *frontiers* of the Rhine and the Danube was, from the first century to the fifth, the great object of Rome's European policy and warfare.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 107.

The line of Guthrum's Frith was now, therefore, abandoned, and Edward's *frontier* led from the sea along the valley of the Chelm, straight westward to Hertford, and thence along the brink of the Thames valley.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 190.

2. That part of a country which forms the border of its settled or inhabited regions: as (before the settlement of the Pacific coast), the western *frontier* of the United States.

His nephew, after a night of sleepless thinking, had announced to his uncle his intention of mounting his horse and riding out in search of a field of labor farther out upon the *frontier.* *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 137.

3†. A fort; a fortification.

Thou hast talk'd
Of palisadoes, *frontiers*, parapets.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 3.

4†. The front or bordering part of anything, as the forehead.

Then on the edges of their bolster'd hair, which standeth crested round their *frontiers*, and hangeth over their faces. *Stubbes*, Anat. of Abuses.

5†. Antagonistic or insolent bearing or aspect. [The sense of the word in the following passage is disputed.

Worcester, get thee gone; for I do see
Danger and disobedience in thine eye:
O, sir! your presence is too bold and peremptory,
And majesty might never yet endure
The moody *frontier* of a servant brow.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.]

=**Syn. 1.** *Border*, *Confine*, etc. See *boundary.*

II. *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a frontier; lying on the border or exterior part; bordering: as, a *frontier* town.

Then he wrote to Sir Bertram of Clesquy, desyring him and his Bretons to kepe *fronter* warr with the Kyng of Nauer. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. ccxix.

Although he [Louis XIV.] recognised the right of the Dutch to garrison the *frontier* towns, he prescribed limits for their barrier wholly different from those which had been guaranteed by England in the treaty of 1709.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

2†. Fronting; opposite.

With readie minds and active bodies they breake through the *frontier* bankes over against them, whiles the enemies were amused on the fires that our men made.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 106.

frontier† (fron'tēr or frun-tēr'), *v.* [< *frontier*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To form or constitute a frontier; possess territories bordering on or constituting a frontier: with *on* or *upon.*

II. *trans.* To place on the frontier; border.

It is no more a border, nor *frontyerd* with enemyes.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

frontierman (fron'tēr- or frun-tēr'man), *n.*; pl. *frontiermen* (-men). Same as *frontiersman.*

Moody *frontiermen* slouch alongside, rifle on shoulder.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 500.

frontiersman (fron'tērz- or frun-tērz'man), *n.*; pl. *frontiersmen* (-men). One who settles on the frontier or borders of a country, or beyond the limits of a settled or civilized region.

We will give them a blow that I pledge the good name of an old *frontiersman* shall make their line bend like an ashen bow. *J. F. Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, xxxi.

A large majority of men . . . never come to the rough experiences that make the Indian, the soldier, or the *frontiersman* self-subsistent and fearless. *Emerson*, Courage.

Frontignan (F. pron. frôn-tē-nyoṅ'), *n.* [Also written *Frontiniac*, altered, appar. in imitation of *Cognac*, from the proper form, F. *Frontignan.*] A sweet muscat wine made at Frontignan in the department of Hérault, France.

frontingly (frun'ting-li), *adv.* In a manner so as to front; in a facing position; opposingly. *Imp. Dict.*

Frontiniac (fron-tē-nyak'), *n.* Same as *Frontignan.*

Frontirostria (fron-ti-ros'tri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *frons* (*front-*), forehead, front, + *rostrum*, a beak.] A name given by Zetterstedt and some other European entomologists to the *Heteroptera.*

frontispiece (fron'tis-pēs), *n.* [A perverted form, simulating *piece*, of **frontispice*, < OF. *frontispice*, the frontispiece, or front of a house, F. *frontispice* = Sp. Pg. *frontispicio* = It. *frontispizio*, < ML. *frontispicium*, a beginning, the front of a church, lit. 'front view,' < L. *frons* (*front-*), the front, + *specere*, view, look at: see *species*, *spectacle*, *spy.*] That which is seen in front, or which directly presents itself to the eye. (*a*) In *arch.*, the principal face of a building, particularly when it constitutes, as it were, an ornamental mask or screen, without architectural connection with the building behind it.

The greatest difficultie in this kind of worke was about the verie *frontispiece* and maine lintle-tree which lay over the jambes or cheeks of the great door of the said temple.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxvi. 14.

Nature, thou wert o'rseen to put so mean
A *frontispiece* to such a building.
W. Cartwright, Lady-Errant (1651).

The façade [of the Cathedral of Orvieto] is a triumph of decorative art. It is strictly what Fergusson has styled a *frontispiece;* for it bears no relation whatever to the construction of the building.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 102.

(*b*) A print or engraving placed in front of the title of a book.

frontless (frunt'les), *a.* [< *front* + *-less.*] Without a face or front; figuratively, without shame or modesty; not diffident; shameless. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The most prodigious and most *frontless* piece
Of solid impudence. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iv. 2.

Oh, *frontless* man,
To dare do ill, and hope to bear it thus!
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, iii. 2.

For vice, though *frontless* and of harden'd face,
Is daunted at the sight of awful grace.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 1040.

The rancorous and ribald obloquy of thankless and *frontless* pretenders. *Swinburne*, Study of Shakespeare, p. 128.

frontlessly† (frunt'les-li), *adv.* In a frontless manner; with shameless effrontery; shamelessly.

Frontlessly to dictate to the world in such theories as are infinitely remote from humane knowledge and discovery. *Bp. Parker*, Platonick Philos., p. 82.

frontlet (frunt'let), *n.* [< *front* + *-let.*] 1. Something worn on the forehead; specifically, among the Hebrews, a phylactery bound upon the forehead.

Thou shalt bind them [the commandments of God] for a sign upon thine hand, and they shall be as *frontlets* between thine eyes. Deut. vi. 8.

2. A band for the forehead; specifically, one forming part of the head-dress worn in the fifteenth century and later. It was sometimes of silk or velvet, and frontlets of gold are mentioned, which were probably of cloth of gold. Frontlets, or bandages, were also worn at night to prevent or cure wrinkles. Formerly called *frowning-cloth.*

Forsoth, women have many lettes,
And they be masked in many nettes:
As *frontlets*, fyllets, partlettes, etc.
J. Heywood, Four Ps.

In vain, poor Nymph, to please our youthful sight,
You sleep in cream and *frontlets* all the night.
Parnell, To an Old Beauty.

3. Figuratively, the look or appearance of the forehead. [Rare.]

How now, daughter? what makes that *frontlet* on? Methinks, you are too much of late i' the frown.
Shak., Lear, i. 4.

4†. The forehead or front.

But hills of milder air, that gently rise
O'er dewy dales, a fairer species boast,
Of shorter limb, and *frontlet* more ornate,
Such the Silurian. *Dyer*, Fleece, i.

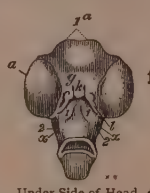
5. Specifically, in *ornith.*, the frons or forehead of a bird in any way marked by the color or texture of the plumage: as, the glittering metallic *frontlet* of a humming-bird. See *frontal, n.*, 7.

fronto-ethmoidal (fron″tō-eth-moi'dal), *a.* [< *front(al)* + *ethmoidal.*] Same as *ethmofrontal.*

frontomalar (fron-tō-mā'lär), *a.* [< *front(al)* + *malar.*] Pertaining to the frontal and to the malar bone: as, the *frontomalar* suture.

frontomaxillary (fron-tō-mak'si-lā-ri), *a.* [< *front(al)* + *maxillary.*] Pertaining to the frontal and to the superior maxillary bone: as, the *frontomaxillary* suture.

fronton (fron'ton), *n.* [F. *fronton* (= Sp. *fronton* = It. *frontone*), a pediment, breast-work, aug. of *front*, a front: see *front, n.*] In *arch.*, a pediment.



Under Side of Head of Chick, seventh day of incubation. *b*, frontonasal process; *1ª*, cerebral hemispheres; *a*, eye; *g*, olfactory sacs; *l*, maxillary process; *1*, *2*, first and second visceral arches; *x*, remains of first visceral cleft.

Close to it is a small cave, the whole *fronton* of which over the doorway is occupied by a great three-headed Naga, and may be as old as the Hathi cave.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., [p. 139.

frontonasal (fron-tō-nā'zal), *a.* [< *front(al)* + *nasal.*] Pertaining to the frontal and nasal region of the head. Also *naso-frontal.*—**Frontonasal process**, in *embryol.*, a median projection which bounds the mouth of the embryo anteriorly, between the lateral maxillary processes, from which it is separated at first by a notch. It is formed by the free anterior ends of the trabeculæ cranii when these have come together in front of the pituitary space.

The maxillary process is at first separated by a notch corresponding with each nasal sac, from the boundary of the antero-median part of the mouth, which is formed by the free posterior edge of a *fronto-nasal process*. . . . The notch is eventually obliterated by the union of the *fronto-nasal* and maxillary *processes*, externally.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 23.

fronto-occipital (fron″tō-ok-sip'i-tal), *a.* [< *front(al)* + *occipital.*] Pertaining to the forehead or frontal bone and the occiput: as, the *fronto-occipital* or anteroposterior axis.

frontoparietal (fron″tō-pā-rī'e-tal), *a.* and *n.* [< *front(al)* + *parietal.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the frontal and to the parietal bone: as, the *frontoparietal* suture.—2. Consisting of or representing both a frontal and a parietal bone.

The parietal may be one with the frontal, forming a *fronto-parietal* bone, as in the frog and Lepidosiren.
Mivart, Elem. Anat., p. 100.

II. *n.* A bone of the skull of *Batrachia* and some other low vertebrates, consisting of or representing both the frontal and the parietal bones of other animals. See cut under *Anura.*

frontosphenoidal (fron″tō-sfē-noi'dal), *a.* [< *front(al)* + *sphenoidal.*] Pertaining to the frontal and to the sphenoid bone: as, the *fronto-sphenoidal* suture.

frontosquamosal (fron″tō-squā-mō'sal), *a.* [< *front(al)* + *squamosal.*] Of or pertaining to the frontal and to the squamosal: as, the *fronto-squamosal* arch of some reptiles.

frontwards† (frunt'wärdz), *adv.* [< *front* + *-wards.*] Toward the front; forward.

Such as stode in ye hinder partes of the battailes were ordered to turn their faces from the *frontwards.*
J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 90.

frontwise (frunt'wīz), *adv.* [< *front* + *-wise.*] Toward the front; in the direction of the front.

Though the faces are nearly always represented in profile, the eyes are shown *frontwise*, a method of treatment which continued in use even on the earlier vases of the next period, those with red figures on a black ground.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 612.

froof†, *n.* [Appar. a var. of **frough*, a supposed var. of *frow*[4], q. v.] The handle of an auger. *Nares.*

As you have seen
A shipwright bore a naval beam; he oft
Thrusts at the augur's *froofe;* works still aloft;
And at the shank help others.
Chapman, Odyssey, ix.

froppish† (frop'ish), *a.* [Another form of *frappish*, q. v.] Peevish; froward.

His enemies . . . had still the same power, and the same malice, and a *froppish* kind of insolence, that delighted to deprive him of any thing that pleased him, and manifestly pleased itself in vexing him.
Clarendon, Life, III. 968.

frore, froren (frōr, frō'ren), *a.* [< ME. *frore, froren*, < AS. *froren*, pp. of *freósan*, freeze: see *freeze*[1]. The pp. *frozen*, rare ME. *frosen*, is accom. to the pret. *froze.*] Frozen. [Obsolete or archaic.]

We falleth so flour [as a flower] when hit is *frore.*
Specimens of Lyric Poetry (ed. Wright), p. 25.

My hart-blood is wel nigh *frorne*, I feele.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.

The parching air
Burns *frore*, and cold performs the effect of fire.
Milton, P. L., ii. 595.

O rock-embosomed lawns and snow-fed streams,
Now seen athwart *frore* vapours.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, i. 1.

frory† (frō'ri), *a.* [Irreg. < *frore* + *-y*[1]. Cf. AS. *freórig*, freezing, frozen, chilled, < *freósan*, freeze: see *freeze*[1].] 1. Frozen; frosty.

Her up betwixt his rugged hands he reard,
And with his *frory* lips full softly kist.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 35.

2. Covered with a froth resembling hoar frost.

She us'd with tender hand
The foaming steed with *frory* bit to steare.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, ii. 40.

frosh (frosh), *n.* [E. dial. (north), < ME. *frosh, frosch*, assibilated form of *frosk*, q. v.] A frog.

Nay, lorde, ther is another gitt,
That sodenly sewes vs ful sore,
For tadys and *frosshis* we may not flitte,
Thare venym loses lesse and more.
York Plays, p. 84.

frosk (frosk), *n.* [E. dial. (also assibilated form *frosh*, q. v.), < ME. *frosk* (with term. *-sk*, in such words due to Scand. influence); < Icel. *froskr* = AS. *frox* (for *frosc*), a frog: see *frog*[1].] A frog.

Polheuedes [pollheads, tadpoles] and *froskes* and podes [paddocks] spile
Bond harde Egipte folc.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 2977.

For todes and *froskes* may no man flyt.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 62.

frost (frôst), *n.* [< ME. *frost, forst*, < AS. *forst* (transposed from the rare *frost*) = OS. *frost* = OFries. *forst* = D. *vorst* = MLG. *vrost* = OHG. *frost*, MHG. *vrost*, G. *frost* = Icel. Sw. Dan. *frost*, frost, cold, with formative *-t*, < AS. *freósan* (pp. *froren* for **frosen*), E. *freeze*, etc.; cf. Goth. *frius*, frost, cold: see *freeze*[1].] 1†. The act of freezing; congelation of fluids; formation of ice.

No flower is so freshe, but *frost* can it deface.
Gascoigne, Flowers.

2. That state or temperature of the air which occasions freezing or the congelation of water; severe cold or freezing weather.

As colde as any *froste* now waxeth she.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2684.

Whan thei hadde souped thei cloded hem warme as thei myght, for the *froste* was grete, and the mone shone clere.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 149.

The third day comes a *frost*, a killing *frost.*
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

The river was dumb and could not speak,
For the *frost's* swift shuttles its shroud had spun.
Lowell, Vision of Sir Launfal, ii. 203.

3. A covering of minute ice-needles formed from the atmosphere at night upon the ground and on exposed objects when they have cooled by radiation below the dew-point and the dew-point is below the freezing-point. Also called *hoar frost, white frost*, and *rime.*

Seed time and harvest, heat and hoary *frost,*
Shall hold their course. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 899.

There's not a flower on all the hills; the *frost* is on the pane. *Tennyson*, May Queen (New Year's Eve).

4. The state or condition of being frozen: said of the surface of the ground: as, the *frost* extends to a depth of ten inches.

In the shade there is still *frost* in the ground.
C. D. Warner, Spring in New England.

5. Figuratively, coldness or severity of manner or feeling.

One of those moments of intense feeling when the *frost* of the Scottish people melts like a snow wreath. *Scott.*

Black frost, an intense frost by which vegetation is blackened, without the appearance of rime or hoar frost.

I opened the glass door in the breakfast-room: the shrubbery was quite still: the *black frost* reigned, unbroken by sun or breeze, through the grounds.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, iv.

Farewell, frost†, an old proverbial phrase intimating indifference.

Moor. Nay, and you feede this veyne, sir, fare you well.
Falk. Why, *farewell, frost.*
Play of Sir Thomas More, p. 52.

Farewell, frost; nothing got, nothing lost.
Ray's English Proverbs.

Hoar frost. See def. 3.—**White frost.** See def. 3.

frost (frôst), *v.* [= OFries. *frosta* = OHG. *frostēn* = Icel. *frysta* = ODan. *froste* = Sw. dial. *frosta;* from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To injure by frost. [Rare.]—2. To cover with hoar frost; hence, to cover with something resembling hoar frost, as cake with a crust of white sugar; give the appearance or color of hoar frost to; lay on like hoar frost.

And helpless Age with hoary, *frosted* head.
Parnell, Gift of Poetry.

When hoary Thames, with *frosted* oziers crown'd,
Was three long moons in icy fetters bound.
Gay, Trivia, ii. 359.

Gold alloys to be effectually coloured by the German process should contain rather more silver than has been recommended for the others. . . . The work would otherwise be *frosted* or sweated.
G. E. Gee, Goldsmiths' Handbook, p. 176.

3. To sharpen the front and hind parts of (a horse's shoes): also applied elliptically to the horse itself. It is done to enable the horse to travel on ice or frozen roads.

Borrowed two horses of Mr. Howell and his friend, and with much ado set out, after my horses being *frosted*, which I know not what it means to this day.
Pepys, Diary, II. 327.

II. *intrans.* To freeze; hence, to become like frost through alteration of structure, as glass.

If the metal be too hot when it drops into the water, the glass-drop certainly *frosts* and cracks all over.
Birch, Hist. Royal Society, I. 38.

frost-bearer (frôst'bār″ėr), *n.* An instrument for exhibiting the freezing of water in a vacuum; a cryophorus.

frost-bird (frôst'bėrd), *n.* 1. The American golden plover. [New England.]—2. Bartram's sandpiper (so misnamed). *Herbert*, Field Sports. See *Bartramia.*

frost-bite (frôst'bīt), *n.* A condition or the effect of being partly or slightly frozen, as a part of the body.

Extremes of heat or cold, as seen in burns and scalds or in *frost-bite*, also lead to gangrene. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

frost-bite (frôst'bīt), *v. t.*; pret. *frost-bit*, pp. *frost-bitten, frost-bit*, ppr. *frost-biting.* 1. To affect with or as with frost-bite; nip or wither, as with frost.

I return
But barren crops of early protestations,
Frost-bitten in the Spring of fruitless hopes.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iv. 5.

You could not in a day measure the tints on so much as one side of a *frost-bitten* apple. *Ruskin*, Elem. of Drawing.

2. To expose to the effect of frost or of a frosty atmosphere. [Rare.]

My wife up, and with Mrs. Pen to walk in the fields to *frost-bite* themselves. *Pepys*, Diary.

frost-blite (frôst'blīt), *n.* A name given to plants of the genus *Atriplex*.

frost-bound (frôst'bound), *a.* Bound or confined by frost.

So stood the brittle prodigy [an ice palace]; though smooth
And slipp'ry the materials, yet *frostbound*
Firm as a rock. *Cowper*, Task, v. 155.

frost-butterflies (frôst'but″ėr-flīz), *n. pl.* Geometrid moths which lay their eggs late in the fall, as species of the family *Phytometridæ*.

frosted (frôs'ted), *p. a.* **1.** Covered with frost or with something resembling it: as, *frosted* cake. See *frosting*.—**2.** Having the surface roughened or unpolished; in decorated metal-work, ornamented by means of a roughened surface, whether engraved or produced by acid or by the application of a punch or die: said especially of any material which is white or nearly so when so treated: as, *frosted* glass, *frosted* silver, etc.

When the dead or *frosted* parts are quite dry, the polished parts are carefully cleaned with powder.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 130.

3. In *entom.*, covered with glistening or white specks, scales, or hairs, giving an appearance like hoar frost: as, the wings of a moth *frosted* at the tip.—**4.** In *ornith.*, having the plumage hoary or silvery, as if covered with frost: as, the *frosted* poorwill (a variety of *Phalænoptilus nuttalli* found in southwestern parts of the United States).—**Frosted work**, in *arch.*, a kind of ornamental rusticated work, having an appearance like that of hoar frost upon plants.

frost-fish (frôst'fish), *n.* **1.** The tomcod, *Microgadus tomcodus*: so called from its appearance in the fall, as frost sets in. See cut under *Microgadus*.—**2.** The scabbard-fish, *Lepidopus argenteus*.

frostily (frôs'ti-li), *adv.* **1.** In a frosty manner; with frost or excessive cold.—**2.** Without warmth of affection; coldly.

Courtling, I rather thou shouldst utterly
Dispraise my work than praise it *frostily*.
B. Jonson, To a Censorious Courtling.

frostiness (frôs'ti-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being frosty; freezing cold.

frosting (frôs'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *frost*, *v.*] **1.** A composition generally made of confectioners' sugar mixed with whites of eggs, used to cover cake, etc.: so called from its white, frosty appearance.—**2.** A dead or lusterless surface on metal, or a similar surface on any material, produced by etching or engraving, or by a punch or die. It is sometimes produced on parts of the surface for the purpose of throwing in greater relief the bright or polished parts.

3. A material used for decorative work, as signs, etc., made from coarsely powdered thin flakes of glass: commonly in the plural.

frostless (frôst'les), *a.* [< *frost* + *-less*.] Free from frost or severe cold.

Did you ever see such a *frostless* winter?
Swift, Journal to Stella.

frost-line (frôst'līn), *n.* The limit of frost or freezing cold (modeled after *snow-line*).

Content to let the north-wind roar . . .
While the red logs before us beat
The *frost-line* back with tropic heat.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

frost-mist (frôst'mist), *n.* A mist of ice-needles precipitated from the vapor in the atmosphere in frosty weather.

frost-nail (frôst'nāl), *n.* A nail driven into a horseshoe to prevent the horse from slipping on ice.

frost-nailed (frôst'nāld), *a.* Protected against slipping by frost-nails, as a horse.

In such slippery ice-pavements, men had need
To be *frost-nail'd* well, they may break their necks else.
Webster, Duchess of Malfi, v. 2.

frost-nipped (frôst'nipt), *a.* Nipped or bitten by frost; blighted by extreme cold.

frostroot (frôst'rōt), *n.* The common fleabane of the United States, *Erigeron Philadelphicus*. See *Erigeron*.

frost-smoke (frôst'smōk), *n.* A fog of minute ice-needles, resembling smoke, observed over bodies of water in a time of severe cold. At times the fog is observed lying close on the water in eddying wreaths.

The brig and the ice round her are covered by a strange black obscurity; it is the *frost-smoke* of arctic winters.
Kane.

frost-valve (frôst'valv), *n.* A device for clearing a hydrant or other exposed water-pipe to prevent freezing. The closing of the main valve opens a supplementary valve (the frost-valve), which allows the surplus water to escape.

frostweed (frôst'wēd), *n.* A common name in the United States for the *Helianthemum Canadense*, or rock-rose: so called from the crystals of ice which shoot from the bursting bark toward the base of the stem during freezing weather in autumn. It has been used in medicine as a bitter and an astringent. Also called *frostwort*.

frostwork (frôst'wėrk), *n.* The beautiful covering of hoar frost deposited on shrubs or other objects, and with the finest effects on windows.

frostwort (frôst'wėrt), *n.* Same as *frostweed*.

frosty (frôs'ti), *a.* [< ME. *frosty* (= D. *vorstig* = MLG. *vrostich* = OHG. *frostag*, MHG. *vrostec*, *vrostic*, G. *frostig* = ODan. Sw. *frostig*), < AS. *fyrstig* (**frostig* in Somner, not authenticated) (cf. *forstlīc*, frosty), < *forst*, *frost*, frost: see *frost*.] **1.** Attended with or producing frost; so cold as to congeal water: as, *frosty* weather.

His eyghen twynkeled in his heed aright,
As don the sterres in the *frosty* night.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 268.

And nowe the *frosty* Night
Her mantle black through heaven gan overhaile.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., January.

Therefore my age is as a lusty winter,
Frosty, but kindly. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 3.

2. Affected or injured by frost; containing or penetrated by frost; frozen; cold; dull.

The noise of *frosty* woodlands, when they shiver in January. *Tennyson*, Boädicea.

3. Figuratively, chill; chilling; without warmth, as of spirits, affection, or courage; tending to repel; discouraging; depressing.

She red and hot as coals of glowing fire,
He red for shame, but *frosty* in desire.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 36.

What a *frosty*-spirited rogue is this!
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 3.

4. Resembling hoar frost; white; gray.

O, where is faith? O, where is loyalty?
If it be banish'd from the *frosty* head,
Where shall it find a harbour in the earth?
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1.

5. Specifically, in *entom.*, glistening like hoar frost: an appearance generally due to minute white hairs.

When seen laterally the surface appears *frosty* white.
Packard.

frot† (frot), *v.* A variant of *frote*.

I *frotted* a jerkin for a new-revenued gentleman yielded me threescore crowns but this morning, and the same titillation. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

frote†, *v.* [< ME. *froten*, < OF. *froter*, *frotter*, rub, chafe, fret, or grate together, F. *frotter*, prob. for OF. **froiter*, **freiter* = F. dial. *fretter*, comb, hackle, = Pr. *fretar* = It. *frettare*, rub (Sp. *frotar*, *flotar*, appar. < F.), < L. as if **fricitare*, < *frictus*, pp. of *fricare*, rub: see *friction*. Cf. *fret*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To rub; wipe.

Who rubbith now, who *froteth* now his lippes
With dust, with sand, with straw, with cloth, with chippes,
But Absolon? *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 559.

Thou shalt breke eeris of corn, and *frote* togidere with the hond. *Wyclif*, Deut. xxiii. 25 (Purv.).

2. To stroke; caress.

The lhord him [to the little hound] maketh uayr chiere, and him *froteth*. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 155.

Hee raught forthe his right hand, & his rigge [his (the steed's) back] *frotus*,
And coies hym as he can with his clene handes.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 1174.

She tufts her hair, she *frotes* her face,
She idle loves to be.
Kendall, Flowers of Epigrams (1577).

II. *intrans.* To grate; sound harsh or rough: used of speech.

Al the longage of the Northhumbres, and specialliche at York, is so scharp, slitting, and *frotynge*, and unshape, that we southerne men may that longage unnethe [hardly] understonde.
Trevisa, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, II. 163.

froterer† (frō'tėr-ėr), *n.* One who frotes or rubs another.

I curl his periwig, paint his cheeks; . . . I am his *froterer*, or rubber in a hot house.
Marston, What you Will, iii. 1.

froth (frôth), *n.* [< ME. *frothe*, < AS. **froth* (not recorded; = Icel. *frodha*, f., also *fraudh*, n., = Sw. *fradga* = Dan. *fraade*), froth, < **freóthan*, pp. **frothen*, only in comp. *ā-freóthan*, froth.] **1.** The collection of bubbles caused in a liquid by fermentation or agitation; spume; foam.

Now the ship boring the moon with her main-mast; and anon swollowed with yest and *froth*. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 3.

Surging waves against a solid rock,
Though all to shivers dash'd, the assault renew
(Vain battery!), and in *froth* or bubbles end.
Milton, P. R., iv. 20.

2. Any foamy matter, as the foam at the mouth or on the sides of an over-driven horse.—**3.** Something comparable to froth, as being light, unsubstantial, or evanescent.

Drunke with *frothes* of pleasure. *Stirling*, Darius (cho.).

What win I, if I gain the thing I seek?
A dream, a breath, a *froth* of fleeting joy.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 212.

Froth of blood. See *flower of blood*, under *blood*.

froth (frôth), *v.* [< ME. *frothen*; = Sw. *fradga* = Dan. *fraade*, v.; from the noun. Cf. AS. *ā-freóthan*, v., under *froth*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To foam; give out spume, foam, or foam-like matter.

As wilde boores gonne they to smyte,
That *frothen* whit as foom for ire wood [furious rage].
Chaucer, Knight's Tale.

He *frothith*, or vometh, and betith togidere with teeth.
Wyclif, Mark ix. 17 (Oxf.).

The wretch . . .
In fumes of burning chocolate shall glow,
And tremble at the sea that *froths* below!
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 136.

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to foam, as beer; cause froth to rise on the top of.

Fill me a thousand pots, and *froth* 'em, *froth* 'em.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iii. 7.

The Wine was *froth'd* out by the Hand of mine Host.
Prior, Down-Hall, st. 30.

He *froth'd* his bumpers to the brim.
Tennyson, Death of the Old Year.

2. To emit or discharge as froth; hence, to vent or give expression to, as what is unsubstantial or worthless: sometimes with *out*.

Is your spleen *froth'd out*, or have ye more?
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

3. To cover with froth: as, "the horse *froths* his bit," *Southey*.

frothery (frôth'ėr-i), *n.* [< *froth* + *-ery*.] Mere froth or triviality; display of useless or trifling things. [Rare.]

"All nations" crowding to us with their so-called industry or ostentatious *frothery*.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLI. 841.

froth-fly (frôth'flī), *n.* Same as *froghopper*.

frothily (frôth'i-li), *adv.* **1.** In a frothy manner; with foam or spume.—**2.** Emptily; wordily. *Bailey*, 1727.

frothiness (frôth'i-nes), *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being frothy.—**2.** Wordiness; verbosity without sense or serious import.

Should I testify to such a one's face of the vanity of his conversation, and the profaneness and *frothiness* of his discourse, I should disoblige him forever.
South, Works, VIII. ix.

frothing (frôth'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *froth*, *v.*] **1.** The act of rising in froth; the act of emitting froth, in any sense of that word.

When alcohol is mixed with a superficially viscous liquid, it neutralises its relative superficial viscosity, and *frothing* is rendered impossible.
A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 247.

2. Frothiness; verbosity.

All our disputings and hard speeches are the *frothing* of our ignorance, maddened by our pride.
Bushnell, Sermons for New Life, p. 161.

froth-insect (frôth'in″sekt), *n.* Same as *froghopper*.

frothless (frôth'les), *a.* [< *froth* + *-less*.] Free from froth.

froth-spit (frôth'spit), *n.* Same as *cuckoo-spit*, 1.

froth-worm (frôth'wėrm), *n.* Same as *froghopper*.

frothy (frôth'i), *a.* [< *froth* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Full of or accompanied with foam or froth; consisting of froth or light bubbles; spumous; foamy.

He neighs, he snorts, he bears his head on high;
Before his ample chest the *frothy* waters fly.
Dryden, Æneid, xi.

We ought to suspend our judgment until . . . we see something deeper than the agitation of a troubled and *frothy* surface. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

2. Vain; light; unsubstantial; given to empty declamation; wordy: as, a *frothy* harangue; a *frothy* speaker.

Petronius, . . . after receiving sentence of death, still continued his gay *frothy* humour.
Bacon, Moral Fables, vi., Expl.

If we survey the stile or subject matter of all our popular enterludes, we shall discover them to bee either

scurrilous, &c., or at the best but *frothy*, vaine, and friuolous. *Prynne*, Histrio-Mastix, I. iii. 1.

Neal wrote from the surface of his mind, which was *frothy*. *The Century*, XXVI. 290.

froting (frō'ting), *n.* [Also *froating;* verbal n. of *frote*, *v.*] 1†. Rubbing.—2. Unremitting industry. [Prov. Eng.]

frotté (fro-tā'), *n.* [F., rubbed, pp. of *frotter*, rub: see *frote*.] In *art*, a picture, or a part of a picture, executed by means of very slight and more or less transparent washes of color, as in producing hazy effects of atmosphere in landscape.

I have pastel studies of skies which have been kept quite carelessly for twenty years, and do not seem the worse for friction, . . . but they are mere *frottés* for broad relations of tint. *P. G. Hamerton*, Graphic Arts, p. 204, note.

Frotté d'or, in *ceram.*, a kind of decoration in which gold is applied to the surface sparingly and in irregular patches or spots, as if the surface had been splashed or sprinkled with it.

frottola (frot'ō-lä), *n.* [It., a ballad, tale, Mother-Goose story.] An Italian popular song, not so artistic as a madrigal nor so simple as a villanella, especially common in the sixteenth century.

The *frottola* (literally a comic ditty) marks a step in advance. Here types take the place of abstractions, and more characters than two are introduced; we are, however, still among dramatised dialogues rather than in view of dramatic action. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 129.

frou-frou (frö'frö), *n.* [F., intended as an imitation of a rustling sound.] A rustling, particularly the rustling of silk, as in a woman's dress: as, the silken *frou-frou* of her movements. [This term has become familiarized to some extent in English from the translation of a popular French play so named.]

The shine of jewels, the *frou-frou* of silks, the odor of roses, . . . the details one and all of the pretty picture which the hardened theater-goer fails to see because of its familiarity. *Mail and Express* (New York), Dec. 26, 1888.

frought†, *a.* See *frow*[2].

frounce (frouns), *v.*; pret. and pp. *frounced*, ppr. *frouncing*. [< ME. *frouncen, frounsen* = D. *fronsen*, fold, wrinkle, < OF. *froncer, fronser, froncier, fronchier*, F. *froncer*, fold, gather, plait, wrinkle (*fronser le front*, knit the brow, frown), = Pr. *froncir, fronzir* = OSp. *froncir*, Sp. *fruncir* = Pg. *franzir*, perhaps < ML. **frontiare* (not found), < L. *frons* (*front-*), the forehead, front: see *front*. Hence, by variation, *flounce*[2], q. v. Cf. *frown*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To fold or wrinkle.

He . . . *frounses* bothe lyppe & browe. *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2306.

Frounced foule was hir visage. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 155.

2. To curl or frizzle, as hair.

Some *frounce* their curled heare in courtly guise. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. iv. 14.

3. To adorn with fringes, frills, or other ornaments of dress.

A perriwig *frounc'd* fast to the front, or curl'd with a bodkin. *Greene*, Against the Gentlewomen of Sicilia.

Not trick'd and *frounc'd* as she was wont. *Milton*, Il Penseroso, l. 123.

II. *intrans.* To wrinkle the forehead; frown.

The frount *frounseth* that was shene,
The nese droppeth ofte bitwene. *Cursor Mundi.*

On the other side, the Commons *frounced* and stormed. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 621.

[Obsolete or archaic in all uses.]

frounce (frouns), *n.* [< ME. *frounce*, a fold, < OF. *fronce, froncle, frunche*, F. *fronce;* from the verb. Hence, by variation, *flounce*[2].] 1. A flounce, fold, plait, or frill, as of a garment; a wrinkle; a crease. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Thise wordes seide sche, and with the lappe of hir garment yplitid in a *frounce* sche driede myn eyen, that were ful of the wawes [waves] of my wepynges. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. prose 2.

"Who so toke hede," quod Haukyn, "byhynde and biforе,
What on bakke and what on bodyhalf and by the two sydes,
Men sholde fynde many *frounces* and many foule plottes." *Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 318.

2. A disease in hawks in which white spittle gathers about the bill.—3. A disease in a horse's mouth in which a mass of pimples appears on the palate; the pimples themselves.

frounceless† (frouns'les), *a.* [ME. *frounceles;* < *frounce* + *-less*.] Having no fold, wrinkle, or crease.

Her flesh so tendre
That with a brere smale and slendre
Men myght it cleve, I dare wel seye,
Hir forheed *frounceles* al pleye. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 860.

frouncing (froun'sing), *n.* The art or act of plaiting, frilling, or curling. [Archaic.]

The milliners three or four hundred years ago must have been more accomplished in the arts, as Prynne calls them, of crisping, curling, frizzling, and *frouncing*, than all the tirewomen of Babylon. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 464.

frount†, *n.* An obsolete form of *front*.

frounter†, *n.* An earlier form of *frontier*.

A garnyson she was of alle goodnesse
To make a *frounter* for a louer-is herte. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 57.

frouzy, *a.* See *frowzy*.

frow[1] (frō), *n.* [Formerly also written *fro, froe;* frequent in Elizabethan plays in which Dutch characters figure; < MD. *vrouwe*, D. *vrouw*, a woman, wife, lady, mistress, = OS. *frūa* (?) = OFries. *frōwe, frouwe* = OLG. *frū*, MLG. *vrouwe*, LG. *frouw, frauw* (cf. Icel. *frū*, older *frawa, frouva, frou* = Sw. *fru* = ODan. *fruve, fruge*, Dan. *frue*, a lady, mistress; these Scand. forms, and prob. ult. the LG. forms, are of HG. origin, the proper Icel. form being *freyja*, in comp. *hus-freyja*, housewife, lady, mistress, otherwise only as the name of a goddess, *Freyja*) = OHG. *frouwa*, MHG. *vrouwe*, G. *frau*, a woman, lady, mistress (L. *domina*); in mod. use, when prefixed to a proper name, the reg. equiv. of E. *Mrs.*; fem. of OHG. *frō*, lord (only in voc., in addressing Christ or an angel, 'Lord'), MHG. *vrō* (in comp.), lord, Lord, = OS. *fraho, froho, frojo* = AS. *freá*, lord, Lord (only in poetry), = Goth. *frauja*, lord, = Icel. *Freyr*, the name of a god (corresponding to *Freyja*, f., above).] 1. A woman; a wife, especially a Dutch or German one. [Colloq.]—2. [Cf. *frowzy*, 1.] A slovenly woman; a wench; a lusty woman. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

I have had late intelligence, they are now
Buxom as Bacchus' *froes*, revelling, dancing,
Telling the music's numbers with their feet. *Beau. and Fl.*, Wit at Several Weapons, v. 1.

frow[2] (frou), *a.* [E. dial., also *frough;* = Sc. *freuch, frewch, frooch;* appar. < ME. *frow, frough, frogh, frouh, froug*, brittle, tender, fickle, loose, slack, perhaps the same, with deflected sense, as MD. *vro, vroo* = OFries. *fro* = OS. *frā* = MLG. *vrō* = OHG. *frao, frō* (*frav-*), G. *froh*, etc., merry, jovial, gay, glad, etc.: see *frolic*.] Brittle; tender; crisp. [Prov. Eng.]

And now thi leek ysowen is to se.
To make hem *frough* kytte of the blades longe
Right as thai growyng beth. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 84.

That [timber] which grows in gravel is subject to be *frow* (as they term it) and brittle. *Evelyn.*

frow[3] (frō), *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps < *frow*[2].] Among London bakers, potato-flour used to assist fermentation in dough and improve the appearance of bread.

frow[4] (frō), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A cleaving-tool having a wedge-shaped blade, with a handle set at right angles to the length of the blade, used in splitting staves for casks and the like. It is driven by a mallet. Also *froe* and *frower*.

Frow.

Hash, . . . with *froe* in one hand and mallet in the other, by dint of smart percussion is endeavoring to rive a three-cornered billet of hemlock. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 17.

froward (frō'wärd), *a.* [< ME. *froward, fravard*, turned against, perverse, disobedient, prep. away from; northern form of *fromward*, q. v.; cf. *fro* and *from*.] 1†. Turned away; turned from: opposed to *facing*.

So [youthe] is *froward* from sadnesse. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1940.

And eeke them selves so in their daunce they bore,
That two of them still *froward* seem'd to bee,
But one still towards shew'd her selfe afore. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. x. 24.

2. Perversely inclined; wilful; refractory; disobedient; petulant; peevish.

How may this be that thou art *froward*
To hooly chirche to pay thy dewtee? *Lydgate*, Minor Poems, p. 141.

They are a very *froward* generation, children in whom is no faith. Deut. xxxii. 20.

Rocking *froward* children in cradles. *Sir W. Temple.*

From infancy through childhood's giddy maze,
Froward at school, and fretful in his plays. *Cowper*, Hope, l. 188.

3. Marked by or manifesting perverse feeling; ill-natured; ungracious; caustic.

A *froward* retention of custom is as turbulent a thing as an innovation. *Bacon*, Innovations (ed. 1887).

frowardly (frō'wärd-li), *adv.* In a froward manner; perversely; wilfully; disobediently.

And albeit they *frowardly* mayntayne that the laitee ought to receue both kyndes. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 1383.

What fine foolery is this in a woman,
To use those men most *frowardly* they love most? *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, iv. 1.

Fortune seems them *frowardly* to cross. *Drayton*, Barons' Wars, i.

frowardness (frō'wärd-nes), *n.* [< ME. *frowardnesse, frawardnes;* < *froward* + *-ness*.] The quality or state of being froward; perverseness; wilfulness; obstinacy; petulance; peevishness.

That me rewithe soore,
That evir I knewhe hym for his *frowardnesse.* *Lydgate*, Minor Poems, p. 145.

How many *frowardnesses* of ours does he smother! how many indignities does he pass by! *South*, Works, II. ii.

The lighter sort of malignitie turneth but to a crossness or *frowardness.* *Bacon.*

It is nothing but a little sally of anger, like the *frowardness* of peevish children, who, when they cannot get all they would have, are resolved to take nothing. *Burke*, Conciliation with America.

frower (frō'ėr), *n.* Same as *frow*[4].

frowey, *a.* See *frowy*.

frowing†, *a.* [< *frow*[2] + *-ing*[2]. Cf. *frowy*.] Rendering rank or coarse.

Gather not roses in a wet and *frowing* houre, they'll lose their sweets then, trust mee they will, sir. *Suckling*, Aglaura.

frowish†, *a.* [< *frow*[2] + *-ish*[1]. Cf. *frowy*.] Rank or rancid. *Nares.*

He that is ranck or *frowish* in savour, hircosus. *Withals*, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 286.

frown (froun), *v.* [< ME. *frownen, frounen*, frown, appar. < OF. **frogner*, in comp. *refrongner, renfrongner*, refl., frown, lower, F. *se refrogner*, frown. Cf. It. *infrigno*, wrinkled, frowning, dial. *frignare*, whimper, make a wry face; prob., like E. dial. *frine*, q. v., of Scand. origin. The form and sense, in E. and F., appear to have been affected by those of *frounce*, q. v.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To contract the brow as an expression of displeasure or severity, or merely of perplexity, concentrated attention, etc.; put on a stern or surly look; scowl.

Whan the princes vndirstode the wordes of sir Gawein, ther were some that lough [laughed] and some *frowned* with the heede. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 560.

Hang'd in the *frowning* wrinkle of her brow. *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 2.

2. To look or act disapprovingly or threateningly; lower: as, to *frown* upon a scheme.

The sun will not be seen to-day;
The sky doth *frown* and lour upon our army. *Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 3.

Friendship failes when fortune list to *frowne.* *Gascoigne*, Fruit of Fetters.

A small castle *frowns* on the hill above the station. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 58.

II. *trans.* To repress or repel by an aspect of displeasure; rebuke by a stern or angry look or by severe words or conduct: as, to *frown* one into silence; to *frown* down a proposition.

frown (froun), *n.* [< *frown, v. t.*] 1. A contraction or wrinkling of the brow expressing displeasure or severity, or merely perplexity, difficult concentration of thought, etc.; a severe or stern look; a scowl.

How dare you stop my valour's prize?
I'll kill thee with a *frown.*
Robin Hood and the Stranger (Child's Ballads, V. 414).

The Almighty Thunderer with a *frown* replies,
That clouds the world and blackens half the skies. *Pope*, Iliad, viii.

2. Any expression or show of disapproval or displeasure: as, the *frowns* of Providence.

You wrong the prince; I gave you not this freedom
To brave our best friends; you deserve our *frown.* *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, i. 1.

He [Warren Hastings] knew in what abundance accusations are certain to flow in against the most innocent inhabitant of India who is under the *frown* of power. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

frowner (frou'nėr), *n.* One who frowns or scowls.

Those bearded Sages poring o'er their book;
That meek old Priest with placid face of joy,
That Pharisaic *frowner* at the Boy. *Byrom*, Christ among the Doctors.

Some persons are such habitual *frowners* that the mere effort of speaking almost always causes their brows to contract. *Darwin*, Express. of Emotions, p. 223.

frownful (froun'fûl), *a.* [< *frown* + *-ful*.] Frowning; scowling. [Rare.]

Like thy fair offspring, misapply'd,
Far other purpose they supply;
The murderer's burning cheek to hide,
And on his *frownful* temples die. *Langhorne*, The Laurel and the Reed.

frowning (frou'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *frown*, *v.*] Expression of displeasure; angry or sullen aspect.

That is to wete, entier loue instede of hatred; for bitter *frouning*, godly ioye & lightnes of hearte; for discorde, peace. *J. Udall*, On Luke iii.

Frowning is not the expression of simple reflection, however close, but of something difficult or displeasing encountered in a train of thought or in action.
Darwin, Express. of Emotions, p. 224.

frowning-cloth†, *n.* Same as *frontlet*, 2. *Nares.*

The next day I comming to the gallery, where shee was solitarily walking with her *frowning cloth*, as sicke lately on the sullens. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England.

frowningly (frou'ning-li), *adv.* In a frowning manner; sternly; with an aspect of displeasure.

Ham. What, look'd he *frowningly*?
Hor. A countenance more in sorrow than in anger.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2.

frowny (frou'ni), *a.* [< *frown* + *-y*[1].] Given to frowning; scowling.

Her *frowny* mother's ragged shoulder. *Sir F. Palgrave.*

frowsy, *a.* See *frowzy.*

frowy (frou'i), *a.* [Also *frowey, frowie;* appar. < *frow*[2] + *-y*[1]. Cf. *frowzy* in a similar sense (def. 2).] 1. In *carp.*, brittle and soft, as timber. *Bailey*, 1727.—2. Musty; rancid; rank: as, *frowy* butter. [Obsolete or provincial.]

But if they [sheep] with thy Gotes should yede,
They soone myght be corrupted,
Or like not of the *frowie* fede.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., July.

frowzily (frou'zi-li), *adv.* In a frowzy or shabby manner.

A hat or tile, also of civilization, wrinkled with years and battered by world-wanderings, crowned him *frowzily*.
T. Winthrop, Canoe and Saddle, i.

frowzy (frou'zi), *a.* [Also written *frowsy, frouzy.* Cf. E. dial. *frouse*, rumple; *froust*, a musty smell; cf. also *frowy.*] 1. In a state of disorder; offensive to the eye; slovenly; soiled; dingy; unkempt; dirty: said especially of the dress or the hair.

When first Diana leaves her bed,
Vapours and steams her looks disgrace;
A *frouzy* dirty-colour'd red
Sits on her cloudy, wrinkled face.
Swift, Progress of Beauty.

See! on the floor, what *frouzy* patches rest!
What nauseous fragments on you fractured chest!
Crabbe, Works, I. 43.

Hair very *frousy* and brushed back from the forehead.
Jour. of Education, XVIII. 389.

The lazy, *frowzy* women, the worthless men, and idle, loafing boys of the neighborhood, gathered round to witness the encounter. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xv.

2. Musty; rank; frowy.—3. Froward; peevish; surly. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

froytert, *n.* [A var. of *fraiter.*] Same as *fraiter.*

Concernynge the fare of their *froyter*
I did tell the afore partly.
Roy and Barlow, Rede me and be nott Wroth, p. 83.

froze (frōz). Preterit of *freeze*[1].

frozen (frō'zn), *p. a.* [< ME. *frosen* (= Dan. *frossen* = Sw. *frusen*), a later form (accom. to the pret. and inf. with *s*) of *froren*, < AS. *froren*, pp. of *freósan*, freeze: see *freeze*[1], and *frore, froren.*] 1. Congealed by cold; converted into or covered with ice.

That kiss is comfortless
As *frozen* water to a starved snake.
Shak., Tit. And., iii. 1.

Clothed with his breath, and looking, as he walk'd,
Larger than human on the *frozen* hills.
Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

2. Cold; frosty; frigid; subject to severe frost: as, the *frozen* climates of the north.

So violent was the wind (that extreame *frozen* time) that the Boat sunke.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 217.

From the world's girdle to the *frozen* pole.
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 20.

3. Chill or cold in manner; void of sympathy; wanting in feeling or interest; chilling.

They were solicitors of men to fasts . . . and as it were [to] conferences in secret with God by prayers, not framed according to the *frozen* manner of the world, but expressing such fervent desires as might even force God to hearken unto them. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, Pref., viii.

And thou, a lunatic lean-witted fool, . . .
Dar'st with thy *frozen* admonition
Make pale our cheek. *Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 1.

She touch'd her girl, who hied
Across, and begg'd and came back satisfied.
The rich she had let pass with *frozen* stare.
M. Arnold, West London.

4. Void of natural heat or vigor; numbed; hence, void of passion or emotion.

Even here, where *frozen* chastity retires,
Love finds an altar for forbidden fires.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 181.

These three made unity so sweet,
My *frozen* heart began to beat,
Remembering its ancient heat.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

frozenness (frō'zn-nes), *n.* The state of being frozen.

Soon return to that *frozenness* which is hardly dissolved.
Bp. Gauden, Hieraspistis, p. 486.

F. R. S. An abbreviation of *Fellow of the Royal Society.* See *royal.*

Her children first of more distinguish'd sort,
Who study Shakspeare at the Inns of Court,
Impale a glow-worm, or vertù profess,
Shine in the dignity of *F. R. S.*
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 570.

frub†, *v. t.* [Short form of *frubish*, suggested perhaps by *rub.*] To rub or furbish. *Halliwell.*

frubbert, *n.* A rubber. *Davies.*

Well said, *frubber*, was there no souldier here lately?
Chapman, Widow's Tears, v. 2.

frubish, frubbish†, *v. t.* Transposed forms of *furbish. Beau. and Fl.*

fructed (fruk'ted), *a.* [< L. *fructus*, fruit, + *-ed*[2].] In *her.*, bearing fruit; shown as covered with fruit: said of a tree or other plant, and used only when the fruit is of a different tincture from the rest: as, an oak-tree proper *fructed* or (that is, having the foliage green and the acorns gold).

Whether the statement as to Worcestershire bowmen bearing as their badge at Agincourt a pear tree *fructed* rests upon good authority. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 105.

fructescence (fruk-tes'ens), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *fructescencia*, < L. *fructus*, fruit, + *-escence*, inceptive noun termination.] The fruiting of a plant; also, the time when the fruit of a plant attains maturity; the fruiting season.

fructicist (fruk'ti-sist), *n.* [< L. *fructus*, fruit, + *-c-ist.*] A botanist who founds classification upon points of resemblance and difference in fruits. Also called *fructist.*

But in the second edition of his Methodus (1703) he [Ray] followed Rivinus and Tournefort in taking the flower instead of the fruit as his basis of classification; he was no longer a *fructicist* but a corollist. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 301.

fructiculose (fruk-tik'ū-lōs), *a.* [< NL. as if **fructiculosus*, < **fructiculus*, dim. of L. *fructus*, fruit: see *fruit.*] In *bot.*, producing much fruit; loaded with fruit. *Hooker.*

Fructidor (F. pron. frük-tē-dôr'), *n.* [F., < L. *fructus*, fruit, + Gr. δῶρον, a gift.] The twelfth month of the French republican calendar (see *calendar*), beginning, in 1794, on August 18th, and ending September 16th.

fructiferous (fruk-tif'e-rus), *a.* [= F. *fructifère* = Sp. *fructifero* = Pg. *fructifero* = It. *fruttifero*, < L. *fructifer*, < *fructus*, fruit, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing or producing fruit.

Some experiments may be fitly enough called luciferous, and others *fructiferous.* *Boyle*, Works, III. 423.

fructifiable (fruk'ti-fī-a-bl), *a.* [< *fructify* + *-able.*] Capable of bearing fruit. *Davies.*

Say the fig-tree does not bear so soon as it is planted, . . . but now it is grown *fructifiable.*
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 178.

fructification (fruk″ti-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *fructification* = Sp. *fructificación* = Pg. *fructificação* = It. *fruttificazione*, < LL. as if **fructificatio(n-)*, < *fructificare*, bear fruit: see *fructify.*] 1. The act of forming or producing fruit; the act of fructifying; fecundation.

Rain water, appearing pure and empty, is full of seminal principles, and carrieth vital atoms of plants and animals in it, . . . as may be discovered from several insects generated in rain water [and] from the prevalent *fructification* of plants thereby. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 21.

As soon as the flower [*Cephalanthera grandiflora*] is fully fertilized, the small distal portion of the labellum rises up, shuts the triangular door, and again perfectly encloses the organs of *fructification.*
Darwin, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 82.

2. Specifically, in *bot.*: (*a*) The production of fruit by a plant; fruiting. (*b*) The result of fruiting; the fruit of a plant. (*c*) The organs concerned in the process of fruiting; the pistils or female organs which develop into the fruit.

That part of the cane which shoots up into the *fructification* is called by planters its arrow, having been probably used for that purpose by the Indians.
Grainger, Sugar Cane, i., note.

fructificative (fruk'ti-fi-kā-tiv), *a.* [= Pg. *fructificativo;* as *fructification* + *-ive.*] Capable of fructifying.

Where *fructificative* and purely propagative generations of bions proceed alternately from one another, it is also quite natural to speak of alternating generations.
De Bary, Fungi (trans.), p. 125.

fructify (fruk'ti-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fructified*, ppr. *fructifying.* [< ME. *fructifien, fructefien*, also *frutefien*, < OF. *fructifier, fructefier*, F. *fructifier* = Sp. Pg. *fructificar* = It. *fruttificare*, < LL. *fructificare*, bear fruit, < L. *fructus*, fruit, + *facere*, make.] I. *intrans.* To bear or produce fruit.

Applyinge our bookes, not losynge our tyme,
May *fructifye* and go forwarde here in good doynge.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 337.

In respect of that their wickednesse, which suruiued them, and hath *fructified* unto vs.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 95.

Not forgetting to regret that any gentleman's cultivation of logic should *fructify* in the shape of irrepressible tendencies to suicide. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 344.

II. *trans.* To make fruitful; render productive; fertilize: as, to *fructify* the earth.

Let a man, out of the mightiness of his spirit, *fructify* foreign countries with his blood, for the good of his own, and thus he shall be answered.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, ii. 1.

fructiparous (fruk-tip'a-rus), *a.* [< L. *fructus*, fruit, + *parere*, produce.] In *bot.*, producing an abnormal number of pistils or fruits from a single flower. [Rare.]

fructist (fruk'tist), *n.* [< L. *fructus*, fruit, + *-ist.*] Same as *fructicist.*

fructose (fruk'tōs), *n.* [< L. *fructus*, fruit, + *-ose.*] In *chem.*, sugar of fruit, or levulose ($C_6H_{12}O_6$). It is found in honey and sweet fruits, and is one of the products of the inversion of cane-sugar. It usually exists as a colorless syrup, but can be crystallized. It is easily soluble in water and alcohol, and polarizes to the left. Also called *fruit-sugar* and *chulariose.*

fructual (fruk'tū-al), *a.* [< L. *fructus*, fruit, + *-al.*] Fruitful. *Davies.* [Rare.]

It is *fructual;* let it be so in operation. It gives us the fruit of life; let us return it the fruits of obedience.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 362.

fructuary (fruk'tū-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *fructuaries* (-riz). [< L. *fructuarius*, of or belonging to fruit, LL. and ML. of or belonging to the use or profits, usufructuary, < *fructus* (*fructu-*), fruit: see *fruit.*] One who enjoys the produce or profits of anything.

fructuation (fruk-tū-ā'shon), *n.* [< L. *fructus*, fruit, + *-ation.*] Produce; fruit.

Knowing with what superabundant population the first *fructuation* of an advancing society is loaded.
Pownall, Study of Antiquities (1782), p. 60.

fructuous†, (fruk'tū-us), *a.* [< ME. *fructuous* (also *frutuose*), < OF. **fructueux*, F. *fructueux* = Pr. *fructuos* = Sp. Pg. *fructuoso* = It. *fruttuoso*, < L. *fructuosus*, abounding in fruit, fruitful, < *fructus* (*fructu-*), fruit: see *fruit.*] 1. Fruitful; fertile; productive.

Beth *fructuous*, and that in litel space.
Chaucer, Prol. to Parson's Tale, l. 73.

Wel may that Lond be called delytable and a *fructuous* Lond, that was bebledd and moysted with the precyouse Blode of oure Lord Jesu Crist. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 3.

2. Causing fertility.

If water were of the oun nature *fructuous*, it must needs follow that it self alone, and at all times, should be able to produce fruit. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 812.

So rich the soil,
So much does *fructuous* moisture o er-abound.
J. Philips, Cider, i.

fructuously†, (fruk'tū-us-li), *adv.* [< ME. *fructuouslye;* < *fructuous* + *-ly*[2].] In a fructuous or fruitful manner; fruitfully; fertilely.

Who so ever prechithe *fructuouslye* the worde of God, he wiinithe the fadir, and biyith Crist.
Gesta Romanorum, p. 233.

fructuousness†, (fruk'tū-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fructuous or fruitful; fruitfulness; fertility. *Imp. Dict.*

fructure†, (fruk'tūr), *n.* [< L. *fructus*, fruit, + *-ure.*] Use; fruition; enjoyment.

frugal (frö'gal), *a.* [< OF. *frugal*, F. *frugal* = Sp. Pg. *frugal* = It. *frugale*, < L. *frugalis*, economical, frugal, also pertaining to fruits, < *frux* (*frug-*), usually in pl. *fruges*, the fruits of the earth, produce of the fields; used in dat. sing. *frugi* (lit. 'for fruit' or 'for food') as adj., useful, fit, frugal; from the same source as *fructus*, fruit: see *fruit.*] 1. Economical in use or expenditure; avoiding unnecessary expenditure either of money or of anything else which is to be used or consumed; sparing; not prodigal or lavish.

No man than hee more *frugal* of two pretious things in mans life, his time and his revenue. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

Though on pleasure she was bent,
She had a *frugal* mind. *Cowper*, John Gilpin.

2. Characterized by or indicating economy.

Pinching and paring he might furnish forth
A *frugal* board, bare sustenance, no more.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 65.

=Syn. Choice, careful, chary, thrifty.

frugality (frö-gal'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *frugalité* = Sp. *frugalidad* = Pg. *frugalidade* = It. *frugalità*, < L. *frugalita(t-)s*, economy, thriftiness, temper-

ance, frugality, < *frugalis*, frugal: see *frugal.*] **1.** The quality of being frugal; prudent economy; good husbandry or housewifery.

He that cleareth by degrees induceth a habit of *frugality*, and gaineth as well upon his mind as upon his estate. *Bacon*, Expense (ed. 1887).

The wise *frugality*, that does not give
A life to saving, but that saves to live.
Crabbe, Works, I. 52.

2. A prudent and sparing use or appropriation of anything.

In this *frugality* of your praises some things I cannot omit. *Dryden*, Fables, Ded.

=Syn. *Thrift*, etc. See *economy*.

frugally (frō'gal-i), *adv.* In a frugal or saving manner; with economy; sparingly.

Plato seemed too *frugally* politick, who allowed no larger monument then would contain four heroick verses, and designed the most barren ground for sepulture.
Sir T. Browne, Urn-Burial, iii.

That part of the Shows [yearly Panegyrics] being *frugally* abolished, the employment of City Poet ceased.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 90, note.

frugalness (frō'gal-nes), *n.* The quality of being frugal; frugality.

fruggan, fruggin (frug'an, -in), *n.* [E. dial. *fruggan*, < ME. *frogon, furgon, furgun, furgone*, < OF. *fourgon*, an oven-fork: see *fourgon.*] An oven-fork; a pole with which the ashes in an oven are stirred.

frugiferous (frō-jif'e-rus), *a.* [= F. *frugifère* = Pg. It. *frugifero*, < L. *frugifer*, < *frux* (*frug-*), fruits of the earth (see *frugal*), + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing fruit or grain; fruitful; fructiferous. [Rare.]

And God said, behold I give you every *frugiferous* herb which is upon the face of the earth.
Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabbalistica, i. 29.

Frugivora (frō-jiv'ō-rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *frux* (*frug-*), fruits, + *vorare*, devour.] A division of the order *Chiroptera*, including the fruit-eating bats of the warmer parts of the old world, such as the so-called "flying-foxes." The head resembles that of a dog in shape; there is no peculiar formation of the ears or nose; the pyloric division of the stomach is enormously lengthened; and there are dental characters correspondent to the frugivorous regimen of the species. There is in nearly all the species a claw upon the second digit of the hand, never present in the insectivorous bats. See cuts under *flying-fox*, *fruit-bat*, and *Pteropus*. The *Frugivora* are also called *Megachiroptera*. The term is contrasted with *Insectivora* or *Animalivora*.

frugivorous (frō-jiv'ō-rus), *a.* [= F. *frugivore* = Pg. It. *frugivoro*, < L. *frux* (*frug-*), fruits, + *vorare*, devour.] **1.** Feeding on fruits, especially soft fruits, as many mammals, birds, etc., those which feed on small hard fruits, as seeds and grain, being distinguished usually as *granivorous*.

The anatomy of the human stomach . . . and the formation of the teeth clearly place man in the class of *frugivorous* animals. *Peacock*, Headlong Hall, ii.

2. Specifically, in *mammal.*, pertaining to the *Frugivora*.

fruit (frōt), *n.* [< ME. *fruit, frute, frut*, sometimes *froit, froyt, fryt*, < OF. *fruit*, F. *fruit* = Pr. *frut, frug* = Sp. Pg. *fruto* = It. *frutto* = OS. *fruht* = OFries. *frucht* = D. *vrucht* (and *fruit*, < F.) = MLG. *vrucht* = OHG. *fruht*, MHG. *vruht*, G. *frucht* = Icel. *fruktr* = Sw. *frukt* = Dan. *frugt*, < L. *fructus* (*fructu-*), an enjoying, enjoyment, usually in concrete sense, proceeds, product, produce, fruit, income, etc., < *frui* (orig. **frugvi*) (cf. *frux* (*frug-*), fruit), pp. *fructus* (*fructu-*), also *fruitus*, enjoy, use, = AS. *brūcan*, use, E. *brook*[2], endure: see *brook*[2]. Hence also, from L. *frui*, E. *fructify, fructuous, frugal, frument, frumenty*, etc.] **1.** In a general sense, any product of vegetable growth useful to men or animals, as grapes, figs, corn, cotton, flax, and all cultivated plants. [In this comprehensive sense the word is generally used in the plural.]

Frut and corn ther faylede. *Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 378.

Six years thou shalt sow thy land, and shalt gather in the *fruits* thereof. Ex. xxiii. 10.

That it may please thee to give and preserve to our use the kindly [natural] *fruits* of the earth, so that in due time we may enjoy them.
Book of Common Prayer, Litany.

2. In a more limited sense, the reproductive product of a tree or other plant; the seed of plants, or the part that contains the seeds, as wheat, rye, oats, apples, pears, nuts, etc.

Wha sall bere the *frwytt* be-fore Criste that has noghte the floure? *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

Fruit of all kinds, in coat
Rough, or smooth rind, or bearded husk, or shell,
She gathers, tribute large, and on the board
Heaps with unsparing hand. *Milton*, P. L., v. 341.

Wearing his wisdom lightly, like the *fruit*
Which in our winter woodland looks a flower.
Tennyson, A Dedication.

3. In a still more limited sense, an edible succulent product of a plant, normally covering and including the seeds, as the apple, orange, lemon, peach, pear, plum, a berry, a melon, etc.; in a collective sense, such products in the aggregate.

But of all maner of meate, the moost daungerous is that whiche is of *fruites* (fruitz crudz), as cheres, small cheryse (guingues), great cherise (gascongnes).
Du Guez's Introductorie, p. 1073, quoted in Babees Book [(E. E. T. S.), Index, p. 85.

Or little pitted speck in garner'd *fruit*,
That rotting inward slowly moulders all.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien (song).

4. In *bot.*, the matured ovary of a plant, consisting of the seeds and their pericarp, and including whatever may be incorporated with it; also, the spores of cryptogams and the organs accessory to them. The kinds of fruit are very numerous, and differ greatly in character and degree of complexity. They have also received many names, but they may for the most part be grouped under the following classes: *simple fruits*, which consist of a single matured pistil; *aggregate fruits*, composed of a cluster of carpels belonging to the same flower, and crowded together upon the common receptacle; *multiple* or *collective fruits*, formed by the aggregation of the pistils of several flowers into one mass; and *accessory* or *anthocarpous fruits*, in which the true pericarp (belonging essentially to one of the preceding groups) is incorporated with or inclosed by an enlargement of some adjacent organ or organs, which becomes the most conspicuous portion of the fruit.

5. The produce of animals; offspring; young: as, the *fruit* of the womb, of the loins, of the body.

When a shepe is with *frute*, hering the thonder she casteth her *frute* and bringeth it ded to the worlde.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 221.

The Lord hath sworn in truth unto David; . . . Of the *fruit* of thy body will I set upon thy throne. Ps. cxxxii. 11.

King Edward's *fruit*, true heir to the English crown.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 4.

6. A product in general; anything produced by or resulting from effort of any kind, or by or from any cause; outcome, effect, result, or consequence: as, the *fruits* of victory; the *fruit* of folly.

They shall eat the *fruit* of their doings. Isa. iii. 10.

Mr. Vane declared the occasion of this meeting, . . . and the *fruit* aimed at, viz. a more firm and friendly uniting of minds. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 211.

The final and permanent *fruits* of liberty are wisdom, moderation, and mercy. *Macaulay*, Milton.

Brandied fruit. See *brandied.*—**Compound fruits**, such fruits as consist of several ovaries.—**Forbidden fruit.** See *forbidden.*—**Small fruits**, fruits raised in market-gardens, such as strawberries, raspberries, and currants.

fruit (frōt), *v. i.* [< *fruit, n.*] To produce fruit; come into bearing.

Curiously enough, at a little distance from the sandy levels or alluvial flats of the sea-shore, the sea-loving cocoa-nut will not bring its nuts to perfection. It will grow, indeed, but it will not thrive or *fruit* in due season.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX. 59.

In the latitude of Southern Pennsylvania and Virginia, it is rather common for this exotic [the gingko-tree] to *fruit*. *Science*, VI. 103.

fruitage (frō'tāj), *n.* [Formerly also *frutage*; < OF. *fruitage*, < *fruit*, fruit, + *-age.*] **1.** Fruits collectively; fruitery.

A sumptuous covered table, decked with all sortes of exquisite delicates and dainties, of patisserie, *frutages*, and confections.
Quoted by *Brydges*, British Bibliographer, IV. 315.

Above, beneath, around his hapless head,
Trees of all kinds delicious *fruitage* spread.
Pope, Odyssey, xii.

Now loaded trees resign their annual store,
And on the ground the mellow *fruitage* pour.
Beattie, tr. of Virgil's Pastorals, vii.

2. The bearing or production of fruit or result.

Follow such a ministry to its *fruitage* in one character ripened under its influence. *A. Phelps*, Eng. Style, p. 280.

3. A painted or sculptured representation of fruit; a fruit-piece.

There are sundry other ornaments likewise belonging to the freeze, such as encarpa, festoons, and *frutages*.
Evelyn, Architects and Architecture.

The cornices above consist of *frutages* and festoons.
Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 17, 1644.

fruit-alcohol (frōt'al″kō-hol), *n.* Alcohol derived from the juice of fruit, as distinguished from wood-alcohol, etc.

fruit-bat (frōt'bat), *n.* A fruit-eating or frugivorous bat of the family *Pteropodidæ*, or suborder *Frugivora*; a fox-bat or flying-fox. See cut in next column.

fruit-bearer (frōt'bār″ėr), *n.* That which produces fruit.

fruit-bearing (frōt'bār″ing), *a.* Producing fruit.

fruit-bud (frōt'-bud), *n.* A bud that contains the germ of fruit; a bud that will, under favorable circumstances, produce fruit.

fruit-cake (frōt'-kāk), *n.* **1.** A rich sweet cake containing fruit, as raisins, citron, currants, etc.—**2.** In *biol.*, an æthalium.

Fruit-bat (*Cephalotes peronii*).

The cysts [of the *Endosporeæ*] may be united side by side in larger or smaller groups. . . . These composite bodies are termed *fruit-cakes* or æthalia, in view of the fact that the spore-cysts of Fuligo, also called Æthalium —the well-known "flowers of tan"—form a cake of this description. *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 841.

fruit-car (frōt'kär), *n.* A railroad-car of special design for the carriage of fruit and other perishable products requiring ventilation and provision against the effects of undue heat or cold. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

fruit-crow (frōt'krō), *n.* **1.** A name of sundry South American birds, as species of the genera *Chasmorhynchus* and *Cephalopterus*. See cut under *arapunga*.—**2.** *pl.* Specifically, the birds of the subfamily *Gymnoderinæ*.

fruit-culture (frōt'kul″tūr), *n.* The systematic cultivation, propagation, or rearing of fruit or fruit-trees.

fruit-dot (frōt'dot), *n.* In *bot.*, the sorus of ferns.

fruit-drier (frōt'drī″ėr), *n.* An apparatus for evaporating and curing fruit, berries, and vegetables. The simplest form is a sheet-iron stove having a number of shelves arranged as baffle-plates or deflectors to cause the hot air to traverse all the spaces between the shelves. The larger driers are buildings furnished with towers sometimes 40 feet high, within which are arranged endless chains supporting at intervals trays of wire netting on which the fruit is placed. A fire is maintained at the base of the tower, and the heated air rises through it, the products of combustion passing away through a chimney. The fresh-cut fruit is laid on the lower tray next the furnace. When full it is raised by means of the chains, and another tray of fruit is put in. By this arrangement the steam from the fresh fruit rises to the trays above, keeping the fruit bathed in steaming vapor. By the time the fruit reaches the top of the tower it has parted with nearly all its moisture and is ready to be packed in dry boxes. Fruit-driers of the latter kind are extensively used in various parts of the United States. Also called *evaporator*.

fruited (frō'ted), *a.* [< *fruit* + *-ed.*] Bearing fruit.

The painted farmhouse shining through the leaves
Of *fruited* orchards bending at its eaves.
Whittier, The Panorama.

fruiten†, *v. t.* [< *fruit* + *-en*[1] (3).] To make fruitful. [Rare.]

He . . . may as well ask . . . why thou usest the influences of heaven to *fruiten* the earth.
Bp. Hall, The Resurrection.

fruiter (frō'tėr), *n.* A vessel employed in the transportation of fruit.

The arrival of a *fruiter* from New Orleans was celebrated with bacchanalian orgies.
U. S. Cons. Rep., No. lxviii. (1886), p. 671.

fruiterer (frō'tėr-ėr), *n.* [< *fruit* + *-er*[1], *-er*[2], the term. reduplicated as in *poulterer*, etc. Cf. F. *fruitier*, a fruit-producer, = Pr. *fruchier, fruitier* = Sp. *frutero* = Pg. *fruteiro*, fruiterer.] One who deals in fruit; a seller of fruits.

The very same day did I fight with one Sampson Stockfish, a *fruiterer*, behind Gray's Inn.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

fruitery (frō'tėr-i), *n.*; pl. *fruiteries* (-iz). [Formerly also **frutery, frutry*; < F. *fruiterie*, < *fruit*, fruit: see *fruit* and *-ery.*] **1.** Fruit collectively.

He sowde and planted in his proper grange
(Upon som savage stock) som *frutry* strange.
Du Bartas (trans.).

2. A fruit-loft; a repository for fruit.—**3.** A fruit-house, or hothouse for raising fruit; a fruit-garden or orchard. [Rare in all uses.]

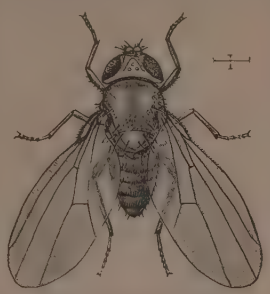
Oft, notwithstanding all thy care
To help thy plants, when the small *fruitery* seems
Exempt from ills, an oriental blast
Disastrous flies. *J. Philips*, Cider, ii.

They assented to Mr. Beckendorff's proposition of visiting his *fruitery*. *Disraeli*, Vivian Grey, vi. 7.

fruitesteret, *n.* [ME.; mod. as if **fruitster*, < *fruit* + *-ster.*] A female seller of fruit.

And right anon thanne comen tombesteres,
Fetys and smale, and yonge *frutesteres*.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 16.

fruit-fly (frōt'flī), *n.* A dipterous insect of the family *Muscidæ* and genus *Drosophila*, the larvæ of which are found in decaying fruit, preserves, etc. The adult flies are small yellowish species with transparent wings.



Fruit-fly (*Drosophila ampelophila*). (Cross shows natural size.)

fruitful (frōt'fûl), *a.* [< ME. *fruitefull*; < *fruit* + *-ful*.] 1. Productive of, abounding in, or favorable to the growth of fruit, or useful vegetation in general: as, a *fruitful* country or soil; a *fruitful* season; *fruitful* showers.

Hilles, knolles, . . . tries [trees] *fruitefull*, and cedres alle. Ps. cxlviii. 9 (ME. version).

This countrey beinge *fruitefull* and aboundante of all thinges was taken by the Scithians. *J. Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 140.

Thy promises are like Adonis' gardens
That one day bloom'd, and *fruitful* were the next.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 6.

2. Bearing offspring; prolific; not barren.

God said unto them [Adam and Eve], Be *fruitful*, and multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it. Gen. i. 28.

Hear, nature, hear; . . .
Suspend thy purpose, if thou didst intend
To make this creature *fruitful!* *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4.

Hail, mother of mankind, whose *fruitful* womb
Shall fill the world. *Milton*, P. L., v. 388.

3. Productive of results; yielding, bringing, or favoring production or acquisition in any respect: as, a *fruitful* enterprise or journey; *fruitful* investigations or thoughts; *fruitful* in expedients or in crimes.

Add not more misery
To a man that's *fruitful* in afflictions.
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, iv. 2.

Melancholy is far more *fruitful* of Thoughts than any other Humour. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 30.

The closest and most *fruitful* attention therefore implies the maximum of concentration.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 79.

4†. Plenteous; copious; bountiful.

One *fruitful* meal would set me to 't.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 3.

'Tis not alone my inky cloak, good mother, . . .
No, nor the *fruitful* river in the eye, . . .
That can denote me truly. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2.

Fruitful mark or **principle**, in *logic*, a mark or principle from which many consequences can be deduced.—**Fruitful signs**, in *astrol.*, Cancer, Scorpio, and Pisces: so called because supposed to be favorable to marriage. =**Syn.** *Rich, Fertile, Fruitful, Prolific, Productive.* That which is *rich* or *fertile* is capable of producing abundantly by proper husbandry; that which is *fruitful, prolific*, or *productive* does produce abundantly. *Rich* and *fertile* seem to have a primary reference to soil; *fruitful* to trees and plants; *prolific* to animals, including man; *productive* has a general application to whatever may be said to produce: but all have widely extended figurative uses: as, a *rich* field of investigation; a *fertile* brain; a *fruitful* idea; a *prolific* source of mischief.

I have had a large, a fair, and a pleasant field, so *fertile* that without my cultivating it has given me two harvests in a summer, and in both oppressed the reaper.
Dryden, Account of Annus Mirabilis.

A large and *fruitful* mind should not so much labour what to speak as to find what to leave unspoken. *Rich* soils are often to be weeded. *Bacon*, To Coke.

It [Ireland] has been *prolific* in statesmen, warriors, and poets. *S. S. Prentiss*, Speech on Sending Relief to Ireland.

Productive as the sun. *Pope*, Chorus in Brutus, l. 24.

fruitfully (frōt'fûl-i), *adv.* In a fruitful manner; plenteously; abundantly.

You have many opportunities to cut him off; if your will want not, time and place will be *fruitfully* offered.
Shak., Lear, iv. 6.

fruitfulness (frōt'fûl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fruitful; productiveness; fertility; fecundity; exuberant abundance.

The remedy of *fruitfulness* is easy, but no labour will help the contrary. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

The water is more productive than the earth. Nay, the earth hath no *fruitfulness* without showers or dews; for all the herbs, and flowers, and fruit are produced and thrive by the water. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 32.

fruit-gatherer (frōt'gaᵺ″ėr-ėr), *n.* One who or that which gathers fruit; specifically, a device for gathering fruit from trees, as a pair of shears attached to the end of a pole, and operated by means of a cord. In this device a bag or basket is commonly fastened to the pole below the shears, to catch the fruit as it falls. Also called *fruit-picker*.

fruit-house (frōt'hous), *n.* A house specially devised for storing fruit.

fruitiness (frō'ti-nes), *n.* The essential or characteristic quality of fruit; in the case of wine, the quality of retaining a marked taste of the grape.

fruiting (frō'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fruit*, *v.*] The production of fruit.

The year 1865 was highly favourable for the *fruiting* of all the bushes. *Darwin*, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 290.

fruition (frö-ish'on), *n.* [< OF. *fruition* = Pr. *fruicio* = Sp. *fruicion* = Pg. *fruição* = It. *fruizione*, < L. as if **fruitio(n-)*, < *frui*, pp. *fruitus*, commonly *fructus*, enjoy: see *fruit*.] A coming into fruit or fulfilment; attainment of anything desired; realization of results: as, the *fruition* of one's labors or hopes.

The dainties here
Are least what they appear;
Though sweet in hopes, yet in *fruition* sour.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 3.

The *fruition* of Liberty is not so pleasing as a conceit of the want of it is irksome. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 48.

Let the *fruition* of things bless the possession of them, and think it more satisfaction to live richly than die rich. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 7.

fruitive (frö'i-tiv), *a.* [< OF. *fruitif* = Sp. Pg. It. *fruitivo*, < L. *frui*, pp. *fruitus*, commonly *fructus*, enjoy: see *fruit*.] Pertaining to or arising from fruition. [Rare.]

To whet our longings for *fruitive* or experimental knowledge, it is reserved among the prerogatives of being in heaven to know how happy we shall be when there. *Boyle.*

Contemplation is a *fruitive* possession of verities, which flowers the minde doth no longer gather or collect but rather hold in her hand ready made up in nosegays that she is smelling to. *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays, I. xxi. § 4.

fruit-jar (frōt'jär), *n.* A large-mouthed bottle or jar, usually fitted with a glass or metal cap for excluding air, used for preserving fruit; a preserve-jar.

fruit-knife (frōt'nīf), *n.* A knife having a blade of some material not affected by the acid juice of fruit, generally silver, used for paring and cutting fruit.

fruitless (frōt'les), *a.* [ME. *fruytles*; < *fruit* + *-less*.] 1. Not bearing fruit; destitute of fruit or offspring: as, a *fruitless* plant; a *fruitless* marriage.

Upon my head they plac'd a *fruitless* crown,
And put a barren sceptre in my gripe, . . .
No son of mine succeeding. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 1.

Therefore, despite of *fruitless* chastity, . . .
That on the earth would breed a scarcity
And barren dearth of daughters and of sons,
Be prodigal. *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 751.

Revolving seasons, *fruitless* as they pass,
See it [Etna] an uniform'd and idle mass.
Cowper, Heroism, l. 25.

2. Productive of or attended by no advantage or good result; ineffective; useless; idle: as, a *fruitless* attempt; a *fruitless* controversy.

Of ilk idel word, spoken in vayne: that es to say, that war *fruytles*. *Hampole*, Prick of Conscience, l. 5665.

They in mutual accusation spent
The *fruitless* hours. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 1188.

There is never a Town that lieth open to the Sea but Acapulco; and therefore our search was commonly *fruitless*, as now. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 251.

It would be *fruitless* to deny my exultation when I saw my little ones about me. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, i.

=**Syn.** 1. Barren, unprofitable, profitless.—2. *Ineffectual, Unavailing*, etc. (see *useless*); vain, idle, abortive, bootless, futile.

fruitlessly (frōt'les-li), *adv.* In a fruitless manner; without any valuable effect; idly; vainly; unprofitably.

Since therefore after this fruit curiosity *fruitlessly* enquireth, and confidence blindly determineth, we shall surcease our inquisition. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 1.

Walking they talk'd, and *fruitlessly* divin'd
What friend the Priestess, by those words, design'd.
Dryden, Æneid, vi.

fruitlessness (frōt'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fruitless or unprofitable.

It is no marvill if those that mocke at goodnesse be plagued with continuall *fruitlessnesse*. *Bp. Hall*, Mephibosheth and Ziba.

fruitlet (frōt'let), *n.* [< *fruit* + *-let*.] A small fruit.

The pappus, or ring of down, though it still exists as a sort of dying rudiment on each *fruitlet* of the burrs, is reduced greatly in size. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX. 107.

fruit-loft (frōt'lôft), *n.* An upper floor used for the preservation or storage of fruit.

fruit-picker (frōt'pik″ėr), *n.* Same as *fruit-gatherer*.

fruit-piece (frōt'pēs), *n.* A pictured or sculptured representation of fruit.

fruit-pigeon (frōt'pij″on), *n.* A general name of the very numerous old-world pigeons of the genera *Carpophaga* and *Treron*. Green is the prevailing color of these birds, and fruit their principal food, whence the name.

Bronze Fruit-pigeon (*Carpophaga ænea*).

fruit-press (frōt'pres), *n.* A domestic apparatus for extracting juices from fruit.

fruit-sugar (frōt'shûg″ėr), *n.* Same as *levulose*.

fruit-tree (frōt'trē), *n.* A tree cultivated for its fruit, or a tree whose principal value consists in the fruit it produces, as the cherry-tree, apple-tree, or pear-tree.

And they took strong cities, and a fat land, and possessed . . . vineyards and oliveyards, and *fruit trees* in abundance. Neh. ix. 25.

By yonder blessed moon I swear,
That tips with silver all these *fruit-tree* tops.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 2.

fruit-trencher[1] (frōt'tren″chėr), *n.* A small wooden tray, answering the purpose of a dessert-plate, formerly used for fruit and the like. It was often richly painted with ornamental designs and inscriptions, mottoes, etc.

fruit-trencher[2]†, *n.* One who makes trenches or digs in an orchard.

This is a piece of sapience not worth the brain of a *fruit-trencher*. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

fruit-worm (frōt'wėrm), *n.* The larva or grub of some insect that injures fruit.—**Gooseberry fruit-worm**, the larva of *Dakruma convolutella*, a small phycid moth which lays its eggs on young gooseberry-bushes. The pale-green and very active larva feeds upon the fruit, often fastening several berries together; it transforms to a pupa within a silken cocoon on the ground, and hibernates in this condition. There being but one annual generation, the best remedies are hand-picking, and burning the leaves and rubbish under the bushes in winter. See cut under *Dakruma*.—**Orange fruit-worm**, *Trypeta ludens*, the grub of a dipterous fly of Mexico, or *Ceratitis citriperda*, another insect of the same family, which attacks oranges in Madeira.

fruity (frō'ti), *a.* [< *fruit* + *-y*[1].] 1. Resembling fruit; having the taste or flavor of fruit: as, *fruity* port.—2. Fruitful. [Rare.]

Frullani's formula. See *formula*.

frument†, *n.* [= Pg. It. *frumento*, < L. *frumentum*, grain, corn (cf. LL. *frūmen*, a gruel or porridge made of corn), allied to *frux* (*frug-*) and *fructus*, fruit, < *frui*, enjoy: see *fruit*.] 1. Grain; corn; wheat.

In Fraunce and Spaine bruers steep their wheat or *frument* in water, and mash it for their drinke of divers sorts. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xviii. 7.

2. Same as *frumenty*.

An honourable feest in the great halle of Westmynster was kepte, where the kynge, syttynge in his astate, was seruyd with iii. coursys, as herevnder ensuyth, *Frument* with venyson, etc. *Fabyan*, Chron., II., an. 1530.

frumentaceous (frö-men-tā'shius), *a.* [= Sp. *frumentáceo*, *frumenticio* = Pg. *frumentaceo* (cf. F. *frumentacé*), < LL. *frumentaceus*, of grain, < *frumentum*, grain, corn: see *frument*.] Having the character of or resembling wheat or other cereal.

Wheat, barley, rye, millet, &c., are *frumentaceous* plants. *Rees's Cyc.*

frumentarious (frö-men-tā'ri-us), *a.* [= F. *frumentaire* = It. *frumentario*, < L. *frumentarius*, of or belonging to grain or corn, < *frumentum*, grain, corn: see *frument*.] Pertaining to wheat or other grain; frumentaceous.

frumentation (frö-men-tā'shon), *n.* [= It. *frumentazione*, < L. *frumentatio(n-)*, a providing or distributing of grain, < *frumentari*, fetch or provide grain, forage, < *frumentum*, grain: see *frument*.] Among the ancient Romans, a public distribution of corn to the needy or discontented populace.

frumentum (frö-men'tum), *n.* [L.: see *frument*, *frumenty*.] Wheat or other grain.—**Spiritus frumenti**, in *phar.*, whisky.

frumenty (frö'men-ti), *n.* [Also written *frumety*, and, more commonly, *furmenty*, *furmety*; early mod. E. *furmentie*, *firmentie*, etc. (see *furmenty*); < ME. *frumenty*, *frumentee*, *furmente*, < OF. *frumentee*, late *froumentee* (in form repr.

L. *frumentatus*, pp. of *frumentari*, provide grain or corn), < L. *frumentum*, grain, corn: see *frument*.] **1.** A dish made of hulled wheat boiled in milk and seasoned, especially used in England and in some of the southern United States at Christmas.

Her grace would have you eat no more Woolsack pies,
Nor Dagger *frumenty*. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, v. 2.

After we had thus dryed our selues, she brought vs into an Inner roome, where she set on the bord standing a long the house somewhat like *frumentie*, sodden venison, and rosted fish. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 84.

And we are going to have real *frumenty* and yule cakes.
J. H. Ewing, The Peace Egg.

2. Wheat mashed for brewing.

The wheat is crushed and mixed with water. This *frumenty* is allowed to ferment.
Thausing, Beer (trans.), p. 197.

frumetary†, *n.* A corrupt form of *frumenty*.

The fifth book is of pease-porridge; under which we included *frumetary*, water gruel, &c.
W. King, Art of Cookery, ix.

frumgild†, **frumgyld**†, *n.* [AS. *frumgyld*, < *fruma* (in comp. *frum-*), the first (= Icel. *frum* = Goth. *fruma*, the first, ult. the same as AS. *forma*, the first: see *former*[1]), + *gild*, *gyld*, payment: see *gild*[2], *geld*[2].] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, the first payment made to the kindred of a person slain, toward the recompense of his murder.

frump (frump), *v.* [E. dial. in all senses; origin obscure. Cf. *frumple*.] **I.**† *trans.* **1.** To be rude to; insult; snub; rebuke.

I pray you, read there; I am abus'd and *frump'd*, sir,
By a great man, that may do ill by authority.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iii. 2.

2. To fabricate or patch up (a tale).

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be rude.—**2.** To go about gossiping.—**3.** To complain without cause. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

frump (frump), *n.* [See the verb.] **1**†. A taunt; a jeer; a flout; a snub.

The Greeks call it Micterismus, we may terme it a fleering *frumpe*, as he that said to one whose wordes he beleued not, no doubt Sir of that.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 159.

If [a man] be cleanly, they [women] term him proud, if mean in apparel, a sloven; if tall, a lungis, if short, a dwarf; if bold, blunt, if shamefaced, a coward; insomuch that they have neither mean in their *frumps* nor measure in their folly. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England.

2†. A lie.

To tell one a leae, to give a *frump*.
Hollyband's Treasurie, 1593. (*Halliwell.*)

3. A dowdy woman or girl, particularly when also cross or ill-tempered; a hag.

The Kings, and the Aces, and all the best trumps
Get into the hands of the other old *frumps*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 157.

The old-fashioned *frump*, a very hard winter, had laid in great stores of snow with great raving winds.
Elizabeth S. Sheppard, Charles Auchester.

4. A gossip. [Prov. Eng.]

frumper†, *n.* [< *frump*, *v. t.*, + *-er*[1].] A mocker. *Cotgrave.*

frumpery†, *n.* [< *frump*, *n.*, + *-ery*.] Reproach; abuse. *Davies.*

Tyndarus attempting too kiss a fayre lasse with a long nose Would needs bee finish, with bitter *frumperye* taunting.
Stanihurst, Conceits, p. 145.

He hath of men mocks, *frumperies*, and bastonadoes.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, i. 40.

frumpish (frum'pish), *a.* [< *frump*, *n.*, 3, + *-ish*[1].] **1.** Cross-tempered; cross-grained; scornful.

Our Bell . . . looked very *frumpish* and jealous.
Foote, The Author, ii. 1.

She sits down so, quite *frumpish*, and won't read her lesson to me. *J. Baillie.*

2. Old-fashioned, as applied to dress; dowdy. Also *frumpy*.

frumpishness (frum'pish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being frumpish.

frumple†, *v. t.* [< ME. *frumplen*, wrinkle (cf. D. *frommelen*, wrinkle), appar. freq. of *frump*, *v.* Cf. *crumple*, *rumple*.] To wrinkle; crumple; ruffle; disorder.

Frumplyd, rugatus, rugulatus. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 181.

frumple† (frum'pl), *n.* [ME. *frumpylle*: see the verb.] A wrinkle.

Frumpylle, ruga, rugula. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 181.

frumpy (frum'pi), *a.* [< *frump* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Same as *frumpish*, 1.

I have been a grumpy, *frumpy*, wayward sort of a woman, a good many years. *Dickens*, David Copperfield, xliv.

2. Same as *frumpish*, 2.

I'll take my chance with the well-dressed ones always; I don't believe the *frumpy* [women] are the most sensible.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 94.

frundle†, *n.* A measure equal to two pecks. *Davies.*

A *frundle* of lyme.
Leverton Ch'wardens Accts., 1557 (Archæologia, XLI. 362).

frush[1]† (frush), *v.* [< ME. *frusshen*, *fruschen*, *frusschen*, crush, bruise, strike, intr. (also spelled *frouschen*, *frochen*) rush together, dash forward, < OF. *fruisser*, *froisser*, crush, bruise; origin uncertain.] **I.** *trans.* To crush; bruise; break in pieces.

Ther was many a grete growen spere *frusshed* a-sonder, and many a gome to the grounde glode in a stounde.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 594.

I like thy armour well;
I'll *frush* it, and unlock the rivets all,
But I'll be master of it. *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 6.

To frush a chicken, to carve or break up a chicken. *Nares.*

II. *intrans.* To rush; dash forward.

Thei rennen to gidre a gret randoum, and thei *frusschen* to gidere fulle fiercely. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 238.

When this feerfull freike *frusshet* into batell.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7731.

frush[1]† (frush), *n.* [ME. *frusshe*, *frusche*, < *frusshen*, v. t., frush: see the verb.] **1.** An onset, attack, assault, or collision.

To the Troiens thai turnyt & mekill tene wroght!
The *frusshe* was so felle, tho fuerse men betwene,
Crakkyng of cristis, crusshyng of speiris.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5851.

2. The noise of collision.

Horrible uproar and *frush*
Of rocks that meet in battle. *Southey.*

3. Fragments; debris.

Al the *frushe* and leauings of Greeke, of wrathful Achilles.
Stanihurst, Æneid, i. 39.

frush[1] (frush), *a.* [< *frush*[1], *v. t.*] Brittle; apt to break and splinter: said of wood. [Obsolete or provincial.]

O wae betide the *frush* saugh wand! . . .
It brake into my true love's hand.
Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border, II. 153.

Supposing thei were baith dead and gone, which, when we think of the *frush* green kail-stock nature of bairns, is no an impossibility. *Galt*, The Entail, I. 59.

frush[2]† (frush), *n.* [Appar. another form of *frosh*, a frog, in imitation of *frush* in other senses; so the equiv. *frog*[2], < *frog*[1]. But perhaps a corruption of OF. *fourche*, *fourchette*, as suggested in the extract from Topsell, below. Cf. also the extract from Florio, under def. 2.] **1.** In *farriery*, same as *frog*[2], 1.

The *Frush* is the tenderest part of the hooue towardes the heele, called of the Italians Fettone; and because it is fashioned like a forked head, the French men call it Furchette, which word our Ferrers, either for not knowing rightly how to pronounce it, or else perhaps for easinesse sake of pronunciation, do make it a monasillable, & pronounce it the *Frush*.
Topsell, Hist. Foure-footed Beasts (ed. 1608), p. 416.

2. A discharge of a fetid or ichorous matter from the frog of a horse's foot; thrush.

Forchetta [It.], a disease in a horse called the running *Frush*. *Florio.*

frust (frust), *n.* [< L. *frustum*: see *frustum*.] A section or part; a frustum. [Rare.]

There is a soft æra in every gentle mortal's life when such a story affords more pabulum than all the *frusts* and crusts, and rusts of antiquity, which travellers can cook up for it. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, v. 150.

frusta, *n.* Latin plural of *frustum*.

frustrable (frus'trą-bl), *a.* [< LL. *frustrabilis*, that will be disappointed, vain, < L. *frustrare*, frustrate: see *frustrate*.] Capable of being frustrated or defeated. [Rare.]

frustraneous† (frus-trā'nē-us), *a.* [= Sp. *frustráneo* = Pg. It. *frustraneo*, < L. as if **frustraneus*, < *frustra*, in vain: see *frustrate*.] Vain; useless; unprofitable.

Where the Kings judgement may dissent to the destruction, as it may happ'n, both of himself and the Kingdom, there advice, and no furder, is a most insufficient and *frustraneous* meanes to be provided by Law, in cases of so high concernment. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, vi.

frustrate (frus'trāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *frustrated*, ppr. *frustrating*. [< L. *frustratus*, pp. of *frustrare*, *frustrari* (> It. *frustrare* = Sp. Pg. *frustrar* = Pr. *frustar*, *frustrar* = F. *frustrer*), deceive, disappoint, trick, frustrate, < *frustra*, in vain, without effect, earlier in error, in a state of deception, prop. fem. abl. of **frustrus* for **frudtrus*, < OL. *frus* (*frud-*), L. *fraus* (*fraud-*), deception, error: see *fraud*.] **1.** To make of no avail; bring to nothing; prevent from taking effect or attaining fulfilment; defeat; disappoint; balk: as, to *frustrate* a plan, design, or attempt; to *frustrate* the will or purpose.

Such was the Faithfulness of the Archbishop of Roan, and other the Princes of the Realm to K. Richard, that they opposed Duke John, and *frustrated* all his Practices.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 65.

Thou hast discover'd the plots and *frustrated* the hopes of all the wicked in the Land.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

2. To make null; nullify; render of no effect: as, to *frustrate* a conveyance or deed.

Now thou hast avenged
Supplanted Adam, . . .
And *frustrated* the conquest fraudulent.
Milton, P. R., iv. 609.

3. To defeat the desire or purpose of; cause to be balked or disappointed; thwart.

There were divers that put in for it, . . . but I found means to *frustrate* them all. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 23.

The English returned without doing any thing to the purpose, being *frustrated* of their opportunity by their deceit. *N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 186.

I endeavoured to take the advantage of every disappointment, to improve their good sense in proportion as they were *frustrated* in ambition. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xiii.

=**Syn.** *Frustrate*, *Foil*, *Thwart*, *Baffle*, *Balk*, are strong words, expressing the complete defeat of any plan or endeavor. *Frustrate*, to make vain, cause to be in vain, bring to naught. *Foil*, to stop, render useless. (*Foil* is not thought to be derived from the use of a foil in fencing, but is associated with it in many minds, and in meaning corresponds with the turning aside of a sword by the address of a fencer.) *Thwart*, literally, to stop by a bar or barrier, cross effectively, defeat. *Baffle*, to check at all points or completely and promptly, so that one is at a loss what to do. *Balk*, to stop in a course, make unable to proceed in a given direction. Perhaps *baffle* expresses most of confusion of mind or bewilderment, and *balk* most of annoyance or vexation.

Every mode which the government invented seems to have been easily *frustrated*, either by the intrepidity of the parties themselves, or by that general understanding which enabled the people to play into one another's hands. *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., IV. 387.

O! be not proud, nor brag not of thy might,
For mastering her that *foil'd* the god of fight!
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 114.

He hath . . . *thwarted* my bargains.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 1.

For Freedom's battle once begun, . . .
Though *baffled* oft, is ever won.
Byron, Giaour, l. 123.

I would not brook my fear
Of the other; with a worm I *balked* his fame.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

frustrate (frus'trāt), *a.* [< L. *frustratus*, pp.: see the verb.] **1.** Vain; ineffectual; useless; unprofitable; null; void; of no effect.

Their baptism was in all respects as *frustrate* as their crism [confirmation]. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 66.

The sea mocks
Our *frustrate* search on land.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 3.

The swain in vain his *frustrate* labour yields,
And famish'd dies amidst his ripen'd fields.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 55.

2. Defeated.

And now that my lord be not defeated and *frustrate* of his purpose. Judith xi. 11.

These men fail as often as the rest in their projects, and are as usually *frustrate* of their hopes.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 192.

frustrately† (frus'trāt-li), *adv.* In vain.

Great Tuscane dames, as she their towns past by,
Wisht her their daughter-in-law, but *frustrately*.
Vicars, tr. of Virgil (1632).

frustration (frus-trā'shon), *n.* [< L. *frustratio*(*n-*), < *frustrare*, *frustrari*, frustrate: see *frustrate*.] **1.** The act of frustrating; disappointment; defeat.

At length they received some leters from ye adventurers, . . . by which they heard of their furder crosses and *frustrations*. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 138.

He breaks off the whole session, and dismisses them and their grievances with scorn and *frustration*.
Milton, Eikonoklastes.

2. Specifically, in *astrol.*, the cutting off or preventing, by one aspect, of anything shown by another.

frustrative (frus'trą-tiv), *a.* [< *frustrate* + *-ive*.] Tending to frustrate or defeat; disappointing; thwarting.

frustratory† (frus'trą-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *frustratoire* = Pr. *frustratori* = Sp. Pg. It. *frustratorio*, < LL. *frustratorius*, deceptive, deceitful, < *frustrator*, a deceiver, delayer, < L. *frustrare*, *frustrari*, deceive, frustrate: see *frustrate*.] Making void or of no effect; that renders null.

Bartolus restrains this to a *frustratory* appeal.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

frustret, *v. t.* [< OF. *frustrer*, F. *frustrer*, < L. *frustrare*, frustrate: see *frustrate*.] To frustrate.

Haue these that yet doo craul
Vpon all fowre, and cannot stand at all,
Withstood your fury, and repulst your powrs,
Frustred your rams, fiered your flying towrs?
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

frustule (frus'tūl), *n.* [< LL. *frustulum*, a small piece, little bit, dim. of L. *frustum*: see *frus-*

tum.] **1.** A small fragment. [Rare.]—**2.** The silicious shell of a diatom; a testule. It consists of two valves, one somewhat larger than the other, and closing over it like the lid of a box. The back of each valve is called the side of the frustule; the surface marked by the line of juncture, the front. See cut under *Diatomaceæ*.

frustulent (frus'tū-lent), *a.* [< L. *frustulentus*, full of small pieces, < *frustum*, a small piece: see *frustum*.] Abounding in fragments. [Rare.]

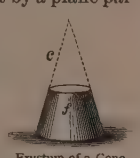
frustulose (frus'tū-lōs), *a.* [< LL. *frustulum*, a small piece: see *frustule*.] In *bot.*, consisting of small fragments or frustules.

frustum (frus'tum), *n.*; pl. *frusta*, *frustums* (-tä, -tumz). [< L. *frustum*, a piece, bit, a part. Cf. Gr. *θραυστός*, broken, brittle, *θραῦσμα*, a fragment, < *θραύειν*, break in pieces.] **1.** A piece; particularly, a remaining piece of something of which a part is lacking, as the drum of a column.

She minced the sanguine flesh in *frustums* fine.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 154.

Athens had a great temple on the Acropolis, contemporary with these, and the *frusta* of its columns still remain.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 242.

2. In *geom.*, the part of a solid next the base, left after cutting off the top part by a plane parallel to the base; or the part of any solid between two planes, which may be either parallel or inclined to each other: as, the *frustum* of a cone, of a pyramid, of a conoid, of a spheroid, or of a sphere. The frustum of a sphere is any part comprised between two parallel sections; and the middle frustum of a sphere is that whose ends are equal circles. In the figure the dotted line, *c*, indicates the part of the cone cut off to form the frustum, *f*.



Frustum of a Cone.

frutage† (frö'tāj), *n.* See *fruitage*.

frutescence (frö-tes'ens), *n.* [< *frutescen(t)* + *-ce*.] Shrubbiness. [Rare.]

frutescent (frö-tes'ent), *a.* [Short for **fruticescent*, < L. *fruticescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *fruticescere*, put forth shoots, sprout, become bushy, < *frutex* (*frutic-*), a shrub, bush.] In *bot.*, having the appearance or habit of a shrub; shrubby, or becoming shrubby: as, a *frutescent* stem.

frutex (frö'teks), *n.*; pl. *frutices* (-ti-sēz). [L., a shrub, a bush.] In *bot.*, a shrub; a plant having a woody, durable stem, but smaller than a tree.

frutical† (frö'ti-kal), *a.* [< L. *frutex* (*frutic-*), a shrub.] Of the nature of a shrub; shrubby.

This shrubbe or *frutical* plant [shrubby trefoil] hath . . . many singular and excellent vertues contained in it.
Gerard, Herball, p. 1129. (*Latham.*)

fruticant† (frö'ti-kant), *a.* [< L. *frutican(t-)s*, ppr. of *fruticare*, also *fruticari*, put forth shoots, sprout, become bushy, < *frutex* (*frutic-*), a shrub, bush.] Full of shoots.

These we shall divide into the greater and more ceduous, *fruticant*, and shrubby. *Evelyn*, Sylva, Int., § 3.

frutices, *n.* Plural of *frutex*.

Fruticicola (frö-ti-sik'ō-lä), *n.* [NL., < L. *frutex* (*frutic-*), a shrub, + *colere*, inhabit.] In Macgillivray's system of classification, a genus of saxicoline birds, differing little from *Saxicola*, and including such species as the whinchat and stonechat, called by him *bush-chats*.

fruticose (frö'ti-kōs), *a.* [< L. *fruticosus*, shrubby, bushy, < *frutex* (*frutic-*), a shrub, a bush.] **1.** Pertaining to shrubs; shrubby: as, a *fruticose* stem.—**2.** In *lichenology*, having the thallus attached only by a narrow base, from which it ascends in a branching, shrub-like form.

They [green bodies] may consist of isolated cells, or groups of cells, as in most *fruticose* or foliaceous lichens.
Bessey, Botany, p. 301.

fruticous (frö'ti-kus), *a.* Same as *fruticose*.

fruticulose (frö-tik'ū-lōs), *a.* [< NL. *fruticulus*, dim. of L. *frutex* (*frutic-*), a shrub.] Growing like or resembling a small shrub.

frutify†, *v. t.* [In form suggesting *fructify*, ME. *fructifien*, *frutefyen*.] In the following passage used for *notify*: a humorous blunder.

The Jew having done me wrong, doth cause me, as my father, being I hope an old man, shall *frutify* unto you ——.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 2.

frutry†, *n.* See *fruitery*.

fry[1] (frī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fried*, ppr. *frying*. [< ME. *fryen*, *frien*, < OF. *frire*, F. *frire* = Pr. *frir*, *fregir* = Sp. *freir* = Pg. *frigir* = It. *friggere*, < L. *frigere*, roast, parch, fry, = Gr. *φρύγειν*, parch, = Skt. √ *bhrajj*, roast.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To dress by heating or roasting with fat in a pan over a fire; cook and prepare for eating in a frying-pan: as, to *fry* meat or vegetables.

Off *fryed* metes be ware, for they ar fumose in dede.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 148.

One of these cocks of the mountain shall be *fried*, since gridiron is not. *T. Winthrop*, Canoe and Saddle, viii.

2. Figuratively, to vex; agitate.

Whether she walks, or sits, or stands, or lies,
Her wretched self still in her self she *fries*.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 218.

3†. To heat; parch; render torrid. [Rare.]

For Africa, had not the industrious Portugals ranged her vnknowne parts, who would haue sought for wealth amongst those *fried* Regions of blacke brutish negars?
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 181.

To have other fish to fry. See *fish*[1].

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be subjected to heat in a pan containing fat over a fire; hence, to suffer a frying effect from great heat; simmer as if in bubbling fat.

In his owene grece I made hym *frye*
For anger, and for verray jelousie.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 487.

My blandishments were fewel to that fire
Wherein he *fry'd*. *Drayton*, Pierce Gaveston.

Earth and seas in fire and flame shall *fry*.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, i. 1.

As well might Men who in a Fever *fry*
Mathematick Doubts debate.
Cowley, The Mistress, The Incurable.

2†. To ferment, as in the stomach, or, figuratively, in the mind; undergo a seething process.

To keep the oil from *frying* in the stomach. *Bacon.*

That [the Kettell] indeed he allowed equally to be distributed, and that was halfe a pint of wheat, and as much barley boyled with water for a man a day, and this having *fryed* some 26. weekes in the ships hold, contained as many wormes as graines.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 154.

What kindling motions in their breasts do *fry*.
Fairfax.

3†. To be agitated; boil.

Ye might have seene the frothy billowes *fry*
Under the ship, as thorough them she went.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 45.

fry[1] (frī), *n.*; pl. *fries* (frīz). [< *fry*[1], *v.*] **1.** That which is fried; a dish of anything fried.

This came from
The Indies, and eats five crowns a day in *fry*,
Ox-livers, and brown paste.
Jasper Mayne, City Match, iii. 1.

2. A state of mental ferment or agitation: as, he keeps himself in a constant *fry*.

fry[2] (frī), *n.* [< ME. *fry*, seed, offspring, < Icel. *frjō*, *frœ* = Sw. Dan. *frö*, seed, = Goth. *fraiw*, seed. The F. *frai*, formerly *fray*, *fraye*, spawning, spawn, young fish, means also wear, being the verbal n. of *frayer*, rub, wear; of fishes, milt (see *fray*[2]); it is thus quite unrelated to the E. word.] **1**†. Seed; offspring: especially with reference to human beings.

Noe, to the, and to al thi *fry*
My blyssyng graunt I.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 24.

That seaventy Exiles with vn-hallowed *Frie*
Couer the face of all the World well-nigh.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

2. A swarm, as of children or any small animals, now specifically of little fishes; a number of small or insignificant objects: often used in contempt.

And them before the *fry* of children yong
Their wanton sportes and childish mirth did play.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xii. 7.

Whose poisonous spawn
Ingenders such a *fry* of speckled villainies.
Massinger, Virgin-Martyr, ii. 2.

What a *fry* of fools are here!
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, i. 2.

A great *frie* of young children.
Kennett, MS. Lansdowne, 1033. (*Halliwell.*)

To sever . . . the good fish from the other *fry*. *Milton.*

In particular—**3.** The young of the salmon or of trout at a certain stage of their development.

Salmon ova are obtained from the rivers Doon, Stinchar, and Minnock, and the *fry* turned again into these rivers when about six weeks old. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 226.

Small fry, small or young creatures collectively, as young babies or children; persons or things of no importance.

We have burned two frigates, and a hundred and twenty *small fry*. *H. Walpole.*

fry[3] (frī), *n.*; pl. *fries* (frīz). [E. dial.; origin obscure.] **1**†. A kind of sieve. *Mortimer.*—**2.** A drain. *Halliwell.*

fryer (frī'ėr), *n.* [< *fry*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which fries.

Hardly had the snoring of the snorers ceased, when the frying of the *fryers* began.
T. Winthrop, Canoe and Saddle, vi.

2. A bird, a fish, or the like, intended or suitable for frying. Compare *roaster*.

Keen and quiet fire told upon the *fryer*, the first course of the feast. *T. Winthrop*, Canoe and Saddle, viii.

fryery (frī'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *fryeries* (-iz). [< *fry*[1] + *-ery*.] A place where articles of food are fried and sold. [Rare.]

Opposite the old bread woman was a greasy fritter bakery, or *fryery*, which was a centre of attraction.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 668.

frying (frī'ing), *n.* [< ME. *fryynge*, *friinge*, verbal n. of *fryen*, *frien*, fry.] The act of dressing with fat by heating or roasting in a pan over a fire.

This zenne [sin] is the dyeueles panne of helle, huerinne he maketh his *friinges*.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

frying-pan (frī'ing-pan), *n.* [< ME. *friyngpan*, *fryyngpan*, *fryyngepann*; < *frying* + *pan*.] A shallow pan, commonly of iron, with a long handle, used for frying meat and vegetables.

The cooks were no base scullions; they were brethren whom conscious ability, sustained by universal suffrage, had endowed with the *frying-pan*.
T. Winthrop, Canoe and Saddle, vi.

Out of the frying-pan into the fire, a proverbial expression employed with reference to one who, in trying to extricate himself from one evil, falls into a greater.

Lovers used to fry with love, whereas now they have got *out of the frying-pan into the fire*.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 344.

F. S. A. An abbreviation of *Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries* (London).

ft. A common abbreviation of *foot* or *feet*: as, 12 *ft.*

fu, foo (fö), *n.* [Chinese *fū*.] In China, a prefecture or department. It comprises several hien, and is in charge of an officer styled a *chih-fu* (which see). As a terminal syllable in Chinese place-names, the word may denote either a department or the chief city of a department: as, Chang-sha-*fu*, Fu-chow-*foo*.

fu' (fö), *a.* A Scotch form of *full*[1].

fuage†, *n.* See *feuage*.

fuar (fū'ar), *n.* Same as *feuar*.

fub[1] (fub), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fubbed*, ppr. *fubbing*. [Another form of *fob*[1], q. v.] **1.** To cheat; impose upon; snub.

I do profess
I won't be *fubb'd*, ensure yourself.
W. Carturight, The Ordinary, iv. 4.

2. To steal; pocket; get possession of.

My letter *fubb'd* too,
And no access without I mend my manners?
All my designs in limbo?
Fletcher, Monsieur Thomas, ii. 2.

To fub off, to evade by a trick; put off by a pretense.

I . . . have been *fubbed off*, and *fubbed off*, from this day to that day, that it is a shame to be thought on.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1.

fub[2]†, **fubs**† (fub, fubz), *n.* [E. dial.; origin obscure.] A plump, chubby young person.

The same foule deformed *fubs*.
Rub and a Great Cast (1614), Ep. 44.

fubbery† (fub'ėr-i), *n.* [< *fub*[1] + *-ery*.] The act of cheating; deception.

O Heaven! O *fubbery, fubbery!*
Marston and Webster, Malcontent, i. 3.

fubby, fubsy (fub'i, -zi), *a.* [< *fub*[2], *fubs*, + *-y*[1].] Plump; chubby.

They [the boys of Fiammengo] are *fubby*.
Nichols, Lit. Anecdotes, IX. 339.

Seated upon the widow's little *fubsy* sofa.
Marryat, Snarleyyow, I. viii.

fubs†, *n.* See *fub*[2].

Fucaceæ (fū-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fucus* + *-aceæ*.] A group of coarse olive-green seaweeds belonging to the *Oösporeæ*. The plants are attached by a disk-like base from which the fronds arise, usually branching dichotomously, and often provided with air-bladders. The group is characterized by the production of numerous antherozoids in sacs and oöspores, 1 to 8 in a mother-cell, both organs being contained in conceptacles immersed in the frond, and produced hermaphroditely or dicœciously. (See cuts under *conceptacle* and *antheridium*.) The group is widely diffused. Its principal representatives in northern latitudes are the species of *Fucus* or rock-weed. (See cut under *Fucus*.) In the southern hemisphere, especially on the Australian coast, the forms are varied and curious. *Saryassum* is the genus whose floating forms characterize the Sargasso sea.

fucaceous (fū-kā'shius), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Fucaceæ*.

fucate (fū'kāt), *a.* [< L. *fucatus*, painted, colored, disguised, pp. of *fucare*, paint, color, dye, rouge, < *fucus*: see *fucus*.] Painted; disguised with paint; hence, disguised in any way; dissembling.

For in vertue may be nothing *fucate* or counterfayte.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 4.

fucated (fū'kā-ted), *a.* Same as *fucate*.

fuchs (föks), *n.* [G., = E. *fox*[1].] In German universities, a student of the first year; a freshman. Compare *burnt fox*, under *burnt*.

Fuchsia (fū'shiä or fök'si-ä), *n.* [NL., named by Plumier (1703) in honor of the German botanist Leonhard *Fuchs* (1501–66). The name

Fuchs = E. *Fox*, from the animal so called: see *fox*[1].] 1. A genus of highly ornamental shrubs and small trees, of the order *Onagraceæ*. There are about 50 species, natives of the mountains of Mexico and of the Andes, with 2 species in New Zealand. They have opposite leaves, a colored tubular calyx with 4-parted limb, 4 petals on the throat of the tube, and a pulpy baccate fruit. The numerous varieties which are common in cultivation, with drooping flowers and a short calyx-tube, are believed to have originated for the most part from the Chilian species, *F. macrostemma*. Some other species are occasionally met with in greenhouses. 2. [*l. c.*] A plant of the genus *Fuchsia*.

Fuchsian (fōk′si-an), *a.* Pertaining to the Prussian mathematician Lazarus Fuchs (born 1833).—**Fuchsian function** [name given by Poincaré in 1881]. See *function*.—**Fuchsian group.** See *group*.

fuchsin, fuchsine (fōk′sin), *n.* [< *fuchs-ia* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] An aniline dye prepared by the action of weak oxidizing agents, such as arsenic acid, nitrobenzene, etc., on commercial aniline oil, and subsequent treatment of the rosaniline so formed with common salt. It is a hydrochlorid of rosaniline, crystallizing in tablets of a brilliant-green color which are soluble in water, forming in solution a deep-red liquid used for dyeing silk and wool, and sometimes for printing cotton. Wines are sometimes colored red with it. It appears in commerce under various names, as *magenta, roseine, rubine, new red*, etc.

fuchsite (fōk′sīt), *n.* [Named after Johann N. *Fuchs*, a distinguished chemist and mineralogist.] A variety of muscovite, or common mica, containing a small amount of chromium. It has a green color. Also called *chrome-mica*.

fuci, *n.* Plural of *fucus*, 3.

fuciphagous (fū-sif′a-gus), *a.* Same as *fucivorous*.

fucivorous (fū-siv′ō-rus), *a.* [< L. *fucus*, seaweed, + *vorare*, devour.] Devouring algæ; feeding on seaweeds: applied to sirenians, as the manatee and the dugong, which have this habit.

fucoid (fū′koid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *fucus*, seaweed, + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to or resembling seaweeds, especially those belonging to the *Fucaceæ*; also applied to species of *Phæosporeæ*, which are sometimes classed as *Fucoideæ*.—2. Containing or characterized by impressions of fucoids or by markings resembling those made by fucoids. Thus, the "fucoidal sandstone" of Sweden is characterized by various markings of this kind. The cauda galli grit of New York exhibits forms curving like the feathers of a cock's tail, to which the name of *Fucoides cauda galli* was originally given, but which are now referred to the genus *Taonurus*. Also *fucoidal, fucous*.

II. *n.* An alga belonging to the *Fucoideæ*—that is, to the *Fucaceæ* or to the *Phæosporeæ*.

fucoidal (fū-koi′dal), *a.* [< *fucoid* + *-al*.] Same as *fucoid*.

Fucoideæ (fū-koi′dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *fucoid* + *-eæ*.] In Agardh's botanical classification, the same as *Melanospermeæ* of Harvey, now referred to *Phæosporeæ* and *Fucaceæ*: used by some authors as synonymous with *Fucaceæ*.

Fucoides (fū-koi′dēz), *n.* [NL., < *fucus* + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] A generic name given by Brongniart, and vaguely and indefinitely applied to fossil marine plants of different characters, but which were supposed to resemble seaweeds belonging to the *Fucaceæ*. Many of the plants originally described under the name *Fucoides* have received other generic names, as their characters have been more or less satisfactorily made out. See *Palæophyeas* and *Taonurus*.

fucous (fū′kus), *a.* Same as *fucoid*.

fucus (fū′kus), *n.* [L., rock-lichen, orchil, used as a red dye for woolen goods, hence red or purple in color, rouge, pretense, disguise, < Gr. *φῦκος*, seaweed, sea-wrack, tangle, rouge.] 1†. A paint; a dye; especially, a paint for the face; rouge; hence, a disguise; a pretense; a sham.

> *Amo.* Can you help my complexion, here?
> *Per.* O yes, sir, I have an excellent mineral *fucus* for the purpose. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

> Here is the burned powder of a hog's jaw bone, to be laid with the oil of white poppy, an excellent *fucus* to kill morphew. *Dekker and Webster*, Westward Ho, i. 1.

> She must have no *fucus* but blushings.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 716.

> No *fucus*, nor vain supplement of art,
> Shall falsify the language of my heart.
> *Sandys*, Paraphrase of Job, p. 52.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of *Fucaceæ*, characterized by dichotomously branching fronds in which there is no distinction of stem and leaves, and which are provided with a midrib and often with air-bladders. The plants are either hermaphrodite or dicœcious. The conceptacles containing the fruit are in a terminal part of the frond. Formerly all marine algæ were included in this genus, but it is now limited as above. The species of *Fucus* are known as *rockweeds*, and form the principal vegetation of the rocks exposed at low tide in northern regions.

3. Pl. *fuci* (fū′sī). Any fucaceous seaweed.

fucus† (fū′kus), *v. t.* [< *fucus*, *n.*] To paint; dye.

> The sibyl, . . . uttering sentences altogether thoughtful and serious, neither *fucus'd* nor perfum'd. *Plutarch's Morals* [(trans.). (*Latham.*)

fucusol (fū′kus-ol), *n.* [< L. *fucus*, seaweed, + *-ol*.] An oil, similar to the furfurol of bran, produced from seaweeds.

Fructifying Tip of a Frond of Rockweed (*Fucus vesiculosus*). *a, a*, air-bladders; *b, b*, conceptacles. (From Farlow's "Marine Algæ.")

fud[1] (fud), *n.* [Sc.; prob. of Scand. origin.] The scut or tail of the hare, cony, etc.

> Ye maukins, cock your *fud* fu' braw,
> Withouten dread.
> Your mortal foe is now awa'.
> *Burns*, Tam Samson's Elegy.

fud[2] (fud), *n.* [Appar. < *fud*[1], *n.*] Woolen waste; the refuse of new wool taken out in the scribbling process, which is mixed with mungo for use. See *mungo, shoddy*.

fudder (fud′ėr), *n.* A dialectal variant of *fother*[1].

fuddle (fud′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fuddled*, ppr. *fuddling*. [Origin obscure; hardly another form of *fuzzle*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* To make foolish or stupid with drink; make intoxicated.

> And also comes Mr. Hollier a little *fuddled*, and so did talk nothing but Latin, and laugh, that it was very good sport to see a sober man in such a humour, though he was not drunk to scandal. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 414.

> They were half *fuddled*, but not I; for I mixed water with my wine. *Swift*, Journal to Stella, vii.

II. *intrans.* To drink to excess.

> Every thing *fuddles;* then that I,
> Is 't any reason shou'd be dry?
> *Poems by Various Writers*, 1711.

fuddle† (fud′l), *n.* [< *fuddle*, *v.*] Strong drink.

> And so, said I, we sipp'd our *fuddle*,
> As women in the straw do caudle,
> 'Till every man had drown'd his noddle.
> *Hudibras Redivivus*, 1705.

Don't go away; they have had their dose of *fuddle* (jam perpotarunt). *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 125.

fuddle-cap (fud′l-kap), *n.* A hard drinker. [Eng.]

> Having overnight carry'd my Indian friend to the Tavern, . . . I introduc'd his pagan worship into a Christian society of true protestant *fuddle-cays*. *Tom Brown*, Works, III. 93.

fuddler (fud′lėr), *n.* A drunkard.

fudge (fuj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fudged*, ppr. *fudging*. [A dial. word, of obscure origin.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To poke with a stick. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. To foist.

> Now let us see your supposes.— . . . That last suppose is *fudged* in — why, would you cram these upon me for a couple? *Foote*, The Bankrupt, iii. 2.

3. To make or fix awkwardly or clumsily; arrange confusedly; botch; bungle.

> *Fudged* up into such a smirkish liveliness.
> *Fairfax*, Bulk and Selvedge of the World, [Ded. (1674). (*Halliwell.*)

A stout, resolute matron, in heavy boots, a sensible stuff gown, with a lot of cotton lace *fudged* about her neck. *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 297.

To fudge a day's work (*naut.*), to compute a ship's change of position from one noon to the next by dead-reckoning, determining by means of tables the northing, southing, easting, and westing made by the different courses and distances sailed, and applying the result to the latitude and longitude of the previous noon.

> By the time they had arrived at Malta, Jack could *fudge a day's work*. *Marryat.*

II. *intrans.* To work clumsily; labor in a clumsy fashion.

fudge (fuj), *n.* [< *fudge*, *v.*] Nonsense; stuff; rubbish: most commonly used as a contemptuous interjection.

> I should have mentioned the very unpolite behaviour of Mr. Burchell, who during this discourse sate with his face turned to the fire, and at the conclusion of every sentence would cry out *fudge*, an expression which displeased us all. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xi.

> Quoth Raymond, "Enough!
> Nonsense!—humbug!—*fudge!*—stuff!"
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 255.

Three fifths of him genius and two fifths sheer *fudge*. *Lowell*, Fable for Critics.

fudge (fuj), *a.* [E. dial.: see *fudge*, *n.*] Fabulous. *Halliwell.*

fudge-wheel (fuj′hwēl), *n.* A tool used in ornamenting the edges of the soles of shoes.

Fuegian (fū-ē′ji-an), *a.* and *n.* [< Sp. *fuego*, fire, = Pg. *fogo* = It. *fuoco* = F. *feu*, < L. *focus*, fireplace: see *focus, fuel*.] **I.** *a.* Belonging to Fuegia, or Tierra del Fuego ("Land of Fire," so named from the numerous fires seen there on its discovery by Magellan in 1520), a group of islands off the southern extremity of South America, including Cape Horn, inhabited by a low race of savages.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Fuegia, or Tierra del Fuego.

fuel (fū′el), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fewel, fewell;* < ME. *fuel, fuelle, fewell*, also *fowayle*, < OF. *fouailles* (cf. deriv. *fouailler*, a wood-yard, and the ML. reflex *foallia*, fuel, also OF. *fuelles*, brushwood), < ML. *focale*, the right of cutting fuel, also fuel, *focalium*, pl. *focalia*, brushwood for fuel, < L. *focus*, fireplace, ML. *focus*, F. *feu*, etc., fire: see *focus*. Cf. *foyer, feuage*, etc.] 1. Any matter which serves by combustion for the production of fire; combustible matter, as wood, coal, peat, oil, etc.

> Tho grome for *fuelle* that schalle brenne
> In halle, chambur, to kechyn.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 311.

The signification now attached to the word coal is different from that which formerly obtained when wood was the only *fuel* in general use. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 45.

2. Figuratively, anything that serves to feed or increase something conceived as analogous to flame, as passion or emotional excitement.

> All great men haue their factors with him to procure new titles of honor, the onely *fewell* of his greatnesse. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 525.

> He's gone, and who knows how he may report
> Thy words, by adding *fuel* to the flame?
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 1351.

Pressed fuel, an artificial fuel prepared from coal-dust, waste coal, etc., incorporated with other ingredients, as tar, and compressed in molds into blocks of a size and shape convenient for use.

fuel (fū′el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fueled, fuelled*, ppr. *fueling, fuelling*. [< *fuel*, *n.*] To feed or furnish with fuel or combustible matter. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> Never (alas) that dreadful Name,
> Which *fewels* the infernal flame.
> *Cowley*, The Mistress, Despair.

> But first the *fuel'd* chimney blazes wide;
> The tankards foam; and the strong table groans
> Beneath the smoking sirloin, stretch'd immense
> From side to side. *Thomson*, Autumn, l. 502.

I would not put a trunk of wood on the fire in the kitchen, but let Annie scold me well, . . . and with her own plump hands lift up a little log and *fuel* it. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xvi.

fuel-economizer (fū′el-ē-kon″ō-mī-zėr), *n.* In an engine, an apparatus for saving fuel by using the waste heat of a furnace-flue to heat the feed-water. It commonly consists of a series of pipes placed in the chimney-flue.

fueler†, **fueller**† (fū′el-ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *feweller;* < *fuel* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which supplies fuel.

> Men of France, changeable chameleons, . . .
> Love's *fuellers*, and th' rightest company
> Of players which upon the world's stage be.
> *Donne*, On his Mistress.

> Vain *fuellers!* they think (who doth not know it)
> Their light's above 't, because their walk's below it.
> *Wilson*, Life of James I. (*Nares.*)

fuel-feeder (fū′el-fē″dėr), *n.* A contrivance for supplying a furnace with fuel in graduated quantities.

fuel-gas (fū′el-gas), *n.* Gas made or intended for use as fuel, as distinguished from illuminating gas.

> In case the wells should fail, of which there is no present prospect, it is already settled that some form of *fuel-gas* will be manufactured to take its place. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXI. 311.

fuelled, fueller†, etc. See *fuel, v.*, etc.

fuero (fwā′rō), *n.* [Sp., < L. *forum:* see *forum*.] In Spain and Spanish countries, a code of law; a charter of privileges; a custom having the force of law; a declaration by a magistrate; also, the seat or jurisdiction of a tribunal. Historically, the word *fueros* is chiefly used to signify the separate judicial and municipal systems of the originally independent divisions of Spain: those of Castile, etc., were early superseded; those of Aragon were suppressed with military force by Philip II. in 1592. The Basque provinces and Navarre maintained their fueros, democratic in character, from the earliest times till the nineteenth century, in the first half of which they were twice suppressed and restored; but in 1876 they were finally replaced by the new liberal constitution and general laws of the kingdom.—**Fuero Juzgo**, a Spanish code of law, translated from the Visigothic *Forum Judicum*, said to be the most ancient in Europe.

fuff (fuf), *v.* [Imitative; cf. *puff.*] **I.** *intrans.* To puff. [Scotch.]

When strangers landed, wow sae thrang,
Fuffin and peghing he wad gang.
Ramsay, Patie Birnie.

II. *trans.* To puff; whiff. [Scotch.]

She *fuff't* her pipe wi' sic a lunt. *Burns*, Halloween.

fuff (fuf), *n.* [< *fuff*, *v.*] **1.** A puff; a whiff. [Scotch.]—**2.** The spitting of a cat. [Scotch.]

There cam' a clap o' wund, like a cat's *fuff*.
R. L. Stevenson, Thrawn Janet.

3. A burst of passion; a fume. [Rare.]

What a miserable *fuff* thou gettest into, poor old exasperated politician. *Carlyle*, in Froude, II.

fuffit (fuf'it), *n.* [Cf. *fluff*[1], *fluffy.*] A local name of the long-tailed titmouse, *Acredula caudata.* [Scotch.]

fuffle (fuf'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fuffled*, ppr. *fuffling.* Same as *curfuffle.*

fuffy (fuf'i), *a.* [< *fuff* + *-y*[1].] Light; fluffy.

She was equipped with a warm hood, marten-skin tippet, and a pair of snow-shoes. She mounted the high *fuffy* plain and went on with a soft, yielding, yet light step, almost as noiseless as if she were walking the clouds.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 17.

fuga (fö'gä), *n.* [It., < L. *fuga*, a flight.] In *music*, same as *fugue.*

fugacious (fū-gā'shus), *a.* [< L. *fugax* (*fugaci-*), fleeing, swift, fleeting, < *fugere*, flee: see *fugitive.*] **1.** Fleeing, or disposed to flee; fleeting; transitory.

Much of its possessions is so hid, so *fugacious*, and of so uncertain purchase. *Jer. Taylor.*

The volatile salt being loosened or disentangled from the rest, and being of a very *fugacious* nature, flies easily away. *Boyle*, Works, IV. 300.

Lifting the ceremonious three-cornered hat, and offering the *fugacious* hospitalities of the snuff-box.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 81.

2. Specifically, in *zoöl.* and *bot.*, falling or fading early; speedily shed or cast; fugitive, as an external organ or a natural covering.

fugaciousness (fū-gā'shus-nes), *n.* Fugacity.

Well therefore did the experienc'd Columella put his gard'ner in the mind of the *fugaciousness* of the seasons, and the necessity of being industrious.
Evelyn, Calendarium Hortense, Int.

fugacity (fū-gas'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *fugacité* = Sp. *fugacidad* = Pg. *fugacidade* = It. *fugacità*, < LL. *fugacita(t-)s*, < L. *fugax*, fugacious: see *fugacious.*] The quality of being fugacious; disposition to flee or escape; volatility; transitoriness.

It is very likely that the heat produced by a medicine which by reason of its *fugacity* would stay but a very short time in the body will not be so lasting as that of ordinary sudorificks. *Boyle*, Works, II. 237.

Parties keep the old names, but exhibit a surprising *fugacity* in creeping out of one snake-skin into another of equal ignominy and lubricity.
Emerson, Future of the Republic.

fuga contrarii (fū'gä kon-trā'ri-ī). [NL.: L. *fuga*, flight, avoidance; *contrarii*, gen. of *contrarium*, neut. of *contrarius*, contrary.] A general tendency of things to repel qualities the opposite of their own, and to behave in a manner conformable to habit. Some physicists of the seventeenth century held an ill-defined theory to this effect.

To ascribe a *fuga contrarii* to hot and cold spirits is, in my apprehension, to turn inanimate bodies into intelligent and designing beings.
Boyle, The Heat of Cellars in Winter.

fugacy† (fū'gā-si), *n.* [< ML. *fugacia*, a hunting-ground, chase, lit. a fleeing, < L. *fugax* (*fugac-*), fleeing, fugacious: see *fugacious.* Cf. *fugation.*] Flight.

Notwithstanding any disposition made or to be made by virtue or colour of any attainder, outlawry, *fugacy*, or other forfeiture. *Milton*, Articles of Peace with the Irish.

fugal (fū'gal), *a.* [< *fugue* (L. *fuga*) + *-al.*] In *music*, of or pertaining to a fugue, or composed in the style of a fugue.

The resource of polyphonic or *fugal* writing comes in.
Library Mag., III., No. 23.

fugara (fö-gä'rä), *n.* [It.] In *organ-building*, a stop having metal pipes of small scale, giving incisive, string-like tones, usually an octave above the keys struck.

fugati, *n.* Plural of *fugato.*

fugation†, *n.* [< OF. *fugation*, ML. **fugatio(n-)*, < L. *fugare*, cause to flee, put to flight, drive or chase, < *fugere*, flee: see *fugitive.* Cf. *fugacious.*] A chase; privilege of hunting.

That they haue their *fugacions* and huntinges lyke as they had the tyme of King Harry the Second.
Arnold's Chronicle, p. 2.

fugato (fö-gä'tō), *n.*; pl. *fugati* (-tē). [It., < *fugato*, pp. of *fugare*, < L. *fugare*, put to flight: see *fugation.*] In *music*, a piece composed in fugue style, but not according to strict rules.

fugeand†, *a.* Same as *figent.*

Gaing amang 'em,
Be mickel in their eye, frequent and *fugeand*.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 1.

fugh (fu), *interj.* [Another form of *phew*, *foh*, *faugh*, *fie*: see these words.] An exclamation expressing dislike, disgust, or abhorrence.

fughetto (fö-get'tō), *n.*; pl. *fughetti* (-tē). [It., dim. of *fuga*, a fugue: see *fugue.*] In *music*, a short or miniature fugue.

fugie (fū'ji), *n.* [Sc., also written *fuge*; < F. as if **fugé* = It. *fugato*, < L. *fugatus*, pp. of *fugare*, put to flight; or, a short form of *fugitive.* Cf. *fugie-warrant.*] A fugitive; a coward. *Jamieson.*

fugie-warrant (fū'ji-wor"ant), *n.* [Sc., < *fugie* (perhaps in allusion to the phrase *in meditatione fugæ*, 'in contemplation of flight,' in the warrant) + *warrant.*] In *Scots law*, a warrant granted to apprehend a debtor against whom it is sworn that he intends to flee in order to avoid payment.

The shirra sent for his clerk. . . . I fand it was for drawing a warrant to apprehend you.—I thought it had been in a *fugie-warrant* for debt. *Scott*, Antiquary.

fugile (fū'jil), *n.* [Origin not ascertained. OF. *fugil*, ML. *fugillus*, It. *fucile*, means a steel to strike a light with: see *fusil*[1], *fusee*[1].] In *med.*: (*a*) The cerumen. (*b*) A nebulous suspension in the urine. (*c*) An abscess; specifically, an abscess near the ear.

fugitation (fū-ji-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *fugitatus*, pp. of *fugitare*, freq. of *fugere*, flee: see *fugitive.*] In *Scots law*, the act of a criminal absconding from justice.

fugitive (fū'ji-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *fugitife*, < OF. *fugitif*, *fuitif*, F. *fugitif* = Pr. *fugitiu* = Sp. Pg. *fugitivo* = It. *fuggitivo*, < L. *fugitivus*, fleeing away; usually as a noun, a runaway, a fugitive; < *fugere* (perf. *fugi*, pp. not used) (> It. *fuggere* = Sp. *huir*, obs. *fuir* = Pg. *fugir* = F. *fuir*), flee (> *fugare*, cause to flee), = Gr. *φεύγειν*, flee, = Skt. √ *bhuj*, bend, = AS. *būgan*, E. *bow*, bend: see *bow*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Fleeing or having fled from danger or pursuit, from duty or service, etc.; escaping; runaway: as, a *fugitive* criminal or horse.

He was *fugitive* and fled.
Raid of the Reidswire (Child's Ballads, VI. 134).

Can a *fugitive* daughter enjoy herself while her parents are in tears? *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe.

2†. Wandering; vagabond.

The most malicious surmise was countenanced by a libellous pamphlet of a *fugitive* physician. *Sir H. Wotton.*

3. Staying or lasting but a short time; fleeting; not fixed or durable; readily escaping; fugacious: as, a *fugitive* idea; *fugitive* odors; *fugitive* colors.

I cannot praise a *fugitive* and cloistered virtue, unexercised and unbreathed, that never sallies out and seeks her adversary. *Milton*, Areopagitica.

The more tender and *fugitive* parts, the leaves, of many of the more sturdy vegetables, fall off for want of the supply from beneath.
Woodward, Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

Our desires are . . . *fugitive* as lightning.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 631.

These momentary pleasures, *fugitive* delights.
Daniel, Cleopatra.

The most *fugitive* deed and word, the mere air of doing a thing, the intimated purpose, expresses character.
Emerson, Spiritual Laws.

4. In *lit.*, of fleeting interest or importance; temporary; occasional: said of compositions, generally short, written for some passing occasion or purpose.

By collecting Peacock's mere *fugitive* pieces they have shown the scope of his versatile powers as a poet and dramatist, essayist and critic. *Edinburgh Rev.*

5. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, same as *fugacious.*—**Fugitive colors**, in pigments, those colors which fade or are more or less destroyed by the action of light, air, and atmospheric heat and moisture; in dyes, those which fade under the action of the same agents, and also of dilute acids or alkalis, and of weak hypochlorite or soap solutions, as in washing.—**Fugitive-slave laws**, in *U. S. hist.*, two acts of Congress passed, one in 1793, and a more stringent one in 1850, in pursuance of the provisions of Art. IV., Sect. II., cl. 3, of the Constitution of the United States, to secure the recovery of slaves fleeing from one State into the jurisdiction of another State. The latter formed part of the "Omnibus Bill" (see *omnibus*), and was repealed in 1864, after the abolition of slavery.

II. *n.* **1.** One who flees; a runaway; a deserter; specifically, one who has fled from duty, danger, or restraint to a place of safety or of concealment: as, a *fugitive* from the battle-field; a *fugitive* from justice.

He is like a *fugitif* that rennythe to seyntwarie [sanctuary]
For drede of hangyng. *Lydgate*, Minor Poems, p. 167.

Forgive me in thine own particular,
But let the world rank me in register
A master-leaver, and a *fugitive*.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 9.

Some French men . . . were then *fugitives* in Flanders.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 20.

2. Anything hard to be caught or detained.

Or catch that airy *fugitive* called wit. *Bret Harte.*

Fugitive from justice, a person who, having committed a crime, withdraws himself from the jurisdiction in which it was committed, without waiting to abide the legal consequences of the offense.

fugitively (fū'ji-tiv-li), *adv.* In a fugitive manner.

fugitiveness (fū'ji-tiv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fugitive; disposition to run away or escape; volatility; fugacity.

Most of these volatile salts having so great a resemblance in smell, in taste and *fugitiveness*, differ but little, if at all, in their medicinal properties.
Boyle, Works, I. 534.

The fickleness and *fugitiveness* of servants justly addeth a valuation to their constancy who are standards in a family. *Fuller*, General Worthies, xi.

fugitivism (fū'ji-tiv-izm), *n.* [< *fugitive* + *-ism.*] The state or condition of a fugitive.

There were those who chose *fugitivism* as a permanent mode of life. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 481.

fugle (fū'gl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fugled*, ppr. *fugling.* [< *fugleman.*] To act like or have the motions of a fugleman. *Davies.* [Rare.]

He has scaffolding set up, has posts driven in; wooden arms with elbow joints are jerking and *fugling* in the air, in the most rapid, mysterious manner.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. v. 7.

fugleman (fū'gl-man), *n.*; pl. *fuglemen* (-men). [Also written *flugelman* (but perhaps only in explanations of the common form); < G. *flügelmann*, a file-leader, < *flügel*, a wing, file (< *fliegen*, fly, *flug*, flight; cf. *fowl*[1]), + *mann* = E. *man.*] **1.** A soldier specially expert and well drilled, who takes his place in front of a military company as an example or model to the others in their exercises; a file-leader. Hence—**2.** One who takes the initiative in any movement, and sets an example for others to follow; particularly, one who acts as the mouthpiece or in the interest of another or others; a ringleader.

"One cheer more," screamed the little *fugleman* in the balcony, and out shouted the mob again.
Dickens, Pickwick Papers.

The glasses and mugs are filled, and then the *fugleman* strikes up the old sea song.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 6.

fugue (fūg), *n.* [F., < It. *fuga*, also *fugga*, a flight, a fugue, < L. *fuga*, a flight, < *fugere*, flee: see *fugitive.*] In *music*, a polyphonic composition based upon one, two, or even more themes, which are enunciated by the several voices or parts in turn, subjected to various kinds of contrapuntal treatment, and gradually built up into a complex form having somewhat distinct divisions or stages of development and a marked climax at the end. The most general divisions of a fugue are the exposition, the development, and the conclusion. A *strict fugue* is one in which each division is developed symmetrically and in a purely contrapuntal manner; while a *free fugue* is one that is irregular or incomplete in plan or detail. (*a*) In the *exposition*, the first voice enunciates the theme alone (subject, dux, antecedent) in the tonic key; the second voice then enunciates it (answer, comes, consequent) in the dominant key, sometimes with slight alterations; the third voice then imitates the first at the octave (usually); the fourth voice imitates the second in the same way; and so on, until all the voices, if there are more than four, have entered with the theme. The earlier voices usually accompany the later ones as they enter; and the melody added by the first voice to the answer in the second is often contrived in double counterpoint with it, so as to serve throughout the fugue as a counter-subject or foil for the original theme. The character of the theme gives the name to the fugue; a *diatonic fugue* having a diatonic subject, a *chromatic fugue* a chromatic subject, a *Doric fugue* a subject in the Doric mode, etc.: the character of the subject generally determines the character of the development. A *real fugue* is one in which the answer imitates the subject, note for note, usually at the fifth or fourth; while a *tonal fugue* is one in which the answer contains such slight alterations of the subject as shall adjust it exactly to its different tonality. A *fugue by inversion* is one whose answer is the inversion of the subject; so *fugue by augmentation*, *by diminution*, *at the sixth*, etc. The order in which the voices shall enter, and the exact relations of the answer to the subject, are both regulated by rules. A *double fugue* has two subjects, a *triple fugue* three subjects, etc. A *fugue in two parts* is one for two voices only, etc. A free part is sometimes added to those essential to the contrapuntal development of the fugue. (*b*) In the *development*, the subjects, answers, and counter-subjects are used repeatedly, either wholly or in part, in different keys, under varying treatment, so as to unfold their entire contrapuntal capacity. The successive sections should have an increasing contrapuntal interest and intricacy, and should be closely bound together; though episodes or diversions from the orderly treatment of the principal themes may be inserted between the sections for contrast. (*c*) In the *conclusion*, the theme is

usually presented by all the voices in turn, as in the exposition, but frequently so rapidly that the entries overlap. Such an overlapping section is called the *stretto*. In connection with this, and usually as the final section, a pedal point is often introduced. The fugue is the consummate form of the polyphonic style of composition, requiring for its successful production a mastery of all the devices of counterpoint, as well as a very high grade of inventive and constructive genius. The greatest writers of fugues are J. S. Bach (1685–1750) and G. F. Handel (1685–1759).

His volant touch
Instinct through all proportions, low and high,
Fled and pursued transverse the resonant *fugue*.
Milton, P. L., xi. 563.

fugued (fūgd), *a.* In *music*, constructed wholly or in part in the style of a fugue.

fuguing (fū'ging), *a.* [< *fugue* + *-ing*².] Same as *fugued*.

fuguist (fū'gist), *n.* [< *fugue* + *-ist*.] A composer or performer of fugues.

fuke† (fūk), *v.* [< L. *fucus:* see *fucus*.] Same as *fucus*, 1.

They make *fukes* to paint and embellish the eye-browes.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxiii. 4.

-ful. [(1) < ME. *-ful*, *-full*, < AS. *-ful*, *-full* (= OS. *-ful* = OHG. *-fol*, *-foll*, MHG. *-vol*, *-voll*, G. *-voll* = Icel. *-fullr* = Sw. *-full* = Dan. *-fuld*), a common suffix, formative of adjectives, being the adj. *full*, *full*, E. *full*¹, attached to nouns, as AS. *synful*, *synfull*, ME. *synful*, *synfull*, *sinful*, E. *sinful*, etc. (2) < ME. *-ful*, *-full*, < AS. *-full* (= Dan. *-vol* = G. *-voll* = Icel. *-fyllr* = Sw. *-full* = Dan. *-fuld*), a suffix (rare in AS. and ME.) formative of nouns, being the adj. *ful*, *full*, E. *full*¹, coalesced with the preceding (orig. separate) noun, as AS. *handfull* (not found in nom.), ME. *handful*, *honful*, E. *handful* (= D. *handvol* = G. *handvoll* = Icel. *handfyllr* = Dan. *haandfuld*): see *full*¹, *a.*] **1.** A suffix attached to nouns to form adjectives denoting 'full of . . .,' 'having . . .,' as *artful*, *awful*, *graceful*, *harmful*, *hopeful*, *peaceful*, *sinful*, etc. It is also sometimes attached to verbs, as in *bashful*, *bewitchful*, etc., but in some such cases, as *rueful*, *forgetful*, etc., and in some other irregular instances, as *grateful*, a special explanation is to be sought in the history of the word.

2. A quasi-suffix attached to nouns denoting a containing thing, to form nouns expressing the amount or volume contained, as *handful*, *armful*, *cupful*, *glassful*, *spoonful*, *bucketful*, *tubful*, etc., meaning 'as much as the hand, arm, spoon, etc., can contain or hold.' In these compounds the second element has usually a fuller pronunciation than in the derivatives explained above.

fulcible† (ful'si-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **fulcibilis*, < *fulcire*, prop up, support.] Capable of being propped or supported. *Cockeram.*

fulciment† (ful'si-ment), *n.* [= OF. *fulciment*, < LL. *fulcimentum*, a prop, stay, support, < L. *fulcire*, prop up. Cf. *fulcrum*.] A fulcrum or prop. *Sir T. Browne.*

fulcra, *n.* Latin plural of *fulcrum*.

fulcraceous (ful-krā'shius), *a.* [< *fulcrum* + *-aceous*.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the fulcrums of plants. See *fulcrum*.

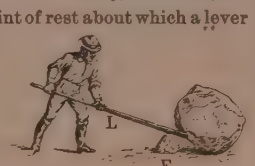
fulcrant (ful'krant), *a.* [< NL. **fulcran(t-)s*, ppr. of **fulcrare*, support: see *fulcrate*.] In *entom.*, a term applied by Kirby to the trochanter or second joint of an insect's leg when it does not completely separate the coxa and femur.

fulcrate (ful'krāt), *a.* [< NL. **fulcratus*, pp. of **fulcrare*, support, < L. *fulcrum*, a prop, fulcrum: see *fulcrum*.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, supported, subtended by, or provided with fulcrums.

fulcrum (ful'krum), *n.*; pl. *fulcrums*, *fulcra*, (-krumz, -krä). [< L. *fulcrum*, the post or foot of a couch, a bed-post, lit. a prop or support, < *fulcire*, prop up, support, stay.] **1.** A prop or support. [Rare.]

The same spine was . . . to afford a *fulcrum*, stay, or basis (or, more properly speaking, a series of these), for the insertion of the muscles which are spread over the trunk of the body. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., viii.

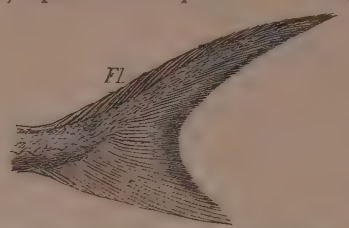
2. In *mech.*, the point of rest about which a lever turns in lifting a body; also, a prop or support for a lever at this point. See *lever*.



F, Fulcrum; *L*, lever.

The power multiplied by its distance from the *fulcrum* is equal to the product of the load and its distance from the *fulcrum*.
R. S. Ball, Exper. Mechanics, p. 124.

3. In *bot.*, an accessory organ, such as a bract, stipule, spine, etc., or one of the aërial roots of climbing plants, as of ivy.—**4.** In *mycology*, one of the radiating appendages of the perithecia of *Erysipheæ*.—**5.** In *entom.*, the inferior horny surface of the ligula, found in many *Hymenoptera*, etc. Also called the *os hyoideum*.—**6.** In *ichth.*, a special scale or spine on the fore edge



Heterocercal Caudal Fin of a Sturgeon (*Acipenser brevirostris*), showing the series of fulcrums, *Fl*, along the dorsal border.

of the anterior fin-rays of the dorsal or caudal fins of certain ganoid fishes, as *Lepidosteus*, *Acipenser*, and many fossil genera.

The spine-like splints known as *fulcra*, which are arranged in a single or double row on the upper edge and the first ray of the fins, . . . are peculiar to ganoids.
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), II. 164.

Fulcrum forceps. See *forceps*.

fulcrum (ful'krum), *v. t.* [< *fulcrum*, *n.*] To furnish with a fulcrum; establish as a fulcrum.

A lever . . . *fulcrumed* on the screw which secures the cap section. *The Engineer*, LXV. 332.

It is partially remedied by increasing the distance of the *fulcrumed* point from the two others sufficient to allow of a larger radius. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXVI. 306.

fulfil, fulfill (fûl-fil'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fulfilled*, ppr. *fulfilling*. [< ME. *fulfillen*, *fulfyllen*, *fulfullen*, *folfellen*, < AS. *fullfyllan* (only once, in a gloss), < *full*, full, + *fyllan*, fill: see *full*¹ and *fill*¹.] **1.** To fill full; fill to the utmost capacity, as a vessel, a room, etc. [Obsolete or archaic.]

He *fulfillede* an holwȝ vessel with dew.
Wyclif, Judges vi. 38 (Oxf.).

Al that huge halle was hastili *fulfulled* . . .
With barounes and knigtes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4319.

Is not thy brain's rich hive
Fulfill'd with honey, which thou dost derive
From the arts' spirits and their quintessence?
Donne, To B. B.

Oh, hark, I hear it now, that tender strain,
Fulfilled with all of sorrow save its pain.
R. W. Gilder, Music and Words.

2. To make full or complete; fill the measure of; bring out or manifest fully. [Rare.]

Fulfil ye my joy, that ye be likeminded. Phil. ii. 2.

If you be, what I think you, some sweet dream,
I would but ask you to *fulfil* yourself.
Tennyson, Princess, vii.

3. To fill the requirements or purport of; carry out or into effect; bring to consummation; satisfy by performance: as, to *fulfil* a prayer or petition; to *fulfil* one's promises or the terms of a contract; the prophecy was *fulfilled*.

But that the Scripture be *fulfilled*, he that etith my bred schal reise his heele agens me. *Wyclif*, John xiii. 18 (Oxf.).

Among whom also we all had our conversation in times past, . . . *fulfilling* the desires of the flesh and of the mind. Eph. ii. 3.

Soon see your wish *fulfill'd* in either child.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 344.

4. To carry on or out fully or completely; perform; execute: as, to *fulfil* the requirements of citizenship.

Let's not forget
The noble Duke of Bedford, late deceas'd,
But see his exequies *fulfill'd* in Rouen.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

Let us carry on our preparation for heaven, not by abstracting ourselves from the concerns of this world, but by *fulfilling* the duties and offices of every station in life.
H. Blair, Works, I. iv.

5. To fill out; carry on to the end; continue to the close; finish the course of: as, to *fulfil* an apprenticeship, a term of office, or (archaically) a period of time.

But for to *fulle fulle* here Pilgrymages more esily and more sykerly, men gon first the longer weye.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 53.

The furthe day his *fulfillid*;
This werke well lykys me.
York Plays, p. 12.

Give me my wife, for my days are *fulfilled*.
Gen. xxix. 21.

Barnabas and Saul returned from Jerusalem when they had *fulfilled* their ministry. Acts xii. 25.

fulfiller (fûl-fil'ėr), *n.* One who fulfils or accomplishes.

The Spirit dictates all such petitions, and God himself is first the author, and then the *fulfiller* of them.
South, Works, II. iii.

The stern legionaries [of Rome] . . . were, though they knew it not, *fulfillers* of Hebrew prophecy.
J. C. Shairp, Culture and Religion, p. 42.

fulfilling (fûl-fil'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fulfil*, *v.*] Fulfilment; completion.

Love worketh no ill to his neighbour; therefore love is the *fulfilling* of the law. Rom. xiii. 10.

Nature . . . was almost won
To think her part was done,
And that her reign had here its last *fulfilling*.
Milton, Nativity, st. 10.

fulfilment (fûl-fil'ment), *n.* [< *fulfil* + *-ment*.] A filling or carrying out; performance; accomplishment; completion: as, the *fulfilment* of prophecy; the *fulfilment* of one's expectations or duties.

With what entire confidence ought we to wait for the *fulfilment* of all his other promises in their due time!
H. Blair, Works, I. v.

fulfilness†, *n.* [Irreg. < *fulfil* + *-ness*.] That which fills all things.

That we, which are a little earth, should rather move towards God than that he, which is *fulfilness* and can come no whither, should move towards us.
Donne, Letters, iv.

fulgency (ful'jen-si), *n.* [< *fulgen(t)* + *-cy*.] The quality of being fulgent; brightness; splendor; glitter. [Poetical.]

fulgent (ful'jent), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *fulgente*, < L. *fulgen(t-)s*, ppr. of *fulgere*, flash, lighten, gleam, glitter (cf. *fulgor*, lightning: see *fulgor*, *foulder*); allied to *flagrare*, burn, *flamma* (for **flagma*), flame, Gr. φλέγειν, burn, shine, Skt. √ *bhrāj*, shine, AS. *blāc*, shining, pale, E. *bleak*, etc.: see *flame*, *flagrant*, *bleak*¹, *phlox*, *phlegm*, etc.] **1.** Shining; very bright; dazzling. [Poetical.]

At last, as from a cloud, his *fulgent* head
And shape star-bright appear'd, or brighter.
Milton, P. L., x. 449.

But other Thracians, who their former name
Retain'd in Asia, *fulgent* morions wore.
Glover, Leonidas, iv.

2. In *her.*, having rays, as a star or sun.

fulgently (ful'jent-li), *adv.* In a fulgent manner; dazzlingly.

fulgid (ful'jid), *a.* [= Sp. *fúlgido* = Pg. It. *fulgido*, < L. *fulgidus*, flashing, glittering, shining, < *fulgere*, flash, etc.: see *fulgent*.] **1.** Flashing; glittering; shining; gleaming; dazzling: as, "*fulgid* weapons," *Pope*. Specifically —**2.** In *entom.*: (*a*) Of a bright, fiery red. (*b*) Of a reddish-brown diaphanous color with red reflections, as displayed on the wings of certain *Hymenoptera*.

fulgidity† (ful-jid'i-ti), *n.* [= It. *fulgidità*; as *fulgid* + *-ity*.] The state or quality of being fulgid; splendor.

fulgor† (ful'gor), *n.* [= OF. *fulgor*, *fulgour*, *fulgueur* = Sp. Pg. *fulgor* = It. *fulgore*, < L. *fulgor*, lightning, a flash of lightning, a flash, < *fulgere*, flash: see *fulgent*. Cf. *foulder*.] Splendor; dazzling brightness.

By the bright honour of a Millanoise, and the resplendent *fulgor* of this steele.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, Ind., p. 4.

If thou canst not endure the sunbeams, how canst thou endure that *fulgor* and brightness of him that made the sun? *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 595.

Fulgora (ful'gō-rä), *n.* [NL., < L. *Fulgora*, a goddess of lightning, < *fulgor*, lightning: see *fulgor*.] A genus of homopterous insects, giving name to the family *Fulgoridæ;* the lantern-flies. They are remarkable for the prolongation of the forehead into an empty vesicular expansion, and are so named because it has been asserted that the lantern-fly proper (*F. lanternaria*), a native of Guiana, emits a strong light from this inflated projection. The evidence of this luminosity, however, is more than doubtful. A Chinese species has, on equally equivocal testimony, been called *F. candelaria*. See *lantern-fly*.

Fulgorida (ful-gor'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fulgora* + *-ida*.] The lantern-flies proper; the *Fulgoridæ* in a restricted sense, or a subfamily of *Fulgoridæ* in a broad sense.

Fulgoridæ (ful-gor'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fulgora* + *-idæ*.] A family of hemipterous insects, variously constructed, sometimes including most of the homopterous forms of the order, sometimes greatly restricted to forms related to the lantern-flies, and then equivalent to the subfamily *Fulgorida* or *Fulgorinæ*. See the extract, in which the family is characterized in a large sense.

The family *Fulgoridæ* is distinguished by the presence of the great lantern-flies, and includes also a host of other species of very diverse forms and of many varieties of structure. It contains forms which might have been mistaken for butterflies and moths, and others which closely

imitate . . . genera of Neuroptera. . . . They may be recognized by the compressed, vertical, often carinated face, and by the bristle-shaped antennæ being set into a button-shaped base on the sides of the cheeks beneath the round eyes, and below which latter a small ocellus appears. The wing-covers are generally opaque, and narrower than the wings. . . . The family is now divided into thirteen subfamilies. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 229.

Fulgorinæ (ful-gō-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fulgora* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of homopterous hemipterous insects, the lantern-flies: same as *Fulgorida*.

Fulgur (ful′gėr), *n.* [NL., < L. *fulgur*, flashing, lightning, < *fulgere*, flash, lighten: see *fulgent*.] A genus of buccinids, the typical species of which (*F. carica*) has reddish or brownish streaks suggesting lightning. It is typical of the subfamily *Fulgurinæ*.

fulgurant† (ful′gū-rant), *a.* [< L. *fulguran(t-)s*, ppr. of *fulgurare*, lighten: see *fulgurate*.] Flashing, as lightning.

> Though pitchy blasts from Hell upborn
> Stop the outgoings of the morn,
> And Nature play her fiery games,
> In this forc'd night, with *fulgurant* flames.
> *Dr. H. More*, Resolution.
>
> That erect form, flashing brow, *fulgurant* eye.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 314.

fulgurata (ful-gū-rā′tạ), *n.* [< L. *fulguratus*, pp. of *fulgurare*, flash: see *fulgurate*.] A tube used in observing the spectrum of a substance liberated from a solution by electric discharge.

fulgurate (ful′gū-rāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fulgurated*, ppr. *fulgurating*. [< L. *fulguratus*, pp. of *fulgurare* (> It. *fulgurare*, *folgorare* = Sp. Pg. *fulgurar*), lighten, flash, < *fulgur*, flashing, lightning, < *fulgere*, flash, lighten: see *fulgent*.] To flash as lightning: as, *fulgurating* clouds.

> If enclosed in a glass vessel well stopped, it sometimes would *fulgurate*, or throw out little flashes of light, and sometimes fill the whole vial with waves of flames.
> *Philosophical Transactions*, No. 134.

fulguration (ful-gū-rā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *fulguratio(n-)*, lightning, < *fulgurare*, lighten: see *fulgurate*.] **1.** The act of lightening, or flashing with light.

> The shine gave such a lightning from one to another, so as you should be forced to turn them [the eyes] elsewhere, or not too stedfastly to behold their *fulguration*.
> *Donne*, Hist. Septuagint (1633), p. 37.

2. In *assaying*, the sudden brightening of a melted globule of gold or silver in the cupel of the assayer, when the last film of vitreous lead or copper leaves its surface.

Fulgurinæ (ful-gū-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fulgur* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of buccinoid gastropods, typified by the genus *Fulgur*. The species are mostly of large size, and are characteristic of the eastern and southern coasts of the United States. They have a pear-shaped shell with a long anterior canal and a single fold around the base of the columella. The most common species are *Fulgur carica* and *Sycotypus canaliculatus*.

fulgurite (ful′gū-rīt), *n.* [< L. *fulgur*, lightning, + *-ite*2.] A tube formed, usually in loose sand, but sometimes in the solid rock, by lightning; a lightning-tube. Fulgurites are the result of the passage of the electric current through the soil, sand, or rock, producing more or less complete fusion in the vicinity of the path traversed. They usually descend vertically, but sometimes obliquely, and they occasionally branch toward the bottom. They are rarely more than one or two inches in diameter. The effect of lightning is sometimes seen, and occasionally on a large scale, where no proper fulgurites have been formed, but rather a sort of honeycombed condition of the rock, resembling that produced in wood by the boring of the teredo, as observed on Little Ararat, and described by Abich. For the rock (andesite) thus vitrified and altered this geologist proposes the name *fulgurite andesite*.

fulgurous (ful′gū-rus), *a.* [< L. *fulgur*, lightning, + *-ous*.] Lightning-like; appearing or acting like lightning.

> A *fulgurous* impetuosity almost beyond human.
> *Carlyle*, Misc., III. 194.

fulgury† (ful′gū-ri), *n.* [< L. *fulgur*, lightning, + *-y*3.] Lightning. *Cockeram.*

fulham†, *n.* See *fullam*.

Fulica (fū′li-kạ), *n.* [L., also *fulix* (*fulic-*), a coot.] The typical genus of coots of the subfamily *Fulicinæ* and family *Rallidæ*. The body is depressed and shaped like a duck's, with thick underplumage; the feet are lobate; the toes are furnished with large flaps; the bill is stout, with the culmen running up on the forehead as a frontal shield; the head is not carunculate; the tail is short, cocked up, and is 12-feathered; the wings are short and rounded; the tibiæ are bare below; and the plumage is somber. There are about 10 species, of most parts of the world. The common European coot is *Fulica atra*; that of the United States is *F. americana*. (See *coot*.) The common American or cinereous coot, *F. americana*, is also called *marsh-hen*, *meadow-hen*, *moorhen*, *mud-hen*, *pond-hen*, *splatterer*, *flusterer*, *pulldoo*, *pelick*, *sea-crow*, *crowbill*, *crow-duck*, *whitebill*, *henbill*, *bluepeter*, *ivory-billed coot*, *mud-coot*, *shuffler*, etc.

Fulicariæ (fū-li-kā′ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fulica* + *-ariæ*.] In Nitzsch's classification of birds (1829), a superfamily group comprising the coots and their allies.

fulicarian (fū-li-kā′ri-ạn), *a.* Coot-like; of or pertaining to the *Fulicinæ* or *Fulicariæ*.

Fulicinæ (fū-li-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fulica* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Rallidæ*, embracing the completely natatorial forms of the family, or those which have the body depressed and the feet pinnated; the coots. The characters are nearly the same as those of the genus *Fulica*. The *Fulicinæ* are most nearly related to the *Gallinulinæ* or water-hens, gallinules or sultans. See cut under *coot*.

fulicine (fū′li-sin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Fulicinæ*.

fuliginose (fū-lij′i-nōs), *a.* Same as *fuliginous*. [Rare.]

fuliginosity (fū-lij-i-nos′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *fuliginosité* = Pg. *fuliginosidade*; as *fuliginose* + *-ity*.] The condition or quality of being fuliginous; sootiness; matter deposited by smoke; smoldering stuff.

> In the old Marquis there dwells withal a crabbedness, stiff cross-grained humour, a latent fury and *fuliginosity* very perverting. *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 79.

fuliginous (fū-lij′i-nus), *a.* [Also *fuliginose*; = F. *fuligineux* = Sp. Pg. *fuliginoso* = It. *fuligginoso*, < LL. *fuliginosus*, full of soot, sooty, < L. *fuligo* (*fuligin-*), soot: see *fuligo*.] **1.** Pertaining to or having the color of soot; sooty.

> These few particulars I have but mentioned to animate improvements and ingenious attempts of detecting more cheap and useful processes for ways of charking coals, peat, and the like *fuliginous* materials.
> *Evelyn*, Sylva, xxx.
>
> Sometimes, when the hour of trial came, it was found that the colors had become strangely transmuted in the firing, or had faded into ashen pallor, or had darkened into the *fuliginous* hue of forest-mould.
> *L. Hearn*, Tale of the Porcelain-God.

2. Pertaining to smoke; resembling smoke; dusky.

> London, by reason of the excessive coldnesse of the aire hindering the ascent of the smoke, was so fill'd with the *fuliginous* steame of the Sea-coale, that hardly could one see crosse the streetes. *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 24, 1684.

3. Specifically, in *zoöl.* and *bot.*, very dark, opaque brown; of the color of soot.

fuliginously (fū-lij′i-nus-li), *adv.* In a smoky or sooty manner; duskily.

> Her impulse nothing may restraine . . .
> To rear some breathless vapid flowers,
> Or shrubs *fuliginously* grim.
> *Shenstone*, Rural Elegance.

fuligo (fū-lī′gō), *n.* [< L. *fuligo* (> It. *fuliggine*, *filiggine* = Pg. *fuligem*), soot; perhaps allied to *fumus*, smoke.] **1.** Soot.

> Camphire, of a white substance, by its *fuligo* affordeth a deep black. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 12.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of *Myxomycetes*, containing a single species, called *flower of tan*. It is allied to *Physarum*, but has an æthalium produced by the union of several plasmodia and composed of interwoven vein-like sporangia. The central stratum of the æthalium is filled with the capillitium and spores; the outer contains no spores, but has plentiful deposits of lime. The plant may attain a breadth of 12 inches and a thickness of 1 inch, or may remain quite small.

fuligokali (fū-lī-gō-kā′li), *n.* [*fuligo* + *kali*: see *alkali*, 2.] A preparation containing carbonate of potash and soot, used in cutaneous diseases. *Dunglison.*

Fuligula (fū-lig′ū-lạ), *n.* [NL., appar. for **fulicula*, dim. of L. *fulica*, a coot: see *Fulica*.] The typical genus of sea-ducks of the subfamily *Fuligulinæ*. The name was originally based by Stephens (1824) upon the red-crested pochard, *F. rufina*. It has been given to all the sea-ducks excepting the eiders, but is now usually restricted to such species as the pochards and scaups, or redheads and blackheads. The common pochard is *F. ferina*. The scaup is often called *F. marila*. Many generic names of sea-ducks, as *Fulix*, *Aithyia*, etc., are partial synonyms of *Fuligula*. See cut under *scaup*.

Fuliginæ (fū-lig-ū-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fuligula* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Anatidæ*, having the hind toe lobate; the sea-ducks. The characters otherwise are much as in *Anatinæ*, but the feet are usually larger in proportion, with relatively shorter tarsi, longer toes, and broader webs; they are also placed further back, impeding locomotion on land, but increasing swimming powers. The species are usually good divers, and they feed upon animal food to a greater extent than river-ducks. They are by no means exclusively marine or maritime. The pochards, scaups, canvasbacks, golden-eyes, long-tailed and harlequin ducks, scoters, eiders, etc., all belong to this subfamily.

fuliguline (fū-lig′ū-lin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Fuligulinæ*. *Coues.*

fulimart†, *n.* An original misprint, in the passage quoted, for *fullmart*, *fulmart*, the same as *foulmart*: erroneously cited since as an actual variant of *fulmart*.

With gins to betray the very vermin of the earth. As, namely, the fitchet, the *fulimart*, the ferret, the polecat, etc. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, i. 1.

Fulix (fū′liks), *n.* [L., a coot: see *Fulica*.] A genus of sea-ducks: a partial synonym of *Fuligula*. *C. J. Sundevall*, 1836.

fulkert†, *n.* [Cf. *focker*, *fogger*1.] A pawnbroker. *Davies.*

> *Cle.* I lay thee my faith and honesty in pawn.
> *Du.* A pretty pawn; the *fulkers* will not lend you a farthing upon it. *Gascoigne*, Supposes, ii. 3.

full1 (fůl), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *fulle*; < ME. *ful*, *full*, *fulle*, also *fol*, < AS. *ful*, *full* (= OS. *ful*, *full* = OFries. *ful*, *fol* = D. *vol* = MLG. *vul*, LG. *full* = OHG. *fol*, *foll*, MHG. *vol*, G. *voll* = Icel. *fullr* = Sw. *full* = Dan. *fuld* = Goth. *fulls* (*ll* being an assimilation of orig. *ln*) = Lith. *pilnas* = OBulg. *plŭnŭ* = Ir. *lān* (with reg. apocope of *p*) = L. *plēnus*, full, = Zend *parena* = Skt. *pūrna*, full; with orig. pp. suffix *-na* (E. *-en*1 (3)), from the root seen in L. *plere* (in comp.), fill, also in *plus* (*plur-*), more, etc., Gr. πιμπλάναι, I fill, fut. πλήσειν; cf. πλήρης, full, Skt. √*pūr*, *par*, fill. From the L. root are (from *plenus*) ult. E. *plenty*, *plenary*, *plenitude*, *plenish*, *replenish*, etc., (from *plere*) *complete*, *deplete*, *replete*, etc., *complement*, *implement*, *supplement*, etc., *comply*, *supply*, *accomplish*, etc., (from *plus*) *plural*, *surplus*, etc. To the same ult. (Indo-Eur.) root are referred AS. *fela*, ME. *fele* = Gr. πολύς, many, much: see *feel*2 and *poly-*. Hence (from *full*1) the verb *fill*1, q. v.] **1.** Containing or provided with all that can be contained or received; admitting of or entitled to no more or no other, either as to contents or supply; filled; replete: as, *full* measure; a *full* stomach; a *full* list of names; a regiment marching with *full* ranks.

> He shall take a censer *full* of burning coals of fire, . . . and his hands *full* of sweet incense beaten small.
> Lev. xvi. 12.
>
> *Macb.* The table's *full*.
> *Len.* Here is a place reserv'd, sir.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4.
>
> And now when his [Tyndale's] argument is all made vp, ye shal find it as *full* of reason as an egge *full* of mustarde. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 582.
>
> Emulate the care of Heaven,
> Whose measure, *full*, o'erflows on human race.
> *Pope*, Moral Essays, iii. 231.

2. Filled or carried to completion or entirety; not defective, partial, or insufficient; complete according to a standard; whole; entire: as, *full* compensation; *full* age (an age complete or sufficient for some purpose); a *full* ballot; the *full* stature of a grenadier; a *full* term of office or course of study.

> Desyrous to serve
> His *fulle* frend. *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 1059.
>
> He was now come to *full* Age to do all himself, which was indeed to be of *full* Age to undo himself.
> *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 142.
>
> Divers jealousies, that had been between the magistrates and deputies, were now cleared with *full* satisfaction to all parties. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 190.
>
> Him whose life stands rounded and approved
> In the *full* growth and stature of a man.
> *Whittier*, Starr King.
>
> The *full* control or command of the active organs implies the ability to bring them into activity when the actual circumstances of the moment deter from action.
> *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 651.
>
> I quickened my pace again, and, before I knew it, was in a *full* run. *C. D. Warner*, In the Wilderness, ii.

3. Filled or rounded out; complete in volume; ample in extent; copious; comprehensive: as, a *full* body or voice; a *full* statement or argument; a *full* confession.

> I did never know so *full* a voice issue from so empty a heart. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 4.
>
> A female heir,
> So buxom, blythe, and *full* of face,
> As Heaven had lent her all his grace.
> *Shak.*, Pericles, i., Prol.
>
> However, to please her, I allowed Sophie to apparel her in one of her short, *full* muslin frocks.
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xvii.
>
> An underlip, you may call it a little too ripe, too *full*.
> *Tennyson*, Maud, ii.
>
> It is not the longest lives that have been the most *full*. Rafaelle died when he was thirty-seven, while Michel Angelo lived to be ninety. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 87.

4. Filled by or engrossed with the quantity, number, volume, importance, contemplation, or the like (of): as, a house *full* of people; life is *full* of perplexities; she is *full* of her own conceits; also, abounding in.

> We are naturally presumptuous and vain; *full* of ourselves, and regardless of everything besides.
> *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. i.
>
> In desiring a pleasure strongly the mind is, as we commonly say, "*full* of the idea."
> *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 579.

5. Filled with food; satisfied with food.

When thou shalt have eaten and be *full*, then beware lest thou forget the Lord. Deut. vi. 11, 12.

The remainder viands
We do not throw in unrespective sieve [Knight, *same*]
Because we now are *full*. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 2.

6. Filled with liquor; drunk. [Colloq. or slang.] — **7.** Heavy with young, as a ewe, or with spawn, as a fish; full-roed, as fish. — **8.** In *poker*, consisting of three of a kind and a pair. — **At full cock.** See *cock*[1]. — **For a full due** (*naut.*). See *due*[1]. — **Full age.** See *age*, 3. — **Full anthem.** See *anthem*. — **Full backward gear, full forward gear.** See *gear*. — **Full band, full orchestra,** a band (usually a brass band) or an orchestra consisting of all the customary instruments. — **Full brothers** or **sisters,** children of the same father and the same mother. — **Full butt.** See *butt*[1].

Fa. Canst tell whither she went?
Gi. Full-butt into Lorenzo's house.
Chapman, May-Day, iv. 4.

Full cadence. Same as *perfect cadence*. See *cadence*. — **Full chisel,** at full speed. [Vulgar, U. S.]

"O yes, sir, I'll get you my master's seal in a minute." And off he set *full-chisel*.
Haliburton, Sam Slick in England, ii.

Full choir, the entire power of the choir-organ. — **Full chord,** in *music*, a chord in which all the essential tones are present, or, in *concerted music*, a chord in which all the parts unite. — **Full court,** the court in banc, composed of all the judges sitting together. — **Full cousin, dress,** etc. See the nouns. — **Full drive,** straight, and with force, like a shot.

At last, 2 of our Men took two Horses that had lost their Riders, and mounting them, rode after the Spaniards *full drive* till they came among them, thinking to have taken a Prisoner for Intelligence. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 254.

Full figure, any one of the Arabic figures of numeration except 0, the cipher. — **Full fing, hand, herring,** etc. See the nouns. — **Full great,** in *music*, the entire power of the great organ. — **Full house,** in a legislative or other delegated body, an assemblage of the entire number of members. — **Full line,** a complete assortment; a full stock: as, a *full line* of gloves or neckties. [Trade cant.] — **Full lop,** complete lop of both ears, as in the lop-eared variety of the domestic rabbit.

I am informed, if both parents have upright ears, there is hardly a chance of a *full-lop*.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 112.

Full moon, the moon with its whole disk illuminated, as when opposite the sun; also, the time when the moon is in this position.

I, in the clear sky of fame, o'ershine you as much as the *full moon* doth the cinders of the element, which show like pins' heads to her. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

Easter-day . . . is always the first Sunday after the *Full Moon* which happens upon or next after the twenty-first day of March.
Book of Common Prayer, Tables and Rules for Movable [Feasts.

Full mouth, in full cry; eagerly. *Davies.*

She was coming *full mouth* upon me with her contract.
Farquhar, The Inconstant, ii.

Full orders. See *order*. — **Full organ, pulse, score, service,** etc. See the nouns. — **Full split,** with impetuosity; full drive. [Slang, U. S.] — **Full stop, swing, tide, tilt,** etc. See the nouns. — **Full to fifteenth,** in *music*, the entire power of the organ, except the mixtures and reed-stops. — **In full aspect,** in *her.*, same as *affronté*, 2. — **In full blast, cry, feather, fig, folio,** etc. See the nouns. — **To have one's hands full.** See *hand*. = **Syn. 2.** Plentiful, sufficient. — **3.** Capacious, broad, large, extensive. — **5.** Satiated, glutted, cloyed.

full[1] (fůl), *n.* [< ME. *fulle*, n., in part merely another spelling of *fylle*, *fille*, < AS. *fyllu*, *fyllo*, E. *fill*[1], *n.*, also from the adj.: see *full*[1], *a.*] **1.** Utmost measure or extent; highest state or degree: as, this instrument answers to the *full*; fed to the *full*.

The virgin-bays shall not withstand the lightning
With a more careless danger than my constancy
The *full* of thy relation. *Ford*, Broken Heart, v. 1.

2. That phase in the revolution of the moon when it presents to the earth its whole face illuminated.

As lesser stars
That wait on Phœbe in her *full* of brightness,
Compared to her, you are.
Massinger, Roman Actor, ii. 1.

The moon, that night, though past the *full*, was still large and oval. *Hawthorne*, Blithedale Romance, xxvii.

3. In the game of poker, a hand consisting of three cards of the same denomination and a pair, counting between a flush and fours; a full hand. Sometimes called a *full house*. — **At full.** (*a*) At the highest point; at the height; complete.

Now are my joys *at full*,
When I behold you safe, my loving subjects.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, ii. 2.

(*b*) To the highest degree; completely; thoroughly.

Every ill-sounding word or threatening look
Thou shew'st to me will be reveng'd *at full*.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, ii. 1.

At the full. (*a*) In the fullest state (of anything); in the height (of one's fortune).

The swan's down feather,
That stands upon the swell *at the full* of tide,
And neither way declines. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 2.

(*b*) In full.

Thus seyde the bulle,
The which they han publisshed *atte fulle*.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 693.

Sodeynly he hitte him *at the fulle*,
And yet as proude a pocok can he pulle.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 209.

In full. (*a*) Without reduction; to or for the full amount: as, a receipt *in full*. (*b*) Without abbreviation or contraction; written in words, not in figures: said of writing, as a signature.

What parchment have we here? — O, our genealogy *in full*. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

To the full. (*a*) In full degree or measure; very fully or completely: as, he enjoyed himself *to the full*. (*b*) To the same degree or extent; equally.

I can't say indeed that my generals wear black wigs, but they have long full-bottomed hoods which cover as little entertainment *to the full*. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 124.

full[1] (fůl), *adv.* [< ME. *ful*, *full*, *fulle*, < AS. *ful*, adv. (= D. *vol* = MLG. *vul*, *vulle* = MHG. *vol* = ODan. *fuld*, Dan. *fuld*, *fuldt* = Sw. *full*), commonly in comp., *ful-*, *full-*, with adjectives or verbs (see *full-*); from the adj. Cf. *fully*.] **1.** Fully; completely; without reserve or qualification.

Thus me pileth the pore and pyketh *ful* clene [thus they rob the poor, and pick them full clean].
Political Songs (ed. Wright), p. 156.

I now am *full* resolv'd to take a wife.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1.

Inform her *full* of my particular fear. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4.

As to my Sister, so mild and so dear,
She has lain in the Church-yard *full* many a Year.
Prior, Down-Hall, st. 19.

2. Quite; to the same degree; equally.

The canker-blooms have *full* as deep a dye
As the perfumed tincture of the roses.
Shak., Sonnets, liv.

The Saxons were now *full* as wicked as the Britans were at their arrival. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

Our curious men
Will choose a pheasant still before a hen;
Yet hens of Guinea *full* as good I hold.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 19.

3. Exactly; precisely; directly; straight.

Full in the middle way there stood a lake.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 69.

Full in the centre of the sacred wood. *Addison.*

stared him *full* in the face upon so strange a question.
Addison, Advice in Love.

Then first her anger, leaving Pelleas, burn'd
Full on her knights. *Tennyson*, Pelleas and Ettarre.

4. In full measure; to a great degree; abundantly; very.

Betwene that Mount and the Cytee, is not but the Vale of Josaphathe, that is not *fulle* large.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 96.

It was *full* colde weder and grete froste, and therfore thei were at more disese for hunger and for grete colde.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 171.

Full fast she fled, ne ever lookt behynd.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 12.

Full and by (*naut.*), close-hauled, with all the sails full. — **Full out**†, quite; altogether. *Davies.*

Sacrilege the Apostle ranks with idolatry, as being *full out* as evil, if not worse than it.
Bp. Andrews, Works, II. 351.

Rap full (*naut.*), with the sails completely full without shaking.

His proper course would be to sail his boat "*rap full*" and forereach all he can.
Qualtrough, Boat Sailer's Manual, p. 135.

[*Full* is often prefixed to other words, chiefly participles, to express completeness in extent or degree, as in *full-blown*, *full-grown*, etc. Such compounds are mostly self-explaining. Many are wholly or chiefly poetical; some are colloquial or vulgar.]

full[1] (fůl), *v.* [< ME. *fullen*, in part merely another spelling of *fyllen*, *fillen* (< AS. *fyllan*, E. *fill*[1]), in part < AS. *fullian*, tr., fill; both verbs being from the adj.: see *full*[1], *a.*] **I.** *trans.* In *sewing*, to bring (the cloth) on one side of a seam to a little greater fullness than on the other by gathering or tucking very slightly, as is done to produce certain effects of tailoring, etc.

II. *intrans.* To draw up; pucker; bunch: as, the skirt *fulls* too much in front.

full[2] (fůl), *v.* [< ME. *fullen*, full, a verb derived, at least so far as the form is concerned, from the older noun *fuller*, *fullere*, < AS. *fullere*, a fuller: see *fuller*[1]. The alleged "AS. *fullian*, to whiten, to full or make white as a fuller," does not exist, except as a doubtful inference from *fullian*, baptize, which is assumed, without proof, to be a figurative use of the supposed literal sense 'whiten or cleanse' (see *full*[3]). The ME. *fullen* (= MD. *vollen*, D. *vollen*), full, is prob. < OF. *fouller*, *fouler*, *foler*, tread, stamp, or trample on, bruise or crush by stamping, etc., F. *fouler* (= It. *follare*), tread or trample on, etc., also full (see *foil*[2]); < ML. *fullare*, also (after OF.) *folare* (13th century), full, derived from the much earlier (classical L.) *fullo*, a fuller, whence also the AS. *fullere*: see *fuller*[1]. The native E. word for 'full' is *walk*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* To thicken or make compact in a mill, as cloth. See *fulling-mill*.

Clooth that cometh fro the weuyng is nouȝt comly to were Tyl it is *fulled* vnder fote, or in fullyng-stokkes.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 445.

II. *intrans.* To become compacted or felted: as, a cloth which *fulls* well.

full[3]†, *v. t.* [ME. *fullen*, *follen*, *fulwen*, *folwen*, *folewen*, < AS. *fullian*, *fulwian*, baptize; origin obscure. See *full*[2].] To baptize.

In the nome of the fader Ioseph him *fulwede*,
And calles him Naciens and his nome torndе.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 22.

Al that marche he torned
To Cryst and to Crystendome and crosse to honoure,
And *fulled* folke faste and the faith taugte.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 440.

fullage (fůl'āj), *n.* [< *full*[2] + *-age*; cf. OF. *foullage*, fullage.] Money paid for the fulling of cloth.

fullam†, **fulham**† (fůl'am), *n.* [Also *fullom*; said to be "named from *Fulham*, a suburb of London, which in the reign of Queen Elizabeth was the most notorious place for blacklegs in all England" (Imp. Dict.); *Fulham*, < AS. *Fullanham*, *Fullanhom*.] **1.** A false die. [Cant.]

Those made to throw the high numbers, from five to twelve, were called "high," and those to throw the low numbers, from ace to four, "low."

For gourd and *fullam* holds,
And high and low beguile the rich and poor.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 3.

Sic. Give me some bales of dice. What are these?
Som. Those are called high *fullums*, those low *fullums*.
Nobody and Somebody, sig. G 3.

Hence — **2.** A sham; a make-believe.

Fulhams of poetic fiction.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. i. 642.

full-armed (fůl'ärmd), *a.* Completely armed.

But [Pelleas] rose
With morning every day, and, moist or dry,
Full-arm'd upon his charger all day long
Sat by the walls. *Tennyson*, Pelleas and Ettarre.

full-back (fůl'bak), *n.* In *foot-ball*. See *back*[1], 12.

full-bagged†, *a.* Having full money-bags; rich.

No *full-bag'd* man would ever durst have entered.
John Taylor, Works, 1630.

full-binding (fůl'bīn'ding), *n.* **1.** The process of hooping up and tightening a barrel of fish: a term used by packers. — **2.** In *bookbinding*, a style of binding in which the whole of the exterior of the covers and back is formed of leather, parchment, or morocco: distinguished from *half-binding*, etc.

full-blood (fůl'blud), *n.* An individual of pure blood; a pure-bred animal, etc.

The *full-blood* [Cherokee] is always present in the national Legislature, the Council being usually almost entirely of that complexion. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 602.

full-blooded (fůl'blud'ed), *a.* **1.** Having a full supply of blood: as, a *full-blooded* person. — **2.** Of pure blood or extraction; thoroughbred: as, a *full-blooded* horse.

full-bloomed (fůl'blömd), *a.* In perfect bloom; like a blossom.

Lo, a mouth! whose *full-bloom'd* lips
At too dear a rate are roses.
Crashaw, On the Wounds of our Crucified Lord.

full-blown[1] (fůl'blōn), *a.* [< *full*[1] + *blown*[1], pp. of *blow*[1].] Fully distended with wind.

And steers against it with a *full-blown* sail.
Dryden, tr. of Persius.

full-blown[2] (fůl'blōn), *a.* [< *full*[1] + *blown*[2], pp. of *blow*[2].] **1.** Fully expanded, as a blossom.

There might ye see the peony spread wide,
The *full-blown* rose. *Cowper*, Task, i. 36.

2. Figuratively, perfected; developed; matured; finished: as, a *full-blown* beauty; a *full-blown* doctor.

Then stept a buxom hostess forth, and sail'd
Full-blown before us. *Tennyson*, Princess, I.

full-born (fůl'bōrn), *a.* Well or nobly born.

The free-born man was far from attaining to all the rights and privileges of perfect birth. He was free-born, but not *full-born*. A *full-born* man must have an independent family association; and for such an organisation the presence of two living generations of free-born men was essential. Thus a *full-born* man must have at least two pure descents. *W. E. Hearn*, Aryan Household, p. 204.

full-bottom (fůl'bot'um), *n.* A wig with a large bottom.

full-bottomed (fůl'bot'umd), *a.* **1.** Having a large bottom, as a wig of the kind formerly in common fashionable use. See *wig*.

Let a young lady imagine to herself . . . the beau who now addresses himself to her in a *full-bottomed* wig distinguished by a little bald pate covered with a black-leather skull-cap. *Addison*, Women and Liberty.

The incongruous costume of their hero, who usually wore a Greek helmet over a *full-bottomed* wig.
N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 52.

2. Of great capacity below the water-line, as a ship.

full-bound (fůl'bound), *a.* In *bookbinding*, bound entirely in leather.

full-brilliant (fůl'bril″yant), *a.* In *diamond-cutting*, cut as a brilliant with 58 facets. See *brilliant*.

full-centered (fůl'sen″tėrd), *a.* In *arch.*, an epithet applied to a feature the outline of which follows an arc of a circle: as, a *full-centered* arch; a *full-centered* vault.

full-charged (fůl'chärjd), *a.* Charged or loaded to the full; ready to be exploded or discharged.

I stood i' the level
Of a *full-charg'd* confederacy.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 2.

full-dress (fůl'dres), *a.* 1. Appropriate to occasions of form or ceremony: as, a *full-dress* costume. See *full dress*, under *dress*.—2. Formal; elaborate; requiring full dress: as, a *full-dress* reception.

As the climate is warm, the ladies are décolletées, . . . and the row of bright shoulders, as they all kneel in church, is worthy of a *full-dress* occasion.
T. Winthrop, Isthmiana.

full-driven†, *a.* [ME. *ful driven, ful dryve.*] Fully driven or clenched; completed; made up.

This bargeyn is *ful dryve*, for we ben knyt.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 494.

fuller[1] (fůl'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *fuller, fullere, fullare*, etc. (cf. OD. *voller*, D. *voller*, a fuller, appar. after the E.), < AS. *fullere* (Mark ix. 3, and once in a gloss), a fuller, an accom. form, with suffix *-ere* denoting the agent, < L. *fullo(n-)*, a fuller; origin unknown: see *full*[2]. The sense of 'bleacher' appears to be merely incidental; it is made more prominent by the passage in Mark ix. 3. The native E. word for 'fuller' is *walker*, q. v.] 1. One who fulls; one whose occupation is the fulling of cloth.

His clothis ben maad schynynge and white ful moche as snow, and which maner clothis a *fullere*, or walkere of cloth, may not make white on erthe. *Wyclif*, Mark ix. 3.

To come then to the mysterie of *fuller's* craft; first they wash and scour a piece of cloth with the earth of Sardinia, then they perfume it with the smoke of brimstone, which done, they fall anon to burling it with cimolia.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxv. 17.

He is like a refiner's fire, and like *fullers'* sope.
Mal. iii. 2.

2. The stamp of a stamping-mill or fulling-machine.—**Fullers' earth**, a material used in the operation of fulling. It consists of clay mixed with just enough fine silicious material to take away its plasticity, so that it falls to a fine powder when mixed with water. Some silicious rocks on decomposing become converted into a material which can be used as fullers' earth. It occurs in various geological positions. In England the so-called fullers'-earth group is a thick deposit of gray clay and marl with occasional nodules of earthy limestone. It rests conformably on the inferior Oölite, and has a maximum thickness of 400 feet. Only parts of the group are of commercial value.

It is to be noted that foure miles to the northward of Dogsnose there growe no trees on the bank by the water side: and the bankes consist of *fuller's-earth*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 291.

Money, wife, is the true *fuller's earth* for reputations; there is not a spot or stain but what it can take out.
Gay, Beggar's Opera, i. 1.

Our fair countrywomen . . . are surely . . . much more valuable commodities than wool or *fuller's-earth*, the exportation of which is so strictly prohibited by our laws, lest foreigners should learn the manufacturing of them. *Chesterfield*, Misc. Works, II. xix.

fuller[2] (fůl'ėr), *n.* [Appar. < *full*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] In *blacksmithing*, a die; a half-round set-hammer.

fuller[2] (fůl'ėr), *v. t.* [< *fuller*[2], *n.*] To form a groove or channel in, by the action of a fuller or set-hammer: as, to *fuller* a bayonet.

fuller's-herb (fůl'ėrz-ėrb), *n.* The soapwort, *Saponaria officinalis:* so called from its use in removing stains from cloth.

fuller's-teazel, fuller's-thistle, fuller's-weed (fůl'ėrz-tē″zl, -this″l, -wēd), *n.* The teazel, *Dipsacus fullonum*.

fullery (fůl'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *fulleries* (-iz). [Cf. OD. D. *vollerij*, < F. *foulerie*, a fulling-mill, formerly a treading, a treading-trough, < *fouler*, tread: see *full*[2].] A place or works where the fulling of cloth is carried on.

full-eyed (fůl'īd), *a.* Having large, prominent eyes.

full-face (fůl'fās), *n.* In *printing*, full-faced type. See *full-faced*.

full-faced (fůl'fāst), *a.* 1. Having a plump or round face: as, a chubby, *full-faced* child.

Full-faced above the valley stood the moon.
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters.

2. Having the face turned toward any person or thing; facing.

This was cast upon the board,
When all the *full-faced* presence of the Gods
Ranged in the halls of Peleus. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

3. In *printing*, having a full face.—**Full-faced type**, type of the ordinary plain face, but with thick lines that print black or bold. Also called *bold-face* or *full-face*, and sometimes in the United States *title-type*.

This is full-faced type.

full-fed (fůl'fed), *a.* Fed to fullness; plump.

What dare the *full-fed* liars say of me? . . .
They sit with knife in meat and wine in horn.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

full-fleshed (fůl'flesht), *a.* Having full flesh; corpulent. *Imp. Dict.*

full-flowing (fůl'flō″ing), *a.* 1. Flowing with fullness, as a stream, or as robes.—2†. Having free vent.

Lady, I am not well; else I should answer
From a *full-flowing* stomach. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

full-fortuned (fůl'fôr″tūnd), *a.* At the height of prosperity.

Not the imperious show
Of the *full-fortun'd* Cæsar ever shall
Be brooch'd with me. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 13.

full-fraught (fůl'frât), *a.* Laden or stored to fullness. [Rare.]

His tables are *full-fraught* with most nourishing food, and his cupboards heavy-laden with rich wines.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, i. 2.

full-gorged (fůl'gôrjd), *a.* Sated; over-fed.

My falcon now is sharp, and passing empty;
And till she stoop, she must not be *full-gorg'd*.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1.

The *full-gorged* savage at his nauseous feast
Spent half the darkness, and snor'd out the rest.
Cowper, Hope, l. 509.

full-grown (fůl'grōn), *a.* Grown to full size or maturity.

The earth . . . teem'd at a birth
Innumerous living creatures, perfect forms,
Limb'd and *full grown*. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 456.

A life that bears immortal fruit
In such great offices as suit
The *full-grown* energies of heaven.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xl.

full-handed (fůl'han″ded), *a.* Bearing something valuable, especially a gift; provided with whatever is needed: the opposite of *empty-handed*.

full-hearted (fůl'här″ted), *a.* 1. Full of courage or confidence; elated.

The enemy *full-hearted*,
Lolling the tongue with slaughtering.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 3.

2. Full of emotion; too much moved for full self-control.

full-hot†, (fůl'hot), *a.* Heated; fiery.

Anger is like
A *full-hot* horse; who being allow'd his way,
Self-mettle tires him. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 1.

fullichet, *adv.* An obsolete form of *fully*.

fulling[1] (fůl'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *full*[1], *v.*] The act of becoming full: as, the *fulling* of the moon.

fulling[2] (fůl'ing), *n.* [< ME. *fullynge;* verbal n. of *full*[2], *v.*] The process of cleansing, scouring, and pressing woolen goods to felt the fibers together and make the cloth stronger and firmer. It is also termed *milling*, because the cloth is scoured in a water-mill.

fulling[3]†, *n.* [ME. *fullynge;* verbal n. of *full*[3], *v.*] Baptism.

And [he] seyde hem what *fullynge* and faith was to mene.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 443.

fulling-mill (fůl'ing-mil), *n.* A power-machine for fulling and felting felts and woven fabrics, to improve their texture by making them thicker, closer, and heavier. Such mills operate by means of rollers, stampers, and beaters, of various forms and usually of wood, which beat, roll, and press the fabric in hot suds and fullers' earth, felting it together till the required texture is obtained. An unavoidable result of the process is a reduction in length, in width, and, in the case of hats, of size.

fulling-soap, *n.* See *soap*.

fulling-stock†, *n.* [ME. *fullyng stokk.*] A stick used as a beater in fulling cloth. See extract under *full*[2], *v. t.*

full-length (fůl'length), *a.* Embracing the whole; extending the whole length: as, a *full-length* portrait.

fullmart†, *n.* Same as *foulmart*.

full-mouth (fůl'mouth), *n.* A person having a mouth full of words; a chatterer. *Davies.*

Some prophetical *full mouth* that, as he were a Cobler's eldest sonne, would by the laste tell where another's shooe wrings. *Greene*, Menaphon, p. 54.

full-mouthed (fůl'moutht), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or issuing from a full mouth; produced by a mouth blowing to its utmost power.

Had Boreas blown
His *full-mouthed* blast, and cast thy houses down?
Quarles, Jonah, sig. K, i. b.

A *full-mouth'd* Language she [German] is, and pronounced with that Strength as if one had Bones in his Tongue instead of Nerves. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 56.

2. Having the mouth full of food. [Rare.]

Cheer up, my soul, call home thy sp'rits, and bear
One bad Good-Friday; *full-mouth'd* Easter's near.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 7 (Epigram).

3. Having a full or strong voice or sound; uttering loud tones.

Whom both the *fulmouth'd* Elders hastened
To catch th' Adulterer.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 161.

A *full-mouthed* diapason swallows all.
Crashaw, Poems, p. 86.

fullness, fulness (fůl'nes), *n.* [< ME. *fulnesse, folnesse*, < AS. **fulness, fylnes, fylness* (= OHG. *folnissi*), < *ful, full*, full: see *full*[1], *a.*, and *-ness*.] The state or quality of being full or filled, in any sense of those words.

Many dyed there for thirst, and many with *fulnesse*, drinking too much when once they came at water.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 230.

In thy presence is *fulness* of joy. Ps. xvi. 11.

When God hath made us smart for our *fulness* and wantonness, then we grew sullen and murmured and disputed against providence. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. i.

The tendency of institutions like those of England is to encourage readiness in public men at the expense both of *fulness* and exactness. *Macaulay.*

The fullness of time, the proper or destined time.

When *the fulness of the time* was come. Gal. iv. 4.

full-orbed (fůl'ôrbd), *a.* Having its orb complete or fully illuminated, as the moon; like the full moon.

Now reigns
Full-orb'd the moon. *Milton*, P. L., v. 42.

full-roed (fůl'rōd), *a.* Full of roe, as a fish.

full-sailed (fůl'sāld), *a.* Moving under full sail, literally or figuratively.

Full-sailed confidence. *Massinger.*

How may *full-sail'd* verse express . . .
The full-flowing harmony
Of thy swan-like stateliness?
Tennyson, Eleänore.

full-souled (fůl'sōld), *a.* Magnanimous; of noble disposition. *Imp. Dict.*

full-summed (fůl'sumd), *a.* Complete; summed up.

And so these twain, upon the skirts of Time,
Sit side by side, *full-summ'd* in all their powers.
Tennyson, Princess, vii.

full-tide (fůl'tīd), *a.* Being at full tide, as the sea; hence, abundant; copious; outpoured.

First then to Heav'n my *fultide* thanks I pay.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 91.

full-toned (fůl'tōnd), *a.* Having or emitting a full tone.

The nightingale, *full-toned* in middle May.
Tennyson, Balin and Balan.

full-tuned (fůl'tūnd), *a.* Harmonious; in accord; unbroken; not discordant.

When thy low voice
Faltering, would break its syllables, to keep
My own *full-tuned*. *Tennyson*, Love and Duty.

full-voiced (fůl'voist), *a.* Having a full, strong, powerful voice.

There let the pealing organ blow,
To the *full-voiced* quire below.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 162.

full-winged (fůl'wingd), *a.* 1. Having complete wings, or large, strong wings.

Often, to our comfort, shall we find
The sharded beetle in a safer hold
Than is the *full-winged* eagle.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 3.

2. Ready for flight; eager. *Beau. and Fl.* [Rare.]

fully (fůl'i), *adv.* [< ME. *fully, fulliche*, < AS. *fullice* (= OS. *fullico* = D. *vollijk* = MLG. *vullich, vullik* = OHG. *follicho*, MHG. *volliche*, G. *völlig* = Dan. *fuldelig*), < *ful*, full, + *-lice*, -ly[2].] In a full manner; to the full; without lack or defect; completely; entirely: as, to be *fully* persuaded of something.

For y can fynden no man that *fully* byleueth,
To techen me the heyȝe [high] weie.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 448.

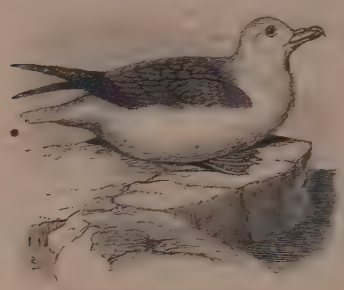
I wish I had a cause to seek him there,
To oppose his hatred *fully*. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1.

He was a Person tall and strong, broad breasted, his Limbs well knit, and *fully* furnished with Flesh.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 44.

Fully committed. See *commit.* = **Syn.** Plentifully, abundantly, plenteously, copiously, largely, clearly, distinctly, perfectly, amply.

fulmar[1] (ful′mär), *n.* [< ME. *fulmar, fulmare, fulmer,* shorter forms of *fulmart, fulmard,* the polecat: see *foulmart.*] Same as *foulmart.*

fulmar[2] (ful′mär), *n.* [A transferred use of *fulmar*[1], the bird being so called from its extremely strong and persistent odor, and from its habit of ejecting oil from its stomach, through the mouth, when seized or assailed; in allusion to analogous characteristics of the polecat: see *fulmar*[1]. The Gael. name *fulmair* and the NL. generic name *Fulmarus* are taken from the E.] A natatorial oceanic bird of the family *Procellariidæ* and genus *Fulmarus* or some closely related genus; the fulmar petrel. The common fulmar is *Fulmarus glacialis,* a bird as large as a medium-sized gull, and greatly resembling a herring-gull in coloration, being white with a pearl-blue mantle and black tips on the primaries, but distinguished by the long tubular nostrils, which lie high upon the ridge of the



Fulmar Petrel (*Fulmarus glacialis*).

upper mandible. It inhabits the northern seas in prodigious numbers, breeding in Iceland, Greenland, Spitzbergen, the Shetland and Orkney islands, the Hebrides, etc. It feeds on fish, the blubber of whales, and any fat, putrid, floating substance that comes in its way. It makes its nest on sea-cliffs, and lays only one egg. The natives of the island of St. Kilda, in the Hebrides, value the eggs above those of any other bird, and search for them by the most perilous descent of precipices by means of ropes. The fulmar is also valued for its feathers, its down, and the oil found in its stomach, which is one of the principal products of St. Kilda. When caught or assailed, it lightens itself by disgorging the oil from its stomach. There are several closely related species or varieties in the North Pacific. The slender-billed fulmar is *Fulmarus tenuirostris* or *Thalassica glacialoides,* widely dispersed over the seas. The giant fulmar, *Ossifraga gigantea,* also called *bone-breaker,* is a sooty-brown or fuliginous species, as large as a small albatross.

fulmart†, *n.* Same as *foulmart.*

Fulmarus (ful′mā-rus), *n.* [NL., < E. *fulmar*[2].] The typical genus of fulmars of the family *Procellariidæ.* The nasal case is long, protuberant, and vertically truncate, with a thin septum; the bill is extremely stout, with hooked upper mandible; and the plumage of the adults is white with a pearl-blue mantle, and black-tipped primaries. There are several species, of which the common fulmar is the type. See *fulmar*[2].

fulmen (ful′men), *n.* [L., lightning that strikes or sets on fire, a thunderbolt, orig. **fulgmen,* **fulgimen,* < *fulgere,* flash, lighten: see *fulgent.*] Lightning; a thunderbolt. [Rare.]

Reasoning cannot find such a mine of thought, nor eloquence such a *fulmen* of expression. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

fulminant (ful′mi-nant), *a.* [< L. *fulminan(t-)s,* ppr. of *fulminare:* see *fulminate.*] 1. Lightening and thundering; making a great stir.

The drear Clergy, *fulminant* in ire,
Flash'd through his bigot Midnight, threat'ning fire.
Colman the Younger, Vagaries Vindicated, p. 194.

2. In *pathol.,* developing suddenly: as, *fulminant* plague.

The glandular alterations were especially pronounced in *fulminant* cases. *Med. News,* L. 41.

fulminate (ful′mi-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fulminated,* ppr. *fulminating.* [< L. *fulminatus,* pp. of *fulminare* (> It. *fulminare* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *fulminar* = F. *fulminer*), lighten, hurl lightnings, tr. strike or blast with lightning, < *fulmen* (*fulmin-*), lightning that strikes or sets on fire, a thunderbolt: see *fulmen.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To lighten; flash with detonation.

With a fiery wreath bind thou my brow,
That mak'st my muse in flames to *fulminate.*
Sir J. Davies, Wittes Pilgrimage, sig. I, 4, b.

Hence—2. To explode with a loud noise; detonate.

Water and wind-guns afford no *fulminating* report, and depend on single principles.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

3. Figuratively, to issue threats, denunciations, censures, and the like, with or as with authority.

Who shall be depositary of the oaths and leagues of princes, or *fulminate* against the perjur'd infractors of them? *Lord Herbert,* Hist. Hen. VIII., p. 363.

A heated pulpiteer . . .
Announced the coming doom, and *fulminated*
Against the scarlet woman and her creed.
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

4. In *refining,* to become suddenly bright and uniform in color: said of melted gold mixed with antimony.

Antimony is used as the last test of gold; to try the purity whereof, a grain or two being tested with twenty times the quantity of regulus of antimony, till the antimony is either evaporated or turned to a scoria to be blown away by the bellows, and the gold have *fulminated,* as the refiners call it: that is, till its surface appears everywhere similar and equable. *P. Shaw,* Chemistry, Of Gold.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to explode.—2. Figuratively, to utter or send out, as a denunciation or censure; especially, to send out, as a menace or censure, by ecclesiastical authority.

Judgments . . . *fulminated* with the air of one who had the divine vengeance at his disposal. *Warburton.*

In vain did the papal legate . . . *fulminate* sentence of excommunication against the confederates.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 3.

fulminate (ful′mi-nāt), *n.* [< *fulminate, v.*] 1. A compound formed by the union of a base with fulminic acid. The fulminates are very unstable bodies, exploding with great violence by percussion or heating. Fulminate of mercury, or fulminating mercury, is used in percussion-caps and detonators for nitroglycerin preparations.

The flash from the cap was sufficient to penetrate the cartridge case and fire the *fulminate* or cotton, thus obviating the tearing of the cartridge cases.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 293.

2. An explosion; a sudden and explosive action. [Rare.]

Even a small and local physiological *fulminate,* if sudden and rapid enough, may set up discharges in healthy nervous tissue associated collaterally downward, and end in severe [epileptic] convulsion.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 336.

fulminating (ful′mi-nā-ting), *p. a.* 1. Thundering; crackling; exploding; detonating.

The hammer [of the gun] was at once dispensed with, and the cock struck upon *fulminating* powder placed in the flash-pan. *W. W. Greener,* The Gun, p. 95.

2. Figuratively, hurling denunciations, menaces, or censures.—**Fulminating cap,** a percussion-cap; a detonator charged with a fulminating explosive.—**Fulminating compound,** a fulminate. See *detonating powders,* under *detonating.*

fulmination (ful-mi-nā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *fulmination* = Pr. *fulminatio* = Sp. *fulminacion* = Pg. *fulminação* = It. *fulminazione,* < L. *fulminatio(n-),* < *fulminare,* lighten, strike or blast with lightning: see *fulminate.*] 1. The act of fulminating, exploding, or detonating; the act of thundering forth denunciations, threats, censures, and the like, with authority and violence.

The prelates of the realm, the ministers and curates, were desired to execute all sacraments, sacramentals, and divine services, in spite of any *fulminations* of interdicts, inhibitions, or excommunications, on pain of a year's imprisonment. *R. W. Dixon,* Hist. Church of Eng., iii.

2. That which is fulminated or thundered forth, as a menace or censure.

The *fulminations* from the Vatican were turned into ridicule. *Aylife,* Parergon.

The *fulminations* of Demosthenes and the splendors of Tully. *Sumner,* True Grandeur of Nations.

fulminatory (ful′mi-nā-tọ-ri), *a.* [= F. *fulminatoire* = It. *fulminatorio;* as *fulminate* + *-ory.*] Sending forth thunders or fulminations; thundering; striking terror.

Still less is a côté gauche wanting: extreme left; sitting on the topmost benches, as if aloft on its speculatory height or mountain, which will become a practical *fulminatory* height, and make the name of Mountain famous-infamous to all times and lands. *Carlyle,* French Rev., II. v. 2.

fulmine (ful′min), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fulmined,* ppr. *fulmining.* [< F. *fulminer,* < L. *fulminare,* lighten: see *fulminate.*] **I.** *intrans.* To flash with detonation; sound like thunder; fulminate; hence, to speak out fiercely or authoritatively.

Thence to the famous orators repair,
Those ancient, whose resistless eloquence
Wielded at will that fierce democratie,
Shook the arsenal, and *fulmined* over Greece
To Macedon and Artaxerxes' throne.
Milton, P. R., iv. 270.

II. *trans.* 1. To fulminate; give utterance to in an authoritative or vehement manner.

Warming with her theme,
She *fulmined* out her scorn of laws Salique.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

2. To shoot or dart, as lightning.

And ever and anone the rosy red
Flasht through her face, as it had beene a flake
Of lightning through bright heven *fulmined.*
Spenser, F. Q., III. ii. 5.

fulmineous (ful-min′ē-us), *a.* [= Sp. *fulmíneo* = Pg. It. *fulmineo,* < L. *fulmineus,* of or pertaining to lightning or a thunderbolt, < *fulmen:* see *fulmen.*] Pertaining to thunder or lightning.

fulminic (ful-min′ik), *a.* [= F. *fulminique,* < L. *fulmen* (*fulmin-*), lightning, thunderbolt: see *fulmen.*] In *chem.,* of or pertaining to or capable of detonation.—**Fulminic acid,** nitro-aceto-nitrile, $CH_2(NO_2)CN$, a compound having acid properties and forming salts which are extremely explosive.

fulness, *n.* See *fullness.*

fulsamict, *a.* A perverted form intended for *fulsome.*

O filthy Mr. Sneer; he's a nauseous Figure, a most *fulsamick* Fop, foh. *Congreve,* Double-Dealer, iii. 10.

fulsent, *v. t.* See *filsten.*

fulsome (ful′sum), *a.* [< ME. *fulsum, fulsom,* full, abundant, fat, plump, < *ful,* full, + *-sum, -som,* E. *-some;* that is, *fulsome* is composed of *full*[1] + *-some,* and means 'rather full,' 'pretty full,' 'too full' (cf. E. obs. *longsome,* AS. *langsum,* similarly formed). The bad senses, though derivable from the sense 'full,' may originate in another word of the same form, namely, ME. *fulsum* (with orig. long vowel, *fūlsum*), < *fūl.* foul, + *-som,* mod. E. as if **foulsome,* < *foul*[1] + *-some.*] 1†. Full; full and plump; fat.

With a necke . . .
Nawther *fulsom* ne fat, but fetis & round,
ffull metely made of a meane lenght.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3068.

His lean, pale, hoar, and withered corpse grew *fulsome,*
fair, and fresh. *Golding,* tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., vii.

2†. Causing surfeit; cloying.

Our Entertainment there was brave, tho' a little *fulsome.*
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 2.

The next is Doctrine, in whose lips there dwells . . .
Honey, which never *fulsome* is, yet fills
The widest souls. *J. Beaumont,* Psyche, xix. 210.

The long-spun allegories *fulsome* grow,
While the dull moral lies too plain below.
Addison, The Greatest English Poets

3. Offensive from excess, as of praise or demonstrative affection; gross.

If it be aught to the old tune, my lord,
It is as fat and *fulsome* to mine ear
As howling after music. *Shak.,* T. N., v. 1.

Concealed disgust under the appearance of *fulsome* endearment. *Goldsmith,* Citizen of the World, xviii.

Letters full of affection, humility, and *fulsome* flattery were interchanged between the friends. But the first ardour of affection could not last.
Macaulay, Comic Dramatists of the Restoration.

4. Nauseous; offensive; disgusting.

Sotte, there thowe lygges,
ffor the *fulsomeste* freke that fourmede was evere!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1061.

Seest thou this *fulsome* idiot, in what measure
He seems transported with the antic pleasure
Of childish baubles? *Quarles,* Emblems, iii. 2.

5†. Lustful; wanton.

In the doing of the deed of kind,
He stuck them up before the *fulsome* ewes.
Shak., M. of V., i. 3.

Could you but see the *fulsome* hero led
By loathing vassals to his noble bed.
Dryden, Sum Cuique.

6. Tending to obscenity; coarse: as, a *fulsome* epigram. *Dryden.*

fulsomely (ful′sum-li), *adv.* [< ME. *fulsumli,* abundantly, < *fulsum,* abundant, etc.: see *fulsome.*] 1†. Fully; abundantly.

Thann were spacli spices spended al a-boute,
Fulsumli at the ful to eche freke ther-inne,
& the wines ther-with wich hem best liked.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4325.

2. In a fulsome manner; rankly; grossly; nauseously; obscenely.

Thirdly, God was sorely displeased with his people, because they builded, decked, and trimmed up their own houses, and suffered God's house to be in ruine and decay, to lie uncomely and *fulsomely.*
Old Eng. Homilies, On Repairing and Keeping Clean [Churches.

And the act of consummation *fulsomely* described in the very words of the most modest among all poets.
Dryden, Ded. of Juvenal.

fulsomeness (ful′sum-nes), *n.* [< ME. *fulsomnes, fulsumnesse,* abundance, < *fulsum,* abundant, + *-nesse,* -ness.] The state or quality of being fulsome, in any sense.

The savour passeth ever lenger the more
For *fulsomnes* of his prolixitee.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 397.

fulth†, *n.* [ME., < AS. **fylleth* (in comp.) (= OHG. *fullida,* MHG. *vüllede*), fullness; < *ful,* E. *full*[1], + formative *-th.*] Fullness; abundance.

And of the cariage of corne comyn by ship.
That no wegh suld want while the werre laste,
Ne no fode for to faile, but the *fulthe* haue.
Sent fro the same lond by the selfe Thelaphon.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5414.

fulvescent (ful-ves′ent), *a.* [< L. *fulvus*, tawny, + *-escent*.] Somewhat tawny or fulvous in color; approaching or becoming tawny.

fulvid (ful′vid), *a.* [= Pg. It. *fulvido*; an improper extension of *fulvous*, in imitation of *fulgid*, < L. *fulgidus*.] Same as *fulvous*.

And in right colours to the life depaint
The *fulvid* eagle with her sun-bright eye.
Dr. H. More, Psychozoia, i. 3.

fulvo-æneous (ful″vō-ē′nē-us), *a.* [< L. *fulvus*, tawny, + *æneus*, brassy.] In *entom.*, metallic-brassy in color, with a tinge of brownish yellow.

fulvous (ful′vus), *a.* [= Pg. It. *fulvo*, < L. *fulvus*, deep-yellow, reddish-yellow, tawny, prob. orig. 'flame-colored,' < *fulgere*, flash, lighten: see *fulgent*. Cf. *flavous*, of similar origin.] Reddish-yellow in color; tawny.

Gathering her *fulvous* fleece together, Janet ties it in a hasty knot at the back of her comely head.
C. W. Mason, Rape of the Gamp, i.

The Sassaybe is the bastard hartebeest of the Colonists, and is considerably smaller than the animal last described [the hartebeest]; the general colour is deep blackish, purple-brown above, *fulvous* below.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 615.

fulwa (ful′wä), *n.* [E. Ind.] The native Indian name for the *Bassia butyracea*, a tree whose fruit yields the solid oil known as *fulwa-butter*.

fum† (fum), *v. i.* [Perhaps intended to be imitative.] To play upon a fiddle; thrum.

Follow me, and *fum* as you go. *B. Jonson.*

fumaceous (fū-mā′shius), *a.* [Also *fumacious*; < L. *fumus*, smoke (see *fume*), + *-aceous*.] Smoky; hence, pertaining to smoke or smoking; addicted to smoking tobacco.

fumado (fū-mā′dō), *n.* [< Sp. *fumado*, pp. of *fumar*, smoke, < L. *fumare*, smoke: see *fume*.] A smoked fish, especially a smoked pilchard.

Cornish pilchards, otherwise called *fumados*.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 165).

Those [fish] that serue for the hotter countries they . . . vsed at first to fume by hanging them vp on long sticks one by one . . . & drying them with the smoake of a soft and continuall fire, from which they purchased the name of *fumadoes*. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, p. 33.

fumaget, *n.* [< OF. *fumage*, ML. *fumagium*, fuel (also used as an equiv. of *focagium*, *foagium*, a hearth-tax, also the right of cutting fuel) (see *feuage*, *focage*), < L. *fumus*, smoke: see *fume*.] A tax on chimneys; hearth-money. Also *fuage*.

Fumage, or *fuage*, vulgarly called smoke-farthings.
Blackstone, Com., I. viii.

A *fumage*, or tax of smoke farthings, or hearth tax, . . . ranges among those of the Anglo-Saxon period. Such a tax is mentioned subsequently in Doomsday Book. It seems to have been a customary payment to the king for every hearth in all houses except those of the poor.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, I. 12.

fumant (fū′mant), *a.* [< F. *fumant*, ppr. of *fumer*, smoke: see *fume*.] In *her.*, emitting vapor or smoke.

fumarate (fū′mą-rāt), *n.* [< *fumar-ic* + *-ate*1.] In *chem.*, a salt of fumaric acid.

Fumaria1 (fū-mā′ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (also Sp. Pg.), < L. *fumus*, smoke: see *fume*, *n.* Cf. *fumitory*1.] A genus of delicate herbaceous plants, the type of the order *Fumariaceæ*, distinguished by the single spur of the corolla and a globular one-seeded fruit. The species are all natives of the old world, and several are weeds in cultivated fields in Europe. The common fumitory, *F. officinalis*, now naturalized in most civilized countries, has a bitter, acrid taste, and was in repute from early times as a remedy for a variety of diseases.

fumaria2, *n.* Plural of *fumarium*.

Fumariaceæ (fū-mā-ri-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fumaria* + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of plants, nearly allied to the *Papaveraceæ*, and sometimes united with that order, from which it is distinguished by the irregular corolla, with its 4 petals in dissimilar pairs, and by the 6 diadelphous stamens. The foliage is much dissected, and the juice is colorless and inert. There are 7 genera, including about 100 species. The principal genera are *Corydalis*, *Fumaria*, and *Dicentra*. See cuts under *Corydalis* and *Dicentra*.

fumariaceous (fū-mā-ri-ā′shius), *a.* Belonging to or resembling the *Fumariaceæ*.

fumaric (fū-mar′ik), *a.* [< *Fumar-ia* + *-ic*.] In *chem.*, pertaining to or obtained from fumitory, a plant of the genus *Fumaria*.—**Fumaric acid**, $C_4H_4O_4$, a monobasic acid, a product of the action of heat on malic acid. It exists ready-formed in several plants, as in common fumitory and *Cetraria Islandica*. It forms fine, soft, micaceous scales, soluble in water and alcohol. Formerly called *glaucic acid*.

fumarium (fū-mā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *fumaria* (-ä). [LL., a smoke-chamber, ML. also a chimney, < L. *fumus*, smoke: see *fume*, *n.*] A garret in some ancient Roman houses, used as a drying-place for wood and for seasoning wine, smoke from the flues being allowed to escape into it; a smoke-room.

fumarole (fū′mą-rōl), *n.* [< It. *fumaruolo*, *fumajuolo*, a fumarole, < ML. *fumariolum*, the vent of a chimney, dim. of ML. *fumarium*, a chimney, LL. a smoke-chamber: see *fumarium*.] A hole from which vapor issues in a sulphur-mine or a volcano.

fumatory† (fū′mą-tǫ-ri), *n.* Same as *fumitory*1.

fumble (fum′bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fumbled*, ppr. *fumbling*. [The *b* is excrescent, as in *grumble*, *humble*1, *humble*2, etc.; < D. *fommelen* = LG. *fummeln*, *fommeln*, fumble, grope, = Sw. *fumla*, also *famla* = Dan. *famle* = Icel. *fālma*, fumble, grope; other forms are *famble*1, q. v. (of Scand. origin), and *fimble*1 (appar., like G. dial. *fimmeln*, an attenuated form of *fumble*, LG. *fummeln*); prob. a derivative of the word preserved in OHG. *folma* = AS. *folm* = OS. pl. *folmos*, the hand, = L. *palma*, the palm of the hand: see *famble*2, *palm*1.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To feel or grope about blindly or clumsily; hence, to make awkward attempts; seek or search for something awkwardly.

I saw him *fumble* with the sheets, and play with flowers.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 3.

They asked him for his certificate. . . . So he *fumbled* in his bosom for one, and found none.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 216.

Am not I a friend to help you out? You would have been *fumbling* half an hour for this excuse.
Dryden, Spanish Friar.

My hand trembles to that degree that I can hardly hold my pen, my understanding flutters, and my memory *fumbles*.
Chesterfield, Misc. Works, IV. lxxi.

The author *fumbles* after a thought, and the critic *fumbles* after the author.
N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 64.

He was never at rest for an instant, but changed his support from one leg to the other, . . . and *fumbled*, as it were, with his feet.
J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 124.

2†. To stutter; stammer; hesitate in speech; mumble.

He *fumbles* up into a loose adieu.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 4.

He *fumbleth* in the mouth,
His speech doth fail. *Tragedy of King John* (1611).

He heard his wife Calpurnia, being fast asleep, weep and sigh, and put forth many *fumbling* lamentable speeches.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 613.

II. *trans.* **1.** To find by groping; secure or ascertain by feeling about blindly or clumsily.

Late that night a small square man, in a wet overcoat, *fumbled* his way into the damp entrance of the house.
G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 13.

Specifically—**2.** In *base-ball*, to stop or catch, as the ball, in such a clumsy manner that an opportunity is lost to put out an opponent.—**3.** To manage awkwardly; crowd or tumble together; jumble.

fumble (fum′bl), *n.* [< *fumble*, *v.*] The act of groping; awkward attempt; aimless search. [Rare.]

The world's a well strung fidle, mans tongue the quill,
That fills the world with *fumble* for want of skill.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 87.

fumbler (fum′blėr), *n.* One who fumbles or gropes.

fumblingly (fum′bling-li), *adv.* In a fumbling, awkward, hesitating, or stammering manner.

Many good schollars speake but *fumblingly*; like a rich man that for want of particular note and difference can bring you no certaine ware readily out of his shop.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

fume (fūm), *n.* [< ME. *fume*, < OF. *fum* (F. dial. *fum*), m., also *fume*, f., and *fumee*, F. *fumée* = Pr. *fum* = OSp. *fumo*, Sp. *humo* = Pg. It. *fumo*, < L. *fumus*, smoke, steam, fume, = Skt. *dhūma*, smoke, perhaps < √ *dhū*, shake.] **1**†. Smoke.

As from the fyre depertith *fume*,
So body and sowle asondre goothe.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 20. (*Halliwell.*)

Great pity too
That, having wielded th' elements and built
A thousand systems, each in his own way,
They should go out in *fume* and be forgot.
Cowper, Task, iii.

2†. Incense.

Send a *fume*, and keep the air
Pure and wholesome, sweet and blest.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, v. 2.

3. Any smoky or invisible vaporous exhalation, especially if possessing narcotic, stifling, or other marked properties; volatile matter arising from anything; an exhalation: generally in the plural: as, the *fumes* of tobacco; the *fumes* of burning sulphur; the *fumes* of wine.

Whan he came to the place, anon the erthe moeuyd, and a *fumme* of grete swetenesse was felte in suche wyse that Iudas smote his hondes to-gyder for ioye.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 157.

Whereas, in passing over some mines, he found himself molested by offensive *fumes*, he felt no such effect when he was upon that scope of ground under which there lay veins of cinnabar, or, if you please, a mine of quick-silver ore.
Boyle, Works (ed. 1744), IV. 278.

4. Any mental agitation regarded as clouding or affecting the understanding; excitement; especially, an irritable or angry mood; passion: generally in the singular.

Her *fume* needs no spurs,
She'll gallop far enough to her destruction.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3.

She, out of love, desires me not to go to my father, because something hath put him in a *fume* against me.
Shirley, Merchant's Wife, iv. 5.

But least of all Philosophy presumes
Of truth in dreams, from melancholy *fumes*.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 511.

The *fumes* of his passion do really intoxicate and confound his judging and discerning faculty.
South, Sermons.

5. Anything comparable to fume or vapor, from being unsubstantial or fleeting, as an idle conceit, a vain imagination, and the like.

Such natural philosophy as shall not vanish in the *fume* of subtile, sublime, or delectable speculation.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 125.

Memory, the warder of the brain,
Shall be a *fume*, and the receipt of reason
A limbeck only. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7.

To know
That which before us lies in daily life
Is the prime wisdom: what is more is *fume*,
Or emptiness, or fond impertinence.
Milton, P. L., viii. 194.

6. The incense of praise; hence, inordinate flattery. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Pardon, great prelate, sith I thus presume
To sence perfection with imperfect *fume*.
Davies, To Worthy Persons.

To smother him with *fumes* and eulogies . . . because he is rich.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., Democritus to the Reader, p. 34.

7. One apt to get into a fume; a passionate person. *Davies.* [Rare.]

The notary's wife was a little *fume* of a woman, and the notary thought it well to avoid a hurricane by a mild reply.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey.

fume (fūm), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fumed*, ppr. *fuming*. [< F. *fumer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *fumar* = It. *fumare*, < L. *fumare*, smoke, steam, reek, fume, < *fumus*, smoke, steam: see *fume*, *n.* In comp. *effume*, *infume*, *perfume*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To smoke; throw off smoke in combustion.

Clad
With incense, where the golden altar *fumed*.
Milton, P. L., xi. 18.

The rain increases. The fire sputters and *fumes*.
C. D. Warner, In the Wilderness, vi.

2. To emit any smoky or invisible vaporous exhalation; throw off narcotic, stifling, pungent, fragrant, or otherwise noticeable volatile matter.

The Work-houses where the Lacker is laid on are accounted very unwholsom, by reason of a poisonous quality, said to be in the Lack, which *fumes* into the Brains through the Nostrils of those that work at it, making them break out in botches and biles.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 62.

Some, as she sipp'd, the *fuming* liquor fann'd.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 114.

3. To be confused by emotion, excitement, or excess, as if by stupefying or poisonous fumes.

Ay me the dayes that I in dole consume!
Alas the nights which witnesse well mine woe!
O wrongfull world wich makest my fancie *fume*!
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 177.

Tie up the libertine in a field of feasts;
Keep his brain *fuming*. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 1.

4. To pass off in vapor.

Their parts are kept from *fuming* away by their fixity.
G. Cheyne.

The shows
That for oblivion take their daily birth
From all the *fuming* vanities of Earth!
Wordsworth, Sky Prospect.

They crushed the whole mass [of ore] into powder, and then did something to it—applied heat, I believe—to drive away the sulphur. That *fumed* off, and left the rest as promiscuous as before.
Mrs. Whitney, Leslie Goldthwaite, xi.

5. To be angered or irritated; be in a passion.

Their vineyards he destroyed round,
Which made them fret and *fume*.
Samson (Child's Ballads, VIII. 204).

What have you done? she chafes and *fumes* outrageously,
And still they persecute her.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, iv. 4.

Fuming liquor, in *chem.*, one of various preparations which emit fumes on exposure to the air.=**Syn. 1** and **2**. To reek.—**5.** To fret, chafe, storm.

II. *trans.* **1**†. To smoke; dry in smoke; fumigate.

Those [fish] that serue for the hotter countries . . . they vsed at first to *fume* by hanging them vp on long sticks one by one . . . & drying them with the smoake of a soft and continuall fire. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, p. 33.

2. To treat with fumes, as of a chemical substance.

Flavour'd Chian wines with incence *fum'd*
To slake patrician thirst. *Dyer*, Ruins of Rome.

3†. To perfume.

Now are the lawne sheetes *fum'd* with vyoletz.
Marston, What you Will, iii. 1.

Fume all the ground,
And sprinkle holy water, for unsound
And foul infection 'gins to fill the air.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, v. 5.

4. To disperse or drive away in vapors; send up as vapor.

Our hate is spent and *fumed* away in vapour,
Before our hands be at work.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 3.

The heat will *fume* away most of the scent. *Mortimer.*

How vicious hearts *fume* frenzy to the brain. *Young.*

5. To offer incense to; hence, to flatter excessively.

They demi-deify and *fume* him so.
Cowper, Task, v. 226.

fumer† (fū'mėr), *n.* One who fumes or perfumes; a perfumer.

Embroiderers, feather-makers, *fumers*. *Beau. and Fl.*

fumerell† (fū'me-rel), *n.* Same as *femerel*.

fumet, fewmet (fū'met), *n.* [Usually in pl., *fumets, fewmets*, with accom. dim. term., < OF. *fumées*, the dung or excrements of deer, < *fumer*, dung, manure, an alteration, in simulation of *fumer*, smoke, reek, of OF. *fimer*, < ML. *fimare*, dung, void excrement, < L. *fimus*, dung; see *fime, fiants.*] The dung of the deer, hare, etc.

For by his slot, his entries, and his port,
His frayings, *fewmets*, he doth promise sport,
And standing 'fore the dogs.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

fumeter†, **fumetere**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *fumitory*[1].

fumette (fū-met'), *n.* [< F. *fumet*, flavor (of wine, of a partridge, etc.), < OF. *fum*, smoke, vapor: see *fume, n.*] The scent of meat when kept too long; the characteristic savor or flavor of venison or other game; the game-flavor; the scent from meats cooking.

A haunch of ven'son made her sweat,
Unless it had the right *fumette*. *Swift.*

There are such steams from savoury pies, such a *fumette* from plump partridges and roasting pigs, that I think I can distinguish them as easily as I know a rose from a pink. *R. M. Jephson.*

fumewort (fūm'wėrt), *n.* A plant of the order *Fumariaceæ*.

fumid† (fū'mid), *a.* [< L. *fumidus*, full of smoke, < *fumus*, smoke: see *fume, n.*] Smoky; vaporous.

Thus iron in aqua fortis will fall into ebullition, with noise and emication, as also a crass and *fumid* exhalation. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

Two or three of these *fumid* vortices are able to whirl it about the whole city, rendering it in a few minutes like the picture of Troy sacked by the Greeks, or the approaches of Mount Hecla. *Evelyn*, Fumifugium, i.

fumidity† (fū-mid'i-ti), *n.* [< *fumid* + *-ity.*] The state or quality of being fumid; smokiness. *Bailey*, 1727.

fumidness† (fū'mid-nes), *n.* Fumidity. *Bailey*, 1727.

fumiferous (fū-mif'e-rus), *a.* [= Sp. *fumífero* = Pg. It. *fumífero*, < L. *fumifer*, < *fumus*, smoke, steam, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing smoke. *Coles*, 1717. [Rare.]

fumifugist (fū-mif'ū-jist), *n.* [< L. *fumus*, smoke, + *fugare*, drive away, + E. *-ist.*] One who or that which drives away smoke or fumes.

fumify†, *v. t.* [< L. *fumus*, smoke, + *-ficare*, make: see *-fy.*] To impregnate with smoke. *Davies.*

We had every one ramm'd a full charge of sot-weed into our infernal guns, in order to *fumify* our immortalities. *Tom Brown*, Works, II. 190.

fumigant† (fū'mi-gant), *a.* [< L. *fumigan(t-)s*, ppr. of *fumigare*, fumigate: see *fumigate.*] Fuming. *Bailey*, 1727.

fumigate (fū'mi-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fumigated*, ppr. *fumigating.* [< L. *fumigatus*, pp. of *fumigare* (> It. *fumigare* = Sp. Pg. *fumigar* = OF. *fumier*), smoke, fumigate, < *fumus*, smoke, + *agere*, drive.] **1.** To apply smoke to; expose to the action of smoke.

A high dado, 8 ft. high, of *fumigated* oak.
Beck's Jour. Dec. Art, II. 346.

Specifically—**2.** To expose to the action of fumes (as of sulphur), as in disinfecting apartments, clothing, etc.

There is always danger in the pillows and mattresses after smallpox, for they cannot be thoroughly *fumigated*, nor can they be washed, therefore these articles should be burned. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sci.*, VI. 486.

3. To perfume.

You must be bathed and *fumigated* first.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1.

The Egyptians take great delight in perfumes, and often *fumigate* their apartments.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 171.

fumigation (fū-mi-gā'shon), *n.* [= F. *fumigation* = Sp. *fumigacion* = Pg. *fumigação* = It. *fumigazione*; as *fumigate* + *-ion.*] **1.** The act of fumigating, or of using or applying smoke or fumes (as of sulphur) for various purposes, as for coloring, or for disinfecting houses, clothes, etc.

It was the custom of the ancients to force bees out of their hives by *fumigation*.
Pawkes, tr. of Apollonius Rhodius's Argonautics, ii., note.

2. The smoke or fumes generated in fumigating: in an old use, fragrant vapor or incense raised by heat. Fumigation was formerly used as a sacrificial offering or in magical ceremonies.

They [devotion and knowledge] savour together farre more sweetly than any *fumigation*, either of juniper, incense, or whatsoeuer else, be they neuer so pleasant, doth sauour in any man's nose. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 1017.

My *fumigation* is to Venus, just
The souls of roses, and red coral's dust:
And, last, to make my *fumigation* good,
'Tis mixt with sparrows' brains and pigeons' blood.
Dryden.

Arabia was not abandoned wholly to the inclemency of its climate, as it produced myrrh and frankincense, which, when used as perfumes or *fumigations*, were powerful antiseptics of their kind. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 374.

fumigator (fū'mi-gā-tor), *n.* [= F. *fumigateur* = Sp. *fumigador*; as *fumigate* + *-or.*] One who or that which fumigates; specifically, a furnace or brazier in which tobacco-stems, disinfecting materials, etc., are burned for the purpose of creating a heavy smoke destructive to insect life, as in plant-houses, or for purifying or perfuming an apartment.

A corps of physicians and *fumigators* went to the . . . Hotel, and thoroughly disinfected and fumigated the room. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIX. 177.

fumigatorium (fū'mi-gā-tō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *fumigatoria* (-ą). [ML., neut. of **fumigatorius*: see *fumigatory.*] A censer. See *thurible.*

fumigatory (fū'mi-gā-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *fumigatoire* = Sp. *fumigatorio* = Pg. *fumigatorio*, < ML. **fumigatorius*, < L. *fumigare*, pp. *fumigatus*, fumigate: see *fumigate.*] Having the quality of cleansing or disinfecting by smoke.

fumily (fū'mi-li), *adv.* With fume; smokily. *Wright.*

fuming (fū'ming), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fume, v.*] **1†.** Smoking; fumigation.

The *fuming* of the holes with brimstone, garlick, or other unsavory things will drive moles out of the ground. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

2†. Fume; idle conceit; vain fancy.

O fancie fond, thy *fumings* hath me fed, . . .
Hath poysened all the virtues in my brest.
Mir. for Mags., p. 250.

3. Irritated excitement; anger.

fuming-box (fū'ming-boks), *n.* A chamber or box in which sheets of silvered paper prepared for photographic printing may be exposed to the fumes of liquid ammonia, which have the effect of improving the color of the prints and increasing the speed of printing. Some simple device is supplied for hanging the sheets over the vessel containing the ammonia.

fumingly (fū'ming-li), *adv.* In a fuming manner; angrily; in a rage.

They answer *fumingly*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 22.

fuming-pot (fū'ming-pot), *n.* A brazier or censer.

fumish† (fū'mish), *a.* [< *fume* + *-ish*[1].] Smoky; hot; cholerie. [Rare.]

An other sort are there, that wil seeke for no cumfort, nor yet none receive, but are in their tribulation (be it losse, or sickness), so testie, so *fumish*, and so far out of al pacience, that it boteth no man to speake to them.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 9.

The *fumish* and dryer part of the cloude yeelding a purplish, the waterie a greenish Sea-colour, &c., . . . are accounted the naturall causes of this wonder of Nature [the rainbow]. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 43.

fumishness† (fū'mish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fumish; fretfulness; passion.

Drive thou out of us all *fumishness*, indignation, and self-will. *Coverdale*, Fruitful Lessons (Parker Soc.), p. 24.

fumiter†, *n.* Same as *fumitory*[1].

fumitory[1] (fū'mi-tō-ri), *n.* [Formerly also *fumatory*; an alteration (as if with reg. term. *-ory*) of earlier *fumiter*, < ME. *fumeter, fumetere, fumytere*, < OF. *fume-terre*, F. *fumeterre* = Pr. *fumterra* (= It. *fumosterno*), < ML. *fumus terræ*, lit. (as in G. *erdrauch* = Dan. *jordrög* = Sw. *jordrök*; so NL. Sp. Pg. *fumaria*, fumitory) 'smoke of the earth' (so named from its smell): L. *fumus*, smoke: *terræ*, gen. of *terra*, earth.] The common name for species of the genus *Fumaria*.

Ye take youre laxatives,
Of lauriol, centaure, and *fumetere*.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 143.

Her fallow leas
The darnel, hemlock, and rank *fumitory*
Doth root upon. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2.

Climbing fumitory, the *Adlumia cirrhosa*.

fumitory[2]† (fū'mi-tō-ri), *n.* [Prop. **fumatory*, < L. *fumare*, pp. *fumatus*, smoke: see *fume.*] A smoking-room. *Davies.* [Rare.]

You . . . sot away your time in Mongo's *fumitory* among a parcel of old smoak-dry'd cadators.
Tom Brown, Works, II. 179.

fummel (fum'el), *n.* [E. dial., also *funnel*; origin obscure.] The offspring of a stallion and a she-ass: a hinny. [Local, Eng.]

fumose (fū'mōs), *a.* Same as *fumous.*

fumosity† (fū-mos'i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *fumosite*, < OF. *fumosite*, F. *fumosité* = Pr. *fumositat, fumositat* = Sp. *fumosidad* = Pg. *fumosidade* = It. *fummosità*, < ML. *fumositat(t-)s*, < L. *fumosus*, smoky: see *fumous.*] **1.** The quality of being fumous or fumid; tendeney to emit fumes or cause eructation.

3iff dyuerse drynkes of thaire *fumosite* hane the dissesid.
Ete an appulle rawe. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 124.

2. *pl.* Fumes arising from excessive drinking or eating, or eructations from indigestible food.

Of alle maner metes ye must thus know & fele
The *fumosites* of fysch, flesche, & fowles, dyuers & feele [many]. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 139.

Eaten after meate when a man is drunken indeed, it ridderh away the *fumosities* in the braine, and bringeth him to be sober. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xx. 9.

fumous (fū'mus), *a.* [Also *fumose*; < ME. *fumose*, < OF. *fumos* = Pr. *fumos* = Sp. Pg. It. *fumoso*, < L. *fumosus*, full of smoke, < *fumus*, smoke, steam, fume: see *fume, n.*] **1†.** Fumy; producing fumes or eructations.

Syr, hertyly y pray yow for to telle me Certenle
Of how many metes that ar *fumose* in theire degre.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 139.

So that the Fleete of Flanders passe nought
That in the narrowe see it be not brought
Into the Rochelle to fetch the *fumose* wine.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 159.

2. In *bot.*, smoke-colored; fuliginous; gray changing to brown.

fumy (fū'mi), *a.* Producing fumes; full of vapor; vaporous.

From dice and wine the youth retir'd to rest,
And puffed the *fumy* god from out his breast.
Dryden, Æneid.

Oppressed with sleep, and drown'd in *fumy* wine,
The prostrate guards their regal charge resign.
Brooke, Constantia.

fun (fun), *n.* [First appears in literature in the latter part of the 17th century; scantly recorded in the 18th century (in Gay, Goldsmith, Burns, etc.): of Se. origin, ult. Celtic: cf. Gael. *fonn*, delight, desire, temper, an air, = Ir. *fonn*, delight, desire. Certainly not connected with *fon, fond*[3].] **1.** Mirthful sport; frolicsome amusement; enjoyment from gay or comical action or speech.

He was remarkably cheerful in his temper; and the most forward always in promoting innocent mirth, of that puerile species which we in England call *fun*, in great request among the young men in Abyssinia.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 345.

2. Mirthful wit or humor; sportive gaiety of speech or manner; drollery; whimsicality.

Such wit had current pass'd alone,
Tho' Selwyn's *fun* had ne'er been known.
G. Birch, To Mr. Cambridge.

Here Whitefoord reclines, and, deny it who can,
Though he merrily liv'd, he is now a grave man;
Rare compound of oddity, frolic, and *fun*,
Who relish'd a joke, and rejoic'd in a pun.
Goldsmith, Retaliation.

That *fun*, the most English of qualities, which does not reach the height of humour, yet overwhelms even gravity itself with a laughter in which there is no sting or bitterness. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Sheridan, p. 54.

Figure of fun. See *figure.*—**In fun**, as a joke; by way of making fun; not seriously: as, it was said *in fun.*—**Like fun**, in a lively, energetic, or rapid manner. [Colloq.]

That [noise] stopped all of a sudden, and the bolts went to *like fun*. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 3.

Not to see the fun of, not to take as a joke; be unwilling to put up with.

Young Miller did *not see the fun of* being imposed on in that fashion. *W. Black.*

To be great fun, to be very amusing or funny. [Colloq.]

He *'s great fun*, I can tell you. . . . We had such a game with him last half. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 3.

To make fun of, to ridicule.

fun (fun), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *funned*, ppr. *funning*. [< *fun*, *n.*] To make fun; jest; joke: as, I was only *funning*. [Colloq.]

funambulant (fū-nam'bū-lant), *n.* [< L. *funis*, a rope, + *ambulan(t-)s*, ppr. of *ambulare*, walk: see *amble*. Cf. *funambulate*.] A rope-walker; a funambulist. [Rare.]

He's fain to stand like the *Funambulant*,
Who seems to tread the air, and fall he must,
Save his Self's waight him counter-poyseth iust.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

funambulate (fū-nam'bū-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *funambulated*, ppr. *funambulating*. [< L. *funis*, a rope, + *ambulatus*, pp. of *ambulare*, walk: see *amble*, *v.* Cf. *funambulus*.] To walk on a rope. [Rare.]

funambulation (fū-nam-bū-lā'shọn), *n.* [< *funambulate* + *-ion*.] Rope-walking. [Rare.]

funambulatory (fū-nam'bū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *funambulate* + *-ory*.] 1. Performing like a rope-walker.—2. Pertaining to or characteristic of rope-walking. [Rare in both uses.]

Tread softly and circumspectly in this *funambulatory* track and narrow path of goodness.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 1.

funambulist (fū-nam'bū-list), *n.* [< L. *funambulus*, a rope-dancer, + *-ist*.] A performer on a stretched rope; a rope-walker or rope-dancer.

He [Mr. Pitt] described his situation at the end [of his attempt to read an act of Parliament] with the simplicity natural to one who was no charlatan, and sought for no reputation by the tricks of a *funambulist*.
De Quincey, Style.

funambulo† (fū-nam'bū-lō), *n.* [= F. *funambule* = Sp. *funámbulo* = Pg. *funambulo* = It. *funambolo*, *funanbulo*, < L. *funambulus*, a rope-walker: see *funambulus*.] Same as *funambulist*.

We see the industry and practice of tumblers and *funambulos*. *Bacon*.

funambulus† (fū-nam'bū-lus), *n.* [L., a rope-dancer, rope-walker, < *funis*, a rope, + *ambulare*, walk: see *amble*, *v.*] Same as *funambulist*.

I see him walking, not, like a *funambulus*, upon a cord, but upon the edge of a razor.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 367.

Funaria (fū-nā'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., fem. of LL. *funarius*, of or belonging to a rope, < *funis*, a rope, a cord.] A genus of terminal-fruited mosses with an inflated calyptra and an oblique and (usually) double peristome. *F. hygrometrica* is very common and widely distributed, growing in spring by waysides, on bare ground, wet sand, and rocks. It has received its specific name from the hygroscopic character of the fruit-stalk, which twists in drying and untwists again when wet. There are 3 other British and 8 other North American species.

function (fungk'shọn), *n.* [< OF. *function*, F. *fonction* = Sp. *funcion* = Pg. *função*, *funcção* = It. *funzione*, < L. *functio(n-)*, performance, execution, < *fungi*, pp. *functus*, perform, execute, discharge. Cf. *defunct*.] 1. Fulfilment or discharge of a set duty or requirement; exercise of a faculty or office.

And all the ceremony of this compact
Seal'd in my *function*, by my testimony.
Shak., T. N., v. 1.

There is hardly a greater difference between two things than there is between a representing commoner in the *function* of his publick calling and the same person in common life. *Swift*.

2. Activity in general; action of any kind; behavior.

My thought, whose murder yet is but fantastical,
Shakes so my single state of man, that *function*
Is smother'd in surmise. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 3.

Function carries pleasure with it as its psychical accompaniment, but what determines, makes, and is good or bad, is in the end *function*.
F. H. Bradley, Ethical Studies, p. 123.

3. Power of acting; faculty; that power of acting in a specific way which appertains to a thing by virtue of its special constitution; that mode of action or operation which is proper to any organ, faculty, office, structure, etc. [This is the most usual signification of the term.]

Dark night, that from the eye his *function* takes,
The ear more quick of apprehension makes.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2.

So slow th' unprofitable moments roll,
That lock up all the *functions* of my soul.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. i. 40.

I think, articulate, I laugh and weep,
And exercise all *functions* of a man.
Cowper, Task, iii. 199.

Functions dwell in beast and bird that sway
The reasoning mind, or with the fancy play.
Wordsworth, Humanity.

All these various *functions* [of living beings], however, may be considered under three heads:—(1) *Functions of Nutrition*, divisible into *functions* of absorption and metamorphosis, and comprising all those *functions* by which an organism is enabled to live, grow, and maintain its existence as an individual.—(2) *Functions of Reproduction*, comprising all those *functions* whereby fresh individuals are produced and the perpetuation of the species is secured.—(3) *Functions of Relation* or *Correlation*, comprising all those *functions* (such as sensation and voluntary motion) whereby the outer world is brought into relation with the organism, and the organism in turn is enabled to act upon the outer world. *H. A. Nicholson*.

The very idea of an organ is that of an apparatus for the doing of some definite work, which is its *function*.
Argyll, Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 152.

The normal operations of each of these faculties are called its *functions*. The term is taken from the action of the bodily organs. From these it is transferred to organs in the metaphysical sense, as the "organs of government," and the *functions* which they perform. In both these applications it has come to mean, first, the appropriate operations of each, and then the activities to which they are appointed, set apart, or destined.
N. Porter, Human Intellect, § 37.

4. That which one is bound or which is one's business to do; business; office; duty; employment.

You have paid the heavens your *function*, and the prisoner the very debt of your calling.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 2.

The king being dead, and his death concealed, he, under colour of executing the *function* of another, gathereth strength to himselfe. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 30.

His [Washington's] *function* was to create an army and administer the government, both of which he did with self-devotion, ability, and faithfulness.
Theodore Parker, Historic Americans, p. 15.

5. An official ceremony. (*a*) *Eccles.*, a religious service with elaborate ritual and music.

I . . . kept fasts and feasts innumerable,
Matins and vespers, *functions* to no end.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 212.

On the whole, the music was good, and the *function* sufficiently impressive—what with the gloom of the temple everywhere starred with tapers, and the grand altar lighted to the mountain-top.
W. D. Howells, Venetian Life, xviii.

(*b*) Any important occasion marked by elaborate ceremonial: extended in recent use to cover social entertainments, as operas, balls, and receptions.

The other great annual *function* is the burning of Guy Fawkes on the 5th of November.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 181.

On the first occasion when Robert could be induced to attend one of these *functions* [breakfast-parties], he saw opposite to him what he supposed to be a lad of twenty.
Mrs. Ward, Robert Elsmere, xxxiii.

6. In *math.*, a mathematical quantity whose value depends upon the values of other quantities, called the arguments or independent variables of the function; a mathematical quantity whose changes of value depend on those of other quantities called its variables. Thus, if the diameter of a circle be conceived to vary in length, the length of the circumference will also vary with it, in accordance with a fixed geometrical law, and is therefore a function of the diameter, the latter being regarded as the independent variable. So in the equation $y = ax + b$, if x be conceived to vary independently, y will be its function, since its value will vary with each successive value of x. The common algebraic notation is $y = f(x)$, to be read "y is a function of x." F, ϕ, and other letters are often used in place of f. It is not the special value of fx, but this quantity considered as variable and as depending upon x, which is called the *function*. It is even called the same *function* irrespective of the special values of certain parameters upon which it may depend, and which are considered not as variables, but as constants. The earlier analysts used *function* to mean merely a power, or continued product of a quantity into itself. The present mathematical meaning first appears in the Latin correspondence between Leibnitz and John Bernoulli. Mathematical usage is not precisely settled as to the meaning, and this in two respects. First, as some writers use the word, the possible values of the function depend upon the values of the variables; so that, if y is a function of x, there must be some value which y can take for some value of x, which it cannot take for some other value of x. But other writers hold that two quantities which are functions of a third are functions of each other. For example, if $x = \tan t$ and $y = \tan(t\sqrt{2}) + i \tan(t\sqrt{3})$, they hold that y is a function of x, although it can take every value for every value of x; for there is even here a connection between the values of x and y, so that in the course of any continuous change of x the mode of change of y is somewhat restricted. Secondly, according to the usage of Cauchy and his followers, if an imaginary quantity, $X + Yi$, be so connected with another, $x + yi$, that X and Y are each of them functions of x and y, say $X = F(x, y)$ and $Y = f(x, y)$, then the former imaginary is a function of the other; but the majority of mathematicians have restricted the name *function* to what the school of Cauchy would term monogenous and differentiable functions, although such a restriction is impossible where the variable does not vary continuously. The tendency of recent writers is to give the greatest possible breadth to the application of the term.

7. Hence, anything which is dependent for its value, significance, etc., upon something else.—**Abelian function.** See *Abelian*2.—**Adjunct spherical function,** a higher differential coefficient of one of the spherical functions P_n or Q_n multiplied by certain constants depending on m and n and by $(1-x^2)^{m/2}$, where m is the order of differentiation.—**Algebraic function.** See *algebraic*.—**Alternating function.** See *alternate*, *v. i.*—**Analytic function,** a function which can be perfectly represented by a series proceeding according to successive integral positive powers of the variable, or of the variable plus a constant, or by a multitude of such series, some one of which is convergent for each value of the variable which does not correspond to an infinite value of the function. [This term was introduced by Lagrange in 1797.]—**Animal function, arbitrary function,** etc. See the adjectives.—**Appell's functions,** hypergeometrical functions of two variables.—**Associated function.** Same as *adjunct spherical function*.—**Bernoullian function.** See *Bernoullian*.—**Bessel's** or **Besselian functions,** functions defined by the equation

$$J_n x = \frac{x^n}{2^n \Gamma(n+1)}\left\{1 - \frac{x^2}{2(2n+2)} + \frac{x^4}{2.4.(2n+2)(2n+4)} - \text{etc.}\right\}.$$

But some writers substitute everywhere in this equation $2x$ for x. There are, besides, associated functions called Besselian functions of the second order.—**Binet's function,** the function defined by the integral

$$\omega(\mu) = \int_0^\infty (1/(e^x - 1) - x^{-1} + \tfrac{1}{2}) e^{-\mu x}/x \, . \, dx.$$

Biquadratic function, an integral function of the fourth degree.—**Borchardt's function,** the generating function of symmetric functions of the roots of an equation.—**Calculus of functions.** See *calculus*.—**Carnot's function,** a function of the temperature in Carnot's theory of heat, which is now known to be the reciprocal of the absolute temperature.—**Characteristic function of a moving system,** the time-integral of the vis viva, or the space-integral of the momentum.—**Circular function.** See *circular*.—**Circulating function.** Same as *circulator*, 3.—**Class of functions with reference to a group of operations,** such a collection of functions that any operation of the group performed on any function of the class produces another function of the class: the *class of a function* is used in another sense by Vivanti.—**Complementary function.** See *complementary*.—**Complex function,** an imaginary function.—**Conical function,** a special kind of spherical function adapted to calculating the distribution of electricity upon a cone.—**Conjugate functions,** two functions, u, v, of rectangular coördinates, x, y, such that $u + v\sqrt{-1}$ is a monogenous function of $x + y\sqrt{-1}$.—**Continuous, critical, curvital,** etc., **function.** See the adjectives.—**Cyclic function,** a function of more than one variable which experiences a constant addition to its value every time the variables are made to vary continuously from a given set of values through some cycle of values back to the same primitive set of values. *Thomson and Tait*.—**Cyclotomic function,** an irreducible function forming a divisor of an equation for the division of the circle into a number of equal parts.—**Cylindrical function,** a Besselian function of the first or second order. [So first called by Heine, on account of the connection of these functions with the potential of a cylinder.]—**Derivative function.** See *derivative*.—**Derived function,** a differential coefficient.—**Differentiable function,** a function having a determinate finite differential coefficient for every value of the variable within a certain limit. *Du Bois-Reymond*, 1874. See *Weierstrassian function* (*b*), under *Weierstrassian*.—**Dihedral function.** See *polyhedral function*, under *polyhedral*.—**Dirichletian function,** a function occurring in the theory of the numbers of classes of binary quadratic forms.

It is represented by the expression $\Sigma\left(\frac{D}{n}\right)\frac{1}{n^s}$ except when $D \equiv 1 \pmod 4$, when this expression is to be divided by $1-(-1)^{\frac{D^2-1}{8}}\frac{1}{2^s}$. In this expression $\left(\frac{D}{n}\right)$ is the Legendrian symbol in its Jacobian sense, and the summation extends to all values of n which are positive, integer, and relatively prime to 2D.—**Discontinuous function.** See *discontinuous*, 3.—**Dissipation** or **dissipative function,** dissipativity; half the rate at which the energy of a system is dissipated by forces like viscosity, etc. It forms one of the terms of the Lagrangian function.—**Distributive function.** See *distributive*.—**Doubly periodic functions,** functions which return to the same values when the variable is increased by either one of two values the ratio of which is imaginary.—**Elliptic function.** See *elliptic*.—**Entire** or **integral function,** or **rational and integral function,** a function which is expressible as a polynomial or infinite series containing only positive integral powers of its variable.—**Equivalence of functions,** a communistic term implying that no man's labor ought to be remunerated at a higher rate than that of any other man, whatever be the difference of capacity or production.—**Euler's function,** the simplest function which becomes $1^n - 2^n + 3^n \ldots (2x-1)^n$, when x is a positive integer and vanishes for $x = 0$. et. This is not to be confounded with the *Eulerian function*, for which see the adjective.—**Even function,** a function whose value is not changed by reversing the sign of the variable.—**Explicit, exponential, fluctuating,** etc., **function.** See the adjectives.—**Factorial function,** an integral function which can be put in the form $(x-a)(x-b)(x-c)$, etc., where a, b, c, etc., are in arithmetical progression.—**Force function,** the function expressing the potential of a force. See *force-function*.—**Fractionary function.** Same as *meromorphic function*. This is the older phrase, and is still preferred by some writers.—**Fuchsian function,** a one-valued function which remains unaltered by the transformations of a Fuchsian group, and in the interior of a certain curvilinear polygon has the same value only for a finite number of values of the variable.—**Function of judgment,** in the *Kantian philos.*, the particular mode of judging which determines a particular logical form of proposition, as universal, particular, or singular in quantity; affirmative, negative, or infinitated in quality; categorical, conditional, or disjunctive in relation; assertory, problematic, or apodictic in modality.—**Function of limited domain,** a lacunary function.—**Function of limited variation,** a function such that the sum, without regard to signs of all its changes of value between given values of the variable, is finite.—**Gamma function.** See *gamma*.—**Gaussian function,** the same as the hypergeometric function of the second order.—**Generating function,** a function which, when developed according to powers of its variable, gives as

the coefficients of the successive terms the successive values of a discrete function. Thus, e^t is the generating function of

$$\frac{1}{1\cdot2\cdot3\cdot4\cdot\ldots\cdot n}, \text{ because } e^t = 1 + t + \frac{1}{2}t^2 + \frac{1}{2\cdot3}t^3 +, \text{ etc.}$$

Goniometric function, one of the six quotients of two sides of an oblique triangle considered as a function of two of the angles.—**Graphometric function.** See *graphometric.*—**Gudermannian function.** See *Gudermannian.*—**Hamiltonian functions,** a series of functions introduced into dynamics by Sir William R. Hamilton, any one of which may be used instead of the Lagrangian function. The common Hamiltonian function expresses the sum of the kinetic and positional energy.—**Hankel's function,** the function

$$fx = \sum_1^\infty (1/n^s)/\sum_1^\infty [1/n^s\phi(\sin n\pi x)],$$

where $s>1$, and where $\phi y = 0$ for $y=0$, $y=1$, $y=-1$, while $\phi y = 1$ for all other values of the variable.—**Harmonic, holomorphic,** etc., **function.** See the adjectives.—**Heine's function,** the function

$$\Omega(x, a) = c\prod_1^\infty [(1 - e^{2\pi x})/(1 - e^{2\pi(a+x)})].$$

Homogeneous function, an algebraic polynomial in two variables, all the terms being of the same degree.—**Hyperabelian function.** See *hyperabelian.*—**Hyperbolic function.** (*a*) A Gudermannian function. (*b*) One of several functions related to $\sqrt{1+k^2\sinh^2\phi}$ in the same manner in which ordinary elliptic functions are related to $\sqrt{1-k^2\sin^2\phi}$, being merely transformed elliptic functions.—**Hyperdistributive, hyperelliptic, hyperfuchsian, hyperspherical,** etc., **function.** See the adjectives.—**Icosahedral function.** See *polyhedral.*—**Illegitimate function,** one which follows one law for some values of the variables and another for others.—**Implicit function,** one which is defined by an equation of which the function does not form one member.—**Integrable function,** a function such that, if the integral between two values of the variable be divided into infinitesimal parts, and each of these be multiplied by the maximum value of the function, then the sum of the products has a determinate value irrespective of the mode of separation of the interval into infinitesimal parts, so that the function has a determinate integral.—**Integral function,** a holomorphic function: but with some writers an algebraic polynomial is meant. See *entire function.*—**Intermediary function.** See *intermediary.*—**Interpolary function,** a kind of function used in interpolation.—**Irrational function,** a function which cannot be expressed as the ratio of two algebraic polynomials in its variables.—**Irreducible function,** a function u connected with its variables, x, y, etc., by an equation $F(x, y, \text{etc.}, u) = 0$, which cannot be separated into independent factors. For example, $y = \sqrt{x}$ is an irreducible function, for $(y^2 - x) = 0$ can be separated only into the factors $(y + \sqrt{x})(y - \sqrt{x})$, which have no general meaning independent of each other. If the Riemann's surface of an irreducible function consists of several sheets, these are all connected; and this may be taken as the definition.—**Irreproductive function,** a reproductive function of order zero.—**Iterative function.** See *iterative.*—**Jacobian function,** one of the functions Θ, H, etc., employed by Jacobi as subsidiary to the study of elliptic functions.—**J function,** the Besselian function of the first kind.—**Keplerian function,** a function expressed by an equation similar to that of Kepler's problem.—**Lacunary function.** See *lacunary.*—**Lagrangian function,** the kinetic diminished by the positional energy, or by what corresponds to the positional energy in the case of variable forces.—**Lamé's function,** a kind of Laplace's function in which the three direction cosines enter instead of the radius vector, latitude, and longitude.—**Laplace's function, spherical function,** or *spherical harmonic,* a function of two variables analogous to a trigonometrical series, used to express the distribution of any continuous quantity over a surface. A Laplace's function of the nth order is any function Y_n of the two variables μ and ϕ, which satisfies the differential equation

$$D_\mu\left\{(1-\mu^2)D_\mu Y_n\right\} + \frac{1}{1-\mu^2}D^2_\phi Y_n + n(n+1)Y_n = 0.$$

See *equation of Laplace's functions,* under *equation.*—**Legendrian function,** one of the x_n functions of spherical harmonics.—**Limited function,** one which has a maximum and a minimum value within some finite interval of the variable.—**Longimetric function.** See *longimetric.*—**Major function,** a certain function used in the theory of Abelian functions.—**Meromorphic, metabatic, modular, monodromic** or **monotropic, monogenous, monotonous, multiform function.** See the adjectives.—**Non-uniform function.** Same as *multiform function.*—**Normal function,** a spherical harmonic of a higher order.—**Numerical generating function,** the generating function showing the number of asyzygetic invariants of each degorder.—**Octahedral function.** See *polyhedral.*—**Odd function,** one which changes its sign with the variable.—**One-valued function,** one which has only one value for each set of values of the variables.—**Order of a function,** the order of the algebraic differential equation of lowest order which connects the function with its variable.—**Ordinary function,** a differentiable function which in reference to no axis of abscissas possesses an infinite number of maxima.—**Partitively continuous, differentiable,** etc., **function,** a function such that the interval of the variable considered may be so divided into parts that the function is continuous, differentiable, etc., in each part.—**Periodic function.** (*a*) As ordinarily understood, a function which, whenever the variable is increased by a certain constant, called the period, has its value unchanged. (*b*) In a generalized sense, a function which has its value unchanged by the substitution for its variable of a certain algebraic function thereof. A periodic function of the second kind is one for which this function is linear.—**Perturbative function.** See *perturbative.*—**Picard's functions,** hypergeometrical functions of two variables.—**Plane** or **planimetric function,** a function expressing one of the relations between the areas of the three triangles formed by joining a variable point in a plane to the vertices of a fundamental triangle.—**P_n function,** the Legendre's coefficient of the nth order, the coefficient of a^n in the development of $(1-2ax+a^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ according to ascending powers of a.—**Polydromic** or **polytropic function,** one which is not monotropic.—**Polyhedral function.** See *polyhedral.*—**Potential function,** the function expressing the potential of attractions upon a particle.—**Principal function,** the time-integral of the Lagrangian function.—**Q_n function,** a harmonic function such that

$$1(y-x) = \sum_0^\infty (2n+1)Q_n(y)P_n(x).$$

Quasi-periodic function, a function which returns to its value multiplied by a constant when the variable is increased by a certain constant called the quasi-period.—**Radical function,** a rational, integral, and homogeneous expression in Abelian functions having one characteristic.—**Rational and integral function.** See *entire function.*—**Rational function,** a function whose value in terms of the variable is expressible as a rational fraction.—**Reciprocal functions,** a pair of functions f and f^{-1}, so related to each other that if y is one of the values of fx, then x is one of the values of $f^{-1}y$, and conversely. Each function is also said to be the *reciprocal* of the other. The term *converse* would be preferable.—**Representative function.** See *representative.*—**Reproductive function of order n,** a function such that, for a certain constant c, the equation holds $f(cx) = c^n f(x)$.—**Riemann's function,** a function satisfying the differential equation of the hypergeometrical series, and defined by Riemann by means of the properties of its critical points. It is denoted by P.—**Rosenhain's function,** an ultra-elliptic function of the first kind.—**Scalar function,** a real numerical quantity having one or more values for each point of three-dimensional space.—**Sigma function.** See *sigma.*—**Similar functions.** (*a*) Functions which admit the same substitutions. (*b*) Two physical quantities whose several mathematical relations to two other physical quantities are the same.—**Sinusoidal function,** a simple harmonic.—**Spherical function.** See *Laplace's function.*—**Stereometric function,** a ratio of two of the tetrahedrons formed by joining a variable point in space to the four summits of a fixed tetrahedron.—**Striped function,** a function which is represented by a pattern in stripes.—**Sturmian function.** See *Sturmian.*—**Supposition-less function,** a function subject to no external condition whatever—which may, for instance, be either limited or unlimited.—**Symmetric function,** a function of several variables whose value is never altered by interchanging the values of any two of the variables.—**Synectic function.** See *synectic.*—**Tetrahedral function.** See *polyhedral.*—**Theory of functions,** a branch of mathematics which concerns the general properties of different general forms of functions. It is sometimes regarded as embracing the entire theory of the higher functions, such as the gamma function, spherical harmonics, elliptic functions, etc.—**Thermodynamic function,** the amount of heat which a body will give out in being brought to a standard pressure and temperature.—**Theta function.** See *theta.*—**Toroidal function,** a function serving to express the potential of an anchor-ring.—**Transcendental function,** any function not algebraic.—**Trigonometrical functions.** See *trigonometrical.*—**Uniform function,** a function such that its variable, while remaining within given limits, cannot pass through a cycle of values so as to return to its original value without the function also returning to its original value.—**Unlimited function,** a function which within every interval has values greater than any predesignate finite limit and other values less than any predesignate finite limit. For example, suppose that $y = 0$ when x is irrational, while $y = (-1)^q q$ when x is equal to the irreducible fraction p/q. Then, although y never becomes infinite, yet between any two assignable values of x it has values greater than any predesignate positive number, and values less than any predesignate negative number.—**Vector function,** a quantity of the nature of a vector, having magnitude and direction, distributed through space so as to have a definite magnitude and direction at each point.—**Velocity function,** in *hydrodynamics,* a scalar function whose partial differential coefficient for a linear displacement of the variable point is equal to the component velocity of the fluid in that direction at that point.—**Vital functions,** functions immediately necessary to life, as those of the brain, heart, and lungs.—**Weierstrassian function.** See *Weierstrassian.*—**X_n function,** a Legendrian polynomial of the nth order, or function of the latitude and longitude on a sphere, satisfying Laplace's equation.—**Y_n function,** the Laplace's nth coefficient, being what P_n becomes when for the variable x we substitute $x = \cos\theta\cos\theta_1 + \sin\theta\sin\theta_1\cos(\phi-\phi_1)$.—**Zeta function.** See *zeta.*

function (fungk'shon), *v. i.* [< *function, n.*] To perform a function; work; act; functionate; especially, in *physiol.*, to have a function; do or be something physiologically.

> It seems probable that the policy here given formed the ground of an action in the Insurance Court created by the statute of Elizabeth, . . . which *functioned* . . . till towards the end of the seventeenth century.
> *P. Martin,* Hist. of Lloyd's, p. 48.

> The endodermal sac forms the axis of the tentaculocyst. its cells secrete crystalline concretions, and it *functions* as an otocyst. *E. R. Lankester,* Encyc. Brit., XII. 551.

functional (fungk'shon-al), *a.* [< ML. *functionalis,* < L. *functio(n-),* function: see *function, n.*] 1. Pertaining to functions; relating to some office or function.

> Myopy is a structural defect; presbyopy is a *functional* defect. *Le Conte,* Sight, p. 50.

2. Pertaining to an algebraical operation: as, a *functional* symbol.—3. Having the function usual to the part or organ: as, *functional* wings of an insect (that is, those used for flying).—**Functional determinant, disease, equation,** etc. See the nouns.

functionality (fungk-shon-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *functional* + *-ity.*] The state of having or being a function.

> This peripheral area, which possesses a known and indisputable *functionality.*
> Tr. for *Alien. and Neurol.,* VIII. 170.

> *Functionality,* in Analysis, is dependence on a variable or variables. *Encyc. Brit.,* IX. 818.

functionalize (fungk'shon-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *functionalized,* ppr. *functionalizing.* [< *functional* + *-ize.*] To place in a function or office; assign some function or office to. *Laing.* [Rare.]

functionally (fungk'shon-al-i), *adv.* In a functional manner; by means of functions; specifically, in *zoöl.*, with reference to function alone: as, the maxillæ of crustaceans are morphologically limbs, but *functionally* jaws.

> The elytra of a beetle and the halteres of a fly, though morphologically wings, are not *functionally* so. *Huxley.*

> *Functionally*-produced modifications have respectively furthered or hindered survival in posterity.
> *H. Spencer,* Data of Ethics, § 69.

functionary (fungk'shon-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *functionaries* (-riz). [= F. *fonctionnaire* = Sp. *funcionario* = Pg. *funccionario,* < L. as if **functionarius,* < *functio(n-),* function: see *function, n.*] One who holds an office or a trust: as, a public *functionary;* secular *functionaries.*

> Their republick is to have a first *functionary* (as they call him), under the name of king, or not, as they think fit. *Burke,* Thoughts on French Affairs.

functionate (fungk'shon-āt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *functionated,* ppr. *functionating.* [< *function* + *-ate*[2].] To act; have or fulfil a function; function.

> Thus an image is formed upon the retina, the optic nerve transmits the excitation to its ganglion, this at once *functionates,* the force called perception is evolved, and the image is perceived. *Pop. Sci. Mo.,* XXXI. 8.

functionize (fungk'shon-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *functionized,* ppr. *functionizing.* [< *function* + *-ize.*] To function. [Rare.]

> A soul that is self-conscious is not so singular as a brain *functionizing* about itself and its own being.
> *N. Porter,* Human Intellect, § 41.

functionless (fungk'shon-les), *a.* [< *function* + *-less.*] Without function or office.

> The os coccyx in man, though *functionless* as a tail, plainly represents this part in other vertebrate animals.
> *Darwin,* Descent of Man, I. 28.

> Adult whales have . . . *functionless* rudiments of hind limbs imbedded in their flesh.
> *Contemporary Rev.,* LI. 675.

functus officio (fungk'tus o-fish'i-ō). [L.: *functus,* pp. of *fungi,* perform; *officio,* abl. of *officium,* duty, office.] Having performed to the end one's official duty; having fulfilled a function or retired from an office. In *law,* "an expression applied to an agent or donee of an authority who has performed the act authorized, so that the authority is exhausted and at an end." *Rapalje and Lawrence,* Law Dict.

fund[1] (fund), *n.* [In lit. sense also *fond* (see *fond*[4]), *fund* being accom. to the L. form; < OF. *fond,* a bottom, floor, ground, foundation, also a merchant's stock or capital, F. *fond,* bottom, ground, *fonds,* estate, pl. *fonds,* funds, stock, = Pr. *fons* = Sp. *fondo, fundo* = Pg. *fundo* = It. *fondo,* < L. *fundus,* bottom, also, in particular, a piece of land, a farm, estate, orig. **fudnus* = E. *bottom:* see *bottom.* Hence (from L. *fundus*) ult. E. *found*[2], *foundation,* etc.] 1†. Bottom. See *in the fund,* below.—2. A stock or accumulation of money or other forms of wealth devoted to or available for some purpose, as for the carrying on of some business or enterprise, or for the support and maintenance of an institution, a family, or a person: as, a sinking-*fund;* the *funds* of a bank or corporation; the Widows' and Orphans' *Fund,* etc. A fund may be either *active* or *passive.* It is *active* when the bulk of it is invested in the subjects of the business or enterprise, as merchandise, ships, factories, land, bank-loans, etc.; *passive* when it is invested in such a way (as in real estate or stocks) as to produce a fixed or nearly uniform income, which alone is used for the specific purpose, or when it is used or drawn upon directly for expenses, being sufficient to produce the requisite income by investment, or when it is maintained by collections or contributions for specific objects, as the support of missionaries or of charitable enterprises. Both active and passive funds may be either *individual* or *collective;* when collective, an individual interest in the former usually consists of a partnership or the ownership of joint stock, and in the latter of membership or of some right of joint control, unless the contributions are absolute gifts.

> The parliament went on slowly in fixing the *fund* for the supplies they had voted.
> *Bp. Burnet,* Hist. Own Times, an. 1698.

3. A store of anything to be drawn upon at pleasure; a stock or main source of supply; especially, an equipment of specific mental resources; a stock of knowledge or mental endowment of any kind: as, a *fund* of wisdom or good sense; a *fund* of anecdote.

I was last night visited by a friend of mine, who has an inexhaustable *fund* of discourse, and never fails to entertain his company with a variety of thoughts and hints that are altogether new and uncommon.
Addison, Adventures of a Shilling.

Tom's severity gave her a certain *fund* of defiance.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, v. 5.

Giraldus Cambrensis had a *fund* of humour and cleverness that is as noteworthy as his extensive reading.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 120.

Alimentary fund. See *alimentary.*—**Company fund,** in the United States army, the savings arising from the economical use of the rations of a company, placed in the hands of the company commander, and used only for the benefit of the enlisted men of the company.—**Consolidated funds.** See *consolidated.*—**In funds,** in possession of available means or resources.—**In the fund†,** at bottom. *Davies.*

I know madam does fret you a little now and then, that's true; but *in the fund* she is the softest, sweetest, gentlest lady breathing. *Sir J. Vanbrugh*, Confederacy, iv.

On or **out of one's own fund†,** on one's own account. *Davies.*

The translating most of the French letters gave me as much trouble as if I had written them *out of my own fund.*
Tom Brown, Works, I. 171.

I took to him for his resemblance to you, but am grown to love him *upon his own fund.* *Walpole*, Letters, II. 130.

Post fund, in the United States army, the savings from the allowance of flour at a post bakery, used to defray the expenses of the bakery, for the purchase of garden-seeds, and for the support of post schools, etc.—**Public funds,** securities issued by a government in return for loans, at a fixed rate of interest, and usually for a definite term of years, in the form of negotiable or transferable bonds of different amounts. Often called simply *the funds.*—**Regimental fund,** in the United States army, 50 per cent. of the post fund, after deducting the expenses of the bakery, divided pro rata among the regiments represented by companies at the post, and paid over to the several regimental treasurers for the maintenance of the bands.—**Sinking-fund,** a fund formed by a government or corporation for the gradual "sinking," wiping out, or reduction of its debt, by various devices for the accumulation of money. (See *fund*[1], *v.*, 2, end.) The first sinking-fund was established by Sir Robert Walpole in England in 1716.—**The funds,** originally, in Great Britain, the product of particular taxes, as customs, excise, stamp, etc., pledged by the government for the payment of particular loans and the interest on the same; now, the national or public debt, or the stocks which represent it: as, to have money in *the funds.* See *consols*, and *consolidated funds* (under *consolidated*).

fund[1] (fund), *v. t.* [< *fund*[1], *n.*] **1.** To collect and accumulate; store. [Rare.]

Strata of soil fitted to retain heat and *fund* it, or to disperse it and cool it. *De Quincey*, Herodotus.

2. To convert (a floating debt) into capital or stock, or into a more or less permanent debt, represented by bonds for definite sums, bearing interest at a fixed rate, and commonly redeemable within a fixed period of years. That part of the indebtedness of a government or corporation which is payable immediately or soon, so that early provision for payment must be made or forbearance obtained, is called the *floating debt.* To *fund* such an indebtedness is to cancel it by inducing the creditor to take in its place obligations having considerable time to run, and issued, in convenient portions or shares, in the form of interest-bearing bonds or certificates available to the holder as marketable securities; or by procuring a fresh loan on the issue of such obligations, and using the proceeds to pay off the floating indebtedness. To *refund* a debt is to repeat this process when the time obtained by the funding expires. The *funded debt* of a body politic or corporate is the aggregate of the debt thus provided for. It is approximately the same in amount as the old debt, unless it is increased, as is often the case, by including in it the expenses of funding, or by issuing the obligations below par. The funded debts of governments are spoken of as the *public funds*, and the securities issued are spoken of as *stocks* or *bonds.* Such securities, when issued by corporations, are usually spoken of in the United States as *bonds* (the word *stocks* being applied to shares, which do not represent the debt of a corporation, but ownership in it), and in Great Britain as *bonds* or *debentures.* With the funding of a debt is frequently coupled the creation of a sinking-fund for its redemption. See *sinking-fund*, under *fund*[1], *n.*

fund[2]**†,** *v. i.* [ME. *funden*, an earlier form of *founden*, strive, go: see *found*[5].] To go; proceed.

Na linger durst I for him lette,
But forth y *funded* wyt that free.
Als Y yod on ay Mounday (Child's Ballads, I. 275).

fundable (fun'da-bl), *a.* [< *fund*[1] + *-able.*] Capable of being funded or converted into a fund; convertible into bonds.

fundal (fun'dal), *a.* [< *fundus* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the fundus: as, *fundal* attachments.

fundament (fun'da-ment), *n.* [< ME. *fundament, fundement,* also *fondement, foundement* (see *foundment*), < OF. *fundement, fondement,* F. *fondement* = Pr. *fundamen, fondament* = Sp. Pg. *fundamento* = It. *fondamento,* < L. *fundamentum,* foundation, groundwork, base, bottom, < *fundare,* found, < *fundus,* the bottom: see *fund*[1] and *found*[2].] **1†.** Foundation; foundment.

Unnethe the *fundement.*
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 403.

2. The anus; the vent; the perineal region.

fundamental (fun-da-men'tal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *fondamental* = Sp. Pg. *fundamental* = It. *fondamentale,* < ML. **fundamentalis* (in adv. *fundamentaliter*), < L. *fundamentum,* foundation: see *fundament.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the foundation; serving as or being a component part of a foundation or basis; hence, essential; important; original; elementary: as, a *fundamental* truth or principle; a *fundamental* law.

And this I take to be a great cause that hath hindered the progression of learning, because these *fundamental* knowledges have been studied but in passage.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

The law of nature is the only law of laws truly and properly to all mankind *fundamental*, the beginning and the end of all government. *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

When we apply the epithet *fundamental* either to religion in general or to Christianity in particular, we are supposed to mean something essential to religion or Christianity. *Waterland*, Works, VIII. 88.

The most *fundamental* and far-reaching effect of Roman conquest was the decomposition of primitive ideas, political and social, legal and religious.
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 257.

Fundamental bass, in *music:* (*a*) See *fundamental, n.*, 2. (*b*) The low tone generated by the tones of a chord. Also called *fundamental note.*—**Fundamental cells, fundamental tissue,** in *bot.*, typical or essentially unchanged parenchyma-cells, and the tissue formed of such cells, such as is found in pith, the pulp of leaves and fruit, etc.—**Fundamental chord.** See *chord*, 4.—**Fundamental color, color-sensation.** See the nouns.—**Fundamental propositions,** in *logic*, certain propositions from which other propositions can be immediately proved, but which can themselves be subordinated to no other propositions.—**Fundamental scale** of a system of invariants or concomitants, an asyzygetic set of such invariants or concomitants. *J. J. Sylvester*, 1853. The idea is Cayley's.—**Fundamental tone.** See *fundamental, n.*, 2.—**Fundamental truths,** beliefs constituting the foundations and elementary ingredients of every act of knowledge and thought.—**Fundamental units,** a system of units from which all others can be derived. In the centimeter-gram-second system, the centimeter, gram, and mean solar second are taken as the fundamental units.=**Syn.** Primary, first, leading, original, essential, indispensable, necessary, requisite, important.

II. *n.* **1.** A leading or primary principle, rule, law, or article, which serves as the groundwork of a system; an essential part: as, the *fundamentals* of the Christian faith.

For the laws of England (though by our charter we are not bound to them, yet) our *fundamentals* are framed according to them. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 351.

High speculations are as barren as the tops of cedars; but the *fundamentals* of Christianity are fruitful as the valleys or the creeping vine.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 68.

Their *fundamental* is, that all diseases arise from repletion. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 6.

2. In *music:* (*a*) The root of a chord. (*b*) The generator of a series of harmonics. Also called *fundamental bass, note,* or *tone.*

fundamentality (fun"da-men-tal'i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being fundamental; essentiality.

When he finds antiquity and universality combined with *fundamentality*, the conclusion is inevitable, and in proportion as he finds the evidence of each of those three conditions is it plainly legitimate.
Gladstone, Church and State, vii.

fundamentally (fun-da-men'tal-i), *adv.* In a fundamental manner; primarily; originally; essentially; at the foundation; as regards fundamentals.

Fundamentally defective. *Burke.*

That which *fundamentally* distinguishes the slave is that he labours under coercion to satisfy another's desires. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 34.

fundamentalness (fun-da-men'tal-nes), *n.* Fundamentality.

fundation† (fun-dā'shon), *n.* [< L. *fundatio(n-),* foundation: see *foundation.*] The act of finding or providing.

The first whereof is the *fundation* of dowrie, viz. two hundred denarij. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 215.

fundatrix†, *n.* [< ML. *fundatrix,* fem. of *fundator,* a founder: see *founder*[1].] A foundress.

The *fundatrix'* purpose was wondrous godly, her fact was godly.
Bp. Ridley, in Bradford's Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 371.

funded (fun'ded), *a.* [< *fund*[1] + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Existing in the form of bonds bearing regular interest; constituting or forming part of the permanent debt of a government or corporation at a fixed rate of interest: as, a *funded* debt. See *debt* and *fund*[1].

On the 31st of December, 1697, the publick debts of Great Britain *funded* and unfunded amounted to £21,515,742. 13s. 8 1–2d. *Adam Smith*, Wealth of Nations, v. 3.

The nation had an enormous *funded* debt and a depreciated currency. *G. S. Merriam*, S. Bowles, II. 88.

2. Invested in public funds: as, *funded* money.

funder (fun'dèr), *n.* **1.** One who is in favor of funding a debt or debts, or of providing a sinking-fund for the gradual extinction of debt. Specifically—**2.** In *U. S. politics*, from about 1878 onward, a Virginian who was in favor of funding and paying the entire debt of the State (less the quota properly falling upon West Virginia), in distinction from a so-called readjuster, who advocated the repudiation of a part of the debt.

fund-holder (fund'hōl"dèr), *n.* An owner of government stock or public securities.

Would you tax the property of the *fund-holder?* No, no minister has yet been either blind or abandoned enough to attempt it.
Fox, Speech on the Assessed Tax Bill, Dec. 14, 1797.

Tax on *fundholders*, in respect of profits arising from annuities payable out of any public revenues.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, III. 111.

fundi (fun'di), *n.* [Native African.] A kind of grain allied to millet (the *Paspalum exile*), much cultivated in the west of Africa. It is light and nutritious, and has been recommended for cultivation as food for invalids. Also called *fundungi* and *hungry rice.*

funding (fun'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fund*[1], *v.*] The act or process of converting a floating debt into a funded debt. See *fund*[1], *v. t.*, and *debt.*—**Funding system,** a system or scheme for funding, usually including a sinking-fund for the payment of principal, and a pledge of specific portions of the income of the state or company for the payment of interest meanwhile. See *fund*[1], *v. t.*

The *funding system*, they say, is in favor of the moneyed interest—oppressive to the land: that is, favorable to us, hard on them. *Ames*, Works, I. 104.

fundless (fund'les), *a.* [< *fund*[1] + *-less.*] Without funds.

fund-monger (fund'mung"gèr), *n.* An operator or speculator in the public funds. [Rare.]

Importing that the present civil war has been got up by jobbers, swindlers, and *fundmongers.*
New York Tribune, June 12, 1862.

fund-mongering (fund'mung"gèr-ing), *n.* The act or practice of operating or speculating in the public funds. [Rare.]

Thoroughly imbued with . . . hostility to perpetual debts and *fund-mongering.* *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 210.

Fundulina (fun-dū-lī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fundulus* + *-ina*[2].] In Günther's ichthyological system, a subgroup of *Cyprinodontidæ carnivoræ*, in which the anal fin of the male is not modified into an intromittent organ, and all the teeth are pointed. It includes the subfamily *Fundulinæ* and other cyprinodonts.

Fundulinæ (fun-dū-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fundulus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Cyprinodontidæ*, typified by the genus *Fundulus*, comprising cyprinodont fishes with dentary bones normally united, a short intestinal canal, teeth fixed and pointed, and the anal fin of the male not provided with a rigid intromittent organ. About 30 species inhabit fresh, brackish, and salt waters of the United States; they are known as *killifishes, mummychogs, minnows*, etc.

funduline (fun'dū-lin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Fundulinæ.*

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Fundulinæ.*

Fundulus (fun'dū-lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *fundus,* bottom: see *fund*[1].] A genus of killifishes, of the family *Cyprinodontidæ*, containing numerous species of active habits and very tenacious of life, of no economic value. The commonest North American species is *F. heteroclitus;* a larger one is known as *E. majalis.* See cut under *mummychog.*

fundungi (fun-dung'gi), *n.* Same as *fundi.*

fundus (fun'dus), *n.* [L., the bottom, base: see *fund*[1].] **1.** In a general sense, bottom; depths: as, the *fundus* of a cave or a wood.

Prolonged work with the microscope will cause the images seen in its focus to "live in the *fundus* of the eye," so that, after several hours, shutting the eyes will cause these images to reappear with great distinctness.
G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 549.

2. In *anat.*, the larger end of any cone- or pear-shaped organ, as the upper part of the uterus, the left portion of the stomach, or the anterior and lower end of the gall-bladder.—**Fundus glands,** the cardiac glands of the stomach.—**Fundus of the bladder,** the lower part or base.—**Fundus of the eye,** the back part of the eye, as seen through the pupil in an ophthalmoscopic examination.—**Fundus of the stomach,** the left, larger end.—**Fundus of the uterus,** the upper part.

funebral† (fū'nē-bral), *a.* Same as *funebrial.*

Dr. Parr of Camerwell preach'd a most pathetic *funebral* discourse and panegyric at the interment of our late pastor. *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 20, 1672.

funebrial† (fū-nē'bri-al), *a.* [As F. *funèbre* = Sp. *fúnebre* = Pg. It. *funebre;* < L. *funebris,* of or belonging to a funeral (< *funus* (*funer-*), a funeral: see *funeral*), + *-al.*] Pertaining to funerals; funeral; funereal.

One of these crowns or garlands is most artificially wrought in fillagree work with gold and silver wire, in resemblance of myrtle (with which plants the *funebrial* garlands of the ancients were composed).
Sir T. Browne, Misc. Tracts, p. 29.

funebrious† (fū-nē′bri-us), *a.* Same as *funebrial*.

funeral (fū′ne-ral), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < ME. *funeral*, < OF. *funeral, funerail* = Sp. Pg. *funeral* = It. *funerale*, < ML. *funeralis*, belonging to a burial (the L. adj. was *funebris*), < L. *funus* (*funer-*), a funeral procession, funeral rites, burial, funeral; usually with reference to the burning of the body (whereas *exsequiæ*, E. *exequies*, had reference to the procession), and so prob. from the same root as *fumus*, smoke: see *fume*. II. *n.* < ME. *funeral* = F. *funérailles*, pl., = Pr. *funerarias* = Sp. *funeral*, also pl. *funerales, funerarias* = Pg. *funeral* = It. *funerale*, n., < ML. pl. *funeralia*, funeral rites, funeral, neut. pl. of *funeralis*: see I.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to burial or sepulture; used, spoken, etc., at the interment of the dead: as, a *funeral* torch; *funeral* rites; a *funeral* train or procession; a *funeral* oration.

The fyr of *funeral* servise.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 2084.

All the sad sayings of Scripture, or the threnes of the *funeral* prophets. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, iv. 1.

The very term *funeral* feast is, indeed, a kind of paradox; yet *funeral* feasts have existed among all nations.
Keary, Prim. Belief, p. 384.

Funeral pile, a heap of wood and other combustible material upon which a dead body is laid to be burned to ashes; a pyre.

Its principal use [that of asbestos], according to Pliny, was for the making of shrouds for royal funerals, to wrap up the corps so as the ashes might be preserved distinct from that of the wood whereof the *funeral-pile* was composed. *Cambridge*, The Scribleriad, iv.

II. *n.* **1.** The ceremony of burying a dead person; the solemnization of interment; obsequies: formerly used also in the plural.

A fyr, in which thoffice [the office]
Of *funeral* he might al accomplice.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 2006.

Before he had seen performed his Father's *Funerals*, which was not till the 27th of October following, he entred into a Treaty of his own Nuptials.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 105.

The *funerals* of a deceased friend are not only performed at his first interring, but in the monthly minds and anniversary commemorations.
Jer. Tdylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 308.

When they buried him, the little port
Had seldom seen a costlier *funeral*.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

2. A procession of persons attending the burial of the dead; a funeral train.

A *funeral*, with plumes and lights,
And music, went to Camelot.
Tennyson, Lady of Shalott.

3†. A funeral sermon: usually in the plural. *Davies.*

In the absence of Dr. Humfreys, designed for that service, Mr. Giles Laurence preached his *funerals*.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., IX. iii. 2.

I could learn little from the minister which preached his *funeral*. *Fuller*, Worthies, Hereford, I. 454.

funeral-ale (fū′ne-ral-āl), *n.* [Equiv. to Norw. *gravaröl*, *gravöl* = Dan. *gravöl* = Sw. *grafvöl*, lit. 'grave-ale.'] A funeral feast; a wake: with reference to ancient Scandinavian customs. See *ale*, 2.

It is far more likely, as Munch supposes, that the vow was made at his [Harold Harfagr's] father's *funeral-ale*, for it is expressly said that at Hafrsfirth his hair had been uncut for ten years, and that space of time had then passed since his father's death. *Edinburgh Rev.*

funerally† (fū′ne-ral-i), *adv.* In a funeral manner; by way of a funeral.

Even crows were *funerally* burnt.
Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, i.

funerary (fū′ne-rā-ri), *a.* [= F. *funéraire* = Sp. *funerario*, < LL. *funerarius*, < L. *funus* (*funer-*), a funeral: see *funeral*.] Relating or pertaining to a funeral or burial.

The two [goblets] to the left are in blue glass, inscribed with short *funerary* legends. *Harper's Mag.*, LXV. 201.

funerate† (fū′ne-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *funeratus*, pp. of *funerare*, bury with funeral rites, < *funus*, (*funer-*), funeral rites: see *funeral*, *a.*] To bury with funeral rites. *Cockeram.*

funeration† (fū-ne-rā′shon), *n.* [= OF. *funeration*, < LL. *funeratio(n-)*, < L. *funerare*, bury with funeral rites: see *funerate*.] Solemnization of funeral rites.

In the rites of *funeration* they did use to anoint the dead body with aromatick spices and ointments before they buried them. And so was it the Jewish custom to perform their funerals.
Knatchbull, Annot. on New Testament, p. 41.

funereal (fū-nē′rē-al), *a.* [As Sp. *funéreo* = Pg. It. *funereo*: < L. *funereus*, of or belonging to a funeral (< *funus* (*funer-*), a funeral: see *funeral*), + *-al*.] Characteristic of or suitable for a funeral; hence, mournful; dismal; lugubrious; gloomy.

Horneck's fierce eye, and Roome's *funereal* frown.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 152.

Dark, *funereal* barges like my own had flitted by, and the gondoliers had warned each other at every turning with hoarse, lugubrious cries. *Howells*, Venetian Life, ii.

funereally (fū-nē′rē-al-i), *adv.* In a funereal manner; mournfully; dismally.

funest (fū-nest′), *a.* [= F. *funeste* = Sp. Pg. It. *funesto*, < L. *funestus*, causing death, destruction, or calamity, deadly, destructive, calamitous, < *funus* (*funer-*), a funeral, a dead body, death, etc.: see *funeral*.] Causing or boding death; ill-boding; hence, lamentable; mournful: as, "*funest* and direful deaths," *Coleridge*. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Frequent mischiefs and *funest* accidents they [mushrooms] have produc'd, not only to particular persons, but to whole families. *Evelyn*, Acetaria, xxxix.

I perfectly apprehend the *funest* and calamitous issue which a few days may produce.
Evelyn, To Sir William Coventry.

fung, fêng (fung), *n.* See *fung-hwang*.

fungaceous (fung-gā′shius), *a.* [< *fungus* + *-aceous*.] Pertaining or relating to fungi.

fungal (fung′gal), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *fungalis*, < *fungus*, fungus: see *fungus*.] **I.** *a.* In *bot.*, pertaining to or characteristic of a fungus or fungi; consisting of the *Fungi* or fungous plants: as, *fungal* growth; Lindley's *fungal* alliance.

Assuming the filaments to be of undoubted *fungal* origin. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 523.

These filiform *fungal* elements are called hyphæ.
Goebel, Outline Class. and Special Morph., p. 81.

II. *n.* A fungus.

Fungales (fung-gā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *fungalis*: see *fungal*.] Same as *Fungi*. *Lindley.*

fungate (fung′gāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fungated*, ppr. *fungating*. [< *fungus* + *-ate*2.] In *pathol.*, to grow up rapidly in forms suggesting some of the larger fungi: said of morbid growths.

funge†, *n.* [< L. *fungus*, a mushroom, fungus, a soft-headed fellow, a dolt: see *fungus*.] A blockhead; a dolt.

They are mad, empty vessels, *funges*, beside themselves, derided. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 184.

fung-hwang, fêng-hwang (fung′hwäng′), *n.* [Chinese.] In *Chinese myth.*, a fabulous bird of good omen said to appear when a sage is about to ascend the throne, or when right principles are about to triumph throughout the empire. It is usually called the *Chinese phenix*, but seems, from the descriptions of it found in books, to resemble the Argus pheasant. It has not appeared since the days of Confucius. It is frequently represented on Chinese and Japanese porcelains and other works of art. *Fung* is the name of the male bird, and *hwang* of the female.

The *fung-hwang* of Chinese legends is a sort of pheasant, adorned with every color, and combining in its form and motions whatever is elegant and graceful, as well as possessing such a benevolent disposition that it will not peck or injure living insects, nor tread on growing herbs.
S. W. Williams, Middle Kingdom, I. 266.

Fungi (fun′jī), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *fungus*, a mushroom: see *fungus*.] One of the lowest of the great groups of cellular cryptogams. The *Fungi* are chiefly distinguished by the absence of chlorophyl, and therefore by the lack of power to assimilate inorganic substances, being thus dependent for their food upon living or dead organic matter obtained from other plants or from animals. Consequently, also, they do not inhale carbonic acid and give off oxygen as chlorophyllous plants do in assimilation, but do inhale oxygen and give off carbonic acid as other plants do in respiration. The vegetative system consists of filiform cells, called *hyphæ*, and the hyphæ of a fungus taken collectively are called the *mycelium*. The hyphæ are usually septate and branched; in some fungi, as *Peronosporeæ* and their allies, there are no septa except those which divide off the propagative cells or organs. Exceptions to the hyphal plan of structure occur in several cases. In the yeast-fungi and yeast-like stages of certain other fungi the plant consists of a succession of ellipsoid cells formed by budding; in the *Chytridieæ* certain species have no mycelium, but consist of a spherical or ovoid cell; in the bacteria the prevailing form is that of very minute spheres or rods, which multiply by fission; in the vegetative stage of the *Myxomycetes* there is only a mass of protoplasm. The mycelium is said to be *filamentous* when the hyphæ are separate, or at most but loosely interwoven, as in the common molds; *membranous* when the hyphæ are so interwoven as to form a layer; *fibrous* when the hyphæ form branching strands, the latter being often of considerable size and indurated. In some groups, as the mushrooms, the interwoven hyphæ form a compound fungus-body of definite and regular shape. Fungi are *saprophytic* or *parasitic*, according as that from which they obtain their food is a dead organic substance or a living organism. Some parasitic species are facultative saprophytes, and some saprophytic species are facultative parasites. Among the saprophytic fungi are the common domestic molds and mildews, the "dry-rot" fungi, the greater number of ascomycetous and basidiomycetous fungi, which grow on dead wood, leaves, etc., or organic matter in the soil, also many *Hyphomycetes*, and the *Myxomycetes*. Among the parasitic fungi are the *Uredineæ* or rusts and *Ustilagineæ* or smuts, which grow upon wild and cultivated plants, also most *Peronosporeæ*, as represented by the potato-rot and American grape-vine mildew. Among the *Ascomycetes*, the *Erysipheæ* (powdery mildews) are all parasitic, as are also many other *Pyrenomycetes* and a few *Discomycetes*. Many parasitic species, especially the rusts, smuts, and mildews, cause great destruction to cultivated crops. The lichens are now considered by many botanists to consist of fungi parasitic upon algæ (the gonidia). (See *lichen*.) A few fungi grow upon living animals and man. Several species of *Aspergillus* cause a disease (otomycosis) of the human ear. Other fungi produce the skin-diseases favus and ringworm. Bacteria are believed to cause most or all of the fevers and contagious diseases of man and the lower animals. Species of *Saprolegnia* cause epidemics among fishes, especially the salmon. The principal parasites upon insects belong to the *Entomophthoreæ* and the genus *Cordyceps*. (See cut under *Cordyceps*.) Silkworms are attacked by a species of *Botrytis*, and bacteria cause epidemics among silkworms and other insects. Both sexual and asexual reproduction occur in fungi; the latter is present in all, and in many is the only kind that has been observed. The asexual spores (conidia) are most frequently produced upon the tips of uninclosed hyphæ, as in *Hyphomycetes*, or on short hyphæ produced in conceptacles, but sometimes by free cell-formation, as in *Mucor*. The sexual organs are of three types. In the conjugating fungi, *Mucor* and its allies, reproduction takes place by the union of two similar cells to form a zygospore. In *Peronospora* and its allies oögonia and antheridia are formed; the antheridium comes in direct contact with the oögonium, and a transfer of the protoplasm into the oösphere takes place. In the *Ascomycetes*, so far as known, a carpogonium takes the place of the oögonium, and the product of fertilization is usually a perithecium or apothecium containing asci and spores. (See *Eurotium*.) Modern classifications of fungi are of two kinds. That proposed by F. Cohn in 1872 classes together in primary groups fungi and algæ having similar modes of reproduction, employing the peculiar fungal characters in distinguishing the secondary groups; but the usual method recognizes fungi as wholly distinct from algæ, separated by physiological and morphological characters, in this respect agreeing with the old method. The artificial system formerly in use and still retained in some English books divides the fungi into the orders *Ascomycetes*, *Physomycetes*, *Hyphomycetes*, *Coniomycetes*, *Gasteromycetes*, and *Hymenomycetes*. De Bary in 1861 made four divisions: *Phycomycetes*, *Hypodermiæ*, *Basidiomycetes*, and *Ascomycetes*. Goebel (1882) does not include *Myxomycetes* and *Schizomycetes* with *Fungi* proper; the latter he divides into *Chytridiaceæ*, *Ustilagineæ*, *Phycomycetes*, *Ascomycetes*, *Uredineæ*, and *Basidiomycetes*. The *Fungi Imperfecti* of modern authors include a large number of forms, of which some are known, and most are suspected, to be the asexual stages of *Ascomycetes*. The principal groups of *Fungi Imperfecti* are the *Sphæropsideæ*, *Melanconieæ*, and *Hyphomycetes*. The number of known species of fungi is estimated at about 30,000. Most of the edible fungi are found among the mushrooms and puffballs; but the truffle and morel are ascomycetous. Most of the species recognized as poisonous are mushrooms; but the ergot-fungus is ascomycetous. Some smuts are poisonous to cattle. Some fungi produce poisonous substances, as alcohol, by fermentation. Also called *Fungales*. See cuts under *ascus*, *basidium*, *Clavaria*, *ergot*, *ezoperidium*, *Fusicladium*, and *Puccinia*.

Common Mushroom (*Agaricus campestris*).
A, annulus; *C*, cortina; *H*, hymenium; *M*, mycelium; *P*, pileus; *S*, stipe; *V*, volva.

Fungia (fun′ji-ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *fungus*, a mushroom: see *fungus*.] The typical genus of mushroom-corals of the family *Fungiidæ*. *Lamarck*, 1801. See cut under *coral*.

Fungia . . . is the largest of the solitary lime-secreting corals, and often reaches a diameter of from six to eight inches. It is disk-shaped, with a large number of radiating partitions which extend from the center to a periphery not bounded by a vertical wall. The tentacles . . . are irregularly disposed over its whole upper surface. *Fungia* in its adult condition is not attached to the ground, but lies in the coral lagoons in rather sheltered places.
Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 117.

fungible (fun′ji-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *fungibilis*, < L. *fungi*, perform, discharge: see *function*.] **I.** *a.* Capable of being replaced by another in respect of function, office, or use.

The theologians based themselves on the glossators and legists, and the wordy strife about *fungible* and "consumptible" things continued for several centuries, until finally settled by Saimasius, Turgot, and Bentham.
Science, VII. 376.

II. *n.* In the *civil law*, a thing of such a nature that it may be replaced by another of equal quantity and quality; a movable which may be estimated by weight, number, or measure, as grain or money.

fungic (fun′jik), *a.* [= F. *fongique*; as *fungus* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or obtained from fungi.

fungicide (fun′ji-sīd), *n.* [< L. *fungus*, fungus, + *-cīda*, a killer, < *cædere*, kill.] That which destroys fungi; specifically, a chemical applied to fungi or their germs for the purpose of destroying them; a germicide.

Fungicolæ (fun-jik′ō-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *fungicola*: see *fungicolous*.] **1.** In Latreille's system, the first family of *Coleoptera trimera*,

now retained as a superfamily of trimerous or cryptotetramerous coleopterans, with filiform maxillary palpi, and moderately long flattened or clavate antennæ: represented by such families as the *Endomychidæ* or fungus-beetles. See cut under *Endomychus*.—**2.** A group of dipterous insects or fungus-gnats.

fungicolous (fun-jik'ō-lus), *a.* [< NL. *fungicola*, < L. *fungus*, mushroom, + *colere*, inhabit.] Living in or upon fungi; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Fungicolæ*.

Fungidæ (fun'ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fungus* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Fungiidæ*.

fungiform (fun'ji-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *fungus*, a mushroom, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a mushroom; cylindrical with a broader convex head: specifically applied to certain papillæ of the tongue, distinguished from *filiform* and *circumvallate*. Also *fungilliform*. See *papilla*.

The nerve-fibres are more readily seen, however, in the *fungiform* papillæ of the tongue.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 682.

fungiid (fun'ji-id), *n.* A mushroom-coral, as a member of the *Fungiidæ*.

Fungiidæ (fun-jī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fungia* + *-idæ*.] A family of eporose sclerodermatous stone-corals, the mushroom-corals, so called because of their usual shape as large flat cups. They are without thecæ, but with many well-developed dentate septa connected by synapticulæ. Also *Fungidæ*. See *Fungia*, and cut under *coral*. *J. D. Dana*, 1846.

Fungiinæ (fun-ji-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fungia* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Fungiidæ*. Also *Funginæ*. *Edwards and Haime*, 1849.

fungilliform (fun-jil'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. as if **fungillus*, dim. of L. *fungus*, a mushroom, + *forma*, form.] Same as *fungiform*.

fungin, fungine (fun'jin), *n.* [< *fungus* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] Same as *fungus-cellulose*.

In 1866 De Bary gave this name [fungus-cellulose] to the substance composing the cell-walls of fungi. . . . Since then, the names *fungine* and metacellulose have been given to this doubtful substance.
Poulsen, Bot. Micro-Chem. (trans.), p. 79.

funginous (fun'ji-nus), *a.* [< *fungus* + *-ine*[1] + *-ous*.] Of or belonging to a fungus.

fungite (fun'jīt), *n.* [< *fungus* + *-ite*[2].] A kind of fossil coral.

Fungivoræ (fun-jiv'ō-rē), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *fungivorous*.] A group of fungivorous dipterous insects.

fungivorous (fun-jiv'ō-rus), *a.* [< L. *fungus*, mushroom, + *vorare*, devour.] Feeding upon fungi: applied to many insects.

fungoid (fung'goid), *a.* [< L. *fungus*, mushroom, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] **1.** Having the appearance or character of a fungus; hence, sporadic.

"The seed of immortality has sprouted within me." "Only a *fungoid* growth, I dare say — a crowing disease in the lungs," said Deronda.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxxvii.

2. In *pathol.*, characterized by morbid growths resembling a fungus, especially those of a malignant character: as, a *fungoid* disease.

fungologist (fung-gol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *fungology* + *-ist*.] One engaged in the study of fungology; a mycologist.

fungology (fung-gol'ō-ji), *n.* [< L. *fungus*, mushroom (see *fungus*), + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science which deals with fungi. More commonly called *mycology*.

fungosity (fung-gos'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *fongosité* = Sp. *fungosidad* = It. *fungosità*; as *fungous* + *-ity*.] **1.** The quality of being fungous; also, a fungous excrescence.

Eggs cast into the matrix of the earth, or certain little pustulæ, or *fungosities* on its surface.
Biblioth. Bibl. (Oxf., 1720), I. 292.

2. In *pathol.*, proud flesh. *Dunglison*.

fungous (fung'gus), *a.* [< ME. *fungous* = F. *fongueux* = Sp. Pg. It. *fungoso*, < L. *fungosus*, full of holes, spongy, fungous, < *fungus*, a mushroom, fungus: see *fungus*.] **1.** Belonging to or having the character of fungi; spongy.

And chaf is better for hem [radishes] thenne is donnge, For thai therof wol be right *fungous* stronge.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 172.

We may be sure of raine, in case we see a *fungous* substance or soot gathered about lamps and candle snuffs.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xviii. 35.

The sapless wood, divested of the bark,
Grows *fungous*, and takes fire at ev'ry spark.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 54.

Another form of *fungous* vegetation that develops itself within the living body . . . is the Botrytis bassiana.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 313.

2. Characterized by the appearance of fungoid growths: as, a *fungous* disease.—**3.** Growing or springing up suddenly, but not substantial or durable.

The meaner productions of the French and English press, that *fungous* growth of novels and of pamphlets.
Harris, Hermes.

fung-shui, fêng-shui (fung'shwē'), *n.* [Chinese, < *fung*, wind, + *shui*, water.] A kind of geomancy practised by the Chinese for determining the luckiness or unluckiness of sites for graves, houses, cities, etc.

Burial-places are selected by geomancers, and their location has important results on the prosperity of the living. The supposed connection between these two things has influenced the science, religion, and customs of the Chinese from very early days, and under the name of *fung-shui*, or "wind and water" rules, still contains most of their science, and explains most of their superstitions.
S. W. Williams, Middle Kingdom, II. 246.

Feng-shui, or "wind-and-water" magic, . . . has of late come under the notice of Europeans from the unexpected impediments it has placed in their way when desirous of building or constructing railways on Chinese soil.
E. B. Tylor, Encyc. Brit., XV. 204.

fungus (fung'gus), *n.*; pl. *fungi* (fun'jī). [In earlier use *funge* (q. v.); = OF. *fonge*, a mushroom, F. *fongus*, *fungus* (in pathol.) = Sp. Pg. It. *fungo*, < L. *fungus*, a mushroom, fungus, for **sfungus*, < Gr. *σφόγγος*, Attic form of *σπόγγος*, a sponge: see *sponge*.] **1.** A plant belonging to the group *Fungi* (which see).

Each with some wondrous gift approach'd the Power,
A nest, a toad, a *fungus*, or a flower.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 400.

In wine-making, the fermentation of the juices of the grapes or other fruit employed is set going by the development of minute *fungi* whose germs have settled on their skins.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 311.

The healthy animal organism possesses the power of destroying and eliminating certain kinds of living microscopic spores and filaments of *fungi* from the circulation.
The Lancet, June 4, 1881.

2. In *pathol.*, a spongy morbid excrescence, as proud flesh formed in wounds.—**Bird's-nest fungus.** See *bird's-nest*.—**Budding fungi.** See *bud*[1].—**Chignon-fungus.** See *chignon*.—**Filamentous fungus,** one composed of separate or but little interwoven hyphæ, as the common molds.—**Fungus disease,** mycetoma.—**Fungus hematodes,** in *pathol.*, a name applied to a soft and vascular carcinoma when, after ulceration of the integuments, it grows up rapidly in a dark-colored, rugose, easily bleeding mass.—**Fungus Melitensis,** the *Cynomorium coccineum*, a fungus-like plant of southern Europe, of the apetalous order *Balanophoraceæ*. See cut under *Cynomorium*.—**House-fungus,** a fungus destructive to the timbers of houses and other buildings; dry-rot.—**Smut-fungus,** one of the *Ustilaginæ* which produces a smut-like mass of spores. See *smut*.—**Spawn-fungi,** *Basidiomycetes* (mushrooms, puffballs, etc.) which may be propagated by means of masses of mycelium called spawn.—**Sprouting fungi,** those fungi propagated by sprouting or budding, as the species of *Saccharomyces* and growth-forms of certain higher fungi.—**Yeast-fungus,** the fungus which is the active principle in yeast; *Saccharomyces*. See *yeast* and *fermentation*. (See also *beefsteak-fungus*, *fish-fungus*.)

fungus-beetle (fung'gus-bē"tl), *n.* A fungicolous beetle, as of the family *Endomychidæ* or of the family *Erotylidæ*; an endomychid. See cuts under *Endomychus* and *Erotylus*.

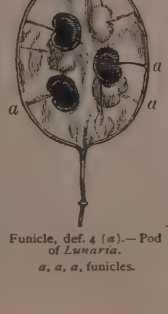
fungus-cellulose (fung'gus-sel"ū-lōs), *n.* The substance which composes the cell-walls of fungi, different in chemical reactions from ordinary cellulose. Also called *fungin*, *fungine*, and *metacellulose*.

fungus-foot (fung'gus-fůt), *n.* Mycetoma.

fungus-gnat (fung'gus-nat), *n.* A nematocerous dipterous insect of the family *Mycetophilidæ*: so called from the habitat of the larvæ. Some seven hundred species of these minute gnats are described.

fungus-midge (fung'gus-mij), *n.* Same as *fungus-gnat*.

fungus-stone (fung'gus-stōn), *n.* A ball composed of earth and the matted mycelium of *Polyporus tuberaster*, used, especially in Italy, for the propagation of that fungus. Under proper conditions of temperature and moisture, the fungus grows and fructifies.



Funicle, def. 4 (*a*).—Pod of *Lunaria*.
a, *a*, *a*, funicles.

fungus-tinder (fung'gus-tin"dėr), *n.* Tinder made from the fungus *Polyporus igniarius*; punk.

funic (fū'nik), *a.* Same as *funicular*, 2.

funicle (fū'ni-kl), *n.* [= F. *funicule* = It. *funicolo*, < L. *funiculus*, dim. of *funis*, a rope, a cord: see *funiculus*.] **1.** A small cord; a small ligature; a fiber.—**2.** In *entom.*, the part of the antenna between the scape and the club. Also *funicule*.—**3.** In *anat.*, same as *funiculus*, 5 (*a*).—**4.** In *bot.*: (*a*) The stalk of an ovule or seed. See cut in preceding column. (*b*) In *Nidulariaceæ* among fungi, a pedicel attaching the peridiolum to the inner surface of the wall of the peridium. Also *funiculus*.

funicular (fū-nik'ū-lăr), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *funiculaire* = Sp. Pg. *funicular*, < NL. **funicularis*, < L. *funiculus*, a small cord: see *funicle*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the character of a funicle; constituting a funiculus; relating to the hypothesis of a funiculus, or self-contracting ether.—**2.** In *anat.*, relating or pertaining to the funis umbilicalis: as, the *funicular* process of the peritoneum. *Dunglison*. Also *funic*.—**Funicular diagram.** See *diagram*.—**Funicular machine,** a name given to certain contrivances intended to illustrate some mechanical principle, and consisting mainly of an arrangement of cords and suspended weights.—**Funicular polygon,** in *statics*, the figure assumed by a string supported at its extremities and acted on by several pressures.

II. *n.* The funicular polygon.

Funicularia (fū-nik-ū-lā'ri-ă), *n.* [NL.: see *funicular*.] Same as *Funiculina*.

funiculate (fū-nik'ū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **funiculatus*, < L. *funiculus*, a small cord: see *funicle*.] **1.** In *zoöl.*, forming a narrow ridge.—**2.** In *bot.*, having a funicle.

funicule (fū'ni-kūl), *n.* [< L. *funiculus*, q. v.] In *entom.*, same as *funiculus*, 8, and *funicle*, 2.

funiculi, *n.* Plural of *funiculus*.

Funiculina (fū-nik-ū-lī'nă), *n.* [NL., < L. *funiculus* + *-ina*: see *funiculus*.] A genus of pennatuloid polyps, typical of the family *Funiculinidæ*. Also found in the forms *Funicularia*, *Funiculus*.

Funiculineæ (fū-nik-ū-lin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Funiculina* + *-eæ*.] A subsection of spicateous pennatuloid polyps, with polyps in distinct rows on both sides of the rachis. *Kölliker*.

Funiculinidæ (fū-nik-ū-lin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Funiculina* + *-idæ*.] A family of pennatuloid polyps without rachial pinnules, with sessile polyps on both sides of the rachis in distinct rows, and with ventral zoöids.

funiculus (fū-nik'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *funiculi* (-lī). [L., a small rope, cord, or line, dim. of *funis*, a rope, a cord: see *funis*.] **1†.** A small rope or cord. *E. Phillips*.—**2.** In early German landlaw, a cord or slender rope with which land was measured.—**3.** In *old physics*, a self-contracting ether, assumed by some of those who rejected the doctrine of the elasticity of the air.—**4.** In *bot.*, same as *funicle*, 4.—**5.** In *anat.*: (*a*) The navel-string or umbilical cord, connecting the fetus with the placenta, and so with the parent. Also *funis* and *funicle*. (*b*) One of the smaller bundles of a nerve which are inclosed in a special sheath of neurilemma or perineurium. See *nerve*.

The nerves themselves have something of the same obvious structure as striated muscles: that is, a more or less cylindrical fasciculus surrounded by a sheath (epineurium), and the mass in turn being composed of smaller bundles (*funiculi*), each *funiculus* having its special sheath (perineurium, neurilemma).
Wilder and Gage, Anat. Tech., p. 398.

6. In *Polyzoa*, the gastroparietal band or ligament connecting the alimentary canal with the wall of the endocyst. See cut under *Plumatella*.—**7.** In *Myriapoda*, a cord connecting the anal end of the embryo with the so-called amnion.—**8.** In *entom.*, that part of the flagellum of the antenna which is between the pedicel and the club; the funicle: used especially of hymenopterous insects. Also *funicule*.—**9.** In *Protozoa*, specifically, the filament or slender thread which connects the several nodules of a compound endoplast, as the component nuclear masses in such infusorians as *Loxodes* and *Loxophyllum*. *Saville Kent*.—**10.** [*cap.*] [NL.] Same as *Funiculina*.—**Funiculus cuneatus** (wedge-shaped funicle), the column of the oblongata lying next to the funiculus gracilis; the upward continuation of the posterior lateral column of the cord.—**Funiculus gracilis** (slender funicle), the longitudinal tract on either side of the posterior mid-line of the medulla oblongata; the upward continuation of the posterior median column of the cord.—**Funiculus of Rolando,** the longitudinal prominence on the posterior surface of the medulla oblongata on either side, outside of the cuneate funiculus. It includes the tubercle of Rolando, and is produced by the approach of the caput cornu posterioris to the surface. Also called *lateral cuneate funiculus*.—**Funiculus scleræ,** a strand of fibrous tissue piercing the sclerotic opposite the fovea centralis, and connecting its laminæ.—**Funiculus spermaticus,** the spermatic cord (which see, under *cord*[1]).—**Funiculus teres** (round funicle), a longitudinal eminence on either side of the median line of the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain. Also called *eminentia teres*.—**Funiculus umbilicalis,** the umbilical cord (which see, under *cord*[1]).

funiform (fū'ni-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *funis*, a rope, cord, + *forma*, shape.] In *bryology*, like a rope or cord. *Braithwaite.*

funiliform (fū-nil'i-fôrm), *a.* [Short for *funiculiform*, < L. *funiculus*, dim. of *funis*, a rope, cord, + *forma*, shape.] Resembling a cord or cable; rope-shaped; funicular: applied to the tough, cord-like roots of some arborescent endogens.

funipendulous (fū-ni-pen'dū-lus), *a.* [< L. *funis*, a rope, + *pendulus*, hanging: see *pendulous*, *pendulum*.] Pertaining to a simple pendulum.—**Funipendulous vibration**, a simple harmonic oscillation. *Kater*, Philos. Trans. for 1819, p. 234.

funis (fū'nis), *n.* [L., a rope, a cord.] In *anat.*, same as *funiculus*, 5 (*a*).—**Funis brachii**, the (venous) cord of the arm; the large median superficial vein.

funk[1] (fungk), *n.* [< ME. *funke*, *fonk*, a spark (of fire), a spark or particle, = MD. *roncke*, D. *vonk*, a spark (MD. *roncke*, *ronck-hout*, touchwood), = MLG. *vunke*, LG. *funke* = OHG. *funcho*, MHG. *vunke* (usually *vanke*), G. *funke* = Dan. *funke* (prob. < LG.), a spark; possibly connected with Goth. *fon* (gen. *funins*), fire (see under *fire*). No obvious connection with *funk*[2] or *funk*[3].] 1†. A spark.

For al the wrecchednesse of this worlde and wicked dedes
Fareth as a *fonk* of fuyr that ful a-myde Temese [Thames].
Piers Plowman (C), vii. 335.

Funke, or lytylle fyyr, igniculus, foculus. *Prompt. Parv.*

2. Touchwood; punk. [Prov. Eng.]

funk[2] (fungk), *n.* [Origin uncertain; no obvious connection with *funk*[1]. Cf. OF. *funkier*, *fungier*, v., smoke, *funkiere*, F. dial. *funkière*, n., smoke.] A strong and offensive smoky smell. *Bailey.*

funk[2] (fungk), *v. t.* [< *funk*[2], *n.*] To stifle with offensive smoke or vapor. [Rare.]

With what strong smoke, and with his stronger breath,
He *funks* Basketia and her son to death.
King, The Furmetary, iii.

A cigar reeked in the left-hand corner of the mouth of one, and in the right-hand corner of the mouth of the other;—an arrangement happily adapted for the escape of the noxious fumes up the chimney, without that unmerciful *funking* each other which a less scientific disposition of the weed would have induced.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 39.

funk[3] (fungk), *v. i.* [E. dial. and Sc.; origin not certain; usually associated with *funk*[1], but the connection is not obvious. Prob. OLG.: cf. OFlem. *fonck*, a commotion, disturbance, agitation, tumult; *in de fonck zijn*, be disturbed or agitated, be in agitation (Kilian).] To become afraid; shrink through fear; quail.

"He's *funking*; go in, Williams!" "Catch him up!" "Finish him off!" scream the small boys.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 5.

To funk out, to back out in a cowardly manner.

To *funk* right *out* o' plitical strife aint thought to be the thing. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., ix.

funk[3] (fungk), *n.* [See *funk*[3], *v.*] Cowering fear; a shrinking panic or scare; a state of cowardly fright or terror. [Colloq. or slang.]

Pryce, usually brimful of valour when drunk,
Now experienced what schoolboys denominate *funk*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 67.

Martha was there with a little girl who was in a terrible *funk*. She thought there were lions and tigers under the hedge. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xi.

Blue funk. See *blue*.

funk[4] (fungk), *v.* [Cf. *funk*[3].] I. *intrans.* 1. To kick behind, as a horse.

Luke now, the beast's *funkin'* like mad, and then up again wi' his fore-legs like a perfect miracle.
J. Wilson, Margaret Lyndsay.

2. To get angry; take offense.

II. *trans.* To kick; strike.—**To funk off**, to throw off by kicking and plunging.

The horse *funkit* him *off* into the duh, as a doggie was rinnin' across. *Blackwood's Mag.*, Nov., 1821, p. 393.

[Scotch in all uses.]

funk[4] (fungk), *n.* [= ODan. *funk*, a blow, a stroke: see *funk*[4], *v.*] 1. A kick; a stroke. —2. Ill humor; anger; huff. [Scotch in both uses.]

funk[4] (fungk), *a.* [See *funk*[4], *v.*; cf. *funky*[2].] Cross; ill-tempered. [Prov. Eng.]

Funkia (fung'ki-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after Heinrich Christian *Funck*, a German botanist (1771–1839).] A genus of liliaceous plants, with tuberous-fascicled roots, large ovate or cordate radical leaves, and a raceme of large lily-like flowers upon a naked scape. There are 5 or 6 species, natives of China and Japan, most of which are in cultivation, and known as *day-* or *plantain-lilies*. The more common are the white day-lily, *F. subcordata*, with large white and very fragrant flowers, and *F. ovata*, the flowers of which are blue or violet.

funky[1] (fung'ki), *a.* [< *funk*[3].] Timid; shrinking in fear. [Colloq. or slang.]

I do feel somewhat *funky*.
Naylor, Reynard the Fox, 46. (*Davies.*)

funky[2] (fung'ki), *a.* [< *funk*[4] + *-y*[1].] 1. Kicking; given to kicking, as a horse.—2. Easily angered; touchy.

funnel (fun'el), *n.* [< ME. *funelle*, *funell*, *fonel*, a funnel, < OF. *enfonille* (printed *enfouille* in Roquefort, who quotes Pr. *enfounil*), F. dial. (Limousin) *enfounil* = Bret. *founil*, < L. *infundibulum*, a funnel, also the hopper in a mill, < *infundere*, pour in: see *infundibulum*, *infound*. The resemblance to W. *ffynel*, an air-hole, a vent, is not close as to meaning, and is accidental.] 1. A hollow cone or conical vessel, usually of tin or other metal, with a tube issuing from its apex, used for conveying fluids into a vessel with a small opening; a filler.

Wantes us here na vessel,
Ne mele, ne bucket, ne *funell* [var. *fonel*].
Cursor Mundi, l. 3305.

The gullet [the passage for food] opens into the mouth like the cone or upper part of a *funnel*, the capacity of which forms indeed the bottom of the stomach.
Paley, Nat. Theol., x.

The inquisitive are the *funnels* of conversation; they do not take in anything for their own use, but merely to pass it to another. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 228.

2. A passage for a fluid or vapor, as the shaft or channel of a chimney through which smoke ascends: specifically, in steamships and locomotives, an iron chimney for the boiler-furnaces; the smoke-stack.—3. *Naut.*, a metal cylinder fitted on the topgallant- and royal-mastheads of men-of-war, on which the eyes of the topgallant- and royal-rigging are fitted.—4. In *anat.* and *biol.*, an infundibulum: as, the *funnel* of a cuttlefish. Specifically—(*a*) In *Ctenophora*, an infundibuliform space in which the stomach sinks through a narrow canal which can be closed by muscles.

Radial canals pass out from the *funnel* and run along the ciliated ribs or ctenophores.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 117.

(*b*) In the *Rhizocarpæ*, a space between the thick outer coats of the macrospore, into which the apical papilla projects.—**Buccal funnel**, [illegible].—**Filtering funnel**. See *filtering*, n.—**Loading-funnel**, a copper funnel used in charging mortar-shell and carcass-shell with loose powder.—**Separating-funnel**, in *chem.*, an apparatus used to separate liquids of different densities, which are not miscible. It is a pear-shaped vessel usually stoppered above, and provided below at its narrow end, which is drawn out and stopcock, so that the denser liquid may be run off by the tube, and the stopcock closed at the moment this liquid has passed.

funneled, funnelled (fun'eld), *a.* Having a funnel or funnels: funnel-shaped.

funnelform (fun'el-fôrm), *a.* Having the form of a funnel, or inverted hollow cone; specifically, in *bot.*, applied to a monopetalous corolla shaped like a funnel, in which the tube enlarges gradually from below, but expands widely at the summit; infundibuliform.

Funnelform Corolla.

funnel-like (fun'el-līk), *a.* Infundibuliform.—**Funnel-like polyps**, trumpet-animalcules of the family *Stentoridæ*. *A. Trembly*, 1744.

funnel-shaped (fun'el-shāpt), *a.* Same as *funnelform*.

funnel-top (fun'el-top), *n.* The tip or point of an anglers' rod.

funnily (fun'i-li), *adv.* In a funny or amusing manner; comically.

I feel that if in this dress I could do something clever, I should have the best of it. . . . I ought to go out of the kitchen *funnily*. *P. C. Burnand*, Happy Thoughts, xxxiv.

He talked *funnily* of the necessity of every woman having two names, one for youth and one for mature age.
Canadian Pict. Journal.

funniment (fun'i-ment), *n.* [Irreg. < *funny* + *-ment*.] Drollery; jesting or joking: a comic saying or performance. [Humorous.]

A wealthy hatter of eighty-odd, taking a meeting me at a "Mansion House" ball, said: "Hullows Mr. G——, what are you doing here? Are you going to give us any of your little *funniments*—eh?" "No," I replied, "Are you going to sell any of your hats?"
New York Times, Aug. 27, 1888.

funniness (fun'i-nes), *n.* The quality of being funny; a funny saying or comical performance.

Some such *funninesses* as "to go to kingdom come."
Athenæum, Feb. 25, 1888, p. 242.

funning (fun'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fun*, *v.*] Jesting; joking; the playing of sportive tricks.

Cease your *funning*;
Force not my trembling
Never shall my Heart frame
Gay, Beggar's Opera, air xxxvii.

funny[1] (fun'i), *a.* [< *fun* + *-y*[1].] 1. Such as to afford fun or excite mirth; amusing; comical; ludicrous.

The mixed sound of agony or mirth just heard was merely the signal of amusement caused to certain wandering spaniards by some convulsingly *funny* episode.
Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 3.

2. Such as to cause surprise or perplexity; curious; strange; odd; queer: as, it is *funny* he never told me of his marriage. [Colloq.]

You must have thought it *funny* we didn't send for you?
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 190.

=Syn. 1. *Comical*, *Laughable*, etc. See *ludicrous*.

funny[2] (fun'i), *n.*; pl. *funnies* (-iz). [Origin obscure.] A light clinker-built pleasure-boat, with a pair of sculls. It is long and narrow, and is used for racing. *Hamersly.*

"We allus gives 'em a little gamber, Sir," said a Cambridge boat builder to me, in 1844, when I complained that a *funny* he was making was not on a straight keel.
F. J. Furnivall (Booke of Precedence, E. E. T. S., [i. 42, note).

funny-bone (fun'i-bōn), *n.* The place at the elbow where the ulnar nerve passes by the internal condyle of the humerus. The nerve is here superficial and comparatively unprotected, and a blow upon it gives rise to a tingling sensation on the ulnar side of the hand. Also called *crazy-bone*. [Colloq.]

He can not be complete in aught
Who is not humorously prone;
A man without a merry thought
Can hardly have a *funny-bone*.
Locker, An Old Muff.

funny-man (fun'i-man), *n.*; pl. *funny-men* (-men). The clown in a circus or similar show. [Colloq.]

You'll see on it what I've earn'd as clown, or the *funny-man*, with a party of acrobats.
Mayhew, London Labour and the London Poor, III. 129.

fuor (fū'ọr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *carp.*, a piece nailed to a rafter to strengthen it when decayed. *E. H. Knight.*

fur[1] (fèr), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *furre*; < ME. *furre*, sometimes *forre*, *for*, fur, pelt, < OF. *forre*, *fuerre*, *fuere*, *foure*, *fourre*, *fore*, a case, sheath (hence, like *case*[2], 'hide, pelt, fur'—a sense not actually found in OF.: but see the verb). = Sp. Pg. *forro*, lining. = It. *fodero*, a sheath, scabbard, lining, fur; of Teut. origin: < Goth. *fōdr*, a sheath, = AS. *fōdder*, a case, OHG. *fuotar*, G. *futter*, a sheath, case, etc.: see *fother*[2]. Hence *forel*, q. v.] I. *n.* 1. The short, fine, soft coat or pelage of certain animals, distinguished from the hair, which is longer and coarser, and more or less of which is generally present with it. Fur is one of the most perfect non-conductors of heat, and therefore a warm covering for animals in cold climates. It has always been largely used for human clothing, either on the skin or separated from it. The finest kinds, as those of the sable, ermine, fur-seal, beaver, otter, etc., are among the costliest of clothing-materials, both from their rarity and from the amount of labor involved in their preparation.

The shepe also turnyng to grete prophyte,
The beige of man be-vythe *furres* blake and whyte.
Polit., Relig., and Love Poems (ed. Furnivall), p. 16.

This night, wherein the cub-drawn bear would couch,
The lion and the belly-pinched wolf
Keep their *fur* dry, unbounnered he runs.
Shak., Lear, iii. 1.

The *fur* that warms a monarch warm'd a bear.
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 44.

On the opposite coast of Africa, at Mombas, Captain Owen, R. N., states that all the cats are covered with short stiff hair instead of *fur*.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 49.

2. The skin of certain wild animals with the fur; peltry: as, a cargo of *furs*.

There are wilde Cats [in Brazil] which yeeld good *furre*, and are very fierce. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 842.

Behold the Mountain-Tops, around,
As if with *Fur* of Ermins crown'd.
Congreve, Imit. of Horace, I. ix. 1.

3. Strips of skins bearing the natural fur, made in various forms, as capes, muffs, etc., and worn for warmth or ornament: used in the singular collectively, or in the plural. Fur—miniver or vair—was also formerly a mark of certain university degrees, and its use in certain cases was prescribed by statute, as in the statutes of the University of Paris, and in Laud's statutes of Oxford.

Underneath is the picture of Sir William Cecil, after Lord Burleigh, in his gown and *furs*.
Waterland, Works, X. 320.

4. Any natural covering or material regarded as resembling fur.

Fringed beneath like the *fur* of a mushroom.
Mrs. Charles Meredith, My Home in Tasmania, p. 100.

Specifically—(*a*) The soft down on the skin of a peach and on the leaves of some plants. More commonly called *fuzz*. (*b*) A coat of morbid matter formed on the tongue, as in persons affected with fever.

The increased production of epithelium, causing a *fur*, is due to hyperæmia of the tongue. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

(*c*) A coat or crust formed on the interior of a vessel by matter deposited from a liquid, as wine.

Empty beer-casks hoary with cobwebs, and empty wine-bottles with *fur* and fungus choking up their throats.
Dickens, Little Dorrit, i. 5.

(*d*) Scale formed in a boiler. *Hamersly.*

5. In *sporting*, a general term for furred animals, as in the phrase *fur, fin, and feather*. Compare *feather, fin.*

He [the Scotch terrier] may be induced to hunt feather, [but] he never takes to it like *fur*, and prefers vermin to game at all times.
Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 72.

6. Kind or class: from the use of particular furs as distinctive insignia. [Rare.] In the following passage the allusion is to the use of fur—miniver or vair—in some of the distinctive university costumes.

O foolishness of men! that lend their ears
To those budge doctors of the Stoic *fur*.
Milton, Comus, l. 707.

7. One of several tinctures used in heraldry. Each fur represents an artificial surface composed of patches of different colors, supposed to be sewn together, or of tufts sewn upon a plain ground. The eight furs most usually depicted and blazoned are ermine, ermines, erminois, pean, vair, counter-vair, potent, and counter-potent; there are also erminites, vair-en-point vairé. *Vairy cuppa* and *vairy tassa* are names given to counter-vair. See *meire*.—**To make the fur fly**, to make a great commotion; breed a disturbance. *Bartlett.* [Slang, U. S.]

Senator H—— was greatly excited, which proved most conclusively that he had *made the fur fly* among the five thousand four hundred and forty men [in allusion to the Oregon boundary-line]. *New York Tribune.*

II. *a.* Pertaining to or made of fur; producing fur: as, *fur* animals; a *fur* cap. [A *fur cap* is a cap made of fur remaining on the skin; a *fur hat* (formerly called a *beaver hat*) is a hat made of fur partly felted, but retaining a furry surface.]

fur[1] (fėr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *furred*, ppr. *furring*. [< ME. *furren*, line with fur, < OF. *forrer, fourrer*, F. *fourrer*, sheathe, fur, = Sp. Pg. *forrar*, line, = It. *foderare*, line, line with fur; from the noun.] **1.** To line, face, or cover with fur: as, a *furred* robe.

The kyng dude of his robe *furred* with menevere.
King Alisaunder, l. 5474.

The rich Tartars somtimes *fur* their gowns with pelluce or silke shag, which is exceeding soft, light, & warme.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 98.

Who if they light vpon those *furred* Deities take away the Furres, and bestow on them greater heat in fires.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 433.

The mantles of our kings and peers, and the *furred* robes of the several classes of our municipal officers, are the remains of this once universal fashion.
Fairholt, Costume, II. 174.

2. To cover with morbid or foul matter; coat.

The walls
On all sides *furred* with mouldy damps, and hung
With clots of ropy gore, and human limbs.
Addison, Æneid, iii.

A minute portion of the small-pox virus introduced into the system will, in a severe case, cause . . . heat of skin, accelerated pulse, *furred* tongue, . . . etc.
H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 43.

The objection to all effective surface heaters by exhaust steam is their liability to become *furred* up when the water contains a considerable quantity of lime-salts.
R. Wilson, Steam Boilers, p. 118.

There are serious conditions . . . in which the development of epithelium on the tongue is prevented, and so it is not *furred*, but becomes red and raw. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

3. In *carp.*, to nail strips of board or timber to, as joists or rafters, in order to bring them to a level and range them into a straight surface, or as a wall or partition, for lathing or for forming an air-space between it and the plastering.—**4.** To clean off scale from the interior of (a boiler). *Hamersly.*

fur[2] (fėr), *n.* [Sc., = E. *furrow*, < ME. *furwe*, etc. See *furrow*.] A furrow; the space between two ridges.

What's the matter, my son Willie,
She hasna a *fur* o' land.
Sweet Willie and Fair Annie (Child's Ballads, II. 134).

fur[3] (fėr), *adv.* and *a.* A dialectal variant of *far*[1].

As Venus Bird, the white, swift, lovely Dove, . . .
Doth on her wings her utmost swiftness prove,
Finding the gripe of Falcon fierce not *furr*.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

fur. An abbreviation of *furlong.*

furacious† (fū-rā'shus), *a.* [< L. *furax* (*furaci-*), thievish, inclined to steal, < *furari*, steal, < *fur* = Gr. *φώρ*, a thief, prob. connected with L. *ferre* = Gr. *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1], carry away. Cf. *convey* in the sense of 'steal.' Hence also (from L. *fur*) E. *furtive, ferret*[1].] Given to theft; inclined to steal; thievish. *Bailey*, 1727.

furacity† (fū-ras'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *furacita*(*t-*)*s*, thievishness, < *furax*, thievish: see *furacious.*] The quality of being furacious; propensity to steal; thievishness. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

fur-bearing (fėr'bãr''ing), *a.* Yielding a fur or peltry of commercial value, as an animal: sometimes specifically applied to the members of the family *Mustelidæ.*

furbelow (fėr'bē-lō), *n.* [Formerly also *furbeloe;* an accom. (as if *fur* or fringe *below*, and so given, with an interrogation, in the Dictionary of the Spanish Academy) of earlier *falbelo*, orig. *falbala:* see *falbala.*] **1.** A piece of stuff plaited and puckered on a gown or petticoat; a plaited or puffed flounce; the plaited border of a petticoat or skirt.

Peeps into ev'ry Chest and Box;
Turns all her *Furbeloes* and Flounces.
Prior, The Dove, st. 25.

Nay, oft, in dreams, invention we bestow,
To change a flounce, or add a *furbelow*.
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 100.

Hence—**2.** An elaborate adornment of any kind.

A *furbelow* of precious stones, a hat buttoned with a diamond, a brocade waistcoat or petticoat, are standing topicks. *Spectator*, No. 15.

Some rhetorical *furbelows* or broidery that belong to the wardrobes of the past.
D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together, i.

3. The *Laminaria bulbosa*, a species of seaweed having a large wrinkled frond, found on the coasts of England.

While you were running down the sands, and made
The dimpled flounce of the sea-*furbelow* flap,
Good man, to please the child. *Tennyson*, Sea Dreams.

4. Some part or process like a fringe or flounce.

The beautiful Chrysaora, remarkable for its long *furbelows*, which act as organs of prehension.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 523.

furbelow (fėr'bē-lō), *v. t.* [< *furbelow*, *n.*] To furnish or ornament with furbelows or elaborate embellishments.

When arguments too fiercely glare,
You calm 'em with a milder air:
To break their points, you turn their force,
And *furbelow* the plain discourse. *Prior*, Alma, ii.

She shut out the garish light with soft curtains; she put on the plain mirror and toilet table what Gilbert called a French cap and overskirt, and she *furbelowed* the mantelpiece. *Howells*, Private Theatricals, x.

furbery†, *n.* Same as *fourbery.*

furbish (fėr'bish), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also transposed *frubbish, frobish;* < ME. *fourbischen, forbischen*, < OF. *fourbiss-*, stem of certain parts of *fourbir, furbir*, F. *fourbir* = Pr. *forbir* = It. *forbire* (ML. *forbare*), polish, < OHG. *furpan, furban*, MHG. *fürben, vürwen*, clean, = AS. *feormian* (for **furbian*, **feorbian*), clean, rub bright, polish (in the latter sense only in the deriv. *feormend* (orig. ppr.), a polisher, *feormung*, a polishing, furbishing (esp. of arms)), in comp. *ā-feormian*, clean, cleanse, purge: see *farm*[3].] **1.** To rub or scour to brightness; polish; burnish.

A naughty souldier . . . who would be so *frobishing* and trimming his weapons at the very instant when there was more need to use them. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 339.

Men of all ranks and occupations . . . were deserting their daily occupations to *furbish* helmets, handle muskets, and learn the trade of war.
Motley, Dutch Republic, III. 89.

2. Figuratively, to clear from taint or stain; renew the glory or brightness of; renovate.

Hang your bread and water,
I'le make you young again, believe that, lady.
I will so *frubbish* you.
Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, i. 3.

It is much more to the manager's advantage to *furbish* up all the lumber which the good sense of our ancestors . . . had consigned to oblivion.
Goldsmith, Polite Learning, xii.

She would have Sophie to look over all her "toilets," as she called frocks, to *furbish* up any that were "passées," and to air and arrange the new.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xvii.

furbishable (fėr'bish-a-bl), *a.* [< *furbish* + *-able.*] Capable of being furbished. *Imp. Dict.*

furbisher (fėr'bish-ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also **frubbisher, frobisher* (whence the surname *Frobisher*); < ME. *forbushere*, etc., < OF. *fourbisseur*, F. *fourbisseur*, < *fourbir*, furbish: see *furbish.*] One who or that which furbishes, or makes bright by rubbing; one who or that which cleans or polishes.

furca (fėr'kă), *n.*; pl. *furcæ* (-sē). [L., a fork; specifically, as in def. 1: see *fork.*] **1.** In *Rom. antiq.*, an instrument of punishment varying between the types and uses of the yoke and the gallows, according to its size and shape. As a yoke it was fork-shaped, the bow being placed over the neck of the offender, whose arms were tied to the arms, and it was thus carried about by the person upon whom it was inflicted. In another form it served as a post to which persons were bound to be scourged; and in a larger form, sometimes with two uprights connected by a cross-piece, it was a gallows on which criminals were hanged, or a cross upon which they were bound or nailed.

They shall escape the *furca* and the wheel, the torments of lustful persons, and the crown of flames that is reserved for the ambitious. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 680.

2. In zoölogical classifications, divergence in two lines from the point representing a given group; dichotomy, considered in the abstract.

furcate (fėr'kāt), *a.* [< ML. *furcatus*, < L. *furca*, a fork: see *fork.*] Forked; branching like the prongs of a fork.—**Furcate antennæ**, in *entom.*, those antennæ which are divided from the base into two branches, as in *Tenthredinidæ*, etc.

furcate (fėr'kāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *furcated*, ppr. *furcating.* [< ML. *furcatus:* see *furcate, a.*] To branch; fork; divide into branches.

furcately (fėr'kāt-li), *adv.* In a furcate or forked manner or condition.

furcation (fėr-kā'shon), *n.* [< *furcate* + *-ion.*] A forking; a branching like the tines of a fork; also, that which branches off; a division.

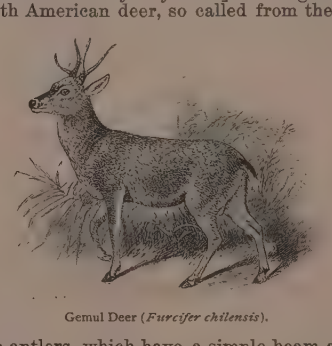
But when they grow old, they grow less branched, and first do lose their brow antlers, or lowest *furcations* next the head. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 9.

furcatorium (fėr-kă-tō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *furcatoria* (-ă). [NL., neut. of **furcatorius*, < ML. *furcatus*, forked: see *furcate, a.*] The furciform bone, wishbone, or merrythought of a fowl: more fully called *os furcatorium.* See cut under *furcula.*

furcellate (fėr-sel'āt), *a.* [< L. as if **furcella*, equiv. to *furcilla*, a little fork (cf. *furcillatus*, forked), dim. of *furca*, fork: see *fork.* Cf. *furcate.*] Slightly furcate.

furché (fėr-shā'), *a.* In *her.*, same as *fourché.*

Furcifer (fėr'si-fėr), *n.* [NL., < L. *furcifer*, a yoke-bearer: see *furciferous.*] **1.** A genus of South American deer, so called from the furcate antlers, which have a simple beam and a brow-antler. *F. chilensis* and *F. antisiensis* are examples; they are called *gemul deer.*—**2.** A genus of reptiles. *Fitzinger.*



Gemul Deer (*Furcifer chilensis*).

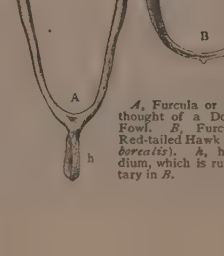
furciferous (fėr-sif'ė-rus), *a.* [< L. *furcifer*, bearing a fork or yoke, a yoke-bearer (much used as a term of vituperation, usually of slaves, equiv. to "rascal," "gallows-bird"), < *furca*, a fork, also an instrument of punishment in the form of a fork (see *furca*, 1), + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] **1.** In *entom.*, bearing a forked appendage or organ. Applied to certain lepidopterous larvæ which have, on the first segment behind the head, a forked tube, called the *osmeteria*, or scent-organ, from which the insect can protrude slender threads, for the purpose, it is supposed, of frightening away ichneumons.

2. Rascally; scoundrelly; villainous. *De Quincey.* [Rare.]

furciform (fėr'si-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *furca*, a fork, + *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a fork: as, the *furciform* clavicles or merrythought of a fowl.

Furcræa (fėr-krē'ă), *n.* [NL., named after A. F. de *Fourcroy*, a French chemist (1755–1809).] A genus of amaryllidaceous plants closely related to *Agave*, and resembling that genus in slow growth, thick fleshy leaves, and tall, pyramidal terminal inflorescence. There are about 15 species, of tropical America, some of which are extensively naturalized in the old world, and some are cultivated for ornament. Also written *Fourcroya.*

furcula (fėr'kū-lă), *n.*; pl. *furculæ* (-lē). [L., a forked prop to support a wall when undermined, dim. of *furca*, a fork: see *fork.*] **1.** In *ornith.*, the united pair of clavicles of a bird, forming a single forked bone, whence the name. The



A, Furcula or Merrythought of a Domestic Fowl. *B*, Furcula of Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo borealis*). *h*, hypoclidium, which is rudimentary in *B*.

prongs of the furcula commonly meet at an approximately acute angle, like a V, and there develop a process called the *hypocleidium;* the extremities pass to each shoulder-joint. Sometimes the prongs meet at an open angle, like a U, and they may be ankylosed with the keel of the sternum. The furcula serves to keep the shoulders apart, and is strongest, with most open tines, in birds of the greatest powers of flight. It is occasionally rudimentary or defective, the clavicles being separate and very small, as occurs especially in some flightless birds. The furcula of the common fowl is familiar as the *merrythought* or *wishbone.* Also called *furculum* (with plural *furcula*).

2. In *entom.*, a forked process: specifically applied to a long bifid process on the bodies of certain caterpillars. See *furciferous*, 1.

furcular (fėr'kū-lăr), *a.* [< *furcula* + *-ar*[3].] Shaped like a fork; furcate: as, the *furcular* bone of a fowl.

Furcularia (fėr-kū-lā'ri-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **furcularis*, < L. *furcula*, dim. of *furca*, a fork: see *furcula*, *furcular*.] A name applied by Lamarck to the *Rotifera* properly so called.

furculum (fėr'kū-lum), *n.*; pl. *furcula* (-lă). [L.: see *furcula*.] Same as *furcula*, 1.

furder (fėr'dėr), *adv.*, *a.*, and *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *further*.

furdle† (fėr'dl), *v. t.* [The older form of *furl*, for *fardle*, *fardel*[1], pack up, hence furl: see *furl*, *fardel*[1].] To furl; roll up.

> The colours *furdled* up, the drum is mute.
> *John Taylor*, Works (1630).

> Nor to urge the thwart enclosure and *furdling* of flowers. *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus, iii. § 15.

furfur (fėr'fėr), *n.*; pl. *furfures* (-ēz). [L., bran, also scurf or scales on the skin.] In *pathol.*, dandruff; scurf; porrigo; in the plural, scales like bran, as of the skin.

furfuraceous (fėr-fū-rā'shius), *a.* [= F. *furfuracé* = Pg. It. *furfuraceo*, < LL. *furfuraceus*, like bran, < L. *furfur*, bran: see *furfur*.] **1.** Made of or resembling bran. Also *furfurous*.—**2.** Scaly; scurfy. Specifically applied in pathology to forms of desquamation in which the epidermis comes off in scales, and to a bran-like sediment which is sometimes observed in urine.

3. In *bot.*, coated with bran-like particles; scurfy. Also applied to the thallus of a lichen when gonidia are developed in such a way as to produce granules or wartlets on the surface.

furfuraceously (fėr-fū-rā'shius-li), *adv.* In a furfuraceous or scaly manner; with furfur.

furfuramide (fėr'fėr-am'id or -id), *n.* [< *furfur-ol* + *amide*.] In *chem.*, a crystalline solid ($C_{15}H_{12}N_2O_3$) produced by the action of ammonia on furfurol.

furfuration (fėr-fū-rā'shọn), *n.* [< *furfur* + *-ation*.] The falling of scurf or scurfy scales.

furfures, *n.* Plural of *furfur*.

furfurol (fėr'fėr-ol), *n.* [< L. *furfur*, bran, + *-ol*.] In *chem.*, a volatile oil ($C_5H_4O_2$) obtained when wheat-bran, sugar, or starch is acted on by dilute sulphuric acid. It is colorless when first prepared, but turns brown when exposed to the air, and forms a tarry mass. It has a fragrant odor resembling that of bitter almonds, and has the chemical properties of aldehyde.

furfurous (fėr'fū-rus), *a.* [< L. *furfurosus*, like bran, < *furfur*, bran.] Same as *furfuraceous*, 1: as, "*furfurous* bread," *Sydney Smith*.

Furia (fū'ri-ă), *n.* [L., a Fury: see *fury*.] **1.** A Linnean genus of *Vermes*.—**2.** A genus of South American bats, of the family *Emballonuridæ*, having the forehead prominent, the tail

Furia horrens.

ending in the interfemoral membrane, and the following dental formula: incisors and premolars 2 in each upper and 3 in each lower half-jaw, canines 1 in each, and molars 3 in each upper and lower half-jaw. There is but one species, *F. horrens*. *F. Cuvier*, 1828.

Furiæ (fū'ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Furia*.] One of four divisions of bats, of the family *Emballonuridæ*, containing the genera *Furia* and *Amorphochilus*.

furial†, *a.* [ME. *furyalle* = Sp. Pg. *furial* = It. *furiale*, < L. *furialis*, furious, belonging to the Furies, < *furia*, fury: see *fury*.] Furious; raging; tormenting.

> What is the cause, if it be for to telle,
> That ye be in this *furial* pyne of helle?
> *Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, l. 440.

furibund (fū'ri-bund), *a.* [= F. *furibond* = Sp. Pg. *furibundo* = It. *furibondo*, < L. *furibundus*, furious, < *furere*, be mad: see *fury*.] Furious; raging; mad. [Rare.]

> Poor Louison Chabray . . . has a garter round her neck, and *furibund* Amazons at each end.
> *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. vii. 7.

furibundal† (fū-ri-bun'dal), *a.* [< *furibund* + *-al*.] Same as *furibund*.

> Is 't possible for puling wench to tame
> The *furibundal* champion of fame? *G. Harvey*.

furiosant (fū-ri-ō'sant), *a.* [Heraldic F.; as *furious* + *-ant*.] Raging: an epithet applied in heraldry to the bull, bugle, and other animals when depicted in a rage or in madness. Also *rangant*.

furiosity (fū-ri-os'i-ti), *n.* [= Pg. *furiosidade* = It. *furiosità*; as *furious* + *-ity*.] The state of being furious; raving madness. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

furioso (fō-ri-ō'sō), *a.* and *n.* [It., furious, < L. *furiosus*, furious: see *furious*.] **I.** *a.* Furious; vehement: used in music.

II. *n.* A violent, raging, furious person.

> A violent man and a *furioso* was deaf to all this.
> *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 218.

furious (fū'ri-us), *a.* [< ME. *furious* = F. *furieux* = Pr. *furios* = Sp. Pg. It. *furioso*, < L. *furiosus*, full of madness or rage, raging, furious, < *furia*, madness, fury: see *fury*.] **1.** Full of fury; transported with passion; raging; violent: as, a *furious* animal.

> He lokyd *furyous* as a wyld catt.
> *Nugæ Poet.* (ed. Wright), p. 2.

> The Sultans have often been compelled to propitiate the *furious* rabble of Constantinople with the head of an unpopular Vizier. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

2†. Mad; frenzied; insane.

> No man did ever think the hurtful actions of *furious* men and innocents to be punishable.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

3. Marked by fury or impetuosity; impelled by or moving with violence; vehement; boisterous: as, a *furious* blow; a *furious* wind or storm.

> A *furious* pass the spear of Ajax made
> Through the broad shield, but at the corselet stay'd.
> *Pope*, Iliad, xxiii. 965.

> But so the *furious* blast prevail'd,
> That, pitiless perforce,
> They left their outcast mate behind.
> *Cowper*, The Cast-away.

=Syn. Impetuous, fierce, frantic, tumultuous, turbulent, tempestuous, stormy, angry.

furiously (fū'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a furious manner; with impetuous motion or agitation; violently; vehemently: as, to run *furiously;* to attack one *furiously*.

> The driving is like the driving of Jehu the son of Nimshi; for he driveth *furiously*. 2 Ki. ix. 20.

> The pendulum swung *furiously* to the left, because it had been drawn too far to the right.
> *Macaulay*, Sir James Mackintosh.

furiousness (fū'ri-us-nes), *n.* The state of being furious; violent agitation; impetuous motion; madness; frenzy; rage.

> Thou shalt stretche forth thyne hande vpo the *furyousnes* of mine enemyes, and thy right hande shall saue me.
> *Bible of* 1551, Ps. cxxxviii. 7.

furl (fėrl), *v. t.* [A contr. of *furdle:* see *furdle*, and cf. *fardle*, *farl*[1].] **1.** To wrap or roll, as a sail, close to the yard, stay, or mast, and fasten by a gasket or cord; draw up or draw into close compass, as a flag.

> Along the coast he shoots with swelling gales,
> Then lowers the lofty mast, and *furls* the sails.
> *Tickell*, Iliad, i.

> Till the war-drum throbb'd no longer, and the battle-flags were *furl'd*. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

2†. To ruffle.

> Disdaining, *furls* his mane and tears the ground,
> His eyes enflaming all the desert round.
> *Dryden*, Abs. and Achit.

To furl a topsail in a body (*naut.*), to gather all the loose parts of the topsail into the bunt about the topmast.

furlano (fōr-lä'nō), *n.* Same as *forlana*.

furling-line (fėr'ling-līn), *n.* *Naut.*, a line wound spirally about a sail and its yard in furling. Also called *sea-gasket*.

furlong (fėr'lộng), *n.* [< ME. *furlong*, *furlang*, *forlong*, *forlang*, etc., < AS. *furlang* (once improp. *furlung*), a furlong (used to translate L. *stadium*), prop. the length of a furrow, or the drive of the plow before it is turned, < *furh*, a furrow, + *lang*, long. The length of a furrow would ordinarily be equiv. to the length of the field; like other orig. indefinite terms of measure, the word came to have a definite value, being fixed by custom at 40 rods, and hence called in ML. (AL.) *quarentena:* see *quarantine*.] A measure of length equal to the eighth part of a mile, 40 rods, poles, or perches, 220 yards, or 201.17 meters. The furlong corresponds to the Roman stadium, and one eighth of any kind of mile is called a furlong in older writers. Thus, English writers of the sixteenth century often call 625 feet a furlong; and the reason is that 5 feet was taken to be a pace, so that a Roman mile of 1,000 paces would be 8 × 625 feet. So the eighth part of a Scotch mile, or nearly 742 feet, was a furlong. In the English translation of the New Testament *furlong* is used to translate the Greek στάδιον, stadium. Abbreviated *fur*.

> Ac ich can fynde in a felde and in a *forlang* an hare,
> An holden a knyȝtes court and a-counte with the reyue.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), viii. 32.

> And although there appeare difference in their summes, yet that is imputed rather to the diuersity of their *furlongs*, which some reckoned longer then others, then to their differing opinions. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 48.

A furlong way†, a short distance of space or interval of time.

> The constable and his wyf also
> And Custance han ytake the ryghte way
> Toward the see, a *furlong wey* or two.
> *Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 4.

> And shortly up they clomben alle thre
> They sitten stille, wel a *furlong way*.
> *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 451.

furlough (fėr'lō), *n.* [The spelling *furloe* occurs in the 18th century, but *furlough* appears to be the earliest spelling (as in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674). As the spelling *furlough* does not follow that of the orig. language, it was prob. intended to be phonetic (from a military point of view), the *gh* perhaps as *f* and the accent on the second syllable; < D. *verlof*, leave, furlough, = LG. *verlōf* = G. dial. *verlaub* (these prob. of Scand. origin), < Dan. *forlov*, leave, permission, furlough, leave of absence, = Sw. *förlof*, leave, pardon; a form (with prefix *for-*, *för-* = E. *for-*[1]) equiv. to the older Dan. *orlov*, leave of absence, furlough, = Sw. *orlof*, dismission, discharge, = Icel. *orlof*, leave, = D. *oorlof*, leave, = OHG. MHG. *urloup*, G. *urlaub*, leave of absence, furlough, prop. the abstract noun of a verb repr. (approximately) by Icel. *orlofa*, allow, and by OHG. *irloubōn*, MHG. *erlouben*, G. *erlauben* = AS. *ālȳfan*, *ālīefan* = Goth. *uslaubjan*, leave, permit, < Goth. *us-* (= AS. *ā-* = OHG. *ar-*, *ir-*, unaccented; AS. *or-* = OHG. *ur-* = Icel. *or-*, accented) + **laubjan* (in comp.), leave: see *a-*[1], *or-*, *for-*[1], and *leave*[1], *v.* *Furlough* thus ult. contains the elements *for-*[1] and *leave*[1].] Leave of absence; especially, in military use, leave or license given by a commanding officer to an officer or a soldier to be absent from service for a certain time. In the United States army the term is used officially only for such leave given to an enlisted man, the same permission granted to a commissioned officer being designated a *leave of absence*. A soldier availing himself of the permission is said to be *furloughed*, or *on furlough;* an officer, *on leave*. The word is also used to designate the temporary discharge from service of a civilian in the employ of the government. In the United States navy it has a special signification, indicating the condition of an officer off duty either for fault or at his own request and only receiving one half of "waiting-orders pay."

> After an absence of several years passed with his regiment, . . . he was now returned on a three years' *furlough*. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 20.

> The Secretary of the Navy shall have authority to place *on furlough* any officer on the active list of the Navy.
> *Rev. Statutes, U. S.*, § 1442.

[The power given to the Secretary of the Navy is rarely exercised.]

> Officers *on furlough* shall receive only half of the pay to which they would have been entitled if on leave of absence. *Rev. Statutes, U. S.*, § 1557.

> Capt. Irwin goes by the next packet-boat to Holland; he has got a *furloe* from his father for a year.
> *Chesterfield*, Misc., IV. xlii.

> Some find their natural selves, and only then,
> In *furloughs* of divine escape from men.
> *Lowell*, Agassiz, ii. 1.

furlough (fėr'lō), *v. t.* [< *furlough*, *n.*] To furnish with a furlough; grant leave of absence to, as a soldier.

> *Furloughed* men returned in large numbers, and before their "leaves" had terminated. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 93.

furmenty, furmety, furmity (fėr'men-ti, -mē-ti, -mi-ti), *n.* Same as *frumenty*.

> And ye shall eate neither bread, nor parched corn, nor *furmenty* of newe corne, vntill the selfe same daye that ye haue broughte an offringe vnto your God.
> *Bible of* 1551, Lev. xxiii. 14.

In this plight did he leave Mopsa, resolved in her heart to be the greatest lady in the world, and never after to feed of worse than *furmenty*. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

His lips may water
Like a puppy's o'er a *furmenty* pot.
Massinger, Maid of Honour, v. 1.

I hate different diets, and *furmity* and butter, and herb porridge. *Swift*, To Stella, xlii.

furmetary† (fėr'mē-tā-ri), *n.* Same as *frumenty*.

fur-moth (fėr'môth), *n.* The *Tinea pellionella*, a kind of moth which infests fur.

furnace (fėr'nās), *n.* [< ME. *furnasse, furneys, fournes, forneys, fornays*, etc., < OF. *fornais, fornaz, forneys*, m., *fornaise*, f., F. *fournaise* = Pr. *fornatz, fornas* = OSp. *fornaz*, Sp. *hornaza* = It. *fornace*, < L. *fornax* (*fornac-*), an oven, furnace, kiln, < *fornus, furnus*, an oven, connected with *formus*, warm.] 1. A structure in which to make and maintain a fire the heat of which is to be used for some mechanical purpose, as the melting of ores or metals, the production of steam as a power, the warming of apartments, the baking of pottery, etc.; specifically, a structure of considerable size built of stone or brick, and usually lined with fire-brick, used for some purpose connected with the operation of smelting metals. Furnaces are constructed in a great variety of ways, according to the different purposes to which they are to be applied. See *air-furnace, blast-furnace*, and *hearth*.

There made Nabugodonozor the kyng putte three Children in to the *Forneys* of Fuyr; for thei weren in the righte Trouthe of Beleeve. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 35.

As silver is melted in the midst of the *furnace*, so shall ye be melted. Ezek. xxii. 22.

2. Figuratively, a place, time, or occasion of severe torture or great trial.

Behold, I have refined thee, but not with silver; I have chosen thee in the *furnace* of affliction. Isa. xlviii. 10.

Base-burning furnace. See *base-burning*.—**Bone-black furnace.** See *bone-black*.—**Calcining-furnace,** a furnace in which the operation of calcining is performed; specifically, a reverberatory furnace, with a low arch, in which hard lead is "softened" by exposing it to the action of the flame, by which the foreign metals (antimony, copper, and iron) are oxidized, and collect on the surface of the metal in the form of dross. Also called *improving-furnace*, and the process of softening is also called *improving*.—**Carbonizing-furnace.** See *carbonize*.—**Castilian furnace,** a circular furnace, usually about 3 feet in diameter and 3½ feet high, having a breast formed by a semicircular iron pan furnished with a lip for running off the slags and a longitudinal slot for convenience in tapping. On the top of this cylinder, which is made of fire-brick, rests a box-shaped covering of masonry supported by four pillars, and in this are the feeding-door and the outlet for the products of combustion. The blast is obtained by means of a fan, and there are three twyers. This furnace is used in Spain for smelting poor ores of lead as well as rich slags. It has also been introduced to a limited extent in England.—**Catalan furnace** or **forge,** a furnace used in the French Pyrenees and in some parts of Spain for the manufacture of wrought-iron directly from the ore. It consists of a quadrangular hearth, made of some fire-resisting material, supported by one or more small arches, and built against the side of a wall like the ordinary blacksmiths' forge. The blast is supplied by a peculiar kind of blowing-machine called a *trompe*, in which the current of air is produced by the falling of water through a vertical tube. See *bloomery* and *forge*1.—**Cementation-furnace.** See *converting-furnace*.—**Converting-furnace,** a form of furnace in which bar-iron is converted into steel by carburization (which see). It consists essentially of an oblong rectangular case, called the *chest* or *pot*, open at the top, and inclosed within an arched fire-brick chamber, with arched openings at each end, through which a man can enter. The fireplace is underneath, and that and the flues are so arranged that the chest can be uniformly heated to a high temperature. The whole is inclosed within a hollow cone of brickwork, open at the top, like a glass-furnace. Two such chests are ordinarily built side by side, space being left for flues between the adjacent walls.—**Cupola blast-furnace,** the modern form of blast-furnace, resembling the cupola used for foundry purposes in being much less massive in construction than the old-fashioned blast-furnace, but at the same time of much greater size, the largest being over 100 feet in height and 25 in diameter across the boshes. The cupola blast-furnace is built of radiating brickwork, inclosed within a wrought-iron casing.—**Cupola furnace.** See *cupola-furnace*.—**Danks rotary furnace,** a peculiar form of puddling-furnace (see *puddle*) in which the chamber in which the puddling is effected is made to rotate during the operation. It is claimed that the Danks furnace is more effective in eliminating the phosphorus and sulphur than the ordinary form of puddling-furnace.—**Decomposing-furnace,** a furnace used in the conversion of common salt into sulphate of soda, aided by the action of sulphuric acid.—**Dumb furnace,** a ventilating-furnace placed at the foot of the up-cast shaft of a mine, and arranged in such a way that, while the dangerous gases are drawn away, they cannot come in contact with the fire.—**Hardening-furnace,** in *hat-making*, a furnace in which the bodies of hats, folded in wet cloth, are laid upon an iron plate and hardened by the pressure of traversing-plates together with the heat and dampness.—**High furnace,** the ordinary blast-furnace: so called in literal translation from the French *haut fourneau*.—**Hydrocarbon-furnace,** a furnace in which a liquid fuel, as petroleum, is used.—**Muffle-furnace,** the small portable furnace in which is heated the muffle containing the cupels (see *cupel*) used in assaying gold and silver.—**Osmund furnace,** in *metal-working*, a primitive form of furnace formerly used in Sweden, and still in use in Finland, for reducing bog-iron ore. The lining of the furnace is of refractory stone. Surrounding this, with a considerable earth-packed space intervening, is a crib of wood. The blast is furnished by bellows worked by treadles.—**Pernot furnace,** an open-hearth regenerative furnace for converting iron into steel, invented in France, but also introduced, with some modifications, to a limited extent in England. It requires for its use both pig and scrap. Its chief peculiarity is that its bed is inclined at a small angle (about 6°) and rotative.—**Plumbers' furnace,** a portable furnace used by plumbers for soldering, etc.—**Regenerative furnace,** a furnace in which the waste heat of the products of combustion is utilized by being transferred to either the air or the combustible gases, or both, entering the furnace. This transfer is effected by means of so-called "regenerators." See *regenerator*.—**Reheating-furnace,** a reverberatory furnace in which the puddled bars, piled in packets, are reheated preparatory to rolling; a balling-furnace.—**Reverberatory furnace,** a furnace in which the fuel is not brought directly in contact with the material to be acted on by the fire, but which is so arranged that the flame of the burning gases plays over or is "reverberated" upon the ore or metal under treatment. A peculiar kind of reverberatory furnace used in the manufacture of steel is called the *open hearth*. See *hearth*.—**Ring-top furnace,** a charcoal-furnace for heating smoothing-irons. It has an annular top, and cross-bars which can be removed at pleasure. *E. H. Knight*.—**Spanish furnace,** a form of reverberatory furnace used in Spain, and especially at Linares, one of the most important lead-producing districts in the world. Its chief peculiarity is the presence of two chambers, one of which is the reduction-chamber, while the other has a peculiar and not entirely understood action in checking and modifying the draft.—**Tank-furnace,** in *glass-manuf.*, a furnace fitted with a tank, as distinguished from comparatively small melting-pots, to hold the molten glass.

furnace (fėr'nās), *v.* [< *furnace, n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To subject to the action of a furnace; figuratively, to heat as if in a furnace.

M. A. Scheurer-Kestner claims to have proved that in the *furnacing* operation no soda-salts are reduced to metallic sodium. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 51.

In soft Australian nights,
And through the *furnaced* noons, and in the times
Of wind and wet. *Contemporary Rev.*, LII. 411.

2†. To throw out, as flames or dull reverberations of sound are emitted by a furnace.

Furnaceth the universall sighes and complaintes of this transposed world. *Chapman*, Shield of Achilles, Pref.

II.† *intrans.* To issue forth like flames from a furnace.

O tell him [my absent love] that I lie
Deep wounded with the flames that *furnac'd* from his eye.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 1.

furnace-bar (fėr'nās-bär), *n.* Same as *fire-bar*.

furnace-bridge (fėr'nās-brij), *n.* A barrier of fire-bricks, or an iron-plate chamber filled with water, thrown across a furnace at the extreme end of the fire-bars, to prevent the fuel from being carried into the flues, and to quicken the draft by contracting the section of the chimney.

furnace-burning (fėr'nās-bėr'ning), *a.* Burning or heated like a furnace.

All my body's moisture
Scarce serves to quench my *furnace-burning* heart.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

furnaceman (fėr'nās-man), *n.*; pl. *furnacemen* (-men). A man who tends a furnace.

The *furnaceman* reverses his shunt valve.
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXIII. 474.

furnament†, *n.* See *furniment*.

furnarian (fėr-nā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining or related to the genus *Furnarius* or family *Furnariidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Furnariidæ*; an oven-bird.

Furnariidæ (fėr-nā-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Furnarius* + *-idæ*.] A neotropical family of formicarioid passerine birds, related to the *Dendrocolaptidæ*, but differing from them somewhat in the structure of the feet; the South American oven-birds. These birds are so called from the oven-like nests which they build. They mostly have stiffened pointed tail-feathers, and the general habits of creepers. Also written *Furnaridæ, Furnariadæ*.

Furnarius (fėr-nā'ri-us), *n.* [NL. (cf. L. *furnarius*, a baker), < L. *furnus*, an oven: see *furnace*.] The typical genus of oven-birds of the family *Furnariidæ*. *Vieillot*, 1816.

Brazilian Oven-bird (*Furnarius figulus*).

furner†, *n.* [< OF. *fournier, fornier, furnier*, a baker, < L. *furnarius*, a baker: see *Furnarius*.] One who sets bread into the oven. *Minsheu*.

furniment†, **furnament**† (fėr'ni-, fėr'nā-ment), *n.* [< OF. *fourniment*, a furnishing, < *fournir*, furnish, supply, etc.: see *furnish*1.] Furniture; equipment.

Lo! where they spyde with speedie whirling pace,
One in a charet of straunge *furniment*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 38.

Neither the men nor the horse glistered so with gold nor precious *furnaments*, but only with the brightnes of their Harnesse. *J. Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, iii. 236.

furnish1 (fėr'nish), *v.* [< ME. *furnysshen*, < OF. *furniss-, fourniss-*, stem of certain parts of *furnir, fornir, fournir*, F. *fournir* = Pr. *fornir*, earlier *formir, fromir* = Sp. Pg. *fornir* = It. *fornire*, furnish, < OHG. *frumjan*, perform, provide, < *fruma*, MHG. *vrume, vrum*, utility, gain, akin to AS. *fremu, freme*, profit, advantage, *fremian, fremman*, promote, perform, etc., whence mod. E. *frame*: see *frame*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To provide; supply: used with *with*, and having a personal object: as, to *furnish* a family *with* food; to *furnish* a person *with* money for some purpose.

He is *furnished with* my opinion. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1.

Let's meet there the ninth of May next, about two of the clock; and I'll want nothing that a fisher should be *furnished with*. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 188.

How might a man, *furnished with* Gyges's secret, employ it in bringing together distant friends! *Steele*, Tatler, No. 138.

The ass is *furnished with* a stuffed saddle.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 172.

2. To provide for use; make or afford a provision of; supply; yield: with a thing as object: as, to *furnish* arms for defense; Normandy *furnishes* the best draft-horses; this fact *furnishes* a strong argument against your theory.

A graver fact, enlisted on your side,
May *furnish* illustration, well applied.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 206.

His writings and his life *furnish* abundant proofs that he was not a man of strong sense. *Macaulay*.

The history of the house of commons, on the other hand, *furnishes* some valuable illustrations of constitutional practice. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 368.

3. To provide with what is proper or suitable; supply with anything; fit up or fit out; equip: as, to *furnish* a house, a library, or an expedition; to *furnish* the mind by study and observation.

He was full well *furnysshed* of body and of membres, and a grete gentilman on his moder be-halue.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 406.

He was *furnished* like a hunter.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2.

And being all approached, there commeth one of the Santones mounted on a Camell well *furnished*, who at the other side of the Mountaine ascendeth flue steppes into a pulpit. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 269.

The Duke of Doria's palace has the best outside of any in Genoa, as that of Durazzo is the best *furnished* within. *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 362.

Specifically—4. In *ceram.*, to ornament with pieces molded separately and afterward attached to the object, as a vase with figures of flowers, or the like.—**To furnish out,** to fill out; complete; furnish proper materials for.

Since the moneyed men are so fond of war, I should be glad they would *furnish out* one campaign at their own charge. *Swift*, Conduct of Allies.

It is a great convenience to those who want wit to *furnish out* a conversation, that there is something or other in all companies where it is wanted substituted in its stead, which, according to their taste, does the business as well. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 504.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To provide one's self with equipment; equip one's self.

I expect measure hard enough and must *furnish* apace with proportionable armour. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 93.

2. To provide furniture for a room or a house. —3. In *racing slang*, to take on flesh; improve in strength and appearance.

The horse had *furnished* so since then.
Macmillan's Mag.

furnish1†, *n.* [< *furnish, v.*] Provision; outfit; furniture; supply.

Hee sends him a whole *Furnish* of all vessels for his chamber of cleane gold. *Daniel*, Hist. Eng., p. 169.

To lend the world a *furnish* of wit, she lays her own to pawn. *Greene*, Groatsworth of Wit.

furnish2†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *furnace*.

furnished (fėr'nisht), *p. a.* 1. Provided with what is needful; fitted with furniture or what-

ever is necessary; equipped for use: as, a *furnished* house; *furnished* rooms.—**2.** In *her.*: (*a*) Same as *armed*, in some cases, as when applied to the horns of a stag: as, a hart *furnished* with six antlers. (*b*) Caparisoned; fitted with saddle, bridle, etc.: said of a horse.

furnishedness (fėr'nisht-nes), *n.* The state of being furnished or equipped. [Rare.]

In such a sense it was [attributed] to the ternary in respect of the fulness and well *furnishedness* of the earth.
Dr. H. More, Appendix to Defence of Cabbala, iv. 11.

furnisher (fėr'nish-ėr), *n.* One who furnishes or provides supplies of any kind; specifically, one who equips or fits up with suitable furniture and fittings: as, a house-*furnisher*.

And some gave out the Dutchess of Lauderdale as a resetter of Argyle since his forfeiture, and a *furnisher* of him with money. *State Trials*, J. Mitchel, an. 1677.

furnishing (fėr'nish-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *furnish*, *v.*] **1.** The act of providing with furniture or fittings of any kind.—**2.** *pl.* Fittings of any kind; especially, the smaller articles used in fitting up anything, as a building, vehicle, etc.: as, builders' or upholsterers' *furnishings*. —**3†.** A subsidiary appendage or adjunct; an incidental part.

Something deeper,
Whereof, perchance, these are but *furnishings*.
Shak., Lear, iii. 1.

furnishment (fėr'nish-ment), *n.* [< OF. *fournissement, fornissement;* as *furnish* + *-ment.*] **1.** The act of furnishing.—**2.** A supply of furniture or things necessary.

No other thing was thought or talked on, but onely preparations and *furnishments* for this businesse.
Daniel, Hist. Eng., p. 93.

Yet, with all this *furnishment*, out of a custom which modesty had observ'd, Sir Thomas deprecated the burthen.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 176.

Purveyor for the army; . . . vastly rich; grown so as contractor of *furnishments* which he never furnishes.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 346.

furniture (fėr'ni-tūr), *n.* [< F. *fourniture* (= Sp. It. *fornitura*), a supply, or the act of furnishing, < *fournir*, furnish: see *furnish*[1].] **1.** In general, that with which anything is furnished or supplied to fit it for operation or use; that which fits or equips for use or action; outfit; equipment: as, the *furniture* of a war-horse, or of a microscope; table *furniture*.

He furnished himself for the fight, but not in his wonted *furniture*. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

To deedes of armes and proofe of chevalrie
They gan themselves addresse, full rich aguiz'd,
As each one had his *furnitures* deviz'd.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iii. 4.

The sufficient reply to the skeptic, who doubts the power and the *furniture* of man, is in that possibility of joyful intercourse with persons which makes the faith and practice of all reasonable men. *Emerson*, Character.

2. The act of furnishing. [Rare.]

The order and *furniture* of all was done by diuine prouidence. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 60.

3. Collectively and specifically—(*a*) Those movables required for use or ornament in a dwelling, a place of business or of assembly, etc.

The Protector was magnificent, and had he lived to complete Somerset-house, would probably have called in the assistance of those artists, whose works are the noblest *furniture*. *Walpole*, Anecdotes of Painting, I. vi.

The *furniture* of the room, and the little China ornaments on the mantelpiece, have a constrained, unfamiliar look. *T. B. Aldrich*, Bad Boy, p. 68.

(*b*) The necessary appendages in various employments or arts, as the brasswork of locks, door-knobs, and window-shutters, the masts and rigging of a ship, the mounting of a musket, etc.

The forgings of the *furniture* are all made by one man, who gives all his time to *furniture* forging.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 244.

(*c*) In *printing*, the pieces of wood or metal placed between and around pages of type to keep them the requisite distance apart and to aid in securing them in the chase.—**3.** In *organ-building*, one of the varieties of mixture-stops.—**Beveled furniture**, in *printing*. See *beveled*. —**Labor-saving furniture**, in *printing*, furniture cut by system, so that pieces of different lengths and widths can be readily combined.

furniture-plush (fėr'ni-tūr-plush), *n.* A plush made entirely of mohair, or with a mohair filling and a cotton warp, used for covering household furniture. Also called *Utrecht velvet*.

furniture-print (fėr'ni-tūr-print), *n.* See *chintz*[1].

furniture-stop (fėr'ni-tūr-stop), *n.* In *organ-building*, a mixture-stop.

furo (fū'rō), *n.* [ML., a ferret, lit. a thief: see *ferret*[1].] A name of the ferret; the technical specific name of *Putorius furo*. See *ferret*[1].

furoles (fū-rōlz'), *n. pl.* [< OF. *furoles*, F. *furolles*, fiery exhalations; popular dim. (cf. equiv. OF. *flammerolles*) of *feu*, fire, < L. *focus*, fireplace: see *focus, fuel.*] Same as *corposant*.

furor (fū'rôr), *n.* [< L. *furor*, a raging, madness, fury, < *furere*, rage, be furious: see *fury*.] Fury; rage; mania; specifically, an overpowering passion for or on account of something.

This science in his perfection can not grow but by some diuine instinct: the Platonicks call it *furor:* or by excellencie of nature and complexion.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 1.

So strong was the *furor* of play upon him.
Goldsmith, Richard Nash.

furore (fō-rō're), *n.* [It., < L. *furor*, madness: see *furor*.] Same as *furor*.

furr-ahin (fur'a-hin), *n.* [Sc., < *fur*[2], *furr*, furrow, + *ahin, ahint*, behind: see *ahint, ahin*.] The hindmost horse on the right-hand side of the plow, which walks on the furrows.

My *furr-ahin's* a wordy beast,
As e'er in tug or tow was traced.
Burns, The Inventory.

furr-chuck (fėr'chuk), *n.* [Appar. a variation of *furze-chat*.] Same as *furze-chat*. [Prov. Eng. (Norfolk).]

furred (fėrd), *a.* **1.** Provided or covered with fur or something resembling it: as, a *furred* robe; a *furred* tongue.—**2†.** Made or become thick and coarse, as vocal sounds.

Her voice, for want of use, is so *furred* that it do not at present please me; but her manner of singing is such that I shall, I think, take great pleasure in it.
Pepys, Diary, II. 470.

furrier (fėr'i-ėr), *n.* [< ME., < OF. *fourreur*, a furrier, a skinner, < *fourrer*, fur: see *fur*[1], *n.* and *v.*] A dealer in or a dresser of furs; one who makes or sells articles of wearing-apparel, etc., made of fur.

furriery (fėr'i-ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *furrieries* (-iz). [< *furrier* + *-y:* see *-ery.*] **1.** Furs in general.

No labour can ever be turned to so good account as what is employed upon their *furrieries*.
Cook, Voyages, VII. vi. 6.

2. The trade of a furrier.

furrily (fėr'i-li), *adv.* In a furry manner; with a covering of fur. *Byron.*

furring (fėr'ing), *n.* [< ME. *furrynge;* verbal n. of *fur*[1], *v.* In sense 3 sometimes written improp. *firring*, in simulation of *fir*.] **1.** Furs; peltry; trimmings of fur.

Hem faileth no *furrynge* ne clothes at full.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 604.

A sort of hedgehog with heavy *furring* and short legs.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LV. 129.

2. A deposit resembling fur, as of scale in a steam-boiler or of epithelium on the tongue.

With honie it [a gargarism of milke] cureth the roughness & *furring* of the tongue. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xx. 14.

When . . . water is heated, the carbonic acid is expelled, and the lime salts are deposited in an insoluble form, such as the *furring* in a tea-kettle or boiler.
W. L. Carpenter, Soap and Candles, p. 212.

3. In *carp.*: (*a*) The nailing on of thin strips of board, as to joists and rafters, in order to bring them to a level to form an even surface, or in other positions for various purposes. (*b*) *pl.* The strips thus nailed on. (*c*) Strips fastened to a solid wall of a house for nailing laths on, and to provide an air-space between the wall and plastering.

furrow (fur'ō), *n.* [Also dial. *fur, foor;* < ME. *furwe, forowe, forwe, forgh, furch*, etc., < AS. *furh* = OFries. *furch* = OD. *vore*, D. *voor* = MLG. *vore*, LG. *fore* = OHG. *furuh*, MHG. *vurch*, G. *furche*, a furrow (Dan. *fure* = Sw. *fåra*, a furrow, prob. < LG.), = Icel. *for*, a drain. Cf. L. *porca*, a ridge between two furrows, a balk.] **1.** A trench in the earth, especially that made by a plow.

And yf ich ȝede to the plouh, ich pynchede on hus half-acre,
That a fot-londe other a *forwe* fecchen ich wolde.
Piers Plowman (C), vii. 268.

What time the labour'd ox
In his loose traces from the *furrow* came.
Milton, Comus, l. 292.

2. A narrow trench or channel, as in wood or metal, or in a millstone; a groove; a wrinkle.

My glass shall not persuade me I am old
So long as youth and thou are of one date;
But when in thee time's *furrows* I behold,
Then look I death my days should expiate.
Shak., Sonnets, xxii.

Specifically—**3.** In *zoöl.*, a sulcus or wide groove, generally rounded at the bottom, and extending longitudinally on the animal or part; one of the spaces between costal or longitudinal ridges.—**Furrow of the cerebrum.** Same as *fissure of Rolando* (which see, under *fissure*).—**Furrow of the corpus callosum**, the groove between the gyrus fornicatus and the corpus callosum.—**Gouge-furrow**, a furrow concave at bottom.—**Leader-furrow**, a furrow extending from the eye to the skirt of a millstone.—**Primitive furrow**, in *embryol.*, the first trace of the formation of the nervous axis of a vertebrate, being a groove along the back, soon converted into a tube, the future cerebro-spinal axis.—**Second furrows**, furrows extending from the leaders nearest to the eye of a millstone.—**Skirt-furrows**, furrows branching from the leaders nearer to the skirt of a millstone.

furrow (fur'ō), *v. t.* [< ME. **furwen* (not found), < AS. *furan* (for **furhan*), in glosses (L. *sulcare, scribere*) (= OHG. *furhan*, MHG. *furhen*, G. *furchen* = Dan. *fure* = Sw. *fåra*), cut a furrow in, < *furh*, a furrow: see *furrow, n.*] **1.** To cut a furrow in; make furrows in; plow.

A long exile thou art assigned to bere;
Long to *furwe* large space of stormy seas.
Surrey, Æneid, ii.

While the plowman, near at hand,
Whistles o'er the *furrow'd* land.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 64.

I struck straight into the heath; I held on to a hollow I saw deeply *furrowing* the brown moor-side; I waded knee-deep in its dark growth.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxviii.

2. To make narrow channels or grooves in; mark with or as with wrinkles.

Thou canst help time to *furrow* me with age,
But stop no wrinkle in his pilgrimage.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

How can she weepe for her sinne, that must bare her skin therewith, and *furrowe* her face?
Vives, Instruction of a Christian Woman, i. 9.

New descending Rills
Furrow the Brows of all th' impending Hills.
Congreve, Death of Queen Mary.

In vain fair cheeks were *furrow'd* with hot tears.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 20.

furrow-drain (fur'ō-drān), *v. t.* In *agri.*, to drain, as land, by making a drain at each furrow, or between every two ridges.

furrowed (fur'ōd), *a.* [< *furrow* + *-ed*[2].] Having longitudinal channels, ridges, or grooves; sulcate: as, a *furrowed* stem.

Their figures . . . have round staring eyes, pendant limbs, and *furrowed* draperies, and represent sculpture at its lowest stage of degradation.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, Int., p. xvii.

Furrowed band, a band of indented gray matter connecting the uvula of the cerebellum with the amygdala on either side.

furrow-faced (fur'ō-fāst), *a.* Marked or carved with furrows.

I . . . expose no ships
To threatnings of the *furrow-faced* sea.
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

furrowing (fur'ō-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *furrow, v.*] **1.** The act of making a furrow.—**2.** In *embryol.*, the process of segmentation of the yolk of an egg in some animals, as *Amphibia*. It is an unequal cleavage, which gives the appearance of furrows on the surface of the germ.

furrowing-machine (fur'ō-ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A millstone-dresser.

furrow-slice (fur'ō-slīs), *n.* A narrow slice of earth turned up by the plow.

furrow-weed (fur'ō-wēd), *n.* A weed growing on plowed land.

He was met even now
As mad as the vex'd sea: singing aloud;
Crown'd with rank fumiter and *furrow-weeds*.
Shak., Lear, iv. 4.

furrowy (fur'ō-i), *a.* [< *furrow* + *-y*[1].] Furrowed; full of or abounding in furrows.

A double hill ran up his *furrowy* forks,
Beyond the thick-leaved platans of the vale.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

furry (fėr'i), *a.* and *n.* [< *fur*[1] + *-y*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Bearing fur; covered with fur.

Their thread being the sinews of certain small beasts, wherewith they sow their furs which clothe them, the *furry* side in summer outward, in winter inward.
Milton, Hist. Moscovia.

From Volga's banks th' imperious Czar
Leads forth his *furry* troops to war.
Fenton, To Lord Gower.

2. Consisting of fur or skins.

Winter! thou hoary venerable sire,
All richly in thy *furry* mantle clad.
Rowe, Ode for the New Year, 1717.

3. Resembling fur.—**4.** Coated with a deposit of fur. See *fur*[1], *n.*, 4.

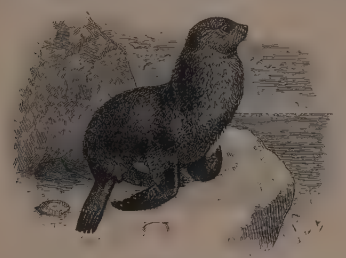
Two foggy decanters, half full of the remnants of yesterday's libation, with a sort of *furry* rim just over the surface. *Hook*, Gilbert Gurney, III. iv.

II.† *n.* A caterpillar.

Millepiedi [It.], a worm having manie feete, called a *furrie* or a palmer. *Florio.*

Furry-day (fėr'i-dā), *n.* A name given to the 8th of May in parts of Cornwall, England, where that day is celebrated with ceremonies resembling the ancient May-day feasts. *Bickerdyke*, p. 244.

fur-seal (fėr'sēl), *n.* A seal with copious under-fur of commercial value: distinguished from *hair-seal.* The fur-seals all belong to the eared-seal family or *Otariidæ*, being those which constitute the subfamily *Ulophocinæ*. The best-known fur-seals, and



Northern Fur-seal or Sea-bear (*Callorhinus ursinus*).

those from which is derived the fur usually made into sealskin garments, are the northern sea-bears, *Callorhinus ursinus*, abounding on the Pribyloff islands in Bering sea, where they gather by millions in the breeding season, but whence only about 100,000 skins are allowed to be taken annually by authorized persons.

fursung (fėr'sung), *n.* Same as *parasang.*

furt†, *n.* [< L. *furtum*, theft: see *furtum.*] Theft. *Davies.*

Break not the sacred league
By raising civil theft; turn not your *furt*
'Gainst your own bowels.
Tomkis (?), Albumazar, v. 1.

furth[1]†, *adv.* A rare Middle English form of *forth*[1].

furth[2]†, *n.* A rare Middle English form of *ford.*

further (fėr'ᵺėr), *adv. compar.* [Also dial. *furder*; < ME. *further, forther* (also *ferther, farther*, with the vowel of *fer, far*, mod. *far*[1], > the irreg. *farther*, q. v., as compar. of *far*), < AS. *furthor, furthur*, further, forward, = OS. *furtho* = OFries. *further, forther*, further, = D. *verders*, further, besides (cf. *verder*, adv. and adj., further, more), = MLG. *vorder* = OHG. *furdir, furdar, furdor*, further, away, onward, MHG. *vürder*, G. *fürder*, onward, hereafter; not, as usually stated, a compar. of *forth*[1] (with compar. suffix *-er*[3]), but compar. of *fore*[1], AS. *for, fore*, with the different compar. suffix *-ther*, as in *other, either, whether, nether*, etc., the same as *-ter* in *after*: see *for, fore*[1], and *-ther, -ter. Forth*[1] is formed from the same base, *for, fore*, fore, with the suffix (appar. demonstrative) *-th.* The superl. *furthest* is mod., and is due partly to *further*, regarded as *furth-er*, and partly to *farthest* for *farrest.* See *farther, farthest.*] **1.** At or to a greater distance; more remotely; beyond, literally or figuratively: as, move *further* away; seek no *further* for happiness.

Swythe *further* in the foreste he drowe [drew].
Sir Eglamour (Thornton Romances, ed. Halliwell), l. 373.

The *further* he doth goe, the *further* he doth stray.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 43.

Go on with me six miles *further* to my house, where you shall be extremely welcome.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 225.

2. In addition; to a greater extent; by way of extension, progression, or continuation: as, I say *further* that no man knows the reason.

Why troublest thou the Master any *further*?
Mark v. 35.

They *further* covenante yᵗ they will resigne & yeeld up the whole Pequente cuntrie, and every parte of it, to yᵉ English collonies.
Quoted in *Bradford's* Plymouth Plantation, p. 439.

You shall hear *further* from me within a few Days.
Howell, Letters, iii. 4.

To wish one further, to wish one in some other place, or out of the reach of something. [Slang.]

Woman suffrage has had its inaugural experiment in Kansas, and it almost goes without saying that those who voted to confer the franchise on the sex must by this time have *wished* that they were "*further*" when they did so.
Western Brewer, XII. 1028.

further (fėr'ᵺėr), *a. compar.* [Also dial. *furder*; not found as adj. in ME., where only the forms belonging to *far* are used adjectively: see *further, adv.*, and *far*[1], *farther, adv.* and *a.* There was a similar and ult. related form, ME. *forther*, fore, front, < AS. *furthra*, before (in rank: L. *prior, major*), = OS. *forthoro* (Schmeller) = OFries. *fordera* = MLG. *vorder* = OHG. *fordaro, fordero*, MHG. G. *vorder*, fore, in front: of the same ult. elements as *further, adv.*] **1.** More remote; more distant than something else.

Since he went from Egypt 'tis
A space for *further* [*farther* in folio 1623] travel.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 1.

The seer
Went thro' the strait and dreadful pass of death,
Not ever to be question'd any more,
Save on the *further* side.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

2. Additional; continued or continuing; extending beyond.

What *further* need was there that another priest should rise? Heb. vii. 11.

Theoc. You gripe it too hard, sir.
Malef. Indeed I do, but have no *further* end in it
But love and tenderness.
Massinger, Unnatural Combat, ii. 3.

Satan had journey'd on, pensive and slow,
But *further* way found none. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 174.

When once the fresh interest of a thing is exhausted, a *further* fixing of the attention costs more and more effort.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 99.

Further assurance, in *law*, an instrument confirming the title intended to have been secured by one already made.

further (fėr'ᵺėr), *v. t.* [Also dial. *furder*; < ME. *furtheren, furthren, fortheren, forthren, firthren*, < AS. *fyrthrian, fyrthran* (= OFries. *fordera* = D. MLG. *vorderen* = OHG. *furdiren*, MHG. *vürdern*, G. *fördern* = Dan. (*be-*)*fordre* = Sw. (*be-*)*fordra*), further, promote, advance, < *furthor*, further: see *further, adv.*] **1.** To help or urge onward or forward; promote; advance; forward.

The same nyght ayenst day we made sayle, and hadde so esy wynde that lytell were we *furtherde* therby.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 77.

The science of Astronomy, they say, was much *furthered* by Enoch. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 36.

Neither do we read of any woman in the Gospel that assisted the persecutors of Christ, or *furthered* his afflictions; even Pilate's wife dissuaded it.
Donne, Sermons, xxiii.

He was not only satisfied with his Majesty's measures, but ready to *further* them to the utmost in his power.
Maty, Chesterfield.

2†. To help or assist.

But nathelesse hit ys my wille, quod she,
To *furtheren* yow, so that ye shal nat dye,
But turne sounde home to youre Thessalye.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1618.

furtherance (fėr'ᵺėr-ans), *n.* [Formerly also *furderance*; < *further, v.*, + *-ance.*] The act of furthering or forwarding; promotion; advancement.

I know that I shall abide and continue with you all, for your *furtherance* and joy of faith. Phil. i. 25.

Surely that day was, by that good father's meanes, dies natalis to me for the whole foundation of the poore learnyng I have, and of all the *furderance* that hitherto elsewhere I have obteyned. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, ii.

I am as unfit for any practical purpose — I mean for the *furtherance* of the world's ends — as gossamer for shiptimber. *Thoreau*, Letters, p. 7.

furtherer (fėr'ᵺėr-ėr), *n.* One who furthers or helps to advance; a promoter.

And in middes of outward injuries and inward cares, to encrease them withall, good Sir Richard Sackville dieth, that worthie gentleman, that earnest favourer and *furtherer* of God's true religion. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, i.

furthermore (fėr'ᵺėr-mōr), *adv.* [< ME. *furthermore, forthermore* (or *mare*) (= MLG. *vordermēr*), also, reversely, *more further* (or *forther*), and, conjunctionally (def. 2), as one word, *forthermore*: see *further, adv.*, and *more, adv.*] **1**†. Still further; yet further: in reference to place, position, or motion.

Now wille I rede *forther mare*,
And shew yhow of sum paynes that er thare.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 2892.

Forthir mare gan he glyde.
Sir Perceval (Thornton Romances, ed. Halliwell), l. 2210.

2. Moreover; besides; in addition to what has been said: a continuative adverb or conjunction.

Furthermore, whilst we eat (say they), then health, which began to be appaired, fighteth by the help of food against hunger.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.

This will he send or come for: *furthermore*,
Our son is with him; we shall hear anon.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

furthermost (fėr'ᵺėr-mōst), *a. superl.* [< *further, a.*, + *-most* as in *foremost*, q. v. Cf. *furthermore.*] Most remote.

furthersome (fėr'ᵺėr-sum), *a.* [< *further* + *-some*; an artificial formation.] Tending to further or promote; helpful.

In enterprises of pith a touch of stratagem often proves *furthersome*. *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. iii. 6.

furthest (fėr'ᵺest), *adv.* and *a. superl.* [See *further.*] Superlative of *far*[1].

We find by daily experience that those calamities may be nearest at hand, readiest to break in suddenly upon us, which we in regard of times or circumstances may imagine to be *furthest* off. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 41.

furtive (fėr'tiv), *a.* [< OF. *furtif*, F. *furtif* = Sp. Pg. It. *furtivo*, < L. *furtivus*, stolen, purloined, hence also hidden, concealed, secret, < *furtum*, theft, robbery, < *furari*, steal, thieve, < *fur*, a thief: see *furacious* and *ferret*[1].] **1.** Stolen; obtained by theft.

Or do they [planets] . . .
Dart *furtive* Beams and Glory not their own,
All Servants to that Source of Light, the Sun?
Prior, Solomon, i.

2. Stealthy; thief-like.

It would be impossible for such eyes to squint, and take *furtive* glances on this side and on that.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 22.

That *furtive* mien, that scowling eye. *M. Arnold.*

furtively (fėr'tiv-li), *adv.* In a furtive manner; stealthily.

She
Did look upon him *furtively*
In loving wise.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 131.

furtum (fėr'tum), *n.* [L., theft: see *furtive.*] In *law*, theft; robbery.

furuncle (fū'rung-kl), *n.* [= F. *furoncle* = Sp. *furúnculo* = Pg. *furunculo, frunculo* = It. *forunculo*, < L. *furunculus*, a petty thief, a pilferer, a pointed, burning sore, a boil, dim. of *fur*, a thief: see *furacious, furtive.*] A circumscribed inflammation of the skin, forming a necrotic central core, and suppurating and discharging the core; a boil.

furuncular (fū-rung'kū-lär), *a.* [< L. *furunculus*, a furuncle, + *-ar*[3].] Pertaining to or exhibiting furuncles or boils.

furunculi, *n.* Plural of *furunculus.*

furunculosis (fū-rung-kū-lō'sis), *n.* [NL., < *furunculus* + *-osis.*] In *pathol.*, the morbid state characterized by the presence of furuncles or boils.

furunculus (fū-rung'kū-lus), *n.*; pl. *furunculi* (-lī). [L.] Same as *furuncle.*

fury (fū'ri), *n.*; pl. *furies* (-riz). [Early mod. E. also *furie*; ME. *furie, furye*, < F. *furie* = Sp. Pg. It. *furia*, < L. *furia*, commonly in pl. *furiæ*, rage, madness, fury; *Furiæ*, the Furies (also called *Diræ*, and (Gr.) *Eumenides, Erinyes*); < *furere*, rage, be furious.] **1.** Extreme anger or rage; anger or wrath which overrides all self-control; a storm of anger; madness.

I do oppose
My patience to his *fury*.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

As they rode on thro' Garioch land,
He rode up in a *fury*.
The Rantin' Laddie (Child's Ballads, IV. 101).

Thoult see my sword with *furie* smoke.
Robin Hood and the Tanner's Daughter (Child's Ballads, V. 338).

2. Violent or impetuous action of any kind; vehement manifestation of force; violence.

Foundations here are of a Christian Temple; and two towers of marble, that have better resisted the *fury* of time. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 18.

It was not the Ships only that felt the *fury* of this storm, but the whole Island suffered by it.
Dampier, Voyages, II. iii. 71.

On the western coast of Britain, where the Atlantic breakers roll in upon the shore, they have been known to exert a pressure of between three and four tons on every square foot of surface exposed to their *fury*.
Huxley, Physiography, p. 167.

3. Enthusiasm; inspired or frenzied excitement of the mind.

Her staring eyes with sparkling *fury* roll,
When all the god came rushing to her soul.
Dryden, Æneid.

4. [*cap.*] In *classical myth.*, one of the avenging deities, called in Greek mythology the Erinyes or, by euphemism, Eumenides, and by the Romans the Furiæ or Diræ, daughters of Earth or of Night, represented as fearful maidens, often winged, and with serpents twined in their hair, clad in dusky garments girdled with red. They dwelt in the depth of Tartarus, and, owing to their dread power of avenging wrong, whether intentional or not, were feared by gods and men. According to fully developed Greek tradition, they were three in number and called Tisiphone, Alecto, and Megæra. They relentlessly punished crime, especially breaches of piety and hospitality, both before and after death. They were therefore also regarded as goddesses of fate, in common with the Parcæ; hence the use of the name in the extract from Milton.

Comes the blind *Fury* with the abhorred shears,
And slits the thin-spun life. *Milton*, Lycidas, l. 75.

Oh, the *Furies* that
I feel within me; whipp'd on by their angers
For my tormentors!
Fletcher (and another ?), Prophetess, iv. 1.

Hence—**5.** A minister or a concentrated manifestation of vengeance; an avenging or vengeful personality, principle, or action.

Sad be the sights, and bitter fruites of warre,
And thousand *furies* wait on wrathfull sword.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ii. 30.

Fear of death, infamy, torments, are those *furies* and vultures that vex and disquiet tyrants.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 564.

Heaven has no rage like love to hatred turn'd,
Nor hell a *fury* like a woman scorned.
Congreve, Mourning Bride, iii. 8.

Come, sir, you put me to a woman's madness,
The glory of a *fury*. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, ii. 4.

6†. [Found only in the passage quoted, where the pl. *furies*, with the sense of L. *fures*, thieves (pl. of *fur*, a thief), is used, it seems, in jesting allusion to the *Furies*.] A thief.

Have an eye to your plate, for there be *furies*. *Fletcher.*

=**Syn. 1.** *Vexation, Indignation*, etc. See *anger*[1].—**1** and **2.** Violence, vehemence, tempestuousness, fierceness, frenzy.

fury (fū′ri), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *furied*, ppr. *furying*. [< *fury*, *n.*] To infuriate; agitate violently. [Rare.]

As I would not neglect a sodain good opportunity, so I would not *fury* myself in the search.
Feltham, Resolves, i. 10.

furze (fėrz), *n.* [< ME. *firs*, *fyrs*, *fyrris*, *firse*, < AS. *fyrs*, furze (translated by L. *rhamnus*); connections unknown.] **1.** The common name for the *Ulex Europæus*, a low, much-branched, and spiny leguminous shrub, with yellow flowers. It is abundant in barren, heathy districts throughout the west of Europe, and sometimes covers large areas. It is used for fuel, and the young shoots for fodder, and is also cultivated for ornament, especially a double-flowered variety and a more slender and less rigid form known as *Irish furze*. The dwarf or tame furze is a much smaller species, *U. nanus*. Also called *gorse* and *whin*.

With a wispe of *firses*. *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 351.

Fyrris, or qwyce tre or gorstys tre, ruscus.
Prompt. Parv., p. 162.

Now would I give a thousand furlongs of sea for an acre of barren ground; long heath, brown *furze*, anything.
Shak., Tempest, i. 1.

2. A frizz. [Rare or obsolete.]

One ask'd, If that high *Furze* of Hair
Was, bona fide, all your own.
Prior, Pontius and Pontia.

Needle furze, a species (*Genista Anglica*) allied and somewhat similar to *Ulex Europæus*. It has slender, finely pointed spines.

furze-bush†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *fyrsbusshe*; < *furze* + *bush*[1].] Furze. *Palsgrave.*

furzechat (fėrz′chat), *n.* The whinchat, *Saxicola rubetra*: so called from its frequenting furze or gorse.

furze-chirper (fėrz′chėr″pėr), *n.* The brambling or mountain-finch, *Fringilla montifringilla*. Also *furze-chucker*.

furze-chitter (fėrz′chit″ėr), *n.* Same as *furze-chat*. [Local, Eng.]

furze-hacker (fėrz′hak″ėr), *n.* Same as *furze-chat*. [Local, Eng.]

furzeling (fėrz′ling), *n.* [< *furze* + *-ling*[1].] Same as *furze-wren*.

furzen† (fėr′zn), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *firzen*, n.; < *furze* + *-en*[2].] **I.** *a.* Of furze; furzy. *Holland.*

II. *n.* Furze. *Tusser.*

furze-wren (fėrz′ren), *n.* The Dartford warbler, *Melizophilus dartfordiensis* or *M. undatus*.

furzy (fėr′zi), *a.* [< *furze* + *-y*[1].] Overgrown with furze; full of furze.

Their route was laid
Across the *furzy* hills of Braid.
Scott, Marmion, iv. 23.

fusa (fō′sä), *n.*; pl. *fuse* (-ze). [It.] In *medieval music*, a quaver or eighth-note, 𝅘𝅥𝅯.

Fusagasuga bark. See *bark*[2].

Fusanus (fū′sā-nus), *n.* [NL.] A santalaceous genus of trees and shrubs, natives of Australia. *F. spicatus* furnishes the fragrant sandalwood of western Australia. The hard, close-grained wood of *F. acuminatus* is also known as sandalwood, but has no perfume. The quandang-nut is the fruit of the same tree; it is sweet and edible.

fusarole, fusarol (fū′sa-rōl), *n.* [< F. *fusarolle*, < It. *fusajuola*, an astragal, < *fusajuolo*, *fusajolo*, a whirl to put on a spindle, < *fuso*, a spindle, < L. *fusus*, a spindle, the shaft of a column.] In *arch.*, an astragal.

fusate (fū′sāt), *a.* [< NL. **fusatus*, < L. *fusus*, a spindle.] Same as *fusiform*.

fusc (fusk), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *fusco* = It. *fosco*, *fusco*, < L. *fuscus*, dark, swarthy, dusky, tawny, prob. orig. **furscus*, allied to *furvus*, dark, dusky, gloomy, and perhaps ult. to E. *brown*, q. v. Cf. *fuscous*.] Same as *fuscous*. [Rare.]

Expectation was alert on the receipt of your strange-shaped present, while yet undisclosed from its *fusc* envelope.
Lamb, To H. C. Robinson.

fuscation† (fus-kā′shon), *n.* [< L. *fuscare*, darken, < *fuscus*, dark: see *fusc*, *fuscous*. Cf. *obfuscate*, *obfuscation*.] A darkening; obscurity. *Blount.*

fuscescent (fu-ses′ent), *a.* [< L. *fuscus*, dark, dusky (see *fusc*), + *-escent*.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, somewhat fuscous; approaching dark brown, or tinged with that color.

fuscin (fus′in), *n.* [< L. *fuscus*, dark, dusky (see *fusc*), + *-in*[2].] A brownish matter obtained from empyreumatic animal oil. It is insoluble in water, but may be dissolved by alcohol.

fuscite (fus′īt), *n.* [< L. *fuscus*, dark (see *fusc*), + *-ite*[2].] Same as *gabbronite*.

fuscoferruginous (fus″kō-fe-rō′ji-nus), *a.* [< L. *fuscus*, dark, dusky (see *fusc*), + *ferruginus*, rusty: see *ferruginous*.] In *entom.*, rust-colored with a brownish tinge.

fuscotestaceous (fus″kō-tes-tā′shius), *a.* [< L. *fuscus*, dark, dusky (see *fusc*), + *testaceus*, brick-colored: see *testaceous*.] In *entom.*, dull reddish-brown; testaceous with a reddish tinge.

fuscous (fus′kus), *a.* [< L. *fuscus*, dark, dusky: see *fusc*.] Brown; brown tinged with gray; of a dark, swarthy color.

In buildings, when the highest degree of the sublime is intended, the materials and ornaments ought neither to be white, nor green, nor yellow, nor blue, nor of a pale red, nor violet, nor spotted, but of sad and *fuscous* colours, as black, or brown, or deep purple, and the like.
Burke, Sublime and Beautiful, § 16.

fuse[1] (fūz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fused*, ppr. *fusing*. [< L. *fusus*, pp. of *fundere*, pour out, shed; of metals, melt, cast, found: see *found*[3], and cf. *fuse*[2], *affuse*, *confuse*, *diffuse*, *effuse*, *infuse*, *profuse*, *suffuse*, *transfuse*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To melt; liquefy by heat; render fluid.

I know the quarry whence he had the stone;
The forest, too, where all the timber grow'd;
The forge wherein his *fused* metals flow'd.
Byron, Verses Intended to have been Spoken.

2. To blend or unite as if by melting together.

That delirious man
Whose fancy *fuses* old and new,
And flashes into false and true,
And mingles all without a plan.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xvi.

The dramas of Jonson are formed of solid materials, bound and welded rather than *fused* together.
Whipple, Old Eng. Dram.

A girl whose ardent nature turned all her small allowance of knowledge into principles, *fusing* her actions into their mould. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, I. 213.

An island of the size of Britain, an island forming a world of its own, could not be *fused* into the mass of the Empire in the same way as the lands which are geographically continuous. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 125.

=**Syn. 1.** *Dissolve*, *Thaw*, etc. See *melt*.—**2.** To amalgamate.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To melt; be reduced from a solid to a fluid state by heat.

Native Bismuth is whitish, with a faint reddish tinge and a metallic lustre. . . . It *fuses* readily at 476° F.
Ure, Dict., I. 346.

2. To become intermingled and blended as if melted together.

With such a heart the mind *fuses* naturally — a holy and heated fusion. *D. G. Mitchell*, Rev. of a Bachelor, ii.

Both coasts are irregular, both coasts are mountainous, and the mountains on both sides *fuse* into one general mass. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 338.

fuse[2] (fūz), *n.* [Abbr. of *fusee*[1].] A tube, casing, ribbon, etc., of various materials, filled or saturated with a combustible compound, and used as an exploder for firing a blast or for igniting any exploding charge, as of a military shell. A common fuse consists of a rope-like tube filled with some slow-burning composition, as niter, sulphur, and mealed powder, its commonest use being to allow the one who ignites it time to get to a place of safety before the explosion. An *electric fuse* consists of the explosive substance so arranged as to be fired either by a spark of high-potential electricity formed at a break in an electric circuit (the so-called *tension-fuse*), or by the incandescence of a fine (for example, platinum) wire which forms part of the circuit through which the current is passed (the so-called *quantity-fuse*). By extension, devices performing the same function as the common fuse, as mechanical and chemical exploders of all kinds, are termed *fuses*. The fuses used for exploding projectiles are of four kinds: *time*, *percussion*, *concussion*, and *combination*. In the first class the time of burning is regulated by cutting the ribbon, composition-filled tube, etc., to the required length; the second is ignited by the impact of the projectile against an object; the third is operated by the shock of discharge; while the combination-fuses combine the principles of the other classes with more or less complexity. See *blasting-fuse*. Also spelled *fuze*.—**Abel fuse**, an electric fuse invented by Abel, the explosive material of which is composed of subsulphid and subphosphid of copper with potassium chlorate. It is fired by a spark.—**Percussion-fuse**, a fuse prepared for action by the shock of the discharge, and put in action on striking the object. *Hamersly*.—**Quantity-fuse**, an electric fuse in which the conducting circuit is completed by a short piece of some substance, usually a metal, of tolerably high resistance, which is raised to a high temperature, practically to incandescence, on the passage of a current of sufficient strength.—**Safety-fuse**, a slow-burning ribbon or tape for exploding a blast.—**Tension-fuse**, an electric fuse in which the conducting circuit is not complete, the firing being accomplished by the passage of a spark.—**Wooden fuse**, a hollow plug of wood filled with fuse-composition firmly driven in, the open end being protected from moisture by a water-proof cap, used for exploding military shells. For service, a part of the plug is cut off, according to the length of time it is desired that the composition shall burn, and the plug is then driven into the hole in the shell.

fuse[3]†, *n.* [Cf. *feute*.] The track or trail of a buck in the grass. Also *fusee*.

There wants a scholar like an hound of a sure nose, that would not miss a true scent, nor run upon a false one, to trace those old Bishops in their *fuse*.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 14.

fuseau (fū-zō′), *n.* [F., a spindle: see *fusil*[2].] The grip of a sword. Compare *spindle*.

fuse-auger (fūz′â″gėr), *n.* An instrument for diminishing the time of burning of a fuse by removing a part of the incendiary composition from the exterior end of it.

fusee[1], fuzee[1] (fū-zē′), *n.* [Formerly also *fusie*; < F. *fusil* (pron. fü-zē′), fusil: see *fusil*[1].] **1†.** Same as *fusil*[1].—**2.** Same as *fuse*[2].—**3.** A kind of match for lighting a pipe, cigar, and the like. It is made of cardboard impregnated with niter and tipped with a composition which ignites by friction. *E. H. Knight.*

Wax matches and *fusees* were unknown luxuries.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI., notes.

fusee[2], fuzee[2] (fū-zē′), *n.* [Formerly also *fuzie*, *fuzy*; < OF. *fusee*, a thread, < ML. *fusata*, a spindleful of thread, yarn, etc., orig. pp. fem. of *fusare*, use a spindle, < L. *fusus*, a spindle. Cf. *fusil*[2].] **1†.** A spindle-shaped figure.

The Triangle is an halfe square, Lozange, or *Fuzie*, parted vpon the crosse angles.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 78.

2. A cone or solid conical piece in a watch or a spring-clock on which is wound a chain or cord, attached at one end to its widest part and at the other to the barrel containing the mainspring, the action of which unwinds it, transferring it to the barrel. The object of the fusee is to equalize the effect of the mainspring, as its force is relaxed through regular diminution of tension, by gradually diminishing the resistance of the chain or cord through its increasing distance from the axis of the fusee. This axis is the arbor of the main wheel, which is attached to the fusee and imparts the motion derived from the spring to the other wheels. In many watches the fusee is now dispensed with, its object being attained by other contrivances. The term is also applied to similar mechanical contrivances used for other purposes. Also called *fuse-wheel*.

3. In *farriery*, a kind of splint applied to the leg of a horse.

fusee[3]†, *n.* See *fuse*[3].

fusee-engine (fū-zē′en″jin), *n.* A machine for making fusees for watches and clocks.

fuse-extractor (fūz′eks-trak″tor), *n.* A powerful instrument used for extracting wooden fuses from loaded shells.

fuse-gage (fūz′gāj), *n.* An adjustable fuse-cutter for cutting time-fuses, as those of projectiles. It consists of a block of wood with a graduated metal gage on one side and a hinged knife to cut off the fuse. The gage is marked to seconds and fractions, so that the fuse can be cut so as to burn just the length of time required.

fuse-hole (fūz′hōl), *n.* The hole in a shell prepared for the reception of the fuse.

fusel†, *n.* Same as *fusil*[1].

fusella (fō-zel′lä), *n.*; pl. *fuselle* (-le). [It., dim. of *fusa*.] In *medieval music*, a sixteenth-note, 𝅘𝅥𝅯.

fusel-oil (fū′zel-oil), *n.* [< G. *fusel*, spirits of inferior quality, as bad brandy or gin (perhaps < L. *fusilis*, fluid, liquid, molten: see *fusil*[3], *fusile*), + E. *oil*.] A mixture of homologues of ethyl alcohol (chiefly amyl alcohol), fatty acids, and ether salts formed in small proportion during alcoholic fermentation. It has a higher boiling-point than ordinary alcohol, and gives to it or any spirituous liquor which contains it a strong and sometimes unpleasant nauseous odor. It has irritant, poisonous properties. Fusel-oil is separated from alcohol by fractional distillation. Also called *grain-oil*.

fuse-mallet (fūz′mal″et), *n.* A mallet of hard wood, used in connection with a fuse-setter, for driving a wooden fuse into a shell.

fuse-plug (fūz′plug), *n.* A wooden or metallic case made to hold the fuse employed to explode the charge in a shell. It is driven into the shell immediately before service, and the fuse is inserted at the moment of firing. See *wooden fuse*, under *fuse*[2].

fuse-setter (fūz′set″ėr), *n.* A cylinder of wood or brass with a recess in the end fitting the end of the fuse, used with a fuse-mallet in driving wooden fuses into shells when loading.

fuse-wheel (fūz′hwēl), *n.* Same as *fusee*[2], 2.

Thinking men considered how it [a clock] might be made portable, by some means answerable to a weight; and so instead of that put the spring and *fuse-wheel*, which make a watch. *N. Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra, II. vi. § 86.

fuse-wrench (fūz′rench), *n.* A T-shaped wrench used for inserting metallic fuse-plugs in shells. One arm is a screw-driver, one has forks to screw in the plug, and the third has forks to screw the water-cap into the fuse.

fusibility (fū-zi-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *fusibilité* = Sp. *fusibilidad* = Pg. *fusibilidade* = It. *fusibilità*; as *fusible* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being fusible, or of being convertible from a solid to a fluid state by heat.

I found, low down in the sandstone, a bed . . . of a white, friable, harsh-feeling sediment, which adheres to the tongue, is of easy *fusibility*, and of little specific gravity. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, ii. 371.

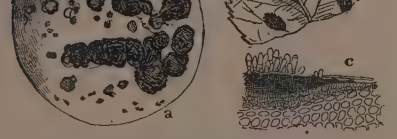
fusible (fū′zi-bl), *a.* [< ME. *fusible*, < OF. *fusible*, F. *fusible* = Pr. Sp. *fusible* = Pg. *fusivel* = It. *fusibile*, < L. as if **fusibilis*, < *fundere*, pp. *fusus*, pour, melt: see *fuse*[1], *found*[3].] Capable of being fused, or melted or liquefied by the application of heat. The *scale of fusibility* of Von Kobell, used in mineralogy to define the approximate relative fusibility of different minerals, is as follows: 1, stibnite; 2, natrolite; 3, almandine garnet; 4, actinolite; 5, orthoclase; 6, bronzite.

The first is the River of Belus, . . . whose sand affordeth matter for glasse, becomming *fusable* with the heat of the furnace. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 159.

The chemists define salt, from some of its properties, to be a body *fusible* in the fire, congealable again by cold into brittle globes or crystals. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, p. 25.

Fusible calculus. See *calculus*.—**Fusible conductors,** short conductors of a metal which fuses at a low temperature inserted in an electric circuit to protect other parts of the circuit from damage that might arise from an excessive current. The short conductor melts when a moderately high temperature is reached, and thus breaks the circuit.—**Fusible metal,** any alloy which melts at a low temperature. Such alloys usually contain bismuth. Fusible metal is used for safety-plugs, and occasionally for taking impressions from dies, etc. See *bismuth*, *bell-metal*, and *Newton's metal* and *Rose's metal* (under *metal*).—**Fusible plug,** in steam-engines, a plug of fusible metal placed in the skin of the boiler, intended to melt and allow the steam to escape when a dangerous heat is reached.—**Fusible porcelain,** a silicate of alumina and soda obtained from cryolite and sand, fused and worked as glass.—**Wood's fusible alloy.** See *alloy*.

Fusicladium (fū-si-klā′di-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *fusus*, a spindle, + Gr. κλάδιον, dim. of κλάδος, a young shoot of a tree, a branch: see *cladus*.] A genus of hyphomycetous fungi, belonging to the *Dematiei*. The fertile hyphæ are short, erect, and straight, somewhat fascicled, and the conidia continuous



The Scab-fungus (*Fusicladium dendriticum*).

a, an infested apple, showing scabs caused by the fungus; *b*, portion of an infested leaf, showing the fungus in black patches; *c*, section (highly magnified) of a diseased spot in the fruit, showing the spores of the fungus in position.

or oftener uniseptate, and acrogenously produced. *F. dendriticum* is very common in Europe and America, causing the disease called *scab* on apples and pears. It grows on twigs, leaves, and fruit of apple- and pear-trees, often causing the fruit to fall when very young. In other cases it causes distortion, or produces a scab-like or gnarly appearance upon the fruit.

Fusidæ (fū′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fusus* + *-idæ*.] A family of gastropods, named from the genus *Fusus*: same as *Fasciolariidæ*.

Fusidium (fū-sid′i-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *fusus*, a spindle, + *-idium*.] A white hyphomycetous mold having short, simple hyphæ and fusiform concatenate conidia, which are hyaline or lightly tinted. The species grow on dead stems and leaves.

fusiform (fū′si-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *fusus*, a spindle, + *forma*, shape.] 1. Tapering both ways from the middle: applied in botany to certain roots, as the radish, and in zoölogy to joints, organs, marks, etc., which are broadest in the middle and diminish regularly and rapidly to the ends.

I am not unacquainted with that *fusiform*, spiral-wound bundle of chopped stems and miscellaneous incombustibles, the cigar. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, v.

A very great quantity of *fusiform* nervous cells. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 317.

2. In *ichth.*, having the dorsal and ventral contours symmetrical, and approximated to each other from a middle point toward each end, as the mackerel, tunny, and stickleback. Also *fusate*, *fusoid*.—**Fusiform palpi,** in *entom.*, those palpi in which the two terminal joints are cone-shaped with their broadest ends together.

fusil[1]† (fū′zil), *n.* [Formerly also *fusel* (also *fusee*: see *fusee*[1]); < F. *fusil*, a steel for striking fire (cf. *pierre à fusil*, a gun-flint), hence also a gun, musket (> Sp. *fusil*, firelock, a small musket, = Pg. *fusil*, a musket, *fuzil*, a steel for striking fire), = It. *focile*, a steel for striking fire, *fucile*, a steel for striking fire, firelock, a musket, < ML. *focile*, a steel for striking fire, < L. *focus*, a fireplace, ML. fire (> F. *feu*, etc., fire): see *focus*, *fuel*.] A flint-lock musket: originally so called in English, to distinguish it from the matchlock previously in use, from the French name of the piece of steel against which the flint strikes fire.

A small anonymous Military Treatise, printed in the year 1680, says the *fusil* or firelock was then in use in our army. *Grose*, Military Antiq., I. 159.

Fusil de rempart [F., rampart gun], in the seventeenth century and later, a firearm adapted for use in defending fortifications. It was mounted on a swivel or some similar contrivance, and the stock was often made to fit the shoulder for convenience of pointing; the barrel was of great length, and the piece threw a ball an inch in diameter or even larger.

fusil[2] (fū′zil), *n.* [Formerly also *fusille*; < ML. **fusillus*, *fusellus* (> F. *fuseau*), a spindle, dim. of L. *fusus* (> It. Pg. *fuso* = Sp. *huso* = Pg. *fus*), a spindle: see *fusee*[2].] In *her.*: (*a*) A bearing differing from the lozenge in being longer in proportion to its breadth, and named from its shape, which resembles that of a spindle.

Fusil.

This collar, . . . with its double *fusilles* interchanged with these knobs which are supposed to represent flint stones sparkling with fire, . . . is the badge of the noble Order of the Golden Fleece. *Scott*, Kenilworth, vii.

(*b*) A representation of a spindle covered with yarn.

Heralds have not omitted this order or imitation thereof, whiles they symbollically adorn their scuchions with mascles, *fusils*, and saltyrs. *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus, ii.

fusil[3]†, **fusile**† (fū′zil), *a.* [< L. *fusilis*, fluid, liquid, molten, < *fundere*, pp. *fusus*, pour, melt: see *fuse*[1] and *found*[3].] 1. Capable of being melted or rendered fluid by heat.

The liquid ore he drain'd
Into fit moulds prepared; from which he form'd
First his own tools: then, what might else be wrought
Fusil or graven in metal. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 573.

2. Running or flowing, as a liquid.

Perpetual flames,
O'er sand and ashes, and the stubborn flint,
Prevailing, turn into a *fusil* sea.
J. Philips, Cider, ii.

Some . . . fancy these scapi that occur in most of the larger Gothick buildings of England are artificial, and will have it that they are a kind of *fusil* marble.
Woodward, Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

fusileer, fusilier (fū-zi-lēr′), *n.* [< F. *fusilier* (= Sp. *fusilero* = Pg. *fuzileiro* = It. *fuciliere*), < *fusil*, a musket: see *fusil*[1].] Properly, a soldier armed with a fusil; in general, an infantry soldier who bears firearms, as formerly distinguished from a pikeman or an archer. The name is still retained by a regiment of the line in the British army (the 7th), called the Royal Fusiliers.

fusillade (fū-zi-lād′), *n.* [< F. *fusillade* = Pg. *fuzilada* (after It. *fucilata*), < *fusiller* (= It. *fuciliare* = Pg. *fuzilar*), shoot, < *fusil*, a musket: see *fusil*[1].] A simultaneous or continuous discharge of musketry: sometimes used figuratively.

Then both men broke into a *fusillade* of excited and admiring ejaculations. *S. L. Clemens*, Life on Mississippi, p. 357.

The men found relief in such *fusillades* of swearing as I had never before heard or even imagined. *Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, ii. 18.

Those of them who had guns kept up a continued *fusillade* upon the koppie. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 353.

fusillade (fū-zi-lād′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fusilladed*, ppr. *fusillading*. [< *fusillade*, *n.*] To attack or shoot down by a fusillade.

Military execution on the instant: give them shriving if they want it; that done, *fusillade* them all. *Carlyle*, Sterling, i. 13.

The Mahdi's adherents *fusilladed* his palace at Khartoum. *The Century*, XXVIII. 560.

fusillet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *fusil*[2].

fusillée (F. pron. fü-zē-lyā′), *a.* [Heraldic F., < *fusil*[2].] Same as *fusilly*.

fusilly (fū′zi-li), *a.* [< F. *fusillée*.] In *her.*, covered with fusils; divided by diagonal lines bendwise dexter and sinister, but at more acute angles, so as to form fusils: said of the field.—**Fusilly bendy,** having three, four, or more fusils touching by their obtuse points, the whole series being arranged in the direction of the bend.

fusil-mortar (fū′zil-môr″tär), *n.* A small mortar fixed on a stock like that of a musket, formerly used for throwing grenades. See *hand-mortar*.

fusil-shaped† (fū′zil-shāpt), *a.* Fusiform.

Fusil-shaped spikes (of a Rowel-spur). *J. Hewitt*, Ancient Armour, II. 235.

Fusinæ (fū-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fusus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Fasciolariidæ*, typified by the genus *Fusus*, having a fusiform shell without varices, and the columella smooth, not plicate or tortuous; the spindle-shells. See cut under *Fusus*.

fusine (fū′sin), *n.* A gastropod of the subfamily *Fusinæ*.

fusing-disk (fū′zing-disk), *n.* A flat circular plate of soft steel mounted on an axis and rotated with great rapidity, used for cutting metal bars.

fusing-point (fū′zing-point), *n.* The degree of temperature at which a substance melts or liquefies; the point of fusion. See *fusion*.

fusinist (fū′zin-ist), *n.* [< F. *fusiniste*, < *fusain*, spindle-tree, prickwood (*crayon de fusain*, or simply *fusain*, charcoal-pencil), < ML. **fusanus*, < L. *fusus*, a spindle.] An artist who draws in charcoal.

The modern art [of charcoal-drawing] is really a painter's art. . . . It was first practised by some French painters. . . . Since their time the number of *fusinistes* has immensely increased in France. *P. G. Hamerton*, Graphic Arts, p. 158.

fusion (fū′zhon), *n.* [< ME. *fusion*, *fuson*, *foison*, etc., abundance (see *foison*), < OF. *foison*, *fuison*, *fuson*, etc.; in lit. sense < F. (after orig. L.) *fusion* = Pr. *fusio* = Sp. *fusion* = Pg. *fusão*, = It. *fusione*, < L. *fusio*(*n*-), a pouring out, founding (ML. also abundance, profusion), < *fundere*, pp. *fusus*, pour, melt: see *fuse*[1], *found*[3], and cf. *foison*, a doublet of *fusion*.] 1. The act or operation of melting or rendering fluid by heat, without the aid of a solvent: as, the *fusion* of ice or of metals.

After reduction [of iron] in platinum vessels by pure hydrogen, and *fusion* in lime crucibles by the oxyhydrogen flame, . . . buttons of metal were obtained absolutely free from phosphorus. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 279.

2. The state of being melted or dissolved by heat; a state of fluidity or flowing in consequence of heat: as, metals in *fusion*.

Philosophers have taught that the planets were originally masses of matter struck off in a state of *fusion* from the body of the sun. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., xxii.

Hence—3. The act of uniting or blending together, or the state of being united or blended, as if through melting; complete union, as of previously diverse elements or individuals.

So far did the emperor advance in this work of *fusion* as to claim a place for himself among the Gaulish deities. *Merivale.*

Important as was the union of Wessex and Mercia in itself as a step towards national unity, it led to a step yet more important in the *fusion* of the customary codes of the English peoples into a common law. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 139.

The altruistic impulse is formed out of the social *fusion* and transmutation of the egoistic impulses. *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 252.

Specifically—4. In *politics*, the coalition of two parties or factions.

In New Jersey the refusal of part of the Douglas men to support the *Fusion* ticket . . . had allowed four of the Lincoln electors to slip in over the two Bell and the two Breckinridge electors on the regular Democratic ticket. *H. Greeley*, Amer. Conflict, I. 328.

5†. Abundance; plenty; profusion: same as *foison*.

Labourers had plente and *fuson*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1113.

Off vitaill and wines saw he gret *fusion*,
Which tho was had in this garnyson.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5466.

Aqueous or watery fusion, the melting of certain crystals by heat in their own water of crystallization.—**Dry fusion,** the liquefaction produced in salts by heat after the water of crystallization has been expelled.—**Igneous**

fusion, the melting of anhydrous salts by heat without their undergoing any decomposition.—**Latent heat of fusion**, the heat which is expended in the molecular work involved in the change from the solid to the liquid state. (See *latent heat*, under *heat*.) Thus, to change a pound of ice at the freezing-point to a pound of water at the same temperature requires about 80 thermal units, which number expresses, therefore, the latent heat of the fusion of ice.—**Point of fusion of metals**, the degree of heat at which they melt or liquefy. This point is very different for different metals. Thus, mercury becomes liquid at −39°, while platinum requires for its fusion the intense heat produced by the oxyhydrogen blowpipe, it being infusible in the furnace. See under the names of the different metals the approximate fusing-points of each.

fusionism (fū'zhon-izm), *n.* [< *fusion* + *-ism*.] Same as *fusion*, 4.

fusionist (fū'zhon-ist), *n.* [= F. *fusionniste*; as *fusion* + *-ist*.] In *politics*, one who advocates or supports some more or less temporary coalition of two or more parties or factions against another.

fusionless (fō'zhon-les), *a.* [Sc., also *foisonless*, *fizzenless*; < *fusion*, foison, abundance, etc., + *-less*: see *foisonless*.] Same as *fizzenless*.

fusoid (fū'soid), *a.* [< L. *fusus*, a spindle, + Gr. εἶδος, form.] Same as *fusiform*.

fuss (fus), *n.* [A colloq. and dial. word, scarcely found in literary use before the 19th century; the record is therefore defective. The noun appears to be due to the adj. *fussy*, which is prob. an extended form (with the common adj. suffix *-y*[1]) of ME. *fus*, *fous*, eager, anxious, < AS. *fūs*, ready, prompt, quick, eager: see *fouse*, and cf. *feeze*[1], *feaze*[1], the derived verb.] **1.** Trifling, useless, or annoying activity; disorderly bustle; an anxious display of petty energy.

Old mother Dalmaine, with all her *fuss*, was ever a bad cook, and overdid everything. *Disraeli*, Young Duke.

2. A disturbing course of action; a display of perturbed feeling; disturbance; tumult: as, to make a *fuss* over a disappointment.

Why, here's your Master in a most violent *Fuss*, and no mortal Soul can tell for what. *Vanbrugh*, Confederacy, iv.

People had not learned how to meet and dance without making a *fuss* over it, taking up carpets, putting candles in tin sconces, keeping late hours, and having a supper, the preparation of which was mainly done by the ladies of the house. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 89.

3†. A large, fat, bustling person.

That great ramping *Fuss*, thy Daughter, . . .
Rambles about from place to place.
Cotton, Burlesque upon Burlesque, p. 233.

Madam, o' Sunday Morning at Church I curtsied to you; and look'd at a great *Fuss* in a glaring light dress next Pew. *Steele*, Grief A-la-Mode, iii. 1.

fuss (fus), *v.* [< *fuss*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To make much ado about trifles; make a bustle.

He *fussed*, fretted, commanded, and was obeyed. *Scott.*

II. *trans.* To disturb or confuse with trifling matters.

Her intense quietude of bearing suited Miss Gryce, who could not bear to be *fussed*. *Cornhill Mag.*

fussball (fus'bâl), *n.* See *fuzzball*.

fussify (fus'i-fī), *v. i.* or *t.*; pret. and pp. *fussified*, ppr. *fussifying*. [< *fuss* + *-i-fy*.] To fuss; make a fuss about. [Vulgar.]

fussily (fus'i-li), *adv.* In a fussy or bustling manner.

Followed by a long train of clients, . . . the ædile fidgeted *fussily* away. *Bulwer*, Last Days of Pompeii, p. 13.

fussiness (fus'i-nes), *n.* The state of being fussy; bustle, especially needless or disorderly bustle.

She was fussy, no doubt; but her real activity bore a fair proportion to her *fussiness*. *Marryat*, Snarleyyow.

That exaltation of English character which seems wholly compatible with British *fussiness*.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 964.

fussle† (fus'l), *v. t.* Same as *fuzzle*.

fussock (fus'ok), *n.* [< *fuss*, *n.*, 3, + *-ock*.] A large, fat woman. [Prov. Eng.]

fussy (fus'i), *a.* [Now regarded as *fuss*, *n.*, + *-y*[1]; but perhaps orig. an extended form of ME. *fus*, *fous*, eager, anxious: see *fuss*, *n.*, and *fouse*.] Moving and acting with fuss; bustling; making much ado about trifles; making more ado than is necessary.

The "over-formal" often impede, and sometimes frustrate, business, by a dilatory, tedious, circuitous, and (what in colloquial language is called) *fussy* way of conducting the simplest transactions.
Whately, Note on Bacon's Essay of Seeming Wise.

Very *fussy* about his food was Sergeant B., and much trotting of attendants was necessary when he partook of nourishment. *L. M. Alcott*, Hospital Sketches, p. 88.

fust[1] (fust), *n.* [< OF. *fust*, *fuist*, *feust*, *fus*, a stick, stock, stake, log, shaft, branch or stem of a tree, a tree, wood, etc., F. *fût*, stock, shaft, = Sp. Pg. *fuste* = It. *fusto*, m., stock, stem, etc. (cf. OF. *fuste*, f., a stock, piece of wood, cask, pipe, hogshead, also a foist (a sailing vessel so called), = Sp. Pg. It. *fusta*: see *foist*[4]), < L. *fustis*, a knobbed stick, a club, ML. also a stock, stem, tree, etc., connected with **fendere*, strike, in comp. *defendere*, *offendere*: see *fend*[1], *defend*, *offend*.] In *arch.*, the shaft of a column, or the trunk of a pilaster. *Gwilt.*

fust[2]† (fust), *v. i.* [< *fusty*.] To be fusty; become moldy; smell ill.

Sure, he that made us with such large discourse,
Looking before and after, gave us not
That capability and godlike reason
To *fust* in us unus'd. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 4.

But Nummius eas'd the needy gallant's care
With a base bargain of his blowen ware
Of *fusted* hops, now lost for loss of sale.
Bp. Hall, Satires, iv. 5.

fust[2]† (fust), *n.* [< *fust*[2], *v.*] A strong musty smell.

fust[3]†, *n.* Same as *foist*[4].

They had seene and told 30 . sailes that were most part gallies and *fustes*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 77.

fustane†, *n.* An obsolete form of *fustian*.

fustanella (fus-ta-nel'ä), *n.* [See *fustanelle*.] Same as *fustanelle*.

His [Pharaoh's] warriors follow, looking, according to the eyes with which we look at them, like Romans in military dress, or like Albanians in the immemorial *fustanella*.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 171.

fustanelle (fus-ta-nel'), *n.* [< ML. *fustanella*, dim. of NGr. φούστανι = Bulg. *fushtan* = Serv. *fushtan*, *fishtan* = Alb. *fustan*, a petticoat, < It. *fustagno*, fustian: see *fustian*.] A petticoat or kilt of white cotton or linen, very full and starched, worn as a part of the modern Greek costume for men. It is Albanian in its origin.

I flew over his [a donkey's] head and alighted firmly on my feet, but the spruce young Greeks, whose snowy *fustanelles* were terribly bespattered, came off much worse.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 359.

fusteric (fus'tėr-ik), *n.* [< *fustet*, with altered term., + *-ic*.] A yellow coloring matter derived from fustet.

fustet (fus'tet), *n.* [< F. *fustet*, the smoke-tree, OF. also *fustel*, *fostel* = Pr. *fustet* = Sp. Pg. *fustete*, ML. *fustetus*, *fustet*, < L. *fustis*, a stick, ML. a tree, etc.: see *fust*[1], and cf. *fustic*.] The smoke-tree or Venetian sumac, *Rhus Cotinus*, and also its wood, otherwise called *young fustic* (which see, under *fustic*).

fustian (fus'tyan), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *fustian*, *fustien*, *fustane* = OD. *fusteyn*, < OF. *fustaine*, *fustaigne*, F. *futaine* = Pr. *fustani* = Sp. *fustan* = Pg. *fustão* = It. *fustagno*, *frustagno*, < ML. *fustianum*, *fustaneum*, *fustanum*, fustian, with adj. suffix, *-i-anum*, etc., < Ar. *Fustāt*, the name of a suburb of Cairo in Egypt whence the stuff first came; cf. Ar. *fustāt*, a tent made of goats' hair. Hence ult. *fustanelle*. With *fustian* as applied to style cf. the similar use of *bombast*.] **I.** *n.* **1**†. Formerly, a stout cloth, supposed to have been of cotton or cotton and flax. It was in use in Europe throughout the middle ages. In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries priests' robes and women's dresses were made of it, and there were both cheap and costly varieties. It appears to have been worn when strength and durability were required, and gradually the use of it was confined to servants and laborers. In the reign of Edward III. the name was given to a similar fabric woven of wool, the nap of which was sheared.

Is supper ready? . . . the serving-men in their new *fustian*? *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 1.

2. In present use, a stout twilled cotton fabric, especially that which has a short nap, variously called *corduroy*, *moleskin*, *beaverteen*, *velveteen*, *thickset*, etc., according to the way in which it is finished. See *pillow*.—**3.** An inflated or turgid style of speaking or writing, characterized by the use of high-sounding phrases and exaggerated metaphors, and running into hyperbole and rant; empty phrasing.

Prithee let's talk *fustian* a little, and gull them; make them believe we are great scholars.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 1.

And he, whose *fustian* 's so sublimely bad,
It is not poetry, but prose run mad.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 187.

Of their [Dryden's plays'] rant, their *fustian*, their bombast, their bad English, of their innumerable sins against Dryden's own better conscience both as poet and critic, I shall excuse myself from giving any instances.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 66.

4. A potation composed of the yolks of eggs, white wine or other liquor, lemon, and spices. [Eng.]

Rum *fustian* is a "night-cap," made precisely in the same way [as egg-flip]. *Hone*, Year Book, p. 62.

=**Syn. 3.** *Turgidness*, *Rant*, etc. See *bombast*.

II. *a.* **1.** Made of fustian.

There were many classes of people here, from the labouring man in his *fustian* jacket to the broken-down spendthrift in shawl dressing-gown.
Dickens, Pickwick, xli.

2. Pompous in style; ridiculously tumid; bombastic.

Come, come, leave these *fustian* protestations.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Ind.

The absurd and *fustian* courtship of the times, which was a corruption of the Euphues and Arcadia.
Gifford, Note to B. Jonson's Cynthia's Revels, iii.

fustianist (fus'tyan-ist), *n.* [< *fustian* + *-ist*.] One who writes fustian.

In their choice preferring the gay rankness of Apuleius, Arnobius, or any modern *fustianist*, before the native Latinisms of Cicero. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

fustianize (fus'tyan-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fustianized*, ppr. *fustianizing*. [< *fustian* + *-ize*.] To write in an inflated or exaggerated style; write fustian. [Rare.]

What is a poet's love?
To write a girl a sonnet,
To get a ring, or some such thing,
And *fustianize* upon it.
O. W. Holmes, The Poet's Lot.

fustibale, fustibalus (fus'ti-bāl, fus-tib'a-lus), *n.* [< L. *fustis*, a staff, + Gr. βάλλειν, throw.] Same as *staff-sling*.

fustic (fus'tik), *n.* [With accom. term. *-ic*; formerly *fustike*; < F. *fustoc*, < Sp. *fustoc*, *fustoque*, fustic, fustet: see *fustet*.] A dyestuff, the product of *Chlorophora* (*Maclura*) *tinctoria*, a large urticaceous tree of the West Indies and tropical South America. It is of a light-yellow color, and is largely used for dyeing shades of yellow, brown, olive, and green. It is known technically as *yellow-wood*, *old fustic*, or *Cuba wood*. It appears in commerce in four states: as chips, as a powder, as an aqueous extract, and as a paste or lake. It is mordanted with alumina for yellow, and with salts of iron for green.—**Young fustic**, the wood of *Rhus Cotinus*, the Venetian sumac or smoke-tree of southern Europe, used for dyeing yellow. It comes in commerce as small logs and crooked branches. It is also known as *Zante fustic* and *fustet*. It dyes wool mordanted with alumina a fine orange color, but is easily affected by light. It is used by the tanners of Turkey, and in Tyrol, to impart an orange color to leather.

fustigate (fus'ti-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fustigated*, ppr. *fustigating*. [< L. *fustigatus*, pp. of *fustigare* (> Pg. Sp. Pr. *fustigar* = F. *fustiger*), cudgel to death, < *fustis*, a cudgel, + *agere*, drive.] To beat with a cudgel; cane.

Falling out with his steward Rivaldus de Modena, an Italian, and *fustigating* him for his faults, the angry Italian poysoned him [Cardinal Bambridge].
Fuller, Worthies, Westmoreland.

I passed that night crying, "Hai, Hai!" switching the camel, and fruitlessly endeavoring to *fustigate* Masud's nephew, who resolutely slept on the water-bags.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 362.

fustigation (fus-ti-gā'shon), *n.* [= F. *fustigation* = Pg. *fustigação*; as *fustigate* + *-ion*.] The act of fustigating or cudgeling; punishment inflicted by cudgeling.

That is to say, six *fustigations* or displings about the parish church of Aldborough aforesaid, before a solemne procession, sixe seueral Sundaies, etc.
Foxe, Martyrs, p. 609.

I have not observed that Colonel De Craye is anything of a Celtiberian Egnatius meriting *fustigation* for an untimely display of well-whitened teeth.
G. Meredith, The Egoist, xxix.

fustilarian† (fus-ti-lā'ri-an), *n.* [Appar. < *fusty* with arbitrary term. *-l-arian*.] A low fellow; a scoundrel.

Away, you scullion! you rampallian! you *fustilarian*! I'll tickle your catastrophe. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1.

fustilug†, **fustilugs**†, *n.* [E. dial., appar. < *fusty* + *lug*[2], *n.*, ear, in some capricious application. But cf. *fussock*.] A gross, fat, unwieldy person.

You may daily see such *fustilugs* walking in the streets, like so many tuns.
F. Junius, Sin Stigmatized (1639), p. 39.

fustin (fus'tin), *n.* [< *fustic* + *-in*[2].] The yellow coloring matter contained in young fustic, the wood of *Rhus Cotinus*.

fustiness (fus'ti-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fusty; an ill smell from moldiness, or moldiness itself.

fusty (fus'ti), *a.* [Also *fousty*, *foisty*; < OF. *fusté*, fusty, tasting of the cask, < *fuste*, a cask: see *fust*[1]. Hence *fust*[2].] **1.** Moldy; musty; ill-smelling; rank; rancid.

If a feast, being never so great, lacked breade, or had *fewstye* and weightye breade, all the other daintyes should be unsaverye. *Ascham*, Toxophilus, i.

Hector shall have a great catch if he knock out either of your brains; 'a were as good crack a *fusty* nut with no kernel. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 1.

2†. Moping. *Davies.*

At noon home to dinner, where my wife still in a melancholy, *fusty* humour, and crying, and do not tell me plainly what it is. *Pepys*, Diary, June 18, 1668.

Fusulina (fū-sū-lī′nä), *n.* [NL., < **fusulus*, an assumed dim. of L. *fusus*, a spindle (so named from the fusiform shape), + *-ina*.] A genus of fossil nummulitic foraminifers, typical of the subfamily *Fusulininæ*. It occurs in the Carboniferous, and to some extent in the Permian.

Fusulininæ (fū-li-sū-li-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fusulina* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of perforate foraminifers, of the family *Nummulinidæ*, typified by the genus *Fusulina*. The test is bilaterally symmetrical, finely tubulated, with polar chamberlets inclosing one another, single or rarely double septa, no true interseptal canals, and diversiform aperture.

fusure† (fū′zūr), *n.* [< L. *fusura*, a founding or casting of metals, < *fundere*, pp. *fusus*, pour, melt, found: see *fuse*[1], *fusion*, *found*[3].] The act of fusing or melting; smelting. *Bailey.*

Fusus (fū′sus), *n.* [NL., < L. *fusus*, a spindle.] A genus of gastropodous mollusks having a fusiform shell with a canaliculated base, an elongated spire, a smooth columella, and the lip not slit. The species so distinguished are very numerous, and the soft parts vary so much that they are now distributed among many genera belonging to different families. By recent naturalists the genus has been restricted to such representatives of the family *Fasciolariidæ* as *Fusus colus*. Such species as the *Fusus antiquus* of old authors belong to the genus *Chrysodomus* of the family *Buccinidæ*, while others are now referred to the family *Muricidæ*.

Spindle-shell (*Fusus colus*).

fut. A technical abbreviation of *future*.

futai (fö′tī′), *n.* [Chinese, the tranquilizer, < *fū*, tranquilize, + *tai*, a title of respect given to officers.] In China, a governor of a province: sometimes called *lieutenant-governor* by Europeans, to distinguish him from a *tsung-tuh*.

futchell (fuch′el), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A longitudinal piece of timber supporting the splinter-bar and pole of a carriage.

fute (fūt), *n.* The Eskimo curlew or dough-bird, *Numenius borealis*. *G. Trumbull.* [Long Island, U. S.]

futhork (fö′thôrk), *n.* [So called from the first six letters, *f*, *u*, *th*, *o*, *r*, *c*. Cf. *a-b-c*, *alphabet*.] The Runic alphabet.

The Gothic *Futhore* being manifestly the primitive type from which the Anglian and Scandinavian runes were developed, the determination of the origin of the runes depends on the inscriptions, about 200 in number, which are written in this alphabet.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 211.

futile (fū′til), *a.* [= F. *futile* = Sp. *fútil* = Pg. *futil* = It. *futile*, < L. *fūtilis*, more correctly *futtilis*, untrustworthy, futile, lit. that easily pours out (hence as noun *futtile*, a water-vessel, broad above and pointed below, used at sacrifices); orig. **fudtilis*, < *fundere* (√ *fud*), pour: see *found*[3], *fuse*[1].] **1†.** Frivolous; merely loquacious.

As for talkers and *futile* persons, they are commonly vain and credulous withal.
Bacon, Simulation and Dissimulation (ed. 1887).

2. Of no effect; answering no valuable purpose; useless; ineffective; trifling: as, *futile* efforts; *futile* prattle.

We knew of how little avail the ordinary *futile* recommendations of letters were. We were veteran travellers, and knew the style of the East too well, to be duped by letters of mere civility.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 276.

Of its history little is recorded, and that little *futile*.
Ruskin.

Of all *futile* speculations, the most *futile* is the discussion as to what would have taken place if something had happened which did not happen.
E. Dicey, Victor Emmanuel, p. 167.

=Syn. 2. Trivial, frivolous, unimportant, useless, bootless, unavailing, profitless, vain, idle.

futilely (fū′til-li), *adv.* In a futile manner.

Regnault met his death, *futilely*, in almost the last engagement of the war — if it is futile to be a hero.
T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 252.

futilitarian (fū-til-i-tā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [A word formed on the type of *utilitarian*, and involving a sneer at the philosophic school so called.] **I.** *a.* Devoted to worthless or useless pursuits, aims, or the like.

The word international, introduced by the immortal Bentham, and Mr. Carlyle's gigmanity, . . . are significantly characteristic of the utilitarian philanthropist and of the *futilitarian* misanthropist, respectively.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 19.

II. *n.* A person given to useless or worthless pursuits.

As for the whole race of Political Economists, our Malthusites, Benthamites, Utilitarians, or *Futilitarians*, they are to the Government of this country such counsellors as the magicians were to Pharaoh.
Southey, The Doctor, xxxv.

futility (fū-til′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *futilité* = Sp. *futilidad* = Pg. *futilidade* = It. *futilità*, < L. *futilita(t-)s*, emptiness, vanity, < *futilis*, *futtilis*: see *futile*.] The quality or character of being futile. (*a*†) The quality of being talkative; talkativeness; loquaciousness; a disposition to tattle.

The parable [Prov. xxix. 2] especially corrects not the *futility* of vaine persons which easily utter as well what may be spoken as what should be secreted; . . . not garrulity whereby they fill others, even to a surfeit; but . . . the government of speech. *Bacon*, On Learning, viii. 2.

(*b*) The quality of producing no valuable effect; uselessness; trifingness; unimportance; want of weight or result: as, the *futility* of measures or schemes; to expose the *futility* of arguments.

We have too much experience of the *futility* of an easy reliance on the momentary good dispositions of the public.
Emerson, Amer. Civilization.

=Syn. Nouns formed from adjectives under *futile*.

futilize (fū′ti-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *futilized*, ppr. *futilizing*. [< *futile* + *-ize*.] To render futile or of no effect. [Rare.]

Her whole soul and essence is *futilized* and extracted into show and superficials. *Brooke*, Fool of Quality, i. 218.

futilous† (fū′ti-lus), *a.* [Accom. of L. *futilis*: see *futile*.] Worthless; trifling.

It is a most unworthy thing, for men that have bones in them, to spend their lives in making fidle-cases for *futilous* womens phansies. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 28.

I received your Answer to that *futilous* Pamphlet, with your Desire of my Opinion touching it.
Howell, Letters, ii. 48.

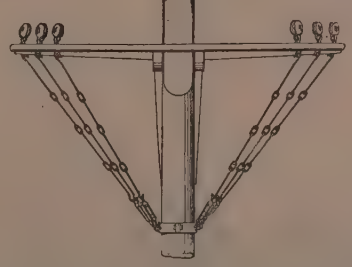
futtock (fut′ok), *n.* [Generally considered as a corruption of **foothook*, but *foothook* is not found.] One of the timbers of the frame of a ship above the floor-timbers and below the top-timbers.

futtock-band (fut′ok-band), *n.* Same as *futtock-hoop*.

futtock-hoop (fut′ok-höp), *n.* *Naut.*, a hoop around a mast below the top, serving for the attachment of the lower ends of the futtock-shrouds.

futtock-plates (fut′ok-plāts), *n. pl.* *Naut.*, iron plates to the top of which the deadeyes of the topmast- and topgallant-rigging are fastened, and having holes at the lower end into which the upper ends of the futtock-shrouds are hooked or shackled.

futtock-shrouds (fut′ok-shroudz), *n. pl.* Iron



Futtock-shrouds.

rods leading from the futtock-plates to an iron band round the topmast or lower mast.

He fell from the starboard *futtock-shrouds*, and . . . probably sank immediately.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 39.

futtock-staff (fut′ok-staf), *n.* *Naut.*, a short bar of wood or iron seized to the shrouds of the topmast and lower rigging, abreast of the futtock-shrouds, to keep the rigging from chafing.

futtock-stave (fut′ok-stāv), *n.* Same as *futtock-staff*.

futtock-timbers (fut′ok-tim″bėrz), *n. pl.* In *wooden-ship building*, the timbers in a ship's frame just above the floor-timbers; the futtocks.

futurable† (fū′tūr-ra-bl), *a.* [< *future* + *-able*.] Possible or likely to occur in the future.

What the issue of this conference concluded would have been is only known to Him . . . whose prescience extends not only to things future, but *futurable*.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., XI. iii. 51.

future (fū′tūr), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *future*, < OF. *futur*, F. *futur* = Pr. *futur* = Sp. Pg. It. *futuro*, < L. *futurus*, about to be, future part. associated with *esse*, be, *sum*, I am, < √ **fu*, be, found also in perf. *fui*, I was, *fuisse*, have been, etc., = E. *be*: see *be*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** That is to be or come hereafter; that will exist at any time after the present; pertaining to time subsequent to the present: as, the next moment is *future* to the present.

We have this hour a constant will to publish
Our daughters' several dowers, that *future* strife
May be prevented now. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1.

The gratitude of place expectants is a lively sense of *future* favours.
Sir R. Walpole, quoted in Hazlitt's Wit and Humour.

2. Relating to later time, or to that which is to come; referring to or expressing futurity: as, one's *future* prospects; the *future* tense in grammar. In technical use often abbreviated *fut.*

Losing his verdure even in the prime,
And all the fair effects of *future* hopes.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 1.

Future contingent, estate, probation, etc. See the nouns. — **Future perfect,** or **future-perfect tense** (also *futurum exactum*), in *gram.*, a tense expressing action viewed as past in reference to an assumed future time: as, *amavero* (Latin) = *I shall have loved*. — **Future tense,** in *gram.*, that tense of a verb which expresses future time.

II. *n.* **1.** Time to come; time subsequent to the present, or that which will or may happen after the present time.

Him God beholding from his prospect high,
Wherein past, present, *future*, he beholds,
Thus to his only Son foreseeing spake
Milton, P. L., iii. 78.

Oh, blindness to the *future!* kindly given
That each may fill the circle mark'd by Heaven.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 85.

2. A speculative purchase or sale of stock or other commodities for future receipt or delivery. See *to deal in futures*, below.

On *futures* the Committee are, on the whole, inclined to look with a lenient eye, and do not see their way to compelling merchants by law to deliver everything they sell, and to acquire possession of it before they sell it.
The Nation, April 26, 1883, p. 356.

A suit was decided . . . on Saturday . . . by the Supreme Court, giving judgment for damages against the Western Union Telegraph Company, for failure to deliver a dispatch sent . . . to cover 500 bales of cotton *futures*.
New York Tribune, Feb. 8, 1887.

3. In *gram.*, the future tense. See *tense*[2]. — **Paragogic future,** in *gram.* See *cohortative*. — **To deal in futures,** among brokers and speculators, to buy and sell stocks or commodities of any kind for future receipt or delivery, on the chance of a favorable change in price before the time specified. The settlement of such transactions is most commonly effected by payment of the difference in the prices, called *margins*, instead of the actual transfer of the subjects of them. See *option*, *margin*.

futurely† (fū′tūr-li), *adv.* [< *future* + *-ly*[2].] In time to come; in the future.

This is a service, whereto I am going,
Greater than any war; it more imports me
Than all the actions that I have foregone,
Or *futurely* can cope.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 1.

When Jesus, from the mount of Olives, beheld Jerusalem, he "wept over it," and foretold great sadnesses and infelicities *futurely* contingent to it.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 288.

futurist (fū′tūr-ist), *n.* [< *future* + *-ist*.] **1.** One who has regard to the future; one whose main interest lies in the future; an expectant. — **2.** In *theol.*, one who holds that nearly the whole of the Book of Revelation refers principally to events yet to come. [Rare in both uses.]

futuritial (fū-tū-rish′al), *a.* [< *future* + *-itial*.] Relating or pertaining to futurity; future. *Hamilton.* [Rare.]

futurition (fū-tū-rish′on), *n.* [= F. *futurition* = Sp. *futuricion*; as *future* + *-ition*.] Future existence or reality; prospective occurrence or realization. [Rare.]

Is it imaginable that the great means of the world's redemption should rest only in the number of possibilities, and hang so loose in respect to its *futurition* as to leave the event in an equal poise, whether ever there should be such a thing or no? *South*, Works, I. viii.

Nothing . . . can have this imagined *futurition*, but as it is decreed. *Coleridge.*

futurity (fū-tū′ri-ti), *n.*; pl. *futurities* (-tiz). [< *future* + *-ity*.] **1.** The state of being future, or not yet existent. [Rare.] — **2.** Future time; time to come.

And thou, O sacred maid! inspir'd to see
Th' event of things in dark *futurity*,
Give me what Heaven has promised to my fate.
Dryden, Æneid, vi.

3. The world in future times; that which or those who will exist in the future.

I will contrive some way to make it known to *futurity*.
Swift.

So when remote *futurity* is brought
Before the keen inquiry of her thought,
A terrible sagacity informs
The Poet's heart. *Cowper*, Table-Talk, l. 492.

4. A future event; something yet to come: in this sense a plural is used.

He alone who orders and disposes *futurities* can foresee them at a distance; but man is a short-sighted and blind creature. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xxii.

futurize (fū'tụr-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *futurized*, ppr. *futurizing*. [< *future* + *-ize*.] To form the future tense; express the idea of future action or condition. [Rare.]

But it is in the Romance languages that this mode of *futurizing* (if we may so call it) has shown itself on the largest scale and with the greatest constancy.
J. Hadley, Essays, p. 194.

fuze, *n.* See *fuse*[2].
fuzee[1], *n.* See *fusee*[1].
fuzee[2], *n.* See *fusee*[2].

fuzz[1] (fuz), *n.* [Appar. from the adj. *fuzzy*, q. v., the same as or mixed with *fozy*, light and spongy (cf. D. *voos*, spongy): see *fozy*, *foze*, and cf. *fuzzball*.] **1.** Fine downy particles, as on the surface of some fruits, as the peach; loose fibers, as on the surface of cloth, or separated from it by friction; loose volatile matter.

We turned in under blue blankets with a *fuzz* on them like moss. *C. W. Stoddard*, South Sea Idyls, p. 228.

2†. A puffball; a fuzzball.

All the sorts of mushromes, toadstooles, puffes, fus bals or *fuzzes*. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xix. 3.

fuzz[1] (fuz), *v. i.* [< *fuzz*[1], *n.*] To fly off in minute particles.

fuzz[2]† (fuz), *v. t.* [Origin obscure; cf. *fuzzle*.] To intoxicate; fuddle; fuzzle. [Old slang.]

The University troop dined with the E. of Ab. at Ricot, and came home well *fuzd*. *Life of A. Wood*, July 14, 1685.

fuzzball (fuz'bâl), *n.* [Also *fussball*; < *fuzz*, same as *fuzz*[1] (or another form of *foist*[1], a var. of *fist*[2]), + *ball*[1].] A puffball, *Lycoperdon*.

Why, you empty *fuzz balls*, your heads are full of nothing but proclamations. *Dryden*, Troilus and Cressida.

fuzzily (fuz'i-li), *adv.* In a fuzzy or fluffy style; so as to appear curled or frizzed.

Very, very low down, faultily low, some good judges said, they grew on a fairly white brow, and thence went off, crisply, *fuzzily*, in a most unaffected wave.
R. Broughton, Not Wisely, but too Well, ii.

fuzziness (fuz'i-nes), *n.* The quality of being fuzzy, downy, or fluffy.

Tomentose appearance of stem or *fuzziness* of stem.
The Century, XXXI. 477.

fuzzle† (fuz'l), *v. t.* [Also written *fussle*; cf. *fuzz*[2]; origin obscure; cf. G. *fuseln*, drink or smell of common liquor, < *fusel*, common liquor: see *fusel-oil*. Cf. also *fuddle*.] To intoxicate; fuddle.

The first night, having liberally taken his liquor, . . . my fine scholler was so *fusled* that he no sooner was laid in bed but he fell fast asleep, never waked till morning, and then much abashed. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 600.

fuzzy (fuz'i), *a.* [Of dial. origin, the same as or mixed with *fozy*, q. v. Cf. LG. *fussig*, loose, light, fibrous.] **1.** Covered with fuzz; liable to give off fuzz: as, a *fuzzy* caterpillar.

A surface on either side made up of *fuzzy* elevations.
The Century, XXX. 808.

2. Like fuzz or down; fluffy: as, a *fuzzy* nap; a *fuzzy* fringe.

The *fuzzy*, buzzy halos of wings.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 149.

fy (fī), *interj.* See *fie*[1].

-fy. [< ME. *-fyen*, *-fien*, < OF. *-fier*, F. *-fier* = Sp. Pg. *-ficar* = It. *-ficare*, < L. *-ficāre*, in trans. verbs, signifying 'make . . .,' from compound adjectives in *-fic-us*, 'making . . .,' 'doing . . .,' being an adj. form, with weakened vowel, of *facere*, make, do: see *fact*. Examples are: E. *magnify*, < ME. *magnifyen*, *magnifien*, < OF. *magnifier*, < L. *magnificare*, < *magnificus*, < *magnus*, great, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make, do; E. *glorify*, < ME. *glorifyen*, *glorifien*, < OF. *glorifier*, < LL. *glorificare*, < *glorificus*, < L. *gloria*, glory, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make, do. The associated adj., if any (besides rarely one in *-fic*, repr. the orig. L. adj.), is usually in *-ficant* (after L. *-fican(t-)s*, ppr.), whence the noun in *-ficance*, or, more commonly, in *-fication* (after L. *-ficatio(n-)*; the two noun forms may coexist, with usually a distinction of use), as *signify*, *significant*, *significance*, or *signification*; *magnify* (*magnific*), *magnification*, with other forms (having deflected sense, as in L.); *magnificent*, *magnificence*, etc. In other cases the adj. and noun forms rest not on L. *-ficare*, but directly on *-facere*, e. g., *liquefy*, *liquefacient*, *liquefaction*; *calefy* (which appears also, disguised, in *chafe*, q. v.), *calefacient*, *calefaction*.] A suffix meaning 'make . . .,' appearing in verbs of Latin origin or of modern formation on the Latin model: as, *dignify*, make worthy; *glorify*, make glorious; *magnify*, make great; *stultify*, make foolish, etc. The verbs in *-fy* formed on English or other non-Latin elements are often colloquial, having a humorous or contemptuous tone: as, *Frenchify*, *jollify*, *speechify*, etc. These verbs are usually accompanied by nouns in *-fication*.

fyance†, *n.* and *v.* Same as *fiance*.
fyke[1], *v.* and *n.* See *fike*[2].
fyke[2] (fīk), *n.* [Perhaps < D. *fuik*, a weel, a bow-net.] A kind of fish-trap, consisting of a bag-net distended by hoops; a bow-net. The trap is set in water about 10 feet deep at high tide. The fish coming from either direction are led to the trap by a leader running from the shore. The outer openings are formed on a hoop from 3 to 6 feet in diameter; they have two or three funnels, similar to those of an eel- or lobster-pot, and gradually decrease in size. The whole trap is about 10 feet long. It is largely used in New York and Connecticut waters.

fyke-fisherman (fīk'fish″ėr-man), *n.* One who fishes with a fyke.
fyke-net (fīk'net), *n.* A fyke.
fyle[1]†, *n.* and *v.* See *file*[1].
fyle[2]†, *v. t.* See *file*[2].
fyle[3]†, *n.* and *v.* See *file*[3].

fylfol (fil'fol), *n.* Same as *fylfot*.

fylfot, filfot (fil'fot), *n.* [Also *filfat*, *filfod*; origin obscure; no early instances have been found. It is supposed to be ult. < AS. *fytherfōte*, also *fytherfēte*, and *feówerfēte*, four-footed, < *feówer*, in comp. sometimes *fyther-*, *fither-* (= Goth. *fidwōr*), four, + *fōt*, foot: see *four-footed*.] A peculiarly formed cross, each arm of which has a continuation at right angles, all in the same direction, used as a symbol or as an ornament since prehistoric times from China to western Africa. It is of frequent occurrence on Greek antiquities of the Mycenæan epoch, and later, down to the fifth century B. C., and is common on the prehistoric monuments of western Europe; and it was often introduced in decoration and embroidery in the European middle ages. It was adopted into heraldry as the *cross cramponee*. Also called *gammadion*.

Fylfots.
1. From embroidery on miter of Thomas à Becket. 2. From a brass in Lewknor Church, Oxfordshire, England.

Bells were often marked with the *fylfot*, or cross of Thorr, especially where the Norse settled.
S. Baring-Gould, in N. and Q., 6th ser., XI. 155.

fyllok†, *n.* See *fillock*.
fyord, *n.* See *fiord*.
fyr[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *fire*.
fyr[2]†, *adv.* An obsolete form of *far*[1] (positive and comparative).

gif thou be stad in strange contre,
Enserche no *fyr* then falles to the.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 306.

fyrd (fird), *n.* [AS. *fyrd*, *fierd*, *ferd*, the army, an expedition: see *ferd*[2].] In *Anglo-Saxon hist.*, the military array or land force of the whole nation, comprising all males able to bear arms: a force resembling the German landwehr.

The one national army [in the time of Ælfred] was the *fyrd*, a force which had already received in the Karolingian legislation the name of "landwehr," by which the German knows it still. The *fyrd* was, in fact, composed of the whole mass of free land-owners who formed the folk: and to the last it could only be summoned by the voice of the folk-moot. *J. R. Green*, Conquest of Eng., p. 127.

When the King summoned his *fyrd* to his standard, by sea or by land, Exeter supplied the same number of men as were supplied by five hides of land.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, IV. 98.

fyrdung (fir'dŭng), *n.* [AS., < *fyrd*, q. v.] In *Anglo-Saxon hist.*, the army prepared for war; a military expedition; a camp.

fyrdwite†, *n.* [AS. *fyrdwīte*: see *ferdwit*.] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, same as *ferdwit*.

What to the English might be a mere payment of *fyrdwite*, or composition for a recognised offense, might to the Normans seem equivalent to forfeiture and restoration. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 95.

fyst (fist), *n.* See *fist*[2].
fyt[1]†, **fytte**[1]†, *a.* See *fit*[2].
fyt[2]†, **fytte**[2]†, *n.* See *fit*[3].

fz. In *musical notation*, an abbreviation of *forzando*, *forzato*.

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